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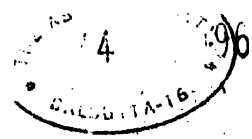
ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY

BASED ON THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

OF THE LATE

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EDITED AND ENLARGED

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PREFACE.

WITH the issue of the last part of this work comes the necessity for some additions to the Preliminary Notice that accompanied Parts I and II. In that Notice it was mentioned that Dr. Bosworth's MS. for so much of the Dictionary as was contained in Part II was incomplete, and a similar remark applies with more force to the succeeding parts: little, indeed, was added in the MS. to what was already contained in the previous edition. If with corresponding parts of this previous edition the later part of the present one be compared, it will be seen that much had to be done in order to get together the additional material that finds its place in the new work. As the editor could not devote his time exclusively to the Dictionary, the length of the interval between the date of appearance of Part II and that of Part IV may seem not inexcusably great. It has, however, been so great that in some respects alterations have occurred in matters with which the Dictionary is concerned. Fresh material has been brought to light, or old material has been brought forth in more accessible form; the views on many points connected with the language that are now held, are not those of fifteen years ago, and there will be certainly some points in work done fifteen years ago that now will need revision. There will also be other points that need revision, but which cannot plead this excuse: mistakes and omissions, to some extent, are almost inevitable. Revision required under one or other head will be attempted in a supplement, which will be prepared as soon as possible.

In the course of the work some alterations have been made in the plan adopted by Dr. Bosworth. One of the difficulties connected with the cataloguing of English words preserved in works written before 1100 is due to the variety of forms which a word may take according to the time at which, or the locality in which, the MS. where it occurs was written. The Old-English specimens are scattered over centuries, and belong to different parts of England; naturally the form of a word is not always the same in the earlier and in the later specimen of the same locality, or in the contemporary specimens of different localities. In the earlier part of the Dictionary the different forms of a word are given separately, in the later part they are collected under a single form; e.g. in the former case words having the mutation of *eá* may appear under each of the forms which the varieties of that mutation (*é*, *ié*, *í*, *ý*) admit of, in the latter one form alone (*í*) is given. Slight alterations, too, will be found noted in the list of references.

With regard to the marks used to distinguish difference in the vowels it may be noticed that *eá*, *eó* are employed in all cases where the short *ea*, *eo* are not meant, e.g. *sceóp*, Goth. *skôp*, has the same symbols as *leóf*, Goth. *liubs*, etc.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat for the readiness which he has always shown to answer an appeal for help in a difficulty; to Professor Klúge and to Professor Heyne for very helpful criticism of the earlier parts of the Dictionary. To the former I am indebted not only for pointing out omissions, but for the assistance he has given in remedying them. He very kindly sent me a copy of the glosses cited under the abbreviation Germ., and further gave the Delegates of the University Press the opportunity, which they accepted of acquiring

a collection of Anglo-Saxon words that he had made. These words were drawn for the most part from sources already utilized for the Dictionary, but it was an advantage to have even the same material noted by another. As an example of this it may be remarked that between thirty and forty of the passages cited under S were taken from Professor Kluge's notes, and the number would have been larger had not, as already stated, Professor Kluge's criticism called attention to omissions in the earlier part of the work. To the late Dr. Grein my obligations are very great. He has done so much to remove the difficulties of one of the most difficult parts of the vocabulary—the poetical—that he has earned the gratitude of every one who attempts to work in the same field as the author of the Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to refer to some of the difficulties which are met with in an attempt to compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. The Anglo-Saxon remains are varied in respect to the subjects of which they treat, and the technical terms peculiar to some of these subjects, e.g. law, require the knowledge of a specialist. The poetical vocabulary, again, as a part of the language almost lost in later times presents many difficulties. Even where at first sight it might seem that the solution of difficulties would be most certainly furnished—in the case of glosses to Latin words—the expectation is not always realized, and at times the gloss is the only authority for both the English and the Latin word. And throughout there is the difficulty of realizing the condition of those who used the language and thus of appreciating the significance of the language they used. It is hoped, however, that the numerous citations given under many words, by shewing the actual use of those words, may help to the appreciation of their significance, and so supplement the often necessarily imperfect explanations afforded by the Modern English words that are used as the nearest equivalents to the old forms. Further, English philology has become so extensive a study that to keep pace with its developments is a task that might occupy so much time as to leave comparatively little for other work. To compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary calls for so much in the compiler that some leniency towards shortcomings may perhaps be looked for by any one who attempts the labour.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES.

In the following list a want of uniformity may be noticed in the case of some of the contractions used. This is due partly to modifications of Dr. Bosworth's forms, which it seemed convenient to make; partly to different conditions in respect to texts cited, which have been brought about while the work was in progress: some texts, that existed in MS. only, have been printed; of others, that were already printed, new editions have appeared, which were more convenient to refer to than were the old. Cross references are given below in these cases. Double references are given to passages cited from the poetry, to English editions and to Grein's Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie; in the later the contractions used are those to be found in Grein's Lexicon, and they are given together at the end of this list.

Where a reference to any citation consists of more than one part (e. g. Bt. —; Fox —), the several parts are separated by a semi-colon: where after a citation several references are given, these are separated by a colon.

When consecutive citations are taken from the same work the full reference is given only with the first (e. g. Bt. is not repeated where consecutive citations are taken from Boethius; or if the reference be of one part, e. g. Nar. —, the Nar. is not repeated).

A. D. Altenglische Dichtungen der MS. Harl. 2253, herausgegeben von K. Böddeker, Berlin, 1878.

A. P. v. Allit. Pms.

A. R. The Ancren Riwle, edited for the Camden Society (No. lvii.) by J. Morton, 1853. Quoted by page and line.

Abus. Codex Junii 23, fol. 60, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 37, and Engl. Stud. viii. 62.

Ælf. Ep. 1st = L. Ælfc. P. (q.v.).

Ælf. Test. Ælfric on the Old Testament in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader (1st ed.).

Ælfc. Gen. Thw. The preface to Genesis in Thwaites' edition of the Heptateuch. v. Gen.

Ælfc. Gl. Codex Junii 71, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 96. Printed by Somner (Som.) at the end of his Dictionary, and again by Wright in A Volume of Vocabularies (Wrt. Voc.). In the early part of the Dictionary the page of the MS., and the page and number of the word in Somner and in Wright are given, but later the reference is to Wright only (Wrt. Voc. i.).

Ælfc. Gl.; Zup. Ælfric's Grammatik und Glossar, herausgegeben von Julius Zupitza, Berlin, 1880. Quoted by page and line.

Ælfc. Gr. Ælfric's Grammar, referred to at first in the edition by Somner, printed with his Dictionary (Som.), later in that of Zupitza (Zup. v. preceding explanation). Quoted by section of the Grammar, and by page and line of the editions.

Ælfc. pref. Gen. = Ælfc. Gen. Thw.

Ælfc. T. *or* **Ælfc. T. Lisle.** A Saxon treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. . . . Now first published in print with English of our times by William L'Isle, London, 1623. Quoted by page and line.

Ælfc. T. Grn. The same text, in vol. i. of Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, herausgegeben von Chr. Grein. 1872. See also Ælf. Test.

Æqu. Vern. This contraction (used, but not explained, by Lye) seems to refer to the Anglo-Saxon abridgement of Bede's *De Natura Rerum* in MS. Cotton. Tiberius, B. V. (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 216). It is printed in Popular Treatises on Science, edited for the Historical Society of Science by Wright, London, 1841 (Wrt. popl. science); and again in the 3rd vol. of Cockayne's Leechdoms (Lchdm. III). The later quotations are taken from the latter edition. v. Equin. vern.

Al. The Life of St. Alexius, edited by F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., No. 69, 1878. Quoted by line.

Alb. resp. Albini responsa ad Sigewulfi interrogationes. For a text and MSS. see Anglia, vol. vii. pp. 1 sqq.

Ald. Sancti Aldhelmi Opera, edited by J. A. Giles, Oxford, 1844. Quoted by page.

Alex. The Alliterative Romance of Alexander, edited by J. Stevenson, Roxburghe Club, 1849. Quoted by line.

Alex. (Skt.). The same, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. lxvii., 1866. Quoted by line.

Alis. King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. i., Edinburgh, 1810. Quoted by line.

Allit. Pms. Early English Alliterative Poems, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 1, 1864. Quoted by page and line.

Am. and Amil. Amis and Amiloun, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. ii.

An. Lit. Anecdota Literaria, edited by Thomas Wright, London, 1844. Quoted by page and line.

An. (*or* **Anal.**) **Th.** *or* **Th. An. (Anal., Anlct.).** Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1846. Quoted by page and line.

And. = St. And. (q.v.).

Andr. Grm. See Grm[m]. A. u. E.

Andr. Kmbl. The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by J. M. Kemble for the Ælfric Society. Part 1. The Legend of St. Andrew, London, 1844.

Andr. Recd. The same poem edited for the Record Commission by Benjamin Thorpe, but not published. See Glos. Epnl. Recd.

Andrews' Old English Manor. 'The Old English Manor, a study in English Economic History, by Charles McLean Andrews, Baltimore, 1892.

Anglia. Anglia, Zeitschrift für Englische Philologie. Halle, 1878–

Anlet. v. An. Th.

Ap. (Apol.) Th. *or* **Th. Ap. (Apol.).** The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, from a MS. in the Library of C. C. C., Cambridge (v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 146), edited by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1834. Quoted by page and line.

App. (Lib.) Scint. v. Scint.

Apstls. Crd. An interlinear version of the Apostles' Creed on folio 199 a of the MS. referred to as Ps. Lamb. (q.v.).

Apstls. Kmbl. The Fates of the Twelve Apostles in The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis. Part II. v. Andr. Kmbl.

Apstls. Recd. The same poem edited for the Record Commission. v. Andr. Recd.

Arth. and Merl. Arthour and Merlin, a Metrical Romance edited by W. D. Turnbull, Abbotsford Club, 1838. Quoted by line.

Ass. B. Assumpcio Beate Marie, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Ath. Crd. *or* **Athan.** An interlinear version of the Athanasian Creed, folios 200 a–202 b of the MS. referred to as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.). Quoted by paragraph.

Ayenb. Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, in the Kentish Dialect, 1340, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 23, 1866.

Bailey. An Universal Etymological English Dictionary, by N. Bailey, 10th edition, London, 1742.

Basil admn.; Norm. The Anglo-Saxon Remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad filium spiritualem, edited by the Rev. Henry W. Norman, 2nd edition, London, 1849. Quoted by chapter, and by page and line.

Bd. de nat. rm. (rerum). *See under* Æqu. Vern.

Bd.; M. The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People, edited by Thomas Miller, E.E.T.S., Nos. 95, 96, 1890-1891. Quoted by book and chapter, and by page and line.

Bd.; S. Baedae Historia Ecclesiastica a gloriosissimo veterum Anglo-Saxonum rege Aluredo Saxonice reddita, cura et studio Johannis Smith, Cantabrigiae, 1722. Quoted as in previous work.

Bd.; Whel. (Whelc.). Bedae Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonice ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, cura Abrahami Wheloci, Cantabrigiae, 1644.

Ben. Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, opera Th. Benson, Oxoniae, 1701.

Beo. Kmbl. The Anglo-Saxon poems of Beowulf, the Traveller's Song and the Battle of Finnesburh, edited by John M. Kemble, 2nd edition, London, 1835.

Beo. Th. The Anglo-Saxon Poem of Beowulf, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, Oxford, 1855.

Beves. Sir Beves of Hamtune, edited by E. Kölbing, E.E.T.S., Nos. xlvi., xlviii., 1885–1886. Quoted by line.

Blickl. Gl. (Gloss.). Glosses taken from a copy of the Roman Psalter in the library at Blickling Hall. Printed at the end of the Blickling Homilies. See next paragraph.

Blickl. Homl. *or* **Homl. Blick.** The Blickling Homilies, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., Nos. 58, 63, 1874–1876. Quoted by page and line.

Boutr. (Btwk.) Scrd. Screadunga. Anglo-Saxonica maximam partem inedita publicavit C. G. Bouterwek, Elberfeld, 1858. Quoted by page and line.

Brand. Popular Antiquities of Great Britain, edited, from the materials collected by John Brand, by W. C. Hazlitt. Three vols. London, 1870.

Bridf[r]. Bridferth's Enchiridion contained in MS. No. 328 in the Ashmolean Library (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 103). Quoted by folio. This MS. is printed in Anglia viii. 298-337, and later references are to this edition by page and line.

Bt.; Fox. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiae, edited by the Rev. S. Fox. Bohn's Antiquarian Library, London, 1864. Quoted by chapter and paragraph, and by page and line.

Bt. Met. Fox *and* **Bt. Tupr.** The Anglo-Saxon metrical version of the metrical portions of Boethius, with a verse translation by M. Tupper. At the end of the previous work. Quoted by number of metre and line.

Bt.; Rawl. Boethii Consolationis Philosophiae libri v Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Ælfredo; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, Oxoniae, 1698. Quoted by chapter and paragraph, and by page and line.

Btwk. Cædmon's Biblische Dichtungen, herausgegeben von K. W. Bouterwek. Erster Theil, Gütersloh, 1854. The references are to the Anglo-Saxon piece 'De officiis diurnalium et nocturnalium horarum,' preface, pp. cxciv-ccxxii. Quoted by page and line.

Btwk. Scrd. v. Boutr. Scrd.

Byrht. Th. The poem on the battle of Maldon in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. Quoted by page and line.

C. L. Castel off Love, edited by R. F. Weymouth, Philol. Soc., 1864. Quoted by line.

C. M. Cursor Mundi, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S. Quoted by line.

C. R. Ben. An Anglo-Saxon version of the Benedictine Rule contained in a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 122. Quoted by chapter. In the latter part of the Dictionary references are given to the work noticed under R. Ben., in which this MS. is used.

Cambr. MS. Ps. = Ps. Spl. C. (q. v.).

Canon. Hrs. Appendix to Hickes' Letters to a Popish Priest. Quoted by page and line. The piece is printed in Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest, by E. Thompson, London, 1875 (2nd edition).

Cant. Ab. (Abac., Habac., Abac. Lamb.). A gloss of Habakkuk, 3, 2–19, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 189–191. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Abac. Surt. A gloss of the same material as the preceding, printed in An Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., No. 19. Quoted by page and line.

Cant. (Cantic.) An. A gloss of the song of Hannah (I. Sam. 2, 1–10), contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 185 b–186 b. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Es. A gloss of Isaiah 12, 1-6, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folio 184. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Ez. (Cant. Ezech. Lamb.). A gloss of Isaiah 38, 10–20, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 184 b–185 b. Quoted by verse (in some instances the folio of the MS. is also given).

Cant. M. (Moys., Moys. Lamb.). A gloss of Exodus 15, 1–19, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 186 b–189. Quoted as in the preceding.

Cant. M. ad fil. (Moys. Isrl. Lamb.). A gloss of Deuteronomy 32, 1–43, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 191–195. Quoted as in the preceding.

Cant. Mar. A gloss of Luke 1, 46–55, contained in the same

MS. as the preceding, on folios 198–198 b. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Moys. Ex. (Cantic. Moys.); Thw.: Cant. Moys. Thw. A gloss of Exodus 15, 1–19, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Cant. Zach. A gloss of Luke 1, 68–79, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 197–198. Quoted by verse.

Cart. Eadgif. R. A charter of Queen Eadgifu, v. Chart. Th. 201.

Cath. Ang. (Angl.). Catholicon Anglicum, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., No. 75, 1881. Quoted by page.

Cd.; Th. (*later* **Cd. Th.**). Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scripture, in Anglo-Saxon, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832. Quoted at first by folio, and by page and line, later by page and line.

Chart. Erl. A Handbook to the Land Charters and other Saxonic Documents, by John Earle, M.A., Oxford, 1888. Quoted by page and line.

Chart. (Ch.) Th. Diplomatarium Anglicum Aevi Saxonici, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1865. Quoted by page and line.

Chauc. The abbreviations used in connexion with Chaucer are not given as not requiring explanation.

Chr.; Erl. Two of the Saxon Chronicles parallel with supplementary extracts from the others, edited by John Earle, M.A., Oxford, 1865. Quoted by year, and by page and line.

Chr.; Gib. Chronicon Saxonicum, Latine et Anglo-Saxonice, cum notis Edmundi Gibson, Oxon., 1692.

Chr.; Ing. The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. James Ingram, 1823.

Chr.; Th. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several original authorities. Edited, with a translation, by Benjamin Thorpe, Master of the Rolls Series, 1861. Quoted by year, and by page, line, and column.

Chron. Abing. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, Master of the Rolls Series, 1858.

Chron. Vilodun. Chronicon Vilodunense, sive de vita et miraculis sanctae Edithae, cur. W. H. Black. Quoted by line.

Cl. and Vig. Dict. An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson, Oxford, 1874.

Cod. Dip. B. Cartularium Saxonicum: a collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon History, by Walter de Gray Birch, London, 1883–1893. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Cod. Dip. (Dipl.) Kmbl. Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, opera Johannis M. Kemble. Publications of the English Historical Society, 1839–1848. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Cod. Exon. v. Exon. Th.

Coll. Monast. Th. *or* **Wrt.** Colloquium ad pueros linguae Latinae locutione exercendos ab Ælfrico compilatum. Printed in Thorpe's Analecta (v. An. Th.), or in Wright's Vocabularies (v. Wrt. Voc. i.). Quoted by page and line.

Confess. Pecc. (Peccat.). A gloss of a 'Confessio pro peccatis ad Deum,' contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 182 b–183 b.

Corp. Gl. (ed.) Hessels. An eighth-century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, edited by J. H. Hessels, Cambridge, 1890. Quoted by page and number of word.

Cot. In the earlier part of the Dictionary several glossaries found among the Cotton MSS. are referred to by this abbreviation. These glossaries are printed in Wrt. Voc. i., ii., to which works later references are given; in a supplement to the Dictionary similar references will be found to replace the abbreviation in question.

D. Arth. Morte Arthure; or the Death of Arthur, edited by Edm. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 8, 1871. Quoted by line.

Dep. Rich. Richard the Redeles, an Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 54, 1873. Quoted by passus and line.

Destr. Tr. The Gest Historiale of the Destruction of Troy, edited by G. A. Panton and D. Donaldson, E.E.T.S., Nos. 39, 56. Quoted by line.

Deut. The Anglo-Saxon version of Deuteronomy in Thw. Hept. (q. v.) or in Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, herausgegeben von Chr. Wilh. Mich. Grein, erster Band, 1872. Quoted by chapter and verse.

Dial. v. Gr. Dial.

Dief. Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Gothischen Sprache, von Dr. Lorenz Diefenbach, 1851.

Dietr. Dietrich's Commentatio de Kynewulfi poetae aetate, Marburg, 1859-1860.

Dóm. L. Be Dómes Dæge, an Old English version of the Latin poem ascribed to Bede. Edited with other short poems from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 65, 1876. Quoted by page and line.

E. D. S. (Publ.). The publications of the English Dialect Society.

E. E. T. S. The publications of the Early English Text Society.

E. G. English Gilds, edited by Miss L. Toulmin Smith, E.E.T.S., No. 40, 1870. Quoted by page and line.

Earle A.S. Lit. Anglo-Saxon Literature. By John Earle. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1884.

Ecclus. The book of Ecclesiasticus.

Elen. Grm. v. Grmm. A. u. E.

Elen. Kmbl. The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by J. M. Kemble. Part II. Elene and Minor Poems, London, 1856.

Engl. Stud. Englische Studien. Organ für englische Philologie. Herausgegeben von Dr. Eugen Kölbing.

Ep. Gl. (Gloss. Ep.). The Epinal Glossary, Latin and Old-English of the eighth century. Edited by Henry Sweet. Printed for the Philological and Early English Text Societies, 1883. Quoted by page, column and line.

Equin. vern. An Anglo-Saxon summary of Bede's De Temporibus, referred to in Wanley's Catalogue under the heading De equinoctio vernali. It is printed in Lchdm. iii. pp. 232–280, and the quotations from the work are, except in the earlier part of the Dictionary, from this printed form. v. Æqu. Vern.

Erf. Gl. A Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary contained in a MS. preserved in the Amplonian library at Erfurt. Printed in the oldest English Texts, edited by Henry Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 83, 1885.

Ettm. Lexicon Anglosaxonicum, edidit Ludovicus Ettmüllerus. Quedlinburgii et Lipsiae, 1851.

Ettm. Poet. Anglosaxonum poetae atque scriptores prosaici. Edidit Ludovicus Ettmüllerus. Quedlinburgii et Lipsiae, 1850.

Ex. The Anglo-Saxon version of Exodus. v. Deut.

Exod. Thw. v. preceding.

Exon.; Th. (*later* **Exon. Th.**). Codex Exoniensis. A Collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry, from a MS. in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1842. Quoted at first by folio, and by page and line, later by page and line.

Fer. Sir Ferumbras, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., No. xxiv., 1879. Quoted by line.

Fins. Th. The Anglo-Saxon poem of the Fight at Finnesburg, edited by Benjamin Thorpe. In the same volume with Beo. Th. (q. v.).

Fl. a. Bl. Floriz and Blauncheflur, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Frag. Kmbl. A Fragment, Moral and Religious, contained in the Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by J. M. Kemble (v. Elen. Kmbl.).

Frag. Phlps. Fragment of Ælfric's Grammar, Ælfric's Glossary, and a Poem on the Soul and the Body, in the orthography of the twelfth century, edited by Sir T. Phillipps, London, 1838.

Frag. Recd. The same poem as Frag. Kmbl., printed with Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Fulg. S. Fulgentii Regulae Monachorum, an Anglo-Saxon gloss of the Latin work contained in MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3 (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 91).

Gam. The Tale of Gamelin, edited by W. W. Skeat, Oxford, 1884. Quoted by line.

Gaw. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 4, 1864. Quoted by line.

Gen. The Anglo-Saxon version of Genesis. v. Deut.

Gen. and Ex. The Story of Genesis and Exodus, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 7, 1865. Quoted by line.

Gen. pref. Thw. The Anglo-Saxon preface to Genesis in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Germ. Die Boulonoser Angelsächsischen Glossen zu Prudentius. Herausgegeben von Dr. Alfred Holder. In vol. xi. (new series) of Germania. Quoted by page and number preceding the gloss. v. Gl. Prud., Gl. Prud. H., Glos. Prudent. Recd.

Gl. Amplon. Glossae Amplonianae, ed. Oehler in Jahn's Jahrb. 13, 1847.

Gl. E. A Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary contained in MS. Cott. Cleopatra A III. (v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 238). Printed in Wrt. Voc. ii. pp. 70 sqq., whence, except at the beginning, quotations are taken.

Gl. M. An Anglo-Saxon Gloss of Aldhelm's De laude virginitatis, published in Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, Leipzig, 1830. Quoted by page. See Hpt. Gl., where the same gloss is referred to.

Gl. Mett. Glossae Mettenses in Mone Anzeiger, 1839.

Gl. Prud. (1). Glosses to Prudentius in Mone Anzeiger, 1839. Quoted by number of gloss. From the same MS. as that given under Germ.

Gl. Prud. (2). The same abbreviation as the preceding has also sometimes been used for another work, which elsewhere is referred to as Glos. Prud. (q. v.) or simply Prud. The quotations, however, in this case are by paragraph.

Gl. Prud. H. This is the gloss given under Germ. (q. v.). The quotations are by folio instead of by page.

Gl. Wülck. v. Wülck.

Glos. Brux. Recd. An Anglo-Saxon Vocabulary taken from a MS. in the Royal Library at Brussels. It is printed in Wrt. Voc. i. pp. 62 sqq., and to this edition alone, except in the earlier part of the Dictionary, references are given.

Glos. Epnl. Recd. The Epinal Glossary printed (but not published) in Appendix B of An Account of the most important Public Records of Great Britain (Publications of the Record Commissioners), London, 1836.

Glos. Prud. *or* **Prud.** Englische Übersetzungen der lateinischen Erklärungen von Bildern zur Psychomachie des Prudentius entlehnt: (A) einer Hs. im Britischen Museum, Cotton. Cleop. C. viii, (B) einer Cambridger Hs., Corpus Christi College 23, published by J. Zupitza in Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, vol. 8 (new series), 1876. Quoted by paragraph and MS.

Glos. Prudent. Recd. The glosses given under Germ., printed in the same work as the Glos. Epnl. Recd.

Gloss. Ep. v. Ep. Gl.

Glostr. Frag. Legends of Saint Swiðun and Sancta Maria Ægyptiaca, published by John Earle, M.A., London, 1861.

Gospel of Nicodemus. Quoted from The Apocryphal New Testament. Printed for William Hone, 1820. Tenth edition, London, 1872.

Goth. Gothic; the text referred to has been Die Gothischen Sprachdenkmäler, herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann. v. Dief.

Gow. Confessio Amantis of John Gower, edited by R. Pauli, London, 1857. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Greg. Die englische Gregorlegende, herausgegeben von F. Schulz, Königsberg, 1876. Quoted by line.

Gr. (Greg.) Dial. The Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Dialogues. Quoted from Lye. v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 71.

Grff. Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz von Dr. E. G. Graff. Berlin, 1834-1842.

Grm. (Grmm. Gr.). Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm. 2. Ausgabe.

Grm[m]. A. u. E. (And. u. El.). Andreas und Elene. Herausgegeben von Jacob Grimm. Cassel, 1840.

Grm[m]. D. M. Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm. Zweite Ausgabe, Göttingen, 1844.

Grm[m]. Gesch. D. S. (Gsch.). Geschichte der deutschen Sprache, von Jacob Grimm. 3. (2.) Ausgabe, Leipzig, 1868.

Grm. Mythol. The first edition of Grmm. D. M.

Grm[m]. R. A. Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, von Jacob Grimm. 2. Ausgabe, Göttingen, 1854.

Guthl. (Gu.); Gdwin. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Crowland, edited by C. W. Goodwin, London, 1848. Quoted by chapter (Guthl.) and by page and line (Gdwin.).

H. (K.) de visione Isaiae. The reference is to Wanley's Catalogue, p. 27, l. 9; the passage will be found Wulfst. 44, 23.

H. M. Hali Meidenhad, edited by O. Cockayne, E.E.T.S., No. 18, 1866. Quoted by page and line.

H. R. Legends of the Holy Rood, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 46, 1871. Quoted by page and line.

H. S. Robert of Brunne's Handling Sinne, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Roxburghe Club, 1862. Quoted by line.

H. Z. (Hpt., Hpt. Zeit[sch].). Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, herausgegeben von Moritz Haupt.

Hall. (Halliw., Halwl.) Dict. A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by J. O. Halliwell. Seventh edition, London, 1872.

Handl. Synne. v. H. S.

Harl. Gl. 978. This glossary is printed at p. 139 of Wrt. Voc. i.

Havel. The Lay of Havelok the Dane, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. iv., 1868. Quoted by line.

Hél. Héliand. Herausgegeben von Moritz Heyne. Paderborn, 1866.

Heli. Schmel. Heliand. Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Edidit J. A. Schmeller, 1830.

Hem. (Heming.). Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearne, Oxon., 1723. Tom. ii.

Herb.; Lchdm. i. An Anglo-Saxon Herbarium printed in Lchdm. i. Quoted by section and paragraph (Herb.), and by page and line. See Lchdm.

Hexam. (Hex.); Norm. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, edited by H. W. Norman.

2nd edition, London, 1849. Quoted by chapter (Hexam.), and by page and line (Norm.).

Hick. Thes. Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus, auctore G. Hickesio, Oxoniae, 1705.

Hick. Diss. Ep. (Hickes' Diss.). G. Hickesii de antiquae litteraturae septentrionalis utilitate dissertatio epistolaris, Oxoniae, 1703. Contained in vol. i. of the preceding.

Hom. = O. E. Homl.

Hom. de Comp. Cord. Cited by Dr. Bosworth from Lye.

Hom. S Cal. Jan. This homily is printed in Homl. Th. i. 28. [v. ge-þryle, the reference to which = Homl. Th. i. 34, 34.]

Homl. As[s]. Angelsächsische Homilien und Heiligenleben, herausgegeben von Bruno Assman, Kassel, 1889. [Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, begründet von C. W. M. Grein, 3. Band.] Quoted by page and line of section.

Homl. Blick. v. Blickl. Homl.

Homl. in nat. Innoc. This homily is printed in Homl. Th. i. 76. [v. ærst, the reference to which = Homl. Th. i. 78, 18.]

Homl. Pasc. Daye. A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter. Imprinted (with other works of Ælfric) at London by John Daye, 1567.

Homl. Pasc. Lisl. The same homily as the preceding, published in 1623 by Lisle. The homily is printed in Homl. Th. ii. 262.

Homl. Skt. Ælfric's Metrical Lives of Saints, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Nos. 76, 82, 94, 1881–85–90. Quoted by volume, homily and line.

Homl. Th. The Homilies of Ælfric, edited by B. Thorpe for the Ælfric Society, London, 1844–1846. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Horn (K[ing] Horn). King Horn, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Hpt. v. H. Z.

Hpt. Gl. Die Angelsächsischen Glossen in dem Brüsseler Codex von Aldhelms Schrift De Virginitate, published in vol. ix. of Haupt's Zeitschrift, by K. Bouterwek. Quoted by page and line.

Hpt. Zeit[sch]. v. H. Z.

Hymn. ad Mat. Hymnus ad Matutinos Dies Dominicos, contained in fols. 195–196 of Ps. Lamb. Quoted by verse.

Hymn. in Dedic. Eccles. (Hymn.). The piece referred to will be found printed in Homl. Th. ii. 576 sqq.

Hymn. L. = Hymn. ad Mat.

Hymn. Lye = Hymnarium in Cott. MS. Jul. A. 6.

Hymn. Surt. Anglo-Saxon Hymnarium, edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, Surtees Society, vol. xxiii., 1851. Quoted by page and line.

Hymn. T. P. An Anglo-Saxon gloss of Dan. 3, 57–88, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. on folios 196–197. Quoted by verse.

Icel. Icelandic; the forms are taken from Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary.

Invent. Crs. Recd. The poem in the Codex Vercellensis on the finding of the Cross (v. Elen. Kmbl.), edited for the Record Commission by Benjamin Thorpe, but not published. See Andr. Recd.

Jamieson. Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, abridged by J. Johnstone. A new edition by J. Longmuir, Edinburgh, 1877.

Japx. Gysbert Japicx, a Friesian poet, who wrote about 1650.

Jellinghaus. Die Westfälischen Ortsnamen nach ihren Grundwörtern, von H. Jellinghaus. Kiel und Leipzig, 1896.

Jn. The Gospel of St. John. v. Mt.

Job Thw. A portion of Ælfric's homily on Job (v. Homl. Th. ii. 446) printed in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Jos. (1). The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Joshua. v. Deut.

Jos. (2). (Jos. of Arith.). Joseph of Arimathie, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 44, 1871.

Josc. For the passage under *sliten* cited from Joscelin by Lye, see Lk. Spt. p. 2, 11. For Joscelin's Dictionary see Wanl. Cat. p. 101.

Jud. (1). The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Judges. v. Deut.

Jud. (2) (Jud. Thw.). Where the quotation is by page and line the reference is to the matter printed in Thw. Hept. at the end of the book of Judges.

Jud. (3). See under the contractions used in Grein's Dictionary.

Jud. Civ. Lund. Judicia Civitatis Lundoniae. L. Ath. v.; Th. i. 228.

Judth.; Thw. (*later* Judth. Thw.). The poem of Judith printed at the end of Thw. Hept. Quoted by section (Judth.), and by page and line (Thw.).

Jul. (Juliana). The Liflade of St. Juliana, edited by O. Cockayne and T. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 51, 1872. Quoted by page and line.

K. Alis. v. Alis.

Kath. The Life of Saint Katherine; in the earlier part of the Dictionary reference is to the edition of Rev. J. Morton, later to that of Dr. E. Einenkel, E.E.T.S., No. 80, 1884. Quoted by line. The correspondence of lines in the two editions is marked in the later.

Kent. Gl. Kentische Glossen des neunten Jahrhunderts, published in Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, vol. ix., new series, by J. Zupitza. These glosses, from MS. Cott. Vesp. D 6, are on the book of Proverbs, and in the earlier part of the Dictionary the abbreviation used is Prov.; in this case the quotation is by chapter, in the other by the number of the gloss.

Ker. Kero, the name assumed to be that of the author of a glossary, and of a gloss of the Benedictine Rule, in the Alemannic dialect.

Kil. Etymologicum Teutonicae linguae, sive dictionarium Teutonico-Latinum, studio et opera Corn. Kiliani Dufflaei, Antverpiae, 1599.

King Horn. v. Horn.

Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. v. Cod. Dipl. Kmbl.

Kmbl. Sal. and Sat. v. Salm. Kmbl.

L.; Th. The following contractions refer to the matter contained in Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, and printed under the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom, 1840. Quoted by (section and) paragraph (L. —), and by volume, page and line (Th.):—

L. A. G. Alfred and Guthrum's Peace.

L. Ælfc. C. Canons of Ælfric.

L. Ælfc. E. Ælfric's Epistle, 'Quando dividis Chrisma.'

L. Ælfc. P. Ælfric's Pastoral Epistle.

L. Æðelb. = L. Ethb.

L. Æðelst. = L. Ath.

L. Alf. Extracts from Exodus, prefixed to Alfred's Laws.

L. Alf. pol. Laws of King Alfred.

L. Ath. i–v. Laws of King Athelstan.

L. C. E. Ecclesiastical Laws of King Cnut.

L. C. F. Constitutiones de Foresta of King Cnut.

L. C. S. Secular Laws of King Cnut.

L. de Cf. De Confessione (Canons enacted under King Edgar).

L. E. B. Ecclesiastical Compensations (Bót).

L. Ecg. C. Ecgberti Confessionale.
L. Ecg. E. Excerptiones Ecgberti.
L. Ecg. P. i-iv. Ecgberti Poenitentiale (libri iv.).
L. Ecg. P. addit. Additamenta to the preceding.
L. E. G. Laws of Edward and Guthrum.
L. E. I. Ecclesiastical Institutes.
L. Ed. Laws of King Edward.
L. Ed. C. Laws of King Edward the Confessor.
L. Edg. i, ii. Laws of King Edgar, (i) ecclesiastical, (ii) secular.
L. Edg. C. Canons enacted under King Edgar.
L. Edg. H. Laws of King Edgar (How the Hundred shall be held).
L. Edg. S. Supplement to King Edgar's Laws.
L. Edm. B. Laws of King Edmund (of betrothing a woman).
L. Edm. C. „ „ „ (Concilium Culintonense).
L. Edm. E. „ „ „ (Ecclesiastical).
L. Edm. S. „ „ „ (Secular).
L. Eth. i-ix. Laws of King Ethelred.
L. Ethb. Laws of King Æthelbirht of Kent.
L. Ff. Of Forfang.
L. H. Laws of King Henry I.
L. H. E. Laws of Hlothhære and Eadric.
L. I. P. Institutes of Polity.
L. In. Laws of King Ine.
L. M. I. P. Modus Imponendi Poenitentiam.
L. M. L. Mercian Law.
L. N. P. L. Law of the Northumbrian Priests.
L. O. Oaths.
L. O. D. Ordinance respecting the Dúnsætas.
L. P. M. Of Powerful Men.
L. Pen. Of Penitents.
L. R. Ranks.
L. R. S. Rectitudines Singularum Personarum.
L. Th. C. Theodori Capitula et Fragmenta.
L. Th. P. Theodori Liber Poenitentialis.
L. Wg. Wergilds.
L. Wih. Laws of King Wihtræd.
L. Wil. i-iv. Laws of William the Conqueror.

L. Const. W. Wilkins' (v. Wilk.) edition of the text cited as L. I. P. in Thorpe's Laws.

L. Eádg., L. Eádg. Suppl., L. Eccles., L. Ecg. P. A. = L. Edg., L. Edg. S., L. E. I., L. Ecg. P. addit.

L. Edw. Conf. Schmid. The Laws of King Edward the Confessor in Schmid's A. S. Gesetz. (q.v.).

L. H. R. = H. R.

L. Lund. = L. Ath. v.

L. M. 1, 2, 3. Three books on medicine, contained in Lchdm. ii. Quoted by book and section; in the latter part of the Dictionary the references are to Lchdm. only.

L. Med. ex Quadr. = Med. ex Quadr.

L. N. F. Altenglische Legenden, neue Folge, herausgegeben von C. Horstmann, Heilbronn, 1881. Quoted by page and line.

L. S. Lives of Saints, edited by C. Hortsmann, E.E.T.S., No. 87, 1887. Quoted by page and line of poem.

L. Th. Thorpe's edition of the Laws given under L.; Th.

Lambd. Lambard's edition of the Laws printed in 1568.

Laym. Lazamon's Brut, edited by F. Madden, Society of Antiquaries, London, 1847. Quoted by line.

Lchdm. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of early England, edited by O. Cockayne, Master of the Rolls Series, 3 vols. London, 1864–1866. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Leo A. S. Names. A treatise on the local nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons, translated from the German of Prof. H. Leo, London, 1852.

Leo A. Sax. Gl. Angelsächsisches Glossar von H. Leo, Halle, 1877.

Lev. The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Leviticus. v. Deut.

Lk. The Gospel of St. Luke. v. Mt.

LL. Th. = L. Th.

Lupi Serm. v. Wulfst.

Lye. Dictionarium Saxonico- et Gothico-Latinum. Auctore Eduardo Lye. Edidit Owen Manning, London, 1772.

M. H. The MS. so quoted has now been printed. v. Homl. Skt.

Man. ed. Furn. (F). Robert Manning's History of England, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Rolls Series, London, 1887. Quoted by line.

Mand. The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Maundeville. edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1883.

Manip. Vocab. Levins' Manipulus Vocabulorum, a riming Dictionary, 1570, edited by H. B. Wheatley, E.E.T.S., No. 27, 1867.

Mann. Manning's edition of Lye's A. S. Dict., particularly the Supplement.

Mapes. The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Map, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. xvi., 1841. Quoted by page and line.

March. A comparative grammar of the Anglo-Saxon language, by F. A. March, New York, 1873.

Marg. Seinte Margarete, edited by O. Cockayne (in the same volume as the next). Quoted by line.

Marh. Seinte Marherete, þe meiden ant martyr, edited by O. Cockayne, E.E.T.S., No. 13, 1866. Quoted by page and line.

Martyr. (Martyrol.). Martyrologium in Bibl. C. C. C. Cant. D. 5. v. Wanl. Catal. p. 106. Alterum exemplar, mutilum licet, multa tamen continens quae in superiori desiderantur, occurrit in Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 10, v. Wanl. Catal. p. 185. The MSS. thus referred to by Lye are used by Cockayne in Shrn. pp. 44–156, and from this edition most passages are taken in the Dictionary. The quotation by month and day of Martyr. makes reference to Shrn. easy.

Med. ex Quadr. An Anglo-Saxon version of the Medicina de Quadrupedis of Sextus Placitus, printed in Lchdm. i. Quoted by section and paragraph.

Med. Pec. For the passage given under *ágotenes* with this abbreviation see L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 20.

Menol. Fox. Menologium seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hickesiano Thesauro, edited by S. Fox, London, 1830. Quoted by line.

Met[r]. Homl. English Metrical Homilies from MSS. of the 14th century, edited by J. Small, Edinburgh, 1862. Quoted by page and line.

Mid. York. Gl. A glossary of words pertaining to the dialect of Mid-Yorkshire, by C. C. Robinson, E.D.S., 1876.

Migne. Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores mediae et infimae Latinitatis, par M. L'Abbé Migne, Paris, 1866.

Min. The Poems of Laurence Minot, edited by J. Hall, Oxford, 1887. Quoted by number of poem (or of page) and line.

Mirc. Instructions for Parish Priests by John Myrc, edited by E. Peacock, E.E.T.S., No. 31, 1868. Quoted by line.

Misc. An Old English Miscellany, edited by R. Morris. E.E.T.S., No. 49, 1872. Quoted by page and line.

Mk. The Gospel of St. Mark. v. Mt.

Mobr. Venerabilis Baedae Historia Ecclesiae Gentis Anglorum, cura G. H. Moberly, Oxon., 1869.

Mod. Confit. Confessio et oratio ad Deum, MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 44, v. Wanl. Cat. p. 195. See an edition of this piece, Anglia xi. 112–115.

Mod. Lang. Notes. Modern Language Notes, Baltimore.

Mone. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der teutschen Literatur und Sprache, Leipzig, 1830.

Mone A. A copy of the same glossary as Glos. Brux. Recd. printed in Mone.

Mone B. A copy of the same glossary as Hpt. Gl. printed in Mone.

Morris Spec. 1. Specimens of Early English, edited by R. Morris, Part I. Oxford, 1882. Quoted by page and line of section.

Mort A. Morte Arthure, edited by E. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 8, 1865. Quoted by line.

Morte Arthure (Halliwell). From a MS. quoted in Halliwell's Dictionary.

Mt. The Gospel of St. Matthew. Several editions of various versions of the Gospels are referred to, for a detailed notice of which see Prof. Skeat's preface to his edition of St. Mark's Gospel in the series noted below under Kmbl.

Bos. The Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels with the versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale, edited by J. Bosworth, London, 1865.

Foxe. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon tyme out of Latin into the Vulgare toung of the Saxons, London, printed by John Daye, 1571. This work was published by Fox, the Martyrologist.

Hat. The Hatton MS. in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, marked 38. See Wanl. Cat. p. 76.

Jun. Quatuor D. N. Jesu Christi Euangeliorum versiones perantiquae duae, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica; illam ex Codice Argenteo depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc curavit Thomas Mareschallus, Dordrechti, 1665.

Kmbl. The Gospel according to Saint Matthew in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions. Cambridge, 1858. The work was begun by J. M. Kemble and completed by Mr. Hardwick. The other Gospels were edited by Prof. Skeat, who in 1887 edited this Gospel also.

Lind. MS. Cott. Nero D. 4. The Latin Text was written in the island of Lindisfarne. See Wanl. Cat. p. 250.

Rl. MS. Bibl. Reg. I. A. xiv. See Wanl. Cat. p. 181.

Rush. MS. Auct. D. ii. 19, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The MS. was at one time in the possession of John Rushworth, deputy-clerk to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament, and was by him presented to the Bodleian Library. See Wanl. Cat. p. 31.

Skt. v. Kmbl.

Stv. An edition of the Lindisfarne and Rushworth Gospels was published by the Surtees Society (Nos. 28, 39, 43, 48, 1854–1865), the first volume being edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, the last three by G. Waring.

Th. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Holy Gospels, edited by B. Thorpe, London and Oxford, 1842.

War. v. Stv.

N. Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglicum Laurentii Noelli, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanl. Cat. p. 102.

N. P. Nugae Poeticae. Select pieces of Old English popular poetry, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1844. Quoted by page.

Nar. Narratiunculae Anglice conscriptae, edited by O. Cockayne, London, 1861. Quoted by page and line.

Nat. S. Greg. Els. An English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory, translated into Modern English by Elizabeth Elstob, London, 1709 (cf. Homl. Th. ii. 116). Quoted by page and line.

Nath. (Nathan). Nathanis Judaei legatio ad Tiberium Caesarem. It is contained in a MS. preserved in the University Library at Cambridge, described in Wanl. Cat. p. 152, and has been edited in Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society by C. W. Goodwin, Cambridge, 1851. v. St. And., under which abbreviation references by page and line are given except in the earlier part of the Dictionary.

Nicod. (Nic.); Thw. (Nicod. Thw.). An Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of Nicodemus, printed in Thw. Hept.

Num. The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Numbers. v. Deut.

O. and N. An Old English poem of the Owl and the Nightingale, edited by F. H. Stratmann, Krefeld, 1868. Quoted by line.

O. E[ngl.] Homl. Old English Homilies, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., first series, Nos. 29, 32; second series, No. 53, 1867–1868, 1873. Quoted by series, page and line.

O. E. Misc. = Misc.

O. Frs. Old Frisian; the forms are taken from Altfriesisches Wörterbuch von Karl von Richthofen, Göttingen, 1840.

O. H. Ger. Old High German. v. Grff.

O. L. Ger. Old Low German; the references are mostly to Kleinere altniederdeutsche Denkmäler, herausgegeben von M. Heyne, Paderborn, 1877.

O. Nrs. v. Icel.

O. Sax. v. Hēl.

Obs. Lun. De obseruatione lune, printed from MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii. fol. 30 b in Lchdm. iii. 184.

Octo Vit. cap[it]. A homily De octo vitiis et de xii. abusivis, in a MS. of the Bodleian, Cod. Jun. 24, p. 329 (Wanl. Cat. p. 42). It is printed in O. E. Homl. i. 296–304. Cf. also Homl. Skt. i. 16, 246–384.

Octov. Octovian Imperator in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. iii., 1810. Quoted by line.

Off. episc[op.]. The reference seems to be to the matter printed in Thorpe's Laws from Cod. Jun. 121, and referred to as L. I. P. (e. g. *ā-wildian* will be found, Th. ii. 322, 15).

Off. reg[um]. The same MS. as the preceding seems sometimes to be referred to, e. g. *efen-wel* occurs Th. ii. 324, 2: but *bæc-slitol* I have noted only Wulfst. 72, 16, where the MS. is Cod. Jun. 99 (Wanl. Cat. p. 27).

Orm. The Ormulum, edited by R. M. White, Oxford, 1852. Quoted by line.

Ors.; Bos. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the compendious history of the world by Orosius, edited by J. Bosworth, London, 1859. Quoted by book and chapter (Ors.), and by page and line (Bos.).

Ors. Hav. The edition of Orosius by Havercamp, Leyden, 1738.

Ors.; Swt. King Alfred's Orosius, edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 79, 1883. Quoted by book and chapter (Ors.), and by page and line (Swt.).

Ottf. Otfrid's Krist, edited by E. G. Graff, Königsberg, 1831.

P. B. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

P. L. S. Early English Poems and Lives of Saints, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Philol. Soc., 1862. Quoted by number of piece and line (or stanza).

P. R. L. P. Political, Religious, and Love Poems, edited by F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., No. 15, 1866. Quoted by page and line.

P. S. The Political Songs of England, from the reign of John to that of Edward II, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. vi., 1839. Quoted by page and line.

Palgrv. Eng. Com. Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, London, 1834.

Pall. Palladius on Husbondrie, edited by B. Lodge and S. T. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., Nos. 52 and 72, 1872 and 1879. Quoted by page and line of book.

Parten. The Romans of Partenay, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 22, 1866. Quoted by line.

Past.; Hat. An Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, contained in a MS. (Hatton 20) preserved in the Bodleian Library. Quoted by chapter and paragraph of an edition of the Cura Pastoralis by J. Stephen, London, 1629 (Past.), and by folio and line of MS. (Hat.).

Past.; Swt. The Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Pastoral Care from the Hatton MS. and the Cotton MSS., edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., Nos. 45 and 50, 1871–1872. Quoted by chapter (Past.), and by page and line (Swt.).

Peccat[orum] Medio[ina] = L. Pen. (e. g. *âspîwan* may be found L. Pen. 5; Th. ii. 278, 22).

Pegge's Kenticisms. An Alphabet of Kenticisms by Samuel Pegge, 1735. E. D. S., 1876.

Piers [P.]. The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman (Text B), E. E. T. S., No. 38, 1869. [Texts A and C are Nos. 28 and 54.] Quoted by passus and line.

Piers P. Crede. Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 30, 1867. Quoted by line.

Pl. Cr. = Piers P. Crede.

Pol. Songs Wrt. = P. S.

Pr. C. The Pricke of Conscience, by R. Rolle de Hampole, edited by R. Morris, Philol. Soc., 1863. Quoted by line.

Pref. [Ælfc.]. Thw. Ælfric's preface to Genesis in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Pref. (Procem.) R. Conc[ord]. Prohemium regularis concordie Anglicae nationis monachorum (MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3, v. Wanl. Cat., p. 193). This is edited in Anglia, vol. xiii. p. 365, and in the later part of the Dictionary this edition is referred to.

Prehn's Rätsel des Exeterbuches. Komposition und Quellen der Rätsel des Exeterbuches, von Dr. August Prehn, Paderborn, 1883.

Proclam. H. III. The only English Proclamation of Henry III, edited by Alex. J. Ellis, Philol. Soc., 1868.

Prompt. [Parv.]. Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, recensuit Albertus Way, Camden Soc., Nos. xxv., liv., lxxxix., 1843–1865. Quoted by page.

Prov. Glosses on the book of Proverbs, which are printed as noticed under Kent. Gl. Quoted by chapter (and verse).

Prov. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Apothegms in Salm. Kmbl. (q. v.) Part III. pp. 258–268. Quoted by number.

Prud. v. Gl. Prud. (2).

Ps. An Early English Psalter, edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. 16, 19, 1843–1847. Quoted by psalm and verse.

Ps. Grn. The edition of the metrical version of Psalms 51–150 in Grein's Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie. 2. Band. Göttingen, 1858.

Ps. Lamb. An interlinear version of the Psalms in a MS. preserved in the library of Lambeth Palace. It is thus described by Wanley: Psalterium D. Hieronymi Gallicum, Astericis et obolis, punctisque Musicis subjectis notatum, una cum interlincata Versione Saxonica, Catalogue, p. 268.

Ps. Spl. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus. A Johanne Spelmanno D. Hen. fil. editum. E vetustissimo exemplari MS. in Bibliotheca ipsius Henrici, et cum tribus aliis non multo minus vetustis collatum, Londini, 1640. The MS. used by Spelman subsequently was in the library at Stowe, and has been described by Dr. O'Conor in his account of that library. Afterwards it passed into the possession of Lord Ashburnham. Of the three collated MSS., which Spelman refers to under the letters C, T, M, the first is in the University Library at Cambridge, see Wanl. Cat. p. 152; the second is in the library of Trin. Coll. Camb., and has been edited by F. Harsley, E.E.T.S., No. 92, 1889 (Eadwine's Canterbury Psalter); the third is Arundel MS. No. 60 in the British Museum. The printed edition, as regards C and T, was collated with those MSS. for Dr. Bosworth by Dr. Aldis Wright, and many corrections were made.

Ps. Stev. *or* **Surt.** An Anglo-Saxon Psalter (printed from MS. Cott. Vesp. A. 1), edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. 16, 19, 1843–1847.

Ps. Th. Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metrice composita. E Cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato descripsit et edidit B. Thorpe, Oxonii, 1835.

Ps. Trin. Camb. = Ps. Spl. T.

Ps. Vos[sii]. An interlinear version of the Psalms in a MS. given by Isaac Vossius to Francis Junius (MS. Bodl. Junius 27). See Wanl. Cat. p. 76.

R., Lye. Ælfric's Vocabulary, transcribed by or for Junius from a MS. in the possession of Reubens the painter, v. Wanl. Cat. p. 96. It was printed by Somner at the end of his Dictionary, and will be found in Wrt. Voc. i. 15.

R. Ben. Die Angelsächsische Prosabearbeitung der Benedictinerregel, herausgegeben von A. Schröer, Kassel, 1885. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line.

R. Ben. Interl. The Rule of S. Benet. Latin and Anglo-Saxon interlinear version. Edited by H. Logeman, E.E.T.S., No. 90, 1888. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line.

R. Brun[ne]. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle (as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne), published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1725. Quoted by page and line.

R[eg.] Conc[ord]. v. Pref. R. Conc.

R. Glouc. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1724. Quoted by page and line.

R. R. The Romaunt of the Rose, formerly attributed to Chaucer. Quoted by line.

R. S. Religious Songs, edited by Thomas Wright, Percy Soc., vol. xi., 1843. Quoted by number of piece and line.

Rask Hald. Björn Halldórsson's Icelandic-Latin Dictionary, edited by Rask, 1814.

Recd.; Wrt. Voc. v. Glos. Brux. Recd.

Rel[iq.] Ant[iq.]. Reliquiae Antiquae. Scraps from Ancient Manuscripts, edited by T. Wright and J. O. Halliwell. 2 vols., London, 1845. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Rich. Richard Coer de Lion, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. ii. 3–278. Quoted by line.

Rol. H. Richard Rolle of Hampole and his followers, edited by C. Horstmann. 2 vols., London, 1895. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Rood Kmbl. The Holy Rood, a poem in the Vercelli MS., published with Elen. Kmbl. (q. v.).

Rood Recd. The same poem as the preceding, printed as Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Rtl. Rituale Ecclesiae Dunelmensis (Latin and interlinear Anglo-Saxon versions), Surtees Soc., No. 10, 1839. Quoted by page and line.

Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. On Anglo-Saxon Runes. By J. M. Kemble. Archaeologia, published by the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxviii., London, 1840. Quoted by page and line.

Runic pm. Kmbl. A poem printed in the above paper. Quoted by page and line.

S. de Fide Cathol. This homily is printed Homl. Th. i. 274.

Salm. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, by J. M. Kemble. Printed for the Ælfric Society, London, 1845-1848. The poetical part is quoted by line, the prose by page and line.

Sax. Engl. The Saxons in England. A History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest, by J. M. Kemble. 2 vols., London, 1876.

Schmid [A. S. Gesetz.]. Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. Herausgegeben von Dr. R. Schmid, Leipzig, 1858.

Scint. Defensoris Liber Scintillarum, with an interlinear Anglo-Saxon version, edited by E. W. Rhodes, E.E.T.S., No. 93, 1889. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line of the interlinear version. App. [Lib.] Scint. refers to the matter in pp. 223-236 of this edition.

Scint. de Praedest. = Scint., pp. 226-228.

Scóp. Th. The Scóp or Gleeman's Tale printed in Beo. Th.

Scot. Scottish. v. Jamieson.

Seebohm Vill. Comm. The English Village Community examined in its relations to the Manorial and Tribal Systems, by F. Seebohm, London, 1890.

Serm. Creat. = Homl. Th. i. 8-28. (v. ge-dæman, *where read* ge-clæman.)

Shor[eham]. The Religious Poems of William de Shoreham, edited by T. Wright, Percy Soc. vol. xxviii., 1849. Quoted by page.

Shrn. The Shrine. A Collection of occasional papers on dry subjects, by O. Cockayne, London, 1864-1870. Quoted by page and line.

Skt. Dict. An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat, Oxford, 1879-1882.

Solil. Soliloquia Augustini Selecta et Saxonice reddita ab Ælfredo Rege, MS. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1. (Printed in Shrn. pp. 163-204.) v. Wanl. Cat. p. 218.

Som. Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, by E. Somner, Oxon., 1659.

Somn. De somniorum diuersitate (MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii. fol. 25 b) *and* De somniorum eventu (v. Wanl. Cat. p. 40). The two pieces are printed Lchdm. iii. pp. 198-214, 168-176. Quoted by number of paragraph in the two combined. (In the later part of the Dictionary the references are to Lchdm. iii.)

Soul Kmbl. The departed soul's address to the body, a poem in the Vercelli MS. published with Elen. Kmbl. (q. v.).

Soul Recd. The same poem as the preceding, printed with Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Spec. Specimens of Lyric Poetry composed in England in the reign of Edward I, edited by T. Wright, Percy Soc., vol. iv., 1842. Quoted by page and line.

St. And. Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge, 1851.

Swt. A. S. Prim. An Anglo-Saxon Primer by H. Sweet, Oxford, 1882.

Swt. [A. S.] Rdr. An Anglo-Saxon Reader, in prose and verse, by H. Sweet, Oxford, 1876.

Techm. Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, begründet und herausgegeben von F. Techmer, Leipzig. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Te Dm. Lamb. (Te Deum; Lamb.). An interlinear version of the Te Deum in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. It is also cited as Hymn ad Mat.

Te Dm. Lye. v. Wanl. Cat. p. 222.

Te Dm. Thomson. A version of the same in Thomson's Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest, 1849.

Text. Rof. Textus de Ecclesia Roffensi. v. Wanl. Cat. p. 273.

Th. An[al.] (Anlct.). v. An. Th.

Th. Ap[ol.]. v. Ap. Th.

Th. Ch[art.] (Diplm.). v. Chart. Th.

Th. Lapbg. A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, translated from the German of Dr. J. M. Lappenberg by B. Thorpe, London, 1845.

Th. Ll. v. L.; Th.

Thw. Hept. Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi; Anglo-Saxonice. Historiae Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice. Edidit Edwardus Thwaites, Oxoniae, 1698. v. Wanl. Cat. pp. 67-68, 152.

Torrent of Portugal. An English Metrical Romance, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1842.

Tr. and Cr. Chaucer's Troilus and Creseyde. Quoted by book and line.

Tract. de Spir. Septif. A homily De Septiformi Spiritu. See Wulfst. 50-56.

Trev. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with the English translation of John Trevisa. Rolls Series, 1865-1886. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Trist. Die Nordische und die Englische Version der Tristan-Saga, herausgegeben von E. Kölbing, Heilbronn, 1882-1883. Quoted by line.

Txts. The Oldest English Texts, edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 83, 1885. Quoted by page and number of gloss (or by line).

Tynd. Tyndal's version of the New Testament.

V. Ps. = Ps. Vos.

Vit. Swith. See either Glostr. Frag. or Homl. Skt. i. 21.

W. Cat. = Wanl. Cat.

W. F. (Wells Frag.). MS. of the A.S. version of the Benedictine Rule in the possession of the Chapter at Wells, printed in R. Ben.

W. S. West-Saxon.

Wald. Two leaves of King Waldere's Lay, published by George Stevens, Copenhagen. Quoted by line.

Wanl. Cat[al.]. Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS., forming the third volume of Hickes' Thesaurus, Oxoniae, 1705.

Wht. Dict. White and Riddle's Latin-English Dictionary.

Wick. v. Wyc.

Wicklif Select Wrks. Select English Works of John Wyclif, edited by T. Arnold, Oxford, 1869-1871. Quoted by volume and page.

Wilk. Leges Anglo-Saxonicae Ecclesiasticae et Civiles, edited by D. Wilkins, London, 1721. Quoted by page and line.

Will. The Romance of William of Palerne, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. i., 1867. Quoted by line.

Wrt. Biog. Brit. A. Sax. Biographia Britannica Literaria; or Biography of Literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland. Anglo-Saxon Period. By Thomas Wright, London, 1842.

Wrt. Popl. Science. Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages, edited by Thomas Wright, London, 1841. Quoted by page and line.

Wrt. Provncl. Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, compiled by Thomas Wright, London, 1837.

Wrt. Spec. v. Spec.

Wrt. Voc. [i.]. A volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright. Privately printed, 1857. Quoted by page and number of gloss.

Wrt. Voc. ii. A second volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright. Privately printed, 1873. Quoted by page and line.

Wülck. [Gl.]. Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Second edition, edited by R. P. Wülcker, London, 1884. Quoted by column and line.

Wulfst. Wulfstan. Sammlung der ihm zugeschriebenen Homilien, herausgegeben von A. Napier, Berlin, 1883. Quoted by page and line.

Wyc. The Holy Bible in the earliest English versions made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe, edited by Forshall and Madden, Oxford, 1850.

York. Gl. A Glossary of words pertaining to the Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire. E. D. S. Pub., 1876.

Zacher. Das Gothische Alphabet Ulfilas und das Runenalphabet. Eine sprachwissenschaftliche Untersuchung von Julius Zacher, Leipzig, 1855.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

[Contractions used in Grein's Lexicon Poeticum are given separately on the next page.]

Ælfc. Gl; Som; Wrt. Voc. Ælfric's Glossary given at the end of Somner's Dictionary, and in A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright (First Series, 1857).
Ælfc. Gr; Som. Ælfric's Grammar, at the end of Somner's Dictionary.
Ælfc. T. Grn. Ælfric de veteri et de novo testamento, in Grein's edition of the Heptateuch.
Alis. King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances.
Andr. Kmbl. The Legend of St. Andrew, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
An. Lit. Anecdota Literaria, by T. Wright.
Apstls. Kmbl. The Fates of the Twelve Apostles; a fragment, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
A. R. The Ancren Riwle, edited for the Camden Society by J. Morton.
Ayenb. Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
Basil admn. The Anglo-Saxon remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad filium spiritualem, edited by H. W. Norman.
Bd; S. The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, edited by Smith.
Beo. Th. The Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf, edited by Thorpe.
Blickl. Gl. Blickling Glosses, at the end of the Blickling Homilies.
Blickl. Homl. The Blickling Homilies, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
Boutr. Sord. Screadunga, edited by C. G. Bouterwek.
Bt; Fox. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiæ, edited by Fox (in Bohn's Antiquarian Library).
Bt. Met. Fox. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, at the end of the previous work.
Byrht. Th. The Battle of Maldon, in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
Cant. Abac. Canticum Abacuc Prophetæ, in Ps. Lamb., q. v.
Cant. Moys. Canticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Cd; Th. Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrases of parts of the Holy Scriptures, edited by Thorpe.
Chart. Th. Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici, edited by Thorpe.
Chauc. Chaucer.
Chr; Erl. Two of the Saxon Chronicles, edited by Earle.
Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, edited by Kemble.
Coll. Monast. Th. Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
Confess. Peccat. Confessio Peccatorum, in Ps. Lamb., q. v.
Cot. Lye. A MS. of the Cotton Library quoted by Lye in his Dictionary.
Deut. Deuteronomy, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Elen. Kmbl. Elene, or the Recovery of the Cross, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
Ex. Exodus, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Exon. Th. Codex Exoniensis, edited by Thorpe.
Fins. Th. The Fight at Finnesburg, at the end of Thorpe's Beowulf.
Frag. Kmbl. A Fragment, Moral and Religious, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by Kemble.
Gen. Genesis, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Grff. Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz von Graff.
Grmm. A. u. E. Andreas und Elene, herausgegeben von Jacob Grimm.
Grmm. D. M. Deutsche Mythologie von Jacob Grimm. Zweite ausgabe.
Grmm. Gesch. D. S. Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache von Jacob Grimm. Dritte auflage.
Grn. R. A. Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer von Jacob Grimm. Zweite ausgabe.
Guthl; Gdwin. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Life of St. Guthlac, edited by C. W. Goodwin.
Halliw. Dict. Halliwell's Dictionary of archaic and provincial words.
Herb. Herbarium in Vol. I. of Saxon Leechdoms.
Hexam. Norm. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, edited by H. W. Norman.
Homl. Skt. Ælfric's Lives of Saints, edited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat.
Homl. Th. The Homilies of Ælfric, edited for the Ælfric Society by B. Thorpe.
Hpt. Gl. Angelsächsische Glossen, von Bouterwek mitgetheilt in Haupts Zeitschrift ix. (quoted from Leo's Angelsächsische Glossar).
H. R. Legends of the Holy Rood, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
Hymn. Surt. The Latin Hymns of the Anglo-Saxon Church, edited for the Surtees Society by J. Stevenson.
Icel. Icelandic; the references being to Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary.
Jn. Skt. The Gospel of St. John, edited by Skeat. v. Mk. Skt.
Jos. Joshua, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Jud. Judges, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Judth; Thw. The poem of Judith, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Jul. The Liflade of St. Juliana, edited for the Early English Text Society by Cockayne.
L. Alf; Th. The Laws of King Alfred, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes. The other contractions, being the same as those used by Thorpe, are not given here.
Laym. The Brut of Lazamon, edited by Sir F. Madden.
Lchdm. i. ii. iii. Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England, edited by Cockayne (Master of the Rolls' series, 3 vols.).
Lev. Leviticus, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Lk. Skt. The Gospel of St. Luke, edited by Skeat. v. Mk. Skt.
L. M; Lchdm. v. Lchdm. (L. M. = Liber Medicinalis.)
L. Med. ex Quadr; Lchdm. v. Lchdm.
Menol. Fox. Menologium or Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, edited by Fox.
Met. Homl. English Metrical Homilies from MSS. of 14th century, edited by J. Small.
Mk. Skt. Lind. or Rush. The Gospel of St. Mark in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, edited for the Syndics of the University Press by W. W. Skeat. (Lind. = Lindisfarne MS. Rush. = Rushworth MS.)
Mt. Kmbl. Lind. or Rush. The Gospel of St. Matthew, in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, edited by Kemble. v. preceding.
Nar. Narratiunculæ Anglice Conscriptæ, edited by Cockayne.
Nicod; Thw. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of Nicodemus, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Num. Numbers, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
O. and N. An Old English poem of the Owl and the Nightingale, edited by Stratmann.
O. E. Homl. Old English Homilies, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
O. Frs. refers to Altfriesisches Wörterbuch von Dr. Karl Freiherrn von Richthofen.
O. H. Ger. v. Grff.
Orm. The Ormulum, edited by Dr. White.
Ors; Swt. or Bos. The Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, edited by Sweet or by Bosworth.
O. Sax. The Old Saxon poem of the Heliand.
Past; Swt. King Alfred's version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, edited for the Early English Text Society by Sweet.
Piers P. The Vision concerning Piers the Plowman, B-text, edited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat.
P. L. S. Early English Poems and Lives of Saints, edited by F. J. Furnivall.
Prompt. Parv. Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, lexicon Anglo-latinum princeps, edited for the Camden Society by Way.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

Prov. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Apothegms given by Kemble in Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, Part III. (Ælfric Society's publications).
Ps. Lamb. Lambeth Psalter. The references are taken from the copy made under Dr. Bosworth's direction.
Ps. Spl. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus, a Johanne Spelmanno editum. (Dr. Bosworth's copy has been collated with the original MSS. and has thus been corrected in many places.)
Ps. Surt. Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, edited for the Surtees Society by Stevenson.
Ps. Th. Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, edidit Benjamin Thorpe.
R. Ben. Anglo-Saxon version of the Benedictine Rule (quoted from Lye).
R. Brun. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle translated and coptinued by Robert Manning of Brunne, edited by Hearne.
Rel. Ant. Reliquiæ Antiquæ, edited by Wright and Halliwell.
R. Glouc. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, edited by Hearne.
Rood Kmbl. The Holy Rood; a Dream, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
Rtl. Rituale Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis, edited for the Surtees Society by Stevenson. (Compare Skeat's collation in the Philological Society's Transactions.)
Runic pm. Kmbl. Runic poem printed by Kemble in Archæologia, vol. 28.
Salm. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
Schmid. A. S. Ges. Die gesetze der Angelsachsen, herausgegeben von Reinh. Schmid.
Scot. Scottish; the references being to Jamieson's Dictionary.
Shrn. The Shrine; a collection of occasional papers on dry subjects, by Cockayne.
Soul Kmbl. The Departed Soul's Address to the Body, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
St. And. Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica (Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society).
Swt. A. S. Rdr. An Anglo-Saxon Reader in prose and verse, by Henry Sweet.
Th. An. Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, by Benjamin Thorpe.
Th. Ap. The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, edited by Thorpe.
Trev. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with the English translation of John Trevisa (Master of the Rolls' series).
Will. The romance of William of Palerne, edited by W. W. Skeat (Early English Text Society).
Wrt. popl. Science. Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages, edited by Wright.
Wrt. Voc. A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Wright. (First Series, Liverpool, 1857.)

CONTRACTIONS USED BY GREIN.

Ælf. Tod. Poem on the death of Alfred, son of Ethelred, given in the Chronicle under the year 1036.
Æðelst. Poem on the victory of Athelstan, taken from the Chronicle.
Alm. Almosen, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 467.
An. The legend of St. Andrew.
Ap. The fates of the Apostles, from the Codex Vercellensis.
As. Azarias, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 185.
B. Beowulf.
Bo. Botschaft des Gemahls, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 472.
By. The death of Byrhtnoth.
Crâ. Manna cræftas, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 292.
Cri. Cynewulfs Crist, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 1.
Dan. Daniel, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 216.
Deór. Deors Klage, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 377.
Dôm. Dômes dæg, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 445.
Edg. Eádgâr; poems from the Chronicle, under the years 973. 975.
Edm. Eádmund, from the Chronicle, under the year 942.
Edw. Eádweard, from the Chronicle, under the year 1065.
El. Elene, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Exod. Exodus, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 177.
Fä. Fæder lârcwidas, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 300.
Fin. The fight at Finnsburg.
Gen. Genesis, in Thorpes' Cædmon, p. 1.
Gn. C. Versus gnomici (Cotton MS.).
Gn. Ex. Versus gnomici, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 333.
Gû. Legend of St. Guthlac, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 104.
Hö. Höllenfahrt Christi, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 459.
Hy. Hymnen und Gebete.
Jud. The poem of Judith.
Jul. The legend of St. Juliana, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 242.
Kl. Klage der Frau, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 442.
Kr. Das heilige Kreuz, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Leás. Bî manna leáse, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Men. Menologium.
Met. The metres of Alfred.
Môd. Manna môd, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 313.
Pa. Panther, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 355.
Ph. Phönix, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 197.
Phar. Pharao, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 468.
Ps. Psalms, from Thorpe's edition.
Ps. C. The 50th psalm, from one of the Cotton MSS.
Rä. Riddles from the Codex Exoniensis.
Reb. Rebhuhn, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 365.
Reim. Reimlied, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 352.
Ruin. Ruine, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 476.
Rûn. Runenlied, in Archæologia, vol. 28.
Sal. Salomo und Saturn; see above Salm. Kmbl.
Sat. Crist und Satan, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 265.
Seef. Seefahrer, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 306.
Seel. Reden der Seelen, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 367; see also above, Soul Kmbl.
Sch. Wunder der Schöpfung, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 346.
Vid. Vidsîð, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 318.
Vy. Manna wyrde, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 327.
Wal. Walfisch, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 360.
Wand. Wanderer, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 286.

A.

A. It is not necessary to speak of the form of what are often called Anglo-Saxon letters, as all Teutonic, Celtic, and Latin manuscripts of the same age are written in letters of the same form. There is one exception: the Anglo-Saxons had, with great propriety, two different letters for the two distinct sounds of our *th:* the hard þ in *th*in and soo*th*, and the soft ð in *th*ine and soo*th*e, vide Þ, þ. 2. The indigenous Pagan alphabet of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, called Runes, it must be particularly observed, not only represents our letters, but the names of the letters are significant. The Runes are chiefly formed by straight lines to be easily carved on wood or stone. For instance, the Rune ᚪ ãc is not only found in inscriptions on wood and stone, but in Anglo-Saxon MSS. and printed books. In manuscripts and in books, it sometimes denotes the letter **a**; and, at other times, *the oak*, from its Anglo-Saxon name, **ãc** *the oak*. v. **ÃC**, and **RÚN**.

B. The *short* or unaccented Anglo-Saxon **a** is contained in the following words, which are represented by modern English terms of the same import, having the sound of *a* in *man;* as Can, man, span, hand, land, sand, camp, dranc, *etc.* 2. The short **a** is often found in the final syllables of inflections, -a, -an, -as, -aþ, *etc.* It generally appears in the radix before a doubled consonant, as swamm *a fungus*, wann *wan;* or two different consonants, as mp, mb, nt, nc, ng, *etc.*—Camp, lamb, plante, dranc, lang, *etc.* 3. The radical short **a** can only stand before a single consonant and *st, sc,* when this single consonant and these double letters are again followed, in the inflections or formative syllables, by *a, o, u* in nouns; and by *a, o, u, e* in adjectives; and *a, o, u,* and *ia* in verbs; as Dagas, daga from dæg, hwalas from hwæl, fatu from fæt, gastas from gæst, ascas from æsc; *adj.* Smales, smale, smalost, smalu, from smæl *small;* Lates, latu, latost, from læt *late:* Stapan, faran, starian, wafian. Grimm's Deut. Gram. vol. i. p. 223, 2nd edit. 1822. In other cases, the short or unaccented **æ** is used instead of **a**. See **Æ** in its alphabetical order. 4. The remarks in 3. are of great importance in declining words, for monosyllables, ending in a single consonant, in *st* or *sc*, change the **æ** into **a**, whenever the consonant or consonants are followed by *a, o, u* in nouns, and *a, o, u, e* in adjectives, vide **Æ**. 5. It must be remembered then, that a short **a** cannot stand in a word (1) when it ends in a single consonant, that is, when no inflections of *a, o, u* in nouns follow; as in Stæf, fræt: (2) when in nouns a single consonant is followed by *e;* as Stæfes, stæfe, wæter: (3) when the word has any other double consonants besides *st, sc,* though followed by *a, o, u;* as Cræft, cræfta, ægru *n. pl. of* æg: (4) in contracted words, when **æ** is not in the last syllable; as Æcer, *pl.* æceras, æcerum, contracted æcras, æcrum; wæpen, *pl.* wæpenu; mægen, *pl.* mægenu, contracted wæpnu, and mægnu. 6. Though I have given in C. 3. the reasons, which Grimm assigns for making the prefixed a-, long, I believe it is generally short in *A. Sax.* as in *Eng.* a-bide = *A. Sax.* a-bîdan = bîdan, so a-cende = cende: — Ic todæg cende [cende Surt; acende Spl. T; Th.] ðē *ego hodie genui te*, Ps. Spl. 2, 7. A-beran = beran *to bear:*— Hefige byrðyna man aberan ne mæg *a man is not able to bear heavy burdens*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. Ne bere ge sacc *nolite portare sacculum*, Lk. Bos. 10, 4. A-biddan = biddan *to ask, pray:*—Abiddaþ [biddaþ Cott.] hine *pray to him*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. Ic bidde ðē, Drihten *I pray to thee, Lord*, Gen. 19, 18. It is evident by these examples that words have the same meaning with and without the prefixed a-: this a- was not prominent or long, and therefore this prefix is left unaccented in this Dictionary. 7. a- prefixed, sometimes denotes *Negation, deterioration,* or *opposition*, as *From, out, away;* thus awendan *to turn from, subvert,* from wendan *to turn;* amōd *out of* or *without mind, mad;* adōn *to do away, banish,* composed of a *from,* dōn *to do,* vide **Æ**. The prefixed a- does not always appear to alter the signification: in this case it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon,—thus, Aberan *to bear;* abrecan *to break;* abîtan *to bite.* The prefixed a-, in such cases, seems to add some little force or intensity to the original signification of the word to which it is joined,—thus, fǽran *to make afraid;* terrere: a-fǽran *to terrify, dismay, astound;* exterrere, perterrere, consternare, stupefacere.

C. The *long* Anglo-Saxon **ā** is accented, and words containing this long or accented **ā** are now represented by English terms, with the vowel sounded like o in *no* and *bone.* The following words have either the same or an analogous meaning, both in English and Anglo-Saxon: Hām *home,* ān *one,* bān *bone,* hān *hone,* stān *stone,* sār *sore,* rāp *rope,* lār *lore,* gāst *ghost,* wrāt *wrote.* Sometimes the accented or long **ā** is represented in English by *oa;* as Āc *an oak,* gād *a goad,* lād *load,* rād *road,* brād *broad,* fām *foam,* lām *loam,* sāpe *soap,* ār *oar,* bār *boar,* hār *hoar,* bāt *boat,* gāt *goat,* āta *oat,* āþ *oath,* lāþ *loath.* Occasionally **ā** becomes *oe* in English; as Dā *a doe,* fā *a foe,* tā *toe,* wā *woe;* but the *oe,* in these words, has the sound of o in *no.* The same may be said of *oa* in *oak, goad.* Hence it appears that the Anglo Saxon **ā** is represented by the modern English *o, oa,* and *oe,* which have the sound of *o* in *no* and *bone;* as Rād *rode* (*p. of ride*), rād *a road,* and dā, *a doe.* Deut. Gram. von Jacob Grimm, vol. i. pp. 358, 397, 398, 3rd edit. 1840. 2. The long **ā** is often changed into **ǽ**; as Lār *lore,* lǽran *to teach,* ān *one,* ǽnig *any.* 3. The following is a precise summary from Grimm of the prefixed **ā**-, long or accented. The prefixed **ā**- is long because it is a contraction and represents the preposition æf *of, off, from, away, out of,* or the preposition on *on, in, upon, into,* or as the *Lat.* in and *Eng.* un; as ā-dūne for æf-dūne, ā-wendian for æf-wendian, ā-drædan for on-drædan, ā-gean for on-gean, ā-tȳnan *to unshut, open,* Ps. Spl. 38, 13, for on-tȳnan, un-tȳnan *to open.* **Ā**, as an inseparable particle, is long because it represents the inseparable prefixed particles ar, ur, ir, in *O. H. Ger.* and *O. Sax.* commonly expressing the meaning of the Latin prepositions *ab, ex, ad,* etc: *A. Sax.* ā-hebban, *O. H. Ger.* ur-hefan *elevare; A. Sax.* ā-fyllan, *O. H. Ger.* ar-fullan *implere; A. Sax.* ā-beran, *O. H. Ger.* ar-peran *ferre, effetre; A. Sax.* ā-scînan, *O. H. Ger.* ir-scînan *clarescere.* The peculiar force which this particle imparts to different verbs may correspond (1) to the Latin ex *out,* as ā-gangan *to go out;* exire: (2) to the English *up,* as ā-hleápan *to leap up;* exsilire: ā-fyllan *to fill up;* implere: (3) it expresses the idea of an origin, *becoming, growing,* ā-blacian *to blacken, to become black;* ā-heardian *to grow hard:* (4) it corresponds to the Latin *re,* as ā-geban *reddere,* ā-lōsian *redimere,* ā-sēcan *requirere:* (5) it is often used merely to render a verb transitive, or to impart a greater force to the transitive meaning of the simple verb,—ā-beódan *offerre,* ā-ceapian *emere,* ā-lecgan *ponere,* ā-sleán *occidere:* (6) it is used with intransitive verbs, where it has hardly any meaning, unless it suggests *the commencement* or *beginning* of the action, as ā-hleahan *ridere,* ā-sweltan *mori:* (7) it expresses *the end, aim,* or *purpose* of an action, as ā-dōmian *condemnare,* ā-biddan *deprecari,* ā-wirþan *perire.* But, after all, it must be borne in mind, that the various shades of its meaning are innumerable, and that, even in one and the same compound, it often assumes different meanings. For further illustration we must therefore refer to the compounds in which it occurs, Grm. ii. 818–832. I have, in justice to Grimm, given his motives for marking the prefixed ā- long: I believe, however, it is short. See **B. 6.**

-a, affixed to words, denotes *A person, an agent,* or *actor,* hence, *All nouns ending in* **a** *are masculine, and make the gen. in* an; as from Cum *come* [*thou*], cuma *a person who comes,* or *a guest:* Swīc *deceive* [*thou*], swīca *a traitor:* Worht *wrought,* wyrhta *a workman, wright:* Fōregeng *foregoing,* fōregenga *a foregoer:* Beád *or* gebēd *a supplication, praying,* beáda *a person who supplicates* or *prays:* Bytl *a beetle* or *hammer,* bytla *a hammerer, builder.* Some *abstract nouns,* and words denoting *inanimate things,* end in -a; and these words, having the same declension as those which signify *Persons* or *actors,* are masculine; as Hlīsa, an; *m. fame:* Tīma, an; *m. time:* Lichama, an; *m. a body:* Steorra, an; *m. a star:* Gewuna, an; *m. a custom, habit.*

a; *prep. acc. To, for;* in:—A worlda world *to* or *in an age of ages;* in seculorum seculum, Ps. Th. 18, 8, = on worlda world, Ps. Lamb. 20, 5, = on worulda world, Ps. Th. 103, 6.

Ā, aa, aaa; *adv. Always, ever, for ever;* hence the *O. Eng.* AYR, *ever;* semper, unquam, usque:—Ac ā sceal dæt widerwearde gemetgian

but ever must the contrary moderate, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 19. Án God á on écnysse *one God to all eternity* [lit. *one God ever, in eternity*], Homl. Th. ii. 22, 32. Á on écnisse *usque in æternum*, Jos. 4, 7. Ic á ne geseah '*I not ever saw*' = *I never saw*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 10; Gen. 375. Á = éfre: Nú, sceal beón á on Ií abbod *now, there shall always* [*ever*] *be an abbot in Iona*, Chr. 565; Th. 33, 2, col. 2. Nú, sceal beón éfre on Ií abbod *now, there shall ever* [*always*] *be an abbot in Iona*, Chr. 565; Th. 32, 11; 33, 4, col. 1. He bíþ aa [ää MS.] ymbe ðæt án *he is for ever about that one* [*thing*], L. Th. ii. 310, 25. Aa on worulda worold *semper in seculorum seculum*, Ps. Th. 105, 37. Nú and aaa [äää MS.], to worulde búton éghwilcum ende *now and ever, to a world without any end*, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 15. Á world *for ever*, Ex. 21, 6. Á forþ *ever forth, from thence*, Bt. Tupr. 303, 31. [The original signification seems to be a flowing, referring to time, which every moment flows on, hence *ever, always*, also to é, eá *flowing water, a river*. In Johnston's Index Geog. there are nineteen rivers in Europe with the name of Aa = Á.]

á, *indecl; f. A law;* lex:—Dryhtnes á *the Lord's law*, Andr. Recd. 2387; An. 1196. vide Æ.

aac, e; *f. An oak*:—Aac-tún *Acton Beauchamp, Worcestershire*, Cod. Dipl. 75; A. D. 727; Kmbl. i. 90, 19. v. Ác-tún.

aad *a pile*:—He mycelne aad gesomnode *he gathered a great pile*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. v. æd.

áéðan *to lay waste;* vastare, Gen. 1280: á éðan, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 24. v. éðan.

aam, es; *m. A reed of a weaver's loom*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8; Cod. Lugd. Grn. v. ám.

aar *honour*:—In aar naman *in honore nominis*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, note 43: 5, 11; S. 626, note 36. v. ÁR; *f.*

aaþ *an oath*:—He done aaþ geseh *he saw the oath*, Th. Dipl. A. D. 825; p. 71, 12. v. Áþ.

a-bacan, ic -bace, ðú -bæcest, -bæcst, he -bæceþ, -bæcþ, *pl.* -bacaþ; *p.* -bóc, *pl.* -bócon; *pp.* -bacen *To bake;* pinsere, coquere:—Se hláf þurh fýres hétan abacen *the bread baked by the heat of fire*, Homl. Pasc. Daye, A. D. 1567, p. 30, 8; Lisl. 4to, 1623, p. 4, 16; Homl. Th. ii. p. 268, 9.

a-bád *expected, waited*:—And abád swá ðeáh seofon dagas *expectavitque nihilominus septem alios dies*, Gen. 8, 12. v. abídan.

a-bæd, abǽdon *asked; p. of* abiddan.

a-bédan; *p.* -bédde; *pp.* -béded *To restrain, repel, compel;* avertere, repellere, cogere, exigere:—Is fira énig, ðe deáþ abéde *is there any man, who can restrain death?* Salm. Kmbl. 957; Sal. 478. Ðæt oft wǽpen abéd his mondryhtne *which often repels the weapon for its lord*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 24; Rä. 56, 12. v. bédan.

a-bælgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend, to make angry;* irritare, offendere:—Sceal gehycgan hæleða éghwylc ðæt he ne abælige bearn waldendes *every man must be mindful that he offend not the son of the powerful*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 27; Sat. 195. v. a-belgan, a-bylgan.

a-bær *bore* or *took away;* sustulit, Ps. Spl. 77, 76; *p. of* a-beran.

ABAL, afol, es; *n. Power of body, strength;* vigor, vires, robur corporis:—Ðin abal and cræft *thy strength and power*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 9; Gen. 500. [*Orm.* afell: *O. H. Ger.* aval, *n*: *O. Nrs.* afl, *n. robur, vis*: *Goth.* abrs *strong*: *Grk.* ὄβριμος.]

a-bannan; *p.* -beónn, *pl.* -beónnon; *pp.* -bannen. I. *to command, order, summon;* mandare, jubere:—Abannan to beadwe *to summon to battle*, Elen. Grm. 34. II. *to publish, proclaim; with* út *to order out, call forth, call together, congregate, assemble;* edicere, avocare, citare:—Aban ðú ða beornas út of ofne *command thou the men out of the oven*, Cd. 193; Th. 242, 32; Dan. 428. Ðá hét se cyng abannan út ealne þeódscipe *then the king commanded to order out* [*to assemble*] *all the population*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 8. v. bannan.

a-barian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a, barian *to make bare;* bær, se bara; *adj. bare*] *To make bare, to manifest, discover, disclose;* denudare, prodere, in medium proferre:—Gif ðú abarast úre sprǽce *si sermonem nostrum profers in medium*, Jos. 2, 20: R. Ben. Interl. 46: Cot. 80.

a-bát *bit, ate*:—He abát *he ate*, MS. Cott. Jul. E. vii. 237; Salm. Kmbl. 121, 15; *p. of* a-bítan.

abbad, abbod, abbud, abbot, es; *m:* abboda, an; *m.* I. *an abbot;* abbas,—the title of the male superior of certain religious establishments, thence called abbeys. The word *abbot* appears to have been, at first, applied to any member of the clerical order, just as the French Père and English Father. In the earliest age of monastic institutions the monks were not even priests: they were merely religious persons, who retired from the world to live in common, and the abbot was one of their number, whom they elected to preside over the association. In regard to general ecclesiastical discipline, all these communities were at this early time subject to the bishop of the diocese, and even to the pastor of the parochial district within the bounds of which they were established. At length it began to be usual for the abbot to be in orders; and since the sixth century monks generally have been priests. In point of dignity an abbot is generally next to a bishop. A minute account of the different descriptions of abbots may be found in Du Cange's Glossary, and in Carpentier's supplement to that work:—Se ǽrwurða abbad Albínus *the reverend abbot Albinus*, Bd. pref. Riht is ðæt abbodas fæste on mynstrum wunian *it is right that abbots dwell closely in their minsters*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30. Hér Forþréd abbud forþférde *in this year abbot Forthred died*, Chr. 803; Erl. 60, 13. Se abbot Saxulf *the abbot Saxulf*, Chr. 675; Ing. 50, 15. Swá gebireþ abbodan *as becometh abbots*, L. Const. W. p. 150, 27; L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. II. *bishops were sometimes subject to an abbot, as they were to the abbots of Iona*:—Nú, sceal beón éfre on Ií abbod, and ná biscop; and ðan sculon beón underþeódde ealle Scotta biscopas, forðan ðe Columba [MS. Columban] was abbod, ná biscop *now, in Ií* [*Iona*], *there must ever be an abbot, not a bishop; and to him must all bishops of the Scots be subject, because Columba was an abbot, not a bishop*, Chr. 565; Th. 32, 10–16, col. 1. [*Laym.* abbed: *O. Frs.* abbete: *N. Ger.* abt: *O. H. Ger.* abbat: *Lat.* abbās; *gen.* abbātis *an abbot*: *Goth.* abba: *Syr.* ܐܰܒܳܐ abba *father*, from *Heb.* אָב ab *father*, *pl.* אֲבוֹת abot *fathers*.]

DER. abbad-dóm, -hád, -isse, -ríce: abboda.

abbad-dóm *an abbacy.* v. abbud-dóm.

abbad-hád *the state* or *dignity of an abbot.* v. abbud-hád.

abbadisse, abbodisse, abbatisse, abbudisse, abedisse, an; *f.* [abbad *an abbot*, isse *a female* termination, *q. v.*] *An abbess;* abbatissa:—Riht is ðæt abbadissan fæste on mynstrum wunian *it is right that abbesses dwell closely in their nunneries*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30: L. Const. W. 150, 21: Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 14: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 22: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 38.

abbad-ríce *an abbacy.* v. abbod-ríce.

Abban dún, e; *f. Abingdon, in Berkshire*, Chr. 985; Ing. 167, 5. v. Æbban dún.

abbod *an abbot*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30. v. abbad.

abboda, an; *m. An abbot;* abbas:—Swá gebireþ abbodan *as becometh abbots*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. v. abbad.

abbod-ríce, abbot-ríce, es; *n. The rule of an abbot, an abbacy;* abbatia:—On his tíme wæx ðæt abbodríce swíðe ríce *in his time the abbacy waxed very rich*, Chr. 656; Ing. 41, 1. On ðis abbotríce *in this abbacy*, Chr. 675; Ing. 51, 12.

abbodysse *an abbess*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 22. v. abbadisse.

abbot *an abbot*, Chr. 675; Ing. 50, 15. v. abbad.

abbud *an abbot*, Chr. 803; Erl. 60, 13: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 14. v. abbad.

abbud-dóm, es; *m.* [= abbod-ríce, *q. v.*] *An abbacy, the rule* or *authority of an abbot;* abbátia, abbátis jus *vel* auctoritas:—Abbuddómes, *gen.* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 18. Abbuddóme, *dat.* 5, 21; S. 642, 37.

abbud-hád, es; *m. The state* or *dignity of an abbot;* abbatis dignitas:—Munuchád and abbudhád ne syndon getealde to ðysum getele *monkhood and abbothood are not reckoned in this number*, L. Ælf. C. 18; Th. ii. 348, 31.

abbudisse, an; *m. An abbess*:—Ðá sealde seó abbudisse him sumne dǽl ðære moldan *tunc dedit ei abbatissa portiunculam de pulvere illo*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 38. v. abbadisse.

a-beág *bowed down*, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775; *p. of* a-búgan.

a-bealh *angered*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410. v. a-belgan.

a-beátan; *p.* -beót; *pp.* -beáten *To beat, strike;* tundere, percellere:—Stormum abeátne *beaten by storms*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 26; Cri. 941. v. beátan.

a-beden *asked*, Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 15: Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 31; *pp. of* a-biddan.

abedisse, an; *f. An abbess;* abbatissa:—Ðære abedissan betǽhton *committed to the abbess*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 181, 28. v. abbadisse.

a-bégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bend, bend down, bow, reduce, subdue;* incurvare, redigere, subigere:—Weorþe heora bæc swylce abéged eác *dorsum illorum semper incurva*, Ps. Th. 68, 24: Chr. 1073; Erl. 212, 1: 1087; Th. 356, 10. v. bégan.

a-bégendlíc; *adj. Bending;* flexibilis, Som. v. a-bégan.

a-behófian; *p.* ode *To behove, concern;* decere:—Mid máran unríde ðone him abehófode *with more animosity than it behoved him*, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 4. v. be-hófian.

a-belgan, ic -belge, ðú -bilgst, -bilhst, he -bylgþ, -bilhþ, *pl.* -belgaþ; *p.* -bealg, -bealh, *pl.* -bulgon; *pp.* -bolgen, *v. trans.* [a, belgan *to irritate*] *To cause any one to swell with anger, to anger, irritate, vex, incense;* ira aliquem tumefacere, irritare, exasperare, incendere:—Ne sceal ic ðé abelgan *I would not anger thee*, Salm. Kmbl. 657; Sal. 328. Oft ic wífe abelge *oft I irritate a woman*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 20; Rä. 21, 32. He abilhþ Gode *he will incense God*, Th. Dipl. 856; 117, 20. Ic ðé abealh *I angered thee*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410: Beo. Th. 4550; B. 2280. God abulgan *Deum exacerbaverunt*, Ps. Th. 77, 41: Ex. 32, 29. Nú hig me abolgen habbaþ *irascatur furor meus contra eos*, Ex. 32, 10. He him abolgen wurþeþ *he will be incensed against them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 4; Gen. 430. Wæs swýðe abolgen *erat graviter offensus*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 8.

a-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pp.* -boden; *v. a.* [a, beódan *to order*] *To announce, relate, declare, offer, command;* referre, nuntiare, annuntiare,

edicere, offerre, jubere:—Dæt he wolde ðæt ærende abeódan *that he would declare the errand*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 20: Cd. 91; Th. 115, 14; Gen. 1919: 200; Th. 248, 9; Dan. 510.

a-beofian *To be moved* or *shaken, to tremble;* moveri, contremere:—Ealle abeofedan eorþan stadelas *movebuntur omnia fundamenta terræ*, Ps. Th. 81, 5. v. beofian.

a-beornan; *p.* -bearn, -barn, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, *v. intrans. To burn;* exardere:—Fýr abarn *exarsit ignis*, Ps. Th. 105, 16. v. beornan.

a-beran; *p.* -bær; *pp.* -boren. I. *to bear, carry, suffer;* portare, ferre:—Ðe man aberan ne mæg *which they are not able to bear*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. Hí ne mágon nán earfoða aberan *they cannot bear any troubles*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1912; An. 958: Ps. Th. 54, 11. II. *to take* or *carry away;* tollere, auferre:—Abær hine of eowdum sceápa *sustulit eum de gregibus ovium*, Ps. Spl. 77, 76: Ps. Grn. 50, 12. v. beran.

a-berd, -bered; *adj. Sagacious, crafty, cunning;* callidus, Wrt. Voc. 47, 36: Lchdm. iii. 192, 10: 188, 26: 186, 17.

a-berend-líc; *adj.* [berende *bearing*] *Bearable, tolerable, that may be borne;* tolerabilis:—Aberendlíc broc *bearable affliction*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4, note 5.

a-berstan; *p.* -bearst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten [a, berstan] *To burst, break, to be broken;* perfringi. v. for-berstan.

a-bet; *adv. Better;* melius:—Hwæðer ðé se ende abet lícian wille *whether the end will better please thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 23. v. bet.

a-beþecian; *subj.* ðú abeþecige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, þeccan *to cover*] *To uncover, detect, find hidden, to discover, disclose;* detegere:—Búton ðú hit forstele oððe abeþecige *unless thou steal it, or find* (*it*) *hid*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 9.

a-bicgan; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht; *v. a.* [a, bycgan *to buy*] *To buy, pay for, recompense;* emere, redimere:—Gif hríman wið hríes mannes wíf geligeþ, his wérgelde abicge *if a freeman lie with a freeman's wife, let him buy her with his wergeld*, i. e. *price*, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. v. a-bycgan.

a-bídan, ic -bíde, ðú -bídest, -bítst, -bíst, he -bídeþ, -bít, *pl.* -bídaþ; *p.* -bád, *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden; *v. intrans. To* ABIDE, *remain, wait, wait for, await;* manere, sustinere, expectare:—Hý abídan sceolon in sin-nihte *they must abide in everlasting night*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 28; Cri. 1631. Hér sculon abídan bán *here the bones shall remain*, 99 a; Th. 370, 18; Seel. 61. Abád swá ðeáh seofon dagas *expectavit nihilominus septem alios dies*, Gen. 8, 12. We ðáres sceolon abídan *alium expectamus?* Mt. Bos. 11, 3. Ic abád [anbídode Spl.] hélu ðíne *expectabam salutare tuum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 166. Sáwla úre abídyþ Driht *anima nostra sustinet Dominum*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 20. Windes abidon *ventum expectabant*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 19. Ðér abídan sceal maga miclan dómes *there the being* [*Grendel*] *shall await the great doom*, Beo. Th. 1959; B. 977: Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 27; Kl. 53. [*Laym.* abiden; *p.* abad, abed, abeod, abod, abaod, abide, *pl.* abiden.] v. bídan.

a-biddan, ic -bidde, ðú -bidest, -bitst, he -bit, -byt, -bitt, *pl.* -biddaþ; *p.* -bæd, *pl.* -bǽdon; *pp.* -beden *To ask, pray, pray to, pray for, obtain by asking* or *praying;* petere, precari, postulare, exorare, impetrare:—Wilt ðú wit unc abiddan drincan *vis petamus bibere?* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 30. Abiddaþ [Cott. biddaþ] hine eáþmódlíce *pray to him humbly*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. Se ðe hwæt to léne abit *qui quidquam mutuo postulaverit*, Ex. 22, 14. Ne mihte ic lýfnesse abiddan *nequaquam impetrare potui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 8. Ðá sendon hý tuá heora érendracan to Rómánum æfter friðe; and hit abiddan ne mihtan *then they sent their ambassadors twice to Rome for peace; and could not obtain it*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 39. He abiddan mæg ðæt ic ðé léte duguða brúcan *he may obtain by prayer that I will let thee enjoy prosperity*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 5; Gen. 2660. v. biddan.

a-bífan, -bífigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To be moved* or *shaken, to tremble;* moveri, contremere:—For ansýne écan Dryhtnes ðeós eorþe sceal eall abífigan *a facie Domini mota est terra*, Ps. Th. 113, 7. v. bífian.

a-bílgþ, a-bílhþ *anger, an offence.* v. a-bylgþ.

a-biran *to bear, carry;* portare, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 31. v. a-beran.

a-bísegien *should prepossess*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. v. abýsgian.

a-bít *prays*, Ex. 22, 14; *pres. of* a-biddan.

a-bítan, ic -bíte, ðú -bítest, -bítst, he -bíteþ, -bít, *pl.* -bítaþ; *p.* -bát, *pl.* -biton; *pp.* -biten; *v. a. To bite, eat, consume, devour;* mordere, arrodere, mordendo necare, comedere, devorare:—Gif hit wildeór abítaþ, bere forþ ðæt abitene and ne agife *si comestum a bestia, deferat ad eum quod occisum est, et non restituet*, Ex. 22, 13. He abát his suna *he ate his children*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 121, 15. Dæt se wód-freca were-wulf tó fela ne abíte of godcundre heorde *that the ferocious man-wolf devour not too many of the spiritual flock*, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 31. Míne scép sind abítene *my sheep are devoured*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 10. Ðú his ne abítst *non comedas ex eo*, Deut. 28, 31. v. bítan.

a-biterian, -bitrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make sour* or *bitter;* exacerbare. v. biterian, biter *bitter.*

a-bi-tweónum; *prep. dat. Between;* inter:—Ic wiht geseah horna abitweónum [hornum bitweónum, Grn; Th.] húðe lǽdan *I saw a creature bringing spoil between its horns*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. [*Sansk.* abhi: *Zend* aibi.] v. bi-tweónum.

a-blícian, -blícigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be* or *look pale, grow pale;* pallere, obrigescere:—Ablícodon *obriguerunt*, Ex. 22, 16? Lye. Ic blícige *palleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Blícian from blícan, *p.* blíc *to shine:* blícan *to bleach, whiten, fade.* Observe the difference between blíc, blíc *pallid, bleak, pale*, and blæc, blaces, se blaca *black, swarthy.* DER. blícian *pallere.*

a-blícan; *p.* -blíhte; *pp.* -blícht [a, blícan *to bleach*] *To bleach, whiten;* dealbare, Ps. Vos. 50, 8: 67, 15.

a-blícones, -ness, e; *f. A paleness, gloom;* pallor, Herb. 164; Lchdm. i. 294, 3, note 6. v. æ-blícnys.

a-blendan *to blind, deaden, benumb.* v. ablendan.

a-blann *rested*; *p. of* a-blinnan *to leave off.*

a-blǽwan; *p.* -bleów; *pp.* -blǽwen *To blow, breathe;* flare, efflare:—On ableów *inspiravit*, Gen. 2, 7. Út ablǽwan *to breathe forth*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 20. Néfre mon ðæs hlúde býman ablǽweþ *never does a man blow the trumpet so loudly*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 27; Dóm. 110. God ðá geworhte mannan and ableów on his ansýne líffícne blǽd *God then made man and blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 25.

a-blǽwung, e; *f. A blowing.* v. blǽwung.

a-blend, se a-blenda; *adj. Blinded;* cæcatus:—Wénaþ ða ablendan mód *the blinded minds think*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 6. v. *pp. of* a-blendan.

a-blendan; *p.* -blende, *pl.* -blendon; *pp.* -blended, -blend; *v. a. To blind, make blind, darken, stupify;* cæcare:—Ða gyldenan stánas ablendaþ ðæs módes eágan *the golden stones blind the mind's eyes*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 34. Swá bióþ ablend *so are blinded*, 38, 5; Fox 206, 1. Ic sýne ablende bealo-þoncum *I blinded their sight by baleful thoughts*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 22; Jul. 469. He ablende hyra eágan *excæcavit oculos eorum*, Jn. Bos. 12, 40. Ablended in burgum *blinded as I am in these dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 155; An. 78. Wæs ablend *was blinded*, Mk. Bos. 6, 52: Num. 14, 44. v. blendan.

a-bleóton *sacrificed*; *p. pl. of* a-blótan.

a-bleów *blew*; *p. of* a-blǽwan.

a-blícan; *p.* -blác, *pl.* -blicon; *pp.* -blicen; *v. n. To shine, shine forth, to appear, glitter, to be white, to astonish, amaze;* dealbari, micare:—Sóþlíce on rihtwísnysse ic ablíce *ego autem in justitia apparebo* [*micabo*], Ps. Spl. T. 16, 17. Ofer snáw ic beó ablicen *super nivem dealbabor*, Ps. Spl. 50, 8.

a-blícgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shine, to be white, to astonish;* consternare:—Ic eom ablícged *consternor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 42.

a-blignys, -nyss, e; *f. An offence.* v. a-bylgnes.

a-blíndan *to blind*, Abus. 1, Lye. v. a-blendan.

a-blínnan; *p.* -blann, *pl.* -blunnon; *pp.* -blunnen *To cease, desist;* cessare, desistere, Ps. Spl. 36, 8: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 16.

a-blísian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blush;* erubescere:—Óþ eówre lyþre mód ablísige *donec erubescat incircumcisa mens eorum*, Lev. 26, 41.

a-blótan; *p.* -bleót, *pl.* -bleóton; *pp.* -blóten *To sacrifice;* immolare. v. blótan.

a-blýsgung, -blýsung, e; *f. The redness of confusion, shame;* pudor, R. Ben. 73.

a-boden *told*; *pp. of* a-beódan *to bid, tell.*

a-bogen *bowed*; *pp. of* a-búgan, -beógan *to bow, bend.*

a-boht *bought*; *pp. of* a-bicgan *to buy.*

a-bolgen *angered*, Ex. 32, 10; *pp. of* a-belgan *to offend, anger.*

a-boren *carried*; *pp. of* a-beran *to bear.*

a-borgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be surety, to undertake for, to assign, appoint;* fidejubere:—Gif he nite hwá hine aborgie, hæfton hine *if he know not who will be his bork, let them imprison* [lit. *have, detain*] *him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. j 210, 8.

a-braclan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To engrave, emboss;* cælare:—Abracod *cælatum*, Cot. 33.

a-bradwian *To overthrow, slay, kill;* prosternare, occidere, Beo. Th. 5232; B. 2619. v. a-bredwian.

a-brece *broke*; *p. of* a-brecan *to break.*

a-bræd, -brægd *drew*, Mt. Bos. 26, 51; *p. of* a-bredan, a-bregdan *to move, drag, draw.*

a-bréótan; *p.* -breót, *pl.* -breóton *To break, hill;* frangere, concidere, necare:—Abreót brim-wísan, bryd aheorde *slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5852; B. 2930. v. a-breótan.

a-brecan, ic -brece, ðú -bricst, he -bricþ; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, vanquish, to take by storm, to assault, destroy;* frangere, effringere, expugnare:—Abrecan ne meahton reced *they might not break the house*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 14; Gen. 2491. He Babilone abrecan wolde *he would destroy Babylon*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 10; Dan. 689. Hú énig man mihte swylce burh abrecan *how any man could take such a town*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 16. DER. brecan.

a-bredan, he -brit=-brideþ, -bret=-bredeþ; *p.* -brǽd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden; *v. a. To move quickly, remove, draw, withdraw;* vibrare, destringere, eximere, retrahere:—Abræd hys swurd, *exemit gladium suum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 51. Gif God abrit *if God remove*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox

216, 5. Of mōde abrit ðæt micle dysig *he removes from his mind that great ignorance*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 155; Met. 28, 78. Hond up abræd *he raised his hand*, Beo. Th. 5144; B. 2575. Lār Godes is abroden of breóstum *the knowledge of God is withdrawn from your breasts*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 31; Exod. 269. v. bredan.

a-bredwian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To overthrow, slay? kill?* prosternare? occidere?—Ðeáh ðe he his brōðor bearn abredwade [abradwade Th.] *although he had overthrown* [*exiled? killed?*] *his brother's child*, B. 2619.

a-brēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To alarm, frighten;* terrere:—Mec mæg grīma abrēgan *a phantom may frighten me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 7; Rä. 41, 17. Abrēgde, *p.* Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 12: Ps. Spl. T. 79, 14.

a-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To move quickly, vibrate, remove, draw from, withdraw;* vibrare, destringere, eximere, retrahere:—Ðē abregdan sceal deáþ sāwle dīne *death shall draw from thee thy soul*, Cd. 125; Th. 159, 22; Gen. 2638. Hwonne of heortan hunger oððe wulf sāwle and sorge abregde *when from my heart hunger or wolf shall have torn both soul and sorrow*, 104; Th. 137, 22; Gen. 2277. Hine of gromra clommum abrugdon *they drew him from the clutches of the furious*, 114; Th. 150, 4; Gen. 2486. v. bregdan.

ā-brēmende *ever-celebrating*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 20; Cri. 387. v. brēman.

a-breótan; *p.* -breát, *pl.* -bruton; *pp.* -broten *To bruise, break, destroy, kill;* frangere, confringere, concidere, necare:—Billum abreótan *to destroy with bills*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 14; Exod. 199. Yldo beám abreóteþ *age breaks the tree*, Salm. Kmbl. 591; Sal. 295. Hine seó brimwylf abroten hæfde *the sea-wolf had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 3203; B. 1599. Stānum abreótan *lapidare*, Elen. Kmbl. 1017; El. 510.

a-breódan; *p.* -breáþ, *pl.* -bruðon; *pp.* -broðen *To unsettle, ruin, frustrate, degenerate, deteriorate;* perdere, degenerare:—Hæleþ oft hyre hlcór abreódeþ *a man often unsettles her cheek*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, note 18; Gn. Ex. 66. Abreóde his angin *he frustrated his enterprise*, Byrht. Th. 138, 59; By. 242. Hī abruðon ða ðe he toþohte *they frustrated that which he had thought of*, Chr. 1004; Ing. 178, 1. Eálā ðū abroðene folc *degener O populus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 10. *Hic et hæc et hoc nugas* ðæt is abroðen on Englisc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 11, 2.

abrot, abrit *takes away*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 5. v. abredan.

a-brocen *broken*. v. a-brecan.

a-broden, a-brogden *opened, freed, taken away*. v. abredan, abregdan.

abrotanum = ἀβρότονον *southernwood*, Herb. 135; Lchdm. i. 250, 16. v. sūðerne-wudu.

a-broten? *crafty, silly, sluggish;* vafer, fatuus, socors:—Abroten *vel* dwæs *vafer*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 114. Abroten? *for* abroðen.

a-broðen *degeneratus; pp. of* a-breódan.

a-broðennes, -ness, e; *f. Dulness, cowardice, a defect, backsliding;* ignavia, pusillanimitas. DER. a-broðen.

a-brugdon *withdrew*, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 4; Gen. 2486; *p. pl. of* a-bregdan.

a-bruðon *frustrated*, Chr. 1004; Ing. 178, 1; *p. pl. of* a-breódan.

a-bryrdan; *p.* -bryrde; *pp.* -bryrded, -bryrd, *v. trans. To prick, sting, to prick in the heart, grieve;* pungere, compungere:—Nā ic ne beó abryrd, God mīn *non compungar, Deus meus*, Ps. Spl. 29, 14. v. bryrdan.

a-bryrdnes, -ness, e; *f. Compunction, contrition;* compunctio, contritio. v. bryrdnys, a-bryrdan.

a-brytan; *p.* -brytte; *pp.* -brytt *To destroy;* exterminare, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 9. v. brytan.

a-būfan; *adv.* [a + be + ufan] ABOVE; supra:—Swā wæ ær abūfan sǣdan *as we have before above said*, Chr. 1090; Th. 358, 15. DER. būfan.

a-būgan; *p.* -beág, -beáh, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To bow, bend, incline, withdraw, retire;* se vertere, declinare, inclinare, averti:—Abūgaþ eádmōdlīce *inclinate suppliciter*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 3. Ac ðē firina gehwylc feor abūgeþ *but from thee each sin shall far retire*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 22; Cri. 56. Ðēr fram sylle abeág medu-benc monig *there many a mead-bench inclined from its sill*, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775. v. būgan.

a-bulgan = abulgon *angered*, Ps. Th. 77, 41; *p. of* a-belgan.

a-būnden *ready;* expeditus, Cot. 72; *pp. of* a-bīndan. v. bīndan.

a-būtan, -būton; *prep. acc.* [a + be + ūtan] ABOUT, *around, round about;* circa:—Ðū tæcst Israhela folce abūtan ðone mūnt *thou shalt take the people of Israel around the mountain*, Ex. 19, 12. Abūton hī *circa eos*, Mk. Bos. 9, 14. Abūton stān *about a stone*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16.

a-būtan, -būton; *adv.* ABOUT; circa:—Besæt ðone castel abūtan *beset the castle about*, Chr. 1088; Th. i. 357, 29. Besæton ðone castel abūton *they beset the castle about*, Chr. 1090; Th. i. 358, 25.

a-bycgan, -bicgan; *p.* -bohte, *pl.* -bohton; *pp.* -boht [a, bycgan *to buy, procure*]. I. *to buy, pay for:* emere, redimere. L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. II. *to perform, execute;* præstare:—Āþ abycgan *jusjurandum præstare*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 18.

a-byffan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mutter;* mutire, Cot. 134. v. byffan.

a-býgan, *v. trans. To bow, bend;* incurvare, Grm. ii. 826. v. a-bēgan.

a-býgendlīc; *adj. Bending, flexible;* flexibilis. DER. un-abýgendlīc.

a-bylgan, -byligan, -bylgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend, anger, vex;* offendere, irritare, exacerbare:—Hī hine oft abylgdon [MS. -dan] *ipsi sæpe exacerbaverunt eum*, Ps. Th. 105, 32. Ða mōd abylgeaṅ ūra ðara nȳhstena *animos proximorum offendere*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 17: Hy. 6, 22. v. a-belgan.

a-bylg-nes, æ-bylig-nes, æ-bylig-nys, -ness, e; *f.* [abylgan *to offend*] *An offence, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation;* offensa, ira, indignatio:—He him abylgnesse oft gefremede *he had oft perpetrated offence against him*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 25; Mōd. 71.

a-bylgþ, -bilgþ, -bilhþ, e; *f. An offence, wrong, anger;* offensa, injuria, ira:—He sceal Cristes abilgþe wrecan *he ought to avenge offence to Christ*, L. Eth. 9, 2; Th. i. 340, 13: L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6. v. æ-bylgþ.

a-byligd, e; *f. Anger;* indignatio, Ps. Th. 77, 49. v. a-bylgþ.

a-byrgan, -byrgean, -byrian *To taste;* gustare:—We cȳðaþ eów ðæt God ælmihtig cwæþ his āgenum mūðe, ðæt nān man he mōt abyrgean nānes cynes blōdes. Ælc ðæra ðe abyrgþ blōdes ofer Godes bebod sceal forwurþan on ēcenysse *we tell you that God Almighty said by his own mouth, that no man may taste any kind of blood. Every one who tastes blood against God's command shall perish for ever*, Homl. intitul. Hēr is hālwendlīc lār, Bibl. Bodl. MSS. Junii 99, fol. 68. Se wulf for Gode ne dorste ðæs hæfdes abyrian *the wolf durst not, for God, taste the head*, Homl. Brit. Mus. MSS. Cot. Julius, E. 7, fol. 203, Bibl. Bodl. MSS. Bodley 343. v. byrgan.

a-býsgian, -býsgan, -býsean, -bísegian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a, bȳsgian *to busy*] *To occupy, preoccupy, prepossess;* occupare:—Ðeáh unþeáwas oft abīsegien ðæt mōd *though imperfections oft prepossess the mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. Biþ hyra seó swīþre symble abýsgod ðæt hī unrihtes tiligeaþ *dextera eorum dextera iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 143, 9. Biþ hyra seó swīþre symble abýsgad *dextera iniquitatis*, 143, 13.

a-býsgung, -bísgung, e; *f. Necessary business, employment;* occupatio, Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 a, 27, 29, 30.

a-býwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To adorn, purify, clarify;* exornare, purgare:—Beóþ monna gǣstas beorhte abȳwde þurh bryne fȳres *the souls of men are brightly adorned* [*clarified*] *through the fire's heat*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 24; Ph. 545. v. býwan.

AC, ach, ah, oc; *conj.* I. *but;* sed:—Ne com ic nā towurpan, ac gefyllan *non veni solvere, sed adimplere*, Mt. Bos. 5, 17. Brytwalas fultumes bǣdon wiḍ Peohtas, ac hī næfdon nǣnne *the Brito-Welsh begged assistance against the Picts, but they had none*, Chr. 443: Erl. 11, 34. II. *for, because;* nam, enim, quia:—Ne se aglǣca yldan þōhte, ac he gefēng hraðe slǣpendne rinc *nor did the wretch mean to delay, for he quickly seized a sleeping warrior*, Beo. Th. 1484; B. 740. Ðū ne þearft onsittan wīge, ac nē-fuglas [wig, eácne MS.] blōdig sittaþ þicce gefylled *thou needest not oppress with war, because carrion birds sit bloody quite satiated* (lit. *thickly filled*), Cd. 98; Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158. III. *but also, but yet;* sed etiam, sed et, sed tamen:—Nā læs weoruld men, ac eác swylce ðæt Drihtnes eowde *not only men of the world, but also* [sed etiam Bd.] *the Lord's flock*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25. Ða cwican nō genihtsumedon ðæt hī ða deádan bebyrigdon, ac hwæðere ða ðe lifigende wǣron nōht dōn woldon *the living were not sufficient to bury the dead, but yet those who were living would do nothing*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 32: 2, 7; S. 509, 13. Ac swylce tunge mīn ælce dæge smeáþ rightwīsnysse dīne *sed et lingua mea tota die meditabitur justitiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 26. [*R. Glouc. Orm.* ac: *Laym.* ac, æc, ah: *Scot.* ac: *O. Sax.* ak; *O. H. Ger.* oh; *Goth.* ak.]

ac; *adv. interrogative, Why, whether;* nonne, numquid:—Ðā ðū gehogodest sæcce sēcean, ac ðū gebettest mǣrum þēodne *when thou resolvedst to seek warfare, hadst thou compensated the great prince?* Beo. Kmbl. 3976; B. 1990. Ac [ah MS.] ætfileþ ðē seld unrihtwīsnesse *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis?* Ps. Surt. 93, 20. Ac hwā dēmeþ *who shall judge?* Salm. Kmbl. 669; Sal. 334. Ac forhwon fealleþ se snāw *why falleth the snow?* 603; Sal. 301.

ac-, v. ag-, ag-lǣca, ah-, ah-lǣca.

ĀC, æc; *g.* e; *f.* I. *an* OAK; quercus, robur:—Ðeós āc *hæc quercus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 46. Sume āc astāh *got up into an oak*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. *acc.* Āc *an oaken ship*, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 21. Geongre āce *of a young oak*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 9. Of ðære āc [*for* āce], Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 121, 22. II. āc; *g.* āces; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚪ = a, the name of which letter, in Anglo-Saxon, is āc *an oak*, hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter a, but, for āc *an oak*, as ᚪ byþ on eorþan elda bearnum flǣsces fōdor *the oak is on earth food of the flesh to the sons of men*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 15. Ācas twegen *two A's*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 26; Rä. 43, 10. [*R. Glouc.* ōk: *Chauc.* ōk, āke, oak: *O. Frs.* ēk: *Dut.* eek, eik: *North Frs.* ik: *L. Ger.* eke: *N. Ger.* eiche: *M. Ger.* eich: *O. Ger.* eih: *Dan.* eg: *Swed.* ek: *O. Nrs.* eik. *Grm.* starting from *Goth.* ayuk in áiw-dup, i. e. áiw-k-dup *ἐλ τὸν αἰῶνα*, supposes a form ayuks, contracted to áiks, the equivalent of which would be āc, which would, therefore, indicate a tree of long durability.]

a-cæpan *to name.* v. a-cīgan.

a-cænned = a-cenned *brought forth; pp. of* acennan.

a-cænnednys, -cænnys *nativity.* v. a-cennednes.

a-cærran *to avert;* acærred *averted.* v. a-cerran.

a-calan; *p.* -cól, *pl.* -cólon *To become cold;* algere, frigescere:—Nó acól for ðý egesan *he never became cold for the terror,* Andr. Grm. 1267. v. calan.

ACAN; ic ace, ðú æcest, æcst, he æceþ, æcþ, *pl.* acaþ; *p.* óc, *pl.* ócon; *subj.* ic, ðú, he ace; *pp.* acen; *v. n. To* AKE, *pain;* dolere:—Gif mannes midrif [MS. midrife] ace *if a man's midriff ake,* Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 11; Herb. Cont. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 6; 3, 6. Acaþ mîne eágan *my eyes ake,* Ælfc. Gr. 36, MS. D; [mistiaþ = acaþ, Som. 38, 48]; dolent mei oculi, Mann. [*Laym. p.* oc: *R. Glouc. p.* ok: *Chauc.* ake: *N. L. Ger.* aken, æken.]

Ácan-tûn, es; *m.* [ácan = ácum, *pl. d. of* ác *an oak,* tûn *a town*] *Acton, Suffolk:*—Ðæt hit cymþ to Ácantûne; fram Ácantûne [MS. Ácyntûne] ðæt hit cymþ to Rigindûne *till it comes to Acton; from Acton till it comes to Rigdon,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 525, 22–24. v. Ác-tûn, *and* ðæt *adv.*

acas, e; *f:* acase, axe, an; *f. An axe;* securis:—Acas, Mt. Lind. Stv. 3, 10. Acase, Lk. Rush. War. 3, 9 [id. Lind. Acasa, *a Northumbrian form*]. Axe, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 10. v. æx.

ác-beám, es; *m. An oak-tree;* quercus, Ettm. p. 51.

ác-cern, ác-corn *an acorn.* v. écern.

accutian? *to prove;* probare:—Accuta me *proba me,* Ps. Spl. M. 138, 22.

ác-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [ác *oak,* cyn *kind*] *A species of oak;* ilex, Mann.

ác-drenc, -drinc, es; *m. Oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns;* potus ex quercus glandibus factus. v. ác, drenc.

ace *ake, pain.* DER. acan *to ake.* v. ece.

a-cealdian; *p.* ode; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere, Past. 58, 9. v. a-cólian, calan.

a-ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To buy.* v. ceápian.

a-cearfan *to cut off:*—Acearf *abscindet,* Ps. Spl. C. 76, 8. v. a-ceorfan.

a-célan; *p.* de; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere:—Ðæs þearfan ne biþ þurst acéled *the thirst of this desire is not become cold,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 34; Met. 7, 17. v. célan, calan.

Acemannes burh, burg; *g.* burge; *d.* byrig, beri; *f:* ceaster, cester; *g.* ceastre; *f.* [æce *ake,* mannes *man's,* ceaster *or* burh *city* or *fortress*] *Bath, Somersetshire:*—Hêr Eádgâr to rîce fêng at Acemannes byrig, ðæt is at Baðan *here,* A. D. 972, *Edgar took the kingdom at Akeman's burgh, that is at Bath,* Chr. 972; Th. 225, 18, col. 3. On ðære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre; ac beornas Baðan nemnaþ *in the old burgh, Akeman's Chester; but men call it Bath,* Chr. 973; Ing. 158, 26. At Acemannes beri *at Akeman's bury,* Ing. 158, note g. v. Baðan.

acen *pained.* v. acan.

ácen *oaken.* v. écen.

a-cennan, ðú -censt, he -cenþ; *p.* -cende; *pp.* -cenned; *v. a. To bring forth, produce, beget, renew;* parere, gignere, renovare, renasci:—Swâ wîf acenþ bearn *as a woman brings forth a child,* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2. On sârnysse ðû acenst cild *in dolore paries filios,* Gen. 3, 16. Ðâ se Hâlend acenned wæs *cum natus esset Jesus,* Mt. Bos. 2, 1. Crist wæs acenned [MS. acennyd] on midne winter *Christ was born in mid-winter,* Menol. Fox 1; Men. 1. Gregorius wæs of æðelborenre mægþe acenned *Gregory was born of a noble family,* Homl. Th. ii. 118, 7. Eal edniwe, eft acenned, synnum asundrad *all renewed, born again, sundered from sins,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 214, 19; Ph. 241. Ðonne se môna biþ acenned [geniwod, v. geniwian] *when the moon is changed* [*born anew*], Lchdm. iii. 180, 19, 22, 28. v. cennan.

a-cenned-lîc; *adj. Native;* nativus, Cot. 138.

a-cennednes, -cennes, -cennys, -cænnednys, -cænnys, -ness, e; *f. Nativity, birth, generation;* nativitas, ortus:—Manega on his acennednysse gefagniaþ *multi in nativitate ejus gaudebunt,* Lk. Bos. 1, 14: Ps. Spl. 106, 37.

a-ceócian? *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To choke;* suffocare. v. a-þrysman.

a-ceócung, e; *f. A consideration;* ruminatio, Wrt. Voc. 54, 62. v. a-ceósung.

a-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -cúrfon; *pp.* -corfen *To cut off;* abscidere, succidere, concidere:—Of his ansŷne ealle ic aceorfe, ða ðe him feóndas syndon *concidam inimicos ejus a facie ipsius,* Ps. Th. 88, 20.

a-ceósan; *p.* -ceás, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To choose, select;* eligere. DER. ceósan.

a-ceósung [MS. aceócung], e; *f. A consideration;* ruminatio, Wrt. Voc. 54, 62.

acer *a field,* Rtl. 145, 18. v. æcer.

a-cerran; *p.* -cerde; *pp.* -cerred *To turn, return;* vertere, reverti:—Úton acerran ðider ðêr he sylfa sit, sigora waldend *let us turn thither where he himself sitteth, the triumphant ruler,* Cd. 218; Th. 278, 6; Sat. 217.

a-cerrednes, -ness, e; *f. An aversion.* v. a-cerran.

ach *but;* sed:—Ach ðæs weorodes eác *but of the host also,* Andr. Recd. 3182; An. 1594. v. ac; *conj.*

ác-hâl; *adj. Oak-whole* or *sound, entire;* roboreus, integer, Andr. Grm. 1700.

a-cîgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To call;* vocare, evocare:—Acîgde of corþre cyninges þegnas *he called the thanes of the king from the band,* Beo. Th. 6233; B. 3121. Sundor acîgde *called him alone, in private,* Elen. Kmbl. 1203; El. 603. Hine acîgde ût *evocavit eum,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19.

ac-lêc-cræft, es; *m.* [ac-lêc = ag-lêc *miseria,* cræft *ars*] *An evil art;* ars mala vel perniciosa:—Ðû ðê, Andreas, aclâccræftum lange feredes *thou, Andrew, hast long betaken thyself to evil arts,* Andr. Kmbl. 2724; An. 1364.

a-clénsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* mundare:—Hyra nân næs aclênsod, bûton Naaman se Sirisca *nemo eorum mundatus est, nisi Naaman Syrus,* Lk. Bos. 4, 27.

Ác-leá = Ác-leáh; *g.* -leáge; *f.* [ác *an oak,* leáh *a lea, ley, meadow; acc.* leá = leáh, *q. v.*] *The name of a place, as Oakley:*—Sinoþ wæs þegaderod æt Ácleá *a synod was assembled at Acley* or *Oakley,* Chr. 789; Ing. 79, 14. Ácleá, Chr. 782; Erl. 57, 6: 851; Erl. 67, 26; 68, 3.

ác-leáf, es; *n. An oak-leaf;* quercus folium:—Ácleáf, Lchdm. iii. 311: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 19.

a-cleopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call, call out;* clamare, exclamare. DER. cleopian, clypian.

aclian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [acol, acl *excited by fear*] *To frighten, excite;* terrere, terrore percellere. DER. ge-aclian.

ác-melu, *g.* -meluwes; *n. Acorn-meal;* querna farina, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 7.

ác-mistel, e; *f. Oak mistletoe;* quercus viscum:—Genîm ácmistel *take mistletoe of the oak,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 4.

a-cnyssan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To expel, drive out;* expellere. v. cnyssan.

a-cofrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To recover;* e morbo consurgere, convalescere:—Acofraþ *will recover,* Lchdm. iii. 184, 15.

acol, acul, acl; *adj. Excited, excited by fear, frightened, terrified, trembling;* agitatus, perterritus, pavidus:—Wearþ he on ðam egesan acol worden *he had through that horror become chilled, trembling,* Cd. 178; Th. 223, 24; Dan. 124. Forht on môde, acul for ðam egesan *fearful in mood, trembling with dread,* 210; Th. 261, 14; Dan. 726. Acol for ðam egsan *trembling with terror,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 20; Gû. 664. Forht and acol *afraid and trembling,* Cd. 92; Th. 117, 18; Gen. 1955. Wurdon hie ðâ acle *they then became terrified,* Andr. Kmbl. 2678; An. 1341. Fyrd-leóþ galan aclum stefnum *they sung a martial song with loud excited voices,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 4; Exod. 578.

a-cólian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To become cool, cold, chilled;* frigescere:—Ræst wæs acólad *his resting-place was chilled,* Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 28; Hö. 6. Ðonne biþ ðæt werge lîc acólad *then shall be the accursed carcase cooled,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 12; Seel. 125. v. cólian.

acolitus = ἀκόλουθος *A light-bearer;* lucifer:—Acolitus is se ðe leóht berþ æt Godes þênungum *acolite is he who bears the light at God's services,* L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 7: L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4. v. hâd II. *state, condition;* ordo, gradus, *etc.*

acol-môd; *adj. Of a fearful mind, timid;* pavidus animo:—Eorl acolmôd *a chief in trembling mood, fearful mind,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 195, 36; Az. 166. Þegnas wurdon acolmôde *the thanes were chilled with terror,* Andr. Kmbl. 753; An. 377.

acordan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* ACCORD, *agree, reconcile;* reconciliare, Chr. 1119; Ing. 339, 30.

a-coren *chosen; pp. of* a-ceósan. v. ceósan, gecoren.

a-corenlîc; *adj. Likely to be chosen;* eligibilis:—Biþ swîðe acorenlîc *is very estimable,* Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 36.

a-corfen *carved; pp. of* a-ceorfan.

a-costnod *tried; pp. of* a-costnian. v. costnian.

a-cræftan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman;* excogitare:—Úton ðeáh hwæðere acræftan hû we heora, an dysse nihta, mâgan mæst beswîcan *let us however plan how we can, in this night, most weaken them,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 19.

a-crammian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cram, fill;* farcire. v. crammian.

a-creópian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To creep;* serpere, scatere:—Ða lâfdon hîg hit [Manhu] sume, ôþ hit morgen wæs, and hit wearþ wyrmum acreóped *dimiserunt quidam ex eis usque mane, et scatere cœpit vermibus,* Ex. 16, 20.

a-crimman; *p.* -cramm, *pl.* -crummon; *pp.* -crummen *To crumble;* friare:—Acrummen *in micas fractus,* Cot. 88: 179: 193.

ác-rind, e; *f. Oak-rind* or *bark;* querna cortex:—Nîm ácrinde *take oak-bark,* Lchdm. iii. 14, 1.

acs *an axe.* v. æx, acas.

Acsa, Axa, an; *m? The river Axe.* v. Acsan mynster.

Acsan mynster, Ascan mynster, Axan minster, es; *u.* [Acsa, an; *m? the river Axe;* mynster *a monastery: Flor.* Axanminster: *Hunt.* Acseminster] AXMINSTER *in Devonshire;* hodie *Axminster,* in agro Devoniensi; ita dictum quod situm est ad ripam fluminis *Axi:*—Se Cynewulf rîcsode xxxi wintra, and his lîc lîþ æt Wintan ceastre, and ðæs æðelinges æt Ascan [Acsan, Gib. 59, 3; Ing. 71, 28] mynster *Cynewulf reigned thirty-one years, and his body lies at Winchester, and the prince's at Axminster,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 32: Th. 86, 13, col. 1.

acse *ashes,* Cot. 40. v. asce.

acsian, acsigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask, ask for, demand;* rogare, expostulare, exigere:—Mót ic acsian, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 26. Cómon corþrum miclum cuman acsian *they came in great multitudes to demand the strangers,* Cd. 112; Th. 148, 8; Gen. 2453: Lk. Bos. 20, 40. Híg hine acsodon dæt bigspell *they asked him the parable,* Mk. Th. 4, 10. Hú mæg ænig man acsigan *how can any man inquire?* Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 6. v. ascian.

acsung, e; *f. An asking, a question, an inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, that which is inquired about, information;* interrogatio:—Uneáþe ic mæg forstandan ðíne acsunga *I can scarcely understand thy questions,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16. v. ascung.

ác-treó, -treów, es; *n. An oak-tree;* quercus:—Under áctreó *under the oak-tree,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 10; Kl. 28.

Ác-tún, es; *m.* [ác *oak,* tún *a town*] ACTON, *Staffordshire?*—Æt Áctúne *at Acton,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1002; 546, 27. v. aac.

a-cucian *to revive* [cuc = cwic, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 23 = Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8]. v. a-cwician.

acul *frightened,* Cd. 210; Th. 261, 14; Dan. 726. v. acol.

á-cuma OAKUM; putamen:—Ácuman *putamina,* Mone p. 398; B. 3231. v. ácumba.

a-cuman; *p.* -cám, -com, *pl.* -cámon, -cómon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come, bear;* venire, ferre, sustinere:—Wæs of fere acumen *he had come from the vessel,* Cd. 75; Th. 93, 12; Gen. 1544. Dæt land híg ne mihte acuman *non sustinebat eos terra,* Gen. 36, 7. Ge hyt ne mágon nú acuman *non potestis portare modo,* Jn. Bos. 16, 12.

á-cumba, an; *m:* á-cumbe, an; *n?* [cemban *to comb*]. I. *oakum, that which is combed, the coarse part of hemp,—Hards, flax, tow;* stuppa = στύππη, στύπη [v. heordas *stuppæ,* R. 68]:—Afyl ða wúnde, and mid ácumban beswebe *fill the wound, and swathe up with tow,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 32, 21. Ácumbe *stuppa,* Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 2; Wrt. Voc. 40, 36. II. the thing pruned or trimmed, properly of trees, and figuratively of other things, hence,—*Prunings, clippings, trimmings;* putamen, hinc,—putamina non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quacumque re projicitur, putamen appellatur:—Ácumba *putamen,* Mone B. 3702. Ácumban *putamina,* 3703, p. 407. III. reduced to ashes, it was used as a substitute for σπόδιον = σποδός, *Wood ashes;* spodium Græcorum nihil aliud est, quam radix Alcannæ combusta, officinæ ustum ebur ejus loco substituunt:—To sealfe, nim. ácumban, cneówholen *for a salve, take the ashes of oakum, butcher's broom,* L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 11. Ácumba *ashes of oakum,* 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 14.

a-cumend-líc; *adj. Tolerable, bearable;* tolerabilis:—Acumendlícre byþ Sodoma lande and Gomorra on dómes dæg, ðonne ðære ceastre *tolerabilius erit terræ Sodomorum et Gomorrhæorum in die judicii quàm illi civitati,* Mt. Bos. 10, 15.

a-cumendlícness, e; *f. The possibility to bring anything to pass;* possibilitas. v. cumende; *part. of* cuman.

a-cunnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove;* probare:—Ðú acunnodest [MS. acunnudyst] us God *probasti nos Deus,* Ps. Spl. C. 65, 9. v. cunnian.

a-curon *chose; p. pl. of* a-ceósan.

a-cwédon *said,* Ps. Th. 72, 6; *p. of* a-cweðan.

a-cwélon *died,* Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 13; *p. pl. of* a-cwelan.

a-cwæþ *spoke,* Cd. 30; Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639; *p. of* a-cweðan.

a-cwalde *killed,* Ps. Vos. 104, 27: 134, 11, = a-cwealde; *p. of* a-cwellan.

a-cwán *melted, decayed,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29; *p. of* a-cwínan.

a-cwanc *quenched,* Chr. 1110; Ing. 331, 30; *p. of* a-cwincan.

a-cwealde *killed,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 25; Gen. 1403; *p. of* a-cwellan.

a-cweccan; *p.* -cwehte; *pp.* -cweht *To move quickly, to shake, vibrate;* movere, quatere, vibrare:—Æsc acwehte *he shook the ash,* i. e. *the lance,* Byrht. Th. 140, 59; By. 310.

a-cwellan, he -cwilþ, *pl.* -cwelaþ; *p.* -cwæl, *pl.* -cwélon; *pp.* -cwolen, -cwelen, *v. n. To die, perish;* mori:—Ða fixas acwelaþ *pisces morientur,* Ex. 7, 18. Ofercumen biþ he ér he acwele *he will be overcome ere he dies,* Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 10; Gn. Ex. 114. Monige men hungre acwélon *many men died of hunger,* Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 13.

a-cwellan; *p.* -cwealde; *pp.* -cweald *To kill, destroy;* interficere, necare:—Freá wolde on ðære to-weardan tíde acwellan *the Lord would destroy them in the coming time,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 31; Gen. 1283. Ic wille mid flóde folc acwellan *I will destroy the folk with a flood,* 64; Th. 78, 21; Gen. 1296. Acwelleþ ða wyrmas *killeth the worms,* Herb. 137; Lchdm. i. 254, 22. Ða ðe égor-here eorþan tuddor eall acwealde *when the water-host destroyed all the progeny of earth,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 25; Gen. 1403. Wíges heard wyrm acwealde *the bold one in battle slew the worm, the dragon,* Beo. Th. 1777; B. 886. Steóp-cilda feala stundum acwealdon *pupillos occiderunt,* Ps. Th. 93, 6.

a-cwelledness, e; *f. A quelling, killing;* occisio. DER. cwellan.

a-cwencan; *p.* de, te, *pl.* don, ton; *pp.* ed, d, t *To quench, extinguish, put out;* extinguere:—Bæd dæt hí dæt leóht acwencton *prayed that they would put out the light,* Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40, note, MS. B. Úre leóhtfatu synt acwencte *lampades nostræ extinguuntur,* Mt. Bos. 25, 8. Fýr ne byþ acwenced *ignis non extingnitur,* Mk. Bos. 9, 44.

a-cweorran; *p.* -cwear, *pl.* -cwurron; *pp.* -cworren *To eat* or *drink immoderately, to glut, guzzle;* ingurgitare:—Swá swá mihti acworren fram wíne *tanquam potens crapulatus a vino,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 71.

ác-wern, es; *n. The name of an animal, a squirrel;* scirra, sciurus; Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 9.

a-cwerren, -cworren *drunk; pp. of* a-cweorran.

a-cweðan, he -cwyþ; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwédon; *pp.* -cweden *To say, tell, answer;* dicere, eloqui, respondere:—Dæt word acwyþ *that word says,* Beo. Th. 4099; B. 2046. Word acwæþ, wuldres aldor *he spake the word, the chief of glory,* Cd. 30; Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639. Dæt me acweden syndon *quæ dicta sunt mihi,* Ps. Th. 121, 1. v. cweðan.

a-cwician; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To quicken, revive, to come to life;* vivificare, reviviscere:—On ðínre mild-heortnesse me scealt acwician *in misericordia tua vivifica me,* Ps. Th. 118, 159. Ðá acwicode ic hwon *then I revived a little,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 29.

a-cwilþ *perishes:*—Ne a-cwilþ *perishes not,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 29. v. a-cwelan.

a-cwínan; *p.* -cwán, *pl.* -cwinon; *pp.* -cwinen *To waste* or *dwindle away, decline, become extinct;* tabescere:—Dæt fýr acwán and adwæsced wæs *the fire declined and was extinguished,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29.

a-cwincan; *p.* -cwanc, *pl.* -cwuncon; *pp.* -cwuncen *To vanish, become extinguished, quenched;* extingui, evanescere:—Se móna acwanc *the moon was extinguished,* i. e. *eclipsed,* Chr. 1110; Ing. 331, 30.

a-cwinen *quenched.* v. a-cwínan.

a-cwolen *died,* Chr. 918; Gib. 105, 37, note a. v. a-cwelan.

a-cworren *drunk,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 71; *pp. of* a-cweorran.

a-cwician *to quicken.* v. a-cwician.

a-cwylan *to die,* L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 3. v. a-cwelan.

acxan *ashes,* Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 32. v. axe, asce.

a-cýd *said, confirmed,* R. Ben. 27. v. a-cýðan.

a-cyrran; *p.* -cyrde; *pp.* -cyred, -cyrd *To avert;* avertere:—Ne ðú nǽfre gedést, ðæt ðú mec acyrre from Cristes lofe *thou shalt never do so, that thou avert me from the love of Christ,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 2; Jul. 139. Acyrred from Cristes æ *turned from Christ's law,* 71 b; Th. 267, 6; Jul. 411.

a-cyrrednes, -cerrednes, -ness, e; *f. A turning, aversion, a turning from, apostacy, revolting;* aversio. DER. a-cyrred. v. a-cyrran.

a-cýðan; *p.* -cýðde; *pp.* -cýðed, -cýd *To show, announce, confirm;* manifestare, annuntiare, confirmare:—Yrre acýðan *iram manifestare, irasci,* Ps. Th. 88, 39. Ær he hine acýðan móte *ere he can show himself,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 15; Gn. Ex. 49. Torn acýðan *to make known* or *show one's affliction,* Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 8; Wand. 113. Ðér me wæs yrre ðín on acýðed *in me confirmata est ira tua,* Ps. Th. 87, 7.

ÁD, aad, es; *m. A funeral pile, pile, heap;* rogus, congeries:—Ðá onbærnde he ðone ád *then kindled he the pile,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 25. Ád stód onæled *the pile was* [*stood*] *kindled,* Cd. 141; Th. 176, 35; Gen. 2922. Hét ád onælan *he commanded to kindle the funeral pile,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 13; Jul. 580. Mycelne aad [ád MS. B. T.] gesomnode on beámum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. [*Kath.* ad: *O. Ger.* eit *ignis, rogus.* v. *Lat.* æs-tus: *Grk.* αἴθος: *Sansk.* edh-as *wood for fuel,* from the *Sansk.* root indh *to light, kindle.*] DER. ád-fær, -fýr, -lég, -loma.

a-dǽlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, *To part, divide, separate;* partiri, dividere, separare:—He sceal wesan of eorþan feor adǽled *he shall be far parted from the earth,* Cd. 106; Th. 140, 4; Gen. 2322. Ða wǽron adǽlede ealle of ánum *these were parted all from one,* 12; Th. 14, 13; Gen. 218: Ps. Th. 54, 20. v. dǽlan.

a-deádan, -deádian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fail, decay, die, mortify, lay waste, destroy;* fatiscere, Herb. 35, Lye: Cot. 90.

a-deáf; *adj. Deaf;* surdus, Ben. v. deáf.

a-deáfian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To become* or *wax deaf;* surdescere, obsurdescere:—Adeáfede *obsurduit,* Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 13; Wrt. Voc. 55, 17.

a-deáfung eárena *A deafening of the ears;* surditas. v. a-deáf.

ádel *a disease,* Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 23; Gú. 1064. v. ádl.

adela, an; *m. Filth;* cœnum:—Dæt hér yfle adelan stinceþ *that here ill smells of filth,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 1; Rä. 41, 32. [addle-pool *a pool near a dunghill: Scot.* adill, addle *foul and putrid water: N. Ger.* adel, *m. cœnum: Holst.* addeln *lotium pecudum.*] DER. adelibt, adel-seáþ.

a-delfan; *p.* -dealf, -dylf, *pl.* -dulfon; *pp.* -dolfen *To dig, delve;* fodere, effodere:—Cleopatra hét adelfan hyre byrigenne *Cleopatra ordered her burying place to be dug,* Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 22. Seáþ adealf *lacum effodit,* Ps. Spl. 7, 16: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 16. Óþ dæt biþ seáþ adolfen *donec fodiatur fovea,* Ps. Th. 93, 12: Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 23.

adelibt; *adj. Dirty, filthy;* cœnosus, Cot. 48.

adel-seáþ, es; *m. A sewer, gutter, sink;* cloaca. v. adul-seáþ.

adelyng *a prince,* Joh. Brompt. ad ann. 907. v. æðeling.

a-déman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To judge, adjudge, doom, deem, try, adjudicate, deprive;* examinare, adjudicare, judicio facto relegare:—Licode Gode hire ða hálgan sáule eác swylce mid longre hire lícchoman untrymnesse adémde and asodene beón *it pleased God that her holy soul should also be tried and seethed with long sickness of her body,* Bd. 4, 23;

S. 595, 15. Đū adēmest me fram duguđe *thou deprivest me of good*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 14; Gen. 1032. v. dēman.

a-deorcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To obscure, dim, darken, hide;* obscurare:—Adeorcad *obscuratus*, Som. v. deorcian.

adesa, eadesa, an; *m. An addice* or *adze, a cooper's instrument;* ascia, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 26: Wrt. Voc. p. 84, 62.

ād-fær, *nom. acc; g.* -færes; *pl. nom.* -faru; *n. The pile-way, the way to the funeral pile;* iter rogi:—Đæt we hine gebringen on ādfære *that we may bring him on the way to the pile*, Beo. Th. 6012; B. 3010.

ād-fȳr, es; *n. A pile-fire;* ignis rogi:—Abraham ādfȳr onbran *Abraham kindled a pile-fire*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 4; Exod. 398.

a-dihtan; *p.* -dihte, -dihtode; *pp.* -dihtod, -diht *To compose, edit, write;* facere, componere. v. dihtan.

a-dilegian, -dilgian, -dylegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a, dilgian *to destroy*] *To abolish, blot out, destroy, do away;* abolere, delere:—His sāwul bið adilegod of his folce *delebitur anima illa de populo suo*, Gen. 17, 14. Ic adilgige hī *delebo eos*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. Adilga me of đīnre bēc *dele me de libro tuo*, Ex. 32, 32: Ps. Th. 68, 29: 108, 13, 14. Adilgode, Ps. Th. 17, 40.

a-dimman; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To dim, darken, obscure, make dull;* obscurare:—Đeáh heora mōd sie adimmad *though their mind be obscured*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 28: Ps. Th. 68, 24.

ĀDL, ādel; *g.* ādle, *f:* ādle, an; *f. A disease, pain, a languishing sickness, consumption;* morbus, languor:—Wæs seó ādl þearl, hāt and heorogrim *the disease was sharp, hot and very fierce*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 30; Gū. 951. Seó mycle ādl *the great disease, leprosy;* elephantiasis, Som. Ne hine drēfeþ ādl *disease does not afflict him*, Beo. Th. 3476; B. 1736. Đē to heortan hearde grīpeþ ādl unlīde *fell disease gripes thee hard at heart*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 32; Gen. 937. Đē untrymnes ādle gongum bȳsgade *infirmity has afflicted thee through attacks of disease*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 8; Gū. 990. He đīne ādle ealle gehǣlde *sanavit omnes languores tuos*, Ps. Th. 102, 3. Đæt ādla hī gehēldon *ut languores curarent*, Lk. Bos. 9, 1. Hū manega ādla *how many diseases?* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 29: Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Laman legeres ādl *the palsy.* v. leger. [*Orm.* adl *disease.* Probably akin to the *Sansk.* root indh *to burn.*] DER. feorh-ādl, fōt-, horn-, in-, lungen-, mōnaþ-: ādl-ian, -īc, -ig, -þracu, -wērig.

ādle, an; *f. A disease;* morbus:—Ne yldo ne ādle *neither age nor disease*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 430, 7; Rä. 44, 4. v. ādl.

ād-lēg, es; *m. The flame of the funeral pile;* flamma rogi:—Ādlēg æleþ flǣsc and bān *the flame of the pile burns flesh and bones*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 9; Ph. 222.

ādlian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ail, to be sick, to languish;* ægrotare, languere:—Đæt se ylca biscop ān ādliende mæden gebiddende gehǣlde *ut idem episcopus puellam languentem orando sanaverit*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 35. Ic ādlige *langueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 46.

ādlīc, ādlig; *adj.* [ādl *disease*, līc *like*] *Sick, ill, diseased, corrupted, putrid;* morbidus, ægrotus, tabidus, vitiatus, putidus. Hence ADDLE *egg;* putidum ovum:—Ādlige men *languentes homines*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 32. Ādlig *æger* vel *ægrotus*, Wrt. Voc. 45, 59.

ād-loma, -lama? an; *m. One crippled by the flame?* cui flamma claudicationem attulit?—Earme ādloman *poor wretches, i. e.* diaboli, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 33; Gū. 884.

ādl-þracu; *g.* -þræce; *f. The force* or *virulence of disease;* morbi impetus:—Seó ādlþracu *the force of disease*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 31; Gū. 935. v. þræc.

ādl-wērig; *adj. Weary with sickness;* morbo fatigatus:—Fonde his mon-dryhten ādlwērigne *he found his master weary with sickness*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 25; Gū. 981.

a-dolfen *dug*, Ps. Th. 93, 12; *pp. of* a-delfan.

a-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *imperf.* -dō; *v. a. To take away, remove, banish;* tollere, ejicere:—Ne māgon đē nū heonan adōn hyrste đa reádan *the red ornaments may not now take thee hence*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 14; Seel. 57. Đæt hȳ God đanon adō to heora āgnum lande *that God will bring them thence to their own land*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 56, 37. Adō đa buteran *remove the butter*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 22. Adō of đa buteran *take off the butter*, 86, 19. Flōd adyde mancinn *a flood destroyed mankind*, Ælfc. T. 5, 25: Gen. 7, 23: 9, 11. Adō đas wylne *ejice ancillam hanc*, Gen. 21, 10: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 10: Ps. Th. 68, 14.

a-drēdan; *p.* -drēd; *pp.* -drēden *To fear;* timere:—He adrēd dæt folc *timuit populum*, Mt. Bos. 14, 5.

a-drēfan, -drēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive away;* expellere:—Đā wearþ adrǣfed deórmōd hæleþ *then was driven away the beloved hero*, Chr. 975; Th. i. 228, 22; Edg. 44. He adrǣfed wæs *ejectus est*, Gen. 3, 24. Osrǣd wæs of rīce adrēfed *Osred was banished from his kingdom*, Chr. 790; Th. 99, 20, col. 2.

a-dreág, -dreáh *bore*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 6; Cri. 1202; *p. of* a-dreógan.

a-drēd *feared*, Mt. Bos. 14, 5; *p. of* a-drēdan.

a-drēfed *driven*, Chr. 790; Th. 99, 20, col. 2, = a-drǣfed; *pp. of* a-drēfan.

adreminte, an; *f. The herb feverfew;* parthenium = παρθένιον, Prior 78.

a-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced; *v. a. To plunge under, to immerse, drown;* immergere:—Wolde hine adrencan on dære eá *would drown him in the river*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 36. Caines ofspring eall wearþ adrenced on đam deópan flōd, đe adyde mancinn *Cain's offspring were all drowned in the deep flood, which destroyed mankind*, Ælfc. T. 5, 24. Heora feóndas flōd adrencte, Ps. Th. 105, 10: Ex. 14, 28.

a-dreógan, -driógan; ic -dreóge, đū -dreógest, -dryhst, he -dreógeþ, -dryhþ; *p.* -dreág, -dreáh, *pl.* -drugon; *pp.* -drogen. I. *to act, perform, practise;* agere, perficere:—He adreág unrihte þing *gessit iniqua*, Hymn. Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6. Đe his lufan adreógeþ *who practises his love*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 24; Gū. 63. Līf adreógan *agere vitam*, Hexam. 3; Norm. 4, 29. II. *to bear, suffer, endure;* pati, sustinere:—Hī adreógan māgan *they may bear*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 27. Ic ne mæg adreógan đīne seófunga *I cannot tolerate thy lamentations*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. Đæt hie đe eáþ mihton drohtaþ adreógan *that they might the easier endure their way of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 737; An. 369. Earfeđu đe he adreág *the pains that he endured*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 6; Cri. 1202. Earfeđo đe he adreáh *the pains that he endured*, Andr. Kmbl. 2971; An. 1488. v. dreógan.

a-dreógendlīc; *adj. Bearable;* tolerabilis; *part. of* a-dreógan, -līc.

a-dreópan; ic -dreópe, đū -drȳpst, he -drȳpþ; *p.* -dreáp, *pl.* -drupon; *pp.* -dropen *To shed drop by drop;* guttatim effundere:—Nū is mīn swāt adropen *now is my blood sprinkled*, An. 1427, note. v. a-þrāwan.

a-dreósan; ic -dreóse, đū -drȳst, he -dreóseþ, -drȳst; *p.* -dreás, *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren *To fall, decline;* labi, deficere:—Ne bið se hlīsa adroren *fame will not decline*, non erit fama tædio affecta, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 19; Reim. 79.

a-drīfan, æ-drīfan; ic -drīfe, đū -drīfest, -drīfst, he -drīfeþ, -drīfþ, -drīft, *pl.* -drīfaþ; *p.* -drāf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive, stake, expel, pursue, follow up;* agere, pellere, expellere, repellere, sequi, prosequi:—Đa Walas adrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pīlum greátum innan đam wætere *the Welsh staked all the ford of a certain river with great sharp piles within the water*, Chr. Introd; Th. 5, 35. Rihtwīsnyssa his ic ne adrāf fram me *justitias ejus non repuli a me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 24. Adrīfe dæt spor ūt of his scīre *let him pursue the track out of his shire*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 23. Adrifene fatu *graven* or *embossed vessels*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 99. v. drīfan.

a-drigan, -drygan, -drygean, -drugian, -druwian; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To dry, dry up, rub dry, wither;* abstergere, siccare, exsiccare:—Hlūde streámas on Æthane ealle đū adrigdest *tu exsiccasti fluvios Ethan*, Ps. Th. 73, 15.

a-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To be immersed, extinguished, quenched by water, to be drowned;* immergi, exstingui, aquis suffocari:—Līgfȳr adranc *the fire-flame was quenched*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 18; Exod. 77. Mycele má moncynnes adranc on đam wætere *many more of mankind were drowned in the water*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 36.

a-driógan, -drióhan *to bear*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 22; MS. Cott. The Bodl. MS. has a-drióhan. v. a-dreógan.

a-drogen *done, finished;* transactus, peractus; *pp. of* a-dreógan.

a-drone, -droncen, *for* a-dranc, -druncen; *p. and pp. of* a-drincan.

a-drugian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry;* siccari:—Đā sōna adrugode se streám *alveus siccatus est*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 13. v. a-drigan.

a-druncen *drowned; pp. of* a-drincan.

a-druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up:* siccari:—Dæt đa wætera wǣron adruwode ofer eorþan *quod aquæ cessassent super terram*, Gen. 8, 11. Eorþan brādnis wæs adruwod *exsiccata erat superficies terræ*, 8, 13. v. a-drigan.

a-drygan, -dryggean *to dry*, Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 6. v. adrigan.

adul-seáþ *a sewer, sink;* cloaca, Wrt. Voc. 36, 42. v. adelseáþ.

a-dumbian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. n. To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become mute* or *dumb;* obmutescere:—Adumba and gā of đisum men *obmutesce et exi de homine*, Mk. Bos. 1, 25. Adumbiaþ đa fācnfullan wcoloras *muta efficiantur labia dolosa*, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Ic adumbede *obmutui*, Ps. Spl. 38, 3. Ic adumbode, Ps. Lamb. 38, 10.

a-dūn, -dūne; *adv. Down, adown, downward;* deorsum:—Ādūn of dam wealle *down from the wall*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 21. Đa ōdre đa dura brǣcon adūne *the others broke the doors down*, Chr. 1083; Th. 352, 19. Adūne asetton (*they*) *put down, deposed*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 35. He adūne astāh *descendit*, Ps. Spl. 71, 6: 87, 4.

a-dūn-weard; *adv. Downward;* deorsum:—Scotedon adūnweard mid arewan *they shot their arrows downward*, Chr. 1083; Th. i. 352, 14.

a-dwæscan; *p.* ede, te; *pp.* ed, t; *v. a.* [a, dwæscan *to quench*] *To quench, put out, staunch, appease;* extinguere:—Smeócende flex he ne adwæsc þ *linum fumigans non extinguet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Dæt fȳr adwæsced wæs *flammæ extinctæ sunt*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29. Adwæscton *extinguerent*, 4, 8; S. 575, 41. Adwæsctum đīnum feóndum *extinctis tuis hostibus*, 2, 12; S. 514, 7. Efne swā he mid wætre đone weallendan lēg adwæsce *even as he with water the raging flame quenches*, Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 23; Alm. 6. Eall mīn unriht adwæsc *omnes iniquitates meas dele*, Ps. Ben. 50, 10.

a-dwelian; *p.* -dwelede, -dwealde; *pp.* -dweled, -dweald [a, dwelian *to err*] *To seduce, lead into error:* seducere:—Woldon adwelian

mancyn fram heora Drihtene *they would seduce mankind from their Lord*, L. Ælf. P. 29; Th. ii. 374, 31.

a-dwínan; ic -dwíne, -dwínest, -dwínst, he -dwíneþ, -dwínþ, *pl.* -dwínaþ; *p.* -dwán, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwínen *To dwindle* or *vanish away*; vanescere. v. dwínan.

a-dýdan, -dýddan; *p.* -dýdde; *pp.* -dýded, -dýd; *v. a.* [a, dýdan *to die*] *To put to death, to destroy, kill, mortify*; perdere, occidere:—Wolde híg adýddan *would destroy them*, Ælfc. T. 22, 19. Dæt ic nāteshwon nelle heonon forþ eall flǽsc adýdan mid flódes wæterum *that I will not, by any means, henceforth destroy all flesh with the waters of a flood*, Gen. 9, 11. Ælc þing ðe líf hæfde wearþ adýd *everything which had life was destroyed*, Gen. 7, 23.

a-dydest, *hast banished*; expulisti, Ps. Lamb. 59, 12; *p. of* a-dōn.

a-dylegian; *pres.* ic -dylegige; *p.* odė; *pp.* od *To destroy*; delere:—Ic adylegige *deleo*; ic adylegode [adeligode Som.] *delevi*; adylegod *deletum*, of ðam is gecweden letum [=lethum *death*; *Grk.* λήθη *oblivio*] deáþ, ðe adylegaþ líf *I destroy*; *I destroyed*; *destroyed*, deletum, *from which is derived* [*called*] letum *death, which destroyeth life*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 32, 33. v. a-dilegian, dilgian.

a-dylf *effodit*, Ps. Th. 7, 15, = a-dealf; *p. of* a-delfan, *q. v.*

Æ. The short or unaccented Anglo-Saxon æ has a sound like *ai* in *main* and *fairy*, as appears from these cognate words:—Wæl *wail*, brædan *to braid*, nægel *a nail*, dæg, spær, læt, snæce, mæst, æsp, bær, *etc.* 2. The short or unaccented æ stands only (1) before a single consonant; as Stæf, hwæl, dæg: (2) a single consonant followed by *e* in nouns; Stæfes, stæfe, hwæles, dæges, wæter, fæder, æcer: (3) or before *st, sc, fn, ft*; Gæst, æsc, hræfn, cræft: (4) before *pp, bb, tt, cc, ss*; Æppel, cræbba, hæbben, fætte, fættes, wræcca, næsse: (5) before double consonants, arising from the inflection of monosyllabic adjectives:—Lætne, lætre, lætra, from læt *late*; hwætne, hwætre, hwætra from hwæt *quick*. 3. In the declension of monosyllabic nouns and adjectives, e is rejected from the short or unaccented æ, and becomes a, when a single consonant, or *st, sc*, is followed by *a, o, u* in nouns, and by *a, o, u, e* in adjectives; as Stæf, *pl.* stafas, *g.* stafa, *d.* stafum; hwæl, *pl.* hwalas; dæg, *pl.* dagas. *adj.* Læt *late*; *g. m. n.* lates; *d.* latum; se lata *the late*; latost, latemest, *latest*: Smæl *small*; *g. m. n.* smales; *d.* smalum; se smala *the small*, etc. See short *a* in B. 3, p. 1, col. 1. 4. æ-, prefixed to words, like a-, often denotes *A negative, deteriorating* or *opposite signification*, as *From, away, out, without*, etc. Like a, ge, etc. æ is sometimes prefixed to *perfect tenses and perfect participles* and other words without any perceptible alteration in the sense; as Cēled, æ-cēled *cooled*. 5. The Anglo-Saxon Rune for æ is Ƿ, which is also put for æsc *an ash-tree*, the name of the letter. v. æsc.

B. The long or accented ǽ has the sound of *ea* in *meat, sea*. The ǽ is found in the following words, which are represented by English terms of the same signification, having *ea* sounded as in *deal, fear*: Dǽl, fǽr, drǽd, lǽdan, brǽdo, hǽto, hwǽte, hǽþ, hǽðen, clǽne, lǽne, sǽ, ǽr, hǽlan, lǽran, tǽcan, tǽsan, tǽsel, wǽpen, *etc.* 2. The ǽ is known to be long, and therefore accented, when in monosyllables, assuming another syllable in declining, ǽ is found before a single consonant or *st, sc*, and followed in nouns by *a, o, u*, and in adjectives by *a, o, u*, or *e*; as Blǽda *fruits*; blǽdum: Dwǽs *dull*; *g. m.* dwǽses. The ǽ is often changed into ā; as Stǽnen *stony*, stān *a stone*; lǽr, lār *lore*.

Æ; *indecl. f. Law, statute, custom, rite, marriage*; lex, statutum, ceremoniæ, ritus, matrimonium:—God him sette ǽ ðæt ys open lagu *God gave them a statute that is a plain law*, Ælfc. T. 10, 20. Æ Drihtnes *the law of the Lord*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8: Mt. Bos. 26, 28. God is wísdōm and ǽ worulduēndra *God is the wisdom and law of the inhabitants of the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 165; Met. 29, 83. Cristes ǽ *the Gospel*. Būtan ǽ odde ūtlaga *an outlaw*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 44. Seó æftere ǽ *Deuteronomy*, Bd. 1, 27. Hūslfatu hālegu ða ǽr Israela in ǽ hæfdon *the holy vessels which the Israelites formerly used in their rites*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 29; Dan. 751. Wircaþ his bebodu and his ǽ and his dōmas *observa præcepta ejus et ceremonias atque judicia*, Deut. 11, 1. Stýrde unryhtre ǽ *he reproved the unlawful marriage*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 14; Jul. 297. [*O. Sax.* ēo, *m: O. Frs.* â, ê, êwe, êwa, *f: Ger.* che, *f. matrimonium: M. H. Ger.* êwe, ê, *f: O. H. Ger.* êwa, êha, êa, *f: Sansk.* eva, *m. course, manner.*]

ǽ; *indecl. f. Life*; vita:—Dæt hī ne meahtan acwellan cnyhta ǽ *that they might not destroy the young men's lives*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 164.

ǽ; *indecl. f. A river, stream*; rivus, torrens:—On ðære ǽ ðū hỹ drencst *thou shalt give them to drink of the stream*; torrente potabis eos, Ps. Th. 35, 8. v. eá.

ǽ *alas!* Æ, Hy. 1, 1, = eá, Lamb, MS. fol. 183 b, line 11. v. ǽlá, æúlá, eálá.

ǽálá; *interj. O! alas!* O, eheu:—Æálá ðū Scippend *O! thou Creator*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 1; Met. 4, 1. v. eálá, ǽlá.

a-æargian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od [a, æargian *torpescere*] *To become slothful*; segnis fieri:—Hỹ ondrēdan, gif hī hwilum ne wunnon, ðæt hỹ tō rade a-æargadon *they dreaded, if they did not sometimes wage war, that they should too soon become slothful*. Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 20.

ǽ-bær *notorious*, L. Eth. vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 11. v. ǽ-ber.

Æbban dūn, Abban dūn, e; *f.* [Æbba, an; *m:* or Æbbe, an; *f:* dūn *a down* or *hill*; *Æbba's* or *Æbbe's down* or *hill*] ABINGDON; Abindoniæ oppidum in agro Berceriensi:—His līc līþ on ðam mynstre æt Abban dūne *his body lies in the monastery at Abingdon*, Chr. 981; Th. 234, 34, col. 1.

a-ebbian; *p.* a-ebbode; *pp.* a-ebbad, ge-ebbod; *v. intrans. To ebb away, recede*; recedere:—Dæt wæter wæs a-ebbad [a-ebbod MS. C. T; ge-ebbod Cant.] feala furlanga from ðām scipum *the water had ebbed many furlongs from the ships*, Chr. 897; Ing. 123, 19. v. ebbian.

æbbung, e; *f. An* EBBING; recessus aquarum:—Sǽ-æbbung *a bay*; sinus, Wrt. Voc. 41, 63. v. ebba.

ǽ-bebod, es; *n. Law, injunction of the law, command*; lex, legis mandatum:—Dū me ǽbebod ǽrest settest *tu legem posuisti mihi*, Ps. Th. 118, 102.

ǽ-bēc *law books, books of the law*; juris codices, Cot. 126.

ǽ-ber, ǽ-bær; *adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious*; apricus, manifestus:—Se ǽbera þeóf *the notorious thief*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 22. Æbære manslagan *notorious homicides*, L. Eth. vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 11.

æbesen, æbesn *pasturage*; pasnagium, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18, note 46. v. æfesen.

æ-bilgan, æ-bilian *to make angry*; exasperare, Ps. Spl. 67, 7. v. a-belgan.

æ-bilignes, -ness, e; *f. Indignation, anger*; indignatio, Apol. Th. v. æ-bylignes.

æ-blǽcnys, -nes, -ness, e; *f. A paleness*; pallor:—Wiđ æblǽcnysse ðæs līchaman *for paleness of the body*, Herb. 164, 2; Lchdm. ii. 294, 3.

æ-blēc; *adj. Pale, wan, whitish, bleak*; pallidus. v. blāc, blāc.

æ-blēcing, æ-blǽcnys *paleness*. v. æ-blǽcnys, blācung.

ǽ-bod, es; *m. A business*; negotium:—Æbodas *pragmatica negotia*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 94.

ǽ-boda, an; *m. A messenger of the law*; legis nuntius:—Đā wæs frōfre gǽst onsended eádgum ǽbodan *then the spirit of comfort was sent to the blessed messenger of the law*, i. e. *the preacher of the gospel*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 15; Gū. 909.

ǽ-breo [eá *water*, breċ] *A catarrh, rheum*; rheuma. v. brecan.

æbs, e; *f? A fir-tree*; abies, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 45: 9, 26; Som. 11, 18.

æ-bylg, es; *n. Anger*; ira, indignatio, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 17; Gū. 1211. v. æ-bylgþ.

æ-bylgan, -byligan *To make angry*; exasperare, Ps. Spl. 65, 6. v. a-belgan.

æ-bylgþ, -bylþ, -bylygþ, e; *f:* es; *n?* [bylgþ, v. belgan] *An offence, a fault, scandal, wrong, anger, wrath, indignation*; offensa, injuria, ira, indignatio:—To æbylgþe *for offence*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 27. He sende on hī graman æbylgþe hys *misit in eos iram indignationis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. Cristenum cyningce gebyraþ swýðe rihte ðæt he Godes æbylþe wrece *Christiano regi jure pertinet ut injurias Deo factas vindicet*, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 10. v. a-bylgþ, a-byligd.

æ-bylignes, -ness; -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Indignation, wrath*; indignatio:—Æbylignes yrres ðīnes *indignatio iræ tuæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. He sende on hī graman æbylignysse hys *misit in eos iram indignationis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. v. a-bylgnes.

ǽc *also*, Th. Dipl. A. D. 804–829; 460, 9: 461, 18, 33. v. eác.

ǽc, e; *f. An oak*; quercus:—Of ðære æcc [MS. ǽc] andlang heges to ðæm wege *from the oak and along the hedge to the road*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. p. 78, 7. v. āc.

ǽcan *to eke*, Solil. 11. v. ēcan.

æced, es; *n. Vinegar*; acetum, Jn. Lind. War. 19, 30. v. eced.

æce, ace, es; *m. An ake, pain*; dolor:—Eal ðæt sār and se æce onwæg alǽded wæs *all the sore and ake were* (*led*) *taken away*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 35: 5, 4; S. 617, 22. DER. acan *to ake*. v. ece.

ǽce; *adj. Eternal*; æternus:—Ðæt we ge-earnian ǽce dreámas *that we may obtain eternal delights*, Ps. C. 156. v. ēce.

æced, es; *n. Vinegar*:—Onféng ðe Hǽlend ðæt æced *the Saviour received the vinegar*, Jn. Rush. War. 19, 30. v. eced.

æced-fæt, es; *n. An acid-vat, a vinegar-vessel*; acetabulum, Wrt. Voc. 25, 21. v. eced-fæt.

æced-wīn, es; *n.* ACID-WINE; murratum vinum, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 23.

æ-cēled *cooled*; *pp. of* æ-cēlan = a-cēlan. DER. cēlan.

æcelma, an; *m. A chilblain*; mula, L. M. 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 16.

ǽcen = ācen; *adj. Oaken, made of oak*; quernus, Cot. 165.

ǽcen, eácen; *pp. of* eácan *to increase*. v. eácan.

ÆCER, æcyr, es; *m.* I. *a field, land, what is sown, sown land*; ager, seges:—For ðam is se æcer gehāten Acheldemah *propter hoc vocatus est ager ille Haceldama*, Mt. Bos. 27, 8. Hēr ys seó bōt, hū ðū meaht ðīne æceras betan *here is the remedy, how thou mayest improve thy fields*, Lchdm. i. 398, 1. ' Of ðæm æcere *from the field*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 3; Met. 12, 2. Æcera þūsend *a thousand fields*, 14, 10; Met. 14, 5. II. a definite quantity of land which, in *A. Sax.* times, a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, *an* ACRE, *that is* 4840 *square yards*; jugeri spatium, jugerum, a jugo quod tantum fere spatii uno jugo boum arari posset: *also* ager — *Ger.* acker *an acre*:—Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer odde māre *omni die debeo arare integrum jugerum* [MS. *agrum*]

aut plus, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 21. Dæt is se teóda æcer, eal swá seó sulh hit gegá *that is the tenth acre, all as the plough goes over it*, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 6. Æceras *jugera*, Cot. 109. [*O. Sax.* akkar: *O. Frs.* ekker: *O. Ger.* ahhar: *N. Ger.* acker *a field, an acre*: *Goth.* akrs: *O. Nrs.* akr: *Lat.* ager: *Grk.* ἀγρός: *Sansk.* ajra *a plain.*]

æcer-ceorl, es; *m. A field-churl, a farmer, ploughman;* agricola. DER. æcer *a field*, ceorl *a free husbandman.*

æcer-man, æcer-mon; *g.* æcer-mannes; *m. A field-man, farmer;* agricola, Ælfc. Gl. 5.

æcern, æcirn, es; *n.* [æc = âc *oak*, corn *corn*] *The corn* or *fruit of an oak, an* ACORN, *a nut;* glans: — Æcern *glans*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 7. Æcirnu, *pl. nom.* Gen. 43, 11. [*Spenser, Grafton*, acornes, *pl.*: *N. Dut.* aker *in* aker-boom: *N. L. Ger.* ecker, *m. n.*: *N. Ger.* ecker, *pl.* eckern, *m. n. glans quernea* or *fagea*: *Goth.* akran, *n. fructus*: *Dan.* agern, *n.*: *Norw.* aakorn: *O. Nrs.* akarn, *n. glans silvestris.*]

æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga, an; *m.* [æcer, spranca, an; *m. a shoot, sprout*] *Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak;* ilex: — Æcer-spranca *ilex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Som. 13, 48.

æcest = æcst *akest, 2nd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æceþ = æcþ *aketh, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æchir *an ear of corn*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 1. v. ear.

æ-cleorfan *to cut to pieces*, Ps. Spl. 128, 4. v. a-ceorfan.

æcirnu *nuts*, Gen. 43, 11. v. æcern.

æc-lâca, an; *m.* [æc = ag, *q. v.*] *A wretch, miscreant, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum, Elen. Grm. 901; El. 902. v. ag-lâca.

æ-creft, es; *m. Law-craft and its result;* legis peritia et vires inde oriundæ: — Æcræft eorla *law-craft of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 869; El. 435: Cd. 173; Th. 217, 7; Dan. 19.

æ-creftig; *adj. Law-crafty, one skilled in law, a lawyer, scribe;* legis peritus: — Him æcræftig andswarode *to them the skilled in law answered*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 10; Dan. 742.

æcse *an axe*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 26. v. æx.

æcst *akest, 2nd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æcþ *aketh, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æcumbe *oakum;* stuppa, Wrt. Voc. 40, 36. v. âcumba.

æcyr *a field*: — Blôdes æcyr *sanguinis ager*, Mt. Foxe 27, 8. v. æcer.

æcyrf, e; *f. That which is cut off, a fragment, piece;* recisura, fragmentum: — Dara treówa æcyrf and lâfe forbærnde wæron *the offcuttings and leavings of the wood were burnt*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 13. v. cyrf, ceorfan.

æd-, prefixed to words, denotes *Anew, again*, as the Latin re-: — Ædsceaft *re-generation.* v. ed-.

æddran *kidneys;* renes, Ps. Spl. C. 7, 10. v. ædre.

æder-seax, ædre-seax, es; *n. A vein-knife, a lancet;* lancetta, Cot. 92.

æd-fæst [eád *substance*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Goods, property;* bona: — Ædfæst tæht to healdenne *property taken to hold, a pledge*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 8.

æd-leán *a reward*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 459, 11. v. ed-leán.

ædr *vein, artery*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. v. ædre, ædre.

ædre; *adv. Quickly, promptly, at once, forthwith;* illico, confestim, statim, protinus: — Him đá ædre God andswarede *God answered him forthwith*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 4; Gen. 872. Wille đé đa andsware ædre gecýđan *I will quickly let you know the answer*, Beo. Th. 714; B. 354. Nú đú ædre const síþ-fæt mînne *now thou comprehendest at once my journey*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 29: Gú. 1351. [*O. H. Ger.* atar: *O. Sax.* adro: *O. Frs.* edre *velociter.*] v. edre.

ædre, æddre, ëdre, an; *f*: ædr, e; *f.* I. a channel for liquids, *An artery. a vein, fountain, river;* arteria, vena, fons, rivus; v. wæter-ædre: — Feorh aléton þurh ædra wylm *they let life forth through the fountain of their veins*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 6; Jul. 478. Blédaþ ædran *the veins shall bleed*, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 144. Swát ædrum sprong *blood sprang from the veins*, Beo. Th. 5925; B. 2966. II. *a nerve, sinew, kidney;* nervus, ren: — Wæron mîne ædra ealle tolýsde *renes mei resoluti sunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. Đú canst mîne ædre ealle *tu possedisti omnes renes meos*, 138, 11. Đá for đam cýle him gescuncan ealle ædra *then all his sinews shrank because of the cold*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 39. [*Plat.* ader: *O. Frs.* eddere, eddre: *O. Dut.* adere: *Ger.* ader: *M. H. Ger.* âder: *O. H. Ger.* âdara: *Dan.* aare: *Swed.* åder: *Norw.* aader: *O. Nrs.* æd, *f.*] DER. wæter-ædre.

ædre-seax *a vein-knife, lancet.* v. æder-seax.

ædre-weg, es; *m. A drain way, a vein, an artery;* arteria, vena. v. ædre, weg *a way.*

æ-drîfan *to expel*, Ps. Spl. T. 42, 2: 43, 26. v. a-drîfan.

æd-sceaft, e; *f. A regeneration, new creation;* regeneratio: — Hí élce geáre weorþaþ to ædsceafte *they become every year a new creation*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 16. v. edsceaft.

Ædwines clif, EDWIN'S CLIFF, Chr. 761; Ing. 73, 15.

æd-wist *substance;* substantia, essentia. v. æt-wist.

æd-wít, es; *n. A reproach;* opprobrium: — Æd-wit manna *opprobrium hominum*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 21, 5. v. ed-wít.

æd-wítan *To reproach;* exprobare: — Æd-wioton him *improperabant ei*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 27, 44. v. ed-wítan.

æf, af, of: *prep. Of, from:* ab, de. v. compound æf-lást and in of-.

æf-ést, es; *n. Envy;* invidia: — Bûtan æféste *sine invidia*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 13. v. æf-ést.

æ-fæst, -fest; *adj.* [æ *law*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Firm in observing the law, religious, pious;* tenax observandi legem, religiosus, pius, justus: — Æfæst hæleþ *a pious man*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 6; Gen. 1182. Æfæste men *pious men*, 86; Th. 108, 7; Gen. 1802. We æfæstra dæde dêman *we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 30; Gú. 497. Wæs he æfæst and árfæst *was he devout and good?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. v. æw-fæst.

æ-fæsten, es; *n. A legal fast;* legitimum jejunium: — III æfæstenu fæste he *tribus legitimis jejuniis jejunet*, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 138, 1.

æ-fæstnes, -festnes, -nys, -ness, e; *f. Firmness in the law, religion;* religio: — He wæs mycelre æfæstnesse wer *he was a man of much religion*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 7: 2, 9; S. 510, 30, 32.

æf-dæl; *g.* -dæles; *pl. nom.* -dalu; *n.* [æf, dæl *a vale*] *A descent;* descensus: — To æfdæle *ad descensum*, Lk. Lind. War. 19, 37. v. of-dæl.

æfdon *performed, executed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 16; Cri. 1357. = æfndon, *p. pl. of* æfnan.

æ-felle, a-felle; *adj.* [æ, fell *a skin*] *Barked, peeled, skinned;* decorticatum, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 34; Wrt. Voc. 61, 14.

æfen *even;* æqualis, æquus. v. efen.

ÆFEN, æfyn, ëfen, es; *m. The* EVEN, *evening, eventide;* vesper, vespera: — Syđđan æfen cwom *after evening came*, Beo. Th. 2475; B. 1235. Æfen ærest *vesperum primum*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 7; Gen. 138. Æfena gehwâm *in each of evenings*, 148; Th. 184, 16; Exod. 108. Æt æfenne, on æfenne, *or* to æfenne, *at even, in the evening*, Ps. Spl. 29, 6. [*Laym.* aefen: *Orm.* efen: *Gow. Chauc.* even: *N. Dut.* avond: *M. Dut.* avont, *m: Plat.* abend, *m: O. Sax.* âband, *m: O. Frs.* âvend, *m: Ger.* abend, *m: M. H. Ger.* âbent, *m: O. H. Ger.* âpand, âbant, âbunt, *m: Dan.* aften, *m: Swed.* afton, *m: Icel.* aptan, aftan, *m: confr. Grk.* ὀψέ.]

æfen-dreám, es; *m. Even-song;* vespertinus cantus. v. æfen.

æfen-fela *as many;* totidem, Deut. 9, 11. v. efen-feola.

æfen-gebêd, es; *n. An evening prayer, evening service*: — Æfen-gebêd *vespertinum officium*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 50.

æfen-gereord, e; *f. An evening meal, a supper;* cœna, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 87; Wrt. Voc. 38, 13.

æfen-gereordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sup* or *take supper;* cœnare. v. gereordian *to take food.*

æfen-gift, -giefl, es; *n. Evening food, supper;* cœna: — Hí sécaþ đæt hie fyrmest hlynigen æt æfengiefium [-giflum MS. C.] *quærunt primos in cœnis recubitus*, Past. 1, 2; MS. Hat. 6 b, 20: 44, 3; MS. Hat. 61 b, 22.

æfen-glóm, es; *m. The evening gloom* or *twilight;* crepusculum: — From æfenglóme óþ đæt eástan cwom dægrédwóma *from evening twilight there came the rush of dawn from the east*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 21; Gú. 1265.

æfen-grom; *adj. Fierce in the evening;* vespere ferox: — Grendel cwom eatol, æfengrom *Grendel came terrible, fierce at eve*, Beo. Th. 4154; B. 2074.

æfen-hlytta, an; *m. A fellow, consort, companion* or *mate;* consors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 6.

æfen-hrepsung, e; *f. The evening close;* vesper. v. hrepsung *closing.*

æfen-lâc, es; *n. An evening sacrifice;* vespertinum sacrificium: — Swylce ahafenes handa mînra, đonne ic æfenlâc secge *elevatio manuum mearum sacrificium vespertinum*, Ps. Th. 140, 3.

æfen-lâcan *to match;* imitari. v. efen-lâcan.

æfen-lâcan; *p.* -lâhte; *pp.* -lâht *To grow towards evening;* advesperascere: — Hit æfenlæcþ *advesperascit*, Lk. Bos. 24, 29.

æfen-lâcend *an imitator.* v. efen-lâcend.

æfen-leóht, es; *n. Evening light;* vespertina lux: — Siđđan æfen-leóht under heofenes hâdor beholen weorþeþ *after the evening light is concealed under heaven's serenity*, Beo. Th. 831; B. 413.

æfen-leóþ, es; *n. An evening song;* vespertinus cantus: — Atol æfenleóþ *a dreadful evening song*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 18; Exod. 201.

æfen-lîc; *adj. Vespertine, of the evening;* vespertinus, Ps. Spl. 140, 2.

æfen-mete, es; *m. Evening meat, supper;* cœna, Cot. 42.

æfen-rest, e; *f. Evening rest;* vespertina requies: — Sum sâre ongeald æfenreste *one paid dearly for his evening rest*, Beo. Th. 2508; B. 1252.

æfen-rima, an; *m.* [æfen *vesper*, rima *margo, labrum*] *Twilight;* crepusculum. v. rima *a rim, margin.*

æfen-sang, es; *m.* EVEN-SONG, *vespers;* vespertinus cantus, L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7.

æfen-scóp, -scôp, es; *m. An evening bard;* vespertinus cantor: — Eald æfensceóp ic bringe *I bring an old evening bard*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 21; Rä. 9, 5.

æfen-scima, an; *m. Evening splendour;* vespertinus splendor, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 31; Gen. 2448.

æfen-spræc, e; *f. Evening speech;* vespertina loquela: — Gemunde æfenspræce *he remembered his evening speech*, Beo. Th. 1522; B. 759.

æfen-steorra, an; *m. The evening star;* Hesperus; the *Grk.* "Εσπερος [*Lat.* vesper]. *the evening star*, is called by Hesiod a son of Astræus

and Eos, and was regarded by the ancients the same as the morning star, whence both Homer and Hesiod call him the bringer of light, *ἑω-φόρος*, Il. xxii. 318: xxiii. 226. The Romans designated him by the names Lucifer and Hesperus, to characterise him as the morning or evening star:—Se steorra ðe we hātaþ æfensteorra, ðonne he biþ west gesewen, ðonne tācnnaþ he æfen. Fēreþ he ðonne æfter ðære sunnan on ðære eorþan sceade, ōþ he ofirnþ ða sunnan hindan, and cymþ wiðfōran ða sunnan up, ðonne hātenwe hine morgensteorra (*q. v.*) forðam he cymþ eástan up, bodaþ ðære sunnan cyme *the star which we call the evening star, when it is seen westwardly, then it betokens the evening. It then goes after the sun into the earth's shade, till it runs off behind the sun, and comes up before the sun, then we call it the morning star, because it comes up in the east, and announces the sun's approach*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34. Se mōna, mid his blācan leóhte, dunniaþ ðone beorhtan steorran, ðe we hātaþ morgensteorra: ðone ilcan we hātaþ ōðre naman, æfensteorra *the moon, with his pale light, obscures the bright star, which we call the morning star: the same we call by another name, the evening star*, 4; Fox 8, 3.

æfen-þénung, e; *f. An evening service* or *duty, evening repast, supper*; cœna, R. Concord 8. v. þegnung.

æfen-þéowdōm, es; *m. An evening service* or *office*; vespertinum officium, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 50.

æfen-tíd, e; *f. The eventide, evening*; vespertina hora:—Seó æfen-tíd ðæs dæges *the eventide of the day*, Dial. 1, 10. On æfen-tíd *at eventide*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 19; Gen. 2424.

æfen-tíma, an; *m. Evening time, eventide*; vespertinum tempus:—Ðā æfentíma wæs, he fērde to Bethaniam *cum jam vespera esset hora, exiit in Bethaniam*, Mk. Bos. 11, 11.

æfen-tungel, es; *m. n. The evening star*; hesperus. v. tungel.

ÆFTER; *adv.* EVER, *always*; unquam, semper:—Æfer ge fliton ongēn God *semper contentiose egistis contra Deum*, Deut. 31, 27. v. æfre.

æfesen, æfesn, æbesen, æbesn, e; *f. Pasturage, the charge for pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns*; pasnagium, pretium propter porcos in quercetum admissos:—Gif mon nīme æfesne on swīnum *if* [*a man*] *any one take pasturage on swine*, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18.

æf-êst, æf-êst, æfst, es; *n.* [æf, of = *ab*, êst *gratia*] Without favour or good-will, hence, *Envy, spite, enmity, zeal, rivalry, emulation*; livor, invidia, odium, zelus, æmulatio:—Æfst and oferhygd *envy and pride*, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 1; Gen. 29. Eald-feóndes æfêst *the old fiend's envy*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 5; Ph. 401. Æfêstes *livoris*, Mone B. 2699, p. 386. Heora æfstu ealle sceamien *they all shall be ashamed of their enmities*, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Fore æfstum *from envy*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 27; Gū. 684. Æfêstum onæled *inflamed with envy*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 3; Mōd. 73. [*O. Sax.* ab-unst, *f. invidia*: *O. Frs.* ev-est *invidia*: *Ger.* ab-gunst, *f. invidia*: *O. H. Ger.* ap-anst, ap-unst, *m. invidia, livor, zelus, rancor.*]

æ-fest; *adj.* [*æ law*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Fast* or *firm in the law, religious, devout*; religiosus:—Wæs se mon swȳðe æfest *erat vir multum religiosus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 20. Ongunnon æfeste leóþ wyrcean *religiosa poemata facere tentabant*, id: S. 596, 38. v. æ-fæst, æw-fæst.

æf-êst-ful; *adj. Full of envy*; invidia plenus, invidiosus:—He is swīðe æfêstful for dīnum gōde *he is very full of envy at thy prosperity*, Th. Apol. 14, 24. v. æf-êst.

æf-êstian, -êstigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To envy, be envious of* or *at*; invidere:—Ðes iunga man ne æfêstigaþ on nānum þingum, ðe he hēr gesihþ *this young man is envious at nothing, which he here seeth*, Th. Apol. 14, 25: Cot. 119. v. æf-êst.

æf-êstig, æfstig; *adj. Envious, emulous, jealous*; invidus, æmulus:—Sum eald and sum æfêstig ealdorman *an old and an envious nobleman*, Th. Apol. 14, 19. v. æf-êst.

æ-festlíce; *adv. Religiously*; religiose. v. fæstlíce.

æf-êstnes, -ness; -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Envy, spite*; invidia, malignitas. DER. æf-êst.

æ-festnes, -ness, e; *f. Religion, devotion*; religio:—Ða ðe to æfestnesse belumpon *quæ ad religionem pertinebant*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 1. v. æ-fæstnes.

Æffrīc; *def. m.* Æffrica; *adj. African*; Afer:—Severus Cāsere se wæs Æffrica cynnes *Severus Cæsar genere Afer*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5. v. Affric.

æf-îst *envy*; invidia, Mt. Lind. Stv. 27, 18. v. æf-êst.

æf-lâst, es; *m.* [æf = af *from*, lâst *a course*] *A wandering away?* aberratio, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 27; Exod. 473.

æfnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To perform, execute, labour, show*; patrare, facere, laborare, præstare:—His dōmas æfnaþ *they fulfil his judgments*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 29; Cri. 1680. Gif hȳ woldun his bebodu æfnan *if they would execute his judgments*, 54 a; Th. 152, 29; Gū. 816. Wile eorlscipe æfnan *he wishes to show his dignity*, 87 a; Th. 327, 3; Wíd. 141. Æfdon unsofte *for* æfudon? 27 b; Th. 83, 16; Cri. 1357. DER. ge-æfnan. v. efnan.

æfne; *interj. Behold*; ecce:—Æfne sōþlíce sōþfæstnysse ðū lufudest *ecce enim veritatem dilexisti*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. efne; *interj.*

æfnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow towards evening*; vesperascere, Dial. 1, 10.

æfnung, e; *f. Evening*; vespera:—Hēó com ðā on æfnunge eft to Nōe *illa venit ad eum* | Noe *ad vesperam*, Gen. 8, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 266, 5, 6.

æfre, êfer; *adv. Ever, always*; unquam, semper:—Nolde æfre *nolebat unquam*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 14; Gen. 1480. Ne sceal æfre gehēran *nor shall I ever hear*, 216; Th. 275, 14; Sat. 171. Nū ic eóm orwēna ðæt unc seó ēdyl-stæf æfre weorþe gifede ætgædere *now I am hopeless that the staff of our family will ever be given to us two together*, 101; Th. 134, 12; Gen. 2223. Ðū æfre wǣre *tu semper fuisti*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 2; Cri. 111. Æfre forþ *sempiternum*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 35; Sat. 297. Æfre to aldre *in æternum*, 38; Th. 51, 1; Gen. 820. æfre = á, *q. v.*

æ-fremmende; *part. Fulfilling the law, religious*; legis præcepta conficiens, religiosus:—Ic lǣran wille æfremmende ðæt ge eówer hūs gefæstnige *I will teach that you, the laws fulfilling, should make firm your house*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 18; Jul. 648.

æfst *envy*, Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 12: Cd. 1; Th. 3, 1; Gen. 29. v. æf-êst.

êfstan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten*; festinare, accelerare. v. êfstan.

æfstig; *adj. Envious, emulous*; æmulus:—Æfstig wiðōðra manna yflu *æmulus contra aliena vitia*, Past. 13, 2; MS. Hat. 17 a, 11. v. æf-êstig.

æft; *adv.* AFT, *behind*, as *go aft = go astern, Afterwards, again*; postea, iterum:—Moises cwæþ æft to Israela folce *Moses said afterwards to the people of Israel*, Deut. 28, 15. Æft uferan dōgum *afterwards in later days*, Beo. Th. 4406 note; B. 2200. Ðæt hī æft to him cōmen *that they would come to him again*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 130; Met. 1, 65. v. eft.

æftan; *adv. Behind*; post, pone:—Earn æftan hwīt *the eagle white behind*, Chr. 937; Th. i. 206, 29; Æðelst. 63, col. 1. DER. be-æftan.

æftan-weard; *adj. Coming after, following*; posterior:—Rinc biþ on ōfeste, se mec onþýþ æftanweardne *the man is in haste, who urges me following*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 3; Rä. 63, 5. v. weard II; *adj.*

æft-beteht *re-assigned*, R. Ben. 4. v. eft-betæht.

æftemest, -myst, -most; *adj. superlative of* æfter,—*After-most, last*; postremus, novissimus:—Ðeós bōc is æftemyst on ðære biblioþēcan *this is the last book of the Bible*, Ælfc. T. 31, 22; Grn. Ælfc. T. 16, 3. Ðonne he sylf mid ðam fyrmestan dǣle wið ðæs æftemestan flūge *when he himself with the first part should flee towards the hindermost*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 20: Mk. Bos. 12, 22: Jn. Bos. 7, 37.

æften-tíd, e; *f.* [æftan *after*] *Evening, eventide*; vespertinum tempus, vesper:—Ær morgenes gancg wiðæftentíd ealle ða dēman Drihten healdeþ *exitus matutini et vespere delectaberis*, Ps. Th. 64, 9.

æfter; *prep.* [æft, *q. v*; er, *q. v.*] *dat*; rarely *acc.* I. local and temporal *dat.*—AFTER; post:—Ne far ðū æfter fremdum godum *go not thou after strange gods*, Deut. 6, 14. Æfter þrīm monþum *after three months*, Gen. 38, 24. Æfter dagum *after those days*, Lk. Bos. 1, 24. Cumaþ æfter me *venite post me*, Mt. Bos. 4, 19. Æfter þrȳm dagum [MS. dagon] ic arīse *post tres dies resurgam*, Mt. Bos. 27, 63. Ða eóde ðæt wīf æfter him *then the wife went after him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 13. Hām staðeledon, ān æfter ōðrum *they established a home, one after another*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 22; Sat. 26. Æfter ðām wordum werod eall arās *after those words all the host rose*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 29; Exod. 299: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 24; Cri. 1413. Wunder æfter wundre *wonder after wonder*, Beo. Th. 1866; B. 931: Cd. 8; Th. 9, 19; Gen. 144: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 15; Gen. 964: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 18; Exod. 109: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 14; Sat. 630: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 8; Cri. 573: Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 31; Cri. 711: Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 32; Dōm. 80: Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 3; Dōm. 82: Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 20; Ruin. 10: Beo. Th. 170; B. 85: Beo. Th. 238; B. 119: Apstls. Kmbl. 163; Ap. 82: Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88: Andr. Kmbl. 265; An. 133: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 22; Gū. 442: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 5; Gū. 503: Elen. Kmbl. 859; El. 430: Elen. Kmbl. 977; El. 490: Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 10; Hy. 4, 30. 2. extension over space or time,—*Along, through, during*; κατά, per:—Sǣton æfter beorgum *they sat along the hills*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 9; Exod. 212. His wundra geweorc, wīde and sīde, brēme æfter burgum *his works of wonder, far and wide, famed through towns*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 4; Gū. 855. Ðeáh ic fela for him æfter woruldstundum wundra gefremede *though I performed many miracles for them during my time in this world*, Elen. Kmbl. 725; El. 363: Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 18: Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 25; Rä. 31, 5. 3. mode or manner,—*According to, by means of*; secundum, propter:—Æfter dōme dīnum gelīffæsta me *secundum judicium tuum vivifica me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 149. He hæfþ mon geworhtne æfter his onlícnesse *he has created man after* [secundum] *his own image*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 19; Gen. 396. Ðæt sweord ongan æfter heaðoswāte wanian *the sword began to fade away by the warsweat* [*in consequence of the hot blood*], Beo. Th. 3216; B. 1606: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 20; Cri. 803: Andr. Kmbl. 156; An. 78: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 27; Gū. 849: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 93; Met. 20, 47: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 8; Rä. 40, 15: Beo. Th. 5499; B. 2753: Cd. 28; Th. 37, 19; Gen. 592. 4. object,—*After, about*; propter, ob, de:—Hæleþ frægn æfter æðelum *a chief asked after the heroes*, Beo. Th. 670; B. 332. Him æfter deórum men dyrne langaþ *he longs secretly after the dear man*, Beo. Th. 3762; B. 1879. Grōf æfter golde *he dug after gold*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57: Elen. Kmbl. 1346; El. 675: Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322: Beo. Th. 2688; B. 1342: Cd. 15;

Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282: Cd. 15; Th. 19, 14; Gen. 291: Cd. 92; Th. 117, 20; Gen. 1956: Cd. 98; Th. 130, 3; Gen. 2154: Cd. 203; Th. 251, 30; Dan. 571: Elen. Kmbl. 1653; El. 828; Andr. Kmbl. 74; An. 37: Beo. Th. 4913; B. 2461: Beo. Th. 4917; B. 2463: Beo. Th. 4528; B. 2268. II. *acc;* cum accusativo, *After, above, according to;* post, super, secundum:—Æfter ðās dagas *post hos dies*, Lk. Lind. War. 1, 25. He eorþan æfter wæter ǣrest sette *qui fundavit terram super aquas*, Ps. Th. 135, 6. Stefne mīne gehēr æfter mildheortnesse dīne, Drihten *vocem meam audi secundum misericordiam tuam, Domine*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 149. [*O. Sax.* aftar, after: *O. Frs.* efter, after: *O. Dut. N. Dut.* achter: *Ger.* after, *only in compnd: M. H. Ger.* after: *O. H. Ger.* aftar: *Goth.* aftra *backward, again: Dan.* efter: *Swed.* efter: *O. Nrs.* eptir, eftir, *prep;* aptr, aftr, *adv. back, again: Sansk.* apara.]

æfter; *adv. After, then, afterwards;* post, postea, exinde:—Æfter siððan *ever afterwards, from thenceforth*, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 6; Gen. 550. Æfter to aldre *for ever after*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 15; Gen. 436. Ðæm eafera wæs æfter cenned *a son was afterwards born to him*, Beo. Th. 24; B. 12. Word æfter cwæþ *then he spake these words*, Beo. Th. 636; B. 315. Ǣr oððe æfter *sooner or later*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 22; Cri. 1692. Ic wāt æfter nū hwā mec ferede ofer flōdas *now afterwards I know who conveyed me over the floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 1808; An. 906. Ðǣr sceal ylda cwealm æfter wyrþan *then must slaughter of men take place afterwards*, 364; An. 182. Swā ðas foldan fæðme bewīndeþ ðes eástrodor and æfter west *quantum ortus distat ab occasu*, Ps. Th. 102, 12.

æftera, æftra; *adj. compar. of* æfter,—*Hinder, next, second;* posterior, sequens, alter, secundus:—Ðý æfteran dæge *sequenti die*, Lk. Bos. 13, 33. Ðæs æfteran monþes *mensis secundi*, Ex. 16, 1. On ðam forman dæge ðæs æftran monþes *primo die mensis secundi*, Num. 1, 18. Seó æftre, *i. e.* eá, Ethiopia land belīgeþ ūton *the next river encompasses the country of Ethiopia*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 4; Gen. 228. Siððan ic ongon on ðone æfteran ânseld būgan *after I had begun to live in this second hermitage*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 22; Gū. 1214.

æfter-boren [=æftergenga, *q. v.*] *part. Born after the father's death;* posthumus, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 32.

æfter-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ; *pp.* -cweden *To speak after, repeat, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure;* repetere, revocare:—Bebeád he ðæt him mon lengran cwidas beforan cwæde, and he symle gedēfelīce æftercwæþ *he ordered longer sayings to be spoken before him, and he always repeated them properly*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 15. His brōðer griþ eall æftercwæþ *his brother renounced all peace*, Chr. 1094; Th. 360, 23. Æftercweðendra lof *the praise of the after-speaking* [*post mortem laudantium*], Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 10; Seef. 72.

æfter-eala, an; *m. After-ale, small beer:*—Æfter-eala *sapa*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 22; Wrt. Voc. 28, 5.

æfter-fæce; *adv.* [æfter *after, and the dat. of* fæc *a space*] *Afterwards, after that;* postmodum. v. fæc.

æfter-folgere, es; *m. A follower;* successor, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 36.

æfter-folgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To follow after, pursue;* subsequi, persequi:—Him æfterfolgende wǣron *they were pursuing him*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 25.

æfter-fylging, e; *f. A following after, a sequence;* sectatio, successio. v. fylging.

æfter-fylian, -filian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow* or *come after, to succeed;* sequi, prosequi, subsequi:—Ðæs sǣs smyltnys æfterfyligeþ *serenitas maris prosequetur*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 35. Ðæs æfterfiliendan tācnes *signi sequentis*, Ex. 4, 8.

æfter-fyligend, -fylgend, es; *m. One who follows* or *succeeds, a follower;* successor:—Ac Oswald his æfterfyligend hī ge-endade swā we ǣr beforan sǣdon *sed successor ejus Oswaldus perfecit ut supra docuimus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 36: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 2.

æfter-fylignes, -ness, e; *f. A following after, a succession, succeeding;* successio. v. fylignes.

æfter-gān [gān *to go*] *To follow after;* subsequi, Past. 15, 2?

æfter-genenys, -nyss, e; *f.* [genguys *a going*] *Extremity;* extremitas, R. Ben. Interl. 7.

æfter-genga, an; *m.* [genga *goer*] *One who goes* or *follows after, a follower;* successor, posthumus:—Æftergenga *posthumus*, æfter boren, se ðe biþ geboren æfter bebyrgedum fæder *one who is born after the father has been buried*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 32. Ðū me ne derige, ne mīnum æftergengum *ne noceas mihi et posteris meis*, Gen. 21, 23.

æfter-gengnys, -nyss, e; *f. Succession;* posteritas. v. æfter-genenys.

æfter-gild, -gyld, es; *n. An after-payment, a paying again* or *in addition;* secunda *vel* iterata compensatio, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7.

æfter-hǽtu, e; *f.* [æfter *after,* hǽtu *heat*] *After-heat;* insequens calor:—Mid ungemetlīcum hærfest-wætan and æfterhǽte *from heavy harvest-rains and after-heat*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 23.

æfter-hȳrigean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow another's example, to imitate, resemble;* imitari:—He wilnode æfterhȳrigean *he wished to imitate*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 44.

æfter-leán, es; *n. An after-loan, reward, recompense, retribution;* præmium, merces:—Þearl æfterleán *hard retribution*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 24; Gen. 76.

æfter-līo; *adj. After, second;* secundus, Cot. 191.

æfterra *second;* secundus:—Se æfterra deáþ *the second death*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 18. Sende he eft æfterran sīðe ǣrenddracan *he sent messengers again a second time*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 10. v. æftera.

æfter-rāp, es; *m. An* AFTER-ROPE, *a crupper;* postilena, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 54.

æfter-ridan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride after;* equo insequi:—Hīg ða sōna æfterridon īdelum færelde *secuti sunt eos per viam*, Jos. 2, 7.

æfter-ryne, es; *m. An encountering, meeting, running against one;* occursus:—Æfterryne his ðý to heáhnesse his *occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7.

æfter-sang, es; *m. The after-song;* posterior cantus:—Mid ðam æftersange *with the after-song*, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 6.

æfter-singend, es; *m. An after-singer;* succentor, Wrt. Voc. 28, 21.

æfter-spræc, e; *f. After-speech* or *claim;* repostulatio, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 23.

æfter-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen [sprecan *to speak*] *To claim;* petere, repetere:—Ágnung biþ nēr ðam ðe hæfþ, ðonne ðam ðe æfterspreċþ *possession is always nearer to him who has, than to him who claims*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 21.

æfter-spyrian, -spyrgean; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To inquire after, examine;* examinare:—Gif ge hit willaþ æfterspyrian *if ye will examine it*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 8. v. spyrian.

æfter-weard *After,* AFTERWARD, *following;* posterior, secundus:—Gif he me æfterweard weorþeþ *if he shall be after* [*afterward*] *me*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 3; Rä. 16, 14. v. æfte-weard, weard; *adj.*

æfter-weardnes, -ness, e; *f. Posterity;* posteritas, Cot. 149.

æfter-wearþ beón *To be away, absent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, note 6. v. æfweard.

æfter-yldo, -yld, e; *f.* I. *after-age, old age;* ætas provecta:—Ne māgon ða æfteryld in ðam ǣrestan blǽde geberan *they may not produce* [*show*] *old age in their first strength* [*youth*], Exon. 39 b; Th. 132, 3; Gū. 467. II. *an after-age, after-time;* posterius ævum:—Swā nǽnig æfteryldo syððan gemunan mæg *so as no after-age since can remember*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 22.

æfte-weard; *adj.* [=æfter] *After, back, late, latter, full;* posterior:—Æfteweard lencten *full spring*, Wrt. Voc. 53, 27. Æfteweard heáfod *the back of the head*, 42, 43. Drihten ðē gesett nā on æfteweard *the Lord will not set thee in the after-part*, Deut. 28, 13.

æfte-wearde; *adv.* [æfter, weard, weardes] *Afterward, after, behind;* post, pone:—Ðū gesihst me æftewearde *thou shalt see me behind*, Ex. 33, 23.

æf-þanc, es; *m:* æf-þanca, -þonca, -þunca, an; *m. Offence, insult, grudge, displeasure, envy, zeal;* simultas, offensa, odium, zelus:—Swindan me dyde æfþanca mīn *tabescere me fecit zelus meus*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 139. Æfþonca gefylled *full of grudges*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 4; Mod. 26. Eald æfþoncan edniwedan *they have renewed old grudges*, 72 b; Th. 271, 20; Jul. 485. Æfþancum herian *to vex with insults*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 3; Gen. 2237.

æftyr *after, according to;* secundum, Mt. Bos. 9, 29. v. æfter I. 8.

æf-weard, æf-ward; *adj. Absent, distant;* absens:—Līcumlīce æfward *corporaliter absens*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 6.

æf-weardnes, -ness, e; *f. Absence, removal, posterity;* absentia:—For ðīnre æfweardnesse *because of thy absence*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 28.

æf-werdelsa, an; *m. Damage, detriment, loss;* detrimentum, damnum, L. Alf. 27; Th. i. 50, 28. v. æf-werdla.

æf-werdla, æf-wyrdla, æ-wyrdla, a-wyrdla, an; *n.* [æf *of,* wyrdan *to corrupt*] *Damage, injury, loss, the amercement for it;* detrimentum, jactura, damnum:—þolie ðone æfwerdlan [æfwyrdlan MS. H.] *let him bear the damage*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 16: R. Ben. 2: Cot. 104.

ǽ-fyllende; *adj.* [ǽ=*law,* fyllende *part. of* fyllan *to fill, fulfil*] *Following the law, faithful;* legem exsequens:—Seó circe ǽfyllendra *the church of the faithful*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 17; Cri. 704.

ǽfyn, es; *m. The evening:*—On ǽfyn *at evening*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 22; Gen. 313. v. ǽfen.

æ-fyrmþa; *pl. f.* [æ, fyrmþ, e; *f. washing*] *Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things* or *things of no value;* ablutiones, quisquiliæ:—Æfyrmþa [MS. æfyrmþe] *quisquiliæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 22.

ÆlG, æig; *g.* æges; *pl. nom. acc.* ægru; *g.* ægra; *d.* ægrum, ægerum; *n. An* EGG; ovum:—Gif hit [cild] æges bitt *if he ask for an egg*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 9. Ðæt æg [æig MS.] getācnaþ ðone hālgan hiht *the egg betokens the holy hope*, i. 250, 11. Gif he bit æg *si petierit ovum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 12. Genīm hænne æges geolocan *take the yolk of a hen's egg*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 6. Sceáwa nū on ānum æge, hū ðæt hwīte ne biþ gemenged to ðam geolcan, and biþ hwædere ān æg *look now on an egg, how the white is not mingled with the yolk, and yet it is one egg*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 27, 28. On æge biþ gioleca on middan *in an egg the yolk is in the middle*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 338; Met. 20, 169. Of ægerum *from eggs*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 2; Ph. 233. Ægru lecgan *to lay eggs*, Som.

121. *Æges hwíte white of an egg.* Æmettan ægru genîm *take emmet's eggs*, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. [*Ger.* ei, *n: M. H. Ger.* ei, *g.* eies, eiges, *pl.* eiger, *n: O. H. Ger.* ei, *g.* eies, eiges, *pl.* eigir, *n: Dan.* æg, *n: Swed.* ägg, *n: O. Nrs.* egg, *n.*]

ég, e; *f. water, water land, an island.* v. égе, ígg.

ég- used in composition,—*water, sea;* aqua, mare. DER. ég-flota, ég-weard. v. íg-.

ég- *Ever, always;* semper: either a contraction of the prefixes á, é, with a *g* added, as ég, or derived from aa = á, áwa, éw. It is used in compound pronouns and adverbs, as,—ég-hwá, ég-hwér, ég-hwilc, *etc;* but, in its place, we also find the prefix á-, as,—á-hwér, á-hwilc, *etc.* Both ég- and á- impart to their compounds a sense of universality.

égan *to own*, Ps. Spl. T. 78, 12: 138, 12. v. ágan.

ege *fear;* timor, terror, Chr. 1006, Th. 257, 41. v. ege.

égе *the island;* insulam:—Æt eðelinga égе *at the island of nobles;* apud nobilium insulam, Sim. Dunelm. an. 888. v. Æðelinga ígg.

Ægeles birg *Aylesbury*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29. v. Ægles burg.

Ægeles ford, Égeles ford, es; *m. Ailsford*, Chr. 1016; Th. 279, 16, col. 2: 1016; Th. 282, 10, col. 2.

Ægeles þrep *Aylesthorpe*, Chr. 455; Th. 21, 32. v. Ægles þrep.

égen; *adj. Own;* proprius, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. v. ágen.

eger-felma, an; *f. Film of an egg;* membrana vitellum complectens:—Genîm ðonne ægerfelman *then take film of egg*, L. M. 1, 11; Lchdm. ii. 54, 21.

egerum *from eggs*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 2; Ph. 233. v. æg.

é-gewrítere, es; *m.* [é *law*, gewrítere *a writer*] *A writer* or *composer of laws;* legum conditor, Prov. 8.

ég-flota, an; *m. A floater on the sea, sailor, ship;* nauta, navis, Andr. Kmbl. 515; An. 258. v. flota.

ég-hwá; *m. f: neut.* ég-hwæt; *gen.* ég-hwæs [á + ge + hwá] *Every one, everything;* quisque, quicunque:—Éghwá secge *let every one say*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 5; Vy. 97: 125 a; Th. 482, 4; Rä. 66, 2. Éghwæt heó gefón mæg *whatever she may seize*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 14. God éghwæs wealt *God governs everything*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. Þearfum éghwæs oftugon *ye denied the poor everything*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 8; Cri. 1505. Se fugol is on hiwe éghwæs énlíc *the bird is in aspect every way unique*, 60 a; Th. 219, 24; Ph. 312. Éghwæs orwígne *wholly defenceless*, 72 a; Th. 268, 18; Jul. 434.

ég-hwér, á-hwér; *adv.* [á + gé + hwér]. I. *everywhere;* ubique:—God éghwér is eall, and náhwár todæled *God is everywhere all, and nowhere divided*, Homl. Th. i. 286, 27. Hí ðá farende éghwér bodedon *illi profecti prædicaverunt ubique*, Mk. Bos. 16, 20. Éghwér sindon hiora gelícan *they are everywhere like them*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 116; Met. 10, 58. II. *in every respect, in every way;* omnino:—Eofore eom éghwér cênra *I am in every respect bolder than a wild boar*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 9; Rä. 41, 18: Ps. Th. 102, 14.

ég-hwæt *whatever;* quodcunque. v. ég-hwá.

ég-hwæðer; *pron.* [á + ge + hwæðer]. I. of two, *either, each, both;* uterque:—Éghwæðer ðáerne earme beþehte *they embraced each other*, Andr. Kmbl. 2029; An. 1017. Beámas twegen ðara éghwæðer efngedélde heáhþegnunga háliges gástes *two pillars, each of which shared alike the high services of the holy spirit*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 21; Exod. 94. II. of many, *every one, each;* unusquisque:—Heora éghwæðrum *to each, to every one of them*, Beo. Th. 3277; B. 1636. Éghwæðer ge lengre fæc dysses lífes ðé forgifan ge ðé éac ðæs écan lífes inganges wyrþne gedón *et hujus vitæ longiora spatia concedere et ingressu te vitæ perennis dignum reddere*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 2. Éghwæðer ge—ge *et—et*, 2, 16; S. 519, 34.

ég-hwanan, -hwanon, -hwonon, -hwanone, -hwonene; *adv. Everywhere, every way, on all sides;* undique:—Éghwanan mid wæterum ymbseald *undique aquis circumdata*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 28. Hí éghwanon to him cómon *conveniebant ad eum undique*, Mk. Bos. 1, 45. Éghwonan ymb-boren mid brondum *on every side surrounded with brands*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 14; Jul. 580. Éghwanon, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 46, 57. Hine éghwonan ælmihtig God [MS. Good] gehealdeþ *Almighty God keeps him everywhere*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 89; Met. 7, 45. Éghwonon *everywhere*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 44. Éghwanone, 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Éghwonene, 3, 15; S. 541, 42.

ég-hwér, ég-hwér *everywhere*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 38. v. ég-hwér.

ég-hwider, -hwyder; *adv. On every side, every way;* quaquaversum:—Éghwider ymb swá swá Edwines ríce wære *quaquaversum imperium regis Æduini pervenerat*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 38. Éghwider wolde wide toscrídan *it would everywhere widely wander*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 184; Met. 20, 92.

ég-hwílc, -hwelc, -hwylc; *adj.* [á + ge + hwý + líc] *Every, all, whosoever, whatsoever, every one;* quicunque, unusquisque, omnis:—Éghwylc dæg *every day*, Mt. Bos. 6, 34. Éghwylce geáre *every year*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 23. Hér is éghwylc eorl ðárum getrýwe *here is every man true to the other*, Beo. Th. 2460; B. 1228. Éghwylcum mándum gescalde *he gave a present to every one*, Beo. Th. 2104; B. 1050. Éghwylcne ellþeódigra *unumquemque alienorum*, Andr. Kmbl. 51; An. 26. Wrediaþ fæste éghwilc óðer *each supports the other firmly*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 69; Met. 11, 35. Éghwelce dæg *on every day*, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 9; Met. 14, 5. Éghwylc wille lífes tiligan *every one wishes to cultivate life*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 4; Cri. 1318. Ðú éghwylces canst *thou art knowing in every matter*, Andr. Kmbl. 1016; An. 508.

ég-hwonene; *adv. On every side;* ubique:—Ða ýða éghwonene dæt scyp fyldon *the waves filled the ship on every side*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 42. v. ég-hwanan.

ég-hwyder *every way.* v. éghwider.

é-gift, e; *f. A legal gift, restitution;* legalis dos, restitutio, Cart. Eadgif R.

æ-gilde, æ-gylde, a-gilde, a-gylde; *adv.* [æ *without*, gild *ptyment*] *Without compensation;* sine compensatione:—Gif he gewyrce dæt hine man afylle, licge ægilde *if he so do that any man fell him down, let him be without compensation*, L. Eth. vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 24; L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13; L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 14; L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12.

Ægiptisc *Egyptian.* v. Ægypte, Egiptisc.

æg-léc, es; *n. Misery, trouble, torment;* miseria, tribulatio, cruciatus, Elen. Grm. 1188. v. ag-lác.

æg-léca, an; *m. A miserable being, wretch, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum:—Atol æglæca *the fell wretch*, Beo. Th. 1188; B. 592: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 28; Sat. 161: Andr. Kmbl. 2717; An. 1361. v. ag-léca.

é-gleáw; *adj. Skilled in the law, learned, wise;* legis peritus, sagacissimus, sapientissimus:—Ðá andswarode him sum égleáw *respondit quidam ex legis peritis*, Lk. Bos. 11, 45. Ealde égleáwe *elders skilled in laws*, Menol. Fox 37; Men. 19. Dæt sceal égleáwra findan *that a more learned man must find out*, Andr. Kmbl. 2965; An. 1485.

æg-léca, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 14; Sat. 73. v. ag-léca.

Ægles burg, Ægeles burg, [burh]; *g.* burge; *f:* Ægles byrig, e; *f.* AYLESBURY, *in Buckinghamshire:*—Cúþwulf genom Ægeles burg *Cuthwulf took Aylesbury*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13. Genam Ægles burh *id.* Th. 32, 29, col. 2. Genam Ægles byrig *id.* Th. 33, 27, col. 1. Betweóx Byrnewuda and Ægles byrig *betwixt Bernwood and Aylesbury*, 921; Th. 194, 19.

Ægles ford, es; *m.* AYLESFORD *on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent*, Chr. 455; Ing. 15, 15. v. Ægeles ford.

Ægles þrep, es; *n.* [þorp *a village*] AYLESTHORPE, *a village near Aylesford, Kent*, Chr. 455; Ing. p. 15, note *h;* Th. 20, 39.

Ægles wurþ, es; *m. The village of* EYLESWORTH, *Northamptonshire*, Chr. 963; Ing. 155, 9.

æg-lím, es; *m.* [æg *an egg*, lím *lime, glue*] EGG-LIME, *the sticky part* or *white of an egg;* ovi viscum:—Æglím *glara*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 119.

ég-moran; *pl. f. Eye-roots;* nervi quibus oculus cum cerebro connectitur:—Ðe beóþ on ðan égmoran sára *which are sores in the eye-roots*, Lchdm. iii. 98, 5. v. more.

égnes þonces *of his own accord;* sponte, ultro. v. ágen.

ægnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed? *To frighten, vex;* terrere, tribulare:—Ægnian mid yrmþum *to frighten with misery*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 23; Exod. 265.

ægru *eggs*, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. v. æg.

ægsa, an; *m. Fear;* timor, Mt. Rush. Stv. 14, 26. v. egsa.

ég-ðer [= ég-hwæðer]; *pron. Either, each, both;* uterque, ambo:—Ægðer byþ gehealden *ambo conservantur*, Mt. Bos. 9, 17. Ægðer ðara eorla *each of the men*, Andr. Kmbl. 2103; An. 1053. Heora égðer *either* or *both of them, each*, Gen. 21, 31. On égðre hand, on égðere healfe *on either hand* or *half, on both sides*, Ors. 1, 11; Bos. 34, 40: 1, 14; Bos. 37, 33. On égðre healfe weard *towards both sides*, Ælfc. Gr. Ægðer ge—ge, *both—and, as well—as:*—Ægðer ge hádes, ge éðeles þolige *let him forfeit both degree and country*, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 14. Ægðer ge heonan ge ðanan *both here and there.* Hí hatedon égðer ge me ge mínne fæder *they hated both me and my father*, Jn. Bos. 15, 24.

ég-weard, e; *f. Sea-ward, sea-guard* or *guardianship;* maris [litoris] custodia:—Ic égwearde heóld *I hold guard*, Beo. Th. 488, note; B. 241. v. weard.

æg-wyrt, e; *f. Egg-wort, dandelion;* leontodon taraxacum, Lacn. 40; Lchdm. iii. 28, 26.

æ-gylde; *adv. Without compensation*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13. v. æ-gilde.

é-gylt, -gilt, es; *m.* [é, gylt *guilt, fault*] *A breach* or *violation of the law, a trespass, fault;* delictum:—Ægiltas iúguþ-hádes mínes ne gemun ðú *delicta juventutis meæ ne memineris*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 7.

æ-gype, -gipe; *adj. Trifling, worthless;* nugalis:—Forðon hí dydan Drihtnes spræce éghwæs ægype *quia exacerbaverunt eloquium Domini*, Ps. Th. 106, 10.

Ægypte *Egypt*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. v. Egypte.

æ-hiwnes, -ness, e; *f. Paleness, gloom;* pallor, deficientia coloris:—Wið æblácnysse and æhiwnesse ðæs líchoman *for paleness and discoloration of the body*, Herb. 164; Lchdm. i. 294, 3.

é-hlýp, -hlíp, es; *m.* [é *law*, hlýp *a leap*] *A transgression, breach of the law, an assault;* legis transgressio, aggressus:—Se ðe é-hlíp gewyrce

whoever commits an assault, L. Ath. v. § 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 10. Þurh ǽ-hlýp *by a violation of the law*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 11. v. æt-hlýp.

æht, e; *f. Valuation, estimation, deliberation, council*; æstimatio, deliberatio, consilium:—Fira bearn æht besittaþ *the sons of men sit in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 820; An. 410. Biscopas and bôceras and ealdormen æht besâton *bishops and scribes and princes sat in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 1216; An. 608. v. eaht *deliberation, council*.

ǽht, e; *f.* [ǽhtan *to persecute*] *Persecution, hostility*; persecutio, hostilitas:—Đâ wæs ǽht boden Sweóna leódum *then was persecution announced to the people of the Swedes*, Beo. Th. 5907; B. 2957. [*Ger.* acht, *f. proscriptio: M. H. Ger.* âhte, æhte: *O. H. Ger.* âhta, *f. persecutio.*]

ǽht, e; *f.* [ǽhte = âhte *had; p. of* âgan *to own, possess*]. I. *possessions, property, lands, goods, riches, cattle*; opes, substantia, possessio, greges:—He hæfde mycele ǽhta *erat habens multas possessiones*, Mk. Bos. 10, 22. Esau nam ealle his ǽhta, and eall đæt he ǽhte *Esau took all his goods, and all that he possessed*, Gen. 36, 6. Grûndleás gîtsung gilpes and ǽhta *bottomless avarice of glory and possessions*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 30; Met. 7, 15. Israēla ǽhta *the Israelites' possessions*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 23; Dan. 43. Genam on eallum dǽl ǽhtum sînum *he took a part of all his possessions*, 74; Th. 90, 23; Gen. 1499. Ealle his ǽhta *omnem substantiam ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 11. II. *possession, power*; possessio, potestas:—His miht and his ǽht ofer middangeard gebledsod *his might and power is blessed throughout the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3432; An. 1720. Âgan us đis wuldres leóht eall to ǽhte *let us get all this light of glory into our possession*, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 11; Sat. 254. On âgene ǽht syllan *in possessionem dare*, Ps. Th. 104, 10, 39: 110, 4. [*Scot.* aucht: *O. H. Ger.* ǽht, *f*: *Goth.* aíhts, *f*: *O. Nrs.* ætt, ætt *family*.] DER. gold-, mâdum-, staðol-, wan-, won-.

æhta *eight*, Chr. 1070; Th. 345, 32. v. eahta.

ǽhte *had, owned, possessed*. v. âhte; *p. of* âgan.

ǽhte land, es; *n.* [ǽht *property*] *Landed property*; terra possessionis:—Forđon đe Peohtas heora ǽhte land dætte Angle ǽr hæfdon eft onfêngon *nam Picti terram possessionis suæ quam tenuerunt Angli receperunt*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 29.

ǽhte man, mann, es; *pl.* men; *m. A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman*; colonus:—Laboratores sind yrþlingas and ǽhte men *labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen*, Ælfc. T. 40, 20.

æhtere, es; *m. An estimator, a valuer*; æstimator, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 25.

ǽhte swân, es; *m.* [ǽht *property*, swân *swain* or *herdsman*: *O. H. Ger.* sweinn *a herdsman*] *A cowherd, swineherd, who belongs to the property of his lord*; bubulcus, porcarius qui in peculio domini est, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

ǽht-gesteald, es; *n. Possession*; possessio:—He đa brýdlufan sceal to ôđerre ǽhtgestealdum idese sêcan *he must seek conjugal love in the possession of another woman*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 22; Jul. 115.

ǽht-gestreón, es; *n. Possessions, riches*; possessio, divitiæ:—Đonne lîg eal þigeþ eorþan ǽhtgestreón *when the flame devours all the possessions of the earth*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 13; Ph. 506.

ǽht-geweald, es; *m. n. Possession, power, the power of the possessor*; potestas possessoria:—Cwæþ he his sylfes sunu syllan wolde on ǽhtgeweald *he said that he would give his own son into their power*, Andr. Kmbl. 2221; An. 1112. Đû usic bewrêce in ǽhtgewealda *tu nos tradidisti in potestatem*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 28; Az. 26.

ǽhtian [ǽht *persecution*] *to persecute*; persequi. v. ǽhtan.

ǽht-spêdig; *adj. Wealthy, rich*; locuples, opulentus:—Se is betra đonne đû, ǽhtspêdigra feoh-gestreóna *he is better than thou, richer in money-treasures*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 26; Jul. 101.

æhtung, e; *f. Estimation, valuing*; æstimatio, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 26. v. eahtung.

ǽht-wela, an; *m. Wealth, riches*; opes, divitiæ:—Gelufian eorþan ǽhtwelan *to love earth's riches*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 24; Gû. 359: Apstls. Kmbl. 167; Ap. 84.

ǽht-welig; *adj. Rich, wealthy*; locuples:—Sum wæs ǽhtwelig gerêfa *there was a wealthy count*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 29; Jul. 18.

ǽ-hwǽr; *adv. Everywhere*; ubique, Ps. Th. 88, 31. v. â-hwǽr.

æ-hwyrfan *To turn from, avert*; avertere, Ps. Spl. T. 53, 5. v. a-hwerfan, hwyrfan, hweorfan.

æig, es; *n. An egg*; ovum:—Đæt æig getâcnaþ hiht: ǽrest hit biþ æig, and seó môdor siđđan mid hihte bret đæt æig to bridde *the egg betokens hope: first it is an egg, and the mother then with hope cherishes the egg to a young bird*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 22–24. v. æg.

æl-; *prefix.* I. = eal *all*; totus, omnis, as æl-beorht, æl-ceald, *etc.* II. æl- = el-, ele-, *foreign*; peregrinus, as æl-fylce, æl-wihta, *etc.*

æl, e; *f. An awl*; subula:—Hwanon sceó-wyrhtan æl *unde sutori subula*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33: L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10. Æl *subula*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 27; Wrt. Voc. 16, 2. v. al.

æl, es; *m. Oil*; oleum:—Đa sceolon beón æle bracene *they must be beaten up with oil*, Lev. 6, 21. v. ele.

ÆL, es; *m. An* EEL; anguilla:—Hwilce fixas gefêhst đû? ǽlas and hacodas *what fishes catchest thou? eels and haddocks*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. Ac seó þeód đone cræft ne cûđe đæs fiscnôđes nymþe to ǽlum ânum *sed piscandi peritia genti nulla nisi ad anguillas tantum inerat*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. Smæl ǽl *a small eel*, Cot. 161. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* aal, *m*: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* âl, *m*: *Swed.* ål, *m*: *Dan.* aal, *m*: *O. Nrs.* âll, *m.*] DER. ǽl-net, ǽle-puta.

ǽ-lâ *O!*—ÆLÂ Drihten *O Lord*, Hy. 1, 1. v. eálâ, málâ.

ǽ-lâđend, es; *m.* [ǽ *lex*, lâđend *lator*, from lâđan *ferre*, to move or propose a law] *A lawgiver*; legislator, Ps. Spl. 9, 21.

ǽ-lârende; *part. Teaching the law*; legem docens:—Siđđan him nænig wæs ǽlârendra ôđer betera *since there was none other of those teaching the law better than he*, Elen. Kmbl. 1009; El. 506.

æ-lâten *divorced*, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23, = a-lâten; *pp. of* a-lâtan.

ælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To kindle, set on fire, burn, bake*; accendere, urere, comburere, coquere:—Ne ælaþ hyra leóhtfæt *neque accendunt lucernam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 15. Úton wircean us tigelan and ælan hîg on fŷre *faciamus lateres et coquamus eos igni*, Gen. 11, 3. Fŷr æleþ uncyste *the fire burns the vices*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 17; Ph. 526. Flǽsc and bân ádlêg æleþ *the fire of the pile burns flesh and bones*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 9; Ph. 222. Brond biþ ontyhte, æleþ ealdgestreón *let the brand be kindled, consume the old treasure*, 19 b; Th. 51, 8. DER. in-ælan, on-.

æl-beorht *All-bright, all-shining*:—Engel ælbeorht *an all-bright angel*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 13; Dan. 337: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 1; Cri. 506: 21 b; Th. 58, 2; Cri. 929: 53 b; Th. 188, 27; Az. 52. Hwîlum cerreþ eft on up rôdor ælbeorhta lêg *the all-bright flame returns sometimes again up to the sky*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 104; Met. 29, 51. v. eall-beorht.

ælc; *adj.* [æ + ge + lîc] *Each, any, every, all*; quisque, quivis, unusquisque, omnis:—Ælc gôd treów byrþ gôde wæstmas *omnis arbor bona fructus bonos facit*, Mt. Bos. 7, 17. Ælc wæs on twegra sestra gemete *capientes singulæ metretas binas*, Jn. Bos. 2, 6. Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gâstes dugeđum *each deprives himself of his soul's happiness*, Cd. 75; Th. 91, 32; Gen. 1521. Ælc flǽsc *omnis caro*, Ps. Th. 64, 2. Ælces monnes *of every man*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 236; Met. 26, 118. Ælcum *cuique*, Andr. Kmbl. 3067; An. 1536. On ælcere tîde *omni tempore*, Lk. Bos. 21, 36. In ælce tîd *in æternum*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 26; Cri. 406. Ælce dæg *each day*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 15; Met. 27, 8. [*Plat. Dut.* elk *each, every one.*]

æl-ceald; *adj.* [æl = eal] *All cold, most cold*; usquequaque frigidus:—Meahtest weorþan æt đæm ælcealdan steorran đone Saturnus hâtaþ *you might be at that all-cold star which they call Saturn*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 37; Met. 24, 19.

ælcor; *adv. Elsewhere, besides, otherwise*; alias, præter, nisi, aliter:—Forđon đam bisceope ne wæs alŷfed ælcor bûtan on myran rîdan *non enim licuerat pontificem sacrorum præter in equa equitare*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. Ælcor *alias*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 67. v. elcor.

ælcra; *adv. Otherwise*; aliter, R. Ben. 62. v. ælcor.

æl-cræftig; *adj. All-powerful, all-mighty*; omnipotens:—Nân þing nis đîn gelîca, ne hûru ǽnig ælcræftigre *nothing is like unto thee, nor is any one more all-powerful*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 76; Met. 20, 38.

ǽld *fire*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 30; Cri. 960. v. æled.

ǽld *age*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 11; Gû. 807. v. ældu.

ældan *To delay, forbear, postpone, conceal*:—Ældyst, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 37. Ælde, Ps. Surt. 77, 21: Mt. Rush. Stv. 25, 5: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 31; MS. B. v. yldan.

ælde *men*:—Ælda bearnum *for the sons of men*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 18; Cri. 937. Ænig ælda cynnes *any one of the race of men*, 19 a; Th. 49, 4; Cri. 780: 44 b; Th. 151, 16; Gû. 796. Mid ældum *with men*, 13 b; Th. 25, 25; Cri. 406. v. ylde.

ælding *delay*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 24, 48. v. ylding.

ældo, aldu *the elders*; seniores, Mt. Lind. Stv. 21, 23. v. ældu.

ældran; *pl. Parents*; parentes:—Mîne ældran, Ps. C. 65; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 65. v. yldra.

ældru, ældro, aldro *parents*, Mk. Rush. War. 13, 12: Lk. Rush. War. 2, 27, 41, 43. v. ældran.

ældu, ǽld, e; *f.* I. *age, old age*; sæculum, senectus:—In đa ǽrestan ældu *in his first age*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 30; Gû. 80. On ælde *in senectute*, Ps. C. 142: Ps. Surt. 91, 15; 70, 18. II. *an age, century*; ævum, centuria:—Þurh ælda tîd *per sæcula sæculorum*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 11; Gû. 807. Wiđ ælda *against the age*, 81 a; Th. 305, 16; Fä. 89. v. yldu.

ælecung, e; *f. An allurement, a blandishment*; blandimentum, C. R. Ben. 2.

æled, *g.* ældes; *m.* [*pp. of* ælan] *Fire, conflagration*; ignis, incendium:—Æled wæs micel *the fire was great*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 6; Dan. 243. Hât biþ monegum egeslîc æled *the dreadful fire shall be hot to many*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 9; Ph. 522. Æled weccan *to light a fire*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 26; Gen. 2901. Ældes fulle *full of fire*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 30; Cri. 960. [*O. Sax.* eld, *m. ignis*: *O. Nrs.* eldr, *m. ignis.*]

æled-fŷr, es; *n. Flame of fire*; incendii flamma, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 27; Ph. 366.

æled-leóma, an; *m. A gleaming fire, fire-brand;* ignis micans, Beo. Th. 6241; B. 3125.

ælednys, -nyss, e; *f. A burning;* incendium. v. æled *a fire.*

æ-long; *adj. Long, protracted, lengthy, troublesome;* longus, molestus:—Me þincþ ðæt ðē þincen tō ælenge ðās langan spell *methinks that these long discourses appear to thee too lengthy,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 6.

æle-puta, an; *m. An* EEL-POUT; capito:—Hwilce fixas gefēhst ðū? mynas and æleputan *what fishes catchest thou? minnows and eel-pouts,* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. [*Plat.* aalput *or* putte: *Dut.* aalpuit *or* puit aal, *m. a young eel, eel-pout.*] v. myne.

æ-lēten, æ-lēten, a-lētęn; *part.* [from a-lētan *to let go*] *One let go, divorced;* repudiata uxor:—Ne on ælēten ēnig cristen mann ēfre ne gewīfige *nor with one divorced let any christian man ever marry,* L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23.

ÆLF, es; *m. An* ELF; genius, incubus:—Wið ælfe gnīd myrran on wīn *against an elf rub myrrh in wine,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 9. Ylfe, *pl. nom. m.* Beo. Th. 224; B. 112. v. ylfe. [*Plat.* elf: *O. Dut.* alf: *Ger.* elf, *m;* elbe, *f;* alp, *m. nightmare,* Grm. Wörterbch. iii. 400; i. 200, 245; Grm. Mythol. 249: *M. H. Ger.* alp, alf, *m. pl;* elbe, *f: O. H. Ger.* alp, *m: Dan.* elv: *Swed.* elf: *O. Nrs.* álfr, *m.*] DER. ælf-ādl, -cyn, -nōþ, -rēd = rēd, -sciéne, -scīnu, -scȳne, -siden, -sogoða, -þone: ylfe: ælfen, elfen, dūn-, feld-, mūnt-, sǣ-, wudu-, wylde-.

ælf-ādl, e; *f. Elf-disease;* ephialtæ morbus:—Wið ælfādle *against elf-disease,* L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 344, 20.

æl-fæle *All-fell, very baleful;* omnino perniciosus:—Āttor ælfæle *very baleful poison,* Andr. Kmbl. 1539; An. 771. v. eal-felo.

ælf-cynn, es; *n. The elf-kind, the race of elves, elfin race;* ephialtum genus, Som. Lye:—Wyrc sealfe wið ælfcynne *work a salve against the elfin race,* L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 7.

-ælfen, -elfen, e; *f. A fairy, nymph;* nympha. *It is found only in compound words, as* Mūnt-ælfen *a mountain nymph;* oreas = ὀρειάς, άδος:—Wudu-elfen *a wood nymph;* dryas, *etc,* Wrt. Voc. 60, 14–19. v. -en.

æl-fer, es; *n.* [= -fær, *n.*] *The whole army;* totus exercitus:—Ymbwīcigean mid æl-fere Æthanes byrig *to surround with the whole army the town of Etham,* Cd. 146; Th. 181, 24; Exod. 66.

Ælf-nōþ, es; *m.* [ælf, nōþ *boldness, courage*] *Ælfnoth, elf courage;* nomen viri præclari in audacia, Byrht. Th. 137, 8; By. 183.

Ælfred, Alfriþ, Aldfriþ, Ealdfriþ, es; *m.* [æl *all;* ald, eald *old:* fred = friþ *peace:* v. Ælfrēd] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria for twenty years,* A. D. 685–705. *He was educated in Ireland for the Church, and was the first literary king of the Anglo-Saxons; Lat.* Ælfrēdus, Alfrid, Alfrīdus, Bd. 4, 26; S. 175, 4: Aldfrīdus, Bd. 5, 2; S. 183, 6: Aldfrithus, Chr. 685; Gib. 45, 24:—Fēng Ælfred [MS. Ealdfriþ] æfter Ecgfriþe to rīce, se mon wæs se gelēredesta on gewrītum, se wæs sæd ðæt his brōðor wǣre Oswies sunu ðæs cyninges *Ecgfrith was succeeded in the kingdom by Alfred, who was said to be his brother, and a son of king Oswy, and was a man most learned in scripture;* successit Ecgfrido in regnum Alfrid, vir in scripturis doctissimus, qui frater ejus et filius Osuiu regis esse dicebatur, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 6–8. A. D. 685, Hēr man ofslōh Ecgferþ, and Ælfred [MS. Aldfriþ *Aldfrithus*] his brōðor fēng æfter him to rīce *here,* A. D. 685, *they slew Ecgferth, and Alfred his brother succeeded* [*took*] *to the kingdom after him,* Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 29. On Ælfredes [MS. Aldfriþes *Aldfrithi*] tīdum ðæs cyninges *in temporibus Aldfridi regis,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 20. Hēr Ælfred [MS. Aldfriþ] Norþanhymbra cining forþfērde *here,* A. D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died,* Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 37.

Ælfrēd, es; *m.* [ælf *an elf;* rēd = rǣd *counsel, wise in counsel:* v. Ælfred] *Alfred;* Alfrēdus. I. Alfred the Great, born A. D. 849, grandson of Egbert, and fourth son of king Ethelwulf, reigned thirty years, A. D. 871–901:—Ðā, A. D. 871, fēng Ælfrēd, Æðelwulfing, to West Seaxna rīce ... And ðes geāres wurdon ix folcgefeoht gefohten wið ðone here on ðam cinerīce be sūþan Temese; būtan ðam ðe hī Ælfrēd, ... and ealdormen, and ciningas þegnas, oft rāda on riden, ðe man nāne rīmde *then,* A. D. 871, *Alfred, son of Ethelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons ... And this year nine great battles were fought against the army in the kingdom south of the Thames; besides which, Alfred ... and aldormen, and king's thanes, often rode raids on them, which were not reckoned,* Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 3–10. A. D. 897, Ðā hēt Ælfrēd cyning timbrian lange scipu ongeán ðas æscas [MS. æsceas] ða wǣron fulneáh twā swā lange swā ða ōðre; ... ða wǣron ēgðer ge swiftran ge untealran, ge eác heárran [MS. heárra] ðonne ða ōðru; nǣron hī nāwðær ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc; būtan swā him sylfum þūhte ðæt hī nytwyrðe beón meahton *then,* A. D. 897, *king Alfred commanded long ships to be built against the Danish ships* [æscas] *which were full nigh twice as long as the others; ... they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than the others; they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish, but as it seemed to himself that they might be most useful,* 897; Th. 175, 37, col. 2—177, 5, col. 2. Ðæs ilcan geāres, hēt se cyning [Ælfrēd] faran to Wiht ... Ðā gefēngon hȳ ðara scipa twā, and ða men [MS. mæn] ōfslōgon ... Ða ylcan sumere, forwearþ nā læs ðonne xx scipa mid mannum mid ealle be ðam sūþ rīman *in the same year* [A. D. 897], *the king* [*Alfred*] *commanded his men to go to Wight ... They then took two of the ships, and slew the men ... In the same summer, no less than twenty ships, with men and everything* [*of the Danes*], *perished on the south coast,* Chr. 897; Th. 177, 5, col. 2—179, 3, col. 2. A. D. 901, Hēr gefōr Ælfrēd cyning vii Kł Nouembris ... and ðā fēng Eádweard, his sunu to rīce *here died king Alfred, on the twenty-sixth of October ... and then Edward* [*the Elder*], *his son, succeeded to the kingdom,* Chr. 901; Th. 179, 14–18, col. 2. II. Though the talents and energy of Alfred were chiefly occupied in subduing the Danes, and in confirming his kingdom, he availed himself of the short intervals of peace to read and write much. He selected the books best adapted for his people, and translated them from Latin into Anglo-Saxon. In translating he often added so much of his own, that the Latin text frequently afforded only the subject, on which he wrote most interesting essays, as may be seen in his first work, Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. 1. *Boethius was probably finished about* A. D. 888. In his preface, he thus speaks of his book and of his other occupations:—Ælfrēd, Cyning [MS. Kuning] wæs wealhstōd ðisse bēc, and hie of bēc Lēdene on Englisc wende ... swā swā he hit ða sweotolost and andgitfullīcost gereccan mihte, for ðæm mistlīcum and manigfealdum weoruld bīsgum, ðe hine oft ēgðer ge on mōde ge on līchoman bīsgodan. Ða bīsgu us sint swīðe earfoþ rīme, ðe on his dagum on ða rīcu becōmon, ðe he underfangen hæfde; and ðeáh, ðā he ðas bōc hæfde geleornode, and of Lēdene to Englisc spelle gewende, and geworhte hī eft to leóðe, swā swā heó nū gedōn is *king Alfred was translator of this book, and turned it from book Latin into English ... as he the most plainly and most clearly could explain it, for the various and manifold worldly occupations, which often busied him both in mind and in body. The occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered, which in his days came upon the kingdoms which he had undertaken; and yet, when he had learned this book, and turned it from Latin into the English language, he afterwards put it into verse, as it is now done,* Bt. prooem; Fox viii. 1–10. 2. *Alfred,* having supplied his people with a work on morality in Boethius, *next translates for them the Historia Anglorum of his learned countryman Bede, about* A. D. 890. This was the king's work, for the Church says in Ælfric's Homilies, about A. D. 990,—'Historia Anglorum' ða ðe Ælfrēd cyning of Lēdene on Englisc awende *Historia Anglorum, which king Alfred turned from Latin into English,* Homl. Th. ii. 116, 30–118, 1. 3. *The third book which Alfred translated, about* A. D. 893, was the Compendious History of the World, written in Latin by the Spanish monk Orosius in A. D. 416. There is the best evidence, that the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan were written by the king, for we read that,—Ohthere sæde Alfrēde cyninge, ðæt he ealra Norþmanna norþmest būde *Ohthere told king Alfred that he dwelt northmost of all Northmen,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 25. Wulfstan also uses the language of personal narrative,—Burgenda land wæs on us bæcbord *we had* [lit. *there was to us;* erat nobis] *the land of the Burgundians on our left,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44. This is the longest and most important specimen of Alfred's own composition. 4. We have undoubted evidence of the date of *Alfred's Anglo-Saxon translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care,* for the king thus speaks of archbishop Plegmund,—Ic hie geliornode æt Plegmunde mīnum ærcebiscepe *I learnt it from Plegmund my archbishop,* Introduction to Gregory's Pastoral, Oxford MS. Hatton 20, fol. 2. Plegmund was raised to the archbishopric in 890: Alfred was engaged with the invasion of Hastings till he was conquered in 897; Alfred, therefore, had only leisure to translate the Pastoral *between the expulsion of Hastings in* 897, *and his own death in* 901. It was certainly translated by Alfred, for he distinctly states,—Ða ongan ic, ongemang ōðrum mislīcum and manigfealdum bīsgum ðisses kynerīces, ða bōc wendon on Englisc, ðe is genemned on Lēden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierde bōc, hwīlum word be worde, hwīlum andgit of andgite *then began I, among other different and manifold affairs of this kingdom, to turn into English the book, which is called in Latin Pastoralis, and in English Herdman's book, sometimes word for word, and sometimes meaning for meaning,* Oxford MS. Hatton 20, fol. 2.

æl-fremd, æl-fremed; *adj. Strange, foreign;* alienus, alienigena:—Bearn ælfremde, Ps. Spl. 17, 47: 18, 13: 107, 10: 82, 6: Lk. Bos. 17, 18.

Ælfrīc, es; *m.* [ælf, rīc] *Ælfric; Ælfricus.* 1. Ælfric of Canterbury, the grammarian, was of noble birth, supposed to be the son of the earl of Kent. He was a scholar of Athelwold, at Abingdon, about 960. When Athelwold was made bishop of Winchester, he took Ælfric with him and made him a priest of his cathedral. Ælfric left Winchester about 988 for Cerne in Dorsetshire, where an abbey was established by Æthelmær. Ic Ælfrīc, munuc and mæssepreóst ... wearþ asend, on Æðelrēdes dæge cyninges, fram Ælfeáge biscope, Aðelwoldes æftergengan, to sumum mynstre, ðe is Cernel gehaten, þurh Æðelmæres bene ðæs þegenes *I Ælfric, monk and mass-priest ... was sent, in king Æthelred's day, from bishop Ælfeah, Æthelwold's successor, to a minster, which is called Cerne, at the prayer of Æthelmær the thane,* Homl. Th. i. 2, 1–5. He is said to have been bishop of Wilton, and he was elected archbishop of Canterbury. A. D. 995, Hēr Siric arcebisceop forþfērde, and Ælfric,

Wiltunscîre bisceop wearþ gecoren on Easterdæi on Ambresbyri, fram Æðelrēde cinge, and fram eallan his witan *in this year*, A. D. 995, *archbishop Sigeric died, and Ælfric, bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen on Easter-day at Amesbury, by king Æthelred, and all his witan*, Chr. 995; Th. 243, 36, col. 2—245, 3, col. 2. *This Ælfric was a very wise man, so that there was no more sagacious man in England. Then went Ælfric to his archiepiscopal see, and when he came thither, he was received by those men in orders, who of all were most distasteful to him, that was, by clerks*, Chr. 995; Th. ii. 106, 20–24. Ælfric speaks strongly against the transubstantiation in the Eucharist, which gave his Homilies so great an importance in the eyes of the English reformers: v. hūsel. He died A. D. 1006, Hēr forþfērde Ælfrīc arcebisceop *in this year, archbishop Ælfric died*, Chr. 1006; Th. 255, 35, col. 2. The preceding is the most probable biography of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury. Others have been written in Pref. to Homl. Th. i. pp. v–x: Lchdm. iii. pref. pp. xiv–xxix, *etc.* A list of his numerous books is given in Wright's Biographia Britannia Literaria, A. Sax. Period, pp. 485–494, and in Homl. Th. i. pp. vii–ix. 2. Ælfric Bata was the pupil of the preceding Ælfric, the grammarian. In the title of the MS. in St. John's College, Oxford, we read,—'Hanc sententiam Latini sermonis olim Ælfricus abbas composuit, qui meus fuit magister, sed tamen ego Ælfric Bata multas postea huic addidi appendices,' Wanl. Catal. p. 105, 4–7. It appears that in the time of Lanfranc, when the newest Romish doctrines relating to transubstantiation *etc.* were imposed upon the English Church by the Norman prelates, Ælfric Bata was regarded as an opponent of that doctrine, Wrt. Biog. Brit. A. Sax. p. 497.

ælf-sciéne, -sciéno; *adj. Beautiful, like an elf* or *nymph, of elfin beauty;* formosus ut genius vel nympha:—Mæg ælfsciéno = ides ælfsciéno *O woman of elfin beauty!* Cd. 86; Th. 109, 23; Gen. 1827: Cd. 130; Th. 165, 11; Gen. 2730.

ælf-scīnu; *adj. Shining like an elf* or *fairy, elfin-bright, of elfin beauty;* splendidus ut genius vel nympha:—Iudiþ ides ælf-scīnu *Judith, the woman of elfin beauty*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 14.

ælf-siden, -sidenn, e; *f. The influence of elves* or *of evil spirits, the nightmare;* impetus castalidum, diaboli incubus:—Ðis is se hālga drenc wið ælfsidene and wið eallum feóndes costungum *this is the holy drink against elfin influence and all temptations of a fiend*, Lacn. 11; Lchdm. iii. 10, 23. Wið ælfsidenne, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 23.

ælf-sogoða, an; *m.* [sogeða *juice*] *A disease ascribed to fairy influence, chiefly by the influence of the* castalides, dūnelfen, *which were considered to possess those who were suffering under the disease, a case identical with being possessed by the devil, as will appear from the forms of prayers appointed for the cure of the disease*,—Deus omnipotens expelle a famulo tuo omnem impetum castalidum; *and further on*,—Expelle diabolum a famulo tuo, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 11. v. ælf, sogeða, sogoða.

ælf-þone, an; *f? Enchanter's nightshade;* circæa lutetiana:—Wið ælfādle nīm ælfþonan niodowearde *against elf disease take the lower part of enchanter's nightshade*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 344, 21.

æl-fylc, es; *n.* [æl, folc]. I. *a foreign land;* aliena provincia:—Ðæt hie on ælfylce on Danubie stæðe wīcedon *till they encamped in the foreign land on the banks of the Danube*, Elen. Kmbl. 72; El. 36. II. *foreigners, a foreign army, an enemy;* peregrinus exercitus, hostes:—Ðæt he wið ælfylcum ēðelstōlas healdan cūðe *that he could keep his paternal seats against foreigners*, Beo. Th. 4731; B. 2371. [*Icel.* fylki, *n.*]

æl-grēne *all-green*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 3; Gen. 197: Cd. 74; Th. 91, 24; Gen. 1517: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 155; Met. 20, 78. v. eal-grēne.

æl-gylden *all-golden*. v. eal-gylden.

ǽ-līc; *adj. Belonging to law, lawful;* legalis, legitimus, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 29. Tyn ǽlīcan word *the ten commandments*, Som.

æling, e; *f. Burning, burning of the mind, ardour;* ardor, flagrantia animi:—Ðý læs ælinge ūtadrīfe selfīcne secg *lest burning desires should excite the self-complacent man*, Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 11; Met. Einl. 6.

æling *weariness;* tædium, Bt. pref. Cot; Rawl. viii. notes, line 10.

æll-beorht *all-bright*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 20; Cri. 1277. v. eall-beorht.

æll-mihtig *all-mighty*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 19; Gen. 311. v. eall-meahtig.

æll-reord *foreign speaking, barbarous*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44. v. el-reord.

æll-þeódignes, -nys, -ness, e; *f. A going* or *living abroad, a pilgrimage*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 38. v. æl-þeódignes.

ællyfta *the eleventh;* undecimus, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 35. v. endlefta.

æl-mǽst *adv. Almost;* fere, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 12. v. ealmǽst.

Æll-meahtig *Almighty*:—Habbaþ we Fæder æl-meahtigne *we have the Almighty Father*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 22; Cri. 759: Ps. C. 50, 85; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 85: 50, 97; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 97. v. eall-mihtig.

Æll-mehtig *Almighty*, Hy. 8, 14. v. eall-mihtig.

ælmes-feoh, *g.* -feós; *n. Alms, alms' money;* pecunia eleemosynæ, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 13.

ælmes-georn; *adj. Diligent in giving alms, benevolent;* beneficus, liberalis:—Sum biþ ār-fæst and ælmesgeorn *one is honest and diligent in giving alms*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 13; Cri. 67. Sum man Tobias gehāten, swīðe ælmesgeorn *a man, whose name was Tobias, very diligent in giving alms*, Ælfc. T. 21, 24.

ælmes-lond *land given in frankalmoigne.* v. almes-lond.

ÆLMESSE, ælmysse, an; *f.* ALMS, *almsgiving;* eleemosyna:—Ðæt ofer sī and to līfe sellaþ ælmessan *quod superest date eleemosynam*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 30. Hwæt is us to sprecanne hū hī heora ælmessan dǽle *de faciendis portionibus et adimplenda misericordia nobis quid erit loquendum*, 1, 27; S. 489, 25. Ðæt dīn ælmesse sý on dīglum *ut sit eleemosyna tua in abscondito*, Mt. Bos. 6, 4. Sōþlīce ælmessan dō *sic facias eleemosynam*, 6, 3. Ðonne he ælmessan dǽleþ *when he deals alms*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 229, 10; Ph. 453. Syle ælmyssan *give alms*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 31; Dan. 587. Ælmessan dǽlan or syllan or dōn *to give* or *distribute alms;* eleemosynam dare, facere, Mt. Bos. 6, 2, 3. [*Scot.* almous; *O. Sax.* alamōsna, *f: O. Frs.* ielmisse: *Ger.* almosen, *n: M. H. Ger.* almuosen, *n: O. H. Ger.* alamuosan, *n: Dan.* almisse: *Swed.* almosa: *O. Nrs.* almusa, ölmusa, *f: from the Grk.* ἐλεημοσύνη.]

Ælm-hām, es; *m. Elmham, Norfolk*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. 759; 59, 17.

Æl-miht; *adj. Almighty;* omnipotens:—Wiston Drihten ælmihtne *they knew the Almighty Lord*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 1, note a; Dan. 195.

Æl-mihteg *Almighty;* omnipotens:—Ic hæbbe me geleáfan to ðam ælmihtegan Gode *I have confidence in the Almighty God*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 27; Gen. 544.

Æl-mihtig, -mihti *Almighty*:—Se Ælmihtiga *the Almighty*, Beo. Th. 184; B. 92: Andr. Kmbl. 497; An. 249: Elen. Grm. 1146: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 22; Cri. 121: Cd. 191; Th. 239, 10; Dan. 368: Hy. 10, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 97; Met. 9, 49: Menol. Fox 187; Men. 95: Salm. Kmbl. 68; Sal. 34: Ps. Th. 69, 6: Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 19: Gen. 17, 1: 35, 11: 48, 3: Ex. 6, 3: Job Thw. 167, 27. Ælmihti, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 144; Met. 13, 72: Th. Dipl. 125, 20. Se ælmihtiga God is unasecgendlīc and unbefangenlīc, se ðe ēghwær is eall, and nāhwar todǽled *the Almighty God is unspeakable and incomprehensible, who is everywhere all, and nowhere divided*, Homl. Th. i. 286, 26. v. eall-mihtig.

æl-myrce, an; *m. All sallow, a black man, an Ethiopian;* omnino fuscus, Æthiops:—On ælmyrcan ēðel-rīce *in the realm of the Ethiopian*, Andr. Kmbl. 863; An. 432.

ælmysse, an; *f. Alms*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 31; Dan. 587. v. ælmesse.

ǽl-net, es; *n. An eel net;* rete anguillare:—Gesomnedon ða ǽlnet ēghwonon ðe hī mihton *retibus anguillaribus undique collectis*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 44.

ǽlþig; *adj.* [= ān-līþig, ān-lēþig, *from* ān *one*, hleáp *a leap*] *Each, single;* unicus:—Ðæt næs ān ǽlþig hīde, ne ān gyrde landes *that there was not one single hide, nor one yard of land*, Chr. 1085; Th. i. 353, 12. [*Laym.* alpi, ælpi *single, only:* Relq. Ant. W. on alpi word *one single word*, ii. 275, 3.]

ælr *an alder-tree;* alnus. v. alr, alor.

æl-reord, æl-reordig *of foreign speech, barbarous;* exterus, barbarus. v. el-reord, el-reordig.

æl-tæw, -teaw, -teow; *comp.* re; *sup.* est; *adj. All good, excellent, entire, sound, healthful, perfect, honest;* omnino bonus, sanus:—Fīndest ðū ælteowe hǽlo *thou shalt find perfect healing*, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 7; MS. B. Næfþ nō ælteowne ende *has no good end*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 29. Full ælteowe geboren *born quite* [*full*] *sound* or *healthy*, 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Oððe ænig þing ēr wǣre oððe ælteowre *if anything were before or more excellent*, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 8. Ealle ða ælteowestan ofslōgen *they slew all the best men*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 16. v. eal-teaw.

æl-tæwlīce; *adv. Well, perfectly;* bene. v. æl-tæw, -līce.

æl-teaw, -teow *All good, sound, perfect;* omnino bonus, sanus:—Fīndest ðū ælteowe [ælteowe MS. B.] hǽlo *thou shalt find perfect healing*, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 7: Hy. 2, 13. v. æl-tæw.

æl-þeód, -þiód, e; *f. A foreign nation, foreign people, foreigners*:—Ðonne ða rīcan beóþ oððe on ælþeóde oððe on hiora āgenre gecȳðde *when the rich are among foreigners or in their own country*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 34. v. el-þeód.

æl-þeódelīce; *adv. Among foreigners, abroad;* peregre:—Swā se man ðe ælþeódelīce fērde *sicut homo qui peregre profectus*, Mk. Jun. 13, 34.

æl-þeódig, æl-þiódig; *adj. Strange, foreign;* exterus, peregrinus, barbarus:—On ælþeódig folc *to a foreign people*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 22. Ælþeódigra manna gisthūs *foreign men's guest house, an inn*, Wrt. Voc. 58, 51. Ælþeódige men acwealdon *advenam interfecerunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 6. Ne geunret ðū ælþeódige, ge wǣron ælþeódie on Egipta lande *advenam non contristabis, advenæ enim et ipsi in terra Ægypti*, Ex. 22, 21. Ðām ælþeódegan *to the foreigners*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 2. v. el-þeódig.

æl-þeódiglīce; *adv. In foreign parts, among foreigners;* peregre, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 26–28.

æl-þeódignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A being* or *living abroad, a pilgrimage*:—On stōwe ælþeódignysse mīnra *in loco peregrinationis meæ*, Ps. Spl. 118, 54: Gen. 12, 10: Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 11.

æl-þeódine *foreign, a proselyte*, Mt. Bos. 23, 15; *for* æl-þeódigne, *acc. s. of* æl-þeódig.

æl-þeódung, e; *f. A being or living abroad;* peregrinatio, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 15.

æl-þiódig *foreign*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17. v. æl-þeódig.

æl-walda *the all-powerful*, Cd. Jun. 6, 10. v. eal-wealda.

æl-wihta; *pl.* I. *strange creatures, monsters;* alieni generis entia, monstra:—Ðæt ðær gumena sum ælwihta eard ufan cunnode *that a man from above explored there the dwelling of strange creatures*, Beo. Th. 300, ; B. 1500. II. *all created things;* omnia creata:—Helm ælwihta, engla scippend *the protector of all created things, the creator of angels*, Andr. Kmbl. 236; An. 118. v. eall-wihta.

æ-melle; *adj. Unsavoury, without taste;* insipidus, Cot. 116.

æmelnys, æmylnys, -nyss, e; *f. Loathsomeness, weariness, disdain, falsehood, unfaithfulness, false dealing, treason;* fastidium, tædium:—Hneppade sáwle mín for þrece oðde for æmelnysse *dormitavit anima mea præ tædio*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 28.

æ-men; *adj.* [æ *without*, man *man*] *Unmanned, depopulated, desolate;* hominibus nudus, non habitatus:—Stód seó dýgle stów ídel and æmen *the secret spot stood void and desolate*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 115, 9; Gû. 187.

æmete, æmette, æmytte, an; *f. An* EMMET, *ant;* formica:—Æmete *formica*, Wrt. Voc. 23, 78. Æmettan ægru genîm *take emmet's eggs*, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. Æmytte *formica*, Somn. 108. Nîme æmettan *take emmets*, L. M. 3, 34; Lchdm. ii. 328, 7. [æ = a *from, off, away;* mete *meat, food:* Grm. (Gr. ii. 88) thinks it is connected with *O. H. Ger.* emizîc *assiduus;* ameiza *formica: O. Nrs.* ami *labour: A. Sax.* æmettig *otiosus;* æmtegian *vacare.*]

æmet-hwíl, e; *f.* [æmetta *leisure*, hwíl *while, time*] *Leisure, spare-time, respite;* otium, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1.

æmet-hyll, æmett-hyll, es; *m. An* EMMET-HILL, *ant-hill;* formicetum, Past. 28, 3; Hat. MS. 37 a, 3.

æmetig; *adj. Vacant, empty, barren;* vacuus:—Hit æmetig læg *it lay barren*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 16. v. æmtig.

æmetta *rest*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 13. v. æmta.

æmettig *idle*, Solil. 13. v. æmtig.

æmnitta, an; *m. A balance;* statera. v. emnettan, emnian *to make equal.*

æ-mód; *adj.* [æ *without*, mód *mind*] *Out of mind, mad, dismayed, discouraged;* amens:—Forðam Rómâne wǽron swá æmóde, ðæt hý ne wéndon ðæt hí ða burh bewérian mihton *because the Romans were so out of heart, they thought that they could not guard the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 12.

æmta, emta, æmetta, an; *m. Quiet, leisure, rest;* quies:—Ic ne æmtan nabbe *I have no leisure*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 9. Be his æmettan *by his leisure*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 13.

æmtegian *to be at leisure*, Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 16. v. æmtian.

æmtian, æmtegian, æmtigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at leisure, to be vacant;* otiosum esse:—Æmtigaþ and gescúþ forðan ðe ic eom God *vacate et videte quoniam ego sum Deus*, Ps. Spl. C. 45, 10; Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14.

æmtig, æmteg, emtig, æmetig, emetig, æmettig; *adj. Vacant,* EMPTY, *free, idle;* vacuus, inanis:—Seó eorþe wæs æmtig *terra erat vacua*, Gen. 1, 2. Gefylde sáwle æmtige *satiavit animam inanem*, Ps. Spl. 106, 9: Mt. Bos. 12, 44: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 5. Hîg synd emtige *they are idle*, Ex. 5, 8. Æmtege wîfemen *unmarried women*, Past. 21, 8, Lye. cf. æmete.

æmtigean *to be at leisure*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14. v. æmtian.

æ-múða [æ *without*, múða *a mouth*] *cæcum intestinum*, Wrt. Voc. 44, 64.

æmyce, æmyrce; *adj. Excellent, singular;* egregius, Cot. 74.

æmylnys, -nyss, e; *f. Weariness;* tædium, Pref. R. Conc. v. æmelnys.

æmytte *an emmet;* formica, Somn. 108. v. æmete.

ǽn *one;* unus:—Wyrc ðé nú ǽnne arc *now make thee an ark*, Gen. 6, 14: Mt. Bos. 5, 36. v. án.

ænde *and*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. v. and.

ændemes, ændemest *likewise, equally;* pariter, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 12. v. endemes.

ændian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To end;* finire, Solil. 12. v. endian.

ændlefen *eleven;* undecim:—He ætýwde ændlefene *he appeared to the eleven*, Mk. Bos. 16, 14. v. endleofan.

ændlyfta *eleventh*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 23. v. endlyfta.

ǽne; *adv. Once, alone;* semel, solum:—Nú ic ǽne begann to sprecanne to mínum Drihtne *quia semel cœpi, loquar ad Dominum meum*, Gen. 18, 31. Oft, nalles ǽne *often, not once*, Beo. Th. 6030; B. 3019. Ǽne on dæge *once in the day*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 35; Met. 8, 18. Ic ðé ǽne abealh, ǽce Drihten *I alone angered thee, eternal Lord*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410. v. ǽne *once.*

ǽneg, ǽnegu *any:*—Ǽnegu gesceaft *any creature*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 26: Cd. 26; Th. 34, 17; Gen. 539. v. ǽnig.

ǽn-ette *solitude;* solitudo, Dial. 2, 3. v. án-ád, án-éd.

ǽnforlǽten; *part. Clothed?* amictus? Ps. Spl. T. 103, 2; *amissus?* and not *amictus.* v. ánforlǽten; *pp. of* án-forlǽtan.

ǽnga *Single, sole;* unicus:—Fram ðam ǽngan hlâforde *from the sole lord*, Salm. Kmbl. 766; Sal. 382. v. ánga.

ænge; *def.* se ænga; *adj. Narrow, troubled, anxious;* angustus, anxius:—Ðes ænga stede *this narrow place*, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Iá me ænge [MS. ænige] gâst innan hreðres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. v. angc, enge.

ænge; *adv. Narrowly, sadly;* anguste, anxie, triste, Ps. Th. 136, 8.

ængel *an angel*, Ps. Spl. 8, 6; 34, 7. v. engel.

Ænglisc *English;* Anglicus:—Hér synd on ðam íglande fíf geþeódu, Ænglisc, Brytwylsc, Scottysc, Pihttisc, and Bóclǽden *here are in the island five languages, English, Brito-Welsh, Scottish, Pictish, and Book-Latin*, Chr. Th. 3, 5, col. 1. v. Englisc.

ǽngum, Beo. Th. 952; B. 474, = ǽnigum *to any; dat. of* ǽnig.

ǽnig, ǽneg, áni; *adj.* [ǽn = án *one*, -ig *adj. termination*; áni, g = y, *Eng.* any] ANY, *any one;* ullus, quisquam, aliquis:—Ðæt ǽnig man ǽnig fæt þurh ðæt templ bǽre *that any man should bear any vessel through the temple*, Mk. Bos. 11, 16. Mæg ǽnig þing gódes beón of Nazareth *a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse?* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Ǽniges sceates *of any treasure*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 15; Gen. 503. Monnes ǽnges *of any man*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 9; Cri. 200. Næs ðǽr ǽnigum gewín *there was no toil for any one*, Andr. Kmbl. 1776; An. 890. Ǽngum ne mæg se cræft losian *the skill may not desert any one*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 71; Met. 10, 36. DER. nǽnig *none.*

ǽn-íge, ǽn-ígge *one-eyed:*—Gif he hí gedó ǽnígge *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Wilk. 30, 11: Cot. 179. v. án-eáge.

ǽníht [ǽn = án *one*, -iht *adj. termination*] *Anything;* quicquam:—Ǽníht *quicquam*, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 49. In mec ne hæfeþ ǽníht *in me non habet quicquam*, Jn. Rush. War. 14, 30. v. stáníht, -ig, -ihtig.

ǽninga; *adv. Of necessity, by all means*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 32: 5, 19; S. 640, 16: Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. v. áninga.

ǽn-lépnes, ness, e; *f. Solitude, privacy;* solitudo. v. án-lépnes.

ǽn-líc; *adj.* [án *one*, líc *like*] ONLY, *singular, incomparable, excellent, beautiful, elegant;* unicus, egregius, elegans, pulcher:—He hæfde án swíðe ǽnlíc wíf *he had a very excellent wife*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 30. Ǽnlíces hiwes *of an excellent shape*, Ælfc. T. 33, 15. Ðeáh hió ǽnlícu sý *though she be beautiful*, Beo. Th. 3887; B. 1941. Eal wæs ǽnlícra ðon mæge stefn areccan *all was more excellent than voice can tell*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 17; Gû. 1294. Cynn Fabiane forðan hit ealra Rómâna ǽnlícost wæs *because the Fabian family was the highest in rank of all the Romans*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 28. v. án-líc.

ǽn-líce; *adv.* ONLY, *singularly, elegantly;* eleganter, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 37.

ǽn-lípie = ǽn-lípige *singulos*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 12. v. ǽn-lípig.

ǽn-lípig, -lýpig, -lépig; *adj.* [án *one*, hlíp, hlýp] *Each, every, singular, solitary, private;* singuli, solus:—Þurh ǽnlípige dagas *per singulos dies*, Ps. Spl. 41, 15. Be ǽnlípigum mannum *per singulos viros*, Jos. Grn. 7, 14: C. R. Ben. 22. v. án-lípig.

ǽnne *one;* unum:—Ðú ne miht ǽnne locc gedón hwítne *non potes unum capillum album facere*, Mt. Bos. 5, 36; *acc. of* ǽn = án, *q. v.*

æ-not; *adj.* [æ *without*, not *use*] *Useless, of no use, unprofitable;* inutilis:—Ðæt hit ænote weorþe *that it be useless*, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 7.

æ-eóde *happened;* evenit:—Swá hit sóþlíce aeóde *so it truly happened*, H. de visione Isaiæ; *p. of* æ-gán.

æppel-sceal, -scel, e; *f. An apple-shale* or *film about the kernels* or *pips;* pomi scheda, Cot. 43.

æppel-tre *an apple-tree;* malus, Wrt. Voc. 79, 79. v. æppel-treów.

æpplian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make into the form of apples*, Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260. v. æpplian.

ÆPPEL, æpl, appel, apl, eapl, es; *m: nom. acc. pl. m.* æpplas; *nom. acc. pl. n.* æppla. I. *an* APPLE, *fruit generally*, Ors. Eng. 1. 3; Bos. 63, note 1; malum, pomum:—Æpples gelícnes *likeness of an apple*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 26; Ph. 230. Æppel unsélga, deáþ-beámes ofet *the unblest apple, fruit of the tree of death*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 10; Gen. 637. Ða reádan appla *the red apples;* mala Punica, Past. 15, 5; MS. Hat. 19 b, 28. Nǽnig móste heora hrórra hrím æpla gedígean *none of their hardy fruits could withstand the frost;* occidit moros in pruina, Ps. Th. 77, 47. Genîm brembel-æppel *take a bramble-fruit*, i. e. *a blackberry*, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 27. II. *what is round as an apple, the apple of the eye, a ball, bolus, pill;* quidvis globosum, pupilla, globus, bolus, pilula:—On ðæs siwenígean eágum beóþ ða æpplas hále, ac ða bréwas greátigaþ *in lippi oculis pupillæ sanæ sunt, sed palpebræ grossescunt*, Past. 11, 4; MS. Hat. 15 a, 18. Hí scilde swá geornlíce swá swá man déþ ðone æpl on his eágan *he protected them as carefully as a man does the apple of his eye*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 13. Írenum aplum *with iron balls*, Salm. Kmbl. 56; Sal. 28. [*Orm.* appell: *R. Glouc.* appel: *Gow.* apple: *O. Frs.* appel, *m. malum, pomum: N. Dut. L. Ger.* appel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* apfel, *m: O. H. Ger.* aphul, aphol, *m: Dan.* æble, *n: Swed.* æple, *n: O. Nrs.* epli, *n: Wel.* aval: *Ir.* abhall, ubhall: *Gael.* abhal, ubhal: *Manx* ooyl: *Corn. Arm.* aval: *Lith.* obolys: *O. Slav.* jabluko.]

DER. æppel-bǽre, -bearo, -cyrnel, -fealu, -hûs, -leáf, -sceal, -screáda, -þorn, -treów, -tûn, -wín: brembel-æppel, eág-, corþ-, fíc-, finger-, palm-, wudu-.

æppel-bǽre; *adj. Apple-bearing, fruit-bearing;* pomifer:—Æppel-bǽre treów *lignum pomiferum*, Gen. 1, 11: Hexam. 6; Norn. 12, 5.

æppel-bearo, -bearu; *g.* -bearwes; *d.* -bearwe; *acc.* -bearo; *pl. nom. acc.* -was; *g.* -wa; *d.* -wum; *m. An orchard;* pomarium, Ps. Th. 78, 2.

æppel-cyrnel, es; *n. A pomegranate;* malogranatum, malum Punicum, Cot. 128.

æppelder, æppeldor *an apple-tree.* v. apulder.

æppel-fealu; *g. m, n.* -fealuwes; *adj. Apple-fallow, apple* or *reddish yellow;* flavus ut pomum:—Mearas æppelfealuwe *bay steeds,* lit. *apple-coloured steeds,* Beo. Th. 4336; B. 2165. DER. fealo, fealu, wes; *n.*

æppel-hûs, es; *n. An apple-house, a place for fruit generally;* pomarium, Wrt. Voc. 58, 55.

æppel-leáf, es; *n. An apple-leaf.* v. appel-leáf.

æppel-sceal, e; *f. A film about the kernels of an apple.* v. æpel-sceal.

æppel-screáda *Apple-shreds, apple-parings;* pomi præsegmina, quisquiliæ, Wrt. Voc. 22, 13; *nom. pl. of* æppel-screád. v. screád.

æppel-þorn *an apple-thorn, a crab-tree.* v. appel-þorn.

æppel-treów, es; *n. An apple-tree;* malus. v. æpel-tre.

æppel-tûn, es; *m. An apple-garden, orchard;* pomarium, Ælfc. Gl. 24? Somn. 299.

æppel-wîn, es; *n. Apple-wine, cider;* pomaceum, Cot. 117.

æppled, æpled; *part.* APPLED, *made into the form of apples, made into balls* or *bosses;* in pomorum formam redactus:—Æpplede gold *appled gold,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 14; Ph. 506: 75 b; Th. 283, 30; Jul. 688. Æplede gold, Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260. v. *pp. of* æpplian.

æpplian, æplian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [æppel *an apple*] *To make into the form of apples, to make into balls* or *bosses;* in pomorum formam redigere, globosum facere, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 14; Ph. 506: 75 b; Th. 283, 30; Jul. 688: Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260.

æppuldre, æpuldre, an; *f. An apple-tree;* malus. v. apuldre.

æppuldre-tûn, es; *m. An apple-tree inclosure, apple-orchard;* pomarium. v. apulder-tûn.

æppyl *an apple,* Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 57; MS. C. v. æppel.

æpse, æsp, e; *f:* æpse, æspe, an; *f. An asp* or *aspen-tree, a species of poplar;* populus tremula:—Æps *sicomorus,* vel *celsa,* Wrt. Voc. 33, 27: Cot. 165. Nîm æps-rinde *take asp-rind,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 7. Genîm æpsan *take asp-tree,* 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. [*Chauc.* aspe: *Prompt. parv.* aspe, espe: *O. Frs.* espe, *f: Ger.* espe, *f. populus tremula: M. H. Ger.* aspe, *f: O. H. Ger.* aspa, *f: O. Nrs.* espi, *n.*]

æpsenys, -nyss, e; *f. Disgrace, dishonour, shame;* dedecus, Scint. 56.

æps-rind, e; *f. Asp-rind;* populi tremulæ cortex, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 7. DER. æps.

ær, es; *m.* [ær = ear, *q. v.*] *Ocean; pl. The waves of the ocean:*—Ofer æra gebland *over the mingling of the waves,* Chr. 937; Th. i. 202, 38, col. 1. v. ear, ear-gebland.

ær, es; *n. Brass;* æs:—Siddan folca bearn æres [MS. ærest] cûdon and îsernes *since then the sons of men have known brass and iron,* Cd. 52; Th. 66, 22; Gen. 1088: Wrt. Voc. 8, 27. v. îr.

ær; *comp. m.* æra, ærra; *f. n.* ære, ærre; *sup.* ærest; *adj. Early, former, preceding, ancient;* prior, præcedens, antiquus: — On ærne mergen *in early morning;* primo mane, Mt. Bos. 20, 1: Mk. Bos. 16, 9: Jn. Bos. 21, 4: Ps. Spl. 5, 3, 4. Fram ærne mergen ôþ æfen *from early morning till evening,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Swâ he wæs gyrstan dæg and æran dæg *sicut erat heri et nudius tertius,* Gen. 31, 5. Dæs æran tâcnes *prioris signi,* Ex. 4, 8. Forlŷst he his ærran gôd *he loses his former good,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 22. Of deáþe woruld awehte in ðæt ærre lîf *awoke the world from death into the former life,* Elen. Kmbl. 609; El. 305: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 11; Rä. 54, 12, On ðysse ærran bêc *præcedente libro,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 18. Ærran dagas *dies antiqui,* Ps. Th. 142, 5: Beo. Th. 1819; B. 907. Weorpe ærest stân *primus lapidem mittat,* Jn. Bos. 8, 7. Se hêr-bûendra hearpan ærest hlyn awehte *who first of dwellers here awoke the sound of the harp,* Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. Se æresta wæs Enos hâten *the first was called Enos,* 50; Th. 64, 24; Gen. 1055. Wæs seó æreste costung ofercumen *the first temptation was overcome,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 22; Gû. 408. In ða ærestan ældu *in the first age,* 34 a; Th. 108, 29; Gû. 80. Ða ærestan ælda cynnes *the first of the race of men,* 47 a; Th. 160, 23; Gû. 948. Ðû eall oncneówe, ða ærestan eác ða nêhstan *tu cognovisti omnia, antiqua et novissima,* Ps. Th. 138, 3. Æt ærestan *at the first;* primo, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 2: Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 15; Cri. 786. DER. ær-ádl, -cwide, -dæd, -dæg, -deáþ, -fæder, -gestreón, -geweorc, -gewinn, -gewyrht, -ing, -morgen, -mergen, -sceaft, -wêla, -woruld.

ær, eár, êr; *sup.* ærost, ærest, êrst; *adv.* ERE, *before, sooner, earlier, formerly, already, some time ago, lately, just now, till, until;* antea, prius, mane, mature, dudum:—Gang êr *vade prius,* Mt. Bos. 5, 24. He wæs êr ðonne ic *ille erat prius quam ego,* Jn. Bos. 1, 15, 30. Êr on morgen *early in the morning,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 10; Sat. 515: Ps. Th. 18, 5: Ex. 12, 22. Nôht micle êr *non multo ante,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 21. Hwêne êr *scarcely before, just before,* Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. Swŷðe êr *very early;* valde mane, Mk. Bos. 16, 2: 1, 35. Tô êr *too soon,* Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 30; Gû. 816. Hwonne êr *how soon? when?* quando? Ps. Th. 40, 5. Ærost *first,* Gen. 19, 33. Swâ hit engel gecwæþ ærest on Ebreac *as the angel said it first in Hebrew,* Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 11; Cri. 133: 88 b; Th. 333, 15; Gn. Ex. 4. Him cenned wearþ Cainan ærest *to him was born Cainan first,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 7; Gen. 1149. Mon wæs to Godes anlicnesse ærest geceapen *man was at first shapen to God's image,* 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1539. Ðâ ic hêr ærest com *when I first came here,* 129; Th. 164, 8; Gen. 2711: Beo. Th. 1236; B. 616. [*Laym.* ær, ære, ear: *Orm.* ær: *R. Glouc.* er: *Wyc. Chaus. Piers* er: *T. More* ere: *O. Sax.* êr *prius, antea: O. Frs.* êr: *Ger.* eher *prius, antea: O. H. Ger.* êr, êr *antea, dudum, prius, quondam: Goth.* air *diluculo, mane: O. Nrs.* îr *olim, mane.*] DER. êr-boren, -gedôn, -genemned, -gôd, -gystran-dæg, -lîce, -wacol.

êr; *conj.* ERE, *before that;* antequam, priusquam:—Êr heó wordum cwæþ *ere she said in words,* Cd. 222; Th. 290, 3; Sat. 409. Êr hie to setle gong *ere she went to her seat,* Beo. Th. 4043; B. 2019. Êr ge furður fêran *ere that ye further proceed,* 510; B. 252. Êr hie on tû hweorfon *before they departed from one another,* Andr. Kmbl. 2102; An. 1052. [*O. Sax.* êr *priusquam: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* êr *priusquam.*]

êr; *prep. d. Before;* ante:—Êr his swylt-dæge *before his death-day,* Cd. 62; Th. 74, 12; Gen. 1221. Êr dægrêde *before dawn,* 223; Th. 294, 4; Sat. 466. Êr sunnan his nama stôþfæst standeþ, byþ his setl êr swylce ðonne môna *ante solem permanebit nomen ejus, et ante lunam sedes ejus,* Ps. Th. 71, 17. Êr ðam flôde *ante diluvium,* Mt. Bos. 24, 38. Êr ðê *before thee,* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 26. Êr ðam *before that, before;* antequam, Mt. Bos. 6, 8: Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 22; Ph. 379. Êr ðam ðe *before that which, till;* priusquam, Ps. Spl. 38, 18: Mt. Bos. 12, 20. [*O. Sax.* êr *ante: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* êr *ante.*]

êra; *adj. Earlier, former;* prior, præcedens:—Dæs êran tâcnes *prioris signi,* Ex. 4, 8: Gen. 31, 5. v. êr; *adj.*

êr-ádl, e; *f. Early-disease;* præmaturus morbus:—Ðâ êrádl nîmeþ *when early disease takes them,* Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 10; Gn. Ex. 31.

ærа gebland [ær = ear *sea*] *The agitation of the sea,* Chr. 937; Th. 202, 38, col. 1; ear in col. 2, and p. 203, 38, col. 1; eár in col. 2. v. ear-gebland.

êr-boren; *p. part. First-born;* primogenitus, Cd. 47; Th. 59, 33; Gen. 973.

ærce-biscop, ærce-bisceop, es; *m. An archbishop,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 35. v. arce-bisceop.

ærce-diácon, es; *m. An archdeacon.* v. arce-diácon.

êr-cwide, es; *m. Prophecy;* prophetia? nuntii vel doctoris loquela?—He êrcwide onwrêáh [MS. onwearh] *he revealed the prophecy,* Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 23; Mód. 4.

êr-dæd, e; *f. Former conduct, a past deed;* ante-actum:—Wyt witodlice be uncer êr-dædum onfôþ *nos duo quidem juste, nam digna factis recipimus,* Lk. Bos. 23, 41: Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 24, note.

êr-dæg, es; *m.* I. *early day, early morn;* matutinum, mane, prima lux:—Mid êrdæge *at early day,* Andr. Kmbl. 440; An. 220: 3048; An. 1527: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 19; Gen. 2575. On uhtan mid êrdæge *in the morning at early day,* Beo. Th. 253; B. 126. To ðam êrdæge *on that morn,* Cd. 153; Th. 100, 12; Exod. 198. II. *in pl. Early days, former days;* dies prisci:—On êrdagum *in former days,* Cd. 119; Th. 153, 23; Gen. 2543: Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 4; Cri. 79. [*O. Sax.* an êrdagun *priscis diebus: O. Nrs.* î árdaga *primis temporibus, olim.*]

êr-deáþ, es; *m. Early death;* mors immatura:—Regnþeófas dælaþ yldo, oððe êr-deáþ *the great thieves find age, or early death,* Cd. 169; Th. 212, 14; Exod. 539.

ærdjan, ærdyan *to inhabit* [ærd = eard *earth, dwelling*]:—Ærdydon *habitabant,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 15. v. eardian.

ærdon = ærudon? *from* ærnan; *p.* de *To run, run away;* currere:—He gehleóp and his brôðru mid him begen ærdon *he fled and both his brothers ran away with him,* Byrht. Th. 137, 25; By. 191.

ærdung, e; *f.* [eard *a dwelling*] *A tabernacle,* Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5. v. eardung.

æ-rêfnan *to bear,* Ps. Spl. T. 24, 5. v. a-rêfnan.

êren, êryn, êrn; *adj. Made of brass, brazen;* æneus:—Wirc âne êrenan næddran *fac serpentum æneum,* Num. 21, 8. Êrnum bêmum *with brazen trumps,* Cd. 154; Th. 191, 18; Exod. 216: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 16: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60.

êren-byt, -bytt, e; *f.* [byt *a butt, vessel*] *A brass pan* or *vessel;* lenticula, Wrt. Voc. 25, 17.

érend, érende, érynd, es; *n: pl. nom. acc.* érendu, érendo *An* ERRAND, *a message, an embassy, news, tidings, an answer, business, care;* nuntium, mandatum, negotium, cura:—Ne mæg ðæs érendes ylding wyrþan *there may not be a delay of this errand,* Andr. Kmbl. 429; An. 215. He his hlâfordes érende secgan sceolde *he should tell his lord's message,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 19. Hî hæfdon nyt érend *they had a profitable errand,* 5, 10; S. 624, 21: 3, 6; S. 528, 17: L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 5. He sent on his érenda *he sends on his errands,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 25. Hîg lægdon érende *they imposed an errand,* Chr. 1065; Th. 332, 25, col. 2. He aboden hæfde Godes érendu *he had announced God's messages,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 17; Gû. 696: 51 b; Th. 179, 31; Gû. 1270. Hî lufedon Godes érendo *they loved God's errands,* 34 b; Th. 111, 27; Gû. 133. [*Laym.* arend, erend, *as in* arend-rake, erend-mon;

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Orm. ernde: *R. Glouc.* ernde, erinde: *O. Sax.* ârundi, *n. message: M. H. Ger.* ârant, êrende, *m. message: O. H. Ger.* âranti, âronti, ârunti, *m. nuntius; f. verbum, mandatum: Dan.* ærinde, ærend: *Swed.* ærende: *O. Nrs.* örundi, erendi, *n. negotium: Sansk.* ṛ *ire, to go.*] v. âr *a messenger.*

êren-dæg, es; *m.* [*contracted for* on ærran dæg *on a former day*] *The day before, yesterday;* pridie, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Wrt. Voc. 53, 31. v. dæg.

êrend-bôc, e; *f. A letter, message;* epistola, litteræ:—Hî ne mihton arâdan engles êrendbêc *they might not interpret the angels' messages,* Cd. 212; Th. 261, 32; Dan. 735. v. êrend-gewrit.

êrend-gâst, es; *m. A spiritual messenger, an angel;* nuntius spiritus, angelus:—Godes êrendgâst *God's spiritual messenger,* Cd. 104; Th. 138, 23; Gen. 2296.

êrend-gewrit, êrend-writ, es; *n. A message* or *report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary;* epistola:—Hî sendon êrendgewrit *mittunt epistolam,* Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 41. On, forþgeonge dæs êrendgewrites *in processu epistolæ,* 1, 13; S. 481, 43: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 125; Met. 1, 63. Êrend-gewrit *epistola* vel *pictacium,* Wrt. Voc. 46, 64: 61, 21. Þurh his êrend-gewritu *by his letters,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 22.

êrendian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings,* or *a message, to intercede, to treat for anything, to plead the cause;* nuntium ferre, mandatum deferre, intercedere, annuntiare:—He mæg unc êrendian *he may bear our messages,* Cd. 32; Th. 41, 31; Gen. 665. Ða êrendracan, ðe his cwale êrndedon [Whel. êrenddedon] *the messengers, who had treated for his death,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 4.

êrend-raca, êrend-wreca, an; *m.* [êrend *an errand;* raca, wreca *from* reccan *to tell,* wrecan *to utter*] *A messenger, ambassador, an apostle, angel;* nuntius, apostolus, angelus:—Se êrendraca nys mârra ðonne se ðe hine sende *non est apostolus major eo qui misit eum,* Jn. Bos. 13, 16. Sende he êrendracan *misit legatarios,* Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 34. Gabriël Godes êrendraca *Gabriel God's angel,* Hy. 10, 12. Êrendraca, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 27: 2, 12; S. 513, 8; 515, 3: 1, 12; S. 480, 25. Êrendraca *an apostle,* Wrt. Voc. 42, 1. Êrendraca unnytnesse *a tale-bearer,* Cot. 139. Gesibbe êrendracan *messengers of peace;* caduceatores vel pacifici, Wrt. Voc. 36, 6.

êrendran *messengers;* nuntii:—Æðele êrendran andswarodon [*Grn.* êrendracan] *the noble messengers answered,* Cd. 111; Th. 147, 4; Gen. 2434.

êrend-secg, es; *m. An errand-deliverer, a messenger;* legatus, nuntius:—Ic, on his gearwan, geseó ðæt he is êrend-secg uncres Hearran *I, by his habit, see that he is the messenger of our Lord,* Cd. 30; Th. 41, 17; Gen. 658.

êrend-secgan *to deliver a message;* nuntium deferre. v. secgan.

êrend-spræc, e; *f. A verbal message;* nuntiatio:—Êrendspræce abeódan *to announce a verbal message,* Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 13; Rä. 61, 15.

êrendung, e; *f. A command;* mandatum, C. R. Ben. 38.

êrend-wreca, an; *m. A messenger, ambassador;* nuntius, legatus:—Hî onsendon êrendwrecan *miserunt nuntios,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 25. He sende êrendwrecan in Gallia rîce *he sent ambassadors into the kingdom of the Gauls,* 2, 6; S. 508, 33. v. êrendraca.

êrend-writ, es; *n. A letter;* epistola, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 34, note. v. êrend-gewrit.

æren-geát, *for* earn-gât *a goat-eagle;* harpe = ἅρπη, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Wrt. Voc. 21, 62. v. earn-geát.

êror; *adv. Before:*—Êrer hit gewyrþe *before it comes to pass,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, note 8. v. êror.

æ-rest, es; *m:* e; *f. The resurrection:*—On lîfes æreste *in resurrectionem vitæ,* Jn. Bos. 5, 29: Andr. Grm. 780: Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 29; Gû. 313. v. æ-rist.

êrest; *adj. First,* ERST; primus:—Weorpe êrest stân *primus lapidem mittat,* Jn. Bos. 8, 7: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. v. êr; *adj.*

êrest; *adv. First, at first;* primum, primo:—Him cenned wearþ Cainan êrest *to him was born Cainan first,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 7; Gen. 1149: 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. v. êr.

êr-fæder; *indecl. in sing. but sometimes gen.* -fæderes *and dat.* -fædere *are found; pl. nom. acc.* -fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. A forefather, father;* propator, pater, Beo. Th. 5238; B. 2622.

êr-fæst; *adj. Honourable, good, gracious, merciful,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 15; Jud. 190. v. âr-fæst.

êr-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f. Honesty, goodness, piety;* pietas:—Aidanus wæs mycelre êrfæstnysse and gemetfæstnysse mon *Aidan was a man of much piety and moderation,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 31. v. âr-fæstnes.

êrfe *an inheritance,* Heming, pp. 104, 105. v. yrfe.

êr-geára; *adv. Heretofore, of old;* olim, Salm. Kmbl. 860; Sal. 429: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 104; Met. 20, 52. v. geára.

êr-geblond *the sea agitation.* v. êra gebland, ear-gebland.

êr-gedôn; *adj. Done before;* anteactus, prior:—Wæs seó êhtnysse unmetre and singalre callum ðâm êrgedônum *quæ persecutio omnibus fere anteactis diuturnior atque immanior fuit,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 24: 1, 12; S. 481, 25.

êr-genemned; *pp. Before-named;* prænominatus. v. ge-nemnan.

êr-gescod; *pp. Brass-shod, shod with brass;* ære calceatus:—Bill êrgescod *a brass-shod bill,* Beo. Th. 5548; B. 2777.

êr-gestreón, es; *n. Ancient treasure;* thesaurus antiquitus repositus:—Ðâr wæs fela in ðam eorþ [-scræfe] êrgestreóna *there were many ancient treasures in that earth-cave,* Beo. Th. 4457; B. 2232: 3518; B. 1757: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 5; Cri. 997: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 22; Gen. 2147.

êr-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work;* antiquum opus:—Enta êrgeweorc *the ancient work of giants,* Beo. Th. 3362; B. 1679: Andr. Kmbl. 2471; An. 1237.

êr-gewinn, es; *n. An ancient struggle, former agony;* antiquum certamen, pristina agonia:—Earmra êrgewinn *the former agony of the wretched ones,* Rood Kmbl. 37; Kr. 19.

êr-gewyrht, es; *n. A former work, a deed of old;* opus pristinum, facinus olim commissum:—Ða byre siððan grimme onguldon gafulrêdenne þurh êrgewyrht *the children since have bitterly paid the tax through the deed of old,* Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 17; Gû. 960: Elen. Kmbl. 2599; El. 1301. *Nom. pl.* ærgewyrhtu, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 18; Cri. 1241.

êr-glæd; *adj. Brass-bright, gleaming with brazen arms;* armis æneis coruscans, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 17; Exod. 293.

êr-gôd; *adj. Good before others, of prime goodness;* præ ceteris bonus:—Æðeling êrgôd *a prince good before others,* Beo. Th. 260; B. 130: 2662; B. 1329. Îren êrgôd *iron of prime goodness,* 1982; B. 989.

êr-gystran-dæg *ere-yesterday, the day before yesterday;* nudius tertius. v. gysternlîc dæg, gyrstan-dæg.

ærian *to plough:*—Hwilc man aþohte ærust myd sul to ærienne [MS. æriende] *what man thought first of ploughing with a plough?* Anlet. 113, 27. v. erian.

ê-riht, es; *n.* [ê *law,* riht *right*] *Law-right, law;* jus legum, jus':—Ða ðe fyrngewritu sêlest cunnen. êriht eówer *who the old writings best know, your own law,* Elen. Kmbl. 749; El. 375: 1176; El. 590.

êring, e; *f. The early dawn, day-break;* diluculum:—In êringe, æfter leóhtes cyme *at early dawn, after light's coming,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 9; Jul. 160: Mk. Lind. War. 1, 35. v. êr; *adv.*

ê-risc, e; *f.* [eá *running water,* risc *a rush*] *A water-rush, bulrush;* scirpus, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Wrt. Voc. 31, 31. v. eá-risc.

æ-rist, æ-ryst, æ-rest, es; *m:* e; *f. A rising up, the resurrection;* resurrectio: — Drihtnes ærist *the resurrection of the Lord,* Menol. Fox 116; Men. 58. Æfter æriste *after resurrection,* Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 18; Ph. 559. Ðû mîn setl swylce oncnêówe and mînne ærist æfter gecŷþdest *tu cognovisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam,* Ps. Th. 138, 1: Hy. 10, 55. Ærist gefremede *accomplished his resurrection,* Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 6; Gû. 1073. Ðonne æriste ealle gefremmaþ *when all shall accomplish their resurrection,* 63 a; Th. 231, 26; Ph. 495. [*Goth.* urrists. *f.*]

êrist = êrest; *adv. First:*—Mec se wong êrist cende *the field first brought me forth,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 10; Rä. 36, 2: *sup. of* êr; *adv.*

êr-lêst, e; *f. Dishonour, impiety, cruelty, a disgraceful deed:*—Hwelce êrlêste Nerôn worhte *what disgraceful deeds Nero wrought,* Bt. Met. Fox 9, 2; Met. 9, 1. v. âr-leást.

êr-lîce, âr-lîce; *adv.* [êr *ere, before,* lîce] EARLY *in the morning;* diluculo, mane, Jn. Lind. War. 8, 2.

earm; *adj. Poor;* pauper:—On ðære ærman byrig *in that poor city,* Chr. 1011; Th. i. 269, 1, col. 1: 1014; Th. i. 272, note 1, 3. v. earm.

êr-margen, es; *m. The early morning, the day-break,* Ps. Surt. 56, 9: 107, 3: 118, 148. v. êr-morgen.

êr-morgen, -mergen, es; *m. The early morning, day-break;* primum mane, matutinum, diluculum:—On êrmorgen *in the early morning,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 72; Met. 28, 36. Êrmorgenes gancg wîd æftentîd *exitus matutini et vespere,* Ps. Th. 64, 9. On êrmergen *diluculo,* 107, 2: 56, 10: Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Êrmyrgen *mane,* Ælfc. Gl. 94; Wrt. Voc. 53, 2. [*O. Nrs.* âr-morgin.]

ærn, ern, es; *n. A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage;* locus, locus secretior, domus, casa:—Bireþ into his ærne *beareth into his habitation,* L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 16. [*O. Nrs.* rann, *n.*] DER. bere-ærn [-ern] *a barley place, barn,* blâc-, blæc-, blêc-, breáw-, carc-, cweart-, cwert-, dôm-, east-, eorþ-, fold-, gæst-, gest-, gyst-, heal-, hêdd-, holm-, hord-, mædel-, medo-, meðel-, mold-, norþ-, slêp-, sûþ-, þryþ-, west-, wîn-.

-ærn, -ern, es; *n.* [ærn *a place*] is generally used as a termination, and denotes *a place:* thus, Eorþ-ærn, es; *n. An earth-place* or *house, the grave:*—Open wæs ðæt eorþ-ærn *the grave was open,* Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19: 119 b; Th. 459, 22; Hö. 3; Th. 460, 4; Hö. 12. Dôm-ern *a judgment-place, judgment-hall, court of justice,* Mt. Bos. 27, 27. Hêdd-ern *a heedel-place, store-house, cellar,* Lk. Bos. 12, 24.

-ærn; *adj. termination def.* se -ærna, *m;* -ærne, *f. n.* v. -ern.

ǽrn *brazen:*—Ærnum bēmum *with brazen trumpets*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 18; Exod. 216. v. ǽren.

ærnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To run;* currere:—Ærnan *to run*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42: S. 619, 12. Ærnaþ hȳ *they run*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 36. DER. ge-ærnan. v. yrnan.

ærnddedon = ǽrendedon; *p. of* ǽrendian *To go on an errand;* nuntium ferre, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 4.

ǽrne *Early:*—On ǽrne mergen *primo mane*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1; *acc. sing. m. of* ǽr, *adj.*

ærne-weg, es; *m.* [ærnan *to run*, weg *a way*] *A running-way, a way fit for running on, a broad road;* via cursui apta, platea:—Æt sumes ærneweges ende *at the end of some course*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 9. Gescroepe ærneweg *via apta cursui equorum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 41.

ærnian *to earn.* v. ge-ærnian.

ærning, e; *f. A running, riding;* cursus, equitatio:—Ða ðe hiora æringe trēwaþ *those who trust in their running*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 10: Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15.

ærnung, e; *f. An* EARNING, *stipend, hire, wages;* merces. v. earnung.

ǽron; *adv. Before;* antea:—Ic hyt ǽron nyste *I knew it not before*, Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 22. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽror, ǽrror; *prep. dat. Before;* ante, priusquam:—Næs ǽror ðē [MS. aworþe] ænegu gesceaft *there was not before thee any creature*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 81; Met. 20, 41.

ǽror, ǽrror, ǽrur, ǽrer; *adv. Before, formerly;* antea, prius:—Weras on wonge wibed setton, neáh ðam ðe Abraham ǽror rærde *the men placed an altar in the plain, near that which Abraham had reared before*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 7; Gen. 1883. Se ðe fela ǽror fyrena gefremede *he who before had committed many crimes*, Beo. Th. 1623; B. 809. Nemne we ǽror mǽgen fāne gefyllan *unless we before may fell the foe*, 5302; B. 2654. Ðæt hió eft cume, ðǽr hió ǽror wæs *that it again comes where it was before*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 152; Met. 13, 76. Ǽror, on his līfdagum *before, in the days of his life*, 26, 174; Met. 26, 87; Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 32; Gū. 181; Ps. Th. 77, 3: 91, 8: 134, 11: 135, 21: 145, 4: Menol. Fox 330; Men. 166. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽrost; *adv. First*, Byrht. Th. 135, 27; By. 124: Gen. 19, 33. v. ǽr.

ǽrra, ǽrre; *adj. Former, earlier*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 11; Rā. 54, 12: Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108: Elen. Kmbl. 609; El. 305. v. ǽra.

ǽrra geóla *the ere* or *former Yule month, December*, Menol. Fox 439; Men. 221. v. geóla.

ǽrra līða *the ere* or *former Litha, June*, Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108. v. līða.

ǽrror; *adv. Before, formerly:*—We iú in heofonum hæfdon ǽrror wlite and weorþmynt *we once in heaven had formerly beauty and dignity*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 9; Sat. 151: 220; Th. 283, 4; Sat. 299. v. ǽror; *adv.*

ǽrror; *prep. dat. Before;* ante:—Cymeþ eástan up ǽsror [MS. æst ror] sunnan, and eft æfter sunnan on setl glīdeþ *comes up from the east before the sun, and again after the sun glides to his seat*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 52; Met. 29, 26. v. ǽror.

ærs *The buttocks, the hind part;* anus, podex:—Open-ærs *a medlar*, Wrt. Voc. 32, 50; Som. 64, 116. v. ears.

ǽr-scēaft, e; *f. An old creation, an ancient work;* pristina creatio, priscum opus, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 1; Ruin. 16.

ærsc-hen *a quail*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Wrt. Voc. 29, 42. v. ersc-hen.

ǽrst *first;* primo, Homl. in nat. Innoc. p. 36, = ǽrost. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽr-ðam, ǽr-ðon *before that*, Mt. Bos. 6, 8: Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 22; Ph. 379. v. ǽr; *prep.*

ǽr-ðam-ðe *before that which, till*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. v. ǽr; *prep.*

ǽrur; *adv. Before;* antea:—Swā he him ǽrur, hēr on ðyssum līfe, ge-earnaþ *as he for himself before, here in this life, earneth*, Rood Kmbl. 214; Kr. 108: Ps. Th. 115, 3. v. ǽror.

ǽr-wacol; *adj. Early awake;* diluculo vigil:—For hwī eart ðū ðus ǽrwacol *why art thou thus early awake?* Apol. Th. 19, 5.

ǽr-wēla, an; *m.* [ǽr *ere, before*, wēla *wealth*] *Ancient wealth;* divitiæ antiquitus accumulatæ, Beo. Th. 5488; B. 2747.

ǽr-woruld, e; *f. The former world;* pristinus mundus:—Ðonne weorþeþ sunne sweart gewended, on blōdes hiw, seó ðe beorhte scān ofer ǽrworuld *then the sun shall be turned swart, to hue of blood, which shone brightly over the former world*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 17; Cri. 937.

ǽryn *brazen;* æreus:—Ðū gesettest swā swā bogan brǽsenne [ǽrynne, Spl. C.] earmas mīne *posuisti ut arcum æreum brachia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 35: Ps. Spl. C. 106, 16. v. ǽren.

ǽrynde, es; *m. An interpreter;* interpres:—Ðæra byrla ealdor forgeat Iosepes ǽrynde *prepositus pincernarum oblitus est Josephi interpretis sui*, Gen. 40, 23.

ǽrynd-writ *a letter*, Lye. v. ǽrend-gewrit.

ǽryr; *adv. Before;* prius, C. Jn. 1, 30, Lye. v. ǽror.

æ-ryst, es; *m:* e; *f. The resurrection:*—Ða secgeaþ ðæt nān æryst ne sȳ *qui dicunt non esse resurrectionem*, Mt. Bos. 22, 23: 27, 53. v. æ-rist.

ǽryst; *adv. First;* primum, primo, Ps. Th. 104, 15. v. ǽrest.

Æs, es; *n. Food, meat, carrion, a dead carcase;* esca, cibus, pabulum, cadaver:—Earn ǽses georn *the eagle eager for food*, Byrht. Th. 134, 60; By. 107. Lǽton him behīndan ðone earn ǽses brūcan *they left behind them the eagle to eat of the carrion*, Chr. 938; Th. i. 207, 30, col. 2; Æðelst. 63. Æse wlanc *exulting in carrion*, Beo. Th. 2668; B. 1332: Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*Dut.* aas, *n. esca, cadaver: Ger.* aas, *n. esca, cadaver: M. H. Ger.* ās, *n: O. H. Ger.* ās, *n. esca: Dan.* aas, *n: Swed.* as, *n.*]

Æsc; *g.* æsces; *pl. nom. acc.* æscas, ascas; *g.* æsca, asca; *d.* æscum, ascum; *m.* I. *an ash-tree;* fraxinus excelsior:—On ðone æsc *to the ash-tree*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 450, 3. Æsc *fraxinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 98. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚭ = æ, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is æsc *an ash-tree*, hence this Rune not only stands for the letter æ, but for æsc *an ash-tree*, as,—ᚭ byþ oferheáh, eldum dýre, stīþ staðule *the ash-tree is over-high, dear to men, firm in its place*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 23. Se torhta æsc *the remarkable Rune* æsc, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 24; Rā. 43, 9. III. *an ash-spear, a spear, lance;* hasta fraxinea, hasta:—Byrhtnōþ wīnd wīcne æsc *Byrhtnoth brandished his slender ashen spear*, Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43: 140, 59; By. 310. Ðe ðē æsca tīr æt gūðe forgeaf *who to thee gave glory of spears in battle*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 10; Gen. 2108. Asca, *g. pl.* Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 15; Wand. 99. Æscum *with spears*, Beo. Th. 3548; B. 1772: Andr. Kmbl. 2195; An. 1099. IV. because boats were made of ash,—*a small ship, a skiff, a light vessel to sail* or *row in;* navis, navigium, dromo:—Hēt Ælfrēd cyng timbrian langscipu ongēn ða æscas *king Alfred commanded to build long ships against those ships*, Chr. 897; Th. i. 174, 41. Æsc *dromo*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 34: 56, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* asc, *m: O. Nrs.* askr, *m. arbor, fraxinus, vas ligneum, navis, gladius*, Egils.] DER. darol-æsc, ceaster-: æsc-rind.

æ-scære; *adj.* [æ = a, scær, *p. of* sceran *to shear, cut*] *Without tonsure, uncut, untrimmed, neglected;* intonsus, incultus, neglectus:—Deópllc dǽdbōt biþ, ðæt lǽwede man swā æscære beó, ðæt īren ne cume on hēre, ne on nægle *it is a deep penitence, that a layman be so untrimmed that scissors* [*iron*] *come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. v. a-scære.

æsc-berend, es; *m.* [æsc *a spear*, berende *bearing, part.* from beran *to bear*] *A spear* or *lance-bearer, a soldier;* hastifer:—Eorre æscberend *the fierce spear-bearer*, Andr. Kmbl. 93; An. 47: 2153; An. 1078. Ealde æscberend *the old spear-bearer*, 3072; An. 1539.

æsc-berende; *part. Spear-bearing;* hastam gerens:—Wīgena æscberendra *of warriors bearing spears*, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 7; Gen. 2041.

æsce; *g.* æscean; *f. Ashes:*—Forðon ic anlīc ætt æscean hlāfe *quia cinerem sicut panem manducabam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7: 147, 5. v. æsce.

ǽsce, an; *f. Search, inquisition, examination, inquiry, trial of* or *asking after any matter* or *thing;* interrogatio, investigatio, disquisitio:—Hæfdon ealle ða ǽscean *all should have the search*, L. Ath. 5; Th. i. 230, 18.

æscedu, an; *m. A farrago, mixture, perfume;* migma, Wrt. Voc. 38, 53.

æscen *A vessel made of ash-wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail*, etc; lagena:—Æscen ðe is ōðre naman hrygilebuc gecleopad *an ascen, its other name is called Rigelbuc*, q. *back-bucket*, Heming, p. 393.

æscen; *adj. Ashen, ash, made of ash;* fraxineus. v. æsc, -en.

Æsces dūn, e; *f.* [æsc *ash-tree*, dūn *a hill*] ASHDOWN, *the hill of the ash-tree, on the Ridgeway in Berkshire, where Alfred and his elder brother, king Ethelred, first routed the Danes;* 'dicitur Latine mons fraxini,' Asser:—Hēr gefeaht Æðerēd cyning and Ælfrēd, his brōðor, wið ealne ðone here, on Æsces dūne A. D. 871, *here fought king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, with all the army* [*of the Danes*], *on Ashdown*, Chr. 871; Th. 139, 5, col. 1.

æsc-here, es; *m. A spear-band, company armed with spears, a ship* or *naval-band;* exercitus hastifer, exercitus navalis, Byrht. Th. 133, 53; By. 69.

æsc-holt, es; *nom. pl.* -holt; *n. Ash-wood, an ash-wood spear;* lignum fraxineum, hasta fraxinea:—Æscholt asceóc *shook his ashen spear*, Byrht. 138, 35; By. 230: Beo. Th. 665; B. 330.

æscian *to ask;* interrogare, Jud. Civ. Lond. v. acsian.

æsc-man, -mann, es; *m. A ship-man, sailor*, and hence *a pirate;* nauta, pirata:—Ægþer ge æscmanna ge ōðerra *both of the ship-men and of the others*, Cbr. 921; Th. 195, 15: Cot. 155.

æsc-plega, an; *m.* [plega *play*] *The play of spears, war;* hastarum ludus, prœlium:—Æt ðam æscplegan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217.

æsc-rind, e; *f. Ash-bark;* fraxini cortex:—Nīm æscrinde *take ash-bark*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 1. Wel æscrinde *boil ash-bark*, ii. 78, 5.

æsc-rōf; *adj. Spear-famed, distinguished in battle, illustrious, noble;* hasta clarus, in prœlio strenuus, illustris, nobilis:—Eorlas æscrōfe *illustrious nobles*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 20; Jud. 337: Elen. Grm. 276: 202.

æsc-stēde, es; *m. The ash-spear place, place of battle;* hastæ locus, pugnæ locus:—Hī witan fundian æscstēde *they strive to know the battle place*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 20; Mōd. 17.

æsc-þrec; *g.* -þræce; *pl. nom. g. acc.* -þraca; *f. Spear-strength, brunt of spears, a battle;* hastæ vis, hastarum impetus, prœlium:—Æt æscþræce, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 2; Gen. 2153.

æsc-þrote, an; *f:* -þrotu, e; *f.* [æsc *ash*, þrote *a throat*] ASH-THROAT, *vervain;* verbenaca, verbena officinalis, Prior, p. 242: vocabularies give the *Lat.* ferula *the fennel-giant*, but verbenaca *vervain* seems more probable from the following quotations,—Herba uermenaca [= uerbenaca, Herb. 4, = verbenaca; *Lat.* = berbena, 67, = verbena, *Lat.*] ðæt is æscþrotu

the herb verbena, that is ash-throat [=*vervain*], Herb. cont. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 8, 1. Niðeweardre æscþrotan *of the netherward* [*part of*] *vervain*, L. M. 3, 72; Lchdm. ii. 358, 16. Nim æscþrotan *take vervain*, 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 22. Æscþrotan, 1, 43; Lchdm. ii. 108, 6. Æscþrote, *nom.* Herb. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 90, 1. Æscþrotu, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 9: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 9. Man æscþrote nemneþ *one nameth it vervain*, Herb. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 90, 3. Genim æscþrote *take vervain*, 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 11: L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 9: Lchdm. iii. 28, 14.

æsc-tír, es; *m. Spear-glory, glory in war;* hastæ gloria, belli gloria, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 27; Gen. 2069.

æsc-wert, e; *f. Ash-wort, vervain;* verbena, Mone C. 8; p. 442, 24.

æsc-wíga, an; *m. A spear-warrior;* bellator hastifer:—Eald æscwíga *an old spear-warrior*, Beo. Th. 4090; B. 2042. Æscwigan, *nom. pl.* Elen. Grm. 260.

æsc-wlanc; *adj. Spear-proud;* hasta superbus, Leo 104.

ÆSP, e; *f:* æspe, an; *f. An* ASP or *aspen-tree;* populus tremula:—Æspan rind *the rind of the asp-tree*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 1. v. æps.

æspen; *adj.* ASPEN, *belonging to the asp-tree;* populeus. DER. æsp.

ǽ-spring, ǽ-springe, ǽ-sprynge, es; *n.* [*ǽ water*, spring *a spring*] *A water-spring, fountain;* aquæ fons, fons:—Se æðela fugel æt ðam ǽspringe wunaþ *the noble fowl remains at the fountain*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 28; Ph. 104. Æspringe ūtawealleþ of clife *a fountain springs out of a cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 23; Met. 5, 12. Ealle ǽspsynge *all springs*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 5; Az. 134: 93 b; Th. 351, 8; Sch. 77. v. eá-spring.

æ-springnes, -ness, e; *f.* [aspringan *to fail*] *A failing, fainting;* defectio, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 53. v. a-sprungennes.

ǽstel, es; *m. A tablet, a table for notes, a waxed tablet;* indicatorium, astula, pugillaris. Du Cange says astula = *tabula sectilis*, referring to pugillares, under which he gives the following quotation from Cassander in Liturgicis, p. 53,—'Inter instrumenta sacra numerantur pugillares aurei sive argentei.... Propriè pugillares sunt tabulæ, in quibus scribi consuevit, quæ Græcè πινακίδια dicuntur.' In St. Luke i. 63, αἴτησας πινακίδιον, *postulans pugillarem*, is in the A. Sax. Gospels, gebedenum wex-brede *a waxed tablet being asked for*. William of Malmsbury may have alluded to one of these waxed tablets in Gesta Reg. ii. § 123,—'Cum pugillari aureo in quo est manca auri.' It is most probable then that Alfred's ǽstel consisted of two waxed tablets, joined together by a hinge, and framed or covered with gold to the value of fifty mancuses. When these waxed tablets were closed, being framed or covered with gold, they would have a splendid and costly appearance, worthy the gift of a king:—Æstel *indicatorium*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 63: Cot. 214: Ælfc. Gl. 19? Lye. Ðā ongan ic [Ælfrēd cyning] ða bōc wendan on Englisc, ðe is genemned on Lēden *Pastoralis*, and on Englisc *Hierde-bōc*, hwīlum word be worde, hwīlum andgit of andgite, swā swā ic hie geliornode æt Plegmunde mīnum Ærcebiscepe, and æt Assere mīnum Biscepe, and æt Grimbolde mīnum Mæsse-Prēoste, and æt Iohanne mīnum Mæsse-Preóste. Siððan ic hie ða geliornod hæfde, swā swā ic hie forstōd, and swā ic hie andgitfullīcost areccean meahte, ic hie on Englisc awende, and to ǽlcum Biscep-stōle on mīnum Rīce wille ǽne onsendan, and on ǽlcre biþ ān Æstel, se biþ on fīftegum Mancessan. Ond ic bebióde, on Godes naman, ðæt nān mon ðone Æstel from ðære bēc ne dō, ne ða bōc from ðæm Mynstre *then I* [*Alfred king*] *began to translate into English the book, which is called in Latin* Pastoralis, *and in English* Herdsman's book, *sometimes word by word, sometimes meaning for meaning, as I learned it from Plegmund my archbishop, and from Asser my bishop, and from Grimbold my presbyter, and from John my presbyter. After I had then learned it, so that I understood it as well as my understanding would allow me, I translated it into English, and I will send one copy to each bishop's see in my kingdom; and on each one there shall be one tablet, which shall be worth fifty mancuses. And in God's name, I command that no man take the tablet from the book, nor the book from the minster*, Past. Hat. MS. Pref.

æsul, es; *m. An ass;* asinus, Mt. Rush. Kmbl. 21, 2. v. esol.

æ-swāp, es; *n. pl.* æswāpa *Sweepings, dust;* peripsema, purgamentum. v. a-swāp.

ǽ-swíc, ǽ-swýc, ǽ-swic, es; *m.* [*ǽ law*, swic *an offence*] *An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit;* scandalum:—Ne biþ him ǽswic *non est illis scandalum*, Ps. Th. 118, 165: Ps. Spl. 118, 165: 48, 13: 49, 21, C. To ǽswýce *in scandalum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26.

ǽ-swica, an; *m:* ǽ-swicend, es; *m. An offender of the law, a deceiver, hypocrite, apostate;* hypocrita, apostata. v. swica.

ǽ-swícian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend, to depart from the law, to dissemble;* scandalizare, deficere ab aliquo:—Gyf ðīn swýðre eáge ðē ǽswície *si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 29. v. a-swícian?

ǽ-swícung, e; *f. An offence;* scandalum:—Ðū settest ǽswícunge *ponebas scandalum*, Ps. Spl. 49, 21. v. ǽ-swíc.

æ-swind; *adj. Idle;* iners, Cot. 108. v. a-swind.

ǽ-swutol, es; *m.* [*ǽ law*, sweotol *manifest, clear, open*] *One who makes the law clear, a lawyer;* legisperitus. v. sweotol.

ǽ-swýc, es; *m. An offence;* scandalum, Ps. Th. 105, 26. v. ǽ-swíc.

ǽ-syllend, es; *m.* [*ǽ law*, syllende *giving*] *A lawgiver;* legislator, Ps. Spl. 83, 7.

ÆT; *prep.* I. *with the dative;* cum dativo AT, *to, before, near, with, in, for, against;* apud, juxta, prope, ante, ad, in, contra:—Sittende æt tollsceamule *sitting at the seat of custom*, Mt. Bos. 9, 9. Æt fruman worulde *at the beginning of the world*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 7; Gū. 955. Wæs seó treów lufu hīæt æt heortan *the true love was hot at heart*, 15 b; Th. 34, 8; Cri. 539. Ge ne cōmon æt me *ye came not to me*, Mt. Bos. 25, 43. Æt selde *before the throne*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 12; Sat. 663. Ic āre æt him finde *I may find honour with them*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 19; Jul. 81. Ic nū æt feáwum wordum secge *I now say in few words*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 14. Is seó bōt gelong eal æt ðē ānum *the expiation is all ready with thee alone*, Exon. 102; Th. 10, 16; Cri. 153. Ne mihton hī āwiht æt me ēfre gewyrcean *they might not ever do anything against me*, Ps. Th. 128, 1. Ðe him æt blisse beornas habbaþ *which men have for their merriment*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 4; Rä. 32, 15. 2. because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, *etc. Take this at me*, i. e. *from me*, hence,—*Of, from;* a, ab, de:—Anýmaþ ðæt pūnd æt hym *tollite ab eo talentum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 28. Leorniaþ æt me *learn by coming near me, learn at, of,* or *from me;* discite a me, Mt. Bos. 11, 29. Æt his sylfes mūþe *at* or *from his own mouth*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 40. Æt ðam wīfe *from the woman*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 31; Gen. 717. Ic gebād grynna æt Grendle *I endured snares from Grendel*, Beo. Th. 1864; B. 930: Ps. Th. 21, 18. 3. *the names of places are often put in the dat. pl. governed by* æt, the preposition *is then, as in Icelandic, not translated*, and the noun is read as singular:—Ðe mon hēt æt Hēaðum *which they call Haddeby;* quem vocant Hæthe, Ors. i. 1, § 19; Bos. Eng. 47, note 57. In monasterio, quod situm est in civitate æt Baðum [MS. Bathun], Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. cxciii; vol. i. 237, 1. II. very rarely used *with the accusative;* cum accusativo *To, unto, as far as;* ad, usque ad:—Æt sǽstreámas *ad mare*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Æt Āc-leá *at Oakley*, Chr. 789; Ing. 79, 14. v. Āc-leá. III. sometimes æt is separated from its case:—Ðonne wile Dryhten sylf dǽda gehýran æt ealra monna gehwām *then will the Lord himself hear of the deeds from all sorts of men* [ab omnium hominum quocunque], Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 15; Seel. 93. [*O. Sax.* at: *O. Frs.* et, it: *O. H. Ger.* az: *Goth.* at: *O. Nrs.* at.]

æt *ate;* comedit:—He æt *he ate*, Gen. 3, 6; *p. of* etan *to eat.*

æt-, prefixed to words, like the *prep.* æt, denotes *at, to,* and *from;* ad-, ab-. v. æt; *prep.* I. 2.

ǽt, es; *m:* ǽt, e; *f.* [æt, *p. of* etan *to eat*]. I. *food;* cibus, esca:—Ætes on wēnan *in hope of food*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 9; Exod. 165. He us ǽt giefeþ *he gives us food*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 9; Cri. 604. Oft he him ǽte heóld *he often gave them food*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 12; Gū. 708: Cd. 200; Th. 247, 32; Dan. 506. II. *eating;* esus, manducatio:—Æfter ǽte *after eating*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 13; Ph. 405. Hī to ǽte ūtgewītaþ *ipsi dispergentur ad manducandum*, Ps. Th. 58, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2148; An. 1075. [*Orm.* aet: *O. Sax.* ēt, *n: O. Frs.* ēt, *n: O. H. Ger.* āz, *n: O. Nrs.* āt, *n. esus.*] v. etan.

ǽta, an; *m. An eater;* edax. DER. self-ǽta, *q. v.*

æt-arn *ran away*, Gen. 39, 12; *p. of* æt-irnan.

æt-bær *bore, produced*, Cd. 202; Th. 249, 31; Dan. 538; *p. of* æt-beran.

æt-befōn, ic -befō; *subj.* ic, he -befō [æt, be, fōn] *To take to, attach;* deprehendere, capere, invenire:—Gif hwā befō ðæt him losod wæs, ceunne se ðe he hit ætbefō hwanon hit him cōme *if any one attach that which he had lost, let him with whom he attaches it declare whence it came to him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 22. v. be-fōn, æt-fōn.

æt-beón *To be at* or *present;* adesse:—Ætbeón ðē we biddaþ *adesse te deposcimus*, Hymn Surt. 14, 26.

æt-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron *To bear* or *carry to, bring forward, produce, bear away* or *forth;* afferre, proferre, efferre:—Hió Beówulfe medo-ful ætbær *she to Beowulf the mead-cup bore*, Beo. Th. 1253; B. 624. He wundor manig fōr men ætbær *he many a wonder produced before men*, Cd. 202; Th. 249, 31; Dan. 538. Hī hyne ætbǽron to brimes faroðe *they bore him away to the sea-shore*, Beo. Th. 55; B. 28; 4261; B. 2127: 5222; B. 2614. Ðæt [wǽpen] to beadu-lāce ætberan meahte *might bear forth that* [*weapon*] *to the game of war*, 3127; B. 1561.

æt-berstan, ic -berste, he -birsteþ, -byrst; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break out* or *loose, to escape, get away;* erumpere, evadere:—Ða ætbærst hiṁ sum man *evasit homo quidam*, Gen. 14, 13. Ða flf cyninga ætburston *fugerunt enim quinque reges*, Jos. 10, 16. Ðæt he ðanon ætberste *that he escape thence*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 25.

æt-bredan, he ætbryt; *p.* -brǽd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden, -breden; *v. a. To take away, withdraw, set at liberty, to enlarge, release, rescue;* tollere, eripere:—Se deófol ætbryt ðæt word *diabolus tollit verbum*, Lk. Bos. 8, 12. Ge ætbrudon ðæs ingehýdes cǽge *tulistis clavem scientiæ*, 11, 52. Ðæt ðe he hæfþ him biþ ætbroden *quod habet auferetur ab eo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 12: 21, 43: Ex. 22, 10. Ðe hys wealas him ætbrudon *quem abstulerant servi ejus*, Gen. 21, 25. DER. bredan.

æt-bredendlīc; *adj.* [æt-bredende, *part. of* ætbredan *to take away*]

Taking away; ablativus:—Æt̃bredendlīc is *ablativus:* mid ðam casu bīþ geswutelod swā hwæt swā we æt̃bredaþ ōðrum, oððe swā hwæt swā we underfōþ æt ōðrum, oððe hwanon we faraþ,—Fram ðisum menn ic underfēng feóh *ab hoc homine pecuniam accepi.* Fram ðisum lārēowe ic gehȳrde wīsdōm *ab hoc magistro audivi sapientiam.* Fram ðære byrig ic rād *ab illa civitate equitavi.* Fram cyninge [MS. kyninege] ic com *a rege veni,—ablative is* ablativus: *with this case is shewn whatsoever we take away from others, or whatsoever we receive from others, or whence we proceed:—From this man I received money. From this teacher I heard wisdom. I rode from that city. I came from the king,* Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 27–32.

æt-broden *Taken away;* ablatus:—Him bīþ æt̃broden *shall be taken away from him,* Mt. Bos. 13, 12: 21, 43; *pp. of* æt-bredan.

æt-bryidan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To take away;* auferre:—Ðæs ōðres sīþ ðe mon his orf æt-bryideþ *the oath of the other from whom the cattle is taken away,* L. O. 3; Th. i. 178, 16, = æt-bredan. DER. bryidan.

æt-byrst *he will escape;* evadet, Basil. 7; Norm. 5, 12; *fut. of* æt-berstan.

æt-clifian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To cleave to, adhere;* adhærere, Ps. Vos. 101, 6.

æt-dōn, ic æt-dō; *p.* -dide; *subj.* ic, ðū, he -dō; *pp.* -dōn, -dēn *To take away, deprive;* eripere:—Ðæt nān preósta ōðrum ne ætdō ēnig ðara þinga *that no priest deprive another of any of those things,* L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 246, 10.

ēte, an; *f. pl.* ētan; *g.* ētena *Oats;* avena sativa, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 5. v. āte.

æt-ēcan, -ȳcan; *p.* -ēcte; *v. trans.* [æt *to, at,* ēacan *to eke*] *To add to, increase;* addere, adjicere:—He ætēcte *addidit,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 33: Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 27.

æt-eglan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To inflict pain, torment, trouble, grieve;* molestum quid injicere:—Ne mæg him ēnig fācen feónd æteglan *any deceitful fiend may not inflict grief upon him,* Ps. Th. 88, 19.

æt-eom, -eart, -is, -ys [æt *at,* eom *am*] *I am present;* adsum:—Ðæt rīp æt-is [æt-ys, Jun.] *adest messis,* Mk. Bos. 4, 29. v. wesan *to be.*

æ-teorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fail, be wanting;* deficere:—Æteorode se heofonlīca mete *the heavenly food* [*manna*] *failed,* Jos. 5, 12.

æt-eówednis, e; *f. A revelation;* revelatio:—To æteówednisse cynna *ad revelationem gentium,* Lk. Rush. War. 2, 32.

æt-eówian, -eówigan; *p.* de, ede; *impert.* -eów; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To shew, display, manifest, declare;* ostendere, manifestare:—Æteów ðīnne andwlitan *ostende faciem tuam,* Ps. Th. 79, 4, 7; 84, 6. God æteówde me *Deus ostendit mihi,* Ps. Spl. 58, 11: Mt. Bos. 13, 26. He geseah drīge stōwe æteówde *he saw the dry places displayed,* Cd. 8; Th. 10, 31; Gen. 165. II. *v. intrans. To appear;* apparere, manifestari:—Æteówige drīgnis *appareat arida,* Gen. 1, 9. Æteów fōr Effr im *appare coram Effrem,* Ps. Th. 79, 2. v. eáwan.

æt-eówigendlīce; *adv. Evidently, demonstratively;* demonstrative,—æt-eówigende; *part. of* æt-eówian, -eówigan.

ētern *Venomous, poisonous;* venenosus:—Wið ælcum ēternum swile *for every venomous swelling,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24. v. ētren.

ēternes, -ness, e; *f. Venomousness, full of poison;* venenositas. v. ētern.

æt-ēwung, e; *f. A shewing, manifesting, epiphany;* manifestatio, Wrt. Voc. 16, 49.

æt-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted; *v. trans.* [æt, fæstan *to fasten*] *To fix, fasten, drive into, afflict with, inflict on;* impingere, infigere:—Hī mīne sāwle synne ætfæsten *they inflict sin on my soul,* Ps. Th. 142, 12. He him ætfæste ēce edwīt *opprobrium sempiternum dedit illis,* 77, 66. Bitere ætfæsted *bitterly afflicted,* 136, 8. Ne māgon we him lāþ ætfæstan *we cannot afflict him with pain,* Andr. Kmbl. 2694; An. 1349.

æt-fealh *adhæsit,* Ps. Th. 118, 25; *p. of* æt-felgan.

æt-feallan; *p.* -feól, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* -feallen *To fall away;* cadere:—Healf wēr ðǣr æt-fealþ *one half of the wer there falls away,* L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 21.

æt-fōgan; *p.* -feah; *v. trans. To seize;* apprehendere:—Me ætfeah fyrhtu helle *fear of hell seized me,* Ps. Th. 114, 3.

æt-fele *Adhesion;* adhæsio?—Mīn is ætfele mihtigum Drihtne *mihi autem adhærere Deo,* Ps. Th. 72, 23. v. æt-feolan.

æt-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen; *v. intrans. To cleave on, adhere, stick to;* adhærere:—Mīn sāwul flōre ætfealh *adhæsit pavimento anima mea,* Ps. Th. 118, 25: 118, 31: Beo. Th. 1941; B. 968: Ps. Spl. C. 62, 8.

æt-feng, es; *m. Attaching;* comprehensio:—Be yrfes ætfenge *of attaching cattle,* L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 9. DER. æt-fōn.

æt-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton. I. *to fight against, contend;* oppugnare:—Ætfeohtan mid frumgārum *to fight against the patriarchs,* Cd. 97; Th. 127, 25; Gen. 2116. II. *to feel earnestly, grope;* contendere, tentare circum:—Folmum ætfeohtan *with his hands to contend* or *grope,* Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 15; Vy. 18.

æt-feolan, -fiolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fēlon, -fēlon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To adhere, cleave* or *hang on, insist upon, stick to, continue;* insistere, adhærere:—Ætfeole mīn tunge fæste gōmum *adhæsit lingua mea faucibus meis,* Ps. Th. 136, 5. Is ætfeolen eác mīn bān flǣsce mīnum *adhæserunt ossa mea carni meæ,* Ps. Th. 101, 4. Ætfēlon [MS. ætfelun] *vel* ætclofodon [MS. -fodun] *adhæserunt,* Ps. Surt. 101, 6. Me sōþlīce ætfeolan Gode gōd is *mihi autem adhærere Deo bonum est,* 72, 28. Ætfeolan wæccum and gebēdum *to continue in watchings and prayers,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 2. DER. felan, feolan.

æt-ferian; *p.* ede; *v. trans. To carry out, take away, bear away;* auferre:—Ic ðæt hilt feóndum ætferede *I bore the hilt away from the foes,* Beo. Th. 3342; B. 1669.

æt-fiolan *to stick to, continue;* adhærere. v. æt-feolan.

æt-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen [æt, fleón *to flee*] *To flee away, escape by flight, eschew;* aufugere:—Ic āna ætfleáh *I alone escaped,* Job Thw. 165, 30. Nān þing ætfleón ne mihte *nothing might remain,* Jos. 10, 35: L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 7.

æt-flōwan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flōwen; *v. intrans. To flow to* or *together, to increase;* affluere:—Gyf wēlan ætflōwon *si divitiæ affluant,* Ps. Spl. 61, 10.

æt-fōn [æt *to,* fōn *to seize*] *To claim, lay claim, attack;* deprehendere, capere:—Gif se ǣgend hit eft ætfō *if the owner afterwards lay claim to it,* L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8: 16; Th. i. 34, 6: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8.

æt-foran; *prep. dat.* [æt *at,* foran *fore*] *Close before, close by, before, at;* ante, pro, coram:—Ætforan eágan ðīne *ante oculos tuos,* Ps. Spl. 5, 5: 13, 7: Byrht. Th. 132, 14; By. 16. Sæt ætforan ðam dōmsetle *sedit pro tribunali,* Jn. Bos. 19, 13.

æt-foran-weall, es; *m. The outer wall, out-works, a bulwark before a castle;* antemurale. v. weall; *m.*

æt-fyligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To adhere to, stick to;* adhærere:—Ne ætfyligeþ ðē āhwǣr fācn ne unriht *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis,* Ps. Th. 93, 19.

æt-gædere; *adv.* [æt, gædrian = gadrian *to gather*] *Together;* una, simul:—Twā beóþ ætgædere grīndende, Lk. Bos. 17, 35; *twoye* [wymmen] *schulen be gryndinge to gidere,* Wyc. Hīs mǣgþe bīþ ætgædere *his kindred is together,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 320; Met. 20, 160. Gāras stōdon samod ætgædere *the javelins stood altogether,* Beo. Th. 664; B. 329. Blōd and wæter bū tō ætgædre *blood and water both together,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 5; Jul. 292. Bismærede ungket [= uncit] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together,* Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. DER. gædere.

æt-gār, es; *m.* [æt, gār *a spear*] *A short spear* or *javelin, a kind of dart* or *other weapon to cast at the enemy;* framea, Cot. 188: 86. [*O. Frs.* etgēr: *M. H. Ger.* azigēr: *O. H. Ger.* azkēr: *O. Nrs.* atgeirr.]

æt-gebicgan; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht [æt, gebycgan *to buy*] *To buy for himself;* emere:—He hī æft æt ðam ǣgende sīnne willan æt-gebicge *let him afterwards buy her at her owner's will,* L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4.

æt-gebrengan; *p.* -gebrohte; *pp.* -gebroht; *v. trans. To bring* or *lead to;* adducere:—He ætgebrenge, ðe him sealde *let him bring the person who sold it him,* L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8.

æt-genīman; *p.* -genam, *pl.* -genāmon; *pp.* -genumen *To take away by force, to pluck out, withdraw, deliver, rescue;* eripere, Cot. 77.

æt-giefa, -geofa, an; *m.* [æt *food,* gifa *a giver*] *A food-giver, feeder;* cibi dator:—Ōþ ðæt se fugel his ætgiefan eáþmōd weorþeþ *till that the bird becomes obedient to his feeder,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 26; Vy. 91: 90 b; Th. 339, 22; Gn. Ex. 98.

æt-gifan; *p.* -geaf, -gaf, *pl.* -geáfon, -gēfon; *pp.* -gifen [æt *to,* gifan] *To give to, render, afford;* tribuere, afferre:—Ic him līf-wraðe lytle meahte ætgifan æt gūðe *I could render to him little life-protection in the conflict,* Beo. Th. 5748; B. 2878.

æt-gongan [æt *at,* gangan *to go*] *To go to, approach;* accedere:—Hēt hie of ðam līge neár ætgongan *he bade them from the flame to approach nearer,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 1; As. 183.

æt-grāpe; *adj. Grasping at, seizing;* prehendens:—Ðēr him aglǣca ætgrāpe wearþ *where the miserable being seized him,* Beo. Th. 2542; B. 1269.

æt-habban; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed *To retain, detain, withhold;* retinere, detinere, Scint. 10. DER. habban.

ēðan *To overflow, deluge, lay waste:*—Cwæþ ðæt he wolde eall ā ēðan ðæt on eorþan wæs *said that he would for ever lay waste all that was on the earth,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 24; Gen. 1280. v. ēðan.

æðel- *noble;* nobilis:—v. the compounds æðel-boren, -borennes, -cund, *etc. from* æðele *noble.*

ēðel, es; *m. A native country, country, land;* patria, terra:—In ðeosum ēðele *in this country,* Cd. 215; Th. 271, 21; Sat. 108. On ēðelum, *d. pl.* Menol. Fox 236; Men. 119. v. ēðel.

Æðelbald, es; *m.* [æðele, bald *bold, brave*] *Æthelbald; Æthelbaldus; the eldest son of Æthelwulf. Æthelbald, the eldest brother of Alfred, was king of Wessex for five years, from* A. D. 855–860:—A. D. 855, ðā fēngon Æðelwulfes ii suna to rīce; Æðelbald to Westseaxna rīce, and Æðelbryht to Cantwara rīce *then,* A. D. 855, *Æthelwulf's two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Æthelbald to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of Kent,* Chr. 855; Th. 129, 16–19, col. 1.

A. D. 860, hēr, Æðelbald cyning forþfērde *here*, A. D. 860, *king Æthelbald died*, Chr. 860; Erl. 71, 3.

æðel-boren; *part. Noble-born, free-born, noble;* natu nobilis, nobili genere natus, nobilis:—Sum æðelboren man *homo quidam nobilis*, Lk. Bos. 19, 12. Æðelborene cild *vel* freóbearn *liberi*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Wrt. Voc. 51, 67: Apol. Th. 19, 21. v. beran.

æðel-borennes, -ness, e; *f. Nobleness of birth;* nobilitas:—Ic ðīne æðelborennesse geseó *I see the nobleness of thy birth*, Apol. Th. 15, 18.

Æðelbryht, -berht, -briht, es; *m.* [æðele, bryht *bright, excellent.* v. beorht]. 1. *Ethelbert king of Kent, for fifty-six years, from* A. D. 560–616. Ethelbert was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine: v. Augustinus:—A. D. 560 [MS. 565], hēr, fēng Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelbriht] to Cantwara rīce *here*, A. D. 560, *Ethelbert succeeded to the kingdom of Kent*, Chr. 565; Erl. 17, 18. Đā wæs ymb syx hund wintra and syxtyne winter fram Drihtnes mennyscnesse, ðæt wæs ymb ān and twentig wintra ðæs ðe Agustinus, mid his geferum, to lēranne on Angel þeóde sended wæs, ðæt Æðelbryht Cantwara cyning æfter ðam hwīlendlīcan rīce ðæt he six and fīftig wintra wundorlīce hæfde, and ðā to ðam heofonlīcan rīce mid gefeán astāh *anno ab incarnatione Dominica sexcentesimo decimo sexto, qui est annus vicesimus primus, ex quo Augustinus cum sociis ad prædicandum genti Anglorum missus est, Æthelbryhtus* [*Æthelberht*] *rex Cantuariorum, post regnum temporale, quod quinquaginta et sex annis gloriosissime tenuerat, æterna cælestis regni gaudia subiit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 5–9. Hēr forþfērde Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelberht] Cantware cining, se rīxade lvi wintra *here*, A. D. 616, *Ethelbert king of the Kentish people died, who reigned fifty-six years*, Chr. 616; Erl. 21, 37. 2. Æðelbryht, es; *m. Ethelbert the second;* Æthelbryhtus, *the second son of Æthelwulf. This Ethelbert, after the lapse of* 239 *years from the death of Ethelbert the first in* 616, *became king of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, for five years, from* 855 *to* 860; *he succeeded to Wessex on his brother's death, in* 860, *and reigned five years more over these five counties, from* 860 *to* 865; *he was therefore king for ten years, from* A. D. 855–865:—A. D. 855, ðā fēngon Æðelwulfes ii suna to rīce; Æðelbald to Westseaxna rīce; and Æðelbryht to Cantwara rīce, and to Ēástseaxena rīce, and to Sūþrigean, and to Sūþseaxena rīce *then*, A. D. 855, *Æthelwulf's two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Æthelbald to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of Kent, and to the kingdom of the East Saxons, and to Surrey, and to the kingdom of the South Saxons*, Chr. 855; Th. 129, 16–22, col. 1. A. D. 860, hēr, Æðelbald cyning forþfērde, and fēng Æðelbryht to eallum ðam rīce hiś brōðor, and se Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelbriht] rīcsode v geár *here*, A. D. 860, *king Æthelbald died, and Ethelbert succeeded to all the kingdom* [*Wessex*] *of his brother, and Ethelbert reigned five years*, Chr. 860; Erl. 71, 3–10.

æðel-eard; *adj. Of noble kind* or *origin, noble;* nobilis originis:—Æðelcunde mægþ *the noble woman*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 18; Hö. 1.

æðel-eardnes, -ness, e; *f. Nobleness, nobility;* nobilitas:—Mid micelre æðelcundnesse *with great nobleness*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 31.

æðel-cyning, es; *m. The noble king*, used for *Christ;* rex nobilis, Christus:—Cristes onsȳn, æðelcyninges wlite *Christ's countenance, the noble king's aspect*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 27; Cri. 907. Æðelcyninges rōd *the cross of the noble king*, Elen. Kmbl. 437; El. 219: Andr. Kmbl. 3354; An. 1681.

æðel-duguþ, e; *f. A noble attendance;* comitatus nobilis:—Hine ymbūtan æðelduguþ, eádig engla gedryht *around him a noble attendance, a blessed train of angels*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 36; Cri. 1012.

æðele, eðele; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -ast, -est, -ust; *adj.* I. *noble, eminent, not only in blood or by descent, but in mind, excellent, famous, singular;* nobilis, generosus, præstabilis, egregius, excellens:—Se eorl wæs æðele *the earl was noble*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 5; Gen. 1182. He sægde Habrahame, æðeles geþingu *he told to Abraham the promises of the noble*, Andr. Kmbl. 1512; An. 757. Æðelan cynnes *of noble race*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 6; Exod. 227. Æðelre gebyrde *of noble birth*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. Æðelum cempan *to the noble champion*, Andr. Kmbl. 460; An. 230. Ðære æðelan [cwēne] *to the noble lady*, Elen. Kmbl. 1085; El. 545. Wuldriaþ æðelne ordfruman *they glorify the noble origin*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 17; Cri. 402. Æðelum stencum *with sweet odours*, 64 a; Th. 237, 7; Ph. 586: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 24; Gen. 1533. Ðone æðelan Albanum *Albanum egregium*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. He wæs on his mōde æðelra ðonne on woruld gebyrdum *he was in his mind more noble than in worldly birth*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 26. Of ðam æðelestan cynne *of the most noble race*, 3, 19; S. 547, 25. Æðelast tungla *the noblest of stars*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 6; Ph. 93: Ps. Th. 84, 10. Æðelust bearna *the noblest of heroes*, Elen. Kmbl. 950; El. 476. II. *noble, vigorous, young;* nobilis, novellus:—Ðīne bearn swā elebeámas æðele weaxen *thy children grow like young olive-trees;* sicut novellæ olivarum, Ps. Th. 127, 4: 143, 14. Swā swā æðele plantunga *sicut novellæ plantationes*, Ps. Spl. 143, 14. [*O. Sax.* edili: *O. Frs.* ethel, edel: *Dut. Ger.* edel: *M. H. Ger.* edele: *O. H. Ger.* edili: *Dan. Swed.* ädel: *O. Nrs.* aðal, *n. natura, ingenium.*] DER. emn-æðele, ge-, on-, un-.

Æðelflǽd, e; *f.* [æðele, flǽd] *Æthelfled;* Æthelfleda. The eldest and most intellectual daughter of king Alfred the Great, and sister of king Edward the Elder. She married Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman, who was made viceroy of Mercia by king Alfred. He died in A. D. 912, Chr. Erl. 100, 30, and his widow Æthelfled governed Mercia most efficiently for about ten years:—Hēr com Æðelflǽd, Myrcna hlǽfdige, on ðone hālgan ēfen Inuentione Sanctæ Crucis, to Scergeate, and ðǽr ða burh getimbrede; and, ðæs ilcan geáres, ða æt Bricge *here*, A. D. 912, *Æthelfled, the lady of the Mercians, came to Scergeat* [*Sarrat?*] *on the holy eve of the Inventio Sanctæ Crucis* [*May third*], *and there built the burgh; and in the same year, that at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 912; Th. 187, 5–10, col. 1: Chr. 913; Th. 186, 11–37, col. 2: Chr. 917; Th. 190, 37, col. 2–192, 1, col. 2: Chr. 918; Th. 192, 7, col. 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899, 138, 5–11: 138, 29–32. Æthelfled died at Tamworth in A. D. 922. Đā on ðæm setle Eádweard cyng ðǽr sæt [æt Steanforde], ðā gefōr Æðelflǽd his swystar æt Tameworþige, xii nihtum ǽr middum sumera. Đā gerād he ða burg æt Tameworþige; and him cierde to eall se þeódscype on Myrcna lande, ðe Æðelflǽde ǽr underþeóded wæs *then, while king Edward was tarrying there* [*at Stamford*], *Æthelfled his sister died at Tamworth, twelve nights before midsummer. Then rode he to the borough of Tamworth; and all the population in Mercia turned to him, which before was subject to Æthelfled*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22–26.

æðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To ennoble, improve;* nobilitare. DER. ge-æðelian, un-.

æðel-līc; *adj.* [æðele *noble*, līc *like*] *Noble, excellent;* egregius:—Æðellīc onginn *a noble beginning*, Andr. Kmbl. 1775; An. 890. Stenc æðellīcra eallum eorþan frætwum [MS. frætwa] *a nobler odour than all earth's ornaments*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 19; Pa. 48.

ēðe-līc; *adj.* [ēðe = eáðe *easy*; *adj.* līc *like*] *Easy;* facilis:—Gif ðū ne wilt us geþafian in swā ēðellīcum þinge *si non vis assentire nobis in tam facili causa*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 26. v. eáðellīc.

æðel-līce; *adv. Nobly, elegantly;* nobiliter, insigniter, Cot. 77. v. æðel-līce.

æðeling, es; *m.* [æðele, -ing *son of, originating from*]. I. *the son of a king, one of royal blood, a nobleman, used also in poetry for the king, God, and Christ;* regia suboles, vir nobilis:—Se iunga æðeling *regius juvenis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 27: 3, 21; S. 550, 40: 2, 14; S. 517, 22. Æðelinges bearn *the prince's child*, Beo. Th. 1780; B. 888. Be sumum Rōmāniscum æðelinge *by a certain Roman nobleman*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 19. Crist Nergende ! wuldres Æðeling ! *Saviour Christ ! Prince of Glory !* Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 26; Cri. 158. Đā se Æðeling cwom in Betlem *when the Prince came in Bethlehem*, 14 a; Th. 28, 18; Cri. 448. Æðelstān cyning and his brōðor eác, Eádmund æðeling *king Æthelstan and his brother also, Edmund the noble*, Chr. 938; Th. 200, 33; Æðelst. 3. Ēce is se æðeling *the creator* [*atheling*] *is eternal*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 12; Ph. 319: 119 b; Th. 459, 21; Hö. 3. Stōd æfter mandrihtne eard and ēðel, æfter ðam æðelinge [*his*] *land and dwelling-place stood after* [*waiting for*] *the man-lord, the chieftain*, 207; Th. 256, 10; Dan. 638. II. *man generally, in pl. men, people, used in a good and noble sense, as a derivative of* æðele *noble;* homo, homines:—Ðæs æðelinges ellen dohte *the man's courage was good*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 4; Gen. 1288. Ða nū æðelingas, ealle eorþ-būend, Ebrēi hātaþ *which people now, all dwellers upon earth, call Hebrews*, 79; Th. 99, 17; Gen. 1647. Hēht him ceósan æðelingas *he commanded him to choose men*, 90; Th. 112, 9; Gen. 1868: 58; Th. 70, 31; Gen. 1161. DER. sib-.

Æðelinga īgland, es, e; *f. The island of nobles, Athelney;* nobilium insula:—Æt Æðelinga īgge *apud nobilium insulam*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 42, col. 2. Wið . . . , Th. 148, 31, col. 2: Chr. 879; Th. 148, 30, col. 3.

æðel-līc; *adj. Noble;* nobilis, Andr. Kmbl. 1775; An. 890. v. æðel-īc, æðele.

æðel-līce, æðel-īce; *adv. Nobly;* nobiliter:—Wæs se wer on hālgum gewritum æðellīce gelǽred *vir erat sacris litteris nobiliter instructus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 17: 4, 26; S. 603, 9: 2, 1; S. 501, 8.

æðel-nes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Nobility;* nobilitas, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 7: Ps. Th. 118, 142, [MS. æðeles.]

æðelo; *indecl. in sing*; *pl. nom. acc.* æðelu, æðelo; *gen.* æðela; *dat.* æðelum; *n. Nobility, pre-eminence, origin, family, race, nature, talents, genius;* nobilitas, principatus, origo, natales, prosapia, natura, indoles, ingenium:—Ic lǽre ðæt ðū fægenige ōðerra manna gōdes and heora æðelo *I advise that thou rejoice in other men's good and their nobility*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 31. His æðelo biþ on ðam mōde *his nobility is in the mind*, 30, 1; Fox 110, 1. Ryht æðelo biþ on ðam mōde, næs on ðam flǽsce *true nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Him frumbearnes riht freóbrōðor ōþþah, eád and æðelo *his own brother had withdrawn from him his wealth and pre-eminence*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 15; Exod. 339. Ealdaþ eorþan blǽd æðela gehwylcre *earth's produce of every nature grows old*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 28; Gū. 14. Hwæt his æðelu sīen *which his origin is*, 69 b; Th. 259, 23; Jul. 286. Sindon him æðelum ōðere twegen beornas geborene brōðorsibbum *to him in his family are two other men born in brotherly relationship*, Andr. Kmbl. 1377; An. 689. Þurh ðīne wordlǽce æðelum ēcne *through thy discourse great with talents*, 1271; An. 636. He eówer æðelu can *he*

knows your nobility, Beo. Th. 790; B. 392: 3745; B. 1870. DER. fæder-æðelo, riht-.

Æðelrēd, Æðelrēd, Æðerēd, es; *m.* [æðele *noble*, rēd *counsel*] *Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman, the viceroy* or *governor of the Mercians*; Æthelrēd, Æthelrēdus. He married Æthelfled, the eldest and most intellectual daughter of king Alfred the Great. He styles himself *subregulus* in subscribing his name to a charter of king Alfred, A. D. 889,—Ego Æthelrēd, subregulus et patricius Merciorum, hanc donationem signo crucis subscripsi, Th. Diplm. 136, 21. His wife simply writes,—Ego Æthelflēd consensi, Th. Diplm. 136, 23. Rīxiendum ussum Dryhtene ðæm Hǽlendan Crist. Æfter ðon ðe agān wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hund nigontig efter his acennednesse, and ðý feówerteóðan gebonngére [v. geban II], ðā ðý gēre gebeón [*p. of* gebannan] Æðelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleaweceastre, biscopas, and aldermen, and alle his duguþe; and ðæt dyde be Ælfrēdes cyninges gewitnesse and leáfe *under the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ. When* 896 *winters were passed after his birth, and in the fourth indiction year, then in that year Æthelred alderman assembled all the witan of the Mercians together at Gloucester, bishops, and aldermen, and all his nobility; and did that with the knowledge and leave of king Alfred*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 4-16. Æthelred died in A. D. 912. Hēr gefōr Æðelrēd, ealdorman on Myrcum *here*, A. D. 912, *died Æthelred, alderman of the Mercians*, Chr. 912; Erl. 101, 46. *His widow, Æthelfled, governed Mercia about ten years, with great vigour and success, under her brother, king Edward the Elder*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22-26. v. **Æðelflēd.**

Æðelrēd, Æðerēd, es; *m.* [æðele, rēd = rēd *counsel*]. 1. *Æthelred, third son of Æthelwulf, and brother of Alfred the Great. Æthelred was king of Wessex for five years*, A. D. 866-871; Æthelred, Æthelrēdus:—Hēr fēng Æðelrēd to West Seaxna rīce *here*, A. D. 866, *Æthelred succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons*, Chr. 866; Erl. 73, 1. Æfter Eástron gefōr Æðelrēd [MS. Æðerēd] cining; and he rīcsode [MS. rīxade] v geár *after Easter* [A. D. 871] *king Æthelred died; and he reigned five years*, 871; Erl. 77, 1. 2. **Æðelrēd** *Æthelred Atheling, the second son of Edgar. Æthelred was king of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, for thirty-eight years*, A. D. 978-1016:—Hēr, Æðelrēd æðeling fēng to ðam rīce *here* [A. D. 978] *Æthelred Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 978; Th. 232, 3, col. 1. A. D. 1016, Ðā gelamp hit ðæt se cyning Æðelrēd forþfērde *then*, A. D. 1016, *it happened that king Æthelred died*, 1016; Erl. 155, 15. 3. **Æðelrēd, Æðerēd** *Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 11: Chr. 912; Erl. 101, 46. v. **Æðelrēd.**

Æðelstān, es; *m.* [æðele, stān *stone*] *Athelstan, the eldest son of Edward the Elder. Athelstan, who gained a complete victory over the Anglo-Danes in the battle of Brunanburh, in* A. D. 937, *was king of Wessex fourteen years and ten weeks, from* A. D. 925-940:—A. D. 925, hēr, Eádweard cyning [MS. cing] forþfērde and Æðelstān his sunu fēng to rīce *here*, A. D. 925, *king Edward died, and Athelstan his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 925; Erl. 110, 19. A. D. 940, hēr, Æðelstān cyning forþfērde, and Eádmund Æðeling fēng to rīce, and Æðelstān cyning rīcsode xiv geár, and teon wucan *here*, A. D. 940, *king Athelstan died, and Edmund Atheling succeeded to the kingdom, and king Athelstan reigned fourteen years and ten weeks*, Chr. 940; Th. 209, 13-23, col. 1.

æðel-stenc, es; *m. A noble odour*; odor nobilis, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 10; Ph. 195.

æðel-tungol, es; *m. A noble star*; sidus nobile, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 5; Ph. 290: 52 a; Th. 181, 4; Gū. 1288.

Æðel-wulf, es; *m.* [æðele *noble*, wulf *a wolf*] *Æthelwulf*; Æthelwulfus; *eldest son of Egbert and father of Alfred the Great. Æthelwulf was king of Wessex, from* A. D. 837 (v. Ecg-bryht) -855:—A. D. 837 [MS. 836], hēr, Ecgbryht cyning forþfērde, and fēng Æðelwulf his sunu to Westseaxna rīce *here*, A. D. 837, *king Ecgbryht died, and Æthelwulf his son succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons*, Chr. 836; Th. 117, 34, col. 1. A. D. 855, hēr, Æðelwulf cyning gefōr *here*, A. D. 855, *king Æthelwulf died*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 24.

Æðerēd, es; *m. The name of a king and a Mercian nobleman*, Chr. 867; Th. 130, 22, cols. 1, 2, 3; Th. 131, 22, cols. 1, 3: Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 30. v. **Æðelrēd 1, Æðelrēd.**

æt-hīde, æt-hȳde *Put out of the hide, skinned, bowelled*; excoriatus, Got. 42.

æt-hindan; *adv. At the back, behind, after*; a tergo, pone, post:—Se cyning fērde him æthindan *the king went after them*, Chr. 1016; Th. i. 282, 17.

æt-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen; *v. intrans. To leap out, to flee, escape, get away*; aufugere, evadere:—Ðēh þrǽla hwylc hlāforde æthleápe *a domino suo servus si quis aufugerit*, Lupi Serm. 1, 13; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 4.

æt-hlȳp, es; *m.* [æt *to*, hlȳp *a leap*] *An assault*; aggressus, assultus:—For ðan æthlȳpe *for the assault*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 22. v. **é-hlȳp.**

ÆÐM, ēðm, es; *m. A vapour, breath, a hole to breathe through, a smell*; halitus, spiritus, vapor:—Hreðer ēðme weóll *his breast heaved with breathing*, Beo. Th. 5180; B. 2593. Hū sīð se swarta ēðm seó *how vast the black vapour may be*, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 4; Sat. 704. [*Plat.* ēdem, ēm, *m: O. Sax.* ēdom, *m: O. Frs.* ethma, ēdema, ēm, *m: Dut.* ādem, *m: Ger.* athem, odem, *m: M. H. Ger.* ātem, *m: O. H. Ger.* ātam, ātum, *m. spiritus*, ἀτμός *vapor: Sansk.* ātman *breath, soul.*] v. brāþ.

ēðmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ēðm *vapour*] *To raise vapour, boil, to be heated, to be greatly moved*; exæstuare, Scint. 30.

æt-hredan *to deliver*; eripere:—Ic æthrede oððe ahredde *eripio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 63.

æt-hreppian, Ettm. æt-hræppian, Som; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rap at, to knock, dash about*; impingere. v. hrepian.

æt-hrīnan; *p.* -hrān, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch, take, move*; tangere, apprehendere, movere:—Ðæt ic æt-hrīne ðīn *ut tangam te*, Gen. 27, 21. He æt-hrān hyre hand *tetigit manum ejus*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. Se uncléna gāst hine æt-hrīnþ *spiritus apprehendit eum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 39. Nellaþ hīg ðā mid heora fingre æt-hrīnan *digito autem suo nolunt ea movere*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4.

æ-þrȳt; *adj. Troublesome, tedious*; molestus, Equin. vern. 38.

æ-þrȳtnes, -ness, e; *f. Trouble*; molestia, Lye. v. a-þrotennes.

æt-hwā; *pron. Each*; quisque:—Se is æt-hwām freónd *which is to each a friend*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 22; Pa. 15.

æt-hwæga, æt-hwega, æt-hwegu *Somewhat, about, in some measure, a little*; aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquatenus, R. Ben. interl. 73. Scīres wīnes drince æt-hwæga *let him drink somewhat of pure wine*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 5. Æt-hwega yfel wǽte biþ gegoten on ðæt lim *whatever evil humour is secreted on the limb*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 28. v. hwæt-hwæga *in* hwæt, hwega.

æt-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen [æt, hweorfan *to turn*] *To turn, return*; accedere, reverti:—Hwīlum on beorh æt-hwearf *sometimes he turned to the mount*, Beo. Th. 4587; B. 2299.

æt-hwōn; *adv. Almost*; pæne, fere. v. hwōn.

æt-hȳde *Put out of the hide, skinned*; excoriatus. v. æt-hīde.

æt-irnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen; *v. intrans. To run away*; egredi:—Ðā ætarn he ūt *et egressus est foras*, Gen. 39, 12. v. yrnan.

æt-is *is present*; adest, Mk. Bos. 4, 29; *3rd pres. of* æt-eom.

æt-īwedness, e; *f. A shewing, manifestation*; ostensio:—Wæs on wēstenum ōþ ðone dæg hys ætīwednessum on Israhel *erat in desertis usque in diem ostensionis suæ ad Israel*, Lk. Bos. 1, 80. v. æt-ȳwnys.

æt-lǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead out, drive away*; abigere:—Ðæt ðū ætlǽddest me mīne dōhtra *ut clam me abigeres filias meas*, Gen. 31, 26.

æt-lætness, e; *f. Desolation, destruction*; desolatio, Somn. 323.

æt-licgan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen *To lie still* or *idle*; inutilem jacere:—Ðæt Godes feoh ne ætlicge *ne Dei pecunia jaceat*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 27.

æt-lūtian [lūtan *to lurk*] *To lie hid*; latere, Jud. 4, 18.

Ætne, es; *m. Etna*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20: 16, 1; Fox 50, 5. v. Etna.

æt-nīman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen *To take from, to take away*; demere, adimere:—Ne wolde him beorht fæder bearn ætnīman *the glorious father would not take the child away from him*, Cd. 162; Th. 204, 5; Exod. 414.

æt-nȳhstan; *adv. At last*; tandem, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 26. v. nȳhst.

ætol, ætol-man, ætul-man *A glutton*; edax. v. etol.

ēton *ate*, Mt. Bos. 13, 4; *p. of* etan.

ētor *Poison*; venenum. v. ātor-cyn, ātor.

ētor-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The poison-kind*; veneni genus:—Ætorcyn gewurdon onwæcned *the poison-kinds arose*, Salm. Kmbl. 437; Sal. 219. v. ātor, *etc.*

ētren, ættren, ætern, ættern; *adj. Poisonous*; venenosus:—Ættren wæs ellorgæst *the strange guest was poisonous*, Beo. Th. 3238; B. 1617. Me of bōsme fareþ ētren onga *from my bosom comes a poisonous sting*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 18; Rä. 24, 4: Ps. Th. 139, 3. Him æt heortan stōd ēttrene ord [*sc.* gāres] *the poisonous point* [*of the spear*] *stood in his heart*, Byrht. Th. 136, 4; By. 146: Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20: L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24.

ētren-mōd; *adj. Venom-minded*; malitiosus:—Ætrenmōd mon *a venom-minded man*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 26; Gn. Ex. 163.

ētrian, ættrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [ātor = ātor *poison*] *To poison, envenom*; venenare:—For ætredum gescotum *from poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38; MS. C.

æt-rihte; *adv.* [æt *at*, rihte *rightly, justly, well*] *Rightly* or *justly at, near, at hand, almost*; pæne, haud multum abest quin:—Ætrihte wæs gūþ getwǽfed, nymþe mec God scylde *the contest had almost been finished, had not God shielded me*, Beo. Th. 3319; B. 1657. Wæs him endedōgor ætryhte *his final day was near*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 12; Gū. 1125: 47 a; Th. 162, 4; Gū. 970.

æt-rihtost; *adv. By and by, presently*; mox. v. æt-rihte; *adv.*

æt-ryhte *Nearly, almost*; pæne, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 4; Gū. 970: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 12; Gū. 1125. v. æt-rihte.

æt-sacan; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen; *v. a. n.* [æt, sacan *to charge, accuse*] *To deny, disown, abjure*; negare, detestari, abjurare:—Ða ætsacaþ ðæs ārȳstes *qui negant esse resurrectionem*, Lk. Bos. 20, 27: L. Ath. i. 4;

Th. i. 202, 2: i. 6; Th. i. 292, 12, 13. Đā ætsōc he *at ille negavit*, Mk. Bos. 14, 68: Lk. Bos. 22, 57. Đā ætsōc he and swerede *tunc cœpit detestari et jurare*, Mt. Bos. 26, 74. Đā ongan he ætsacan and swerian *ille autem cœpit anathematizare et jurare*, Mk. Bos. 14, 71. v. sacan.

æt-sæcst *shalt deny; fut. of* æt-sacan:—Þrīwa ðū me ætsæcst *ter me negabis*, Mk. Bos. 14, 72: Lk. Bos. 22, 34, 61. v. sacan.

æt-samne; *adv. In a sum, together*:—Begen æt-samne *both together*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 18, col. 1; Ælfelst. 58. Ealle ætsamne *all together*, Ps. Th. 148, 12. v. æt-somne.

æt-sceōfan *To shove away*; removere, Leo 239. v. scūfan.

æt-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten; *wintrans. To sit by, to remain, stay, wait*; adsidere:—Đā ætsæton ða Centiscan ðær bæftan *then the Kentish men remained there behind*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 31, col. 1.

æt-slīdan; *p.* -slād, *pl.* -slidon; *pp.* -sliden [æt *from, away*; v. æt I. 2: slīdan *labi*] *To slip* or *slide away*; labi, elabi:—Ic ætslīde *labor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 43: 35; Som. 38, 10. Đæt hira fōt ætslīde *ut labatur pes eorum*, Deut. 32, 35.

æt-somne, æt-samne; *adv. In a sum, at once, together*; una, simul, pariter:—Eardiaþ ætsomne *habitant simul*, Deut. 25, 5. Ic gongan gefrægn gingran ætsomne *I have understood that the disciples went together*, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 2; Sat. 526. Wēr is ætsomne Godes and monna *a covenant is together of God and men*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 29; Cri. 583. Blōd and wæter būtū ætsomne ūt bicwōman *blood and water both together came out*, 24 a; Th. 68, 34; Cri. 1113. Tyne ætsomne *ten together*, Beo. Th. 5687; B. 2847. Ealle ætsomne *omnes pariter*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 38: Ps. Th. 87, 17. v. somne.

æt-speornan, -spornan, ðū -spyrnst, he -spyrnþ; *p.* -spearn, *pl.* -spurnon; *pp.* -spornen; *v. trans. To stumble, spurn at, dash* or *trip against, mistake*; cæspitare, offendere ad aliquid, impingere:—He ætspyrnþ *he stumbleth*; offendit, Jn. Bos. 11, 9, 10. Þe-læs ðe ðīn fōt æt stāne ætsporne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 6. Þe-læs ðū ætspurne [Lamb. ætsporne] æt stāne fōt ðīnne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12. Ætspornen [MS. ætspurnan] ic wæs *offensus fui*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 10.

æt-springan, -sprincan; *p.* -sprang, -sprang, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen; *v. intrans. To spring out*; prosilire:—Blōd ætspranc *the blood sprang out*, Beo. Th. 2247; B. 1181.

æt-springnes, -ness, e; *f. A springing out, falling off, despondency*; defectio, defectio animi, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 53.

æt-spurne *offendas*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12; *subj. p. of* æt-speornan, *q. v.*

æt-spyrning *An offence, a stumbling, stumbling-block*; offensio, scandalum. DER. speornan.

ætst *shalt eat*; comedes:—Đū ætst *thou shalt eat*, Gen. 3, 17; *for* ytst, Gen. 3, 18. DER. etan *to eat*.

æt-standan; ic -stande, ðū -standest, -stentst, he -standeþ, -stent, -stynt, *pl.* -standaþ; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen. I. *v. intrans. To stand, stand still, stop, stand near, rest, stay, stand up*; stare, adstare, restāre, requiescere:—Īren on wealle ætstōd *the iron stood in the wall*, Beo. Th. 1787; B. 891. Đā ætstōd se Hælend *then Jesus stood still*, Mk. Bos. 10, 49. Ætstōd flæs blōdes ryne *stetit fluxus sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 44. Đā ætstōd se arc *requievit arca*, Gen. 8, 4: Ps. Th. 106, 24: Lk. Bos. 7, 14. Ætstōdon cyningas [Ps. Th. 2, 2, arisaþ] *kings stood up*; adstiterunt reges, Ps. Spl. 2, 2: 5, 4. Ic ætstande *resto*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 62: Ælfc. T. 37, 6: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. II. *v. trans. To stop*; obturere, claudere:—Gif se mīcgða ætstanden sy *if the water be stopped*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5. Hī habbaþ ætstandene ēdran *they have stopped veins*, 4, 4; Lchdm. i. 90, 11.

æt-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step forth, approach*; accedere:—He forþ ætstōp *he stepped forth*, Beo. Th. 1495; B. 745.

æt-steal, -steall, -stæl, es; *m*: *pl. nom. acc.* -stalas [*at a place, a fixed place*] *Station, camp station*; sedes, statio:—Æt ðam ætstealle *at the camp station*, Wald. 37; Vald. I, 21. Æt-stælle *at the place*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 26; Gū. 150. v. stæl.

æt-stent *shall stand*; consistet:—Seó eá ætstent on hire ryne *the river shall stand in its course*, Jos. 3, 13; *fut. of* æt-standan, *q. v.*

æt-stillan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To still*; componere:—Sió cwacung sōna biþ ætstilled *the quaking will soon be stilled*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 11.

æt-swerian; *p.* -swōr; *pp.* -sworen *To forswear, deny with an oath*; abjurare, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 11, note.

æt-swymman; *p.* -swamm, *pl.* -swummon; *pp.* -swummen *To swim out, swim*; enatare, Chr. 918; Ing. 132, 17, note *m*. v. æt; *prep.* 2.

ætten *should eat*, L. In. 42; Lambd. 8, 5; Wilk. 21, 24; *for* æten. v. etan *to eat*.

ætter, ættor, es; *n. Poison*; venenum. v. ættor.

ætter-berende; *part. Poison-bearing, poisonous, venomous*. v. ætterberende.

ætter-loppe, an; *f.* [ættor *poison*, loppe *a silk worm, spinner of a web*] *A spider*; aranea:—And a-ȳdlian oððe aswarcan oððe acwīnan oððe aswindan ðū dydest swā swā ætterloppan oððe ryngan sāwle his *et tabescere fecisti sicut aranearn animam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12; and thou madist his lijf to faile as an yreyne [*Lat.* aranea *a spider*], Wyc. v. ættor-loppe.

æt-þringan *To take away, deprive of*; eripere:—Ða ðē feorh ætþringan *who may deprive thee of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2742; An. 1373.

ættren, ættern; *adj. Poisonous*; venenosus, Beo. Th. 3238; B. 1617: Byrht. Th. 136, 4; By. 146: Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20. v. ætren.

ættrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To poison, envenom*; venenare, Pref. R. Conc. v. ætrian.

ættryn; *adj. Poisonous*; venenosus:—Ættrynne ord *the poisonous point*, Byrht. Th. 133, 8; By. 47. v. ætren.

æt-wæg *took away*, Beo. Th. 2401; B. 1198; *p. of* æt-wegan.

æt-wæsend, -wesend, -weosend [æt *at*, wesende *being*; *part. of* wesan *to be*] *At hand, approaching, hard by*; imminens, Cot. 107.

æt-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wægon; *pp.* -wegen *To take away*; auferre:—Hama ætwæg sigle *Hama took away the jewel*, Beo. Th. 2401; B. 1198. v. wegan.

æt-wēla, an; *m. Abundance of food, a feast*; copia cibi, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 8; Seel. 103.

æt-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [æt *from*, wenian *to wean*] *To deliver from, wean*; dissuescere, seducere, ablactare:—Đe hīg deōflum ætweneþ *who weaneth them from devils*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 13.

æt-wesan; *p.* ic, he -wæs, *pl.* -wǣron [æt *at*, wesan *to be*] *To be present*; adesse:—Wilferþ ætwæs, eác swylce ætwǣron ūre brōðru *Wilfrid adfuit, adfuerunt et fratres nostri*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 12. [*Goth.* atwisan.]

æt-windan; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden *To wind off, turn away, escape, flee away*; aufugere:—Ic ūna ætwand *effugi ego solus*, Job Thw. 165, 27; Grn. Iob 1, 16: Beo. Th. 289; B. 143. Ic lēte hīg ætwindan to wuda *dimitto eos avolare ad silvam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 3.

æt-wist, æd-wist, ed-wist, e; *f.* [æt, wist *substantia, cibus*] *Substance, existence, being, presence*; substantia, præsentia:—God heora ēhta and ætwist on-genīmeþ *God takes their wealth and substance away*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 21; Gen. 1208. Se gæst lufaþ onsȳn and ætwist yldran hādes *the spirit loves the aspect and substance of elder state*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 21; Gū. 471. Him ðæt Crist forgeaf ðæt hȳ mōtan his ætwiste brūcan *Christ gave that to them, that they might enjoy his presence*, 13 b; Th. 24, 29; Cri. 392: Gen. 7, 4.

æt-witan; *p.* -wāt, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen *To reproach, blame, upbraid*; imputare, improperare, exprobrare:—Ne sceolon me on ðære þēode þegenas ætwītan *the thanes of this people shall not reproach me*, Byrht. Th. 138, 15; By. 220. Siððan Gūþlāf and Ōslāf ætwiton weána dǣl *since Guthlaf and Oslaf reproached him for a part of their woes*, Beo. Th. 2304; B. 1150: Ps. Th. 88, 44: 73, 17: Ps. Spl. 31, 2. v. edwītan.

æt-ȳcan; *p.* -ȳcte; *pp.* -ȳced, -ȳct [æt, ȳcan, ēcan *to eke*] *To add to, augment, increase*; adjicere:—Se genīþ ætȳcte ēác swylce his bēnum, ðæt he his teárna geāt *the earl also added to his intreaties, that he shed tears*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 40: 4, 5; S. 573, 13.

æt-ȳcnys, -ȳcnys, -nyss, e; *f. An increase, addition*; augmentum:—Mid ætȳccnysse *cum augmento*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 24: 3, 22; S. 553, 14.

æ-tȳnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [æ = a = on, un *un*; tȳnan *to shut*] *To open*; aperire:—Dura heofones he ætȳnde *januas cœli aperuit*, Ps. Spl. 77, 27. v. a-tȳnan.

æt-ys *is present*; adest, Mk. Jun. 4, 29. v. æt-eom.

æt-ȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To shew, reveal, manifest*; ostendere, manifestare:—Đū me ætȳwdest earfoðes fealа *ostendisti mihi tribulationes multas*, Ps. Th. 70, 19: Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 34; Hö. 114: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 174. Đā him wearþ on slǣpe swefen ætȳwed *then was a dream revealed to him in sleep*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 13; Dan. 496: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 19; Cri. 1576. II. *v. intrans. To appear*; apparere, manifestari:—Ealle ætȳwaþ *omnes apparuerint*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Deōful ætȳwde *the devil appeared*, Andr. Kmbl. 2338; An. 1170. Nolde ēfre siððan ætȳwan *would not ever afterwards appear*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 16; Gen. 1481. v. āteówian.

æt-ȳwnys, -nyss, æt-ȳwedness, æt-ēówedniss, æt-īwedness, e; *f. A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration*; ostensio:—Seó ætȳwnys heofonlīces wundres *miraculi cœlestis ostensio*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 23. Mid monigra heofonlīcra wundra ætȳwnysse *miraculorum multorum ostensione*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 10. Ōþ ætȳwednessum, Lk. Foxe 1, 80.

ǣw, ǣwe, es; *n.* [*ā law*]. I. *law*, what is established by law, hence *wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow*; lex, matrimonium:—Dætte ryht ǣw gefæstnod wǣre *that just law might be settled*, L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 9: 1; Th. i. 102, 16. Rihtum ǣwe *legitimo matrimonio*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 17, note. Se man ðæt ǣwe bryceþ *homo qui adulterium committit*, L. M. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 268, 28. II. a female bound by the law of marriage, *a wife*; conjux legitima, uxor justa:—Se ðe hæfþ ǣwe *he who has a wife*; qui legitimam uxorem habet, L. M. I. P. 17; Th. ii. 270, 6. Gif ceorl wiþ ōðres riht ǣwe hǣmþ *si maritus cum alterius legitima uxore adulteraverit*, 18; Th. ii. 270, 10. Se man, ðe his riht

ǽwe forlǽt, and ōðer wīf nīmþ, he biþ ǽwbreca *the man who forsakes his lawful wife* [suam legitimam uxorem], *and takes another woman* [aliam mulierem], *he is an adulterer*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Gif hwylc man wīð ōðres riht ǽwe hǽmþ, oððe wīf wið ōðres gemaccan, fæste vii geár *if any man commit adultery with the lawful wife* [cum legitima uxore] *of another, or a woman* [mulier] *with the husband of another, let the fast be seven years*, ii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 6. vide ǽ.

ǽw; *adj. Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage, married;* legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—Mid his ǽwum wīfe *with his lawful wife*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 26, 29. Æwe gebrōðru *brothers of the same marriage, own brothers;* germani fratres, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28.

ǽwan, dū ǽwest *To despise, contemn, scorn;* spernere, aversari:—Ða dū ēfre ne ǽwest *ea tu numquam spernis*, Ps. C. 129.

ǽw-breca, -brica, ǽw-bryca, an; *m.* [ǽw *marriage*, breca *a breaker*] *A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer;* adulter:—Se ðe his ǽwe forlǽt, and nīmþ ōðer wīf, he biþ ǽwbryca [Wilk. ǽwbrica] *he who leaves his wife, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer*, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 268, 30.

ǽw-bryce, es; *m. A breaking of the marriage vow, adultery;* adulterium:—Wið ǽghwylcne ǽwbryce *against all kind of adultery*, L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 10: L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 20: L. Edm. S; Th. i. 246, 8.

ǽwda, an; *m. A witness, one who affirms the truth by oath;* fidejussor, consacramentalis:—Hæbbe him in ǽþe ōðerne ǽwdan gōdne *let him have with him in the oath another good witness*, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 8. Mid gōdum ǽwdum *by good witnesses*, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2.

ǽwda-man, -mann, es; *m. A witness;* fidejussor, consacramentalis:—Rīm ǽwdamanna *a number of witnesses*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 12. v. ǽwda.

ǽwe, es; *n. Law;* lex, L. M. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 268, 28. v. ǽw.

ǽ-welm, -wellm, -wylm, -wylme, -wielme, es; *m.* [eá *water*, wælm *a welling* or *boiling up*] *A welling up of water, spring, fountain, source, head of a river, beginning;* aquæ fons:—Swá sum mical ǽwelm and dióp *as some great and deep spring*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 10. Seó eá cymþ eft to ðam ǽwelme *the river comes again to the source*, Fox 134, 17. Ðe mæg geseón ðone hluttran ǽwellm *who can behold the clear fountain*, 35, 6; Fox 166, 25. Gif he gesión mǽge æðelne ǽwelm ǽlces gōdes [MS. goodes] *if he may see the noble fountain of all good*, 23, 7; Met. 23, 4: 20, 517; Met. 20, 259. Andlang Līgan ōþ hire ǽwylm *along the Lea unto its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. Ðære ǽwylme [MS. L. ǽwielme] is neáh ðære eá Rīnes *whose spring is near the river Rhine*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 25. God is ǽwelm and fruma ealra gesceafta *God is the beginning and origin of all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 161; Met. 29, 81. v. eá-wylm.

æ-wēn; *adj.* [æ *without*, wēn *hope*] *Doubtful, uncertain;* dubius:—And eów biþ eówre līf æwēne *and your life will be doubtful to you*, Deut. 28, 66.

ǽwen-brōðor *a brother of the same marriage, an own brother;* germanus, Cot. 97. v. ǽw; *adj.*

ǽ-werd; *adj.* [ǽ *law*, werd *from* werdan *to corrupt*] *Perverse, froward, averse;* perversus. v. wyrdan *to corrupt.*

æ-werdla, an; *m. Damage, injury,* L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 10. v. æ-wyrdla.

ǽw-fæst; *adj. Firm in observing the law, religious, bound by the law, married;* religiosus, vinculo nuptiarum constrictus:—Æwfæst *religiosus*, Scint. 28. Æwfæst man *a married man*, L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 21. v. ǽ-fæst.

ǽw-fæsten, es; *n.* [ǽw *law*, fæsten *a fast*] *A fined* or *legal fast;* legitimum jejunium:—To ǽwfæstene *for the legal fast*, Rubc. Lk. Bos. 3, 1 a, notes, p. 578.

ǽw-fæst-man *a man bound by law, a married man;* vinculo nuptiarum constrictus, L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 21.

ǽw-fæstnya, -nyss, e; *f. Religion, piety;* religio, pietas. v. ǽfestnes.

ǽ-wintre; *adj.* [ǽ = ǽn = ān *one*] *Of one winter* or *year, continuing for a year.* v. ān-wintre.

ǽ-wintre-cyning, es; *m. A king* or *ruler for one winter* or *year, a consul;* consul. v. winter; *g.* wintres.

ǽwisc, e; *f. A dishonour, disgrace, offence;* dedecus, scandalum:—Cwæþ ðæt him to micel ǽwisce wǽre *said that it would be much disgrace to them*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 26. On ǽwisce *in scandalum*, Ps. Th. 68, 23. [*Goth.* aiwisks, *n. dedecus.*]

ǽwisc; *adj. Disgraced, ashamed, abashed;* dedecoratus. v. ǽwisc-mōd.

ǽwisc-berende; *part. Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent;* impudicus. v. ǽwisc, berende *bearing.*

ǽwisc-mōd; *adj. Disgraced in mind, ashamed, abashed;* dedecoratus animo, pudore suffusus:—Ides, ǽwiscmōd, andswarode *the woman, disgraced in mind, answered*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 18; Gen. 896. Ðæt he ǽwiscmōd eft sīðade, heán, hyhta leás *that he abashed returned, depressed, void of hopes*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 23; Gū. 896: 80 b; Th. 302, 16; Fä. 37. Gewiton hym ða Norþmen Dyflin sēcan ǽwiscmōde *then the Northmen departed, abashed in mind, to seek Dublin*, Chr. 938; Th. 207, 16, col. 1; Æðelst. 56.

ǽwisc-nyss, -ness, e; *f. Disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence;* dedecus, obscenitas, pudore suffusio, reverentia:—Æwiscnys *reverentia*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 30. On ǽwiscnesse *openly, as not being ashamed to be seen;* in propatulo, Cot. 110, 202.

ǽ-wita, an; *m.* [ǽ *law*, wita *gnarus homo, sapiens*] *One skilled in the law, a counsellor;* legis peritus, consiliarius:—Ealdum ǽwitan ageaf andsware *gave answer to the old counsellor*, Elen. Kmbl. 907; El. 485.

ǽw-lic; *adj. Lawful;* legitimus, Procem. R. Conc. v. ǽ-lic.

ǽwnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ǽw *marriage*] *To marry, wed;* connubio jungere, Leo 104. Dan. be-ǽwnian.

ǽ-writere, es; *m. A writer, composer* or *framer of laws;* legum conditor, Prov. 8.

æwul *A wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a* WEEL; nassa, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 85; Wrt. Voc. 56, 9.

ǽwum-boren; *part. Lawfully born, born in wedlock;* legitimo matrimonio natus:—Æt his dehter ǽwum-borenre *with his lawfully-born daughter*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 28. v. ǽw.

ǽwunge; *adv. Openly, publicly;* manifeste:—On ǽwunge *openly, abroad, in the sight of all;* in propatulo. v. eáwunga, eáwunge.

ǽ-wylm, es; *m. A spring, fountain, source:*—Andlang Līgan ōþ hire ǽwylm *along the Lea unto its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. v. ǽ-welm.

æ-wyrdla, -werdla, an; *m. Damage, detriment, injury;* detrimentum:—He sōna mycle wonunge and æwyrdlan wæs wyrcende ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ibi adhuc ecclesiæ crementis detrimento fuit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 37: 1, 3; S. 475, 21: Herb. 141; Lchdm. i. 262, 11. v. æf-wyrdla.

æ-wyrp, es; *m.* [æ = a *from*, wyrp *a cast*, from wyrpan *or* weorpan *to cast*] *A cast-away, throwing away;* abjectus, abjectio:—Æwyrp folces *abjectio populi*, R. Ben. 7.

ÆX = ÆCS, æsc, acas, e; *f:* acase, axe, an; *f.* what is brought to an edge, *An* AXE, *a hatchet, pickaxe;* securis, ascia:—Eallunga ys seó æx to ðæra treówa wurtrumum asett *jam enim securis ad radicem arborum posita est*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10. Mid æxum *with axes*, Ps. Th. 73, 6. On æxe *in securi*, Ps. Spl. 73, 7. Forðon seó æx [MS. H. sió æsc; seó eax B.] biþ melda, nalles þeóf *because the axe is an informer, not a thief;* quia securis acclamatrix potius est, non fur, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23. [*O. Sax.* acus, *f: N. Dut.* akse, *f: Ger.* axt, *f: M. H. Ger.* ackes, *f: O. H. Ger.* achus, *f: Goth.* aqizi, *f: Dan.* økse: *Swed.* yxa: *O. Nrs.* öx, *f: Lat.* ascia, *f: Grk.* ἀξίνη.]

æx, e; *f. An axis;* axis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 45. v. eax.

æxe, an; *f. Ashes*, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 10. v. axe, asce.

æxian; *p.* ode *To ask;* rogare:—Æxodon *asked;* interrogaverunt, Ps. Spl. T. 136, 3. v. acsian.

æf- = æf- = of- *of, from, away from;* de, ex, ab. v. æf-, of-: æf-god *an idol.*

æ-fēded; *part.* [*for* a-fēded; *pp. of* a-fēdan *to feed, nourish*] *Fed, nourished, brought up, educated;* nutritus, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 37.

æ-fæged, -fægd; *part. Depicted, drawn;* depictus:—Bēron anlicnysse Drihtnes Hǽlendes on brede afægde and awritene *ferebant imaginem Domini Salvatoris in tabula depictam*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4. v. a-fægrian.

æ-fægniende *rejoicing,* = fægniende; *part. of* fægnian.

æ-fægrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make fair* or *beautiful, to adorn, embroider;* depingere, ornare:—Mid missendlicum blōstmum wyrta afægrod *variis herbarum floribus depictus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22.

æ-fælan, -fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overturn, overthrow, cast out, drive out, cause to stumble, offend;* evertere, prosternere, ejicere, scandalisare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 21, 12: Mk. Rush. War. 3, 23: Mt. Rush. Stv. 18, 6. v. ge-fælan.

æ-fēmian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To foam out, breathe out;* exspumare, exhalare:—Mūþ ic ontýnde mīnne wīde, ðæt me mīn oreþ ūt afēmde *os meum aperui, et exhalavi spiritum*, Ps. Th. 118, 131.

æ-fēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [æ, fēran *to terrify*] *To make greatly afraid, to affright, terrify, dismay, astound;* exterrere, perterrere, consternare, stupefacere:—Ðæt heó afēre fleógan on nette *that she may terrify flies into her net*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Folc wæs afēred *the folk was affrighted*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 3; Exod. 446: Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 15; Ph. 525: Mk. Bos. 9, 6, 15: Lk. Bos. 24, 4. Hīg wurdon ealle afērede *erant omnes exterriti*, Gen. 42, 35: Ex. 20, 18.

æ-fereþ *he shall lead out*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. v. æfaran II.

æ-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted *To fast;* jejunare:—He æfæste to ēfenes *he fasted till evening*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32: 3, 27; S. 559, 13.

æfæstla; *interj. O certainly! O assuredly!* O certe:—Æfæstla, and hí lā hí, and wella well, and þyllice ōðre syndon Englisc interjectiones *O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 28.

æ-fæstnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fix, fasten* or *make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe;* munire, firmare, consignare libris, infigere:—Ðæt we hí mōton æfæstnian on ðē *that we may fix them* [*our eyes*] *on thee*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 525; Met. 20, 263. Hū æfæstnod wæs feld-hūsa mǽst *how that greatest of*

field-houses was fastened, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 2; Exod. 85: 173; Th. 218, 17; Dan. 40. Ðe he on ſīſ bōcum afæſtnode *which he inscribed in five books*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 18: Deut. 32, 23. Afæſtnod ic eom *infixus sum*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2.

a-fandelīc *probable.* v. a-fandigendlīc.

a-fandian, -fandigean; *p.* ode, ude, ade; *pp.* od, ud, ad; *v. a. To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience*; probare, tentare, experiri:—Ðū afandodest heorte mīne *probasti cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 16, 4. Lā līceteras, cunne ge afandian heofones ansȳne and eorþan, hūmeta nā afandige ge ðas tīd-? *hypocritæ, faciem cæli et terræ nostis probare, hoc autem tempus quomodo non probatis?* Lk. Bos. 12, 56. Ðū hit hæfst afandad be ðē ſelfum *thou hast experienced it of thyself*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 19. Seolfor afandod eorþan *argentum probatum terræ*, Ps. Spl. 11, 7: 80, 7. Afandud, Gen. 43, 23. Afanda hwæðer Freá wille *make a trial whether the Lord will*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 23; Gen. 2229.

a-fandigendlīc, -fandelīc, -fandodlīc; *adj. What may be tried, proved, probable*; probabilis, Scint. de prædest.

a-fandung, e; *f. A trying*; probatio, experientia, Scint. *v.* fandung.

a-fangen *taken, received*: assumptus, Mk. Bos. 16, 19. *v.* a-fōn.

afara *a son*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 41, col. 1; Ælfelst. 7. *v.* eafora.

a-faran, he -færþ; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* afōron; *pp.* -faren. I. *v. n. To depart, march, to go out of* or *from a place*; exire, egredi:—Hie of Egyptum ūt afōron *they marched out from Egypt*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 14; Dan. 6. II. *v. act. To remove, lead out*; emigrare:—Afærþ ðē *emigrabit te*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5.

a-feallan; *p.* -feōl, -feōll, *pl.* -feöllon; *pp.* -feallen *To fall down*; cadere:—Ðæt hūs afeōll *domus cecidit*, Lk. Bos. 6, 49: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 1; Dan. 557: Jud. 16. 30. Wearþ afeallen Æðelrædes eorl *Ethelred's earl fell* [*in the battle*], Byrht. Th. 137, 46; By. 202.

a-feccan *To receive*; accipere:—He afecþ [MSS. C. T. onfehþ] me *acceperit me*, Ps. Spl. 48, 16.

a-fēdan; *p.* -fēdde; *pp.* -fēded, -fēd *To feed, nourish, rear, bring up*; nutrire, cibare, alere, pascere:—Heó bearn afēdeþ *she nourishes her child*, Salm. Kmbl. 746; Sal. 372: Ps. Th. 135, 26: 83, 3. Ðæt ðū hī afēdde mid ðȳ Godes worde *that thou didst feed them with the word of God*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 34: Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 10: Ps. Th. 94, 7: 99, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1177; An. 589. He wæs afēded *he was brought up*, 1367; An. 684. He wæs afēded and gelǣred *he was reared and taught*; nutritus atque eruditus est, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 16. Wearþ lafeðe geógoþ afēded *to Japhet was youth brought up*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 34; Gen. 1604: 82; Th. 102, 29; Gen. 1707. Ic eom afēd *pascor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44. Ða hīg afēdde wǣron *quibus adultis*, Gen. 25, 27.

a-fēhþ *receives*; suscipit, Ps. Spl. 47, 3. DER. a-fēhan. *v.* fēhan, fōn.

a-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fell*; cædere, prosternere, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23. *v.* a-fyllan.

a-felle *barked*; decorticatum, R. 115. *v.* æ-felle.

Afen, Afn, e; *f*: Afene, an; *f.* I. AVON, *the name of a river in Somersetshire*:—Eást ōþ Afene mūþan *east at the Avon's mouth*, Chr. 918; Th. 190, 4. II. also of other rivers in different parts of England:—Into Afenan mūþan *into Avon's mouth*, Chr. 1067; Th. 342, 5.

afēng, afēngon *took*. Ps. Spl. 47, 8: 118, 16; *p. of* a-fōn.

a-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten. I. *to fight against, attack, assail*; impugnare, expugnare:—Bryttas Ongel þeóde afuhton *the Britons fought against the English nation*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 1: 4, 26; S. 602, 25. Hī afuhton me *expugnaverunt me*, Ps. Th. 108, 2: Ps. Grn. 34, 1. II. *to tear* or *pluck out*; evellere:—Ær hit afohten foldan losige *priusquam evellatur*, Ps. Th. 128, 4. *v.* feohtan.

a-feōll *fell*; cecidit, Lk. Bos. 6, 49; *p. of* afeallan.

a-feormian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [a *intensive*, feormian *to cleanse*] *To cleanse, clean thoroughly, purge, wash away*; mundare, emundare, permundare, diluere:—Mid besmum afeormod *scopis mundatus*, Lk. Bos. 11, 25. He afeormaþ his þyrscelflōre *permundabit aream suam*, Mt. Bos 3, 12. Hyt ðone magan ealne afeormaþ *it purges the whole stomach*, Herb. 60, 3; Lchdm. i. 162, 19. Ic afeormige *diluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 49. Hit afeormaþ of ealle ða nebcorn *it will cleanse away all the face pimples*, Herb. 22, 3; Lchdm. i. 118, 24.

a-feormung, e; *f. A cleansing, purging*; purgatio, Scint. 2.

a-feorran, -ferran, -firran, -fyrran; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To remove, take away, expel*; removere, elongare, amovere, auferre:—Ðæs lichoman fæger and his streón māgon beón afeorred *the fairness of the body and its strength may be taken away*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31. Ðū afeorrodyst fram me freónd and nȳhstan *elongasti a me amicum et proximum*, Ps. Spl. C. 87, 19: Cd. 219; Th. 282, 9; Sat. 284.

a-feorsian, -fersian, -firsian, -fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To remove, take away, expel*; removere, elongare, expellere:—Ðe afeorsiaþ hine fram ðē *qui elongant se a te*, Ps. Spl. 72, 26: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29. II. *v. intrans. To go away, depart*; emigrare:—Ic nā afeorsie *non emigrabo*, Ps. Spl. 61, 6.

afera *a son*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 31; Gen. 2054. *v.* eafora.

a-fēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To affright, terrify*; perterrere, Chr. 1083; Th. 352, 9. *v.* a-færan.

a-ferian, -igan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To take away, remove, withdraw*; auferre, amovere, subducere, cum averiis vel curru vehere, averiare:—Ðæt ðū ðe aferige of ðisse folcsceare *that thou withdraw thyself from this people*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 19; Gen. 2477. He aferede *he bore away*, Andr. Kmbl. 2355; An. 1179: Ps. Th. 135, 25: Menol. Fox 47; Men. 23. Gif he aferaþ *if he remove*; si averiat, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 8. He sceal aferian [MS. auerian = averian = aferiau] *he shall remove*; debet averiare, 432, 10. *v.* a-feorran.

a-ferran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away*; elongare, removere:—Gāst hāligne fram me aferredne *the holy spirit taken from me* [*acc. absol.*], Ps. C. 97: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 19. *v.* a-feorran.

a-ferscean [a, fersc *fresh*] *To freshen, to become fresh*; salsuginem deponere:—Swā swā of ðære sǣ cymþ ðæt wæter innon ða eorþan and ðǣr afersceaþ *thus from the sea the water enters into the earth and then becomes fresh*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 18.

a-fersian *to take away*; removere. *v.* a-feorsian.

a-festnian *to fix, fasten*; munire, firmare. *v.* a-fæstnian.

a-fētigan *to beat with the feet, to praise, applaud*; plaudere:—Ic afētige *plaudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 28.

Affric; *def. m.* Affrica; *adj.* AFRICAN; Afer, Africanus:—Severus se Cāsere Affrica *Severus Cæsar Afer*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5, note. Fōron Rōmane on Affrice, *acc. pl. the Romans went against* [*upon*] *the African people*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 24: 5, 4; Bos. 105, 2: 5, 7; Bos. 106, 22. On Africum *among the African people*, 6, 1; Bos. 115, 31.

Affrica; *indecl: but Lat.* Affrica, *gen.* æ; *acc.* am; *f. Africa*:—Asia and Affrica togædere licgaþ *Asia and Africa lie together*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 14. Ðære Affrica norþ-west gemǣre *the north-west boundary of Africa*, id; Bos. 16, 4. Nū wille we ymbe Affrica *now will we* [*speak*] *about Africa*, id; Bos. 24, 26. Hȳ ða þrȳ dǣlas on þreó tonemdon—Asiam, and Europam, and Affricam *they named the three parts by three names—Asia, and Europe, and Africa*, id; Bos. 15, 5: 5, 11; Bos. 109, 23: 6, 30; Bos. 126, 32.

African, es; *m. An African*; Africanus:—Regulus feaht wiþ Affricanas *Regulus fought against Africans*, Bt. 16, 2; Rawl. 33, 19. *v.* African.

af-god, es; *n.* [af = of = æf *a, ab*; god, *n. a heathen god*] *An idol, an image*; idolum. [*Platt. Dut.* afgod, *m: O.H.Ger.* apcot, *n: M.H.Ger.* abgot, *n. m: Ger.* abgott, *m: Goth.* afguþs *impius: Dan. Swed.* afgud, *m: O.Nrs.* afguð, *m.*] v. god; *n.*

af-godnes, -ness, e; *f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images*; idololatria. v. af, god, es; *n. a heathen god*; -nes, -ness.

a-findan; *p.* -fānd, *pl.* -fūndon; *pp.* -fūnden *To find, detect, feel, experience*; invenire, deprehendere, experiri, sentire:—Ðe he Godes eorre afūnde *though he felt God's anger*, Ps. C. 25. Ic afūnde *experior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 55. Ðis wīf wæs afūnden on unrihton hǣmede *hæc mulier deprehensa est in adulterio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 4: Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 31.

a-firhtan *to affright*; exterrere:—Hī flugon afirhte to mūntum *they fled affrighted to the mountains*, Gen. 14, 10. *v.* a-fyrhtan.

a-firran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away, put away, expel*; elongare, amovere, auferre:—Ðæt he him afirre frēcne geþohtas *that he put away from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 9; Sat. 284. Crist heó afirde *Christ expelled them*, 214; Th. 269, 3; Sat. 67: Ps. Spl. T. 87, 19. *v.* a-feorran.

a-firsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take away, remove*; longefacere, removere:—He afirsode fram us unrihtwīsnysse *longefecit a nobis iniquitates*, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 12. *v.* a-feorsian.

a-fleōn, he -flīhþ; *p.* -fleāh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen. I. *v. intrans. To flee away*; effugere:—Gǣst aflīhþ *the spirit fleeth away*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 20; Gū. 475: 58 a; Th. 208, 13; Ph. 155. II. *v. trans. To drive away, put to flight*; fugare:—Hī aflogene wǣron *they were put to flight*, Jud. 6, 14. DER. fleōn.

a-fleōtan *To float off, scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming*; despumare. DER. fleōtan.

a-fleōw *overflowed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9; *p. of* aflōwan.

a-flian *to put to flight*; fugare, Herb. 96, 2; Lchdm. i. 208, 20. *v.* a-fligan.

a-flīēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to banish*:—Sīe he aflīēmed *let him be* [*as one*] *banished*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 17. *v.* a-flȳman, ge-flēman.

a-fligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, fligan] *To drive away, put to flight*; fugare, arcere:—Sōna hit ðone fefer afligeþ *it will soon put the fever to flight*, Herb. 37, 2; Lchdm. i. 138, 5. Aflian [MS. B. afligan] *to put to flight*, 96, 2; Lchdm. i. 208, 20. Ic aflige mīne fȳnd *arcesso inimicos meos*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 2; Som. 30, 43. Afliged beón *to be driven away*, R. Ben. cap. 48. Afliged mon *an apostate*, Prov. 6.

a-fliung, e; *f. A fleeing*; rejectio:—Mete-afliung *a rejecting of meat*; atrophia, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 41; Wrt. Voc. 19, 44.

a-flogen *driven away*, Jud. 6, 14; *pp. of* a-fleōn.

a-flōwan; *p.* -fleōw, *pl.* -fleōwon; *pp.* -flōwen *To flow from, flow over*; effluere:—Etna fȳr afleōw up *the fire of Etna flowed over*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9.

a-flyge, es; *m.* [a, flyge *a flight*] *A flying, flight;* volatus. [*Ger.* flug, Grm. Wörterbuch; fuga?]

a-flȳman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a, flȳman] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive away, banish, scatter, disperse;* fugare, in fugam vertere, ejicere, pellere, dispergere:—He swā manigne man aflȳmde *he caused so many men to flee*, Byrht. Th. 138, 61; By. 243. Ðū me aflȳmst *tu me ejicis*, Gen. 4, 14. Wurdon twegen æðelingas aflȳmde of Sciddian *two noblemen were driven from Scythia*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 34. Sȳ he aflȳmed *let him be* [*as one*] *banished*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 17, note. And eall his weored oddе ofslægen wæs oddе aflȳmed *ejusque totus vel interemptus vel dispersus est exercitus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 13.

afol, es; *n. Power;* vires, robur:—Eallum his afole *with all his power*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 22. v. abal.

a-fōn; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen *To receive, take, take up, hold up, support, seize, lay hold of;* suscipere, assumere, corripere, occupare, tradere:—We afēngon mildheortnysse ðīne on midle temple *suscepimus misericordiam tuam in medio templi*, Ps. Spl. 47, 8: 118, 116. Afōnde *suscipiens*, 146, 6. He wæs on heofonum afangen *assumptus est in cælum*, Mk. Bos. 16, 19. Hyre se aglæca ageaf andsware, forht afongen *to her the wretch gave answer, seized with fear*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 24; Jul. 320: 25 a; Th. 73, 3; Cri. 1184. Dæt Johannes wæs afongen *quod Johannes traditus esset*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 4, 12.

a-fōnde *taking up, raising up;* suscipiens, Ps. Spl. 146, 6; *part. of* a-fōn.

afor; *adj. Vehement, dire, hateful, rough, austere;* vehemens, atrox, odiosus, asper, austerus, acerbus:—Iudiþ, egesfull and afor *Judith, dreadful and vehement*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 13; Jud. 257. Afrum onfengum *with their dire attempts*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 15; Gū. 490. Dæt [sæd] byþ þreóhyrne, and hyt byþ afor and sweart *the seed is three-cornered, and it is rough and swarthy*, Herb. 181, 1; Lchdm. i. 316, 11. [*Goth.* abrs *strong: O. Nrs.* æfr *sævus, vehemens, ferox.*] v. nefre.

a-fōr, -fōron *departed*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 14: Cd. 173; Th. 216, 14; Dan. 6; *p. of* a-faran.

afora *a son*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 41, col. 3; Æðelst. 7. v. eafora.

afor-feorsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defer, delay, prolong;* prolongare:—Eardbiggengnes [MS. eardbiggendes] mīn aforfeorsode is *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Spl. 119, 5; Lambeth has, Eardbegengnes oddе elþeódignys mīn afeorrad oddе gelængd is, Ps. 119, 5; *my pilgrimaging is drawen along*, Wyc. v. feorsian.

a-forhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *intensive*, forhtian *to fear*] *To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed;* expavescere:—Ða aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse *expavit Isaac stupore vehementi*, Gen. 27, 33.

ā-forþ; *adv.* [ā *always*, forþ *forth*] *Always, continually, daily, still;* indies, Cot 115.

aforud *exalted;* exaltatus. v. ofer-ge-aforud.

a-frēfran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console;* consolari:—God eáde mæg afrēfran feásceaftne *God can easily comfort the distressed*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 23; Cri. 175: 13 a; Th. 23, 13; Cri. 368. He mec þurh engel oft afrēfreþ *he through his angel oft comforteth me*, 37 a; Th. 121, 10; Gū. 286. We weorþaþ afrēfrede *facti sumus sicut consolati*, Ps. Th. 125, 1: 118, 52: Andr. Kmbl. 1275; An. 638.

a-frēfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort, console;* consolari:—Forwyrnde beón afrēfrod sāwle mīn *renuit consolari anima mea*, Ps. Spl. 76, 3.

a-freoðan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To froth;* spumare:—Lǣt afreoðan *let it froth*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 27. [*O. Nrs.* froða, fraud *froth;* spuma.]

Africa = Affrica *Africa;* Africa:—Affrica onginþ *Africa begins*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 35. v. Affrica.

African, Affrican, es; *m. An African;* Africanus:—Ða he feaht wið Africanas, he hæfde sige ofer ða Africanas *when he fought against Africans, he gained a victory over the Africans*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 39: 54, 1.

Africanisc, Afrisc; *adj. Belonging to Africa, African;* Africanus:—Africanisc æppel [MS. -isca, -ple] *a pomegranate;* malum Punicum, Cot. 133.

Afrisc; *adj. African;* Africanus:—Afrisc meówle *an African maid*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 7; Exod. 579.

a-froefred *comforted;* consolatus, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 4, = a-frēfred; *pp. of* a-frēfran.

a-fūl, es; *n. A fault;* culpa. v. fūl.

a-fūlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n. To become foul, to putrefy, be defiled;* putrescere, putrefieri, inquinari, Scint. 66: 17. v. fūlian.

a-fūnden *found, discovered*, Jn. Bos. 8, 4: Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 31; *pp. of* a-findan.

a-fūndennis, -niss, e; *f. An experiment, an invention, a discovery;* experimentum, R. Ben. interl. 59.

a-fȳlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, fūl *foul, unclean*] *To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt;* inquinare, contaminare, fœdare:—Yfel biþ ðæt man mid flǣsc-mete hine sylfne afȳle *it is sinful that any one defile himself with flesh-meat*, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24: Past. 54, 1. Afȳled *fœdatus*, Procem. Greg. Dial. v. ge-fȳlan, a-fūlian.

a-fyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, fyllan *to fill*] *To fill up* or *full, replenish, satisfy;* replere, implere:—Afyllaþ ða eorþan *replete terram*, Gen. 9, 1. He ne mæg ða gītsunga afyllan *he cannot satisfy the desires*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 16. Fȳres afylled *with fire filled*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 26; Cri. 1563: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 4; Sat. 100: Beo. Th. 2040; B. 1018: Ps. Th. 128, 5.

a-fyllan = a-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, fyllan, fellan *to fell*] *To fell, to strike* or *beat down, to overturn, subvert, lay low, abolish, slay;* cædere, occidere, prosternere, dejicere, demoliri, comprimere, abrogare:—Gif mon afelle [MS. B. afylle] on wuda wel monega treówa *if any one fell in a wood a good many trees*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 19. Drihten afylþ ðīne fynd *the Lord will strike down thine enemies*, Deut. 28, 7. Hī to eorþan afyllaþ ðē *ad terram prosternent te*, Lk. Bos. 19, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 595; Sal. 297. Afylde hine *he felled him*, Salm. Kmbl. 917; Sal. 458. Wæs Waldendes lof afylled *the supreme ruler's praise was suppressed*, Chr. 975; Th. 228, 10; Edg. 38. Hū man mæg unlage afyllan *how one may abolish unjust laws*, L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 8. Gif hwā ōðres ryht afylle *if any one suppress another's right*, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 16: L. Eth. vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 26. Dæt hine man afylle *that any one slay him*, 38; Th. i. 324, 23: v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. be-fyllan, ge-.

a-fyran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away, expel;* amovere, elongare, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 1; Gū. 720. v. a-fyrran.

a-fȳran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, yd [a, fȳran *castrare*] *To castrate;* castrare:—Afȳred ofend *a dromedary, a kind of swift camel;* dromeda MS. Twegen afȳryde men *duo eunuchi*, Gen. 40, 1.

a-fȳrd, es; *m. A eunuch;* spado, Cot. 189. v. a-fȳrida.

a-fyrhtan; *p.* -fyrhte; *pp.* -fyrhted, -fyrht *To affright, terrify;* terrere, exterrere, perterrere, timore afficere:—He afyrhted wearþ *he was affrighted*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 29; Gū. 1300: Andr. Kmbl. 3057; An. 1531. Wǣran mid egsan ealle afyrhte *with dread were all affrighted*, Cd. 222; Th. 288, 22; Sat. 385. Ða weardas wǣron afyrhte *custodes exterriti sunt*, Mt. Bos. 28, 4: Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 12, MS. T. Afirhte, Gen. 14, 10. v. a-forhtian.

afȳrida, afȳryda, an; *m.* [a-fȳred; *pp. of* a-fȳran] *A eunuch, a castrated animal, servant, courtier;* eunuchus, servus:—Se afȳrida *the servant, courtier* [*eunuch*], Gen. 39, 1. Hī sealdon Iosep Putifare ðam afȳrydan Faraones *vendiderunt Joseph Putiphari eunucho Pharaonis*, 37, 36.

a-fyrran, -fyran; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed [a *from*, fyrr *far*] *To remove, take away, expel, deliver;* amovere, avertere, elongare, auferre, eripere:—Nædran hī afyrraþ *serpentes tollent*, Mk. Bos. 16, 18. Beóþ afyrrede *are taken away*, Ps. Spl. 57, 8. Ðū afyrdest of Jacobe ða graman hæftnēd *avertisti captivitatem Jacob*, Ps. Th. 84, 1. Ðū me afyrdest frȳnd ða nȳhstan *elongasti a me amicum et proximum*, 87, 18: 88, 36: Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 23: 4, 11; S. 579, 34. Afyrrinde gefeoht oddе ōþ ende eorþan *auferens bella usque ad finem terræ*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 45, 9. Afyrr me feóndum minum *eripe me de inimicis meis*, Ps. Th. 142, 10. Afyr, 118, 22: 53, 5. Ic ðē wolde cwealm afyrran *I would remove death from thee*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 17; Cri. 1426. Dreám wæs afyrred *joy was removed*, 42 a; Th. 142, 9; Gū. 641. He hæfde feóndas afyrde *he had the fiends expelled*, 43 b; Th. 147, 1; Gū. 720. v. a-feorran.

a-fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a, fyrsian *to remove*] *To remove farthest away, drive away, dispel;* pellere, propellere, auferre:—He afyrseþ gāst ealdormanna *aufert spiritum principum*, Ps. Spl. 75, 12: 45, 9. Ðe deófla afyrseþ *which drives devils away*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29. v. a-feorsian, a-fyrran.

a-fȳryda *a eunuch;* eunuchus:—Ðam afȳrydan Faraones *eunucho Pharaonis*, Gen. 37, 36. v. afȳrida.

a-fȳsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to hasten;* festinare, tendere:—Feor afȳsan and forþ gangan *to hasten away and to go forward*, Byrht. Th. 131, 4; By. 3. II. *to hasten away, impel, accelerate, incite, excite, make ready;* incitare, accelerare, paratum vel promptum reddere:—Ðonne he afȳsed biþ *when he hastened away*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 11; Ph. 654. To heofonum biþ mōd afȳsed *to heaven is the spirit impelled*, 65 b; Th. 241, 17; Ph. 657: 59 b; Th. 217, 3; Ph. 274: Rood Kmbl. 247; Kr. 125: Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 22; Hy. 4. 87. Swā ēr wæter flcówan, flōdas afȳsde *as the waters flowed before, the excited floods*, 22 b; Th. 61, 17; Cri. 986.

ag, es; *n? Wickedness;* nequitia:—Hī þohton and hī sprǽcon ag *cogitaverunt et locuti sunt nequitiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 8. [*Goth.* aglo, *f. trouble: O. Nrs.* agi, *m. terror;* Grm. ii. 503, 20.] DER. ag-lāc, ag-lǽc, -lǽca, -lāc-hād, -lǽc-cræft, -lǽc-wīf.

āga, an; *m. A possessor, an owner;* possessor. v. un-āga.

a-gæf *returned;* reddidit, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 24; Dan. 453; *p. of* a-gifan.

a-gǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To hinder, occupy, detain, delay, neglect;* impedire, retardare, morari, negligere:—Ðæt he ne agǽle gǽstes þearfe *that he delay not his spirit's welfare*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 16; Cri. 817. Me ðiós siccetung hafaþ agǽled *this sighing has hindered me*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 9; Met. 2, 5. Ic mīne tīd-sangas oft agǽlde *I have often neglected my canonical hours*, L. De Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 11. Astrecceaþ agǽledan honda *remissas manus erigite*, Past. 11, 1; Cot. MS. And swā eall ðæt folc wearþ mid him ānum agǽled *and all the people were so occupied with him alone*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 24. II. *v. intrans. To hesitate, be careless;* cunctari, indiligens esse:—He wihte ne agǽlde ðæs ðe þearf wæs þeódcyninges *he*

was not careless about anything that was needful for the king, Chr. 1066; Th. 335, 15, col. 1; Edv. 33.

a-gælende; *part. enchanting*; incantans, Ps. Vos. 57, 5. v. a-galan.

a-gælwed *astonished*; consternatus, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 9; MS. Cot. v. a-gelwan.

a-gĕn *gone, past*; præteritus, Cart. Uuerfriþ in app. ad Bædam, S. 772, 1, 4. v. a-gân.

a-gĕþ *happens*:—Hit agĕþ eall swâ *it happens so as* [*also*], Deut. 13, 2. v. agân, gân, hit gĕþ.

a-galan; he -gælþ; *p.* -gôl, *pl.* -gôlon; *pp.* -galen [a, galan *to sing*] *To sing, chant*; canere, cantare:—He fûsleóþ agôl *he sang the death-song*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 1; Gû. 1320. Fyrdleóþ agôl wulf on walde *a war-song sung the wolf in the wood*, Elen. Kmbl. 54; El. 27: Beo. Th. 3047; B. 1521.

a-gâlan *To loose, dissolve*; remittere, Past. 11, 1; Hat. MS. 14 b, 24. v. agælan.

a-gan *began*; cœpit, Mk. Bos. 6, 7; *p. of* a-ginnan.

a-gân; *p.* -eóde; *pp.* -gân [a *from, away*, gân *to go*]. I. *to come to pass, happen*; præterire, transire:—Ær his tîd agâ [tîde ge MS.] *before his time come to pass*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 310, 3; Seef. 69; [Grn. Gloss.] Đâ sæternes dæg wæs âgân *cum transivisset sabbatum*, Mk. Bos. 16, 1. Æfen-sela nihta agâne wæron *totidem noctes transierunt*, Deut. 9, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 293; An. 147: Elen. Kmbl. 2452; El. 1227. Swâ hit sóþlice a-eóde *so it truly happened*, K. de visione Isaiæ. II. *to come forth*; provenire:—Him upp agâ horn on heafde *a horn comes forth on his head*, Ps. Th. 68, 32. III. *to approach to any one to solicit him*; procedere ad aliquem sollicitandi causa:—Ne meahton heora bregoweardas agân *might not approach their lords*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 14; Gen. 2747.

ÂGAN, to âganne; *pres. part.* âgende; *pres. indic.* ic, he âh, đû âhst, *pl.* âgon, âgan, âgun; *p.* ic, he âhte, đû âhtest, *pl.* âhton; *subj.* ic, đû, he âge, *pl.* âgen; *p.* ic âhte, *pl.* âhten; *pp.* âgen. I. *to* OWN, *possess, have, obtain*; possidere, habere, percipere:—Đe micel âgan willaþ *who desire* [*will*] *to possess much*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 13. Nû ic âh mæste þearfe *now I have the utmost need*, Byrht. Th. 136, 60; By. 175. Gesyle eall đæt đû âge *vende quæcumque habes*, Mk. Bos. 10, 21. Đû đe âhst dôma geweald *thou that hast power of dignities*, Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726. Âh him lîfes geweald *he hath power over life*, Andr. Kmbl. 1036; An. 518: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 8; Gen. 2270. Wuna đêm đe âgon *dwell with those who own thee*, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 18; Gen. 2293: 221; Th. 287, 3; Sat. 361. Đæt hie heofonrîce âgan *that they shall possess heaven's kingdom*, 22; Th. 27, 33; Gen. 427. Hî âgun *they possess*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gû. 50. Đæt ic ĕce lîf âge *ut vitam æternam percipiam*, Mk. Bos. 10, 17. He sealde eall đæt he âhte *vendidit omnia quæ habuit*, Mt. Bos. 13, 46: Ps. Th. 147, 3: Beo. Th. 5210; B. 2608. Hî gewyrhto âhton *they possessed merits*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 7; Dan. 444. Âhton, Ps. Th. 118, 79. Đæt hî sige âhten *that they had the victory*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 28. Dôm âgende *possessing power*, Andr. Kmbl. 1139; An. 570: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 26; Jul. 186. Đeâh he feoh-gestreón âhte *although he possessed riches*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 13; Jul. 44. II. to make another to own or possess, hence,—*to give, deliver, restore*; dare in possessionem, reddere, rependere:—Êdelstôwe đê ic âgan sceal *I shall give thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 34; Gen. 2724. On hand âgan *to deliver in hand*, Ors. 3, 11? Âgan ût *to have* or *find out*. Lett âgan ût, hû fela *permit to find out, how many*, Chr. 1085; Th. 353, 5. [Âgan is the first of the following twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs,—âgan, cunnan, dugan, durran, magan, môtan, munan, nugan, sculan, þurfan, unnan, witan, which are called *præterito-præsentia*, because they take their *new infinitives and their present tenses* from *the perfects of strong verbs with their inflections*. These new infinitives form their *p.* tenses regularly in accordance with the weak conjugations. Thus, the new infinitive âgan has *pres.* ic, he âh = âg, *pl.* âgon; *p.* âhte = âgde, *pl.* âhton = âgdon. The *inf.* âgan and the *pres.* âh, *pl.* âgon [*for* igon], retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of a strong verb, ascertained from âh [*Goth.* áih], which shews the á of the *p. singular* in the eighth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 837; Koch i. p. 253], and requires by analogy, with other verbs of the same class, the *inf.* igan, the *p. pl.* igon, and the *pp.* igen. Thus we find the original verb îgan; *p.* âh, *pl.* igon; *pp.* igen. But in âgan the á of the singular *indef.* is kept in the *pl. inf.* and *pp.* The weak *p.* âhte = âgde, *pl.* âhton = âgdon are formed regularly from the weak *infin.* âgan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Engl.	owe, *possidere*,			ought.
Laym.	agen,	ah,	agen,	ahte.
O. Sax.	êgan,	[êh],	égun,	êhta.
O. Frs.	âga, hâga,	âch,	ágon,	áchte.
O. H. Ger.	eigan,		eigumês.	
Goth.	áigan,	áih,	áigum,	áihta.
O. Nrs.	eiga,	á,	eigum,	átta.]

DER. âgen, -frigea, -nama, -nyss, -slaga: âgend, -freá, -lîce: âhni-an, âgnian, -end, -endlîc: ge-âgnian, ge-âgnigendlîc: âgenung: âht, e; *f.* êhteland, -man, -swân: êhtige.

âgan, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 1; Sat. 147; *g. d. acc. etc. of* âge, an; *f. property*.

a-gangan; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen *To go* or *pass by* or *over, to happen, befal*; præterire, evenire:—Đâ wæs agangen, geára hwyrftum, tû hund and þreó *there were passed, in the circuits of years, two hundred and three*, Elen. Kmbl. 1; El. 1: Chr. 974; Th. 224, 33; Edg. 10. Swâ hit agangen wearþ *how it had befallen*, Beo. Th. 2473; B. 1234. Wæs đæs mæles mearc agongen *the limit of the time was passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 20; Gû. 441.

âge, an; *f. Property*; possessio, proprium:—Đe he to âgan nyle *which he will not have for his property*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 1; Sat. 147. Đe đê gedafenode âgan to habbanne *quem te convenisbat proprium habere*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 26.

âge, Mk. Bos. 10, 17; *subj. s. of* âgan *to own*.

a-geaf *gave up*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30; *p. of* agifan.

a-geald *rewarded*, Beo. Th. 3335; B. 1665; *p. of* agildan.

a-geán; *prep. Towards*; adversus, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 23. v. on-geán.

ageán-fêran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go again, return*; reverti, Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 31. v. ongeán-faran.

ageán-hwyrfan *To turn again, to return*; redire, Mk. Jun. 6, 31. v. agĕn-hwyrfan.

a-geara, -gearwa *prepared*; paratus. v. gearwa *in* gearo; *adj.*

a-gearwian *To prepare*; parare. v. gearwian.

a-geat *understood*, Ps. Spl. 118, 95; *p. of* a-gitan.

a-geát *poured out*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 20; Gen. 984. v. a-geótan.

a-gêfan; *3rd pl. perf. of* a-gifan, *for* a-gĕfon, Menol. Fox 160.

a-geldan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render*; reddere:—Scilling agelde *let him pay a shilling*, L. H. E. 11, 12; Th. i. 32, 5, 9. v. a-gildan.

a-geldan; *pp.* -geald [Grn.] *To punish*; punire:—Wurdon teónlîce tôđas idge [MS. to þas idge] agealde *the greedy teeth were harmfully punished*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 19; Ph. 408.

a-gelwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To stupefy, astonish*; stupefacere, consternare:—Đâ wearþ ic agelwed *then I was astonished*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 9.

a-gĕn; *prep. acc. Against*; adversum, contra:—Se đe nis agĕn eów, se is for eów *qui non est adversum vos, pro vobis est*, Mk. Bos. 9, 40. Đin brôđor hæfþ ênig þing agĕn đê *frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 23. v. on-geán; *prep.*

a-gĕn; *adv.* AGAIN, *anew, also*; iterum, denuo, et:—Đe đê slihþ on đîn gewenge, wend ôđer agĕn *qui te percutit in maxillam, præbe et alteram*, Lk. Bos. 6, 29. Đâ wende he on scype agĕn *then he went into the ship again*, 8, 37, 40. Wæs forworht agĕn *was punished anew*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 21; Sat. 76. v. on-geán; *adv.*

âgen; *adj.* [*originally the pp. of* âgan *to own, possess*]. I. OWN, *proper, peculiar*; proprius:—Sêcþ his âgen wuldor *gloriam propriam quærit*, Jn. Bos. 7, 18. Godes âgen bearn *God's own child*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 20; Sat. 10: 109; Th. 144, 27; Gen. 2396: Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 19. Hire âgenes hûses *of her own house*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 60; Met. 13, 30. Binnan heora âgenre hŷde *within their own skin*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. On eówerne âgenne dôm *in your own decision*, Andr. Kmbl. 677; An. 339. On his âgenum dagum *in diebus ejus*, Ps. Th. 71, 7. His âgnum willan *on his own accord*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 6. Âgna gesceafta *thy own creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 28; Met. 20, 14: Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 36. Đînes âgenes þonces *of thine own choice*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 12. II. used substantively, *The property owned*, or *one's own property*; proprium:—Agife man đam âgen-frigean his âgen *let his own be rendered to the proprietor*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7: L. Eth. ii. 10; Wilk. 106, 38. [*Chauc.* owen: *Laym.* agen: *Plat.* egen: *O. Sax.* êgan: *O. Frs.* ein, ain, eigen, egen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* eigen: *O. H. Ger.* eikan, eigan: *Goth.* áigin, *n. and* áihts, *f.* οὐσία: *O. Nrs.* eigin.] v. âgan.

agĕn-arn *met*; occurrit, Mk. Bos. 5, 2; *p. of* agĕn-yrnan.

agĕn-bewendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, return*; reverti:—And đâ he hine eft agĕn-bewende *and then he turned himself again*, Mk. Bos. 14, 40.

agĕn-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cômon; *pp.* -cumen *To come again*; redire:—Đâ se Hælend agĕn-com *cum rediisset Iesus*, Lk. Bos. 8, 40.

âgend, es; *m.* [*part. of* âgan *to own*] *An owner, a possessor, the Lord*; possessor, proprietarius, Dominus:—Þreóm hundum scillinga gylde se âgend *with three hundred shillings let the owner pay*, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 9: 3; Th. i. 28, 5. Âgendes êst *the owner's favour*, Beo. Th. 6142; B. 3075. Wuldres Âgend *the Lord of glory*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 73, 32; Cri. 1198: 14 b; Th. 29, 32; Cri. 471. Se Âgend *the Lord*; Dominus, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 21; Exod. 295.

âgend-freá, an; *m. The owning lord, possessor*; dominus, possessor:—He heofona is and disse eorþan âgend-freá *he is the owning Lord of heaven and of this earth*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 10; Gen. 2141: Beo. Th. 3770; B. 1883.

âgend-freán; *acc. f. A mistress*; dominam:—Heó [Agar] ongan

æſþancum ágend-freán herian *she* [*Hagar*] *began to vex her mistress with insults*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 4; Gen. 2237. v. freá.

ágend-fríó, -freó; *indecl. m. An owner, possessor;* possessor:—He agife ðam ágendfrió [ágend-freó MS. B.] ðone monnan *let him give up the man to the owner*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4. v. ágend-freá.

ágend-líce; *adv. Properly, as his own;* proprie, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 42.

ágen-frigea, -friga, -friá, an; -frige, es; *m. An owner, possessor;* possessor:—Se ágen-frigea *the owner*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 14. Agife man ðam ágen-frigean [-frigan MS. C.] his ágen *let his own be rendered to the proprietor*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7. Ðam ágen-frige *to the possessor*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4, MS. H. *We also find*,—Se ágena frigea *the possessor;* ðam ágenan frián *to the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 18, 17.

agén-gecyrran *To turn again, recur;* recurrere, Fulg. 9.

agén-gehweorfan; *p.* -gehwearf, *pl.* -gehwurfon; *pp.* -gehworfen *To change again, to return;* redire:—Ðá híg agén-gehwurfon *cum redirent*, Lk. Bos. 2, 43.

agén-hwyrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, return;* redire:—Manega agén-hwyrfdon [Jun. ageán-hwyrfdon] *multi redibant*, Mk. Bos. 6, 31.

agén-lédan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead back;* reducere, Anlct. Gloss.

ágen-nama, an; *m. One's own* or *proper name;* purum nomen, Fulg. 3: proprium nomen, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 59.

ágen-nys, -nyss, e; *f. An owning, a possession, property;* possessio, S. de Fide Cathol.

agén-sendan; *p.* -sende *To send again, send back;* remittere:—He hine agén-sende to Herode *remisit eum ad Herodem*, Lk. Bos. 23, 7: 23, 11.

ágen-slaga, an; *m. A self-slayer, self-murderer;* qui sibimet ipsi manum infert, Octo Vit. capit.

ágen-spræc, e; *f.* [ágen *own*, spræc *speech*] *One's own tongue, an idiom, the peculiarity of a language;* idioma, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 41. v. gecynde-spræc.

agén-standan; *p.* -stód, *pl.* -stódon; *pp.* -standen *To* STAND AGAINST, *urge, insist upon;* obsistere, insistere:—Ða Farisei ongunnan hefilíce him agén-standan *Pharisæi cœperunt graviter insistere*, Lk. Bos. 11, 53.

ágenung, ágnung, áhnung, e; *f. An* OWNING, *a possessing, possession, ownership, claiming as one's own, power* or *dominion over anything;* possessio, dominium:—Gif getrýwe gewitnes him to ágenunge rýmþ; forðam ágnung biþ nér ðam ðe hæfþ, ðonne ðam ðe æfter-sprecþ *if a true witness make way for him to possession; because possession is nearer to him who has, than to him who claims*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Be ðære áhnunge *respecting ownership*, L. Ed. 1; Lambd. 38, 25.

agén-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run against, meet with, meet;* occurrere:—Him agénarn án man *occurrit homo*, Mk. Bos. 5, 2. Inc agényrnþ sum man *occurret vobis homo*, Mk. Bos. 14, 13.

a-geofan *to restore, give back, repay,* = a-gifan, Heming, p. 104.

a-geolwian [a, geolo *yellow*] *To become yellow, to make to glitter as gold;* flavescere, Herb. 42, ? Lye. v. geolwian.

a-geómrod *lamented;* lamentatus. v. geómerian.

a-geótan, -gítan; *p.* -geát, -gét, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten. I. *v. trans. To pour out, shed, strew, spill, deprive of;* effundere, privare:—He his swát ageát *he shed his blood*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 22; Gú. 493; Cd. 47; Th. 60, 20; Gen. 984. He his blód agét *he had spilled his blood*, Andr. Recd. 2897; [ageát, Grm. 1449; Kmbl. 2897.] Hí aguton blód *effuderunt sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. 78, 3: Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 30: Gen. 9, 6. Ageót cocor *effunde frameam*, Ps. Spl. 34, 3. Agoten *effusus*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Hie wéron agotene góda gehwylces *they were deprived of all goods*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 32. II. *v. intrans. To pour forth;* profluere:—Swá ðín swát ageát *thus thy blood poured forth*, Andr. Kmbl. 2881; An. 1443.

a-getan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To seize, take away, destroy;* corripere, eripere, delere:—Sumne sceal gár agetan *the spear shall take one away*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 11; Vy. 16: Andr. Grm. 1144: Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 3; Rä. 80, 8. Ðér læg secg mænig gárum ageted *there lay many a warrior destroyed by javelins*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 21, col. 1; Æðelst. 18. DER. getan.

a-góten [*they*] *destroyed; 3rd pers. pl. p. of* a-gitan.

ág-hwér *everywhere;* ubique, Lye. v. ég-hwér.

a-giefan; *p.* -geaf; *pp.* -giefen *To restore, render, pay, give;* reddere, solvere, dare, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 6; Jul. 529: 26 a; Th. 77, 22; Cri. 1260. v. a-gifan.

a-gieldan *To pay, repay:*—Ðú scyle ryht agieldan *thou shalt pay just retribution*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 25; Seel. 98. v. a-gildan.

a-giémeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise:*—Ne agiémeleása ðú Godes swingan *noli negligere disciplinam Domini*, Past. 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 3. v. a-gímeleásian.

a-giéta, a-gíta, an; *m. A spendthrift, prodigal;* prodigus, profligator, Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 26.

a-gifan, -gyfan, -giefan, -geofan; *p.* -gæf, -geaf, -gef, *pl.* -géfon, -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen, -giefen, -gyfen *To restore, give back, give up, leave, return, repay, render, pay, give;* reddere, restituere, tradere, relinquere, exsolvere, dare:—He wolde hine his fæder agifan *volebat eum reddere patri suo*, Gen. 37, 22. Úton agifan ðæm ésne his wíf *let us restore to the man his wife*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 6. Eorþe ageaf ða *the earth gave up those*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 15; Cri. 1156. Ðone hie ðære cwéne agéfon *they gave him up to the queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 1171; El. 587. He agæf him his leóda láfe *he restored to him the remnant of his people*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 24; Dan. 453. Ne agife *non restituet*, Ex. 22, 13. Hy fæder ageaf on feónda geweald *her father delivered her up into her foes' power*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 6; Jul. 159. Andreas his gást ageaf *Andrew gave up his soul*, Menol. Fox 431; Men. 217. Ageaf his gást *tradidit spiritum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30. Andreas carcerne ageaf *Andrew left his prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 3155; An. 1580. Him se wer ageaf andsware *to him the man returned answer*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 34; Gú. 1136. Andreas agef andsware *Andrew returned answer*, Andr. Kmbl. 378; An. 189. Ic forþ agef ða, ðe ic ne reáfude ér *quæ non rapui, tunc exsolvebam*, Ps. Th. 68, 5: L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 10. Siððan ge eówre gafulrédenne agifen habbaþ *after ye have paid your fare*, Andr. Kmbl. 592; An. 296. He him leán ageaf *he gave him a gift*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 19; Gen. 1808: 97; Th. 128, 3; Gen. 2121: Th. Diplm. A.D. 830; 465, 31. Hí ageáfon *dono dederunt*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 23; Jud. 342. DER. gifan.

a-gift, e; *f? A giving back, restoration;* restitutio. v. gift, e; *f.*

a-gildan, -geldan, -gieldan, -gyldan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render, repay, restore, reward, requite, permit, allow;* reddere, solvere, rependere, retribuere, concedere:—Ðú scyle ryht agieldan [agildan MS. Verc.] *thou shalt pay just retribution*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 25; Seel. 98. Gyf ic ageald gyldendum me yfelu *si reddidi retribuentibus mihi mala*, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. Ðá me sél ageald *as opportunity permitted to me*, Beo. Th. 3335; B. 1665: 5374; B. 2690: Cd. 93; Th. 121, 11; Gen. 2008. Aguldon me yfelu for gódum *retribuebant mihi mala pro bonis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14. Ða onsægdnysse ða ðe fram eów deóflum wéron agoldene *sacrificia hæc quæ a vobis redduntur dæmonibus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 37. DER. gildan.

a-gilde, a-gylde; *adv. Without compensation*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 14 [MS. A]: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. æ-gilde.

a-gílpan; *p.* -gealp, *pl.* -gulpon; *pp.* -golpen *To glory, boast, exult;* gloriari, lætari:—Wyt mágon ðér dǽdum agílpan *we may there exult in our deeds*, Cd. 100 a; Th. 377, 2; Seel. 165.

a-giltan; *p.* -gilte; *pp.* -gilt *To sin, fail, do wrong;* delinquere, peccare:—Ic agilte wið eówerne Drihten *peccavi in Dominum vestrum*, Ex. 10, 16: Hy. 7, 103; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 103. v. a-gyltan.

a-giltst *thou repayest*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. v. giltst *in* gildan.

a-gímeleásian, -giémeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise;* negligere:—Ne agiémeleása [MS. C. agímeleása] ðú Godes swingan *noli negligere disciplinam Domini*, Past. 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 3. v. gýmeleásian.

a-gimmed, -gymmed; *part. Gemmed, set with gems;* gemmatus:—Agimmed and gesmíðed bend *a gemmed and worked crown, a diadem;* diadema, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 12; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. Agimmed gerdel, *vel* gyrdel, *vel* angsta, *vel* hringc *a gemmed girdle* or *ring;* strophium, 64; Som. 69, 20; Wrt. Voc. 40, 51; *pp. of* a-gimmian. v. gimmian.

a-ginnan; ic aginne, ðú aginnest, aginst, he aginneþ, aginnaþ, aginþ, agynþ; *p.* agan, *pl.* agunnon; *pp.* agunnen; *v. a. To begin, to set upon, undertake, take in hand;* incipere:—And agynþ beátan hys efenþeówas *cœperit percutere conservos suos*, Mt. Bos. 24, 49. Hí agynnon hine tǽlan *incipiant illudere ei*, Lk. Bos. 14, 29: 23, 5. He agan hí sendan twám and twám *cœpit eos mittere binos*, Mk. Bos. 6, 7.

a-gíta, an; *m. A spendthrift;* prodigus, Past. 20, 2; Hat. MS. 29 b, 10.

a-gítan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -géaton; *pp.* -giten [a *away*, gitan *to get*] *To destroy, abolish, subvert;* destruere, exstinguere, subvertere:—He ageat gylp wera *he destroyed the vaunt of men*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 12; Exod. 514. Hí heáfodgimme agéton *they destroyed the gem of the head*, Andr. Recd. 63; [aguton, Grm. 32; Kmbl. 63.]

a-gítan *To discover, find;* deprehendere, L. N. P. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27. v. a-gytan.

agítan; *p.* -geát, -gét, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten *To pour out, shed;* effundere:—Swá hwá swá agít mannes blód, his blód biþ agoten *quicumque effuderit humanum sanguinem fundetur sanguis illius*, Gen. 9, 6.

ag-lác, æg-lác, es; *n.* [ag *nequitia;* lác *ludus, donum*] *Misery, grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow, torment;* miseria, dolor, tribulatio, molestia, tristitia, cruciatus:—Of ðam aglácе *from that misery*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 7; Rä. 4, 7. Aglác dreóge *I suffer misery*, 127 b; Th. 490, 5; Rä. 79, 6. Ðér hie ðæt aglác drugon *where they suffered that torment*, Cd. 185; Th. 230, 25; Dan. 238. v. ag.

ag-lác-hád, es; *m.* [ag *nequitia;* lác *ludus, donum;* hád *conditio, status*] *Misery-hood, a state of misery;* afflictionis conditio, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 24; Rä. 54, 5.

ag-lǽca, -lácea, -léca, an; *m.* [ah-lǽca, æg-, æc-; ag-lác, -lǽc *misery; a the m. of personal noun*] *A miserable being, wretch, miscreant, monster, fierce combatant;* miser, perditus, monstrum, bellator immanis:—Ne ðæt se aglǽca yldan þohte *nor did the wretch* [*Grendel*] *mean to delay that*, Beo. Th. 1482; B. 739. Earme aglǽcan *miserable wretches*, Exon. 41 a;

Th. 136, 26; Gū. 547. Satanus, earm aglǽca *Satan, miserable wretch*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 1; Sat. 448: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 21; Jul. 268: 70 a; Th. 261, 22; Jul. 319: Beo. Th. 1116; B. 556: 5177; B. 2592.

ag-lǽc-cræft, es; *n. An evil art*, Andr. Kmbl. 2724; An. 1364. v. ac-lǽc-cræft.

ag-lǽcea, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum:—Wiđ đam aglǽcean *against the wretch*, Beo. Th. 5033; B. 2520: 5107; B. 2557: 5177; B. 2592. v. ag-lǽca.

ag-lǽc-wīf, es; *n. A wretch of a woman, vile crone;* monstrum mulieris, mulier perniciosa:—Grendles mōdor, ides, aglǽc-wīf *Grendel's mother, the woman, vile crone*, Beo. Th. 2522; B. 1259.

ag-lǽca, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant.* v. æg-lǽca, ag-lǽcea.

a-glīdan; *p.* -glād, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden *To glide* or *slip;* labascere, Cot. 123. DER. glīdan.

āgnian = āhnian; *part.* āgnigende; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od; *v. a. To own, possess, to appropriate to himself, to prove* or *claim as one's own;* possidere, vindicare sibi:—Hū miht đū, đonne, đē āgnian heora gōd *how canst thou, then, appropriate to thyself their good?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 26. Đone gleówstōl [MS. gleáwstōl] brōđor mīn āgnade *my brother possessed the seat of joy*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 3; Rä. 88, 10. He āgnige hit *let him prove it as his own* [*keep possession of it*, Th.], L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 10, 11: L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 5. Swā he hit āgnode [MS. B. āhnode], swā he hit tȳmde *as he claimed it as his own, so he advocated it*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8. Āhnodon, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. DER. āgan.

āgniend, āhniend, es; *m. An owner, a possessor;* possessor:—Se đe ys āhniend eorþan and heofenan *qui est possessor cæli et terræ*, Gen. 14, 22.

āgniend-līc; *adj. Possessive, pertaining to possession* or *owning;* possessivus. DER. āgniende = āgnigende; *part. of* āgnian, -līc.

āgnung, e; *f. An owning;* possessio, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. v. āgenung.

ag-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Sorrow, affliction;* ærumna:—On agnysse [MS. T. angnisse] mīn *in ærumna mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 4. v. ag.

agof = agob *A word formed in the Riddles by inverting the order of the letters in the word* boga *a bow.* Agob [MS. agof] is mīn noma eft onhwyrfed *agob is my name transposed*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 12; Rä. 24, 1.

a-gōl *sang;* cantavit, Beo. Th. 3047; B. 1521; *p. of* a-galan.

a-golden *repaid*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 37. v. a-gildan.

āgon *they own*, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 18; Gen. 2293; *pres. pl. of* āgan.

a-gongen *passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719; *pp. of* agangan.

a-goten *poured out*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. v. a-geótan.

a-gotenes, a-gotennys, -nyss, e; *f. An effusion, a pouring* or *shedding forth, out* or *abroad;* effusio:—Agotennys teára *a shedding of tears*, Med. pec. 16.

a-grafen *engraved, carved;* cælatum, Cot, 33. v. a-grafan.

a-grafan; *p.* -gróf, *pl.* -grōfon; *pp.* -grafen *To engrave, inscribe;* sculpere, cælare, sculptare, inscribere:—He sealde Moise twā stānene wexbreda mid Godes handa agrafene *dedit Moisi duas tabulas scriptas digito Dei*, Ex. 31, 18. Beó se mann awirged, đe wirce agrafene godas ođđe gegotene *maledictus homo, qui facit sculptile et conflatile*, Deut. 27, 15: Lev. 26, 1. On agrafenum anlícnyssum *in sculptilibus*, Ps. Spl. 77, 64. Se đisne beám agrōf *he inscribed this beam*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 10; Bo. 12.

a-grafen-līc, an; *n.* [a-grafen *carved*, -līce *a body*] *That which is carved, a carved image;* sculptile:—Hī gebǽdon đæt agrafenlíce *adoraverunt sculptile*, Ps. Spl. 105, 19.

agrimonia, an; *f. Agrimony;* agrimonia eupatoria:—Genīm agrimonian *take agrimony*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 21: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 15. *The native name was* garclife, *q. v.*

a-grīsan *To dread, fear greatly, shudder;* horrere:—Đæt he for helle agrīse *that he shudder for hell*, L. C. E. 25; Th. i. 374, 13.

a-grīsen-līc *horrible;* terribilis. v. angrīslīc, grīslīc.

a-grōf *inscribed*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 10; Bo. 12; *p. of* a-grafan.

a-grōwan [a, grōwan *to grow*] *To grow under, to cover;* succrescere:—Seó eorþe stōd mid holtum agrōwen *the earth was* [*stood*] *covered* [*overgrown*] *with groves* [*holts*], Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 4.

a-grýndan; *p.* -grānd, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grúnden *To ground, to descend to the earth;* ad solum descendere:—Gim astīhþ on heofonas up hýhst on geáre and of tille agrýnt *the gem* [i. e. *the sun*] *rises in the heavens highest in the year and descends from its station*, Menol. Fox 220; Men. 111.

agu *A pie, magpie;* pica, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 22; Wrt. Voc. 29, 43.

āgun *possess*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gū. 50; *3rd pl. pres. of* āgan. v. āgon.

Agustīn, es; *m:* Agustīnus, Augustīnus, i; *m: Lat. St. Augustine, the missionary sent by Pope Gregory to England*, A. D. 597; Augustīnus:—A.D. 597, Hēr com Augustīnus and his geferan to Engla lande *now*, A.D. 597, *Augustine and his companions came to England*, Chr. 597; Th. 35, 41, col. 2. Gregorius sende Agustīne pallium *Gregorius misit Augustino pallium*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 12. Æfter Agustīne *after Augustine*, 2, 4; S. 505, 9. Đæt he sende Godes þeów Agustīnum bodian Godes word Angel-þéode *ut mitteret servum Dei Augustinum prædicare verbum Dei genti Anglorum*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Agustīnus com on Breotone *Augustinus pervenit Brittaniam*, 1, 25; S. 486, 13. Đæt Gregorius sende Agustīno pallium *ut Gregorius Augustino pallium miserit*, 1, 29, titl; S. 498, 2. Æfter đyssum forþfērde đā Gode se leófa fæder Agustīnus, and his līchoma wæs ūte bebyriged nēh cyricean đara eádigra Apla' Petrus and Paulus, for đon heó đa gyta ne wæs fullīce geworht ne gehālgod. Sōna đæs đe heó gehālgod wæs đā dyde mon his līchoman in, and on đære cyricean norþ portice gedefelíce wæs bebyriged. . . . Is awriten in Sce' Agustīnus byrigenne đysses gemetes gewrit:—'Hēr resteþ Domne Agustīnus se ǽresta ærceb' Cantwarena burge, se geára hider fram đam eádigan Gregorie đære Rōmāniscan burge B' sended wæs, and fram Gode mid wundra wyrcnesse awređed wæs, Æđelbyrht cyning and his þeóde fram deófulgylda bigonge he to Cristes geleáfan gelǽdde, and on sibbe gefyldum dagum his þēnunge forþfēred wæs đa đȳ dæge septima Kl' Junias on đæs ylcan cyninges rīce' *defunctus est autem Deo dilectus pater Augustinus, et positum corpus ejus foras, juxta ecclesiam beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quia ea necdum fuerat perfecta, nec dedicata. Mox vero ut dedicata est, intro inlatum, et in porticu illius aquilonali decenter sepultum est* [Sep. 13, 613]. . . . *Scriptum vero est in tumba ejusdem Augustini epitaphium hujusmodi:*—'*Hic requiescit domnus Augustinus Doruvernensis* [*Canterbury*] *archiepiscopus primus, qui olim huc a beato Gregorio Romanæ urbis pontifice directus, et a Deo operatione miraculorum suffultus, Ædilberctum* [*Ethelbert*] *regem, ac gentem illius ab idolorum cultu ad Christi fidem perduxit, et completis in pace diebus officii sui, defunctus est septimo kalendas Junias* [May 26, A.D. 604] *eodem rege regnante,*' Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30–505, 4; Mobr. 95, 10–15 96, 1–8. v. Augustīnus.

Agustus; *nom. acc. gen.* Agustuses; *dat.*-Agustuse; *m.* [generally spelled incorrectly in *Anglo-Saxon MSS:* Agustus, as well as Agustinus, for *Augustus and Augustinus*, from augustus *majestic, august*, from augeo *to increase, exalt, honour, praise*]. I. *Augustus, the first Roman emperor, reigned from* A.C. 30 *to* A.D. 14:—Wearþ Agustus sārig *Augustus was grieved*, Ors. 5, 15; Bos. 114, 38. Agustuses lāteówas *the generals of Augustus*, 5, 15; Bos. 114, 34. Būton Agustuse sylfum *without Augustus himself*, 5, 15; Bos. 114, 35. II. *the month of August;* mensis Augustus, Menol. Fox 275; Men. 139. v. Augustus.

agute *poured out*, Gen. 4, 11; *subj. p. of* a-geótan.

a-gyfan; *p.* -geaf, *pl.* -geáfon, -gēfon; *pp.* -gyfen *To restore, give up, repay, pay, give;* reddere, tradere, solvere, dare, Mt. Bos. 27, 58: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 7; Gen. 1626: Mt. Bos. 18, 28: 21, 41: 20, 8: Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 19; Rä. 78, 10. A-gyfen, 44 a; Th. 148, 30; Gū. 752. v. a-gifan.

a-gyldan; đū -gyltst, he -gylt; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render, repay, requite:*—Ic agylde *reddo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 5. Đæt ic mīn gehāt agylde *ut reddam vota mea*, Ps. Th. 60, 6. Đū agyldest ānra gehwylcum wyđ weorc heora *tu reddes unicuique juxta opera sua*, Ps. Spl. 61, 11. Drihtne đū agyltst đīne āþas *reddes Domino juramenta tua*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Nā agylt *non solvet*, Ps. Spl. 36, 22. XII scillingas agylde đam cyninge *let him pay twelve shillings to the king*, L. H. E. 9; Th. i. 30, 15. v. a-gildan, gildan.

a-gylde; *adv. Without compensation*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. æ-gilde.

a-gyltan, -giltan; *p.* -gylte, -gilte; *pp.* -gylt, -gilt [a, gyltan *to be guilty*] *To fail in duty, to commit, become guilty, offend, sin against;* delinquere, committere, admittere, peccare:—Ic agylte *ego deliqui*, Ps. Th. 118, 67. Agyltan, 74, 4: Ex. 10, 16: Hy. 7, 114: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 39, 41. Đæt he agylte on him sylfum *ut delinquat in semet ipso*, Ps. Spl. 35, 1. Agyltan wiđ *to offend* or *sin against.* Twegen afýryde men agylton wiđ heora hlāford *peccaverunt duo eunuchi domino suo*, Gen. 40, 1.

a-gýmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise;* negligere. v. a-gīmeleásian, gýmeleásian.

a-gymmed *set with gems:*—Agymmed hringe *ungulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 30; Wrt. Voc. 40, 59. v. a-gimmed.

a-gynþ *beginneth*, Mt. Bos. 24, 49. v. a-ginnan.

a-gytan, -gitan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -gyten, -giten [a *from*, gitan *to get*] *To discover, know, understand, consider;* cognoscere, intelligere, deprehendere:—Đæt hit man geornor agytan mǽge *that it may be better understood*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 30. Gecýđnyssa đīne ic ageat *testimonia tua intellexi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 95, 99: 48, 12. Gif đonne ǽnī-man agiten wurþe *if then any one be found*, L. N. P. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27.

āh *But, but also, whether;* sed, sed et, numquid:—Ne mīþ đū, āh đīnne mōdsefan stađola *shrink not thou, but strengthen thy mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2420; An. 1211: 3337; An. 1672: 3403; An. 1705: 463; An. 232: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 7; Sat. 268: 228; Th. 308, 21; Sat. 696. Āh and tunge mīn biþ smēgende rehtwīsnisse đīne *sed et lingua mea meditabitur justitiam tuam*, Ps. Surt. 70, 24. Āh ætfileþ đē seld unrihtwīsnesse *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis?* Ps. Surt. 93, 20. Āh ne *nonne?* Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 3. v. ac; *conj.*

āh- [= ag-, *q. v.*] DER. āh-lǽca, an; *m. a wretch*, etc.

āh *has, owns;* habet, Byrht. Th. 136, 60; By. 175; *3rd pres. of* āgan.

a-habban; *p.* -hæfde; *subj. pres. s.* -hæbbe [a *from*, habban *to have*] *To abstain, restrain;* abstinere:—Đũ ne woldest đẽ ahabban fram đam hũse đæs forlorenan mannes *noluisti te continere a domo perditi*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 36. Đæt Herebald eallinga hine fram đam geflĩte ahæbbe *ut Herebald ab illo se certamine funditus abstineat*, 5, 6; S. 619, 4.

a-hæbban; *p.* -hõf, *pl.* -hõfon; *pp.* -hæfen *To heave up, raise, exalt:*—Hió biþ up ahæfen ofer hĩ selfe *she is exalted above herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 437; Met. 20, 219: 25, 37; Met. 25, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 19; El. 10. v. a-hebban.

a-hafen *lifted up, raised, exalted*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 21; Gen. 1401: Ps. Spl. 106, 25; *pp. of* a-hebban.

a-hafennes, -hafenes, -hafennys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A lifting up, an elevation, elation, pride;* elevatio, elatio:—Ahafenes handa mĩnra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Th. 140, 3. Ahafennys *elevatio*, Ps. Spl. 140, 2. Wundorlĩce ahafennyssa sẽ *mirabiles elationes maris*, 92, 6.

a-hangen *hung*, Mt. Bos. 26, 2; *pp. of* a-hõn.

a-heardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To harden, grow hard, become inured to anything, to last, hold out, endure;* durare, perdurare, indurescere:—On swã mycelre geþræstnesse and forhæfednesse mõdes and lichoman aheardode and awunode *he hardened and continued in so great contrition and restraint of mind and body;* in tanta mentis et corporis contritione duravit, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 28. Aheardaþ his gebod *perdurat ejus imperium*, R. Ben. 68. v. a-hyrdian; *v. trans.*

a-heardung, e; *f. A hardening;* induratio. v. heard, heardian, heardnes.

a-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew* or *cut out* or *off, hew down, prepare by cutting, make smooth, plane;* excidere, resecare, succidere, levigare:—On hys niwan byrgene, đa he aheów on stãne *in monumento suo novo, quod exciderat in petra*, Mt. Bos. 27, 60. On aheáwene byrgene *in monumento exciso*, Lk. Bos. 23, 53: Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 26. Ic wæs aheáwen holtes on ende, astyred of stefne mĩnum *I was hewn down at the end of a wood, removed from my trunk*, Rood Recd. 57; Kr. 29. Aheáwen treów *cut wood, timber;* lignum, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1. Of aheáwenum bordum *of hewn* or *planed boards;* de lignis levigatis, Gen. 6, 14.

a-hebban, -hæbban; đũ -hefst, he -hefeþ, *pl.* -hebbaþ; *p.* -hõf, *pl.* -hõfon; *imp.* -hefe; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, ferment;* levare, tollere, elevare, erigere, exaltare, extollere, fermentare:—Nolde his eágan ahebban up to đam heofone *nolebat oculos ad cælum levare*, Lk. Bos. 18, 13. To ahebbanne *levare*, Gen. 48, 17. Đũ hõfe me on ẽcne dræm *thou raisedst me to everlasting joy*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 12; Seel. 153. Se đe rõdor ahõf *who hove up the firmament*, Andr. Kmbl. 1042; An. 521. Nymþe heó wæs ahafen on đa heán lyft *unless it was raised in the high air*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 21; Gen. 1401. Ic ahebbe đẽ, Drihten *exaltabo te, Domine*, Ps. Spl. 29, 1: 117, 27. Đũ đe ahefst me *qui exaltas me*, 9, 14: Ps. Th. 63, 6: 91, 9: 148, 13. Ne ahebbaþ ge to heá eówre hygeþancas *nolite extollere in altum cornu vestrum*, 74, 5. Õþ he wæs eall ahafen *donec fermentatum est totum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 33.

a-hefan; *p.* -hefde; *pp.* -hefed *To heave up, lift up, raise;* levare, elevare, extendere:—Ahefdon upp đone arc *elevaverunt arcam*, Gen. 7, 17. He ahefde upp his hand *extendit manum*, Ex. 8, 17. He ahefde up *he lifted up*, 14, 27. v. a-hebban.

a-hefednes, -ness, e; *f. An elevation, elation, pride,* = a-hafennes, Lye. v. up-a-hefednes.

a-hefen = a-hafen *raised up, exalted*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 13: Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 3, col. 2; *pp. of* a-hebban.

a-hefeþ *raises up, exalts*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 27; Sat. 311: Ps. Th. 74, 7: 144, 15. v. a-hebban.

a-hefigian, -hefgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To make heavy* or *sad, to weigh down, burden;* gravare, contristare, deprimere:—Swã biþ đam mõde, đonne hit biþ ahefigad mid đẽm ymbhogum disse worulde *so is it with the mind, when it is weighed down by the anxieties of this world*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 32. Ahefgade *gravati*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 43. v. hefigian.

a-hefst *raisest up, exaltest*, Ps. Spl. 9, 14. v. a-hebban.

a-hẽhst, -hẽhþ *shalt* or *shall hang up, crucify;* appendet, suspendet, Deut. 21, 22. v. a-hõn.

a-helpan; *p.* -healp, *pl.* -hulpon; *pp.* -holpen *To help, assist;* auxiliari, adjuvare, subvenire:—Ahelpe mĩn se hãlga Dryhten *may the holy Lord help me*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 13; Hy. 4, 1. v. helpan; *gen. dat.*

a-hẽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, abase, tread down* or *under foot;* humiliare, calcare:—Biþ ahẽned *calcabitur*, Lk. Lind. War. 21, 24. v. hẽnan, hỹnan.

a-hẽnog *hung*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 13; *p. of* a-hõn.

a-hẽng *hung*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 29; Jul. 305; *p. of* a-hõn.

a-heólorian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To weigh, balance;* librare, trutinare. v. heólorian.

a-heordan? *p.* de; *pp.* ed [heorde = hyrde *a guardian, keeper*] *To set free from a guardian;* e custodia liberare:—Abreút brimwĩsan, brỹd aheorde *slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5853; B. 2930.

a-hẽrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hire;* conducere, Cot. 43, 204. v. a-hỹrian.

a-hẽrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To praise fully, celebrate enough;* plene laudare, satis celebrare:—Ne mæg đẽ ahẽrian hæleđa ænig *not any men can fully praise thee*, Hy. 3, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 10; prec. 3 ad calcem Cœdm. l. 5.

a-hiogan; *p.* -hogde, -hogode; *pp.* -hugod *To devise, search, invent*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 24; Gen. 2031. v. a-hycgan.

a-hiẽđan *to destroy, lay waste, despoil*, Salm. Kmbl. 147, MS. A; Sal. 73. v. a-hỹđan.

a-hildan; *p.* -hilde; *pp.* -hilded, -hild *To incline, decline;* inclinare, declinare:—Ne ahilde ge nãđer ne on đa wynstran healfe ne on đa swĩđran *non declinabitis neque ad dexteram neque ad sinistram*, Deut. 5, 32. v. a-hyldan.

a-hiscean *to hiss at, to mock;* irridere. v. hiscan.

a-hĩđan *to rob, destroy;* vastare, subvertere, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 9; Vy. 15. v. a-hỹđan.

a-hĩđend, es; *m. A robber, an extortioner;* grassator, Cot. 95.

a-hlãdan; *p.* -hlõd, *pl.* -hlõdon; *pp.* -hlãden [a *from*, hlãdan *to lade*] *To draw out, draw forth;* exhaurire, educere:—Ic hlãde *haurio:* ic of ahlãde [MS. C. ofhlãde] *exhaurio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 41. He of hæfte ahlõd folces unrĩm *he drew forth from captivity numberless people*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 34; Cri. 568.

ah-læca, an; *m.* [ah- = ag- = æg- = æc- *nequitia;* lãc *ludus, donum;* -a *the personal termination, q. v.*] *A miserable being, miscreant, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum:—He wiste đæm ahlæcan hilde geþinged *he knew conflict was destined for the miscreant*, Beo. Th. 1297; B. 646: 1983; B. 989. v. ag-læca.

a-hlẽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hlãnan *to lean*] *To set himself up;* exsurgere:—Se đe hine selfne þurh oferhygda up ahlẽneþ *he who through presumption sets himself up*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 24; Mõd. 53. [*M. H. Ger.* sich ũf leinan: *Ger.* sich auflehnen.]

a-hlẽnsian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud [hlẽnian *to be* or *make lean*, hlãne *lean*] *To soak, steep, make lean;* macerare, Scint. 10.

a-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen [a *from*, hleápan *to leap*] *To leap, leap up;* exsilire, insilire, prosilire, desilire:—Alexander ahleóp and ofslõh hine *Alexander leaped up and slew him*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 7. Ahleópon đã ealle *then all jumped up*, 5, 12; Bos. 112, 24. Ahleóp đã fõr hæleđum hilde-calla *the herald of war leaped then before the warriors*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 25; Exod. 252: Andr. Kmbl. 1472; An. 737: 2405; An. 1204: Beo. Th. 2798; B. 1397.

a-hlehhan, -hlyhhan; *p.* -hlõh, -hlõg, *pl.* -hlõgon; *pp.* -hlahhen. I. *to laugh at;* ridere, deridere:—Đã đæt wĩf ahlõh wereda Drihtnes *the woman then laughed at the Lord of hosts*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 16; Gen. 2380. II. *to exult, laugh;* exultare, lætari:—Heorte mĩn ahlyhheþ *lætetur cor meum*, Ps. Th. 85, 11. His mõd ahlõg *his mind laughed*, Beo. Th. 1465; B. 730: Salm. Kmbl. 358; Sal. 178. v. hlehhan.

a-hlinian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To loose;* solvere. v. hlinian.

a-hlõg, -hlõh *laughed at, laughed*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 16; Gen. 2380; *p. of* a-hlehhan.

a-hlõwan *To low* or *bellow again;* reboare. v. hlõwan *to low.*

a-hlutred *purified;* purificatus, Cot. 68; *pp. of* a-hluttrian.

a-hluttrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To purify, scum, refine, cleanse;* purificare:—Đũ me ahluttra *purify me*, Ps. C. 50, 73; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 73. Ahlutred wĩn *vinum defæcatum*, Cot. 68. v. hluttran.

a-hlyhheþ *laughs at*, Ps. Th. 85, 11. v. a-hlehhan, -hlyhhan.

a-hneápan; *p.* -hneóp, *pl.* -hneópon; *pp.* -hneápen *To pluck off;* decarpere:—Heó of beáme a-hneóp wæstm biwereduc *she plucked from the tree the prohibited fruit*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 2; Gũ. 819. [*Goth.* dishniupan, dishnaupnan *discerpere: O. Nrs.* hnupla *surripere.*] v. hneápan.

a-hnescian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become weak;* emollire:—Ahnescodon *became weak*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 42. v. hnescian.

ãhniend, es; *m. An owner*, Gen. 14, 22. v. ãgniend.

ãhnodon *owned;* possederunt, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. v. ãgnian.

ãhnung *an owning*, L. Ed. 1; Lambd. 38, 25. v. ãgenung.

a-hnyscan; *p.* -hnyscte; *pp.* -hnysct *To mock;* subsannare:—Fỹnd fũre ahnyscton us *inimici nostri subsannaverunt nos*, Ps. Spl. 79, 7. v. a-hniscean.

a-hõ *hang;* suspendo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 12; *pres. of* a-hõn.

a-hõf *raised*, Andr. Kmbl. 1042; An. 521; *p. of* a-hebban.

a-hofyn = a-hafen *elated*, Ps. Spl. C. 130, 1; *pp. of* ahebban.

a-hõh *crucify:*—Ahõh hine *crucifige eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 14; *impert. of* a-hõn.

a-holan; *p.* ede *To dig;* fodere, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 5, 29. v. a-holede.

a-hold *faithful;* fidelis, fidus. v. hold.

a-holede, an; *s. An engraved* or *embossed work;* opus lacunatum, Cot. 7; *pp. of* a-holan *to dig.*

a-holian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, holian *to hollow*] *To dig;* eruere, fodere:—Gyf đĩn eáge đẽ swĩcaþ, ahola hyt ũt *si oculus tuus scandalizat te, eruc eum*, Mt. Bos. 18, 9: 5, 29.

a-hõn, to a-hõnne; ic -hõ, đũ -hẽhst, he -hẽhþ; *impert.* -hõh; *p.* -hẽng.

-hēncg, *pl.* -hēngon; *pp.* -hongen, -hangen *To hang, crucify;* suspendere, crucifigere:—He Andreás hēt ahōn on heáhne beám *he commanded to hang Andrew on a high tree,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 3; Jul. 309: Gen. 40, 19. Ic ahō *suspendo;* ic ahēncg *suspendi,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 12. Sealde heom to ahōnne *tradidit eis ut crucifigeretur,* Mt. Bos. 27, 26. Ahōh hine *crucifige eum,* Mk. Bos. 15, 14. Ón gealgan aheht *he shall hang on a gallows,* Deut. 21, 22. Dæt hī hine ahēngon *ut crucifigerent eum,* Mk. Bos. 15, 20: Mt. Bos. 27, 35: Mk. Bos. 15, 25. Dæt he ahangen wǽre *that he should be crucified,* 15, 15: Mt. Bos. 27, 38, 44. Sý he ahangen *crucifigatur,* 27, 23. Pilatus on rōde ahēng rōdera Waldend *Pilate had crucified on the cross the Ruler of the skies,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 29; Jul. 305: Elen. Kmbl. 419; El. 210. He ahangen wæs *he was hanged,* Elen. Kmbl. 887; El. 445: 903; El. 453.

a-hongen *hung,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 26; Cri. 1094; *pp. of* ahōn.

a-hreddan; *p.* -hredde; *pp.* -hred [a *from,* hreddan *to rid*] *To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, rescue;* liberare, eripere, eruere:—Dæt he sceolde his folc ahreddan *that he should deliver his people,* Jud. 6, 14. Dæt ðū us ahredde *that thou deliver us,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 25; Cri. 374. Đe ðū ahreddest *whom thou hast rescued,* Cd. 97; Th. 128, 15; Gen. 2127. He hī æt hungre ahredde *he rid them of the famine,* Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 40. Loth wæs ahreded *Lot was rescued,* Cd. 96; Th. 125, 27; Gen. 2085. Ahred, 94; Th. 122, 26: Gen. 2032. Ahrede me hefiges nīdes feónda mīnra *eripe me de inimicis meis,* Ps. Th. 58, 1. Ahrede me hearmcwidum heánra manna *redime me a calumniis hominum,* 118, 134. Ic ahredde *eruo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 55, 63.

a-hreded *commotus,* Ps. Th. 59, 2; Ps. Grn. ii. 158, 59, 2. v. a-hrēran.

a-hreófod; *adj. Leprous;* leprosus, Martyr. 21, Sep.

a-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren [a, hreósan *to rush*] *To rush, fall, fall down;* irruere, ruere, corruere, decidere:—Bleówun windas and ahruron on ðæt hūs *flaverunt venti et irruerunt in domum illam,* Mt. Bos. 7, 25. On Godes naman ahreóse ðis tempel *in God's name let this temple fall down,* Homl. Th. i. 72, 2, 5. He ahreás *he fell,* Homl. Th. i. 192, 20.

a-hrepian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To touch;* tangere. v. hrepian.

a-hrēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hrēran *to move, agitate*] *To shake, make to tremble;* commovere:—Heó ahrēred [MS. ahreded] is *commota est,* Ps. Th. 59, 2.

a-hrīnan, -hrȳnan; *p.* -hrān, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch;* tangere:—Ge ne ahrīnaþ ða seámas mid eówrum ānum fingre *uno digito vestro non tangitis sarcinas,* Lk. Bos. 11, 46. Ahrȳn mūntas *tange montes,* Ps. Spl. 143, 6.

a-hruron *rushed,* Mt. Bos. 7, 25; *p. pl. of* a-hreósan.

a-hrydred *robbed;* expilatus, Cot. 73. v. aþryd.

a-hrȳnan *To touch;* tangere, Ps. Spl. 143, 6. v. a-hrīnan.

a-hrysian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shake violently;* excutere:—Drihten ahrysode ða wēstan eorþan *the Lord shook violently the desert earth,* Ps. Th. 28, 6. Ahrysod ic eom *excussus sum,* Ps. Spl. 108, 22. Ahryse ða moldan of *shake the mould off,* Herb. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 70, 8. v. hrysian.

ahse, aſ; *f. Ashes:*—Forðon ahsan swā swā hlāf ic æt *quia cinerem tanquam panem manducabam,* Ps. Spl. 101, 10: 147, 5. v. asce.

ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to ask, demand, call, summon before one;* interrogare, postulare, exigere:—He ongan hine ahsian *he began to call him,* Cd. 40; Th. 53, 18; Gen. 863: Deut. 4, 32: Ps. Th. 14, 2. II. *to obtain, experience;* nancisci, experiri:—He weán ahsode *he obtained woe,* Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. v. acsian.

āhst *hast, owest,* Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726; *2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of* āgan.

āht, es; *n.* AUGHT, *anything, something;* aliquid, quidquam:—Nō he ðēr āht cwices lēfan wolde *he would leave not anything living there,* Beo. Th. 4618; B. 2314: Ps. Th. 143, 4. Đe āhtes wǽron *who were of aught, of any account* or *value,* Chr. 992; Th. 238, 35. Dæt ān man, ðe himsylf āht wǽre, mihte faran *that a man, who himself was aught, might go,* 1087; Th. 355, 17. v. ā-wiht.

āhta *eight,* Menol. Fox 188; Men. 95. v. eahta.

āhte, āhtest *had, owned:*—He sealde eall ðæt he āhte *he sold all that he had;* vendidit omnia quæ habuit, Mt. Bos. 13, 46; *p. of* āgan.

āht-līce; *adv. Courageously, manfully, triumphantly;* viriliter, Chr. 1071; Gib. p. 181, 16; Th. 347, 18; Ing. 277, 10; Erl. 203, 2: 210, 22.

āhton *had, owned, possessed:*—Đe Caldeas cyningdōm āhton *the Chaldeans possessed the kingdom,* Cd. 209; Th. 258, 24; Dan. 680; *p. pl. of* āgan.

a-hūðan; *p.* -heáþ, *pl.* -hudon; *pp.* -hoden [a *from,* hūð *prey*] *To spoil, rob, plunder;* diripere, expilare, spoliare:—Fȳnd ahūðan [MS. ahudan] mid herge hordburh wera *the foes plundered with their band the treasure-city of the men,* Cd. 93; Th. 121, 8; Gen. 2007.

ā-hwā; *g.* -hwæs; *d.* -hwām; *acc.* -hwone; *pron.* [ā, hwā *who*] *Any one;* aliquis:—Gif he āhwām gewēolde *if he have done violence to any one,* L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6.

a-hwēnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To vex, trouble;* contristare, vexare, molestare:—Gyf hwylc cyld ahwēned sý *if any child be vexed,* Herb. 20, 7; Lchdm. i. 116, 8.

ā-hwænne; *adv. When, sometime;* quando:—Drihten āhwænne behealtst ðū *Domine quando respicies,* Ps. Spl. 34, 20: 7, 2. v. hwænne.

ā-hwǽr, -hwār, -hwēr, -wēr; *adv.* [ā *always, ever, every;* hwǽr *where*]. I. *everywhere, somewhere, anywhere;* uspiam, alicubi, usquequaque:—Ne mæg ic hine āhwǽr [*uspiam*] beflēon, Ps. Th. 61, 6. Ne forlēt ðū me āhwǽr eorþan, oððe āghwanan *non me derelinquas usquequaque,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 8: Ps. Th. 54, 24: 68, 7: 108, 12: 62, 9: 71, 12: 113, 10: 118, 39: Ps. Spl. 118, 8. II. *in any wise;* quoquo modo:—Habbe ic ðē āwēr benumen ðīnra gifena *have I in any wise deprived thee of thy gifts?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14.

ā-hwǽrgen *everywhere;* uspiam, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 19; Met. 30, 10.

a-hwæt=-hwet=-hwetted *whetted,* Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17; *pp. of* a-hwettan.

ā-hwæðer; *adj. pron. Some one, any one, anything;* quis, aliquis, aliquid:—Nis me ege mannes for āhwæðer *non timebo quid faciat mihi homo* [*non est mihi hominis timor pro aliquo*], Ps. Th. 55, 4: 117, 6. v. āwðer, nā-hwæðer.

ā-hwār; *adv.* I. *somewhere, anywhere;* alicubi:—Đe he āhwār gefremode *that he anywhere occasioned,* L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6. Āhwār on lande *anywhere within the land,* L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 21. II. *in any wise;* quoquo modo:—And se man, ðe wiðcwiþ ðīnum bebodum [Grn. wordum] āhwār, beó he deáþes scildig *and the man, who shall in any wise contradict* [*speak against*] *thy commands* [Grn. *words*], *he shall be guilty of death,* Jos. 1, 18. v. ā-hwǽr.

a-hwelfan [a, hwelfan] *to cast down, cover over,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 12. v. a-hwylfan.

a-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen. I. *v. trans. To turn away, convert;* avertere, convertere:—Ne lǽt ðē ahweorfan hǽðenra þrym *let not the power of the heathen turn thee away,* Andr. Kmbl. 1913; An. 959. Dæt he of Sione ahweorfe hæft-nēd *that he would turn away captivity from Sion,* Ps. Th. 125, 1. Ðū eart of ðīnre stilnesse ahworfen *thou art moved from thy tranquillity,* Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24. II. *v. intrans. To turn away, turn, move;* averti, converti:—Sigor eft ahwearf of norþ-monna nīþ-geteóne *victory turned away again from the northmen's hostile malice,* Cd. 95; Th. 124, 24; Gen. 2067. Hie of sib-lufan Godes ahwurfon *they turned away from the love of God,* Cd. 1; Th. 2, 26; Gen. 25. Đā his gāst ahwearf in Godes gemynd *then his spirit turned to thought of God,* Cd. 206; Th. 255, 26; Dan. 630.

ā-hwēr; *adv. Everywhere;* alicubi, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 7. v. ā-hwǽr.

a-hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away;* avertere:—Ahwerf fram synnum ðīne ansióne *averte faciem tuam a peccatis,* Ps. C. 50, 83; Ps. Grn. ii. p. 278, 83. Ahwerfed, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 12. v. a-hwyrfan.

a-hwettan; *p.* -hwette; *pp.* -hwettod. I. *to whet, excite;* excitare, accendere:—Dæt ic ðē mǽge lust ahwettan *that I may excite thy desire,* Andr. Kmbl. 606; An. 303. II. *to provide;* adhibere, subministrare:—Ic eów gōda gehwæs ēst ahwette *I will provide you the favour* [*liberal supply*] *of every good,* Andr. Kmbl. 678; An. 339. III. *to cast away, drive away;* abigere, repudiare:—God ahwet hie from his hyldo *God will cast them away from his favour,* Cd. 21; Th. 26, 13.

ā-hwider *on every side;* quoquoversum. v. ǽg-hwider.

āhwilo? [āh=ag *nequitia,* hwilc] *adj. Terrible;* terribilis, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 65; Wrt. Voc. 61, 43.

a-hwonan, -hwonon; *adv.* [a *from,* hwonan *whence*] *From what place, whence, somewhere, anywhere;* alicubi, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 16. Ahwonan ūtane *from without, outwardly, extrinsically,* Bt. 34, 3; Fox 136, 23.

a-hworfen *moved,* Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24; *pp. of* a-hweorfan.

ā-hwylc *whatsoever;* qualiscunque, C. R. Ben. 46. v. ǽg-hwilc.

a-hwylfan, -hwelfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hwylfan *to cover* or *vault*] *To cover over, overwhelm;* operire, obruere, deponere:—Seó sē ahwylfde Pharaones cratu *aquæ operuerunt currus Pharaonis,* Ex. 14, 27. Ālege oððe ahwelf hīg *cast down* [or *cover over*] *them,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 12.

a-hwyrfan, -hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away;* avertere:—Dæt ic ðē meahte ahwyrfan from hālor *that I might turn thee from salvation,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 6; Jul. 360. Ne ahwyrf *ne avertas,* Ps. Th. 89, 3. Ahwyrfde, *subj. perf. would cast,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 33; Gū. 430.

a-hycgan, -hicgan; *p.* -hogde, -hogode; *pp.* [ge]-hugod *To devise, search, invent;* excogitare, perscrutari, invenire:—Leóhtor ðonne hit men mǽgen mōdum ahycgan *more clearly than men may in mind devise it,* Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 20; Cri. 903. Bæd him ðæs rǽd ahicgan *besought them to devise counsel for this,* Cd. 94; Th. 122, 24; Gen. 2031: 178; Th. 224, 3; Dan. 130. Hie ahogodan heoro *they invented the sword,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 9; Gn. Ex. 202. v. hycgan.

a-hȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide;* abscondere, occultare:—Tungol beóþ ahȳded *the star is hidden,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 12; Ph. 96: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 30; Exod. 115. Rōmāne gesomnodon al ða goldhord and sume on eorþan ahȳddon *the Romans collected all the treasures and hid some in the earth,* Chr. 418; Th. 18, 6, col. 1. v. hȳdan.

a-hyldan, -hildan; *p.* -hylde; *pp.* -hylded, -hyld. I. *to incline, recline;* inclinare, reclinare:—Ahylde ic mīne heortan *inclinavi cor meum,* Ps. Th. 118, 112. Ahyld me ðīn ēare *inclina aurem tuam ad me,* 85, 1. Ahylded, 103, 6. Hwār he his heáfod ahylde *ubi caput reclinet,* Lk. Bos. 9,

58. II. *to decline, turn away, avert from;* declinare, inclinare:—Ahyld fram yfele *declina a malo*, Ps. Spl. 36, 28. Beóþ ðē ahylded fram wíta unrīm *from thee shall be averted the numberless torments*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 31; Jul. 171. Se dæg wæs ahyld *dies inclinata est*, Lk. Bos. 24, 29: Ps. Th. 108, 23. Ne ahilde ge *non declinabitis*, Deut. 5, 32.

a-hyldendlíce *inclīningly;* enclitice, inclinative; *part. of* a-hyldan, -líce.

a-hyltan [a *from, away;* hylt *holds, 3rd pres. of* healdan] *should take support away, supplant;* supplantaret:—Ða þohton ðæt hī ahyltan [=ahylten] me *who thought that they should supplant me*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. v. healdan IV.

a-hyrdan; *p.* -hyrde, -hyrte; *pp.* -hyrded, -hyrd; *v. trans. To harden, make hard;* dūrare, indurare:—Ic ahyrde Pharaones heortan *ego indurabo cor Pharaonis*, Ex. 4, 21. Ahyrde hyra heortan *induravit cor eorum*, Jn. Bos. 12, 40: Ex. 8, 15. Ahyrdon heoro slīdendne *they hardened the wounding sword*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 9; Gn. Ex. 202. Ecg wæs īren ahyrded heaðo-swāte *its edge was iron hardened with battle-blood*, Beo. Th. 2924; B. 1460: Ex. 8, 19: Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Ps. Th. 119, 4.

a-hyrdnes, e; *f. A hardening;* induratio, App. Scint. v. a-heardung.

a-hȳrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hire;* conducere:—He ūteóde ahȳrian wyrhtan *exiit conducere operarios*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1: Jn. Bos. 10, 13.

a-hyrstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrst *To roast, fry;* frigere. v. hyrstan.

a-hyrte *hardened*, Ex. 8, 15, = a-hyrde; *p. of* a-hyrdan.

a-hȳðan, -hīðan, -hiéðan *To destroy, lay waste, despoil;* vastare, abolere, subvertere:—Hī woldon Rōmwara rīce geþringan, hergum ahȳðan *they would conquer the empire of the Romans, lay it waste with their armies*, Elen. Kmbl. 81; El. 41. Hungor he ahȳðeþ [MS. A. ahiéðeþ] *hunger despoileth it*, Salm. Kmbl. 147; Sal. 73. Ahīðan, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 9; Vy. 15. DER. hȳðan *prædari.*

a-īdlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *v. intrans. To become idle, free from;* vacare:—Ðā gegyrelan from hǣlo gife ne a-īdledon *indumenta a gratia curandi non vacarunt*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 6. II. *v. trans. To profane;* profanare:—Monige ðone geleáfan mid unrihte weorce a-īdledon *multi fidem iniquis profanabant operibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 5.

a-īdlian, -igan; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To make useless, vain, to empty, annul, profane;* irritum facere, frustrari, exinanire, cassare, profanare:—Ic a-īdlige *frustror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. A-īdlian *cassare*, Cot. 43: 204: 179. He a-īdlode mīn wedd *pactum meum irritum fecit*, Gen. 17, 14. Þræst his nys a-īdlude *fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Spl. 74, 8. Seó untrumnys byþ a-īdlud *the infirmity will be annulled*, Herb. 121, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 8. Ðæt Cristes geleáfan a-īdlad wǣre *fidem profanatam esse*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 7.

ain, aina *one*, Gen. 43, 6. v. ĀN II.

al, æl, eal, awul, awel, e; *f. An* AWL, *a fork, flesh-hook;* subula, fuscinula, harpago:—Þirlige his eáre mid ale *bore his ear through with an awl*, Lev. 25, 10: L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10, MS. G. [*Chauc.* oule: *Wyc.* al: *O. H. Ger.* ala, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* al, *f*: *Ger.* ahle, *f*: *O. Nrs.* alr, *m.*]

al *all*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 16; Sat. 8: 214; Th. 268, 24; Sat. 60. v. eal.

a-lādian [a *from*, lādian *to clear*] *To excuse, to make excuse for;* excusare:—Hū māgon hī hī a-lādigen [MS. Cot. alādian] *how can they excuse themselves?* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 21.

a-lǣdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *from*, lædan *to lead*]. I. *to lead, lead out, withdraw, take away;* ducere, producere, educere:—Ic alǣdde ðē of lande *eduxi te de terra*, Ps. Spl. 80, 9: Ps. Th. 80, 10: 142, 12: 103, 14: Cd. 73; Th. 90, 15; Gen. 1495. Ic eom alǣded fram leóhte *I am led out from the light*, Cd. 217; Th. 275, 27; Sat. 178: Ps. Spl. 108, 22. II. *to be produced, brought forth, to grow;* produci:—Ðū of foldan fōdder neátum lǣtest alǣdan *thou permittest fodder to be produced from the earth for cattle*, Ps. Th. 103, 13. Swylce he of ægerum ūt alǣde *as it from an egg had been brought forth*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 3; Ph. 233: 59 b; Th. 215, 11; Ph. 251.

a-lǣnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To lend;* accommodare:—Alǣned feoh *pignus*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 10.

a-lǣran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To teach;* docere, edocere:—Me ðīne dōmas alǣr *judicia tua doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 108.

a-lǣtan, a-lētan; *p.* -lēt, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǣten; *v. a.* [a *from*, lǣtan *to let*] *To let go, lay down, leave, give up, lose, renounce, resign, remit, pardon, deliver;* sinere, abjicere, deponere, relinquere, remittere, condonare, relaxare, liberare:—Ðæt ðū ne alǣte dōm gedreósan *that thou wouldest not let thy greatness sink*, Beo. Th. 5323; B. 2665: Cd. 205; Th. 253, 3; Dan. 590. Ic hæbbe ānweald mīne sāwle to alǣtanne *I have power to lay down my life* [*soul*], Jn. Bos. 10, 18. Ic ðæt alētan ne sceal *I will not let that go*, Solil. 8. Ðū hine alǣtst *thou lettest it go*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24. Swā sceal ēghwylc mon lǣn-dagas alǣtan *so must every man leave these loan-* [*lent* or *transitory*] *days*, Beo. Th. 5175; B. 2591. Ðæt ic mǣge mīn līf alǣtan *that I may resign my life*, 5494; B. 2750: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 16; Jul. 483. Ūre leáhtras alǣt *pardon our crimes*, Hy. 6, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 20: Cd. 29; Th. 39, 9; Gen. 622. Hī wurdon alǣten līges ganga [MS. gange] *they were delivered from the flame's course*, 187; Th. 232, 20; Dan. 263. Hȳ heora līf alēton *they lost their lives*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 10. Ðā ðæt fȳr hie alēt *when the fire left them*, 4, 7; Bos. 87, 19.

a-lǣtnes, ness, e; *f. A loss, losing;* amissio, Somn. 326.

a-lamp *happened, occurred*, Beo. Th. 1249; B. 622; *p. of* a-limpan.

alan; ic ale, ðū alest, alst, he aleþ, alþ, *pl.* alaþ; *p.* ōl, *pl.* ōlon; *pp.* alen. I. *to nourish, grow, produce;* alere, procreare:—Swylce eorþe ōl *as the earth nourished*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 35; Reim. 23. II. *to appear;* apparere:—Ða ne alaþ *which appear not;* quæ non apparent, Lk. Lind. War. 11, 44. [*Goth.* alan; *pp.* alans *crescere*: *O. Nrs.* ala *gignere, parere, procreare*: *Lat.* alere.]

a-langian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. impers.* [a, langian] *To last too long, to long for;* diutius durare, exoptare:—Me alangaþ [MS. a langaþ] *it lasts me too long*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 13; Seel. 154.

alaþ *ale*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 130, 3. v. ealaþ.

ald, se alda *old*:—Alde mēce *with an ancient sword*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 5; Exod. 494: Elen. Grm. 252: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 11. Se alda ūt of helle *the old one out of hell*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 6; Sat. 34. DER. ald-er, -erdōm, -friþ, -hād, -helm, -or, -Seaxe. v. eald.

alder *an elder, author*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 40. v. aldor.

alder-dōm, es; *m. Authority*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 12, MS. B. v. ealdor-dōm.

Aldfriþ, es; *m.* [ald=eald *old;* friþ *peace*] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria*:—A.D. 685, Hēr Aldfriþ fēng to rīce *here*, A.D. 685, *Alfred succeeded* [*took*] *to the kingdom*, Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 29. On Aldfriþes tīdum *in temporibus Aldfridi*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 20. A. D. 705, Hēr Aldfriþ Norþanhymbra cining forþfērde *here*, A. D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died*, Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 32. v. Ælfred *king of Northumbria.*

ald-hād, es; *m.* [ald=eald *old;* hād *hood*] *Old age;* senectus, = eald-hād.

Aldhelm, Ealdhelm, es; *m.* [ald=eald *old;* helm *an helmet*] ALDHELM *bishop of Sherborne;* Aldhelmus apud Scireburnam episcopus:—Hēr Aldhelm be westan Selewuda bisceop forþfērde *here* [A.D. 709] *Aldhelm bishop west of Selwood* [*Sherborne*] *died*, Chr. 709; Th. 68, 17, col. 2. Ealdhelm, Chr. 731; Th. 74, 31, col. 2.

aldor, es; *m.* [aldor=ealdor *an elder*]. I. *an elder, parent, author;* parens, auctor, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 14; Gen. 1578: L. H. E. pref; Th. i. 26, 6. II. *a chief, prince;* præpositus, princeps, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 15; Gen. 639: 82; Th. 103, 1; Gen. 1711: 89; Th. 111, 30; Gen. 1863: 209; Th. 259, 7; Dan. 688: Beo. Th. 744; B. 369: 1340; B. 668: Andr. Kmbl. 110; An. 55: Elen. Grm. 157: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 14; Met. 26, 7. DER. aldor-apostol, -burh, -dēma, -dōm, -duguþ, -freá, -leás, -līc, -líce, -man, -mon, -nes, -ness, -þægn, -wīsa. v. ealdor.

aldor, es; *n.* [aldor=ealdor *life*]. I. *life, the vital parts of the body;* vita:—Ðonne ðū of līce aldor asendest *when thou sendest life from thy body*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 29; Gen. 2790: 126; Th. 160, 27; Gen. 2656: Elen. Grm. 132: Andr. Kmbl. 2702; An. 1353: Beo. Th. 1364; B. 680. Wit on gārsecg ūt aldrum nēþdon *we two ventured out on the sea with* [*peril to*] *our lives*, Beo. Th. 1080; B. 538: 1024; B. 510. Ðæt se wǣre his aldre scyldig *that he with his life should pay* [*be liable*], Cd. 196; Th. 244, 19; Dan. 450. Ðæt him on aldre stōd here-strēl hearda *so that the hard war-shaft stood in his vital parts*, Beo. Th. 2873; B. 1434. II. *age, in the expressions*—On aldre *ever*, to aldre *always*. On aldre, Elen. Grm. 570: Beo. Th. 3563; B. 1779: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 6; Gen. 402. To aldre, Beo. Th. 4014; B. 2005: 4990; B. 2498: Cd. 22; Th. 27, 33; Gen. 427: 22; Th. 28, 15; Gen. 436: Elen. Grm. 350: 1218. DER. aldor-bana, -bealu, -cearu, -dæg, -gedāl, -leás, -leg, -ner. v. ealdor.

aldor-apostol, es; *m. The chief of the apostles;* apostolorum princeps, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 41, col. 2. v. ealdor-apostol.

aldor-bana, an; *m.* [aldor=ealdor *life;* bana *a destroyer*] *A life destroyer;* vitæ destructor, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 17; Gen. 1033.

aldor-bealu *vital evil*, Beo. Th. 3356; B. 1676. v. ealdor-bealu.

aldor-burh *metropolis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 20. v. ealdor-burh.

aldor-cearu, e; *f. Life-care, care for life, life-long care;* cura propter vitam, ærumna longinqua:—He wearþ eallum æðelingum to aldorceare *he became a life-care to all nobles*, Beo. Th. 1817; B. 906.

aldor-dæg; *g.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. Life-day, day of life;* dies vitæ, Beo. Th. 1440; B. 718. v. ealdor-dæg.

aldor-dēma, an; *m. A supreme judge, a prince;* supremus judex, princeps, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 21; Gen. 1156: 114; Th. 149, 28; Gen. 2481.

aldor-dōm *a principality*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 16; Dan. 641: 209; Th. 258, 27; Dan. 682: Elen. Grm. 767: Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 20, 20. v. ealdor-dōm.

aldor-duguþ *a chief nobility*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 19; Gen. 2081. v. ealdor-duguþ.

aldor-freá, an; *m. A chief lord;* princeps dominus, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 29; Dan. 46.

aldor-gedāl, es; *n. A divorce* or *separation from life*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 25; Gen. 1071: Beo. Th. 1615; B. 805. v. ealdor-gedāl.

aldor-leás *lifeless*, Beo. Th. 3178; B. 1587. v. ealdor-leás.

aldor-leás *deprived of parents;* orphanus, Jn. Lind. War. 14, 18. Aldorleás [MS. aldoras], Beo. Th. 30; B. 15.

aldor-leg = -læg, es; *n. Life-law, fate:*—Đæt ge cũđon mîne aldorlege *that ye know my life's destiny,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 20; Dan. 139. v. ealdor-leg = -læg.

aldor-lic *principal;* principalis. v. ealdor-lîc.

aldor-lice; *adv.* [aldor = ealdor, -lice] *Principally, excellently;* principaliter, magnificenter, Ps. C. 50, 103; Ps. Gru. ii. 279, 103.

aldor-mon, -monn, es; *m.* [aldor = ealdor *an elder;* mon] *An elderman, alderman, nobleman, chief;* major natu, princeps, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804-829; 459, 3: Chr. 851; Th. 120, 19, col. 1: Lk. Jun. 19, 2. v. ealdor-man.

aldor-ner, es; *n. A life's safety, refuge;* vitæ servatio, asylum:—Ne mæg ic aldor-nere mîne gesẽcan *I cannot seek my life's safety,* Cd. 117; Th. 151, 22; Gen. 2512. Đæt we aldor-nere sẽcan mõten *that we may seek an asylum,* Cd. 117; Th. 152, 13; Gen. 2519. v. ealdor-ner.

aldornes, ness, e; *f. Authority;* auctoritas:—Se biscеop mid biscoplîcre aldornesse [ealdorlîcnysse, S. 553, 35] wæs cỹđende *episcopus pontificali auctoritate protestatus,* Bd. 3, 22; Whel. 224, 22.

aldor-þegn, aldor-þegn, es; *m. A principal thane, chief,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 36; Sat. 66: Beo. Th. 2620; B. 1308. v. ealdor-þegn.

aldor-wîsa, an; *m. A chief ruler, chief;* principalis dux, princeps:—Æđelinga aldor-wîsa *the chief ruler of men,* Cd. 63; Th. 75, 9; Gen. 1237. v. eald-wîta.

Ald-Seaxe *the Old-Saxons,* Chr. 780; Th. 92, 29, col. 1: 885; Th. 154, 20, col. 1. v. Eald-Seaxe.

a-leáh, -leág *falsified,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7; *p. of* a-leógan.

a-leát *bent down:*—Aleát wiđ đæs engles *bent down before the angel,* Num. 22, 31; *p. of* a-lûtan.

a-lecgan, -lecgean; he -legeþ, -legþ, -lehþ, *pl.* -lecgaþ; *p.* -legde, -lẽde, *pl.* -legdon, -lẽdon; *pp.* -legd, -lẽd; *v. trans.* [a *from,* lecgan *to lay*]. I. *to place, lay down, throw down, suppress, lay aside, cease from;* ponere, collocare, prosternere, deponere, abjicere, relinquere, omittere:—Alecgan hine *to lay him down,* Lk. Bos. 5, 19: Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 25. He mec on þeóstre alegde *he laid me in darkness,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 11; Cri. 1423: Beo. Th. 4395; B. 2194: 67; B. 34: 6273; B. 3141. He hond alegde *he laid down the hand,* 1673; B. 834. Hie alẽdon hine *they laid him down,* Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63: Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 31. Hîg gemetton đæt cild on binne alẽd *invenerunt infantem positum in præsepio,* Lk. Bos. 2, 16: 19, 20. Hý hleahtor alegdon *they laid laughter aside,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 116, 1; Gũ. 200: Beo. Th. 6033; B. 3020: 1707; B. 851. Hîg alẽdon đa to hys fõtum *projecerunt eos ad pedes ejus,* Mt. Bos. 15, 30. Hîg alẽdon heora fỹnd *they threw down their enemies,* Jos. 10, 13. Unriht alecgan *to suppress injustice,* L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 8. Alecgende word đæt is *deponens verbum,* for đan đe he legþ him fram đa ane getãcnunge, and hylt đa ẽđre. Đa alecgendlîcan word getãcniaþ dẽde *deponentia verba significant actum,* swã swã *activa;* ac hî ge-endiaþ on *or,* swa swã *passiva,*—ic wraxlige *luctor,* ic sprece *loquor,* hẽr is dẽd *a deponent verb is so called in Latin, because while it keeps its passive inflections it has deposed or laid aside its passive signification, and has only an active meaning; as the Latin* luctor = ic wraxlige *I wrestle;* loquor = ic sprece *I speak, here is action,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 54-57. II. *to impose, inflict upon;* imponere, immittere:—Đũ woldest on me wrohte alecgean *thou wouldest inflict calamity upon me,* Cd. 127; Th. 162, 21; Gen. 2684. III. *to diminish, take away, refuse;* imminuere, deprimere, reprimere:—Godes lof alecgan *to diminish God's glory,* Ælfc. T. 22, 20. He nẽfre đa leán alegeþ *he never refuseth the reward,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 23; Gũ. 63.

alecgende word, alecgendlîc word *a deponent verb;* deponens verbum; *part. of* a-lecgan I, *q. v.*

a-lẽd *put, laid,* Lk. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* a-lecgan.

a-lẽdon *laid;* posuerunt, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63; *p. of* a-lecgan.

a-lefan ; *pp.* ed [a, lef *weak, feeble*] *To become weak, feeble;* languescere:—Đæt we fæston mid gerãde, swã đæt ũre lîchama alefed ne wurþe *ut cum rationе jejunemus, ita ut corpus nostrum languidius ne fiat,* Bd. 3, 23; Whel. 228, 45.

a-lẽfan ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To permit, grant;* permittere, concedere:—Đæt he us ẽfre wille eard alẽfan *that he will ever grant us a dwelling,* Cd. 215; Th. 272, 8; Sat. 116: 219; Th. 281, 27; Sat. 278. Alẽfed *permitted,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 7. v. a-lỹfan.

a-legde *should lay,* Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 31; *p. of* a-lecgan.

a-lege *lay down;* depone:—Alege ẽđre ahwelf hîg, eálá đũ Drihten *cast down* [*or cover over*] *them, O Lord!* depone eos, Domine! Ps. Lamb. 58, 12; *impert. of* a-lecgan.

a-legen *confined,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 31; *pp. of* a-licgan.

a-lẽh *belied,* Beo. Th. 160; B. 80; *p. of* a-leógan.

a-lẽnian [a, lẽnian *to be lean*] *To make lean, to soak;* macerare, Ælf. pref. Hom. p. 4.

a-leódan ; *p.* -leád, *pl.* -ludon; *pp.* -loden [a, leódan *to spring*] *To grow;* germinare, crescere:—Đe under lyfte a-loden wurde *what was grown up under heaven,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 5; Rä. 81, 25: Ps. Th. 106, 36.

a-leógan ; *p.* -leág, -leáh, -lẽh, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen [a, leógan *to lie, lig*] *To lie, tell lies, belie, deceive;* mentiri, confutare, non præstare:—He aleág *he belied,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 78; Met. 1, 39. Heó hyre gehãt aleáh *she belied her vow,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7. He beót ne alẽh *he belied not his promise,* Beo. Th. 160; B. 80. Hí aleógaþ him *they tell lies to him,* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 18: L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 12.

a-leodian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [lid *a limb,* to-lidian *to dissolve,* Grn.] *To dismember;* avellere, abstrahere, sejungere:—He đæt andweorc of Adames lîce aleođode *he dismembered the substance from Adam's body,* Cd. 9; Th. 11, 18; Gen. 177.

aler, es; *m. The alder;* alnus:—Aleres rinde seóþ *boil bark of alder,* L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 17. v. alor.

aler-holt, es; *m.* [aler *the alder;* holt *a grove, wood*] *An alder wood;* alnetum. v. alor.

a-lesan ; *p.* -læs, *pl.* -lẽson; *pp.* -lesen [a, lesan *to choose*] *To choose;* eligere, seligere:—Þeóden holde hæfde him alesen *the prince had faithful ones chosen to him,* Cd. 151; Th. 189, 11; Exod. 183: 154; Th. 192, 7; Exod. 228: Elen. Kmbl. 571; El. 286: 759; El. 380.

a-lẽsan ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To redeem;* solvere, liberare, Hy. 8, 33; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 290, 33. v. a-lỹsan.

a-lẽsend, es; *m. A redeemer;* redemptor, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 14. v. a-lỹsend.

a-lẽsenis *redemption,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 28. v. a-lỹsnes.

alet, es; *m.* [alet = æled, *pp. of* ælan *to kindle*] *Fire;* ignis, Cd. 186; Th. 232, 3; Dan. 254.

a-lêt, -lêton *left, gave up,* Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 10; *p. of* a-lẽtan.

a-lẽtan *to leave, let go;* dimittere:—Ic đæt alẽtan ne sceal *I will not let that go,* Solil. 8: Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 19. v. a-lætan.

alẽt-lic ; *adj. Pardonable;* remissibilis. v. alẽt *gave up;* lîc *like.*

alewe, aluwe, alwe, an; *f. The aloe, bitter spice,* in the plural *aloes;* aloe:—He brohte wyrt-gemang and alewan *tulit herbarum commixtionem et aloes,* Jn. Bos. 19, 39. Murre and alwe *myrrh and aloe,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 20. Alwan wiđ untrymnessum *aloes for infirmities,* L. M. cont. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 174, 6. Gedõ alwan gõdne dæl đær on *put a good deal of aloes therein,* L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 5: 194, 25. Aluwan gegnîd *rub up aloes,* Lchdm. iii. 2, 15. Nim alewan [MS. alewen] *take aloes,* 104, 26: 134, 9. [אֲהָלִים ăhălîm, *pl. m;* אֲהָלוֹת ăhăloth, *pl. f. the aloe-trees, the perfumes: Grk.* ἀλόη, ης; *f. the aloe: Lat.* alõẽ, ẽs; *f. the aloe, a small tree in the east, which has juicy leaves, from which the bitter gum called* aloes *is extracted.*]

Alfriþ, es; *m.* [al = all = eal, eall *all;* friþ *peace*] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria:*—A.D. 705, Hẽr Alfriþ, Norþhymbra cing, forþfẽrde *here,* A.D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died,* Chr. 705; Th. 69, 7, col. 3. v. Ælfred *king of Northumbria.*

al-geweorc, es; *n. Tinder, touchwood, a fire-steel;* igniarium, Recd. 40, 34; Wrt. Voc. 66, 42: Cot. 107: 164.

algian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defend;* defendere. DER. ge-algian. v. ealgian.

alh, alhn, es; *m. A sheltering-place, temple, fane;* asylum, templum:—Tempel Gode, alhn hãligne *a temple for God, a holy fane,* Cd. 162; Th. 202, 22; Exod. 392. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* alah: *Goth.* alhs.] v. healh, hearh.

alh-stede, es; *m. A sheltering-place, city;* arx, urbs, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 19; Dan. 690. v. ealh-stede.

a-lîbban, -lybban; *p.* -lifde, -lyfde; *pp.* -lifd, -lyfd *To live, live after, survive;* vivere, superesse:—Đæt heó wolde hyre lîf on fæmnanhãde alibban *that she would live out her life in maidenhood,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 5. Hwã unclēnnisse lîf alifde *who lived a life of uncleanness,* Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 32; Dõm. 63: Hy. 4, 115. Hý on bilwitnesse hyra lîf alyfdon *they lived a harmless life,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5: Ex. 21, 22.

alibbend, es; *m. A survivor, one who lives after;* superstes; *part. of* a-libban.

a-licgan, -licgean; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lẽgon; *pp.* -legen *To lie, fail, confine, perish;* jacere, conquiescere, deficere, aboleri:—Nũ sceal eall ẽđelwyn alicgean *now all joy of country shall fail,* Beo. Th. 5764; B. 2886. His dõm alæg *its power failed,* Beo. Th. 3061; B. 1528.

a-lîfan, a-lîfan *to permit;* permittere:—Alîfe me *permitte mihi,* Deut. 3, 25. Aliéfþ, Past. 50, 4. v. a-lỹfan.

alîesan *to redeem; part.* aliesend. v. a-lỹsan.

a-lîfan ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To live;* vivere:—He geþohte đæt he wolde on fellenum gegyrelan ealle his dagas his lîfes alifan *he resolved that he would live all the days of his life in clothing of skins,* Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 13. v. a-libban.

alîhtan ; *p.* -lihte, *pl.* -lihton; *pp.* -lihted; *v. a.* [a, lîhtan *to light*] *To enlighten;* illuminare:—Hîg alihton đa eorþan *illuminent terram,* Gen. 1, 15. v. lỹhtan.

a-lîhtan ; *p.* -lihte *To* ALIGHT; desilire:—Ic of alihte *desilio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 3; Som. 34, 44. v. lihtan.

a-lîhting, e; *f. Enlightening;* illuminatio:—On alihtinge [MS. alih-

tincge] andwlitan ðines *in illuminationem vultus tui*, Ps. Th. 89, 8. v. lîhting.

a-limpan; *p.* -lamp, *pl.* -lumpon; *pp.* -lumpen *To happen, befall;* evenire, accidere, contingere:—Oþ-ðæt sæl alamp *until occasion offered*, Beo. Th. 1249; B. 622. Ðâ him alumpen wæs wên *then hope had occurred to him*, Beo. Th. 1471; B. 733.

a-linnan *to cease, stop;* cessare. v. a-lynnan.

a-lîs *loose:*—Alîs me *libera me*, Ps. Spl. 7, 1; *impert. of* a-lŷsan.

a-lîsendnes *redemption.* v. a-lŷsednys.

alisian = ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask;* interrogare:—Driht ahsiaþ [Spl. alisiaþ] rihtwîsne *Deus interrogat justum*, Ps. Spl. 10, 6, 5; ahsaþ, Ps. Th. 10, 5, 6.

all *all*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 804–829; 460, 36: Jn. Lind. War. 11, 50: Elen. Grm. 815. v. eal, eall.

al-lîc; *adj.* [eall *all*, lîc *like*] *Universal, general, catholic;* universus:—We ealle ða ðe asettan ðone allîcan geleáfan *nos omnes qui fidem catholicam exposuimus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 16.

all-swâ *likewise, also*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 21, 30. v. al-swâ.

allunga *altogether;* omnino:—Ðe allunga underþeóded biþ unþeáwum *who is altogether subject to vices*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 20. v. eall-unga.

All-walda, an; *m.* [eal, eall *all*, -wealda *ruler*] *All-ruler, the Almighty*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 15; Gen. 292. v. eal-wealda.

all-wihta *all beings:*—Helm allwihta *Protector of all creatures*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 9; Gen. 1290. Meotud allwihta *Lord of all creatures*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 9; Az. 5. v. eall-wihta, wiht I, *for nom. pl.* wihta.

al-mægen, es; *n.* [eal *all*, mægen] *All power, strength, might;* omnis vis:—Gêm, al-mægene, heofones tunglu *observe, with all thy power, the stars of heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 6; Met. 29, 3. v. eal-mægen.

almes-lond, es; *m. Land given* or *granted in frankalmoigne;* fundus in eleemosynam datus. v. ælmes-lond.

almes-man, -mann, es; *m. An almsman;* eleemosynarius:—Ðonne nime man uncûþ sæd æt almesmannum *then let one take strange seed of almsmen*, Lchdm. i. 400, 17.

a-loccian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To entice;* allicere:—Ðæt hî aloccodan ût ða, ðe ðær binnan wæran *that they might entice those out, who were there within*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 39.

a-locen *withdrawn*, Lk. Bos. 22, 41; *pp. of* a-lûcan.

a-logen *false, feigned;* mentitus, falsus; *pp. of* a-leógan.

alo-malt, es; *n. Malt used in making ale;* brasium ad cerevisiam conficiendam:—Genim alomalt *take malt for ale*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 8.

alor, aler, alr, es; *m. An* ALDER-*tree*, called ELLER and ALLER; alnus; alnus glutinosa, Lin. The alder, or rather aler, is an inhabitant of swamps and meadows in all Europe, the north of Africa and Asia, and North America. Its favourite station is by the side of rivulets, or in the elevated parts of marshy land where the soil is drained. Its juice contains a great abundance of tannin, which renders the bark valuable for tanning, and the young shoots for dyeing. Its foliage being large, and of a deep handsome green, the alder is rather an ornamental tree. The *alder* alnus glutinosa must not be confused with the *elder* sambucus nigra *the elder-tree*, v. ellen:—Bûtan alore *except alder*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 9. On ðone [MS. ðane] alr *to the alder*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 376; A.D. 939; Kmbl. iii. 413, 5. Aleres rinde seóþ on wætre *seethe in water rind of alder*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 17. Alr *alnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 5; Wrt. Voc. 33, 4. [*Plat.* eller, *f: Dut.* else, *f: O. H. Ger.* elira, erila, *f: Ger.* eller, erle, *f: O. Nrs.* elrir, ölr, *m;* elri, *n.*] DER. alor-drenc, -holt, -rind.

alor-drenc, es; *m. An alder-drink;* potus alni, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 5.

alor-holt, es; *m. An alder-holt.* v. aler-holt.

alor-rind, es; *m. Alder-rind;* cortex alni, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 26.

a-loten *prone, submissive, bent down;* supplex, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 42. v. a-lûtan.

aloþ *ale:*—Wulfrêd scolde gifan twâ tunnan fulle hlutres aloþ, and ten mittan Wælsces aloþ *Wulfred should give two tuns full of clear ale, and ten mittan* or *measures of Welsh ale*, Chr. 852; Ing. 93, 16: Th. Diplm. A.D. 791–796; 40, 4, 5, 6: A.D. 804–829; p. 460, 25. v. ealaþ.

alr, es; *m. An alder-tree;* alnus, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 5; Wrt. Voc. 33, 4. v. alor.

Alrîca, Ealrîca, Ealerîca, an; *m:* Alarîcus, i; *m. Lat.* [al = eall *all*, rîca *a ruler;* v. rîc] *Alaric;* Alarîcus, king of the Visigoths, = the west Goths, elected A.D. 382, took Rome 410, and died the same year:—Alrîca wearþ Cristen *Alaric became a Christian* [*about* A.D. 396], Ors. 6, 37; Bos. 132, 32. Alrîca, se Cristenesta cyning, and se mildesta, mid swâ lytlum nîþe abræc Rôme burh, ðæt he bebeád ðæt man nânne man ne slôge,—and eác ðæt man nânuht ne wanode, ne ne yfelode ðæs ðe on ðâm cyricum wære. And sôna ðæs, on ðam þriddan dæge, hî geföran ût of ðære byrig ágenum willan; swâ ðêr ne wearþ nân hûs heora wyllan forbærned *Alaric, the most Christian and the mildest king, sacked Rome with so little violence, that he ordered no one should be slain,—and that nothing should be taken away, or injured, that was in the churches. Soon after that, on the third day, they went out of the city of their own accord; so there was not a single house burnt by their order*, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 7. Hettulf, Alrîcan mæg, Honoriuses sweóstor him to wife genam *Ataulf, Alaric's kinsman, took the sister of Honorius for his wife*, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 14. Seó hergung wæs, þurh Alarîcum [*acc. Lat.*] Gotena cyning, geworden *hæc inruptio, per Alaricum regem Gothorum, facta est*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Ðæt Ealrîca, Gotona cyning, hyre anwaldes hî beniman woldan *that Alaric, king of the Goths, would deprive her of her power*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 37. Ealerîca, Bt. 1; Fox 22.

al-swâ *also*, L. Ethb. 70; Wilk. 6, 41. v. eal-swâ.

altar, es; *m. An altar;* altare:—Beföran ðam altare *ante altare*, Mt. Bos. 5, 24.

alþes *of ale;* cervisiæ [MS. cervise], *gen. s.* Rtl. 116, 42. v. alaþ, ealaþ.

a-lûcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen [a, lûcan *to lock*] *To separate, take* or *pluck away, withdraw;* avellere:—Hê wæs fram him alocen *avulsus est ab eis*, Lk. Bos. 22, 41. Alûc ðû hine fram mînum weofode *pluck thou him away from mine altar*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1.

a-lûtan, anlûtan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten [a, lûtan *to bend*] *To bend, incline, bend* or *bow down;* procumbere:—Alûtende he geseah *procumbens vidit*, Lk. Bos. 24, 12. He aleát to eorþan *he bowed to the earth*, Ælfc. T. 37, 8.

aluwe, an; *f. Aloe*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 15. v. alewe.

al-waldend; *adj.* [eal *all*, waldende *ruling*] *All-ruling, almighty;* omnipotens:—Alwaldend God *Almighty God*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 18; Bo. 31.

alwe *aloe*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 5: 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 25. v. alewe.

Al-wealda, -walda, an; *m. All-ruler, God, the Almighty;* omnium rector, Deus, omnipotens:—Noldon alwealdan word weorþian *they would not revere the all-ruler's* [*the Almighty's*] *word*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 23; Gen. 328: Beo. Th. 1861; B. 928. Gif ðê alwalda scirian wille *if the Almighty will give* [*grant*] *thee*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 10; Gen. 2826. v. eal-wealda.

al-wealda, -walda; *def. adj. All-powerful, almighty;* omnipotens:—Alwalda God *all-powerful God*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 17; Cri. 1191: 27 b; Th. 83, 33; Cri. 1365. v. eal-walda.

al-wihta *all-beings*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 20; Sat. 616: Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 11; Cri. 687: Ps. C. 50, 100; Ps. Grn. lîs 279, 100. v. eall-wihta.

a-lybban; *p.* -lyfde, *pl.* -lyfdon; *pp.* -lyfed [a, lybban *to live*] *To live, live after, survive;* vivere, superesse:—Ðæt ic alybban ne mæg *that I may not survive*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 13, 37. Heó alyfaþ *she shall live*, Ex. 21, 22. Alyfdon, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5. v. a-libban.

alŷfan, hit -lŷfþ; *p.* -lŷfde, *pl.* -lŷfdon; *impert.* -lŷf; *pp.* -lŷfed; *v. a. To give leave, permit, grant;* permittere, concedere, tradere:—Se eorl ongan alŷfan landes *the earl began to grant the land*, Byrht. Th. 134, 26; By. 90. Alŷfe me to farenne *permitte me ire*, Mt. Bos. 8, 21. Alŷf me *permitte mihi*, Lk. Bos. 9, 59: Hy. 7, 28; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 287, 28: Ps. Th. 139, 8. Hit him Rômâne alŷfdon *the Romans granted it to him*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 96, 30: Beo. Th. 1315; B. 655. Wearþ Cartainum friþ alŷfed *peace was granted to the Carthaginians*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 96, 12: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 12; Cri. 1573. Hyt ys alŷfed *it is permitted*, Mt. Bos. 12, 12. Alŷfþ *licet?* Mk. Bos. 3, 4: 10, 2.

a-lyfaþ *shall live*, Ex. 21, 22; *fut. of* a-lybban.

alŷfed-lîc; *adj.* [a-lŷfed *allowed, pp. of* a-lŷfan; lîc *like*] *Allowable;* expeditus:—Alŷfedlîc þing *an allowable thing;* fas, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 67.

alŷfed-lîce; *adv. Lawfully, allowably;* licite: = a-lŷfed *allowed*, lîce; *adv.*

alŷfednes, -ness, e; *f. Permission, leave, grant;* permissio: = a-lŷfed, -nes.

a-lŷfþ *is it allowable?* licet? Mk. Bos. 3, 4. v. a-lŷfan.

a-lŷhtan *to enlighten;* illuminare. v. a-lîhtan.

alŷhtnys, -nyss, e; *f. An enlightening, illumination, a lightness;* illuminatio:—Ðû settest unrihtwîsnysse ûre on alŷhtnysse andwlitan ðînne *posuisti iniquitates nostras in illuminationem vultus tui*, Ps. Spl. 89, 8. v. a-lîhting.

a-lynlan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To liberate, deliver, free from;* liberare:—Alynlan of rôde Cristes lîchaman *to deliver Christ's body from the cross*, De offic. diurn. et noct. v. a-lynnan.

a-lynnan, -linnan; *p.* -lann, *pl.* -lunnon; *pp.* -lunnen *To deliver, free from, release;* liberare, evellere:—He wolde hine alynnan of lîfþecipe *he would release him from calamity*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 19; Gen. 2048.

a-lŷsan, to alŷsanne; *p.* de; *impert.* -lŷs, -lîs; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To let loose, free, deliver, liberate, to pay for loosing, to pay, redeem, ransom;* liberare, redimere:—Helias wylle hine alŷsan *Elias vult liberare eum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 49. Fæsten alŷsan *jejunium solvere*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 13. Ðû to alŷsanne mannan *tu ad liberandum hominem*, Te Dm. Lamb. 195 b, 16. God alŷseþ sâwle mîne of handa helle *Deus redimet animam meam de manu inferi*, Ps. Spl. 48, 16. Alŷs us of yfele *deliver us from evil*, Hy. 7, 113; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 289, 113. Alîs me *libera me*, Ps. Spl. 7, 1: Ps. Th. 53, 1: 58, 1. Alŷsaþ þearfan *liberate egenum*, 81, 4. He alŷsde leóda bearn of

locan deófla *he released the sons of men from the prison of devils*, Elen. Kmbl. 361; El. 181. Ða ðe ic ná reáfode ðá ic alýsde *quæ non rapui tunc exsolvebam*, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 6: 48, 7. Ðú beó fram him alýsed *liberatus sis ab illo*, Lk. Bos. 12, 58. Ðá wæs of ðæm hróran helm and byrne alýsed *then was helm and byrnie loosed from the active chief*, Beo. Th. 3264; B. 1630. We synt alýsde *liberati sumus*, Ps. Th. 123, 7: 107, 5. Ðæt hí wǽron alýsede *ut liberentur*, 59, 4.

a-lýsednys, -nyss, e; *f. Redemption; a ransom;* redemptio:—Weorþ alýsednysse sáwle his *pretium redemptionis animæ suæ*, Ps. Spl. 48, 8. Úre alýsednyss *nostra redemptio*, Hymn. Surt. 83, 31.

a-lýsend, alêsend, es; *m.* [alýsende, *part. of* alýsan *to deliver*] *A liberator, deliverer, redeemer;* liberator, redemptor:—Ic lufige ðé, Driht, alýsend mín *diligam te, Domine, liberator meus*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1, 49: 18, 16. Ic wát ðæt mín Alýsend leofaþ *I know that my Redeemer liveth*, Job Thw. 167, 40: Ps. Th. 69, 7: 77, 34: 143, 2.

a-lýsendlíc; *adj. Loosing;* solutorius:—He hine acsade, hwæðer he ða alýsendlícan rúne cúðe *he asked him, whether he knew the loosing runes* [literas solutorias], Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 25.

a-lýsing, e; *f. Redemption;* redemptio, Ps. Th. 110, 6.

a-lýsnes, -ness, e; *f. Redemption;* redemptio, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 14; Cri. 1474.

a-lystan; *p.* -lyste; *pp.* -lysted, -lyst [a, lystan *to wish*] *To list, wish, desire;* desiderare:—Hwí eów alyste [ǽ lyste, Grn.] *why do ye desire?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 36; Met. 10, 18.

am *am;* sum:—Ic am *ego sum*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 22: 11, 29: Jn. Lind. War. 7, 34. Ic am witnesse *I am witness*, Chr. 1121; Erl. 39, 23. [vide p. 28, note 3, for the date, A. D. 1121.] v. eom.

am-, as a prefix denotes *even, equal.* v. em-, am-byr.

ám, aam, es; *m. The reed or slay of a weaver's loom;* pecten textorius:—Ne mec ðhwonan sceal ámas [Th. uma, Dietr. áma] cnyssan *nor shall the weaver's reeds beat me anywhere*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8.

a-mǽllad; *part. Emptied out, brought to naught;* exinanitus, Ps. Surt. 74, 9. v. a-meallud.

a-mǽn-sumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *ex*, mǽn = geméne *communis*; sumian = samnian *congregare*] *To excommunicate;* excommunicare:—Sie amǽnsumod *let him be excommunicated*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 18. v. a-mǽn-sumian.

a-mæst *fat, fattened;* altilis:—Amæste fuglas *altilia*, Cot. 16.

a-mæstan; *p.* -mæstede; *pp.* -mæstd, -mæst [a, mæstan *to fatten*] *To fatten;* saginare, impinguare:—Mára ic eom and fættra ðonne amæsted swín, bearg bellende on bóc-wuda *I am larger and fatter than a fattened swine, a barrow-pig grunting in the beech-woods*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 9; Rä. 41, 105. Sáwl ðe wel spriceþ, hió biþ amæst *a soul that speaketh well, she shall be fattened*, Past. 49, 2.

a-mæt *measured*, a-mǽte *measuredst*, Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248: 1456; El. 730. v. a-metan.

a-mang; *prep. c. dat.* [a-, ge-mang; *prep. inter*] AMONG, *while;* inter:—Amang ðám ðe hí ridon *while they were riding*, inter equitandum, Chr. 1046; Th. 307, 29. v. on-mang, ge-mang, on-gemang.

a-manian, -manigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a *from*, manian *to admonish, challenge, lay claim to*] *To demand, exact;* exigere:—Gif hit se gerêfa ne amanige mid rihte *if the reeve do not lawfully exact it*, L. Ed. 5; Th. i. 162, 12. Se biscop amanige ða oferhýrnesse æt ðam gerêfan *let the bishop exact the penalty for contempt from the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 2. Amanige ðære scíre bisceop ða bóte to ðæs cynges handa *let the bishop of the shire exact the compensation into the hands of the king*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19.

a-mánsod; *part. Excommunicated:*—Gif hwá amánsodne [MS. B. amánsumodne] oððe útlahne hæbbe and healde *if any one have and hold an excommunicated person, or an outlaw*, L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 17.

a-mán-somod *excommunicated* = a-mán-sumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 18, MS. B. v. a-mán-sumian.

a-manst *art mindful of;* memor es, Ps. Th. 8, 5. v. a-munan.

a-mán-sumian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [a *ex*, mán = mǽn = geméne *communis*, sumian = samnian *congregare*] *To excommunicate, anathematize;* excommunicare, anathematizare:—Amánsumede he hine *excommunicavit eum*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 26. We amánsumiaþ mid heortan and mid múþe ða ðe hí amánsumedan *anathematizamus corde et ore quos anathematizarunt*, 4, 17; S. 586, 10, 11. Hý amánsumodon ðone mæsse-preost Arríum *they excommunicated the mass-priest Arius*, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 2. Amánsumed *excommunicated*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 12: 963; Th. 221, 23: 1070; Th. 347, 4: L. Eth. v. 29; Th. i. 312, 1.

a-mán-sumung, -sumnung, e; *f.* [a *ex*, mán = mǽn = geméne *communis*, sumnung = samnung *a congregation*] *Excommunication, a curse;* excommunicatio, anathema:—Besmiten mid ðære amánsumunge *pollutus anathemate*, Jos. 7, 12: R. Ben. 51: Procem. R. Conc. v. mán-sumung.

a-máwan; *p.* -meów; *pp.* -máwen [a, máwan *to mow*] *To mow, cut off;* demetere, desecare, Ps. Th. 101, 4.

ambeht, es; *m. A servant, attendant, messenger, officer;* minister, servus, nuntius, legatus. [*O. Sax.* ambahteo, *m: O. H. Ger.* ampaht, *m: Goth.* andbahts, *m: O. Nrs.* amb‡tt, *f. ancilla: Lat.* ambactus, *m. a vassal, a dependant upon a lord.*] v. ombeht, ombiht, onbeht.

ambeht, ambiht, ambieht, ambyht [an-, em-, on-], *gen.* es; *nom. acc. pl.* o; *n. An office, ministry, service, command, message;* officium, ministerium, jussum, mandatum:—Ðæm ðleccaþ ealle gesceafte, ðe ðæs ambehtes ǽwuht cunnon; *all creatures obey him, that know aught of this service*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 17; Met. 11, 9. Lǽste ðú georne his ambyhto *perform thou zealously his commands*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 10; Gen. 518. [*O. Sax.* ambaht, *n. servitium, ministerium: O. Frs.* ambucht, ombecht, *n: Ger.* amt, *n: M. H. Ger.* ambahte, ambehte: *O. H. Ger.* ampahti, ampaht, ambaht, *n: Goth.* andbahti, *n: Dan.* embede, *n: Swed.* ämbete, *n: Icel.* embætti, *n: Lat.* ambîtus, *m. pp. of* ambio.]

ambeht-hêra, an; *m. An obedient minister.* v. ombieht-hêra.

ambeht-hûs, es; *n. A workshop;* officina. v. ambiht-hûs.

ambeht-mæcg, es; *m. A servant-man.* v. ambyht-mæcg; ombiht-mæcg.

ambeht-man, -mann, es; *m. A servant-man.* v. ambiht-man.

ambeht-scealc, es; *m. An official-servant;* minister. v. anbyht-scealc, ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc.

ambeht-secg, es; *m. An official man, a messenger.* v. ambyht-secg.

ambeht-smiþ, es; *m. An official smith* or *carpenter.* v. ambiht-smiþ.

ambeht-þegen, es; *m. An attendant-thane, an attendant, servant.* v. ombeht-þegen, ombiht-þegen.

ám-ber, óm-ber, óm-bor, es; *m. n?* I. *a dry measure of four bushels;* mensura continens quatuor modios sive bussellos. v. Registri Honoris de Richm. App. p. 44, where, in an extent of the manors of Crowhurst and Fylesham, in Sussex, 8 Edw. I, we read, 'xxiii ambræ salis, quæ faciunt xii quarteria, secundum mensuram Londoniæ.' Id. p. 258, it is added: 'quarterium Londinense octo modios sive bussellos continet, AMBRA *igitur quatuor modios.*' v. Introduc. to Domesday I. p. 133:—Tyn ámbra fedra *ten ambers of feathers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Agyfe mon hine élce mónaþ áne ámbra meles *let there be given him every month one amber of meal*, L. Ath. i. procem; Th. i. 198, 6. Þritig ómbra rues cornes, feówer ámbru meolwes *thirty ambers of rye-corn, four ambers of meal*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 791–796; 40, 9, 10. Ðæt hc agefe 1 ámbra maltes and vi ámbra grúta *that he give fifty ambers of malt and six ambers of groats*, 835; 471, 12, 13: 832–870; 474, 23. II. *a liquid measure;* batus, cadus:—Ámber *batus*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 58. Ámbras *cadi, lagenæ*, Cot. 31, 125: Lk. Lind. War. 16, 6. XII ámbra Wilisces ealaþ, ámber fulne buteran *twelve ambers of Welsh ale, an amber full of butter*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, 19. XXX ómbra gódes Uuelesces aloþ, ðæt limpaþ to xv mittum *thirty ambers of good Welsh ale, which are equal to fifteen mittas*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 804–829; 460, 24. III. *a vessel with one handle, a tankard, pitcher, pail;* lagena, urceus, amphora, situla, hydria:—Ómbor *lagena*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 14, 13. Ómbora *urceorum*, 7, 8. Ómbor *amphora*, Lk. Lind. War. 22, 10. [án *one*, beran *to bear, carry: O. Sax.* émbar, émber, *m. amphora: Ger.* eimer, *m: O. H. Ger.* einpar, eimberi, *m. situla, hydria.*]

ambiht, ambieht *an office, ministry, service;* officium. v. ambeht.

ambiht-hûs, es; *n.* [ambeht *an office*, hûs *house*] *A workshop;* officina, R. Concord. 11.

ambiht-man, embeht-man, embiht-man, -mann, -monn, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, man *a man*] *A servant-man, servant-woman, attendant, servant, minister;* servus, pediseq.us, pedisequa, minister, ministra:—Hig habbaþ óðre ambihtmen *they have other attendants*, L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 11: Mk. Lind. War. 9, 35.

ambiht-smiþ, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, smiþ *a smith*] *An official smith* or *carpenter;* præfectus fabrorum:—Cyninges ambihtsmiþ *the king's official carpenter*, L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 8.

ambyht, es; *n. An office, service;* mandatum, nuntium, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 10; Gen. 518. v. ambeht; *n.*

ambyht-mæcg, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office, service;* mæcg *a man*] *A servant-man, servant, minister;* servus:—Ðíne scealcas, ambyhtmæcgas *servi tui*, Ps. Th. 101, 12. v. ombiht-mæcg.

ambyht-secg, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office, command, message;* secg *a man, messenger*] *An official man, a messenger, ambassador;* minister, nuncius, legatus:—Ðæt ic seó gramum ambyhtsecg, nales Godes engel *that I am a minister to the malignant one, not God's angel*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 35; Gen. 582.

am-byr: *gen. m. n.* -byres; *f.* -byrre, -byre: *dat. m. n.* -byrum; *f.* -byrre, -byre: *acc. m.* -byrne; *f.* -byre; *n.* -byr; *adj.* [am *even, equal*, byr *let it happen*, from byrian *to happen, pertain*]. What is happening even or equal,—*Favourable, fair;* æquus, secundus:—Gyf man hæfde ambyrne wind *if a man had a favourable wind*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 20.

a-meallud, -mællad; *part. Emptied out, brought to naught;* exinanitus, Ps. Spl. 74, 8, MSS. C, M.

a-mearcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, mearcian *to mark*] *To mark out, delineate, describe, determine;* annotare, denotare, designare, describere, definire:—Hér amearcod is háligra hiw, þurh handmægen awriten on wealle *here is described the form of the holy ones, through might of hand carved on the wall*, Andr. Kmbl. 1448; An. 724. Ðone, ðe grúnd and sund, heofon and eorþan, amearcode mundum sínum *him, who land and*

sea, heaven and earth, marked out with his own hands, 1499; An. 751; R. Concord. 2.

amel, es; *m. A vessel for holy water*; amula, vas lustrale, Cot. 2.

a-meldian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To betray, make known*; prodere, indicare:—Ic ameldige *prodo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 4. He hine ameldode *prodidit eum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 46. Đá wǽron hī ðǽr ameldode *proditi sunt*, 4, 16; S. 584, 26: Jos. 9, 17. v. meldian.

ameos = ἄμμεως *of ammi* or *bishop-wort*; *gen. of* ammi.

a-merian, -myrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To examine, purify* [*generally said of melted metal*]; examinare, purgare, merum reddere:—Oðer dǽl sceal beón amered on ðam fȳre, swā hēr biþ sylfor *the other part shall be proved in the fire, as silver here is*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 1. Þæt seolfor ðe biþ seofon sīðum amered *argentum examinatum septuplum*, Ps. Th. 11, 7: Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 22; Ph. 544: 65 a; Th. 240, 3; Ph. 633: Elen. Kmbl. 2621; El. 1312: Ps. Spl. 11, 7: 16, 4. Gepim ānne cuculere fulne amerede huniges *take a spoon-full of purified honey*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 12. Fȳre ðū us amyrdest swā swā amyred biþ seolfor *igne nos examinasti sicut examinatur argentum*, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. Amerodest *examinasti*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 9.

a-merran *to hinder, trouble, disturb*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 87; Met. 8, 44. v. a-myrran.

a-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mǽton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* [a, metan *to measure*]. I. *to mete, measure, measure out*; metiri, emetiri:—His micelnesse ne mæg nān monn ametan *his greatness no man can measure*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 13. Mid hondum amet *measure with* [*thy*] *hands*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 30; Sat. 700. Þæt sūsl amǽte *that he should measure his torment*, 229; Th. 310, 13; Sat. 725. Þæt ðū hūs ameten hæbbe *that thou hast measured the house*, 228; Th. 309, 16; Sat. 710: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 26. II. *to measure out to any one, to allot, assign, bestow*; aliquid alicui emetiri, ex mensura dare, largiri:—Ametan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum wōh-fremmendum *would mete out punishment according to their deeds to the doers of wickedness*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 70; Met. 9, 35. Ǽr me gife unscynde mægen-cyning amæt *before the powerful king measured out to me a blameless grace*, Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248. III. *to measure out, plan, form, make*; emetiri, formare, confingere:—Ðū amǽte mundum ðīnum ealne ymbhwyrft and uprādor *thou measuredst with thine hands the whole circumference and the firmament above*, Elen. Kmbl. 1456; El. 730.

a-metan; *p.* -mette; *pp.* -mett; *v. trans.* [a, metan *to paint*] *To paint, depict, adorn*; pingere, depingere, ornare:—Swelce he hit amete and atiefre on his heortan *quasi in corde depingitur*, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 b, 26. Firmamentum [fæstnes] mid manegum steorrum amett *the firmament adorned with many stars*, Bd. de nat. rm; Wrt. popl. scienc. 10, 12; Lchdm. iii. 254, 9.

amet-hwīl, e; *f. Leisure*; otium, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1, MS. D. v. æmet-hwīl.

a-middan; *adv.* [a = on *in, into*; mid *middle*] *In the middle, into the midst*; in medium:—Arís, and stand hēr amiddan *surge, et sta in medium*, Lk. Bos. 6, 8.

ammi, ami; *g.* ameos; *n. Ammi, an African umbelliferous plant, millet, bishopwort*; ammi Copticum [ἄμμι; *g.* ἄμμεως]:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man ami, and ōðrum naman milium, nemneþ *this wort which is named ammi, and by another name millet*, Herb. 164, 1; Lchdm. i. 292, 20. Ōðer swilc ameos *as much more of ammi*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 7.

a-molsnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To corrupt, putrefy*; putrefacere, Som. v. molsnian.

amore, an; *f. A kind of bird*; avis quædam, scorellus, Cot. 160.

Amorreas; *pl.*: *g.* a *The Amorites*; Amorrhæi:—Seon cyning Amorrea *Sehon regem Amorrhæorum*, Ps. Th. 135, 20.

ampella, ampolla, ampulla, an; *m. A vial, bottle, flask, flagon*; ampulla, lecythus, lenticula:—Ampella *vel* ele-fæt *an oil-flask*, lecythus = λήκυθος [MS. legithum], Cot. 119. Ampella *vel* crog *lenticula*, 124. [*Ger.* ampel, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* ampulla, ampla, *f*: *O. Nrs.* ampli, hömpull, *m.*]

ampre, an; *f. Sorrel* or *dock*; rumex, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25. v. ompre.

a-munan; ic, he -man, ðū -manst, *pl.* -munon; *p.* -munde, *pl.* -mundon; *pp.* -munen *To think of, mind, consider, be mindful of, have a care for*; cogitare, reputare, memor esse, providere:—Hwæt is se mann, ðe ðū swā miclum amanst? *quid est homo, quod memor es ejus?* Ps. Th. 8, 5. Cwǽdon hī, ðæt hie ðæs ne amundon ðe mā ðe eówre geferan *they said, that they no more minded it than did your companions*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 36, col. 3. v. munan.

a-mundian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To protect, defend*; tueri, tutari, Æthelfl. Test; Th. Diplm. A.D. 972; 522, 28. v. mundian.

a-mundon *thought of, minded*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 36, col. 3; *p. of* a-munan.

a-myrdrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To murder, kill*; occidere, interficere, trucidare:—Ðæt man sȳ amyrdred *that a man be murdered*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. v. myrðrian.

a-myrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a, myrgan *to be merry*] *To make merry, to gladden, cheer*; exhilarare, lætificare:—Bēc syndon breme: hī amyrgaþ mōdsefan manna gehwylces of þreánýdlan ðisses līfes *books are famous: they cheer the mind of every one from the necessary affliction of this life*, Salm. Kmbl. 479; Sal. 240.

a-myrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To examine*; examinare, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. v. a-merian.

a-myrran, -merran; *p.* dę; *pp.* ed [a, myrran *impedire*]. I. *to hinder, impede, obstruct, check, disturb*; impedire, turbare, obstruere:—Ðæs wēla amerþ and lǽt ða men *this wealth obstructs and hinders those men*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. He ofslōh fætta heora, and gecorene Israhēla he amyrde *occidit pingues eorum, et electos Israhel impedivit*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 35. Me habbaþ hringa gespong sīðes amyrred *the binding of these rings hath impeded me in my course*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 378. He ðæs eorles earm amyrde *he checked the earl's arm*, Byrht. Th. 136, 43; By. 165. II. *to dissipate, spend, distract, defile, mar, corrupt, spoil, destroy*; dissipare, perdere, consummare, corrumpere, devorare, distrahere:—Ðā he hæfde ealle amyrrede *postquam omnia consummasset*, Lk. Bos. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyrþ he hys mēde *non perdet mercedem suam*, Mt. Bos. 10, 42. Ðeós gitsung hafaþ gumena gehwelces mōd amerred *this covetousness has corrupted the mind of every man*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 87; Met. 8, 44: 22, 8; Met. 22, 4. Eorþe wæs amyrred *corrupta est terra*, Ex. 8, 24: Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 69, 39. Ic amyrre *distrahо*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 10.

an; *prep. In, among, into, to*; in, ad; followed by *dat.* or *acc*:—An ferþe *in the spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 110; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 110: 50, 157; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 157. Hió biþ callunga an hire selfre *she is altogether in herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 440; Met. 20, 220. An folcum *among the people*, Ps. C. 50, 5; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 5. Dō glēda an glēdfæt *put embers into a chafing dish*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 3. Þæt ic an forþgesceaft fēran mōte *that I may come to a future state*, Ps. C. 50, 52; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 52. v. on.

an *I give*, Alfd. Will 14, 4; *he gives*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 22; Gen. 2915. v. unnan.

an- is used in composition. I. for A. Sax. and *against, in return*; contra, re-; as an-sacan *to strive against, to contradict*; repugnare, contradicere: an-swarian *to answer*; respondere. II. for un-, denoting *privation*; as an-bindan *to unbind*; absolvere. III. for on, in *in, to*; as an-wadan *to invade*; invadere: an-fōn *to take to one's self*; accipere. Sometimes an- appears scarcely to alter the meaning of the word before which it is placed.

-an, -anne, v. -anne, in alphabetical order, and TO; *prep.* IV. The termination of most Anglo-Saxon verbs is in -an; but -ān is found, which seems to be contracted from aa, agan, ahan, as,—gān *to go*, from gaan: smeán *to consider*, from smeagan: sleán *to slay*, from sleahan, *etc.* The termination of verbs in -ōn, appears to be a contraction from ahan, ohan, as,—fōn *to take*, from fahan: gefeón *to rejoice*, from gefeohan: teón *to draw*, from teohan, *etc.* Mrch. § 247*.

ĀN, I. *m. f. n.* ONE; unus, una, unum: *gen. m. n.* ānes; *f.* ānre *of one*; unius: *dat. m. n.* ānum; *f.* ānre *to one*; uni: *acc. m.* ānne, ænne; *f.* āne, *n.* ān *one*; unum, unam, unum: *instr. m. n.* āne; *f.* ānre *with one*; uno, unâ, uno: *pl. nom. acc. m. f. n.* āne *each, every one, all*; unusquisque, una-quæque, unum-quodque; singuli, æ, a: *gen. m. f. n.* ānra *of every one, all*; singulorum, arum, orum: *dat. m. f. n.* ānum *to every one, all*; singulis: *instr.* ānum *with all*: *def.* se āna; seó, ðæt āne *the one*: *gen.* ðæs, ðære, ðæs ānan *of the one*: *dat.* ðam, ðære, ðam ānan *to the one*: *acc.* ðone, ða ānan, ðæt ān *the one*: *instr. m. n.* ðȳ ānan; *f.* ðære ānan *with the one*; *adj*:—Ān of ðām *unus ex illis*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29. Án wæs on Ispania *one was in Spain*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 19. God geworhte ænne mannan, Adam, of lāme *God created one man, Adam, of earth*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28. He is ān God *Deus unus est*, Mk. Bos. 12, 29. Ðis is ān ðara gerǽdnessa *this is one of the ordinances*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 2. II. *alone, only, sole, another*; solus, alius: with these meanings it is used *definitely*, and *generally written* āna, *m. and sometimes* aina, ānna, ānga, *q. v.*:—Án God ys gōd *God alone is good*; solus [unus] est bonus, Deus, Mt. Bos. 19, 17. Þæt ge forlǽton me ānne, and ic ne eom āna *ut me solum relinquatis, et non sum solus*, Jn. Bos. 16, 32. God āna wāt hū his gecynde biþ, wīfhādes ðe weres *God alone knows how its sex is, [the sex of] female or male*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 6; Ph. 355. Þæt ge aina [ge ā mā, Grn.] gebrōðra hæfdon *quod alium haberetis vos fratrem*, Gen. 43, 6. 2. *sole, alone of its kind, singular, unique, without an equal*; unicus, eximius:—Án sunu, mǽre meotudes bearn *the only Son, illustrious child of the Creator*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 7; Rä. 81, 10: Hy. 8, 14; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 19, 25, 32; Met. 21, 10, 13, 16. Þæt wæs ān foran-eald-gestreóna *that was before a singular old treasure*, Beo. Th. 2920; B. 1458. Þæt wæs ān cyning, ǽghwæs orleáhtre *that was a singular king, faultless in everything*, 3775; B. 1885. III. *a certain one, some one*; quidam; v. sum:—Án man hæfde twegen suna *homo quidam habebat duos filios*, Mt. Bos. 21, 28. *In this sense it is used as* sum *in the parallel passage.*—Sum man hæfde twegen suna *homo quidam habuit duos filios*, Lk. Bos. 15, 11. 3. *sometimes, though rarely, ān may be used as the English article a, an.* It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article,

but more like the *Moes.* ain, or the *Lat.* unus.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed; as,—Þeódric wæs Cristen *Theoderic was a Christian*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 7. 3. *in the following examples it seems to be used for the indefinite article a, an:*—Án engel bodade ðám hyrdum ðæs heofonlícan cyninges acennednysse *an angel announced to the shepherds the birth of the heavenly king*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 3. Ðár beó án mann stande *there shall be a man standing*, Chr. 1031; Ing. 206, 5; Erl. 162, 7. Ðá stód ðár án Iudeisc wer, ðæs nama wæs Nichodémus *then stood there a Jewish man, whose name was Nicodemus*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 38. On ánum reste-dæge *on a rest-day* or *sabbath*, Lk. Bos. 24, 1: Jn. Bos. 20, 1. Sceollon ánne tíman gebídan *must wait* [*abide*] *a time*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 18: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 36. Wirc ðé nú ánne arc *now make for thee an ark*, Gen. 6, 14. Áne lytle hwíle *a little while*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 4. Cynríc ofslógon ánne Bryttiscne cyning *Cynric slew a British king*, Chr. 508; Ing. 21, 6. IV. *each, every one, all;* unus-quisque, una-quæque, unumquodque; singuli, -æ, -a. It is in this sense that it admits of a plural form: *nom. acc. pl. m. f. n.* áne; *gen. m. f. n.* ánra; *dat. m. f. n.* ánum:—Ánra gehwá, ánra gehwylc *every one*, or, literally, *every one of all.* Swelte ánra gehwile for his ágenum gilte *unusquisque pro peccato suo moritur*, Deut. 24, 16. Ánes hwæt, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 30, denotes *anything*, literally '*anything of all*,' and is used adverbially for *at all, in any degree.* ¶ *One, other,*—Án æfter ánum *one after another*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9: Salm. Kmbl. 771; Sal. 385. To ánum to ánum *from one to the other, only;* duntaxat. Ðæt án, *or* for án *this one thing, for one thing, only;* tantummodo, Mk. Bos. 5, 36. Hý forbærndon ánne finger, and ánne *they burnt off one finger, and then another*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 15. Ete ánne and ánne *let him eat one and another, one after another*, Herb. 1, 20; Lchdm. i. 76, 24. On án *in one, continually, ever*, Gen. 7, 12: Cd. 140; Th. 175, 9; Gen. 2892. DER. nán [=ne+án *n+one*] *none, no one;* nullus [ne-ullus].

án; *adv. Only;* tantum:—Cweþ ðín án word *speak thy word only;* tantum dic verbo, Mt. Bos. 8, 8. v. ÁN II.

ána; *m. One, sole, single, solitary;* unus, unicus, solus, solitarius: *nom. f. n.* áne *one, etc;* una, unum: *gen. m. f. n.* ánan *of one;* unius=unici, unicæ, unici: *dat.* ánan *to one;* uni=unico, unicæ, unico: *acc. m. f.* ánan *one;* unum, unam; *def. numeral adj.* Ðæt [treów, *n.*] se ána is ealra beáma beorhtast geblówen *that is the one of all the trees most brightly flourishing*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 27; Ph. 177. God ána on écnysse ríxaþ *one God ruleth to eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 23. v. ÁN II.

án-éd, án-éd, es; *n.* [án *unus*, éd=eád, eáþ *desertus, vastus*, Ett: *Goth.* áuþs ἔρημος *desertus:* v. DER. eáðe; *adj.*] *Solitude, a desert;* solitudo, desertum:—On ðam ánéde *in the desert*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 12; Gú. 304: 37 b; Th. 123, 24; Gú. 327. On ánéde *in a desert*, 122 b; Th. 471, 22; Rä. 61, 5. [*O. Sax.* énôdi, einôdi, *f. n. solitudo: Ger.* einöde, *f. desertum, solitudo: M. H. Ger.* einoede, *f;* einoete, einôte, *n: O. H. Ger.* einôdi, *f;* einoti, *n. solitudo, desertum.*]

an-ælan; *p.* -ælde; *pp.* -æled, -æld [an, ælan *to light*] *To kindle, inflame, enlighten;* accendere, incendere, inflammare, illuminare:—Mid andan ðære rihtwísnesse anæld *kindled with a zeal of righteousness*, Chr. 694; Th. 66, note 2: R. Concord. 5. v. on-ælan, in-ælan.

an-æðelian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans.* [an=un *not*, æðelian *to ennoble*] *To dishonour, degrade;* ignobilem reddere:—And ðonan wyrþ anæðelad óþ-ðæt he wyrþ unæðele *and thence becomes degraded till he is unnoble*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 53; Met. 17, 27. v. un-æðelian.

ánan, ánum *by this alone, only; dat. of* án *one.*

anan-beám, es; *m. The spindle-tree, prick-wood, prick-timber;* euonymus Europæus, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 13.

ana-wyrm, es; *m.* [ana=an, in *in*, as in *Goth.* anahneiwan *inclinare;* wyrm *a worm*] *An intestinal worm;* lumbricus:—Gif anawyrm on men weaxe *if an intestinal worm grow in a man*, L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 13, 18, 23.

an-bærnys, on-bærnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [v. on-bærning, in-bærnis] *Incense, frankincense;* incensum, thus:—Sý gereht gebéd mín swá swá anbærnys *dirigatur oratio mea sicut incensum*, Ps. Spl. 140, 2.

an-be-lédan; *p.* -lédde; *pp.* -léded, -léd *To lead* or *bring in;* inducere. DER. belédan, lédan.

an-bestingan; *p.* -bestang, *pl.* -bestungon; *pp.* -bestungen *To thrust in;* immittere, intromittere:—Ða anbestungne [Cot. MS. anbestungnan] saglas *intromissi* [*scil. circulis*] *vectes*, Past. 22, 1; Hat. MS. 33 a, 22.

an-bíd, es; *n. Awaiting, expectation;* expectatio, mora:—Ðér wæron ǽrendracan on anbíde *there ambassadors were in waiting*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 44. Næs ic on náuht [ne, íht, áuht] ídlum anbíde, ðeáh hit me lang anbíd þúhte, ðá ðá ic anbídode Godes fultumes *expectans, expectavi Dominum*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Earmra anbíd *the expectation of the miserable*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 2; Exod. 533: Elen. Kmbl. 1767; El. 885. v. on-bíd.

an-bídian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od *To abide, wait, wait for, expect;* morari, commorari, expectare:—Wolde ðér on ælþeódignisse anbídian *ut peregrinaretur ibi*, Gen. 12, 10. Me anbídiaþ rihtwíse óþ-ðæt ðú afyldest me *me expectant justi donec retribuas mihi*, Ps. Spl. 141, 10. Ic anbídude hine *expectabam eum*, 54, 8.

an-bídung, es; *m. An abiding, tarrying, awaiting, expectation;* commoratio, expectatio:—Wícode þreó níht on anbídunge *moratus est tres dies*, Jos. 3, 1. Hwylc is anbídung mín *quæ est expectatio mea?* Ps. Spl. 38, 11.

an-bindan; ic -binde, ðú -bindst, he -bint, *pl.* -bindaþ; *p.* -band, ðú -bunde, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden; *v. a.* [an=un *un-*, bindan *to bind*] *To* UNBIND, *untie;* solvere, absolvere, religare:—Seó wíðerwearde wyrd anbint and gefreóþ élc ðara ðe hió togeþíéþ *adverse fortune unbinds and frees every one of those whom she adheres to*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 2. v. on-bindan, in-bindan.

an-biscopod; *part. Unbishoped, unconfirmed;* non confirmatus ab episcopo, L. Edg. C. 15; Wilk. 83, 40. v. un-biscopod.

án-boren; *part. Only-born, only-begotten;* unigenitus:—Ðæt in Bethléme cyning ánboren cenned wǽre *that in Bethlehem the only-begotten king was born*, Elen. Kmbl. 783; El. 392: Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 6.

an-bróce, an; *f. Material, wood, timber;* materies, tignum:—Æðele anbróce *noble material*, Elen. Grm. 1029, note, p. 161.

an-bryrdan; *p.* -bryrde; *pp.* -bryrded, -bryrd; *v. a. To prick, goad, vex;* compungere, stimulare:—He héhtende wæs menn wanspendinne, and anbryrdne heortan *persecutus est hominem inopem, et compunctum corde*, Ps. Spl. 108, 15. v. on-bryrdan, in-bryrdan.

an-bryrdnes, -ness, e; *f. Compunction, remorse;* compunctio, C. R. Ben. 70. v. on-bryrdnes.

án-búende; *part. Dwelling alone;* anachoreticam vitam agens:—Eáhteþ ánbúendra *persecutes those dwelling alone*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 15; Gú. 59.

an-búgan; *p.* -beáh, -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen; *v. intrans. To bend* or *bow one's self in, submit to any one;* se inflectere, se submittere alicui:—To ðon ðæt hí him anbugon *that they might submit to him*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. on-búgan.

anbyht-scealc, ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, scealc *a servant*] *An official servant, a servant;* minister, servus:—Hraðe fremedon anbyhtscealcas swá him heora ealdor bebeád *the official servants quickly did as their lord bade them*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 38. v. ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc.

an-byrdnys, nyss, e; *f.* [an *contra*, byrdnys *status*] *Resistance;* repugnantia:—Gif énig man anbyrdnysse beginþ *if any man begin resistance*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 276, 31. v. geán-byrdan.

an-byrignys, -nyss, e; *f. A tasting, taste;* gustus, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 51; Wrt. Voc. 42, 59. v. byrignes.

án-cenned; *def.* se án-cenneda; *part. Only-begotten;* unigenitus:—To árwurþianne [MS. tarwurþienne, v. weorþianne=wurþianne *in* weorþian I] ðínne, ðone sóðan and ðone áncænnedan, Sunu *to honour thy, the true and only-begotten, Son*, Te Dm. Thomson 35, 12. v. án-cenned.

án-cenda=án-cenneda *only-begotten*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 2; Seel. 51. v. án-cenned.

án-cenned; *def.* se án-cenneda; *part.* [án *unus*, cennan *gignere*] *Only-begotten;* uni-genitus:—Áncenned Sunu *only-begotten Son*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 18; Cri. 464. Se áncenneda Sunu *the only-begotten Son*, Jn. Bos. 1, 18: 3, 16.

ancer; *g.* ancres; *m. An anchor;* ancora, Wrt. Voc. 73, 84. v. ancor.

áncer, es; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta:—Mid ðý he leornode be ðám áncerum *when he learnt concerning the anchorets*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 22. v. áncor.

áncer-lío; *adj. Anchoretic, like a hermit;* anachoreticus, Som. v. áncor-líc.

áncer-líf, es; *n. An anchoret's* or *hermit's life;* anachoretica vita, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 6. v. áncor-líf.

ancer-man, -mann, es; *m. An anchor-man, the man in charge of the anchor;* proreta, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 126. v. ancor-man.

áncer-setl, -settl, es; *n. An anchoret's cell, hermitage;* anachoretæ sedes:—Twegen hálige menn, on áncersettle wuniende, wǽron forbearnde *two holy men, dwelling in a hermitage, were burned*, Chr. 1087; Th. 354, 23: Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 10.

ancer-streng, es; *m. An anchor-string, a cable;* ancorarius funis, Solil. 4.

ancleow, es; *m. The* ANCLE; talus:—Ancleow *talus*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Wrt. Voc. 44, 74. Lytel ancleow *tasillus*, 75; Wrt. Voc. 45, 1. [*Dut.* anklauuw, enklauuw, enkel: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* enkel, *m: O. H. Ger.* anchal, *m;* anchala, *f: Dan. Swed.* ankel: *O. Nrs.* ökul, ökli, *m.*]

an-cnáwan *To recognise;* agnoscere, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 31. v. on-cnáwan.

ancor, ancer, oncer; *g.* ancres; *m.* [ancŏra=ἄγκυρα: uncus=ὄγκος *a hook*, v. DER.] *An anchor;* ancora:—Ðín ancor is git on eorþan fæst *thine anchor is yet fast in the earth*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 5. On ancre fæst *fast at anchor*, Beo. Th. 611; B. 303. On ancre rád *rode at anchor*, 3771; B. 1883. Ða ancras *the anchors*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10, 13: Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Ýþmearas ancrum fæste *ships* [*wave-horses*] *fast with anchors*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 6; Cri. 864. [*Chauc.* ancre: *Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* anker, *m: O. H. Ger.* anchar, *m: Dan.* anker, *m: Swed.*

ankare, *m*: *O. Nrs.* akkéri, *m*: *Lat.* ancora: *Grk.* ἄγκυρα: *Lith.* inkoras; *from the Sansk.* anka *a hook.*]

ancor, ancer; *g.* ancres; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta:—Slǽfleás ancra scrúd *hermits' sleeveless garment,* Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 111. [*O. Sax.* ênkoro, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* einchoranar, *m*: *Grk.* ἀναχωρητής.]

ancor-bend, es; *m. An anchor-band* or *cord* or *rope.* v. oncer-bend.

ancor-lîc; *adj. Anchoretic, like a hermit;* anachoreticus. DER. v. ancor *a hermit,* lîc *like.*

ancor-lîf, ancer-lîf, es; *n. An anchoret's* or *hermit's life, a solitary life;* anachoretica vita, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 11.

ancor-man, ancer-man, -mann, es; *m. An anchor-man, the man in charge of the anchor;* ancorarius, proreta, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 66: 104; Som. 77, 126.

ancor-rāp, es; *m. An anchor-rope, a cable.* v. oncyr-rāp.

ancor-setl, es; *n. An anchor-seat, the fore-castle of a ship, the prow;* prora, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 11.

ancor-stōw, e; *f. An anchoret's* or *hermit's cell, a solitary place;* anachoretæ mansio, solus locus, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 26.

ancra, an; *m. An anchor, ballast;* ancora *vel* saburra, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Wrt. Voc. 48, 21. v. ancor.

ancra, an; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta, solitarius, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 20.

ancre, an; *f.* [antre?] *Radish;* raphănus = ῥάφανος:—Ancre, ðæt is rædic *raphanus,* Mone A. 493. v. ontre.

anc-sum, anc-sum-lîc *troublesome.* v. ang-sum, ang-sum-lîc.

an-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come, arrive;* advenire:—Đā he west ancom [westan com, MS.] *when he came to the west,* Cd. 90; Th. 113, 9; Gen. 1884. DER. cuman.

ân-cummum; *adv.* [ân *one,* cummum *the dat. of* cuma *a comer*] *One by one, singly;* singulatim, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25.

ân-cyn; *g. m. n.* -cynnes; *f.* -cynre; *adj.* [ân *one, only;* cyn *proprius*] *Only;* unicus:—Đē seó [MS. se] hālige andett geladung,—ðinne sōðan and ancynne sunu *te sancta confitetur ecclesia,—tuum verum et unicum* [= *proprium*] *filium,* Te Dm. Lye. v. ân-lîc.

and; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *with the dative;* cum dativo *With;* cum:—Emb eahta niht and feówerum *after eight nights with four* [*twelve nights*], Menol. Fox 419; Men. 211. Ymb twentig and fîf nihtum *after twenty with five nights,* i. e. *after twenty-five nights,* 373; Men. 188. II. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo *Against, before, on, into;* contra, apud, in; κατά:—Hæfdon dreám and heora ordfruman *had joy before their creator* [apud creatorem], Cd. 1; Th. 2, 2; Gen. 13. Ðæt is cræft eágorstreámes, wætres and eorþan, and on wolcnum eác *that is the power of the sea, of water on earth, and also in the clouds,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 245; Met. 20, 123. Ýþ up færeþ, ôfstum wyrceþ wæter and wealfæsten *the wave goes up* [*and*] *rapidly makes* [*worketh*] *the water into a wall* [*wall-fastness*], Cd. 157; Th. 195, 27; Exod. 283. [*O. Sax.* ant *usque ad: O. Frs.* anda, and *in, on: Goth.* and *against: O. H. Ger.* ant: *O. Nrs.* and *contra: Lat.* ante: *Grk.* ἀντί, ἄντα: *Lith.* ant *on, upon: Sansk.* anti *opposite, against, before.* Thus *and* seems to be connected with *Goth.* andi *end, A. Sax.* ende *frontier, boundary,* and *Sansk.* anta *end, boundary, limit, border,* which is probably derived from the *Sansk.* root ant, and *to bind;* hence *near* or *with,* and that which is *with* or *near,* may be *against.*]

and; *conj.* AND; et, atque, ac:—Gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *creavit Deus cælum et terram,* Gen. 1, 1. Cum and geseóh *veni et vide,* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. And swā forþ *and so forth;* et cætera, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 59.

and- [*Goth.* anda-: *Icel.* and-, önd-: *Grk.* ἀντι-] in composition denotes opposition,—*Against, without;* contra:—And-bita, and-beorma *without barm, what was unleavened;* azymos = ἀ-ζῦμος, Cot. 17. And-saca *an adversary, apostate,* Cd. 23; Th. 28, 27; Gen. 442. And-swaru *an answer,* Beo. Th. 5713; B. 2860.

anda, onda, an; *m.* emotion of mind,—*Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal, annoyance, vexation;* animi emotio,—rancor, invidia, indignatio, ira, zelus, molestia:—Anda *rancor,* Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 93. Nǽfst đū nânne andan to nânum þinge *thou hast not any envy to anything,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18. Hyne for andan sealdon *per invidiam tradidissent eum,* Mt. Bos. 27, 18. Nyste nǽnne andan *know not any hatred,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. For hwilcum lîþrum andan *ex prava aliqua invidia,* L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 72; Met. 20, 36. Habbaþ andan betweóh him *have enmity between them,* 28, 104; Met. 28, 52. On andan *in hatred,* Beo. Th. 1421; B. 708: Cd. 191; Th. 237, 28; Dan. 344. Manigum on andan *for vexation to many,* Elen. Grm. 969. For ðæm andan his rihtwîsnes [-nesse MS. Cot.] *per zelum justitiæ,* Past. 17, 1; Hat. MS. 21 b, 28. [*O. Sax.* ando, *m. indignatio, ira, zelus: O. H. Ger.* anado, anto, *m. zelus: O. Nrs.* andi, *m. halitus oris, spiritus, animus.*] DER. andian: andig.

ân-dæge; *adj.* [ân *one,* dæg *a day*] *For one day, lasting a day:* diurnus, unius diei:—Næs ðæt ândæge nîþ *that was no one-day evil,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 25; Gn. Ex. 195. Sǽ-weall astâh, uplang gestôd ândægne fyrst *the sea-wall arose,* [*and*] *stood erect one day's space,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 9; Exod. 304. Đe hire ândæges eágum starede *who daily gazed on her with his eyes,* Beo. Th. 3874; B. 1935.

andettan *to confess,* Th. Anlct. v. andettan.

ân-daga, an; *m.* [dæg *a day* = daga, *q. v.*] *A fixed day, a time appointed, a day* or *term appointed for hearing a cause;* dies dictus, dies constitutus:—Gesette me ânne ândagan *constitue mihi tempus,* Ex. 8, 9: 9, 5: Gen. 18, 14. Ðæt gehwilc spræc hæbbe ândagan hwænne heó gelǽst sý *that every suit have a term when it shall be brought forward,* L. Ed. prœm; Th. i. 158, 6: 11; Th. i. 164, 21: L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 13: L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 14. [*O. Sax.* ên-dago, *m. dies statutus, fatalis,—terminus vitæ: O. Nrs.* ein-dagi *dies oculatus, tempus præscriptum, a verbo* eindaga *certum tempus definire.*]

ân-dagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To appoint a day* or *term, to cite;* diem dicere, L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 12. DER. ge-ân-dagian. v. ândaga.

and-beorma, an; *m. That which is without barm, unleavened, unleavened bread, the feast of unleavened bread;* azyma:—Andbita *vel* [and-]beorma *azyma,* Cot. 17. v. beorma, and-bita.

and-bîdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To expect;* expectare:—Đe andbîdiaþ đē *qui expectant te,* Ps. Spl. 68, 8. Andbîdiaþ wîldeór on þurste heora *expectabunt onagri in siti sua,* 103, 12. v. an-bîdian.

and-bîdung, es; *m. Expectation;* expectatio:—Nā đū gescend me fram andbîdunge mîne *non confundas me ab expectatione mea,* Ps. Spl. 118, 116. v. an-bîdung.

and-bita, an; *m. That which is unleavened, unleavened bread, the feast of unleavened bread;* azyma:—Andbita *vel* and-beorma *azyma,* Cot. 17. [*Goth.* unbeistei, *f.* ἄζυμον.]

and-cwis, -cwiss, e; *f. An answer;* responsum:—Andcwis ageaf *gave answer,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 26; Gū. 999.

anddetan *To confess;* confiteri:—Hyra synna anddetende *confitentes peccata sua,* Mk. Bos. 1, 5. v. andetan.

and-eáw; *adj.* [and *against,* eáw = ǽw *lawful, legitimate*] *Arrogant, presumptuous, proud;* arrogans, Scint. 46.

Andefera, an; *m.* ANDOVER, *a market town in the north west of Hampshire built on the east bank of the river Ande or Anton;* oppidum in agro Hamtunensi:—Hī đā lǽddon Ânlâf to Audeferan *they then led Anlaf to Andover,* Chr. 994; Th. 242, 27, col. 1; Th. 243, 26, col. 1, 12, col. 2. To Andefron, Th. 242, 26, col. 2. [*Dun.* Andeafara: *Kni.* Andever.] About the year 1164 *Simeon Durham* writes it Andeafara = Ande-eá-fara *a farer over the river Ande, on the bank of which Andover is built,* v. fara *a traveller,* faran *to go, travel, sail.* From the *A. Sax.* of the MS. Cott. Tiber. B. IV. to Andefron, of Knighton Andever, about 1395, and from the present name Andover = Ande + ôfer, another derivation may be supposed,—Ande *the river Ande,* and ôfer; *g.* ôfres; *d.* ôfre; *m. a margin, bank,* that is *a town on the bank of the river Ande.*

and-efn, es; *n.* [and, efen *even*] *An equality, a proportion, measure, an amount;* proportio:—Be hire andefne *by its proportion,* Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 14.

andet, andett, e; *f. Confession, praise, honour, glory;* confessio. v. *comp.* wlite-andet, andetnes.

andetan *To confess, acknowledge, give thanks* or *praise;* confiteri:—Ic đē on folcum andete *confitebor tibi in populis,* Ps. Th. 56, 11: 98, 3: 104, 1: 135, 27. v. andettan.

andetla, an; *m. A confession;* confessio, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 4.

andetnes, -ness; andetnys, -nyss, e; *f. A confession, acknowledgment, profession, giving of thanks* or *praise, praise, honour, glory;* confessio:—In andetnesse *in confessione,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 42. Seó andetnes đe we Gode andettaþ *the confession that we confess to God,* L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 33. Đe his naman neóde sealdon him andetnes ǽghwǽr habban *ad confitendum nomini tuo,* Ps. Th. 121, 4. Is upp-ahafen his andetness, heáh ofer myclum heofone and eorþan *confessio ejus super cælum et terram,* 148, 13: 95, 6. Andetnysse and wlite đū scrýddest *confessionem et decorem induisti,* Ps. Spl. 103, 2.

andetta, an; *m. One who confesses, a confessor, an acknowledger;* confessor:—Se ðæs sleges andetta sie *who is a confessor of the slaying,* L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 7.

andettan, andetan, ondettan, ondetan; *p.* and-ette [and = *Lat.* re, contra; *Grk.* ἀντί; hātan *to command, promise*] *To confess, acknowledge, give thanks* or *praise;* fateri, confiteri:—Gif he wille and cunne his dǽda andettan *if he will and can confess his deeds,* L. De. Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 18, 16. Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode *I confess to Almighty God,* 6; Th. ii. 262, 20. Seó andetnes đe we Gode ânum andettaþ, dēþ hió us ðæt to gōde *the confession that we confess to God alone, it doth this for our good,* L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 33. Drihtne andette *confitebatur Domino,* Lk. Bos. 2, 38. Folc đē andetten *confiteantur, tibi populi,* Ps. Th. 66, 5. Ealra godena Gode andettaþ *confitemini Domino omnium dominorum,* 135, 28. [*O. Sax.* and-hētan, ant-hētan *præcipere, vovere: O. H. Ger.* ant-heizan *proponere, spondere, polliceri, vovere.*] DER. anddetan: ge-andettan, -ondettan: andet, -an, -la, -nes, -ta, -tere, -ting.

andettean *to confess;* confiteri, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 3. v. andettan.

andettere, es; *m. A confessor;* confessor:—Ðæt Albanus hæfde ðone

Cristes andettere mid him *confessorem Christi penes Albanum latere*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7.

andetting, es; *m. A confession, profession;* confessio, professio. v. andettan.

and-feng, an-, on-, es; *m. A taking to one's self, taking up, a receiving, defence, defender;* assumptio, susceptio, susceptor, Lk. Bos. 9, 51: Ps. Spl. 90, 2: Cd. 218; Th. 279, 28; Sat. 245: Ps. Spl. 88, 18. v. an-feng, on-feng.

and-fenga, -fengea, -fencgea, [ond-], an; *m. A receiver, undertaker, defender?* susceptor:—Is andfenga Drihten sāwle mīnre *Dominus susceptor est animæ meæ*, Ps. Th. 53, 4: 118, 114. Đū me, God, eart andfengea *tu, Deus, susceptor meus es*, 58, 18: 143, 2. Andfencgea, 58, 9.

and-fenge, -fencge; *adj. That which can be received, acceptable, approved, fit;* acceptabilis, acceptus, aptus:—Asette his hand ofer ðære offrunge heáfod, ðonne biþ heó andfenge *ponet manum super caput hostiæ, et acceptabilis erit*, Lev. 1, 4. Bodian Drihtnes ānfenge gēr *prædicare annum Domini acceptum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 19: 4, 24. Nys andfenge Godes rīce *non est aptus regno Dei*, 9, 62. Andfencge *acceptus:* andfengra *acceptior*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 47.

and-fengend, es; *m. A receiver, undertaker, defender;* susceptor:—Ūre andfengend is Iacobes God *susceptor noster Deus Jacob*, Ps. Th. 45, 6.

and-fengnes, -ness, on-, e; *f. A receiving, reception, a place for receiving, a receptacle;* receptaculum, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 12: Cot. 190. v. on-fangennes.

and-findende; *part. Finding, getting;* nanciscens, Cot. 138.

and-gelōman, and-lōman; *pl. m. Implements, tools, utensils;* instrumenta, Cot. 104. v. ge-lōma.

and-get, es; *n. The understanding, intellect;* intellectus, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. v. and-git.

andgete; *adj. Manifest;* manifestus, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 22; Cri. 1243; [*perhaps we should read* or-gete: v. l. 1238.]

andget-full, andgit-full; *adj. Sensible, discerning, knowing;* intelligentiæ plenus, intelligens, intelligibilis:—Đæt ænig mon sīe swā andgetfull [andgitfull, MS. Cot.] *that any man is so discerning*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 1: R. Ben. 7: 63.

and-giet, es; *n. understanding, intellect, knowledge;* intellectus:—Ic ðec, mon, ærest geworhte, and ðē andgiet sealde *I first wrought thee, O man, and gave thee understanding*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 30; Cri. 1381: 117 a; Th. 449, 16; Dōm. 72. v. and-git.

andgiet-tācen, es; *n. A sensible token;* intelligibile signum:—Ge on wolcnum ðæs andgiettācen māgon sceáwigan *ye may behold a sensible token of this in the clouds*, Cd. 75: Th. 93, 3: Gen. 1539.

and-git, -giet, -gyt, -get, [ond-, on-], es; *n.* [and, git = get, *p. of* gitan *to get*]. I. *the understanding, the intellect;* intellectus:—Þurh ðæt andgit, man understent ealle ða þing, ðe he gehȳrþ oððe gesihþ *by the understanding, man comprehends* [*understands*] *all the things, which he hears or sees*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 21. Þurh ðæt andgit, seó sāwul understent *through the understanding, the soul comprehends* [*understands*], 288, 28. Ðǣr ðæt gemynd biþ, ðǣr biþ ðæt andgit and se willa *where the memory is, there is the understanding and the will*, 288, 26. Ðæs andgites mǣþ *the measure of the understanding*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 23. Andgit *intellectus*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 28: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 30; Cri. 1381: Ps. Th. 31, 10. II. *understanding, knowledge, cognizance;* intellectus, cognitio, agnitio:—Ic ðē sylle andgit *intellectum dabo tibi*, Ps. Th. 31, 9: 91, 5. Forðan biþ andgit ǣghwǣr sēlest *therefore is understanding everywhere best*, Beo. Th. 2122; B. 1059. Nolde ic hiora andgit ænig habban *non agnoscebam eos*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. III. *sense, meaning, one of the senses;* sensus:—Hwīlum [he sette] andgit of andgite *sometimes* [*he put*] *meaning for meaning*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 3. Ða fīf andgitu ūre līchaman, ðæt is, gesihþ and hlyst, swæcc and stenc and hrepung *the five senses of our body, that is, sight and hearing, taste and smell and touch*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 10.

andgitan; *p.* -geat; *pp.* -giten *To perceive, understand;* animadvertere, Cot. 3. v. on-gitan.

and-gite, -giete, an; *f. The intellect, understanding, knowledge;* intellectus, cognitio. v. ond-giete.

andgit-fullīce; *adj. Fully* or *clearly understood, intelligible;* omnino intellectus, intelligibilis:—Ælc stemn is oððe andgitfullīc oððe gemenged. Andgitfullīc stemn is ðe mid andgite biþ geclypod, swā swā is, Ic hērige ða wǣpnu, and ðone wer *arma virumque cano,—every voice is either intelligible or confused. Intelligible voice is what is spoken with understanding, as, Arms and the man I sing*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 32–34.

andgit-fullīce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv. Sensibly, clearly, plainly, distinctly, intelligibly;* intelligenter:—Swā swā he hit andgitfullīcost gereccan mihte *as he most clearly might explain it*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 4.

andgit-leás; *adj. Foolish, senseless, doltish;* stolidus, insipiens:—Geonge men and andgitleáse man sceal swingan *young men and foolish must be beaten* [*one shall beat*], L. M. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 268, 26.

andgit-līc; *adj. Sensible, intelligible;* intelligibilis, Solil. 11.

andgit-līce; *adv. Clearly;* liquido, Cot. 123. v. andgit-fullīce.

andgitol; *adj. understanding;* intelligibilis. v. andgyttol.

andgit-tācen, es; *n. a sensible token.* v. andgiet-tācen.

and-gyt, es; *n. the intellect, understanding, knowledge;* intellectus, cognitio:—Dām nis andgyt *quibus non est intellectus*, Ps. Spl. 31, 11: 118, 73. Ne māgon andgyt habban? *nonne cognoscent?* Ps. Th. 52, 5: 66, 2. v. and-git.

andgyttol, andgytol; *adj. understanding, intelligent, sensible;* intelligens, intelligibilis, R. Ben. 7: 63. v. andget-full.

and-hētan; *p.* -hēte *to confess;* confiteri:—He his gyltas Gode andhēte *he confessed his offences to God*, Ps. C. 50, 29; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 29. v. andettan.

andian, -igan; *part.* -igende; ic andie, andige, ðū andast, he andaþ, andgaþ, *pl.* andiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [anda *envy*] *To envy;* invidere:—Ic andige on ðē *invideo tibi*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 58: 26; Som. 29, 3. Andgaþ *invidet*, Prov. 28.

andig; *adj. Envious;* invidus, Scint. 15.

andigende; *part. envying*, R. Ben. interl. 55. v. andian.

and-lang, -long, [ond-]; *adj, All-along, throughout, continuous, extended;* per totum, continuus, in longum porrectus:—Wæs andlangne dæg swungen *was beaten all day long*, Andr. Kmbl. 2550; An. 1276: Chr. 937; Th. 202, 27, col. 2; Ædelst. 21: Beo. Th. 4237; B. 2115.

and-lang, ond-long, on-long; *prep. only gen. On length,* ALONG, *by the side of;* in longum, per:—Lǣte yrnan ðæt blōd nyðer andlang ðæs weofudes *decurrere faciet sanguinem super crepidinem altaris;* he will let the blood run down along the altar, Lev. 1, 15. Andlang ðæs [MS. das] wēstenes *along the desert*, Jos. 8, 16. Andlang ðara nægla *along the nails*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 30. Ðæt wæter wyrþ to eá, ðonne andlang eá to sǣ *the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 20. Andlang Mæse *along the Mase*, Chr. 882; Th. 150, 22, col. 2, 3. Andlang dīces *along the dike*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 442; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 18.

and-leán, ond-leán, es; *n. Retribution, retaliation;* retributio, talio:—Hī sculon onfōn wrāþlīc andleán *they shall receive dire retribution*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 12; Cri. 832. DER. leán.

and-leofen, -lifen, -lyfen, es; *n.* I. *living, food, sustenance, nourishment, pottage;* victus, alimenta, pulmentum:—Mon to andleofne eorþan wæstmas hām gelǣdeþ *man for sustenance brings home earth's fruits*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 22; Ph. 243. Ðū winnan scealt and ðīne andlifne selfa gerǣcan *thou shalt labour and thyself get thy sustenance*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 25; Gen. 933. Sealde him andlyfene *dedit eis alimenta*, Gen. 47, 17: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 494, 16. Sealde ealle hyre andlyfene *misit totum victum suum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 44. II. that by which food is procured, *money, wages, alms;* stipendium, stips:—Ðæt he mihte dæghwāmlīce andleofene onfōn *ut quotidianam ab eis stipem acciperet*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 3. Beóþ ēþhylde on eówrum andlyfenum *estote contenti stipendiis vestris*, Lk. Bos. 3, 14.

and-līcnis, -niss, e; *f. A likeness, similitude;* imago:—God gesceóp man to his andlīcnisse *creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam*, Gen. 1, 27. v. an-līcnes.

and-lōman, and-lūman; *pl. m. Utensils, vessels;* utensilia, vasa, Ælfc. Gl. 22: R. Ben. interl. 31. v. and-gelōman.

and-long; *adj. All-along, throughout;* per totum:—Andlonge niht *all night long*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 14; Gū. 1261: Beo. Th. 5383; B. 2695. v. and-lang.

and-mitta, an; *m.* [and, mitta *a measure*] *A weight, a standard weight;* exagium. v. an-mitta.

an-drǣdan; *part.* an-drǣdende *To fear*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 25; Exod. 266. v. on-drǣdan.

Andreas; *m. indecl. but* Andreæ *and* Andrea *are found in dat. as in Lat. and Grk. Andrew;* Andreas. [*Lat.* Andreas; *g. dat.* Andreæ; *m.* = Ἀνδρέας; *g.* ου; *dat.* ᾳ; *m.* from ἀνδρεία; *g. as manliness, manly strength* or *courage*, from ἀνήρ; *g.* ἀνδρός *a man*]:—Andreas, Simōnes brōðer Petres *Andreas, frater Simonis Petri*, Ἀνδρέας, ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σίμωνος Πέτρου, Jn. Bos. 1, 40. Hī cōmon on Andreas hūs *venerunt in domum Andreæ*, ἦλθον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Ἀνδρέου, Mk. Bos. 1, 29. Fram Bethsaida, Andreas ceastre and Petres *a Bethsaida, civitate Andreæ et Petri*, Jn. Bos. 1, 44. Philippus sǣde hit Andreæ *Philippus dicit Andreæ*, Φίλιππος λέγει τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ, 12, 22. Ða ðæt Andrea earmlīce þūhte *then that seemed pitiful to Andrew*, Andr. Kmbl. 2271; An. 1137. Ðǣr Andrea ongete wearþ wīgendra þrym *there the glory of the warriors became known to Andrew*, 3136; An. 1571. Ðis Gōdspel sceal on Andreas mæsse-dæg *this Gospel must be on St. Andrew's day*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 4, 18–22, Notes, p. 574.

and-reccan; *p.* -reahte; *pp.* -reaht *To relate;* referre:—Ic mæg andreccan sprǣce *I can relate a tale*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 3; Met. 26, 2. v. reccan.

an-drece-fæt, es; *n.* [drecan *vexare*, fæt *vas*] *A pressing-vat, a wine* or *oil vat;* emistis? *vel* trapetum, *scil.* torcular ad uvas *vel* olivas premendas, Mann; Ælfc. Gl. 26; Wrt. Voc. 25, 22.

Andred, es; *m. The name of a large wood in Kent, also the city of* ANDRED *or Andrida:* Andredes ceaster, e; *f. the Roman station* or *city of Andred, Pevensey* or *Pemsey Castle*, Sussex: Andredes leág, e; *f.*

ANDREDSLEY: Andredes weald, es; *m.* ANDRED'S WEALD, *a large wood in Kent, extending into Sussex* [v. Sandys Gavel. Ind. p. 340]:—Hine ðā Cynewulf on Andred adrǣfde *then Cynewulf drove him into Andred*, Chr. 755; Th. 82, 9, col. 2. Hēr Ælle and Cissa ymbsæton Andredes ceaster *in this year Ælle and Cissa besieged Andredescester*, 491; Th. 24, 19, col. 2. On ðone wudu ðe is genemned Andredes leáge *into the wood which is called Andredsley*, 477; Th. 22, 40, col. 1. Se mūþa [Limene] is on eásteweardre Cent, on ðæs ilcan wuda eást ende ðe we Andred hātaþ. Se wudu is westlang and eástlang cxx mīla lang oððe lengra, and xxx mīla brād. Seó eá, ðe we ǽr embe spræcon, līd ūt of ðam wealde *the mouth* [*of the Limen*] *is in the east of Kent, at the east end of the same wood which we call Andred. The wood is, along the east and along the west*, 120 *miles long, or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river, of which we before spoke, flows out from the weald*, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 29, col. 3.

Andredes ceaster, leág, weald. v. Andred, es; *m.*

an-drysen-líc, -drysn-líc, [on-]; *adj. Terrible;* terribilis:—Swýðe heáh God and swýðe andrysnlíc ofer ealle godas *Dominus summus, terribilis super omnes deos*, Ps. Th. 46, 2: Past. 15, 2; Hat. MS. 19 a, 26. v. drysnlíc.

an-drysne, on-drysne; *adj.* I. *terrible, fearful, dreadful;* terribilis, horrendus:—Wearþ ðæt andwyrde swíðe andrysne *that answer was very fearful*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 3. II. as causing fear, *venerable, venerated, respectable;* verendus, reverendus:—Ne bið he nāuðer ne weorþ, ne andrysne *he is neither honourable, nor respectable*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 22: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 112, 13.

an-drysno; *dat. pl.* an-drysnum; *f. Fear, awe, reverence;* timor, metus, reverentia:—For andrysnum *from reverence*, Beo. Th. 3596; B. 1796. v. on-drysno.

and-saca, ond-, an; *m. A denier, renouncer, an apostate, opposer, enemy;* negator, renunciator, adversarius:—Ofer eorþan andsaca ne wæs *there was not an opposer on the earth*, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 2; Dan. 669. Godes andsaca *an opposer* or *a forsaker of God*, 23; Th. 28, 27; Gen. 442: Beo. Th. 3369; B. 1682. Godes andsacan *God's enemies*, Cd. 219; Th. 281, 10; Sat. 269: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 22; Cri. 1594. Mid ðām andsacum *with the apostates*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 6; Gen. 320. v. saca.

and-sacan, -sacigan, -sacigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strive against, to deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure;* impugnare, negare, recusare, abjurare:—Ne mæg ic andsacigan *I cannot deny*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 24. v. sacian.

and-sæc, es; *m?* [and-; sacu, sæc *strife, contention*] *Contention, resistance, denial, refusal;* contentio, repugnantia, contradictio, negatio:—Borges andsæc *inficiatio* vel *abjuratio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 16. Be borges andsæce *concerning a refusing of a pledge*, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 1, note 1. Þe ðæs upstiges andsæc fremedon *who made denial of the Ascension*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 14; Cri. 655: Elen. Grm. 472.

and-sǽte; *adj.* [and *against*, sǽtan *to lie in wait*] *Odious, hateful, abominable;* exosus, perosus, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 60: Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 9.

and-speornan *to stumble*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 4, 6. v. on-speornan.

and-spyrnes, -ness, e; *f. An offence;* scandalum, Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 23.

and-standan [and, standan *to stand*] *To sustain, abide, stand by, bear;* sustinere:—Andstandende ongeán *contending against*, R. Ben. 1.

and-swarian, an-, ond-, on-; *p.* ede, ode, ude; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a. n. To give an answer, to* ANSWER, *respond;* respondere:—Dā ne mihton hīg him nān word andswarian *non poterant ei respondere verbum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 46. Andswarode ic *I answered*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 18. Him se yldesta andswarode *the chiefest answered him*, Beo. Th. 522; B. 258: Andr. Kmbl. 519; An. 260: Cd. 38; Th. 51, 16; Gen. 827. Him englas andswaredon *the angels answered him*, 117; Th. 152, 25; Gen. 2525. Andswarodon, 111; Th. 147, 5; Gen. 2434. DER. swarian, ond-, geand-; swerian.

and-swaru, ond-, e; *f.* [and, swaru *a speaking*] *An* ANSWER; responsum:—Andswaru líðe *a soft answer*, Scint. 77. Grim andswaru *a fierce answer*, Beo. Th. 5713; B. 2860. Hī afēngon andsware *illi acceperunt responsum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 12. Andsware bīdan wolde *would await an answer*, Beo. Th. 2991; B. 1493: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 11; Cri. 184: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 86; Met. 22, 43. Nū sceal he sylf fāran to incre andsware *now he must come himself for your answer*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557.

and-swerian; *p.* ade, ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *to answer*:—Dā him andsweradan gāstas *then the ghosts answered him*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 6; Sat. 51. Andsweredon, Elen. Grm. 397. v. and-swarian.

and-sýn, e; *f. A face;* facies:—Woldon hī ðæt hī mihton geholene beón fram andsýne ðæs cyninges *they wished that they might be hidden from the face of the king*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25. v. an-sýn.

and-þwǽre; *adj. Perverse, froward, athwart, cross;* perversus. v. and *against*, þwǽre *quiet.*

and-timber, an-, on-, es; *n. Matter, materials, substance, a theme;* materies, materia, thema:—Lengran feóndscipes andtimber *longioris inimicitiæ materies*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 19. Antymber [MSS. C. and D. antimber] *materies, materia*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Antimber *thema*, 9, 1; Som. 8, 21. v. timber.

and-warde; *adj. Present;* præsens:—Ðis andwarde líf manna on eorþan *vita hominum præsens in terris*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. v. and-weard.

and-wardnys, -nyss, e; *f. Presence;* præsentia:—Būtan ōðra bisceopa andwardnysse *sine aliorum episcoporum præsentia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 49. v. and-weardnes.

and-wealcan *to roll;* volvere, Th. Anlct. v. on-wealcan.

and-weald, es; *m. Power, right* or *title to anything*:—Ðæt he wolde habban andweald ongeán God *that he would have power against God*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 25: Ps. Spl. 19, 7: 113, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 121. v. ān-weald, onweald.

and-weard, -werd, -warde; *adj. Present;* præsens:—Ðēr is Dryhten andweard *where the Lord is present*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 7; Gū. 1056. Andweard Gode *present with God*, 30 b; Th. 95, 29; Cri. 1564. Fōr ðē andweardne *before thee present*, Cd. 40; Th. 54, 2; Gen. 871: Andr. Kmbl. 2449; An. 1226. Oþ ðisne andweardan dæg *usque in hunc præsentem diem*, Mt. Bos. 28, 15. On ðis andweardan līfe *in this present life*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 30. Ða scearpþanclan wītan ðone twyðēledan wīsdōm hlutorlíce tocnāwaþ, ðæt is, andweardra þinga and gāstlícra wīsdōm *the sharp-minded wise men knew clearly the twofold wisdom, that is, the wisdom of things temporal* [*present*] *and spiritual*, MS. Cot. Faust, A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 30. [*O. Sax.* aud-ward *præsens*: *O. H. Ger.* ant-wart: *Goth.* and-wairþs.] DER. and-warde, and-wardnys, and-weardlíce, and-weardnes.

and-weard-líce; *adv. Presentially, in the presence of, present;* præsentialiter:—Ðe hine andweardlíce gesāwon *who saw him present*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 30: Elen. Grm. 1141.

and-weardnes, -ness, and-weardnys, and-wardnys, -nyss, e; *f. Presentness, presence, present time;* præsentia, præsens tempus, præsens:—Wæs ic swýðe for his andweardnesse afyrhted *ejus præsentia eram exterritus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 42. On andweardnysse *in præsenti*, 1, 1; S. 474, 1.

and-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended *to change;* mutare. DER. wendan. v. on-wendan.

and-wendednys, a-wændednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [and, wended, *pp. of* wendan *to turn*, nes] *A changing, change;* mutatio, Ps. Spl. 76, 10. v. on-wendednes.

and-weorc, ond-weorc, an-weorc, es; *n. Matter, substance, material, metal, a cause of anything;* materia, cæmentum, metallum, causa:—He ðæt andweorc of Adames líce aleoðode *he dismembered the substance from Adam's body*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 16; Gen. 176. Ðæt leád is hefigre ðonne ǽnig ōðer andweorc *plumbum cæteris metallis est gravius*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 16. Būton andweorce *without cause*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 32; Met. 17, 16.

and-weord; *adj. Present;* præsens:—On ðisum andwerdan dæge *on this present day*, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 5. v. and-weard.

and-werdan, and-wirdan, and-wyrdan, ond-wyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* od [and, word *a word: Goth.* and-waúrdyan *to answer*, waúrd *a word: Ger.* ant-wort *an answer*] *To answer;* respondere:—Abram hire andwerde *Abram ei respondit*, Gen. 16, 6.

and-wirdan; *p.* de; *pp.* od *to answer;* respondere:—Ðæt wīf and-wirde *the woman answered*, Gen. 3, 2. v. and-werdan.

and-wīs; *adj. Expert, skilful;* gnarus, expertus:—Yfeles andwīs *expert in evil*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 8; Jul. 244. DER. wīs.

and-wīsnes, -ness, e; *f. Experience, skilfulness;* experientia. DER. and, wīsnes. v. wīs *wise.*

and-wlata, an; *m. The face, forehead*, Herb. 75, 6; Lchdm. i. 178, 16: 101, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 9. v. and-wlita.

and-wlíta, an-wlita, an; *m:* and-wlite, es; *n. The face, countenance, personal appearance, forehead, form, surface;* facies, vultus, aspectus, frons, forma, superficies:—Hleór bolster onfēng, eorles andwlitan *the bolster received his cheek, the hero's face*, Beo. Th. 1382; B. 689: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 20; Cri. 1123: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 33; Met. 31, 17. Leóht andwlitan ðīnes *lumen vultus tui*, Ps. Spl. 4, 7: Ps. Th. 89, 8. Ealle gesceafta onfōþ æt Gode andwlitan *all creatures receive form from God*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 15. On andwlitan wīdre eorþan *on the face of the wide earth*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 21; Gen. 1348. He hæfde blācne andwlitan *he had a pale countenance*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. [*Plat.* antlaat, *n*: *N. H. Ger.* antlitz, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* antlütze, antlitze: *O. H. Ger.* antluzi: *O. Nrs.* andlit, *n.*]

and-wlítan; *p.* -wlát, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten *To look upon;* intueri:—Nō ðæt hī mōsten in ðone Ēcan andwlítan *that they might not look on the Eternal*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 10; Sat. 378. DER. wlítan.

and-wlite, es; *n. The countenance, face;* vultus, facies:—Efennysse geseah andwlite his *æquitatem vidit vultus ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 10, 8. v. and-wlita.

and-wrāþ; *adj. Hostile;* infensus:—Ðam dracan he andwrāþ leofaþ *he lives hostile to the serpent*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 26; Pa. 17. DER. wrāþ.

and-wyrdan, ond-wyrdan *to answer*, Ps. Th. 101, 21: 118, 42: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. v. and-werdan.

and-wyrde, es; *n. An answer*; responsum:—Hêtan him ðæt andwyrde secgan *they commanded them to deliver this answer*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 23: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 17; Gen. 573: Elen. Grm. 544: 618. v. and-swaru.

and-wyrding, e; *f. A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, conspiracy*; conspiratio, Cot. 46.

and-yttan *To confess, praise, thank*; confiteri:—Ic andytte ðē *ego confitsor tibi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 25. v. andettan.

ân, âne; *adv.* [ân *one, with the adverbial* -e] *Once, once for all, only, alone*; semel, solum, tantum:—Is ðys âne mâ *this is once more*, Andr. Kmbl. 984; An. 492. Ic bydde ðē, ðæt ðū lǽte me sprecan âne feáwa worda *I pray thee, that thou let me speak only* [*once for all*] *few words*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 40. Ic ðē âne abealh, ece Drihten *I alone angered thee, eternal Lord*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410.

ân-éage, ân-ēge, ân-ige, ân-igge; *adj.* [ân *one*, eage *an eye*] *One-eyed, blind of one eye*; monoculus, luscus:—Gif he hí gedō âneáge *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25, note. Gif hig ânēge gedō *si luscos eos fecerit*, Ex. 21, 26.

ân-ecge; *adj. One-edged, having one edge*; unam habens aciem:—Ânecge sweord *a one-edged sword*; machæra, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 48; Wrt. Voc. 35, 36.

ân-ége; *adj. One-eyed*:—Gif hig ânēge gedō *si luscos eos fecerit*, Ex. 21, 26. v. ân-eáge.

ân-éged; *part. One-eyed, blinded of one eye*; monoculus, monophthalmus, luscus:—Gif he hí gedō ânēgede *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25, note: Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 76; Wrt. Voc. 43, 9.

a-neglod; *part. Nailed, fastened with nails, crucified*; clavis fixus, crucifixus, Som. v. næg-lian.

a-nêhst *at last, in the last place*; ad ultimum, ultimo. v. a-nîhst.

a-nemnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To declare*; pronuntiare:—Godes spel-bodan eal anemdon *God's messengers declared all*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 25; Gū. 13. v. nemnan.

ânes, âness, e; *f. A oneness, an agreement*; unitas:—Gewearþ him and ðam folce on Lindesige ânes *there was an agreement between him and the people in Lindsey*, Chr. 1014; Th. 274, 13. v. ân-nes.

ânes *of one*, *g. m. n. of* ân:—Ânes bleós *of one colour*; unicolor. Ânes geáres *of one year*. Ânes hiwes *of the same hue* or *shape*. Ânes wana *wanting of one, as* âues wana twentig *twenty wanting one, nineteen*.

a-nescian, -hnescian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make nesh, to weaken*; emollire:—He sceolde ða ânrēdnesse anescian *poterat constantiam ejus emollire*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 44. v. hnescian.

an-færeld *a journey*; iter, Nathan. 2. v. on-færeld.

ân-fâh; *adj. Of one colour*; unicolor. v. fâg.

an-fangen *received*; *pp. of* an-fōn.

an-fangennes, -ness, e; *f. A receiving, receptacle*; acceptio, susceptio, receptaculum, R. Ben. 2. v. on-fangenes.

ân-feald; *adj.* [ân *one*, feald *fold*] ONE FOLD, *simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless*; simplex:—Swā mid þrýfealdre swā mid ânfealdre lāde *either with a threefold or with a simple exculpation*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 2: 5; Th. i. 362, 10. Ânfeald āþ *a simple oath*, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Ânfeald getel *the singular number*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 25. Ân-feald gewin *single combat*, R. Ben. interl. 1. Ða ânfealdan strǽcan *those who are uniformly strict*, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 57 b, 25.

ânfeald āþ *a simple oath*, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11, note b. v. āþ, III.

ânfeald-líce; *adv. Singly, simply, without intermission*; simpliciter, R. Ben. 52.

ânfeald-hes, -ness, e; *f. Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness*; simplicitas:—Ymbe ða ânfealdnesse ðare godcundnesse *concerning the oneness of the divine nature*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 18: 39, 5; Fox 218, 19. Ða hwīle ðe hí heora ânrēdnesse geheóldan him betwēnan and ânfealdnysse *while they had agreement and simplicity amongst themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 1.

an-feng, es; *m. A taking to one's self, a receiving, defence, defender*; assumptio, susceptio, susceptor:—Drihtnes anfeng ūre *Domini assumptio nostra*, Ps. Spl. 88, 18. He anfeng mín *ipse susceptor meus*, 61, 2: Runic pm. 3; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 340, 1. v. and-feng.

an-fenga, an; *m. A receiver, an undertaker*; susceptor. v. and-fenga.

an-fenge; *adj. Acceptable, fit*. v. and-fenge.

an-fōnge *shouldest have taken*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 10; *p. subj. of* an-fōn.

an-fengednes, -ness, e; *f. A receiving*; acceptio. v. on-fangenes.

ân-fēte; *adj. One-footed, with one foot*; monopodius, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 9; Rä. 59, 1.

an-fēðe *in walking*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 20. v. fēðe.

an-filt, on-filt *An* ANVIL; incus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 34: Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 128; Wrt. Voc. 34, 56. [*Plat.* ambolt, ambult, *m*: *Dut.* aanbeeld, aenbeld, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* anafalz.]

an-findan *to discover, find*; deprehendere, Cot. 61. v. on-findan.

ân-floga, an; *m. Lonely flying*; solitarie volans, solivagus, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62.

an-fōn; *p.* -fēng; *pp.* -fangen *To take, take to one's self, receive, perceive, comprehend*; accipere, suscipere, sumere, percipere, recipere:—Ðū sceonde æt me anfēnge *thou shouldest have taken to thyself shame from me*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 10; Gen. 875: Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 12; Rä. 43, 3: Ps. C. 50, 135; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 135. To anfōnne *to receive*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 4. v. on-fōn.

an-forht; *adj. Fearful, timid*; timidus:—Ne þearf ðonne ênig anforht [MS. unforht] wesan *no one then need be fearful*, Rood Kmbl. 232; Kr. 117. DER. forht.

ân-for-lǽtan; ic -lǽte, ðū -lǽtest, -lǽtst, he -lǽteþ, -lǽteþ, *pl.* -lǽtaþ; *p.* -lēt, -leórt, -leót, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǽten *To leave alone, lose, relinquish, forsake*; amittere:—Ðū nū ân-forlēte *thou hast now lost*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3; S. 490, 25: 4, 10; S. 578, 34. v. ân; *adv. and* forlǽtan.

an-funden *found, taken*; *pp. of* an-findan.

ang-, *a prefix*, as in ang-breóst, ang-mōd, ang-mōdnes, ang-sum, *etc.* from ange *narrow, vexed*.

ânga, ênga, ēnga, *m*; ânge, *f. n*; *def. adj.* I. *one and no more, only, sole, single, singular*; unicus, ullus, quisquam:—Se ânga hyht *the sole hope*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 14; Ph. 423: 96 b; Th. 360, 1; Pa. 73. Ðū eart dōhtor mín ânge for eorþan *thou art my only daughter on earth*, 67 a; Th. 248, 13; Jul. 95. Abraham wolde gesyllan his swēsne sunu, ângan ofer eorþan yrfelāfe *Abraham would give his dear son, his sole hereditary remnant on earth*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 13; Exod. 403. Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan ângan brēðer *Cain was the murderer of his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2529; B. 1262. II. *any, every one, all*; quisque. In this sense it admits of a plural:—Secge me nū, hwæðer ðū ǽfre gehýrdest, ðæt wīsdōm ângum ðara eallunga þurhwunode *tell me now, whether thou hast ever heard, that wisdom always remained to any of them*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 9. v. ân, II, IV.

an-gan *began*, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442. v. an-ginnan.

ang-breóst, es; *n.* [ange *narrow, contracted, troubled*; breóst *a breast*] *An asthma, a difficulty of breathing, breast-anguish*; asthma:—Wið angbreóste *against breast-anguish*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 15.

ange, ænge, enge, onge; *adj. Narrow, straitened, vexed, troubled, sorrowful*; angustus, anxius, vexatus, tristis:—Ðes ænga stede *this narrow place*, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Ufan hit is enge *it is narrow above*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 14; Dōm. 22. Ða wæs ðam cynge swīðe ange on his mōde *then the king was greatly troubled in his mind*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 14. [*N. Ger. M. H. Ger.* enge *angustus*: *O. H. Ger.* angi: *Goth.* aggwus: *O. Nrs.* öngr: *Lat.* angustus: *Grk.* ἐγγύς: *Sansk.* aṇhu *narrow*.]

angeán; *prep. Against*; contra:— Hý him brohtan angeán ehta hund m fēðena *they brought against him eight hundred thousand foot*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 9. v. on-geán; *prep.*

angel; *g.* angles; *m. A hook, a fishing-hook*; hamus:—Wurp ðīnne angel ūt *mitte hamum*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27. Swā swā mid angle fisc gefangen bið *as a fish is caught by a hook*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 11. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* angel, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* angul, *m*: *O. Nrs.* öngull, *m*.]

Angel; *gen. dat. acc.* Angle; *f. Anglen in Denmark, the country between Flensburg and the Schley from which the Angles came into Britain*; Angulus, nomen terræ quam Angli ante transitum in Britanniam coluerunt:—Of Angle cōmon Eást-Engle *from Anglen came the East-Angles*, Chr. 449; Ing. 15, 1. Ðæt land, ðe man Angle hāt *the land, which is called Anglen*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 37. Hí ða sendon to Angle *they then sent to Anglen*, Chr. 449; Th. 20, 12. v. Engel.

angel *an angel*; angelus, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. v. engel.

Angel-, *English*; Anglicanus,—*as in the following compounds*:—Angel-cyning, -cynn, -þeód.

Angel-cyning, es; *m. An Angle* or *English king*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 8: 3, 9; S. 533, 8. v. Engle.

Angel-cynn, es; *n. The Angle* or *English race*; Anglorum gens, Bd. pref; S. 471, 23: 4, 16; S. 584, 13. v. Engle.

ân-geld, es; *n. A single payment* or *compensation*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 9: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19, MS. G. v. ân-gild.

an-gelíc; *adj. Like, similar*; similis:—Ðonne ne finst ðū ðǽr nāuht angelíces *then thou wilt not find there anything of like*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11. v. ge-líc.

Angel-þeód, e; *f. The English people*; Anglorum gens, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 34, 37. v. Engle.

angel-twicce, an; *f. A red worm used for a bait in angling* or *fishing*; lumbricus:—Rēn-wyrm *vel* angel-twicce *lumbricus*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 30; Wrt. Voc. 24, 31. [twachel *the dew-worm*, Halwl. Dict.]

ân-genga, -gengea, an; *m.* [ân *unus, solus*; gengan *ire*] *A lone-goer, a solitary*; solivagus, solitarius:—Blōdig wæl eteþ ângenga *the lone-goer will eat my bloody corpse*, Beo. Th. 902; B. 449. Fela fyrena atol ângengea oft gefremede *many crimes the foul solitary oft perpetrated*, 332; B. 165.

ân-ge-trum, es; *n.* [ân *unicus, eximius*; ge-trum *cohors, caterva*] *A singular company*; unica cohors, eximia caterva:—Micel ângetrum *a great* [*and*] *singular company*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 6; Exod. 334.

ân-geweald, es; *m. Power, empire, dominion;* potestas, imperium, dominatio:—Hyne ðære helle sealde on ângeweald *gave him into the power of hell*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 1. v. ân-weald, ge-weald.

angil *a hook*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 11. v. angel.

ân-gild, -geld, -gyld, es; *n.* [ân *one*, gild *a payment, compensation*]. I. *a single payment* or *compensation, the single value of property claimed* or *in dispute,—a rate fixed by law, at which certain injuries, either to person* or *property, were to be paid for;* simplex compensatio:—Forgylde ðæt ângylde *let him pay for it with a single compensation*, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3: 22; Th. i. 76, 7: L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. Forgylde ðæt yrfe ângylde *let him pay for the property with a single recompense*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 24: L. Edg. H. 6; Th. i. 260, 7: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19: L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 17: L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 15: Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 130, 18–131, 5. . II. *the fixed price* or *rate at which cattle and other goods were received as currency;* æstimatio, pretium:—Gif we ðæt ceáp-gild arǽraþ be fullan ângylde *if we raise the market-price* [*of cattle*] *to the full fixed price*, L. Ath. v. § 6, 4; Th. i. 234, 17.

an-gildan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay for, repay, atone for;* rependere, pœnas dare:—Sum sâre angeald ǽfen-reste *one sorely paid for his evening rest*, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251: Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 13. v. on-gildan.

an-gin, -ginn, -gyn, on-gin, es; *n. A beginning, attempt, resolve, purpose, design, undertaking, opportunity;* initium, principium, conatus, inceptum, cœptum, occasio:—Ælc angin *every beginning*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 18. Ðis synd sâra angin *initium dolorum hæc*, Mk. Bos. 13, 8. Se âna Scyppend næfþ nân anginn, ac he sylf is anginn ealra þinga *the Creator alone hath not any beginning, but he is himself the beginning of all things*, Hexam. 13; Norm. 22, 3. On anginne *in principio*, 1; Norm. 2, 26. Bûtan anginne *without beginning*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 1; Cri. 111. Synt ðæra sâra anginnu *sunt dolorum initia*, Mt. Bos. 24, 8. Gif ðû ðæt angin fremest *if thou perfect that attempt*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 27; Gen. 578. Ða geseah Iohannes sumne cniht swíðe glæd on móde and on anginne câf *there John saw a certain youth cheerful in mind and quick in design*, Ælfc. T. 33, 17. Abreóðe his angin *may his design perish*, Byrht. Th. 138, 59; By. 242: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 26; Dan. 125: R. Ben. 69. [*O. Sax.* angin *initium.*]

an-ginnan; *p.* -gan, *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen *To begin, undertake;* incipere:—Angan hine gyrwan *began to prepare himself*, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 118; Met. 1, 59. v. on-ginnan.

an-gitan; *p.* -geat; *pp.* -giten *To get, lay hold of, seize;* assequi, corripere, invadere:—Hine se brôga angeat *terror seized him*, Beo. Th. 2587; B. 1291. v. on-gitan.

Angle; *g.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The* ANGLES, who came from Anglen [v. Angel = Engel *Anglen*] in Denmark, and occupied the greater part of England, from Suffolk to the Frith of Forth, including Mercia. Bede says,—Ðæt mynster, Æbbercurnig, ðæt is geseted on Engla lande *the minster, Abercorn, that is seated in the land of the Angles*, or Engla land = England, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 35. Abercorn is on the south coast of the Frith of Forth, and at the mouth of the river Carron, where the Roman wall of Severus began, and extended to the Frith of Clyde. Bede wrote his history about A. D. 731, at which time Abercorn was within the bounds of Engla land = England:—Ðæt land, ðætte Angle êr hæfdon *the land, that the Angles formerly had*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 30. To Anglum *to the Angles*, Chr. 443; Th. 18, 33, col. 1; 19, 30, col. 1. Ða cómon ða menn of þrym mægþum Germanie,—of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum *then came the men from three tribes of Germany,—from Old-Saxons, from Angles, from Jutes*, Chr. 449; Th. 20, 18–21, col. 1.

Angle; *g. d. acc. of* Angel *Anglen*:—Ðæt land, ðe man Angle hǽt *the land, which they call Anglen*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 37. v. Engel, Ongel.

Angles ég, e; *f.* [ig *an island*] ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English: it was anciently called Mona:—Hugo eorl wearþ ofslagen innan Angles êge *earl Hugo was slain in Anglesey*, Chr. 1098; Ing. 317, 31.

ang-mód, ancg-mód; *adj.* [ange *vexed*, mód *mind*] *Vexed in mind, anxious, sad, sorrowful;* anxius, sollicitus, tristis, R. Ben. 64.

ang-módnes, -ness, e; *f. Sadness, sorrowfulness;* tristitia. v. ange *vexed*, módnes, módignes *pride*.

ang-nægl, es; *m. An* AGNAIL or ANGNAIL, *a whitlow, a sore under the nail;* paronychia = παρωνυχία, dolor ad ungulam. [*Frs.* ongneil: *O. H. Ger.* ungnagal.] v. ange *vexed*, nægel *a nail*.

angnes, -ness, angnis, -niss, angnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [ange *angustus, anxius;* -nes] *Narrowness, anxiety, distress, sorrow, trouble, anguish;* angustiæ, anxietas, tristitia, ærumna:—Angnes módes *anxietas animi*, Somn. 354. On angnisse mîn *in ærumna mea*, Ps. Spl. T. 31, 4. Geswinc and angnys gemêtton me *tribulatio et angustiæ invenerunt me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 143. v. angsumnes.

an-golden *repaid, requited;* *pp. of* an-gildan. v. gildan.

Angol-þeód, e; *f. The English nation;* gens Anglorum, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 31. v. Angel-þeód.

angol-twæccean; *g.* -twæccean; *f. An earth-worm*:—Genim angoltwæccean *take an earth-worm*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 8. v. angeltwiece.

an-grislic, -gríslic, on-grislic; *adj. Grisly, horrible, dreadful, horrid;* horridus, terribilis, horrendus:—Micel and angrislíc *magnus et terribilis*, Ps. Spl. 88, 8: Ps. Th. 104, 33. DER. grislic.

an-grysen-líce; *adv. Terribly;* terribiliter, Nicód. 26; Thw. 14, 22. v. an-grislic.

ang-set, es; *m?* ang-seta, an; *m? A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, pimple, pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire;* carbunculus:—Angset *vel* spring *carbunculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 9; Wrt. Voc. 19, 19. Angseta *furunculus* vel *anthrax*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 69; Wrt. Voc. 40, 12: Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 19; Wrt. Voc. 40, 51.

ang-sum, anc-sum; *adj. Narrow, strait, troublesome, hard, difficult;* angustus, difficilis:—Eálá hû neara and hû angsum is ðæt geat, and se weg ðe to lífe gelédt; and swýðe feáwa synt ðe ðone weg findon *quam angusta porta, et arcta via est, quæ ducit ad vitam; et pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14.

ang-sumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To vex, afflict, to be solicitous;* vexare, angere, sollicitus esse. DER. angsum.

ang-sum-líc *troublesome, anxious;* tristis, sollicitus. v. ang-sum.

ang-sum-líce; *adv. sorrowfully;* triste. v. angsumlíc.

ang-sumnes, -ness, ang-sumnis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish;* angustiæ, ærumna:—Geswinc and angsumnes gemêtton me *tribulatio et angustiæ invenerunt me*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 143. We gesáwon hys angsumnisse *nos vidimus angustiam animæ illius*, Gen. 42, 21: Jos. 7, 7. v. angnes.

ângum *to any*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 9. v. ânga.

ân-gyld, es; *n. A single payment* or *compensation*, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3: 22; Th. i. 76, 7: L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. v. ân-gild.

an-gyn *a beginning*, Mk. Bos. 1, 1. v. an-gin.

an-gytan [an, gytan *to get*] *To find, discover, understand, know;* invenire, intelligere, R. Ben. 2. v. on-gitan.

an-hafen *lifted up, exalted*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 9. v. an-hebban.

ân-haga, -hoga, an; *m. One dwelling alone, a recluse;* solitarius, solitarie habitans *vel* degens:—Ðǽr se ânhaga eard bihealdeþ *ibi solitarius natalem locum tenet*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 20; Ph. 87. Ic eom ânhaga *I am a recluse*, 102 b; Th. 388, 1; Rä. 6, 1: Beo. Th. 4725; B. 2368. To ðam ânhagan *against the solitary*, Andr. Kmbl. 2701; An. 1353.

an-hagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at leisure*, R. Ben. 58. v. on-hagian.

an-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden *To hold, keep;* tenere, servare, præstare:—Gesceaft fæste sibbe anhealdaþ *creatures keep firm peace*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 84; Met. 11, 42.

an-hebban, -hæbban; *p.* -hôf, *pl.* -hôfon; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, lift up, exalt, raise up, take away, remove;* elevare, erigere, exaltare, sublimare, attollere, auferre:—Ðæt ðû ðé ne anhebbe on ofermetto *that thou lift not up thyself with arrogance*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 34. Mid ða heánnesse ðæs eorþlican ríces anhafen *regni culmine sublimatus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 9. v. on-hebban.

an-hefednes, -ness, e; *f. Exaltation;* exaltatio, C. R. Ben. 7.

ân-hende; *adj. One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak;* unimanus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 25; Wrt. Voc. 45, 58.

ân-hoga, an; *m.* [ân-wuniende] *A lone dweller, recluse:*—Geworden Ic eom swâ swâ spearwa ânhoga oððe ânwuniende on efese oððe on þecene *factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. Se ânhoga *the recluse*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 10; Ph. 346: 47 a; Th. 162, 3; Gû. 970. v. ân-haga.

an-hôn *to hang;* suspendere. v. on-hôn.

ân-horn, es; *m:* ân-horna, an; *m. A unicorn;* unicornis, monoceros = μονόκερως:—Ânhornes *unicornis*, Ps. Surt. 91, 11. Ðonne ânhorna *sicut unicornis*, Ps. Th. 91, 9: [MS. ônhornan], 77, 68.

ân-hrédlíce *unanimously*, Ps. Spl. 82, 5. v. ân-rédlíce.

an-hreósan *to rush upon;* irruere. v. on-hreósan.

ân-hydig; *adj. One* or *single minded, steadfast, firm, constant, stubborn, self-willed;* firmus, constans, pervicax:—Elnes ânhydig *steadfast in courage*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 3; Gû. 869: Elen. Grm. 828. Ânhydig eorl *the stubborn chieftain*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 28; Az. 181: 100 a; Th. 377, 11; Deór. 2. Wearþ ða ânhydig *then he became self-willed*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 1; Dan. 605.

an-hyldan *to incline;* inclinare, R. Ben. in procem. v. on-hyldan.

an-hyrian *To emulate;* æmulari:—Ne anhyre ðû *noli æmulari*, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 8. v. onhyrian.

ân-hyrne; *adj. One-horned, having one horn;* unicornis:—Ânhyrne deór *unicornis*, vel *monoceros*, vel *rhinoceros*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 129; Wrt. Voc. 22, 43.

ân-hyrned; *p. part. One-horned, having one horn;* unicornis:—Biþ upahafen swâ swâ ânhyrnedes deóres mîn horn *exaltabitur sicut unicornis cornu meum*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 10: 77, 69.

ân-hyrnende; *pres. part. Having one horn;* unicornis:—Fram hornum ânhyrnendra *a cornibus unicornium*, Ps. Spl. 21, 20: 77, 75: 91, 10: Ps. Lamb. 21, 22.

âni *any*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 27 [MS. Bod.] v. ânig.

a-nídan; *p.* -nídde; *pp.* -níded, *pl.* -nídde = nídede *To force*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 33, col. 1. v. a-nýdan.

ân-ige, -igge; *adj. One-eyed:*—Ânige *luscus*, Cot. 122. Gif he hí gedó ânigge *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25. v. ân-cége.

a-níhst; *adv.* [a = on *in, ad;* níhst *ultimus*] *At last, in the last place;* ad ultimum, ultimo:—Ne wéron ðæt gesíða ða sæmestan, ðeáh ðe ic hý aníhst nemnan sceolde *they were not the worst of comrades, though I should name them last*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 9; Wld. 126.

a-niman, -nyman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -námon; *pp.* -numen [a *from*, niman *to take*] *To take away, remove;* tollere, capere:—Animaþ ðæt pund æt hym *take the talent from him*, Mt. Foxe 25, 28. Animan wolde *would take*, Fins. Th. 43; Fin. 21.

ânunga, ænunga, ânunga; *adv.* [ân *one*, inga] *One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily, by all means, at all events;* per singula, singulatim, plane, prorsus, omnino, necessario, ad omnem eventum:—Woldon ânunga ellenrófes mód gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1394. Gif ða cnihtas ânunga ofslagene beón sceoldan *si necesse esset pueros interfici*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 32: Beo. Th. 1272; B. 634: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 250: Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 11; Met. 18, 6.

a-niðerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *intensive*, niðerian *to thrust down*] *To put down, condemn, damn;* deorsum trudere:—Ðá wurþe he aniðrod mid Iudas *then let him be cast down with Judas*, Chr. 675; Ing. 52, 12.

an-læc *A respect, regard, consideration;* respectus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67.

an-lédan; *p.* de *To lead on* or *to;* adducere:—Ðér eorp-werod an-léddon *there led on the swarthy host*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 5; Exod. 194. v. on-lédan.

ân-létan [ân *alone*, létan *to let*] *To let alone, forbear, relinquish;* relinquere, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 24; Gen. 644.

Ân-láf, es; *m. Olaf, king of Dublin, defeated at Brunanburh*, Chr. 937; Th. 201, 29, col. 3: 202, 37; Æðelst. 26.

ân-lage; *adj. Alone, solitary, without company;* solitarius, Cot. 198.

anlang ompa, an; *m. A regular soldier;* miles ordinarius, gregarius, Cot. 136.

ân-lépe; *adj. Going alone, one by one;* singuli:—Ânlápum oððe syndrigum hond gesette *singulis manus imposuit*, Lk. Lind. War. 4, 40. Ða síe awritten ânlápum *quæ scribantur per singula*, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25. v. ân-lépe.

ân-lápum; *adv. One by one;* per singula, singulatim, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25. v. ân-lápe, ân-lépe.

an-lec *a respect*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67, MS. D. v. anlæc.

ân-leger; *adj.* [ân *one*, leger *jacens*] *Lying with one person;* unicubus:—Ânlegere wífman *a woman with one husband;* unicuba, R. 8.

an-leofa, an; *m.* I. *food, nourishment;* victus, cibus:—Beón beraþ árlícne anleofan *bees carry delicious food*, Frag. Kmbl. 36; Leás. 20. II. *a gift, alms, wages;* stips, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 105.

ân-lépe, -lépig, -lípig, -lýpig, [én-]; *adj.* [ân *one;* hleáp, hlýp *a running, leap*] *Going alone, solitary, private, alone, singular, one, each one;* solivagus, solitarius, privatus, solus, singularis, unus, singulus:—Nis nán ðe eallunga wel dó, nó forðon ânlépe *non est qui faciat bonum, non est usque ad unum*, Ps. Th. 13, 2. Ânlépra élc *each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 111; Met. 25, 56. [*Ger.* einläufig, einläuftig *solivagus, singularis.*]

ân-lépig; *adj. Solitary, private, alone.* v. ân-lípig.

ân-lépnes, -ness, e; *f. Solitude, loneliness;* solitudo:—Ne tala ðú me, ðæt ic ne cunne ða ânlépnesse ðínes útsetles *think not thou, that I know not the loneliness of thy outsitting*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41.

an-líc, on-líc; *adj. Like, similar, equal;* similis, æqualis:—Forðam ys heofena ríce anlíc ðam cyninge *ideo assimilatum est regnum cælorum homini regi*, Mt. Bos. 18, 23. Ðæt he bióþ swíðe anlíc *that he is very like*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 11. Nis under wolcnum Drihtne énig anlíc? *quis in nubibus æquabitur Domino?* Ps. Th. 88, 5: 57, 4: 72, 18: 112, 5. [*Ger.* æhnlich *similis: M. H. Ger.* anelích: *O. H. Ger.* anagalíh: *Goth.* analeiks: *O. Nrs.* álíkr.]

ân-líc, én-líc; *adj.* [ân *one*, líc *like*] ONLY, *singular, incomparable, excellent, elegant, beautiful;* unicus, eximius, egregius, elegans, pulcher:—He is mín ânlíca sunu *unicus est mihi filius*, Lk. Bos. 9, 38. Andett seó geladung dínne sóðan and ânlícan sunu *confitetur ecclesia tuum verum et unicum filium*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 195 a, 12: Te Dm. Thomson 37, 12. Ic spearuwan swá some gelíce gewearþ, ânlícum fugele *factus sum sicut passer unicus*, Ps. Th. 101, 5: Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 12; Ph. 9: Beo. Th. 507; B. 251. Gesete fram deófium oððe fram leónum ânlícan oððe ânnysse míne *restitue a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 17; restore thou myn oon lijf aloone [darling] fro liouns, Wyc.

an-lícast *most like*, Ps. Th. 78, 2: 89, 4, 10: 91, 11; *sup. of* an-líc.

an-líce, on-líce; *adv. In like manner, similarly;* similiter:—Anlíce swá swá *sicut*, Ps. Th. 123, 6. Ðæm anlícost, ðe . . . *in a manner most*

ness, image, similitude, resemblance; imago, similitudo:—Mon wæs t Godes anlícnesse érest gesceapen *man was to God's image first shapen* Cd. 75; Th. 92, 15; Gen. 1529. Hwæs anlícnys ys ðis? *cujus es imago hæc?* Mt. Bos. 22, 20. God gesceóp man to his andlícniss *creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam*, Gen. 1, 27. On ðæs manne sáwle is Godes anlícnyss *in the soul of the man is God's image*, Hexam 11; Norm. 18, 21. Uton gewyrcan mannan to úre anlícnysse and t úre gelícnysse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram*, 11; Norm. 18, 14, 20, 21, 25. God worhte Adam to hi anlícnysse. On hwilcum dæle hæfþ se man Godes anlícnysse on him On ðære sáwle, ná on ðam líchaman. Ðæs mannes sáwl hæfþ on hir gecynde ðære Hálgan þrýnnysse anlícnysse; forðan ðe heó hæfþ on hir þreó þing, ðæt is gemynd, and andgit and willa *God made Adam in hi own likeness. In which part has man the likeness of God in him? In the soul, not in the body. The soul of man has in its nature a likeness t the Holy Trinity; for it has in it three things, these are memory, ana understanding, and will*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 14–19. II. *a parable*, parabola:—Ic on anlícnessum ontýne mínes sylfes múþ *aperiam in para bolis os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. v. big-spell, gelícnes, II. III. *an image, statue, idol, stature, height;* statua, simulacrum, statura:—He wundoragrǽfene anlícnesse geseh *he beheld a wondrously-carved image*, Andr. Kmbl. 1425; An. 713. Tobrec hira anlícnyssa *confringes statua eorum*, Ex. 23, 24: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 33; Gen. 2565. Anlícnes *agalma*, vel *iconisma*, vel *idea*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 123. Hwylc mæg ícan ǽne elne to his anlícnesse? *quis potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum?* Lk. Bos. 12, 25.

ân-lípie = ân-lípige *solitary, private*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45. v. ân-lípig.

ân-lípig, -lýpig; *adj.* [ân *one;* hlíp, hlýp] *Going alone, solitary, private, singular, alone;* solitarius, privatus, singularis, solus, tantus:—Se ðá ânlýpig [MS. ânlýpi] awunode on syndrige stówe fram ðære cyricean *qui tum in remotiore ab ecclesia loco solitarius manebat*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 1. Cynelíco getimbro and ânlípige [MS. ânlípie] *publica ædificia et privata*, 1, 15; S. 483, 45. He nánwiht on hand nyman wolde bútan his ágene gyrde ânlípige *nonnisi virgam tantum habere in manu voluit*, 3, 18; S. 546, 32. v. ân-lépe.

an-lútan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten *To bend down, to incline;* se inclinare, R. Ben. 53. v. on-lútan.

ân-lýpig, -lýpi; *adj. Solitary, private*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 1. v. ân-lípig.

an-medla, on-medla, on-mædla, an; *m. Pride, pomp, arrogance, presumption;* superbia, fastidium, arrogantia, præsumptio:—For ðam an-medlan ðe hie ér drugon *for the arrogance which they before had practised*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 16; Sat. 74. Ðú for anmedlan in éht bére [MS. bére] húsl-fatu hálegu on hand werum *thou, in thy presumption, barest for a possession the holy sacrificial vessels into the hands of men*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 22; Dan. 748.

an-mitta, an; *m. A measure, bushel;* mensura, modius:—Habbaþ rihtne anmittan *habete justam mensuram*, Lev. 19, 35. Hæbbe élc man rihtne anmittan, and rihte wégan, and rihte gemetu on élcum þingum *pondus habebis justum et verum, et modius æqualis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. v. mitta.

an-mód, on-mód; *adj.* [*Ger.* anmüt *gratus*, Grimm] *Steadfast, eager, bold, courageous, daring, fierce;* constans, alacer, animosus:—Folc wæs anmód, rófe rincas *the folk were steadfast, renowned men*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 23; Gen. 1650: 80; Th. 100, 10; Gen. 1662. Feónd wæs anmód *the foe was courageous*, 153; Th. 190, 23; Exod. 203. Ðá wearþ yrre an-mód cyning *then the daring king was wroth*, 184; Th. 229, 29; Dan. 224. Úr byþ anmód *a bull is fierce*, Runic pm. 2; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 339, 7.

ân-mód; *adj.* [ân *one;* mód *mood, mind*] *Of one mind, unanimous;* unanimis:—Ðú sóþlíce man ânmód *tu vero homo unanimis*, Ps. Spl. 54, 14: 67, 6. Ealle ânmóde *all with one mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 3128; An. 1567. Hie ðá ânmóde ealle cwédon *then they all with one mind said*, 3200; An. 1603: 3274; An. 1640: Elen. Grm. 397: 1118. [*Ger.* einmütig *unanimis: M. H. Ger.* einmuot: *O. H. Ger.* einmuoti *unanimis, constans.*]

ân-módlíce; *adv. Unanimously, with one accord;* unanimiter:—Hí ânmódlíce cómon *they came with one accord*, Jos. 11, 4: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 25; Cri. 340. Gesamnodon hí ealle ânmódlíce [MS. ânmódlíc] *congregati sunt pariter*, Jos. 9, 2.

ân-módnes, -módness, e; *f. Unity, unanimity;* unitas, unanimitas, Som.

ann *he gives:*—Ðé he ann *he gives thee*, Ps. Th. 74, 7 = an; *pres. of* unnan.

-anne, -enne, -ende *the termination of the declinable infinitive in the dat. governed by* to, as,—Ondréd to faranne *timuit ire*, Mt. Jun. and Th. 2, 22, but the B. MS. of A. D. 995 has farende, also Foxe, Bos. and the Rl. MS. about A. D. 1145. The Lind., about A. D. 957, has farenne [MS. f

most usual form is -anne, from the infin. -an; *g.* -annes; *dat.* -anne. v. to; *prep.* IV. 2: also -enne and -ende, and Grm. iv. 111.

ân-ne *alone;* solum:—Dæt ge forlǽton me ânne *that ye leave me aloone*, Wyc; ut me solum relinquatis, Jn. Bos. 16, 32. v. ân, II.

ân-nes, ân-nys, ânes, -ness, e; *f.* I. ONENESS, *unity;* unitas:—Geleáfa sóþlice se geleáffulla ðes is; ðæt ânne God on þrýnnesse and þrýnnesse on Ânnesse we ârwurþian *fides autem catholica hæc est; ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 13. On ða ânnysse ðære hâlgan cyrican *in unitate sanctæ ecclesiæ*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7: 4, 5; S. 572, 1. We andettaþ þrýnnesse in Ânnesse ofenspêdiglîce, and Ânnesse on ðære þrýnnesse *confitemur Trinitatem in Unitate consubstantialem, et Unitatem in Trinitate*, 4, 17; S. 585, 37: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 5; Jul. 727: Hy. 8, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 41. Gesetc fram deófium oððe fram leónum ânlîcan oððe ânnysse mîne *restitua a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 17; restore thou myn oon lijf aloone [darling] fro liouns, Wyc. II. *a covenant, an agreement;* conventio:—Gewearþ him and ðam folce on Lindesige ânes *there was an agreement between him and the people in Lindsey*, Chr. 1014; Th. 274, 13, col. 1. III. *loneliness, solitude;* solitudo:—Ânnys ðæs wîdgillan wêstenes *the solitude of the wide desert*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 20.

ân-nyss, e; *f. Oneness, unity, agreement, solitude;* unitas, conventio, solitudo, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7. v. ân-nes.

anoða? *fear, amazement;* formido. v. onoða.

ân-pæþ, es; *nom. pl.* -paðas; *m. A single path, a pass, lonely way;* solitaria via:—Enge ânpaðas, uncûþ gelâd *narrow passes, an unknown way*, Beo. Th. 2824; B. 1410: Cd. 145; Th. 181, 8; Exod. 58.

ânra *of every one; g. pl. of* ân *one*, q. v.

ân-rǽd; *adj.* [ân *one*, rǽd *counsel*] *One-minded, unanimous, agreed, persevering, resolute, prompt, vehement;* unanimus, firmus consilii, confidens, audax, vehemens:—And ðonne beón hîg ânrǽde *and when they be unanimous*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 19. Ðis swefen ys ânrǽde *somnium unum est*, Gen. 41, 25. Ealle ânrǽde to gemǽnra þearfe *all unanimous for the common need*, L. Edg. C. 1; Th. ii. 244, 4. Wæs seó mǽg ânrǽd and unforht *the maid was resolute and fearless*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 21; Jul. 601. Eft wæs ânrǽd mǽg Hygelâces *Hygelac's kinsman was resolute again*, Beo. Th. 3062; B. 1529: Byrht. Th. 133, 2; By. 44.

ân-rǽdlîce, -rǽdlîce; *adv.* [ân, rǽd *opinion, advice*, lîce] *Unanimously, resolutely, constantly;* unanimiter, constanter:—Hî þohton ânrǽdlîce [MS. ânhrædlîce] *cogitaverunt unanimiter*, Ps. Spl. 82, 5. Ðe ânrǽdlîce wile his sinna geswîcan *who resolutely desires to abstain from his sins*, L. Pen. 17; Th. ii. 284, 17. Ânrǽdlîce wrêgende *constanter accusantes*, Lk. Bos. 23, 10.

ân-rǽdnes, -rǽdnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [ân *one*, rǽdnes *opinion*] *Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness;* concordia, constantia:—Hî heora ânrǽdnesse geheóldan him betwênan *they had agreement among themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 44. Bróðerlîc ânrǽdnys *brotherly unanimity*, Scint. 11. Ânrǽdnys gôdes weorces *constancy of good works*, Oct. vit. cap. Scint. 7: Job Thw. 167, 33. *Opposed to* twýrǽdnes, un-gerǽdnes *dissention, q. v.*

ânra-gehwâ, ânra-gehwilc *every one;* unusquisque, Deut. 24, 16. v. ân, IV.

ân-reces; *adv. Continually, forthwith*, Chr. 1010; Th. 262, 34. v. ân-streces.

ân-rǽdlîce *unanimously*, Jud. Thw. 161, 27. v. ân-rǽdlîce.

ân-rǽdnes *unanimity, constancy*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. v. ân-rǽdnes.

an-rine, es; *m.* [an *in*, ryne *a course*] *An inroad, incursion, assault;* incursio:—Fram anrine *ab incursu*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6.

an-sacan; *p.* -sóc, *pl.* -sócon; *pp.* -sacen *To strive against, resist, deny;* impugnare, repugnare, negare:—Se ðe lýhþ, oððe ðæs sóðes ansaceþ *he that lieth, or the truth resisteth*, Salm. Kmbl. 365; Sal. 182: L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14, 15. v. on-sacan.

an-sæc, es; *m? Contention, resistance;* contentio, repugnantia:—Bûtan ânsæce *without resistance*, Chr. 796; Ing. 83, 5. v. and-sæc.

an-sægdnes, an-segdnes, -ness, e; *f.* [ansægd *affirmed*; *pp. of* an-secgan] *A thing which is vowed*, or *devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice;* sacrificium, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 39. v. onsægdnes.

an-sâte *odious, hateful;* exosus, perosus, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 9. v. and-sâte.

an-sceát, -sceót, es; *m? The bowels;* exentera = *ἔντερα, pl. n*, Cot. 73.

an-scód *unshod;* discalceatus. v. un-sceód.

an-scûnian *to shun;* evitare, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 20. v. onscûnian.

an-scûniend-lîc, an-scûnigend-lîc *abominable;* abominabilis. v. on-scûniendlîc.

an-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd *To charge against, affirm*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Wilk. 78, 12. v. on-secgan.

ân-seld, es; *m.* [ân *only*, seld *dwelling*] *A solitary dwelling, an hermitage;* habitatio solitaria:—Ic ongon on ðone ânseld bûgan *I began to dwell in this hermitage*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 23; Gû. 1214.

an-sendan; *p.* -sende *To send forth, send;* emittere, mittere:—Ne mǽgen hî leóhtne leóman ansendan *they cannot send forth a clear light*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 10; Met. 5, 5: Ps. C. 50, 16; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 16. v. on-sendan.

an-settan *to impose*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. v. on-settan.

an-sién, e; *f. aspect, figure:*—Idesa ansién *the aspect of the females*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 22; Gen. 1261. Ansién ðyses middan-geardes *the figure of this world*, Past. 51, 2. v. an-sýn, II.

an-sîn, e; *f. a view, sight, figure:*—Ðîn môd wæs abîsgod mid ðære ansîne dissa leásena gesǽlþa *thy mind was occupied with the view of these false goods*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10: Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 5. Gûþlâc wæs on ansîne mycel *Guthlac was tall in figure*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 1. v. an-sýn, II.

an-sión, e; *f. a sight:*—Ne aweorp ðû me fram ansióne ealra ðînra miltsa *cast me not away from the sight of all thy mercies*, Ps. C. 50, 95; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 95. v. an-sýn, III.

an-specа, on-specа, an; *m.* [spæc *a speech*] *A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor;* persecutor. v. an = and *against*, spæca *a speaker.*

an-spel, -spell, es; *n.* [an, spel *a speech*] *A conjecture;* conjectura, Cot. 56.

an-spilde; *adj.* [an = and *against*, spild *destruction*] *Anti-destructive, salutary;* salutaris:—Ðæt biþ anspilde lyb wið eágena dimnesse *that is a salutary medicine for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 14.

ân-sprǽce; *adj. One speaking, speaking as one*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. v. -sprǽce.

an-standan; *p.* an-stôd, *pl.* an-stôdon; *pp.* an-standen. I. *to stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm* or *steadfast;* adversari. II. *to stand upon, inhabit, dwell;* insistere, habitare. v. on-standan.

ân-standende; *part. One standing alone:*—Ânstandende, ân-stonde, oððe munuc *one standing alone, or a monk*, Ælfc. Gl. 3?

ân-stapa, an; *m. A lone wanderer;* solivagus, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 21; Pa. 15.

ân-steallet *one-stalked:*—Nim bête, ðe biþ ânsteallet *take beet, which is one-stalked*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 2. v. ân-steled.

ân-steled, ân-steallet *One-stalked, having one handle* or *stalk;* unicaulis, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 15: Lchdm. iii. 70, 2.

an-stellan; *p.* -stealde, -stalde; *pp.* -steald *To cause, establish, appoint;* instituere, constituere:—Ic ðæs orleges ôr anstelle *I cause the beginning of that strife*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 10; Rä. 4, 59. v. on-stellan.

ân-stonde *one standing alone, a monk.* v. ân-standende.

ân-strec; *adj.* [ân *one*; strec *stretch*, from streccan *to stretch*?] *Of one stretch, constant, resolute, determined;* pertinax:—Ða ânstrecan sint to monianne *admonendi sunt pertinaces*, Past. 42, 2; Hat. MS. 58 a, 24.

ân-streces; *adv.* [ân *one*; streces, *gen. of* strec *a stretch*] *At one stretch, with one effort, continually;* sine intermissione:—And fôron on ânstreces dæges and nihtes *and went at one stretch day and night*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 25.

ân-sûnd, on-sûnd; *adj.* [ân *sole, entire, wholly;* sûnd *sound*] *Sound, entire, unhurt;* sanus, integer, incolumis:—Hrôf âna genæs ealles ânsûnd *the roof alone was saved wholly sound*, Beo. Th. 2004; B. 1000. Gehwâ ânsûndan and ungewemmedne [geleáfan] healde *quisque integram inviolatamque [fidem] servaverit*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 7. Beóþ ða gebrosnodan bân mid ðam flǽsce ealle ânsûnde eft geworden *then the corrupted bones together with the flesh will all again be made sound*, Hy. 7, 89; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 89. Seó heofon is sinewealt and ânsûnd *heaven is circular and entire*, Bd. de nat. rm; Wrt. popl. scienc. 1, 17. v. on-sûnd.

ân-sûndnes, -ness, e; *f.* [ân, sûnd, nes] *Wholeness, soundness, integrity;* integritas:—Ânsûndnesse lufigend *a lover of integrity*, Wanl. Catal. 292, 34.

an-swarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To answer;* respondere:—Ic answarige *ego respondebo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 42. v. and-swarian.

ân-swêge; *adj.* [ân *one*, swêg *a sound*] *Of the same sound, agreeing in sound, consonant;* consonus:—Ânswêge sang *symphonia*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Wrt. Voc. 28, 40.

an-sýn, -sîn, -sién, -sión; on-, e; *f.* [an, sýn *sight, vision*]. I. *a face, countenance;* facies, vultus:—His ansýn sceán swâ swâ sunne *facies ejus resplenduit sicut sol*, Mt. Bos. 17, 2. Beforan ðîne ansýne *ante faciem tuam*, Lk. Bos. 7, 27. Gûþlâc wæs wlitig on ansýne *Guthlac was handsome in countenance*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 3. God ableów on his ansýne lîflîcne blǽd *God blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 25. Fleóþ his ansýne *fugiant a facie ejus*, Ps. Th. 67, 1. Gedô ðæt hiora ansýn âwa sceamige *imple facies eorum ignominia*, 82, 12. Ansýn ðîn *vultus tuus*, 88, 14. Ic bidde ðînre ansýne *deprecatus sum faciem tuam*, 118, 58. Ansýn ýwde *shewed his countenance*, Beo. Th. 5660; B. 2834. II. *a view, aspect, sight, form, figure;* aspectus, conspectus, visus, visio, species, forma, figura:—Fæger ansýne *fair in aspect*, Runic pm. 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 341, 19. Ðîn môd wæs abîsgod mid ðære ansîne dissa leásena gesǽlþa *thy mind was occupied with the view of these false goods*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10. For ðînre ansýne *in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 68, 20: 108, 14. Se Hâlega Gâst astâh lichamlîcre ansýne, swâ ân culfre *descendit Spiritus Sanctus corporali specie, sicut columba*, Lk. Bos. 3, 22: Cot. 74. Ansién ðyses middan-geardes *figura hujus mundi*, Past. 51, 2. III.

a thing to be looked upon, *a sight*; spectaculum:—Đisse ansýne Alwealdan þanc gelimpe *for this sight may thanks to the Almighty take place*, Beo. Th. 1860; B. 928. Seó ansîn wearþ myccl wundor Rómánum *the sight was a great wonder to the Romans*, Ors. 6, 7; Bos. 120, 3. IV. a view or sight producing desire or longing, and hence,—*a desire of anything, want* or *lack of anything*; desiderium, defectus:—Swâ eorþan biþ ansýn wæteres *sicut terra sine aquâ*, Ps. Th. 142, 6. [*O. Sax.* ansiun, *f. aspectus: Plat.* anseen, *n: Dut.* aanzien, *n: Ger.* ansehen, *n. aspectus, forma: M. H. Ger.* ansiune, *n: O. H. Ger.* anasiuni, *n.*]

an-tállíc, an-tállíc; *adj.* [an = un *not*, tállíc *blamable*] *Unblamable, undefiled*; irreprehensibilis, immaculatus:—*Æ* Drihtnes antállíc *lex Domini immaculata*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8.

Antecrist, es; *m. Antichrist*; Antichristus:—Đonne cymþ se Antecrist, se biþ mennisc mann and sóþ deófol *then Antichrist shall come, who is human being* [*man*] *and true devil*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 14. Đes deófol, đe is gehâten Antecrist, đæt is gereht þwyrlíc Crist, is ord sélcere leásunge and yfelnysse *this devil, who is called Antichrist, which is interpreted opposed Christ, is the origin of all leasing and evil*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 21. Togeánes Antecriste *against Antichrist*, Ælfc. T. 6, 22: Job Thw. 166, 8.

antefn = antefen, e; *f?* es; *n?* [ἀντί *opposite*, φωνή *a voice*] *An antiphon, anthem, a hymn sung in alternate parts*; antiphona, cantus Ecclesiasticus alternus:—Is đæt sæd, đæt hî dysne letanîan and antefn gelcóþre stæfne sungan *fertur, quia hanc litaniam consona voce modularentur*, Bd. 2, 25; S. 487, 24.

ant-fenge; *adj. Acceptable*; acceptabilis, R. Ben. 5. v. and-fenge.

an-þracian *to fear, to be afraid, to dread*; revereri, horrere:—Ic onginne to anþracigenne *I begin to dread*; horresco, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 4: Ps. Spl. 69, 2. v. on-þracian.

an-þrecolíc? *adj. Horrible, terrible, fearful*; horridus, horribilis, terribilis, Hymn?

ân-tíd, e; *f. The first hour*; hora prima:—Ymb ân-tíd ôđres dôgores *about the first hour of the second day*, Beo. Th. 443; B. 219.

an-timber; *g.* -timbres; *n. Matter, materials, substance, a theme*; materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber *rudis atque informis materia*, Alb. resp. 15, 22. v. and-timber.

antre, an; *f. Radish*? raphanus, raphanis sativa:—Dô đonne betonican and antran *add then betony and ontre* [*radish*?], L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 3. Ancre [antre?], đæt is rædic *raphanus*, Mone A. 493. v. ontre.

an-trumnys *infirmity*; infirmitas. v. un-trumnes.

an-tymber *matter*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. v. an-timber.

an-týnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [an = un *un-*, týnan *to inclose*] *To unclose, open*; recludere, aperire:—Ic antýne on bigspellum mûþ mînne *aperiam in parabolis os meum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. v. un-týnan, on-týnan.

a-numen *taken away*; *pp. of* a-niman.

anunga *zeal, an earnest desire, jealousy*; zelus, Jn. Rush. War. 2, 17.

ânunga; *adv. Entirely, necessarily, by all means*; plane, prorsus, omnino, Beo. Th. 1272; B. 634. v. âninga.

an-wadan; *p.* -wôd *To invade, enter into*; invadere:—Hie wlenco anwôd *pride invaded them*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 3; Dan. 17. v. on-wadan.

ân-wald, es; *m. Sole power, jurisdiction, rule*:—Đæt se Cásere eft ânwald ofer hî âgan môste *that the Cæsar might again obtain power over them*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 123; Met. 1, 62. Se ânwald Godes Ælmihtiges *the power of Almighty God*, 9, 95; Met. 9, 48: Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 23; Ph. 511: Lk. Bos. 23, 7: Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 15: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 11. v. ân-weald.

ân-walda, an; *m. A sole ruler, the sole ruler of the universe*:—Him to Ânwaldan âre gelýfde *in him as sole ruler reverently trusted*, Beo. Th. 2548; B. 1272. Ealra Ânwalda, eorþan and heofones *ruler of all, of earth and heaven*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 422, 10; Rä. 41, 4: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 5; Sat. 642. v. ân-wealda.

ân-waldan *to have sole power over, to exercise absolute rule*; solam potestatem habere, dominari:—He đone ânwaldeþ *he rules it*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 154. v. wealdan.

ân-waldeg? *adj. Having sole power, powerful*; solus potens:—Đæt se sîe ânwaldegost *that he is most powerful*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 16.

an-walg, -wealg; *adj. Entire, whole, sound*; integer, Past. 52, 2. v. on-walg.

an-wann *fought against*; *p. of* an-winnan.

ân-weald, ân-wald, es; *m. Single, sole, monarchical*, or *royal power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government, bidding*; solius dominatus, unius imperium, monarchia, potestas, imperium, ditio, dominatio, jus, arbitrium, nutus:—Me is geseald sélc ânweald *data est mihi omnis potestas*, Mt. Bos. 28, 18. Ânweald Godes is *potestas Dei est*, Ps. Spl. 61, 11. Đîn ânweald *dominatio tua*, Ps. Th. 144, 13: 135, 20: 118, 91: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 15: Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 12. Cyning biþ ânwealdes georn *a king is desirous of power*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 4; Gn. Ex. 59. Mid đînum âgenum ânwealde *by thine own power*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 13. Hî synd heora sylfes ânwealdes *illi sunt sui juris*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 4. On his ânwealde *ad ejus nutum*, Gen. 42, 6. [*O. Nrs.* einwald, *n. singularis potestas, monarchia.*] DER. wealdan.

ân-wealda, ân-walda, an; *m.* [ân *one, sole*; wealda, walda *a ruler*] *The one* or *sole ruler of a province* or *of the universe, a sovereign, governor, magistrate, a power*; qui solus dominatur, monarcha, dominus, gubernator, magistratus, potestas:—Se Ânwealda hæfþ calle his gesceafta befangene and getogene *the governor has caught hold of, and restrained all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 5. Ânwealda Ælmihtig *Almighty Ruler*, Rood Kmbl. 303; Kr. 153. Đonne hîg lǽdaþ eów to ânwealdum *cum inducent vos ad potestates*, Lk. Bos. 12, 11. [*O. Nrs.* einwaldi, *m. solus dominus.*]

an-wealg *whole*. v. an-walg.

an-wealglíce; *adv. Wholly, soundly*; integre, Past. 33, 5; Hat. MS. 42 a, 33.

an-wealgnes, -ness, e; *f. Wholeness, soundness, entireness*; integritas. v. on-walhnes.

an-weg *away*; inde, exinde. v. on-weg.

an-weoro, es; *n. Material, cause*; materia, causa:—Bûton anweorce *without cause*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16. v. and-weorc.

ân-wíg, es; *n? m?* [ân *one*, wíg *a contest*] *A single combat, a duel*; certamen singulare:—Đǽr gefeaht Mallius ânwíg wiđ ânne Galliscne mann *there Mallius fought a single combat with a man of Gaul*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 15: 3, 6; Bos. 57, 42. Hî gefuhton ânwíg *they fought a duel*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 32.

ân-wíg-gearo, -gearu; *g. m. n.* -wes, -owes; *f.* -re, -rwe; *adj.* [gearo *prepared*] *Prepared for single combat*; ad singulare certamen paratus:—Wæs þeáw hyra, đæt hie oft wǽron ânwíggearwe *it was their custom, that they oft were for single combat prepared*, Beo. Th. 2499; B. 1247. v. gearo; *adj.*

ân-wíglíce; *adv. In single combat*; singularis certaminis modo:—Ân-wíglíce feohtende *fighting in single combat*, Cot. 186.

ân-wille, *def.* se ân-willa; *adj.* [ân *one*, willa *a will*] *Having one will, following one's own will, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn*; pertinax, obstinatus, contumax:—Ânwilla *obstinatus, pertinax*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Wrt. Voc. 51, 29. Sint to manianne đa ânwillan *admonendi pertinaces*, Past. 42. 1; Hat. MS. 57 b, 23.

ân-willíce; *adv. Obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously*; pertinaciter:—Ic tô ânwillíce winne wiđ đa wyrd *I too pertinaciously attack fortune*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 20: Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12 a, 15.

ân-wilnes, -ness, e; *f. Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy*; pertinacia, protervia, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 16, 25.

an-winnan; *p.* -wann *To fight against, to attack*; impugnare:—Him onwann [MS. L. annan] *fought against them*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 7.

ân-wintre, é-wintre; *adj.* [ân *one*, winter *a winter*] *Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year*; hornus = horinus = ὥριος from ὥρα, hornotînus, anniculus:—Đæt lamb sceal beón ânwintre *erit agnus anniculus*, Ex. 12, 5.

ân-wíte, es; *n. A simple* or *single fine, a mulct* or *amercement*; simplex mulcta:—Ealle forgielden ânwîte *let them all pay a single fine*, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 17.

an-wlǽta, -wlâta, an; *m. A livid bruise*; sugillatio, livor:—Wiđ wundspringum and anwlâtan *ad livores et sugillationes*, Med. ex quadr. 7; Lchdm. i. 356, 20. v. wlǽtan.

an-wlita, an; *m. The countenance, face*; vultus, facies, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 44. v. and-wlita.

an-wlite, es; *m.* [an = un *un-*, wlite *decus*] *Disgrace*; dedecus:—Sconde ođđe anwlite *dedecus*, Cot. 66, Lye.

an-wlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [an = un *un-*, wlitigian *to form*] *To unform, change the form of anything*; deformare:—Đa he þwaraþ and gewlitegaþ; hwîlum eft unwlitegaþ [MS. Cot. anwlitegaþ] *these it tempers and forms; sometimes again it unforms*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9.

an-wlô, an-wlôh; *adj.* [an = un *without*, wlôh *a fringe, ornament*] *Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured*; inornatus, deformis:—Đîn rîce restende biþ an-wlôh *thy kingdom shall remain neglected*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 27; Dan. 585.

an-wôd *invaded*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 3; Dan. 17; *p. of* an-wadan.

an-wreón; *p.* -wreáh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen [an = un *un-*, wreón *to cover*] *To uncover, reveal*; revelare, R. Ben. 3. v. un-wreón, on-wreón.

an-wrigenys, -nyss, e; *f.* [an = un, wrigen, nys] *A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, homily*; explicatio, expositio. v. wrigen; *pp. of* wríhan *to cover*.

ân-wunian; *part.* -wuniende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell* or *be alone*; esse solitarius, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8.

ân-wuniende; *part. Dwelling alone, being alone*; solitarius:—Geworden ic eom swâ swâ spearwa ânhoga ođđe ânwuniende on efese ođđe on þecene *factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8.

an-wunigende; *part. Dwelling in, inhabiting*; inhabitans, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 93; Met. 7, 47; *part. pres. of* an-wunigan = on-wunian, *q. v.*

anxsumnes, -ness, e; *f. Anxiety*, Somn. 87: 133. v. angsumnes.

a-nýdan; *p.* -nýdde; *pp.* -nýded, *pl.* -nýdede = -nýdde [a *from*, nýdan *to compel*]. I. *to repel, thrust* or *beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force*; repellere, extorquere:—Hî fram his mâgum êr mid unrihte anýdde wǽron *they had formerly been unjustly forced from his kinsmen*, Chr. 823; Th. 111, 34. II. *with* ût *to expel, to drive*

out; expellere, depellere, exigere:—Ic anýde hīg ūt on fremde folc *I will drive them out among a strange people*, Deut. 32, 21.

a-nyman; *impert.* a-nymaþ ge *To take away;* tollere:—Anymaþ ðæt pūnd æt hym *take away that pound from him*, Mt. Bos. 25, 28: Hick. Thes. i. 192, 16, col. 2. v. a-niman.

an-ȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew, demonstrate;* ostendere, demonstrare, R. Ben. 7, 11. v. eáwan.

apa, an; *m. An* APE; simia:—Wið apan bīte *against bite of an ape*, Med. ex quadr. 11, 7; Lchdm. i. 366, 24: Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 18; Wrt. Voc. 22, 59.

a-pēcan; *p.* -pēhte; *pp.* -pēht *To seduce, mislead;* seducere:—Gif hwā ōðres mannes folgere fram him apēce *si quis alius hominis pedisequam ab eo seducat*, L. M. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 270, 31.

a-pēran *to pervert, turn from;* evertere, pervertere. v. for-pēran.

a-parian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To apprehend, take;* deprehendere:—Seó wæs aparod on unriht-hēmede *deprehensa est in adulterio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 3.

apelder-tūn, es; *m. An apple-tree garden.* v. apulder, apulder-tūn.

ap-flōd, es; *m. The low tide;* ledo, æstus maris, Martyr. 20, Mar. v. nēp-flōd.

a-pinsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To ponder, weigh, estimate;* ponderare, pensare:—Đā đā he ðæra Judea misdǽda ealle apinsode *when he estimated all the misdeeds of the Jews;* cum Judeæ singula delicta pensarentur, Past. 53, 3. DER. pinsian.

apl, es; *m*; *nom. acc. pl.* aplas, *m*; *nom. acc. pl.* apla, *n. An apple, a ball:*—Ða reádan appla [MS. C. apla] *mala Punica*, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 28: Salm. Kmbl. 55; Sal. 28. v. appel.

a-plantian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plant, transplant;* plantare, transplantare:—God đā aplantode wynsumnisse orcerd *plantaverat autem Dominus Deus paradisum voluptatis*, Gen. 2, 8. Ge sǽdon ðissum treówe, Sý đū awyrtwalod, and aplantod on sǽ *dicetis huic arbori, Eradicare, et transplantare in mare*, Lk. Bos. 17, 6.

Apollinus; *gen.* Apollines; *m. Apollo;* Apollo, ynis; *m.* [='Απόλλων, ωνος; *m.*]:—Wæs se Apollinus æðeles cynnes, lōbes eafora *this Apollo was of noble race, the son of Jove*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 67; Met. 26, 34. Apollines dōhtor *Apollo's daughter*, 26, 64; Met. 26, 32: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 12, 19.

apostata, an; *m. An apostate;* apostata:—Hēr syndon apostatan *here are apostates*, Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 1.

apostol, es; *m: also like the Lat.* Apostolus; *g.* -i; *m. One sent, an apostle;* apostolus [=ἀπόστολος, ἀπό *from*, στέλλω *to send*]:—Se eádiga apostol Simon *the blessed apostle Simon*, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 7. He apostolas geceás, ðæt sind ǽrendracan *he chose apostles, that are messengers*, Ælfc. T. 26, 17. Đā gesāwon ða apostolas Drihten *then the apostles saw the Lord*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 28. Ða apostoli becōmon to ðære byrig *the apostles came to the city*, 494, 14: 482, 18, 25, 27. Æt ðæra apostola fōtum *at the apostles' feet*, 488, 4. Đā fleáh ðæt folc eal to dām apostolum *the folk then all fled to the apostles*, 492, 12. Se ealdorman đā ða apostolas mid him to ðam cyninge Xerxes gelǽdde *the general then led the apostles with him to the king Xerxes*, 486, 3. Ðæra twelf apostola naman *duodecim apostolorum nomina*, Mt. Bos. 10, 2: Cd. 226; Th. 300, 27; Sat. 571: Menol. Fox 242; Men. 122. DER. ealdor-apostol.

apostol-hād, es; *m. The apostolic office;* apostolatus:—Se apostolhād *the apostolic office*, Apstls. Kmbl. 28; Ap. 14. Gesette bisceop dām leódum and gehālgode þurh apostolhād *set a bishop over the people and hallowed him through the apostolic office*, Andr. Kmbl. 3300; An. 1653.

apostolic; *def. m.* -a, *f. n.* -e; *adj. Apostolic;* apostolicus:—Đā ongunnon hī ðæt apostolíce līf ðære frymþelícan cyricean onhýrigean *cœperunt apostolicam primitivæ ecclesiæ vitam imitari*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 31. Se papa ðe on ðam tīman ðæt apostolíce setl gesæt *the pope who at that time occupied the apostolic seat*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 10.

appel, es; *m*; *nom. acc. pl.* applas, *m*; *nom. acc. pl.* appla; *n. An apple:*—Ða reádan appla *the red apples;* mala Punica, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 28. v. æppel.

appel-leáf, es; *n.* [lit. *apple-leaf*] *A violet;* viola, viola odorata, Harl. Gl. 978. v. æppel-leáf.

appel-screáda APPLE-SHREDS, *apple-parings.* v. æppel-screáda.

appel-porn, es; *m. An* APPLE-THORN, *a crab-tree;* pirus malus, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 460; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 448, 20.

appel-treów *an apple-tree.* v. apple-treów.

appel-tūn *an apple-garden, orchard.* v. apple-tūn.

apple-treów, es; *n. An apple-tree;* pomus, malus, Ælfc. Gr. 5? v. æppel-treów.

apple-tūn, es; *m. An orchard;* pomarium, Cot. 146. v. æppel-tūn.

Aprēlis; *m. April;* Aprilis mensis:—Aprēlis mōnaþ *the month April*, Menol. Fox 112; Men. 56.

aprotane, an; *m. The herb southernwood, wormwood;* abrotonum =ἄβρότονον [artemisia, Lin.]:—Genim aprotanan *take wormwood*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 60, 1.

apulder, apuldor; es, *n? An apple-tree;* malus, Wrt. Voc. 32, 47: L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 1: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. Sūr-meisc [MS. -meist] apulder *malus matiana* [MS. *matranus*],—*pyrus malus*, Lin, *a sour-sweet apple-tree, a souring apple-tree*, Wrt. Voc. 32, 48. Swēte [MS. swīte] apulder *a sweet apple-tree;* malomellus, 32, 49.

Apulder, es; *m.* [*in paludibus*] APPLEDORE, *a village in Kent, near Tenterden:*—Æt Apuldre *at Appledore*, Chr. 893; Th. 164, 10: 894; Th. 166, 41, col. 1. Æt Apoldre *at Appledore*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1032; 328, 23. [*O. Dut.* polder, *m. palus marina pratum litorale; ager, qui est fluvio aut mari eductus, aggeribus obsepitur*, Kil.]

Apulder-comb, es; *m.* [*in paludibus vallis*] APPLEDORE COMBE, *Isle of Wight;* nomen loci in insula *Vecti*, Mann.

apulder-tūn, es; *m. An apple-tree inclosure, an apple-orchard;* malorum hortus, arborum pomiferarum hortus, Cot. 146.

apuldor-rind, apuldre-rind, e; *f. Apple-tree rind;* mali cortex:—Nim apuldorrinde *take apple-tree rind*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 7: 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 12: Med. ex quadr. 8; Lchdm. i. 358, 14.

apuldre, an; *f. An apple-tree;* malus:—Đeós apuldre *hæc malus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 57. v. apulder.

apuldur *an apple-tree.* v. apulder.

a-pullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pull;* vellere. v. pullian.

Aquilegia; *indecl.* [Aquileia ='Ακυληία] *Aquileia in Gallia Transpadana, north of the Adriatic:*—Maximus abād æt Aquilegia ðære byrig *Maximus encamped at the town Aquileia*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 21.

ār, ǽr, es; *n.* ORE, *brass, copper;* æs; *g.* æris; *n.* v. bræs:—Bræs oððe ār *æs*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. Israhēla folc is geworden nū me to āre on mīnum ofne *versa est mihi domus Israel in æs in medio fornacis*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 6. Grēne ār *green copper, brass;* orichalcum, Cot. 14. [*O. Sax.* ērin, *adj. æneus: Ger.* erz, *n. metallum, æs: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ēr, *n. æs: Goth.* aiz, *n. æs: Dan.* erts: *Swed.* ör *a copper coin: O. Nrs.* eir, *n. æs: Sansk.* ayas *ferrum.*] DER. ār-fæt, -geótere, -gescōd, -gesweorf, -geweorc, -glæd, -sāpe, -smiþ: ǽren: ōra.

ĀR, e; *f.* I. *honour, glory, rank, dignity, magnificence, respect, reverence;* honor, dignitas, gloria, magnificentia, honestas, reverentia:—Sý him ār and onwald *be to him honour and power*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 28; Ph. 663. Ne wolde he ǽnige āre wītan *nor would he ascribe any honour*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. He sundor līf wæs fōreberende eallum ðām ārum *he was preferring a private life to all honours*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. Nyton nāne āre on nānum men *they know no respect for any man*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 25. Be ðære cirican āre *according to the rank of the church*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 10. He on his āgenum fæder āre ne wolde gesceáwian *he would not look with reverence on his own father*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 18; Gen. 1580. II. *kindness, favour, mercy, pity, benefit, use, help;* gratia, favor, misericordia, beneficium, auxilium:—He gemunde đā ða āre ðe he him ǽr forgeaf, wīc-stede wēligne *he remembered then the favour which he before had conferred upon him, the wealthy dwelling-place*, Beo. Th. 5205; B. 2606. Ne mihte earmsceapen āre findan *nor might the poor wretch find pity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2260; An. 1131. Him wæs āra þearf *to him was need of favours*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 12; Gen. 2125. To gōdre āre *to good use*, Herb. 2, 9; Lchdm. i. 82, 21: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 14. Eallum to āre ylda bearnum *for the benefit of all the sons of men*, Jul. A. 2. (Vid. Price's Walton, ci. note 34.) Leáf and gærs grōweþ eldum to āre *leaves and grass grow for the benefit of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 199; Met. 20, 100. Ðǽr is ār gelang fira gehwylcum *there is help ready to every man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1958; An. 981. III. *property, possessions, an estate, land, ecclesiastical living, benefice;* bona, possessiones, fundus, beneficium:—He plihte to him sylfum and ealre his āre *he acts at peril of himself and all his property*, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 32. Hwīlum be āre, hwīlum be ðēhte *sometimes in estate, sometimes in goods*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 11: L. C. S. 50; Th. i. 404, 18. Se ðe sitte on his āre on līfe *he who lives on his property during life*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9: L. Eth. vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 1, 3. Ðæt hī him andlyfne and āre forgeáfen for heora gewinne *that they should give them food and possessions for their labour*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 19. [*Laym.* ære, are: *Orm.* are: *O. Sax.* ēra: *O. Frs.* ēre: *Dut.* eer: *Ger.* ehre, *f: M. H. Ger.* ēre: *O. H. Ger.* ēra: *Dan.* ære: *Swed.* ära: *O. Nrs.* æra.]

ĀR, es; *m. A messenger, legate, herald, apostle, angel, minister, servant, man, soldier;* nuntius, legatus, præco, apostolus, angelus, minister, vir:—Ðes ār sægeþ *this messenger sayeth*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 34; Gen. 682: Beo. Th. 5559; B. 2783. Stīdlíce clypode Wicinga ār *the herald of the Vicings firmly proclaimed*, Byrht. Th. 132, 34; By. 26. Æðelcyninges ār *the noble King's messenger* [*Christ's apostle*], Andr. Kmbl. 3354; An. 1681. Hie hēton lǽdan ūt hālige āras *they commanded him to lead out the holy messengers* [*angels*], Cd. 112; Th. 148, 14; Gen. 2456: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 29; Cri. 503. Fæder ælmeahtig his āras hider onsendeþ *the almighty Father will send his angels hither*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 23; Cri. 759. Đā afyrhted wearþ ār [Gūþlāces] *then* [*Guthlac's*] *servant was affrighted*, 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gū. 1301. Lǽt gebīdan beornas dīne, āras *let thy warriors, thy men, await*, Andr. Kmbl. 799; An. 400. [*O. Sax.* ēru, *m: Goth.* áirus, *m: O. Nrs.* árr, *m*, from the *Sansk.* root ṛ *to go.*] v. ǽrend.

ĀR, e; *f. An* OAR; remus:—Drygaþ his ār on borde *his oar becomes*

dry on board, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. Sume hæfdon lx ára *some had sixty oars*, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 43, col. 1. Sǽrôfe árum bregdaþ ýþbord [MS. yþborde] neáh *brave seamen draw the vessel near with oars*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 26; Cra. 57. [*Havl.* ár: *Chauc.* oore: *Dan.* aare: *Swed.* are: *O. Nrs.* ár, *f.*] DER. ár-blæd, -gebland, -wela, -widde, -ýþ.

ár *before*:—Árist oðde ár *primo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 1. v. ǽr.

ára = geára? *adv. Formerly*; quondam:—Ðú me ára, God, árest lǽrdest of geógupháde *Deus, docuisti me a juventute mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 16.

a-rád *rode*:—He út arád *he rode out*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22; *p. of* a-rídan.

a-récan; *p.* -ráhte, -ræcte; *pp.* -ráht. I. *to reach, get at*; prehendere, attingere:—Ðæt man arǽcan mihte *that one could reach*, Chr. 1014; Ing. 193, 19. II. *to hold forth, reach out, hand*; porrigere:—Aráce me ða bóc *porrige mihi librum*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 47. v. rǽcan.

a-réd, -réd, es; *m.* [a *intensive*, réd *counsel*] *Counsel, welfare, safety*; consilium, commodum, salus:—Smeágende ymbe heora sáwla arǽd [arǽd, MS. B; réd, MS. D] *considering about their souls' welfare*, L. Edm. E. pref; Th. i. 244, 6.

a-réd; *def.* se a-réda; *adj. Counselling, consulting, wise, prudent*; sagax, prudens:—Hwǽr is nú se fóremǽra and se arǽda Rómwara heretoga *where is now the illustrious and prudent consul of the Romans?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 6.

a-réd *uttered*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 20, note 8, = a-réded, *pp. of* a-rǽdan.

a-rédan, -rédan; *p.* -rédde, -rédde, -réde; *pp.* -réded, -réd, -réd [réd *counsel*]. I. *to take counsel, care for, appoint, determine*; consilium capere, consulere alicui, decernere, definire:—Sende gewrit, on ðám he gesette and arǽdde *misit literas, in quibus decrevit*, Bd. 2, 18; S. 520, 33. Gif hit callinga ðus arǽded sí *si omnimodis ita definitum est*, 4, 9; S. 577, 29. Ða dómas ða ðe fram fæderum arǽdde and gesette wǽron *quæque definierunt canones patrum*, 4, 5; S. 572, 18. Hwædere ðis betwyh heom arǽddon *his tamen conditionibus interpositis*, 4, 1; S. 564, 15. He symble þearfum arǽde *semper pauperibus consulebat*, 3, 9; S. 533, 25. II. *to conjecture, guess, prophesy, interpret, utter*; conjectare, divinare, prophetizare, interpretari, eloqui:—Ne mihton arǽdan men engles ǽrend-béc *men might not interpret the angel's messages*, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 30; Dan. 734. And him to cwǽdon, Arǽd *et dixerunt ei, Prophetiza*, Mk. Bos. 14, 65. Ða se wísdóm ðis spell arǽd hæfde *when wisdom had uttered this speech*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 20, note 8: Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 24; Wand. 5. v. rǽdan, *p.* rǽdde.

a-rédnis *a condition*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 11. v. a-rédnes.

a-réfnan, -réfnan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To endure, bear, suffer*; sustinere, tolerare, perferre:—Ðæt he ðæt sár mihte geþyldelíce mid smylte móde aberan and arǽfnan *ut patienter dolorem ac placida mente sustineret*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 27. Ðonne hí ðæt mægen ðære unmǽtan hǽto arǽfnan ne mihton *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent*, 5, 12; S. 627, 41. Ic þrówade and arǽfnde *pertuli*, 2, 6; S. 508, 21: Andr. Kmbl. 1632; An. 817. Sáwl mín symble arǽfnede *sustinuit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 129, 5: 68, 21: 64, 7. v. rǽfnan.

a-réfnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad. I. *to endure, bear, suffer, support*; sustinere, pati, supportare:—Ic arǽfnige *sustineo*, Ps. Th. 129, 4. Forðon ic edwít for ðé oft arǽfnade *quoniam propter te supportavi improperium*, 68, 8. II. *to ponder in mind* or *heart*; animo versare, ponderare:—Maria sóþlíce heóld ealle ðás word, arǽfniende on hire heortan *but Mary kept all these words, pondering them in her heart*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 35. v. a-rǽfnan.

a-réfniende, -réfnigende; *part. Bearing in mind, considering, pondering*, Homl. Th. i. 42, 17, 30. v. a-rǽfnian.

a-réfniendlíc; *adj. Possible, tolerable*; possibilis, tolerabilis. DER. *part.* arǽfniendlíc, líc.

a-réman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To raise, lift up, elevate*; excitare, erigere, elevare:—Ða ge mihton rǽdan, and eów arǽman on ðám *which ye may read, and elevate yourselves in them*, Ælfc. T. 31, 15. II. *v. intrans. To raise* or *lift up one's self, to arise*; se erigere, se elevare, surgere:—Dæges þriddan ord arǽmde *the beginning of the third day arose*, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 10; Gen. 2876: 162; Th. 203, 29; Exod. 411. [*O. H. Ger.* râma *sustentaculum, columen.*] DER. up-a-réman, rǽman.

a-réran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a, réran *to rear, raise*] *To rear up, raise up, lift up, exalt, set up, build up, create, establish*; erigere, excitare, reúscitare, extollere, ædificare, creare:—Ðone stán arǽrde to mearce *lapidem erexit in titulum*, Gen. 28, 18, 22. Arǽrende þearfan *lifting up the poor*; erigens pauperem, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. Gyld of golde arǽrde *reared up an idol of gold*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 23; Dan. 175. Arǽrde Cristes róde *reared up Christ's rood*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 27; Gú. 150. Ic arǽre ðis tempel binnan þrím dagum *excitabo hoc templum in tribus diebus*, Jn. Bos. 2, 19, 20. Ic hine arǽre on ðam ýtemestan dæge *ego resuscitabo eum in novissimo die*, 6, 44, 54. Weá wæs arǽred *woe was raised up*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 26; Gen. 987. Se ðe fóre duguðe wile dóm arǽran *who desires before his nobles to exalt his dignity*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 2; Wid. 140: Beo. Th. 3411; B. 1703. Ða wæs ǽ Godes riht arǽred *then was God's right law set up*, Andr. Kmbl. 3288; An. 1647. Weofod arǽrde *ædificavit altare*, Gen. 22, 9. Eardas rúme Meotud arǽrde for mon-cynne *the Creator established spacious lands for mankind*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 14; Gn. Ex. 16.

a-rérnes, -ness, e; *f. A raising, an exaltation*; exaltatio:—Heora hrýre wearþ Athénum to arérnesse *their fall was the raising of the Athenians*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 42.

a-résan *to rush*; irruere, Anlct.

a-ráfan *To unrove, unravel, unwind*; dissolvere:—Arâfaþ ðæt cliwen ðære twífaldan heortan *unwinds the clew of the double heart*; dissolvit corda duplicitatibus involuta, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 1.

a-rás *arose*; surrexit, Gen. 19, 1. v. a-rísan.

áras *messengers*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 10; Cri. 493. v. ár.

a-rásade = résade *suspicabatur*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48, note.

a-rásian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans.* [a, rásian *to raise, uncover*] *To lay open, discover, explore, detect, reprove, correct, seize*; detegere, invenire, explorare, corripere, reprehendere, intercipere:—God hæfþ arásod úre unrihtwísnissa *Deus invenit nostras iniquitates*, Gen. 44, 16. Arásian *explorare*, Gr. Dial. 2, 14. Ðǽr hý arásade, reótaþ and beofiaþ, fóre freán forhte *there they detected, shall wail and tremble, afraid before the Lord*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 31; Cri. 1230. Hæleþ wurdon acle arásad for ðý rése *the men were seized with fear on account of its force*, 74 a; Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Se ðe wilnaþ hiera unþeáwas arásian *qui eorum culpas corripere studet*, Past. 35, 3; Hat. MS. 45 b, 6: 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 a, 20. Beón arásod *reprehendi*, Fulg. 5. Arásad wæs *interceptus est*, Cot. 109. Arásod beón on hefygtímum gyltum *graviorîs culpa noxæ teneri*, R. Ben. 25: 34.

ár-blæd, es; *n. The oar-blade*; palmula remi, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 38.

arc, es; *m.*: carc, erc, e; *f.*: earce, an; *f. A vessel to swim on water, the* ARK, *a coffer, small chest* or *box*; arca, cista, cistella, cibotium = κιβώτιον:—Ða ætstód se arc *tunc requievit arca*, Gen. 8, 4. Wirc ðé nú ǽnne arc *fac tibi arcam*, 6, 14. Þreó hund fæðma bið se arc on lenge, and fíftig fæðma on bréde, and þrittig on heáhnisse *trecentorum cubitorum erit longitudo arcæ, quinquaginta cubitorum latitudo, et triginta cubitorum altitudo illius*, 6, 15. Se arc wæs gefêrud ofer ða wæteru *arca ferebatur super aquas*, 7, 18. [*Laym.* archen, arche, *dat: Dut.* ark, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* arche, *f: O. H. Ger.* archa: *Goth.* arka: *Dan.* ark: *O. Nrs.* örk, *f.*] v. earc.

arce- *chief* = ἀρχι = ἀρχός, a prefix; v. arce-bisceop:—Hér Ælfríc arce-bisceop férde to Róme æfter his arce[-pallium] *this year archbishop Ælfric went to Rome after his arch-pallium*, Chr. 997; Th. 247, 2, col. 2. = Wið ðan ðe he scolde gifan heom ðone arce [MS. erce] *on condition that he should give them the arch-pallium*, 996; Th. 244, 42, note. = Fordí ðæt he scolde heom ðone pallium gifan *on condition that he should give them the pallium*, 996; Th. 245, 11, note.

arce-bisceop, arce-bysceop, arce-biscop, ærce-bisceop, erce-biscop, es; *m. The chief bishop*, ARCHBISHOP; archiepiscopus [= ἀρχι-επίσκοπος from ἀρχι = ἀρχός *a leader, chief*; ἐπίσκοπος. v. bisceop]:—Honorius se arcebysceop gehálgode Thoman his diácon, to bisceope *archbishop Honorius consecrated Thomas his deacon, as bishop*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 21: 4, 1; S. 563, 6, 8, 12, 29.

arce-bisceop-ríce, arce-biscop-ríce, es; *n. An* ARCHBISHOPRIC; archiepiscopatus:—To ðam arcebisceopríce *to the archbishopric*, Chr. 994; Th. 242, 38. Ðæt arcebiscopríce on Cantwara byrig *the archbishopric of Canterbury*, 1114; Th. 370, 15.

arce-diácon, archi-diácon, ærce-diácon, es; *m. An* ARCHDEACON, *a bishop's vicegerent*; archidiáconus [= ἀρχι-διάκονος, from ἀρχός *a chief, leader*, and διάκονος *a deacon*]:—Becom Benedictus to freóndscipe ðæs hálgan weres and ðæs geláredestan, Bonefacii archidiácones *Benedictus pervenit ad amicitiam viri doctissimi ac sanctissimi, Bonifacii videlicet archidiaconi*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. Arcediácon *archidiaconus*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Wrt. Voc. 42, 27.

arce-stól, es; *m.* [arce *chief*, stól *a stool*] *An archiepiscopal see* or *seat*; sedes archiepiscopalis:—Æt his arcestóle on Cantwara byrig *at his archiepiscopal see in Canterbury*, Chr. 1115; Th. 371, 5: 1119; Th. 372, 32.

ár-cræftig; *adj.* [ár *respect*, cræftig *crafty*] *Skilful* or *quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite*; morigerus, obsequens:—Árcræftig ár *a respectful messenger, a prophet*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 23; Dan. 551.

arctos; *acc.* arcton; *f.* [ἄρκτος, *ov, m. f. a bear*; ἄρκτος, *f. the constellation Ursa Major*, called also ἅμαξα, carles wǽn *the churl's wain*: the bright star in Boötes is denominated by ancient astronomers and poets 'Αρκτοῦρος, *the bear-ward*]. *The constellation Ursa Major*; arct-os, -us, i; *f.* = ἄρκτος, *f.*:—Arcton hátte án tungol on norþ dǽle, se hæfþ seofon steorran, and is for ðí óðrum naman geháten, *septemtrio*, ðone hátaþ lǽwede menn carles wǽn. Se ne gǽþ nǽfre adúne under ðyssere eorþan, swá swá óðre tunglan dóþ, ac he went abútan, hwílon adúne and hwílon up, ofer dæg and ofer niht *one constellation is called arctos in the north part, which has seven stars, and for that is called by another name*, septemtrio, *which untaught men call the churl's wain. It never goes down under this earth, as the other constellations do, but one*

while it turns down and another while up, over day and over night, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 3–7; Lchdm. iii. 270, 9–15.

árde; *dat.* [=arce MS?] *A mark of honour, badge of office, the pallium*, Chr. 997; Ing. 172, 7. v. árod.

ardlíce; *adv.* [arod *quick*, líce] *Quickly, immediately*; prompte, cito:—Éfstaþ nú ardlíce *persequimini cito*, Jos. 2, 5: Gen. 14, 14: 22, 11.

are, es; *m. A court-yard*; area, Alb. resp. 48.

ára, an; *f. Honour, honesty, favour, benefit, pity, mercy*; honor, honestas, gratia, beneficium, misericordia:—Áre [MS. aare] cyninges dóm ǽghwǽr lufade *honor regis judicium diligit*, Ps. Th. 98, 3. Mid áran *with honours*, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 12; Exod. 245. Árna ne gýmden *they had no regard of honour*, 113; Th. 148, 20; Gen. 2459. Us is dínra árna þearf *to us is need of thy mercies*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 19; Cri. 255. Árna gemyndig *mindful of benefits*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 22; Gen. 2163: Beo. Th. 2379; B. 1187. We ðec árena biddaþ *we pray thee for thy mercies*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 6; Az. 15. v. ár *honour*.

a-reáfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *from*, reáfian *to tear*] *To tear from, tear asunder, separate*; diripere:—Brim [MS. bring] is areáfod *the sea is separated*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 12; Exod. 290.

a-reaht, -reht *put forth, spoken, explained*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; *pp. of* a-reccan.

a-recan *to recount*:—Hit nis nánum men alǽfed, ðæt he mǽge arecan ðæt ðæt God geworht hæfþ *it is not permitted to any man, that he may recount that which God has wrought*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 10. v. a-reccan.

a-reccan, -recan, -reccean; ic -recce, ðú -reccest, -recest, he -receþ, -recþ; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *impert.* -rece; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans.* I. *to put forth, stretch out, strain, raise up*; extendere, expandere, erigere:—Hondum slógun, folmum areahtum and fýstum eác *they struck with their hands, with outstretched palms and fists also*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125. Areahtum eágum *attonitis oculis*, Prov. 16, Lye. He mæg of woruf-torde ðone þearfendan areccan *de stercore erigens pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6: 144, 15. II. *to put forth, relate, recount, speak out, express, explain, interpret, translate*; proponere, exponere, enarrare, eloqui, exprimere, disserere, interpretari, reddere:—Ðara sume we areccan wyllaþ *some of which we will relate*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 7: Menol. Fox 138; Men. 69. Ðá se Wísdóm ðá ðis spell areht [MS. Cot. areaht] hæfde *when Wisdom then had spoken this speech*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3: 39, 3; Fox 214, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 3; Met. 8, 2. Wordum gereccan [MS. Cot. areccan] *to express in words*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 28. Arece us ðæt bigspell *edissere nobis parabolam*, Mt. Bos. 13, 36: 15, 15. Arece us ðæt gerýne *explain to us the mystery*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 24; Cri. 74: 49 a; Th. 169, 16; Gú. 1095: Cd. 202; Th. 250, 5; Dan. 542. Án ǽrendgewrit of Lǽdene on Englisc areccean *to translate an epistle from Latin into English*, Past. pref. Hat. MS. III. *to set in order, adorn, deck?* expedire, expolire, comere?—Areaht síe *expoliatur*, Cot. 77, Lye: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 9; Reim. 10.

a-reccean; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans. To tell out, relate, recount, express, translate*; enarrare, eloqui, exprimere, reddere:—Hwá is ðæt ðe eall ða yfel, ðe hí dónde wǽron, mǽge areccean *who is there that can relate all the evils which they did?* Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 24: Hy. 3, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 17. Án ǽrendgewrit of Lǽdene on Englisc areccean *to translate an epistle from Latin into English*, Past. pref. v. a-reccan.

a-reccende; *part. Explaining*; exponens, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 494, 35. v. a-reccan.

a-receþ, -recþ *raises up*; erigit, Ps. Th. 144, 15: Ps. Spl. 145, 7. v. a-reccan.

a-réd *counsel*, L. Edm. E. pref; Th. i. 244, 6, MS. B. v. a-rǽd.

a-rédad *discovered*, R. Ben. 61; *pp. of* a-rédian.

a-reddan *to liberate*. v. a-hreddan.

a-réde *cared for*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 25, = a-rédde = a-rǽdde; *p. of* a-rédan, *q. v.*

a-rédian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To make ready, provide, furnish, execute, find, to find the way to any place, reach*; parare, præparare, exsequi, invenire, pervenire aliquo:—Us is þearf ðæt we arédian ðæt úre hláford wille *it behoves us that we provide that which our lord wants*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 25. Smeáge man hú man mǽge rǽd arédian, þeóde to þearfe *let it be considered how advantage may be provided for the behoof of the nation*, L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 6. Arédod *furnished*, Som. Woruld-gerihta mon arédian mǽge Gode to gecwémnysse *secular rights may be executed to the pleasure of God*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 24. Hí arédian ne mágon, ðæt hí aslépen *they cannot find out that they may slip*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 16; Met. 13, 8. Arédad beón *inveniri*, R. Ben. 61. Ðæt ðú ne mǽge díne wegas arédian *ut non dirigas vias tuas*, Deut. 28, 29. Ðú ne nihtest gyt fulrihtne weg arédian *thou hast not yet been able to find the most direct way*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 8: 40, 5; Fox 240, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 19; Met. 23, 10. Oferdruncen man ne mæg to his húse arédian *a drunken man is not able to find the way to his house*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 31. Ic ne mæg út arédian *I cannot find the way out*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. Ðú eart cumen innon ða ceastre, ðe ðú ǽr ne mihtest arédian *thou art come into the city, which thou couldest not reach before*, 35, 3; Fox 158, 11.

a-rédnes, -rǽdnis, -ness, e; *f. A degree, condition, covenant*; consultum, conditio:—Ðá gepafedon hí ðære arédnesse *ea conditione consenserunt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 20. Ðæt wíf he onféng ðære arédnesse *uxorem ea conditione acceperat*, 1, 25; S. 486, 33.

a-rédod *furnished*, Som. v. a-rédian.

a-réfnan *to endure*:—Ic aréfnde *sustinui*, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 25. v. a-rǽfnan.

a-reht *spoken*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; *pp. of* a-reccan.

árena *of mercies*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 6; Az. 15, = árna; *gen. pl. of* ár, *q. v.*

a-reódian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, reódian *to redden*] *To become red, to redden, blush*; erubescere:—His andwlita eal areódode *all his countenance became red*, Apol. Th. 21, 26.

a-reósan; *p.* -reás, *pl.* -ruron; *pp.* -roren *To fall down, perish*; decidere, corruere:—Ic areóse [MS. areófe] be gewyrhtum fram feóndum mínum on ídel *decidam merito ab inimicis meis inanis*, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. v. a-hreósan.

a-rétan; ic -rête, he -rêteþ, -rêt; *p.* -rêtte; *pp.* -rêted, -rêt; *v. trans.* [a, rêtan *to comfort*] *To exhilarate, comfort, delight, restore, refresh, set right*; exhilarare, lætificare, reficere:—Ic monigra mód arête *I exhilarate the mind of many*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 12; Rä. 7, 6. Seó hwætnes ðæs líchoman geblissaþ ðone mon and arét *the vigour of the body rejoices and delights the man*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 8. Ðæt ge bróðor mínne wel arêtten *that ye should well cherish my brethren*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 91, 33; Cri. 1501. Ælghwylcum wearþ mód arêted *every one's mind was delighted*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 2; Jud. 167. Hí hæfdon ðæt mód arêt *they had restored* or *refreshed the mind*, Bt. titl. xxii; Fox xiv, 5. Ðú me hæfst arêtne on ðam tweóne *thou hast set me right in the doubt*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 12: 22, 1; Fox 76, 12, MS. Cot.

arewe, an; *f. An arrow*; sagitta:—Sume scotedon adúnweard mid arewan *some shot downward with arrows*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 19.

Arewe, Arwe, an; *f.* [arewe *arrow*] ARROW, the name of a river in several counties, called so either from its *swiftness* or *straightness*, also *the Orwell*; fluvii nomen:—Se here gewende ðá fram Lundene, mid hyra scypum, into Arewan [MS. Laud. Arwan] *the army* [*of the Danes*] *went then from London, with their ships, into the river Orwell* [*in Suffolk*], Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 14. *Gibson says of Orwell*,—Hunc suspicor antiquitus fuisse pronunciatum *Arwel*, tum quod Saxonicum *A* sequentibus sæculis transiit in *O*, tum etiam quod oppidum est ad ejus ripam situm, *Arwerton* dictum; accedit quod *Harewich* ad oram hujus fluminis, olim *Arwic*, non ut conjectat Camd. *Herewic*, dici posset, Glb. Chr. Explicatio 13, col. 1.

áre-weorþ *honourable, venerable*; honore dignus, honorabilis, venerabilis, Lye. v. ár-weorþ.

ár-fæst, ér-fæst; *adj.* [ár *honour*, fæst *fast*] *Honourable, honest, upright, virtuous, good, pious, dutiful, gracious, kind, merciful*; honestus, probus, bonus, pius, propitius, clemens, misericors:—Árfæste rincas *honourable chieftains*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 29; Gen. 1894: 136; Th. 171, 9; Gen. 2825. Wæs he se mon ǽfæst and árfæst *he was the religious and pious man*; vir pietatis et religionis, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. Wes ðú dínum yldrum árfæst simle *be thou always dutiful to thy parents*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 25; Fä. 11. Ongan ðá ródera wealdend árfæst wið Abraham sprecan *then began the gracious Ruler of the skies to speak with Abraham*, 109; Th. 145, 13; Gen. 2405. Drihten biþ árfæst his folces lande *Dominus propitius erit terræ populi sui*, Deut. 32, 43: Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 32; Cri. 245. Ðæt Drihten him árfæst and milde wǽre *that the Lord might be to him merciful and mild*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 31.

ár-fæstlíce; *adv. Honestly, piously*; honeste, pie. DER. árfæst, líce.

ár-fæstnes, ár-fæstnys, ér-fæstnys, -ness, e; *f. Honourableness, honesty, goodness, piety, clemency, mercifulness*; honestas, probitas, pietas, clementia, misericordia:—Ðæt he wæs mycelre árfæstnesse and ǽfæstnesse wer *quod vir esset multæ pietatis ac religionis*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 7. Seó godcunde árfæstnys *pietas divina*, 2, 12; S. 512, 24: 3, 13; S. 539, 1. Mid ða upplícan árfæstnesse *apud supernam clementiam*, 5, 23; S. 649, 8: Jos. 6, 17. For dínre árfestnesse *of thy clemency*, Hy. 8, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 24.

ár-fæt, es; *n. A brazen vessel*; æramentum, labrum:—Fyrmþa árfata *baptismata æramentorum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4. Hálgode ðæt árfæt *labrum sanctificavit*, Lev. 8, 11.

ar-faran *To go away, depart*; abire:—Ar-faraþ, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 25: Met. 20, 13 *suggests* an-faraþ, *taking* an *as an adv. away*, without referring to any authority.

ár-fest *merciful*, Ps. Spl. 102, 3. v. ár-fæst.

ár-ful, ár-full; *adj. Venerable, respectful, favourable, merciful, mild*; honorabilis, venerabilis, propitius, reverens:—Ic Æðelbald wæs beden from ðæm árfullan bisceope Milrede *I Æthelbald have been solicited by the venerable bishop Milred*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 22. Se ðe árfull biþ eallum unrihtwísum dínum *qui propitiatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis*, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 3. Cristenra manna gehwilc beó árful fæder

and mēder *Christianorum quivis reverenter habeat patrem et matrem*, Wulfst. paræn. 7.

árful-líce; *adv. Mildly, gently;* clementer:—Iosep hīg oncneów árfullice *Joseph clementer resalutavit eos*, Gen. 43, 27.

arg; *adj. Wicked, depraved, bad;* malus, pravus. ☞ An impure word only found in the Lindisfarne Gospels or the Durham Book:—Cneórisse yflo and arg *an evil and wicked generation;* generatio mala et adultera, *i. e.* prava, pigra, etc. Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 39. Arg *peccatrix*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 38. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Franc. Dan. Swed.* arg; *Grk.* ἀργός *idle: Icel.* argr *effeminatus, pavidus, ignavus, malus, detestabilis.*] v. earg.

ár-gebland, es; *m. The mingling of the oars, the sea disturbed by the oars, the oar-disturbed sea;* remorum commixtio, mare remis turbatum, Andr. Kmbl. 765; An. 383. v. ár.

ár-geótere, es; *m.* [ár *brass,* geótere *a pourer*] *A caster* or *pourer of brass, melter of brass, brass-founder;* ærarius:—Đā wæs sum árgeótere, se mihte dōn anlícnessa *there was a certain brass-founder, who could make images*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 26.

ár-gesweorf, es; *m. Brass filings;* limatura æris, L. M. 1, 34; Lchdm. ii. 80, 22. v. gesweorf, sweorfan.

ár-geweorc, es; *n. Brass-work;* æramentum, Cot. 79.

ár-gifa, an; *m. A benefit-giver;* beneficiorum dator, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 6; Crā. 11.

ár-glæd *bright with brass.* v. ér-glæd.

árhlíce *disgracefully, basely*:—Eádwine eorl wearþ ofslagen árhlíce fram his ágenum mannum *earl Eadwine was basely slain by his own men*, Chr. 1071; Erl. 210, 14; Th. 347, 12. v. earhlíce from earg, earh II. *evil, vile.*

ár-hwæt; *g. m. n.* -hwates; *f.* -hwætre; *adj.* [ár *honour*, hwæt *eager, brisk*] *Eager* or *desirous of honour, bold, valiant;* honoris cupidus, fortis:—Wealas ofercómon eorlas árhwate *the men eager for glory overcame the Welsh*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 22; Th. 208, 9, col. 2; Æðelst. 73.

árian; to árianne; *part.* ende, gende; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* [ár *honour*]. I. *to give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration;* honorare, honorificare, venerari:—Is to árianne *is to be honoured*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 14. Onsægednys lōfes árep me *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me*, Ps. Spl. T. 49, 24. He árap đa gōdan *he honoureth the good*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 19. Ic árode đē ofer ealle gesceafta *I honoured thee over all creatures*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 33; Cri. 1383. Se rícra Rōmāna wita and se ároda *the rich and honoured senator of the Romans*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 89; Met. 10, 45. II. *to regard, care for, spare, have mercy, pity, pardon, forgive;* consulere, propitium esse, misereri, parcere:—He þearfum árede *he cared for the poor*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 25. Ac árodon heora lífe *but they spared their lives*, Jos. 9, 21: Beo. Th. 1201; B. 598. Būton him se cyning árian wille *unless the king will pardon him*, L. In. 36; Wilk. 20, 39; Th. i. 124, 19. Ára ambehtum [MS. onbehtum] *pity thy servants*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 17; Cri. 370. DER. ge-árian.

Arianisc, Arrianisc; *adj.* ARIAN, *belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century*:—Se Arrianisca gedweolda arās *the Arian heresy arose*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 27, 18, 33. On đam Arianiscan gedwolan *in the Arian heresy*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 127, 43.

a-rídan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride;* equitare:—He ūt of đam mann-werode arād *he rode out from the crowd*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22. v. rídan.

a-riddan, đū -riddest [a-, riddan] *To rid, deliver;* liberare, repellere:—For hwý me đū ædrīfe oddе ariddest *quare me reppulisti?* Ps. Spl. T. 42, 2. v. a-hreddan.

áriende, árigende *sparing;* parcens. v. árian.

a-riht; *adv.* ARIGHT, *right, well, correctly;* probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeáþ *if one considereth it right*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21. v. riht.

a-rímian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To number, count, enumerate;* numerare, enumerare, dinumerare, recensere:—He arímian mæg regnas scūran dropena gehwelcne *he can count every drop of the rain-shower*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 21; Sat. 11: Ps. Th. 89, 13: 146, 5. Hī arímdon ealle bān mīne *dinumeraverunt omnia ossa mea*, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 16: Past. 16, 1; Hat. MS. 20 b, 4.

ár-ing, árung, e; *f. Honour, respect;* honoratio:—Būton áringe *without honour*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 41.

a-rínnan; *p.* -ran, *pl.* -runnon; *pp.* -runnen *To run out, pass by, to disappear;* effluere, præterire:—Đæt sý [MS. sie] cwide arunnen *that the word be run out*, Salm. Kmbl. 960; Sal. 479. v. rinnan, yrnan, a-yrnan.

a-rísan; *part.* arísende; *p.* arās, *pl.* arison; *pp.* arisen; *v. n. To* ARISE, *rise, rise up, rise again, to come forth, originate;* surgere, exsurgere, resurgere, provenire, oriri:—Ic aríse *surgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 49. Micel arísep dryht-folc to dōme *a great multitude shall arise to judgment*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 22; Cri. 1041. Đý þryddan dæge arísan *tertia die resurgere*, Mt. Bos. 16, 21: Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 2; Cri. 1031. Ýdel is eów ær leóhte arísan *vanum est vobis ante lucem surgere*, Ps. Spl. 126, 3. He arās sōna *surrexit*, Gen. 19, 1. Đā arison đa þrī weras *surrexerunt tres viri*, Gen. 18, 16. Weorod eall arās *the band all arose*, Beo. Th. 6053; B. 3030. Storm upp arās *the storm rose up*, Andr. Kmbl. 2474; An. 1238. Sindon costinga monge arisene *many temptations are arisen*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 20; Gū. 10. Arisen wæs sunne *exortus est sol*, Mk. Lind. War. 4, 6.

a-rísep *it behoveth;* oportet:—Dætte arísep sunu monnes *for it behoueth mannis sone*, Wyc. Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 9, 22; quia oportet filium hominis, Vulg. v. gerísan.

Arius [=Ἄρειος], Arrius; *g.* ii; *acc.* um; *m. A presbyter of Alexandria, founder of the Arians, born in Cyrenaica, Africa, and died in* A. D. 336:—Đā cwæþ Arrius đæt Crist, Godes Sunu, ne mihte nā beón his Fæder gelīc, ne swā mihtig swā he; and cwæþ, đæt se Fæder wære ær se Sunu, and nam bȳsne be mannum, hū ælc sunu biþ gingra đonne se fæder on đisum līfe.... He wolde dōn Crist læssan đonne he is, and his Godcundnysse wurþmynt wanian *then Arius said that Christ, the Son of God, could not be equal to his Father, nor so mighty as he; and said, that the Father was before the Son, and took example from men, how every son is younger than his father in this life.... He would make Christ less than he is, and diminish the dignity of his Godhead*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 3-8, 22, 23. Hý amānsumodon đēr [on đære ceastre Nicea A. D. 325] đone mæsse-preóst Arrium, forđan đe he nolde gelýfan đæt đæs līfigendan Godes Sunu wære ealswā mihtig swā se mǣra Fæder is *they there* [*in the city of Nice* A. D. 325] *excommunicated the mass-priest Arius, because he would not believe that the Son of the living God was as mighty as the great Father is*, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 2-4.

ariwe *an arrow;* sagitta. v. arewe.

ár-leás; *def.* se ár-leása; *adj.* [ár, leás]. I. *void of honour, honourless, disgraceful, infamous, wicked, impious;* inhonestus, impius, infamis:—Him árleáse cyn andswarode *the honourless race answered him*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 15; Gen. 2475: 91; Th. 116, 10; Gen. 1934. Hleór geþolade árleásra spātl *my face endured the spittle of the impious*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 7; Cri. 1436: Elen. Kmbl. 1668; El. 836. Đa árleásan *the impious men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1117; An. 559. Wið đam árleásestan eretice *against the most wicked heretic*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 43. Forweorþaþ se árleása *the wicked perisheth*, Ps. Spl. 9, 5: Ps. Lamb. 1, 4, 5. Đū scealt hweorfan árleás of earde dīnum *thou shalt depart infamous from thy dwelling*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 24; Gen. 1019: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 25; Cri. 1430. II. *pitiless, merciless, cruel;* crudelis:—Maximianus, árleás cyning, cwealde cristne men *Maximian, the cruel king, slew Christian men*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 1; Jul. 4.

árleáslíce; *adv.* [árleás, líce] *Wickedly, impiously;* impie:—Ic ne dyde árleáslíce *nec impie gessi*, Ps. Th. 17, 21: Ps. Spl. 17, 23: Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 7; Gū. 537.

árleás-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [árleás *honourless, wicked*, -nes, -ness] *Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety;* iniquitas:—Æfter mænigo árleásnyssa heora *secundum multitudinem impietatum eorum*, Ps. Spl. 5, 12: 64, 3. Seó wīldeórlíce árleásnes Bretta cyninges *feralis impietas regis Brittonum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 7: 3, 19; S. 548, 18.

ár-leást, ær-lēst, e; *f.* [ár *honor, honestas, gratia,* -leást] *Dishonour, impiety, cruelty, a disgraceful deed;* inhonestas, impietas, crudelitas, flagitium:—Árleásta fela *many disgraceful deeds*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 12; Met. 9, 6.

ár-líc; *adj.* [ár *honour*, líc *like*]. I. *honest, honourable, noble, becoming, proper;* honestus, decorus, honorabilis, nobilis:—Árlíc bisceopsetl *an honourable bishop-seat*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 1: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 11. Is nū árlíc đæt we æfestra dǣde dēmen *it is now becoming that we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 29; Gū. 497. II. applied to food of a high quality,—*Delicious;* delicatus, suavis:—Đa beón beraþ árlícne anleofan,—hafaþ hunig on mūþe, wynsume wist *the bees produce delicious food,—have honey in the mouth, a pleasant food*, Frag. Kmbl. 36; Leás. 20: Ps. Th. 95, 8. DER. un-árlíc.

árlíce; *adv. Honourably, honestly, properly, mercifully;* honorifice, honeste, decenter, misericordi vel propitio animo:—He hine árlíce bebyride *honorifice eum sepelivit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 20: Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 31: Cd. 127; Th. 162, 23; Gen. 2685. Waldend usser gemunde Abraham árlíce *our Lord remembered Abraham mercifully*, 121; Th. 156, 9; Gen. 2586.

ár-líce; *adv.* [=ér *early*] *Early;* diluculo, mane, Mk. Lind. War. 16, 2: Lk. Lind. War. 24, 1: Jn. Rush. War. 8, 2. v. ér-líce.

arm; *adj. Miserable;* miser:—Arm leód *miserable people*, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 15. v. earm.

armēlu *Field* or *wild rue, which is called* Mōly [=μῶλυ] *in Cappadocia and Galatia, and by some* Harmāla; *hence the botanical name* =pēgānum harmāla, Lin. vol. ii. p. 327, =πήγανον ἄγριον *wild rue*:—Armēlu wyl on buteran to sealfe *boil wild rue in butter to a salve*, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 4.

ár-morgen *early dawn*, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 28: 20, 1. v. ér-morgen.

arn *ran*, Mk. Bos. 5, 6; *p. of* yrnan.

árna *of honours, of mercies*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 19; Cri. 255; *gen. pl. of* áre, *q. v.*

arod, es; *n? A species of herb, probably* arum=ἄρον; herbæ genus,

arum:—Nim lybcornes leáf, oððe arod *take a leaf of saffron, or arod*, L. M. 3, 42; Lchdm. ii. 336, 10. Gehwæde arodes wôses *a little of the ooze of arum*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 23.

arod; *adj. Quick, swift, ready, prepared;* celer, velox, promptus, paratus:—Ðâ wearþ sum to ðam arod, ðæt he in ðæt bûrgeteld nêþde *then one became ready for this, that he ventured into the bower-tent*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. [*O. Nrs.* ördugr, ördigr *arduus, difficilis, acer, vehemens.*] v. earu.

ârod *honoured*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 89; Met. 10, 45; *pp. of* ârian, *q. v.*

ârod, es; *m?* [ârian *to honour*] *A mark of honour, badge of office, the pallium given by the pope to a bishop* or *archbishop*; honoris vel muneris signum:—Hêr Ælfric arcebisceop fêrde to Rôme æfter his ârde [? arce, MS. *q. v.*] *this year archbishop Ælfric went to Rome after his pallium*, Chr. 997; Ing. 172, 7. v. arce-.

arodlîce, arudlîce, ardlîce; *adv. Quickly, immediately;* cito, sine mora:—Hî hebbaþ swîðe arodlîce ða earce up *aream sine mora elevant*, Past. 22, 2; Hat. MS. 33 b, 9.

arodscipe, es; *m. Quickness, swiftness, readiness, dexterity;* velocitas, dexteritas, promptitudo:—Oft mon biþ swîðe rempende and rêsiþ swîðe dollîce on êlc weorc and hrædlîce, and ðeáh wênaþ men ðæt hit sîe for arodscipe and for hwætscipe *sæpe præcipitata actio velocitatis efficacia putatur*, Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 b, 5. DER. un-arodscipe.

aron *estis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11, = earon.

ârra *of favours, mercies, grace*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 20; Gen. 2750; *gen. pl. of* âr.

Arrian, es; *m. Arius;* Arrianus:—Arrianes gedwola *the heresy of Arius*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 80; Met. 1, 40. v. Arîus.

Arrianisc *Arian*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 18, 27, 33. v. Arianisc.

Arrius, ii; *m. Arius*, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 3. v. Arîus.

âr-sâpe, an; *f.* [âr *ore, brass;* sâpe = sâp, *p. of* sîpan *stillare*] *Verdigris;* ærugo:—Nim ârsâpan *take verdigris*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 31.

âr-sceamu, e; *f. Verecundia*:—Ârscame, *acc.* Ps. Th. 68, 19.

Âr-scyldingas, a; *pl. m. The honoured Skyldings, Danes*, Beo. Th. 933; B. 464: 3425; B. 1710.

ars-gang, es; *m.* [ears *anus*, gang *a passage*] *Ani foramen, anus.* v. ears-gang.

âr-smiþ, es; *m.* [âr *brass*, smiþ *a smith*] *A copper-smith, a brazier, a worker in brass;* faber ærarius, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1.

âr-stæf, *gen.* -stæfes; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m. Favour, kindness, benefit, help;* gratia, beneficium, auxilii latio:—Fæder alwalda mid ârstafum eówic gehealde sîða gesunde *may the all-ruling Father hold you with kindness safe on your ways*, Beo. Th. 639; B. 317. For ârstafum ðû usic sôhtest *thou hast sought us for help*, 920; B. 458: Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 5; Rä. 87, 24. v. âr, stæf.

art *art*:—Art *vel* arþ *es*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 19. v. êom.

arþ *art*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 14, 70: Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 1, 19. v. êom.

âr-þegn, âr-þeng, es; *m.* [âr *honour*, þegen *a servant*] *A servant* or *minister by his place* or *employment;* servus, minister honorabilis:—Cumena ârþegn *the servant of guests*, Bd. 4, 31; Whel. 361, 14.

arudlîce *quickly*. v. arodlîce, ardlîce.

ârung, e; *f.* I. *an honouring, a reverence;* honoratio. II. *a regarding, sparing, pardoning;* remissio. v. âr *honour*, ârian.

Arwan:—Into Arwan *into the river Orwell*, Chr. 1016; Laud. MS; Erl. 157, 1. v. Arewe.

arwe *an arrow*. v. arewe.

âr-wêla, an; *m.* [âr *an oar*, wêla] *The wealth of oars, the sea;* divitiæ remorum, mare, Andr. Kmbl. 1705; An. 855.

âr-weorþ; *adj.* [âr *honour*, weorþ *worth, worthy*] *Honour-worth, honourable, venerable;* honorabilis, venerabilis, venerandus. v. âr-wurþ, âr-wyrþ.

âr-weorþe; *adv. Honourably;* honorifice, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 1, MS. B. v. âr-wurþlîce.

âr-weorþian, -wurþian, -wyrþian; *p.* -ode; *pp.* -od [âr *honour*, weorþian *to hold worthy*] *To hold worthy of honour, to give honour to, to honour, reverence, worship;* honorare, honorificare, honorem referre, venerari:—He ongan ârweorþian ða þrôwunge hâligra martyra *incepit honorem referre cædi sanctorum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 1. Ðæt mynster seó cwên swýðe lufode and ârwyrþode *regina monasterium multum diligebat et venerabatur*, 3, 11; S. 535, 15: Jn. Bos. 5, 23: Deut. 5, 16.

âr-weorþig; *adj. Venerable, reverend;* reverendus. v. ârwurþig.

âr-weorþlîc; *adj. Venerable;* venerabilis. v. âr-wurþlîc.

âr-weorþlîce; *adv. Honourably, reverently, solemnly, kindly;* honorifice, revereuter, solemniter, clementer, R. Ben. 58, Lye: Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 8: 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 17: Gen. 45, 4. v. âr-weorþe, -wurþlîce, -wyrþlîce.

âr-weorþnes, âr-wyrþnes, -ness, e; *f.* [âr *honour*, weorþnes *worthiness*] *Honour-worthiness, honour, dignity;* honor, dignitas, reverentia:—Æfter ârwyrþnesse swâ micles biscopes *juxta veneracionem tanto pontifice dignam*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. Gif ðû nû gemunan wilt ealra ðara ârwyrþnessa *if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 20. Mid ârweorþnesse *with honour, honourably*, R. Ben. 6, 61.

âr-weorþung, e; *f. Honour, reverence;* honor, reverentia:—On ârweorþunge *in honore*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21. v. âr-wurþung.

âr-widde, an; *f?* [âr *an oar*, widde *withe*] *An oar-withe, a willow band to tie oars with;* struppus:—Ârwidde *vel* strop *struppus*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 117; Wrt. Voc. 56, 37.

arwunga, arwunge; *adv. Gratuitously;* gratis:—Arwunga ge onfêngun, arwunge ge sellaþ *gratis accepistis, gratis date*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 8. v. earwunga.

âr-wurþ, -wyrþ; *def.* se ârwurþa; seó, ðæt ârwurþe; *adj.* [âr *honour*, weorþ *worth*] *Honour-worth, honourable, venerable, reverend;* honorabilis, honorandus, venerabilis, venerandus:—Se ârwurþa wer *vir venerabilis*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 22: 5, 1; S. 613, 11. Se gôda biþ simle ârwyrþe *the good is always honourable*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 23. Ârwurþe wudewe [MS. wurdewe] *or* nunne *nonna*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 21; Wrt. Voc. 42, 30. Se ârwurþesta Godes andettere *reverentissimus Dei confessor*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 20. Ða ârwurþan bân *honoranda ossa*, 3, 11; S. 535, 16. Ðæt ârwurþe bæþ *lavacrum venerabile*, 3, 11; S. 535, 34.

âr-wurþian, -wurþigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To give honour to, to honour, reverence, worship;* honorare, honorificare, venerari:—Onsægednys lôfes ârwurþaþ me *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me*, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Ðæt ealle ârwurþion [ârwurþigeon, Jun.] ðone Sunu, swâ swâ hîg ârwurþiaþ [ârwurþigeaþ, Jun.] ðone Fæder; se ðe ne ârwurþaþ ðone Sunu, ne ârwurþaþ he ðone Fæder *ut omnes honorificent Filium, sicut honorificant Patrem; qui non honorificat Filium, non honorificat Patrem*, Jn. Bos. 5, 23: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 6. To ârwurþianne [MS. tarwurþienne, v. weorþianne = wurþianne, in weorþian I] dînne, ðone sôðan and ðone âncænnedan, Sunu *to honour thy, the true and only begotten, Son*, Te Dm. Thomson 35, 12. Geleáfa sôþlîce se geleáffulla ðes is; ðæt ânne God on þrýnnesse and þrýnnesse on Ânnesse we ârwurþian *fides autem catholica hæc est; ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 15. Ârwurþa dînne fæder and dîne môdur *honora patrem tuum et matrem*, Deut. 5, 16. v. âr-weorþian.

âr-wurþig *reverend*. v. âr-weorþig, âr-weorþ.

âr-wurþigean *to honour, reverence;* honorificare, Jn. Jun. 5, 23. v. âr-wurþian.

âr-wurþlîc; *adj. Venerable;* venerabilis:—Ârwurþlîc on to seónne *venerabilis aspectu*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 35. v. âr-weorþ, -wurþ.

âr-wurþlîce; *adv. Honourably, reverently, kindly, solemnly, mildly;* honorifice, solemniter, reverenter, clementer:—Hî swîðe ârwurþlîce onfangene wêron *they were very honourably received*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 1: 3, 19; S. 547, 8: 5, 19; S. 637, 33. Fram cyricean ingonge ârwurþlîce ahabban *ab ingressu ecclesiæ reverenter abstinere*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 17. Ða grêtte hîg ârwurþlîce *quos ille clementer allocutus est*, Gen. 45, 4. v. âr-weorþe, -weorþlîce.

âr-wurþung, e; *f. Honour, reverence;* honor, reverentia:—Bryngaþ Drihtne ârwurþunge *afferte Domino honorem*, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 2: Ps. Spl. 48, 12. v. âr-weorþung.

âr-wyrþ; *adj. Honourable, venerable;* honorabilis, venerandus, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 2256; El. 1129. v. âr-weorþ.

âr-wyrþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour, reverence*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 15. v. âr-weorþian.

âr-wyrþlîce; *adv. Honourably, reverently, solemnly, kindly*, R. Ben. 58. v. âr-wurþlîce.

âr-wyrþnes, -ness, e; *f. Dignity*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. v. âr-weorþnes.

a-rŷpan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed, d, t *To tear off, to rip;* evellere, abscindere:—He me of hýd arŷpeþ *he tears off my hide from me*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 15; Rä. 76, 7. v. be-rŷpan.

âr-ŷþ, e; *f. An oar-wave;* unda remis pulsata:—Hærn eft onwand, ârýða geblond *the tide turned back, the commotion of the oar-waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532.

a-sæcgan; *p.* -sægde, -sæde; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd *To speak out, relate, tell, say, express, explain, announce, proclaim;* edicere, effari, exprimere, referre, enarrare, annunciare:—Ne mêge we næfre asæcgan, hû ðû ædele eart, ece Drihten *we may never express, how excellent thou art, everlasting Lord*, Hy. 3, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 13. v. a-secgan.

a-sæd *said out, related, told*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 32; *pp. of* a-secgan, *q. v.*

a-sædon *said out, related, told*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33; *p. of* a-secgan.

a-sælan; *p.* -sælde; *pp.* -sæled [a, sælan *to bind*] *To bind fast, bind;* astringere, ligare:—Synnum asæled *bound fast by sins*, Elen. Kmbl. 2485; El. 1244: Cd. 100; Th. 132, 18; Gen. 2195: 166; Th. 207, 21; Exod. 470.

a-sændan; *p.* -sænde; *pp.* -sænd *To send forth, to send*, Apol. Th. 6, 16: 13, 5. v. a-sendan.

a-sâh *sat, sank*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 30, col. 1; 269, 28, col. 1; 26, col. 2; *p. of* a-sîgan.

asal, asald *an ass*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 18, 6: 21, 2. v. esol.

a-sânian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To languish, grow weak, diminish;* langues-

cere, laxari:—Nǽfre ic lufan sibbe forlǽte asānian *never will I permit the love of my kin to languish*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 23; Gū. 1148.

asaru *Asarabacca, folefoot, hazelwort;* asārum Europæum = *ἄσαρον*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 7.

a-sāwan; *p.* -seów, -siów, *pl.* -seówon; *pp.* -sāwen *To sow;* seminare, obserere, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 499; Met. 20, 250. v. sāwan.

asca *dust;* pulvis, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 11. v. asce.

asca, ascas, ascum:—Asca *of ash spears*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 15; Wand. 99. v. æsc.

a-scacan *to shake off, to shake, brandish;* excutere, Ps. Th. 67, 10. v. asceacan.

a-scēdan *to separate*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 19. v. asceádan.

a-scecan *to shake*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144: Ps. Spl. 7, 13. v. a-sceacan.

a-scere; *adj.* [a, scær; *p. of* sceran *to cut, shear*] *Without tonsure, untrimmed;* intonsus, incultus, Peccatorum Medicina 8. v. æ-scære.

a-scafan; *p.* -scōf, *pl.* -scōfon; *pp.* -scafen, -scæfen *To shave;* abradere, obradere:—Ascæfen *obrasus*, Cot. 148. v. scafan.

a-scamian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be ashamed, to make ashamed* or *abashed;* erubescere, pudore confundere:—Nā ascamien on me *non erubescant in me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 8. Hī ascamode swīciaþ on swīman *they wander abashed in giddiness*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 31; Cri. 1299. v. scamian.

Ascan mynster *Axminster*, Chr. 755; Th. 86, 13, col. 1. v. Acsan mynster, Axan mynster.

ASCE, æsce [*g.* æscean], acse, ahse, axe, axse, æxe, an; *f.* ASH, *ashes;* cinis:—On ðære ascan *in the ashes*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 27; Ph. 231: 60 a; Th. 217, 24; Ph. 285. Gebreadad weorþeþ eft of ascan *it becomes formed again from* [*its*] *ashes*, 61 a; Th. 224, 9; Ph. 373. Ascan and ýslan *ashes and embers*, 64 a; Th. 236, 18; Ph. 576: 65 a; Th. 240, 33; Ph. 648. [*O.H.Ger.* asca, *f. cinis: Goth.* azgo, *f: O.Nrs.* aska, *f.*]

a-sceacan, -scacan, -scæcan; he -sceaceþ, -sceacþ, -scæceþ, -scaceþ; *p.* -sceóc, -scōc, *pl.* -sceócon, -scōcon; *pp.* -sceacen, -scacen. I. *to shake off, remove;* excutere:—Asceacaþ dæt dust of eówrum fōtum *excutite pulverem de pedibus vestris*, Mk. Bos. 6, 11. II. *to be removed, forsake, desert, flee;* excuti, fugere, aufugere, deserere:—Asceacen [Lamb. ofascacen] ic eom *excussus sum*, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 22. Dæt Iacob wæs asceacen *quod fugeret Jacob*, Gen. 31, 22. He asceacen wæs fram Æðelrēde *he had deserted from Æthelred*, Chr. 1001; Ing. 174, 15. III. *to shake, brandish, to be shaken;* vibrare, quatere, concuti, labefieri, infirmari:—His swurd he acweceþ oððe asceacþ *gladium suum vibrabit*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 13. He ascæceþ feðre *it shakes its plumage*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144: Ps. Spl. 7, 13. Offa æscholt asceóc *Offa shook his ashen spear*, Byrht. Th. 138, 35; By. 230. Wilsumne regn wolcen bringeþ, and ðonne ascaceþ God sundoryrfe *pluviam voluntariam segregabis, Deus, hereditati tuæ, etenim infirmata est*, Ps. Th. 67, 10.

a-sceádan, -scādan; *p.* -scēd, *pl.* -scēdon; *pp.* -sceáden, -scāden; *v. a.* [a *from*, sceádan *to divide*] *To separate, disjoin, exclude, distinguish;* separare, segregare:—Ic mec ascēd ðara scylda *I separated myself from the guilt*, Elen. Kmbl. 937; El. 470: 2623; El. 1313. And he hine from nýtenum ascēd *and he distinguished him from beasts*, L. E. I. 23; Th. ii. 420, 8. Hī of ciricean gemānan ascādene sīen *they from the church communion shall be excluded*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 19. Dæt eálond is feor asceáden fram Hibernia *insula ab Hibernia procul secreta est*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 40.

a-sceáf *expelled*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 11; Gen. 1115; *p. of* a-scūfan.

a-sceallan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *from*, scealu *a scale*] *To pull off the scales* or *bark, to scale, bark;* decorticare, Cot. 79.

a-sceamian *to be ashamed.* v. a-scamian.

a-sceárpan *to sharpen*, Ps. Surt. 63, 4. v. a-scirpan.

a-scēd *separated*, Elen. Kmbl. 937; El. 470; *p. of* a-sceádan.

a-sceofen *expelled*, = a-scofen, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 17; *pp. of* a-scūfan.

a-sceónung, e; *f. Detestation, abomination;* abominatio, Mk. Bos. 13, 14. v. a-scūnung.

a-sceóp *gave*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 32; Exod. 381. v. a-sceppan.

a-sceortian, -scortian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail;* breviare, effluere:—Dæt wæter asceortode *the water failed*, Gen. 21, 15. Ten þūsend geára ascortaþ *ten thousand years will elapse*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 12.

a-sceótan; he -scýt, -scýtt; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten [a, sceótan *to shoot*] *To shoot forth, shoot, shoot out, fall;* jaculari, cum impetu erumpere:—Hie ne mehton from him nǽnne flān 'asceótan *they could not shoot an arrow from them*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 8. Ne ascýtt Sennacherib flān into ðære byrig Hierusalem *Sennacherib shall not shoot arrows into the city of Jerusalem*, Homl. Th. i. 568, 31. Ða eágan of his heáfde ascuton, and on eorþan feóllan *the eyes shot out of his head, and fell on the earth*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 38.

a-sceppan; *p.* -sceóp, -scōp, *pl.* -sceópon, -scōpon; *pp.* -sceapen, -scapen *To create, appoint, give;* creare, designare:—Him God naman niwan asceóp *God gave him a new name*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 32; Exod. 381.

a-scerian *to cut from, separate.* v. a-scirian.

a-scerpan *to sharpen.* v. a-scirpan.

ASCIAN, acsian, ahsiàn, axian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to* ASK, *to ask for, to demand, inquire, to call, summon before one;* interrogare, postulare, exigere:—Ðe ðū me æfter ascast *which thou askest about*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 26, 29. Ne ascige ic nū ǻwiht bi ðam bitran deáþe mīnum *I demand now nothing for my bitter death*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 16; Cri. 1475. He ongan hine ahsian *he began to call him*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 18; Gen. 863. II. *to obtain, experience;* nancisci, experiri:—He weán ahsode *he obtained woe*, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. [*Orm.* asskenn: *Laym.* axien: *O.Sax.* ēscōn: *O.Frs.* askia, aschia: *Dut.* eischen: *Ger.* heischen: *M.H.Ger.* eischen: *O.H.Ger.* eiscōn: *Dan.* æske: *Swed.* äska: *O.Nrs.* æskja *optare: Sansk.* ish *to wish, desire.*]

a-scilian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a *from*, scel *a shell*] *To take off the shell, to shell;* enucleare, Cot. 171.

a-scīnan; *p.* -scān, *pl.* -scinon; *pp.* -scinen *To shine forth, to be clear, evident;* clarescere, elucere:—Hwylc wǽre his līf cūþlīcor ascīneþ *vita qualis fuerit certius clarescat*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 14. Ðā ðǽr ascān beáma beorhtast *then there shone the brightest of beams*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 180, 20; Gū. 1282.

a-scirian, -scyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, ud; *v. a.* [a, scirian *to share*] *To cut from, separate, divide, part, sever;* separare, sejungere, excommunicare, destinare:—He ascirede Adames bearn *he separated Adam's sons*, Deut. 32, 8. Ascyrud beón fram mannum *moveri ab hominibus*, Somn. 280. Ascyred and asceáden scylda gehwylcre *sundered and set apart from every sin*, Elen. Kmbl. 2623; El. 1313: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 16; Cri. 1608. Ðæt he scyle from his Scippende ascyred weorþan to deáþe niðer *that he shall be separated from his Creator by death beneath*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 2; Cri. 1618.

a-scirigendlīc *disjoining, disjunctive.* v. a-scyrigendlīc.

a-scirpan, a-scyrpan, a-scerpan, a-scearpan; *p.* te, tun; *pp.* ed *To sharpen;* exacuere:—Swīðor ablendaþ ðæs mōdes eágan ðonne hī hī ascirpan *they rather blind the eyes of the mind than sharpen them*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 34. v. scerpan.

ascirred = ascired *separated from, saved*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6; *pp. of* a-scirian.

a-scofen *banished*, R. Ben. 63. v. a-scūfan.

a-scōp *gave*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 16. v. a-sceppan.

a-scortian *to shorten*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 12. v. a-sceortian.

a-screp *he scraped;* radebat, Job 2, 8; Thw. 166, 33; *p. of* a-screopan.

a-screádian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prune, lop;* præsecare, Anlct. Gl. DER. screádian.

a-screncan; *p.* -screncte; *pp.* -screnct [a, screncan *to supplant*] *To supplant*:—Ne eft sió þræsþing ðæs līchoman ðæt mōd ne ascrence mid upahæfenesse *ne aut istos afflicta caro ex elatione supplantet*, Past. 43, 9; Hat. MS. 60 b, 3.

a-screopan; *p.* -scræp, *pl.* -scrǽpon; *pp.* -screpen *To scrape off, scrape;* radere:—Ascræp ðone wyrms of his līce *testa saniem radebat*, Job 2, 8; Thw. 166, 33. v. screopan.

a-screpan, -scrypan; *pp.* en *To bear, cast* or *vomit out;* egerere, Cot. 71. v. a-screopan.

a-scrincan; *p.* -scranc, *pl.* -scruncon; *pp.* -scruncen *To shrink;* arescere. v. scrincan.

a-scrypan *to cast out.* v. a-screpan.

asc-þrotu *fennel-giant.* v. æsc-þrote, an; *f.*

a-scūfan, -sceófan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen, -sceofen [a *from*, scūfan *to shove*] *To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away;* expellere, pellere, abigere, extrudere, emittere:—Forþ ascūfan *to drive forward*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 1; Rä. 87, 6. Me cearsorge of mōde asceáf þeóden usser *our Lord has driven anxious sorrow from my mind*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 11; Gen. 1115. He wæs asceofen and adrifen of his biscop-setle *pulsus est a sede sui episcopatus*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 17.

ascung, e; *f. An asking, a question, an interrogation, inquiry, inquisition;* interrogatio, inquisitio:—Ðæs sǽdes corn biþ simle aweaht mid ascunga *the grain of this seed is always excited by inquiry*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 81; Met. 22, 41: Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16. v. acsung.

a-scūnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a *away*, scūnian *to shun*]. I. *to avoid, shun, fly from;* evitare, reprobare:—He mōt þyllīc ascūnian *he must shun the like*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 9: L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 6. II. *to hate, detest;* odisse, detestari:—Esau ascūnode Iacob *oderat Esau Jacob*, Gen. 27, 41. Ðā ascūnodon hīg hine *oderant eum*, Gen. 37, 4. III. *to accuse, reprove, convict;* arguere:—Hwylc eówer ascūnaþ me for synne *quis ex vobis arguet me de peccato?* Jn. Bos. 8, 46.

a-scūniendlīc; *adj. Detestable, abominable;* detestabilis:—Beflōran Gode ys ascūniendlīc *abominatio est ante Deum*, Lk. Bos. 16, 15.

a-scūnung, a-sceónung, e; *f. An execration, abomination, a detesta-*

tion; execratio, abominatio: — Ge geseóþ ðære toworpennysse asceónunge [ascúnunge, Jun.] *videritis abominationem desolationis*, Mk. Bos. 13, 14: Ps. Spl. 58, 14.

a-scuton *shot out*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 38; *p. pl. of* a-sceótan.

a-scyled *taken out of the shell, shelled;* enucleatus, Cot. 75; *pp. of* a-scilian.

a-scyndan [a *from*, scyndan *to hasten*] *To separate, remove, take away;* tollere, elongare: — Ðú ascyndest fram me freónd *elongasti a me amicum*, Ps. Spl. M. 87, 19.

a-scyrian *to separate*, Élen. Kmbl. 2623; El. 1313. v. a-scirian.

a-scyrigendlíc; *adj.* [ascirigende *disjoining*, from ascirian] *Disjoining, disjunctive;* disjunctivus, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 43.

a-scyrigendlíce; *adv. Disjunctively, severally;* disjunctive, Ælfc. Gr. 44? Lye.

a-scyrpan *to sharpen*, Ps. Th. 126, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 63, 3. v. a-scirpan.

a-sealcan; *pp.* asolcen *To languish, to be* or *become weak, idle, slothful, remiss;* languescere, remittere, desidiosum fieri: — Ne lǽt ðú ðe ðín mód asealcan wǽrfæst willan mínes *let not thou thy mind languish* [*to be*] *observant of my will*, Cd. 99; Th. 130, 30; Gen. 2167. Asolcen fram gódre drohtnunge *slothful for good living*, Homl. Th. i. 306, 11; 340, 35. Asolcen *accidiosus?* vel *tediosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 18; Wrt. Voc. 60, 52. Asolcen *dissolutus, desidiosus*, R. Ben. 48. Asolcen *deses*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 10. Asolcen *iners*, Cot. 108. Asolcen *remissus, ignavus*, Scint. 16.

a-seárian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become dry, to sear, dry up;* arescere, Lchdm. iii. 355, 24.

a-seáþ *seethed; p. of* a-seóðan.

a-sécan, -sécan; *p.* -sóhte; *pp.* -sóht [a, sécan *to seek*]. I. *to search* or *seek out, to seek for, to require, demand;* eligere, requirere, petere aliquid ab aliquo: — Asécean ða sélestan *to seek out the best*, Elen. Kmbl. 2035; El. 1019: 813; El. 407. Mid swá mycle fóreseónysse wæs ðæs líchoman clǽnnesse asóht *tanta provisione est munditia corporis requisita*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 496, 8. Wyllaþ me lífes asécean *they will demand my life*, Ps. Th. 118, 95. II. *to seek, go to, explore;* adire, explorare: — Ðæt fýr georne asécеþ innan and útan eorþan sceátas *the fire shall eagerly seek the tracts of earth within and without*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 20; Cri. 1004.

a-secgan, -sæcgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd [a *out*, secgan *to say*] *To speak out, declare, express, tell, say, relate, explain, announce, proclaim;* edicere, effari, exprimere, referre, enarrare, annunciare: — Ic him mín ǽrende asecgan wille *I will relate to him my errand*, Beo. Th. 693; B. 344. Heofonas asecgaþ wuldor Godes *cœli enarrant gloriam Dei*, Ps. Spl. C. 18, 1. Wundor asecgan *miraculum enarrare*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 39. Gif seó gemyndelíc wíse asǽd biþ *if that memorable thing be told*, 4, 22; S. 590, 32: Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 22: 35, 1; Fox 154, 18. Him engel Godes eall asægde *God's angel told him all*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 19; Dan. 156. Ðá asédon his geféran *then said his companions*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33. Óþ ðæt ic asecge *donec annunciem*, Ps. Th. 70, 17.

a-secgendlíc; *adj, That which may be spoken, expressible;* effabilis, Som.

a-sellan; *p.* -sealde; *pp.* -seald *To expel, banish, deliver;* expellere, relegare, tradere, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 14; Sat. 90. v. sellan.

a-sendan, ic -sende, ðú -sendest, -sendst, -senst, he -seņt, -sendeþ, *pl.* -sendaþ; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send forth, send out, send;* emittere, mittere: — Asend gást dínne and biþ gescapen *emitte spiritum tuum et creabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 103, 31. Ðonne ðú of líce aldor asendest *when thou sendest forth life from thy body*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 29; Gen. 2790. Drihten asent hungor on eów and þurst and nǽcede *the Lord shall send forth on you hunger and thirst and nakedness*, Deut. 28, 48. Ðæt he wolde asendan his ǽncennedan Sunu *that he would send his only-begotten Son*, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 3: Ps. Spl. 105, 15. Ic eom asend *ego missus sum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 19. DER. sendan.

a-séngan *for* a-sénian [a, sénian *to see*] *To shew, discover, manifest;* manifestare, perspicuum facere: — Ðe ic asénngan ne mæg *which I may not discover*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 11; Jul. 313.

a-seón, ic -seó, ðú -síhest, -síhst, he -síheþ, -síhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* -sáh, *pl.* -sigon, -sihon; *impert.* -seóh; *pp.* -sigen, -sihen [a *from, out;* seón, síhan *to strain*] *To strain out;* percolare: — Aseóh ðone drenc, and dó ðonne mele fulne buteran *strain out the drink, and then add* [*do*] *a basin full of butter*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 16.

a-seóðan; *p.* -seáþ, *pl.* -sudon; *pp.* -soden *To boil, seethe, scorch, to purify by seething;* coquere: — Swá man seolfor aseóðeþ mid fýre *as one seethes silver by fire*, Ps. Th. 65, 9. Ðé ic geceás on ðam ofne ðe ðú on wǽre asoden, ðæt wæs on dínum iermþum *elegi te in camino paupertatis*, Past. 26, 1; Hat. MS. 35 a, 6. Ðæt heó mid longre hire líchoman untrumnesse asodene beón *that she should be purified by the long suffering of her body*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 15. Ealle we lǽtaþ to viii healf-marcum asodenes goldes *we estimate all at eight half-marks of pure gold*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 2.

a-seów, -siów *sowed*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 26; *p. of* a-sáwan.

a-setan *to appoint, design;* destinare, R. Conc. pref.

a-seted, -sett *set, placed, stored, built*, Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667: Mt. Bos. 3, 10; *pp. of* a-settan.

a-sédan; *p.* -sédde; *pp.* -séded *To affirm, confirm;* affirmare, confirmare: — Sume [adverbia] syndon ad vel confirmativa, mid ðám we asédaþ ſire sprǽce *some adverbs are affirmative or confirmative, with which we affirm our speech*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 16.

a-sédan *to boil.* v. seóðan.

a-setnys, -nyss, e; *f. What is set* or *fixed, a statute, law;* constitutio, statum: — Eádmundes cyninges asetnysse *king Edmund's institutes*, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 1.

a-settan; *p.* -sette; *pp.* -seted, -sett. I. *to set, put, place, appoint, lay, set up, erect, build, to set* or *take, to plant;* ponere, statuere, constituere, instituere, collocare, deponere, desumere, plantare: — He asette his swíðran hand under Abrahames þeóh *posuit manum sub femore Abraham*, Gen. 24, 9. He hæfde Grendle togeánes seleweard aseted *he had set a hall-ward against Grendel*, Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667. Eallunga ys seó æx to ðære treówa wurtrumum asett *jam enim securis ad radicem arborum posita est*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10. Héht ðá asettan líc on eorþan *he then commanded to place the body upon the earth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1750; El. 877. Ac heó hire ðǽr wíc asette *ibique sibi mansionem instituit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 26: Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 27; Rä. 30, 6. Hét énne weall asettan *he ordered a wall to be built*, Ors. 6, 15; Bos. 122, 34. Hét hí eft asettan *he bade her again be taken*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 14; Jul. 231. Ic on neorxna wonge niwe asette treów mid telgum *I planted in paradise a new tree with branches*, Cd. 223; Th. 295, 5; Sat. 481. II. síþ asettan *to make a journey;* iter facere: — He in helle ceafl síþ asette *he made his journey into the jaws of hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 3404; An. 1706: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 26; Rä. 10, 11.

a-sette *set, placed, built*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 26; *p. of* a-settan.

asicyd; *part.* [a *from*, sícan *to suck*] *Taken from suck, weaned;* ablactatus: — Swá swá asicyd ofer módor *sicut ablactatus super matre*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 130, 4.

a-siftan; *p.* -sifte; *pp.* -sift *To sift;* cribrare: — Asift þurh clǽþ *sift through a cloth*, L. M. 1, 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 36, 7. v. siftan.

a-sígan; *p.* -sáh, *pl.* -sigon; *pp.* -sigen *To decline, go down, fall down;* delabi, occidere: — Ðæt, mid ðam dynte, he nyðer asáh *that, with the blow, he fell down*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 30, col. 1; 269, 28, col. 1; 269, 26, col. 2. Lǽt dínne sefan healdan freán dómas, ða ðe hér men forlǽtaþ asígan *let thy mind observe the Lord's decrees, which here men permit to decline*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 24; Fä. 75.

a-sigen *fallen; pp. of* a-sígan.

a-sindrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sunder, separate.* v. a-syndran.

a-singan; *p.* -sang, *pl.* -sungon; *pp.* -sungen [a, singan] *To sing;* canere: — Ðæt man asinge *that a man sing*, Ps. Th. 91, 1: Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1159: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 12.

Asirige *The Assyrians;* Assyrii: — Ðæt synd Asirige and Rómáne *these are the Assyrians and the Romans*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 49, 14. v. Assyrias.

a-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten *To dwell together;* considere: — Secgas, mid sigecwén, aseten hæfdon, on Créca land *the men had a dwelling together with the victorious queen, in the land of the Greeks*, Elen. Kmbl. 1993; El. 998. v. sittan II.

a-slacian, -slæcian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate;* laxare, remittere, solvere, dissolvere, dimittere, hebetare, enervare, Cot. 103: 169: Prov. 19: 10. v. slacian.

a-slacigendlíc; *adj. Remissive;* remissivus: — Sume [adverbia] syndon remissiva, ðæt synd aslacigendlíce [lytlum *paulatim*, softe *suaviter, etc.*] *some* [*adverbs*] *are* remissiva, *that is remissives, etc.* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 29.

a-slacigendlíce; *adv. Slackly, remissly;* remisse, Ælfc. Gr. 38? Lye.

aslád *slipped away.* v. aslídan.

a-slæccan; *p.* -slæcte; *pp.* -slæced, -slæct *To slacken, loosen, remit;* laxare, remittere. v. slæccan, slacian.

a-slæcian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud *To dissolve;* dimittere, Cot. 62. v. a-slacian.

a-slægen *struck*, Lye. v. a-sleán.

a-slápan; *p.* -slép, *pl.* -slépon; *pp.* -slápen [a, slápan = slépan *to sleep*] *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep;* dormitare: — Mín sáwl aslép *dormitavit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 118, 28.

a-sláwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be heavy, dull, sluggish;* torpescere, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 20.

a-sleán; *p.* -slóh, *pl.* -slógon; *pp.* -slegen, -slagen, -slægen *To strike, beat, hammer, to fix, erect;* ferire, icere, cædere, figere, ponere: — On býman aslegenum [Lamb. onaslagenum], Ps. Spl. 97, 6; *in tubis ductilibus*, Vulg; in trumpis beten out, Wyc. Hí aslógan ín geteld *tetenderunt tentorium*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 33, col. 1: 5, 6; S. 619, 26. Ðe of his líchoman aslegen wæs *that was struck off his body*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 34. v. sleán. DER. on-asleán; *pp.* on-aslagen.

a-slépen = a-sleópen *slip away*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 18; Met. 13, 9. v. a-slúpan.

a-slídan; ic -slíde, ðú -slídest, -slíst, he -slídeþ, -slít, *pl.* -slídaþ; *p.* -slád,

pl. -slidon; *pp.* -sliden *To slide* or *slip away;* labare:—Ne aslít his fót *non supplantabuntur gressus ejus,* Ps. Th. 36, 31. Dæt mín fót asliden wére *motus est pes meus,* 93, 17. Asliden beón *labi,* Scint. 13, 24, 78.

a-slítan, -slýtan; *p.* -slát, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -slyten, -sliten; *v. a.* [a *from,* slítan *to slit*] *To cleave, rive, destroy, cut off;* discindere, diruere, abscindere:—Aslát ða túnas ealle *destroyed all the villages,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 20. Mildheortnysse his aslýteþ of cneórysse on cynrine *misericordiam suam abscindet a generatione in generationem,* Ps. Spl. 76, 8.

a-slóh, -slógon *struck, fined,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 33, col. 1; *p. of* a-sleán.

a-slúpan; *p.* -sleáp, *pl.* -slupon; *pp.* -slopen *To slip away;* elabi:—Lát ðé aslúpan sorge of breóstum *let sorrow slip away from thy breast,* Cd. 134; Th. 169, 7; Gen. 2796. Dæt hí éfre him of aslépen [=a-sleópen] *that they may ever slip from them,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 18; Met. 13, 9.

a-slýtan; *p.* -slát; *pp.* -slyten; *v. trans. To cut off:*—Aslýteþ *abscindet,* Ps. Spl. 76, 8. v. a-slítan.

a-smeágan, -smeán; *p.* -smeáde; *pp.* -smeád *To look closely into, examine, trace out, elicit, meditate upon, consider, contemplate, ponder, judge, deem, be of opinion, think;* perscrutari, investigare, indagare, elicere, contemplari, pensare, censere:—Nú ne máge we asmeágan hú God of ðam láme flésc worhte and blód, bán and fell, fex and næglas *now we cannot trace out how of the loam God made flesh and blood, bones and skin, hair and nails,* Homl. Th. i. 236, 15. Stíge míne ðú asmeádest *semitam meam investigasti,* Ps. Spl. 138, 2: R. Ben. 55. Asmeágende *indagantes,* Cot. 104. Asmeáde *elicuit,* Cot. 77. Gif man hit ariht asmeáþ *if one rightly considers it,* L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21. Ic ðáme oððe ic asmeáge *censeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51.

a-smeágung, e; *f. Investigation, meditation;* scrutinium, investigatio, meditatio:—Þurh asmeágunge bóclícre snotternesse *through investigation of book-like wisdom,* Apol. Th. 3, 16.

a-smiðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To forge, make, work as a smith;* fabricare:—Asmiðod *fabricatus,* Cot. 82.

a-smorian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. trans. To smother, choke, strangle, suffocate;* suffocare:—Asmoraþ dæt word *suffocat verbum,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 13, 22. Hí hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemodan *they smothered and stifled him on his bed,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 5. Dæt ge ne blód ne þicgen, ne asmored [MS. H. asmorod] *that ye taste not blood, nor* [*what is*] *strangled,* L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 26.

a-snésan, -snásan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* I. *to hit* or *strike against, to stake oneself upon anything;* impingere:—Gif beðóran eágum asnáse [MS. H. asnése] *if he stake himself before his eyes,* L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 14. II. *to wrest anything from another?* extorquere, L. Noel, Lye. DER. on-snésan, ona-.

a-snídan; *p.* -snáþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden; *v. trans. To cut off;* amputare. v. snídan *to cut.*

a-soden *sodden, boiled, tried by seething,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 15; *pp. of* a-seóðan.

a-sogen *sucked,* Cot. 193; *pp. of* a-súgan.

a-sóht *sought out, searched,* Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 496, 8; *pp. of* a-sécan.

a-solcen, a-swolcen; *part. Idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful;* remissus, desidiosus, Homl. Th. i. 306, 11. v. a-sealcan.

a-solcennys, -nyss, e; *f. Idleness, sloth, slothfulness, sluggishness, laziness;* ignavia, desidia, pigritia:—Heora lícnys is asolcennys and nýtennys *their mildness is sloth and ignorance,* Homl. Th. ii. 46, 11: 220, 21. Se sixta heáfodleáhter is asolcennyss *the sixth chief sin is slothfulness,* 218, 22. Þurh úre asolcennysse *through our sluggishness,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 240, 12: Homl. Th. i. 602, 8.

a-spanan; *p.* -spón, -speón, *pl.* -spónon, -speónon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure from, entice, induce, urge, persuade, introduce secretly;* allicere, illicere, impellere, persuadere, attrahere, subintroducere:—Gif he ða cwéne gespannan [MS. B. aspanan] and geléran mihte, ðæt heó brúcan wolde his gesynscipes *si reginæ posset persuadere ejus uti connubio,* Bd. 4, 19; Whel. 304, 42, note. Hér aspón Æðelwald done here to unfriþe *in this year Æthelwald allured the army to a violation of the peace,* Chr. 905; Th. 180, 18, col. 1. Híne Hannibal aspón, ðæt he ðæt gewinn leng ongan *Hannibal induced him to carry on the war longer,* Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 15. He aspeón him fram ealle *he enticed all from him,* 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19: 2, 2; Bos. 41, 8: 5, 2; Bos. 102, 21. Aspeón óðerne bisceop *subintrodusit alium episcopum,* Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4.

a-spáw *vomited out; p. of* a-spíwan.

a-spédan; *p.* -spédde; *pp.* -spéded, -spédd *To speed, prosper;* prosperare:—Wítum aspédde *made prosperous by their sufferings,* Andr. Kmbl. 3261; An. 1633.

a-spelian; *part.* a-speliende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To supply another's room, to be deputy* or *proxy for another, represent another;* vicario munere fungi, vicem *vel* locum alicujus supplere:—He móste his hlá́ford aspelian *he might represent his lord,* L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 3: R. Ben. 58. Aspelad beón *to have one's place supplied by another;* excusari, R. Ben. 35.

a-spendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, spendan *to spend*] *To spend entirely, consume, squander, to spend, expend, lay out, bestow, distribute;* consumere, dissipare, expendere, sumptum facere, erogare, impertiri:—Ðonne hys gestreón beóþ ðus eall aspended *when his property is thus all entirely spent,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 43. Ic aspende yfele *distraho,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 52. Ic aspende [asende MS.] oððe gife *impertior,* 37; Som. 39, 13. Aspendan þearfum *to spend on the poor;* erogare pauperibus, R. Ben. interl. 58: Scint. 1.

a-speón *enticed, secretly introduced,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4. v. a-spanan.

a-sporian *to track, trace, investigate;* investigare, Prov. 20. v. a-spyrian.

aspide, es; *m. An asp, viper, serpent;* aspis, ídis; *f.* = ἄσπις, ίδος; *f. a sort of serpent remarkable for rolling itself up in a spiral form: a negative, and σπίζω to extend,* Scapulæ Lexicon:—Aspidas *aspides,* Ps. Th. 139, 3. Anlíc nædran, ða aspide ylde nemnaþ *like a serpent, which men call an asp,* Ps. Th. 57, 4. Spl. Lamb. in Ps. 57, 4 *have* nædran *instead of* aspide. Ðú ofer aspide miht gangan *thou mayest go over an asp* [super aspidem], Ps. Th. 90, 13; Lamb. *has* ofer nædran, 90, 13.

a-spirian, -spirigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To search, trace:*—Aspirige hit ús *let him trace it out,* L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14. v. a-spyrian.

a-spíwan; *p.* -spáw, *pl.* -spiwon; *pp.* -spiwen *To spew out, vomit forth;* evomere, vomere:—Aspau = aspáw *evomuit,* Cot. 78: Peccat. Medic. 5.

a-spón *allured, induced,* Chr. 905; Th. 180, 18, col. 1: Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 15. v. a-spanan.

a-spreádan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [=a-sprédan] *To spread forth, extend;* prætendere:—Aspreád mildheortnysse ðíne *prætende misericordiam tuam,* Ps. Spl. T. 35, 11. v. sprédan.

a-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprécon; *pp.* -sprecen [a, sprecan] *To speak out, speak;* eloqui, loqui:—Hwylc mæg éfre mihta Drihtnes asprecan and aspyrian *quis loquetur potentias Domini?* Ps. Th. 105, 2. Ðú asprécе *locutus es,* 59, 5: 58, 12: 73, 21.

a-spreótan; *p.* -spreát, *pl.* -spruton; *pp.* -sproten; *v. intrans.* [a, spreótan] *To sprout forth, break forth;* progerminare, erumpi, eructare:—Swá unefne is eorþe þicce, syndon ðas móras myclum asprotene *sicut crassitudo terræ erupta est super terram,* Ps. Th. 140, 9.

a-sprettan *to sprout out;* germinare, pullulare, Solil. 9. v. a-sprýtan.

a-sprian; *v. a. To lay before, shew?* prætendere, Bd. 4, 19.

a-sprincan; *p.* -sprang, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen; *v. intrans. To spring up, arise, originate, break forth;* surgere, assurgere, oriri, exoriri, rumpi, prorumpi:—Aspryngþ rihtwísnys *oritur justitia,* Ps. Spl. 71, 7: R. Ben. 69. Asprang *ortum traxit,* Lupi Serm. 3, 7. Ðá asprungon ealle wyllspringas dære micelan niwelnisse *rupti sunt omnes fontes abyssi magnæ,* Gen. 7. 11. II. *to spring out, lack, fail, cease, fall away;* deficere, desinere:—Asprang gást mín *defecit spiritus meus,* Ps. Spl. C. 76, 3. Asprong hálig *defecit sanctus,* 11, 1: 72, 19. Ne ðám fore yrmþum ðe ðér inwuniaþ líf aspringeþ *nor, through sorrows, shall life fail to them that dwell therein,* Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 8; Cri. 1685: 30 b; Th. 94, 11; Cri. 1538. Wróht wæs asprungen *strife had ceased,* Cd. 5; Th. 6, 4; Gen. 83: Ps. Th. 54, 10. Dæt hí ne asprungan fram heora geleáfan *ne a fide deficerent,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 6.

a-sprít *shall sprout out,* Gen. 3, 18. v. a-sprýtan.

a-sprunnen *arisen.* v. a-sprincan.

a-sprungennes, -sprungennys, -ness, e; *f.* [asprungen *failed, ceased; pp. of* a-springan] *An eclipse, deficiency, failing, fainting, exhaustion;* eclipsis, defectio:—Wæs geworden sunnan asprungennys *facta erat eclipsis solis,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 10. Asprungynnes nam me *defectio tenuit me,* Ps. Spl. C. 118, 53.

a-spryngan *to spring up, arise,* Ps. Spl. 71, 7. v. a-springan.

a-sprýtan, -sprítan; *p.* -sprýtte, -sprítte; *pp.* -sprýted *To sprout out, cause to sprout out;* germinare:—Þornas and bremelas heó asprít ðé *spinas et tribulos germinabit tibi,* Gen. 3, 18. v. sprýtan, spryttan.

a-spýlian, -spýligan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, wash, purify;* abluere:—Swín nyllaþ aspýligan [aspýlian MS. Cot.] on hluttrum wæterum *swine will not wash in pure waters,* Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 27. [*Plat.* afspölen: *Dut.* afspoelen: *Ger.* abspülen.]

a-spyrgan *to search, explore, investigate,* Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 16; Sch. 29. v. a-spyrian.

a-spyrgeng, e; *f. An inventing, invention;* adinventio, Cot. 186.

a-spyrian, -spyrigan, -spyrigean; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To search, explore, trace, discover, explain;* investigare, indagare, explorare, enucleare:—Se ðe nele, be his andgites méðe, ða bóclícan gewritu aspyrian, hú hí to

Criste belimpaþ *he who will not, according to the measure of his understanding, search the book-writings, how they refer to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 30. Aspyrige hit ût *let him trace it out*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14, note 33. Ðæt mihte ðæra twegra tweón aspyrian *that might discover the difference of the two*, Salm. Kmbl. 870; Sal. 434: Elen. Kmbl. 932; El. 467. Ic aspyrige *enucleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 18: Ps. Th. 105, 2.

assa, an; *m:* asse, es; *m. A male ass;* asinus:—Se assa geseah ðone engel *asinus cernebat angelum*, Num. 22, 23, 25. Beót ðone assan *verberabat asinum*, 22, 23, 25. Gif ðû gemête ðînes feóndes assan, lêd hine to him *si occurreris inimici tui asino erranti, reduc ad eum*, Ex. 23, 4: 23, 5. Wilde assan *wild asses;* onagri, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 12. Ða feóll se asse adûne *tum concidit asinus*, Num. 22, 27. He hæfde on olfendum and on assum micele êhta *he had great possessions in camels and in asses*, Gen. 12, 16: 22, 5. [*O. Nrs.* asni, *m. asinus.*] v. asse, esol.

Assan dûn, e; *f.* [assan, dûn *a hill:* 'Assendun S. Hovd. *i. e.* vertente Florent. *mons asini,*' Gib.] *Assingdon* or *Ashingdon, in Essex:*—Se cyning offêrde hî innon Eást-Seaxan, æt ðære dûne ðe man hêt Assandûn *the king overtook them in Essex, at the hill which is called Assingdon*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 19, col. 2: 1020; Th. 286, 16, 19, col. 1.

asse, an; *f:* assen, e; *f. A she-ass;* asina:—Uppan assan folan sittende *sedens super pullum asinæ*, Jn. Bos. 12, 15. Finde gyt âne assene *ye* [*two*] *shall find a she-ass*, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. Rît uppan tamre assene *rides on a tame she-ass*, 21, 5. Lêddon ða assene to him *adduxerunt asinam*, 21, 7.

Asse-dun; *adj.* [asse *asina; or* asce *ash*, cinis; dun *dun* or *grey*, fuscus] ASS-DUN or ASH-DUN, *of a dun* or *dark colour;* dosinus, cinereus:—Assedun *dosinus* vel *cinereus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 39. 'Glossæ Isidori: *Dosius* vel *dosinus, equus asinini pili,*' Du Cange.

ass-myre, an; *f. A mare ass, she-ass;* asina:—And xx assmyrena *and twenty of mare asses*, Gen. 32, 15.

Assyria, æ; *f. Assyria*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 13; Gen. 232.

Assyrias; *gen.* Assyria, Assiria; *dat.* Assyrium; *pl. m. The Assyrians;* Assyrii:—Assyria ealdorduguþ *the people of the Assyrians*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 310.

Assyrige; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Assyrians;* Assyrii:—Ðæt synd Assyrige and Rômâne *these are the Assyrians and the Romans*, Ors. 2, 5; Bar. 77, 31. v. Assyrias.

ast *a kiln;* siccatorium:—Cyln oððe ast *siccatorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132. v. cyln.

a-stælan [a, stælan *to steal*] *To steal out, to seduce;* obrepere:—Ðæt me nâfre deófol on astælan ne mæge *that the devil may never secretly creep on me* [*seduce me*], L. De. Cf. 9; Wilk. 88, 49. v. stelan.

a-stênan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To adorn with stones* or *gems;* lapidibus *vel* gemmis ornare:—Gimmum astêned *adorned with gems*, Salm. Kmbl. 128; Sal. 63. Mid deórwyrþum gimmum astêned *de lapide pretioso ornata*, Ps. Th. 20, 3. Astêned gyrdel *a girdle set with stones*, Cot. 201.

a-stâh *ascended*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2; *p. of* a-stîgan.

a-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen. I. *to stand up, get up, rise up, rise;* exsurgere, resurgere, surgere:—Ða astôd he seminga *exsurrexit repente*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20. He up astandeþ of slêpe *he rises up from sleep*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 4; Pa, 40. Eft lîfgende up astôdon *they stood up living again*, 24 b; Th. 71, 18; Cri. 1157. II. *to insist, persist, continue;* persistere, instare:—Ðæt hî on ðam geléafan sôþfæstnysse symle fæstlîce astôdon and awunedon *ut in fide veritatis persisterent semper ac proficerent*, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 21, note: 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hîg astôdon *illi instabant*, Lk. Bos. 23, 23.

a-steápan, -steópan, -stêpan; *p.* -steápde, -steápte; *pp.* -steáped, -steápt *To deprive, bereave, as children of their parents;* orbare, orphanum reddere:—Sîen bearn his asteápte *fiant filii ejus orphani*, Ps. Surt. 108, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* stiufan *orbare*, arstiufan *viduare: Swed.* stufwa, stubba *to cut off: O. Nrs.* stŷfa *abrumpere, abscindere.*]

a-stellan; *p.* -stealde, -stalde; *pp.* -steald; *v. a. To set forth, to set, place, afford, supply, appoint, establish, ordain, undertake, undergo, begin;* statuere, collocare, instituere, præbere, stabilire, fundare, suscipere, inire:—Bîsene astellan *exemplum præbere*, Past. 3, 1; Hat. MS. 8 b, 5. Asteald to bŷsne *set for an example*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 33. Crist hit astealde and têhte *Christ established and taught it*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 29. Heofonas, and mônа, and steorran, ða ðû astealdest *cœlos, lunam et stellas, quæ tu fundasti*, Ps. Th. 8, 4. Astealde ðæt gewin *undertook the war*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 26. Stephanus ðone martyrdôm astealde *Stephen suffered* [*underwent*] *martyrdom*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 2. Ðone fleám êrest astealde þurcytel *Thurkytel first began the flight*, Chr. 1010; Th. 262, 43. DER. up-a-stellan. v. stellan.

a-stemnian; *p.* nede; *pp.* ned [a *from*, stemnian *to build*] *To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect;* condere:—Ðe hî sylf astemnedon *which they themselves built*, Bd. Pref; S. 472, 17.

a-steópan *to bereave.* v. a-steápan.

a-steorfan; *p.* -stearf, *pl.* -sturfon; *pp.* -storfen *To die;* mori:—Fêrunge astorfen *sideratus* vel *ictuatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 29; Wrt. Voc. 61, 9: Wanl. Catal. 43, 17.

a-stêpan; *p.* -stêpte; *pp.* -stêped, -stêpt *to bereave, as children of their parents*, Gr. Dial. 1, 2: Ps. Vos. 108, 8. v. a-steápan.

a-stêpnes, -ness, e; *f. A privation;* orbatio, Cot. 187.

a-stêpte *bereaved, orphans*, Ps. Vos. 108, 8. v. a-stêpan, a-steápan.

astered *disturbed, stirred, moved; pp. of* a-sterian.

a-sterfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause death, kill, destroy;* necare, eradicare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 15, 13. v. a-styrfan.

a-sterian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To agitate, stir, move;* commovere, movere:—He asterep ðone rôdor and ða tungla *it moves the sky and the stars*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 6, note. v. a-styrian.

asterion, es; *n.* [=ἀστήριον] *The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form;* astericum, Herb. 61; Lchdm. i. 164, 1, 10.

a-stîfian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed *To stiffen, grow* or *was stiff;* obrigere, Cot. 146. His sine astîfode *his sinew stiffened*, Gen. 32, 32.

a-stîfician, -stîficigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate;* eradicare:—Ðæt he astîficige unþeáwas *that he exterminate vices*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 23.

a-stîgan, ic -stîge, ðû -stîgest, -stîhst, he -stîgeþ, -stîhþ, *pl.* -stîgaþ; *p.* -stâg, -stâh, *pl.* -stigon; *impert.* -stîh; *pp.* -stigen [a, stîgan *to go*]. I. *to go, come, step, proceed, climb;* ire, venire, gradi, procedere, scandere:—Hwider sceal ðæs monnes môd astîgan *thither shall the mind of man go*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 21; Cri. 1691. Egsa astîgeþ *dread shall come*, 102 a; Th. 385, 24; Rä. 4, 49. Word-hleóðor astâg *the sound of words came*, Andr. Kmbl. 1416; An. 708: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 2. Se Hâlega Gâst astâh lîchamlîcre ansŷne *the Holy Spirit came in bodily form*, Lk. Bos. 3, 22. Se môt wuldres dreám astîgan *he may climb the delight of glory*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 317, 30; Môd. 73: Ps. Th. 79, 10. Ic astîge *scando*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 30. II. *to go in any direction:* 1. *generally indicated by a preposition* or *adverb, hence to rise, ascend, descend, etc;* surgere, ascendere, descendere:—Ðe þurh oferhyd up astîgeþ *who comes up through pride*, Cd. 198; Th. 247, 11; Dan. 495. He from helle astâg *he came from hell*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 14; Gû. 1077. Ðæt he mid ðam dynte nyðer astâh *that he came down with the blow*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2. Astîgaþ [Spl. C. upastîgaþ] mûntas, and niðer astîgaþ feldas on stôwe *the mountains ascend, and the fields go down into their place;* ascendunt montes et descendunt campi in locum, Ps. Lamb. 103, 8. Moises âna astîhþ to Drihtne *Moses alone goes to the Lord;* solus Moyses ascendit ad Dominum, Ex. 24, 2. Astîh on Fasgan mûntes cnæpp *go to the top of mount Pisgah;* ascende cacumen Phasgæ montis, Deut. 3, 27. He astâh on scyp *he went into a ship;* ascendit in naviculam, Mt. Bos. 8, 23: 9, 1. He nyðer astîhþ swâ swâ rên on flŷs, and swâ swâ niðer astîhþ droppetung, droppende ofer eorþan *he shall come down as rain on a fleece, and as falling* [*rain*] *comes down, dropping over the earth;* descendet sicut pluvia in vellus, et sicut stillicidium stillantium [MS. stillicidia stillantia] super terram, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. 2. *but sometimes the direction is indicated in the sentence without a preposition:*—Hire môd astâh *her mind rose*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 35; Gen. 2235: 205; Th. 253, 18; Dan. 597. He astîgeþ swâ se rên fealleþ on flŷs *he shall come as the rain falleth on a fleece;* descendet sicut pluvia in vellus, Ps. Th. 71, 6.

a-stîgend, es; *m. A rider;* ascensor:—Hors and astîgend [MS. astîgende] aweorpeþ on sîe *equum et ascensorem dejecit in mare*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 1; Thw. 29, 6. v. stîgan.

a-stîgnes, -ness, e; *f. An ascent, ascending;* ascensus, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 4.

a-stîh *go, ascend*, Deut. 3, 27; *impert. of* a-stîgan.

a-stîhst, a-stîhþ *ascendest, ascends*, Jn. Bos. 3, 13; *2nd and 3rd pres. of* a-stîgan.

a-stihtan; *p.* -stihte; *pp.* -stiht [a, stihtan *to dispose*] *To determine on;* decernere:—Fleám wearþ astiht *flight was determined on*, Chr. 998; Th. 246, 22. v. stihtan.

a-stintan; *p.* -stant, *pl.* -stunton; *pp.* -stunten = -stinted, Som. Lye, = -stint = -stynt *To make dull, to blunt, stint, assuage;* hëbëtare, obtundere, Scint. 12: Cot. 101. v. a-stynt, stintan.

a-stirian *to move, remove, agitate, stir up, raise*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. v. a-styrian.

astîðian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [a *intensive*, stîðian *to become hard*] *To become hard, dry, dry up, wither;* indurare, arescere:—Astîðude swâ swâ tigle miht mîn *my strength dried up as a tile*, Ps. Spl. 21, 14. Hit astîðaþ and drugaþ *induret et arescat*, 89, 6.

a-stôd *stood up, insisted*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20: Lk. Bos. 23, 23; *p. of* a-standan.

a-stondnes, -ness, e; *f. An existence, a subsistence;* subsistentia:—Âna God on þrŷm astondnessum *one God in three subsistences;* unum Deum in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38.

a-storfen; *part. Starved, like a dead body;* cadaverosus, Wanl Catal. 43, 17. v. a-steorfan.

a-streahte, -streaht *stretched out; p. and pp. of* a-streccan.

a-streccan; ic -strecce, ðū -strecest, he -strecþ; *p.* -streahte, -strehte; *impert.* -strece; *pp.* -streaht, -streht; *v. a. To stretch out, to extend, prostrate*, or *lay low, to prostrate oneself, bow down*; extendere, expandere, prosternere, se prosternere, adorare:—Đe leas he astrecce his hand *ne forte mittat manum suam*, Gen. 3, 22: 22, 12. He neowol astreaht feól on ða flóre *he fell stretched prostrate on the floor*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 159; Met. 1, 80. Đā feóll Abram astreht to eorþan *cecidit Abram pronus in faciem*, Gen. 17, 3. Astrehte hine to eorþan *adoravit in terram*, Gen. 18, 2: Mt. Bos. 18, 26, 29: Mk. Bos. 3, 11.

a-stregdan; *p.* -stregde; *pp.* -stregd [a, stregdan *to sprinkle*] *To sprinkle, scatter, strew*; aspergere:—Ðū astregdest me mid hysopon *asperges me hyssopo*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 8.

astreht, astrehte *prostrated*; *pp. and p. of* a-streccan.

astrengd *Malleable*; ductilis, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 46; Wrt. Voc. 61, 24.

a-strícan; *p.* -strāc, *pl.* -stricon; *pp.* -stricen *To strike*; percutere. v. strícan.

a-striénan, -strýnan; *p.* -strýnde; *v. a. To engender, procreate, beget*; gignere:—Hie ðā ongunnon bearn astriénan *they began then to beget children*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 19; Gen. 966. He bearn astrýnde *he begat children*, 57; Th. 70, 5; Gen. 1148. v. streónan, strýnan.

astrihilthet [astre *a house*, hold *a master*, þeowet *a fine?* Mann.] *A fine levied on a householder*; compensatio facta a domino mansionis, L. Ed. C. 26; Th. i. 454, 2, MS. L.

a-stundian *To* ASTOUND, *grieve, suffer grief, to bear*; dolere, R. Ben. 36, Mann.

a-stýfecigan *to exterminate*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 23, note 9. v. a-stífician.

a-styltan *to astonish*; stupescere. v. styltan.

a-stynt *made dull*; hēbētātus, Cot. 101. v. a-stintan.

a-styrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause death, kill, slay*; necare:—Stānum astyrfed *slain with stones*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 27; Cri. 192. v. a-sterfan.

a-styrian, -stirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To remove, move, agitate, stir violently, stir up, raise*; amovere, removere, movere, commovere:—Astyre fram me wītu ðīne *amove a me plagas tuas*, Ps. Spl. 38, 13: 118, 29: Rood Recd. 59; Kr. 30. Drihten astyrede ða wēstan stōwe *commovit Dominus desertum*, Ps. Th. 28, 6: 17, 7. Simle ðonne ðǽr ān tweó ofaðón biþ, ðonne biþ ðǽr unrím astyred *always when there is one doubt removed, then is there an innumerable multitude raised*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19.

a-styrred *starred*; stellatus, Scint. 58.

a-styrung, e; *f. A motion*; motus, Lye. v. stirung.

a-suand = a-swand *weakened*. v. a-swindan.

a-sūcan, -sūgan; *p.* -seác, -seág, *pl.* -sucon, -sugon; *pp.* -socen, -sogen *To suck*; sugere:—Asogen wǽre *sugeretur*, Cot. 193. Sina beóþ asocene [Exon. asogene] *the sinews shall be sucked*, Soul Kmbl. 217; Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. v. sūcan.

a-sudon *seethed*; *p. pl. of* a-seódan.

a-sūgan *to suck*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. v. a-sūcan.

asundran, asundron; *adv.* ASUNDER, *apart, alone, privately*; seorsum:—Eall he hys leorning-cnihtum asundron rehte *seorsum discipulis suis disserebat omnia*, Mk. Bos. 4, 34. v. sunder.

a-sundrian, -syndrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a *from*, sundrian *to sunder*] *To put asunder, to sunder, separate, disjoin, sever*; separare:—Se deáþ asundraþ līc and sāwle *death separates body and soul*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 7; Seel. 4: 50 a; Th. 172, 27; Gū. 1150. Asundrod fram synnum *separated from sins*, Elen. Kmbl. 2615; El. 1309. Asundrad, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 20; Ph. 242.

a-sungen *sung*, Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1159; *pp. of* a-singan.

a-suond = a-swand *languished*, Cot. 101; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-sūrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be* or *become sour, tart, bitter*; acescere, Cot. 10: 177. v. sūrian.

a-swéman *to wander about*; vagari, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 12; Gū. 1326. [vide H. Z. x. 315.]

a-swēpþ *sweeps away*, Past. 36, 8; Hat. MS. 48 b, 16; *pres. of* a-swāpan.

a-swérnung, -swārnung, e; *f. Bashfulness, confusion*; verecundia:—Aswérnung [aswérnunga MS. aswārnung Ps. Lamb.] mīn ongeán me is *verecundia mea contra me est*, Ps. Spl. 43, 17. v. sceamu.

a-swíf *wandered away*; exorbitavi, exorbitavit; *p. of* a-swífan.

a-swámian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To languish, fail, cease*; tabescere, deficere [H. Z. x. 315], Cd. 19; Th. 24, 12; Gen. 376.

a-swand *languished away*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 26; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-swēp, es; *n*; *pl.* a-swāpa *Sweepings, dust*; peripsema, = περίψημα, purgamentum. v. a-swāpan.

a-swāpan; he -swāpþ, -swæpþ; *p.* -sweóp, *pl.* -sweópon; *pp.* -swōpen *To sweep off, clean*; verrere, mundare:—Hit aswǽpþ aweg ðæt yfel *abstergat mala*, Past. 36, 8; Hat. MS. 48 b, 16: Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 21; Rä. 24, 5. Aswōpen clǽne *mundatus*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 44. v. swāpan.

a-swarcan *To languish, consume*; tabescere:—A-ýdlian oððe aswarcan oððe acwīnan oððe aswindan ðū dydest swā swā ǽtterloppan oððe ryngan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12.

a-swarcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To confound, dismay, abash, fear*; confundere, revereri:—Ðon gescynde and aswarcode [MS. aswarcod] beóþ *cum confusi et reveriti fuerint*, Ps. Spl. 70, 26.

a-swārnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be confounded*; confundi:—Ðæt hī aswārnian *that they be confounded*, Ps. Spl. 85, 16. v. a-swarcian.

a-swārnung, e; *f. Bashfulness*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 16. v. a-swérnung.

a-swearc *languished, failed*, Jos. 2, 11; *p. of* a-sweorcan.

a-sweartian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blacken, darken, to be made* SWARTHY or *black, obscured, darkened*; denigrari:—Ðæt gold biþ asweartod *aurum obscuratur*, Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 8.

a-swebban; *p.* -swefede, *pl.* -swefedon; *pp.* -swefed; *v. a.* [a *intensive*, swebban *to put to sleep*] *To sooth, appease, set at rest, put to death, destroy*; sopire, sedare, necare, dolere:—He ðone storm aswefede and gestilde *tempestatem sopivit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 5: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 15; Ph. 186. Sweordum aswebban *to put to death with swords*, Andr. Kmbl. 143; An. 72. He his ealdordōm synnum aswefede *his eldership he had destroyed by sins*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 9; Exod. 336.

a-swefecian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To eradicate*; eradicare:—Aswefecad *eradicatus*, Cot. 75: 199.

a-swefed, -swefede, -swefedon; *pp. and p. of* a-swebban.

a-swellan; *p.* -sweall, *pl.* -swullon; *pp.* -swollen *To swell*; tumere:—Se earm wæs swíðe aswollen *the arm was much swollen*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7. v. swellan.

a-sweltan; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten *To die*; mori, Cot. 147: 62. v. sweltan.

a-swengan; *p.* -swengde; *pp.* -swenged *To shake out* or *off, to cast forth*; excutere:—He aswengde Pharaon in ðæm reádan sǽ *excussit Pharaonem in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Surt. 135, 15.

a-sweorcan; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen [a, sweorcan *to dim, darken*] *To languish, fail*; caligare, elanguere:—Aswearc ūre mōd *elanguit cor nostrum*, Jos. 2, 11.

a-sweorfan; *p.* -swearf, *pl.* -swurfon; *pp.* -sworfen *To rub off, to file off, polish*; expolire:—To asworfenum ōran, to gesworfenum ōran *sub expolita*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19. v. sweorfan.

a-sweotole; *adv. Clearly*; manifeste, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 16. v. sweotol.

a-swerian; *p.* -swōr, *pl.* -swōron; *pp.* -sworen; *v. a. To swear*; jurare:—Dæs deópne āþ Drihten aswōr *juravit Dominus veritatem*, Ps. Th. 131, 11. Ðæt he hine for hōle ǽr ne aswōre *non frustrabitur eam*, 131, 11. DER. swerian.

a-swícan; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen; *v. a.* [a *from*, swícan *to go*] *To go away from any one, to desert any one, to deceive, betray, offend*; desciscere, deficere ab aliquo, prodere, scandalizare:—Ne aswíc sundorwīne *do not desert a particular friend*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 301, 34; Fä. 29. Ēadríc aswāc his cynehlāforde *Eadric betrayed his royal lord*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 5. Gif ðīn swíðre hand ðē aswíce *si dextra manus tua scandalizat te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 30.

a-swícian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend*; scandalizare:—Gyf ðīn swíðre eáge ðē aswície [aswikie, Hat. MS.] *si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te*, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 5, 29.

a-swífan; *p.* -swāf, *pl.* -swifon; *pp.* -swifen *To wander out of the way, to wander about*; exorbitare, Cot. 76: 188. v. swífan.

a-swind, æ-swind; *adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle*; iners, Cot. 108.

a-swindan; *p.* -swand, *pl.* -swundon; *pp.* -swunden [a *away*, swindan *to languish*] *To languish away, to enervate, pine, consume away, to decay, perish, dissolve*; tabescere, torpescere, consumi:—Hwý ge swā aswundene sión *why are ye so enervated?* Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 31. Ðýlæs ealle gesceafta aswindaþ *lest all creatures perish*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 34. Aswindan me dyde anda mīn *tabescere me fecit zelus meus*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 139: 111, 9: 106, 26 Aswunden *reses*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11. A-ýdlian oððe aswarcan oððe acwīnan oððe aswindan ðū dydest swā swā ǽtterloppan oððe ryngan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12.

a-swindung, e; *f. Idleness, sloth*; desidia. DER. aswind.

a-swógan; *p.* -swēg, *pl.* -swēgon; *pp.* -swōgen [a, swógan *to rush*] *To rush into, invade, overrun, choke*; irruere, invadere, occupare, suffocare:—We witon ðæt we lufiaþ ðone æcer ðe ǽr wæs mid þornum aswógen, and æfter ðæm ðe ða þornas beóþ aheáwene and se æcer biþ onered, bringþ gódne wæstm *we know that we love the land which before was overrun with thorns, and after that the thorns are dug out and the land is ploughed up, brings good fruit*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS. 81 b, 23.

a-swolcen *idle*; iners, Cot. 108. v. a-solcen.

a-swollen *swollen*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7. v. a-swellan.

a-swond = a-swand *he weakened, enervated*; enervavit, Cot. 71; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-swondennes, -ness, e; *f. Slothfulness*; inertia. v. a-swundennes.

a-swōpen *swept, cleaned*:—Aswōpen clǽne *mundatus*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 44. v. a-swāpan.

a-sworetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To sigh, draw a deep breath*; suspi-

rare:—He hefiglîce asworette *graviter suspiravit*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 33. v. sworetan.

a-sworfen *polished*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19; *pp. of* a-sweorfan.

a-swunan; *p.* -swan, *pl.* -swónon; *pp.* -swunen *To swoon;* deficere animo. v. a-swâmian.

a-swunden *weakened, slothful*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11; *pp. of* a-swindan.

a-swunden-lîce; *adv. Slothfully;* segniter. v. a-swunden.

a-swundennes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Slothfulness, idleness;* inertia:—His lîf toscægde fram ussa tîde aswundennysse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 35. v. a-swindan.

a-swýðerian, -swýðrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To make heavy* or *grievous, aggravate, increase, make stronger;* gravare, aggravare, ingravare, augere. v. swîðrian.

a-syndran, -syndrian; ic asyndrige; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [a *from*, syndrian *to sunder, part*] *To put* ASUNDER, *to separate, disjoin, sever;* separare:—Ic com mann asyndrian ongên his fæder *veni separare hominem adversus patrem suum*, Mt. Bos. 10, 35: Ps. Spl. 67, 10. Se deáþ asyndreþ lîc and sâwle *death sunders body and soul*, Soul Kmbl. 7; Seel. 4. v. a-sundrian.

a-syndrung, e; *f. A division, separation, divorce;* divortium, Cot. 68.

at- *at;* apud, ad; *used in composition for* æt-, as in at-ýwan, *p.* -ýwde; at-âwian, *p.* -âwode *ostendere*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14. v. at-âwian.

a-tæfran, -tiefran, -tifran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To depict, paint;* depingere:—Ic hæbbe atæfred *I have depicted*, Past. 65; Hat. MS.

at-âwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew;* ostendere:—Ile atâwode him *ostendit eis*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14. v. æt-eówian, æt-ýwan.

at-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break out, escape;* erumpere, Chr. 607; Ing. 30, 9. v. æt-berstan.

ÂTE, éte; *gen.* âtan; *pl.* âtan; *gen.* âtena; *f.* OATS, *tares, darnel, cockle;* avena fatua, Lin. lolium:—Nim âtena grâtan *take groats of oats*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 24. Genim mela ætena *take meal of oats*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 5: Chr. 1124; Th. 376, 6. Âte *lolium*, Cot. 126. Atan *or* lasor *tares;* zizania, Cot. 204. [*Frs.* ôat: *O. Nrs.*ât *food.*]

a-teáh *drew out* or *away, went, came*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 19; Cri. 1494: Beo. Th. 1537; B. 766; *p. of* a-teón.

a-tefred *painted*, Solil. 4. v. a-tæfran.

ate-gâr, es; *m. A javelin;* framea. v. æt-gâr.

atel *dire, terrible:*—Se atela gæst *the dire spirit*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 9; Gû. 87. v. atol, *adj.*

a-telan *to reckon*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 21; *for* a-tellan.

atelîc; *adj.* [=atol, lîc] *Dire, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome;* dirus, terribilis, horridus, deformis, fœdus:—Norþ-Denum stôd atelîc egesa *over the North-Danes stood dire terror*, Beo. Th. 1572; B. 784. Unwlitig swile and atelîc *tumor deformis*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. v. atol.

a-tellan; *p.* -tealde, *pl.* -tealdon; *pp.* -teald; *v. trans.* [a, tellan] *To tell out, enumerate, reckon, explain, interpret;* dinumerare, numerare, interpretari:—Hwylc wât ânweald yrres dînes, and for ege dînum graman dîuum atellan *quis novit potestatem iræ tuæ, et pro timore tuo iram tuam dinumerare?* Ps. Spl. C. 89, 13. Gif dû nû atellan wilt ealle ða blîþnessa wið dâm unrôtnessum *if thou wilt now reckon all the enjoyments against the sorrows*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 21, note 6. Wit gesâwon swefen, ac wyt nyton hwâ hyt unc atelle *nos duo somnium vidimus, et non est qui interpretetur nobis duobus*, Gen. 40, 8.

atelucost, R. Ben. 1; *for* atelîcost; *sup. of* atelîc *foul.*

a-temian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a *intensive*, temian *to tame*] *To tame thoroughly, make very tame or gentle, to subdue, tame;* edomare:—Atemiaþ hira lîchoman *edomant carnem*, Past. 46, 2; Hat. MS. 66 a, 10. Sum sceal wildne fugel atemian *one shall tame the wild bird*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 15; Vy. 85; 89 b; Th. 336, 11; Gn. Ex. 46: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 38; Met. 13, 19: 13, 71; Met. 13, 36. DER. un-atemed.

a-tendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a *intensive*, tendan *to tind, set on fire*] *To set on fire, kindle, inflame;* accendere, incendere, inflammare;—Hî atendon hiora herebeácen *they kindled their war-beacons*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 24, col. 1. Hî mid fŷre atendan woldan *they wished to set it on fire*, Chr. 994; Th. 241, 32, col. 2.

a-tendend, es; *m. An incendiary, inflamer, inciter;* incensor, inflammator, Scint. 78.

a-tendnes=atending, e; *f. A fire-brand, an incentive, a provoking;* incentivum, Scint. 81.

a-teón; ic -teó, dû -týhst, he -týhþ, -tíhþ, -tíþ, *pl.* -teóþ; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen [a *from, out;* teón *to tow, draw*]. I. *v. trans.* generally with a preposition: *to draw out* or *away, pull out, lead out, pluck, draw;* abstrahere, extrahere, ejicere, educere, trahere, ducere:—For ðam ðe he wolde ateón ðê fram Drihtne *quia voluit te abstrahere a Domino*, Deut. 13, 10. Ðonne he atîþ hine, Ps. Surt. 9, 30. Ðonne he fram atíhþ [atýgþ MS. C.] hine *dum abstraket eum*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11. Seó mæg ateón ælces cynnes âttor ût of men *which can draw poison of every kind out of man*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 33. Mid atogenum swurde *evaginato gladio*, Num. 22, 22. He ateáh rib of sîdan *he extracted a rib from his side*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 19; Gen. 177. Lêt, ðæt ic ateó ða egle of dînum eágan *sine ejiciam festucam de oculo tuo*, Lk. Bos. 6, 42. Gif dû up atŷhst and awyrtwalast of gewitlocan leása gesælþa *if thou pluckest up and rootest out of thy mind false felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 49; Met. 12, 25. Ða ic dec from helle ateáh *when I drew thee from hell*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 19; Cri. 1494: 124 b; Th. 479, 4; Râ. 62, 2. Mûþ mîn ic ontŷnde, and ic ateáh to [to geteáh MS. C.] gâst *os meum aperui, et attraxi spiritum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 131. Hîg ne mihton hit ateón *non valebant illud trahere*, Jn. Bos. 21, 6. II. *to treat, use, dispose of, employ;* tractare, uti, adhibere:—Dû dîn âgen môst mennen ateón swâ dîn môd freoþ *thou mayest treat thine own maid-servants as thy mind inclines* (*liketh*), Cd. 103; Th. 136, 14; Gen. 2258. Ða his fŷnd hine ne meahton ateón swâ hŷ woldon *when his enemies might not treat him as they would*, Ps. Th. arg. 9. Ateóh hyne swylce bröðer *tracta eum sicut fratrem*, Scint. 60: Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 7. Hû hîg sceoldon ðæs Hælendes wurþ ateón *how they should dispose of the Saviour's price*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7. III. *intrans.* or with a cognate noun: *to draw to any place, betake oneself anywhere, go, come, make a journey* or *expedition;* se recipere, meare, proficisci, ire, venire, iter facere:—Siddæt se hearmscaða to Heorute ateáh *after the injurious scather came to Heorot*, Beo. Th. 1537; B. 766. Wîg-síþ ateáh *went on a warlike expedition*, Cd. 96; Th. 126, 13; Gen. 2094: 167; Th. 208, 28; Exod. 490: 208; Th. 256, 34; Dan. 650: Exon. 37 a; Th. 129, 15; Gû. 272.

a-teorian, -teorigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. intrans. To fail, become weary, cease, leave off;* deficere, fatiscere, cessare, desistere:—Geteorigende ateoraþ *deficientes deficient*, Ps. Spl. 36, 21. Ateorode hâlig *defecit sanctus*, Ps. Spl. 11, 1. Ateorode on sâre lîf mîn *defecit in dolore vita mea*, 30, 12. Hîg ateoredon smeágende mid smeáunge *defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio*, Ps. Lamb. 63, 7. Ateorodun *defecerunt*, 9, 7: Cot. 69: Greg. Dial. 1, 1: R. Ben. interl. 53.

a-teorigendlîc; *adj.* [a-teorigende *part. of* a-teorigan *to fail*, lîc] *Failing, fleeting, perishable;* caducus, fugax:—Seó yld is geteald to æfnunge ðises ateorigendlîcan middaneardes *that age is considered as the evening of this fleeting world*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 6.

a-teorung, e; *f. A failing, fainting, weariness;* defectio, fatigatio. v. ge-teorung.

at-eówad, -eówed; *part. Shewn, made known;* ostensus. v. æt-eówian.

âter *poison;* venenum. v. âtor.

âter-drinca, an; *m. A poisonous potion* or *drink, poison;* potio venenata, venenum, Cot. 24. v. âtor, *etc.*

a-terian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To fail, become weary;* deficere, fatigare:—Atered *fatigatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Wrt. Voc. 50, 20: R. Ben. interl. 53. v. a-teorian.

âter-lâðe, an; *f. The plant cock's leg;* panicum crus galli. Betonica? Cot. 24. v. âtter-lâðe.

âter-lîc; *adj. Poison-like;* veneno similis:—Âterlîc *vel* biter *gorgoneus*, Cot. 98, =âtor-lîc.

âter-tân, es; *m. A poisonous rod, twig;* vimen venenosum:—Ecg wæs îren, âtertânum fâh *the edge was iron, tainted with poisonous twigs*, Beo. Th. 2923; B. 1459.

Âþ, es; *m.* I. *an* OATH, *a swearing;* juramentum:—Dû agyltst dîne âþas *reddes juramenta tua*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Ða behêt he mid âþe *pollicitus est cum juramento*, 14, 7, 9. He âþ swereþ þurh his selfes lîf *he sweareth an oath by his own life*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 5; Exod. 431: Ps. Th. 131, 11. Hî sealdon unwillum hâlige âþas *they gave unwillingly holy oaths*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 49; Met. 1, 25. Gif dæt geswutelod wære, odde him âþ burste, odde ofercýðed wære *if that were made evident, or an oath failed to them, or were out-proven*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20. Nû on worulde hêr monnum ne deriaþ mâne âþas *now here in the world wicked* [*false*] *oaths do not inflict injury on men*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 96; Met. 4, 48. Mid unforedan âþe *with an unbroken oath;* pleno juramento, L. Wil. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 25. Dæt he ðonne âþ funde gif he mæhte ungecorenne *that he bring forward the oath of persons unchosen if he could*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 18. II. *every accusation must be verified by oath: the accused and his witness then replied also upon oath; thus,* 1. Ðæs âþ ðe his éhte bryideþ, ðæt he ne dêþ ne for hete ne for hôle:—'On ðone Drihten, ne teó ic N. ne for hete ne for hôle ne for unrihtre feohgyrnesse; ne ic nân sôþre nât; bûte swâ mîn secga me sæde, and ic sylf to sôþe talige, ðæt he mînes orfes þeóf wære' *The oath of him, who takes his* [*own*] *property, that he does it neither for hatred nor for envy:*—'*By the Lord, I accuse not N. neither for hatred nor for envy, nor for unlawful lust of gain; nor know I anything soother; but as my informant to me said, and I myself in sooth think, that he was the thief of my property.*' 2. Ðæs ôðres âþ ðe he is unscyldig:—'On ðone Drihten, ic eom unscyldig, ségþer ge dæde ge dihtes æt dære tíhtlan ðe N. me tíhþ' *The other's oath that he is guiltless:*—'*By the Lord, I am guiltless, both in deed and purpose, of the accusation of which N. accuses me.*' 3. His geféran âþ ðe him mid standaþ:—'On ðone Drihten, se âþ is clæne and unmæne ðe N. swôr' *His companion's oath who stands with him:*—'*By the Lord, the oath is clean and unperjured which N. has sworn,*'

L. O. 4-6; Th. i. 180, 8-19. III. Ánfeald áþ [lâd] *a simple oath [exculpation]*; simplex juramentum [purgatio] hoc est, accipiat duos, et sit ipse tertius, et sic jurando conquirat simplicem purgationem. Þrýfeald áþ *a threefold oath*; triplex juramentum, hoc est, accipiat quinque, et ipse sit sextus, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11, 12, and note b. [*Plat.* êd: *O. Sax.* êd: *O. Frs.* eth, ed: *Dut.* eed: *Ger.* eid: *M. H. Ger.* eit; *gen.* eides: *O. H. Ger.* eid: *Goth.* aiþs: *Dan.* eed: *Swed.* ed: *O. Nrs.* eiðr, *m.*] v. ánfeald áþ.

áþ-brice, es; *m. A breaking of an oath, perjury*; perjurium, Wulf. 8.

á ðe, á ðý *Ever the*; unquam eo:—Á ðe, á ðý deórwyrþran *ever the more precious*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 2. Á ðý má *ever the more*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 30. Á ðý betera *ever the better*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 9. v. ðý.

a-þecgan; *p.* -þegde; *pp.* -þeged, -þegd *To receive*; recipere, excipere, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 3, 12; Rä. 1, 2, 7.

áþe-gehât *an oath*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. áþ-gehât.

a-þegen; *part.* [a, þegen; *pp. of* þecgan *sumere*] *Full, stuffed out*; distentus, Cot. 63.

a-þencan, -þencean; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht. I. *to think out, devise, invent*; excogitare:—Gif we hit mægen wihte aþencan *if we may devise it in any way*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400: 179; Th. 224, 35; Dan. 146: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 28. II. *to think, intend*; cogitare, intendere, velle:—He ðis ellenweorc ána aþohte to gefremmanne *he thought this bold work to perform alone*, Beo. Th. 5280; B. 2643.

a-þenian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* [a *out*, þenian *to stretch*]. I. *to stretch out, extend, distend, expand, stretch*; tendere, extendere, expandere:—Aþene ðîne hand, and he hî aþenede *extende manum tuam, et extendit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 13: Ps. Th. 59, 7: 103, 3. Gif se maga aþened sie *if the stomach be distended*, L. M. cont. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 158, 4. Bogan his he aþenede *arcum suum tetendit*, Ps. Spl. 7, 13. II. *to prostrate*; prosternere:—Hî aþenedon hî *they prostrated themselves*, Mt. Bos. 2, 11. III. *to stretch, apply*; intendere:—He ða geornlîce his môd aþenode on ða þing, ðe he gehýrde *ille sollicitus in ea, quæ audiebat, animum intendit*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 45.

a-þenung, e; *f. An extending, extension*; extensio. v. a-þenian.

a-þeódan; *p.* -þeódde; *pp.* -þeóded [a *from*, þeódan *to join*] *To disjoin, separate*; disjungere:—Aþeódde from Gode *disjuncti a Deo*, Gr. Dial. 2, 16.

a-þeóstrian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed*; obumbrare, obscurare:—Aþeóstrade *obscuravit*, Ps. Surt. 104, 28: Chr. 538; Th. 28, 6, col. 2, Cott. Tiber. A. vi; col. 3, Cott. Tiber. B. i. v. a-þýstrian.

a-þeótan; he -þýteþ; *p.* -þeát, *pl.* -þuton; *pp.* -þoten *To wind, sound, blow*; inflare, canere:—Nâfre mon ðæs hlûde horn aþýteþ, ne býman ablâweþ *never so loudly one sounds a horn, nor blows a trumpet*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 26; Dôm. 109. v. þeótan.

áðer *either*; alter, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 11. v. áðor.

a-þêstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be eclipsed*; obscurari:—Seó sunne aþêstrode *the sun was eclipsed*, Chr. 538; Th. 29, 4, col. 1; Bodl. Laud. 636. v. a-þýstrian.

áðexe, an; *f. A lizard, newt*; lacerta, Som. [*O. Sax.* egithassa: *Dut.* hagedisse: *Ger.* eidechse: *M. H. Ger.* egedehse: *O. H. Ger.* egidehsa.] v. efete.

áþ-fultum, es; *m.* [áþ *an oath*, fultum *a help, support*] *The support to an oath*, i. e. *the supporters of an oath, those who support one's oath, who will swear for another as witnesses*; sacramentales:—Freónd-leás weofod-þên, ðe áþfultum næbbe *a friendless servant of the altar, who has no support to his oath*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 19: L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 23.

áþ-gehât, áþe-gehât, es; *n.* [áþ *an oath*, gehât *a promise*] *A promise on oath, sacred pledge, an oath*; sacramentum:—Áþ-wed *vel* áþe-gehât *sacramentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. áþ-wed.

a-þierran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To wash off* or *away, rinse, make clean, purge, clear*; diluere:—Hît is þearf, ðæt sió hond sie êr geclænsad, ðe wille ðæt fenn of ôðerre aþierran *necesse est ut esse munda studeat manus, quæ diluere sordes curat*, Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 8.

a-þiéstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed*; obscurari:—Seó sunne aþiéstrode *the sun was eclipsed*, Chr. 538; Th. 28, 6, 11, col. 1. v. a-þýstrian.

a-þindan; *p.* -þand, *pl.* -þundon; *pp.* -þunden *To puff up, swell, inflate*; intumescere:—He ða ðone aþundenan sæ gesmylte *tumida æquora placavit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8. Gif he aþunden sý *if he be swollen*, Herb. 1, 21; Lchdm. i. 76, 27. Aþindaþ *occurs in* Ps. Th. 106, 25 *as a translation of* tabescebat; *the translator confounded* tabescere *with* tumescere. v. þindan.

a-þindung, e; *f. A swelling* or *puffing up*; tumor, Som. v. a-þindan.

a-þistrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed*; obscurari:—Seó sunne aþistrode *the sun was eclipsed*, Chr. 540; Ing. 22, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 8; Met. 6, 4. v. a-þýstrian.

Athlans; *m.* [Ἄτλας, αντος, *m.*] *Mount Atlas, in West Africa*; Atlas mons:—Hyre west-ende is æt ðæm beorge, ðe man Athlans nemneþ *its west end is at the mountain, which is called Atlas*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 6.

áþ-loga, an; *m. A perjurer*; perjurus, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 10; Cri. 1605.

a-þoht, es; *m.* [a *out*, þoht *a thought*] *A thinking out, an excogitation, a device, an invention*; commentum, Cot. 35.

a-þohte, -þoht *thought out, thought*, Beo. Th. 5280; B. 2643; *p. and pp. of* a-þencan.

a-þolian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od *To sustain, endure, suffer*; sustinere, perdurare, pati:—Hwylc aþolaþ *quis sustinebit?* Ps. Spl. 129, 3; Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 8; Cri. 1320: Solil. 4. Ðæt him frêcne on feorh aþolude *that their soul in them suffered violently*; anima eorum in ipsis defecit, Ps. Th. 106, 4.

aðol-ware; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. Citizens*; cives, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 6; Gn. Ex. 201.

áðor; *pron. Either the one or the other, both*; alter, alteruter, uterque:—And se ðe áðor fulbrece *and he who violates either*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 20; L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 11: Hy. 10, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 42. On áðrum *on both*, Cot. 214. On áðre hand *on either hand*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 32. v. áwðer.

a-þracian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fear*; conturbari, horrescere, Ps. Spl. 6, 10: 34, 4. v. þracian.

a-þréstan; *p.* -þréste; *pp.* -þrést *To wrest out*; extorquere, Cot. 73. v. þréstan.

a-þréót *irksomeness*; tædium. v. a-þreát.

a-þrâwan; *p.* -þreów, *pl.* -þreówon; *pp.* -þrâwen [a, þrâwan *to throw*]. I. *to throw forth, to spill*; effundere:—Is mîn swât aþrâwen [MS. aþrowen] *my blood is spilt*, Andr. Kmbl. 2850; An. 1427. II. *to twist, wreath, twine*; contorquere:—Aþrâwenan gold-þræddas *twisted gold-threads*. Aþrâwenum þrædum *with twisted threads*, Cot. 50.

a-þreát, -þrât, es; *m. Irksomeness, disgust*; tædium:—Eów wæs lungre aþreát *you had soon disgust* [*at this*], Elen. Kmbl. 736; El. 368. v. a-þreótan.

a-þreótan; *indef.* hit aþrŷt; *p.* -þreát, *pl.* -þruton; *pp.* -þroten. I. *impers. To weary, irk, displease, be loathsome, irksome to any one*; tædere, pigere:—Me aþrŷt *it wearies me, I am weary*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 19. Hwî ne lâte ge eów ðonne aþreótan *why then let ye* [*it*] *not to be loathsome to you?* Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 8. Ne sceal ðæs aþreótan þegn môdigne, ðæt he wîslîce woruld fulgonge *it must not irk therefore an energetic man, that he wisely passes his life*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 31; Sch. 21. Hý tô êr aþreát, ðæt hý waldendes willan lâsten *it too soon displeased them, that they should execute their sovereign's will*, 45 a; Th. 152, 30; Gû. 816: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 82; Met. 29, 40. II. *pers. To loathe, dislike, be weary of anything*; pertæsum esse:—Se cyning wæs aþroten his ællreordre gesprâce *rex pertæsus erat barbaræ loquelæ*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4.

a-þrescan; *p.* -þræsc, *pl.* -þruscon; *pp.* -þroscen, -þroxen [a, þerscan *to thresh, beat*] *To rob, spoil*; spoliare, expilare:—Aþroxen *spoliatus*.

a-þriéttan; *p.* -þriétte; *pp.* -þriétted, -þriét *To weary, loathe any one*; tædio afficere aliquem:—Ic ðê hæbbe aþriét mid ðis langan spelle *I have wearied thee with this long discourse*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 19.

a-þringan; *p.* -þrang, -þrong, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen [a *out*, þringan *to throng*]. I. *to throng* or *press out* or *forth, to urge out, to urge, to throng* or *press away* or *out of sight, to conceal*; extrudere, celare:—Ne mihte ic of ðære heortan heardne aþringan stŷlenne stân *I could not press out from his heart the hard and steely stone*, Salm. Kmbl. 1008; Sal. 505. Aþrungen, ût-aþrungen *celatum*, Cot. 33. II. *to rush forth, to rush*; prorumpere:—Ic of enge up aþringe *I rush up from the narrow place*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 18; Rä. 4, 12.

a-þrintan; *p.* -þrant, *pl.* -þruntou; *pp.* -þrunten [a *out*, þrintan *to swell*] *To swell up*; tumere:—Ic ða wiht geseah, womb wæs aþrunten *I saw the creature, its belly was swollen up*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2.

a-þroten *loathed*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4; *pp. of* a-þreótan.

a-þrotennes, -þrotenes, -ness, e; *f. Tediousness, loathsomeness, wearisomeness*; tædium, Cot. 91.

a-þrotsum; *adj.* [a-þroten *pp. of* a-þreótan *to trouble*, -sum] *Troublesome, irksome, wearisome*; tædiosus, pertæsus:—Aþrotsum is *pertæsum est*, Cot. 188.

a-þrowen = a-þrâwen *thrown forth, spilt*, Andr. Kmbl. 2850; An. 1427; *pp. of* a-þrâwan.

a-þrôwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffer*; pati. v. þrôwian.

a-þroxen *spoiled, robbed*; spoliatus; *pp. of* a-þrescan.

a-þrungen; *part. Concealed*; celatum, Cot. 33; *pp. of* a-þringan.

aþrunten *swollen up*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2; *pp. of* a-þrintan.

aþryd; *part. Robbed, pilled*; expressus, expilatus, Cot. 73; *pp. of* a-þryþian.

a-þrysman, -þrysemian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To suffocate with smoke* or *vapour, to suffocate, stifle*; fumo suffocare:—Hî hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemodon *they smothered and stifled him in his bed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 6. Sunne wearþ adwæsced, þreám aþrysmed *the sun was darkened, stifled by sufferings*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 5; Cri. 1134. v. þrysman.

a-þrýt *wearies*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 19. v. a-þreótan.

a-þrýþan; *p.* -þryþede; *pp.* -þryþed, -þryd [a *away*, þryþian from þryþ *force*] *To force from, rob, pillage;* exprimere, expilare:—Aþryd *expressus, expilatus*, Cot. 73: 74.

áþ-stæf, es; *m.* [áþ *oath*, stæf] *An oath;* juramentum, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 8.

áþ-swaring, -swerung, e; *f. An oath-swearing;* juramentum:—Gemindig wæs áþswaringe his *memor fuit juramenti sui*, Ps. Spl. 104, 8. Mid áþswerunge *with oath-swearing*, Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 27.

áþ-swaru, e; *f. An oath-swearing, a solemn oath, an oath;* juramentum:—For heora áþsware *because of their oath*, Jos. 9, 18. Ðæt he lange gehēt mid áþsware *what he long had promised on oath*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 26; Exod. 558: Ps. Th. 88, 3. Áþsware pytt *the well of the oath, Beersheba*, Gen. 46, 1.

áþ-sweord, es; *n.* [áþ *an oath*, sweord *sword*] *A sword-oath, a warrior's oath, an oath;* jusjurandum:—Ðonne bióþ brocene áþsweord eorla *then will be broken the oaths of the warriors*, Beo. Th. 4134; B. 2064.

áþ-swerung *an oath*, Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 27. v. áþ-swaring.

áþ-swyrd, es; *n. An oath;* juramentum:—Gemyndig wæs áþswyrdes [MS. áþswyrde] his *memor fuit juramenti sui*, Ps. Surt. 104, 9. v. áþ-sweord.

ÁÐUM, es; *m. A son-in-law, a daughter's husband, a brother-in-law, a sister's husband;* gener; sororis, ut et patris, sororis maritus:—Áðum *gener*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 18. Hæfst ðū suna oððe dōhtra oððe áðum *habes filios aut filias aut generum*, Gen. 19, 12. Cwæþ to his twām áðumum *locutus est ad generos suos*, 19, 14: Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 22; Jul. 65. Fōr to ðam cynge his áðume *went to the king his sister's husband*, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 6. [*Ger.* eidam *a daughter's husband: M. H. Ger.* eidem, *id: O. H. Ger.* eidum, eidam, eidem, *id.*]

a-þunden *swollen*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8; *pp. of* a-þindan.

a-þundenes, -ness, e; *f. A tumour, swelling, puffing up;* tumor:—Wið lifre swyle and aþundenesse *for swelling and puffing up of the liver*, L. M. cont. 2, 18; Lchdm. ii. 160, 18. Wið aþundenesse magan windigre *for windy swelling of the stomach*, 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 158, 23. DER. aþindan, þindan; *pp.* þunden *swollen.*

a-þwegen *washed*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 9; *pp. of* a-þweán.

a-þwēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *away*, þwēnan *to soften, diminish*] *To soften, diminish, lessen, abate, take away;* diminuere, demere:—Seó sealf wile ðone swile aþwēnan *the salve will diminish the swelling*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 25.

a-þwāt *disappointed*, Ps. Spl. 131, 11. v. a-þwītan.

a-þweán; ic -þweá, -þweah, ðū -þweahst, -þwyhst, -þwehst, he -þwyhþ, -þwehþ, *pl.* -þweáþ; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgon; *pp.* -þwegen [a *from, out;* þweán = þweahan *to wash*] *To wash out, to wash, cleanse, baptize, anoint;* abluere, luere, lavare, baptizare, unguere:—Gif ðū aþweán wylt *if thou wilt wask out*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 8. Aþweah me *lava me*, Ps. Spl. 50, 3. Ðū aþweahst me *lavabis me*, 50, 8. He þegnas mid ða hālgan wyllan fulluht-bædes aþwōh *milites sacrosancto fonte abluebat*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 13: 3, 7; S. 539, 14: 1, 7; S. 478, 41. Wætere aþwegen and bebaðod *lotus aqua*, 1, 27; S. 496, 17: 4, 19; S. 588, 9. Ðæt hīg aþwegene wǣren *ut baptizarentur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 12. Aþwōg *unxit*, Jn. Lind. War. 12, 3.

áþ-wed, -wedd, es; *n.* [áþ *an oath*, wed *a pledge*] *A pledge on oath, a solemn pledge;* sacramentum:—Áþ-wed *vel* áþe-gehāt *sacramentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. áþ-gehāt.

a-þwegen *washed*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 41; *pp. of* a-þweán.

a-þweran; *p.* -þwær, *pl.* -þwǣron; *pp.* -þworen *To shake* or *stir together with a churn-staff* [*A. Sax.* þwiril], *to churn;* bacillo agitare:—Aþweran buteran *butyrum agitare*, Som. Aþwer buteran *churn butter*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 25. v. þweran.

a-þwītan; *p.* -þwāt, *pl.* -þwiton; *pp.* -þwiten [a, þwītan *to cut off*] *To disappoint;* frustrari:—Nā aþwāt [bewægde C.] him *non frustrabitur eum*, Ps. Spl. 131, 11.

a-þwōh, -þwōgon *washed*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 13; *p. of* a-þweán.

áþ-wyrþe; *adj. Worthy of an oath, worthy of credit;* dignus qui juret:—Gif he áþwyrþe bīþ *if he be oath-worthy*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14: L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 21.

á ðý *ever the;* unquam eo, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 9. v. ðý.

a-þýan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To press;* premere:—Wel on aþýdum sceapes smeruwe *boil in pressed sheep's grease*, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 1. v. þýan.

aþýdum *pressed*, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 1; *dat. of* aþýed = aþýd. v. aþýan.

a-þylgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sustain, bear, be patient, wait patiently;* sustinere:—For ē ðīnre ic aþylgode ðē *propter legem tuam sustinui te*, Ps. Spl. 129, 4. Aþylgode sāwle mīn on worde his *sustinuit anima mea in verbum ejus*, 129, 5. v. þyldigean.

a-þynnian, -þinnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To thin;* tenuare. DER. þynnian. þyn.

a-þýstrian, -þistrian, -þeóstrian, -þiéstrian, -þēstrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be obscured* or *eclipsed;* obnubilare, obscurari:—Sýn aþýstrode eágan heora *obscurentur oculi eorum*, Ps. Spl. 68, 28. Seó sunne aþýstrade *the sun was eclipsed*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 14. Aþýstrade *obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 34. Ðonne aþeóstriaþ ealle steorran *then all the stars are darkened*, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15. Byþ sunne aþeóstrod, Mk. Bos. 13, 24. Hēr sunne aþýstrode *here the sun was eclipsed*, Chr. 538; Ing. 22, 18: 540; Ing. 22, 22. DER. þýstrian.

a-þýteþ *sounds*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 26; Dōm. 109. v. a-þeótan.

a-þýwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *from*, þýwan *to drive*] *To lead* or *drive from, to discard;* ejicere:—Hē hȳ rāde aweg aþýwde *he soon drove them away*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 28.

a-tiarian *to fail;* deficere, Prov. 3. v. a-teorian.

a-tiefran, -tifran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To paint, describe by painting;* depingere:—Ealle ða hearga Israhēla folces wǣron atiefrede [MS. C. atifred: MS. Oth. atiefred] on ðæm wage *universa idola domus Israel depicta erant in pariete*, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 a, 23. He atiefreþ [MS. C. atifreþ] ðæs þinges onlīcnesse on his mōde ðe he ðonne ymbsmeáþ *in corde depingitur quidquid fictis imaginibus deliberando cogitatur*, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 b, 27: 30 b, 26.

a-tihtan; *p.* -tihte; *pp.* -tihted, -tiht *To attract, incite*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. v. a-tyhtan.

a-tīhþ, a-tīþ *draws away, draws to;* abstrahit, attrahit, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11: Ps. Surt. 9, 30. v. a-teón.

a-tihting *intention, an aim;* intentio, Scint. 6, 7. v. a-tyhtan.

a-tillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To touch;* tangere, R. Ben. interl. 7. v. tillan.

a-timbrian, -timbran; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To erect, build;* ædificare:—Hēt ða burh atimbrian *ordered to build the city*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 21; 66, 40; 67, 39: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 34. Būr atimbran *to build a bower*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 26; Rä. 30, 5.

a-tión; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To draw out, pull out;* abstrahere, extrahere:—Atió of ðæm æcere fearn and þornas *let him pull out from the field fern and thorns*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 3; Met. 12, 2: 22, 53; Met. 22, 27.

at-īwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To appear;* apparere:—Atīwede cometa *a comet appeared*, Chr. 1066; Th. 330, 38. v. æt-ýwan.

a-togen *drawn out*, Num. 22, 22; *pp. of* a-teón.

atol, es; *n. Terribleness, terror, horror, wretchedness;* diritas, terror, horror, miseria:—Sceal atol þrōwian *must suffer terror*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 10; Sat. 395. Is ðes windiga sele atole gefylled *this windy hall is filled with horror*, 216; Th. 273, 16; Sat. 137: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 33; Cri. 1266.

ATOL, atul, atel, eatol; *adj. Dire, terrific, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome;* dirus, atrox, terribilis, horridus, fœdus, teter:—Atol ægléca *the dire miscreant*, Beo. Th. 1188; B. 592: Andr. Kmbl. 2625; An. 1314. Atol is ðīn onseón *horrid is thine aspect*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 26; Sat. 61. Atol mid ēgum *terrific with his eyes*, 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728. Atol ýða gewealc *the terrible rolling of the waves*, 166; Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455: Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 11; Seef. 6. Se atola *the horrid one* [*the devil*], Cd. 222; Th. 290, 10; Sat. 413. In ðeossum atolan ēðele *in this horrid country*, 215; Th. 271, 20; Sat. 108. Atole gāstas *horrid ghosts*, 214; Th. 268, 7; Sat. 51. Gūþrinc gefēng atolan clommum *the warrior seized in her horrid clutches*, Beo. Th. 3008; B. 1502. [*Orm.* atell *foul, corrupt: O. Nrs.* atall, ötul *fierce;* atrox.] DER. atelīc.

atolīc; adj. [atol, līc] *Dire, horrid, loathsome;* dirus, horridus, deformis, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, note 17. v. atelīc.

ātor, āttor, āter, āttер, ātor, ætter, ættor; *gen.* ātres, āttres; *n. Poison, venom;* venenum:—Ātres dryne *the drink of poison*, Andr. Kmbl. 105; An. 53. Āttre gelīcost *most like to poison*, Cd. 216, Th. 274, 32; Sat. 162. Flōr āttre weól *the floor boiled with venom*, 220; Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318. Āttru *venena*, Scint. 28. Wið āttrum *against poisons*, Ps. Th. 57, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39: Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 1. Wið fleógendum ātre *for flying venom*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24. [*Orm.* atterr: *Laym.* atter: *Piers* attre: *Plat.* etter, eiter, *m. n: O. Sax.* ētar, ettar, *m: O. Dut. Dut.* etter, *m:* Ger. eiter, *n. m: M. H. Ger.* eiter, *n: O. H. Ger.* eitar, *n: Dan.* edder, *n: Swed.* etter, *n: Norw. O. Nrs.* eitr, *n.* Cf. *M. H. Ger.* eiten *to burn: Sansk.* i-n-dh and the *A. Sax.* āð *a funeral pile: O. H. Ger.* eit *ignis*, āttor then would seem to mean *a cause of burning, a pricking pain.*]

ātor-berende; *part. Venom-bearing;* venenifer, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. v. āttер-berende.

ātor-coppe, an; *f. A spider;* aranea. v. āttor-coppe.

ātor-cræft, es; *m. Poison-craft, the art of poisoning, sorcery;* veneficium, Lye.

ātor-cyn, es; *n. The poison-kind;* veneni genus, Salm. Kmbl. 437; Sal. 219. v. ætor-cyn.

ātor-drinc, es; *m. Poisonous drink, poison;* potio venenata, venenum. v. āttor-drinca.

ātor-drinca *poisonous drink, poison.* v. āttor-drinca.

a-torfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To throw forth, to throw;* jactare, Mt. Hat. 12, 24, Lye. v. torfian.

ātor-lāðe, an; *f. The cock's spur grass;* panicum crus galli, v. āttor-lāðe, L. M. 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 8; 114, 11.

ātor-līc *poison-like;* veneno similis. v. āter-līc.

āttor-loppe, an; *f.* [āttor, loppe *a silkworm, spinner of a web*] *A spider, spider's web;* aranea. v. āttter-loppe.

āttor-sceaða *a venomous destroyer.* v. āttor-sceaða.

āttor-spere, es; *n. A poisoned spear;* telum venenatum. v. āttor-spere, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9.

āttor-tān, es; *m. A poisonous rod;* ramus venenosus. v. āter-tān, Beo. Th. 2923; B. 1459.

a-tredan; *p.* -trēd, *pl.* -trēdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread, twist from* or *out, extort;* extorquere:—Atred him ða giltas ūt *extort his sins from him,* L. De Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 21.

a-treddan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To investigate, search, examine* or *explore carefully;* scrutari, investigare:—Dæt ic ðīn bebod beorht atredde *scrutabor mandata tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 69: 138, 2. v. treddan.

a-trendlian; *p.* odeȝ *pp.* od *To trundle, roll;* volutare, provolvere, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 33; Met. 5, 17.

ātren-mōd *venom-minded;* malitiosus. v. ētren-mōd.

ātrian *to poison, envenom;* venenare. v. ētrian.

āttor; *gen.* āttres; *n. Poison, venom;* venenum:—Dæt āttter wæs sōna ofernumen *the poison was soon detected,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39. v. ātor.

āttor-berende; *part. Venom-bearing;* venenifer:—Wītan āttter-berendum *by venom-bearing humours,* L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. v. ātor, *etc.*

āttor-coppe, an; *f.* [ātor *poison,* copp *a head*] *A spider;* aranea:—Swindan ðū dydest swā swā āttercoppan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut aranеam animam ejus,* Ps. Spl. T. 38, 15. v. āttor-coppe.

āttor-lāðe, an; *f. The cock's spur grass;* panicum crus galli:—Āttter-lāðe *venenifuga* [*venom-loather*], Wrt. Voc. 30, 38. v. ātor, *etc.*

āttor; *gen.* āttres; *n. Poison, venom;* venenum, Beo. Th. 5423; B. 2715; Ps. Spl. 13, 5. v. ātor.

āttor-coppe, an; *f. A spider;* aranea:—Loppe, fleónde næddre, *vel* āttorcoppe *a spider,* Wrt. Voc. 24, 1. Āttorcoppe—wið āttorcoppan bīte *a spider—for spider's bite,* Herb. 4, 9; Lchdm. i. 92, 5, 6: Med. ex Quadr. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 344, 15. v. ātor, *etc.*

āttor-drinca, an; *m. A poisonous drink, poison;* potio venenata, venenum, Martyrol. ad 11 Junii.

āttor-, āttter-lāðe, an; *f. The cock's spur grass, atterlothe* [*venom-loather*]; panicum crus galli:—Wið āttre, betonican and ða smalan āttorlāðan dō on hālig wæter *against poison, put betony and the small atterlothe into holy water,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 8; 114, 11: Herb. 45, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 4: L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 15. Āttterlāðe *venenifuga,* Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 88; Wrt. Voc. 30, 38. v. ātor, *etc.*

āttor-sceaða, an; *m. A poisonous destroyer, a venomous dragon, serpent;* hostis venenosus, draco venenosus, serpens:—Būtan ðam āttor-sceaðan *save to the venomous destroyer,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 24; Pa. 33: Beo. Th. 5670; B. 2839. v. ātor, *etc.*

āttor-spere, es; *n. A poisoned spear;* telum venenatum:—Eglum āttorsperum *with dire poisoned spears,* Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9. v. ātor, *etc.*

a-tuge *might draw away;* abstraheret, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 19; *p. subj. of* a-teón.

atul; *adj. Dire, terrible, horrid:*—In ðæt atule hūs *into that dire house,* Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 1; Gū. 534: Andr. Kmbl. 106; An. 53: Ps. Th. 118, 123. v. atol.

a-tydran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To procreate, create;* procreare, gignere, Elen. Kmbl. 2555; El. 1279. v. tydran.

a-tȳhst *drawest out,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 49; Met. 12, 25. v. a-teón.

a-tyhtan, -tihtan; *p.* -tyhte, -tihte; *pp.* -tyhted, -tyht, -tiht. I. *to persuade, solicit, incite, attract, allure;* persuadere, allicere, incitare:—Ðā wæs ofer Mūntgiop monig atyhted Gota, gylpes full *then was allured over the Alps many a Goth, full of arrogance,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 16; Met. 1, 8. Ðe beōþ atihte to ðām sōðum gesǣlþum *who are intent upon* [*attracted to*] *the true felicities,* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. II. *to produce, procreate;* procreare, gignere:—Wīga is of dumbum twām atyhted *a warrior is produced from two dumb ones,* Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 27; Rä. 51, 3. v. tyhtan.

a-tȳhþ *draws away;* abstrahit, *3rd sing. pres. of* a-teón.

a-tymbrian, -tymbran; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To erect, build;* ædificare:—Se Cēnwalh hēt atymbran [atymbrian MS. Laud.] ða ealdan cyrican on Wintanceastre *Cenwalh ordered to build the old church at Winchester,* Chr. 643; Ing. 38, 1: 919; Ing. 133, 17. v. a-timbrian.

a-tȳnan; *p.* -tȳnde; *pp.* -tȳned, -tȳnd; *v. a.* I. [a *away, out;* tȳnan *to inclose, shut*] *to shut out, exclude;* excludere:—Ne beōþ ūt fram ðē atȳnde *ut non excludantur,* Ps. Th. 67, 27. II. [a = on, un *un,* tȳnan] *to un-shut, open;* aperire:—Nā ic atȳnde mūþ mīnne *non aperui os meum,* Ps. Spl. 38, 13. Atȳn us *aperi nobis,* Lk. Bos. 13, 25. v. on-tȳnan, un-tȳnan.

a-tyrian *to fail;* deficere. v. a-teorian.

at-ȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew;* ostendere:—He atȳwde him *ostendit eis,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 14. v. æt-ȳwan, ȳwan.

Augustīnus, i; *m; Lat.* [Augustīnus is correct in the quotations from the titles of the two following chapters of Bede, but in the A. Sax. text it is Agustīnus] *St. Augustine, the missionary sent by Pope Gregory to England,* A. D. 597, *and died May* 26, 605; Augustīnus:—Dæt se hālga Papa Gregorius Augustīnum sende Angel-þeóde to bodiganne Godes word *ut sanctus Papa Gregorius Augustinum ad prædicandum genti Anglorum verbum Dei miserit,* Bd. 1, 23, titl; S. 485, 14. Augustīnus cumende on Breotone *Augustinus veniens Brittaniam,* 1, 25, titl; S. 486, 10. Hēr com Augustīnus and his gefēran to Engla lande *here,* A. D. 597, *Augustine and his companions came to England,* Chr. 597; Th. 35, 41, col. 2: 596; Th. 34, 37, col. 1; 35, 36, cols. 1, 2.

Augustus, i; *m; Lat.* I. *the first Roman Emperor.* v. Agustus. II. *the month of August;* mensis Augustus:—On ðam monþe ðe man Augustum nemneþ *in the month which is named August,* Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 23. v. Agustus.

ā-uht, es; *n. Aught, anything;* aliquid:—Ealā, dæt on eorþan āuht fæstlīces weorces ne wunaþ ǣfre *alas, that on earth aught of permanent work does not ever remain,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 32; Met. 6, 16. Ðe āuht oððe nāuht āuðer worhte *which could either make aught or naught,* 20, 83; Met. 20, 42. Hwȳ biþ his ānwald āuhte ðȳ māra *why will his power be by aught the greater?* 16, 40; Met. 16, 20: Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 6, 10.

ā-uht; *adv. At all, by any means;* omnino, ullo modo:—Āuht ne gebētaþ hiora scearpnesse *nor by any means improve their sharpness,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 46; Met. 21, 23: 6, 12; Met. 6, 6. v. ā-wuht, ā-wiht.

a-urnen *run out, passed,* Cd. 79; Th. 98, 6; Gen. 1626. v. a-yrnan.

āuðer *either, each,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 19; Met. 29, 10. v. āwðer.

ĀWA, āwo; *adv. Always, ever, for ever;* semper, unquam, usque:—Āwa *always,* Ps. Th. 143, 13. Āwa *usque,* 70, 16: 138, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1899; El. 951. Ne wile heó āwa ðæs sīþes geswīcan *nor will it ever desist from its course,* Salm. Kmbl. 646; Sal. 322. Āwa to feore *in seculum,* Ps. Th. 51, 8: 65, 6. On ēcnesse, āwa *in æternum,* 118, 89. Āwa to worlde *in seculum seculi,* 71, 19: 144, 1. Āwa to worulde *usque in seculum,* 130, 5: 132, 4. Āwa to ealdre *for evermore,* Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 22; Sch. 32: Beo. Th. 1914; B. 955. [*O. Sax.* ēo *unquam, semper: O. H. Ger.* ēo, io *unquam, semper: Goth.* aiw *semper: Lat.* ævum *an age: Grk. aiel, dei always; αἰών an age.*] vide ā.

a-wacan; *p.* -wōc, *pl.* -wōcon; *pp.* -wacen; *v. intrans.* I. *to* AWAKE; expergisci, expergefieri, evigilare:—Awōc of ðam slǣpe *awoke from sleep,* Gen. 9, 24. Awōc Pharao *expergefactus est Pharao,* 41, 4, 7. II. *to wake into being, to arise, be born;* oriri, provenire, nasci:—Twā þeóda awōcon *two nations arose,* Cd. 124; Th. 158, 11; Gen. 2615. v. wacan.

a-wacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To awake;* expergisci, expergefieri, evigilare:—Of hefegum slǣpe awacode *e gravi somno expergefactus est,* Gen. 45, 26. v. wacian.

a-wācian, -wācigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To grow weak* or *effeminate, to languish, decline, fail, fall away, relax, to be indolent;* infirmari, deficere, recedere:—Awācode mid langre ealdunge *weakened with old age,* Gr. Dial. 2, 15. Awāciaþ on dære costnunge tīman *in tempore tentationis recedunt,* Lk. Bos. 8, 13. Dæt ne awācodon wereda Drihtne *that they might not fall away from the Lord of hosts,* Cd. 183; Th. 229, 20; Dan. 220. Gif he nā ne awācaþ *if he never relax,* L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 29. v. ge-wācian, on-.

a-wæcnian, -wæcnian; *p.* cnede, cenede; *pp.* cned, cened; *v. intrans.* I. *to* AWAKEN, *come to life again, revive;* evigilare, expergefieri, reviviscere:—On dagunge he eft acwicode [awacenede MSS. Ca. O.] *diluculo revixit,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 627. 13. II. *to arise, spring, have one's origin;* suscitari, oriri, nasci:—Of ðām frumgārum folc awæcniaþ *from these patriarchs shall spring a people,* Cd. 104; Th. 138, 14; Gen. 2291. Eall heora gewinn awacnedon ǣrest fram Alexandres epistole *all their wars first arose from Alexander's letter,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 19. v. wæcnan, on-wæcnan, on-wæcnian.

a-wǣcan; *p.* -wǣcte, -wǣhte; *pp.* -wǣced, -wǣct, -wǣht *To weaken, fatigue;* debilitare, fatigare:—Awǣht *defessus,* Hymn. Awǣht *porrectus,* Cot. 157.

a-wæccan *To awake;* suscitare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 9. v. a-weccan.

a-wæcnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To awake, rise up, be born;* evigilare, suscitari, nasci:—Nū is dæt bearn cymen, awæcned *now is that child come, risen up,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 9; Cri. 67.

a-wæcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To awaken, arise, spring;* evigilare, oriri:—Awæcniaþ, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 14; Gen. 2291. v. a-wacnian.

a-wǣgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To deceive, delude, frustrate, disappoint, cause to fail;* eludere, frustrari, irritum facere:—Dæt is sōþ dæt ðū ǣr awǣgdest *that is true which thou before didst frustrate,* Homl. Th. ii. 418, 18. Ǣr awǣged sīe worda ēnig *ere any word be made to fail,* Andr. Kmbl. 2876; An. 1441. Awǣged ne dō ðū wedd *irritum ne facias fœdus,* Hymn, Lye. v. wǣgan, ge-wǣgan.

a-wæh *weighed out, weighed to;* appendit, Gen. 23, 16. v. a-wegan.

a-wǣht *weakened, wearied; pp. of* a-wǣcan.

a-wǣhte *aroused;* suscitavit, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 14. v. a-weccan.

a-wælan; *p.* ede, de, te; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To roll away, roll back, roll to;* revolvere, advolvere:—Awælede ðone stān *revolvit lapidem,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 28, 2. Awælte ðone stān *advolvit lapidem,*

Mk. Rush. War. 15, 46. II. *to mȳve violently, vex, afflict;* vexare:—Awęled *vexatus*, Mk. Rush. War. 5, 18.

a-wændan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away, to translate;* avertere, transferre:—Ðonne awænt Driht hæftnunge folces his *cum averterit Dominus captivitatem plebis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 13, 11. v. a-wendan, wændan.

a-wændednys, -nyss, e; *f. A change;* mutatio, Ps. Lamb. 76, 11. v. awendednys.

a-wænian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To wean from;* ablactare:—Swā swā awæned cild *sicut ablactatus*, Ps. Lamb. 130, 2.

a-wærged, -wærgd; *pp*; *def. n.* -wærgda *Accursed;* maledictus:—Wit ðæs awærgdan wordum gelȳfdon *we two believed the words of the accursed one*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 16; Sat. 416. v. a-wyrged.

a-wæscen *washed;* lotus; *pp.* v. wascan. DER. un-a-wæscen.

a-wǽstan; *p.* -wǽste; *pp.* -wǽsted; *v. trans. To waste, lay waste, eat up;* vastare, carpere:—Swā swā oxa gewunaþ to awǽstenne gærs *quo modo solet bos herbas carpere*, Num. 22, 4. v. a-wēstan.

a-wanian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To diminish;* diminuere. v. wanian.

a-wannian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To wax wan* or *pale;* pallescere:—Awannod *pallidus factus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

ā-wār; *adv.* [=ā-wǽr=ā-hwǽr] *Anywhere;* alicubi:—Swilce he āwār wǽre, ǽrðan ðe he geboren wǽre *as if he were anywhere, before he was born*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 19.

a-wariged; *part. Accursed;* maledictus. v. a-werged; *pp. of* a-wergian: awyrged; *pp. of* a-wyrgian.

a-wārnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be confounded;* confundi, Ps. Spl. M. 85, 16. v. a-swārnian.

a-warpen; *pp. cast out;* ejectus, Ps. Spl. 108, 9. v. a-worpen; *pp. of* a-weorpan.

a-weaht, a-weahte *awaked, excited, raised up*, Ps. Th. 77, 65: Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 34; *pp. and p. of* a-weccan.

a-weallan; ic -wealle, ðū -weallest. -wylst, he -wealleþ, -wealþ, -wylþ, *pl.* -wallaþ; *p.* -weóll, -weóll, *pl.* -weóllon; *pp.* -weallen; *v. intrans. To boil* or *bubble up, break forth, stream* or *gush forth, well out, flow forth, issue;* ebullire, erumpere, emanare:—Swā ǽspringe ūt aweallefþ of clife hārum *so a water-spring wells out of a hoary cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 24; Met. 5, 12: Ps. Th. 103, 10: Ex. 8, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 3045; An. 1525. Ða fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streámes *Deruentionis fluvii primordia erumpunt*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 11. Is ðæt eác sēd, ðæt wylle aweólle *fertur autem, quia fons ebullierit*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 23: Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 20; Cri. 625. DER. weallan.

a-weardian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. To ward off, defend, protect;* defendere, protegere:—Hī hī sylf aweardedon *they defended themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bar. 182, 19. DER. weardian.

a-wearpan=a-weorpan *to cast away;* projicere:—Dust ðæt awearpþ wind *pulvis quem projicit ventus*, Ps. Spl. 1, 5.

a-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, -wōx; *pp.* -weaxen; *v. intrans. To wax, grow, arise, come forth;* crescere, oriri, provenire:—Him aweaxeþ wynsum gefeá *to them shall grow winsome delight*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 7; Cri. 1253: Ps. Th. 128, 4: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 24; Rä. 10, 10: 103 b; Th. 392, 6; Rä. 11, 3: Elen. Kmbl. 2450; El. 1226.

a-web, es; *n. The cross threads in weaving, called the woof* or *weft;* subtegmen, Cot. 161.

a-weccan, -wecccan; ic -wecce, ðū -wecest, -wecst, he -wecceþ, -weceþ, -wecþ, *pl.* -weccaþ, -wecceaþ; *p.* -weahte, -wehte, *pl.* -weahton, -wehton; *impert.* -wec, -wece, *pl.* -wecceaþ; *pp.* -weaht, -weht; *v. trans.* I. *to awake, arouse from sleep, awake from death;* e somno excitare, suscitare, resuscitare:—Hī awehton hine *excitaverunt eum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Ða wearþ aweaht Drihten swā he slǽpende *excitatus est tamquam dormiens Dominus*, Ps. Th. 77, 65. Ic hine awecce *resuscitabo eum*, Jn. Bos. 6, 40. Se Fæder aweceþ ða deádan *Pater suscitat mortuos*, 5, 21. He manige men of deáþe awehte *he awoke many men from death*, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584. Awecceaþ deáde *suscitate mortuos*, Mt. Bos. 10, 8. II. *to excite, rouse, stir up, call forth, raise up, raise up children;* excitare, concitare, suscitare, resuscitare:—To ælmessan and to gōdra dǽda fylignessum he hī aweahte ge mid wordum ge mid dǽdum *ad eleemosynas operumque bonorum executionem et verbis excitabat et factis*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 34. Awehte wǽlnīþ Babilōnes brego *deadly hatred excited the prince of Babylon*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 28; Dan. 46. Ðæs sǽdes corn biþ simle aweaht mid ascunga, eác siddan mid gōdre lāre, gif hit grōwan sceal *the grain of this seed is always excited by inquiry, and moreover by good instruction, if it shall grow*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 80; Met. 22, 40. Awehte ða windas of heofenum *excitavit ventos de cœlo*, Ps. Th. 77, 26. Awece ðīne mihte *excita potentiam tuam*, 79, 3. Hī his yrre aweahtan *in ira concitaverunt eum*, 77, 58, 40: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 7; Gen. 1080. Awecceþ wōpdropan *calls forth tears*, Salm. Kmbl. 567; Sal. 283. He aweahte gewitnesse on Iacobe *suscitavit testimonium in Jacob*, Ps. Th. 77, 6. Ic awecce wið ðē ðēorne cyning *I will raise up against thee another king*, Elen. Kmbl. 1851; El. 927. Aweccende fram eorþan wǽdlan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. Awece me *resuscita me*, 40, 11. He mæg bearn aweccan [aweccean Mt. Bos. 3, 9] *potens est suscitare filios*, Lk. Bos. 3, 8. Hys brōðor sēd awecce *suscitet semen fratri suo*, 20, 28.

a-wecce *arouse, raise up*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 40, 11; *impert. of* a-weccan.

a-wecgan, -wegan; *p.* -wegde, -wegede; *pp.* -weged; *v. trans. To move, remove, shake;* movere, amovere, commovere, agitare:—Ne mihton awecgan Iob of his mōdes ānrǽdnysse *might not move Job from his constancy of mind*, Job Thw. 167, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 1005; An. 503. Hī ne mihton hine awecgan *they could not move it*, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 31. Mōd biþ aweged of his stede *the mind is removed from its place*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 48; Met. 7, 24. Winde aweged [MS. awegyd] hreód *arundinem vento agitatam*, Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. weegan.

a-weceþ *awakes, raises up*, Jn. Bos. 5, 21; *3rd pers. pres. of* a-weccan.

a-wēdan; *p.* -wēdde; *pp.* -wēd; *v. n. To be mad, to rage, to be angry, to go* or *wax mad, revolt, apostatize;* in furorem agi:—Awēddon ða nȳtena *the cattle became mad*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 31. Se ðe for sleápe awēd *phreneticus*=φρενιτικός, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 40; Wrt. Voc. 45, 72. v. wēdan.

a-wefan; *p.* -wæf, *pl.* -wǽfon; *pp.* -wefen *To weave;* texere:—Wyrmas ne awǽfon *worms did not weave*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 23; Rä. 36, 9: Jn. Bos. 19, 23.

a-weg; *adv.* AWAY, *out;* (this is its meaning both in and out of composition); auferendi vim habet:—Ða eóde he aweg *autem abiit*, Mt. Bos. 19, 22. Ge drehnigeaþ ðone gnæt aweg *ye strain the gnat out;* excolantes [ex *out*, colare *to filter, strain*] culicem, Mt. Bos. 23, 24. He hī raðe aweg apȳwde *he quickly drove them away*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 28: Ps. Th. 77, 57. v. on-weg.

aweg-adrīfan *to drive* or *chase away;* expellere, Ps. Spl. C. 35, 13. v. a-drīfan.

aweg-aferian *to carry away, to cart away;* evehere, Cot. 205.

aweg-alūcan [aweg *away*, alūcan *to lock out, separate*] *To shut* or *lock out, to separate;* discludere, Cot. 67.

a-wegan; *p.* -wæg, -wæh, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen; *v. trans.* I. *to lift up, take* or *carry away;* levare, auferre:—Hī ā sibbe gelǽraþ, ða ǽr wonsǽlge awegen habbaþ *they shall ever advise peace, which the unblest have before taken away*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 25; Gn. Ex. 21: Homl. Th. i. 308, 17. II. *to weigh out, weigh to any one;* appendere:—Abraham ðā awæh feówer hund scillinga seolfres *Abraham appendit quadringentos siclos argenti*, Gen. 23, 16. Eálā gif mīne synna and mīn yrmþ wǽron awegene on ānre wǽgan *utinam appenderentur peccata mea et calamitas in statera*, Job 6, 2; Thw. 167, 18.

a-wegan; *p.* -wegede, -wegde; *pp.* -weged *To move, shake*:—Aweged, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 48; Met. 7, 24: Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. a-wecgan.

aweg-animan *to take away;* sufferre, Jn. Bos. 20, 1. v. a-niman.

aweg-awyltan *to roll away;* revolvere, Mk. Bos. 16, 4. v. a-wyltan.

aweg-beran *to bear, carry* or *convey away;* asportare, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 37. v. beran.

aweg-cuman *to go away, to leave, escape;* dimittere:—Sume aweg-cōmon *some escaped*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 26. v. cuman.

a-weged *moved*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18; *pp. of* a-wegan *to move.*

a-wegen *taken away, weighed as in a balance*, Job 6, 2; Thw. 167, 18. v. a-wegan *to weigh.*

aweg-gān *to go away;* abire:—Ongan aweg-gān *began to go away*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 1. v. gān.

aweg-geniman *to take away;* auferre. v. geniman.

aweg-gewītan; *p.* -gewāt, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away, depart;* discedere:—Ic eom aweg-gewiten *I am gone away*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 36. v. ge-wītan.

aweg-gewitenes, -ness, e; *f. A going away, departure;* abscessio:—Æfter þrīm geárum Willfreþes aweg-gewitenesse *post tres abscessionis Vilfridi annos*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 30. v. gewītan.

aweg-lǽtan *to let* [*go*] *away, let escape;* abire permittere, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14. v. lǽtan.

aweg-onwendan *to turn* or *move away;* amovere, Ps. Spl. C. 65, 19. v. on-wendan.

aweg-weorpan *to cast* or *throw away;* abjicere. v. aweg, weorpan.

a-wegyd *shaken*, Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. a-wecgan.

a-weht *awaked, aroused; pp. of* a-weccan.

a-wehte *awaked, excited*, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584: Ps. Th. 77, 26; *p. of* a-weccan.

a-wehtnes, -ness, e; *f. An awaking, a stirring up, excitation, quickening, encouraging;* excitatio:—To awehtnesse līfiendra monna of sāule deáþe *ad excitationem viventium de morte animæ*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 5.

awel *an awl;* subula, fuscinula, harpago=ἁρπάγη, Cot. 84: 13. v. al.

a-wellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to bubble, to well;* facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat:—Hreðor innan wæs wynnum awelled *the breast within was welled with joy*, Andr. Kmbl. 2037; An. 1021. v. a-weallan.

a-wend *turned, translated; pp. of* a-wendan:—Seó bōc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned* [*translated*] *into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30.

a-wendan; ic -wende, ðū -wendest, -wenst, he -wendeþ, -went, *pl.* -wendaþ; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended, -wend, -went. I. *v. trans. To turn away* or *off, avert, remove, to turn upside down, turn, change, translate, pervert;* avertere, vertere, mutare, transferre, subvertere:—

Ansýne ðýn awendst ðū *faciem tuam avertis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 27: Ps. Th. 73, 11: 103, 27: 101, 2: 77, 38. Heó awent hyre hūs and sēcþ geornlice ðþ heó hine finde *seke turneth vpsodoun the hous and sekith diligently til sche fynde it*, Wyc; Lk. Bos. 15, 8. He wæter awende to wīnlīcum drence *he turned water into winelike drink*, Ælfc. T. 27, 7: Ps. Spl. 101, 28: Gen. 19, 26: Cd. 14; Th. 17, 13; Gen. 259: Jn. Bos. 10, 35. 'Historia Anglorum' ða ðe Ælfrēd cyning of Lēdene on Englisc awende [*Bede's*] *Historia Anglorum, which king Alfred translated from Latin into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 30–118, 1. Ðeáh ðe seó bōc on Englisc awend sý *though the book be translated into English*, 118, 5. Ne nim ðū līc, ða awendaþ rihtwīsra word *nec accipies munera, quæ subvertunt verba justorum*, Ex. 23, 8. II. *v. intrans. To turn* or *direct oneself, to turn from, go, depart;* se vertere, ire:—Dæt hȳ, mid sume searawrence, from Xerse awenden [awende MS.] *that they would by some stratagem turn from Xerxes*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 41. Hī awendon aweg *they turned away*, Ps. Th. 77, 57. v. wendan.

a-wended-līc, -wende-líc, -wendend-líc; *adj.* [awended *changed, pp. of* awendan, líc] *Movable, changeable, alterable, mutable;* mobilis, Alb. resp. 42.

a-wendednys, a-wændednys, -nyss, e; *f. A change, alteration;* commutatio:—Nā sōþ is him awendednys *non enim est illis commutatio*, Ps. Spl. 54, 22: 88, 50.

a-wendelīc-nes, -ness, e; *f. Mutableness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy;* mutabilitas, Som. [a-wendedlīc *changeable*, -ness].

a-wendingc, e; *f. An overthrowing, a change, ruin;* subversio, Scint. 61.

a-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To wean;* ablactare:—Ær ðone, ðæt acennede bearn, awened sī *quoadusque, qui gignitur, ablactatur*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 493, 33. v. wenian.

a-went, -wenþ, -wendeþ *turns*, Lk. Bos. 15, 8. v. a-wendan.

a-weódian, -weódigan; *v. a. To weed, root* or *rake up, to destroy;* sarculare:—Dæt man aweódige unriht *that one should root up injustice*, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 7.

a-weól *flowed forth*, Cot. 72. v. a-weallan.

a-weorpan, -wurpan, -wyrpan; ðū -wyrpst, he -wyrpþ; *p.* ic, he -wearp, ðū -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpon; *impert.* -weorp, -wurp, -wyrp ðū; *pp.* -worpen; *v. a.* [a *from*, weorpan *to throw*] *To throw* or *cast from* or *down, to cast away* or *off, cast out, to degrade, reject, divorce;* abjicere, dejicere, projicere, ejicere, propellere, repellere, reprobare, repudiare:—Dæt he ðec aweorpe of woruldrīce *that he shall cast thee from thy worldly kingdom*, Cd. 203; Th. 253, 1; Dan. 589. Ðū awurpe hī, ðā hī wǣron upahafen *dejecisti eos, dum allevarentur*, Ps. Spl. 72, 18: 79, 9: Ps. Th. 72, 14. Is wærgðu [wærgða MS.] aworpen *the curse is cast off*, Exon. 9a; Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 12; Met. 23, 6: Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 44: Mt. Bos. 12, 28. Ða woldon senatus hine aweorpan *then would the senate degrade him*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 36: Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 10. Ne aweorp ðū me *ne projicias me*, Ps. Spl. 70, 10. Mannes sunu gebyreþ beón aworpen *oportet filium hominis reprobari*, Mk. Bos. 8, 31. Aworpen wīf *a divorced wife*, L. Ælf. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 6. Aworpen man biþ ā unnyt *homo apostata, vir inutilis*, Past. 47, 1; Hat. MS. 68a, 23. Used also with the prepositions on *into*, as awurpan on *to cast into*, Mt. Foxe 13, 50. Fram *from*, Mt. Bos. 5, 29, 30. Út *out*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Under *below*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 10.

a-weorpnis, -niss, e; *f. A casting off, putting away, divorce;* repudium, Mt. Rush. Stv. 19, 7. v. a-worpenes. DER. weorpan.

a-weorþan, a-wurþan, ic -weorþe, -wurþe, ðū -wyrst, he -weorþeþ, -wyrþeþ, -wurþeþ, -wyrþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ, -wurþaþ; *p.* -wearþ, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden; *v. intrans.* [a *from, away*, weorþan *to become*] *To cease to be, become insipid* or *worthless;* evanescere:—Gyf ðæt sealt awyrþ *if the salt become insipid*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13: Lk. Bos. 14, 34. Ðū awordena *raca*, Mt. Bos. 5, 22.

a-weosung, e; *f. The being, essence,* or *subsistence of a thing;* subsistentia, essentia, Cot. 170. v. wesan.

a-weóx *waxed, increased*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 25. v. a-weaxan.

ā-wēr *anywhere, in any wise*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 28; Met. 8, 14: Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14. v. ā-hwēr.

a-werd, es; *m. A spoiled* or *worthless fellow;* vappa, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 113; Wrt. Voc. 18, 61, = a-wered = a-werded; *pp. of* a-werdan.

a-werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To injure, corrupt, violate, destroy;* lædere, corrumpere, vitiare, violare. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wered *protected, worn; pp. of* a-werian I and III.

a-wergian, -wirgean, -wyrgian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, wergian *to curse*] *To accurse, curse, condemn, malign;* maledicere, condemnare, maligari:—Helle dióful, awerged in wītum *hell's devil, accursed to torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2599; An. 1301: Gen. 8, 21: Ps. Spl. 73, 4.

a-werian, -wergan, -wergean; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* I. *to ward off, defend, restrain, protect, cover;* defendere, prohibere, protegere:—Dæt he hine eáþ awerian mǣge *that he may easily defend him*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 2. He hine awerede *he defended himself*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 23, 29: 5, 3; Bos. 103, 25: Ps. Th. 105, 24. Ðū mīn heáfod scealt on gefeohtdæge feóndum awergean *obumbrasti caput meum in die belli*, 139, 7. Ðū me oft aweredest wyrigra gemōtes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, 63, 2: 55, 11. Ðeáh hit mon awerge wīrum ūtan *though it be covered with wires without*, Exon. 111a; Th. 424, 30; Rä. 41, 47. II. *to ward off from oneself, spurn from oneself;* aspernari:—Aweredon ða ōðre *aspernabantur ceteros*, Lk. Rush. War. 18, 9. III. *to wear, wear out;* terere, deterere:—Awered *tritus*, R. Ben. 55. v. werian.

a-werpan *to cast away;* projicere:—Awerp from ðē *projice abs te*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 29. v. a-weorpan.

a-wersian *to make worse;* deterius facere, Cart. Edwardi R. v. wyrsian.

āwesc-nis, -niss, e; *f. Disgrace, blushing for shame, reverence*, Ps. Surt. 34, 26. v. āwisc-nys.

a-wēst; *part. Wasted, laid waste, waste, desert;* vastatus, desertus:—Awēst wearþ *was laid waste*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 17, 19, 21: Ps. Spl. T. 68, 30. v. a-wēstan.

a-wēstan; *p.* -wēste; *pp.* -wēsted [-wēstd], -wēst [a *intensive*, wēstan *to waste*] *To waste, lay waste, depopulate, ravage, destroy;* vastare, devastare, desertum facere, desolare:—Hī awēste *eam vastavit*, Jos. 10, 39. Hī ealle Ægypta awēston *they laid waste all Egypt*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 26. Troia awēsted wæs *Troy was laid waste*, 2, 2; Bos. 40, 28. Eall seó þeód awēst wearþ *all the nation was laid waste*, 3, 9; Bos. 66, 17, 19, 21. Sý wunung heora awēst *fiat habitatio eorum deserta*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 30. Widūtan awēst hīg sweord *sword with outforth schal waaste* [*destroy*] *hem*, Wyc; foris vastabit eos gladius, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 193a, 25. His stede oðde stōwe hīg awēston *locum ejus desolaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 7.

a-wēstendnes, -ness, e; *f. A wasting, a laying waste;* vastatio, Som. v. a-wēstan, a-wēstende, *part;* ness.

a-wēstnis, -niss, e; *f.* [a-wēst *wasted*, ness] *Desolation;* desolatio, Lk. Rush. War. 21, 20.

āwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [= eówan, ýwan] *To shew;* ostendere. v. at-āwian, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14.

a-wierdan *to corrupt;* corrumpere:—He awiert ðæt mōd *corrumpit animum*, Past. 53, 5. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wierged; *def. m.* -wiergeda, -wiergda; *pp. Accursed, wicked;* maledictus, malignus, Past. 65, 4? v. a-wyrged.

ā-wiht, ā-wyht, ā-wuht, ā-uht, āht, es; *n.* [ā *semper*, wiht *creatura, animal, aliquid*] AUGHT, *anything;* aliquid:—Unc gemǣne ne sceal elles āwiht *to us two shall not be aught else common*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 16; Gen. 1905: Ps. Th. 55, 9. Handa hī habbaþ, ne hió hwæðere māgon gegrāpian gōdes āwiht *they have hands, and yet they may not touch anything of good*, Ps. Th. 113, 15: 58, 3: 65, 16: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 124; Met. 9, 62. Nafast ðū for āwiht ealle þeóda *pro nihil habebis omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. Dæt hī geseón ne māgon āwiht *ne illi videant aliquid*, 68, 24. v. nā-wiht, nāht.

ā-wiht, ā-wyht, ā-wuht, ā-uht, āht; *adv. At all, by any means;* omnino, ullo modo:—Ne lata ðū āwiht *do not thou tarry at all*, Ps. Th. 69, 7: 77, 10, 12: 134, 19. Me ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic ōleccan āwiht þurfe Gode æfter gōde ēnegum *to me it seems not right, that I at all need cringe to God for any good*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 13; Gen. 290.

a-wildian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To become wild* or *fierce;* silvescere, efferari, Off. Episcop. 7.

a-willan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to bubble, to boil;* facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat, coquere, decoquere:—Awilled meolc *boiled milk, pottage;* jūta [jura?], Cot. 168. Awilled wīn *vel* cyren *new wine, just pressed from the grape*, or *new wine boiled till half evaporated;* dulcisapa, Cot. 62, 168. v. a-wyllan, cyren.

a-windan; ic -winde, ðū -wintst, -winst, he -wint, *pl.* -windaþ; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden [a, windan *to wind*]. I. *v. trans. To wind, bend;* plectere, torquere:—Hī him onsetton þymenne helm awundenne *imponunt ei plectentes spineam coronam*, Mk. Bos. 15, 17. II. *v. trans. To strip off;* detrahere:—Gif him mon ðonne awint of ða clāþas *if any man should strip off the clothes from him*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 44; Met. 25, 22. III. *v. intrans. To whirl* or *slip off;* labi:—Gif sió æcs ðonne awient [awint, Cot.] of ðæm hielfe *if the axe then slip from the handle*, Past. 21, 7; Hat. MS. 32b, 6.

a-windwian, -wyndwian *to winnow, blow away;* ventilare, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. v. windwian.

a-winnan; *p.* -wan, *pl.* -wunnon; *pp.* -wunnen *To labour, contend, gain, overcome;* laborare, contendere, acquirere, nancisci, superare:—Ælc wīs mon scyle awinnan ǣgðer ge wið ða rēðan wyrde ge wið ða wīnsuman *every wise man ought to contend both against the severe fortune and against the pleasant*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 16. Ealles ðū ðæs wīte awunne *for all this thou hast gained suffering*, Exon. 39b; Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440. Sūsl wæs awunnen *the pain was overcome*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 8; Dan. 654. DER. winnan.

a-wint *strips off, slips off.* v. a-windan.

a-wirdan *to destroy*, Leo 254. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wirgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strangle;* strangulare:—Gelícost ðam ðe he hine sylfne hæfde unwitende awirged *as if he had voluntarily strangled himself*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 38. v. a-wyrgan.

a-wirgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To accurse, curse;* maledicere:—Nelle ic awirgean ða eorþan *nolo maledicere terræ*, Gen. 8, 21. Awirgede woruldsorga *ye essecrable worldly cares*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 25. v. a-wergian, a-wyrgian.

a-wirgnis, -niss, e; *f. A curse, cursing;* maledictio:—Sette ge awirgnisse uppan Hebal dûne *ponite maledictionem super montem Hebal*, Deut. 11, 29. v. a-wyrgednes.

ǽwisc-ferinend, es; *m.* [ǽwisc = ǽwisc *disgrace*, ferinian = firenian *to sin*] *One who sins disgracefully, a publican;* qui turpiter péccat, publicanus, Cot. 204.

a-wisnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To be dry, to become dry, wizen;* arescere:—Awisnade *vel* oferdrugade *aruit*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 6. v. wisnian.

a-wlǽtan; *p.* -wlǽtte; *pp.* -wlǽted *To defile;* fœdare, Hymn: Mod. Confit. 1.

a-wlancian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To come in youthful strength, to exult, to be proud;* exultare, Leo 262. v. wlancian.

ǽwo; *adv. Always, ever;* semper, unquam:—Ǽwo *ever*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 9; Cri. 1271: 32 a; Th. 101, 25; Cri. 1664. Siddan ǽwo *ever after*, 48 a; Th. 164, 24; Gû. 1016. Ǽwo to ealdre *for evermore*, 14 b; Th. 30, 13, note; Cri. 479. v. ǽwa.

a-wôc *awoke, arose*, Gen. 9, 24; *p. of* a-wacan.

a-wôdian *to root up.* v. aweódian.

a-woffian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rave, be delirious, frantic;* delirare:—Awoffod *phreneticus*, Leo 266. v. woffian.

awôh; *adv.* [a, wôh *crooked*] AWRY, *unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as* mid wôge *with injustice*, or *unjustly;* tortè, obliquè, malè:—Gif mon dæt trod awôh drîfe *if one wrongfully pursue the footstep* [*tread*], L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 10. Dæt man ǽr awôh tosomne gedydon *which they before unjustly joined together*, L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 11.

a-worden; *pp. of* a-weorþan; *def. m.* awordena *become worthless:*—Dû awordena *raca*, Mt. Bos. 5, 22.

a-worpen *cast off, away*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98; *pp. of* a-weorpan.

a-worpenes, -worpennys, -worpnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving;* abjectio:—Ic eom aworpennys folces *ego sum abjectio plebis*, Ps. Spl. 21, 5. v. a-weorpnis; forwyrpnes.

a-worpen-lîc; *adj. Damnable;* damnabilis, Past. 52, 8.

a-wôx *waxed, grew, rose*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 6; Rä. 11, 3; *p. of* a-weaxan.

a-wrecc, -wrǽcon *related*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 3; Cri. 633; *p. of* a-wrecan.

a-wrǽstan, -wrêstan; *p.* -wrǽste; *pp.* -wrǽst *To wrest from, to extort;* extorquere, Cot. 78. v. wrǽstan.

a-wrât *wrote*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 27; *p. of* a-wrîtan.

a-wrâþ *bound up*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36; *p. of* a-wrîdan.

a-wreáh *discovered*, Ps. Spl. 97, 3; *p. of* a-wreóhan. v. a-wreón.

a-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wrǽcon; *pp.* -wrecen. I. *to drive away;* pellere, expellere:—Ðara ðe he of life hêt awrecan *of those whom he bade to drive from life*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 11; Rä. 87, 11. II. *to hit, strike;* icere, percutere:—Awrecen wælpîlum *hit with darts of death*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 15; Gû. 1127: 51 b; Th. 179, 11; Gû. 1260. III. *to relate, recite, sing;* narrare, enarrare, canere:—Bi ðon Iob giedd awræc *of whom Job related his lay*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 3; Cri. 633: 84 a; Th. 316, 20; Mód. 51: Beo. Th. 3452; B. 1724: 4223; B. 2108. IV. *to avenge, revenge;* ulcisci:—Gif hine hwâ awrecan wille *if any one will avenge him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10, note 20. v. wrecan.

a-wreccan; *p.* -wrehte; *pp.* -wreht; *v. a. To arouse, awake, revive;* excitare, suscitare:—Ic wylle gân and awreccan hyne of slǽpe *vado ut a somno excitem eum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 11. Ðe se Hǽlend awrehte *quem suscitavit Jesus*, 12, 1. v. wreccan.

a-wrecen *banished, driven away;* extorris, Cot. 212: 5; *pp. of* a-wrecan.

a-wregennes *a discovery.* v. a-wrigenes.

a-wrehte, a-wreht *aroused, awoke;* suscitavit, suscitatus, Jn. Bos. 12, 1; *p. and pp. of* a-wreccan.

a-wreón, -wreóhan, -wrióhan, -wrión; *p.* -wreáh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen; *v. a.* [a *not*, wreón *to cover*] *To uncover, discover, disclose, open, reveal;* revelare:—Se Sunu hit awreón wyle *the Son will reveal it*, Lk. Bos. 10, 22. Ðû dâs þing lytlingum awruge *revelasti ea parvulis*, 10, 21. Drihten awreáh rihtwîsnysse hys *Dominus revelavit justitiam suam*, Ps. Spl. 97, 3. Awreóh Drihtne weg dînne *revela Domino viam tuam*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 5. DER. wreóhan, wreón.

a-wrêstan *to wrest from, extort;* extorquere. v. a-wrǽstan.

a-wrêdian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, wrêdian *to support*] *To support, underprop, sustain;* sustentare:—Agustînus fram Gode awrêded wæs *Augustin was sustained by God*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 1. He, mid his crycce hine awrediende, hâm becom *he, with his crutch supporting himself, came home*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 18; Past. 17, 11; Hat. MS. 25 a, 20: Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 27; Gû. 295.

a-wrigen *revealed*, Lk. Bos. 2, 35; *pp. of* a-wrîhan.

a-wrigenes, -wregennes, -ness, e; *f. A discovery, revelation;* revelatio:—To þeóda awrigenesse *ad revelationem gentium*, Lk. Bos. 2, 32.

a-wrîhan; *p.* -wrâh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen [a *not*, *un-*; wrîhan *to cover*] *To uncover, reveal;* revelare:—Stefn Drihtnes awrîhþ þiccetu *vox Domini revelabit condensa*, Ps. Spl. 28, 8. Awrigene synd gründweallas [grundfeallas MS.] ymbhwyrftes eorþan *revelata sunt fundamenta orbis terrarum*, 17, 17: Lk. Bos. 2, 35.

a-wringan; *p.* -wrang, *pl.* -wrungon; *pp.* -wrungen *To wring out, to squeeze out, express;* exprimere, Cot. 196. v. wringan.

a-wrióhan, -wrión *to uncover, reveal;* revelare:—Awrióh Drihtne weg dînne *revela Domino viam tuam*, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 5. v. a-wreón, wreón.

a-wrîtan; *p.* -wrât, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen; *v. a.* [a, wrîtan *to engrave, write*]. I. *to write out* or *down, to transcribe, describe, compose;* transcribere, describere, conscribere, contexere:—Ðæs hâlgan fæder and biscopes Sancti Cuþberhtes lîf ærest eroico metro and æfter fæce geræde worde ic awrât *I wrote out the life of the holy father and bishop, St. Cuthbert, first in heroic metre, and after a space in prose*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 27. Eall þurh endebyrdnesse ic awrât *cuncta per ordinem transcribere curavi*, 5, 23; S. 648, 11. Nû hæbbe we awriten ðære sûþ *now have we described the south*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 42. Leviticus ys genemned *Ministerialis* on Lýden, ðæt ys þênungbôc, for ðam ðara sacerda þênunga sind dâr awritene *Leviticus is called in Latin* Ministerialis, *that is service-book, because the services of the priests are described therein*, Lev. pref. Ðâm ðæt hâlige gewrit awriten is *quibus scriptura sancta contexta est*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 43. Wendest dû ðæt awriten nære *thoughtest thou that it was not written*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 8; Sat. 676: Ps. Th. 138, 14. Sum biþ list-hendig to awrîtanne word-gerýnu *one is cunning to write down word-mysteries*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 2; Crä. 96. Ðara abbuda stǽr and spell ðysses mynstres on twâm bôcum ic awrât *I wrote a history and narrative of the abbots of this monastery in two books*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 30: 5, 23; S. 649, 11. II. *to inscribe;* inscribere, inscriptione ornare:—Wæs se beám bôcstafum awriten *the beam was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 182; El. 91. III. *to carve, delineate, draw;* sculpere, delineare:—Sindon awritene [MS. awriten] on wealle wuldres þegnas *upon the wall are carved the thanes of glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1451; An. 726. Hî bǽron anlîcnysse Hǽlendes on brede afægde and awritene *they bore the Saviour's likeness figured and drawn on a board;* ferebant imaginem Domini Salvatoris in tabula depictam, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4.

a-wrîðan; *p.* -wrâþ, *pl.* -wriðon; *pp.* -wriðen [a, wrîðan *to wreathe, bind*]. I. *to bind up, bind, wreathe;* alligare, torquere:—Hî me gyrene awriðon [MS. awriðan] *posuerunt mihi laqueos*, Ps. Th. 118, 110. Sylfa his wûnda awrâþ *he bound up his wounds;* sua vulnera ipse alligavit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36. II. *to unbind, loosen;* solvere:—Ðæt he awríde bearn fordôndra *ut solveret filios interemptorum*, Ps. Spl. 101, 21.

a-wruge *revealedst*, Lk. Bos. 10, 21; *p. of* a-wreóhan. v. a-wreón.

a-wrungen *wrung; pp. of* a-wringan.

a-wrygen = a-wrigen *discovered; pp. of* a-wrîhan.

a-wrygenes = a-wrigenes *a discovery, revealing.* v. a-wrigenes.

ǽwðer = ǽ-hwæðer; *adj. pron. Either, each, one or other;* alter, alteruter:—Ne uncer ǽwðer *not either of us;* neuter [*ne-uter*] nostrum, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 29; Rä. 85, 22. Ða tungl ǽwðer [MS. auðer] ôðres rene ǽ ne gehríneþ, ǽr ðam ðæt ôðer of gewíteþ *the stars never touch each other's course, before the other goes away*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 19; Met. 29, 10: 20, 84; Met. 20, 42: Bt. 6; Fox 16, 3.

ǽ-wuht [= ǽ-wiht] *Aught, anything; at all, by any means;* aliquid; omnino, ullo modo:—Ne meahte on ðære eorþan ǽwuht libban *nor might aught live on the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 214; Met. 20, 107: 11, 18; Met. 11, 9: 18, 14; Met. 18, 7: Cd. 25; Th. 32, 1; Gen. 496. v. ǽ-wiht, nǽ-wuht.

awul *an awl;* fuscinula *vel* tridens, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 78; Wrt. Voc. 27, 8. v. al.

a-wunden *bent*, Mk. Bos. 15, 17; *pp. of* a-windan.

a-wundrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To make a wonder of;* vertere quasi miraculi ad modum:—Eów sceal ðæt leás awundrad weorþan *the falsehood shall be made a wonder of for you*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1161.

a-wunian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a, wunian *to dwell*] *To abide, remain, continue, insist;* manere, permanere, insistere:—Ðeós sibb awunade on Cristes cyrican *hæc pax mansit in ecclesia Christi*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26. He lêt hit on his bôsme awunian *he let it remain in his bosom*, 3, 2; S. 525, 14. He on hâlgum gebêdum astód and awunode *he insisted and continued in holy prayers*, 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hreówe awunian *pœnitentiæ insistere*, 4, 25; S. 600, 11.

a-wunnen *overcome*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 8; Dan. 654; *pp. of* a-winnan.

a-wurpan *to cast away;* projicere:—Awurp hî fram ðê *projice eam abs te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 30. v. a-weorpan.

a-wurpon *cast off*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 44; *p. pl. of* a-weorpan.

a-wurþan, ic -wurþe, he -wurþeþ, *pl.* -wurþaþ; *p.* -wearþ, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden *To cease to be, become insipid* or *worthless;* evanescere:—Ðæt ge awurþaþ [wurþaþ MS.] *that ye perish* [*cease to be*], Deut. 4, 26. v. a-weorþan.

a-wurtwarian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud *To root up;* exterminare:—Awurtwarude hine *exterminavit eam,* Ps. Spl. M. 79, 14. v. a-wyrt-walian.

a-wygedne, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 21, note; Jul. 617; *for* awyrgedne *accursed; pp. of* a-wyrgian.

á-wyht [= á-wiht] *Aught, anything; at all:*—Ne hí for áwyht eorþan cyste ða sélestan geseón woldan *pro nihilo habuerunt terram desiderabilem,* Ps. Th. 105, 20: 103, 9: 113, 14.

a-wyllan, -willan, -wellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cause to bubble, to boil;* facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat, coquere, decoquere:—Genim awylled hunig *take boiled honey,* Herb. 1, 20; Lchdm. i. 76, 23. Awylled wín *defrutum,* Lye. v. wyllan.

a-wyltan; *p.* -wyltede, -wylte; *pp.* -wylted = -wyltd = -wylt; *v. a. To roll, roll away, revolve;* devolvere, volutare:—Ðæt híg awylton ðone stán *ut devolverent lapidem,* Gen. 29, 3. Awylt *rolled away,* Lk. Bos. 24, 2.

a-wylþ *shall bubble up;* ebulliet, Ex. 8, 3. v. a-weallan.

a-wyltne *rolled away,* Lk. Bos. 24, 2; *acc. s. m. of* a-wylt; *pp. of* a-wyltan.

a-wyndwian *to blow away;* ventilare:—We awyndwiaþ [windwiaþ, Lamb.] fýnd úre *ventilabimus inimicos nostros,* Ps. Spl. 43, 7. v. a-windwian.

a-wyrcan; *p.* -wyrhte; *pp.* -wyrht *To do, effect;* facere, agere:—Riht awyrce *let him do right,* L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 13. Ðæt ðú me gewissige bet ðonne ic awyrhte to ðé *that thou wouldest direct me better than I have done towards thee,* Bt. 42; Fox 260, 6. DER. wyrcan.

a-wyrdan, -werdan; *p.* -wyrde; *pp.* -wyrded, -wyrd; *v. trans. To injure, corrupt, destroy;* lædere, corrumpere, vitiare, violare:—Ðe he sylf awyrde *whom he himself had injured,* Homl. Th. i. 4, 24. Æðeling manig wundum awyrded *many a noble injured with wounds,* Beo. Th. 2230; B. 1113. Gif spræc awyrd weorþ *if speech be injured,* L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Ðýlæs hí [*scil.* wæstmas] rénes scúr awyrde *lest the shower of rain should destroy them* [i. e. *the fruits*], Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 2; Ph. 247. [*O. H. Ger.* ar-wartian *violare, vitiare, fœdare, adulterare, corrumpere, depravare.*] DER. wyrdan.

a-wyrdla, an; *m. Damage;* detrimentum. v. æ-wyrdla, æf-werdla.

a-wyrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hurt, injury, damage, ruin, destruction;* læsio, labes, damnum:—Crist mihte, bútan awyrdnysse his lima, nyðerasceótan *Christ could, without injury of his limbs, cast himself down,* Homl. Th. i. 170, 22. Awyrdnyss *labes,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: 13; Som. 16, 5.

a-wyrgan, -wirgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strangle, suffocate, corrupt, injure, violate;* strangulare, suffocare, corrumpere, lædere, violare:—He hine sylfne hæfde awirged *he had strangled himself,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 38. Wommum awyrged *corrupted with sins,* Cd. 169; Th. 211, 26; Exod. 532: Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 24; Cri. 1562: 105 b; Th. 401, 25; Rä. 21, 17. [*Ger.* erwürgen *strangulare: O. H. Ger.* arwurgian *id.*]

a-wyrgda, an; *m.* [*the def. pp. of* a-wyrgian *to curse*] *The cursed, the devil;* diabolus, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 3; Sat. 316.

a-wyrged *cursed;* malignus, maledictus, Mt. Bos. 25, 41. v. a-wyrgian.

a-wyrgedlíc; *adj. Wicked, evil;* malignus:—Awyrgedlíc geþanc *a wicked thought,* Nicod. 20: Thw. 10, 11.

a-wyrgednes, a-wyrgednys, a-wirgnis, -niss, e; *f. A cursedness, wickedness, a curse, reviling;* malignitas, maledictio:—Dæs mid awyrgednesse [of awyrgednysse, Ps. Spl. C.] múþ full is *cujus maledictione os plenum est,* Ps. Lamb. second 9. 7: 13, 3: Deut. 11, 29: Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 243, 16. DER. wyrgednes.

a-wyrgendlíc; *adj. Detestable, abominable;* detestabilis, Nathan. 7.

a-wyrgian; *p.* -wyrgede; *pp.* -wyrged, -wyrgd *To curse, execrate, malign;* execrari, maledicere, malignari:—Ðú awyrgedest his cynegyrdum *maledixisti sceptris ejus,* Cant. Abac. Lamb. 3, 14: Ps. Spl. 73, 4. Nelle ic awirgean ða eorþan *nolo maledicere terræ,* Gen. 8, 21. The perfect participle signifies *execrable, wicked, detestable;* execrabilis, maledictus, malignus, malignans:—Gewítaþ nú, awirgede woruldsorga *depart now, execrable worldly cares,* Bt. 3; Fox 4, 25. Gewítaþ ge awyrgede fram me on ðæt ece fýr *discedite a me maledicti in ignem æternum,* Mt. Bos. 25, 41: Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 2; Cri. 1520. Of ðam awyrgedan wráðan sweorde *de gladio maligno,* Ps. Th. 143, 11. Seó gegaderung ðara awyrgdra *consilium malignantium,* 21, 14. *The devil is called* Se awyrgda *the accursed,* Cd. 220; Th. 284, 3; Sat. 316. Se awyrgeda gást *the accursed spirit,* Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 12. Se awyrgda wulf *the accursed wolf,* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 20; Cri. 256. v. a-wergian.

áwyrn; *adv. Before?* antea, olim? Fox; Manning *says,—perhaps for* áhwǽr, *anywhere, in any place;* alicubi:—Ne hýrde ic guman áwyrn [gumena fyrn, Grn.] énigne ér éfre bringan sélran láre *I have not heard before any other man ever bring better lore,* Menol. Fox 200.

a-wyrpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To cast away, cast out, reject, take away;* projicere, repellere, auferre:—To awyrpanne *ut auferant,* Ps. Th. 39, 16. Ahola hit út, and awyrp hit fram ðé *erue eum* [*oculum*], *et projice abs te,* Mt. Jun. 5, 29: Ps. Th. 50, 12; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 50, 12. v. a-weorpan.

a-wyrþ *loses its strength, becomes insipid,* Mt. Bos. 5, 13. v. a-weorþan.

a-wyrþian? [a *intensive,* wyrþian *to glorify*] *To give honour to, to glorify;* glorificare, Cant. Moys. Lye. v. weorþian.

a-wyrt-walian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a *out,* wyrtwalian *to root, to fix roots*] *To root up, eradicate, extirpate, exterminate;* eradicare, supplantare:—Ælc plantung byþ awyrtwalod *omnis plantatio eradicabitur,* Mt. Jun. 15, 13. Ðelæs ge ðone hwéte awyrtwalion *ne forte eradicetis triticum,* 13, 29: Lk. Bos. 17, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 51; Met. 12, 26: Ps. Th. 36, 9. Awyrtwala hine *supplanta eum,* Ps. Spl. 16, 14.

a-wystelan, a-wystlan *to hiss, lisp, whistle;* sibilare. v. hwistlan.

Axa-múþa, an; *m. Exmouth,* Chr. 1049; Th. 307, 37. v. Exan múþa.

axan = oxan *oxen;* boves:—Sceáp and axan *oves et boves,* Ps. Spl. 8, 7. v. oxa.

axan *ashes,* Lev. 1, 16. v. axe.

Axan minster *Axminster, Devon,* Lye. v. Acsan mynster.

ax-baken; *part. Baked in ashes;* subcinericius, Gr. Dial. 1, 11.

axe *an axe,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 10. v. acas, acase.

axe, an; *f. Ash, ashes;* cinis:—Swá swá dust oððe axe *as dust or ashes,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 9: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 211; Met. 20, 106. On ðære stówe ðe man ða axan gít *in loco in quo cineres effundi solent,* Lev. 1, 16. Bearwas wurdon to axan and to ýslan *the groves became ashes and embers,* Cd. 119; Th. 154, 9; Gen. 2553. v. asce.

axian, axigan, axigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask;* interrogare:—He axode *he asked,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 43. Ic axige me ræ̂des *consulo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 2. Ic axige *percunctor* [= *percontor*], 25; Som. 27, 6: Mt. Foxe 22, 46. v. acsian, ascian.

axiendlíc, axigendlíc; *adj. Interrogative, inquiring, inquisitive;* interrogativus:—Gif ic cweðe, hwá dyde ðis? *quis hoc fecit?* ðon biþ se [hwá *quis*] *interrogativum,* ðæt is axigendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 27.

axigean *to ask;* interrogare:—Ne nán ne dorste hyne axigean *neque ausus fuit quisquam eum interrogare,* Mt. Foxe 22, 46. v. axian.

axode *asked,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 43; *p. of* axian.

axse, an; *f. Ashes;* cinis:—On axsan gehwyrfeþ *in cinerem convertit,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 34. v. asce.

axung *inquiry,* Scint. 16. v. acsung.

á-ýdlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make useless,* Ps. Lamb. 38, 12. v. á-ídlian.

á-ýdlig; *adj. Void, empty, idle, vain;* vacuus, irritus, vanus. v. ídel.

a-yrnan, he -yrnþ; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen [a *out,* yrnan *to run*] *To run over, to pass* or *go over, pass, go;* præterire, decurrere:—To náhte híg becumaþ swá swá a-yrnende wæter *ad nihilum devenient tamquam aqua decurrens,* Ps. Lamb. 57, 8. Swá neáh wæs þúsend wintra a-urnen *so near was a thousand winters gone,* Chr. 973; Th. 226, 5, col. 1; Edg. 16: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 6; Gen. 1626. A-urnenre tíde *in* or *at a declining time, the time being far spent* or *gone.* A-urnen biþ *is run out, passed,* Som.

a-ýtan; *p.* -ýtte; *pp.* -ýted [a *from,* ýtan = útian *to out*] *To expel, drive out;* expellere:—He ðá a-ýtte ða Swegen út *he then drove Sweyn out,* Chr. 1047; Th. 304, 4, col. 2. DER. ýtan, útian.

azíma, orum; *pl. n. Lat. Unleavened;* infermentata, azyma [= τὰ ἄζυμα, ἀ *without,* ζύμη *fermentation*]:—Freólsdæg azímorum, se is gecweden cástre *dies festus azymorum, qui dicitur pascha;* ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν ἀζύμων, ἡ λεγομένη πάσχα, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. Se dæg azímorum *dies azymorum;* ἡ ἡμέρα τῶν ἀζύμων, Lk. Bos. 22, 7.

B

THE sound of b is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant, and has the same sound in Anglo-Saxon as in English. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that *b* interchanges with the other labials, *f* and *p*:—Ic hæbbe *I have,* he hæfþ *he hath.* When words are transferred into modern English, *b* is sometimes represented by *f* or *v*:—Beber *or* befor *a beaver;* Ober, ofer, *over.* 2. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon aspirated labial *f* with the corresponding letter in Old Saxon, the sister dialect, we find that the Old Saxons used a softer aspirated labial *b* = *bh.* This softer aspirated *b* generally occurs as a medial letter between two vowels; as,—

O. Sax.		*A. Sax.*		*Eng.*
graban	=	grafan	=	engrave
klioban	=	cleófan	=	cleave
geban	=	gifan	=	give

3. The Runic letter ᛒ not only stands for the letter **B**, b, but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon beorc *the birch-tree.* v. beorc.

bá, bú *both; nom. f. n. acc. m. f. n. of* begen:—Ða idesa bá *both the women,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133. Wæter and eorþe, sint on gecynde cealda bá twá *water and earth, both the two are by nature cold,*

Fox 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Bysmeredon uncit [*Inscription* Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together*, Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30.

baan, es; *n. A bone*:—Ne tobrǽcan ða baan *they broke not the bones*, Homl. Daye 55, 17; Th. *has*, Ne tobrǽcon ða bān, Homl. ii. 280, 9. v. bān.

Babilōn, e; *f*: Babilōnie, Babilōnige, an; *f*: Babilōn, Babylōn, es; *f.* [v. wim-man, es; *f.*] *Babylon*; Babȳlōn, ōnis; *f.* This celebrated city of antiquity, in Mesopotamia, was built on both banks of the Euphrates. Its foundation by Nimrod is mentioned immediately after the Deluge, Gen. 10, 9, 10: 11, 9:—Nimrod [MS. Membrad], se ent, ongan ǽrest timbrian Babilōnia; and Ninus, se cyning æfter him, and Sameramis, his cwēn, hī ge-endade æfter him, on middewearum hire rīce. Seó burh wæs getimbred on fildum lande, and on swīðe emnum. And heó wæs swīðe fæger on to lōcianne, and heó is swīðe rihte feówerscȳte. And ðæs wealles mycelnyss and fæstnyss, is ungelȳfedlīc to secgenne: ðæt he is l elna brād, and ii hund elna heáh, and his ymbgang is hund seofantig mīla, and seofeþan dǽl ānre mīle . . . Seó ylce burh Babylōnia, seó ðe mǽst wæs, and ǽrest ealra burga, seó is nū læst and wēstast *Nimrod, the giant, first began to build Babylon; and, after him, king Ninus, and then Semiramis, his queen, finished it in the middle of her reign. The city was built on open and very level land. It was very fair to look upon, and it is quite a true square. The greatness and firmness of the wall, when stated, is hardly to be believed. It is fifty ells broad, and two hundred ells high, and its circumference is seventy miles, and the seventh part of a mile . . . This very city of the Babylonians, which was the greatest and first of all cities, is now the least and most desolate*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17–31. Babilōn wæs mǽrost burga *Babylon was the greatest of cities*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 19; Dan. 694. Babilōne weard *the guardian of Babylon*, 177; Th. 222, 14; Dan. 104: 178; Th. 223, 9; Dan. 117. Þurh Babilōnian burh *through the city of Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 11. Babilōnes brego *the ruler of Babylon*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 30; Dan. 47. Se wæs Babylōnes brego *he was the ruler of Babylon*, 79; Th. 98, 20; Gen. 1633. Ofer flōdas Babilōnes *super flumina Babylonis*, Ps. Surt. 136, 1: Ps. Spl. 136, 1. Dōhtor Babylōnes earm *filia Babylonis misera*, Ps. Surt. 136, 8: Ps. Spl. 136, 11. In Babilōne *in Babylon*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 28; Gen. 1707. On ðære þeóde, ðe swā hātte bresne Babilōnige *in the country, that was so called powerful Babylon*, 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. [*Heb.* בָּבֶל bābĕl *the city of Belus: Grk.* Βαβυλών, ῶνος; *f: Lat.* Babylōn, ōnis; *f.*]

Babilōnia *Babylon, acc. Grk*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnie, an; *f. Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 11. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnige *Babylon*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnis *of Babylon, gen. Lat.* Ps. Th. 86, 2. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnisc; *def.* se Babilōnisca, seó, ðæt Babilōnisce; *adj. Babylonish*; Babylōnĭcus:—Dōhtor, seó Babilōnisce wrǽcce [MS. babilonisca wrǽcca] *filia Babilonis misera*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 8.

Babilōnisca, an; *m. Babylon*; Babȳlōn, ōnis; *f*:—Ofer flōd Babilōniscan *super flumina Babilonis*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 1. DER. Babilōnisc.

Babylōn *Babylon*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 20; Gen. 1633. v. Babilōn.

baca *of backs; gen. pl. of* bæc.

BACAN; ic bace, ðū bacest, bæcst, becest, becst, he baceþ, bæceþ, beceþ, *pl.* bacaþ; *p.* ic, he bōc, ðū bōce, *pl.* bōcon; *pp.* bacen; *v. a. To* BAKE; torrere, pinsere, coquere:—Fīf bacaþ on ānum ofene *quinque in uno clibano coquant*, Lev. 26, 26. Hī bōcon melu *coxerunt farinam*, Ex. 12, 39. [*Orm.* bakenn: *Chauc.* bake: *Wyc.* bake; *p.* boke; *pp.* bakun: *Scot.* baike *to bake; pp.* baiken; bakster *a baker*: *O. Sax.* bakan: *N. Frs.* backe: *Dut.* bakken: *Ger.* backen: *M. Ger.* bachen: *O. H. Ger.* pachan; *p.* puoch; *pp.* pachanēr: *Dan.* bage: *Swed. O. Nrs.* baka *to roast*: *Sansk.* bhak-tas *cooked*, from bhaj *to cook*.] DER. a-bacan: bæcere, bæcestre: bacen, niw-, ofen-.

bacen *baked; pp. of* bacan.

bæc-slitol, es; *m. A backbiter*; detractor, Off. reg. 15. v. bæc-slitol.

bæcu *backs; nom. acc. pl. of* bæc:—Hī me towendon heora bacu *they turned their backs on me*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 29; Met. 2, 15.

bād, e; *f.* [from bīdan *compellere*] *A pledge, stake, a thing distrained*; pignus:—Gif bād genumen sȳ, ðonne begyte ða bāde hām *if a pledge be taken, then shall he obtain the pledge home again*, or *back*, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 6, 7. DER. bīdian; nēd-bād, nȳd. v. wed, wedd.

bād *expected, waited*, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 32; Gen. 2774; *p. of* bīdan.

Baddan-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* BADBURY, *Dorsetshire, formerly Baddanburgum*; Baddanburgus in quo castra metatus est Eadweardus Ælfredi fil, An. 901; haud longe a Winburna, in agro Dorsetensi:—He gewīcode æt Baddanbyrig wið Winburnan *he encamped at Badbury near Winburn*, Chr. 901; Th. 178, 26.

Badecan wylle, an; *f.* [*Badec's well*: *Flor.* A. D. 1114, Badecanwella] BAKEWELL, *Derbyshire*:—Fōr on Peac-lond to Badecan wyllan [MS. wiellon] *went into the Peak to Bakewell*, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 12.

bādian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To pledge, seize, take by way of a pledge*; pignerare, pignus auferre:—Of ēgðran stæðe on ōðer man mōt bādian, būte man elles riht begytan mæge *from one shore to the other one may take a pledge, unless he can get justice in another way*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 3.

Bæbba-burh *Bamborough*, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 6: 1095; Th. 362, 12. v. Bæbban burh.

Bæbban burh, Chr. 993; Th. 241, 17, col. 1. v. Bebban burh.

BÆC; *g.* bæces; *pl. nom. acc.* bacu, bæc; *g.* baca; *d.* bacum; *n. A* BACK; dorsum, tergum [dorsum *is opposed to* venter, *especially in animals, and* tergum *to* frons, v. hricg]:—Mīnra feónda bæc ðū onwendest to me *inimicorum meorum dedisti mihi dorsum*, Ps. Th. 17, 38. Fȳnd mīne ðū sealdest me on bæc *vel* hricc *inimicos meos dedisti mihi dorsum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 42; myn enemys thou ȝeue to me bac, Wyc. 17, 41. Ðā wendon hī me heora bæc to *then turned they their backs to me*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 13. Hī me towendon heora bacu *they turned their backs on me*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 29; Met. 2, 15. Ǽr hī bacum tobreden *before they turn their backs to each other*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 20; Gn. Ex. 192. ¶ On bæc *retro*, Jn. Bos. 6, 66: *and* under bæc *retrorsum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 12: *at his back, behind, backward*, v. under-bæc. Clǽne bæc hæbban *to have a clean back, to be free from deceit*, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 6. Gang on bæc, Mt. Bos. 4, 10. Gā on bæc *go behind* or *away*; vade retro, Mk. Bos. 8, 33. [*Orm.* bac, bacch: *Chauc.* back: *O. Sax.* bak, *n*: *N. Frs.* beck, *n*: *O. Frs.* bek, *n*: *O. Ger.* pacho, bacho, *m*: *O. Nrs.* bak, *n*: *Scot.* back *a body of followers*. Is it allied to the root in bīgan *to bow*, as the *N. Ger.* buckel *dorsum* is to biegen?] DER. ofer-bæc, on-, under-.

bæc-bord, es; *m. The larboard* or *left-hand side of a ship, when looking towards the prow* or *head*; navigii sinistra pars:—Burgenda land wæs us on bæcbord *the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard* or *left*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44. [*Plat. Dut.* bakboord *the larboard*.]

bǽce *a beech-tree*, Som. Lye. v. bēce.

bæcere, es; *m. A* BAKER; pistor, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 109; Wrt. Voc. 34, 38. [*Plat. Dut.* bakker: *Ger.* bäcker: *Dan. Swed.* bagere: *O. Nrs.* bakari.] v. bacan.

bæce-ring, es; *m. A grate formed as a ring used for baking, a gridiron*; craticula, Cot. 99.

bæc-ern, es; *n.* [bæc from bacan *to bake*, ern *a place*] *A baking-place, a bakehouse*; pistrinum, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 110; Wrt. Voc. 34, 39.

bæcest *bakest*, = bacest, *2nd sing. pres. of* bacan.

bæcestre, bæcistre, bæcystre, an; *f?* *m.* [bacan *to bake*, heó bæc-eþ; estre, v. -isse] *A woman who bakes*; pistrix: but because afȳrde men performed that work which was originally done by females, this occupation is here denoted by a feminine termination; hence, *a baker*; pistor:—Ðā gelamp hit ðæt twegen afȳryde men agylton wið heora hlāford, Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre *ecce accidit ut peccarent duo eunuchi, pincerna regis Ægyptorum, et pistor, domino suo*, Gen. 40, 1. Ðara ōðer bewiste his byrlas, ōðer his bæcestran *illorum alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoribus*, 40, 2. Bæcistra ealdor *pistorum magister*, 40, 16, 20. Bæcestre *a baker*; pistor, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 36.

bæceþ *baketh*, = baceþ, *3rd sing. pres. of* bacan.

bæc-hūs, es; *n. A* BAKEHOUSE; pistrinum, Ælfc. Gl. 22? v. bæc-ern.

bæcling; *adv.* Only used with on, *On the back, backwards, behind*; retrorsum:—On bæcling *retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 113, 5. On bæclineg, 43, 12, 19. Cer ðē on bæcling *turn thee behind me*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. v. ears-ling, hinder-ling.

bæc-slitol, es; *m.* [bæc *a back*; slitol *a biter*, from sliten, *pp. of* slītan *to slit, bite*] *A backbiter*; detractor, Off. reg. 15.

bæcst *bakest*; bæcþ *bakes*. v. bacan.

bæc-þearm, es; *m. The entrails*; anus, longanon:—Wrt. Voc. 283, 60. Bæcþearmas *the bowels*; extales, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 23. Bæcþearm *vel* snǽdel *extales*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 66; Wrt. Voc. 44, 48. Bæcþearmes ūtgang *morbus*, fortasse, *ani procidentia*, Som. v. snǽdel.

bæcystre *a baker*; pistor:—Bæcystra ealdor *pistorum magister*, Gen. 41, 10. v. bæcestre.

bæd, *pl.* bǽdon *asked, besought*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 12; Gen. 2025: 37; Th. 48, 24; Gen. 780; *p. of* biddan.

Bæda-ford-scīr *Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 267, 4, col. 2. v. Bedan ford-scīr.

bǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To constrain, compel, require, solicit*; cogere, compellere, exigere, postulare, flagitare:—Ðæs his lufu bǽdeþ *whom his love constrains*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 27; Gn. Ex. 100. Mǽru cwēn bǽdde byras geonge *the illustrious queen solicited her young sons*, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. [*O. Sax.* bēdian *cogere aliquem ad aliquid*: *O. H. Ger.* ga-peitian: *Goth.* báidjan: *O. Nrs.* beiða *petere, postulare*.] DER. a-bǽdan, ge-.

bædd *a bed*, Vit. Swith. v. bed.

bǽdde, an; *f? A thing required, tribute*; exactum, Cot. 73.

bǽdde *solicited*, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018; *p. of* bǽdan.

bǽddel, es; *m. A hermaphrodite*; hermaphroditus:—Wǽpen-wīfestre *vel* scritta *vel* bæddel *hermaphroditus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 125; Wrt. Voc. 45, 28. v. wǽpen-wīfestre, scritta.

bædd-ryda, an; *m. One bedridden*; clinicus, Vit. Swith. v. bed-reda.

bǽdel *a beadle*, Som. Lye. v. bȳdel.

bǽdend, es; *m. A vehement* or *earnest persuader, a solicitor, stirrer*; impulsor, Cot. 115.

bǽde-wǽg, -wíg, es; *n. A cup*; poculum:—Heó scencte bittor bǽdewǽg *she poured out the bitter cup*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 13; Gū. 958.

bædling, es; *m.* [bedd *a bed*] *A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed*; homo delicatus:—Bædlingas *effeminate men*; μαλακοί, Cot. 71: 1 Cor. 6, 9.

bǽdling, es; *m.* [from bǽdan *to compel, solicit*] *A carrier of letters* or *orders*; tabellarius, Som.

bæd-pearm, es; *m. Mentera, entera? = ἔντερα, pl. n. exentera?* Bædþearm *seems to be an error of the copyist for* bæcþearm, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 122; Wrt. Voc. 45, 27.

bædsere, bæzere, es; *m:* bezera, an; *m. A baptist, baptizer*; baptista:—Hie cwǽdun, sume Iohannes se bædzere *illi dixerunt, alii Ioannem Baptistam*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 14: 3, 1. v. fulluhtere.

bæfta, an; *m. The after part, the back*; tergum:—Ic geseah ðone bæftan *I saw the back*, Gen. 16, 13.

bæfta; *adv. Behind*; post, Gen. 32, 24. v. bæftan; *adv.*

bæftan, beftan; *prep. dat.* [be-æftan, *q. v.*] I. *after, behind*; post, pone:—Gang bæftan me *vade post me*, Mt. Bos. 16, 23. II. *behind, without*; sine:—Bæftan ðam hlāforde *without the master*, Ex. 22, 14.

bæftan, bæfta; *adv.* [be-æftan, *q. v.*] *After, behind, hereafter, afterwards*; postea:—Git synd fīf hungor gēr bæftan *adhuc quinque anni residui sunt famis*, Gen. 45, 11. He āna belāf ðǽr bæfta *he alone was left there behind*, Gen. 32, 24. Mycel ðæs heres ðe mid hyre bæftan wæs *much of the army that was behind with her*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 23.

bæftan-sittende; *part. Idle*; reses, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11.

bēg *a collar*:—Wearm lim gebundenne bēg hwīlum bersteþ *the warm limb sometimes escapes from the bound collar*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 20; Rä. 5, 8. v. beáh.

bega *of both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 462, 17. v. begen.

Bægere, Bægware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bavarians*; Bavarii, the Boiari, *or* Bajuvarii, whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Baiern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria:—Mid Bægerum *with the Bavarians*, Chr. 891; Th. 160, 24. Hī Maroaro habbaþ, be westan him, þyringas, and Behemas, and Bægware healfe *they, the Moravians, have, on their west, the Thuringians, Bohemians, and part of the Bavarians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 42.

bēh *a crown*, Ælflædæ Test. v. beáh.

BǼL, es; *n.* I. *fire, flame*; ignis, flamma:—Hæfde landwara līge befangen, bǽle and bronde *he had enveloped the inhabitants of the land with flame, with fire and brand*, Beo. Th. 4633; B. 2322: 4606; B. 2308. Bǽles cwealm in helle *the torment of the fire in hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 2374; An. 1188. II. *the fire of a funeral pile, in which dead bodies were burned, a funeral pile*; rogus, pyra:—Ær he bǽl cure *ere he chose the pile* [*the fire of the pile*], Beo. Th. 5629; B. 2818. Bǽl biþ onæled *the pile is kindled*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 26; Ph. 216. [*Piers.* bal: *O. Nrs.* bāl, *n. a fire, funeral pile.*]

bǽl-blēse, an; *f. Blaze of a flame*; flammæ candor *vel* ardor, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 22; Gū. 648.

bǽl-blys, e; *f. Blaze of a fire*; flammæ ardor, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 12; Dan. 232: 162; Th. 203, 9; Exod. 401.

bælc, es; *m.* I. a BELCH; eructatio, Mann. II. *the stomach, pride, arrogance*; stomachus, superbia, arrogantia:—He him bælc forbīgde *he bent their pride*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 15; Gen. 54: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 18; Jud. 267.

BǼLC, es; *m. A covering*; tegmen, peristroma, tabulatum:—He bælce oferbrǽdde byrnendne heofon *he overspread with a covering the burning heaven*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 9; Exod. 73. [*N. Ger.* gebälk, es; *n. the beams* or *timber of a house*: *Icel.* bálkr.]

bælcan *to cry out*; vociferari:—He bælceþ *he cries out*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 8; Mōd. 28. [*Plat.* bölken: *N. Frs.* balckien: *N. Dut.* balken: *Ger.* bolken.]

bældan *to animate, encourage*; animare, instigare:—Ðū þeóde bældest to beadowe *thou encouragest the people to strife*, Andr. Kmbl. 2373; An. 1188. v. byldan.

bældu, e; *f. Confidence*; fiducia, Mt. Rush. Stv. 14, 27.

bǽl-egsa, an; *m. Terror of flame?* flammæ terror?—Bǽlegsan [bell egsan MS.] hweóp *he threatened with terror of flame*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121.

bǽl-fȳr, es; *n. A funeral fire*; rogi ignis:—Bǽlfȳra mǽst *greatest of funeral fires*, Beo. Th. 6278; B. 3143: Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 12; Jul. 579.

bælg, bælig, es; *m. A bulge, bag*; bulga, Cot. 27. v. belg.

bælig-nis, -niss, e; *f.* [from belgan *to be angry, to make angry*] *An injury*; injuria, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 13.

bǽl-stede, es; *m. A funeral pile place*; rogi locus, Beo. Th. 6185; B. 3097.

bǽl-þræc; *g.* -þræce; *pl. nom. g. acc.* -þraca; *f. Force of fire*; flammæ impetus:—Æfter bǽlþræce *after the fire's force*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 19; Ph. 270.

bǽl-wudu, es; *m. Wood of the funeral pile*; rogi lignum. Beo. Th. 6216; B. 3112.

bǽl-wylm, es; *m. Fire's heat*; flammæ æstuatio, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 22; Jul. 336.

bām *for* bām; *dat. of* begen *both*, Bt. 38, 5, MS. Cott; Fox 206, 15: Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 463, 3. v. begen.

bænc *a bench*, Som. Lye. v. benc.

bænd, es; *m. A band*; vitta:—Healfne bænd gyldenne [*dederunt*] *dimidiam vittam auream*, Text. Rof. 111, 3; Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 35: Text. Rof. 110, 23; Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 20. v. bend.

Bænesing-tūn *Bensington*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29, col. 1. v. Bensingtūn.

BǼR; *g. m. n.* bares; *f.* bærre: *d.* barum: *acc.* bærne: *pl. nom.* baru; *acc.* bare; *dat.* barum; *def.* se bara; seó, ðæt bare; *adj.* BARE, *naked, open*; nudus:—On bær līc *on the bare body*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 7; Rä. 66, 4. On barum sondum *on bare sands*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Wit hēr baru standaþ unwered wǽdo *we stand here naked, unprotected by garments*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 20; Gen. 811. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* baar *nudus, promptus, merus, manifestus*: *M. H. Ger.* bar *nudus*: *O. H. Ger.* par, bar: the *Goth.* form is not found, but would be basis or basus: *Dan. Swed.* bar: *O. Nrs.* berr: *Slav.* bos: *Lith.* bosus; then the radical consonants would be b–s, not b–r; therefore the word is not connected with beran *ferre*. v. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1055.] v. berie.

bær, *pl.* bæron *bore*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 2; Gen. 479: 178; Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121; *p. of* beran.

bǽr, e; *f.* I. *a* BIER; feretrum:—Sīe seó bǽr gearo *let the bier be ready*, Beo. Th. 6102; B. 3105. Gefærenne man brohton on bǽre *they brought a dead man on a bier*, Elen. Kmbl. 1742; El. 873. II. *a couch, pallet, litter*; grabatus:—On his þegna handum on bǽre boren wæs *manibus ministrorum portabatur in grabato*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 22. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bere: *Plat.* baar, *f: O. Sax.* bâra, *f: O. Frs.* bēre, *f: Dut.* baar, *f: Ger.* bahre, *f: M. H. Ger.* bâre, *f: O. H. Ger.* bâra, *f: Dan.* baar, *f.*] v. bēr, beer, Lind. Rush. DER. beran.

bēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bear, bear oneself*; ferre, transferre:—He ne geþafode, ðæt ænig man ænig fæt þurh ðæt templ bǽre, Mk. Bos. 11, 16; *he suffride not, that ony man schulde bere a vessel thurȝ the temple*, Wyc. DER. ge-bēran.

bær-beáh; *g.* -beáges; *m. A bearing-ring, ring*; anulus, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 18; Rä. 32, 22.

bǽr-disc, es; *m.* [bǽr, disc *a dish*] *A dish bier* or *tray, a frame on which several dishes were brought to table at once, a course, service*; ferculum, Wrt. Voc. 26, 64.

bēre *a bier*; feretrum, Wrt. Voc. 49, 26. v. bǽr.

-bēre *an adjective termination* signifying *Producing, bearing*, from beran *to bear, produce*; as, wæstm-bēre *fruit-bearing, fruitful*; frugifer: æppel-bēre *apple-bearing*; pomifer: horn-bēre *horn-bearing*; corniger: leóht-bēre *light-bearing*. [*Plat. Dut.* -baar: *Ger.* -bar: *M. H. Ger.* -bære: *O. H. Ger.* -pâri.] v. bora.

bære-flōr, es; *m. A barley-floor, barn-floor, threshing-floor*; hordei area, area:—þurh-clǽnsaþ his bæreflōr *permundabit aream suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12. v. bere.

bērende *bearing*; *part. of* bēran. v. berende.

bær-fōt; *adj.* BAREFOOT or *that goeth barefooted*; nudipes, Peccat. Med. 8. [*Ger.* barfusz.]

bærlīc, es; *m? Barley*; hordeum:—Man sælde ðæt æcer-sēd bærlīc to six scillingas *one sold the acre-seed of barley for six shillings*, Chr. 1124; Th. 376, 5. v. bere.

bær-līce; *adv. Openly, nakedly*, BARELY; palam, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 29.

bærm *a bosom, lap*; sinus, Som. Lye. v. bearm.

bēr-man, -mann, es; *nom. pl.* bǽrmenn; *d.* bǽrmannum; *m. A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter*; bajulus:—Ða bǽrmenn gesetton heora fōtlēst *the porters set their footstep*, Jos. 3, 15.

bærn *a barn*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 55. v. bern.

bærnan; *p.* bærnde; *pp.* bærned; *v. a. To kindle, light, set on fire, to* BURN, *burn up*; accendere, urere, comburere, exurere:—Bærnaþ nū eówer blācern *light now your lamp*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 5. Hī bærndon gecorene *they burned the chosen*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 26; Jul. 16. [*Plat.* brennen; *p.* brende *ardere, urere*: *Dut.* branden; *p.* brande *id*: *O. Dut.* bernen; *p.* bernde; branden; *p.* brande *id*: *Ger.* brennen; *p.* brannte; *but* brinnan; *p.* brann *ardere*: *M. H. Ger.* brennen; *p.* brante *urere*: *O. H. Ger.* brennan; *p.* branta; prennan; *p.* pranta *id*: *O. Sax.* brinnan, brennan: *Goth.* brannjan; *p.* brannida: *Dan.* brände *ardere, urere*: *Swed.* bränna *urere*: *O. Nrs.* brenna; *p.* brendi *id.*] DER. for-bærnan, ge-, on-. v. byrnan, beornan.

bærnes, bærnis, -ness, e; *f. A burning*; incendium, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25. DER. an-bærnis, -bærnys, in-, on-.

bærnet, bærnyt, bernet, es; *n.* I. *a combustion, burning up*; combustio:—He wudu gelogode to his sunu bærnytte *he laid in order the wood for the burning of his son*, Gen. 22, 9. II. *arson*; incendium:—Hūsbryce and bærnet . . . is bōtlēas *bootless is . . . house-breaking and arson*, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 5. DER. wudu-bærnet.

bærning, berning, e; *f. A* BURNING; adustio:—Sylle bærninge wið bærninge *reddat adustionem pro adustione,* Ex. 21, 25.

bærnyt *a combustion, burning,* Gen. 22, 9. v. bærnet.

-bǽro, -bǽru *a bearing.* v. forþ-, ge-, on-.

bærs, bears, es; *m. A perch;* perca, lupus:—Bærs *lupus* vel *scardo,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 58; Wrt. Voc. 55, 63. [*Dut.* baars, *m: Ger.* bars, barsch, *m.*]

bærst *burst,* Byrht. Th. 140, 6; By. 284; *p. of* berstan.

bærstlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To break, burst;* crepare:—Bærstlaþ *crepuerit,* Cot. 39. v. brastlian.

bær-synnig, -sinnig, -suinnih, -sunig; *adj.* [bær *bare, open;* synnig *sinful, wicked*] *Openly-wicked;* used substantively, *an open* or *public sinner, a publican;* apertus *vel* publicus peccator, publicanus:—Sīe ðē swā bærsynnig *sit tibi sicut publicanus,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 18, 17: 21, 32: Mk. Lind. War. 2, 16: Lk. Lind. War. 15, 1: Mt. Lind. Stv. 9, 10. [*O. Nrs.* ber-syndugr.]

bærwe *a grove,* Som; *dat. of* bearo.

BÆST, es; *m? n? The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made;* tilia:—Bæst *vel* lind *tilia,* Lye. [*Plat. Dut.* bast, *m. bark: O. Dut.* bast, *m. signifies the bark of a tree and also a rope; because the inner part of the linden* or *lime-tree was mostly used for making ropes: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bast, *m. bark: O. H. Ger.* past, *m: Dan.* bast, *m: Swed.* bast, *n: O. Nrs.* bast, *n.* The word is probably to be derived from bindan *to bind,* v. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1148.]

bæsten; *adj. Made of bast,* BAST; tiliaceus:—Hīg ðā hine gebundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum *then they bound him with two bast ropes,* Jud. Grn. 15, 13.

bæstere *a baptizer;* baptista:—Bæstere *baptista,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 3, 1. v. bædzere.

bæswi [=basu *purple*] *A scarlet robe;* coccinum, Cot. 208.

bǽtan; *p.* bǽtte; *pp.* bǽted; *v. a. To bridle, rein in, restrain, curb, bit;* frenum equo *vel* asino injicere, frenare, cohibere:—Esolas bǽtan *to bridle asses,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 25; Gen. 2866. Gif he ǽr þweores windes bǽtte *if he first restrained the perverse wind,* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* beizian *mordere facere, infrenare: O. Nrs.* beita.] DER. ge-bǽtan, ymbe-.

bǽte, es; *n. A* BIT *of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness;* lupatum, frenum. v. gebǽte, gebǽtel.

BÆÞ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* baðu; *g.* baða; *d.* baðum, baðan, baðon; *n.* I. *a* BATH; balneum, balneatio:—Bæþ hāte weól *the bath boiled* [*welled*] *with heat,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 16; Jul. 581. On hātum baðum *in hot baths,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. II. *a font;* fons lustralis:—Hū hī hine bǽdan fullwihtes bæðes *how they had asked him for a font of baptism,* Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30. [*Plat.* bad, *n: O. Sax.* bath, *n: Dut. Ger.* bad, *n: M. H. Ger.* bat; *gen.* bades, *n: O. H. Ger.* bad, *n: Dan. Swed.* bad: *O. Nrs.* bað, *n.*] DER. fýr-bæþ, seolh-: Baðan *Bath.*

bæðere, es; *m. A baptist;* baptista, Grm. i. 253, 38. v. bædzere.

bæþ-hūs, es; *n. A* BATH-HOUSE; thermarum domus:—Bæþhūs *balnearium* vel *thermarium,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 13; Wrt. Voc. 58, 54. Bæþhūs *vel* bæþstōw *thermæ,* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 75; Wrt. Voc. 57, 53. v. bæþ-stōw.

bæðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe,* Som. Lye. v. baðian.

bæþ-stede, es; *m. A place of baths;* thermarum locus:—Bæþstede *thermæ* vel *gymnasium,* Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 7; Wrt. Voc. 37, 5.

bæþ-stōw, e; *f. A bathing-place;* thermarum locus:—Bæþhūs *vel* bæþstōw *thermæ,* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 75; Wrt. Voc. 57, 53. v. bæþ-hūs.

bæþ-weg, es; *m. A bath-way, the sea;* via balnei, mare:—Brecan ofer bæþweg *to break over the bath-way,* Andr. Kmbl. 445; An. 223. Bæþweges blǽst *a blast* or *wind of the sea, a sea breeze, the south wind.* Sūþwind *is so called,* Cd. 158; Th. 196, 11; Exod. 290.

bǽting, bǽting, e; *f. A cable, a rope, anything that holds* or *restrains;* funis, retinaculum:—Lǽtan ða bǽtinge [Cot. bǽtinge] *to slip the cable,* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15.

bǽtte *restrained,* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 16; *p. of* bǽtan.

bæzera, bæzere *a baptizer,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 11, 11, 12. v. bædzere.

bala-nīþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil,* Ps. C. 50, 151; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 151. v. bealo-nīþ.

balca, an; *m. A* BALK, *beam, bank, a ridge;* trabs, porca, terra inter duos sulcos congesta:—On balcan lecgan *to lay in ridges,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 2. [*Piers P. Chauc.* balke *trabs: Plat.* balk, *m. id: O. Sax.* balko, *m: Dut.* balk, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* balke, *m: O. H. Ger.* baicho, balko, *m: Dan.* bjälke: *Swed.* bjelke: *O. Nrs.* bálkr, *m; but cf. also Gaelic* balc *a ridge of earth between two furrows,* Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1089.]

balcettan *to belch,* Som. Lye. v. bealcettan.

bald; *adj.* BOLD, *audacious, adventurous, confident;* audax, confidens:—Bald breóst-toga *a bold chief,* Salm. Kmbl. 369; Sal. 184. Hilde calla bald bord upahōf *the bold war-herald raised his shield,* Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27; Exod. 253. Wǽron hī ðe baldran gewordene *confidentiores facti,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 17. v. beald.

-bald, -bold; as the incipient or terminating syllable of proper names denotes *Bold, courageous, honourable;* audax, virtuosus:—Baldwin *from* bald, *and* win *a contest, battle.* Cūþbold, Cūþbald *from* cūþ *known,* bald *bold.* Eádbald *happily bold,* from eád *or* eádig *and* bald.

balde; *adv. Boldly, freely, confidently, instantly;* audacter, libere, fidenter, instanter, prone, statim, sine mora:—Hie balde gecwǽdon *they said boldly,* Cd. 182; Th. 228, 11; Dan. 200. v. bealde.

bald-līce *boldly;* fortiter:—He baldlīce beornas lǽrde *he boldly exhorted the warriors,* Byrht. Th. 140, 60; By. 311. v. beald-līce.

bald-līcost; *sup. Most bravely;* fortissime:—Ðe baldlīcost on ða bricge stōp *who stept on the bridge most bravely,* Byrht. Th. 134, 2; By. 78. v. beald-līce.

baldor, es; *m.* [*the comp. of* bald *is* baldor *more bold, courageous, honourable, hence*] *A prince, ruler;* princeps, dominus:—*thus,* Gumena baldor *a ruler of men,* Cd. 128; Th. 163, 4; Gen. 2693: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 8; Jud. 9. Rinca baldor, 12; Thw. 26, 21; Jud. 339. Wīgena baldor *a prince of warriors,* 10; Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. v. bealdor.

baldra *bolder,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 17. v. bald, beald.

baldsamum, i; *n. Balsam, balm;* balsamum:—Swā swā mon hēddern ontȳnde ða baldsami *quasi opobalsami cellaria esse viderentur aperta,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19. v. balsam.

balewa, an; *m. The baleful* or *wicked one, Satan;* Satanas, Diabolus:—Swā inc se balewa hēt *as the baleful one desired you,* Cd. 224; Th. 295, 11; Sat. 484.

balewe *wicked:*—Se inc forgeaf balewe geþohtas *he inspired you with wicked thoughts,* Cd. 224; Th. 295, 19; Sat. 488. v. bealo.

ballīce *boldly:*—Ballīce *audacter,* Mk. Lind. War. 15, 43. v. baldlīce, beald-līce.

balo *bale, evil,* Lye. DER. balo-cræft. v. bealo.

balo-cræft, es; *m. A pernicious, wicked,* or *magic art;* ars perniciosa *vel* magica, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 150; Met. 26, 75. v. bealo-cræft.

balsam, es; *n.* [balsamum, baldsamum, i; *n.*] *Balsam, balm;* balsamum:—Balsames blǽd *the balsam's fruit;* carpo balsami, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 54; Wrt. Voc. 33, 50. Balsames teár *the tear* or *juice of the balsam-tree;* opobalsamum, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 55; Wrt. Voc. 33, 51. Hēddern ða balsamum on wǽre *a store-house in which was balm,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19, note.

bals-minte, an; *f.* BALSAM-MINT, *spear-mint, water-mint;* sisymbrium: *q.* mentha aquatica, Lin. Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 52; Wrt. Voc. 31, 62.

balw; *g. m. n.* es; *f.* re *Miserable, wicked;* malus, Beo. Th. 1958; B. 977. v. bealo.

balsam *balsam:*—Se sceal on balzame beón *it shall be of balsam,* L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 23. v. balsam.

bām *with both,* Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 23; Gen. 128; *dat. of* begen.

ban, bann, es; *n. A command, edict, interdict;* mandatum, edictum, interdictum, Grm. 3rd edit. i. 359, 8. v. ge-ban.

BĀN, baan, es; *pl.* bān; *n. A* BONE; os:—Ðis ys nū bān of mīnum bānum *hoc nunc os ex ossibus meis,* Gen. 2, 23. Moises nam Iosepes bān mid him *tulit Moyses ossa Ioseph secum,* Ex. 13, 19: Cd. 9; Th. 12, 9; Gen. 182. Hīg synt innan fulle deádra bāna *intus plena sunt ossibus mortuorum,* Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Bān mīne *my bones,* Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 14; Rä. 40, 18: 125 b; Rä. 68, 3: Beo. Th. 5149; B. 2578. [*Plat.* been, *n. os, crus: O. Sax. O. Frs.* bēn, *n: Dut.* been, *n: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bein, *n: O. H. Ger.* pein, *n: Dan.* been: *Swed.* ben: *O. Nrs.* bein, *n.* In *Goth.* the word is preserved only in baina-bagms *a bone-tree, cornel-tree,* for *κυκάμινος.* Thus, all the *Teut.* languages have the same word, the chief and oldest signification of which is os *a bone.* This is the only meaning it has in *A. Sax.* where scanca is used for *crus;* also in *O. Nrs.* the meaning *crus* is very rare, the more common word being leggr *a leg.* The *Sansk. Lat. Grk.* and the *Slav.* languages use a totally different root,—*Sansk.* asthi os: *Lat.* os: *Grk. ὀστέον*: the *Slav.* branch kost, *Boh.* kost, *Pol.* kosc, all with an initial *k.* Grimm, Wrtbch. i. 1381, suggests, if *crus* could be proved to be the original meaning of bān, it might be related to *βαίνειν,* in the same way as *Sansk.* asthi to *στῆναι.*] DER. breóst-bān, cin-, elpen-, brycg-, wīdo-, ylpen-.

BANA, bona, an; *m. A killer, murderer, manslayer,* also applied to *the devil;* interfector, occisor, homicida, diabolus:—Ðam wearþ Weohstān bana *to whom Weohstan became a murderer,* Beo. Th. 5220; B. 2613: Cd. 144; Th. 180, 3; Exod. 39. Banena byre *the son of the murderers,* Beo. Th. 4112; B. 2053. Hie næfre his banan folgian noldon *they never would follow his murderer,* Chr. 755; Th. 84, 33, col. 1: L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 7: L. H. E. 2, 3, 4; Th. i. 28, 1, 5, 7. On banan fæðme *in the embrace of the murderer,* i. e. *the devil,* Andr. Kmbl. 1232; An. 616. [*O. Sax.* bano: *O. Frs.* bona: *O. H. Ger.* bano: *O. Nrs.* bani.] DER. aldor-bana [-bona], brōðor-, dǽd-, ecg-, feorh-, ferhþ-, fugel-, gāst-, hand-, múþ-, ord-, rǽd-, sūsl-.

bān-beorgas; *pl. m. Bone defences, greaves;* ossium præsidia, ocreæ, Cot. 17: 145.

bān-brice, -bryce, es; *m. A* BONE-BREAKING or *fracture of a bone;*

ossis fractura:—Wið bānbryce genim ðysse ylcan wyrte wyrttruman *for fracture of a bone take roots of this same plant*, Herb. 15, 3; Lchdm. i. 108, 9.

BANC, e; *f. A bench*, BANK, *hillock;* tumulus, Som. v. benc.

bān-cōfa, an; *m. A bone-dwelling, the body;* ossium cubile, corpus:—Wæs se bāncōfa ādle onfēled *the body was inflamed with disease*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 16; Gū. 927.

Bancorena burh, Bancorna burh; *g.* burge; *d.* byrig; *Bangor, in Wales;* civitas Bangor:—Swȳðest of Bancorena [Bancorna, B.] byrig *most chiefly from the city of Bangor*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 39, note.

ban-cōða, an; *m:* -cōþ, -cōðu, e; *f:* -cōðe, an; *f.* [ban, bana *a killer*, cōða *a disease*] *A baneful disease, a fatal* or *deadly malady, erysipelas;* lethalis morbus, ignis sacer:—Wæs him inbogen bittor bancōða *a bitter malady was fixed in him*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 23; Gū. 998. Wið bancōðe, ðæt is ōman, nim colonan *for the baneful disease, that is erysipelas, take elecampane*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 16.

band *bound*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 22; Exod. 15; *p. of* bindan.

banda, an; *m. A householder, husband*, Som. Lye. v. bonda.

bān-fæt; *g.* -fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* -fatu; *n. The bone vessel, the body;* ossium vas, corpus, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 23; Ph. 229.

ban-fāh, -fāg; *adj.* [ban, bana *a killer*, fāg *stained*] *Death* or *murder stained;* homicidio pollutus, lethifer, Beo. Th. 1564; B. 780.

bān-gebrec, es; *n. A bone-breaking;* ossium fractio, Andr. Kmbl. 2882; An. 1444.

bān-helm, es; *m. A bone-helm, shield;* ossium galea, clipeus, Fins. Th. 60; Fin. 30.

bān-hring, es; *m. A bone-ring, a neck-bone;* ossium artus, vertebra:—Ðæt hire wið halse heard grāpode, bānhringas bræc *against her neck it griped her hard, broke the bone-rings*, Beo. Th. 3138; B. 1567.

bān-hūs, es; *n. The bone-house, the chest, body;* ossea domus, pectus, corpus:—Hē ðæt bānhūs gebrocen hæfde *he had broken the bone-house, the breast*, or *body*, Beo. Th. 6285; B. 3147. *Hence* bānhūses weard *the body's guard, the mind*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 9; Exod. 523.

Baningas; *pl. m. The Banings, people mentioned in the Gleeman's tale:*—Becca weōld Baningum *Becca ruled the Banings*, Scōp Th. 39; Wid. 19.

bān-lēas; *adj. Bone-less, without bones;* ossibus carens, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 19; Rä. 46, 3.

bān-loca, an; *m. A bone inclosure, the skin, body;* ossium clausura, caro:—Ðȳ-læs se ord ingebuge under bānlocan *lest the point enter in under the skin*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 10; Cri. 769.

BANNAN, bonnan; ic banne, ðū bannest, banst, benst, he banneþ, banþ, benþ, *pl.* bannaþ; *p.* bēn, bēnn, beón, beónn, *pl.* beónnon; *pp.* bannen *To summon;* jubere, citare, convocare:—Leōde tosomne bannan *to summon the people together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096: Elen. Grm. 45. [*O. Frs.* banna, bonna: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bannen *edicere, interdicere, prohibere, expellere: O. H. Ger.* pannan: *Goth.* bandwjan *significare, innuere: O. Nrs.* banna *prohibere, interdicere.*] DER. a-bannan, ge-: ge-ban.

bannuc-camb, es; *m.* [camb *a comb*] *A wool-comb;* pecten textorium:—Bannuccamb *pecten*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 77. DER. cimban.

bān-rift, bān-ryft; *pl. n. Bone coverings, greaves;* tibialia, ossium velamen, ocreæ, Cot. 174. v. bān-beorgas.

ban-segn, es; *m. A banner, an ensign;* vexillum, Cot. 23. v. treuteru.

bān-sele, es; *m. A bone-house* or *dwelling, the body;* ossium aula, corpus:—Gēst and bānsele *soul and body*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 12; Dōm. 102.

banst, he banþ *summonest, summoneth; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bannan.

bān-wærc, es; *n. Grief, pain,* or *ache in the bones;* ossium dolor. v. bān *a bone*, wærc *pain.*

bān-wyrt, e; *f. Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed;* viola, centaurea minor:—Bānwyrt hæbbe croppan *bone-wort hath bunches of flowers*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 5. Bānwyrt *centaurea minor*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 85; Wrt. Voc. 32, 21. Sió greáte bānwyrt *the great bone-wort*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 19: 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 15: 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 17, 20: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 24: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 21: 1, 59; Lchdm. 130, 11: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 15: Herb. 165, 1; Lchdm. i. 294, 7: 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 24: Lchdm. iii. 16, 6.

baorm *bosom:*—On baorm *in sinu*, Jn. Rush. War. 13, 23. v. bearm.

bar, es; *m. A bear;* ursus. v. bera.

BĀR, -es; *m. A* BOAR; aper:—Cyng Willelm forbeád sleán ða heortas swylce eác ða bāras *king William forbade men to kill the stags, and also the boars*, Chr. 1087; Ing. 296, 12. Ic gefeó heortas, and bāras, and rann, and rægan, and hwīlon haran *capio cervos, et apros, et damas, et capreas, et aliquando lepores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 14: Ps. Lamb. 79, 14. [*Dut.* beer: *M. H. Ger.* bēr: *O. H. Ger.* pēr.]

barda, an; *m. A beaked ship, a ship pointed with iron;* rostrata navis, Mone A. 131.

bare *bare, naked*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 30; Gen. 783; *acc. pl. of* bær, *adj.*

barenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make bare;* denudare:—Sand barenodon *made bare the sand*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 22; Exod. 470, note.

barian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make bare, discover, disclose;* denudare, prodere, in medium proferre. DER. a-barian.

barm *a bosom:*—On barme *in sinu*, Jn. Rush. War. 1, 18. v. bearm.

barn *a child*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 30. v. bearn.

barn *burned*, Ex. 3, 2; *p. of* beornan.

Baroc-scīr, e; *f. The bare oak shire* or BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, Brompt. p. 801. It was most commonly written by the Anglo-Saxons—Barruc, Bearruc, and Bearwucscīre, Chr. 860; Th. 130, 3.

bār-spere, es; *n. A* BOAR SPEAR; venabulum:—Bārspere *vel* huntigspere *venabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 22.

bār-sprēót, es; *m. A boar spear;* venabulum. v. bār-spere.

barþ, es; *m. A kind of ship, a light vessel to sail* or *row in;* dromo:—Æsc *vel* barþ *dromo*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 102; Wrt. Voc. 56, 24. v. æsc.

Barton *Barton, a corn village;* frumentaria villa. v. bere-tūn.

basiliscа, an; *m. A basilisk;* basiliscus:—Ðū ofer aspide miht eáðe gangan and bealde nū basiliscan tredan *super aspidem et basiliscum ambulabis*, Ps. Th. 90, 13.

Basilius; *g.* Basilies; *m. Basil, bishop of Cæsarēa = Καισάρεια:*—Basilius se eádiga wæs swīðe hālig bisceop, on Cessarean byrig, on Grēciscre þēode, manegra munuca fæder, munuchādes him sylf. He wæs swȳðe gelǣred and swȳðe mihtig lareów, and he munuc regol gesette mid swȳðlīcre drohtnunge. He wæs ēr Benedictus, ðe us bōc awrāt on Lēdenre spræce leóhtre be dǣle ðonne Basilius, ac he tymde swāðeáh to Basilies tǣcinge for his trumnysse. Basilius awrāt āne wundorlīce bōc, be eallum Godes weorcum, ðe he geworhte on six dagum, 'Exameron' gehāten, swīðe deópum andgite. And he awrāt ða lāre ðe we nū willaþ on Engliscum gereorde secgean *Basil the blessed* [*born* A. D. 328, *died* 379] *was a very holy bishop in the city of Cæsarēa, a province belonging to Greece, the father of many monks, himself of the monkhood. He was a very learned and a very mighty teacher, and he appointed monastic canons with strict conduct. He was before Benedict* [*born* A. D. 480, *died* 540], *who wrote us a book in the Latin language more clear in part than Basil, but yet he appealed to the teaching of Basil for his confirmation. Basil wrote a certain wonderful book concerning all the works of God which he wrought in six days, called the 'Hexameron,' with a very deep understanding. And he wrote the advice which we now wish to tell in the English language*, Basil prm; Norm. 32, 1–14. Sancti Basilii Exameron [= ἑξάμερον], ðæt is, be Godes six daga weorcum *the Hexameron of holy Basil, that is, concerning the six days' works of God*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 1, 1–3.

basing, es; *m. A short cloak, a cloak;* chlamys = χλαμύς, pallium:—Ic gesēah wurm-reádne basing *I saw a purple* [*worm* or *shell-fish reddened*] *cloak;* vidi pallium coccineum, Jos. 7, 21.

Basing, es; *m.* The name of a place, *Basing, old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire;* nomen oppidi ita hodie vocatum in agro Hantoniensi:—Wið ðone here æt Basingum *with the army at Basing*, Chr. 871; Th. 138, 28, col. 2; 139, 27, col. 1, 2.

bāsnian, bāsnan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To expect, await;* exspectare:—Gestōd ðæt folc bāsnende *stabat populus exspectans*, Lk. Lind. War. 23, 35. Bāsnode hwæt him gifeðe wurde *he awaited what should befall him*, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 1067. DER. ge-bāsnian.

bāsnung, e; *f. Expectation;* exspectatio, Lk. Lind. War. 21, 26.

baso, basu, e; *f. Purple;* purpura, Cot. 85. DER. brūn-baso, wealh-. v. basu.

baso, basu *a berry;* bacca, Grm. i. 244, 36.

baso-popig, es; *n?* [*astula regia*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 40, 57; Mone A. 354; Wrt. Voc. 66, 65] *Corn* or *red poppy;* papaver rhœas, L. Prior, p. 279.

Basterne *The people of Sarmatia in Europe* or *upper Hungary;* Bastarnæ. Lye.

basu: *g. m. n.* -wes; *f.* -re: *pl. nom. m. f. n.* -we: *def. m.* se baswa; *adj. Purple, crimson;* purpureus, phœniceus, coccineus:—Sum brūn, sum basu *part brown, part purple*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 17; Ph. 296. Baswe bōcstafas *crimson characters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724. Basu hēwen *of purple colour* or *hue, of scarlet* or *crimson colour*, Cot. 117. [Grimm, Wrtbch. i. 1243, connects the word with *Goth.* basi *a berry: Ger.* beere: *A. Sax.* berie.]

basu, e; *f. A scarlet robe;* coccinum, Grm. i. 254, 2. v. baso.

basuian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be clad in purple;* purpura vestiri. v. basu.

baswa stān, es; *m.* [basu *purple*, stān *stone*] *A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour;* topazium:—Ofer gold and ðone baswon stān [=baswan stān] *super aurum et topazion*, Ps. Spl. 118, 127.

baswe *crimson:*—Baswe bōcstafas *crimson letters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724; *pl. of* basu, *adj.*

bat, e; *f.* I. *contention, strife;* contentio, R. Ben. 21. II.

a bat, club, staff, stick; fustis, Som. [*O. Nrs.* beit, *f;* lamina explanata *a thin board, plank.*]

BÁT, e; *f:* es; *m. A* BOAT, *ship, vessel;* linter, scapha, navicula:—Đeós bát glíđeþ on geofene *this boat glideth over ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 992; An. 496. He bát gestág *he ascended a boat*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 33; Gú. 1302. [*Plat.* boot, *n: Dut.* boot, *f: Ger.* boot, *n: Dan.* baad, *c: Swed.* bát, *m: Icel.* bátr, *m. cymba, navicula.*] DER. mere-bát, sé-, wudu-.

bát *bit;* momordit, Beo. Th. 1488; B. 742; *p. of* bítan.

bát, e; *f.* What can be bitten,—*Food;* esca, Ettm. 305. [*Icel.* beit, *f. pascuum;* beita, *f. esca:* bát; *p. of* bítan *to bite.*]

baða *of baths*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 10; Ph. 110; *gen. pl. of* bæþ.

Baðan [*dat. pl. of* bæþ *a bath, q. v.*], Baðan-ceaster; *g.* -ceastre; *acc.* -ceastre, -ceaster; *f. The city of Bath, Somersetshire*, so called from its baths; Bathoniæ urbs a balneis dicta, in agro Somersetensi:—Baðan, Baðon, Baðun, *for* Baðum, æt Baðum, Cod. Dipl. 170; A. D. 796; Kmbl. i. 207, 5, *at the Baths*, or, as we now say, *at Bath* or *Bath* [v. æt, *prep.* I. 3, before names of places]; apud balneas, *vel* apud Bathoniam, *vel* apud urbem Bathoniæ. Æt Baðan, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 1. On Baðan, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1060; 379, 14: 436, 8. Æt Baðun, Cod. Dipl. 354; A. D. 931; Kmbl. ii. 177, 7. In monasterio, quod situm est in civitate æt Baðun, Cod. Dipl. 193; A. D. 808; Kmbl. i. 237, 1. In illa famosa urbe, quæ nominatur calidum balneum, dæt is æt ðæm hátum baðum, Cod. Dipl. 290: A. D. 864; Kmbl. ii. 80, 8. Eádgár wæs to cyninge gehálgod on ðære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre; eác, ðáre worde, beornas Baðan nemnaþ *Edgar was consecrated king in the old town, Akemanceaster; also, by another word, men name Bath*, Chr. 973; Th. 224, 22, col. 1; Edg. 5. Genámon þreó ceastra,—Gleawan-ceaster and Ciren-ceaster and Baðan-ceaster *they took three cities,—Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath*, Chr. 577; Erl. 18, 20. v. Ace-mannes burh.

baðian, beðian, beðigean, ic -ige, -yge; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To wash, foment, cherish;* lavare, fovere:—Hí baðedon ðone líchoman *they washed the body*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 38. Wit unc in ðære burnan baðodan *we two washed ourselves in that brook*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 2; Hö. 132. II. *v. intrans. To* BATHE; lavari, balneare, aquis se immergere:—Seldon heó baðian wolde *she would seldom bathe*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. Gesihþ baðian brimfuglas *he sees sea-fowls bathing*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 12; Wand. 47. Baðiendra manna hús ðær hí hí unscrúdaþ inne *apodyterium, domus, qua vestimenta balneantium ponuntur*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 9. DER. bi-baðian. v. bæþ.

baðo *baths*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22; *acc. pl. of* bæþ.

bátian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BAIT *or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook;* inescare, Som.

bát-swáin, es; *m. A* BOATSWAIN; scaphiarius, proreta. v. bát *a boat;* swáin *a swain, servant.*

bátwá, bútá, bútú, bútwú; *adj.* [bá *both*, twá *two*] BOTH THE TWO, *both*:—Bátwá Adam and Eue *both Adam and Eve*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765: Gen. 26, 35. v. begen.

bát-weard, es; *m.* [bát *boat*, weard *keeper*] *Keeper* or *commander of a ship;* navis custos:—He ðæm bátwearde swurd gesealde *he gave a sword to the keeper of the ship*, Beo. Th. 3804; B. 1900.

BE [*abbreviated from* big = bí, *q. v.*]; *prep. dat. and instr.* 1. BY, *near to, to, at, in, on, upon, about, with;* juxta, prope, ad, secus, in, cum:—Be wege *by the way*, Mk. Bos. 8, 3. Wunode be lordane *he dwelt by Jordan*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 6; Gen. 1932. Be grúnde wód *went on the ground*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 29; Rä. 23, 15. Be ýþláfe *along the leaving of the waves*, Beo. Th. 1136; B. 566. Ic be grúnde græfe *I dig along the ground*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rä. 22, 2. Be fullan *in full;* abundanter, Ps. Th. 30, 27. Be eallum *with all, altogether*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 12. Ne mæg he be ðý wedre wesan *he may not be in the open air*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Be ðam strande *upon the strand* or *shore*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Ne leofaþ se man be hláfe ánum, ac be ælcon worde, ðe of Godes múþe gæþ *non in solo pane vivit homo, sed in omni verbo, quod procedit de ore Dei*, Mt. Bos. 4, 4. Byrgan be deádum *to bury with the dead*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. 2. *of, from, about, touching, concerning;* de, quoad:—Be ðam cilde *of* or *concerning the child*, Mt. Bos. 2, 8. Be hlísan *of* or *about fame*, Bt. titl. xviii. xix; Fox xiv. 1. Gramlíce be Gode spræcan *male locuti sunt de Deo*, Ps. Th. 77, 20. Be his horse Bucefal *about his horse Bucephal*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 39. Ahsiaþ be ealdum dagum *interrogate de diebus antiquis*, Deut. 4, 32. Mæg ic be me sylfum sóþ gied wrecan *of myself I can relate a true tale*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 1; Seef. 1. Ic ðis gid be ðé awræc *I recited this strain of thee*, Beo. Th. 3451; B. 1723. Nysse ic be ðáre [róde] riht *I did not know the right about the cross*, Elen. Kmbl. 2479; El. 1241. 3. *for, because of, after, by, through, according to;* pro, propter, per, secundum:—He sette word be worde *he set word for word*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 3. Be hyra weorcum *for their works*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 13; Cri. 1290. Ðú scealt sunu ágan, bearn be brýde ðínre *thou shalt have a son, a child, by thy bride*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 11; Gen. 2326. Forlédd be ðam lygenum *misled by the lies*, 28; Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. Dæt ic meahte ongitan be ðam gealdre Godes bearn *that I might comprehend, through that lore, God's child*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 26; Méd. 6. Hie, be wæstmum, wíg curon *they, according to his strength, choose each warrior*, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 8; Exod. 243. Ná ðú be gewyrhtum úrum woldest us dón *thou wouldst not do to us according to our sins* [secundum peccata nostra], Ps. Th. 102, 10. 4. *beside, out of;* e, ex:—Ic ðé láede be ðam [bi ðæm MS. Cott.] wege *I should lead thee out of the way*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 23. Genam hine æt eowde úte be sceápum *tulit eum de gregibus ovium*, Ps. Th. 77, 69. 5. *sometimes* be *is separated from its case:*—Be dæges leóhte *at the light of day* or *at daylight*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 17; Rä. 28, 17. Be fæder láre *through the father's counsel*, Beo. Th. 3905; B. 1950. Úre bán syndon toworpene be helwarena hæfte neódum *dissipata sunt ossa nostra secus infernum*, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Mín bibod ðú bræce be ðínes bonan worde *thou didst break my command through the word of thy destroyer [the devil]*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 21; Cri. 1394. ¶ Be ánfealdum *single*. Be twífealdum *twofold*, Ex. 22, 4. Be ðam mæstan *at the most*. Be ðam ðe *as*, Gen. 3, 6. [*Orm. Leym. R. Glouc. Piers P.* bi: *Chauc. Wyc.* by: *Plat.* bí: *O. Sax.* bi, be: *O. Frs.* bi, be: *Dut.* by: *Ger.* bei: *M. H. Ger.* bí: *O. H. G.* bí, pí: *Goth.* bi: *Sansk.* abhi?]

be-, bi-, big-, and **bí-** are often used as prefixes. I. when prefixed to verbs, be- and bi- either give an intensive signification to a transitive verb, or change an intransitive into a transitive verb, as,—Sprengan *to sprinkle*, be-sprengan *to be-sprinkle;* lecgan *ponere*, be-lecgan *im-ponere;* settan *to set, put*, be-settan *to be-set, surround;* fón *to seize*, be-fón *to surround;* gangan *to go*, be-gangan *to exercise;* reótan *plorare*, be-reótan *de-plorare*. 2. they have a privative sense, as,—Be-niman *to deprive*, be-reáfian *to bereave*, be-heáfdian *to behead*. 3. sometimes they do not indicate any perceptible variation in the sense, as,—Be-cuman *to come*, be-sencan *to sink*. 4. be-, bi-, big- have the same effect when prefixed to *substantives, adjectives, and adverbs*. II. the accented bí- and big-, as prefixes, generally have the original sense of the preposition *by*, as,—Bí-cwide, big-cwide *a by-saying, proverb;* bí-spell, big-spell *a by-story, parable;* bí-wérlan *to pass-by;* big-standan *to stand-by*. vide I, 2.

BEÁCEN, bécen, bécn, bécun; *g.* beácnes; *n. A* BEACON, *sign, token, standard;* signum, significatio, typus, vexillum, portentum, miraculum; in specie de sancta cruce et de sole:—Leóht eástan com beorht beácen *light came from the east a bright beacon*, Beo. Th. 1144; B. 570. He beácen onget *he perceived the sign*, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 33; Dan. 488. Wæs beácen boden *the token was announced*, Andr. Kmbl. 2403; An. 1203. Beácnes cyme *the beacon's [the sun's] coming*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 4; Ph. 107. Segn genom beácna beorhtost *he took an ensign brightest of standards*, Beo. Th. 5547; B. 2777. [*O. Sax.* bókan; *O. Frs.* báken: *O. H. Ger.* pouchan.] DER. fore-beácen, freoðo-, heofon-, here-, sige-, sigor-, wundor-: beácn, -ian, -ung: bécn-an, -ian: bícn-ian: býcn-an, -endlíc, -iend, -iendlíc.

beácen-stán, es; *m. A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone* or *tower whereon to set the beacon fire;* specula, pharus, Cot. 88.

beácone *to a sign*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 19; Gen. 1666; *dat. of* beácen.

beácneng *a beckoning* or *nodding, a speaking by tropes* or *figures;* nutus, Cot. 139: tropologia, Cot. 201. v. beácnung.

beácnian, býcnian, bícnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to* BECKON, *nod;* innuere:—He wæs bícniende him *erat innuens illis*, Lk. Bos. 1, 22, 62: 5, 7. II. *to shew, indicate;* indicare, typice significare:—Swá fenix beácnaþ *as the phœnix shews*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 30; Ph. 646. Ðisses fugles gecynd beácnaþ hú hí beorhtne gefeán healdaþ *this bird's nature indicates how they possess bright joy*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 14; Ph. 389. DER. ge-beácnian, -bécnan.

beácniend-líc, býcniend-líc, býcnend-líc; *adj. Allegorical;* allegoricus:—Ic sette ánе bóc beácniendlícre race be Cristes cyricean *unum librum explanationis allegoricæ de Christo et ecclesia composui*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 5.

beácnung, býcnung, beácneng, e; *f.* I. *a* BECKONING *or nodding;* nutus, Cot. 139. II. *a speaking by tropes* or *figures;* tropologia, Cot. 201.

beád *a prayer;* oratio. v. gebéd, beáda.

beád, es; *m. A table;* mensa:—Of beád *de mensa*, Lk. Lind. War. 16, 21. Beádas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 12. v. beód.

beád *commanded*, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 1; Gen. 2432; *p. of* beódan.

beáda, an; *m. A counsellor, persuader, an exhorter* or *intreater;* suasor. v. beád.

Beada ford-scír, e; *f. Bedfordshire:*—Cnut wende him út þurh Buccingahámscíre into Beadafordscíre *Canute went out through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1016; Th. 279, 16, col. 1. v. Bedan ford-scír.

BEADO, beadu; *g. d.* beadowe, beadwe, beaduwe; *f. Battle, war, slaughter, cruelty;* pugna, strages:—Gúþ-Geáta leód, beadwe heard *the War-Goths' prince, brave in battle*, Beo. Th. 3082; B. 1539. Wit ðære beadwe begen ne onþungan *we both prospered not in the war*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 2; Rä. 85, 23. Beorn beaduwe heard *a man brave in battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 1963; An. 584. Ðú þeóde bealdest to

beadowe *thou encouragest the people to slaughter,* Andr. Kmbl. 2373; An. 1188. [*O. H. Ger.* badu-, pato-: *O. Nrs.* böð, *f. a battle: Sansk.* badh *to kill.*]

beado-cræftig; *adj. War-crafty, skilful in war, warlike;* bellicosus:—Beadocræftig beorn *a chief skilful in war,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 28; Cri. 40. v. beadu-cræftig.

beado-grîma, -grîmma, an; *m. A war-mask, helmet;* bellica larva, cassis:—Ða ðe beadogrîmman bŷwan sceoldon *those who should prepare the war-helmet,* Beo. Th. 4506; B. 2257. v. beadu-grîma.

beado-hrægl, es; *n. A war-garment, coat of mail;* bellica vestis, lorica:—Beadohrægl on breóstum læg *the coat of mail lay on my breast,* Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552. v. beadu-hrægl.

beado-leóma, an; *m. A war-gleam, sword;* stragis flamma, ensis:—Ðæt se beadoleóma bîtan nolde *that the war-gleam would not bite,* Beo. Th. 3050; B. 1523. v. beadu-leóma.

beado-mêce, es; *m. A battle-sword, sword of slaughter;* pugnæ ensis:—Ðæt hine nó beadomêcas bîtan ne meahton *that no battle-sword might bite it,* Beo. Th. 2912; B. 1454. v. beadu-mêce.

beado-rinc, es; *m. A soldier;* bellicosus vir:—Betst beadorinca *the best of soldiers,* Beo. Th. 2222; B. 1109: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 276. v. beadu-rinc.

beado-rôf; *adj. War-renowned, bold in war;* in pugna strenuus:—Beornas beadorôfe *war-renowned warriors,* Apstls. Kmbl. 155; Ap. 78. v. beadu-rôf.

beado-searo; *gen.* -searewes, -searwes; *n. A war-train, an engine* or *weapon of war;* bellicus apparatus:—þurh ða heora beadosearo wǽgon *through which their war-train had moved,* Cd. 170; Th. 214, 21; Exod. 572. v. beadu-searo.

beado-wǽpen; *gen.* -wǽpnes; *dat.* -wǽpne; *n. A war-weapon;* bellica arma:—Ic beadowǽpen bere *I bear a war-weapon,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 11; Rä. 16, 3. Ic swelgan onginne beadowǽpnum *I begin to swell with war-weapons,* 105 a; Th. 399, 8; Rä. 18, 8. v. beadu-wǽpen.

beado-wêg, -wêge, es; *n. A war-cup, contest, discussion;* poculum certaminis, certamen:—Him betwih beadowêg [MS. beadowîg] scencton ðæs heofonlîcan lîfes *dum sese alterutrum cælestis vitæ poculis ebriarent* [MS. *debriarent*], Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 17. v. beadu-wêg, bǽde-wêg.

beado-weorc, es; *n. A war-work, warlike operation;* bellicum opus:—Ic eom beadoweorca sæd *I am tired of war-works,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 4; Rä. 6, 2: Chr. 937; Th. 205, 40, col. 1, 2; Ælfelst. 47. v. beadu-weorc.

Beado-wulf, es; *m. Beowulf,* Th. Anlct. v. Beówulf.

beadu; *gen.* beaduwe; *f. Battle, war, etc.* Andr. Kmbl. 1963; An. 984. v. beado and the following compounds.

beadu-cêf; *adj. Battle-prompt, ready for battle;* ad pugnam expeditus, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 20; Rä. 1, 11.

beadu-cræft, es; *m. War-craft, strength in war;* bellica vis:—Ðê gûþgewinn þurh hêðenra hilde wôman, beorna beaducræft, geboden wyrþeþ *a war-contest will be offered to thee through the heathens' battle rush, the war-craft of heroes,* Andr. Kmbl. 437; An. 219.

beadu-cræftig, beado-cræftig; *adj. War-crafty, warlike;* bellicosus:—Fugel beaducræftig *the warlike bird,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 26; Ph. 286. Beaducræftig beorn Bartholameus *a warlike chief, Bartholomeus,* Apstls. Kmbl. 87; Ap. 44.

beadu-cwealm, es; *m. A war-death, violent death;* nex:—Ðær he sâwulgedâl beaducwealm gebâd *there he awaited the separation of the soul, a war-death,* Andr. Kmbl. 3400; An. 1704.

beadu-folm, e; *f. A war* or *bloody hand;* bellica manus:—Nân îren blôdge beadufolme onberan wolde *no iron would impair his bloody war-hand,* Beo. Th. 1984; B. 990.

beadu-grim; *adj. War-grim, war-furious;* in pugna atrox, Leo 114.

beadu-grîma, an; *m. A war-mask, helmet.* v. beado-grîma.

beadu-hrægl, es; *n. A war-garment;* bellica vestis, lorica. v. beado-hrægl.

beadu-lâce, es; *n. Play of battle, battle, war;* stragis actio, pugna:—Ænig mon to beadulâce ætberan meahte *any man might bear forth to the play of battle,* Beo. Th. 3126; B. 1561. To ðam beadulâce *to the battle-play,* Andr. Kmbl. 2238; An. 1120.

beadu-leóma, an; *m. A war-gleam, sword;* stragis flamma, ensis. v. beado-leóma.

beadu-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n. Battle-strength, military power;* militaris vis, exercitus stragem faciens:—Beadumægnes rês, grîm-helma gegrind *the rush of battle-strength, the crash of grim helmets,* Cd. 160; Th. 198, 28; Exod. 329.

beadu-mêce, es; *m. A battle-sword, sword of slaughter;* pugnæ ensis. v. beado-mêce.

beadu-rês, es; *m. A battle-rush, onset;* pugnæ impetus:—Biter wæs se beadurês *the onset was bitter,* Byrht. Th. 134, 68; By. 111.

beadu-rinc, es; *m. A soldier;* bellicosus vir, miles:—Beadurincum wæs Rôm gerýmed *Rome was laid open by the soldiers,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 36; Met. 1, 18. v. beado-rinc.

beadu-rôf; *adj. War-renowned, bold in war;* in pugna strenuus:—Beadurôfes beácn *a beacon of the war-renowned,* Beo. Th. 6301; B. 3161. He hêlo and frôfre beadurôfum abeád *he offered safety and comfort to the bold in war,* Andr. Kmbl. 191; An. 96. v. beado-rôf.

beadu-rûn, e; *f. A war-secret, quarrel;* jurgiosum arcanum, rixa:—Hûnferþ onband beadurûne *Hunferth unbound the war-secret,* Beo. Th. 1006; B. 501.

beadu-scearp; *adj. Battle-sharp, sharp in fight, applied to a sword;* ad pugnam acutus:—Cyning wælseaxe gebræd biter and beaduscearp *the king drew his deadly knife bitter and battle-sharp,* Beo. Th. 5401; B. 2704.

beadu-scrûd, es; *n.* [scrûd *clothes*] *Warlike apparel, warlike garman. a coat of mail;* bellicum vestimentum, lorica:—Beaduscrûda betst mîne breóst wereþ *the best of warlike garments defends my breast,* Beo. Th. 910; B. 453.

beadu-searo; *gen.* -searewes, -searwes; *n. A war-train, an engine* or *weapon of war;* bellicus apparatus. v. beado-searo.

beadu-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, coat of mail;* bellica tunica, lorica:—Ic gefrægn sunu Wihstânes beran beadusercean *I heard that Wihstan's son bore the coat of mail,* Beo. Th. 5503; B. 2755.

beadu-preát, es; *m. A war-host, an army;* exercitus, Elen. Kmbl. 62; El. 31.

beadu-wǽpen; *gen.* -wǽpnes; *dat.* -wǽpne; *n. A war-weapon;* bellica arma. v. beado-wǽpen.

beadu-wang, es; *m. A battle-plain;* pugnæ campus:—On beaduwange *on the battle-plain,* Andr. Kmbl. 825; An. 413.

beadu-wêg *a war-cup, contest, discussion.* v. beado-wêg.

beadu-weorc, es; *n. A war-work, warlike operation;* bellicum opus. v. beado-weorc.

beadu-weorca, an; *m. A war-worker, soldier;* miles, Grm. ii. 449, 34.

Beadu-wulf *Beowulf.* v. Beado-wulf.

be-æftan; *prep.* I. *after, behind;* post, pone:—Be-æftan *contracted to* bæftan, *q. v.* II. *without;* sine:—Beæftan dære menego *sine turba,* Lk. Bos. 22, 6.

be-æftan; *adv. Behind, after, hereafter;* post, pone, postea:—Ðær beæftan forlêt eall *left there all behind,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos, 45, 14. Ðæt ic wille hêr beæftan sweotolor gereccan *that I will hereafter more clearly shew,* Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 29.

bearn *a son,* Ps. Spl. T. 28, 1. v. bearn.

be-êwnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To join in marriage, marry, wed;* legitime despondere:—Bewedded and beêwnod *wedded and married,* Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 38. v. êwnian.

beaf *a gad-fly;* œstrus = οἶστρος, Leo 118.

beaftan, beaftian; *p.* beaftode, beafte, *pl.* beaftodon, beafton; *pp.* beaftod *To lament;* lamentare:—We mid hondum beafton *lamentavimus,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 11, 17. v. beofian.

beág *a ring, crown;* anulus, corona, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 24; Gn. Ex. 131. v. beáh.

beág *gave way,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 2; Ruin. 17; *p. of* bûgan.

beágian, biágian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown, to set a garland on;* coronare:—Of wuldre and weorþmynt ðû beágodest hine *gloria et honore coronasti eum,* Ps. Spl. 8, 6.

beáh, beág, bêh, bêg, bêh; *gen.* beáges; *dat.* beáge; *pl.* beágas; *m.* [beáh, beág; *p. of* bûgan *to bend*] Metal made into circular ornaments, as *A ring, bracelet, collar, garland, crown;* anulus, armilla, diadema, corona. Bracelets were worn about the arms and wrists; rings on the fingers, round the ankles, the neck, and about the head. See Guide to Northern Archæology, by the Earl of Ellesmere, 8vo. 1848, p. 54; also Weinhold, Altnordisches Leben, 8vo. Berlin, 1856, p. 185. These being valuable were probably used in early times as means of exchange or as money; hence the origin of ring-money. v. Sir Wm. Betham's Essay in the Trans. of Rl. Ir. Acd. and Gent's. Mag. April 1837, pp. 372, 373, and May, p. 499:—Ic nyme ðînne hring and ðînne beáh and ðînne stæf, ðe ðû on handa hæfst *capiam anulum tuum et armillam et baculum, quem manu tenes,* Gen. 38, 18, 25. Gehwearf in Francna fæðm cyninges se beáh *the collar of the king went into the grasp of the Franks,* Beo. Th. 2427; B. 1211. Sceal bryde beág *a ring shall be for a bride,* Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 24; Gn. Ex. 131. He beágas dælde *he distributed bracelets,* Beo. Th. 161; B. 80. Ic frinan wille beága bryttan *I will ask the distributor of bracelets,* Beo. Th. 709; B. 352. Brûc ðisses beáges *make use of this collar,* Beo. Th. 2436; B. 1216. Se beorhta beág hlifaþ ofer heáfde *the bright garland rises over the head,* Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 10; Ph. 602. Under gyldnum beáge *under a golden crown,* Beo. Th. 2330; B. 1163. To ðam beáge *to the crown,* Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 11. Se beáh gôdes [Cot. MS. beág goodes] *the crown of good,* 37, 2; Fox 188, 21. [*O. Sax.* bôg, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* bouc, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* pouc, *m.*: *O. Nrs.* baugr, *m.*] DER. earm-beáh, -beág, heals-, rand-, scanc-, wuldor-.

beáh *submitted,* Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 22; *p. of* bûgan.

beáh-gifa, beág-gifa, -gyfa, an; *m. A ring-giver, a giver of ring or bracelet money;* anulorum *vel* armillarum largitor:—Se geonga gewât Eádgâr of lîfe, beorna beáhgifa *the young Edgar, ring-giver of men,*

departed from life, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 36, col. 2: Byrht. Th. 140, 19; By. 290: Elen. Grm. 100: 1199: Beo. Th. 2208; B. 1102.

beáh-gifu, e; *pl. nom. acc.* a; *gen.* a, ena; *f. A ring-gift, distribution of rings or bracelets;* armillarum largitio:—Geongne æðeling sceolan gôde gesîðas byldan tǫ beáhgife *good companions should exhort a young prince to a distribution of bracelets*, Menol. Fox 490; Gn. C. 15.

beáh-hord, es; *n. A ring-hoard*, Beo. Th. 1792; B. 894.

beáh-hroden [hroden; *pp. of* hreódan] *Crown-adorned, adorned with bracelets;* armillis *vel* diademate ornatus:—Beáh-hroden [MS. beághroden] cwên *a queen adorned with bracelets*, Beo. Th. 1251; B. 623.

beáh-sel, es; *n. Hall of bracelets;* domus *vel* aula in qua armillas dominus largitur, Andr. Kmbl. 3312; An. 1659.

beáh-sele, es; *m. Idem*, Beo. Th. 2358; B. 1177.

beáh-þegu, e; *f. A ring-receiving;* armillarum acceptio:—Æfter beáhþege *after the receiving of rings*, Beo. Th. 4358; B. 2176.

beáh-wriða, an; *m. A ringed wreath, armlet, bracelet;* armilla = armilla, quæ brachialis vocatur, *Cic*:—Oft hió beáhwriðan secge sealde *oft she gave a ringed wreath to the warrior*, Beo. Th. 4041; B. 2018.

beal *bellowed, roared; p. of* bellan.

beala-níþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil, wickedness*, Ps. C. 50, 111; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 111. v. bealo-níþ.

bealcan *to emit, utter, pour out;* eructare:—Dæg ðam dæge bealceþ word *dies diei eructat verbum*, Ps. Spl. 18, 2. v. bealcettan.

bealcettan, belcettan, bealcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To belch, utter, send forth, emit;* eructare, dicere, emittere:—Swête to bealcetenne *pleasant to belch*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 32. Bealcetteþ heorte mîn word gôd *eructat cor meum verbum bonum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 1. Bealcettaþ weleras mîne lofsang *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 171.

BEALD, bald; *adj.* BOLD, *brave, confident, of good courage;* validus, strenuus, fortis, constans, audax, fidens, bono animo, liber:—He beald in gebêde bîdsteal gifeþ *he confident in prayer maketh a stand*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 28; Jul. 388. Beald reordade, eádig on elne *brave he spake, happy in courage*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 24; Gû. 998. He healdeþ Meotudes êe beald in breóstum *bold in his breast he holds the law of the Creator*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 20; Ph. 458. Hî beóþ bealde, ða ðe beorhtne wlite Meotude bringaþ *they will be of good courage, who bring a bright aspect to the Creator*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 25; Cri. 1077. [*Goth.* balþs: *O. Sax.* bald: *O. Frs.* balde, *adv. quickly: O. H. Ger.* bald: *O. Nrs.* ballr.] DER. cyning-beald, cyre-, un-.

bealde, balde; *adv. Boldly, freely, instantly;* audacter, libere, fiducialiter, fidenter, instanter, prone, statim, sine mora:—Of Basan cwæþ bealde Drihten *dixit Dominus ex Basan*, Ps. Th. 67, 22. Bletsige mîne sâwle bealde Dryhten *benedic anima mea Dominum*, Ps. Th. 102, 2: 65, 18: 66, 4: 67, 24: 72, 16: 118, 130. Balde, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 11; Dan. 200: Ps. Th. 113, 25: 133, 3: 149, 8.

bealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be brave, bear oneself bravely;* strenue *vel* fortiter se gerere:—Swâ bealdode bearn Ecgþeówes *thus the son of Ecgtheow bore himself bravely*, Beo. Th. 4360; B. 2177.

beald-líce, bald-líce, bal-líce; *adv.* BOLDLY, *instantly, earnestly, saucily;* audenter, statim:—Ic bealdlîce mînum hondum slôg *I boldly slew with my hands*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 1; Jul. 492. Aoth bleów bealdlîce his horn *Aod statim insonuit buccina*, Jud. 3, 27: 3, 21.

bealdor, baldor, es; *m. A hero, prince;* princeps:—Wedera bealdor *prince of the Weders*, Beo. Th. 5127; B. 2567. Is hlâford mîn beorna bealdor *my lord is the prince of men*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 24; Gû. 1332. v. baldor.

bealg *was angry*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 25; Jul. 185; *p. of* belgan.

bealh *was angry, irritated; p. of* belgan.

bealluca *testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 57.

BEALO, bealu, balu; *gen.* bealowes, bealwes, bealuwes, baluwes; *dat.* bealuwe, bealwe, baluwe, bealo; *acc.* bealu, balu, bealo; *instr.* bealwe, bealuwe; *pl. gen.* bealwa, bealuwa, baluwa; *dat. instr.* balawum; balawun; *n.* I. BALE, *woe, harm, evil, mischief;* malum, calamitas, pernicies, damnum, noxa, tribulatio:—Hæfdon bealo *they had woe*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 10; Sat. 71. Bealowes gâst *spirit of evil* [diabolus], Cd. 228; Th. 307, 19; Sat. 682. Oft heó to bealwe bearn afêdeþ *often she nourisheth her child to woe*, Salm. Kmbl. 745; Sal. 372. Him to bealwe *to their own harm*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 19; Cri. 1106. Bealwe gebêded *by calamity compelled*, Beo. Th. 5644; B. 2826. Ne ondrâde ic ðînra wîta bealo *I dread not the evil of thy torments*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 9; Jul. 211. II. *wickedness, depravity;* malities, nequitia:—Me wið blôdhreówes weres bealuwe gehêle *preserve me against the wickedness of the blood-thirsty man*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. [*O. Sax.* balu: *O. Frs.* balu: *O. H. Ger.* balo: *Goth.* balweins *punishment, pain: O. Nrs.* böl: *Slav.* bôl *pain.*] DER. aldor-bealo [-bealu], ealdor-, feorh-, firen-, folc-, helle-, hreðer-, leód-, mân-, morþ-, morþor-, niht-, sweord-, þeód-, un-, wíg-.

bealo-ben, -benn, e; *f. A baleful wound.* v. bealu-ben.

bealo-blonden; *pp. Mixed with bale, pernicious;* pernicie mixtus, perniciosus:—Bealoblonden níþ *pernicious hate*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 30; Gn. Ex. 198.

bealo-clomm, -clomm, es; *m:* e; *f. A dire chain.* v. bealu-clom.

bealo-cræft, balo-cræft, es; *m. A wicked, pernicious,* or *magic art;* perniciosa *vel* magica ars, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 150; Met. 26, 75.

bealo-cwealm, es; *m. A pernicious* or *violent death;* perniciosa *vel* violenta mors, Beo. Th. 4523; B. 2265.

bealo-dæd, bealu-dæd, e; *f. A wicked, evil,* or *sinful deed;* peccatum:—Ðæt hý bealodæde gescomeden *that they felt shame for a sinful deed*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 4; Cri. 1302.

bealo-ful, -full; *def.* se bealo-fulla; *adj.* BALEFUL, *dire, cursed, wicked;* pestiferus, facinorosus, scelestus, malitiosus:—Bealofull *baleful*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 63. Se bealofulla hŷneþ heardlîce *the baleful one hardly oppresseth*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 27; Cri. 259. Heó ðone bealofullan alêde mannan *she laid down the odious man*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. Biter bealofullum *bitter to the baleful*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 31; Cri. 909.

bealo-fûs; *adj. Inclined to sin;* peccandi pronus, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 23; Reim. 50.

bealo-hycgende; *part. Intending evil;* perniciem moliens:—Æghwæðrum wæs bealo-hycgendra brôga fram ôðrum *to either of them, intending evil, was a fear of the other*, Beo. Th. 5123; B. 2565.

bealo-hydig; *adj. Intending evil, baleful-minded;* perniciem moliens, Beo. Th. 1450; B. 723.

bealo-inwit, es; *n. Guile, deceit.* v. bealu-inwit.

bealo-leás; *adj. Void of evil, innocent;* innocens, Exon. 89 b; Th. 335, 27; Gn. Ex. 39.

bealo-níþ, beala-níþ, bala-níþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil, wickedness;* pravum *vel* perniciosum studium, pernicies, calamitas:—Him on breóstum bealoníþ weóll *baleful malice boiled in his breast*, Beo. Th. 5422; B. 2714. Bebeorh ðê ðone bealoníþ *keep from thee that baleful evil*, Beo. Th. 3520; B. 1758.

bealo-rêp, es; *m. A pernicious cord;* dirus laqueus, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 7; Cri. 365.

bealo-searu; *g.* -searwes; *n. A wicked machination* or *snare;* malitiosa machinatio, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 30; Jul. 473.

bealo-síþ, bealu-síþ, es; *m.* I. *an evil fortune, misfortune, calamity;* calamitas, adversa fortuna:—Bealosîþa hwôn *few* [*of*] *misfortunes*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 24; Seef. 28. II. *a destructive* or *deadly path, death;* fatale iter, mors, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5.

bealo-sorg, e; *f. Baleful sorrow;* dirus ægritudo *vel* mæror, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 21; Ph. 409.

bealo-spell, es; *n. A baleful message* or *tale;* perniciei nuntius, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 5; Exod. 510.

bealo-þanc, -þonc, es; *m. A baleful* or *wicked thought;* prava *vel* malitiosa cogitatio, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 22; Jul. 469.

bealo-ware; *gen.* -wara, *pl. m. Baleful inhabitants, criminals;* scelesti. v. bealu-ware.

bealu, balu; *adj. Baleful, pernicious, wicked, malicious;* dirus, perniciosus, pravus, malus, malitiosus:—Awrîtaþ hie on his wæpne bealwe bôcstafas *they cut baleful letters upon his weapon*, Salm. Kmbl. 325; Sal. 162. v. bealo.

bealu-ben, -benn, e; *f. A baleful wound;* lethale vulnus, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 27; Exod. 238.

bealu-clom, -clomm, es; *m:* e; *f. A dire chain;* dirum vinculum:—Under bealuclommum *under dire chains*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 5; Hö. 65.

bealu-dæd, e; *f. An evil deed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1027; El. 515. v. bealo-dæd.

bealu-inwit, es; *n. Guile, deceit;* dolus, Ps. Th. 54, 24.

bealu-síþ, es; *m. A destructive* or *deadly path, death;* fatale iter, mors, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5. v. bealo-síþ.

bealu-ware; *gen.* -wara; *pl. m. Baleful inhabitants, criminals;* scelesti:—Ðæt ic bealuwara weorc gebiden hæbbe *that I have endured the work of criminals*, Rood Kmbl. 155; Kr. 79.

BEÁM, es; *m.* I. *a tree;* arbor:—Se beám bude wyrda geþingu *the tree boded the councils of the fates*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 11; Dan. 545: 23; Th. 30, 18; Gen. 468: 24; Th. 31, 1; Gen. 478. On ðæs beámes blêdum *on the branches of the tree*, 200; Th. 248, 4; Dan. 508: Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 14; Rä. 56, 7. On ðam beáme *on the tree*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 11; Gen. 483: Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 6; Ph. 122. Forlætaþ ðone ænne beám *abstain from the one tree*, Cd. 13; Th. 15, 19; Gen. 235: 25; Th. 31, 28; Gen. 492. Twegen beámas stôdon ofætes gehlæðene *two trees stood laden with fruit*, 23; Th. 30, 2; Gen. 460: Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 4; Ph. 35. Ic beámas fylle *I fell the trees*, 101 a; Th. 381, 11; Rä. 2, 9. II. *the tree, cross;* patibulum, crux:—Wæs se beám bôcstafum awriten *the cross was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 181; El. 91: Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 17; Cri. 1090. Se ðe deáþes wolde biteres onbyrigan on ðam beáme *who would taste of bitter death on the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 226; Kr. 114: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 30; Sat. 510. He on ðone hâlgan beám ahongen wæs *he was hung on the holy cross*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 25; Cri. 1094: 29 a; Th. 88, 29; Cri. 1447. III. *a column, pillar;* columna:—Hæfde wuldres beám

werud gelǽded *the pillar of glory had led the host*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 10; Exod. 566: 148; Th. 184, 22; Exod. 111. God hēt him fȳrenne beám beſōran wīsian *God commanded a pillar of fire to point out the way before them*, Ps. Th. 104, 34. Him beſōran fōron beámas twegen *two pillars went before him*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 20; Exod. 94. IV. *wood, a ship;* lignum, navis:—Ic of fæðmum cwom brimes and beámes *I came from the clutches of sea and ship*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 13; Rä. 11, 7. V. *a* BEAM, *splint, post, a stock of a tree;* trabs, stipes:—Se beám bið on ðīnum ágenum eágan *trabs est in oculo tuo*, Mt. Bos. 7, 4. Bunden under beáme *bound under a beam*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 9; Rä. 71, 11. Ðū ne gesyhst ðone beám on ðīnum ágenum eágan *trabem in oculo tuo non vides*, Mt. Bos. 7, 3, 5. Heora ǽrenan beámas ne mihton fram Galliscum fȳre forbærnede weorþan *their brazen beams could not be destroyed by the fire of the Gauls*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 16. Of beáme *de stipite*, Cot. 63. VI. *in composition*, anything proceeding in a right line, hence,—*A ray of light, a sun-*BEAM; radius:—Cometa, se steorra, scān swilce sunne-beám *a comet, the star, shone like a sun-beam*, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 5. VII. in the Northumbrian Gospels beám is put for bȳme *a trumpet;* tuba:—Mid beám *cum tuba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 31. [*Tynd.* beame: *Chauc. Wyc.* beme: *R. Glouc.* beam, bem: *Laym.* beam, bem: *O. Sax.* bōm, *m: N. Frs.* baem, beamme, bjemme: *O. Frs.* bām, *m: Dut.* boom, *m: Ger.* baum, *m: M. H. Ger.* boum, *m: O. H. Ger.* poum, *m: Goth.* bagms, *m: Icel.* baðmr, *m.*] DER. beg-beám, ceder-, deáþ-, ele-, fic-, firgen-, gār-, gleó-, sige-, wer-, wudu-, wyn-.

Beám-dūn, Beán-dūn, e; *f.* BAMPTON, *Devonshire;* oppidum situm esse arbitror in agro Devoniensi, qua Somersætensibus adjacet, et vocari hodie *Bampton*, Gibson Chr. Explicatio, p. 14, col. 1:—Hēr Cynegils and Cwichelm gefuhton on Beámdūne *in this year Cynegils and Cwichelm fought at Bampton*, Chr. 614; Th. 38, 38, cols. 2, 3. [beám *a tree;* dūn *a hill, down;* collis stipitibus seu trabibus refertus, Gibson.]

Beám-fleót, es; *m.* The name of places now called *Beamfleet* [*Beamfled*, Hunt.] *Bamfleet, Benfleet, Essex;* æstuarii nomen in agro Essexiensi, hodie *Benfleet:*—Hie fōron eást to Beámfleóte *they marched east to Benfleet*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 15.

beámian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shine, to cast forth rays* or *beams like the sun;* radiare, Som.

beám-sceadu, e; *f. A tree-shade, the shade of a tree;* arborum umbra:—Gewitan him ðā gangan under beámsceade *then they retired under the tree-shade*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 10; Gen. 859. Hī slǽpon under beámsceade *they slept under the tree-shade*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 55; Met. 8, 28.

beám-telg, es; *m. Dye of a tree* [*ink*]; tinctura arborea [atramentum scriptorium]:—Fugles wyn beámtelge swealg *the bird's joy* [i. e. *the pen*] *swallowed dye of a tree*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 9; Rä. 27, 9.

BEÁN, bién, e; *f. A* BEAN, *all sorts of pulse;* faba, legumen:—Beán pisan *a vetch*, Cot. 34: 122. [*Plat. Dut.* boon, *f: Ger.* bohne, *f: M. H. Ger.* bōne, *f: O. H. Ger.* pōna, *f: Dan.* bönne: *Swed.* böna: *O. Nrs.* baun, *f: Lat.* faba, *f.*]

beán-belgas, beán-coddas; *pl. m.* [beán *a bean*, belg *or* codd *a bag*] *Bean-pods, husks, cods* or *shells;* fabarum sacculi, siliquæ:—Of ðām beáncoddum *de siliquis*, Lk. Bos. 15, 16: Cot. 200.

beand, es; *m. A band, bond;* vinculum:—On beandon *in bonds* or *captivity;* in vinculis, Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 15. v. bend.

Beán-dūn, e; *f. Bampton, Devonshire*, Chr. 614; Th. 38, 38, col. 1; 39, 37, col. 1; Erl. 20, 36; 21, 35. v. Beám-dūn.

beánen; *adj. Beany, belonging to beans;* fabarius:—Beánene melewe BEAN-MEAL, Herb. 155, 3; Lchdm. i. 282, 9.

beán-scealas BEAN-SHELLS; siliquæ, quisquiliæ, Cot. 200.

Bearan burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f. Banbury, Oxfordshire.* v. Beran burh.

BEARD, es; *m.* I. *a* BEARD; barba:—Ne beard ne sciron *nec radetis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27; nether ge schulen schave the beerd, *Wyc.* Smyringc niðerfeól on bearde, bearde Aarones *unguentum descendit in barbam, barbam Aaronis*, Ps. Lamb. 132, 2. II. *the Anglo-Saxons were proud of their beards, and to shave a layman by force was a legal offence:*—Gif mon ðone beard ofascire, mid xx scillinga gebēte. Gif he hine gebinde, and ðonne to preoste bescire, mid lx scillinga gebēte *if a man shave off the beard, let him make amends* [*boot*] *with xx shillings. If he bind him, and then shave him like a priest, let him make amends* [*boot*] *with lx shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 8. [*Laym.* baerd: *Plat. Dut.* baard, *m: Frs.* berd, bird, *m: Ger.* bart, *m: Icel.* bart, *n.*]

beard-leás; *adj.* BEARDLESS; imberbis. Used as a noun, it denotes those *without a beard*, as *a youth, stripling*, also *a hawk* or *buzzard;* ephebus, buteo:—Beardleás *ephebus*, vel *buteo*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 51; Wrt. Voc. 50, 33.

BEARG, bearh, es; *m. A castrated boar, a barrow pig;* majālis:—Amæsted swīn, bearg bellende on bōc-wuda *a fattened swine, a barrow pig* [*castrated boar*] *grunting in beech woods*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 10; Rä. 41, 106. Bearh *majalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 31; Wrt. Voc. 22, 72. [*Plat.* borg, *m. a castrated boar pig: Dut.* barg, *m: Frs.* baerg, *m: Ger.* borg-schwein: *O. H. Ger.* barc, barg, *m. porcus castratus.*]

bearg, bearh *saved, secured*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 21; Az. 159; *p. of* beorgan.

bearh *saved*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 29; Gen. 2624; *p. of* beorgan.

bearht *bright*, Ps. Spl. 22, 7. v. beorht.

bearhtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, clamour, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor:—Ic on ðisse byrig bearhtm gehȳre *I hear a tumult in this city*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 16; Gen. 2406. v. breahtm, breran *to break.*

bearhtm, es; *m. Brightness, glittering, scintillation, twinkling, glance;* claritas, splendor, nitor, scintillatio, acies:—Eágena bearhtm forsiteþ and forsworceþ *the brightness of the eyes vanishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 3537; B. 1766. Dæt bið an eágan bearhtm [MS. bryhtm] *that is in the twinkling of the eye, in a moment*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. DER. bearht, beorht *bright.*

bearhtm-hwīl, byrhtm-hwīl, e; *f. A twinkling while, a moment;* oculi nictus tempus, momentum:—On ānre byrhtmhwīle *in momento temporis*, Lk. Bos. 4, 5.

bearhtnes *brightness.* v. beorhtnes.

bearm, es; *m. The bosom, lap;* sinus, gremium:—On eówerne bearm *in sinum vestrum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 38. Iosep hī nam of ðæs fæder bearme *Ioseph eos tulit de gremio patris*, Gen. 48, 12: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 12; Sat. 153. Ðā wæs fæger foldan bearm *then was earth's bosom fair*, Beo. Th. 2278; B. 1137. Alēden leófne þeóden on bearm scipes *they laid the beloved chief in the ship's bosom*, Beo. Th. 70; B. 35: Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 28; Rä. 4, 3. [*Chauc.* barme *the bosom: O. Sax.* barm, *m. sinus, gremium: O. Frs.* barm-bracco *a lap-dog: O. H. Ger.* barm, *m: Goth.* barms, *m: Icel.* barmr, *m.* I. *the brim of anything;* ora, margo; II. *the bosom;* gremium: from beran, beoran *to bear, to carry in folded arms*, or *on the bosom.*]

bearm-clāþ, es; *n. A* BARME-CLOTH [*Chauc. The Millares Tale*, 3237], *a bosom-cloth, an apron;* sinui imposita mappula:—Bearmclāþ *mappula*, Wrt. Voc. 26, 68.

bearm-rægl, es; *m. A bosom-garment;* sinui imposita vestis *vel* mappula, Wrt. Voc. 26, 28.

bearn, es; *n. A* BEARN, *child, son, issue, offspring, progeny;* natus, infans, puer, filius, soboles, proles:—Bearn Godes *Son of God*, Elen. Kmbl. 1624; El. 814. Nū is ðæt bearn cymen *now is that child come*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 8; Cri. 66. Hīg næfdon nān bearn *non erat illis filius*, Lk. Bos. 1, 7. Þurh bearnes gebyrd *through the birth of a child*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 18; Cri. 38. Beón mid bearne *gravidam esse*, Somn. 370. Bearn *soboles* vel *proles*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 19. Geáta bearn *the sons of the Goths*, Beo. Th. 4374; B. 2184. He Noe gebletsade and his bearn *he blessed Noah and his sons*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 1; Gen. 1505. Ðys synd Israēla bearna naman *hæc sunt nomina filiorum Israel*, Ex. 1, 1. Geseah his bearna bearn *vidit filios filiorum suorum*, Job Thw. 168, 35. Ge Godes bearn, bringaþ Gode rammа bearn *filii Dei, afferte Domino filios arietum*, Ps. Th. 28, 1. [*Piers* barn *a child: Scot. and Northumb.* bairn: *O. Sax.* barn, *n: O. Frs.* bern, *n: O. H. Ger.* barn, *n: Goth.* barn, *n: Dan. Swed. Icel.* barn, *n. a child: what is borne, from* beran *to bear.*] DER. cyne-bearn, dryht-, folc-, freó-, frum-, god-, hǽlu-, hūsel-, sige-, þryþ-, woruld-. v. beran.

bearn, es; *n. A barley-place, a* BARN; horreum:—He gadereþ hys hwǽte on his bearn *congregabit triticum suum in horreum*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 3, 12. v. bere-ærn.

be-arn *occurred*, Wanl. Catal. 154, 5; *p. of* be-yrnan.

bearn *burned, consumed; p. of* beornan.

bearn-cennung, e; *f. Child-birth;* puerperium. v. cenning, *from* cennan *parere.*

bearn-eácen [bearn *a child*, eácen *increased*] *Increased, pregnant;* auctus, gravidus:—Bearneácen wīf þrōwaþ micel earfoðu *a pregnant woman suffers much trouble*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2, note 2, Cott: L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 66, 23. DER. eácan.

bearn-eácnung, e; *f. Generation, conception, pregnancy;* genitura, conceptio, prægnatio. v. eácnung.

bearnende *burning;* ardens, Jn. Lind. War. 5, 35. v. bernende; *part. of* byrnan.

bearn-gebyrdo; *indecl. f. Child-bearing;* partus:—Hyre eald Metod ēste wǽre bearngebyrdo *to her the ancient Creator was gracious in her child-bearing*, Beo. Th. 1896; B. 946.

bearn-gestreón, es; *n. Child-procreation;* liberorum procreatio:—Dæt ic þolian sceal bearngestreóna: ic wið brȳde ne mōt hǽmed habban *that I shall lack child-procreation: with a bride I may not have intercourse*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 9; Rä. 21, 27.

bearn-leás; *adj. Childless;* absque liberis:—Bearnleásne ge habbaþ me gedōnne *absque liberis me esse fecistis*, Gen. 42, 36: Ex. 21, 22.

bearn-lēst, e; *f. Childlessness, want of children;* liberorum defectus *vel* orbitas, eorum conditio qui liberis carent:—For bearnlēste *for want of children*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 6.

bearn-lufe, an; *f. Child-love, love of one's own* or *of an adopted child;* liberorum amor, filii sui *vel* adoptivi amor:—Hine on bearnlufan habban wolde *eum loco adoptivi haberet*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 4.

bearn-myrþra, an; *m. A child-murderer, an infanticide;* liberorum interfector, Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 5.

bearn-teám, es; *m. A succession of children, issue, posterity;* liberorum ordo *vel* successio, soboles:—Ðæt hí to rađe woldon fultumlęstan beón æt hiora bearnteámum *that they should very soon be without help from posterity,* Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 19. [*Scot.* barn-teme, bairn-time *a brood of children, all the children of one mother.*]

BEARO, bearu; *gen.* bearwes; *dat.* bearwe, bearowe, bearuwe; *acc.* bearo; *pl. nom. acc.* bearwas; *gen.* -wa; *dat.* -wum; *m. A grove, wood;* nemus *vel* lucus, silva, virgultum:—Se hálga bearo sette *the holy man planted a grove,* Cd. 137; Th. 172, 7; Gen. 2840. Wæter wynsumu bearo ealne geondfaraþ *pleasant waters pervade all the grove,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 10; Ph. 67. Bearu *nemus* vel *lucus,* Wrt. Voc. 32, 38. Se fugel of ðæs bearwes beáme gewiteþ *the fowl departs from the tree of the grove,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 5; Ph. 122: 58 a; Th. 207, 27; Ph. 148. Wíc mid bearuwe ymbsealde *mansions surrounded with a grove,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. In bearwe, on bearwe *or* on bearowe *in a wood,* Cot. 109. Heó begeát grēne bearwas *she gained the green groves,* Cd. 72; Th. 89, 13; Gen. 1480. [Heyne says *a bearing* or *a fruit-bearing tree, hence trees in general, a wood: O. Nrs.* börr, *m. arbor.*] DER. æppel-bearo, sun-, wudu-.

Bearocscȳre, Bearucscýre, Bearwucscíre *Berkshire.* v. Barocscír.

bearo-næs, -næss, es; *m. A woody shore* or *promontory;* litus nemorosum:—Trædaþ bearonæssas *they tread the woody promontories,* Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 5; Rä. 58, 5.

bearowe *in a wood,* Menol. Fox 496; Gn. C. 18. v. bearo.

bears *a perch;* lupus. v. bærs.

bear-swinig; *adj. openly wicked, a publican,* Lk. Rush. War. 3, 12: 15, 1. v. bær-synnig.

bearu *a grove,* Wrt. Voc. 32, 38. v. bearo.

bearug *a barrow-pig.* v. bearg.

bearuwe *with a grove,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. v. bearo.

bearwas, bearwe, bearwes, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 5; Ph. 122. v. bearo.

BEÁTAN; *part.* beátende; ic beáte, ðú beátest, býtst, he beáteþ, být, *pl.* beátaþ; *p.* beót, *pl.* beóton; *pp.* beáten. I. *to* BEAT, *strike, lash, dash, hurt;* percutere, tundere, verberare, cædere, pulsare, quatere, lædere:—Agynþ beátan hys efenþeówas *cœperit percutere conservos,* Mt. Bos. 24, 49. Hwí beátst ðú me *quid me cædis?* Jn. Bos. 18, 23. Ðá Balaam beót ðone assan *cum Balaam verberaret asinam,* Num. 22, 23. Streámas staðu beátaþ *streams beat the shores,* Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 4; Rä. 3, 6. Sǽ on staðu beáteþ *the sea lashes against the shore,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 30; Met. 6, 15. Beóton brimstreámas *the sea-streams dashed,* Andr. Kmbl. 477; An. 239: 3084; An. 1545. Ne se bryne beót mægum *nor did the burning hurt the youths,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265. II. to beat with the feet, *to tread, trample, tramp;* calcare, proculcare:—Se mearh burhstede beáteþ *the steed tramps the castle-place,* Beo. Th. 4522; B. 2265. [*Ger.* boszen *to beat: M. H. Ger.* bōzen *id: O. H. Ger.* pōzan *id: O. Nrs.* bauta *id.*] DER. a-beátan, ge-, of-, ofa-, to-.

beátere, es; *m. A* BEATER, *fighter, champion;* pugil, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8.

beáw-hyrnet = beó-hyrnet, -hyrnett, e; *f. A bee-hornet, gad-fly, horse-fly;* œstrus = οἶστρος:—Beáw-hyrnet *œstrus* [MS. beáw-hyrnette *æstrum, acc?*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 108; Wrt. Voc. 23, 64. v. beó, hyrnet.

be-baðian, bi-baðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe, wash;* luere, abluere, lavare:—Wætere aþwegen and bebaðod *lotus aqua,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 17.

Bebba-burh *Bamborough,* Chr. 1095; Th. 361, 39, 40: 362, 1. v. Bebban burh.

Bebban burh, Chr. 547; Th. 28, 25; 29, 24: 641; Th. 49, 3: 993; Th. 240, 17; 241, 16, col. 2: Bæbba-burh, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 6: Bebba-burh, Chr. 1095; Th. 361, 39, 40: *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *acc.* -burg, -burh; *f.* BAMBOROUGH, *in Northumberland:* Babbæ oppidum in provincia Northanhymbrorum:—Hēr Ida fēng to rīce, ðonon Norþanhymbra cyne-cyn onwōc, and rīxode twelf geár. He timbrode Bebban burh, seó wæs ǣrost mid hegge betȳned, and ðǣr æfter mid wealle *here* [A. D. 547] *Ida began to reign, from whom arose the royal race of the Northumbrians, and reigned twelve years. He built Bamborough, which was at first inclosed by a hedge, and afterwards by a wall,* Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 7-10. From Bebban byrig *from Bamborough,* Chr. 926; Th. 199, 31. Ðá becom Penda, Myrcna cyning, to ðære cynelícan byrig, seó is nemned Bebban burh *then came Penda, king of the Mercians, to the royal city, which is named Bamborough,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 18: 3, 6; S. 528, 28. Hēr wæs Bæbban burg tobrocon, and mycel herehūðe ðǣr genumen *here* [A. D. 993] *Bamborough was destroyed, and much spoil was there taken,* Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 1. [Bebba, æ; *f. Lat:* Bebbe, an; *f. Bebba, the name of a queen:* burh *a borough, corporate town;* hence Bebban burh *Bebba's burgh* or *city;* Bebbæ urbs. Bede calls it,—'Urbs regia, quæ a Regina quondam vocabulo Bebba cognominatur,' Bd. 3, 6; S. 109, 22. We thus see that the town had its name from queen Bebba. It is probable that king Ida, who built the town, did not give it this name; but his grandson, Ædilfrid, as Nennius says,—'Eadfered [=Ædilfrid] dedit uxori suæ [urbem], quæ vocatur Bebbab, et de nomine suæ uxōris suscepit nomen, id est Bebbanburch,' Nenn. 63, ed. Stevens; Bd. Gidl. 187, note 1. Bebban burh was written in succeeding ages,—Bebbanburc, Flor. A. D. 1117: Bebanburgh, Bebamburgh, Babanburch, Hunt. A. D. 1148: Babbanburch, Bebbanburc, Dun. A. D. 1164: Babanburch, Ric. A. D. 1184: Bebbamburg, Hovd. A. D. 1204: Bamburgh, Kal. A. D. 1395: now, in 1873, Bamborough.]

bebeád *commanded,* Elen. Kmbl. 1417; El. 710; *p. of* be-beódan.

be-beódan, bi-beódan; *part.* be-beódende, he be-být; *p.* be-beád, *pl.* be-budon; *impert.* be-beód; *pp.* be-boden. I. *to give a by-command* or *a gentle command,* but generally *to command, order;* jubere, præcipere, mandare:—He hys englum bebýt *angelis suis mandavit,* Lk. Bos. 4, 10. Bebeód Iosue *præcipe Iosue,* Deut. 3, 28: Ps. Th. 67, 26: Ex. 16, 16. Swá him God bebeád *as God commanded him,* Frag. Kmbl. 75; Leás. 39. Hí bebudon him *præceperunt illi,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. Ðǣm landbūendum is beboden, ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, hīg Gode ðone teóðan dǣl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded, that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God,* L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27. II. *to offer, give up, commend;* offerre, commendare, mandare:—Ðū scealt leófes líc forbærnan and me lác bebeódan *thou shalt burn the beloved's body and offer it me as a sacrifice,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 9; Gen. 2858. On handa ðīne ic bebeóde gāst mīnne *in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum,* Ps. Spl. 30, 6: Hy. 4, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 283, 5: Ps. Th. 132, 4. III. *to announce;* nuntiare, pronuntiare:—He bebeád wyrd gewordene *he announced the event that had passed,* Cd. 197; Th. 245, 29; Dan. 470. v. beódan.

be-beódend, es; *m. One who commands, a master;* præceptor, Lk. Bos. 5, 5: 9, 33.

be-beódendlíc gemet, beódendlíc gemet, es; *n. The imperative mood;* modus imperativus:—Ðæt óðer modus is imperativus, ðæt is bebeódendlíc; mid ðam gemete we hātaþ óðre menn dōn sum þinge, oððe sum þinge þrōwian,—Rǽd ðú *lege,* rǽde he *legat,* beswing ðis cild *flagella istum puerum,* sí he beswungen *flagelletur.* Ðis gemet spreceþ forþweard, and næfþ nǽnne *præteritum,* forðanðe nān mann ne hǽt dōn ðæt ðe gedōn biþ *the other mood is the imperative, that is the commanding; with this mood we order other people to do something,* or *to suffer something,—Read thou, let him read, beat this child, let him be beaten. This mood speaketh directly* [*forthward* or *to those present*], *and has no preterite, because no man commands to do what is done,* Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 20-24.

be-beorgan; *p.* -bearg, *pl.* -burgon; *pp.* -borgen *To defend oneself, to take care;* cavere ab aliqua re:—He him bebeorgan ne con wōm *he cannot defend himself against the evil,* Beo. Th. 3497; B. 1746: 3520; B. 1758.

beber *a beaver,* Som. Lye. v. befor.

be-beran; he -byreþ; *p.* -bær *To bear* or *carry to, provide, supply;* afferre, instruere:—Gif man mannan wǽpnum bebyreþ *if one supply a man with weapons,* L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. v. beran.

be-biddan *to command.* v. biddan.

be-bindan; *p.* -band, -bond, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden [be, bindan, *q. v.*] *To bind in* or *about;* inligare, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, note 9.

be-birgan, -birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Mīn fæder me byd ðæt ic hine bebirgde *pater meus adjuravit me, ut eum sepelirem,* Gen. 50, 5: 50, 6. He hine bebirigde *he buried him,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 2. Hine bebirgdon *sepeliérunt eum,* Gen. 50, 13. Bebirged *sepultus,* 50, 14. Ðǣr wæs Isaac bebirged, and ðǣr līþ eác Lia bebirged *ibi sepultus est Isaac, ibi et Lia condita jacet,* 49, 31. v. be-byrgan.

be-birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury,* Gen. 49, 29. v. be-byrigan.

be-blondon; *pp. infected, dyed;* infectus, tinctus. v. blandan.

be-bod, bi-bod, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, o; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *n. A command, mandate, decree, order;* mandatum, jussum:—Hwilc ðære geógoþe gleáwost wǽre bōca bebodes *which of the youth was most skilful in the precepts of books,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 2; Dan. 82. Eall ðīn bebodu *omnia mandata tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 172. Ealra beboda mǽst *primum omnium mandatum,* Mk. Bos. 12, 28. Hí brǽcon bebodo *they broke the commandments,* Cd. 188; Th. 234, 28; Dan. 299.

be-bodan *to command,* Ps. Spl. 67, 31. v. be-beódan.

be-boden *commanded, commended; pp. of* be-beódan.

be-bohte *sold,* Cd. 226; Th. 301, 5; Sat. 577; *p. of* be-bycgean.

be-bond *bound.* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, note 9; *p. of* be-bindan.

be-boren-inniht *born within a country, free of a country, native;* municipalis, Cot. 136. v. beran.

be-brecan, he, heó -briceþ, -bricþ; *p.* -brǽc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break off, deprive by breaking, to break to pieces, consume;* carpendo spoliare, confringere, consumere:—Beám heó abreóteþ and bebriceþ telgum *it crusheth the tree and deprives it of its twigs,* Salm. Kmbl. 592; Sal. 295. Bebrocene wǽron ealle hyra hlāfas *consumpti erant omnes eorum panes,* Gr. Dial. 2, 21.

be-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To pretend;* simulare, Lk. Lind. War. 20, 20. v. bregdan.

be-bricеþ, -bricþ *breaks off, deprives by breaking,* Salm. Kmbl. 592; Sal. 295. v. be-brecan.

be-brocen *broken, consumed*, Gr. Dial. 2, 21; *pp. of* be-brecan.

be-brugdon *they pretended*, Lk. Lind. War. 20, 20; *p. of* be-bregdan.

be-bûgan, bi-bûgan; *p.* -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen. I. *to avoid;* avertere, evitare:—Ne meahte he ða gehðu bebûgan *he could not avoid the sorrow*, Elen. Kmbl. 1215; El. 609: Ps. Th. 138, 17. II. *to surround, encircle, encompass;* circumire, circumcingere:—Swá wæter bibûgeþ ðisne beorhtan bôsm *so far as the water encircles this bright expanse*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 4; Ps. 6: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322. III. *to reach, extend;* pertinere:—Swá bebûgeþ gebod geond Brytenrícu Sexna cyninges [MS. kyninges] *so far as the command of the king of the Saxons extendeth through Britain*, Menol. Fox 457; Men. 230: Beo. Th. 2451; B. 1223.

be-byegean, -bycgan; *part.* -bycgende; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht *To sell, to set* or *put to sale;* vendere:—On gold bebycgean *to sell for gold*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 39. Iudas bebohte bearn wealdendes on seolfres sinc *Judas sold the child of the Almighty for a heap of silver*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 5; Sat. 577: Ps. Th. 43, 14: 104, 15: Beo. Th. 5591; B. 2799.

be-byrd *garnished with nails, set with spikes;* clavatus, Cot. 49, Som. Lye.

be-byreþ *supplies*, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19; *pres. of* be-beran.

be-byrgan, be-birgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Bebyrgeþ bân and ýslan *buries bones and embers*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 26; Ph. 286: Gen. 23, 19. To bebyrgenne *sepelire*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7: Jn. Bos. 19, 40. v. byrgan.

be-byrian; *p.* ede, ide; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Dæt hí môston ða deádan bebyrian *that they might bury the dead*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 84, 29. Hine árlíce bebyride *eum honorifice sepelivit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 20. v. byrian.

be-byrigan, be-birigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover with a mound, to bury;* tumulare, sepelire:—Bebirigaþ me *sepelite me*, Gen. 49, 29. Ða bân ðe ðær bebyrigede wæron *ossa quæ ibidem fuerant tumulata*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 10: 2, 1; S. 500, 15. v. byrigan.

be-byrigean *to bury*, Mt. Bos. 8, 21, 22: Bd. 4, 11; S. 580 3. v. byrgan, byrigan.

be-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burying;* sepultura:—Æfter monigum geárum his bebyrigednesse *post multos ejus sepulturæ annos*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 27. v. be-byrignys.

be-byrignys, -nyss; be-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burying;* sepultura:—Ne wæs énig se ðe bebyrignysse sealde ðám ðe acwealde wæron *nec erat qui interemptos sepulturæ traderet*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 3.

be-být *commands*, Lk. Bos. 4, 10; *3rd pres. of* be-beódan.

bec, becc, es; *m. A brook,* BECK or *small rapid stream;* rivulus:—Of ðan bece [MS. bæce] *from the beck*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 121, 16.

Bec *an abbey in Normandy:*—Teodbald, ðe was abbot in ðe Bec *Theobald, who was abbot of Bec*, Chr. 1140; Th. 383, 40.

bêc *books*, Hy. 7, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 20. v. bôc.

be-cæfian, be-cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embroider, ornament, decorate;* phalerare:—Becæfed *phaleratus*, Cot. 84. v. cæfian.

be-carcan *to take care of;* accurare, Som. Lye. v. carc *care.*

becc *a beck, brook.* v. bec.

-becc, -bec, -beck, used for the name of places, or as a termination to the names of places, denotes the situation to be near *a brook* or *river.*

becca, an; *m. A* BECK, *pick-axe, mattock;* ligo, marra, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 42.

bêce, bâce, beóce, an; *f. A beech-tree, a tree bearing mast;* fagus, æsculus:—Bêce *fagus*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 21. v. bôcce, bôc.

be-ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sell;* vendere:—He sceolde ealle his wélan beceápian *he should sell all his wealth*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 3. Se ðe sôþfæstnysse beceápaþ wið feó *he who sells truth for money*, ii. 244, 24. Hí beceápodon heora éhta *they sold their possessions*, i. 316, 4, 11, 31. Beceápa ealle ðíne éhta *sell all thy possessions*, ii. 400, 12. v. be-cýpan, ceápian.

be-ceásan; *p.* -ceós, *pl.* -ceósan; *pp.* -ceásen *To attack, fight, combat;* oppugnare, contendere, Leo 131. v. ceásan, ceás *strife.*

be-cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To ornament, embroider*, Lye. v. be-cæfian.

bêcen *a beacon*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 22. v. beácen.

bêcen; *adj.* BEECHEN, *made of beech;* fagineus:—Bêcen *fagineus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 101; Wrt. Voc. 32, 36.

be-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To* BECARVE, *cut off, to cut* or *pare away;* amputare, præcidere:—Ðá hêt he hine heáfde beceorfan *then he ordered to cut off his head*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 3.

be-ceorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To complain;* obmurmurare, R. Ben. 5. v. ceorian.

be-ceówan, bi-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew, gnaw;* corrodere:—Bið swyra becowen [bicowen, Exon.] *the neck is gnawed*, Soul Kmbl. 218; Seel. 111.

be-cerran, -cyrran; *p.* de: *pp.* ed *To turn, turn round;* vertere, convertere, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 156; Met. 13, 78. v. be-cyrran, cyrran.

becest *bakest* = bacest; *2nd pers. pres. of* bacan.

becep *baketh* = bacep; *3rd pers. pres. of* bacan.

be-clæmed; *part. p.* BECLAMMED, *glued to* or *together, emplastered, plastered over;* glutinatus, Som. v. be-clemman.

be-clénsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse;* purgare, Lye. v. clénsian.

be-clemman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fetter, bind, tie, inclose, glue together,* BECLAM; vincire, includere, glutinare:—Ðeáh he hie mid fiftigum clûsum beclemme *though he inclose it with fifty bonds*, Salm. Kmbl. 143; Sal. 71. Beclæmed *glutinatus*, Lye.

be-clingan; *p.* -clang, *pl.* -clungon; *pp.* -clungen [clingan, I. *to wither,* II. *to adhere*] *To* BECLING, *surround, inclose;* circumcludere, includere:—Clommum beclungen *inclosed in bands*, Elen. Kmbl. 1388; El. 696.

be-clîsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To inclose;* includere, Leo 126. v. be-clýsan.

be-clîsing, e; *f. An inclosed place, a cell;* cella, Leo 126. v. be-clýsing, be-clýsan.

be-clypian, be-cleopian, be-clepian; *p.* ede, ode, ade; *pp.* ed, od, ad *To accuse, summon, sue at law;* accusare, in judicium vocare, judicio compellere:—Ær he clâne sý ælcere spæce, ðe he ær beclyped wæs *before he be clear of every suit, in which he had been previously accused*, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 12: 31; Th. i. 394, 29: 73; Th. i. 414, 23.

be-clyppan, bi-clyppan; *p.* -clypte; *pp.* -clypt *To clip, embrace;* amplecti, Ps. Th. 118, 61: Mk. Bos. 9, 36. v. clyppan.

be-clýsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To close in, to shut in, to inclose, to shut;* includere, concludere, claudere:—He beclýsde Iohannem on cwearterne *inclusit Johannem in carcere*, Lk. Bos. 3, 20: Ps. Spl. 30, 10: Jos. 10, 18. Híg hyra eágan beclýsdon *oculos suos clauserunt*, Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 26; Cri. 323.

be-clýsing, e; *f. A cell.* v. be-clîsing.

bêcn, es; *n. A sign, beacon;* signum:—Mîn gebêd nû gyt bêcnum standeþ ðæt him on wîsum is wel lýcendlîce *adhuc est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8: Beo. Kmbl. 6314; B. 3161. v. beácen.

bêcnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To indicate, denote, signify;* indicare, significare:—Ðe we nid ðæm bridle bêcnan tiliaþ *which we will denote by the bridle*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 158; Met. 11, 79: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 31; Rä. 40, 26: 106 b; Th. 407, 5; Rä. 25, 10. v. beácnian.

be-cnâwan; *p.* -cneów, *pl.* -cneówon; *pp.* -cnâwen *To know;* cognoscere, C. R. Ben. 25. v. on-cnâwan.

bêcnendlîce; *adv. Allegorically* or *by parable;* allegorice, Som. v. bêcnan.

bêcnunge, e; *f. A sign, token;* significatio:—Ðû bêcnunge sealdest ðám ðe ege dînne elne healdaþ *dedisti metuentibus te significationem*, Ps. Th. 59, 4.

bêcnydlîc; *adj. Allegorical;* allegoricus:—Bêcnydlîcre gerecednesse *explanationis allegoricæ*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 5, note. v. bêcnan.

be-cnyttan; *v. a. To knit, bind* or *tie, inclose;* ligare:—Ðe seó molde on becnit wæs *in which the mould was inclosed*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 29, note. v. cnyttan, cuittan.

be-com *came, was come*, Beo. Th. 231; B. 115; *p. of* be-cuman.

be-corfen; *part. p. Cut off, beheaded;* truncatus:—Becorfen wæs heáfde *capite truncatus est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 19. v. be-ceorfan.

be-crafian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To crave.* v. crafian.

be-creópan; *p.* -creáp, *pl.* -crupon; *pp.* -cropen *To bring secretly, to creep;* irrepere:—Ðæt he sîe becropen on carcern *that he should be secretly led to prison*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 71; Met. 25, 36.

becst *bakest* = bacest; *2nd pers. pres. of* bacan.

be-cuman; he -cymþ; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cómon, -cwómon; *pp.* -cumen; *v. intrans.* I. *to* BECOME, *happen, befall, meet with, fall in with;* contingere, evenire, supervenire, incidere:—Syððan niht becom *after it had become night*, or *night had come*, Beo. Th. 231; B. 115. Oft becymþ se ânweald ðisse worulde to swíðe gódum monnum *often cometh the power of this world to very good men*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 18. Ðám gódum becymþ ânfeald ýfel *to the good happens unmixed evil*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 29. Him ðæs grim leán becom *this grim retribution happened to them*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 36; Gen. 46. Him becómon fela yrmþa *much misery befell them*, Ælfc. T. 41, 21. Becom *evenit*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 18. He becom on ða sceaðan *he fell among thieves*, Lk. Bos. 10, 30: R. Ben. 65. II. *to come, enter, come* or *attain to, come together;* venire, ingredi, pervenire, attingere, concurrere:—In ða ceastre becuman meahte *thou mightest come into the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 1858; An. 931. Hannibal to ðam lande becom *Hannibal came to that land*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 14. Gehlýde mîn to ðé becume *clamor meus ad te perveniat*, Ps. Th. 101, 1. Ic eft up becom ðce dreámas *I again on high attained to eternal joys*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 4; Sat. 512. Becumen sî *concurratur*, R. Ben. 43. Becumendum to Segor *venientibus in Segor*, Gen. 13, 10.

bêcun *a beacon*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. v. beácen.

be-cunnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To assay, prove, try;* experiri. v. cunnian.

be-cweðan; ðû -cwist, he -cwiþ; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden, -cweðen. I. *to say, assert;* dicere:—Swá ðû worde becwist *as thou sayest by word*, Andr. Kmbl. 386; An. 193: 419; An. 210. II. *to reproach;* exprobrare:—Hí becweðaþ *exprobraverunt*, Ps. Th. 88, 44. III. *to* BEQUEATH, *to give by will;* legare:—Ealle ða mynstra and ða cyrican wæron givene and becweðene Gode *all the minsters and churches were given and bequeathed to God*, Chr. 694; Th. 66, 6, note 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 16.

be-cwom, *pl.* -cwómon *came, fell*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 26; Exod. 344; *p. of* be-cuman.

be-cwyddod; *part. p.* [be, cwiddian *to speak*] *Bespoken, deposited*; depositum, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 9.

be-cyme, es; *m. A* BY-COMING, *an event* or *coming suddenly*; eventus:—Dæs gehâtes and dæs wîtedômes sôþ se æfterfyligenda becyme ðara wîsena gesêdde and getrymde *cujus promissi et prophetiæ veritatem sequens rerum astruxit eventus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 35.

be-cymþ *happens*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 29. v. be-cuman.

be-cŷpan; ic -cŷpe, ðû -cŷpest, -cŷpst, he -cŷpeþ, -cŷpþ, *pl.* -cŷpaþ; *p.* ic, he -cŷpte, ðû -cŷptest, *pl.* -cŷpton; *pp.* -cŷped, -cŷpt *To sell*; vendere:—Ðû becŷptest folc ðîn *vendidisti populum tuum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 14. Gif hwâ becŷpþ his dôhtor *si quis vendiderit filiam suam*, Ex. 21, 7. Iosep becŷped wæs *venundatus est Ioseph*, Ps. Spl. 104, 16: Mt. Bos. 10, 29. v. cŷpan.

be-cyrran; *p.* -cyrde; *pp.* -cyrred, -cyred, -cyrd; *v. trans. To turn to, to give up, deliver, betray*; vertere, transferre ad:—Ælfmær hî becyrde *Ælfmær betrayed it*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 23. v. be-cerran.

BĒD, bedd, es; *n.* I. *a* BED, *couch, pallet*; stratum, lectus:—Hî ðâ inasendon ðæt bed, ðe se lama on læg, Mk. Bos. 2, 4; *thei senten doun the bedd, in whiche the sike man lay*, Wyc. To ðînum bedde *to thy bed*, Gen. 16, 2. II. *a bed in a garden*; pulvillus *vel* areola in hortis: *used in compounds, as* Wyrt-bedd *a wort bed*, Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 22: Hreód-bedd *a reed bed*, 8, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 13. [*Plat. O.Sax. Dut.* bed, *n: Ger.* bett, bette, *n: M.H.Ger.* bette, *n: O.H.Ger.* petti, *n: Goth.* badi, *n: Dan.* bed: *Swed.* bädd, *n: O.Nrs.* beðr, *m.* According to Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1722 connected with *A.Sax.* biddan: *Goth.* bidjan? for which he suggests the original meaning *to lie on the ground*; humi jacere.] DER. bed, bedd, -bolster, -clŷfa, -côfa, -felt, -ian, -ing, -ling, -reáf, -reda [-rida], -rest, -stede, -þên, -tîd: gebed, -clŷfa, -scipe.

bed *asked*:—Ic bed *petii*, Ps. Spl. 26, 7, = bæd; *p. of* biddan.

BĒD, es; *nom. acc. pl.* bêdu, bêdo; *n. A prayer, supplication, religious worship*; oratio, supplicatio, Dei cultus:—Dæt he sceolde ða bêdu [MS. B. byldo *constancy*] anescian *that he should diminish* [*weaken*] *the prayers*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. Bêd is chiefly found in composition, as in,—Bêd-hûs *a place for prayer*, bêd-dagas *prayer-days, Rogation-days*. The original word bêd *a prayer* was superseded by ge-bêd *a prayer, q.v.* [*Orm.* bede *a prayer; acc. pl.* bedess: *Laym. acc. s.* bede, bode *a prayer; dat. s.* ibede; *nom. pl.* beden: *R. Glouc. acc. pl.* bedes *prayers: Piers acc. pl.* bedes *prayers*,—'if I bidde any bedes:' *Piers and Chauc. also* bedes,—'a peire of bedes,'—*a set of beads* or *small balls of glass etc. on a string, for counting prayers: O.Sax.* beda; *gen. s.* bede; *dat. s.* bedu: *O.Frs.* bede: *M.H.Ger.* bete: *O.H.Ger.* beta.] DER. bêd-dagas, -hûs, -rîp: gebêd, -dagas, -hûs, -man, -rædden, -stôw. v. biddan.

Beda, an; *m. Venerable Bede, born at Monkton by Jarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, in* A.D. 674. He wrote his *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum about* A.D. 731, *and died May 26, at the age of 61, in 735.—He gives the following account of himself, according to king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version, made about* 890:—Ic Beda, Cristes þeów, and Mæsse-Preóst ðæs Mynstres ðara eádigra Apostola Petrus and Paulus, ðæt is æt Wira-mûþan [*Wearmouth*] and on Gyrwum [*Jarrow*], wæs acenned on sundor-lande ðæs ylcan Mynstres.—Mid ðŷ ic wæs seofon wintre, ðâ wæs ic mid gŷmenne mînra maga seald to fêdanne and to lêranne ðam ârwurþan Abbude Benedicte, and Ceolfriþe æfter ðon and syddan ealle tîd mînes lîfes on ðæs ylcan Mynstres eardunge, ic wæs dônde, and ealle geornnesse ic sealde to leornianne and to smeágianne hâlige gewrîto and betwyh gehald regollîces þeódscipes and ða dæghwâmlican gŷmenne to singanne on cyricean me symble swête and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oððe [leornode oððe] lêrde oððe wrîte.—And ða ðŷ nigonteoðan geáre mînes lîfes ðæt ic Deâconhâde onfêng; and ðŷ þrittigoðan geáre Mæsse-Preóst-hâde. And êghwæðerne þurh þênunge ðæs ârwurþan biscopes Johannes þurh hîese and bebod Ceolferþes ðæs Abbudes.—Of ðære tîde ðæs ðe ic Mæssepreósthâde onfêng ôþ nigon and fîftig wintra mînre yldo, ic ðâs bêc for mînre nŷdþearfe and mînra freónda of geweorcum ârwurþra Fædera wrât and sette ge eác swylce to mægwlite andgytes and gâstlîcra gerecenessa ic to ætýcte [*Ego*] *Bæda, famulus Christi, et Presbyter Monasterii beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quod est ad Viuræmuda et Ingyruum, natus sum in territorio ejusdem Monasterii.—Cum essem annorum septem* [A.D. 674 + 7 = 681] *cura propinquorum datus sum educandus reverentissimo Abbati Benedicto, ac deinde Ceolfrido cunctumque ex eo tempus vitæ in ejusdem Monasterii habitatione peragens, omnem meditandis Scripturis operam dedi atque inter observantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidianam cantandi in ecclesia curam semper aut discere aut docere aut scribere dulce habui.—Nonodecimo autem vitæ meæ anno* [A.D. 674 + 19 = 693] *Diaconatum, tricesimo gradum Presbyteratus* [A.D. 674 + 30 = 704]. *Utrumque per ministerium reverentissimi Episcopi Johannis jubente Ceolfrido Abbate suscepi.—Ex quo tempore accepti Presbyteratus usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nonum* [A.D. 674 + 59 = 733], *hæc in Scripturam sanctam meæ meorumque necessitati ex opusculis venerabilium Patrum breviter adnotare sive etiam ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjicere curavi*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 18–35. Hêr forþfêrde Beda *here*, A.D. 735 [MS. 734], *Bede died*, Chr. 734; Th. 77, 20, col. 1, 2, 3. *Anno* 735, *Beda Presbyter obiit*, Bd. S. 224, 5. Sanctes Bedan bân restaþ on Gyrwa-wîc *saint Bede's bones rest in Jarrow*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, note 4, 3.

be-dælan, -dælan, bi-dælan; *p.* -dælde, -dælde; *pp.* -dæled, -dæled *To deprive, bereave of anything, to deliver, release, free from anything*; privare, orbare, sejungere, liberare, expertem reddere:—Wuldres bedæled *deprived of honour*, Salm. Kmbl. 760; Sal. 379. Nele hî God âfre gôde bedælan *Dominus non privabit eos bonis*, Ps. Th. 83, 13. Be ðære lyfte bedæled *aere privatus*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. scienc. 17, 11. Hî biôþ ælces cræftes bedælde *they are destitute of all ability*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 28. Hwî sceal ic beón bedæled ægþer mînra sunena *cur utroque orbabor filio?* Gen. 27, 45. Gesælige sâwle sorgum bedælde *happy souls released from cares*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 34; Sat. 296.

Beda-ford *Bedford*, Chr. 915; Th. 191, 26, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

bêdan *to offer*, Chr. 1011; Th. 267, 12, col. 1. v. beódan III.

Bedan ford, Beda-ford, Bedcan ford, Bede-ford, Bedican ford, Biedcan ford, es; *m: dat.* -forde, -forda [*Hunt.* A.D. 1148 Bedeford: *West.* 1377 Bedford: *Kni.* 1395 Bedforde, Bedeforde: bedan = bedum *lectis*, ford *vadum*: lectos et diversoria ad vadum sonans, *Camd.*] BEDFORD; oppidi nomen:—Ða yldestan men to Bedan forda hyrdon *the first men belonged to Bedford*, Chr. 918; Ing. 133, 2. Eádweard cyning fôr to Bedan forda *king Edward went to Bedford*, 919; Ing. 133, 13. Hie gedydon æt Bedan forda *pervenirent ad Bedanfordam*, Chr. 921; Gib. 107, 40.

Bedan ford-scîr, Bæda-ford-scîr, Beada-ford-scîr, Bede-ford-scîr, e; *f.* BEDFORDSHIRE; comitatus nomen:—Hî hæfdon ofergân Bedan fordscîre *they had subjugated Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 5, col. 2. Wende him ût into Bedan fordscîre *egressus est in Bedanfordsciram*, 1016; Th. 278, 16, col. 1.

Bedan heáfod, es; *m. Beda's head, Bedwin? in Wiltshire*, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 6. v. Biedan heáfod.

bed-bolster; *gen.* -bolstres; *m. A pillow, bolster*; plumacium:—Bedbolster *plumacium*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 103; Wrt. Voc. 25, 43.

Bedcan ford *Bedford*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 27, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

bed-clŷfa, bed-clŷfa, bed-cleófa, bed-côfa, an; *m. A bed-chamber, closet*; cubile hominis, cubiculum:—Gang into ðînum bedclŷfan *intra in cubiculum tuum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6.

bed-côfa, an; *m. A bed-place*; cubiculum:—Bed-côfa *vel* bûr *cubiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 99: Lk. Bos. 12, 3. v. bed-clŷfa.

bedd *a bed*; stratum, lectus, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 33; Gen. 2234. v. bed.

bedd *bid, command*, Lev. 6, 20, = bid, bidd; *impert. of* biddan.

bêd-dagas; *pl. nom. m. Prayer-days, Rogation-days*; orandi dies, Rogationis dies, Wanl. Catal. 20, 12.

bedd-clŷfa *a bed-chamber*; cubiculum, Gen. 43, 30. v. bed-clŷfa.

beddian, beddigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare* or *make a bed*; sternere:—Ic strewige oððe beddige *I make or prepare a bed*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 34. Fêde þearfan, and beddige him *feed the needy, and make a bed for them*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 16.

bedding, beding, e; *f.* I. BEDDING, *covering of a bed*; stramentum, stratum, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 60:—Mid mînum teárum mîne beddinge ic beþweá *lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. II. *a bed*; lectus:—Gyf ic astîge on bedinge strâte mînre *si ascendero in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Spl. 131, 3.

bedd-reáf *bed-clothes*. v. bed-reáf.

bedd-redda, bedd-rida, an; *m. One bed-ridden*; clinicus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 28. v. bed-reda.

bedd-rest, bed-rest, e; *f. A bed-rest, a bed*; lectus:—Me Sarran bedd-reste gestâh *Sarah ascended my bed*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 16; Gen. 2715: 102; Th. 135, 25; Gen. 2248.

-bêde *exorable*. DER. eáþ-bêde, *q.v.*

be-deáglian, bi-deáglian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret*; occultare, abscondere:—Me ne meahte monna ænig bi-deáglian hwæt he hogde *nobody could conceal from me what he meditated*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 12; Gû. 1226. v. be-dîglian.

be-deaht = be-þeaht *covered*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 213; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

Bede-ford *Bedford*, Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 12, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

Bede-ford-scîr *Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 5, col. 1. v. Bedan ford-scîr.

be-dêglad, bi-dêglad *hidden, obscured*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98; *pp. of* be-dîglian.

be-dælan; *p.* -dælde; *pp.* -dæled *To deprive*; privare:—Duguðum bedæled *deprived of dignity*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 19; Sat. 122. v. be-dælan.

be-delfan; *p.* -dealf, *pl.* -dulfon; *pp.* -dolfen *To dig in* or *around, to bury, inter*; circumfodere, sepelire:—Ôþ ic hine bedelfe *usque dum fodiam circa illam*, Lk. Bos. 13, 8. Bedealf hyt on eorþan *he hurivd it in the earth*, Mt. Bos. 25, 18. Bedolfen, Elen. Kmbl. 2159; El. 1081.

be-delfing, e; *f. A digging about*; ablaqueatio:—Niderwart treówes bedelfing *a digging about the lower part of a tree*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 16; Wrt. Voc. 39, 2.

bedon *prayed*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 28: Th. Diplm. A.D. 743–745; 28, 22; *pp. of* biddan.

Bederices weorþ, es; *m.* [Bedericeſ *Bederic's*, weorþ *worth, town*, or *residence*] *Bederic's worth* or *town, so called because the manor formerly belonged to Bederic, who bequeathed it to Edmund the king and martyr, hence it was subsequently called* Eádmundes burh, *St. Edmund's bury*:—On Bedericeswyrþe *at Bedericsworth*, Will 23; Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 517, 26. *At an earlier date, in* A. D. 958, *Ælfgar records*,—Ic an ðat lond into Beodricheswrþe to Seynt Eádmundes stówe *I give the land at Bedericsworth to St. Edmund's place*, Th. Diplm. 506, 12. v. Eádmundes burh.

Bedewinda, an; *m.* BEDWIN, *Wilts*:—Ic, Ælfrēd, West-Seaxena cining [MS. cinge], an Eádweade, mīnum yldran suna, ðæs landes æt Bedewindan *I, Alfred, king of the West-Saxons, give the land at Bedwin to Edward, my elder son* [lit. *made a grant of the land at Bedwin*], Alfd. Will 14, 10.

bed-felt, es; *m? A bed-covering*; lecti pannus, lodix, R. Ben. 55.

bēd-hūs, es; *n.* [bēd *a prayer*, hūs *a house*] *A chapel, an oratory, a place for prayer*; oratorium, Fulg. 43.

Bedican ford, es; *m. Bedford*, Chr. 571; Ing. 26, 12. v. Bedan ford.

be-dīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To* BEDIKE, *to mound, to fortify with a mound*; aggere munire:—Bedīcodon ða buruh ūtan *they embanked the city without*, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 8, col. 1.

be-didrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deceive*; decipere:—Wēndon ge, ðæt ge mihton bedidrian mīnne gelīcan *think ye, that ye could deceive one like me?* Gen. 44, 15. DER. be-dyderian, dyderian.

be-dielf *dug*, Mt. Foxe 25, 18, *for* be-dealf; *p. of* be-delfan.

be-dīglian, -dihlian, -deáglian; ic -dīglige; *p.* -dīglode; *pp.* -dīglod, -dihlod; *v. a. To hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret*; occultare, abscondere:—Ne hīre ðū him ðæt ðū hine bedīglige *non audias eum ut occultet eum*, Deut. 13, 8. On grīne ða ðe hī bedīglodon *in laqueo quem absconderunt*, Ps. Spl. 9, 16. Bedīglod *occultus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 5.

be-dihlian; *p.* -dihlode; *pp.* -dihlod *To hide*. v. be-dīglian.

beding, e; *f. Bedding, covering of a bed, a bed*, Ps. Spl. 131, 3. v. bedding.

be-dipped, bedypt *dipped, dyed*; tinctus. v. be-dyppan.

bedling *a delicate person*. v. bædling.

be-dofen *drowned*; submersus, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 5; *pp. of* be-dūfan.

be-dolfen *buried*, Elen. Kmbl. 2159; El. 1081; *pp. of* be-delfan.

be-dōn [be, dōn *to do*] *To shut*; claudere:—Ðæt ðū ðīne doru mihtest bedōn fæste *that thou mightest shut fast thy doors*, Ps. Th. 147, 2.

bēd-rēden, -rēdenn, e; *f. An assignment, ordinance* or *appointment*; assignatio, Som. v. ge-bēd-rēden.

be-drēf *drove*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 5; Rä. 30, 9, = be-drāf; *p. of* be-drīfan.

be-drāf *drove*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 38; *p. of* be-drīfan.

be-dragan; *p.* -drōg, -drōh, *pl.* -drōgon; *pp.* -dragen *To draw aside, seduce*; seducere:—Ðe hie dearnenga bedrōg *who seduced her secretly*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602.

bed-reáf, es; *m. Bed-clothes, bedding*; lodix, fulcrum, lectisternia, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 109: 111; Som. 79, 62, 64: R. Ben. 55.

bed-reda, -rida, an; *m.* [bed *a bed*, reda = rida *from* riden *ridden, pp. of* rīdan *to ride*, hence the *def. adj.* bedreda *bedridden, and the noun* bedreda, bedrida *one bedridden*] *One* BEDRIDDEN; clinicus:—Ðær læg be ðam wege ān bedreda *there lay by the way one bedridden*, Homl. Th. ii. 422, 4. Arās se bedreda, and arn blissigende *the bedridden arose, and ran rejoicing*, ii. 422, 9. Ðā ðā se sunderhālga Iosias ðæt tācn geseah on ðam bedredan [*def. adj.*] men, ðā feól he to ðæs apostoles fōtum *when the pharisee Josias saw that miracle in the bedridden man, then fell he at the apostle's feet*, ii. 422, 11. Drihten cwæþ to sumum bedridan *the Lord said to one bedridden*, i. 472, 23.

bed-rest *a bed*; lectica, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 75: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 26; Jud. 36. v. bedd-rest.

bed-rida *one bedridden*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 23. v. bed-reda.

be-drīfan; *p.* -drāf, -drēf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen; *v. a.* I. *to drive, thrust on* or *upon, to compel, constrain* or *enforce one to do a thing, to pursue, follow*; cogere, compellere, agere, adigere:—Perdica hine bedrāf into ānum fæstene *Perdiccas drove him into a fastness*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 38. Hī him hām bedrifon [MS. bedrifan] and sige āhton *they drove them home and had a victory*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 20. Wiht ða hūðe hām bedrēf *a creature drove the spoil home*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 5; Rä. 30, 9. Ðū bedrifen [MS. bidrifen] wurde on ðas þeóstran worulde *thou wast driven into this dark world*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 17; Cri. 1409. II. *to drive* or *beat against, to surround*; obruere, obducere, circumfiare:—He geseah stapulas standan stormе bedrifene *he saw columns standing driven by the storm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2987; An. 1496: Rood Kmbl. 123; Kr. 62. DER. drīfan.

be-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To drink in* or *up, absorb*; imbibere:—Ðonne ðæt bedruncen sȳ, eft hit geniwa *when that is drunk up, renew it again*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 336, 4, MS. B.

bēd-rīp, e; *f. The cutting* or *reaping of corn on request*; ad preces messio, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 4, note. v. bēn-rīp.

be-drōg *seduced*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602; *p. of* be-dragan.

be-droren; *pp. Deceived, deluded, bereaved, deprived*; deceptus, orbatus, Cd. 26; Th. 33, 31; Gen. 528: 93; Th. 120, 22; Gen. 1998; *pp. of* be-dreósan. v. dreósan, bi-droren.

be-druncen *drunk in, absorbed*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 336, 4, MS. B; *pp. of* be-drincan.

bed-ryda, an; *m. A bedridden man*; clinicus:—Se bedryda wearþ gehēled sōna; and eóde him ðā hām, hāl on his fōtum, se ðe ēr wæs geboren on bǣre to cyrcan *the bedridden man was soon healed; and he then went home, whole on his feet, who before was borne on a bier to church*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 4, 15–18. v. bed-reda, drī, drīan.

bed-stede, es; *m.* [bed *a bed*; stede *a place, station*; locus, situs] *A* BEDSTEAD; sponda. v. stede.

bed-þēn, es; *m.* [bed *a bed*, þēn *for* þegn *a servant*] *A chamberlain, a servant who has the care of a chamber*; lecti minister, camerarius, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 101.

bed-tīd, e; *f.* BEDTIDE, *bed time*; lecti adeundi tempus, serum, Ælfc. Gl 95; Som. 76, 2.

bēdu *prayers*; orationes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. v. bēd; *n.*

be-dūfan; *p.* -deáf, *pl.* -dufon; *pp.* -dofen *To bedive, put under*; submergere, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 13. v. be-dofen. DER. dūfan.

bēdul; *adj. Prayerful, suppliant*; petitiosus, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 46.

be-dulfon *buried*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7; *p. pl. of* be-delfan.

bed-wahrift, es; *n. A curtain*; cortina, Cod. Dipl. A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 9.

be-dyderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deceive*; decipere. v. be-didrian. DER. dyderian *to deceive*.

be-dydrung, e; *f. A deceit, deceiving*; deceptio. DER. dydrung.

be-dyppan; *p.* -dypte, *pl.* -dypton; *pp.* -dypped; *v. trans. To dip, immerse*; mergere, intingere, tingere:—Se ðe bedyppþ on disce mid me his hand *qui intingit mecum manum in paropside*, Mt. Bos. 26, 23. Se ðe ic rǣce bedyppedne hlāf *is cui ego intinctum panem porrexero*, Jn. Bos. 13, 26. Hīg bedypton his tunecan on ðam blōde *tinxerunt tunicam ejus in sanguine*, Gen. 37, 31. Ic bedyppe *mergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 36.

be-dyrnan, bi-dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal*; occultare:—Ne mihte him bedyrned wyrþan *it might not be hidden from him*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 18; Gen. 261: Elen. Kmbl. 1201; El. 602: 1164; El. 584. v. dyrnan.

be-ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To leave aground by ebbing*; aqua privare:—Scipu wǣron be-ebbode [be-ebbade] *the ships were left aground by the ebb*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 30. v. ebbian.

beel, es; *n. A pile*; rogus, Gl. E. 6, Lye. v. bǣl.

be-eódon *dwelt, inhabited*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 1; *p. of* be-gān.

beer *a bier, bed*, Cot. 23: Jn. Lind. War. 5, 8. v. bǣr.

be-fæstan, bi-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted. I. *to fasten, make fast, fix*; infigere:—Biþ se þridda dǣl līge befæsted, in glēda grīpe *the third part shall be fastened in fire, into the gripe of flames*, Elen. Kmbl. 2598; El. 1300. II. *to establish*; fundare, firmare:—Wæs se bisceophād fægere befæsted *the bishopric was fairly established*, Elen. Kmbl. 2423; El. 1213. III. *to commend, recommend, commit, deliver, put in trust, entrust*; commendare, tradere, committere:—He his geféran his freóndum wæs befæstende *socios amicis suis commendavit*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 38. Ic him befæsted wæs *I was entrusted to him*, 5, 6; S. 618, 37: Ps. Th. 30, 5. Hyt gebyrede ðæt ðū befæstest feoh myneterum *oportuit te committere pecuniam numulariis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 27: L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 10.

be-fæsting, e; *f. An entrusting*. DER. fæsting.

be-fæðman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embrace with the arms*; ulnis amplecti:—Befæðman, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 32; Exod. 428. v. fæðman.

be-fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, fættian *to fatten*] *To make fat, anoint*; impinguare. v. ge-fættian.

be-falden *covered*. v. swegl-befalden.

be-fangen *taken*, Jos. 7, 15; *pp. of* be-fōn.

be-faran; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren; *v. trans.* [be, faran *to go*] *To go round, to travel through, go all over, to traverse, to go, march, encompass, to surround*; peragrare, circumvenire:—Ne befarað ge Israhēla burga ǣrðan ðe mannes sunu cume *ye shall not go over the cities of the Israelites before the son of man come*, Mt. Bos. 10, 23. Rōmāne on ungewis on ān nyrewett befōran, ōþ hȳ Somnite ūtan befōran *the Romans marched unwittingly into a narrow pass, till the Samnites surrounded them on the outside*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 8: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 10; Exod. 497.

be-fealdan, bi-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden, -falden *To fold, infold, clasp, involve, surround, inwrap, cover, overwhelm*; implicare, involvere, amplecti, circumdare:—Ðū miht on ānre hand eáðe befealdan ealne middaneard *thou canst easily infold in one hand all the midearth*, Hy. 7, 119; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 119. Ðā he ða bōc befeóld *cum plicuisset librum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 20. He befeóld his handa mid ðæra tyccena fellum *pelliculas hœdorum circumdedit manibus*, Gen. 27, 16. Meċ hȳ-gedryht befeóld *a body of domestics surrounded me*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 32; Reim. 21. DER. swegl-befalden.

be-feallan, ic -fealle, ðú -feallest, -fylst, he -fealleþ, -fylþ, *pl.* -feallaþ; *p.* -feól, -feóll, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* -feallen. I. *to fall;* cadere, incidere:—Án of ðám ne befylþ on eorþan *unus ex illis non cadet super terram*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29. Hie oft befeallaþ on micel yfel *they often fall into great evil*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 8: Cd. 18; Th. 21, 26; Gen. 330: Lk. Bos. 10, 36: Gen. 15, 12. II. *to fall off;* cadere ab aliquo; *pp.* befeallen *deprived, bereft;* orbatus, privatus:—Freóndum befeallen *bereft of friends*, Beo. Th. 2256; B. 1126: 4504; B. 2256. DER. feallan.

be-feastnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To betrothe;* desponsare:—Befeastnad *betrothed;* desponsatus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 1, 18. v. be-fæstan.

be-fêhþ *includes*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 14; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-fôn.

be-felan, -feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -feolen, -folen *To commit, commend, deliver, assign, allot;* committere, commendare, tradere, Leo 140. v. be-feolan.

be-felgan, bi-felgan; *p.* -fealg, -fealh, -felh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen. I. *v. intrans. To stick* or *cling to, betake oneself;* inhærere, insistere:—Þilcum wordum heó him befelh ælce dæge *hujusmodi verbis per singulos dies mulier molesta erat ei*, Gen. 39, 10. Æfter ðon ðe he ðær sum fæc hâlgum leornungum befealh *after he had there for a while betaken himself to holy learning*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 19. Ðæt he ðám hâlwendan ongynnessum georne gefeole [befulge MS. B.] *ut cæptis salutaribus insisteret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11, note. II. *v. trans. To deliver, transmit, consign;* tradere, committere:—He hine rôde befealg *he delivered him to the cross*, Andr. Kmbl. 2654; An. 1328.

be-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fell;* cædere. v. be-fyllan.

be-fêng *concubuerit*, Gen. 19, 33. v. be-fôn.

be-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten *To deprive by fighting;* pugnando privare. v. bi-feohtan.

be-feól, -feóll *fell*, Lk. Bos. 10, 36; *p. of* be-feallan.

be-feolan, bi-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To commit, commend, deliver, grant;* committere, commendare, tradere:—Morðor under eorþan befeolan *to commit murder under the earth*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 23; Gn. Ex. 115: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 7; Dan. 560. Ðú him for inwite yfel befæle *propter dolos disposuisti eis mala*, Ps. Th. 72, 14. Him wæs hâlig gâst befolen fæste *the holy spirit was fully granted to him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1870; El. 937: 391; El. 196. v. be-felan.

be-feóld *folded*, Lk. Bos. 4, 20; *p. of* be-fealdan.

BEFER, beofer, beofor, byfor, es; *m. A* BEAVER; castor, fiber:—Befer *fiber, castor, ponticus?* Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 3; Wrt. Voc. 22, 47. Beofor, byfor *fiber*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13. [*Plat. Dut.* bever: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* biber: *O. H. Ger.* pipar, pipur: *Dan.* bäver: *Swed.* bäfver: *O. Nrs.* bifra, *f: Slav.* bobr. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1806 connects the word with *Ger.* bauen *to build.*]

be-fêran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go about, to go round, surround;* circumire, circumdare:—He lêrende ða castel befêrde *circumibat castella in circuitu docens*, Mk. Bos. 6, 6. He befêrde ðæt Israhêlisce folc *he surrounded the people of Israel*, Ex. 14, 9. DER. fêran.

be-fician *to deceive, to go round;* decipere, Off. Episc. 8.

be-fîlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To befoul, defile:*—Nâ mid meoxe befîled *not defiled with dung*, L. Ælf. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 11. v. be-fŷlan.

be-filgan; *p.* -filgde; *pp.* -filged *To follow after, pursue;* insequi:—Wolde me befilgende beón mid sâre *voluit me insequi cum dolore*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 28, note. v. be-felgan.

be-flagen flâsc, es; *n.* [MS. flæc] *The bowels;* viscera:—Beflagen flâc [=flâsc] *vel* innoþes innewearde *viscera*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 99; Wrt. Voc. 45, 7. v. be-fleán.

be-fleán; *p.* -flôg, *pl.* -flôgon; *pp.* -flagen *To flay, to skin,* or *take off the skin* or *bark;* decorticare, Cot. 62. v. beflagen flâsc.

be-fleógan; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To fly around* or *about;* circumvolare:—Ða spearcan beflugon on ðæs hûses hrôf *the sparks flew about on the roof of the house*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 31, note.

be-fleón, to be-fleónne; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee, flee away, escape;* fugere, effugere, evitare:—Hû he mihte befleón fram ðam toweardan yrre *quomodo posset fugere a ventura ira*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 39. Hwider mæg ic ðinne andwlitan befleón *a facie tua quo fugiam?* Ps. Th. 138, 5: 61, 6. Nô ðæt ŷðe byþ to befleónne *it is not easy to flee from that*, Beo. Th. 2010; B. 1003.

be-flôwan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flôwen *To overflow;* diffluere, redundare:—Wætre beflôwen *overflowed with water*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 19; Kl. 49.

be-fôn *contain;* complectere, Solil. 3; *impert. of* be-fôn.

be-folen *granted*, Elen. Kmbl. 1870; El. 937; *pp. of* be-felan, be-feolan.

be-fôn, bi-fôn, ic -fô, ðú -fêhst, he -fêhþ, *pl.* -fôþ; *p.* -fêng, *pl.* -fêngon; *impert.* -fôh; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen; *v. trans.* I. *to comprehend, grasp, seize, take hold of, catch;* comprehendere, apprehendere, capere:—Swâ he ealle befêhþ ânes cræfte, heofon and eorþan *even as he comprehendeth all by his sole power, heaven and earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 653; An. 327. Habbaþ me helle clommas fæste befangen *the clasps of hell have firmly grasped me*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 7; Gen. 374. Heó ânne hæfde befangen *she had seized one*, Beo. Th. 2594; B. 1295. Befangen on ðam fracodan gilte *deprehensus in hoc facinore*, Jos. 7, 15. Ne mihton hîg his word befôn *non potuerunt verbum ejus reprehendere*, Lk. Bos. 20, 26. Gif mon forstolenne ceâp befêhþ *if a man seize stolen cattle*, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 4: L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 10. Ðæt hîg woldon ðone hâlend on his spræce befôn *ut caperent eum in sermone*, Mt. Bos. 22, 15. II. *to surround, encompass, encircle, envelop, contain, clothe, case, receive, conceive;* circumdare, amplecti, complecti, capere, cingere, tegere, operire, accipere, concipere:—He hafaþ ðam brîdle bû tû befangen *he has encompassed both with the bridle*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 58; Met. 11, 29. Befongen freáwrâsnum *encircled with noble chains*, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451. Fŷre befangen *enveloped in fire*, Beo. Th. 4540; B. 2274. Ne mihte ðes middaneard ealle ða bêc befôn *non potest capere mundus omnes eos libros*, Jn. Bos. 21, 25: Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 14. Befôh hit mid feáum wordum *complectere hoc paucis verbis*, Solil. 3: Ps. Th. 74, 2. Ne hêt he nâ etan ðone lichaman ðe he mid befangen wæs *he bade them not eat that body with which he was surrounded*, Homl. Pasc. Lisl. 9, 19: Soul Kmbl. 67; Seel. 34: Job 19, 26; Thw. 168, 2. Saglas, golde befongne *poles, cased in gold*, Past. 22, 2; Hat. MS. 33 a, 25. Ic hêr hâlu calic hæbbe befangen *calicem salutaris accipiam*, Ps. Th. 115, 4: Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 7; Cri. 80.

be-fongen *encircled*, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451; *pp. of* be-fôn.

be-fôran, bi-fôran; *prep.* I. *dat.* II. *acc.* [be *by, proximity*, fôran *fore*, as æt fôran] BEFORE; ante, coram, præ:—I. *dat.* He swîðe oft befôran fremede folces râswum wundor æfter wundre *he very often performed before the princes of the people miracle after miracle*, Andr. Kmbl. 1237; An. 619. Ealdormen hêredon hîg befôran him *principes laudaverunt eam apud illum*, Gen. 12, 15. Hwâ ne wâfaþ ðæs, ðæt ða steorran scînaþ befôran ðam mônan, and ne befôran ðære sunnan *who wonders not at this, that the stars shine before the moon, and not before the sun?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. II. *acc.* He oft befôran hine com *ante illum venire consueverat*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 42, note. Sweord manige geâwon befôran beorn beran *many saw a sword borne before the hero*, Beo. Th. 2052; B. 1024. III. befôran *frequently comes after the case:*—Him befôran fêreþ leóht *light goeth before him*, Cd. 222; Th. 288, 29; Sat. 389. Him befôran *before them*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 22; Gû. 947.

be-fôran; *adv. Before, at hand, openly;* ante, antea, præ, in conspectu, in conspectum:—He sceal befôran fêran *he shall advance before*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 35; Met. 4, 18. Wundor on eorþan hê befôran cŷðde *he revealed miracles on earth openly*, Andr. Kmbl. 1212; An. 606. Wæs se atola befôran *the wicked one was at hand*, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 17; Sat. 487. He befôran gengde *he went before*, Beo. Th. 2829; B. 1412.

befôran-cwedan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwædon, -cwêdon; *pp.* -cweden *To foretell;* prædicere, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 15, note: 5, 2; S. 615, 13, note.

befôran-gestihtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fore-ordain;* præordinare. DER. ge-stihtian.

Befor-leág *Beverley, in Yorkshire.* v. Beofer-lic.

be-fôtian, -fôtigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, fôtian, fôt *a foot*] *To befoot, to cut off the feet;* pedes abscindere, Som. v. be-heáfdian *to behead.*

be-freón; *p.* -freóde; *pp.* -freód *To free;* liberare, Ps. C. 50, 110; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 110.

be-frinan, -frynan; *p.* -fran, *pl.* -frunon; *pp.* -frunen [be, frinan *to ask*] *To ask, inquire, learn;* interrogare, sciscitari, discere:—Ic befrine *sciscitor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 4. Herodes befran hî *Herodes didicit ab eis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 7.

beftan *after, behind, without;* post, sine, Som. Lye. v. bæftan.

be-fŷlan, -fîlan; *p.* -fŷlede; *pp.* -fŷled, -fîled, -fŷld; *v. trans.* [be, fûl *foul*] *To* BEFOUL, *pollute, defile, make filthy;* inquinare, fœdare, contaminare:—Befîled, L. Ælf. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 11: Basil. admn. 7; Norm. 48, 23: Lchdm. iii. 208, 7: Cot. 104.

be-fyllan; *p.* -fylde; *pp.* -fylled [be, fyllan *to fill*] *To fill, fill up;* adimplere:—Befyllan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 26.

be-fyllan; *p.* -fylde, -fealde; *pp.* -fylled; *v. trans.* [be, fyllan, fellan *to fell*]. I. *to fell, strike down;* cædere, prosternere, projicere:—Hwæt befealdest ðû wærfæstne rinc *why didst thou fell the upright man?* Cd. 48; Th. 62, 6; Gen. 1010. He us hæfþ befylled *he has struck us down*, 19; Th. 23, 17; Gen. 361. II. *to deprive by felling, bereave;* cædendo orbare:—Secgum befylled *bereft of his warriors*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 10; Gen. 2124.

befylþ *falls*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-feallan.

bêg, es; *m. A bracelet, ring, crown;* armilla, corona:—Hie feredon brŷd and bêgas *they conveyed bride and bracelets*, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 25; Gen. 1876. Hî on beorg dydon bêgas [MS. beg] and siglu *they placed in the mound rings and jewels*, Beo. Th. 6308, note; B. 3164. v. beáh.

be-galan; *p.* -gôl, *pl.* -gôlon; *pp.* -galen [be, galan *to sing, enchant*] *To enchant;* incantare:—Gyf hwylc yfel-dæde man ôðerne begaleþ *if any ill-doing man enchants another*, Herb. 87, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 10.

be-gan *began*, Gen. 9, 20. v. be-ginnan.

be-gân, bi-gân, ic -gâ, ðú -gæst, he -gæþ, *pl.* -gâþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gân [be, gân *to go*]. I. *to go over, to surround, occupy, dwell, cultivate, till;* perambulare, circumdare, incolere, habitare, colere:—Ic fêrde geónd ðas eorþan and hî be-eóde *I walked through* [*over*]

the earth, and perambulated it, Job 1, 7; Thw. 164, 16. Se ðe æcer begéþ *he who goes over the land, a farmer,* Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 44. Mid ðý Rómane ðá gyt Breotone be-eódan *dum adhuc Romani Brittaniam incolerent,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 1. Hí ðone bûr útan be-eódon *they surrounded the dwelling without,* Chr. 755; Th. 83, 26, col. 1. II. *to go to, visit, attend, to cherish, honour, worship;* obire, colere, excolere:—Plegan begân *to go to* or *attend plays,* Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 9. Ðæt mynster seó ylce cwén swýðe lufode and ârwyrþode and be-eóde *eadem regina hoc monasterium multum diligebat, venerabatur, excolebat,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 15: 2, 13; S. 517, 1. III. *to commit, exercise, practise, observe;* committere, perficere, observare:—Synne, ða ic selfa be-eóde *sins, which I committed myself,* Ps. C. 50, 66; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 66. He begéþ unmétas [MS. unætas] *he commits gluttonies,* Deut. 21, 20. Begâ ðé sylfne to ârfæstnysse *exercise thyself in* or *devote thyself to piety,* 1 Tim. 4, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 33; Met. 8, 17: Ps. Th. 105, 12. Ða ðe be-eódon ídelnesse *observantes vanitatem,* 30, 6: 118, 23: 119, 5: 98, 4: Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 4.

be-gân *tilled, cultivated:*—On begânum landum *in cultivated lands,* Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 6; *pp. of* be-gân.

bégan; he bégþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to bow, bend, turn;* flectere, inflectere, deprimere:—Ðeáh ðú teó hwelcne bôh of dûne to dære eorþan, swelce ðú bégan mége *though thou pull any bough down to the earth, such as thou mayest bend,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 23. Se Ælmihtiga bégþ ðider he wile mid his ânwealde *the Almighty bends them whither he will by his power,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 6; Met. 13, 3: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 15; Sat. 381: Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 10. II. *to bow to, to settle;* inflectere, insistere:—Ðara bearn swylce bégaþ æðelum settum beámum, samed anlíce, standan on staðule stíðe wið geógoþe *quorum filii sicut novellæ plantationes stabilitæ a juventute sua,* Ps. Th. 143, 14. DER. a-bégan, for-, ge-, ofge-. v. býgan.

be-gang, be-gong, bi-gang, bi-gong, bi-gencg, es; *m.* [be, gang *a step, proceeding*]. I. *a course, way, passage, circuit, district;* cursus, via, tenor, circuitus:—Ofer geofenes begang *over the course of ocean,* Beo. Th. 729; B. 362. Holma begang *the passage of the deeps,* Andr. Kmbl. 390; An. 195. Gârsecges begang *the circuit of ocean,* 1059; An. 530. II. *an undertaking, a business, exercise, service, religious worship;* negotium, exercitatio, cultus:—Ða willnode he hyne sylfne fram eallum begangum ðisse worulde fremde gedôn *cupivit se ab omnibus sæculi hujus negotiis alienare,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 38. On bigange ðæs âncorlífes *in exercenda vita solitaria,* 5, 1; S. 613, 9. Ðæt héo môste healdan ðone geleáfan and bigong hire æfestnysse *ut fidem cultumque suæ religionis servaret,* 2, 9; S. 510, 29: 1, 7; S. 477, 21: Jos. 23, 7. Bigencg *observatio, studium,* Scint. 7.

be-ganga, bi-gonga, bi-genga, bi-gengea, an; *m. An inhabitant, a dweller, cultivator, observer, benefactor, worshipper;* incola, cultor:—Be éarran bigengum [begangum MS. B.] *of the first inhabitants,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 7. Þearfena bigenga *a benefactor of the poor;* cultor pauperum, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 23: 2, 15; S. 519, 8. DER. land-begenga.

be-gangan, -gongan, bi-gangan, -gongan; *pp.* -gangen [be, gangan *to go*]. I. *to go round, surround;* circumdare:—Cartaina wæs mid sæ útan befangen [begangen Cot.] *Carthage was outwardly surrounded by sea,* Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 99, 39. II. *to go to* or *after, to attend, commit, practise, exercise, perform, observe, worship;* exercere, incumbere, procurare, colere:—Begangan his gebêdu *to attend his prayers,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 34, col. 1. Begangan wæccan *to attend wakes,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 11. Forligru ne begange *should not commit adultery,* L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Ðæt ðú his bebod georne begange *that thou shouldst gladly perform his command,* Elen. Kmbl. 2339; El. 1171: Ps. Th. 118, 48. Swýðe ic begangen wæs *exercitatus sum,* Ps. Th. 76, 4: 54, 2. Gif ðú fremdu godu bigongest *if thou wilt worship strange gods,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 3; Jul. 121.

begannes, -ness, e; *f.* [beginnan *to begin*] *The calends, the first day of the month;* calendæ, Cot. 202.

bégaþ *shall settle,* Ps. Th. 143, 14; *pres. and fut. pl. of* bégan II.

beg-beám, beig-beám, es; *m.* [begir *a berry,* beám *a tree*] *The mulberry-tree, the blackberry-bush, a tree bearing berries, a bramble;* morus, rubus:—Moyses æt-ýwde wið ænne beigbeám *Moyses ostendit secus rubum, Μωσῆς ἐμήνυσεν ἐπὶ τῆς βάτου,* Lk. Bos. 20, 37.

begea *of both,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128; *gen. of* begen.

bégean *to bow, bend:*—Cneó bégean scolden *genua flectere deberent,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, col. 2. v. bégan.

be-geát, be-geáton *obtained,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 6; *p. of* be-gytan.

be-gellan *to celebrate by song, to sing.* v. bi-gellan.

be-gémed *taken care of, governed; pp. of* be-gýman.

BEGEN; *nom. m. only, Both;* ambo; *adj. pron. pl:*—Hîg feallaþ begen on ænne pytt *ambo in foveam cadunt,* Mt. Bos. 15, 14. Wit wæron begen ðá git on geógoþfeore *we* [*Beowulf and Breca*] *were both yet in youthful life,* Beo. Th. 1077; B. 536.—*Nom. m. f. n.* bá, bû, bô *both;* ambo, ambæ, ambo:—Ða idesa, *f.* bá *both the women,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133. Þrym, *m.* sceal mid wlenco, þriste, *m.* mid cênum; sceolon bû recene beadwe fremman *pomp shall be with pride, the confident with the bold; both shall quickly promote war,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 9; Gn. Ex. 62: Elen. Kmbl. 1225; El. 614. Blôd, *n.* and wæter, *n.* bû tû ætgædre eorþan sôhton *blood and water, both the two sought the earth together,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 5; Jul. 292: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 29; Gen. 751.—*Nom. m. and f.* or *f. and n.* bá, bû *both;* ambo et ambæ *vel* ambæ et ambo, *n.*:—Sorgedon bá twá, Adam and Eue *both the two sorrowed, Adam and Eve,* Cd. 37; Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765: 39; Th. 52, 8; Gen. 840. Hí bû þégon [MS. þegun] æppel *they both* [*Adam and Eve*] *ate the apple,* Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187. Wæron bû tû rihtwîse beforan Gode *both the two* [*Zacharias and Elizabeth*] *were righteous before God,* Lk. Bos. 1, 6, 7: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574. Wæter, *n.* and eorþe, *f.* sint on gecynde cealda bá twá *water and earth, both the two are by nature cold,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Bû samod, líc, *n.* and sáwl, *f. both together, body and soul,* Elen. Kmbl. 1775; El. 889: Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 20; Cri. 1326. Niwe wîn, *n.* sceal beón gedôn on niwe bytta [*acc. pl. of* bytt, *f.*], ðonne beóþ bû tû gehealden *new wine shall be put into new bottles, then both the two shall be preserved,* Mk. Bos. 2, 22.—*Gen. m. f. n.* begra, begea, bega *of both;* amborum, ambarum, amborum:—Se Hâlga Gâst, ðe géþ of ðam Fæder and of ðam Suna, is him bâm gemêne *the Holy Ghost, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, is common to them both,* Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22: Lk. Bos. 7, 42. He sceóp bâm naman *he gave names to both,* Cd. 6; Th. 8, 23; Gen. 128: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 14; Gû. 842.—*Acc. m. f. n.* bá, bû *both;* ambos, ambas, ambo:—Bysmeredon uncit [*Inscription* Bismærede ungket] men, bá ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together,* Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. Ða beón beraþ, bû tû ætsomne, ârlícne anleofan and ætterne tægel *the bees bear excellent food and a poisonous tail, both the two together,* Frag. Kmbl. 35; Leás. 19. On bá healfa *on both sides,* Beo. Th. 2614; B. 1305: Ps. Th. 59, 5. Sceolde bû witan ylda æghwilc yfles and gôdes *each of men must know both of evil and good,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 3; Gen. 479.—*Acc. m. and f.* or *f. and n.* bá, bû *both;* ambos et ambas *vel* ambas et ambo:—Ðæt ðæt fŷr ne mæg foldan, *f.* and merestreám, *m.* forbærnan, ðeáh hit wið bá twá síe gefeged *that the fire may not burn up earth and sea, though it be joined with both the two,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 230; Met. 20, 115. Bringaþ Drihtne, bû ætsomne, wlite, *m.* and âre, *f. bring to the Lord, both together, glory and honour,* Ps. Th. 95, 7. Hât bû tû aweg Agar féran and Ismael *command both the two to go away, Hagar and Ishmael,* Cd. 134; Th. 169, 12; Gen. 2798. Gehwylc hafaþ ætgædre bû líc, *n.* and sáwle, *f. each shall have together both body and soul,* Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 13; Cri. 1036.—*Instr. m. f. n.* bâm, bém *with* or *by both;* ambobus, ambabus, ambobus:—Mid bém handum *with both hands,* Elen. Kmbl. 1607; El. 805. [*R. Brun.* beie, *gen: R. Glouc.* beye, bey: *Laym.* beie, beine, beigene: *Orm.* beȝenn, *gen: O. Scot.* baith: *O. Sax.* bêdie, bêdea: *Frs.* bêthe: *Dut.* beide: *M. Dut.* bede: *Ger. M. Ger.* beide: *N. L. Ger.* beede: *O. Ger.* pêdê, pêdô, pêdiu: *Goth.* bai *and* bayoþs; *n.* ba: *Dan.* baade: *Swed.* både: *O. Nrs.* bâðir, bâðar, bæði: *Lat.* ambo: *Grk.* ἄμφω: *Lith.* abbu; *f.* abbi: *O. Slav.* oba: *Sansk.* ubha; *dual* ubhau; *pl.* ubhe.]

be-geondan, be-iundan; *prep. acc.* [be *by,* geond, geondan *over*] BEYOND; per, trans:—Him fyligdon mycele menigu fram Iudea and fram begeondan Iordanen *secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ de Judæa et de trans Jordanem,* Mt. Bos. 4, 25. Alîfe me to farenne and to geseónne ðæt séloste land begeondan Iordane *transibo et videbo terram hanc optimam trans Jordanem,* Deut. 3, 25. Begeondan sæ *in transmarinis partibus,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 10. Gewendon begeondan sæ *went beyond sea,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 16. Beiundan Iordane *trans Jordanem,* Deut. 1, 5.

be-geondan; *adv. Beyond;* ultra:—Feor begeondan *far beyond,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 3. v. geond; *adv.*

be-geótan, bi-geótan; he -gŷt; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten, -geten [be, geótan *to pour*]. I. *to pour out, to cast upon, to sprinkle, cover;* aspergere:—Ic wæs mid blôde bestémed, begoten of ðæs guman sîdan *I was wet with blood, poured from the man's side,* Rood Kmbl. 97; Kr. 49. Mid blôde begoten *sprinkled with blood,* Chr. 734; Th. 76, 18: Herb. 96, 4: Lchdm. i. 210, 3: Rood Kmbl. 13; Kr. 7. II. *to pour into;* infundere:—He me lâre on gemynd begeát *he poured knowledge into my mind,* Elen. Kmbl. 2494; El. 1248.

be-geten, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2; *for* be-gitan *to seize, obtain.*

be-getende *seeking out,* = be-gitende, Ps. Spl. T. 110, 2. v. be-gitan.

be-gêton *begot,* Cd. 223; Th. 294, 20; Sat. 474; *p. of* be-gitan.

beggen *both,* L. Ælf. P. 35; Th. ii. 378, 13, 15, 16; *nom. m.* = begen.

bēgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bēg *a crown*] *To crown;* coronare:—Đū bēgodest us *coronasti nos*, Ps. Spl. C. 5, 15. v. beágian.

be-gietan *to get, obtain*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 6; Ph. 669. v. be-gitan.

be-gȳman *to guard;* custodire, Gen. 2, 15. v. be-gȳman.

be-gȳmen *observation, care;* observatio, Wanl. Catal. 78, 24. v. be-gȳmen.

be-gȳming, e; *f. An invention, a device;* adinventio, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

be-ginan; *p.* -gān, *pl.* -ginon; *pp.* -ginen *To open the mouth wide, gape, yawn?* oscitare in aliquem?—Ic begīne *I yawn*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 19; Rä. 87, 3.

be-ginnan, ic -ginne, đū -ginnest, -ginst, he -ginneþ, -gineþ, -ginþ, *pl.* -ginnaþ, -ginaþ; *p.* -gan, *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen; *v. a.* [be, ginnan, *q. v.*] *To* BEGIN; incipere:—Nōe đā began tǫ wircenne đæt land *Nos tunc cœpit exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20: 18, 27: Hy. 10, 36; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 36. v. on-ginnan.

be-giondan *beyond*, Past. Pref. MS. Hat. v. be-geondan.

be-girdan; *p.* -girde; *pp.* -girded *To begird*, Apol. Th. 12, 17. v. be-gyrdan.

be-gitan, -gietan, -gytan; *part.* -gitende; ic -gite, đū -gytst, he -gyteþ, *pl.* -gytaþ; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -geten; *v. a.* [be, gitan *to get*] *To get, obtain, take, acquire, to seek out, receive, gain, seize, lay hold of, catch;* sumere, obtinere, assequi, acquirere, nancisci, capere, comprehendere, arripere:—Ælc mōd wilnaþ sōþes gōdes to begitanne *every mind wishes to get the true good*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 1. Hī đa burh mihton eáđe begitan *they might easily have taken the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 10. He begeat ealle đa éast land *he obtained all the east country*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 6. Hwæt begytst đū of dīnum cræfte *quid acquiris de tua arte?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3: Ps. Th. 83, 3: 68, 37. Đe hȳ under Alexandre begeáton *which* [*riches*] *they had gained under Alexander*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 27: Beo. Th. 4490; B. 2249. Fin sweord-bealo begeat *misery from the sword seized Fin*, Beo. Th. 2297; B. 1146.

be-gleddian, ic -gleddige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dye, stain;* inficere:—Ic begleddige *inficio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 37. And begleddod is eorþe on blōdum *et infecta est terra in sanguinibus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

be-glīdan; *p.* -glād, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden *To glide* or *disappear from any one, to desert any one;* evanescere ab aliquo, derelinquere:—Unriht me eall beglīde *iniquitas a me omnis transeat*, Ps. Th. 56, 1.

be-gnagan; *p.* -gnōg, *pl.* -gnōgon; *pp.* -gnagen *To* BEGNAW, *gnaw;* corrodere, Martyrol. 9, Jul.

begne, an; *f. An ulcer, a carbuncle;* carbunculus:—Seó blace begne *the black ulcer;* carbunculus, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 21; Wrt. Voc. 40, 52.

be-gnornian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deplore;* lugere:—Begnornodon *deplored*, Beo. Th. 6338; B. 3179.

be-gong, es; *m. A course:*—Under swegles begong *under the course of heaven*, Beo. Th. 1724; B. 860. v. be-gang.

be-gongan *to exercise*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 24; Cri. 1693 [MS. bi-gongan]. v. be-gangan.

be-goten *covered*, Rood Kmbl. 13; Kr. 7; *pp. of* be-geótan.

begra *of both:*—He is heora begra lufu *he is the love of them both*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22. v. begen.

be-grafan, bi-grafan; *p.* -grōf, *pl.* -grōfon; *pp.* -grafen [be, grafan *to dig*] *To bury;* defodere, sepelire:—Rōda greóte begrafene [MS. be-grauene] *crosses buried in the sand*, Elen. Kmbl. 1666; El. 835.

be-grauen *buried*, = begrafen; *pp. of* be-grafan.

be-greósan; *p.* -greás, *pl.* -gruron; *pp.* -groren *To overwhelm fearfully;* horrore afficere, formidolose obruere?—Atole gāstas sūsle begrorene [MS. begrorenne] *the horrid spirits fearfully overwhelmed with torment*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 9.

be-grētan, -grǽtan; *p.* -grēt, *pl.* -grēton; *pp.* -grēten, -grǽten *To lament, bewail;* lamentare, deplorare:—Fæmnan ne wǽran geonge begrētte *virgines eorum non sunt lamentatæ*, Ps. Th. 77, 63. v. grētan.

be-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden. I. *to grind, polish;* perfricare, polire, exacuere:—Sindrum begrunden *ground with cinders*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 3; Rä. 27, 6. II. *to deprive;* privare:—Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gāsteș dugeþum *each deprives himself of his soul's happiness*, Cd. 75; Th. 91, 33; Gen. 1521. DER. grindan.

be-grīpan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *pp.* -gripen; *v. trans.* [be, grīpan *to gripe*] *To* BEGRIPE, *chasten, chide;* increpare, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 7.

begrorene [MS. begrorenne] *fearfully overwhelmed*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 9; *pp. of* be-greósan.

be-grornian *to lament, to grieve for;* mœrere, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 14; Gen. 243. v. gnornian.

be-grynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ensnare, entrap;* illaqueare, irretire:—Đæt hīg swā beón begrynode *ut sic irretientur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 17. v. grinian.

be-gunnon, be-gunnen *began, begun*, C. R. Ben. 22. v. be-ginnan.

be-gyldan; *p.* -gylde; *pp.* -gylded *To gild;* inaurare, deaurare:—Begylded fatu *vasa deaurata*, Lye. v. gyldan, gildan.

be-gȳman, be-gīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To take care of, to keep, govern, regard, serve, attend;* custodire, curare, servare, observare, attendere:—Godes þeówum đe đære cyrcan begȳmaþ *to God's servants who serve the church*, L. Ælf. C. 24; Th. ii. 352, 11: Ps. Spl. 77, 63: Lk. Bos. 10, 35: Mt. Bos. 6, 1: Ps. Spl. 5, 2.

be-gȳmen, be-gīmen, e; *f. Care, regard, observation, shew, pomp;* observatio:—Mid begȳmene = *μετὰ παρατηρήσεως, with shew* or *that it can be observed*, Lk. Bos. 17, 20.

be-gyrdan, -girdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, *or* be-gyrd; *v. trans.* [be, gyrdan *to gird*]. I. *to* BEGIRD, *surround;* cingere, præcingere, accingere:—Begyrdaþ eówer lendenu *renes vestros accingetis*, Ex. 12, 11. He đæt eálond begyrde and gefæstnade mid đīce *he begirt and secured the island with a dike*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10. God se begyrde me of mihte *Deus qui præcinxit me virtute*, Ps. Spl. 17, 34: Ps. Th. 17, 37. He wæs begyrded mid wǽpnum đæs gāstlīcan camphādes *accinctus erat armis militiæ spiritalis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 24. II. *to clothe;* amicire:—Begyrded ođđe bewǽfed leóhte swā swā mid hrægle *amictus lumine sicut vestimento*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 2.

be-gytan *to obtain*, Mt. Bos. 5, 7. v. be-gitan.

be-gytst *obtainest*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3. v. be-gitan.

bēh *a crown:*—On đone bēh *in coronam*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 28. v. bēg.

be-habban, he -hæfeþ; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæft; *v. a.* [be *by, near*, habban *to have*]. I. *to compass, encompass, surround;* cingere, circumdare:—Dīne fȳnd behabbaþ đē *inimici tui circumdabunt te*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43: Jos. 6, 20. Behæfde heápa wyn Hǽlendes burg *the joy of bands surrounded the Saviour's tomb*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 16; Hö. 18: Cd. 112; Th. 148, 9; Gen. 2454. II. *to comprehend;* comprehendere, continere:—Behabban hređre *or* on hređre *to comprehend in the mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 1633; An. 818: Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 9; Sch. 10: Ps. Spl. 76, 9. III. *to restrain, detain, stay;* detinere:—Hī behæfdon hine *detinebant illum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 42.

be-hæfednes, -ness, e; *f. A detention, care;* conservatio:—Behæfednes fæsten *sparingness, parsimony*, Cot. 191. v. fæst-hafolnes.

be-hæftan; *p.* -hæfte; *pp.* -hæfted, *contr.* -hæftd, -hæft *To betake, take, bind;* captare, vincire:—Be-hæft *held;* captus = gehæft, *q. v.* Gen. 22, 13. v. *pp. of* hæftan. v. ge-hæftan.

be-hǽs, e; *f.* [be *by, near*, hǽs *command*] *A self-command, vow, promise.* Hence our *behest;* votum:—He fela behǽsa behēt *he promised many vows*, Chr. 1093; Th. 359, 33. v. hǽs, behāt.

be-hētst *vowest*, Gen. 38, 17. v. be-hātan.

be-hangen *hung round; pp. of* be-hōn.

behāt, es; *n. A promise, vow;* promissum, votum:—Ic sende on eów mīnes fæder behāt *ego mitto promissum Patris mei in vos*, Lk. Bos. 24, 49. Đonne đū behāt behētst Drihtene *cum votum voveris Domino*, Deut. 23, 21. DER. be-hātan, ge-hāt.

be-hātan, ic -hāte, đū -hātest, -hētst, he -hāteþ, *pl.* -hātaþ; *p.* -hēt, *pl.* -hēton; *pp.* -hāten [be, hātan *to call, promise*, vide II] *To promise, vow, threaten;* spondere, pollicere, vovere, comminari:—Đæt đū me behētst *quod polliceris*, Gen. 38, 17. Behēt he mid āþe *cum juramento pollicitus est*, Mt. Bos. 14, 7. Đonne đū behāt behētst Drihtene *cum votum voveris Domino*, Deut. 23, 21. Drihten God behēt us wedd *Dominus Deus pepigit nobiscum fœdus*, 5, 2. Ælc yfel man him behēt *they threatened him every evil*, Chr. 1036; Ing. 209, 12; Ælf. Tod. 11.

be-hāwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To see, see clearly;* videre:—Behāwa đonne đæt đū ūtadō đæt mot *see then clearly* [*τότε διαβλέψεις*] *that thou take out the mote*, Mt. Bos. 7, 5.

be-heáfdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [be, heáfod *head*] *To* BEHEAD; decollare:—He beheáfdode Iohannem *decollavit Iohannem*, Mt. Bos. 14, 10: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 290.

be-heáfdung, e; *f. A* BEHEADING; decollatio, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 21.

be-healdan, bi-healdan, ic -healde, đū -healdest, -hylst, he -healdeþ, -hylt, -hilt, *pl.* -healdaþ; *p.* ic, he -heóld, đū -heólde, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden; *v. trans.* [be *near*, healdan *to hold, observe*]. I. *to hold by* or *near, possess, observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed, behave, to mean, signify;* tenere, inhabitare, servare, curare, gerere:—Heora ǽ to behealdenne *to observe their laws*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 21. Adam sceal mīnne stronglīcan stōl behealdan *Adam shall possess my strong seat*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 28; Gen. 366. He gemetfæstlīce and ymbsceáwiendlīce hine sylfne on eallum þingum beheóld *se modeste et circumspecte in omnibus gereret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 5. Hwæt đæt swefen beheóld *what the dream signified*, Gen. 41, 8. II. *to* BEHOLD, *see, look on;* observare, aspicere, videre:—Behealdaþ đa tunglu *behold the stars*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 25. Loth đā beheóld geond eall, and geseah *elevatis itaque Lot oculis, vidit*, Gen. 13, 10.

be-heáwan, bi-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To beat, bruise, hew* or *cut off, to separate from, deprive of;* tundere, cædendo privare, amputare:—Beheáwene mid swingellan *tunsi per flagella*, Past. 36, 5; Hat. MS. 47 b, 15. Heáfde beheáwan *to behead*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 85; Met.

1, 43. Hwonne me wrūþra sum aldre beheówe *when some enemy might deprive me of life*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 21; Gen. 2701.

be-hēdan; *p.* -hēdde; *pp.* -hēded *To watch, heed, guard;* cavere, curare, Leo 178. v. hēdan.

be-hēfe, es; *m:* be-hēfnes, -ness, e; *f.* [be-hōfen] *Gain, advantage, benefit,* BEHOOF; lucrum. v. be-hōfian *to have need of.*

be-hēfe; *adj. Necessary, behoveful;* necessarius:—Đe behēfe synd *qui necessarii sunt*, Lk. Bos. 14, 28. Behēfe þing *necessary things, necessaries*, C. R. Ben. 46. DER. efn-behēfe.

be-hegian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* BEHEDGE, *hedge around;* circumsepire. v. hegian.

be-helan, bi-helan; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hēlon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal, hill* or *cover over, hide;* occultare, Beo. Th. 833; B. 414: Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25, note. v. helan, be-helian.

be-held *availed*, Chr. 1123; Th. 374, 23. v. be-healdan.

be-heldan [=be-healdan?] *To attend, intend;* attendere, intendere:—Wesan dīne ēaran gehȳrende and beheldende *fiant aures tuæ intendentes*, Ps. Th. 129, 2.

be-helian, bi-helian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans.* [be, helian *to cover*] *To cover, cover over, conceal, obscure, hide;* condere, sepelire:—Wurdon behelede ealle ða dūna *operti sunt omnes montes*, Gen. 7, 19. Se heofen mōt dæt leóht behelian *the heaven may obscure the light*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 858; El. 429.

be-helman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover over, to cover;* cooperire:—Heolstre behelmed *covered with darkness*, Salm. Kmbl. 209; Sal. 104. v. bi-helmian.

Behēmas, *pl. m:* Bēme, *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bohemians;* Bohēmi:—Hī Maroaro habbaþ, be westan him þyringas, and Behēmas, and Bægware healfe *they, the Moravians, have, on their west, the Thuringians, Bohemians, and part of the Bavarians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 42.

be-hēng, *pl.* -hēngon *hung round; p. of* be-hōn.

be-heófian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bewail, lament;* lugere, lamentari:—Heora mǣdena ne synt beheófode *virgines eorum non sunt lamentatæ*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 63. v. heófian.

be-heóld *beheld*, Gen. 13, 10; *p. of* be-healdan.

be-heonan, -heonon; *adv.* [be *by*, heonan *hence*] *On this side, close by;* cis, citra:—Get beheonon *yet nearer;* citerius, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 4: Cot. 33.

be-heopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hew* or *cut off;* amputare, Cd. 125; Th. 160, 2, note a; Gen. 2644, = be-heáwan? *q. v.*

be-heówe *might deprive*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 21; Gen. 2701. v. be-heáwan.

be-hēt *promised*, Deut. 5, 2; *p. of* be-hātan.

be-hicgan *to confide, trust, rely, depend upon;* acquiescere, niti, inniti:—Đe on Gode behicgaþ *qui in Deo acquiescunt*, R. Ben. 31. DER. hicgan.

be-hīdan; *p.* -hīdde *To hide;* abscondere:—Forðamðe ic eom nacod, ic behīdde me *quod nudus essem, abscondi me*, Gen. 3, 10, 8. v. be-hȳdan.

be-hidiglice *carefully*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 29. v. be-hydelice.

be-hilt *beholds;* respicit, R. Ben. 8; *pres. of* be-healdan.

be-hindan; *prep. dat. Behind;* post, pone:—He lēt him behindan ciólas *he left ships behind him*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 45; Met. 26, 23. Ligeþ him behindan hefig hrusan dǣl *behind it lies the heavy mass of earth*, 29, 106; Met. 29, 52. Ne đē behindan nū lēt mænige đus micle *now leave not behind thee such a multitude of people*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 19; Cri. 155.

be-hindan; *adv. Behind, back;* a tergo, pone, post:—Ac behindan beleáç mid wǣge *but inclosed them behind with the wave*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 24; Exod. 456. Đū đone hēhstan heofon behindan lǣtst *thou shalt leave the highest heaven behind*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 58; Met. 24, 29.

be-hionan *on this side*, Past. pref. v. be-heonan.

be-hīring *a hiring*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123. v. be-hȳring.

be-hlād *covered*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 6; *p. of* be-hlīdan.

be-hlēman *to overwhelm with noise;* strepitu obruere. v. bi-hlēman.

be-hlēnan *to beset by leaning anything against another;* acclinando circumdare. v. bi-hlēnan.

be-hlæstan *to load a ship;* navem onerare. v. be, hlæstan.

be-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen *To leap upon* or *in, to fix;* insilire:—Đæs monnes mōd and his lufu biþ behleápen on ða lǣnan sibbe *the man's mind and his love are fixed on the fragile peace*, Past. 46, 5; Hat. MS. 67 a, 9.

be-hlehhan, bi-hlyhhan; *p.* -hlōh, *pl.* -hlōgon; *pp.* -hlahen, -hleahen *To laugh at, deride;* ridere aliquid, exultare de aliqua re:—Ic ne þearf behlehhan *I need not deride*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 22; Gū. 1331. DER. hlehhan.

be-hlemman *to dash together;* collidere cum strepitu. v. bi-hlemman.

be-hlīdan; *p.* -hlād, *pl.* -hlidon; *pp.* -hliden [hlīdan *to cover*] *To cover over, to cover, close;* tegere, claudere:—Hīg awylton đone stān, and đone pytt eft behlidon *thei schulden turne awei the stoon, and thei schulden put it eft on the pit*, Wyc; Gen. 29, 3. Seó eorþe siđđan togædere behlād *the earth then closed together*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 6.

be-hlīdenan = be-lidenan *the left* or *departed; the dead;* mortuos, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091; *acc. pl. pp. from* be-līdan, *q. v.*

be-hlīgan, he -hlīþ *To dishonour, defame;* infamare:—Oft hī mon wōmmum behlīþ *man often defames her with vices*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 29; Gn. Ex. 101.

be-hlȳđan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deprive;* privare, spoliare:—Ic sceal heáfodleás behlȳđed licgan *I must lie deprived of head*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 20; Rä. 15, 10.

be-hōfen *supplied, provided;* ornatus:—Đæt ealle Godes cyriceau sȳn wel behōfene *that all God's churches be well supplied* or *well provided* [*with all they have need of*], L. Edm. E. 5; Lambd. 58, 7; Wilk. 73, 13. v. be-hweorfan.

be-hōfian, bi-hōfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To have need of, to need, require;* egere, indigere. *Impersonally, it* BEHOVETH, *it concerns, it is needful* or *necessary;* oportet, interest:—Mycel wund behōfaþ mycles lǣcedōmes *a great wound has need of a great remedy*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 40. He mægenes behōfaþ gōdra gūþrinca *he requires strength of good warriors*, Beo. Th. 5288; B. 2647: Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 1; Seel. 1. Đeáh ða scearpþanclan witan đisse Engliscan geþeódnesse ne behōfien *though the sharp-minded wise men may not have need of this English translation*, MS. Cot. Faust A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 32. Behōfaþ *oportet*, Jn. Lind. War. 3, 7. DER. a-behōfian.

be-hōf-lic; *adj. Behoveful, needful;* necessarius:—Đæt his līf him behōflīc wǣre *quia necessaria sibi esset vita ipsius*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, note 3. Behōflīc is *is necessary*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 3.

be-hogadnes, -ness, e; *f. Use, custom, practice;* exercitatio, Cot. 114.

be-hogian *to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful;* solicitum esse, C. R. Ben. 58. v. hogian, hycgan.

be-hōn; *p.* -hēng, *pl.* -hēngon; *pp.* -hangen, -hongen [be, hōn *to hang*] *To* BEHANG, *to hang round;* circumpendere, circumdare, ambire:—Behongen beón mid bellum *to be behung* or *hung round with bells*, Past. 15, 4; Hat. MS. 19 b, 7.

be-hongen *hung round*, Past. 15, 4; Hat. MS. 19 b, 7; *pp. of* be-hōn.

be-horsian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To deprive of a horse;* equo privare:—Đā eóde se here to hyra scipum . . . and hī wurdon đēr behorsode *then the army went to their ships . . . and they were there deprived of their horses*, Chr. 886; Th. 152, 28, col. 3. DER. horsian.

be-hreósan, *pl.* -hreósaþ; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush down, fall;* ruere, corruere, incidere:—Behreósaþ on helle *incidunt in gehennam*, Lupi Serm. 5, 8.

be-hreówsian; *part.* -hreówsigende; ic -hreówsige, đū -hreówsast, he -hreówsaþ, *pl.* -hreówsiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To repent, feel remorse, make amends* or *reparation;* pœnitere, compungi, satisfacere:—Behreówsian *pœnitere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Behreówsiaþ *compungimini*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. Ic behreówsige *satisfacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. Behreówsigende *pœnitens*, Scint. 9. DER. hreówan, hreów.

be-hreówsung, e; *f. A lamenting, repentance, penitence;* pœnitentia:—Behreówsung ođđe dǣdbōt *pœnitentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22.

be-hrīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [hrīm *rime, hoar-frost*] *To cover with rime* or *hoar-frost;* pruinis circumfundere, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 17; Kl. 48.

be-hringed, be-hringed; *part.* [be, hring *a ring*] *Inclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded;* circumdatus:—Behringed beón *to be surrounded*, Past. 21, 5; Hat. MS. 32 a, 8.

be-hrōpan; *p.* -hreóp, *pl.* -hreópon; *pp.* -hrōpen [hrōpan *to call* or *cry out*] *To scoff at, rail, trouble;* sugillare:—Đe-læs heó cume me behrōpende *ne veniens sugillet me*, Lk. Bos. 18, 5.

be-hroren; *p. part. Fallen off, deprived of;* a quo aliquid decidit, orbatus:—Fatu hyrstum behrorene *vessels deprived of their ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5517; B. 2762; *pp. of* be-hreósan, *q. v.*

be-hrūmig; *adj. Swarthy, sooty;* fuliginosus, Martyr. 3, April. v. hrūmig.

be-hrumod; *p. part. Bedaubed, dirtied;* cacabatum, Cot. 31: 189. v. besciten.

bēhþ, e; *f. A token, sign, proof;* signum, testimonium:—Heó hēt hyre þinenne dæs herewīđan heáfod to bēhþe blōdig ætȳwan đām burhleódum *she ordered her servant to shew the bloody head of the leader of the army to the citizens as a token*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 174.

be-hwearf, es; *m. A change, an exchange;* commutatio:—On behwearfum heora *in commutationibus eorum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 14.

be-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen, -hweorfen. I. *to turn, spread about;* vertere, convertere:—Hleahtre behworfen *turned to laughter*, Andr. Recd. 3402; An. 1705. Hīg behwurfon hīg būton dære wīcstōwe *they spread them about outside of the camp*, Num. 11, 32. II. *to turn* or *put in order, arrange;* disponere, parare:—Đæt ealle Godes cyrcan sȳn wel behworfene [behweorfene, H.] *that all God's churches be well put in order*, L. Edm. E. 5; Th. i. 246, 12. Đæt ælc preost hæbbe eal mæsse-reáf wurþlīce behworfen *that every priest have all his mass-vestments worthily arranged*, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 250, 28. DER. hweorfan.

be-hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, hwerfan *to turn*] *To turn, prepare, instruct;* vertere, instruere:—Đonne hió ǣrest sīe ūtan behwerfed *when*

it is first turned round about, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 154; Met. 13, 77. Ic wolde mid sumre bīsne ðē behwerfan ūtan *I would instruct thee further* [ūtan *from without*] *by some example*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 27.

be-hwon *whence;* unde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 2. v. hwonan.

be-hwurfon *spread about*, Num. 11, 32; *p. pl. of* be-hweorfan.

be-hwylfan; *p.* -hwylfde; *pp.* -hwylfed *To cover* or *vault over;* operire, obruere:—Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorþe his wuldres word *the word of his glory may not cover over heaven and earth*; Cd. 163; Th. 204, 28; Exod. 426. v. hwylfan.

be-hwyrfan *to treat, direct, exercise, practice;* tractare, exercere:—Behwyrf ðē sylfne *exerce temet ipsum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 37: R. Ben. 32. v. be-hweorfan.

be-hycgan, -hicgan *to think, consider, bear in mind, trust;* meditari, considerare, sollicitum esse de re, confidere, niti:—He sceal deópe behycgan þroht þeóden-gedāl *he must deeply bear in mind the dire decease of his lord*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 7; Gū. 1323. Đe on Gode behicgaþ *qui in Deo acquiescunt*, R. Ben. 31. v. hycgan.

be-hȳdan, bi-hȳdan; *p.* -hȳdde; *pp.* -hȳded, -hȳdd, -hȳd *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, occultare, operire:—Se ðe hine behȳdde fram hēton his *qui se abscondit a calore ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7: Salm. Kmbl. 604; Sal. 301. Đæt wæs lange behȳded *which was long concealed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1582; El. 793. Heolstre behȳded *covered with darkness*, Elen. Kmbl. 2161; El. 1082. Behȳdd *absconditum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 22.

be-hydelīce, -hidiglīce, big-hydilīce, big-hidiglīce; *adv. Carefully;* sollicite, sollerter, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 39: 3, 19; S. 547, 29: 4, 23; S. 595, 4.

be-hydig, bī-hidig; *adj. Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious;* sollers:—He wæs se behydegesta [MS. behydegæsta] *erat sollertissimus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 13: 4, 7; S. 574, 33. v. hydig.

be-hȳdignys, -nyss, e; *f.* [be, hȳdan *to hide*] *A desert, a wilderness;* desertum:—Stefn Drihtnes tosceacende behȳdignys *vox Domini concutientis desertum*, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 7.

be-hyldan *to put off, to flay, skin;* excoriare:—He hēt hȳ behyldan *he ordered to flay it*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 45.

be-hȳpan; *p.* -hȳpte; *pp.* -hȳped [hȳpe *a heap*] *To heap* or *cover over, surround, encompass;* contegere, circumsepire, circumdare:—He wæs mid wǣpnum and mid feóndum eall ūtan behȳped *cum armis et hostibus circumseptus erat*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 28.

be-hȳring, -hīring, e; *f. A hiring, letting out to hire;* locatio:—Behīring *vel* gehȳred feoh *locatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123; Wrt. Voc. 20, 60. v. ge-hȳran.

be-hydelīce; *adv. More sumptuously;* sumptuosius, Cot. 186.

be-hydlīc *sumptuous.* v. hydelīc.

beig-beám, es; *m. A bramble;* rubus:—Moyses ætȳwde wið ænne beigbeám *Moyses ostendit secus rubum*, Lk. Bos. 20, 37. v. begbeám.

be-innan; *prep. dat. In, within;* in, intra:—Boētius đā nānre frōfre beinnan đam carcerne ne gemunde *then Boethius thought of no comfort within the prison*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2.

be-irnan; *impert.* be-irn; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To come* or *run into;* incurrere:—Ne be-irn đū on đa inwitgecyndo *do not run into their guilty nature*, Salm. Kmbl. 660; Sal. 329. v. be-yrnan.

be-iundan *beyond;* trans, ultra:—Beiundan Iordane *trans Iordanem*, Deut. 1, 5: 11, 30. v. be-geondan.

be-lācan; *p.* -lēc, -leólc, *pl.* -lēcon; *pp.* -lācen *To flow around, inclose;* circumfluere:—Ÿþ mec lagufæðme beleólc *the wave inclosed me in its watery bosom*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7.

be-lādian, ic -lādige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To clear, excuse;* excusare:—Đæt he wolde belādian his mōdor *that he might clear his mother*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 35. v. lādian.

be-lādigend, es; *m. One who makes excuses, a defender;* excusator, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Wrt. Voc. 83, 64.

be-lādung, e; *f. An excuse;* apologeticus, excusatio:—Belādung *apologeticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 65; Wrt. Voc. 57, 44. v. lādung.

be-lǣdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remain, to be left;* remanere, superesse:—Ān of him ne belǣfde *unus ex eis non remansit*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 11. v. lǣfan.

be-læg *surrounded*, Ps. Th. 118, 153; *p. of* be-licgan.

be-lændan *to deprive of land*, Chr. 1112; Th. 369, 39. v. be-landian.

be-lǣðed; *part.* [lāþ *evil*] *Loathed, detested;* exosus. v. lādian.

be-lǣwa, an; *m. A destroyer;* proditor, traditor. v. lǣwa.

be-lǣwan; *p.* -lǣwde; *pp.* -lǣwed; *v. a. To bewray, betray;* tradere, prodere:—Đæt he hyne wolde belǣwan *ut traderet eum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 15, 16. Heó hine belǣwde *she betrayed him*, Jud. 16, 21. Đæt Iohannes belǣwed wæs *quod Ioannes traditus esset*, Mt. Bos. 4, 12.

be-lǣwing, e; *f. A betraying, treason;* proditio, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 22. v. be-lǣwan, lǣwa *a betrayer.*

be-lāf *remained*, Jos. 5, 1; *p. of* belīfan.

be-lagen beón *to be oppressed;* opprimi, Past. 58, 1; Hat. MS.

be-lamp *happened, befell*, Beo. Th. 4928; B. 2468; *p. of* belimpan.

be-landian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. a. To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit;* terris privare:—Wearþ Eádgār belandod *Edgar was deprived of land*, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 5. Hī hī ǣr belandedon *they had deprived them previously of their lands*, 1094; Th. 361, 12. v. belendian. Opposed to gelandian *to inherit.*

belced-sweora; *adj. Possessed of an inflated neck;* inflata cervice præditus:—Ic eom belced-sweora *I am neck-inflated*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 489, 24; Rä. 79, 1.

belcentan *to utter, give forth, belch, eructate;* eructare:—Se lǣcecræft biþ swīðe swēte belcentan *the medicine is very sweet to eructate*, Bt. 22, 1, Bodl; Fox 76, note 17. v. belcettan.

belcettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To utter, give forth;* eructare:—Nū mīne weleras ðē wordum belcettaþ ymnas elne *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Th. 118, 171. v. bealcettan.

beld, beldo *boldness, rashness;* audacia. v. byld, byldo.

be-leác *shut in*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40; *p. of* belūcan.

be-leán; *p.* -lōh, *pl.* -lōgon; *pp.* -leahen *To hinder by blame, reprehend, reprove, forbid;* prohibere, reprobare, reprehendere:—We lǣraþ đæt preostas oferdruncen belcán ōðrum mannum *we enjoin that priests reprehend drunkenness in other men*, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 14. He him đæt swȳðe belōh *hoc multum illi prohibuit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 28, note: Beo. Th. 1027; B. 511. v. leán.

be-lecgan, bi-lecgan; *p.* -legde, -lēde, *pl.* -legdon; *pp.* -legd, -lēd; *v. a. To lay* or *impose upon, cover, invest, load, afflict, charge, accuse;* imponere, afficere, onerare, accusare:—Heó đone hleóðor-cwyde husce belegde *she covered the revelation with scorn*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382. Papirius wæs mid Rōmānum swylces dōmes beléd *Papirius was invested with such authority by the Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 40. We hine clommum belegdon *we loaded him with chains*, Andr. Kmbl. 3119; An. 1562. Hī ðē wītum belecgaþ *they afflict thee with torments*, 2424; An. 1213. Gyf man sacerd belecge mid tyhtlan and mid uncræftum *if one charges a priest with an accusation and with evil practices*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8, 19, 21. Se ðe hine belecge *he who accuses him*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30: 4; Th. i. 354, 15.

be-lēd *impelled*, R. Ben. 64; *pp. of* belǣdan.

be-lēd = be-legd *charged, accused*, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 15; *pp. of* be-lecgan.

be-lēgan, bi-lēgan; *p.* -lēgde; *pp.* -lēgd *To surround with flame;* circumflagrare flamma:—Līge belēgde *surrounded with flame* [*Ger.* umlodert mit lohe], Cd. 188; Th. 234, 22; Dan. 296. v. lēgan.

be-legde *covered*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382; *p. of* be-lecgan.

be-lendan, be-lændan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deprive of land;* terris privare:—Se cyng belænde ðone eorl *the king deprived the earl of his land*, Chr. 1112; Th. 369, 39, 41: 1104; Th. 367, 11. Wearþ Eoda eorl and manege ōðre belende *earl Eudes and many others were deprived of their lands*, 1096; Th. 362, 36. v. be-landian.

belene, beolone, belone, an; *f. Henbell, henbane;* hyoscyamus niger:—Belenan meng wið rysele *mix henbane with lard*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 1. Dō belenan seáw *apply the juice of henbane*, 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 7. Genim beolonan sǣd *take the seed of henbane*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 1. v. beolone, henne-belle. [Henbane is so called from the baneful effects of its seed upon poultry, of which Matthioli says that 'birds, especially gallinaceous birds, that have eaten the seeds perish soon after, as do fishes also.' The *A. Sax.* belene and beolone, *Ger.* bilse, *O. Ger.* belisa, *Pol.* bielún, *Hung.* belénd, *Rus.* belená are words derived (according to Zeuss, p. 34) from an ancient Celtic god Belenus, corresponding to the Apollo of the Latins: 'Dem Belenus war das Bilsenkraut heilig, das von ihm Belisa und Apollinaris hiess.' Prior 109.]

be-leógan; *p.* -leág, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen *To belie, deceive by lies;* fallere:—Belogen beón *falli*, Gr. Dial. 1, 14. DER. leógan.

be-leólc *flowed around, inclosed*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7; *the reduplicated p. of* be-lācan, v. lācan, *and Goth. cognates at the end of* lācan.

be-leóran *to pass over.* v. bi-leóran.

be-leósan, bi-leósan; *p.* -leás, *pl.* -luron; *pp.* -loren [be, leósan *to loose*] *To let go, to deprive of, to be deprived of, lose;* privare, orbare, privari, amittere:—Leóhte belorene *deprived of light*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 9; Gen. 86: Beo. Th. 2150; B. 1073; Andr. Kmbl. 2159; An. 1081. Đǣr ic swīðe beleás hērum, đām đe ic hæfde *there I was much deprived of the hairs, which I had*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 35; Rä. 27, 4. v. for-leósan.

be-lēwa, an; *m. A betrayer;* proditor. v. be-lēweda, lǣwa.

be-lēweda, an; *m. A betrayer;* proditor:—Mid Iudan ūres Drihtenes belēwedan *with Judas the betrayer of our Lord*, Wanl. Catal. 137, 38, col. 1. v. belēwa, belǣwa.

bele-wite *simple;* simplex:—Se wer wæs swīðe belewite and rihtwīs *erat vir ille simplex et rectus*, Job 1, 1; Thw. 164, 2. v. bile-wit.

bel-flȳs, es; *n.* [bell *a bell*, flȳs *a fleece*] *The* BELL-WETHER'S FLEECE, *the fleece of a sheep that carries the bell;* tympani vellus, *i. e.* ducis gregis

tintinnabulum gestantis vellus:—Bel-flýs *id est, tympani vellus*, L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 23.

BELG, belig, bylg, bylig, bilig, bælg, bælig, es; *m. A* BULGE, *budget, bag, purse, bellows, pod, husk*, BELLY; bulga, follis, siliqua, uter:—Bylg *bulga*, Cot. 27. Bylig *follis*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Wrt. Voc. 86, 15. Bilig *uter*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 83. [*Dut.* balg, *m: Ger.* balg, *m: M. H. Ger.* balc, *m: O. H. Ger.* balg, *m. follis, uter: Goth.* balgs, *m: Dan.* bælg, *m: O. Nrs.* belgr, *m.*] DER. beán-belg, -bælg, blást-, mete-, wín-. v. ge-belg.

BELGAN, ic belge, ðu bilgst, bilhst, he bilgþ, bilhþ, bylgþ, *pl.* belgaþ; *p.* ic, he bealg, bealh, ðú bulge, *pl.* bulgon; *pp.* bolgen. I. *v. reflex. acc. To cause oneself to swell with anger, to make oneself angry, irritate oneself, enrage oneself;* ira se tumefacere, se irritare, se exasperare:—Nelle ðú on ęcnesse ðé áwa belgan *non in æternum indignaberis*, Ps. Th. 102, 9. Ic bídde ðæt ðú ðé ne belge wíð me *ne, quæso, indigneris*, Gen. 18, 30. Bealg hine swíðe folc-ágende *the people's lord irritated himself greatly*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 25; Jul. 185. II. *intrans. To swell with anger, to be angry, to be enraged;* ira tumere, indignari, irasci:—Gé belgaþ wíð me *mihi indignamini*, Jn. Bos. 7, 23. [*O. Sax.* belgan, *v. reflex; p.* balg; *pp.* bolgan *irasci, indignari: N. H. Ger.* balgen *pugnis certare: O. H. Ger.* belgan *tumere, irasci.*] DER. a-belgan, ge-, bolgen-mód.

bel-hringes beácn, es; *n. A sign by bell-ringing;* signum sonitu campanæ datum, R. Ben. 43.

bel-hús, bell-hús, es; *n. A* BELL-HOUSE, *a room* or *tower in the castle of a Thane, generally built between the kitchen and porter's lodge, where was a bell* or *bells to summon the inhabitants to prayers*, and for other purposes; campanile *vel* campanarium, turris in qua pendent tintinnabulum *vel* tintinnabula, Du Cange, fol. 1681, col. 712; CAMPANA, col. 708:—Gif ceorl hæfde fíf hída ágenes landes cirican and cycenan, bell-hús . . . ðonne wæs he þegen-rihtes weorþe *if a freeman had five hides of his own land, a church and kitchen, a bell-house . . . then was he worthy of thane-right*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15.

be-líbban; *p.* -lifde, *pl.* -lifdon; *pp.* -lifed, -lifd *To deprive of life;* vita privare:—Líc cólode belifd under lyfte *the corpse was lifeless cold in the air*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 19; Gú. 1282. v. libban.

be-líegan, he -ligeþ, -líþ, *pl.* -licgaþ; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon, -lágon; *pp.* -legen; *v. a.* [be *by*, licgan *to lie*] *To lie* or *extend by* or *about, to surround, encompass;* circumdare, cingere:—Hí belicgaþ us mid fyrde *circumdabunt nos exercitu*, Jos. 7, 9. Sió eá Ethiopia land beligeþ úton *the river encompasseth the Ethiopian land*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. Me néd belæg *want surrounded me*, Ps. Th. 118, 153.

be-lídenes *of the left* or *departed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1752; El. 878; *gen. pp. from* be-líðan, *q. v.*

be-lífan, ic -lífe, ðú -lífest, -lífst, he -lífeþ, -lífþ; *p.* -láf, *pl.* -lifon; *pp.* -lifen *To remain, abide, to be left;* superesse, manere, remanere:—Ne se rysel ne belífþ óþ morgen *nec remanebit adeps usque mane*, Ex. 23, 18. He ána belǽf ðǽr bǽfta *mansit solus*, Gen. 32, 24: Ps. Spl. 105, 11. Hí námon ðæt of ðám brytsenum beláf, seofon wilian fulle *sustulerunt quod superaverat de fragmentis, septem sportas*, Mk. Bos. 8, 8. [*Plat.* bliven; *p.* blǽf: *Dut.* blijven; *p.* bleef: *Ger.* bleiben; *p.* blieb: *M. H. Ger.* belíben; *p.* be-leip: *O. H. Ger.* pi-lípan; *p.* pi-leip: *Dan.* blive; *p.* blev: *Swed.* blifva, bli; *p.* blef, ble: in *O. Nrs.* the word is wanting, as well as in *Goth.*] v. lífan.

be-lifd = -lifed *deprived of life, lifeless, inanimate;* defunctus, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 19; Gú. 1282; *pp. of* be-líbban.

belig *a bag.* v. belg.

be-ligeþ *encompasseth*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. v. be-licgan.

be-limp *an event;* eventus, Lchdm. iii. 202, 28. v. gelimp.

be-límpan; *p.* -lamp, *pl.* -lumpon; *sub.* -lumpe; *pp.* -lumpen [be, límpan *to appertain*] *To concern, regard, belong, pertain, appertain;* curare, pertinere:—Ne belimpþ to ðé *non ad te pertinet*, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Hwæt ðæs to him belumpe *what of that concerned him?* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Hwæt belimpþ his to ðé *what of it belongs to thee?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 35. Hit belimpþ to ðære spræce *it appertains to the discourse*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 19. II. *to happen, occur, befall;* evenire, accidere, contingere:—Ðá him ságe sár belamp *when that pain befell him*, Beo. Th. 4928; B. 2468.

be-lisnian, -listnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [be *from*, lystan *to desire*] *To exirate, emasculate, castrate;* castrare. *Part. p.* belisnod, be-listnod *emasculated:*—Belisnod *spadatus, eunuchizatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 53; Wrt. Voc. 16, 26. Used as a noun,—*A eunuch:*—Belisnod *spado, eunuchus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 32. Sóþlíce synd belistnode, ðe of hyra módor innoðum cumaþ, and eft synt belistnode ða men ðe man belistnaþ, and eft synd belistnode ðe híg sylfe belistnodon for heofona ríce *sunt enim eunuchi, qui de matris utero sic nati sunt, et sunt eunuchi, qui facti sunt ab hominibus, et sunt eunuchi, qui se ipsos castraverunt propter regnum cælorum*, Mt. Bos. 19, 12. v. a-fýran.

be-lisnod, -listnod *a eunuch*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 32: Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 53. v. be-lisnian.

be-líþ *surrounds*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 13; Gen. 232. v. be-licgan.

be-líðan; *p.* -láþ, *pl.* -liðon = -lidon; *pp.* -liden = -liden [be *from*, líðan *to go, sail*] *To go from, to leave;* effugere, relinquere:—Lífe belidenes líc *the body of the left by life*, i. e. *the body of the lifeless*, Elen. Kmbl. 1752; El. 878: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 18, note; Gú. 1312: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 280. Ða belidenan [MS. behlidenan] *the dead;* mortuos, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091.

BELL, e; *f:* belle, an; *f. A* BELL; campana, tintinnabulum, cymbalum:—Cyrice bell *the church-bell*. Hleóðor heora bellan *a sound of their bell*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, note 40. Belle *tintinnabulum*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 39. Hériaþ hine on bellum *laudate eum in cymbalis*, Ps. Lamb. 150, 5. Seó lytle belle *the little bell*. Seó mycele belle *the large bell;* campana, Lye. [*Plat. Dut.* belle, bel.] v. bellan.

bell *a bellowing, roar, cry?* Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121. v. bǽl-egesa.

BELLAN; *part.* bellende; ic belle, ðú bilst, he bilþ, *pl.* bellaþ; *p.* ic, he beal, ðú bulle, *pl.* bullon; *pp.* bollen *To* BELLOW, *to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark, grunt;* boare, latrare, grunnire:—Bearg bellende *a roaring* [*grunting*] *boar*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 10; Rä. 41, 106. [*Ger.* bellen: *Swed.* böla: *O. Nrs.* belja.]

belle, an; *f. A bell;* tintinnabulum:—Hleóðor heora bellan *a sound of their bell*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, note 40: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 39. v. bell.

bell-hús *a bell-house*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15. v. belhús.

be-locen *shut up, inclosed*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 24; Dan. 696; *pp. of* be-lúcan.

be-logen *deceived*, Gr. Dial. 1, 14. v. be-leógan.

be-lóh *forbade*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 28, note. v. be-leán.

belone, an; *f. Henbane:*—Henne-belone, óðrum naman belone *henbane, by another name bane*, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 5, note 9. v. hennebelle, belene.

be-loren *deprived*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 9; Gen. 86; *pp. of* be-leósan.

BELT, es; *m. A* BELT, *girdle;* balteus, Cot. 25. [*O. H. Ger.* palz, balz, *m? a girdle: Ger.* Belt, *m. name of the narrow straits between the Danish isles: Dan.* belte *a belt: Swed.* bälte, *id: O. Nrs.* belti, *n. id: Lat.* balteus.] v. gyrdel.

be-lúcan, he -lýcþ; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen; *v. trans.* [be, lúcan *to lock*] *To lock up, inclose, surround, shut, shut up;* concludere, recludere, includere, circumcludere, amplecti, obserare, claudere:—Drihten hí beleác *Dominus conclusit eos*, Deut. 32, 30. Gif he ðone oxan belúcan nolde *si non reclauserit bovem*, Ex. 21, 29. Ðá hét he hine gebringan on carcerne and ðǽr inne belúcan *he gave an order to take him to prison and therein lock him up*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 26: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40: Gen. 41, 49: Ps. Spl. C. T. 16, 11. Belocen leoðu-bendum *locked up in limb-bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 327; An. 164. Wealle belocen *inclosed with a wall*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 24; Dan. 696. Ðæt man belúce ǽlc deofulgyld-hús *that one should close every idol-temple*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36.

be-lumpe *concerned;* pertineret, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. v. be-limpan.

belune *henbane*, Som. Lye. v. belene.

be-lýcþ *locks*, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 27; *pres. of* belúcan.

be-lytegan; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad; *v. a.* [lytcg *crafty*] *To allure, inveigle, seduce;* procare:—He belytegade Crěce *he allured Greece*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 39.

be-mǽnan, bi-mǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, mǽnan *to moan*, III. *q. v.*] *To* BEMOAN, *bewail, lament, mourn;* lugere, dolere, congemere:—Ða heófungdagas wǽron ðá gefyllede, ðe híg Moisen bemǽndon *completi sunt dies planctus lugentium Moysen*, Deut. 34, 8.

be-métan = be-métan *measured, compared*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 43; *p. pl. of* be-metan.

Béme; *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bohemians;* Bohémi:—Riht be eástan syndon Béme *right to the east are the Bohemians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 33. v. Behémas.

béme, an; *f. A trumpet;* tuba, salpinx:—Béman blǽwan *to blow the trumpet*, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 19; Sat. 602. Béme *barbita*, Cot. 27. v. býme.

be-mearn *mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309. v. be-meornan.

be-meornan; *p.* -mearn, *pl.* -murnon; *pp.* -mornen [be, meornan *to mourn*] *To mourn,* BEMOURN, *bewail, deplore;* lugere:—Ðín ferhþ be-mearn *thy soul mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309. Nó ic ða stunde bemearn *I bemourned not the time*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 12; Rä. 88, 14.

bémere *a trumpeter*, Lye. v. býmere.

be-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -méton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* [be, metan *to measure*] *To measure by, compare, estimate, consider;* metiri, commetiri, comparare, æstimare:—Ðæt hý ða æt nihstan hý sylfe to nóhte bemétan *that they at last compared themselves to nought*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 43. Ðæt hý ná siððan nánes anwealdes hý ne bemétan, ne nánes freódómes *that afterwards they did not consider themselves* [*possessed*] *of any power, nor of any freedom*, 3, 7; Bos. 62, 11. Ðæt hý heora miclan ánwealdes and longsuman hý sylfe siððan wið Alexander to náhte [ne] bemétan *that, in respect of their great and lasting power, they estimated themselves at nothing against Alexander*, 3, 9: Bos. 65, 39: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 17.

be-míðan, bi-míðan; *p.* -máþ, *pl.* -miðon; *pp.* -miðen [be, míðan *to hide*] *To hide, conceal;* abscondere, occultare:—He ne mihte hit bemíðan

non potuit latere, Mk. Bos. 7, 24. Hī ne mǣgon heortan geþohtas fōre Waldende bemīðan *they cannot conceal their heart's thoughts before the Supreme*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 4; Cri. 1049. He his mǣgwlite bemiðen hæfde *he had concealed his shape*, Andr. Kmbl. 1712; An. 858.

be-murcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, murcnian *to murmur*] *To murmur, murmur greatly;* obmurmurare: —Hū ungemetlīce, ge Rōmware, bemurcniaþ *how immoderately, O Romans, do ye murmur*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 9.

be-murnan, bi-murnan; *p.* -murnde; *pp.* -murned [be, murnan *to mourn*] *To bemoan, bewail, mourn, to care for;* lugere, curare, sollicitum esse de re: —Hwæt bemurnest ðū *why bemoanest thou?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 26; Cri. 176. Sīþ ne bemurneþ *he bewails not his lot*, 117 a; Th. 449, 31; Dōm. 79. Feorh ne bemurndon grǣdige gūþrincas *the greedy warriors cared not for the soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 308; An. 154.

be-mūtian *to exchange for;* commutare. v. bi-mūtian.

be-myldan [molde *mould*] *To cover with mould* or *earth, to bury, inter, hide* or *put under ground;* inhumare, humare, Cot. 101.

BEN, benn, e; *f.* [*connected with* bana *a slayer, murderer*] *A wound;* vulnus: —Ne ðǽr ǽnig com blōd of benne *nor came there any blood from the wound*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181. Heortan benne *the wounds of heart*, i. e. *sadness, grief*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 17; Wand. 49. Blātast benna *the palest of wounds*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 13; Cri. 771. Hī feóllon bennum seóce *they fell sick with wounds*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 29; Gen. 1972. With this word the MSS. often confound the *pl.* of bend, as in Cd. 195; Th. 243, 12; Dan. 435, where *benne* stands for *bende:* and in Andr. Recd. 2077; An. 1040: Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 21, note; Jul. 519, where *bennum* stands for *bendum*. v. bend. [*O. H. Ger.* bana, *f: Goth.* banya, *f: Icel.* ben, *f.*] DER. bennian, ge-.

BĒN; *gen. dat.* bēne; *acc.* bēn; *pl. nom.* bēna, bēne; *f. A praying, prayer, petition, an entreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand.* Hence in *Chaucer* bone *and* our BOON; precatio, deprecatio, oratio, preces, postulatio: —Deáh ðe ðæs cyninges bēne mid hine swīðode and genge wǣren [wæren, MS. T: wære, MSS. Ca. O.] *though the king's prayers were powerful and effectual with him*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 18: 1, 4; S. 475, 32: 5, 1; S. 614, 15: 5, 21; S. 643, 6. Be ryhtes bēne *of praying for justice*, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 19. Ðīn bēn ys gehȳred *exaudita est deprecatio tua*, Lk. Bos. 1, 13. Ic underfēng ðīne bēne *suscepi preces tuas*, Gen. 19, 21. Hī heom ðæra bēna forwyrdnon *they gave to them a denial of their requests*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 34. Micelra bēna dæg *litania major*, Martyr. 25, April. [*O. Nrs.* bón, *f. a petitioner.*]

bēn, bēnn *summoned; p. of* bannan.

bēna, an; *m. A petitioner, demander;* rogator, supplex: —Gehȳr me helpys bēnan *exaudi me auxilii supplicem*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Hȳ bēna wǣron *they were demanders*, or *they demanded*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 36. *Hence* bēna wesan *to demand, request*, Beo. Th. 6272; B. 3140: Cd. 107; Th. 142, 6; Gen. 2357.

be-nacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed [be, nacian *nudare*] *To make naked;* denudare: —Ðū benacodest grundweall ōþ hneccan *denudasti fundamentum usque ad collum*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a; 13.

be-nǽman, be-nēman; *p.* -nǽmde, -nēmde; *pp.* -nǽmed, -nēmed [be, niman *to take*] *To deprive, take away;* auferre, privare: —He ne meahte hī ðæs landes benǽman *he could not deprive them of their land*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 35: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 32; Gen. 2152. Ealdre benǽman *to deprive of life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 76. Wuldre benēmed *deprived of glory*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 18; Sat. 121.

BENC, e; *f. A* BENCH; scamnum, abacus: —Bugon to bence *they turned to a bench*, Beo. Th. 659; B. 327. On bence wæs helm *a helm was on the bench*, Beo. Th. 2491; B. 1243. [*Plat. O. Sax. Dut. Ger.* bank, *f: M. H. Ger.* banc, *m. f: O. H. Ger.* panch, *f: Dan. Swed.* bänk: *O. Nrs.* bekkr, *m.*] DER. ealu-benc, meodu-.

benc-sittende; *part. Sitting on a bench;* in scamno sedens, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 27: Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 1; Vy. 78.

benc-swēg, es; *m. A bench-noise, noise from the benches, convivial noise;* clamor in scamnis ad convivium sedentium, Beo. Th. 2326; B 1161.

benc-þel, es; *pl.* -þelu; *n. A bench-floor, a floor on which benches are put;* scamnorum tabulatum, Beo. Th. 976; B. 486: 2482; B. 1239.

bend, bænd, e; *f:* es; *m.* What ties, binds, or bends,—*A band, bond, ribbon, a chaplet, crown, ornament;* vinculum, ligamen, diadema: —Ðæt benda onlȳseþ *that looseneth bonds*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 12; Cri. 68. On lāþne bend *in a loathsome bond*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 27; Sat. 539. Heora bendas towearp *vincula eorum disrupit*, Ps. Th. 106, 13: 115, 7: 149, 8. Ða benda sumes gehæftes *vincula cujusdam captivi*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 28. Ðā Iohannes on bendum gehȳrde Cristes weoruc *Joannes cum audisset in vinculis opera Christi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 2. Bend agimmed and gesmīðed *diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 12; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. Mid golde gesiwud bend *nimbus*, 64; Som. 69, 13. DER. ancor-bend, fȳr-, hell-, hyge-, īren-, searo-, wæl-, wīte-.

bendan; *p.* bende; *pp.* bended; *v. trans.* [bend *a band*]. I. *to* BEND; flectere, tendere, intendere: —He his bogan bendeþ *intendit arcum suum*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. He bende his bogan *arcum suum tetendit*, 7, 13. II. *to bind, fetter;* vincire: —Sume hī man bende *some they bound*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 6, col. 2; Ing. 208, 28; Ælf. Tod. 4. DER. ge-bendan.

bend-fearm, e; *f. A feast for the reaping* [*binding*] *of corn, a harvest-feast;* firma ad congregandas segetes, firma messis: —On sumere þeóde gebyreþ bend-feorm [bēn-feorm] for rīpe *in some one province a harvest-feast is due for reaping the corn*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

bēne; *gen. dat. s; nom. acc. pl. of* bēn *a prayer, q. v.*

be-neah *he requires*, Elen. Kmbl. 1233; El. 618. v. be-nugan.

be-neced *naked:*—Of hæftnede benecedes *de captivitate nudati*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 194 b, 42; *pp. of* be-nacian.

be-nēman; *p.* -nēmde; *pp.* -nēmed *To deprive;* privare: —Wuldre benēmed *deprived of glory*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 18; Sat. 121. v. be-nǽman.

be-nemnan; *p.* -nemde; *pp.* -nemed [be, nemnan *to name*] *To affirm, declare, stipulate;* asserere, stipulari: —Āþe benemnan *to declare by oath*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 18; Bo. 49. Fin Hengeste ſþum benemde *Fin declared to Hengest with oaths*, Beo. Th. 2199; B. 1097: 6131; B. 3069: Ps. Th. 88, 3: 94, 11: 88, 42.

be-neótan, bi-neótan; *p.* -neát, *pl.* -nuton; *pp.* -noten [be, neótan *to enjoy, use*] *To deprive of the enjoyment* or *use of anything;* privare: —Aldre benеótan *to deprive of life*, Beo. Th. 1364; B. 680. Heáfde benеótan *to deprive of the head, to behead*, Apstls. Recd. 92; Ap. 46: Cd. 50; Th. 63, 32; Gen. 1041: 89; Th. 110, 1; Gen. 1831.

be-neoðan, be-nyðan; *prep. dat.* [be, neoðan *under*] BENEATH, *below, under;* infra: —Hió biþ swīðe fior hire selfre beneoðan *she is very far beneath herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 444; Met. 20, 222. Gif se sconca biþ þyrel beneoðan cneówe *if the shank be pierced beneath the knee*, L. Alf. pol. 63; Th. i. 96, 16, 17: 66; Th. i. 96, 31. Nis nān wuht benyðan [him] *no creature is beneath him* [*beneath God's notice*], Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 18.

Benesing-tūn *Bensington*, Chr. 571; Th. 33, 28, col. 1. v. Bensingtūn.

bēn-feorm, e; *f. Food required from a tenant;* firma precum, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26, for MS. bend-feorm, *q. v.*

ben-geat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -geato; *n. A wound-gate, the opening of a wound;* vulneris porta: —Bengeato burston *the wound-gates burst open*, Beo. Th. 2246; B. 1121.

be-niman, bi-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen [be, niman *to take*] *To deprive, bereave;* privare: —Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendǽda *age should deprive him of bold deeds*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 12; Gen. 484. He hine his rīces benam *eum regno privavit*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 31. He us hæfþ heofonrīce benumen *he has bereft us of heaven's kingdom*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 20; Gen. 362.

be-nīðan; *adv.* [be, neoðan *under*] *Beneath, below, under;* infra, subter: —Ðū bist ǽfre būsan and nā benīðan *eris semper supra et non subter:* thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, Deut. 28, 13.

benn, e; *f. A wound;* vulnus, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181. v. ben.

bennian, bennegean; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ben *a wound*] *To wound;* vulnerare: —Mec īsern bennade *iron wounded me*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 7; Rä. 88, 12. Ic geseah winnende wiht wīdo bennegean [benne gean, Th.] *I saw a block* [*wood*] *wound* [lit. *to wound = wounding*] *a striving creature*, 114 a; Th. 438, 4; Rä. 57, 2. DER. ge-bennian.

be-nohte, *pl.* -nohton *enjoyed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3407; An. 1707; *p. of* be-nugan, *q. v.*

be-norþan; *adv. In the north;* partibus borealibus: —Ofer eall benorþan *everywhere in the north*, Chr. 1088; Th. 357, 10.

be-notian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, notian *to use*] *To use, consume;* uti: —Hie hæfdan heora mete benotodne *they had consumed their provisions*, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 15, col. 2.

bēn-rīp, e; *f. The reaping of corn by request;* ad preces messio. Originally the tenant came to reap corn etc. at his lord's request: in time, it grew into a custom or duty, but its old designation bēn-rīp was still used: —Eác he sceal hwīltīdum geára beón on manegum weorcum to hlāfordes willan, to-eácan bēnyrþe and bēnrīpe and mǽdmǽwecte *etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntaris domini sui, et ad* bēnyrþe, *id est, araturam precum, et* bēnrīpe, *id est, ad preces metere, et pratum falcare*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3–5.

bēnsian; *part.* ende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bēn *a prayer*, sian *or* sīgan *to fall down*] *To fall down in prayer, to pray, entreat in prayer;* supplicare, deprecari, orare: —Ðrihten bēnsian *Dominum deprecari*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 4. He wæs bēnsiende ða uplīcan ārfæstnesse mīnra gesynta *supplicans erat supernæ pietati pro sospitate mea*, 5, 6; S. 619, 35: 3, 12; S. 537, note 20.

Bensing-tūn, Benesing-tūn, Bænesing-tūn, es; *m.* BENSINGTON *or Benson in Oxfordshire;* Bensington in agro Oxoniensi: —Hēr Cuðulf feówer tūnas genam, Liggeanburh, and Æglesburh, and Bensingtūn, and Egoneshām *here, in* 571, *Cuthwulf took four towns,* LENBURY, *and* AYLESBURY, *and* BENSON, *and* ENSHAM, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29, col. 2; 33, 28, col. 1; 32, 29, col. 1: 777; Th. 92, 12, col. 2.

benst, he benþ *summonest, summons; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bannan.

bēn-tīd, e; *f.* [bēn *a prayer*, tīd *time*] *Prayer-time, rogation-days, time for supplication;* rogationum dies:—Dæt is heálíc dæg, bēn-tīd brēmu *that is a high day, a celebrated time for supplication*, Menol. Fox 148; Men. 75.

bēn-tīde, bēn-tigde, bēn-tidige; *adj.* [bēn *a prayer;* tīde, tīde *possessing, having obtained;* compos]. I. *having obtained a prayer, benefitted, favoured, successful;* precum *vel* supplicationis compos, fortunatus:—Hie ðær, Godes þances, swíðe bēntīde [bēntidige, col. 2; bēntigde, p. 153, 10, cols. 1, 2] wurdon æfter ðam gehāte *there, God be thanked, they were very successful after that vow*, Chr. 883; Th. 152, 9, col. 3. II. *accepting a prayer, exorable, gracious;* deprecabilis:—Beó ðū bēntýde *vel* gehlystfull ofer ðīne þeówan *deprecabilis esto super servos tuos*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 13.

be-nugan, he be-neah, *pl.* be-nugon; *p.* be-nohte; *subj. pres.* benuge [*Goth.* binauhan, binah; *pp.* binauht, *ðei, oportet*] *To need, want, require, enjoy;* indigere, frui:—Ðonne he bega beneah *when he requires both*, Elen. Kmbl. 1233; El. 618: Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 12; Bo. 46. Gif hī ðæs wuda benugon *if they enjoy* [*have enjoyment of*] *the wood*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Wið ðan ðe mīn wīf ðær benuge inganges *dummodo uxor mea fruatur ingressu*, Hick. Thes. ii. 55, 32. And siðþón frōfre benohte *and never since he enjoyed comfort*, Andr. Kmbl. 3407; An. 1707: 2320; An. 1161. v. nugan.

be-numen *deprived*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 20; Gen. 362; *pp. of* be-niman.

bēn-yrþ, e; *f. Ploughed land;* precum aratura:—Eác he sceal hwīltīdum geára beón on manegum weorcum to hlāfordes willan, to-eácan bēnyrþe and bēnrípe and mēdmēwecte *etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntatis domini sui, et ad* bēnyrþe, *id est, araturam precum, et* bēnrípe, *id est, ad preces metere, et pratum falcare*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3–5.

be-nyðan *beneath, under;* infra, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 18. v. be-niðan.

BEÓ; *indecl. in s; pl. nom. acc.* beón; *gen.* beóna; *dat.* beóum, beóm; *f. A* BEE; apis. The keeping of bees was an object of much care in the economy of the Anglo-Saxons. The great variety of expressions, taken from the flavour of honey, sufficiently account for the value they placed upon it. While the bee-masters [beó-ceorlas, *v.* beó-ceorl] enjoyed their own privileges, they had to pay an especial tax for the keeping of bees:—Swā swā seó beó sceal losian *as the bee shall perish*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Sió wīlde beó sceal forweorþan, gif hió yrringa awuht stingeþ *the wild bee shall perish, if she angrily sting anything*, Bt. Met. Fox 18, 9; Met. 18, 5. Ða beón beraþ ārlícne anleofan and ēterne tægel *the bees carry a delicious food and a poisonous tail*, Frag. Kmbl. 34; Leás. 19. Be ðām ðe beón bewitaþ *concerning those who keep bees*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35. Ymbtrymedon me swā swā beón *circumdederunt me sicut apes*, Ps. Spl. 117, 12: Ps. Th. 117, 12.. [*Dut.* bij, bije, *f: Ger.* biene, beie, *f: M. H. Ger.* bīe, *f: O. H. Ger.* pīa, *f: Dan. Swed.* bi, *n: O. Nrs.* býi, *n; generally* býfluga, *f. a bee-fly.*] DER. beó-breád, -ceorl, -gang, -þeóf, -wyrt.

beó *I am* or *shall be;* sum, ero: *be thou;* sis:—Gefultuma me fæste, ðonne beó ic fægere hāl *adjuva me, et salvus ero*, Ps. Th. 118, 117. Ic beó *ero*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 29. Beó ðū *sis:* Beó he *sit*, 32; Som. 36, 30: Beo. Th. 777; B. 386. v. beón.

beó-bréad, bió-bréad, bí-bréad, es; *n.* I. BEE-BREAD, *the pollen of flowers collected by bees and mixed with honey for the food of the larvæ;* apum panis. ☞ Quite distinct from weax *beeswax;* cera = κηρός: and hunig-camb *honey-comb;* favus:—Ic eom swētra ðonne ðū beóbréad blēnde mid hunige *I am sweeter than if thou blendedst bee-bread with honey*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 20; Rä. 41, 59. Hī synt swētran ðonne hunig oððe beóbréad *they are sweeter than honey or bee-bread*, Ps. Th. 18, 9. Þynceþ bíbréad swētre, gif he ǽr bitres onbyrgeþ *bee-bread seems sweeter, if he before has had a taste of bitter*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. Hít is hunige micle and beóbréade betere and swētre *it is better and sweeter than much honey and bee-bread*, Ps. Th. 118, 103. II. sometimes, from a deficient knowledge of natural history, beó-bréad is used for hunig-camb *honey-comb;* favus:—Swētran [MS. swetra] ofer hunig and beóbréade *dulciora super mel et favum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11. Hīg brohton him ðǽl gebrǽddes fisces, and beóbréad *illi obtulerunt ei partem piscis assi*, et favum mellis; οἱ ἐπέδωκαν αὐτῷ ἰχθύος ὀπτοῦ μέρος, καὶ ἀπὸ μελισσίου κηρίου *and from a honey-comb*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42.

beóce *a beech-tree.* v. bēce, bōcce, bōc.

beó-ceorl, beó-cere, es; *m. A* BEE-CEORL, *bee-farmer* or *keeper;* bocherus, apum custos:—Be ðām ðe beón bewitaþ. Beóceorle gebyreþ, gif he gafolheorde healt, ðæt he sylle ðonne lande gerǽd beó. Mid us is gerǽd ðæt he sylle v sustras huniges to gafole *concerning those who keep bees. It behoves a keeper of bees, if he hold a taxable hive* [*stock of bees*], *that he then shall pay to the country what shall be agreed. With us it is agreed that he shall pay five* sustras *of honey for a tax;* 'bochero, id est, apum custodi, pertinet, si gavelheorde, id est, gregem ad censum teneat, ut inde reddat sicut ibi mos [MS. moris] erit. In quibusdam locis est institutum, reddi v [MS. vi] mellis ad censum.' L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35–436, 2. Swā ic ǽr be beócere cwæþ *sicut de custode apum dixi*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 17. [beócere = *Barbarous Lat.* bocherus = beó *a bee*, cherus = herus *a master.*] DER. þeów-beócere.

BEÓD, es; *m. A table;* mensa:—Ðā ða gebrōðru æt beóde sǽton *sedentibus ad mensam fratribus*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 9. Ðū gearcodest beforan mīnre gesihþe beód *vel* beódwyste *vel* mýsan *parasti in conspectu meo mensam*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5. Beódas *lances*, Cot. 123. [*O. Sax.* biod: *O. H. Ger.* piot: *Goth.* biuds: *O. Nrs.* bjóðr.]

BEÓDAN, biódan; ic beóde, bióde, ðū beódest, býtst, býst, he beódeþ, být, *pl.* beódaþ; *p.* ic, he beád, ðū bude, *pl.* budon; *pp.* boden; *v. trans.* I. *to command,* BID, *order;* jubere, mandare:—Ðās þing ic eów beóde *hæc mando vobis*, Jn. Bos. 15, 17. He beád Iosepe ðæt he bude his brōðrum *dixit ad Joseph ut imperaret fratribus suis*, Gen. 45, 17: Ors. 6, 7; Bos. 119, 38: Andr. Kmbl. 692; An. 346. II. *to announce, proclaim, inspire, bode, threaten;* nuntiare, annuntiare, nuntium *vel* mandatum deferre, prædicare, significare, inspirare, minari alicui aliquid:—He him friþ beódeþ *he announces peace to them*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 20; Cri. 1341. Geácas geár budon *cuckoos announced the year*, 43 b; Th. 146, 27; Gū. 716. Him wæs hild boden *to him was war proclaimed*, Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18. Hwæt seó rūn bude *what that mystery boded*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 6; Dan. 542. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, sorge beódeþ bitter in breósthord *the cuckoo exhorts with mournful voice, inspires bitter sorrow to the heart*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 9; Seef. 54. Ðeáh him feónda hlōþ feorhcwealm bude *though the band of fiends threatened death to him*, 46 a; Th. 157, 6; Gū. 887: Mk. Bos. 10, 48. III. *to offer, give, grant;* offerre, præbere:—Beód him ǽrest sibbe *offerres ei primum pacem*, Deut. 20, 10. Hafa ārna þanc ðara, ðe ðū unc bude *have thanks for the kindnesses, which thou hast offered us*, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 7; Gen. 2435. [*Plat.* bēden *to command, offer: O. Sax.* biodan *to offer: O. Frs.* biada *id: Dut.* bieden *id: Ger.* bieten *id: M. H. Ger.* biuten *id: O. H. Ger.* biotan *id: Goth.* biudan *id: Dan.* byde *to bid, offer: Swed.* bjuda *id: O. Nrs.* bjóða *id.*] DER. a-beódan, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, on-.

beódas; *pl. m. Dishes, plates, scales;* lances, Cot. 123. v. beód.

beód-bolla, an; *m. A table-bowl, a cup, bowl;* cupa, Som.

beód-clāþ, es; *m. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging;* gausape = γαυσάπης, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 28.

beódende *commanding*, R. Ben. 5; *part. of* beódan.

beódendlīc gemet *the imperative mood.* v. be-beódendlīc gemet.

beód-ern, es; *n.* [beód *a table*, ern *a place*] *A refectory, a dining-room;* refectorium, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 94; Wrt. Voc. 58, 9.

beód-fers, es; *m.* [beód *a table*, fers *a verse*] *A song* or *hymn sung during meal-time;* ad mensam carmen, hymnus, Dial. 1, 19.

beód-gæst, es; *m. A guest at table;* mensæ consors, convictor, Andr. Kmbl. 2177; An. 1090.

beód-geneát, es; *m. A table-companion;* mensæ socius, convictor, Beo. Th. 691; B. 343: 3431; B. 1713.

beód-gereordu; *pl. n.* [beód *a table*, gereord *a feast*] *A table-meal, a feast;* convivium, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 27; Gen. 1518.

beód-hrægl, beód-rægl [beód *a table*, hrægl *clothing*] *A table-cloth;* gausape = γαυσάπης, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 61; Wrt. Voc. 26, 60.

beód-sceát, es; *m:* beód-scýte, es; *m. A table-cloth, table-napkin, hand-towel;* mantile, mappa, Cot. 136.

beód-wist, beód-wyst, e; *f.* [beód *a table*, wist *food*] *Food placed on a table, board, a table;* mensa:—Ðū gearcodest beforan mīnre gesihþe beód *vel* beód-wyste *vel* mýsan *parasti in conspectu meo mensam*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5.

beofer, beofor, es; *m. A beaver;* castor, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13. v. befer.

Beofer-lic, Beofor-lic, es; *m.* [beofer, lic? = lic, leá, leáh, *q. v. Ric.* A. D. 1184, Beverli: *Brom.* 1330, Beverlith] BEVERLEY, *Yorkshire;* Beverlea in agro Eboracensi:—Hēr forþfērde se hālga biscop Iohannes, and his līc resteþ [MS. restad] in Beoferlic *here*, A. D. 721, *the holy bishop John died, and his body resteth at Beverley*, Chr. 721; Erl. 45, 25; Th. 73, 15, col. 2; Beoforlic, col. 1.

beofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble, quake, be moved;* tremere, contremere, commoveri:—Beofaþ eal beorhte gesceaft *all the bright creation shall tremble*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 22; Dōm. 58. Seó eorþe beofode *the earth trembled*, 24 b; Th. 70, 27; Cri. 1145. Beofaþ middangeard *the mid-earth shall quake*, 20 b; Th. 55, 12; Cri. 882. For his ansýne sceal eorþe beofian *commoveatur a facie ejus universa terra*, Ps. Th. 95, 9: 103, 30. v. bifian.

beofung, e; *f. A trembling, quaking;* tremor. DER. eorþ-beofung *an earthquake.* v. bifung.

beó-gang, es; *m. A swarm of bees;* examen, Cot. 15, 164.

beógol, beógul; *adj. Agreeing, consenting, bending wholly to;* consentiens. v. ge-býgel.

beo-hāta? Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27. v. beót-hāta.

beolone, an; *f. Henbane;* hyoscyamus niger:—Genim beolonan sǽd *take seed of henbane*, L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 50, 17: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 1: 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 15: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 26: 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 328, 23. v. belene.

beóm *am*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 91, 13; Cri. 1491. v. beón.

beóm *a beam*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 13. v. beám.

beó-móder; *f. A* BEE-MOTHER, *queen-bee; chosdrus? vel castros?* Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 104; Wrt. Voc. 23, 61.

BEÓN [bión], to beónne; *part.* beónde; ic beó [beóm], ðú bist, byst, he biþ, byþ, *pl.* beóþ; *impert.* beó, *pl.* beóþ; *subj.* beó, *pl.* beón *To* BE, *exist, become; esse, fieri*:—Hí ne tweódon ferende beón to ðam ecan life *non dubitabant esse transituros ad vitam perpetuam*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 38, 18. Ðe ðær beón noldon *who would not be there*, Byrht. Th. 137, 13; By. 185: Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 15; Gen. 485: Mt. Bos. 19, 21: Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 48. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde *I am the people's pastor*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 24; Gen. 2314. Ic beó gearo sóna *I shall be soon ready*, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 1825: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 17; Jul. 365: Andr. Kmbl. 144; An. 72. Ic beó hál *I shall be safe*, Mt. Bos. 9, 21: Mk. Bos. 5, 28: Ex. 3, 12. Ðonne ic stille beóm *when I am still*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 5; Rä. 4, 74: 72 a; Th. 268, 26; Jul. 438: Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 9, 21. Ðú ána bist ealra dёma *thou alone art judge of all*, Hy. 8, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 38: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 53; Met. 24, 27: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 24; Cri. 57: Cd. 26; Th. 34, 16; Gen. 538: Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 43: Mk. Lind. War. 14, 70: Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 1, 76. Ðú yrre byst *tu terribilis es*, Ps. Th. 75, 5: 101, 24: Lk. Bos. 1, 76: Deut. 23, 22. Hiora birhtu ne biþ to gesettane *their brightness is not to be compared*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6. Biþ ealles leás *he will be void of all*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182: 109; Th. 144, 19; Gen. 2392: Beo. Th. 604; B. 299: Ps. Th. 118, 142: Andr. Kmbl. 3383; An. 1695: Mt. Bos. 5, 19, 22, 37: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 18: Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 15. Fela biþ *many there are*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 14; Crä. 1: 26 a; Th. 76, 5; Cri. 1235. Ne byþ lang *it shall not be long*, Elen. Grm. 433: Beo. Th. 3529; B. 1762. Sélre biþ ёghwám *it is better for every one*, Andr. Kmbl. 640; An. 320: Ps. Th. 111, 9: Beo. Th. 2009; B. 1002: Mt. Bos. 5, 14, 19, 21, 22. Yldo beóþ on eorþan ёghwæs cræftig *age is on earth powerful of everything*, Salm. Kmbl. 583; Sal. 291: Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 27; Gú. 246. Ðær wit tú beóþ *where we two are*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 21; Rä. 64, 5: Beo. Th. 3681; B. 1838: Cd. 133; Th. 168, 20; Gen. 2785: Hy. 7, 88; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 88: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 21: Bd. 4, 16; S. 585, 2: Bt. 10; Fox 30, 14: Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 23: Mt. Rush. Stv. 26, 31. Beó ðú sunum mínum gedёfe *be thou gentle to my sons*, Beo. Th. 2457; B. 1226: Andr. Kmbl. 428; An. 214: Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 18; Fä. 90: Cd. 229; Th. 310, 25; Sat. 733: Jn. Bos. 3, 2. Ne beóþ ge tó forhte *be not ye too terrified*, Andr. Kmbl. 3216; An. 1611: Ps. Th. 104, 4. Ne beó ic gescynded *non confundar*, Ps. Th. 118, 6. Beón ða oferhydegan ealle gescende *confundantur superbi*, Ps. Th. 118, 78: 148, 12. [*Orm.* beon; *pres.* beo, best, beoþ, beþ; *subj.* beo, be, ben: *Laym.* beon; *pres.* beo, beost, bist, beoþ, beþ, biþ, bide; *subj.* beo: *O. Sax.* bium, bist: *O. Frs.* bem, bim, ben, bin: *Dut.* ben: *O. Dut.* bem: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bin: *O. H. Ger.* pim: *Slav.* byti: *Zend* bū: *Sansk.* bhū, bhavāmi.] v. eom *I am*, wesan *to be*.

beón *bees*, Ps. Spl. 117, 12: L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35. v. beó.

beón, beónn *commanded, assembled; p. of* bannan.

beón-breád *bee-bread*, Ps. Spl. 18, 11. v. beó-breád.

beón-broþ, es; *n.* Perhaps *mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together;* melicratum, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 12.

beónde *being*, Cot. 77; *part. of* beón.

be ongewyrhtum *freely;* gratis, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 8.

BEÓR, es; *m.* I. BEER, *nourishing* or *strong drink;* cerevisia, sicera. Beer, made from malted barley, was the favourite drink of the Anglo-Saxons. In their drinking parties, they pledged each other in large cups, round at the bottom, which must be emptied before they could be laid down, hence perhaps the name of a tumbler. We are speaking of the earliest times, for beer is mentioned in Beowulf:—Gebeótedon beóre druncne oret-mecgas, ðæt hie in beór-sele bídan woldon Grendles gúðe *the sons of conflict, drunk with beer, promised that they would await in the beer-hall the attack of Grendel*, Beo. Th. 965; B. 480. Æt beóre *at the beer*, 4088; B. 2041. ☞ Beer was the common drink of the Anglo-Saxons, hence *a convivial party* was called Gebeórscipe, *q. v: a place of entertainment*, beórsele *a beer-hall*, or beórtún *a beer-enclosure*. Hence also the other compounds, as beór-scealc *a beer-server*, beór-setl *a beer-bench* or SETTLE, and beór-þegu *a beer-serving*. The following remark seems to be as applicable to the Anglo-Saxons as to the Icelanders,—Öl heitir með mönnum, en með Ásum bjór *ale is called, by men and by gods*, BEER, Alvismál.—Beóre druncen *drunk with beer*, Beo. Th. 1066; B. 531: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 22; Jul. 486. He ne drincþ wín ne beór *vinum et siceram non bibet*, Lk. Bos. 1, 15: Deut. 14, 26. Ðæt mon geselle twelf seoxtres beóras *that they give twelve sesters of beer*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 901–909; 158, 22. II. *a beverage made of honey and water, mead;* metheglin, hydromeli, ȳtis, *n.* = ὑδρόμελι, ydromellum, mulsum:—Beór *ydromellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 114; Wrt. Voc. 27, 43. Beór *mulsum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 118; Wrt. Voc. 27, 46. [*Plat.* beer, *n: Frs.* biar, *n: Dut. Ger.* bier, *n: Icel.* bjór, bjórr, *m: O. H. Ger.* pier, *n: Sansk.* pā *to drink.*] DER. beór-hyrde, -sceale, -scipe, -sele, -setl, -þegu, -tún: gebeór, -scipe.

beora, an; *m. A grove;* lucus *vel* nemus, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 39; Wrt. Voc. 59, 11. v. bearo.

beoran *to bear*:—Ic sceal beoran *I shall bear*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 22; Sat. 158: 217; Th. 277, 17; Sat. 206. v. beran.

beorc, e; *f.* I. *a birch-tree;* betula. v. birce, byrc. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛒ = b, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is beorc *a birch-tree*, hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *b*, but for beorc *a birch-tree*, as,—ᛒ byþ blёda leás *a birch-tree is void of fruit*, Hick. Thes. i. 135; Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 27.

BEORCAN, ic beorce, he byrcþ; *p.* bearc, *pl.* burcon; *pp.* borcen [*Icel.* barki, *m. guttur*]. I. *to make a sharp explosive sound;* latratum *vel* sonum edere. v. gebeorc. II. *to* BARK; latrare:—Ða dumban húndas ne mágon beorcan. We sceolon beorcan and bodigan ðám lёwedum *dumb dogs cannot bark. We ought to bark and preach to the laymen*, L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 350, 34. Ic hwílum beorce swá húnd *I sometimes bark as a dog*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 16; Rä. 25, 2. Húnd byrcþ *canis latrat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8. Ne mæg he fram húndum beón borcen *he may not be barked at by dogs*, Herb. 67, 2; Lchdm. i. 170, 17. [*O. Nrs.* berkja.] DER. gebeorc, borcian.

beorcen *birchen;* tiliaceus [*Kil.* bercken]. v. bircen.

Beordan ig, e; *f.* [ig *an island*, beordan = bridan = bridum *with the young of birds*] BARDNEY *in Lincolnshire;* cœnobii locus in agro Lincolniensi, Som.

beorende *bringing forth; part. of* beoran.

beorg, beorh, biorg, biorh; *gen.* beorges; *dat.* beorge; *pl. nom. acc.* beorgas; *gen.* beorga; *dat.* beorgum; *m.* I. *a hill, mountain;* collis, mons:—On Sýne beorg *on Sion's hill*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 29; Cri. 876. Óþ ða beorgas ðe man hátt Alpis *to the mountains which they call the Alps*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 44; 16, 17. Ælc múnt and beorh byþ genyðerod *omnis mons et collis humiliabitur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. Æt ðæm beorge ðe man Athlans nemneþ *at the mountain which they call Atlas*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 6. II. *a heap,* BURROW *or barrow, a heap of stones, place of burial;* tumulus:—Worhton mid stánum ánne steápne beorh him ofer *congregaverunt super eum acervum magnum lapidum*, Jos. 7, 26. Bæd ðæt ge geworhton in bælstede beorh ðone heán *he commanded* [*bade*] *that you should work the lofty barrow on the place of the funeral pile*, Beo. Th. 6186; B. 3097: 5606; B. 2807: Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 26; Gú. 1166: 119 b; Th. 459, 31; Hö. 8. [*Laym.* berhje: *Piers* bergh; *still used in the dialect of Yorkshire: Plat.* barg: *O. Sax.* berg: *O. Frs.* berch, birg: *Ger.* berg: *M. H. Ger.* berc: *O. H. Ger.* perac: *Goth.* bairga-hei *a mountainous district: Dan.* bjærg, *n: Swed.* berg, *n: O. Nrs.* berg, *n:* derived from beorgan.] DER. ge-beorg, -beorh, heáh-, mund-, sé-, sand-, stán-.

beorg, berg *a protection, refuge;* præsidium, refugium. DER. heáfod-beorg, ge-beorg, scúr-beorg: cin-berg.

BEORGAN; ic beorge, ðú byrgst, byrhst, he byrgeþ, byrgþ, byrhþ, *pl.* beorgaþ; *p.* ic, he bearg, bearh, ðú burge, *pl.* burgon; *impert.* beorg, beorh, *pl.* beorgaþ, beorge ge; *pp.* borgen; *v. a.* I. *cum dat. To save, protect, shelter, defend, fortify, spare, preserve;* servare, salvare, custodire, tueri, parcere:—Beorh ðínum feore *salva animam tuam*, Gen. 19, 17. Woldon feore beorgan *they would save their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 3075; An. 1540. Beorh me, Drihten, swá swá man byrhþ ðám æplum on his eágum mid his bréwum *custodi me, Domine, ut pupillam oculi*, Ps. Th. 16, 8. Ðæt se bittra bryne beorgan sceolde ðéostra þrím *that the bitter burning should spare the pious three*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 189, 10; Az. 57. II. *dat. of the pers. acc. of the thing* or *following* wið,—*To defend, secure, guard against, avoid;* defendere, arcere, cavere, vitare:—Hý him hryre burgon *they secured him from fall*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 30; Gú. 702: 55 a; Th. 195, 21; Az. 159. Hý beorgaþ him bealoníþ *they guard themselves against baleful malice*, 44 b; Th. 150, 19; Gú. 781. Druncen beorg ðé *from drunkenness guard thyself*, 80 b; Th. 302, 10; Fä. 34. Ðæt preóstas beorgan wið ofer-druncen *that priests avoid* [*over-drinking*] *drunkenness*, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 13. [*Orm.* berrȝhenn: *Plat.* bargen: *O. Sax.* gi-bergan: *M. H. Ger.* bergen: *O. H. Ger.* perkan, bergan: *Goth.* bairgan: *Dan.* bjerge: *Swed.* berga: *O. Nrs.* biarga: *Grm. Wrtbch.* i. 1507 refers to *Grk.* φράγνυμι, φάργνυμι *to hedge round, to secure.*] DER. be-beorgan, ge-, ymb-.

beorgan *to taste;* gustare:—Fénix of ðám wyll-gespryngum brimcald beorgeþ æt bada gehwylcum *the Phœnix tastes ocean-cold* [*water*] *from the well-springs at every bath*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 9; Ph. 110. v. byrgan.

Beorg-ford, Beorh-ford, es; *m.* [beorg *a hill*, ford *a ford;* collis ad vadum] BURFORD *in Oxfordshire*:—Hér Cúþréd, West-Seaxna cining, gefeaht ðý xxii geára his ríces, æt Beorgforda [MS. Beorhforda], wið Æðelbald, Myrcena cing, and hine geflýmde *here, in* 752, *Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought in the twenty-second year of his reign, at Burford, with Æthelbald, king of the Mercians, and conquered him*, Chr. 752; Erl. 49, 13.

beorg-hleoþ, es; *n. A mountain-brow;* montis fastigium:—Ofer beorghleoða *over the mountain-brows*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 27; Rä. 58, 2. v. beorh-hliþ.

beorg-seðel, es; *n. A mountain-dwelling;* habitaculum in monte:—He ongan beorgseðel bûgan *he began to inhabit a mountain-dwelling*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 15; Gû. 73.

beorh; *gen.* beorges; *m. A hill, mountain;* collis, mons:—Ælc mûnt and beorh byþ genyðerod *omnis mons et collis humiliabitur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. v. beorg.

beorh *save*, Ps. Th. 16, 8; *impert. of* beorgan.

beorh-hliþ, -hleoþ, es; *n. A mountain-height, mountain-brow;* montis clivus *vel* fastigium:—Under beorhhliðe *under the mountain-height*, Elen. Kmbl. 1572; El. 788: 2015; El. 1009. Wǽron beorhhliðu blôde bestêmed *the mountain-brows were besteamed with blood*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 7; Exod. 448. Under beorhhleoðum *among the mountain-heights*, 98; Th. 130, 13; Gen. 2159.

beorh-stal, -stôl, es; *m.* [beorh *a hill*, stal *a place, seat, dwelling*] *A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill;* sedes super collem *vel* clivum. v. burg-stal.

beorh-stede, es; *m. A mountain-place, place on a mountain, a mountain, mound;* locus in monte, mons, collis:—On beorhstede *on the mound*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 22; Ph. 284.

beorht, es; *n. Brightness, a glistening, light, sight, glance, twinkling;* splendor, lumen, lux:—Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ morgna gehwâm *this pure brightness cometh each morn*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 6; Sch. 59. Onfêng ðam beorhte hire eágena *received the sight* [*full sight, sparkling*] *of her eyes*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 2. Ðæt biþ an eágan beorht *that is in the twinkling of an eye*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, note 20. v. bearhtm.

BEORHT, berht, byrht, bryht; *adj.* BRIGHT, *light, clear, lucid, splendid, excellent;* splendidus, lucidus, coruscus, clarus, formosus:—Eall ðîn lîchama biþ beorht *totum corpus tuum lucidum erit*, Mt. Bos. 6, 22. Beorht êðles wlite *the land's bright beauty*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Beorht sumor *bright summer*, 54 b; Th. 191, 29; Az. 95. To ðære beorhtan byrg *to the bright city*, 15 a; Th. 33, 1; Cri. 519. Beorhte burhwealles beorhte scînaþ *the lucid city-walls shine brightly*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 31; Sat. 295. Ðâ cwom sunnan beorhtra lîg *then came a fire, brighter than the sun*, Elen. Kmbl. 2218; El. 1110. Hî môdes eágan beorhtran gedôn *they make the mind's eye clearer*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 54; Met. 21, 27. Sum hafaþ beorhte stefne *one has a clear voice*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 32; Crä. 94. II. *bright, brilliant, magnificent, noble, glorious, sublime, divine, holy;* clarus, præclarus, eximius, augustus, divus, sanctus:—In ða eástor-tîd, on ðone beorhtan dæg *in the Eastertime, on that bright day*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 17; Gû. 1079. Meotud ælmihtig, beorht cyning *Almighty God, noble king*, Andr. Kmbl. 1804; An. 905. Ne wolde him beorht fæder bearn ætniman *the glorious father* [*God*] *would not take the child from him*, Cd. 162; Th. 204, 4; Exod. 414. Se în dêma is gestæðig and beorht *the only judge is steadfast and sublime*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 22; Cri. 483. Mid ðý beorhtan gebêde *with the holy prayer* [*the Lord's prayer*], Salm. Kmbl. 87; Sal. 43. [*Wyc.* bright: *Plat.* Brecht *a proper name, f: O. Sax.* berht, beraht: *Ger. preserved in proper names as* Bertha, Albrecht: *M. H. Ger.* berht: *O. H. Ger.* peraht: *Goth.* bairhts: *O. Nrs.* biartr: *Lat.* fulgeo, flagrare: *Grk.* φλέγειν *to burn*, from the *Sansk.* root bhrâj *to shine;* bhargas *splendour, brightness.*] DER. æl-beorht, eall-, efen-, gold-, heáfod-, heofon-, hîw-, rôdor-, sadol-, sigel-, sigor-, sun-, swegl-, þurh-, wlite-.

beorhtan, berhtan, byrhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To shine;* lucere, Ps. Th. 143, 7.

beorhte; *adv. Distinctly, clearly, lucidly, brightly;* clare:—He geseah Egypta heáburig beorhte blîcan *he saw the Egyptians' cities brightly glitter*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 13; Gen. 1822. Ðonne seó sunne beorhtost scîneþ *when the sun shines brightest*, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15: Beo. Th. 3039; B. 1517.

beorht-hwîl, e; *f. A glance;* ictus oculi, Lye. v. bearhtm-hwîl.

beorhtian, beorhtigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to shine, brighten;* clarere:—Ðêr his geearnunge oft miclum mægenum scînaþ and beorhtigaþ *there his earnings often shine and brighten with great virtues*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 17. II. *to sound clearly* or *loudly;* clare sonare:—Beorhtode bencswêg *the bench-noise sounded loudly*, Beo. Th. 2326; B. 1161.

beorht-lîc; *adj. Bright, light, clear, lucid, splendid;* lucidus, clarus, splendidus, Runic pm. 6; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 340, 19: Ps. Th. 67, 3.

beorht-lîce; *adv. Clearly, distinctly, splendidly;* clare, splendide:—Ðæt he beorhtlîce eall geseah *ut clare videret omnia*, Mk. Bos. 8, 25: Ps. Th. 118, 98: 147, 7.

beorhtm, es; *m. Tumult;* tumultus:—Hwæs ahangen wæs heriges beorhtme rôdera waldend *where the Lord of glory was hung up by the tumult of the host*, Elen. Kmbl. 410; El. 205. v. breahtm *a noise*, brecan *to break.*

beorht-nes, byrht-nes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [beorht *bright*] BRIGHTNESS, *clearness, splendour;* splendor, claritas, nitor:—Godes beorhtnes him ymbesceán *claritas Dei circumfulsit illos*, Lk. Bos. 2, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 54: Ps. Th. 118, 130. Eágena beorhtnes *brightness of the eyes*, Herb. 81, 2; Lchdm. i. 128, 13: Hy. 7, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 31.

beorht-rôdor, es; *m. The bright firmament, heaven;* æther, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 19; Exod. 94.

beorhtu, beorhto, birhtu, byrhtu, e; *f. Brightness, splendour;* claritas, splendor:—Gif hæleþa hwilc mæg êfre ofsiôn heofones leóhtes hlûtre beorhto *if any man may ever behold the clear brightness of heaven's light*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 78; Met. 21, 39.

beór-hyrde, es; *m. A beer-keeper, butler;* cerevisiæ custos, pincerna:—Sum biþ gewittig æt wînþege, beórhyrde gôd *one is witty at wine-bibbing, a good beer-keeper*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 28; Crä. 75.

BEORMA, an; *m:* bearm, es; *m. Barm, leaven, yeast, froth;* fermentum:—Se beorma awent ða gesceafta of heora gecynde *barm changes creatures from their nature*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 21. Wistfullian on yfelnysse beorman *to feast on the barm of evil*, ii. 278, 25. Heofena rîce is gelîc ðam beorman *cœlorum regnum simile est fermento*, Mt. Bos. 13, 33: Lk. Bos. 13, 21. Nim ele and hunig and beorman *take oil and honey and barm*, Lchdm. i. 398, 6: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 11; Jul. 396. [*Plat. Dut.* barm, *m. fæx: Ger.* barme, bärme, *f: Dan. Swed.* bærme *dregs, lees, barm.*] v. and-, andbita.

Beormas; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Biarmians.*—The Biarmians inhabited the country on the shores of the White Sea, north-west of the river Dwina. Alfred calls them Beormas. They were called Biarmians by Icelandic historians, and Permiaki by the Russians, and now Permians. In the Middle Ages, the Scandinavian pirates gave the name of Permia to the whole country between the White Sea and the Ural, Malte-Brun's Univer. Geog. vol. vi. p. 419. In an Icelandic MS. on geography, written in the 14th century, Beormia and two Cwenlands are located together. Kvenlönd II, ok ero þau norþr frá Bjarmalandi. Duæ Quenlandiæ, quæ ulterius quam Bjarmia boream versus extenduntur, Antiquitates Americanæ, p. 290.—Haldorson's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, edited by Rask, has—'Biarmaland, Biarmia, quæ ob perpetuas nives albicatur, Bjarmeland, Permien. Biarmia ortum versus ad mare album vel gandvikam sita est:'—Fela spella him sæ̂don ða Beormas, ægþer ge of hyra ágenum lande, ge of ðæ̂m landum, de ymb hý ûtan wæ̂ran; ac he nyste hwæt ðæs sôðes wæs, forðæm he hit sylf ne geseah. Ða Finnas, him þuhte, and ða Beormas sprǽcon neáh ân geþeóde *the Biarmians told him many stories, both about their own country and about the countries which were around them; but he knew not what was true, because he did not see it himself. The Finns and the Biarmians, as it seemed to him, spoke nearly the same language*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 11—15. Ða Beormas hæfdon swîðe well gebûn hyra land *the Biarmians had very well inhabited their land*, 1, 1; Bos. 20, 7.

beorn *children*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 5. v. bearn.

beorn *for* bearn *burned*, Beo. Th. 3764, note; B. 1880; *p. of* beornan.

BEORN, biorn, es; *m.* [this word is only used by poets]. I. *a man;* vir:—Se beorn on waruþe scip gemêtte *the man found a ship on the strand*, Andr. Kmbl. 478; An. 239: 1203; An. 602. Boëtius wæs beorn bôca *Boethius was a man skilled in books*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 103; Met. 1, 52: Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 22; Môd. 4. Beornes blôde *with man's blood*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 67; Met. 8, 34. Beornas Baðan nemnaþ *men name Bath*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12; Edg. 5. Beornas geonge *young men*, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 13; Dan. 232. Beorna sêlost *the best of men*, 162; Th. 203, 10; Exod. 401: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 82; Met. 21, 41. II. *a prince, nobleman, chief, general, warrior, soldier;* princeps, vir nobilis, dux, miles:—Se beorn ageaf teóðan sceát *the prince gave a tenth portion*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 1; Gen. 2120: 176; Th. 222, 3; Dan. 99. Þurh ðæs beornes cyme *through the chief's coming*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 24; Cri. 530. He ðam beorne oncwæþ *he answered the warrior*, Byrht. Th. 138, 65; By. 245. Me on beáme beornas sticedon *soldiers pierced me on the cross*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 1; Sat. 510. Beorna beáhgyfa *bracelet-giver of warriors* or *a rewarder of heroes*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 2; Edg. 30. III. *rich;* dives:—Beornum and þearfum *to rich and poor*, Runic pm. 12; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 341, 25. [*Dan. Swed. Icel.* björn, *m. a bear;* ursus.] DER. folc-beorn, gûþ-, sige-.

BEORNAN, byrnan; ic beorne, byrne, ðû beornest, beornst, byrnest, byrnst, he beorneþ, byrneþ, byrnþ, *pl.* beornaþ; *p.* ic, he bearn, barn, born, ðû burne, *pl.* burnon; *pp.* bornen. I. *v. n. To* BURN, *be on fire;* ardere, exardere, comburi:—Ðonne beorneþ [byrneþ, Spl.] eorre his *cum exarserit ira ejus*, Ps. Surt. 2, 13. Se ðe êfre nû beorneþ on bendum *he who now ever burns in bonds*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 12; Sat. 414. Bearn [MS. beorn] breóstsefa [*their*] *spirit burned*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 10; Cri. 540. Heofoncandel barn *the heavenly candle burnt*, Cd. 148; Th. 184, 31; Exod. 115. Hreðer innan born *his spirit burned within*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 18; Gû. 910. Him sorga burnon on breóstum *sorrows burned in their breasts*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 17; Gen. 777. II. *v. trans. To* BURN; urere, comburere:—Swâ fŷr wudu byrneþ *sicut ignis comburit silvas*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. [*O. Sax. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brinnan: *Ger.* brennen: *Swed. O. Nrs.* brenna.] DER. a-beornan, for-, ge-. v. bærnan, byrnan, on-brinnan.

beorn-cyning, es; *m. A king of men;* virorum rex:—Mâðmas ic ðe, beorncyning, bringan wylle *I will bring thee treasures, king of men*, Beo. Th. 4302; B. 2148.

beorne, an; *f. A coat of mail;* lorica, Cod. Dipl. 716; A. D. 996–1006; Kmbl. iii. 351, 26. v. byrne.

Beornica rîce, es; *n:* mægþ, e; *f. The kingdom* or *province of the Bernicians, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Tees and the Scottish sea* or *frith;* regnum *vel* provincia Berniciorum, a Tesi ad fretum Scoticum olim pertingens:—Oswio ðone óðerne dæl Norþanhymbra ríces hæfde, ðæt is Beornica *Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is Bernicia,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35: 5, 14; S. 635, 6.

Beornice; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bernicians;* Bernicii:—Man gehâlgode twegen biscopas on his stal, Bosan to Derum and Eátan to Beornicum *two bishops were hallowed in his stead, Bosa over the Deirians and Eata over the Bernicians,* Chr. 678; Th. 61, 17, col. 1: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 45.

beorn-þreát, es; *m. A band of men* or *warriors;* virorum turma:—Monig beornþreát *many a band of warriors,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 24.

beorn-wiga, an; *m.* [wiga *a warrior*] *A soldier, hero;* loricatus bellator, Menol. Fox 447; Men. 225.

beór-sceala, es; *m. A beer-server, a butler;* cerevisiæ minister:—Beórscealca sum *some one of the beer-servers,* Beo. Th. 2485; B. 1240.

beór-scipe *a feast.* v. gebeór-scipe.

beór-sele, biór-sele, es; *m. A beer-hall, feasting-hall, hall, mansion, palace;* cerevisiæ aula, convivis recipiendis locus, aula, mansio, palatium:—In [on] beórsele *in the beer-hall,* Beo. Th. 968; B. 482: 988; B. 492: Runic pm. 14; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 342, 5. Gesittaþ beórselas beorna *they shall inhabit the beer-halls of chieftains,* Cd. 170; Th. 214, 2; Exod. 563.

beór-setl, es; *n. A* BEER-SETTLE or *bench;* scamnum cerevisiam bibentium:—Ofer beórsetle [MS. -sele] *on the beer-bench,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 28; Jul. 687.

beor-swinig; *adj.* [=bær-synnig] *Openly-wicked, a publican,* Lk. Rush. War. 19, 2. v. bær-synnig.

beorþ, berþ, byrþ, e; *f:* es; *n?* [beorþ *bears, from* beoran, *as* byrþ birþ *from* beran] *A* BIRTH, *the act of coming into life, the thing born;* nativitas, partus, fetus, Cot. 87. Found in the compounds berþ-estre, berþ-ling: v. also beorþor, beorþor-cwelm, -þînen; hyse-beorþor. [*O. Saxe.* gi-burd, *f: O. Frs.* berthe, *f: O. H. Ger.* burt, *f: Goth.* ga-baurþs, *f: O. Nrs.* burðr, *m.*] v. ge-byrd.

beór-þegu, e; *f. A beer-receiving, beer-serving, beer-drinking;* cerevisiæ acceptio *vel* ministratio, cerevisiæ potatio:—Ðæt wæs biter beórþegu *that was a bitter beer-serving,* Andr. Grm. 1533; An. 1535. Æfter beórþege *after the beer-drinking,* Beo. Th. 234; B. 117: 1239; B. 617.

beorþor, byrþor, berþor, borþor, es; *n? Child-birth, that which is born, a fetus;* partus, fetus:—Æfter beorþre *after child-birth,* Med. ex Quadr. 4. 6; Lchdm. i. 344, 1: L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 1. Ðe him hyra beorþor losie *quibus fetus pereat,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 4; Lchdm. i. 342, 21. Mid beorþre *fetu,* Cot. 87. DER. ge-beorþor, hyse-.

beorþor-cwelm, es; *m. A dead birth, an abortion, a miscarriage;* fetus mortuus *vel* abortivus, abortus, Cot. 11.

beorþor-þînen, e; *f. A midwife;* obstetrix [beorþor *child-birth,* þînen *a maid-servant*]. v. bróðor-þînen.

beór-tûn, es; *m. A beer-hall;* convivis recipiendis locus *vel* aula, Mann. v. beór-sele.

Beorwîc [wîc *a village* or *residence,* Beornica *of the Bernicians;* Berniciorum vicus] BERWICK *on Tweed,* Som.

beosmriende *deceiving,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 31, note, = bysmriende. v. bysmerian.

BEÓST, býst, býsting, es; *n?* BIESTINGS, *the first milk of a cow after calving;* colostrum:—Beóst *biestings;* obesta, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. Býst *colostrum,* Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. Býsting, þicce meolc *biest, biestings, thick milk,* Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 20. [*Plat.* beest, beest-melk: *Dut. Ger.* biest: *O. H. Ger.* biost: *Goth.* beist.]

BEÓT, es; *n.* I. *a threatening, threat, command, menace;* comminatio, minæ:—He ne wæs ondredende ða beótunge [beót, MSS. B. C.] ðæs ealdormannes *minas principis non metuit,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 23: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 7; Jul. 176. II. *peril;* periculum:—Ðenden [ðen, MS.] in ðam beóte wǽron *while they were in that peril,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 25; Dan. 265. III. *a boasting, boasting promise, promise;* jactantia, promissio gloriosa, promissum:—Wæs him gylp forod, beót forborsten *their vaunt was broken, their boasting shattered,* Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70. He beót eal wið ðé sóðe gelǽste *he truly fulfilled all his promise to thee,* Beo. Th. 1051; B. 523: 160; B. 80. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* butze, *m. larva, terriculamenta.*] DER. ge-beót, word-.

beót *beat, hurt,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265; *p. of* beátan.

beóþ *is, are, shall be,* Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 28; Gû, 768: 96 b; Th. 361, 20; Wal. 22: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 14: Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 27. v. beón.

beóðan *are,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 11, = beóþ. v. beón.

beót-hâta, an; *m.* [MS. beo = beót, gebeót *a command, decree,* hâta *a caller, commander*] *A commander, leader;* imperator, dux:—Ahleóp ða fôr hæleðum hilde calla, bald beót-hâta bord upahôf *then the herald of war leaped before the warriors, the bold commander* [*Moses*] *upraised his shield,* Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27; Exod. 253.

beó-þeóf, es; *m. A thief* or *stealer of bees;* apum fur, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 6.

beótian, beótigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [beót I. *a threatening*]. I. *to threaten;* minari, minitari:—Agustinus is sæd, ðæt he beótigende fôrecwæde *Augustinus fertur minitans prædixisse,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 29: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 35; Jul. 137. II. *to boast, vow, promise;* magna loqui, polliceri, spondere:—Swâ he beótode ǽr wið his beáhgifan *as he boasted before towards his ring-giver,* Byrht. Th. 140, 18; By. 290. Ful oft wit beótedan, ðæt unc ne gedǽlde nemne deáþ ána *full oft we two vowed, that naught should part us save death alone,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 32; Kl. 21.

beótian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [*from* bôt *a restoring, cure*] *To become* or *grow better;* melius fieri, convalescere:—Ða sóna gefélde ic me beótiende and wyrpende *then I felt myself soon getting better and turning;* confestim me melius habere sentirem, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 12.

beót-líce; *adv. In a threatening manner, threateningly;* minaciter, Jos. 8, 10: Num. 14, 44.

beótung, e; *f. A threatening, raging;* comminatio, minæ:—Beótunge dǽdum gefyldon [*they*] *followed the threatening with deeds,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Ða wæs his mód mid ðâm beótungum gebreged *then was his mind frightened by the threatenings,* 2, 12; S. 513, 14: 1, 7; S. 477, 23. DER. ge-beótung.

beót-word, es; *n.* I. [beót I. *a threat*] *a word of threatening, threats;* minæ:—Beótwordum spræc folcâgende *the people's lord spake in words of threatening,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 24; Jul. 185. II. [beót III. *a boasting*] *a word of boasting;* jactationis verbum:—Beówulf beótwordum spræc *Beowulf spake in words of boasting,* Beo. Th. 5014; B. 2510.

Beó-wulf, es; *m.* [=Beado-wulf *a war-wolf,* = *Icel.* Böðúlfr *a war-wulf*] BEOWULF, a celebrated warrior of the Scyldings' race, a record of whose heroic deeds is given in the Anglo-Saxon poem bearing his name. It appears most probable that Beowulf was originally an Old Norse heathen Saga, written in the language common at the earliest age in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, but now only spoken in Iceland. This Saga it is hoped may yet be found in some Swedish library. The story informs us that Hrothgar built a splendid palace at Heorot in the north of Jutland. This palace was soon made a scene of slaughter, in consequence of the nightly attacks of a monster called Grendel, who carried off at one time no less than thirty thanes, for the purpose of devouring them in his retreat. These dreadful visitations are continued during a period of twelve years. Intelligence of this calamity having reached the heroic Beowulf, a relation of Hrothgar, Beowulf resolves to rid the Danish land of this monster; and, in pursuance of this design, sails from home with a company of fifteen warriors. In terrific conflicts he kills Grendel and his mother.—It was the first heroic poem by any Germanic nation, and must have been translated into Anglo-Saxon by a Christian, as is evident by Grendel's mother being spoken of as a descendant of Cain, and numerous Christian allusions, when the Danish sovereignty in England was at its height, perhaps in the reign of Canute, about A. D. 1020. If it were originally written in the Old Norse or Icelandic the Saga would be called Böðúlfr, and the translator into Anglo-Saxon would naturally write it Beado-wulf contracted to Beó-wulf:—

Beówulf wæs brême,	*Beowulf was renowned,*
blǽd wîde sprang	*the glory of Scyld's offspring*
Scyldes eaferan	*widely spread*
Scede-landum in,	*in the Swedish lands.*
Beo. Th. 35-38; B. 18, 19.	
Heorot [Hrôþgâr] eardode	[*Hrothgar*] *occupied Heorot,*
sincfâge seld [MS. sel],	*the richly variegated seat.*
Beo. Th. 335; B. 166.	
[Grendel] atol æglǽca;	[*Grendel*] *the fell wretch;*
him on eaxla wearþ	*a deadly wound was manifest*
syndolh sweotol,	*in his shoulder,*
seonowa onsprungon,	*the sinews sprang asunder,*
burston bânlocan:	*the bone-inclosures burst:*
Beówulfe wearþ	*to Beowulf*
gûþhrêþ gyfeðe;	*warlike fierceness was given;*
scolde Grendel ðonan	*Grendel, death-sick,*
feorhseóc fleón,	*must thence flee.*
Beo. Th. 1636-1644; B. 816-820.	
Gefêng ða be eaxla	*The War-Goths' lord*
Gûþ-Geáta leód	*seized then by the shoulder*
Grendles módor.	*Grendel's mother.*
Brægd ða beadwe heard,	*Then the fierce warrior dragged*
feorhgenîdlan,	*the mortal foe,*
ðæt heó on flet gebeáh:	*so that she bowed on the place:*
Beo. Th. 3078-3085; B. 1537-1540.	
-- bil eal þurhwód,	-- *the falchion passed through all*
fâgne flêschoman,	*her fated carcase,*
heó on flet gecrong.	*she sank on the ground.*
Beo. Th. 3139-3141; B. 1567, 1568.	

beó-wyrt, e; *f.* [beó *a bee*, wyrt *a plant*] BEE-WORT, *balm-mint, sweet flag*; apiastrum, acorus = ἄκορος, acorus calamus, Lin:—Beówyrt *apiastrum*, Cot. 12: Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 55; Wrt. Voc. 30, 9. Đeós wyrt, đe man on Lēden *veneriam*, and on ūre geþéode beówyrt, nemneþ, heó biþ cenned on begánum stówum, and on wyrtbeddum, and on mǽdum *this plant, which in Latin is called* veneria, *and in our language bee-wort, is produced in cultivated places, and in wort-beds, and in meads*, Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 21: L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4.

be-pécan; *part.* be-pécende; *p.* be-péhte; *pp.* be-péht; *v. a.* [be *by*, pécan *to deceive*] *To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away*; decipere, pellicere, illudere, seducere:—Seó nǽddre bepéhte me *serpens decepit me*, Gen. 3, 13: Mt. Bos. 2, 16: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. Ic bepéce oððe forlǽde *seduco*, 47; Som. 48, 53: Jud. 16, 5.

be-pécestre, an; *f. She who deceives, flatters*, or *entices, a harlot*; pellex, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1.

be-pécung, e; *f. Lewd practice*; lenocinium, Som. v. be-pécan.

be-péht *deceived*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* be-pécan.

be-prenan, be-pređan *To wink*; nictare:—Tele nū đa lenge đære hwīle, đe đū đīn eáge on beprenan [bepređan, Cott.] mǽge *compare now the length of the time, wherein thou mayest wink thine eye*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 7.

bēr, beer, e; *acc.* bēr, bēre; *f. A bed*; lectus, grabatus:—Nim bēr đīn *tolle grabatum tuum*, Jn. Lind. War. 5, 12. Nim bére đīne, Jn. Rush. War. 5, 12. v. bǽr.

BERA, an; *m. A* BEAR; ursus:—Dauid gewylde đone wīldan beran *David subdued the wild bear*, Ælfc. T. 13, 26. Eofor oððe beran onginnan *to attack a boar or bear*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 344, 21; Gn. Ex. 177. Sceall gyldan ín beran fel *shall pay one bear's skin*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Bera *ursus*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 69: L. Ecg. P. iv. 28; Th. ii. 212, 22. [*Laym.* beore: *Plat.* baar, *m: Dut.* beer, *m: Ger.* bär, *m: M. H. Ger.* ber: *O. H. Ger.* pero: *Dan.* biörn, *c: Swed.* biörn, *m: O. Nrs.* björn, *m.*]

be-réocan *to cause to smoke*, Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, note 24. v. be-rēcan.

be-réodan; *p.* -rēdde; *pp.* -rēd [be- *dis-*, rēdan *to possess*] *To dispossess, deprive of*; privare:—He hine rīces berēdde *he deprived him of his realm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2653; An. 1328: 266; An. 133. Hic unscyldigne feore berēddon *they deprived the guiltless of his life*, Elen. Kmbl. 993; El. 498. Earnulf hine berēdde æt đam rīce *Arnulf deprived him of the kingdom*, Chr. 887; Th. 156, 32, col. 1; 33, col. 2, 3: Bt. titl. 1; Fox x. 3.

be-résan; *p.* de: *pp.* ed [be, rǽsan *to rush*] *To rush into*; irruere:—Đā đonne hie berǽsaþ on swelce weámōdnesse *when they then rush into such anger*, Past. 40, 5; Hat. MS. 55 a, 25: Gen. 14, 15.

be-rafan; *p.* -rōf, *pl.* -rōfon; *pp.* -rafen *To bereave*; spoliare:—Đa đe Sodoma golde berōfon [MS. berofan] *those that had bereaved Sodom of gold*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 13; Gen. 2078. v. be-reáfian, be-reófan.

BERAN, beoran, ic bere, beore, đū birest, birst, byrst, he bireþ, byreþ, birþ, byrþ, *pl.* beraþ; *p.* ic, he bær, đū bǽre, *pl.* bǽron; *pp.* boren; *v. a.* I. *to* BEAR, *carry, bring, bear* or *carry a sacrifice, offer, bear off, carry out, extend, wear, support, endure, suffer*; ferre, portare, afferre, offerre, deferre, proferre, extendere, gerere, tolerare:—Đū eall þing birest *thou bearest all things*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 551; Met. 20, 276. Heó gār bireþ *she beareth the javelin*, Salm. Kmbl. 876; Sal. 437. Eft byreþ ofer lagustreámas leófne mannan *shall bear back over the water-streams the beloved man*, Beo. Th. 598; B. 296: 4117; B. 2055. Se đæt wicg byrþ *he whom the horse carries*, Elen. Kmbl. 2390; El. 1196. On handum hī beraþ đē *in manibus portabunt te*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12. Secgas bǽron beorhte frætwa *the warriors bare bright arms*, Beo. Th. 432; B. 213. Đe bǽron byrđena on dises dæges hātan *qui portavimus pondus diei et æstus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 12: Lk. Bos. 11, 27. Ne bere ge sacc *nolite portare sacculum*, Lk. Bos. 10, 4: Ex. 22, 13. Him wæs ful boren *to him the cup was borne*, Beo. Th. 2388; B. 1192: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 7; Gen. 120. Deóflum onsægdnesse bær *dæmonibus hostias offerebat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 13. Byreþ blōdig wæl *will bear off my bloody corpse*, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. Đa wiccungdōm wīdost bǽron *who carried the magic art furthest*, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121. Đæt đa hætt beran mōston *that they might wear* [*bear*] *a hat*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 96, 20, 18. Ic nelle beran eówre gȳmeleáste *I will not endure your negligence*, L. Ælf. C. 1; Th. ii. 342, 10. II. *to* BEAR, *produce, bring forth*; facere, ferre, edere, parere:—Ælc gōd treów byrþ gōde wæstmas *every good tree produces* [facit] *good fruits*, Mt. Bos. 7, 17: 7, 18. Đæt wæs deáþes beám se bær bitres fela *that was the tree of death which bare much of bitter*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 2; Gen. 479: 30; Th. 40, 26; Gen. 645. Gif he to đæm rīce wæs on rihte boren *if he to that kingdom was rightly born*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 92; Met. 26, 46. [*O. Sax.* beran *ferre, portare: O. Frs.* bera: *O. H. Ger.* beran *ferre, parere, gignere, generare: Goth.* bairan; *p.* bar, *pl.* berum; *pp.* bairans *to bear, carry, bring, bear children: O. Nrs.* bera *ferre, portare, sustinere, tolerare: Grk.* φέρειν: *Sansk.* bhṛi *to bear, hence Goth.* barn *a child: A. Sax.* bearn *a child.*] DER. a-beran, æt-, be-, for-, fōr-, forþ-, ge-, in-, on-, ōþ-, to-, under-, up-, upa-, upge-, ymb-: berende, deáþ-, feorh-, gār-, helm-, leóht-, reord-, sǽd-, sweord-, un-, wæstm-: berend, gār-, gāst-, helm-, reord-, sǽwl-, segn-, tācn-: berendnis, un-: bere, -ærn, -corn, -flōr, -gafol, -græs, -hlāf, -sǽd, -tūn, -wīc: berie, berige, berge, blæc-, byrig-, hind-, streów-, wīn-: brid: bearn, cyne-, dryht-, folc-, freó-, frum-, god-, hǽlu-, hūsul-, steóp-, sweostor-, world-, þryþ-: -cennung, -eácen, -eácnung, -gebyrdo, -gestreón, -lēst, -lufe, -myrþra, -teám: bearm, -clāþ, -rægl: beorma, bearm, gebyrman: byre: ge-byrd, -dæg, -tīd, -wiglāre, -witega: byrde, ge-, in-: frum-byrdling, in-byrdling: beorþ, berþ, berþ-estre, berþ-ling; hyse-: beorþor, -cwelm, -þīnen, hyse-: bǽr, bǽran, bǽr-disc: bǽre, æppel-, corn-, cwealm-, cwyld-, hlīs-, horn-, leóht-, lust-, wæstm-, unwæstm-: bǽrnes, lust-, wæstm-, unwæstm-: byrđen, mægen-, sorg-, syn-: bora, cǽg-, horn-, mund-, rǽd-, rēs-, segen-, sōþ-, sweord-, tācn-, wǽg-, wǽpen-, wīg-, wōþ-, wrōht-: boren, æðel-.

Beran burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Beranbiri: *Kni.* Banbyry] BANBURY, *Oxfordshire*:—Hēr Cynríc and Ceawlin fuhton wið Brettas æt Beran byrig *here*, A. D. 556, *Cynric and Ceawlin fought with Britons at Banbury*, Chr. 556; Th. 30, 9, col. 1, 2, 3.

berbēna, æ; *f. Latin*: berbēne, an; *f. Vervain*; verbēna:—Berbēna [berbēne MS. H.] Đeós wyrt, đe man περιστερεών, and ōðrum naman berbēnam, nemneþ, heó ys culfron swīðe hīwcūþ. *Vervain. This plant, which they call vervain, and by another name verbena, in colour is very like to doves*, Herb. 67, 1; Lchdm. i. 170, 11-14. *Verbēna officinalis* is intended by the drawing in MS. V. and by περιστερεών in Dioskorides. v. æsc-þrote.

bere *a birch-tree*; betula:—Nim birc rinde *take birch-tree rind*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 9. v. birce.

bere, an; *f. A female bear*; ursa. v. bera *ursus*.

BERE, es; *m. Barley*; hordeum:—Đā hēt he him bere sǽd bringan *inde hordeum jussit afferri*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 36: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 63. Hira flex and hira beras [MS. bernas] wæron fordōne *eorum linum et hordea læsa sunt*, Ex. 9, 31. [*Scot. and North E.* bear, bere *barley: Goth.* barizeins, *adj. made of barley*; hordeaceus: *Swed. Norw. Icel.* barr, *n.* 1. *spina abietis vel pinus*, 11. *granum, semen, hordeum.*]

bēre *a bed*; *acc. sing. of* bēr.

bere-ærn, ber-ern, beren, bern, bearn, es; *n. A barley-place, a corn-place, a barn*; horreum:—He gegaderaþ his hwǽte on his bern *congregabit triticum suum in horreum*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12: 13, 30. He feornaþ hys berenes flōre *purgabit aream suam*, Lk. Jun. 3, 17. Ic towurpe mīne berenu *destruam horrea mea*, 12, 18: 12, 24: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12: Leo 103: 110.

be-reáfian, bi-reáfian, -reáfigean, ic -reáfige; *p.* -reáfode; *pp.* -reáfod; *v. a.* TO BEREAVE, *seize, spoil, take away*; eripere, spoliare, privare:—Heó hit ne mæg his gewittes bereáfian *she cannot bereave it of its faculty*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 25. Hū mæg man hys fata hyne bereáfian *quomodo potest quisquam vasa ejus diripere?* Mt. Bos. 12, 29: Mk. Bos. 3, 27. Ic ondrēd, đæt đū me bereáfodest đīnra dōhtra *timui, ne violenter auferres filias tuas*, Gen. 31, 31: 43, 18: 43, 14: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 16: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 11; Gen. 859.

be-réocan, -rēcan [rēcan *to smoke*] *To cause to smoke*; facere ut fumet aliquid:—Berēc hit on hātum ahsum *make it smoke on hot ashes*, Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 17.

be-reccan, -reccean; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -realht, -reht. I. *to relate, recount, explain*; narrare, exponere:—Nū wille we sum þing scortlīce eów be him bereccan *now will we relate to you shortly something concerning him*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 3, 2. II. *to explain one's conduct, justify one's self*; se excusare, se purgare, accusatorum criminibus respondere:—Hī simle sēceaþ endleáse lādunga, hū hie bereccan [MS. C. berecceau] mǽgen *they always seek endless excuses, how they may justify themselves*, Past. 35, 2; Hat. MS. 45 a, 19. Him wæs lȳfnesse scald đæt he him mōste scyldan and besecgan [MS. B. bereccan] *accepit locum se defendendi*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11, note. v. reccan.

bere-corn, es; *n.* [bere *barley*, corn *a grain*] BARLEY-CORN, *a grain of barley*; hordei granum:—IX bere-corna *nine barley-corns*, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 11.

bere-flōr, es; *m. A* BARLEY-FLOOR, *barn-floor*; hordei area, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 3, 17.

bere-gafol, es; *n. Barley-rent, a tribute of barley*; hordei tributum. One of the rents paid in kind, which, by the following enactment, is fixed at the rate of six pounds weight for every labourer employed in the barley harvest:—Mon sceal simle to bere-gafole agīfan æt ānum wyrhtan six pūnd-wǽga *a man shall always give for barley-rent for every labourer six pounds weight*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 5.

bere-græs, es; *n.* BARLEY-GRASS, *a farrago*; hordei gramen:—Grēne beregræs *green fodder for cattle* [farrago], Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 124.

bere-hlāf, es; *m. A* BARLEY-LOAF, *barley-bread*; hordeaceus panis. v. bere *barley*, hlāf *a loaf*.

beren, es; *n.* [bere-ærn, *q. v.*] *A barley-place, a barn*; horreum, Lk. Jun. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24.

beren; *adj. Barley, made of barley*; hordeaceus:—Genim smæl beren mela *take fine barley-meal*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 24. Hæfþ fīf

berene hlâfas *habet quinque panes hordeaceos*, Ju. Bos. 6, 9: 6, 13. v. bere.

beren, byren; *adj.* [bera *a bear*] *Belonging to a bear, ursine;* ursinus:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan berenne cyrtel [kyrtel MS.] oððe yterenne *the richest must pay a bear- or otter-skin vest*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37.

berende; *part. Bearing, fruitful;* ferens, gerens, abundans, ferax:—Wîneard berende *vitis abundans*, Ps. Spl. 127, 3: Cot. 85. Berende bôh *germen*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 32. v. beran.

berendlîc; *adj. Bearable, tolerable.* v. a-berendlîc.

berendnis, -niss, e; *f. Fertility, fruitfulness;* fertilitas, Leo 110. v. un-berendnis.

be-rênian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [regnian, rênian *to arrange*] *To cause;* moliri:—Heó wroht berênodon [berenedon MS.] *they caused strife*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 6; Exod. 147.

be-reófan, bi-reófan; *p.* -reáf, *pl.* -rufon; *pp.* -rofen [be, reófan *to reave, rob*] *To bereave, deprive;* spoliare, privare:—Since berofene *deprived of treasure*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 30; Exod. 36: Beo. Th. 5855; B. 2931.

be-reótan; *p.* -reát, *pl.* -ruton; *pp.* -roten *To deplore;* deplorare:—Æðelinges deáþ bereótan *to deplore the death of the noble*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 27; Hö. 6.

ber-ern *a barley-place, a barn;* horreum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12. v. bere-ærn.

bere-sæd, es; *n. Barley-seed, barley;* hordeum, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 36. v. bere.

bereþ *bears, brings forth, produces, 3rd pres. of* beran, Mt. Rush. Stv. 1, 21: Hick. Thes. i. 135; Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 28.

bere-tûn, es; *m.* [bere *barley, corn;* tûn *an inclosure, a place shut in*] *A barley-inclosure, court-yard, threshing-floor, corn-farm, grange, corn-village,* BARTON; hordei area, villa frumentaria. 'BARTON, *Prædium dominicum*, vel *terræ* quas vocant *Dominicales*, hoc est, quas in distributione manerii dominus non elocavit hæreditarie, sed alendæ familiæ suæ causâ propriis manibus reservavit: *Dominicum*, Gallice *Domaine*. Vox in Devonia, inquit Spelmannus, et plaga Angliæ Occidentali bene nota,' Du Cange Glos:—Þerh-clænsade beretûn his *permundavit aream suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12.

bere-wîc, es; *n. A barley-village, a corn-village;* hordeaceus *vel* frumentarius vicus, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1060; 382, 12: A. D. 1093; 443, 31. v. bere-tûn.

berg *a hill, mountain,* Som. DER. berg-ælfen. v. beorg.

berg-ælfen *mountain-elves;* oreades. v. ælf, -ælfen.

bergan *to taste;* gustare:—Ða ðe ne bergaþ deáþ *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 28. v. byrgan.

berge, an; *f. A berry, grape*, Deut. 23, 24. v. berie II.

bergels-leóþ, es; *n. A burial ode;* sepulcrale carmen, Leo 116. v. byrgen-leóþ.

bergel-song, es; *m. A burial song;* sepulcralis cantus, Leo 116. v. byrgen-song.

bergena *of berries*, Deut. 23, 24; *g. pl. of* berie.

Berghâm-styde, es; *m.* BERHAM, *near Canterbury*:—In ðære stôwe, ðý hâtte Berghâmstyde *in the place which is called Berham*, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 6.

bergyls, es; *m. A burial-place, a sepulchre;* sepulcrum, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. v. byrgels.

berh *for* bearh *shunned;* vitavit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28; *p. of* beorgan.

berht; *adj. Bright;* splendidus, clarus, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22. v. beorht.

berhtan *to shine;* lucere. DER. ge-berhtan. v. beorhtan.

Berhte, an; *f. Bertha;* Bercta, *the daughter of Cariberht, king of Paris*, and granddaughter of Clotaire, king of the Franks and Burgundians. *In the year* 570, *she married Æðelbryht, king of Kent.* By the queen's Christian conduct, the heathen predilections of the king were removed, and the way made clear for the preaching of Augustine in 597. v. Æðelbryht:—Ær ðam, becom hlîsa to him ðære cristenan êfestnysse, for ðon he cristen wîf hæfde, seó wæs him forgifen of Francena cyningcynne, Berhte wæs hâten. Ðæt wîf he onfêng fram hire yldrum ðære arêdnesse, ðæt heó his leáfnysse hæfde ðæt heó ðone þeáw ðæs cristenan geleáfan, and hire êfestnysse, ungewemmedne healdan môste, mid ðý biscop, ðone ðe hî hire to fultume ðæs geleáfan sealdon, ðæs nama wæs Leodheard *before that, a report of the Christian religion had come to him* [*Æðelbryht*] *for he had a Christian wife, who was given to him from the royal kin of the Franks, her name was Bertha. He received his wife from her parents on condition, that she should have his leave that she might hold the manner of the Christian belief, and of her religion, unspotted, with the biskop, whose name was Liudhard, whom they gave her for the help of that faith*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 30–36.

berhtm-hwæt; *adj. Swift as an eye-blink;* celer ut oculi nictus:—Ðec ligetu blâce, berhtmhwate ða ðec bletsige *the pale lightnings, swift as an eye-blink, these shall bless thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 3; Dan. 381. v. bearhtm.

berhtre, *acc.* berhtre *brighter*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22; *comp. of* berht, beorht, *q. v.*

berian *berries*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30; *pl. of* berie.

berian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od [bær *bare*] *To bare, make naked, expose, exhibit, make a shew of;* nudare, denudare, in medium proferre, ostentare:—Benc-þelu beredon *they made bare the bench-floor*, Beo. Th. 2482; B. 1239. Ða ðe me för werode wisdôm bereþ *who to me make a shew of wisdom before the people*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 27; Dan. 142. v. barenian, a-barian.

berian *to taste.* v. bergan, byrgan, on-berian.

berian = byrian *to happen.* DER. ge-berian.

be-rîdan, he -rît; *p.* -râd, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden; *v. a.* I. *to ride round, to surround, besiege;* perequitare, præcingere:—Ðæt he his gefân berîde *that he besiege his enemy*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 4. II. *to ride after, pursue;* persequi:—Ða berâd mon ðæt wîf *then they pursued the wife*, Chr. 901; Ing. 125, 14. He hine berâd *he rode after him*, 755; Ing. 70, 1.

BERIE, berge, berige, berigie, an; *f.* I. *a* BERRY; bacca:—Berian *berries*, Cot. 36. Bergan *berries;* baccæ, Cot. 23. Nym wînberian, ðe beóþ acende æfter ôðre berigian *take grapes, which are formed after other berries*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 5. II. *a grape;* uva. *Though* wîn-berie, *q. v. a wine-berry, is generally used in Anglo-Saxon for* a grape, *yet* berge, berige *are sometimes found, as,*—Gif ðû gange binnan ðînes freóndes wîneard, et ðæra bergena swâ fela, swâ ðû wylle, and ne ber ðû nâ mâ ût mid ðê *if thou shalt go within thy friend's vineyard, eat as many of the grapes as thou wilt, and carry not out with thee any more*, Deut. 23, 24. Beóþ ðînes wîfes wêlan gelîce swâ on wîngearde weaxen berigean, and on ðînes hûses hwommum genihtsum *the riches of thy wife shall be like as grapes may grow in a vineyard, and abundant on the corners of thy house*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. [*O. Sax.* beri, *n: Dut.* bes, *f: O. H. Ger.* beri, *n: Goth.* basi, *n: O. Nrs.* ber, *n.* The *Goth. Plat.* and *Dut.*, says Grimm [i. 1243], do not allow us to derive these words from the root of *Goth.* bairan, *A. Sax.* beran *to bear, but it is probably connected with* bær *bare, naked, signifying the bare fruit, which can be eaten immediately.* Bopp derives the *Teutonic* words and the *Lat.* bacca from *Sansk.* bhaksh *edere;* so the *Goth.* basi = bhakshya *cibus, eatable fruit.*] DER. blæc-berie, byrig-, hind-, strêów-, streáw-, wîn- [-berie, -berge, -berige, -berigie].

berig *to a city*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 45, = byrig; *dat. of* burh.

berig-dreno, es; *m.* [berige *a berry*, dreno *a drink*] *Drink made of mulberries;* diamoron, Wrt. Voc. 20, 23.

berige, an; *f. A berry, grape*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. v. berie II.

berigea, an; *m. A surety*, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 5. v. byriga.

berigean *berries, grapes*, Ps. Th. 127, 3; *nom. pl. of* berige. v. berie.

berigie *a berry*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 5. v. berie I.

be-rindan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be *off*, rind *the bark*] *To bark, peel* or *strip off the bark;* decorticare:—Berinde *decorticavit*, Cot. 62.

be-riówsian *to repent*, Ælfc. Gr. 33, MS. D; Som. 37, 22. v. be-hreówsian.

bern, es; *n. A barn;* horreum:—Nabbaþ ða hrefnas hêddern ne bern *the ravens have not store-house nor barn* [cellarium neque horreum], Lk. Bos. 12, 24: 12, 18: 3, 17: Mt. Bos. 3, 12: 13, 30. Bern *horreum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 131. v. bere-ærn.

bernan *to burn;* ardere, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 5. v. beornan.

berne-lâc, es; *n. A burnt offering;* holocaustum:—Ic ðê bernelâc brengan môste *I must bring thee a burnt offering*, Ps. C. 50, 123; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 123.

bernes *a burning*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 21. v. bærnes.

bernet, bernett, es; *n. A burning;* incendium, R. Ben. interl. 28. v. bærnet.

berning, e; *f. A burning;* combustio, ustio, Som. Lye. v. bærning.

be-rofen *bereaved*, Beo. Th. 5855; B. 2931. v. be-reófan.

bêron *might bear, carry, bring, for* bæren, *perf. subj. of* beran, Byrht. Th. 133, 49; By. 67.

be-rôwan; *p.* -reów, *pl.* -reówon; *pp.* -rôwen *To row round;* remigando circumnavigare, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 41.

berst *loss;* damnum, malum, ruina, Lupi Serm. i. 2: Wulfstani Archiepiscopi Ebor. Admonitio sive Parænesis, 8. *etc.* DER. berstan. v. byrst.

BERSTAN; *part.* berstende; ic berste, ðû birst, he birsteþ, biersteþ, birst, byrst, bierst, *pl.* berstaþ; *p.* ic, he bærst, ðû burste, *pl.* burston; *pp.* borsten. I. *to* BURST, *break, fail, fall;* cum fragore dissilire, corruere, rumpi, frangi:—Heofonas berstaþ *the heavens burst*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 10; Cri. 933. Burston bân-locan *the bone-inclosures burst*, Beo. Th. 1640; B. 818. Wægas burston *the waves broke*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 15; Exod. 483. Ða burston ða weallas *muri illico corruerunt*, Jos. 6, 20: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 38. Gif him âþ burste *if an oath failed them*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20. II. *to make the noise of a bursting* or *breaking, to crash, dash, crack;* fragorem edere, sonare, crepare:—Brim berstende blôd-egesan hweóp *the dashing sea threatened bloody horrors*, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 2; Exod. 477. Fingras burston *his fingers cracked*, Beo. Th. 1525; B. 760. [*Laym.* bersten: *Wye.* berste, breste: *Plat.*

barsten: *O. Sax.* brestan: *O. Frs.* bersta: *Dut. Ger.* bersten: *M. H. Ger.* bresten: *O. H. Ger.* brestan: *Dan.* bröste: *Swed.* brista: *O. Nrs.* bresta.] DER. a-berstan, æt-, for-, ôþ-, to-, ût-.

bersting, e; *f. A* BURSTING, *rent;* ruptura. DER. mûþ-bersting, *q. v.*

berþ *a birth.* v. berþ-estre, berþ-ling, beorþ.

Berþa *Bertha;* Bercta, *Lat. f. the queen of Æthelbryht, king of Kent.* v. Berhte.

berðen, e; *f. A burthen, load;* sarcina:—Seám *vel* berðen *sarcina,* Wrt. Voc. 16, 27. v. byrðen.

berþ-estre, an; *f. A bearer of children;* genetrix, Leo 110. v. -estre.

berþ-ling, es; *m. Child-birth.* v. hyse-berþling.

berþor *child-birth.* v. beorþor, hyse-beorþor.

bert-hwîl *a moment;* momentum, R. Ben. 5. v. beorht-hwîl.

berwe; *dat. of* bearo *a grove, q. v.*

be-rŷfan [=be-reófan] *to bereave;* spoliare, privare:—Đâ hî þohton þeóden-stôles rîcne berŷfan *then they thought to bereave the powerful of his throne,* Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 9; Mód. 63. DER. reófan *to reave, rob, bereave.*

be-rŷpan; *p.* -rŷpde, -rŷpte, *pl.* -rŷpton; *pp.* -rŷped, -rŷpt *To spoil;* spoliare:—Berŷpton, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 23; Met. 2, 12. v. rŷpan *to rip, tear.*

be-sacan; *p.* -sôc, *pl.* -sôcon; *pp.* -sacen *To dispute about anything;* in controversiam vocare. DER. un-besacen. v. sacan.

be-sencan; *p.* -sæncte; *pp.* -sænct *to tink;* mergere, L. Ælf. P. 13; Th. ii. 368, 27. v. sencan.

be-sænot *sunk;* mersus; *pp. of* be-sæncan.

be-sæt, be-sæ̂ton *besieged,* Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 15; *p. of* be-sittan.

be-sæno *sank;* submersit, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 32; *p. of* be-sincan.

be-sârgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lament, bewail, to mourn* or *be sorry for, to condole;* lamentari, condolere, compati, deflere:—Ic besârgige *compatior,* Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 52: Ælfc. T. 42, 1: Scint. 45, 50.

be-sârgung, e; *f. A sorrowing,* Hymn. Surt. 126, 24. v. sârgung.

be-sârigende *condoling.* v. be-sârgian, sârgian.

be-sâwan *to sow;* conserere. v. sâwan.

be-sâwe, *pl.* -sâwen *looked,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 9; *p. subj. of* be-seón.

be-scer, -scear, *pl.* -scêron, -sceáron *sheared, shaved; p. of* be-sceran.

be-sceadan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shadow;* obumbrare:—For hwâm besceadeþ heó mûntas and môras *why shadoweth it mountains and moors?* Salm. Kmbl. 680; Sal. 339. v. sceadian, ofer-.

be-sceâden *separated,* L. E. l. 32; Th. ii. 430, 9; *pp. of* be-sceâdan.

be-sceâf *cast,* Andr. Kmbl. 2384; An. 1193; *p. of* be-scûfan.

be-sceât *shot into, precipitated one's self,* Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 5; *p. of* be-sceótan.

be-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look round upon, look on, consider, regard, watch;* circumspicere, intueri, considerare, respicere, perscrutari, providere:—Hî besceáwigende *circumspiciens eos,* Mk. Bos. 3, 5. Ic onlôcige, oðde ic besceáwige *intueor,* Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 60. Besceáwiaþ æcyres lîlian *considerate lilia agri,* Mt. Bos. 6, 28. Đû ne besceáwast nânes mannes hâd *non respicis personam hominum,* Mt. Bos. 22, 16. Đæt he Alexandres [wisan] besceáwode *that he might watch Alexander's conduct,* Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 22: R. Ben. 55. DER. sceáwian.

be-sceáwigere, be-sceáwere *a beholder;* spectator, Som.

be-sceáwodnes, -ness, e; *f. A seeing, vision, sight;* visio, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 11.

be-scencan *to give to drink.* v. bi-scencan.

be-sceoren *shorn,* Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 15, = be-scoren; *pp. of* be-sceran.

be-sceótan; he -sceóteþ, -scŷt; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten *To shoot into, inject, precipitate one's self, to be sent, go;* injicere, se præcipitare, mitti, ire:—Ne bescŷt se deófol næ̂fre swâ yfel geþôht in to đâm men *nunquam diabolus tam pravas cogitationes in hominem injicit,* Alb. resp. 40. Curtius besceát *Curtius se præcipitavit,* Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 5. Đæt hî on grûnd ne bescuton *ut in abyssum ne irent,* Lk. Bos. 8, 31.

be-sceran, bi-sceran, -sciran, -scyran; *p.* -scær, -scear, *pl.* -scêron, -sceáron; *pp.* -scoren *To shear off, to shave, cut off;* attondere, amputare, præcidere:—Hŷ eall heora heáfod besceáron *they all shaved their heads,* Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 96, 37; capitibus rasis, Ors. Hav. 4, 20; p. 270, 5. Đæt he to preóste bescoren beón mihte *that he might be shorn as a priest,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 24. Iulianus đeáh to preóste bescoren wære *though Julian had been shorn for a priest,* Homl. Th. i. 448, 29. Ic næs næ̂fre ge-efsod ne næ̂fre bescoren, and gif ic beó bescoren, đonne beó ic unmihtig ôðrum mannum gelîc *ferrum nunquam ascendit super caput meum, si rasum fuerit caput meum, recedet a me fortitudo mea et deficiam eroque sicut ceteri homines,* Jud. 16, 17. Man ne môt hine besciran *a man must not shear him,* Jud. 13, 5. Gif he hine to preóste bescire [bescyre MSS. B. H.], mid xxx scillinga gebête *if he shave him like a priest, let him make amends with thirty shillings,* L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9. Biscær, Reim. 26. v. sceran.

be-sceran, -scirian, -scyrian, -scyrigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive, separate, defraud;* privare, separare, fraudare:—Hêr, A. D. 821, wærþ Ceolwulf his rîces bescered *here Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom,* Chr. 821; Erl. 63, 10. Đonne ic bescired beó fram tûnscîre *when I am deprived of my stewardship,* Lk. Bos. 16, 4. Đone we sceoldan bescyrian đære onfangenan ealdorlîcnysse *quem nos privare auctoritate percepta debemus,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 14. Ne syndon hî to bescyrianne gemênsumnysse Cristes lîchoman and blôdes *non corporis ac sanguinis Domini communione privandi sunt,* 1, 27; S. 491, 27. He bescyraþ hine sylfne fram đære êcan mêde *he separates himself from the everlasting reward,* Homl. Th. ii. 534, 34. Nâ bescyreþ of gôdum hî đa gangendan on unscyldignysse *non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia,* Ps. Spl. 83, 13. Mec bescyrede Scyppend eallum *the Creator deprived me of all,* Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 34; Rä. 41, 101. He wæs eallra his lima þênunge bescyred *he was deprived of the use of all his limbs,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38. He hæfþ us đæs leóhtes bescyred *he hath deprived us of the light,* Cd. 21; Th. 25, 12; Gen. 392: 21; Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394. Đæt ic meahte ongitan Godes âgen bearn, scyldum bescyredne *that I might comprehend God's own child, separated from protections* [*shields*], Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 2; Mód. 8. Wuldre bescyrede *from glory separated,* Andr. Kmbl. 3235; An. 1620: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 26; Sat. 343: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 7; Cri. 32: 45 b; Th. 155, 29; Gû. 867: Ps. Th. 77, 29. Syndon hî to bescyriganne Cristes lîchoman and blôdes *corporis et sanguinis Domini privandi sunt,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 34. Hîg ne synt bepæ̂hte oðde bescyrede fram heora gewilnunge *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 30; thei weren not defraudid of her desier, Wyc. v. bi-scerian.

be-scerwan *to deprive;* privare:—Ne dînra ârna me bescerwe *do not deprive me of thy mercy,* Ps. C. 50, 98; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 98.

be-scired *deprived,* Chr. 821; Erl. 62, 11, = be-scired; *pp. of* be-scirian.

be-scînan; *p.* -scân; *pp.* -scinen *To shine upon, illuminate;* collustrare, illuminare:—Mec heaðosigel bescîneþ *the glorious sun shines upon me,* Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 18; Rä. 72, 17.

be-scîran *to shear, shave,* Jud. 13, 5: L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9. v. be-sceran.

be-scirian *to deprive,* Lk. Bos. 16, 4. v. be-scerian.

be-scîtan; *p.* -scât; *pp.* -sciten *To bedaub;* cacare:—Besciten *caccabatum,* Cot. 189. v. scîtan.

be-scofen *thrust off, precipitated,* Mk. Bos. 5, 13; *pp. of* be-scûfan.

be-scoren *shorn, shaved,* Jud. 16, 17; *pp. of* be-sceran.

be-screâdian *to cut off;* descindere. DER. screâdian.

be-screopan; *p.* -scræp, *pl.* -scræpon; *pp.* -screpen *To scrape,* BESCRAPE, *make level;* radere. v. screopan.

be-scrifen; *part. Confessed, that hath undergone confession;* confessus. v. scrîfan.

be-scûfan; *p.* -sceúf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen; *v. a. To shove, thrust, cast, hurl* or *throw, to precipitate;* intrudere, immittere, detrudere, præcipitare:—Hêt hine đâ niman, and đær on bescûfan *then ordered to take him, and to shove him in there,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 38. Wâ biþ đæm, đe sceal sâwle bescûfan in fŷres fæðm *woe shall be to him, who shall thrust a soul into the fire's embrace,* Beo. Th. 371; B. 184. Se mihtiga cyning nider bescûfeþ in sûsla grûnd *the mighty king casteth thee down into the abyss of sulphur,* Elen. Kmbl. 1883; El. 943. Đê se Ælmihtiga heolstor besceâf *the Almighty cast thee into darkness,* Andr. Kmbl. 2384; An. 1193. Seó heord wearþ on sæ̂ bescofen *grex precipitatus est in mare,* Mk. Bos. 5, 13. v. scûfan, sceófan.

be-scuton *went,* Lk. Bos. 8, 31; *p. pl. of* be-sceótan.

be-scyldigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To accuse;* accusare, criminari. v. scyldigian, ge-.

be-scylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To look upon, to regard;* intueri:—Đû bescylst mid ôðre eágan on đa heofenlîcan þing, mid ôðre đû lôcast on đâs corþlîcan *thou lookest with one eye on the heavenly things, and with the other thou lookest on these earthly* [*things*], Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 18.

be-scyran *to shave,* L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9, MSS. B. H. v. be-sceran.

be-scyre *should shave;* attonderet, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9; *3rd pers. pres. subj. of* be-scyran.

be-scyred *deprived,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38; *pp. of* be-scyrian.

be-scyrednes, -ness, e; *f. An abdication, a casting off, depriving;* abdicatio, Cot. 14.

be-scyrian *to deprive, separate, defraud,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 14: 1, 27; S. 491, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 534, 34: Ps. Spl. 83, 13: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 34; Rä. 41, 101: Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 12; Gen. 392: 21; Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394: Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 2; Mód. 8: Andr. Kmbl. 3235; An. 1620: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 26; Sat. 343: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 7; Cri. 32: 45 b; Th. 155, 29; Gû. 867: Ps. Th. 77, 29: Ps. Lamb. 77, 30. v. be-scerian.

be-scyrigan *to deprive,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 34. v. be-scerian.

be-scyrþ *shaves; 3rd pers. pres. of* be-sceran.

be-scyrung, e; *f.* [be *from,* scerung *from* sceran *to tonsure* or *consecrate*] *A deposing, degrading, putting from holy orders;* exauctoratio, desecratio, exordinatio. DER. be-scyrian?

be-scŷt *injects,* Alb. resp. 40; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-sceótan.

be-seah *looked about*, Gen. 24, 63; *p. of* be-seón.

be-seald *surrounded*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42; *pp. of* be-sellan.

be-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde, *pl.* -sægdon, -sǽdon; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd [be, secgan *to answer*] *To defend;* defendere:—Him wæs lȳfnesse seald, ðæt he him mōste scyldan and besecgan on andweardnesse his gesacena *leave was given him, that he might shield and defend himself in the presence of his accusers*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11. v. be-reccan.

be-sellan; *p.* -sealde, -salde, *pl.* -sealdon, -saldon; *pp.* -seald [be *by, about*, sellan *to give*] *To surround, bring on;* circumdare, obducere:—Sinnihte beseald *surrounded with perpetual night*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42.

besema, an; *m. A besom;* scopæ:—He gemēt hyt [hūs] geclǽnsod mid besemum *invenit eam* [*domum*] *scopis mundatam*, Mt. Foxe 12, 44. v. besma.

be-sencan, bi-sencan; *p.* -sencte; *pp.* -senced *To sink, immerge;* mergere, demergere:—Ic besence *mergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 36. Hreóhnys besencte me *tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 3: Ps. Th. 68, 2: Menol. Fox 421; Men. 212. Ðe-læs me besencen *ne me demergant*, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Sī besenced on sǽs grūnd *demergatur in profundum maris*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6: Lk. Bos. 10, 15. Ðæt he gesāwe Satanan besencedne on ðām grūndum helle *that he saw Satan sunk in the depths of hell*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 25. DER. sencan.

be-sengan; *p.* -sengde; *pp.* -senged, -sengd *To singe, scorch, burn;* ustulare, urere, æstuare:—Beren ear beseng *singe a barley ear*, L. M. 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 18. Ōðra wēron forberned oððe besenged [MS. besenced] *alia æstuaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. Hī besāwon on ða besengdan burh and on ða wēstan *they looked on the burnt and wasted city*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 42.

be-seón, -sión, bi-seón; ic -seó, ðū -sihst, he -sihþ, -syhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* ic, he -seah, ðū -sāwe, *pl.* -sāwon; *impert.* -sih; *pp.* -sewen [be *by, near, about;* seón *to see*]. I. *to look about* or *around;* circumspicere:—Sōna ðā hī besāwon hī, nānne hī mid him ne gesāwon *suddenly when they looked about them, they saw no one with him*, Mk. Bos. 9, 8. Ðā he beseah, ðā geseah he olfendas *when he looked about, then he saw the camels*, Gen. 24, 63. II. *to see, look, behold;* videre, aspicere:—Abraham beseah upp and geseah þrī weras *Abraham looked up and saw three men*, Gen. 18, 2. Ēagan his on þearfena beseóþ *oculi ejus in pauperem respiciunt*, Ps. Spl. 10, 5. Besih on me *aspice in me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 132. III. *to go to see, visit;* visere, visitare:—Beseoh wīngeard ðisne *visita vineam istam*, Ps. Th. 79, 14.

be-serian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rob, plunder, deprive, deceive;* spoliare, fraudare:—He hine feore [MS. fere] beserode *he deprived him of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. v. be-syrwan.

be-seten *beset;* circumdatus, Ps. Th. arg. 19; *pp. of* be-sittan.

be-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett; *v. a.* [be *by*, settan *to set*] *To* BESET, *set near, appoint, to place, own, possess;* circumdare, collocare, ponere:—Seó cwēn ða tōde hēht mid eorcnanstānum besettan [MS. besetton] *the queen commanded them to beset the cross with jewels*, Elen. Kmbl. 2049; El. 1026. Ic ðē mægene besette *I beset thee with strength*, Andr. Kmbl. 2866; An. 1435. Wǣpna smiþ besette swīnlīcum hine *the armour-smith beset it with figures of swine*, Beo. Th. 2910; B. 1453. Se hālga wæs searoþancum beseted *the saint was beset with various thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2511; An. 1257: Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 19; Ph. 297. Domicianus ða rēðan ēhtnyssa besette on ðām cristenum *Domitian appointed the cruel persecutions of the Christians*, Ælfc. T. 32, 10. Sǽd þeówna his besetton ða *semen servorum ejus possidebit eam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 42.

be-sih *see, look, behold;* aspice, Ps. Lamb. 118, 132; *impert. of* be-seón.

be-sincan; *p.* -sanc, *pl.* -suncon; *pp.* -suncen *To sink;* submergere, demergere:—Seó burh besanc on eorþan *the city sank into the earth*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 32. Twā byrig on eorþan besuncon *two cities sunk into the earth*, Ors. 3, 2; Bos. 54, 43. Wæs ic swīðe besuncen *I was deeply sunk*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 5; Rä. 11, 3. v. sincan.

be-singan; *p.* -sang, -song, *pl.* -sungon; *pp.* -sungen *To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm, bewail;* excantare incantationibus, deplorare:—Ne sceal nān man mid galdre wyrte besingan *no man shall enchant a herb with magic*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 9. Besing *enchant*, Herb. 93, 2; Lchdm. i. 202, 13. Ge sceolon weán wōpe besingan *ye shall bewail torment with weeping*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 3; Gū. 587.

besining, e; *f. A bending;* sinuatio:—Besining *sinuatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 8; Wrt. Voc. 55, 11.

be-sión *to look about*:—Ðæt he hine ne besiǫ *that he look not about him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 17. v. be-seón I.

be-sittan, to be-sittanne; *p.* -sæt, -sætt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten [be *by, near*, sittan *to sit*]. I. *to sit round, surround, beset, besiege;* circumdare, cingere, obsidere:—Ða Lacedemonian besǽton ða burh Mæsiane tyn winter *the Lacedæmonians surrounded the city of Messene for ten years*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 15. Se cyng lēt [hī] besittan ðone castel *the king permitted* [*them*] *to beset the castle*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 9. He besæt ða sinherge sweorda lāfe *circumdedit magno exercitu ensium reliquias* [*superstites*], Beo. Th. 5864; B. 2936. He fōr to Hrofe ceastre, and besætt ðone castel *he went to Rochester, and beset the castle*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 5. Hie hine besǽton on ǽlce healfe on ānum fæstenne *they beset it* [*the army*] *on every side in a fastness*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 23: 918; Erl. 102, 35. He wæs beseten mid his feóndum on ðære byrig *he was beset by his enemies in the city*, Ps. Th. arg. 19: Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 7. Ic eom beseten *obsideor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 8. Cassander hȳ hēt ðǽr besittan *Cassander commanded to besiege them there*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 16. Hī þohton [MS. þohtan] hine inne to besittanne *they thought to besiege him therein*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 22. Antigones hine bedrāf into ānum fæstenne and hine ðǽr besæt *Antigonus drove him into a fastness and besieged him there*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 18: Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 8. Gif he ðæs mægenes ne hæbbe ðæt he hine inne besitte *if he have not sufficient power that he may besiege him within*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 11. II. *to be in session, to hold sessions, to be able to sit as master of, be in possession, to possess;* considere, considere ad aliquid, possidere:—Fira bearn æht besittaþ *filii hominum ad deliberationem considunt*, Andr. Kmbl. 820; An. 410. Ealdormen æht besǽton *princes sat in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 1216; An. 608: 1254; An. 627: Elen. Kmbl. 944; El. 473. Wālā wā! ðæt is sārlīc, ðæt swā leóhtes andwlitan men sceolan āgan and besittan þȳstra ealdor *alas! it is a woful thing, that the prince of darkness should own and possess* [*have influence over by sitting* or *being near, hold, be in possession of*] *men of so bright a countenance;* heu, proh dolor! quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum auctor possidet, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16.

be-siwian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To sew together, to join;* jungere:—Besiwed feðergeweorc *opus plumarium*, Cot. 145. v. siwian.

be-slægen *slain, cut off*, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 28, col. 2, = be-slagen; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-slǽpan; *p.* -slēp; *pp.* -slǽpen [be, slǽpan *to sleep*] *To sleep;* dormire:—He oft beslēp *he often slept*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3.

be-slagen *slain, taken away*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 28, col. 1; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-sleán; *p.* -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slagen, -slægen, -slegen; *instr. To beat, strike* or *cut off, take away, bereave;* decollare, cædendo orbare, privare:—Ðǽr wæs heáfde beslagen se strengesta martyr sanct Albanus *decollatus itaque martyr fortissimus sanctus Albanus*, there the bravest martyr, St. Alban, was beheaded, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. He beslōh synsceaðan gewealde *he bereft the impious of power*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55. Wuduwan freóðdum beslægene *widows bereft of friends*, 94; Th. 121, 15; Gen. 2010.

be-slegen *slain*, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 28, col. 1, = be-slagen; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-slēp *slept*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3; *p. of* be-slǽpan.

be-slǽpan; *p.* -slēpte; *subj. pl.* -slēpen; *pp.* -slēped, -slēpt *To slip, lay, place, put*, and with the preposition on *on, upon,—to slip, put* or *lay on, to impose, clothe;* ponere, imponere, induere:—Hū hefig geoc he beslēpte on ealle *how heavy a yoke he laid on all!* Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 16. Beslēpen hī on hȳ bysmor *induantur confusione!* Ps. Th. 34, 24. Beslēpte mid gyldnum fnasum *in fimbriis aureis circumamicta*, 44, 15. v. slēpan.

be-slītan; *p.* -slāt, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten *To slit, tear;* findere, lacerare:—Ðec sculon moldwyrmas monige seonowum beslītan *many mouldworms shall tear thee from thy sinews*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 9; Seel. 73. Hēr sculon abīdan bān besliten seonwum *here shall abide the bones torn from the sinews*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 20; Seel. 62. v. slītan.

be-slōgon, be-slōh *bereft*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55; *p. of* be-sleán.

BESMA, besema, an; *m. A* BESOM, *broom, an instrument of punishment made of twigs, a rod;* scopæ, virga:—Geclǽnsod mid besmum *scopis mundatam*, Mt. Bos. 12, 44; clensid with bismes, Wyc. He hit [hūs] gemēt mid besmum afeormod *invenit eam* [*domum*] *scopis mundatam*, Lk. Bos. 11, 25; he fyndith it [hous] clensid with beesmes, Wyc. He [Brutus] hȳ [his fīf suna] hēt gebindan, and mid besman swingan *he* [*Brutus*] *gave orders to bind them* [*his five sons*], *and scourge them with rods* [*virgis cecidit*, Hav.], Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 3. [*Frs.* besma, *m: Dut.* bézem, *m: O. Dut.* besem, bessem, *m: Ger.* besen, *m: O. H. Ger.* besamo: *Bret.* bezo, *m. a birch.*]

be-smītan; *p.* -smāt, *pl.* -smiton; *pp.* -smiten [be, smitta *smut*] *To* BESMUT, *defile, dirty, pollute, contaminate;* polluere, inquinare, coinquinare, contaminare:—Ðæt hine besmītan mǣge *quod possit eum coinquinare*, Mk. Bos. 7, 15: Cd. 127; Th. 162, 14; Gen. 2681: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59: Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 8; Fä. 85. Ic besmīte *polluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 49: Ps. Spl. C. 88, 34. Ðis synt ða þing ðe ðone mann besmītaþ; ne besmīt ðone mann, ðeáh he unþwogenum handum ete *hæc sunt quæ coinquinant hominem; non lotis autem manibus manducare, non coinquinat hominem*, Mt. Bos. 15, 20: 15, 18; Ps. Th. 54, 20. Besmiten mid synne *defiled with sin*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 30; Gen. 1520: Jos. 7, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 65; Met. 8, 33. Ðæt hȳg nēron besmitene *ut non contaminarentur*, Jn. Bos. 18, 28: Ps. Th. 52, 1: 106, 16: Mk. Bos. 7, 2, 5.

be-smitenes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Dirtiness,* SMUTTINESS, *filthiness,*

pollution, abomination, infection; sordes, inquinamentum, pollutio, coinquinatio:—Tilode se Drihtnes wer ða stówe fram unsyfernyssum geclénsian ðara érrena mána and besmitenessa *the man of God toiled to cleanse the place from the impurities of former misdeeds and abominations*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 28. Ðæt of wyrtruman besmitenysse acenned biþ *quod ex pollutionis radice generatur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 38, 41. Būtan élcere besmitennysse *without any pollution*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 28.

be-smiðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To forge, to make* or *work as a smith does;* excudere, fabricare, fabrefacere:—Innan and útan írenbendum searoþoncum besmiðod *within and without, cunningly forged with iron bands*, Beo. Th. 1554; B. 775. DER. smiðian.

be-smyred; *pp. Besmeared;* interlitum, Cot. 108. DER. smyrian.

be-snéðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cut, lop;* amputare:—Engel hēt besnéðan *an angel commanded to cut it*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 16; Dan. 514. Ðæt ðæt treów sceolde, telgum besnéded, áfeallan *that the tree, lopped of its branches, should fall*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 34; Dan. 556.

be-snîwod; *pp.* BESNOWED, *covered with snow, snowy;* nive tectus, ninguidus:—Besnîwod *ninguidus*, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 94; Wrt. Voc. 52, 44. DER. snîwan.

be-snyðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive;* privare:—Ongēnþeów ealdre besnyðede Hāþcyn *Ongentheow had deprived Hæthcyn of life*, Beo. Th. 5841; B. 2924: Andr. Kmbl. 2650; An. 1326: Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 29; Rä. 27, 1.

be-solcen; *pp. Slow, inactive, dull, stupefied;* deses, torpidus:—Ðýlæs he weorþe besolcen *lest he becomes stupefied*, Past. 35, 1; Hat. MS. 45 a, 15. v. solcen.

be-sóne; *adv. Soon, immediately;* mox, statim:—Cweðe se preóst besóne *let the priest immediately say*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 24. v. sóna.

beso-reádian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [baso *red, purple*, reádian *to redden*] *To make a reddish purple;* rubefacere:—Besoreáda ða rinda ealle útan *make all the rinds on the outside a reddish purple* [*by soaking in chalybiate water?*], L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 3.

be-sorg, -sorh; *adj. Anxious, careful, dear, beloved;* sollicitus, carus:—Ðér wæron ofslægene hyre þægna feówer ðe hyre besorge wæron *there were slain four of her thanes which were dear to her*, Chr. 917; Erl. 105, 25. Papinianus wæs ealra his deorlinga besorgost *Papinianus was the most beloved of all his favourites*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 25. Besorh *carus*, R. Ben. 72.

be-sorgian, bi-sorgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be sorry for, to care for, be anxious about, fear;* curare:—Gif ðū me lufodest, ðū hit besorgodest *if thou lovedst me, thou wouldst be sorry for it*, Apol. Th. 20, 27. He deáþ ne bisorgaþ *he cares not for death*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 32; Ph. 368. Ðū hæfst gesúnd gehealden eall ðæt deórwyrðoste, ðætte ðū ðe besorgod hæfdest *thou hast kept entire everything most precious, which thou wast anxious about*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 10. Ne bisorgaþ he synne to fremman *he feareth not to perpetrate sin*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 12; Cri. 1556.

be-sorh *anxious, dear, beloved*, R. Ben. 72. v. be-sorg.

be-spanan, bi-spanan; *p.* -spón, -speón; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, urge, induce, bring on any one;* allicere, illicere, incitare, provocare, inducere:—He deriende leóda bespeón to ðysan earde *he allured pernicious people to this land*, Chr. 959; Th. 219, 18. Gif he énigne man on synne bespeóne *if he have enticed any man to sin*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 13. Ðæt gewin ðe hió hine on bespón mid manigfealdon firen-lustum *the war which she brought upon him by her manifold wicked desires*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 40.

be-sparrad *shut*, Cot. 145. v. sparran.

be-speón, be-spón *allured, enticed*, Chr. 959; Th. 219, 18; *p. of* be-spanan.

be-spirian, -spirigan, -spyrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inquire, trace;* inquirere, investigare:—Be ðon ðe yrfe bespirige *of him who traces cattle*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 13. Se ðe bespyrige [bespirige, Wilk.] yrfe innan ōðres land, aspirige hit út, se ðe ðæt land áge, gif he mæge *he who traces cattle into another's land, let him trace it out, who owns that land, if he can*, iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14.

be-sprec, *pl.* -sprécon *spoke to, charged; p. of* be-sprecan.

be-sprecen *spoken to, charged*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Wilk. 105, 47, = be-sprecen; *pp. of* be-sprecan.

be-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besprinkle;* aspergere, Herb. 86, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 11, note. v. be-sprengan.

be-sprecan; *part.* -sprecende, ic -sprece, ðū -sprecest, -sprycst, he -spreceþ, -sprycþ, *pl.* -sprecaþ; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -spræcon; *pp.* -sprecen, -sprǽcen [be *by*, sprecan *to speak*] *To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach;* obloqui:—Fram stefne besprecendre oððe ofersprecendes *a voce obloquentis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 17. Cristene Róme bespryc þ *Christian Rome complains*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. Hū ge bespreca þ *how ye complain!* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 9. Hit besprecen biþ *it is charged*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 16: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 39.

be-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besprinkle;* aspergere:—Bespreng me mid ysopon, ðæt ic béó geclénsod *asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor*, Ps. Th. 50, 8. Besprengc hyne mid ðam wætere *besprinkle him with the water*, Herb. 86, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 11.

be-spryc þ *tells, complains*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-sprecan.

be-spyrigan *to inquire, trace*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14. v. be-spirian.

best; *adv. sup.* BEST, *most;* optime:—Ðe helpes best behōfaþ *who most wants help*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 3; MS. A. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* best, beste.] The usual form is wel *well*, bet *better*, betst *best* = *most*. In the text the preceding passage has betst behōfaþ *most wants*.

besta; *m:* seó, ðæt beste *the* BEST; optimus:—Scipio, se besta Rōmāna witena *Scipio, the best of the Roman senators*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 38; Cot. MS. Tib. B. I. fol. 85 b. v. betst; *adj.*

be-stæl, *pl.* -stælon *stole upon*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 33: Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 13; *p. of* be-stelan.

be-stæpp *steps, steps upon, treads*, Jos. 1, 3; *pres. of* be-stapan.

be-standan; *p.* -stód, *pl.* -stódon; *pp.* -standen *To stand by* or *near, to stand around, surround, to stand on* or *upon, occupy, detain;* adstare, circumstare, circumdare, detinere:—Him bestande man *adstet quis ei*, L. Alf. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 35. Abraham hīg bestód on ða ealdan wísan *Abraham stood by her after the old custom*, Gen. 23, 2. Fæderas and módðru bestandaþ heora bearna líc *fathers and mothers stand around the corpses of their children*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 17. Ða bestódon ða Iudeas hyne útan *circumdederunt ergo eum Judæi*, Jn. Bos. 10, 24: Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68. Ahrede me æt ðām ðe me habbaþ útan bestanden *redime me a circumdantibus me*, Ps. Th. 31, 8. Ðæs wíf wæs hū hugu xl daga mid grimre ádle bestanden *cujus conjux quadraginta ferme diebus erat acerbissimo languore detenta*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, note 6.

be-stapan; he -stæpþ; *p.* -stóp, *pl.* -stópon; *pp.* -stapen *To step, step upon, tread with the foot, go, enter;* gradi, calcare, ire, inire:—Eall ðæt rýmet, ðe eówer fōtswaðu on bestæpþ *omnem locum, quem calcaverit vestigium pedis vestri*, Jos. 1, 3. Se deófol into Iudan bestóp *the devil went* [*entered*] *into Judas*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14.

be-stelan, bi-stelan; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stælon; *subj. p.* -stǽle, *pl.* -stǽlen; *pp.* -stolen *To steal away* or *upon;* fugere, obrepere:—Gif hwā on ōðre scíre hine bestele *if any one steal himself away into another shire*, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Bestelan on Theodosius hindan *to steal upon Theodosius behind*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 25. Hannibal bestæl on Marcellus *Hannibal stole upon Marcellus*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 94, 19: Past. 28, 6; Hat. MS. 38 a, 6. Ða he nihtes on ungearwe hī on bestæl, and hī swíðe forslōh and fordyde *then he stole upon them unawares by night, and grievously slew and destroyed them*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 33. Hī nihtes bestælon ðære fyrde *they stole upon the army by night*, Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 13. Ðý-læs he on niht onweg fluge and bestéle *lest he should have fled and stole away by night*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 11.

be-stéman, -stýman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* BESTEAM, *bedew, make damp, make wet;* humectare, madefacere, circumfundere:—Wǽron beorhhliðu blōde bestémed *the mountain-brows were besteamed with blood*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 8; Exod. 448. Wæs ðæs hálgan líc swāte bestémed *the body of the saint was besteamed with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2480; An. 1241. Usses Dryhtnes rōd blōde bestémed *our Lord's rood bedewed with blood*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 67, 10; Cri. 1086. Hwílum hit [beácen] wæs mid wǽtan bestémed *at times it* [*the beacon*] *was damped with wet*, Rood Kmbl. 44; Kr. 22. Ic wæs mid blōde bestémed begoten of ðæs guman síðan *I was wet with blood poured from the man's side*, 96; Kr. 48. Hū ðū wǽgflotan wǽre bestémdan sund wisige *how thou directest the sailing of the wave-floater* [*ship*] *wetted with the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 974; An. 487. Dreóre bestémed *wet with blood*, 2949; An. 1477. DER. stéman.

be-stingan; *p.* -stang, *pl.* -stungon; *pp.* -stungen *To besting, thrust, push;* trudere, immittere, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 4.

be-stód, *pl.* -stódon *stood by* or *near, stood around, surrounded*, Gen. 23, 2: Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68; *p. of* be-standan.

be-stolen *stolen*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 7; Rä. 12, 6; *pp. of* be-stelan.

be-stóp *stepped, stepped into, entered*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14; *p. of* be-stapan.

be-streddon *heaped up;* aggeraverunt, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20. v. be-styrian.

be-streówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BESTREW; superspargere:—Hī mid duste heora heáfod bestreówodon *sparserunt pulverem super caput suum*, Iob Grn. 2, 12.

be-stréðan, -stryðan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To heap up, erect;* aggerare, obducere:—Stánum bestréded *heaped up with stones*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 28; Rä. 81, 38. Bestryðed fæste *firmly erected*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 29; Sch. 87: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20.

be-strîdan, he -strît, *pl.* -strîdaþ; *p.* -strād, *pl.* -stridon; *pp.* -striden *To* BESTRIDE; ascendere:—Bestrîdan hors *to bestride a horse;* equum ascendere, Lye. v. be, strîdan *to stride.*

be-stroden *bespoiled, confiscated, robbed*, Cot. 108; *pp. of* be-strîdan.

be-strúdan; *p.* -streád, *pl.* -strudon; *pp.* -stroden *To bespoil, spoil, confiscate, rob;* spoliare, privare, confiscare:—Ða ðe Sodoma and Gomorra golde berófan bestrudon stigwitum *qui Sodoma et Gomorra auro spoliarunt, incolis privarunt*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 14; Gen. 2079. Bestroden *confiscatus*, Cot. 108.

be-strýpan; *p.* -strýpte; *pp.* -strýped *To strip, rob, spoil, bereave;* exuere, spoliare:—Bestrýpan wlduwan *viduas spoliare* vel *exuere*, Off. Episc. 8. Ealle ða bestrýpte he æt lande *he bereaved all those of land*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 11.

be-stryðan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To heap up, erect;* aggerare, obducere:—Bestryðed fæste *firmly erected*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 29; Sch. 87: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20. v. be-streðan.

be-stungen *pushed*:—On næsþyrl bestungen *pushed into the nostril*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 4; *pp. of* be-stingan.

be-stýman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besteam, bedew, make damp, make wet;* humectare, madefacere, circumfundere:—Drihtsele blóde bestýmed *the princely hall besteamed with blood*, Beo. Th. 977; B. 486. v. be-stéman.

be-styrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, styrian *to move*] *To heap up, pile up;* aggerare:—His þegnas mid moldan hit bestyredon and gefæstnedon *his thanes heaped up with mould and fastened it*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 20.

be-styrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* BESTORM, *storm, agitate:* flatibus agere, agitare:—Ðonne hit bestyrmaþ ðisse worulde ungeþwérnessa *quando ipsam agitant hujus mundi inquietudines*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 8. DER. styrman.

be-suncen *sunk*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 5; Rä. 11, 3; *pp. of* besincan.

be-swáð *deceived, enticed, seduced*, Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613; *p. of* be-swícan.

be-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To burn, sweal, scorch, singe;* adurere, ustulare:—Næs hyra feax fýre beswæled *nor was a hair of them burned by the fire*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 18; Dan. 438. Glédum beswæled *scorched by gleeds*, Beo. Th. 6075; B. 3041. DER. swelan.

be-swápan; *p.* -sweóp, *pl.* -sweópon; *pp.* -swápen [be, swápan *to sweep*] *To clear up, persuade, cover over, clothe, protect;* suadere, cooperire, amicire, munire:—Gif hwylc Rædwolde on mód beswápe *si qui Redualdo suadeat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 3. Hí hí mid scýtan besweóp *she covered herself over with a sheet*, 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Beswápen [beswapyn MS.] leóhte swá swá of rægle *amictus lumine sicut vestimento*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 2. Ðæt he bió wið ælce orsorgnesse beswápen *that he shall be protected against every pleasure*, Past. 14, 3; Hat. MS. 17 b, 21.

be-swemman; *p.* -swemde; *pp.* -swemmed, -swemd *To make to swim;* natare facere:—Ðeáh hí beswemde weorþon *though they be made to swim*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28.

be-sweóp *covered over, clothed*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13; *p. of* be-swápan.

be-swéðian, bi-swéðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To bind up, swathe;* ligare:—Mid ácumban beswéðe *bind up with tow*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 21. v. swéðian, ge-swéðian.

be-swíc, big-swíc, bí-swíc, es; *m.* [be, big, bí *intensive;* swíc *deceit*, swícan *to deceive*] *Deceit, a deceiving, treachery, snare;* fraus, deceptio, dolus = δόλος, decipula:—Bútan bræde and beswíce [bigswíce, bíswíce, Th. i. 160, 7, note 6] *absque figmento et fraude*, L. Ed. 1; Wilk. 48, 38. Bíswícum *deceptionibus*, Mone B. 1174. Philippus ealle ða cyningas mid bíswíce ofslóh *Philip slew all the kings by treachery*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 13. To bíswíce his nýhstan *in dolo proximo suo*, Ps. Th. 23, 4. Beswíc *decipula*, Cot. 61. Ða woruldwélan synt gesceapene to bíswíce monnum *worldly riches are created for a snare to men*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 3.

be-swícan, bi-swícan; ic -swíce, ðú -swícest, -swícst, he -swíceþ, -swícþ, *pl.* -swícaþ; *p.* -swác, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen; *v. a.* [be *by*, swícan *to deceive*] *To deceive, entice, seduce, delude, betray, offend, supplant, weaken, evade;* decipere, illicere, seducere, illudere, prodere, scandalizare, supplantare, deficere, evadere:—He ongan sirwan hú he hine beswícan mihte *he began to plot how he might deceive him*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 17; Gen. 451. Hý beswícaþ weardas *the guardians deceive them*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 2; Dóm. 16: Ps. Th. 61, 9. Ne beswíc ðú ðínne néxtan *deceive not thy neighbour*, Lev. 19, 11. Me nædre beswác *the serpent deceived me*, Cd. 42: Th. 55, 20; Gen. 897: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 30; Ph. 413: Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613. We beswicon [MS. beswican] us sylfe *we have deceived ourselves*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 464, 31; Hö. 96. Hycgaþ hú ge hí beswícen *think how ye may deceive them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 9; Gen. 433. Mid gedwolan beswicen *errore deceptus*, Deut. 30, 17: Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 20; Wal. 56. Ge sínd beswicene *ye are deceived*, Andr. Kmbl. 1489; An. 746. Ic beswíce *illicio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67. Gif hwá fémnan beswíce unbeweddode *if any one entice an unbetrothed woman*, L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Feóndas sóþfæstra sáwle willaþ beswícan *fiends will seduce the souls of the righteous*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 12; Gú. 540. Wæs he beswícen fram his wífe *ab uxore sua seductus est*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 29: Cd. 26; Th. 33, 32; Gen. 529. Hiora ealdormen wéron beswicene *principes eorum seducti sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 39. Forðamðe ðú me beswice *quia illusisti mihi*, Num. 22, 29. Sindon ge beswicene *ye are deluded*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 22; Gú. 597. Us Godríc hæfþ beswicene *Godric has betrayed us*, Byrht. Th. 138, 51; By. 28. Ðæt eów beswícþ *hoc vos scandalizat?* Jn. Bos. 6, 61: Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ða ðe þohton beswícan færelde míne *qui cogitaverunt supplantare gressus meos*, Ps. Spl. 139, 5. Úton acræftan hú we heora mágon [MS. magan] beswícan *let us plan how we can weaken them*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 20. Ne mæg hit wildeór beswícan *a wild beast cannot evade it*, Salm. Kmbl. 572; Sal. 285. Ðú hafast ðínra feónda handa beswicene *hostium manus evasisti*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 23.

be-swícende, an; *f. A deceiver, harlot;* pellex, Cot. 170.

be-swícian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [be, swícian *to wander*] *To go from, evade, escape, be without, be free from;* evadere, carere:—Ða ðe ðone deáþ beswícian myhton [myhtan MS.] *qui mortem evadere poterant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 1. Ðæt he ðone écan deáþ beswícode *ut ipse mortem evaderet æternam*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 36: 2, 12; S. 512, 36. Ðæt heó ðære langan untrumnesse beswícede *se infirmitate longa carere*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 24. Torhtgyþ ðære tungan onstyrenesse beswícade *Torctgyd linguæ motu caruit*, 4, 9; S. 577, 17.

be-swincan; *p.* -swanc, *pl.* -swuncon; *pp.* -swuncen *To toil, labour, make with toil;* laborare:—Ic sende eów to rípanne, ðæt ðæt ge ne beswuncon; óðre swuncon, and ge eódon on hyra geswinc *ego misi vos metere quod vos non laborastis; alii laboraverunt, et vos in labores eorum introistis*, Jn. Bos. 4, 38. Ðæt hrægl is beswuncen *laboratur vestis*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 48.

be-swingan; *p.* -swang, *pl.* -swungon; *pp.* -swungen *To scourge, beat;* flagellare, verberare:—Ic wæs beswungen ealne dæg *fui flagellatus tota die*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 91; Met. 25, 46. Híg ne beóþ beswungene *non flagellabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 5: Ex. 5, 16. Ic eom beswungen *verberor*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 32. Ic eom beswungen *I am beaten;* vapulo, 19; Som. 23, 3.

be-swuncen *made with toil*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 48; *pp. of* beswincan.

be-swungen *beaten*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 20; *pp. of* be-swingan.

be-swylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To soil, stain;* polluere, inficere:—Hit wæs beswyled mid swátes gange *it was soiled with running of blood*, Rood Kmbl. 45; Kr. 23.

be-sylfred; *pp.* [seolfer *silver*] *Silvered*, BESILVERED; deargentatus, Ps. 67, 14, Lye. v. ofer-sylfrian.

be-sylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To soil, stain;* maculare, inquinare:—Besyled *stained;* maculatus, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 18; Elen. Kmbl. 1390; El. 697. v. selian.

be-syrewian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To ensnare, deceive;* circumvenire, decipere, machinare:—Hí woldon hine besyrewian *they would deceive him*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 34. v. be-syrwan.

be-syrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To rob, plunder, deprive, deceive;* spoliare, fraudare, dejicere:—Ðæt hí mágon besyrian ðone earman *ut dejiciant inopem*, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Cirus hý besyrode *Cyrus ensnared them*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 20. Hine Rodbeard besyrede *Robert deceived him*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 5. Ða Scottas heora cyng Dunecan besyredon *the Scots ensnared their king Duncan*, 1094; Erl. 230, 40. v. be-syrwan.

be-syrwan, -syrewian, -syrian, -serian; *p.* -syrwde; *pp.* -syrwed *To ensnare, deceive;* circumvenire, decipere, machinari:—Ðæt híg woldon ðone Hælend mid fácne besyrwan *ut Iesum dolo tenerent*, Mt. Bos. 26, 4. Mynte se mánscaða manna cynnes sumne besyrwan *the wicked spoiler expected to ensnare one of the race of men*, Beo. Th. 1430; B. 713; 1888; B. 942: Cd. 127; Th. 162, 13; Gen. 2680. v. syrwan.

BET, bett; *adv.* [*from* bet *well; comp.* betor *better? contracted to* bet; *sup.* betost *contracted to* betst, *q. v.*] BETTER; melius:—Ðá acsode he, to hwylcum tíman him bet wære *interrogabat ergo horam ab eis in qua melius haburit*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52. Ðæt se hwéte mége ðý bet weaxan *that the wheat may grow the better*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 24. Hwonne his horse bett wurde *till his horse should be better*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. [*Chauc. Piers* bet: *Scot.* bet: *O. Sax.* bet: *Frs. O. Frs.* bet: *M. Dut. N. Dut.* bet: *Ger.* basz: *M. H. Ger.* baz: *O. H. Ger.* baz: *O. Nrs.* betr.] DER. abet. v. wel *well*.

be-tǽcan; *p.* -tǽhte, *pl.* -tǽhton; *pp.* -tǽht; *v. a.* [be *by*, tǽcan *to teach, shew*]. I. *to shew;* ostendere:—He eów betǽceþ mycele healle *ipse ostendet vobis cœnaculum magnum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 12. II. *to* BETAKE, *impart, deliver, commit, put in trust;* impertire, adsignare, tradere, commendare:—Ic betǽce híg ðam yrþlincge *adsigno eos aratori*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 31. Sum man clypode hys þeówas, and betǽhte hym hys ǽhta *homo vocavit servos suos, et tradidit illis bona sua*, Mt. Bos. 25, 14; a man clepide his seruauntis, and bitoke to hem his goodis, Wyc: Gen. 9, 2: Ps. Th. 104, 17: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 6. Swá us betǽhton, ða ðe hit of frymþe gesáwon *sicut tradiderunt nobis, qui ab initio ipsi viderunt*, Lk. Bos. 1, 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1167; El. 585. Man hý ðære abedissan betǽhton *they committed her to the abbess*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 28. Ðæt we móton ðé betǽcan sáwle úre *that we may commit our souls to thee*, Hy. 7, 82; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 82: Runic pm. 20;

Kmbl. 343, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135. **III.** *to send, follow, pursue;* mittere, insequi, amandare:—Betǽcan [MS. betæcen] cildru on scôle *to send children to school;* mittere pueros in scholam, Obs. Lun. § 4; Lchdm. iii. 184, 28. Mid swiftum hûndum ic betǽce wildeór *with swift hounds I pursue wild beasts;* cum velocibus canibus insequor feras, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 27. Ic betǽce fram me *amando,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35.

be-tǽcung, e; *f. A betaking;* traditio. v. be, tǽcung, be-tǽcan.

be-tǽhte, *pl.* -tǽhton *delivered, committed,* Gen. 9, 2: Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 28; *p. of* be-tǽcan II.

be-tǽht *betrothed,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 1, 18, = be-tǽht; *pp. of* be-tǽcan II.

be-tǽhten, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 11, = betǽhton *committed; p. of* be-tǽcan II.

bêtan, ic bête; *p.* bêtte; *pp.* bêted; *v. trans.* [*Goth.* ô = *A. Sax.* ô, ê, *thus Goth.* bôtyan = bôtan = *A. Sax.* bêtan]. **I.** *to make better, to improve, amend, repair, restore;* emendare, reparare, reficere, mederi, expiare:—Đæt he bête *that he should improve,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 11: Ex. 21, 22. Hû đû meaht đîne æceras bêtan *how thou mayest improve thy fields,* Lchdm. i. 398, 1. **II.** joined with fŷr *to mend* or *repair a fire, to light* or *make a fire, to kindle;* focum reparare. [In this sense bôten is used in Low German at the present day:—Bôt füer *make the fire.* So in *Frs.* fiûr boetsje *struere focum.*] Đâ hêt he bêtan micel fŷr *then he ordered a great fire to be lighted,* Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 10. **III.** *to remedy, compensate, make amends;* compensare:—Ic hit bête *I will remedy it,* Deut. 1, 17. [*Chauc.* bete: *Piers* bete: *R. Glouc.* bete: *Laym.* beten, bæten: *Orm.* betenn: *O. Sax.* bôtean: *Plat.* betern *to repair;* bôten *to mend the fire: Dut.* baten *to profit;* beteren *to amend: O. Frs.* beta, beteria *to repair: Ger.* bessern *to repair: Goth.* bôtyan: *Dan.* böde: *Swed.* böta: *Icel.* bæta; bet *better.*] DER. gebêtan, gebêtung, unbêted.

betast *best;* optimus:—Betast herefêđan blîcaþ *best martial bands shine,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 36; Cri. 1012. v. betst; *adj.*

BÊTE, an; *f:* bête, an; *n?* BEET, *a root from which sugar is often extracted;* bêta = σεῦτλον, *n:*—Sindon eáþ begeátra bête and mealwe *beet and mallow are more easily procured,* L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 226, 25: iii. 12, 26. Wyrc drænc of đære bêtan [MS. beton] *work a drink of the beet,* Lchdm. iii. 22, 6. Bęđe mid bêtan leáfum *foment with leaves of beet,* L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 12: iii. 2, 8: 44, 8: 114, 13. Nim đa bêtan, đe gehwǽr weaxaþ *take the beet, which groweth anywhere,* L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 3: iii. 22, 12. Nim bête [*acc. n.*] đe biþ ânsteallet *take beet, which is one-stalked,* iii. 70, 2. [*Dut.* beet, biet, *f: Ger.* beete, *f: O. H. Ger.* bieza, *f: Fr.* bette, *f: Ital.* bieta, *f: Lat.* beta, *f.*]

be-teáh *accused;* accusavit, Chr. 1096; Th. 362, 32; *p. of* be-teón.

be-teldan, bi-teldan; *p.* -teald, *pl.* -tuldon; *pp.* -tolden [be, teldan *to cover,* teld *a tent*]. *To cover, cover over, surround, overwhelm;* tegere, supertegere, circumdare, obruere:—He đæt wælreáf wyrtum biteldeþ *he covers the dead spoil with herbs,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 1; Ph. 273. Lâme bitolden *covered with clay* [*buried*], 64 a; Th. 235, 11; Ph. 555: 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609. Hæfde sigora weard betolden leófne leódfruman mid lofe sînum *the lord of triumphs had surrounded the dear chieftain with his praise,* Andr. Kmbl. 1976; An. 990. Fuglas hringe beteldaþ Fênix *the birds surround the Phœnix in a ring,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 24; Ph. 339. Wæs wôpes hring torne bitolden *the weeping circle was overwhelmed with grief,* 15 b; Th. 34, 6; Cri. 538.

be-tellan; *p.* -tealde, -telede, *pl.* -tealdon, -teledon; *pp.* -teald, -teled, -tæled; *v. a.* [be, tellan *to tell*] *To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear;* excusare:—Đæt he môste hine betellan *that he might answer him,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Godwine betealde hine *Godwin cleared himself,* 1052; Ing. 238, 22.

bêtende; *part.* [from bêtan *to make better, atone*] *Amending, atoning;* reparans, expians:—Bêtende [MS. betend] crungon hergas to hrusan *the atoning bands sank to earth,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 24; Ruin. 29.

be-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. **I.** *to draw over* or *round, cover, surround, inclose, protect;* obducere, superinducere, circumducere, concludere, munire:—Heora scyldas wǽron betogene mid hŷdum *their shields were covered with hides,* Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. Betogen [betogan MS.] cræt *a covered carriage;* capsus, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Wrt. Voc. 34, 23. Hîg betugon mycele menigeo fixa *concluserunt copiosam multitudinem piscium,* Lk. Bos. 5, 6. Se reáda æppel biþ betogen mid ânfealdre rinde, and monig corn on-innan him hæfþ *in malo punico uno exterius cortice multa interius grana muniuntur,* Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 22. v. teón I. **II.** *to leave by law, bequeath;* legare, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1037; 567, 9. **III.** *to bring a charge against any one, accuse;* criminari, accusare:—Beteáh Gosfrei Bainard Willelm of Ou *Geoffrey Bainard accused William of Eu,* Chr. 1096; Th. 362, 32. Se đe biþ betogen *he who is accused,* L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 10: 71; Th. i. 148, 2. v. teón II.

betera, betra; *m:* betere, betre; *f. n. adj.* [*from* bet *good,* v. bet-lîc *good-like, comp.* betera, betra *better; sup.* betest, betst *best,* v. besta, gôd] BETTER; melior:—Đæt hŷ wǽron beteran þegnas *that they were better thanes,* Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 23. Đa betran tîda *the better times,* 4, 9; Bos. 92, 18. To beteran tîde *to a better time,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 39. Witodlîce micle mâ mann ys sceápe betera? Mt. Bos. 12, 12; *how moche more is a man betre than a sheep?* Wyc. Hit is betre *it is a better* [*thing*], Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5: 29, 1; Fox 102, 6.

beterian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [betera *better*] *To make better, ameliorate;* meliorari, emendare. v. ge-beterian.

betesta *best:*—Se betesta *the best,* Cot. 153. v. betst; *adj.*

beþ *is,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 8, = biþ; *3rd pers. pres. of* beón.

be-þeht *covered,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 32, = be-þeaht; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

be-þearfeþ *expedit,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 19, 10, = be-þearfeþ. v. be-þearfan.

be-þeaht, -þeht *covered,* Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dôm. 98: Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

be-þearf, ic, he, đû be-þearft *I have, thou hast, he has need,* Elen. Kmbl. 1082; El. 543: Ps. Spl. 15, 1; *pres. of* be-þurfan.

be-þearfaþ *he needs, wants;* opus habet:—Hwæt helpeþ *vel* beþearfeþ [MS. beþearfaþ] menn *what does it help to a man* or *what needs a man* [*of what use is it to a man*]? quid prodest homini? Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 26. v. þearfan, þurfan, be-þurfan.

be-þeccan, bi-þeccan; *p.* -þeahte, -þehte, *pl.* -þeahton, -þehton; *pp.* -þeaht, -þeht *To cover, cover over, conceal;* tegere, contegere, operire:—Đa rôde earme beþeahte *he covered the cross with his arm,* Elen. Kmbl. 2470; El. 1236: Cd. 185; Th. 230, 26; Dan. 239. Æghwæđer ôđerne earme beþehte *each covered the other with his arm,* [*each embraced the other*], Andr. Kmbl. 2030; An. 1017. Mec mon biþeahte mid wêdum *one covered me with weeds,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423: 51 b; Th. 179, 1; Gû. 1255. Hie heora lîchoman leáfum beþeahton *they covered their bodies with leaves,* Cd. 40; Th. 52, 18; Gen. 845: Elen. Kmbl. 1669; El. 836. Se wæs beþeaht mid þæce *quod erat fœno tectum,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, note 32: Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dôm. 98. Biþeaht *covered,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 36; Gû. 1004. Heó helltregum wunodon þŷstrum beþeahte *they dwelt in hell-torments covered with darkness,* Cd. 4; Th. 5, 23; Gen. 76. Synfulle beóþ þrosme beþehte *the sinful shall be covered with foulness,* Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298. Me beþeahton [Spl. C. beþehton] þeóstru *contexerunt me tenebræ,* Ps. Th. 54, 5.

beđen, e; *f? A fomentation, embrocation;* fomentum:—Mid beđenum *with fomentations,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20. v. beđing.

be-þencan, bi-þencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To consider, bear in mind,* BETHINK, *remember, trust, confide, entrust;* considerare, recordari, in se reverti, meminisse, fidere, confidere:—Scyle gumena gehwylc georne biþencan, đæt us bicwom meahta Waldend *each man should well consider, that the Lord of might came to us,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 27; Cri. 822. Đæt we gǽstes wlite biþencen *that we bear in mind the spirit's beauty,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 14; Cri. 850: 51 b; Th. 179, 32; Gû. 1270. Đâ beþohte he hine *then he bethought himself;* in se autem reversus, Lk. Bos. 15, 17: Ælfc. T. 35, 21. Hîg beþohton đæt hîg hym seofon weras gecuron *they bethought that they would choose them seven men,* Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 4. He beþohte swîđost to Arpelles *he trusted most in Harpalus,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 34. Gif đû to sǽmran gode biþencest *if thou confidest in a worse god,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 30; Jul. 52. Beþohton [MS. beþohtan] hŷ ealle heora wîgcræftas to Exantipuse *they entrusted all their military forces to Xantippus,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 16. Cassander hæfde hys wisan beþoht to Seleucuse *Cassander had entrusted his affairs to Seleucus,* 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45.

be-þênede *served: substituted by Thorpe,* Bco. Th. 4077, for be-wenede. v. be-wenian.

be-þennan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover;* obducere:—He mec beþenede *he covered me,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 15; Rä. 27, 12.

beđian, beđigean *to bathe, foment;* fovere:—Beda đa eágan *foment the eyes,* Herb. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 72, 3: Med. ex Quadr. 4, 18; Lchdm. i. 346, 20. v. bađian.

beđigean *to wash, foment;* fovere:—Đa eágan to beđigeanne *to foment the eyes,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 18; Lchdm. i. 346, 20; MS. H. Ic beđige *foveo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 28, 66. v. bađian.

beđing, e; *f. A fomentation, an assuaging* or *nourishing medicine;* fomentum, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20; MS. B. v. beđen.

be-þoht, -þohte, -þohton *bethought, trusted, entrusted,* Ælfc. T. 35, 21: Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45; *p. and pp. of* be-þencan.

be-þorfte, -þorfton *did need,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 14; *p. of* be-þurfan.

be-þridian, -þrydian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [þrydian *from* þryþ *power, force*] *To force, overpower;* cogere, vi superare:—Đæt hine man wolde beþridian mid đam ilcan wrence *that they would overpower him by the same stratagem,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 4. Đæt hŷ âu cyning swâ ŷdelîce on his geweald beþrydian sceolde *that one king should so easily force them under his power,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 42: 2, 5; Bos. 47, 11.

be-þringan, bi-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To throng* or *press around, encompass, surround;* undique urgere, circumvenire, circumdare:—Ic wæs bîsgum beþrungen *I was encompassed with misery,* Elen. Kmbl. 2488; El. 1245: 1896; El. 950. Se sceal wesan wyrmum beþrungen *he shall be surrounded with worms,* Exon. 54 a;

Th. 316, 30; Mód. 56. Fēnix biþ on middum þreátum biþrungen *the phœnix is in the midst surrounded by multitudes*, 60 b; Th. 221, 27; Ph. 341.

be-þrungen *encompassed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2488; El. 1245; *pp. of* be-þringan.

be-þryccan *to press on, impress.* v. bi-þryccan.

be-þuncan *To consider, look out;* consulere, prospicere, Exon. 113 a; Th. 432, 29; Rä. 49, 7.

be-þurfan, bi-þurfan, ic, he -þearf, dū -þearft, *pl.* -þurfon; *p.* -þorfte, *pl.* -þorfton; *subj.* -þurfe, *pl.* -þurfen; *p.* -þorfte, *pl.* -þorften; *gen.* or *acc.* or *v. n. To need, have need, want, to be in want, to require;* opus habere, egere, indigere:—Wísdómes beþearf *he requires wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 1082; El. 543. Ic ārna biþearf *I need mercy*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715: Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 48. Gōda mīnra dū ne beþearft *bonorum meorum non eges*, Ps. Spl. 15, 1. Ge beþurfon *indigetis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 32. We bicgaþ ða þing ðe we beþurfon *ememus necessaria*, Gen. 43, 4, 8. Māre ðonne he beþurfe *more than he has need of*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21.

be-þweán, ic -þweá; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgon; *pp.* -þwegen *To wet, bedew, wash;* rigare:—Mid mīnum teárum streccdnysse mīne oðde mīne beddinge ic beþweá oðde ic gelecce *lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7.

be-þwyr; *adj.* [be, þwir *wicked*] *Perverse, depraved;* depravatus, Cot. 63.

be-þÿan; *p.* -þÿde, -þÿdde, *pl.* -þÿddon; *pp.* -þÿed, -þÿd *To thrust;* trudere:—Hī beþÿddon *they thrust*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8.

be-þÿddon *thrust*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8; *p. pl. of* be-þÿan.

be-tiénan *to shut, shut up;* concludere, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 3: Cot. 58. v. be-tÿnan.

betigean *to be* or *make better;* meliorare:—Sōna hÿ betigeaþ [MS. batigeaþ] *they will be better soon*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 33. v. beterian, betrian.

be-tīhan; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen, -tygen [be, tīhan, II. *to bring a charge against any one*] *To accuse, impeach;* criminari, accusare:—Gif he oft betygen wǽre *if he has often been accused*, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6: 37; Th. i. 124, 21: 52; Th. i. 134, 12. v. be-teón, III.

be-tīhtlian, -tÿhtlian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To accuse, charge;* accusare, criminari:—Gif he betīhtlod wcorþe *if he be accused*, L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 396, 1. Ðe oft betīhtlede wǽron *who have often been accused*, L. Ath. i. 7; Th. i. 202, 25. Ælc mynetere ðe betīhtlad sī *every moneyer who is accused*, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 15. Gif he betÿhtlad wurðe *if he should be accused*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 8, 16.

be-tilldon, be-teldon, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19, *for* betǽldon *deceived.* v. tǽlan.

be-timbran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To build, construct with timber;* ædificare, construere:—Hī betimbredon bēcn *they constructed a beacon*, Bco. Kmbl. 6312; B. 3160.

bēting *a cable*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. v. bǽting.

bētl, es; *m. A* BEETLE; blatta:—Ða blacan bētlas *blattæ nigro colore*, Cot. 141. v. bītel.

bet-līc; *adj. sup.* bet-līcast *Good-like, excellent;* eximius:—Bold wæs betlīc *the mansion was excellent*, Beo. Th. 3854; B. 1925. Betlīcast, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 7; Cri. 66.

bet-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [bet *better*] *Satisfaction, amends, amendment, recompence;* satisfactio, compensatio:—Ðæt ic būton betnesse beó mīnra synna *that I am without amendment of my sins*, L. De Cf. 10; Th. ii. 264, 16.

betoce *the herb betony*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 4. v. betonice.

be-togen. I. *drawn over, covered, inclosed*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. II. *accused*, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 10; *pp. of* be-teón.

betogenes, -ness, -niss, e; *f. An accusation;* accusatio:—Be cierlisces monnes betogenesse [MS. H. betogenisse] *of a churlish man's accusation*, L. In. 37, titl; Th. i. 124, note 50.

be-tolden *surrounded*, Andr. Kmbl. 1976; An. 990; *pp. of* be-teldan.

betonice, an; *f: also Lat.* betonĭca, æ; *f. The herb* BETONY; betonĭca officinālis. This species is the *common wood-betony*, the *betonĭca officinālis* of Linnæus. It is a species of the genus *Stachys*, but it was formerly a species of the genus *Betonica*. It is very plentiful in Great Britain, and formerly much used in medicine. The leaves have a rough bitter taste, and are slightly aromatic. The roots are nauseous and very bitter, and when taken act as purgatives and emetics:—Genim betonican gōdne dǽl *take a good deal of betony*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 16. Nim betonican sǽd *take seed of betony*, iii. 72, 6. Wyl on ealaþ betonican *boil betony in ale*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 24. Wyrc betonican and pipores seofon and xx corna tosomne getrifulad *work betony and twenty-seven corns of pepper triturated together*, 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 6: 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 16. *Latin*, Betonĭca, æ; *f*:—Ðis is seó grēne scalf,—betonĭca, rude, etc. *this is the green salve,—betony, rue, etc.* Lchdm. iii. 6, 8. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte and betonĭcam *take this same wort and betony*, Herb. 135, 3; Lchdm. i. 252, 4. [Betonĭca, quæ et Vettonĭca dicitur, quod eam Vettones = Οὐέττονες, in Hispania invenerunt, Plin. 25, 8: Prior 20.]

betost; *adj. Best;* optimus:—Nū is ðfost betost, ðæt we þeódcyning ðǽr sceáwian *now is speed best, that we may see there the great king*, Beo. Th. 6007; B. 3007. v. betst.

be-træppan, -treppan [be, treppan *to trap*] *To* BETRAP, *to entrap;* circumvallare:—Meahton hī ðone here betræppan [betreppan, col. 1] *they might entrap the army*, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 40, col. 2.

betre *better*:—Hit is betre *it is better*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5. v. betera.

be-tredan; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trǽdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread upon, cover;* conculcare:—Þÿstru betredaþ me *tenebræ conculcabunt me*, Ps. Spl. C. 138, 10.

be-treppan *to entrap*, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 40, col. 1. v. be-træppan.

betrian, betrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bet *well*, betra *better*] *To be better, to excel, to make better, to grow better;* meliorari, emendare:—Ic betrige *melioror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 13. v. beterian, gebeterian.

betrung, bettrung, e; *f.* [betrian *to be better*] *A* BETTERING, *amending;* emendatio:—Ðæt hit wǽre heora betrung *that it was their amendment*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 13.

be-trymian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, trymian *to fortify*] *To besiege, environ;* circumdare vallo:—Ðīne fȳnd ðē betrymiaþ *circumdabunt te inimici tui vallo*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43. Ge gseoþ Hierusalem mid here betrymede *ye shall see Jerusalem besieged with an army*, 21, 20.

betst, betest; *adj. sup. def.* se betsta, betesta; seó, ðæt beteste; *pos.* gōd [bet *good;* v. bet-lic *good-like*] *Best, the best, first;* optimus, primus:—Ða þing ðe ge betstan gelīfaþ [MS. betst ongelifaþ] *ea quæ vos optima credebatis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, note 12. Scipio, se besta [Laud MS. betsta] Rōmana witena *Scipio, the best of the Roman senators*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 38; Cot. MS. Tib. B. I. fol. 85 b. Se betesta *the best*, Cot. 153. He scalde ðæt betste hors *he gave the best horse*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16. Ðara betstena sumes *of some one of the best*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 110, 5. [*Goth.* bats? *good; comp.* batiza *better; sup.* batists *best: O. Nrs. comp.* betri *better; sup.* beztr *best.*]

betst; *adv. sup. of* wel [? bet *well, q. v.*] *Best, most;* optime:—Ðæt betst līcaþ *that pleases best*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 23. Ic him betst truwode *I most trusted them*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 12. Albīnus wæs betst gelǽred *Albinus was most learned*, Bd. pref; S. 471, 23.

betst-boren; *pp. Best-born, eldest;* major natu:—Moises clipode ða betstborenan *Moyses vocavit majores natu*, Lev. 9, 1: Gen. 50, 7: Deut. 5, 23.

bett *better*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. v. bet.

bētte *corrected*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25; *p. of* bētan.

bettonice, an; *f. The herb betony;* betonĭca officinālis:—Genim bettonican and pipor *take betony and pepper*, Lchdm. i. 380, 24. v. betonice.

bettrung, e; *f. A bettering, ameliorating;* emendatio:—To his bettrunge [Cot. betrunge] *to his amelioration*, Past. 31, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 8. v. betrung.

be-tugon *shut in, inclosed;* concluserunt, Lk. Bos. 5, 6; *p. pl. of* be-teón.

be-tuh; *prep. dat. acc. Between;* inter:—He bewīcode betuh ðām twām hergum *he encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Ing. 115, 4; Th. 164, 23, col. 2; 165, 22, col. 1; 23, col. 2. Betuh Arabia and Palestīna *between Arabia and Palestine*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 20: Cd. 37; Th. 47, 26; Gen. 766. v. be-tweoh.

be-tux *between.* v. betux-sittan, be-tweoh.

betux-sittan *to insert, interpose, to set, put* or *bring in;* interserere. v. betux, sittan.

be-tweoh, be-tweohs, be-tweox, be-twih, be-twyh, be-twyx, be-twyxt, be-twuh, be-twuht, be-twux, be-twuxt, be-tuh, be-tux; *prep. dat. acc.* [be *by, with;* twi, twihs, tweox, twux *duo*] *Between,* BETWIXT, *among, amid, in the midst;* inter, in medio. I. *dat*:—Men and nētenu habbaþ andan betweoh him *men and beasts have enmity between them*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 104; Met. 28, 52. Betweohs him *among them;* in cujus medio, Ex. 34, 10. Betwyh him *among them*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27. Betwuh ðām wæs seó Magdalenisce Maria, and Maria Iacobes mōder *inter quas erat Maria Magdalene, et Maria Iacobi mater*, Mt. Bos. 27, 56. Betwuht him *between them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. Betwux wīfa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 28. Betwuxt ðām warum *among their wares* [*merchandise*], Nat. S. Greg. Els. 11, 14. Hǽðe stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and Angle *Haddeby stands in the midst of the Winedi, Saxons and Angles*, Ors. 1, 19; Bos. 21, 30. II. *acc*:—Swā lamb betweox wulfas *sicut agnos inter lupos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 3. Betwih ða mægen *inter virtutes*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 28. Ne byþ swā betweox eów *non ita erit inter vos*, Mt. Bos. 20, 26. III. *the case sometimes precedes the prep.* or *is separated from it:*—Hī him healdaþ betwuh sibbe *they keep peace between themselves*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 8; Met. 29, 4. Him betuh *between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 26; Gen. 766.

be-tweohs *among*:—Betweohs him *among them*, Ex. 34, 10. v. be-tweoh.

be-tweonan; *prep. dat. acc. Between;* inter:—Unc betweonan *between us two*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. v. be-tweonum.

be-tweonum, be-tweonan, be-twinum, be-twinan, be-twynan, bi-tweon, bi-tweonum; *prep.* I. *dat.* II. *acc.* [be, bi *by, with*, tweo *two; dat.* tweonum, twinum, tweon, twin, twyn] BETWEEN, *betwixt, among, amid, in the midst;* inter, in medio. I. *dat.* Betweonan đâm *between them*, Ps. Th. 102, 12. Betweonum đissum þingum *amid these things*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, note 25. Đâ Iudeas cwǽdon betweonan him sylfum *then the Jews said among themselves*, Jn. Bos. 7, 35. II. *acc.* Đû hî betweonum wætera weallas lǽddest *thou ledest them between waterwalls*, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Đâ seó cwên ongan lǽran đæt hie sybbe swâ same sylfra betweonum freóndrǽdenne gelǽston *then the queen began to teach that they should hold peace also amid their friendly band*, Elen. Kmbl. 2412; El. 1207. III. *sometimes* betweonum *follows its case, or is separated from it:*—Đâ gewearþ hî him betweonum *they then agreed between themselves*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 24. Lêton him đa betweonum tân wisian *they let the lot decide between them*, Andr. Kmbl. 2199; An. 1101. Ne sceolon unc betweonan teónan weaxan *injury shall not wax between us two*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1901. Hluton hellcræftum, hæđengildum teledon betwinum *they cast lots, counted, with hellish arts, amid heathen gods*, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. Gif ge habbaþ lufe eów betwynan *si dilectionem habueritis ad invicem*, Jn. Bos. 13, 35. Friþ freóndum bitweon *peace between friends*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 15; Cri. 1659. IV. *sometimes the case is placed between* be *and* tweonum, *as*,—Be sǽm tweonum *between the seas*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 28; Exod. 442: 170; Th. 214, 1; Exod. 562. v. bi-tweonum.

be-tweonum; *adv. Between;* inter, in medio:—Ne sî lang fæc betweonum *ne sit longum spatium in medio*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 27.

be-tweox *between;* inter:—Nû ic eów sende swâ swâ lamb betweox wulfas *ecce ego mitto vos sicut agnos inter lupos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 3: 11, 51: Ps. Th. 87, 4: 88, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 90; Met. 11, 45: 11, 168; Met. 11, 84: 24, 25; Met. 24, 13. v. be-tweoh.

be-twih *between.* v. betwih-licgan, be-tweoh.

betwih-licgan, he -ligeþ *To lie between;* interjacere:—Gif mycel feornys sîþfætes betwihligeþ *si longinquitas itineris magna interjacet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 39. v. be-tweoh.

be-twinan; *prep. dat. Within, among;* intra, inter:—Cwǽdon sume bôceras him betwinan *some scribes said among themselves*, Mt. Bos. 9, 3. v. be-tweonum III.

be-twinum *between, amid;* inter, in medio, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. v. be-tweonum.

be-twion; *adj.* [be *by, with;* twâm, twǽm, *dat. of* twâ *two*] *Double, folding, twofold;* duplex:—Mid betwion mentle *with a folding mantle;* diploide, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 28.

be-twuh; *prep. dat. acc. Between, among;* inter:—He gewîcode betwuh đǽm twâm hergum *he encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Th. 164, 23, col. 1. He betwuh him wunaþ *he dwells among them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 10: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 8; Met. 29, 4. v. be-tweoh.

be-twuht; *prep. dat. Between;* inter:—Betwuht him *between them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. v. be-tweoh.

be-twux *between, among;* inter:—Nis betwux wîfa bearnum, nân mǽrra wîtega, đonne Iohannes se Fulluhtere *major inter natos mulierum propheta nemo est Ioanne Baptista*, Lk. Bos. 7, 28: Gen. 3, 14. v. be-tweoh.

betwux-alegednes, -nyss, e; *f.* [betwux *between;* aleged, alegd *laid*] What is laid or placed between, *an interposition, interjection;* interjectio:—*Interjectio* mæg beón gecweden betwuxalegednyss on Englisc, forđanđe he lîþ betwux wordum *an interjection may be called a laying between in English, because it lies between words*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 48, 61. v. betwyx-aworpennyss.

betwux-aworpennys *an interjection;* interjectio. v. betwyx-aworpennyss.

be-twuxt *among;* inter:—Đâ geseah Grêgôrius betwuxt đâm warum, cŷpecnihtas gesette *then Gregory saw among their wares, youths set for sale*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 11, 14. v. be-tweoh.

be-twyh *between, among;* inter, in medio:—Betwyh đâs þing *between these things, in the mean while, whilst;* interea, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 26. Betwyh him *among them*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27. v. be-tweoh.

betwyh-geset *interposed;* interpositus, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 42.

be-twynan; *prep. dat. Between, among;* inter:—Him betwynan *among them*, Mt. Jun. 9, 3: Jn. Bos. 16, 17. Ge habbaþ lufe eów betwynan *dilectionem habueritis ad invicem*, Jn. Bos. 13, 35. v. be-tweonum.

be-twyx *betwixt, between:*—Betwyx wîfa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Mt. Bos. 11, 11: Chr. 1126; Th. 377, 10. v. betwyx-sendan, betweoh.

betwyx-aworpennyss, e; *f. An interjection;* interjectio:—*Interjectio* is betwyxaworpennyss. Se dǽl lîþ betwux ôđrum wordum, and geswutelaþ dæs môdes styrunge. *Heu* geswutelaþ môdes sârnesse *an interjection is a throwing between. This part of speech lieth between other words, and denotes a stirring of the mind.* Heu *denotes a soreness of mind*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 55. v. betwux-alegednes.

betwyx-sendan *to send between;* intermittere, R. Conc. Prœm.

be-twyxt *betwixt, between;* inter, Hemm. p. 403. v. be-tweoh.

be-tygen *accused*, L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 16; *pp. of* be-tîhan.

be-tŷhþ *accuses*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 12; *pres. of* be-teón.

be-tŷhtlian *to accuse*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 8, 16. v. be-tîhtlian.

be-tŷnan, -tiénan, bi-tŷnan; *p.* -tŷnde, *pl.* -tŷndon; *impert.* -tŷn, -tiéne; *pp.* -tŷned, -tiéned, -tŷnd; *v. a.* [be, tŷnan *to hedge in*]. I. *to inclose* or *surround with a hedge, inclose, close, shut, shut up;* sepem circumdare, sepire, intercludere, claudere, occludere, concludere:—Sum hîrêdes ealdor wæs, se plantode wîngerd, and betŷnde hyne *homo erat paterfamilias, qui plantavit vineam, et sepem circumdedit ei*, Mt. Bos. 21, 33: Mk. Bos. 12, 1. Ceorles weorþig sceal beón betŷned *a churl's close ought to be surrounded with a hedge*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 13. Hî hine betŷndon in ân nearo fæsten *they inclosed him in a narrow fastness*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, note 19. Hâteþ heáhcyning helle betŷnan *the mighty king shall command to close hell*, Salm. Kmbl. 348; Sal. 173. Đæs heán biscopes leoma on đysse byrigenne syndon betŷnde [MS. betyned] *pontificis summi hoc clauduntur membra sepulchro*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 22: Exon. 110 b; Th. 422, 25; Rä. 41, 11. Wearþ se hâlga wong bitŷned *the holy plain was closed*, 61 b; Th. 227, 7; Ph. 419. He hine inne betŷnan nolde *he would not shut it in*, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 31. He đæt folc ûte betŷnde *he shut the people out*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40. Hŷ betŷndon lanes duru *they shut the doors of Janus*, 6, 7; Bos. 120, 5: 5, 14; Bos. 113, 42. Gif hwâ wæterpyt betŷnedne ontŷne, and hine eft ne betŷne, gelde swelc neát swelc đǽron befealle *if any one open a water-pit* [*that is*] *shut up, and close it not again, let him pay for whatever cattle may fall therein*, L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6, 7. Betiéne togeánes hîg *conclude adversus eos*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 3. II. *to end, finish, conclude;* finire:—Heó đus đæt word betŷnde *thus she ended the speech;* ita sermonem conclusit, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 28.

be-tyran [be, tyrwa *tar*] *To* BETAR, *to smear over, to stain a dark colour;* pice liquida inficere, *q. d.* pullo *vel* bætico colore imbuere, Æqu. vern. 2.

be-ufan; *adv.* [be, ufan] *Above;* supra:—Swâ we hêr be-ufan cwǽdon *as we here have said above*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 4. v. bûfan.

be-ûtan; *prep. dat.* [be, ûtan *out*] *Without;* extra:—Wundorlîc is geworden đîn wîsdôm eall, se is be-ûtan me *mirabilis facta est scientia tua ex me*, Ps. Th. 138, 4. Gif ic mîne fiđeru gefô, fleóge ǽr leóhte, ôþ đæt ic be-ûtan wese eallum sǽwum *si sumpsero pennas meas ante lucem, et habitavero in postremo maris*, 138, 7. Đa be-ûtan beóþ earce bordum *who shall be without the boards of the ark*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 32; Gen. 1354. v. bûtan.

be-waden; *part. p. A quo aliquid abiit?*—Of wombe bewaden, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 32; Rä. 88, 24. DER. be, wadan.

be-wǽfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wǽfan *to cover*] *To befold, wrap round, cover, clothe;* obvolvere, amicire, operire, induere:—Mid ânre scŷtan bewǽfed *amictus sindone*, Mk. Bos. 14, 51: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 24. Heó nam hyre wǽfels and bewǽfde hîg *illa sustulit pallium et operuit se*, Gen. 24, 65. Martinus me bewǽfde mid đyssere wǽde *Martin clothed me with this garment*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 34. His cempan mid wolcnreádum wǽfelse hine bewǽfdon *his soldiers clothed him in a scarlet robe*, ii. 252, 25. Ic eom reáde bewǽfed *I am clothed with red*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 2; Rä. 70, 1: Past. 14, 3; Hat. MS. 17 b, 19. [*Goth.* bi-wáibyan *to wind, put round.*]

be-wæg *surrounded*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25; *p. of* be-wegan.

be-wǽgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deceive, disappoint;* frustrari:—Ne bewǽgde him *non frustratus est eum*, Ps. Spl. C. 131, 11. v. bi-wǽgan.

be-wægnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To offer;* offerre:—Him wæs freónd-lađu bewægned *a friendly invitation was offered to him*, Beo. Th. 2390; B. 1193.

be-wélan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict;* undique vexare, affligere, cruciare:—Wîtum bewǽled *afflicted with torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2721; An. 1363.

be-wépnian, -wépnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, wǽpen *a weapon*] *To take away arms, disarm;* armis spoliare:—Be đam đe ôđerne bewépnaþ *de eo qui alium armis spoliaret*, L. C. S. 61, titl; Th. i. 408, 16. Gif man æt unlagum man bewépnige [bewepnie MS. B.] *if any one unlawfully disarm a man*, 61; Th. i. 408, 18.

be-wand *wrapped, enwrapped*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9: Lk. Bos. 2, 7; *p. of* be-windan.

be-warenian, -warnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To guard, beware;* custodire, cavere:—He wel ne bewarenaþ wiđ đa unþeáwas *he does not well guard against the vices*, Bt. Met. Fox 16, 45; Met. 16, 23. Đa đe hie wiđ đa læssan scylda bewarenlaþ *those who guard themselves against the lesser sins*, Past. 57, 1; Hat. MS.

be-warian, -warigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To keep, guard, preserve;* custodire, arcere:—Biscepas godcunde heorda bewarian and bewerian sceolon *bishops ought to guard and defend their spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26;

Wilk. 133, 22; Th. i. 374, 24. Dæt ðū meaht wīte bewarigan *that thou mayest ward off punishment*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 31; Gen. 563. v. warian.

be-warnian *to beware*, R. Ben. 7. v. be-warenian.

be-weallan; *p.* -weóll, *pl.* -weóllon; *pp.* -weallen *To boil away; decoquere*:—Óþ-ðæt þrydda dǽl sȳ beweallen *till the third part be boiled away*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 17: 8, 10; Lchdm. i. 360, 1.

be-wealwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To wallow; volutare*:—Swīn on ða solu bewealwiaþ *swine wallow in the mire*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 29.

be-weardian, -weardigan; *part.* -weardigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ward, protect, keep; custodire, protegere, observare*:—Ðū, Drihten, beweardast us *tu, Domine, custodies nos*, Ps. Spl. 11, 8. Hālige englas ða dǽda beweardiaþ *holy angels protect the deeds*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 31. Bewerdigende *observantes*, Ps. Spl. 30, 7.

be-weorp *cast*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 25; *p. of* be-weorpan.

be-weaxan, bi-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen *To overgrow, cover over; obducere, obserere*:—Sindon burgtūnas brērum beweaxene [MS. beweaxne] *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 17; Kl. 31. Scyllum biweaxen *overgrown with scales*, 60 a; Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310.

be-weddian, -weddigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To espouse, wed; spondere, despondere*:—Ic behāte oððe ic beweddige [MS. bewedige] *spondeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 10. Gif he hīg his suna beweddaþ *si filio suo desponderit eam*, Ex. 21, 9. v. weddian.

be-weddung, e; *f. A betrothal, wedding*; oppigneratio, connubium:—Be wīfmannes beweddunge *of a woman's betrothal*, L. Edm. B. titl; Th. i. 254, 1.

be-wefan; *p.* -wæf, *pl.* -wǽfon; *pp.* -wefen *To cover over, envelope; obtexere, obducere*:—Biþ ðæt brægen mid reáman bewefen *the brain is covered over with a membrane*, Lchdm. iii. 146, 4.

be-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To cover, cover over, surround; obducere, circumdare*:—Bewegen wælmiste *covered with the mist of death*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 30; Vy. 42. He hī bewæg mid wuda ūtan *he surrounded them with wood*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25.

be-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended, -wend *To turn, turn round* or *about, convert; vertere, convertere*:—Bewend to ðære menigu *conversus ad turbam*, Mk. Bos. 5, 30. Se Hǽlend bewende hyne *the Saviour turned himself about*, Mt. Bos. 9, 22: Mk. Bos. 8, 33. Æt sumum cyrre bewend *aliquando conversus*, Lk. Foxe 22, 32. v. wendan.

be-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, wenian *to accustom, draw to one's self, honour*] *To entertain, take care of*; hospitio accipere:—We wǽron hēr tela bewenede *we were here kindly entertained*, Beo. Th. 3646, note; B. 1821. Dryht-bearn Dena duguþa bewenede [MS. *and* Thorpe's note, 4077; bī werede, B. 2035] *a noble offspring of the Danes entertained the knights*, 4077, note.

be-weópon *wept over, bewailed*, Num. 20, 30; *p. pl. of* be-wēpan.

be-weorcean *to adorn*, Elen. Kmbl. 2045; Kl. 1024. v. be-wyrcan.

be-weorpan, -wyrpan; ic -weorpe, ðū -wyrpst, he -weorpeþ, -wyrpþ, *pl.* -weorpaþ; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen. I. *to cast, cast down, throw*; projicere, dejicere:—Seó cwēn hēt [hīg] ðam cyninge heáfod ofaceorfan, and bewyrpan on ānne cylle *the queen commanded* [*them*] *to cut off the king's head, and to cast it into a vessel*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45. 33. Hwæt bewearp ðē on ðās gnornunga *what has cast thee into these lamentations?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 25. Hē hæfþ us beworpen on ealra wīta mǽste *he hath cast us down into the greatest of all torments*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 13; Gen. 393. Ic wæs hēr unscildig on pytt beworpen *I was thrown here innocent into a dungeon*, Gen. 40, 15. II. *to cast about* or *over, cover over, surround*; conjicere, supertegere, cingere:—Hlāford, lǽt hine [fīctreów] gyt ðis geár, ǒþ ic hine bedelfe, and ic hine beweorpe mid meoxe *Lord, suffer it* [*the fig-tree*] *yet this year, till I dig about it, and cast it about* [*surround it*] *with dung*, Lk. Bos. 13, 8. Oft beweorpeþ ānre þeccne wundrum gewlitegad *often casts over with a covering wondrously adorned*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 20; Rä. 81, 34. Hafaþ fægerne eard wætre beworpen *it hath a fair dwelling surrounded with water*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135. DER. weorpan.

be-weotian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To observe, watch over; observare, curæ habere*:—Draca hord beweotode *a dragon watched over the hoard*, Beo. Th. 4431; B. 2212. v. be-witian.

be-wēpan; *p.* -weóp, *pl.* -weópon; *pp.* -wōpen *To weep, weep over, bewail; flere, deflere, plorare*:—Ic bewēpe *defleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28. Hī beweópon Aarones forþsīþ *they bewailed Adron's death*, Num. 20, 30. Wyduwan heora nǽron bewōpne *viduæ eorum non plorabantur*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 64: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 41.

be-wēpnian *to unweapon, disarm*, L. C. S. 61, titl; Th. i. 408, 16. v. be-wǽpnian.

be-werenes, -ness, e; *f.* [be-wered *forbidden*] *A forbidding; prohibitio*:—Óþ bewerenesse to onfōnne ðam hālgan gerȳne *usque ad prohibitionem percipiendi sancti mysterii*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 43.

be-werian, bi-werian, -wergan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To defend restrain; defendere, prohibere, tueri*:—Bisceopas godcunde heorda bewarian and bewerian sceolon *bishops ought to guard and defend* [tueri debent] *their spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26; Wilk. 133, 22; Th. i. 374, 25. Bewerede *coercuit*, Cot. 56. Bewered *prohibitus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 10. Bewerode *defendit*, Ex. 2, 17. Bewerod *prohibitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 104. DER. werian.

be-werigend, es; *m. A defender*; protector, Ps. Spl. 27, 11.

be-werung, e; *f. A defence, fortification*; tutamen:—Bewerung strang *a strong defence*, Scint. 64.

be-wīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To encamp*; castra metari:—Ælfrēd cyning bewīcode betuh ðām twām hergum *king Alfred encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Gib. 92, 21.

be-wimman; *g.* -wimmannes; *f.* [be-wimmen, Wrt. Voc. 72, 36] *A niece*; neptis, Som. Lye. v. wimman.

be-windan, bi-windan; *p.* -wand, -wond, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden; *v. a. To wind* or *bind around* or *about, entwine, wrap, enwrap, encircle, surround, wind, turn*; amplecti, involvere, cingere, circumdare, volvere:—Hī īsene nǽglas mid flexe bewundon *they wound iron nails round with flax*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8. Wæs bewunden *was wound round*, Andr. Kmbl. 38; An. 19. Wīrum bewunden *bound round with wires*, Beo. Th. 2066; B. 1031. Iosep bewand hyne mid clǽnre scȳtan *Ioseph involvit illud in sindone munda*, Mt. Bos. 27, 59: Lk. Bos. 2, 7: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Geseah heó monnes līchoman mid scȳtan bewundenne *vidit corpus hominis sindone involutum*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 32. Wæs Cristes lof on fyrhþlocan bewunden *Christ's praise was entwined within his breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 116; An. 58: Beo. Th. 6283; B. 3146. Biwunden *entwined*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 20; Jul. 234. Sum gǽstes þearfe mōde bewindeþ *one wraps his spirit's need in his mind*, 79 b; Th. 298, 18; Crä. 87: Ps. Th. 102, 12. Wæs feorh æðelinges flǽsce bewunden *the prince's soul was wrapped in flesh*, Beo. Th. 4840; B. 2424. Mec mon folmum biwond, and mec ðā on þeóstre alegde biwundenne mid wonnum clāðum *one with hands enwrapped me, and then laid me in darkness enwrapped in dusky clothes*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 9–12; Cri. 1422–1424. He wæs clāðum biwunden *he was enwrapped with clothes*, 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725. Ðǽr is geat gylden wynnum bewunden *there is the golden gate encircled with joys*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 21; Sat. 650: Beo. Th. 6097; B. 3052. He is wuldre biwunden *he is encircled with glory*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 34; Ph. 666. Ða þreó wæter steáþe stānbyrig streámum bewindaþ *the three waters surround lofty cities of stone with their streams*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 18; Gen. 2212. Hwonne us līffreá tīre bewinde *when the Lord of life may surround us with honour*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 1; Cri. 29. Ic eom bewunden mid wuldre *I am surrounded with glory*, 108 a; Th. 412, 18; Rä. 31, 2. He geseah Sennera feld sīdne bewindan *he saw Shinar's field wide winding*, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 28; Dan. 602. Abraham bewand ða hleóðorcwydas on hige sīnum *Abraham turned the revelations in his mind*, 107; Th. 140, 34; Gen. 2337.

be-wiste *governed, presided*, Gen. 24, 2; *p. of* be-witan.

be-witan; ic. he -wāt, ðū -wāst, *pl.* -witon; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *pp.* -witen; *v. trans.* [be *near*, witan *to know, see, take care of*] *To overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, administer; præesse, administrare*:—Ðe ealle his þing bewiste *qui præerat omnibus quæ habebat*, Gen. 24, 2. Ne miht ðū leng tūn-scīre bewitan *jam non poteris villicare*, Lk. Bos. 16, 2: Ex. 3, 7: 5, 14: Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 33: 2, 4; Bos. 43, 21: 6, 37; Bos. 132, 21. Fæder ealle gesceafte bewāt *the father watches over all creatures*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 5; Rä. 81, 9. To bewitanne, Gen. 39, 4.

be-witian, -witigan, -weotian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To observe, take care of, administer, perform; observare, curæ habere, exsequi, peragere*:—Ne māgon hī tunglu bewitian *they may not observe the heavenly bodies*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 335, 31; Gn. Ex. 40. Hī oft bewitigaþ sorgfulne sīþ *they often perform a sorrowful journey*, Beo. Th. 2861; B. 1428: Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 18; Cri. 353.

be-wlāt *looked, beheld*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 6; Gen. 2925; *p. of* be-wlītan.

be-wlātian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To see, look, behold; videre, conspicere*:—Fágan ðīne gesceón oððe bewlātiun [MS. bewlatiun] efnysse oððe rihtwīsnesse *oculi tui videant æquitates*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 2. To gescyldnysse mīnre beseoh oððe bewlāta *ad defensionem meam conspice*, 21, 20.

be-wlātung, e; *f. Show, sight, pageant*; spectaculum. DER. be-wlātian.

be-wlītan; *p.* -wlāt, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten *To look, behold*; spectare, respicere:—Se eádega bewlāt hine ofer exle *the happy man looked over his shoulder*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 6; Gen. 2925.

be-wōpen *bewailed*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 41; *pp. of* be-wēpan.

be-worht *made, built, covered*, Jos. 2, 1; *pp. of* be-wyrcan.

be-worpen *cast, cast down, thrown, cast about, surrounded*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 13; Gen. 393: Gen. 40, 15: Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135; *pp. of* be-weorpan.

be-wrǽcon *exiled, sent forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305; *p. pl. of* be-wrecan.

be-wreáh *covered, covered over, protected*, Ps. Th. 104, 34; *p. of* be-wreón.

be-wrecan, bi-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wrǽcon; *pp.* -wrecen. I. *to exile, send forth;* pellere, propellere:—Đũ ũsic bewrǽce in ẽhtgewealda *thou hast exiled us into bondage*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 25; Az. 25. Đa us bewrǽcon *they have sent us forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305. II. *to strike* or *beat around, afflict;* circum pulsare:—We land gesõhton wære bewrecene *we sought the land beaten round* [*afflicted*] *with the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 537; An. 269. III. *to drive* or *bring to;* appellere:—Ceólas lẽton sande bewrecene *they let the keels* [*ships*] *be driven to the sand* [*shore*], Elen. Kmbl. 502; El. 251. DER. wrecan.

be-wrencan; *p.* -wrencte; *pp.* -wrenced [be *about*, wrenc *deceit*] *To deceive;* occultis machinationibus circumvenire, Prov. Kmbl. 34.

be-wreón; *p.* -wreáh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen *To cover, cover over, protect, clothe;* tegere, contegere, operire, protegere, velare:—Bewrugon [bewreogon MS.] me þýstru *contexerunt me tenebræ*, Ps. Spl. 54, 5. Mid mínum bysmre ic eom bewrogen *confusio vultus mei operuit me*, Ps. Th. 43, 17. Đũ bewruge me fram gemẽtinge awyrgedra *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, Ps. Spl. 63, 2. He hí wolcne bewreáh *he protected them with a cloud*, Ps. Th. 104, 34. Ic wæs nacod, and ge me noldon bewreón *I was naked, and ye would not clothe me*, Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 21.

be-wrigen, -wrigon *covered, concealed*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 93; Met. 4, 47; *pp. and p. pl. of* be-wrĩhan.

be-wrigennes, -iess, e; *f. A hiding, keeping close* or *concealing;* occultatio. DER. be-wrĩhan.

be-wrĩhan, bi-wrĩhan; *p.* -wrĩáh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover over, conceal, wrap up;* velare, operire:—Se snãw bewrĩhþ wyrta cĩþ *the snow covers over the germ of herbs*, Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302. Ic goldwine mínne hrusan heolstre biwrãh *I covered my bounteous patron in a cave of the earth*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Bewrigen mid wrencum *concealed by frauds*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 93; Met. 4, 47: Cd. *β*; Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156. Bewrigenum *wrapped up, instr.* Cd. 77; Th. 95, 28; Gen. 1585. DER. be-wrigennes, wrĩhan.

be-wrĩhþ *covers over*, Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-wrĩhan.

be-wrĩtan, bi-wrĩtan; *p.* -wrãt, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen *To write down, inscribe;* inscribere, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 27; Sch. 19.

be-wrĩðan, he -wrĩþ; *p.* -wráþ, *pl.* -wriðon; *pp.* -wriðen *To bind, bind round, begird;* ligare, redimire:—Meotud bewrĩþ mid his wuldre eall eorþbúend *the Creator shall wreathe with his glory all earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 12; Cri. 718. Duru wundurclommum bewriðen *the door bound with wondrous bands*, 12 a; Th. 19, 33; Cri. 310. DER. wrĩðan.

be-wrogen *covered, covered over;* opertus, Ps. Th. 43, 17; *pp. of* be-wreón.

be-wruge *hast protected;* protexisti, Ps. Spl. 63, 2; *2nd pers. sing. p. of* be-wreón.

be-wunden *wrapped, enwrapped*, Beo. Th. 4840; B. 2424: -wundon *wound* or *bound round*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8; *pp. and p. pl. of* be-windan.

be-wyddod *betrothed;* desponsatus, L. Ethb. 83; Th. i. 24, 5, = be-weddod; *pp. of* be-weddian.

be-wyrcan, -weorcean, bi-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte, *pl.* -worhton; *pp.* -worht *To work, work in, insert, make, build, cover, adorn;* elaborare, immittere, facere, ædificare, inducere, exornare:—Bewyrc us on heortan Hãligne Gãst *work the Holy Ghost into our hearts*, Hy. 7, 79; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 79. Ne wãt ic mec beworhtne wulle flýsum *I know not that I was made with fleeces of wool*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 11; Rä. 36, 3. He lẽmen fæt biwyrcan hẽt *he commanded to make an earthen vessel*, 74 a; Th. 277, 3; Jul. 575. Babylónia is mid stẽnenum wĩghúsum beworht *Babylon is built with stone towers*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 30: Jos. 2, 1. Se mid weaxe beworhte *he covered it with wax*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 30. Đa tẽþ on golde bewyrc *cover the teeth with gold*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 16. Seó cwẽn đa róde hẽht golde beweorcean *the queen commanded to adorn the cross with gold*, Elen. Kmbl. 2045; El. 1024.

be-wyrpan *to cast, throw*, Ors. 2, 4: Bos. 45, 33. v. be-weorpan.

be-yrnan, -irnan; he -yrnþ; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen [be *by*, yrnan *to run*] *To run by, to come in, occur, incur;* percurrere:—Be-arn me on mõde *it occurred to my mind*, Homl. Th. i. 2, 6. Án wundor me nũ on mód be-arn *one wonder now* [*runs by me into the mind*] *occurs to me*, Dial. 1, 10. He ne be-arn on leásunga synne *he incurred not the sin of* [*leasing*] *lying*, Dial. 1, 2: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 1; Lchdm. iii. 244, 20.

bezera, an; *m.:* bezere, es; *m. The baptist:*—Se bezera, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 1. v. bædzere.

bi *by, near, concerning*. v. be, bí.

bí *a bee;* apis: *found in the compound* bí-bréad.

bí; *prep. dat.* [Bí is more frequently shortened into be. In compounds it is generally written be- or bi-; but bí- is long where it is used for big, or is a contraction, thus,—bí-spell for big-spell, and as bí-bréad for beó-bréad. v. be.] 1. *dat. By, near to, at, in, upon;* juxta, prope, apud, in:—Arãs bí ronde oretta *the champion arose by his shield*, Beo. Th. 5069; B. 2538. He bí sesse geóng *he went by the seat*, 5506; B. 2756. Bí staðe fæste *fast by the shore*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 11; Wal. 18. Hwearf bí bence *turned by the bench*, Beo. Th. 2380; B. 1188. 2. *dat. Of, about;* de, quoad:—Dæt bí đẽ sõþfæst sægde Esaias *what Isaiah said truly of thee*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 16; Cri. 301. Hýrde ic secgan gẽn bí sumum fugle *I have yet heard tell of a certain bird*, 97 b; Th. 365, 17; Reb. 1. Bí đon se wĩtga song *of whom the prophet sang*, 17 a; Th. 41, 4; Cri. 650. 3. *dat. By, through, because of, after, according to, in comparison with;* per, secundum, pro, ex:—Bí hwon scealt đũ lifgan *by what art thou to live?* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 23; Gũ. 244. Bí noman gehãtne *called by name*, 23 b; Th. 66, 16; Cri. 1072. Bí heofonwómun *through the crash of heaven*, 20 a; Th. 52, 18; Cri. 835. Leán cumaþ werum bí gewyrhtum *retribution shall come to men according to their works*, 27 b; Th. 84, 3; Cri. 1368: 76 a; Th. 286, 8; Jul. 728. Đisses fugles gecynd fela gelíces bí đãm gecornum Cristes þegnum *the nature of this bird is much like to the chosen servants of Christ*, 61 b; Th. 225, 12; Ph. 388. 4. *sometimes* bí *is separated from its case:*—Bí wædes ófre *by the shore of the sea*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 22; Wal. 9.

bíágian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [beág *a crown*] *To crown;* coronare:—Đũ bíágodyst hine *coronasti eum*, Ps. Spl. C. 8, 6. v. beágian.

bíaþ *are; for* bióþ, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 31; *pl. pres. of* bión = beón.

bi-baðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe, wash;* lavare:—Se æðela fugel hine bibaðaþ in đam burnan *the noble fowl bathes itself in the brook*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 3; Ph. 107. v. be-baðian.

bi-beódan; *p.* -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden *To order, command, bid;* jubere, mandare, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 6; Ph. 36: 93 a; Th. 349, 13; Sch. 45. v. be-beódan.

biblio-þẽce, an; *f.* [*βιβλιοθήκη* = *βιβλίον a book*, *θήκη repository, a library*]. I. *a library;* bibliotheca, C. R. Ben. 50. II. a collection of books in one volume, hence,—*The Bible;* biblia:—Hieronimus, se wurþfulla and se wísa bócere, úre Biblioþẽcan gebrohte to Lẽdene of Grẽciscum bócum and of Ebrẽiscum *Jerome, the worthy and wise author, translated our Bible out of the Greek and Hebrew books into Latin*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 6–8. Se saltere ys ãn bóc on đære Biblioþẽcan *the psalter is one book in the Bible*, Ælfc. T. 14, 15. Iohannes awrãt đa bóc, Apocalipsis gehãten, and đeós bóc ys æftemyst on đære Biblioþẽcan *John wrote the book called Revelation, and this book is the last in the Bible*, Ælfc. T. 31, 23.

bi-bod, es; *n. A command, decree, an order;* mandatum, jussum, Exon. 25 a; Th. 71, 22; Cri. 1159: Hy. 4, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 283, 34. v. be-bod.

bí-bréad, es; *n. Bee-bread;* apium panis:—þynceþ bíbréad swẽtre, gif he ær bitres onbyrgeþ *bee-bread seemeth sweeter, if he before has a taste of bitter*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. v. beó-bréad I.

bí-bũgan; *p.* -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To avoid;* avertere, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 9; Gũ. 840. v. be-bũgan.

bi-byegong, e; *f.* [be, byeg *from* byegan *to buy*] *A selling away;* venditio. v. bebyegean.

bi-byrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 21; Cri. 1159. v. be-byrgan.

bícce, bice, bicge, an; *f. A* BITCH, *a female of the canine kind;* canicula:—Biccean [biccan MS. B.] meolc *bitch's milk*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 8, 9; Lchdm. i. 362, 15, 18. [*Piers P.* bicche; *Ger.* bätze, betze, petze, *f.: Icel.* bikkja, *f.*]

biccen; *adj. Belonging to a bitch;* caninus; *the adj. of* bicce.

bi-cerran *to pass by;* præterire, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 48. v. be-cerran.

bicgan *to buy, procure*, Jn. Bos. 4, 8: Beo. Th. 2615; B. 1305: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 11; Hö. 68: Salm. Kmbl. 403; Sal. 202: Exon. 114 a; Th. 436, 37; Rä. 55, 12. v. bycgan.

bicge *a bitch;* canicula, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Wrt. Voc. 23, 33. v. bicce.

bi-clyppan; *p.* -clypte; *pp.* -clypt *To clip, embrace, inclose, clasp;* amplecti, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277. v. be-clyppan.

bícnian, bícnigan; *part.* bícniende; he bícneþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* I. *to beckon, nod;* innuere:—He wæs bícniende him *erat innuens illis*, Lk. Bos. 1, 22. Bícnodon hí to his fæder *innuebant patri ejus*, 1, 62: 5, 7. II. *to indicate, signify, announce, shew;* indicare, significare:—He sceal mid bellan bícnigan đa tída *he shall with bells announce the times*, L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 29. v. beácnian.

bícnung *a sign;* signum, signatio. v. beácnung.

bi-cowen *gnawed*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 20; Scel. 111; *pp. of* bicéowan. v. be-ceówan.

bi-cwedan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To say;* dicere, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 32; Gũ. 331. v. be-cwedan.

bí-cwide *a proverb*, Prov. 22. v. big-cwide.

bi-cwom, *pl.* -cwómon *came, entered:*—Đã ic to hãm bicwom *when I came home*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 14; Wíd. 94: 20 b; Th. 53, 32;

Cri. 859: 17 a; Th. 39, 33; Cri. 631: 48 b; Th. 168, 2; Gū. 1071. Út bicwōmon [MS. bicwoman], 24 a; Th. 69, 1; Cri. 1114. v. be-com, *p. of* be-cuman.

bíd, es; *n. Delay, abiding;* mora:—Wearþ on bíd wrecen *was driven to delay* [*on delay*], Beo. Th. 5917; B. 2962. On bíd wriceþ *drives on delay*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 29; Rä. 4, 3. DER. an-bíd, on-: bídfæst, -steal.

bi-dǽlan; *p.* -dǽlde; *pp.* -dǽled *To deprive, bereave of anything, to deliver, release, free from anything;* privare, sejungere, expertem reddere:—Duguþum bidǽled *bereft of honours*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 24; Cri. 563. v. be-dǽlan.

BÍDAN, ic bíde, ðū bídest, bítst, bíst, he bídeþ, bít, *pl.* bídaþ; *p.* ic, he bād, ðū bide, *pl.* bidon; *pp.* biden; *acc. gen. To* BIDE, *abide, continue, remain, tarry, wait, await, expect, endure;* manere, remanere, morari, habitare in aliquo loco, expectare, consequi, sustinere:—Ic in wíte sceal bídan in bendum *I in torment must abide in bonds*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 2; Sat. 49. Seó eorþe gínende bād *the earth continued yawning*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 4. Ðonne ðæt he ðǽr leng bide *than that he should abide there longer*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 4. Mere stille bād *the sea remained still*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 2; Exod. 300. Bídaþ assan on þurste *expectabunt onagri in siti sua*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. Swā mín sāwl bād *sicut expectavit anima mea*, 55, 6. He geþyldum bād *he waited patiently*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 4; Gū. 886. Útan we well ðære tíde bídan *bene expectemus horam illam*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599. 5. Bídaþ Dryhtnes dómes *they await the Lord's doom*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 17; Cri. 1021. Bād sóþra gehāta *he awaited the faithful promises*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 2; Gen. 1424. Hie ðæs bidon *for this they waited*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 4; Cri. 147. In helle heó bryne welme bídan sceolden *in hell they must abide* [*endure*] *scorching heat*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 25; Sat. 27. Ðā seó circe hēr ealitnysse bād *then the church here endured persecution*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 18; Cri. 704. [*Laym.* biden, ibiden; *p.* ibæd, ibad, *pl.* biden; *pp.* ibiden, ibede: *O. Sax.* bídan: *N. Frs.* bida: *O. Frs.* bidia: *N. Dut. N. L. Ger.* beiden: *N. Ger. dial.* beiten: *M. H. Ger.* bîten: *O. H. Ger.* bîtan: *Goth.* beidan: *Dan.* bie: *Swed.* bida: *O. Nrs.* bíða [for bída]: *Ir. Gael.* feith.] DER. a-bídan, ge-, ofer-, on-.

BIDDAN, ic bidde, ðū biddest, bidst, bitst, he biddeþ, bit, byt, bitt, *pl.* biddaþ; *impert.* bide, *pl.* biddaþ; *p.* ic, he bæd, ðū bǽde, *pl.* bǽdon; *pp.* beden: *followed by an acc. of the person*, or *by the prep. to, and a gen. of the thing; v. trans. To ask, pray, intreat, beseech,* BID, *order, require;* petere, poscere, orare, quærere, precari, deprecari, rogare, postulare, præcipere, requirere:—Ic bidde *peto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 41. Eádrēd, cyning, biddeþ and hālsaþ *Eadred, king, prayeth and intreateth*, Cod. Dipl. 433; A. D. 955; Kmbl. ii. 304, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 31. Ic bidde *precor*, 25; Som. 27, 11. Andreas ongann merelīðendum miltsa biddan *Andrew began to ask mercy for the sea-faring men*, Andr. Kmbl. 706; An. 353. Hū hī hine bǽdon [MS. bædan] rihtes geleáfan and fullwihtes bǽdes *how they had asked him the favour of a right belief and of a font of baptism*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30. Ongunnon calle biddan ðæs ðe he bæd *all began to pray that which he prayed*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 30. Hý him to cúw ārna bǽdun *they prayed to you for compassion*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 9; Cri. 1353. Bide hine *ora eum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 6. Ic bidde ðé mín Drihten *quæso Domine mi*, Gen. 19, 18. We biddaþ *quæsumus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 41. Done alwaldan āra biddan *to intreat the all-powerful for benefits*, Cd. 217; Th. 277, 24; Sat. 209. Gehȳr, God, gebēd mín ðon ic bidde *exaudi, Deus, orationem meam cum deprecor*, Ps. Spl. 63, 1. Biddaþ *rogate*, Ps. Th. 121, 6. He bitt sibbe *rogat ea quæ facis sunt*, Lk. Bos. 14, 32. Gif he bit æg *si petierit ovum*, 11, 12. Gif hit [cild] æges bitt *if he ask for an egg*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 9. Gif hit [cild] hine hlāfes bitt *if he ask him for bread*, 250, 8. Gif he byt fisces *if he ask for a fish*, Lk. Bos. 11, 11. Bide me *postula a me*, Ps. Th. 2, 8. Hī dōþ swā ic bidde *they do as I bid*, Bco. Th. 2467; B. 1231. He bæd him hlāfas wyrcan *he bade him make loaves*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 1; Sat. 673. Ðū bitst me ðæt ic lǽde ūt ðis folc *præcipis ut educam populum istum*, Ex. 33, 12. Bide his me eft *de manu mea require illum*, Gen. 43, 9. [*Orm.* biddenn: *Laym.* bidde, bidden; he biddeþ, *pl.* biddeþ; *impert.* bide, bid: *O. Sax.* biddean: *Frs.* bidde: *O. Frs.* bidda: *Dut.* bidden: *N. Ger. M. H. Ger.* bitten: *O. H. Ger.* bitjan: *Goth.* bidyan: *Dan.* bede: *Swed.* bedja: *O. Nrs. poet.* biðja *petere, rogare.*] DER. a-biddan, ge-, on-: v. bedd.

biddende *praying*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 40; *part. of* biddan.

biddere, es; *m. A petitioner;* petitor *vel* petax, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 19. v. biddan.

bide *pray;* ora:—Bide ðínne fæder *ora tuum patrem*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6; *sing. impert. of* biddan.

bi-dēaglian *to hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 12; Gū. 1226. v. be-dcáglian.

bi-dēglad *hidden, obscured*:—Bidēglad on dægrēd *obscured at dawn*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98; *fp. of* bi-dēglian. v. be-dēglad.

bídende *abiding*, Elen. Kmbl. 966; El. 484; *part. of* bídan.

bíd-fæst; *adj.* [bíd *an abiding, delay;* fæst *fast, firm*] *Stationary, firm;* stabilis:—Hyre fōta wæs bídfæst [biidfæst MS.] ōðer *one of its feet was stationary*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 13; Rä. 57, 7.

bíding, e; *f. A* BIDING, *abode;* mansio, statio:—Ðǽr hȳ bídinge mōstun tídum brūcan *where they might at times enjoy a biding*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 30; Gū. 180.

bi-droren *deprived;* orbatus, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 8; Wand. 79; *pp. of* bi-dreósan. v. dreósan, be-droren.

bíd-steal, -steall, es; *m.* [bíd *an abiding, delay;* steal *a stall, place*] *A stand, halt;* statio, mora:—He, beald in gebēde, bídsteal gifeþ *he, bold in prayer, maketh a stand*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 29; Jul. 388. Ic eofore eom cēnra, ðonne he, gebolgen, bídsteal gieseþ *I am bolder than a wild boar, when he, enraged, makes a stand*, 110 b; Th. 423, 11; Rä. 41, 19.

bi-dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal;* occultare, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 16; Cri. 1089. v. be-dyrnan.

bíe *be*, Mk. Lind. War. 10, 44, *for* bió; *subj. of* bión *to be.*

bíecn *a beacon, wonder*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 25. v. beácen.

Bieda, an; *m. Bieda the son of Port*:—Hēr com Port on Brytene, and his twegan sunan, Bieda and Mægla *here*, A. D. 501, *Port came to Britain, and his two sons, Bieda and Mægla*, Chr. 501; Erl. 15, 14.

Biedan heáfod; *gen.* heáfdes; *dat.* heáfde; *m.* [Biedan *Bieda's*, heáfod *head: Flor.* Bidanheafod, A. D. 1114] BIEDA'S HEAD = *Bedwin, Wilts?*—Hēr Wulfhere and Æscwine gefuhton æt Biedan heáfde *here*, A. D. 675, *Wulfhere and Æscwine fought at Bedwin*, Chr. 675; Erl. 36, 9; Th. 58, 15, col. 1, 3.

Biedcan ford *Bedford*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 26, col. 2. v. Bedan ford.

bíen-codd *beanpod*, Lk. Foxe 15, 16. v. beán-belgas.

bi-eóde *venerated*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 3; Jul. 288; *p. of* bi-gán.

bieres *bears, carries*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 18; Ph. 199; *for* birep; *3rd pres. of* beran.

bierm *a bosom*, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 12. v. bearm.

biernende *burning, for* byrnende. v. byrnan.

bierstep, bierst *bursts*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 16; Rä. 4, 62; *3rd pres. of* berstan.

bieþ *are, for* bióþ, Mk. Lind. War. 10, 43. v. bión.

bi-fēorende; *part. Passing by*, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 36. v. be-fēran.

bi-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted *To fasten, make fast, fix, commit, intrust;* infigere, committere, tradere, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 2; Wal. 30: 50 a; Th. 173, 26; Gū. 1166. v. be-fæstan.

bi-fangen *surrounded*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 18, note; Cri. 527; *pp. of* bi-fōn. v. be-fōn.

bi-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To infold, involve, inwrap, cover, overwhelm;* implicare, involvere, circumdare, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 14; Cri. 117. v. be-fealdan.

bi-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To deliver, transmit, consign;* tradere, committere, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 13; Jul. 481. v. be-felgan.

bi-fēng, *pl.* -fēngon *held, seized;* apprehendit, Exod. 415; Gm. I. 88, 415; *p. of* bi-fōn. v. be-fōn.

bi-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten *To deprive by fighting;* pugnando privare:—Feore bifohten *deprived of life*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 23; Rä. 4, 32.

bi-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fǽlon; *pp.* -folen *To commit, commend, deliver;* immittere, commendare, tradere:—Bifolen in foldan *committed to earth*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 18; Jul. 417: 17 b; Th. 42, 5; Cri. 668. v. be-feolan.

bifgende, bifigende *trembling, trembling with a fever*:—Bifgende *febricitantem*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 8, 14. v. bifian.

BIFIAN, bifigan, byfian, beofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble, shake, be moved;* tremere, contremere, commoveri:—Drihten besihþ eorþan and dēþ hȳg bifian *Dominus respicit terram et facit eam tremere*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 32: Rood Kmbl. 72; Kr. 36. He, bifiende, feóll to Iohannes fōtum *he, trembling, fell at John's feet*, Ælfc. T. 37, 10: Cd. 92; Th. 118, 25; Gen. 1970. Ic bifige *tremo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Eorþe [eorþan MS.] bifode *terra tremuit*, Ps. Spl. 75, 8: Rood Kmbl. 83; Kr. 42. Ða wudas bifodon *the woods shook*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. [*O. Sax.* bibōn: *Frs.* bibbe, bibje: *O. Frs.* beva: *Dut.* beven: *Ger.* beben: *M. H. Ger.* biben: *O. H. Ger.* bibēn: *Dan.* bäve: *Swed.* bäfwa: *O. Nrs.* bifast: *Lat.* pavere: *Grk.* φίβομαι: *Sansk.* bhī *to fear.*] DER. a-bifian.

bifigan *to tremble;* tremere, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. v. bifian.

bi-fleón; *part.* -fleónde *To escape, to pass by* or *under, to go away privately;* subterfugere, Cot. 192. v. be-fleón.

bi-folen *committed, commended*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 18; Jul. 417; *pp. of* bi-feolan.

bi-fōn; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen. I. *to comprehend, grasp, seize, take hold of, attach, catch, ensnare;* comprehendere, apprehendere, reprehendere, deprehendere, capere:—Folm mec mæg bifōn *the hand may grasp me*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 6; Rä. 41, 52. II. *to surround, encompass, encircle, envelop, contain, invest, clothe, case, receive, conceive;* circumdare, amplecti, capere, cingere,

tegere, operire, accipere, concipere:—Flǽsce bifongen *surrounded with flesh*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34. v. be-fōn.

bi-fongen *surrounded*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34; *pp. of* bi-fōn. v. be-fōn.

bi-fōran; *prep. dat. Before;* ante, coram:—Wineleás guma gesihþ him bifōran fealwe wegas *the friendless mortal sees before him seared ways*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 10; Wand. 46: 47 a; Th. 160, 22; Gū. 947. v. be-fōran; *prep.*

bi-fōran; *adv. Before, of old;* antea:—Swā ār bifōran *as ere of old*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 26; Cri. 468. v. be-fōran; *adv.*

bifung, beofung, e; *f.* [bifian *to tremble*] *A trembling, shaking;* tremor:—Fyrhto oððe bifung begrāp hīg *tremor apprehendit eos*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 7: 54, 6. DER. eorþ-bifung.

bī-fylc, es; *n.* [bī *by, near to;* fylc *a tribe, country, province*] *A neighbouring people, province*, or *region;* provincia *vel* populus adjacens:—Of eallum ðyssum bīfylcum *de cunctis prope provinciis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11.

big; *prep. dat. Of, about, concerning;* de, quoad:—Big ðam ðe ic ðē ār sægde *de qua tibi ante dixi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 35. v. be 2.

bi-gēþ *commits*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 18; Cri. 1308; *pres. of* bi-gān.

bi-gān, he -gēþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān. I. *to commit, exercise, observe, enjoy;* committere, exercere, observare, frui, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 18; Cri. 1308. II. *to honour, worship, venerate;* colere, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 3; Jul. 208. v. be-gān.

bigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, bend down, turn, turn back;* flectere, deflectere, incurvare, retorquere:—His cneów bīgde on eorþan *genua flexit in terram*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 15: 3, 2; S. 524, 14: Mt. Bos. 27, 29: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 23; Ph. 459: Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 8: Lev. 1, 15. v. bȳgan.

bi-gang, -gong, es; *m.* I. *a course, way, passage, circuit;* cursus, via, tenor, circuitus:—Tīda bigong *the course of seasons*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 13; Cri. 235. II. *an undertaking, business, exercise, religious worship;* negotium, exercitatio, cultus, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 9. v. be-gang.

bi-gangan *to go round, go to, attend, commit, practise, exercise, worship;* exercere, incumbere, colere, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 33. v. bi-gongan, be-gangan.

big-cwide, bī-cwide, es; *m.* [be, big *by;* cwide *a saying*] *A by-saying, by-word, proverb, fable, tale;* proverbium, fabula:—Ge forwurðaþ þurh bigspell and bigcwidas *eris perditus in proverbium et fabulam*, Deut. 28, 37. Bicwide *proverbium*, Prov. 22.

bige, es; *n?* [bycgan, bicgan *to buy*] *A buying, exchange, commerce, traffic;* emptio, permutatio, commercium, mercatus:—Gif gebyrige ðæt for neóde heora hwilc wið ūre bige habban wille, oððe we wið heora, mid yrfe and mid ēhtum, ðæt is to þafianne *if it happen that from necessity any of them will have traffic with us, or we with them, with cattle and with goods, that is to be allowed*, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 2–4.

bige *buy*, Jn. Bos. 13, 29; *impert. of* bicgan.

bīge, es; *m. A bending, turning, bend, an angle, a corner;* flexus, sinus, angulus:—Se engel eóde into ānum nyrwette, ðe he ne mihte forbūgan on nādere healfe, forðamðe ðār nān bīge næs *angelus ad locum angustum transivit, ubi nec ad dexteram nec ad sinistram poterat deviare*, Num. 22, 26. Bīge limes *fractura membri*, Fulg. 19. v. bȳge.

bīgean *to bow, bend;* flectere:—His cneówu bīgean *genua flectere*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 23: 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Ps. Th. 94, 6. v. bȳgan.

bi-geat *obtained, seized*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 12; Seef. 6; *p. of* bi-gitan. v. be-gitan.

bi-gegnes, bi-gegnys, -ness, e; *f. A going about* or *applying one's self to anything, the pursuit* or *study of anything;* studium:—Bigegnes *vel* smeágung *studium*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Wrt. Voc. 51, 27: Gr. Dial. 1, 10. DER. eorþ-bi-gegnys.

bi-gellan; *p.* -geal, *pl.* -gullon; *pp.* -gollen *To celebrate by song, to scream;* canendo celebrare, exclamare:—Ful oft ðæt earn bigeal *the eagle screamed that often*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 16; Seef. 24.

bīgels, es; *m. An arch, a vault, an arched roof;* arcus, fornix, camera, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 91; Wrt. Voc. 52, 41: Cot. 201. DER. for-bīgels.

bi-genog *worship, observation*, Scint. 7. v. be-gang II.

bi-geng, es; *m. Observation, worship, service;* cultus:—Bigeng *cultus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18, MSS. C. D. He bæd hīg ðā georne, ðæt hīg būgan ne sceoldon fram Godes bigengum *he bade them then earnestly, that they should not decline from the services of God*, Jos. 23, 7. v. be-gang.

bi-genga, an; *m. An inhabitant, dweller, cultivator;* incola, cultor:—Ðæt ðæt Ēalond Wiht onfēng Cristene bigengan *ut Vecta insula Christianos incolas susceperit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 2. Se ārfæsta bigenga ðæs gāstlīcan landes *pius agri spiritalis cultor*, 2, 15; S. 519, 8: Deut. Grn. 4. 3. DER. land-bigenga. v. be-ganga.

bi-geongende, bi-gongende; *part.* [*part. of* bi-gongan, v. be-gongan, be-gangan] *Passing by;* præteriens, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 21: Mk. Rush. War. 15, 21.

bī-gerdel *a purse, public purse*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. v. big-gyrdel.

biggencere, es; *m. A worker;* operator:—Ic hæbbe smiþas... and manega ōðre mistlīcra crafta biggenceras *habeo fabros... et multos alios variarum artium operatores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 3.

big-gang *observation, worship;* cultus:—Biggeng [MS. biggend] *cultus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18. v. begang.

big-gyrdel, bī-gyrdel, -gerdel; *g.* -gyrdles, -gerdles; *m.* [big, bī, gyrdel *a girdle, belt, purse*] *A belt, girdle*, and as girdles were used to carry money, hence, *a purse, public purse, treasury;* zōna = ζώνη, saccus = σάκκος, fiscus:—Næbbe ge feoh on eówrum bīgyrdlum *nolite possidere pecuniam in zonis vestris*, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. Bīgerdel *saccus*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 68; Wrt. Voc. 16, 41. Cyninges [MS. kinges] gafoles bīgerdel *saccus* vel *fiscus*, 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. Biggyrdel *fiscus* vel *saccus publicus*, 17; Som. 58, 94; Wrt. Voc. 22, 11.

big-hydig, bī-hydig; *adj. Careful, watchful, solicitous, anxious;* sollicitus, sollers:—Wæs seó mōder ðære gesomnunge bīhydig [MS. B. byghydig = bighydig] *sollicita est mater congregationis*, Bd. 4, 7; Whel. 277, 27. v. be-hydig.

big-hydiglīce, -hydilīce, -hydlīce, -hidiglīce; *adv. Carefully;* sollicite, sollerter:—Ðe he bighydiglīce heóld *which he carefully held*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 2. Heó hine bighydilīce [bighydlice, Whel. 324, 8] sōhte *she carefully sought him*, 4, 23; S. 595, 4. Bighidiglīce *sollicite*, 1, 27; S. 489, note 39. v. be-hydelīce.

bi-gitan, -gytan *to get, obtain, seize;* assequi, acquirere, arripere, corripere, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. v. be-gitan.

big-leofa, bī-leofa, an; *m.* [big, bī *for*, līf *life*, leofen *living, nourishment*]. I. provision by which life is maintained, *Food, victuals, nourishment;* cibus, victus, alimentum:—Ðū nimst witodlīce of eallum mettum... ðæt hīg beón ēgðer ge ðē ge him to bigleofan *tolles igitur ex omnibus esceis... et erunt tam tibi quam illis in cibum*, Gen. 6, 21. Hwæt begytst ðū of ðīnum cræfte? Bigleofan, and scrūd, and feoh *quid adquiris de tua arte? Victum, et vestitum, et pecuniam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3–6. Bigleofa *victus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 6. Bileofa *alimentum*, C. R. Ben. 49. II. that by which food is procured, *Money, wages;* stips, stipendium:—Scipe *vel* bigleofa *stipendium*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 92; Wrt. Voc. 20, 33. v. an-leofa, and-leofen.

big-leofan; *part.* ende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To nourish, feed, support;* cibare. v. big-leofa.

bi-glīdan or *disappear from any one, to desert any one;* evanescere ab aliquo, derelinquere, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 18; Reim. 14.

bīg-nes, -ness, e; *f. A bending, bowing;* flexio:—Se earm nānige bīgnesse on ðam elnbogan hæfde *brachium nihil prorsus in cubito flexionis habuit*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. v. bȳgan.

bi-gong *a course*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 29; Az. 129. v. be-gang.

bi-gongan *to attend, practise, observe, worship*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 11; Gū. 777. v. be-gangan.

bi-grafan *to bury;* sepelire, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 33; Cri. 1466. v. be-grafan.

bigsen *an example*, Bd. 3, 28, MS. B; S. 560, note 35. v. bȳsen.

big-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To sit by* or *near;* adsidere:—Se bisceop ðæt geseah ðe him bigsæt *the bishop who sat by him saw it;* quo viso pontifex qui adsidebat, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 22.

big-spæc, e; *f. A by-speech, deceiving;* supplantatio. DER. big, spæc.

big-spell, bī-spell; *g.* -spelles; *pl. nom. acc.* -spell, -spellu; *n.* [big, bī, spell *a history*] *A by-history, a parable, fable, example, proverb, story;* parabola, fabula, exemplum, proverbium, narratio:—Gehȳre ge ðæs sāwendan bigspell *vos audite parabolam seminantis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 18. Ic ahylde on bigspelle eáre mīn *inclinabo in parabolam aurem meam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 4. Ealle ðās þing se Hǽlend spræc mid bigspellum to ðām weredum; and nān þing ne spræc he būtan bigspellum *hæc omnia locutus est Iesus in parabolis ad turbas; et sine parabolis non loquebatur eis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 34. 35: Ps. Lamb. 48, 5. Bigspellu, *acc. pl.* Lchdm. iii. 214, 15. He him rehte bīspell bī ðære sunnan *he related to him a parable of the sun*, Bt. titl. vi; Fox x. 12. Ðeáh we sculon manega and mistlīce bīsna and bīspell reccan *though we should relate many and various examples and fables*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 13, 19. Gehȳr sum bīspell *hear an example*, 37, 3; Fox 190, 21: 39, 6; Fox 220, 21. þurh bigspell and bigcwidas *in proverbium et fabulam*, Deut. 28, 37. We sculon ðē sum bīspell reccan *we will relate a story to thee*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 17; Met. 23, 9. [*Kil.* bijspel: *Ger.* beispiel, *n: M. H. Ger.* bīspel, *n.*] DER. bigspell-bōc.

bigspell-bōc, e; *f.* [bigspell *parabola, proverbium*, bōc *liber*] *A book of parables, the Book of Proverbs;* proverbiorum liber:—Salomon gesette þreó bēc þurh his snoternisse: ān ys bigspellbōc *Solomon wrote three books by his wisdom: one is the Book of Proverbs*, Ælfc. T. 14, 26.

big-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen [big = bī *by, near*, standan *to stand*] *To stand by* or *near one, to support;* stare cum aliquo, adstare, adjuvare:—Bigstandaþ me, strange geneátas *stand by me, strong associates*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 36; Gen. 284. Ða ðe him bigstōdon *those*

who stood by him, Byrht. Th. 137, 7; By. 182: Beo. Th. 6086; B. 3047.

big-swíc, es; *m. Deceit, guile;* fraus:—Būtan brede and bigswíce *without fraud and guile*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 7. v. be-swíc.

big-wist, bí-wist, e; *f.* [wist *subsistence, victuals, food; wesan to be, exist*] *Food, nourishment, provision;* pabulum, alimentum, commeatus:—Bigwist *alimentum, pabulum*, Abus. 4. We lǽraþ, ðæt hí habban þreóra daga bíwiste *we enjoin, that they have provision for three days*, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 12. He habban sceal ðám þrím geférscipum bíwiste *he must have provisions for the three classes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 3, 4.

bí-gyrdel *a girdle, purse*, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. v. big-gyrdel.

bi-gytan *to get, obtain, seize;* assequi, acquirere, arripere, corripere, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. v. be-gitan.

bi-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden. I. *to hold by* or *near, guard, observe, preserve;* tenere, inhabitare, custodire, servare, præservare:—Ðǽr se ánhaga eard bihealdeþ *there the lonely* [*bird*] *holds its dwelling*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 21; Ph. 87. Mec sǽwelcund hyrde bihealdeþ *a spiritual shepherd guardeth me*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 15; Gū. 289. Hine weard biheóld of heofonum *a guardian from heaven guarded him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 22; Gū. 76: 54 b; Th. 193, 22; Az. 125. Se sceal ðære sunnan síþ bihealdan *he shall observe the sun's course*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 27; Ph. 90: 57 b; Th. 205, 17; Ph. 114. Hāteþ mec heáh-cyning bihealdan *the high king commands* [*them*] *to preserve me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 15; Rä. 41, 39. II. *to see, look on, behold;* videre, intueri, aspicere:—Freó ðæt bihealdeþ hū me of hrife fleógaþ hylde pílas *my master beholds how the shafts of battle fly from my belly*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 3; Rä. 18, 5. v. be-healdan.

bi-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew* or *cut off, to deprive of;* cædendo privare:—Iohannes bibeád heáfde biheáwan *commanded to cut off John's head*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 10; Jul. 295. v. be-heáwan.

bi-helan; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hǽlon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal;* occultare, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 23; Cri. 1311. v. be-helan.

bi-helian *to hide, conceal*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 14; Gū. 1327. v. be-helian.

bi-helmian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To cover over, to cover, shroud;* cooperire:—Heolstre biheilmad *shrouded with darkness*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 2; Jul. 241. v. be-helman.

bi-heonan *on this side.* v. be-heonan.

bi-hlémman *to overwhelm with noise, to fall upon;* strepitu obruere:—Ðonne foldbúende se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes mægne bihlémeþ *then the great day of the mighty Lord will fall with might upon the earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 18; Cri. 870. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hlamôn *crepitare.*]

bi-hlénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To surround* or *beset by leaning anything against another;* acclinando circumdare:—Lǽmen fæt wudu-beámum, holte bihlénan [bilænan MS.] *an earthen vessel with forest trees, with wood beset*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 7; Jul. 577.

bi-hlemman; *v a.* [be, hlemman *to dash together*] *To dash together;* collidere cum strepitu:—He ða grimman goman bihlemmeþ fæste togædre *he dashes the grim jaws* [*gums*] *fast together*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 26; Wal. 76.

bi-hlyhhan; *p.* -hlóh, *pl.* -hlógon; *pp.* -hlahen, -hleahen *To laugh at, deride;* ridere aliquid, exultare de aliqua re, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 1; Jul. 526. v. be-hlehhan.

bi-hófian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To have need of, to need, require;* egere, indigere, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 33; Gū. 332. v. be-hófian.

bi-hongen *behung, hung round*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 1; Seef. 17; *pp. of* bi-hōn. v. be-hōn.

bi-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush down, cover;* ruere, obruere, incidere:—Hríme bihrorene *covered with rime*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77.

bi-hroren *rushed*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77. v. bi-hreósan.

bi-hýdan; *p.* -hýdde; *pp.* -hýded *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, occultare, operire, Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 4; Ph. 418. v. be-hýdan.

bí-hydig *careful*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 33. v. be-hydig, big-hydig.

bí; *prep. dat.* [= big = bí = be] *By, near to;* juxta, prope:—Se eádiga ærcebiscop Sanctus Laurentius bii his fóregengan Sancte Agustine bebyrged wæs *beatus archiepiscopus Laurentius juxta prædecessorem suum Augustinum sepultus est*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 6. v. be 1.

BIL, bill, es; *n. An old military weapon, with a hooked point, and an edge on the back, as well as within the curve, a* BILL *or a broad two-edged sword, a falchion. Whatever its shape, it must have had two edges; as, in the earliest poem, an envoy is attacked,* billes ecgum, *with the edges of a bill;* falx, marra, falcastrum, ensis curvus. Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry:—Ðá ic, on morgne, gefrægn mǽg óderne billes ecgum on bonan stælan *then on the morrow, I have heard of the other kinsman setting on the slayer with the edges of a bill*, Beo. Th. 4963; B. 2485. Gesċah ðā sige-eádig bil, eald sweord eótenisc *then he saw a victorious bill, an old giant sword*, Beo. Th. 3119; B. 1557. Abrægd mid ðý bille *he brandished with his sword*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 17; Gen. 2931. Billa ecgum *with the edges of swords*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 14; Dan. 709. Billum abreótan *to destroy with swords*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 14; Exod. 199. [*Laym.* bil *a falchion: O. Sax.* bil, *n: Dut.* bijl, *f: Ger.* beil, beihel, *n: M. H. Ger.* bîle, bîl, *n: O. H. Ger.* bihal, bial, *n: Sansk.* bil *to divide;* findere.] DER. gūþ-bil, hilde-, stān-, twí-, wíg-, wudu-.

bí-lage [bí *by, near*, lagu *a law*] *A* BYE-LAW; lex privata, Chr. W. Thorn. an. 1303.

bile, es; *m? A* BILL, *beak of a bird, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship;* rostrum, proboscis = προβοσκίς:—Bile *rostrum*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 26. Ylpes bile *vel* wrót *an elephant's proboscis*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 128; Wrt. Voc. 22, 42.

bíle *a bile, carbuncle, sore;* ulcus, Som. Lye. v. býl.

bi-leác *locked up, shut up*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 1; Rä. 62, 1, = be-leác; *p. of* be-lúcan.

bi-leegan; *p.* -legde, -lēde; *pp.* -legd, -lēd *To lay* or *impose upon, to lay round, cover, lond, afflict, charge;* imponere, afficere, onerare, accusare, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 6; Rä. 27, 25. v. be-lecgan.

bi-lēgan; *p.* -lēgde; *pp.* -lēgd *To surround with flame;* circumflagrare flamma:—Lēge bilēgde *surrounded with flame* [*Ger.* umlodert mit lohe], Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 7; Az. 16. v. be-lēgan.

bile-hwít; *adj.* [bile *the beak*, hwít *white*, referring to the *beaks* of young birds, then to their nature, *Junius*] *Simple, sincere, honest, without fraud* or *deceit, meek, mild, gentle;* simplex, mitis:—Arnwi munec wæs swíðe gōd man and swíðe bilehwít *monk Arnwi was a very good man and very meek*, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 12. v. bilewit.

bile-hwítlīce; *adv. Honestly, simply;* honeste, simpliciter:—Andswarede Dryhthelm bilehwítlíce, forðon he wæs bylehwíttre gleáwnesse and gemetfæstre gecynde man *Drycthelme respondebat simpliciter, erat namque homo simplicis ingenii ac moderatæ naturæ*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 30.

bí-leofa *food*, C. R. Ben. 49. v. big-leofa.

bí-leofen, -lifen, e; *f.* [bí, leofen *living, livelihood*] *Food, provisions;* annona, pulmentum:—Bí-leofene [MS. bileouene] *annona*, C. R. Ben. 43. Bílifen *pulmentum*, Cot. 171. v. big-leofa.

bi-leóran; *p.* de, ade; *pp.* ed *To pass by* or *over;* transire, præterire:—Gif bileórade fram [MS. from] him seó [MS. ðio] tíd *si transiret ab eo hora*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 35, 36. Se bileórde *qui præterivit*, Ps. Surt. 89, 4. v. leóran.

bi-leósan; *p.* -leás, *pl.* -luron; *pp.* -loren *To bereave, deprive;* orbare, privare:—Ðá afyrhted wearþ ār, elnes biloren *then the messenger was affrighted, bereft of courage*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gū. 1301. v. be-leósan.

bile-wit, bele-wit, bil-wit; *adj.* [bile, wit *mind, wit*] *Merciful, mild, gentle, simple, honest;* æquanimus, mansuetus, mitis, simplex, honestus:—Bilewit Dryhten *merciful Lord*, Ps. C. 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 138; Met. 20, 69: 20, 510; Met. 20, 255: 20, 538; Met. 20, 269. We bletsiaþ bilewitne feder *we bless the merciful father*, Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8. Gehýran ða bilewitan [MS. bylewitan] *audiant mansueti*, Ps. Spl. 33, 2. Beóþ eornustlíce gleáwe swá nædran, and bilwite [MS. bilwyte] swá culfran *estote ergo prudentes sicut serpentes, et simplices sicut columbæ*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16: 11, 29.

bile-witness, bil-witness, e; *f. Mildness, simplicity, innocence;* simplicitas:—Se God wunaþ simle on ðære heán ceastre his ánfealdnesse and bilewitnesse *God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 19. Hý on bilwitnesse hyra líf alyfdon *they passed their lives in simplicity*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5.

bil-gesleht, bill-gesliht, -geslyht, es; *n.* [bil, bill *a sword*, gesleht *a clashing, conflict, slaughter;* from sleán *to slay, kill*] *A clashing of swords, battle;* ensium concutio, pugna:—Gelpan ne þorfte beorn blandenfeax bilgeslehtes [billgeslyhtes, Cott. Tiber. A. vi; billgeslihtes, Cott. Tiber. B. i: Cott. Tiber. B. iv] *the grizzly-haired warrior needed not boast of the clashing of swords*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 35, col. 1; Ædelst. 45.

bilgst, bilhst, he bilgþ, bilhþ *art angry, is angry; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* belgan *to be angry.*

bil-hete, bill-hete, es; *m.* [bil, bill *ensis*, hete *odium*] *The hate of swords;* odium ope ensium manifestatum:—Æfter billhete *after the hate of swords*, Andr. Kmbl. 156; An. 78.

bí-libban; *p.* -lifde; *pp.* -lifed, -lifd [bí 1. *by, upon*, libban *to live*] *To live by* or *upon, to be sustained* or *supported;* vesci, sustentari:—Sciddium wearþ emleóf, ðæt hý gesáwon mannes blód agoten, swá him wæs ðara nýtena meolc, ðe hý mǽst bílibbaþ *it was as agreeable to the Scythians to see* [lit. *that they saw*] *man's blood shed, as it was* [*to see*] *the milk of their cattle, upon which they mostly live*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 31–33. God ðás eorþan, ðe ealle cwice wihta bílibbaþ, ealle hire wæstmbæru gelytlade *God lessened this earth, all its fruitfulness, by which all living creatures are supported*, 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8.

bi-liden *left, departed*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 18, = be-liden; *pp. of* be-lídan, *q. v.*

bí-lifen *food*, Cot. 171. v. bí-leofen.

bilig *a bag, bottle, skin;* uter, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 83. v. belg.

bi-lihþ *dishonours, defames*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 16; Gn. Ex. 65, = be-hlihþ; *pres. of* be-hlígan, *q. v.*

biliþ, es; *n. An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example;* imago, effigies:—Biliþe wǽron eorlas Ebrēa *the men were the images* [*likenesses*] *of the Hebrews*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 7, note a. [*O. Sax.* bilidi, *n: Frs. O. Frs.* bilethe, byld, *n: Dut.* beeld, *n: Ger.* bild, *n: M. H. Ger.* bilde, *n: O. H. Ger.* biladi, bilidi, *n: Dan.* billed, billede, *n: Swed.* bild, *m;* belāte, *n: O. Nrs.* bílldr, *m. forma, aspectus;* bílæti, *n. effigies, statua*, Rask Hald.]

bill *a bill, falchion;* falcatus ensis:—Bill *falcastrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 1; Wrt. Voc. 34, 61: Beo. Th. 5548; B. 2777. v. bil.

bill-geslíht, -geslyht *a clashing of swords*, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 35; Æðelst. 45. v. bil-gesleht.

bi-locen *locked up*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 21; Cri. 1260, = be-locen; *pp. of* be-lūcan.

bílod *having a bill, nib* or *snout;* rostratus, Som. DER. bile *a bill, beak*. v. ge-bilod.

bi-loren *deprived*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gū. 1301, = be-loren; *pp. of* be-leósan.

bílst, he bilþ *bellowest, bellows; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bellan.

bil-swaþ; *gen.* -swæðes, *pl. nom.* -swaðu; *n. A bill* or *sword track*:—Bilswaðu blōdige *bloody sword tracks*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 27; Exod. 329. v. swæþ, *n.*

bi-lūcan *to lock up, inclose, surround*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 14; Cri. 1624. v. be-lūcan.

bil-wetnes *innocence*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 28. v. bile-witness.

bil-wit *mild*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 4; Gen. 856. v. bile-wit.

bil-witness *simplicity*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5. v. bile-witness.

bi-mǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bemoan, bewail, lament, mourn;* lugere:—Woldan wíf wōpe bimǽnan æðelinges deáþ *the women would with weeping bewail the noble's death*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 24; Hö. 4. v. be-mǽnan.

bi-mídan; *p.* -mǽþ, *pl.* -miðon; *pp* -miðen *To hide, conceal;* occultare, abscondere, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 33; Gū. 118: Ps. Th. 68, 6. v. be-mídan.

bi-murnan; *p.* -murnde: *pp.* -murned *To mourn, be troubled about, care for;* lugere, curare, sollicitum esse de re, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 7; Vy. 14: 34 a; Th. 110, 1; Gū. 101. v. be-murnan.

bi-mūtian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [mūtung *mutuum*, Cot. 136] *To exchange for;* commutare:—Swā dās woruldgestreón on ða mǽran gōd bimūtad weorþaþ *so these world-treasures shall be exchanged for the greater good*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 17; Gū. 42.

BIN, binn, e; *f. A manger, crib*, BIN, *hutch;* præsepe, præsepium:—Binn *præsepe*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Heó hine on binne alēde *reclinavit eum in præsepio*, Lk. Bos. 2, 7, 12, 16: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 25; Cri. 724. On heora assena binne *in the manger of their asses*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 13, 31. [*Chauc.* binn: *Dut.* ben, *f: Ger.* benne, binne, *f.*]

BINDAN, to bindenne; ic binde, ðū bindest, bintst, binst, he bindeþ, bint, *pl.* bindaþ; *p.* ic, he band, bond, ðū bunde, *pl.* bundon; *pp.* bunden; *v. a. To* BIND, *tie;* ligare, alligare:—Hió bindan þenceaþ cyningas *she thinks to bind kings*, Ps. Th. 149, 8. Fæste binde swearte wealas *I bind the swart strangers fast*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 21; Rä. 13, 3. Hrūsan [MS. hruse] bindeþ wintres wōma *the winter's violence binds the earth*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 21; Wand. 102. Hīg bindaþ hefige byrðyna *alligant onera gravia*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. He band hine *he bound him*, Gen. 42, 24. Hrīm hrusan bond *frost bound the earth*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 31; Seef. 32. Úser Hǽlend [MS. hælendes] wæs bunden fæste *our Saviour was bound fast*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 5; Dōm. 66. [*Chauc.* binde: *Laym.* binde, binden: *Orm.* bindenn: *O. Sax.* bindan: *Frs.* bynnen: *O. Frs.* binda: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* binden: *O. H. Ger.* bintan: *Goth.* bindan: *Dan.* binde: *Swed.* binda: *O. Nrs.* binda.] DER. an-bindan, be-, for-, ge-, in- [=un-], on- [=un-], un-, ymb-.

binde, an; *f.* [bindan *to bind*] *A band, wreath, head-band, fillet;* corolla, fascia:—Hió an Ceoldryþe hyre betstan [MS. betsðan] bindan *she gives to Ceoldryth her best band*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 18, 20.

bindele, byndele, byndelle, an; *f. A binding, tying, fastening with bands;* vinculis constrictio:—Be mannes bindelan *concerning* [*the*] *binding* [*putting in bands*] *of a man*. L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 1, note 2.

bindere, es; *m.* [bindan *to bind*] *One who binds, a* BINDER; ligator:—Ic eom bindere and swingere *I am a binder and a scourger*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 25; Rä. 28, 6.

bi-neótan; *p.* -neát, *pl.* -nuton; *pp.* -noten *To deprive of the enjoyment* or *use of anything*:—On hyge hālge heáfde bineótan *to deprive the holy one in spirit of his head*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 28; Jul. 604. He hine ealdre bineát *he deprived him of life*, Beo. Th. 4784; B. 2396. v. be-neótan.

bi-niman [*Goth.* bi-niman *auferre, furari;* κλέπτειν] *to deprive.* v. be-niman.

binn *a manger*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. v. bin.

binnan [be-innan]; *prep. dat. acc. Within, in, into;* intra, infra, in:—Ðe binnan ðam fæstenne wǽran *who were within the fastness*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 39: Mt. Bos. 2, 16. Gyt ne com se Hǽlend binnan ða ceastre *nondum Iesus venerat in castellum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 30. [*Northumb.* binna, bionna: *Frs.* binnen: *O. Frs.* binna, binnia: *Dut. Kil. Ger. M. H. Ger.* binnen.] DER. innan.

bi-nom, *pl.* bi-nōmon *deprived*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 15; Deór. 16: 37 b; Th. 122, 30; Gū. 313, = be-nam, -nāmon; *p. of* be-niman. v. niman.

bi-noten *deprived*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 10; Gū. 872; *pp. of* bineótan.

bintst, binst, he bint *bindest, binds; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bindan *to bind.*

bíó *I am* or *shall be*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 24; *pres. of* bión. v. beó, beón.

bíó-bread *honey-comb*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. v. beó-bread.

biódan *to command, announce, offer*, Beo. Th. 5777; B. 2892: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18. v. beódan.

bíóm *I am, shall be;* sum, ero:—Ic beóm hāl *vel* gehǽled ic bíóm *salva ero*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 5, 28: Jn. Rush. War. 7, 34; *1st pers. pres. of* bión. v. beón.

bión, ic bíó, bíóm, he bíóþ, *pl.* bíóþ, bieþ, biaþ; *subj.* bíó, bie *to be;* esse, existere, fieri:—Ic bíó swíðe fægn *I shall be very glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 24. Bíóm, Jn. Rush. War. 7, 34. Hwæt íów ðý bet bíó oððe þince *what is or appears to you the better?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 130; Met. 10, 65: Beo. Th. 5487; B. 2747: Mk. Lind. War. 10, 44. Ne mæg hira ǽnig būtan ōðrum bión *nor can any of them exist without the others*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 290; Met. 20, 145: 11, 102; Met. 11, 51: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 26: Th. Diplm. A. D. 804; 459, 16. Ðonne bióþ brocene *then will be broken*, Beo. Th. 4132; B. 2063: Andr. Kmbl. 815; An. 408: Elen. Grm. 1289: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 46; Met. 7, 23: 24, 121; Met. 24, 61: Ps. C. 50, 80; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 80: Mk. Lind. War. 10, 43: Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 31. v. beón.

bíór *beer*, Prov. 31. v. beór.

biorg *a hill, mountain;* collis, mons, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 20; Gū. 146. v. beorg.

biorhto *brightness*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 7. v. beorhtu.

biorn, es; *m. A warrior, soldier, hero;* bellator, miles, heros:—Biorn under beorge bordrand onswāf wið Geáta dryhten *the hero under the mount turned his shield's disc against the lord of the Goths*, Beo. Th. 5111, note; B. 2559. DER. folc-biorn. v. beorn II.

biór-sele, es; *m. A beer-hall, feasting-hall*, Beo. Th. 5263; B. 2635. v. beór-sele.

bíóþ *is, are*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 46; Met. 7, 23: 24, 121; Met. 24, 61; *3rd pers. pres. of* bión. v. beón.

biótian *to threaten;* intentare, Cot. 108. v. beótian I.

biótul *a beetle, staff*, Cot. 28. v. býtl.

bíó-wyrt *bee-wort;* apiastrum, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 20. v. beó-wyrt.

BIRCEL, ean; *f:* berc, beorc, byrc, e; *f. A birch-tree;* betula alba:—Genim bircean *take of the birch-tree*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 7: Wrt. Voc. 285, 22. [*Scot.* birk: *Plat.* barke, *f: Dut.* berke-boom, *m: Kil.* berck: *Ger.* birke, *f: M. H. Ger.* birke, birche, *f: O. H. Ger.* bircha, *f: Dan.* birk, *m. f: Swed. O. Nrs.* biörk, *f. betula vel quæcunque arbor viridis.*]

biroen, beorcen; *adj.* BIRCHEN, *belonging to birch;* betulaceus, Som. Lye. [*Kil.* bercken.]

biro-holt, es; *n. A birch holt* or *grove;* betuletum. v. byrc-holt.

bird *the young of any of the feathered tribe;* pullus:—Birdas *pullos*, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 2, 24. v. brid.

bi-reáfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bereave;* privare, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 30; Vy. 25. v. be-reáfian.

bi-reófan; *p.* -reáf, *pl.* -rufon; *pp.* -rofen *To bereave, deprive;* spoliare, privare:—Rǽdum birofene *bereft of counsel*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 14; Cri. 1526: 104 a; Th. 394, 22; Rä. 14, 7. v. be-reófan.

birest, he bireþ *bearest, bears*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 551; Met. 20, 276: L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 15; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

birgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover with a mound, to bury;* sepelire:—Birge man hine ðæs ilcan dæges *sepelietur in eadem die*, Deut. 21, 23: Gen. 49, 31. DER. be-birgan. v. byrgan.

birgean *to bury*:—Iosue hēt hī birgean *Joshua ordered to bury them*, Jos. 10, 27. v. birgan.

birgels, es; *m. A burial-place, sepulchre;* sepulcrum:—Him sylfum to birgelse *in possessionem sepulcri*, Gen. 23, 9. v. byrgels.

birgen, birgenn, e; *f. A burying-place, sepulchre;* sepulcrum, Gen. 23, 4, 6: 49, 30: 50, 5: Num. 11, 34. v. byrgen.

birg-nes, -ness *a taste*, Cot. 97. v. býrgnes.

birhtu *brightness, splendour;* claritas, splendor, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6: 20, 537; Met. 20, 269. v. beorhtu.

birig *to a city, for* byrig, Gen. 13, 12: Deut. 14, 27; *d. s. of* burh.

birigan *to bury.* v. be-birigan, byrigan.

birigh-man *a city officer;* ædilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 29. v. byrig-man.

bi-rihte, -ryhte; *prep. dat. Near, close by;* juxta:—Gesch he on

greóte gingran sîne bîryhte [Kmbl. birihte] him swefan on slǽpe *he saw his disciples near him slumbering in sleep on the sand*, Andr. Kecd. 1699; An. 850.

birihto *brightness*, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 11. v. beorhtu.

birilian, birlian, byrlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To draw, bear;* haurire, Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 2, 8, 9.

bi-rinnan; *p.* -ran; *pp.* -runnen to run as a liquid, hence,—*To wet, bedew;* fluere, perfundere, irrigare:—Đâ wearþ beám monig blôdigum teárum birunnen, sæp wearþ to swâte *then many a tree became bedewed with bloody tears, their sap became* [*turned to*] *blood*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 19–23; Cri. 1175–1177.

Birînus, i; *m.* Latin: Birîne, Byrîne, es; *m. Birinus, the first bishop of Wessex, sent by pope Honorius to Britain in* A. D. 634:—Đære tîde đâ West-Seaxna þeód mid Cynigelse heora cyninge Cristes geleáfan onfêng, bodade him and lǽrde Godes word Birînus biscop, se mid Honorius gepeahte đæs Papan com on Breotene .... He đâ lǽrde đǽr godcunde lâre, and đone cyning to Cristes geleáfan gecyrde, and hine gecristnade, and hine eft æfter fæce mid fulluhtbæđe aþwôgh mid his þeóde West-Seaxum. Hit gelamp on đa sylfan tîd đe mon đone cyning fullade, đæt đǽr wæs se hálgesta and se sigefæstesta cyning Norþan Hymbra Oswald andweard .... Đâ sealdon hî and geáfon đam biscepe begen đa cyningas eardungstôwe and biscopsetl on Dorceceastre, and he đǽr, se biscep, Gode lifde and cyricean worhte and hálgode ... and he đǽr his dagas ge-endode and to Drihtne fêrde, and in đære ylcan ceastre bebyriged wæs, and eft æfter monigum geárum Hædde biscep hêt his lîchoman up adôn and lǽdan [MS. lædon] to Winton ceastre *eo tempore* [A. D. 634] *gens Occidentalium Saxonum, (qui antiquitus Gevissæ vocabantur,) regnante Cynigilso fidem Christi suscepit, prædicante illis verbum Birino episcopo, qui cum consilio papæ Honorii venerat Brittaniam .... Itaque evangelizante illo in præfata provincia, cum rex ipse catechizatus, fonte baptismi cum sua gente ablueretur, contigit tunc temporis sanctissimum ac victoriosissimum regem Nordanhymbrorum Osualdum adfuisse .... Donaverunt autem ambo reges eidem episcopo civitatem quæ vocatur Dorcic* [*Dorchester*], *ad faciendum inibi sedem episcopalem; ubi factis dedicatisque ecclesiis ... migravit ad Dominum, sepultusque est in eadem civitate, et post annos multos Hædde episcopatum agente translatus inde in Ventam civitatem* [*Winchester*], Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 4–6; 12–16; 18–21; 22–24. Hêr forþfêrde Birînus se biscop *here*, A. D. 650, *Birinus the bishop died*, Chr. 650; Th. 51, 1, col. 2. Hêr Ægelbryht of Galwalum æfter Birîne [Byrîne, col. 2, 3] đam Rômâniscan biscepe onfêng Wesseaxna biscepdôme *here*, A. D. 650, *Ægelbyrht of Gaul succeeded to the bishopric of the West-Saxons after Birinus the Roman bishop*, 650; Th. 50, 1–5, col. 1.

birst, he birsteþ, birst *burstest, bursts; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* berstan.

birþ *bears; 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

bî-sæc *a bag*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 10, 10. v. sæc, codd.

bî-sæce, es; *n? m?* I. *a visit;* visitatio:—Bâd bîsæce betran hyrdes *waited the visit of a better keeper*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 11; Gû. 188. II. *persecution, dispute, litigation;* controversia, litigatio:—Bîsæce *in litigation*, L. Edg. C. 62; Th. ii. 258, 3. Gif đǽr hwæt bîsæces sŷ, seme se biscop *if there be somewhat of dispute, let the bishop settle it*, Const. vii; Th. ii. 258, note a. DER. sæcan, sêcan *to seek, visit, persecute, dispute.*

bi-scear *sheared* or *cut off*, Reim. 26; *p. of* bi-sceran. v. be-sceran.

bi-scencan; *p.* -scencte, *pl.* -scencton; *pp.* -scenced [scencan *to give drink*, scenc *drink*] *To give to drink;* ad potionem dare:—Ge in wræcsîđe longe lifdon, lêge biscencte *ye* [*fallen spirits*] *have long lived in exile, flame being given* [*you*] *to drink*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 21; Gû. 596.

bisceop, biscop, biscep, es; *m.* I. *a* BISHOP, *prelate;* episcopus:—Se biscep is gecweden *episcopus* and is *oferscéawigend* on Englisc, đæt he oferscéawige symle his underþeóddan *the bishop is called* episcopus, *that is in English*, overseer, *because he constantly oversees his subordinates*, L. Ælf. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 28. Nis nâ mâre betwyx mæsse-preóste and biscep, bûton đæt [Th. ii. 348, 24] se biscep is geset to mâran bletsunge đonne se mæsse-preóst sŷ; đæt is, circan to hálgigenne, and to hâdigenne preóstas, to biscepgenne cild [Th. ii. 348, 26: MS. men to biscopienne], and to bletsigenne ele *there is no difference between a mass-priest and a bishop, but that the bishop is appointed for greater benediction* [*blessing*] *than is the mass-priest; that is, to hallow churches, and to ordain priests, to confirm children, and to bless oil*, 36; Th. ii. 378, 20; v. mæsse-preóst. Seó mǽgþ hafþ twegen biscepas *the province has two bishops*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 33. II. *a chief priest of the Jews;* pontifex:—Se forma biscop, đe God silf gesette, wæs Aaron gehâten *the first high priest, whom God himself appointed, was called Aaron*, L. Ælf. P. 38; Th. ii. 378, 32. Scrîdde đone biscep mid línenum reáfe *vestivit pontificem subucula linea*, Lev. 8, 7. Đâ astyredon đa biscepas đa menegu *pontifices autem concitaverunt turbam*, Mk. Bos. 15, 11. Se biscep acsode đone Hâlend *pontifex interrogavit Iesum*, Jn. Bos. 18, 19, 22, 24. III. *a heathen priest of the Romans and Egyptians;* the chief priest of the Romans was called *Pontifex Maximus*, which was a title assumed by the Consuls and Emperors, v. yldest-biscep:—Sǽdon đa Ægyptiscan biscepas, đæt đa Godes wundor hiora ágnum godum getealde wǽron, đæt sint deófol-gild *the Egyptian priests said, that the godlike wonders were ascribed to their own gods, which are idols*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 25. Biscepas on Rôme sǽdon, đæt heora godas bǽdon đæt him man worhte anfiteatra *the priests in Rome said, that their gods ordered them to build an amphitheatre*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 26. Lucinius Crassus, se consul, wæs eác Rômâna yldesta biscep *Lucinius Crassus, the consul, was also the chief priest* [pontifex maximus] *of the Romans*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 16. IV. *the rank of an Anglo-Saxon bishop was equal to that of the Ealdorman,* or *highest nobleman, being only inferior to the* Æđeling or *prince, for they had equal power as judges in civil courts of law,—and their* burh-brice *and* wêr-gyld *were the same:*—Biscepe gebyreþ ælc rihting, ge on godcundan þingan ge on woruldcundan *to a bishop belongs every direction* [*righting*] *both in divine and worldly things*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 9. Sculon biscepas, mid woruld-dêman, dômas dihtan đæt hî ne gepafian, gyf his waldan magan, đæt ænig unriht up-aspringe *bishops, with temporal judges, should so direct judgments that they never permit, if it be in their power, that any injustice spring up*, 7; Th. ii. 312, 35–37. And sêce man hundred-gemôt swâ hit êr geset wæs; and hæbbe man þríwa on geáre burh-gemôt; and tûwa scîr-gemôt; and đǽr beó on đære scîre biscep and se ealdorman, and đǽr ægđer tæcan ge Godes riht ge woruld-riht *and let the hundred-moot be attended as it was before fixed; and thrice in the year let a city-moot be held; and twice a shire-moot; and let there be present the bishop of the shire and the ealdorman, and there each expound both God's law* [*right*] *and the world's law*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2–5: L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4–8. Biscopes and ealdormannes burg-bryce bið lx scillinga *a bishop's and an ealdorman's* burh-bryce *shall be sixty shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 8, note 19, H. Biscopes and ealdormannes mund-brice gebête mid ii pundum *recompense a bishop's and an ealdorman's* mund-brice *with two pounds*, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 332, 1. Biscopes and ealdormannes wêr-gyld is viii þûsend þrymsa *a bishop's and an ealdorman's* wer-gild *is eight thousand thrymsas*, L. Wg. 3; Th. i. 186, 7. V. *the bishops were the best educated men of their age, and often the most energetic, their advice and assistance were, therefore, naturally sought in every case of emergency in the cabinet or in the field,—Hence Ealhstan, the bishop of Sherborne for fifty years* [Ealhstân hæfde đæt biscopríce 1 wintra æt Scyreburnan, A. D. 817–867: Chr. 867; Ing. 98, 12–14], *became a general of Egbert and of his son Æthelwulf:*—Ecgbryht, West-Seaxna cyning, sende Æđelwulf his sunu of đære fyrde, and Ealhstân his biscep, to Cent micele werede, and hý Baldrêd đone cyning norþ ofer Temese adryfon *Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, sent his son Æthelwulf, and Ealhstan his bishop, into Kent, with a large part of the army, and drove Baldred the king northward over the Thames*, Chr. 823; Ing. 87, 6–15; 845; Ing. 92, 1. Æt Mere-tûne wearþ Heáhmund biscop ofslegen, and feala gôdra monna *at Merton bishop Heahmund was slain, and many good men*, 871; Ing. 101, 1–9. [*Orm.* bisskopp, bisscopp, bisshopp: *Laym.* biscop, bissop: *Wyc.* bischop: *O. Sax.* biskop: *Dut.* bisschop: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bischof: *O. H. Ger.* piscof: *Goth.* aipiskaupus: *Dan.* bisp: *Swed.* biskop: O. *Nrs.* biskup: *Fr.* évêque: *Span.* obispo: *It.* vescovo: *Wel.* esgob: *Gael.* easbuig: *Ir.* easbog: *Arm.* eskop: *Slav.* biskup: *Lith.* wyskupas. *From the Lat.* episcopus [*e*-piscop-*us, hence O. H. Ger.* piscof; *A. Sax.* biscop: *Orm.* bisshopp: *Laym.* biscop: *Wyc.* bischop: *Eng.* bishop] = *Grk.* ἐπίσκοπος *an overseer, guardian,* from ἐπί *upon, over,—*σκοπός *one who watches,—*σκοπέω *to look, watch, consider, contemplate.*] DER. arce-biscep, -biscop, ealdor-: biscep-dôm, -gegyrelan, -hâd, -hyrde, -lîc, -rîce, -roc, -scîr, -seld, -seđel, -setl, -stôl, -þénung, -wîte, -wyrt: biscepian.

biscep-dôm, biscop-dôm, biscep-dôm, es; *m.* I. [biscep *a bishop,* dôm *judgment*] *a bishop's doom, excommunication;* episcopi judicium, excommunicatio:—Sŷn hî begen đæs biscepdômes scyldige *let them both be guilty of the bishop's doom* [*excommunication*], Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, note 1. II. *the province of a bishop, a bishopric;* episcopi provincia, episcopatus:—He onfêng biscopdôm Parisiace hâtte *he received the bishopric called Paris;* accepto episcopatu Parisiacæ civitatis, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, note 10. Ps. Lamb. 108, 8. Wine heóld đone biscepdôm iii geár *Wine held the bishopric three years*, Chr. 660; Erl. 34, 7.

biscep-gegyrelan *episcopal robes.* v. biscop-gegyrelan.

biscep-hâd, biscop-hâd, es; *m.* [biscep *a bishop;* hâd *hood, condition, state*] BISHOPHOOD, *the office* or *state of a bishop, the episcopate, a bishopric;* munus episcopale, flaminium, episcopatus, episcopi provincia:—Wæs se biscephâd befæsted *the bishopric was established*, Elen. Kmbl. 2422; El. 1212. Biscephâd *flaminium*, Cot. 86: 186. On biscephâde ge êr biscephâde *in episcopatu et ante episcopatum*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 2, 3: 5, 6; S. 620, 19. His biscephâd [biscephâd, Spl.] brûcan feóndas *let his enemies enjoy his episcopate*, Ps. Th. 108, 8.

biscep-hyrde, biscop-hyrede, es; *m. A bishop's shepherd* or *clergyman;* episcopi clericus, Cot. 44. v. hyrde.

biscepian, biscopgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To exercise the office of a bishop,*

to oversee, visit, confirm; episcopali munere fungi, visitare, confirmare:—Se bisceop biþ gesett to hādigenne preóstas, and to bisceopgenne cild *the bishop is appointed for the ordaining of priests, and confirming of children*, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 26.

bisceop-līc, biscop-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, ðæt -līce; *adj.* BISHOPLIKE, *episcopal, belonging to a bishop;* episcopalis, pontificalis:—He ðæt biscoplīce līf be-eóde *episcopalem vitam exercebat*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 23. On biscoplīcum gerece *pontificali regimine*, 2, 15; S. 519, 13.

bisceop-rīce, biscop-rīce, es; *n.* [bisceop *a bishop*, rīce *a region*] *A* BISHOPRIC, *diocese, province of a bishop;* episcopi provincia, diœcesis = διοίκησις:—Mellitus fēng to ðam bisceoprīce *Mellitus succeeded to the bishopric*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, note 8. Seaxulf his biscoprīce onfēng *Saxulf succeeded to his bishopric*, 4, 6; S. 573, 35.

bisceop-roc, -rocc *a bishop's rochet.* v. biscop-roc.

bisceop-scīr, biscop-scīr, e; *f.* [bisceop *a bishop*, scīr *a province*]. I. *the province of a bishop, a diocese;* episcopi provincia, diœcesis = διοίκησις, parochia = παροικία:—Bisceopscīr *diœcesis* vel *parochia*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 123; Wrt. Voc. 42, 4. Ðæt nǣnig bisceop ōðres bisceopscīre onswōge *ut nullus episcoporum parochiam alterius invadat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 32: 4, 13; S. 582, 1: 4, 6; S. 573, 39. He todǣlde on twā bisceopscīre West-Seaxna mǣgþe *he divided the province of the West-Saxons into two dioceses*, 3, 7; S. 530, 6, 10. II. *the office of a bishop, episcopate;* episcopatus:—Seó biscopscīr Wihte ðæs ealondes belimpeþ to Daniele Wintan ceastre bisceope *episcopatus Vectæ insulæ ad Danihelem pertinet episcopum Ventæ civitatis*, 5, 23; S. 646, 22. Se forlēt ða bisceopscīre *he left the episcopate;* relicto episcopatu, 3, 21; S. 551, 38.

bisceop-seld *a bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see.* v. biscop-seld.

bisceop-seðel *a bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see.* v. biscop-seðel.

bisceop-setl, biscop-setl, biscep-setl, es; *n.* [bisceop *a bishop*, setl *a seat*]. I. *a bishop's seat* or *residence;* sedes episcopalis:—Sæt he ðæt bisceopsetl xxxvii wintra and six mōnaþ and feówertyne dagas *he occupied the episcopal residence thirty-seven* [*of*] *years* [*winters*] *and six months and fourteen days*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 9. He ðam Wine gesealde biscopsetl on Wintan ceastre *Vino in civitate Venta sedem episcopalem tribuit*, 3, 7; S. 530, 7, 14. Se eádiga Petrus se apostol gesæt biscepsetl on Rōme *the blessed Peter the apostle occupied the episcopal residence in Rome*, Chr. 45; Erl. 6, 19. II. *a bishopric;* episcopatus:—Wine wæs adrifen of his bisceopsetle *Wine was driven from his bishopric;* pulsus est Vini de episcopatu, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 13.

bisceop-stōl, biscop-stōl, es; *m.* [stōl *a stool, seat*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see, bishopric;* sedes episcopalis, episcopatus, pontificatus:—He ne mihte ðone Rōmāniscan bisceopstōl eallunge forlǣtan *he could not altogether neglect the Roman episcopal see*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 28, 8. Agefen to Wigorna ceastre ðam bisceopstōle *given to the episcopal see at Worcester*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 131, 27. Augustinus cyrde to his bisceopstōle *Augustine returned to his bishopric*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 37, 5. Seó on setl biscopstōles wæs to ætȳced *quæ in sedem pontificatus addita est*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 32.

bisceop-þēnung, e; *f.* [þēnung *duty, office*] *The duty* or *office of a bishop;* episcopi officium:—Þegnode se ārwurþa bisceop Willferþ on ðām dǣlum ða bisceopþēnunge ārwurþlice fīf geár *the venerable bishop Wilfrith exercised the office of a bishop in those parts honourably five years*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 15. Fēng Eádulf to ðære bisceopþēnunge *Eadulf succeeded to the bishop's office*, 5, 23; S. 645, 19.

bisceop-wīte *a bishop's fee for visiting.* v. biscop-wīte.

bisceop-wyrt, biscop-wyrt, biscep-wyrt, e; *f.* [wyrt *a wort, herb, plant*] BISHOP'S-WORT, *bishop's weed, betony, vervain, marsh-mallow;* ammi = ἄμμι [ammi majus, *Lin.*], betonica, verbena, hibiscum = ἰβίσκος:—Wyrc to drence æscþrotu, betonice, bisceopwyrt *make into a drink ash-throat, betony, bishop's-wort*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 10: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 2, 10. Genim bisceopwyrt ða sūðernan *take the southern bishop's-wort*, L. M. 2, 54; Lchdm. ii. 274, 27. To monnes stæmne nim biscopwyrt *for a man's voice take bishop's-wort*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 26: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 93; Wrt. Voc. 30, 43. Genim ða brādan biscopwyrt *take the broad bishop's-wort*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 2. Betonice, ðæt is, biscopwyrt *betony, that is, bishop's-wort*, Herb. cont. 1; Lchdm. i. 2, 1. Seó læsse biscopwyrt *betonica*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 49; Wrt. Voc. 31, 59. Biscopwyrt [MS. biscopwyrtil] *verbena*, 41; Som. 64, 1; Wrt. Voc. 31, 14. Biscepwyrt *hibiscum*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 15.

biscep *a bishop*, Chr. 110; Erl. 8, 11: 636; Erl. 24, 14: 690; Erl. 42, 15. v. bisceop.

biscep-dōm *the province of a bishop, a bishopric*, Chr. 660; Erl. 34, 7. v. bisceop-dōm II.

biscep-setl *an episcopal see*, Chr. 45; Erl. 6, 19. v. bisceop-setl.

biscep-wyrt *marsh-mallow*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 15. v. bisceop-wyrt.

bi-scerian, -scirian, -scyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive, separate;* privare, separare:—Wilna biscirede *from desires separated*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 24; Gū. 1047. Dreámum biscyred *from joys separated*, 88 a; Th. 330, 23; Vy. 55. Faraþ nū, awyrgde, willum biscyrede engla dreámes, on ēce fīr *go now, accursed, wilfully deprived of the joy of angels, into eternal fire*, 30 a; Th. 93, 3; Cri. 1520: 95 a; Th. 355, 28; Reim. 84: 42 b; Th. 142, 17; Gū. 645. v. be-scerian.

bi-scirian *to separate*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 24; Gū. 1047. v. bi-scerian.

biscop *a bishop*, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 9, 10. v. bisceop.

biscop-dōm *the province of a bishop, a bishopric*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, note 10. v. bisceop-dōm II.

biscopgan *to confirm*, L. Ælf. C. 18; Wilk. 155, 51. v. bisceopian.

biscop-gegyrelan; *pl. m.* [gegyrela *a garment, robe*] *Episcopal robes;* indumenta episcopalia:—He sende him biscopgegyrelan *he sent him episcopal robes*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10.

biscop-hād *the office* or *state of a bishop, the episcopate*, Cot. 86: Ps. Spl. 108, 7. v. bisceop-hād.

biscop-heáfod-līn *a bishop's head linen, an ornament which bishops wore on their heads;* infula:—Biscop-heáfod-līn *infula*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 10.

biscop-līc *episcopal*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 23. v. bisceop-līc.

biscop-rīce *a bishopric*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 35. v. bisceop-rīce.

biscop-roc, -rocc, es; *m.* [roc, rocc *a tunic*] *A bishop's rochet;* dalmatica:—Mid biscoprocce scrȳdan *to clothe with a bishop's rochet*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 26.

biscop-scīr *a diocese*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 6, 10. v. bisceop-scīr.

biscop-seld, es; *n.* [seld *a seat, residence*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see;* sedes episcopalis:—Se cyning sealde him stōwe and biscopseld on Lindesfearona eá *rex locum sedis episcopalis in insula Lindisfarnensi tribuit*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 35.

biscop-seðel; *g.* -seðles; *n.* [seðel *a seat*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence;* sedes episcopalis:—Mellitus fēng to ðam biscopseðle Contwara burge cirican *Mellitus succeeded to the episcopal residence of Canterbury church;* Mellitus sedem Doruvernensis ecclesiæ suscepit, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 8.

biscop-setl *a bishop's residence*, Chr. 604; Th. 38, 1. v. bisceop-setl.

biscop-stōl *an episcopal seat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 32. v. bisceop-stōl.

biscop-wīte, es; *n. A bishop's fee for visiting, procuration;* episcopo debita, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 5.

biscop-wyrt *bishop's-wort, betony*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 26: Herb. cont. 1; Lchdm. i. 2, 1. v. bisceop-wyrt.

bi-scyrian *to deprive, separate*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 23; Vy. 55: 30 a; Th. 93, 3; Cri. 1520: 95 a; Th. 355, 28; Reim. 84: 42 b; Th. 142, 17; Gū. 645. v. bi-scerian.

bi-seah *looked about*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 8; Gū. 1276, = be-seah; *p. of* be-seón.

bīsegu *occupation*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 28. v. bȳsgu.

bīsen; *gen.* bīsne, bīsene; *f. An example, similitude, command, precept*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 13: 29, 1; Fox 102, 12: Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 33; Gū. 499: Lk. Rush. War. 13, 6: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 13; Gen. 571. v. bȳsen.

bi-sencan *to sink*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 8; Cri. 1169. v. be-sencan.

bi-seón; *p.* -seah *to see*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 67, 13; Cri. 1088. v. be-seón, seón.

bises; *indecl. m. A leap year;* bisextile, bisextus:—Būtan bises geboden weorþe, feorþan geáre *unless a leap year is appointed*, [*being*] *the fourth year*, Menol. Fox 64; Men. 32.

bi-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set, beset, surround;* inserere, circumdare:—Ðonne gim in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted weorþeþ *when a gem has been set in a golden vessel by the artifice of smiths*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 9; Ph. 304. Mid wyrtum se wilda fugel his nest biseteþ ūtan *the wild bird surrounds its nest without with herbs*, 63 b; Th. 233, 26; Ph. 530. v. be-settan.

bīsgian *to occupy, busy*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264: Bt. procem; Fox viii. 6. v. bysgian.

bīsgu, e; *f. Occupation, toil, affliction, care*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 5, 6: Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 14; Rä. 57, 7: 82 b; Th. 311, 6; Seef. 88: 74 b; Th. 280, 7; Jul. 625: Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 127; Met. 22, 64. v. bȳsgu.

bīsgung, e; *f.* [= a-bīsgung = a-bȳsgung] *Business, occupation;* negotium, occupatio:—Fint he ða ryhtwīsnesse gehȳdde mid his mōdes bīsgunga *he will find the wisdom concealed by the occupation of his mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 12. Ne forlǣte se reccere ða inneran giémenne ðæs godcundan þiówdōmes for ðære abīsgunge ðara ūterra weorca *let not the ruler forsake the inner care of the divine ministration for the occupation of outer works*, Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 a, 29, 27, 30. v. bȳsgu.

bīsigu *occupation, labour*, Beo. Th. 567, note; B. 281. v. bysgu.

bisleáſung, e; *f. Fiction;* figmentum, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 13. v. leáſung.

bismærian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To revile;* maledicere:—Bismæredon uncit [*Inscription*, Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together*, Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. v. bysmerian.

bismær-word, es; *n.* [= bismer-word: bismer *opprobrium, contumelia;*

word *verbum*] *A disgraceful* or *abusive word, reproach, insult;* ignominiosum *vel* contumeliosum verbum, opprobrium, insultatio:—Mid bismærwordum *with insults*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5.

bismer, bismor, bysmer, bysmor; *gen.* bismeres, bysmres; *n.* [be, smeru *fat, grease*] *Filthiness, pollution, abomination, disgrace, infamy, mockery, reproach, contumely, blasphemy, calumny;* ludibrium, pollutio, abominatio, infamia, opprobrium, contumelia, blasphemia, calumnia:—Hī amyrdon heora folc on bysmore *they defiled their people with filthiness*, Ælfc. T. 15, 21. Seó stōw gewearþ swīðe mǽre for Rōmāna bismere *the place became famous for the disgrace of the Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 62, 44. His mōd wæs mid ðam bismre ahwæt *his mind was whetted with that disgrace*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17. Hī mængdon eced and geallan togædere and hit, on his bismer, Criste gebudon *they mingled vinegar and gall together, and offered it to Christ, in mockery of him*, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 17. Ðū hī, Drihten, dēst deópe to bysmre *tu, Domine, deridebis eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. He hālge lāre brygdeþ on bysmer *he turneth holy lore into mockery*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dōm. 71. Hī gefremedan ōðer bysmer *they made another reproach;* irritaverunt eum, Ps. Th. 105, 25: 106, 10. Dracan ðū ðysne geheowadest, hēte syððan him bysmere brāde healdan *draco iste, quem formasti ad illudendum ei*, Ps. Th. 103, 25. Ðæt he dōþ to bysmore ðīnum feóndum *he makes that for a reproach to thine enemies*, 8, 3. Ge gehȳrdon his bysmer *audistis blasphemiam*, Mk. Bos. 14, 64. Ðæt ðū mǽge þolie bysmor on ǽlcne tīman *ut omni tempore calumniam sustineas*, Deut. 28, 29. [*O. Sax.* bismer, *n. opprobrium.*] DER. bismer-full, -leás, -leóþ, -līc, -līce, -nes, -spræc, -sprecan, -word: bismerian, ge-: bismerung: bismeriend.

bismer-full; *adj. Polluted, abominable, disgraceful;* pollutus, detestabilis, turpis. v. bysmor-full.

bismerian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To mock, deride, irritate, reproach, blaspheme, defame, revile;* illudere, deridere, irritare, irridere, blasphemare, calumniam facere, maledicere. DER. bismer. v. bysmerian.

bismeriend, es; *m. A deceiver;* illusor, Prov. 11, 4. DER. bismer.

bisme.-leás; *adj. Without pollution, spotless, blameless;* sine pollutione, immaculatus, irreprehensus. v. bysmer-leás.

bismer-leóþ, es; *n.* [bismer *mockery, reproach;* leóþ *a song*] *A reproachful song, an incantation;* carmen invectivum, nenia, Cot. 188.

bismer-līo, bismor-līc; *adj.* [bismer, bismor *disgrace,* -līc] *Disgraceful, ignominious, dirty, unpleasant;* turpis, ignominiosus, fœdus:—Mid ðam bismerlīcestan āþe *with the most disgraceful oath*, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 79, 39: 1, 7; Bos. 29, 35. We lǽraþ, ðæt man geswīce bismorlīcra efesunga *we enjoin, that a man abstain from ignominious tonsures*, L. Edg. C. 20; Th. ii. 248, 16. On ðone bismerlīcostan eard *in the most unpleasant province*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 34.

bismer-līce; *adv. Disgracefully, indecently, irreverently, contemptuously, reproachfully;* probrose, indecore, inverecunde, contumeliose. v. bismor-līce.

bismer-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [bismer *filthiness, pollution,* -nes] *A polluting, staining* or *defiling;* pollutio, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, note 7.

bismer-spræc, -spæc, e; *f. A speaking blasphemy, blasphemy;* blasphemia. v. bysmor-spræc.

bismer-sprecan, -specan; *p.* -spræc, -spæc, *pl.* -sprǽcon, -spǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen, -specen [bismer *blasphemia,* sprecan, specan *loqui*] *To speak blasphemy, blaspheme;* blasphemiam loqui, blasphemare. v. bysmer-specan.

bismerung, e; *f. Blasphemy;* blasphemia, Mk. Skt. Hat. 3, 28. v. bysmrung.

bismer-word, es; *n. A disgraceful* or *abusive word, reproach, insult;* ignominiosum *vel* contumeliosum verbum, opprobrium, insultatio. v. bismær-word.

bismiriende *deriding;* insultans, Greg. Dial. 2, 1, = bismeriende. v. bysmerian.

bismor *a disgrace,* Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 31. v. bismer, bismor-līc, -līce.

bismor-līc *disgraceful, ignominious,* L. Edg. C. 20; Th. ii. 248, 16. v. bismer-līc.

bismor-līce, bysmor-līce, bysmer-līce; *adv.* [bismer, bismor *disgrace,* -līce] *Disgracefully, indecently, irreverently, contemptuously, reproachfully;* probrose, indecore, inverecunde, contumeliose:—Bysmerlīce *disgracefully*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. Hī willaþ, binnan Godes hūse, bysmorlīce plegian *they will play irreverently within God's house*, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 20. Worpaþ hine deófol on dōmdæge bismorlīce *the devil shall cast him down contemptuously in the day of judgment*, Salm. Kmbl. 53; Sal. 27.

bismrian *to mock,* Ps. Spl. 103, 28. v. bysmerian.

bīsnian *to give* or *set an example,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20: 39, 11; Fox 230, 2. v. bȳsnian.

bīsnung *an example;* exemplum, Ælfc. T. 5, 15. v. bȳsnung.

bi-sorgian *to care for, fear,* Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 32; Ph. 368: 30 b; Th. 95, 12; Cri. 1556. v. be-sorgian.

bi-spanan; *p.* -spōn, -speón; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, urge;* allicere, illicere, seducere, incitare, impellere:—Ic Herode in hyge bispeón, ðæt he Iohannes bibeád heáfde biheáwan *I Herod in mind incited, that he commanded John's head to be cut off*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 8; Jul. 294. v. be-spanan.

bī-spell *a fable,* Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 19: Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 11. v. big-spell.

bissexte *a leap year;* bisextus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 19. v. bises.

bist *art, shalt be;* es, eris, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 28; *2nd pers. pres. and fut. of* beón.

bi-stelan; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stǽlon; *pp.* -stolen *To rob, deprive;* furari, privare:—Strengo bistolen *deprived of strength*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 8; Rä. 28, 13. v. be-stelan.

bi-swīċe *deceived, seduced,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 25; Jul. 302; *p. of* bi-swīcan.

bi-swēdian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To bind, wind round, inwrap;* ligare, involvere:—Hī biwundon oððe biswēdedon [biuundun ⁊ biuuēddun MS.] hine *ligaverunt eum*, Jn. Lind. War. 19, 40. Sibbum biswēdede, sorgum biwerede *inwrapt in peace, from cares protected*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 19; Cri. 1644. v. be-swēdian.

bī-swīc, es; *m. Deceit;* fraus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 13. v. be-swīc.

bi-swīcan; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen *To deceive, seduce;* decipere, seducere:—Ic Nēron biswāc [MS. bisweac] *I deceived Nero*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 25; Jul. 302. v. be-swīcan.

bī-swīcol; *adj.* [bī-swīc *deceit;* dolus] *Deceitful;* dolosus:—We sculon geþencean ðæt ðis līf, ðæt we nū onlibbaþ, is bīswīcol eallum ðǽm ðe hit luſiaþ *we ought to think that this life, in which we now live, is deceitful to all those who love it*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 16.

bīt *asks, prays,* Lk. Bos. 11, 12; *3rd pers. pres. of* biddan.

bīta, an; *m.* [biten; *pp. of* bītan *to bite*]. I. *a* BIT, *morsel, piece, fragment;* frustum, buccella:—Ne mihte hyra ǽlc ānne bitan of ðām gelæccan *every one of them could not get a morsel*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 10. Æfter ðam bitan *post buccellam*, Jn. Bos. 13, 27. II. *anything that bites, a biter, an animal;* ferus:—Ænlice [ænlige MS.] bita *singularis ferus*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14.

BĪTAN; *part.* bītende; ic bīte, ðū bītest, bītst, he bīteþ, bītt, bīt, *pl.* bītaþ; *p.* ic, he bāt, ðū bite, *pl.* biton; *pp.* biten. I. *to* BITE *with the teeth;* mordere:—Ic bīte *mordeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 10. Monan ic ne bīte nymþe he mē bīte *I bite no man unless he bite me*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 9, 10; Rä. 66, 5. Æghwā bīteþ mec on bær līc *every one bites me on the bare body*, 125 a; Th. 482, 7; Rä. 66, 4. Monige mec bītaþ *many bite me*, 125 a; Th. 482, 12; Rä. 66, 6. Ðæt mǽden bāt and totær ǽlcne ðe heó gerǽcan mihte *the maiden bit and tore every one whom she could reach*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 14: Beo. Th. 1488; B. 742. Biton [MS. byton] hine lȳs *lice bit him*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. Nim ðis ofæt, bīt hit and byrge *take this fruit, bite it and taste*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 12; Gen. 519. II. used metaphorically of the biting or wounding by a sword,—*to cut, wound;* cædere, vulnerare:—Se gist onfand ðæt se beadoleóma bītan nolde *the guest found that the war-beam* [*the sword*] *would not wound*, Beo. Th. 3051; B. 1523: 2913; B. 1454. Sió ecg gewāc, bāt unswīðor *the edge* [*of the sword*] *failed, cut less sharply*, 5150; B. 2578. Ðeáh mec heard bite stīdecg stȳle *though the stiff-edge steel wounded me greatly*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 10; Rä. 88, 13. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bite: *R. Glouc.* byten: *Laym.* biten: *Orm.* bitenn: *Northumb.* bīta *discerpere: Plat.* biten: *O. Sax.* bītan: *O. Frs.* bita: *Dut.* bijten: *Ger.* beiszen: *M. H. Ger.* bīzen: *O. H. Ger.* bīzan: *Goth.* beitan: *Dan.* bide: *Swed.* bita: *Icel.* bíta: *Sansk.* bhid *findere, perforare.*] DER. a-bītan, on-.

bīte, es; *m.* [bītan *to bite*] *A* BITE, *pain, the biting* or *pain of a wound, a biting disease* or *cancer;* morsus, cancri morbus *vel* cancer:—Hyt ða wēdendan bītas gehǽleþ *it heals the maddening bites*, Med. ex Quadr. 13, 7; Lchdm. i. 370, 14. Wið apan bīte *for the bite of an ape*, 11, 7; Lchdm. i. 366, 24: L. Ethb. 35; Th. i. 12, 5: Beo. Th. 4126; B. 2060. Þurh sweordes bīte *through the bite of the sword*, Apstls. Kmbl. 68; Ap. 34. Bīte īrena *the bite of swords*, Beo. Th. 4511; B. 2259. Gnættas cōmon ofer ðæt land mid fȳrsmeortendum bītum *gnats came over the land with fire-smarting bites*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 30. Wið cancerādle, ðæt is, bīte *against cancer-disease, that is, a biting disease*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 9. DER. lāþ-bīte.

bītel, bītela, bētl; *m. A beetle;* blatta:—Ða blacan bētlas *the black beetles*, Cot. 141.

bi-teldan *to cover, surround, overwhelm,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 1; Ph. 273: 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609. v. be-teldan.

bītende *biting;* mordax, Cot. 134; *part. of* bītan.

BITER, bitor, bitter, bittor; *g. m. n.* biteres, bitres, bittres; *f.* bitre; *sup.* biteresta, bitresta; *adj.* BITTER, *sharp, severe, dire;* amarus, acerbus, acer, dirus, atrox:—Ðæt biteresta [MS. biteroste] clyster *botri amarissimi*, Deut. 32, 32; *the clustre most bittir*, Wyc. Ðæt he bibūgan mǽge ðone bitran drync *that he may escape the bitter drink*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 10; Gū. 840. Hī beheóldon bogan [MS. boga], þing [þingc MS.] biter *intenderunt arcum, rem amaram*, Ps. Spl. 63, 3: Ps. Th. 78, 5. Bitter, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55. Bittor, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 13; Gū. 958. Boda bitresta *the bitterest messenger*, Cd. 36; Th. 47, 19;

Gen. 763. Bittres; *g.* Salm. Kmbl. 658; Sal. 328. Biteres; *g.* Rood Kmbl. 225; Kr. 114. [*Orm.* bitterr: *O. Sax.* bittar: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* bitter: *O. H. Ger.* bittar: *Goth.* baitrs: *Dan. Swed.* bitter: *Icel.* bitr.] DER. þurh-biter, -bitter, winter-.

bitere *bitterly, sharply*, Ps. Th. 101, 18: 128, 2. v. bitre.

biterian, biterigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To embitter, make sharp;* acerbare:—Dætte us biterige sió hreówsung *that the repentance may be bitter to us*, Past. 54, 5. DER. a-biterian, ge-.

biter-líce, bitter-líce; *adv.* BITTERLY; amare:—He weóp biterlíce [Bos. bityrlíce] *he wept bitterly*, Mt. Jun. 26, 75. He ongan biterlíce [Smith, 600, 29, bitterlíce] wépan *he began to weep bitterly*, Bd. 4, 25; Whelc. 337, 43.

biter-nys, -nyss, e; *f.* BITTERNESS; amaritudo:—Híg cómon to dære stówe, ðe ys Mara genemned, ðæt ys on úre lýden biternys; ðá ne mihton híg drincan ðæt wæter, forðamðe hit wæs biter: ðá héton híg ealle his naman Mara, ðæt ys on úre lýden biternys *venerunt in Mara, nec poterant bibere aquas de Mara, eo quod essent amaræ, unde et congruum loco nomen imposuit vocans illum Mara, id est amaritudinem*, Ex. 15, 23. Heortan biternys *bitterness of heart*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 18. Dær múþ full is biternysse *cujus os plenum est amaritudine*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 8. Nolde his onbyrian for dære biternysse *he would not taste it for its bitterness*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 18, 19.

biter-wyrde; *adj. Inclined to bitterness;* ad amaritudinem pronus:—Ne he biterwyrde næs *he was not inclined to bitterness*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 15: ii. 44, 22.

biþ *is, shall be;* est, erit, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182; *3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* beón.

bi-þeahte, -þeaht *covered over*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 11; Pa. 61: 101 a; Th. 382, 10; Rä. 3, 9; *p. and pp. of* bi-þeccan. v. be-þeccan.

bi-þearf ic *I need*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715. v. bi-þurfan, be-.

bi-þeccan *to cover*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423: 51 b; Th. 179, 1; Gú. 1255. v. be-þeccan.

bi-þencan *to consider, bear in mind, confide*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 27; Cri. 822: 20 a; Th. 53, 14; Cri. 850: 51 b; Th. 179, 32; Gú. 1270: 66 b; Th. 245, 30; Jul. 52. v. be-þencan.

bi-þringan *to surround*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 27; Ph. 341. v. be-þringan.

bi-þrycgan; *p.* -þrycte, *pl.* -þrycton; *pp.* -þrycged [þryccan *to press*] *To press on;* imprimere:—Hí hwæsne beág ymb mín heáfod gebýgdon, þreám biþrycton *they bent a sharp crown around my head, pressed it on with reproaches*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 26; Cri. 1446.

bi-þurfan *to need, to have need*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715. v. be-þurfan.

bítl *a mallet, hammer*, Past. 36, 5; Cott. MS. v. býtl.

bit-mélum; *adv.* [bit, mélum, *dat. pl. of* mél, *n.*] *Piecemeal, by bits;* mordicus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5.

bitol, es; *n. A bridle;* frænum:—On gewealde and bitole ceácan heora gebind *in camo et fræno maxillas eorum constringe*, Ps. Spl. 31, 12.

bi-tólden *covered, overwhelmed*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609; *pp. of* bi-teldan. v. be-teldan.

bitre, bitere, bittre; *adv.* [biter *bitter*] *Bitterly, sharply, cruelly;* amare, acriter, atrociter:—Ic eom bitre abolgen *I am bitterly vexed*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 31; Hy. 4, 109: 120 b; Th. 463, 4; Hö. 65: Beo. Th. 4651; B. 2331. Unc he bitere forgeald *he bitterly requited us*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 21; Sat. 418. Hí gebléndon bittre tosomne unswétne drync ecedes and geallan *they mingled bitterly together an unsweet drink of vinegar and gall*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 11; Cri. 1438: 119 a; Th. 457, 4; Hy. 4, 78.

bitst, he bitt *askest, he asks*, Ex. 33, 12: Homl. Th. i. 250, 8, 9; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* biddan.

bítst, bíst, bít *bidest, bides; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bídan.

bitt *a bottle;* uter. v. byt.

bitter *bitter;* amarus, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55. v. biter.

bitter-líce *bitterly*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29. v. biter-líce.

bitter-nes *bitterness*, Scint. 61. v. biter-nys.

bittor *bitter*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 23; Gú. 998. v. biter.

bittre *bitterly, sharply, cruelly*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 24; Reim. 50. v. bitre.

bi-tweon; *prep. dat. Between;* inter, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 15; Cri. 1659. v. be-tweonum III.

bi-tweonum; *prep. dat. Between;* inter:—Hornum bitweonum [horna abitweonum MS. Th.] *between the horns*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. v. abi-tweonum, be-tweonum.

bi-týnan *to close, shut up*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 7; Ph. 419. v. be-týnan.

bityr-líce *bitterly;* amare:—Petrus weóp bityrlíce *Petrus flevit amare*, Mt. Bos. 26, 75. v. biter-líce.

bi-wégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To disappoint;* frustrari:—Ne biwægde hine *non frustratus est eum*, Ps. Surt. 131, 11. v. be-wégan.

bí-wærlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [v. bí- in be- II] *To pass by;* præterire, Lk. Lind. War. 10, 31: 11, 42: Lk. Rush. War. 11, 42. DER. wærlan.

bi-wáwan; *p.* -weów; *pp.* -wáwen *To blow against;* afflare:—Winde biwáwne [MS. biwaune] *waved or shaken by the wind*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 2; Wand. 76. DER. wáwan.

bi-weaxan *to overgrow*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310. v. be-weaxan.

bi-weddian *to espouse, betroths, wed;* desponsare:—Wæs sió fæmne wélegum biweddad *the woman was betrothed to the rich one*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 25; Jul. 33. v. be-weddian.

bi-werian, -wergan *to defend, restrain, forbid*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 23; Vy. 38: Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 3; Gú. 830. v. be-werian.

bí-windan *to entwine, enwrap, encircle*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 20; Jul. 234: 28 b; Th. 87, 9, 12; Cri. 1422, 1424: 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725: 65 b; Th. 241, 34; Ph. 666. v. be-windan.

bí-wist *food, provision*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 4: L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 12. v. big-wist.

bí-word, -wyrd, es; *n.* [be, bí *by*, word *a word*] *A* BYWORD, *proverb;* proverbium:—Man segþ [seiđ MS.] to bíworde, 'hæge sitteþ ða æceras dǽleþ' *man saith for a proverb, 'the hedge abides which fields divides,'* Chr. 1130; Erl. 259, 13. Bíword, bíwyrd *proverbium*, Cot. 157.

bi-worpen *cast about, surrounded;* cinctus:—Is ðæt églond fenne biworpen *the island is surrounded with a fen*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 9; Rä. 1, 5, = be-worpen; *pp. of* be-weorpan.

bi-wráh *covered*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23; *p. of* bi-wríhan. v. be-wríhan.

bi-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To strike* or *beat around, to surround;* circum pulsare, circumdare:—Hí sculon onfón in fýrbaðe wælmum biwrecene wráþlíc andleán *they must receive dire retribution in the fire-bath surrounded with flames*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 52, 11; Cri. 832. v. be-wrecan.

bi-wríhan; *p.* -wráh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover.* v. be-wríhan.

bi-wrítan; *p.* -wrát, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen [be *by*, wrítan *to write*] *To write after, by,* or *out of, to copy;* postscribere, exscribere, Past. pref; Hat. MS. v. be-wrítan.

bi-wyrcan *to make*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 3; Jul. 575. v. be-wyrcan.

bixen; *adj.* [box *the box-tree*] *Belonging to box,* BOXEN, *made of box-wood;* buxeus:—Bixen box *a box made of box-wood;* pyxis, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 96; Wrt. Voc. 25, 36.

blác; *adj.* I. *bright, shining;* lucidus, splendidus:—On bryne blácan fýres *into the burning of the bright fire*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 13; Dan. 246. Lígetta hérgen blácе dýrne Dryhten *lightnings bright praise the beloved Lord*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 16; Az. 107. Engel ða burh oferbrægd blácan lýge, hátan heaðowealme *an angel spread over the town a bright flame, hot warlike floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 3081; An. 1543. Blácum leóhte *with bright light*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 15; Met. 4, 8. Lígetu blácе *lightnings bright*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 3; Dan. 381. II. BLEAK, *pale, pallid, livid, as in death;* pallidus, de moribundis et mortuis:—Bið his líf scæcen, and he blác *his life is departed, and he pale*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 28; Vy. 41. Scylfing hreás blác *Scylfing fell pale*, Beo. Th. 4969; B. 2488: Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 16. Blácne *pale, acc.* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 278. He hæfde blæc feax and blácne andwlitan *he had black hair and a pale countenance*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Se mónа mid his blácan leóhte *the moon with her pale light*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 34. [*Prompt.* bleyke *pallidus, subalbus*, from blác, *p. of* blícan *to shine.*] ☞ Observe the difference between blác *bright, shining*, *bleak, pale*, and blæc *black*, se blaca *the black.*

blác *shone*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 4; Gú. 1305; *p. of* blícan.

blace berian *black berries;* mori, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30. v. blæc-berie.

blác-ern, es; *n.* [blác *light*, ærn, ern *a place*] *A light place, a lamp, candlestick, lantern, light, candle;* lucerna:—Bæd ðæt hí ðæt blácern adwæscton *prayed that they would put out the light* [lucernam], Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40. Bærnaþ eówer blácern *light your candle*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 6: Ps. Th. 131, 18.

blác-hleór; *adj.* [blác II. *pale*, hleór *a face, cheek*] *Having a pale face, pale-faced, fair;* pallidus *vel* candidus genis:—Sceolde monig blǽchleór ides bifiende gán *many a pale-faced damsel must trembling go*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 23-25; Gen. 1969, 1970; Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 128.

blácian, blácigan, to blácienne, blácigenne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blác *pallid, bleak, pale*] *To grow pale;* pallere, pallescere:—Ic blácige *palleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42: 35; Som. 38, 5. Ic onginne to blácigenne [blácienne MS. C.] *pallesco*, 35; Som. 38, 6. Onsýn blácaþ *his face grows pale*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 13; Seef. 91. DER. a-blácian.

blácung, e; *f. Paleness, wanness;* pallor:—Blácung *pallor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 27. On blácunge goldes *in pallore auri*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14.

BLÆC, es; *n. Ink;* atramentum:—Ðæt hí habban blæc and bócfel *that they have ink and parchment*, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 11. Blæc

atramentum, Wrt. Voc. 47, 3. [*Plat.* blak *ink*: *O. H. Ger.* blach *ink*: *Dan.* blæk, *n. ink*: *Swed.* blæck, *n. ink*: *Icel.* blek, *n. atramentum.*]

BLÆC; *gen. m. n.* blaces, *f.* blæcre; *def. m.* se blaca, *f. n.* blace: bleac; *adj.* BLACK, *swarthy*; niger, fuscus:—He hæfde blæc feax, and blæcne andwlitan *he had black hair, and a pale* [*lean, thin*] *countenance*; nigro capillo, facie macilenta, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Forðonðe ðū ne mæht ænne loc hwītne gewirce oððe blæcne *quia non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 36. Ofslōgon ðone blacan Heawald *they killed the black Heawald*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 40. Ða sind blace swīðe *they are very black*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 438, 28; Rä. 58, 2. Swearte wǣron lāstas, swaðu swīðe blacu *swart were their footsteps, their tracks very black*, 113 b; Th. 434, 19; Rä. 52, 3. [*Icel.* blakkr *niger*, Egils. v. *A. Sax.* blæc *ink.*] ☞ Observe the difference between blæc; *gen. m. n.* blaces, se blaca *black, swarthy*, and blāc *shining, pallid, bleak, pale*, from blāc; *p. of* blīcan *to shine*; remark also blāc *pale, livid*, from blīcan *to bleach, whiten*. v. blīcan, blǣcan.

blǣc; *adj. Shining, pale, livid*; lucidus, pallidus, lividus:—Īs brycgade blǣce brimrāde *the ice bridged the pale water road*, Grn. An. 1264. v. blǣcan *to bleach.*

blǣcan, blǣcean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* BLEACH, *whiten, fade*; pallidum colorem inducere, albicare:—Blǣced *bleached*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 27; Rä. 29, 5. Ne mæg ne sunne blǣcan *no sun can bleach*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20: blǣcean, note 20. DER. blīcan.

blæc-berie, an; *f. A* BLACKBERRY, *mulberry*; vaccinium, morus:—Blace berian *mori*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30; Wrt. Voc. 33, 29. DER. blæc.

blæc-ern, es; *n. An inkstand*; atramentarium. DER. blæc *ink*, ærn *a place.*

blēc-ern, es; *n.* [blēc *light*, ærn *a place*] *Literally a lamp* or *candlestick*, also *the light itself*; *verbum de verbo*, candelabrum, *etiam* candela, lucerna:—Bæd ðæt hī ðæt blēcern acwencton *prayed that they would put out the light* [lucernam], Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40, note, MS. B. Ne menn blēcern in beornaþ *men do not light a candle* [lucernam], Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. Blēcern fōtum mīnum *lucerna pedibus meis*, Ps. Th. 118, 105. v. blāc-ern.

blæc-fexed; *adj.* [blæc *black*, feax, fex *hair*] *Having black hair, black-haired*; nigris capillis:—He is blæcfexed [MS. blæcfexede] *he is black-haired*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 16.

blæc-gym; *g.* -gymmes; *m. A black fossil, called jet*; nigro-gemmeus, lapis gagates = γαγάτης, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24.

blēco, es; *n.* [blēc *pale, livid*: blēcan *to bleach*] *Paleness, leprosy*; pallor, lepra = λέπρα:—Blēco *pallor*, Cot. 157. Lǣcedōmas wið ðam yflan blīce *leechdoms against the evil leprosy*, L. M. cont. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 8, 1. Wið blēce genim gōse smero *for leprosy take goose-grease*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 9, 1, 4, 7, 18. v. blēcþa.

blæc-teru; *g.* wes; *n. Black-tar, tar, naphtha, a sort of bituminous fluid*; pix fluida, naphtha, Som.

blēcþa, an; *m*: blēcþ-rust, es; *m. Leprosy*; vitiligo, Cot. 221. v. blēco.

BLÆD; *gen.* blædes; *nom. pl.* blado, *n. A leaf*, BLADE; folium, palmula:—Brād blado *broad leaves*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 8; Gen. 994. Rōdres blæd *the blade of an oar*; palmula, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 77; Wrt. Voc. 48, 16. [*O. Sax.* blad, *n*: *Frs. O. Frs.* bled, *n*: *Dut.* blad, *n*: *Ger.* blatt, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* blat, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* blat, *n*: *Dan. Swed.* blad, *n*: *Icel.* blað, *n. folium.*] DER. ār-blæd.

blæd, e; *f. A cup, bowl, goblet, vial*; patera, phiala, Æthelfledæ Test. Lye. v. bledu.

blǣd, es; *m.* I. *a blast, blowing, breath, spirit, life, mind*; flamen, flatus, inspiratio? spiritus, vita, animus:—Gif māre blǣd windes astāg [MS. astahg] *if a stronger blast of wind arose*; si flatus venti major adsurgeret, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 8. Þurh gǣstes blǣd *through the spirit's inspiration*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 33; Ph. 549. God ableōw on his ansȳne līflīcne blǣd *God blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 26. His blǣd forleōsan *to lose his life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 16; Jud. 63. Nāh seó mōdor geweald bearnes blǣdes *the mother hath not power over her child's life*, Salm. Kmbl. 769; Sal. 384. Beorht on blǣde *bright in life*, Elen. Kmbl. 975; El. 489. II. *enjoyment, prosperity, abundance, success, blessedness, gift, reward, benefit, glory, honour*; fruitio, prosperitas, abundantia, successus, beatitudo, donum, præmium, beneficium, gloria, dignitas:—Hyra blǣd leofaþ æt dōmdæge *their enjoyment shall exist* [*live*] *at doomsday*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 100, 4; Cri. 1636. Blǣdes full *full of enjoyment*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 13; Cri. 1658. Eorþan blǣdas *the enjoyments of earth*, 116 b; Th. 447, 28; Dōm. 46. He heōld blǣd mid bearnum *he possessed prosperity with his children*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 5; Gen. 1608. Hie ne meahton blǣdes brūcan *they might not enjoy prosperity*, 90; Th. 113, 26; Gen. 1893. On his blǣde *in his prosperity*, 205; Th. 253, 26; Dan. 601. Sȳ him wuldres blǣd *may there be to him abundance of glory*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 27; Ph. 662. Ða seōndas ðæs blǣdes gebrocen hæfdon *the fiends had enjoyed their success*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 28; Gū. 393. Ēcan līfes blǣd *the blessedness of eternal life*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 24; Seef. 79. Wæs his blǣd mid God *his reward was with God*, 39 a; Th. 128, 27; Gū. 410: 20 b; Th. 55, 4; Cri. 878. Wæs heora blǣd micel *their glory was great*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 5; Gen. 14. Hie Iudēa blǣd forbrēcon billa ecgum *they destroyed the Jews' glory with the edges of swords*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 13; Dan. 709. [*O. H. Ger.* blāt *flatus.*] DER. fēr-blǣd, wuldor-: blǣd-ġende, -dæg, -fæst, -ġīfa, -horn, -wela.

blēd, blēd, e; *f.* What is produced,—*A flower, blossom, fruit*; flos, olus, fructus:—Hlīf leáf and his blēda ne fealwiaþ *its leaves and its flowers shall not fall*; folium ejus non decidet, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Wudu sceal blēdum blōwan *a wood shall blow with flowers*, Menol. Fox 327; Gn. C. 34. Geseh he geblōwene bearwas standan, blēdum gehrodene *he saw blowing groves stand, adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2896; An. 1451. Blēda wyrta *olera herbarum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 2. He dēþ ēlc twīg aweg on me, ðe blēda ne byrþ; and he feormaþ ēlc ðara, ðe blēda byrþ, ðæt hyt bere blēda ðe swīðor *omnem palmitem in me non ferentem fructum, tollet eum; et omnem, qui fert fructum, purgabit eum, ut fructum plus afferat*, Jn. Bos. 15, 2. Beorc biþ blēda lēas *the birch-tree is fruitless* [*void of fruit*], Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Hærfest bryngþ rīpa blēda *harvest brings ripe fruits*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15; 34, 10; Fox 150, 5. Balsames blēd *fruit of balsam*, Cot. 48.

blēd-ġende; *part. Possessing abundance, prosperous*; abundantiam habens, prosper, Beo. Th. 2031; B. 1013.

blēd-dæg; *g.* -dæges; *pl. nom.* -dagas; *g. pl.* -daga; *m. A prosperous* or *happy day*; prosperitatis dies, faustus dies:—Ðǣr we mōtun brūcan blēddaga *where we may enjoy prosperous days*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 16; Ph. 674: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 7; Gen. 1201.

blēddre *a blister, pimple, the bladder*, Ex. 9, 9, 10: Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 74; Wrt. Voc. 44, 56. v. blǣdre.

blēd-fæst; *adj. Prosperous*; prosper:—Heó abreát blēdfæstne beorn *she destroyed a prosperous hero*, Beo. Th. 2602; B. 1299. DER. geblēdfæst.

blēd-ġīfa, an; *m. A giver of prosperity, happiness*, or *glory*; prosperitatis, beatitudinis, *vel* gloriæ largitor:—Beorht blēdgifa *bright giver of prosperity*, Andr. Kmbl. 167; An. 84: 1311; An. 656.

blēd-horn, es; *m. A blast-horn, a trumpet*; classicum:—Blēdhornas *classica*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 44; Wrt. Voc. 35, 32.

blēdre, blēddre, an; *f.* [blāwan *to blow*; flare] That which is blown out, hence I. *an inflated swelling, blister, pimple, blain, pustule*; pustula, papula:—Be ēghwylcum uncūþum blēdrum ðe on mannes nebbe sittaþ *of all strange blisters which exist on a man's face*, Herb. cont. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 6, 10: Herb. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 86, 5. Eall folc wæs on blǣdran, and ða wǣron swīðe hreówlīce berstende *all the people had blisters* [lit. *was in blister*], *and they were very painfully bursting*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 37. On mannum and on nȳtenum beóþ wunda and swellende blēddran *there shulen ben in men and yn beestis biles and blaynes swellynge*, Wyc; Ex. 9, 9, 10. II. *the* BLADDER, *receptacle for the urine*; vesica:—Bāres blǣdre *a boar's bladder*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 12; Lchdm. i. 360, 8. Wið sāre ðære lifre and ðære blǣdran *for sore of the liver and of the bladder*, Herb. cont. 145, 2; Lchdm. i. 54, 27: Herb. 41, 2; Lchdm. i. 142, 8: 80, 1; Lchdm. i. 182, 12. Gif weaxan stānas on ðære blǣdran *if stones grow in the bladder*, L. M. 3, 20; Lchdm. ii. 320, 6. Genim eoferes blǣdran *take a boar's bladder*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 11; Lchdm. i. 360, 5. Blēddre *vesica*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 74; Wrt. Voc. 44, 56. Wið ðære blēddran sāre *for sore of the bladder*, Herb. 107; Lchdm. i. 220, 15: 126; Lchdm. i. 238, 10: Med. ex Quadr. 8, 11; Lchdm. i. 360, 4. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bladder: *Piers P.* bleddere: *Dut.* blaar, *f*: *O. Dut.* blaeder, blaere: *Ger.* blatter, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* blāter, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* blātara, *f*: *Dan.* blære, *m. f*: *Swed.* blæddra, *f*: *Icel.* bladra, *f.*]

blēd-wela, an; *m. Fruitful riches*; opes uberes:—Ic ðē on ða fægran foldan gesette to neótenne neorxna wonges blǣdwelan *I set thee on the fair earth to enjoy the fruitful riches of Paradise*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 16; Cri. 1392.

blēge, an; *f. A* BLAY, *bleak, the gudgeon*; gobio = κωβιός:—Blēge *gobio*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 59; Wrt. Voc. 55, 64. [*Ger.* bleie, bleihe, *f. a blay.*]

blēh-hǣwen, blēc-hwen, blǣwen; *adj.* [bleó *blue*, hǣwen *hued*] *Of a blue hue, bluish, violet* or *purple colour*; cæruleus, perseus:—Moises scrīdde ðone bisceop [Aaron] mid līnenum reáfe, and girde hine, and dyde ymbe hine blǣhwene tunecan, and lēde eaxlclāþ ofer hine *Moses clothed the bishop* [*Aaron*] *with a linen garment, and girded him* [*with a girdle*], *and put around him a blue tunic, and laid a cope* [lit. *shoulder-cloth*] *upon him*, Lev. 8, 7. Blǣwen *perseus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 51.

blæse, blase, an; *f.* I. *a* BLAZE, *flame*; ardor, flamma. v. bǣl-blæse. II. that which makes a blaze,—*A torch, lamp*; fax, facula, lampas = λαμπάς:—Blæse *fax*, Greg. Dial. 2, 8: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 33. Iudas com ðyder mid leóhtfatum, and mid blasum, and mid wǣpnum *Iudas venit illuc cum laternis, et facibus, et armis*, Jn. Bos. 18, 3. Blæsum *faculis*, Mone B. 3487. Blase *lampas*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 54; Wrt. Voc. 26, 53. [*M. H. Ger.* blas, *n. fax, lampas.*]

blæsere, blasere, blysiere, es; *m.* [blæse I. *a blaze, flame*] *A burner, incendiary;* incendiarius:—Be blæserum *of incendiaries*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 18. We cwǽdon be ðám blaserum *we have ordained concerning incendiaries*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13.

blæst, es; *m.* [blæse I. *a blaze, flame*] *A burning, blaze, flame;* ardor, flamma:—Ne mæg ðǽr, rén ne snáw, ne fýres blæst, wihte gewyrdan *there rain nor snow, nor flame of fire can aught injure*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 25; Ph. 15: Andr. Kmbl. 1674; An. 839. Ðæt he [Fénix] onfón móte, þurh liges blæst, líf æfter deáþe *that it* [*the Phœnix*] *may, through the fire's flame, receive life after death*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 6; Ph. 434. Léges blæstas weallas ymbwurpon *flames of fire overwhelmed the walls*, Andr. Kmbl. 3103; An. 1554.

blǽst, es; *m.* [blǽwan *to blow;* flare] *A blowing*, BLAST or *gust of wind, a breeze;* flatus:—Súðgrundas súþwind fornam, bæþweges blǽst *the south wind, the sea breeze, dried up the depths of the sea*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 11; Exod. 290. [*Chauc.* blast: *Laym.* blæst: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* blast, *m: O. H. Ger.* blást, *m: Icel.* blástr, *m.*]

blǽst-belg *bellows*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 76. v. blást-belg.

blǽt, ðú blǽtst *is livid, thou art livid; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blátan.

blǽt, es; *m. A bleating, a* BLEAT *like a sheep;* balatus. DER. blǽtan.

BLǼTAN; *p.* blǽtte; *pp.* blǽtted; *v. n.* [blǽt *a bleat*] *To* BLEAT; balare:—Ic blǽte swá gát *I bleat as a goat*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 17; Rä. 25, 2. Scǽp blǽt *ovis balat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 9. Hit bið swíðe dyslíc ðæt se man beorce oððe blǽte *it is very foolish that the man bark or bleat*, 22; Som. 24, 12. [*Piers P.* blete: *Orm.* blætenn: *Dut.* bleeten, bláten; *M. Dut.* bleten: *Ger.* blaszen: *O. H. Ger.* blazan *to cry as a sheep* or *goat, to bleat.*]

blǽtesung, e; *f. A flaming, blazing, sparkling;* flagrantia, Ps. Spl. T. 76, 18.

blǽwen *light blue;* perseus, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 51. v. blǽ-hǽwen.

blǽweþ, blǽwþ *blows*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 15; Met. 6, 8: ðú blǽwest, blǽwst *thou blowest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blǽwan.

blan *ceased*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17; *p. of* blinnan.

BLANC; *adj.* BLANK, *white, grey;* pallidus, albus, candidus:—Gewiton mearum rídan beornas on blancum *the warriors departed to ride on white horses*, Beo. Th. 1716; B. 856. [*Relq. Ant. W.* i, 37, 30, blonc *white: Dut.* blank *white, shining: Ger.* blank *albus: M. H. Ger.* blanc: *O. H. Ger.* blanch *candidus: Dan. Swed.* blank *bright: O. Nrs.* blankr *albus*, Rask Hald: hence *Span.* blanco *white: Fr.* blanc: *It.* bianco.]

blanca, blonca, an; *m. A white* or *grey horse;* equus albus *vel* candidus:—On blancan *on a grey horse*, Elen. Grm. 1185. [*Laym.* blank, blonk *a horse, steed: O. Nrs.* blakkr, *m. equus.*] DER. blanc.

bland, es; *n. A mixture, confusion;* mixtio:—Swég swíðrode and sanges [MS. sances] bland *sound prevailed and a confusion of song*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 19; Exod. 309. [*Icel.* bland, *n.*] DER. ge-bland, -blond, wind-.

BLANDAN, blondan, ic blande, blonde, ðú blandest, he blandeþ, blent, *pl.* blandaþ; *p.* ic, he bleónd, blénd, ðú bleónde, blénde, *pl.* bleóndon, bléndon; *pp.* blanden, blonden *To mix,* BLEND, *mingle;* miscere:—Ic eom on góman gena swétra ðonne ðú beóbreád blénde mid hunige *I am yet sweeter on the palate than if thou blendedst bee-bread with honey*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 21; Rä. 41, 59. [A strong verb in all the Teutonic dialects: *Goth.* blandan; *p.* baibland; *pp.* blandans: *O. Sax.* blandan: *O. H. Ger.* blandan: *Swed. O. Nrs.* blanda.] DER. ge-blandan: ge-blondan, on-: be-blonden: ge-bland: ge-blond, ær-, ár-, ear-, earh-, sund-, ýþ-: wind-blond.

blanden-feax, blonden-feax, -fex; *adj.* [blanden; *pp. of* blandan *to mix;* feax, fex *hair*] *Having mixed* or *grizzly hair, grey-haired, old;* comam mixtam *vel* canam habens, senex. Blanden-feax is a phrase which in Anglo-Saxon poetry is only applied to those advanced in life; and is used to denote that *mixture* of colour which the hair assumes on approaching or increasing senility, Price's Warton i. xcvi. note 20:—Gelpan ne þorfte beorn blandenfeax [MS. blandenfex, col. 2] bilgeslehtes *the grizzly-haired warrior ought not to boast of the clashing of swords*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 34, col. 1; Æðelst. 45. Abraham ne wénde, ðæt him Sarra, brýd blondenfeax, bringan meahte on woruld sunu *Abram thought not that Sarah, his grey-haired wife, could bring a son into the world*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 7; Gen. 2341: 123; Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600: Beo. Th. 3586; B. 1791. Blondenfexa *the grizzly-haired*, 5916; B. 2962. Hruron teáras blondenfeaxum *tears fell from the grizzly-haired* [*prince*], 3750; B. 1873. Blondenfeaxe, gomele, ymb gódne ongeador sprǽcon *the grizzly-haired, the old, spoke together about the good* [*warrior*], 3193; B. 1594.

blann *ceased, rested*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 28; *p. of* blinnan.

blase *a torch, lamp*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 54; Wrt. Voc. 26, 53. v. blæse II.

blæsere, es; *m. An incendiary*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13. v. blæsere.

blást-belg, es; *m. A blast-bag, bellows;* follis, Cot. 86.

BLÁT; *comp.* blátra; *superl.* blátast; *adj. Livid, pale, ghastly;* lividus, pallidus:—Þurh ðæs beornes breóst blát weóll waðuman streám *a livid stream bubbled in waves through the man's breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 2560; An. 1281. Hungres on wénum, blátes beódgæstes *in expectation of hunger, of a pale table-guest*, 2177; An. 1090. Ðæt bið frécne wund, bláfast benna *that is a dangerous wound, most ghastly of sores*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 13; Cri. 771. [*O. H. Ger.* bleizza *livor.*]

blátan; *part.* blátende; ic bláte, ðú blátest, he bláteþ, blǽt, *pl.* blátaþ; *p.* bleót, blǽt, ðú bléte, *pl.* bléton; *pp.* blátен; *intrans. To be livid, pale,* or *dark as with envy;* livere:—Hygewælmas teáh beorne on breóstum blátende níþ *darkening* [*livid, pale*] *envy drew agitations of mind to the breast of the man*, Cd. 47; Gen. 981.

blátе; *adv. Lividly, pallidly;* livide, pallide:—Helle fýr blátе forbærnþ biteran lége *the fire of hell lividly burns up with a dire* [*bitter*] *flame*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 107; Met. 8, 54. Ðæt fýr ne mæg foldan and merestreám blátе forbærnan *the fire cannot pallidly burn up earth and sea*, 20, 229; Met. 20, 115.

blátende; *part. Darkening, making livid* or *pallid;* livens, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 14; Gen. 981. v. blátan.

BLÁWAN; *part.* bláwende; ic bláwe, ðú bláweſt, bláwst, bláwest, bláwst, he bláweþ, bláwþ, bláweþ, bláwþ, *pl.* bláwaþ; *p.* bleów, blǽw, *pl.* bleówon; *pp.* bláwen *To* BLOW, *breathe;* flare, sufflare. I. *v. intrans:*—Ge geseóþ súþan bláwan *ye see the south* [*wind*] *blow*, Lk. Bos. 12, 55. Ic bláwe *flo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41. Wind wrǽð bláweþ *the wind fiercely blows*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 104; Met. 7, 52: Ps. Th. 147, 7. Bláweþ gást his and flówaþ wæteru *flabit spiritus ejus et fluent aquæ*, Ps. Lamb. 147, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 15; Met. 6, 8. Swógaþ windas, bláwaþ brecende, bearhtma máste *winds shall howl, crashing blow, with the greatest of sounds*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 11; Cri. 951. Se wind súþan bleów *the wind blew from the south*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 27. Bleów he on hí *he breathed on them*, Jn. Bos. 20, 22. Bleówon [MS. bleowun] windas *flaverunt venti*, Mt. Bos. 7, 25, 27. Bláwen is on smiððan *conflatur in conflatorio*, Prov. 27. II. *v. trans:*—Drihten háteþ héh-englas béman bláwan *the Lord shall command the archangels to blow the trumpets*, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 19; Sat. 602. Englas bláwaþ býman *angels shall blow the trumpets*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 10; Cri. 881. Ne bláwe man býman beforan ðé *let not a man blow a trumpet before thee*, Mt. Bos. 6, 2. [*Laym.* blæwen, blauwen, blawen, blowen: *Ger.* blähen: *M. H. Ger.* blæjen: *O. H. Ger.* blâjan: *Lat.* flo.] DER. a-bláwan, for-, ge-, to-: bláwennys: bláwere: bláwung.

bláwen-nys, -nyss, e; *f. A blowing* or *puffing up, a windy swelling;* inflatio, sufflatio. DER. bláwan.

bláwere, es; *m.* [bláwan *to blow;* flare] *A* BLOWER; conflator:—Ídel wæs se bláwere *the blower was useless;* frustra conflavit conflator, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 24.

bláwung, e; *f.* [bláwan *to blow;* flare] *A* BLOWING; flatus:—Ðá hét Gedeon his geféran habban heora býman him mid to ðære bláwunge *then Gideon commanded his companions to have their trumpets with them for the blowing*, Jud. 7, 16. DER. a-bláwung.

bleac; *def.* se bleaca; *adj. Black;* niger:—Wæs ðis gesceád ðæt for missenlíce heora feaxes hiwe, óðer wæs cweden se bleaca Heawold, óðer se hwíta Heawald *ea distinctione ut pro diversa capillorum specie, unus niger Hewald, alter albus Hewald diceretur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 16. v. blæc, blaca *black.*

BLEÁT; *def.* se bleáta, seó, ðæt bleáte; *adj. Wretched, miserable;* miser, miserabilis:—Énig ne wæs mon on moldan ðǽtte meahte bibúgan ðone bleátan drync deópan deáþwéges *there was not any man on earth that could avoid the miserable drink of the deep death-cup*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 24; Gú. 963. [*Scot.* blait *nudus: Frs.* bleat *nudus: O. Frs.* blat *nudus;* thi blata *pauper, miser: Dut.* bloot; *M. Dut.* blôt: *Ger.* blosz: *M. H. Ger.* blôz: *Icel.* blautr.]

bleáte; *adv. Wretchedly, miserably;* misere, miserabile:—He geseah ðone leófestan lífes æt ende bleáte gebǽran *he saw his dearest* [*friend*] *bearing* [*himself*] *wretchedly at life's end*, Beo. Th. 5640, note; B. 2824.

BLEÁþ; *adj. Gentle, timid, peaceful, inactive;* timidus, imbellis, ignavus:—Ic eom to ðon bleáþ ðæt mec mæg gríma abrégan *I am so timid that a phantom may frighten me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 4; Rä. 41, 16. Ne wæs him bleáþ hyge *his mind was not inactive*, Andr. Kmbl. 462; An. 231. [*Laym.* blæd *destitute: O. Sax.* blôði: *Dut.* bloode: *Ger.* blöde: *M. H. Ger.* blœde: *O. H. Ger.* blôdi; *Dan.* blöd; *Swed.* blöt: *Icel.* blauðr.] DER. here-bleáþ.

Bleckinga ég, e; *f. Blekingey, the sea-coast of the Blekingians, a province on the south-west of Sweden; in A. Sax. times belonging to Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1.

bléd, e; *f. A bowl, the dish of a balance, a scale.* v. helur-bled, bledu.

blǽd, e; *f. A shoot, branch, flower, fruit;* germen, ramus, frons, flos, fructus:—Ðæt cymen [MS. cyme] grêne blǽda *that green shoots come*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 24; Dan. 518. On ðæs beámes blédum *on the branches of the tree*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 5; Dan. 508. Ne

dreósaþ beorhte blêde *bright fruits fall not*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 3; Ph. 35: 62 b; Th. 230, 2; Ph. 466. God lêteþ hrusan syllan beorhte blêda beornum and þearfum *God lets earth give delightful fruits to rich and poor*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 24. DER. wudu-blêd. v. blêd.

blêdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [blôd *blood*] *To* BLEED, *emit blood*; sanguinem emittere:—Blêdaþ êdran *the veins shall bleed*, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 144. Se blêdenda fic *the bleeding fig* or *disease*, Wanl. catal. 305, 4. Wið done blêdende fic nim murran *for the bleeding fig* or *disease take myrrh*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 1. [*Dut.* bloeden: *Ger.* bluten: *O. H. Ger.* bluotan: *Dan.* blöde: *Swed.* blöda.]

blêd-hwæt; *g.* -hwates; *adj.* [blêd *a shoot*, hwæt *quick*] *A shoot growing quickly*; germen velox:—Donne ic hrêre bearwas blêd-hwate *then I shake the quick-growing groves*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 10; Rä. 2, 9.

bledsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bless, consecrate*; benedicere, consecrare. DER. ge-bledsian. v. bletsian.

bledsung *a blessing*, Chr. 813; Erl. 60, 21. v. bletsung.

bledu, bled, blæd, e; *f. A bowl, vial, goblet, the dish of a balance, a scale*; patera, phiala, lanx. trutinæ, scala, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 44: Æthelfledæ Test. Lye. DER. helur-bled.

BLÊGEN, e; *f. A* BLAIN, *blister, bile* or *ulcer*; pustula, ulcus:—Wið ða blêgene, genim nigon ægra and seóþ hîg fæste *for blains, take nine eggs and boil them hard*, Lchdm. i. 380, 1. Wið ða blacan blêgene *against black blains*, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 21. [*Tyndl.* blain: *Chauc.* blein: *Wyc.* bleines, *pl*: *Dut.* blein, *f*: *Dan.* blegn.]

blencan; *p.* blencte; *pp.* blenced *To deceive, cheat*; decipere, fallere:—He wrenceþ and blenceþ *he deceives and cheats*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 18; Mód. 33. [*Prov. Eng.* blench: *Icel.* blekkja *to impose upon.*]

blênd *mixed, blended, mingled*; *p. of* blandan.

blendan, he blent; *p.* blende; *pp.* blended, blend; *v. trans.* [blind *cæcus*] *To* BLIND, *deprive of sight, darken*; cæcare, obscurare:—Se dæg blent and þióstraþ hiora eágan *the day blinds and darkens their eyes*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. Man hine blende, and hine swâ blindne brohte to dâm munecum *they blinded him, and brought him thus blind to the monks*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 17, col. 2; Ælf. Tod. 14. [*Chauc. Piers* blende: *Laym.* a-blenden: *Orm.* blendenn: *O. Frs.* blenda, blinda: *Dut.* blinden: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* blenden: *O. H. Ger.* blentjan: *Goth.* ga-blindyan: *Dan.* for-blinde: *Swed.* för-blinda: *Icel.* blinda.] DER. a-blendan, ge-.

blent *blends*; *3rd pers. pres. of* blandan.

bleó *a colour, hue, complexion*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 78; Wrt. Voc. 46, 35. v. bleoh.

bleó *blue* or *azure colour*; cæruleus, Som.

bleó-bord, es; *n.* [bleoh, bleó *colour*, bord *a table*] *A coloured table on which games of chess are played*; tabula colorata in qua prœlia latronum luduntur (Ettm. p. 311):—Dryhten dæleþ sumum gûþe blêd, sumum tæfle cræft, bleóbordes gebregd *the Lord allots to one success in war, to another skill at the table, cunning at the coloured board*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 71.

bleó-brygd, es; *m? n?* [bleó *colour*, bregdan *to change*] *A variegated colour*; color variegatus:—Is se fugel fæger, bleóbrygdum fâg *the bird is fair, shining with variegated colours*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 9; Ph. 292.

bleó-cræft, es; *m.* BLEE-CRAFT, *the art of embroidering*; ars plumaria, ars acupingendi:—Bleócræft *ars plumaria*, Cot. 17.

bleó-fæstnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* That which gives pleasure from its colour,—*Pleasure, delight*; jucunditas, deliciæ:—Niht is onleóhtnes oððe onlîhting on bleófæstnessum [bleófæstnyssum, Spl.] oððe êstum mînum *nox illuminatio est in deliciis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11.

bleó-fâg, -fâh; *adj.* [bleoh, bleó *color*; fâg, fâh *varius*] *Of various colours, party-coloured*; versicolor:—Byrne is mîn bleófâg *my byrnie is party-coloured*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 400, 18; Rä. 21, 3: Cot. 115. Oferslop bleófâh habban êrende fûllîc getâcnaþ *to have a party-coloured overcoat betokens an unpleasant message*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 6.

BLEOH, bleó, blioh, blió; *gen.* bleós; *n. A colour, hue, complexion*; color, species:—Bleoh *color*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 70; Wrt. Voc. 46, 27. Mislîc, bleó *a mixed colour*, 79; Som. 72, 78; Wrt. Voc. 46, 35. Blió *color*, Prov. 23. Dæt wæs hwîtes bleós swâ cristalla *it was of a white colour like crystal*, Num. 11, 7. Ânes bleós *of one colour*; unicolor, concolor, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 76; Wrt. Voc. 46, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 35. Hwî is se rênboga mislîces bleós *why is the rainbow of a mixed colour?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 25. Menn mâgon cêpan be dæs mônan bleó hwylc weder toweard byþ *men may observe by the moon's colour what weather is at hand*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5. Hî brugdon on wyrmes bleó *they changed to a worm's hue*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 32; Gû. 883: 71 a; Th. 264, 12; Jul. 363: Elen. Kmbl. 2210; El. 1106. Seolocenra hrægla mid mistlîcum bleowum hî ne gîmdon *they cared not for silken garments of various colours*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 11. Mônan bleoh habban hŷnþe getâcnaþ *for the moon to have colours betokens humility*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 27. Hî habbaþ blioh and færbu ungelîce *they have different colours and forms*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. Bleóum *with colours*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 31; Reim. 4: Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150. Secgaþ guman dæt Iosephes tunece wêre bleóm bregdende *men say that Joseph's coat varied* [lit. *was varying*] *in colours*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 3; Ps. 23: 87 a; Th. 327, 14; Vy. 3. Geseah ic dæt beácen wendan bleóm *I saw the beacon change in colours*, Rood Kmbl. 43; Kr. 22: Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759. [*Prov. Eng.* blee: *Chauc.* blee: *O. Sax.* blî, *n*: *North Frs.* blêy: *O. Frs.* blie, bli, *n.*] DER. ge-bleoh, wundor-bleó.

bleóm *in colours*, Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759; *inst. pl. of* bleoh.

bleónd, *pl.* bleóndon *mixed, blended*; *p. of* blandan.

bleónde *hast mixed, blended*; *p. of* blandan.

bleó-reád, -reód; *adj.* BLUE RED, *purple, myrtle-coloured*; cæruleoruber, myrteus:—Bleóreád *myrteus*, Cot. 135. Bleóreód *myrteus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 89; Wrt. Voc. 46, 46.

bleó-sténing, e; *f. Coloured stone-work* or *pavement, Mosaic work*; opus musivum, pavimentum segmentatum, Som. Lye: Cot. 131.

bleót *was livid, pale*; *p. of* blâtan.

bleót, ðû bleóte, *pl.* bleóton *sacrificed, sacrificedst, sacrificed*; *p. of* blôtan.

bleóum *in colours*, Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150; *inst. pl. of* bleoh.

bleów, bleówe, *pl.* bleówon *blew, breathed*, Jn. Bos. 20, 22; *p. of* blâwan.

bleów, ðû bleówe, *pl.* bleówon *flourished, hast flourished, flourished*, Ps. Surt. 27, 7; *p. of* blôwan.

bleowum *to* or *with colours*, Bt. 18; Fox 48, 11; *dat. pl. of* bleoh.

blere, es; *m? An onyx, gem*; onyx = ὄνυξ, *m. a nail*:—Blere *onyx*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 55.

blêt, blête, *pl.* blêton *was livid, pale*; *p. of* blâtan.

blêt *sacrifices*; *3rd pers. pres. of* blôtan.

bletsian, bletsigan; *part.* bletsiende, bletsigende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. a. To* BLESS, *wish happiness, consecrate*; benedicere, consecrare:—Ic Ismael êstum wille bletsian *I will bless Ishmael with favours*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 5; Gen. 2357: 191; Th. 238, 23; Dan. 359: Gen. 17, 16. He, bletsiende [bletsigende, Jun.], bræc ða hlâfas, and sealde his leorningcnihtum *he, blessing, brake the loaves, and gave to his disciples*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19. Ic bletsie ealle ða ðe hit healden *I bless all who may observe it*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 25. Ic bletsige oððe wel secge *benedico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 38. Ic bletsige ðê on mînum lîfe *benedicam te in vita mea*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 5: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 22; Gû. 580. Ðû geáres hring mid gyfe bletsast *benedices coronæ anni benignitatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. We ðec bletsiaþ, Fæder ælmihtig *we bless thee, Father almighty*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 6; Dan. 400: Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 12; Ph. 620: Ps. Lamb. 128, 8. Ðû bletsodest [bletsadest, Th.] Drihten eorþan dîne *benedixisti Domine terram tuam*, Ps. Spl. 84, 1. He bletsode hî *benedicebat eos*, Mk. Bos. 10, 16: Ps. Spl. 106, 38. Mid heora mûþe hîg bletsodon, and mid heora heortan hîg wergdon *ore suo benedicebant, et corde suo maledicebant*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 5. Hî hine bletsadon meáglum wordum *they blessed him in strenuous words*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 6; Gû. 705. Bletsa eálâ ðû mîn sâwl Drihtne *benedic anima mea Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 1. Bletsiaþ Drihtne ealle englas his *benedicite Domino omnes angeli ejus*, 102, 20. Neáta gehwilc naman bletsie *every* [*kind*] *of cattle bless* [*thy*] *name*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 22; Dan. 390. Bletsien ðec, Dryhten, deór and nŷten *beasts and cattle bless thee, O Lord*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 26; Az. 144. [*Chauc.* blisse, blysse: *Wyc.* blisse: *Laym.* bletseijen: *Orm.* blettcenn, blettsenn: *Northumb.* bletsia, bloetsia, bloedsia: *Icel.* bleza, bletza, blessa: *Goth.* bleiþs *merciful, kind*, bleiþyan *to have mercy.*] DER. ge-bletsian.

bletsing-bóc, e; *f. A blessing-book*; liber benedictionum formulas continens, Wanl. catal. 80, 33.

blêtast *sacrificest*; *2nd pers. pres. of* blôtan.

bletsung, bledsung, e; *f. A* BLESSING; benedictio:—Sî bletsung Drihtnes ofer eów *sit benedictio Domini super vos*, Ps. Spl. 128, 7: Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 12; Cri. 100. He onfôn sceal mînre bletsunge *he shall receive my blessing*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 22; Gen. 2331. Cyn his on bletsunge byþ *semen illius in benedictione erit*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 26. Mid bletsunge [bledsunge, col. 1] dæs pâpan *with the blessing of the pope*, Chr. 813; Th. 108, 22, col. 2, 3. Brohte him bletsunge, se ðe him êe sette *benedictionem dabit, qui legem dedit*, Ps. Th. 83, 7: 113, 21. Him se beorn bletsunga leán ageaf *the prince gave him the gift of his blessings*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 2; Gen. 2120.

blêwþ, ðû blêwst *blows, thou blowest*, Ps. Spl. 102, 14; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blôwan.

BLÎCAN, ic blîce, ðû blîcest, blîcst, he blîceþ, blîcþ, *pl.* blîcaþ; *p.* ic, he blâc, ðû blice, *pl.* blicon; *pp.* blicen; *v. n.* I. *to shine, glitter, dazzle, sparkle, twinkle*; lucere, fulgere, coruscare, micare:—Ðû dære gyldnan gesihst Hierusalem weallas blîcan *thou seest the walls of the golden Jerusalem shine*, Salm. Kmbl. 469; Sal. 235: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 10; Ph. 95. Mônan swâ seó Godes circe beorhte blîceþ *the church of God shines brightly like the moon*, 18 a; Th. 44, 11; Cri. 701; 58 b; Th. 210, 16; Ph. 186. Blîcþ ðeós beorhte sunne *this bright sun glitters*,

Cd. 38; Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811. Hȳ fōre leódum leóhte blīcaþ *they with light shall shine before the people*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 14; Cri. 1239. Heofoncandel blāc ofer lagoflōdas *the sun* [lit. *heaven's candle*] *shone over the water-floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 486; An. 243. Blicon bordhreōdan *bucklers glittered*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160. Hwonne swegles tapur hādre blīce *when the sun* [lit. *heaven's taper*] *serenely shines*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 20; Ph. 115. II. *to shine by exposure, as the bones;* denudando in conspectum dari:—Hī twigena ordum hine wealla þ̄ dæt him bān blīcaþ *they shall vex him with points of twigs until his bones appear* [*shine*], Salm. Kmbl. 289; Sal. 144. [*Laym.* blikien: *O. Sax.* blīkan: *Frs.* blike *apparere: O. Frs.* blīka: *Ger.* er-bleichen *pallescere: M. H. Ger.* blīchen *fulgere: O. H. Ger.* ar-blīchan *pallescere: O. Nrs.* blika, blīkja: *Lat.* flag-ra-re: *Grk.* φλέγ-ω: *Lith.* blizg-ù *I shine: Sansk.* bhrāj *to shine.*] DER. a-blīcan.

blīce, es; *m.* [blīcan II. *to shine by exposure, as the bones*] *An exposure;* denudatio:—Gif bānes blīce weorþeþ, þrīm scillingum gebēte *if there be an exposure of the bone* [*by wounding*], *let amends be made with three shillings*, L. Ethb. 34; Th. i. 12, 4.

blīcettan; *p.* blīcette; *pp.* blīcetted [blīcan I. *to shine, glitter*] *To glitter, quiver;* vibrare:—Blīcette *vibrabat*, Cot. 178. [*O. H. Ger.* blechazan *micare.*]

blīcettung, e; *f.* [blīcettan *to glitter*] *A coruscation, shining;* coruscatio:—Blīcettunga *coruscationes*, Ps. Vos. 76, 18: 143, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* blechazunga, *f. fulmen.*]

blīcon *shone, glittered*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160; *p. pl. of* blīcan.

blīcst, he blīcþ *shinest, shines*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* blīcan.

blīds *joy, gladness*, Ps. C. 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99. v. blīþs.

blin, blinn, e; *f.* [=be-lin; v. linnan *to cease*] *A ceasing, rest, intermission;* cessatio, intermissio:—Būtan blinne *without ceasing;* sine intermissione, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 20: Elen. Kmbl. 1648; El. 826. [*Old Eng.* blin, Ben. Jonson.] DER. un-ablinn. v. blinnan.

BLIND; *def.* se blinda, seó, ðæt blinde; *adj.* BLIND, *deprived of sight;* cæcus:—Ðā wæs him broht ān deófolseóc man, se wæs blind and dumb *tunc oblatus est ei dæmonium habens, cæcus et mutus*, Mt. Bos. 12, 22: Mk. Bos. 10, 46: Cd. 115; Th. 150, 13; Gen. 2491. Ðæt ðū grāpie on midne dæg, swā se blinda dēþ on þ̄strum *ut palpes in meridie, sicut palpare solet cæcus in tenebris*, Deut. 28, 29: Mt. Bos. 23, 26. Æt-hrān he ðæs blindan hand *he took the hand of the blind* [*man*], Mk. Bos. 8, 23. Hwā geworhte mannes mūþ oððe hwā geworhte dumne oððe deáfne and blindne oððe geseóndne *quis fecit os hominis aut quis fabricatus est mutum et surdum, cæcum et videntem?* Ex. 4, 11: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 29; Ælf. Tod. 15. Hīg synt blinde, and blindra lāt-teówas: se blinda, gyf he blindne lǣt, hīg feallaþ begen on ēnne pytt *cæci sunt, et duces cæcorum: cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet, ambo in foveam cadunt*, Mt. Bos. 15, 14: 9, 27: 20, 30: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 1162; An. 581. Blinde on geþoncum *blind in thoughts*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 28; Cri. 1127: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 59; Met. 19, 30. Mæg wōd man blindra manna eágan ontȳnan *numquid dæmonium potest cæcorum oculos aperire?* Jn. Bos. 10, 21. Manegum blindum he gesihþe forgeaf *cæcis multis donavit visum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 21: 4, 18. Ðonne ðū gebeórscype dō, clypa þearfan, and wanhāle, and healte, and blinde *cum facis convivium, voca pauperes, debiles, claudos, et cæcos*, Lk. Bos. 14, 13: Ps. Th. 145, 7. Drihten onleóhteþ ða blindan [MS. blinden] *Dominus illuminat cæcos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8. Eálā ge dysegan and blindan *O ye foolish and blind*, Mt. Bos. 23, 17, 19, 24. ¶ Blind slite *or* slyte *a blind* or *inward wound*, i. e. *a bite, the wound of which does not appear because of the swelling of the part affected;* morsus, cujus vulnus non apparet præ tumore partis affectæ, Herb. 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 92, 25. Seó blinde netele *or* netle *the blind* or *dead nettle;* archangelica [lamium album, *Lin.*], Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 51; Wrt. Voc. 31, 61: L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 4. Blinda mann *a parasite;* palpo, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 46, 47. Blinde cweartern *a blind* or *dark prison;* cæcus *vel* tenebrosus carcer:—Gebrohton hī hine binnan ðam blindan cwearterne *they brought him into the dark prison*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 28. Engel scīnende ðæt blinde cweartern mid leóhte afylde *a shining angel filled the dark prison with light*, ii. 382, 6. [*O. Sax.* blind: *O. Frs. Dut. O. Dut. Ger.* blind: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* blint, *gen.* blindes: *Goth.* blinds: *Dan. Swed.* blind: *Icel.* blindr.] DER. hyge-blind, mōd-.

blindan *is not found, but the Gothic* ga-blindyan *to blind, exists; so also A. Sax.* blendan *to blind*, q. v.

blind-līce; *adv. In a blind manner*, BLINDLY, *rashly;* temere:—Hū blindlīce monige sprecaþ *how blindly* [*rashly*] *many speak*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 17.

blind-nes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* BLINDNESS; cæcitas:—Ðā ge blindnesse bōte forsēgon *when ye renounced the remedy of blindness*, Elen. Kmbl. 777; El. 389: Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 28; Gū. 600. Ofer hyra heortan blindnesse *super cæcitate cordis eorum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 597; El. 299. Sende ðē Drihten on ungewitt and blindnysse *percutiat te Dominus amentia et cæcitate*, Deut. 28, 28.

blinnan; *part.* blinnende; ic blinne, ðū þlinnest, blinst, he blinneþ, blinniþ, blinþ, *pl.* blinnaþ; *p.* ic, hę blan, -blon, blann, blonn, ðū blunne, *pl.* blunnon; *pp.* blunnen; *v. intrans.* [be, linnan *to cease*] *To cease, rest, leave off;* cessare, desinere:—Seó rēþnes ðæs stormes wæs blinnende *the fierceness of the storm ceased* [lit. *was ceasing*], Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. Blǣd his blinniþ *his prosperity ceaseth*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 29; Reim. 53. We Dryhten bletsigaþ, ne ðæs blinnaþ āwa to worulde *we bless the Lord, nor cease from this for ever*, Ps. Th. 113, 25. Seó ehtnes [MS. ehtnysse] blan *the persecution ceased*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17. Blann [blonn MS. T.] se bysceophād eall geár and ðæs ōðres syx mōnaþ *the bishopric was vacant* [lit. *rested*] *all one year and six months of the next*, 3, 20; S. 550, 28. Ic nōht ðon ēr ðære ærninge blon *I naught the sooner left off from running*, 5, 6; S. 619, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2532; An. 1267. Ðū wuldres blunne *thou forfeitedst glory*, 2760; An. 1382. Rōmāne blunnon [MS. blunnun] rīcsian on Breotene *Romani in Britannia regnare cessarunt*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 13. Blinn from eorre and forlēt hāt-heortnisse *desine ab ira et derelinque furorem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8. [*Chauc.* blinne.] DER. a-blinnan, ge-.

blinnende, an; *f.* [blinnende, *part. of* blinnan *to cease*] *A ceasing, rest, intermission;* cessatio, intermissio:—Būtan blinnendan *without ceasing;* sine intermissione, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, note 20. v. blin.

blinnes, blinness, e; *f. Rest;* cessatio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. blin, nes.

blinniþ *ceases*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 29; Reim. 53; *3rd pers. pres. of* blinnan.

blīó, blioh *a colour, hue, complexion*, Prov. 23: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. v. bleoh.

blīótan *for* bleóton *sacrificed; 3rd pl. p. of* blōtan *to sacrifice:*—Hū ða burhleóde on Cartaina blīótan [=bleóton] men hira godum *how the towns-people in Carthage sacrificed men to their gods*, Ors. cont. 4, 4; Bos. 11, 32.

blīs, bliss, blys, blyss, e; *f.* [contracted from blīþs, *q. v.*] I. BLISS, *joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure;* lætitia, gaudium, exultatio, beatitas:—Ne seó hēhste blis nis on dām flæsclīcum lustum *the highest bliss is not in the fleshly lusts*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 5: Ps. Spl. 29, 6. On heofonum is singal blis *in heaven is eternal bliss*, Rood Kmbl. 280; Kr. 141: Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 5; Cri. 750: 48 b; Th. 167, 5; Gū. 1055. Ðanon com ērest cristendōm and blis fōr Gode and fōr worulde *whence first came christianity and joy before God and before the world*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 146, 22. Ðū eart blis mīn *tu es exultatio mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9. Ūre bliss on ānum ðē ēce standeþ *our bliss eternally remaineth in thee alone*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Gehȳrde he of hrōfe ðære ylcan cyricean upp astīgan ðone ylcan blisse song *audivit ascendere de tecto ejusdem oratorii idem lætitiæ canticum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 2: Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 32: Andr. Kmbl. 2130; An. 1066. Stefn blisse *vox exultationis*, Ps. Spl. 117, 15. Þeówiaþ Drihtne on blisse, [and] insteppaþ oððe ingāþ on gesihþe his on blisse *servite Domino in lætitia*, [*et*] *introite in conspectu ejus in exultatione*, Ps. Lamb. 99, 2. Dis is se dæg ðæne Drihten worhte eádigum to blisse *this is the day which the Lord made for joy to the blessed*, Menol. Fox 125; Men. 62: Exon. 15 b; Th. 35, 2; Cri. 552. Ðæt bearn bringeþ blisse ðē *that infant* [*Christ*] *bringeth bliss to thee*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 11; Cri. 68: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 30; Edg. 56. Ðū eart on heofonum blissa beorhtost *thou art the brightest of joys in heaven*, Hy. 7, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 10: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 15; Cri. 1257. Se burgstede wæs blissum gefylled *the city-place was filled with joys*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 11; Gū. 1291: 27 b; Th. 82, 31; Cri. 1347. Blīsum hrēmig *exulting in gladness*, Elen. Kmbl. 2273; El. 1138: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 18; Gū. 1079. II. *friendship, kindness, benevolence, grace;* comitas, benignitas, benevolentia, gratia:—Hī me to wendon heora bacu bitere, and heora blisse from *they turned their bitter backs on me, and* [*took*] *their friendship from* [*me*], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 30; Met. 2, 15. Þurh ðē eorþbūende ealle oufōþ blisse mīnre and bletsunge *through thee all dwellers upon earth shall receive my grace and blessing*, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 30; Gen. 1761: 106; Th. 140, 21; Gen. 2331. [*Laym. Orm.* blisse.] DER. heáh-blis, -bliss, worold-.

blīsgere, es; *m. An incendiary;* incendii auctor:—Blīsgeras *incendiaries*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 203, note 38. v. blæsere.

blīssian, blyssian, blissigan, blissigean; *part.* blissiende, blissigende; ic blissie, blissige, ðū blissast, he blissaþ, *pl.* blissiaþ; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [blis, bliss *bliss, joy*]. I. *v. intrans. To rejoice, exult, be glad* or *merry;* lætari, gaudere, exultare, ovare:—Heora lārcēw-as blissigende hām hwurfon *doctores eorum domum rediere lætantes*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 20. Blissigende [blissiende MS. C.] *ovans*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 46. Ic blissige [Spl. blissie] ofer spæce dīnre *lætabor ego super eloquia tua*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 162. Blissaþ se rihtwīsa on Drihtne *lætabitur justus in Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 63, 11: 57, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1268; An. 634. Ða ðe ondrǣdaþ ðē, geseóþ me, and hī blissiaþ *qui timent te, videbunt me, et lætabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 74: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 8; Cri. 1287. Hyge blissode *their spirit rejoiced*, Andr. Kmbl. 1156; An. 578. Hī on ðon swȳðe blissedon *they rejoiced very much at that*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 34. Blissiaþ on Drihtne *lætamini in Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 11. Blyssiaþ mid me *rejoice with me*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9.

Blissie [Lamb. blissige] heorte sēcendra Drihten *lætetur cor quærentium Dominum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 3. **Blissian** [blissien, Th. 66, 4] and fægnian hīg þeóda *lætentur et exultent gentes*, Ps. Lamb. 66, 5. Dæt hī blission mid Criste *that they rejoice with Christ*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 17; Ælf. Tod. 9. II. *v. trans. dat.* or *acc. To make to rejoice, to gladden, delight, exhilarate;* lætificare:—Sum sceal on heáþe blissian æt beóre bencsittendum *one shall in company delight the bench-sitters at beer*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 34; Vy. 78. Đā se hālga ongann hæleþ blissigean *then the saint began to gladden the man*, Andr. Kmbl. 3213; An. 1609. Đū, God, eallum blissast *thou, O God, makest all to rejoice*, Hy. 7, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 34. Heortan manna wīndrine blissaþ *vinum lætificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. He sārig folc blissade *he gladdened the sorrowful people*, Ps. Th. 106, 32. Hyge wearþ mongum blissad *the mind of many was made to rejoice*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 30; Cri. 1163. [*Laym.* blissien: *Orm.* blissen.] DER. ge-blissian: mōd-blissiende.

blissung, blisung, e; *f.* [blis, bliss *exultatio*] *A triumphing, exultation;* exultatio:—Blisunga beorgas beóþ ymbgyrde *exultatione colles accingentur*, Ps. Spl. 64, 13. DER. ge-blissung.

blīd = blīde *sweet, pleasant;* suavis, amœnus:—Đis ofet is swēte, blīd on breóstum *this fruit is sweet, pleasant in the stomach*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 13; Gen. 656.

BLĪDE; *comp.* blīdra; *superl.* blīdost; *def.* se blīda, seó, đæt blīde; *adj.* I. *joyful, glad, merry, cheerful, pleasant,* BLITHE; lætus, hilaris:—Beó blīde, đū gōda þeów *be joyful, thou good servant*, Mt. Bos. 25, 21. Wæs Iethro blīde for eallum đām þingum, đe Drihten dyde Israhēla folce *Jethro was glad for all the things, which the Lord did for the people of Israel*, Ex. 18, 9. Wæs engla þreát hleahtre blīde geworden *the host of angels became merry with laughter*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 19; Cri. 739: 20 b; Th. 55, 3; Cri. 878: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 10; Dan. 117. Wæs se blīda gæst fūs on forþweg *the blithe spirit was eager for departure*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 30; Gū. 917. He bæd hine blīdne beón æt đære beórþege *he bade him be merry at the beer-drinking*, Beo. Th. 1238; B. 617: Menol. Fox 193; Men. 98. Dō đīnes scealces sāwle blīde *lætifica animam servi tui*, Ps. Th. 85, 3. Mid đās blīdan gedryht [MS. gedryt] *with this joyful host*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 33, 2; Cri. 519. Ic God bletsige blīde mōde *I will bless God with a joyful mind*, 41 b; Th. 138, 23; Gū. 580: Ps. Th. 54, 11: 65, 7: Rood Kmbl. 242; Kr. 122. Wigan wǣron blīde *the warriors were blithe*, Elen. Kmbl. 492; El. 246: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 12; Exod. 582: Ps. Th. 52, 8: 106, 41. Cyning wæs đȳ blīdra *the king was the blither*, Elen. Kmbl. 192; El. 96: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 63; Met. 9, 32: Byrht. Th. 136, 5; By. 146. Hīg blīdost [blīdust MS.] wǣron *they were most merry*, Jud. 16, 25. II. *gentle, kind, friendly, clement, mild, sweet;* mansuetus, benignus, comis, clemens, mitis, suavis:—Him biþ engla Weard milde and blīde *the Lord of angels will be mild and gentle to them*, Elen. Kmbl. 2631; El. 1317: Ps. Th. 118, 88: Beo. Th. 877; B. 436. Eallum is ūre Drihten milde and blīde *suavis Dominus universis*, Ps. Th. 144, 9: 66, 6. Wese us beorhtnes ofer blīdan Drihtnes īres *let the beauty* [*brightness*] *of our gentle Lord be over us*, 89, 19. Weorc ānra gehwæs beorhte blīceþ in đam blīdan hām *the works of every one shall brightly shine in that sweet home*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 5; Ph. 599. Fæder ongon, þurh blīdne geþoht, his bearn lǣran *a father began, through kind thought, to teach his son*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 30; Fä. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 1941; An. 973: Ps. Th. 102, 19. Utan us biddan done blīdan gæst đæt he us gescilde wið sceáđan wǣpnum *let us pray the kind spirit* [i. e. *the Holy Ghost*] *that he shield us against the spoiler's weapons*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 20; Cri. 774. Blīde mōde *with gentle mind*, Ps. Th. 89, 18: Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 5; Hö. 134. Hȳ wǣron blīde wið me on heora gebǣrum, and on heora mōde hī blissedon on mīnum ungelimpe *they were friendly with me in their manner, and in their mind they rejoiced for my misfortune*, Ps. Th. 34, 15. Swylce habban sceal blīde gebǣro *such shall have gentle demeanour*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 8; Kl. 44. Hȳ se æđeling grētte blīdum wordum *the chieftain greeted her with kind words*, 68 a; Th. 252, 19; Jul. 165. III. *quiet, calm, peaceful;* tranquillus, placidus:—Lēton done hālgan swefan on sibbe under swegles hleó, blīdne bīdan *they left the saint sleeping in peace, calm abiding under the vault of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1665; An. 835. Dæt he smylte mōde and blīde him eall forlēt *quod ille placida mente dimitteret*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 21. Đa ȳđa swȳgiaþ, blīde weorþaþ *the waves grow silent, become calm*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* blithe: *Laym.* blīde, bliđen: *Orm.* bliþe: *O. Sax.* blīdi: *North Frs.* blid: *O. Frs.* blide in blid-skip *joy*: *Dut.* blijde: *M. H. Ger.* blīde: *O. H. Ger.* blīdi: *Goth.* bleiþs: *Dan. Swed.* blid: *Icel.* blíðr.] DER. hyge-blīde, ofer-, un-.

blīde; *adv.* I. *joyfully, gladly;* lætе:—Bletsa, mīne sāwle, blīde, Drihten *bless the Lord joyfully, O my soul*, Ps. Th. 102, 1: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 9; Gū. 759. II. *kindly, mildly;* benigne, clementer:—Đū me, milde and blīde, þurh ysopon ahluttra *asperges me hyssopo*, Ps. C. 50, 72; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 72: Ps. Th. 54, 17.

blīde-heortnys, -nyss, e; *f. Merry-heartedness;* lætitia, mansuetudo. DER. blīde, heorte, -nes.

blīde-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Gladly, joyfully,* BLITHELY, *merrily;* lætе, hilariter:—He hine blīdelīce onfēng *he received him joyfully*, Lk. Bos. 19, 6: Gen. 46, 30. Ge māgon blīdelīce hlihhan *potestis hilariter ridere*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 28. Dæt he đȳ blīdelīcor þrōwode *that he the more gladly might suffer*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 42.

blīde-mōd; *adj. Blithe of mind, glad, cheerful;* lætus animo, lætus, hilaris:—Wæs ā blīdemōd bealuleás cyning [MS. kyng], đeáh he lang ǣr, lande bereáfod, wunode wræclāstum *the innocent king was ever blithe of mind* [*cheerful*], *though he long before, bereft of land, dwelt in exile*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 34: Edw. 15: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 21; Gen. 1468: 86; Th. 108, 2; Gen. 1800: 210; Th. 260, 21; Dan. 713. Hyssas wǣron blīdemōde *the youths were cheerful* [*blithe of mind*], 186; Th. 231, 26; Dan. 253.

blīd-heort; *adj.* I. BLITHE *of* HEART, *merry, joyful;* lætus corde, hilaris:—Hrefn blaca, blīdheort, bodode cuman beorhte sunnan *the black raven, blithe of heart* [*merry*], *foretold the coming of the bright sun*, Beo. Th. 3608; B. 1802: Andr. Kmbl. 2526; An. 1264. Gefēgon beornas, blīdheorte, burhweardes cyme *the men, blithe of heart, rejoiced in the coming of the prince* [lit. *the city-guardian*], Andr. Kmbl. 1319; An. 660. II. *kind of heart, merciful;* benignus corde, misericors:—Gebletsode blīdheort Cyning, Metod alwihta, wīf and wǣpned *the merciful King, Lord of all things, blessed female and male*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 28; Gen. 192.

blīd-nes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Joyfulness, enjoyment, a leaping for joy, exultation, mirth;* gaudium, exultatio, hilaritas:—Gif đū nū atelan wilt ealle đa blīdnessa wið đām unrōtnessum *if thou wilt now reckon all the enjoyments against the sorrows*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 22. On blīdnysse *in exultatione*, Ps. Spl. 99, 2. Blīdnysse līf *vita hilaritatis*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 1.

blīps, blīds, e; *f. Joy, gladness;* lætitia:—Liódum to blīpse *to the gladness of the people*, Ps. C. 50, 118; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 118. Sæle blīdse me *give me joy*, 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99. [*O. Sax.* blīdsea, *f.*] DER. blīde. v. blis.

blīpsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, blithe, merry;* lætari:—Hī tō swīde blīpsodon *they rejoiced too much*, Past. 50, 2; Hat. MS. Blīpsa, cniht on đīnum giogupādе *rejoice, young man, in thy youth*, 49, 5; Hat. MS. [*O. Sax.* blīdsean: *Ger.* blitzen *exilire gaudio*: *O. H. Ger.* blīdēn.] DER. blīps.

blīdust *very merry*, Jud. 16, 25, = blīdost; *superl. of* blīde, *adj.*

BLŌD, es; *n.* BLOOD, *gore;* sanguis, cruor:—Đæt blōd eów byþ to tācne on đām hūsum, đe ge on beóþ: đonne ic đæt blōd geseó, đonne forbūge ic eów *erit sanguis vobis in signum in ædibus, in quibus eritis, et videbo sanguinem et transibo vos*, Ex. 12, 13: Gen. 4, 10: Jn. Bos. 6, 55: Mt. Bos. 16, 17. Wæs đæt blōd hāt *the blood was hot*, Beo. Th. 3237; B. 1616: 3339; B. 1667: Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 15; Dōm. 40: Andr. Kmbl. 1907; An. 956. His swāt wæs swylce blōdes dropan *est sudor ejus sicut guttæ sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 22, 44: Mt. Bos. 27, 6, 8: Gen. 4, 11: Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 15; Cri. 936. Lā hwilc nȳtwyrþnes on mīnum blōde *quæ utilitas in sanguine meo?* Ps. Lamb. 29, 10: Lk. Bos. 22, 20: Beo. Th. 1698; B. 847. Hit biþ geworden to blōde *vertetur in sanguinem*, Ex. 4, 9: 7, 17: 29, 21. Swā hwā swā agīt mannes blōd, his blōd biþ agoten *quicumque effuderit humanum sanguinem, fundetur sanguis illius*, Gen. 9, 6: Ps. Lamb. 13, 3: 49, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 46; An. 23. Gebletsode Romulus mid his brōđor blōde done weall, and mid đara sweora blōde đa cyrican, and mid his eámes blōde đæt rīce *Romulus blessed* [*consecrated*] *the wall* [*of Rome*] *with his brother's blood, the temples with the blood of their fathers-in-law, and the kingdom with his uncle's blood*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 5-7. Meotud đē gebohte blōde đȳ hālgan *the Lord bought thee with his holy blood*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 26; Seel. 30: Rood Kmbl. 96; Kr. 48. Blōde fāh *stained with blood*, Beo. Th. 1873; B. 934: 3192; B. 1594: 5940; B. 2974. Begleddod is eorþe on blōdum *infecta est terra in sanguinibus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 36. Deád blōd *clotted blood, gore*; cruor, Wrt. Voc. 283, 79. [*Chauc.* blod: *Wyc.* blood: *Laym. Orm.* blod: *Scot.* bloud: *Plat.* blod, *n*: *O. Sax.* blōd, *n*: *Frs.* bloed, *n*: *North Frs.* blot, blöt, *n*: *O. Frs.* blod, *n*: *Dut. O. Dut.* bloed, *n*: *Ger.* blut, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* bluot, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* bluot, *n*: *Goth.* bloþ, *n*: *Dan. Swed.* blod, *n*: *Icel.* blóð, *n.*] DER. blōd-dolg, -egesa, -fāg, -geóte, -gīta, -gȳte, -hreów, -hreówa, -lǣtan, -lǣtere, -leás, -reád, -reów, -ryne, -seax, -seten, -siht, -spīwing, -wyrt, -yrnende: blōdig, -tōþ: blōdeg; blōdegian, ge-.

blōd-dolg, es; *n. A bloody wound;* cruentum vulnus. DER. blōd, dolg, *q. v.*

blōd-dryncas; *pl. m. Blood-sheddings, blood-shed;* sanguinis effluvium:—Seó eorþbeofung tācnade đa miclan blōddryncas *the earthquake betokened the great blood-sheddings*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 29.

blōd-egesa, an; *m.* [egesa, egsa *fear, terror*] *Bloody horror;* cruentus terror:—Brim berstende blōdegesan hweóp *the bursting sea threatened bloody horrors*, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 3; Exod. 477.

blōdegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blōdig *bloody*] *To make bloody;* cruentare. DER. ge-blōdegian.

blódes flównyss, e; *f. A bloody flux, a flowing of blood;* sanguinis fluxus:—Dæt wíf wæs þrówiende blódes flównysse *mulier fluxum patiebatur sanguinis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 4. v. blód-yrnende, flównes.

blód-fág; *adj.* [fág *tinctus*] *Stained with blood;* sanguine tinctus:—Is me bánhús blódfág *my body* [lit. *bone-house*] *is stained with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2809; An. 1407: Beo. Th. 4127; B. 2060.

blód-forlétan; *p.* -forlét, *pl.* -forléton; *pp.* -forlæten *To let blood, bleed;* sanguinem emittere, phlebotomare:—Dæt heó niwan blódforlæten wǽre on earme *that she had been lately bled in the arm;* quia phlebotomata est nuper in brachio, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 4.

blód-geótan *to pour out* or *shed blood;* sanguinem effundere. DER. blód, geótan.

blód-geóte, es; *m. Blood-shedding, a shedding of blood;* sanguinis effusio:—Be blódgeóte *of blood-shedding*, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 22, 24. v. blód-gýte.

blód-geótende; *part. Shedding blood, blood-thirsty;* sanguinem effundens, sanguinolentus:—Weras blódgeótende *viri sanguinum*, Ps. Spl. 54, 27.

blód-gíta, an; *m. A shedder of blood;* sanguinis effusor:—Dæne wer, ðe is blódgíta, gehiscþ Drihten *the Lord hates the man who is a blood-shedder*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

blód-gýte, es; *m.* [blód, gýte *a flowing, from* gýt *flows out, pres. of* geótan]. I. *a flowing* or *running of blood;* sanguinis profluvium:—Gif men blód ût of nósum yrne tó swíðe, syle him drincan fífleáfan on wíne, and smyre ðæt heáfod mid ðam; ðonne óþstandeþ se blódgýte sóna *if blood run from a man out of his nostrils too much, give him to drink fiveleaf in wine, and smear the head with it; then the blood-running will soon staunch*, Herb. 3, 5; Lchdm. i. 88, 8–10. II. *a blood-shedding, bloodshed;* sanguinis effusio:—Ðǽr wæs se mǽsta blódgýte *there was the greatest bloodshed*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 26. Wǽron ða mǽstan blódgýtas *there were the greatest blood-sheddings*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 31. Bútan blódgýte *without bloodshed*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11.

blód-hrécan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To retch* or *spit blood;* sanguinem excreare. DER. blód, hrécan *to retch.*

blód-hrécoe, es; *m. A spitting of blood;* sanguinis excreatio. v. blód, hrǽce.

blód-hreów; *def.* se blód-hreówa; *adj.* [hreów *cruel*] *Blood-thirsty, cruel;* sanguinolentus, crudelis:—Me wið blódhreówes weres bealuwe gehéle *save me from the wickedness of the blood-thirsty man*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. Blódhreówe weras ge bebúgaþ me *viri sanguinum declinate a me*, 138, 17. Se blódhreówa wer *sanguinum vir*, Ps. Grn. 54, 24; Ps. Grn. ii. 153, 24.

blódig; *def.* se blódiga, seó, ðæt blódige; *adj.* BLOODY; sanguineus, cruentus:—Ne sý him bánes bryce, ne blódig wund *let there not be to him a breaking of bone, nor a bloody wound*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 33; Gú. 670: Andr. Kmbl. 2945; An. 1475. Se bræd of ðæm beorne blódigne gár *he plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 21; By. 154. Geseoh nú swá ðín swát ageát, blódige stíge *behold now where thy blood poured forth, a bloody path*, Andr. Kmbl. 2883; An. 1444. He byreþ blódig wæl *he will bear off my bloody corpse*, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. He his mæg ofscét blódigan gáre *he shot his kinsman with a bloody arrow*, 4872; B. 2440. Ealle him brimu blódige þuhton *all the waters seemed bloody to them*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 20; Exod. 572. Ða hwettaþ hyra blódigan téþ *who whet their bloody teeth*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 6. Blódigum teárum *with bloody tears*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 20; Cri. 1175. Blódig ûtsiht *a dysentery;* dysenteria, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 51; Wrt. Voc. 19, 53. [*O. Sax.* blódag: *O. Frs.* blodich: *Dut.* bloedig: *Ger.* blutig: *M. H. Ger.* bluotec: *O. H. Ger.* blótag: *Dan. Swed.* blodig: *Icel.* blóðigr.] DER. ge-blódegian.

blódig-tóþ; *adj. Bloody-toothed, cruel;* cruentus dentibus, crudelis:—Bona blódigtóþ *the bloody-toothed murderer*, Beo. Th. 4170; B. 2082.

blód-læswu, e; *f. A blood-letting;* sanguinis emissio:—Frægn se biscep hwonne hire blódlæswu ǽrest wǽre *the bishop asked when was first her blood-letting*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 12, 15. On ðære blódlæswe *in the blood-letting*, 5, 3; S. 616, 5.

blód-létan; *p.* -lét, *pl.* -léton; *pp.* -læten *To let blood, bleed;* sanguinem emittere, phlebotomare:—Blódlætan mónа gód ys *it is a good moon for letting blood*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 11: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 14.

blód-létere, es; *m. A blood letter;* phlebotomarius, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 93; Wrt. Voc. 22, 10.

blód-leás; *adj.* BLOODLESS; exsanguis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 58.

blód-mónaþ '*blood-month*,' i. e. *November.* v. blót-mónaþ.

blód-reád; *adj.* BLOOD-RED; sanguineus:—Ðæt þridde cyn ys *sanguineus*, ðæt is blódreád *the third sort is* sanguineus, *that is blood-red*, Herb. 131, 1; Lchdm. i. 242, 16.

blód-reów; *adj. Sanguinary;* sanguinolentus:—Breóst-hord blódreów *a sanguinary heart* [lit. *breast-hoard* or *treasure*], Beo. Th. 3442; B. 1719.

blód-ryne, es; *m.* [ryne *a running, course*] *A running of blood, an issue;* sanguinis fluxus:—Án wíf þolode blódryne twelf geár *mulier sanguinis fluxum patiebatur duodecim annis*, Mt. Bos. 9, 20. On blódryne *in fluxu sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 43.

blód-seax, blód-sex, es; *n. A blood-knife, a lancet;* phlebotomus = φλεβοτόμον, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 91; Wrt. Voc. 22, 9. v. síder-seax.

blód-setenn, e; *f.* [blód *blood*, setenn *from* seten, *pp. of* sittan *to sit, stop*] *The stoppage of blood;* sanguinis profluentis restrictio. v. sittan.

blód-siht, e; *f. A flowing of blood;* sanguinis profluvium. DER. blód *blood*, siht *a flowing, flux.*

blód-spíwing *a spewing of blood.* v. blót-spíung.

blód-wanian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wanian *to diminish*] *To diminish blood;* sanguinem minuere:—Nys ná gód móna blódwanian *it is not a good moon for diminishing blood*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 16.

blód-wíte, es; *n.* [blód, wíte *mulcta*] *Blood;* sanguis:—Ná ic gegadrige gesamnunga heora of blódum oððe of blódwítum *non congregabo conventicula eorum de sanguinibus*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 4.

blód-wyrt, e; *f.* BLOODWORT or *bloody-dock from its red veins and stems;* rumex sanguineus, Lin. v. wyrt.

blód-yrnende; *part.* [blód, yrnende, *part. of* yrnan *to run, flow*] *Blood-flowing;* sanguinans, sanguine fluens:—Ðæt wíf blódyrnende þrówaþ *the blood-flowing woman suffereth* [*was suffering*], Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, note 8, B. v. blódes flównyss.

BLÓMA, an; *m.* [blów + am + a, Ettm. 314] *Metal, the metal taken from the ore*, Wrt. Voc. 34, note 1: *a mass;* metallum, massa = μᾶζα *that which adheres together like dough*, Wht. Dict.:—Ísenes blóma *a mass of iron;* ferri massa, Som: Cot. 135. Blóma oððe dáh *massa*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 16; *Lye says truly, referring to this quotation,*—'Inter ea quæ pertinent ad metalla.' Blóma *is contained in one of our oldest glossaries:*—Dáh [MS. daðˉ] *vel* blóma *massa*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 9; Wrt. Voc. 34, 68. Also in a Semi-Saxon glossary of the 12th century,—Blóma *vel* dáh *massa*, Wrt. Voc. 94, 63. DER. gold-blóma.

blon, blonn *ceased;* cessavit, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15: 3, 20; S. 550, note 27; *p. of* blinnan.

blonca, an; *m. A grey horse;* equus albus:—Beornas and bloncan mid *warriors and their grey horses with them*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 405, 5; Rä. 23, 18. v. blanca.

blondan *to mix, blend, mingle;* miscere. DER. ge-blondan. v. blandan.

blonden-feax; *part. Having mixed hair;* comam mixtam habens, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 7; Gen. 2341: 123; Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600: Beo. Th. 3586; B. 1791: 5916; B. 2962: 3750; B. 1873: 3193, B. 1594. v. blanden-feax.

blóstm, es; *m*: e; *f? A blossom, flower;* flos:—Blóstm *flos*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 10; Wrt. Voc. 33, 9. Blóstma hiwum *in hues of flowers*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 32; Reim. 4. v. blóstma.

BLÓSTMA, blósma, an; *m.* [= blóstm *a blossom*] *A* BLOSSOM, *bloom, flower;* flos:—Swá swá blósma ǽceres swá he blóweþ *tamquam flos agri sic efflorebit*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 15. Ofer hine scír cymeþ mínra [minre MS.] sóþfæst blóstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea*, Ps. Th. 131, 19. Ðeáh ðe lílie sý beorht on blóstman, ic eom betre ðonne heó *though the lily be bright in its blossom, I am better than it*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 26; Rä. 41, 28: Ps. Th. 102, 14. Ne feallaþ on foldan fealwe blóstman *the fallow blossoms fall not on earth*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74. Ic geseah ðone fægrestan feld full grówendra blóstma *I saw the most beautiful field full of growing flowers*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 619, 20. Ellenes blósman genim *take blossoms of elder*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 2. Ic geseah ðǽr on weaxende blósman lítlum and lítlum, and æfter ðám blósmum wínberigean *I saw blossoms growing thereon by little and little, and after the blossoms grapes* [lit. *wine-berries*], Gen. 40, 10. He dysegaþ se ðe wintregum wederum wile blósman [Cot. blostman] sécan *he is foolish who will seek flowers in wintry weather*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. Ðænne wangas blóstmum blówaþ *then* [i. e. *in summer*] *the fields bloom with flowers*, Menol. Fox 179; Men. 91: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 31; Seef. 48. [*Tynd.* blossom: *Chauc. Piers P.* blosme: *Orm.* blostme: *Dut.* bloesem, *m: O. Dut.* blosem, *Kil: Dan.* blomst, *c: Swed.* blomster, *u: Icel.* blómstr, *m.*]

blóstm-bǽrende; *part.* [blóstm, bǽran *to bear*] *Blossom-bearing;* florifer:—Seó blóstmbǽrende stów is seó stów on ðære beóþ onfangene sóþfæstra sáula *the blossom-bearing place is the place to which are taken the souls of the righteous*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 14.

blóstmian; *part.* blóstmiende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BLOSSOM, *blow;* efflorere:—Seó beorhtnes ðæs blóstmiendan feldes wæs gesewen *the brightness of the blossoming field was seen*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 38.

BLÓT, es; *n. A sacrifice;* sacrificium:—He ealle ða cuman to blóte gedyde *he gave all the strangers for a sacrifice*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 4. On blóte *by sacrifice*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21. [*Icel.* blót, *n.*] DER. ge-blót: blótan: blót-mónaþ.

blót = blód *blood;* sanguis. *v.* blót-spíung.

blótan, ic blóte, ðú blótest, blétst, he blóteþ, blét, *pl.* blótaþ; *p.* ic, he bleót, ðú bleóte, *pl.* bleóton; *pp.* blóten; *v. a.* [blót *a sacrifice*] *To sacrifice, to kill for a sacrifice;* immolare, sacrificare:—Ðæt hí hiora godum ðe ýðl blótan meahton *that they might the more easily sacrifice to their gods*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 37: 4, 4; Bos. 80, 39: 5, 2; Bos. 102, 16. Ongunnon heora bearn blótan feóndum *immolaverunt filios suos dæmoniis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27: Cd. 138; Th. 173, 5; Gen. 2856.

Úre yldran on ðam mōnþe bleóton â *our forefathers always sacrificed in this month*, Hick. Thes. i. 219, 57. Ða burhleóde on Cartaina bleóton [bliotan MS.] men hira godum *the inhabitants of Carthage sacrificed men to their gods*, Ors. cont. 4, 4; Bos. 11, 32. Ðæt hine mon ænigum godum blōte *that a man sacrifice him to any gods*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 11. Ðæt hī ða git swīðor blōtten, ðonne hie ǽr dydon *that they should sacrifice still more than they had done before*, 4, 4; Bos. 80, 18. [*M. H. Ger.* bluoten: *O. H. Ger.* blozan, ploazzan, plozan: *Goth.* blotan: *O. Dan.* blothe: *Swed.* blota: *Icel.* blóta *sacrificare*.] DER. a-blōtan, on-.

blōt-mōnaþ, es; *m.* [blōt *a sacrifice*, mōnaþ *month*] *November*, the month of sacrifice, so called because at this season the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals they then killed. In an account of the Saxon months, it is thus described:—Se mōnaþ is nemned on Lēden *Novembris*, and on ūre geþeóde blōtmōnaþ, forðon ūre yldran, ða hȳ hǽðene wǽron, on ðam mōnþe hȳ bleóton â, ðæt is, ðæt hȳ betǽhton and benēmdon hyra deófolgyldum ða neát ða ðe hȳ woldon syllan *this month is called* Novembris *in Latin, and in our language the month of sacrifice, because our forefathers, when they were heathens, always sacrificed in this month, that is, that they took and devoted to their idols the cattle which they wished to offer*, Hick. Thes. i. 219, 56-58: Menol. Fox 387; Men. 195.

blōt-spīung, e; *f.* [blōt = blōd *blood*, spīwing *spewing*] *A throwing up of blood*; hæmoptois, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 33; Wrt. Voc. 19, 38.

blōtung, e; *f. A sacrificing, sacrifice*; sacrificium, immolatio:—þurh heora blōtunge *per eorum sacrificium*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 33. v. blōt.

BLŌWAN; *part.* blōwende; ic blōwe, ðū blōwest, hē blēwst, he blōweþ, blēwþ, *pl.* blōwaþ; *p.* ic, he bleów, ðū bleówe, *pl.* bleówon; *pp.* blōwen; *v. n.* 1. *to* BLOW, *flourish, bloom, blossom*; florere, efflorere, reflorere:—Wudu sceal blǽdum blōwan *the wood shall blow with flowers*, Menol. Fox 527; Gu. C. 34: Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 6; Rä. 35, 9. Wæs Aarones gyrd gemētt blōwende and berende hnyte *Aaron's rod was found blossoming and bearing nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 15. Ic eom bearu blōwende *I am a blooming grove*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 22; Rä. 31, 4. Ic blōwe *floreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 44. Swā swā blōsma æceres swā he blōweþ [blēwþ, Spl.] *tamquam flos agri sic efflorebit*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 15. Hīó grēwþ and blēwþ and westmas bringþ *it grows and blossoms and produces fruits*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Se rihtwīsa swā palmtreów blēwþ *justus ut palma florebit*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 13. Hīg blōwaþ swā swā gærs corþan *florebunt sicut fœnum terræ*, 71, 16. Aarones gyrd greów and bleów and bær hnyte *Aaron's rod grew and blossomed and bare nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 18. Bleów flǽsc mīn *refloruit caro mea*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 7. Ǽr ðon eówre treówu telgum blōwen [MS. blōwe] *ere your trees flourish with branches*, Ps. Th. 57, 8. 2. blōwan *to blossom*, is sometimes used in Anglo-Saxon instead of blāwan *to blow*; and thus, blōwan was occasionally used by the Anglo-Saxons as the present English *to blow*. We say *to blow as the wind*, and *to blow* or *blossom as a flower*. v. blāwan. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* blowe: *Laym.* blowen: *O. Sax.* blōjan: *Frs.* bloeyen: *North Frs.* blöye; *O. Frs.* bloia: *Dut.* bloeijen: *Ger.* blühen: *M. H. Ger.* blüejen, blüien, bluon: *O. H. Ger.* bluohan, bluojan, bluon: *Lat.* florere: *Grk.* φλέω, φλοίω *to be in full vigour* or *bloom*: *Sansk.* phal *to burst, blossom*.] DER. ge-blōwan.

blunne, *pl.* blunnon; *pp.* blunnen *hast been deprived, ceased, rested*, Andr. Kmbl. 2760; An. 1382: Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 13; *p. and pp. of* blinnan.

blyse, blisa, an; *m. A torch*; fax:—Ðes blisa [blysa, D.] *hæc fax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 59; Som. 13, 37.

blysiere, es; *m. An incendiary*; incendii auctor:—Blysieras *incendiaries*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 19. v. blæsere.

blysige, an; *f. A torch*; fax:—þæcile, blysige *fax*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 20. v. þæcele.

blyssian *to rejoice*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9. v. blissian.

bō *both*; ambo, Ps. Th. 103, 9; *nom. pl.* = bū, bā. v. begen.

BŌC, e; *f*: bōc-treów, es; *n*: bōcce, beócce, bǽcce, an; *f. A beech-tree*; fagus silvatica, fagus = φηγός, æsculus:—Bōc *fagus*; bōc *æsculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 99, 100. [*Plat.* book, böke, *f: Dut.* beuk, beuke, *f: Kil.* boecke, buecke: *Ger.* buche, *f: Icel.* bók, *f: Lat.* fāgus, *f.* = *Grk.* φηγός, *f.*] DER. bōc-scyld, -treów, -wudu.

bōc; *g.* bōce? bēc; *d.* bēc; *acc.* bōc; *pl. nom. acc.* bēc; *g.* bōca; *d.* bōcum, bōcan; *f.* I. *a* BOOK; liber:—Seó bōc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30. On fórewerd ðære bōce [MS. bōc] oððe on heáfde bǽc awriten is be me *in capite libri scriptum est de me*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 9. On fórewardre ðyssere bēc ys awriten be me, ðæt ic sceolde dīnne willan wyrcan, Ps. Th. 39, 8; *in the hed of the boc it is write of me, that I do thi wil*, Wyc. Ic wrāt bōc *I wrote a book*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, note 37. Adilga me of dīnre bēc *dele me de libro tuo*, Ex. 32, 32, 33. Swā he ða bōc unfeóld *so he unfolded the book*, Lk. Bos. 4, 17, 20: Deut. 31, 26. Ða bēc befōn *to contain the books*; capere libros, Jn. Bos. 21, 25. On ðæra cininga bōcum *in the kings' books*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 21, 1: 23, 19: 40, 4. On ðære bēc *in this book*, 24, 25. Bōca bedǽled *deprived of books*, 2, 3. On ffif bēc *in five books*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 31. Ðis is seó bōc Adames mǽgrace *hic est liber generationis Adam*, Gen. 5, 1: Mt. Bos. 5, 31. Feówer Cristes bēc *four books of Christ, the four gospels*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 24, 22. Bōca streón *a treasury of books, a library*, Bd. 5, 21; Whelc. 451, 30, MS. C. II. *a charter*; charta = χάρτης, *m*:—Ðis is seó bōc, ðe Æðelstān cing gebōcode Friþestāne bisceope *this is the charter, which king Æthelstan chartered to bishop Frithestane*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 187, 18. Heó cȳðaþ on disse bēc *they declare by this charter*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 886-899; 137, 12. Ic him sealde ðæt lond on ēce erfe, and ða bēc *I gave him the land in perpetual heritage, and the charters*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 872-915; 168, 10. 2. *for the books which a priest ought to possess*, v. mæsse-preóst, 2; *for his canonical hours*, v. 3. [*Chauc.* booke: *Laym.* boc, bac, *f: Orm.* boc: *Plat.* book, *n: O. Sax.* bōk, *n. f: Frs.* bok, *f*; boek, *n: O. Frs.* bok, *f. n: Dut.* boek, *n: Ger.* buch, *n: M. H. Ger.* buoch, *n: O. H. Ger.* bōh, *n: Goth.* boka, *f: Dan.* bog, *c: Swed.* bok, *f: Icel.* bók, *f: O. Slav.* bukva, *f.* All these words have evidently the same origin. *Wormius, Saxo, Junius, etc.* suppose that as bōc denotes *a beech-tree*, as well as *a book*, in the latter case it was used in reference to the material from which the Northern nations first made their books. *Wormius* infers, that pieces of wood, cut from the beech-tree, were the ancient Northern books. *Lit. Run.* p. 6. *Saxo Grammaticus* states, that Fengo's ambassadors took with them letters engraved in wood [literas ligno insculptas], because that was formerly a celebrated material to write upon, *Lib.* iii. p. 52; *Turner's Hist.* App. b. ii. ch. 4, n. 25, vol. i. p. 238. Thus the *Latin* liber, and *Greek* βίβλος *a book*, took their origin from the materials of which books were made. *Liber* originally signified *the inner bark of a tree*, and βίβλος or βύβλος, *an Egyptian plant* [Cyperus papyrus, *Lin.*], which, when divided into lamina and formed into sheets to write upon, was called πάπυρος, hence papyrus *paper*. *Martinius, Stiernhielmius, Wachter, Adelung, etc.* rather derive buch, bōc, etc. from būgen *to bend* or *fold in plaits*, referring to the folded leaves of the parchment. Thus distinguishing these books from their folds. The ancient *volumina* were denominated from being in rolls, or rolled in the form of cylinders. At the Council of Toledo, in the 8th century, a book was denominated *complicamentum*, that which is folded. In still earlier times, even one fold of parchment was denominated a book, and *Ker.* calls a letter puah, and *Not.* brīef puoch, lit. *a letter book*.] DER. ǽ-bēc, ǽrend-bōc, bigspell-, bletsing-; Cristes bōc; dōm-, fōr-, gōdspell-, hand-, land-, mæsse-, pistol-, rǽding-, sang-, scrift-, sīþ-, spel-, traht-, wīs-: bōc-æceras, -cest, -cræft, -cræftig, -ere, -fel, -ge-streón, -hord, -hūs, -ian, -land, -lār, -leáf, -lēden, -līc, -rǽdere, -rǽding, -reád, -riht, -scamel, -stæf, -tǽcing, -talu, -ung.

bōc, *pl.* bōcon *baked*; coxit, coxerunt, Ex. 12, 39; *p. of* bacan.

bōc-æceras, *pl. m. Booked acres, book-land, freehold*. v. bōc-land.

bōcan = bōcum *for books*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 8; *dat. pl. of* bōc.

bōca streón *a place for books, library*; bibliotheca, Bd. 5, 21; Whelc. 451, 30, MS. C.

bōcce, beócce, bēcce, bǽcce, an; *f. A beech-tree*; fagus = φηγός; æsculus. v. bōc, e; *f. a beech-tree*.

bōc-cest, e; *f.* [cest, cyst *a chest*] *A book-chest, book-shop, tavern*; taberna:—Bōccest *taberna*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 89; Wrt. Voc. 22, 7.

bōc-cræft, es; *m.* [bōc *a book*, cræft *art, science*] *Book-learning, learning, literature*; literatura:—Boëtius wæs in bōccræftum se riht-wīsesta *Boëthius, in book-learning, was the most wise*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13. Ðara bōccræfta *of the knowledge of letters, of literature*, Greg. Dial. pref. 2.

bōc-cræftig; *adj. Book-crafty* or *learned, learned in the Bible*; in libris literatus, in Bibliis doctus:—Hī breóton [MS. breotun] bōccræftige *they destroyed those learned in the Bible*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16.

bōcere, es; *m. A writer, scribe, an author, a learned man, instructor*; scriptor, scriba, interpres, vir doctus *vel* literatus:—Ðā cwæþ se bōcere, Lāreów, well ðū on sōþe cwǽde *then the scribe said, Master, thou in truth hast well said*, Mk. Bos. 12, 32. Hwæt secgeaþ ða bōceras *why say the scribes?* Mt. Bos. 17, 10. Hieronimus se wurþfulla and se wīsa bōcere awrāt be Iohanne *the worthy and the wise author Jerome wrote concerning John*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 32, 1. Ælc gelǽred bōcere forlǽt ealde þing and niwe *every learned writer brings out old things and new*, 39, 5. Swā ðætte swā hwæt swā he of godcundum stafum þurh bōceras geleornode *ita ut quicquid ex divinis literis per interpretes disceret*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 33. We witan ðæt, þurh Godes gyfe, þræl wearþ to þegene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle, sangere to sacerde, and bōcere to biscope *we know that, by the grace of God, a slave has become a thane, and a ceorl* [*free man*] *has become an earl, a singer a priest, and a scribe a bishop*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 7-9.

bōc-fel, -fell, es; *n.* [fell *skin*] *A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum*; charta pergamena, membrana:—Bōcfel *membrana*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 111; Wrt. Voc. 46, 68. Bōcfel *bargina*, 16; Som. 58, 57; Wrt. Voc. 21, 44. Ðæt hī habban blæc and bōcfel *that they have ink and vellum*, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 11.

bōc-gestreón, es; *n. A book-treasury, library*; bibliotheca:—He ðider

micel bócgestreón and æðele begeat *he acquired there a great and noble library*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 2.

bóc-hord, es; *n. A* BOOK-HOARD, *a library* or *receptacle for books, papers, etc;* bibliotheca, archivum:—Bóchord [MS. boochord] *bibliotheca* vel *armarium* vel *archivum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 4; Wrt. Voc. 58, 47.

bóc-hûs, es; *n. A* BOOK-HOUSE, *library;* librarium:—Bóchûs *librarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 5; Wrt. Voc. 58, 48.

bócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give by charter, to charter;* libro *vel* charta dare:—Oswald biscop bócaþ Wihtelme his þegne *bishop Oswald charters to Wihthelm his thane*, Cod. Dipl. 531; A. D. 966; Kmbl. iii. 6, 9. DER. ge-bócian.

bóc-land, -lond, es; *n.* BOOK-LAND, *land held by a charter or writing, free from all fief, fee, service or fines.* Such was formerly held chiefly by the nobility, and denominated allodialis, which we now call *freehold;* ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris:—Đe on his bóclande cyricean hæbbe *who on his freehold has a church*, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 11: L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 14. Se mon bócland hæbbe *the man has a freehold*, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 16: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 29: 3, 24; S. 556, 4: Cod. Dipl. 317; A. D. 871–889: Kmbl. ii. 120, 6. Hæfde Rómánum to bóclande gesealde *Romanis per testamentum tradiderat*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 18. Bóclandes, Cot. 83. v. folc-land *and* land.

bóc-lâr, e; *f.* [lâr *lore, learning*] *Book-learning, learning;* doctrina:—Blind biþ se lâreów, gif he ða bóclâre ne cann *blind is the teacher, if he know not book-learning*, L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 6.

bóc-leáf, es; *n. The leaf of a book, a charter;* folium codicis, charta, instrumentum donationis. v. leáf.

bóc-léden *book-language, and as most books were written in Latin*, hence *Latin*. Chr. Erl. 3, 3. v. léden.

bóc-líc; *adj.* BOOK-LIKE, *biblical, bookish, relating to books;* biblicus:—Gregorius wæs fram cildháde on bóclícum lârum getýd *Gregory was from childhood instructed in book-learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 16. On bóclícum gewritum *in book-writings*, 284, 24. Dæt we ða bóclícan lâre smeágan *that we consider the book-lore*, 284, 24.

bócod *booked, chartered.* v. bócian, gebócian.

bócon *baked;* coxerunt, Ex. 12, 39; *p. pl. of* bacan.

bóc-rædere, es; *m. A reader of books, a reader;* lector, Cot. 126.

bóc-ráding *book-reading, reading.* v. rædung.

bóc-read *Book-red, vermilion:* so named, because it was much used in ornamenting books; minium:—Of bócreáde *ex minio*, Cot. 75; 176.

bóc-riht, es; *n.* BOOK-RIGHT, *the right of a will* or *charter;* testamenti rectitudo *vel* jus:—Þegenes lagu is, dæt he sý his bócrihtes wyrðe *taini lex est, ut sit dignus rectitudine testamenti sui*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 1.

bóc-scamel, es; *m. A reading-desk* or *seat;* pluteus, lectorium. DER. bóc, scamel *a bench.*

bóc-scyld, es; *m.* [bóc *a beech-tree*, scyld *a shield*] *A beechen shield;* fagineum scutum:—Ic ge-an [MS. geann] Siferþe mînes bócscyldes *I give to Siferth my beechen shield*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 561, 5.

bóc-stæf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *g.* -stafa; *d.* -stafum; *m. A book-staff, a letter, character;* litera, character = χαραχτήρ:—Awritaþ hie on his wæpne wælnota heáp, bealwe bócstafas *they cut upon his weapon a heap of fatal marks, baleful letters*, Salm. Kmbl. 325; Sal. 162. Engel Drihtnes wrât in wâge worda gerýnu baswe bócstafas *the angel of the Lord wrote on the wall mysteries of words in crimson letters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724. Dæt he him bócstafas arædde and arehte *that he* [*Daniel*] *should read and explain the characters to them*, 212; Th. 262, 7; Dan. 740. Hwâ wrât bócstafas ærest *who first wrote letters?* Salm. Kmbl. 200, 23: 192, 6. Bócstafa *of letters*, Salm. Kmbl. 199; Sal. 99. Wæs se beám bócstafum awriten *the beam was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 182; El. 91. DER. stæf.

bóc-sum; *adj. Obedient, flexible,* BUXOM; obediens, flexibilis. [*Frs. Halbert.* p. 540, bûchsom *flexibilis: Dut.* boogh-saem *flexibilis: Ger.* biegsam *flexibilis.*]

bóc-sumnes, -ness, e; *f. Obedience, pliantness,* BUXOMNESS; obedientia. [*Ger.* biegsamkeit *flexibilitas: Verst. Restitn.* buhsomnesse, bowsomenesse *pliableness. Chaucer* writes buxsomnesse, p. 211.]

bóc-tæcing, e; *f:* bóc-talu, e; *f. Book-teaching, a book of decrees, writings, the scriptures, holy writ, the Bible;* Scripta Lambardo; Sacra Scriptura Bromto: rectius fortasse Sacri Canones, *vel* Liber Judicialis, Lye:—Be bóctæcinge *ex scriptis*, L. C. S. 35; Wilk. 140, 3. Be bóctale *by scripture*, L. C. S. 38; Th. ii. 398, 21. v. dóm-bóc.

bóc-talu, e; *f. Book-story* or *narration, the Bible.* v. bóc-tæcing.

bóc-treów, es; *n. A beech-tree;* fagus:—Bóc-treów *fagus*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 76. v. bóc *fagus.*

bóc-ung, e; *f. A* BOOKING, *a setting down in a book;* inscriptio. DER. bóc, ung.

bóc-wudu; *m.* BEECH-WOOD; locus fagis consitus:—On bócwuda *in the beech-wood*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 11; Rä. 41, 106.

BOD, es; *pl.* u, o, a; *n. A command, commandment, precept, mandate, an edict, order, message;* jussum, mandatum, edictum:—Hwæt is dæt bod micle [MS. micla] in ℰ *quod est mandatum magnum in lege?* Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 36: Mk. Lind. Stv. 12, 28, 29, 30, 31: Lk. Lind. Stv. 2, 1. Bod on cine *diploma*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 110; Wrt. Voc. 46, 67. Hwâ swâ halt ðis bod [bode MS.] wurðe he êfre wunnende mid God *whosoever observes this command, may he ever dwell with God*, Cod. Dipl. 990; A. D. 680; Kmbl. v. 29, 23. We ðine bodu bræcon *we broke thy commandments*, Hy. 7, 109; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 109. [*Laym.* bode, bod: *Orm.* bode: *Scot.* bode, bod: *Plat.* bod, ge-bodd, *n: O. Sax.* gibod, *n: O. Frs.* bod, *n: Dut.* ge-bod, *n: Ger.* bot, ge-bot, *n: M. H. Ger.* ge-bot, *n: O. H. Ger.* ga-bot, *n: Goth.* busns, *f.* in ana-busns: *Dan.* bud, *n: Swed.* bud, *n: Icel.* boð, *n. a commandment.*] DER. æ-bod, be-, bi-, for-, ge-.

boda, an; *m.* [bod *a message*, -a, *q. v.*] I. *a messenger, ambassador, herald, apostle, angel;* nuntius, legatus, præco, apostolus, angelus:—Éálâ Wîsdôm, ðû eart boda and förrynel ðæs sôðan leóhtes *O Wisdom, thou art the messenger and forerunner of true light*, Bt. 36, 1; FOX 170, 28. Me ðes boda sægde wærum wordum *this messenger told me in cautious words*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 30; Gen. 680: 32; Th. 43, 6; Gen. 686: 33; Th. 45, 11; Gen. 725. Heó ðæs lâðan bodan lârum hýrde *she obeyed the advice of the loathsome messenger*, 33; Th. 44, 18; Gen. 711. Ða bodan us færdon *nuntii nos terruerunt*, Deut. 1, 28: Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 9; Cri. 1305. Sende he bodan beforan his ansýne *misit nuntios ante conspectum suum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 52: Gen. 32, 3; Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 7; Cri. 1152. Cyninges bodan underfôn *to receive a king's ambassador*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 15. Se sôða boda ðæs heán leóhtes Agustinus wæs fram him eallum bodad *verus summæ lucis præco ab omnibus prædicatur Augustinus*, Bd. 2, 2: S. 502, 32. Brimmanna boda *præco nautarum*, Byrht. Th. 133, 12; By. 49. Gefeohtes bodan *heralds of war;* præfeciales, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 81; Wrt. Voc. 36, 7. Ðû Drihtnes eart boda of heofnum *thou art the Lord's angel from heaven*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 5; Gen. 533: Elen. Kmbl. 153; El. 77. Bodan hyrdum cýðdon sôþne gefeán *angels announced to the shepherds true joy*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 20; Cri. 449. II. *a foreboder, prophet;* propheta, vates:—Gleáw bodan ærcwide *skilled in a prophet's prediction*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 23; Mód. 4. [*K. Brunne* bode: *Laym.* boden, *pl: O. Sax.* bodo, *m: Frs.* bode, boade, *c: O. Frs.* boda, *m: Dut.* bode, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bote, *m: O. H. Ger.* boto, *m: Dan.* bud: *Swed.* båd, *m: Icel.* boði, *m. a messenger.*] DER. æ-boda, ëðel-, för-, heáh-, nýd-, síþ-, spel-, wil-.

bodad *announced, proclaimed,* Andr. Kmbl. 2241; An. 1122, = bodod; *pp. of* bodian.

bodon *ordered, offered, proclaimed,* Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18; *pp. of* beódan.

bodere, es; *m. A teacher, a master;* præceptor, Lk. Kush. War. 9, 33.

bodian, bodigan, bodigean; *part.* bodiende, bodigende; *p.* ode, ede, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ed, ad, ud; *v. a.* [bod *a message*]. I. *to tell, announce, proclaim, preach;* nuntiare, annuntiare, enuntiare, narrare, prædicare, evangelizare:—Ongan se Hælend bodian *cæpit Iesus prædicare*, Mt. Bos. 4, 17: Mk. Bos. 1, 45: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 2; Gû. 1088. He ongan bodigean on Decapolim *cæpit prædicare in Decapoli*, Mk. Bos. 5, 20: Cd. 169; Th. 210, 4; Exod. 510. Ic eom asend ðé ðis bodian *missus sum hæc tibi evangelizare*, Lk. Bos. 1, 19: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 13. To bodianne godcunde lâre *ad prædicandum doctrinam divinam*, 5, 9, titl; S. 622, 4. Com se Hælend on Galileam Godes rîces gôdspell bodigende *venit Iesus in Galilæam prædicans evangelium regni Dei*, Mk. Bos. 1, 14: Ps. Lamb. 2, 6. Ic bodie *annuntiabo*, Ps. Th. 54, 17. Dæt ic bodige oððe dæt ic cýðe ealle hêrunga oððe lofunga ðîne on geatum dêhter oððe dôhtra ðæs mûntes [Siones] *ut annuntiem omnes laudationes tuas in portis filiæ Sion*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 3; Rä. 9, 10. Me ðes âr bodaþ frêcne færspell *this messenger announces to me a horrible unforeseen message*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 3; Jul. 276: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 45; Met. 29, 23. Heofonas bodiaþ oððe cýðaþ wuldor Godes *cæli enarrant gloriam Dei*, Ps. Spl. 18, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 474; Sal. 237. Ðes apostol Iacobus bodode on Iudêa lande *this apostle James preached in Judea* [lit. *in the land of the Jews*], Homl. Th. ii. 412, 23. Ymb Bethleem bododon englas dæt acenned wæs Crist on eorþan *angels announced about Bethlehem that Christ was born on earth*, Hy. 10, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 23. Bodedon heofonas rihtwîsnysse his *annuntiaverunt cæli justitiam ejus*, Ps. Spl. 96, 6: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 244. Hý bodudon *annuntiaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 43, 1. Cýdaþ oððe bodiaþ betwux þeódum his gecneordnyssa oððe his ymbhoga *annuntiate inter gentes studia ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 12: Andr. Kmbl. 669; An. 335. Wæs dæt weátâcen geond ða burh bodad *the fatal token was proclaimed throughout the town*, 2241; An. 1122. II. *to foretell, predict, prophesy, promise;* prædicere, promittere:—Him ðone dæg willan Drihten bodode *the Lord had foretold* [*promised*] *to him that day of desire*, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 2; Gen. 2776: Beo. Th. 3608; B. 1802. Dæt wæs oft bodod êr beforan fram fruman worulde *it was often foretold long before from the beginning of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 2280; El. 1141. [*Laym.* bodien: *O. Frs.* bodia: *Icel.* boða *to announce.*] DER. fôre-bodian, ge-, to-.

BODIG, es; *n.* I. *bigness* or *height of body, stature;* statura:—Dæt se mon wære lang on bodige *quod esset vir longæ staturæ,*

Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Wæs Oswine se cyning on bodige heáh *king Oswine was tall in stature*, 3, 14; S. 540, 7. II. *the trunk, chest or parts of the chest, as the back-bone*; truncus corporis:—Bodig *truncus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 26: *spina*, Cot. 177: 196. III. *the* BODY; corpus:—Ægðer ge his fét ge his heáfod ge eác eall ðæt bodig *either his feet or his head or even all the body*, Past. 35, 3; Hat. MS. 45 b, 12. [*Wyc.* body: *R. Glouc. Laym.* bodi: *Orm.* bodiȝ: *Ger.* bottech, *m: Bav.* bottich, *m: M. H. Ger.* botech, *m: O. H. Ger.* botah, *m: Gael.* bodhag, *f.*]

bodigean *to publish, preach*, Mk. Bos. 5, 20: Cd. 169; Th. 210, 4; Exod. 510. v. bodian.

bod-lāc, es; *n. A decree, ordinance*; decretum, Chr. 1129; Ing. 359, 21; Fri. 258, 13.

bod-scipe, es; *m.* [bod *a command*, scipe] *A message, an embassy, a commandment*; nuntium, mandatum:—Swā ic him ðisne bodscipe secge *when I tell him this message*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 10; Gen. 552. Dā hic Godes hæfdon bodscipe abrocen *when they had broken God's commandment*, 37; Th. 48, 29; Gen. 783. DER. ge-bodscipe.

bodudon *announced*; annuntiaverunt, Ps. Spl. 43, 1, = bododon; *p. pl. of* bodian.

bodung, e; *f. A preaching, publishing, divulging*; prædicatio, pronuntiatio:—Niniuetisce men dǽdbōte dydon æt Ionam bodunge *viri Niniuitæ pœnitentiam egerunt ad prædicationem Ionæ*, Lk. Bos. 11, 32.

bodung-dæg, es; *m. An annunciation day*; annuntiationis dies:—Des dæg is gehāten *Annuntiatio Sanctæ Mariæ*, ðæt is Marian bodung-dæg gecweden *this day is called* Annuntiatio Sanctæ Mariæ, *which is interpreted, the annunciation-day of Mary*, Homl. Th. i. 200, 25.

boēm *to both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 22; *for* bām; *dat. of* begen.

Boētius, Boētes; *m. Boötes*; Bōētes, æ; *m.* [=*Βοώτης, ου*; *m. a ploughman*, from *βοῦς an ox*]. The ancient constellation, the chief star of which is the bright Arcturus, v. arctos *the bear*; Ursa Major. The modern representation of Boötes is a man with a club in his right hand, and in his left a leash, which holds two dogs:—Hwā ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban? For ðȳ hī habbaþ swā sceortne ymbhwyrft, for ðī hī sint swā neáh ðam norþende ðære eaxe, de eall ðes rōdor on hwerfþ, swā nū Boētius dēþ *who wonders not that some constellations have a shorter course than others have? Therefore they have so short a course, because they are so near the north end of the axis, on which all the sky turns, as now Boötes does*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17 24. Boētes beorhte scīneþ *Boötes shines brightly*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 53; Met. 28, 27.

Boētius; *nom. acc; g.* Boētes, Boētiuses; *d.* Boētie; *m.* [*Βοηθόος warlike*] *Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëthius*, born in Rome between A. D. 470–475, was Consul in 510. He was so eminent for his integrity and talents that he attracted the attention and obtained the patronage of Theodoric the Great, king of the East or Ostrogoths. He was afterwards accused of treason, and cast into prison, where he wrote his celebrated work *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, which king Alfre translated into *Anglo-Saxon* about A. D. 888. Being condemned to death, without a hearing, he was beheaded in prison about A. D. 524:—Dā wæs sum consul, ðæt we heretoha hātaþ, Boētius wæs hāten. Se wæs, in bōcræftum and on worold-þeáwum, se rihtwīsesta *there was a certain consul, that we call heretoha, who was named Boëthius. He was, in book-learning and in worldly affairs, the most truly wise* [=*most righteous*], Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12-14. Se Boētius wæs ōðre naman gehāten Seuerīnus: se wæs heretoga Rōmāna *Boëthius was by another name called Severinus: he was a consul of the Romans*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 3-4. Hū Gotan gewunnon Rōmāna rīce, and hū Boētius hī wolde berǽdan, and Þeódrīc dā ðæt anfunde and hine hēt on carcerne gebringan *how the Goths conquered the empire of the Romans, and how Boëthius wished to deliver them, and Theodoric discovered it, and gave orders to take him to prison*, Bt. title 1; Fox x. 2–4. Hū se Wīsdōm com to Boētie ǽrest inne on ðam carcerne *how Wisdom first came to Boëthius in the prison*, Bt. title 3; Fox x. 6: 26; Fox xiv. 18. Hēr endaþ nū seó ǽfter frōferbōc Boētiuses [Cot. MS. ǽfterre frōfr-bōc Boēties] *here now endeth the second consolation-book of Boëthius*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 2–3. Hēr endaþ nū seó þridde bōc Boēties *here now endeth the third book of Boëthius*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 23.

bog *the arm, shoulder*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 16; Wrt. Voc. 44, 2. v. boh.

boga, an; *m.* [bogen; *pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] Anything curved,—*A* BOW, *an arch, a corner*; arcus, angulus:—Æteówþ mīn boga on ðām wolcnum *apparebit arcus meus in nubibus*, Gen. 9. 14. Boga sceal strǽle *a bow shall be for an arrow*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 8; Gn. Ex. 154. Ðæt hīg fleón fram ansȳne bogan *ut fugiant a facie arcus*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 6. Hīg aþenodon bogan heora *intenderunt arcum suum*, 36, 14: 57, 8: 63, 4. Hī lēton gāras flegan, bogan wǽron bysige *they let the arrows fly, bows were busy*, Byrht. Th. 134, 66; By. 110. Bogan [MS. bogen] streng *a bow-string*; anquina, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 37; Wrt. Voc. 35, 26. [*Wyc.* bowe, bouwe: *Laym.* boȝe, bowe: *O. Sax.* bogo, *m: Frs.* boage: *O. Frs.* boga, *m: Dut.* boog, *m: Ger.* boge, bogen, *m: M. H. Ger.* boge, *m: O. H. Ger.* bogo, *m: Dan.* bue, *c: Swed.* båge, *m: Icel.* bogi, *m. arcus.*] DER. brægd-boga, flān-, horn-, hring-, rēn-, scūr-, stān-, wīr-.

bōgan *to boast*; jactare, Scint. 46. v. bōn.

boga-net, boge-net, -nett, es; *n. A* BOW-NET, *weel, wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish*; nassa:—Æwul *vel* boganet *nassa*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 85; Wrt. Voc. 56, 9. Bogenet *vel* leáp *nassa*, 84; Som. 73, 90; Wrt. Voc. 48, 28. Bogenet *nassa*, 105; Som. 78, 41; Wrt. Voc. 57, 23.

boge-fōdder, es; *m.* [boga *a bow*, fōdder *fodder*, from fōd *food*] *A* BOW-FEEDER, *case for arrows, a quiver*; corytos = *κωρυτός*:—Boge-fōdder *corytos* [MS. *coriti*], Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 67; Wrt. Voc. 35, 53.

bogen *bowed, bent, gave way*; *pp. of* būgan.

bogen *rosemary*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 25, = boðen, *q. v.*

boge-net *a bow-net, weel*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 41; Wrt. Voc. 57, 23. v. boga-net.

bogen streng, es; *m.* [bogen = bogan; *gen. of* boga *a bow*; streng *a string*] *The string of a bow, a* BOW-STRING; arcus chorda, anquina, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 37; Wrt. Voc. 35, 26. v. boga.

bogetung, e; *f.* [bogen; *pp. of* būgan *to bend*] *A bending, crook*; anfractus, Cot. 18.

bōgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inhabit*; incolere:—Bōgodon *incoluerunt*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 21, 13. v. būgian.

bogung, e; *f.* [bogen *bent*; *pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] *Crookedness, perversity*; pravitas, perversitas:—Þurh heora upahefednysse and āgenre bogunge *through their arrogance and own perversity*, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 13.

boh, bog, es; *m.* [bogen *bent*; *pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] Anything curved or bent,—hence I. *the arm, shoulder*; armus = *ἀρμός*, humerus, lacertus:—Se swīðra boh *armus dexter*, Lev. 7, 32; the right schuldur, Wyc. Bog *lacertus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 16; Wrt. Voc. 44, 2. Eorl sceal on eós boge rīdan *a chief shall ride on a horse's back* [lit. *shoulder*], Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63. Ðū nymst of ðam ramme ðone swȳðran boh *tolles de ariete armum dextrum*, Ex. 29, 22. Mec se beaduscāfa bogum bilegde *the battle-prompt man embraced me in his arms*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 21; Rä. 1, 11. II. *the arm of a tree, a* BOUGH, *branch*; ramus, stipes, palmes:—Bōh *ramus*, Scint. 1. Boh *stipes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9. 26; Som. 11, 16 Berende boh *germen*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 32; Wrt. Voc. 39, 18. Ðeáh ðū hwilcne boh ðæs treówes bȳge *though thou bendest any bough of a tree*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 105; Met. 13, 53. Hit wearþ mycel treów, and heofenes fugelas reston on his bogum *factum est in arborem magnam, et volucres cœli requieverunt in ramis ejus*, Lk. Bos. 13, 19: Cd. 30; Th. 40, 26; Gen. 645. He æstrehte his bogas ōþ ða sǽ *extendit palmites suos usque ad mare*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 12. III. *a branch of a family, offspring, progeny*; propago:—Tyddrung oððe boh *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 49. [*Chauc.* bow: *Piers P.* bowe: *Wyc.* boow, bouȝ, boȝ: *Orm.* boȝh: *Dut.* boeg, *m. the bow of a ship*: *Ger.* bug, *m. armus*: *M. H. Ger.* buoc, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* buoc, *m. armus*: *Dan.* bov, boug, *c. shoulder, bow of a ship*: *Swed.* bog, *m. the shoulder, haunch*: *O. Nrs.* bógr, *m. the shoulder of an animal.*] DER. wæter-boh, wīn-.

boh-scyld, es; *m. A shoulder shield*; ad humerum clypeus, Æthelst. Test. Mann. = bōc-scyld, *q. v.*

bohte, *pl.* bohton *bought*; emit, emerunt, Gen. 49, 30; *p. of* bycgan.

BOLCA, an; *m. The gangway of a ship*; forus navis:—Bolca *forus*, Cot. 86. Geseah weard beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas *the guard saw bright shields borne over the ship's gangway*, Beo. Th. 467; B. 231: Andr. Kmbl. 1203; An. 602. He on bolcan sæt *he sat on the gangway*, 610; An. 305. [*Icel.* búlki, *m. the cargo of a ship.*]

BOLD, es; *n.* I. *a building, dwelling, house*; ædificium, domicilium, domus:—Wæs ðæt bold tobrocen swīðe *the dwelling was much shattered*, Beo. Th. 1998; B. 997. Ðǽr ic wīc būge, bold mid bearnum *where I inhabit a dwelling, a house with children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 23; Rä. 16, 9. Bold wæs betlīc *the building was excellent* [*good-like*], Beo. Th. 3854; B. 1925. Nis ðæt betlīc bold [blod MS.] *that is no goodly dwelling*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 16; Dōm. 23. II. *a superior house, hall, castle, palace, temple*; aula, palatium, ædes:—He him gesealde bold and bregostōl *he gave to him a habitation and a princely seat*, Beo. Th. 4398; B. 2196. Ne mōt ic brūcan burga ne bolda *I may not enjoy towns nor palaces*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 19; Sat. 139. Dā wæs Beówulfe gecȳðed, ðæt his sylfes hām, bolda sēlest, brynewylmum mealt *then it was made known to Beowulf, that his own home, the best of mansions, was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4641; B. 2326. Gewāt beorht blǽdgifa in bold ōðer *the bright giver of glory departed into another temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 1312; An. 656. [*R. Glouc.* bold; *A. Sax.* bylda *a builder*: *Eng.* to build. v. botl.] DER. feorh-bold, fold-: bold-āgende, -getæl, -getimber, -wēla.

bold-āgende; *part.* [bold *a house*, āgende *owning*] *House-owning, possessing a house*; domum possidens:—Hæleða monegum boldāgendra *to many of house-owning men*, Beo. Th. 6215; B. 3112: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 12; Gn. Ex. 93.

bold-getæl, es; n. [bold *a house*, getæl *a number, tribe, register*] *A dwelling-place, mansion, habitation, house;* domicilium, mansio, vicus, domus:—Gif mon wille of boldgetale [boldgetæle MS. B.] in ððer boldgetæl hlāford sēcan, dō ðæt mid ðæs ealdormonnes gewitnesse ðe he ār in his scīrē folgode *if a man from one dwelling-place wish to seek a lord in another dwelling-place, let him do it with the knowledge of the alderman, whom he before followed in his shire*, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 2; that is, *If a person who had* commended *himself, wished to take his name off the* manor-roll *of one lord, etc.* Thorpe's Laws, vol. i. p. 86, note a.

bold-getimber; *gen.* -getimbres; *pl. nom. acc.* -getimbru; *n. The timber of a house;* ædificii tignum:—Leóht [fȳr] briceþ and bærneþ boldgetimbru *light* [*fire*] *breaketh and burneth the timbers of the house*, Salm. Kmbl. 826; Sal. 412.

bold-wēla, an; *m.* [bold *a house*, wēla *wealth*]. I. *a dwelling of wealth* or *happiness;* prædium, opes domesticæ:—Ne mæg ðē adōn ðinne boldwēlan *thou mayest not take thee thy dwelling of wealth* or *happiness*, Soul Kmbl. 118; Sēel. 59. II. *paradise, heaven;* paradisus = παράδεισος, cœlum:—Ðē is neorxna wang boldwēla fægrost *paradise is to thee the fairest dwelling of happiness*, Andr. Kmbl. 206; An. 103. Adam and Æue anforlēton beorhtne boldwēlan *Adam and Eve forsook bright paradisal happiness*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 22; Jul. 503. He gesōhte swegle dreámas, beorhtne boldwēlan *he sought the joys of heaven, the bright dwelling of happiness*, Apstls. Kmbl. 65; Ap. 33. He [God] sceal rīcan, se ðe rōdor ahōf, wuldres fylde beorhtne boldwēlan *he* [*God*] *shall rule, who uplifted the firmament, with glory filled the bright dwelling of wealth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1047; An. 524.

bolgen *vexed, irritated, angry; pp. of* belgan.

bolgen-mōd; *adj. Enraged in mind;* iratus animo:—Him bolgenmōd yrre andswarode *enraged in mind, answered them angrily*, Cd. 183; Th. 228, 26; Dan. 209: Beo. Th. 1422; B. 709: Andr. Kmbl. 255; An. 128: Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 25; Gū. 529.

BOLLA, an; *m. Any round vessel, cup, pot,* BOWL, *a measure;* vas, cyathus = κύαθος:—Bolla *cyathus*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 16. Cærenes gōdne bollan fulne meng togædere *mingle together a good bowl full of boiled wine*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. Ðær wæron bollan steápe boren æfter bencum *there were carried deep bowls behind the benches*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 17. [*Piers P. Laym.* bolle: *O. Frs.* bolla, *m.* in kne-bolla, strot-bolla: *Dut.* bol, *m: Kil.* bolle *caput, globus: Ger.* punsch-bole, *f. a punch-bowl: M. H. Ger.* hirn-bolle: *O. H. Ger.* hirní-polla *the brain-pan, skull: Dan.* bolle, *c: Swed.* bål, *n: O. Nrs.* bolli, *m. a bowl.*] DER. beód-bolla, heáfod-, þrot-.

bollen *bellowed, roared; pp. of* bellan.

BOLSTER; *gen.* bolstres; *m. A* BOLSTER, *a pillow for the head;* cervical:—He his heáfod onhylde to ðam bolstre, and medmycel fæc onslēpte *reclinavit caput ad cervical, modicumque obdormivit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 7. He wæs on scipe, ofer bolster slāpende *erat in puppi, super cervical dormiens*, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Hit geondbrǽded wearþ beddum and bolstrum *it was overspread with beds and bolsters*, Beo. Th. 2484; B. 1240. [*Dut.* bolster, *m. a shell: Kil.* bolster *culcita: Ger.* polster, *m. cervical: M. H. Ger.* bolster, *m: O. H. Ger.* bolstar, *n: Swed.* bolster, *n. a mattress: O. Nrs.* bólstr. *m. a bolster.*] DER. heáfod-bolster, hleór-.

BOLT, es; *pl.* boltas; *m. A* BOLT, *a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows;* catapulta, Cot. 45. [*Chauc.* bolt: *Dut.* bout, *m: Kil.* bolt *sagitta: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bolz, *m: O. H. Ger.* bolz: *Dan.* bolt, *c: O. Nrs.* bolti, *m.*]

bōn [bōgan *to boast*] *To boast;* jactare:—He bōþ his sylfes swīðor micle ðonne se sēlla mon *he boasts of himself much more than a better man*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 9; Mōd. 28.

bona, an; *m. A killer;* interfector:—Se wites bona *the destroyer of the mind* [*the devil*], Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 3; Cri. 264. Fugel-bona *a bird killer*, 79 b; Th. 298, 5; Crī. 80. v. bana.

bond *bound;* ligavit, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 29; Gū. 668; = band; *p. of* bindan.

bonda, an; *m. A husband, an householder, a master of a family;* maritus:—Se bonda sæt *the husband dwelt*, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 21: 77; Th. i. 418, 24. v. bunda.

bonde-land, es; *n. Bond or leased land, land held under restrictions, or on conditions expressed in writing;* tributaria terra:—Ān abbot, Beonne gehāten, lēt Cūþbriht ealdorman x bonde-lande [x tributariorum terram; *vel* terram x manentium] sæt Swinesheáfde, mid læswe and mid mǽdwe, and mid eal ðæt ðērto læi, and swā ðæt Cūþbriht geaf ðam abbote I punde ðērfore, and ilca geár ānes nihtes feorme, ouðer xxx scyllinge penega; swā eác ðæt eafter his dæi scolde ðæt land ongeán into ðam mynstre *an abbot, called Beonna, let to the aldorman Cuthbriht ten 'bonde-lands' at Swineshead, with leasow and with meadow, and with all lying thereto, and so that Cuthbriht should give to the abbot fifty pounds for it, and every year one night's entertainment, or thirty shillings in pennies; and also that after his day the land should come again to the monastery*, Chr. 777; Th. 92, note 1; Cod. Dipl. 165; A. D. 786–796; Kmbl. i. 201.

bon-gār, es; *m.* [bana, ban *a killer, death?* gār *a spear*] *A death-spear;* letifera hasta, Beo. Th. 4066; B. 2031.

bonnan; *p.* beónn, *pl.* beónnon; *pp.* bonnen *To summon, call together;* citare, convocare:—Sió bȳman stefen and se beorhta segn bonnaþ sāwla gehwylce *the voice of the trumpet and the bright sign shall summon every soul*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 6; Cri. 1067. v. bannan.

booc-hord *a library*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 4; Wrt. Voc. 58, 47. v. bōc-hord.

BŌR. I. *a borer, gimlet;* terebra, Leo 121. II. *a lancet, a surgeon's* or *barber's instrument, a burin,* or *graving tool;* scalprum rasile, Cot. 63. [*Plat.* baar: *Dut.* boor, *f: Dan.* bor, *n: Swed.* borr, *m: O. Nrs.* bor, *m. terebra*, Rask Hald.]

bora, an; *m.* [boren; *pp. of* beran *to bear*] *One who bears* or *sustains the charge of anything, a ruler;* qui rem aliquam gerit, gestor:—Rīces boran *the rulers of the state*, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 10; Sat. 500.

-bora, an; *m.* [*from* boren; *pp. of* beran] Often used as a termination to denote *A bearer, bringer, supporter;* is qui fert, gerit; as, Cēg-bora, horn-, mund-, rǽd-, rīces-, segen-, sweord-, tācn-, wǽg-, wǽpen-, wīg-, wōþ-, wrōht-. v. -bǽre.

borcian; *p.* ade, ode *To bark;* latrare:—Hió borcade: þancode willum *it barked: thanked willingly*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 11; Rä. 84, 6. v. beorcan.

BORD, es; *n.* I. *a* BOARD, *plank;* tabula sectilis, tabula:—Bord *tabula*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 80. Borda gefēg *a joining of boards;* commissura, R. 62. Hwīlum ic bordum sceal heáfodleás behlȳðed licgan *sometimes I must lie on boards deprived of head*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 18; Rä. 15, 9. Wirc ðē ænne arc of aheáwenum bordum *make thee an ark of planed planks*, Gen. 6, 14; fac tibi arcam de lignis levigatis, Vulg. II. what is made of a board,—*A table, shield;* mensa, clypeus:—Ic on wuda stonde, bordes on ende *I stand upon wood, at the end of the table*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 15, 18; Rä. 85, 15, 16. Geweorþe bord oððe mēse heora beſōran him on grine *fiat mensa eorum coram ipsis in laqueum*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 27. Scip sceal genægled, scyld gebunden, leóht bord *a ship shall be nailed, a shield bound, the light shield* [lit. *board*], Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 16; Gn. Ex. 95: Byrht. Th. 134, 67; By. 110: Fins. Th. 58; Fin. 29. He fȳsde forþ flān genehe: hwīlon he on bord sceát, hwīlon beorn tǽsde *he poured forth his arrows abundantly: sometimes he shot on the shield, sometimes he pierced the warrior*, Byrht. Th. 139, 46; By. 270: Beo. Th. 5041; B. 2524: Cd. 156; Th. 193, 28; Exod. 253. Ðær wæs borda gebrec *there was clash of shields*, Elen. Kmbl. 227; El. 114: Beo. Th. 4510; B. 2259. Beraþ bord fōr breóstum *bear shields before their breasts* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 192: 12; Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 318. He mid bordum hēt wyrcan ðone wīhagan *he commanded to raise with the shields the fence of war*, Byrht. Th. 134, 49; By. 101: Andr. Kmbl. 2412; An. 1207. III. *the board, covering* or *deck of a ship, the ship itself;* tabulatum, stega = στέγη, constratum, navis:—Hȳ twegen sceolon habban gomen on borde, in sīdum ceóle *they two shall have pastime on board, in the spacious ship*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 5; Gn. Ex. 183. He drugaþ his ār on borde *he draws his oar on board*, 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. Ofer ceóles bord *from the vessel's deck*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 2; Cri. 862. Lǽd under earce bord eaforan ðīne *lead thy children under the covering of the ark*, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333: 67; Th. 82, 4; Gen. 1357. Bord oft onfēng ȳða swengas *the ship often received the blows of the waves*, Elen. Kmbl. 476; El. 238. Ic wille eall acwellan ða be-ūtan beóþ earce bordum *I will destroy all who shall be without the boards of the ark* or *all who are not in the ark* or *ship*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 33; Gen. 1354. IV. *with the prepositions* innan *and* ūtan *governing the genitive case, at home and abroad;* domi et foris:—Hie sibbe innan bordes gehióldon *they preserved peace at home* [lit. *inside the boundary*], Past. pref; Hat. MS. Man ūtan bordes wīsdōm hieder on lond sōhte *one from abroad* [lit. *outside the boundary*] *sought wisdom in this land*, Past. pref; Hat. MS. [*Wyc.* boord: *R. Brun.* bord: *R. Glouc.* bord, borde: *Laym.* bord, beord, burd: *Orm.* bord, borde: *O. Sax.* bord, *m: Frs.* boerd, bord, *m: O. Frs.* bord, *m: Dut.* bord, boord, *m: Ger.* bord, *m. and n: M. H. Ger.* bort: *O. H. Ger.* bort, borti, borto, *m: Goth.* fotu-baurd, *n. a foot-stool: Dan.* bord, *n: Swed.* bord, *m: Icel.* borð, *n: Fr.* bord, *m: Span. It.* bordo, *m: M. Lat.* bordus: *Wel.* bwrdh, bord: *Corn.* bord, *f: Ir. Gael.* bord, *m: Armor.* bourz.] DER. bleó-bord, fāmig-, gūþ-, hilde-, hleó-, nægled-, þryþ-, wǽg-, wīg-, ȳþ-.

borde, an; *f. A board, table;* tabula, mensa:—Fǽmne sæt hyre bordan gerīseþ *it becomes a damsel to be at her board*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 14; Gn. Ex. 64.

bord-gelāc, es; *n.* [lācan *to play, sport, fly*] What flies against a shield, hence,—*A missile, dart;* telum:—Ðȳ-læs ingebūge biter bordgelāc under bānlocan *lest the bitter dart enter in under the skin*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 9; Cri. 769. v. bord II.

bord-hæbbende; *part.* [bord *scutum, clypeus;* habban *habere, vel* hebban, hæbban *levare, tollere*] *Shield-bearing;* scutum ferens, scutifer, Beo. Th. 5782; B. 2895.

bord-haga, an; *m.* [bord II. *a shield*, haga *a hedge*] *The cover of*

shields; clypeorum sepimentum:—Gefeallen under bordhagan *fallen under the cover of shields,* Elen. Kmbl. 1300; El. 652.

bord-hreóða, -hrēða, an; *m.* [bord II. *a shield,* hreóðan *to cover, protect*]. I. *the cover* or *protection of the shield;* clypei tegmen *vel* tutela:—Hæðne heápum þrungon under bordhreóðan *the heathens thronged in heaps under the cover of shields,* Andr. Kmbl. 256; An. 128: Beo. Th. 4412; B. 2203: Cd. 154; Th. 192, 23; Exod. 236. II. *a shield, buckler;* clypeus:—Blicon bordhreóðan *shields glittered,* Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160. Hæfdon hie ofer bordhreóðan beácen arǽred *they had a signal reared over their bucklers,* 160; Th. 198, 9; Exod. 320. Brǽcon bordhrēðan *they broke through the bucklers,* Invent. Crs. Recd. 242; El. 122.

bord-rand, es; *m.* [bord II. *a shield,* rand *a rim, margin*] *The margin* or *disc of a shield;* scuti margo:—Biorn bordrand onswāf *the hero turned his shield's disc,* Beo. Th. 5112; B. 2559.

bord-stæþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -staðu; *n.* [stæþ *a shore, bank*] *The sea-shore;* litus:—Eágorstreámas beóton bordstaðu [bordstæðu MS.] *the ocean-streams beat the sea-shores,* Andr. Kmbl. 883; An. 442.

bord-þæc, an; *m. Board thatch, a warlike engine, a cover* or *roof of a house, a snare;* testudo, laquearium:—Bordþacan *laquearii,* Cot. 119.

bord-weall, es; *m. A board-wall, a shield;* scutorum agger, testudo, clypeus:—He brǽc ðone bordweall *he broke through the board-wall,* Byrht. Th. 139, 60; By. 277: Beo. Th. 5952; B. 2980.

bord-wudu; *m. Shield-wood, a shield;* clypei lignum, clypeus, Beo. Th. 2490; B. 1243. v. bord II.

boren *borne, carried, born,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 92; Met. 26, 46; *pp. of* beran.

boren-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [boren *born,* -nes] *Birth, nativity;* partus, nativitas. DER. æðel-borennes.

borg *a surety* or *pledge,* L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 8. v. borh.

borgas *sureties, debtors,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21; *pl. of* borh.

borgen *saved, protected, sheltered; pp. of* beorgan.

borges bryce *a breaking* or *breach of a suretyship* or *pledge,* L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9, 10, 12. v. borh-brycc.

borg-gylda, an; *m. A usurer;* fœnerator, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 10.

borgian, he borgaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [borh *a pledge, loan*] *To take* or *give a loan,* BORROW, *lend;* mutuari, commodare:—Ðam ðe wylle æt ðē borgian, ne wyrn ðū him *volenti mutuari a te, ne avertas,* Mt. Bos. 5, 42. Borgaþ se synfulla and nā gefilleþ oððe he ne agylt *mutuabitur peccator et non solvet,* Ps. Lamb. 36, 21. Borgedon [MS. borgedan] *commodarunt,* Cot. 38. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* borwe: *Piers P.* borwen: *Laym.* burȝen: *Plat.* borgen: *O. Frs.* borga: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* borgen: *O. H. Ger.* borgēn *cavere: Dan.* borge: *Swed.* borga: *O. Nrs.* borga *fidejubere.*] DER. a-borgian.

borgiend, es; *m.* [*part. of* borgian *to lend*] *A usurer;* fœnerator:—Smeáge borgiend [MS. borgiende] ealle spēda his *scrutetur fœnerator omnem substantiam ejus,* Ps. Spl. 108, 10.

borg-wed, -wedd, es; *n. Anything given in pledge, a promise;* vadimonium. v. wed, wedd.

BORH, *g.* borges; *d.* borge; *acc.* borh; *pl. nom. acc.* borgas; *g.* a; *d.* um; *m.* I. *a security, pledge, loan, bail;* fœnus:—Ic wille, ðæt ǽlc mann sȳ under borge ge binnan burgum ge būtan burgum *I will that every man be under security both within cities and without cities,* L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 6. Abere se borh ðæt he aberan scolde *let the borh bear that he ought to bear,* L. Edg. ii. 6; Th. i. 268, 9. On his āgenon borge *on his own security,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 10. Gif ðū feoh to borge selle *if thou give money on loan,* L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 21. Be borges andsæce *concerning a denial of a bail,* L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 1, note 1. II. *a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, debtor;* fidejussor, debitor.—Bail was taken by the Saxons from every person guilty of *theft, homicide, witchcraft, etc:* indeed, every person was under bail for his neighbour. It is generally thought, that the borh originated with king Alfred, but the first time we find it clearly expressed, is in the Laws of Ine, v. *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* Bk. vi. Append. 3, ch. 6, vol. ii. p. 499:—Sette getreówe borgas *shall appoint true sureties,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21: 280, 6, 7, 8: L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 19, 20. Ge asēcaþ eówre borgas *ye shall search out your debtors,* L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 35. [*Chauc. Wyc.* borwe: *R. Glouc.* borewes, *pl: Piers P.* borgh: *Laym.* borh: *Frs.* borch, *m: O. Frs.* borh, borch, *m: Dut.* borg, *m. and f: Ger.* borg, *m: M. H. Ger.* borc, *m.*]

borh-brycg, borg-bryce, es; *m.* [borh *a pledge,* bryce *a breaking*] *A pledge-breaking, violation of a bail;* fidejussionis violatio:—Be borh-bryce *concerning a pledge-breaking,* L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 7, note 10. Borh-bryce, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, note 20. Borg-bryce, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 19.

borh-fæstan, geborh-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted [borh *a surety,* fæstan *to fasten*] *To fasten* or *bind by pledge* or *surety;* fidejussione obligare:—Man borhfæst ðam cyninge [MS. kyninge] ealle ða þægnas *they bound by pledge all the thanes to the king,* Chr. 1051; Ing. 228, 33; Erl. 181, 5.

borh-hand, borhond, *e*; *f. A pledge by the hand, a pledger, surety, security;* sponsor, fidejussor:—Borh-hand *sponsor, fidejussor,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 15; Wrt. Voc. 69, 40: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 66: 9, 38; Som. 12, 32.

borhigenda, an; *m.* [borh *a loan,* ȝenda *a possessor*] *A usurer;* fœnerator:—Ascrudnige borhigenda ealle spēde oðde ēhte his *scrutetur fœnerator omnem substantiam ejus,* Ps. Lamb. 108, 11.

borh-leás; *adj. Void of security;* fidejussore carens:—Gif hwā borh-leás orf habbe... agife ðæt orf, and gilde xx oran *if any one have cattle borhless* [i. e. *for which no borh has been given*]... *let him give up the cattle, and pay twenty* oran [*which at* 1s. 4*d. each, would make* £1. 6s. 8*d. in our money,* v. pūnd], L. Eth. iii. 5; Th. i. 296, 1.

borh-wed, -wedd, es; *n. Anything given in pledge;* vadimonium. v. wed, wedd.

BÓRIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BORE, *to make a hole, perforate;* terebrare, perforare:—Wyrm ðe bóraþ treów *a worm that perforates wood;* termes *vel* teredo, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 4; Wrt. Voc. 24, 8. [*Tynd.* bore: *Dut.* boren: *Ger.* bohren: *M. H. Ger.* born: *O. H. Ger.* borjan, borōn: *Dan.* bore: *Swed.* borra: *Icel.* bora: *Lat.* for-are: *Zend* bar *to cut, bore.*]

born *burnt; p. of* beornan:—Forðonðe se Godes wer stronglice innon born mid ðȳ fȳre godcundre lufan *quia vir Dei igne divinæ caritatis fortiter ardebat,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 30.

bornen *burnt; pp. of* beornan.

borsten *burst; pp. of* berstan.

borþor *child-birth.* v. beorþor, hyse-beorþor.

Boruchtuari, -orum; *pl. m. Lat. A people of ancient Germany, conquered by the Old-Saxons;* Boructuari:—Ðā Swýþþyrht hæfde bisceophāde onfongen, he gewāt to ðære þeóde Boruchtuarorum;... ac ðā æfter noht langre tīde seó ylce þeód wæs oferwunnen fram Eald-Seaxum, and ða wǽron wīde todrifene *Suidberct, accepto episcopatu, ad gentem Boructuarorum secessit;... sed expugnatis non longo post tempore Boructuaris, quolibet hi, a gente Antiquorum Saxonum, dispersi sunt,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 6-11. v. Boruct-ware.

Boruct-ware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m:* Boructuari, -orum; *pl. m. A people of ancient Germany, occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser;*Ructēri = Βρούκτεροι:—Wǽron Frysan, Rugine, Dene, Hune, Eald-Seaxan, Boructware *sunt Frisones, Rugini, Danai, Hunni, Antiqui Saxones, Boructuari,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 16. Tacitus always mentions the Bructeri with the Tencteri,—Bructeri et Tencteri, Ann. xiii. 56: Hist. iv. 21, 77. Zeuss supposes they may have inhabited the country near the Lippe, which was called *Boroctra* or *Borhtergo,* Deut. Nachbarst. 353.

Bosan-hām, Bosen-hām, es; *m.* [*Flor.* A. D. 1114; *Sim. Dunelm.* 1164 Bosanham: *Hovd.* 1204 Boseham] BOSEHAM or BOSHAM *in Sussex;* in agro Sussexiensi:—Ðā gewende Swegen to his scypum [MS. scypon] to Bosanhām *Swegen then went with his ships to Bosham,* Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 34. Gewende ðā Swegen eorl to Bosenhām *earl Swegen then went to Bosham,* 1048; Erl. 180, 15.

BÓSG, bósig, bósih, es; *m? n? An ox* or *cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter; a* BOOSE, as it is now called by the common people, in the Midland and Northern counties. It is now [1874] more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies,—They say, 'you will find it in the *cow's boose,*' that is, in the place for the *cow's food;* præsepium:—Of bósge *a præsepio,* Lk. Rush. War. 13, 15. Of bósih *a præsepio,* Lk. Lind. War. 13, 15. [*Frs.* bos *a cottage: Ger.* banse, *m. or f: Goth.* bansts, *m. a barn: Dan.* baas, *c: Swed.* bås, *n: Icel.* bás, *m. stabulum, præsepium bovis,* Rask Hald.]

BÓSUM, bósm, es; *m. The space included by the folding of the arms, the* BOSOM, *lap, breast, interior parts;* sinus, gremium, pectus, interna:—Ðæt ic hīg bǽre on mīnum bósume, swā fóstormódor dēþ cyld *ut portarem eos in sinu meo, sicut portare solet nutrix infantulum,* Num. 11, 12. Mīn gebēd on bósme mīnum byþ gecyrred *oratio mea in sinu meo convertetur,* Ps. Lamb. 34, 13: 73, 11: 78, 12: 88, 51. Ic winde sceal swelgan of sumes bósme *I* [i. e. *a horn*] *shall swell with wind from some one's bosom,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 30; Rä. 15, 15: 109 b; Th. 419, 17; Rä. 38, 7: 127 a; Th. 489, 11; Rä. 78, 6. Gescype scylfan on scipes bósme *make shelves in the interior* [lit. *bosom*] *of the ship,* Cd. 65; Th. 79, 5; Gen. 1306: 67; Th. 80, 21; Gen. 1332: 71; Th. 85, 6; Gen. 1410: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 27; Ælfelst. 27. Of brimes bósme *from the sea's bosom,* Andr. Kmbl. 887; An. 444. Dō ðīne hand on ðīnne bósum. Ðā he hīg dyde on his bósum *mitte manum tuam in sinum tuum: cum misisset in sinum,* Ex. 4, 6, 7. Ān man mihte faran ofer his ríce, mid his bósum full goldes, ungederad *a man might go over his kingdom, with his bosom full of gold, unhurt,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 4. Ðū ðīnre módor bósm sylfa gesōhtes *thou thyself soughtest thy mother's bosom,* Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 27; Hö. 110. Ðū wuldres þrym bósme gebǽre *thou barest the majesty of glory* [*Christ*] *in thy breast,* 9 a; Th. 6, 14; Cri. 84. [*Wyc.* bosum: *Laym.* bosm: *Orm.* bosemm: *Plat.* bussen, bossen: *O. Sax.* bósom, *m: O. Frs.* bosm, *m: Dut.* boezem, *m: Ger.* busen, *m: M. H. Ger.* buosem, buosen, *m: O. H. Ger.* bósam, buosam, *m. sinus.*] DER. fāmig-bósm, swegl-.

BÔT, e; *f.* I. *help, assistance, remedy, cure;* auxilium, remedium, emendatio, sanatio:—Hēr ys seó bôt, hū đū meaht đīne æceras bētan *here is the remedy, how thou mayest improve thy fields,* Lchdm. i. 398, 1. Findest đū đǣr æt bôte and ælteowe hǣlo *thou shalt find therein a remedy and perfect healing,* Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 6. Byþ hræd bôt *the cure will be quick,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 15; Lchdm. i. 354, 11. II. *a* BOOT, *compensation due to an injured person as damages for the wrong sustained, redressing, recompense, an amends, a satisfaction, correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance, an offering;* compensatio, emendatio, reparatio, oblatio:—Gif feaxfang geweorþ, L scætta to bôte *if there be a taking hold of the hair, let there be* 50 *sceats for compensation,* L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3. For bôte his synna *for a redressing of his sins,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 32: 5, 13; S. 632, 13. Bringaþ ânne buccan to bôte *bring a kid for an offering,* Lev. 4, 23, 28: L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 9. ¶ To-bôte *to-boot, with advantage, moreover, besides.* [*Piers P.* boote: *Laym. Orm.* bote: *Plat.* bote, *f: O. Sax.* bôta, *f: O. Frs.* bote, *f: Dut.* boete, *f: Ger.* busze, *f: M. H. Ger.* buoz, buoze: *O. H. Ger.* bôza, *f: Goth.* bota, *f: Dan.* bod, *c: Swed.* bot, *m: Icel.* bót, *f.*] DER. bric-bôt, bricg-, burh-, hâd-, weofod-.

bôþ *boasts*:—He bôþ *he boasts,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 9; Môd. 28; *pres. of* bôn.

boðen, es; *m? n? Rosemary, darnel;* rosmarinus, rosmarinus officinalis, Lin. lolium:—Đeós wyrt, đe man *rosmarinum* [MS. *rosmarim*], and ōđrum naman boðen, nemneþ, byþ ceumed on sandigum landum *this herb, which is called* rosmarinus, *and by another name rosemary, is produced in sandy lands,* Herb. 81, 1; Lchdm. i. 184, 5. Ceów boðenes moran *chew roots of rosemary,* L. M. 3, 4; Lchdm. ii. 310, 17. Đeós wyrt ys boðene gelīc *this herb is like rosemary,* Herb. 149, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 6. Boðen *lolium,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 30; Wrt. Voc. 55, 35.

botl, es; *n. An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall;* domus, ædes, domicilium, atrium:—Gif he him nân botl ne selþ *if he do not give him an abode,* L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 5. Fordrīfe đȳ botle *let him be driven from the abode,* 68; Th. i. 146, 8. Wæs Gūþlāce botles neód *Guthlac was in need of a dwelling* [lit *there was need to Guthlac of a dwelling*], Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 4; Gū. 300. Pharao eóde in to his botle *Pharao ingressus est domum suam,* Ex. 7, 22. Mīn se ēca dǣl in gefeán fareþ, đǣr he fægran botles brūceþ *my eternal part* [i. e. *the soul*] *shall go into joy, where it shall enjoy a beautiful mansion,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 14; Gū. 354. To đæra sacerda ealdres botle *in atrium principis sacerdotum,* Mt. Bos. 26, 3, 58. Cynelīc botl *a kingly dwelling, a palace;* palatium, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 9; Wrt. Voc. 47, 16. DER. ealdor-botl, heáfod-.

bôt-leás; *adj.* [bôt *boot,* leás *less*] BOOTLESS, *unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed* or *expiated;* inexpiabilis:—Đonne sīg đæt bôtleás *then is that unpardonable,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 24. Hūsbryce is bôtleás *housebreaking is unpardonable,* L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 6.

botl-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *riches, wealth*] *Household property, goods,* or *treasure;* domesticæ opes:—Chus wæs brytta brōđrum sīnum botlgestreóna *Cush was a dispenser of household treasures to his brothers,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 32; Gen. 1621. Lameh onfēng æfter fæder dæge botl-gestreónum *Lamech succeeded to the household goods after his father's day,* 52; Th. 65, 32; Gen. 1075: 91; Th. 116, 3; Gen. 1930.

botl-weard, -werd, es; *m.* [weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A housesteward;* ædilis:—Hôfweard *vel* byriweard *vel* botlweard *ædilis,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 105; Wrt. Voc. 18, 54. Botlwerd *ædilis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 29.

botl-wēla, an; *m.* [botl *a house,* wēla *weal, wealth*] *House-wealth, a collection of houses, village;* domesticæ opes, vicus:—Đǣr is botlwēla Bethlem hāten *there is a village called Bethlem,* Cd. 86; Th. 107, 34; Gen. 1799.

BOTM, es; *m. A* BOTTOM; fundus:—Scipes botm *a ship's bottom, the keel;* carina, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 64; Wrt. Voc. 48, 3: 103; Som. 77, 112; Wrt. Voc. 56, 32. Satan on botme [đære helle] stōd *Satan stood at the bottom* [*of hell*], Cd. 229; Th. 310, 5; Sat. 721: 18; Th. 21, 27; Gen. 330: 19; Th. 23, 18; Gen. 361. Heó to [đæs fennes] botme com *she came to the bottom* [*of the fen*], Beo. Th. 3017; B. 1506. [*Chauc.* botome: *Wye.* botme: *O. Sax.* bodom, *m: Frs.* boyem, *c: O. Frs.* boden, *m: Dut.* bódem, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bodem, boden, *m: O. H. Ger.* bodam, *m: Dan.* bund, *c: Swed.* botten, *m: Icel.* botn, *m: Lat.* fundus, *m: Grk.* πυθμήν, *m: Ir.* bonn, *m: Gael.* bonn, buinn, *m: Sansk.* budhna, *m. the bottom,* from the root budh *to fathom a depth, penetrate to the bottom.*] DER. byden-botm, tunne-.

bôt-wyrþe; *adj. Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for;* emendabilis:—Æt bôtwyrþum þingum *among pardonable things,* L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 16.

BOX, es; *m? n? The* BOX-*tree;* buxus = πύξος, buxus sempervirens, Lin:—Box *buxus,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 39; Wrt. Voc. 33, 36: 79, 71. Æt đam boxe, *of* đam boxe *at the box-tree, from the box-tree,* Cod. Dipl. 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 195, 14. [*Chauc.* box-tree: *Dut.* box-boom: *Ger.* buchs, *m: M. H. Ger.* buhs, *m: O. H. Ger.* buhs-boum: *Dan.* bux-bom: *Swed.* bux-bom: *Lat.* buxus: *Grk.* πύξος *the box-tree* or *box-wood.*] DER. bixen.

box, es; *m? n?* [box *the box-tree*] *A wooden case made of box-wood, a* BOX; buxum, pyxis = πυξίς:—Bixen box *a box made of box-wood;* pyxis, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Sem. 60, 96; Wrt. Voc. 25, 36. Forcorfen [MS. forcaruen] box *a carved box;* buxum, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 59. Seó hæfde box mid deórwyrþre sealfe *she had a box of precious ointment,* Mt. Bos. 26, 7. Ellenes blōsman gedō on box *put blossoms of elder into a box,* L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 3. Hundteontig boxa *a hundred* [*of*] *boxes,* Jn. Bos. 19, 39. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* box: *Dut.* bus, *f: Ger.* büchse, *f: M. H. Ger.* bühse, *f: O. H. Ger.* buhsa, *f: Lat.* buxum, *n;* pyxis, *f: Grk.* πυξίς, *f. a box.*] DER. sealf-box.

box-treów, es; *n. The* BOX-TREE; buxus = πύξος:—Đis boxtreów *hæc buxus,* Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 59. v. box.

bracan; *p.* brōc, *pl.* brōcon; *pp.* bracen *To break, bruise* or *bray in a mortar, to beat up;* conterere, contundere:—Đā sceolon beón ele bracene *then shall they be beaten up with oil,* Lev. 6, 21. v. brecan.

braccas; *pl. m. Breeches;* bracæ:—Braccas on swefnum geseón *to see breeches in dreams,* Lchdm. iii. 198, 28. v. brōc; *pl.* brēc, brǣc.

brae-hwīl *a glance while, a moment.* v. bearhtm-hwīl.

bræcgean *to dress, mingle* or *counterfeit with brass;* ærare. v. bræsian.

BRĀD; *def.* se brāda, seó, đæt brāde; *comp. m.* brādra, *f. n.* brādre, brǣdre; *superl.* brādost; *adj.* BROAD, *open, large, spacious, copious;* latus, expansus, amplus, spatiosus, copiosus:—Đæt eálond on Wiht is twelf mīla brād *the isle of Wight is twelve miles broad,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 4, 5, 6. Wæs his rīce brād *his kingdom was broad,* Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 10; Jul. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 1831; El. 917: Beo. Th. 6296; B. 3158. Brād is bebod dīn *latum est mandatum tuum,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 96. Se brāda sǣ *the broad sea,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 28; Cri. 1145: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 11; Edm. 5: Ps. Th. 79, 10. Beówulfe brāde rīce on hand gehwearf *the broad realm passed into the hand of Beowulf,* Beo. Th. 4421; B. 2207. Beorn monig seah on đās beorhtan burg brādan rīces *many a chief looked on this bright city of a broad realm,* Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 9; Ruin. 38. Ofer Babilōne brādum streáme we sittaþ *we sit over the broad stream of Babylon,* Ps. Th. 136, 1. On đam brādan brime *on the broad ocean,* Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 20; Az. 142. Se hearda þegn lēt brādne mēce brecan ofer bordweal *the fierce thane caused his broad sword to break over the shield,* Beo. Th. 5948; B. 2978. Đū scealt dīnum breóstum tredan brāde eorþan *thou shalt tread the broad earth on thy breast,* Cd. 43; Th. 56, 5; Gen. 907: 83; Th. 105, 12; Gen. 1752: Ps. Th. 118, 32: Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 992. Hē him brād syleþ lond *he will give him broad land,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 29; Vy. 75. On brād wæter *on the broad water,* Ps. Th. 105, 8: Salm. Kmbl. 552; Sal. 275. Đā hē healdan mihte brād swurd *when he could hold his broad sword,* Byrht. Th. 132, 12; By. 15: 136, 38; By. 163: Beo. Th. 3096; B. 1546. Brāde synd on worulde grēne geardas *in the world there are broad green regions,* Cd. 25; Th. 32, 29; Gen. 510. Of đām brād blado sprȳtan ongunnon *thence broad leaves began to spring,* 48; Th. 61, 8; Gen. 994. Engle and Seaxe ofer brāde brimu Brytene sōhton *the Angles and Saxons sought Britain over the broad seas,* Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 20, note; Ædelst. 71: Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357. Sceolde he đa brādan līgas sēcan *he must seek the broad flames,* Cd. 36; Th. 47, 20; Gen. 763. Hit mæg bión syxtig mīla brād, oðđe hwene brǣdre; and middeweard þrītig oðđe brādre *it may be sixty* [*of*] *miles broad, or a little broader; and midway thirty or broader,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 1, 2. Đeáh hit ælce géare sȳ brādre and brādre *though it is broader and broader every year,* 2, 6; Bos. 50, 22. Ic eom brǣdre đonne đes wong grēna *I am broader than this green plain,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 3; Rä. 41, 50: 111 b; Th. 426, 32; Rä. 41, 82. Đæt bȳne land is easteweard brādost *the inhabited land is broadest eastward,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45. Sume hyne slōgon on his ansȳne mid hyra brādum handum *some smote him on his face with their open hands,* Mt. Bos. 26, 67. Brād *amplus,* Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 35. Seó sunne is swā brād swā eall corþan ymbhwyrft, ac heó þinceþ [MS. þingeþ] us swȳđe unbrād, forđamđe heó is swīđe feorr fram ūrum gesihþum *the sun is as large as the whole compass of the earth, but he* [lit. *she*] *appears to us very small* [lit. *un-broad*], *because he is very far from our sight,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 3, 8–11; Lchdm. iii. 236, 6–9. Đa steorran, đe us lyttle þinceaþ [MS. þingeaþ], synd swȳđe brāde *the stars, which seem little to us, are very large,* 3, 16; Lchdm. iii. 236, 14. Se deófol brohte him brāde stānas *the devil brought large stones to him,* Cd. 228; Th. 306, 31; Sat. 672. Byþ se niwa mōna brādra [MS. braddra] gesewen *the new moon appears* [lit. *is seen*] *larger,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 14; Lchdm. iii. 264, 26. Đǣr is brāde lond in heofonrīce *there is a spacious land in heaven's kingdom,* Cd. 218; Th. 278, 2; Sat. 215. Hī bebūgaþ brādne hwyrft *they shall inhabit the spacious orb,* 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322: Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 29; Az. 38. Đū gearwodest beforan me brādne beód *thou preparedst a copious table before me,* Ps. Th. 22, 6. Ge onsceáwiaþ beágas and brād gold *ye will behold bracelets and ample gold,* Beo. Th. 6201; B. 3105. Ic his cynn gedō

brād and bresne *I will make his race large and powerful*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 17; Gen. 2801. **Brād earmbeáh** *a broad* or *large arm-bracelet*; dextrocherium, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 30; Wrt. Voc. 61, 10. [*Chauc. Wyc.* brod, brood: *R. Glouc.* brod: *Laym.* braed, brad, brod: *Orm.* brad: *Scot.* braid, brade: *Plat.* breed: *O. Sax.* brēd: *Frs.* bred: *O. Frs.* bred, breid: *Dut.* breed: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* breit: *O. H. Ger.* breit: *Goth.* braids: *Dan. Swed.* bred: *Icel.* breiðr: *Lat.* latus for platus: *Grk.* πλατύς: *Lith.* platùs: *Zend* frath-anh *breadth*: *Sansk.* pṛithu *broad, wide*; pṛith *to extend*.] DER. un-brād, wīd-.

brād-æx, e; *f. A broad axe, an axe*; dolatura, dolabrum:—Brādæx *dolatura*, Cot. 68: *dolabrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 65, 131; Wrt. Voc. 34, 59.

Brādan ēa; *indecl. f.* [i. e. latus fluvius, *Hist. Eccl. Petroburg.* Bardanea, *Gib. Chr. explicatio* 15] *Broadwater*; Bradanea:—Þurh ān scýr wæter, Brādan ēa hātte *through a clear water called Broadwater*, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 17; per unam pulcram aquam, Bradanea nomine, Cod. Dipl. 984; A. D. 664; Kmbl. v. 5, 3.

Brādan-ford, es; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [brād *broad*, ford *a ford*] BRADFORD *in Wilts*; loci nomen vadum amplum *vel* latum significans, hodie *Bradford* in agro Wiltoniensi;—Cēnwalh gefeaht æt Brādanforda be Æsne *Kenwealh fought at Bradford near the Avon*, Chr. 652; Erl. 26, 22.

Brādan-relic, Brādun-reolic, es; *m.*: Brādan-reig, -eíg = īg, e; *f.* [eíg, īg *an island, broad island*] *Flat Holme, an island in the mouth of the Severn*:—Sæton hie ūte on dam īglande, æt Brādanrelice *they sat outward on an island, Flat Holme*, Chr. 918; Ing. 132, 19.

brāddra *broader, larger*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 14; Lchdm. iii. 264, 26, = brādra; *comp. def. m. of* brād.

brāde; *adv. Broadly, widely*; late:— Físon brāde bebūgeþ *Pison widely encompasses it*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 23; Gen. 223: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 5; Cri. 380: Ps. Th. 106, 37.

Brāden, Brǣden, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Bradene: so called from its *size*, from brād, brǣd *broad, open, spacious*; dene, es; *m. vallis, locus silvestris*, v. denu] BREDON *Forest, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire*; silvæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:— Hie cōmon to Creccagelāde, and fōron dǣr ofer Temese, and nāmon, ǣgðer ge on Brādene, ge dǣr ymbūtan, eall dæt hie gehentan mehton *they came to Cricklade, and there they went over the Thames, and took, both in Bredon, and thereabout, all that they could carry off*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 22, col. 1, 2.

brād-hlāf, es; *m.* [brǣdan *to roast*, hlāf *bread*] *A biscuit, parched* or *baked bread*; paximatium = παξαμάδιον, panis torrefactus:—Brādhlāf *paximatium*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 66.

brādiende; *part.* [brād *broad, spread out*] *Stretching out, extending, reaching*; amplificans, extendens, tendens:—Fram dam heofone brādiende nider ōþ ða corþan *reaching from the heavens down to the earth*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 25. v. brǣdan.

brād-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [brād *broad, large*, -nes, -nis, -nys -*ness*] BROADNESS, *extent, largeness, surface*; latitudo, amplitudo, facies, superficies:— Se rōdor belýcþ on his bōsme ealle corþan brādnysse *the firmament incloses in its bosom all the extent of the earth*, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 27. Se wǣta, gyf hit sealt byþ of dære sǣ, byþ þurh dære lyfte brādnysse to ferscum wǣtan awend *the moisture, if it is salt from the sea, is turned into fresh water through the extent of the atmosphere*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 3, 27; Lchdm. iii. 278, 11; 280, 14. Gehērde me on tobrǣdednesse oððe on brādnesse Drihten *exaudivit me in latitudine Dominus*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 5. Salomone forgeaf God brāduysse heortan *God gave Solomon largeness* [or *liberality*] *of heart*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 29. Þeóstru wǣron ofer dære niwelnisse brādnisse *tenebræ erant super faciem abyssi*, Gen. 1, 2. Dære eorþan brādnis wæs adrūwod *exsiccata esset superficies terræ*, 8, 13. Byþ dære corþan brādnys betweox us and dære sunnan *the surface of the earth is between us and the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 8; Lchdm. iii. 240, 14. Sumes þinges brādnyss *the surface of something*; superficies, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 47. Ān wyll aspranġ of dære eorþan, wætriende ealre dære eorþan brādnysse *fons ascendebat e terra, irrigans universam superficiem terræ*, Gen. 2, 6.

brādost *broadest*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45; *superl. of* brād.

brādre *broader*, Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 22; *comp. f. n. of* brād.

brād-pistel; *gen.* -þistles; *m. A thistle with long leaves, sea-holm, sea-holly*; eryngium = πρύγγιον, eryngium maritimum, Lin:— Brādþistel *eryngion*, Cot. 212.

brǣc, ðū brǣce, *pl.* brǣcon *broke, didst break*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 20; Cri. 1394: Cd. 32; Th. 43, 5; Gen. 686; *p. of* brecan.

brǣc, es; *n.* [brǣc; *p. of* brecan *to break*] *A breaking, flowing, rheum, catarrh*; rheuma = ῥεῦμα:—Brǣc *rheuma*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 21; Wrt. Voc. 19, 27. DER. ge-brǣc, fýr-ge-, hrǣc-ge-, neb-ge-.

brǣc *breeches*; braccæ, Som. femoralia, Wrt. Voc. 81, 63, = brēc; *pl. of* brōc, *f.*

brǣc-cōðu, e; *f.* [brǣc *a breaking*, cōðu *a disease*] *The breaking* or *falling disease, epilepsy*; epilepsia = ἐπιληψία:— Brǣc-cōðu, fylle-seóc *epilepsia* vel *caduca* vel *larvatio* vel *commitialis*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 20; Wrt. Voc. 19, 26.

brǣce; *adj. Breaking*; violans. DER. ǣw-brǣce, un-. v. brecan.

brǣc-seóc; *adj.* [brǣc, seóc *sick, diseased*] *Troubled with the falling sickness, epileptic, frantic, lunatic*; epilepticus, phreneticus, lunaticus:— Sum brǣcseóc man becom ðyder *phreneticus devenit ibi*, Bd. 4, 3; Whelc. 267, 45, MSS. B. C. DER. ge-brǣcseóc.

brǣc-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Epilepsy*; epilepsia. DER. brǣc-seóc *epileptic, frantic*; -nes *-ness*.

brǣd, bred, es; *m.* [= brægd, bregd from bregdan *to braid, weave, twist*] *Fraud, deceit*; fraus, dolus:—He hit dyde būtan brede [brǣde MS. B.] and bigswīce *he did it without fraud and guile*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 6. Ic spæce drīfe būtan brǣde and būtan bīswīce *I prosecute my suit without fraud and without guile*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13. Brēd *fucus, fraus, astus*, Cot. 10.

brǣd *plucked, drew out*, Byrht. Th. 136, 20; By. 154; *p. of* bredan.

brǣd, e; *f.*: brǣdo, brǣdu; *indecl. f.* [brād *broad*; latus] BREADTH, *width, latitude*; latitudo, amplitudo:—Bīþ se arc fiftig fæðma on brǣde *the ark shall be fifty fathoms in breadth*; quinquaginta cubitorum erit latitudo arcæ, Gen. 6, 15. On brǣdo his stealles *latitudine sui status*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29. Ic on brǣdu [brǣde, Spl.] gange *ambulabam in latitudine*, Ps. Th. 118, 45. Drihten me gehȳrde on heáre [= heáhre, MS. hearr] brǣdu *exaudivit me in latitudine Dominus*, 117, 5. Hī habbaþ ingang swā mycelre brǣdo swā mon mæg mid lideran geworpan *habet ingressum amplitudinis quasi jactus fundæ*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. [*Chauc.* brede: *Wyc.* breede: *O. Frs.* brede, *f.*: *Dut.* breedte, *f.*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* breite, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* breiti, *f.*: *Goth.* braidei, *f.*: *Dan.* brede, *e.*: *Swed.* bredd, *f.*: *Icel.* breidd, *f. breadth*.] DER. hand-brǣd.

brǣd *broad*; latus, Beo. Th. 4421, note. v. brād.

brǣdan, brēdan; to brādanne, brēdanne; *part.* brǣdende; he brǣdeþ, brǣd; *p.* brǣdde, *pl.* brǣddon; *pp.* brǣded, brǣdd, brǣd [brād *broad*; latus]. I. *v. trans. To make broad*, BROADEN, *extend, spread, stretch out*; dilatare, propalare, expandere:—Hī heora stōwe brǣddon *they broadened their places*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24. He gesihþ brimfuglas brǣdan fēðra *he sees sea-fowls spread their wings*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47. Ge wilniaþ eówerne hlīsan to brēdanne *ye wish to spread your fame*, Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 33, MS. Cot. Se wallenda lēg hine brǣdde to dam biscope *the raging flame spread itself to the bishop*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 22. Brǣddon æfter beorgum ðotan feldhūsum *the sailors spread* [*themselves*] *amongst the hills with their tents*, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 1; Exod. 132. Dæt hī his naman brǣden [MS. brædan] *that they spread his name*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 11. Se cyning his handa wæs uppweardes brǣdende wið dæs heofones *the king stretched* [lit. *was stretching*] *out his hands upwards towards heaven*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 36. II. *v. intrans. To be extended* or *developed, grow* or *rise up*; dilatari, adolescere:—Leáf and gærs brǣd geond Bretene *leaves and grass are extended* [lit. *leaf and grass is extended*] *over Britain*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 197; Met. 20, 99. Treó sceolon brǣdan *trees shall rise up*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 20; Gn. Ex. 160. [*Laym.* breden: *Scot.* brade: *Plat.* breden, bredden: *O. Sax.* brēdian, brēdōn: *Kil.* breeden: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* breiten: *O. H. Ger.* breitan: *Goth.* braidyan: *Dan.* brede: *Swed.* breda: *Icel.* breiða *to broaden*.] DER. ge-brǣdan, geond-, ofer-, to-.

BRǼDAN, brēdan, to brādenne; *part.* brǣdende; *p.* brǣdde; *pp.* brǣded, brǣdd; *v. a. To roast, broil, warm*; assare, fovere:—We māgon brǣdan ða þing [þinge MS.] de to brēdenne synd *nos possumus assare quæ assanda sunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 21. Brēdan, wearmian *fovere*, Cot. 86. Brǣdende *assans*, Cot. 195. [*Laym.* breden: *Scot.* brade: *Plat.* braden, braën: *Frs.* briede: *O. Frs.* breda: *Dut.* braden: *Ger.* braten: *M. H. Ger.* brāten: *O. H. Ger.* brātan *assare*.] DER. ge-brǣdan.

brǣde, es; *m.* [brǣdan *to roast*] *Roasted meat*; assatura:—Brǣde *assura* vel *assatura*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 85; Wrt. Voc. 27, 15. [*Dut.* ge-braad, *n.*: *Ger.* brate, *m. caro assa*: *M. H. Ger.* brāte, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* brāto, *m. assatura*.]

brǣde, an; *f. The breadth*; latum. v. lenden-brǣde.

brǣded-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [brǣded; *pp. of* brǣdan *to broaden*, -nes *-ness*] *Broadness, breadth, width, latitude*; amplitudo, latitudo. DER. to-brǣdednes. v. brādnes.

brǣdels, es; *m?* [brǣdan *to spread* or *stretch out*] *Anything spread* or *stretched out, a carpet, covering, garment, dress*; palla, stragulum, velamentum, opertorium:—Brǣdels *stragulum*, R. 4, Lye. DER. ofer-brǣdels.

Brǣden *Bredon Forest*:—On Brǣdene ge dǣr onbūtan *in Bredon and thereabout*, Chr. 905; Th. 181, 23, col. 1, 2. v. Brāden.

brǣding, e; *f.* [brǣdan *to spread, extend*] *A spreading*; ampliatio:—Mæg hine scamian dære brǣdinge his hlīsan *he may be ashamed of the spreading of his fame*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 24.

brǣding-panne, an; *f.* [brǣdan *to roast, broil*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan*; sartago, Cot. 173. v. brǣd-panne.

brǣd-īsen, bred-ísern, es; *n.* [brǣd, *p. of* bredan; īsen, īsern *iron*] *A scraping* or *graving tool, file*; scalprum, scalpellum:—Brǣdísen *scal-*

prum, scalpellum, Cot. 173. Bredîsern *scalpellum*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 28.

brǽd-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Broadness;* latitudo. DER. to-brǽdnys. v. brǽdnes.

brǽdo *breadth, width*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29: 4, 13; S. 583, 11. v. brǽd.

brǽd-panne, an; *f.* [brǽdan *to roast*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan;* sartago, frixorium, Cot. 115. v. brǽding-panne.

brǽdre *broader*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 2, = brâdre; *comp. f. n. of* brâd.

brǽdu *breadth, width*, Ps. Th. 117, 5: 118, 45. v. brǽd.

bregd, bregd, es; *m.* [brægd, *p. of* bregdan *to twist, braid, weave*] *Deceit, fraud;* dolus, fraus. DER. ge-bregd, -bregd, nearo-. v. bræd.

bregd *bent*, Beo. Th. 1593; B. 794; *p. of* bregdan.

bregdan *to modulate;* modulari:—Hî gehêraþ hleóðrum bregdan ôðre fugelas *they hear other birds modulate their songs*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 94; Met. 13, 47.

bregd-boga, an; *m.* [bregd, *p. of* bregdan *to draw, bend*, bregd *deceit;* boga *a bow*] *A drawn* or *bent bow, a deceitful* or *fraudulent bow;* arcus incurvatus *vel* fraudulentus:—He in folc Godes forþ onsendeþ of his bregdbogan biterne strǽl *he* [*the devil*] *sendeth forth, amongst God's people, the bitter arrow from his deceitful bow*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 1; Cri. 765.

bregde; *adj.* [= bregden; *pp. of* bregdan] *Deceiful, cunning, crafty;* dolosus:—Sendon [sendan MS.] hî Marium, ðone consul, ongeán Geoweorþan, â swâ lytigne, and â swâ bregdenne, swâ he wæs *they sent Marius, the consul, against Jugurtha, as he was always so cunning, and always so crafty*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 29.

bregd-wîs; *adj.* [bregd *deceit*, wîs *wise*] *Wise in deceit, crafty, fraudulent;* astutus, fraudulentus, dolosus:—Bregdwîs bona *a crafty murderer*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 13; Gû. 58.

BRÆGEN, bregn, bragen, es; *n. The* BRAIN; cerebrum, cerebellum:—Wið tobrocenum heáfde, and gif ðæt bregen ûtsîge, genim æges ðæt geoluwe *for a broken head, and if the brain appears, take the yolk of an egg*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 19. Bregen *cerebrum* vel *cerebellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 38; Wrt. Voc. 42, 46. Bregn *cerebrum*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 25. Bragen *cerebrum*, 70, 25. Brægenes âdl *the disease of the brain*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 3. Ôn his bregn astîge his unriht *in verticem ipsius iniquitas ejus descendet*, Ps. Th. 7, 16. [*Chauc.* brain: *R. Glouc.* brayn: *Laym.* brain, brayen: *Plat.* brägen: *O. Frs.* brein, brin, *n: Dut.* brein, *n. cerebrum.*]

Brægent-ford *Brentford in Middlesex*, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 26, col. 2: 1016; Th. 282, 5, col. 2. v. Brent-ford.

brehtm *a glimpse, glittering, twinkling*, Bd. 2, 13; Whelc. 142, 23, MS. B. v. bearhtm.

brémbel *a bramble*, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, note 6. v. brémel.

brémbel-brér, es; *m.* [brémbel *a bramble*, brér, brêr *a brier*] *A bramble-brier;* tribulus, Wrt. Voc. 285, 64. v. brémel.

brémbel-leáf, es; *n.* [brémbel *a bramble*, leáf *a leaf*] *The leaf of a bramble;* rubi folium:—Nim brémbel-leáf *take bramble-leaves*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 26. v. brémel.

brémel *a bramble.* DER. brémel-berie. v. brémel.

brémel-berie, an; *f.* [brémel = brémel *a bramble*, berie *a berry*] *A bramble-berry;* rubi bacca:—Drince seóca of brémelberian gewrungene *let the sick man drink of wrung bramble-berries*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 17.

brér *a brier;* tribulus. DER. brémbel-brér. v. brêr.

BRÆS, es; *n.* BRASS; æs:—Bræs oðde âr *æs*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. [*O. Nrs.* bras, *n. ferumen, soldering of iron*, Rask Hald.] v. âr.

bræsen, bresen; *def.* se bræsna, seó, ðæt bræsne, bresne; *adj.* I. BRAZEN, *made of brass;* æreus, æneus:—Bræsen oðde êren *æneus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. Ðû gesettest swâ swâ bogan bræsenne earmas mîne *posuisti ut arcum æreum brachia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 35. II. *strong, powerful, bold, daring;* validus, fortis, potens, procax:—Gebeád ðâ se bræsna Babilône weard *then the bold lord of Babylon proclaimed*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 16; Dan. 449.

bræsian, brasian, ic bræsige, ðû bræsast, he bræsaþ, *pl.* bræsiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cover* or *furnish with brass, to make of brass;* ærare:—Ic bræsige [MSS. C. D. brasige] *æro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39.

bræsna *strong, bold*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 16; Dan. 449. v. bræsen.

BRÆÞ, brêþ, es; *m. An odour, a scent, smell good* or *bad, a savour,* BREATH; odor, odoramen:—God underfêng ðære wynsumnysse brêþ *odoratus est Dominus odorem suavitatis*, Gen. 8, 21. Ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan, ðâ wearþ luuinianus mid ðam brêþe ofsmorod *the plaster* [lit. *chalk*] *began to smell excessively, and Jovian was smothered with the smell*, Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 12. Brêþ *odor*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Wrt. Voc. 42, 58. [*Chauc. Piers P.* breeþ: *Ger.* bradem, *m: M. H. Ger.* bradem, *m: O. H. Ger.* bradam, *m.*] v. êdm.

BRÆW, breáw, breág, brêg, brêgh, brêhg, es; *m. An eye-lid;* palpebra:—Wið þiccum brǽwum *for thick eye-lids*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 9. Ðæt biþ swîðe gôd sealf ðam men ðe hæfþ þicce brǽwas *that will be a very good salve for a man who has thick eye-lids*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 22, 12. Unwlîtig swile and atelîc his eágan brêgh [brêg MS. C.] wyrde and wemde *an unsightly and fearful swelling harmed and corrupted his eye-lid*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. Ðâ he ðâ ðam feaxe onfêng ðæs hâlgan heáfdes, he togesette ðam untruman brêhge *cum accepisset capillos sancti capitis, adposuit palpebræ languenti*, 4, 32; S. 611, 40. Ðâ gehrân he his eágan, gemêtte he hit swâ hâl mid ðý brǽwe *contingens oculum, sanum cum palpebra invenit*, 4, 32; S. 612, 7. Brǽwas [brêgas, Surt.] his axiaþ oðde befrinaþ bearn manna *palpebræ ejus interrogant filios hominum*, Ps. Lamb. 10, 5; the eyelidis of hym asken the sones of men, Wyc. Brǽwas *palpebræ*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 41: 282, 50. Breáwas *palpebræ*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 63; Wrt. Voc. 42, 71. Gif ic selle swefnu oðde slêp eágum mînum, and breáwum [brǽwum, Spl: brêgum, Surt.] mînum hnappunga *si dedero somnum oculis meis, et palpebris meis dormitationem*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 4; I shal not ȝiue slep to myn eȝen, and to my eȝe lidis napping, Wyc. Ic eom wide calu, ne ic breága ne brûna brûcan môste *I am very bald, nor can I make use of eye-lids nor eye-lashes*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. Betwux oferbrûan and brǽwum *intercilium* [= *intercilia*], Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 70; Wrt. Voc. 43, 4. [*O. Sax.* brâha, brâwa, *f: O. Frs.* ag-bre, *n. an eye-lid: M. H. Ger.* brâ, *f: O. H. Ger.* brâ, *n: Icel.* brá, *f. an eye-lid: Lat.* frons, *f. the forehead, brow: Grk.* ὀφρύς, *f. the eye-brow: Sansk.* bhrû, *f. an eye-brow, the brow.*] DER. ofer-brǽw. v. brû.

bragen *the brain*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 25. v. brægen.

BRAND, brond, es; *m.* I. *a* BRAND, *fire-brand, torch;* titio, torris:—Brand *titio* vel *torris*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 76; Wrt. Voc. 27, 6. Brand *titio*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 55: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 163, 42. Bǽron brandas on bryne blâcan fŷres *they bare fire-brands into the burning of the bright flame*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 12; Dan. 246. Se âd wæs têghwonan ymb-boren mid brondum *the funeral pile was heaped around on every side with fire-brands*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581. II. *a burning, flame, fire;* incendium, flamma, ignis:—Brond þeceþ hûs *the burning covers the house*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 27; Ph. 216. Hæfde landwara lîge befangen, bǽle and bronde *he had enveloped the land-inhabitants in flame, with fire and burning*, Beo. Th. 4633; B. 2322. Reóteþ meówle, seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan *the woman weeps, who sees the flames covering her child*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 7; Vy. 47. Ða bcágas sceal brond fretan *fire shall consume the rings*, Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 7; Cri. 812. He his sylfes ðær bân gebringeþ, ða êr brondes wylm on beorhstede forþylmde *it* [*the Phœnix*] *brings its own bones there, which the fire's rage had before encompassed on the mound*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 21; Ph. 283. Ða fŷnd þoliaþ helle to-middes brand and brâde lîgas *the fiends suffer fire and broad flames in the midst of hell*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 16; Gen. 325. Hŷ hine ne môston bronde forbærnan *they could not consume him with fire*, Beo. Th. 4258; B. 2126. Brondas lâcaþ on ðam deópan dæge *fires shall flare on that awful day*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 23; Dôm. 58. Bronda *of fires*, Beo. Th. 6302; B. 3161: Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 25; Dôm. 13. Bronda beorhtost *brightest of fires* or *lights, the sun*, 93 b; Th. 350, 17; Sch. 65. III. metaphorically from its shining, *A sword* [hence the *Eng. to* BRANDISH]; ensis:—Ic gean Eádmunde mînum [minon MS.] brêðer ânes brandes *I give to Edmund my brother one sword*, Th. Diplm. 559, 24. Ðæt hine nô brond ne beadomêcas bîtan ne meahton *that no sword nor battle-falchions might bite it*, Beo. Th. 2912; B. 1454. [*Chauc.* bronde *a torch: Laym.* brond, brand *a sword: Plat.* brand, *m: Frs.* brân, *c. gladius: O. Frs.* brond, brand, *m. a fire-brand: Dut.* brand, *m. a burning, fire: Ger.* brand, *m. titio, torris, ensis: M. H. Ger.* brant, *m: O. H. Ger.* brant, *m. titio, torris: Dan.* brand, *m. f: Swed.* brand, *m. a fire-brand, fire: Icel.* brandr, *m.* I. *a brand, fire-brand;* II. *the blade of a sword.*]

brand? Beo. Th. 2045, note; B. 1020, note; *an error of the copyist for* bearn *a son.*

brand-hât, brond-hât; *def.* se -hâta, seó, ðæt -hâte; *adj.* [brand II. *a burning*, hât *hot*] *Burning hot, very hot, ardent, passionate;* ardentissimus, vehemens, fervidus:—Brandhâta nîþ weóll on gewitte *ardent malice boiled in their mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 1536; An. 769. Born in breóstum brondhât lufu *ardent love burned in his breast*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 2; Gû. 937.

brand-hord *ardent treasure;* ardens thesaurus. v. brond-hord.

brand-îsen, es; *n.* [brand II. *a burning*, îsen *iron*] *A* BRANDING-IRON, *a tripod;* andena, tripes:—Brandîsen *andena* vel *tripes*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 77; Wrt. Voc. 27, 7: 82, 54. [*Dut.* brandijzer, *n: O. Dut.* brandijser *fulcrum focarium*, Kil: *Ger.* brandeisen, *n. cauterium.*] v. Du Cange, vol. i. col. 187, Andena.

brand-râd, e; *f.* [rôd I. *a rod*] *A branding-rod;* andena, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 4. [*O. Frs.* brondrad: *O. Dut.* brandroede.]

brand-stæfn *the shining prowed.* v. brond-stæfn.

brang, brong, *pl.* brungon *brought; p. of* bringan.

brant, bront; *adj. High, deep, steep, difficult;* altus, arduus:—Ðæt ðû us gebrohte brante ceóle, heá hornscipe, ofer hwæles êðel, on ðære mægþe *that thou wouldst bring us with the steep keel, the high pinnacled ship, over the whale's home, to that tribe*, Andr. Kmbl. 545–549; An. 273–275. Ðe brontne ceól ofer lagustrǽte lǽdan cwômon *who came leading*

a high keel over the water-street, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238. Ymb brontne ford *about the deep ford*, 1140; B. 568. Lēton ofer fīfelwēg scrīdan bronte brimþisan *they let the high ships go over the ocean-wave*, Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238. [*Wrt. Provncl.* brant *steep: Dan.* brat *steep: Swed.* brant *precipitous: Icel.* brattr *steep.*]

bran-wyrt, e; *f. A bilberry shrub;* vaccinium:—Branwyrt *vaccinium*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 73; Wrt. Voc. 30, 25. v. brūn-wyrt II.

brasian, brasigan, ic brasige *I cover with brass;* æro, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39; Bodleian copy, C. D. v. bræsian.

brassica, an; *m. Colewort, cabbage;* brassica, æ, *f*:—Wyrta sindon betste bēte and mealwe and brassica *beet and mallow and cabbage are the best herbs*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 1.

BRASTL, es; *m. A noise, brustle, rustle, creak, crackle, burning?* crepitus, strepitus, fractio, arsio? Som. [*Ger.* brassel, prassel, geprassel, *n. a crackling noise.*] v. brastlung.

brastlian, brastligan, to brastlienne, brastligenne; *part.* brastliende, brastligende; he brastlaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [berstan *rumpi, frangi*] *To* BRUSTLE, *rustle, crackle, make a noise, murmur;* crepare, crepitare, strepere, murmurare:—Begann to brastligenne þunor *thunder began to crackle*, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 23. Dæt treów brastliende sāh to ðam hālgan were *the tree fell crackling towards the holy man*, ii. 508, 33. Brastligende mid brandum *crackling with fire-brands*, ii. 140, 16. Ge begeáton þeósterfulle wununga afyllede mid brastligendum līgum *ye have obtained dark dwellings filled with crackling flames*, i. 68, 5. Se þuner oft egeslīce brastlaþ *thunder often crackles fearfully*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 280, 13. [*Laym.* brastlien: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* brasteln: *Swed.* prassla *to crackle.*]

brastlung, e; *f. A* BRUSTLING, *rustling, creaking, breaking, crashing;* strepitus, crepitus, fractio:—Hīg tobrécon ða būcas mid micelre brastlunge *they broke the pitchers with great crashing*, Jud. 7, 20. Brastlung treówa *rustling of trees*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35: Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

bratt *A cloak;* pallium:—Forlēt hrægl oððe bratt *remitte pallium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 40. [*Prov. Eng.* brat *a child's pinafore: Chauc.* bratt *a coarse mantle, rag: Wel.* brat *a rag: Gael.* brat *a mantle, apron, cloth.*]

breác *enjoyed*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44; *p. of* brūcan.

BREÁD, breód, es; *n. A bit, fragment, morsel,* BREAD; buccella, panis:—Æfter ðæt breád *post buccellam*, Jn. Lind. War. 13, 27, 30. Hī ge-ēton ðæt breád *manducaverunt panem*, 6, 23. [*Chauc.* brede: *Wyc.* breed, brede: *Piers P.* breed: *R. Brun. R. Glouc.* brede: *Laym.* bred: *Orm.* brædd: *Plat.* brood, *n: O. Sax.* brōd, *n: Frs.* braed, *n: O. Frs.* brad, *n: Dut. O. Dut.* brood. *n: Ger.* brot, *n: M. H. Ger.* brôt, *n: O. H. Ger.* brôt, *n: Dan. Swed.* bröd, *n: Icel.* brauð, *n.* Breád is first used in a compound word in Anglo-Saxon, v. beó-breád. It was first used as a separate word in the Lindisfarne Gospels, about A. D. 946–968, and breód in the Rushworth, John 13, 27, A. D. 901–1000. Breád and breód there signify *a morsel.* In John 6, 23, Lindisfarne and Rushworth, it signifies *bread*, panis.] DER. beó-breád.

breág *an eye-lid*:—Breága *palpebrarum*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. v. brǽw.

breahtm, brehtm, bearhtm, beorhtm, byrhtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor, vociferatio:—Ða wearþ breahtm hæfen *then a noise was raised*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 118, 1; Gū. 233. Breahtem stīgeþ *a tumult rises*, 83 b; Th. 314, 25, note; Mōd. 19. Breahtmum hwurfon ymb ðæt hāte hūs hǽþne leóde *the heathen people surrounded that hot house with cries*, 55 a; Th. 195, 25; Az. 161: 57 b; Th. 206, 29; Ph. 134. [*O. Sax.* brahtum, braht, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* braht, *m: Dan.* brag, *n: Swed. Icel.* brak, *n.*] DER. brecan *to break.*

breahtm *a shining, moment, glance, an atom;* scintillatio, atomus:—Breahtm *atomus*, Cot. 36: 100. v. bearhtm *brightness.*

breahtum-hwæt; *adj. Swift as the twinkling of an eye;* celer ut oculi nictus:—Þec līgetta hērgen, blāce, breahtum-hwate *may the lightnings praise thee, pale, swift as the twinkling of an eye*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 16; Az. 107. v. berhtm-hwæt.

breard, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, the highest part of anything*:—To brearde heofnes *ad summum cœli*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. v. brerd.

breát *destroyed*, Beo. Th. 3430; B. 1713; *p. of* breótan.

breátan, ic breáte, ðū breátest, brȳtst, he breáteþ, brȳt, *pl.* breátaþ; *p.* breót, *pl.* breóton; *pp.* breáten *To break, demolish, destroy, kill;* frangere, conterere, necare:—Hī hālge cwelmdon, breóton [breotun MS.] bōccræftige [bōccræftge MS.] bærndon gecorene *they slew the holy, destroyed the book-learned, burned the chosen*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16. DER. a-breátan. v. breótan.

breáw, *pl.* bruwon *brewed; p. of* breówan.

breáw *an eye-lid*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 63; Wrt. Voc. 42, 71: Ps. Lamb. 131, 4. v. brǽw.

breáw-ern, es; *n. A brewing-place, brew-house;* coquina cerevisiæ, Grm. ii. 338, 3:—Breáwern *aporleriterium*, forte *apolyterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 17.

brec, es; *n. A breaking, crash, noise;* fractio, fragor, strepitus. DER. ge-brec, bān-ge-, cumbol-ge-. v. brecan.

brēc *the breech, breeches*, L. M. 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3: R. Ben. 55; *acc. s. and nom. pl. of* bróc, *f.*

breca, an; *m. A breaker;* violator. DER. ǽw-breca, wiðer-. v. brecan.

BRECAN; ic brece, ðū bricest, bricst, he briceþ, bricþ, *pl.* brecaþ; *p.* ic, he bræc, ðū brǽce, *pl.* brǽcon; *pp.* brocen. I. *v. trans.* 1. *to* BREAK, *burst, violate, break* or *burst through;* frangere, confringere, rumpere, perfringere, perrumpere:—Lēt se hearda Higelāces þegn brādne mēce brecan ofer bordweal *the fierce thane of Higelac caused his broad sword to break over the shield*, Beo. Th. 5952; B. 2980: Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 10; Rä. 5, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1007; An. 504: Salm. Kmbl. 202; Sal. 100. Hit þurh hrōf wadeþ, briceþ boldgetimbru *it goeth through the roof, breaketh the timbers of the house*, 825; Sal. 412: Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 8; Rä. 66, 4. Se Hǽlend bræc ða hlāfas *Iesus fregit panes*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19: 15, 36: Beo. Th. 3027; B. 1511: 3138; B. 1567. Ne brǽcon hī nā his sceancan *non fregerunt ejus crura*, Jn. Bos. 19, 33. Swā swā fæt tigelen ðū bricst hī *tanquam vas figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. Seó wiht, gif hió gedȳgeþ, dūna briceþ *the creature, if it escape, will burst the hills*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 6; Rä. 39, 6. Him egsa becom ðā dēma duru in helle bræc *dread came over them when the judge burst the doors in hell*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 15; Sat. 381. Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe, he him abolgen wurþeþ *if they break* [*violate*] *his commandment, he will be incensed against them*, 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 430. Ðū mīn bibod brǽce *thou didst break my commandment*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 20; Cri. 1394. Bræc se here ðone fríþ *the army broke* [*violated*] *the peace*, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 16: 921; Erl. 106, 6. Heó Alwaldan bræc willan *she broke* [*violated*] *the Almighty's will*, Cd. 29; Th. 37, 34; Gen. 599. Yldran usse in oferhygdum dīn bibodu brǽcon *our forefathers in pride broke thy commandments*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 13; Az. 19: Cd. 188; Th. 234, 28; Dan. 299. Gif hwā his āþ brece, bēte swā dōmbōc tǽce *if any one break his oath, let him make amends as the doom-book may teach*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 2. Dæt ǽnig mon wǽre ne brǽce *that any man should not break the compact*, Beo. Th. 2205; B. 1100. Bioþ brocene āþsweord eorla *the oaths of the warriors will be broken*, 4132; B. 2063. He lǽteþ inwitflān brecan ðone burgweal *he lets the shafts of treachery break through the town-wall*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Mōd. 38. Ic hwīlum ēðelfæsten brece *sometimes I break through a land-fastness*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 4; Rä. 72, 23. Se storm and seó stronge lyft brecaþ brāde gesceaft *the storm and the strong blast shall break through the broad creation*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 992. Eádweard bræc ðone bordweall *Edward broke through the wall of shields*, Byrht. Th. 139, 60; By. 277. Brǽcon bordhreóðan [*they*] *broke through the wall of shields*, Elen. Kmbl. 243; El. 122. Leóht lyftedoras bræc *the light burst through the aerial dwellings*, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 24; Exod. 251. 2. *to press, force, urge;* urgere:—Lufian hine fyrwet bræc Iulianan *desire urged him to love Juliana*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 14; Jul. 27: Salm. Kmbl. 493; Sal. 247: Beo. Th. 470; B. 232: 5562; B. 2784. 3. *to rush into* a place, *take* a place *by storm;* in locum irrumpere, expugnare:—Siððan he for wlence beorgas brǽce *since he for pride rushed into the mountains*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 29; Gū. 180. Cwom [MS. cuom] feorþe healf hund scipa on Temese mūþan, and brǽcon Contwara burg and Lundenburg *three hundred and fifty ships came to the mouth of the Thames, and took Canterbury and London by storm*, Chr. 851; Erl. 66, 34. II. *v. intrans.* 1. *to break* or *burst forth, make a noise* or *crash;* erumpere, prorumpere, crepare, fremere:—Geseah streám brecan of beorge [*he*] *saw a stream burst forth from the mount*, Beo. Th. 5085; B. 2546. Wæter wynsumu of ðære moldan tyrf brecaþ *pleasant waters burst forth from the turf of the earth*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 9; Ph. 67. Swōgaþ windas, blāwaþ brecende, bearhtma mǽste *winds shall howl, crashing blow, with greatest of sounds*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 11; Cri. 951. 2. *to sail;* navigare:—Scealtū ceól gestīgan, and brecan ofer bæþweg *thou shalt ascend a ship, and sail over the sea* [lit. *bath-way*], Andr. Kmbl. 445; An. 223: Elen. Kmbl. 487; El. 244. We brecaþ ofer bæþweg brimhengestum *we sail over the sea in ships* [lit. *sea-horses*], Andr. Kmbl. 1025; An. 513. III. *v. reflex. To retch;* screare:—Gebræd he hine seócne, and ongan hine brecan to spīwenne *he feigned himself sick, and began retching to spew*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9. [*Wyc.* breke, breek: *Piers* breken: *R. Glouc.* breke: *Laym.* breken: *Orm.* brekenn: *Plat.* broeken, breken: *O. Sax.* brekan: *Frs.* brekke: *O. Frs.* breka: *Dut.* breken: *Ger.* brechen: *M. H. Ger.* brëchen: *O. H. Ger.* brechan: *Goth.* brikan: *Dan.* bräkke: *Swed.* bräka, bräcka: *Icel.* braka *to creak.*] DER. a-brecan, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-, þurh-, upa-: brec, -mælum, -ung; ǽ-, ge-, bān-ge-, cumbol-ge-: breca, breoca, ǽw-, wiðer-: brece, hlāf-ge-: brecendlīc, una-: breçþ, edor-: bræc, -cōðu, -seóc, -seócnes; ge-, fȳr-ge-, hrǽc-ge-, neb-ge-: brǽce, ǽw-, un-: brice, bryce, ǽw-, āþ-, bān-, borh-, burh-, ciric-, cyric-, eodor-, fæsten-, freóls-, ful-, ge-, griþ-, hād-, hūs-, lah-, mund-, sām-, wed-: breahtm: broc, scip-ge-, un-.

brece, es; *n. A bit, morsel, piece;* frustum, buccella. DER. hlāf-gebrece. v. brecan.

Brecenan-mere, es; *m.* [*Bd.* Britannemere: *Flor.* Bricenanmere: *Hunt.* Brecanammere: *Howd.* Bricenamere] *Brecknock, the capital of*

Brecknockshire in South Wales; Brechinia. Gibson says,—Ad secundum circiter milliare a Brecknock in Wallia conspicitur Brecknockmere. Arx autem quam in nostris Annalibus Æthelfleda dicitur expugnasse, fuit, opinor, apud ipsum *Brecknock*, Chr. explicatio, p. 16, col. 1:—Sende Æðelflæd fyrd on Wealas, and abræc Brecenanmere *Æthelfled sent a force into Wales, and took Brecknock by storm*, Chr. 916; Th. 190, 35.

brecendlíc; *adj.* [brecende, *part. of* brecan *to break*, -líc] *Breakable*; fragilis. DER. un-abrecendlíc.

brêc-hrægel, -hrægl, es; *n.* [brêc *breeches, pl. of* brôc, *f*; hrægel *a garment*] *A sort of garment*; lumbare, diplois = διπλοΐς:—Him sí abrogden, swá of brêchrægle [mid twýfealdum mentle, Spl.], hiora sylfra sceamu *operiantur* [*aperiantur?*] *sicut diploide confusione sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 28.

brec-mælum; *adv.* [brece *a bit, piece*; mælum, *dat. pl. of* mæl, *n.*] *By bits, piecemeal*; minutatim, Mone B. 1819.

breoþ, e; *pl. nom.* breoþa; *f.* [brecan *to break*] *A broken state, fracture*, used figuratively of mental contrition, *grief*; fractio, ærumna:—Dæt wæs wrêc micel wine Scyldinga, môdes breoþa *that was great wretchedness to the friend of the Scyldings, his mind's griefs*, Beo. Th. 344; B. 171. DER. edor-breoþ.

brecung, e; *f.* [brecan *frangere*] *A* BREAKING; fractio:—On brecunge breódes *in fractione panis*, Lk. Rush. War. 24, 35.

bred, es; *pl. nom. acc.* bredu; *n. A surface, plank, board, table, tablet*; superficies, tabula, tabella:—Disse eorþan ymbhwyrft is, wið ðone heofon to mettanne, swilce án lytel pricu on brádan brede *the circumference of this earth is, compared with the heaven, like a little point on a large surface*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. Breda þiling *vel* flôr on to þerscenne *a joining of planks* or *a floor to thrash on*; area, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 73; Wrt. Voc. 37, 59. Hí bæron anlícnysse Drihtnes on brede afægde and awritene *they bore the likeness of the Lord figured and drawn on a board*; ferebant imaginem Domini in tabula depictam, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Lytle hûs of bredan [=bredum] *small houses with tables, eating-houses, taverns*; tabernæ *vel* gurgustia, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 12; Wrt. Voc. 37, 7. Ic bær ða stânenan bredu, on ðám wæs ðæt wedd, ðe Drihten wið ców gecwæþ *acciperem tabulas lapideas, tabulas pacti, quod pepigit vobiscum Dominus*, Deut. 9, 9. [*Dut.* berd, *n: O. Dut.* bred, *n: Ger.* bret, brett, *n: M. H. Ger.* brêt, *n: O. H. Ger.* bret, *n.*] DER. wex-bred.

bred *deceit*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 6. v. bræd.

brêd *broad*, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. v. brád.

bredan; ic brede, ðú britst, brist, he brit, bret, *pl.* bredaþ; *p.* bræd, *pl.* brudon; *pp.* broden, breden. I. *to weave*, BRAID, *knit, join together, draw, pluck*; plectere, nectere, vibrare, gladium stringere:—Ic brede nett *plecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 8. Ic brede me max *plecto mihi retia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 13. Beadohrægl broden on breóstum læg *the armour* [lit. *war-garment*] *joined together lay on my breast*, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552: 3100; B. 1548. Byrhtnóþ bræd bill of scêðe *Byrhtnoth drew his battle-axe from its sheath*, Byrht. Th. 136, 36; By. 162. Híg brudon up heora ancran *they drew up their anchors*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 23. Sweord êr gemealt, forbarn broden mæl, wæs ðæt blôd to ðæs hât *the sword had already melted, the drawn brand was burnt, so hot was the blood*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616. Se bræd of ðæm beorne blôdigne gâr *he plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 20; By. 154. II. *to change, vary, transform*; vertere, variare, transformare:—Simon bræd his hiw ætfôran ðam cásere, swá ðæt he wearþ fêrlíce geþuht cnapa, and eft hárwenge *Simon changed his appearance before the emperor, so that he suddenly seemed a boy, and again a hoary man*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 11. Hæðen cild biþ gefullod, ac hit ne bret nâ his hiw wiðûtan, ðeáh ðe hit bcó wiðinnan awend *a heathen child is baptized, but it varies not its aspect without, although it be changed within*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 30. DER. a-bredan, æt-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, ôþ-, to-, upa-, ûta-, wið-. v. bregdan.

brêdan *to roast, broil, warm*, Cot. 86. v. brádan.

brêdan *to make broad*, Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 33, MS. Cot. v. brædan.

brêd-bûr *a bed-chamber*, Hymn Surt. 34, 30: 103, 17. v. bryd-bûr.

bréden; *adj. Broad*; latus:—Seuerus geworhte weall of turfum, and brédenne [bréden MS: bred weal, col. 1: bred weall, col. 2] ðár on ufon, fram sæ to sæ *Severus made a wall of turfs, and a broad wall thereupon, from sea to sea*, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 22, col. 3. v. brád.

bredendo; *adj.* [*part. of* bredan] *Deceitful, cunning, crafty*; dolosus:—Sendon [MS. sendan] hí Marius, ðone consul, ongeán Geowcorþan, á swá lytigne, and á swá bredende, swá he wæs *they sent Marius, the consul, against Jugurtha, as he was always so cunning, and so crafty*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 29; notes, p. 24.

brêd-guma *a bridegroom*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 9, 15. v. bryd-guma.

brôding-panne, an; *f.* [brâdan *to roast*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan*; sartago, Wrt. Voc, 288, 38. v. brâding-panne.

brêdi-panne, brêding-panne, an; *f.* [brâdan *to roast*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan*; sartago:—Brêdipanne [MS. bredipannæ] *sartago*, Glos. Epnl. Reed. 16, 30. Brêding-panne *sartago*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 38. v. bræd-panne.

bred-îsern *a graving iron*, Glos. Epnl. Reed. 162, 28. v. bræd-îsen.

brêg *an eye-lid*, Ps. Surt. 131, 4: Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, note 18. v. brâw.

brega; *m. A governor, ruler, prince*; imperator, princeps:—Dâ se brega mæra geladade leóf weorud *when the great prince assembled the dear company*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 29, note 1; Cri. 456, note. v. brego.

brêgan, brégean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [brôga *fear, terror*] *To give fear, frighten, make afraid, terrify, astonish*; terrere, pavefacere, stupefacere:—Hí sæ-flýða swýðe brégaþ *the sea-waves greatly frighten them*, Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Deáh hí me swá brégdon, ne dorston hí me gehînan *though they frightened me so, they durst not touch me*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 45. Ne beó ge brégede fram dâm ðe ðone líchaman ofsleáþ *be ye not afraid of those who slay the body*, Lk. Bos. 12, 4: 21, 9. Hý hine brégdon *they terrified him*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 4; Gû. 536. Ne biþ he brêged mid ænigum ôgan *he will not be terrified with any dread*, Herb. 73, 2; Lchdm. i. 176, 4. We hí scylen manian and brégean *we should admonish and frighten them*, Past. 53, 8; Hat. MS. Sume wíf us brégdon *some women astonished us*, Lk. Bos. 24, 22. DER. a-brégan, ge-.

brêgd, brégda *fear, terror, dread*. v. brôga, brégnes.

BREGDAN, bredan, ic bregde, ðú bregdest, he bregdeþ, *pl.* bregdaþ; *p.* brægd, *pl.* brugdon; *pp.* brogden, bregden. I. *v. a. To move to and fro, vibrate, cast, draw, drag, change, bend, weave*; vibrare, vibrare gladium, jactare, stringere, trahere, nectere, plectere:—Git mundum brugdon *ye vibrated with your hands*, Beo. Th. 1033; B. 514. Dæt hie ne môste se synscaða bregdan *that the sinful spoiler might not draw them*, 1419; B. 707: Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 23; Gû. 648. Ic underbæc bregde nebbe *I draw my face backwards*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 6; Rä. 87, 8. Bôcstafa brego bregdeþ feónd be ðam feaxe *the prince of letters shall draw the fiend by his hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 200; Sal. 99. Saga, hwá mec bregde of brimes fæðmum *say, who drew me from the bosom of the ocean*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 18; Rä. 3, 13. Sæ-rôfe árum bregdaþ ýþbord [MS. yþborde] neáh *brave seamen draw the vessel near with oars*, 79 a; Th. 296, 26; Crä. 57. Brægd beadwe heard feorh-genîdlan *the fierce warrior dragged the mortal foe*, Beo. Th. 3082; B. 1539: 1593; B. 794. Brugdon hæleþ of scêðum sweord *the warriors drew their swords from their sheaths*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 8; Gen. 1991: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229. Næfre hie ðæs sellíce bleóm bregdaþ *let them never so strangely change with colours*, Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150. Bleóm bregdende *changing in colours*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 3; Pa. 23. Sceal mæg nealles inwitnet ôðrum bregdan *a kinsman should not weave a net of treachery for another*, Beo. Th. 4341; B. 2167. Ic gefrægn sunu Wihstânes êran brogdne beadu-serceau *I heard that Wihstan's son bore his weaved war-sark*, 5503; B. 2755. Ðâr wæs on eorle brogden byrne *there was on the man the woven mail-shirt*, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257: Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 11; Ph. 602. Bregden feðrum *woven with feathers*, 60 a; Th. 219, 13; Ph. 306: Ps. Th. 138, 9. II. *v. n. to turn into*; se vertere in aliquid:—Hí brugdon on wyrmes bleó *they turned into the hue of a worm*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 30; Gû. 882. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* breide: *Scot.* brade: *O. Sax.* bregdan: *O. Frs.* brida: *L. Ger.* breiden: *O. H. Ger.* brettan: *Icel.* bregða.] DER. a-bregdan, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-, upa-, úta-.

Bregent-ford *Brentford in Middlesex*, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 28, col. 1. v. Brent-ford.

brêgh *an eye-lid*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. v. brâw.

brêg-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [brégan *to give fear*] *Fear, terror, dread*; terror:—Brégnessa [MS. bregnes] ðíne hý gedrêfdon me *terrores tui conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. T. 87, 17.

BREGO, bregu, brega, breogo; *indecl. m.* A word chiefly used by poets, denoting *A leader, governor, ruler, prince, king, Lord*; imperator, princeps, rex, Dominus:—Se beorna brego *a leader of men*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 11; Jud. 254. Norþmanna bregu *the leader of North men*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33; Æðelst. 33. Brego engla *the ruler of angels*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 7; Gen. 181. Brege moncynnes *ruler of mankind*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 86; Met. 20, 43. Babilône brego *the king of Babylon*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 6; Dan. 256. Se brega mæra *the great prince*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 29, note 1; Cri. 456, note. Beorna breogo *the king of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 609; An. 305. [*Icel.* bragr, *m. vir primarius, princeps.*]

brego-ríce, es; *n.* [brego *a governor, ruler, king*; ríce *a region, kingdom*] *A kingdom*; regnum:—Se wæs Babylônes bregorîces fruma *he was the founder of the kingdom of Babylon*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 21; Gen. 1633.

brego-stôl, breogo-stôl, es; *m.* [brego *a ruler, prince, king*; stôl *a stool, seat, throne*] *A prince's stool* or *chair, a throne, a prince's dominion, kingdom*; principis sella, thronus, regnum:—He him gesealde bold and bregostôl *he gave him a habitation and a princely seat*, Beo. Th. 4398; B. 2196: 4729; B. 2370. He hâmes niósan lêt ðone bregostôl *he left the kingdom to visit his home*, 4767; B. 2389. Breogostôl, Andr. Kmbl. 417; An. 209.

brego-weard, es; *m.* [brego *a ruler, prince*; weard *a guard, keeper*] *A royal guard, prince, lord*; princeps, dominus, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 13; Gen. 2747: 106; Th. 140, 26; Gen. 2333.

bregu *a leader, ruler, prince*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33; Æðelst. 33. v. brego.

brēgyd *made afraid, frightened*, Lk. Foxe 12, 4, = brēged; *pp. of* brēgan.

brēhg *an eye-lid*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 40. v. brǽw.

brehtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor:—Ða com hæleþa þreát . . . . . weorodes brehtme *then came the troop of heroes . . . . . with the tumult of a host*, Andr. Kmbl. 2544; An. 1273. v. brealhtm *a noise.*

brehtnian *To make a noise* or *crackling;* crepare, Cot. 202.

brehtnung, e; *f. A noise, clattering, cracking;* crepitus, Cot. 49.

brēman; *part.* brēmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [brēme *celebrated*] *To celebrate, solemnise, make famous, have in honour;* celebrare, honorare:—Dæt hie ðæt hāligc gerȳne brēman mǣgen *that they may celebrate the holy mystery* [i. e. *the sacrament*], L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27. Ā brēmende *ever celebrating*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 20; Cri. 387. We dec, hālig Drihten, gebēdum brēmaþ *we celebrate thee, holy Lord, in our prayers*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 17; Dan. 406: Menol. Fox 186; Men. 94. Bodiaþ and brēmaþ beorhtne gelcúfan *preach and make famous bright belief*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 21; Cri. 483. DER. ge-brēman.

brēmbel *a bramble*, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 296, 23. v. brēmel.

brēmbel-æppel, es; *m. Bramble-fruit, blackberry;* rubi pomum, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 26: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 12.

brēmbel-rind, e; *f.* [brēmbel *a bramble*, rind *rind, bark*] *Bramble-rind;* rubi cortex:—Genim brēmbel-rinde *take bramble-rind*, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 11. v. brēmel.

brēmber *a bramble*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 12; Gen. 2928. v brēmel.

brēmblas *brambles*, Homl. Th. i. 18, 17; *pl. of* brēmbel. v. brēmel.

BRĒME, brȳme; *def.* se brēma, seó, ðæt brēme; *comp.* brēmra; *sup.* brēmest, brȳmust; *adj. Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous, notable,* DRIM, *glorious, esteemed;* celeber, clarus, illustris, famosus, notus, cognitus:—Og wæs brēme cyning on Basane *Og was a celebrated king in Basan*, Ps. Th. 135, 21: Menol. Fox 80; Men. 40. Dæt is heálic dæg, bēntīd brēmu *that is a high day, a celebrated time for supplication*, 148; Men. 75. Dis is anlīcnes ðæs brēmestan mid ðām burgwarum in ðære ceastre *this is the image of the most celebrated amongst the inhabitants in the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 1435; An. 718. Beówulf wæs brēme *Beowulf was renowned*, Beo. Th. 35; B. 18: Cd. 177; Th. 232, 13; Dan. 104. Ðā wearþ se brēma on mōde blīðe *then was the illustrious one blithe in mind*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 57. Ne hȳrde ic bisceop brēmran *I have not heard a more illustrious bishop*, Menol. Fox 205; Men. 104. Bēc syndon brēme *books are famous*, Salm. Kmbl. 473; Sal. 237. Salomon wæs brēmra, ðeáh ðe Saturnus sumra hæfde bōca cǣga *Salomon was the more famous, though Saturn had the keys of some books*, 366; Sal. 182. Fram gebyrdtīde brēmes Cyninges *from the birth-time of the glorious King* [*Christ*], Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 20; Edg. 12. Hī Rōmāna brȳmuste wǽron *they were the most esteemed of the Romans*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. [*Northumb.* brēme *clarus.*]

brēme; *adv. Famously, notably, gloriously;* famose, solemniter, gloriose: Is his miht ofer middangeard brēme gebledsod *his might is gloriously blessed throughout the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3434; An. 1721.

BRĒMEL, brēmbel, brǽmbel, brēmber, es; *m. A* BRAMBLE, *brier, blackberry bush;* tribulus, vepres, rubus fruticosus, Lin:—*Herba rubus* [*erusti* MS. = *rubus fruticosus*], ðæt is brēmel [brēmbel MS. H.] *the herb* rubus, *that is bramble*, Herb. cont. 89; Lchdm. i. 34, 21. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man brēmel [brǽmbel MS. H.] nemneþ *take this herb which a man calls bramble*, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, 9. Brēmelas *vepres*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 23. Brēmlas *vepres*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 15: Gl. 48; Som. 65, 52; Wrt. Voc. 33, 48. Abraham geseah ānne ramm betwux ðām brēmelum be ðām hornum gehæft *Abraham vidit arietem inter vepres hærentem cornibus*, Gen. 22, 13. Þornas and brēmelas heó asprīt ðē *spinas et tribulos germinabit tibi*, 3, 18: Homl. Th. i. 432, 34. Wið ūtwærce, brēmbel ðe sīen begen endas on eorþan *for dysentery, a bramble of which both ends are in the earth*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 30. Seó eorþe sylþ ðē þornas and brēmblas *the earth shall give thee thorns and brambles*, Homl. Th. i. 18, 17. He rom geseah brēmbrum fæstne *he saw a ram fast in the brambles*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 12; Gen. 2928. [*Chauc.* brember: *Wyc.* brembil, brimbil: *Plat.* brummelbeere, *f*: *Dut.* braam, *m. a bramble;* braam-bézie, *f. a blackberry: Kil.* braeme, breme *rubus: Ger.* brom-beere, *f. a blackberry: O. H. Ger.* brāma, *f;* brāmo, *m;* brāmal, *n: Dan.* brambær, *n: Swed.* brombär, *m.*] DER. heop-brēmel.

brēmel-æppel *bramble-fruit, blackberry.* v. brēmbel-æppel.

brēmel-berie *a bramble-berry.* v. brǽmel-berie.

brēmel-brǽr *a bramble-brier.* v. brǽmbel-brǽr.

brēmel-leáf *the leaf of a bramble.* v. brǽmbel-leáf.

brēmel-rind *bramble-rind.* v. brēmbel-rind.

brēmel-þyrne, an; *f.* [brēmel *a bramble*, þyrne *a thorn*] *A bramble-thorn, bramble-bush;* rubus:—On middan ānre brēmelþyrnan *de medio rubi*, Ex. 3, 2, 4.

brēmen; *adj. Illustrious, glorious;* illustris, gloriosus:—Brēmen Dryhten *the glorious Lord*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 4; Az. 116: 55 a; Th. 194, 21; Az. 142. v. brēme.

Bremes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* BRAMSBURY or *Bramsby, Lincolnshire;* urbis *vel* arcis nomen in agro Lincolniensi:—Hēr, A. D. 909, Æðelflǽd getimbrode Bremes burh *in this year*, A. D. 909, *Æthelfled built Bramsbury*, Chr. 909; Th. 183, 30, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 910, Æðelflǽd getimbrede ða burh æt Bremes byrig *in this year*, A. D. 910, *Æthelfled built the fortress at Bramsbury*, 910; Th. 184, 11, col. 2.

brēmlas *brambles*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 15; *pl. nom. of* brēmel.

bremman; *part.* bremmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rage, roar;* rudere, fremere; — Bremman *rudere*, Cot. 192. Bremmende *rudens*, 192. Bremmde *fremuit*, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 33, 38. [*Frs.* brimje, brimme: *Dut.* brommen: *Kil.* bremmen: *Ger.* brummen: *M. H. Ger.* brimmen: *O. H. Ger.* breman: *Lat.* fremere: *Grk.* βρέμειν.]

brēmra *more illustrious*, Salm. Kmbl. 366; Sal. 182; *comp. of* brēme.

brenceþ *brings*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 120; *3rd pers. pres. of* brengan.

brenneþ *burns*, Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135, = berneþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* beman.

brengan; ic brenge, ðū brengest, brengst, he brengeþ, brengþ, brencþ, *pl.* brengaþ; *p.* ic, he brohte, ðū brohtest, *pl.* brohton; *pp.* broht; *v. a. To bring, adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry;* ferre, afferre, offerre, proferre:—Dæt geár mōt brengan blōsman *the year may bring blossoms*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 2. He brengeþ æfter swegeltorht sunne *he brings after him the heavenly-bright sun*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 46; Met. 29, 23. Eorþe sió cealde brengþ wæstma fela *the cold earth bringeth many fruits*, 20, 201; Met. 20, 101. Brencþ *brings*, 13, 120; Met. 13, 60. Wæter and eorþe wæstmas brengaþ *water and earth produce fruits*, 20, 150; Met. 20, 75. Nū scīneþ ðe leóht, ðæt ic from Gode brohte *now the light shineth, which I brought from God*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 32; Gen. 615. Dū brohtest *thou broughtest*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 34; Hö. 80: 121 a; Th. 464, 12; Hö. 86. Gabriēl brohte *Gabriel brought*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 18; Cri. 336: Cd. 156; Th. 194, 12; Exod. 259. Āras brohton *the messengers brought*, Elen. Kmbl. 1989; El. 996. Da he hæfde ær him to wīfe broht *whom he had formerly married* [lit. *he had formerly taken to himself for a wife*], Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30. DER. æt-gebrengan: forþ-brengan, ge-, ofer-, onge-, ongeán-.

brengnes, -ness, e; *f. An offering;* oblatio:—Onsægednissa and brengnesse dū nolde *sacrificia et oblationem noluisti*, Ps. Spl. T. 39, 9.

brenning *a burning;* crematio, Som. Lye. v. bærning.

Brent-ford, Bregent-ford, Brægent-ford; *gen.* -fordes; *dat.* -forde, -ferda; *m.* [Brent *the river Brent*, ford *a ford:* Brenford, *Sim. Dun:* Brendeford, *Hunt.*] BRENTFORD *in Middlesex, situate where the river Brent flows into the Thames;* oppidum in agro Middlesexiæ, in sinu quodam ubi se in Tamesin effundit Brent fluvius:—Eádmund cyng fērde ofer Temese æt Brentforda *king Edmund went over the Thames at Brentford*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 4, col. 1: 281, 26, col. 1.

brenting, es; *m. A ship;* navis:—Hī brentingas ofer flōda geāpu feorran drīfaþ *they drive ships from afar over the mists of floods*, Beo. Th. 5607; B. 2807.

breód *a bit, morsel, bread*, Jn. Rush. War. 13, 27. v. bréad.

breodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry out;* vociferari:—He breodaþ *he cries out*, Exon. 83 b; Th 315, 8; Mōd. 28.

breodwian; ic breodwige, ðū breodwast, he breodwaþ, *pl.* breodwiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prostrate;* prosternere?—Beóþ da gebolgne, da ðec breodwiaþ, tredaþ ðec and tergaþ *they are enraged, they will prostrate thee, will tread and tear thee*, Exon. 36 b; Gū. 258. DER. a-bredwian.

breogo *a ruler, prince, king*, Andr. Kmbl. 609; An. 305. v. brego.

breogo-stōl *a throne, kingdom*, Andr. Kmbl. 417; An. 209. v. brego-stōl.

BREÓST, es; *n.* I. *the breast of man* or *beast;* pectus:—Dæt mine breóst wereþ *that defends my breast*, Beo. Th. 911; B. 453. On breóstum læg *lay on my breast*, 1109; B. 552. He beót his breóst *percutiebat pectus suum*, Lk. Bos. 18, 13. Blīð on breóstum *mild in the breast* [*stomach*], Cd. 30; Th. 41, 13; Gen. 656. Dū gǽst on ðinum breóste *super pectus tuum gradieris*, Gen. 3, 14. II. *the breasts;* ubera:—Da breóst ðe ðū suce *ubera quæ suxisti*, Lk. Bos. 11, 27. Da breóst ðe ne sīcton *ubera quæ non lactaverunt*, 23, 29. Dæt wearþ Alexander þurhscoten mid ānre flān underneodan ōðer breóst *there Alexander was shot through with an arrow underneath one breast*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 27. III. the breast as the seat of the vital powers, of the feelings, and of the affections, *The heart, mind, thought;* pectus, cor, mens:—Drihtnes wæs bām on breóstum byrnende lufu *in both their breasts there was the burning love of the Lord*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 25; Gen. 191. Hwædre he in breóstum da git hērede—in heortan—heofonrīces weard *nevertheless he still in his breast—in his heart—honoured the guardian of heaven's kingdom*, Andr. Kmbl. 102; An. 51. Mæg ðīn mōd wesan blīðe on breóstum *thy mind may be blithe in thy breast*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 28; Gen. 751. Beoran on breóstum blīðe geþohtas *to bear in our breasts blithe thoughts*, 217; Th. 277, 17; Sat. 206. Adame innan breóstum his hyge hwyrfde *Adam within his breast changed*

his mind, 33; Th. 44, 27; Gen. 715. Đū ūra breósta ānа aspyrigend eart *tu nostrorum pectorum solus investigator es*, Hymn. Surt. 33, 21. Dēma đū ætbist smēgan dēda breóstes *judex aderis rimari facta pectoris*, 36, 20. Gefyll nid heofonlīcre gyfe đe đū gesceópe breóst *imple superna gratia quæ tu creasti pectora*, 92, 9. [*Chauc. Wyc.* brest: *R. Glouc.* breste: *Laym.* breoste; *Orm.* brest: *Plat.* borst, bost, *f: O. Sax.* briost, breost, *n: Frs.* boarst, *m. f: O. Frs.* brust: *Dut. Kil.* borst, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brust, *f: Goth.* brusts, *f: Dan.* bryst, *n: Swed.* bröst, *n: Icel.* brjóst, *n.*] DER. byled-breóst, fōre-.

breóst-bān, es; *n.* [breóst *the breast*, bān *a bone*] *The* BREAST-BONE; pectoris os, pectusculum, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 25; Wrt. Voc. 44, 11.

breóst-bedern, es; *n. The breast-chamber, the inmost thoughts, the mind, the breast, chest;* pectoris conclave *vel* cubile, *i. e.* pectus intimum, thorax = *θώραξ*:—Fōran-bodig *vel* breóstbedern [MS. beden] *thorax* [MS. *toraxe*], Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 26; Wrt. Voc. 44, 12.

breóst-beorh, -beorg, es; *m. A breast-defence, breast-plate;* pectoris tutamen. DER. breóst, beorg.

breóst-cearu, e; *f.* [breóst II. *the heart, mind*, cearu *care*] *The care of the heart, anxiety, grief, sorrow;* ægritudo, mæror:—Ic bitre breóstceare gebiden hæbbe *I have suffered bitter grief*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 7; Seef. 4: 115 b; Th. 444, 9; Kl. 44.

breóst-cōfa, an; *m.* [breóst *the breast, the heart, mind*, cōfa *a cave, chamber*] *The breast-chamber, breast, heart, mind;* pectoris cubile, pectus, uber, cor, animus:—Under breóstcōfan *sub pectore*, Wanl. Catal. 48, 43. Đū eart hiht mīn fram breóstcōfan mōdor mīnre *tu es spes mea ab uberibus matris meæ*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 10. He wæs đe blīđra on breóstcōfan *he was the blither in his heart*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 64; Met. 9, 32: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 19; Gen. 574: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 22; Wand. 18.

breóst-gebeorh, -geborh; *gen.* -gebeorges; *m.* [breóst, gebeorh *a defence*] *A defence for the breast*, hence *a defence generally, bulwark, tower;* propugnaculum, Cot. 152.

breóst-gehygd, e; *f:* es; *n.* [breóst II. *the heart, mind*, gehygd *thought, meditation*] *The thought of the heart* or *mind, a thought;* cordis *vel* animi cogitatio, cogitatio:—Đæt wæs gingeste word breóstgehygdum *that was the last word from his mind's thoughts*, Beo. Th. 5628; B. 2818: Andr. Kmbl. 1994; An. 999.

breóst-geþanc, -geþonc, es; *m.* [breóst II. *the heart, mind*, geþanc *thought*] *The thought of the heart* or *mind, a thought;* cordis *vel* animi cogitatio, cogitatio:—Annanias đec, and Adzarias and Misaēl, Metod, dōmige, breóstgeþancum *Hananiah and Azariah and Mishael glorify thee, O God, in their minds' thoughts*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 5; Dan. 400. Breóstgeþoncum, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 8; Fä. 33.

breóst-gewǽdu; *pl. n.* [breóst I. *the breast*, gewǽde *a garment, clothing*] *A covering for the breast, corselet;* pectoris vestimentum, lorica:—Gehwearf in Francna fæðm feorh cyninges, breóstgewǽdu, and se beáh somod *the king's life fell into the power of the Franks, his corselet, and his collar also*, Beo. Th. 2426; B. 1211: Beo. Th. 4330; B. 2162.

breóst-hord, es; *n. m.* [breóst II. *the heart, mind*, hord *a hoard, treasure*] *The breast's treasure, the thought, mind, heart;* pectoris thesaurus, cogitatio, mens, cor:—Oþ-đæt wordes ord breóst-hord þurhbræc *until the point* [or *issue*] *of the word broke through his mind*, Beo. Th. 5577; B. 2792. Him on ferhþe greów breóst-hord blōdreów *in his mind there grew a bloodthirsty thought*, Beo. Th. 3442; B. 1719: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55.

breóst-hyge, es; *m.* [breóst, hyge, hige *the mind*] *The breast-thought;* pectoris cogitatio, Andr. Elen. Grm. xxxix. v. hyge, hige.

breóst-līn, es; *n.* [breóst, līn *linen*] *A breast-linen* or *bandage, breast-cloth;* pectoralis fascia, Cot. 89.

breóst-loca, an; *m.* [breóst, loca *an inclosure*] *The breast-inclosure, the mind;* pectoris clausura, mens:—Swefen he onfōn ne meahte in his breóstlocan *he could not contain the dream in his mind*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 7; Dan. 167: Elen. Kmbl. 2498; El. 1250.

breóst-net, -nett, es; *n.* [breóst, net *a net*] *A breast-net, covering for the breast, breast-plate;* pectorale reticulatum, thorax:—Him on eaxle læg breóstnet broden *on his shoulder lay the braided breastplate*, Beo. Th. 3100; B. 1548: Cd. 154; Th. 192, 24; Exod. 236.

breóst-rooc, es; *m.* [breóst, rocc *clothing*] *Breast-cloth;* thorax:—Breóstrocc *thoran*, Cot. 163. Stīđe and ruge breóstroccas [MS. breóstrocces] *stiff and rough breast-clothes;* renones, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 114; Wrt. Voc. 40, 24.

breóst-sefa, an; *m.* [breóst *the breast*, sefa *the mind*] *The mind* or *heart in the breast, the mind, heart;* mens *vel* cor in pectore, mens, cor:—Arǽred wearþ beornes breóstsefa *the mind of the man was exalted*, Elen. Kmbl. 1606; El. 805: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 10; Cri. 540. Ic onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas *I send into his mind bitter thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 28; Jul. 405.

breóst-toga, an; *m. A breast-leader;* pectoris dux:—Sumra hæfde bald breóst-toga bōca cǽga *the bold chief had the keys of some books*, Salm. Kmbl. 369; Sal. 184.

breóst-wærc, es; *m? A breast-pain, the asthma, short windedness;* pectoris dolor *vel* morbus, forsan asthma, Lye, = *δισθμα short breath, a panting.* v. wærc.

breóst-weall, es; *m.* [breóst, weall *a wall*] *A wall as high as the breast, a rampart, defence;* structura in muris ad pectus alta, munimentum, propugnaculum, Cot. 199.

breóst-weorþung, e; *f.* [breóst, weorþung *a honouring*] *A breast-decoration, an ornament;* pectoris decoratio, ornamentum:—Nalles he Frcs-cyninge breóstweorþunge bringan mōste *he could not bring the ornament to the Frisian king*, Beo. Th. 5001; B. 2504.

breóst-wylm, es; *m. The fountain of the breast, a breast, teat, emotion of the breast, grief;* pectoris fons, uber, pectoris æstuatio, ærumna:—Đū eart hiht mīn fram breóstwylmum mōdor mīnre *tu es spes mea ab uberibus matris meæ*, Ps. Spl. 21, 8. He đone breóstwylm forberan ne mihte *he could not restrain the emotion of his breast*, Beo. Th. 3758; B. 1877.

BREÓTAN; ic breóte, đū breótest, breótst, hē brȳtest, brȳtst, he breóteþ, breót, brȳteþ, brȳt, *pl.* breótaþ; *p.* ic, he breát, đū brute, *pl.* bruton; *pp.* broten; *v. a. To bruise, break, demolish, destroy;* conterere:—Hergas breótaþ *break idols*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 26; Cri. 485. Heremōd breát bolgen-mōd eaxlgesteallan *Heremod in angry mood destroyed his bosom friends*, Beo. Th. 3430; B. 1713. [*O. H. Ger.* bretōn *cædere: Dan.* bryde: *Swed.* bryta; *Icel.* brjóta.] DER. a-breótan. v. breátan.

Breoten, e; *f. Britain;* Britannia, Bd. 1, 17; S. 484, 26. v. Bryten.

breóđan; ic breóđe, đū breódest, brȳst, he breóđeþ, brȳþ, *pl.* breódaþ; *p.* breáþ, *pl.* brudon; *pp.* broden *To ruin, destroy;* perdere. DER. a-breóđan. v. breótan.

Breoton *Britain*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8. v. Bryten.

breótun *destroyed*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16, = breóton; *p. pl. of* breátan.

BREÓWAN; ic breówe, đū breówest, brȳwst, he breówеþ, brȳwþ, *pl.* breówaþ; *p.* breáw, *pl.* bruwon; *pp.* browen, ge-browen *To* BREW; cerevisiam coquere:—Ne biþ đǽr nǽnig ealo gebrowen mid Estum *there is no ale brewed by the Esthonians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17. Ne dranc he nānes gemencgedes wǽtan, ne gebrowenes *he drank not of any mixed or brewed fluid*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 7. [*Dut.* brouwen: *Ger.* brauen: *M. H. Ger.* briuwen: *O. H. Ger.* briuwan: *Dan.* brygge: *Swed.* brygga: *Icel.* brugga.] DER. twy-browen.

BRǼR, es; *m. A* BRIER, *the bramble;* tribulus, rubus fruticosus:—Genim brǽr đe hiopan on weaxaþ *take a brier on which hips grow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 15. Sindon burgtūnas brǽrum beweaxene [MS. beweaxne] *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 17; Kl. 31. [*Chauc. Wyc.* brere: *Orm.* brercss, *pl: Northumb.* breer, *m: Fr.* bruyère *heather: O. Fr.* bruière: *M. Lat.* bruarium *a heath, barren land rough with brambles and bushes*, Du Cange.] DER. brǽmbel-brǽr, hind-brǽr.

BRǼRD, breord, breard, briord, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, top of a pot* or *vessel, a shore, bank, brink;* labrum, ora, margo, summitas, summum:—Hīg gefyldon đa ōþ đone brerd *impleverunt eas usque ad summum*, Jn. Bos. 2, 7. Ofer brūnne brerd *over the dark brim*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 8; Rä. 27, 9. Brerd *vel* ōfer *crepido*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 81; Wrt. Voc. 54, 25. Stæþ *vel* brerd *labrum, margo*, vel *crepido*, 106; Som. 78, 44; Wrt. Voc. 57, 25. To brearde heofnes *ad summum cœli*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. [*Wyc.* brerde: *Laym.* breorde: *Orm.* brerd: *O. H. Ger.* brart, brort, *m. prora, ora, labrum, margo, limbus: Icel.* broddr, *m. a spike: Sansk.* bhṛishṭi, *f. a spike.*]

bresne; *adj. Strong, powerful, bold;* potens:—Ic his cynn gedō brād and bresne *I will make his race wide-spread and powerful*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 17; Gen. 2801: 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. v. brǽsen II.

bret *varies, changes; 3rd pres. of* bredan:—Hǽđen cild biþ gefullod, ac hit ne bret nā his hiw widūtan, đeáh đe hit beó widinnan awend *a heathen child is baptized, but it varies not its aspect without, although it be changed within*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 30. v. bredan II.

Bret-, Bryt- *a Welshman.* v. Bret-walas, Bret-walda, Bryt-land.

Breten *Britain*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 197; Met. 20, 99. v. Bryten.

Bretenan-mere, es; *m. The British mere* or *lake, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire;* loci nomen apud Cambrenses, Som. v. Brecenan-mere.

brēþ *breath*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 58. v. brǽþ.

brēđer *to a brother;* fratri, Lk. Bos. 12, 13; *dat. of* brōđor.

Bret-land, es; *n. Britain:*—On Bretlande *in Britain*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 2. v. Bret-, Bryt-land.

bretta, an; *m. A steward, lord, the Lord;* dispensator, dominus, Deus:—Lifes Bretta *Lord of life*, Ps. C. 50, 122; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 122. v. brytta.

Brettas *Britons*, Chr. Th. 4, 4, col. 1; also *Bretons*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 10, col. 1. v. Bryttas.

brettnere *a steward;* dispensator. v. brytnere.

Bret-walas; *pl. m. The Britons of Wales;* Walli:—Cynric đa Bretwalas gefliómde *Cynric routed the Welsh*, Chr. 552; Th. 28, 39, col. 1.

Bret-walda, an; *m. A ruler of the Saxons in Britain, the chief Saxon king in England;* Saxonum in Britannia rex supremus. Turner and Lappenberg suppose that the Bretwalda was elected by the other Saxon kings and by the collected nobility and other electors in Britain, because

Hunt. lib. ii, about A. D. 1148, says, 'Omnia jura regni Anglorum, reges scilicet et proceres et tribunos in ditione sua tenebat:'—Ecgbryht wæs se eahteða cyning, *se ðe Bretwalda wæs Egbert was the eighth king, who was the Bretwalda*, Chr. 827; Th. 112, 21, col. 1.—There does not appear to be any historical evidence that the Bretwalda denoted any special title or office. The word is given in this alphabetical order because it occurs once in the Chronicle, and is thus written by historians; however, its more correct form appears to be brŷten-walda, *q. v.*

bric- *a bridge* [= bricg], *found in the compound* bric-bôt, *q. v.*

brica, an; *m. A breaker;* ruptor. DER. ǽw-breca, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 268, 30.

bric-bôt, e; *f. A repairing* or *restoring of a bridge;* pontis restitutio *vel* instauratio:—Bricbôta aginne man georne *let a man diligently begin the repairings of bridges*, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 31: v. 26; Th. i. 310, 24.

brice, bryce, es; *m.* [*from* briceþ, brycþ, *pres. of* brecan *to break*] *A breaking, rupture, fracture, fragment, violation, breach;* fractio, ruptura, fractura, fragmentum, violatio:—Hîg hine oncneówon on hlâfes brice *cognoverunt eum in fractione panis*, Lk. Bos. 24, 35. We witon ful georne, dæt to miclan bryce sceal micel bôt nŷde *id compertum est nobis, immanis ubi facta est ruptura, ibi opus esse, ut large resarciatur*, Lupi Serm. i. 3; Hick. Thes. ii. 99, 30. Ne sŷ bânes bryce *let there not be a fracture of a bone*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 32; Gû. 670. Gefêg dâs bricas to ânsûndnysse *join these fragments to soundness*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 7, 9. Hî gegaderodon ða bricas *they gathered the fragments*, i. 182, 22. Wǽron seofan spyrtan afyllede mid dâm bricum *seven baskets were filled with the fragments*, ii. 396, 9: i. 190, 4, 11. Dæs borges bryce *a violation* or *infraction of the pledge* or *security*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9, 10, 12. [*Plat.* bräk, *m: Frs.* brek, *m. f: O. Frs.* breke, *m. f: Dut.* breuk, *f: Dan.* bræk, brök: *Swed.* brak, *n: Icel.* brek, *n. a fraudulent purchase of land:* like *Ger.* ge-brechen, *n. vitium;* bruch, *m. a breaking, breach*, from *Ger.* brechen, *A. Sax.* brecan *to break.*] DER. ǽw-brice, -bryce, âþ-, bân-, borh-, burh-, ciric-, cyric-, eodor-, fæsten-, freóls-, ful-, ge-, griþ-, hâd-, hûs-, lah-, mund-, sâm-, wed-.

brice *use, service:*—God hîg gesceóp eallum mannum to brice *God created them for the use of all men*, Deut. 4, 19. v. brŷce.

brice; *adj. Useful;* utilis:—Dæg byþ eallum brice *day is useful to all*, Runic pm. 24; Kmbl. 344, 14; Hick. Thes. i. 135. v. brŷce.

bricest, he briceþ *breakest, he breaks*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 10; Ph. 504; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* brecan.

bricg, e; *f. A bridge;* pons:—He hêt ða ofermetan bricge mid stâne gewyrcan *he ordered a very large bridge to be built with stone*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 11. v. brycg.

Bricg, Brycg, e; *f.* [*Sim. Dun.* Brige: *Hovd.* Briges: *Matt. West.* Brigges]. I. *Bridgenorth in Shropshire;* oppidum in agro Salopiensi:—Æðelflæd ða burh getimbrede æt Bricge *Æthelflæd built the fortress at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 912; Th. 186, 10, col. 2; 187, 10, col. 1. II. *Bruges in Belgium;* Brugæ, Flandriæ emporium:—Heó com to Bricge begeondon sæ *she came to Bruges beyond the sea*, Chr. 1037; Erl. 166, 7. Fêrde Swegen ût to Baldewines lande to Brycge *Sweyn went out to Baldwin's land to Bruges*, 1045; Erl. 170, 11: 1046; Erl. 175, 6: 1052; Erl. 181, 20: 1052; Erl. 182, 4.

bricg-bôt, e; *f. A repairing of a bridge;* pontis instauratio:—Bricgbôta aginne *let the repairings of bridges be begun*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27. v. brycg-bôt.

bricg-geweorc, es; *n.* BRIDGE-WORK, *the construction* or *reparation of a bridge;* pontis opus, pontis exstructio *vel* instauratio:—Brycg-geweorc, Heming. 104, Lye. *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* App. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p. 539. 8vo. 1823. v. brycg-geweorc.

Bricg-stôw, e; *f.* [Bricstowa, *Flor:* Brigestou, Bristou, *Hunt:* Brycstoue, *Sim. Dun:* Brikestow, Bristohw, *Hovd:* Bristow, *Kni:* brycg *a bridge*, stôw *a place*] BRISTOL *in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire;* Bristova in finibus agrorum Glocestriensis et Somersetensis:—Hîg fêrdon to Bricgstôwe *they went to Bristol*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 18.

bricg-weard, es; *m.* [bricg *a bridge*, weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A keeper* or *defender of a bridge;* pontis custos *vel* defensor:—Hî dær bricgweardas bitere fundon *they found there the stern defenders of the bridge*, Byrht. Th. 134, 16; By. 85.

briesian; *p.* ade *To profit;* prodesse, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 6. v. brŷcian.

briest, he bricþ *thou shalt break, he shall break;* confringes, confringet, Ps. Spl. 2, 9; *and and 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* brecan.

briest *shalt eat;* edes, Gen. 3, 19; *pres. and fut. of* brûcan.

brid, bridd, es; *m. The young of any of the feathered tribe;* pullus:—Earnes brid *an eagle's young*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 7; Ph. 235. Þurh briddes hâd *through the state of a young bird*, 61 a; Th. 224, 7; Ph. 372. Dæt hîg offrunge sealdon twegen culfran briddas *ut darent hostiam duos columbæ pullos*, Lk. Bos. 2, 24: Lev. 1, 14: Ps. Spl. 83, 3. On swealwan bridda magan *in the maw of the young ones of a swallow*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 7. Hit sculon beón micle briddas *it should be big young ones*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 14. Hrefnes briddum *corvi pullis*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*Chauc.* brid, bryd: *Wyc. Piers P.* brid: *Orm.* bridd: *O. Nrs.* burdr, *m. Rask*, burðr, *m. Vigf. partus.*]

brid *a bride;* sponsa. v. brŷd.

brid-bletsung, e; *f. A marriage-blessing;* nuptialis benedictio:—Man ne môt sillan him bridbletsunge *they* [*priests*] *may not give them the marriage-blessing*, L. Ælf. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 33.

brid-bûr *a bedchamber.* v. brŷd-bûr.

briddas *the young of any of the feathered tribe;* pulli. v. brid.

BRIDEL; *gen.* bridles; *m. A* BRIDLE; frenum:—Bridel *bagula?* Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 46; Wrt. Voc. 21, 35. Bridles midl *a bridle's middle, a bit;* camus, 21; Som. 59, 61; Wrt. Voc. 23, 22: Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 26; Hick. Thes. i. 135. On hælftre and bridle ceácan heora gewrîþ *in camo et freno maxillas eorum constringe*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 9. He ðæne bridel of ateáh *he took the bridle off* [*his horse*], Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, note 34. Se gemetgaþ ðone bridel *he regulates the bridle*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 18. Mid his bridle *with his bridle*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 45, 57, 157; Met. 11, 23, 29, 79; 24, 73; Met. 24, 37. He dæt gewealdleder forlæt ðara bridla *he shall let go the rein* [lit. *governing leather*] *of the bridles*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 151; Met. 11, 76. Drihten welt ealra gesceafta mid dâm bridlum his anwealdes *the Lord governs all creatures with the bridles of his power*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3. [*Chauc.* bridel, bridle: *Wyc.* brydil, bridel: *Dut.* breidel, *m: Kil.* breydel: *O. H. Ger.* brittil, *m. a bridle.*]

bridels, es; *m. A bridle;* frenum:—On bridels dôn *to put on a bridle*, Elen. Kmbl. 2348; El. 1175: 2367; El. 1185: 2396; El. 1199. v. bridel.

bridels-hring, es; *m. A bridle-ring;* in freno annulus:—Ðæs cyninges sceal mearh midlum geweorþod, bridelshringum *the king's horse shall be adorned with bits, with bridle-rings*, Elen. Kmbl. 2385; El. 1194.

bridel-þwangas; *pl. m. Bridle-thongs* or *reins;* freni:—Ic wyrce bridelþwangas [MS. bridel-þwancgas] *facio frenos*, Coll. Monast. Wrt. 9, 9.

brid-gifu, e; *f.* [brîd = brŷd *a bride*, gifu *a gift*] *A marriage-portion, dowry;* dos:—Ðeós brîdgifu *hæc dos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Som. 12, 1.

bridles *of a bridle*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 61; Wrt. Voc. 23, 22; *gen. of* bridel.

bridlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bridel *a bridle*] *To* BRIDLE, *curb, rule;* frenare. DER. ge-bridlian.

brig *a bridge*, Chr. 1125; Erl. 254, 19. v. bricg, brycg.

brigd, es; *n.* [bregdan *to change*] *A change, variety;* varietas:—Dæs deóres hiw brigda gehwæs wundrum lixeþ *the animal's hue of every variety wondrously shines*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 9; Pa. 26. [*Icel.* brigði, *n. a change.*]

briht *bright*, Lk. Hat. 11, 34, Lye. v. bryht, beorht.

brihtan; *p.* brihte; *pp.* brihted [briht = beorht *bright*] *To brighten;* illuminare. DER. ge-brihtan. v. beorhtian.

briht-lîce; *adv. Clearly, brightly;* clare, splendide:—Ðæt he brihtlîce eall geseah *ut videret clare omnia*, Mk. Skt. Hat. 8, 25. v. beorht-lîce.

BRIM, brym, es; *n. m. Surf, the sea, ocean, surface of the sea;* æstus aquæ, mare, pelagus = πέλαγος, æquor:—Brim sceal sealt weallan *the salt sea shall foam*, Menol. Fox 552; Gn. C. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442: 3147; An. 1576: Cd. 166; Th. 208, 2; Exod. 477: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 6; Pa. 7. Beáteþ [MS. beataþ] brim staðo [MS. stæðo] *the sea beats the shores*, Andr. Kmbl. 991; An. 496. Wæs þrim blôde fâh *the sea's surface was stained with blood*, Beo. Th. 3192; B. 1594: 1699; B. 847. Ic of fæðmum cwom brimes *I came from the bosom of the sea*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 13; Rä. 11, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442: Beo. Th. 5599; B. 2803. On ðam brâdan brime *on the broad ocean*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 20; Az. 142: Elen. Kmbl. 505; El. 253: Menol. Fox 423; Men. 213. Brimo fæðmaþ [MS. fæðmed] in ceastra gehwêre *the seas surround* [*them*] *in every city*, Elen. Kmbl. 1941; El. 972. Ealle him brimu blôdige þuhton *all the waters seemed bloody to them*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 20; Exod. 572: Ps. Th. 106, 28: Beo. Th. 1145; B. 570. Cealde [MS. ceald] brymmas *cold seas*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 31; Edw. 12. Engle and Sexe becômon ofer brâde brimu *Angles and Saxons came over the broad seas*, Chr. 937; Th. 208, 5; Æðelst. 71: Andr. Kmbl. 1037; An. 519. [*Icel.* brim, *n. surf, the sea:* *Sansk.* bhram *to agitate, fluctuate.*]

brim-ceald, -cald; *adj.* [brim, ceald *cold*] *Cold as the water of the sea, ice-cold;* frigidus ut aqua maris, frigidissimus, gelidus:—Fênix brimcald beorgeþ *the Phœnix tastes the ocean-cold* [*water*], Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 9; Ph. 110. Wæter wynsumu of ðære moldan tyrf brimcald brecaþ *pleasant waters, sea-cold, break forth from the turf of the earth*, 56 b; Th. 202, 9; Ph. 67.

brim-clif, es; *n.* [brim, clif *a cliff, rock*] *A sea-cliff;* marinus scopulus:—Ða lîðende land gesâwon, brimclifu blîcan, beorgas steápe *the voyagers saw land, the sea-cliffs shine, steep mountains*, Beo. Th. 449; B. 222.

brim-faroþ? es; *n.* [brim, faroþ *the shore*] *The sea-shore;* maris litus:—Bebûgaþ brâdne hwyrft ôþ dæt brimfaroþ [MS. brimfaro] *they*

shall inhabit the spacious orb unto the sea-shore, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 17; Dan. 322.

brim-flōd, brym-flōd, es; *m.* [brim, flōd *a flowing, flood*] *The sea's flowing, the ocean-flood, sea;* maris fluctus, cataclysmus = *κατακλυσμός*, mare:—Heofonsteorran būgaþ brādne hwearft ōþ brimflōdas *the stars of heaven encircle the spacious orb unto the ocean floods*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 30; Az. 38. Brymflōd *cataclysmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 45; Wrt. Voc. 61, 23: Cot. 50.

brim-fugel; *gen.* -fugles; *m.* [brim, fugel *a bird, fowl*] *A sea-fowl, sea-gull;* marina avis:—He gesihþ baðian brimfuglas *he sees sea-fowls bathe*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 12; Wand. 47.

brim-gæst, -giest, es; *m.* [brim, gæst *a guest*] *A sea-guest, sailor;* marinus hospes, nauta:—Biþ hlūd brimgiesta brealtm *the sailors' noise is loud*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 9; Ra. 4, 25.

brim-hengest, es; *m.* [brim, hengest *a horse*] *A sea-horse, ship;* marinus equus, navis:—Hī brimhengest bringeþ to lande *the ship brings them to land*, Kunic pm. 16; Kmbl. 342, 19; Hick. Thes. i. 135. We brecaþ ofer bæþweg brimhengestum *we sail over the sea in ships*, Andr. Kmbl. 1026; An. 513.

brim-hlæst, e; *f.* [brim, hlæst *a burden*] *The sea's burden, fishes;* maris onus, pisces:—Brūcaþ brimhlæste and heofonfugla *enjoy fishes and fowls of heaven*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 10; Gen. 200.

brim-lād, e; *f.* [brim, lād *a way, path*] *The path of the sea, sea-way;* maris via:—Ic in brimlāde bīdan scealde *I must remain on the sea's path*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 27; Seef. 30. Se brimlīðe tēah *who came the sea-way*, Beo. Th. 2107; B. 1051.

brim-līðende; *part.* [brim, līðende; *part. of* līðan *to go, sail*] *Seafaring;* per æquora navigans:—Se bēot abēad brimlīðendra *he declared the threats of the sea-faring* [*men*], Byrht. Th. 137, 37; By. 27. Hie ymb Leontne ford brimlīðende *we letters they have not hindered sea-faring* [*men*] *about the deep ford*, Beo. Th. 1141; B. 568.

brim-man, -mann, es; *m. A seaman, sailor;* nauta:—Brimmen wōdon *the seamen proceeded*, Byrht. Th. 140, 29; By. 295. Brimmanna, *gen. pl.* 133, 12; By. 49.

brim-nesen, e; *f.* [brim, nesan *to be saved from*] *A safe sea-passage;* per æquora iter salvum:—Gif hie brimnesen settan mōsten *if they should make a safe sea-passage*, Elen. Kmbl. 2066; El. 1064.

brim-rād, e; *f. The sea-road, the sea;* maris cursus, mare:—Geofon swaðrode, brimrād gebād *the ocean subsided, the sea-road stopped* Andr. Kmbl. 3172; An. 1584; Ex. 53, 5; An. 1264.

brim-streám, brym-streám, es; *m.* [brim, streám *a stream, river*]. I. *the sea's current, ocean-stream, the sea, ocean;* maris fluctus, mare, oceanus:—Ic on brimstreáme sprǽc worda worn *I spake many words on the ocean-stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 1806; An. 905. Beōton brimstreámas *the sea-streams dashed*, 477: An. 239. Ic eów ferian wille ofer brimstreámas *I will convey you over the seas*, 695; An. 348: Beo. Th. 3825; B. 1910. II. *a rapid stream, river;* fluvius rapidus, amnis:—Humbran eá, brāda brimstreám *Humber's river, broad rapid stream*, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 38, col. 1, 2, 3.

brim-pisa, an; *m.* -þise, an; *f.* [brim, -þisa, -þise *a noise*] *A ship;* navis:—He brimþisan æt sǽs faroþe sēcan wolde *he would seek a ship on the sea-shore*, Andr. Kmbl. 3313; An. 1659. Lēton ofer fīfelwǽg scrīðan bronte brimþisan *they let the high ships go over the ocean*, Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238.

brim-wīsa, an; *m.* [brim, wīsa *a leader, guide*] *A sea-leader, leader of sailors;* per maris æstum dux, nautarum dux:—Abreōt brimwīsan, brȳd aheorde *he slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5852; B. 2930.

brim-wudu; *m.* [brim, wudu *wood*] *Sea-wood, a ship;* maris lignum, navis:—Brimwudu scynde leōht to hȳðe *the light ship hastened to the port*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 5; Gū. 1305. Meahte gesiōn brecan ofer bæþweg brimwudu *he could see the ship sail over the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 488; El. 244.

brim-wylf, e; *f.* [brim, wylf *a she-wolf*] *A sea-wolf;* marina lupa. An epithet applied to Grendel's mother:—Hine seó brimwylf abroten hæfde *the sea-wolf had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 3202; B. 1599.

brim-wylm, es; *m.* [brim, wylm *æstus*] *The sea's surge;* maris æstus:—Brimwylm onfēng hilde rince *the sea's surge received the man of war*, Beo. Th. 2993; B. 1494.

bring, es; *m.* [bringan *to bring*] *That which is brought, an offering, a sacrifice;* sacrificium, holocaustum:—Ðū onfēhst bringas *acceptabis holocausta*, I's. Trin. Camb. 50, 20. DER. on-bring.

BRINGAN; *part.* bringende; ic bringe, bringe, ðū bringst, he bringeþ, bringeþ, bringþ, *pl.* bringaþ; *p.* ic, he brang, brong, ðū brunge, *pl.* brungon; *pp.* brungen; *v. a. To* BRING, *adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry:* ferre, adducere, ducere, producere, offerre, proferre:—Hwǽr is dæt tiber, dæt ðū bringan þencest *where is the gift which thou thinkest to bring?* Cd. 140; Th. 175, 7; Gen. 2891: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 23; Cri. 1059. Ic ðē þūsenda þegna bringe *I will bring thee thousands of warriors*, Beo. Th. 3663; B. 1829: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 22; Rä. 9, 5. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcald *winter brings weather excessively cold*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 117; Met. 11, 59: 11, 125; Met. 11, 63. Regn wolcen bringeþ *a cloud brings rain*, Ps. Th. 67, 10. Seó eorþe westmas bringþ *the earth produces fruits*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. His bodan bringaþ *his angels bring*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 28; Gen. 510: 231; Th. 286, 24; Sat. 357. Bring us hǽlo līf *bring us a life of health*, Exon. 102; Th. 10, 11; Cri. 150. He ða bȳsene from Gode brungen hæfde *he had brought the mandates from God*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 4; Gen. 651: 176; Th. 221, 3; Dan. 82. [*Chauc. R. Brun. R. Glouc.* bringe: *O. Sax.* brengian, bringan: *Frs.* bringe: *O. Frs.* branga, bringa: *Dut.* brengen: *Kil.* brenghen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bringen: *O. H. Ger.* bringan; *Goth.* briggan.] DER. ge-bringan, onge-, to-, þurh-.

brinnan; *p.* bran, *pl.* brunnon; *pp.* brunnen *To burn;* ardere. DER. on-brinnan. v. beornan.

briord, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, the highest part of anything;* labrum, ora, margo, summitas, summum:—Gefyldon ða to briorde *implevérunt eas ad summum*, Jn. Lind. War. 2, 7. v. brerd.

briosa, an; *m. A* BREESE, *gad-fly;* asilus, tabānus, Cot. 160; Wrt. Voc. 281, 32.

brist *supportest;* vehis; *for* birst, *2nd pres. s. of* beran *to bear, support*:—Ðū birst [MS. brist] ealle þing būton geswince *thou supportest all things without labour*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 36.

bristl *a bristle;* seta. v. byrst.

brit *knits;* plectit. v. bredan.

Briton, Britten, e; *f. Britain;* Britannia:—Britene īgland ys ealra hund mīla lang *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 3. Brittene īgland *the island of Britain*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 2. v. Bryten.

Britte, es; *pl. m. The Britons;* Britones, Chr. Th. 3, 31, col. 2. v. Brytas, Bryttas.

brittian *to dispense:*—Gold brittade *dispensed gold*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 4; Gen 1181. v. bryttian.

Brittisc *British*, Chr. Erl. 3, 3; Th. 3, 5, col. 2. v. Bryttisc.

brittnere *a steward;* dispensator, Past. 63, Lye. v. brytnere.

BRĪW, es; *m. A thick pottage made of meal, pulse, etc,* BREWIS; puls; *gen.* pultis = *πόλτος porridge*:—Des brīw *this pottage;* hæc puls, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 46; Som 13, 9: Wrt. Voc. 290, 38. Swā þicce swā brīw *as thick as pottage*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 18: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 25. Ete ðone brīw *let him eat the pottage*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 2: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 19. Brīwas niman *pultes accipere*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 4. [*Plat.* brij, *m: Frs.* bry: *Dut.* brij, *m: Ger.* brei, *m: M. H. Ger.* brī, brīe, *m: O. H. Ger.* brī, brīe, *m.*] DER. calwer-brīw.

brīwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cook, dress food;* coquere:—Brīw his mete wið ele *dress his meat with oil*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 22; 266, 29. v. breówan.

BROC, es; *m? A* BROCK, *badger;* taxo = tassus [= tasso *It:* taisson *Fr.*], meles:—Broc *taxo* vel *melus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 4: Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 10; Wrt. Voc. 22, 53. Sum fyðerfēte nȳten is, dæt we nemnaþ taxonem, ðæt ys broc on Englisc *there is a four-footed animal, which we name taxonem, that is brock in English*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 326, 12. [*Wyc.* brok: *Laym.* brockes, *pl. Dan.* brok: *Icel.* brokkr, *m: Wel. Corn.* broch: *Ir.* broc, *m: Gael.* broc, bruic, *m: Manx* broc, *m: Armor.* broc'h, *m.*]

BRŌC; *gen.* brōce; *dat.* brēc; *acc.* brōc, brēc; *pl. nom. acc.* brēc, brǽc; *gen.* brōca; *dat.* brōcum; *f.* I. *the* BREECH; nates:—Under ða brēc *under the breech*, L. M. 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3. II. *a covering for the breech, in pl.* BREECHES, *trousers, pantaloons;* braca, bracæ, femoralia:—Brēc *femoralia*, R. Ben. 55. Brǽc *femoralia*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 63. [*Chauc.* brech, *pl: Wyc.* brechis, *pl: Piers P.* brech, *pl: R. Brun.* breke, *pl: R. Glouc.* brych, *pl: Laym.* brechen, *dat. s;* breches, *pl: Scot.* breek, breik; *pl.* breeks, breiks: *Plat.* brook, broke, *f: Frs.* broek, *f. pudendorum tegumentum: O. Frs.* brok, *pl.* brek, *f: Dut.* broek, *f: Kil.* broecke *bracha: Ger.* bruch, *f. n. femorale: M. H. Ger.* bruoch, *f: O. H. Ger.* bruoh, bruoch, brōch, *n;* bruocha, *f: Dan.* brog, *c: Swed.* bracka, *f: Icel.* brók; *pl.* brækr, *f: Fr.* braic, *f. Span. Port.* braga: *Lat.* brācæ, *pl. f: Grk. βράκαι, pl. f: Ir.* broages: *Armor.* bragez, *m.*] DER. brēc-hrægel: wǽd-brēc.

brōc, es; *m.* [brōc, *perf. of* bracan *to break, purl, ripple*] *A* BROOK; latex, torrens:—Se brōc *the brook*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 27. Burna oððe brōc *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 69. Brōc *torrens*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 78; Wrt. Voc. 54, 22. Brōc biþ onwended *the brook is turned aside*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 38; Met. 5, 19. [*Laym.* broc: *Plat.* brook: *Dut.* broek, *f: Ger.* bruch, *m. n. palus: M. H. Ger.* bruoch, *n: O. H. Ger.* bruoh, *n.*]

brōc, es; *pl.* brōcu; *n:* brōc, gebrōc, metaphorically, that which violently breaks from the body or mind; hence, *Affliction, misery, tribulation, trouble, labour, adversity, a disease, malady, sickness;* afflictio, miseria, tribulatio, labor, adversitas, morbus, ægritudo:—God nyle nān unaberendlīce brōc him ansettan *God wishes not to put on them any unbearable affliction*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. Mid heardum brōce *with severe [hard] affliction*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 25. He on ðæm brōce nyle alǽtan ðās eorþlīcan wilnunga *in affliction he will not give up these earthly desires*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 18, 21, 22: 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 7. On

ðām brócum *in these afflictions*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 880–885; 485, 24. Dæt hit sý gefreód ǽghwylcere uneáþnesse ealles woroldlíces bróces *that it be freed from every annoyance of all worldly trouble*, 1061; 389, 30: 864; 125, 13: Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 7. Dæt biþ swíðe hefig bróc *it is a very severe labour*; gravis labor est, 61, 1; Hat. MS. Eucharius wæs þearle geswenct mid langsumum bróce *Eucharius was much afflicted with a protracted disease*, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 16: 176, 32. Brócu *miseriæ*, Lye. DER. ge-bróc.

bróc, es; *m?* [bróc, *p. of* bracan] *An inferior horse, a shaking horse, jade*; caballus, equus vilior:—Dæt hie sécen him bróc on onráde, and on wǽne, oððe on ðon ðe hie ǽ þrówian mǽgen *that they look for themselves to ride on a horse, and in a wain, or in that which they can ever endure*, L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 13. [*Chauc.* brok: *Icel.* brokkr, *m.*]

broccen *vel* gǽten roc, es; *m.* [broc *a badger*, gǽten *goaten, caprine*, roc *a garment*] *A garment made of badger or goat-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins*; melotes, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 117; Wrt. Voc. 40, 27.

bróce *use*, Bd. 3, 22; Whelc. 221, 39, note B. C. v. brýce.

brocen *enjoyed*, = gebrocen, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 393; *pp. of* brúcan, gebrúcan.

brocen *broken*, Beo. Th. 4132; B. 2063; *pp. of* brecan.

brócian; *part.* bróciende; ic brócie, ðū brócast, he brócaþ, *pl.* bróciaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* ge-brócod; *v. a.* [bróc *affliction*] *To oppress, vex, afflict, break up, injure, blame*; opprimere, vexare, affligere, confringere, nocere, accusare:—Ic beóde ðæt hý nǽn man ne brócie *I command that no man oppress them*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 880–885; 492, 10. Da manigfealdan yrmþa ða wérigan burh bróciende wǽron *manifold miseries afflicted* [lit. *were afflicting*] *the weary city*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 36. Ða gebétan ðe hí bróciaþ *to amend those whom they afflict*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 8. Se synfulla biþ gebrócod for his unrihtwísnysse *the sinful is afflicted for his unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 3: 474, 19. Ðæt gebrócode flǽsc gelǽrþ ðæt upahæfene mód *the afflicted flesh teaches the proud mind*, Past. 36, 7; Hat. MS. 48 a, 22. We for úrum synnum gebrócode beóþ *we are afflicted for our sins*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 19. Nǽfde se here Angelcyn gebrócod *the army had not broken up the English race*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. Hi gefeóllon of ánre upflóran and sume swíðe gebrócode wǽron *they fell from an upper floor and some were much injured*, 978; Erl. 127, 12. Gif ðé mon brócie for rihtre scylde, gefyla hit wel *if a man blame thee for a just cause, bear it well*, Prov. Kmbl. 45. DER. wíder-brócian.

bróc-líc; *adj. Sick, grieved, miserable*; æger. DER. bróc.

bróc-líce; *adv. Sickly, grievously*; ægre. DER. bróc.

bróc-minte, an; *f.* bróc-mint, e; *f.* BROOKMINT, *horsemint*; mentha sylvestris, Lin. Σισύμβριον *sisymbrium officinale*:—Brócminte. Genim ðysse wyrte wós, ðe man sisymbrium, and ódrum naman brócminte nemneþ *Brookmint. Take the juice of this plant, which men call σισύμβριον, and by another name, brookmint*, Herb. 107; Lchdm. i. 220, 17.

brócu *troubles*; *pl. of* bróc, es; *n.*

brócung, e; *f.* [bróc *affliction, sickness*] *Sickness*; ægritudo:—Þurh his brócunge *through his sickness*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 7.

bród, e; *f.* I. *a growing together, congealing, waxing hard*; concretio, Cot. 55. II. *a* BROOD; proles. v. bródig. [*R. Glouc.* brod: *Scot.* brod: *Dut.* ge-broed, *n*: *Ger.* brut, *f. a brood*: *M. H. Ger.* bruot, *f.*]

bród; *adv. Freely, of free cost*; gratis:—Bród *gratis*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 71.

broddetan, brodettan *To tremble, quake, to pant for fear*; tremere, trepidare, palpitare, Greg. Dial. 2, 25: Cot. 154, Som. Lye.

broden *woven, braided*, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552; *pp. of* bredan.

bróðor *a brother*:—Bróðor sune *a brother's son*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 27; Wrt. Voc. 51, 71. v. bróðor.

brodetung, e; *f. A work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie*; figmentum:—He oncneów brodetunge [MS. brogdetunge] úre *ipse cognovit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13.

bródig; *adj.* BROODY, *brooding*; incubans:—Bródige henne *a broody hen*, Bridf.

broel, brogel, es; *n.* [corrupted from the *Mid. Lat.* brolium *or* briolium] *A park, warren stored with deer*; hence the BROYL, *a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury*; vivarium, hortus cervorum, Som. [*O. H. Ger.* brogil, broil.]

BRÓGA, an; *m. A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread*; monstrum, tremor, terror, horror:—Ænig óðer bróga *any other prodigy*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 17. Iówer ege and bróga sie ofer ealle eorþan nítenu *terror vester ac tremor sit super cuncta animalia terræ*, Past. 17, 2; Hat. MS. 22 a, 14. Brógan ðíne gedréfdon me *terrores tui conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 87, 17. Bútan brógan *without dread*, Lev. 26, 6. Hine se bróga angeat *terror laid hold of him*, Beo. Th. 2587; B. 1291. Ne con he ðæs brógan dǽl *he knoweth not a portion of the terror*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 15; Dóm. 71. Ðǽr is brógna [= brógena] hýhst *there is the greatest of terrors*, 116 a; Th. 446, 17; Dóm. 23. [*O. H. Ger.* brógo, *m.*] DER. bryne-bróga, gryre-, here-, spere-, wæter-, wíte-.

brogden *woven, cast*, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257; *pp. of* bregdan.

brogden-mǽl, es; *n.* [brogden, *pp. of* bregdan, mǽl *a spot, mark*] *Turned* or *marked with a spot* or *sign*; tortum *vel* curvatum signum:—Beofaþ brogden-mǽl *what is marked by signs* [*the sword*] *trembles* or *glitters*, Elen. Kmbl. 1514; El. 759.

brohte, ðū brohtest, *pl.* brohton; *pp.* broht *Brought, broughtest, brought*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 32; Gen. 615: Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 34; Hö. 80: Elen. Kmbl. 1989; El. 996: Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30; *p. and pp. of* brengan.

bróh-þreá; *m. f. n. indecl. but in dat. and inst. pl.* [bróh = bróg *terror*, þreá *calamitas*] *Terrific calamity*; calamitæ terroris plena:—Ðæt bróhþreá Cananéa wearþ cynne geteuge *the terrific calamity was grievous to the Canaanites' race*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 29; Gen. 1813. v. þreá.

BRÓM, es; *m. The well-known shrub from which besoms are made*, hence BROOM; genista:—Bróm *genista*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 130; Wrt. Voc. 32, 64: L. M. 1, 55; Lchdm. ii. 126, 12: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: Wrt. Voc. 80, 16; 285, 69. Genim brómes ahsan *take ashes of broom*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 12. [*Chauc.* Wyc. bromes, *pl*: *Dut.* brem, *f*: *Kil.* brem *genista.*]

Bróm-dún, e, *f.* [bróm *broom*, dún *a hill*] BRUMDON, *Dorset*; hodie opinor Brumdon in agro Dorsetensi:—Ðæt gemót wæs on Bromdúne *the meeting was at Brumdon*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 14; Cod. Dipl. 1322; A. D. 1035; Kmbl. vi. 186, 13, 14.

bróm-tǽsten, es; *n.* [bróm *broom*, tǽsten *an inclosed place*] *A broomfield, a field, close* or *wood of broom*; myricetum campus, myricetum, genesteium, Cot. 97.

brond *a fire-brand, fire, sword*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581; Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014; 2912; B. 1454. v. brand.

brond-hát *ardent*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 2; Gū. 937. v. brand-hát.

brond-hord, es; *n.* [brand IV. *a burning*, hord *a hoard, treasure*] *A burning* or *ardent treasure, a treasure exciting ardent desires*, ardens thesaurus:—Se ǽr in dege wæs dýre, scríde] nú deóp feor, brondhord geblówen, breóstum in forgrówen *copper was dear in* [*that*] *day, now it circulates wide and far, an ardent treasure flourishing, grown up in the hearts*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 354, 15; Reim. 46.

Brondingas; *nom. acc.*; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. as The Brondings, supposed to be the inhabitants of the island Brandis, lying off the coast of West Gothland in the Cattegat*; populi nomen:—Breca gesóhte swǽsne édel, lond Brondinga *Breca sought his own country, the land of the Brondings*, Beo. Th. 1047; B. 521. Breca wéold Brondingum *Breca ruled the Brondings*, Scop. Th. 51; Wíd. 25.

brond-stǽfn; *adj. The shining prowed*; proram spuma fulgentem habens:—Storm ne mæg brecan brondstǽfne *a storm cannot break the shining* [*foaming*] *prowed* [*ship*], Andr. Kmbl. 1007; An. 504.

brong *brought*; *p. of* bringan.

bront *high, deep, steep, difficult*, Beo. Th. 484; B. 238: 1140; B. 568: Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238. v. brant.

BRORD, es; *m? A prick* or *point, a lance, javelin, the first blade* or *spire of grass* or *corn, etc*; punctus, cuspis, frumenti spica, herba:—Brord *punctus*, Cot. 157. Ne furðan brordas *not even blades*; ne herbæ quidem, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 35. Brord *herba*, Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 13, 26. Ðæt brord *natum*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 6. [*Orm.* brodd: *Dan.* bred, brodde, *m. f*: *Swed.* brodd, *m*: *O. Nrs.* broddr, *m. aculeus, telum, frons aciei* vel *agminis.*]

brosnian; *part.* brosniende; ic brosnige, ðū brosnast, he brosnaþ, *pl.* brosniaþ; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To corrupt, decay, rot, perish*; corrumpi, deficere, dissolvi, perire:—Ðære fǽmnan lichoma brosnan ne mihte *the body of the maiden could not corrupt*; feminæ caro corrumpi non potuit, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 36. Him hyge brosnaþ *his mind corrupts*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 11; Fä. 68. Brosnaþ enta geweorc, brófas sind gehrorene *the work of giants is decaying, the roofs are fallen*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 4; Ruin. 2: Beo. Th. 4512; B. 2260. Da beámas á grêne standaþ, nǽfre brosniaþ *the trees always stand green, never decay*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 10; Ph. 38. Cristene Róma bespryceþ, ðæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosnian *Christian Rome complains, that her walls decay with age*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. Des brosniendan wéla *this perishing wealth*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 33. Brosnade burgsteal *the city-place has perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 23; Rum. 29. DER. ge-brosnod, unge-; brosniendlíc, brosnigendlíc, un-: brosnung, ge-, un-.

brosniend-líc, brosnigend-líc; *adj. Corruptible, perishable*; corruptibilis:—Ðæt wæter is brosniendlíc wǽta *water is a corruptible fluid*, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5, 8, 13, 33. Geneálǽhþ ðam brosniendlícum wætere *he approaches the corruptible water*, ii. 270, 1. DER. un-btosnigendlíc.

brosnung, e; *f. Corruption, decay*; corruptio, defectio:—Ic niderastíge on brosnunge *descendo in corruptionem*, Ps. Lamb. 29, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 206, 2: 268, 35: 536, 20. Wæs ne wélan brosnung *there was no decay of wealth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 25; Gū. 800. DER. ge-brosnung, un-.

brot, es; *n.* [broten; *pp. of* breótan *to break*] *A fragment*; fragmentum. [*Icel.* brot, *n.*] DER. ge-brot.

Broten *Britain*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 15. v. Bryten.

broten *bruised, broken; pp. of* breótan.

BROþ, es; *n.* BROTH; jus:—Broþ *jus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 60. Fætt broþ ge mâgon habban *pingue jus potestis habere*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 13. [*M. H. Ger. Bav.* brod, *n: O. H. Ger.* brôd, brôt, *n.*]

brôðar *a brother*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 3. v. brôðor.

brôðer *a brother*:—Ne ic hýrde wæs brôðer mînes *nor was I keeper of my brother*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 2; Gen. 1008: Mt. Bos. 5, 24. v. brôðor.

BRÔÐOR, brôðer, brôder, brôdur; *d.* brêðer; *but often indecl. in sing; pl. nom. acc.* brôðor, brôðer, brôdru, brôdro, ge-brôðor, er, ru, ro, ra; *g.* brôðra, ge-brôðra; *d.* brôðrum, ge-brôdrum; *m. A* BROTHER; frater:—Ûre brôðor *noster frater, nom. s; g.* ûres brôðor *nostri fratris; dat.* ûrum brêðer *nostro fratri; acc.* ûrne brôðor *nostrum fratrem; voc.* eálá ðú ûre brôðor *O noster frater! abl.* fram ûrum brêðer *a nostro fratre: pl. nom.* ûre gebrôðra *nostri fratres; g.* ûra gebrôðra *nostrorum fratrum; dat.* ûrum gebrôðrum *nostris fratribus; acc.* ûre gebrôðra *nostros fratres; abl.* fram ûrum gebrôðrum *a nostris fratribus*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 18–23. Hwæt is ðîn brôðor *ubi est frater tuus?* Gen. 4, 9: Mt. Bos. 5, 23. Brôðor Arones *Aaron's brother*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 21; Gen. 2620: 47; Th. 60, 19; Gen. 984. Geboren brôðer *germanus frater*, Greg. Dial. 2, 13. Ðînes brôðor blôd clypaþ *fratris tui sanguis clamat*, Gen. 4, 10. His brôðor bearn *his brother's child*, Beo. Th. 5231; B. 2619. Sege mînum brêðer *dic fratri meo*, Lk. Bos. 12, 13. Cain gewearþ to ecg-banan ângan brêðer *Cain became a murderer to his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2529; B. 1262: Ps. Th. 34, 14: Mk. Bos. 12, 19. Brôðor þrý *the three brothers*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 28; Gen. 2033. His brôðru fôron *fratres ejus ascenderunt*, Jn. Bos. 7, 10. His brôdro cwædon *fratres ejus dixerunt*, 7, 3. For mîne brôðru *propter fratres meos*, Ps. Th. 121, 8. Ðe ne onfô brôðru and swustra *qui non accipiat fratres et sorores*, Mk. Bos. 10, 30. Hyre brôðra deáþ *the death of her brothers*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 24; Deór. 8. Gemang brôðrum *inter fratres*, Jn. Bos. 21, 23. [*Plat.* broder, *m: O. Sax.* brôthar, *m: O. Frs.* brôther, broder, *m: Dut.* broeder, *m: Ger.* bruder, *m: M. H. Ger.* bruoder, *m: O. H. Ger.* bruodar, brôdar, *m: Goth.* broþar, *m: Dan. Swed.* broder, *m: O. Nrs.* brôðir, brôdir, *m: Lat.* frater, *m: Grk.* φράτηρ: *Ir.* brathair, *m: Wel.* brawd; *pl.* brodyr, *m: Sansk.* bhrâtri, *from root* bhri [*A. Sax.* beran] *to bear, support, a brother being the natural supporter of sisters who have lost their father.*] DER. fæderen-brôðor, freó-, ge-, sige-. v. ge-brôðor.

brôðor-bana, an; *m. A brother-slayer, fratricide;* fratricida:—Ic monnes feorh sêðe to brôðorbanan *I will avenge man's life on the fratricide*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 9; Gen. 1526.

brôðor-owealm, es; *m. Brother-murder, fratricide;* fratricidium:—Se me gemonige brôðorcwealmes *who shall remind me of my fratricide*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 10: Gen. 1030.

brôðor-gefædred *a brother by the same father;* frater ex eodem patre ortus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-fædrian.

brôðor-gemêdred *a brother by the same mother;* frater ex eadem matre ortus, Gen. Grn. 43, 29. v. ge-mêdrian.

brôðor-gyld, es; *n. Brother-retribution, vengeance for brothers;* fratrum cædis retributio:—On hyra brôðorgyld [brôðra gyld, *Thorpe*] *in vengeance for their brothers*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 15; Exod. 199.

brôðor-leás; *adj.* BROTHERLESS; fratrem non habens, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 17; Rä. 85, 16.

brôðor-líc, brôðer-líc; *adj.* BROTHERLY; fraternus:—þurh ða brôðorlîcan þingunge *per fraternam intercessionem*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 57.

brôðor-líones, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* BROTHERLINESS; fraternitas:—Ðîn brôðorlîcnys is on Mynstres reogolum getŷd and gelæred *tua fraternitas Monasterii regulis erudita est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10.

brôðor-ræden, brôðer-rædenn, e; *f. Brotherhood;* fraternitas, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 21.

brôðor-sib, -sibb, -syb, -sybb, e; *f.* I. *brotherhood, the relationship between brothers;* cognatio fraternalis, germanitas:—Syndon him on æðelum ôðere twegen beornas, geborene brôðorsybbum [Kmbl. 1380, -sibbum] *to him in his family are other twain men, born in brotherly-relationship*, An. 690: Cot. 100. II. *brotherly love;* fraternus amor:—Hî brôðorsibbe georne bigongaþ *they earnestly cultivate brotherly love*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 10; Gû. 776.

brôðor-slaga, an; *m. A* BROTHER-SLAYER; fratricida, Wrt. Voc. 85, 47. v. brôðor *a brother*, slaga *a slayer.*

brôðor-þînen, -þînenu, e; *f. A midwife at the birth of twin-brothers;* fratres geminos parturienti obstetrix, Gen. 38, 28.

brôðor-wyrt, e; *f.* BROTHER-WORT, *the herb pennyroyal;* mentha pulegium, Wrt. Voc. 68, 61.

brôður; *m. A brother;* frater:—His âgen brôður *his own brother*, Ps. Th. 107, 7: 132, 1. He geseh Iacobum Zebedei and Ioannem his brôður *vidit Iacobum Zebedæi et Ioannem fratrem ejus*, Mt. Bos. 4, 21. v. brôðor.

browen *brewed, cooked; pp. of* breówan. v. ge-browen, twy-.

BRÛ; *gen. dat. acc.* brûwe; *pl. nom. acc.* brûa, brûwa; *gen.* brûwena, brûena, brûna; *dat.* brûwum; *f. A* BROW, *an eye-brow, eye-lash;* cilium, supercilium, tauto:—Brûa *cilia*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 62; Wrt. Voc. 42, 70. Brûwa *cilium* [=*cilia*], Wrt. Voc. 64, 35: 282, 49. Brûwa *tautones*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 28. Ic eom wîde calu, ne ic breága ne brûna [=brûena] brûcan môste *I am very bald, nor can I make use of eye-lids nor eye-lashes*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. Betweoh brûwum *intercilium* [=*intercilia*], Wrt. Voc. 64, 34: 282, 48. [*Wyc.* browe, brewe: *Laym.* breowe, bruwe, brouwe: *Prompt.* browe *supercilium: Scot.* bre, bree: *Plat.* brane: *Dut.* wenk-braaw, *f. the brow, eye-brow: O. Dut. Kil.* brauwe, brouwe, *f. cilium, supercilium: Ger.* braue, braune, *f. supercilium: M. H. Ger.* brâwe, *f: O. H. Ger.* brâwa, *f: Dan. Swed.* bryn, *f. n. a border, brink, eye-brow: Icel.* brún, *f. the eye-brow: Lat.* frons, *f. the forehead, brow: Grk.* ὀφρύς, *f. the eye-brow: Sansk.* bhrû, *f. an eye-brow, the brow.*] DER. ofer-brû. v. brâw.

BRÛCAN, to brûcanne; ic brûce, ðû brûcest, hŷ brûcest, we brûcaþ, hŷ brûcaþ, *pl.* brûcaþ; *p.* ic, he breác, ðû bruce, *pl.* brucon; *pp.* brocen; *v. a. gen. To use, make use of, to pass, spend, enjoy, have enjoyment of, to eat, bear, discharge;* utî, frui, possidere, habere, gaudere aliqua re, edere:—Dæt he beáh-hordes brûcan môste *that he might have enjoyment of the ring-hoard*, Beo. Th. 1793; B. 894. Ne benohton beornas to brûcanne *needed not men to enjoy*, Andr. Kmbl. 2321; An. 1162. Sâwla môton lîfes brûcan *souls may enjoy* [*have enjoyment of*] *life*, Andr. Kmbl. 458; An. 229. Brûceþ fôdres *enjoys* [*has an enjoyment of*] *food*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 5; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Brûc ðisses beáges *make use of this collar*, Beo. Th. 2436; B. 1216. He giefstôlas breác *he enjoyed gifts*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44. Ðe hyra lîfes þurh lust brucon [MS. brucau] *who have spent their life in pleasure*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 19; Gû. 388. Ne brîcst *usest not*, Deut. 28, 30. Ðû brîcst ðînes hlâfes *thou shalt eat of thy bread*, Gen. 3, 19. Brûcaþ, Jn. Bos. 4, 9. [*Piers P.* brouke: *Laym.* bruken: *Orm.* brukenn: *Plat.* bruken: *O. Sax.* brûkan: *Frs.* bruke: *O. Frs.* bruka: *Dut.* gebruiken: *Ger.* brauchen: *M. H. Ger.* brûchen: *O. H. Ger.* brûchan: *Goth.* brukyan: *Dan.* bruge: *Swed. Icel.* brúka.] DER. þurh-brûcan: ge-brûcan.

brûcing, e; *f. A function, an occupation, enjoyment;* functio, fruitio, occupatio, usus, Som. Lye. DER. brûcan.

brudon *spread;* dilatarunt, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 29; Exod. 222; *p. pl. of* bredan.

brugdon *laid hold of, drew;* strinxerunt, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 8; Gen. 1991; *p. pl. of* bregdan.

BRÛN; *adj.* BROWN, *dark, dusky;* fuscus, subniger, rufus, furvus:—Sum brûn *part brown*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 17; Ph. 296. Brûne leóde *brown people;* Æthiopes, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 4; Exod. 70. Sió brûne ŷþ *the dusky wave*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 58; Met. 26, 29. [*Chauc.* browne: *R. Glouc.* broune: *Frs.* brun: *O. Frs.* brun: *Dut.* bruin: *Ger.* braun: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brûn: *Dan.* bruun: *Swed.* brun: *Icel.* brúnn.] DER. sealo-brûn.

brûna *of eye-brows*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100, = brûena; *gen. pl. of* brû.

Brunan burh; *gen.* Brunan burge; *dat.* Brunan byrig; *f. Brunanburh, about five miles south-west of Durham, or on the plain between the river Tyne and the Browney, Dr. Guest properly writes 'round Brunanburh;'* v. example 1; Brunæ castellum. [Brunan burh is a pure Anglo-Saxon word, and signifies *the castle of Bruna*, though in a charter of Athelstan, dated 978, the year after the battle, it is called Bruninga feld, *the plain of the Brunings, or the descendants of Bruna*, as -ing denotes, v. -ing,—'Acta est hæc præfata donatio anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCXXXVIII, in quo anno bellum factum est in loco qui *Bruninga feld* dicitur, ubi Anglis victoria data est de cælo,' Th. Diplm. 186, 34–37; Cod. Dipl. 374; A. D. 938; Kmbl. ii. 210, 33–37. *Brunanburh* was written by *Ingulf*, in A. D. 1109, Brunford: *Hunt.* in 1148, Brumesburh, Brunesburih, Brunesburh, Bruneburh: *Hovd.* in 1204, Brunnanbyrg, Brumenburh: *Brom.* in 1330, Brunneburyh.] As the exact place cannot be determined by the name of any large town now existing, it is necessary to enter into the history of the battle, and thus ascertain its most probable locality.—Sihtric, king of Northumbria, which then extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth [v. Angle], was son of Ingwar, and grandson of Ragnar Lodbrog. Sihtric was baptized and married Athelstan's sister in A. D. 925. He soon put away his wife, and renounced Christianity. Athelstan prepared to attack him for rejecting his sister, but Sihtric died, when Anlaf his son fled to Ireland, and Athelstan added Northumbria to his dominions. All the leaders of the Anglo-Danes and the Welsh were jealous of the increasing power of Athelstan, and combined against him. Anlaf, king of Dublin, commenced the fray by sailing from Ireland with 615 ships, containing about 100 men each, making more than 61,000 men: with this force he entered the Humber. He was joined by the Anglo-Danes, by the Welsh, and by Constantine, his father-in-law, the king of the Scots. Athelstan completely routed the immense army brought against him about Brunanburh, and became the first king of England. Alfred the Great was king over all the Anglo-Saxons, but by this complete victory Athelstan became

the undisputed king over all England [Engla land, *q. v.*]—The locality of Brunanburh has not yet been determined. It appears to me, it must be north of Beverley, as Athelstan is reported by Ingulf to have visited the tomb of St. John at Beverley, and to have placed his dagger on the altar, making a vow that if victory was granted to him, he would redeem it at a worthy price. The credibility of this story has been questioned; but, whatever doubt may remain, it proves that in the time of Ingulf, A. D. 1109, there was a general impression that Athelstan marched north of Beverley to oppose his invaders, and that, after the victory in the north, on returning to the south, he redeemed his pledge at Beverley by granting many privileges. Anlaf, collecting the remnant of his conquered army, could have no difficulty in returning to his ships in the Humber, as he had to pass through the country of the Anglo-Danes, his friends, and subjects of his late father.—Now all this history indicates that Anlaf marched north to unite his army with that of his father-in-law, Constantine, king of the Scots. Athelstan followed him, and their forces met about Brunanburh. I think it was on the west of Durham. I am led to this conclusion by these facts relating to the battle, and by the *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis, published by the Surtees Society*, vol. lviii, in 1872. There is a plain between the rivers Wear and Browney [Brunan eá], and west of Durham, well adapted for a great battle. We find, in the present day, east and west Brandon [Brunan dūn] and Brandon castle, the property of Viscount Boyne. There is still the river Browney [Brunan eá]. In the *Feod. Dunelmen.* compiled about A. D. 1430, we find the name of a river, of persons, and of places mentioned on the west of Durham. We have 'Ultra aquam de Wer usque ad aquam de Brun,' pref. p. lv: p. 192, note. 'De Brune,' 192, 193, note: 194, note. 'Petro de Brandone,' p. 180, note. 'Petrus de Brandone,' 200, note. On looking at the map of the learned Bishop Gibson, in his Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 4to. 1692, I find he is of my opinion, that *Brunanburh* was north of Beverley. I cannot, however, discover why he places it to the north of Northumbria. For the reasons I have stated, I believe it was to the south-west of Durham.—Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, in his excellent work, *A History of English Rhythms*, 8vo. 1838, gives the following account of this battle,—'In the year 937, was fought the battle of *Brunanburh*—a battle, that involved more important interests than any, that has ever yet been fought within this Island. It was indeed a battle between races.... Round the banner of Athelstan were ranged one hundred thousand Englishmen, and before them was the whole power of Scotland, of Wales, of Cumberland, and of Ireland under Anlaf, king of Dublin, led on by sixty thousand Northmen. The song, which celebrated the victory, is worthy of the effort that gained it. This song is found in all the copies of the Chronicle, but with considerable variations. Price collated three of them: *The Dunstan* MS. Tib. A. VI; the Abingdon, Tib. B. I; and the Worcester, Tib. B. IV. I have taken copies from all these MSS, and also from the Plegmund MS. in Benet Library. The Dunstan MS. appears to be by far the most correct transcript of the four. Price formed a text, so as best to suit the convenience of translation. The result might have been foreseen, and is such as little encourages imitation. I shall rather give the text, as it is found in *one* of these copies—*the Dunstan MS.* v. Chr. 937; Th. 200, col. 2. Not a word need be altered, to form either good sense or good poetry,' vol. ii. pp. 60, 61. In Mr. Earle's Chronicle, 8vo 1865, p. 113, note x, are some excellent remarks on this song.—Dr. Guest has arranged the lines according to his system of Rhythm. I have arranged them according to the Anglo-Saxon punctuation, as in the article Beówulf. Dr. Guest's text is given within brackets, when the general orthography, or the word, seemed to require alteration:—

Hēr, DCCCCXXXVII,	*Now*, A. D. 937,
Æðelstān cing,	*Athelstan king,*
eorla drihten,	*of earls the lord,*
beorna bēag-gifa,	*of barons the bracelet-*[*beigh-*] *giver,*
and his brōðor eác,	*and his brother also* [*eke*],
Eádmund æðeling,	*Edmund the prince* [*etheling*],
ealdor langne tīr	*elders a long train* [*tire*]
geslōgan æt sæcce [sake],	*slew in battle,*
sweorda ecggum,	*with sword-edges,*
embe Brunan burh.	*round Brunanburh.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 60, 26-60, 3.	
Ðǽr læg secg manig,	*There lay many a soldier,*
gārum forgrunden,—	*by the darts brought low,*—
guman norþerne,	*northern men,*
ofer scyld sceoten,	*over shield shot,*
swylce Scyttisc eác	*so also* [*eke*] *the Scotchman's*
wērig wīgges sēd.	*wretched war-spawn.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 64, 1-4.	
Fīfe lāgon	*Five lay*
on ðæm campstede—	*on that battle-field* [*war-stead*]—
ciningas geonge	*youthful kings*
sweordum aswefede;	*sword-silenced;*
swilce seofone eác	*so also seven*
eorlas Ānlāfes,	*earls of Anlaf,*
unrīm herges—	*a host of the robber-band—*
flotan and Scotta.	*shipmen and Scots.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 64, 1-8.	
Gewitan him ðā Norþmen	*Went* [*gan*] *then the Northmen*
nægled-cnearrum—	*in their nailed barks—*
[dreórig daroða lāf	[*the darts' sad leavings*
on dynges mere]	*on the noisy sea*]
ofer deóp wæter,	*over deep water,*
Dyflen sēcean	*Dublin* [*Dyflen*]
eft Iraland.	*Ireland* [*the land of the Ire*] *to seek once more.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 66, 19-22.	
Ne wearþ wæl māre	*Was no greater carnage*
on ðisum [dys] ēglande	*ever yet,*
æfre gyta, . . .	*within this island,* . . .
syððan ēastan, hider	*since from the east, hither*
Engle and Sexan	*up came*
upp becōman.	*Angles and Saxons* [*Engle and Seaxe*].
Gst. Rthm. ii. 68, 10-15.	

Hēr, A. D. 937, Æðelstān cyning lēdde fyrde to Brunan byrig *in this year*, A. D. 937, *king Athelstan led an army to Brunanburh*, Chr. 937; Th. 201, 25–27, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 937, Æðelstān [Æðestan MS.] cing and Eádmund his brōðer lēdde fyrde to Brunan byrig [MS. Brunan byri]; and ðār gefeht wið Ānlāfe [MS. Anelaf]; and, Criste fultumegende, sige hæfde *in this year*, A. D. 937, *king Athelstan and Edmund his brother led an army to Brunanburh; and there fought against Anlaf; and, Christ aiding, they had victory*, Chr. 937; Erl. 113, 2–4.

brūn-basu, -baso; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, basu *purple*] *Dark-purple, purple, purple-red, scarlet;* purpureus, ostriger, coccineus, puniceus:—Brūnbasere reádnysse *purpureo ostro*, Mone B. 6102. Brūnbasewum [MS. -bæsewum], reádum *purpureis*, 2087. Brūnbasum *purpureis*, 189. Brūnbaso *ostriger*, Cot. 145. Brūnbasne *coccineum*, Mone B. 6153. Ðȳ brūnan oððe ðȳ brūnbasewan *puniceo*, Cot. 183.

brūn-ecg; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, ecg *an edge*] *Brown-edged;* nigra acie præditus:—Byrhtnōþ bræd bill of scēðe, brād and brūnecg *Byrhtnoth drew his battle-axe from its sheath, broad and brown of edge*, Byrht. Th. 136, 38; By. 163: Beo. Th. 3096; B. 1546.

brūnēðe, an; *m. A disease called* brunella *or* pruna; morbus quidam, *idem forte*, qui Belgis *bruyne*, id est, Erysipelas [= ἐρυσίπελας] cerebri. Oris vitium, cum linguæ tumore, exasperatione, siccitate, et nigredine, *vulgo*, inquit *Kilianus*, brunella, *Som:*—Ðæt bið strang sealf and gōd wið swelcre ablǣwunge and brūnēðan, and wið ðara ceácna geswelle, oððe asmorunge *that is a strong salve and good for such inflation and brunella, and for swelling of the jaws, or smothering*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 10–12.

brūn-fāg; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, fāg *coloured, dyed*] *Of a brown colour, brown-hued;* fulvi coloris:—Ætbær brūnfāgne helm *he bore away the brown-hued helmet*, Beo. Th. 5223; B. 2615.

brunge, *pl.* brungon; *pp.* brungen *broughtest, brought*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 4; Gen. 651; *p. and pp. of* bringan.

brūn-wann; *adj.* [brūn *fuscus*, wan, wann *ater*] *Dark-brown, dusky;* fusco-ater:—Niht helmade brūnwann beorgas steápe *dusky night covered over the steep mountains*, Andr. Kmbl. 2613; An. 1308.

brūn-wyrt, brūne-wyrt, e; *f.* I. BROWNWORT or *water-betony;* scrofularia aquatica:—Genim bānwyrt and brūnwyrt *take bonewort and brownwort*, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 18. Brūne wyrt, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 7. Genim brūne wyrt *take brownwort*, 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 9, 13: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 5: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 16. II. *wood-betony* or *brownwort;* scrofularia nodosa:—[Genim] ða brūnan wyrt brādleáfan, sió weaxeþ on wuda *take the broad-leafed brownwort, which grows in woods*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 23.

brute; *pl.* bruton *bruisedst, broke; p. of* breótan.

brūwa *brows, eye-brows*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 35, = brūa; *pl. nom. of* brū.

bryc *a bridge;* pons:—Ðæt he dō bryc-geweorc *that he do bridge-work*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2. v. brycg.

bryce *a violation, infraction*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9. v. brice.

bryce; *adj.* [bryċþ, *pres. of* brecan *to break*] *Breakable, worthless, frail, fleeting;* fragilis, futilis, caducus:—Mīn bigenges gewāt bryce on feorweg *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Th. 119, 5. DER. un-bryce.

BRŸCE, brīce, es; *m.* [brȳcst, brīcst, *pres. of* brūcan *to use, enjoy*] *Use, service, the occupation* or *exercise of a thing, profit, advantage, fruit;* usus, ministerium, commodum:—Gif ðæt ōwiht brȳce wǽre *if that was any use;* si hoc aliquid prodesset, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 8, note. Lāfe on hwylc hugu fatu gehiwade wǽron mennisces brȳces *reclusuræ in vasa quælibet humani usus formarentur*, 3, 22; S. 552, 14. Brīce oððe gewuna *usus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16. Ealle werþeóde lifgaþ bī ðām lissum, ðe ēce Dryhten gesette sīnum bearnum to brīce *all tribes of men live by the blessings, which the eternal Lord bestowed on his children for their use*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 3; Az. 116. We sceoldon ða hwīlendlīcan þing to ūrum brīcum habban *we should have transitory things for*

our use, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 28. God hīg gesceóp eallum mannum to brīce *quæ creavit Deus in ministerium cunctis gentibus*, Deut. 4, 19. Brÿce *commodum*, Cot. 59. Lǽnes laudes brÿce *fructus*, Cot. 92. [*Plat.* bruuk: *Dut.* ge-bruik, *n*: *Kil.* bruyk: *Ger.* brauch, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* brūh, *m*: *Dan.* brug, *c*: *Swed.* bruk, *n*: *O. Nrs.* brūk, *n. usus, mos*, Rask Hald.]

brÿce, brīce; *adj.* [brÿcst, brīcst, *pres. of* brūcan *to use*] *Useful, profitable;* utilis:—He monegum on Godes cyricum brÿce wæs *multis in ecclesia utilis fuit*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. He monegum brÿce līfde *vitam multis utilem duxit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 41: Ps. Th. 118, 35. DER. un-brÿce.

BRŸCG, bricg, e; *f. A* BRIDGE; pons:—Deós bryeg *hic pons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 59. Dæt he ne myhte to dære brycge cuman *that he could not come to the bridge*. Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 14. Eádweard cyning hēt gewyrcan ða brycge ofer Treontan *king Edward commanded the bridge over the Trent to be built*, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 10: 887; Erl. 84, 30: 1071; Erl. 210, 17: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 7. [*Chauc.* brigge: *Piers P.* brugg: *R. Brun.* brigge: *R. Glouc.* brugg: *Plat.* brugge, brügge, *f*: *Frs.* bregge: *O. Frs.* bregge, brigge, *f*: *Dut.* brug, *f*: *Ger.* brücke, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* brucke, brücke, brügge. *f*: *O. H. Ger.* brucca, *f*: *Dan.* brygge, bro, *m. f*: *Swed.* brygga, bro, *f*: *Icel.* bryggja, brú, *f.*] DER. stān-bricg.

Brycg *Bruges in Belgium*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 4. v. Bricg.

brycg-bōt, bricg-bōt, e; *f.* [brycg *a bridge*, bōt *a repairing*] *A repairing* or *restoring of a bridge;* pontis restitutio *vel* instauratio:—Brycgbōta agimne man georne *let a man diligently begin the repairing of bridges*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27, note 65: 66; Th. i. 410, 8, note 11.

brycg-geweorc, es; *n.* BRIDGE-WORK; pontis opus:—Brycg-geweorc, Heming 104. v. bricg-geweorc.

brycgian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [brycg *a bridge*] *To bridge, bridge over, make a bridge;* pontem trajicere *vel* construere:—Sceal īs brycgian *ice shall bridge over* [*water*], Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 4; Gn. Ex. 73. Ofer cāstreámas īs brycgade *the ice bridged over the water-streams*, Andr. Kmbl. 2524; An. 1263. DER. ofer-brycgian.

Brycg-stōw *Bristol*, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 27. v. Bricg-stōw.

brycg-weard *a keeper* or *defender of a bridge*. v. bricg-weard.

brÿcian, brīcsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [brÿce, brīce *use*] *To be of use, profit, benefit, do good;* prodesse, proficuum esse:—He his gefērum brÿcian gȳmde *he took care to do good to his companions*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 33. Hī brÿcaþ monigra hǽlo *multorum saluti proficuum erit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 32. Him sylfum brīcsade *benefited himself*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 6.

brÿcþ, ðū brÿcst *uses, thou usest; 3rd and 2nd pres. of* brūcan.

bryd, es; *n. A drawing, drawing out;* extractio:—Mid wǽpnes bryde *by the drawing of a weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16.

BRŸD, brīd, e; *f.* One owned or purchased,—*A* BRIDE, *woman about to be married* or *newly married, a wife, spouse, woman;* sponsa, nupta, uxor, mulier:—Seó geladung is gecweden Cristes brÿd and clǽne mǽden *the church is called Christ's bride and a pure maiden*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 39. Brÿd *sponsa*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 57; Wrt. Voc. 50, 39. Brÿde lāste *with the step of a bride*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 15; Gen. 2715. Tyn fǽmnan fērdon ongēn done brÿdguman and ða brÿde *decem virgines exierunt obviam sponso et sponsæ*, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Se de brÿde hæfþ, se ys brÿdguma *qui habet sponsam, sponsus est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29. Đā wæs Adames brÿd gāste gegearwod *then Adam's bride was endued with soul*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 16; Gen. 186. Him brÿd sunu brohte *his wife brought to him a son*, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 16; Gen. 1171. Lothes brÿd underbæc beseah *Lot's wife looked backwards*, 119; Th. 154, 27; Gen. 2562: Beo. Th. 4067; B. 2031. Adam ongan ōðres striénan bearnes be brÿde, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 18; Gen. 1119: 86; Th. 108, 28; Gen. 1813. Loth gelædde brÿd mid bearnum in Sǽgor *Lot led his wife with their children into Zoar*, 118; Th. 153, 11; Gen. 2537: 129; Th. 164, 22; Gen. 2718. Nerōn his brÿde ofslōg self mid sweorde *Nero himself slew his wife with a sword*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 60; Met. 9, 30: Beo. Th. 5904; B. 2956: Cd. 125; Th. 159, 21; Gen. 2638. Him brÿda twā eaforan fēddon *two wives brought forth offspring to him*, 52; Th. 65, 33; Gen. 1075. Feóllon wergend brÿda, bennum seóce *the defenders of the wives fell, sick with wounds*, 92; Th. 118, 28; Gen. 1972. God me ðās brÿd forgeaf *God gave me this woman*, 26; Th. 33, 27; Gen. 526. [*Piers P.* burde: *Laym.* brude: *Orm.* brid: *O. Sax.* brūd: *Frs. O. Frs.* breid: *Dut.* bruid: *Ger.* braut: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brūt: *Goth.* bruþs *νύμφη nurus*: *Dan. Swed.* brud: *Icel.* brúðr.] v. wīf.

brÿd-bed, es; *n. A bride-bed;* genialis torus, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 72; Wrt. Voc. 41, 26.

brÿd-bletsung, e; *f. A bride's blessing;* nuptialis benedictio. v. brīd-bletsung.

brÿd-būr, es; *n. A bedchamber;* thalamus:—Of brÿdbūre his *de thalamo suo*, Ps. Spl. 18, 5: Beo. Th. 1846; B. 921.

brÿd-ealo, -eala; *gen.* -ealowes; *n.* [ealu *ale*] *A bride-ale, bride* or *marriage feast;* nuptiale convivium:—Ðǽr wæs ðæt brÿdealo [Laud. MS. -eala], ðæt wæs manegra manna bealo *there was the bride-ale, which was many men's bale*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 213, 26.

brÿd-ealoþ; *indecl. n.* [ealaþ *ale*] *A bride-ale, bride* or *marriage feast;* nuptiale convivium:—Hī wǽron æt ðam brÿdealoþ *they were at the marriage feast*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 15.

brydel; *gen.* brydles; *m. A bridle;* frenum, lupatum:—Brydel *bagula, salivare*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Wrt. Voc. 23, 23. v. bridel.

brÿde lāste *with conjugal footstep*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 16; Gen. 2715. v. brÿd, lāst.

brÿdelīc gewrit, es; *n. A bride-like writing, a play;* drama, Cot. 66.

brydel-þwang, -twancg, es; *m. A bridle rein;* frenum. v. bridel-þwang, -twancg, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35.

brÿden wah *a broad wall*, Bd. Whelc. 1, 8; p. 48, 27. v. brēden, wah *a wall*.

brÿd-gifa *espousals;* sponsalia, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 53. v. brīd-gifu.

brÿd-guma, brÿdi-guma, an; *m.* [brÿd, guma *a man*] *A bride-man, bridegroom;* sponsus:—Swā swā brÿdguma of his brÿdbūre *tamquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo*, Ps. Th. 18, 5. Cwede ge sceolun dæs brÿdguman cnihtas wēpan, ða hwīle de se brÿdguma mid him byþ *numquid possunt filii sponsi lugere quamdiu cum illis est sponsus?* Mt. Bos. 9, 15: 25, 1. Se de brÿde hæfþ, se ys brÿdguma *qui habet sponsam, sponsus est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29: Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 55.

brÿdi-guma *a bridegroom*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 55. v. brÿd-guma.

brÿd-lāc, es; *n. A marriage gift* or *feast, the celebration of a marriage;* nuptiale officium, nuptiarum celebritates:—Ne nān preóst mōt beón æt ðam brÿdlācum āhwǽr ðǽr man eft wīfaþ, oððe wīf eft ceorlaþ *nor may any priest be at the celebration of a marriage anywhere where a man marries a second wife, or a woman marries again*, L. Ælfc. C. 9; Th. ii. 346, 18.

brÿd-leóþ, es; *n. A marriage song;* epithalamium = ἐπιθαλάμιον, Mone B. 3121: 3123.

brÿd-līc; *adj. Bridal;* nuptialis:—Reúf brÿdlīc *vestem nuptialem*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 12.

brÿd-loca, an; *m.* [loca *a place shut in*] *A bride-chamber;* sponsæ cubile:—On ðæm brÿdlocan *in the bride-chamber*, Homl. Blick. 9, 10.

brÿd-lufe, an; *f.* [lufe *love, favour*] *A bride's love;* sponsæ amor:—He da brÿdlufan sceal sēcan *he must seek a bride's love*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 20; Jul. 114.

brÿd-rǽst *a bride-bed;* genialis lectus, Cot. 99. v. brÿd-bed.

brÿd-reáf, es; *n. A nuptial garment;* nuptialis vestis:—Mid brÿdreáf *veste nuptiali*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 11.

brÿd-sang, es; *m. A marriage song;* hymenæus = ὑμέναιος, epithalamium = ἐπιθαλάμιον, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 40; Wrt. Voc. 28, 22.

brÿd-þing, es; *n. A bride-thing, what relates to marriage, in pl. nuptials;* nuptiæ:—Gabriel wæs dissa brÿdþinga ǽrendwreca *Gabriel was the messenger of these nuptials*, Homl. Blick. 3, 13.

brydyls *a bridle*, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 12. v. bridels.

brygc *a bridge*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 50. v. brycg.

brygdan, he brygdeþ *To turn;* vertere:—He hālge lāre brygdeþ on bysmer *he turneth holy lore to mockery*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dōm. 71. DER. on-brygdan. v. bregdan.

bryht *bright*, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 6. v. beorht.

bryhtm *a glance:*—Eágan bryhtm *an eye's glance, a moment*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. v. bearhtm.

bryidan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To take;* tollere, sumere:—Dæs āþ ðe his ǽhte bryideþ *the oath of him who takes* [*Th. discovers*] *his property*, L. O. 4; Th. i. 180, 8. v. bregdan. DER. æt-bryidan, ge-.

brym *the sea*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 12; Gen. 2192: Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 31; Edw. 12. v. brim.

brȳme *famous*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. v. brēme.

brym-flōd *a deluge*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 45; Wrt. Voc. 61, 23. v. brim-flōd.

brymme, es; *m. A* BRIM, *brink, an edge, a border, lip of a pot, and such like;* ora, margo:—Brymmas sǽs *the borders* or *shores of the sea, a strait*, Hymn. Lye. [*Chauc.* brimme: *Laym.* brimme, *dat*: *Kil.* breme: *Ger.* bram, *n*; bräme, *f. margo, fimbria.*]

brym-streám *the sea, a river*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 8, 18: Chr. 942; Th. 209, 38, col. 1; Edm. 5. v. brim-streám.

brȳmuste *most famous*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. v. brēme.

bryne, byrne, es; *m.* [byrnan *to burn*] *A burning, fire, flame, heat;* ustio, ardor, incendium, ignis, flamma, fervor:—Ne se bryne beót mæcgum *the burning did not hurt the youths*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 24; Ph. 229: 53 b; Th. 189, 9; Az. 57. Mid ðȳ me of sweoran forþlifaþ seó reádnes and bryne dæs swyles *dum mihi de collo rubor tumoris ardorque promineat*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 22; Cri. 1662. On bryne ge gremedon Drihten *in incendio provocastis Dominum*, Deut. 9, 22: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 12; Dan. 246. Þurh fȳres bryne *through the fire's burning*, 197; Th. 245, 11; Dan. 461: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 16; Ph. 575. Hie sceolon þrōwian biterne bryne *they shall suffer bitter burning*, Andr. Kmbl. 1231; An. 616. Ǽr ðam ðe ðæt mynster mid byrne fornumen wǽre *priusquam*

monasterium esset incendio consumptum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 18. Se biscop ða brynas ðara hûsa gebiddende adwæscte *episcopus incendia domorum orando restinuerit*, 1, 19; S. 484, 36. Brego Caldêa gewât to ðam bryne *the prince of the Chaldeans went to the fire*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 27; Az. 180. Hie ðone bryne fandedon *they proved the fire*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 29; Dan. 455: Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 31; Jul. 473. Bryne stîgeþ heáh to heofonum *the flame rises high to heaven*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 6; Ph. 520: 55 b; Th. 196, 23; Az. 178. Beóþ amerede monna gǽstas þurh bryne fŷres *the souls of men will be proved through the fire's heat*, 63 b; Th. 234, 25; Ph. 545: Salm. Kmbl. 124; Sal. 61. [*Laym.* brune: *O. Sax.* brunni, *m*: *Goth.* brunsts, *f*: *Icel.* bruni, *m.*] DER. fâr-bryne, helle-, lêg-, lîg-, mân-, sun-.

bryne BRINE, *salt liquor*; salsugo, muria, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 14; Wrt. Voc. 27, 67. [*Kil.* brijn *muria.*] DER. fisc-bryne.

bryne-âdl, e; *f.* [âdl *a disease*] *A burning disease, a fever*; æstuans morbus, febris, Cot. 92.

bryne-brôga, an; *m.* [brôga *fear, dread*] *Fear* or *dread of fire*; incendii terror:—Wiđ brynebrôgan *against the fire's dread*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 24; Az. 161.

bryne-gield, es; *n. A burnt-offering, burnt-sacrifice*; holocaustum, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 6; Gen. 2891: 142; Th. 177, 18; Gen. 2931.

bryne-hât; *adj. Burning hot*; ardentissimus:—Ær se wlonca dæg bodige brynehâtne lêg *ere the awful day proclaim the burning hot flame*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 9; Dôm. 51.

bryne-leóma, an; *m.* [leóma *a ray of light, beam*] *A fire-beam, flame*; flamma:—Bryneleóma stôd *the flame stood*, Beo. Th. 4616; B. 2313.

bryne-teár, es; *m.* [teár *a tear*] *A burning tear*; fervida lacrima:—Bitrum bryneteárum *with bitter burning tears*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 14; Cri. 152.

bryne-welm, -wylm, es; *m. A burning flame, flame of fire, burning heat*; incendii fervor *vel* æstus:—Brynewylmum mealt gifstôl Geáta *the gift chair of the Goths was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4642; B. 2326: Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 14; Gû. 644. In helle heó brynewelme bîdan sceolden sâran sorge *in hell they must endure great sorrow from the burning heat*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 24; Sat. 27.

bryngaþ *bring*; afferte, Ps. Spl. 28, 1, = bringaþ; *impert. pl. of* bringan.

bryrdan; he bryrdeþ, bryrdþ, bryrþ; *p.* bryrde; *pp.* bryrded, bryrd [brord *stimulus, cuspis*] *To prick, goad, incite, urge, constrain*; compungere, stimulare, instigare, urgere, compellere:—Se Ælmihtiga ealle gesceafta bryrþ mid his bridlum *the Almighty constrains all creatures with his bridles*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3. DER. a-bryrdan, an-, in-, on-.

bryrd-dæg, es; *m. Passion-day*; passionis dies, Som.

bryrding, e; *f. Compunction, instigation*; compunctio, impulsio. v. on-bryrding.

bryrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A pricking, goading, stimulation, instigation*; compunctio, stimulatio, instigatio:—Mid bryrdnysse ðæs upplîcan êðles *by stimulation from the country above*, Bd. Whelc. 173, 16. DER. a-bryrdnes, an-, in-, on-.

bryrþ *urges, constrains*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3; *3rd pres. of* bryrdan.

brŷsan; he brŷsþ; *p.* brŷsde; *pp.* brŷsed, ge-brŷsed *To* BRUISE; contrere. [*Wyc.* brisse: *Tynd. pp.* brosed: *Plat.* brusen *to make a rushing noise*: *Dut.* bruisen *to foam* or *roar as the sea*: *Ger.* brausen *to ferment*: *Dan.* bruse *to roar*: *Swed.* brusa *to roar*: *O. Nrs.* brúsa *æstuare.*] DER. to-brŷsan: ge-brŷsed.

Bryt- *A Welshman*; Wallus: used in compounds. v. Bryt-land.

brŷt, e; *f. A nymph, bride*; nympha [= *νύμφη a bride*], Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 64; Wrt. Voc. 50, 45. v. brŷd.

brŷt *breaks*; *3rd pers. pres. of* breótan.

bryta, an; *m. A lord*:—Swegles brytan *lords of heaven*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 17; Sat. 23. v. brytta.

brytan *to break*, Herb. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 72, note 8, B: 13, 1; Lchdm. i. 104, 20: 32, 1; Lchdm. i. 130, note 12. v. bryttian.

Brytas, Bryttas, Brittas; *pl. m. The Britons*; Britones:—Hit hafdon Brytas *the Britons had it*, Chr. Th. 3, 29, col. 3. Bryttas, 3, 8, col. 1, 3: 4, 4, col. 2, 3.

brytednys, -nyss, e; *f. A breaking, bruising*; contritio. DER. to-brytednys.

Bryten, Bryton, Briten, Breoten, Breoton, Broten, Brittan, Britten, Brytten; *gen. dat. acc.* e; *f. acc. also as nom.* BRITAIN; Britannia, Cambria:—Brytene îgland is ehta hund mîla lang *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 1: 3, 10, col. 1, 3. Syxtigum wintrum êr ðam ðe Crist wære acenned, Gaius Iulius, Rômâna câsere [MS. kasere], mid hund-eahtatigum scipum, gesôhte Brytene *sixty years before Christ was born, Caius Julius, emperor of the Romans, with eighty vessels, sought Britain*, Chr. Th. 5, 17–21, col. 3, 1, 2. Breoton [Brytene C] is eálond ðæt wæs iû geára Albion hâten *Britain is an island that was formerly called Albion*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8: 2, 1; S. 501, 10. On Breotone *into Britain*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 2. Bryten, *acc.* Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gû. 855.

brŷten-cyning, es; *m. A powerful king*; rex præpotens, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 28; Vy. 75.

brŷten-grund, es; *m. The spacious earth*; terra spatiosa, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357.

Bryten-lond, es; *n. The land of Britain*; Britanniæ terra:—Maximus, se câsere, wæs on Bryten-londe geboren *Maximus, the emperor, was born in the land of Britain*, Chr. 381; Ing. 11, 9.

brŷten-rîce, es; *n. A spacious kingdom*; regnum spatiosum, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 17; Az. 107.

brŷten-walda, brŷten-wealda, brêten-ânwealda, an; *m*: brŷten-weald, es; *m. A powerful ruler* or *king*; præpotens rex. It is affirmed [*Kmbl. Sax. Eng.* ii. 21, *and note* 1] that the true meaning of brŷten-walda, compounded of walda *a ruler*, and the *adj.* brŷten, is totally unconnected with Brettas or Bretwalas, the name of *the British aborigines*; for brŷten is derived from breótan *to bruise, break, to break into small portions, to disperse*; and, when coupled with walda, wealda *a ruler, king*, means no more than *an extensive* or *powerful king, a king whose power is widely extended*. Many similar compounds are found, thus in Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 28; Vy. 75 we have brŷten-cyning *a powerful king* exactly equivalent to brŷten-walda. Brŷten-grund *the wide expanse of earth*, 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357. Brŷten-rîce *a spacious realm*, 54 b; Th. 192, 17; Az. 107. Brŷten-wong *the spacious world*, 13 a; Th. 24, 6; Cri. 380. The uncompounded *adj.* is used in the same sense. Breóton bold *a spacious dwelling*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 3; Sat. 687. Turner thinks that the Bret-walda [*Hist. of A. Sax.* bk. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. pp. 318 and 378] was *a war-king*, elected by the other Anglo-Saxon kings and their nobility, as their leader in the time of war. Lappenberg [*Th. Lapbg.* i. 125–129] takes the same view; while Kemble [*Sax. Eng.* ii. 8–21] opposes both Turner and Lappenberg, asserting that there was not any general ruler or superior *war-king* elected by the Anglo-Saxons, and that even Bret-walda [*q. v.*] does not refer to the Britons, that it is so written in only one MS. of the Chr. while each of the five others has the word brŷten-, and therefore the word ought to be written as above, brŷten-walda. Of these Brŷten-waldan the Chronicle names the following eight,—Þŷ geáre ge-eóde Ecgbriht cing Myrcna rîce, and eal ðæt be sûþan Humbre wæs, and he wæs eahtoða cing, ðe brŷtenwalda wæs. Ærest wæs Ælle, [Sûþ-Seaxna] cing, se ðus mycel rîce hæfde. Se æftera wæs Ceawlin, West-Sexna cing. Se þridda wæs Æðelbriht, Cantwara cing. Se feórþa wæs Rædwald, Eást-Engla cing: fifta wæs Eádwine, Norþhymbra cing: syxta wæs Ôswald, ðe æfter him rîxode: seofoða wæs Ôsweo, Ôswaldes brôðor: eahtoða Ecgbriht, West-Seaxna cing *in this year* [A. D. 827] *king Ecgbriht subdued the kingdom of the Mercians, and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king, who was Brŷtenwalda. The first was Ælle* [A. D. 477–514], *king of the South-Saxons, who had thus much sway. The second was Ceawlin* [A. D. 560–593], *king of the West-Saxons. The third was Æthelbriht* [A. D. 593–616], *king of the men of Kent. The fourth was Rædwald* [A. D. 617?–625], *king of the East-Angles: the fifth was Eadwine* [A. D. 625–635], *king of the Northumbrians: the sixth was Oswald* [A. D. 635–642], *who reigned after him: the seventh was Oswiu* [A. D. 642–670], *Oswald's brother: the eighth was Ecgbriht* [A. D. 800–836], *king of the West-Saxons*, Chr. 827; Th. 112, 16–34, col. 2, 3: Brŷten-, Th. 113, 21: Palgrv. Eng. Com. pp. ccxxxiv–v.

brŷten-wong, es; *m.* [brŷten, wang, wong *a plain, field*] *A spatious plain* or *field, in pl. the world*; spatiosus campus, mundus:—Geond brŷtenwongas *throughout the spacious world*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 6; Cri. 380.

brŷtest, brŷtst, he brŷteþ, brŷt *breakest, breaks*; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* breótan.

Bryt-ford, es; *m.* [Bryt *a Briton*, ford *a ford*] BRITFORD, *near Sarum, Wiltshire*:—Tostig wæs ðâ æt Brytforda [MS. Brytfordan] mid ðam cinge [MS. kinge] *Tostig was then at Britford with the king*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 194, 38.

bryðen, es; *n? A drink, brewing*; potus:—Bryðen wæs ongunnen, ðætte Adame Eue gebyrmde æt fruman worulde *the drink was prepared, which Eve fermented for Adam at the beginning of the world*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 4; Gû. 953: L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 15. Ân bryðen mealtes *one brewing of malt*, Wulfgeat's Will.

brytian *to dispense, distribute*, Past. 44, 1; Hat. MS. 61 a, 13. v. bryttian.

brŷtian *to profit*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, note 32, 33, T. v. brŷcian.

Bryt-land, Bryt-lond, es; *n. The land of Britain, Wales*; Britannia, Cambria:—Ðâ fôr Harold mid scipum of Brycgstôwe abûtan Brytland *then Harold went with his ships from Bristol about Wales*, Chr. 1063; Ing. 251, 21. Into Brytlande *in Walliam*, Chr. 1063; Gib. 170, 41, note 1. v. Bryten.

brytnere, es; *m. A distributor, steward*; dispensator:—Hwâ sî [MS. sie] wîs brytnere *who can be a wise steward?* Past. 63. v. brytta.

brytnian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To dispense, distribute*;

administer; dispensare, administrare:—He sinc brytnade *he dispensed treasure*, Beo. Th. 4756; B. 2383. Hī weolan brytnodon *they dispensed wealth*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 40; Edw. 21. Æðelingas wēlan brytnedon *the nobles distributed riches*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 14; Dan. 691. v. bryttian.

brȳtofta *espousals;* sponsalia, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 53; Wrt. Voc. 50, 35. v. brȳd-gifa, brīd-gifu.

Bryton *Britain*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. v. Bryten.

Bryton-land, es; *n. British land, Britain*, Chr. 979; Th. 233, 7, col. 1.

brytsen; *gen. dat. acc.* brytsene; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* brytsena; *dat.* brytsenum; *f.* [brytan *to break*] *A broken part, fragment;* fragmentum:—Hī nāmon ða lāfa, twelf wilian fulle ðæra brytsena *tulerunt reliquias, duodecim cophinos fragmentorum plenos*, Mt. Jun. 14, 20: Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Of ðām brytsenum *de fragmentis*, Mk. Bos. 8, 8. Gaderiaþ ða brytsena *colligite fragmenta*, Jn. Bos. 6, 12.

brytta, bryta, bretta, an; *m. A bestower, dispenser, distributor, prince, lord, God?* largitor, dispensator, administrator, princeps, dominus, Deus?—Sinces brytta *a dispenser of treasure*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 18; Gen. 1857: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30: Beo. Th. 1219; B. 607: 3849; B. 1922: Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 3; Wand. 25. Goldes brytta *a distributor of gold*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867: 93; Th. 120, 20; Gen. 1997. Beága brytta *a distributor of rings* or *bracelets*, Beo. Th. 69; B. 35: 709; B. 352: 2978; B. 1487. Synna brytta *the prince of sins, the devil*, Elen. Kmbl. 1913; El. 958. Morðres brytta *the prince of murder, the devil*, Andr. Kmbl. 2342; An. 1172. Boldes brytta *the lord of a house*, Elen. Kmbl. 323; El. 162. Lifes brytta *the Lord of life = God*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 10, 24; Gen. 122, 129: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 14; Cri. 334: Andr. Kmbl. 1644; An. 823. Swægles brytta *the Lord of heaven = God*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 24; Sat. 124: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 10; Cri. 281. Tīres brytta *the Lord of power = God*, 14 b; Th. 29, 14; Cri. 462. [*Icel.* bryti, *m. a steward, bailiff.*]

Brytta *of the Britons*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20; *gen. pl. of* Bryttas.

Bryttas, Brittas, Brettas, Breotas, Brytas, Britas; *pl. m.* I. *Britons;* Britones:—Ærest wǣron būend ðysses landes Bryttas *the first inhabitants of this land* [*England*] *were the Britons*, Chr. Th. 3, 8, col. 1, 3. Mōd and mægen Bryttas onfēngon *the Britons took heart and power*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 19: 1, 15; S. 483, 17. Ðætte Angel-þeód wæs geladod fram Bryttum on Breotone *that the Angle-nation was invited by the Britons into Britain*, 1, 15; S. 483, 2. II. *Bretons;* Armoricani:—Ðȳ ilcan geāre fōr se here of Sigene to Sant Laudan, ðæt is betweoh Brettum [Bryttum, col. 2, 3] and Francum *in the same year the army went from the Seine to St. Lô, which is between the Bretons and the Franks*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 10, col. 1. Hī speónan ða Bryttas heom to *they enticed the Bretons to them*, 1075; Th. 349, 26.

Brytten, e; *f. Britain*, Chr. Th. 3, 11, col. 2. v. Bryten.

bryttian, brittian, bryttigan, brytian; *pl.* bryttiga þ; *p.* bryttade; *v. a. To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use;* dispensare frustatim, gubernare:—Hī hit him bryttian sceoldon *they should dispense it to them*, Past. 44, 1; Hat. MS. 61 a, 13. Land bryttade *ruled the land*, Cd. 62; Th. 75, 6; Gen. 1236. Mihton mægyn bryttigan *might use force*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 12; Gen. 52. [*Icel.* brytja *to chop, cut in pieces.*]

brȳttian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To possess, enjoy;* possidere, frui:—Sculon wēlan bryttian *shall enjoy wealth*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 19; Gen. 2178. Woruld bryttade *enjoyed the world*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 22; Gen. 1226. v. brȳtian.

Bryttisc, Brittisc; *adj. British;* Britannicus:—He wæs Bryttisc *he was British*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 3.

Brytt-wealas, Bryt-walas; *pl. m. The Brito-Welsh, Britons;* Britanni:—Cynric ða Bryttwealas gefligmde *Cynric routed the Britons*, Chr. 552; Gib. 20, 2. Brytwalas, 167; Erl. 9, 20: 443; Erl. 11, 33: 571; Erl. 19, 15.

bū, bȳ, es; *n?* [ic būe, he bȳþ, *pres. of* būan *to dwell*] *A dwelling, habitation;* habitatio, habitaculum:—Bearn hēr bū nāmon, and ðær eardedon *here children obtained a dwelling, and there settled*, Ps. Th. 101, 25. Stanford and Deóra bȳ wǣron under Norþmannum *Stamford and Derby* [Deóra bȳ *habitation of deer* or *animals*] *were under the Northmen*, Chr. 942; Th. 210, 4; Edm. 8. Se ðe hūs oððe bȳ hæfde *qui domicilium habebat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. [*Plat.* buw, *m: O. Sax.* bū, *n: Dut.* bouw, *m: Ger.* bau, *m: M. H. Ger.* bū, bou, *m: O. H. Ger.* pū, *m: Dan.* bo, *m. f: Swed.* bo, *m: Icel.* bú, *n. domus: Sansk.* bhū, *f. the earth, site, place.*]

bū *both, nom. m. f.* or *n: acc. m. f. n. of* begen; ambæ, ambo:—Hī bū þegon [MS. þegun] æppel *they both* [*Adam and Eve*] *ate the apple*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187: 82; Th. 102, 13; Gen. 1699. v. bā.

BŪAN, būgan; ic būe, ðū būst, he bȳþ; *p.* būde, *pl.* būdon; *pp.* gebūn; *v. anom.* I. *intrans. To dwell, live;* habitare, versari aliquo loco:—He būde on Eást-Englum *he dwelt among the East-Angles*, Chr. 890; Erl. 66. 29: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 26. Gif he weard onfunde būan [MS. buon] on beorge *if he found the keeper dwelling in the mount*, Beo. Th. 5676; B. 2842. II. *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy;* inhabitare, colere, incolere:—He lēt heó dæt land būan *he let them inhabit the land*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 6; Gen. 239. Dæt ðū būst eorþan *ut inhabites terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 33. Dæt hēr men būn ðone heán heofon *that here men inhabit the high heaven*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 32; Gen. 735. Ne mæg mon meduseld būan *a man may not occupy the mead-bench*, Beo. Th. 6123; B. 3065. [*Plat.* buwen, bouen, buen, bujen: *O. Sax.* būan: *Frs.* bouwje: *O. Frs.* buwa, bowa: *Dut.* bouwen: *Ger.* bauen: *M. H. Ger.* buwen, biuwen, bouwen: *O. H. Ger.* būan, būwan: *Goth.* bauan: *Dan.* boe: *Swed.* bo: *Icel.* búa: *Lith.* bu-ti *to be: Slav.* by-ti *to be: Zend* bū *to be, become: Sansk.* bhū *to become, spring up, be, exist, live.*] DER. ge-būan: ān-būende: bū, bȳ: būgan, būgend: būgian, būian, būwian.

BŪC, es; *m. A* BUCK, *a male deer;* cervus, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 22: Wrt. Voc. 22, 63. v. dā *a doe.*

BŪC, es; *m.* I. *the belly, stomach;* venter, alvus:—Hit is betwux tōðum tocowen and into ðam būce asend *it is chewed between the teeth and sent into the stomach*, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 34. II. *a vessel that bulges out, as a bottle, jug, pitcher;* lagena, hydria:—Būc *lagena*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 24. Þurch heora blāwunge and ðæra būca swēg *through the sound of their blowing and of the pitchers*, Jud. 7, 21. Hī tobrǣcon ða būcas mid micelre brastlunge *they broke the pitchers* [hydrias confregerunt] *with great crashing*, 7, 20. [*Chauc.* bouke *bulk, body: Plat.* buuk, *m. venter: O. Sax.* būk, *m. uter: Frs.* buk, *m. f. venter: O. Frs.* buk, buch, *m. venter: Dut.* buik, *m. belly: Kil.* buyck *corporis truncus: Ger.* bauch, *m. venter, alveus: M. H. Ger.* būch, *m. venter: O. H. Ger.* būh, *m. venter: Dan.* bug, *m. f. the stomach, belly* or *middle of a vessel: Swed.* buk, *m. belly: Icel.* búkr, *m. the trunk, body.*] DER. wæter-būc. v. æscen, hrygile-būc.

buoc *a cheek, part of a helmet;* buccula, Cot. 25.

BUCCA, an; *m.* [buc *a buck*] *A he-goat,* BUCK; caper, hircus:—Bucca *caper* vel *hircus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 32. Bucca *hircus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Bucca *caper* vel *hircus* vel *tragos* [= τράγος], Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 36; Wrt. Voc. 22, 77. Gif se ealdor syngaþ, bringeþ ānne buccan to bōte *si peccaverit princeps, offerat hircum immaculatum*, Lev. 4, 23: 9, 3. He asyndrode twāhund gāta and twentig buccena *separavit capras ducentas et hircos viginti*, Gen. 32, 14: Ps. Lamb. 49, 13. Ic ne underfō of eowedum dīnum buccan *non accipiam de gregibus tuis hircos*, 49, 9: Deut. 32, 14. Buccan horn *a buck's horn, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, Capricorn*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 8; Lchdm. iii. 246, 3. Buccan beard *a goat's beard*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 10. [*Chauc.* buck: *Orm.* bucc: *Plat.* buk, *m: O. Sax.* buc, *m: Frs.* bok, *m. f: Dut.* bok, *m: Ger.* bock, *m: M. H. Ger.* boc, *m: O. H. Ger.* boch, *m: Dan.* buk, *m. f: Swed.* bock, *m: Icel.* bokki, *m.*] DER. firgen-bucca, stān-, wudu-.

Buoc-inga ham; *gen.* hammes; *m.* [*Hunt.* Bukingeham: *Brom.* Bukyngham: Bucc, -inga ham, *q. v.*] BUCKINGHAM; oppidum primarium agri Buccinghamensis:—Fōr Eádweard cyning to Buccinga hamme *king Edward went to Buckingham*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 18.

Buocinga ham-scīr, e; *f.* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE; ager Buccinghamensis:—Hī wendon ðanon on Buccinga hamscīre *they turned thence to Buckinghamshire*, Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 11: 1011; Erl. 144, 35: 1016; Erl. 154, 6, 24.

būc-ful, -full, e; *f. A pitcherful:*—Him wearþ ðā geboren to būcful wæteres *a pitcherful of water was then borne to him*, Homl. Th. ii. 422, 29.

bude *hast offered*, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 7: Gen. 2435: budon *offered*, Beo. Th. 2175; B. 1085; *p. s. and pl. of* beódan.

būde *dwelt;* habitavit, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 26; *p. of* būan.

būend, es; *m. A dweller.* v. būende.

būende; *part.* būend, es; *m. Inhabiting* or *dwelling;* inhabitans:—Būendra leás *void of those inhabiting* [Cd. 5; Th. 6, 16; Gen. 89] or *inhabitants, thus used as a noun*, though sometimes in composition declined as a *m.* noun, būend, es; *m:* it is *often declined* as a *m. part.* that is an *adj.* ending in e. It would then be declined *nom. s.* -būende; *gen.* -būendes; *d.* -būendum; *acc.* -buendne; but most frequently as an *adj. pl; nom. acc.* -būende; *gen.* -būendra [*as a noun*, būenda]; *d.* -būendum:—Mid būendum *cum habitantibus*, Ps. Lamb. 82, 8. DER. ān-būende, ceaster-būend, ēg-, eorþ-, feor-, fold-, grūnd-, hēr-, īg-, land-, neáh-, sund-, þeód-, woruld-.

būfan, būfon; *prep. dat.* [be-ufan] *Above;* super; used in opposition to *under*:—God totwǣmde ða wæteru, ðe wǣron *under* ðære fæstnisse fram ðām ðe wǣron *būfan* ðære fæstnisse *Deus divisit aquas, quæ erant* sub *firmamento ab his quæ erant* super *firmamentum*, Gen. 1, 7. Būfan ðam māran wealle *above the greater wall*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 28. Twentig mīla būfan Lundenbyrig *twenty miles above London*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 25. DER. ufan; *prep.*

būfan, būfon [be-ufan]; *adv. Above, before;* supra:—Be ðære būfan sǣd wæs *de qua supra dictum est*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 13: Mt. Rush. Stv. 2, 9. [*Plat.* baven: *Dut.* bóven: *Ger.* boben *supra.*] DER. ufan; *adv.*

būgan; *p.* ede; *v. a. acc. To inhabit;* inhabitare, incolere:—þenden git mōston ān lond būgan *while ye might inhabit one land*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 20; Bo. 17. Ðēr ic wīc būge *there I inhabit a dwelling*, 104 b;

Th. 396, 22; Rä. 16, 8: 103 a; Th. 389, 23; Rä. 8, 2. Ðēr nō men būgaþ eard *where men inhabit not a home*, 58 a; Th. 208, 18; Ph. 157. Būgede *habitavit*, Aldh. Gl. Grn. v. būan, būgian.

BŪGAN; *part.* būgende; ic būge, ðu būgest, bȳhst, bȳgst, he būgeþ, bȳhþ, bȳgþ; *p.* ic, he beág, beáh, ðū buge, *pl.* bugon; *imp.* būg, būh; *pp.* bogen; *v. intrans. To* BOW or *bow down oneself, bend, swerve, give way, submit, yield, turn, turn away, flee;* se flectere *vel* inclinare, curvare, declinare, desistere, cedere, vertere, divertere, fugere:—Hī noldon būgan to nānum deófolgilde *they would not bow down to any idol*, Homl. Th. ii. 18, 29: Rood Kmbl. 71; Kf. 36: Num. 25, 2. Ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ic his sceóna þwanga būgende uncnytte, Mk. Bos. 1, 7; *I kneelinge am not worthi for to vndo the thwong of his schoon*, Wyc. Seó eá, norþ būgende, ūt on ðone Wendel-sǽ *the river, bending northward*, [*flows*] *out into the Mediterranean sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 33: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 24; Rä. 9, 6. Seó eorþe nǽfre ne bȳhþ ne ufor ne nyðor ðonne se ælmihtiga Scyppend hī gestaðelode *the earth never swerves neither higher nor lower than the almighty Creator established it*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 19; Lchdm. iii. 254, 18. Hī bugon and flugon *they gave way and fled*, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 25. Ic sceolde on bonan willan būgan *I must submit to a murderer's will*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 4; Rä. 72, 7: Beo. Th. 5829; B. 2918. Him beág gōd dǽl ðæs folces *a good part of the people submitted to him*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 7: 921; Erl. 108, 1. He to fulluhte beáh *he submitted to baptism*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 32: Ex. 32, 26. Hī bugon to ðam *they submitted to that*, Jos. 9, 27: Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 24. Ælc burhwaru wæs būgende to him *every city was yielding to him*, Jos. 11, 19. Būge ic to eówerum hǽðenscipe *I will turn to your heathendom*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 28. Hīg bugon of ðam wege *they have turned out of the way*, Ex. 32, 8. Ðæt ge ne bugon eft to woruldþingum *that ye turn not again to worldly things*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 46. Se Hǽlend beáh fram ðære gegaderunge *the Saviour turned away from the company*, Jn. Bos. 5, 13: Beo. Th. 5905; B. 2956. Būh fram yfele and dō oððe wyrc gōd *diverte a malo et fac bonum*, R. Ben. in procem. He sceal būgan *fugere debeat*, Ex. 21, 13: Gen. 19, 21: Byrht. Th. 139, 58; By. 276. Hī bugon fram beaduwe *they fled from the fight*, 137, 12; By. 185: Beo. Th. 5190; B. 2598. [*Laym.* buȝen, buwen: *Orm.* buȝhenn: *Plat.* bögen: *Dut.* buigen: *Kil.* buyghen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* biegen: *O. H. Ger. Goth.* biugan: *Icel.* boginn *bent: Sansk.* bhuj *to bend.*] DER. a-būgan, an-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, in-, on-, under-, ymb-.

būgend, es; *m.* [būgende, *part. of* būgan, būan *to dwell*] *A dweller, an inhabitant;* habitator:—Ærost wǽron būgendas [MS. būgend] ðyses landes Bryttas *at first the inhabitants of this land* [*England*] *were Britons*, Chr. Th. 3, 7, col. 3.

būgende *bowing, kneeling*, Mk. Bos. 1, 7. v. būgan *to bow down.*

būgian, būian, būwian, to būgianne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *intrans. To dwell;* habitare:—Ge ðǽr būgiaþ *ye dwell there*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 22. II. *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy;* inhabitare, incolere:—Ðis is land to būgianne *this is to inhabit land*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 4. v. būan.

būh *turn*:—Būh fram yfle *diverte a malo*, R. Ben. in procem. *impert. of* būgan *to bow, turn.*

būh-somnes, -ness; *f.* BOWSOMENESS, *pliableness;* obedientia, Verst. Restitn. p. 211. v. bōcsumnes.

būian *to dwell, inhabit;* habitare, incolere:—Ðæt we mōston būian *that we should dwell*, Ps. Th. 28, 8. Ðe on eorþan būiaþ *who dwell on earth*, Ps. Th. 32, 7. Būiaþ *inhabit*, Ps. Th. 32, 12. v. būgian.

bule *a stud, boss, brooch;* bulla, Cot. 26. [*Ger.* bulle; *f.*]

bulentse, an; *f. The name of a plant, which, from not knowing its Latin* or *English name, I call* bulentse:—Nime bulentsan ða smalan *take the small bulentse*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 1.

bulge *wast angry; p. of* belgan.

bulgon *made angry, were angry; p. pl. of* belgan.

bulle *bellowedst, roaredst;* bullon *bellowed, roared; p. of* bellan.

bulluca, an; *m. A male calf, a* BULLOCK; vitulus, Scint. 54.

bulot, bulut *Ragged robin* or *cuckoo-flower;* lychnis, flos cuculi, Lin:—Bulot-niðeweard *the nether part of cuckoo-flower*, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 15. Nim bulut *take cuckoo-flower*, 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

bunda, bonda, an; *m.* I. *a wedded* or *married man, a husband;* maritus, sponsus:—Ne mæg nān wīf hire bondan [bundan MS. B, note 57] forbeódan, ðæt he ne mōte into his cotan gelogian ðæt ðæt he wille *no wife may forbid her husband, that he may not put into his cot what he will*, L. Cnut. pol. 74; Wilk. 145, 41; Th. i. 418, 23–25; Schmd. 312, 76, § 1. Sē hit bonda, sē hit wīf *sive maritus sit, sive uxor*, Hick. Diss. Ep. 18, 40. II. *the father* or *head of a family, a householder;* paterfamilias, œconomus:—Swā ymbe friðes bōte swā ðam bondan [bundan MS. A. L. C. S. 8] sī sēlost and ðam þeófan sī lāðost *so concerning* frithes-bōt *as may be best for the householder* [patrifamilias] *and worst for the thief*, L. Ælfh. Wilk. 122, 40; Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 27; Schmd. 232, § 32: L. Cnut. pol. 8; Wilk. 134, 40; Th. i. 380, 14; Schmd. 274, 8. And ðǽr se bonda [MS. B, bunda] sæt uncwyd and unbecrafod sitte ðæt wīf and ða cild on ðam ylcan unbesacen. And gif se bonda [MS. B, bunda] beclypod wǽre, etc. *and where the householder dwelt without claim* or *contest, let the wife and the children dwell in the same, without litigation. And if the householder had been cited, etc.* L. Cnut. pol. 70; Wilk. 144, 39; Th. i. 414, 21; Schmd. 310, 72. *The early Latin version is,* Et ubi bonda [bunda, L. Th. f. 526, 3], i. e. paterfamilias manserit, sine compellatione et calumpnia, sint uxor et pueri in eodem, sine querela. Et si [bunda, i. e. paterfamilias] compellatus fuerat, etc. L. Cnut. 73; Th. ii. 542, 13–15. 2. every word has its history by which its introduction and use are best ascertained. Bede tells us [Bk. i. 25, 2] that Ethelbert, king of Kent, married a Christian wife Bertha, a Frankish princess. The queen prepared the way for the friendly reception of Augustine and his missionary followers by Ethelbert in A. D. 597, who was the first to found a school in Kent, and wrote Laws which are said to be asette on Augustines dæge *established in the time of Augustine*, between A. D. 597 and 604. The cultivation and writing of Anglo-Saxon [Englisc] began with the conversion of Ethelbert. Marriage, and the household arrangements depending upon it, were regulated by the law of the church, and indigenous compound words were formed to express that law,—thus ǽ *law, divine law;* Cristes ǽ *Christi lex.* Rihte ǽ *legitimum matrimonium*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 17. Ǽw *wedlock, marriage,* ǽw-boren *lawfully born, born in wedlock:* ǽw-breca, -brica, *m. wedlock breaker, an adulterer:* ǽw-fæst-man *marriage-fast-man, a wedded man, a husband:* ǽw-nian *to wed, take a wife.* 3. Hūs-bunda, -bonda *a wedded man, husband, householder.* This compound is one of the oldest in the language. It is found in the interpolated passage of Matt. xx. between vers. 28 and 29. The passage is in all the Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the Gospels, except the interlinear glosses. The Anglo-Saxon is a literal version of the Augustinian MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford [*Codex August.* 857 D. 2. 14], the Old Italic version, from which the text of the Latin vulgate of the Gospels was formed by St. Jerome about A. D. 384. Though we do not know the exact dates when the Gospels were translated from Latin into Anglo-Saxon, Cuthbert assures us that Bede finished the last Gospel, St. John, on May 27, 735, [see Pref. to Goth. and A. Sax. Gos. Bos. pp. ix-xii.] As the three preceding Gospels were most likely translated before St. John, then the following sentence was written before 735. Se hūs-bonda [hūs-bunda in MS. Camb. li, 2, 11] hāte ðē arīsan and rȳman ðam ōðrum *the householder bid thee rise and make room for the other*, Notes to Bosworth's Goth. and A. Sax. Gos. Mt. xx. 28, p. 576. Hūs-bonda is also used by Ælfric in his version of the Scriptures about 970, Ex. 3, 22. 4. Bunda, bonda *one wedded* or *bound, a husband,* from bindan; *p.* band, bundon; *pp.* bunden *to bind* must have been of earlier origin than the compound hūs-bunda. It is a well-known rule that in Anglo-Saxon *a person* or *agent* is denoted by adding *a*, as bȳtl *a hammer,* bȳtla *a hammerer;* ānweald *rule, government,* ānwealda *a ruler, governor;* bunden, bund *bound,* bunda, bonda *one bound, a husband.* Bunda might be banda as well as bonda, for *a* is often used for *o*, as mon for man *a man.* The early use of hūs-bunda, -bonda would at once indicate that it was not likely to be of Norse or Icelandic origin. It could not be derived from the Norse būa *to dwell; part.* būandi, bōandi *dwelling;* nor even from the *A. Sax.* būan *to dwell*, because the *ū* and *ō* are long in the *Norse* būa *to dwell,* būandi, bōandi *dwelling*, and in the *A. Sax.* būan *to dwell,* būende *dwelling,* būend *a dweller;* while the *u* and *o* are always short in bunda and bonda. So, in other compounds, from bindan *to bind*, as bonde-land *bond* or *leased land, land let on binding conditions.* Bunda then is a pure Anglo-Saxon word derived from bindan *to bind.* Būan *to dwell*, with the *part.* būende *dwelling*, and the noun būend, es; *m. a dweller*, is quite a distinct word with its own numerous compounds. v. būende, būend, es; *m.*

bunden *bound, tied;* bundon *bound*, Beo. Th. 3805; B. 1900; *pp. and p. of* bindan.

bunden-stefna, an; *m.* [bunden *bound*, stefna *the prow of a ship*] *A bound prow;* ligata prora:—Sǽgenga fleát ofer ȳðe, bundenstefna ofer brimstreámas *the ship* [lit. *sea-goer*] *floated over the wave, the bound prow over the ocean-streams*, Beo. Th. 3824; B. 1910.

bune, an; *f. A sort of cup;* carchesium = καρχήσιον, poculi genus, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 18: Beo. Th. 5544; B. 2775: Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 4; Wand. 94: 90 a; Th. 338, 23; Gn. Ex. 83.

Bune, Bunne, an; *f? Boulogne in France;* Bononia:—Se micla here fērde to Bunan [Bunnan, Th. 162, 20, col. 1] *the great army went to Boulogne*, Chr. 893; Th. 163, 20, col. 3.

buoptalmon, es; *n.* [*Βούφθαλμον = βοῦς, ὀφθαλμός*] *Ox-eye, chamomile;* anthemis nobilis, Lin:—Buoptalmon . . . heó hafaþ geoluwe blōstman eal swylce eáge, ðanon heó ðone naman onfēng *Ox-eye . . . it has yellow blossoms all like an eye, whence it took the name*, Herb. 141, 1; Lchdm. i. 262, 4.

BŪR, es; *n. A* BOWER, *cottage, dwelling, an inner room, storehouse;* tabernaculum, conclave, casa:—Wiht wolde hyre on ðære byrig būr atimbran *a creature would construct a bower for itself in the town*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 26; Rä. 30, 5. On būre, ahōf brȳd Abrahames hleahtor *in the inner room, Abraham's wife raised a laugh*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 7;

Gen. 2386. Cumena bûr *a guest-house*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Bedcôfa *vel* bûr *cubiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 99; Wrt. Voc. 25, 39. Wæs to bûre Beówulf fetod *Beowulf was fetched to his dwelling*, Beo. Th. 2624; B. 1310. On his suna bûre *in his son's dwelling*, Beo. Th. 4902; B. 2455. Æfter bûrum *along the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 282; B. 140. [*Chauc.* boure: *Piers P.* bour: *R. Glouc.* boures, *pl: Layam.* bur: *Orm.* bure: *Plat.* bur, buur, *m: Ger.* bauer, *m: O. H. Ger.* bûr: *Dan.* buur, *n: Swed.* bur, *m: Icel.* búr, *n.*] DER. brŷd-bûr.

burcg, e; *f. A city*:—Dære burcge *of the city*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 18. v. burh.

bûr-cote, an; *f.* [bûr *a bower*, cote *a couch*] *A bed-chamber*; cubiculum:—On hira bûrcotum, and on hiera beddum *in their bed-chambers, and in their beds*, Past. 16, 2; Hat. MS. 20 b, 15.

burg, e; *f. A city*; urbs:—Sceal seó burg bîdan *the city shall remain*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 30; Hö. 129. v. burh.

burg- = beorg- *a hill, in some compounds, as in* burg-stal, *q. v.*

burga *cities, of cities*, Mt. Bos. 11, 20: Salm. Kmbl. 613. v. burh.

burg-âgende; *part. Possessing a fortress* or *palace*; arcem *vel* palatium possidens, Elen. Kmbl. 2347; El. 1175.

burga man, es; *m. A citizen*; civis:—Sî hit burga man *sive civis sit ille*, Deut. 1, 16. v. burh-man.

burgan = burgen, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 15; *p. pl. subj. of* beorgan *to save*.

burgat, es; *pl.* burgatu; *n.* [burg *a city*, gat, geat *a gate*] *A city-gate*; urbis porta:—Đâ Samson genam đa burggatu [MS. burgatu] and gebær on his hricge *then Samson took the city-gates and bore them on his back*, Jud. 16, 3.

burg-bryce, burh-bryce, -brice, es; *m.* I. *a breaking into a castle* or *dwelling*; castelli *vel* domus violatio, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 7. II. *the fine to be paid for this burglary*; mulcta ob castelli *vel* domus violationem, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 7.

burgen, e; *f. A burying-place, sepulchre*, Ps. Th. 29, 9. v. byrgen.

Burgenda land, es; *n. The land of the Burgundians, an island in the west of the Baltic sea*; Boringia. Burgenda land is the Icelandic Burgundarhólmr, of which the present Danish and Swedish name Bornholm is a contraction:—Burgenda land *the land of the Burgundians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44.

Burgendan; *pl. m. The Burgundians*; Burgundiones:—Burgendan habbaþ đone ylcan sæs earm be westan him *the Burgundians have the same arm of the sea to the west of them*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 19. v. Burgendas.

Burgendas; *gen.* a; *pl. m:* Burgendan; *pl. m. The Burgundians*; Burgundiones. These, in Alfred's time, dwelt to the north-west of the Osti. We find them at another period on the east bank of the Oder. They have given name to the island of Bornholm in the Baltic:—Osti habbaþ be norþan him Winedas and Burgendas *the Esthonians have to the north of them the Wends and the Burgundians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 18. Wine Burgenda *friend of the Burgundians*, Wald. 85; Vald. 2, 14. Weóld Burgendum Gifica *Gifica ruled the Burgundians*, Scôp Th. 40; Wíd. 19: 131; Wíd. 65.

Burgende; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. The Burgundians, inhabitants of Burgundy, an old province in the east of France*; Burgundiones:—Profentse hæfþ be norþan hyre đa beorgas, đe man Alpis hæt, and be sûþan hyre is Wendel-sæ, and be norþan hyre and eástan synd Burgende, and Wascan be westan *Provence has on the north of it the mountains, which people call the Alps, and on the south of it is the Mediterranean sea, and on the north and east of it are the Burgundians, and on the west the Gasconians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 2.

bûr-geteld, es; *n.* [bûr *a bower*, geteld *a tilt, cover*] *A tilt* or *covering of a tent, a tent*; tentorium:—He in đæt bûrgeteld nêđde *he ventured into the tent*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 276: 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 57: 12; Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 248.

burg-geat *a city-gate*, Andr. Kmbl. 1679; An. 842. v. burh-geat.

burg-hleoþ, es; *n. A fortress-height*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 17; Râ. 28, 2. v. burh-hleoþ.

burg-loca, an; *m. A city-inclosure, city-barrier*, Andr. Kmbl. 2075; An. 1040: 2132; An. 1067: 1879; An. 942. v. burh-loca.

burg-lond, es; *n. City-land*; urbis solum:—Eálâ sancta Hierusalem, Cristes burglond *O holy Jerusalem, city-land of Christ!* Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 12; Cri. 51.

burgon *preserved*, Elen. Kmbl. 268; El. 134; *p. pl. of* beorgan.

burg-ræced, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -ræced; *n. A city-dwelling, house surrounded by a wall* or *rampart of earth*; urbanæ ædes, circumvallata domus:—Beorht wâron burgræced *bright were the city-dwellings*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 9; Ruin. 22.

burg-rûnan *the fates, furies, fairies*. v. burh-rûnan.

burg-sæl, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -salu, -salo; *n. A castle-hall, city-dwelling*; arcis aula, urbana domus:—Ofer burgsalu *over the city-dwellings*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 7; Gû. 1258: 52 a; Th. 182, 4; Gû. 1305: 96 a; Th. 358, 23; Pa. 50.

burg-sele, es; *m. A castle-hall, city-dwelling*; arcis aula, urbana domus:—Burgsele beofode *the castle-hall trembled*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 49; Reim. 30.

burg-sittend *a city-dweller, citizen*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 34; Met. 27, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 552; El. 276. v. burh-sittend.

burg-sittende *city-dwelling, inhabiting a city*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 24; Gen. 1089: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 20; Cri. 337: 53 a; Th. 186, 14; Az. 19: 106 b; Th. 407, 10; Râ. 26, 3. v. burh-sittende.

burg-stal, -stôl, es; *m.* [burg = beorg, beorh *a hill*, stal *a place, seat, dwelling*] *A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill*; sedes super collem *vel* clivum, Cot. 209. *The name of places built on a hill, as Burstall in Suffolk, Borstall in Kent and Oxfordshire, etc.*

burg-steal, es; *m.* [burg *a fortress, city*, steal *a place*] *A city-place*; arcis locus, arx:—Brosnade burgsteal *the city-place has perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 23; Ruin. 29. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* burgstall.]

burg-stede *a city-place, city*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 10; Gû. 1291: 124 a; Th. 476, 3; Ruin. 2. v. burh-stede.

burg-tûn, es; *m. A* BOROUGH-TOWN, *city-inclosure, city-dwelling*; urbis septum, urbana domus:—Sindon burgtûnas brêrum beweaxne *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 16; Kl. 31.

burg-waran, burh-waran, *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city, citizens*; urbis incolæ, cives:—Ealle burgwaran *all the city-inhabitants*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 6; Hö. 134: 120 b; Th. 462, 23; Hö. 56. Burgwarena fruma *the chief of the citizens*, Scôp Th. 182; Wíd. 90.

burg-ware *inhabitants of a city, citizens*, Andr. Kmbl. 3164; An. 1585: Chr. 919; Th. 192, 25: Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 25; Cri. 742. v. burh-ware.

burg-waru *the inhabitants of a city as in a body*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096. v. burh-waru.

burg-weall, -weal *a city-wall*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Mód. 38: 22 a; Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978. v. burh-weall.

burg-wîgende; *part. pl. City-warring*; used substantively, *city-warriors*; ex arce belligerentes, cives belligeri:—Swylce Hûna cyning meahte abannan to beadwe burgwîgendra *whomsoever of city-warriors the king of the Huns might summon to the fight*, Elen. Kmbl. 68; El. 34.

BURH, burg; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig, byrg; *acc.* burh, burg; *pl. nom. acc.* burga; *gen.* burga; *dat.* burgum; *f.* [beorh, beorg = burh, burg *the impert. of* beorgan *to defend*]. I. the original signification was *arx, castellum, mons, a castle* for defence. It might consist of a castle alone; but as people lived together for defence and support, hence *a fortified place, fortress, castle, palace, walled town, dwelling surrounded by a wall* or *rampart of earth*; arx, castellum, mons, palatium, urbs munita, domus circumvallata:—Se Abbot Kenulf macode fyrst đa wealle abûtan đone mynstre, [and] geaf hit đâ to nama Burh [Burch MS.], đe êr hêt Medeshâmstede *the Abbot Kenulf first made the wall about the minster, and gave it then the name Burh* = Burg [Petres burh *Peter's burg = Peterborough*], *which before was called Meadow-home-stead*, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 27-34; Th. 221, 34-39. ☞ The style of the Anglo-Saxon indicates a late date, perhaps about 1100 or 1200. Burg *arx*, Cot. 10. Stîþlîc stân-torr and seó steápe burh on Sennar stôd *the rugged stone-tower and the high fortress stood on Shinar*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 15; Gen. 1700. Óþ đæt hie on Sodoman weallsteápe burg wlîtan meahton *till they on Sodom's lofty-walled fortress might look*, 109; Th. 145, 7; Gen. 2402. Đêr se hâlga heáh, steáp reced, burh timbrede *there the holy man built a high, steep dwelling, a walled town*, 137; Th. 172, 6; Gen. 2840. Burge weall *the wall of a city*; murus, Ps. Th. 17, 28. Đæt hie geseón mihten đære wlitegan byrig weallas *that they might see the walls of the beautiful city*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 24; Jud. 137: Ps. Th. 44, 13: 47, 11. On leófre byrig and hâligre *in montem sanctificationis suæ*, 77, 54: 77, 67. Đâ fêrdon hîg þurh đa burhga *egressi circuibant per castella*, Lk. Bos. 9, 6. Eádweard cyng fôr mid fierde to Bedan forda, and beget đa burg *king Edward went with an army to Bedford, and gained the walled town*, Chr. 919; Th. 192, 24, col. 1. Ge binnan burgum, ge bûton burgum *both within walled towns, and without walled towns*, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 7. Đone æđeling on đære byrig mêtton, đêr se cyning ofslægen læg *they found the æthelingin the inclosure of the dwelling, where the king lay slain*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 19, col. 1: L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 248, 16: L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 5. II. a fortress or castle being necessary for the protection of those dwelling together in cities or towns,—*a city, town, burgh, borough*; urbs, civitas, oppidum:—Rôma burh *the city Rome*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10, 12. Đa đe in burh môton gongan, in Godes rîce *they may go into the city*, [*may go*] *into God's kingdom*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 16; Sat. 613. Đonne hŷ hweorfaþ in đa hâlgan burg *when they pass into the holy city*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 26; Gû. 784. Đæt he gesâwe đa burh *ut videret civitatem*, Gen. 11, 5. Đa burh ne bærndon *they burnt not the city*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 8. Burge weard *the guardian of the city*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 19; Dan. 173: Ps. Th. 9, 13. Đonne hî eów êhtaþ on đysse byrig *cum persequentur vos in civitate ista*, Mt. Bos. 10, 23: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 14; Cri. 542. Binnan đære byrig *within the city*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 4. Beóþ byrig mid Iudêum

getimbrade *ædificabuntur civitates Judæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 36. Byrig fægriaþ *towns appear fair*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 32; Seef. 48. Đá ongan he hyspan đa burga *tunc cæpit exprobrare civitatibus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 20. On burgum *in the towns*, Beo. Th. 105; B. 53. [*Piers P. Chauc.* burghe: *R. Brun.* burgh: *R. Glouc.* borȝ: *Laym.* burh: *Orm.* burrh: *Plat.* borch, *f: O. Sax.* burg, *f. urbs, civitas: Frs.* borge, *m. f: O. Frs.* burch, burich, *f: Dut.* burgt, *f: Kil.* borg, borght: *Ger.* burg, *f. arx, castellum: M. H. Ger.* burc, *f: O. H. Ger.* buruc, burg, *f. urbs, civitas: Goth.* baurgs, *f: Dan.* borg, *m. f: Swed.* borg, *m: O. Nrs.* borg, *f.*] DER. ealdor-burh [-burg], fōre-, freó-, freoðo-, gold-, heáfod-, heáh- [heá-], hleó-, hord-, in-, leód-, mǽg-, medo-, meodu-, rand-, rond-, sceld-, scild-, scyld-, stān-, under-, weder-, wīn-, wyn-.

burh-ágende; *part. Possessing a fortress.* v. burg-ágende.

burh-bōt, e; *f. The repairing of fortresses, which was one of the burdens on all landed property*; urbium *vel* castrorum instauratio, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 23: vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 31: L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27: L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2.

burh-breċe *a breaking into a castle*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 6, note 9. v. burh-bryce.

burh-bryce, -brice, es; *m. A breaking into a castle* or *dwelling,—the fine for this burglary*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 6, note 9: L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 7, note 16. v. burg-bryce.

burh-ealdor, -ealder; *gen.* -ealdres; *m. A ruler of a city, mayor, citizen*; urbis præfectus, municeps, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 55: 9, 55; Som. 13, 24.

burh-fæsten, es; *n. A city-fastness, fortress, citadel*; arx munita, castellum:—Com God sceáwigan beorna burhfæsten *God came to view the chieftains' city-fastness*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 10; Gen. 1680.

burhg, e; *f. A fortress, city, walled-town*:—Férdon hīg þurh đa burhga *egressi circuibant per castella*, Lk. Bos. 9, 6: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 12. v. burh.

burh-gata *city-gates*, Jos. 2, 5. v. burh-geat.

burh-geat, -gat, burg-, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A city-gate*; urbis porta:—Æt burhgeate *at the city-gate*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 22; Gen. 2426. Mid đam đe đa burhgata belocene wurdon *cum portæ clauderentur*, Jos. 2, 5. Fōre burg-geatum *before the city-gates*, Andr. Kmbl. 1679; An. 842: Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 20; Hö. 38.

burh-geat-setl, es; *n. A town-gate-seat, where a court was held for trying causes of family and tenants*; ad urbis portam sedes, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15.

burh-gemōt, es; *n. A* BURGMOTE, *city-moot, meeting of townsmen, corporation*; urbis comitia:—Hæbbe man þriwa on geáre burhgemōt *thrice in a year let a city-moot be held*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 3: L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4.

burh-gerēfa, an; *m. A* BOROUGH-REEVE, *city-reeve, the governor and chief magistrate of a city* or *town*; urbis prætor, præfectus, præpositus, quæstor, curialis, Wrt. Voc. 18, 7: 18, 42.

burh-geþingþ, -geþincgþ, e; *f. The city council* or *assembly*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 7. v. ge-þingþ.

burhge weardas; *pl. m.* [= burge weardas] *The guardians of the city*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 6; Dan. 740.

burh-hleoþ, burg-hleoþ, es; *n. A fortress-height, the hill on which a city is built*; clivus montis, in quo arx *vel* urbs sita est:—Forbærned burhhleoðu *scorched fortress-heights*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 3; Exod. 70. Ic eom brungen of burghleoðum *I am brought from fortress-heights*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 17; Rä. 28, 2. v. beorh-hliþ.

burh-land, es; *n. City-land*; urbis solum. v. burg-lond.

burh-leóde; *nom. acc*; *gen.* -leóda; *dat.* -leódum; *pl. m. Town-people, citizens*; cives:—Him đa burhleóde wiðcwǽdon *the citizens withstood him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 6: Cd. 226; Th. 300, 7; Sat. 561: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 14; Jud. 187: 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 175. [*O. Sax.* burg-liudi *incolæ, cives.*]

burh-loca, burg-loca, an; *m. A city-inclosure, city-barrier* or *defence*, as—*a wall, mound* or *moat*; urbis septum, arcis claustrum *vel* clausura:—He gelǽdde brýd mid bearnum under burhlocan, in Sǽgor *he led his wife with the children within the city-inclosure, into Zoar*, Cd. 118; Th. 153, 12; Gen. 2537: Andr. Kmbl. 2132; An. 1067: Beo. Th. 3860; B. 1928. He nǽnige forlēt under burglocan bendum fæstne *he left not one under the city-barriers fast in bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2075; An. 1040: 1879; An. 942.

burh-man, -mann, es; *m. A townsman, citizen*; urbanus, civis:—Burhman *vel* burhsita *urbanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 103; Wrt. Voc. 34, 32: Nathan. 1.

burh-ræced, es; *n. A city-dwelling*. v. burg-ræced.

burh-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. Citizenship*; municipatus, Cot. 128.

burh-riht, es; *n. The civil law*; jus civile, Som. v. riht *law*.

burh-rūnan; *pl. f.* [-rūne, an; *f.*] *The fates, furies, fairies*; parcæ, furiæ, oreades:—Burhrūnan *furiæ*, Cot. 92.

burh-sæl, es; *n. A castle-hall, city-dwelling*. v. burg-sæl.

burh-sēta, an; *m. A dweller in a city, citizen*; civis. v. burh-sēta.

burh-scipe, es; *m. A township*, [BOROUGH-SHIP], *free borough, an incorporated city* or *town*; municipium, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 50: Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 104. DER. ge-burh-scipe.

burh-scīr, e; *f. A city-boundary, city-liberty*; urbis territorium:—Đa yfelan leóda fīf burhscīra dæs Sodomītisces eardes *the evil people of the five city-boundaries of the Sodomitish land*, Ælfc. T. 7, 20: Jos. 13; Thw. 152, 9: Cot. 148.

burh-sele, es; *m. A castle-hall, city-dwelling*. v. burg-sele.

burh-sēta, an; *m. A city-dweller, townsman, citizen*; civis, oppidanus, Wrt. Voc. 18, 36. v. burh-sǽta.

burh-sita, an; *m. A city-dweller, citizen*:—Burhsīta *urbanus*, Wrt. Voc. 34, 32. v. burh-sǽta.

burh-sittend, burg-sittend, es; *m. A city-dweller, an inhabitant of a city, citizen*; urbis incola, civis:—Đū scealt sunu āgan, đone sculon burhsittende Isaac hātan *thou shalt have a son, whom the city-dwellers shall call Isaac*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 12; Gen. 2326: 136; Th. 172, 2; Gen. 2838. Đā wurdon blīđe burhsittende *then the citizens became merry*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 37; Jud. 159: Cd. 188; Th. 235, 1; Dan. 299. Dæt is wīde cūþ burhsittendum *that is widely known to the city-dwellers*, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 18; Gen. 2815: 210; Th. 261, 11, 23; Dan. 724, 730. His gebīdan ne māgon burgsittende *citizens cannot wait for him*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 34; Met. 27, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 552; El. 276. v. burh-sittende.

burh-sittende, burg-sittende; *part. City-dwelling, inhabiting a city*; urbem incolens:—He folgode ānum burhsittendum men dæs rīces *adhæsit uni civium regionis illius*, Lk. Bos. 15, 15. Folca bearn burgsittende *the sons of men dwelling in cities*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 24; Gen. 1089: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 20; Cri. 337. Burgsittendra, *gen. pl.* 106 b; Th. 407, 10; Rä. 26, 3.

burh-spræc, -spæc, e; *f. Civil* or *courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity*; urbanus sermo, urbanitas, Cot. 202.

burh-stadol, es; *m. A dwelling in a city, a mansion, house*; urbana sedes, mansio, habitaculum. v. burh, stadol *in* stadel.

burh-steal, es; *m. A city-place*; arcis locus, arx. v. burg-steal.

burh-stede, burg-stede, es; *m. A city-place, city*; urbis locus, urbs:—On đam burh-stede *in that city*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 7; Gen. 1062: 174; Th. 218, 31; Dan. 47. Hī āgon beorhtne burhstede *they shall have a bright city-place*, 221; Th. 287, 6; Sat. 363: Beo. Th. 4522; B. 2265. Æfter burhstedum *through the cities*, Andr. Kmbl. 1161; An. 581. Se burgstede wæs blissum gefylled *the city-place was filled with joys*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 10; Gū. 1291: 124 a; Th. 476, 3; Ruin. 2.

burh-þelu, e; *f. A castle-floor*. v. buruh-þelu.

burh-tūn, es; *m. A city-inclosure, city-dwelling*; urbis septum, urbana domus. v. burg-tūn.

burh-waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city*; cives:—Wearþ eal here burhwarena blind *all the multitude of the city-inhabitants became blind*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 13; Gen. 2491. v. burg-waran.

burh-ware, burg-ware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city, citizens*; urbis incolæ, cives:—Him cyrdon to mǽst ealle đa burhware *almost all the inhabitants of the city turned to him*, Chr. 919; Ing. 133, 15. Se gehāten wæs mid đǽm burhwarum Brutus *he was called Brutus by the citizens*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 93; Met. 10, 47. Ofer burhware *over the inhabitants*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 31; Dan. 179. Wurdon burgware blīđe on mōde *the citizens were blithe in mood*, Andr. Kmbl. 3164; An. 1585. Đā wearþ burgwarum ēce gefeá *then was to the citizens everlasting joy*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 25; Cri. 742.

burh-waru, burg-waru; *gen. dat.* e; *acc.* e, u; *f. The inhabitants of a city considered as a community, the whole body of citizens*; civitas, civitatis populus:—Ælc burhwaru wæs būgende to him *non fuit civitas quæ se traderet illis*, Jos. 11, 19. Wearþ eall scó burhwaru onstyred *commota est universa civitas*, Mt. Bos. 21, 10: Chr. 1013; Th. 271, 28, col. 1. Wæs mycel menegu đære burhware mid hyre *erat turba civitatis multa cum illa*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12. Ic gefrægn leóde tosomne burgwaru bannan *I learnt that the people, the body of citizens, were summoned together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096.

burh-waru-man, -mann, es; *m. A citizen*; civis, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12.

burh-wealda, an; *m. A city-ruler, citizen*; urbis rector, civis, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12, note 12.

burh-weall, burg-weall, -weal, es; *m. A city-wall*; urbis vallum, mœnia:—Burhweall *mœnia*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 116; Wrt. Voc. 36, 36. Lēton đone hālgan burhwealle neh *they left the saint near the city-wall*, Andr. Kmbl. 1666; An. 835. Beorhte burhwcallas *bright city-walls*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 31; Sat. 295. Brecan đone burgweal *to break through the city-wall*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Mód. 38: 22 a; Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978.

burh-weard, es; *m. A city-ward* or *guardian, city-defender*; urbis custos *vel* defensor:—Hæfde abrocene burhweardas *had slain the city-guardians*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 2; Exod. 39: Andr. Kmbl. 1320; An. 660.

burh-wēla, an; *m. City-wealth*; urbis opes:—Þenden he burh-wēlan

brūcan mōste *while he might have the enjoyment of city-wealth*, Beo. Th. 6191; B. 3100.

burh-wered, es; *n. A city-multitude;* urbis multitudo:—Heánra burhwered *vulgus* vel *plebs*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 37.

burh-wīgende; *part. pl. City-warring.* v. burg-wīgende.

burh-wita, an; *m. A knowing and polished man of the city, city-counsellor, citizen;* urbanus, homo civilis, urbis consiliarius, municeps:—Portgerēfa *vel* burhwita *municeps*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 41.

burig = byrig *to a city*, Ors. 6, 23, MS. C; *the dat. of* burh *a city.*

BURN, e; *f:* burne, an; *f:* burna, an; *m.* [*from* burnon, *p. pl. of* beornan *to boil, bubble;* fervere] *A bubbling* or *running water, a* BOURN, *brook, stream, river;* torrens, rivus:—Hefe upp dīne hand ofer burna and ofer mōras *extende manum tuam super rivos et super paludes.* Ex. 8, 5. v. burne, burna. ☞ As a prefix or termination to the names of places, burn or burne denotes that they were near a stream; as, Burnham, Burnley, Bornemouth, Radburne, Swanburne, Sherborne. [*Piers P.* bourn: *Scot.* burn: *Plat.* born, *m: O. Sax.* brunno, *m. a source: O. Frs.* burna, *m: Dut.* born, bron, *f: Kil.* borne: *Ger.* brunne, born, *m: M. H. Ger.* brunne, burne, *m: O. H. Ger.* brunno: *Goth.* brunna, *m: Dan.* brönd, *m. f: Swed.* brunn, *m: Icel.* brunnr, *m.*]

burna, an; *m. A stream, bourn;* torrens, latex:—Burna oððe brōc *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 69. Scīr burna bip gedrēfed: brōc bip onwended *the clear stream is disturbed: the brook is turned aside*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 37; Met. 5, 19. He hine bibaðaþ in ðam burnan *he bathes himself in the stream*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 3; Ph. 107. Burna *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 54, 21. v. burn, burne.

burne, an; *f. Running water, a stream, brook, river;* torrens, rivus:—Burnan flōweþ *aquæ fluent*, Ps. Th. 147, 7. He of stān-clife stearce burnan lǣdde *he drew a strong stream from the stony rock*, Ps. Th. 135, 17. Se Hǣlend eóde ofer ða burnan Cedron *Iesus egressus est trans torrentem Cedron*, Jn. Bos. 18, 1. Burnan unrihtwīsnysse gedrēfdon me *torrentes iniquitatis conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 5. Aþene dīne hand ofer ealle flōdas, ge ofer burnan, ge ofer meras, and ofer ealle wæterpyttas *extende manum tuam super omnes fluvios, et rivos, ac paludes, et omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. Wit unc in ðære burnan baðodan ætgædre *we two bathed together in the brook*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 1; Hö. 132. v. burn. DER. wylle-burne.

burne *hast burnt, wast on fire; p. of* beornan.

burne *burned*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 45; *subj. p. of* beornan.

burn-sele, es; *m.* [burn *a spring, brook;* sele *a dwelling, mansion*] *A bath-house;* balneum, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 10; Ruin. 22.

būr-reáf, es; *n.* [būr *a chamber,* reáf *a garment*] *Hangings for a chamber, tapestry;* tapete, Th. Diplm. 530, 36.

burste *hast burst, broken, failed;* burston *burst, broken*, Beo. Th. 1640; B. 818; *p. of* berstan.

būr-þegen, -þēn, es; *m.* [būr *a chamber,* þegen *a servant, attendant*] *A chamber-servant, chamberlain, chancellor, secretary;* cubicularius, cancellarius, scriniarius:—Būrþēn *cubicularius*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 100; Wrt. Voc. 25, 40. His þeóden þanc gesǣde ðam būrþēne *his chief gave thanks to the chamberlain*, Byrht. Th. 135, 20, note; By. 121. Būrþēn *cancellarius* vel *scriniarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 184; Som. 80, 22; Wrt. Voc. 61, 3.

burþre, an; *f. A birth, issue;* natus, partus:—þurh ða burþran we wǣron gehǣlde, and þurh ðæt gebeorþor we wurdon alýsde *through the issue we were saved, and through the birth we were redeemed*, Homl. Blick. 105, 20.

burug *a city*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 14. v. burh.

buruh *a castle, city*, Fins. Th. 72; Fin. 36: Ors. 5, 5; Bos. 105, 24: Mt. Foxe 10, 11. v. burh.

buruh-þelu, e; *f.* [buruh *a castle,* þelu *a plank, board*] *A castle-floor;* arcis tabulatum:—Buruhþelu dynede *the castle-floor sounded*, Fins. Th. 61; Fin. 30.

buruh-waru *the people of a city in a body*, Chr. 1013; Th. 270, 28: Deut. 21, 21. v. burh-waru.

būta; *prep.* [be, ūt *out*] *Without;* extra:—Būta ðæt lond *extra regionem*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 5, 10. Būta ðæm wīngeard *extra vineam*, Mt. Lind. War. 21, 39. v. būtan; *prep.*

būta; *adv. Without;* foras, foris:—He eóde būta *exiit foràs*, Mk. Lind. War. 14, 68. Petrus stōd to dura būta *Petrus stabat ad ostium foris*, Jn. Rush. War. 18, 16.

būta, būte; *conj. Unless;* nisi:—Ænig mon wāt ðone sunu būta ðe Fæder *nemo novit filium nisi Pater*, Mt. Lind. War. 11, 27. Būta ðes ūtacunda *nisi hic alienigena*, Lk. Lind. War. 17, 18. v. būtan; *conj.*

būtā *both;* ambo:—Swelton hīg būtā *they both shall die*, Deut. 22, 22: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 25; Rä. 55, 6. v. būtū.

būtan, būton, būtun; *prep.* [be, ūtan *out*]. I. *with the dative;* cum dativo. 1. *out of, against;* extra, contra:—Forbærn ðæt celf būtan ðære wīcstōwe *ipsum vitulum comburet extra castra*, Lev. 4, 21. Būtan leódrihte *against the law of the land*, Andr. Kmbl. 1357; An. 679. 2. *without, except;* sine, absque, præter:—Būtan leahtre *sine crimine*, Mt. Bos. 12, 5. Būtan ānum cnihte *excepto uno puerulo*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 26. Būtan geþeahte *without thought*, 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Būtan ende *without end*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 16; Cri. 271: L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 28. II. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo. 1. *out of;* extra:—He lǣdde hine būtan ða wīc *eduxit eum extra vicum*, Mk. Bos. 8, 23. 2. *without, except;* sine, præter:—Būtan sealm *præter psalmodiam*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 10. III. sometimes *būtan* is separated from its case:—Dæt wæs geworden būtan weres frigum *that came to pass without the favours of man*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 17; Cri. 37. [*Chauc.* but: *R. Brun.* bot: *R. Glouc.* bote: *Laym.* bute, bote: *Orm.* buttan, butt: *O. Sax.* būtan, bōtan: *Frs.* buten: *O. Frs.* buta: *Dut.* buiten: *Kil.* buyten: *Ger.* bauszen.]

būtan, būton, būtun; *conj.* [be, ūtan *out*]. I. with the *subj. Unless, save that;* nisi:—Būtan ðū [eorþan spēde] gedǣlde Dryhtne sylfum *unless thou hadst bestowed* [*the riches of the earth*] *for the Lord himself*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 19; Seel. 78. Būton ðæt hit sý ūtaworpen *nisi ut mittatur foras*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. Būtan ǣr wyrce ēce Dryhten ende worlde *save ere the eternal Lord shall work an end of the world*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 24; Seel. 14. II. with the *ind. Save* or *except that;* nisi:—Ēgorhere eall acwealde būtou ðæt earce bord heóld heofona frea *the water-host destroyed all save that the Lord of heaven held the ark board*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 26; Gen. 1403. III. without a dependent verb, *Except, save, besides, but;* nisi:—Ond eallum dagum būtan sunnan dagum *diebus cunctis excepta dominica*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32. Ic ne gehȳrde būtan hlimman sǣ *I heard nought save the sea roaring*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 4; Seef. 18. Sume men sǣdon ðæt ðǣr nǣran būtan twegen dǣlas *some men said that there were but two parts*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 6.

būte *without;* foris, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 16. v. būta; *adv.*

būte; *conj. Unless, but;* nisi, sed:—Nān þing wyrþe [geweorþe Cot.] būte hit God wille *nothing comes to pass unless God wills it*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 20; Met. 18, 10. Būte ic nāt *but I know not*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 16. Būte ge to him gecyrren *nisi convertimini*, Ps. Th. 7, 12. v. būtan; *conj.*

būte *both;* ambo:—Būte ða þinc *ambæ res*, R. Ben. interl. 5. v. būtū.

butere, an; *f.* BUTTER; butyrum [= *βούτῡρον, βοῦς a cow, τυρός cheese*]:—Butere *butyrum*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 27. Dō ðonne mele fulne buteran *add then a basin full of butter*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 17, 19, 22. On ðære buteran *in the butter*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 1. On gōdre buteran *in good butter*, 3, 32; Lchdm. ii. 326, 18: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 14[3] Ahlyttre ða buteran *purify the butter*, 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 28: Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 27. [*Wyc.* botere: *Plat.* botter, *f: Frs.* buter: *O. Frs.* butera, botera: *Dut.* bóter, *f: Ger.* butter, *f: M. H. Ger.* buter: *O. H. Ger.* butere, *f: Fr.* beurre, *m: It.* butirro, burro, *m: Lat.* butyrum: *Grk. βούτῡρον.*]

buter-flēge *a butterfly;* papilio. v. buttor-fleóge.

buter-geþweor, es; *n. Butter-curd, what is coagulated, butter;* butyri coagulum, butyrum:—Buter-geþweor ælc and cȳsgerunn losiaþ [MS. losaþ] eów *butyrum omne et caseus pereunt vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19.

buterie *a bottle*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. v. buteruc.

buter-stoppa, an; *m.* [butere *butter,* stoppa *a vessel*] *A butter-vessel, butter-dish;* butyri vas, Wrt. Voc. 290, 24.

buteruc, buteric, buturuc, butruc, es; *m. A leathern bottle;* flasco, uter:—Buteruc *flasco*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 76; Wrt. Voc. 25, 16. Ic biege hȳda and fell, and wyrce of him butericas *ego emo cutes et pelles, et facio ex iis utres*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. Dæt wæter asceortode, ðe wæs on ðam buturuce *consumpta esset aqua in utre*, Gen. 21, 15. Butruc *flasco*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 83. [*O. Sax.* buteric, *m: O. H. Ger.* butrih *uter.*]

būton *without;* sine:—Būton ælcum eorþlicum fæder *without any earthly father*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 30. Būton synne ānum *without any sin*, i. 24, 35. v. būtan; *prep.*

būton; *adv. Gratuitously, without a cause;* gratis:—Forðan ðe būton hī behīddon me onforwyrde *quoniam gratis absconderunt mihi interitum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 8.

butruc *a bottle*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 83. v. buteruc.

butsa-carlas [bātes carlas, *i. e.* bāt-sǣ carlas] *Seamen, sailors;* nautæ, Chr. 1066; Ing. 259, 4.

Butting-tūn, es; *m.* BODDINGTON, *Gloucestershire*:—Offōron hie ðone here hindan æt Buttingtūne on Sæferne staðe *they followed after the army to Boddington on the bank of the Severn*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 22. Mr. Earle has the following pertinent note on the locality:—Two places have hitherto contended for this site, viz. Boddington near Cheltenham, and Buttington in Montgomeryshire, near Welshpool. But Mr. Ormerod [Archæologia, vol. xxix; and *Strigulensia*, p. 60] has put forward a claim for Buttinton in Tidenham, on the peninsula formed by the Severn and the Wye. There are traces of works here, though less considerable than those at Buttington in Montgomeryshire. Mr. Ormerod grounds his claim mainly upon Matthew of Westminster's 'paganos tam navali quam terrestri exercitu circumcinxit.' No such thing appears in the text before us, but to the opposite effect. One is almost tempted to suspect that

this 'Verwirrer der Geschichte' [as Lappenberg calls Matthew of Westminster] caught sight of 'sciphere' in the next line, and imagined the rest. But it must be allowed, Mr. Ormerod's position has its advantages. It does not, however, suit 'dā up be Sæferne,' if this means that they went up stream, which would seem to be its meaning, though not in Florence, Chr. Erl. notes, p. 318.

buttor-fleóge, an; *f.* [butere *butter*, fleóge *a fly*] *A* BUTTERFLY; papilio, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 115; Wrt. Voc. 23, 70. [*Ger.* butterfliege, *f.*] DER. niht-buttorfleóge.

bútú [bú = bá *both*, tú = twá *two*] *Both;* ambo:—Donne beóþ bútú gehealden *then both* [*the two*] *shall be preserved*, Mk. Bos. 2, 22. Dá bútú abulgon Isaace and Rebeccan *then both* [*the two*] *were a grief to Isaac and Rebecca*, Gen. 26, 35: Lk. Bos. 1, 6, 7. Wit him bútú sprecaþ *we both* [lit. *we two both*] *speak to him*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574: 39; Th. 52, 4; Gen. 838: 40; Th. 52, 22; Gen. 847. Dǽr hie sǽton bútú *where they both* [lit. *they two both*] *sat*, 133; Th. 168, 8; Gen. 2779. v. bátwá.

bútun *without:*—Bútun geongum litlingum, and heordum *absque parvulis, et gregibus*, Gen. 50, 8. v. bútan; *prep.*

bútun *unless, save;* nisi, Mt. Bos. 11, 27: 12, 4. v. bútan; *conj.*

buturuc *a bottle*, Gen. 21, 15. v. buteruc.

búwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inhabit;* inhabitare:—Búwa eorþan *inhabita terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 3. v. búgian.

bý, es; *n? A dwelling, habitation;* habitatio:—Se ðe hús oððe lytel [MS. lytelo] bý hæfde in byrgenum [MS. byrgennum] *qui domicilium habebat in monumentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. Hence, by and bye in the termination of the names of places. v. bú.

BYCGAN, bicgan, bycgean; ic bycge, bicge, dú bygest, he bygeþ, *pl.* bycgaþ, bicgaþ; *p.* bohte, *pl.* bohton; *impert.* byge, bige, *pl.* bycgaþ; *pp.* boht; *v. a. To* BUY, *procure;* emere, redimere:—Hí woldon mete bicgan *cibos emerent*, Jn. Bos. 4, 8. Dæt hie bicgan scoldon *which they must buy*, Beo. Th. 2615; B. 1305: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 11; Hö. 68. Dá híg férdon bycgean *dum irent emere*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. Ic bicge *I buy*, Salm. Kmbl. 403; Sal. 202. Mete bygeþ he *he buys meat*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111. Hí bycgaþ *they buy*, 33 b; Th. 106, 27, note; Gú. 47. Dæt gódе men mid feó bicgaþ *which good men buy with money*, 114 a; Th. 436, 37; Rä. 55, 12. Dæt bohte Abraham *quam emit Abraham*, Gen. 49, 30: Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 27. Menn heora land bohton [MS. bohtan] *men bought their land*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 10. Bige us to dæs cynges þeówette *eme nos in servitudinem regiam*, Gen. 47, 19. Bige ða þing *eme ea*, Jn. Bos. 13, 29. Bycgaþ eów ele *emite oleum vobis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 9. [*Wyc.* bigge, bye, bize: *R. Brun.* bie: *Laym.* bugge: *Orm.* biggenn: *O. Sax.* buggean: *Frs.* bikje: *Goth.* bugyan.] DER. a-bycgan, -bicgan, be-, ge-: un-boht, unbe-, unge-.

bycgean *to buy, procure;* emere:—Híg woldon bycgean *they would buy*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. v. bycgan.

bycgen, bycgenn, e; *f. A buying, selling;* emptio, Som. Ben. Lye.

býcnend-líc; *adj. Allegorical, mystical;* allegoricus:—Býcnendlíc racu *allegorica expositio*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 42. v. beácniend-líc.

býcnian, býcnan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beckon, shew, signify;* indicare:—Niht nihte býcneþ *nox nocti indicat*, Ps. Spl. 18, 2. Ðe býcnaþ [gehiwode *finxit*, Lamb: býcnaþ *fixit?*] eáge *qui finxit oculum*, 93, 9. v. beácnian.

býcniend-líc gemet, es; *n. The indicative mood;* indicativus modus, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 18, MS. C.

býcnung, e; *f. A figure, trope;* figura:—Under býcnunge dæs híges *sub figura coronæ*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 10. v. beácnung.

býd = beád? *commanded, bid*, Gen. 50, 5; *p. of* beódan.

býdel, es; *m.* [beódan *to bid, order, proclaim*]. I. *one who bids* or *cries out, a herald, proclaimer, minister;* præco, nuncius:—Býdel *præco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 41: Wrt. Voc. 84, 40. Se Godes býdel *a messenger of God, minister*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 2. Se Godes Sunu sende his býdel toforan him *the Son of God sent his proclaimer before him*, ii. 36, 25, 27. Bisceopas sindon býdelas Godes lage *bishops are proclaimers of God's law*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 15. Biscopas sind to býdelum gesette *bishops are ordained to be ministers*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 8. Drihten sende his býdelas ætforan him *the Lord sent his messengers* [*prophets*] *before him*, ii. 530, 9. II. *one who bids* or *summons to appear in a court of law, a* BEADLE; apparitor, exactor, bedellus:—Ðé sylle se dema ðam býdele, and se býdel ðé sende on cwertern *judex tradat te exactori, et exactor mittat te in carcerem*, Lk. Bos. 12, 58. Býdele gebýraþ, dæt he for his wycan sý weorces frigra donne óðer man *bedello pertinet, ut pro servitio suo libertior sit ab operatione quam alii homines*, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 6. He þurh his býdelas his gafoles myngaþ *he reminds him of his tribute by his messengers* [lit. *beadles*], L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19. Aaron hét býdelas beódan,—to morgen biþ simbeldæg *Aaron commanded beadles to proclaim,—to-morrow is a feast day*, Ex. 32, 5. [*Piers P.* bedele: *Dut.* beul, *m: Ger.* büttel, *m: M. H. Ger.* bütel: *O. H. Ger.* butil, *m.*]

BYDEN, bydenn, e; *f.* I. *a bushel;* modius:—Cwyst dú cymþ dæt leóhtfæt dæt hit beó under bydene aset *numquid venit lucerna ut sub modio ponatur?* Mk. Bos. 4, 21: Lk. Bos. 11, 33. II. *a barrel, tun, butt;* dolium, cupa:—Hí mec baðedon in bydene *they bathed me in a tub*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 24; Rä. 28, 6. Byden *cupa*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 94; Wrt. Voc. 34, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* butin *cupa.*]

byden-botm, es; *m. The bottom of a vessel;* fundus, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 49; Wrt. Voc. 24, 49.

býe *to a habitation; dat. of* bý.

byffan *to mutter;* mutire, Cot. 154. DER. a-byffan.

byfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble;* tremere:—Eorþe ondréd oððe byfode and heó geswác oððe heó wæs stille *terra tremuit et quievit*, Ps. Lamb. 75, 9. v. bifian.

byfor, es; *m. A beaver*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13, MS. T. v. befer.

býgan, bígan, bígean, bégan; he býgeþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, turn back, bow down, humble, abase;* flectere, inflectere, incurvare, retorquere, deflectere, humiliare:—Býgdest dú ðé for hæledum *thou bowedst thyself before men*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 11; Seel. 153. Ðeáh dú hwilcne boh býge wið eorþan *though thou bend any bough towards the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 106; Met. 13, 53. Býgaþ hine, dæt he on hinder gǽþ *they shall turn him back, so that he shall go backward*, Salm. Kmbl. 252; Sal. 125. He herm-cweðend hýneþ and býgeþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5. [*Dan.* böje, boie: *Swed.* böja: *O. Nrs.* beygja.] DER. for-býgan, -bígan, ge-, on-. v. búgan.

býge, bíge, es; *m.* [býgan *to bow*] *A bowing, bending, turning, a corner, an angle, a bay, bosom, the apex of a helmet;* flexus, ancon, angulus, sinus, conus:—Ðá gestóp he to ánes wealles býge *then he stepped to a bend of a wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 23: Num. 22, 26. Helmes býge *conus galeæ*, Wrt. Voc. 36, 3.

býgend-líc; *adj. Flexible, pliable;* flexilis, flexibilis:—Býgendlíc on ðám geþeódnessum his liða *flexibilibus artuum compagibus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 37. v. býgan.

bygest, he bygeþ *buyest, he buys*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bycgan.

byggan *to build;* ædificare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. býtlian.

býgnes, -ness, e; *f. A bending, bowing;* flexio. v. bígnes.

byg-spæc, e; *f. A beguiling in speech;* supplantatio, Ps. Spl. 40, 10.

býgþ, býhþ, dú býgst, býhst *bows, thou bowest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* búgan *to bow.*

byht, es; *m.* [býgan *to bend*] *A bending, corner, dwelling, an abode, bay,* BIGHT; habitatio, dominium, sinus:—Andlang norþgeardes dæt hit cymþ in done byht *along the north yard till it comes to the corner*, Cod. Dipl. 538; A. D. 967; Kmbl. iii. 18, 29: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 25, 32. Eall dæt sculon ágan eaforan dine, þeódlanda gehwilc, folcmægþa byht *thy sons shall own all that, each country, the dwelling of nations*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 20; Gen. 2213. Mec ahebbaþ ofer hæleða byht ðeós heá lyft *this lofty air raises me above the dwellings of men*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 26; Rä. 8, 3. Ofer wætres byht to lande *over the water's abode* [*bay*] *to the land*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 23; Rä. 23, 12. [*Dut.* bogt, *f: Ger.* bucht, *f: Dan.* bugt, *m. f: Swed.* bugt, *m: Icel.* bygð, *f.*]

býing, e; *f. A habitation;* domus, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 3. v. bý.

BÝL, býle, bíle, es; *m. A* BILE, *blotch, sore;* carbunculus, Cot. 183. [*O. Frs.* bel, beil: *Dut.* buil, *f: Kil.* buyll: *Ger.* beule, *f: M. H. Ger.* biule, *f: Dan.* bule, *m. f: Swed.* bula, *f: O. Nrs.* þeyla, *f.*]

BYLD, e; *f:* byldo; *f. indecl. in s. Constancy, boldness;* constantia:—Bíðeþ þurh byldo *awaiteth with constancy*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 5; Cri. 113. He sceolde ða byldo anescian *poterat emollire constantiam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, note 43. [*O. H. Ger.* baldí, *f: Goth.* balþei, *f. boldness.*] DER. ge-byld.

bylda, an; *m.* [bold *a house*] *A* BUILDER; ædificator:—Sum biþ bylda til hám to habbanne *one is a good builder to raise a house*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 29; Crä. 75.

byldan; *p.* bylde; *pp.* bylded; *v. trans.* [beald *bold;* v. byld] *To make bold, to animate, instigate, exhort, encourage, confirm;* animare, instigare, hortari, confirmare:—He Fresena cyn byldan wolde *he would encourage the race of the Frisians*, Beo. Th. 2193; B. 1094. Geongne æðeling sceolon góde gesíðas byldan *good companions should encourage a young prince*, Menol. Fox 488; Gn. C. 15. Hí bylde bearn Ælfríces *the son of Ælfric encouraged them*, Byrht. Th. 137, 60: By. 209. Swá hí ealle bylde Godríc to gúþe *so Godric encouraged them all to the war*, Byrht. Th. 141, 11; By. 320. Bǽdon hí Sigebyrht dæt he mid him to dam gefeohte fóre and hyra fultum trymede and bylde *rogaverunt Sigberctum ad confirmandum militem secum venire in prælium*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 20, col. 1.

býle *a bile, blotch, sore.* v. býl.

byled-breóst; *adj.* [byled, breóst *a breast*] *Puff-breasted;* rostrato pectore præditus:—Ic eom byled-breóst *I am puff-breasted*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 489. 23; Rä. 79, 1. v. gebilod.

byle-wit *merciful;* æquanimus, mansuetus:—Gehýran ða bylewitan *audeant mansueti*, Ps. Spl. 33, 2. v. byly-wit, bile-wit.

bylg *a bulge, bag*, Cot. 27. v. belg.

bylgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend, anger, vex;* offendere, irritare, vexare. DER. a-bylgan. v. belgan.

bylgean *to bellow;* mugire, Martyr. 17, Jan. v. bellan.

Bylges leg, es; *n.* [*Flor.* Bililesleaga: *Sim. Dun.* Byligesleage: *Hovd.* Biligesleage] BISLEY, *in Gloucestershire*:—Hī cōmon to Bylges lege *they came to Bisley*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 15.

bylgþ *is angry;* 3*rd pers. pres. of* belgan.

bylig *bellows;* follis, Wrt. Voc. 86, 15. v. belg.

byllino *a cake;* collyris, collyrida, Cot. 208.

bylwet, bylwit *simple.* v. bile-wit.

bylwet-lice; *adv. Simply;* simpliciter, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 29. v. bile-hwītlīce.

byly-wit *merciful, kind;* æquanimus, mītis:—Bylywit fæder *merciful father*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 32; Dan. 363. v. bile-wit.

BŸME, bēme, an; *f. A trumpet;* tuba, salpinx = σάλπιγξ:—Bŷme sang *the trumpet sounded* [lit. *sang*], Cd. 148; Th. 186, 2; Exod. 132. Dære bŷman swēg wēox *sonitus buccinæ crescebat*, Ex. 19, 19: 20, 18: Ps. Spl. 46, 5: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 29; Cri. 1062. Bŷmiaþ oððe hlyriaþ on niwum mōnþe mid bŷman *buccinate in neomenia tuba*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. Bŷman sungon *the trumpets sounded* [lit. *sung*], Elen. Kmbl. 218; El. 109. Drēmaþ Drihtne on bŷman *psallite Domino in tubis*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 6. Seofon sacerdas blāwon mid bŷmon *septem sacerdotes clangent buccinis*, Jos. 6, 4, 13. [*Laym.* bemen, beomen; *pl. trumpets.*] DER. heofon-bŷme, here-, sige-.

bŷmere, es; *m.* [bŷme *a trumpet*] *A trumpeter;* tubicen, salpista = σαλπιστής:—Bŷmere *tubicen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 24; Wrt. Voc. 73, 57. Bŷmere *salpista*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 11; Wrt. Voc. 60, 47.

bŷme-sangere, es; *m.* [bŷme *a trumpet*, sangere *a singer*] *A trumpeter;* salpicta = σαλπιγκτής, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 13; Wrt. Voc. 60, 48.

bŷmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bŷme *a trumpet*] *To sound* or *play on a trumpet;* tuba canere, buccinare:—Ic bŷme *salpizo* vel *buccino*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 14; Wrt. Voc. 60, 49. Bŷmiaþ oððe hlyriaþ on niwum mōnþe mid bŷman *buccinate in neomenia tuba*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4.

bŷn; *def.* se bŷna, seó, ðæt bŷne; *adj.* [bŷþ; *pres. of* būan *to inhabit, occupy*] *Inhabited, occupied;* habitatus:—Ðæt bŷne land is cāsteweard brādost *the inhabited land is broadest eastward*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45. Licgaþ wilde mōras on emnlange ðæm bŷnum lande *wild mountains lie along the inhabited land*, 1, 1; Bos. 20, 44.

byndele, byndelle *a binding*, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 1, MS. H. v. bindele.

byōþ *are, shall be*, = biōþ; *pres. pl. of* bión.

byre, e; *f. A birch-tree;* betula:—Byrc *betula* [MS. *betulus*], Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 20; Wrt. Voc. 33, 20. v. birce.

byre-holt, es; *n. A birch holt* or *grove;* betuletum, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 21.

byreþ *barks*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8; *pres. of* beorcan.

byrd *birth;* nativitas. v. ge-byrd.

byrd-dæg, es; *m. A birth-day;* natalis dies. v. ge-byrd-dæg.

byrde; *sup.* byrdest, *def.* se byrdesta; *adj. Born, well-born, noble, rich;* natus, natu *vel* genere præstans, nobilis, opulentus:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan *the richest must pay*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36. DER. ge-byrde, in-. v. ge-byrd.

byrden *a burden*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. byrðen.

byrdest, se byrdesta *the highest born, most noble, richest*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36; *sup. of* byrde.

byrdian *to bear;* sustinere. v. for-byrdian.

byrdioge *a weaver's tool;* plumaria, N. Som. Wrt. Voc. 282, 3.

byrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Quality, state, condition;* qualitas, status, conditio. DER. an-byrdnys, in-. v. ge-byrd.

byrd-scype, es; *m.* [byrd, ge-byrd *birth*, scype *state, condition*] *Birth-ship, child-bearing;* gestatio, partus:—Ic tō fela hæbbe ðæs byrdscypes bealwa onfongen *I have received too many injuries from this child-bearing*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 7; Cri. 182.

byrd-tīd, e; *f. Birth-tide, time of birth;* natale tempus. v. ge-byrd-tīd.

byrdu-scrūd, es; *n.* [byrdu = bord *a shield*, scrūd *a garment, clothing*] *The covering of a shield, a shield;* clypei tegmen, clypeus:—Unc sceal sweord and helm, byrne and byrduscrūd bām gemāne *sword and helmet, armour and shield, shall be common to us both*, Beo. Th. 5313; B. 2660.

byre; *gen.* byres; *dat.* byre; *acc.* byre: *pl. nom. acc.* byras, byre; *gen.* byra; *dat.* byrum; *m. A son, child, descendant;* natus, filius, soboles, proles:—Ðonne ǣfre byre monnes hȳrde under heofonum *than ever child of man heard under heaven*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 18; Ph. 128: Beo. Th. 4113; B. 2053. Ðǣr hyre byre wǣron *where her sons were*, 2381; B. 1188. Ðæs ða byre siððan gyrne onguldon, ðe hī ðæt gyfl þēgun *for which their children since with grief have paid, that they ate that fruit*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 22; Ph. 409. Mǣru cwēn bǣdde byras geonge *the illustrious queen solicited her young sons*, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. Lamech bearna strȳnde; him byras wōcan eafora and idesa; he ðone yldestan Noæ nemde *Lamech begat children; to him descendants were born of sons and daughters; the eldest he named Noah*, Cd. 62; Th. 75, 1; Gen. 1233. [*Goth.* baur, *m. one born, a son: O. Nrs.* burr, borr, *m.*] v. bearn.

bȳre, es; *m. An event, the time at which anything happens, a favourable time, an opportunity;* eventus, tempus quo accidit aliquid, opportunitas, occasio, = καιρός:—Wæs ðǣr mid him ōþ ðone bȳre ðæt Swegen wearþ deād *was there with him until the time that Sweyn was dead*, Chr. 1013; Th. 272, 22. Ðā he bȳre-hæfde *when he had opportunity*, Byrht. Th. 135, 21; By. 121. DER. ge-bȳre. v. ge-bȳrian.

byrele *a cup-bearer, butler*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 51: Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. v. byrle.

byrelian *to pour out, give to drink, serve*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 13; Gū. 842. v. byrlian.

byren; *adj. Belonging to a bear;* ursinus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. beren.

byrene, an; *f. A she-bear;* ursa, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 70; Wrt. Voc. 23, 29. v. bera.

byreþ *bears*, Beo. Th. 598; B. 296; 3*rd pers. pres. of* beran.

bȳreþ *it pertains to, it is lawful;* pertinet ad, licet, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 13. v. bȳrian.

byrg *to a city*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 33, 1; Cri. 519; *dat. of* burh.

byrga *of cities* or *inclosed dwellings, for* burga; *gen. pl. of* burh, Runic pm. 8; Kmbl. 341, 3.

byrga *a pledger, creditor*, Cot. 37. v. byrgea.

BYRGAN, birgan, byrigan, birigan, birgean, byrigean, byrian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [beorg *tumulus*]; *v. trans. To raise a mound, to* BURY; tumulare, tumulo condere, sepelire:—Hī his līchaman on cyrican neāh weofode byrgan woldon *they would bury his body in the church near the altar*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 10: Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. Birge man hine ðæs ilcan dæges *sepelietur in eadem die*, Deut. 21, 23. Ðǣr hine man birgde *ibi sepelierunt eum*, Gen. 49, 31. Alȳf me ǣrest byrigan mīnne fæder *permitte mihi primum sepelire patrem meum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 59: 9, 60. Hine man byrigde swā him wel gebȳrede *they buried him as well became him*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21: Hy. 10, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 29. [*Wyc.* birie: *Piers P.* yburied, *pp: Chauc.* buried: *R. Glouc.* ybured: *Laym.* burien: *Orm.* birrjenn: *Dut.* bergen: *O. Dut.* berghen *condere, abscondere, servare, tueri: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bergen: *O. H. Ger.* bergan, ga-bergan *condere, recondere: Goth.* bairgan *tueri, conservare: O. Nrs.* byrgja *includere.*] DER. be-byrgan, bi-, ge-: byrgen.

BŸRGAN, bȳrian, bȳrigan, bȳrgean, bȳrigean, beorgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To taste, eat;* gustare, manducare:—Ðū ðīnes gewinnes wæstme bȳrgest *labores fructuum tuorum manducabis*, Ps. Th. 127, 2. Nymþe ðū æppel ǣnne bȳrgdest *unless thou hast tasted an apple*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 21; Gen. 880. Hī bū þēgun æppel, bȳrgdon forbodene *they both ate the apple, tasted the forbidden* [*fruit*], Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 11; Ph. 404. Nim ðē ðis ofæt on hand, bīt hit and bȳrge *take to thee this fruit in hand, bite it and taste*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 12; Gen. 519. [*O. Nrs.* bergja *to taste;* gustare.] DER. a-bȳrgan, ge-, on-.

byrgea, byrigea, byriga, berigea, an; *m.* [borh, borg *a pledge, security*] *A person who gives a pledge, a surety;* fidejussor:—Gif ðū hæbbe byrgean, mana ðone ðæs ǣngyldes *if thou have a surety, admonish him of the recompense*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 11. Mid lx scillinga gebēte ðam byrgean *let amends be made to the surety with sixty shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12, 15, 16: L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 6. Se man ðam ōðrum byrigean geselle *let the man give surety to the other*, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Gif he byrigan forwærne *if he refuse surety*, 9, 10; Th. i. 30, 15, 17. Him man wilsumne berigean geselle [MS. gefelle] *let a man give him a sufficient surety*, 6; Th. i. 30, 5. DER. leōd-gebyrgea.

bȳrgean *to taste;* gustare:—He byreþ blōdig wæl, bȳrgean þenceþ, eteþ unmurnlīce *he will bear off my bloody corpse, will resolve to taste it, will eat it without repugnance*, Beo. Th. 901; B. 448. DER. a-bȳrgan. v. bȳrgan.

byrged *buried.* v. byrgan.

byrgels, birgels, bergels, es; *m. A* BURIAL-*place, sepulchre, tomb;* sepulcrum, bustum:—Byrgels *bustum*, Cot. 183. To birgelse *in possessionem sepulcri*, Gen. 23, 9. v. byrgen.

byrgen, byrgenn, birgen, byrigen, burgen, e; *f.* [beorg *tumulus*] *A burying, grave, sepulchre, tomb;* sepulcrum, monumentum, tumba:—Byrgen *sepulcrum*, Ps. Th. 48, 9: Ps. Surt. 13, 3. Hāt nū healdan ða byrgene *jube ergo custodire sepulcrum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 64: 27, 66. On ðam wyrt-tūne wæs niwe byrgen *in horto erat novum monumentum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 41: 19, 42. Com to ðære byrgene *venit ad monumentum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 1: 20, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11. Ðȳ þriddan dæge of byrgenne, of deaðe, arās Dryhten *on the third day the Lord arose from the sepulchre, from death*, Elen. Kmbl. 371; El. 186: 965; El. 484: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 34; Cri. 729: Ps. Th. 29, 8. Byrgenum *sepulcris*, 13, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 445; Sal. 223. On his byrgenne is awriten byrgen-leōþ *scriptum est in tumba ipsius epitaphium*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 17. 2. in the districts of England first occupied by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, numerous extensive cemeteries of the heathen period have been examined. In these cemeteries the graves are usually arranged in rows, and are dug exactly in the same manner and form as our modern church-

yard graves, which are probably copied from them. After the burial, a low circular mound was raised over the grave. From their contents we learn that the body of the deceased was buried in the full dress worn when living,—the men with their arms and military equipments,—the women with their personal ornaments and jewelry. The body was generally laid on its back, on the floor of the grave; but in the wealthier classes, it was frequently inclosed in a wooden coffin, for in A. D. 679, it is said—*Æðeldryþ on treówene þruh wæs bebyriged Æthelðrith was buried in a wooden coffin*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 21; or in the Latin of Bede—Ædilthryd ligneo in locello sepulta, S. 163, 15. 3. the belief in a future life is shewn by the care with which the relatives and friends of better condition, placed in the grave of the dead objects which it was supposed would be necessary or useful in the next world: even mere personal ornaments, or articles to which the deceased had been attached, or which can only have been placed there as tokens of affectionate remembrance. Evidence is also found of the sentiments of tenderness which followed them to their last resting-place. It was believed that the dead were exposed to evil spirits, for amulets are usually found interred with them,—especially beads of amber, which were thought to be protective against such influences. The frequent occurrence, among the earth in the grave, of bones of animals, which were commonly eaten by the Anglo-Saxons, would seem to shew that there were both sacrifices and feasting at the burial. Human bones have been found in such a position as to justify a supposition, that a slave had been slain and thrown into the grave, perhaps in the belief that he would continue to serve his master in the spiritual world. 4. in the districts which were occupied by the Angles in Britain, and Old Saxons on the continent, *νεκροκαυσία, cremation* or *the burning* of the bodies before burial, appears to have been almost universal, among rude nations, from the age of Homer to that of Alfred. The interment, therefore, consists of an urn filled with the burnt bones. It has been supposed that cremation was originally the mode of burial in use among the Angles; and that the Saxons and Jutes buried the body entire, or that they had adopted this mode of burial when they came into Britain. See Kemble in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 48. It is recorded of the Esthonians and Old Saxons, who were a very warlike and powerful people, once occupying the whole north-west corner of Germany,—And dæt is mid Éstum þeáw, dæt ðær sceal ælces geþeódes man beón forbærned; and gyf dær man ân bân findeþ unforbærned, hí hit sceolon miclum gebêtan *it is also a custom with the Esthonians, that there men of every tribe must be burned; and if any one find a single bone unburnt, they shall make a great atonement*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 3-5. It is certain that in Beowulf, which is supposed to be an Old Norse poem, the body of the hero is described as being burnt:—Hit sæ-líðend syddan hâtan Biówulfes biorh *sea-farers may afterwards call it Beowulf's mound* [*barrow*], Beo. Th. 5604-5606; B. 2806, 2807. Him ða gegiredon Géata leóde âd unwâclîcne, helm-behongen, hilde bordum, and beorhtum byrnum *the people of the Goths then raised for him a mighty funeral pile, hung with helmets, shields, and bright breast-plates*, 6265-6271; B. 3137-3140. Ongunnon ða bâl-fýra mæst wîgend weccan: wudu-rêc astâh sweart of Swió-þole *then the warriors began to kindle the greatest of bale-fires: the wood-smoke ascended black from the Swedish pine*, 6277-6281; B. 3143-3145. Hí on beorg dydon beágas and siglu, eall swylce hyrsta *on the mound they placed rings and jewels, also ornaments*, 6307-6309; B. 3164, 3165. Ða ymbe hlæw ridon æðelingas . . . cyning mænan, word-gyd wrecan *then nobles rode round the mound . . . their king bewail, a verbal lay recite*, 6319-6325; B. 3170-3173. Swâ begnornodon Géata leóde *thus the people of the Goths deplored*, 6338, 6339; B. 3179. 5. it is probable that down to a very late period the people adhered to many of their ancient burial customs. Charlemagne, so late as the year 789, ordered his Christian Saxon subjects to bury their dead in the Christian cemeteries, and not in the tumuli of the pagans, in these words,—'Jubemus ut corpora Christianorum Saxonum ad cœmeteria ecclesiæ deferantur, et non ad tumulos paganorum,' *Capit. Carl. Mag. Walter*, tom. ii. p. 107. In England, the ordinary converts appear to have been drawn reluctantly from the burial places of their forefathers by the establishment of Christian cemeteries attached to the churches, and even there they seem long to have continued many of their old rites. A few of these ceremonies are mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical laws and constitutions relating to funerals. 6. it appears from a regulation, which, though only preserved in the laws of Henry I, evidently belonged to the Anglo-Saxon period, that as soon as any person was dead, the body was laid out, with the feet to the east and the head to the west. This law enjoins any one who, either in revenging a feud or defending himself, should kill a man, not to take anything belonging to him, whether his horse, or his helmet, or his sword, or any money he may have, but to lay out his body in the manner usually observed with the dead, the head to the west and the feet to the east, upon his shield, if he have one; and to fix his lance, and place his arms round, and attach his horse by the reins; and to go to the nearest town and give information to the first person he meets: the Latin of the law is,—'Si quis in vindictam vel in se defendendo occidat aliquem, nihil sibi de mortui rebus aliquis usurpet, non equum, non galeam, vel gladium, vel pecuniam prorsus aliquam; sed ipsum corpus solito defunctorum more componat, caput ad occidens, pedes ad oriens versum, super clipeum, si habeat; et lanceam suam figat, et arma circummittat, et equum adregniet; et adeat proximam villam, et cui prius obviaverit denunciet,' L. H. 83, § 6; Th. i. 591. 7. during the time that the dead body remained unburied, the relations and friends assembled to watch or wake over it [this watching or waking is mentioned under the word lîc *a body*, see lîc II], and this proceeding was evidently accompanied with feasting and drinking carried to a very great excess. So late as the end of the tenth century, archbishop Ælfric addressed the following injunction to his clergy:—Ge ne scylan fægnigan forþ-farenra manna, ne dæt lîc gesêcan, bûton eów mann ladige ðær-to: ðænne ge ðær-to gelaðode syn, ðonne forbeóde ge ða hæðenan saugas ðæra lâwedra manna, and heora hlûdan cheahchetunga; ne ge sylfe ne eton, ne ne drincon ðær dæt lîc inne lîþ, ðe-læs ðe ge syndon efen-lâce ðæs hæðenscypes ðe hý ðær begâþ *ye shall not rejoice on account of men deceased, nor attend on the corpse, unless ye be thereto invited: when ye are thereto invited, then forbid ye the heathen songs of the laymen, and their loud cachinations; nor eat ye, nor drink, where the corpse lieth therein, lest ye be imitators of the heathenism which they there commit*, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 23-358, 5. The clergy gave little attention to these injunctions, for they are warned against being 'hunters of funerals,' and Ælfric tells us how some priests 'Fægniaþ ðonne men forþfaraþ, and unbedene gaderiaþ hî to ðam lîce, swâ swâ grædige ræmmas, ðâr ðâr hî hold geseóþ; ac heom gebîraþ mid rihte to bestandenne ða men, ðe hîraþ into heora mynstre; and ne sceal nân faran on ôðres folgoþ to nânum lîce bûton he gebeden sý *rejoice when men depart hence, and unbidden gather about the corpse, like greedy ravens, wherever they see a dead carcase; whereas it properly becomes them to bury those men, who belong to their minster; and no one ought to go in another's following to any corpse unless he be invited*,' L. Ælf. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 2-6. 8. we have no reason for supposing that people who were not rich were buried in coffins, but the body, having been wrapped up in its winding-sheet, appears to have been merely laid in the grave, and then covered with earth. The first coffins used by the converted Anglo-Saxons were undoubtedly of wood [vide 2], and it was the ecclesiastics who introduced the stone sarcophagi for eminent personages of their own order. Sebbi, king of the East-Saxons, was buried in a coffin of stone:—Gearwodan hî his lîchoman to bebyrigeanne on stânenre þruh *cujus* [*Sebbi*] *corpori tumulando præparaverant sarcofagum lapideum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 4. 9. at every funeral a payment, called a soul-sceat [v. sâwel-sceát], was made to the church where the interment took place, and a legacy was also expected. A mancus of gold, or even a much higher sum, was usually paid in the case of a king or bishop, or of a person of high rank. 10. the graves were no doubt arranged in rows and covered with small mounds, as in the older pagan cemeteries, except that the mounds were elongated instead of being circular, and had head-stones. They seem, at an early period, to have been laid north and south, like many of those in the pagan cemeteries, and not east and west, as was the position of the bodies of the nuns of Hartlepool, buried towards the end of the seventh century, which were uncovered about thirty years ago. Small flat stones, the largest less than a foot square, had been laid over the graves at Hartlepool, each bearing a cross, and the name of the person it commemorated; some engraved in Anglo-Saxon runes, and some in the Roman letters of the seventh century, for to the latter end of that period they evidently belonged. v. Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon Home, 8vo. 1860, pp. 397-405. A very valuable paper by George Rolleston, Esq. M. D. F. R. S. On the modes of sepulture in early Anglo-Saxon times in this country, reprinted from the Translations of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, Third Session: Douglas's Nenia Britannica: Faussett's Inventorium Sepulchrale: Akerman's Remains of Pagan Saxondom: Wylie's Fairford Graves: Braybrooke's Saxon Obsequies: and Mr. C. Roach Smith's Collectanea Antiqua.

byrgend, es; *m. A burier;* sepultor:—Nâhtan byrgendas *non erat qui sepeliret*, Ps. Th. 78, 3.

byrgen-leóþ, es; *n. A tomb-elegy, an epitaph;* sepulcrale carmen, epitaphium:—On his byrgenne is awriten byrgen-leóþ *scriptum est in tumba ipsius epitaphium*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 18.

byrgen-song, es; *m. A burial song;* cantus sepulcralis, Leo 116. v. bergel-song.

byrgen-stôw, byrigen-stôw, e; *f. A burying-place, cemetery;* sepulcri locus, cœmeterium, Cot. 75: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 19.

byrgere, es; *m. A burier, corpse-bearer;* vespillo, Cot. 155.

byrging [byrgung, *Ettm.*], e; *f. A burying, the act of burying;* sepultura, Jn. 20, 1, 4, Lye.

býrging, e; *f. Taste, tasting;* gustus, Scint. 12, Lye. [*O. Nrs.* berging, *f. gustus, sacra synaxis* vel *participatio divinæ Eucharistiæ.*] v. on-býrging.

byrgst, byrhst, he byrgeþ, byrgþ, byrhþ *protectest, he protects*, Ps. Th. 16, 8; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beorgan.

byrht *bright, clear, lucid, loud;* clarus, splendidus, clarisonus, Beo. Th. 2402; B. 1199: Cd. 217; Th. 275, 15; Sat. 172. v. beorht.

byrhtan *to shine;* lucere, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 18; Cri. 1090. v. beorhtan.

byrhtm, es; *m. Noise, tumult;* fragor, tumultus, Apstls. Kmbl. 42; Ap. 21. v. breahtm.

byrhtm-hwȳl *a moment.* v. bearhtm-hwīl.

byrht-nes *brightness,* Ps. Spl. 118, 130. v. beorht-nes.

byrhtu, e; *f. Brightness, splendour,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 15; Cri. 1240. v. beorhtu.

byrht-word; *adj.* [byrht = beorht *bright,* word *a word*] *Bright of word, clear in words* or *speech;* clarus voce:—Byrhtword arās engla ordfruma *the creator of angels, bright of words, arose,* Cd. 218; Th. 279, 15; Sat. 238.

byri = byrig *to a city.* v. byri-weard.

byrian; *p.* ede, ide; *pp.* ed *To bury:*—Ðǽr hī mon byride *where they buried her,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 9. DER. be-byrian. v. byrgan.

bȳrian, *3rd s.* bȳreþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [bȳre *an event, a favourable time, an opportunity*] *To happen, pertain to, belong to;* evenire, contingere, pertinere ad [v. ge-bȳrian]: *found as v. impers: it pertains to, it concerns, it belongs to, it is lawful;* pertinet ad, oportet, licet:—Ne bȳreþ to him from scipum *non pertinet ad eum de ovibus,* Ju. Lind. War. 10, 13: Mk. Lind. War. 4, 38. Ðe ne bȳrede him to etanne *quem non licebat ei edere,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 4. DER. ge-bȳrian.

bȳrian *to taste;* gustare. v. a-bȳrian *under* a-bȳrgan.

byrig *to a city,* Ps. Th. 44, 13: 47, 11; *dat. of* burh.

byrig, e; *f: acc. s.* byrig, byrige *A city;* urbs, civitas:—Hēr Cūþa gefeaht wiþ Brytwalas æt Biedcan forda, and genam Lygeanbyrig and Ægles byrig *in this year Cutha fought against the Brito-Welsh at Bedford, and took Lenbury and Aylesbury,* Chr. 571; Th. 33, 28. Cantwara byrig forbarn ðȳ geāre *Canterbury was burnt down in this year,* 754; Th. 81, 36, col. 2. v. burh.

byrig, es; *n. A mulberry-tree;* morus:—He ofslōh byrig heora on hagule *occidit moros eorum in pruina,* Ps. Spl. 77, 52: L. M. 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 17.

byriga, an; *m. A surety;* fidejussor:—He him byrigan gesealdne hæbbe *he has given him surety,* L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 17. v. byrgea.

byrigan, birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Alȳf me ǽrest byrigan mīnne fæder *permitte mihi primum sepelire patrem meum,* Lk. Bos. 9, 59: 9, 60: Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21: Hy. 10, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 29: Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 30: 21; Thw. 11, 4. DER. be-byrigan. v. byrian, byrgan.

bȳrigan; *p.* de *To taste;* gustare:—Deáþ he ðǽr bȳrigde *he there tasted death,* Rood Kmbl. 199; Kr. 101. Dæt he hire sealde ðæt wæter to bȳrigenne *ut gustandam illi daret eam aquam,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 21. DER. on-bȳrigan. v. bȳrian, bȳrgan.

byrig-berge, an; *f. A mulberry;* morum:—Byrigbergena seáw selle drincan *give him to drink juice of mulberries,* L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 12.

byrigea *a surety,* L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. v. byrgea.

byrigean *to bury.* v. byrgan, be-byrigean.

bȳrigean *to taste.* v. on-bȳrigean, bȳrgan.

byrigen, byrigenn, e; *f.* [beorg *tumulus*] *A burying-place, a sepulchre, tomb, burying;* sepulcrum, monumentum, tumba, sepultura, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 37: 3, 8; S. 532, 15, 17: 3, 11; S. 535, 32: 1, 33; S. 499, 7. v. byrgen.

byrigen-stōw, e; *f. A burying-place:*—He sylfa byrigenstōwe worhte *sibi ipse in locum sepulcri fecerat,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 19. v. byrgen-stōw.

byrig-leōþ, es; *n. An epitaph;* epitaphium, Bd. 2, 1, Lye. v. byrgen-leōþ.

byrig-man, -mann, es; *m.* [byrig *a city,* man *a man*] *A city officer;* ædilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28, MS. D; Som. 11, 29. v. burh-man.

byrignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A burying, burial;* sepultura, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8. DER. be-byrignys.

bȳrignes, bīrgnes, -ness, e; *f. A tasting, a taste:* gustus:—Mid bȳrignesse ðæs wæteres *by the tasting of the water,* Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 29. Bīrgness *gustus,* Cot. 97. DER. an-bȳrignys. v. bȳrgan.

Byrine, es; *m. Birinus, the first bishop of Wessex,* Chr. 649; Th. 50, 3, col. 2, 3; 51, 2, col. 1. v. Birīnus.

byris, e; *f? A graving-iron, file;* scalprum, scalpellum:—Byris *scalprum,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 36: *scalpellum,* 162, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* bursa, *f.*]

byri-weard, es; *m.* [byrig, *dat. of* burh *a city,* weard *a guard*] *A city-guardian;* urbis custos, ædilis, Wrt. Voc. 18, 54. v. burh-weard.

BYRLE, byrele, es; *m. A cup-bearer, butler;* pocillator, calicum magister, pincerna:—Byrle *pincerna,* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 80, 1; Wrt. Voc. 60, 37: 74, 16. Egipta cynges byrle *pincerna regis Ægypti,* Gen. 40, 1. Byrele *pincerna,* Wrt. Voc. 290, 51. Þurh byreles hond *through the cup-bearer's hand,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 15; Vy. 51. Byrlas ne gǽldon *the cup-bearers delayed not,* Andr. Kmbl. 3065; An. 1535. Geleornedon his byrelas him betweonum *his cup-bearers planned among themselves,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 10: Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. Geþohte he ðæra byrla ealdor *recordatus est magistri pincernarum,* Gen. 40, 20, 21, 23. Yldest byrla *a caliculis, magister calicum,* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 130; Wrt. Voc. 60, 34. Ðara ōðer bewiste his byrlas, ōðer his bæcestran *alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoribus,* Gen. 40, 2. [*Laym.* birle, borle: *Orm.* birrless, *pl: Icel.* byrli, byrlari, *m.*]

byrlian, byrelian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [byrle, byrele *a cup-bearer*] *To pour out, give to drink, serve;* propinare:—Ic him byrlade wrōht of wēge *I poured out complaint to them from the cup,* Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 23; Jul. 486. Feónd byrlade ðære idese bittor bǽdewēg *the fiend gave the woman the bitter cup to drink,* 47 a; Th. 161, 8; Gū. 955. Ðone bitran drync Eue Adame byrelade *Eve served to Adam the bitter drink,* 45 b; Th. 154, 13; Gū. 842.

byrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [beorma *barm*] *To ferment with barm, to leaven;* fermentare. DER. ge-byrman.

byrnan; *part.* byrnende; he byrneþ. I. *v. intrans. To burn, to be on fire;* ardere:—Sīn eówer leóhtfatu byrnende *sint vestræ lucernæ ardentes,* Lk. Bos. 12, 35: Deut. 9, 15. Ðonne byrneþ gramen his *cum exarserit ira ejus,* Ps. Spl. 2, 13: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 36. II. *v. trans. To burn;* urere, comburere:—Swā fȳr wudu byrneþ *sicut ignis comburit sylvas,* Ps. Th. 82, 10. v. beornan.

BYRNE, an; *f. A corslet, coat of mail;* lorica, thorax:—Mōt he gesellan monnan and byrnan and sweord *he may give a man a corslet and a sword,* L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 1. Ðǽr wæs on eorle brogden byrne *there was on the man the twisted coat of mail,* Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257. Ætbær hringde byrnan *he bore away the ringed coat of mail,* Beo. Th. 5224; B. 2615. Ongan wyrcan sīde byrnan *he began to make a large coat of mail,* Salm. Kmbl. 906; Sal. 453: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 328. [*Laym.* burne, brunie: *Ger.* brünne, *f: M. H. Ger.* brünje, brünne, *f: O. H. Ger.* brunja, brunna, *f: Goth.* brunyo, *f: Dan.* brynie, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* brynja, *f: O. Slav.* brunija.] DER. gūþ-byrne, heaðo-, heaðu-, here-, īren-, īsern-.

byrne, es; *m. A burning;* incendium:—Ǽr ðam ðe ðæt mynster mid byrne fornumen wǽre *priusquam monasterium esset incendio consumptum,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 18. v. bryne.

byrne, an; *f. Running water, a stream;* torrens, rivus:—Ofer byrnan bōsm *over the stream's bosom,* Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 15; Rä. 4, 62. v. burne.

byrnendra *more burning,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 36. v. byrnan.

byrn-hom, es; *m.* [byrne *a coat of mail,* hom *a covering, garment*] *A coat of mail;* lorica:—Beraþ bord fōr breóstum and byrnhomas *bear shields before your breasts and coats of mail,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 192.

byrn-wīga, an; *m. A soldier clothed in armour;* loricatus miles:—Se byrnwīga būgan sceolde *the mailed warrior must submit,* Beo. Th. 5828; B. 2918: Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 5; Wand. 94. Byrnwīgena brego *the chief of mailed soldiers,* Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 28; Jud. 39.

byrn-wigende, -wiggende; *part. Clothed in armour, mailed;* loricatus:—Swā hire weoruda helm byrnwiggendra beboden hæfde *as the prince of the mailed armies had commanded her,* Elen. Kmbl. 447; El. 224. Gehlōdon byrnwīgendum werum wǽghengestas *they loaded the ships with men covered with armour,* Elen. Kmbl. 470; El. 235.

byrn-wiggend, es; *m. A soldier clothed in armour, a mailed warrior;* loricatus miles *vel* bellator:—Bealde byrnwīggende *bold warriors,* Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 13; Jud. 17.

byrst, es; *n. A bristle;* seta:—Byrst *seta,* Wrt. Voc. 286, 57: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 49. Hyre twigu beóþ swylce swīnene [MS. swinen] byrst *its twigs are like swine bristles,* Herb. 52, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 3. [*Frs.* boarstel, *m. f: Dut.* borstel, *m: Ger.* borste, *f: O. H. Ger.* burst, *n;* bursti, pursta, *f: Dan.* börste, *m. f: Swed.* borst, *m: Icel.* burst, *f.*]

byrst *bursts, breaks, fails; 3rd pers. pres. of* berstan.

byrst, he byrþ *bearest, he bears, produces;* facit, Mt. Bos. 7, 17; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

byrst, berst, es; *m. A loss, defect;* damnum, calamitas:—Gylde ðone byrst, ðe ðæt fȳr ontende *reddet damnum, qui ignem succenderit,* Ex. 22, 6, 12: Ps. Th. 108, 18. We habbaþ fela byrsta gebiden *multas calamitates sumus perpessi,* Lupi Serm. i. 2; Hick. Thes. ii. 99, 21.

byrþ *a birth.* v. beorþ, byrþ-ling.

BYRÐEN, berðen, byrðyn; *gen.* byrðenne; *f. A* BURTHEN, *load, weight, bundle;* onus, sarcina, fascis:—Hefig byrðen *onus grave,* Ps. Th. 37, 4. Sorh biþ swǽrost byrðen *sorrow is the heaviest burthen,* Salm. Kmbl. 623; Sal. 311. Seám oððe byrðen *onus,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 34; Som. 12, 14. Byrðen *fascis,* 9, 28; Som. 11, 44: Mt. Lind. Stv. 13, 30. [*O. Sax.* burðinnia, *f: O. Frs.* berthe, berde, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bürde, *f: O. H. Ger.* burdi, *f: Goth.* baurþei, *f: Dan.* byrde, *f: Swed.* börda, *f: Icel.* byrðr, byrði, *f.*] DER. mægen-byrðen, sorg-, syn-.

byrðene dǽl, es; *m. A share of a burthen, a portion;* portio, Ps. Spl. 49. 19.

byrðen-mælum; *adv.* [byrðen, mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, *n.*] *By burdens;* oneribus:—Se dēma hæt his englas gadrian ðone coccel byrðen-

mælum *the judge will command his angels to gather the tares by burdens*, Homl. Th. i. 526, 22.

byrðen-meto; *indecl; f? An excessive burden;* oneris excessus, onerosa mensura, Prov. 27, Ettm.

byrðen-strang; *adj. Burthen-strong, strong to bear burdens;* oneribus portandis robustus:—Assa is stunt nȳten, and byrðenstrang *an ass is a foolish beast, and strong for burdens*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 13.

byrþere; *gen.* byrþres; *m.* [beran *to bear, carry*] *A bearer, carrier, supporter;* portarius, vespillo, fulcimen:—Crist ðone wǽcan assan geceás him to byrþre *Christ chose the mean ass for his bearer*, Homl. Th. i. 210, 16. Ða byrþeras hine to byrgenne fēredon *the bearers bare him to the grave*, i. 492, 27. Seó untrumnys his gecyndes behōfode sumes byrþres *the infirmity of his nature had need of some supporter*, i. 308, 12.

byrþ-ling, beorþ-ling, es; *m. A born image, birthling, child.* v. beorþ, hyse-berþling.

byrþor, es; *n? Child-birth, a fetus;* partus, fetus:—Būtan byrþres intingan *sine partus causa*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 40. v. beorþor.

byrþor-cwelm, es; *m. An abortion, a miscarriage.* v. beorþor-cwelm.

byrþor-þīnen, e; *f. A midwife.* v. beorþor-þīnen.

byrðyn, e; *f. A burthen;* onus:—Mīn byrðyn ys leóht *meum onus est leve*, Mt. Bos, 11, 30. v. byrðen.

Byr-tūn, es; *m.* [*Hovd.* Burhtun: *Brom.* Burton super Trent: *Stub. Kni.* Burton] BURTON *on Trent, Staffordshire;* oppidum ad ripam fluminis Trentæ, in agro Staffordiensi:—Se cyng geaf him ðæt abbotrīce on Byrtūne *the king gave him the abbacy at Burton*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 16.

bȳsegu *occupation*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 509; Met. 20, 255. v. bȳsgu.

BȲSEN, bīsen, bȳsn, e; *f.* **I.** *a pattern, an example, model, resemblance, similitude, parable;* norma, exemplum, modellum, similitudo, parabola:—Ðū būtan bȳsne, Ælmihtig God, eall geworhtest þing þearle gōd [good, MS.] *thou, Almighty God, madest all things very good, without a pattern*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 85; Met. 20, 43. Seó bȳsen ðæs rihtan gelcáfan Angel cyricean to Rōme gelǽded wæs *exemplum catholicæ fidei Anglorum Romam perlatum est*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 11: 2, 1; S. 500, 26: 4, 23; S. 595, 10. Gūþlāc mongum wearþ bȳsen on Brytene *Guthlac was an example to many in Britain*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 19; Gū. 146. Ðiós ōðru bȳsen *this other similitude*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 13; Met. 12, 7. Æfter heora bȳsne *after their example*, Ps. Th. arg. 28: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 29; Sat. 196. On bȳsene ðære frymþelīcan cyricean *in exemplum primitivæ ecclesiæ*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 40. Be sumere bīsene *by some example*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 13. Ðæt hī ealle gemyndige wǽron hyre bȳsene *that they all should be mindful of her example*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 20. He bȳsene gegearwode *he gave an example*, 4, 23; S. 594, 24. He us bȳsene sealde his ārfæstnysse *he gave us an example of his piety*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 23. Wolde ic eów bȳsne onstellan *I would give you an example*, Andr. Kmbl. 1942; An. 973: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 1. Secgen Dryhtne lof ealra ðara bīsena ðe us his wīsdōm cȳðaþ *let us speak to the Lord praise for all the examples which manifest his wisdom*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 33; Gū. 499. Ealle bēc sint fulle ðara bīsna ðara monna, ðe ǽr us wǽron [MS. wæran] *all books are full of examples of the men, who were before us*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 12. Onlícnesse oððe bīsene *a parable;* similitudinem, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 6. **II.** *a command, precept, admonition;* mandatum, præceptum, admonitio:—Ic gelȳfe ðæt hit from Gode cōme, broht from his bȳsene *I believe that it came from God, brought by his command*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 29; Gen. 680. Ðæt he ða bȳsene from Gode brungen hæfde *that he had brought those commands from God*, 30; Th. 41, 3; Gen. 651. Hwylce ðū selfa hæbst bīsne on breóstum *what precepts thou thyself hast in thy breast*, 27; Th. 36, 13; Gen. 571. Ic ðīnra bȳsna ne mæg wuht oncnāwan *I cannot understand aught of thy commands*, 26; Th. 34, 6; Gen. 533. [*Laym.* bisne, bysne, *dat. a pattern, example: Orm.* bisne *example: O. Sax.* busan, *f. in* am-busan, *f. a commandment: Goth.* ana-busns, *f. a command.*] DER. fōre-bȳsen, lār-: bȳsnian, ge-, mis-: bȳsnung, ge-.

bȳsenian *to give an example*, C. R. Ben. 2. v. bȳsnian.

bȳsenung *an example*, C. R. Ben. 61. v. bȳsnung.

bȳsgian, bīsgian, bȳsigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To occupy, busy, fatigue, trouble, afflict;* occupare, fatigare, affligere, tribulare:—Se man biþ hērigendlīc, ðe mid gōdum weorcum hine sylfne bȳsgaþ *the man is praiseworthy, who busies himself with good works*, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 16. For ðǽm manigfealdum bīsgum, ðe hine oft ǽgðer ge on mōde ge on līchoman bīsgodon [MS. bisgodan] *on account of the manifold occupations, which often busied him* [*king Alfred*] *both in mind and in body*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 6: Cd. 64; Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264. Ic eom bȳsgod on sange *occupatus sum cantu*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 25; Wrt. Voc. 2, 11. Ðeáh ðæs līchoman leahtras and hefignes and unþeáwas oft bȳsigen monna mōdsefan *though the sins and heaviness and vices of the body may often trouble the minds of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 60; Met. 22, 30. Hine hungor bȳsgaþ *hunger afflicts him*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 10; Wal. 51. Ðē untrymnes on ðisse nȳhstan niht bȳsgade *infirmity afflicted thee in this last night*, 47 b; Th. 163, 10; Gū. 991. [*Frs.* bisgje, bysgje *occupare.*] DER. a-bȳsgian, ge-: bȳsgung, a-, woruld-.

BYSGU, bīsgu, bȳsigu, bīsigu, bȳsegu, bīsegu; *gen.* e; *dat.* e; *acc.* u, o: *nom. acc. pl.* u; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *f. Occupation, business, labour, care, toil, difficulty, trouble, affliction;* occupatio, negotium, labor, cura, opus, difficultas, dolor, tribulatio:—Ða bīsgu us sint swīðe earfoþ rīme *the occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 6. For ðǽm manigfealdum bīsgum, ðe hine oft ǽgðer ge on mōde ge on līchoman bīsgodon [bisgodan MS.] *on account of the manifold occupations, which often busied him* [*Alfred*] *both in mind and in body*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 5. Of ðisum bȳsegum *from these occupations*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 509; Met. 20, 255. Of ðissum bīsegum *from these occupations*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 28. Bȳsigum gebǽded *oppressed with labours*, Beo. Th. 5153; B. 2580. Biþ se slǽp tō fæst bīsgum gebunden *the sleep is bound too fast by cares*, Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 127; Met. 22, 64. Óðer bīsgo dréag *the other suffered toil*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 14; Rä. 57, 7: 82 b; Th. 311, 6; Seef. 88. Óþ-ðæt he ða bȳsgu oferbiden hæfde *until he had surmounted the trouble*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 2; Gū. 518. Mec his bȳsgu gehreáw *his affliction grieved me*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 31; Gū. 686. Bīsigu, Beo. Th. 567, note; B. 281. Ic bīsga unrīm dreág *I suffered numberless* [*of*] *afflictions*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 7; Jul. 625. Mēde for ðām miclum [miclan MS.] bȳsgum *weary on account of the great afflictions*, 49 a; Th. 168, 25; Gū. 1083. [*Dut.* bézig-heid, *f. occupation.*] DER. nȳd-bȳsgu.

bȳsgung, e; *f. Business, occupation, care;* negotium, occupatio, cura. DER. a-bȳsgung, woruld-. v. bīsgung.

bȳsig; *adj. Occupied, diligent, laborious,* BUSY, *industrious;* occupatus, sedulus, laboriosus, negotiosus, industrius:—Bȳsig æfter bōcum *occupied over books*, Salm. Kmbl. 123; Sal. 61. Bogan wǽron bȳsige *bows were busy*, Byrht. Th. 134, 66; By. 110: Ps. Th. 58, 3. [*Chauc.* besy, bisy, bysy: *Laym.* bisi, bisie.] DER. līc-bȳsig, līf-, nȳd-, þrag-.

bȳsigan *to occupy, trouble*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 60; Met. 22, 30. v. bȳsgian.

bȳsigu *labour*, Beo. Th. 5153; B. 2580. v. bȳsgu.

bysmer *mockery, reproach, blasphemy*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dōm. 71: Ps. Th. 58, 8: 103, 25: 105, 25: 106, 10: Mk. Bos. 14, 64. v. bismer.

bysmerian, bysmrian, bismrian, bismærian, bysmorian, bysmrigan, to bismrienne, bysmrigenne; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [bismer, bysmer *mockery, blasphemy*] *To mock, deride, irritate, reproach, blaspheme, defame, revile;* illudere, deridere, irritare, irridere, blasphemare, calumniam facere, maledicere:—Draca ðes, ðone ðū ȳwodest to bismrienne him *draco iste, quem formasti ad illudendum ei*, Ps. Spl. 103, 28. Hī sellaþ hine þeódum to bysmrigenne *tradent eum gentibus ad illudendum*, Mt. Bos. 20, 19. Ðæt he me bysmrode *ut illuderet mihi*, Gen. 39, 17. Ðæt he bysmorode us *ut illuderet nobis*, 39, 14. Ðū, Drihten, bysmrast hī *tu, Domine, deridebis eos*, Ps. Spl. 58, 9. Us fȳnd bysmriaþ *enemies deride us*, Ps. Th. 79, 6. Ealle bysmrodon me *omnes deriserunt me*, Ps. Spl. 21, 6. Hī bysmeredon hī on ðone reádan sǽ *irritaverunt eos in rubrum mare*, Ps. Th. 105, 8. Ongunnon hī on ðām wīcum Moyses bysmrian *they began to irritate Moses in the camps*, 105, 14. Hū lange bysmraþ se wiðerwearda naman ðinne *usquequo irritat adversarius nomen tuum?* Ps. Spl. 73, 11. Se ðe eardaþ on heofonum bysmeraþ hȳ *qui habitat in cœlis irridebit eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 4. Se ðone Hálgan Gāst bysmeraþ, se næfþ on ēcnysse forgyfenesse *qui blasphemaverit in Spiritum Sanctum, non habebit remissionem in æternum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29. Hī bysmeriaþ *they blaspheme*, 3, 28. Ða wegfǽrendan hyne bysmeredon *prætereuntes blasphemabant eum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 39, 41. Ne bysmra ðū ðinne mǽg *non facies calumniam proximo tuo*, Lev. 19, 13. Ne lǽt bysmrian banan mancynnes ða ðīn lof beraþ *let not the murderers of men revile those who bear thy praise*, Andr. Kmbl. 2587; An. 1295. Bysmeredon hie būtū ætgædere *they reviled us both together*, Rood Kmbl. 95; Kr. 48: Andr. Kmbl. 1923; An. 964. Uton gangan ðæt we bysmrigen him *let us go that we may revile him*, 2713; An. 1359. DER. gebysmerian.

bysmer-leás; *adj.* [bismer, bysmer *pollution, abomination, disgrace;* -leás *-less*] *Without pollution, spotless, blameless;* sine pollutione, immaculatus, irreprehensus:—Ðæt he mǽge ēdles mid monnum brūcan bysmerleás *that he may enjoy the world blameless with men*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 19; Cri. 1326.

bysmer-līce *disgracefully*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. v. bismor-līce.

bysmer-spæc, e; *f. Blasphemy;* blasphemia:—For ðīnre bysmerspæce *for thy blasphemy*, Jn. Bos. 10, 33. v. bysmor-spræc.

bysmer-specan, ic -spece, ðū -spicst, -spycst, he -speceþ, -spicþ, -spycþ, *pl.* -specaþ; *p.* -spæc, *pl.* -spǽcon; *pp.* -specen [bismer, bysmer *blasphemia*, specan *loqui*] *To speak blasphemy, to blaspheme;* blasphemiam loqui, blasphemare:—Ðū bysmerspycst *blasphemas*, Jn. Bos. 10, 36.

bysmer-spycst *blasphemest;* blasphemas, Jn. Bos. 10, 36. v. bysmerspecan.

bysmerung *blasphemy;* blasphemia, Mk. Bos. 3, 28. v. bysmrung.
bysmor *filthiness, reproach, calumny,* Ælfc. T. 15, 21: Ps. Th. 8, 3: Deut. 28, 29. v. bismer.
bysmor-full; *adj.* [bismer, bysmor *pollution, abomination, disgrace;* full *full*] *Polluted, abominable, disgraceful;* pollutus, detestabilis, turpis:—Đæt hīg būgan ne sceoldon to đam bysmorfullum hǽđengilde *that they should not bow to the abominable heathen idol,* Jos. 23, 7.
bysmorian *to mock,* Gen. 39, 14. v. bysmerian.
bysmor-līce *disgracefully, irreverently,* L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 20. v. bismor-līce.
bysmor-spræc, bysmur-spræc, bysmer-spæc, e; *f.* [bismer, bysmer *blasphemy;* spræc, spæc *a speaking, word, speech*] *A speaking blasphemy, blasphemy;* blasphemia:—Đes spryċþ bysmorspræce *this* [*man*] *speaketh blasphemy;* hic blasphemat, Mt. Bos. 9, 3. Ælc synn and bysmurspræc byþ forgyfen mannum, sōþlīce đæs Hālgan Gāstes bysmurspræc ne byþ forgyfeń *omne peccatum et blasphemia remittetur hominibus, Spiritus Sancti autem blasphemia non remittetur,* 12, 31. Đis ys bysmorspræc *this is blasphemy,* 26, 65. For đīnre bysmerspæce *on account of thy blasphemy,* Jn. Bos. 10, 33.
bysmrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deride, irritate, reproach, defame, revile,* Gen. 39, 17: Ps. Spl. 58, 9: Ps. Th. 105, 14: Lev. 19, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 1923; An. 964. v. bysmerian.
bysmrigan *to mock, revile,* Mt. Bos. 20, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2713; An. 1359. v. bysmerian.
bysmrung, bysmerung, e; *f.* [bismer, bysmer *infamy, blasphemy*] *Deceit, infamy, blasphemy;* illusio, infamia, blasphemia:—Đeós bysmrung nis to ondrǽdanne *hæc illusio non est timenda,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 39, 41: 497, 6. Is on đære ylcan bysmrunge swīđe nȳdþearflīc gesceád *est in eadem illusione valde necessaria discretio,* 1, 27; S. 496, 34, 21. Hió hyre firenluste fulgān ne mōste būtan manna bysmrunge *she could not fulfil her wicked desire without the infamy of mankind,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 14. Ealle sinna synd manna bearnum forgyfene, and bysmerunga, đām đe hī bysmeriaþ *omnia dimittentur filiis hominum peccata, et blasphemiæ, quibus blasphemaverint,* Mk. Bos. 3, 28.
bysmur-spræc *blasphemy,* Mt. Bos. 12, 31. v. bysmor-spræc.
bȳsnian, bīsnian, bȳsnigan, bȳsenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bȳsen, bȳsn *an example*] *To give* or *set an example;* exemplum dare:—We lǽraþ, đæt preóstas aa wel bȳsnian *we enjoin that priests always set a good example,* L. Edg. C. 52; Th. ii. 254, 28. Gif đa lāreówas wel tǽcaþ, and wel bȳsniaþ, beóþ hī gehealdene *if the teachers teach well, and give good example, they shall be saved,* Homl. Th. ii. 50, 3. Ne bīsnode đē nān man, forđamđe nān ēr đē næs *no man set thee an example, for no one was before thee,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20. Đa bīsnodon hiora æftergengum *they set an example to their successors,* 39, 11; Fox 230, 2. Gif he yfel bȳsnige *if he give evil example,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35: L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 17. DER. ge-bȳsnian, mis-.
bȳsnigan *to give* or *set an example,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35: L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 17. v. bȳsnian.
bȳsnung, bīsnung, bȳsenung, e; *f.* [bȳsen, bȳsn *an example*] *An example;* exemplum:—For đære miclan bīsnunge *for the great example,* Ælfc. T. 5, 15. DER. ge-bȳsnung.
byst *art, shalt be,* Lk. Bos. 1, 76: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 12. v. beón.
bȳst *biestings,* Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. v. beóst.
bȳst *commandest, offerest;* 2*nd pers. pres. of* beódan.
bȳsting, es; *m.* BIESTINGS, *the first milk of a cow after calving;* colostrum:—Bȳsting, þicce meolc *biestings, thick milk,* Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 20; Wrt. Voc. 28, 3. v. beóst.
BYT, bytt, e; *f: pl.* bytta *A bottle, flagon,* BUTT, *tun;* uter, dolium:—Byt *uter,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 82. Bytt *uter,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 58. Ne hīg ne dōþ niwe wīn on ealde bytta; gyf hī dōþ, đa bytta beóþ tobrocene, and đæt wīn agoten, and đa bytta forwurdaþ. Ac hīg dōþ niwe wīn on niwe bytta, and ægđer byþ gehealden *neque mittunt vinum novum in utres veteres; alioquin rumpuntur utres, et vinum effunditur, et utres pereunt. Sed vinum novum in utres novos mittunt, et ambo conservantur,* Mt. Bos. 9, 17: Jos. 9, 4: Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. [*Ger.* butte, bütte, *f: M. H. Ger.* büte, bütte, *f: Dan.* bötte, *m. f: Swed.* bytta, *f: Icel.* bytta, *f.*]
byt *asks, prays,* Lk. Bos. 11, 11: Ex. 5, 16, = bit; 3*rd pers. pres. of* biddan.
bȳt *commands, bids, offers,* Ex. 5, 10; 3*rd pers. pres. of* beódan.
byþ *is, shall be,* Mt. Bos. 5, 14. v. beón.
bȳþ *inhabits;* 3*rd pers. pres. sing. of* būan.
byþne *a keel.* v. bytne.
bȳtl, bītl, es; *n. m?* [bȳt, *pres. of* beátan *to beat, strike*] *A* BEETLE, *hammer;* malleus:—Seó wīfman ān đæra teldsticcena geslōh mid ānum bȳtle būfan his þunwengan *the woman struck one of the tent-nails with a hammer above his temples,* Jud. 4, 21. Nān mon ne gehiérde bītles swég *no man heard the sound of hammer,* Past. 36, 5; Cott. MS. [*Plat.* bötel.]
bȳtla, an; *m.* [bȳtl *a hammer,* -a *q. v.*] *A hammerer, builder;* ædificator:—Se bȳtla đēr hāligne hām arǽrde *the builder raised up a holy home there,* Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 36; Gū. 119.
bȳtlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [bȳtla *a builder*] *To build;* ædificare:—Hī ongunnon bȳtlian heora burh *they began to build their town,* Cd. 90; Th. 112, 33; Gen. 1880: 99; Th. 131, 15; Gen. 2176. He ne bȳtlaþ of đam gründwealle *he builds not from that foundation,* Homl. Th. i. 368, 25. Bȳtlode *ædificavit,* R. Ben. in procem. Hī worhton đæt geweorc æt Tæmeseforda, and hit būdon, and bȳtledon *they wrought the work at Tempsford, and inhabited it, and built,* Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 18. DER. ge-bȳtlian.
bȳtlung, e; *f.* [bȳtl, ung] *A building, edifice;* structura, ædificium:—Seó bȳtlung is ofer Criste gelogod *the building is founded on Christ,* Homl. Th. i. 368, 22.
bytne *the keel* or *bottom of a ship;* carina, Cot. 32.
bȳtst *commandest, offerest;* 2*nd pers. pres. of* beódan.
bȳtt *ordains,* Homl. Th. i. 358, 31, = bȳt, *q. v.*
bytta *bottles,* Mt. Bos. 9, 17; *pl. of* byt.
bytte-hlid, es; *n. A lid of a butt;* dolii opertorium, Cot. 208: Mann.
bytt-fylling, e; *f. A filling of butts;* doliorum impletio, L. Ath. v. § 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 4.
bȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prepare, adorn;* parare, ornare:—Đa đe beadogrīmman bȳwan sceoldon *those who should prepare the war-helmet,* Beo. Th. 4507, note; B. 2257. [*O. Nrs.* būa *parare.*] DER. a-bȳwan.

C

IN Gothic and Icelandic c is entirely wanting, being always represented by *k.* It is remarkable that the Anglo-Saxons have seldom made use of *k;* but, following the Latin, have preferred the use of *c.* 1. the letter *c* is found as an initial, medial, and final.—As an initial letter it corresponds to the Gothic and Icelandic *k;* as,—*A. Sax.* corn *corn, Goth.* kaurn, *Icel.* korn; *A. Sax.* ceósan *to choose, Goth.* kiusan, *Icel.* kjósa. As a medial and final letter *c* corresponds to the Gothic and Icelandic *k,*—thus *A. Sax.* æcer *a field, Goth.* akrs, *Icel.* akr; *A. Sax.* eác *also, Goth.* auk, *Icel.* ok [og]. 2. *c* and *cc* are often changed into *h* or *hh* before *s* or þ, and especially before *t;* as, strehton *they stretched,* for strecton *from* streccan. Ahsian *for* acsian *or* axian *to ask;* sēhþ *for* sēcþ *seeks, from* sēcan *to seek.* In words immediately derived from Anglo-Saxon, *k* is frequently substituted for the Anglo-Saxon *c;* as, cyning *a king;* cyn *kin* or *kindred.* Sometimes *q* or *ch;* as, cwēn *queen;* cild *a child;* cin *a chin.* 3. the Runic letter ᚳ not only stands for the letter c, but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon cēn *a torch.* v. cēn and RŪN.
cāc, es; *m? Dung, excrement;* stercus, foria, merda, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Plat.* kak, kakk: *Dut.* kak, *m: Kil.* kack: *Ger.* kack, *m: Dan.* kag, *m. f: Grk.* κάκη: *Lat.* cacare: *Grk.* κακκάω.]
cāc-hūs, es; *n. A privy;* latrina, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Kil.* kack-huys.]
cæd, ced, es; *m. A boat;* linter, Mone B. 120, Ettm.
cæder-beám, es; *m. A cedar-tree;* cedrus:—Hériaþ Drihten, mūntas and ealle beorgas, treówu wæstmbǽru, and ealle cæder-beám *laudate Dominum, montes et omnes colles, ligna fructifera, et omnes cedri,* Ps. Spl. 148, 9. v. ceder-beám.
Cædmon, es; *m.* [Cædmon, MS. C. C. C. Oxford: Cædmon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 170, 50; Cedmon, S. 597, 12: Ceadmon, MS. B, S. 597, note 12: Cadmon, Kunic Monmnts. by Prof. Stephens, fol. Cheapinghaven, 1868, p. 419, 11: cæd *linter,* mon *homo*] A man employed by the monks of Whitby in the care of their cattle in the early part of the seventh century. He is the first person of whom we possess any metrical composition in our vernacular language. So striking and similar are some of his thoughts to Paradise Lost, it has been supposed that Milton had read his Poems. He became a monk of Whitby, and died in the monastery about A. D. 680. A full account is given of him in Bede's History, bk. iv. ch. 24. The origin of his Poem is thus recorded in king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Bede:—Đā ġēd him sum mon æt þurh sweſeu, and hine hālette and grētte, and hine be his naman nemde, Cædmon [Cedmon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12], sing me hwæt-hwegu. Đā andswarede he and cwæþ, ne con ic nān þing singan ... Eft he cwæþ, se đe mid him sprecende wæs, hwædere đū meaht me singan. Cwæþ he, hwæt sceal ic singan? Cwæþ he, sing me frumsceaft. Đā he đā dās andsware onfēng; đā ongan he sōna singan, in hērenesse Godes scyppendes, đa fers and đa word đe he nǽfre ne gehȳrde ... Đā arās he from đam slǽpe and eall đæt he slǽpende song fæste on gemynde hæfde ... Song he ērest be middangeardes gesceape, and be fruman moncynnes, and eall đæt stēr Genesis, and eft be ūtgonge Israhēla folces of Ægypta lande, and be ingonge đæs gehātlondes, and be ōđrum monigum spellum đæs hālgan gewrites Canones bōc; and be Cristes menniscnesse, and be his þrōwunge, and be his uppastīgnesse on heofonas; and big đæs hālgan Gāstes cyme, and đæra Apostola lāre; and eft big đam ege đæs toweardan dōmes, and be fyrhto đæs tintreglican wītes, and be swētnesse đæs heofonlican rīces: he monig

leóþ geworhte *then stood some man by him in a dream, and hailed and greeted him, and named him by his name,* 'Cædmon, canta mihi aliquid,' = *Cædmon, sing me something. Then he answered and said, I cannot sing anything... Again, he who was speaking with him said, Yet thou must sing to me. Said he, What shall I sing? Said he, Sing me the origin of things. When he received this answer, then he began forthwith to sing, in praise of God the Creator, the verses and the words which he had never heard... Then he arose from sleep, and had fast in mind all that he sleeping had sung... He first sang of earth's creation, and of the origin of mankind, and all the history of Genesis, and then of the departure of the people of Israel from the Egyptians' land, and of the entrance of the land of promise, and of many other histories of the canonical books of Holy Writ; and of Christ's incarnation, and of his passion, and of his ascension into heaven; and of the coming of the Holy Ghost, and the doctrine of the Apostles; and also of the terror of the doom to come, and the fear of hell-torment, and the sweetness of the heavenly kingdom: he made many poems,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11–18, 25, 26—598, 9–17. 2. Cædmon was first published by Junius, from the Bodleian MS. the only one in existence. Junius published the Anglo-Saxon text only at Amsterdam in 1655, without a translation, in very small 4to, pp. 116. It was again published by B. Thorpe, F.S.A. in large 8vo. 1832, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, pp. 341. 3. Bouterwek, with German translation and notes, an excellent vocabulary, Lateinischangelsächsisches Wörter-verzeichniss, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1854. Gütersloh bei C. Bertelsmann. 4. Grein in 2 vols. 8vo. 1857, Text, vol. i. pp. 148.

cæfester, es; *m? A halter, head-stall;* capistrum, Cot. 31: 33. DER. ge-cafstrian.

cæflan, cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embroider;* acu pingere. DER. be-cæfian, ymb-.

CÆG; *gen.* cǽge; *pl. nom. acc.* cǽga, cǽgia; *f:* cǽge, an; *f. A* KEY; clavis:—Stæfcræft is seó cǽg ðe ðæra bôca andgyttt unlýcþ *grammar is the key that unlocketh the sense of books,* Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 23: 9, 28; Som. 11, 54: Past. 15, 2; Hat. MS. 19 a, 17. Ge ætbrudon ðæs ingehýdes cǽge *tulisti clavem scientiæ,* Lk. Bos. 11, 52. Saturnus sumra hæfde bôca cǽga *Saturn had the keys of some books,* Salm. Kmbl. 370; Sal. 184. Ðé ic sylle heofona ríces cǽgia *tibi dabo claves regni cælorum,* Mt. Bos. 16, 19. Gâstes cǽgum [MS. cǽgon] *with the keys of the spirit,* Cd. 169; Th. 211, 11; Exod. 524. Cǽgan, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 29; Rä. 43, 12. [*Chauc.* key: *Wyc.* keie, keye: *R. Glouc.* keyen, *pl: Frs.* cay, cayce *a small key: O. Frs.* kei, kai, *m: Wel.* can *to shut, inclose.*] DER. liodu-cǽge, scaro-cǽg.

cǽg-bora, an; *m. A key-bearer;* claviger, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 19.

cǽge, an; *f. A key;* clavis:—Cǽgan, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 29; Rä. 43, 12. v. cǽg.

cǽggian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lock, shut fast;* obserare. DER. cǽg.

cǽg-hyrde, es; *m.* [hyrde *a keeper, guardian*] *A keeper of keys, gaoler;* clavicularius. DER. cǽg.

cǽg-loca, an; *m. The action of locking up, a key-locking, any repository locked up;* clavis et loculamentum:—Bûton hit under ðæs wífes cǽglocan [cǽglocum MS. A.] gebroht wǽre, sý heó clǽne, ac ðæra cǽgean heó sceal weardian; ðæt is, hire hordern, and hire cyste, and hire tege *unless it has been brought under his wife's 'lock and key,' let her be clear; for it is her duty to keep the keys of them; namely, her 'hord-ern,' and her chest, and her cupboard,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 19–22. The Latin version reads: 'Sed suum hordern quod dicere possumus dispensam, et cistam suam, et teage, id est scrinium suum, debet ipsa custodire.' A similar provision is found in the old Scottish law: 'Tamen uxor in certis casibus respondere tenebitur; videlicet, si furtum inveniatur sub clavibus suis quas ipsa habet sub custodia et cura sua, utpote spensæ, arcæ suæ vel scrinii sui. Et si aliquod furtum sub clavibus suis inveniatur, uxor cum viro suo tamquam ei consentaneus erit culpabilis et punietur,' *Quon. Attachi.* xii. c. 7. There is a republication of the same law in the Stat. Willielmi Regis, with this variation: 'Spensa et arca robarum et jocalium suorum et de scrinio seu coffero,' xix. c. 3. We may therefore, perhaps, render the terms in the quotation above, '*locked up in her store-room, her chest, and her cupboard,*' L. Th. i. 418, note b.

cǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cold* or *cool, to cool;* infrigidare, Cot. 113. DER. ge-cǽlan. v. calan.

cælc, es; *m. A cup, chalice, goblet;* calix:—Cælc oððe scenc *calicem,* Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 10, 42. v. calic.

cæle *A* KEEL or *bottom of a ship;* carina, Som. Ben. Lye.

cælic, es; *m. A cup, chalice, goblet;* calix:—Cælic hǽle ic onfô *calicem salutaris accipiam,* Ps. Spl. 115, 4. v. calic.

cælþ *is cold,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22; *3rd pres. of* calan.

cemban *to comb;* .pectere, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 61, MS. D. v. cemban.

cempa, an; *m. A soldier;* pugnator:—Wer cæmpa *vir pugnator,* Cant. Moys. Lamb. 186 b, 3. v. cempa.

cennan *to clear, prove;* manifestare:—Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes canne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's clearance,* L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13: 22; Th. i. 42, 3: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12. v. cennan *to declare,* II.

cennan; *p.* cænde; *pp.* cænned *To bring forth, produce;* parere:—Ðeós wyrt biþ cænned abûton dîcum *this herb is produced about ditches,* Herb. 13, 1; Lchdm. i. 104, 18, MSS. H. B. v. cennan *to beget,* I.

cennestre, an; *f. One who has borne, a mother, dam;* genitrix. v. cynnestre.

cenn-ryn, es; *n. A generation,* Ps. Spl. 47, 12. v. cyn-ren.

cêpe-hûs, es; *n.* [cêpa *a merchant,* hûs *a house*] *A storehouse;* armarium:—Ælces cynnes cǽpe-hûs *armarium,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 19; Wrt. Voc. 58, 59.

CÆPPE, an; *f. A* CAP, *cape, cope, hood;* cappa, pileus, cucullus, planeta:—Cæppe *cappa,* Wrt. Voc. 81, 67. Cæppe *planeta,* Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 114; Wrt. Voc. 25, 54: 81, 45. Gerênod cæppe *an adorned hood;* penula, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 115; Wrt. Voc. 25, 55. [*Piers P.* cope: *Chauc.* cappe, cope: *Laym.* cape, cope: *Plat.* kappe: *Frs.* kæpe: *O. Frs.* kappe: *Dut.* kap, *f: Kil.* kappe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kappe, *f: O. H. Ger.* kappa, *f: Dan.* kaabe, kappe, *m. f: Swed.* kappa, kâpa, *f: Icel.* kápa, *f:* from *M. Lat.* cappa, 'quia capitis ornamentum est,' Isidorus.]

cærc-ærn *a prison;* carcer, Som. Ben. Lye. v. carc-ærn.

cærcian *to chirk, chirp,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 7, MS. C. v. cearcian.

cæren *a sort of wine, boiled wine;* defrutum, carenum, Cot. 66: L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. v. ceren.

cærfille, an; *f. Chervil;* cerefolium:—Cærfille *cerefolium,* Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 45; Wrt. Voc. 31, 55. v. cerfille.

CÆRSE, cerse, an; *f.* CRESS, *watercress;* nasturtium, cardâmum = κάρδαμον:—Man nasturcium, and ôdrum naman cærse [cerse B.] nemneþ *one nameth* nasturtium, *and by another name, cress,* Herb. 21, 1; Lchdm. i. 116, 17. Ðeós wyrt, cærse, ne biþ sâwen, ac heó of hyre sylfne cenned biþ on wyllon and on brôcen *this herb, cress, is not sown, but it is propagated of itself in wells and in brooks,* i. 116, 15. [*Piers P.* kerse: *Dut.* kers, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kresse, *m. f: O. H. Ger.* kresso, *m.* cressa, *f.*] DER. eá-cærse, -cerse, fen-, tûn-, wylle-.

cês *chose,* Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 35, = ceás; *p. of* ceósan.

ceaster, e; *f. A city;* civitas, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 14: 8, 34. v. ceaster.

CÂF; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est, ost; *adj. Quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift;* acer, celer, præceps:—Ða geseah Iohannes sumne cniht swíðe glæd on möde and on anginne câf *there John saw a certain youth very cheerful in mind and quick in design,* Ælfc. T. 33, 17: R. Ben. 7: Fulg. 9. Câf *præceps,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 32. Hêt ða hæleða hleó healdan ða bricge wîgan wîgheardne câfne *then the defence* [*the chief*] *of the soldiers commanded a warrior, hardy in battle and nimble, to defend the bridge,* Byrht. Th. 133, 66; By. 76. Ðæt hî sceoldon beón câfe [MS. caue] to Godes willan *that they might be prompt for God's will,* Homl. Th. ii. 44, 31. Sume earniaþ ðæt hie sîen ðý câfran *some merit that they may be the more nimble,* Bt. 34. 7; Fox 144, 8. [*R. Brun.* kof *boisterous: Relq. Ant. W.* i. 212, 8, cof: *Orm.* kafe *bold: O. Nrs.* á-kafr *promptus, velox.*] DER. beadu-câf. v. cîfan.

câfe; *adv. Quickly, promptly;* celeriter, prompte:—Mægen samnode câfe to ceáse *he promptly collected his strength for the fight,* Elen. Kmbl. 111; El. 56. DER. cîfan.

câfer-tûn, es; *m. A hall, inclosure, court, vestibule;* atrium, vestibulum:—Mycel and rûm heall *vel* câfertûn *atrium,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 21; Wrt. Voc. 58, 61: Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Jn. Bos. 18, 15: Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 30. Seó fæmne geneálæhte ðam câfertûne ðyses hûses *the maiden came nigh the court of this house,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 36: 5, 2; S. 615, 2: Ps. Lamb. 95, 9. For ðî ðe is betere ân dæg on ðînum câfertûnum ofer þûsenda hêr *quia melior est dies una in atriis tuis super milia,* Ps. Lamb. 83, 11: 95, 8: 115, 8: 121, 2: 134, 2: Ps. Th. 121, 2: 133, 2: 134, 2. Infaraþ on câfertûnas his on ymnum *introite atria* [*courts*] *ejus in hymnis,* Ps. Spl. 99, 4: Ps. Lamb. 99, 4. DER. cîfan.

câf-líce; *adv. Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly;* velociter, viriliter:—Ðâm gemettum wæs beboden ðæt hî sceoldon câflíce etan *the partakers were commanded to eat quickly,* Homl. Th. ii. 282, 3: i. 494, 11: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 38: Byrht. Th. 136, 19; By. 153: Num. 31, 6. DER. cîfan.

câf-scype, es; *m. A quickness;* velocitas, R. Ben. 5. DER. cîfan.

câl, es; *m. A herb, wild cole-wort;* arboracia, lapsana?—Câl *arboracia* vel *lapsana?* Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 73; Wrt. Voc. 32, 9. v. cawel.

CALAN, ic cale, ðû calest, cælst, he caleþ, cælþ, *pl.* calaþ; *p.* côl, *pl.* côlon; *pp.* calen; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cool* or *cold;* algere, frigescere:—Ðonne him cælþ, he cêpþ him hlywþe *when he is cold, he betakes himself to shelter,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22. Hwæðer ða wêlgan ne ne cale *do the rich never become cold?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 34. [*Wyc.* kele, koole: *Orm.* kelenn: *Plat.* kölen: *O. Sax.* kôlôn: *O. Frs.* kela: *Dut.* koelen: *Ger.* kühlen: *M. H. Ger.* kuolen *to become cold: O. H. Ger.* kuoljan: *Dan.* koele: *Swed.* koela: *Icel.* kala; *p.* kôl; *pp.* kalit *algere: Lat.* gelare.] DER. a-calan, of-: calian: cêlan, a-, ge-:

cēle, cȳle, fær-; -gicel, -wyrt: cēlnes, ge-: cēling; cēlung, ge-: cōl, -nes: cōlian, a-: ceald, cald, æl-, brim-, eal-, hrīm-, īs-, morgen-, ofer-, sin-, snīw-, wæl-, winter-: caldu, sin-: cald-heort: cealdian, a-: cflian: cēlan, ge-.

calc, es; *m. A shoe, little shoe, sandal;* calceus, sandalium:—Gesceóde mid calcum *calceatos sandaliis*, Mk. Bos. 6, 9: Cot. 209.

calc-rond; *adj. Round of hoof;* calceis *vel* soleis ferreis marginatus:—Calcrondes, Exon 91 a; Th. 342, 15; Gn. Ex. 143.

cald *cold;* gelidus, frigidus:—Đonne cymþ forst fyrnum cald *then cometh bitter cold frost*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316: 227; Th. 304, 29; Sat. 637: Andr. Kmbl. 619; An. 310. Caldra *colder*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 10; Rä. 41, 54. Caldast *coldest*, 81 b; Th. 308, 1; Seef. 33. v. ceald, calan.

cald, es; *n. Cold, coldness*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. v. ceald *frigus*.

cald-heort; *adj. Cold-hearted, unfeeling, cruel;* frigidus cordis, inhumanus, crudelis:—Cirmdon caldheorte *the cold-hearted cried out*, Andr. Kmbl. 275; An. 138. v. calan.

caldu, e; *f. Cold, coldness;* gelu, frigus. DER. sin-caldu. v. calan.

calend, es; *m.* I. *a month;* mensis:—Calend [kalend MS.] Martius rēðe *the fierce month of March*, Menol. Fox 62; Men. 31. II. *the appointed time* or *day of life;* dies, terminus vitæ:—Ær se dæg cyme, ðæt sȳ his calend arunnen *ere the day come, when his appointed time be run out*, Salm. Kmbl. 959; Sal. 479.

calf *a calf*, Ps. Spl. 49, 10. v. cealf.

calferu; *acc. pl. Calves;* vitulos, Ps. Surt. 49, 9. v. cealf.

calfian *to* CALVE; vitulum edere, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cealfian.

calfru *calves*, Ps. Th. 21, 10. v. cealf.

calfur *calves;* vituli:—Ymb-saldon me calfur *circumdederunt me vituli*, Ps. Surt. 21, 13: 50, 21. v. cealf.

calian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere. v. calan.

CALIC, cælic, cælc, calc, es; *m. A cup*, CHALICE, *goblet;* calix:—Se calic mīnre blisse *the cup of my joy*, Ps. Th. 15, 5: Ps. Spl. 22, 7. Dǣl calices mīnes *pars calicis mei*, Ps. Spl. 15, 5. He genam ðone calic *accepit calicem*, Mt. Bos. 26, 27, 28: Ps. Th. 115, 4: Ps. Surt. 115, 13. [*Plat.* kelk: *O. Sax.* kelik, *m: O. Frs.* tzielk, tzilik, *m: Dut.* kelk, *m: Ger.* kelch, *m: M. H. Ger.* kelich, kelch, *m: O. H. Ger.* kelih, *m: Dan.* kalk, *m. f: Swed. Norw.* kalk, *m: Icel.* kalkr, *m;* from *Lat.* calix: *Grk.* κύλιξ.]

calla, an; *m.* [ceallian *to call*] *A herald*, found in the phrase,—hilde calla [*q. v.*] *war's herald* or *a herald of war*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 26; Exod. 252.

CALU, caluw; *adj.* CALLOW, *bald, without hair;* calvus, glaber:—Calu oððe hnot *glaber* [MS. *glabrio*], Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 36: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 31; Rä. 41, 99. Monig man weorþ tǣrlice caluw *many a man becomes bald suddenly*, Prov. Kmbl. 42. [*Wyc.* calu: *Plat.* kaal: *Frs.* keal: *Dut.* kaal: *Kil.* kael: *Ger.* kahl: *M. H. Ger.* kal: *O. H. Ger.* chalo, chalaw: *Lat.* calvus: *Ir. Gael.* calbh: *O. Slav* golu.]

caluw *bald*, Prov. Kmbl. 42. v. calu.

calwa, an; *m. A disease which causes baldness, the mange;* alopecia = ἀλωπεκία, Cot. 12.

calwer, es; *m. Pressed curds;* calmaria? gabalacrum?—Calwer [MS. caluuær] *calmaria?* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 21: *gabalacrum?* 157, 26. Calwer *gabalacrum?* Cot. 96. v. cealre.

calwer-brīw, cealer-briw, es; *m. A thick pottage made of curds;* calviale, Wrt. Voc. 290, 37. v. brīw.

calwere, es; *m? n?* [calu *bald*] *A bald place on the top of the head, a skull, place of skulls, place for burial;* calva, calvaria, Som. Ben. Lye.

camal *a camel*, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 25. v. camel.

camb, es; *m.* [camb *joined; p. of* cimban]. I. *a comb for cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc;* pecten, Wrt. Voc. 86, 11. v. bannuc-camb, flēðe-camb, wulfes camb. II. *the crest of a cock, the crest or top of a helmet, etc;* crista:—Helmes camb *the helmet's crest;* crista, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 75; Wrt. Voc. 36, 2. Camb on hætte, *vel* on helme *a crest on the hat* or *helmet;* crista, Cot. 46. [*Orm.* camb. *Scot.* kaim: *O. Sax.* camb, *m: Frs.* kaem: *Dut. Kil.* kam, *m: Ger.* kamm, *m: M. H. Ger.* kamp, *m;* kambe, *f: O. H. Ger.* kamp, kampo, *m: Dan.* kam, *m. f: Swed.* kam, *m: Icel.* kambr, *m: Sansk.* jambha, *m. tooth.*]

camb, e; *f. A comb, an assemblage of cells in which bees store their honey;* favus:—Hī ymbþrungon me swā swā beón camba *they surrounded me as bees* [*surround*] *the combs*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 12.

cambiht [camb, iht]; *adj. Combed, having a crest;* cristatus. v. camb II.

camel, camell, camal, es; *m. A camel;* cămēlus = κάμηλος = גָּמָל:—Wæs Iohannes gegerelad mid hērum cameles [camelles, Lind.] *erat Iohannes vestitus pilis cameli*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 6. Iohannes hæfde gewēde of hērum ðæra camella *Iohannes habebat vestimentum de pilis camelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Se camal, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 25.

cammoc, cammuc, commuc, es; *n. m? The cammoc, hen, an umbelliferous plant, brimstone wort, hog's fennel, cow weed, cow parsley.* Kambuck *is still a name of the hexes in Suffolk*, Prior 36, 126; peucedānum officinale, = πευκέδανον, *n;* πευκέδανος, *f. sulphur wort, hog's fennel:*—Ðās wyrte man peucedanum, and ōðrum naman cammoc [cammuc MS. H.] nemneþ *this wort is called peucedanum, and by another name cammoc*, Herb. 96, 1; Lchdm. i. 208, 17. Wyrc gōdne drenc, elenan iii snǣda, commuces viii *make a good drink, three portions of elf dock, eight of cammoc*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20.

camp, es; *m. A bond, fetter, chain;* compes:—Hió bindan þenceaþ cyningas on campum *ad alligandos reges eorum in compedibus*, Ps. Th. 149, 8. v. cops.

CAMP, comp, es; *m. A contest, war, battle;* certamen, pugna, bellum:—Ic ne gȳme ðæs compes *I care not for the contest*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35. Drihten tǣcþ handa mīne to gefeohte, and fingras mīne to slehte oððe to campe *Dominus docet manus meas ad prælium, et digitos meos ad bellum*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 1: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 21: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 200: Beo. Th. 5003; B. 2505: Chr. 937; Th. 202, 2, col. 1, 2; Æðelst. 8: Andr. Kmbl. 2651; An. 1327. Mec gesette Crist to compe *Christ has placed me in battle*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 3; Rä. 7, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 468; An. 234. He ofercom campe feónda folcriht *he overcame the liberty of enemies in battle*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 33; Exod. 21. [*Laym.* comp *a conflict: Plat.* kamp: *O. Frs.* kamp, komp, *m: Dut.* kamp, *m. a battle: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kampf, *m. a fight: O. H. Ger.* champh, *m: Dan.* kamp, *m. f: Swed.* kamp, *m: Norw. Icel.* kapp, *n: Wel.* camp, *f.*] DER. camp-dōm, -hād, -rǣden, -stede, -wǣpen, -wered, -weorud, -wīg, -wudu: comp-wǣpen, -weorod, -wīg.

camp-dōm, es; *m. Warfare;* militia, Scint. 29, 1. DER. camp.

camp-hād, es; *m. Warfare;* militia:—Hī synd bigongende worulds līcne camphād *they are exercising worldly warfare*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 9. DER. camp.

campian, compian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [camp *war*] *To fight, contend against;* militare, pugnare:—Sceal oretta â Gode campian *a champion shall ever fight for God*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 1; Gū. 316: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 12. Se deófie campaþ [compaþ, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 18] *he fights for the devil*, Hy. 2, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 5. Ic longe Gode campode *I have long fought for God*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 25; Gū. 615. He for his ēðle mid his leodum compode *he fought for his country with his men*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 17. [*Scot.* kemp: *Dut.* kampen: *Ger.* kämpfen: *M. H. Ger.* kempfen: *O. H. Ger.* chamfan, chemfan: *Dan.* kæmpe: *Swed.* kämpa: *Icel.* keppa.] DER. wið-compian.

camp-rǣden, -rǣdenn, e; *f. State* or *condition of contest, contest, war;* certandi modus, certamen, pugna:—Nō hyra þrym alæg camprǣdenne *their vigour did not fail in the contest*, Andr. Kmbl. 7; An. 4. DER. camp.

camp-stede, es; *m. The place of battle, battle-field;* locus pugnæ:—On ðam campstede *on the battle-field*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 2, col. 1; Æðelst. 29: 937; Th. 206, 1, col. 1; Æthelst. 49. Fōr campstede [MS. campsted] sēcan *he went forth to seek the place of battle*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 28; Met. 26, 14. DER. camp.

camp-wǣpen *a battle-weapon, military weapon.* v. comp-wǣpen.

camp-weorud, es; *n. Fighting-men, soldiers;* militia, exercitus, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 33. v. camp-wered.

camp-wered, -weorud, comp-weorod, es; *n.* [werod, es; *n. an army*] *Warriors, soldiers, fighting-men, army;* militia, exercitus:—Hī sceoldan for heora campwered gebiddan and to Gode þingian *they should pray and make intercession to God for their warriors*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39. Æðelhere mon slōh mid ealle his campweorude ðe he mid him brohte *Ethelhere was slain with all the fighting-men whom he had brought with him*, 3, 24; S. 556, 33. Ða ārlēasan cyningas ofslegene wǣron mid heora compweorode *the wicked kings were slain with their army*, 2, 5; S. 507, 40. DER. camp.

camp-wīg *a battle.* v. comp-wīg.

camp-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. War-wood, a shield;* lignum pugnæ, clipeus:—Ðonne rand dynede, campwudu clynede *then rang the shield, the war-wood sounded*, Elen. Kmbl. 101; El. 51. DER. camp.

can, cann, e; *f. A knowledge, clearance.* v. cann.

can, ic he *I know, he knows:*—Ic oððe he can, Elen. Kmbl. 1363; El. 683: Ps. Th. 88, 13. He can *he can*, Bt. 39, 2: Fox 214, 10. v. cunnan.

Cananēisc; *adj. Canaanitish;* Chananæus:—Cham ys fæder ðære Cananēiscre þēode *Ham is the father of the Canaanitish people*, Gen. 9, 18.

cancelер, es; *m. A chancellor;* cancellarius:—Se cyng Willelm betǣhte Rodbeard his cancelere ðæt biscoprīce on Lincolne *the king William transferred the bishopric of Lincoln to Robert his chancellor*, Chr. 1093; Ing. 306, 7.

cancer; *gen.* cancres; *m?* I. *a cancer, an eating* or *spreading disease;* cancer, morbus:—Gif ðū wille cancer ablendan, genim ðonne fīfleáfan ða wyrte: seóþ on wīne *if thou desire to stop a cancer, then take the herb fiveleaf: boil it in wine*, Herb. 3, 9; Lchdm. i. 88, 20. Ealne ðone bīte ðæs cancres heó afeormaþ *it clears away all the pain* [*bite*] *of the cancer*, 167, 3; Lchdm. i. 296, 22. Wið cancre, nim gāte geallan

and hunig *against cancer, take goat's gall and honey,* L. M. 3, 36; Lchdm. ii. 328, 13: Herb. 32, 3; Lchdm. i. 130, 12, MS, O, note 24. Wiſ cancre *for cancer,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 21; Lchdm. i. 354, 25. II. *a crab;* cancer, animal. v. cancer-hæbern.

cancer-ádl, e; *f. A cancer-disease, a canker;* cancer, carcinoma = *καρκίνωμα*:—Wiđ cancerādle, đæt is, bīte *against cancer-disease, that is, a biting disease,* L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 9.

cancer-hæbern, es; *n.* [cancer *a crab,* hæbern = hæb-ærn *a place, dwelling-place*] *A crab-hole;* caverna, cavernula D.

cancettan; *part.* cancettende; *p.* cancette; *pp.* cancetted *To laugh aloud* or *in a cackling manner;* cachinnare:—Mæssepreóst ne sceal lufigean micelne and ungemetlīcne cancettende hleahtor *nor shall a mass-priest love great and immoderate cackling laughter,* L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 36. v. ceahhetan.

cancetung, e; *f. A laughing in a cackling manner;* cachinnus, Cot. 58. v. ceahhetung.

CANDEL, candell, condel, condell, e; *f:* candel, es; *n. A* CANDLE; candela, lampas = *λαμπάς*:—Hādre scīneþ rōdores candel *the sun* [*the candle of the firmament*] *serenely shines,* Beo. Th. 3148; B. 1572. Candeles leóma *the light of a candle;* lampas, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 88; Wrt. Voc. 41, 41. Glād ofer grūndas Godes condel beorht *God's bright candle glided over the grounds,* Chr. 937; Th. 202, 16, col. 1; Æđelst. 15: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 20; Gū. 1264: 72 a; Th. 269, 23; Jul. 454. Se sceal dære sunnan sīþ bihealdan, Godes condelle *he shall observe the sun's course, God's candle,* 57 a; Th. 204, 2; Ph. 91. [*Chauc. Laym.* candel: *Pers.* قنديل kandeel *a candle: Fr.* chandelle: *Span. It.* candela, from the *Lat.* candela, from candēre *to shine.*] DER. dæg-candel, friþ-, heofon-, mēre-, swegel-, weder-, worulď-, wyn-: candel-bora, -leóht, -mæsse, -snytels, -stæf, -stieca, -treów, -twist, -weoc, -wyrt.

candel-bora, an; *m. A* CANDLE-BEARER, *a subdeacon, a clerk;* acolythus = *ἀκόλουθος,* Cot. 203.

candell, e; *f. A candle;* candela, lampas. v. candel.

candel leóht, es; *n. Candle-light;* lucernæ lumen, C. R. Ben. 53. DER. candel.

Candel-mæsse, an; *f.* CANDLEMAS, the mass at the feast of purification which, in the Romish church, *is celebrated with many lighted candles;* festum purificationis beatæ Mariæ:—Æt Candelmæssan *at Candlemas,* L. Eth. ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 32. Hēr, A. D. 1014, Swegen ge-endode his dagas to Candelmæssan *here,* A. D. 1014, *Sweyn ended his days at Candlemas,* Chr. 1014; Th. 272, 25, col. 1. DER. candel.

candel-snytels, es; *m? Candle-snuffers;* emunctorium:—Candel-snytels *emunctorium,* Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 56. DER. candel.

candel-stæf, es; *m. A candle-staff* or *stick;* candelabrum:—Ne hī ne ælaþ hyra leóhtfæt, and hit under cyfe settaþ, ac ofer candelstæf *neque accendunt lucernam, et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum,* Mt. Bos. 5, 15.

candel-stioca, an; *m. A* CANDLESTICK; candelabrum, Chr. 1102; Th. 366, 20. DER. candel.

candel-treów, es; *n. A candlestick with branches, a candlestick;* candelabrum:—Ne menn blǣcern in beornaþ and settaþ hine under mytte, ah on candeltreów *neque accendunt lucernam et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. DER. candel.

candel-twist, es; *m. A pair of snuffers;* emunctoria:—Candel-twist *emunctoria,* Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 50; Wrt. Voc. 47, 54. DER. candel.

candel-weoc, e; *f. A wick of a candle, a torch;* funale, funis:—Candelweoca *funalia* vel *funes,* Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 87; Wrt. Voc. 41, 40. DER. candel.

candel-wyrt, e; *f.* [candel *a candle,* wyrt *a herb, plant*] CANDLE-WORT, *hedge-taper, mullein;* lucernaria, phlomos = *φλόμος,* verbascum; thapsus, Lin. A plant useful for wicks of lamps:—Candelwyrt *phlomos* [MS. *fromos*] vel *lucernaria* [MS. *lucernaris*], Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 90; Wrt. Voc. 32, 25.

cann *know, knows;* scio, scit, Ps. Th. 91, 5: 93, 11. v. cunnan.

cann, e; *f. A knowledge, cognizance, averment* or *positive assertion, clearance;* notitia, cognitio, assertio:—Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes canne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's cognizance,* L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13. Mid rihtre canne *by lawful averment,* L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 12. Đanne is cirican canne riht *then is the church clearance right,* L. Wih. 21; Th. i. 42, 1. [*Kil.* konne, kunne: *Ger.* kunde, *f.*]

CANNE, an; *f. A* CAN, *cup;* crater:—Canne *crater* vel *canna,* Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 38; Wrt. Voc. 24, 38. [*Wyc.* cannes, *pl: Plat.* kanne: *Dut.* kan, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kanne, *f: O. H. Ger.* channa, *f: Dan.* kande, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* kanna, *f.*]

CANON, es; *m. A* CANON, *rule;* regula, canon = *κανών*:—Se canon cwæþ *the canon said,* L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 26. Se canon awriten is *the canon is written,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 43. Đa canonas openlīce beódaþ *the canons openly command,* L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 20. Canones bōc *the book of the canon,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 13.

canon-dōm, es; *m. A canonship, office of a canon;* canonicatus. v. canon, -dōm *office, state, condition.*

canoneo-līc; *adj. Canonical;* canonicus:—Æfter canoneclīcan gewunan *according to canonical custom,* Canon. Hrs. 359, 8.

canonic, es; *m. A canon, prebendary;* canonicus:—Đæt Godes þeówas, biscopas and abbodas, munecas and mynecena, canonicas and nunnan, to rihte gecyrran *that God's servants, bishops and abbots, monks and mynchens, canons and nuns, turn to right,* L. Eth. vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 17: vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 1: v. 7; Th. i. 306, 13.

canst *knowest, canst,* Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68: March 176; *2nd pers. sing. pres. of* cunnan.

cantel-cāp, es; *m.* CANTEL-COPE, *a sort of priest's garment;* caracalla, Chr. 1070; Ing. 274, 1.

cantere, es; *m. A singer;* cantor, Som. Ben. Lye.

cantic, es; *m. A canticle, song;* canticum:—Hafaþ se cantic ofer ealle Cristes bēc wīdmǽrost word *the canticle hath the greatest repute over all Christ's books,* Salm. Kmbl. 99; Sal. 49. Đæt ic sī gebrydded þurh đæs cantices cwide *that I may be touched through the word of the canticle,* 33; Sal. 17. Moises wrāt đone cantic and lǽrde Israēla folc *scripsit Moyses canticum et docuit filios Israel,* Deut. 31, 22: 31, 19: Salm. Kmbl. 47; Sal. 24: Ps. Th. 143, 10.

Cantwara burg, Cantware-burg, Cantwar-burg, -burh; *gen.* burge; *f:* Cantwara byrig, e; *f.* [Cant-wara, *gen. pl. of* Cant-ware *Kentish men,* burh *a city*] *A city* or *fortress of the men of Kent;* Cantuariorum urbs *vel* castellum. I. CANTERBURY; Durovernensis civitas:—Cantwara burg forbærn đȳ geāre *Canterbury was burnt in that year,* Chr. 754; Th. 80, 35, col. 1. Brēcon Cantwara burh *they took Canterbury by storm,* 853; Th. 120, 28, col. 3. Đā sealde Æđelbyrht him wununesse and stōwe on Cantwara byrig, seó wæs ealles his rīces ealdorburh *dedit ergo Ædilberctus eis mansionem in civitate Durovernensi* [*Canterbury*], *quæ imperii sui totius erat metropolis,* Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 18: 4, 5; S. 572, 9. To Cantwarebyrig *to Canterbury,* Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 37. He wæs bebyrged innan Cantwarbyrig *he was buried within Canterbury,* 690; Th. 65, 23, col. 1: 754; Th. 81, 36. II. *Rochester;* Roffensis civitas, Roffa:—Putta Cantwara burhge bisceop, seó is cweden æt Hrofesceastre *Putta Episcopus castelli Cantuariorum, quod dicitur Rofecester,* Bd. 4, 5; Whelc. 272, 35.

Cantwara mægþ, e; *f. The county of Kent, men of Kent;* Cantianorum provincia:—On Cantwara mægþe *in the county of Kent,* Bd. pref; S. 471, 26.

Cant-ware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *acc.* e; *pl. m. Kentish men, inhabitants of Kent;* Cantuarii:—Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware and Wihtsētan *de Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 22. Cantwara cyningas *kings of Kentish men,* L. H. E; Th. i. 26, 4, 5: 34, 3: 36, 2. Agustinus nū on Brytene rest, on Cantwarum *Augustine now rests in Britain, among the inhabitants of Kent,* Menol. Fox 207; Men. 105.

capelein, capellan *A chaplain;* capellanus, Chr. 1099; Ing. 318, 14.

capian; he capaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To turn, incline oneself;* vertere, se inclinare:—Capaþ he up *he turns upwards,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 3; Lchdm. iii. 266, 23.

capitol, capitul, es; *m:* capitula, an; *m. A chapter;* capitulum:—Hēr onginþ se forma capitul *here begins the first chapter,* L. Ecg. P. cont. i. 1; Th. ii. 170, 3: iii. 1; Th. ii. 194, 23. On đam ende dises capitulan *in the end of this chapter,* Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 33.

capitol-mæsse, an; *f. Early* or *morning mass, first mass;* prima *vel* matutinalis missa:—We sungon capitol-mæssan *cantavimus primam missam,* Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29.

cappa *a cap, cope, priest's garment;* capitulum:—Heáfod-clāþ *vel* cappa *capitulum* vel *capitularium,* Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 15. v. cæppe.

CAPŪN, es; *m. A* CAPON; gallinaceus, capo = *κάπων*:—Capūn *gallinaceus,* Wrt. Voc. 63, 9: Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 48: Wrt. Voc. 30, 3. Capūn *capo,* 39; Som. 63, 46; Wrt. Voc. 30, 1. [*Plat.* kappuun: *Dut.* kapoen, *m: Kil.* kappuyn, kaphoen: *Ger.* kapaun, *m: M. H. Ger.* kapūn, *m: Dan. Swed.* kapun, *m: O. Nrs.* kapún, *m.* Rask Hald: from the *Lat.* capo: *Grk.* *κάπων.*]

cara *care,* Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 96; Wrt. Voc. 51, 9. v. cearu.

carc CARK, *care;* cura, Som. Ben. Lye. v. carc-ern.

carc-ern, carc-ærn, es; *n.* [carc *care,* or *Lat.* carcer *a prison;* ærn, ern *a place*] *A prison, a house of correction;* carcer, latomiæ:—Alǽd of carcernes clūse mīne sāwle *educ de carcere animam meam,* Ps. Th. 141, 8. Đonne þinceþ him đæt he sīe on carcerne gebroht *then it seems to him that he is brought into prison,* Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 15. Ic wæs on cearcerne [MS. Cot. carcærne] *eram in carcere,* Past. 44, 7: Hat. MS. 62 b, 22. To đam carcerne *to the prison,* Andr. Kmbl. 179; An. 90: Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 27; Cri. 25: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 28; Sat. 637: Cot. 124: 191.

car-clife, an; *f. Agrimony;* agrimonia, Wrt. Voc. 79, 62. v. gar-clife.

care *care,* Ps. Th. 143, 18; *acc. of* caru. v. cearu.

care-līce; *adv. Sorrowfully, miserably, wretchedly;* misere:—Me

deorc earfoðe carelíce cnyssedan *dark troubles wretchedly weakened me*, Ps. Th. 85, 6.

Carendre, an; *f. A province of Germany*, now the duchy of *Carinthia* or *Kärnthen*, a crown land of the Austrian empire:—On ôðre healfe Donua ðære eá is ðæt land Carendre, sûþ ôþ ða beorgas ðe man hâtt Alpis *on the other side of the river Danube is the country Carinthia, [lying] south to the mountains which are called the Alps*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 43. Be eástan Carendran is Pulgara land *to the east of Carinthia is the country of the Bulgarians*, 1, 1; Bos. 19, 1.

car-ful; *adj.* CARFUL, *anxious, curious;* sollicitus, curiosus:—Drihten carful oððe ymhydig is mînes *Dominus sollicitus est mei*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 18. Carful *curiosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 112; Wrt. Voc. 51, 25. v. cear-ful.

carful-líce; *adv.* CAREFULLY, *diligently;* sollicite, diligenter:—Se sacerd sceal dôn carfullîce Godes þênunga *the priest shall carefully do God's services*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 25. Twâ þing sind ðe we sceolon carfullîce scrutnian *there are two things that we should diligently attend to*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 25.

carful-nys, -nyss, e; *f.* CAREFULNESS, *curiosity;* sollicitudo, curiositas:—Godes cwydas sind to smeágenne mid micelre carfulnysse *the words of God are to be considered with great carefulness*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 18: Lchdm. iii. 210, 5.

carian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take care, regard, heed, to be anxious;* curare, sollicitum esse:—Dæt abbodas nâfre idele wlænca carian *that abbots should never regard vain pomps*, L. I. P. 13; Wilk. 150, 25. Se morgenlíca dæg caraþ ymb hyne sylfne *crastinus dies sollicitus erit sibi ipsi*, Mt. Bos. 6, 34: Homl. Th. i. 66, 9. Carian *to take heed, care*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 5. Ða cariaþ mid wacelum môde *they care with watchful mind*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 2. v. cearian.

carited *charity;* caritas:—Heóld mycel carited in ðe hûs *held much charity in the house*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 6.

carl, es; *m.* [=ceorl *a churl*] *A churl, rustic;* rusticus, colonus:—Carles wæn *the churl's wain* or *waggon*, Æqu. Vern. 30, 5; Wrt. popl. science 16, 5; Lchdm. iii. 270, 11, 12; Boutr. Scrd. 29, 31. v. caries wæn.

carl; *adj. Male, masculine;* masculus. Used in compounds, as carl-cat, -fugel, -man.

carl-cat, es; *m. A male* or *he cat;* masculus cattus, Som. Ben. Lye.

car-leás; *adj.* [caru *care*, leás *less*] CARELESS, *reckless, void of care, free;* improvidus, securus:—Wulfas sungon, carleásan deór *wolves howled, reckless beasts*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 10; Exod. 166. He on ðam dôme freoh and carleás biþ *in judicio liber erit*, R. Ben. 2.

carleás-nes, -ness, e; *f. Freedom from care, security,* CARELESSNESS; securitas, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 113; Wrt. Voc. 51, 26. v. car-leás.

car-leást, e; *f. Freedom from care, security, carelessness;* securitas:—Ring on swefnum underfôn carleáste getâcnaþ *to receive a ring in dreams betokens freedom from care*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 21, 29: 210, 5.

carles wæn [*gen. of* carl] *the churl's wain, the constellation of the Great Bear;* Ursa Major:—Carles wæn ne gæþ nâfre adûne under ðyssere eorþan, swâ swâ ôðre tunglan dôþ *the churl's wain never goes down under this earth, as other constellations do*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 5; Lchdm. iii. 270, 11, 12. v. arctos.

carl-fugel, es; *m. A male* or *cock bird;* mas avis, Som. Ben. Lye.

carl-man, -mann, es; *m. A male, man;* masculus, homo:—Ða nâmen hî carlmen and wimmen *then took they men and women*, Chr. 1137; Ing. 366, 7.

CARR, es; *m.* I. *a stone, rock,* SCAR; petrus=*wêrpos*, petra=*wêrpa*:—Dæt is getrahtad carr *quod interpretatur petrus*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 42. Dæt wæs geheáwen of carre oððe stâne *quod erat excisum de petra*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 46. Se ðe gesette ða grûndas ofer carr oððe stân *qui posuit fundamenta supra petram*, Lk. Lind. War. 6, 48: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 24. II. *Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the river* Carr,=the Norman Charr, or *Charmouth;* 'in agri Dorsætensis parte maritima, post *c* literam addito *h*, ad morem Normannorum, *Gib*:—Æðelwulf cyning gefeaht æt Carrum wiþ XXXV sciphlæsta *king Æthelwulf fought at Charmouth against the crews of thirty-five ships*, Chr. 840; Th. 120, 3, col. 1, 2, 3; 121, 3, col. 1, 2, 3: 833; Th. 116, 4, col. 1, 2, 3; 117, 4, col. 1, 2, 3. [*North Eng.* carrock: *Scot.* cáirn: *Wel.* carn: *Corn.* carn, *m: Ir.* carn: *Gael.* carr, *m: Manx* carn, *m.*]

Carrum *the place of a naval engagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire*, Chr. 840; Erl. 67, 12. v. Carr II.

Cartaina; *indecl:* Cartaine, an; *f. Carthage;* Carthago:—Cartaina toworpen wæs *Carthage was overthrown*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 18. Scipia hæfde gefaren to ðære niwan byrig Cartaina *Scipio had gone to the new city Carthage*, 4, 10; Bos. 93, 41: 4, 13; Bos. 99, 27. Dæt mon ealle Cartaina towurpe *that one would overthrow all Carthage*, 4, 13; Bos. 99, 25. He þohte Cartainan toweorpan *he wished to overthrow Carthage*, 4, 13; Bos. 100, 3.

Cartaine; *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Carthaginians;* Carthaginienses:—Wilnedon Cartaine friðes to Rômânum *the Carthaginians sued for peace to the Romans*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 87, 12. Terrentius, se mæra Cartaina sceóp, bær hætt on his heáfde *Terence, the great poet of the Carthaginians, wore a hat on his head*, 4, 10; Bos. 96, 18: 4, 11; Bos. 97, 11: 4, 13; Bos. 99, 24. Wearþ Cartainum friþ alŷfed fram Scipian *peace was granted to the Carthaginians by Scipio*, 4, 10; Bos. 96, 11: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 32. Rômâne wunnon on Cartaine *the Romans fought against the Carthaginians*, 4, 7; Bos. 87, 37: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 37.

carte, an; *f.* [*Lat.* charta] *Paper, a piece of paper, a deed;* charta=*χάρτης*:—Hîg hym tosendon âne cartan, seó wæs ðus awriten [MS. awryten] *they sent a paper to him, which was thus inscribed*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 5. Alecge ða sealfe on hâtne clâþ oððe cartan *lay the salve on a hot cloth or on paper*, L. M. 2, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 10. Cartan wrîtan [MS. wirtan] oððe rædan *to write or read a paper*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 35.

caru *care, sorrow, grief*, Lk. Bos. 10, 40: Ps. Th. 60, 1: 78, 11. v. cearu.

câser-dôm, es; *m. An emperor's rule;* imperium:—Ða wæs syxte geár Constantînes câserdômes *then was the sixth year of Constantine's imperial rule*, Elen. Kmbl. 16; El. 8.

Câsere, es; *m.* [=*Lat.* Cæsar; *gen.* Cæsâris] *Cæsar, an emperor;* imperator:—Wearþ Gaius Gallica câsere *Caius Caligula was emperor*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 84; El. 42: 1095; El. 999. For þingum ðæs êrran câseres *for the deeds of the former emperor*, Ors. 6, 4; Bos. 118, 15: Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 6; Ph. 634: Elen. Kmbl. 524; El. 262: 1098; El. 551: 1335; El. 669. Ðæs [MS. ðes] cáseres cwên *the woman* or *wife of the emperor;* imperatrix *vel* augusta, Wrt. Voc. 72, 58. Cáseres wîf *the emperor's wife;* imperatrix *vel* augusta, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 1; Wrt. Voc. 42, 10. Aulixes under hæfde ðæm cásere cynerîcu twâ *Ulysses had two kingdoms under the emperor*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 1: Met. 26, 6. Ða gesettan Rômâne twegen cáseras *then the Romans appointed two emperors*, Ors. 6, 24; Bos. 124, 18. Hî hæfdon *Cæsares* ofer hîg, ðæt we cweðaþ cáseras, ða beóþ cyninga yldest *they had* Cæsares *over them, that we call emperors, who are the greatest of kings*, Jud. Thw. 161, 29. DER. heáh-cásere.

cáser-ing, e; *f. A cæsaring, a coin with an emperor's image, a coin;* drachma=*δραχμή*, didrachma:—Gif wîf losaþ cásering *si mulier perdiderit drachmam*, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 15, 8. Ne unband cásering *non solvit didrachma*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 17, 23.

cáser-lîc; *adj. Cæsar-like, imperial;* imperialis, Cot. 115.

Cásern, e; *f.* [Cásere+en, *f. termin.* Cáseren, Cásern] *An empress;* augusta:—Æfter ðam ðe Rôme burh getimbred wæs DCCC wintra and LXVII, fêng Adriânus to Rômâna ânwealde. He [Cásere] wearþ Rômânum swâ leóf, and swâ weorþ, ðæt hî hine nânuht ne hêton bûton fæder; and, him to weorþscype, hî hêton his wîf, cásern [cásere+en, *the f. termin.*] *eight hundred and sixty-seven years after the building of Rome, Hadrian succeeded to the government of the Romans. He became so dear to the Romans, and so honoured, that they never called him anything but father; and, in honour of him, they called his wife, empress*, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 5–15.

cassoc *hassock, hassock-grass*, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. v. cassuc.

cassuc, cassoc, e; *f. Hassock, hassock-grass, rushes, sedge* or *coarse grass;* aira cæspitosa, carex paniculata, Lin:—Dô him ðis to lácedôme: eoforþrote, cassuc, etc. *give him for this a leechdom: everthroat, hassock, etc.* L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 23: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 30: 3, 67; Lchdm. ii. 354, 24. To hâligre sealfe sceal cassoc *hassock shall be for a holy salve*, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. Dô in glêde finol and cassuc and rêcels: bærn eal tosomne *put fennel and hassock and incense upon a fire: burn all together*, iii. 56, 5: L. M. 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 134, 30: 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 6: 3, 64; Lchdm. ii. 352, 13. Weorc Cristes [MS. Criste] mæl of cassuce fîfo *make five crosses of hassock-grass*, Lchdm. iii. 56, 8.

cassuc-leáf; *pl. n. Hassock-leaves:*—Wiþ eárum [earon MS.] genim ða brâdan biscopwyrt and cassucleáf *for the ears take the broad bishopwort and hassock-leaves*, Lchdm iii. 46, 2.

CASTEL, castell, es; *n. m. A town, village,* CASTLE; villa, oppidum, castellum:—Faraþ on ðæt castel [to ðam castelle, *Hat.* in ðas cæstre, *Rush.*], ðæt fôran ongeán eów ys *ite in castellum, quod contra vos est*, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. He ða lárende ða castel beférde *et circuibat castella in circuitu docens*, Mk. Bos. 6, 6. His wîf wæs innan ðam castele *uxor sua fuit in castello*, Chr. 1075; Gib. 183, 3: 1053; Erl. 187, 9. Ða castelas gewunnan *castella expugnarunt*, 1069; Gib. 174, 28. [*Lat.* castellum, *dim. of* castrum *a camp, fortified place; akin to* casa *a hut, and* caveo *to guard, protect.*] DER. castel-men, -weorc.

castel-men; *gen.* -manna; *pl. m. Castle-men;* castellani:—Ða castelmen ðe wæron on Engla lande him togeánes cômon [MS. comen] *the castle-men who were in England came against him*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 18.

castel-weorc, es; *n. Castle-work;* castellorum opus:—Hî suencten ða men of ðe land mid castelweorces [*for* castelweorcum] *they oppressed the men of the land with castle-works* [castellis ædificandis], Chr. 1137; Th. 382, 20.

casul, e; *f? A cassock, short cloak;* birrhus, casŭla, lacerna, sacrum pallium [*Ger.* kasel; *f.*], Som. Ben. Lye.

cāsus; *gen.* cāsŭs; *m.* [*Lat.* cāsus, from cădo *to fall; as the Grk.* πτῶσις *a fall, case, from* πίπτω *to fall*] *A case, falling or change to denote the relation of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to other words in a sentence*:—Mid đam casu *with the case*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 28. Đās six cāsus *these six cases*, Som. 6, 32. Cāsus, đæt is fyll ođđe gebīgednis *a case, that is, a declining or inflection*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. Đa pronomina, đe habbaþ vocativum, đā habbaþ six casus *the pronouns which have a vocative, then have six cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 54. v. ge-bīgednys.

CAT, catt, es; *m. A* CAT; cătus, muriceps:—Cat *cattus* vel *murilĕgus* aut *muriceps*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 20. Catt *muriceps* vel *musio, murilĕgus*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 71; Wrt. Voc. 23, 30. [*Piers P. Chauc.* cat: *Plat.* katte, *f: O. Frs.* katte, *f: Dut.* kat, *f: Kil.* katte: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kater, *m;* katze, *f: O. H. Ger.* kazza, *f: Dan.* kat, *m. f: Swed.* katt, *m: Icel.* köttr, *m: Fr.* chat, *m: Span.* gato, *m: Ital.* gatto, *m: Lat.* cătus, *m: Grk.* κάττα, *f: Wel.* câth: *Corn.* cath, *f: Ir.* cat: *Gael.* cat, cait, *m: Manx* cayt: *Armor.* kaz, *m.*]

cattes mint, e; *f. Cat's mint, cat-mint;* felina mentha, nepeta cataria, Lin. Som. Ben. Lye.

caul *a basket*, Cot. 45: 196. v. cawl.

CAWEL, cawl, caul, es; *m.* COLE, *colewort, cabbage;* caulis, magudăris = μαγύδαρις, brassica, Lin:—Caul *caula* [= *caulis*] vel *magudaris*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 44. Befeald on caules [cawles MS. H.] leāf *fold it in the leaf of a cabbage*, Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 17: L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 22: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 23. Sele him etan gesodenne cawel on gōdum broþe *give him colewort to eat sodden in good broth*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 15: 3, 44: Lchdm. ii. 336, 18. Wild cawel *wild cole;* brassica silvatica, Herb. 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 17. Se brāda cawel *the broad colewort, cabbage*, L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 9. [*Scot.* kail, kale: *Frs.* koal, kool: *Dut.* kool, *f: Ger.* kohl, *m: M. H. Ger.* köle, kol, *m: O. H. Ger.* kōl: *Dan.* kaal, *m. f: Swed.* kål, *m: Icel.* kál, *n: Fr.* chou, *m: Span.* col, *m: Ital.* cavolo, *m: Lat.* caulis, *m: Grk.* καυλός, *m: Wel.* cawl: *Corn.* caul, *m: Ir.* cāl: *Gael.* cāl, *m: Manx* kail, *f: Armor.* kaol, *m.*]

cawel-leāf, es; *n. A cabbage-leaf;* brassicæ folium:—Nim cawel-leāf *take cabbage-leaves*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 24.

cawel-sēd, es; *n. Cabbage-seed;* brassicæ semen:—Nim cawel-sēd *take cabbage-seed*, Lchdm. iii. 72, 5.

cawel-stela, an; *m.* [stela *a stalk*] *A cabbage-stem;* brassicæ caudex:—Nim cawelstelan *take a cabbage-stem*, Lchdm. iii. 102, 7.

cawel-wyrm, -wurm, es; *m. A cabbage-worm, caterpillar;* curculio, eruca:—Cawelwurm *gurgulu* [= *curculio*], Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 127; Wrt. Voc. 24, 2.

cawl, caul, ceawl, ceaul, es; *m. A basket;* sporta, corbis, cophĭnus = κόφινος:—Cawl *sporta*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 118; Wrt. Voc. 34, 47. Hȳ heora cawlas afylled hæfdon *they had filled their baskets*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 34. Caul *corbis*, Cot. 45: 196. Ceawlas *cophinos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20. Ceaulas *cophinos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43.

ceáce, es; *m. A pitcher, jug, basin, laver;* urceus, caucus = καῦκος, luter = λουτήρ:—Ceác *urceus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 67: Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 80; Wrt. Voc. 25, 20. Calica fyrmþa and ceáca *baptismata calicum et urceorum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4, 8. Đæt he hēt đēr ērene ceácas onhōn *ut ibi æreos caucos suspendi juberet*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. Beforan đæm temple stōd ēren ceác, onuppan twelf ērenum oxum... Se ceác wæs swā micel đæt he oferhelede đa oxan ealle, būton đa heáfudu totodon ūt *a brazen laver stood before the temple, upon twelve brazen oxen... The laver was so large that it covered the oxen entirely, save that the heads projected out*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 3, 4. On đæm ceáce *in the laver*, 16, 5; Cot. MS.

ceác-bān, es; *n. The cheek-bone, jaw;* mandibula:—Ceác-bān *vel* ceácan *vel* cin-ban *mandibula*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. v. ceáce.

ceác-bora, an; *m. A jug* or *pitcher-bearer;* anhilus? Cot. 13; anthevilus? Wrt. Voc. 285, 14.

ceace *a trial, proof;* exploratio, tentamentum, experientia, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

CEÁCE, an; *f. The jaw,* CHEEK; maxilla, mala, mandibula, gena:—Đæt tācen đære bærnesse he on his ceácan bær *signum incendii in maxilla portavit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 16. He gehrān his ceácan *contigit maxillam ejus*, 3, 19; S. 549, 1. Ceácan *malæ, maxillæ*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 58, 59. On hælftre and bridle ceácan heora gewrīþ *in camo et freno maxillas eorum constringe*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 9. Ceácan *mandibulæ*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 46. Ceác-bān *vel* ceácan *vel* cin-bān *mandibula*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. Đæt biþ gōd sealf wiđ đara ceácna [= ceácena] geswelle *that is a good salve for swelling of the cheeks*, L. M. 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 48, 11. [*Wye.* cheek-boon *the jaw: Piers P. R. Brun.* cheke: *Chauc.* cheeke, cheke: *Plat.* käkel: *O. Frs.* keke, tziake, *f: Dut.* kaak, *f: Kil.* kaecke: *Swed.* kek, *m: Icel.* kjálki, *m.*]

ceác ful; *adj. A pitcher full, jug full:*—Brohte Romanus ceác fulne wæteres *Romanus brought a jug full of water*, Homl. Th. i. 428, 1. Gedō on ceác fulne wīnes *put* [*it*] *into a jug full of wine*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 23.

CEAF, cef, es; *pl. nom. acc.* ceafu; *n.* CHAFF; palea:—Ceaf *palea*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 1; Wrt. Voc. 38, 52. Đæt ceaf he forbærnþ on unacwencedlīcum fȳre *paleas comburet igni inextinguibili*, Lk. Bos. 3, 17. Đa ceafu he forbærnþ on unadwæscendlīcum fȳre *paleas comburet igni inextinguibili*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12. Đæt folc wæs todrīfen ofer eall Egipta land cef to gadrienne *dispersus est populus per omnem terram Ægypti ad colligendas paleas*, Ex. 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18. [*R. Brun. Chauc. Laym.* chaf: *Orm.* chaff: *Plat.* kaff: *Dut.* kaf, *n: Ger.* kaff, *n: M. H. Ger.* kaf, *n.*]

CEAFER, ceafor, es; *m. A beetle,* CHAFER; brūchus = βροῦχος:—Ceafor *bruchus*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 118; Wrt. Voc. 23, 72: 77, 50: 281, 45. He cwæþ and com gærshoppa, and ceaferas đæs næs gerīm ođđe getel *dixit et venit locusta. et bruchus cujus non erat numerus*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 34. [*O. Sax. Dut.* kever, *m: Ger.* käfer, *m: M. H. Ger.* kēvere, *m: O. H. Ger.* kēvar, kēvaro, *m.*]

ceafer-tūn *a hall;* atrium. v. cāfer-tūn.

ceafes *a harlot;* pellex, concubina, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, note 26 A. v. cyfes.

CEAFL, es; *m. A bill, beak, snout, jaw, cheek;* rostrum, rictus, fauces, maxilla:—Se wīda ceafl gefylled biþ *the wide jaw is filled*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 363, 26; Wal. 59: Andr. Kmbl. 3403; An. 1705. Blōdigum ceaflum *with bloody jaws*, 318; An. 159: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 5; Cri. 1252. Dauid gewylde đone wildan beran, and his ceaflas totær *David subdued the wild bear, and tore apart his jaws*, Ælfc. T. 13, 26: 14, 2. [*Wye.* chaul: *Laym.* cheuel, chæfl, choul; *O. Sax.* kafliōs, *pl. m: Dut.* kevels, *pl. f: Ger.* kiefel, kifel, kiffel, *m.*] DER. helle ceafl.

ceahhetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To laugh loud* or *in a cackling manner;* cachinnare:—Ceahhetton *they laughed in a cackling manner*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 34 [= ceachetan: *Dut.* kakelen: *Kil.* gachelen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kachen: *O. H. Ger.* kachazzen, chahhazen: *Lat.* cachinnare: *Grk.* καχάζω: *Sansk.* kakh *to laugh*]. v. cancettan.

ceahhetung, e; *f. A loud* or *cackling laughter;* cachinnus, cachinnatio:—Đā gehȳrde ic mycel gehlȳd and ceahhetung, swā swā ungeléredes folces *then heard I a great noise and a cackling laughter, as of rude folk*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30. Ceahhetung *vel* cincung *cachinnatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 86.

CEALC, es; *m. Plaster, cement,* CHALK; calx arenata, calx:—Iuuinianus wæs sume niht on ānum niwcilctan hūse: đā hēt he bētan đēr-inne mycel fȳr, forđon hit wæs ceald weder. Đā ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan, đā wearþ Iuuinianus mid đam brēþe ofsmorod *Jovian was one night in a newly-plastered house: then he ordered a great fire to be lighted therein, because it was cold weather. Then the plaster began to fume excessively, and Jovian was smothered with the vapour*, Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 9–12. [*Dut.* kalk, *f: Kil.* kalck: *Ger.* kalk, kalch, *m: M. H. Ger.* kalc, *m: O. H. Ger.* calc, chalch: *Dan.* kalk, *m. f: Swed. Norw.* kalk, *m: Icel.* kalk, *n: Lat.* calx, *m. and f: Grk.* χάλιξ, *m. and f: Wel. Corn.* calch, *m: Ir.* calc: *Gael.* cailc, *f: Manx* kelk, *m.*] DER. niw-cilct.

Cealca ceastre; *gen.* ceastre; *f. The chalk city. Camden* thinks it is Tadcaster, in Yorkshire; idem, ut opinatur clarus Camdenus, quod hodie Tadcaster in agro Eboracensi, sic olim vocatum a calce ibidem copiose effossa, Som. Ben. Lye.

Cealc-hȳþ, e; *f. The name of a place, Challock, Chalk, in Kent:*—Hēr wæs gefīhtfullīc sinoþ æt Cealc-hȳþe *here* [*in* A. D. 785] *there was a contentious synod at Chalk*, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 13.

cealc-stān, es; *m. Chalk-stone, chalk;* calculus, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 85, 25. v. mealm-stān 2.

CEALD, cald; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* [ceald = cald, *q. v.*] *Cool,* COLD; frigidus, gelidus:—Hū đone cealdan magan ungelīclīce mettas lyste *how various meats please the cool stomach*, L. M. cont. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 160, 7. Forst se biþ fyrnum ceald *frost which is intensely cold*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 16; Gen. 809. Đū đæm wætere wēstum and cealdum foldan fæste gesettest *thou firmly settest the earth to the water wet and cold*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 180; Met. 20, 90: 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Wedera cealdost *the coldest of tempests*, Beo. Th. 1097; B. 546. [*Laym.* cald: *Plat.* koold, kold, kolt: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* kald: *Dut.* koud: *Kil.* koud, kaud: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kalt: *O. H. Ger.* chalt, kalt: *Goth.* kalds, *m;* kald, *n: Dan.* kold: *Swed.* kall: *Icel.* kaldr: *Lat.* gelidus: *Lith.* száltas: *Lett.* salts: *Sansk.* jala.] DER. æl-ceald, brim-, eal-, hrīm-, īs-, morgen-, ofer-, sin-, snāw-, wæl-, winter-. v. calan.

ceald, cald, es; *n. Cold, coldness;* frigus:—Somod hāt and ceald *heat also and cold*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 29; Dan. 377: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132. Hātes and cealdes *of heat and of cold*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 20; Dōm. 106. Hȳ beóþ cealde geclungene *they are shrivelled with cold*, Salm. Kmbl. 609; Sal. 304. Calde geþrungen wēron mīne fēt *my feet were pierced with cold*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. v. calan.

cealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To become cold;* frigescere:—Eorþmægen ealdaþ, ellen cealdaþ [MS. cōlaþ] *earthly power grows old,*

courage becomes cold, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 62; Reim. 69, Grn. Gl. DER. a-cealdian. v. calan.

cealer-bríw, es; *m. A thick pottage made of curds;* calviale, Gl. Lchdm. ii. 375, 18. v. calwer-bríw.

CEALF, celf, calf, es; *pl.* cealfru, calfru; *n. m. A* CALF; vitulus, vitula:—He genam án fætt cealf *tulit vitulum tenerrimum*, Gen. 18, 7. He ofslóh án fæt celf *occidit vitulum saginatum*, Lk. Foxe 15, 27. Ne onfó ic ná of eówrum húse cealfas *non accipiam de domo tua vitulos*, Ps. Th. 49, 10. Dæt hálige cealf *the holy calf*, Ps. C. 50, 137; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 137. Me ymbhringdon mænige calfru *circumdederunt me vituli multi*, Ps. Th. 21, 10. Ic ne on-foo of húse dínum calferu *non accipiam de domo tua vitulos*, Ps. Surt. 49, 9. On-settaþ ofer wi-bed dín calfur *acc. pl. imponent super altare tuum vitulos*, 50, 21. [*Orm.* callf: *Plat.* kalf, kalv, *n*: *O. Sax.* calf, *n*: *Dut.* kalf, *n*: *Ger.* kalb, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* kalp, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* kalb, *n*: *Goth.* kalbo, *f. a young cow, heifer*: *Dan.* kalv, *m. f*: *Swed.* kalf, *m*: *Icel.* kálfr, *m.*]

cealf-ádl, e; *f.* [ádl *a disease, pain*] *A calf-disease, a sort of disease;* morbi genus, L. M. 35, Lye.

cealfa hús, es; *n. A house for* [*of*] *calves;* vitularius, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 24; Wrt. Voc. 15, 24.

cealfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To calve;* vitulum parere. v. cealf.

ceallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [calla *a caller, herald*] *To* CALL, *cry out, shout;* clamare:—Ongan [MS. ongean] ceallian ofer cald wæter Byrhthelmes bearn *the son of Byrhthelm began to shout across the cold river*, Byrht. Th. 134, 28; By. 91. [*Chauc. R. Brun.* calle: *Piers P.* callede, *p*: *O. Frs.* kaltia, kella: *Dut. Kil. Ger. M. H. Ger.* kallen: *O. H. Ger.* challón: *Dan.* kalde: *Swed. Norw. Icel.* kalla: *Lat.* calare: *Grk.* καλεῖν.] DER. hilde calla.

cealre, calwer, es; *m. Pressed curds, a jelly made of curds* or *sour milk;* calmaria, gabalacrum?—Cealre [MS. cealfre] *calmaria*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 33. Nim súr molcen, wyrc to cealre, and beþ mid ðý cealre *take sour curds, work them to a jelly, and foment with the jelly*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 25, 26. Súr meolc wyrce cealre, and beðe mid cealre *work sour milk into jelly, and foment with the jelly*, Lchdm. iii. 42, 26. Gewirc niwne cealre *make new jelly*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 13. Nim ða wyrta and wyrce togadere swá micel swá cealras [MS. celras] *take the herbs and work them together as thick as curds*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14. Calwer *gabalacrum*, Cot. 96. DER. cealer-bríw.

ceasol *a basket;* cophinus, Lk. Lind. War. 9, 17. v. cawl.

CEÁP, es; *m.* I. *cattle;* pecus:—Ðæm landbúendum is beboden ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, híg Gode ðone teóðan dǽl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded, that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 29. Ceápas *cattle*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 2; Gen. 1747. His neáhgebúres ceáp *his neighbour's cattle*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 15. Ceápes cwild *murrain of cattle*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 31. II. as cattle were the chief objects of sale, hence,—*Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business, market;* pretium, negotium, pactio, venditio, forum:—Ceápas *saleable commodities, goods*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 16; Gen. 1772: 90; Th. 112, 28; Gen. 1877. Deópum ceápe gebohte *redeemed us at a great* [*deep*] *price*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28. Sume wǽron to ceápe gesealde *some were sold at a price*, Nathan. 8: Gen. 41, 56. Awyrigende ceáp [MS. cep] *malignum negotium*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Ic gange to ceápe *I go to market;* veneo, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 23. [*Laym.* cheap, chep *value, purchase*: *Plat.* koop, *m*: *O. Sax.* kop, *m. purchase, money*: *O. Frs.* kâp, *m. purchase, sale*: *Dut.* koop, *m. bargain*: *Ger.* kauf, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* kouf, *m. purchase*: *O. H. Ger.* chouf, kouf, *m. negotium*: *Dan.* kjöb, *n*: *Swed.* köp, *n. purchase*: *Icel.* kaup, *n. bargain.*] DER. land-ceáp, orleg-, searo-.

ceáp-cniht, es; *m. A hired servant, a slave;* emptitius, Cot. 72.

ceáp-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. A bargaining* or *market-day*:—Ceáp-dagas *the Nones* or *stated times when the common people came to market;* nonæ, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 27; Wrt. Voc. 53, 36; Cot. 142.

ceáp-eádig; *adj. Rich in goods, rich in cattle*:—Nefne him hafaþ ceápeádig mon *unless a man rich in cattle retains him*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 8; Gn. Ex. 108.

ceáp-ealeðel, -ealoþ, es; *n. The ale-selling place, an ale-house;* taberna, popina, cervisiarium:—Ne sceolon mæsse-preóstas æt ceáp-ealeðelum ne etan ne drincan *mass-priests should not eat nor drink at ale-houses*, L. E. I. 13; Th. ii. 410, 18.

ceáp-gyld, es; *n.* I. *bargain money;* justum rei venditæ pretium:—Þolige ðæs ceápgyld *perdat pretium emptionis*, L. Ath. i. 24; Wilk. 61, 25; Th. i. 212, 16, note 33. II. *price* or *market-price of what is stolen;* rei furto ablatæ pretium:—Gilde man ðam teónde his ceápgyld *let a man pay to the accuser the market-price* [pretium], L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 390, 23.

ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceáp II] *To bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase* or *sale of a thing, to buy, to bribe;* negotiari, emere, comparāre:—Ceápiaþ ór-dæt ic cume *negotiamini dum venio*, Lk. Bos. 19, 13. He adrǽf út ealle ða ðe ceápodon innan ðam temple *ejiciebat omnes ementes et vendentes in templo*, Mt. Bos. 21, 12. Gyfum ceápian *to bribe with gifts*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 5; Dan. 739. Mid ðám hí útwǽpnedmonna freóndscipes him ceápiaþ *quibus externorum sibi virorum amicitiam comparent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 18. Mihte ýþ geceápian, gif énig man ceápode *might easily buy, if any one bargained*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 17. DER. a-ceápian, be-, ge-, ofa-.

ceáping, e; *f. A buying, marketing;* emptio:—Dæt nán ceáping ne sý Sunnan dagum *that no marketing be on Sundays*, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15, note 31. v. ceápung.

ceáp-man, cýp-man, cýpe-man; *gen.* -mannes; *dat.* -men; *pl. nom. acc.* -men; *gen.* -manna; *dat.* -mannum; *m. A* CHAPMAN, *merchant, market-man;* mercator, negotiator, nundinator:—Gif ceápman uppe on folce ceápie, dó dæt beforan gewitnessum *if a chapman traffic up among the people, let him do it before witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 12, note 32: Obs. Lun. § 14; Lchdm. iii. 190, 23. Ða cýpmen binnon ðam temple getácnodon unrihtwíse láreówas on Godes geladunge *the chapmen within the temple betokened unrighteous teachers in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 35: ii. 120, 15. Cýpemen monig cépeþing to ceápstówe brohte *chapmen brought many saleable things to market*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4.

ceáp-sceamul, -sceamel, es; *m.* [scamel *a bench, seat*] *A toll-booth, custom-house, treasury;* mercatorium scabellum, telonium = τελώνιον, gazophylacium = γαζοφυλάκιον:—He geseah Lǽui, æt ceápsceamule sittende *vidit Levi, sedentem ad telonium*, Lk. Bos. 5, 27. Ðás word he spæc æt ceápsceamele *hæc verba locutus est in gazophylacio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 20.

ceáp-scip, es; *n. A merchant ship, trading ship;* navis mercatoria:—Hí wícingas wurdon, and æt ánum cyrre án c and eahtatig ceápscipa gefǽngon *they became pirates, and took, at one time, one hundred and eighty trading ships*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 2.

ceáp-setl, cép-setl, es; *n.* [setl *a seat*] *A toll-booth, custom-house;* telonium = τελώνιον:—He geseah Lcuin sittende æt hys cépsetle *vidit Levi sedentem ad telonium*, Mk. Bos. 2, 14.

ceáp-stów, e; *f. A market-place, a market;* forum, emporium:—Lundenceaster is monigra folce ceápstów of lande and of sǽ-cumendra *Lundonia civitas est multorum emporium populorum terra marique venientium*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Cýpemen monig cépeþing to ceápstówe brohte *chapmen brought many saleable things to market*, 2, 1; S. 501, 5: Cot. 138.

ceáp-strǽt, e; *f.* [ceáp II. *saleable commodities,* strǽt *a street, public place, market*] *A street* or *place for merchandise, a market;* vicus mercatorius, forum, mercatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceápung, e; *f. Business, trade, traffic, commerce;* negotium, negotiatio:—Be ceápunge *concerning traffic* or *commerce*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 8. Fram ceápunge þurhgangende on þýstrum *a negotio perambulante in tenebris*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 6. Ic ne ongeat grame ceápunga *non cognovi negotiationes*, Ps. Th. 70, 15.

ceápung-gemót, es; *n. A meeting for trade, a market;* mercatus, Cot. 133.

ceápung-þing, es; *n. A buying, setting a price;* mercatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cear; *adj. Sorrowful, anxious, sollicitous;* angore plenus, anxius, sollicitus:—On cearum cwidum *with anxious words*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 2; Sat. 67: 134; Th. 169, 3; Gen. 2794.

cearo, es; *m. n? Care, anxiety;* cura, sollicitudo:—Iudas ne meahte oncyrran cearces [MS. rex, = crex, = cerx, = cearx, = cearces] genídlan *Judas could not avert the pressure of anxiety*, El. 610. v. carc.

cearc-ern, es; *n. A prison;* carcer:—Ic wæs on cearcerne *eram in carcere*, Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 22. v. carc-ern.

cearcetung, e; *f. A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth;* stridor, Som. Ben. Lye.

cearcian, cearcigan; *part.* cearciende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To chatter, creak, crash, gnash;* strídere, strídere, crepitare:—Cearciende téþ *gnashing the teeth*; *strídentes dentes*, Som. Ic cearcige oðde gristbítige *strídeo* vel *strído*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 7.

ceareg *sorrowful*, Andr. Kmbl. 2218; An. 1110. v. cearig.

cearc-líce *sorrowfully, miserably, wretchedly.* v. care-líce.

cearena *of cares* or *sorrows*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 962; *gen. pl. of* cearu.

cearf *carved*, Solil. in præf; *p. of* ceorfan.

cear-ful, car-ful; *adj. Careful, full of care, sad;* sollicitus:—Cleopaþ swá cearful se gǽst to ðam duste *the spirit so sad shall call to the dust*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 1; Seel. 15. Cwǽdon cearfulle, Criste líðe, to Gúþláce *the foes of Christ, full of care, said to Guthlac*, 41 a; Th. 136, 30; Gú. 549: 8 a; Th. 2, 26; Cri. 25.

cearful-líce *carefully, diligently.* v. carful-líce.

cearful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Carefulness, curiosity.* v. carful-nys.

cear-gǽst, -gést, es; *m. A spirit of anxiety, fearful ghost;* terribilis spiritus:—In lyft astág ceargǽsta [MS. ceargesta] cirm *in the air arose a cry of fearful ghosts* or *spirits*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 34; Gú. 364.

cear-gealdor; *gen.* -gealdres; *n.* [galdor *an incantation, charm*] *A dire* or *horrible enchantment;* cantio *vel* loquela mœsta:—Helle gǽst

cleopade fŏr corþre ceargealdra full *the spirit of hell cried before the multitude, full of dire enchantments*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 24; Jul. 618.

ceari *anxious*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162. v. cearig.

cearian, cearigan, carian; ic cearige, ðū cearast, he cearaþ, *pl.* cegriaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cearu *care*] *To take care, heed, to be anxious* or *sorry*; curare, sollicitum esse:—Hwæt bemurnest ðū cearigende *why mournest thou sorrowing?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 27; Cri. 177. He æt gūþe nā ymb his līf cearaþ *he cares not about his life in battle*, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ne ceara ðū fleáme dǽlan somwist incre *care not thou to part your fellowship by flight*, Cd. 104; Th. 137, 25; Gen. 2279: 130; Th. 165, 16; Gen. 2732.

cearig, ceareg, ceari; *adj.* [cearu *care, sorrow*] *Careful, sorrowful, pensive, wary*, CHARY, *anxious, grieving, dire;* sollicitus, cautus, querens, mente turbatus, dirus:—Hie bidon hwonne bearn Godes cwōme to cearigum *they waited till the child of God should come to the sorrowful*, Exon, 10 a; Th. 10, 6; Cri. 148. Cearegan reorde *in a sorrowful voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 2218; An. 1110. Wæs Meotud on beám bunden fæste cearian clomme *the Creator was bound fast on the tree with dire bond*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 6; Dōm. 67. Ne þurfon wyt beón cearie æt cyme Dryhtnes *we need not be anxious at the Lord's coming*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162. DER. earm-cearig, ferhþ-, gnorn-, hreów-, mōd-, sorg-, winter-.

cear-leás *void of care, careless, reckless, free.* v. car-leás.

cearleás-nes *freedom from care, security, carelessness.* v. carleás-nes.

cear-leást *freedom from care, security, carelessness.* v. car-leást.

cearo *care, sorrow, grief*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 23; Cri. 1663. v. cearu.

cear-seld, es; *n. A place of sorrow;* habitaculum mæroris, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 10; Seef. 5.

cear-sīþ, es; *m.* [sīþ *fortune, fate*] *A sorrowful fate, sad fortune;* curæ sors, fortuna tristis:—Cealdum cearsīþum *with cold sad fortunes*, Beo. Th. 4783; B. 2396.

cear-sorg, e; *f. Sorrowful care, anxious sorrow;* cura sollicita:—Me cearsorge of mōde asceáf þeóden usser *our Lord removed anxious care from my mind*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 9; Gen. 1114.

CEARU, caru, cearo, e; *f.* CARE, *sorrow, grief;* cura, dolor, mæror:—Cearu wæs geniwod geworden in wīcum *care was become renewed in the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2611; B. 1303: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 7; Cri. 998: 119 b; Th. 459, 10; Hy. 4, 114. Nis ðē nān caru *non est tibi curæ*, Lk. Bos. 10, 40: Ps. Th. 60, 1. Ðonne biþ þearfendum cwīðende cearo *then shall be wailing care to the miserable*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 5; Cri. 1286: 77 a; Th. 289, 29; Wand. 55. Gehȳr me, ðonne ic to ðē bidde ceare full *hear me, when I, full of care, pray to thee*, Ps. Th. 140, 1. Ic sceolde āna mīne ceare cwīðan *I must bewail my care alone*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 4; Wand. 9: Ps. Th. 118, 145, 147. Ne cleopigaþ hī care *they speak not their care*, 113, 16: 143, 18. Ða ceare seófedun ymb heortan *sorrows sighed round my heart*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 20; Seef. 10. Cearena full *full of sorrows*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 962. Hȳ in cearum cwīðaþ *they mourn in sorrows*, 35 b; Th. 115, 23; Gū. 194. Ðe-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sȳn on ðises līfes carum *ne forte graventur corda vestra in curis hujus vitæ*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34: 8, 14. Mid cearum hī cwīðdun *sorrowfully* [lit. *with sorrows*] *they mourned*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 35; Cri. 1131: 21 a; Th. 55, 31; Cri. 892. [*Piers P.* kare: *Chauc.* care: *Laym. Orm.* care, kare: *O. Sax.* kara, *f: M. H. Ger.* kar, *f: O. H. Ger.* chara, *f: Goth.* kara, *f.*] DER. aldor-cearu, breóst-, gūþ-, līf-, mǽl-, mōd-, sorg-, ūht-, woruld-.

cearung, e; *f.* [cearu *care*] *Pensiveness, anguish of mind, a complaint;* sollicitudo, Som. Ben. Lye.

cear-wylm, -welm, -wælm, es; *m.* [wylm *heat of mind, emotion*] *Sorrowful* or *anxious emotion, agitation;* sollicita perturbatio, agitatio:—Ða cearwylmas cōlran wurþaþ *the anxious emotions become cooler*, Beo. Th. 569; B. 282. Ā wæs sæc cnyssed cearwelmum *the contest was ever tossed with waves of sorrow*, Elen. Kmbl. 2513; El. 1258. Æfter cearwælmum *after anxious emotions*, Beo. Th. 4138; B. 2066.

CEÁS, e; *f:* es; *n. A quarrel, strife;* lis:—Gif man mannan wǽpnum bebyreþ ðǽr ceás weorþ *if a man supply another with weapons where there is strife*, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. On ceáse *in strife*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17. Mearh mægen samnode to ceáse *the horse collected his strength for the strife*, Elen. Kmbl. 111; El. 56. [*O. Frs.* kase, *f. quarrel: O. H. Ger.* kōsa, *f. eloquium, fabula.*] DER. un-ceás.

ceás *chose*, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 21; Edg. 22; *p. of* ceósan.

ceásan? *p.* ceós, *pl.* ceóson; *pp.* ceásen [ceás *strife*] *To strive, fight;* contendere. v. be-ceásan.

ceásega, an; *m. A chooser;* elector. DER. wæl-ceásega, *q. v.*

ceásnes, -ness, e; *f. Election, choice;* electio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceást, e; *f?* es; *n? Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal;* lis, rixa, seditio:—On ceáste *in strife*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, note 34. Gif he þurh unnytte ceáste man ofsleá fæste x geár *si in inutili rixa hominem occiderit, x annos jejunet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, § 22; Th. ii. 230, 29. Ne he ceáste ne astirige *he shall not stir up strife*, L. Ælf. P. 50; Th. ii. 386, 12. Folcslīte *vel* ǽswícung, sacu, ceást *seditio*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 39; Wrt. Voc. 21, 30. [*Piers P.* cheeste, cheste.] v. ceás *strife*.

ceaster, cæster, cester; *gen. dat.* ceastre; *acc.* ceastre, ceaster, *pl.* ceastra; *f.* The names of places ending in -caster and -chester were probably sites of a castrum *a fortress*, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5. I. generally *f.* but sometimes *n.* vide II. *A city, fort, castle, town;* urbs, civitas, castellum:—Ne mæg seó ceaster beon behȳd *non potest civitas abscondi*, Mt. Bos. 5, 14. On ðære heán ceastre *in the high city*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox. 218, 18. Ða cōmon ða weardas on ða ceastre *then the keepers came into the city*, Mt. Bos. 28, 11. Ðū in ða ceastre gong *go thou into the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 1878; An. 941. Ælla and Cissa ymbsǽton ceaster *Ella and Cissa besieged the city*, Chr. 491; Erl. 15, 6. Se Hǽlend ymbfōr ealle burga and ceastra *circuibat Iesus omnes civitates et castella*, Mt. Bos. 9, 35. II. ceaster; *gen.* ceastres; *n. A city, etc:* it is thus declined in the termination of Exan-cester, -ceaster:—Ymsǽton Exancester *besieged Exeter*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 9; Th. 166, 30, col. 1. Ymbsǽton Exanceaster, Th. 167, 26, col. 1, 2. Ða wende he hine west wið Exanceastres *then he turned west towards Exeter* [versus Exanceaster], Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10; Th. 166, 31, col. 1; 29, col. 2; 167, 28, col. 1, col. 2. Se cyning hine west wende mid ðære fierde wið Exancestres *the king turned west with the army towards Exeter*, 168, 26, col. 1; 24, col. 2; 169, 21, col. 1; 18, col. 2. III. *the name of a particular place, as* CHESTER, CAISTOR, CASTOR, *the city;* hæc civitas:—He him sende scipon æfter, and Hugo eorl of Ceastre *he sent ships after him, and Hugh earl of Chester*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 28: 1120; Erl. 248, 8.

ceaster-esc, es; *m. Black hellebore;* helleborus niger:—Wyrc gōdne drenc ceasteræsces *make a good drink of black hellebore*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20. Nim ceasteræsc *take black hellebore*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 20: 30, 14: 56, 15.

ceaster-būend, es; *m. City-dweller;* urbem habitans:—He āteáh ceasterbūendum *he came to the city-dwellers*, Beo. Th. 1540; B. 768.

ceaster-hlid, es; *n.* [hlid *a cover;* tegmen] *Cover of a city, gate;* urbis tegmen, porta:—Ðæt ǽnig meahte ðæs ceasterhlides clustor unlūcan *that any one might unlock the inclosure of the city-gate*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 7; Cri. 314.

ceaster-hof, es; *n.* [hof *a house, dwelling*] *A city-dwelling;* urbis ædes:—Storm upp arās æfter ceasterhofum *a storm arose along the city-dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 2475; An. 1239.

Ceaster-scīr, e; *f.* [ceaster III. *Chester*, scīr *a shire*] *Cheshire;* ager Cestrensis:—Rodbeard wæs gecoren to bisceope to Ceasterscīre *Robert was chosen bishop of Cheshire*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 21.

ceaster-wara; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. City-inhabitants, citizens;* cives:—Wearþ Hūna cyme cūþ ceasterwarum *the coming of the Huns was known to the citizens*, Elen. Kmbl. 83; El. 42: Andr. Kmbl. 3290; An. 1648.

ceaster-waru, e; *f. Townsmen as a body, the citizens* or *city;* cives, civitas:—Ða eóde eall seó ceaster-warū *then the whole city* [*citizens as a body*] *came out*, Mt. Bos. 8, 34.

ceaster-wyrhta, an; *m. An embroiderer, damask-weaver;* polymitarius, Cot. 156.

ceaster-wyrt, e; *f. Black hellebore;* helleborus niger, Lchdm. ii. 375, 24.

ceást-full; *adj. Full of contention, tumultuous;* tumultuosus, contentiosus, Sciut. 28: Fulg. 23.

ceastra *cities*, Mt. Bos. 9, 35; *pl. of* ceaster.

ceat *a thing;* res, Cot. 100:—Ceatta *cheats;* circumventiones, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceáw, *pl.* cuwon *chewed; p. of* ceówan.

Ceawan hlǽw, es; *m. Cheawan low,* CHALLOW:—To Ceawan hlǽwe [MS. læwe] *to Challow*, Chron. Abing. i. 138, 5: Cod. Dipl. v. 310, 33.

ceawl, ceaul *a basket;* cophinus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 14, 20: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43. v. cawl.

ced *a boat;* linter, Mone B. 120. v. cæd.

cedelc, e; *f. The herb mercury;* mercurialis perennis, Lin:—Cedelc *mercurialis*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 44. Herba mercurialis, ðæt is, cedelc *the herb mercurialis, that is, mercury*, Herb. cont. 84; Lchdm. i. 34, 3. Wið ðæs innoþes heardnysse genim ðās wyrte, ðe man *mercurialis*, and ōðrum naman cedelc nemneþ *for hardness of the inwards take this herb, which is called* mercurialis, *and by another name mercury*, Herb. 84, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 23.

ceder; *gen.* cedre; *f. The cedar;* cedrus = κέδρος:—God brycþ ða heán ceder on Libano *confringet Dominus cedros Libani*, Ps. Th. 28, 5. On eallum cedrum *to all cedars*, 148, 9.

ceder-beám, cæder-beám, es; *m. A cedar-tree;* cedrus = κέδρος:—Cederbeám *cedrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 41; Wrt. Voc. 33, 38: 80, 17. Libanes cederbeámas ða ðū gesettest *cedri Libani quas plantasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Ic geseah ārleásne geuferodne swā swā cedertrȳw ðæs wuda oðþe cederbeámas ðæs holtes *vidi impium elevatum sicut cedros Libani*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35.

ceder-treów, -trȳw, es; *n. A cedar-tree;* cedrus = κέδρος:—Ic geseah ārleásne geuferodne swā swā cedertrȳw ðæs wuda oðþe cederbeámas ðæs holtes *vidi impium elevatum sicut cedros Libani*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35.

ceſ *chaff*, Ex. 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18. v. ceaf.

ceſes, e; *f. A concubine*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, note 26 B. v. cyfes.

cēgan, cēgean *to call, call upon, invoke*, Ps. Spl. 137, 4: Ps. Lamb. 74, 2: Chr. 974; Th. 224, 27, col. 2, 3; Edg. 7. v. cīgan.

cehhettung, e; *f. A laughing in a cackling manner, a laugh of scorn, scorn;* cachinnus, contemptus:—Hwelce cehhettunge ge woldon ðæs habban, and mid hwelcum hleahtre ge woldon beón astyred *what scorn ye would have at this, and with what laughter ye would be moved*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 4. v. ceahhetung.

cel, *pl.* celas *a basket*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 15, 37. v. cawl.

cēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, refrigerari:—Cēlan is of untrumnysse ðæs gecynnes *algere ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. DER. a-cēlan. v. calan.

cēle, es; *m. A cold, coldness;* frigus:—Fōr andwlftan cēles *ante faciem frigoris*, Ps. Th. 147, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 219; Met. 20, 110: 20, 225; Met. 20, 113: 20, 315; Met. 20, 158. v. cȳle.

celender, cellender, es; *n. The herb coriander;* coriandrum, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 17: 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 6. v. celendre.

celendre, cellendre, an; *f.* celender, cellender, es; *n. The herb coriander;* coriandrum = κορίαννον, coriandrum sativum, Lin:—Celendre *coriandrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 44; Wrt. Voc. 31, 54: 286, 16. Genim ðās wyrte, ðe man *coliandrum*, and, ōðrum naman ðam gelice, cellendre nemneþ *take this herb, which is called* coriandrum, *and, by another name like that, coriander*, Herb. 104, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 16. Genim celendran seáw grēnre *take juice of green coriander*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 4: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 12: 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 5. Nim cellendran *take coriander*, 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 6, 7: 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 3. Genim celender and beána togædere gesodene *take coriander and beans sodden together*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 17. Celendres sēd gegnīd *rub seed of coriander*, 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 21. Cellendres sēd gedō on scearp wīn *put seed of coriander into sour wine*, 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 30. Mid cellendre *with coriander*, 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 6.

celeþonie, an; *f. The herb celandine* or *swallow-wort;* chelidonium = χελιδόνιον, chelidonium majus, Lin:—Celeþonie *celandine*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 21. Nim celeþonian moran *take roots of celandine*, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 26: 3, 42; Lchdm. ii. 336, 9: 3, 60; Lchdm. ii. 344, 2. Genim celeþonian *take celandine*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 14: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 27: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 1: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 16: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 23.

celf *a calf*, Lk. Foxe 15, 27. v. cealf.

cēling, cēlung, e; *f. A cooling, refreshing;* refrigerium, refrigeratio, Som. Ben. Lye.

cellendre *coriander*, Herb. 104, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 16. v. celendre.

celmert-mon, -monn, es; *m. A hired servant, hireling;* mercenarius:—He celmertmon is *mercenarius est*, Jn. Rush. War. 10, 12, 13. Celmertmonn *mercenarius*, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 12. Ða celmertmenn *mercenarii*, Lk. Lind. War. 15, 17. From celmertmonnum ðīnum *de mercenariis tuis*, 15, 19: Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 20.

cēl-nes, cōl-nes, -ness, e; *f. Coolness, cool air, a breeze;* refrigerium, aura:—Ðū lǣddest us on cēlnesse *eduxisti nos in refrigerium*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 65, 11. To sēcanne wiþ hēto cēlnes *quærere contra æstum auras* [*breezes*], Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 17. DER. ge-cēlnes. v. calan.

cēlod, cēllod; *part.* [ceól *the keel of a ship*] *Formed like a keel* or *boat;* scaphiformis:—Cēlod bord *a shield shaped as a boat*, Fins. Kmbl. 57; Fin. 29. Cēllod bord, Byrht. Th. 140, 4; By. 283.

celras *curds*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14. v. cealre.

cemban, cæmban; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [camb *a comb*, I. *q. v.*] *To* COMB; pectere:—Ic cembe *pecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 61.

cemes, e; *f. A linen night-gown, chemise;* camisia, Cot. 31.

cempa, an; *m.* [camp *war, battle*, -a, *q. v.*] *A soldier, warrior,* CHAMPION; miles, bellator, athleta = ἀθλητής:—Cempa *miles* vel *athleta*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 68. Se cempa oferwon frēcnessa fela *the champion overcame many perils*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 2; Gū. 151: Andr. Kmbl. 922; An. 461: Byrht. Th. 135, 17; By. 119: Beo. Th. 2629; B. 1312. Ða ða cempan hine ahēngon, hī nāmon his reaf, and worhton feówer dǣlas, ǣlcum cempan ānne dǣl *milites cum crucifixissent eum, acceperunt vestimenta ejus, et fecerunt quatuor partes, unicuique militi partem*, Jn. Bos. 19, 23. Scyld sceal cempan *a shield shall be for a soldier*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 22; Gn. Ex. 130: Beo. Th. 3901; B. 1948: Andr. Kmbl. 460; An. 230. Woldun hȳ geteón in orwēnnysse Meotudes cempan *they would draw God's soldier into despair*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 28; Gū. 548: Salm. Kmbl. 279; Sal. 139. Hūslfatu hālegu cempan genāmon *the warriors took the holy vessels of sacrifice*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 9; Dan. 707: Fins. Th. 29; Fin. 14. We his þegnas sind, gecoren to cempum *we are his thanes, chosen to* [*be his*] *warriors*, Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324. Alǣten cempa *a soldier who has served his time, a veteran;* emeritus, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 62; Wrt. Voc. 18, 15. Gecorene cempan *chosen soldiers, adjutants;* optiones, 7; Som. 56, 64; Wrt. Voc. 18, 17. Cempena yldest *a chief of soldiers, a commander;* militum tribunus, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 18. Twā hund cempna [= cempena] *two hundred* [*of*] *soldiers:* manipulus, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 75; Wrt. Voc. 18, 27. Fīf hund cempena ealdor *a commander of five hundred soldiers;* cohors, 7; Som. 56, 61; Wrt. Voc. 18, 14. DER. fēðe-cempa, sige-.

cēn, es; *m.* I. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚳ = the letter *c*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is cēn *a torch;* pinus, tæda; hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *c*, but for cēn *a torch*, as,—ᚳ byþ cwicera gehwām cūþ on fȳre *torch on fire is well known to all living*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 6; Kmbl. 340, 17: Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 28; Jul. 704. II. this Rune appears sometimes to stand for the *adj.* cēne *bold*, II. *q. v.* [*Plat.* keen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kien, *m. n. a fir* or *pine saturated with the gum of turpentine: O. H. Ger.* kien. kēn *pinus, fax, tæda.*]

cēne, cȳne; *adj.* I. KEEN, *fierce, bold, brave, warlike;* acer, audax, animosus, bellicosus:—Se wæs ūþwita cēne and cræftig *who was a philosopher keen and profound*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 101; Met. 10, 51. Stōp ūt cēne collenferþ *he stept out bold* [*and*] *firm of mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 3154; An. 1580. Eofore eom ǽghwǽr cēnra *than a wild boar I am everywhere bolder*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 9; Rä. 41, 18. Cende cneow-sibbe cēnra manna *he begat a race of brave men*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 14; Exod. 356. Þriste mid cēnum *the confident with the brave*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 8; Gn. Ex. 61: Beo. Th. 1541; B. 768. II. this word is sometimes expressed by the Rune ᚳ:—Ðonne ᚳ cwacaþ *then the bold shall quake*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 8; Cri. 797: Elen. Grm. 1258. [*Piers P. R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc. Laym.* kene: *Dut.* koen: *Ger.* kühn: *M. H. Ger.* küene, kuon: *O. H. Ger.* kōn, kōni, kuon, kuoni.] DER. dǣd-cēne, gār-.

cēnlīce; *adv. Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably;* animose, audacter, insigniter, Ælfc. T. 15, 17.

cēnnan, cænnan, cynnan; *part.*-nende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* I. *to beget, conceive, create, bring forth;* gignere, creare, facere, parere:—Ic to-dæg cende ðē *ego hodie genui te*, Ps. Spl. 2, 7. Sceal, ic nū eald wīf, cennan *shall I, now an old woman, conceive?* Gen. 18, 13. Iob sunu Waldendes freónoman cende *Job gave* [*created, made*] *a noble name to the Lord's son*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 9; Cri. 636. Ðam wæs Judas nama cenned *to him was given* [*created, made*] *the name Judas*, Elen. Kmbl. 1170; El. 587: Ps. Th. 73, 7. Heó cende hyre frumcennedan sunu *peperit filium suum primogenitum*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25. II. to bring forth from the mind, *to declare, choose, ascribe, clear, prove;* advocare, confiteri, adscribere, purgare, manifestare:—Gif he cynne ðæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12, MS. F. Ic me to cyninge cenne Iudas *I chose Judah to me for a king*, Ps. Th. 107, 8. We deórwyrþue dǣl Dryhtne cennaþ *we ascribe the precious lot to the Lord*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 8; Gū. 154. Cenne he hwanon hit him cōme *let him declare whence it came to him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25. Gif he cenþ ðæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it*, L. Edg. S. 10; Th. i. 276, 6. Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes canne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's clearance*, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13: 22; Th. i. 42, 3: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12. [*Piers P.* kennen, kenne *to teach: Chauc.* kennen *to know: R. Brun.* ken *to know: Laym.* kenne, kennen *to know, make known, acknowledge: Orm.* kennedd *begotten: O. Sax.* kennian *gignere, cognoscere: Frs.* kinnen: *O. Frs.* kanna, kenna *to know: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* kennen *to know: O. H. Ger.* kannjan: *Goth.* kannyan *to make known: Dan.* kjende: *Swed.* känna: *Icel.* kenna *to know, teach.*] DER. a-cennan, ge-, on-.

cennend-līc; *adj. Begetting, genital;* gignens, genitalis:—Ða cennendlīcan *genitalia*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 53. v. cennan.

cennestre *one who has borne, a mother.* v. cynnestre.

cenning, e; *f. Birth, a producing;* partus:—Ðære cenninge tīma *tempus pariendi*, Gen. 25, 24. DER. ed-cenning.

cenning-tīd, e; *f. The time of bringing forth, birth-time;* pariendi tempus, puerperii hora:—Ðā wæs gefylled Elizabethe cenningtīd, and heó sunu cende *Elisabeth autem impletum est tempus pariendi, et peperit filium*, Lk. Bos. 1, 57. On ðære cenningtīde *instante partu*, Gen. 38, 27.

cennynde *producing*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 23, = cennende; *part. of* cennan.

cēnost *keenest, bravest, boldest*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 14; Exod. 322; *sup. of* cēne.

Cēnrēd, es; *m.* [cēne, rēd *counsel*] *Cenred, son of Ceolwald, and father of Ine, king of Wessex*:—Cēnrēd wæs Ceolwalding *Cenred was the son of Ceolwald*, Chr. Th. 2, 2. Ingeld wæs Īnes brōðor, and hī, begen brōðra, wǽron [MS. wareon] Cēnrēdes suna: Cēnrēd wæs Ceoldwalding *Ingeld was Ine's brother, and they, both brothers, were Cenred's sons: Cenred was son of Ceolwald*, Text. Rof. 61, 12–18. v. Īne.

Cent; *indecl. n. The county of* KENT; Cantium = Κάντιον:—Wæs he sended to Cent *he was sent into Kent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 24: Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 19. Se cyning wæs on Cent *the king was in Kent*, Chr. 911; Erl. 101, 37: 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Se mūþa Limene is on easteweardre Cent *the mouth of the Limen is in the east of Kent*, 893; Erl. 88, 26.

centaurie, an; *f. The herb centaury;* centaureum = κενταύριον,

erythræa centaureum, Lin:—Nim centaurian *take centaury*, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 26: 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 13.

cénþu, e; *f. Boldness;* audacia:—Cræft and cénþu *strength and boldness*, Beo. Th. 5385; B. 2696.

Centingas; *pl. m. Men of Kent, Kentish men;* Cantiani:—Hī forneáh ealle west Centingas fordydon *they ruined nearly all the west Kentish men*, Chr. 999; Th. 248, 12, col. 2: 1011; Th. 267, 7, col. 1.

Centisc; *adj.* KENTISH, *belonging to Kent;* Cantianus:—Seó Centisce fyrd com ongeán hī *the Kentish force came against them*, Chr. 999; Th. 249, 6, col. 2. Ætsæton ða Centiscan ðær *the Kentish* [*men*] *remained there*, 905; Erl. 98, 23.

Cent-land, -lond, es; *n. Kentish land, Kent;* Cantium:—Eást-Seaxe syndon Temese streáme tosceádene fram Centlande *the East-Saxons are divided from Kent by the river Thames*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 17: 3, 15; S. 541, note 24. Æðelréd oferhergode Centland [Centlond, col. 1] *Æthelred ravaged Kent*, Chr. 676; Th. 60, 8, col. 2, 3. Ða Brettas forlēton Centlond *the Britons forsook Kent*, 457; Erl. 12, 19.

Cent-ríce, es; *n. The kingdom of Kent;* Cantii regnum:—Hēr Eádberht fēng to Centrīce *here*, A. D. 725, *Eadberht succeeded to the kingdom of Kent*, Chr. 725; Erl. 44, 31.

CEÓ, ció; *indecl. f. A* CHOUGH, *a bird of the genus corvus, a jay, crow, jackdaw;* cornix, gracculus, monedula:—Ðeós ceó *hæc cornix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 58. Ceó *gracculus* vel *monedula*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 13; Wrt. Voc. 29, 36. [*Scot.* keaw: *Dut.* kauw, *f: M. H. Ger.* kouch, *m. a horned owl: O. H. Ger.* kaha, *f: Dan.* kaa, kaje, *m. f: Swed.* kaja, *f: Icel.* kjói, *m. a sea-bird.*]

ceóce *a cheek-bone, cheek*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 44, = ceáce, *q. v.*

ceofl *a basket;* cŏphĭnus = *κόφινος*, Lk. Rush. War. 9, 17. v. cawl.

ceol *a basket;* sporta, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 37: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 20. v. cawl.

CEÓL, ciól, es; *m. The* KEEL *of a ship, a ship;* carina, celox, navis:—Ðe bronme ceól ofer lagustrǽte lǽdan cwōmon *who came leading a high keel over the water-street*, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238. Ðæt ðū us gebrohte brante ceóle, heá hornscipe, ofer hwæles ēðel, on dære mægþe *that thou wouldst bring us with the steep keel, the high pinnacled ship, over the whale's home, to that tribe*, Andr. Kmbl. 545–549; An. 273–275. Ceól *celox*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 12: Wrt. Voc. 288, 30. Ceól on lande stōd *the ship stood on land*, Beo. Th. 3829; B. 1912: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 20; Gn. Ex. 97. Ofer ceóles bord *from the vessel's deck*, 20 b; Th. 54, 2; Cri. 862: Andr. Kmbl. 620; An. 310. In ðam ceóle wæs cyninga wuldor *the glory of kings was in the ship*, 1707; An. 856: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 9; Seef. 5. He ceól gesōhte *he sought the ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 759; An. 380. Hī cōmon on þrīm ceólum to Brytene *they came in three ships to Britain*, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 22; Met. 21, 11. Ceólas lēton on brime bīdan *they let the ships abide in the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 500; El. 250. Hwanon cōmon ge ceólum līðan *whence came ye sailing in ships?* Andr. Kmbl. 512; An. 256: Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 18; Cri. 852. [*Plat.* keel: *Dut.* kiel, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kiel, *m: O. H. Ger.* chiol, cheol, chiel, *m: Dan.* kiöl, *m. f: Swed.* köl, *m: Icel.* kjóll, *m.*] DER. þriðréþre-ceól.

ceola *a little cottage, a cabin;* stega, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceolas; *pl. m. Cold winds, cold;* auræ frigidæ, frigus:—Ðec ceolas weorþian Fæder, forst and snāw *thee, O Father, cold winds adore, frost and snow*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 9; Az. 103.

CEOLE, ciole, an; *f. The throat,* JOWL; guttur, fauces:—Ðý-læs sió ceole sīe aswollen *lest the throat be swollen*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 26. Wið ceolan swile *for swelling of throat*, 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 54, 23; 56, 2. Wið sweorcōðe, riges seoſoþa seóþ on geswēttum wætere, swille ða ceolan mid ðý gif se sweora sār sīe *for quinsy, seethe the siftings of rye in sweetened water, swill the throat with it if the neck be sore*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 21. Hū swēte ceolum mīnum spræce ðīne, ofer hunig mūþe mīne *quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua, super mel ori meo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 103. Ne cleopigaþ hī, ðeáh ðe hī ceolan habban *they* [i. e. *idols*] *cry not, though they have throats*, Ps. Th. 113, 16. [*Plat.* kele: *Dut.* keel, *f: Kil.* keele, kele: *Ger.* kehle, *f: M. H. Ger.* kël, *f: O. H. Ger.* këla, *f: Lat.* gula, *f: Sansk.* gala, *m.*]

ceoler; *gen.* ceolre; *f. The* COLLAR *or throat;* guttur:—Sind gefægnunga Godes on ceolre oððe þrote heora *sunt exaltationes Dei in gutture eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 6. v. ceole.

Ceóles īg, e; *f.* [ceól *a ship*, īg *an island*] CHELSEA, *on the bank of the Thames, Middlesex; Somner* says, 'Insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat.'

Ceóles īg, e; *f.* CHOLSEY, *Berks, near Wallingford*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 27.

ceól-þelu, e; *f. The deck of a ship, a ship;* navis tabulatum, navis:—Ic eom hēr cumen on ceólþele *I am come here in a ship*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 1; Bo. 8.

Ceolwald, es; *m.* [ceol, -wald, es; *m. power*] *Ceolwald, son of Cuthwulf, an ancestor of the West-Saxon kings:*—Ceolwald wæs Cūþwulfing *Ceolwald was the son of Cuthwulf*, Chr. Th. 2, 3. v. Cénréd, Íne.

ceorf-ex, e; *f. A cutting axe, executioner's axe;* securis:—Wǽran ða heáfda mid ceorfæxum ofacorfena *their heads were cut off with axes*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 7.

CEORFAN; *part.* ceorfende; ic ceorfe, ðū ceorfest, cyrfst, he ceorfeþ, cyrfþ, *pl.* ceorfaþ; *p.* ic, he cearf, ðū curfe, *pl.* curfon; *pp.* corfen; *v. a. To cut, cut down, hew, rend, tear,* CARVE, *engrave;* secare, concidere, succidere, excidere, conscindere, incidere, infindere:—He wæs hine sylfne mid stānum ceorfende *erat concidens se lapidibus*, Mk. Bos. 5, 5. He cearf of heora handa and heora nosa *he cut off their hands and their noses*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 10. Hīg curfon ðone ram eall to sticceon *they cut the ram all to pieces*, Lev. 8, 20. Corfen *cut*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4. Treówa ceorfan *to hew trees*, Obs. Lun. § 11; Lchdm. iii. 188, 24: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 11; Dan. 511. On wuda treówa mid æxum hī curfon dura *in silva lignorum securibus exciderunt januas*, Ps. Spl. 73, 7. Curfon hie ðæt moldern of beorhtan stāne *they hewed the sepulchre out of bright stone*, Rood Kmbl. 132; Kr. 66. Ðū toslite oððe curfe hǽran mīne *thou hast rent my sackcloth;* conscidisti saccum meum, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. Īsene ceorfan *to carve* or *engrave with iron*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 5. Ceorfende *infindens*, Cot. 111. [*R. Glouc.* carf *cut: Chauc.* corven, *pp: Scot.* kerf: *Plat.* karven: *Frs.* kerven: *O. Frs.* kerva: *Dut.* kerven: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kerben: *Dan.* karve: *Swed.* karfva.] DER. a-ceorfan, be-, for-, of-, ofa-, to-, ymb-.

ceorfincg-īsen, es; *n. A marking* or *searing-iron;* cauterium = *καυτήριον*, Scint. 9.

CEORIAN, ceorigan, ciorian, cerian; *part.* ceorigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To murmur, complain;* murmurare, queri:—Ne underfēhþ nān ceorigende sāwul Godes rīce, ne nān ceorian ne mæg, se ðe to ðam becymþ *no murmuring soul receives God's kingdom, nor may any one murmur who comes to it*, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 11. We ne ceoriaþ *we murmur not*, ii. 80, 16. Hīg ceorodon ongeán God and Moysen *they murmured against God and Moses*, Num. 21, 5: Homl. Th. i. 338, 11: ii. 472, 1. Ic ceorige oððe cíde *queror*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 52. [*Dut.* korren *to coo, as pigeons: Kil.* karien, koeren, koerien *gemore, instar turturis: Ger.* kerren *stridere: M. H. Ger.* körren, kirren: *O. H. Ger.* kerren *garrire;* queran *gemere: Lat.* garrio: *Grk.* *γηρύω*: *Zend* gar *to sing: Sansk.* gṛi *sonare.*] DER. be-ceorian.

CEORL, es; *m.* I. *a freeman of the lowest class,* CHURL, *countryman, husbandman;* homo liber, rusticus, colonus:—Ceorles weorþig sceal beón betȳned *a churl's close must be fenced*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 13. Se ceorl, 60; Th. i. 140, 8. Swā we eác settaþ be eallum hāðum, ge ceorle ge eorle *so also we ordain for all degrees, whether to churl or earl* [*gentle or simple*], L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Twelfhyndes mannes āþ forstent vi ceorla āþ *a twelve hundred man's oath stands for six churls' oaths*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19. Be ceorles gærstūne *of a husbandman's meadow*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 4, 5. Landes [MS. londes] ceorl *a land's man*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 54; Met. 12, 27. II. *a man, husband;* vir, maritus:—Ceorla cynge *king of the commons*, Chr. 1020; Erl. 160, 23. Ealdan ceorlas wilniaþ *old men wish*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 7. Clypa ðīnne ceorl *voca virum* [*husband*] *tuum*, Jn. Bos. 4, 16, 17. Ðū hæfdest fīf ceorlas *thou hast had five husbands*, 4, 18. III. *a free man*, as opposed to þeów, and to þrǽl *a slave;* or as opposed to þegen *a thane* or *nobleman*, as we say, 'gentle or simple:'—We witan ðæt, þurh Godes gyfe, þrǽl wearþ to þegene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle, sangere to sacerde, and bōcere to biscope *we know that, by the grace of God, a slave has risen to a thane, and a ceorl* [*free man*] *has risen to an earl, a singer to a priest, and a scribe to be a bishop*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 7–9. Gif ceorl geþeáh, ðæt he hæfde fullīce fīf hīda āgenes landes, cirican and cycenan [MS. kycenan], bell-hūs and burh-geat-setl, and sunder-note on cynges healle, ðonne wæs he ðonon-forþ þegen-rihtes weorþe *if a free man thrived, so that he had fully five hides of his own land, church and kitchen, bell-house and a city-gate-seat, and special duty in the king's hall, then was he thenceforth worthy of thane-right*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 14–17. [*Chauc.* cherl: *Wyc.* cherl, churl: *Laym.* cheorl: *Orm.* cherl *a young man: Plat.* keerl: *Frs.* tzierl: *O. Frs.* tzerle, tzirle: *Dut.* karel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kerl, *m: O. H. Ger.* charal, charl, *m: Icel.* karl, *m.*] DER. ceorl-boren, -folc, -ian, -isc, -iscnes, -líc, -líce, -strang; æcer-ceorl, hūs-.

ceorl-boren; *part. Country* or *free-born, common, low-born,* opposed to þegen-boren *noble-born*:—Ne þearf he hine gyldan mā, sȳ he þegenboren, sȳ he ceorl-boren *he need not pay more for him, be he born a thane, be he born a churl*, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 20.

ceorl-folc, es; *n. Common people, the public;* vulgus:—Ðis ceorlfolc [ceorle folc MS.] *hoc vulgus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35. Ceorlfolc *vulgus*, 13; Som. 16, 7: Wrt. Voc. 72, 73.

ceorlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceorl *a husband*] *To take a husband, to marry;* nubere. Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wīfian *to take a wife*:—Ne wīfiaþ hīg, ne hīg ne ceorliaþ *they take not a wife, nor do they take a husband*, Mt. Bos. 22, 30. Ne nān preóst ne mōt beón æt ðam brȳdlācum āhwǽr, ðǽr man eft wīfaþ, oððe wīf eft ceorlaþ *no priest may be at a marriage anywhere, where a man marries a second wife, or a woman a second husband*, L. Ælf. C. 9; Th. ii. 346, 19.

ceorlisc, ciorlisc, cierlisc, cirlisc, cyrlisc; *adj.* [ceorl, -isc, *q. v.*] CHURLISH, *rustic, common;* rusticus, vulgaris:—Ceorlisc *rusticus*, Cot. 188. Ceorlisc hlāf *common bread;* cibarius [panis], Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 61; Wrt. Voc. 41, 17. Ceorlisc folc *common people;* vulgus *vel* plebs, 87; Som. 74, 45; Wrt. Voc. 50, 27. Gif cierlisc [ciorlisc MS. H; cyrlisc B.] mon betygen wǽre *if a common man has been accused*, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6. Se cierlisca [ceorlisce MS. B; ciorlisca H.] mon *the common man*, 37; Th. i. 124, 21. Be cierlisces [cyrlisces MSS. B. G.] monnes ontȳnesse *of the accusing of a common man*, 37; Th. i. 124, 20. Be cirliscum [ceorliscum MS. B; cyrliscum G; cierliscum H.] þeófe *of a common thief*, 18; Th. i. 114, 5. Sēton feáwa cirlisce [cyrlisce, col. 2, 3; 165, col. 1, 2] men *a few countrymen remained*, Chr. 893; Th. 164, 4, col. 1.

ceorlisc-nes, -ness, e; *f.* CHURLISHNESS, *rudeness, vulgarity;* rusticitas, sordes. v. cyrliscnys.

ceorl-līc, ceorlic; *adj.* CHURL-LIKE, *rustic, common;* rusticus, vulgaris:—Ceorlīc ēhta *common property;* peculium, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 122; Wrt. Voc. 20, 59. v. ceorlisc.

ceorl-līce, ceorlice; *adv. Commonly;* vulgariter, Bridf.

ceorl-strang; *adj. Strong as a man, manlike;* fortis, virilis:—Ceorl-strang fǽmne *a manlike woman;* virago, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 10; Wrt. Voc. 17, 18.

Ceortes īg, Certes īg, e; *f.* [*Hovd. Matt. West.* Certesie] *Cerot's island*, CHERTSEY, *in Surrey, on the bank of the Thames;* Ceroti insula, Certesia, in agro Surriensi, ad ripam Tamesis fluminis:—Ercenwold getimbrede mynster on Sūþrigena lande, be Temese strēáme, on ðære stōwe ðe is nemned Ceortes īge *Earconvaldus monasterium construxerat in regione Sudergeona, juxta fluvium Tamensem, in loco qui vocatur Cerotesei, id est, Ceroti insula*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 15. Hēr dræfde Eádgār cyng ða preóstas of Ceortes īge [Certes ige, 223, col. 3] *in this year*, A. D. 964, *king Edgar drove the priests from Chertsey*, Chr. 964; Th. 222, 5, 10.

ceorung, e; *f.* [ceorian *to murmur*] *A murmuring, complaint, grudging;* murmuratio, querimonia, querela:—Sum ceorung mihte beón gif he his behāt ne gelǣste *there might be some murmuring if he performed not his promise*, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 26, 12. Æfter ceorunge *after murmuring*, ii. 80, 9. Mōdignys acenþ ceorunge *pride begets murmuring*, ii. 222, 8. Ic gesylle fram me Israhēla ceorunge *cohibebo a me querimonias filiorum Israel*, Num. 17, 5. Beóþ cumlīðe eów betwȳnan būton ceorungum *be hospitable among yourselves without grudging*, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 14.

CEÓSAN, ciósan, ic ceóse, ðū ceósest, cȳst, he ceóseþ, cȳst, cīst, *pl.* ceósaþ; *p.* ic, he ceás, cēs, ðū cure, *pl.* curon; *impert.* ceós, *pl.* ceósaþ; *pp.* coren; *v. a.* I. *to* CHOOSE, *select, elect;* legere, seligere, eligere:—Dæt hī woldon ōðerra wera ceósan *that they would make a choice of other husbands*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 32. He hēht him wine ceósan *he commanded him to choose friends*, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 8; Gen. 1867: Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 15; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Drihten ðē cīst *the Lord will choose thee*, Deut. 28, 9. Hī leófne ceósaþ ofer woruldwēlan *they choose the beloved above worldly wealth*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 29; Ph. 479. Bebodu ðīne ic ceás *mandata tua elegi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 173. Hēr Eádgār, Engla cyning, ceás him ōðer leóht, and ðis wāce forlēt līf *here*, A. D. 975, *Edgar, king of the Angles, chose him another light, and left this frail life*, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 30; Edg. 22: 1041; Erl. 169, 10. Æfæste men him ðā wīc curon *the pious men chose them a dwelling there*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 9; Gen. 1803: Andr. Kmbl. 808; An. 404. Ceós ðē gefēran and feoht ongēn Amalech *elige viros et pugna contra Amalec*, Ex. 17, 9: Deut. 17, 15. Dæt ic neóbed ceóse *that I may choose a death-bed*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 7; Ph. 553. Dæt se cyning him ceóse sumne wīsne man *ut provideat rex virum sapientem*, Gen. 41, 33: Ps. Th. 105, 5. Ceósan us eard in wuldre *may we choose us a dwelling in glory*, Cd. 217; Th. 277, 14; Sat. 204. Dæt he ōðer līf cure *that he chose another life*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 6. Ær he bǽl cure *ere he chose the funeral pile*, Beo. Th. 5629; B. 2818: Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 20; Seel. 157. Dæt hī him cyning curan *ut regem sibi eligerent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 22. Ðēh ðe fell curen synnigra cynn *though the race of sinners chose death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. II. *to accept by choice* or *what is offered, to accept;* oblatum accipere, accipere:—Dæt he ðone cynedōm ciósan wolde *that he would accept the kingdom*, Beo. Th. 4742; B. 2376. Hie curon æðelinges ēst *they accepted the chieftain's bounty*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 20; Gen. 2442. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc.* chese: *Laym.* cheosen: *Orm.* chesenn: *Plat.* kösen, kören: *O. Sax.* kiosan, keosan: *Frs.* kiezjen, tziezjen: *O. Frs.* kiasa, tziesa: *Dut.* kiezen: *Ger.* kiesen: *M. H. Ger.* kiusen, kiesen: *O. H. Ger.* kiusan, kiosan: *Goth.* kiusan: *Dan.* keise: *Icel.* kjósa: *Lat.* gustare: *Grk.* γεύω: *Sansk.* jush *to like, be fond of, choose.*] DER. a-ceósan, forþ-, ge-, on-, wið-, wiðer-.

CEOSEL, ceosol, cisil, cysel, es; *m? Gravel, sand;* glarea, sabulum. Hence the sand-hill in Dorsetshire is called CHESSIL:—Cisil *glarea*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 12. [*Kil.* kijsel, kesel: *Ger.* kiesel, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* kisel, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* kisil, *m.*] DER. sǽ-ceosel, sand-.

ceosel-stān, cysel-stān, es; *m. Sand-stone, gravel;* glarea, calculus:—Ceoselstān *glarea*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 70. Cyselstān *calculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 46; Wrt. Voc. 19, 48.

ceosol, cesol, es; *m? n? A hut, cottage;* gurgustium:—Cesol *gurgustium*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 8.

ceósung, e; *f. A choosing;* electio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. a-ceósung. v. ceósan.

ceoul *a basket;* cophīnus, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 13. v. cawl.

CEÓWAN, to ceówenne, ic ceówe, ðū ceówest, cȳwst, he ceówep, cȳwþ, *pl.* ceówaþ; *p.* ceáw, *pl.* cuwon; *pp.* cowen *To* CHEW, *gnaw, eat, consume;* ruminare, manducare:—He hēt hine ceówan mid tōþum his fingras *he commanded him to gnaw his fingers with his teeth*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 34. Ongunnon ða næddran to ceówenne heora flǽsc and heora blód sūcan *the serpents began to chew their flesh and suck their blood*, ii. 488, 34, 27. Dæt hīg eton ða nȳtenu ðe hira clawe todǽlede beóþ and ceówaþ *omne quod habet divisam ungulam, et ruminat in pecoribus, comedetis*, Lev. 11, 3, 4. Hī cuwon heora girdlas, and gærs ēton *they chewed their own girdles, and ate grass*, Ælfc. T. 42, 9: Homl. Th. i. 404, 5. Ðec sculon mold-wyrmas monige ceówan *many mould-worms shall consume* [*chew, eat*] *thee*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 8; Seel. 72. [*Chauc.* chewe: *Orm.* chewwenn: *Scot.* chaw, chow: *Plat.* kaujen, kauwen, kawwen: *Dut.* kaauwen: *Kil.* kauwen, kouwen, kuwen: *Ger.* käuen, kauen: *M. H. Ger.* kiuwen: *O. H. Ger.* kiuwan: *Dan.* tygge: *Swed.* tugga: *Icel.* tyggja, tyggva.] DER. be-ceówan, for-, to-.

ceowl *a basket;* sporta, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 8. v. cawl.

ceówung, e; *f. A chewing;* ruminatio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cȳwung.

cēp, es; *m. A sale, bargain, business;* negotium:—Awyrigende cēp *malignum negotium*, Somn. 159; Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Sellan to cēpe *to give for sale, sell*, Deut. 28, 68. v. ceáp II.

cēpa, an; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Nǽnig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearod *no merchant saw a foreign shore*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 58; Met. 8, 29. Ne geseah nān cēpa elland *no merchant visited an island*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Cēpena þinga gewrixle *the interchange of merchants' goods, commerce;* commercium, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 53; Wrt. Voc. 21, 41. v. cȳpa.

CĒPAN, to cēpanne; *p.* cēpte, *pl.* cēpton; *pp.* cēped, cēpt; *v. a. gen. acc. To observe, keep, regard, await, desire, take, betake oneself to, meditate, bear;* observare, tenere, manere, appetere, captare, se conferre, meditari, portare:—Menn māgon cēpan be his bleó hwylc weder toweard byþ *men may observe by his hue what weather is coming*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5. Hīg mīnne hō oððe hōhfōt cēpaþ oððe begēmaþ *ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 324, 16: Ælfc. T. 28, 3. Ðe willaþ ðysre deópnysse cēpan *who will keep this precept*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 7. Dæt folc his cēpte *the people regarded him*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 7. Hī brycge ne cēpton *they regarded not the bridge*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 11. Ða sceoldon cēpan Godwines eorles *they were to lay in wait for earl Godwine*, 1052; Erl. 183, 34. Ða munecas ðæs āndagan cēpton *the monks awaited the day appointed*, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 13. He dysigra manna hērunga cēpþ *he desires the praises of foolish men*, i. 412, 7. Dæt hī cēpaþ ðæs ydelan hlȳsan *that they desire vain renown*, ii. 566, 2. Swā hwilcne swā ic cysse, cēpaþ his sōna *whomsoever I kiss, take him forthwith*, ii. 246, 11. He nolde him nānes fleámes cēpan *he did not wish to betake himself to flight*, Ælfc. T. 36, 18. Ðonne him cælþ, he cēpþ him hlywþe *when he is cold, he betakes himself to shelter*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22. Ic gylpes cēpte *I have persevered in boasting;* jactantiæ insistebam, Mod. confitendi 1. Nele he him hearmes cēpan *he will not meditate harm against him*, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 20. He me hearmes cēpþ *he meditates harm against me*, i. 56, 3. Ðe cēpton heora deáþes *who meditated their death*, L. Ælf. C. 2; Th. ii. 342, 20. Dæt ðū cēpe [MS. kepe] him hearmes *that thou meditate harm against him*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 4. Ne cēp [MS. kep] ðū ðīnum nēxtan fācnes *devise not deceit against thy neighbour*, 5; Norm. 46, 10. Geþyldelīce synd to cēpanne *patienter portandi sunt*, R. Ben. interl. 36. [*Chauc. R. Glouc. Laym.* kepe: *Kil.* kepen.]

cēpe-cniht, es; *m. A bought servant, slave;* venalis puer, servus:—Gregorius geseah cēpecnihtas ðǽr gesette *Gregory saw slaves placed there*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 7. v. ceáp-cniht.

cēpe-man, es; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Gif man feormaþ cēpeman *if a man entertain a chapman*, L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17. Hit cēpemen ne gefaraþ *merchants do not visit it*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 1. v. ceáp-man.

cēpe-stōw *a market-place, market;* forum, emporium, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-stōw.

cēpe-þing; *pl. n. Saleable things, goods, ware, merchandise;* venalia, merces:—Secgeaþ hī ðæt cȳpemen monig cēpeþing to ceápstowe brohte *dicunt quia mercatoribus multa venalia in forum fuissent conlata*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. Cēpeþing [MS. cepeþinge] *merces*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 52; Wrt. Voc. 21, 40.

cēping, e; *f. Traffic, merchandise;* negotiatio:—Hūs cēpinge *domum negotiationis*, Jn. Rush. War. 2, 16. To cēpinge his *ad negotiationem*

swam, Rtl. 107, 25 Betre is tosocnung his cēpinge seolferes and goldes *melior est acquisitio ejus negotiatione argenti et auri*, 81, 14.

cēp-man, -mann, es; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Hīg fōron mid ōðrum cēpmannum *they went with other merchants*, Gen. 42, 5. v. ceáp-man.

cēp-sceamol, es; *m. A toll-booth, seat of custom, treasury;* telonium = τελώνιον, gazophylacium = γαζοφυλάκιον:—Ðās word he sprǽc æt cēpsceamole *hæc verba locutus est in gazophylacio*, J 1. Foxe 8, 20. v. ceáp-sceamul.

cēp-setl, es; *n. A toll-booth, seat of custom;* telonium = τελώνιον:—He geseah Leuin sittende æt hys cēpsetle *vidit Levi sedentem ad telonium*, Mk. Bos. 2, 14. v. ceáp-setl.

cer *a turn.* v. cerr, cyrr.

Cerdic, es; *m. Cerdic, the founder of the West-Saxon kingdom;* Cerdicus:—Ðý geáre ðe wæs agān fram Cristes acennesse cccc wintra and xcv [MS. xciiii] wintra, ðā Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu cwom up æt Cerdices ōran mid v scipum. Ond ðæs ymb vi geár, ðæs ðe hie up cwōmon, ge-eódon West-Seaxna rīce; and ðæt wǽron ða ǽrestan cyningas ðe West-Seaxna lond on Wealum ge-eódon; and he hæfde ðæt rīce xvi geár; and ðā he gefōr, ðā fēng his sunu Cynrīc to ðam rīce, and heóld xxvii [MS. xvii] winter. Ðā he gefōr, ðā fēng Ceolwulf to his brōður, and he rīcsode xvii geár; and hiera cyn gǽþ to Cerdice. Ðā fēng Cynegils, Ceolwulfes brōður sunu, to rīce and rīcsode xxxi wintra; and he onfēng ǽrest fulwihte Westseaxna cyninga; and ðā fēng Cēnwalh to and heóld xxxi wintra; and se Cēnwalh wæs Cynegilses sunu *in the year that was past from the birth of Christ* 495, *then Cerdic and Cynric his son landed at Cerdic's shore from five ships. And six years after they landed, they subdued the West-Saxons' kingdom; and they were the first kings, who conquered the West-Saxons' land from the Welsh; and he had the kingdom sixteen years; and when he died, then his son Cynric succeeded to the kingdom, and held it twenty-seven winters. When he died, then Ceol succeeded to the kingdom, and held it seven years. When he died, then Ceolwulf his brother succeeded, and he reigned seventeen years; and their kin reaches to Cerdic. Then Cynegils, Ceolwulf's brother's son, succeeded to the kingdom, and reigned thirty-one winters; and of the West-Saxons' kings, he first received baptism; and then Cenwalh succeeded, and held it thirty-one winters; and Cenwalh was the son of Cynegils*, Chr. Erl. 2, 1–20. Hēr, A. D. dxxxiv, Cerdic forþfērde, and Cynrīc his sunu rīxode xxvii wintra and hie gesealdon heora twām nefum, Stufe and Wihtgāre, Wihte eáland *here*, A. D. 534, *Cerdic died, and Cynric his son reigned twenty-seven years, and they gave their two nephews, Stuf and Wihtgar, the isle of Wight*, Chr. 534; Th. 26, 40. v. Cerdices ford, Cerdices leáh, Cerdices ōra, Birīnus, Cynegils.

Cerdices ford, es; *m. Cerdic's ford, the ford of a little river in the south of Dorsetshire on* Cerdices ōra, *q.v;* Cerdīci vadum:—Hēr Cerdic and Cynrīc West-Sexena rīce onfēngun; and ðý ilcan geáre hie fuhton wið Brettas, ðær mon nū nemneþ Cerdices ford *in this year Cerdic and Cynric took the kingdom of the West-Saxons; and in the same year they fought against the Britons, where it is now named Cerdic's ford*, Chr. 519; Th. 26, 21–26, col. 1.

Cerdices leáh; *gen.* leáge; *f. Cerdic's ley, in the south of Dorsetshire;* Cerdīci campus:—Hēr Cerdic and Cynrīc [MS. Cinric] fuhtan wið Bryttas on ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Cerdices leág [MS. Laud ford] *in this year Cerdic and Cynric fought against the Britons at the place which is called Cerdic's ley*, Chr. 527; Th. 26, 30–33, col. 3.

Cerdices ōra, Certices ōra, an; *m. Cerdic's shore, on the south of Dorsetshire*, v. Cerdices ford; Cerdīci lītus:—Ðā Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu cwom up æt Cerdices ōran mid v scipum *then*, A. D. 495, *Cerdic and Cynric his son came up to Cerdic's shore with five ships*, Chr. Erl. 2, 3. Hēr cwōmon Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu on Bretene, mid v scipum, in ðone stede ðe is gecweden Cerdices [Certices, 25, 29, col. 1, 2] ōra *here*, A. D. 495, *Cerdic and Cynric his son came to Britain, with five ships, at the place which is called Cerdic's shore*, Chr. 495; Th. 24, 31, col. 1, 2, 3: 514; Th. 26, 16, col. 1.

ceren, cæren, cyren, es; *n? New wine boiled down one third* or *one half, sweet wine;* carenum = κάρηνον:—Hī, ða sylfe betweónum, indrencton mid ðām cerenum ðære gōdspellīcan swētnysse *between themselves, they pledged with the wines of gospel sweetness*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 7. Cærenes gōdne bollan fulne meng togædere *mingle together a good bowl full of boiled wine*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. Cyren *vel* awilled wīn *dulcisapa*, Cot. 62.

CERREN, cyrin, e; *f. A* CHURN; vas in quo lac agitatur et butyrum cogitur, fidelia, sinum:—Cyrin *sinum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 31. [*Prompt.* chyrne: *Scot.* kirn: *Plat.* karne: *Ger. dial.* kerne, *f: Dan.* kjerne, *m. f: Swed.* kärna, *f: Icel.* kirna, *f.*]

cerfe *shall separate;* secabit:—Ne cerfe *non secabit*, Lev. 1, 17. v. ceorfan.

CERFILLE, cærfille, cyrfille, an; *f.* CHERVIL; cærefolium = χαιρέφυλλον, chærophyllum sylvestre, Lin:—Genim ðysse wyrte ðe man *cerefolium*, and ōðrum naman ðam geliċe cerfille nemneþ þrý croppas *take three heads of this herb, which is named* cerefolium, *and by the other like name chervil*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220; 9: Lchdm. ii. 72, 6. To monnes stemne nim cerfillan *for a man's voice take chervil*, 1, 83; Lchdm. ii. 152, 15: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 10. [*Plat.* karwel: *Dut.* kervel, *f: Ger.* kerbel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kērvele, *f: O. H. Ger.* kerfola, *f: Dan.* kiörvel, *m. f: Swed.* kyrfvel, *m: Icel.* kerfill, *m.* Rask Hald: *Lat.* cærefolium; from. *Grk.* χαιρέφυλλον.] DER. wudu-cerfille.

cerg; *adj.* [=cearig, *q.v.*] *Sad, dire, wicked;* tristis, sollicitus, dirus, malus:—Cerge reótaþ fōre onsýne ēces dēman *the wicked shall wail before the face of the eternal judge*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 20; Cri. 836.

cerian *to murmur*, Wanl. Catal. 4, 6. v. ceorian.

cerlic, es; *m? n? The herb* CARLOCK or CHARLOCK; rapum sylvestre:—Nim cerlices sǽd *take seed of charlock*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 2: 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 30.

cernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ceren *a churn*] *To churn;* agitare butyrum, Som. Ben. Lye.

cerr, es; *m. A turn, time;* versio, temporis spatium:—Æt ōðrum cerre *alio tempore*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 17. v. cyrr.

cerran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn, return;* verti, reverti:—On wōh cerde *turned to wrong, deviated;* deviavit, Cot. 61. Cer ðē on bæcling *turn thee behind*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. Hió cerrende Criste hērdon *they returning obeyed Christ*, Ps. C. 50, 56; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 56. Cerreþ on uprōdor leóht *light returns to the sky*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 102; Met. 29, 50. v. cyrran.

cerrednes, -ness, e; *f.* [cerred, *pp. of* cerran; -nes] *A turning;* versio, Ben. Lye. DER. a-cerrednes. v. cyrrednes.

cerse, an; *f. Cress;* nasturtium, Herb. 21; Lchdm. i. 116, 17, MS. B: L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 10: 128, 13: ii. 182, 15: 188, 8: ii. 340, 24. v. cærse.

Certes īg, e; *f.* CHERTSEY; Certesia:—Hēr [MS. hier] wurþan ða canonicas gedrifen ūt of ealdan mynstre fram Eádgāre cynge, and eác of niwan [MS. niwen] mynstre and of Certes īge, and of Mideltūne, and he sette ðārto munecas and abbodas: to niwan [MS. niwen] mynstre Ægelgārum, to Certes īge Ordberhtum, to Mideltūne Cyneward *here the canons were driven out of the old monastery* [*at Winchester*] *by king Edgar, and also from the new monastery, and from Chertsey, and from Milton, and he placed thereto monks and abbots: Æthelgar to the new monastery, Ordberht to Chertsey,* [*and*] *Cyneward to Milton*, Chr. 964; Th. 223, 1–11. v. Ceortes īg.

Certices ōra, an; *m. Cerdic's shore;* Cerdīci lītus:—On ðone stede ðe is gehāten Certices ōra *at the place which is called Cerdic's shore*, Chr. 495; Th. 25, 29, col. 1, 2: 514; Th. 27, 15, col. 1, 2. v. Cerdices ōra.

ceruille *chervil*, Lchdm. iii. 106, 19. v. cerfille.

cēs *chose, elected; p. of* ceósan.

cēse *a cheese*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. v. cȳse.

cēse-lib *rennet* or *runnet;* coagulum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cȳs-lib.

ceseol *a cottage*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 8. v. ceosol.

cest, e; *f. A chest;* cibotium = κιβώτιον, cistella, loculus, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64: Jn. Rush. War. 13, 29. v. cyst.

cester *a city*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 6. v. ceaster.

cete, an; *f. A cabin, cellar;* cella, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 99; Wrt. Voc. 58, 14. v. cote, cyte.

cetel, cetil, es; *m. A* KETTLE: cācābus = κάκκᾰβος:—Cetil *cacabum*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 155, 26. v. cytel.

cetel-hrūm, es; *m. Kettle-soot;* cacabi fuligo:—Genim cetelhrūm *take kettle-soot*, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 2.

Cetrehta, an; *m. Catterick, near Richmond, Yorkshire;* Cataracta, oppidi nomen in agro Richmondensi:—Tūn, ðe he oftust oneardode wel neáh Cetrehtan, gyt to-dæg mon his naman cneódeþ *cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime solebat habitare, juxta Cataractam, usque hodie, cognominatur*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24.

cewl *a basket*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 9: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8. v. cawl.

chor, es; *m? A dance, chorus, choir;* chōrus = χορός:—Chor *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 21.

chor-gleów, es; *n.* [gleó, gleów *glee, joy, music*] *A musical dance, dance;* chorus = χορός:—Hērian hīg naman his on chorgleówe *laudent nomen ejus in choro*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 3: 150, 4.

cicel; *gen.* cicles; *m. A morsel, little mouthful, cake;* buccella, placenta:—Cicel *buccella*, Cot. 26: 126. Se cicel *the cake*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 21. Gemenged wið meolowe and to cicle abacen *mingled with meal and baked to a cake*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 17; Lchdm. i. 364, 14. Bac hym ānne cicel *bake him a cake*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 20: L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 25: Lchdm. iii. 30, 19, 26: 96, 17.

CICEN, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cicenu; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *n. A* CHICKEN; pullus:—Cicen *pullus*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 49; Wrt. Voc. 30, 4: 281, 24. Cicen oððe brid oððe fola *pullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 37. Henne mid cicenum gesihþ ceápas eácan getācnaþ *a dream of a hen with chickens betokens trade to be increasing*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 31. Seó henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderaþ *gallina congregat pullos suos sub alas*, Mt. Bos. 23, 37. Cicena mete *chickens' meat, chick-weed;* modera,

alsîne = ἀλσίνη, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 66; Wrt. Voc. 32, 3: 69, 27: 79, 39: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16: Lchdm. iii. 6, 14: 118, 29: 134, 1. [*Wyc.* chykenys, *pl: Piers P.* chicknes, *pl: Chauc.* chike: *Prompt.* chekyn: *Plat.* kiken, küken: *Dut.* kieken, kuiken, *n: Kil.* kiecken: *Ger.* küch-lein, *n: Dan.* kylling, *m. f: Swed.* kyckling, *m: Icel.* kjúk-lingr, *m: O. Nrs.* kyk-lingr, *m.* Rask Hald.]

cicene, an; *f. A* KITCHEN; coquina, culina:—Cicene [MS. cicen] *coquina* vel *culina*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 77; Wrt. Voc. 57, 55. v. cycene.

cicle *to a cake*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 17; Lchdm. i. 364, 14; *dat. of* cicel.

cíd, cýd, es; *m? Strife, chiding, contention;* contentio, jurgium, rixa, Somn. 305. DER. ge-cíd.

CÍDAN, to cídenne; *p.* cídde, *pl.* cíddon, cídon; *pp.* cíded, cídd [cíd *strife, chiding*] *To* CHIDE, *rebuke, blame, contend, strive, quarrel, complain;* increpare, rixari, altercari, queri:—Cídan on swefnum ceápes eácan getácnaþ *to chekyn in dreams betokens increase of trade*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 3: 204, 32. Rihtwís cídeþ me *justus increpabit me*, Ps. Spl. 140, 6. Cídde him se Hélend *increpavit illum Jesus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 35: Mk. Bos. 1, 25: 8, 33: Homl. Th. i. 300, 24: ii. 44, 21. His leorningcnihtas cíddon him *discipuli ejus increpabant illos*, Lk. Bos. 18, 15. Cíde he wið God *let him blame God*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 1. Gif men cídaþ *si rixati fuerint viri*, Ex. 21, 18. Begunnon hí to cídenne *they begun to quarrel*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 13. Ic cíde *altercor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. Ic cíde oððe ceorige *queror*, 29; Som. 33, 53. [*Wyc.* chide, chiden: *Piers P.* chiden: *Chauc.* chide: *Laym.* chiden: *Ger.* kiden, kyden *to sound.*] DER. ge-cídan.

cídde *told*, Gen. 9, 22, = cýðde; *p. of* cýðan.

CIDER, es; *m?* CIDER; vinum pomarium, Lye. [*Wyc.* sydur, sidir: *Dut.* cider, *f: Ger.* cider, *m: Fr.* cidre: *Span.* cidra: *It.* cidro, sidro.]

cíding, cýdung, e; *f. A* CHIDING, *reproving, rebuke;* increpatio:—For his cídinge *for his chiding*, Ors. 4, 12; Bos. 99, 8. Of cýdunge ðínre hí fleóþ *ab increpatione tua fugient*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 8.

ciefes, e; *f. A concubine;* concubina, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 41. v. cyfes.

ciégan *to call, call upon, invoke*, Ps. Th. 52, 5: 74, 1. v. cígan.

cíele, es; *m. Cold;* frigus:—For cíele nele se slâwa erian *propter frigus piger arare nonvult*, Past. 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 14, 16, 18. v. cíle.

cielf *a calf*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 20. v. cealf.

ciellan; *pl. m. Vessels for drink, wooden tankards, leather bottles;* obbæ, Dial. 1, 5. v. cyll.

ciepe *an onion;* cæpe:—Genim ciepan *take an onion*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 6. v. cipe.

ciépe-mon *a merchant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-man.

cier, cierr, es; *m. A turn, time, business, affair;* versio, temporis spatium, negotium:—Æt ânum cierre *uno eodemque tempore*, Past. 61, 2. Mid ôdrum cierrum *with other affairs*, Past. 4, 1; Hat. MS. 9 b, 7. v. cyrr.

cierlisc *churlish, rustic*, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 20, 21. v. ceorlisc.

ciern, es; *n? Must* or *new wine boiled thick;* sapa, Cot. 170: 184. v. ceren.

CÍFAN? *p.* cáf, *pl.* cifon; *pp.* cífen *To quarrel;* litigare. [*Dut.* kijven *to quarrel: Ger.* keifen *to scold: Icel.* kífa *to strive, quarrel.*] DER. cáf, cáf-líce, -scype; un-cáf-scipe: cáfer-tún.

cifes *a harlot;* pellex, Alb. resp. 64: Cot. 150: 190. v. cyfes.

cifes-gemâna, an; *m. Fornication;* concubinâtus:—We læraþ, ðæt man geswíce cifesgemânan [MS. cifesgemanna] *docemus, ut cessent concubinatus*, L. Edg. C. 21; Wilk. 84, 1.

CÍGAN, cígean, cýgan, cýgean, ciégan, cégan, cégean; *part.* cígende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To call, name, call upon, invoke, call together, summon;* vocare, nominare, invocare, convocare:—Drihten mæg steorran be naman cígean calle *the Lord can call all the stars by name*, Ps. Th. 146, 4. Ealle gewunedon hí móder cýgean *all were accustomed to call her mother*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39. Swâ hine cígþ Engle and Seaxe *as the Angles and Saxons call it*, Menol. Fox 366; Men. 184. Ðone [MS. þonne] niða bearn nemnaþ and cígaþ Pentecostenes dæg *which children of men name and call the day of Pentecost*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 15; Edg. 7. He cígde hungor ofer eorþan *vocavit famem super terram*, Ps. Spl. 104, 15. Úfan engla sum Abraham cýgde *an angel from above called Abraham*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 9; Gen. 2909. Ðû eart líðe eallum cígendum ðé *tu es mitis omnibus invocantibus te*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 5: Ps. Spl. 146, 10. Swâ hwylce daga ic ðé cíge, gehýr me *in quacumque die invocavero te, exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Ðínne naman we cígaþ *nomen tuum invocabimus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 19. Ðe cígaþ naman his *qui invocant nomen ejus*, Ps. Spl. 98, 6. Abraham wordum God torhtum cígde *Abraham called upon God with fervent words*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 16; Gen 1807: Ps. Th. 90, 15. God híg ne cígdon *Deum non invocaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 6: 78, 6: Ps. Spl. 98, 7. Us gehýr swilce we ðé daga, Drihten, cígen *hear us, O Lord, on whatever day we may call upon thee*, Ps. Ben. 19, 9: Ps. Grn. ii. 148, 19, 9. Moyses bebeád eorlas cígean sweot sande neár *Moses bade his men summon the multitude near to the sand*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 24; Exod. 219. II. *v. intrans. To cry, call;* clamare, vocare:—Abeles blód to me cígeþ *Abel's blood crieth to me*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 12; Gen. 1013. Ic cígde to Dryhtne *I called to the Lord*, Ps. Th. 117, 5. DER. a-cígan, ge-.

cignis, niss, e; *f. A name, naming;* nomen, Som. Ben. Lye.

cilot; *part.* [cealc *chalk*] *Chalked;* calce illitus. DER. niw-cilct.

CILD; *gen.* cildes, *pl.* cild, *sometimes* cildru, cildra; *n. A* CHILD, *infant;* infans, puer:—Arís and nim ðæt cild *surge et accipe puerum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 13, 14. Ðæt cild wixþ and gewurþ eft cnapa and eft syððan cniht *the child grows, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man*, Hom. Sax. Þurh cildes hâd *in the state of childhood*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 15; Ph. 639. Eálâ cild, hû eów lícaþ ðeós spæc *O pueri, quomodo vobis placet ista locutio?* Col. Monast. Th. 32, 7. Eálâ ge cildra *O pueri*, 35, 33. Mid cilde beón, weorþan, *or* wesan *to be with child*, Bd. Whelc. 487, 22. [*Chauc. Laym. Orm.* child: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* kind, *n: Ger.* kind, *n: M. H. Ger.* kint, *n: O. H. Ger.* kind, kint, *n. proles: Goth.* kilþei, *f. fœtus: Icel.* kind, *f.*] DER. módor-cild, steóp-.

cilda hyrde, oððe láreów, es; *m. A herder or teacher of children, schoolmaster;* pædagogus = παιδαγωγός, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60.

cilda mæsse-dæg, es; *m. Childermas* [*Innocents'*]*-day;* festum innocentium:—Ðys Gódspel sceal on cilda [MS. cylda] mæsse-dæg *this Gospel must be on Childermas* [*Innocents'*]*-day, Dec. 28th*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 2, 13–18; Notes, p. 574.

cilda trog, es; *m.* [cild, trog *a trough, cradle*] *A child's cot, cradle;* cunæ, arum, *pl. f.* Som. Ben. Lye.

cild-clâþ, es; *n. A child-cloth, a swaddling-cloth;* infantilis pannus:—Hine mid cildclâðum bewand *pannis eum involvit*, Lk. Bos. 2, 7.

cild-cradol, es; *m. A child's cradle;* cunabula, *pl.* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 23. On cildcradole *in a child's cradle*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 29.

cild-faru, e; *f. A carrying of children.* v. cyld-faru.

cild-fostre, -festre, an; *f. A child-fosterer, nurse;* nutrix:—Môt he habban mid him his cildfostran [-festran, Roff.] *debet habere secum nutricem infantis sui*, L. In. 64; Wilk. 25, 4.

cild-geong; *adj. Young as a child;* infans, Andr. Kmbl. 1369; An. 685.

cild-hâd, es; *m.* CHILDHOOD, *infancy;* infantia:—Of cildhâde *ab infantia*, Mk. Bos. 9, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 1826; El. 915.

cild-hama, an; *m. The womb;* matrix, uterus, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 57; Wrt. Voc. 44, 39.

cild-isc; *adj.* CHILDISH, *puerile;* puerilis:—Cildisc wesan *to be childish*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 32; Gen. 2318. v. cild-líc.

cildiung-wíf, es; *n. A child-bearing woman;* puerpera, Wrt. Voc. 17, 17.

cild-líc, cildisc; *adj. Childish;* infantilis, puerilis:—Cildlíc *puerilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 23: 9, 28; Som. 11, 38. For ðære cildlícan yldo *propter infantilem ætatem*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 28.

cildru *children*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 20; *acc. pl. of* cild.

cild-sung, e; *f. Childishness;* puerilitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

cíle, es; *m. A cold;* frigus:—Cíle wið hâto *cold with heat*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 101; Met. 29, 50: Gen. 8, 22. v. cýle.

cilfer-lamb, cilfor-lamb, es; *n. A female lamb;* agna femina:—Bringe ân cilforlamb *offerat agnam*, Lev. 5, 6.

cíllan, ic cílige; *p.* ode; *v. intrans. To be cold;* algere:—Ic cílige *algeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 55. v. calan.

cilic, es; *m. Hair-cloth;* cilicium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 21.

cille *a leather bag;* ascopera = ἀσκοπήρα, Wrt. Voc. 288, 37. v. cyll.

Cilt-ern, es; *n.* [ceald *cold*, ærn *place*] *The* CHILTERN, *high hills in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire;* montes quidam excelsi in agris Bucingamiensi et Oxoniensi:—Nâmon hí [þurkilles here] ânne upgang ût þuruh Ciltern, and swâ to Oxena forda, and ða buruh forbærndon *they* [*Thorkell's army*] *took an upward course out through Chiltern, and so to Oxford, and burned that town*, Chr. 1009; Th. 262, 21, col. 1.

cim, cim-stanas; *pl. m. The bases of a pillar;* bases, Som. Ben. Lye.

cimbal, es; *m:* cimbala, an; *m. A cymbal;* cymbalum:—Cimbal *cymbalum*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Wrt. Voc. 82, 17. Cimbalan oððe psalteras æt-hrînan [MS. ætrînan] saca hit getácnaþ *to touch cymbals or psalteries betokens a lawsuit*, Somn. 74; Lchdm. iii. 202, 14: Greg. Dial. 1, 9.

cimban? *p.* camb, *pl.* cumbon; *pp.* cumben *To join;* jungere. DER. camb; bannuc-camb, heðe-, wulfes-.

cimbing, e; *f. A joint, conjunction;* commissura, Som. Ben. Lye.

cime, es; *m. A coming*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 1; Gen. 618. v. cyme.

cimþ *comes*, Ps. Th. 15, 11; *3rd pres. of* cuman.

CIN, cyn, e; *f. The* CHIN; mentum:—Cin *mentum*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 1. [*Chauc.* chinne: *Piers P.* chyn: *Laym.* chin: *O. Sax.* kinni, *n: O. Frs.* kin, ken: *Dut.* kin, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kinn, *n: O. H. Ger.* kinni, *n: Goth.* kinnus, *f. the cheek: Dan.* kind, *m. f: Swed.* kind, *f: Icel.* kinn, *f: Lat.* gena: *Grk.* γένυς: *Sansk.* hanu, *m. f. the jaw.*] DER. cin-bán.

cin *a kind;* genus. v. cinn, cyn, cynn.

cínan *a chink*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28, note; *acc. of* cíne.

cínan; *p.* cán, *pl.* cinon; *pp.* cinen *To gape, to break into chinks;* hiare, dehiscere, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-cínan.

cin-bán, es; *n. The* CHIN-BONE; mandibula, mentum:—Cin-bán *man-*

dibula, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. Cin-bān *mentum*, Text. Rof. 40, 1. Se ðe cin-bān forslæhþ, mid xx scillingum forgelde *let him who breaks the chin-bone pay for it with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1.

cin-berg, e; *f. That part of the helmet which protects the chin*; menti protectio:—Grīmhelm gespeón cining, cinberge *the king clasped his grim helmet, the protection of his chin*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 28; Exod. 175.

cinc *a king*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 21. v. cyning.

cincung, e; *f. A loud* or *cackling laughter*; cachinnatio:—Ceahhetung, *vel* cincung *cachinnatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 86.

cind *a kind, nature*. v. cynd.

cine, es; *m.* I. *a commander of four men*, or *a fourth part of an army*; quaternio:—Cine oððe feówer manna ealdor *quaternio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. II. *a sheet of parchment folded into four parts, a quarto sheet*; quaternio:—Cine *quaternio*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 108; Wrt. Voc. 46, 65: 75, 10. Bod on cine *a command in folded parchment*; diploma = δίπλωμα, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 110; Wrt. Voc. 46, 67.

CĪNE, cýne, an; *f. A chink, fissure, vault*; rima, caverna:—Ic geseah ǣne lytle cýnan [Cott. cīnan] *I saw a little chink*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28. Cīnan *rimas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 5. Cīnum *cavernis*, 148, 81. [*Wyc.* chyne: *Dut.* keen, *f.*]

cine-līc; *adj.* [cyn *fit, suitable*] *Of a like kind, agreeable, suitable, adequate*; congruus, competens:—Dæt we wilnian to heom fultum be swā manegum mannum swā us cinelīc þince æt swā micelere spræce *that we desire aid from them of so many men as may seem to us adequate for so great a suit*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16.

cinen, cīnende *gaping*; *pp. and pres. part. of* cīnan.

cing *a king*, Deut. 11, 3: Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 17. v. cyning.

Cinges tūn, es; *m.* [cinges tūn *the king's town*] KINGSTON; regia villa:—Æðelstān wæs to cinge æt Cinges tūne gehālgod *Athelstan was consecrated king at Kingston*, Chr. 925; Th. 198, 7, col. 3; 8, col. 2: 979; Th. 234, 9, col. 1; 235, 6, col. 2. v. Cynges tūn.

cining *a king*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 28. v. cyning.

cīn-līc *gaping*. v. cīne.

cinn, es; *n. A kind*; genus:—Fleógende cinn *flying kind*; volatile, Gen. 1, 20. Creópende cinn *creeping kind*; reptilia, 1, 24. Æfter his cinne *after its kind*, 1, 11. v. cyn, cynn.

cinnan, ic cinne, ðū cinnest, he cinneþ, cinniþ, *pl.* cinnaþ; *p.* ic, he can, ðū cunne, *pl.* cunnon; *pp.* cunnen *To generate, procreate*; generare, procreare:—Sorgum cinniþ *brings forth with sorrows*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 28; Reim. 52. From this verb, the *p.* ic, he can are taken as a present tense. Hence it is called one of the twelve præterito-præsentia, enumerated under āgan. For cūðe the weak *p.* of cunnan, v. the *inf.* cunnan. DER. for-cinnan.

cin-tōþ, es; *m. A front tooth, grinder*; molaris, Prov. 30, Lye.

cīnu, e; *f. A chink, fissure*; rima, fissura:—Cīnu *rima* vel *fissura*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 18. Gemētte he ðæt fæt swā gehāl ðæt ðǣr nān cīnu on næs gesewen *he found the vessel so whole that there was no chink seen in it*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 22. v. cīne, an; *f.*

ció *a chough, sort of crow*; cornicula, Wrt. Voc. 281, 2. v. ceó.

ciól, es; *m. A ship*; navis:—He lēt him behindan ciólas nigon and hundnigontig *he left behind him ninety-nine ships*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 46; Met. 26, 23. v. ceól.

ciole, an; *f. The throat*; guttur:—Sting finger on ciolan *thrust a finger into the throat*, L. M. 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 5.

ciorian *to complain*, Ælfc. Gr. 29, MS. D; Som. 33, 52. v. ceorian.

ciorl *a rustic*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 12, note 28. v. ceorl.

ciorlisc *churlish, rustic, common*, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6, note 8. v. ceorlisc.

ciósan *to choose, accept*, Beo. Th. 4742; B. 2376. v. ceósan.

cīpan; *p.* cīpte, *pl.* cīpton, cīptun; *pp.* cīpt *To sell*; vendere:—Hīg cīptun *vendiderunt*, Gen. 47, 20. v. cȳpan.

cipe, ciepe, an; *f. An onion*; cæpa, allium cæpe, Lin:—Cipe *an onion*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 24. Genim garleac and cipan *take garlic and onion*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 15. Twā cipan oððe þreó gebræd on ahsan *roast two or three onions in ashes*, 1, 69; Lchdm. ii. 144, 14.

cipe-leac, es; *n. A leek*; cipus, Cot. 55.

cipp, es; *n? A coulter, ploughshare*; dentale:—Cipp *dentale*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 7; Wrt. Voc. 15, 7.

Cippan-ham, -hamm, es; *m.* [*Hunt.* Cipenham: *Brom.* Chipenham] CHIPPENHAM, *Wilts*; villæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hēr hine bestæl se here on midne winter ofer twelftan niht to Cippanhamme *in this year* [A. D. 878], *at mid-winter, after twelfth night, the army stole itself away to Chippenham*, Chr. 878; Erl. 79, 29. Hēr fōr se here to Cirenceastre of Cippanhamme, and sæt ðǣr ān geár *in this year* [A. D. 879] *the army went from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remained there one year*, Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 26; 81, 23.

cipresse, an; *f. The cypress-tree*; cupressus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cypresse.

cīptun *bought*, Gen. 47, 20; *p. pl. of* cīpan. v. cȳpan.

cir *a turn, time*:—Æt ðam fiftan cire *at the fifth turn* or *time*, Lchdm. i. 214, 6, MS. B. note 8. v. cirr, cyrr.

circe, an; *f. A church*; ecclesia = ἐκκλησία:—Circe *ecclesia*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 82; Wrt. Voc. 57, 58. We lǣraþ, ðæt man innan circan ǣnigne man ne birige *we enjoin that they do not bury any man within a church*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 15: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 5. v. cyrice.

Circe, Kirke, an; *f. Circe the sorceress*; Circe, es; *f.* = Κίρκη, ης; *f.*:—Cyninges dōhtor sió Circe wæs *Circe was the king's daughter*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 112; Met. 26, 56.

circe-weard, es; *m. A churchwarden*; ecclesiæ custos, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. v. cyric-weard.

circe-wīca, an; *m. A church-dwelling, sacristy*; sacrarium:—To ðe circewīcan *to the sacristy*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 13.

circ-līc; *adj.* [circe *a church*] *Like a church, ecclesiastical*; ecclesiasticus:—Mid circlīcum þēnungum *with ecclesiastical services*, Wanl. Catal. 118, 4, col. 2. v. cyric-līc.

circ-nyt, -nytt, e; *f.* [nyt *duty, service*] *Church-duty* or *service*; ecclesiæ ministerium *vel* officium:—Sum cræft hafaþ circnytta fela *one has skill in many church-services*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 27; Crä. 91.

circol-wyrde, es; *m. A calculator, reckoner*; computator:—Feówer sīðon syx byþ feówer and twentig: ða syx tīda sind genemned þurh ðara circolwyrda gleáwnysse quadrantes *four times six are four-and-twenty: the six hours are called by the wisdom of calculators quadrants*, Bridf. 63.

circul, es; *m. A circle, the zodiac*; circulus, zodiacus = ζωδιακός:—Ðǣr ðæs emnihtes circul is geteald *where the circle of the equinox is reckoned*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 18; Lchdm. iii. 238, 23. Ætýwdan feówer circulas onbūtan ðære sunnan *four circles appeared round the sun*, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 17. For ðam brādan circule ðe is *zodiacus* gehāten, under ðam circule yrnþ seó sunne *on account of the broad circle which is called* zodiacus, *under which circle the sun runs*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 20, 21; Lchdm. iii. 242, 2. Ðæt heó be-yrne ðone miclan circul zodiacum *that she runs through the great circle the zodiac*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 1; Lchdm. iii. 244, 21.

circul-ādl, e; *f. Circle-disease, the shingles*; zona, circīnus:—Lǣcedōmas wið ðære ādle ðe mon hǣt circulādl *leechdoms for the disease, which man calls the circle-disease* or *shingles*, L. M. Cont. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 8, 18: L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 5.

circul-cræft, es; *m. Circle-craft, the zodiac*; sphæræ cognitio:—Sceal on circule cræfte findan hālige dagas *shall by circle-craft* [or *the zodiac*] *find out holy days*, Menol. Fox 134; Men. 67.

cire-bald; *adj. Bold in decision*; arbitrii strenuus:—Ðā him cirebaldum Meotud mancynnes mōdhord onleác *then the Lord of mankind unlocked the treasure of words to him bold in decision*, Andr. Kmbl. 341; An. 171.

Ciren-ceaster, Cyren-ceaster, Cyrn-ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f.* [*Asser.* Cirenceastre: *Hunt.* Cirecestere: *Brom.* Circestre] CIRENCESTER, *Cicester, Gloucestershire*; Cirencestria in agro Glocestriensi:—Hie genāmon iii ceastra, Gleawanceaster, and Cirenceaster [Cyrenceaster, col. 2, 3], and Baðanceaster *they took three cities, Gloucester, and Cirencester, and Bath*, Chr. 577; Th. 32, 41, col. 1. Æt Cirenceastre [Cyrenceastre, col, 2, 3] *at Cirencester*, 628; Th. 44, 13, col. 1. Hēr fōr se here to Cirenceastre [Cyrenceastre, col. 2, 3] of Cippanhamme, and sæt ðǣr ān geár *in this year* [A. D. 879] *the army went from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remained there one year*, 879; Th. 148, 38, col. 1: 880; Th. 150, 8, col. 1. Hēr, on Eastron, wæs micel gemōt æt Cyrenceastre *in this year* [A. D. 1020], *at Easter, there was a great council at Cirencester*, 1020; Th. 286, 12, col. 2. Him códe on hand se cyning and ða burhware ðe wǣron on Cyrneastre *the king came into his hands and the townspeople who were in Cirencester*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 22.

ciric-belle, an; *f.* [cirice *a church*] *A church-bell*; ecclesiæ campana:—Of ciricbellan *from a church-bell*, L. M. 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 29.

ciric-bryce, cyric-bryce, es; *m.* [cirice *a church*, brice, bryce *a breaking, violation, breach*] *Church-breach, a breaking into a church*; in ecclesiam irruptio:—Be ciricbryce *of church-breach*, L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 5, 6.

ciric-dōr, es; *n. A church-door*; ecclesiæ porta:—Se ðe man ofslehþ binnan ciricdōrum [MS. -derum] sylle ðære cirican cxx scillinga *let him who slays a man within church-doors give to the church* 120 *shillings*, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 9.

ciric, an; *f. A church*; ecclesia = ἐκκλησία:—We lǣraþ, ðæt preóstas cirican healdan to godcundre þēnunge *we enjoin that priests keep their churches for divine service*, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 3: 30; Th. ii. 250, 19. v. cyrice, circe.

ciric-friþ *church-peace*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5. v. cyric-friþ.

ciric-fultum, es; *m.* [fultum *help, aid*] *Church-help, ecclesiastical support*; ecclesiæ auxilium:—We lǣraþ, ðæt preóstas geóguþe geornlīce lǣran ðæt hī ciricfultum habban *we enjoin that priests diligently teach youth that they may have ecclesiastical support*, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26.

ciric-griþ, cyric-griþ; es; *n. Church-peace, right of sanctuary;* ecclesiæ pax:—Stande ælc ciricgriþ [cyric- MS. A.] swā swā hit betst stōd *let every church-peace stand as it has best stood*, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 25: L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 20. Gif ænig man Godes ciricgriþ swā abrece, ðæt he binnon ciricwagum mannslaga weorþe, ðonne sīg ðæt bōtleās *if any man so break God's church-peace, that he be a homicide within church-walls, then let that be bootless*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 22: 2; Th. i. 360, 4: L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 24: ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 1, 5.

ciriclec *ecclesiastical*, Chr. 716; Erl. 44, 19. v. cyriclīc.

ciric-mangung, e; *f. Church-mongering, the sale* or *purchase of ecclesiastical offices, simony;* sacrorum nundinatio:—Ænig man ciricmangunge ne macie *let no man commit simony*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 28: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 27.

ciric-mitta, an; *m.* [mitta *a measure, bushel*] *A church measure;* ecclesiastica mensura:—VI ciricmittan ealaþ *six church measures of ale*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 144, 33.

ciric-ragu, e; *f. Church-lichen* or *moss;* ecclesiæ muscus, L. M. 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 1.

ciric-sceat, es; *m. Church-scot, church-money, tax* or *rate;* ecclesiæ census. v. cyric-sceat.

ciric-sōcn, cyric-sōcn, e; *f. Church-privilege;* ecclesiæ immunitas:—Be ciricsōcnum *of church-privileges*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 12.

ciric-þēn, es; *m.* [þēn *a servant, minister*] *A church-minister, clergyman;* ecclesiæ minister, clericus:—Ænig man ciricþēn ne ūtige būton biscopes geþehte *let no man turn out a church-minister without the bishop's counsel*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 29: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 27.

ciric-þēnung, e; *f.* [þēnung *duty, service*] *Church-duty* or *service;* ecclesiæ ministerium:—We lǣraþ ðæt preōstas on ciricþēnungum ealle ān dreōgan, and beōn efenweorþe on geāres fæce on eallum ciricþēnungum *we enjoin that priests in church-duties all perform service at the same time, and, in the space of a year, be like worthy in all church-duties*, L. Edg. C. 50; Th. ii. 254, 22–24.

ciric-tūn, es; *m.* [tūn *an inclosure*] *A church-inclosure, church-yard, cemetery;* ecclesiæ sepimentum, cœmetērium = κοιμητήριον:—Ne binnan cirictūne ænig hund ne cume *let not any dog come within the church-yard*, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 7.

ciric-wæcce, an; *f. A church-watch* or *wake;* vigilia:—We lǣraþ ðæt man, æt ciricwæccan, swīðe gedreōh sī *we teach that a man, at the church-wakes, be very sober*, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12.

ciric-wag, es; *m. A church-wall;* ecclesiæ murus:—Se ðe ofsleh þ man binnan ciricwagum bīþ feorhscyldig *he who slays a man within church-walls is life-guilty*, L. Eth. viii. 13; Th. i. 332, 8: ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 5: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 23.

ciris-beám, es; *m. A* CHERRY-*tree;* cĕrăsus = κερᾶσός:—Cirisbeám *cerasus*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 44. Cirisbeám [MS. cisirbeam] *cerasus*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 19.

cirlisc *rustic*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 33. v. ceorlisc.

CIRM, cyrm, es; *m. A noise, shout, clamour, uproar;* strepitus, clamor, fragor, clangor:—Hlynn wearþ on ceastrum, cirm ārleāsra cwealmes on ðre *din was in the cities, the clamour of the shameless at the point of death*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 31; Gen. 2547. In the following references it is written cirm, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 19; Cri. 836: 22 b; Th. 62, 7; Cri. 998: 36 a; Th. 118, 5; Gū. 235: 38 a; Th. 125, 34; Gū. 364: 83 b; Th. 314, 26; Mōd. 20: Andr. Kmbl. 82; An. 41: 2476; An. 1239. Cyrm, dyne *fragor*, Mone B. 4413. Cyrm *clangor*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 40. Wæs on eorþan cyrm *a noise was on the earth*, Byrht. Th. 134, 61; By. 107: Andr. Kmbl. 2252; An. 1127. Hlūd herges cyrm *loud was the shout of the host*, Cd. 148; Th. 184, 14; Exod. 107. Ic gehȳre synnigra cyrm swīðe hlūdne *I hear the uproar of sinners very loud*, 109; Th. 145, 17; Gen. 2407. Cyrmum *clangoribus*, Mone B. 6276. DER. here-cirm, wīg-.

cirman, cyrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans.* [cirm *a noise, shout*] *To make a noise,* CHIRM, *cry out, shout;* strepere, clamare, exclamare:—Hī ongunnon cirman hlūde *they began to cry out aloud*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 20; Jud. 270. Ic hlūde cirme *I cry out aloud*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 18; Rä. 9, 3. Ða hlūde cirmaþ *they loudly cry out*, 114 b; Th. 439, 4; Rä. 58, 4. He hlūde stefne ne cirmde *he did not cry out with a loud voice*, 113 a; Th. 432, 20; Rä. 49, 3. Swā wilde deór cirmdon *they cried out as wild beasts*, 46 a; Th. 156, 25; Gū. 880. Herewōpa mǣst lāðe cyrmdon *the enemies shouted the loudest of army-cries*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. [*Scot.* chirm: *Dut. Kil.* kermen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* karmen *to wail.*]

Cirn-ceastor *Cirencester*, Chr. 628; Erl. 25, 14. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cirnel *a kernel*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyrnel.

cirpsian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To crisp, curl;* crispare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyrpsian.

cirps-loccas *crisped* or *curled locks*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crisp, cyrps.

cirr *a turn, business, affair;* versio, negotium:—Mid ōðrum cirrum *with other affairs*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 36, 23. v. cir, cyrr.

cirran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn;* vertere:—Him cirde to þurferþ eorl *earl Thurferth turned to him*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 27: Invent. Crs. Recd. 1833; El. 915. v. cyrran.

cīs; *adj. Choice, nice in eating;* fastidiosus in edendo:—Gyf hwā sȳ cīs *if any one be choice*, Herb. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 15.

cīsil *sand, gravel;* glarea, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 12. v. ceosel.

cīsil-stān *sand-stone.* v. ceósel-stān.

cīsnes, -ness, e; *f. Choiceness, niceness;* fastidium, curiositas, R. Ben. 39: L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 21. v. ceásnes.

Cisse-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [*Flor.* Cissaceaster: *Sim. Dun.* Cissacestre] *Cissa's city,* CHICHESTER, *Sussex;* Cissæ castellum, Cicestria in agro Sussexiensi:—Hergodon hie upon Sūþ-Seaxum neāh Cisseceastre *they harried on the South-Saxons near Chichester*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 27. To Cisseceastre *at Chichester*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 208, 3.

cist, e; *f. A band, company;* cohors:—On folcgetæl fīftig cista: hæfde cista gehwilc x hund tīreādigra *in the number of the people were fifty bands: each band had ten hundred illustrious warriors*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9–16; Exod. 229–232. DER. eóred-cist, here-.

cist *goodness, bounty*, Ælfc. T. 9, 1. v. cyst.

cist, e; *f. A chest;* cista, Wrt. Voc. 288, 31. v. cyst.

cīst *chooses*, Deut. 28, 9; *3rd sing. pres. of* ceósan.

cisten-beám, es; *m. A chesnut-tree;* castanea = κάστανον:—Cisten-beám [MS. cistenbean] *castanea*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 46. v. cyst-beám.

cist-mēlum *earnestly;* certatim, Som. Ben. Lye.

citel *a kettle*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 35. v. cytel.

CITELIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tickle;* titillare, Ettm. [*Scot.* kittle; *Plat.* kiddeln, keddeln, kitteln, ketteln: *Dut.* kittelen, ketelen: *Ger.* kitzeln: *O. H. Ger.* kizilōn, kuzilōn: *Dan.* kildre: *Swed.* kittla: *Icel.* kitla.]

citelung, e; *f. A tickling;* titillatio:—Citelung [MS. kitelung] *titillatio*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 21.

CĪÞ, cȳþ, es; *m.* I. *a young shoot of a herb* or *tree, a* CHIT, *sprout, germ, sprig, mote;* germen, festuca:—Swā dropan ofer gærsa cīþas *quasi stillæ super graminum germina*, Deut. 32, 2. Forhwī ælc sǣd to cīþum and wyrtrumum weorþe *why should every seed turn to germs and roots?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 32. On eallum cedrum cīþ ālǣded [MS. cuþ, ciiþ = cīþ ālæded] *the germ formed on all cedar trees*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. Eall eorþan cīþ *every shoot of the earth*, 103, 12. Se snāw bewrīhþ wyrta cīþ *the snow covers the germ of herbs*, Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302. Seó eorþe cȳþ mid hire cīþum, ðæt se tīma is geāres anginn *the earth makes known by her plants, that the time is the beginning of the year*, Homl. Th. i. 100, 16. Forst sceal lūcan eorþan cīþas *frost shall lock up the germs of the earth*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 7; Gn. Ex. 75. Genim wegbrǣdan þrȳ cȳþas *take three sprouts of plantain*, Herb. 2, 14; Lchdm. i. 84, 14. Ðū meaht gesiōn lytelne cīþ on ðīnes brōður eágan *thou canst see a little mote in thy brother's eye*, Past. 33, 6; Cot. MS. 42 b, 32. Se smala cīþ *the small mote*, 33, 6; Hat. MS. 43 a, 2, 3. Cunna hwæðer ðū mǣge adōn ðone cīþ of ðīnes brōður eágan *try if thou canst remove the mote from thy brother's eye*, 33, 6; Hat. MS. 43 a, 6. II. *seed;* crementum:—Cȳþ *crementum*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 7; Wrt. Voc. 64, 16. Cīþ, *vel* weres sǣd *crementum*, vel *hominis semen* vel *crementum*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 73; Wrt. Voc. 44, 55. [*O. Sax.* kīd, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* kīdi, *n.*] DER. gærs-cīþ.

cīþ-fæst; *adj. Rooted, growing;* radicatus, crescens:—Se man ðe plantaþ trecówa oððe wyrta he hī wæteraþ ōþ-dæt hī beōþ cīþfæste *the man who plants trees or herbs waters them until they are rooted*, Homl. Th. i. 304, 26.

citil *a kettle*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cytel.

CLĀ, cleó, clawu; *gen. dat. acc.* clawe; *pl. nom. acc.* cleó, clawa, clawu, clawe; *gen.* clawena; *dat.* clām, clawum; *f. A nail,* CLAW, *hoof;* unguis, ungula:—Fēnix fȳres lāfe clām biclyppeþ *the Phœnix seizes the relics of the fire with its claws*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277. Nægl oððe clawu *unguis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46. Wurdon forþaborene īsene clawa *iron claws were brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 19. Sume wǣron mid īsenum clawum totorene *some were torn with iron claws*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 30. Hōf oððe clawu *ungula*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 66. Ðe clawe ne todǣlaþ *qui ungulam non dividunt*, Lev. 11, 4. Hearde cleó *hard hoofs*, Ps. Th. 68, 32. Hira clawe todǣlede beōþ *their hoofs are divided*, Lev. 11, 3. Gelīcaþ Gode ofer cealf iungne forþbringende clawu [clawa, Spl.] *placebit Deo super vitulum novellum producentem ungulas*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 32. [*Wyc.* cle, clee *a hoof*: *Wrt. Gl. 12th cent.* p. 87, 26 clau *ungua*: *O. Sax.* clāuua, *f. a claw, hoof*: *Frs.* klauwe: *O. Frs.* klewe *a claw*: *Dut.* klaauw, *m*: *Ger.* klaue, *f. unguis, ungula*: *M. H. Ger.* klā, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* klawa, kloa, *f. unguis, ungula*: *Dan.* klo, *m. f*: *Swed.* klo, *m*: *Icel.* kló, *f.*] DER. clawan, clāwung, cleweða.

clæc-leás, clac-leás; *adj. Free;* immunis:—Clæcleás *immunis*, Cot. 104. Clacleás [clacles MS.] *free*, Hick. Thes. i. 149, 51, 57.

clæfer-wyrt, e; *f. Clover-wort, clover;* trifolium minus:—Nim ða smalan clæfer-wyrt niodowearde *take the netherward part of the small clover-wort*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 26.

CLÆFRE, an; *n. f.* CLOVER; trifolium pratense:—Ðysse wyrte man crision and ōðrum naman clæfre nemneþ *a man names this herb κίρσιον,*

and by another name clover, Herb. 70; Lchdm. i. 172, 16. Clæfre *nom.* 172, 14. Hwīte clæfran wyrc clame *work white clover to a paste*, L. M. 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 4. Clæfre *ealta* vel *trifillon*, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 64, 3; Wrt. Voc. 31, 15. Nim reād clæfre *take red clover*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Clæfran seāwes *of juice of clover*, 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 11. Nim clæfran wyrttruman *take roots of clover*, 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 250, 12. [*Plat.* klever, klewer: *Dut.* klaver, *f: Ger.* klee, *m: M. H. Ger.* klē; *gen.* klēwes, *m: O. H. Ger.* klē, chlēo; *gen.* chlēwes: *Dan.* klöver, *n: Swed.* klöfver, *m.*]

CLÆG, es; *m?* CLAY; Samia terra, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 36; Wrt. Voc. 37, 26. [*Wyc.* cley: *Chauc.* clei: *Plat.* klei: *Frs.* klaey: *O. Frs.* klai: *Dut.* klei, *f: Kil.* kleye: *Ger.* klei, klai, *m: Dan.* kläg, kleg, *m. f. n: O. Nrs.* kleggi, *m. massa compacta*, Rask Hald. The fundamental idea is *slimy, tenacious.*]

clǣg; *def.* se clǣga, clǣga; *adj.* CLAYEY; argillaceus:—On ðā clǣgan lane, of ðære clǣgan lane *to the clayey lane, from the clayey lane*, Cod. Dipl. 741; A. D. 1024; Kmbl. iv. 31, 8, 9.

Clǣg-hangra, an; *m.* [clǣg = clǣg *clay*] *Clay-hanger* or *Claybury, Essex*:—Eādmund cyning gegaderede fyrðe and fērde to Lundene, eal be norþan Temese, and swā ūt þuruh Clǣghangran *king Edmund gathered a force and went to London, all north of the Thames, and so out through Clayhanger*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 24.

CLÆMAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* CLAM, *smear, anoint*; linere:—Ic clæme *lino*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 35. Ðū wircst wununge binnan ðam arce and clæmst widinnan and widūtan mid tyrwan *mansiunculas in arca facies et bitumine linies intrinsecus et extrinsecus*, Gen. 6, 14. Clæm on ðone cancer *smear it on the cancer*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 110, 4: 3, 45; Lchdm. ii. 336, 22. Clæme on ðæt geswel *smear it on the swelling*, Lchdm. iii. 38, 23. [*Wyc.* clemede *smeared: Kil.* kleemen: *O. H. Ger.* kleimjan, chleimen: *Icel.* kleima.] DER. ge-clǣman.

clæmende *hardening*; obfirmans, Cot. 145.

clæmming, e; *f. A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening*; litura, oblimatio, Ælfc. Gr. 47, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLǢNE, clēne; *def.* se clǣna, seó, ðæt clǣne; *comp. m.* clǣnra, *f. n.* clǣnre; *sup.* clǣnest; *adj.* I. CLEAN, *pure, clear*; mundus, purus, merus, serenus:—Ðonne ān unclǣne gāst biþ adrifen of ðæm men, ðonne biþ ðæt hūs clǣne *when an unclean spirit is driven out of a man, then the house is clean*, Past. 39, 1; Hat. MS. 53 a, 8. Swā swā clǣne nȳten eodorcende in ðæt swēteste leóþ gehwyrfde *quasi mundum animal ruminando in carmen dulcissimum convertebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6: Homl. Th. i. 138, 20. Clǣne oflete, and clǣne wīn, and clǣne wæter *a pure oblation, and pure wine, and pure water*, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 13. Wæs seó lyft swīðe clēne *the air was very clear*, Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 1. Se clǣna ðþscūfeþ scearplice *the pure [bird] flies quickly away*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 8; Ph. 167. Ðæt land ic selle Cynulfe for syxtigum mancesa clǣnes goldes *I sell the land to Cynulf for sixty mancuses of pure gold*, Cod. Dipl. 313; A. D. 883; Kmbl. ii. 111, 21. Calic on handa Drihtnes wīnes [MS. win] clǣnes [MS. clænis] full is *calix in manu Domini vini meri plenus*, Ps. Spl. 74, 7. Forbærne hit man on clǣnum fīre *let a man burn it in a pure fire*, L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 252, 8: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 11; Az. 137: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 9; Met. 12, 5. Clǣnre heortan *mundo corde*, Ps. Spl. 23, 4. Gebærnednc hlāf clǣnne seóþ on ealdum wīne *seethe pure toasted bread in old wine*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 26. Cyning [MS. kyninc] sceal on Drihtne clǣne blisse habban *a king shall have pure bliss in the Lord*, Ps. Th. 62, 9. Ne acyr ðū fram ðīnum cnihte ðīn clǣne gesihþ *ne avertas faciem tuam a puero tuo*, 68, 17. Gewāt him se hālga sēcan ðone clǣnan hām *the holy one departed to seek the pure home*, Andr. Kmbl. 1956; An. 980. Hūslfatu Caldēas clǣne genāmon *the Chaldeans took the clean vessels of sacrifice*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 10; Dan. 707. Clǣnum stefnum *with pure voices*, Elen. Kmbl. 1496; El. 750. God ðone ērestan ælda cynnes of ðære clǣnestan foldan geworhte *God made the first of the race of men from the purest earth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 12; Gū. 794. II. *chaste, innocent*; castus, innoxius:—Clǣne *castus*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 121; Wrt. Voc. 51, 34. Clǣne [MS. cleane] oððe heofonlīc [MS. -lice] *cælebs*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 49; Som. 13, 13. Ðū byst clǣne *absque peccato eris*, Deut. 23, 22: Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 4; Edw. 23. Gif heó clǣne sȳ *if she be innocent*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 17: L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 9. On hāligra clǣnre cyricean *in ecclesia sanctorum*, Ps. Th. 149, 1. Ic onfēng fæmnan clǣne *I received a chaste damsel*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 18; Cri. 187. Ðone clǣnan sacerd *the pure priest*, 9 b; Th. 9, 18; Cri. 136. Beón ða ōðre clǣne *let the others be innocent*, Gen. 44. 10. Sint sprǣcu Drihtnes sprǣcu clǣne *sunt eloquia Domini eloquia casta*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 7. Seó clǣneste cwēn *the most chaste woman*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 26; Cri. 276. [*Piers P.* clene: *Laym.* clæne, clene, clane: *Orm.* clene: *Plat.* kleen *parvus: Frs.* klien *parvus: O. Frs.* klen *parvus: Dut.* kleen *little: Kil.* kleyn *exilis, minutus: Ger.* klein *parvus: M. H. Ger.* kleine *subtilis, parvus: O. H. Ger.* kleini *subtilis: Dan.* klein: *Swed.* klen *thin, slight: Icel.* klénn *snug, tiny.*] DER. hyge-clǣne, un-.

clǣne, clǣne, clēne; *adv.* CLEAN, *entirely*; penitus, omnino:—Ne rīne ðæt land tō clǣne *reap not the land too clean*, Lev. 23, 22: Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 30: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 35. Clǣne biþ beorhtast nesta bǣle forgrunden *the brightest of nests is entirely destroyed by the fire*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 18; Ph. 226: Ps. Th. 88, 37. Ðæt mīn cynn clǣne [MS. clane] gewīte *that my race be clean gone*, Cod. Dipl. 235; A. D. 835; Kmbl. i. 311, 16. Clēne *entirely*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 14; Sat. 7.

clǣn-georn; *adj. Yearning after purity*; puritatis amans:—Clǣngeorn and cystig *yearning after purity and bountiful*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 25; Rii. 81, 21. Ne māgon nā swilce men macian wununge ðam clǣngeornan Gode on clǣnre heortan *no such men can make a dwelling in a pure heart for a God desirous of purity*, Basil. admn. 7; Norm. 48, 19.

clǣn-heort; *def.* se clǣn-heorta; *adj. Clean-hearted, pure in heart*; mundo corde:—Eādige synd ða clǣnheortan, forðamðe hī God geseóþ *beati mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt*, Mt. Bos. 5, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 580, 33.

clǣn-līc; *adj. Pure*, CLEANLY; purus, mundus:—Mid clǣnlīcre lufe *with pure love*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 183; Met. 11, 92.

clǣn-līce; *adv. Purely, cleanly*; purè, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 25.

clǣnnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* CLEANNESS, *chastity, purity, modesty*; puritas, castimonia:—Clǣnnesse riht *castimoniæ jura*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 1. Heó on clǣnnesse Gode þeówode *she served God in chastity*, 4, 9; S. 576, 21: L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20. Mid clǣnnesse *with purity*, L. Eth. v. 7; Th. i. 306, 15: vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 2: Ps. Th. 88, 37. Ðæt he healdan wille his clǣnnisse *that he will keep his chastity*, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 8. Þurh ða healīcan clǣnnysse *through exalted purity*, Homl. Th. i. 346, 1: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 16: Ps. Spl. 17, 22, 26. DER. un-clǣnnes.

clǣnsend, es; *m.* [*part. of* clǣnsan = clǣnsian] *A cleanser*; purgator. DER. eár-clǣnsend.

clǣnsere, es; *m. A cleanser, purifier, priest*; purgator, Som. Ben. Lye.

clǣnsian, clēnsian, to clǣnsianne; *part.* clǣnsiende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [clǣne *clean, pure*] *To* CLEANSE, *purify, chasten, clear oneself*; mundare, purgare, castigare, se liberare:—Gif man eard wille clǣnsian *if a man wishes to cleanse the land*, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 25: L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 7. Sió wamb biþ to clǣnsianne *the stomach is to be cleansed*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 12. Clǣnsie man ða þeóde *let a man cleanse the people*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2. Hī tiliaþ hī selfe to clǣnsianne mid ðȳ wōpe *they strive to purify themselves with mourning*, Past. 54; Hat. MS. Ðis wæter cristnaþ and clǣnsaþ cwicra menigo *this water cristeneth and purifieth a multitude of men*, Salm. Kmbl. 791; Sal. 395. Heó ða iungran lǣrde and clǣnsade ge mid hire lāre ge mid lifes bȳsne *she taught and purified the younger ones both by her doctrine and by the example of her life*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 23. Clǣnsa me *munda me*, Ps. Spl. 18, 13. Clǣnsiende clǣnsode me Drihten *castigans castigavit me Dominus*, Ps. Spl. 117, 18. Gif he mid ða ādle clǣnsad beón sceolde *if he must be chastened by disease*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 26. Gif hwā þeóf clǣnsian wylle *if any one will clear a thief*, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 7. Preóst hine clǣnsie sylfes sōþe *let a priest clear himself by his own truth*, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 14, 16: 19; Th. i. 40, 17: 20; Th. i. 40, 19: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 19: ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 10. Hine gerēfa clēnsie *let the reeve clear him*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. [*Wyc. Piers P.* clense: *Orm.* clennsenn.] DER. a-clǣnsian, be-, ge-, un-: un-geclǣnsod.

clǣnsnian, clǣnsnigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, clear oneself*; se purgare:—Clǣnsnaþ [MS. clænsnoþ] he ðone *he clears him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 20. Clǣnsnige hine sylfne *let him clear himself*, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 11. Būton he frīnd hæbbe ðe hine clǣnsnian *unless he have friends who may clear him*, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 13. v. clǣnsian.

clǣnsung, e; *f. A* CLEANSING, *purifying, chastening, expiation, chastity*; emundatio, purificatio, castigatio, expiatio, castitas:—Ðū towurpe hine fram clǣnsunge *destruxisti eum ab emundatione*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 45: Mk. Bos. 1, 44. Wæs Rōmāna gewuna ðæt hī clǣnsunge þweáles and bæþes sōhton *Romanorum usus fuit lavacri purificationem quærere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 15. Wæs he mid clǣnsunge forhæfednesse weorþ and mǣre *erat abstinentiæ castigatione insignis*, 4, 28; S. 606, 39. Biþ heó fremiende to his clǣnsunge *erit in expitationem ejus proficiens*, Lev. 1, 4. Ðe belumpon to ðære mynsterlican clǣnsunge *quæ monasticæ castitatis erant*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 14. DER. ge-clǣnsung, mynster-, un-.

clǣppettan; *p.* tte; *pp.* ted *To palpitate, have a palpitation*; palpitare:—Gif sino clæppette *if a sinew have palpitation*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 8. v. clappan.

clæppetung, e; *f. The pulse*; pulsus, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 109; Wrt. Voc. 45, 15. Ædra clæppetung *the pulse of the veins*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 16.

clǣsnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse*; mundare, purgare:—Sceal mon clǣsnian ða yflan wǣtan *one must cleanse the evil humours*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 14, note 4: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 25, note 2: 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 23, note 4: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 17, note 2. v. clǣnsian.

clǣþ *a cloth*:—Dō on clǣþ *put on a cloth*, L. M. 2, 47; Lchdm. ii. 260, 28. v. clāþ.

clæweða *a clawing, scratching*, Past. 11, 6; MS. Oth. v. cleweða.
clǽf, *pl.* clifon *clave, adhered; p. of* clífan.
clam; *gen.* clammes; *m. n?* I. *what is clammy, mud, clay;* malagma, lutum:—Wyrc swā to clame *so work to clam* [*a clammy substance*], Herb. 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 3. Mid heardum weorcum clames *operibus duris luti*, Ex. 1, 14. II. *a bandage, what holds* or *retains, as a chain, net, fold, prison;* vinculum:—He ðē clamme belegde *he loaded thee with a chain*, Andr. Kmbl. 2386; An. 1194. Of ðǽm clammum *with those chains*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 165; Met. 1, 83: Exon. 112a; Th. 429, 30; Rä. 43, 12. Gebindan ǽrenum clammum *to bind with brazen bands*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 28; Dan. 520: Beo. Th. 2675; B. 1335: 1931; B. 963. v. clom; *gen.* clommes.
clām *with claws*, Exon. 59b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277; *dat. of* clā.
clamb, clomm, *pl.* clumbon *climbed; p. of* climan, climban.
clǽne *clean, clear*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 6. v. clǽne.
clang *shrunk*, Andr. Kmbl. 2522; An. 1262; *p. of* clingan.
clappan *to* CLAP, *move, palpitate;* palpitare, Som. Ben. Lye.
CLĀTE, an; *f. The herb* CLOT-*bur, a bur that sticks to clothes, burdock, goose-grass, clivers;* philanthropos = *φιλάνθρωπος*, lappa, arctium lappa, galium aparine, Lin:—Ðās wyrte man *philanthropos* nemneþ, ðæt ys on ūre gepeóde menlufigende, forðȳ heó wyle hrædlīce to ðam men geclyfian: ða man eác ōðrum naman clāte nemneþ *this herb is called* philanthropos, *that is in our language men-loving, because it will readily cleave to a man: it is also named by another name clivers*, Herb. 174, 1; Lchdm. i. 306, 2-5: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 105; Wrt. Voc. 30, 53: 41; Som. 63, 108; Wrt. Voc. 30, 56: 66, 67. Clāte *lappa*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 75: 79, 41: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 91; Wrt. Voc. 30, 41. Wið ceolan swile clātan wyl on ealaþ *for swelling of throat boil burdock in ale*, L. M. 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 56, 3: 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 13: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 3. Nim ða smalan clātan *take the small burdock*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 23. Genim doccan oððe clātan, ða ðe swimman wolde *take dock or clote, such as would swim*, 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 22. [*Wyc.* clote, cloote: *Chauc.* clote-lefe *a leaf of the clot-bur: Ger. M. H. Ger.* klette. *f: O. H. Ger.* kletta, kledda, *f.*]
CLǼÞ; *gen.* clāðes; *m.* CLOTH; pannus: in the plural, *clothes;* vestimenta:—Ne dēþ nān man niwes clāðes scyp on eald reáf *nemo immittit commissuram panni rudis in vestimentum vetus*, Mt. Bos. 9, 16. Heó ða moldan on clāðe bewand *she wound the mould in a cloth*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 8. Dō on clāþ *put on a cloth*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 5, 10, 28: 2, 47; Lchdm. ii. 262, 2. Awring þurh clāþ *wring through a cloth*, 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 7. Hīg bewundon hine mid līnenum clāðe *ligaverunt illud linteis*, Jn. Bos. 19, 40. Ðæt is heora bīwist; wǽpnu, and mete, and ealo, and clāðas *this is their provision; weapons, and meat, and ale and clothes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5. Him wyrþ oftohen ðara clāða *he is deprived of the clothes*, 37, 1; Fox 186, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 46; Met. 25, 23. Of ðīnum clāðum *a vestimentis tuis*, Ps. Th. 44, 10: Exon. 18b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725: 28b; Th. 87, 12; Cri. 1424. Ruben tær his clāðas *Reuben tore his clothes*, Gen. 37, 29: Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10. [*R. Glouc.* cloth: *Laym.* claðe, clað, claed: *Orm.* claþ: *Scot.* claith, clayth: *Plat.* kleed: *Frs.* klaed: *O. Frs.* klath, klad, kleth, *n: Dut. Kil.* kleed, *n: Ger.* kleid, *n: M. H. Ger.* kleit, *n: Dan. Swed.* klæde, *n: Icel.* klæði, *n.*] DER. bearm-clāþ, cild-, feax-, heáfod-, sār-, swāt-.
clāþ-scear *a pair of shears.* v. scear IV.
clatrung, e; *f. Anything that makes a clattering, a drum, rattle;* crepitaculum, Cot. 51.
clauster; *gen.* claustres; *n. An inclosed place, a cloister;* claustrum:—Eálā ge cildra, gāþ ūt, būtan hygeléaste, to claustre, oððe to leorninge *O vos pueri, egredimini, sine scurrilitate, in claustrum, vel in gymnasium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 9. Fæsten *vel* clauster *claustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 15; Wrt. Voc. 58, 56. v. clūstor.
clawan, ic clawe; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [clā *a nail, claw*] *To* CLAW; scalpere:—Ic clawe *scalpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 20. [*Dut.* klaauwen: *Ger.* klauen: *O. H. Ger.* klawjan: *Dan.* klöe: *Swed.* klå: *Icel.* klá *to scratch*, klóask *to fight with claws.*]
clawu *a nail, claw, hoof*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46; Wrt. Voc. 71, 66. v. clā.
clawung, e; *f.* [clā *a claw*] *A pain, the gripes;* tormina:—Lǽcedōmas wið clawunga *leechdoms for the gripes*, L. M. cont. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 164, 16: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 1.
cleacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To go nimbly, hurry;* festinare, trepidare:—He cleacode swīðe earhlīce to porte *he hurried very timidly to town;* in via totus trepidabat, M. H. 115a.
cleadur *a clatter, drum, rattle;* crepitaculum, Som. Ben. Lye.
cleáf, *pl.* clufon *clove, separated; p. of* cleófan.
cleáfa, an; *m. A cellar;* cellarium:—Hwā gefylþ cleáfan his *quis replet cellaria sua?* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 17. v. cleófa.
Cledo-mūþa, an; *m.* [*the mouth of the river Cleddy*] GLADMOUTH, CLEDMOUTH, *South Wales*:—Hēr Eádweard cyning getimbrede ða burh æt Cledemūþan *in* A. D. 921, *king Edward built the burgh at Cledmouth*, Chr. 921; Th. 194, 1-3, col. 3; Th. 195, 1-3, col. 1.
clemman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [clam II. *a chain*] *To fetter, bind, inclose;* vincire, includere. DER. be-clemman.
clencan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To* CLINCH, *hold fast;* prehendere, prensare. v. be-clencan, *Supl.*
clēne *clean, pure, clear*, Ps. C. 50, 88; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 88: Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 1. v. clǽne; *adj.*
clēne *cleanly, entirely;* penitus:—Deópne ymblyt clēne ymbhaldeþ meotod *the Lord entirely upholdeth the deep expanse*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 14. v. clǽne; *adv.*
clengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To exhilarate;* exhilarare:—Dreám clengeþ *joy exhilarates*, Exon. 107b; Th. 411, 6; Rä. 29, 8.
clēnsian *to cleanse, clear oneself*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. v. clǽnsian.
cleó *a claw, hoof*, Ps. Th. 68, 32. v. clā.
cleof *a cliff, rock*, Exon. 101b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. v. clif.
cleófa, cleáfa, cliófa, an; *m. That which is cloven, a cleft, chasm, den, cell, chamber;* cubile, cellarium, cubiculum:—On heora cleófum oððe holum hīg beóþ gelogode *in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 22. Unriht he byþ smeágende on his cliófan *iniquitatem meditatus est in cubili suo*, Ps. Th. 35, 3. Sinewealt cleófa *vel* portic *absida*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 122; Wrt. Voc. 58, 34. Ðeós sweoster wæs ūtgangende of hire cleófan *hæc soror egressa est de cubiculo*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 31. DER. clūstor-cleófa, ferhþ-, hord-, in-, nȳd-. v. clȳfa.
CLEÓFAN, ic cleófe, ðū clȳfst, he clȳfþ, *pl.* cleófaþ; *p.* cleáf, *pl.* clufon; *pp.* clofen *To* CLEAVE, *separate, split;* findere, dissecare:—Cleófan *secare*, Glos. Prudent Recd. 149, 54: *scindere*, 150, 9. Bordweall clufon aforan Eádweardes *Edward's sons clove the board-wall*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 38, col. 3; Æðelst. 5. Clufon, Byrht. Th. 140, 4; By. 283. [*Piers P.* cleven: *Chauc.* cloven, *pp: Orm.* clofenn, *pp: Plat.* klöwen, klöven: *O. Sax.* kliobban: *Dut.* klieven, klooven: *Ger.* klieben: *M. H. Ger.* kliuben, klieben: *O. H. Ger.* kliuban: *Dan.* klöve: *Swed.* klyfva: *Icel.* kljúfa.] DER. to-cleófan: cleófa, cleáfa, clȳfa, clīfa, bed-, clūstor-, ferhþ-, gebed-, hord-, in-, nȳd-.
Cleofes hoo *Cliff, near Rochester*, Chr. 822; Th. 110, 14, col. 3. v. Clofes hoo.
cleofian, he cleofaþ, *pl.* cleofiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere, stick;* adhærere:—Ða ðe him on cleófiaþ *those who cleave to him*, Exon. 97b; Th. 364, 20; Wal. 73. v. clifian.
cleopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry, call;* clamare:—Ic nū wille geornlīce to Gode cleopian *I will now earnestly call upon God*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 2796; An. 1400. Ic cleopode to ðē *clamavi ad te*, Ps. Th. 118, 146, 147. v. clypian.
cleopigend, cleopend, es; *m. A vowel;* vocalis, Som. Ben. Lye.
cleopung, e; *f. A cry;* clamor, Mt. Rush. Stv. 25, 6. v. clypung.
cleót *a clout*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. clūt.
cleóða, an; *m. A plaster, salve, poultice;* malagma:—Ðone hālwendan cleódan *malagma*, Mone B. 2976. v. clīða.
cleowen *a clew, ball of thread* or *yarn, ball*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 68; Wrt. Voc. 59, 37: Exon. 59a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226. v. cliwen.
clepian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry, call;* clamare, vocare:—Ic clepode forðanðe ðū gehȳrdest me ealā ðū God *ego clamavi quoniam exaudisti me Deus*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 6. v. clypian.
clepung, e; *f. A calling;* vocatio, clamor:—Se nān clepunge ðǽrto nā hafde māre *he had not any more calling thereto*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 9. Clepung mīn on ansȳne oððe on gesihþe his ineóde to his eárum *clamor meus in conspectu ejus introivit in aures ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 7. v. clypung.
cleric, clericc, clerec, es; *m.* [*Lat.* clericus = *κληρικός belonging to the clergy, clerical*] *A* CLERK, *clergyman, generally a deacon* or *priest;* clericus:—Gregorius wæs clerc *Gregory was a priest*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 25: 1123; Erl. 250, 20. He drāf ūt ða clerca of ðe biscoprīce *he drove the clergy out of the bishopric*, 963; Erl. 121, 13. Preóst oððe cleric *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 77. We lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe his cleric *we enjoin that every priest at a synod have his deacon*, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14. Hī wǽron ealle ðæs cynges clerecas *they were all the king's clergy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 22.
cleric-hād, cleric-hād, cleroc-hād, es; *m. The clerical office, priesthood;* sacerdotium, clericatus:—Clerchādes man *a man of the clerical order*, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 11. Clerichād *clericatus*, C. R. Ben. 60. Clerochād *clericatus*, Cot. 45.
cleweða, clæweða, an; *m. A clawing, scratching;* scalpturigo, scalpurigo:—Se giecþa [gicþa MS. Cot.] biþ swīðe unsār, and se cleweða [MS. Oth. clæweða] biþ swīðe rōw, and ðeáh-hwæðere gif him mon tō longe fylgþ, he wundaþ, and wund sārað *the itch is very free from pain, and the scratching is very comfortable, and yet if it be kept up too long, it produces a wound, and the wound is painful*, Past. 11, 6; Hat. MS. 15b, 23. DER. clawu, clā *a nail, claw.*
CLIBBOR; *adj.* [clifian *to cleave, adhere*] *Sticky, adhesive;* tenax:—Weá biþ wundrum clibbor *grief is wonderfully adhesive*, Menol. Fox 485; Gn. C. 13. [*M. H. Ger.* klēber: *O. H. Ger.* klebar *adhesive.*]
cliewe *a clew*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. clywe.
CLIF, clyf, cleof, es; *n. A* CLIFF, *rock, steep descent, promontory;*

clivus, rupes, promontorium:—Ða Iudēi lēddon Crist to ānum clife, and woldon hine niderascūfan *the Jews led Christ to a cliff, and would cast him down*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 33. Æt Eádwines clife *at Eduin's cliff*, Chr. 761; Th. 89, 24, col. 1. Dæt hī ne hlipen on dæt scorene clif *that they leap not down the abrupt cliff*, Past. 33, 1; Hat. MS. 41 a, 9. Be clifum *on the cliffs*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 15; Seef. 8. Dæt hie Geáta clifu ongitan meahton *that they might perceive the cliffs of the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 3826; B. 1911. Ofer cald cleofu *over the cold cliffs*, Andr. Kmbl. 619; An. 310: Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. Ðū hluttor lǣtest wæter of clife clǣnum *thou lettest forth clear waters from the pure rock*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 11; Az. 137: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 25; Met. 5, 13. Se ðe gecyrde clyf on wyllan wætera *qui convertit rupem in fontes aquarum*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 113, 8. God clifu cyrreþ on wæteres wellan *God turneth rocks into wells of water*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Clif *promontorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 117; Wrt. Voc. 41, 67. Nīlus seó eá, hyre ǣwylme, is neáh dæm clife dære Reádan Sǣs *the spring of the river Nile is near the promontory of the Red Sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 19, 29. [*O. Sax.* klif, *n. a rock: Dut.* klip, *f. a rock, cliff: Kil.* kleppe, klippe *rupes, petra: Ger.* klippe, *f. rupes: O. H. Ger.* clep *promontorium: Dan.* klippe, *m. f. a rock, cliff: Swed.* klippa, *f: Icel.* klif, *n. a cliff*] DER. brim-clif, ēg-, heáh-, holm-, stān-, weal-.

clífa, an; *m. A den, cave;* cubile, spelunca, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. v. clýfa.

CLÍFAN, ic clífe, ðū clífest, clífst, he clífeþ, clífþ, *pl.* clífaþ; *p.* clāf, *pl.* clifon; *pp.* clifen *To* CLEAVE, *adhere;* adhærere. [*Piers P.* clyven: *Plat.* kleeven: *O. Sax.* bi-klīban: *Frs.* be-klieuwen: *O. Frs.* bi-kliva: *M. H. Ger.* klīben: *O. H. Ger.* klīban: *Dan.* klæbe: *Swed.* klibba.] DER. ðþ-clífan; clifian, cleofian, cliofian.

clife, an; *f.* I. *the greater burdock;* arctium lappa:—Dō clifan *use burdock*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 16. II. *the small burdock*:—Seó smæle clife *the small burdock*, CLIVERS; galium aparine, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 2. DER. gar-clife.

clifer; *gen.* clifres; *m. A claw, talon;* ungula:—Clifras [MS. cifras] *ungulas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 37. Clifra *ungularum*, 149, 7. DER. clifrian.

clif-hlēþ, clif-hlýþ *right down, under foot;* pessum, Cot. 155, Som. Ben. Lye.

clifian, cleofian, cliofian, clyfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere;* adhærere:—Hī willaþ clifian on ðǣm monnum *they will cleave to the men*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 19. Woldon hī on ðam clifian *they would cleave to him*, 16, 3; Fox 56, 10: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 20. His flǣsces lima clifaþ ǣlc on ōðrum *each of the limbs of his flesh cleaves to another*, Past. 47; Hat. MS. Ðīn tunge clifaþ to ðīnum goman *thy tongue cleaveth to thy gums*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 28. To dære lifre clifiaþ *adhærent jecori*, Lev. 1, 8. Dæt dust, dæt of eówre ceastre on ūrum fōtum clifode, we drīgeaþ on eów *pulverem, qui adhæsit nobis de civitate vestra, extergimus in vos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 11. [*Wyc.* cleuyde *cleaved: Laym.* cleouieþ *cleaveth: O. Sax.* klibōn: *Dut.* kleeven: *Ger.* kleben, kleiben: *O. H. Ger.* klebēn, klebjan.] DER. æt-clifian, ge-, on-, to-, to-ge-.

clifig, clifiht; *adj.* CLIFFY, *steep;* clivosus, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 120; Wrt. Voc. 19, 4: Cot. 34: 209.

clifon *cleaved, adhered;* adhæserunt; *p. pl. of* clífan.

clifrian, ic clifrige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [clifer *a claw*] *To claw, scratch;* scabere:—Ic clifrige *scabo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 25. DER. to-clifrian.

clif-stān, es; *m. A rough stone, rock;* cautes:—Clifstānas *cautes*, Cot. 44.

clif-wyrt, e; *f. Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove;* agrimonia:—Clifwyrt, sume men hataþ foxes clife, sume eá-wyrt *cliff-wort, some men call fox-glove, some water-wort*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 3.

climan, ðū climst, he climþ; *p.* clomm *to climb.* v. climban and ofer-clomm.

CLIMBAN, ic climbe, ðū climst, he climþ, *pl.* climbaþ; *p.* clamb, *pl.* clumbon; *pp.* clumben; *v. a. To* CLIMB; scandere, ascendere:—Clumbon [MS. Clumben] upp to ðe stēpel *climbed up to the steeple*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Clumbon [MS. Clumben] upp to ðe hālge rōde *climbed up to the holy cross*, Erl. 209, 6. [*Laym.* climben *to climb*, he climbeth; *p.* cluombe, *pl.* clumben; *pp.* iclumben: *Orm.* climbenn *to climb: Dut.* klimmen *scandere: O. H. Ger.* klimban: *M. H. Ger.* klimmen, klam, klummen, geklummen: *Sansk.* kram *incedere, ascendere.*] DER. ofer-climan, ofer-climban: climan, clymmian.

climmian *to climb.* v. clymmian, climan, climban.

climst, he climþ *climbest, climbs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* climan, climban.

CLINGAN, ic clinge, ðū clingst, he clingþ, *pl.* clingaþ; *p.* clang, *pl.* clungon; *pp.* clungen, geclungen. I. *to wither, pine, to* CLING [*in this sense, rarely used in English*] or *shrink up;* se contrahere, marcescere:—Clang wæteres þrym ofer eāstreámas: is brycgade blīce brimrāde *the glory of water shrank over river streams: ice bridged a pale water-road*, Andr. Kmbl. 2522; An. 1262. Ic clinge *marcesco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 7. [*Piers P.* clyngen *to shrink, wither, pine.*] v. for-clingan, ge-clungen. II. *to* CLING, *stick close;* circumcludere, includere. v. be-clingan.

cliof *a cliff, rock, pointed rock, crag;* cautes, Cot. 30. v. clif.

cliófa *a den, chamber*, Ps. Th. 35, 3. v. cleófa.

cliofian, he cliofaþ, *pl.* cliofiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave;* adhærere:—Hī willaþ cliofian on ðǣm monnum *they will cleave to the men*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 19, note 9. v. clifian.

cliofung, e; *f. A* CLEAVING; sectio:—Cliofung *sectio*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 83; Wrt. Voc. 39, 66.

cliopian; *part.* clioppende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry, call;* clamare:—Se Hǣland ongann cliopian [MS. cliopia] *the Saviour began to cry*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 47. Cliappende, 9, 36: 15, 39: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 26. v. clypian, clipian.

cliowen *a clew, ball*, Mone B. 1662. v. cliwen.

clipian, clipigan, *pl.* clipiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a vocal sound, call, address, invoke;* vocare, alloqui:—We clipiaþ to ǣlcum þinge *we address everything*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 25. v. clypian, clipigendlīc.

clipigendlīc; *adj.* I. *calling, vocative;* vocativus:—Vocativus is clipigendlīc oððe gecīgendlīc: mid ðam casu we clipiaþ to ǣlcum þinge, Éálá ðū man cum hider *O! homo veni huc:* Éálá ðū man sprec to me *O! homo loquere ad me:* Eálá ðū lārców tǣce me sum þing *O! magister doce me aliquid: vocative is calling or invoking: with this case we address everything, as—O! thou man come hither: O! thou man speak to me: O! thou master teach me something*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 24–27. II. *making a vocal sound;* vocalis. v. clypiendlīc, clypigendlīc.

clipur, es; *m. A* CLAPPER *of a bell;* tintinnabuli *vel* campanæ malleus:—Se bend ðe se clipur ys mid gewriden, ys swylce hyt sý sum gemetegung dæt dære tungan clipur mǣge styrian, and ða lippan æt-hwega beátan. Sōþlīce mid ðæs rāpes æt-hrīne se bend styraþ done [MS. ðæne] clipur *the band with which the clapper is tied, is as it were a method for moving the clapper of the tongue, and beating more or less the lips. So with the touch of the rope the band moves the clapper*, Wanl. Catal. 109, col. 2, 16–20. [*Dut.* klepel, *f: M. H. Ger.* klepfel, *m. tubillus;* klepfer, *m. clapper.*]

cliroc, es; *m. A clerk, priest;* clericus:—Cliroc hine clǣnsie *let a clerk clear himself*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17. v. clerc.

Clistūn, es; *m.* CLIST OR CLYST, *near Exeter, Devon*, Chr. 1001; Gib. 132, 16; Ing. 175, 7. v. Glistūn.

clite, an; *f. The herb colt's foot;* tussilago:—Genim ða langan clitan [MS. lancge cliton] *take the long colt's foot*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 16.

clīða, clýða, an; *m. A plaster, salve, poultice;* emplastrum, malagma = μάλαγμα:—Se wītega Isaias worhte ðam cyninge Ezechie clīðan to his dolge *the prophet Isaiah made for king Hezekiah a plaster for his sore*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 1. Clīða *malagma*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Man sceal him wyrcean clīðan toforan his heáfde *one must make him a poultice for his forehead*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 13, 16. Swylce ðǣr clýða togelǣd wǣre *as if a poultice were laid there*, Herb. 51, 2; Lchdm. i. 154, 18. Ðyssa wyrta genim ða læssan, wyrc to clýðan *take the lesser of these herbs, make it into a poultice*, 143, 5; Lchdm. i. 266, 15: 173, 4; Lchdm. i. 304, 15. Genim ðyssa wyrta wyrtruman, gecnucude mid ele, and mid hwǣtenan meluwe, and mid sāpan, ðam gemete ðe ðū clýðan wyrce *take roots of these herbs, pounded with oil, and with wheaten meal, and with soap, in the manner in which thou wouldst make a poultice*, 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 14: 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 21: 125; Lchdm. i. 236, 21.

cliwen, clywen, cleowen, cliowen, es; *n.* [cliwe = clywe] *A clew, anything that is globular, a ball of thread, ball;* glomus, globus:—Cliwen *glomus*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 18: 82, 8: 282, 1. Clywen *glomus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 5; Wrt. Voc. 26, 4. Cleowen *glomer, globellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 68; Wrt. Voc. 59, 37. Ān cliwen gōdes nettgernes *one ball of good net-yarn*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 451, 7. Cliwenes *globi*, Mone B. 560. Mintan wel getrifulade meng wið hunig, wyrc to lytlum cliwene *mingle mint, well triturated, with honey, make it into a little ball*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 11. Ða ýslan onginnaþ lūcan togædere geclungne to cleowenne *the ashes begin to combine together shrunk up into a ball*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226. Arāfaþ dæt cliwen dære twīfaldan heortan *unravels the clew of the double heart*, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 2. Men gesāwon scīnan æt his hnolle swilce fýren clywen *men saw shining on his crown as it were a fiery circlet*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 2. Cliwene *glomere*, Mone B. 3713. Cleóne [= cleowene] *glomere*, 526. Cliowena *globos*, 1662.

CLOCCIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* CLUCK, *sigh;* glocire, glocitare, singultire, bombum *sive* sonitum edere:—Ðeáh seó brōdige henn sārlīce cloccige *though the brooding hen sorely cluck*, Bridf. 76. [*Scot.* clock: *Plat.* klukken: *Dut.* klokken: *Kil.* klocken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* klucken, glucken: *Dan.* klukke: *Swed.* klokka, klukka: *Icel.* klökkva: *Lat.* glocire: *Grk.* κλώσσω.]

clod-hamor, es; *m? A field-fare?* turdus pilāris?—Clodhamer *vel* feldefare *a field-fare;* scorellus? [turdus pilāris? Lin.], Wrt. Voc. 63, 27.

Clod-hangra, an; *m.* [clod, hangra *a meadow*] *Clodhanger:*—Þurh

ūt Clodhangran; *of ðan hangran andlang rōde ūt on Mules-dene out through Clodhanger; from the meadow along the road out to Mule's dean*, Cod. Dipl. 1198; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 374, 28.

clofen *cloven, separated; pp. of* cleófan.

Clofes hoo = Clofes hō; *gen.* hōs; *pl. nom. acc.* hōas; *gen.* hōa; *dat.* hōum; *m. Cliff, near Rochester*:—Hēr sinoþ wæs æt Clofes hoo [æt Clofes hō, col. 2] *in this year* [A. D. 822] *there was a synod at Cliff*, Chr. 822; Th. 111, 14, col. 1; 110, 14, col. 1, 2. Æt Clofes hōum *at Cliff*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 803; 52, 32: A. D. 825; 73, 12. Ða wæs sionoþlīc gemōt on ðære mǽran stōwe ðe mon hāteþ Clofes hōas *then there was a synodal meeting in the famous place which is called Cliff*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 825; 70, 11.

clof-þung, -þunc, e; *f. The herb crow-foot*, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 23, 25, MS. B: Lchdm. iii. 54, 21. v. cluf-þung.

clof-wurt *the herb buttercup*, Herb. 10; Lchdm. i. 100, 14, MS. B. v. cluf-wyrt.

CLOM; *gen.* clommes; *m*: clam; *gen.* clammes; *m. A band, bond, clasp, bandage, chain, prison;* vinculum, carcer:—Habbaþ me swā helle clommas fæste befangen *the clasps of hell have so firmly grasped me*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 6; Gen. 373. Ðes wītes clom *this bond of torture*, 215; Th. 271, 10; Sat. 103. Ðysne wītes clom *this bond of torment*, 216; Th. 274, 21; Sat. 157: 223; Th. 293, 11; Sat. 453. On ðissum fæstum clomme *in this fast bondage*, 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Clommum fæste *fast in bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 260; An. 130. Cealdan clommum *with cold bands*, 2425; An. 1214. DER. bealu-clom, fȳr-, hæfte-, helle-, wæl-, wīte-, wundor-. v. clam; *gen.* clammes; *m.*

clomm *climbed;* scandit; *p. of* climan.

clough *a cleft of a rock*, or *down the side of a hill*, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLŪD, es; *m. A stone, rock, hill;* saxum, rupes, collis:—Clūdas feóllan of muntum *stones fell from the mountains*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 12. Clūd *rupes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 24. Mid clūdum ymbweaxen *surrounded with rocks*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 22. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on clūdum *the soil of some herbs is on rocks*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Beorh oðde clūd *collis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46. [*Laym.* clude, chlud *a cliff, rock*: *Orm.* cludess *hills*: *Plat.* kluut, klute, kloot: *Dut.* kluit, *f*; kloot, *m*: *Kil.* klot: *Ger.* klosz, *m. gleba*: *M. H. Ger.* klōz, *m. a lump*: *O. H. Ger.* kloz, *m. massa*: *Dan.* klode, *m. f. a ball*: *Swed.* klot, *n*: *Icel.* klót, *n. knob on a sword's hilt*: hence the *Eng.* CLOD.] DER. stān-clūd.

clūdig; *adj. Stony, rocky;* saxeus:—Dæt Norþ-manna land is on sumum stōwum swȳðe clūdig *the country of the Northmen is in some places very rocky*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 42.

clufe *an ear of corn, a clove of garlic;* spica, Som. Ben. Lye. Clufe? *f. pl.* in e, *A clove*, the bulb or tuber of a plant, Glos. of Lchdm. ii. Twā clufe *two cloves*, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 3. Garleaces iii clufe *three cloves of garlic*, 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 8.

clufeht, clufiht; *adj. Bulbed;* bulbosus:—Nim clufehte wenwyrt *take the bulbed wenwort*, L. M. i. 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 17. Gegnīd on twā clufe ðære clufehtan wenwyrte *rub them upon two bulbs of the bulbed wenwort*, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 3.

clufon *clove, separated*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 38, col. 3; Æðelst. 5; *p. pl. of* cleófan.

cluf-þung, e; *f*: cluf-þunge, an; *f.* [clufe, þung *monkshood, hellebore*; aconītum = ἀκόνιτον] *The herb crow-foot;* ranunculus sceleratus, Lin:—Clufþung *crow-foot*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 4: 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 14: 1, 28; Lchdm. ii. 70, 2: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 1: 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20: iii. 12, 27. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *sceleratam*, and ōðrum naman clufþunge nemneþ, biþ cenned on fuhtum and on wæteregum stōwum *this herb which is called* sclerata, *and by another name crow-foot, is produced in damp and watery places*, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 24–26. Genim clufþungan wōs *take juice of crow-foot*, 110, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 7.

cluf-wyrt, e; *f. The herb buttercup;* batrachion = βατράχιον, ranunculus acris, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *batrachion*, and ōðrum naman clufwyrt nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum landum and on foldum: heó biþ feáwum leáfum and þynnum *this herb which is called* batrachion, *and by another name buttercup, is produced on sandy lands and in fields: it is of few and thin leaves*, Herb. 10, 1; Lchdm. i. 100, 15–17: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 13.

CLUGGE, an; *f. A bell, small bell;* campana:—Hleóðor heora cluggan, ðære hī gewunedon to gebēdum gecīgde and awehte beón, ðonne heora hwylc of weorulde gefēred wæs *the sound of their bell, by which they were wont to be called and awaked to prayers, when any of them had gone out of the world*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 40. [*Plat.* klokke *a bell, clock*: *O. Frs.* klokke: *Dut.* klok, *f. a clock, bell*: *Ger.* glocke, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* glogge, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* glokka, *f*: *Dan.* klokke, *m. f. a bell, clock*: *Swed.* klocka, *f. a bell, clock*: *Icel.* klukka, klocka, *f.*]

clumbon; *pp.* clumben *climbed*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9; *p. pl. and pp. of* climban.

clumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To murmur, mutter;* mussitare:—Hī clumiaþ mid ceaflum ðǽr hī scoldon clypian *they mutter with their jaws where they ought to speak aloud*, Wanl. Catal. 30, 14.

clungon; *pp.* clungen *withered, pined; p. pl. and pp. of* clingan.

CLŪS, e; *f*: clūse, an; *f. An inclosure, a narrow passage, close, bond, prison;* claustrum, carcer:—Ðeáh he hie mid fīftigum clūsum beclemme *though he surround it with fifty bonds*, Salm. Kmbl. 143; Sal. 71. Alǽd of carcernes clūse mīne sāwle *educ de carcere animam meam*, Ps. Th. 141, 8. He fram ðære clūsan afaren wæs wið ðara scipa *he was gone from the pass towards the ships*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 26, 22. Ða hæfdon hȳ heora clūsan belocene *when they had closed their passes*, 3, 7; Bos. 60, 4. Annas and Caiphas wǽron forþgangende to ðære clūsan *Annas and Caiaphas were going forth to the prison*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 10: 16; Thw. 8, 6, 9. [*Plat.* kluse: *Dut.* kluis, *f*: *Kil.* kluyse: *Ger.* klause, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* klōse, klūs, klūse, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* klūsa, *f*: *M. Lat.* clusa, clausa: *Lat.* clausus, *pp. of* claudĕre *to shut, inclose.*]

clūse, an; *m. An inclosure;* claustrum, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 26. v. clūs.

cluster, es; *n. A* CLUSTER, *bunch;* botrus = βότρυς, *f*:—Cluster ðæt bitereste *botrus amarissima*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 193 b, 32. v. clyster.

CLŪSTOR, clūster, clauster; *gen.* clūstres; *pl. nom. acc.* clūstor, clūstro; *n. A lock, bar, barrier, cell;* claustrum, clausura:—Meahte ðæs ceasterhlides clūstor onlūcan *might unlock the lock of the city-gate*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 8; Cri. 314. Wæs mid clūstre carcernes duru behliden *the door of the prison was shut with a lock*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 23; Jul. 236. Ða locu feóllon [feollan MS.], clūstor of ðām ceastrum *the locks fell, the barriers from that city*, 120 a; Th. 461, 23; Hö. 40. Ðæt he mihte cuman þurh ðās clūstro *that he might pass through these barriers*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 11; Gen. 416. He hine hēht on carcernes [MS. carcerne] clūster belūcan *he commanded him to be locked in a prison's cell*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 146; Met. 1, 73. [*O. Sax.* klūstar, *n*: *Frs.* klooster, kleaster: *O. Frs.* klaster, *n*: *Dut.* klooster, *n*: *Kil.* klooster: *Ger.* kloster, *n*: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* klōster, *n*: *Dan. Swed.* kloster, *n*: *Icel.* klaustr, *n*: *Lat.* claustra, *pl. n. a lock, bar, bolt.*]

clūstor-cleófa, an; *m. A prison-chamber, cell;* carceris cubiculum:—On clūstorcleófan *in the prison-chamber*, Andr. Kmbl. 2041; An. 1023.

clūstor-loc, clūster-loc, es; *pl. nom.* -loca; *n. A prison-lock, lock, bar;* claustellum, claustrum:—Clūstor-loca [MS. -locæ] *claustella*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 2. Clūster-loc *claustellum*, Cot. 34: *claustrum*, 181.

CLŪT, es; *m. A small piece of cloth,* CLOUT, *patch, piece of metal, plate;* pittacium, commissura, lamina:—Clūt *pittacium*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 19: *commissura*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 4; Wrt. Voc. 26, 3: 82, 2. Wurdon forþaborene ísene clūtas *iron plates were brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 19. Lecgaþ ða ísenan clūtas hāte glōwende to his sīdan *lay the iron plates glowing hot to his side*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 35. [*Wyc. Piers P.* clout: *Chauc.* cloutes *rags*: *Orm.* clutess, *pl*: *Dan.* klud, *m. f*: *Swed.* klut, *m*: *Icel.* klútr, *m*: *Wel.* clwt, *m*: *Gael.* clùd, clùid, *m. a clout, rag, patch.*] DER. ge-clūtod. v. clūd.

clyf *a cliff, rock*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 113, 8. v. clif.

clȳfa, clīfa, an; *m.* [cleófa, cleófan *to cleave, divide, separate*]. I. a separate place for man,—*A chamber;* cubiculum, cubile:—Ne māge we hreppan ǽnne wyrm binnon ðūnum clȳfan *we may not touch a worm in thy chamber*, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 23. On dīglum oðde on incōfan, oðde on clȳfum *in cubilibus*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. On his incōfan oðde on his clȳfan *in cubili suo*, 35, 5. II. a separate place for wild beasts,—*A cave, den;* antrum, caverna, cubile:—On ðām clīfum ðe dracan oneardedon *in the dens which dragons dwelt in;* in cubilibus, in quĭbus dracōnes habitābant, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. DER. bed-clȳfa, gebed-, hord-, in-. v. cleófa.

clyfer-fēte; *adj.* [clifer *a claw, talon*] *Claw-footed, talon-footed, cloven-footed;* fissipes:—Ða fugelas ðe be flǽsce lybbaþ syndon clyferfēte *the birds which live by flesh are cloven-footed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 19.

clyfian, clyfigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere;* adhærere:—Ðæt feax ðe ou ðam cambe clyfige somnige *let her collect the hair that cleaveth to the comb*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 7; Lchdm. i. 332, 21, MS. B.

clyfigende ādl *a joint-disease, the gout*, Som. Ben. Lye.

clȳfst, he clȳfþ *cleavest, cleaves; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. sing. of* cleófan.

clyf-wyrt *clivers, fox-glove*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 91; Wrt. Voc. 30, 41: 79, 41. v. clif-wyrt.

clymmian, he clymmaþ, *pl.* clymmiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [climan *to climb*] *To climb;* scandere:—Leóht clymmaþ *light ascends* [*climbeth*], Salm. Kmbl. 829; Sal. 414.

CLYMPRE, an; *n? A lump* or CLUMP *of metal, metal;* massa metalli, metallum:—Hefigere ic eom ðonne unlytel leádes clympre *I am heavier than a huge clump of lead*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 18; Rä. 41, 75. Wyrc greáte clympran [MS. clympan] feówur *make four great lumps*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 31. Clympre *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 73. [*Plat.* klump: *Dut.* klomp, *m*: *Kil.* klompe: *Ger.* klump, klumpen, *m*:

Dan. klump, *m. f: Swed.* klump, *m: O. Nrs.* klumbr, klumpr, *m.* Rask Hald.]

clynan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [clyne *metal*] *To ring, sound;* clangere:—Rand dynede, campwudu clynede *the shield rang, the war-wood sounded,* Elen. Kmbl. 101; El. 51.

clyne, es; *m? n?* clyna, clyne, clyno; *indecl. f. A mass, lump, ball, metal;* massa, sphæra = *σφαῖρα,* metallum:—Clynes, trendles *sphæræ,* Mone B. 3491. Ælces cynnes wecg, *vel* ðra oððe clyna *metallum,* Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 8; Wrt. Voc. 34, 67. Clyne, clyno *massa, metallum,* Cot. 132: 182. Sile hym ãne clyne *give him one lump,* Lchdm. iii. 134, 33. Trendel, clyne *sphæra,* Mone B. 3465. Clyne, clottum *massa,* 3478.

clypenes, -ness *an embrace,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6, note. v. clypnys.

CLYPIAN, clypigan, clipian, cleopian, clepian; *part.* clypiende, clypigende; ic clypie, clypige, ðú clypast, he clypaþ, *pl.* clypiaþ; *p.* ode, ade; *impert.* clypa, *pl.* clypiaþ; *pp.* od, ad *To make a vocal sound, speak, speak aloud, to cry out, call, say;* loqui, clamare, vocare, dicere:—He ongan clypian *cœpit clamare,* Mk. Bos. 10, 47. Ne com ic rihtwíse clypian *I came not to call the righteous,* Lk. Bos. 5, 32: 19, 15. Hlúddre stæfne clypigan *to cry with a loud voice,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 12, note. Clypiende *dicens,* R. Ben. 44. Mid micelre stemne clypigende *crying with a loud voice,* Homl. Th. i. 48, 5. Ic clypie to Gode *clamabo ad Deum,* Ps. Lamb. 56, 3. Drihten gehýrþ me ðonne ic clypige to him *Dominus exaudiet me cum clamavero ad eum,* Ps. Lamb. 4, 4. Ðú clypast *thou callest,* Hy. 7, 45; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 288, 45. Hwí clypaþ Dauid hyne Drihten *quomodo David vocat eum Dominum?* Mt. Bos. 22, 43, 45. Ge clypiaþ me lãreów *vos vocatis me magister,* Jn. Bos. 13, 13. To ðé ic clypode *ad te clamavi,* Ps. Lamb. 60, 3: 65, 17. Ic to ðé, Drihten, clypade *ego ad te, Domine, clamavi,* Ps. Th. 87, 13. He clypode mid micelre stemne *he cried with a loud voice,* Homl. Th. i. 596, 5: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Byrht. Th. 132, 33; By. 25: 139, 19; By. 256. Israẽla folces prafostas clypodon to Pharaone *præpositi filiorum Israel vociferati sunt ad Pharaonem,* Ex. 5, 15: Homl. Th. i. 72, 28. Clypa ða wyrhtan *voca operarios,* Mt. Bos. 20, 8: Lk. Bos. 14, 12, 13: Jn. Bos. 4, 16. Clypiaþ hyne *vocate eum,* Ex. 2, 20. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* clepe: *Laym.* clepie, clepien, cleopie, cleopien: *Orm.* clepenn: *Scot.* clep, clepe *to call, name.*] DER. be-clypian, forþ-, of-, on-, to-, toge-: healf-clypiende.

clypiendlíc, clypigendlíc, clipigendlíc; *adj. Making a vocal sound;* vocalis [*from* VOX, vocis *the voice*]:—Syndon fíf vocales, ðæt synd clypigendlíce, a, e, i, o, u. Ðás fíf stafas æteówiaþ heora naman þurh hí silfe, and búton ðám stafum ne mæg nán word beón awriten, and fordí híg sind *quinque vocales* gehãtene *there are five* vocales, a, e, i, o, u, *which are vocal* [*sounds*]. *These five letters indicate their names by themselves, and without these letters no word can be written, and therefore they are called the five vocal sounds,* Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 44–46. Consonantes, ðæt is samod-swégende, fordande hí swígaþ mid ðám fíf clypigendlícum *consonants, that is, sounding together, because they are made articulate by the five vocal sounds,* Som. 2, 50. v. sylf-swégend.

clypnys, clypenes, -nyss, -ness, e; *f. An embrace;* complexus:—To clypnysse ðæs heofonlícan brýdguman eádig fémne inéode *ad complexum sponsi cælestis virgo beata intraret,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6.

clypol; *adj. Vocal;* vocalis, Bridf. 101.

clypola, an; *m. A vowel;* vocalis, Bridf. 101.

CLYPPAN; *p.* clypte; *pp.* clypt *To embrace, clasp,* CLIP, *cherish;* complecti, amplexari:—Ðæt he his mondryhten clyppe and cysse *that he embrace and kiss his lord,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 2; Wand. 42. Nãwuht ðes woruldgielp is ðe hie clyppaþ and lufiaþ *this worldly glory is worthless which they embrace and love,* Past. 41, 1; Hat. MS. 56 a, 3. Ðá Laban gehírde ðæt Iacob wæs cumen his swustor sunu, ðá arás he togeánes and clypte hine *cum audisset Laban venisse Iacob filium sororis suæ, cucurrit obviam ei complexusque eum,* Gen. 29, 13. Iosep clypte hira élcne and cyste híg and weóp *amplexatus et osculatus est Ioseph et ploravit super singulos,* 45, 15. Ongan seó abbudisse clyppan and lufian ða Godes gife *abbatissa amplexata gratiam Dei,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 1. Hine sybbe and lufu swylce clyppeþ *justitia et pax complexæ sunt se,* Ps. Th. 84, 9. Clyppende *amplexans,* Prœm. R. Conc. Hý hí lufan fæste clyppaþ *they firmly clasp them with love,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 8; Rä. 27, 26. Heáfodswíma heortan clypte *insensibility seized his heart,* Cd. 76; Th. 94, 30; Gen. 1569. Æghwæðer ðóerne earme beþehte, cyston hie and clypton *each embraced the other with his arm, they kissed and clasped each other,* Andr. Kmbl. 2031; An. 1018. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* clippe: *Laym.* cluppe: *Orm.* clippenn: *O. Frs.* kleppa: *Dan.* klippe: *Swed. Icel.* klippa.] DER. be-clyppan, bi-, ymb-.

clypung, clepung, e; *f. Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry;* eloquium, clamor:—Se múþ drýfþ út ða clypunge, and seó lyft biþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge *the mouth produces* [*driveth out*] *the articulation, and the air is struck in the articulation,* Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 31. Clypung mín infeorþ [ineóde, *Lamb.*] on eárum his *clamor meus introivit in aures ejus,* Ps. Spl. 17, 8. Clypunga *the kalends;* kalendæ, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 19.

clýsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To close, shut;* claudere. DER. be-clýsan: clýsing.

clýsing, clýsung, e; *f. A* CLOSING, *inclosure, conclusion of a sentence, period;* claustrum, periodus = *περίοδος*:—Seó fæstnung ðære hellícan clýsinge ne geþafaþ ðæt ða widercoran éfre útabrecon *the fastening of the hellish inclosure never allows the wicked to break out,* Homl. Th. i. 332, 20. Hí on hellícere clýsunge andbídodon *they waited in the hellish inclosure,* Homl. Th. ii. 80, 6. Clýsunga *claustra,* R. Ben. Interl. 67. Periodos is clýsing oððe ge-endung ðæs ferses *a period is the conclusion or ending of a sentence* [lit. *verse*], Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Som. 51, 18. DER. be-clýsing.

CLYSTER; *gen.* clystres; *pl. nom. acc.* clystru; *gen.* clystra; *dat.* clystrum; *n. A* CLUSTER, *bunch, branch;* botrus = *βότρυς, f.* racemus, propago:—Clyster *botrus,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 32; Wrt. Voc. 33, 31. Hira wínberie ys gealla and ðæt biteroste clyster *uva eorum uva fellis et botri amarissimæ,* Deut. 32, 32. Clystru *botros,* Mone B. 2548. Clystrum *racemis,* 3835. Ic geseah wíneard, on ðam wǽron þreó clystru *videbam vitem in qua erant tres propagines,* Gen. 40, 10, 12. [*Prompt.* clustyr: *Plat.* kluster: *Kil.* klister.]

clýsung *an inclosure,* Homl. Th. ii. 80, 6. v. clýsing.

clýða *a poultice;* emplastrum, malagma, Herb. 51, 2; Lchdm. i. 154, 18. v. clíða.

CLYWE, an; *f. n? A* CLEW, *ball of thread* or *yarn, ball;* globus, glomus:—Clywe *globus,* Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 66; Wrt. Voc. 59, 35. [*Plat.* kluwe, klouwen: *Dut.* kluwen, klouwen, *n: Kil.* kluwe, kluwe: *Ger.* kläuel, kleuel, knäuel, *n. m: M. H. Ger.* kliuwel, *n: O. H. Ger.* kliuwa, *f.* cliuwi, *n.*] v. cliwen.

clywen *a clew, ball of thread* or *yarn, ball, circlet,* Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 5; Wrt. Voc. 26, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 514, 2. v. cliwen.

cnæd, ðú cnǽde, *pl.* cnǽdon *kneaded, hast kneaded, fermented; p. of* cnedan.

CNÆP, cnæpp, cnep, es; *m. A top, cop,* KNOP; vertex, jugum, supercilium:—Uppan ðæs muntes cnæp *in montis vertice,* Ex. 19, 20. Híg astigon to ðæs muntes cnæppe *ascenderunt in verticem montis,* Num. 14, 44. Ofer cneppas *trans juga,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 55. Híg lǽddon hine ofer ðæs muntes cnæpp *duxerunt illum ad supercilium montis,* Lk. Bos. 4, 29. [*Piers P.* knappe: *Chauc.* knoppes, *pl: Plat.* knoop: *O. Frs.* knop, knap, *m: Dut.* knop, *m: Kil.* knoppe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* knopf, *m. nodus, globulus: O. H. Ger.* knoph, *m: Dan.* knap, *m. f: Swed.* knapp, *m: Icel.* knappr, *m: Wel. Ir.* cnap: *Gael.* cnap, cnaip, *m.*]

cnæpling, es; *m. A stripling, youth, boy;* adolescens, puer:—Eom ic cnæpling *I am a boy,* Homl. Th. ii. 576, 14: Mone B. 2514.

cnáwe, cnáwe; *adj. Knowing, conscious, aware;* cognoscens, conscius. DER. ge-cnáwe, or-.

cnáwst, he cnáwþ *knowest, knows; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cnáwan.

CNAPA, cnafa, an; *m.* I. *a boy, young man,* KNAVE; puer, juvenis, adolescens:—He betǽhte hys cnapan and se cnapa hit ofslóh *he gave it* [*a calf*] *to his young man and the young man slew it,* Gen. 18, 7. Heó sealde ðam cnapan drincan *dedit puero bibere,* 21, 19: 22, 19: 42, 22: 48, 16: Homl. Th. i. 186, 14. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan *habeo quemdam puerum,* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 27. Abraham férde mid twám cnapum to fyrlenum lande *Abraham ducens secum duos juvenes abiit in locum,* Gen. 22, 3, 5. Syle cnapan [cnafan C.] ðínum *da puero tuo,* Ps. Spl. 85, 15. Ðæt wíf wearþ wráþ ðam cnapan *mulier molesta erat adolescenti,* Gen. 39, 10. II. *a servant;* servus:—He hét his cnapan behealdan to ðære sǽ *he ordered his servant to look towards the sea,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 23; Lchdm. iii. 276, 24. [*Wyc.* knaue-child *a male child: Piers P. Chauc.* knave: *Laym.* cnaue; *Orm.* cnapes, *gen: Plat.* knape, knawe: *O. Sax.* knapo, *m: Frs.* knape: *O. Frs.* knapa, knappa, *m: Dut.* knaap, *m: Kil.* knape: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* knabe, *m: O. H. Ger.* knabo, knappo: *Swed.* knape, *m: Icel.* knapi, *m.*] DER. þeów-cnapa.

CNÁWAN; ic cnáwe, ðú cnáwest, cnáwst, he cnáweþ, cnáwþ, *pl.* cnáwaþ; *p.* cneów, *pl.* cneówon; *pp.* cnáwen *To* KNOW; noscere:—Ða byþ cnáwene *noscuntur,* Mone B. 169. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* knowen, knowe: *Laym.* i-cnawen: *Orm.* cnawenn: *O. H. Ger.* knâjan: *Icel.* knâ: *Lat.* novi, old form gnovi *I came to know: Grk.* γι-γνώ-σκω: *Sansk.* jñâ.] DER. an-cnáwan, be-, ge-, on-, to-.

cnáwing, e; *f. Knowledge, a knowing;* cognitio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. on-cnáwing.

CNEAR, cnearr, es; *m. A small ship, galley used for ships of the Northmen;* navis, septentrionalium naves:—Cnear on flot *the ship on float,* Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 1, notes, p. 326; Æðelst. 35. [*Icel.* knarri, *m. navis, id. qu.* knörr, *m. navis, in specie mercatoria; Ólafs Saga hins helga,* 27, 1, *ubi promiscue ponuntur* knörru *et* kaupskipum, *Egils. sub* knörr.] DER. nægled-cnear.

cneátian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To argue, dispute, contend;* disceptare, contendere:—Cneátian *disceptare,* Mone B. 967. Cneátiaþ *contendunt,* 1867.

cneátung, e; *f. A debate, an inquiry, a search;* disputatio, scrutinium, Scint. 14.

CNEDAN; ic cnede, ðū cnidest, cnist, he cnit, *pl.* cnedaþ; *p.* ic, he cnæd, ðū cnǽde, *pl.* cnǽdon; *pp.* cneden *To* KNEAD, *ferment;* subigere, fermentare:—Cnede to ðam [MS. ðan] hlāfe *to knead bread*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 21. Oþ-ðæt sie cneden *donec fermentaretur*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 21. [*Chauc.* cnede: *Orm.* knedenn: *Dut. Kil.* knéden: *Ger.* kneten: *M. H. Ger.* knëten: *O. H. Ger.* knetan: *Dan.* knede: *Swed.* knåda: *Icel.* knoða.] DER. ge-cnedan.

CNEÓ, cneów, es; *n.* I. *a* KNEE; genu:—Ðæt he on cneó lecge honda and heáfod *that he lays his hands and head on his knee*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 3; Wand. 42. Me synt cneówu unhāle *genua mea infirmata sunt*, Ps. Th. 108, 24. Cneówa *genua*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 68. Hie on cneówum sǽton *they sat on their knees*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 2; Dan. 180: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 22: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 35: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 19; Gū. 1014. Cneó bīgeþ *bends the knees*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 23; Ph. 459. Cneó bēgean scolden *genua flectere deberent*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, col. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1693; El. 848: Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 29; Ph. 514: 112 b; Th. 431, 9; Rä. 45, 5. II. *a generation, relationship;* generatio, propinquitatis gradus:—On ānum cneówe *in generatione una*, Ps. Th. 108, 13. Oþ hund cneówa [MS. cnea] *to a hundred generations*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 16; Ruin. 8. Binnan cneówe *within relationship*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 25. In ðam þriddan cneówe mid Crēcum mōt man wīf niman, in fiftan mid Rōmānum *in tertio propinquitatis gradu apud Græcos viro licet uxorem ducere, in quinto apud Romanos*, L. Ecg. C. 28; Th. ii. 152, note h. Binnan ðam feórþan cneówe *within the fourth degree of relationship*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 15. [*Piers P.* knowes *knees: Laym.* cneo: *Orm.* cnewwe: *Plat.* knee *knee, generation: O. Sax.* knio, kneo, *n. knee: O. Frs.* kni, kne, *n. knee, degree of relationship: Dut. Kil.* knie, *f. knee: Ger. M. H. Ger.* knie, *n: O. H. Ger.* kniu, kneo, *n: Goth.* kniu, *n: Dan.* knæ, *n: Swed.* knä, *n: Icel.* kné, *n: Lat.* genu, *n: Grk.* γόνυ, *n: Sansk.* jānu, *m. n.*]

cneódan; he cneódeþ; *p.* cneád, *pl.* cnudon; *pp.* cnoden *To give;* tribuēre, cognominare:—He naman cneódeþ *he gives a name*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24. v. cnēdan.

cneóeht; *adj.* [cneó *a knee*, -eht = -iht, *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Knotty;* geniculatus:—Sió cneóehte wenwyrt *the knotty wenwort*, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 8.

Cneoferis burh, burg, e; *f. Burghcastle, Suffolk;* villæ nomen in agro Suffolciensi:—Ðā wæs fæger mynster getimbred on wuda neáh sǽ on sumre ceastre, seó is nemned on Englisc Cneoferis burh *erat monasterium silvanum, et maris vicinitate amœnum, constructum in castro quodam, quod lingua Anglorum Cnobheres burg, id est, urbs Cnobheri vocatur*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22. v. Cnobheres burh.

cneó-holen, es; *m. The shrub knee-holm, butcher's broom;* ruscum, Wrt. Voc. 285, 48. v. cneów-holen.

cneoht *a boy*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 18: 3, 18; S. 545, 45, col. 2. v. cniht.

cneó-mǣgas, cneów-mǣgas, -māgas; *pl. m.* [cneó II. *generation*, mǣg *relation*] *Relations of the same sex or the same generation;* consanguinei:—Cneówmǣgas *relations*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 11; Gen. 1733. From cneómǣgum *from their relations*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 8; Æðelst. 8. Enos ongon, mid ðām cneómāgum, ceastre timbran *Enoch began, with his kinsmen, to build a city*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 28; Gen. 1057: Andr. Kmbl. 1370; An. 685: Elen. Kmbl. 1170; El. 587.

cneord; *adj. Diligent, intent;* sollers, intentus. DER. ge-cneord.

cneord-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To be diligent, study;* studere, M. H. 14 a. DER. ge-cneordlǽcan.

cneordnys, -nyss, e; *f. Diligence, study, learning;* studium, disciplina:—Cneordnysse *studio*, Mone B. 2464: *disciplina*, 1034. DER. ge-cneordnys.

cneóres, cneórys, cneóris, cneórnis, -ress, e; *f. A generation, posterity, race, tribe, family;* generatio, posteritas, gens, tribus, familia:—Cneóres *generatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 18; Wrt. Voc. 51, 63: Mt. Bos. 1, 18. Ðeós cneórys is mānfull cneórys *generatio hæc generatio nequam est*, Lk. Bos. 11, 29. Hwī sēcþ ðeós cneóris tācen *quid generatio ista signum quærit?* Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Ps. Lamb. 23, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Cneóresse *generationis*, Mone B. 896. Mid ðisse cneórysse mannum *cum viris generationis hujus*, Lk. Bos. 11, 31. Cneórisse bōc *liber generationis*, Mt. Bos. 1, 1: Ps. Th. 94, 9. Ne gesihþ nān man of ðisse wirrestan cneósesse. ðæt gōde land *non videbit quispiam de hominibus generationis hujus pessimæ terram bonam*, Deut. 1, 35: Ps. Th. 44, 18. On ðære þriddan cneórisse *in the third generation*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 8: Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Lk. Bos. 11, 30. Fram cynrene on cneórisse *a generatione in generationem*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 1: 101, 19. Mid ðisse cneórysse *cum generatione hac*, Lk. Bos. 11, 32: 17, 25. Ealle cneóressa *omnes generationes*, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Ðās sind ǽre heofenan and ðære eorþan cneórnisse *istæ sunt generationes cœli et terræ*, Gen. 2, 4. Ðās sind Noes cneórnissa *hæ sunt generationes Noe*, Gen. 6, 9. Þa on cneóressum cȳðed syndan *they are known to generations*, Ps. Th. 101, 16. Sie gefeá gehwām ðe in cneórissum cende weorþen *let there be joy to each one who in their generations shall be born*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 6; Cri. 232; Cd. 190; Th. 236, 10; Dan. 319: Ps. Th. 144, 13. Cneóresse *posteritatem*, Mone B. 648. Ðære cneórisse wæs Cainan weard *Cainan was guardian of that race*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 18; Gen. 1155: 106; Th. 139, 31; Gen. 2318. Hine weorþiaþ wera cneóressa *races of men worship him*, Ps. Th. 71, 15. Ealle wera cneórissa ðē weorþiaþ *omnes gentes adorabunt te*, 85, 8: 74, 6. Com God wera cneórissa weorc sceáwigan *God came to behold the work of the races of men*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 8; Gen. 1679. Secgaþ on cneórissum *dicite in gentibus*, Ps. Th. 95, 9: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 12; Gen. 1274. Cneóres *tribus*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 73; Wrt. Voc. 34, 8. Cneórisse cende wǽron *ascenderunt tribus*, Ps. Th. 121, 4. Se biþ wiðerbreca wera cneórissum *he shall be an adversary to the tribes of men*, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 8; Gen. 2288: Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 7; Gū. 791. Mon awōc on ðære cneórisse cynebearna rīm *one raised up in that family a number of princely children*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 22; Gen. 1704. Of Cames cneórisse wōc wermǽgþa fela *from Ham's family arose many tribes of men*, 79; Th. 98, 29; Gen. 1637.

cneó-rīm, cneów-rīm, es; *n. The number of kin, progeny, family;* cognatorum numerus, progenies, familia:—Of ðam wīd folc, cneórīm micel, cenned wǽron *from whom a wide-spread people, a great progeny, were born*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 32; Gen. 1639. Cneórīm [MS. cneorisn] Caines *the family of Cain*, 63; Th. 76, 12; Gen. 1256. He his cynnes cneórīm ícte *he increased the progeny of his race*, 59; Th. 72, 22; Gen. 1190. Ða ðæs cynnes cneówrīm ícton *they increased the progeny of the race*, 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065.

cneóris *a generation, race, tribe, family*, Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Ps. Th. 74, 6: 121, 4: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 29; Gen. 1637. v. cneóres.

cneórnis, -niss, e; *f. A generation*, Gen. 2, 4: 6, 9. v. cneóres.

cneórys *a generation*, Lk. Bos. 11, 29, 31, 32: 17, 25. v. cneóres.

cneó-sib *a race, generation.* v. cneów-sib.

cneów, es; *n.* I. *a knee;* genu:—Cneów *genu*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 87; Wrt. Voc. 44, 69: 71, 52. Heó on cneów sette *she knelt down*, Elen. Kmbl. 2270; El. 1136: Ps. Th. 94, 6. Hī bīgdon heora cneów beforan him *they bowed their knees before him*, Mt. Bos. 27, 29. II. *a generation;* generatio:—In ðære þeóde awōc his ðæt þridde cneów *in that nation rose the third generation from him*, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 16; Dan. 676. v. cneó.

cneów, *pl.* cneówon *knew; p. of* cnāwan.

cneó-wærc, cneów-wærc, es; *n? A pain in the knees;* genuum dolor:—Wið cneówærce *for a pain in the knees*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 16. Wið cneów-wærce, L. M. 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 11.

cneów-holen, cneó-holen, es; *m. n?* KNEEHOLM, *knee-hulver, knee-holly, butcher's broom;* ruscum, victoriola, ruscus aculeatus, Lin:—Genim twegen scenceas fulle wōses dysse wyrte, ðe man *victoriola*, and ōðrum naman cneówholen, nemneþ *take two cups full of the juice of this herb, which is called* victoriola, *and by another name knee-holly*, Herb. 59; Lchdm. i. 162, 6. Genim cneówholen *take knee-holly*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 10: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 9: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 15: iii. 4, 29: 30, 14. Wyrc to drence twā cneówholen *make into a drink the two knee-hollies*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 8.

cneówian, cneówigan; *part.* cneówigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cneó, cneów *a knee*] *To bow the knee, to kneel;* genuflectere:—Benedictus on his gebēdum cneówode *Benedict knelt down in prayer*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 20: 178, 33. Cneówigende *genuflectens*, Procem. R. Conc. DER. ge-cneówian.

cneówlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* KNEEL; genuflectere, MS. Tib. A. iii. fol. 94. v. cneówian.

cneów-mǣgas, -māgas *relations*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 11; Gen. 1733: Elen. Kmbl. 1372; El. 688. v. cneó-mǣgas.

cneów-rīm *progeny*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065. v. cneó-rīm.

cneów-sib; *gen.* -sibbe; *f. A race, generation;* generatio:—Cende cneówsibbe cēnra manna *he begat a race of brave men*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 13; Exod. 356.

cneówung, cnēwung, e; *f. A kneeling;* genuflectio, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, note.

cneów-wærc *a pain in the knees*, L. M. 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 11. v. cneó-wærc.

cneów-wyrste; *pl. f.* [wrist, wyrst *the wrist*] *Knee-joints;* genicula, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 88; Wrt. Voc. 44, 70.

cnēp *a top, summit*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 147, 55. v. cnæp.

cnīdan; *p.* cnīd, *pl.* cnidon; *pp.* cniden *To beat;* cædere:—Ða sume cnidon [MS. cnidun] *they beat some;* alium ceciderunt, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 35. DER. for-cnīdan.

cnīdest, cnist, he cnit *kneadest, kneads; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cnedan.

CNÍF, es; *m. A* KNIFE; culter, cultellus, artavus, *Low Latin* = cultellus:—Cnīf *artavus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 40. [*Chauc.* knyfes, *pl: Laym. Orm.* cnif: *Plat.* knief, kniiv: *Frs.* knyf: *Kil.* knijf: *Ger.* kneif, *m: Dan.* kniv, *m. f: Swed.* knif, *m: Icel.* knífr, *m. a knife* or *dirk.*] v. seax.

CNIHT, cneoht, cnyht, es; *m. A boy, youth, attendant, servant,* KNIGHT: hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they

serve the shire; puer, juvenis, adolescens, servus:—Sum lytel sweltende cniht *a little dying boy*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 23: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 43. Tyn wintra cniht *a boy of ten years*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18: Lk. Bos. 7, 7: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4: Byrht. Th. 136, 18; By. 153. Fram ðinum cnihte *a puero tuo*, Ps. Th. 68, 17. Heó cwæþ to ðam cnihte *ait ad puerum*, Gen. 24, 65. Cwicne abregd cniht of ðe *take the boy alive from the pile*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 20; Gen. 2914: 162; Th. 203, 20; Exod. 406. Ðū ðone cnyht to us brohtest in Bethlem *thou broughtest the boy to us in Bethlehem*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 33; Hö. 79. He scōle gesette in ðære cneohtas and geonge menn lǽrde wǽron *he set up a school in which boys and young men were taught*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45, col. 2. Ðyssum cnyhtum wes līðe *be gentle to these boys*, Beo. Th. 2443; B. 1219. Ðæt hie ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesōhton *that they should seek the young man's death*, Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123: 1824; An. 914. Ða cnihtas cræft leornedon *the youths learned science*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 4; Dan. 83: 182; Th. 228, 2; Dan. 196. To cwale cnihta *for the destruction of the youths*, Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. Cnyhta *of the youths*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 165. Wundor Godes on ðām cnihtum gecȳðed wæs *the miracle of God was manifest on the youths*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 32; Dan. 472. Moises sende cnihtas *Moyses misit juvenes*, Ex. 24, 5: Cd. 176; Th. 221, 16; Dan. 89: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 5; Dan. 431. Cnihtas wurdon ealde ge giunge ealle forhwerfde to sumum dióre *the attendants* [*of Ulysses*], *old and young, were all transformed to some beast*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 170; Met. 26, 85. Agynþ beátan ða cnihtas and ða þīnena *cœperit percutere servos et ancillas*, Lk. Bos. 12, 45. Ic, Oswold bisceop, landes sumne dǽl sumum cnihte ðæm is Osulf nama, for uncre sybbe, forgeaf *I, bishop Oswald, have given a portion of land to a knight named Osulf, for our kinship*, Cod. Dipl. 557; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 49, 32: 612; A. D. 977; Kmbl. iii. 159, 25. [*Wyc.* kniȝt, knyȝt: *R. Brun.* knyght: *Chauc.* knight, knyght: *R. Glouc.* knygt: *Laym.* cniht: *Orm.* cnihtess, *pl: Scot.* knecht, knycht: *Plat.* knecht, knekt: *Frs.* knecht: *O. Frs.* kniucht, knecht, *m: Dut. Kil. Ger.* knecht, *m: M. H. Ger.* knëht, *m: O. H. Ger.* kneht, *m: Dan.* knegt, *m. f: Swed.* knekt, *m.*] DER. in-cniht, leorning-.

cniht-cild, es; *n. A male child, boy;* puer:—Wæs on ðam ylcan mynstre cnihtcild sum, ne wæs yldre ðonne þrȳ-wintre *there was in the same monastery a boy, he was not older than three years*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 27.

cniht-gebeorþor; *gen.* -gebeorþres; *n. A boy-bearing, child-bearing;* pueri partus:—Ón ðæm cnihtgebeorþre heó ā clǽne þurhwunode *in child-bearing she continued ever immaculate*, Homl. Blick. 3, 12.

cniht-geong; *adj. Young as a child;* puerilis, Elen. Kmbl. 1276; El. 640.

cniht-hād, es; *m. The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood*, KNIGHTHOOD; pubes:—Cnihthād *pubes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 50. Ōþ cnihthāde *to youth;* pube tenus, 47; Som. 48, 8.

cniht-iugoþ, e; *f. Youth, boyhood;* juventus:—Cnihtiugoþ and sumor beóþ gelīce *youth and summer are alike*, Bridf. 11: 12.

cniht-lēas; *adj.* KNIGHTLESS, *without an attendant;* sine servo, M. H. 113 b.

cniht-līc; *adj. Boyish, childish;* puerilis:—Ne he cnihtlīce gālnysse næs begangende *nor was he* [*Guthlac*] *addicted to boyish levity*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 16. Swā oft swā cnihtlīcu yldo begǽþ *as childish age is often wont*, 2; Gdwin. 12, 19.

cniht-wesende; *part. Being a boy* or *youth, while a youth;* dum puer est:—On ðam mynstre on ðam cnihtwesendum *in monasterio tunc puero*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17: 2, 15; S. 518, 36. Cnihtwesende *being a youth*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 34; Wíd. 39: Beo. Th. 750; B. 372: 1075; B. 535.

cniht-wīse, an; *f. Youthwise, boy's manner;* pueri mos:—Sprecan æfter cnihtwīsan *to speak after the manner of a boy*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 13.

cnittan *to knit*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 22, MS. C. v. cnyttan.

Cnobheres burh; *gen.* burge; *f.* [MS. Cneoferis burh] *Burghcastle, Suffolk;* Cnobheri urbs, in agro Suffolciensi ad ostia Garionis fluvii:—Ceaster, seó is nemned on Englisc Cneoferis burh. *In his original Latin, Bede says,—Castrum, 'quod lingua Anglorum Cnobheres burg, id est,* urbs Cnobheri *vocatur,'* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22.

cnocian *to knock.* DER. ge-cnocian. v. cnucian.

cnōdan, cneódan; ic cnōde, ðū cnōdest, he cnōdeþ, cneódeþ, *pl.* cnōdaþ; *p.* cneád, *pl.* cnudon; *pp.* cnoden, gecnoden *To give, assign, call, carry out, exalt;* tribuĕre, attribuĕre, efferre:—Gyt mon his naman cneódeþ *yet man calls by his name*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24. Gif hwæt welgedōnes biþ, ðonne cnōdaþ him ealle mid hērenesse *if anything be well done, then all exalt him with praise;* si qua bene gesta sunt, omnes laudibus efferunt, Past. 17, 3; Hat. MS. 22 b, 3.

CNOLL, es; *m. A* KNOLL, *hill-top, cop, summit;* cacumen, vertex:—Ón ðam teóðan mōnþe æteówodon ðæra munta cnollas *decimo mense apparuerunt cacumina montium*, Gen. 8, 5. Garganus hine gemētte standan uppon ðam cnolle ðære heálícan dūne *Garganus found him standing on the knoll of the high hill*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. Heá dūne, hyllas and cnollas *high downs, hills and knolls*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 11; Cri. 717. On cnolle *in vertice*, Mone B. 927. To ufeweardum ðam cnolle *ad verticem montis*, Jud. 16, 3. He hit ne sette upon ðone hēhstan cnoll *he should not set it upon the highest hill-top*, Bt. titl. xii; Fox xii. 15. On ðam lytlan cnolle ðe Ermon hātte *Hermonis a monte modico*, Ps. Th. 41, 7. [*Prompt.* cnolle: *Plat.* knülle: *Dut.* knol, *m: Kil.* knolle: *Ger.* knolle, knollen, *m: M. H. Ger.* knolle: *Dan.* knold, *m. f: Swed.* knöl, *m.*]

CNŌSL, es; *n. A race, progeny, offspring, kin, family;* proles, genus, generatio:—Gewīt ðū nū fēran, and ðīne fare lǽdan, ceápas to cnōsle *begin thou now to depart, and lead thy family, thy cattle for progeny*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 2; Gen. 1747. Mīnes cnōsles *of my progeny*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 22; Rä. 19, 4: 112 a; Th. 430, 15; Rä. 44, 9. Gōdes and yfles ðǽr ic cunnade, cnōsle bidǽled *there I tried good and evil, separated from my offspring*, 85 b; Th. 321, 27; Wíd. 52. Bearn *vel* cnōsl *soboles* vel *proles*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 19; Wrt. Voc. 51, 64. Cnōsle *genere*, Mone B. 1608. Hēht from hweorfan mānscyldigne cnōsle sīnum *he bade the crime-guilty depart from his kindred*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 12; Gen. 1049. On cnōsle oððe on cynne *in generatione*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 11. Gewāt him mid cnōsle *he departed with his family*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 4; Gen. 1730. [*O. Sax.* knōsal, *n: Ger.* knösel, *m. a little man: O. H. Ger.* knuosli, knōsli, *n.*] DER. fæderen-cnōsl, geóguþ-.

cnossian, he cnossaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beat, strike, dash;* tundi, quassari, illidi:—Ýða gewealc mec oft bigeat, æt nacan stefnan, ðonne he be clifum cnossaþ *the rolling of the waves has often caught me, at the vessel's prow, when it strikes on rocks*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 15; Seef. 8.

CNOTTA, an; *m. A* KNOT, *fastening, knitting;* nexus:—Cnotta *nexus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10. Gyt hēr is ōðer cnotta ealswā earfoðe *there is yet another knot equally difficult*, Homl. Th. ii. 386, 22. To onlȳsanne [MS. onlȳsenne] ða fæstan cnottan [MS. cnotten] *to loosen the fast knots*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1035; 334, 9: Wanl. Catal. 42, 23. Mid cnottum *nexibus*, Mone B. 3128: Homl. Th. ii. 28, 26. [*Prompt. Chauc.* knotte: *Plat.* knutte: *Frs.* knotte: *Dut.* knot, *f: Kil.* knutte: *Ger.* knoten, knote, *m: M. H. Ger.* knode, knote, *m: O. H. Ger.* knodo, *m: Dan.* knude, *m. f: Swed.* knut, *m: Icel.* knútr, *m.*]

CNUCEL; *gen.* cnucles; *m. A* KNUCKLE, *joint;* articulus, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* knokylle: *Relq. Ant. W.* i. 190, 30, knokelys, *pl: Plat.* knukkel, knüchel: *Frs.* kneukel: *O. Frs.* knokele, knokle: *Dut.* kneukel, *m: Kil.* knokel: *Ger.* knöchel, *m: Dan.* knogle, *m. f: Swed.* knoge, *m: Icel.* knúi, *m.*]

CNUCIAN, cnucigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* KNOCK, *beat, pound;* pulsare, tundere, pertundere:—Cnuciaþ and eów biþ ontȳned *pulsate et aperietur vobis*, Mt. Bos. 7, 7: Lk. Bos. 11, 9. Ðām cnuciendum biþ ontȳned *pulsanti aperietur*, Mt. Bos. 7, 8: Lk. Bos. 11, 10. He cnucode æt ðære dura *he knocked at the door*, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 17, 22. Ic cnucige *tundo, pertundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 56, 65. Ða leáf cnuca on ānum mortere *pound the leaves in a mortar*, Herb. 41, 4; Lchdm. i. 142, 18: 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 158, 20: 63, 7; Lchdm. i. 166, 29: 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 5: 65; Lchdm. i. 168, 11. Cnucige ealle. ða wyrta *pound all the herbs*, Lchdm. i. 382, 15. [*Prompt.* knokkyn': *Wyc. Piers P.* knocken: *Chauc.* knocke: *Plat.* knukken *to utter a deep sound: Icel.* knoka: *Wel.* cnociaw: *Corn.* cnoucye.] DER. ge-cnucian.

cnuian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pound*, Lchdm. ii. 340, 15. v. cnuwian.

Cnut, es; *m. Cnut was the Danish king of England for twenty-one years, from* A. D. 1014–1035:—Hēr, on ðissum geáre, Swegen ge-endode his dagas to Candelmæssan iii ñ Feb'. And se flota ðā eal gecurón Cnut to cyninge *here, in this year*, A. D. 1014, *Sweyn ended his days at Candlemas, on the 3rd of the Nones of February* [*Feb. 3rd*]. *And then all the fleet chose Cnut for king*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 20–22. Hēr forþférde Cnut cing, on ii Id' Novemb' æt Sceftes byrig, and hine man ferode ðānon to Winceastre, and hine ðǽr bebyrigde *here departed king Cnut, on the 2nd of the Ides of November* [*= Nov. 12*] *at Shaftesbury, and they bore him thence to Winchester, and buried him there*, 1035; Erl. 164, 17–19. Hēr man drǽfde ūt Ælfgífe, Cnutes cynges lāfe, seó wæs Hardacnutes cynges mōdor *here*, A. D. 1037, *they drove out Ælfgifu, widow of king Cnut, who was mother of king Hardacnut*, 1037; Erl. 167, 1. [Knúta, *os, ossis.* Leggja mōt wið marga prúða knútu *cum multis splendidis* [*nitidis*] *artubus congredi, Hh.* 83, 1, i. e. *cum multis militibus, prædæ destinatis. Raskius, F.* vi. 403, *pro nom. propr. accipit, a* Knútr, *aut de principibus viris aut bellatoribus*, Egils.]

cnuwian, cnuian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To knock, pound;* pinsere:—Genim lǽfre neoðowearde, cnuwa and wring *take the netherward part of a bulrush, pound it and wring*, Lchdm. i. 382, 18. Cnua beolenan *pound henbane*, L. M. 3, 50; Lchdm. ii. 340, 15. DER. ge-cnuwian. v. cnucian.

cnyht *a boy, youth*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 33; Hö. 79: 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 165: Beo. Th. 2443; B. 1219. v. cniht.

CNYLL, es; *m. A* KNELL, *sound of a bell;* signum campanæ:—Hwílon ic gehȳre cnyll and ic arīse *aliquando audio signum et surgo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 29. [*Prompt.* knyll-ynge *tintillacio: Relq. Ant. W.* ii. 31, cnul *sound of a bell: Ger.* knall, *m. fragor, crepitus: Dan.* knald, *s.*

sound: Swed. knall, *m. a loud noise: Wel.* cnul, cnull, *m. a passing bell.*]

CNYLLAN, cnyllsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* KNELL, *sound a bell;* pulsare, campanâ signum dare:—Dæm cnyllende ontýned biþ *pulsanti aperietur,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 10. Cnyllaþ [cnyllsaþ, Lind.] and ontýned biþ iów *pulsate et aperietur vobis,* 11, 9: 12, 36: R. Ben. 48. Cnylled *pulsatus,* R. Conc. 1. [*Ger.* knallen, knellen *crepare, fragorem edere: M. H. Ger.* knillen, knüllen *to beat: Dan.* knalde *fragorem edere: Swed.* knalla *to make a noise: Icel.* knylla *to beat with a blunt weapon.*]

cnyllsan *to knell, sound a bell,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 9: 12, 36. v. cnyllan.

CNYSSAN, cnysan; *part.* cnyssende; *p.* cnyssede, cnysede, cnysde, cnyste; *pp.* cnyssed *To press, trouble, toss, strike, dash, beat, overcome;* premere, tribulare, pulsare, contundere, vincere:—Ic wæs hearde cnyssed *I was hard pressed,* Ps. Th. 117, 13. Ne lǽt ſiſic costunga cnyssan tó swíðe *let not temptations trouble us too much,* Exon. 122 a; Th. 469, 7; Hy. 5, 9. Me costunge [MS. costunce] cnyssaþ *trials trouble me,* Ps. Th. 63, 1: Exon. 81 b; Th. 308, 2; Seef. 33. Me costunge cnyssedan *trials troubled me,* Ps. Th. 65, 13: 85, 6: 114, 4. Cnysedon, 58, 17. Cnysdon, 119, 1. Cnysdan, 118, 143: 137, 7. Se storm biþ cnyssende ðæt scip *the storm is tossing the ship,* Past. 9, 2; Hat. MS. 13 b, 10. Ne mec sceal ſimas cnyssan *the weaver's reeds shall not strike me,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8. Cnysseþ ðæt sár on ða rib *the sore striketh upon the ribs,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 3. Ne se hearda forst cnyseþ ſénigne *the hard frost strikes not any,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 21; Ph. 59. He cnyste Petres sídan *he struck Peter's side,* Homl. Th. ii. 382, 7. Ðás stánhleoðu stormas cnyssaþ *storms dash these stony rocks,* Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 19; Wand. 101. Gaius Iulius se Cásere Brettas mid gefeohte cnysede *Caius Julius Cæsar beat the Britons in battle,* Chr. Erl. 4, 24. Ahteniense hí mid gefeohte cnysedon *the Athenians beat them in battle,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 5. Ðæt hine ne cnysse sió wilnung *lest desire overcome him,* Past. 19, 1; Hat. MS. 28 a, 6. [*Scot.* knuse *to press down with the knees: Plat.* knusen *to squeeze: Frs. Jap.* kniesen *to bruise: Dut.* kneuzen *to bruise: Kil.* knisschen *terere, quassare: Ger.* knüssen *to push, beat: M. H. Ger.* knüsen, knüssen *to press, push, beat: O. H. Ger.* knusjan, knussan *concutere: Goth.* knussyan *to press down: Dan.* knuse *to bruise: Swed.* knusa *to bruise: Icel.* knosa *to bruise, beat.*] DER. a-cnyssan, ge-, on-, to-, úta-.

cnyssung, e; *f. A striking, stroke;* ictus:—Of ðære lyfte cnyssunge *from the striking of the air,* Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 30. Sweng oððe cnyssung *ictus,* 43; Som. 44, 55.

CNYTTAN, cnittan; *p.* cnytte; *pp.* cnytted, cnytt, cnyt *To tie, bind,* KNIT; nectere, nexere, ligare:—Ic cnytte *necto,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 22. Ic cnytte [MS. C. cnitte] *neuo,* 36; Som. 38, 23: 28, 3; Som. 30, 61. Genim ðysse ylcan coliandran sǽd, endlufon corn oððe þreóttyne, cnyte mid ánum þrǽde *take seed of this same coriander, eleven or thirteen grains, knit them with a thread,* Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 20. [*Prompt.* knyttyn' *nodo, confedero: Wyc.* knyt, knyttide, *pp: Piers P.* knytte: *R. Brun.* knytte: *Chauc.* knitte: *Laym.* icnutten, *p. pl. knotted: Plat.* knutten *nodare: Dut.* knotten *to tie: Kil.* knodden *nodare: Ger.* knoten, knöten *nodare: Dan.* knytte *to knit: Swed.* knyta *to knit, tie: Icel.* knytja *to knit together: Lat.* nodare *to tie: Sansk.* nah *to bind, tie.*] DER. be-cnyttan, ge-, un-.

cnyttels, es; *m? A knitting thread, string, thong;* nervus:—Strenga, cnyttelsa *nervorum,* Mone B. 2858.

COC, cocc, es; *m. A* COCK, *a male fowl* or *bird;* gallus, pullus:—Coc *gallus,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 47; Wrt. Voc. 30, 2: 63, 8: 77, 34. Creów se cocc *gallus cantavit,* Mt. Bos. 26, 74, 34: Jn. Bos. 13, 38. Cocca *pullorum,* Mone B. 4913. Ðonne coccas crǽwan *when cocks crow,* Lchdm. iii. 6, 5. [*Prompt.* cok: *Chauc.* cok, cock: *Kil.* kocke: *Dan.* kok, *m: Icel.* kokkr, *m: Fr.* coq, *m: O. Fr.* coc.] DER. sé-coc, wudu-.

CÓC, es; *m. A* COOK; coquus:—Cóc *coquus,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 7: Wrt. Voc. 82, 50. Hwæt secgaþ we be cóce *quid dicimus de coquo?* Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 5. Hí cócas gehyrstan *cooks roasted them,* Ps. Th. 101, 3. [*Prompt.* cooke: *Piers P.* coke: *Chauc.* coke: *Laym.* coc: *Plat.* kokk: *O. Sax.* kok, *m: Dut.* kok, *m: Kil.* kock: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* koch, *m: Dan.* kok, *m. f: Swed.* kock, *m: Icel.* kokkr, *m: Ital.* cuóco, *m: Lat.* cocus, coquus, *m: Wel.* cóg: *Corn.* cog, *m: Ir. Gael.* coca: *Armor.* cok: *O. Slav.* kuchari.]

COCCEL, es; *m.* COCKLE, *darnel, tares;* zizania:—Æteówde se coccel hine *apparuerunt zizania,* Mt. Bos. 13, 26. He ofersceów hit mid coccele on middan ðam hwéte *superseminavit zizania in medio tritici,* 13, 25: Homl. Th. i. 526, 20. Se sóða Dǽma hǽt his englas gadrian ðone coccel *the true Judge shall bid his angels gather the cockle,* 526, 21: Mt. Bos. 13, 27, 29, 30. Coccela *zizaniorum,* Mone B. 2332. [*Prompt.* cokylle: *Wyc.* cockil, cokil: *Chauc.* cockle.]

CÓCER, cocor, cocur, es; *m.* I. *a quiver for arrows, a case;* pharetra = φαρέτρα:—Cocer *pharetra,* Wrt. Voc. 84, 31. Hý gyrdon sínra heora on cocere *paraverunt sagittas suas in pharetra,* Ps. Spl. 10, 2. Nim ðín gesceót, ðinne cocur and ðinne bogan, and gang út *sume arma tua, pharetram et arcum, et egredere foras,* Gen. 27, 3. II. *a sword, spear;* framea:—Ageót cocor *effunde framæam,* Ps. Spl. 34, 3. Genera fram cocore míne sáwle *erue a framea animam meam,* 21, 19. [*Prompt.* cocur *cothurnus: Piers P.* cokeres *stockings: Laym.* koker, *m: Plat.* köker, käker: *O. Sax.* cocâre, *m: Frs. O. Frs.* koker: *Dut. Kil.* kóker: *Ger.* köcher, *m: M. H. Ger.* kocharre, kocher, *m: O. H. Ger.* kochar: *Dan.* kogger, *n: Swed.* koger, *n.*]

cócer-panne, cócor-panne, an; *f.* [cóc *a cook,* panne *a pan*] *A cooking-pan, frying-pan;* sartago, frixorium:—On cócerpannan *in frixorio,* Ps. Th. 101, 3. Cócorpanne *sartago,* Mone B. 4694.

cócnunga, *pl. f.* [cóc *a cook*] *Things cooked, pies:*—Metegearwa and cócnunga sint to forbeódanne *meat-preparations and things cooked must be forbidden,* L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 26: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 10.

cócor, es; *m. A sword;* framea, Ps. Spl. 21, 19. v. cocer II.

cócor-mete, es; *m.* [cóc *a cook,* mete *meat, food*] *Meat divided into four parts?* quadripartitum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 41.

cocur *a quiver,* Gen. 27, 3. v. cocer I.

cod-æppel, es; *m. A quince-pear, quince;* malum cydoneum *vel* cotoneum, Cot. 93.

CODD, es; *m. A bag, sack,* COD, *husk;* pera = πήρα, folliculus, siliqua:—Codd *folliculus,* Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 128; Wrt. Voc. 38, 50. Ne nime ge nán þing on wege, ne gyrde, ne codd *nihil tuleritis in via, neque virgam, neque peram,* Lk. Bos. 9, 3: 22, 36: Mt. Bos. 10, 10: Mk. Bos. 6, 8. Nim wínberian coddas [MS. coddes] *take husks of the grape,* Lchdm. iii. 112, 13. [*Prompt.* codde: *Wyc.* coddes, coddis *pods: Chauc.* cod: *Scot.* cod *a pillow: Kil.* kodde *a bag, sack: Swed.* kudde, *m. a cushion: Icel.* koddi, *m. a pillow.*] DER. bíén-codd, sceát-.

coelnes *coolness,* Wanl. Catal. 304, 49. v. cólnes.

coerin *boiled wine,* Cot. 61. v. ceren.

CÓFA, an; *m. A* COVE, *cave, repository, inner room, chamber, ark;* cubile, cubiculum, arca:—On cófan *in a chamber,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 18; Rä. 64, 4. Wæs culufre eft of cófan sended *the dove was sent again from the ark,* Cd. 72; Th. 88, 13; Gen. 1464. On cyninga cófum *in cubilibus regum,* Ps. Th. 104, 26. DER. bán-cófa, bed-, breóst-, ferhþ-, gást-, heolstor-, hord-, hreðer-, in-, mearh-, morþor-, nýd-, rún-, þeóster-: cóf-godas.

Cofan-treó, Cofen-treó, Couen-tré, es; *n.* [a monachorum conventu sic dictum putant quidam] COVENTRY, *Warwickshire;* Coventria in agro Warwicensi:—Leófwine abbod on Cofantreó fēng to ðam bisceoprice *Leofwine, abbot at Coventry, succeeded to the bishopric,* Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 7. Leofríc líþ æt Cofentreó *Leofric lieth at Coventry,* 1057; Erl. 192, 30. Of Couentré *at Coventry,* 1066; Erl. 203, 16: 1130; Erl. 258, 37.

Cofer-flód, Cofor-flód, es; *n. m. The sea of Galilee;* Galilæum mare:—Ic fare on wæteres hricg ofer Coferflód, Caldéas sécan *I depart upon the water's back over the sea of Galilee, to seek the Chaldeans,* Salm. Kmbl. 39; Sal. 20. Ðú gewítest on Wendelsæ, ofer Coforflód, cýðde sécean *thou goest on the Mediterranean sea, over the sea of Galilee, to seek thy country,* 407; Sal. 204.

cóf-godas; *pl. m. Household-gods;* penates, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 113; Wrt. Voc. 60, 20: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 28.

cófincel, es; *n. A hand-mill;* pistrilla, Cot. 155.

cóf-líce *quickly,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cáf-líce.

cóf-scipe *quickness,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cáf-scype.

cohhetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To bluster;* tumultuări:—Hí ongunnon cohhetan *they began to bluster,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 20; Jud. 270.

CÓL; *gen.* cóles; *pl. nom. acc.* cóla, cólu; *gen.* cóla; *dat.* cólum; *n.* COAL; carbo:—Cól *carbo,* Wrt. Voc. 86, 20: 286, 79. Swá sweart swá cól *as black as coal,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 19. Cól [MS. coll] *carbo,* Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 75; Wrt. Voc. 27, 4. On hát cól *upon a hot coal,* L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 6. Cóla onælde synd fram him *carbones succensi sunt ab eo,* Ps. Spl. 17, 10, 15. Feallaþ ofer hí cólu *cadent super eos carbones,* Ps. Spl. C. 139, 11. Þurh ða cólu ðæs alteres *by the coals of the altar,* Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 10. Ða twegen drýmen wurdon awende to cóla gelícnyssum *the two wizards were turned to the likeness of coals,* Homl. Th. ii. 496, 28. [*Prompt.* cole *carbo: Wyc.* colis, *pl: Chauc.* cole: *Laym.* col: *Scot.* coill, coyll: *Plat.* köle: *Frs.* koal: *O. Frs.* kole: *Dut.* kool, *m. f: Kil.* kole: *Ger.* kohle, *f: M. H. Ger.* kol, *m: O. H. Ger.* kolo, *m;* kol, *n: Dan.* kul, *n: Swed.* kol, *n: Icel.* kol, *n.*] DER. heofon-cól.

CÓL; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* COOL, *cold;* frigidus:—Oft ſspringe útawelleþ of clife hárum cól and hlutor *a fountain often springs out of a hoar rock cool and clear,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 26; Met. 5, 13. Hrér mid sticcan ðþ-ðæt hit cól síe *stir it about with a spoon till it be cool,* L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 324, 1: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 270, 2: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 6: 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 15. Wyrc him leage of ellenahsan, þweah his heáfod mid cólre *make him a ley of elder ashes, wash his head with this cold,* 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 26. Ða cearwylmas cólran wurþaþ *the anxious emotions become cooler,* Beo. Th. 570; B. 282: 4139; B. 2066. [*Prompt.* cole *algidus: R. Glouc.* cole: *Plat.* kölig, köl:

Dut. koel; *Kil.* koel: *Ger.* kühl, kühle: *M. H. Ger.* küele: *O. H. Ger.* kuol: *Dan.* kölig, köl: *Swed.* kylig.]

cólędon *cooled, became cold,* Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258; *p. pl. of* cólian.

cólian; *p.* ode, ede; *v. intrans. To* COOL, *to be* or *become cold;* algere, refrigerari:—Lēt ðonne hyt cólian *then let it cool,* Herb. 94, 4; Lchdm. i. 204, 23. Flǽsc onginneþ cólian *the flesh begins to cool,* Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 14. Cólaþ Cristes lufu *the love of Christ cooleth,* Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 17; Gū. 9. Sumur-hāt cólaþ *summer-heat becomes cold,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 58; Reim. 67. Líc cólode *the corpse became cold,* Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 18; Gū. 1281. Weder cólędon *the storms were cold,* Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258. Leomu cólodon *the limbs became cold,* Elen. Grm. 882. DER. a-cólian, ge-. v. calan.

colliandre, an; *f. The herb coriander;* coriandrum = κορίαννον:—Cnuca coliandran sǽdes nigon corn *pound nine grains of coriander seed,* Herb. 52, 2.; Lchdm. i. 156, 3: 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 19. v. celendre.

colla, an; *m. Rage, strife;* ardor, furor. DER. morgen-colla.

collen-ferhtan; *p.* -ferhte; *pp.* -ferhted *To make empty* or *void, render desolate;* exinanire:—Ða ðe cweðaþ, ge collenferhtaþ oððe aīdliaþ ōþ grundweal oððe to staðolfæstnunga on hire *qui dicunt, exinanite, exinanite usque ad fundamentum in ea,* Ps. Lamb. 136, 7.

collen-ferhþ, -ferþ, -ɨyrhþ; *adj.* [collen, *pp. of* cellan *to swell? p.* ceall, *pl.* cullon; *pp.* collen, Ettm: ferhþ *mind*] *Fierce-minded, bold of spirit, bold;* animi ferox, audax:—Cleopode collenferhþ cearegan reórde *the fierce-minded cried out in a sorrowful voice,* Andr. Kmbl. 2217; An. 1110. Wīgan wǽron blīðe, collenferhþe *the warriors were blithe, bold of spirit,* Elen. Kmbl. 493; El. 247: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 134. Ðonne he beót sprice þ collenferþ *when he bold of spirit utters a promise,* Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 26; Wand. 71: Apstls. Kmbl. 107; Ap. 54. In ceól stigon collenfyrhþe *the bold of spirit stept into the ship,* Andr. Kmbl. 698; An. 349. Collenferþ *bold of spirit,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 9; Wal. 17. Eódon mid collenferhþe *the bold went together,* Elen. Kmbl. 755; El. 378: 1694; El. 849. Hwæðer collenferþ cwicne gemētte *whether he should find the bold* [*warrior*] *living,* Beo. Th. 5563; B. 2785. Cuma collenferhþ *the bold guest,* 3616; B. 1806. Hleóþrade cempa collenferhþ *the bold warrior spake,* Andr. Kmbl. 1075; An. 538. Stōp ūt hræðe, collenferþ *he quickly stept out, firm of mind,* 3154; An. 1580.

collon-crōh, -crōg, es; *m. A water-lily;* nymphæa = νυμφαία:—Colloncrōh *nymphæa,* Wrt. Voc. 68, 20: Mone A. 461. Colloncrōg *nymphæa,* Cot. 140.

cól-māse, an; *f.* [cól *coal,* māse *a titmouse*] *A coal-titmouse, coal-tit;* parus ater:—Cólmāse *parra,* Wrt. Voc. 62, 39: *parula,* 281, 11: *bardioriolus,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 52; Wrt. Voc. 30, 7. [*Dut.* koolmees, *f. a titmouse.*]

Coln, e; *f? The river* COLNE, *Essex;* Colnius, in agro Essexiensi:—Hie flugon ofer Temese, ðā up be Colne on ānne īggaþ *they fled over the Thames, then up by the Colne to an island,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28.

coln *a pebble stone;* calculus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cólne *pertaining to coals;* carbonarius, Som. Ben. Lye.

Colne-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* COLCHESTER, *Essex, so called from the river Colne;* Colcestria, in agro Essexiæ, ad ripam Colnii fluvii:—Hī fōron to Colneceastre *they went to Colchester,* Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 9; 108, 5.

cól-nes, -ness, e; *f.* COOLNESS, *cool air, a breeze;* refrigerium, aura:—On cólnesse *in refrigerium,* Ps. Th. 65, 11. v. cēl-nes, calan.

cólode *cooled,* Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 18; Gū. 1281; *p. of* cólian.

cól-pyt, -pet; *gen.* -pyttes, -pettes; *m. A* COAL-PIT; carbonis fossa:—Fram Hlypegete to ðam cólpytte: fram cólpette *from Lipgate to the coal-pit: from the coal-pit,* Cod. Dipl. 1322; A.D. 1035; Kmbl. vi. 186, 9.

COLT, es; *m. A* COLT; pullus:—He asyndrode þrītig gefolra olfendmyrena mid heora coltum, and twentig assmyrena mid heora coltum [MS. coltun] *separavit camelos fœtas cum pullis suis triginta, et asinas viginti et pullos earum,* Gen. 32, 15. [*Prompt.* colte: *Wyc. Chauc.* colt.]

colt-grœig, e; *f?* [grœg, grig *grey?*] *The herb colt's foot;* tussilago farfara, Lin. v. Prior 51:—Coltgrœig *caballopodia* vel *ungula caballi,* Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 63; Wrt. Voc. 31, 73.

cól-þrēd, -þrēd, es; *m. A coal* or *blackened thread, plumb-line;* perpendiculum:—Cólþrēd *perpendiculum,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 73.

coltreppe, an; *f? Ram, whin* or *Christ's thorn;* rhamnus = ῥάμνος, Cot. 156.

Coludes burh, burhg; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f. Colud's city, Coldingham, Berwickshire, Scotland;* Coludi *vel* Coludana urbs, Colania, in agro Barovici:—Eóde Æðeldryþ on Æbban mynstre ðære Abbudissan, seó wæs Ecfriþes fæðu ðæs cyninges, ðæt is geseted on ðære stōwe ðe mon nemneþ Coludes burh *Ædilthryda intravit monasterium Æbbæ abbatissæ, quæ erat amita regis Ecgfridi, positum in loco quem Coludi urbem nominant,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42. Ærðamðe ðæt mynster æt Coludes byrig mid byrne fornumen wǽre *priusquam monasterium Coludanæ urbis esset incendio consumptum,* 4, 25; S. 599, 18. Hēr Coludes burh forbarn mid godcundum fȳre *in this year* [A. D. 679] *Coldingham was burnt with divine fire,* Chr. 679; Erl. 41, 12. Ðæt nunmynster ðæt mon nemneþ Coludes burhg þurh ungȳmenne synne fȳres lige wæs fornumen *monasterium virginum quod Coludi urbem cognominant per culpam incuriæ flammis absumptum est,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 19.

Columba, an; *m. An Irish priest, the Apostle of the Highlands,* born about A. D. 520, and arrived in Scotland in 565. He preached to the Picts, whose king gave him the Western Isle, Iona, in which he founded his abbey and college. Columba was abbot 32 years, and died there, at the age of 77, on the 9th of June, 597 [Bd. 3, 4; S. 106, 107: *it is not in king Alfred's A. Sax. version*]. Columba is thus spoken of in the *Chr.* A. D. 565:—Columba, messapreóst, com to Pyhtum, and hī gecyrde to Cristes geleáfan; ðæt sind ðonne [ðone MS.] wærteras [MS. wærteres] be norþum mōrum; and heora eyning him gesealde ðæt ēgland ðe man nemnaþ Ī, ðǽr sindon v hīda, ðæs ðe men cweðaþ. Ðǽr se Columba getymbrade mynster; and he ðǽr wæs abbot xxxii wintra; and ðǽr forþférde, ðā ðā he wæs lxxvii wintra. Ða stōwe habbaþ nū git his erfewǽrdas [MS. erfewærdes].... Nū, sceal beón sēfre on Ī abbod, næs bisceop; and ðam sculon beón underþēdde ealle Scotta biscopas, forðam ðe Columba wæs abbod, nes bisceop *Columba, mass-priest, came to the Picts, and converted them to the faith of Christ; who are now dwellers by the northern mountains; and their king gave him the island which men name Iona, where there are five hides, from what men say. There Columba built a monastery; and he was abbot there thirty-two years, and there died when he was seventy-seven years. His inheritors yet have the place.... Now, in Iona, there must ever be an abbot, not a bishop; and to him must all the bishops of the Scots be subject, because Columba was an abbot, not a bishop,* Chr. 565; Th. 31, 29, col. 1–33, 7, col. 1.

com, *pl.* cōmon *came,* Beo. Th. 865; B. 430: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 20; Exod. 341; *p. of* cuman.

comb, es; *m. A low place inclosed with hills, a valley;* vallis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cumb.

combol, es; *n. An ensign, military standard.* DER. here-combol.

cométa, an; *m. A comet;* cométa, cométes, æ; *m.* = κομήτης, ου; *m. long-haired:*—Higegleáwe hātaþ cométa be naman *the wise-minded call a comet by name,* Chr. 975; Th. 228, 38, col. 1, 2, 3; Edg. 52.

commuc, es; *n.? The cammoc, hex, brimstone wort;* peucedānum officinale, Lin, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20. v. cammoc.

comp, es; *m. A battle, contest;* certamen, pugna, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35: 102 b; Th. 389, 3; Rä. 7, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 468; An. 234. v. camp.

comp-dōm *warfare,* Rtl. 8, 15. v. camp-dōm.

comp-gim; *gen.* -gimmes; *m. A precious gem;* pretiosa gemma:—Mid ðām neorxna wonges compgimmum astēned *stoned with the gems of paradise,* Salm. Kmbl. 150, 10.

comp-hād *warfare,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. camp-hād.

compian *to fight, contend against;* militare, pugnare, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 1; Gū. 316: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 12: 3, 9; S. 533, 17: Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 18. v. campian.

compung, e; *f. A combating, fighting, contest;* pugna, concertatio, Cot. 49.

comp-wǽpen, es; *n. A battle-weapon, military weapon;* arma:—Oft ic gǽstberend cwelle compwǽpnum *I often kill the living with battle-weapons,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 9; Rä. 21, 9. v. camp-wǽpen.

comp-weorod, es; *n. An army;* exercitus, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 40. v. camp-wered.

comp-wīg, es; *m. n. A battle;* pugna:—Compwīge *in battle,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 333.

con *I know, he knows; I, he can,* Cd. 227; Th. 304, 13; Sat. 629: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 16. v. cunnan.

cōn, coon *bold,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. coon, cēne.

condel, condell, e; *f. A candle;* candela, lampas, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 16, col. 1; Æðelst. 15: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 20; Gū. 1264: 72 a; Th. 269, 23; Jul. 454. v. candel.

Cone-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Caster, a town seven miles from Newcastle;* oppidum septimo a Novo-castro milliario, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

conned *proved;* probatus, Lye. v. cunnian.

consolde, an; *f. The herb comfrey;* consolida:—Dō him ðis to lǽcedōme, streáwbergean leáf, consolde, etc. *give him this for a remedy, strawberry leaves, comfrey, etc.* L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 27.

const *knowest, canst,* Beo. Th 2759; B. 1377; *2nd pers. pres. of* cunnan.

Constantínus, *as Lat. gen.* i; *dat.* o; *acc.* um; *m.: also gen.* es; *dat.* e; *m. Constantine the Great, Roman Emperor,* A. D. 306–337. He is said to have been converted to Christianity, about 312, by the vision of a luminous cross in the sky, on which was the inscription *ἐν τούτῳ, vinca by this, conquer.* In 330 he removed the seat of empire to Byzantium, which he called after his own name Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, *the city of Constantine,* CONSTANTINOPLE:—Férde Constantius forþ on Breotone, and Constantínus his sunu, ðam gōdan Cāsere, his rice forlēt.

Wrīteþ Eutropius ðæt Constantīnus, se Câsere, wǽre on Breotene acenned *Constantius died in Britain* [A. D. 306], *and left his kingdom to his son Constantine, the good emperor. Eutropius writes that the emperor Constantine was born in Britain*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 30–32. Constantius, se mildesta man, fôr on Bryttanie, and ðǽr gefôr; and gesealde his suna ðæt rīce, Constantīnuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan his wīfe *Constantius, the most merciful man, went into Britain, and died there; and gave the empire to Constantine, his son, whom he had by Helena his wife*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39–41. Notes and various readings, p. 28, col. 2, § 4, 41 h, MS. C. wīfe; L. ciefese. Ðā wæs syxte geár Constantīnes cāserdômes *then was the sixth year of Constantine's imperial power*, Elen. Kmbl. 15; El. 8. Ðā sige forgeaf Constantino cyning ælmihtig þurh his rôde *then the king Almighty gave victory to Constantine through his cross*, 289; El. 145. Mid Constantīne *with Constantine*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 127, 42. *Also dat.* Constantīnuse, 6, 30; Bos. 127, 7, 17, 23. v. Elene.

consul, es; *m. A consul; one of the two chief magistrates of the Romans chosen annually after the expulsion of their kings;* geár-cyning, *q. v;* consul:—Him ða Rōmāne æfter ðǽm [cyningum] lāttéowas gesetton, ðe hī consulas hēton, ðæt hiora rīce heólde ān geár ān man *after them [the kings] the Romans appointed over themselves leaders, whom they called consuls, that one man of them should hold power one year*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 36. Brutus wæs se forma consul *Brutus was the first consul*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 40, 41: 2, 4; Bos. 42, 27. Ān consul forsōc ðone [MS. þæne] triumphan *one consul [Fabius] declined the triumph*, 2, 4; Bos. 42, 43. Senātas cōmon ongeán hyra consulas *the senators came to meet their consuls*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 5, 20, 26. Under ðām twām consulum *under the two consuls*, 2, 4; Bos. 42, 33, 39: 2, 4; Bos. 43, 10, 16. Hæfdon him consulas, ðæt we cweðaþ rǽdboran *they had consuls, that we call counsellors*, Jud. Thw. 161, 22. [Consul, consul-ere *to consult, take counsel*, hence *counsellor.*]

consula bēc, cyninga bēc, *pl. f. Books of consuls*, or *kings' annals, calendars;* fastorum libri, fasti, Cot. 92.

Contwara burg *Canterbury*, Chr. 851; Erl. 66, 34. v. Cantwara burg.

Cont-ware *inhabitants of Kent*, Chr. 616; Erl. 20, 38. v. Cantware.

coon *bold*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cōn, cēne.

coorte, an; *m. A band of soldiers, cohort;* cohors:—He hæfde eahta ond hund-eahtatig coortena [MS. coortana], ðæt we nū truman hātaþ, ðæt wæs, on ðām dagum, fīf hund manna, and ān þūsend *he had eighty-eight cohorts, which we now call bands, each of which was, in those days, one thousand five hundred men*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 14, 17.

cop; *gen.* coppes; *m. A top*, COP, *summit;* vertex, summitas:—Coppe *summitate*, Mone B. 1576.

cōp, es; *m? A cope, an outer garment worn by priests;* ependytes = ἐνενδύτης:—Cōp *vel* hoppada *vel* ufrescrūd *ependeton* [= *ependytes*], Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 83; Wrt. Voc. 59, 52.

cope-man *a merchant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-man.

copenere, es; *m. A lover;* amator:—Dū eart forlegen wið manigne copenere *tu fornicata es cum amatori multo*, Past. 52, 3; Hat. MS.

copest *chiefest, most precious;* pretiosissimus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cop *a summit.*

copian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To plunder, pillage, steal;* compilare:—Copade and stæl *compilabat*, Cot. 53.

cop-līc *fit;* coplīce *fitly, well;* apte, Gr. Dial. 1, 1, Lye.

copor, es; *n? Copper;* cuprum:—Nim hwetstān brādne and gnīd ða buteran on ðæm hwetstāne mid copore *take a large whetstone and rub butter on the whetstone with copper*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 22.

copp, es; *m. A cup, vessel;* calix, vas:—Calic oððe copp wætres *calicem aquæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 41. Copp *vas*, Cot. 175. v. cuppe.

copped; *part.* [cop *a top*] *Having the top cut off, topped, polled;* capite recisus, decacuminatus:—To ðan coppedan þorne *to the topped thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1121; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 240, 28, 29. Andlang weges on ða coppedan āc *along the way to the polled oak*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 145, 29.

COPS, cosp, es; *m. A rope, cord, fetter;* funis, anquina, compes:—Cops *anquina* [*anguina*, MS.], Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 10; Wrt. Voc. 56, 56. Hī sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde sleán on ða raccentan and on cospas *they said that she should throw them into chains and fetters*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. [*O. Sax.* cosp, *m: Lat.* compes *a fetter.*] DER. fōt-cops, hand-, swur-.

coroīþ, es; *m. An increase;* incrementum:—Loc hine geseón corcīþ getācnaþ *capillum se videre incrementum significat*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 9. v. cīþ.

coren *chosen, elected*, Chr. 675; Th. 58, 34; *pp. of* ceósan.

corenes, -ness, e; *f.* [coren, *pp. of* ceósan *to choose*] *An election, a choice;* electio, C. R. Ben. 62. DER. ge-corenes, wiþ-, wiðer-.

corfen *cut, carved*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4; *pp. of* ceorfan.

Corfes geat, Corf-geat, es; *n.* [*Sim. Dun.* Coruesgeate: *Hovd.* Coruesgate] *Corfgate, Purbeck, Dorsetshire:*—Hēr wæs Eádweard cyning ofslægen æt Corfes geate [Corfgeate, Th. 233, 2, col. 2] *in this year* [A. D. 979] *king Edward was slain at Corfgate*, Chr. 979; Th. 232, 3, col. 2.

corflian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceorfan *to cut*] *To cut up small, mince;* concidere:—Ðās wyrta sỹ swýðe smæl corflode *let these herbs be minced very small*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 5.

corion, es; *n?* [= κόριον for κοριαννον = κορίαννον, Anac. 138] *The herb coriander;* coriandrum [*ὑπέρικον* hypericon, Diosc. 3, 171], Som. Ben. Lye. v. celendre.

CORN, es; *n.* I. CORN, *a grain, seed, berry;* frumentum, granum, bacca:—Corn *frumentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 122; Wrt. Voc. 38, 44. Wæs corn swā dýre, swā nān man ǽr ne gemunde *corn was so dear, as no man before remembered it*, Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 17. Hie wǽron benumene ǽgðer ge ðæs ceápes ge ðæs cornes *they were deprived both of the cattle and of the corn*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 18: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 8; Lchdm. iii. 254, 4. Se Dēma gegaderaþ ðæt clǽne corn into his berne *the Judge will gather the pure corn into his barn*, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 18: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 11. Hý heora corn ripon *they reaped their corn*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 33: Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 6: Past. 52; Hat. MS. Corn *granum*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 16. Ðæt hwǽtene corn wunaþ āna *granum frumenti solum manet*, Jn. Bos. 12, 24: Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 2, 4. Senepes corn *granum sinapis*, Lk. Bos. 17, 6. Heofena rīce is geworden gelīc senepes corne, ðæt seów se man on hys æcre *simile est regnum cælorum grano sinapis, quod homo seminavit in agro suo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 31: Lk. Bos. 13, 19. Hægl byþ hwītust corna *hail is the whitest of grains*, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Se æppel monig corn oninnan him hæfþ *the apple has many seeds inside it*, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 23. Īfig byrþ corn golde gelīce *ivy bears berries like gold*, Herb. 121, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 4. Genim ðysse wyrte twentig corna *take twenty grains of this herb* [*ivy*], 121, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 6. II. *a hard* or *cornlike pimple, a corn, kernel on the feet;* pustula, clavus:—Ðis mæg horse wið ðon ðe him biþ corn on ða fēt *this may be for a horse which has corns on his feet*, Lchdm. iii. 62, 22. [*Prompt.* corne: *Wyc. Chauc. R. Glouc.* corn: *Laym.* corn, *n: Orm.* corn: *Plat.* koren, koorn: *O. Sax.* korn, korni, kurni, *n: O. Frs.* korn: *Dut.* kóren, *n: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* korn, *n: Goth.* kaurno, *n. a grain of corn; Dan. Swed. Icel.* korn, *n. a grain of corn.*] DER. giþ-corn, mete-, sand-, sund-.

corn-æscoda *Corn-sweepings, chaff;* quisquiliæ:—Æppelscreáda *vel* cornæsceda *quisquiliæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 97; Wrt. Voc. 22, 13.

corn-appla, *pl. n. Pomegranates;* mala Punica, Mone B. 3822.

corn-bǽre; *adj. Corn-bearing;* graniger:—Corn-bǽre *graniger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 20: Homl. Th. i. 450, 11. Cornbǽrum *granigera*, Mone B. 1435.

corn-gesǽlig; *adj.* [gesǽlig *fortunate, rich*] *Wealthy in corn;* frumento opulentus:—Cild corngesǽlig biþ *a child will be wealthy in corn*, Obs. Lun. § 9; Lchdm. iii. 188, 11.

corn-gesceót, es; *n? A payment* or *contribution of corn;* frumenti solutio *vel* munus:—Se wudu beó gelǽst binnan þrȳm dagum æfter ðam corngesceóte *let the wood be supplied within three days after the contribution of corn*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 10.

corn-hryce, an; *f. A* CORN-RICK; frumenti acervus:—Wearþ gemēt ðæt feoh uppon ānre cornhryccan *the money was found upon a corn-rick*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 8.

corn-hūs, es; *n. A corn-house, granary;* granarium, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 130; Wrt. Voc. 58, 42.

corn-hwæcca, an; *m. A corn-chest, bin;* arca frumentaria. v. hwæcca, Som. Ben. Lye.

cornoch, es; *m. A crane;* grus, Som. Ben. Lye.

corn-treów, es; *n. A cornel-tree;* cornus:—Corntreów *cornus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 124; Wrt. Voc. 32, 58: Cot. 49.

corn-troh, -trog, es; *m.* [troh *a trough*] *A corn-trough, bin, a vessel for cleansing grains of corn;* cista frumentaria, capisterium:—Corntroh *capisterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 62; Wrt. Voc. 16, 35.

Corn-weal, es; *m.* CORNWALL; Cornubia, Som. Ben. Lye.

Corn-wealas; *gen.* -weala; *dat.* -wealum; *pl. m. Cornishmen, the inhabitants of Cornwall in a body, Cornwall;* Cornubienses, Cornubia:—Cōmon hī to lande on Cornwealum *they came to land in Cornwall*, Chr. 892; Th. 160, 39, col. 3: 997; Erl. 134, 8. v. Wealh.

corn-wurma, an; *m. A corn-worm, weevil;* vermiculus, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 84; Wrt. Voc. 22, 2.

cors, es; *m. A curse;* execratio, Ben. Lye. v. curs.

corsian *to curse*, Ben. Lye. v. cursian.

cor-snǽd, e; *f.* [cor, cer, cyrr *a choice;* snǽd *a bit, piece*] *A choice* or *trial piece;* panis conjurātus, offa consecrāta. A sort of ordeal in which the person accused had placed in his mouth an ounce of bread or cheese. If he ate it freely and without hurt, he was considered innocent; but guilty, if he could not swallow it, or had a difficulty in doing so. The Host was used for this purpose in Christian times:—Gif man freóndleásne weofod-þēn mid tihtlan belecge, gā to cornsnǽde *if a friendless servant of the altar be charged with an accusation, let him go to the*

cossnéd, L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 23: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 19. To cossnéde *to the* corsnéd, Th. i. 362, 25: Th. i. 344, 29.

corþer, *gen.* corþres; *n:* corþer; *gen.* corþre; *f. A band, multitude, company, troop, body, train, pomp;* multitudo, cohors, copia, pompa:—Cirmdon caldheorte, corþer ðdrum getang *the cold-hearted cried out, troop thronged on troop,* Andr. Kmbl. 276: An. 138. Cyning corþres georn *a king desirous of pomp,* Cd. 176: Th. 221, 28: Dan. 95. Wǽron ealle ætgædere cyningas on corþre *the kings were altogether in a body,* 151: Th. 189, 27: Exod. 191: 166: Th. 207, 11: Exod. 465: Exon. 15 a: Th. 31, 11: Cri. 494: 46 a: Th. 156, 25: Gū. 880. Stīgeþ cirm on corþre *clamour arises in the company,* 83 b: Th. 314, 26: Mód. 20. Cyning on corþre *a king amid his train,* Beo. Th. 2310: B. 1153: Ps. Th. 54, 16. On wera corþre *in the company of men,* Elen. Kmbl. 608: El. 304: 1081: El. 543: 140: El. 70. Heó cleopade fōr corþre *she cried before the assemblage,* Exon. 74 b: Th. 279, 23: Jul. 618: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 169: Met. 26, 85: Andr. Kmbl. 3428: An. 1718. Se sunu Wihstānes acīgde of corþre cyninges þegnas *the son of Wihstan called the king's thanes from the band,* Beo. Th. 6233: B. 3121. Mid corþre *with a troop,* Andr. Kmbl. 2151: An. 1077: 2244: An. 1123: 2410: An. 1206: Elen. Kmbl. 1379: El. 691. Corþre ne lytle *with no little train,* Exon. 16 a: Th. 36, 19: Cri. 578. Hēr Eádgār wæs Engla waldend corþre micelre *in this year* [A. D. 973] *Edgar became ruler of the Angles with much pomp,* Chr. 973: Erl. 124, 10: Edg. 2. Hī cwōmon in ða ceastre corþra mǽste *they came to the city with the greatest of companies,* Elen. Kmbl. 548: El. 274: Exon. 58 a: Th. 209, 7: Ph. 167. Corþrum miclum *in large bands,* Cd. 80: Th. 99, 27: Gen. 1652: 112: Th. 148, 7: Gen. 2453. [*O. H. Ger.* kortar, *n. grex: Lat.* cohors, *gen.* cohortis = cors, *gen.* cortis *a company.*] DER. hilde-corþer, mægen-.

cor-wurma, an; *m. A purple colour;* mūrex:—Corwurmum *mūricibus,* Mone B. 6170.

COS, coss, es; *m. A* KISS; osculum:—Cos *osculum,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 44. Ic hine to mīnum cosse arǽrde *I raised him to my kiss,* Homl. Th. ii. 32, 11. Coss ðū me ne sealdest *osculum mihi non dedisti,* Lk. Bos. 7, 45. Mannes sunu ðū mid cosse sylst *osculo filium hominis tradis,* 22, 48. Betwux ðām cossum *between the kisses,* Homl. Th. i. 566, 19. Cossas syllan hearm getācnaþ *to give kisses betokens harm,* Lchdm. iii. 208, 27. [*Wyc.* cos, coss, cosse: *Laym.* coss: *Plat.* kuss: *O. Sax.* kus, *m: O. Frs.* kos, *m: Dut. Kil.* kus, *m: Ger.* kuss, *m: M. H. Ger.* kus, *m: O. H. Ger.* kus, *m: Dan.* kys, *n: Swed.* kyss, *m: Icel.* koss, *m: Wel.* cusan, *m: Corn.* cussin, *m: Sansk.* kus *to embrace.*]

Coshām, es; *m.* COSHAM *or* CORSHAM, *Wilts;* loci nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Læg se cyng seóc æt Coshām *the king lay sick at Corsham,* Chr. 1015: Erl. 152, 13.

cosp, es; *m. A fetter;* compes:—On cospas *into fetters,* Bt. 38, 1: Fox 194, 32. v. cops.

cossas *kisses,* Lchdm. iii. 208, 27; *acc. pl. of* cos.

cossian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cos *a kiss*] *To kiss;* osculari:—Heó hit cossode *she kissed it,* Homl. Th. i. 566, 19. v. cyssan.

cost, es; *m? The herb costmary;* costus = *κόστος,* balsamita vulgaris, Lin:—Cost *costus,* Ælfc. Gl. 39: Som. 63, 71: Wrt. Voc. 30, 23: 79, 21. Costes gōdne dǽl gebeát smæle and gegnīd to duste *beat small a good deal of costmary and rub to dust,* L. M. 2, 55: Lchdm. ii. 276, 6: 2, 24: Lchdm. ii. 212, 26. Genim pipor and cymen and cost *take pepper and cummin and costmary,* 1, 17: Lchdm. ii. 60, 15: 1, 23: Lchdm. ii. 66, 9: 1, 47: Lchdm. ii. 120, 9. Ænglisc [MS. Æncglisc] cost *English costmary, tansy;* [tanacetum vulgare, Lin.], Lchdm. iii. 24, 8.

cost; *adj.* [costian *to tempt, try, prove*] *Tried, proved;* probatus:—Cempan coste cyning weorþodon *the tried champions glorified the king,* Andr. Kmbl. 2111: An. 1057. DER. ge-cost.

costere, costnere, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Manna cynnes [MS. manna kynnes] costere hafaþ acenned on ðē ða unablinnu ðæs yfelan geþohtes *the tempter of mankind* [lit. *of the race of men*] *hath begotten in thee the unrest of this evil thought,* Guthl. 7: Gdwin. 46, 9. Se costere cwæþ to him *tentator dixit ei,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. Lind. 4, 3.

costere, es; *m? A digging tool, spade;* fossorium:—Costere *vel* delfisen *vel* spadu *vel* pal *fossorium,* Ælfc. Gl. 2: Som. 55, 40: Wrt. Voc. 16, 14.

COSTIAN, costigan, costnian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To tempt, try, prove;* probare, tentare. I. *v. trans. gen. acc.* 1. *with the genitive;* cum genitivo:—Ðæs rinces se rīca ongan cyning costigan *the powerful king began to tempt the chief,* Cd. 137: Th. 172, 18: Gen. 2846. Ðū mīn costodest, Drihten *Domine, probasti me,* Ps. Th. 138, 1. He mīn costode *he tried me,* Beo. Th. 4175: B. 2084. Ūre costade, God *probasti nos, Deus,* Ps. Th. 65, 9. Costodon mīn *tentaverunt me,* Ps. Spl. C. M. 94, 8. Hī Godes costodon [MS. costodan] *tentaverunt Deum,* Ps. Th. 77, 41. Hī on wēstenne heora Godes costedon [MS. costedan] *tentaverunt Deum in inaquoso,* 105, 12, 31. Costa mīn, God *proba me, Deus,* 138, 20. 2. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo:—He ðæt folc costian lēt *he let* [*them*] *try the people,* Ors. 6, 3: Bos. 118, 6. He costode cyning alwihta *he tempted the king of all creatures,* Cd. 228: Th. 306, 28: Sat. 671: Homl. Blick. 29, 24, 34. Hī costodon God *tentaverunt Deum,* Ps. Spl. 105, 14: Mt. Bos. 16, 1. Ne costa ðū dīnne Drihten God *tempt not the Lord thy God,* Homl. Blick. 29, 33: Ps. Spl. C. T. 25, 2. II. *v. intrans:*—Ðonne bryne costaþ hū gehealdne sindsāwle wið synnum *when the burning proveth how abstinent are souls from sins,* Exon. 23 b: Th. 65, 24: Cri. 1059. Feówertig daga he wæs fram deófle costod *diebus quadraginta tentabatur a diabolo,* Lk. Bos. 4, 2: Homl. Blick. 29, 14. [*Laym.* i-costned, *pp. proved, tried: O. Sax.* kostōn *to try, tempt: Ger.* kosten *to taste, try by tasting;* tentare, gustare: *O. H. Ger.* kostōn *tentare: Goth.* kausyan *to taste: Icel.* kosta *to try, tempt.*] DER. fore-costian, ge-.

costigan *to tempt,* Cd. 137: Th. 172, 18: Gen. 2846. v. costian.

costigend, costnigend, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Se costigend eóde to him *the tempter went to him,* Homl. Blick. 27, 4. Se costnigend *tentator,* Mt. Bos. 4, 3.

costing *a temptation,* Exon. 33 a: Th. 104, 18: Gū. 9. v. costnung.

costnere, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Swā swā se geleáfa strengra biþ, swā biþ ðæs costneres miht læsse *as the faith is stronger, so is the might of the tempter less,* Homl. Th. ii. 392, 20, v. costere.

costnes, -ness, e; *f. A temptation;* tentatio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-costnes.

costnian; *part.* costnigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. gen. acc. To tempt;* tentare:—Hyne costnigende *tentantes eum,* Mt. Bos. 19, 3. Ic hys costnode *I tempted him,* Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 15. Costnodon me *tentaverunt me,* Num. 14, 22: Ps. Lamb. 94, 9. Afanda me Drihten, and costna me *proba me Domine, et tenta me,* Ps. Spl. 25, 2. Ne costna ðū Drihten dīnne God *non tentabis Dominum Deum tuum,* Mt. Bos. 4, 7: Lk. Bos. 4, 12. v. costian.

costnigend, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator, Mt. Bos. 4, 3. v. costigend.

costnung, costung, costing, e; *f.* [costnian, costian *to tempt, try*] *A temptation, trying, trial, tribulation;* tentatio, probatio, tribulatio:—Ðeós costnung is of ðam nīþfullan deófle *this temptation is from the malicious devil,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 10, 8. Wæs seó ǽreste costung ofercumen *the first temptation was overcome,* Exon. 39 a: Th. 128, 24: Gū. 409: Homl. Th. ii. 156, 26: Ex. 17, 7. On ðære costnunge tīman *in tempore tentationis,* Lk. Bos. 8, 13. Æfter dæge costunge *secundum diem tentationis,* Ps. Spl. 94, 8. Ne geléd ðū us on costnunge *ne nos inducas in tentationem,* Mt. Bos. 6, 13: 26, 41: Mk. Bos. 14, 38: Lk. Bos. 11, 4: 22, 40, 46: Homl. Th. ii. 596, 9: 600, 16. On costunge *in tentatione,* Deut. 9, 22. Sindan costinga monge arisene *many temptations are arisen,* Exon. 33 a: Th. 104, 18: Gū. 9. Ðæt he us gescylde wið ða þūsendlīcan cræftas deófles costunga *that he shield us from the thousand crafts of the devil's temptations,* Homl. Blick. 19, 17. Micle costnunge ge gesāwon *tentationes magnas viderunt oculi tui,* Deut. 29, 3. Drecþ se deófol mancynn mid mislīcum costnungum *the devil vexes mankind with various temptations,* Boutr. Scrd. 19, 44. Seó costnung ðære ēhtnesse gestilled wæs *the trial of the persecution was stilled,* Bd. 1, 8: S. 479, 19. Me costung and sār cnyssedan *tribulation and sorrow troubled me,* Ps. Th. 114, 4. Hī on costunge cleopedan to Drihtne *clamaverunt ad Dominum cum tribularentur,* 106, 12, 18, 27: 117, 5: 142, 12. Ðonne me costunge cnysedon *in die tribulationis meæ,* Ps. Th. 58, 17: 65, 13. Me costunga cnysdan *tribulatio et angustia invenerunt me,* Ps. Th. 118, 143: 119, 1: 137, 7. DER. nȳd-costing.

costung, e; *f. A temptation, trying;* tentatio, tribulatio, Ex. 17, 7: Ps. Spl. 94, 8: Deut. 9, 22: Ps. Th. 114, 4. v. costnung.

COT, cott, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cotu; *gen.* cota; *dat.* cotum, cottum; *n. A* COT, *cottage, house, bed-chamber, den;* casa, domus, cubiculum, cubile, spelunca:—Onbūtan ða cotu *about the cots,* Cod. Dipl. 551; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 35, 6. Ongeán ða cotu *towards the cots,* 559; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 52, 16. We witan ðæt hȳ ne durran hȳ selfe æt hām æt heora cotum werian *we know that they dare not defend themselves at home in their own houses,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 26. Ingā in cotte dīnum *intra in cubiculum tuum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6. In cotum [Lind. cottum] *in cubiculis,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 3: 11, 7. Ge worhton ðæt to þeófa cote *fecistis illam speluncam latronum,* Mt. Bos. 21, 13. [*Prompt.* coote: *Wyc. Piers P.* cotes, *pl: Chauc.* cote: *Plat.* kate, katen: *Dut,* kot, *n: Ger.* kot, *n: Dan.* koje, *m. f: Swed.* kette, *m;* koja, *f: Icel.* kot, *n: Wel.* cwt: *Gael.* cot, *m.*]

cote, an; *f. A cot, cottage, house;* casa, domus:—Gif hwilc man forstolen þinge hām to his cotan bringe *if any man bring a stolen thing home to his house,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 18. v. cyte.

cōða *diseases; nom. gen. acc. pl. of* cōðu.

cōð-līce; *adv.* [cōða, cōðu *a disease*] *Badly, miserably;* male, misere:—Cōðlīce racentan geræped *miserably bound in chains,* Bt. Met. Fox 25, 72; Met. 25, 36.

cōðu, e; *f:* cōde, an; *f:* cōða, an; *m. A disease, sickness, pestilence;* morbus:—Mycel orfes wæs ðæs geáres forfaren þurh mistlīce cōða *much cattle was destroyed this year through various diseases,* Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 9. Swylc cōde com on mannum . . . ðæt mænige swulton *such a disease came on men . . . that many died,* Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 37. Seó miccle cōðu *the great disease, leprosy;* elephantinus morbus, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 10.

Seó cōdu ðe lǽcas hātaþ paralisin *the disease which physicians call palsy*, ii. 546, 29. He fram ðære cōðe hine gehǽlde *he healed him from the disease*, i. 400, 10. Wið wambe cōðum *for diseases of the stomach*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 1. DER. ban-cōða, -cōðu, bræc-, eár-, fǽr-, fōt-, heort-, in-, mūþ-, sweor-, un-.

cot-līf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -līf; *gen.* -līfa; *n.* [cot *a cot, cottage;* līf, II. *a place to live in*] *A village;* villa:—Ðæt cotlīf *the village*, Cod. Dipl. 828; A. D. 1066; Kmbl. iv. 191, 13: 845; Kmbl. iv. 204, 31: 855; Kmbl. iv. 211, 25: 859; Kmbl. iv. 214, 6: 864; Kmbl. iv. 217, 7. Hē bōhte feola cotlīf *he bought many villages*, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 24. Hȳ forhærndon ōðra cotlīfa fela *they burned many other villages*, 1001; Erl. 136, 32.

cot-sēta, an; *m. An inhabitant of a cottage, a cottager;* casæ habitator, Som. Ben. Lye.

cot-setla, cote-setla, an; *m.* [MS. kot-setla, kote-setla] *A cottager;* casārius:—Cotsetlan [MS. kotsetlan] riht *a cottager's right*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 15. Cotesetlan [MS. kotesetlan] riht, be ðam ðe on lande stent. On sumon he sceal ǽlce Mōndæge ofer geáres fyrst his lǽforde wyrcan, ōðð iii dagas ǽlcre wucan on hærfest: ne þearf he landgafol syllan. Him gebȳriaþ v æceras to habbanne, māre gyf hit on lande þeáw sȳ, and tō lytel hit biþ beó hit ā læsse, forðan his weorc sceal beón oft rǽde. Sylle his heorþ-pænig on hālgan þunres dæg, eal swā ǽlcan frigean men gebȳreþ, and werige his hlāfordes inland, gif him man beóde æt sē-wearde and æt cyniges deór-hege, and æt swilcan þingan swilc his mǽþ sȳ, and sylle his ciric-sceát to Martinus mæssan *cotsetle rectum est juxta quod in terra constitutum est. Apud quosdam debet omni die Lunæ, per anni spatium, operari domino suo, et tribus diebus unaquaque septimana in Augusto.* [*Apud quosdam, operatur per totum Augustum, omni die, et unam acram avene metit pro diurnale opere. Et habeat garbam suam quam præpositus vel minister domini dabit ei.*] *Non dabit landgablum. Debet habere quinque acras ad perhabendum, plus vi consuetudo sit ibi, et parum nimis est si minus sit quod deservit, quia sæpius est operi illius. Det super heorþpenig in sancto die Jovis, sicut omnis liber facere debet, et adquietet inland domini sui, si submonitio fiat de seswarde, id est, de custodia maris, vel de regis deorhege, et ceteris rebus quæ suæ mensuræ sunt: et det suum cyricsceatum in festo sancti Martini*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 16-434, 2.

cot-stōw, e; *f.* [stōw *a place*] *A place of cottages;* casarum situs:—On ða ealdan cotstōwa *to the old cot-places*, Cod. Dipl. 578; A. D. 973; Kmbl. iii. 97, 30.

cott *a bed-chamber*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6: Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 7: 12, 3. v. cot.

cottuc, es; *m. Mallow;* malva:—Cottuc wyl on wætere *boil mallow in water*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 23. Nim niðeweardne cottuc *take the netherward part of mallow*, 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 144, 5.

cowen *chewed, eaten; pp. of* ceówan.

coxre *a quiver*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cocer.

CRABBA, an; *m.* I. *A* CRAB, *crayfish;* cancer:—Crabba *cancer*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 74; Wrt. Voc. 55, 78: 77, 68. Hwæt fēhst ðū on sæ? Crabban and lopystran *quid capis in mari? Cancros et polypodes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. II. *a sign of the zodiac, cancer;* signum zodiaci, cancer:—Feórþa ðæra tācna ys gehāten *cancer*, ðæt is crabba *the fourth of the signs is called* cancer, *that is, a crab*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 5; Lchdm. iii. 244, 25. [*Dut.* krab, *f: Kil.* krabbe: *Ger.* krabbe, *f;* krebs, *m: M. H. Ger.* krebez, *m: O. H. Ger.* chrëpazo, *m: Dan.* krabbe, *m. f: Swed.* krabba, *f: Icel.* krabbi, *m: Lat.* karabus, *m: Grk.* κάραβος, *m. a crab: Sansk.* śarabha, *m. a grasshopper, crab.*]

cracettan *to* CROAK; crocitare, Gr. Dial. 2, 8, Som. Ben. Lye.

Crac-gelād *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 21, col. 2. v. Creccagelād.

CRACIAN; *part.* craciende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* CRACK, *quake;* crepare:—Craciendum *crepante*, Mone B. 123. Sió eorþe eall cracode *the whole earth quaked*, Ps. Th. 45, 3. [*Piers P.* craked *broke: Chauc.* crakke: *Laym.* crakeden, chrakeden, *p. pl: Plat. Dut.* kraken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* krachen: *O. H. Ger.* krachjan, krachōn: *Gael.* crac *crepare.*]

CRADEL, cradol, es; *m. A* CRADLE; cunabula:—Cradel *cunabula, pl.* [MS. *cunabulum*], Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 112; Wrt. Voc. 25, 52. On cradele [MS. B. cradole] *in a cradle*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 1. [*Prompt.* credel, cradel: *R. Brun.* credille: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* cradel: *Gael.* creathail, *f. a cradle.*] DER. cild-cradol.

cradol *a cradle*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 1, MS. B. v. cradel.

cradol-cild, es; *n. A cradle-child, infant;* e cunabulis infans:—Syndon cradolcild geþeówode *infantes e cunabulis sunt mancipati*, Lupi Serm. 1, 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 30.

cræcetung, e; *f. A croaking;* crocitatio:—Cræcetung hræfena *the croaking of ravens*, Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 48, 4.

Cræcilād *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 5. v. Crecca-gelād.

cræfian *to crave*, Cod. Exon. 5 b, Lye. v. crafian.

CRÆFT, es; *m.* I. *power, might, strength as of body or enternals;* vis, robur, potentia:—On ðam gefeohte Mēda cræft gefeól *in that battle the power of the Medes fell*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 43. He cwæþ ðæt ðīn abal and cræft māra wurde *he said that thy strength and power would become greater*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 9; Gen. 500: 155; Th. 193, 13; Exod. 245: 212; Th. 262, 3; Dan. 738: Beo. Th. 2571; B. 1283. His āgnes cræftes *of his own strength*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. Þurh his cræftes miht *by the might of his power*, Andr. Kmbl. 1170; An. 585: Elen. Kmbl. 1112; El. 558: Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 29; Cri. 1146. He cræft māran hæfde *he had greater power*, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 6; Gen. 269: 22; Th. 27, 12; Gen. 416: 23; Th. 29, 21; Gen. 453: Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 14; Gū. 58: Beo. Th. 1402; B. 699. Nȳdaþ cræfte tīd *the tide forces it with power*, Salm. Kmbl. 790; Sal. 394: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 13; Gen. 449: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 3; Jul. 392: Beo. Th. 1969; B. 982. Mid eallum hiora cræftum *with all their forces*, Ors. 1, 13; Bos. 37, 4: Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 24; Rä. 36, 9. He his dryhtne hȳrde þurh dȳrne cræftas *he obeyed his lord through secret powers*, Salm. Kmbl. 904; Sal. 451: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226: Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 33; Vy. 94: 92 b; Th. 346, 27; Sch. 5. II. *an art, skill,* CRAFT, *trade, work;* ars, peritia, artificium, occupatio, opus:—Se cræft ðæs lareówdōmes biþ cræft ealra cræfta *the art of teaching is the art of all arts*, Past. 1, 1; Hat. MS. 6 b, 8. Cræft *ars*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 35. Wolde ic ānes to ðē cræftes neósan *I would inquire of one art from thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 968; An. 484. He byþ forlǽten fram ðam cræfte *ipse dimittetur ab arte*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 35. Ic gearcie hīg mid cræfte mīnum [MS. minon] *præparo eas arte mea*, 27, 31: Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 24. Seó þéod ðone cræft ne cūðe ðæs fiscnōþes *the people knew not the art of fishing*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. Betweoh ðās cræftas *inter istas artes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 17. On his mycclum cræfte *by his great skill*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 3. Nān mon ne mæg nǽnne cræft cȳðan būtan tōlum *no man can shew any skill without tools*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 29: Boutr. Serd. 17, 8. Wundorlīce cræfte ðū hit hæfst gesceapen *with wonderful skill thou hast made it*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 11: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 35. Cræft biþ betere ðonne ǽhta *a craft* [=*trade*] *is better than wealth*, Prov. Kmbl. 20: Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27: 28, 5, 7, 9: 30, 11. Ælces cræftes andweorc *the materials of any trade*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 30. Hwæt begytst ðū of ðīnum cræfte *what gettest thou by thy trade?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3: 28, 3, 31. Ðeáh ðē ðīne sǽlþa forlǽton, ne forlǽt ðū ðīnne cræft *though thy wealth desert thee, desert not thou thy trade*, Prov. Kmbl. 57: Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 1, 11: 22, 35, 37: Bt. 17; Fox 58, 31: 17; Fox 60, 2. Mistlicra cræfta biggenceras *workers of various trades*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1. To cræftum [MS. cræftan] teón *to educate in trades*, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26. Gif ðū bearn hæbbe, lǽr ða cræftas, ðæt hī mǽgen be ðām libban *if thou have children, teach them trades, that they may live by them*, Prov. Kmbl. 20: 57. Seó cwēn bebeád cræftum getȳde girwan Godes tempel *the queen commanded men skilled in crafts* [=*trades*] *to make a temple of God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2034; El. 1018. Wæs ǽfre unbegunnen Scyppend, se ðe gemacode swylcne cræft *the Creator, who made such a work, was ever without beginning*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 5. III. *craft of mind, cunning, knowledge, science, talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue;* astutia, machinatio, scientia, faculţas, præstantia, virtus:—Þurh deófles cræft *through the devil's craft*, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 29; Gen. 492. Ðeáh Eue on deófles cræft bedroren wurde *though Eve had been deceived by the devil's craft*, 38; Th. 51, 7; Gen. 823: Exon. 17 b; Th. 43, 7; Cri. 685: Andr. Kmbl. 2590; An. 1296: Frag. Kmbl. 56; Leás. 30. Feóndes cræfte *by a fiend's craft*, Andr. Kmbl. 2394; An. 1198: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 5; Jul. 359. Mīnum cræftum *by my devices*, 72 b; Th. 271, 11; Jul. 480. Bealdbiþ se ðe onbȳrigeþ bōca cræftes *he is bold who tasteth of book-knowledge*, Salm. Kmbl. 484; Sal. 242. On bōclīcum cræfte *in book-knowledge*, Boutr. Serd. 17, 7. Da cnihtas cræft leornedon *the youths learned science*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 5; Dan. 83. Ic wilnode ðæt mīne cræftas ne wurden forgitene *I was desirous that my talents should not be forgotten*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 9. Ða yfelan nǽfre habbaþ nǽnne cræft *the wicked never have any ability*, 36, 3; Fox 174, 35. Seó gesceádwīsnes is synderlīc cræft ðære sāwle *reason is a peculiar faculty of the soul*, 33, 4; Fox 132, 10: 32, 1; Fox 116, 3. Ða cræftas ðe we ǽr ymbe sprǽcon ne sint to widmetanne wið ðære sāwle cræfta ǽnne *the faculties which we have before spoken about are not to be compared with any one of the faculties of the soul*, 32, 1; Fox 116, 1, 2, 4. Omērus on his leóþum swīðe hérede ðære sunnan cræftas *Homer in his poems greatly praised the sun's excellences*, 41, 1; Fox 244, 7. Sint ða cræftas betran ðonne ða unþeáwas *the virtues are better than the vices*, 36, 5; Fox 180, 15. Simmachus is wīsdōmes and cræfta full *Symmachus is full of wisdom and virtues*, 10; Fox 28, 17. Se eorþlīca ānweald nǽfre ne sǽwþ ða cræftas *earthly power never sows the virtues*, 27, 1; Fox 94, 25: 30, 1; Fox 110, 5. Nān man for his rīce ne cymþ to cræftum, ac for his cræftum he cymþ to rīce *no man by his authority comes to virtues, but by his virtues he comes to authority*, 16, 1; Fox 50, 21, 23, 24. IV. *a* CRAFT, *any kind of ship;* navis qualiscunque:—Gif massere geþeah ðæt he fērde þrīge ofer wīd-sǽ be his āgenum cræfte, se wæs ðonne syððan þegenrihtes weorþe *if a merchant thrived, so that*

he fared thrice over the wide sea in his own craft, then was he thenceforth worthy of thane-right, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 10. Ic ẽfre ne geseah on sẽ leódan syllícran cræft *I never saw a more wonderful craft sailing on the sea*, Andr. Recd. 1004; An. 500. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* craft: *Laym.* cræft, craft: *Orm.* crafft: *Plat.* kraft, kracht: *O. Sax.* kraft, *m. and f*: *Frs. O. Frs.* kreft: *Dut.* kracht, *f*: *Kil.* kracht: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* kraft, *f*: *Dan.* kraft, *m. f*: *Swed.* kraft, *m*: *Icel.* kraptr, kraftr, *m.*] DER. aclẽc-cræft, ẽ-, ſtor-, beadu-, bealo-, bõc-, deófol-, dreám-, drỹ-, dwol-, ellen-, firen-, flíter-, galdor-, gleó-, gũþ-, hell-, hyge-, lãcc-, lãr-, leornung-, leóþ-, leoðo-, leóðu-, mõd-, morþor-, nearo-, ofer-, rím-, sang-, sceóp-, scín-, scip-, scõp-, searo-, snytro-, stæf-, sundor-, swinsung-, tungel-, tungol-, un-, wæl-, wic-, wicce-, wíg-, word-, woruld-, wõþ-, wundor-.

cræfta, an; *m.* [cræft *art*] *An artist, a craftsman, workman*; artifex:—Cræfta *artifex*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 43. v. cræftiga.

cræftan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [cræft *art*] *To exercise a craft, to build*; architectari:—Ic cræfte *architector*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 35. DER. a-cræftan, ge-.

cræftea *a workman*; artifex, opifex, Wrt. Voc. 73, 36, 38. v. cræftiga.

cræftega *a workman*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 6. v. cræftiga, cræfta.

cræftga *an artificer*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 184; Met. 11, 92. v. cræftiga.

cræftgast *most skilful*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2; *sup. of* cræftig.

cræftgian *to strengthen, make powerful*. DER. ge-cræftgian.

cræft-gleáw; *adj. Sage-minded, science-learned*; animi prudens:—Cræft-gleáwe men *sage-minded men*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 26; Edg. 52.

cræftica *a workman*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 2; Wrt. Voc. 47, 9. v. cræftiga.

cræftig; *adj. Ingenious, skilful*, CRAFTY, *cunning, virtuous, powerful*; ingeniosus, peritus, astutus, probus, potens:—Sum biþ fugelbona hafeces cræftig *one is a fowler skilful with the hawk*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 6; Crä. 81: 97 a; Th. 361, 24; Wal. 24: Ps. C. 50, 11; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 11. Ãn reordode, ðam wæs ludas nama, wordes cræftig *one spake, whose name was Judas, crafty in word*, Elen. Kmbl. 837; El. 419: Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 18; Wal. 72: Beo. Th. 2936; B. 1466. He sende cræftige wyrhtan *misit architectos*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 7. Mõde ðæs cræftig *with a mind so cunning*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 6; Crä. 98. Cẽne and cræftig *brave and virtuous*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 101; Met. 10, 51: Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 10, 11. Sume men biób cræftige *some men are virtuous*, 39, 10; Fox 228, 7. Yldo beóþ on eórþan ẽghwæs cræftig *age is powerful over everything on earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 584; Sal. 291: Beo. Th. 3929; B. 1962: Chr. 1066; Th. 334, 1; Edw. 5. Weras wísfæste, wordes cræftige *wise men, powerful of speech*, Elen. Kmbl. 628, 630; El. 314, 315. Nãn cræftigra is ðonne ðũ *no one is more skilful than thou*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18. Omẽrus wæs leóþa cræftgast *Homer was most skilful in poems*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2. Elþeódge wíf hæfdon gegãn ðone cræftgestan dẽl *strange women had overcome the most powerful part*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 41. DER. ẽ-cræftig, æl-, ãr-, beadu-, bõc-, eácen-, hyge-, lagu-, leóþ-, leoðu-, mã-, mõd-, rím-, rũn-, searo-, sundor-, un-, wíg-.

cræftiga, cræftega, cræftica, cræftca, cræftga, an; *m. A craftsman, workman, artificer, architect*; artifex, opifex, architectus:—Se micla cræftiga *the great craftsman*, Past. 8, 1; Hat. MS. 12 b, 15: Andr. Recd. 3264: An. 1635. Cræftica [MS. D. cræftca] *artifex*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 43, MS. C: Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 2; Wrt. Voc. 47, 9. Cræftca *artifex*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 36. Ðyssera cræftcena *horum artificum*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 44. Se cræftega wyrcean mæg to ðæm ðe he wile *the workman can make what he likes of it*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 6. Cræftiga *opifex*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 128; Wrt. Voc. 19, 11. Cræftca *opifex*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 38. Swã swã ẽlc cræftega þencþ his weorc *as every artificer considers his work*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 4. Se cræftga geferscipas fæste gesamnaþ *the artificer firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 184; Met. 11, 92: Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 22; Cri. 12. Cræftiga [MS. C. cræftica] *architectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 35, MS. D.

cræftig-líce; *adv. Workmanlike*, CRAFTILY; fabre, artificiose:—Cræftiglíce *fabre*, Cot. 84. Seó heáfodstõw cræftiglíce geworht ætỹwde *locus capitis fabrefactus apparuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1.

cræftigra *more skilful*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18; *comp. of* cræftig.

cræft-leás; *adj. Artless, unskilful, innocent, simple, inexpert*; iners, indoctus, innocens:—Cræftleás *iners*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 50. Dẽl-leás *vel* cræftleás *expers, indoctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 123; Wrt. Voc. 22, 36.

cræft-líc; *adj. Artificial*; artificialis, Bridfr. Som. Ben. Lye.

cræft-líce; *adv. Cunningly, craftily*; affabre:—Cræftlíce *vel* smícere *affabre*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 113; Wrt. Voc. 54, 55: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 32. v. cræftig-líce.

cræft-searo; *gen.* -searowes; *n. An instrument of war, a device, stratagem*; machina, Som. Ben. Lye.

cræft-wyrc, es; *n. Workmanship*; artificium, Scint. 29.

cræn *a crane*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cran.

cræsta, an; *m. A* CREST, *tuft, plume*; crista, Som. Ben. Lye.

CRÆT, crat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cratu, cræţu; *gen.* cræta; *dat.* cratum, crætum; *n. A chariot*, CART; currus, pilentum:—Cræt *currus*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 91; Wrt. Voc. 34, 22: 85, 71. Betogen [MS. betogaħ] cræt *capsus*, 49; Som. 65, 93; Wrt. Voc. 34, 23. Wẽrun Godes cræta gegearwedra tyn þúsendo *currus Dei decem millibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 17. On horsum and on cratum *equis ac curribus*, Deut. 11, 4. Mid gebeótlícum crætum and gilplícum riddum *with threatening chariots and proud horsemen*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 23: Ps. Spl. C. 19, 8. He hæfde cratu and rídende men *habuit currus et equites*, Gen. 50, 9: Ex. 14, 27. Heó oferam Pharao, and ealle his cræta and riddan *it [the sea] overwhelmed Pharaoh, and all his chariots and horsemen*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 27. Crat *pilentum* vel *petorritum*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 95; Wrt. Voc. 34, 25. [*Prompt.* cart *biga, rheda, quadriga*: *Wyc.* cart, carte: *Piers P.* cartwçy: *Chauc.* carte: *R. Glouc.* carte-staf: *Laym.* carte, *dat*: *Dut.* krat, *n*: *Ger.* krätze, kretze, *m. f*: *M. H. Ger.* kretze, *m. f*: *O. H. Ger.* cratto, *m*: *Icel.* kartr, *m*: *Wel.* cart: *Ir.* cairt: *Gael.* cairt, cartach, *f.*]

cræte-hors, es; *n.* [cræt *a cart*, hors *a horse*] *A cart-horse*; veredus, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 17; Wrt. Voc. 17, 21.

cræt-wẽn, es; *m.* [wẽn *a waggon*] *A chariot, wain*; currus:—Crætwẽn mid seolfre gegyred *a chariot mounted with silver*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 14. Mid crætwẽne *with a chariot*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 6. Sceoldon senãtas rídan on crætwẽnum *the senators must ride in chariots*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 9.

crẽwst, he crẽwþ *crowest, crows*, Lk. Bos. 22, 34; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* crãwan.

CRAFIAN, crafigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To ask*, CRAVE, *implore, demand, summon*; petere, postulare, in jus vocare:—Gif hwã wíte crafige *if any one crave a fine*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 24. Se man crafode hine on hundrede *the man summoned him before the hundred court* Lchdm. iii. 288, 4. He mid rihte crafede ðãs ða he crafede *he with right craved those things which he craved*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 18, 23. [*Piers P.* craven: *Dan.* kræve: *Swed.* kräfva: *Icel.* krefja.] DER. be-crafian: un-crafod, unbe-.

crammian, ic crammige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* CRAM, *stuff*; farcire:—Ic crammige oððe fylle *farcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 36. [*Wyc.* crammyd, *pp*: *Piers P.* ycrammed, *pp.*] DER. under-crammian.

CRAN, es; *m*: e; *f. A* CRANE; grus:—Cran *grus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 20: Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 34; Wrt. Voc. 29, 53: 62, 20: 77, 16: 280, 25. [*Prompt.* crane *grus*: *Laym.* cron, crane: *Plat.* kraan: *O. Sax.* kranc, *m*: *Dut.* kraan, *f*: *Kil.* kraene: *Ger.* kranich, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* kranech, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* kranuh, *m*: *Dan.* trane, *m. f*: *Swed.* trana, *f*: *Icel.* trani, *m*; trana, *f*: *Lat.* grus, *f*: *Grk.* γέρανος, *m. and f*; *Wel. Corn.* garan, *f*: *Ir. Gael.* garan, *m*: *Armor.* garan, *f.*]

crano, *pl.* cruncon *yielded*; *p. of* crincan.

crano-stæf, es; *m. A weaver's instrument*; instrumenti genus ad textores pertinentis, Som. Ben. Lye.

crang, *pl.* crungon *fell, perished, died*; *p. of* cringan.

crang *dead, killed*; mortuus, occisus, Mann.

crano-hawe [cran *a crane*; hafoc, es; *m. a hawk*] *A crane-hawk*; accipiter, qui gruem mordet, Spelm. Gl. Ben. Lye.

crãpe *should creep*, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 3, = creápe; *p. subj. of* creópan.

crat *a waggon*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 95; Wrt. Voc, 34, 25. v. cræt.

CRÃWAN, ic crãwe, ðũ crãwest, crẽwst, he crãweþ, crẽwþ; *p.* creów, *pl.* creówon; *pp.* crãwen *To* CROW *as a cock*; cantare instar galli:—Ne crẽwþ se hana to-dæg *non cantabit hodie gallus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 34. Ne crẽwþ se cocc, ẽr ðũ widsæcst me þríwa, Jn. Bos. 13, 38; *the koc schal not crowe, til thou schalt denye me thries*, Wyc. Ærðamðe cocc crãwe, þríwa ðũ widsæcst mín *antequam gallus cantet, ter me negabis*, Mt. Bos. 26, 34. Ærðamðe se cocc crãwe, þríwa ðũ me widsæcst, 26, 75; *bifore the cok crowe, thries thou shalt denye me*, Wyc. Ær hana crãwe *priusquam gallus vocem dederit*, Mk. Bos. 14, 30. Ær se hana crãwe, 14, 72; *bifore the cok synge*, Wyc: Lk. Bos. 22, 61. Sõna se cocc creów *statim gallus cantavit*, Jn. Bos. 18, 27. Hræddíce ðã creów se cocc, Mt. Bos. 26, 74; *anon the cok crew*, Wyc. Se hana creów *gallus cantavit*, Mk. Bos. 14, 68: Lk. Bos. 22, 60. Ðã eftsõna creów se hana; Mk. Bos. 14, 72; *anon eftsoones the cok song*, Wyc. [*Wyc.* crowe: *Plat.* kreien, kreijen: *Dut.* kraaijen: *Kil.* kraeyen: *Ger.* krähen: *M. H. Ger.* kræjen: *O. H. Ger.* krãjan, krãhan.]

CRÃWE, an; *f.* I. *a* CROW; cornix:—Crãwe *cornix*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 8; Wrt. Voc. 29, 31: 62, 29: 280, 34. II. *a raven*; corvus:—Se selþ nỹtenum mete heora, and briddum crãwan cigendum hine *qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvi invocantibus eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 146, 10. [*Chauc.* crow: *Plat.* kreie, kraie: *O. Sax.* krãia, *f*: *Frs. Japx.* krie: *Dut.* kraai, *f*: *Kil.* kraeye: *Ger.* krähe, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* krã, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* krãa, *f*: *Lat.* corvus, cornix: *Grk.* κόραξ, κορώνη: *Sansk.* kãrava, *m. a crow.*]

crãw-leác, es; *n.* [crãwe *a crow*, leác *a leek*] *Crow-garlic*; allium vineale, Lin:—Nim hermodactylos = ἑρμο-δάκτυλος [MS. datulus] ða wyrt . . . ðæt is on ũre geþeóda ðæt greáte [MS. greáta] crãwleác

[MS. crauleac] *take the wort allium vineale ... that is in our language the great crow-garlic*, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. Crāwan leác *hermodactylus*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 84; Wrt. Voc. 32, 20.

Creacan ford *Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3. v. Crecgan ford.

Creáca; *gen.* Creáca; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—Mid eallan Creáca cræftum *with all the arts of the Greeks*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 29, 31: Bos. 34, 6. v. Grēcas.

Creaco-gelād *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Th. 181, 21, col. 1. v. Creccagelād.

Creácisc; *adj. Greek, Grecian;* Græcus, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 12. v. Grēcisc.

creád *pressed*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 14, col. 1; Æðelst. 35; *p. of* creódan.

creáp, *pl.* crupon *crept, crawled*, Glostr. Frag. 6, 7: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33; *p. of* creópan.

Creca-lād *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 38. v. Crecca-gelād.

Crēcas; *gen.* Crēca; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—Fōr on Crēcas *he went against the Greeks*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 15, 31. Ymbe Crēca land *about the land of the Greeks*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 11: 23, 12, 13, 17, 22: 1, 6; Bos. 29, 6. Perseus of Crēca lande in Asiam fōr *Perseus went from the land of the Greeks into Asia*, 1, 8; Bos. 31, 14. v. Grēcas.

creeca, an; *m. A* CREEK, *bay, wharf;* crepido, Som. Ben. Lye.

Creeca-gelād, Cre-gelād, e; *f.* [gelād *a road, way: Flor.* Criccelade: *Hunt.* Crikelade: *Sim. Dun.* Criccelad: *Brom.* Criklade] CRICKLADE, *Wiltshire;* oppidi nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hie hergodon ofer Mercna land ōþ hie cōmon to Creccagelāde, and fōron ðēr ofer Temese *they harried over the Mercians' land until they came to Cricklade, and there they went over the Thames*, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 15. On ðissum geáre com Cnut mid his here ofer Temese into Myrcum æt Cregelāde *in this year* [A. D. 1016] *Cnut came with his army over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade*, 1016; Erl. 153, 23.

Creecan ford *Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 23, 4, col. 2. v. Crecgan ford.

Crēce; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—He belytegade ealle Crēce on his geweald *he allured all the Greeks into his power*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 39, 40. Philippus alȳfde ealle Crēcum *Philip gave leave to all the Greeks*, 3, 7; Bos. 61, 42. v. Crēcas, Grēcas.

Creegan ford, Creccan ford, es; *m.* [*Hunt.* Creganford: *the ford of the river Cray*] CRAYFORD, *Kent;* loci nomen in agro Cantiano:—Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wiþ Brettas in ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Crecgan ford *in this year* [A. D. 457] *Hengest and Æse fought against the Britons at the place which is called Crayford*, Chr. 457; Erl. 12, 18.

Crēcisc *Grecian*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 55; Met. 26, 28. v. Grēcisc.

crēda, an; *m.* [*Lat.* crēdo *I believe*] *The creed, belief;* symbolum fidei:—Se læssa crēda *the less* or *Apostles' creed*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 11. We andettaþ on ūrum crēdan ðæt Drihten sitt æt his Fæder swiðran *we confess in our creed that the Lord sits at the right hand of his Father*, i. 48, 28: 274, 23. Ælc cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan his crēdan ... mid ðam crēdan he sceal his geleáfan getrymman *every christian man by right ought to know his creed ... with the creed he ought to confirm his faith*, 274, 20, 21. DER. mæsse-crēda.

Cre-gelād *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 23. v. Crecca-gelād.

crencestre, crencistre, an; *f. A female weaver, a spinster;* textrix, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 131, 32.

Creoco-gelād *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Erl. 99, 20. v. Crecca-gelād.

CREÓDAN, ic creóde, ðū creódest, crȳst, crȳst, he creódeþ, crȳdeþ, crȳt, *pl.* creódaþ; *p.* ic, he creád, ðū crude, *pl.* crudon; *pp.* croden *To* CROWD, *press, drive;* premere, premi, pellere, pelli:—Ðonne heáh geþring on cleofu crȳdeþ *when the towering mass on the cliffs presses*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. Creád cnear on flot *the bark drove afloat*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 14; col. 1; Æðelst. 35. [*Prompt.* crowdyn' *impello: Chauc.* croude, crowde *push: Kil.* kruyen, kruyden *trudere, propellere.*]

CREÓPAN; *part.* creópende; ic creópe, ðū crȳpest, crȳpst, creópest, creópst, he crȳpeþ, crȳpþ, creópeþ, creópþ, *pl.* creópaþ; *p.* creáp, *pl.* crupon; *pp.* cropen *To* CREEP, *crawl;* repere, serpere:—He næfþ his fōta geweald and onginþ creópan *he has not the use of his feet and begins to creep*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 14, Cott. MS. Him cōmon to creópende fela næddran *many serpents came creeping to them*, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 21. Mægen creópendra wyrma biþ on heora fōtum *the power of reptiles* [lit. *creeping worms*] *is in their feet*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 44: Gen. 7, 21. Nān wilde deór, ne on fyðerfōtum ne on creópendum, nis to widmetenne yfelum wīfe *no wild beast, neither among the four-footed nor the creeping, is to be compared with an evil woman*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 29. Lǣde seó eorþe forþ creópende cinn æfter heora hiwum *producat terra reptilia secundum species suas*, Gen. 1, 24, 25, 26. Ic creópe *repo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 23. Se biþ mihtigra se ðe gēþ ðonne se ðe crȳpþ *he is more powerful who goes than he who creeps*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 16. Hī creópaþ and snīcaþ *they creep and crawl*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 12; Met. 31, 6. Heó creáp betwux ðām mannum *she crept among the men*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 11: Glostr. Frag. 6, 7. Ða munecas crupon under ðam weofode *the monks crept under the altar*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33. [*Piers P.* crepen: *Chaue. R. Gloue.* crepe: *Laym.* crepen: *Plat.* krupen: *O. Sax.* criepan: *Frs.* krippen: *O. Frs.* kriapa: *Dut.* kruipen: *Kil.* kruypen: *Ger.* kriechen: *M. H. Ger.* kriuchen: *O. H. Ger.* kriuchan: *Dan.* krybe: *Swed.* krypa: *Icel.* krjúpa.] DER. be-creópan, þurh-, under-.

creópere, es; *m. A* CREEPER, *cripple;* serpens, clinicus:—Seó ealde cyrce wæs eall behangen mid criccum and mid creópera sceamelum *the old church was all hung around with crutches and with cripples' stools*, Glostr. Frag. 12, 17.

creópung, e; *f. A* CREEPING, *stealing;* obreptio, Cot. 144.

creów, *pl.* creówon *crew*, Jn. Bos. 18, 27; *p. of* crāwan.

crēpel, es; *m. A burrow;* cuniculum, Mone B. 2774.

cresse *cress*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 61. v. cærse.

CRICC, crycc, e; *f. A* CRUTCH, *staff;* baculus:—Gird ðīn and cricc ðīn me frēfredon *virga tua et baculus tuus me consolata sunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 5. He, mid his cricce wreðiende, on cyricean eóde *baculo sustentans intravit ecclesiam*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 28. He, mid his crycce hine awreðiende, hām becom *baculo innitens domum pervenit*, 4, 31; S. 610, 17. He mid criccum his fēðunge underwreðode *he supported his gait with crutches*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 24. [*Laym.* crucche, *dat: Plat.* krukke, krükke: *Dut.* kruk, *f: Kil.* krucke: *Ger.* krücke, *f: M. H. Ger.* krücke, krucke, *f: O. H. Ger.* krucka, *f: Dan.* krykke, *m. f: Swed.* krycka, *f.*]

Cric-gelād *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Th. 276, 29, col. 2. v. Crecca-gelād.

Cridian tūn, es; *m.* [tūn *a town: Flor.* Cridiatun] CREDITON, *Devonshire, formerly the seat of the bishops of Devonshire, so called because it is situated on the banks of the river Creedy;* oppidi nomen in agro Devoniensi:—Hēr æt Kyrtlingtūne forþfērde Sideman bisceop, on hrædlīcan deáþe: se wæs Defnascīre bisceop, and he wilnode ðæt his līcræst sceolde beón æt Cridian tūne, æt his bisceopstōle *in this year* [A. D. 977] *bishop Sideman died at Kirtlington, by sudden death: he was bishop of Devonshire, and he desired that his body's resting-place might be at Crediton, at his episcopal see*, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 35-38: Cod. Dipl. 1334; A. D. 1046; Kmbl. vi. 196, 15.

crimman; *p.* cramm, cram, *pl.* crummon; *pp.* crummen *To crumb, crumble, mingle;* friare, inserere:—Hornes sceafoðan crim on ðæt dolh *crumble shavings of horn on the wound*, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 12. Cram *inseruit*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 33. DER. a-crimman.

crincan, ic crince, ðū crincst, he crincþ, *pl.* crincaþ; *p.* cranc, *pl.* cruncon; *pp.* cruncen *To yield;* occumbere:—Wīgend cruncon, wundum wērige *the fighters yielded, oppressed with wounds*, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302. DER. ge-crincan.

crincgan *to fall*, Byrht. Th. 140, 23; By. 292. v. cringan.

cringan, crincgan; ic crinġe, crincge, ðū cringest, cringst, he cringeþ, cringþ, *pl.* cringaþ, crincgaþ; *p.* crang, crong. *pl.* crungon; *pp.* crungen *To yield,* CRINGE, *fall, perish, die;* occumbere, mori:—Sume on wæl crungon *some had fallen in the slaughter*, Beo. Th. 2231; B. 1113. Hī sceoldon begen crincgan on wælstōwe *they should both fall on the battle-field*, Byrht. Th. 140, 23; By. 292: Andr. Kmbl. 2062; An. 1033: Chr. 937; Th. 202, 6; col. 2; Æðelst. 10. Crungon *they perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26: 124 a; Th. 477, 24; Ruin. 29. Fæge crungon *the fated died*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 11; Exod. 481: Beo. Th. 1275; B. 635. DER. ge-cringan. v. gringan.

crisma, an; *m.* [chrisma, ătis, *n.* = χρῖσμα, ατος; *n. an unction*, from χρίω [*fut.* χρίσω] *I touch the surface of a body, I rub* or *anoint*]. I. *the chrism, unction* or *holy oil, used for anointing by the Roman Catholic church after baptism;* oleum chrismātis:—Eálā ge mæsse-preóstas, mīne gebrōðra, we secgaþ eów nū ðæt we ær ne sǣdon, forðonðe we to-dæg sceolan dǣlan ūrne ele, on þreó wīsan gehālgodne, swā swā us gewissaþ seó bōc; *i. e. oleum sanctum, et oleum chrismatis, et oleum infirmorum*, ðæt is on Englisc, hālig ele, ōðer is crisma, and seóccra manna ele: and ge sceolan habban þreó ampullan gearuwe to ðām þrȳm elum; forðanðe we ne durran dōn hī togædere on ānum elefate, forðanðe hyra ǣlc biþ gehālgod on sundron tó synderlīcre þēnunge. Mid ðam hāligan ele, ge scylan ða hēafenan cild mearcian on ðam breóste, and betwux ða gesculdru, on middeweardan, mid rōde tācne, ǣrðanðe ge hit fullian on ðam fantwætere; and ðonne hit of ðæm wætere cymþ, ge scylan wyrcan rōde tācen uppon ðæm heáfde mid ðam hāligan crisman. On ðam hāligan fante, ǣrðanðe ge hȳ fullian, ge scylon dōn crisman on Cristes rōde tācne; and man ne mōt besprengan men mid ðæm fantwætere, syððan se crisma biþ ðǣron gedōn *O ye mass-priests, my brethren, we will now say to you what we have not before said, because to-day we are to divide our oil, hallowed in three ways, as the book points out to us;* i. e. oleum sanctum, et oleum chrismatis, et oleum infirmorum, *that is, in English, holy oil, the second is chrism, and sick men's oil: and ye ought to have three flasks ready for the three oils; for we dare not put them together in one oil vessel, because each of them is hallowed apart for a particular service. With holy oil, ye shall mark heathen children on*

the breast, and between the shoulders, in the middle, with the sign of the cross, before ye baptize it in the font water; and when it comes from the water, ye shall make the sign of the cross on the head with the holy chrism. In the holy font, before ye baptize them, ye shall pour chrism in the figure of the cross of Christ; and no one may be sprinkled with the font water, after the chrism is poured in, L. Ælf. E. Th. ii. 390, 1–17. Mid crysman smyreþ his breóst *chrismate pectus eorum unguet*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 1. Đonne he crisman fecce *when he fetches chrism*, L. Edg. C. 67; Th. ii. 258, 20: L. N. P. L. 9; Th. ii. 292, 3. II. *the white vesture, called chrisom, which the minister puts upon the child immediately after dipping it in water, or pouring water upon it in baptism;* chrismale, id est, vestis candida, quæ super corpus baptizati ponitur. *In the Liturgy of Edward VI*, 1549, *it is said*, 'Then the minister shall put upon the child the white vesture, commonly called the *Chrisom;* and say, Take this white vesture for a token of the innocency, which, by God's grace, in this holy sacrament of baptism, is given unto thee,' p. 112. This white vesture was worn for a month after the child's birth, and if it died before the expiration of that time, it had the chrisom for its shroud. A child, thus dying, was called a Chrisom-child:—Wǽron eác gefullade æfter-fyligendre tíde ôðre his [Eádwines] bearn of Æðelburhge ðære cwêne acende, Æðelhûn, and Æðeldrið his dôhter, and ôðer his suna Wuscfreá hâtte, ac ða ǽrran twegen under crisman forþgefǽrdon, and on cyrican in Eoferwícceastre bebyrigde wǽron *baptizati sunt tempore sequente et alii liberi ejus [Æduini] de Ædilberga regina progeniti, Ædilhun, et Ædilthryd filia, et alter filius Yusefrea quorum* primi albati *adhuc rapti sunt de hac vita [lit.* the former two died under chrism], *et Eburaci in Ecclesia sepulti*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 1: 5, 7; S. 620, 40. Under crysmum *baptizatus in albis*, Mone B. 2096.

crism-hâlgung, e; *f. The consecration of the oil of chrism;* chrismatis consecratio, Wanl. Catal. 121, col. 2, 57.

crism-lȳsing, -lísing, e; *f. A leaving off the baptismal vest;* chrismatis solutio:—His crismlýsing [crismlising MS. A.] wæs æt Wedmor *the leaving off his baptismal vest was at Wedmore*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 20. v. crisma.

crisp; *adj.* CRISP, *curly;* crispus:—He hæfde crispe loccas *he had curly locks*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 30. v. cyrps.

Crist, Krist, es; *m.* CHRIST; Christus = Χριστός *the anointed one, as a translation of the Heb.* מָשִׁיחַ *Messiah*:—Se Hǽlend, ðe is genemned Crist *Iesus, qui vocatur Christus;* Ἰησοῦς, ὁ λεγόμενος Χριστός, Mt. Bos. 1, 16. Crist wæs acenned, Hǽlend gehâten *Christ was born, called Jesus* [*Saviour*], Menol. Fox 1–7. Hêr is on cneórisse bôc Hǽlendes Cristes *liber generationis Iesu Christi*, Mt. Bos. 1, 1. Hêr ys gôdspelles angyn Hǽlendes Cristes, Godes suna *initium evangelii Iesu Christi, filii Dei*, Mk. Bos. 1, 1. Beseoh onsýne cristes dînes *behold the face of thine anointed*, Ps. Th. 83, 9: 88, 32, 44. Feówer Cristes bêc *the four Gospels*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 12, 27: Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 16. Seó Cristes bôc *the Gospel*, Ælfc. T. 30, 1. Feoh bûtan gewitte ne can Crist gehêrian *cattle without understanding cannot praise Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 48; Sal. 24. Ofer ealle Cristes bêc *over all Christ's books* [*Gospels*], 100; Sal. 49. On Cristes onlícnisse *in Christ's likeness*, Salm. Kmbl. 146, 15.

cristalla, an; *m.:* cristallus, i; *m. Lat.* I. *crystal;* crystallus = κρύσταλλος:—Ðæt wæs hwîtes bleós swâ cristalla *it was of a white colour like crystal*, Num. 11, 7. Cristallan *crystallum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 49. He his cristallum sendeþ *mittit crystallum suum*, Ps. Th. 147, 6. II. *the herb crystallium, flea-bane, flea-wort;* crystallion = κρυσταλλιον, psyllion = ψύλλιον:—Nim cristallan and disman *take crystallium and tansy*, Lchdm. iii. 10, 29.

cristen; *def.* se cristena; *sup.* se cristenesta; *adj.* [Crist *Christ*] *Christian;* christianus:—Ælc cristen man hæfde sibbe *every christian man had peace*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 122, 7: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 22. Cristnu gesamnung *the christian church*, Ps. Th. 44, 11. Gif hwâ cristenes mannes blód ageóte *if any one shed a christian man's blood*, L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 2: Ps. Th. 106, 31. He forbeád ðæt man nânum cristenum men ne abulge *he forbade men to annoy any christian man*, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 10: L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 16: Elen. Kmbl. 1974; El. 989. Hî bebudon ðæt man ælcne cristenne man ofslôge *they commanded men to slay every christian man*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 121, 32. Him sealde Iustinus âne cristene bôc *Justin gave him a christian book*, 6, 12; Bos. 121, 24. Godes þeówas for eall cristen folc þingian *let the servants of God intercede for all christian people*, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 25: vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 18: L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 7. Cristene men secgaþ *christian men say*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 14: Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 8. Nero wæs ǽrest êhtend cristenra manna *Nero was the first persecutor of christian men*, 6, 5; Bos. 119, 22: 6, 9; Bos. 120, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 1956; El. 980. Fram ôðrum cristenum mannum *from other christian men*, Ors. 6, 9; Bos. 120, 22: 6, 12; Bos. 121, 25. Hî cristene men pinedon *they tormented christian men*, 6, 11; Bos. 121, 17: 6, 19; Bos. 123, 16. Oswig se cristena cyning to his ríce fêng *Oswy the christian king succeeded to his kingdom*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 30. Se cristena dôm *christianity*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Bǽdon [MS. bædan] hî ða cristenan men *they asked the christian men*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 121, 41: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 14. Se mon wæs se cristenesta and se gelǽredesta *the man was most christian and most learned*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 43: 3, 1; S. 523, 7: 3, 9; S. 533, 6.

cristen, es; *m:* cristena, an; *m. A christian;* christianus:—He wæs cristen *he was a christian*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 7: Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 16: Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 4. He hêt ealle ða cristenan *he ordered all the christians*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 10.

Cristen-dôm, es; *m. Christianity,* CHRISTENDOM, *the christian world;* christianitas:—Se cristendôm weóx on heora tîman *christianity increased in their time*, Jud. Grn. Epilog. 264, 7: Jud. Thw. 161, 21. Æghwylc cristen man gýme his cristendômes georne *let every christian man strictly keep his christianity*, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 5: vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 5: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 32: Ælfc. T. 28, 3. Gif hwâ cristendôm wyrde *if any one violate christianity*, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1: L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 4, 7: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 7. On cristendôm *in christendom*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29.

cristenest, se cristenesta *the most christian, pious, holy*, Bd. 3, 9 S. 533, 6: 2, 15; S. 518, 43; *sup. of* cristen.

Cristes bôc, e; *f.* CHRIST'S BOOK, *the Gospel;* Christi liber, evangelium, Ælfc. T. 30, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 100; Sal. 49. v. Crist.

cristlîc; *adj. Christlike, christian;* christianus:—We lǽraþ, ðæt ǽghwilc cristen man cristlîce lage rihtlîce healde *we direct, that every christian man rightly observe the christian law*, L. Eth. vi. 11; Th. i. 318, 11, note 4.

cristnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To christianize, catechize;* catechizare:—Ðæt Paulînus ðǽr ðæt folc cristnode and fullode [MS. cristnade ⁊ fullade] *that Paulinus might there christen and baptize the people*, or as the original Latin of Bede has it, with greater precision,—*ut Paulinus cum eis catechizandi et baptizandi officio deditus moraretur*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 7, 8; Latin 95, 34.

croc, crocc, crog, crogg, crohh, es; *m. A crock, pitcher, waterpot, flagon, a little jug* or *lentil-shaped vessel;* urceus, lagena, lenticula, legythum:—Croccas, Cot. 209: Grm. iii. 458, 15. DER. croc-wyrhta.

CROCCA, an; *m. A* CROCK, *pitcher, earthenware pot or pan;* vas fictile, testa, olla:—Mîn mægen ys forseárod, swâ swâ lǽmen crocca *exaruit velut testa virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 21, 13. Crocca *olla*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 10: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 53: Wrt. Voc. 82, 56. Wyl wæter on croccan *boil water in a crock*, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 19. On ǽnne croccan ðone ðe sie gepicod ûtan *in a crock that is pitched on the outside*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 23. Ic gedô ðæt ðû hî miht swâ eáðe abrecan, swâ se croccwyrhta mæg ǽnne croccan *tamquam vas figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9: Herb. 126, 2; Lchdm. i. 238, 6. [*Piers P.* krokke: *Plat.* kruke: *O. Sax.* crûka, *f: Frs.* kruwch: *O. Frs.* krocha, *m: Dut.* kruik, *f: Kil.* kruycke: *Ger.* krug, *m: M. H. Ger.* kruoc, *m: O. H. Ger.* krôg, *m: Dan.* krukke, *m. f: Swed.* kruka, *f: Icel.* krukka, *f.*]

croc-hwæer, es; *m.* [hwer *an ewer*] *A kettle;* cacabus, Som. Ben. Lye.

croc-sceard, es; *n.* [sceard *a shred, fragment*] *A shred* or *fragment of a crock* or *pot, a* POTSHERD; testa, testu:—Adruwode oððe forseárode swâ swâ blýwnys oððe crocsceard mægen mîn *aruit tamquam testa virtus mea*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 16. Mid ânum crocscearde *with a potsherd*, Job Thw. 166, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 452, 29. Crocsceard *testu*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 29.

croc-wyrhta, crocc-wyrhta, -wirhta, an; *m. A crockworker, potter;* figulus, luti figulus:—Crocwyrhta *figulus* vel *luti figulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 62. Ic gedô ðæt ðû hî miht swâ eáðe abrecan, swâ se croccwyrhta mæg ǽnne croccan *tamquam vas figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9. Fæt crocwirhtan *vel* tygelwirhtan *vas figuli*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9.

croda, an; *m.* [croden, *pp. of* creódan *to crowd, press, drive*] *A crowd, press;* collisus. DER. lind-croda.

croden *crowded, pressed; pp. of* creódan.

croft, es; *m. A* CROFT, *a small inclosed field;* prædiolum, agellulus septus:—Æt ðæs croftes heáfod *at the top of the croft*, Cod. Dipl. 553; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 37, 23. In ðone croft, of ðæm crofte *to the croft, from the croft*, 681; A. D. 972; Kmbl. iii. 261, 11: 679; A. D. 972–992; Kmbl. iii. 258, 27, 28.

crog, crogg, crohh, es; *m. A small vessel, chrismatory, bottle;* legythum, lenticula, lagena:—Crog oððe ampella *lenticula*, Cot. 124. v. croc.

croh, es; *m? Saffron;* crocus = κρόκος, crocus sativus, Lin:—Meng mid [MS. wið] croh *mingle it with saffron*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 23: Herb. 118, 2; Lchdm. i. 232, 7: Med. ex Quadr. 5, 4; Lchdm. i. 348, 14.

crohh *a pitcher;* legythum, lagena *vel* ampulla, Cot. 119. v. croc.

croma *a crumb*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 27. v. cruma.

crompeht; *adj. Full of crumples, wrinkled;* folialis, Cot. 91.

crong *killed, perished; p. of* cringan.

CROP, cropp, es; *m.* I. *a sprout* or *top of a herb, flower, berry, an ear of corn, a bunch of berries* or *blooms, cluster;* cyma = σῦμα, thyrsus = θύρσος, spica, corymbus = κόρυμβος, racemus, uva:—Crop *cyma*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 18; Wrt. Voc. 39, 4. Crop *tursus, cimia* [= *thyrsus, cyma*], 42; Som. 64, 28; Wrt. Voc. 31, 38. Dô him

merscmealwan crop *give him a sprout of marsh mallow*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 25. Genim ðysse wyrte þrý croppas *take three sprouts of this herb*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 10. Genim ðysse wyrte croppas *take the tops of this herb*, 110, 4; Lchdm. i. 224, 9: 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 18. Genim ðysse wyrte croppas *take berries of this herb* [*ivy*], 100, 3; Lchdm. i. 214, 3. Þegnas his ða croppas eton *discipuli ejus spicas manducabant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 1. Wið ðon biþ gōd lustmocan crop *a bunch of 'lustmock' is good for that*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 9. Genim lustmocan crop *take a bunch of 'lustmock,'* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 16. Croppas *racemos*, Mone B. 2572. Croppum *uvis*, 3836. II. *the* CROP or *craw of a bird;* vesicula gutturis:—Wurp ðone cropp and ða feðera wiðæftan ðæt weofod *vesiculam gutturis et plumas projiciat prope altare*, Lev. 1, 16. III. *a kidney;* rien:—Crop *rien*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 107; Wrt. Voc. 45, 13. [*Prompt.* croppe *cyma: Piers P.* crop: *Chauc.* crop, croppe: *Plat.* kropp: *Dut.* krop, *m: Kil.* krop, kroppe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kropf, *m: O. H. Ger.* kroph, *m: Dan.* krop, *m. f: Swed.* kropp, *m: Icel.* kroppr, *m.*] DER. ifig-crop.

cropen *crept, crawled; pp. of* creópan.

crop-leác, es; *n. Garlic;* allium sativum, Lin:—Genim cropleác *take garlic*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 14: 3, 68; Lchdm. ii. 356, 5.

croppa, an; *m. The top or flower of a herb;* corymbus, pluma:—Bānwyrt hæbbe croppan *bonewort hath clusters of flowers*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 6. v. crop I.

croppiht; *adj.* [crop I. *a bunch, cluster;* -iht, *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Croppy, full of clusters;* racemosus, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 12.

cruce, an; *f. A cruse, pitcher, waterpot;* urceus, urceolus:—Cruce *vicíolum* [=*urceolus*], Wrt. Voc. 290, 67.

cruce-hūs, es; *n. A torment house;* afflictionis domus:—Sume hī diden in crucet-hūs, ðæt is in ān ceste ðæt was scort, and nareu, and undēp, and dide scærpe stānes ðērinne, and þrengde ðe man ðērinne, ðæt him brǣcon alle ðe limes *some they put into a crucet-house, that is into a chest that was short, and narrow, and undeep, and put sharp stones therein, and pressed the man therein, so that they brake all his limbs*, Chr. 1137; Th. 382, 28.

crudon *crowded, pressed; p. pl. of* creódan.

cruft, es; *m?* crufte, an; *f. A vault, crypt, hollow place under the ground;* crypta:—Cruftan, cruftes *cryptæ*, Mone B. 2017. Crufte *crypta*, 4931. Cruftan *crypta*, 3298. [*Ger.* gruft, *f. a crypt.*]

Crūland, Crūwland, es; *n.* [Interprete Ingulpho *crūda et cœnosa terra*, Gib. Chr. explicatio, p. 22, col. 1] CROWLAND or CROYLAND, *Lincolnshire;* loci nomen in agro Lincolniensi. St. Guthlac, hermit of Crowland, passed a great part of his life and died here in A. D. 714. After his death, king Æthelbald of Mercia founded a monastery at Crowland in A. D. 716:—Ðæt abbotrīce of Crūlande *the abbacy of Crowland*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 17: 963; Erl. 123, 5. Hēr wæs Walþeóf eorl beheáfdod on Wincestre, and his līc wearþ gelǣd to Crūlande, and he ðǣr is bebyrged *in this year* [A. D. 1077] *earl Waltheof was beheaded at Winchester, and his body was taken to Crowland, and he is there buried*, 1077; Th. 350, 10. Hī cōmon to ðære stōwe ðe man hāteþ Crūwland *they came to the place which is called Crowland*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 1: 12; Gdwin. 58, 12. Ða wæs se eahtoða dæg ðæs kalendes Septembres, ða se eádiga wer, Gūþlāc, com to ðære fōresprecenan stōwe, Crūwlande . . . hæfde he ða on ylde six and twentig wintra *it was the eighth day before the kalends of September* [Aug. 24th, A. D. 699], *when the blessed man, Guthlac, came to the aforesaid place, Crowland . . . he was then twenty-six years of age*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 25–24, 3: 22; Gdwin. 96, 21. v. Gūþ-lāc.

CRUMA, an; *m. A* CRUMB, *fragment;* mica:—Cruma *mica*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 1. We hēdaþ ðæra crumena ðæs hlāfes *we take care of the crumbs of the bread*, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 33. Ða hwelpas etaþ of ðām crumum *catelli edunt de micis*, Mt. Bos. 15, 27: Lk. Bos. 16, 21. Lege on ðone magan hlāfes cruman *lay crumbs of bread on the stomach*, L. M. 2, 12; Lchdm. ii. 190, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 114, 29. [*Prompt.* crumme *mica: Wyc.* crummes, *pl: Chauc. Piers P.* cromes, *pl: Orm.* crummess, *pl: Scot.* crum: *Plat.* kröme, kroom: *Dut.* kruim, *f: Kil.* kruyme: *Ger.* krume, *f: Dan.* krumme, *m. f: Swed.* krumma, *f.*]

CRUMB, crump; *adj. Bent down, stooping;* cernuus, obuncus:—Crump *obuncus*, Cot. 144. Ða crumban *obunca*, 185. [*Prompt.* crombe, crome *bucus: Orm.* crumb: *Scot.* crummet: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* crumb: *Dut.* krom: *Ger.* krumm: *M. H. Ger.* krump: *O. H. Ger.* krumb: *Dan. Swed.* krum: *Wel.* crwm *bent: Corn.* crom *crooked: Ir. Gael.* crom *bent.*]

cruncon; *pp.* cruncen *yielded*, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302; *p. pl. and pp. of* crincan.

crundel, crundol, crundul; *gen.* crundeles, crundles; *dat.* crundle, crundelle; *m.* I. *a barrow, mound raised over graves to protect them;* tumulus:—On ðone durnan [MS. durnen] crundel; of ðam durnan crundelle on ðone þorn *to the retired barrow; from the retired barrow to the thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1053; A. D. 854; Kmbl. v. 105, 26. Ðonan on morþcrundle; of morþcrundle on ðone brādan herpaþ [MS. herpaþ] *thence to the death-barrow [to the tumulus of the dead]; from the tumulus of the dead to the broad military road*, Cod. Dipl. 543; A. D. 968; Kmbl. iii. 23, 34, 35. Ðēr þwyres ofer þrý crundelas *there across over three barrows*, Cod. Dipl. 985; Kmbl. v. 13, 32. II. in later times crundel is *n*:—On ðæt crundel *to the barrow*, Cod. Dipl. 1283; Kmbl. vi. 120, 8. [Kemble, in his Glossary Cod. Dipl. iii. pref. p. xxi, says,—'*It seems to denote a sort of water-course, a meadow through which a stream flows.*' Yet the following example in this same vol. proves that a crundel could not be *a meadow through which a stream flows*, as it was on a hill:—Crāwan crundul on Wereðan hylle *Crow's crundle on Weretha's hill*, Cod. Dipl. 698; A. D. 997; Kmbl. iii. 301, 35. Professor Leo says,—'A crundel or crundwel is *a spring* or *well, with its cistern, trough*, or *reservoir*,' and cites,—Ðonon eft on crundwylle *then again to crund-spring*, Cod. Dipl. 1188; Kmbl. v. 354, 20, 28. The crundle *on Weretha's hill* militates against Dr. Leo's view, as well as Kemble's; Mr. Thorpe therefore concludes,—'My belief is, that the word is not Anglo-Saxon, nor Germanic, but British, and signifies *a tumulus* or *barrow*, and is akin to the Welsh carneddaw *a cairn* or *heap of stones*,' Th. Diplm. Glossary, p. 654.] DER. morþ-crundel, stān-.

crungon; *pp.* crungen *yielded, perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26; *p. pl. and pp. of* cringan.

crupon *crept, crawled*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33: Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22; *p. pl. of* creópan.

crusene, crusne, an; *f. A robe made of skins;* mastruga:—Crusene oððe deórfellen roc *crusen or a beastfelt* or *skin garment*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 4. Crusne *mastruga*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 39; Wrt. Voc. 40, 66.

cruþ *a crowd;* multitudo, turba confertissima, Som. Ben. Lye. v. creódan.

Crūwland *Crowland, Lincolnshire*, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 12. v. Crūland.

CRYB; *gen.* crybbe; *f. A* CRIB, *bed, stall;* stratum, præsepe:—Ic læg cildgeong on crybbe *I lay as a young child in a crib*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 16; Cri. 1426. [*Prompt.* crybbe *præsepe: Orm.* cribbe: *Scot.* crufe, cruife, crofe: *Plat.* kribbe, krubbe: *O. Sax.* cribbia, *f: Frs. O. Frs.* kribbe, *f: Dut.* krib, kribbe, *f: Kil.* krippe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* krippe, *f: O. H. Ger.* krippa, kripha, *f: Dan.* krybbe, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* krubba, *f: Fr.* crèche, *f: Prov.* crepcha: *It.* gróppia, *f: Slav.* kripa, *f. a basket.*]

cryce *a crutch, staff*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 17. v. cricc.

crýdeþ *presses*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rā. 4, 28; *3rd pers. pres. of* creódan.

crýfele *a den, passage under ground;* spelunca, meatus subterraneus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crýpele.

crymbig *crooked*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crumb.

crymbing, e; *f. A bending;* curvatura, Cot. 56.

crýpan; *p.* crýpte; *pp.* crýpen *To creep;* repere:—Hē næfþ his fōta geweald and onginþ crýpan *he has not the use of his feet and begins to creep*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 14. v. creópan.

crýpele, es; *m? A den, burrow;* cuniculum, Mone B. 2774.

crýpest, crýpst, he crýpeþ, crýpþ *creepest, creeps; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* creópan.

crysma *chrism*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 1. v. crisma.

crysum-lýsing *a leaving off the baptismal vest*, Chr. 879; Th. 148, 32, col. 3. v. crism-lýsing.

crýt=crýdeþ *crowdeth:* ðū crýtst, crýst *thou crowdest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* creódan.

CŪ; *nom. acc; gen.* cūe, cū, cuus, cūs; *dat.* cý; *pl. nom. acc.* cý; *gen.* cūa, cūna; *dat.* cuum, cūm; *f. A* cow; vacca, bucula:—Cū *vacca*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 56. Cū *vacca* vel *bucula*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 82; Wrt. Voc. 23, 40: 78, 42. Iung cū *a young cow;* juvenca, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 89; Wrt. Voc. 23, 46. Ān cū wearþ gebroht to ðam temple *a cow was brought to the temple*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 33: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 36. Gesomna cūe mesa *collect the dung of a cow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. On ðære cū hricge *on the cow's back*, M. H. 194 a. Be cuus horne *of a cow's horn*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 1, 3. Cūs eáge *a cow's eye*, 59; Th. i. 140, 4. Of ðære cý *from the cow*, M. H. 194 a. Gif mon cū forstele *if a man steal a cow*, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 24: L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 5: L. Ath. v. § 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1: L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 5. Cūa *of cows*, Cod. Dipl. 201; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 253, 28. Feówertig cūna *vaccas quadraginta*, Gen. 32, 15: Cod. Dipl. 732; A. D. 1016–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 23: 949; A. D. 1049–1052; Kmbl. iv. 284, 8. On cuum *in vaccis*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 31. Ðū wāst, ðæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas and ge-cāne eówa and gecelfe cý mid me *nosti quod parvulos habeam teneros et oves et boves fœtas mecum*, Gen. 33, 13: Cod. Dipl. 235; A. D. 835; Kmbl. i. 310, 18, 25, 27: 675; A. D. 990; Kmbl. iii. 255, 13. [*Prompt.* cowe *vacca: Piers P.* kow, cow: *R. Brun.* kie, *pl: Plat.* ko, *pl.* koie: *O. Sax.* kō, *f: Frs.* kw, *pl.* ky, *f: O. Frs.* ku, *f: Dut.* koe, *f: Kil.* koe, koeye: *Ger.* kuh, *f: M. H. Ger.* kuo, *f: O. H. Ger.* kua, kō, *f: Dan.* ko, koe: *Swed.* ko, *f: Icel.* kýr, *f. dat. and acc.* kú: *Lat.* cēva *a heifer: Sansk.* go, gaus *bos, vacca.*] DER. folc-cū, mete-.

cualme-stów, e; *f. A place of burial;* calvariæ locus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwealm-stów.

cú-butere, an; *f. Cow's butter, butter made of cow's milk;* vaccæ butyrum:—Reáde netlan awylle on hunige and on cúbuteran *boil red nettles in honey and in cow's butter*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 18: iii. 16, 20.

cuc *quick, alive;* vivus:—He lēt cucne *he left alive*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 116, 41: Gen. 1, 20: Ælfc. Gl. 35: Som. 62, 90. v. cwic.

cú-cealf, es; *n. A cow's calf;* vaccæ vitulus:—Gif man of myran folan adrīfþ oðde cúcealf *if a man drives off a mare's foal or a cow's calf*, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 23.

cucelер, cuculer, cucler, es; *m. A spoon, half a drachm;* cochlear:—Fīf cuceleras fulle *five spoonsful*, Herb. 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 23. Þrý cuculeras *three spoons*, 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 24. [*Lat.* cochlear, āris; *n.*]

cucen *alive;* vivus, Wanl. Catal. 3, 12. v. cucon.

cucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To quicken, make alive;* vivificare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwician.

cucler, es; *m. A spoon;* cochlear:—Đæt seáw sele on cuclere *give the juice in a spoon*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 19. Genim celeþonian [MS. cileþonian] seáwes cucler fulne *take a spoon full of juice of celandine*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 3. *The following are examples of* cucler:—2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 6: 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 23: 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 5: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 5, 25. v. cuceler.

cucler-mél, es; *n.* [mél *a measure*] *A spoon measure;* cochlearis mensura:—Án cuclermél *one spoon measure*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 10. Tú cuclermél *two spoon measures*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 3.

cucon, cucun *alive, quick;* vivus:—Đæt he Wulfnóþ cuconne oðde deádne begytan sceolde *that he should take Wulfnoth alive or dead*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. v. cuc, cwic.

cuculer, es; *m. A spoon;* cochlear:—Þrý cuculeras *three spoons*, Herb. 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 24. v. cuceler.

cucumis; *gen.* eris; *m. Lat. A cucumber;* cucumis:—Cucumeres, đæt synd eorþæppla *cucumbers, which are earth-apples*, Num. 11, 5.

cud, cudu, es; *n? A* CUD, *what is chewed;* rumen:—Đe heora cudu ne ceówaþ: đa clīénan nýtenu đe heora cudu ceówaþ *which chew not the cud: the clean beasts which chew their cud*, M. H. 138 b. v. cwudu.

cudele *a cuttlefish;* sepia = σηπία:—Cudele *vel* wasescite *sepia*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 82; Wrt. Voc. 56, 6.

cú-éage, an; *f. A cow's eye;* vaccæ oculus:—Cúeáge biþ scillinges weorþ *a cow's eye is worth a shilling*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 4, note 11.

cuellan *to kill*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwellan.

cúe mesa, an; *m. Cow's dung;* lætāmen:—Gesomna cúe mesa *collect cow's dung*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5.

cuén *a queen*, Chr. 672; Erl. 34, 35: 737; Erl. 46, 22: 836; Erl. 64, 33: 855; Erl. 68, 30: 885; Erl. 84, 5: 888; Erl. 86, 18. v. cwén.

cuffe, an; *f. A cap, coif, hood, head dress;* pileus, cucullus, capitis tegmen:—Hió an Æđelflæde hyre cuffian *she gives to Æthelfled her hood*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 20.

cugele, cugle, cuhle, an; *f. A* COWL, *monk's hood;* cuculla:—Twā cugelan *two cowls*, R. Ben. 55. Cugle *cuculla*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 71. Seó cuhle *the cowl*, R. Ben. 55. [*Ger.* kogel, gugel, *f: M. H. Ger.* gugele, *f: O. H. Ger.* cucula, *f: M. Lat.* cuculla: *Span.* cogúlla, *f.*]

cú-horn, cuu-horn, es; *m. A cow's horn;* vaccæ cornu:—Cuuhorn [cú- MSS. B. H.] biþ twegea pæninga wurþ *a cow's horn shall be worth two pence*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 2.

cú-hyrde, es; *m.* [hyrde *a keeper, guardian*] *A cowherd, person who has the charge of cows;* vaccarius, bubulcus:—Cúhyrde gebýreþ đæt he hæbbe ealdre cú meolc vii niht, syđđan heó nige cealfod hæfþ, and frymetlinge býstinge xiv niht; and gā his metecú mid hlāfordes cú *vaccarii rectum est, ut habeat lac vaccæ veteris vii noctibus, postquam enixa erit, et primitivarum bistinguium xiv noctibus; et eat ejus vacca cum vaccis domini*, L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 18–20. Cúhyrdas *bubulcos*, Mone B. 2408.

cuic *living*, Jn. Lind. War. 4, 10. v. cwic.

cuic-beám, es; *m. A juniper-tree;* juniperus. v. cwic-beám.

cuide *a saying*, Past. 35, 5; Hat. 46 b, 4. v. cwide.

cúle *a cowl*, Wanl. Catal. 131, 74, col. 1. v. cugele.

CULFRE, culufre, culefre, an; *f:* culfer, e; *f. A dove,* CULVER, *pigeon;* columba:—Se hālega Gāst astāh swā ān culfre *descendit Spiritus sanctus sicut columba*, Lk. Bos. 3, 22: Wrt. Voc. 77, 20: 280, 31. Wæs culufre of cófan sended *a dove was sent from the ark*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 12; Gen. 1464. Culfer *columba*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 2; Wrt. Voc. 29, 25. Đæt hīg offrunge sealdon, twegen culfran briddas *ut darent hostiam, duos columbæ pullos*, Lk. Bos. 2, 24: Ps. Th. 67, 13. On culfran hiwe *in likeness of a dove*, Homl. Th. i. 104, 21. Fyđeras culefran oferseolfrade *pennæ columbæ deargentatæ*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14. He asende út āne culfran *emisit columbam*, Gen. 8, 8, 10, 12. He forlēt hāswe culufran *he let out a livid dove*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 20; Gen. 1451: 72; Th. 89, 8; Gen. 1477. Đa hālgan apostolas wǽron swilce culfran *the holy apostles were as doves*, Homl. Th. i. 586, 1: Homl. Blick. 23, 27. Bilwyte swā culfran *simplices sicut columbæ*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16: Ps. Th. 54, 6. [*Wyc.* culver, culvere: *Chauc.* culver: *Piers P.* colvere: *R. Glouc.* colfren, *pl: Orm.* cullfre: *Laym.* culveren, *pl: Lat.* columba.] DER. wudu-culfre.

culmille, an; *f. The lesser centaury;* erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Genim đa lytlan culmillan *take the small centaury*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 20. v. curmealle.

culpa, an; *m. A fault;* culpa:—Ne ic culpan in đē ǽfre onfunde *I have never found any fault in thee*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 28; Cri. 177.

culpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To humiliate, cringe;* humiliare:—Hū ne is đæt đonne sum dǽl ermþa, đæt mon scyle culpian to đam đe him gifan scyle *is not this then somewhat of misery, that a man must cringe to him who can give to him?* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 15.

CULTER, cultur; *gen.* cultres; *m? A* COULTER or CULTER, *dagger;* culter, sica:—Hwanon đam yrþlinge culter, būton of cræfte mīnon *unde aratori culter, nisi ex arte mea?* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 31: Wrt. Voc. 74, 73. Cultur *sica*, 287, 5. Gefæstnodon sceare and cultre mid đære syl *confirmato vomere et cultro aratro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 21. [*Prompt.* culter: *Wyc.* culter, cultre: *Piers P.* cultour, kultour: *Fr.* coutre: *It.* coltro: *Lat.* culter: *Sansk.* kṛit *to cut.*]

culufre *a dove*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 12; Gen. 1464. v. culfre.

cum *come:*—Nū đū cum *now come thou*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 9; Cri. 149; *imp. of* cuman.

cuma, an; *m.* [cum, *imp. of* cuman *to come;* -a, *termination*, q. v.] *A comer, guest, stranger;* advena, hospes:—Ic wæs cuma *eram hospes*, Mt. Bos. 25, 35, 38, 43: Wrt. Voc. 86, 43. Mon cýđe cynewordum, hū se cuma hātte *let a man make known in fitting words, how the guest is called*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 30; Rä. 44, 16: Beo. Th. 3616; B. 1806. Gūþlāc swýđe blīđe wæs đæs heofonlican cuman *Guthlac was right glad of the heavenly guest*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 2. Fram eallum đām cumum *a cunctis hospitibus*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 6. Metodes þeów grētan eóde cuman *the Lord's servant went to meet the guests*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 32; Gen. 2431. Đæt he wolde ǽlcne cuman swíđe ārlice underfōn *that he would very honourably receive every stranger*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 31. Cuman ārfæste *righteous strangers*, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 3; Gen. 2486. Cómon Sodomware cuman acsian *the inhabitants of Sodom came to demand the strangers*, 112; Th. 148, 8; Gen. 2453: Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 4. Cumena ārþegn *an attendant of guests*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 4. Cumena būr *a guest-chamber*, 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Cumena hūs *a guest-house, an inn*, Lk. Bos. 2, 7: 22, 11. Cumena inn *a guest-house, an inn*, Greg. Dial. 2, 22. Cumena wīcung *a guest-dwelling, an inn*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 85; Wrt. Voc. 38, 11. DER. cwealm-cuma, wil-.

CUMAN; *part.* cumende; ic cume, đū cymst, cymest, he cumeþ, cymþ, cymeþ, cimþ, *pl.* cumaþ; *p.* ic, he com, cwom, đū cóme, *pl.* cómon, cwómon; *imp. s.* cum, cym, *pl.* cumaþ; *subj. indef.* ic cume, cyme, *pl.* cumon, cumen, cymen; *p.* cóme, *pl.* cómen; *pp.* cumen, cymen. I. *to* COME, *go, happen;* venire, ire, accidere, evenire:—Sceal se gāst cuman *the spirit shall come*, Soul Kmbl. 17; Seel. 9. Cuman ongunnan *they attempted to come*, Beo. Th. 494; B. 244. Cum to đam lande, đe ic đē geswutelige *come to the land, which I will shew thee*, Gen. 12, 1. Ne cumon eów đās worde of gemynde *let not these words depart out of your mind*, Deut. 4, 9. Đonne wīg cume *when war happens*, Beo. Th. 46; B. 23. Đonne his fyll cóme *when his fall has happened*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 15; Dan. 513. Cumaþ đonne mid cumendum *venientes autem venient*, Ps. Th. 125, 6. II. cuman is used with the infinitive expressing *manner* or *purpose;* as, Com fēran *came walking* or *happened to walk*, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 31; Gen. 852. Com lǽdan *came leading* or *came to lead*, 85; Th. 106, 19; Gen. 1773. Sunnan leóma cymeþ scýnan *a sunbeam shall come shining* or *begin to shine*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 17; Cri. 902. Secgan cymeþ *shall come to say*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 20; Gen. 438. Com grētan *came to greet*, 97; Th. 126, 31; Gen. 2103. Com weorc sceáwigan *came to view the work*, 80; Th. 101, 7; Gen. 1678. [*Prompt.* cum, come: *Wyc. Chauc. Piers P.* cóme: *Laym.* come, cumen, cummen, kumen: *Orm.* cumenn: *Plat.* kamen: *O. Sax.* kuman: *Frs.* kommen: *O. Frs.* kuma, coma: *Dut.* komen: *Ger.* kommen: *M. H. Ger.* komen: *O. H. Ger.* queman: *Goth.* qiman: *Dan.* komme: *Swed.* komma: *Icel.* koma: *Lat.* venire: *Grk.* βαίνειν: *Sansk.* gam.] DER. a-cuman, an-, aweg-, be-, fōr-, fōre-, forþ-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, oferbe-, onbe-, ongeán-, þurh-, to-, tobe-, up-.

CUMB, es; *m.* I. *a hollow among hills, narrow valley,* COMB; caverna inter colles, vallis angusta:—Andlang cumbes *along the valley*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 354; A. D. 931; Kmbl. iii. 406, 10: 489; A. D. 962; Kmbl. iii. 457, 29. In cumb, of đam cumbe *to a valley, from the valley*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 118; A. D. 770; Kmbl. iii. 380, 5. II. *a liquid measure;* mensura quædam liquidorum: hence, perhaps, our dry measure COMB or COOMB = four bushels:—Cumb fulne līđes aloþ, and cumb fulne Welisces aloþ *a comb full of mild ale and a comb full of Welsh ale*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 791–796; 40, 5: Lchdm. iii. 28, 9. [*Dut.* kom, *f. a basin: Ger.* kumpf, kump, *m.* 1. *a dry measure for corn and fruit;* II. *a cup, basin: M. H. Ger.* kumpf *a vessel, dry measure: O. H. Ger.* chumph *cimpus? O. Fr.* combe *a deep valley: Grk.* κύμβος

the hollow of a vessel, cup, bowl; κύμβη a basin: Wel. cwm, *m. a hollow, deep valley: Sansk.* kumbha, *m. a pot, jug.*] DER. fild-cumb.

cumbel-gehnâd, es; *n.* [cumbel = cumbol, gehnâd *a conflict*] *A conflict of ensigns* or *banners, a battle;* signorum conflictus, prœlium, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15; Æðelst. 49, note.

Cumber-land, Cumbra-land, Cumer-land, es; *n.* [*Sim. Dun.* Cumbreland: *Hunt. Hovd. Brom.* Cumberland] CUMBERLAND; Cumbria:—Hēr Eádmund cyning oferhergode eal Cumbraland *in this year* [A. D. 945] *king Edmund overran all Cumberland,* Chr. 945; Th. 212, 10; 213, 10, col. 1, 2: Cumberland, 213, 10, col. 3. On ðisum geáre se cyning fērde into Cumerlande [Cumberlande, col. 2] *in this year the king went into Cumberland,* 1000; Th. 248, 29, col. 1; 249, 29.

CUMBOL, cumbl, cuml, es; *n.* I. *a sign, image, military standard, ensign, banner;* signum, imago, signum militare, vexillum:—In campe gecrong cumbles hyrde *the standard's guardian fell in battle,* Beo. Th. 5004; B. 2505. Hie fōr ðam cumble on cneówum sæton *they sat on their knees before the image,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 1; Dan. 180. Cumbol lixton wīges on wēnum *ensigns glittered in hopes of battle,* 151; Th. 188, 29; Exod. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 8; An. 4. Tō weallgeatum wīgend þrungon, cēne under cumblum *the warriors thronged to the wall-gates, bold beneath their ensigns,* Andr. Kmbl. 2409; An. 1206: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 333. II. *a sign or evidence of disease, a wound;* morbi signum, vulnus:—Se lǣce, ðonne he cymþ ðone untruman to snīðanne, ǽrest [MS. æresð] he sceáwaþ ðæt cumbl [cuml MS. Oth.] *the surgeon, when he comes to cut the patient, first examines the wound;* ad ægrum medicus venerat, secandum vulnus videbat, Past. 26; Hat. MS. 36 a, 7. [*O. Sax.* kumbal, *n. a heavenly sign: O. H. Ger.* cumpal *cohortes: Swed.* kummel, *n. tessera, signum: Icel.* kuml, kumbl, kubl, *n. a sign, badge, mark, war-badge.*]

cumbol-gebrec *a crash* or *clashing of banners.* v. cumbul-gebrec.

cumbol-gehnâd *a conflict of ensigns* or *banners, a battle.* v. cumbel-gehnâd.

cumbol-gehnâst, es; *n.* [cumbol I. *an ensign, banner;* gehnâst *a conflict*] *A conflict of ensigns* or *banners, a battle;* signorum conflictio, bellum:—Ðæt hie beadoweorca beteran wurdon on campstede, cumbolgehnāstes *that they were better in works of war on the battle-field, at the conflict of banners,* Chr. 937; Th. 206, 2, col. 2; 207, 2.

cumbol-haga, an; *m.* [haga *a hedge*] *A compact rank, phalanx;* phalanx:—Ic sceal sēcan ōðerne under cumbolhagan cempan *I must seek another soldier in the rank,* Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 8; Jul. 395.

cumbol-hete, es; *m.* [hete *hate*] *Warlike hate;* bellicum odium:—Þurh cumbolhete *through warlike hate,* Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 30; Jul. 637.

cumbol-wīga, an; *m.* [wīga *a warrior*] *A warrior, soldier;* bellator, miles, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 243: 12; Thw. 25, 14; Jud. 259.

cumbor; *gen.* cumbres; *n.* [=cumbol, *q. v.*] *A banner, standard, ensign;* signum militare:—Hroden hilte cumbor *a banner adorned on the hilt,* Beo. Th. 2048.

Cumbra-land *Cumberland,* Chr. 945; Erl. 116, 29. v. Cumber-land.

cumbul-gebrec, es; *n.* [cumbul = cumbol I, gebrec *a noise, crashing*] *A crashing of banners* or *ensigns;* signorum fragor, Ps. C. 50, 11; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 11.

cumen *come,* Gen. 48, 2; *pp. of* cuman.

cumende *coming,* Ps. Lamb. 125, 6; *part. of* cuman.

cū-meoluc, e; *f.* [meolc *milk*] *Cow's milk;* vaccæ lac:—Gāte geallan meng wið cūmeoluc *mingle goat's gall with cow's milk,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 19.

Cumer-land *Cumberland,* Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 1. v. Cumber-land.

cum-feorm, e; *f.* [cuma *a stranger,* feorm *food, support, hospitality*] *Entertainment of strangers;* hospitium, Th. Diplm. A. D. 848; 102, 30.

cū-migoþa, an; *m.* [migþa, migoþa *urine*] *Cow's urine;* vaccæ urina:—Gesomna cūmigoþan [MS. -migoþa] *collect cow's urine,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5.

cumin *the herb cummin,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cymen.

cuml *a wound, swelling,* Past. 26; MS. Oth. v. cumbol II.

cum-līðe; *adj.* [cuma *a comer,* līðe *mild, gentle*] *Kind to comers* or *strangers, hospitable;* hospitalis:—Cumlīðe *hospitalis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 37. Cild cumlīðe *a child will be hospitable,* Obs. Lun. § 15; Lchdm. iii. 192, 1: 16; Lchdm. iii. 192, 8. Beoþ cumlīðe eów betwȳnan būton ceorungum *be hospitable among yourselves without grudging,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 14.

cum-līðian [cuma *a guest,* līðian *to nourish*] *To lodge, to receive as a guest;* hospitari, R. Ben. Interl. 1.

cum-līðnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality;* hospitalitas:—Cumlīðnys is swīðe hlīsful þing *hospitality is a very excellent thing,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 16. Þurh ða cumlīðnysse *by hospitality,* 286, 2, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 27.

cummāse *a coal-titmouse, coal-tit,* Wrt. Voc. 281, 10. v. cōl-māse.

cum-pæder, es; *m. A godfather;* compater:—Ðe Æðerēd his cumpæder healdan sceolde *which Æthelred his godfather had to defend,* Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 2.

cumul, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cumulu; *n. A glandular swelling;* tumor glandulōsus:—Wið cyrnlu and wið ealle yfele cumulu *for kernels and for all evil lumps,* Herb. 158, 5; Lchdm. i. 286, 17. v. cumbol II.

cūna *of cows,* Gen. 32, 15; *gen. pl. of* cū.

-cund, an adjective termination, denoting KIND, *sort,* or *origin, likeness;* as, æðel-cund, deófol-, engel-, eorþ-, feor-, feorran-, gǣst-, god-, heofon-, hīw-, in-, sāwel-, ufan-, up-, woruld-. [*O. Sax.* -kund *oriundus,* in god-kund *divine: O. H. Ger.* -kund: *Goth.* -kunds: *Grk.* -γενής: *Lat.* -gena.]

cune-glæsse, an; *f. The herb hound's* or *dog's tongue;* cynoglossos = κυνόγλωσσον, cynoglossum officinale, Lin:—Wið cancerādle, cuneglæsse niodoweard *for cancer, the netherward part of hound's tongue,* L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 110, 1.

cunelle, an; *f. Thyme;* thymus [= θύμος] vulgaris:—Wyl cunellan [MS. cunille] *boil thyme,* L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 22. DER. wudu-cunelle.

cuning *a king,* Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. Bodl. fol. 9 a, 7. v. cyning.

CUNNAN, ic can, con, ðū canst, const, he can, con, *pl.* cunnon; *p.* ic, he cūðe, ðū cūðest, *pl.* cūðon; *subj.* cunne, *pl.* cunnen; *p.* cūðe, *pl.* cūðen; *pp.* [on]-cunnen, cūþ; *v. a.* I. *to be* or *become acquainted with, to know;* noscĕre, scire:—Ic ða stōwe ne can *I know not the place,* Elen. Kmbl. 1363; El. 683: 1267; El. 635. Ic eów ne con *I know you not,* Cd. 227; Th. 304, 13; Sat. 629. Ðū canst *thou knowest,* Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68. Const, Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377. Cann, Ps. Th. 91, 5: 93, 11. Conn, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 12; Gū. 693. Ge ne cunnon *ye know not,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 25; Dan. 141. Ðæt ðū cunne *that thou knowest,* 228; Th. 308, 34; Sat. 702: Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374. Ic cūðe *I knew,* Cd. 216; Th. 273, 26; Sat. 142: 19; Th. 24, 30; Gen. 385: Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 34. Hwanon cūdest ðū me *unde me nosti?* Jn. Bos. 1, 48. Cūðon, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 10; Gen. 357: Andr. Kmbl. 1504; An. 753: Gen. 29, 5. Heó weán cūðon *they became acquainted with woe,* Cd. 4; Th. 5, 20; Gen. 74. Men ne cunnon *men know not,* Beo. Th. 327; B. 162. Ic ne conn þurh gemæcscipe monnes ðwēr *I know not anywhere of a man through cohabitation,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 6; Cri. 198. II. *with inf. To know how to do, to have power, to be able,* CAN; scire, posse:—Ic can eów lǣran *I can teach you,* Cd. 219; Th. 280, 3; Sat. 250. Ðe can naman ðinne neóde hērigean *qui scit jubilationem,* Ps. Th. 88, 13. Hērian ne cūðon wuldres waldend *they knew not how to praise the ruler of glory,* Beo. Th. 367; B. 182. Dydon swā hie cūðon *they did as they could,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 11; Dan. 258.

[Cunnan is the second of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs, called *præterito-præsentia,* given under āgan, *q. v.* The *inf.* cunnan and the *pres.* can, *pl.* cunnon, retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of the strong verb cinnan, ascertained from can, *pl.* cunnon, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* tense of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. edn. 2, p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires, by analogy with other verbs of the same class, the *inf.* cinnan, *q. v.* and the *pp.* cunnen. Thus we find the original verb cinnan, *p.* can, *pl.* cunnon; *pp.* cunnen. The weak *p.* cūðe, *pl.* cūðon, *for* cunde, cundon, is formed regularly from the *inf.* cunnan. The *pp.* generally takes the weak form, in Anglo-Saxon as well as in the cognate words; but strong and weak forms are both found, in *A. Sax.* the strong on-cunnen, and the weak cūþ, and in *M. H. Ger.* the strong ver-kunnen, and the weak kunt. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*	*pp.*
Eng.		can,		could,	
Laym.	cunne,	can,	cunnen,	cuðe, couðe,	cuþ.
Wyc.	kunne,	can, kan,	cunnen, kunnen,	koude, kouthe,	cunde, koud.
Plat.	können,	kann,	können,	kunden, kunnen,	kunt.
O. Sax.	kunnan,	kan,	kunnun,	consta,	kuþ.
O. Frs.	kunna,	kan,	kunnon,	kunda,	kuth, kud.
Ger.	können,	kann,	können,	konnte,	gekonnt.
M.H.Ger.	kunnen,	kan,	kunnen,	kunde,	-kunnen, kunt.
O.H.Ger.	kunnan,	kan,	kunnumês,	kunda, kunsta, konda, konsta,	kund.
Goth.	kunnan,	kann,	kunnum,	kunþa,	kunþs.
O. Nrs.	kunna,	kann;	kunnum,	kunna,	kunnat.]

DER. for-cunnan, on-.

cunne, *pl.* cunnen *know, can,* Cd. 228; Th. 308, 34; Sat. 702: Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374; *subj. pres. of* cunnan.

cunnere, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator, Mt. Lind. Stv. 4, 3.

cunnian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed; *v. a.* I. *to prove, try, inquire, search into, seek for, explore, examine, investigate, tempt, venture;* probare, tentare, explorare, requirere, experiri, periclitari:—Woldon cunnian, hwæðer . . . *they would prove, whether* . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 257; An. 129. Mōt ic nū cunnian *may I now inquire?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 34. Uncūþne eard cunnian *to seek for an unknown home,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 1; Cri. 1418: Beo. Th. 2893; B. 1444. Se cunnaþ Dryhtnes meahta *he tempteth the Lord's might,* Salm. Kmbl. 454; Sal. 227. He ðīn cunnode *he has proved thee,* Cd. 163; Th. 204, 16; Exod. 420: Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 15. II. *with gen. To have experience of,*

to make trial of; periclitari, experiri:—Gōdes and yfles ðēr ic cunnade *there I had experience of good and evil*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 26; Wid. 52. Git wada cunnedon *ye made a trial of the fords*, Beo. Th. 1021; B. 508. [*Orm.* cunnenn *to try, attempt: O. H. Ger.* kunnēn *experiri, tentare.*] DER. a-cunnian, be-, ge-.

cunning, e; *f. Experience*, CUNNING; experientia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. on-cunning.

cunnung, e; *f. Probation;* probatio, tentatio, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 33; Hy. 4, 24.

cuopel; *gen.* cuople; *f? A coble, small ship;* navicula:—Ofstīgende hine oððe he ofstāg in lytlum scipe oððe in cuople *ascendente eo in naviculam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 23.

CUPPE, an; *f. A small drinking vessel*, CUP; poculum, obba:—Cuppe *obba*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 43; Wrt. Voc. 24, 43. Nime āne cuppan *let him take a cup*, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 2: Lchdm. iii. 72, 17: Cod. Dipl. 492; Kmbl. ii. 380, 35. Ic ge-an mīnum hlāforde iv cuppan *I give four cups to my lord*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 519, 24. [*Prompt. Wyc.* cuppe: *Piers P.* coppe, coupe: *Chauc.* cuppe: *R. Glouc.* coupe: *Orm.* cuppess, *pl: Laym.* cuppe: *Plat.* kop-jen, kop-ken *a little basin: Frs. O. Frs. Dut.* kop, *m: Dan.* kop, *m. f: Swed.* kopp, *m: Icel.* koppr, *m: Fr.* coupe, *f: It.* cóppa, *f: Span.* cópa, *f: Lat.* cupa, *f. a tub, cask: Grk.* κύπ-ελλον *a cup, goblet: Wel.* cwpan, *f;* cwb, *m: Ir.* cupa: *Sansk.* kūpa, kumbha, *m. a vessel for water.*] DER. scencing-cuppe, sop-.

curfon *carved*, Lev. 8, 20; *p. pl. of* ceorfan.

curmealle, curmelle, curmille, an; *f. Centaury;* centaurēum = κενταύρειον:—Wið ūtsihtādle; curmealle, etc. *for diarrhœa; centaury, etc.* L. M. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 11: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 20. Curmille *centaury*, 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 21. Wring curmeallan seáw *wring juice of centaury*, 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 9: Lchdm. iii. 38, 26: 58, 10. Genim grēne curmeallan *take green centaury*, 10, 19: 18, 23: 28, 28: L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 21: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 21. Wyl on ealaþ twā curmeallan *boil in ale the two centauries*, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 14. The centaury may be spoken of as, I. *the greater centaury;* chlora perfoliata, Lin:—Genim ðās wyrte ðe Grēcas *centauria major* and Angle curmelle seó māre nemnaþ *take this herb which the Greeks name* centaurea major *and the English the greater centaury*, Herb. 35, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 3. Curmelle *centaurea major*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 29; Wrt. Voc. 31, 39. II. *the lesser centaury;* erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *centauriam minorem* and ōðrum naman curmelle seó læsse nemneþ, biþ cenned on fæstum landum *this herb which is named* centaurea minor *and by another name the lesser centaury, is produced on stiff lands*, Herb. 36, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 17. v. eorþ-gealla.

curn-stān *a mill-stone*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 79. v. cweorn-stān.

curon *chose*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 9; Gen. 1803; *p. pl. of* ceósan.

CURS, es; *m. A* CURSE; maledictio:—On ænigne man curse asettan *to set a curse on any man*, Offic. Episc. 3. Gif hīg ænig man ūtabrede, hæbbe he Godes curs *if any man take them away let him have God's curse*, Wanl. Catal. 81, 5: Cod. Dipl. 310; A. D. 871-878; Kmbl. ii. 107, 5: 1057; Kmbl. v. 114, 25: Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 12: 675; Erl. 39, 20, 21, 27, 28: 963; Erl. 123, 14. [*Prompt.* curce: *Wyc.* curs: *Chauc.* cursing: *R. Brun.* cursyng.]

cursian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To* CURSE; maledicere:—Cursiende [MS. cursiynde] *maledicentes*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 23. Ðe biscopes and lēred men heó cursede *the bishops and clergy cursed them*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 37.

cursung, e; *f. A* CURSING, *curse, torment, hell;* maledictio, damnatio, gehenna = γέεννα:—He lufode cursunge, and heó cume him *dilexit maledictionem, et veniet ei*, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 16: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 29: 10, 28: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 20, 47.

cūs *of a cow:*—Cūs eáge biþ scillinges weorþ *a cow's eye shall be worth a shilling*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 4; *gen. of* cū.

CŪSC; *adj. Chaste, modest, pure, clean;* castus, purus:—Þurh cūscne siodo *through modest conduct*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. [*Plat.* küsk: *Dut.* kuisch: *Kil.* kuysch: *O. Sax.* kūsko, *adv: Frs.* kuwsch: *O. Frs.* kusk: *Ger.* keusch: *M. H. Ger.* kiusche, kiusch: *O. H. Ger.* kiuski, kūski *sobrius, pudicus: Dan.* kydsk: *Swed.* kysk.]

cuscoote, cuscote, cuscute, an; *f.* [*Lancashire*, cowshot] *A ringdove, wood-pigeon;* palumbes, palumbā:—Cusceote *palumba*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 32. Cuscote, wuduculfre *palumbes*, 62, 27. Cuscutan *palumbes*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 58.

cūslyppe, cūsloppe, an; *f. A* COWSLIP; primula veris, Lin:—Nim wudubindes leáf and cūslyppan *take leaves of woodbine and cowslip*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 4: 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 10: iii. 30, 8: 46, 22. Cūsloppe *britannica*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 30; Wrt. Voc. 31, 40.

cūsnis *choiceness;* fastidium, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 40. v. cīsnes.

cū-tægel, -tægl, es; *m. A cow's tail;* vaccæ cauda:—Cūtægl biþ fīf penega weorþ *a cow's tail shall be worth five pence*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 3, MS. B.

cuter *resin;* mastix, resina:—Cuter *mastix* vel *resina*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 53; Wrt. Voc. 33, 49.

cūþ; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -ost, -est; *adj.* [cūþ *known, pp. of* cunnan]. I. *known, clear, plain, evident, manifest;* notus, cognītus, manifestus:—Ðæt wæs monegum cūþ *that was known to many*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 21; Deór. 19: Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Cūþ is wīde *it is widely known*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 14; Gū. 507. Cūþ is, ðæt *it is manifest, that*, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 20; Dan. 482. Cūþ standeþ, ðæt he gescylded wæs *quem esse servatum constat*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 27: 1, 27; S. 492, 38. Ðæt wæs ðara fæstna folcum cūþost *that was of those fastnesses most known to nations*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 16; Dan. 692. II. *known, well known, sure, safe, noted, known as excellent, famed, celebrated;* notus, certus, præstans, egregius:—Cūþe ærenddracan *nuntii certi*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 40. Cūþran gewitnesse *certiori notitia*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 40. Se cūþesta gewita *certissimus testis*, 4, 19; S. 587, 27. Cūþes werodes *of the famed host*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 12; Exod. 230: Beo. Th. 1738; B. 867: 4362; B. 2178: Cd. 226; Th. 302, 9; Sat. 596. III. *familiar, intimate, related, friendly;* notus, familiāris, amīcus, benevōlus:—Swā swā he cūþre stæfne wæs to me sprecende *quasi familiari me voce alloquens*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 43. Ne sint me winas cūþe eorlas elþeódige *the strange men are no affable friends to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 396; An. 198. Feor ðū me dydest freóndas cūþe *longe fecisti notos meos a me*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Mīne cūþe *notos meos*, 87, 18: 54, 13: 131, 18. [*Wyc.* koud, kowd *known, pp. of* kunne: *Chauc.* couth, kouth, *pp. of* conne: *Orm.* cuþ, *pp. of* cunnenn: *Laym.* cuð, coð, icuð *known, renowned, pp. of* cuðe *to make known: O. Sax.* kūð *known: O. Frs.* kuth, kund, kud: *Dut.* kond: *Ger.* kund: *M. H. Ger.* kunt: *O. H. Ger.* kund: *Goth.* kunþs *known, pp. of* kunnan: *Icel.* kunnr, kuðr *known.*] DER. folc-cūþ, for-, hiw-, hīw-, in-, un-, unfor-, wīd-: cȳþig, on-, un-.

cūða, an; *m.* [cūþ *known, pp. of* cunnan; -a, *termination*, q. v.] *One known, an acquaintance, a familiar friend, a relation;* notus, cognātus:—Ðū cūða mīn *tu notus meus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 14: Lk. Bos. 2, 44. Ne clypa ðū ðīne frȳnd ne ðīne cūðan *noli vocare amicos tuos neque cognātos*, 14, 12: 1, 58. v. cūþ.

cūðe; *adv. Clearly;* manifeste:—Ic cūðe gesette *I have clearly set*, Ps. Th. 88, 3.

cūðe, *pl.* cūðon *knew, could*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 34; *p. of* cunnan.

cūþe-līc, cūþ-līc; *adj. Known, certain;* notus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. un-cūþlīc.

cūþe-līce; *adv. Certainly:*—Ac we ðæt cūþelīce oncnēowan *but that we certainly have known*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 4. v. cūþlīce.

cūðe-men; *pl. m. Relations;* cognati:—Ða cūðemen *cognati*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 58.

cūðon *knew, could*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 6; Cri. 1185; *subj. p. of* cunnan.

cūðest *knewest, couldst; 2nd pers. p. of* cunnan.

cūþlīce; *adv.* = cūþlīce *Clearly;* manifeste:—Forðon ic cūþlīce [MS. cuþice] on ðæm, hēr nū cwicu lifige *quia in ipsis vivificasti me*, Ps. Th. 118, 93.

cūþ-lǽtan [cūþ = cȳþ *relationship*, lǽtan *to admit*] *To enter into friendship;* societatem facere, Som. Ben. Lye.

cūþ-līce, cūþe-līce; *comp.* or; *adv.* I. *certainly, manifestly;* certo, aperte:—Ic cūþlīce wāt *scio certissime*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 42: 4, 19; S. 589, 25. Ðæt his līf ðe cūþlīcor ascīneþ *cujus ut vita clarescat certius*, 5, 1; S. 613, 14, note. Acyrred cūþlīce from Cristes ǣ *turned manifestly from Christ's law*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 6; Jul. 411: Ps. Th. 103, 16: 106, 6: 121, 1: 146, 4: 149, 8. II. *for, indeed, therefore;* nempe, igitur:—Cweðaþ cūþlīce *for indeed they said*, Ps. Th. 70, 10: 82, 4: Hy. 10, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 20. III. *familiarly, courteously, kindly;* familiariter, civiliter, comiter:—Ðæt he ðe cūþlīcor from ðām hālgum ge-earnode in heofonum onfongen beón *quo familiarius a sanctis recipi mereretur in cœlis*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 12: Cd. 111; Th. 146, 32; Gen. 2431. Ðæt he eáþmēdum ellorfūsne oncnāwe cūþlīce *that he should with affability kindly treat the ready to depart*, Andr. Kmbl. 643; An. 322: Ps. Th. 118, 146, 154: 54, 16: 90, 15. DER. for-cūþlīce, in-, un-.

cūþ-nes, -ness, e; *f. Knowledge, acquaintance;* scientia, Scint. 38, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. cūðe *knew*; *p. of* cunnan *to know.*

cūþ-noma, an; *m. A surname;* cognomen, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 8, 13.

cūðo-menn; *pl. m. Relations;* cognati:—Cūðomen *cognatos, acc. m.* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. v. cūðe-men.

cūðon *knew, could*, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 10; Gen. 357; *p. pl. of* cunnan.

cūþra *more sure*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 40; *comp. of* cūþ.

cūðudyst = cȳddest *innotuisti*, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 4; *2nd pers. p. of* cȳðan.

Cūþ-wulf, es; *m. Cuthwulf:*—Cūþwulf wæs Cūþwining *Cuthwulf was the son of Cuthwin*, Chr. Th. 2, 3. Hēr DLXXI Cūþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas æt Bedcan forda *in this year*, A. D. 571, *Cuthwulf fought with the Brito-Welsh at Bedford*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 25, col. 1.

cuu; *gen.* cuus; *f. A cow;* vacca:—Be cuus horne *of a cow's horn*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 1, 3: Ps. Lamb. 67, 31. v. cū.

cuwon *chewed*, Ælfc. T. 42, 9; *p. pl. of* ceówan.

CWACIAN, cwacigan; *part.* cwaciende, cwacigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* QUAKE, *shake, tremble;* tremere, contremere:—Seó eorþe wæs cwaciende *the earth was quaking*, Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 49, 41. Seó cwacigende swustor *the quaking sister*, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 26, 31. Heó gemētte ealle hire bearn cwacigende eallum limum *she found all her children quaking in every limb*, 30, 20. Heard ecg cwacaþ *the hard edge shaketh*, Elen. Kmbl. 1513; El. 758. Cēne cwacaþ *the bold shall quake*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 8; Cri. 797. Ða tēþ cwaciaþ on swīðlīcum cȳle *their teeth shall quake in the intense cold*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 27: 530, 35. Ic cwacode eal on fefore *I quaked all in a fever*, ii. 312, 19. Cwacode eorþe *contremuit terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 9. Cwacode he sōna *he instantly quaked*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 15: 32, 3, 19. [*Prompt.* quakyn *tremere: Wyc. Piers P.* quaken: *R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* quake: *Laym.* quakien, cwakie.]

cwacung, e; *f. A* QUAKING, *trembling;* tremor:—Sōna biþ ætstilled sió-cwacung *the quaking will soon be stilled*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 11. Cwacung gegrāp hīg *tremor apprehendit eos*, Ps. Spl. C. 47, 5. On cwacunge *in tremore*, Ps. Spl. C. 2, 11. Wæs se mūnt Garganus bifigende mid ormætre cwacunge *the mount Garganus was trembling with immense quaking*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 28. Būton cwacunge *without quaking*, ii. 32, 18.

cwǽde, *pl.* cwǽdon *said*, Ps. Th. 89, 3: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361; *2nd sing. p. and p. pl. of* cweðan.

cwæl, *pl.* cwǽlon *died; p. of* cwelan.

cwælm *death*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwealm.

cwælu *a violent death*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwalu.

cwēman *to please*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwēman.

cwēn *a queen*:—Æðelfriþ cwēn, seó wæs Ælfrēdes swuster, forþfērde, and hire līc līþ æt Pauian *queen Æthelfrith, who was Alfred's sister, died, and her body lies at Pavia*, Chr. 888; Erl. 87, 16–18. v. cwēn.

cwert-ern *a prison*, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 25, 43, 44. v. cweart-ern.

cwæstednys *a trembling*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-cwæstednys.

cwæþ QUOTH, *said, spoke*, Deut. 32, 26: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 30, 31; *p. of* cweðan.

cweðst *sayest*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 7, = cwēst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

CWALU, e; *f. A quelling with weapons, torment, a violent death, slaughter, destruction;* nex, cædes, exitium:—Se cyning Ēadwine mid ārlēasre cwale ofslegen wæs *rex Æduini impia nece occisus*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 32: 2, 12; S. 513, 9, 12, 16. Þurh ānes engles cwale, on Cristes cwale *through an angel's death, by Christ's death*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 38. Hū nyt is ðe mīn slæge, oððe mīn cwalu *slaughter*, oððe mīn rotung on byrgenne? Ps. Th. 29, 8. To cwale cnihta *for the destruction of the youths*, Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. To cwale syllan *to give to death*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 259, 29; Jul. 289. To cwale lǽdan *to lead to death*, 74 b; Th. 279, 14; Jul. 613. [*Laym.* quale *murrain;* quale-huse, cwal-huse *a torture-house: O. Sax.* quala, *f.: Dut.* kwaal *malum, morbus: Kil.* quaele *languor, ægritudo: Ger.* qual, *f.: M. H. Ger.* quāl, *f. torment: O. H. Ger.* quāla *nex, pernicies: Dan.* qval, *m. f.: Swed.* qual, *n. anguish, agony: Icel.* kwal- in compounds, *pain, torment.*] DER. deáþ-cwalu, feorh-, gāst-, hearm-, hell-, līg-, nīþ-, swylt-, sylf-.

cwano, *pl.* cwuncon *disappeared; p. of* cwincan.

CWĀNIAN; *part.* cwāniende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To bewail, deplore, lament, mourn;* plorare, deplorare, queri, lugere. I. *v. trans*:—Sum sceal, leómena leás, sār cwānian *one, void of light, shall bewail his pain*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 18; Vy. 19: 73 b; Th. 274, 23; Jul. 537. II. *v. intrans*:—Cwāniendra cirm *the cry of mourning men*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 19, note; Cri. 836. Weras cwānedon *the men lamented*, Andr. Kmbl. 3071; An. 1538. [*Plat.* kwinen *to languish: Dut.* kwijnen *to linger, pine: Kil.* quenen, quynen *tabescere: M. H. Ger.* quinen *to languish: Goth.* qainon *lamentari, lugere: Icel.* kweina *to wail, lament.*]

cwānig; *adj.* [cwānian *to bewail, lament, mourn*] *Complaining, bewailing, sad;* querulus, tristis. DER. mōd-cwānig.

Cwanta-wīc, es; *n.* [wīc *a dwelling*] *St. Josse-sur-Mer* or *Estaples, the ancient name of which was Quantovic* or *Quentawich*:—Hēr wæs micel wælsliht on Lundenne and on Cwanta-wīc and on Hrōfes ceastre *in this year* [A. D. 839] *there was a great slaughter at London and at Estaples and at Rochester*, Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 17.

cwart-ern *a prison*:—Ic wæs on cwarterne *eram in carcere*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 25, 36, 39. v. cweart-ern.

Cwat-bryeg, -bricg, e; *f.* [*Ethelw.* Cantbricge: *Flor.* Quatbrig: *Hunt.* Quadruge: *Matt. West.* Quantebridge] *Bridgenorth in Shropshire;* oppidi nomen in agro Salopiensi:—Hī gedydon æt Cwatbricge be Sæfern *they arrived at Bridgenorth on the Severn*, Chr. 896; Th. 173, 43, col. 1: col. 2 has Brygce. Æt Cwatbrycge, Th. 174, 1, col. 1, 2. Sǽton hie ðone winter æt Cwatbrycge [Bricge, Th. 174, 10, col. 2; 175, 9, col. 1: Brygcge, 175, 10, col. 2] *they remained that winter at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 896; Th. 174, 11, col. 1. v. Bricg.

CWEAD, es; *n. Dung, filth, ordure;* stercus:—Sume nimaþ wearm cwead *some take warm dung*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 8: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 18. Of cweade *de stercore*, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. [*Wye.* quad, quade, *adj. bad: Piers P.* queed *the evil one, devil: Plat.* quaad, *adj. bad, evil: O. Frs.* quad, qwad, *adj. bad, evil: Dut.* kwaad, *n. evil, mischief: Kil.* quaed, quaet, quat, kat *stercus, oletum: Ger.* koth, *m. merda, lutum: M. H. Ger.* kāt, kōt, quat, *m. n. stercus: O. H. Ger.* chot *stercus: Zend* gūtha, *m. dirt: Sansk.* gūtha, *m. n. excrement.*]

cweahte, *pl.* cweahton *quaked, vibrated; p. of* cweccan.

cwealde, *pl.* cwealdon *slew*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 3; Jul. 5: Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 41; *p. of* cwellan.

cwealm, cwēlm, es; *m. n.* [cwelan *to die*] *Death, destruction, a violent death, slaughter, murder, torment, plague, pestilence, contagion,* QUALM; mors, pernicies, nex, cædes, homicidium, cruciatus, lues, pestis, pestilentia, contagium:—Hine se cwealm ne þeáh *death profited him not*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 30; Jul. 605: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 1; Gen. 1623: Elen. Kmbl. 1349; El. 676. Him cwelm gesceód *death destroyed him*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 36; Dan. 668. Ylda cwealm *a slaughter of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182. Cwealmes wyrhta *a worker of murder, a murderer*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 29; Gen. 1004. Ðider sōþfæstra sāwla mōtun cuman æfter cwealme *thither the souls of the just may come after death*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 14; Cri. 1688: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 18; Exod. 468. To wera cwealme *for the destruction of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 3013; An. 1509. Ic honda gewemde on Caines cwealme mīne *I have polluted my hands in Cain's murder*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 4; Gen. 1095. In Caines cynne ðone cwealm gewræc Drihten *the Lord avenged the death* [*of Abel*] *on Cain's race*, Beo. Th. 215; B. 107: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 17; Cri. 1426: Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123. Ðū wāst cwealm hātne in helle *thou knowest hot torment in hell*, 2374; An. 1188: 562; An. 281. Þurh deáþes cwealm *through pain of death*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 26; Gū. 195: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 9; Sat. 499. Mid morþes cwealme *with pain of death*, 35; Th. 47, 9; Gen. 758. Cwealma mǽst *the greatest of torments, hell*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 20; Cri. 1627. Micel cwealm wearþ ðæs folces *the mortality of the people was great*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 18. Cwealm *pestilentia* vel *contagium* vel *lues*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 8; Wrt. Voc. 19, 18. Dæt us cwealm on ne becume *ne forte occidat nos pestis*, Ex. 5, 3. To ðam swīðe awēdde se cwealm dæt hundeahtatig manna of līfe gewiton *the plague raged to that degree that eighty men departed from life*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 18: Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 7; Gn. Ex. 30. On ðissum geāre com micel māncwealm on Brytene ĝland, and on ðam cwealme forþfērde Tuda biscop *in this year* [A. D. 664] *there was a great plague in the island of Britain, and bishop Tuda died of the plague*, Chr. 664; Erl. 35, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 124, 2. Godes miltsung ðone rēdan cwealm gestilde *God's mercy stilled the cruel pestilence*, ii. 126, 22. Beóþ mycele eorþan styrunga geond stōwa, and cwealmas *terræmotus magni erunt per loca, et pestilentiæ*, Lk. Bos. 21, 11. *In the following example* cwealm *is neuter*:—Sume ic þurh mislīc cwealm mīnum hondum slōg *some I slew by my hands through various deaths*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 2; Jul. 493. [*Chauc.* qualm *sickness: Laym.* qualm *mortality, plague: Plat.* qualm *vapour, smoke: O. Sax.* qualm, *m. violent death, murder: Dut.* kwalm, *m. reek, moist: Ger.* qualm, *m. vapour, smoke: M. H. Ger.* qualm, *m. anguish: O. H. Ger.* qualm, *m. nex: Dan.* qwalm, *m. f. vapour, smoke: Swed.* qwalm, *n. sultriness.*] DER. beadu-cwealm, bealo-, brōðor-, deáþ-, feorh-, gār-, mān-, morþor-, nīþ-, orf-, ūt-, wæl-, yrf-.

cwealm-bǽre, cwylm-bǽre; *adj.* [-bǽre, an *adj.* termination; *producing, bearing*] *Death-bearing, deadly;* mortifērus:—Deáh ðe he cwealmbǽre wǽre *though he was death-bearing*, Wanl. Catal. 164, 48, col. 1. Drenc mid ðam cwealmbǽrum āttre gemenged *a drink mingled with deadly poison*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 17: 260, 11. Cwealmbǽrne *mortifērum*, Mone B. 4905. Cōmon ða cempan mid cwylmbǽrum tōlum *the soldiers came with deadly tools*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7.

cwealm-bǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. Destruction, ruin, deadliness, mortality;* pernicies, mortalitas. v. cwelm-bǽrnys.

cwealm-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes; *n.* [bealo, bealu *bale, evil*] *Deadly evil;* cædis malum:—Dæt hit mōste cwealmbealu cȳðan *that it must make known the deadly evil*, Beo. Th. 3884; B. 1940.

cwealm-cuma, an; *m.* [cuma, *q. v. a comer, guest*] *A deadly guest;* advena cædem parans:—Nolde eorla hleó ðone cwealmcuman cwicne forlǽtan *the refuge of the earls would not leave the deadly guest living*, Beo. Th. 1588; B. 792.

cwealmnes, cwylmnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Torment, pain, anguish;* cruciatus:—Ða wǽron missenlīcum cwealmnyssum þrēste *qui diversis cruciatibus torti*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 13. Fram swā myclum cwylmnessum *a tamque diutinis cruciatibus*, 4, 9; S. 577, 10.

cwealm-stede, es; *m.* [stede *a place*] *A death-place;* mortis locus:—To cwealmstede *ad palæstram*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 46.

cwealm-stōw, e; *f.* [stōw *a place*] *A place of execution;* patibuli *vel* supplicii locus:—He to ðære cwealmstōwe lǽded wæs *he was led to the place of execution*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, note 38.

cwealm-þreá; *indecl; m. f. n.* [cwealm, þreá *a vexing, terror*] *Deadly terror;* letalis terror:—Mid cwealmþreá *with deadly terror*, Cd. 116; Th. 151, 12; Gen. 2507.

cwearn *a mill-stone*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 42. v. cwyrn, cweorn-stân.

cweart-ern, cwert-ern, es; *n. A guard-house, prison;* custodia, carcer:—Dæs cwearternes hirde híg betǽhte losepe *custos carceris tradidit eos Ioseph*, Gen. 40, 4. Ic wæs on cwearterne *eram in carcere*, Mt. Bos. 25, 36, 39: Lk. Bos. 3, 20: Jn. Bos. 3, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. [*Prompt.* qwert, whert *incolumis, sanus, sospes.*]

cweartern-líc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a prison;* carceralis:—þurh cwearternlíce cyp *per carceralem stipitem*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 38.

CWECCAN; *part.* cweccende; ic cwecce, dú cwecest, cwecst, he cwecep, cwecþ, *pl.* cweccaþ; *p.* cwehte, cweahte, *pl.* cwehton, cweahton; *pp.* cweaht *To vibrate, move;* torquēre, quatōre, vibrāre, movēre: Cweccende *torquens*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 147, 49. Hé cwecþ his sweord *gladium suum vibrabit*, Ps. Th. 7, 12. Þegn Hróþgáres, þrymmum cwehte *Hrothgar's thane, violently quaked*, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235. Iohannes cwehte his heáfod *John shook his head*, Ælfc. T. 36, 9. Hí cwehton [MS. cwehtun] heora heáfod *moverunt caput*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 8. Ða wegférendan cwehton heora heáfod *the passers-by shook their heads*, Mt. Bos. 27, 39: Mk. Bos. 15, 29. [*Laym.* quecchen *to shake, move: Icel.* kwika *to move, stir.*] DER. a-cweccan.

cwecung, e; *f. A moving, wagging;* commotio:—Dú gesettest us on cweccunge heáfdes on folcum *posuisti nos in commotionem capitis in populis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 15.

cwede *a saying*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwide.

cweden *spoken, said, called*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 24; Cri. 547: Chr. 455; Erl. 13, 23: Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 45; *pp. of* cweðan.

cwehte, *pl.* cwehton *shook, moved, quaked*, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235: Ælfc. T. 36, 9: Ps. Lamb. 21, 8: Mt. Bos. 27, 39: Mk. Bos. 15, 29; *p. of* cweccan.

CWELAN, ic cwele, dú cwilst, he cwelþ, cwilþ, cwylþ, *pl.* cwelaþ; *p.* cwæl, *pl.* cwǽlon; *pp.* cwolen *To die;* mori:—Cwele ic *I die*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 2; Rä. 66, 1. Swá swá fixas cwelaþ gyf hí of wætere beóþ, swá eác cwelþ [cwylþ MSS. R. L.] ǽlc eorþlíc líchama gyf he byþ ðære lyfte bedǽled *as fishes die if they are out of water, so also every earthly body dies if it be deprived of the air*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 9–11; Lchdm. iii. 272, 25 and note 36. [*Laym.* quelen *to die: O. Sax.* quelan *to die from a violent death* or *as a martyr: Dut.* quelen *languore tabescere: O. H. Ger.* quelan *cruciari, pati, mori.*] DER. a-cwelan, óþ-: cwild, -bǽre, -bǽrlíce, -tíd: cwalu: cwellan, a-: cwellere: a-cwelledness: cwealm, -bǽre, -bǽrness, -bealu, -cuma, -dreór, -ness, -stede, -stów, -þreá: cwelman, cwylman, ge-: cwylming.

cweldeht; *adj.* [cweld = cwyld *destruction*, -eht = -iht *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Mortified;* corruptionis plenus:—Wið wyrmétum líce and cweldehtum *for a worm-eaten and mortified body*, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 4.

CWELLAN, ic cwelle, dú cwelest, cwelst, he cweleþ, cwelþ, *pl.* cwellaþ; *p.* cwealde, *pl.* cwealdon; *pp.* cwelled, cweled, cweald; *v. a. To kill, slay* = QUELL? necare, trucidare, occidere, mactare:—Ða cwelleras ne woldan hine cwellan *the executioners would not kill him*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 30: Cd. 140; Th. 176, 2; Gen. 2905: Hy. 7, 105; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 289, 105. Oft ic cwelle compwæpnum *often I kill with battle-weapons*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 9; Rä. 21, 9. Dú ramm cwelst *thou shalt kill the ram*, Ex. 29, 16. We cwellaþ *we kill*, Ex. 8, 26. Cwealde *had killed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3247; An. 1626. Hí stearcferþe cwellan þohtun *the stern of mind resolved to slay her*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 31; Jul. 637. Dú Grendel cwealdest *thou didst slay Grendel*, Beo. Th. 2673; B. 1334. Árleás cyning cwealde cristne men *the impious king slew christian men*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 3; Jul. 5. [*Prompt.* qwellyñ *suffocare: Wyc.* quellere *a killer: Piers P.* quellan *to kill: Chauc. R. Glouc.* quelle: *Laym.* quelle-n: *Orm.* cwellenn: *O. Sax.* quellian: *Dut.* kwellen *to vex: Kil.* quellen *molestare: Ger.* quälen *to vex: M. H. Ger.* queln, quellen, kellen *to press, vex: O. H. Ger.* queljan *necare: Dan.* qwæle *to quell, torture: Swed.* qwälja *to torment: Icel.* kwelja *to torment.*] DER. a-cwellan.

cwellend, es; *m.* [cwellende, *part. of* cwellan *to kill*] *A killer, slayer;* interfector:—Cwellend *sector*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 27.

cwellere, es; *m. A killer, man-slayer, executioner,* QUELLER, *tormentor;* lanio, interfector, spiculator? carnifex:—Se cwellere *the executioner*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 15, 35. Ða cwelleras *the executioners;* carnifices, 5, 19; S. 638, 29. Herodes sende ǽnne cwellere, and bebeád ðæt man his heáfod on ánum disce brohte *Herod sent an executioner, and commanded that they should bring his* [*John Baptist's*] *head on a dish*, Mk. Bos. 6, 27. Hyldere, oððe cwellere, oððe flǽsctawere [MS. flǽctawere] *lanio, vel lanista, vel carnifex, vel macellarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 122; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27.

cwelm *destruction, death*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 36; Dan. 668. v. cwealm.

cwelman, cwylman, cwilman; *part.* -ende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwealm, cwelm *death, destruction, torment*] *To torture, torment, destroy, kill;* trucidare, cruciare:—Cwelmende fýr *destroying fires*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 28; Cri. 959. He wæs dæt folc cwilmende *he tortured the people*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. He eorþ-cyningas yrmde and cwelmde *he oppressed and slew the kings of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 94; Met. 9, 47. Mæssepreóstas wǽron cwylmde *sacerdotes trucidabantur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1: 4, 13; S. 582, note 29. Hí hálge cwelmdon *they slew the holy*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 24; Jul. 15. Dæt hí cwylmen rihte heortan *ut trucident rectos corde*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15. Dú hungre scealt cwylmed weorþan *thou shalt be put to death with hunger*, Elen. Kmbl. 1373; El. 688. [*O. Sax.* quelmian *to kill.*] DER. ge-cwelman, -cwylman.

cwelm-bérnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [cwealm, cwelm *death, destruction*] *Destruction, ruin, deadliness, mortality;* pernicies, mortalitas:—Cwelmbǽrnyss *pernicies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15. 52. Þurh myrran is gehíwod cwelmbérnys úres flǽsces *by myrrh is typified the mortality of our flesh*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 3.

cwelþ *dies*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 10; *3rd pres. sing. of* cwelan.

cwéman; *part.* cwémende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. dat. To give pleasure, please, delight, propitiate, satisfy;* placere, satisfacere:—Sum sceal on heápe hæleðum cwéman *one shall in company give pleasure to men*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 33; Vy. 77. Ic nínum Criste cwéman þence leófran lǽce *I purpose to please my Saviour with a dearer gift*, 37 a; Th. 120, 26; Gú. 277: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 27: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 16; Sat. 305. Se ðe ne þenceþ Meotode cwéman *he who thinketh not to propitiate ths Creator*, 217; Th. 276, 5; Sat. 184: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 25; Jul. 252: Ps. Th. 91, 3: 94, 1. God tostencþ bán heora ða ðe mannum cwémendra *Deus dissipavit ossa eorum qui hominibus placent*, Ps. Spl. 52, 7. Ic cwéme Drihtne on ríce lýfigendra *placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, 114, 9: Ps. Th. 53, 6. Esne his hláforde cwéneþ *a servant gives pleasure to his master*, 122. 2. Martiras Meotode cwémaþ *martyrs give delight to the Creator*, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 31; Sat. 655: Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 5; Gú. 433: Ps. Th. 71, 10. Nǽnig man scile orþances útabredan wǽpnes ecgge, deáh ðe him se wíste cwéme *no man should draw forth the weapon's edge without a cause, although its beauty please him*, Salm. Kmbl. 332; Sal. 165. Dæt we cwéman Criste *that we please Christ*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 8; Sat. 596. Ðam ic georne cwémde *whom I have earnestly propitiated*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 11; Gú. 1058. Him lofsangum cwémdon [MS. cwemdan] *cantaverunt laudes ejus*, Ps. Th. 105, 11. [*Laym.* queme, cweme, iquemen, icweme *to please: Orm.* cwemenn: *Ger.* bequemen *to accommodate.*] DER. ge-cwéman.

cwéme; *adj.* [cwéman *to please*] *Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit;* gratus, acceptus, congruus. DER. ge-cwéme.

cwéming, e; *f. A pleasing, satisfying;* placentia, satisfactio, Greg. Dial. 4, 28.

cwémnys, -nyss, e; *f. A satisfaction, an appeasing, a mitigation;* satisfactio:—Cwémnys uncysta *satisfactio vitiorum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 32.

CWÉN; *gen. dat.* cwéne; *acc.* cwén, cwénn, cwéne; *pl. nom. acc.* cwéne, cwéna; *gen.* cwéna; *dat.* cwénum; *f:* cwéne, cwýne; *gen. dat. acc.* cwénan, cwýnan; *pl. nom. acc.* cwénan; *gen.* cwénena; *dat.* cwénum; *f.* I. *a woman;* femina:—Seó clǽneste cwén ofer eorþan *the purest woman upon earth*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 17, 27; Cri. 276. Þurh ða ǽdelan cwénn *through the noble woman*, 25 b; Th. 73, 34; Cri. 1199. Cwéna sélost *the best of women*, Menol. Fox 334; Men. 168. Ealdra cwéna spell *old women's talk;* anilis fabula, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 20; Wrt. Voc. 55, 24. Ic wæs feaxhár cwéne *I was a hoary-headed woman*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rä. 73, 1. On cwénena bróce, of cwénena bróce *to the women's brook, from the women's brook*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 426; A. D. 949; Kmbl. iii. 429, 34. II. *a wife;* uxor:—Abrahames cwén *Abraham's wife*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 17; Gen. 2259. Hæleða cwénum *to the wives of the warriors*, 169; Th. 210, 7; Exod. 511. Gif preóst cwénan forlǽte, and óðre nime, anaþema sit *if a priest forsake his wife, and take another, let him be excommunicated*, L. N. P. L. 35; Th. ii. 296, 1. Gif man mid esnes cwýnan geligeþ, be cwicum ceorle, ii gebéte *if a man lie with an 'esne's' wife, her husband still living, let him make twofold amends*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. III. *a king's* or *emperor's wife, a* QUEEN, *empress;* regina, imperatrix, augusta:—Cwén *regina*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 128; Wrt. Voc. 42, 8: 72, 56: Mt. Bos. 12, 42: Lk. Bos. 11, 31: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 23: 3, 11; Bos. 73, 37: Chr. 672; Erl. 35, 37: 722; Erl. 46, 26: Beo. Th. 1851; B. 923: Elen. Kmbl. 494; El. 247. Dæs [MS. ðes] cáseres cwén *imperatrix* vel *augusta*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 58. Oft on ánre tíde acenþ seó cwén and seó wyln *the queen and the slave often bring forth at one time*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 832; El. 416: 1113; El. 558: Beo. Th. 2311; B. 1153. Seó ylce cwén Saméramis *the same queen Sameramis*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 6. Ðǽr wearþ Marsepia, sió cwén, ofslagen *Marpesia, the queen, was slain there*, 1, 10; Bos. 33, 22, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 756; El. 378: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 178; Met. 26, 89. Ðeós cwén *this queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 1064; El. 533: 1099; El. 551. He wæs on ðære cwéne gewealdum *he was in the queen's power*, 1217; El. 610: 2269; El. 1136. Done hic ðære cwéne

agéfon *they gave him up to the queen*, 1171; El. 587: 2257; El. 1130. Aðelwulf cyng Carles dóhtor hæfde to cwéne *king Æthelwulf had the daughter of Charles for his queen*, Chr. 885; Erl. 85, 3: 1017; Erl. 161, 10: 1048; Erl. 180, 21. Mid ða æðelan cwén *with the noble queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 550; El. 275: Beo. Th. 1334; B. 665: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 29; Wíd. 102. Ofslóh ge ðone cyning, ge ða cwéne *slew both the king and the queen*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 4: Homl. Th. i. 438, 21: Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82. Cyningas and cwéne *kings and queens*, 113 a; Th. 433, 15; Rä. 50, 8. Hiora twá wéron heora cwéna, Marsepia and Lampida wéron hátene *two of them, called Marpesia and Lampeto, were their queens*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 14, 35. Se wæs Melcolmes sunu cynges and Margarite ðære cwénan *he was the son of king Malcolm and queen Margaret*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. [*Prompt.* quene *regina*; quen, womann of lytylle price: *Wyc.* queene: *Piers P.* queyne, queene: *R. Brun. R. Glouc.* quene: *Laym.* quen-e, *f: Orm.* cwen: *Scot.* queyn, quean *a young woman*: *Plat.* quene: *O. Sax.* cwân, cwéna, *f. uxor*: *Dut.* kween, *f. a married woman*: *Kil.* quene *uxor, mulier*: *Ger.* königin, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* kone, kon, *f. uxor*: *O. H. Ger.* quena, chena, chone, *f. mulier, conjux, uxor*: *Goth.* qens, *f. mulier, uxor*: *Dan.* qvinde, kone *mulier, uxor*: *Swed.* qvinna, *f. mulier, uxor*; kâna, *f. a low woman*: *Icel.* kona, kuna, kwán, kwæn *a woman, wife, queen*: *Grk.* γυνή *femina, genitrix*: *Slav.* shena: *Sansk.* gnâ, jani, *f. a woman, wife, mother.*] DER. dryht-cwén, folc-, gúþ-, sige-, þeód-.

Cwéna land *the land* or *country of the Quaines*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 10. v. Cwénas, Cwén-land.

Cwénas; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Quaines*; Cayani. *The inhabitants of* Cwén-land, *q. v*:—Is to-emnes ðæm lande súþeweardum, on óðre healfe ðæs móres, Sweóland, óþ ðæt land norþeweard; and to-emnes ðæm lande norþeweardum, Cwéna land. Ða Cwénas hergiaþ hwílum on ða Norþmen ofer ðone mór; hwílum ða Norþmen on hý; and ðær sint swíðe micle meras fersce geond ða móras; and beraþ ða Cwénas hyra scypu ofer land on ða meras, and ðanon hergiaþ on ða Norþmen. Hý habbaþ swýðe lytle scypa, and swýðe leóhte *over against the land* [*Finland*] *southward, on the other side of the waste, is Sweden, northward up to the land; and over against the land northward is the land of the Quaines. The Quaines sometimes make war on the Northmen over the waste; sometimes the Northmen on them; and there are very large fresh lakes beyond the wastes; and the Quaines carry their boats over land into the lakes, and thence make war on the Northmen. They have very little boats, and very light*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 8–15.

cwencan; *p.* cwencte; *pp.* cwenced, cwenct *To extinguish*, QUENCH; extinguere. DER. acwencan.

cwéne, cwýne, an; *f. A woman, wife, queen, common woman, harlot*; femina, uxor, regina, meretrix:—Ic wæs feaxhár cwéne *I was a hoary-headed woman*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rä. 73, 1. Cwénan forlætan *to forsake a wife*, L. N. P. L. 35; Th. ii. 296, 1. Mid esnes cwýnan *with an 'esne's' wife*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. Margarite ðære cwénan *of queen Margaret*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. Wið áne cwénan fylþe adreógaþ *cum una meretrice spurcitiem exercent*, Lupi Serm. 1, 11; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 26. v. cwén.

cwén-fugol, es; *m. A female* or *hen bird*; avis feminea, Som. Ben. Lye.

Cwén-land, es; *n. Cwén-land* lies between the White Sea [Cwén Sæ] and Norway, north of the Gulf of Bothnia. The country east and west of the Gulf of Bothnia, from Norway to the Cwén or White Sea, including Finmark on the north. Malte-Brun says that the inhabitants of Cwén-land were a Finnish race. They were called Quaines, and by Latin writers Cayani. Gerchau maintains, in his history of Finland, 1810, that the Laplanders only were called Finns, and that they were driven from the country by the Quaines. 'They settled in Lapland, and on the shores of the White Sea, which derived from them the name of Quen Sea or Quen-vik.' ... Adamus Bremensis happened to be present at a conversation, in which king Swenon spoke of Quen-land or Quena-land, the country of the Quaines, but as the stranger's knowledge of Danish was very imperfect, he supposed the king had said Quinna-land, the country of women or Amazons; hence the absurd origin of his Terra Feminarum, mistaking the name of the country, for quinna *a woman*. Malte-Brun's Universal Geog. Edin. 1827, vol. vi. p. 495.—Dr. Latham's Germania of Tacitus, 174. 179:—Sweón habbaþ be súþan him ðone sæs earm Osti; and be eástan him Sermende; and be norþan him ofer ða wéstennu is Cwén-land *the Swedes have, to the south of them, the Esthonian arm of the sea; and to the east of them the Sermende; and to the north of them, over the wastes, is Cwén-land*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 21–23: 21, 10.

cwén-líc; *adj.* QUEENLY, *feminine*; muliebris:—Ne biþ swylc cwénlíc þeáw *such is not a feminine custom*, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940.

cwénn *a woman*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 73, 34; Cri. 1199; *acc. s. of* cwén.

Cwén-sæ; *gen.* -sæs; *m. The White Sea*; hyperboreus oceanus:—Fram ðære eá Danais, west óþ Rín ða eá ... and eft súþ óþ Donua ða eá ... and norþ óþ ðone gársecg, ðe man Cwénsæ hæt: binnan ðæm syndon manega þeóda; ac hit man hæt eall, Germania *from the river Don, westward to the river Rhine ... and again south to the river Danube ... and north to the ocean, which is called the White Sea: within these are many nations; but they call it all, Germania*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 21–28. v. Cwénas, Cwén-land.

cweoo *quick, alive*, Symb. Athan. Lye. v. cwic.

cweodo *a cud, quid*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 6. v. cwudu.

cweorn, e; *f*: cweorne, an; *f. A mill, hand-mill, quern*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 24, 41: Ex. 11, 5. v. cwyrn.

cweorn-bill, es; *n.* [bil *a bill, falchion*] *A stone chisel for dressing querns*; lapidaria, Cot. 125.

cweorn-stán *a mill-stone*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42: Lk. Bos. 17, 2. v. cwyrn-stán.

cweorn-tóþ; *pl. m. Molar teeth, grinders*; molares, Wrt. Voc. 282, 75.

cwert-ern, es; *n. A prison*:—Ðe-læs ðú sý on cwertern send *ne forte in carcerem mittaris*, Mt. Bos. 5, 25: Lk. Bos. 12, 58. v. cweart-ern.

cweþ *says*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 45, = cwedeþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cweþ ðú *say thou*, cweðe he *let him say*, cweðaþ, cweðe ge *say ye*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33, 39: Mt. Bos. 3, 9: Gen. 50, 19; *impert. of* cweðan.

CWEÐAN, to cweðanne; *part.* cweðende; ic cweðe, ðú cweðest, cweðst, cwæst, cwidst, cwydst, cwíst, cwýst, he cweðeþ; cweþ, cwiþ, cwyþ, *pl.* cweðaþ; *p.* ic, he cwæþ, ðú cwǽde, *pl.* cwǽdon; *impert.* cweþ, cweðe, *pl.* cweðaþ, cweðe; *subj.* cweðe, *pl.* cweðen; *p.* cwǽde, *pl.* cwǽden; *pp.* cweden *To say, speak, call, proclaim*; dicere, loqui, vocare, indicere. I. *v. trans*:—Ic ðé wolde lofsang cweðan *laudem dixi tibi*, Ps. Th. 118, 164: Rood Kmbl. 230; Kr. 116. For ðam worde ðe se Wealdend cwyþ *for the word which the Lord shall speak*, Rood Kmbl. 220; Kr. 111. Gehýraþ hwæt se unrihtwísa déma cwyþ *audite quid judex iniquitatis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6. Him ða word hí cweðaþ *they say the words to him*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 15; Cri. 401. Ne cwæþ ic wiht *I spake not aught*, 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rä. 66, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 69; Met. 10, 35. Drihten cwæþ word to Noe *the Lord spake words to Noah*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 11; Gen. 1510: Beo. Th. 5318; B. 2662: Andr. Kmbl. 658; An. 329. Arríus se gedwola cwæþ gemót ongeán ðone bisceop *Arius the heretic proclaimed a synod against the bishop*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 12. Alýs míne sáwle of ðám welerum ðe wom cweðen *deliver my soul from the lips which may speak evil*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Hí geornlíce smeádon hwæt he cwǽde *they earnestly considered what he said*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 37. On ðære stówe ðe is cweden Ægeles þrep *at the place which is called Aylesthorpe*, Chr. 455; Erl. 13, 23: Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 32; Cri. 211. II. *v. intrans*:—Hwæt mágon we cweðan ongén úrne hláford *what can we say to our lord?* Gen. 44, 16: Cd. 229; Th. 310, 24; Sat. 732. Hú hie cweðan woldon *how they would speak*, 201; Th. 249, 17; Dan. 531: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 22; Cri. 1377. Ðæt is wundor to cweðanne *quod mirum dictu est*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10. Ðus cweðende, he forþférde *hæc dicens, expiravit*, Lk. Bos. 23, 46: Homl. Th. i. 380, 2, 21: Ps. Th. 104, 10. Ic cweðe to ðysum, and ic cweðe to ðǽrum *dico huic et alii*, Mt. Bos. 8, 9: Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 39: 5; Som. 3, 27: 15; Som. 17, 36: 18; Som. 21, 26, 27, 29, 59, 61, 63. Ic cweðe *aio, inquio*, 33; Som. 37, 31, 37. Ðú cwedst *ais*, 33; Som. 37, 31: Ps. Lamb. 87, 11. Gif ðú cwædst *if thou sayest*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 7. Ðú cwidst *inquis*, 33; Som. 37, 38. Ðú cwydst *thou sayest*, 2; Som. 3, 8: 5; Som. 3, 27, 32, 33, 36: 15; Som. 17, 36: 18; Som. 21, 62. Ðú cwíst ðæt ic ðé andwyrdan scyle *thou sayest that I must answer thee*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16: Num. 11, 22, 23: 23, 12: Ps. Th. 87, 12. Ðú cwýst ðæt ic me gebiddan sceole to dumbum stánum *thou sayest that I must pray to dumb stones*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 29: Ps. Th. 88, 16. Man cweðeþ *dicet homo*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. He cweþ *he says*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 50: 15; Som. 18, 45. He cweþ *ait*, 33; Som. 37, 31. Ðonne cwiþ se engel *then the angel shall speak*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 7; Cri. 1669: Beo. Th. 4088; B. 2041. Swá hwylc swá cwyþ to ðisum munte *quicumque dixerit huic monti*, Mk. Bos. 11, 23: Mt. Bos. 7, 21: Jn. Bos. 4, 10: 16, 18. He cwyþ *inquit*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 38. We cweðaþ *we say*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 67. Ge cweðaþ *ye say*, Deut. 28, 67. Sume men cweðaþ on Englisc ðæt hit sié feaxede steorra *some men say in English that it* [*a comet*] *is a long-haired star*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 18. Híg cweðaþ *they say*, Deut. 31, 17: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 14; Cri. 283: Cd. 63; Th. 75, 13; Gen. 1239. Hí cweðaþ *aiunt, inquiunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 32, 38. Ic cwæþ *dixi*, Deut. 32, 26: Ps. Lamb. 29, 7: 39, 8: Jn. Bos. 11, 42. Ðú cwǽde, ðæt ðú me woldest wel dón *tu locutus es, quod benefaceres mihi*, Gen. 32, 12: Andr. Kmbl. 2822; An. 1413: Ps. Th. 89. 3. Ðú cwǽde *inquisti*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 39. He cwæþ sylf to me *ipse dixit mihi*, Gen. 20, 5: Ex. 1, 15: Lev. 6, 19, 24: Num. 10, 36: Deut. 1, 34: Jos. 3, 6: Jud. 4, 18: Mt. Bos. 8, 4: Mk. Bos. 2, 5: Lk. Bos. 2, 48: Jn. Bos. 5, 8: Fins. Th. 48; Fin. 24. Híg cwǽdon him betwýnan *mutuo loquebantur*, Gen. 37, 19: Num. 16, 3: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361: Beo. Th. 6342; B. 3181: Elen. Kmbl. 1138; El. 571. Hí cwǽdon *aiebant*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33. Ðus cweþ *thus say*, Ex. 19, 3. Cweþ ðú *ai, inque*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33, 39. Cweðe he *inquiat*, 33; Som. 37, 39. Ne cweðaþ betwux eów *say not among yourselves*, Mt. Bos. 3, 9. Cwede

ge *say ye*, Gen. 50, 19. Ðý-læs ðū cweðe *lest thou shouldest say*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 18; Gen. 2145: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16: 21; Som. 23, 28, 38. Gif se þeówa cweðe ðæt he nelle fram ðē faran *if the servant should say that he will not go from thee*, Deut. 15, 16. Ðý-læs cweðen [MS. cwedan] ōðre þeóda *lest other nations should say*, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Gif ic cwǽde *if I said*, 72, 12. Hū wunda cwǽden to hæleðum *how the wounds spake to men*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 13; Rä. 60, 17. Ðæt is wel cweden *that is well spoken*, 15 b; Th. 34, 24; Cri. 547. [*Piers P.* quod *quoth*: *Chauc.* quethe: *Orm.* cwaþþ *said*: *Laym.* queð, i-queð, quaeð, quað *quoth*; iqueðen, *pp. said*: *O. Sax.* queðan, quethan: *O. Frs.* quetha, queda, quan: *M. H. Ger.* quiden, kiden: *O. H. Ger.* quedan: *Goth.* qiþan: *Dan.* qwaede: *Swed.* kwaeda: *Icel.* kveða: *Lat.* in-quit *quoth*: *Sansk. root* kath *to converse with any one.*] DER. a-cweðan *to say, tell*, æfter-, be-, bi-, for-, fōre-, ge-, hearm-, on-, onbe-, onge-, to-, wid-.

cweðs ðū lā = cwýst ðū lā *O! sayest thou?* numquid? Ps. Lamb. 7, 12. v. cwýst ðū, cweðan.

cweðst *sayest, speakest*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 11; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

CWIC, cwyc, cwuc, cuc; *def.* se cwica, seó, ðæt cwice; *adj. Alive*, QUICK; vivus, vivax:—Enoch cwic gewāt mid cyning engla *Enoch departed alive with the king of angels*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 25; Gen. 1210: Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 8; Cri. 590: Ps. Th. 118, 57. Cwyc *alive*, 104, 8. Ne biþ se cwuca nyttra ðe se deáda, gif him his yfel ne hreówþ *the quick* [*living*] *is not better than the dead, if he repent not of his evil*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. Se iunga wæs cwices mōdes *the youth was of a quick mind*; erat adolescens animi vivacis, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 37. He nō ðǽr āht cwices lǽfan wolde *he would leave naught alive there*, Beo. Th. 4618; B. 2314. Ælc wuht cwices [cwuces Cot.] biþ innanweard hnescost *everything alive is inwardly softest*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 5. Ne ofslcá ic ǽlc þing cuces *non percutiam omnem animam viventem*, Gen. 8, 21: Wrt. Voc. 85, 51. On cwicum ceápe *in live stock*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 6: Homl. Blick. 39, 18. Æt cwicum [cwicon MS.] menn *for a living man*, L. Eth. iii. 1, 2; Th. i. 292, 10, 13. Be cwicum ceorle *the husband being alive*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. On cucum [MS. cucan] ceápe *in live stock*, Cod. Dipl. 1201; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 378, 20. Seó sealf ðone wyrm ðǽron deáðne gedēþ, oððe cwicne ofdrīfþ *the salve will make the worm therein dead, or drive it away alive*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 26. Hie ǽnigne cwicne ne mētton *they found not any alive*, Andr. Kmbl. 2166; An. 1084: Elen. Kmbl. 1378; El. 691. Abraham leófa, ne sleah ðīn āgen bearn, ac ðū cwicne abregd cniht of āde, eaforan dīnne *beloved Abraham, slay not thine own child, but take thou the boy, thy son, alive from the pile*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 19; Gen. 2914: Beo. Th. 1589; B. 792: Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 21; Gn. Ex. 114: Ps. Th. 118, 154. Ic hyne eft cwycne ageaf *I gave him back again alive*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 28, 38. Tiberius forneáh nǽnne ðæra senātussa ne lēt cucne *Tiberius left hardly any of the senators alive*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 116, 41: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 21. Cwice, *acc. f. alive*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 51. Gif hió cwic bearn gebyreþ *if she bare a live child*, L. Ethb. 78; Th. i. 22, 4. Snīþ ðæt cwice līc *cut the body alive*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 29. Cwicre stæfne *with the living voice*; viva voce, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 39. Cwice *quick, alive, pl. nom. m.* Ps. Th. 105, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 258; An. 129. Hīg in to helle cuce sīðodon *descenderunt vivi in infernum*, Num. 16, 33: Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 23. Ðe ealle cwice wihta bīlibbaþ *by which all creatures alive are supported*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8. Se Ælmihtiga līf gesceóp cynna gehwylcum ðara ðe cwice hwyrfaþ *the Almighty created life for each of the kinds that go to and fro alive*, Beo. Th. 197; B. 98. Cwyce secgeaþ his wundorweorc *his wondrous works alive shall speak*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. Ða cwican nō genihtsumedon ðæt hī ða deádan beðyrigdan *those alive were not enough to bury the dead*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 31. Cwicera manna *of men alive*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 41; Jud. 235: Runic pm. 6; Kmbl. 340, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Ðǽr biþ cwicra gewin *there shall be strife of the quick*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 8; Cri. 998: 51 a; Th. 177, 7; Gū. 1223: Salm. Kmbl. 792; Sal. 395. Ðū bist dēma cwucra ge deádra *thou art the judge of quick and dead*, Hy. 8, 39; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 39. He is God cwucera gehwelces *he is the God of each of those alive*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 160; Met. 29, 80. Blis astīhþ cwicera cynna cyninge *the joy of quick kinds ascends to the king*, Menol. Fox 183; Men. 93: Andr. Kmbl. 1823; An. 914: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 12; Jud. 324. Cwicra wihta *of beings alive*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 5; Rä. 29, 8. His is mycel sǽ, ðǽr is unrim cwycra *his is the great sea, where is a countless number of things alive*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. Ic wille mid flōde acwellan cynna gehwilc cucra wuhta *with a flood I will destroy every kind of creatures alive*, Cd. 62; Th. 78, 23; Gen. 1297. Be cwicum mannum *the men being alive*, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 18: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 9. Cwycum and deádum *to quick and dead*, Hy. 7, 117; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 117. Wylle on glēdum cwicum *boil on live coals*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 20. On cwicum wǽdum *in living garments*, Salm. Kmbl. 280; Sal. 139. To dēmenne ægðer ge ðām cucum ge ðām deádum *to judge both the quick and the dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 20: 598, 6: Num. 16, 48. Seó wiht bindeþ cwice *the creature will bind the quick*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 8; Rä. 39, 7. Ðe ðǽr cwice mēteþ fýr *who shall find there fires alive*, 22 a; Th. 59, 27; Cri. 959. Dēman ða cucan and deádan *judicare vivos et mortuos*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 199 a, 25: 202 a, 27. [*Wyc.* quyk: *Piers P. R. Brun.* quik; *Chauc.* quik, quick: *R. Glouc.* quyc: *Laym.* cwic, cwik, quic, quike: *Orm.* cwicc, cwike: *Plat.* quik, qwikk: *O. Sax.* quik, quic: *Frs.* quick: *O. Frs.* quik: *Dut.* kwik: *Kil.* quick: *Ger.* keck *gay, brisk*; quecksilber *mercury*: *M. H. Ger.* quëc, këc: *O. H. Ger.* quek, quik, chuech: *Goth.* qius, *gen.* qiwis *vivus*: *Dan.* quik: *Swed.* kwick: *Icel.* kwikr, kykr: *Lat.* vivus *alive*; victum, *supine of* vivere *to live*: *Grk. βίος life*: *Sansk.* jîva *vivus.*] DER. healf-cwic, sām-.

cwic-éht, cwyc-éht, e; *f.* [éht *cattle*] *Live stock, cattle*; pecus:—Gebēte on cwicéhtum [cwyc- MS. B.] *let amends be made in live stock*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12.

cwic-beám, es; *m. The* QUICKBEAM, *a sort of poplar? forte* populus tremula? cariscus, juniperus:—Genim cwicbeám *take quickbeam*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 1. Cwicbeám *cariscus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 119; Wrt. Voc. 32, 53.

cwicbeám-rind, e; *f. Bark of quickbeam*:—Wyl on wætere cwicbeámrinde *boil bark of quickbeam in water*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 5.

cwice, an; *f. Quick-growing grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass*; gramen:—Cwice *gramen*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 24; Wrt. Voc. 31, 34. Genym ðysse wyrte leáf, ðe man *gramen*, and ōðrum naman cwice nemneþ *take leaves of this herb, which is named* gramen, *and by another name quitch*, Herb. 79; Lchdm. i. 182, 8: Lchdm. iii. 12, 28: 16, 8. Genim cwican *take quitch*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 10. [*Plat.* qwäk, queek, quek, quik *viticum repens*: *Dut.* kweek-gras, *n. dog's grass*: *Ger.* quecke, *f. any grass with creeping roots*: *Dan.* qwik-græs *couch-grass*: *Swed.* qwick-hwete, *n. dog's grass growing among wheat.*]

cwicen, cwucen, cucen, cucon, cucun; *adj.* [cwic *alive*, -en *adj. termination*] *Alive, quick*; vivus:—Hwā cwicenne me on ðysum ealdre frēfrade *who comforted me quick* [*living*] *in this life*, Ps. Th. 118, 82. We ne māgon hātan deádne mon for cwucene *we cannot call a dead man quick* [*living*], Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. Ðone cyning hī brohton cucenne to Iosue *regem viventem obtulerunt Iosue*, Jos. 8, 23: Homl. Th. i. 294, 15. Gewylde man hine swā cucenne [cucunne MS. D: cwicne G.] swā deádne *let them seize him whether alive or dead*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 18. Ðæt he Wulfnōþ cuconne oððe deádne begytan sceolde *that he should take Wulfnoth alive or dead*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Genim cucune hrefn *take a live crab*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 20, 21.

cwic-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Living property, cattle*; vivum munus, pecus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwic-fýr, es; *n. Living fire, fire of brimstone, sulphur*; ignis vivus, sulphur:—Gifeóll ðæt fýr and cwicfýr of heofne *pluit ignem et sulphur de cælo*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 29.

Cwichelmes hlǽw, Cwicchelmes hlǽw, Cwicelmes hlǽw, es; *m.* [hlǽw *a heap, barrow, small hill*: *Flor.* Cuiccelmeslawe: *Hunt.* Chichelmeslaue: *Hovd.* Cwichelmelow: *Cwichelm's hill*; Cwichelmi agger] CUCKHAMSLEY *hill* or *Cuchinslow, Berkshire, a large barrow on a wide plain overlooking White Horse Vale*; Cwichelmi agger in agro Berchensi:—Wendon to Wealingæforda, and ðæt eall forswǽlldon; and wǽron him ðā āne niht æt Ceóles ēge, and wendon him ðā andlang Æsces dūne to Cwichelmes [Cwicelmes, Th. 256, 28, col. 1: Cwicchelmes, 257, 27, col. 1] hlǽwe, and ðǽr onbīdedon beótra gylpa, forðan oft man cwæþ, gif hī Cwichelmes [Cwicelmes, col. 1] hlǽwe gesōhton, ðæt hī nǽfre to sǽ gangan [gangen MS.] ne sceoldan *they went to Wallingford, and burned it all down; and were then one night at Cholsey, and then went along Ashdown to Cuckhamsley hill, and there tarried out of threatening vaunt, because it had often been said, if they came to Cuckhamsley hill, that they would never go to the sea* Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 25-32, col. 2. Æt Cwicelmes hlǽwe *at Cuckhamsley hill*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 995; 288, 24. On Cwicelmes hlǽw *to Cuckhamsley hill*, 291. 28.

cwic-hrērende; *part.* [hrēran *to move*] *Quick-moving?*—Wilt ðū biddan ðē gesecge sīdra gesceafta cræftas cwichrērende *wilt thou desire that he tell thee the quick-moving powers of wide-spread creatures?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 28; Sch. 5.

cwician, cwycian, cucian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [cwic *alive, quick*]. I. *v. intrans. To come to life*, QUICKEN; vivēre et spīrāre:—Wǽron ða leoma cwiciende *the limbs were quickening*, Greg. Dial. 4, 36. Smire mid ða sāran limu, hie cwiciaþ sōna *smear the sore limbs therewith, they will soon quicken*, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 25. Se synfulla mid godcundre onbryrdnysse cucaþ *the sinful quickens with divine stimulation*, Homl. Th. i. 494, 15. II. *v. trans. To make alive*, QUICKEN; vivificare:—Me ðīn spræc cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50. Ðū us cwica *quicken thou us*, 79, 17. [*Prompt.* qwycchyñ *movēre*: *Wyc.* quikene, quykne, quycken *to revive*: *Piers P.* quykne *to bring to life*: *Chauc.* quiken *to become* or *make alive*: *Plat.* queken, *v. n. and a. to grow, cultivate*: *O. Sax.* -quikōn, -quiccōn: *Dut.* kweeken *to foster, manure, cultivate*: *Kil.* quicken, quecken *nutrire, alere, educare*: *Ger.* er-quicken *to refresh*: *M. H. Ger.* quicken,

kücken *to make alive: O. H. Ger.* quikjan *vivificare: Dan.* qwæge: *Swed.* qwicka: *Icel.* kweykja, kweykwa.] DER. a-cwician, ed-, ge-, ge-ed-.

cwic-lifian, -lifigan; *p.* -lifode; *pp.* -lifod *To live; vivere*:—Cwiclifigende *living*, Salm. Kmbl. 840; Sal. 419. Ðær sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces *there shall be food for each of living kinds*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 14; Gen. 1311.

cwic-seolfor; *gen.* -seolfres; *dat.* -seolfre; *n.* QUICKSILVER; vivum argentum:—Wið magan wærce; rudan sæd and cwicseolfor *for pain of stomach; seed of rue and quicksilver*, L. M. 3, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 19. Cwicseolfor *argentum vivum*, Cot. 16.

cwic-sûsl, cwyc-sûsl, es; *n*: e; *f.* [sûsl *sulphur, brimstone, torment, punishment*] *Living punishment, hell-torment;* sempervivum tormentum, infernum, barathrum = *βάραθρον*:—Cwicsûsl *vel* helelîc deópnes *barathrum, vorago profunda*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 96; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20. Satanas ðæs cwicsûsles ealdor ðære helle *Satan the chief of the living torment of hell*. Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 12. On ðam cwicsûsle *in hell-torment*, 25; Thw. 13, 30: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 21; Cri. 561: 97 a; Th. 362, 18: Wal. 38. Of ðysse cwycsûsle *from this hell-torment*, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 28. Faraþ ða unrihtwîsan into ecere cwicsûsle, mid deófle and his awyrigedum englum *the unrighteous will go into everlasting torment, with the devil and his accursed angels*, Homl. Th. ii. 108, 31.

cwic-treów, es; *n. The asp* or *aspen-tree;* populus tremula, Lin:—Cwictreów *cresis? tremulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 26. v. cwic-beám.

cwicu, cwico, cucu = cuc; *nom. acc. m. f. n: pl. nom. acc. m. f. n.* cwicu, cwico, cucu; *adj. Alive, quick;* vivus:—Cwicu *alive, nom. m.* Ps. Th. 118, 93. Cwico wæs ic *I was living*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rä. 66, 1: Beo. Th. 6178; B. 3093. Cucu *vivus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 56. Samson miccle má on his deáþe acwealde, ðonne he ær cucu dyde *Samson multo plures interfecit moriens, quam ante vivus occiderat*, Jud. 16, 30: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 11: Homl. Th. i. 52, 20: ii. 212, 33: Cod. Dipl. 897; Kmbl. iv. 233, 5, 13. Ne sêcþ seó cucu [turtle] næfre hire ôðerne gemacan *the quick* [*living turtle-dove*] *never seeks to itself another mate*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 14. Heó sôna cucu arâs *she instantly arose alive*, ii. 26, 32. Gif hit cucu [cwicu MS. G.] feoh wære *if it were live cattle*, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 1. Ælc þing de cucu byþ *everything which is alive;* animal, Wrt. Voc. 78, 50. Ic hæfde ferþ cwicu *I had a soul alive*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 21; Rä. 73, 5. Ic hæfde feorh cwico *I had a soul alive*, 103 b; Th. 392, 11; Rä. 11, 6: 104 a; Th. 394, 14; Rä. 14, 3. Teón ða wæteru forþ swimmende cynn cucu on life *producant aquæ reptile animæ viventis*, Gen. 1, 20: Ex. 22, 4. Hî cwico nêron *they were not alive*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 36; Cri. 1131. Cwicu *quick* [*living*], *pl. nom. n.* Ps. Th. 108, 24. Cwicu *quick* [*living*], *pl. acc. m.* 87, 18. He clifu cyrreþ on cwicu wæteres wellan *he turneth the rocks to quick* [*living*] *springs of water*, 113, 8. v. cwic.

cwicu-lîce; *adv. In a living manner, vigorously;* vivide:—Me on weg ðînne læde cwiculîce *in via tua vivifica me*, Ps. Th. 118, 37.

cwid-bôc, e; *f. The Book of Proverbs;* proverbiorum liber:—Be ðæm is awriten on Salomonnes cwidbôcum *about which it is written in the Proverbs of Solomon*, Past. 36, 8; Cot. MS.

cwiddung, cwyddung, e; *f. A saying, tale, report, speech;* dictum, sermunculus:—Manegra manna cwyddung is *it is a saying of many men*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 28; Lchdm. iii. 256, 4. Æt fræmdra monna cwiddunge *from the report of strangers*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 25. Nâ swilce he nyste manna cwyddunga be him *not as though he knew not the sayings of men concerning him*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 7.

cwide, cwyde, cwyðe, es; *m.* I. *the expression of a thought, a sentence, period;* sententia:—We todælaþ ða bôc to cwydum, and siddan ða cwydas to dælum, eft ða dælas to stæfgefégum, and siddan ða stæfgefégu to stafum; ðon beóþ ða stafas untodæledlice, forðonde nân stæf ne biþ náht, gif he gæþ on twá. Ælc stæf hæfþ þreó þing, *nomen, figura, potestas*, ðæt is nama, and hiw, and miht *we divide the book into sentences, and then the sentences into words* [*parts*], *again the words into syllables, and then the syllables into letters; now the letters are indivisible, because a letter is nothing if divided into two* [*if it go in two*]. *Every letter has three properties*, nomen, figura, potestas, *that is a name, and a form, and a sound* [*power*], Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 37–41. II. *a saying, proverb, speech, discourse, sermon, will;* dictum, dictio, sermo, homilia, testamentum:—Eówer cwide stande *may your saying stand*, Jos. 2, 21. Singende ðone ealdan cwide *singing the old adage*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Þurh ryhtlîcne cwide [MS. cuide] and dôm *through a righteous sentence and judgment*, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 4. On ægðer ðæra bôca sind feówertig cwyda, bûton ðære fôresprece *in each of these books there are forty discourses, without the preface*, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 14: i. 28, 20. Ætfôran ælcum cwyde we setton ða swutelunge on Léden *before each discourse we have set the argument in Latin*, ii. 2, 17. Ðes [MS. ðis] is Byrhtrices níhsta cwide *this is Byrhtric's last will*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 500, 24: A. D. 958; 509, 3: A. D. 998; 541, 25: A. D. 1002; 543, 33. Ðæt se cwyde standan môste *that the will might stand*, A. D. 950; 501, 11: A. D. 972; 519, 17: A. D. 997; 539, 22: A. D. 996–1006; 549, 11. Cwydas dôn *to make wills*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 30. III. *a legal enactment, decree;* edictum, decretum:—Swá hit ær Eádmundes cwide wæs *as it was formerly the enactment of Edmund*, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 9. Swá ûre ealra cwide is *as is the decree of us all*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 5: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 19. [*Laym.* cwide, quide-n *a testament; pl.* quides, cwides *speeches, words: O. Sax.* quidi, *m. speech, saying: O. H. Ger.* quidî, *f. n. dictum, verbum: Goth.* qiss, *f. speech: Icel.* qviðr, *m. a saying, word, speech.*] DER. ær-cwide, big-, ed-, ge-, gegn- [geagn-, gên-], galdor-, gilp-, heard-, hearm-, hleóðor-, hosp-, lâr-, leahtor-, mæðel-, meðel-, sâr-, sib-, sôþ-, teón-, torn-, wiðer-, wom-, word-: cwidian.

cwide-gied, -giedd, es; *n.* [gid, gied *a song, lay*] *A song, ballad;* carmen:—Fela cûþra cwidegiedda *many* [*of*] *known songs*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 28; Wand. 55.

cwide-leás *speechless, intestate.* v. cwyde-leás.

cwidian, cwiddigan, cwydian, cwyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cwide, cwyde *a saying*] *To speak, say;* dicere:—Ongan hine hyspan and hearm cwiddigan [cwidian, Cot.] *he began to revile and speak ill of him*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33.

cwid-ræden *an agreement;* pactum. v. gecwid-ræden.

cwidu *what is chewed, a cud,* QUID, L. M. 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 3: 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 17. v. cwudu.

cwiert-ern *a prison*, Mt. Kmbl. B. 25, 36, 39. v. cweart-ern.

cwiferlice; *adv. Anxiously;* sollicitè, C. R. Ben. 64.

cwild *a plague, pestilence, murrain, destruction*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 54: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 31: Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9: 31, 8. v. cwyld.

cwild-bære; *adj. Pestilence-bearing, deadly;* pestiferus, Scint. 53: 63.

cwild-bærlice; *adv. Pestilentially, destructively;* pestifere, Scint. 8.

cwilde flód, es; *n. m. The destruction's flood, deluge;* diluvium, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9. v. cwyld.

cwild-tíd *a dead time.* v. cwyld, cwyl-tíd.

cwilman *to torture, kill*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. cwelman.

cwilst, he cwilþ *diest, dies; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cwelan.

cwíman *to come;* venire, *the supposed infin. of* cwom, *q. v.*

cwínan; *p.* cwán, *pl.* cwinon; *pp.* cwinen *To waste* or *dwindle away;* tabescere. DER. a-cwínan.

cwincan, ic cwince, ðú cwincst, he cwincþ, *pl.* cwincaþ; *p.* cwanc, *pl.* cwuncon; *pp.* cwuncen *To disappear, vanish, decrease;* evanescere, diminuere, deficere, Leo A. Sax. Gl. 209. DER. a-cwincan.

cwínod *wasted*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 29. v. cwánian.

cwis, cwiss, e; *f.* [cwéðan *to say, speak*] *A saying, speaking;* locutio. DER. and-cwis, ge-: un-cwis.

cwist *sayest, speakest*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 13: Ps. Th. 87, 12, = cweðst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

CWIÞ, es; *m:* cwiða, an; *m. The womb;* matrix, uterus:—Beðe mid ðone cwiþ *bathe the womb therewith*, L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 2: 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 19. Cwiþ *matrix*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 118. Wið ðæs cwiðan sâre *for soreness of the womb*, Herb. 165, 2; Lchdm. i. 294, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* quiti: *Goth.* qiþus, *m: Swed.* qved: *Icel.* kviðr.]

cwiþ *saith, speaks*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 28; Cri. 453: 30 a; Th. 92, 35; Cri. 1519, = cweðeþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cwíðan, cwýðan; he cwíðeþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To speak* or *moan in grief, mourn, lament;* lamentâre, plangĕre:—Wôpe cwíðan *with weeping to lament*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 13; Gen. 996. Ic sceolde âna mîne ceare cwíðan *I must alone mourn my care*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 4; Wand. 9. We cwíddon [MS. cwiddun] *lamentavimus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 17. Fæmnan ne synd cwýðede [cwydde MS.] *virgines non sunt lamentatæ*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. Adames cyn cwíðeþ *Adam's race lamenteth*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 34; Cri. 962. Hý in cearum cwíðaþ *they mourn in sorrows*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 23; Gû. 194. Ðonne biþ þearfendum cwíðende cearo *then shall be wailing care to the miserable*, 26 b; Th. 79, 5; Cri. 1286. [*O. Sax.* quíðean: *Swed.* quida: *Icel.* kviða *to feel anxiety about.*]

cwíðend-líc; *adj. Proper, peculiar, natural;* genuinus, Cot. 96, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwíð-nes, -ness, e; *f. A wailing, lamentation;* lamentum, Greg. Dial. 3, 15, 37.

cwíðst *sayest, speakest*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 38, = cweðst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cwoellan *to kill;* necare, interficere:—Sôhton hine Iudêas to cwoellanne *quærebant eum Judæi interficere*, Jn. Lind. War. 5, 18. v. cwellan.

cwolen *died; pp. of* cwelan.

cwolstan *to swallow.* DER. for-cwolstan, *q. v.*

cwom, *pl.* cwómon *came;* venit, venerunt; have the same meanings as the *contracted forms* com, *pl.* cómon, *p. of* cuman, *q. v.* The *p. indic.* cwom, *pl.* cwómon, -an, -un; *p. subj.* cwóme:—Ða hleóðor cwom *when the sound came*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 29; Dan. 178. Ða ðú ærest cwóme *when thou first camest*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 25; Gû. 426. Hwonne bearn Godes cwóme *when the child of God should have come*, 102 a; Th. 10, 6; Cri. 148. To Hierusalem cwómon *they came to Jerusalem*, Elen. Kmbl. 547; El. 274. Cwóman englas *angels came*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 21; Cri. 545. Wuldres âras cwómun *messengers of glory came*,

152; Th. 31, 11; Cri. 494. Cwom, *pl.* cwómon, *seem to be from* cwiman, *which I have not found in A. Sax. It is in Goth.* qiman [*pronounced* kwiman = cwiman]; *p.* qam, *pl.* qemum; *pp.* qumans *to come;* venire. *Goth.* Ni mag qiman [kwiman = cwiman]. *A. Sax.* Ic ne mæg cuman *I cannot come,* Lk. Bos. 14, 20. v. cwiman, cuman.

cwuc; *def.* se cwuca *alive, quick,* Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. v. cwic.

cwucen *alive, quick,* Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. v. cwicen.

cwuda *a cud, quid,* L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 178, 26: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 28. v. cwudu.

CWUDU, cwuda, cweodo, cwidu, cudu; *gen.* ues, wes; *n. What is chewed, a cud, quid;* manducatum, rumen:—Ðe heora cudu ne ceówaþ: ða clænan nýtenu ðe heora cudu ceówaþ *which chew not their cud: the clean beasts which chew their cud,* M. H. 138 b. ¶ Hwít cwudu *white cud, mastich;* an odoriferous gum from the mastich-tree, which was called by Lin. *pistacia lentiscus.* This gum was used for chewing in the East; *mastiche* = μαστίχη:—Hwít cwudu *mastich,* L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 3. Gedó gódne dǽl ðǽron hwítes cweodowes *put a good deal of mastich therein,* 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 6. Oferscead mid hwítes cwidues duste *sprinkle over with dust of mastich,* 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 3. Of hwítum cwidue and wíne *with mastich and wine,* 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 17. Hwít cwudu gecnuwa swíðe smale *pound mastich very small,* 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 5: 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 3: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 29: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 24. Genim ele and gedó hwít cwuda on ðone ele *take oil and put mastich into the oil,* 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 178, 26: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 28. Nim hwít cudu *take mastich,* Lchdm. iii. 72, 15: 124, 25: 134, 10. [*Prompt.* cudde: *Wyc.* code, quede, quide, kude: *Orm.* cude.]

cwuncon; *pp.* cwuncen *disappeared, vanished; p. pl. and pp. of* cwincan.

cwyc *alive, quick:*—Cwyc *alive,* Ps. Th. 104, 8: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 28, 38. v. cwic.

cwyc-ẽht *live stock:*—On cwycǽhtum *in live stock,* L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. 1, 72, 12, note 28. v. cwic-ẽht.

cwycian *to make alive, quicken,* Ps. Th. 118, 50. v. cwician II.

cwyc-sũsl *hell-torment,* Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 28. v. cwic-sũsl.

cwyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speak, say;* dicere:—Ðæt me oferhydige ǽfre ne mõtan hearm cwyddian *that the proud may never speak evil of me,* Ps. Th. 118, 122. Crist hí befran hũ men cwyddodon be him *Christ asked them how men spake concerning him,* Homl. Th. ii. 388, 31. v. cwidian.

cwyddung *a saying,* Homl. Th. i. 366, 7. v. cwiddung.

cwyde. I. *a sentence;* sententia, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 38. II. *a discourse, sermon:*—Smeágaþ ðysne cwyde *consider this sermon,* Homl. Th. i. 28, 20: ii. 2, 14: 2, 17. v. cwide.

cwydele, an; *f. An inflamed swelling;* pustula, varix:—Cwydele *pustula,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 10; Wrt. Voc. 19, 19. Cwydele *vel* hwylca *variæ,* 76; Som. 71, 129; Wrt. Voc. 45, 32.

cwyde-leás; *adj. Speechless, intestate;* mutus, intestatus:—He læg cwydeleás, bũtan andgite *he lay speechless, without sense,* Homl. Th. i. 86, 26. Gif hwá cwydeleás of ðyssum lífe gewíte *if any one depart this life intestate,* L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 27.

cwydian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speak, say;* dicere:—Menn cwydodon *men said,* Chr. 1085; Erl. 217, 38. v. cwidian.

cwydol; *adj.* [cweðan *to say, speak*] *Speaking, saying;* dicens, loquens. DER. wyrig-cwydol, *q. v.*

cwyd-rǽden *an agreement;* pactum. v. gecwid-rǽden.

cwyld, cwild, es; *m. n.:* cwyld, cwild, e; *f.* [cweald, *pp. of* cwellan *to kill*] *A plague, pestilence, murrain, destruction;* pestis, pestilentia, clades:—Boreas ealne ðone cwyld *m.* aflígþ *Boreas* [*the north wind*] *drives every plague away,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 9; Lchdm. iii. 276, 7. Cwilde *f.* flód *the flood of destruction, deluge;* diluvium, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9: 31, 8. Auster mistlíce cwyld *n.* blǽwþ geond ðas eorþan *auster* [*the south wind*] *blows various plagues through this earth,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 26; Lchdm. iii. 274, 17. Cwild [cwyld MSS. C. D.], *m. f.* or *n. clades,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25. Cwild, *m. f.* or *n. pestis,* Wrt. Voc. 75, 54. Mid ceápes cwylde *m. f.* or *n. with a murrain of cattle,* Chr. 897; Th. 174, 22, col. 2; 175, 20. Se ðe on þrymsetle cwyldes *m.* or *n.* nâ sæt *qui in cathedra pestilentiæ non sedit,* Ps. Spl. C. 1, 1: Mone B. 2711. Cwyld-tíd *or* cwyl-tíd *evening time;* conticinium:—Cwyl-tíd *vel* gebed-giht *conticinium,* Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50. v. cwyld-seten. DER. mon-cwyld.

cwyld-bǽre; *adj. Pestilence-bearing, deadly.* v. cwild-bǽre.

cwyld-bǽrlíce; *adv. Pestilentially.* v. cwild-bǽrlíce.

cwyld-full; *adj. Destructive, pernicious;* perniciosus:—Cwyldfulle wæfersẽne *perniciosum spectaculum,* Mone B. 1259.

cwyld-rõf; *adj. Devoted to slaughter;* necandi strenuus:—Deór cwyldrõf = wulfas *the beasts devoted to slaughter = wolves,* Cd. 151; Th. 188, 10, 11 = 7; Exod. 166 = 164.

cwyld-seten, cwyl-seten, e; *f.* [cwyld, cwyl = cweald, *pp. of* cwellan *to kill: Icel.* kweld, *n. evening:* as if the night *quelled* or *killed* daylight] *A setting in of the evening, the first part of the night;* conticinium:—Cwylseten *conticinium,* Mone B. 3747. Cwylsetene *conticinio,* 3748. Cwyldseten *galli cantu,* 4677.

cwylla, an; *m. A well, spring;* fons:—Riht sũþ be éastan ðam cwyllan õþ ða wýðe strǽte *right south by east of the spring as far as the wide road,* Cod. Dipl. 409; A. D. 946; Kmbl. ii. 265, 32. [*Ger.* quelle, *f. a spring, source, fountain.*]

cwylm *destruction, slaughter,* Glos. Prudent. Reed. 152, 12. v. cwealm.

cwylman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To kill, torment,* Ps. Spl. 36, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1373; El. 688. v. cwelman.

cwylm-bǽre; *adj. Death-bearing, pernicious;* mortifẽrus:—Cõmon ða cempan mid cwylmbǽrum tõlum *the soldiers came with deadly tools,* Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7. v. cwealm-bǽre.

cwylmd = cwylmed *killed,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1; *pp. of* cwylman.

cwylmende, cwilmende; *part. Tormenting;* crucians, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. cwelman.

cwylmian; *part.* cwylmigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cwealm *pain, torment*] *To suffer, suffer torment* or *pain;* cruciări:—Heó sceal ẽcellíce cwylmian *it* [*the soul*] *shall suffer eternally,* Homl. Th. ii. 232, 29. Ða mánfullan beóþ ǽfre cwylmigende on helle sũsle *the sinful shall ever be suffering pain in hell torment,* 608, 11. We cwylmiaþ *we suffer torment,* 416, 5. Gehwylce mánfulle geféran on ðám ẽcum tintregum cwylmiaþ *all wicked associates shall suffer in everlasting torments,* i. 526, 27.

cwylming, e; *f.* [cwylmian *to suffer*] *Torture, trouble, suffering, a cross;* cruciãtus, crux:—Cwylminge [MS. cwylmingce] *cruciãtu,* Mone B. 3178. Se ðe ne nimþ hys cwylminge, and fyligþ me, nys he me wyrðe *qui non accipit crucem suam, et sequitur me, non est me dignus,* Mt. Bos. 10, 38: Lk. Bos. 9, 23.

cwylmnes *torment,* Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10. v. cwealmnes.

cwylþ *dies,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 272, note 36; 3*rd pres. sing. of* cwelan.

cwyl-tíd *dead time,* Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50. v. cwyld.

cwýne *a wife,* L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. v. cwẽn, cwẽne.

CWYRN, cweorn, e; *f:* cweorne, an; *f. A mill, hand-mill,* QUERN; mola:—Twá beóþ æt cwyrne grindende: án byþ genumen, and óðer byþ lǽfed *duæ molentes in mola: una assumẽtur, et una relinquẽtur,* Mt. Bos. 24, 41. Ðæt híg grundon on cwyrne *populus illud frangẽbat mola,* Num. 11, 8. Æt ðære cweornan *ad molam,* Ex. 11, 5. [*Prompt.* querne *mola manualis: Wyc. Chauc.* querne: *Plat.* queern, qwern *a handmill: O. Sax.* querna, *f: O. Frs.* quern: *Dut. Kil.* querne: *M. H. Ger.* kürne, kürn, kurn, *f: O. H. Ger.* quirn, *f: Goth.* qairnus, *m.* or *f: Dan.* qværn, *m. f: Swed.* qvarn, *f: Icel.* kwern, kwörn, *f.*] DER. esul-cwyrn, hand-.

cwyrn-bill *a stone chisel for dressing querns.* v. cweorn-bill.

cwyrn-burne, an; *f. A mill-stream;* molãris torrens, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwyrn-stãn, cweorn-stãn, es; *m. A mill-stone;* molaris lapis, mola:—Cwyrnstãn *mola,* Wrt. Voc. 83, 8. Ðæt him wǽre getiged ân ormẽte cwyrnstãn to his swuran, and he swá wurde on deóppre sæ besenced *that an immense mill-stone was tied to his neck, and he was so sunk in the deep sea,* Homl. Th. i. 514, 17: Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ân cweornstãn *lapis molaris,* Lk. Bos. 17, 2: Mk. Bos. 9, 42.

CWYSAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To crush,* QUASH, *shake, bruise, dash against;* quassare, terere, allidere:—Se ðe forgnídeþ oððe cwysþ lytlungas ðíne to stáne *qui allidet parvulos tuos ad petram,* Ps. Lamb. 136, 9. Ðú genyðeredest oððe ðú cwysdest me *allisisti me,* 101, 11. [*Prompt.* quaschyñ *quassũre: R. Brun.* quassed, *p. quashed: Plat.* quesen, quetsen *to crush: O. Sax.* quetsan *to push, squeeze: Frs.* quetsen *vulnerare: O Frs.* quetsene *a bruise: Dut.* kwetsen *to bruise, wound, injure: Kil.* quetsen *quassare, lædere: Ger.* quetschen *to squeeze: M. H. Ger.* quetzen *to squeeze: Goth.* qistyan *to destroy: Dan.* qvæste *to squeeze: Swed.* qwüsa *to squash, bruise, wound: Icel.* kwista *to destroy, cut down: Fr.* casser *to break: Lat.* quassare, quatere *to batter, break in pieces.*] DER. for-cwysan, to-.

cwýst *sayest, speakest,* Homl. Th. i. 424, 9, = cwedst; 2*nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cwýst ðú, cwýst ðú lá, cwýst tú lá *sayest thou?* used in questions, as *interrog. adv.* numquid?—Cwýst ðú eom ic hyt? Mt. Bos. 26, 22 *whether it am I?* Wyc. note 11; numquid ego sum? Vulg: Ps. Spl. 29, 12: 7, 12. v. cweðan.

cwyð, e; *f.* [= cwide, cwyde] *A word, saying;* verbum, dictum:—Him ða cwyðe frecne scõdon *these words overwhelmed him with woe,* Cd. 78; Th. 96, 18; Gen. 1596. v. cwide.

cwyþ *saith, speaks,* Jn. Bos. 16, 18: Rood Kmbl. 220; Kr. 111, = cweðeþ; 3*rd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cwýðan *to lament,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. v. cwíðan.

cwyðe *a saying,* S. Greg. Hom. 23, 104, Lye. v. cwide.

cwyðele *an inflamed swelling.* v. cwydele.

cwyðst *sayest, speakest,* Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 62, = cwedst; 2*nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cý *cows*, Gen. 33, 13; *acc. pl. of* cū.

CYCENE, cicene, an; *f. A kitchen;* coquīna, culīna:—Cycene *coquīna*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 49: *culīna*, Mone B. 3731. Dæt seó cycene [MS. kycene] eal forburne *that the kitchen was all burning*, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 5, 11. Wurpon hī ða anlicnysse inn to heora cycenan [MS. kycenan] *they cast the image into their kitchen*, ii. 166, 3. Gif ceorl hæfde cirican and cycenan [MS. kycenan] *if a free man had a church and a kitchen*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15. [*Piers P.* kytchen: *Chauc.* kichen: *Plat.* köke, käke: *Dut.* keuken, *f: Kil.* kokene, keuckene: *Ger.* küche, *f: M. H. Ger.* küche, küchen, kuche, kuchen, *f: O. H. Ger.* kuchina, *f: Dan.* kjökken, *n: Swed.* kök, *n: Icel.* kock-hús: *Fr.* cuisine, *f: Prov.* cozina: *Span.* cocina, *f: It.* cucina, *f: Lat.* coquīna, *f: Wel.* cegin, *f: Corn.* cegin, keghin, *f: Ir.* cucann: *Armor.* kegin: *Lith.* kukne: *Russ.* kuchnja.]

cýdde *said, told*, Chr. 1066; Th. 336, 21, = cýðde; *p. of* cýðan.

cýðung *a chiding*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 8. v. cīding.

CÝF, e; *f:* cýfe, an; *f. A vessel, vat, cask, bushel;* dolium, modius:—Cýf *dolium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 48; Wrt. Voc. 24, 48. Stōd ðǽr ān æmtig cýf *an empty cask stood there*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 34. Cýfe *dolium*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 25. Se hēt afyllan āne cýfe mid ele *he commanded a vat to be filled with oil*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 25. Under cýfe *sub modio*, Mt. Bos. 5, 15. [*Prompt.* kowpe *crater: Plat.* kope *dolium: O. Sax.* cōpa, *f. dolium: Dut.* kuip, *f. a tub: Kil.* keuwe, kuype *cupa, dolium: Ger.* kufe, *f. a vessel: M. H. Ger.* kuofe, *f. cupa: O. H. Ger.* kuofa, *f. dolium, tunna: Dan.* kippe, kyper, *m. f. a dyer's tub: Swed.* kyp, *m. a dyer's tub;* kupa, *f. a case, box: Icel.* kúpa, *f. a bowl, basin, box: Fr.* cuve, *f: Span.* cuba, *f. cask for wine* or *oil: M. Lat.* cuppa, *f: Lat.* cupa, *f. a tun: Grk.* κύπ-ελλον *a tub, cask: Sansk.* kūpa *a cistern;* kumbha *vessel for water.*]

CÝFES, cyfys, cifes, ciefes, e; *f:* cyfese, an; *f. A concubine, handmaid;* concubina, pellex, ancilla:—Cyfes *pellex*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 73. Of cifise *ex pellice*, Mone B. 4553. Se ðe hæbbe riht wīf, and eác cifese [MS. A. ceafese; B. cefese] ne dō him nān preóst nān ðara gerihta, ðe man cristenum men dōn sceal *he who has a right wife, and also a concubine, let no priest do for him any of those rites, which ought to be done for a christian man*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, and note 26. Cyfys [= cyfes] oððe bepǽcystre [MSS. C. D. bepæcestre] *pellex*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, §; Som. 32, 1. Constantius gesealde his suna dæt rīce, Constantinuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan his ciefese *Constantius gave the empire to Constantine, his son, whom he had by Helena his concubine* [*wife*, v. notes to Ors. Bos. p. 28, col. 2], Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 41. Gif he cyfesan hæbbe, and nāne riht ǽwe, he āh ðæs to dōnne swā him geþincþ; wīte he ðeáh ðæt he beó on ānre gehealden, beó hit cyfes, beó hit ǽwe *si concubinam habeat, et nullam legitimam uxorem, erit ei proinde quod ipsi videbitur faciendum; sciat tamen ut cum una ei manendum sit, sit concubina, sit uxor*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 9; Th. ii. 186, 2–5: L. M. I. P. 17; Th. ii. 270, 6, 9: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 22. Be ðīnre cyfese *super ancilla tua*, Gen. 21, 12. [*Laym.* chevese, chivese *a concubine: Plat.* keves: *Dut.* kevis, *f. a concubine: Kil.* kevisse, kiese *pellaca, concubina: Ger.* kebse, *f. concubina, pellex: M. H. Ger.* kebes, kebese, kebse, *f. concubina: O. H. Ger.* kebis, kebisa, *f. pellex, concubina: Icel. Vigf.* kefsir, *m. concubitor, concubinus: O. Nrs. Rask Hald.* képsi, kéffir *servus molestus, oblocutor.*]

cyfes-boren; *def.* se cyfes-borena; *part. Born in concubinage, base-born;* e concubina genītus:—His cyfesborena brōðor siððan rīxode, se ðe wende to Scottum *his base-born brother afterwards reigned, who had gone to the Scots*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 17.

cyfes-hād, es; *m. Whoredom, adultery, concubinage;* pellicātus, Cot. 186.

cyfys *pellex*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. v. cyfes.

cýgan, cýgean *to call, call upon, invoke*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39: Cd. 141; Th. 176, 9; Gen. 2909: Ps. Spl. 78, 6. v. cīgan.

cýging, e; *f. A calling, naming;* appellatio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cýgan.

cýgling, es; *m. A relation;* cognātus:—Cýgling his *cognātus ejus*, Jn. Rush. War. 18, 26. v. cýðling.

cyld, es; *n. Cold, coldness;* frigus:—For cylde *præ frigŏre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. v. ceald *frigus.*

cyld, es; *n. A child*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 6: Mt. Jun. 2, 13, in the title. v. cild.

cyld-faru, e; *f. A carrying of children;* parvulōrum subvectio:—Dæt hīg nymon wǽnas to hira cyldfare *ut tollant plaustra ad subvectiōnem parvulōrum*, Gen. 45, 19.

CÝLE, cīle, cēle, es; *m. A cold, coldness*, CHILL; frigus:—Ne mæg fȳres feng ne forstes cýle somod eardian *the grasp of fire and chill of frost cannot dwell together*, Salm. Kmbl. 708; Sal. 353. Beforan ansīne cýles *ante faciem frigŏris*, Ps. Spl. 147, 6. Nabbaþ we to hyhte nymþe cýle and fȳr *we have nought in hope, save chill and fire*, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 10; Sat. 335. Hȳ wyrcaþ ðone cýle hine on *they bring the cold upon him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 6, 8. [*Prompt.* cole *algor: Piers P. Laym. Orm.* chele *chill, cold: Plat.* köle, *f. pain: Ger.* kühle, *f: M. H. Ger.* küele, *f: O. H. Ger.* kuolī, *f: Dan.* köle, *m. f. coolness of the air: Swed.* kyla, *f. a chill: Icel.* kylr, *m. a gust of cold air: Lat.* gelu.] DER. fīer-cýle.

cýle-gicel, es; *m. An icicle;* frigŏris stiria:—Land wǽron freórig cealdum cýlegicelum *the lands were frozen with cold icicles*, Andr. Kmbl. 2521; An. 1262: Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 20; Ph. 59. v. gicel.

CYLEN, cyln, e; *f. A* KILN, *an oven;* fornacūla, siccatōrium:—Cylene *fornacūlæ*, Cot. 86. Cyln *vel* ast *siccatōrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132; Wrt. Voc. 58, 44. [*Prompt.* kylne: *Icel.* kylna, *f: Wel.* kylyn, *m.*]

cyleniso; *adj. Like a kiln;* fornācеus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyleþenie, an; *f. The herb celandine;* chelidonium majus:—Cyleþenie, Herb. 75; Lchdm. i. 176, 15, 18. v. celeþonie.

cylew, cylu; *adj. Spotted, speckled;* guttātus:—Cylew *guttātus*, Cot. 99. Cylu *guttātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 92; Wrt. Voc. 46, 49.

cýle-wyrt, e; *f. Sour-sorrel;* oxylapāthum, Cot. 216.

cylin, cyline heorþ *a kiln;* fornacūla. v. cylen.

CYLL, e; *f:* cylle, cille, an; *f:* cylle, es; *m. A leather bottle, flagon, vessel;* uter, ascopēra = *ἀσκοπήρα*:—Gesomnigende swā swā on cylle wætera sǽs *congregans sicut in utrem aquas maris*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 7. Ðas cylle *istum utrem*, Greg. Dial. 3, 37. Swā ðū on hrīme setest hlance cylle *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83. Flaxe oððe cylle *asscopa* [= *ascopēra*], Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 27; Wrt. Voc. 17, 32. Æmtige cillan *vacuum utrem*: ða cillan *istum utrem*, Greg. Dial. 3, 37. Gefylde he ðære cyrcan cyllan *implevit lampades ecclesiæ*, 1, 5. He gegaderode eall sǽwætru tosomne, swylce hī wǽron on āȝum cylle *congregans sicut in utrem aquas maris*, Ps. Th. 32, 6. Seó cwēn [Tomyris] hēt ðæt heáfod bewyrpan on ānne cylle se wæs afylled mannes blōdes *the queen* [*Tomyris*] *ordered the head to be thrown into a vessel which was filled with man's blood*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 34. Se ðe fæstne hider cylle [MS. kylle] brohte . . . gif hwelc þyrelne cylle [kylle MS.] brohte to ðys burnan *who has brought hither a water-tight bottle . . . if any has brought to this spring a leaky bottle*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. [*Icel.* kyllir, *m. a bag* or *pouch.*] DER. stōr-cylle, -cille.

cyln *a kiln*:—Cyln *vel* ast *siccatorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132; Wrt. Voc. 58, 44. v. cylen, ast.

cylu *spotted*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 92; Wrt. Voc. 46, 49. v. cylew.

cym *come*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 22; Cri. 372; *impert. of* cuman.

cymæst *most beautiful*, Ps. Th. 86, 2; *superl. of* cyme, *adj.*

cyme, cime, es; *m.* [cuman *to come*] *A coming, an approach, advent;* adventus:—Me is ðīn cyme on myclum þonce *gratus mihi est multum adventus tuus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 21: Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 8; Cri. 897: 21 a; Th. 57, 10; Cri. 916: 44 b; Th. 152, 2; Gū. 802: 56 b; Th. 201, 9; Ph. 53: 69 b; Th. 258, 3; Jul. 259. Wearþ Hūna cyme cūþ ceasterwarum *the approach of the Huns was known to the citizens*, Elen. Kmbl. 82; El. 41. He ongeat ðone intingan heora cymes *he understood the cause of their coming*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 1. He wītgode hū his ealdormenn sceoldon fægnian his cymes of his wræcsīde *he prophesied how his chief men should rejoice at his coming from his banishment*, Ps. Th. arg. 23. Syxtygum wintra ǽr Cristes cyme *sixty* [*of*] *years* [*winters*] *before the coming of Christ*, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 4: Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 1; Cri. 1031: 100 a; Th. 376, 30; Seel. 162: 57 b; Th. 205, 4; Ph. 107: 59 b; Th. 214, 27; Ph. 245: 68 a; Th. 252, 11; Jul. 161: Elen. Kmbl. 2454; El. 1228. Morgensteorra bodaþ ðære sunnan cyme *the morning star announces the sun's approach*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 4. Hyht wæs geniwad þurh ðæs beornes cyme *hope was renewed through the chief's coming*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 24; Cri. 530: 47 a; Th. 160, 17; Gū. 945: 56 b; Th. 200, 28; Ph. 47: 63 a; Th. 231, 16; Ph. 490: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 4; Exod. 179: Elen. Kmbl. 2170; El. 1086. Þurh mīnne cime *through my coming*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 1; Gen. 618. Gefēgon beornas burhweardes cyme *the men rejoiced at the coming of the prince*, Andr. Kmbl. 1320; An. 660: Menol. Fox 62; Men. 31. Ic ne wāt hwonan his cymas [MS. cyme] sindon *I know not whence his comings are*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 18; Gū. 1196: Beo. Th. 520; B. 257. DER. be-cyme, eft-, forþ-, from-, geán-, hēr-, hider-, hleóðor-, ofer-, ongeán-, seld-, þrym-, to-, up-, ymb-, ym-.

cyme; *adj. Becoming, convenient, suitable, lovely, beautiful, splendid;* commŏdus, conveniens, aptus, splendĭdus:—Cumaþ nū and geseóþ, hū cyme weorc Drihten worhte *come now and see what lovely works the Lord has wrought*, Ps. Th. 65, 4. Ðe on Chananēa cymu worhte wundur *qui fecit mirabilia in terra Chanaan*, 105, 18. Gif ic mīne gewǽda on wītehrægl cyme cyrde *if I turned my beautiful garments into sackcloth*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Dæt ðū sī cymæst ceastra Drihtnes *that thou may be the most beautiful of the cities of the Lord*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. DER. un-cyme.

cymed, es; *n. The plant wall-germander; forte* chamædrys = *χαμαίδρυς*, teucrium chamædrys, Lin:—Genim cymed *take germander*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 20: 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 16. Nim cymed *take germander*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 20.

cymen, es; *m. n. The herb cummin;* cŭmīnum = *κύμινον*, cŭmīnum, cyminum, Lin:—Ge tiógoðiaþ eówre mintan and eówerne dile and eówerne cymen [MS. kymen] *ye tithe your mint and your dill and your cummin*, Past. 57; Hat. MS. Dō ðæt cymen on.eced *put the cummin into*

vinegar, L. M. 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 6. Cymen *cyminum*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 64; Wrt. Voc. 32, 1: Herb. 155, 1; Lchdm. i. 280, 23: L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 246, 23: iii. 6, 16: 24, 9. Cymenes *of cummin*, Herb. 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 21: L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 20: 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 15: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 26: 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 6. Wyrc sealfe of cymene *make a salve with cummin*, 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 20. Genim cymen *take cummin*, Herb. 94, 2; Lchdm. i. 204, 16: 376, 5: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 11: 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 15: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 24: 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 15: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 17: iii. 28, 11: 72, 14. Cymenes sǽd *seed of cummin*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 21. Cymenes dust *dust of cummin*, 3, 23; Lchdm. ii. 322, 3.

cymen *come*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 8; Cri. 66; *pp. of* cuman.

Cymēn, es; *m. Cymen, son of Ælle, who was the first Bretwalda* [v. Bret-walda, brŷten-walda]; Cymēnus:—For example, v. Cymēnes ôra.

Cymēnes ôra, an; *m. Cymen's shore, near Wittering, Sussex;* Cymēni litus, qui ibi naves ad terram appulit. Nunc nomen amisit, sed fuisse prope *Wittering*, in agro Sussexiensi, Charta Donatiōnis quam Cedwalla Rex Ecclesiæ Selsiensi fecit, planissīme convincit, Camd. Camden and, after him, Gibson say, in the þreceding Latin, this place was near Wittering on the coast of Sussex. They rely on a Charter which Kemble [Cod. Dipl. 992] has marked as spurious, but which was no doubt constructed with a regard for probability. In this Charter [Cod. Dipl. 992; A. D. 683; Kmbl. v. 33, 22] the name occurs as Cumeneshora, a form which countenances Ingram's guess that Shoreham is the place; quasi *Cymenes*horeham, *v.* Chr. Erl. 281, A. D. 477:—Hēr, A. D. 477, com [MS. cuom] Ælle on Bretonlond, and his iii suna, Cymen, and Wlencing, and Cissa, mid iii scipum, on ða stōwe ðe is nemned Cymēnes ôra, and ðǽr ofslōgon monige Wealas, and sume on fleámе bedrifon on ðone wudu ðe is genemned Andredes leáge *in this year*, A. D. 477, *Ælle came to Britain, and his three sons, Cymen, and Wlencing, and Cissa, with three ships, at the place which is named Cymen's shore, and there slew many Welsh, and drove some in flight into the wood which is named Andredsley*, Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 28–32.

cym-līc; *adj. Comely, convenient, lovely, beautiful, splendid;* aptus, commodus, splendidus:—Hierusalem, ðū wǽre swā swā cymlīc ceaster getimbred *Jerusalem, thou wert built as a beautiful city*, Ps. Th. 121, 3: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 24; Rä. 34, 2.

cym-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Conveniently, fitly, beautifully, splendidly;* commode, apte, splendide:—Andetaþ Drihtne, and his ēcne naman cēgaþ cymlīce *confitemini Domino et invocate nomen ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 1: 98, 7. Cymlīcor ceól gehlādenne *a more fitly laden ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361: Beo. Th. 75; B. 38.

cym-līcor *more aptly* or *fitly*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361: Beo. Th. 75; B. 38; *comp. of* cym-līce.

cymst, cymest *comest*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 28; Dan. 585: Beo. Th. 2769; B. 1382; *2nd pres. sing. of* cuman.

cymþ, cymeþ *comes*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 26; Gen. 315: Beo. Th. 4123; B. 2058; *3rd sing. pres. of* cuman.

cyn *the chin;* mentum. v. cin.

CYN, cynn, es; *n.* I. *every being of one kind, a kindred, kind, race, nation, people, tribe, family, lineage, generation, progeny,* KIN; genus, gens, natio, populus, stirps, tribus, familia, natales, origo, generatio, proles, progenies:—Ðæt hie ne mōton ēgnian mid yrmþum Israhēla cyn *that they may not hold in misery the race of Israel*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 24; Exod. 265: 170; Th. 213, 21; Exod. 555. Monna cynn *hominum genus*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 23; Cri. 888: 98 b; Th. 370, 1; Seel. 50: Cd. 212; Th. 261, 33; Dan. 735. Eorþan cynn *terræ tribus*, Ps. Th. 71, 18. Eal engla cynn *all the race of angels*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 10; Jul. 644. Eall gimma cynn *all kinds of gems*, Andr. Kmbl. 3037; An. 1521. Fōr cynn æfter cynne *tribe went after tribe*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 3; Exod. 351. Ðis cynn ne byþ ūtadryfen *hoc genus non ejicitur*, Mt. Bos. 17, 21. Ðæt wīf wæs hǽðen, Sirofenisces cynnes *erat mulier gentilis, Syrophœnissa genere*, Mk. Bos. 7, 26. Lā nǽddrena cyn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Bos. 3, 7. Of cynne on cynn *from generation to generation;* a progenie in progeniem, Ps. Th. 84, 5: 88, 1. Adames cyn *the race of Adam*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 35; Sat. 408: Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 961. Ymb fisca cynn *de piscium genere*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 6; Wal. 1. DER. cyn-recen, cynn-recceniss, -ren, -ryn: ælf-cyn, -cynn, ātor-, cyne-, deór-, earfoþ-, engel-, eormen-, eorþ-, fæderen-, feorh-, fīfel-, fisc-, fleóh-, from-, frum-, fugel-, fugol-, gim-, gum-, hǽðen-, helle-, heoloþ- [= hæleþ-], hwēte-, lǽce-, man-, mēdren-, ōm-, orf-, sigor-, treó-, wǽpned-, wer-, wyrm-, wyrt-. II. in grammar,—*Gender;* genus:—Syndon twā cynn,—*masculinum*, ðæt is werlīc, and *femininum*, wīflīc. Werlīc cynn bið ðes wer *hic vir: there are two genders*,—masculine, *that is manlike, and* feminine, *womanlike. Masculine gender is* ðes wer *this man*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 27, 28. Ælc nŷten bið oððe he, oððe heó *every animal is either he, or she*, 6; Som. 5, 34. Neutrum is nāðor cynd, ne werlīces, ne wīflīces *neuter is neither kind, neither of male nor of female*, 6; Som. 5, 32. Ðis gebŷraþ oftost to nāðrum cynne, swā swā is ðis word *hoc verbum: this oftest belongeth to the neuter gender, as is* ðis word *this word*, 6; Som. 5, 35. Twīlīces cynnes ðæt is *dubii generis*, 6; Som. 5, 46. Sume naman synd ōðres cynnes on ānfealdum getele, and ōðres cynnes on mænigfealdum getele *some nouns are of one gender in the singular number, and of another gender in the plural number*, 13; Som. 16, 25. The *m. f. n.* occur in the following sentence, indicated by the articles se, seó, ðæt:—Seó sāwel ys mā ðonne se līchama, and se līchama mā ðonne ðæt reáf *anima plus est quam esca, et corpus plus quam vestimentum*, Lk. Bos. 12, 23. III. *a sex;* sexus:—Hwæðeres cynnes bearn heó cennan sceal *of which sex she shall bear a child*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 6. [*Wyc.* kyn *family, generation: Chauc.* kin: *Piers P.* kynne: *R. Glouc. R. Brun.* kyn: *Laym.* cun, kun *race, progeny, kind: Orm.* kin: *O. Sax.* kunni, cunni, *n. race: Dut.* kunne, *f. gender: Kil.* konne, kunne *genus, species, sexus: O. Frs.* ken, kin, kon, *n. genus: M. H. Ger.* künne, *n. family: O. H. Ger.* kunni, *n. genus, gens: Dan.* kjön, *n. genus: Swed.* kön, *n. sex;* kynne, *n. disposition: Icel.* kyn, *n. a kind, kin: Lat.* genus, gens: *Grk.* γένος: *Sansk.* janus *gens.*]

cyn, cynn; *adj. Akin, suitable, fit, proper;* congruus, condignus:—Ðæt is cyn *that is proper* or *reasonable*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 4. Swā hit cynn [cyn Cot.] was *as was suitable* or *fit*, 35, 4; Fox 162, 24. Swylce hit kyn [cyn MS. B; cynn H.] sió *as it may be right*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 11. Hit ys cyn *it is proper*, Ps. Th. 29, 11: 9, 34: 138, 20.

cynag *a king*, L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 3. v. cyning.

CYND, es; *n.* I. *nature,* KIND; natura:—Gif hió hire cynd healdan wile *if she desire to retain her nature*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, note 21, MS. Cot. II. *a sort, gender;* natura, genus:—Neutrum is nāðor cynd, ne werlīces, ne wīflīces *neuter is neither sort* [*gender*], *neither of male nor of female*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 3; Som. 5, 32. [*Prompt.* keende, kyynde *genus: Wyc.* kynde *nature: Piers P.* kynde *nature, race, kind: Laym.* i-cunde *nature, kind, race: Orm.* kinde *nature, kind, race: O. Sax.* kind, *n. a child: Dut.* kind, *n. a child: Ger.* kind, *n. a child: M. H. Ger.* kint, *gen.* kindes, *n. a child: O. H. Ger.* kind, kint, *n. proles: Icel.* kind, *f. species, race, kind: Lat.* gent-em, *acc. of* gens.] DER. ge-cynd.

cynde; *adj. Natural, innate, inborn;* naturalis, innatus, ingenitus:—Cniht weóx and þāg swā him cynde wǽron *the boy waxed and thrived as to him was natural*, Cd. 131; Th. 167, 26; Gen. 2771. DER. ge-cynde, un-, unge-.

cynde-līc; *adj. Natural,* KINDLY; naturalis, ingenitus:—Sīdra geseafta cræftas cyndelīce *the kindly powers of wide-spread creatures*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 27; Sch. 5. DER. ge-cyndelīc, unge-.

cyne-, used in compounds, signifying *kingly, royal, special;* regius, præ-. v. cyne-bænd, -bearn, -boren, -bōt, -botl, -cyn, -dōm, etc.

cŷne; *adj. Bold, brave;* audax:—Cyninga cŷnost *bravest of kings*, Ps. C. 50, 3; Ps. Grn. ii. p. 276, 3. DER. searo-cŷne. v. cēne.

cŷne, an; *f. A chink, fissure;* rima:—Ðæs leóhtes scīma þurh ða cŷnan ðære dura ineóde *the glare of the light came through the chinks of the door*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 19.

cyne-bænd, es; *m.* [bend, bænd *a band, chaplet, crown*] *A royal crown, a diadem;* regia corona, diadema = διάδημα, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyne-bearn, es; *n. A kingly child, royal offspring;* regius puer, regia proles:—Ne mihton oncnāwan ðæt cynebearn *they might not acknowledge the royal child*, Andr. Kmbl. 1131; An. 566. Wuldres cynebearn *the royal child of glory*, Menol. Fox 316; Men. 159: Cd. 82; Th. 102, 23; Gen. 1704.

cyne-boren; *part. Of royal birth;* regia stirpe natus, M. H. 12 a.

cyne-bōt, e; *f.* [bōt *boot, compensation*] *A king's compensation* or *recompense;* regis compensatio:—Gebīraþ seó cynebōt ðām leódum *the king's compensation belongs to the people*, L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: L. M. L; Th. i. 190, 8.

cyne-botl, es; *n.* [botl *a dwelling*] *A kingly dwelling, a palace;* palatium, Wrt. Voc. 86, 27.

cyne-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [cyne *regius, regalis;* cyn, cynn, *gens, stirps, familia*] *A royal race, royal lineage, royal offspring* or *family;* gens regia, proles regia, stirps *vel* familia regia:—Of Francena cynecynne *de gente Francorum regia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, note 32: 2, 14; S. 518, 3. He wæs hiora cynecynnes *he was of their royal race*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 83; Met. 26, 42. He wæs cynecynnes *he was of royal lineage*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 14: Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 39, col. 1: L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 18.

cyne-dōm, es; *m.* [dōm *power, dominion*] *A royal dominion* or *power, kingdom, realm;* imperium, regnum, sceptrum, potestas:—Cynedōm *sceptrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. We willaþ ðæt ān cynedōm fæste stande sēfre on þeóde *we will that one kingship stand fast for ever in the nation*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 8. Hanna wæs mid ungemete ðæs cynedōmes gyrnende *Hanno had an immoderate longing for the kingdom*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 43: L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: Ps. C. 50, 149; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 149. Rūmes cynedōmes *augustæ potestatis*, Mone B. 3931. For ðam cynedōme *for the kingdom*, L. M. L; Th. i. 190, 6. Claudius Orcadas eáland to Rōmwara cynedōme gepeóddе *Claudius Orcadas insulas Romano adjecit imperio*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 7: Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 26. He ðone cynedōm ciósan wolde *he would choose*

the kingdom, Beo. Th. 4741; B. 2370; L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3. Dætte ryhte cynedōmas þurh ūre folc gefæstnode wǣron *that just royal governments might be settled throughout our people*, L. In. prēf; Th. i. 102, 9.

cyneg *a king*, Jos. 10, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 540, 17. v. cyning.

cyne-geard *a royal wand, sceptre*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. v. cyne-gyrd.

cyne-gerd *a sceptre*, Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 47; Wrt. Voc. 18, 2. v. cyne-gyrd.

cyne-gerela, an; *m.* [gerela *a robe*] *A kingly robe;* regius vestitus:—Gif mon wolde him awindan of ðǣs cynegerelan [MS. -gerelum] *if any one would strip off from him these kingly robes*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 45; Met. 25, 23.

cyne-gewǽdu; *pl. n.* [gewǽde *a garment, robe*] *Royal robes;* regiæ vestes:—He onfēng cynegewǽdum *he took the royal robes*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 19.

cyne-gild, -gyld, es; *n.* [gild *compensation*] *A king's compensation;* regis compensatio:—To bōte on cynegilde [-gylde MS. H.] *as offering for the king's compensation*, L. M. L. Th. i. 190, 7.

Cynegils, es; *m. Cynegils, sixth king of the West Saxons;* Cynegilsus:—Cynegilses, *gen.* Chr. Erl. 2, 20: Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 10. Hēr, A. D. 611, Cynegils fēng to rīce on Wesseaxum, and heóld xxxi wintra *here, Cynegils succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and held it thirty-one years*, 611; Erl. 20, 33. Hēr, A. D. 635, Cynegils [MS. Kynegils] wæs gefullod fram Byrīne ðam biscope on Dorcaceastre, and Oswold Norþhymbra cining his onfēng *here, Cynegils was baptized by Birīnus the bishop of Dorchester, and Oswold, king of Northumbria, was his sponsor*, 635; Erl. 25, 33. Cynegils onfēng ǣrest fulwihte Wesseaxna cyninga *Cynegils was the first of the West Saxon kings who received baptism*, Erl. 2, 16.

cyne-gōd; *adj. Excellent, noble;* præstans, nobilis:—Him cynegōdum *to him excellent*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 5; Gen. 1590. Him ðā cynegōde on Carran æðelinga bearn eard genāmon *then the noble children of men took them a dwelling in Harran*, 83; Th. 104, 16; Gen. 1736: 182; Th. 228, 2; Dan. 196: 195; Th. 243, 8; Dan. 433: Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 34; Wid. 56.

cyne-gold, es; *n. Royal gold, a crown;* diadema = διάδημα, corona:—Þeódnes cynegold sōþfæstra gehwone glengeþ *the Lord's crown shall adorn each of the just*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 17; Ph. 605.

cyne-gyrd, -geard, -gerd, e; *f.* [gyrd *a rod, wand*] *A royal wand, sceptre;* sceptrum:—Cynegyrd *sceptrum*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 55. Cynegeard *sceptrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. Cynegerd *sceptrum*, 6; Som. 56, 47; Wrt. Voc. 18, 2. Hī to ðæs caseres cynegyrde gebugon *they submitted to the emperor's sceptre*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 16.

cyne-hād, es; *m.* [hād *form, condition*] *A royal personage* or *condition, dignity, kinghood;* regia persona *vel* dignitas:—Dæt se cynehād [MS. cynehade] ðæs hālgan weres ēce gemynd hæfde *ut regia viri sancti persona memoriam haberet æternam*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 30, note. Ic Ælfrēd, gifendum Criste, mid cynehādes mǣrnesse, geweorþaþ hæbbe cūþlīce ongiten *I Alfred, adorned, by the grace of Christ, with the dignity of a king have well perceived*, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. fol. 1, 1.

cyne-hām, es; *m.* [hām *a house, dwelling, home*] *A royal residence;* regia villa:—On ðam cynehāme ðe is gecȳged Bearwe *at the royal residence which is called Barrow*, Cod. Dipl. 90; A. D. 716–743; Kmbl. i. 109, 15. On his āgenum cynehāmum *in his own royal residences*, 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 7.

cyne-helm, -healm, es; *m.* [helm *a crown*] *A crown, diadem;* corona, diadema:—Cynehelm *corona, diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 5: Mone B. 2166. Cynehealm *diadema*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 56. Wundon cynehelm of þornum, and asetton ofer hys heáfod *plectentes coronam de spinis posuerunt super caput ejus*, Mt. Bos. 27, 29: Jn. Bos. 19, 2, 5. Cynehelme *corona*, Mone B. 3019. For cynehelme *for a royal diadem*, Homl. Blick. 23, 34.

cyne-hlāford, es; *m.* [hlāford *a lord*] *A royal lord, sovereign lord, king;* regius *vel* supremus dominus, rex:—Be his cynehlāfordes geþafunge *with the permission of his royal lord*, Cod. Dipl. 593; A. D. 965–975; Kmbl. iii. 127, 8. Æt his leófan cynehlāforde Fádgāre cyninge *from his dear sovereign lord king Edgar*, 583; A. D. 963–975; Kmbl. iii. 111, 26: 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 22: Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 5, 17, 29. Dæt we ealle ānum cynehlāforde holdlīce hȳran *that we all faithfully obey one sovereign lord*, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 10. Utan ēnne cynehlāford holdlīce healdan *let us faithfully support one sovereign lord*, v. 35; Th. i. 312, 21: ix. 44; Th. i. 350, 12.

cynelēc; *adj. Royal;* regalis:—In ðæm cynelecan tūne *in the royal town*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 21, col. 2. v. cyne-līc.

cyne-līc, cynellīc, cynelec; *adj. Kingly, royal, regal, belonging to the state, public;* regius, regalis, publicus:—Eádward cyng man bebyrigde būtan ælcum cynelīcum wurþscipe *king Edward was buried without any kingly honour*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 3. Dæt is cynelīc þing *that is a royal thing*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 26; Ruin. 48. Wæs ðæs ylcan mynstres abbudisse on ða tīd seó cynellīce fǽmne Ælflǽd *præerat quidem tunc eidem monasterio regia virgo Ælfflæd*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3. Dæt se cynelīca hād ðæs hālgan weres ēce gemynd hæfde *ut regia viri sancti persona memoriam haberet æternam*, 3, 11; S. 535, 30. In ðæm cynelecan tūne *in the royal town*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 21, col. 2. Cynelīcre *publica*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 30. Cynelīco getimbro and ānlīpie *publica ædificia et privata*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45. Chaldēas cynelīcan getimbro mid fȳre fornāmon [MS. fornaman] *the Chaldeans destroyed the royal buildings with fire*, 1, 15; S. 483, 42. He onfēng cynelīcum gewǽdum and com on Breotone *he took the royal robes and came into Britain*, 1, 6; S. 476, 19, note. Wið ða cynelīcan ādle ðe man *auriginem* nemneþ *ad morbum regium, hoc est*, auriginem [= auruginem], Herb. 87, 1; Lchdm. i. 190, 14. Cynelīc reáf *trabea*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 122; Wrt. Voc. 40, 30. Cynelīc [MS. kyne-] botl *palatium*, 81; Som. 73, 9; Wrt. Voc. 47, 16.

cyne-līce; *adv. Royally;* regie:—Ðū miltse on us gecȳþ cynelīce *shew mercy royally on us*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 24; Cri. 157.

cynelīc-nyss, -nyss, e; *f. Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness;* regia dignitas:—For his cynelīcnysse ge mōdes ge onsȳnes *for his kingliness both of his mind and appearance*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 9.

cynellīc *kingly, royal*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3. v. cyne-līc.

Cyne-mǽres ford, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Kimeresford: cyne *royal;* mǽre *a mere;* ford *a ford*] KEMPSFORD, *Gloucestershire:*—Rād Æðelmund alderman ofer æt Cynemǽresforda *alderman Æthelmund rode over at Kempsford*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 6.

cyne-rīce, -rȳce, es; *n. A royal region* or *possession, a kingdom, realm;* regnum:—Secg monig wyscte dæt ðæs cynerīces ofercumen wǣre *many a warrior wished that there was an end of that kingdom*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 34; Deór. 26. Fēng his bearn to cynerīce *his child succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 5; Edg. 31: 1066; Erl. 201, 1: 1076; Erl. 215, 2. On ðȳ cynerīce be sūþan Temese *in the kingdom south of the Thames*, 871; Erl. 76, 9. On cynerȳce *in the realm*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 23; Az. 35. He ge-eóde ealle ða cynerīcu ðe on Crēcum wǣron *he over-ran all the kingdoms which were in Greece*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 39. Cynerīca mǽst *greatest of kingdoms*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 1; Wid. 39. Dæt he ealdordōm āgan sceolde ofer cynerīcu *that he should possess eldership over the kingdoms*, Cd. 158; Th. 198, 5; Exod. 318: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 12; Met. 26, 6.

cyne-rōf; *adj.* [rōf *famous*] *Royally famous, noble;* nobilis:—Wolde ic ānes to ðē, cynerōf hæleþ, crǽftes neósan *I would inquire of thee of one art, noble hero*, Andr. Kmbl. 967; An. 484: 1169; An. 585. Cirdon cynerōfe *the noble ones turned*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 312: 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 200.

cyne-scipe, es; *m. Kingship, royalty, honour;* regia dignitas:—Hæbbe ic mīnes cynescipes gerihta *I may have my rights of royalty*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 27. Me to fullum cynescipe *to my perfect royalty*, 2; Th. i. 272, 25. Him sylfum to cynescipe *in honour of himself*, L. Edg. i. prm; Th. i. 262, 4: L. C. E. prm; Th. i. 358, 6.

cyne-setl, es; *n.* [setl *a seat*] *A royal seat, throne;* imperii sedes, solium:—Constantinopolis is nū ðæt heáhste cynesetl ealles eástrīces *Constantinople is now the chief royal seat of all the eastern empire*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 11. Ðe sit on his cynesetle *qui sedet in solio ejus*, Ex. 11, 5.

cyne-stōl, es; *m.* [cyne *royal*, stōl *a seat, stool*] *A royal throne* or *dwelling, chief city, capital;* thronus, urbs regia, arx, metropolis:—On his cynestōle *on his kingly throne*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 6; Cri. 1217: Elen. Kmbl. 659; El. 330. Of cynestōlum *from royal seats*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 22; Pa. 49. Constantinopolis is Crēca cynestōl *Constantinople is the royal dwelling-place of the Greeks*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 22: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 45. Cynestōle Creácas wióldon *the Greeks possessed the metropolis*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 95; Met. 1, 48: Menol. Fox 208; Men. 105. We becōmon to ðam cynestōle, ðǽr getimbred wæs tempel Dryhtnes *we came to the royal city, where the temple of the Lord was built*, Andr. Kmbl. 1332; An. 666. Ðǽr heó ǽfre forþ wunian mōten cestre and cynestōl *where they may evermore possess cities and a kingly throne*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 1; Sat. 298: Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 31. Sancta Hierusalem, cynestōla cyst *holy Jerusalem, choicest of royal cities*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 11; Cri. 51.

cyne-strǽt, e; *f. A royal street* or *road;* regia via, publicum, Cot. 153.

Cynete, an; *f.* I. *the river* KENNET *which rises in Wiltshire;* fluvii nomen qui originem suam habet in agro Wiltoniensi:—Ǽrest on Cynetan, ðæt up andlang strēmes ... ðæt eft innan Cynetan strēm *first to the Kennet, then up along the stream ... then again to the river Kennet*, Cod. Dipl. 792; A. D. 1050; Kmbl. iv. 122, 21, 26: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 378; A. D. 939; Kmbl. iii. 413, 22, 30: Cod. Dipl. 1120; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 238, 17, 25, 35: 1152; A. D. 944; Kmbl. v. 300, 16, 18: 1199; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 376, 6, 16: 1282; A. D. 984; Kmbl. vi. 118, 1, 6. II. KENNET, *a village on the river Kennet in Wiltshire;* villæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Wæs fyrd gesomnod æt Cynetan *a force was assembled at Kennet*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 23.

cyne-þrym; *gen.* -þrymmes; *m.* [þrym *a multitude, majesty, glory*] *A kingly host, royal majesty* or *glory*; regia multitudo, regis majestas:—Mid cyneþrymme *with a kingly host*, Cd. 209; Th. 260, 8; Dan. 706: Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 12; Hö. 51. He cwom on cyneþrymme *he came in royal majesty*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ryhtfremmende cyneþrym cȳðaþ *the righteous doers shall proclaim the royal majesty*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 5; Ph. 634: Andr. Kmbl. 2645; An. 1324. Ðū me gecȳðdest cyneþrymma wyn *thou declaredst to me joy of kingly glories*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 23; Hö. 74.

cyne-wise, an; *f.* [wise *an affair*] *The state, republic, commonwealth*; respublica:—Se nāht freomlīces ongan on ðære cynewīsan *he began nothing profitable in the state*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 21. Rehte ða cynewīsan *rempublicam rexit*, 1, 5; S. 476, 8.

cyne-wiðde, an; *f. A royal wreath, diadem*; redimiculum:—Cynewiðdan *redimicula*, Mone B. 6270: Cot. 185.

cyne-word, es; *n.* [word *a speech*] *A proper speech* or *word*; proprium verbum:—Mon cȳðe cynewordum, hū se cuma hātte *let a man make known in fitting words, how the guest is called*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 29; Rä. 44, 16.

Cynewulf, es; *m. An Anglo-Saxon poet, who has preserved his name in Runes, in his poem on Elene's Recovery of the Cross.* Mr. Kemble will best describe his own discovery.—In the Vercelli MS. is contained a long poem on the finding of the Cross by the Empress Helena [=Elene]. After the close of the poem, and apparently intended as a tail-piece to the whole book, comes a poetical passage, in which the author principally refers to himself, and after a reference to his own increasing age and the change from the strength and joyousness of youth, he breaks out, in the 15th Canto, into a moralizing strain, in which he concludes his work. The following thirty lines, containing Runes, form a portion of this Canto:—

Á wæs sæc ōþ-ðæt,	*Ever was contest till then,*
cnyssed cearwelmum	*with waves of sorrow tossed*
ᚻ [cēn] drūsende,	*C [the torch] sinking,*
ðeáh he, in medohealle	*though he, in meadhall*
máþmas, þege	*treasures, handled*
æplede gold,	*appled gold,*
ᚣ [yr] gnornode,	*Y [sorrow] he mourned,*
ᚾ [nȳd] geféra,	*N [need] his consort.*
nearu sorge dreáh,	*narrow sorrow he suffered,*
enge rūne,	*a close rune,*
ðær him ᛖ [ēh] fōre	*where E [the horse] before him*
mīlpaðas mæt,	*measured the mile-paths,*
mōdig þrægde	*proudly hastened*
wīrum gewlenced.	*with wires adorned.*
ᚹ [wēn] is geswīþrad,	*W [hope] is overpowered,*
gomen æfter gearum,	*my joy in my old age,*
geógoþ is gecyrred	*youth is turned back*
ald onmedla.	*my old pride.*
ᚢ [ūr] wæs geára	*U I was of old*
geógoþhāðes glǽm,	*a gleam of youth,*
nū synt geárdagas	*now are the days of my life*
æfter fyrstmearce	*after the appointed space*
forþgewitene,	*departed,*
līfwynne geliden,	*the joy of life flowed away,*
swā ᛚ [lagu] toglīdeþ,	*as L [lake or water] glideth,*
flōdas gefýsde.	*the floods that hasten.*
ᚠ [feoh] ǽghwam biþ	*F [wealth] will be for every man*
lǽne under lyfte,	*failing under the heaven,*
landes frætwe	*the ornament of the land*
gewītaþ under wolcnum.	*will depart under the welkin.*

Elen. Kmbl. 2512-2541; El. 1257-1272.

The extreme rudeness and abruptness of these lines, and the apparent uselessness of the Runes, led me to suspect that there was more in them than merely met the eye. This I found to be the case; for, on taking the Runes out of the context, using them as single letters and uniting them in one word, they supplied me with the name **CYNEWULF**, undoubtedly no other than the author of the poems. I cannot here bestow space upon a long argument to shew who this *Cynewulf* was. I believe him to have been the Abbot of Peterborough of that name, who flourished in the beginning of the eleventh century, who was accounted in his own day a celebrated poet, both in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, whose works have long been lost, but whose childish ingenuity has now enabled us with some probability to assign to him the authorship of the Vercelli and Exeter Codices, Archæologia, vol. xxviii. 1840, by Kemble, pp. 327-372. The Reverend Jn. Earle, M. A. etc. Rector of Swanswick, with some pertinent remarks, supposes Cynewulf to be the same person as Cyneweard. v. Chr. Erl. Introduction, pp. xx-xxii.

cyng *a king*, Chr. 664; Erl. 34, 20: 894; Erl. 91, 32: L. Ath. iv. pref; Th. i. 220, 1. v. cyning.

cyngc *a king*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 7. v. cyning.

Cynges tūn, es; *m.* [cynges tūn *king's town*] KINGSTON; regia villa:—Aðelstān wæs to cynge æt Cynges tūne gehālgod *Athelstan was consecrated king at Kingston*, Chr. 924; Th. 199, 8. col. 1: 979; Th. 234, 10, col. 2. Æt Cyninges tūn *at Kingston*, Chr. 979; Th. 235, 9, col. 1. v. Cinges tūn, Cyninges tūn.

cyning, cyng, es; *m.* [cyn *people*, -ing *originating from, son of*]. I. *a king, ruler, emperor*; rex, imperator. He is the representation of the people, and springs from them, as a son does from his parents. The Anglo-Saxon king was elected from the people; he was, therefore, the king of the people. He was the chosen representative of the people, their embodiment, the child, not the father of the people. He was not the lord of the soil, but the leader of his people. He completed the order of freemen, and was the summit of his class. As the freeman [ceorl] was to the noble [æðele], so was the noble to the king. The Anglo-Saxon king was the king of a tribe or of a people, but never of the land. We read of kings of the West Saxons or of the Mercians, but not of Wessex or of Mercia. The king was, in truth, essentially one with the people, by them and their power he reigned; but his land was like theirs, private property. It was not the feudal system, and was never admitted that the king was owner of all the land in a country:—Se cyning mildelīce onfēng *the king received [him] gladly*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 30, 44. Se Iudēa cyning *the king of the Jews*; ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Mt. Bos. 2, 2. Saul wæs gecoren ǽrest to cyninge on Israhēla þeóde *Saul was first chosen king of the people of Israel*, Ælfc. T. 13, 3. Eart ðū wītodlīce cyning *ergo rex es tu?* οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ σύ; Jn. Bos. 18, 37. Cyninges botl *a king's dwelling, palace*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 18. Cyninga [MS. cininga] bōc *the book of kings*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 38: 8, 3. Cyninga [MS. kyninga] byrgen *a burying-place of kings*; mausoleum, bustum, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 3; Wrt. Voc. 49, 27. Maximian, ārleás cyning *Maximian, the wicked emperor*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 1; Jul. 4. **2.** *a spiritual King, God, Christ*; Deus, Christus:—Heofona Cyning *the King of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 3008; An. 1507: 3017; An. 1511: Cd. 127; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. Crist is ealra cyninga Cyning *Christ is King of all kings*, Hom. Th. ii. 588, 9: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 17; Cri. 136: 11 a; Th. 14, 6; Cri. 215; Andr. Kmbl. 1955; An. 980. **3.** *the devil*; diabŏlus, satānas:—Hellwarena cyning *the king of hell's inhabitants*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 28; Jul. 322. Se ofermōda cyning, Satan *the haughty king, Satan*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. II. *Anglo-Saxon kings were at first elected from a family* or *class, by* Witena gemōt *the assembly of the wise.* **2.** *fidelity was sworn to them by the people*, in the following words:—Ðus man sceal swerigean hyld-āþas. 'On ðone Drihten, ðe ðes hāligdōm is fōre hālig, ic wille beón N. hold and getrīwe, and eal lufian ðæt he lufaþ, and eal ascūnian ðæt he ascūnaþ, æfter Godes rihte and æfter woroldgerysnum, and næfre, willes ne gewealdes, wordes ne weorces, ǒwiht dōn ðæs him lāþre biþ; wið ðam ðe he me healde swā ic earnian wille, and eall ðæt læste ðæt uncer fōrmǽl wæs, ðā ic to him gebeáh and his willan geceás *thus shall a man swear oaths of fidelity* [or *homage*]. *By the Lord, before whom this relic is holy, I will be to N. faithful and true, and love all that he loves, and shun all that he shuns, according to God's law, and according to the world's principles, and never, by will nor by force, by word nor by deed, do aught of what is loathful to him; on condition that he keep me as I am willing to deserve, and all that fulfil that our agreement was, when I submitted to him and chose his will,*' L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 2-9. If this was taken in A. D. 924, it was not long before the power of the king was limited, for we have the following oath administered to Æðelrēd, when he was consecrated king at Kingston in A. D. 978, as is stated in the Chronicle,—On ðys geáre wæs Æðelrēd to cininge gehālgod æt Cinges tūne *in this year Æthelred was consecrated king at Kingston*, Chr. 978 [MS. 979]; Th. 234, 9, col. 1. **3.** *the king took a corresponding oath to his people.* The words of the king's oath are,—Ðis gewrit is gewriten, stæf be stæfe, be ðam gewrite ðe Dūnstān arcebisceop sealde ūrum hlāforde æt Cinges tūne ā on dæg ðā hine man hālgode to cinge, and forbeád him ælc wedd to syllanne būtan ðysan wedde, ðe he up on Cristes weofod lēde, swā se bisceop him dihte. 'On ðære hālgan Þrȳnnesse naman, Ic þreó þing behāte cristenum folce, and me underþeóddum:—*Ān ǽrest*, ðæt ic Godes cyrice and eall 'cristen folc mīnra gewealda sōðe sibbe healde. *Oðer* is, ðæt ic reáflāc and ealle unrihte þing eallum hādum forbeóde. *Þridde*, ðæt ic behāte and bebeóde on eallum dōmum riht and mildheortnisse, ðæt us eallum ǽrfæst and mildheort God þurh ðæt his ēcean miltse forgife, se lifaþ and rīxaþ' *this writing is copied, letter for letter, from the writing which archbishop Dunstan delivered to our lord at Kingston on the very day when he was consecrated king, and he forbade him to give any other pledge but this pledge which he laid upon Christ's altar, as the bishop instructed him.* '*In the name of the Holy Trinity, three things do I promise to this christian people, my subjects.* First, *that I will hold God's church and all the christian people of my realm in true peace.* Second, *that I will forbid rapine and all injustice to men of all conditions.* Third, *that I promise and enjoin justice and mercy in all judgments, whereby the just and merciful God may give us all his eternal favour, who liveth*

and reigneth,' Relq. Ant. W. ii. 194. 4. from the freedom with which the educated spoke of the Doom's Day Survey of William the Conquerer, indicating their love of freedom, *we have no reason to suppose this oath was the first oath taken by kings in our limited monarchy.* The spirit of the monks may be seen in the following extract from the Chronicle:—Willelm, Engla landes cyng, ðe ðá wæs sittende on Normandige, fordig he áhte ægðer ge Engla land ge Normandige ... sende ðá ofer eall Engla land into ælcere scíre his men ... Swá swýðe nearwelíce he hit lett úr aspyrian, ðæt næs án sélpig híde, ne án gyrde landes, ne, furðon, hit is sceame to tellanne, ac hit ne þuhte him nán sceame to dónne, án oxa [MS. oxe], ne án cú, ne án swín næs belyfon, ðæt næs gesæt on his gewrite, and ealle ða gewrita wæron gebroht to him syððan *William, king of England, who was then resident in Normandy, for he owned both England and Normandy ... then sent his men over all England into each shire ... So very narrowly did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not one single hide, nor a rood of land, nay, moreover, it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it, not an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down in his writ, and all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him,* Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 2-4 ... 24, 25 ... 33-38. 5. the Anglo-Saxon king *had royal power to pardon transgressors:*—Gif hwá in cyninges healle gefeohte, oððe his wæpn gebrede, and hine mon gefó; sió ðæt on cyninges dóme, swá deáþ, swá líf, swá he him forgifan wille *if any one fight in the king's hall, or draw his weapon, and he be taken; be it in the king's power, either death or life, or pardon,* L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 8, 9. Sió on cyninges dóme hwæðer he líf áge ðe náge *be it in the king's power whether he shall or shall not have life,* L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 3, 4. Búton him cyning [MS. kyning] árian wille *unless the king will be merciful to him,* 36; Th. i. 124, 19. Ðæt he wære his feores scyldig, búton he cyng gesóhte, and he him his feorh forgifan wolde; eall swá hit ær æt Greátan leá and æt Exan ceastre and æt Þunres felda gecweden wæs *that he should be liable in his life, unless he should flee to the king, and he should give him his life; all as it was before ordained at Greatley and at Exeter and at Thundersfield,* L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6-9: L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 11: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 24, 25: L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 14: vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 24. 6. *of all forfeits the king had one half*—to healfum:—Fó se cyng to healfum, to healfum ða men ðe on ðære ráde beón *let the king take possession of half, of* [*the other*] *half the men, who may be in the riding* [*shall take possession*], L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 6, 7. 7. *treasure-trove, or treasure or money found, of which the owner was unknown, belonged to the king.* It is designated in Anglo-Saxon charters by the words—ealle hordas búfan eorþan, and binnan eorþan *all hoards above the earth, and within the earth.* As we learn from Beowulf, in early and heathen times, much treasure was buried in the mound raised over the ashes of the dead, besides what was burned with the body:—Hí on beorg dydon bégas [MS. beg] and siglu, forléton eorla gestreón eorþan healdan, gold on greóte, ðær hit nú gén lífaþ yldum swá unnyt swá hit ær wæs *they placed rings and jewels in the mound, they left the treasure of earls to the earth to hold, gold in the dust, where it now yet remains as useless to men as it was before,* Beo. Th. 6307-6318; B. 3164-3169. The legend of Guthlac [about A. D. 700, v. Crúland] supplies a very early instance of the search for gold and silver in the mounds:—Wæs ðær on ðam eálande sum hláw mycel ofer eorþan geworht, done ylcan men iú geára for feós wilnunga gedulfon and bræcon: ða wæs ðær on óðre sídan ðæs hláwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterseáþ wære *there was on the island a great mound raised upon the earth, which some men of yore had dug and broken up in hopes of treasure: then there was dug up on the other side of the mound as it were a great water-pit,* Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 4-8. 8. *Pastus* or *Convivium* = Cyninges feorm. The king visited different districts personally or by deputy to see that justice was done to all his subjects. In these periodical journeys the king received support and entertainment wherever he went. Hence perhaps the privileges of our judges. In A. D. 814 Cénwulf released the bishop of Worcester from a *pastus* of twelve men, whom he was bound to find. This was so great an expense that the exemption was worth an estate of thirteen hides, v. Cod. Dipl. 203; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 256. 9. *Vigilia* = heáfodweard *head ward,* or *a proper watch set over the king, which he claimed when he came into any district.* The sæweard or *coast guard* was also a regal right, performed by the tenants of those land owners whose estates lay contiguous to the sea. 10. *the mint or coinage of money.* The king exercised a superintendence over the circulating medium. Æðelréd not only enacted that there should be no moneyers besides the king's, but that their number should be diminished:—Nán man ne áge nænne mynetere búton cyng *let no man have a moneyer except the king,* L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 15. Ut monetarii pauciores sint quam antea fuerint, iv. 9; Th. i. 303, 2. 11. *the grant of a market, with power to levy tolls, was also a royalty,* Cod. Dipl. 1075; A. D. 873-899; Kmbl. v. 142: 1084; A. D. 904; Kmbl. v. 157. v. The Rights of Anglo-Saxon Kings, explained more fully in *Kemble's Saxons in England,* 2 vols. 8vo. 1849. Bk. ii. chap. 2; vol. ii. pp. 29-103. [*Prompt.* kynge: *Wyc.* kyng: *Piers P. Chauc.* king: *R. Glouc.* kyng: *Laym. Orm.* king: *Plat.* kŏnig: *O. Sax.* kuning, cunig, *m*: *Frs.* kening: *O. Frs.* kining, kinig, kening, keneng, koning: *Dut.* koning, *m*: *Kil.* koningh, *m*: *Ger.* könig, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* künic, künec, künc, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* kuning, *m*: *Dan.* konning, konge, *m*: *Swed.* konung, kong, kung, *m*: *Icel.* konungr, kóngr, *m*: *Lett.* kungs *dominus.*] DER. æðel-cyning, Angel-, beorn-, brýten-, eorþ-, éðel-, folc-, gást-, geár-, gúþ-, héðen-, heáh-, heofon-, leód-, mægen-, ródor-, sæ-, segn-, self-, sige-, sóþ-, swegl-, þeód-, þrym-, þryþ-, woruld-, wuldor-.

cyning-bald; *adj. Kingly* or *nobly bold;* nobiliter audax:—Férdon forþ cyningbalde men *the nobly bold men went forth,* Beo. Th. 3273; B. 1634.

cyning-cynn, es; *n.* [cynn *a sort, race,* v. cynn] *A royal race;* regium genus:—Of ðæs strýnde monigra mægþa cyningcynn fruman lædde *the royal race of many tribes drew its beginning from his stock,* Bd. i, 15; S. 483, 30. Eanfriþ wæs ðære mægþe cyningcynnes *Eanfrith was of the royal race of that province,* 3, 1; S. 523, 14. Penda wæs se fromesta esne of Mercna cyningcynne *Penda was the boldest man of the royal race of the Mercians,* 2, 20; S. 521, 9. v. cyne-cyn.

cyning-dóm, es; *m.* [-dóm *dominion, power*] *Kingly power, a* KINGDOM; regimen, regnum:—Cyningdóm habban *to have kingly power,* Cd. 173; Th. 216, 7; Dan. 3. Metod ðec aceorfeþ of cyningdóme *the Lord will cut thee off from thy kingdom,* 202; Th. 251, 24; Dan. 568. Caldéas cyningdóm áhton *the Chaldeans held the kingdom,* 209; Th. 258, 24; Dan. 680. v. cyne-dóm.

Cyninges tún *Kingston,* Chr. 979; Th. 235, 9, col. 1. v. Cynges tún.

cyninges wyrt, e; *f. The herb marjoram;* sampsuchum = σάμψυχον, origanum majorana, Lin:—Cyninges wyrt *sampsuchum,* Mone A. 529.

cyning-feorm, cyninges feorm, e; *f.* [feorm *food, support*] *Royal purveyance, tribute for the royal household;* regis firma:—Ic heó gefreóge ðcelíce ðæs gafoles, ðe hió nú get to cyninges handa ageofan sceolan of ðam dæle ðe ðær ungefreód to láfe wæs ðære cyningfeorme, ge on hlutrum alaþ, ge on beóre, ge on hunige, ge hryðrum, ge on swýnum, ge on sceápum *I free them for ever from the impost which they have still to pay into the king's hand, from that portion, which was there left unfreed of the royal purveyance, whether in pure ale, or in beer, or in honey, or in oxen, or in swine, or in sheep,* Cod. Dipl. 313; A. D. 883; Kmbl. ii. 111, 4-9. Ðe cyninges feorm to belimpe *to which the royal purveyance belongs,* L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 24.

cyning-gereord, -gereorde, es; *n.* [gereord *food, a repast, feast*] *A royal feast;* regis convivium:—Cyning-gereorde *fercula,* Cot. 93.

cyning-gierela, an; *m. A royal crown, diadem;* regalis tænia [= ταινία] diadema = διάδημα, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyning-ríce *a kingdom,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyne-ríce.

cyn-líc; *adj.* [cyn *suitable, fit*] *Becoming, fitting;* děcōrus:—Suilce iów cynlíc þynce *as to you may seem fitting,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 804-829; 461, 36. Swá him rihtlíc and cynlíc þince *as to them may seem just and becoming,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 493, 12.

cyn-líce; *adv. Becomingly, fitly;* congruenter:—Hí cynlíce to ðé cleopiaþ *they fitly call upon thee,* Ps. Th. 64, 14: 118, 57, 82, 145, 147: 126, 2.

cynn, es; *n. A sort, kind;* genus, Ps. Th. 144, 13. v. cyn.

cynn *suitable, fit,* Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 24: L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 11, MS. H. v. cyn.

cynnan *to declare, clear, prove;* advocāre, purgāre, manifestāre:—Gif he cynne ðæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it,* L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12, note 7. v. cennan II.

cynnestre, an; *f.* [cennan *to bring forth,* -estre *a female* termination, *q. v.*] *One who brings forth, a mother;* genitrix, mater:—Ðæt cild oncneów Marian stemne, cynnestran *the child knew the voice of Mary, the mother,* Homl. Th. i. 352, 27.

cynning-stán, es; *m.* [cennan II. *to try, prove;* stán *a stone*] *A trying-stone;* tessera:—Cynning-stán on tæfle *a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board;* pyrgus [= πύργος], turricula, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 65; Wrt. Voc. 39, 48.

cynn-recenise, e; *f.* [reccenys *a narration, history*] *A reckoning of relationship, a genealogy;* genealogia, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, title.

cyn-recen; *gen.* -recenne; *f. A pedigree, genealogy, parentage;* generatio, genealogia, parentela, Som. Ben.

cyn-ren, -ryn, es; *n.* [cyn *a kindred, race, nation, family, generation;* ren, ryn *a course*] *A family course, family, generation, kind, nation, posterity;* generatio, genus, natio, progenies, propago:—He forlét his ríce and his cynren *he left his country and his family,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. Cynren *generatio,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 49. Ðis ys Thares cynryn *this is the generation of Terah,* Gen. 11, 27. On cynrynum cynrena [MS. kynrynum kynrena] *in generationes generationum,* Ps. Lamb. 71, 5. On ðam fiftan dæge úre Drihten gesceóp ða mycelan hwalas on heora cynrynum *on the fifth day our Lord created the great whales with their kinds,* Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 8. Fisc sceal on wætere cynren cennan [MS. cynran cennen] *a fish shall propagate his kind in the water,*

Menol. Fox 515; Gn. C. 28. Cynrenu *genera*, Scint. 53. Ic andette ðē on cynrenum [cynrenon MS.], Drihten *confitebor tibi in nationibus, Domine*, Ps. Spl. 17, 51. Lā ge nædrena cynryn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Bos. 12, 34. Cynren *propago*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 17; Wrt. Voc. 51, 62.

Cynrīc, es; *m. Cynric, the second king of the West Saxons, son of Cerdic*, q. v; Cynrīcus:—Hēr, A. D. ccccxcv, cōman twegen ealdormen on Bryteue, Cerdic and Cynric his sunu, mid v scipum on ðone stede ðe is gecweden Cerdices ōra, and ðȳ ilcan dæge hie gefuhtan wiðˉ Wealum *here*, A. D. 495, *came two aldormen to Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son, with five ships, at the place which is called Cerdic's shore* [*on the south of Dorsetshire*, v. Cerdices ōra], *and on the same day they fought against the Welsh*, Chr. 495; Th. 24, 26-33. Hēr Cerdic forþfērde, and Cynric his sunu rīcsode forþ xxvi wintra *in this year* [A. D. 534] *Cerdic died, and Cynric his son reigned for twenty-six years*, 534; Erl. 14, 32.

cyn-ryn, es; *n. A family course, generation;* generatio, progenies, Gen. 11, 27: Ps. Lamb. 71, 5: Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 8: Mt. Bos. 12, 34. v. cyn-ren.

CYP; *gen.* cyppes; *m. A* CHIP, *beam, log, trunk of a tree;* festuca, trabs, stipes:—Cyppes *stipitis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 80. Cyp *stipitem*, 150, 39. [*Prompt.* chyppe *assula: Chauc.* chippes, *pl: R. Brun.* chip: *Kil.* kippen *cudere: Icel.* kippa *to pull, snatch;* kippr, *m. a pull, shock, spasm.*]

cȳp, e; *f. A measure, bushel;* modius, dolium:—Under cȳpe *sub modio*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 5, 15. Cȳpe *dolium*, Mone B. 3630. v. cȳf.

cȳpa, cēpa, an; *m.* [ceáp II]. I. *a factor, merchant, trader;* negotiator, mercator:—Ðā ðǽr fōron Madianisce cȳpan *then there passed Midianitish merchants*, Gen. 37, 28. Cȳpa *mercator*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 38. Ðās hālgan cȳpan, Petrus and Andreas, mid heora nettum and scipe him ðæt ēce līf geceápodon *these holy traders, Peter and Andrew, with their nets and ship bought for themselves everlasting life*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 19. Drihten adrǽfde dillīce cȳpan of ðam hālgan temple *the Lord drove such chapmen from the holy temple*, 406, 24. II. what a merchant has his goods in,—*A basket;* cofinus = κόφινος:—Man nam ða gebrotu ðe ðār belifon, twelf cȳpan fulle *sublatum est quod superfuit illis, fragmentorum cophini* [κόφινοι] *duodecim*, Lk. Bos. 9, 17. [*Scot.* couper, coper *one who buys and sells: O. Frs.* kapere, *m. a purchaser: Dut.* kooper, *m: Ger.* käufer, *m: M. H. Ger.* koufer, *m: O. H. Ger.* koufâri, *m: Dan.* kjöber: *Swed.* köpare, *m: Lat.* caupo *a merchant: Grk.* κάπηλος *one who sells provisions: Lith.* kupczus *mercator.*] DER. mynet-cȳpa.

cȳpan, cīpan; ic cȳpe, ðū cȳpest, cȳpst, he cȳpeþ, cȳpþ, *pl.* cȳpaþ; *p.* cȳpte, ðū cȳptest, *pl.* cȳpton, cīptun *To sell;* vendere:—Ic wylle cȳpan *volo vendere*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19. Ic cȳpe mīne þinge *ego vendo meas res*, 26, 33. Hwǽr cȳpst ðū fixas ðīne *ubi vendis pisces tuos?* 23, 21. Ðū sældest *vel* cȳptest folc ðīn *vendidisti populum tuum*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 14. Sǽde ðām ðe ða culfran cȳpton *dixit his qui columbas vendebant*, Jn. Bos. 2, 16. Gāþ to ðām cȳpendum and bycgaþ eów ele *ite ad vendentes et emite vobis oleum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 9: Gen. 47, 20. [*Prompt.* chepyn' *licitari: Chauc.* chepe *to buy, market: Piers P.* chepen *to buy: Scot.* coup *to buy and sell: Plat.* kopen, köpen *to buy: O. Sax.* kôpôn *to bargain: Frs.* keapjen: *O. Frs.* kapia *to buy: Dut.* koopen *to buy: Ger.* kaufen: *M. H. Ger.* koufen: *O. H. Ger.* koufên, koufôn *mercari: Goth.* kaupon *to bargain: Dan.* kjöbe *to buy: Swed.* köpa *to buy: Icel.* kaupa, *p.* keypti *to bargain.*] DER. be-cȳpan, ge-. v. ceápian.

cȳpe-cniht, es; *m. A bought servant, slave;* venalis puer, servus:—Ðā geseah he cȳpecnihtas *he then saw slaves*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 18.

cȳpe-man, -mann, es; *m. A merchant*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. v. ceáp-man.

cypera, an; *m. A* KIPPER, *salmon in the state of spawning;* salmo ova gignens:—Ðonne eów fōn lysteþ leax oððe cyperan *when you desire to catch a salmon or a kipper*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 23; Met. 19, 12.

cyperen; *adj. Coppery, belonging to copper;* æreus:—Seóþ on cyperenum citele *seethe it in a copper kettle*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 19. Dō on cyperen fæt *put it into a copper vessel*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 1. Gemultan ealle ða anlicnessa togædere, ðe ðǽr binnan wǽran, ge gyldene, ge sylfrene, ge ǽrene, ge cyperene *all the statues, which were in it, of gold, and of silver, and of brass, and of copper, were melted together*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 22. Forðonðe he forgnāþ gatu cyperene *quia contrivit portas æreas*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Cyperen hwer *a copper ewer* or *vessel;* cucuma, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 83; Wrt. Voc. 25, 23.

cȳpe-þing; *pl. n. Saleable things, merchandise;* merces, Cot. 133. v. cēpe-þing.

cȳping, cȳpinge, cīping, e; *f.* [ceáping, ceáp *a price*, q. v. II]. I. *a bargaining, setting a price, marketing, chapping, traffic;* negotiatio, nundina:—Ðæt nān cȳping ne sȳ Sunnan dagum *that no marketing be on Sundays*, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15: v. 10; Th. i. 240, 9. Ða ealdorbiscopas geþafedon ðæt ðǽr cȳping binnan gehæld wǽre *the high-priests allowed chapping to be held therein*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 6. Cȳpinge *negotiatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 18; Wrt. Voc. 47, 25. Sunnan dæges cȳpinge we forbeódaþ ēghwār *we forbid Sunday's traffic everywhere*, L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 21. Cȳpingce, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 15. Ne fortruwige he hiene æt ðære cīpinge *let them not be too confident of their bargain*, Past. 44, 6; Hat. MS. 62 b, 9. Cȳpinga *nundinæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 21. Ðæt hī Sunnan dæges cȳpinga georne geswīcan *that they strictly abstain from Sunday marketings*, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 7. II. *a market-place, market;* forum:—Ðæs tūnes cȳping and seó innung ðara portgerihta gange into ðære hālgan stōwe *let the market of the town and the revenue of the port dues go to the holy place*, Cod. Dipl. 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 10. To-middes ðære cȳpinge *in the midst of the market*, M. H. 117 a. Andlang strǽte ūt on ða cȳpinge, swā up anlang cȳpinge *along the road out to the market-place, so up along the market-place*, Cod. Dipl. 720; A. D. 1012; Kmbl. iii. 359, 12, 13.

cȳp-man; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Ða cȳpmen binnon ðam temple getācnodon unrihtwīse lārēowas on Godes geladunge *the chapmen within the temple betokened unrighteous teachers in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 35; ii. 120, 15. Drihten adrǽfde of ðam temple ða cȳpmen *the Lord drove the chapmen from the temple*, i. 406, 1. Sume synt cȳpmenn *alii sunt mercatores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 7. Be cȳpmanna fōre *of the journeying of chapmen*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11, note 27, B. G. v. ceáp-man.

Cyppan-ham, -hamm *Chippenham, Wilts:*—Hēr hine bestæl se here to Cyppanhamme *here the army stole itself away to Chippenham*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 21, col. 2, 3: 880; Th. 148, 39, col. 3. v. Cippan-ham.

cypresse, an; *f. The cypress;* cupressus [= κυπάρισσος], cupressus sempervirens, Lin:—Of cypressan *from the cypress*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 21.

cypsed; *pp. Bound, fettered;* compeditus. DER. ge-cypsed. v. cyspan.

cȳp-strǽt, e; *f.* [cȳp = ceáp II, strǽt *a street*] *A street* or *place for merchandise, cheap street;* vicus mercatorius:—Andlang cȳpstrǽte *along cheap street*, Cod. Dipl. 1291; A. D. 906; Kmbl. vi. 135, 17.

cyre, e; *f. A church;* ecclesia:—Cristes cyre *Christ's church*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 1. In ðære cyrce *in the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 40. Ða cyrce *the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 36. v. cyrce, cyrice.

cyre-bræce, es; *m. Church-breach, a breaking into a church;* in ecclesiam irruptio:—Ða heáfodleahtras sind, mansliht, cyrcbræce, etc. *the chief sins are, murder, church-breach, etc.* Homl. Th. ii. 592, 4. v. ciric-bryce.

cyrce; *gen.* cyrcan, cyrcean; *f. A church;* ecclesia:—Seó cyrce mid hire portice mihte fīf hund manna eáðelīce befōn on hire rȳmette *the church with her porch could easily contain in its space five hundred men*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 13: ii. 584, 3: 592, 22. Cyrcan duru *a church's door*, i. 64, 31. Crist is se grundweall ðære gāstlīcan cyrcan *Christ is the foundation of the spiritual church*, ii. 588, 22. Ne sceal cyrcean timber to ænigum ōðrum weorce, būton to ōðre cyrcean *ligna ecclesiæ non debent ad aliud opus poni, nisi ad aliam ecclesiam*, L. Ecg. P. A. 16; Th. ii. 234, 16, 17. v. cyrice.

cyrce weard *a warden of the church, sacristan*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 33. v. cyric-weard, cyrc-weard.

cyrce-hālgung *hallowing* or *consecrating a church*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 27. v. cyric-hālgung.

cyrce-līc *ecclesiastical*, Chr. 716; Th. 70, 35, col. 3: L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 13: Homl. Th. i. 600, 8. v. cyric-līc.

cyrce-þēnung *church-service*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 81. v. ciric-þēnung.

cyrce-þingere, es; *m. A priest;* sacerdos:—Sacerd *vel* cyrcþingere *sacerdos*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 14; Wrt. Voc. 42, 23. v. þingere II, cyric-þingere.

cyrce-weard, cyric-, -werd, es; *m. A churchwarden, sacristan;* ecclesiæ custos, sacri scriniarius:—Cyrcweardes þēnung *a churchwarden's duty*, Greg. Dial. 1, 5. Æðelstān cyric-weard [MS. -wyrd] fēng to ðam abbodrīce æt Abban dūne *Æthelstan, warden of the church, succeeded to the abbacy at Abingdon*, Chr. 1044; Th. 300, 26. Cyrcweard *sacri scriniarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 23; Wrt. Voc. 61, 4. Cyrcwerd *aedituus*, R. Conc. 1. Se biscep befran ðone cyrcweard hwǽr ðæs hālgan wǽpnu wǽron *the bishop asked the sacristan where the weapons of the saint were*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 2. Ða wæs ān cyrce weard Ywarc wæs gehāten *there was a sacristan called Yware*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 33.

cyrde, *pl.* cyrdon *turned, returned*, Lk. Bos. 14, 21: Jn. Bos. 6, 66; *p. of* cyrran.

cyre, es; *m.* [ceósan *to choose*] *Choice, free choice, free will;* electio, hærēsis = αἵρεσις, optio, arbitrium:—Cyre [MS. kyre] *hæresis*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 84; Wrt. Voc. 16, 55. Cyre *optio*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 52. God forgeaf him āgenne cyre, forðanðe ðæt is rihtwīsnys ðæt gehwylcum sȳ his āgen cyre geþafod *God gave them their own free will, for it is righteousness that to every one be allowed his own free will*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 4, 5, 8, 11, 22: 12, 14: 110, 35: 292, 32: ii. 490, 16. Ic wylle ðæt hȳ sȳn heora freólses wyrðe and hyra cyres *I will that they be worthy of their freedom and their free will*, Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 116, 30. Hwī wæs se man betǽht to

his āgenum cyre *why was the man [Adam] committed to his own free will?* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 25. Mid cyre *arbitrio*, Mone B. 1344: 2616. [*Laym.* cure, *m. choice: Plat.* köre *election: Dut.* keur, *f. choice: Kil.* keur, kore *optio, electio, arbitrium: Ger.* kür, kur, chur, *f. election: M. H. Ger.* kür, küre, *f. examination, election: O. H. Ger.* churi, *f. deliberatio, electio: Dan.* kaar, *n. choice: Swed.* kor *electio: Icel.* kjörr, keyr, *n. choice, decision.*]

cyre-āþ, es; *m.* [cyre *a choice,* āþ *an oath*] *The select oath, the oath sworn by the accused, together with a certain number of consacramentāls selected by him out of a fixed number of persons named to him by the judge;* juramentum electum, quod quis præstabat cum aliquot conjuratoribus ab ipso selectis e quibusdam a judice nominatis [Schmd. 566]:—Nemne him man x men and begite ðara twegen and sylle ðone āþ ... and stande ðæs cyre-āþ ofer xx peninga *let there be named ten men to him and let him get two of them and give the oath ... and let his select oath stand for over twenty pence,* L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 15. v. ungecoren āþ.

cyre-bald *bold in decision;* arbitrii strenuus. v. cire-bald.

cyre-līf, es; *n. A choice of life, where on decease of a lord, the cultivators choose a lord for themselves;* optio vitæ, ubi, mortuo domino, villani sibi dominum eligunt:—Ic bidde, on Godes naman, and on his hāligra, ðæt mīnra maga nān ne yrfewearda ne geswence nān nǣnig cyrelīf ðara ðe ic foregeald, and me West-Seaxena wītan to rihte gerehton, ðæt ic hī mōt lǣtan swā freó swā þeówe, swāðer ic wille; ac ic, for Godes lufan and for mīnre sāwle þearfe, wylle ðæt hȳ sȳn heora freólses wyrðe and hyra cyres; and ic, on Godes lifiendes naman, beóde ðæt hȳ nān man ne brōcie, ne mid feós manunge, ne mid nǣnigum þingum, ðæt hȳ ne mōtan ceósan swylcne mann swylce hȳ wyllan *I pray in the name of God, and his saints, that no one of my kinsmen nor heirs molest any choice of life of those for whom I have paid, and the witan of the West Saxons have rightly confirmed to me, that I might leave them either free or servile, as I will; but I, for love of God and for my soul's need, will that they be entitled to their freedom and their choice; and I, in the name of the living God, command that no man oppress them, either by exaction of money, or in any other way, so that they may not choose whatever lord they will,* Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 116, 24–33.

cyren *must, wine boiled down;* dulcisapa:—Awilled wīn *vel* cyren *dulcisapa,* Cot. 62. v. a-willan, ceren.

Cyren-ceaster, Cyrn-ceaster *Cirencester, Cicester, Gloucestershire:*—Æt Cyrenceastre *at Cirencester,* Chr. 1020; Th. 286, 12, col. 2: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 22. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrf, e; *f? A cutting off, an instrument to cut with;* abscissio, ferrum abscissionis:—Cyrf *abscissio,* R. Ben. 28. Be ðisum cyrfe *of this cutting,* Horml. Th. ii. 406, 33. Cyrf *ferrum abscissionis,* C. R. Ben. 40. DER. æ-cyrf, of-.

CYRFÆT, cyrfet, es; *m? A gourd;* cucurbita:—Cyrfæt *cucurbita,* Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 38; Wrt. Voc. 31, 48. Hwerhwettan oððe cyrfet gesihþ on swefnum untrumnysse getācnaþ *to see in dreams a cucumber or a gourd betokens ailment,* Somn. 43; Lchdm. iii. 200, 16. Wylde cyrfet *wild gourd,* colocynthis = *κολοκυνθίς,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 58; Wrt. Voc. 30, 12. Wild cyrfet *vel* hwit wīngeard *bryonia* = *βρυωνία,* 44; Som. 64, 81; Wrt. Voc. 32, 17. [*Plat.* körbs, körwitz, kürwes, *m: Dut.* kauwoerde, *f. a gourd: Kil.* kauwoorde, kouworde: *Ger.* kürbiss, *m: M. H. Ger.* kürbez, *m: O. H. Ger.* kurbiz, *m: Fr.* gourde, *f: O. Fr.* gougourde: *Lat.* cucurbita.]

cyrfel, es; *m.* [cyrf *a cutting off*] *A little stake, a peg;* paxillus:—Cyrfel *vel* litel stigul [=sticel?] *paxillus,* Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 46; Wrt. Voc. 26, 45.

cyrfille, an; *f. Chervil;* cærefolium:—Nim cyrfillan *take chervil,* Lchdm. iii. 12, 13: 46, 25. v. cerfille.

cyrfst, he cyrfþ *carvest, carves; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* ceorfan.

cyric *a church.* v. *in the compounds* cyric-ǣwe, -belle, -bōc, -bōt, -bryce, -burh, -dōr, -friþ, -fultum, -georn, -geriht, -griþ, *etc.*

cyric-ǣwe, ciric-ǣwe, es; *n. An ecclesiastical marriage;* ecclesiasticum matrimonium:—Hī, þurh heálīcne hād, ciricǣwe underfēngan *they, through holy orders, have entered into an ecclesiastical marriage,* L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 14. v. cyric; ǣw, ǣwe.

cyric-belle *a church-bell;* ecclesiæ campana. v. ciric-belle.

cyric-bōc, e; *f. A church-book;* liber continens ritus et ceremonias ecclesiæ:—To ǣghwælcre neóde man hæfþ on cyricbōcum mæssan gesette *masses for every necessity have been placed in church-books,* Lupi Serm. 2, 3; Hick. Thes. ii. 107, 32.

cyric-bōt, ciric-bōt, e; *f. Church-repair;* ecclesiæ reparatio:—To cyricbōte *for church-repair,* L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. To ciricbōte sceal eall folc fylstan mid rihte *all people must lawfully give assistance to church-repair,* L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 12: L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 8.

cyric-bryce *church-breach, a breaking into a church,* L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 6, MSS. B. L. v. ciric-bryce.

Cyric-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Cereburih: *Brom.* Cyrebury: *the church city*] *Chirbury, Shropshire;* loci nomen in agro Salopiensi:—Æðelflǣd ða burh getimbrede æt Cyricbyrig *Æthelfled built the fortress at Chirbury,* Chr. 913; Th. 186, 35, col. 2; 187, 35, col. 1.

cyric-dōr *a church-door;* ecclesiæ porta. v. ciric-dōr.

CYRICE, cirice, cyrce, circe; *gen.* an, ean; *f:* cyric, ciric, *in the compound* cyric-ǣwe, etc. q. v. cyrc, e; *f.* circ, *in the compound* circ-līc, etc. q. v. I. *the* CHURCH *as a temporal and spiritual body;* ecclesia = ἐκκλησία:—Seó cyrice on Breotone hwæt hwugu fæc sibbe hæfde *the church in Britain for some time had peace,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17. Seó Godes circe, seó circe ǣfyllendra *the church of God, the church of the faithful,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 8, 16; Cri. 699, 703. To ðære ānnesse ðære hālgan Cristes cyrican *to the unity of Christ's holy church,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 13. Agustinus on Cent ðære frymþelīcan cyrican līf and lāre wæs onhȳrigende *Augustine in Kent imitated the life and lore of the early church,* 1, 26; S. 487, 27. Gregorius fēng to biscophāde ðære Rōmāniscan cyrican *Gregory succeeded to the bishopric of the Roman church,* 1, 23; S. 485, 23: 1, 4; S. 475, 29. Ongunnon hī ðæt apostolīce līf ðære frymþelīcan cyricean onhȳrigean *they began to imitate the apostolic life of the early church,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 32. Fram ðam biscope ðære Rōmāniscan cyricean *by the bishop of the Roman church,* 1, 13; S. 481, 38. On Norþanhymbra þeóde and cyrican *in the nation and church of the Northumbrians,* 2, 20; S. 521, 19. On ðære hālgan Rōmānisce cyricean *in the holy Roman church,* 1, 27; S. 489, 33, 38. Hælend Crist is se grundweall ðære gāstlīcan cyrcan *Jesus Christ is the foundation of the spiritual church,* Homl. Th. ii. 588, 22. Ealle Godes cyrcan sind getealde to ānre cyrcan, and seó is gehāten gelaðung *all God's churches are accounted as one church, and that is called a congregation,* ii. 580, 22. On ciricean Crist Drihten God bletsige *in ecclesiis benedicite Dominum Deum,* Ps. Th. 67, 24. Hī hȳndon and hergedon Godes cyrican *they oppressed and harried God's church,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 21. Crist getimbrode ða gāstlīcan cyrcan, nā mid deádum stānum ac mid lybbendum sāwlum *Christ built the spiritual* [lit. *ghostly*] *church, not with dead stones but with living souls,* Homl. Th. ii. 580, 12. II. *a church, the material structure;* ecclesia:—Ðǣr wæs cyrice geworht *a church was built there,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 6: 1, 26; S. 487, 42. Wæs cirice gehālgod *a church was consecrated,* Andr. Kmbl. 3391; An. 1648. Ðæt seó cyrce afealle *that the church may fall down,* Homl. Th. i. 70, 27. Godes cyrce is ūre gebēdhūs *God's church is our prayer-house,* ii. 584, 3. Circe *ecclesia,* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 82; Wrt. Voc. 57, 58. Awriten mid ðām brōðrum ðære cyricean æt Lindesfarena *written by the brethren of the church at Lindesfarne,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 29. Nim ūre cyrcan mādmas *take our church's treasures,* Homl. Th. i. 418, 14, 17. Nis nā alȳfed ðæt ðæs mynstres hlāford sylle ðære cyrcean land to ōðre cyrcean *non licet monasterii domino terram ecclesiæ alii assignare ecclesiæ,* L. Ecg. P. A. 25; Th. ii. 236, 15, 16. Ceadwala cining wæs gebyrged innan Sče Petres cyrican *king Ceadwalla was buried in St. Peter's church [at Rome],* Chr. 688; Erl. 43, 7. Hī on cyrican in Eoforwīcceastre bebyrigde wǣron *they were buried in the church at York,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 2. Æðelbyrht cyning on cyricean ðara eádigra apostola Petrus and Paulus bebyriged wæs *king Æthelbert was buried in the church of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul,* 2, 5; S. 506, 22. On eorþlicere cyrcan līþ stān ofer stāne *in an earthly church stone lies over stone,* Homl. Th. ii. 582, 17: i. 452, 2: 504, 8: 506, 11, 18. Se Cēnwalh hēt atimbrian ða cyrican on Wintan-ceastre *Cenwalh commanded the church at Winchester to be built,* Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 13. Eádwine cyning wæs gefullod fram Pauline ðam biscepe on Eoferwīcceastre, ðȳ hālgestan Ēasterdæge, on sancti Petres cyricean ðæs apostoles, ða he ðǣr hræde geweorce of treówe cyricean getimbrede, syððan he gecristnad wæs ... and sōna ðæs ðe he gefullad wæs, he ongan, mid ðæs biscepes lāre, māran cyrican and hȳhran stānene timbrian, and wyrcean ymb ða cyrican ītan ðe he ǣr worhte *king Edwin was baptized by bishop Paulinus on the most holy Easter day, in the church of St. Peter the apostle at York, when he had there built a church of wood, with hasty work, after he was christened ... and soon after he was baptized, he began, by the bishop's advice, to build a larger and higher church of stone, and to construct it about the church which he had formerly wrought,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 22–30: Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40; 25, 2: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 23, 27: 2, 14; S. 518, 18: 2, 16; S. 519, 22. Hió cirican getimbrede, tempel Drihtnes, on Caluaric *she built a church, a temple of the Lord, on Calvary,* Elen. Kmbl. 2014; El. 1008. Se hēt ciricean getimbran, Godes tempel *he commanded a church to be built, a temple of God,* Andr. Kmbl. 3265; An. 1635. Hī ðǣrofer cyrcan arǣrdon and weofod *they raised a church and altar thereover,* Homl. Th. i. 506, 15, 19, 25, 35. Ne wǣron cyrican getimbrede *churches were not built,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 16. Ða menigfealdan cyrcan ateoriaþ *the manifold churches will decay,* Homl. Th. ii. 582, 6. Ða cyrcean, ðe beóþ fram ðām biscepum gehālgode, sceolon mid hālig wætere beón geondstrēdde *ecclesiæ, ab episcopis illis consecratæ, aqua benedicta debent aspergi,* L. Ecg. P. A. 5; Th. ii. 232, 20. On ēhtnysse Godes cyrcena *in the persecution of God's churches,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22. On ðām lācum geleáfsumra ðe hī to

Godes cyricum bringaþ *of the gifts of the faithful which they bring to God's churches*, 1, 27; S. 488, 39. On Cristes cyrican ða ðe on Brytene wǽron *in Christ's churches which were in Britain*, 1, 8; S. 479, 26. Constantínus hēt ðæt man cyricean timbrede, and ðæt man belūce ǽlc deófulgyldhūs *Constantine ordered churches to be built, and every heathen temple to be closed*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36: Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 22, 23. Maximian, árleás cyning, cwealde cristne men, circan fylde *Maximian, the wicked emperor, slew christian men, overthrew churches*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 4; Jul. 5. On ðison geáre barn Cristes cyrc *in this year* [A. D. 1066] *Christchurch* [*Canterbury*] *was burnt*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 1. Cyrice weard, cyrce weard *a warden of a church*, 1043; Erl. 169, 33: 1070; Erl. 207, 33. In ðære cyrce *in the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 40. Ða cyrce *the churches*, 1070; Erl. 209, 36. III. *a heathen temple;* templum paganum:—Gebletsode Romulus mid ðara sweora blōde ða cyrican *Romulus consecrated the temples with the blood of their fathers-in-law*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 7. [*Prompt.* chyrche: *Wyc.* cherche: *Piers P.* kirk: *Chauc.* chirche: *R. Glouc.* chirches, *pl: Laym.* chirche, chireche, *f: Scot.* kirk: *Plat.* karke, kerke: *O. Sax.* kirika, *f: Frs.* tjercke: *O. Frs.* kerke, sthereke, sziurke, tsiurike, *f: Dut.* kerk, *f: Kil.* kercke: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kirche, *f: O. H. Ger.* kiricha, *f: Dan.* kirke, *m. f: Swed.* kyrka, *f: Icel.* kirkja, *f: Grk.* κυριακή [*οἰκία*] *the Lord's* [*house*].] DER. cyric-ǽwe, -belle, -bōc, -bōt, -bryce, -burh, -dōr, -friþ, -fultum, -georn, -geriht, -griþ, -hād, -hālgung, -līc, -mangung, -mitta, -neód, -nyt, -pæþ, -ragu, -rēna, -sang, -sangere, -sceat, -sócn, -stīg, -þēn, -þēnung, -þingere, -tīd, -tūn, -wæcce, -wǽd, -wag, -waru, -weard.

cyric-friþ, ciric-friþ, es; *m. n. Church-peace, right of sanctuary;* ecclesiæ pax:—Cyricfriþ *church-peace*, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. Ciricfriþes [cyric- MS. H.] to bōte *as compensation for the church-peace*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5.

cyric-fultum *church-help, ecclesiastical support.* v. ciric-fultum.

cyric-georn; *adj. Diligent in attending church;* ad ecclesiam libenter frequens, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 15.

cyric-geriht, es; *n. A church-due;* ecclesiæ debitum:—Hī gyrnaþ heora sceatta on teoðungum, and on eallum cyricgerihtum *they desire their monies for tithes, and for all church-dues*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 1.

cyric-griþ, es; *n. Church-peace;* ecclesiæ pax:—Stande ǽlc cyricgriþ swā swā hit betst stōd *let every church-peace stand as it has best stood*, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 25, MS. A. v. ciric-griþ.

cyric-hād, es; *m.* [hād II. *degree, order*] *A church-degree, order of the church;* ecclesiæ ordo:—For ðām seofon cyrichādum [-hādan MS.] ðe se mæssepreóst, þurh Godes gife, geþeáh ðæt he hæfde, he bið þegenrihtes wyrðe *for the seven orders of the church, which the mass-priest, through the grace of God, has acquired, he is worthy of thane-right*, L. O. 12; Wilk. 64, 41.

cyric-hālgung, cyre-hālgung, e; *f. Church-hallowing, consecration of a church;* encænia: ἐγκαίνια, ecclesiæ consecratio:—Dys sceal to cyric-hālgungum *this shall be for the consecration of a church*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 10, 22; Notes, p. 580. Æt dære ealdan cyrchālgunge *at the old church-hallowing*, Hom. Th. ii. 582, 27.

cyric-līc, circ-līc, cyre-līc; *adj. Like a church, ecclesiastical;* ecclesiasticus:—Cyriclīc wer *vir ecclesiasticus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 21. Magister cyriclīces sanges *magister ecclesiasticæ cantionis*, 2, 20; S. 522, 27. Fram ǽlcere cyriclīcre gesamnunge *a quaque ecclesiastica congregatione*, L. Ecg. P. A. 30; Th. ii. 236, 35. Hie heóldan ða cyriclīcan sceare *they observed the ecclesiastical tonsure*, Chr. 716; Th. 70, 34, col. 2. Ðæt cyriclīce stǽr ūres ealondes and þeóde ic wrāt on fīf bēc *I* [*Bede*] *wrote the ecclesiastical history of our island and nation in five books*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 31. Cyriclīce preóstas *ecclesiastici presbyteri*, L. Ecg. P. A. 5; Th. ii. 232, 17. Monad mid gelomlīcre smeáwunge and leornunge cyriclīcra gewrita *admonitus ecclesiasticarum frequenti meditatione scripturarum*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 26: 5, 23; S. 645, 15. Mid ōðrum cyriclīcum bōcum *cum cæteris ecclesiasticis voluminibus*, 5, 20; S. 642, 1.

cyric-mangung *church-mongering, simony*, L. Eth. vi. 15; Wilk. 121, 19. v. ciric-mangung.

cyric-mitta *a church-measure.* v. ciric-mitta.

cyric-neód, e; *f. Church-need;* ecclesiæ necessitas:—Riht is ðæt man betǽce ǽnne dǽl preóstum, ōðerne dǽl to cyricneóde, þriddan dǽl ðām þearfum *it is right that one part* [*of the alms*] *be delivered to the priests, a second part for the need of the church, a third part for the poor*, L. Edg. C. 55, note 4; Th. ii. 256, 30.

cyric-nyt, -nytt *church-duty* or *service.* v. circ-nyt.

cyric-pæþ, es; *m. A church-path;* ad ecclesiam semita:—Of ðære dīce on ðǽne cyricpæþ *from the ditch to the church-path*, Cod. Dipl. 736; A. D. 1021-1023; Kmbl. iv. 19, 9.

cyric-ragu *church-lichen* or *moss.* v. ciric-ragu.

cyric-rēna, an; *m.* [rān *robbery*] *Church-robbery, sacrilege;* sacrilegium:—On cyricrēnan *in sacrileges*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 20.

cyric-sang, -song, es; *m. A church-song;* ecclesiasticum carmen:—He ða cyricsangas lǽrde, ðe hī ǽr ne cūðan *quæ illi non noverant, carmina ecclesiastica doceret*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 8. He wæs on cyric-songe se gelǽredesta *qui cantandi in ecclesia erat peritissimus*, 2, 20; S. 522, 25.

cyric-sangere, es; *m. A church-singer;* ecclesiæ cantator:—He sumne ædelne cyricsangere begeat, se wæs Mafa hāten *he got a famous church-singer, who was named Mava*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 5.

cyric-sceat, ciric-sceat, es; *m. Church-scot, church-money, tax* or *rate;* ecclesiæ census. Church-scot was at first a certain measure of corn paid to the church. In a charter of Bishop Werfrith, those to whom it was granted, agreed,—Ðæt hī ageſen ēlce gēre þreó mittan hwǽtes to ciric-sceatte to Clife *that they should give yearly to Cliff three measures of wheat as church-scot*, Bd. S. 772, 8. Be cyric-sceattum. Cyric-sceattas sīn agifene be Sċe Martines mæssan. Gif hwā ðæt ne gelǽste, sió he scyldig lx scill. and be xii fealdum agife ðone ciric-sceat *of church-scots. Let church-scots be given at Martinmas. If any one do not perform that, let him forfeit sixty shillings, and give the church-scot twelvefold*, L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 8-11. Ðæt neád-gafol ūres Drihtnes; ðæt sýn, ūre teoðunga and cyric-sceattas *the necessary tribute of our Lord; that is, our tithes and church-scots*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 25. Cyric-sceat was also a general word, and included not only corn, but poultry or any other provision, that was paid in kind to the church. So in the Inquisition of the Rents of the Abbey of Glastonbury, A. D. 1201:—In church-scet lx gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras, *Chartul. de Glaston. MS.* f. 38: L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 12-14: L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 7-10: L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 15-18: L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 10-17: L. Eth. vi. 18; Th. i. 320, 1-2: L. Eth. ix. 11; Wilk. 114, 19-22; Th. i. 342, 27-29.

cyric-sócn *a church-privilege*, Cod. Dipl. 870; Kmbl. iv. 220, 19. v. ciric-sócn.

cyric-stīg, e; *f.* [stīg *a way, path*] *A church-path;* ad ecclesiam callis:—Of ðam hylle on cyricstīge, of cyricstīge on ða blacan þyrnan *from the hill to the church-path, from the church-path to the black-thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1368; Kmbl. vi. 220, 19, 20.

cyric-þēn *a minister of the church*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 13. v. ciric-þēn.

cyric-þēnung *church-service*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 30. v. ciric-þēnung.

cyric-þingere *a priest.* v. cyre-þingere.

cyric-tīd, e; *f. Church-time, time of service in a church;* in ecclesia ministerii tempus:—His cyrictīda on rihtlīcne tīman *his church-hours at the right time*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 20.

cyric-tūn *a church-inclosure, church-yard.* v. ciric-tūn.

cyric-wæcce *a church-watch* or *wake*, L. Edg. C. 28; Wilk. 84, 30. v. ciric-wæcce.

cyric-wǽd, e; *f. A church-garment;* ecclesiæ vestimentum:—To cyricwǽdum [MS. -wædan] *for church-garments*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 8.

cyric-wag *a church-wall*, L. Eth. vii. 13; Wilk. 111, 17. v. ciric-wag.

cyric-waru, e; *f. A church-congregation;* in ecclesia congregatio:—On cyricware *in a church-congregation*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 12.

cyric-weard, -wyrd *a churchwarden*, Chr. 1044; Th. 300, 26, col. 1. v. cyre-weard.

cyrin *a churn;* sinum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 31. v. ceren.

Cyring-ceaster *Cirencester:*—Æt Cyringceastre *at Cirencester*, Chr. 1020; Th. 286, 13, col. 1. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrliso *rustic, rural;* rusticus, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6, note 8, B. v. ceorlisc.

cyrlisonyss, -nyss, e; *f.* CHURLISHNESS, *clownishness, rudeness;* rusticitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyrm *a noise, shout, uproar*, Andr. Kmbl. 2313; An. 1158: Scint. 55: Cot. 86. v. cirm.

cyrman *to cry out, shout*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. v. cirman.

cyrn *a churn;* sinum. v. ceren.

Cyrn-ceaster *Cirencester:*—On Cyrnceastre *in Cirencester*, Chr. 1020; Th. 287, 12, col. 1. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrnel, cyrnl; *gen.* es; *dat.* cyrnele; *pl. nom. acc.* cyrnlu; *gen.* cyrnla; *n. m?* I. *a* KERNEL, *grain;* nucleus, granum:—Men geseóþ oft ðæt of ānum lytlum cyrnele cymþ micel treów; ac we ne māgon gesēon on ðam cyrnele nāðor ne wyrtruman, ne rinde, ne bogas, ne leáf; ac God forþtīhþ of ðam cyrnele treów, and wæstmas, and leáf *men often see that of one little kernel comes a great tree; but in the kernel we can see neither root, nor rind, nor boughs, nor leaves; but from the kernel God draws forth tree, and fruits, and leaves*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 16-20. Cyrnel *granum*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 8; Wrt. Voc. 33, 7. Nim ðone cyrnel ðe byþ inman ðan persogge *take the kernel which is within the peach*, Lchdm. iii. 102, 6. Genim of pīnhnyte xx geclǽnsodra cyrnela *take twenty* [*of*] *cleansed kernels of the nuts of the stone pine*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 19. Sele ða cyrnlu ðæs eorþ-ifiges on hātum wætre drincan *give him the grains of the ground ivy in hot water to drink*, 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 26. II. *a hard*

concretion in the flesh, an indurated gland or *strumous swelling;* toles, glandulæ duriores, quæ succrescunt in isto tumore, quem strumam dicimus:—Wiđ cyrnlu *for kernels* [or *swelled glands*], Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 13, 19: Herb. cont. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 8; 4, 3: 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 12; 14, 2: Herb. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 90, 8: Med. ex Quadr. 3, 7; Lchdm. i. 340, 14. Lege ofer đa cyrnlu *lay it over the kernels* or *swelled glands,* Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 19. Wiđ cyrnla sâre *for sore of kernels* or *swelled glands,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 3; Lchdm. i. 352, 1. Lege to đâm cyrnlum [MS. -lun] *lay to the kernels* or *swelled glands,* Herb. 75, 5; Lchdm. i. 178, 13. [*Prompt.* kyrnel: *Plat.* karn: *Dut.* kern, *f: Kil.* kerne: *Gor.* kern, *m: M. H. Ger.* kërne, körn, *m: O. H. Ger.* kerno, *m: Dan.* kjerne, *m. f: Swed.* kärna, *f: Icel.* kjarni, *m.*] DER. æppel-cyrnel.

cyrps; *adj. Curly;* crispus, tortus:—He is blæcfexede and cyrps *he is black-haired and curly,* Homl. Th. i. 456, 17. Cyrpsum loccum *with curly locks,* Mone B. 1236.

cyrpsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crisp, curl;* crispare, asperare:—Cyrpsiendum [MS. cyrpisiendum] *crispantibus,* Mone B. 1239. Cyrpsaþ [MS. cypsaþ] *asperat,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 61.

cyrr, cerr, cirr, cierr, es; *m. A turn, space of time, an occasion, affair;* versio, vices, temporis spatium, negotium:—Æt đam feórþan cyrre [sêle, *q. v.*] *at the fourth turn* or *time,* Herb. 100, 3; Lchdm. i. 214, 5, 6, 7, 8: Gen. 38, 18. Æt sumum cyrre *at some turn* or *time, when;* aliquando, Lk. Bos. 22, 32. Se biþ abîsgod, on færelde mid ôđrum cierrum *who is busied, in a journey with other affairs,* Past. 4, 1; Hat. 9 b, 7. [*Laym.* chærre, cherre: *Plat.* keer, kere, *f: Dut.* keer, *m: Ger.* kehr, kehre, *f: M. H. Ger.* kêre, *f.* kër, *m: O. H. Ger.* kêra, *f.* kër, *m.*] DER. ed-cyrr, frum-, ofer-, on-, sê-.

cyrran, ic cyrre, đû cyrrest, he cyrreþ, *pl.* cyrraþ; *p.* cyrde, *pl.* cyrdon; *pp.* cyrred. I. *to turn;* vertere:—He clifu cyrreþ on wæteres wellan *he turneth rocks into wells of water,* Ps. Th. 113, 8. Gif ic mîne gewêđa on wîte-hrægl cyme cyrde *et posui vestimentum meum cilicium,* Ps. Th. 68, 11. Cyrred, *pp. turned,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 25; Rä. 29, 4. II. *to be turned, to turn himself, to go, return;* verti, se vertêre, ire, revérti:—Đû wille cyrran *thou wilt be turned,* Cd. 91; Th. 115, 13. Nû cyrrest *now turnest thyself,* Elen. Kmbl. 1329; El. 666. Hî cyrraþ *they return,* Ps. Th. 69, 3. Cyrdon *returned,* Cd. 195; Th. 243, 8; Dan. 43. [*Laym.* charren: *Scot.* cair, kair *to drive backwards and forwards: Plat.* keren: *O. Sax.* kêran: *Frs.* keeren: *O. Frs.* kera: *Dut.* keeren: *Kil.* keren, kerien *verrere: Ger.* kehren *verrere, vertere: M. H. Ger.* kêren: *O. H. Ger.* kerjan *verrere, vertere: Dan.* kjöre: *Swed.* köra *to drive: Icel.* keyra *to whip, lash, drive.*] DER. a-cyrran, -cerran, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, ofer-, on-, ongeán-, to-, under-, ymb-.

cyrrednes, -ness, e; *f. A turning, conversion;* versio, conversio. v. a-cyrrednes, ge-.

cyrse, an; *f. Cress;* nasturtium, Lacn. 89; Lchdm. iii. 58, 22. v. cærse.

cyrs-treów, es; *n. A cherry-tree;* cerăsus = *κερἄσός,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 123; Wrt. Voc. 32, 57. v. ciris-beám.

CYRTEL, kyrtel; *gen.* cyrtles; *m. A* KIRTLE, *vest, garment, frock, coat;* palla, tunica:—Cyrtel *vel* oferbrædels *palla,* Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 86; Wrt. Voc. 16, 56. Ic gean sancte Æđelþryþe ânes wullenan cyrtles [kyrtles MS.] *I give to saint Æthelthryth one woollen kirtle,* Cod. Dipl. 782; A. D. 1046; Kmbl. iv. 107, 7. Bicgaþ cyrtlas *buy kirtles,* Homl. Th. i. 64, 13. Đam đe wylle on dôme wiđ đé flîtan, and niman đîne tunecan [cyrtel ođđe hrægl, Mt. Kmbl. Lind.] lât him tô đînne wêđels *si qui vult tecum judicio contendere et tunicam tuam tollere, dimitte ei et pallium,* Mt. Bos. 5, 40; to hym that wole stryue with thee in dome, and take awey thi coote, leeue thou to hym and thin ouer clothe, Wyc. Næbbe ge ne twâ tunecan [cyrtlas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind.] *nolite possidere neque duas tunicas,* 10, 10; nyl ȝe welden nether two cootis, Wyc: Lk. Lind. War. 3, 11. Berenne cyrtel [kyrtel MS.] *a bear-skin vest,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 38. [*Prompt.* kyrtyl *tunica: Piers P.* kirtel: *R. Brun.* kirtelle: *Chauc.* kirtel: *Laym.* curtel: *Orm.* kirrtell: *Plat.* kiddel: *Dut.* kiel, *m: Kil.* kedel, kele: *Ger.* kittel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kitel, kittel, *m: Dan.* kjortel, *m. f: Swed.* kjortel, *m: Icel.* kyrtill, *m.*]

cyrten; *adj. Beautiful, elegant;* venustus:—Hlîsful and cyrten *famous and beautiful,* Homl. Th. ii. 220, 29. Ful cyrtenu ceorles dôhtor *a churl's very beautiful daughter,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 16; Rä. 26, 6.

cyrten-lêcan; *p.* -lâhte; *pp.* -lâht *To make lovely, to beautify;* venustare:—Ic cyrtenlâce *venusto,* Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 115; Wrt. Voc. 54, 57.

cyrten-lice; *adv. Notably, solemnly, cunningly;* notabiliter, solemniter, subtiliter, Scint. 38.

CŸSE, cêse, es; *m:* cŷsa, an; *m. A* CHEESE; caseus:—Cŷse *caseus,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 26: 290, 32. Niwe gâte cŷse *new goat's cheese,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 5, 6, 7; Lchdm. i. 352, 5, 7, 9. Ferscne cŷse on lege *lay on fresh cheese,* L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 14: 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 1: Lchdm. iii. 96, 22. Nim cŷsan *take cheese,* 96, 21. Tyn cêsas [cŷsas B. H.] *ten cheeses,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. [*Prompt.* chese: *Plat.* kese: *O. Sax.* kêsi, *m: Dut.* kaas, *f: Kil.* kaese, kese: *Frs.* tzys: *O. Frs.* kise, tzise, *m: Ger.* käse, *m: M. H. Ger.* kæse, *m: O. H. Ger.* kasi, *m: Lat.* caseus: *Wel.* caws, *m: Corn.* caus, cos, ces, *m: Ir.* cais: *Gael.* caise: *Manx* caashey, *m: Armor.* caouz.]

cŷse-fæt, es; *n. A cheese-vat;* vas pro caseo asservando, calăthus = *κάλἄθος,* Cot. 53.

cŷse-hwæg, es; *n. Cheese-whey;* siringia:—Đa rinda wyl on cŷsehwæge *boil the rinds in cheese-whey,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 9.

cysel *gravel, sand;* glarea. v. ceosel.

cysel-stân *gravel,* Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 46; Wrt. Voc. 19, 48. v. ceosel-stân.

cŷs-gerunn, es; *n?* [ge-runnen *coagulatus*] *Rennet* or *runnet, a substance used to produce curd;* lactis coagulum:—Butergeþweor ælc and cŷsgerunn losaþ eów *butyrum omne et caseus pereunt vobis,* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19.

cŷs-lyb, -lybb, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -lybbu; *n.* [cŷse *cheese,* lyb, lib *a drug*] *Cheese-drug, rennet* or *runnet;* casei coagulum:—Haran cŷslybb syle drincan đam wîfe *give the woman a hare's runnet to drink,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 14; Lchdm. i. 346, 4. Đa meolc geren mid cŷslybbe *turn the milk with rennet,* Lchdm. iii. 18, 11. Cŷslybbu *coagula,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 141, 25.

cyspan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [cosp *a fetter*] *To bind, fetter;* compedîbus constringĕre:—Sædon đæt hió sceolde cyspan mæignе *they said that she would bind many,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 154; Met. 26, 77.

cyssan; *p.* cyste; *pp.* cyssed; *v. a.* [cos *a kiss*] *To* KISS; osculari:—Ic cysse đé *osculor te:* ic eom fram đé cyssed *osculor a te,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 51, 52. Ic cysse, đû cyst, he cyst *osculor, oscularis, osculatur,* 25; Som. 26, 58, 59. Swâ hwæne swâ ic cysse, se hyt is *quemcumque osculatus fuero, ipse est,* Mt. Bos. 26, 48. Hwîlum mec on côfan cysseþ *sometimes he kisses me in a chamber,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 19; Rä. 64, 4. Mec weras cyssaþ *men kiss me,* 108 a; Th. 412, 27; Rä. 31, 6: 104 a; Th. 395, 6; Rä. 15, 3. Ic cyste *osculatus sum,* Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 60. He hine cyste *he kissed him,* Homl. Th. ii. 422, 34: ii. 426, 12: Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 23. He cyste hyne *osculatus est eum,* Mt. Bos. 26, 49: Gen. 48, 10. Æghwæđer ôđerne cyston hie *they kissed each other,* Andr. Kmbl. 2031; An. 1018. Đæt he his mondryhten clyppe and cysse *that he embrace and kiss his lord,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 2; Wand. 42. [*Prompt.* kissin: *Wyc.* kisse: *Piers P.* kissen: *R. Brun.* kisse: *Chauc.* kisse: *R. Glouc.* cussede, *p: Laym.* cusseþ: *O. Sax.* kussian: *O. Frs.* kessa: *Dut.* kussen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* küssen: *O. H. Ger.* kussjan, kussan: *Goth.* kukyan: *Dan.* kysse: *Swed.* kyssa: *Icel.* kyssa: *Grk.* κυνεῖν, *inf. aor.* κύσαι *to kiss: Sansk.* kus *amplecti.*] DER. ge-cyssan.

CYST, cist, cest, e; *f. A* CHEST, *coffer, coffin, sheath, casket;* capsa, capsella, cista, cistella, loculus:—Hire cyste *cistam suam,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. He đa cyste æt-hrâh *tetigit loculum,* Lk. Bos. 7, 14. On cyste dyde *condidit in capsella,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Đæt hî woldan his bân on niwe cyste gedôn *ut ossa illius in novo recondita loculo locarent,* 4, 30; S. 608, 30: 3, 6; S. 528, 29. Cist *cista,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 31. Cest *cistella,* Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64; Wrt. Voc. 16, 37. [*Chauc.* cheste: *Scot.* kist, kyst: *Dut.* kist, kast: *Kil.* kiste: *O. Frs.* kiste: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kiste, *f: O. H. Ger.* kista, *f: Dan.* kiste, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* kista, *f: Lat.* cista: *Grk.* κίστη *a chest, box: Manx* kishtey, *m. a chest: Armor.* kest, *f. a basket.*] DER. bôc-cest.

cyst, cist, e; *f.* [ceósan *to choose*]. I. *choice, election;* optio, electio:—Ic đé cyst abeád *I have offered thee a choice,* Cd. 91; Th. 115, 14; Gen. 1919. Đonne beóþ gesomnad, on đa swîđran hond, đa clænan folc, Criste sylfum gecorene bi cystum *then shall be assembled, on the right hand, the pure people, chosen by election by Christ himself,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 19; Cri. 1224; Ps. Th. 64, 4. II. *with gen. pl. What is chosen;* æstimatio:—Irena cyst *what is chosen of swords,* Beo. Th. 1350; B. 673: 1609; B. 802: 3398; B. 1697. Wæpna cyst *what is chosen of weapons,* 3123; B. 1559. Symbla cyst *what is chosen of feasts,* 2469; B. 1232. Him gewât Abraham eástan eágum wlîtan on landa [MS. lande] cyst *Abraham departed from the east to look with his eyes on what is chosen of lands* [*Canaan*], Cd. 86; Th. 107, 26; Gen. 1795. Wedera cyst *what is chosen of weathers,* 191; Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Sancta Hierusalem, cynestôla cyst *holy Jerusalem, what is chosen of royal thrones,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 11; Cri. 51. Folgoþa cyst *what is chosen of services,* 13 b; Th. 24, 27; Cri. 391. Godwebba cyst, đæs temples segl *what is chosen of textures, the veil of the temple,* 24 b; Th. 70, 8; Cri. 1135. Eardrîca cyst *what is chosen of habitations* [*the garden of Eden*], 45 a; Th. 153, 14; Gû. 825. Eardwîca cyst *what is chosen of dwellings,* 98 a; Th. 366, 21; Reb. 15. Ic swefna cyst secgan wylle *I will relate what is chosen of dreams,* Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Burga cyst, Rôm *what is chosen of cities, Rome,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 35; Met. 1, 18. III. *excellence, virtue, munificence, goodness;* præstantia, virtus, largitas, bonitas:—Þiónde on eallum cystum and cræftum *flourishing in all excellencies and virtues,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 23: Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 22; Crä. 166. Hî hêton heom seggan đæs landes cysta *they bade them be told of the excellencies of the land,* Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 6. Frôd fæder freóbearn lærde cystum eald *a wise father,*

old in excellencies, taught his dear son, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 7; Fä. 2. Wénaþ menn ðæt he hit dó for cystum [kystum MS.] *men think that he does it for virtue,* Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 27. Ðæt ðú ðíne cysta cýðe *that thou mayest shew thy virtues,* Prov. Kmbl. 46. Cystum gód *good in virtues,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 199, 6; Edw. 23: Beo. Th. 1738; B. 867: 1850; B. 923. Seó gitsung gedéþ gitseras láðe, and ða cysta gedóþ ða leóftæle *covetousness makes misers loathsome, and munificence makes them estimable,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 16. Hú me cynegóde cystum dohten *how the noble munificently treated me,* Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 1; Wíd. 56. þurh Godes micclan cyste *through the great goodness of God,* Homl. Th. ii. 468, 14. For his micclan ciste *of his great goodness,* Ælfc. T. 9, 1. [*Laym.* custe *manner, quality: O. Sax.* kust, *f. choice: Frs. O. Frs.* kest, *f. choice: Ger.* kurst = kur, *f. election: M. H. Ger.* kust, *f. manner of choosing: O. H. Ger.* kust, *f. æstimatio, electio, virtus: Goth.* ga-kusts, *f. what has been tried, a trial;* kustus, *m. examination: Icel.* kostr, *m. trial, choice.*] DER. gum-cyst, hilde-, un-.

cyst; *adj. Desirable;* desiderabilis:—Ne hí for áwyht eorþan cyste ða sélestan geseón woldan *pro nihilo habuerunt terram desiderabilem,* Ps. Th. 105, 20.

cýst *choosest, chooses;* 2*nd and* 3*rd pers. pres. of* ceósan.

cyst-beám, es; *m.* [beám *a tree*] *A chestnut-tree;* castánea = κάστανος:—Cystel *vel* cystbeám *castánea,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 6; Wrt. Voc. 33, 5.

cystel, e; *f? A chestnut-tree,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 6; Wrt. Voc. 33, 5. v. cyst-beám.

cyste-líce; *adv.* [cyst *munificence*] *Munificently;* largiter:—Sý wuldor and lof ðam wélegan Drihtne, se ðe his gecorenan swá cystelíce wurþaþ *be glory and praise to the bounteous Lord, who so munificently honours his chosen,* Homl. Th. ii. 154, 2. Cystelíce *largiter,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 42. Ic gife cystelíce *largior,* 31; Som. 35, 54. Cystelíce dǽlan *to distribute bountifully,* Homl. Th. ii. 228, 18.

cysten = cystan *to get, procure, get the value of;* acquirere, æquiparare facere:—Se man ðe hafde án púnd he ne mihte cystan [MS. cysten] ǽnne peni at ánne market *the man who had a pound could not get the value of a penny at a market,* Chr. 1125; Erl. 253, 28; 1124; Erl. 252, 39.

cystig; *adj. Munificent, benevolent, bountiful, liberal, generous, good;* munificus, largus, probus, bonus:—Cystig *largus,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 41; Wrt. Voc. 76. 4. Ðæt he sió cystig *that he be benevolent,* Past. 20, 2; Cot. MS. Seó módor clǽngeorn biþ and cystig *the mother is pure and bountiful,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 25; Rii. 81, 21. Cystig *largus* vel *dapsilis,* Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 34; Wrt. Voc. 47, 38: *larga,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 51. Bióþ ðǽm to ungemetlíce cystige *they are immoderately generous to them,* Past. 44, 6. DER. un-cystig.

cystignes, cystines, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Bountifulness, goodness, munificence;* liberalitas, largitas, munificentia:—Cystignesse, cystignysse *liberalitatis,* Mone B. 2511. Cystines *liberalitas,* 2494. We sceolon oferwinnan woruldlíce gytsunge mid cystignysse úres clǽnan módes *we must overcome worldly covetousness by the bounty of our pure mind,* Homl. Th. ii. 222, 20.

cyst-leás; *adj. Fruitless, reprobate;* reprōbus:—Him [God] ðá se cystleása [Cain] cwealmes wyrhta andswarode *then the reprobate* [*man*] *Cain, the worker of murder, answered God,* Cd. 48; Th. 61, 28; Gen. 1004.

cystlíc; *adj. Munificent;* munifícus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cystlíce; *adv. Munificently;* largiter, Ælfc. Gr. 38. v. cystelíce.

cýs-wuce, an; *f.* [cýse *cheese,* wuce *a week*] *Cheese-week, the last week of eating cheese before Lent;* septimana dominicæ quinquagesimæ. In the Greek church quinquagesima Sunday is the last day on which cheese may be eaten till Easter. The same rule prevailed in monasteries of the Benedictine order, which only were known in England before the Conquest. 'Abstinentiam ovorum et casei incipimus feria secunda post quinquagesimam:'—Ðis sceal on Wódnes dæg, on ðære syxteódan wucan ofer Pentecosten; and on Fríge dæg innan ðære cýs-wucan *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on Wednesday, in the sixteenth week after Pentecost; and on Friday within the cheese-week,* Rubc. Mt. Bos. 5, 43, Notes, p. 575.

CÝTA, an; *m. A* KITE, *bittern;* milvus, bũteo, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 9; Wrt. Voc. 29, 32: Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 3; Wrt. Voc. 63, 17. [*Piers P.* kytte: *Chauc.* kyte: *Wel.* cud, *m.*]

cyte, cote, an; *f. A cot, cottage, bedchamber, cell;* casa, cubiculum, cella:—Tær ðæt hors ðæt þæc of ðære cytan hrófe *the horse tore the thatch off the roof of the cottage,* Homl. Th. ii. 136, 17. Hí hine lǽddon út of ðære cytan *they led him out of the cottage,* Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 8. Gecyrde he to sumes hyrdes cytan *he turned into a shepherd's cottage,* Homl. Th. ii. 136, 14. In ðæm he hæfde cirican and cytan *in hac habuit ecclesiam et cubiculum,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 24; col. 2. Cyte *cella,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 75. Wæs sum munuc on néhnesse his cytan eardiende *in vicinia cellæ illius habitabat quidam monachus,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 42. Leóht of heofenum gefylde ða cytan *a light from heaven filled the cell,* Homl. Th. ii. 546, 34.

CYTEL, citel, cetel, es; *m. A kettle, brazen* or *copper pot, cauldron;* cācăbus = κάκκαβος, lĕbes = λέβης:—Hwer *vel* cytel *lebes:* cytel *cacăbus,* Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 84, 85; Wrt. Voc. 25, 24, 25. Cytel *cacăbus,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 57. On niwum cytele *in a new kettle,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 2. On cyperenum citele *in a copper kettle,* 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 19. On micelne citel, on læssan citel *in a large kettle, in a smaller kettle,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 10, 12. Ceteles hrúm *kettle-soot,* 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 10. Genim tyn-ámberne cetel *take a kettle holding ten ambers,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 13. [*Prompt.* ketyl, chetyle: *Wyc.* ketels, cheteles, *pl: Plat.* ketel: *O. Sax.* ketil, *m: Dut.* ketel, *m: Frs.* tjettel: *O. Frs.* ketel, szetel, tsetel, *m: Ger.* kessel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kezzel, *m: O. H. Ger.* kezil, *m: Goth.* katils, *m: Dan.* kjedel, kedel, *m. f: Swed.* kittel, *m: Icel.* ketill, *m.*]

cytel-hrúm *kettle-soot.* v. cetel-hrúm.

cytere, an; *f. A harp;* cithăra = κιθάρα:—Arís saltére and cytere *exsurge, psaltērium et cithăra,* Ps. Spl. C. 56, 11.

CÝÞ, cýþþ, e; *f.* I. *knowledge;* notitia, cognitio, scientia:—Cýþþe *notitiæ,* Mone B. 4214. Of mínre sylfre cýþþe *from my own knowledge,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 18. Ðe nǽne cýþþe to Gode næfdon *who have had no knowledge of God,* Homl. Th. i. 396, 28. Ðære godcundan cýþþe *divinæ cognitionis,* Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 13, 16. II. *relation, relationship,* KITH; familiaritas, munus:—Gif he to ðam cyninge furðor cýþþe hæbbe *if he have further relation to the king,* L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 17. III. *a known land, native country, region, place;* situs naturalis, natale solum, patria regio:—Ðis is mín ágen cýþ *this is my own country,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 98; Met. 24, 49. On heora ágenre cýþþe *in their own country,* Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 11. Eorlas on cýþþe *men in the country,* Andr. Kmbl. 1467; An. 735. Cniht of cýþþe *a boy from his country,* Cd. 134; Th. 169, 15; Gen. 2800. Ðú meaht to heora cýþþe becuman *thou mayest come to their country,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 47; Met. 12, 24. Gif ðú gewítest cýþþe sécean *if thou goest to seek thy country,* Salm. Kmbl. 408; Sal. 204. Cýþ *region,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 14. Ðǽr úre cýþþ wæs *there was our place,* Ps. Th. 121, 2: 119, 5. [*Piers P.* kith, kyth *relationship: Laym.* cuðde, *f. country, race, kin: Orm.* cuþe *acquaintance: Plat.* kunde, kunne *knowledge: O. Frs.* kethe, kede *news: Dut.* kunde, *f. knowledge, kindred: Kil.* konde *notitia: Ger.* kunde, *f. knowledge, news: M. H. Ger.* künde, kunde, *f. knowledge, acquaintance, home: O. H. Ger.* kundi, *f.* in un-kundi *fraus: Goth.* kunþi, *n. knowledge: Dan.* kynde, *m. f: Swed.* kund, *m. a customer: Icel.* kynni, *n. acquaintance.*] DER. eald-cýþ, -cýþþ, feor-, ge-, on-.

cýþ, es; *m.* I. *a sprout, germ;* germen:—Genim wegbrǽdan þrý cýþas *take three sprouts of plantain,* Herb. 2, 14; Lchdm. i. 84, 14. II. *seed;* crementum:—Cýþ *crementum,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 7; Wrt. Voc. 64, 16. v. cíþ.

CÝÐAN; *p.* ic, he cýðde, cýdde, ðú cýðdest, cýddest; *pp.* cýðed. I. *to make known, tell, relate, proclaim, announce;* nuntiare, annuntiare, narrare, referre, effari, prædicare:—Wordum cýðan *to make known in words,* Cd. 102; Th. 135, 14; Gen. 2242: Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 7; Cri. 297. Ongan Dryhtnes ǽ georne cýðan *he began the Lord's law gladly to proclaim,* Elen. Kmbl. 398; El. 199: 2510; El. 1256. Cýþ *narra,* Lk. Bos. 8, 39: Mt. Bos. 2, 8: Gen. 37, 14: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 32. Cýðdon Cristes gebyrd *they announced Christ's birth,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 5; Cri. 65: Ps. Th. 77, 7: 101, 16. Cýðe his neáhgebúrum *let him tell to his neighbours,* L. Edg. S. 7; Th. i. 274, 20. II. *to declare, reveal, manifest, shew, perform, confess, confirm, testify, prove;* notum facere, revelare, manifestare, ostendere, perhibere, confiteri, testari, probare:—Ic him cýðde ðínne naman *notum feci eis nomen tuum,* Jn. Bos. 17, 26. Wísdóm sceoldon weras Ebréa wordum cýðan [MS. cyddon] *the Hebrew men must reveal wisdom by words,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 33; Dan. 97. Ellen cýðan *to manifest valour,* Beo. Th. 5384; B. 2695. Wundor cýðan *to perform a miracle,* Elen. Kmbl. 2222; El. 1112: Andr. Kmbl. 1142; An. 571. Ðe me cýþ beforan mannum *qui confitebitur me coram hominibus,* Mt. Bos. 10, 32: Jn. Bos. 1, 20. Cýdde, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 30. Ðú cýddest *tu innotuisti,* Ps. Spl. 143, 4. He cýþ *testatur,* Jn. Bos. 3, 32: 1, 15. Mid áþe cýðan *to prove on oath,* L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 10. Eallra heora dóme wæs cýðed [MS. kyþed] *omnium judicio probatum est,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 13. [*Piers P.* couthen: *Chauc.* kithe, kythe: *Laym.* cuðe, cuðen: *Orm.* kiþenn: *O. Sax.* kúdian, kundan: *O. Frs.* ketha, keda: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* künden: *O. H. Ger.* kundjan, kundan: *Goth.* kunþyan: *Dan.* kynde: *Swed.* kunna: *Icel.* kynna.] DER. a-cýðan, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-.

cýðere, es; *m.* I. *a witness;* testis:—Onarison on me cýðeras unrihtwíse *insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui,* Ps. Spl. 26, 18. Cýðras *testes,* 34, 13. Hwí gewilnige we gyt cýðera *quid adhuc desideramus testes?* Mk. Bos. 14, 63. II. *a martyr, one who bears witness by his death;* martyr = μάρτυρ *a witness:*—Stephánus is se forma cýðere *Stephen is the early martyr,* Homl. Th. ii. 34, 13. þurh ðæs hálgan cýðeres þingunge *through the pleading of the holy martyr,* 28, 33. Eallum cýðerum *to all martyrs,* 34, 23.

-cýðig *-known?* notus? *Only used in the compounds* on-cýðig, un-, *q. v.* In German, however, kündig *known,* is used as a simple word, and as a compound.

cŷð-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To become known;* innotescere:—Cŷðlǽce *innotescat*, Mone B. 4286.

cŷð-líc, cŷðe-líc; *adj. Manifest;* manifestus. v. ge-cŷðelíc.

cŷþling *a relation;* cognātus, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 26. v. cūða.

cŷð-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A witness, testimony, testament;* testimonium, testamentum:—Sume sǽdon leáse cŷðnesse agēn hine *quidam falsum testimonium ferebant adversus eum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 57. Cŷðnys, 14, 59: Jn. Bos. 3, 32, 33: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 17. Cŷðnys *testamentum*, Ps. Spl. 24, 15. DER. ge-cŷðnes.

cŷþþe; *gen. dat. acc. of* cýþ, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 1, Cott. note 1.

cŷððu, e; *f. A native country, home;* situs natalis:—Fugel his cŷððu sēceþ *the bird seeks its home*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 9; Ph. 277: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 9; Hy. 4, 114. v. cýþ.

cyt-wēr, es; *m.* [wēr *a weir*] *A weir with a kiddle* or *a cut for a fish trap;* kidellus, machina piscatoria in fluminibus ad salmones, aliosque pisces intercipiendos:—On Sæuerne xxx cytwēras *thirty 'cyt-wērs' on the Severn*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 450, 13, 15, 20, 21, 23.

cýwst, he cýwþ *chewest, chews; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* ceówan.

cýwung, cíwung, e; *f. A chewing;* ruminatio, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 121; Wrt. Voc. 54, 62. v. ceówung, ceówan.

D

D is sometimes changed into **ð**, as Ic wurde, *or* Ic wurðe: snīdan, snīðan *to cut.* **2.** *d* and *t* are often interchanged, as mētte *met*, for mētde. **3.** nouns ending in *d* or *t* are generally feminine, as Gebyrd, e; *f. birth:* Miht, e; *f. might, power.* **4.** a word terminating with ed, d [*Icel.* at, t: *Ger.* et, t] indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as gehyrned *horned;* gesceód *shod*, Rask's Gr. by Thorpe, § 326. **5.** the perfect participle ends in ed, od, but when the letters *t, p, c, h, x*, and *s*, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating *d* is not only rejected, but *d* is changed into *t;* as from dyppan *to dip* would be regularly formed dypped *dipped*, contracted into dyppd, dyppt, and dypt *dipped.* **6.** the Rune ᛞ not only represents the letter *d*, but stands for dæg *a day.* v. dæg **III.** and **RŪN.**

DĀ; *gen.* dān; *f.* [*that is* dae = dā; *gen. dat. acc.* daan = dān; *pl. nom. acc.* daan = dān; *gen.* daena = dāna; *dat.* daaum = dāum] *A* DOE; dama:—Dā *damma* vel *dammula*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Wrt. Voc. 78, 28. [*Prompt.* doo *dama: Wyc.* doo: *Chauc.* does, *pl: Dan.* daa *a doe.*] v. buc, bucca; *m. a buck.*

daag *anything that is loose, dagling, dangling;* sparsum, Wrt. Voc. 288, 67. v. dāg.

DǼD; *gen. dat.* dǽde; *acc.* dǽde, dǽd; *pl. nom. acc.* dǽda, dǽde; *f. A* DEED, *action;* actio, actus, factum:—Dǽd *actio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 38: *actus*, 11; Som. 15, 12. Be ðam ðe seó dǽd sȳ *according as the deed may be*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10: vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 23: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 13. Seó ārfæste dǽd *the goodly deed*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 22: Cd. 28; Th. 37, 24; Gen. 594: 226; Th. 301, 4; Sat. 576: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 36; Met. 9, 18: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 11; Ælf. Tod. 6. Gesēton land unspēdigran ðonne se frumstōl wæs, ðe hie, æfter dǽde, ofadrifen wurdon *they inhabited a land more barren than the first settlement was, which they, after their deed, were driven from*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 15; Gen. 964. For ðære dǽde *for that deed*, 125; Th. 159, 23; Gen. 2639: 126; Th. 161, 24; Gen. 2670. Hió spcón hine on ða dimman dǽd *she urged him to that dark deed*, 32; Th. 43, 3; Gen. 685. Sceolde he dǽd ongyldan *he must expiate the deed*, 15; Th. 19, 23; Gen. 295: 17; Th. 20, 15; Gen. 309: 25; Th. 32, 23; Gen. 507: Beo. Th. 5772; B. 2890: Elen. Kmbl. 772; El. 386. Ða aleccgendlīcan word getācniaþ dǽde *the deponent verbs signify action*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 56. Ic wraxlige *I wrestle;* luctor, hēr is dǽd *here is action*, 19; Som. 22, 57. Mid ðisre dǽde *with this deed*, Homl. Th. i. 218, 7: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 8; Rā. 12, 7. Ne sindon him dǽda dyrne *deeds are not dark to him*, 23 a; Th. 65, 5; Cri. 1050: 39 b; Th. 130, 12; Gū. 437. Ðæt his gōde dǽda swȳðran wearþan ðonne misdǽda *that his good deeds be more prevailing than his misdeeds*, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 5. Opene weorþaþ monna dǽde *men's deeds shall be open*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 34; Cri. 1047. Ðū scealt þrōwian ðīnra dǽda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 2; Gen. 922: 188; Th. 233, 27; Dan. 282: Bd. pref; S. 471, 13: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 16; Az. 8. Ðeáh ðe he dǽda gehwæs dyrstig wēre *although he were daring in every deed*, Beo. Th. 5668; B. 2838: Elen. Kmbl. 2563; El. 1283. In his dǽdum *in his deeds*, Exon. 82 a; Tþ. 308, 17; Seef. 41: 76 a; Th. 284, 34; Jul. 707: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 6; Gen. 602: Chr. 755; Erl. 49, 21. Wile Dryhten sylf dǽda gehȳran *the Lord himself will hear of the deeds*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 14; Seel. 91: Beo. Th. 393; B. 195. Dǽda his hī ongeāton *facta ejus intellexerunt*, Ps. Spl. 63, 10. Ðæt we ēfæstra dǽde dēmen *that we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 31; Gū. 498: 44 a; Th. 148, 13; Gū. 744: Ps. Th. 118, 17, 43. Gōdum dǽdum *by good deeds*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 5; Gen. 1507: 91; Th. 116, 14; Gen. 1936: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3: Ps. Th. 104, 7: 124, 1: 135, 3. [*Prompt.* dede *factum: Wyc.* dedis, *pl: R. Brun.* dedes, *pl: Chauc. R. Glouc.* dede: *Laym. Orm.* dede, *f: O. Sax.* dâd, *f: Frs.* diede, dæd: *O. Frs.* dede, *f: Dut.* daad, *f: Kil.* dæd: *Ger.* that, *f: M. H. Ger.* tat, *f: O. H. Ger.* tât, *f: Goth.* deds, *f: Dan.* daad, *m. f: Swed.* dåd, *f: Icel.* dáð, *f.*] DER. ēr-dǽd, bealu-, deóful-, ellen-, fācen-, firen-, gleó-, gōd-, gu-, iu-, lof-, mægen-, mis-, oncȳþ-, syn-, wcú-, wel-, wom-, won-, yfel-.

dǽd-bana, an; *m.* [dǽd *a deed*, bana *a killer*] *An evil-doer, a perpetrator of murder;* homicida:—Gif man gehādodne mid fǽhþe belecge, and secge ðæt he wēre dǽdbana *if any one charge one in holy orders with enmity, and say that he was a perpetrator of homicide*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 26.

dǽd-bēta, an; *m. A deed amender, penitent;* maleficii compensator:—Se dǽdbēta *the penitent*, L. M. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 266, 16.

dǽd-bētan; *part.* -ende; *p.* -bētte; *pp.* -bēted *To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent;* maleficium compensare, malum bono pensāre, pœnitere:—His sāwle wūnda dǽdbētende gelācnian *to heal the wounds of his soul by making amends*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 14. Dǽdbēte *shall make amends*, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 16: L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Ðæt he sealde sōde gebȳsnunge eallum dǽdbētendum, ðe to Drihtene gecyrraþ *that he should give a true example to all, who shall turn to the Lord by doing amend deeds*, Ælfc. T. 38, 4.

dǽd-bōt, e; *f. An amends-deed, repentance, penitence;* pœnitentia, maleficii compensatio:—Behreówsung oððe dǽdbōt *pœnitentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Deóplīc dǽdbōt bið, ðæt lǽwede man swā æscære beó, ðæt īren ne cume on hǽre, ne on nægle *it is a deep penitence, that a layman be so untrimmed, that scissors* [*iron*] *come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 17: 3; Th. ii. 278, 8. Eornostlīce dōþ mēdemne weastm ðære dǽdbōte *facite ergo fructum dignum pœnitentiæ*, Mt. Bos. 3, 8: Lk. Bos. 3, 3, 8. Būton hȳ to rihtre dǽdbōte gecyrran *unless they turn to right repentance*, L. Edm. E. 6; Th. i. 246, 16: Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 15, 21. Dōþ dǽdbōte: sōþlīce genēalǽceþ heofona rīce *pœnitentiam agite: appropinquavit enim regnum cœlorum*, Mt. Bos. 3, 2: L. M. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 266, 5. Þurh dǽdbōte *through penance*, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 19: L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 3. Dǽdbōta sind gedihte on mislīce wīsan *penances are devised in various ways*, L. Pen. 13; Th. ii. 282, 3.

dǽd-bōtnys, -nyss, e; *f. Penitence;* pœnitentia, Scint. 9.

dǽd-cēne; *adj. Deed-bold;* agendo fortis, audax:—Com ingān ealdor þegna, dǽdcēne mon *the prince of thanes, the deed-bold man, came entering*, Beo. Th. 3294; B. 1645.

dǽd-from; *adj. Deed-strong;* agendo strenuus:—Hī beóþ ðȳ dǽdfromran *they are so much the more energetic*, Ps. Th. 109, 8.

dǽd-fruma, an; *m.* [dǽd *a deed*, fruma **II.** *an author, inventor*] *A deed-doer, perpetrator, labourer:* facinoris *vel* facinorum auctor, actor:—Eádmund cyning, dȳre dǽdfruma *king Edmund, the dear deed-doer*, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9; Edm. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 149; An. 75. Grendel, diór dǽdfruma *Grendel, the dire perpetrator*, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. Cain and Abel, ða dǽdfruman, dugeþa strȳndon, wēlan and wiste *Cain and Abel, the original labourers, acquired goods, wealth and food*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 27; Gen. 970.

dǽd-hata, an; *m.* [hatian *to hate*] *A deed-hater;* facinorum osor:—Deógol dǽdhata *a secret deed-hater*, Beo. Th. 555; B. 275.

dǽd-hwæt, *pl.* -hwate, -hwatan; *adj. Deed quick* or *active, strenuous, bold;* promptus et expeditus ad agendum, acer, strenuus:—Hæleþ dǽdhwate *men prompt of deed*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 26; Jul. 2. Ge wēron dǽdhwæte *ye were bold of deeds.* Elen. Kmbl. 584; El. 292: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 15; Cri. 385. Ða dǽdhwatan geond ðone ofen eódon *the bold of deed went through the oven*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 12; Dan. 353.

dǽd-leán, es; *n. A deed-loan* or *reward, a recompence;* factorum præmium:—Him eallum wile mihtig Drihten dǽdleán gyfan *the mighty Lord will give them all a recompence*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 20; Exod. 263.

dǽd-líc; *adj. Deedlike, active;* activus:—Twegen dǽlnimende cumaþ of ðam dǽdlīcum worde *duo participia veniunt a verbo activo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 30. Dǽdlīce word *activa verba*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 28. Ðās and ðylīce synd *activa*, ðæt synd dǽdlīce gehātene, forðanðe hī geswuteliaþ dǽda *these and the like are* activa, *which are called active, because they declare actions*, 19; Som. 22, 30, 37.

dǽdon, dǽdun *did, made:*—Ðæt hie to mete dǽdon *that they made for food*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 6; Gen. 722; *p. pl. of* dōn.

dǽd-rōf; *adj. Deed-famed, illustrious, valiant;* agendo celeber *vel* strenuus:—Abraham andswarode, dǽdrōf, Drihtne sīnum *Abram the deed-famed answered his Lord*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 8; Gen. 2173: 121; Th. 156, 16; Gen. 2589.

dǽd-scúa, an; *m.* [scúa *a shade*] *One who acts in the dark;* in tenebris agens, diabolus:—Deorc dǽd-scúa *a dark deed actor* [*the devil*], Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 22; Cri. 257. *v.* deáþ-scúa.

dǽd-weorc, es; *n. A work of works, great work;* facinus egregium:—Hereþreátas for ðam dǽdweorce Drihten hêredon *the army-bands praised the Lord for that great work*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 26; Exod. 575.

dæftan; *p.* dæfte; *pp.* dæft *To make convenient* or *ready, put in order;* apparare, sternere:—Ðæt he sceolde gearcian and dæftan his weg [MS. weig] *that he might prepare and make ready his way*, Homl. Th. i. 362, 8. Menn dæftaþ heora hûs *men put their houses in order*, ii. 316, 7. Dæfte *straverat*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 73. DER. ge-dæftan.

dæft-líce; *adv.* DEFTLY, *aptly, fitly;* commode, opportune. DER. ge-dæftlice, unge-.

DÆG; *gen.* dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* dagas; *m:* daga, an; *m.* I. *a* DAY; dies:—Se dæg segþ ðam ôðrum dæge Godes wundru *one day to another tells of God's wonders*, Ps. Th. 18, 2. God hét ðæt leóht, dæg *God called the light, day*, Gen. 1, 5. Se þridda dæg *the third day*, Gen. 1, 13. Emnihtes dæg *the day of equinox;* æquinoctium, Menol. Fox 347; Men. 175. Wintres dæg *the winter's day* or *beginning of winter*, Menol. Fox 401; Men. 202. II. *the time of a man's life;* tempus vitæ humanæ:—On midle mînra dagena *in the midst of my days*, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Heora dagena tîd *dies eorum*, 77, 32. On þreóra monna dæg *in three men's days* or *lives*, Bd. App. S. 771, 45. III. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛞ = the letter *d*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is dæg *a day:* hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *d*, but for dæg *a day*, as,—ᛞ byþ Drihtnes sond, deóre mannum *day is the Lord's messenger, dear to men*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 24; Kmbl. 344, 9. IV. *the daily service of the early English church is recorded, referring to the example of the Psalmist*, thus,—Dauid cwæþ scofon sîðon on dæg ic sang dê, Drihten, to lofe,—Ðæt is Ærst on ærne morgen;—Eft on undern-tîde; and 3 on midne dæg,—and 4 on nôn,—and 5 on æfen,—and 6 on fôran niht,—and 7 on ûhtan tîman *David said,—seven times in a day, O Lord, I sang to thee in praise, that is,—First, in early morning* [*at break of day*];—*Next at nine o'clock;—and* 3*ly at midday;—and* 4*ly at the nones,* 3 *o'clock;—and* 5*ly at even, at* 6 *o'clock, the* 12*th or an even or equal part of the* 24 *hours from* 6 *a.m. to* 12 *p.m;—and* 6*ly at the fore night* [*at* 9 *o'clock*];—*and* 7*ly at midnight, that is from* 12 *o'clock at night, to* 3 *or later in the morning* ær dægrǽde *before dawn*, Canon. Hrs. 361, 7–362, 6; Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 126–76, 1; Wrt. Voc. 53, 7 15. *v.* tîd-sang. ¶ On dæg *in the day, by day.* To dæg *to-day.* Dæg ær *the day before.* On ærran dæg *on a former day.* Ôðre dæg *another day.* [*Laym.* dæi, dai: *Orm* da33: *Plat.* dag: *O. Sax* dag, *m: Frs.* dey: *O. Frs.* di, dei, dach, *m: Dut.* dag, *m: Ger.* tag: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tac, tag, *m: Goth.* dags, *m: Swed. Dan.* dag, *m: Icel.* dagr, *m: Lat.* dies: *Sansk.* div, dyaus, *m. f. day.*] DER. ær-dæg, blǽd-, deáþ-, dôm-, eald-, ealdor-, earfoþ-, ende-, feorh-, freóls-, fyrn-, gang-, geár-, gebêd-, gebyrd-, gefeoht-, geheald-, geld-, gemynd-, geswinc-, gewin-, gyrstan-, læn-, líf-, mǽl-, mid-, ræst-, síþ-, swylt-, symbel-, tîd-, weder-, weorc-, wic-, wil-, win-, winter-, wyn-: heó-dæg: ân-dæge: daga, ân-daga.

dæg-candel, -condel, -candell, e; *f. Day-candle, the sun;* diei candela, sol:—Dægcondel, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 34; Rä. 88, 26. Dryhten forlêt dægcandelle scînan *the Lord permitted the sun* [*the day-candle*] *to shine*, Andr. Kmbl. 1670; An. 837. DER. candel.

dæges; *adv.* [*from gen. of* dæg] *Daily;* die:—Dæges and nihtes *die ac nocte*, Ps. Th. 1, 2: Bt. 25, 6; Fox 168, 7.: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 5. DER. ig-dæges, y-dæges.

dæges éage, ëge, an; *n.* [dæges, *gen. of* dæg *a day;* éage, ëge *an eye: a day's eye*] *A* DAISY; bellis perennis, Lin:—Dæges éage *consolida*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 14. Dæges ëge *consolida*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 26; Wrt. Voc. 31, 36: Lchdm. iii. 292, 8.

dæg-fæsten, es; *n.* [fæsten *a fast*] *A day's fast;* diei jejunium:—Is se êresta lǽcedôm dægfæsten, ðæt mon mid ðý ða wambe clǽnsige, ðæt hió ðý ðe leóhtre sié *the first remedy is a day's fast, that, with that, a man may cleanse the stomach, that it may be the lighter*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 25.

dæg-feorm, e; *f.* [feorm *food, sustenance*] *Food for a day;* unius diei victus:—Âne dægfeorme *a day's sustenance*, Cod. Dipl. 477; A. D. 958; Kmbl. ii. 355, 5.

dæg-hluttre; *adv.* [hluttre *brightly, clearly*] *Brightly as day;* clare instar diei:—Dýre Dryhtnes þegn dæghluttre scân *the Lord's dear minister shone brightly as day*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 23; Gû. 665.

dæg-hwam; *adv. Daily;* quotidie:—Nim cneówholen dæghwam *take knee holly daily*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 10. Lufiaþ ða ðe dæghwam Dryhtne þeówiaþ *they love those who daily serve the Lord*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 34; Gû. 51; 38 a; Th. 125, 20; Gû. 357.

dæg-hwamlíc, -hwomlíc; *def.* se -líca, seó, ðæt -líce; *adj. Daily;* diurnus, quotidianus:—Hit ealle beorhtnysse dæghwamlíces leóhtes ofersŵðde *it overshone all the brightness of the daily light*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 20. Syle us to-dæg ûrne dæghwamlícan hlâf *panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie*, Lk. Bos. 11, 3: Mt. Bos. 6, 11: Homl. Th. i. 264, 31. Betwyh gehald regollíces þeódscipes and ða dæghwamlícan gýmenne to singanne on cyricean, me symble swête and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oðde leornode, oðde lærde, oðde write *inter observantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidiannam cantandi in ecclesia curam, semper aut discêre, aut docêre, aut scribêre dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 26 28. To dæghwomlícum bigleofan *for their daily subsistence*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30.

dæg-hwamlíce; *adv. Daily;* quotidie:—Ic dæghwamlíce mid ców wæs *quotidie eram apud vos*, Mk. Bos 14, 49. Se bróðor dæghwamlíce wæs wyrse and wyrse *the brother was daily worse and worse*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 24.

dæg-hwíl, e; *f.* [dæg *day*, hwíl *time*] *Day-time, time of life;* diei hora *vel* tempus:—Ðæt he dæghwîla gedrogen hæfde, eorþan wynne *that he had finished his days, his joy of earth*, Beo. Th. 5445; B. 2726.

dæg-hwomlíc *daily*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30. *v.* dæg-hwamlíc.

dæglan *to dawn, become day*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* dagian.

dǽglan *secret, hidden, unknown*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 26; *acc. pl. def. of* dǽgol = digol.

dæg-lang, -long; *adj. Lasting a day:*—Dæglongne fyrst *per totam diem*, Salm. Kmbl. 1000; Sal. 501.

dæg-langes; *adv. During one day, for a day;* per unam diem:—Beó ðê stille dæglanges dînre fyrdinge *be still for a day from thy march*, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 29. *v.* dæg-lang.

dæg-líc; *adj. Daily;* quotidianus:—Twâ dæglíc fæsten oðde þreó dæglíc is genôh to healdenne *biduanum vel triduanum sat est observare jejunium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8.

dæg-mǽl, es; *n.* [mæl *a mark*] *A day-mark, an instrument for telling the hour,* â *dial, clock;* horologium = ὡρολόγιον = ὥρα *an hour;* λόγιον *a telling, an announcement*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 58; Wrt. Voc. 26, 57.

dæg-mǽls-pîlu [*for* dæg-mǽles pîl], e; *f. The style of a dial;* horologii gnomon, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 59.

dæg-mél-scoáwere, es; *m. Who* or *what shews the time of day;* horoscopus, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 103: 4; Som. 56. 2.

dæg-mete, es; *m.* [dæg *a day*, mete *meat, food*] *Daily food;* quotidianus cibus:—Dæg-mete *agapis*, Cot. 15, Som. Ben. Lye.

dæg-rêd, -rǽd, es; *n. Dawn, daybreak, early morning;* diluculum, matutinum, aurôra:—Dægrêd *diluculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 127; Wrt. Voc. 53, 8. Syxta is *matutinum* vel *aurôra* ðæt is dægrêd [-ræd MS. R.] *the sixth is* matutinum *vel* aurôra *that is dawn*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 6, 18; Lchdm. iii. 244, 5. Dis wæs eall geworden ær dægrǽde *this was all performed ere daybreak*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 4; Sat. 466: Homl. Th. i. 508, 32: 592, 22. Betweox ðam dægrǽde [-ræde MS. R.] and sunnan upgange *between dawn and sunrise*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 6, 19; Lchdm. iii. 244, 6. Cwom Maria on dægrêd *Mary came at dawn*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 34; Hö. 9: 57 2; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98: Cd. 222; Th. 289, 27; Sat. 404: Salm. Kmbl. 429; Sal. 215. Se Hælend com on dægrêd to ðam temple *Iesus dilúcúlo venit in templum*, Jn. Bos. 8, 2: Lk. Bos. 24, 1: Ex. 8, 20. To æfenne þurhwunaþ wôp and on dægrêd blisse *ad vespêrum demorâbitur fletus et ad matutinum lætitia*, Ps. Lamb. 29, 6; Gen. 32, 22. Ðæt leóht, ðe we hâtaþ dægrêd, cymþ of ðære sunnan *the light, which we call dawn, cometh from the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 29; Lchdm. iii. 234, 29. Ic-gâ ût on dægrêd *exeo dilúcúlo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13: Ælfc. T. 24, 11.

dægrêd-líc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to the morning, early;* matutinus, matutinalis:—Fram heordnesse dægrêdlíce *a custodia matutina*, Ps. Lamb. 129, 6. We sungon dægrêdlíce lofsangas *cantavimus matutinales laudes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27.

dægrêd-sang, es; *m. Morning song;* matutîna cantio, C. R. Ben. 20.

dægrêd-wôma, an; *m.* [dægrêd *daybreak, dawn*, wôma *a noise, rushing*] *Rush* or *noise of dawn;* auroræ strepitus:—Óþ-ðæt éastan cwom ofer deóp geâd dægrêdwôma, wedertâcen wearm *until there came from the east over the deep way the rush of dawn, a warm weather-token*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 24; Gû. 1266: Andr. Kmbl. 249; An. 125.

dæg-rím, es; *n.* [dæg *day*, rím *a number*] *A number of days, a course of days;* dierum numerus:—Wiste ðe geornor ðæt his aldres wæs ende gegongen, dôgora dægrím *he knew the better that his life's end was passed, his days' number*, Beo. Th. 1650; B. 823. Upon ðæt îgland dǽr Apollines dôhtor wunode dægrîmes worn *upon the island where Apollo's daughter dwelt a number of days*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 66; Met. 26, 33: Cd. 47; Th. 60, 1; Gen. 975: 67; Th. 80, 20; Gen. 1331. On his dægrîme *in his number of days*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 10; Mód. 12. Dægrîme frôd *wise in number of days*, 130 a; Th. 498, 15; Rä. 88, 2: Cd. 99; Th. 131, 9; Gen. 2173.

dæg-rima, an; *m.* [dæg *day*, rima *a rim, edge*] *Daybreak, morning;* aurora:—Hwæt is ðeós ðe astíhþ swilce arísende dægrima *what is this which ascends like the rising morn?* Homl. Th. i. 442, 33. Dægrima *aurora*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 128; Wrt. Voc. 53, 9: Hymn. Surt. 8, 21.

Dægsan stân, Degsa-stân, Dæg-stân, es; *m.* [*Flor. Hunt.* Degsastan: *the stone of Degsa*] DAWSTON (1 *Dalston, Cumberland;* loci nomen in

agro Cumbriæ:—Hēr Ægþan Scotta cyng feaht wiđ Dælreoda, and wiđ Æđelferþe, Norþhymbra cynge, æt Dægstāne [Dægsan stāne, Th. 37, 26], and man ofslōh mǣst ealne his here *in this year* [A. D. 603] *Ægthan king of the Scots fought against the Dalreods, and against Æthelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, at Dawston, and almost all his army was slain*, Chr. 603; Th. 36, 24–29, col. 1. Wæs đis gefeoht geworden on đære mǣran stōwe đe cweden is Degsastān *this battle was fought in the famous place which is called Dawston*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 32.

dæg-sceald, es; *m.* [dæg *day*, sceald = scild, scyld *a shield*] *A day shield* or *screen;* diei velamen:—Dægscealdes hleó wand oter wolcnum *the day shield's shade* [i. e. *the pillar of cloud*] *rolled over the clouds*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 22; Exod. 79.

dæg-steorra, an; *m.* [dæg *a day*, steorra *a star*] *The day star;* lucifer, aurora:—Seó sunne and se mōna, and ǣfensteorra and dægsteorra, and ōđre þrȳ steorran, ne synd nā fæste on đam firmamentum *the sun and the moon, and the evening star and the day star, and three other stars, are not fast in the firmament*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 28; Lchdm. iii. 270, 3: Ælfc. T. 24, 11. Upasprungen scīnþ dægsteorra *ortus refulget lucifer*, Hymn. Surt. 27, 23. Nū gǣþ dægsteorra up *jam ascendit aurora*, Gen. 32, 26. Ǣr dægsteorran ic cende đē *ante luciferum genui te*, Ps. Spl. 109, 4.

dæg-đerlīc [= dæg-hwæđer-līc]; *adj. Daily, present;* diurnus, hodiernus:—Đis dægđerlīce gōdspel sprecþ ymbe đæra Iudēiscra þwyrnysse *this daily gospel speaks of the perversity of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 29. On đisre dægđerlīcan rǣdinge *in this daily lecture*, i. 194, 24. Se gōdspellere Lucas beleác đis dægđerlīce gōdspel mid feáwum wordum *the evangelist Luke concluded the gospel of this day with few words*, i. 90, 8. Đās dægđerlīcan þēnunga *these daily services*, ii. 86, 24. Hī þeónde þurhwunodon ōþ đisum dægđerlīcum dæge *they have continued prospering to this present day*, ii. 132, 14: i. 28, 28: 32, 8.

dæg-þern, e; *f. A day's space;* diei spatium:—Lǣt simle dægþerne betweonum *leave always a day's space between*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 20: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 1.

dæg-tīd, e; *f.* [dæg *day*, tīd *time*] *Day-time, time;* diei tempus:—On đære dægtīde *at that time*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 4; Gen. 1659. On dægtīdum *in the day-time*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 26; Rä. 18, 3: 126 a; Th. 484, 23; Rä. 71, 6.

dæg-tīma, an; *m.* [tīma *time*] DAY-TIME, *day;* diurnum tempus, dies:—þurh dægtīman ođđe geond dæg sunne ne forswǽle đē ne mōna *per diem sol non uret te, neque luna*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 6.

dæg-wæccan; *pl. f.* [wæcce *a watching*] *Day-watchings;* excubiæ, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 68; Wrt. Voc. 18, 20.

dæg-weard, es; *m.* [weard *a watchman*] *A day-watchman;* excubitor, vigil, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 69; Wrt. Voc. 18, 21.

dæg-weorc, es; *n.* [weorc *work*] *A day's work;* diei opus:—Him mihtig God đæs dægweorces deóp lean forgeald *the mighty God recompensed to him a high reward for that day's work*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 30; Exod. 315: 167; Th. 209, 28; Exod. 506: Byrht. Th. 136, 8; By. 148. Ǽt đam dæg-weorce *at that day's work*, Elen. Kmbl. 291: El. 146. Đætte he đæt dægweorc dreóre gebohte *that he bought that day's work with blood*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 14; Exod. 151: 169; Th. 210, 21; Exod. 518.

dæg-weorþung, e; *f.* [weorþung *an honouring, celebration*] *A commemoration* or *celebration of a feast-day;* diei festi celebratio:—Đe on gemynd nime đære deórestan dægweorþunga rōde under rōderum *who may bear in remembrance the honouring of the day of the most precious cross under the firmament* [i. e. *the feast of the Invention of the Cross*], Elen. Kmbl. 2466; El. 1234.

dæg-wine, es; *n? A day's pay;* diarium:—Dægwine *diarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 32; Wrt. Voc. 28, 15. Dægwine *pensum* vel *diarium*, 64; Som. 69, 9; Wrt. Voc. 40, 43. v. wine.

dæg-wist, e; *f.* [wist *food*] *A day's food;* diei victus:—Đæt he him dægwistes tiđode *that he would give him a day's food*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 30.

dæg-wōma, an; *m.* [wōma *a noise*] *The rush of day, the dawn;* diei apparitio, aurora:—Dægwōma becwom, morgen mǣretorht *the dawn came, the beautiful morning*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 26; Exod. 344. Dægwōman bitweon and đære deorcan niht *between dawn and the dark night*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 7; Gū. 1191.

DÆL; *gen.* dæles; *dat.* dæle; *pl. nom. acc.* dalu, dalo; *n. A* DALE, *den, gulf;* vallis, barathrum:—Đæs dæles se dǽl *the part of the dale*, Ors 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. In deóp dalu *into the deep dales*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 21; Rä. 88, 5: 56 a; Th. 199, 11; Ph. 24. We synd aworpene on đās deópan dalo *we are cast into these deep dens* [*hell*], Cd. 22; Th. 27, 21; Gen. 421. On đæt deópe dæl deófol gefeallaþ *devils shall fall into the deep gulf*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 93, 26; Cri. 1532. [*Prompt. dale vallis: Piers P. Chauc. Laym. Orm.* dale: *Plat.* daal: *O. Sax.* dal, *n: Frs.* dalle, dol: *O. Frs.* del, deil: *Dut.* dal, *n: Ger.* thal, *n: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tal, *n: Goth.* dal, *n: Dan.* dal, *m. f: Swed.* dal, *m: Icel.* dalr, *m: Wel.* dôl: *Corn.* dol, *f: Ir. Gael.* dail: *Manx* dayll, *f.*] DER. of-dæl.

DÆL, es; *m.* I. *a part, portion,* DEAL; pars, portio:—Đæs dæles se dǽl *the part of the dale*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. Đū offrast teóđan dǽl smedeman *thou shalt offer a tenth deal of flour;* offeres decimam partem similæ, Ex. 29, 36, 40. Hī heora gōd on swā manige dǽlas todǽlaþ *they divide their goods into so many parts*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 26. Micel dǽl bewylledes wæteres on huniges gōdum dǽle *a great deal of boiled water in a good deal of honey*, L. M. 2, 20; Lchdm. ii. 202, 27. Gōdne dǽl *a good deal*, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 276, 6. Đæs īglandes myceine dǽl *a great deal of the island*, Chr. 189; Ing. 9, 11. Fæder, syle me mīnre dǽl mīnre āhte, đe me to gebȳreþ, Lk. Bos. 15, 12; *fadir, gyue to me the porciown of substaunce, that bysallith to me*, Wyc. Be dǽle *in part, partly*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 5. Sume dǽle *in some part, partly*, Cot. 154. II. *a part of speech in grammar;* pars orationis:—Eahta dǽlas sind *partes orationis sunt octo*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 22. Interjectio is betwyxaworpennyss. Se dǽl līþ betwux ōđrum wordum, and geswutelaþ đæs mōdes styrunge *an interjection is a throwing between. This part of speech lieth between other words, and denotes a stirring of the mind*, 5; Som. 3, 55. III. *a part of a sentence, a word;* verbum:—We todǽlaþ đa bōc to cwydum, arid siđđan đa cwydas to dǽlum, eft đa dǽlas to stæfgefégum *we divide the book into sentences, and then the sentences into words* [*parts*], *again the words into syllables*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 37–39. [*Prompt.* dele: *Wyc.* deel: *Piers P.* del, deel: *Chauc.* del, delle: *Laym.* dæle, dal, del: *Orm.* dæl, dale, del: *Scot.* dail: *Plat.* deel: *O. Sax.* dēl, deil, *m: Frs.* deel: *O. Frs.* del, *m: Dut.* deel, *n: Kil.* deel, deyl: *Ger.* theil, *m: M. H. Ger.* teil, *m: O. H. Ger.* teil, *m. n: Goth.* dails, *f: Dan.* deel, *m. f: Swed.* del, *m: Icel.* deill, *m: Sansk.* dal *findere.*] DER. ēást-dǽl, niđer-, norþ-, sūþ-, west-: or-dǽle.

dǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a* [dǽl *a part, deal*] *To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, spend, dispense,* DEAL, DOLE; dividĕre, distribuĕre, separāre ab aliquo:—Israēlas ongunnon dǽlan ealde mādmas *the Israelites began to divide old treasures*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 17; Exod. 584. Onfōþ and dǽlaþ betwux eów *accipīte et dividīte inter vos*, Lk. Bos. 22, 17: Ps. Spl. 21, 17: 111, 8. Mathusal māgum dǽlde gestreón *Mathuselah distributed the treasure to his brethren*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 21; Gen. 1069. Dǽlde eall đæt heó āhte *she had spent all that she had*, Mk. Bos. 5, 26. [*Prompt.* delyn': *Wyc.* delen: *Piers P.* delen, dele, deelen: *Chauc.* dele: *R. Brun.* daile: *R. Glouc.* dele: *Laym.* dælen, dalen, delen: *Orm.* dælenn: *Plat.* delen: *O. Sax.* dēlian, deilan: *Frs.* deelen: *O. Frs.* dela: *Dut.* deelen: *Kil.* deelen, deylen: *Ger.* theilen: *M. H. Ger.* teilen: *O. H. Ger.* teiljan: *Goth.* dailyan: *Dan.* dele: *Swed.* dela: *Icel.* deila.] DER. a-dǽlan, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, to-.

dǽledlīce *by itself, apart*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-dǽledlīce, to-.

dǽlend, es; *m.* [dǽlende, *part. of* dǽlan *to divide*] *A dealer, divider, distributor;* divisor:—Hwā sette me dēman, ođđe dǽlend, ofer inc *quis me constituit judicem, aut divisōrem, super vos?* Lk. Bos. 12, 14.

dǽlere, es; *m. A* DEALER, *divider, distributor, agent;* divisor, sequester:—Dǽlere *divisor*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 28; Wrt. Voc. 28, 11: 74, 15. Ic wæs dǽlere betwix Gode and eów *ego sequester et medius fui inter Dominum et vos*, Deut. 5, 5. Đam wǽdlan gedafenaþ đæt he gebidde for đane dǽlere *on the indigent it is incumbent that he pray for the distributor*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 33. God gesette done wēlegan dǽlere on his gōdum *God appointed the wealthy a distributor of his goods*, ii. 102, 28.

dælf, es; *n? [delfan to dig] Anything dug out, a* DELF, *ditch;* fossa, scrobis:—Eástweard to cynges dælf *eastward to the king's delf*, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 17: 963; Erl. 123, 6.

dǽling, e; *f. A dividing, parting;* partitio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-dǽling.

dǽl-leás; *adj.* [dǽl *a part, portion*] *Without a part, portionless, deficient;* expers:—Dǽlleás *vel* cræftleás *expers, indoctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 123; Wrt. Voc. 22, 36: 90; Som. 75, 2; Wrt. Voc. 51, 47.

dǽl-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, *n.*] *By parts* or *pieces;* partim, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 59: *particulātim*, Mone B. 148: 3549: *paulātim*, 2635.

dǽl-neomend *a sharer, partaker*, Ps. Th. 118, 63. v. dǽl-nimend.

dǽl-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen *To take part, to participate;* participāre. v. dǽl-nimend, *etc.*

dǽl-nimend, -nymend, -neomend, es; *m.* [nimende, *part. of* niman *to take*]. I. *a taker of a part, a sharer, partaker, participator;* particeps:—Đæt se Hǽlend dǽlnimend wǽre ūre deádlīcnysse *that the Saviour was a partaker of our mortality*, Homl. Th. i. 36, 33. Se nīþfulla is đæra deófla dǽlnimend *the envious is a participator with devils*, i. 606, 5. Ic eom dǽlneomend đe heom ondrǽdaþ đē *particeps ego sum omnium timentium te*, Ps. Th. 118, 63. Toföran eallum his dǽlnymendum on đære menniscnysse *before all his participators in humanity*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 26. II. in grammar,—*A participle;* participium:—Participium is dǽlnimend: he nimþ ǽnne dǽl of naman, and ōđerne of worde *a participle is a taker of parts: it takes one part from a noun, and the other from a verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 40. Sume

adverbia cumaþ of dǽlnimendum *some adverbs coms from participles*, 38; Som. 41, 11.

dǽl-nimendlíc *sharing, partaking, participial*, Som. Ben. Lye.

dǽl-nimendnes, -ness, e; *f. A sharing, participation;* participatio:—Dære dǽlnimendnes [-nimendes] his on ðæt sylfe *cujus participatio ejus in id ipsum*, Ps. Spl. 121, 3.

dǽl-nimung, e; *f. A share, portion;* portio:—Dǽlnimung oððe spǽde mín on lande lyfigendra *portio mea in terra viventium*, Ps Lamb. 141, 6.

dǽl-numelnes, -ness, e; *f.* [numol *taking, receiving*] *A sharing, partaking, participation;* participatio:—Dære dǽlnumelnes is hire on ðæt sylfe *cujus participatio est ejus in id ipsum*, Ps. Lamb. 121, 3.

dǽl-nymend *a sharer, participator*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 26. v. dǽl-nimend.

dǽma, an; *m. A judge;* judex, arbiter:—Bēte swā mycel swā dǽman tǽcan *subjacebit damno quantum arbitri judicaverint*, Ex. 21, 22. v. dēma.

Dæne; *pl. nom. acc; gen.* Dæna; *m. The Danes;* Dani:—Dæna lagu *the law of the Danes*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 3, note 4. v. Dene.

dæne-land, es; *n.* [dænu *a valley*] *A valley;* convallis:—Dæneland getelda ic amete *convallem tabernaculorum metibor*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 8.

dænn, es; *n. A den;* cubile:—Godwine geann Leófwine dæs dænnes æt Swīðrēdingdænne *Godwine gives to Leofwine the den at Surrenden*, Cod. Dipl. 1315; A. D. 1020; Kmbl. vi. 178, 8, 13. v. denn.

dænnede *became slippery*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 12, = dennode; *p. of* dennian.

dænu, e; *f. A vale, valley;* convallis:—On ðisse sārgan dæne *in convalle lacrymarum*, Ps. Th. 83, 6. v. denu.

Dærenta-mūþa, Derta-mūþa, an; *m.* [mūþa *the mouth of a river*] *Dartmouth, Devonshire;* Tremunda, in agro Devoniæ:—Hī fērdon to Dærentamūþan [Dertamūþan, Th. 310, 5, col. 2] *they went to Dartmouth*, Chr. 1049; Th. 310, 6, col. 1.

dærst, es; *m. Leaven;* fermentum:—Ongelīc is dærste *simile est fermento*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 21. *Rush. has dat. pl.* Gelīc is dærstum, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 21: 12, 1: 22, 1. DER. ge-dærsted.

dærstan, derstan; *pl. f? Dregs, lees;* fæx:—Nyle he ða dærstan him dōn unbrȳce *verumtamen fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Ða derstan beóþ gōde *the dregs will be good*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 18, 19. Wið ecedes derstan *with lees of vinegar*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 24.

dæru, e; *f. Harm;* damnum:—His brōðer to dære and to lættinge *to the harm and hindrance of his brother*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 18. v. daru.

dafen; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* decens, congruus, conveniens. DER. ge-dafen: dafenian, ge-: dafenigendlíce, ge-: dafenlīc, ge-, unge-: dafenlíce, ge-, unge-: dafenlícnes, ge-, unge-.

dafenian, dafnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be seemly* or *becoming;* decere:—Swā swā dafnaþ munuce *as becomes a monk;* sicut decet monacho, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. DER. ge-dafenian, -dafnian.

dafenigendlíce *suitably, conformably*. DER. ge-dafenigendlíce.

dafenlīc, dafnlīc; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* decens, congruus, conveniens:—Dafnlīcum *congruis*, Mone B. 1359. DER. ge-dafenlīc, unge-.

dafenlíce *becomingly, properly, fitly*. DER. ge-dafenlíce, unge-.

dafenlícnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A fit time, opportunity;* opportunitas:—Ðū forsihst on dafenlícnyssum gedrēfednysse *despicis in opportunitatibus in tribulatione*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 1. DER. ge-dafenlícnes, unge-.

dafnaþ *becomes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5; *3rd pres. sing. of* dafenian.

dāg, es; *n? What is dangling;* sparsum:—Dāges hlæfþe *sparsio*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 68. v. daag.

daga, an; *m. A day;* dies,—found in the compound word ān-daga, *q. v;* also v. dæg II.

dagas *days*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 32: 474, 31; *pl. nom. acc. of* dæg.

dagena *of days;* dierum:—Him bebeád seofon dagena fæsten *enjoined them a fast of seven days*, Homl. Th. i. 434, 21: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 8; Cri. 1587: Menol. Fox 128; Men. 64; *gen. pl. of* daga.

dages *daily;* die, Ps. Lamb. 1, 2. v. dæges, dæg.

dagian, dagigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dagas *days, pl. of* dæg *a day*] *To* DAWN, *to become day, be day;* lucescere:—Mīn leóht me tocymeþ ðonne hit dagian ongynneþ *mea lux, incipiente aurora, mihi adventura est*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 7: 4, 9; S. 576, 30. Ne ðis ne dagaþ ēástan *this dawns not from the east*, Fins. Th. 4; Fin. 3. Swylce hit ealle niht dagie [dagige MSS. P. S.] *as though it were day all night*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 9; Lchdm. iii. 260, 1. [*Prompt.* dagyn': *Piers P. Chauc.* dawe: *Laym.* dæȝen, daiȝen, daȝiȝen: *Plat.* dagen: *Dut.* dágen: *Kil.* daghen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* tagen: *O. H. Ger.* tagēn: *Dan.* det daget *it dawns: Swed. Icel.* daga.] DER. ān-dagian, ge-ān-.

dagung, e; *f. A dawning, dawn, day-break;* aurora, tempus matutinum, diluculum:—Betwux hancrēd and dagunge *between cock-crowing and dawn*, Chr. 795; Erl. 59, 26: 802; Erl. 61, 19. Eóde he ūt on dagunge of ðam hūse *egressus est tempore matutino de cubiculo*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 1. On dagunge he eft acwicode and semninga uppasæt *diluculo reviviscens ac repente residens*, 5, 12; S. 627, 13: 4, 8; S. 576, 9: 4, 23; S. 596, 17. On dagunge ðæs fiftan dæges *quinta inlucescente die*, 5, 19; S. 640, 26.

DĀH, dōh; *gen.* dāges; *m? dough;* farina subacta, massa = μάζα:—Blōma oððe dāh *massa*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 16: 94, 63. Dāh [MS. dad] *vel* blōma *massa*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 9; Wrt. Voc. 34, 68. Cned hyt ðæt hit sī swā þicce swā dōh *knead it that it may be as thick as dough*, Lchdm. iii. 88, 17. Wyrc clam of dāge *make a paste of dough*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 18. [*Prompt.* dowe *pasta: Wyc.* dough: *Plat.* deeg: *Dut.* deeg. *n: Kil.* deegh *massa: Ger.* teig, *m: M. H. Ger.* teic, *gen.* teiges: *O. H. Ger.* teig, *m: Goth.* daigs, *m. dough;* deigan *to make dough: Dan.* deig, *m. f: Swed.* deg, *m: Icel.* deig, *n: Sansk.* dih *to smear, plaster.*]

dāhle *hid*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24, = dīgle; *pl. nom. acc. of* dīgol.

dahum *to days*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5, = dagum; *dat. pl. of* dæg.

dāl, es; *n. A division, allotment, portion,* DOLE; discrimen, divisio, portio:—Ic sette dāl betwux dīn folc and mīn folc *ponam divisionem inter populum meum et populum tuum*, Ex. 8, 23. Is ðes middangeard dālum gedǽled *this earth is divided into parts*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 18; Gū. 25. Swā beóþ mōd-sefan dālum gedǽled, sindon dryht-guman ungelīce *dispositions are distributed by parts, while people are unlike*, 83 b; Th. 314, 29-32; Mōd. 21-23. DER. ge-dāl, to-.

Dalamensan; *gen.* -ena; *pl. m. The Dalamensan;* Dalamensæ: a Slavonic race, who dwelt in Misnia on both sides of the river Elbe:—Be norþan eástan Maroara syndon Dalamensan, and be eástan Dalamensan [MS. Dalamensam] sindon Horithi, and be norþan Dalamensan [MS. Dalomensam] sindon Surpe *to the north-east of the Moravians are the Dalamensan, and to the east of the Dalamensan are the Horithi, and to the north of the Dalamensan are the Surpe*, Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 4-6.

dalc, dolc, es; *m. A clasp, buckle, brooch, bracelet;* fibula, spinther, regula:—Preón *vel* oferfeng *vel* dalc *fibula*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 22; Wrt. Voc. 40, 53. Dalc *spinther*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 63. Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fiftigum entsum *vidi regulam auream quinquaginta siclorum*, Jos. 7, 21. Dolc oððe preón *spinther*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 59.

dalf *dug*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 33, = dealf; *p. of* delfan.

dap-fugel *the dip-fowl* or *diver, a gull;* mergus, mergulus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dop-fugel.

daraþ, dareþ *a dart, spear, javelin*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 27; Jul. 68: Beo. Th. 5689; B. 2848. v. daroþ.

dareþ-lācende, deare]-lācende; *part.* [daroþ, dareþ *a dart, spear;* lācende, *part. of* lācan *to play*] *Playing with a dart, dart-brandishing;* telo ludens:—Beornþreát monig ōfestum gefýsde, dareþlācende *many a band of nobles hurried with haste, dart-brandishing*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 29; Pa. 53. Dareþlācendra *of the dart-players*, Elen. Kmbl. 1298; El. 651. Deareþlācende stǽde wīcedon *the dart-players bivouacked on the shore*, 73; El. 37.

daro *hurt, harm*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 17. v. daru.

daroþ, daraþ, dareþ, es; *m.* [derian *to hurt*] *A* DART, *spear, javelin, weapon;* telum, jaculum, hasta:—Daroþ sceal on handa *the spear shall be in the hand*, Menol. Fox 502; Gn. C. 21. Forlēt daroþ of handa fleógan *let a dart fly from the hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 11; By. 149: 139, 17; By. 255. Rīcordode rīces hyrde, daraþ hæbbende *the realm's guardian spake, raising his spear*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 27; Jul. 68. Daroþas wǽron weó ðære wihte *darts were an affliction to the creature*, 114 a; Th. 438, 8; Rä. 57, 4. Þurh daroþa gedrep *through the stroke of darts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2886; An. 1446. Dareþa *of darts*, Chr. 937; Th. 207, 11; Ælfelst. 54. Ða ne dorston dareþum lācan *who durst not play with javelins*, Beo. Th. 5689; B. 2848. [*Prompt.* darte: *Wyc.* dartis, *pl: R. Brun.* darte: *Chauc.* dart; *O. H. Ger.* tart *lancea: Swed.* dart, *m. a dagger: Icel.* darraðr, *m. hasta.*]

daroþ-æsc, es; *n? An ash-dart;* jaculum fraxineum:—Daroþæsc flugon *ash-darts flew*, Elen. Kmbl. 280; El. 140.

DARU, daro, e; *f. Hurt, harm, damage;* damnum, noxa:—Hwelc is māre daru *what is a greater hurt?* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 14. Geniette he his earm and his hand swā hāle and swā gesūnde swā him nǽfre bryce ne daro gedōn wǽre *he found his arm and his hand so hale and so sound, as if breach or hurt had never been done to them*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 17. Him to dare *to his harm*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 2; Gū. 672. Ne astrece ðū ðīne hand būfon ðam cilde, ne him nāne dare ne gedō *stretch thou not thine hand over thy son, nor do him any harm*, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 35. Būton ælcere dare *without any hurt*, i. 102, 8. Ðæt mōd mid þwyrlícum geþohtum hogaþ ōðrum dara *the mind will meditate harm to others with perverse thoughts*, i. 412, 28. [*Kil.* dere, deyre *nocumentum: O. H. Ger.* tara, *f.*]

Daðan, es; *m. Dathan, one of the sons of Eliab*, Num. 26, 9:—Æfter ðam arison Chore and Hon, Daðan and Abiron ongeán Moisen *after that Korah and On, Dathan and Abiram rose up against Moses*, Num. 16, 1: 16, 27, 32: Deut. 11, 6. [דָּתָן *Dāthān.*]

Datia, Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 3, = Datie; *gen.* Datia; *pl. m. The* DACIANS; Dāci; *gen.* ōrum; *m. = Δακοί A celebrated warlike people in Upper Hungary, in Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and in*

Bessarabia. They were originally of the same race as the Getæ. Trajan crossed the Danube and conquered the country in A. D. 106, and colonised it with Romans. At a later period Dacia was invaded by the Goths; and as Aurelian considered it more prudent to make the Danube the boundary of the Empire, he resigned Dacia to the barbarians, removed the Roman inhabitants to Mœsia, and gave to the Dacians the name of the Aureliani, who inhabited that part of the province along the Danube in which they were settled:—And be eástan dæm sind Datie [MS. Datia] ða ðe iu wǽron Gotan *and to the east of them [the Wisle] are the Dacians who were formerly Goths*, Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 3.

Dauid, es; *m. David;* Dāvid, īdis; *m.*:—Dauid sang ðysne syxtan sealm *David sang this sixth psalm*, Ps. Th. arg. 6. Dauides sealm *the psalm of David*, Ps. Th. arg. 4. Dauides sunu *David's son*, Homl. Blick. 15, 18, 20. Crist onwrāh, in Dauides dỹrre mǽgan, ðæt is Euan scyld eal forpynded *Christ revealed that, in David's dear kinswoman, the sin of Eve is all turned away*, Exon. 9a; Th. 7, 4; Cri. 96. [דָּוִד, דּוֹד, *Dāvid*, from דּוּד *dūd affection.* We have, in the same meaning, the classical name *Erasmus*, from ἐράσμιος *lovely, affectionate.*]

deácon *a levite, deacon;* levītes:—Aaron ðīn brōður, deácon, hæfþ gōde spræce *Aaron frater tuus, levites, eloquens est*, Ex. 4, 14. v. diácon.

deácon-hād *deaconhood, deaconship;* diaconātus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 29. v. diácon-hād.

DEÁD; *def.* se deáda; seó, ðæt deáde; *adj.* DEAD; mortuus:—Lazarus ys deád *Lazarus mortuus est*, Jn. Bos 11, 14: Mt. Bos. 9, 24: Jud. 3, 25: Elen. Kmbl. 1761; El. 882: Beo. Th. 939; B. 467: Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 19; Rä. 73, 4. Næs ðǽr nān þing deád of ðām *nec erat quidquam mortuum de his*, Ex. 9, 7; 21, 34. Me hātran sind Dryhtnes dreámas ðonne ðis deáde līf *the Lord's joys are more exciting to me than this dead life*, Exon. 82a; Th. 309, 31; Seef. 65. Sceal yrfe gedǽled deádes monnes *the inheritance of a dead man shall be divided*, 90a; Th. 338, 19; Gn. Ex. 81. Græf deádum men heófeþ *the grave shall groan for the dead man*, 91b; Th. 342, 29; Gn. Ex. 149. Mec deádne ofgeáfun fæder and mōder *father and mother gave me up as dead*, 103a; Th. 391, 7; Rä. 10, 1: Beo. Th. 2623; B. 1309. Brihtrīc þohte ðæt he Wulfnōþ cuconne oððe deádne begytan sceolde *Brihtric thought that he would get Wulfnoth alive or dead*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Ealle synd deáde *mortui sunt omnes*, Ex. 4, 19: Mt. Bos. 28, 4: Ps. Th. 113, 24. Deáde of duste arīsaþ þurh Dryhtnes miht *the dead shall rise from the dust through power of God*, Cd 227; Th. 302, 24; Sat. 605: Exon. 25a; Th. 72, 30; Cri. 1180. Hī ēton deádra lāc *manducavērunt sacrificia mortuōrum*, Ps. Th. 105, 22: Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Land dryrmyde deádra hrēwum *the land mourned over the corpses of the dead*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 6; Exod. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 1299; El. 651; 1887; El. 945. Be deádum *for the dead*, Exon. 82b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. Mid ðām deádum fellum *with the dead skins*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. Ne dō hỹ to deádan *ne occidĕris eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 10; 61, 3: Ex. 21, 35, 36. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan deáde fēðan *dread ye not dead bands*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 26; Exod. 266: Exon. 24b; Th. 71, 21; Cri. 1159: Andr. Kmbl. 2156; An. 1079. Lǽt deáde bebyrigean hyra deádan *let the dead bury their dead*, Mt. Bos. 8, 22. Ne hūru wundur wyrceaþ deáde *numquid mortuis facies mirabilia?* Ps. Th. 87, 10. [*Prompt.* dede: *Wyc.* ded: *Piers P.* deed: *Chauc.* dede: *R. Glouc.* ded: *Plat.* dood: *O. Sax.* dôd: *Frs.* dea: *O Frs.* dad, dath: *Dut.* dood: *Ger.* todt: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tôt: *Goth.* dauþs: *Dan. Swed.* död: *Icel.* dauðr.] DER. woruld-deád

deád-bǽre; *def.* se deád-bǽra, seó, ðæt deád-bǽre; *adj. Death-bearing, deadly;* mortifer, lethālis, lethifer:—Deádbǽre *lethāle*, Mone B. 1859. Se drenc deádbǽra wæs *the drink was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 22. Ðæt ðīn heorte forhtige for ðam deádbǽrum drence *that thy heart may fear the deadly drink*, i. 72, 16. Deádbǽre sprancan *lethifĕras labruscas*, Mone B. 1993.

deád-bǽrende; *part. Death-bearing, deadly;* mortifer:—Se Arrianisca gedwola ðæt deádbǽrende ættor his getreówleásnysse on eallum middangeardes cyricum strēgde *the Arian heresy spread the death-bearing venom of its truthlessness in all the churches of the earth*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 34. v. deáþ-berende.

deád-bǽrlīc; *adj. Deadly;* mortifer:—Him ne deraþ, ðeáh hī hwæt deádbǽrlīces drincon *si mortifĕrum bibĕrint, non eis nocĕbit*, Mk. Bos. 16, 18.

deád-bǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. A killing, mortification;* mortificātio, Mone B. 3934.

deád blōd *dead blood, congealed blood*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 79. v. blōd.

deád-boren; *part. Dead-borne;* mortuus fœtus:—Deádboren tuddur *mortuus fœtus*, Herb. 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 3.

deád-līc; *def.* se deád-līca, seó, ðæt deád-līce; *adj.* DEADLY, *mortal;* mortālis, morticīnus:—Ðæt ān deádlīc man mihte ealne middaneard oferseón *that a mortal man could see over all the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 5. Rōmāne deádlīcne sige geföran *the Romans gained a deadly victory*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 33. Se cyning and monige of his folce lufodon ðis deádlice līf *the king and many of his people loved this deadly life*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 41: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. We onlybbaþ on ðisum deádlīcum līfe *we live in this deadly life*, 30, 12. Deádlīce *morticīnas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 23. DER. un-deádlīc.

deád-līce; *adv. Mortally;* lethaliter, Cot. 123.

deád-līcnys, -nyss, e; *f. Deadliness, mortality;* mortalĭtas:—Ðæt he dǽlnimend wǽre ūre deádlīcnysse *that he was a partaker of our mortality*, Homl. Th. i. 36, 34. He becom on ða tīde ðære myclan deádlīcnysse *tempŏre mortalitātis adveniens*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 9: 3, 30; S. 561, 38. Ealle his gefēran on ðære deádlīcnysse ðæs wæles of worulde genumene wǽron *omnes sŏcii ipsōrum mortalitāte [cædis] de sæculo rapti*, 3, 27; S. 558, 36. He hæfde ealle deádlīcnyssa aworpen *he had cast off all mortalities*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 1. DER. un-deádlīcnys.

deád-rægl *clothing of the dead, a shroud;* pallium sepulchrāle, Som. Ben. Lye.

deád-spring, es; *m.* [spring *an ulcer*] *A malignant ulcer, carbuncle;* carbuncŭlus:—Wið wūnda and wið deádspringas *for wounds and ulcers*, Herb. 4, 2; Lchdm. i. 90, 5: 9, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 1: 87, 3; Lchdm. i. 190, 24: 91, 7; Lchdm. i. 200, 17.

DEÁF; *adj.* DEAF; surdus:—Deáf *surdus* vel *surdaster*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 21; Wrt. Voc. 45, 54. Ic swā swā deáf ne gehỹrde *ego tamquam surdus non audiēbam*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 14. Eart ðū dumb and deáf *thou art dumb and deaf*, Exon. 99a; Th. 370, 26; Seel. 65. Nǽddran deáfre *aspidis surdæ*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 5. Hwā geworhte dumne oððe deáfne *quis fabricātus est mutum et surdum?* Ex. 4, 11. Hī lēddon him ænne deáfne and dumbne *addūcunt ei surdum et mutum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 32: Exon. 113a: Th. 433, 3; Rä. 50, 2. Anlīc nædran seó hī deáfe dēþ *like an adder which makes herself deaf*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Eálā deáfa and dumba gāst *surde et mute spīrĭtus*, Mk. Bos. 9, 25. Deáfe gehỹraþ *surdi audiunt*, Mt. Bos. 11, 5: Mk. Bos. 7, 37: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 1154; An. 577. Ðæt ic dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gafol onhāte *that I promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols*, Exon. 68a; Th. 251, 24; Jul. 150. Ne wirige ðū deáfe *curse not the deaf*, Lev. 19, 14. Deáf corn *deaf* or *barren corn*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS. [*Prompt.* deffe *surdus: Wyc.* def: *Piers P.* deef, *pl.* deve: *Chauc.* deef: *R. Glouc.* deve: *Plat.* doov: *O. Sax.* douf: *O. Frs.* dāf: *Dut.* doof: *Ger.* taub: *M. H. Ger.* toup: *O. H. Ger.* toup, doup: *Goth.* daubs, daufs *hardened, obdurate: Dan.* döv: *Swed.* döf: *Icel.* daufr.] DER. a-deáf; deáfian, a-: deáfu: a-deáfung.

deáf *dived*, Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 18; Rä. 73, 4; *p. of* dūfan *to dive*, q v.

deáfian *to become* or *wax deaf.* v. a-deáfian.

deáf-līo; *adj.* [deáf = dēfe *fitting, proper*] *Suitable, fitting, proper;* conveniens:—Deáflīc to gehīrenne on heálīcum gemōte *fitting to be heard at a public assembly*, Ælfc. T. 15, 4. v. ge-dēfe.

deáfu, e; *f.* [deáf *deaf*] *Deafness;* surditas:—Wið earwærce and wið deáfe *for ear-ache and for deafness*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 8. Wið earena deáfe *for deafness of ears*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 20.

deag, es; *m A day;* dies:—Æfter feáum deagum *after a few days*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 7. v. dæg.

deág *is of use, is good, avails*, Exon. 8a; Th. 2, 19; Cri. 21: 10b; Th. 12, 22; Cri. 189; *pres. of* dugan.

deágan; ic deáge, ðū deágest, deágst, dỹhst, he deágeþ, deágþ, dỹgþ, dỹhþ, *pl.* deágaþ; *p.* deóg, *pl.* deógon; *pp.* deágen *To dye, colour;* tingĕre:—Heoro-dreóre deáþfǽge deóg *the death-doomed dyed it with fatal gore*, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850.

deáge *of a colour* or *dye*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5; *gen. of* deáh.

deággede *gouty*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 12; Wrt. Voc. 45, 46. v. deág-wyrmede.

deágian, dēgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [deáh *a colour, dye*] *To colour,* DYE; fucāre, inficĕre, tingĕre:—Deágian *fucāre*, Mone B. 1245: *inficĕre*, 6225. Dēgian *tingĕre*, 6251. DER. ge-deágod, twī-gedeágod.

deáglenes *solitariness*, Cot. 18. v. dīgolnes.

deágol *secret*, Exon. 110b; Th. 424, 14; Rä. 41, 39: L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 8: Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 34, MS. T. v. dīgol.

deágollīce, deágolīce *secretly*, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 33: L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298; 6. DER. un-deágollīce. v. dīgollīce.

deágolnes *hiding-place*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 22. v. dīgolnes.

deágung, e; *f. A dyeing, colouring;* tinctūra:—Deágung *tinctūra*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 59. Ne mihte nān eorþlic cyning swā wlītige deágunge his hræglum begytan swā swā rōse hæfþ *no earthly king could get such beautiful dyeing for his garments as the rose has*, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 10.

deág-wyrmede, deággede; *part.* [deág = deáw *dew*, wyrm *a worm*] *Dew-wormed, gouty;* podagrĭcus = ποδαγρικός:—Deágwyrmede *vel* deággede *podagrĭcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 12; Wrt. Voc. 45, 46.

deáh *is of use, is good* or *virtuous, avails*, Herb. 2, 22; Lchdm. i. 86, 18: Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 15: Exon. 80b; Th. 303, 5; Fä. 48: Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573; *pres. of* dugan.

deáh; *gen.* deáge; *f. A colour,* DYE; tinctūra, fucus, stĭbium, murex:—Deáh *tinctūra:* read deáh *coccus*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 5, 6; Wrt. Voc. 40, 39, 40. Deáge *tinctūræ*, Mone B. 6226. Mid ðære deáge

hiwe *with the colour of the dye*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5. Deáge *fuco*, Mone B. 1080: 6224. Twí-gedeágadre deáge *bis tincto cocco*, 1094. Deáge *stibio*, 4649: *rubenti*, 6235: *murice*, 6268. Reádre deáge *rubro stibio*, 1242.

deáhl [=deágol]; *def.* se deáhla; seó, ðæt deáhle; *adj. Dark, secret;* obscūrus, secrētus:—Ðære deáhlan neahte *of the dark night*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. v. dígol.

deal, deall; *adj. Proud, exulting, eminent;* superbus, clarus:—Fugel feðrum deal *a bird proud of feathers*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 10; Ph. 266. Bēr-beágum deall *proud of bearing rings*, 108 b; Th. 414, 18; Rä. 32, 22. Sum sceal wildne fugel atemian, fiðrum dealne *one shall tame the wild bird, exulting in his plumes*, 88 b; Th. 332, 21; Vy. 88. Wíg-gendra þreát cōmon, æscum dealle *a troop of warriors came, proud with their spears*, Andr. Kmbl. 2195; An. 1099: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 22; Rä. 23, 11. Ðær swíþferhþe sittan eódon, þrýþum dealle *the strong of soul went to sit there, proud of their strength*, Beo. Th. 992; B. 494. Sprǣcon wlonce monige, dugeþum dealle *many proud ones spake, eminent with virtues*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 1; Gen. 1849.

dealf *dug*, Mt. Bos. 25, 18; *p. of* delfan.

deapung, e; *f. A dipping;* immersio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dyppan.

dear; ic, he *I dare, he dares*, Gen. 44, 34: Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684; *pres. of* durran.

dearf, *pl.* durfon *laboured; p. of* deorfan.

dearnunga, dearnenga, dearninga; *adv.* [dyrne *secret, obscure*] *Secretly, privately, clandestinely;* clam, occulte, clandestīno:—He wolde dearnunga mid mānðǽdum menn beswīcan *he would secretly deceive men with wicked deeds*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 14; Gen. 450. Gif ðīn brōðor ðē lǽre dearnunga *si tibi voluĕrit persuadĕre frater tuus clam*, Deut. 13, 6: Jn. Bos. 19, 38. Oððe eáwunga oððe dearnunga *either publicly or privately*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 5: L. Ath. v. § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 21. Be ðon ðe mon dearnenga [dearnunga MSS. G. H.] bearn gestrióne *in case a man beget a child clandestinely*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 1, 2: L. Alf. 6; Th. i. 44, 17. Ðeáh heó dearnenga fordōn wurde *though she was secretly seduced*, Cd. 30; Th. 39, 21; Gen. 629: 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602. Hwæt he dearninga on hyge hogde *what he secretly meditated in his mind*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 13; Gū. 1226. DER. un-dearnunga.

dearr-líc; *adj. Daring, rash;* temerārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

dearr-scipe, es; *m. Rashness, presumption;* temerītas, Som. Ben. Lye.

dearst ðū *thou darest*, Beo. Th. 1061; B. 527; *2nd pres. sing. of* durran.

DEÁÞ, es; *m.* DEATH; mors:—Ðeáh ðe him se bitera deáþ geboden wǽre *though bitter death were announced to them*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 26; Dan. 223: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 6; Cri. 1603: Beo. Th. 899; B. 447: 5773; B. 2890. Se deáþ cymþ *death comes*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 7; Edw. 26. Hī ofercume unþinged deáþ *vēniat mors super illos*, Ps. Th. 54, 14. Nis me ðæs deáþes sorg *there is no fear of death to me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 7; Gū. 350: 40 a; Th. 133, 25; Gū. 495: Cd. 25; Th. 31, 28; Gen. 492: Elen. Kmbl. 1165; El. 584: Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6. Ðū ðe upaheſst me of geatum deáþes *qui exaltas me de portis mortis*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15. He is deáþes scyldig *reus est mortis*, Mt. Bos. 26, 66; Ps. Th. 54, 4: 72, 3. Gif hwā sió deáþes scyldig *if any one be guilty of death*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 13: 27; Th. i. 120, 3. He men of deáþe worde awehte *he woke men from death with his word*, Andr. Kmbl. 1166; An. 583: Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 23; Cri. 467: 41 b; Th. 139, 25; Gū. 598. Gif he man to deáþe geſylle beó he ūtlah *if he fell a man to death let him be an outlaw*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 18: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 10: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 25: 18, 11. Eall ðæt gemōt sōhte leáse saga ongēn ðone Hǽlend, ðæt hīg hyne to deáþe sealdon *omne consĭlium quærēbat falsum testimōnium contra Iesum, ut eum morti tradĕrent*, Mt. Bos. 26, 59: 20, 18: Ps. Th. 114, 8: 117, 18. Fram deáþe to lífe *a morte in vitam*, Jn. Bos. 5, 24. Deáþ he ðǽr býrigde *he there tasted death*, Rood Kmbl. 199; Kr. 101: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 17; Sat. 665: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 25; Hö. 5. Þurh fǽrlīcne deáþ *through sudden death*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 29. Unrōt ys mīn sāwl ōþ deáþ *tristis est anīma mea usque ad mortem*, Mt. Bos. 26, 38: 16, 28: Ex. 10, 17: Deut. 30, 15. He sceal deáþe sweltan *he shall perish by death*, L. Alf. 14, 15; Th. i. 48, 3, 7, 8. Ðæt ðū deáþe sweltest *that thou shalt perish by death*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 11; Jul. 125. Deáþe cwylman *mortificāre*, Ps. Spl. 108. 15. Ðæt he deáþa gedāl dreógan sceolde *that he should undergo death*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 12; Gū. 206. Gegang ða deáþa bearn ðe hī dēmaþ nū *possĭde filios morte punitōrum*, Ps. Th. 78, 12. Deáþas *spirits, ghosts;* manes, Cot. 134. [*Wyc.* deeth: *Chauc.* deth: *Laym.* dæd, dæð, deað, deð, *m: Orm.* dæþ: *O. Sax.* dōð, *m: Frs.* dead, dea: *O. Frs.* dad, dath. *m: Dut.* dood, *m: Ger.* tod, *m: M. H. Ger.* tōt, *m: O. H. Ger.* tōd, *m.*) *Goth.* dauþus, *m: Dan.* död, *m. f: Swed.* död, *m: Icel.* dauði, *m.*] DER. fēr-deáþ, ende-, gūþ-, mere-, swylt-, wæl-, wundor-.

deáþ-bǽre *death-bearing, deadly*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deád-bǽre.

deáþ-beám, es; *m. A death-tree, tree of death;* mortis arbor, mortifĕra:—Deáþbeámes ofet *fruit of the tree of death*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 13; Gen. 638.

deáþ-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A death-bed, grave;* mortis stratum, sepulcrum:—Nū is wilgeofa deáþbedde fæst *the kind giver is now fast in his death-bed* [=*grave*], Beo. Th. 5795; B. 2901.

deáþ-berende; *part. Death-bearing, deadly;* mortifer:—Eue sealde deáþberende gyfl *Eve gave the deadly fruit*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 8.

deáþ-bērnis, -niss, e; *f. Death, destruction, pestilence;* pernīcies, pestilentia:—Deáþbērnisse oððe uncūþo ādlo *pestilentiæ*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 11.

deáþ-cwalu, e; *f. A deadly pain* or *plague, agony;* mortis dolor:—Sió wērge sceólu hreósan sceolde in wíta forwyrd, ðǽr hie in wylme nū dreógaþ deáþcwale *the wretched crew were compelled to fall into the ruin of punishment, where they now suffer deadly pains in flame*, Inveut. Crs. Recd. 1533; El. 766. Ne geweóx he him to willan, ac to deáþcwalum Deniga leódum *he waxed not for their benefit, but for a deadly plague to the Danes' people*, Beo. Th. 3428; B. 1712.

deáþ-cwealm, es; *m.* [cwealm *a violent death, slaughter*] *Slaughter;* nex:—Ic wræc deáþcwealm Denigea *I avenged the slaughter of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 3344; B. 1670.

deáþ-cwylmende, -cwylmmende; *part.* [cwelman, cwylman *to destroy, kill*] *Put to death, destroyed, killed;* mortificātus:—Geáhna bearn adýdra oððe deáþcwylmmendra *possĭde filios mortificatōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 11.

deáþ-dæg, es; *m. Death-day, day of death;* mortis dies:—Æfter deáþdæge *after the day of death*, Beo. Th. 376; B. 187: Menol. Fox 581; Gn. C. 60. To ðīnum deáþdæge *to thy death-day*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 6; Seel. 37.

deáþ-denu, e; *f. The valley of death;* mortis vallis:—In ðisse deáþdene *in this valley of death*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 33; Cri. 344. In ðas deáþdene *in this death-vale*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 35; Ph. 416.

deáþ-drepe, es; *m. Death-stroke;* letālis ictus:—Ðý deáþ-drepe *in the death-stroke*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 6; Exod. 495. v. drepe.

deáþ-fǽge; *adj.* [deáþ *death*, fǽge *fated, doomed*] *Death-doomed;* morti addictus:—Deáþfǽge deóg *the death-doomed had dyed it*, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850.

deáþ-gedāl, es; *n.* [gedāl *a separation*] *A deathly separation, separation of body and soul in death;* letālis separātio:—Næs egle [MS. engle] on mōde deáþgedāl *the deathly separation was not oppressive to his soul*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 33; Gū. 936.

deáþ-godas; *pl. m. Death-gods, spirits, ghosts;* manes, Cot. 134.

deáþ-lēg, es; *m.* [lēg *a flame*] *A death-flame;* letālis flamma:—Wihta gehwylce deáþlēg nimeþ *the death-flame shall seize each creature*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 12; Cri. 983.

deáþ-líc; *adj. Deadly, mortal, good and bad angels;* mortālis:—Ðis is bīsen ðara sōþena geǽlþa, ðara wilniaþ ealle deáþlīce men to begitanne *this is an example of the true goods, which all mortal men desire to obtain*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 80, 30. Hīg gesetton hrǽwas oððe ða deáþlīcan dīnra þeówana mettas fugelum heofonan *posuērunt morticina servōrum tuōrum escas volatilĭbus cœli*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 2.

deáþ-lícnes *mortality*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deád-lícnys.

deáþ-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n. A deadly power* or *band;* letifĕra caterva, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 28; Gū. 867.

deáþ-rǽced, es; *n.* [rǽced, reced *a house*] *A death-house, sepulchre;* mortis domus, sepulcrum:—Deáþrǽced onhliden weorþaþ *the death-houses shall be opened*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 30; Ph. 48.

deáþ-rēs, es; *m.* [rēs *a rush*] *Death-rush, rushing of death;* mortis impĕtus:—Ealle deáþrēs forfēng *the death-rush clutched them all*, Andr. Kmbl. 1990; An. 997.

deáþ-reów; *adj.* [reów *cruel*] *Deadly cruel, savage;* atrox:—Com seofona sum to sele geongan deóful deáþreów *a savage devil came with seven others unto the hall*, Andr. Kmbl. 2629; An. 1316.

deáþ-scūa, an; *m.* [scūa *a shade*] *The shadow of death, death;* mortis umbra, mors, Beo. Th. 322; B. 160.

deáþ-scūfa, an; *m.* [scūfa = scūwa *a shade*] *The shadow of death, death;* mortis umbra, mors:—Forðanðe nis on deáþe oððe on deáþ-scūfan, ðe gemyndig sý ðīn *quoniam non est in morte, qui memor sit tui*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 6.

deáþ-scyld, e; *f.* [deáþ *death*; scyld *sin, crime*] *A death-fault, capital crime;* capitāle crīmen:—Gif geháðod man hine forwyrce mid deáþscylde *if a man in orders ruin himself with capital crime*, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22; L. C. S. 43; Th. i. 400, 27.

deáþ-scyldig; *adj.* [deáþ *death*, scyldig *guilty*] *Death-guilty, condemned;* damnātus:—Gif deáþscyldig man scriftspræce gyrne *if a man guilty of death desire confession*, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 24: L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 3.

deáþ-sele, es; *m.* [deáþ *death*; sele *a dwelling, hall*] *A death-hall;* mortis aula:—In ðam deáþsele *in the death-hall*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 25; Gū. 1048. On wītehūs, deáþsele deófoles *into the house of torment, the death-hall of the devil*, 30 b; Th. 94, 8; Cri. 1537: 97 a; Th. 362, 1; Wal. 30.

deáþ-slege, es; *m.* [slege *a blow, stroke*] *A death-blow;* letālis ictus:—

þurh deáþslege *through deadly stroke*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 27; Rä. 6, 14.

deáþ-spere, es; *n.* [spere *a spear*] *A deadly spear;* letālis hasta:—Dol him ne ondrēdeþ deáþsperu *the foolish will not dread the deadly spears*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 32; Rä. 4, 53.

deáþ-stede, es; *m.* [deáþ *death*, stede *a place*] *A death-place;* mortis campus:—Lāgon on deáþstede drihtfolca mǣst *the greatest of people lay on their death-place*, Cd. 171; Th. 216, 1; Exod. 589.

deáþ-þēnunga; *pl. f.* [þēnung *a service*] *Funeral services, funerals;* exsĕquiæ, Cot. 74.

deáþ-wang, es; *m.* [deáþ *death*, wang *a field, plain*] *A death-plain;* mortis campus:—Hī swēfon dreóre druncne, deáþwang rudon *they slept drunken with blood, made the death-plain red* or *bloody*, Andr. Recd. 2009; An. 1005.

deáþ-wēge, es; *n.* [deáþ *death*, wēge *a cup*] *A deadly cup;* mortis pōcŭlum:—Ænig ne wæs mon on moldan ðætte meahte bibūgan ðone bleátan drync deópan deáþwēges *there was not any man on earth that could avoid the miserable drink of the deep deadly cup*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 25; Gū. 964.

deáþ-wērig; *adj. Death-weary, dead;* mortuus:—Ne mōston deáþwērigne Deniga leóde bronde forbærnan *the Danes' people could not consume the death-weary one with fire*, Beo. Th. 4256; B. 2125.

deáþ-wīc, es; *n.* [deáþ *death*, wīc *a mansion*] *A mansion of death;* mortis mansio:—He gewāt deáþwīc seón *he departed to see the mansion of death*, Beo. Th. 2555; B. 1275.

deáþ-wyrda; *pl. f.* [wyrd *fate*] *Death-events, fates;* fata, Cot. 89.

DEÁW, es; *m. n.* DEW; ros:—Swā swā deáw ðære dūne ðætte [se, Th; se ðe, Spl.] niðerastīh on munte oððe to dūne *sicut ros Hermon qui descendit in montem Sion*, Ps. Lamb. 132, 3. Ou morgen wæs ðæt deáw abūtan ða fyrdwīc *mane ros jacuit per circuitum castrōrum*, Ex. 16, 13: Num. 11, 9. Deáw and deór scūr ðec dōmige *thy dew and heavy rain exalt thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 18; Dan. 372: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 19; Cri. 609: 108 a; Th. 412, 11; Rä. 30, 12: Deut. 32, 2. þurh dropunge deáwes and rēnes *through the dropping of dew and rain*, Ps. Th. 64, 11. Syle ðē God of heofenes deáwe *det tibi Deus de rore cœli*, Gen. 27, 28, 39. [*Prompt.* dewe: *Piers P. Chauc.* dewes, *pl: Orm.* dæw: *Plat.* dau, *m: Frs.* dauwe, douwe: *O. Frs.* daw, *m: Dut.* dauw, *m: Kil.* dauw, dauwe: *Ger.* thau, tau, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tou, *n: Dan.* dug, dugg, *m. f: Swed.* dagg, *m: Icel.* dögg, *f.*] DER. mele-deáw, sun-.

deáw-driás, es; *m?* [dreósan *to fall*] *A fall of dew, dew-fall;* rōris cāsus:—Deáwdriás on dæge weorþeþ winde geondsāwen *the dew-fall in day is scattered by the wind*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 17; Dan. 277.

deáwian *to* DEW, *bedew;* rorāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

deáwig; *adj.* DEWY; roscĭdus:—Gūþcyste onþrang deáwig-sceaftum *the war-tribe pressed onwards with dewy shafts*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 25; Exod. 344. Ðara breósta biþ deáwig wǣtung *there is a dewy wetting of the breasts*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 17.

deáwig-feðera; *def.* se-feðera, seó, ðæt-feðere; *adj. Dewy-feathered;* roscĭdus pennis:—Sang se wanna fugel, deáwigfeðera *the sad fowl sang, dewy of feathers*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 24; Gen. 1984. Hwreópon herefugolas. deáwigfeðere *the fowls of war screamed, dewy-feathered*, 150; Th. 188, 4; Exod. 163.

deáw-wyrm, es; *m. A ringworm, tetter;* impetīgo:—Wið deáwwyrmum genim doccan *for ringworms take dock*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21: 124, 5, 7.

deccan; *impert.* dec *To cover;* tegĕre:—Dec ānne clāþ ðǣr of *cover a cloth therewith*, Herb. 47, 1; Lchdm. i. 150, 19. DER. ge-deccan, v. þeccan.

Decem-ber; *gen.* -bris; *m.* [dūcem *ten: Sansk.* vāra: *Pers.* bār *time, space: the tenth month* of the Romans, beginning with March, and as we begin with January, it is our twelfth month] *The month of December;* Dĕcember, bris, *m*:—Mōnaþ Decembris, ærra iūla [geóla] *the month of December, the former yule*, Menol. Fox 437; Men. 220; *January being after* yule *or* Christmas is called Se æftera geóla *the after yule*, Cott. Tibĕrius. B. i; Hick. Thes. i. 212, 57.

declīnigendlīc; *adj. Declinable;* declinābilis:—Feówer synd *declinabilia*, ðæt is declīnigendlīce *four are* declinabilia, *that is declinable*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 3; Som. 51, 7.

declīnung, e; *f. A declension;* declinātio:—Seó forme declīnung *the first declension*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 3. On fīf declīnungum *in five declensions*, 6. 2.

dēd *dead*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 22. v. deád.

dēda *of deeds*, Ps. C. 50, 147; Grn. ii. 280, 147, = dǣda; *gen. pl. of* dǣd.

dēfe; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* dĕcens, congruus, convĕniens. DER. ge-dēfe, lēr-ge-, un-ge-: dēfelīc, ge-: dēfelīce, ge-, un-ge-.

dēfe-līc *becoming, fit.* DER. ge-dēfelīc.

dēfe-līce *becomingly, fitly, suitably.* DER. ge-dēfelīce, un-ge-.

Defenas, Defnas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Devonians, the inhabitants of Devonshire in a body, Devonshire;* Devonienses, Devōnia:—Hī wæs Weala gefeoht and Defena [Defna, Th. 110, 16] *in this year* [A. D. 823] *there was a fight of the Welsh and Devonians*, Chr. 823; Th. 111, 16, col. 1, 2. Ægðer ge on Defenum [Defnum, col. 2] ge welhwǣr be ðæm sǣriman *both in Devon and elsewhere on the sea-shore*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 8, col. 1: 981; Th. 234, 31: 997; Th. 246, 5. Forþfērde Ælfgār on Defenum *Ælfgar died in Devonshire*, Chr. 962; Th. 218, 38.

Defena scīr, Defna scīr, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Deuenesire, Dauenescyre: *Hovd.* Daveneshire: *Brom.* Deveneschire: *Kni.* Devenchire, Devenschyre] DEVONSHIRE; Devōnia:—He wæs on Defena scīre *he was in Devonshire*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 33, col. 1: 851; Th. 120, 20. col. 1. Hī ymbsǽton ān geweorc on Defna scīre *they besieged a fortress in Devonshire*, 894; Th. 166, 28. Sideman wæs Defna scīre bisceop *Sideman was bishop of Devonshire*, 977; Th. 230, 16.

Defenisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Devonshire;* Devōniensis:—Gesomnede man ormǣte fyrde Defenisces folces *an immense force of Devonshire people was collected*, Chr. 1001; Th. 250, 5.

dēfre; *adj. Timely, seasonable*, Som. Ben. Lye; *comp. of* dēfe?

deg *a day*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 21: A. D. 972; 520, 7. v. dæg.

dēg *profits;* prodest, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 26, = deág, deáh; *pres. of* dugan.

dēg *a colour, dye*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deáh.

dēgelīce [dēgel-līce] *secretly*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 127; Met. 1, 64. v. dīgollīce.

dēgelnis *solitude*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 6, 4, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dēgian *to colour, dye*, Mone B. 6251. v. deágian.

dēgle *secret, hidden*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 17; *nom. n. of* dēgol. v. dīgol.

dēglīce *secretly*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 11. v. dīgollīce.

dēgol *obscurity, mystery*, Elen. Grm. 340: Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 11; Gū. 925. v. dīgol.

dēgol *secret, unknown*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 24; Cri. 41: 104 b; Th. 397, 17; Rä. 16, 21. v. dīgol; *adj.*

dēgol-ful; *adj. Full of secret, mysterious;* secrēti plēnus, mysticus:—Ic mīðan sceal dēgolfulne dōm mīnne *I must conceal my mysterious power*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 14; Rä. 80, 14.

dēgollīce *secretly*, Mk. Rush. War. 9, 28. v. dīgollīce.

dēgolnis *solitude*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 6, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dēgullīce *secretly*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 1, 19. v. dīgollīce.

dēgulnes *solitude*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 4, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dōhter *to a daughter*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 7, Jul. 141; *dat. of* dōhtor.

dehtnung *a disposing*, Prov. 24. v. dihtnung.

Deira rīce *the kingdom of the Deirians*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Dera rīce.

delan; *p.* dæl, *pl.* dǣlon; *pp.* dolen *To fall, sink;* lābi:—Ærðon engla weard for oferhygde dæl on gedwilde *ere the angels' guardian for pride sank into error*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 22; Gen. 23.

dēlan *to divide*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 10; Thw. notes, p. 29, 10. v. dǣlan.

delf, es; *n. A delving, the act of digging;* fossio, Th. Anlct. DER. ge-delf, stān-ge-. v. dælf.

DELFAN; ic delfe, ðū delfest, dilfst, he delfeþ, dilfþ, *pl.* delfaþ; *p.* ic, he dealf, ðū dulfe, *pl.* dulfon; *subj.* delfe, *pl.* delfen; *p.* dulfe, *pl.* dulfen; *pp.* dolfen; *v. a. To dig, dig out,* DELVE; fōdĕre, effōdĕre:—Ne mæg ic delfan *fōdĕre non vāleo*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Ongan he eorþan delfan *he began to dig the earth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1655; El. 829. Ic delfe *fōdio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 45. Ðǣr þeófas hit delfaþ *ubi fures effŏdiunt*, Mt. Bos. 6, 19, 20: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 27; Rä. 41, 97. Ic dealf ðisne pytt *ego fodi pŭteum istum*, Gen. 21, 30. Se dealf deópe *qui fodit in altum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. Wæterpyttas ðe ge ne dulfon *wells which ye dug not*, Deut. 6, 11. Hī dulfon āne mycle dīc *they dug a great ditch*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 22: Ex. 7, 24: Ps. Lamb. 21, 17: Ps. Th. 56, 8. Swelce hwā delfe eorþan *as if any one should dig the earth*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 5. Gif se delfere ða eorþan nō ne dulfe *if the digger had not dug the earth*, 40, 6; Fox 242, 7. [*Prompt.* delvyn' *fōdĕre: Wyc.* delue: *Piers P.* delven: *Chauc.* delve: *Laym.* dælfen, deluen: *Orm.* dellfeþþ *burieth: Plat.* dölben: *O. Sax.* bi-delban *to bury: Frs.* dollen: *O Frs.* delva, dela: *Dut.* delven: *Ger.* delben: *M. H. Ger.* tëlben: *O. H. Ger.* þi-telban *sepelire.*] DER. a-delfan, be-, ge-, of-, þurh-, under-, upa-, ūta-.

delfere, es; *m. A digger;* fossor:—Gif se delfere ða eorþan nō ne dulfe *if the digger had not dug the earth*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 7.

delfing, es; *m. A* DELVING, *digging, laying bare, exposing;* ablaquĕātio:—Niderwart treówes delfing, bedelfing *ablaquĕātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 15; Wrt. Voc. 39, 2. DER. be-delfing.

delf-īsen, es; *n. A digging-iron, spade;* fossōrium:—Costere *vel* delfīsen *vel* spadu *vel* pal *fossōrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 40; Wrt. Voc. 16, 14: Cot. 90.

delu, e; *f: pl. nom. gen. acc.* dela; *dat.* delum *A teat, nipple;* mamma:—Wæron forbrocene ða dela hiora mǣgdenhādes ... bióþ forbrocene ða wæstmas ðæra dela *fractæ sunt mammæ pubertātis eārum ... pubertātis mammæ franguntur*, Past. 52; Hat. MS. [*O. H. Ger.* tila, tili, *f.* mamma.]

dom, demm, es; *m. Damage, mischief, harm, injury, loss, misfortune;*

damnum, mălum, noxa, injūria, detrimentum, calămĭtas:—Đǽr wæs ǽn swā micel dem *there was so great a loss*, Ors. 6, 14; Bos. 122, 21. Be đæs demmes ehte *pro damni æstimatiōne*, Ex. 22, 5. He đone demm his giémeliéste gebētan ne mæg *he cannot remedy the mischief of his neglect*, Past. 36, 3; Hat. MS. 47 a, 22. Ne wēne ic đæt ǽnig man atellan mǽge ealne đone dem đe Rōmānum gedōn wearþ *I do not think that any man can tell all the harm which was done to the Romans*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 28. Hit oft gebýraþ đæt seó leáse wyrd ne mæg đam men dōn nǽnne dem *it often happens that deceitful fortune can do no injury to a man*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 23. He geman đone demm ođđe đæt bismer, đæt him ǽr gedōn wæs *he remembers the injury or the disgrace that was formerly done to him*, Past. 33, 7; Hat. MS. 43 b, 2: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 29. Ōđrum monnum þyncþ đæt hie mǽstne demm [dem MS. Cott.] þrōwigen *it seems to other men that they suffer the greatest misfortune*, Past. 14, 5; Hat. MS. 18 a, 26.

DĒMA, an; *m.* [dēman *to deem, judge, think*]. I. *a deemer, thinker, judge, an umpire;* censor, consul, jūdex, arbĭter:—Ic eom se dēma *I am the judge*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 8; Gū. 675: 69 a; Th. 257, 19; Jul. 249: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Se Dēma gegaderaþ đæt clǽne corn into his berne *the Judge shall gather the pure corn into his barn*, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 17: i. 526, 21. Gehýraþ hwæt se unrihtwīsa dēma cwyþ *audite quid judex iniquitātis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6, 2: Ps. Lamb. 74, 8: Ps. Th. 67, 6: Wrt. Voc. 72, 66. Dēma *judex*, vel *censor*, vel *arbĭter*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 9; Wrt. Voc. 42, 18: 86; Som. 74, 21; Wrt. Voc. 50, 5: *consul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Som. 9, 16. Sceall ǽghwylc dǽr riht gehýran dǽda gehwylcra, þurh đæs dēman mūþ *there shall every one hear the right of all his deeds, through the judge's mouth*, Elen. Kmbl. 2564; El. 1283: Exon. 69 b; Th. 257, 33; Jul. 256. Him egsa becom fōr dēman *dread came over them before their judge*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 13; Sat. 380: 175; Th. 220, 15; Dan. 71. Ic đone dēman in dagum mīnum wille weorþian *I will worship the judge in my days*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 8; Gū. 590. Besencte syndon wið stān dēman heora *absorpti sunt juxta petram judices eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 6. Dēman *censōres*, vel *judices*, vel *arbitri*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 87; Wrt. Voc. 18, 39. Ealra dēmena đam gedēfestan *to the most benevolent of all judges*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 3; Sch. 58. Ǽrmorgenes gancg wið ǽfentīd ealle đa dēman Drihten healdeþ *exĭtus matutīni et vespĕre delectabĕris*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. II. *the judge, who gave a wrong judgment, was subject to a fine of one hundred and twenty shillings; and if a man could not obtain justice, the judge to whom he applied was fined thirty shillings. As the judge represented the king, he was at the king's disposal*:—Se dēma, đe ōđrum wōh dēme, gesylle đam cynge hundtwelftig scillinga to bōte, būtan he mid āþe geċȳðan durre, đæt he hit nā rihtor ne cūđe, and þolige ā his þegenscipes, būtan he hine æt đam cynge gebicge, swā swā he him geþafian wille, and amanige đære scīre bisceop đa bōte to đæs cynges handa *let the judge, who judges wrong to another, pay to the king one hundred and twenty shillings for a fine, unless he dare to prove on oath, that he knew it not more rightly, and let him forfeit for ever his thaneship, unless he will buy it of the king, so as he is willing to allow him, and let the bishop of the shire exact the fine* [*and pay it*] *into the king's hands*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15–20. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde beſōran hwelcum scīrmen ođđe ōđrum dēman, and abiddan ne mǽge, and him wedd mon sellaþ nelle, gebēte xxx scillinga, and binnan vii nihton gedō hine ryhtes wierþne *if any one demand justice before a sheriff or other judge, and cannot obtain it, and the man will not give him a promise, let him make compensation with thirty shillings, and within seven days do him justice*, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 20–108, 2. [*Laym.* deme *a judge: Orm.* deme *a chief, ruler, judge: O. H. Ger.* tuomo, *m. judex, dux.*] DER. ealdor-dēma, heofon-, sige-.

dēman, to dēmanne, dēmenne; *part.* dēmende; ic dēme, đū dēmest, dēmst, he dēmeþ, dēmþ, *pl.* dēmaþ; *p.* dēmde, *pl.* dēmdon; *impert.* dēm, dēme, *pl.* dēmaþ, dēme ge; *pp.* dēmed; *v. trans. dat. acc.* [dōm *judgment, opinion*] *To* DEEM, *judge, think, consider, estimate, reckon, determine, examine, prove, doom, condemn;* judicāre, arbitrāri, æstimāre, censēre, recensēre, decernĕre, sancīre, examināre, condemnāre:—He com dēman eorþan *venit judicāre terram*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 13: Elen. Kmbl. 621; El. 311: Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 25; Ph. 494. Nellen ge dēman, đæt ge ne sȳn forđēmede *nolīte judicāre, ut non judicemĭni*, Mt. Bos. 7, 1. Eorþan to dēmanne *judicāre terram*, Ps. Th. 97, 8: Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 27. To dēmenne ǽgđer ge đām cucum ge đām deađum *to judge both the quick and the dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 20: 598, 6. Dēmende *judging*, Past. 15, 6; Hat. MS. 20 a, 19. Ic rihtwīsnessa dēme *justĭtias judicābo*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 3. Đæs đe ic dēme *ut arbĭtror*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5. Ic dēme ođđe asmeáge *censeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51. Ic dēme ođđe ic gefette ođđe ic hālgige *sancio*, 30, 1; Som. 34, 33. Đū dēmst [Th. dēmest] folctruman on emnysse *judĭcas populos in æquitāte*, Ps. Lamb. 66, 5. Nǽfre God dēmeþ đæt ǽnig đæs earm geweorþe *God never deems* [*=decrees*] *that any should become so poor*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 17; Crā. 16. Dis sȳr æfter weorca ge-earnunge ānra gehwylcum dēmeþ and bærneþ *iste rogus juxta merĭta opĕrum singŭlos examinat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 27. He dēmþ folcum mid rihte *judicābit populos cum justĭtia*, Ps. Th. 9, 9: Ps. Lamb. 95, 13. Đam ylcan dōme đe ge dēmaþ, eów biþ gedēmed *in quo judĭcio judicātis, judicabĭmini*, Mt. Bos. 7, 2. He monige dēmde to deađe *he doomed many to death*, Elen. Kmbl. 997; El. 500. Moises and Aaron gegaderodon ealle đās and dēmdon him *quos Moyses et Aaron congregavērunt recensentes eos*, Num. 1, 18. Ne dēm nān unriht... dēme rihte dīnum nēxtan *non injuste judicābis... juste judica proxĭmo tuo*, Lev. 19, 15. Rihtlīce dēmaþ eálá ge suna manna *rec'e judicāte filii homĭnum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 2: 81, 3. Hū lange dēme ge unrihtwīsnesse *usquequo judicātis iniquitātem?* 81, 2. Ne wæs sōna his hālgung [MS. halgunge] dēmed *nec statim ordinātio decrēta*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 22. Beoþ his dagas swylce dēmde gelīce swā đū on scimiendre sceade lōcige *dies ejus sicut umbra præterĭerunt*, Ps Th. 143, 5. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* demen: *R. Glouc.* ydemd, *pp: Laym.* demenn: *Orm.* deme, demen: *O. Sax.* dōman, duomian: *O. Frs.* dēma: *M. H. Ger.* tüemen: *O. H. Ger.* tuomian: *Goth.* domyan: *Dan.* dömme: *Swed.* döma: *Icel.* dæma.] DER. a-dēman, for-, ge-, to-.

dēmend, es; *m. A judge, an umpire;* jūdex, arbĭter:—God sceal on heofenum dǽda dēmend *God shall be in the heavens judge of actions*, Menol. Fox 531; Gn. C. 36: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 1; Jul. 725: Andr. Kmbl. 173; An. 87: 2379: An. 1191.

dēmere, es; *m. A* DEEMER, *judge;* jūdex, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, note 38.

demm *damage, mischief, harm*, Ex. 22, 5: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 29. v. dem.

demman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* DAM, *stop water;* obturāre flūmen, Som. Ben. Lye. [*O. Frs.* demma, damma: *Dut.* dammen: *Ger.* dämmen: *M. H. Ger.* temmen: *O. H. Ger.* bi-temman *occupāre: Goth.* faurdammyan *to dam: Dan.* dämme: *Swed.* dämma: *Icel.* demma.] DER. for-demman.

Dena lagu, lag, lah, e; *f. The law of the Danes, Danish law;* Danōrum lex, Danisca lex. v. Dene.

Dena mearc *the land of the Danes, Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 33. v. Dene-mearc.

den-bera; *pl. n. Lat.* [bearo *a grove, wood*] *Swine-pastures, places yielding mast for the fattening of hogs;* pascua porcōrum:—Pascua porcōrum quæ nostra lingua Saxonĭca denbera nomināmus, Cod. Dipl. 288; A. D. 863; Kmbl. ii. 75, 27: 281; A. D. 858; Kmbl. ii. 65, 6. Adjectis denberis in commūni saltu, 160; A. D. 765–791; Kmbl. i. 194, 34: 179; A. D. 801; Kmbl. i. 216, 26: 198; A. D. 811; Kmbl. i. 248, 17: 239; A. D. 838; Kmbl. i 317, 20.

denegan *to knock, ding;* tundĕre, Som. Ben Lye.

dene, an; *f. A valley;* vallis:—Dene *vallis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 55: Wrt. Voc. 80, 44: Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 64; Wrt. Voc. 51, 8. Ælc dene biþ gefylled *every valley shall be filled*, Homl. Th. i. 360, 33. Seó dene đe đū gesāwe *vallis illa quam aspexisti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 3. Seó dene wæs afylled mid manna sāwlum *the valley was filled with men's souls*, Homl. Th. ii. 350. 9. Seó micele byrnende dene *the great burning valley*, ii. 352, 20. v. denu.

deno, es; *m. A valley;* vallis:—Abram com and eardode wið đone dene Mambre *Abram venit et habitāvit juxta convallem Mambre*, Gen. 13, 18. v. denu.

Dene; *nom. acc.*; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Danes;* Dāni:—Đā đa Engle and Dene to friþe and to freóndscipe fullīce fēngon *when the English and Danes fully took to peace and to friendship*, L. E. G; Th. i. 166, 7. Gif hlāford his þeówan freóls-dæge nýde to weorce, gylde lahslihte inne on Dena lage, and wīte mid Englum *if a lord oblige his servant to work on a festival-day, let him pay penalty within the Danish law, and fine among the English*, L. E. G. 7; Wilk. 53. 1. Sunnan dæges cȳpinge gif hwā agynne þolie đæs ceápes, and twelf ōrena mid Denum, and xxx scillingas mid Englum *if any one engage in Sunday marketing, let him forfeit the chattel, and twelve ores among the Danes, and thirty shillings among the English*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 16.

Dene-mearc, -marc, e; *f*: -marce, -mearce, -merce, an; *f.* DENMARK; Dānia, Cimbrica Chersonēsus = Χερσόνησος, *f. a land island, peninsula; from* χέρσος, χέρσος *land, and* νῆσος, ου; *f. an island* [Dene *the Danes*,—denu *a plain, vale, valley;* and mearc *a boundary*. The Saxon Chronicle, in 1005, 1023, 1036, has Denemearc; Denmearc, in 1019, 1075; Denmarc, in 1070 and 1119. In Danish mark signifies *a country;* hence Denmark *the low country of the Danes:* so Finmark *the low country of the Finns*. Wulfstan [Alfred, A. D. 892] is the most early writer hitherto known, who mentions Denmark]:—Wulfstān sǽde đæt he gefōre of Hǽđum. Weonoþland him wæs on steór-bord, and on bæc-bord him wæs Langa land, and Læland, and Falster, and Scon-ēg; and đās land eall hýraþ to Denemearcan *Wulfstan said that he went from Haddeby. He had Weonodland on the right, and Langland, Laaland, Falster, and Sconey on his left; and all these lands belong to Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 39, 41–43. Đa ígland in Denemearce hýraþ *these islands belong to Denmark*, 1, 1; Bos. 21, 38.

Denisc; *def.* se Denisca; *adj.* DANISH; Dānicus:—Gif man ofslagen weorþe, ealle we lástaþ efen dýrne, Englisene and Denisene *if a man be slain, we estimate all equally dear, English and Danish*, L. A. G. 2;

Th. i. 154, 1. Wið Deniscne here *against the Danish army*, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 7: 845; Erl. 66, 23. Nǽron hī nāwðer ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Th. 177, 3, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 872, Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wið feówer sciphlæstas Deniscra monna *here*, A. D. 872, *king Ælfred fought against four ship-crews of Danish men*, 872; Th. 150, 28, col. 1. Đā com ðǽm Deniscum scipum flōd to *then the tide came to the Danish ships*, 897; Th. 176, 37, col. 1. Com ðā se Denisca flōta to Sandwīc *then*, A. D. 1006, *the Danish fleet came to Sandwich*, 1006; Th. 257, 4, col. 1.

Deniscan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m.* [Denisca, *def. of* Denisc; *adj.*] *The Danish men, the Danes:* Dānici viri, Dāni:—Hēr, A. D. 835, Ecgbryht, Westseaxna cing, geflȳmde ge ða Wealas ge ða Deniscan *here*, A. D. 835, *Egbryht, king of the West Saxons, routed both the Welsh and the Danes*, Chr. 835; Th. 116, 13-23, col. 1, 2. Ða Deniscan āhton wælstōwe gewēald *the Danes obtained power of the battle-place*, Chr. 833; Erl. 65, 19: 837; Erl. 67, 8: 840; Erl. 67, 13: 871; Erl. 75, 15: 871; Erl. 77, 6: 999; Erl. 134, 26. On ðære Deniscena healfe wæs ofslægen Eoric cyning *king Eric was slain on the side of the Danes*, Chr. 905; Erl. 99, 32: 910; Erl. 100, 15. v. Denisc.

Denisses burna, an; *m.* DENISESBURN, *the river Denis;* Denisi rivus:—On ðære stōwe ðe Engle nemnaþ Denisses burna *in loco qui lingua Anglōrum Denises burna, id est rivus Denisi vocātur*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 10.

DENN, es; *n. A* DEN; cubīle, lustrum? [lustra MS.]:—Denn *cubile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Wild-deóra holl and denn *lustrum ferārum* [MS. *lustra*], Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 38; Wrt. Voc. 59. 10. Se lēgdraca gewāt dennes niósian *the fire-dragon went to visit his den*, Beo. Th. 6082; B. 3045. Geseah he wundur on ðæs wyrmes denn *he saw wonders in the dragon's* [lit. *worm's*] *den*, 5512; B. 2759. [*Prompt.* deñ *specus: Wye.* den: *Chauc.* dennes *caves: Laym.* denne: *Dut.* denne, *f. deck of a ship: Kil.* denne *ārea, antrum: Ger.* tenne, *f. area: M. H. Ger.* tenne, *n. area: O. H. Ger.* tenni, *n. area.*]

dennian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To become slippery;* lubrīcum fierī:—Feld dennode [dennade, col. 1] secga swāte *the plain became slippery with the blood of soldiers*, Chr. 937; Th. 203, 10, col. 2; Æðelst. 12.

den-sǽte; *m. pl. Dwellers in valleys* or *plains;* vallicōlæ. v. sǽte.

denu, e; *f:* dene, an; *f:* dene, es; *m. A plain, vale, dale, valley;* vallis, convallis:—Seó denu ðe ðū gesāwe weallendum ligum *vallis illa quam aspexisti flammis ferventibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 3, note, MS. B. Seó stōw dǽr seó denu wæs *the place where the valley was*, 5, 12; S. 630, note 3, MS. T. Ælc denu biþ gefylled *omnis vallis implebītur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. Đā becōme wit to ānre dene, seó wæs ormǽtlīce deóp and wíd, and forneán on lenge unge-endod *we two then came to a valley, which was immensely deep and wide, and in length almost endless*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 6: Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 36: Ps Lamb. 83, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 73; Met. 7, 37: Salm. Kmbl. 458; Sal. 229. From Ebron dene *de valle Hebron*, Gen. 37, 14. He gebirgde hine on ðære dene Moab landes ongeán Phogor *sepelivit eum in valle terræ Moab contra Phogor*, Deut. 34, 6. Dene getelda ic mete *convallem tabernaculōrum dimētiar*, Ps. Spl. 107, 7. Dena genihtsumiaþ of hwǽte *valles abundābunt frumento*, 64, 14: Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 14; Kl. 30. Dene, *nom pl.* Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 11; Ph. 24. Ðū ðe asendst wyllas on denum *qui emittis fontes in convallibus*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 10: Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 18; Kā. 28, 3. [It is often used as a termination of the names of places situate in *a plain* or *valley*, as *Tenterden, etc.*] DER. deáþ-denu.

deófel-líc; *adj. Diabolical, devilish;* diabŏlicus:—Mid deófellicum wiglungum *with devilish incantations*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 11.

deófel-seócnys, -nyss *devil-sickness*, Mt. Bos. 4, 24. v. deófolseócnes.

deófles *of the devil*, Andr. Kmbl. 86; An. 43; *gen. of* deófol.

deóflic, deófel-líc; *adj. Devilish, diabolical;* diabŏlicus:—Úre heofenlica Hlāford ðone deóflican deáþ nyderatræd *our heavenly Lord trod down the diabolical death*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 40. Undergeat se apostol ðās deóflican fācn *the apostle perceived these diabolical wiles*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 31. Mid deóflicum wiglungum *with diabolical incantations*, i. 102, 15.

DEÓFOL, deófol, díófol; contracted to deófl; *gen.* es; *dat.* e; *nom. pl.* deóflu, deófol; *gen.* deófla; *m. n. The* DEVIL; diabŏlus. I. *m.* Nū þencþ menig man and smeáþ hwanon deófol cōme? Ðonne wite he ðæt God gesceóp, to mǽran engle, ðone ðe nū is deófol; ac God ne gesceóp hine nā to deófle; ac ðā ðā he wæs mid calle fordōn and forscyldgod þurh ða miclan upahefednysse and widerweardnysse, ðā wearþ he to deófle awend, se ðe ǽr wæs mære engel geworht *now many a man will think and inquire whence the devil came? Then let him know that God created, as a great angel, him who is now the devil; but God did not create him as the devil; but when he was wholly done for and guilty towards God, through his great haughtiness and enmity, then became he changed to the devil, who before was created a great angel*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 18-23. Se deófol ne wunode nā on sōþfæstnysse, forðamde seó sōþfæstnyss nis nāteshwon on him *the devil abided not in the truth, because the truth is not in any wise in him*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 18. Ðæt he ðone deófol adrīfe *ut dæmōnium ejicĕret*, Mk. Bos. 7, 26. II. *n.* Him biþ ðæt deófol lāþ *the devil is loathly to them*, Salm. Kmbl. 246; Sal. 122. Hyre ðæt deófol oncwæþ *the devil addressed her*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 5; Jul. 460. Heó ðæt deófol genom *she took the devil*, 69 b; Th. 259, 27; Jul. 288. Heó ðæt deófol teáh bendum fæstne *she drew the devil fast in bonds*, 73 b; Th. 274, 17; Jul. 534. On deófla ealdre he drīfþ ūt deóflu *in princīpe dæmoniōrum ejicit dæmŏnes*, Mt. Bos. 9, 34. Deófol, *nom. pl.* Exon. 30 b; Th. 93, 27; Cri. 1532: *acc. pl.* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 18; Hy. 4, 51. [*Prompt.* dewle, devylle: *Wyc.* deuel: *Piers P.* deovel: *Chauc.* deuill: *Laym.* deauel, deouel: *Orm.* deofell, defell: *Plat.* düvel, düwel, *m: O. Sax.* diuƀal, diobol, diabol, diuvil, *m: Frs.* deal, dijvel, *m: O. Frs.* diovel, divel, *m: Dut.* duivel, *m: Ger.* teufel, *m: M. H. Ger.* tiuvel, tievel, *m: O. H. Ger.* tiufal, *m: Goth.* diabaulus, *m: Dan.* djævel, djevel, *m: Swed.* djefvul, *m: Icel.* djöfull, *m: Lat.* diabŏlus, *m: Grk.* διάβολος *an accuser* or *slanderer, m;* from διαβάλλω *to cast* or *dart through* or *against;* figuratively, *to stab with an accusation* or *slander;* διά *through, against, and* βάλλω *to cast.* Διάβολος = ἀντίδικος *an opponent, adversary* = שָׂטָן *m. Satan, q. v.*] DER. helle-deófol, hilde-.

deófol-cræft, es; *m. Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft;* dæmoniăca ars:—Þurh dīgolnesse deófolcræftes *per dæmoniacæ artis arcāna*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. Hī nalæs mid deófolcræfte ac mid godcunde mægene gewēlgade cōman *illi non dæmoniaca sed divīna virtūte prædīti veniēbant*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 1.

deófol-cund *diabolical.* v. deóful-cund.

deófol-dǽd, e; *f. A devil-deed, diabolical deed;* diabŏli machinātio, diabolicum facĭnus:—Hie wlenco anwōd deófoldǽdum *pride invaded them with diabolical deeds*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 5; Dan. 18.

deófol-gild, deóful-gild, diófol-gild, -geld, -gield, -gyld, es; *n.* [deófol, gild *tribute, worship*] *Devil-worship, sacrifice to devils, idolatry, an idol, an image of the devil;* diabŏli *vel* dæmŏnum cultus, idololatrĭa = εἰδωλολατρία, idōlum, simulacrum:—Ðæt man mihte dōn heora deófolgyld *that they might do their devil-worship*, Ors. 3, 3: Bos. 55, 29, 33, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690: Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 29; Jul. 52: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 4: L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 22, note 6. Betwih deófolgyldum lifdon *inter idōla vivērent*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 19: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 25; Jul. 150. Beóþ deófolgyld dysigra þeóda gold and seolfur *simulacra gentium argentum et aurum*, Ps. Th. 134, 15: 113, 12: Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 43: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 18; Exod. 47: Elen. Grm. 1041: Cot. 118.

deófol-gylda, an; *m.* [gild = gyld *a worship*, with -a *a worshipper*] *A worshipper of the devil, an idolater;* idololatres = εἰδωλολάτρης:—Ða deófolgyldan gecwǽdon ðæt hī woldon ðone apostol to heora hǽðenscipe geneádian *the idolaters said that they would force the apostle to their heathenship*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 23.

deófolgyld-hūs *a heathen temple.* v. deófulgyld-hūs.

deófol-scīn, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -scīnu; *n.* [scīn *a vision, phantom, demon*] *A diabolical vision, phantom, demon;* dæmoniăcus visus, dæmon:—Deófulscīn *dæmoniăcus visus*, M. H. 106 b. Deófolscīnnu *dæmŏnia*, Scint. 7.

deófol-seóc; *def.* se deófol-seóca; *adj.* [seóc *sick*] *Devil-sick, possessed with a devil;* dæmŏnium hăbens, dæmoniăcus:—Ða wæs him broht ān deófol-seóc man *tunc oblātus est ei dæmŏnium habens*, Mt. Bos. 12, 22: 9, 32. Hig brohton him manege deófolseóce *obtulērunt ei multos dæmŏnia habentes*, 8, 16. Deófolseóc *dæmoniăcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 34; Wrt. Voc. 45, 66. Hī ða ofsettan deófolseócan forléton *they forsook the possessed demoniacs*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 26.

deófol-seócnes, deóful-seócnes, deófel-seócnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Devil sickness, possession with the devil;* dæmŏnium = δαιμό: ιον:—Deófolseócnessa us synd on ðīnum naman underþēodde *dæmŏnia subjiciuntur nobis in nomine tuo*, Lk. Bos. 10, 17. Sumne we gesāwo on ðīnum naman deófolseócnessa ūtadrīfende *vidimus quemdam in nom. ne tuo ejicientem dæmŏnia*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38: 16, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 49: [illegible]4, 32. He sealde him mihte ofer ealle deófolseócnessa *dedit illis virtutem super omnia dæmŏnia*, Lk. Bos. 9, 1. De hæfdon deófolseócnesse *habentes dæmŏnia*, Mt. Bos. 8, 28. Deófolseócnysse he hæfþ *dæmŏnium habet*, Lk. Bos. 7, 33. Deófulseócnysse *dæmŏnium*, Mt. Bos. 11, 18. De ða deófulseócnyssa hæfdon *qui dæmŏnia habuĕrant*, 8, 33. Deófelseócnyssa *dæmŏnia*, 4, 24.

deófol-wítga, an; *m. A devil-prophet, soothsayer, wizard;* vates diabolicus, magus:—Him andswaredon deófolwítgan *the soothsayers answered him*, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 31; Dan. 128.

deóful *the devil*, Mt. Bos. 13, 19. v. deófol.

deóful-cund; *adj. Devil-kind* or *similar, diabolical;* diabŏlicus:—Gewāt se deófulcunda *the diabolical departed*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 14; Jud. 61.

deóful-gild, -gyld *idolatry, an idol*, Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690: Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 41: Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 23: 3, 30; S. 562, 15. v. deófol-gild.

deófulgyld-hûs, es; *n. A heathen temple;* paganōrum templum:—Constantinus hét ðæt man cyriceau timbrede, and ðæt man belûce ælc deófulgyldhûs *Constantine ordered churches to be built, and every heathen temple to be closed,* Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36.

deóful-seócnys, -nyss *devil-sickness,* Mt. Bos. 8, 33: 11, 18. v. deófol-seócnes.

deóg, *pl.* deógon *dyed, coloured,* Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850; *p. of* deágan.

deógol *secret,* Beo. Th. 555; B. 275: Elen. Grm. 1093. v. dígol.

deógollîce *secretly*:—Deógollîce folcrâd fremede *secretly did public benefits.* Andr. Kmbl. 1241; An. 621. v. dígollîce.

DEÓP, dióp; *adj.* DEEP, *profound, stern, awful, solemn;* prōfundus, grāvis, sōlemnis:—Ðes pytt is deóp *this well is deep,* Jn. Bos. 4, 11. Deóp wæter *the deep water,* Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 19; Az. 124. Fíftena stôd deóp ofer dûnum flôd elna *the flood stood fifteen ells deep over the hills,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 15; Gen. 1398. Noe oferlâþ ðone deópestan drencflôda *Noah sailed over the deepest of drowning floods,* 161; Th. 200, 29; Exod. 364. Hû hêh and deóp hell seó *how high and deep hell is!* 228; Th. 309, 9; Sat. 707. Deópra dolga *of deep wounds,* Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 7; Rä. 57, 4. Wærun dîne geþancas þearle deópe *nimis profundæ factæ sunt cogitatiōnes tuæ,* Ps. Th. 91, 4. Deóp leán *a deep requital,* Cd. 167; Th. 209, 29; Exod. 506. Þurh deópne gedwolan *through profound error,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 22; Jul. 301. Onguldon deópra firena *they atoned for their deep crimes,* 45 a; Th. 153, 23; Gû. 830. Þurh deópne dôm *through stern doom,* 42 a; Th. 142, 8; Cû. 641. On ðam deópan dæge *on that awful day,* 116 b; Th. 448, 24; Dôm. 59. Ðû mîne sâwle ofer deópum deáþe gelêddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte,* Ps. Th. 114, 8. Deópne âþ Drihten aswôr *jurāvit Dominus solemne jurāmentum,* 131, 11. Moyses sægde hâlige spræce, deóp ærende *Moses delivered a holy speech, a solemn message,* Cd. 169; Th. 210, 20; Exod. 518. [*Prompt. Wyc.* depe: *Piers P.* dupe: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* depe: *Laym.* deop, deap: *Orm.* deope, depe, deop, dep: *Plat.* deep, deip: *O. Sax O. Frs.* diop, diap: *Dut.* diep: *Kil.* duyp: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* tief: *O. H. Ger.* tiuf: *Goth.* diups: *Dan.* dyb: *Swed.* djup: *Icel.* djúpr.] DER. un-deóp.

deóp, dŷp. dióp, es; *n:* dŷpe, an; *f. Depth, the deep, abyss;* prōfundum:—Ne me forswelge sæ-grundes deóp *ne me absorbeat profundum,* Ps. Th. 68, 15. Adô me of deópe deorces wæteres *libĕra me de profundo aquārum,* 68, 14. Ic slôh gârsecges deóp *I struck the ocean's deep,* Cd. 187; Th. 195, 24; Exod. 281: Beo. Th. 5091; B. 2549: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 21; Sch. 83.

deópe, dióp; *comp.* -or; *sup.* -ost; *adv. Deeply, profoundly, thoroughly, entirely, earnestly;* prōfunde, graviter, subtîliter, penitus, solemniter:—He wearþ deópe gedolgod *he became deeply wounded,* Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 25; Rä. 54, 6. Gedrêfede ða deópe syndan *turbāti sunt graviter,* Ps. Th. 106, 26. Se ðis lîf deópe geond þenceþ *who profoundly contemplates this life,* Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 29; Wand. 89. Bûton he ðe deóppor hit gebête *unless he amend it the more earnestly,* Cod. Dipl. 773; A. D. 1044; Kmbl. iv. 87, 13. Dæt ðû deópost cunne *what thou most thoroughly knowest,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 10; Gn. Ex. 2. Nis mîn bân wid ðé deópe behŷded *non est* [*pēnĭtus*] *occultātum os meum abs te,* Ps. Th. 138, 13. Nû ic ðé halsie deópe *now I beseech thee earnestly,* Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 22; Hö. 108.

deóp-hycgende; *part. Deeply meditating;* contemplābundus, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 29; Gû. 1085; Elen. Grm. 353: 881.

deóp-hydig; *adj. Deeply meditating, thoughtful;* contemplābundus:—Cwicra gehwylc deóp-hydigra *each thoughtful being,* Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 31; Dôm. 96: 47 a; Th. 162, 12; Gû. 974.

deóplîc; *adj. Deep;* prōfundus:—Deóplîc dædbôt biþ *it is a deep penitence,* L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 17: Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 5; Seel. 3: 49 a; Th. 169, 32; Gû. 1103.

deóp-lîce, dióp-lîce; *comp.* -lîcor; *sup.* -lîcost; *adv.* DEEPLY, *profoundly, thoroughly;* profunde, subtîliter:—Þearle deóplîce ðû spрycst *valde profunde loquĕris,* Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 9: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 13; Gû. 1094: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 5; Met. 22, 3. Dióplîce spirigan æfter ryhte *to search deeply after truth,* Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. Wit sculon deóplîcor ymbe ðæt beón *we two must inquire more deeply about it,* 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. Ðe deóplîcost Dryhtnes gerŷno reccan cûðon *who most profoundly could relate the Lord's mysteries,* Elen. Kmbl. 559: El. 280.

deópnes, diópnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, -niss, e; *f.* DEEPNESS, *depth, an abyss;* prōfundum, altitūdo, ἄβυσσος, vōrāgo:—Onafæstnod ic eom on lîme deópnesse . . . ic eom on deópnysse *sæ infixus sum in limo profundi . . . vēni in altitudĭnem māris,* Ps. Lamb. 68, 3. Ænig ne wât ða deópnesse Dryhtnes mihta *no one knows the depth of the Lord's might,* Hy. 3, 33; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 33. Is neowelnes oððe deópnes swâ swâ scrûd oððe hrægl gegyrlu oððe wæfels his *est abyssus sicut vestimentum amictus ejus,* Ps. Lamb. 103, 6. Deópnys *abyssus,* Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 91; Wrt. Voc. 54, 35. Nywelnes oððe deópnys deópnissa gecîgd *abyssus abyssum invŏcat,* Ps. Lamb. 41, 8. On ðære hellîcan deópnysse *in the hellish abyss,* Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 20. Gesettende on goldhordum diópnyssa oððe nywelnyssa *ponens in thesauris abyssos,* Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. Cwicsûsl *vel* helelîc deópnes *barathrum, vorāgo profunda,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 97; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20.

deóp-þancol; *adj. Deep-thinking, contemplative;* cogitābundus, contemplātīvus, Som. Ben. Lyc. DER. un-deóþancol.

DEÓR, diór, es; *n. An animal, any sort of wild animal, a wild beast,* DEER; *mostly in contrast to domestic animals;* fēra, bestia:—Is ðæt deór pandher hâten *the animal is called panther,* Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 16; Pa. 12. Ðæt is wrætlîc deór, hiwa gehwylces *that is a curious beast, of every hue,* 95 b; Th. 356, 29; Pa. 19. God geworhte ðære eorþan deór æfter hira hiwum, and ða nîtenu on heora cynne *fēcit Deus bestias terræ juxta spĕcies suas, et jumenta in genĕre suo,* Gen. 1, 25. Uton wircean man to andlicnisse, and to ûre gelicnisse, and he sig ofer ða deór *faciāmus hominem ad imaginem, et similitudĭnem nostram, et præsit bestiis,* 1, 26. Læde seó eorþe forþ cuce nîtena on heora cinne, and deór æfter heora hiwum *producat terra animam viventem, jumenta in genĕre suo, et bestias terræ secundum spĕcies suas,* 1, 24. Ohthere hæfde, ða he ðone cyninge sôhte, tamra deóra unbebohtra syx hund. Ða deór hî hâtaþ hrânas *Ohthere had, when he came to the king, six hundred of tame* DEER *unbought* [non emptus *untrafficked* or *traded in*]. *These* DEER *they call reins,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 25–27. Rêðe deór *a fierce beast;* bellua, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 126. Ânhyrne deór *a one-horned beast, unicorn, rhinoceros;* unicornis *vel* monocĕros *vel* rinocĕros, μονόκερων *vel* ῥινόκερων, 18; Som. 58, 130; Wrt. Voc. 22, 43: 78, 1. [*R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* der: *Laym. Orm.* deor, der: *Plat.* deert, *n: O. Sax.* dier, *n: O. Frs.* diar, dier, *n: Dut.* dier, *n: Ger.* thier, *n: M. H. Ger.* tier, *n: O. H. Ger.* tior, tier, *n: Goth.* dius, *n: Dan.* dyr, *n: Swed.* djur, *n: Icel.* dýr, *n: Grk.* θήρ *a wild beast.*] DER. heá-deór, mere-, ráh-, sæ-, wæg-, wild-.

deór, diór, dŷr; *adj.* [deór *an animal*]. I. *brave, bold,* as a wild beast; fortis, strēnuus:—Se hâlga wæs to hofe læded, deór and dômgeorn *the holy one was led to the house, bold and virtuous,* Andr. Kmbl. 2617; An. 1310: Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 6; Rä. 32, 16. Nis mon in his dædum to ðæs deór *there is not a man so bold in his deeds,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 17; Seef. 41. Dæt wæs se deóra, Didimus wæs hâten *that was the bold one, he was called Didymus,* Cd. 225; Th. 299, 1; Sat. 543. Georne gewyrcan deóres dryhtscipes *to zealously labour for bold rulership,* Salm. Kmbl. 775; Sal. 387. Deórum dædum *by bold deeds,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 17; Seef. 76. Wæron mancynnes dugoþa dŷrust *they were of mankind the bravest of people,* Cd. 174; Th. 218, 10; Dan. 37. II. *heavy, severe, dire, vehement;* grāvis, dīrus, vehĕmens:—Deór scûr *heavy rain,* Cd. 192; Th. 239, 18; Dan. 372. Diór dædfruma *the dire perpetrator, Grendel,* Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. Ðone deóran sîþ *the severe journey,* Salm. Kmbl. 723; Sal. 361. Swenga ne wyrnaþ deórra dynta *they are not sparing of strokes, severe blows,* Salm. Kmbl. 245; Sal. 122. DER. deór-lîc, -môd: heaðo-deór, hilde-.

Deóra bŷ, Deór-bŷ, es; *n?* [*Hunt.* Dereby, Derebi: *Ethel.* Derebi: deór *an animal, deer;* bŷ *a dwelling, habitation; a habitation of deer* or *animals*] DERBY; Derbia:—Hér Æðelflæd, Myrcna hlæfdige, begeat ða burh ðe is gehâten Deóra bŷ *in this year* [A. D. 917] *Æthelfled, lady of the Mercians, obtained the burgh which is called Derby,* Chr. 917; Erl. 105, 24: 942; Erl. 116, 14; Edm. 8. Hêr wæs eorþstyrung on Deórbŷ *in this year* [A. D. 1049] *there was an earthquake at Derby,* 1049; Erl. 173, 18.

Deora mægþ, Deora rîce *the province* or *kingdom of the Deirians,* Som. Ben. Lyc. v. Dera mægþ, Dera-rîce.

deóran, dŷran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To hold dear, love;* cārum habēre:—Heó deóraþ mîne wîsan *they love my ways,* Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 9; Rä. 12, 7. Dŷran sceolde he his dreámas on heofonum *he should hold dear his joys in heaven,* Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257.

deór-boren, diór-boren; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -est; *adj. Noble-born, noble;* nātu nōbilis:—Ða ilcan riht dô man be ðam deórborenran *let the same rights be done with respect to the nobler-born,* L. In. 34; Th. i. 124, 3.

Deór-bŷ *Derby,* Chr. 1049; Erl. 195, 35. v. Deóra bŷ.

Deórbŷ-scîr, Deórbî-scîr, e; *f.* [*Brom.* Derbyschire] DERBYSHIRE; ager Derbiensis:—He fôr sûþ mid ealre ðære scîre, and mid Snotinghamscire, and Deórbŷscîre [Deorbiscire, Erl. 194, 20] *he went south with all the shire, and with Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 195, 35.

DEORC; *def.* se deorca, seó, ðæt deorce; *adj.* DARK, *obscure, gloomy, sad;* tenebrōsus, obscūrus:—Niht-helm geswearc, deorc ofer dryhtgumum *the helm of night grew murky, dark o'er the vassals,* Beo. Th. 3584; B. 1790: Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 22; Cri. 1561: 101 b; Th. 384, 2; Rä. 4, 21. Hî me asetton on sceaþ [MS. sceaþ] hinder, ðær wæs deorc þeóstru, and deáþes scûa *posuērunt me in lacu inferiōri, et in tenēbris, et in umbra mortis,* Ps. Th. 87, 6: Lk. Bos. 11, 34. Biþ se deorca deáþ ge-endad *the dark death shall be ended,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 34; Ph. 499: Ps. Th. 101, 9. Seó deorce niht gewîteþ *the dark night departs,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 16; Ph. 98. Adô me of deópe deorces wæteres *libĕra me de profundo aquārum,* Ps. Th. 68, 14. He hî of ðâm þŷstrum ðanon alædde, and of deáþes scûan deorcum generede *eduxit eos de tenēbris, et umbra mortis,* 106, 13. On ðære deorcan niht *in the dark night,* Andr. Kmbl. 2922; An. 1464: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 8; Gû. 1191. Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deáþes scûwan *the Lord gave him death's*

shadow dim and dark, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 14; Sat. 455: Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 2; Ph. 383. Đū dæg settest, and deorce niht *tuus est dies, et tua est nox*, Ps. Th. 73, 16: 142, 4. Wæs ðæs fugles flyht dyrne and dēgol ðām ðe deorc gewit hæfdon on hrēðre *the bird's flight was hidden and secret to those who had a dark understanding in their breasts*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 18; Cri. 640: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 19; Gen. 108. Se ðis deorce līf deōpe geondþenceþ *he profoundly contemplates this dark life*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 28; Wand. 89. Feónd seondon rēðe, dimme and deorce *our foes are fierce, dim and dark*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 13; Sat. 105: Ps. Th. 73, 19: 113, 12. Gebrecu fēraþ deorc ofer dreohtum [MS. dreontum] *the crashes go dark over multitudes*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 15; Rä. 4, 45: 48 b; Th. 168, 1; Gū. 1071. Cwīst đū oncnāwaþ hī wundru dīne, on ðām dimmum deorcan þȳstrum *numquid cognoscentur in tenebris mirabilia tua?* Ps. Th. 87, 12. He wāt deorce grundas *he knows the dark places*, 134, 6: 145, 6. Đū scealt andettan hwæt đū þurhtogen hæbbe deorcum gedwildum *thou shalt confess what thou hast accomplished by dark errors*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 4; Jul. 460: Beo. Th. 556; B. 275. Þurhdrifon hī me mid deorcan næglum *they pierced me with dark nails*, Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. [*Prompt.* derke: *Wyc.* derk-: *Chauc.* dark-; *Piers P.* derk: *R. Glouc.* derk: *O. H. Ger.* tarni *latens*, tarhnjan *occultāre*: *Icel.* dökkr: *Gael.* dorch *dark, black, dusky.*] DER. deorce: deorcian, a-: deorcung.

deorce; *adv. Darkly, sadly;* obscūre:—Đū his dagena tīd deorce gescyrtest *minorasti dies temporis ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Nāfre ge heortan geþanc deorce forhyrden *nolite obdurāre corda vestra*, 94, 8.

deorce-full; *adj. Darksome, dark;* tenebrōsus:—Deorcfull wæg *via tenebrōsa*, Scint. 59.

deorcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To darken, to grow dark;* obscurāre, obscūre facēre. DER. a-deorcian. v. deorc.

deorce-līce; *adv. Darkly, horridly;* tetrum, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 7.

deorcung, e; *f. Twilight;* crepuscŭlum:—Tweóne leóht *vel* deorcung *crepuscŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122; Wrt. Voc. 53, 3. Deorcunge, ēfnunge *crepuscŭlo*, Mone B. 178.

deór-cynn, es; *n. Animal-kind, beast-kind;* animālium *vel* bestiārum gĕnus:—Sume wurdon to ðam deórcynne ðe mon hāt tigris *some were turned to the kind of beast which man calls tiger*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 1. On ðam syxtan dæge God gescōp eall deórcynn *on the sixth day God created all kinds of animals*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 16; Lchdm. iii. 234, 14: Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 27. To mistlīcum deórcynnum *to various kinds of beasts*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 2.

DEÓRE, dióre; *adj.* I. DEAR, *beloved;* cārus, dilectus, familiāris:—Deóre wæs he Drihtne ūrum *he was dear to our Lord*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 17; Gen. 261: 214; Th. 269, 32; Sat. 82: Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 13; Rä. 18, 10. Dæg byþ deóre mannum *day is dear to men*, Runic pm. 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 344, 10. His se deóra sunu *his dear son*, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 25; Sat. 243: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 2; Jul. 725. Āhte ic holdra ðȳ læs, deórre duguþe *I owned the less of faithful ones, of dear attendants*, Beo. Th. 980; B. 488. He æfter deórum men dyrne langaþ *he longs secretly after the dear man*, Beo. Th. 3762; B. 1879: Ps. Th. 119, 1. Ic me on mīnne Drihten deórne getreówige *ego in te sperābo, Domine*, Ps. Th. 54, 24: 77, 69: 88, 17. He gedælde him deóre twā *he separated two dear to him*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 8; Gen. 2744. Deórast ealra *dearest of all*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 15; Jul. 697. Đīn mildheortnes standeþ deórust *thy mercy is most dear*, Ps. Th. 102, 16. Aldorþegn ðone deórestan *the dearest chief*, Beo. Th. 2622; B. 1309. II. *dear of price, precious, of great value, desirable, excellent, glorious, magnificent, noble, illustrious;* pretiōsus, magni æstimandus, desiderabilis, eximius, gloriōsus, magnificus, nobilis, illustris:—Deóre [MS. deor] hit is *pretiōsum est*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 82; Wrt. Voc. 28, 60. Sege me hwæðer se đīn wēla deóre seó đē *tell me whether thy wealth is precious to thee*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6. Đeáh gold gōd seó and deóre [dióre MS. Cot.] *though gold is good and precious*, 13; Fox 38, 11. Deórum mādme *for the precious treasure*, Beo. Th. 3060; B. 1528. On Dryhtnes naman deórum *in the Lord's precious name*, Ps. Th. 117, 10. Gesāwon dryncfæt deóre *they had seen the precious drinking vessel*, Beo Th. 4500; B. 2254. Deóran since *with precious metal*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 31; Cri. 309. Deóre māþmas *precious treasures*, Beo. Th. 4464; B. 2236. Gōd hlīsa bið betera and deórra [dióra MS. Cot.] ðonne ēnig wēla *good fame is better and more precious than any wealth*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 24: Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 16; Rä. 81, 31. Ða me synd golde deórran *they are dearer to me than gold*, Ps. Th. 118, 127. Sinc bið deórost *treasure is most precious*, Menol. Fox 480; Gn. C. 10. Hwæt đē deórast [dióust MS. Cot.] þince: hwæðer ðe gold ðe hwæt? *what seems to thee most precious: whether gold or what?* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 10: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 13; Rä. 12, 9. In ðam deóran hām *in that desirable home*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 15; Gū. 843: Cd. 218; Th. 278, 10; Sat. 219. On getȳnum ðe ymb Dryhtnes hūs deóre syndan *in the courts which are glorious about the Lord's house*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. Đār seó deóre scōlu leófne lofiaþ *where the glorious assemblage praise the beloved*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 21; Ph. 560. Đeáh hwā æðele sié, duguþum dióre *though any be noble, magnificent in riches*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 57; Met. 10, 29. Deóre rīce Engla landes *in the glorious kingdom of England*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 38; Edw. 19. Is mīn mōdor mægþa cynnes ðæs deórestan *my mother is of the noblest race of women*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 11; Rä. 34, 10. [*Prompt. Wyc. Piers P. R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* dere: *Laym.* deore, dure: *Orm.* deore, dere: *Plat.* dür: *O. Sax.* diuri: *Frs.* djoer: *O. Frs.* diore, diure: *Dut.* dier: *Ger.* theuer: *M. H. Ger.* tiure: *O. H. Ger.* tiuri: *Dan. Swed.* dyr: *Icel.* dȳrr *dear, precious.*] DER. deóran: deór-boren, -līce, -ling, -wurþe, -wyrþe, -wurþnes, -wyrþnes: un-deóre. v. dȳre.

deóre, dióre; *adv. Dearly, with great price;* cāre, magno:—Deóre he hit bohte *vel* sealde *he bought* or *sold it dearly;* care vendĭdit, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 84; Wrt. Voc. 28, 62. Dióre gecēpte drihten Crēca Troia burh *the lord of the Greeks dearly bought the city of Troy*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. DER. un-deóre.

deóren; *adj.* [deór *an animal, wild beast*] *Of* or *belonging to a wild beast;* bestiālis:—Mid deórenum ceaflum *bestialibus rictibus*, Mone B. 3289.

deoreþ-sceaft, es; *m.* [deoreþ = daroþ *a dart*, sceaft *a shaft, handle*] *A dart-shaft, a spear;* hasta:—Under deoreþsceaftum *amid the dart-shafts*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 23; Gen. 1984.

deorf, es; *n. Labour, trouble, tribulation;* labor, tribulātio. DER. ge-deorf.

deór-fald, es; *m. A deer-fold, a park, an inclosure for deer;* cervōrum hortus, vivārium, saltus, Som. Ben. Lye.

DEORFAN, ic deorfe, đū dyrfst, he dyrfþ, *pl.* deorfaþ; *p.* dearf, *pl.* durfon; *pp.* dorfen *To labour;* laborāre:—Ne widcweðe ic to deorfenne gyt, gif ic nȳdbehēfe eom gyt dīnum folce *I refuse not to labour still, if I am yet needful to thy people*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 26. Þearle ic deorfe *I labour very much*, Coll. Monast. 19, 13. [*O. Sax.* far-dervan *to perish: Ger. M. H. Ger.* ver-derben *to destroy, perish.*] DER. ge-deorfan.

deór-fellen; *adj.* [fell *a skin*] *Made of beast-skins;* ex pellibus ferārum:—Crusene oððe deórfellen roc *crusen or a beast-skin garment;* mastrūga, Wrt. Voc. 82, 4.

deór-friþ, es; *n. Deer-protection, game-protection;* cervōrum tūtēla:—Se cyng Willelm sætte mycel deórfriþ, and he lægde laga ðǽrwið, ðæt swā hwā swā slōge heort oððe hinde, ðæt hine man sceolde blendian *king William constituted much protection to game, and he laid down laws therewith, that whosoever should slay hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 25–27.

Deór-hām, es; *m.* [deór *a wild beast*, hām *home, dwelling*] DERHAM, *Gloucestershire*, DEREHAM, *Norfolk;* lōcōrum nōmen in agris Glocestriæ et Norfolciæ:—Hī iii ciningas ofslōgon in ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Deórhām *they slew three kings at the place which is called Derham*, Chr. 577; Erl. 19, 21. On ðysum geáre Wihtburge līchama wearþ gefunden eal gehāl and unformolsnod æt [MS. a] Deórhām, æfter līf and fīfti geáran ðæs [MS. þas] ðe heó of ðysum līfe [MS. liue] gewāt *in this year* [A. D. 798] *the body of Wihtburh was found at Dereham, all whole and uncorrupted, five and fifty years after she had departed from this life*, Chr. 798; Th. 105, 15–21, col. 3.

deór-hege, es; *m.* [hege *a hedge, fence*] *A deer-fence;* cervōrum sepimentum:—Deórhege to cyniges hāme *the deer-fence for the royal mansion*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 4: 2; Th. i. 432, 11: 3; Th. i. 432, 24.

Deór-hyrst, es; *m.* [hyrst *a hurst, copse, wood*] DEERHURST, *Gloucestershire;* lōci nōmen in agro Glocestriæ:—Æt Olanīge, wið Deórhyrste *at Olney near Deerhurst*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 40, col. 2. On Deórhyrste *at Deerhurst*, Chr. 1053; Th. 322, 13, col. 2.

deorlende *hurting*, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 4, = deriende; *part. of* derian.

deór-līc; *adj.* [deór I. *brave, bold*] *Bold;* fortis:—Breca nāfre git swā deórlīce ðǽd gefremede *Breca never yet performed such a bold deed*, Beo. Th. 1174; B. 585.

deór-līce; *adv. Preciously, worthily;* prētiōse, digne:—To hwan hió ða næglas sēlost and deórlīcost gedōn meahte *to what she might best and most worthily employ the nails*, Elen. Kmbl. 2315; El. 1159.

deór-ling, dióri-ling, dȳr-ling, es; *m. A dearling*, DARLING, *minion, favourite;* unīce dilectus, dēliciæ:—Gif ðē līcode his dysig, swā wel swā his dysegum deórlingum dyde *if his folly had pleased thee, as well as it did his foolish favourites*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 23: Wanl. Catal. 127, 49, col. 2. Se godcunda ānweald gefriþode his dióriingas [deórlingas MS. Cot.] *the divine power saved his darlings*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 11. He his dióriingas duguþum stēpte *he decked his favourites with honours*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 15; Met. 15, 8. Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dȳrling *John the Evangelist, Christ's darling*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 1: Menol. Fox 230; Men. 116.

deór-mōd; *adj.* [deór I. *brave, bold;* mōd *mood, mind*] *Bold of mind, brave;* fortis animi:—Wearþ adrǽfed deórmōd hæleþ *the brave hero was driven away*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 18; Edg. 44: Exon 46 b; Th. 159, 11; Gū. 925: 79 b; Th. 298, 22; Crä. 89: Andr. Kmbl. 1251; An. 626: Fins. Th. 46; Fin. 23. On felda ðam ðe deórmōde Diran hēton *in the plain which the brave men called Dura*, Cd. 180;

Th. 226, 14; Dan. 171. Deórmôdra sîþ *the march of the brave*, 147; Th. 183, 25; Exod. 97.

deór-net, -nett, es; *n. A beast-net, hunting-net;* rēte venāticum, cassis:—Deórnet *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 91; Wrt. Voc. 48, 29.

deornunga *secretly*, L. In. 27; Wilk. 19, 12. v. dearnunga.

deór-tûn, es; *m.* [tûn *an inclosure*] *A deer-inclosure;* cervōrum sepīmentum, Som. Ben. Lye.

Deorwente, an; *f.* [deor = *Celt.* dwr *water;* went *turned, bent;* v. wendan] *The river* DERWENT, *in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Durham;* quatuor fluviōrum nomen in agris Eboracensi Derbiensi Cumbriensi et Dunholmensi:—Be Deorwentan ðære eá *by the river Derwent* [*Yorkshire*], Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 18: 2, 13; S. 517, 16. Of ðam ðe ða fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streámes *from which the beginnings of the river Derwent spring*, 4. 29; S. 607, 11.

deór-wyrþe, -wurþe; *adj.* [deóre *dear*, weorþe *worth*] *Precious, dear, of great worth* or *value;* prētiōsus:—Ðā he funde ðæt ān deórwyrþe meregrot *inventa autem una prētiōsa margarīta*, Mt. Bos. 13, 46. Deórwurþe *prētiōsus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 61. Ealra gecorenra hālgena deáþ is deórwurþe on Godes gesihþe *the death of all the chosen saints is precious in the sight of God*, Homl. Th. i. 48, 34. Ofer gold and stāne deorwyrþum *super aurum et lapidem prētiōsum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11; 20, 4. We deórwyrþne dǽl Dryhtne cennaþ *we ascribe the precious lot to the Lord*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 7; Cūð. 154. Hī wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurþum gymmum *they were turned to precious gems*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5. Hī nǽfre swā deórwurþe gymstānas ne gemētton *they have never before met with such precious gems*, i. 64, 10. Ðæt is git deórwyrþre ðonne monnes lîf *it is even more valuable than man's life*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 38. Ðū hæfst gesund gehealden eall ðæt deórwyrþoste *thou hast kept entire everything most precious*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 9. Mid ðam deórwurþustan reáfe *with the most valuable raiment*, Gen. 27, 15.

deór-wyrþnes, -wurþnes, -ness, e; *f. Preciousness, a precious thing, treasure;* res prētiōsa:—Mid eallum deórwyrþnessum *with all precious things*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 31. Þe ða frēcnan deórwurþnessa funde *who found the dangerous treasures*, 15; Fox 48, 24.

dēpan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To dip, baptize;* baptizāre:—Dēpiþ *vel* dyppeþ *baptizābit* = βαπτίσει, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 11. v. dyppan.

Dēprobane; *indecl. f. An island in the Indian ocean, Ceylon;* Taprōbāna = Ταπροβάνη:—Be sūþan eástan ðam porte is ðæt îgland Dēprobane *to the south-east of the port* [*Calymere*] *is the island Ceylon*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 16. v. Tāprabane.

Dera mǽgþ, e; *f.* [Dere *the Deirians*, mǽgþ *a province, region, country*] *The country of the Deirians, Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber;* Deirōrum provincia:—In Dera mǽgþe *in provincia Deirōrum*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 14. v. Dera rîce.

Dera rîce, es; *n.* [Dere *the Deirians*, rîce *a kingdom*] *The kingdom of the Deirians, Deira;* Deirōrum regnum:—Fēng to Dera rîce *suscēpit regnum Deirōrum*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 9. Se hæfde Dera rîce *qui in Deirōrum partibus regnum habēbat*, 3, 23; S. 554, 8.

Dere; *gen.* Dera; *pl. m. The Deirians, inhabitants of Deira between the rivers Tyne and Humber;* Deiri:—Andswarede him mon and cwæþ ðæt hī Dere nemde wǽron *responsum est quod Deiri vocārentur*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 21, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 34, 35. Mid ðysses cyninges geornesse ða twā mǽgþa Norþan Hymbra Dere and Beornice on āne sibbe geteáh *hujus industria regis Deirōrum et Berniciōrum provinciæ in unam sunt pācem*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 30. He wæs vii winter Dera cyning *he was king of the Deirians seven years*, 3, 14; S. 539, 32. Man gehālgode ii biscopas on his stal, Bosan to Derum, and Eatan to Beornicum *two bishops were consecrated in his stead, Bosa to Deira* [lit. *to the Deirians*], *and Eata to Bernicia*, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 7. v. Dera mǽgþ.

deregaþ *injure*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16, = deriaþ; *pres. pl. of* derian.

DERIAN, derigan; *part.* deriende, derigende; ic derige, ðū derast, derest, he deraþ, dereþ, *pl.* deriaþ, deregaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. dat. To injure, hurt, harm, damage;* nocēre, lædĕre, obesse:—Him ða stormas derian ne māhan [derigan ne mǽgon MS. Cot.] *the storms cannot hurt him*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 8; Met. 12, 4. He ne forlēt mannan derian heom *non relīquit hominem nocĕre eis*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 14. Derigende *nŏcens*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Som. 12, 51. Dēm Driht derigende [deriende MS. T; ða deriendan, Lamb.] me *judica Domine nocentes me*, Ps. Spl. 34, 1. Ic derige *noceo*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 41: Ps. Lamb. 88, 34. Hit me ne deraþ *it shall not hurt me*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 13: Boutr. Serd. 31, 18. Hió oft dereþ unscyldegum *she often injures the guiltless*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 71; Met. 4, 36: 26, 221; Met. 26, 111. Ou worulde monnum ne deriaþ māne āþas *wicked oaths inflict no injury on men in the world*, 4, 95; Met. 4, 48: Past. 59; Hat. MS. Nāuht ne deregaþ monnum māne āþas *wicked oaths in no wise injure men*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16. He derode mauna gesihþum *he injured men's sight*, Homl. Th. i. 454. 21: Hexam. 16; Norm. 24, 3: Chr. 1032; Erl. 164, 2: Boutr. Serd. 18, 3. Gif ðū ðinum cristenum brēðer deredest *if thou injurēdst thy christian brother*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 22. Him ǽwiht ne derede *naught harmed them*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 11; Dan. 274: 23; Th. 30, 24; Gen. 471. Ðæt ðū me ne derige *ne nŏceas mihi*, Gen. 21, 23. Swā hwæt swā mannum derige, ðæt is eall for ūrum synnum *whatsoever is injurious to men, is all for our sins*, Homl. Th. i. 16, 25. [*Piers P.* dere: *Chauc.* dere: *Laym.* derede, *p: O. Sax.* derian: *Frs.* deare, derre: *O. Frs.* dera: *Dut.* deren: *O. H. Ger.* terjan, terran *nocēre.*] DER. ge-derian: un-deriende.

deriendlîc, derigendlîc; *def.* se -lîca, seó, ðæt -lîce; *adj. Injurious, noxious, hurtful;* nocīvus, noxius, nŏcens:—Deriendlîc *nocīvus*, Fulg. 20: *noxius*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 7. Hit ne biþ ðam men derigendlîc *it will not be injurious to a man*, Boutr. Serd. 20, 18. Ðæt we forbūgan ēlc þing derigendlîces *vitēmus omne noxium*, Hymn. Surt. 14, 13: 37, 16: 93, 3. Afyrsa hātan derigendlîce *aufer calōrem noxium*, 10, 31. Him wǽron derigendlice dracan and nǽddran *serpents and adders were noxious to them*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 32. Hīg swīðe gedrehton ða deriendlîcan *the hurtful greatly afflicted them*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 35. Ðæt ðū derigendlîce ætbrede *ut noxia subtrāhas*, Hymn. Surt. 133, 7. Us he gehealde fram derigendlîcum *nos servet a nocentibus*, 9, 7.

dēr-ling *a darling:*—Dērling mîn *dilectus meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 18. v. deór-ling.

derne *secret, hidden*, Ps. C. 50, 70; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 70. v. dyrne.

dern-geliger, e; *f:* dern-geliger-scipe, es; *m. A secret lying, adultery;* clandestīnus concubītus, adultĕrium:—In derngeligerscipe [MS. dernegilegerscipe] *in adultĕrio*, Jn. Rush. War. 8, 3. v. ge-liger.

dern-unga; *adv.* [derne, unga *a termination*] *Secretly;* clam:—Dernunga *clam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 7. v. dearnunga.

derodine ? *scarlet dye*, Past. 14, 4; Hat. MS. 18 a, 3. v. dyrodine.

derstan *dregs, lees.* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 18, 19: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 24. v. dærstan.

derung, e; *f. An injuring, harming;* læsio, injūria, nocumentum, Greg. Dial. 3, 16.

dēst *doest, dost*, Jn. Bos. 6, 30; dēþ *does*, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29; *and and 3rd sing. pres. of* dōn.

diâcon, deâcon, es; *m. A deacon, minister of the church, levite;* diāc̆onus = διάκονος *a servant, waiting man* = *Lat.* minister, levīta, levītes = λευΐτης:—Diâconus is þēn, ðe þēnaþ ðam mæsse-prēoste, and ða offrunga sett uppon ðæt weofod, and gōdspell eác rǽt æt Godes þēnungum. Se môt fulligan cild, and ðæt folc hūsligan [i. e. he môt eác hlāf sillan, gif þearf biþ *he may also give the bread, if need be*, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 12] *deacon is a minister, who ministers to the mass-priest, and sets the offerings upon the altar, and also reads the gospels at God's services. He may baptize children, and housel the people*, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 12. [Gif frigman] diâcones feoh [stele], vi gylde [forgylde] *if a freeman steal the property of a deacon, he must repay sixfold*, L. Ethb. 1, 4; Th. i. 2, 5; 4, 3; about A. D. 599. Swylce diâcon hine clǽnsie *so let a deacon clear himself*, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 16: L. Eth. ix. 20; Th. i. 344, 15: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12, 17: Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 21. We nū gehȳrdon of ðæs diâcones mūþe *we have now heard from the mouth of the deacon*, Homl. Th. i. 152, 3. Ða Iudēas sendon diâconas *misērunt Iudæi levītas* [Wyc. *dekenys*], Jn. Bos. 1, 19. Diâcon *levīta* [Wyc. *dekene*], Lk. Bos. 10, 32. Ða apostolas gehādodon seofon diâconas... Ðæra diâcona wæs se forma Stephănus... Hī mid gebēdum and bletsungum to diâconum gehādode wurdon *the apostles ordained seven deacons... The first of the deacons was Stephen... They were ordained deacons with prayers and blessings*, Homl. Th. i. 44, 10, 13, 20: 416, 9, 11. DER. arce-diâcon, erce-, under-. v. hād II.

diâcon-hād, es; *m. The office of a deacon, deaconship;* diaconātus:—On diâconhāde *in deaconship*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 13.

diâcon-þēnung, e; *f.* [þēnung *duty, office*] *The duty* or *office of a deacon;* diaconātus officium:—He diâconþēnunge mycelre tîde brūcende wæs *diaconātus officio non pauco tempŏre fungebātur*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 28.

dîc, es; *m. A* DIKE, *a bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch;* vallum, id est tumŭlus, qui terra effossa exstructus est:—Andlang dîces *along the dike*, Cod Dipl. Apndx. 442; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 18. Ondlong rîdiges on ðone dîc *along the ridge to the dike*, 620; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 169, 2; iii. 168, 35. On ānne micelne dîc *to a great dike*, iii. 160, 7. Of ðæm dîce *from the dike*, iii. 169, 2. To ðæm ealdan dîc *to the old dike*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 494, 17. On ðone dîc *to the dike*, 494, 37. [*O. Sax.* dîc, *m. a dike, dam: O. Frs.* dik, *m. a dike, dam: Dut.* dijk, *m. a dike: Ger.* deich, *m. a mound: Sansk.* dehī, *f. a mound, bank, rampart.*] DER. ýlen-dîc [ealaud-dîc].

dîc, e; *f.* I. *a ditch, the excavation* or *trench made by throwing out the earth, a channel for water;* fossa, excavātio *vel* scrōbis unde terram foderant:—Ðonne to ðære dîce hyrnan *then to the corner of the ditch*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 495, 21. Ðonne on ðone weg, ðe scȳt ofer ða dîc *then to the way, that leads over the ditch*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 145, 27. On ða dîc *to the ditch*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956: Kmbl. iii. 437, 11, 15, 27. Of ðam brōc on ða ealdan dîc *from the brook to the old ditch*, 556; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 48, 21. On ða reádan dîc *in the reedy ditch*, Cod. Dipl. 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 13. Binnon lytlum fæce wendon to Lundene; and dulfon ðā āne mycele dîc, on ða sūþ-healfe, and drōgon heora scipa [scypo MS. Cot. Tiber. B. i; scipo MS. Cot. Tiber. B. iv] on

west-healfe ðære brycge *within a little space they went to London; and they then dug a great ditch, on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge*, Chr. 1016; Th. 281, 4–7, col. 1. II. *sometimes* díc, es; *m. is found to denote—a ditch* or *channal for water*:—Ymbûtan ðone weall [Babilónes] is se mǽsta díc, on ðam is yrnende se ungefôglecesta streám; and, widûtan ðam díce, is geworht twegra elna heáh weall *round the wall* [*of Babylon*] *is a very great ditch, in which runs the deepest stream; and, outside the ditch, a wall is built two ells high*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 26, 27. [*Prompt.* dyke *fossa: Piers P.* dyk, dych *a ditch: Chauc.* dich *a ditch: Laym.* díc, dich, *f. a ditch: Plat.* diek, dík, *m. a pond: Frs.* dijck, *m. vallum: Ger.* teich, *m. a pond: M. H. Ger.* tîch, *m. a pond: Dan.* dige, *n. a ditch: Swed.* dike, *n. a ditch, trench: Icel.* díki, dík, *n. a ditch.*]

dícere, es; *m. A ditcher, digger;* fossor, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 21; Wrt. Voc. 39, 7.

dícian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* DIKE, *bank, mound;* aggĕrāre, cingĕre:—Ðéer Severus hét dícian and eorþwall gewyrcan *there Severus commanded to raise a bank and to make an earth wall*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 9. DER. be-dícian, ge-.

díoung, e; *f. A ditching, digging;* fossio, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 20; Wrt. Voc. 39, 6.

dide *did*, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 5, = dyde; *p. of* dôn.

didon *did*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107, = dydon; *p. pl. of* dôn.

díegel *hidden, obscure*, Past. 43, 2; Hat. MS. 59 a, 17. v. dígol.

díegel-líce *secretly*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dígol-líce.

díegelnes *solitude, recess*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 26. v. dígolnes.

dielf *dug*. v. be-dielf.

dielgian *to destroy*, Past. 55, 2. v. dilgian.

dierne *hidden, secret*, Elen. Kmbl. 2160; El. 1081. v. dyrne I.

Difelin, Dyflen, Dyflin, es; *m?* [*Hovd.* Diveline] *Dublin;* Dublâna:—Gewiton him ða Norþmen ofer deóp wæter Difelin [Dyflen, Th. 206, 14, col. 2: Dyflin, 207, 14, col. 1] sêcan *the Northmen departed over the deep water to seek Dublin*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 14, col. 1; Æðelst. 56.

dígel *hidden, secret*, Greg. Dial. Hat. MS. fol. 1 a, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 314, 17. v. dígol.

dígelan *to hide*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. díglian.

dígel-líce *secretly*, Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 29. v. dígollíce.

dígelnes, dígelnys *solitariness, recess*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 10: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 40. v. dígolnes.

dígle, dígele *secret, hidden*, Mk. Bos. 4, 22: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24; *nom. n. of* dígol.

dígle; *adv. Secretly;* secrēto, clam:—Ic to ðé, Drihten, dígle cleopode *clamâvi ad te, Domine, secrēto*, Ps. Th. 141, 5. Dígle *furtim*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 30.

díglian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* od *To hide;* occŭlĕre, occultāre:—Hí on wudum and on wêstenum and on scræfum hí hýddon and dígledon *se silvis, ac desertis abditisve speluncis occŭlĕrant*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 22. DER. be-díglian, ge-deigelian.

díglíce *secretly*, Mt. Bos. 17, 19. v. dígollíce.

díglod *hidden*, Fulg. 16; *pp. of* díglian.

digneras, dýneras; *pl. m. Small pieces of money;* folles, dēnārii:—Digneras *folles*, Cot. 93. Dýneras *folles*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 55; Wrt. Voc. 57, 35.

DÍGOL, dýgol, dēgol, es; *n. Concealment, a secret place, secret, darkness, the grave, mystery;* secrētum, abscondĭtum, sepulcrum, mystērium:—Ðæt ðín ælmesse sý on dígłum *ut sit eleemosŷna tua in abscondĭto*, Mt. Bos. 6, 4. He wæt dígłu heortan *ipse nôvit abscondĭta cordis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 24: 50, 7. Mægen he cýðde on dígle *he revealed his power in secret*, Andr. Kmbl. 1251; An. 626. He ðý þriddan dæge of dígle arás *he rose the third day from the secret place* [*the grave*], Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 13; Pa. 62.

dígol, dýgol, diógol; *gen. m. n.* dígles. *f.* dígolre; *def. nom. m.* dígla; *f. n.* dígle; *adj. Secret, hidden, private, dark, obscure, profound, abstruse, unknown;* secrētus, occultus, obscūrus, ignōtus:—Se þeóden gewât sêcan dígol land *the king departed to seek a secret land*, Andr. Kmbl. 1396; An. 698. He âna geæt on dígolre stôwe *he sat alone in a secret place*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 2. Sôþlíce nis nân þing dígle, ðæt ne sý geswutelod *non est enim occultum, quod non manifestētur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 17. He ðǽr wolde dígol beón *he would there be hidden*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 44. On dígle, deorce stôwe *in an obscure, dark place*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. Is seó forþgesceaft dígol and dyrne *the future condition is dark and secret*, Menol. Fox 585; Gn. C. 62. Me Daniel dýglan swefnes sôðe gesǽde *Daniel said soothly to me of the dark dream*, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 21; Dan. 482. Ðæt wit mǽgen smeálícor sprecan and diógolran wordum *that we two may argue more closely and with profounder words*, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 32. [*Laym.* digelliche *secretly: O. H. Ger.* tougal *opâcus, obscūrus, occultus.*]

dígol-líce, dígollíce; *adv. Secretly;* secrēto, clam:—His leorningcnihtas hine dígollíce ahsodon *discipŭli ejus secrēto interrogābant eum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 28: Ps. Th. 9, 29. Albânus hæfde ðone Cristes andettere dígollíce mid him *Alban had Christ's confessor secretly with him*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7. Se dígollíce lîcnod wæs fram his wûndum *who was secretly healed of his wounds*, 4, 16; S. 584, 30. DER. un-deágollíce.

dígolnes, dígolnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Solitariness, solitude, privacy, secrecy, mystery, hiding-place, recess;* solitūdo, abscondĭtum quid, secrētum, arcâna, latebra:—He to dígolnesse and to stilnesse becom ðære godcundan sceáwunge *he came to the privacy and stillness of the divine contemplation*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 10. Se cyning his geþohte ðære cwêne on dígolnysse onwreáh *rex cogitatiônem suam reginæ in secrēto rĕvelâvit*, 2, 12; S. 514, 36. Him Dryhten synderlíce his dígolnysse onwreáh *Dominus ei specialĭter sua revēlâbat arcâna*, 4, 3; S. 567, 20. Nǽnig ðara andweardra his heortan deágolnesse him helan dorste *nullus præsentium latebras ei sui cordis celâre præsumpsit*, 4, 27; S. 604, 22.

dígul *secret*, Ps. Th. 106, 23. v. dígol.

díhglum, díhlum = dígłum *secret, retired, shady:* — On díhglum stôwum *in shady places*, Herb. 38; Lchdm. i. 138, 22. On díhlum *in secret*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6; *dat. pl. of* dígol, *q. v.*

díhlíce *secretly*, Mt. Bos. 1, 19: 24, 3. v. dígollíce.

díhlum *in secret*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6. v. díhglum.

DIHT, es; *n?* I. *a setting in order, disposing, contriving, disposition, conduct, consultation, deliberation, purpose;* dispositio, excogitātio, consĭlium, propŏsitum:—God gesylde on ðam seofoðan dæge his weorc ðe he worhte on wunderlîcum dihte, and he on ðam seofoðan dæge geswâc ðæs dihtes ðæs deóplîcan cræftes *God completed on the seventh day his works which he had wrought with wondrous contriving, and on the seventh day he ceased from the disposition of the profound art*, Hexam. 12; Norm. 20, 10, 14. Hit stent on ûrum âgenum dihte hû us biþ æt Gode gedêmed *it stands by our own conduct how we shall be judged before God*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 32. Ða mâgas ðe æt ðam dihte wâron þolian ðone ylcan dôm *cognâti qui illi consĭlio interfuĕrint patiantur eandem sententiam*, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 270, 4. Ic eom unscyldig, ǽgðer ge dǽde ge dihtes, æt ðære tîhtlan *I am guiltless, both in deed and purpose, of the accusation*, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. II. *a dictating, direction, order, command;* dictātio, directio, jussum, mandātum:—Moyses underfêng of Godes sylfes dihte ealle ða deópnyssa ðe he on fîf bôcum syððan afæstnode *Moses received from the dictating of God himself all the mysteries which he afterwards inscribed in five books*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 17. Saul wearþ Gode ungehŷrsum and nolde faran be his dihte *Saul was disobedient to God and would not walk by his direction*, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 3: L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 19: L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 30. Ealle ða þing ðe he dyde, he dyde be his dihte *all the things which he did, he did by his* [*God's*] *command*, Gen. 39, 3. [*Dut.* dicht, *n. poetry: Ger.* dicht, ge-dicht, *n. a poem: M. H. Ger.* tihte, *f. a composing;* tihte, *n. a poem, fiction: O. H. Ger.* dihta, *f. dictation, fiction: Dan.* dight, *n. a poem, fiction: Swed.* dikt, *m. a fable, poem: Icel.* dikt, *n. a composition: Lat.* dictum *a saying, order.*]

dihtan, ic dihte; *p.* ic, he [dihtde =] dihte, dyhte, *pl.* dihton; *pp.* dihted; *v. a.* I. *to set in order, dispose, arrange, appoint, direct, compose;* parâre, dispōnĕre, instruĕre, constituĕre, compōnĕre:—Abram ða dyde, swâ swâ him dyhte Sarai *Abraham then did as Sarah arranged*, Gen. 16, 3: Jn. Bos. 18, 14. Ic eów dihte, swâ mîn Fæder me rîce dihte *ego dispōno vobis, sĭcut dispōsuit mihi pater meus regnum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 29. Ðǽr se Hǽlend heom dihte *ubi constituĕrat illis Iesus*, Mt. Bos. 28, 16: 25, 19. II. *to order, dictate, indite;* dirĭgĕre, dictāre:—Hí didon ða, swâ swâ him dihte Iosue *then they did as Joshua ordered them*, Jos. 8, 8. Drihten dihte him hwæt he dôn sceolde *Dominus omnia opĕra ejus dirĭgēbat*, Gen. 39, 23. [*Wyc.* diting *an inditing, writing: Piers P. Chauc.* dighte *to dispose: Laym.* dihte, dihten *to rule, dispose, indite: Plat.* tichten *to fix, appoint, dispose: Dut. Ger.* dichten *carmina compōnĕre: Kil.* dichten *dictāre: M. H. Ger.* tihten *fingĕre: O. H. Ger.* dihtôn *dictāre: Dan.* digte *to make poems: Swed.* dikta *to fable, feign: Icel.* dikta *to compose, feign: Lat.* dictāre *to dictate.*] DER. a-dihtan, ge-.

dihtaþ *dictates*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 21, = dihteþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* dihtan.

dihtere, dihtnere, es; *m. An informant, expounder, disposer, manager, steward;* auctor, commentātor, expŏsĭtor, dispensātor:—Ic wrîte swâ me ða dihteras sǽdon de his lîf geornost cûðon *I write as the informants who knew his life most accurately told me*, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 4, 23; 6, 8. Dihtere *commentātor, expŏsĭtor*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 86; Wrt. Voc. 34, 18. Dihtnere *dispensātor*, 33; Som. 62, 29; Wrt. Voc. 28, 12. Hwâ ys getrŷwe and gleáw dihtnere, ðæne se hlâford geset ofer his hîred *quis est fidĕlis dispensātor, et prudens, quem constĭtuet Dominus supra familiam suam?* Lk. Bos. 12, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 344, 5.

dihtig; *adj. Doughty;* valĭdus, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993. v. dyhtig.

dihtnere *an arranger, a steward;* dispensātor, Lk. Bos. 12, 42. v. dihtere.

dihtnung, e; *f. A disposing, ordering;* dispositio, condĭtio:—Ealle díngre synd dihtnunge underþeódde *omnia tuæ sunt conditiōni subjecta*, Wanl. Catal. 293, 50, col. 1. DER. ge-dihtnung.

DILE, dyle, es; *m.* DILL, *anise;* anēthum = ἄνηθον, anēthum graveólens, Lin:—Genim diles blôstman *take blossoms of dill*, L. M. 1, 1: Lchdm. ii. 20, 7. Genim diles sǽdes âne yntsan *take one ounce of seed*

of dill, L. M. 2, 12; Lchdm. ii. 190, 9: 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 14. Selle him mon dile gesodenne on ele *let a man give him dill sodden in oil*, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 236, 15. Ge tiogoðiaþ eówre mintan and eówerne dile and eówerne cymen *ye tithe your mint and your dill and your cummin*, Past. 57; Hat. MS: Mt. Bos. 23, 23. Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man *anēthum*, and ōðrum naman dyle, nemneþ *take this herb, which is named* anēthum, *and by another name dill*, Herb. 123, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 20: Wrt. Voc. 79, 9. [*Dut.* dille, *f: Ger.* dill, *m;* dille, *f: M. H. Ger.* tille: *O. H. Ger.* tilli *anēthum: Dan.* dild, *m. f: Swed.* dill, *m.*]

DILEGIAN, dilgian, dielgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To destroy, abolish, blot out, erase;* delēre, abōlēre:—Gif se wrītere ne dilegaþ ðæt he ǽr wrāt *if the scribe does not erase what he wrote before*, Past. 54, 5; Hat. MS. Swā swā fenn strǽta ic dilgie hīg *ut lutum plateārum delēbo eos*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. To dielgianne hira synna *to blot out their sins*, Past. 55, 2; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* dillghenn: *O. Sax.* far-diligōn *delēre: Frs.* dylgjen: *O. Frs.* diligia: *Ger.* tilgen: *M. H. Ger.* tlligen, tilgen: *O. H. Ger.* tiligōn.] DER. a-dilegian, -dilgian, for-: un-dilegod.

dilfst, he dilfþ *diggest, digs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* delfan.

dilgian *to destroy;* delēre, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. v. dilegian.

DIM; *def.* se dimma, seó, ðæt dimme; *adj.* DIM, *dark, obscure, hidden;* obscūrus, tenebrōsus:—Ðes wīda grund stōd deóp and dim *this wide abyss stood deep and dim*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 12; Gen. 105: 24; Th. 30, 36; Gen. 478. Nǽnegum þuhte dæg on þonce, gif sió dimme niht ǽr ofer eldum egesan ne brohte *the day would seem delightful to none, if the dark night did not bring terror over men*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 32; Met. 12, 16. Com hæleða þreát to ðære dimman ding *the troop of heroes came to the dark dungeon*, Andr. Kmbl. 2541; An. 1272: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. On ðære dimman ādle *in the hidden malady*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 31; Gū. 1135. Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deáþes scūwan *the Lord gave them death's shadow, dim and dark*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 14, note; Sat. 455. Nabbaþ we to hyhte nymþe ðone dimman hām *we have nought in hope save this dim home*, Cd. 221; Th. 285, 14; Sat. 337. Hió spcón hine on ða dimman dǽd *she urged him to that dark deed*, 32; Th. 43, 3; Gen. 685. On ðis dimme hol *in this dim hole*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 2618; An. 1310. Sindon dena dimme *the dells are dim*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 14; Kl. 30: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 13; Sat. 105: Ps. Th. 108, 8. Cwīst dū oncnāwaþ hī wundru dīne on ðām dimmum deorcan þýstrum *numquid cognoscentur in tenēbris mirabīlia tua?* 87, 12. [*Piers P.* dymme: *Chauc.* dim: *O. Frs.* dim: *Ger. dial.* dimmer: *M. H. Ger.* timber, timmer: *O. H. Ger.* timbar: *Icel.* dimmr *dark.*]

dim-hofe, dym-hofe, an; *f. A lurking-place, hiding-place;* latibūlum, lātēbra:—He gesette þýstru dymhofan oððe dymnes oððe behýdednesse his *pōsuit tenēbras latibūlum suum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 12. Dimhofan *latēbræ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 21. Dimhofum *latibūlis*, Mone B. 85. Gregorius on dymhofum [MS. -hofon] ætlūtode *Gregory concealed himself in hiding-places*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 33.

dimlīc, dymlīc; *adj. Dim, secret, hidden, concealed;* obscūrus, clandestinus: — Of dimlīcum *clandestinis*, Mone B. 872. Nā swylce he tōdrǽfe ða dymlīcan þeóstra *not as if he dispelled the dim darkness*, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 7.

dimmian *to dim, darken, obscure;* obscūrāre. DER. a-dimmian, for-.

dimnes, dymnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* DIMNESS, *darkness, obscurity;* cālīgo, obscūritas:—Dimnes *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 120; Wrt. Voc. 53, 1. Ðis biþ gōd lǽcedōm wið cágna dimnesse *this is a good remedy for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 9. Wolcnu and dimnys on his ymbhwyrfte *nubes et cālīgo in circuitu ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 96, 2: Mone B. 3240. Se dæg is þeóstra dæg and dimnysse *the day is a day of darkness and dimness*, Homl. Th. i. 618, 17. Dymnys *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 56.

dim-scūa, an; *m.* [scūwa, scūa *a shade, shadow*] *Dimness, darkness;* tenebræ:—Oft hira mōd onwōd under dimscūan deófles lārum *their mind often went under darkness by the devil's lore*, Andr. Kmbl. 281; An. 141.

dinege, dyncge, an; *f. Ploughed land, fallow land;* novāle:—Dinege *novāle*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 56. Dynegum *novālibus*, Mone B. 1434; 2326.

ding, e; *f. A dungeon, prison;* carcer:—Com hæleða þreát to ðære dimman ding *the troop of heroes came to the dark dungeon*, Andr. Kmbl. 2541; An. 1272.

dingiung, e; *f. A dunging, manuring;* stercōrātio:—Dingiung *stercōrātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 5; Wrt. Voc. 15, 5.

dinig, dingc, e; *f? Dung;* fimus:—Dinig *fimus*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 6; Wrt. Voc. 15, 6. Dingc [MS. dingce] *thymiāma*, Mone B. 4795. v. dung.

dinne, es; *m. A storm, tempest;* procella:—On dinnes mere *on a stormy sea*, Chr. 938; Ing. 144, 24; Whel. 556, 44.

diófol-gild, es; *n. Devil-worship, an image of the devil, an idol*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 27. v. deófol-gild.

diógol *secret, obscure, profound*, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 32. v. dīgol; *adj.*

dióhlu *secrets*, Prov. 11. v. dīgol.

dióp *deep*, Prov. 22. v. deóp; *adj.*

dióp *depth*, Ps. Spl. T. 64, 7. v. deóp.

diópe *deeply, solemnly*, Beo. Th. 6131; B. 3069. v. deópe.

dióplīce *deeply*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. v. deóplīce.

diópnys, -nyss *deepness, depth, an abyss;* ǎbyssus = *ἄβυσσος*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. v. deópnes.

dióf *heavy, severe, dire*, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. v. deór; *adj.* II.

dióf *a beast, animal*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 183; Met. 26, 92: 27, 21; Met. 27, 11. v. deór.

dióf-boren *noble-born, noble:*—Apollines dōhtor diófboren *Apollo's noble-born daughter*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 103; Met. 26, 52. v. deór-boren.

dióre *dear, precious, glorious, magnificent*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 10, MS. Cott: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 57; Met. 10, 29. v. deóre.

dióre *dearly, with great price*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. v. deóre.

dióf-ling *a darling*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 15; Met. 15, 8. v. deórling.

dióf-wyrþe *precious, costly*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5. v. deór-wyrþe.

dippan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed, d, t *To dip*, Ps. Spl. 67, 25: Ex. 12, 22. v. dyppan.

DISC, es; *m. A plate, bowl,* DISH; discus, cătīnus, păropsis:—Fullswā se disc *also the dish*, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 23. Disc *discus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 22: 290, 20. Clǽnsa ǽryst ðæt widinnan ys calices and disces *munda prius quod intus est calīcis et paropsīdis = παροψίς, ίδος*; *f.* Mt. Bos. 23, 26. Þweah ðæt gewrit of ðam disce *wash the writing off the dish*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 9. Syle me on ānum disce Iohannes heáfod ðæs Fulluhteres *da mihi in disco caput Ioannis Baptistæ*, Mt. Bos. 14, 8, 11: Mk. Bos. 6, 25, 27. Se ðe his hand on disce mid me dypþ *qui intingit mecum manum in cătīno*, 14, 20. On disce *in păropsīde*, Mt. Bos. 26, 23. Bebeád ðæt mon ðone disce tobrǽce to styccum and ðām þearfum gedǽlan *discum confringi, atque paupĕrĭbus minūtātim dividi præcēpit*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Discas lāgon *dishes lay* [*there*], Beo. Th. 6088; B. 3048. Ic gefrægn ānne mannan him on bearm hlādan bunan and discas *I heard that one man loaded in his bosom cups and dishes*, 5544; B. 2775. Ge clǽnsiaþ ðæt widūtan ys, caliceas and discas *mundātis quod deforis est cālīcis et paropsīdis*, Mt. Bos. 23, 25. [*Prompt.* dysshe: *Wyc.* disch, dishe *a disc, quoit: Piers P.* dissh: *Chauc.* dish: *Laym.* disc: *Plat.* disch, *m. table: O. Sax.* disk, disc, *m. a table: Dut.* disch, *m. a dining-table: Ger. M. H. Ger.* tisch, *m. a table: O. H. Ger.* tisc, *m. discus, mensa, fercŭlum: Dan.* disk, *m. f. a table, dish: Swed.* disk, *m. a counter: Icel.* diskr, *m. a plate: Lat.* discus: *Grk. δίσκος a round plate, quoit, dish.*] DER. bǽr-disc, hlǽd-, hūsel-.

disc-berend, es; *m. A dish-bearer;* discifer, Cot. 65.

discipul, es; *m. A disciple, scholar;* discĭpŭlus: — Se wæs iu on Brytene Bosles discipul *discipŭlus quondam in Brittania Boisili*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 28. Crist cwæþ to his discipulum *Christ said to his disciples*, Boutr. Scrd. 22. 45: Homl. Th. ii. 266, 33: 320, 13.

discipul-hād, es; *m.* DISCIPLEHOOD, *pupilage;* discipŭlātus:—Ðysses discipulhāde Cūþberht wæs eádmōdlīce underþeóded *hujus discipŭlātui Cudberet humiliter subdĭtus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 39.

disc-þēn, es; *m.* [þegen, þēn *a minister, servant*] *A dish-servant, dish-bearer, minister of food, sewer;* discifer, discophŏrus, cibi minister:—Discþēn *discĭfer* vel *discophŏrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 68; Wrt. Voc. 26, 65. Godes engel gebrohte ðone discþēn ðǽr he hine ǽr genam *the angel of God brought the minister of food where he had before taken him*, Homl. Th. i. 572, 9.

disg *foolish*, Deut. 32, 21. v. dysig.

disig *folly*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107. v. dysig.

disme, an; *f? The herb tansy?* tanacētum?—Nim cristallan and disman *take crystallium and tansy*, Lchdm. iii. 10, 29.

distæf, es; *m.* [dis = *Gael.* dos *a bush, tuft;* stæf *a staff*] *A* DISTAFF; colus:—Distæf *colus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 15; Wrt. Voc. 26, 14: 82, 9.

dō *do*, Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541; *impert. of* dōn.

DOCCE, an; *f.* DOCK, *sorrel;* lāpăthum = *λάπαθον*, rumex:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *lāpăthum*, and ōðrum naman docce nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum stōwum, and on ealdum myxenum *this herb which is called* lāpăthum, *and by another name dock, is produced in sandy places, and on old dunghills*, Herb. 14, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 10–12, note 14: L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 26: Wrt. Voc. 67, 54. Doccan moran dust *dust of root of dock*, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 6. Sume seóðaþ bētan oððe doccan on geswēttum wīne *some seethe beet or dock in sweetened wine*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 7: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 11: 1, 76; Lchdm. ii. 150, 10. Seó fealwe docce *the fallow dock;* rumex marītima *vel* palustris, L. M. 1, 49; Lchdm. ii. 122, 19. Seó reáde docce *the red dock;* rumex sanguĭnea, L. M. 1, 49; Lchdm. ii. 122, 19: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 2. Seó scearpe docce *the sharp* or *sour dock, sorrel;* oxylāpăthum = *ὀξυλάπαθον*, rumex acētōsa, Som. Ben. Lye. Docce seó ðe swimman wille *the dock which will swim, the water-lily;* nymphæa, L. M. 3, 71; Lchdm. ii. 358, 8: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 11: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21. [*Chauc.* docke *a sour herb: Kil.* docke, blæderen *the herb colt's foot.*] DER. eá-docce, sūr-, wudu-.

DOCGA, an; *m. A* DOG; canis:—Docgena *canum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 23. [*Piers P. R. Glouc.* dogge: *Chauc.* dogges, *pl: Plat.*

dogge *a big dog: Dut.* dog, *m. a bull-dog: Ger.* dog, dogge, docke, *m. f. canis molossus Anglicus: Dan.* dogge, *m. f.: Swed.* dogg, *m. a mastiff.*]

dôhtor *a daughter*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 22; Wrt. Voc. 51, 66. v. dôhtor.

doefe *perfect*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 21. v. dêfe.

doeg *a day*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 62. v. dæg.

doema *a judge*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25. v. dêma.

doeman *to judge*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 1. v. dêman.

dôende *doing*, Ps. Spl. 102, 6, = dônde; *part. of* dôn.

dôere, es; *m. A doer, worker;* opifex:—Dôere, ðæt is Gâst se hâlga *opifex, id est Spiritus sanctus*, Rtl. 198, 13.

doeþ-bêrnis, -niss *a pestilence*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 11. v. deáþ-bêrnis.

dofen *dived, dipped;* mersus, immersus; *pp. of* dûfan.

Dofere, Dofre, an; *f.* [*Hunt.* Douere, Doure: *Sim. Dun. Kni.* Dovere: *Houd.* Dowere: *Brom.* Dover: *Thorn.* Dovore: *Wel.* dwfr *water*] DOVER; Dubris, Dofris, is; *f*:—His men cômon to Doferan *his men came to Dover*, Chr. 1050; Th. 313, 20, col. 2: 1051; Th. 317, 25, col. 2. On ðam ylcan geâre com Eustatius up æt Doferan *in the same year Eustace landed at Dover*, 1052; Th. 312, 26, col. 2: 1095; Th. 361, 21. He to Dofran gewende *he went to Dover*, 1048; Th. 313, 32, 34, 35, col. 1; 315, 18, col. 1: 1052; Th. 319, 26, col. 1.

dofung, e; *f. Dotage;* deliramentum:—Dofunga *deliramenta*, Cot. 69: Mone B. 1621: 4192. Dofunga *insidias*, Mone B. 2721.

dôger *a day;* dies:—Dôgera *of days*, Bd. 4, 3; 569, 4. v. dôgor.

dôgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bear, suffer;* pati?—Ic dôgode *I suffered*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 17; Rä. 1, 9.

DÔGOR, dôger, es; *m. n. A day;* dies:—Ymb ântîd ôðres dôgores *about the first hour of the second day*, Beo. Th. 444; B. 219: 1215; B. 605. He to ðam ýtemæstan dôgore becom *he came to his last day*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 30, 39. Ðys dôgor ðû geþyld hafa weána gehwylces *do thou have patience this day for every woe*, Beo. Th. 2794; B. 1395. Ðý dôgore *in that day*, 3599; B. 1797: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12. Uferan dôgore *at a later day*, Past. 38, 8; Hat. MS. 52 b, 7: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 15. Dôgor beóþ mîn forþscriden *my days will be departed*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 14; Gû. 1011. He dôgora gehwâm dreám gehŷrde hlûdne in healle *he heard loud merriment each day in the hall*, Beo. Th. 176; B. 88: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 42; Met. 13, 21: 22, 122; Met. 22, 61. His dôgora wæs rîm aurnen *the number of his days was run out*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 5; Gen. 1625: 119; Th. 155, 12; Gen. 2571. Emb ahta dôgera rîmes *after the number of eight days*, Menol. Fox 189: Men. 96. He wæs his ðara nŷhstana dôgera gemyndig *he was mindful of his last days*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 4. His forgifnesse gumum to helpe dæleþ dôgra gehwâm Dryhten weoroda *the Lord of hosts dealeth his forgiveness each day in help to men*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 9; Cri. 428: 33 a; Th. 105, 23; Gû. 27: Beo. Th. 2184; B. 1090. Ic mâna fela æfter dôgrum dyde *I did many evils during my days*, Hy. 4, 51; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 51. Þrió dôgor *for the space of three days;* triduo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 32. Uferan dôgrum *in later days*, Beo. Th. 4407; B. 2200. [*Icel.* dægr, dœgr, *n. a day: Goth.* -dogs; *adj.* in ahtau-dogs *on the eighth day;* fidur-dogs *on the fourth day.*] DER. dôgor-gerîm, -rîm: ende-dôgor. v. dæg.

dôgor-gerîm, es; *n.* [gerîm *a number*] *Number of days, allotted time of life;* diêrum numêrus, vitæ spâtium:—Wæs eall sceacen dôgorgerîmes *all the number of his days was departed*, Beo. Th. 5449; B. 2728. Nǽfre he sôþra swâ feala wundra gefremede dôgorgerîmum *he could never have performed so many true miracles during his life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1556; El. 780.

dôgor-rîm, es; *n.* [rîm *a number*] *Number of days, time of life;* diêrum numêrus, vitæ spâtium:—Ôþ-ðæt ende cymeþ dôgorrîmes *till the end of the number of days cometh*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 6; Ph. 485. Nâne forlêt deáþ dôgorrîme *death lets none escape after a number of days*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 133; Met. 10, 67. Is ðes þroht to ðæs heard dôgorrîmum *this suffering is so hard in the days of my life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1406; El. 705.

dôh *dough*, Lchdm. iii. 88, 17. v. dâh.

dôhtar *a daughter*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 4. v. dôhtor.

dohte *benefited*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13: dohtest *shouldst benefit*, Deut. 15, 11; *p. of* dugan.

dôhter *a daughter:*—Lothes dôhter *Lot's daughter*, Cd. 123; Th. 157, 22; Gen. 2610. v. dôhtor.

dohtig; *def.* se dohtiga; *adj.* [dohte, *p. of* dugan *to avail*] DOUGHTY, *valiant, good;* fortis, validus, probus:—Forþférde Hacun, se dohtiga eorl, on sæ *Hakon, the doughty earl, died at sea*, Chr. 1030: Erl. 162, 40. Ðyssa þinga is gecnâwe ælc dohtig man on Cent [MS. Kænt] and on Sûþ-Seaxum [MS. -Sexan] *every good man in Kent and in Sussex is cognizant of these things*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1016–1020; 313, 19. v. dyhtig.

dohton *benefited, were honest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37; *p. pl. of* dugan.

DÔHTOR, dôhtur, dôhter; *indecl. in sing. but the dat.* dôhter *is found: pl. nom. acc.* dôhtor, dôhtra, dôhtru, dôhter; *gen.* dôhtra; *dat. instr.* dôhtrum; *f. A* DAUGHTER; fîlia:—Mîn dôhtor is deád *filia mea defuncta est*, Mt. Bos. 9, 18. Gelŷf, dôhtor *confide, filia*, 9, 22. Ðû fram mînre dôhtor onwôce *thou from my daughter wast born*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 11; Sat. 439. Ðâ wæs ellen-wôd fæder wið dôhter *then was the father furious with his daughter*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141: Gen. 29, 18: Mk. Bos. 7, 26, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 33. Ðæm forgeaf Hrêðel ângan dôhtor *to whom Hrethel gave his only daughter*, Beo. Th. 755; B. 375. Cyninga dôhtor *regum filiæ*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Fægnigan dôhtra *exultent filiæ*, Ps. Spl. 47, 10: Ps. Th. 44, 14. Heora dôhtru *eorum filiæ*, 143, 15. Ðæt ðû me bereáfodest dînra dôhtra *ne violenter auferres filias tuas*, Gen. 31, 31. Fyllaþ eorþan sunum and dôhtrum *fill the earth with sons and daughters*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 5; Gen. 198. Ðû scealt cennan sunu and dôhtor *thou shalt bring forth sons and daughters*, 43; Th. 57, 7; Gen. 924. Suna and dôhter *filios et filias*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. [*Wyc.* douztir: *Piers P.* doughtres, *pl: Chauc.* doughter, doughtre: *R. Brun.* doughter: *R. Glouc.* dogtren, *pl: Laym.* dohter, douter, doȝter: *Orm.* dohhterr: *Plat.* dogter, dochter, *f: O. Sax.* dohtar, dohtor, dohter, *f: Frs.* dochter, doayter: *O. Frs.* dochter, *f: Dut.* dochter, *f: Ger.* tochter, *f: M. H. Ger.* tohter, *f: O. H. Ger.* tohtar, *f: Goth.* dauhtar, *f: Dan.* datter, *f: Swed.* dotter, *f: Icel.* dóttîr, *f: Grk.* θυγάτηρ, *f: Lith.* dukte: *Zend* dughdhar: *Sansk.* duhitṛi, *f. a daughter*, properly *a milkmaid*, from duh *to milk.*] DER. steóp-dôhtor.

dôhtur *a daughter:*—Dære Herodiadiscean dôhtur *Herodiădis filia*, Mt. Bos. 14, 6. v. dôhtor.

DOL; *def.* se dola, seó, ðæt dole; *adj.* DULL, *foolish, erring, heretical;* stôlidus, stultus, hærêticus = *alpετικός*:—Dol biþ se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrǽdeþ *foolish is he who dreads not his Lord*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 7; Seef. 106: 89 a; Th. 335, 17; Gn. Ex. 35: Salm. Kmbl. 447; Sal. 224. Ge weorþmyndu in dolum dreáme Dryhtne gieldaþ *ye pay reverence to the Lord in foolish joy*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 8; Gû. 435. Ôþ hie to dole wurdon *until they became foolish*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 14; Gen. 340. Ne ondrǽdaþ ða dolan *the foolish are not afraid*, Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12 a, 25. Ða dolan rǽdas *stolida consulta*, Cot. 189. Ic dole hwette *I excite the dull*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 1; Rä. 12, 3: 107 b; Th. 410, 16; Rä. 28, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 126. [*Chauc.* dul: *Orm.* dill *sluggish: Plat.* dul *mad: O. Sax.* dol *stultus: Frs.* dol, *mad: Dut.* dol *insânus: Ger.* toll *mad: M. H. Ger.* tol, dol *mad: O. H. Ger.* tol *stultus: Goth.* dwals: *Icel.* dulr *silent, close.*]

dolc *a buckle*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 59. v. dalc.

dolc-swaðu *scars*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 6, = dolh-swaðu; *pl. nom. of* dolh-swæþ.

dolfen *dug; pp. of* delfan. v. a-dolfen.

dolg *a wound, scar*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1: Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108. v. dolh.

dolg-ben, -benn, e; *f.* [ben *a wound*] *A wound;* vulnus:—Dolgbennum þurhdrifen *pierced through with wounds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2793; An. 1399.

dolg-bôt *compensation for a wound*, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7. v. dolh-bôt.

dolgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dolg = dolh *a wound*] *To wound;* vulnĕrare:—Dolgdon, *p. pl.* Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 2; Rä. 60, 11. DER. ge-dolgian.

dol-gilp, es; *m.* [dol *foolish;* gilp *pride, haughtiness*] *Foolish pride, vain-glory;* vana glôria:—Git wada cunnedon for dolgilpe *ye both made trial of the fords for foolish vaunt*, Beo. Th. 1022; B. 509.

dolg-rune *pellitory*, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 16. v. dolh-rune.

dolg-sealf *a wound salve, poultice for a wound*, L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26, 29. v. dolh-sealf.

dolg-slege, es; *m.* [slege *a blow*] *A wounding blow:* vulnĕrans ictus:—þurh dolgslege *through a wounding blow*, Andr. Kmbl. 2948; An. 1477. Ðeáh he sâres swâ feala deópum dolgslegum dreógan sceolde *although he must suffer so much pain through deep wounding blows*, 2489; An. 1246.

DÔLH, dolg, es; *n. A wound, scar of a wound, cut, gash, sore;* vulnus, cicatrix, ulcus:—Cnua grêne betonican and lege on ðæt dolh gelôme, ôþ-ðæt ðæt dolh [sŷ] gebâtod *pound green betony and lay it on the wound frequently, until the wound is bettered*, L. M. 3, 33; Lchdm. ii. 328, 2, 3: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 9, 15, 16: 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 21. Gyf yfele dolh oððe wunda on heáfde sŷn, genim ðas ylcan wyrte *if evil cuts or wounds be on the head, take this same herb*, Herb. 122, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 15. Me ecga dolg eácen weorþaþ *to me the edges' sores become increased*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 25; Rä. 6, 13. Deópra dolga *of deep gashes*, 114 a; Th. 438, 7; Rä. 57, 4. To deópum dolgum *for deep wounds*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1. Wið ða sweartan dolh, genim ðas ylcan wyrte *for black scars, take this same herb*, Herb. 10, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 23: Homl. Blick. 91, 1. Ðâm biþ grorne dolg sceáwian *it shall be sad to them to behold the scars*. Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 16; Cri. 1207: 24 a; Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108. Blôd-dolh *a blood-letting wound*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 12, 15. [*Frs.* dolge *vulnus: O. Frs.* dolch, dulg, dolech, dulich, *n. vulnus: O. H. Ger.* tolg, *n. vulnus:*

Goth. dulgs, *m. culpa: Icel.* dólg, *n. direful enmity.*] DER. feorh-dolh, heoru-, seono-, syn-.

dolh-ben, -benn *a wound.* v. dolg-ben.

dolh-bót, dolg-bót, e; *f.* [bót *compensation*] *A wound-fine* or *compensation for a wound;* vulnĕris compensātio:—Bēte dolgbóte [dolhbóte MS. H.] *let him make compensation for the wound,* L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7.

dolh-dreno, es; *m.* [drenc *a drink*] *A wound-drink, potion for a wound;* vulnĕrāria pōtio:—Dolhdrenc: ribbe nioðeweard and ufeweard cnuwa smale *a wound-drink: pound small the netherward and upward part of ribwort,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 1: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 19, 22.

dolh-runo, dolg-rune, dulh-rune, an; *f. The herb pellitory, which grows upon walls;* perdicium = *περδίκιον,* parietāria officinālis, Lin:—Wið lungen-ādle; dolhrune, etc. *for lung-disease; pellitory, etc.* L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 16: Herb. 83, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 12, 13; Lchdm. iii. 16, 9. Dulhrune *pellitory,* L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. To sealfe wið springe, nim dolhrunan *for a salve against a pustule, take pellitory,* 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 8: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 11: 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 1: Lchdm. iii. 4, 10: 38, 26. Genim dolgrunan *take pellitory,* L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 16: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 5.

dolh-sealf, dolg-sealf, e; *f.* [sealf *a salve, poultice*] *A wound-salve, poultice for a wound;* vulnĕrārium emplastrum:—Dolhsealf; genim wegbrǽdan sǽd, getrifula smale, scead on ða wunde, sōna biþ sēlre *a wound-salve; take seed of waybroad, bray it small, put* [*shed*] *it on the wound, soon it will be better,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 90, 27: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 2, 7, 10, 13. Grundeswelge ða ðe weaxaþ on worþigum biþ gōd to dolhsealfe *the groundsel which grows in highways is good for a wound-salve,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 27. Hēr sindon dolhsealfa to callum wundum *here are wound-salves for all wounds,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 90, 23. Dolgsealf wið lungen-ādle *a wound-salve for lung-disease,* L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 29. Dolgsealfa wið callum wundum *wound-salves for all wounds,* L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26.

dolh-slege *a wounding blow.* v. dolg-slege.

dolh-smeltas; *pl. m. Linen bandages;* tæniæ = *ταινίαι:*—Tæppan *vel* dolhsmeltas [MS. dolsmeltas] *tæniæ* [MS. *tenia*], Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 93; Wrt. Voc. 16, 64. v. tæppan, from tæppa, *m.*

dolh-swæþ; *gen.* -swæðes; *pl. nom. acc.* -swaðu, -swaðo; *n:* dolhswaðu, e; *f:* -swaðo; *indecl. f.* [swæþ, swaðu *a trace, vestige*] *A trace of a wound, a scar;* cicatrīcis vestīgium, cicātrix:—Dolhswæþ [MS. -swaðˆ] *cicātrix,* Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 115; Wrt. Voc. 49, 22. Forrotodon gewemmede and hīg synt dolhswaðu [dolcswaþu MS: dolhswaðo, Spl.] mīne *putruērunt et corruptæ sunt cicatrices meæ,* Ps. Lamb. 37, 6. Dolhswaðu *cicātrix,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 50. Dæt seó þynneste dolhswaðo and seó læste ætȳwde *that the thinnest and the least scar was to be seen,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19.

dolh-wund; *adj.* [wund *wounded*] *Wounded;* vulnĕrātus:—He on swīman læg druncen and dolhwund *he lay in stupor drunk and wounded,* Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 6; Jud. 107.

dol-līc, dol-līg; *adj. Foolish, rash;* stultus, temĕrārius:—He manna mǽst mærþa gefremede, dǽda dollīcra *he of men had achieved most glories, rash deeds,* Beo. Th. 5285; B. 2646. Druncen beorg ðē and dollīg word *guard thyself from drunkenness and foolish words,* Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 11; Fä. 34.

dollīce; *adv. Foolishly, rashly;* stulte, insāne:—Spræc heálīg word dollīce wið Drihten sinne *he spake proud words foolishly against his Lord,* Cd. 15; Th. 19, 22; Gen. 295: Homl. Th. ii. 330, 26. Ne man ne sceal drincan, oððe dollīce etan binnan Godes hūse *nor may any one drink, nor foolishly eat within God's house,* L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 10: Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 b, 4.

dol-sceaða, an; *m.* [dol *foolish;* sceaða *a robber*] *A foolish* or *rash robber;* temĕrārius spoliātor:—God eáðe mæg ðone dolsceaðan dǽda getwǽfan *God may easily sever the foolish robber from his deeds,* Beo. Th. 962; B. 479.

dol-scipe, es; *m.* [dol *foolish;* scipe *termination,* q. v.] *Foolishness, folly, error;* stultītia, error:—Giongra monna dolscipe hī ofslihþ *the folly of young men kills them,* Past. 50, 2; Hat. MS.

dol-spræc, e; *f.* [spræc *a speaking, talk*] *Foolish* or *vain talk, loquacity;* fātuus sermo:—Dȳlæs we, for dolspræce, tō wīdgangule weorþen *lest, from loquacity, we wander too far,* Past. 49, 4; Hat. MS.

dol-willen, es; *n. Rashness, madness;* temĕritas, dementia:—Ðū þurh ðīn dolwillen gedwolan fylgest *thou followest error through thy rashness,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 24; Jul. 202.

dol-willen; *adj. Rash, mad;* temĕrārius, dēmens:—Ic ðec gedyrstig and ðus dolwillen gesōhte *I have sought thee thus daring and rash,* Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 17; Jul. 451.

dol-wīte, es; *n.* [dol *foolish, audacious* = *Ger.* toll-kühn; wīte *a punishment*] *Punishment for audacity, temerity* or *fool-hardiness;* temerītātis pœna:—Nales dolwīte *no punishment for audacity,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 25; Rä. 27, 17.

DÓM, es; *m.* I. DOOM, *judgment, judicial sentence, decree, ordinance, law;* jūdĭcium, sententia, decrētum, jus, lex:—Hit ys Godes dóm *Dei jūdĭcium est,* Deut. 1, 17: Jn. Bos. 12, 31. Dómes dæg *jūdĭcii dies,* Mt. Bos. 10, 15: 11, 22, 24. Ðam ylcan dóme ðe ge déman, eów biþ gedémed *in quo jūdĭcio judicaverītis, judicabĭmini,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Ex. 6, 6: 23, 6. Æfter eówrum ágnum dóme *according to your own judgment,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 35. Sȳn hī bisceopes dóme scyldig *let them be liable to the bishop's sentence.* Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 1. Ðone ryhtan dóm *the righteous sentence,* Exon. 21 b; Th. 84, 6; Cri. 1369: 42 a; Th. 142, 8; Gū. 641. Hie noldon hyra þeódnes dóm þafigan *they would not obey their lord's decree,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 21; Dan. 190: Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 21; Ph. 642. On gewritum findaþ dóma gehwilcne dara ðe him Drihten bebeád *they find in the scriptures each of the ordinances which the Lord commanded him* [*Moses*], Cd. 169; Th. 211, 2; Exod. 520. Ðis syndon ða dómas ðe Æðelbirht cyning asette on Agustinus dæge *these are the laws which king Ethelbert established in Augustine's day,* L. Ethb. pref; Th. i. 2, 2: L. H. E. pref; Th. i. 26, 3. Be Ines dómum *of Ine's laws,* L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 1. II. *a ruling, governing, command;* rectio, gubernātio, impĕrium:—Dóme Drihten eorþan ymbhwyrft ealle gesette *Dominus correxit orbem terræ,* Ps. Th. 95, 9: Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 3; Gū. 415: Beo. Th. 5708; B. 2858. III. *might, power, dominion, majesty, glory, magnificence, honour, praise, dignity, authority;* potentia, potestas, majestas, glōria, splendor, honor, laus, dignĭtas, auctōritas:—Dǽr wearþ Lacedemonia ánweald and heora dóm alegen *there was the dominion of the Lacedæmonians and their power laid low,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 30. Hī on dryhtlícestum dóme lifdon *they lived in most lordly majesty,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 1; Seef. 85. Sigemunde gesprong dóm unlytel *no little glory sprang to Sigemund,* Beo. Th. 1775; B. 885; 1913; B. 954. Hæfde Daniel dóm micelne in Babilónia *Daniel had much honour in Babylon,* Cd. 180; Th. 225, 33; Dan. 163. Eów Dryhten geaf dóm unscyndne *the Lord gave you shameless glory,* Elen. Kmbl. 730; El. 365. Se ðe wile dóm arǽran *who desires to exalt his dignity,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 2; Wíd. 140. Dryhten ā dóm ágе, leóhtbǽre lof *may the Lord ever have glory, bright praise,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 299, 33; Crä. 111. Dóme gewurþad *honoured with glory,* Beo. Th. 3295; B. 1645. Dóma sélast *best of dignities,* Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 20; Alm. 4. IV. *will, free will, choice, option;* arbitrium, optio:—On eówerne ágenne dóm *in your own will,* Andr. Kmbl. 677; An. 339. Dæt he beáh-hordes brúcan móste selfes dóme *that he might enjoy the ring-hoard of his own free will,* Beo. Th. 1794; B. 895: 5545; B. 2776. V. *sense, meaning, interpretation;* significātio, interprētātio:—Ge sweltaþ deáþe nymþe ic dóm wite sóþan swefnes *ye shall perish by death unless I know the interpretation of my true dream,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 29; Dan. 143. [*Prompt.* dome: *Wyc.* dom, dome, doom: *Piers P.* doom, dome: *Chauc.* dome: *Laym. Orm.* dom: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* dóm, *m. jūdĭcium, arbitrium, honor: Dut.* doeming, *f. condemnation: Kil.* doeme *jūdĭcium: Ger. in the termination* -tum, -thum *-dom: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tuom, *m. n. jūdĭcium: Goth.* doms, *m. judgment: Dan.* dom, *m. f: Swed.* dom, *m: Icel.* dómr, *m: Sansk.* dhāman, *n. a dwelling-place, state, condition, law,* from dhā *to put.*]

-dóm, es; *m.* as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes *Dominion, power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition;* as Cyne-dóm *a king's power, office, etc. a kingdom;* freó-dóm *freedom;* hālig-dóm *holiness;* wīs-dóm *wis-dom;* i. e. *the state* or *condition of being free, holy, wise.*

dóm-bóc; *f.* [bóc *a book,* q. v.] DOOM-BOOK, *a book of decrees* or *laws;* liber judĭcĭalis:—Bēte be ðam ðe seó dóm-bóc secge *let him pay a fine according as the doom-book may say,* L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 7: L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 262, 23: i. 5; Th. i. 264, 20. Swā hit on ðære dóm-bóc stande *as it stands in the doom-book,* L. Ed. prm; Th. i. 158, 4. Ne þearf he nánra dómbóca ōðerra cēpan *he need not heed any other doom books,* L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 30. Óþ-ðæt he com to ðām dómbócum, ðe se heofenlíca Wealdend his folce gesette *until he came to the doom-books, which the heavenly Ruler appointed for his people,* Homl. Th. ii. 198, 18.

dóm-dæg, es; *m.* [dómes dæg *doom's day,* L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 10: Salm. Kmbl. 649; Sal. 324] DOOMSDAY, *judgment-day;* dies jūdĭcii:—Ær he dómdæges dyn gehȳre *before he shall hear doomsday's din,* Salm. Kmbl. 545; Sal. 272. Æt dómdæge, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 3; Cri. 1619. On dómdæge, 99 b; Th. 372, 19; Seel. 95: Cd. 227; Th. 302, 15; Sat. 600. On ðam micclan dómdæge *in die jūdĭcii,* L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 39. Ðæt he dómdæg [dómes dæg MS. B.] ondrǽde *that he dread doomsday,* L. C. E. 25; Th. i. 374, 13.

dóm-ēadig; *adj. Blessed with power;* pōtens, nōbĭlis, beātus, glōria abundans:—Wæs ðære fæmnan ferþ geblissad dómeádigre [-eadigra MS.] *the damsel's soul, the noble one's was rejoiced,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 26; Jul. 288: 32 a; Th. 101, 11; Cri. 1657: 43 a; Th. 145, 23; Gū. 699: Cd. 63; Th. 75, 29; Gen. 1247.

dómere, es; *m. A judge;* jūdex:—Swā him dómeras [dēmeras MS. H.] gereccen *as the judges may prescribe to him,* L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 18. Heretogan and dómeras hæfdon mǽstne weorþscipe *consuls and judges*

had most honour, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100. 13. Settaþ ða to dômerum *appoint them judges*, Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 26 a, 6.

Domer-hâm, Domar-hâm, es; *m.* DAMERHAM, *Wiltshire*; loci nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Æðelflæd æt Domerhâme, Ælfgâres dôhter ealdormannes, was his cwên *Æthelfled at Damerham, daughter of Ælfgar the alderman, was his* [*king Edmund's*] *queen*, Chr. 946; Erl. 117, 25. Ic geân ðæs landes æt Domarhâme into Glæstinga byrig *I give the land at Damerham to Glastonbury*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 519, 30.

dôm-ern, es; *n. A judgment-place, a court-house*; forum judiciâle, tribûnal, prætôrium:—Dômern *tribûnal*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 70. Đâ underfêngon ðæs dêman cempan ðone Hælend on ðam dômerne, and gegaderodon ealne ðone þreát to heom *tunc milites præsidis suscipientes Iesum in prætôrium, congregâverunt ad eum universam cohortem*, Mt. Bos. 27, 27: Jn. Bos. 18, 28, 33: 19, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 422, 1. Wyrûtan hys dômern *outside his judgment-hall*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 9.

dôm-fæst; *adj.* [fæst *fast, firm*] *Firm in judgment, just, firm, powerful*; justus, pûtens:—Noe wæs dômfæst and gedêfe *Noah was just and meek*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 2; Gen. 1287: 108; Th. 143, 8; Gen. 2376: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 1; Az. 99. Syle us to-dæg dômfæstne blæd *give us to-day firm prosperity*, 122 a; Th. 469, 1; Hy. 5, 6. Twelfe wæron dêdum dômfæste *the twelve were powerful in deeds*, Apstls. Kmbl. 9; Ap. 5. Ic sêce swegelcyning, dômfæstra dreám *I seek the King of heaven, the joy of the just*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 6; Gû. 1056.

dôm-fæstnes, -ness, e; *f.* [fæstnes *firmness*] *Firmness of judgment, judgment*; jûdicii integritas, jûdicium:—Mildheortnessa and dômfæstnes ic singe *misericordiam et jûdicium cantâbo*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 1.

dôm-georn; *adj.* [georn *desirous, eager*] *Eager for justice, ambitious, just, virtuous*; justitiæ appêtens, justus:—Se hâlga wæs to hofe læded, deór and dômgeorn *the holy one was led to the house, dear and virtuous*, Andr. Kmbl. 2617: An. 1310. Hlecþrodon dugoþ dômgeorne *the ambitious rulers spake*, 1385; An. 693: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 20; Wand. 17: Elen. Kmbl. 2579; El. 1291.

dôm-hûs, es; *n.* [hûs *a house*] *A judgment-house*; cûria, epicaustêrium, capitôlium:—Dôm-hûs *cûria*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 1; Wrt. Voc. 36, 44. Dôm-hûs *vel* mót-hûs *epicaustêrium*, 107; Som. 78, 74; Wrt. Voc. 57, 52. Dóm-hûs *capitôlium*, 107; Som. 78, 97; Wrt. Voc. 58, 12.

dôm-hwæt; *adj.* [hwæt *quick, strenuous*] *Strenuous in judgment*; in jûdicio strênuus:—We hine dômhwate, dædum and wordum hêrgen holdlîce *we strenuous, may praise him faithfully in deeds and words*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 11; Cri. 429.

dômian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dôm *justice, glory*] *To praise, glorify*; celebrâre, gloriam tribuêre:—Annanias ðec and Adzarias and Misael Metod dômige *Hananiah and Azariah and Mishael may glorify thee, O Lord*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 4; Dan. 399: 192; Th. 239, 19; Dan. 372.

dôm-lêas; *adj. Inglorious, powerless, hapless*; inglôrius, impôtens, infortûnatus:—Æðelingas gefricgean dômleásan dæd *nobles shall hear of your inglorious deed*, Beo. Th. 5772; B. 2890. Sceolon nû æfre dreógan dômleáse gewinn *now we shall ever wage powerless war*, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 3; Sat. 232. Ealle swylt fornam, druron dômleáse *death tore them all away, hapless they fell*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997.

dôm-lîc; *adj. Judicial, glorious*; judiciâlis, glorîosus:—Dômlîc *judiciâlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Wæron hwædre monge ða ðe Meotude gehýrdun dædum dômlîcum *there were yet many who obeyed the Creator with glorious deeds*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 28; Ph. 445: 62 a; Th. 229, 8; Ph. 452.

dôm-lîce; *adj. Judicially, powerfully, gloriously*; judiciâliter, potenter, glorîose:—Sýn me dîne handa on hælu nû, and ðæt dômlîce gedôn weorþe *fiat manus tua et salvum me facias*, Ps. Th. 118, 173: Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 19; Az. 124: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 319.

Dommoc-ceaster *Dunwich, Suffolk*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 12. v. Domuc.

domne, es; *m. A lord*; dôminus:—Hêr resteþ domne Agustinus, se êresta ærcebiscoop Cantwarena burge *here resteth lord Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 43. Mîn domne biscoep *my lord bishop*, 3, 14; S. 540, 25: 3, 19; S. 548, 23.

dôm-setl, es; *n.* [dôm *judgment*, setl *a seat*] *A judgment-seat, tribunal*; tribûnal:—Ðis dômsetl *hoc tribûnal*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2. Se gerêfa hêt Iulianan ût gelædan to his dômsetle *the count bade Juliana be led out to his judgment-seat*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 16; Jul. 534: 68 a; Th. 252, 12; Jul. 162. On his dômsetle *pro tribûnâli*, Mt. Bos. 27, 19.

dôm-settend, es; *m. One sitting in judgment, a judge, a lawyer*; jurisconsultus, Cot. 113.

Domuc, e; *f?* Dommoc-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Dunwich, on the sea coast of Suffolk, the seat of the first East Anglian bishopric, which was subsequently fixed at Norwich*; loci nomen in agri Suffolciensi ora maritima:—Alfhun biscoep forþférde on Sudberi, and he wearþ bebyrged in Domuce, and Tídfriþ wearþ gecoren æfter him *bishop Alfhun died at Sudbury, and he was buried at Dunwich, and Tidfrith was chosen after him*, Chr. 798; Th. 105, 9–13, col. 3. Felix se biscoep, se com of Burgundana rices dælum, onféng biscopsetl on Dommocceastre, and mid ðý he seofontyne winter on bisceoplîcum gerece fôre wæs, ðær he on sibbe his líf ge-endode *Felix episcôpus, qui de Burgundiôrum partîbus venit, accêpit sedem episcopâtus in civitâte Domnoc, et cum decem ac septem annos eidem provinciæ pontificâli regimîne præsset, ibidem in pace vitam finîvit*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 12.

DÔN, to dônne; *part.* dônende, dônde; ic dô, ðû dêst, he dêþ, *pl.* dôþ; *p.* ic, he dyde, ðû dydest, *pl.* dydon; *impert.* dô, *pl.* dôþ; *subj.* dô, *pl.* dôn, dô; *p.* dyde, *pl.* dyden; *pp.* dôn, dên *To* DO, *make, cause*; agêre, facêre:—Ne môt ic dôn ðæt ic wylle *non licet mihi quod volo facêre?* Mt. Bos. 20, 15: Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 12: 994; Erl. 133, 17: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 23; Gen. 189: Beo. Th. 2349; B. 1172: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 78; Met. 19, 39. Alýfþ on restedagum wel dôn, oððe yfele *licet sabbâtis benefacêre, an male?* Lk. Bos. 6, 9. He sæde ðæt he hit nâhte to dônne *he said that he ought not to do it*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 5: 1091; Erl. 227, 13: Mt. Bos. 12, 2: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 11; Cri. 1289. Hyt ys alýfed on restedagum wel to dônne *licet sabbâtis benefacêre*, Mt. Bos. 12, 12. Dôende [dônde, Lamb.] *faciens*, Ps. Spl. 102, 6. Eádig ys se þeów, ðe hys hlâford hyne gemêt ðus dôndne, ðonne he cymþ *beâtus ille servus, quem cum venêrit dominus ejus, invenêrit sic facientem*, Mt. Bos. 24, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 43. Ic dô *ago*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 12: *fûcio*, 28, 6; Som. 32, 36. Ic dô oððe wyrce *fûcio*, 33; Som. 37, 47. Ic dô gyt *faxo*, 33; Som. 37, 43. Ic dô ðæt gyt beóþ manna fisceras *fûciam vos fîeri piscatôres hominum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 19. Ðû dêst *faxis*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 44. Hwî dêst ðû wið me swâ *why doest thou with me so?* Gen. 12, 18; Jn. Bos. 6, 30. Se ðe hit dêþ, se biþ mycel *he who does it shall be great*, Mt. Bos. 5, 19: 13, 23: 18, 35: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 41: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181: Ps. Th. 139, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 123; Met. 9, 62: Beo. Th. 2121; B. 1058. Se árleása dêþ ðæt fýr cymþ usan *the impious one will cause fire to come from above*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 7: Mt. Bos. 5, 32. Gyf ge ðæt dôþ *if ye do that*, Mt. Bos. 5, 47. Ne winne ge ongên ða ðe eów yfel dôþ *strive not against those who do you wrong*, Mt. Bos. 5, 39: 12, 2. Ðæt cild weóx swâ swâ ôðre cild dôþ *the child grew as other children do*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 35: 18, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 13: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 18; Gen. 1206: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 35; Gû. 100. Ne dyde ic for fâcne *I did it not for fraud*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691. Ðû ondsæc dydest *thou madest denial*, Andr. Kmbl. 1854; An. 929. Ðæt dyde unhold mann *inimîcus homo hoc fecit*, Mt. Bos. 13, 28: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 2: Cd. 33; Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708: Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 4. Iosep dyde swâ Drihtnes engel him bebeád *Joseph fecit sicut præcêpit ei angêlus Domini*, Mt. Bos. 1, 24: Ps. Th. 93, 7. Se wilnode ðæs westdæles, swâ se ôðer dyde ðæs éastdæles *he wished for the west part, as the other did for the east part*, Ors. 3, 9: Bos. 66, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 2: Cd. 215; Th. 272, 10; Sat. 117: Rood Kmbl. 226; Kr. 114: Beo. Th. 893; B. 444: Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 11; Cri. 17. He ne cúðe hwæt ða cynn dydon *he knew not what the people did*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 31; Gen. 1944: Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 10; Az. 17. Hîg dydon swâ hwæt swâ hîg woldon *fecêrunt quæcumque voluêrunt*, Mt. Bos. 17, 12: Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 9. Reced weardode unrîm eorla, swâ hie oft ær dydon *countless warriors guarded the mansion, as they had often done before*, Beo. Th. 2481; B. 1238: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 6; Sat. 625: Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 32; Cri. 455. Dô *fac*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 47. Dô swâ ic ðé bidde *do as I pray thee*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 16; Gen. 2225: Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541. Dôþ wel ðâm ðe eów yfel dôþ *benefacîte his qui oderunt vos*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Cd. 106; Th. 140, 6; Gen. 2323: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 24; Gû. 564: Beo. Th. 2467; B. 1231: Ps. Th. 30, 28. Dôþ his stîgas rihte *make his paths straight*, Mt. Bos. 3, 3: Ps. Th. 61, 8: 67, 4. Behéald ðæt ðú ðas dæde ne dô *see that thou do not this deed*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 25. Ðæt he dô ealle hâle *ut salvos facêret omnes*, Ps. Th. 75, 6: 118, 126. Ðæt heó dô ðæt ðæt heó ær dyde *that she may do that which she before did*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 35, 36. Hwæt dô we ðæt we wyrceon Godes weorc *quid faciêmus ut operêmur opêra Dei?* Jn. Bos. 6, 28: Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 28; Seel. 99. Hwæt dô ge mâre *quid amplius facîtis?* Mt. Bos. 5, 47. Ðeáh hî wom dôn *though they commit sin*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 15; Fä. 70: Cd. 109; Th. 145, 26; Gen. 2411: Ps. Th. 95, 7. ¶ Dôn dædbôte *to do penance, repent*, Mt. Bos. 3, 2: 4, 17: 11, 20, 21: 12, 41. Dôn edleán *to give a reward*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Dôn fram *to depart*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 22. Dôn in *to put in* or *into*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 33: L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 13: Cd. 100; Th. 248, 31; Dan. 521. Dôn neóde *to supply want*, Basil. admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29. Dôn preóste *to give to a priest*, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 15. Dôn of *to take off, doff*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 15: Beo. Th. 5610; B. 2809. Dôn on *to put on, in*, or *into, to don*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 13; 24, 1: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 5; 32, 14, 15. 17, 21: Herb. 1, 7; Lchdm. i. 72, 21: 2, 7; Lchdm. i. 82, 12: 13, 2; Lchdm. i. 104, 23: Beo. Th. 2293: B. 1144: 6307; B. 3164: Elen. Kmbl. 2348; El. 1175: Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87: Hy. 9, 55; Hy. Gru. ii. 292, 55: Mt. Bos. 9, 16, 17. Dôn to *to put to*, Past. 49, 2; Hat. MS: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 15. Dôn to witanne *to do to wit, to make to know* or *understand*, Past. 46, 8; Hat. MS. 68 a, 12: Prov. Kmbl. 11. Betre dôn *to prefer*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 15. For nâuht dôn *to consider as naught*, Past. 38, 1; Hat. MS. 50 b, 19: Lev. 26, 15:

Deut. 31, 16. Furðor dôn *to prefer, esteem*, Past. 17, 7; Hat. MS. 23 b, 14. Gifta dôn *to keep nuptials*, Somn. 186; Lchdm. iii. 208, 21. Huntaþ dôn *to be hunting*, 239; Lchdm. iii. 212, 3. Gode dôn *to render to God*, L. Edg. C. 54; Th. ii. 256, 2. Gymen [MS. gyman] dôn *to take care, regard*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 25. Munuclíf dôn *to lead a monastic life*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 19. On wôh dôn *to pervert*, Past. 2, 1; Cot. MS. To cyninge dôn *to make a king*, Ors. 6, 4; Bos. 118, 25; Bt. Met. Fox 15, 26; Met. 15, 13. Wrace dôn *to take revenge*, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 4. [*Prompt.* dooñ: *Wyc.* don, doon: *Piers P.* doon: *Chauc.* do *to cause: Laym.* don, do: *Orm.* don: *Plat.* doon: *O. Sax.* dôn, duôn, duan, dôan: *Frs.* dwaen, dien: *O. Frs.* dua: *Dut.* doen: *Ger.* thuen, thun: *M. H. Ger.* tuon: *O. H. Ger.* tuoan, tuon: *Sansk.* dhâ *ponĕre.*] DER. a-dôn, be-, for-, ge-, in-ge-, of-, of-a-, ôfer-, on-, on-ge-, ôþ-, to-, to-ge-, un-, under-, up-a-, ût-a-.

Dona-feld; *gen.* -feldes; *dat.* -felde, -felda; *m.* TANFIELD, *near Ripon, Yorkshire;* Campodônum in agro Eboracensi:—On Donafelda, ðær wæs ða cyninges botl, hêt Eádwine ðær cyricean getimbrian *in Campodôno, ubi tunc etiam villa rĕgia erat, Æduini rex fecit basilicam*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 17.

dôn-líc; *adj. Active;* practĭcus = πρακτικός, Cot. 149.

Donua; *indecl. f. The river Danube;* Danŭbius = Δανούβιος:—Sûþ ôþ Donua ða eá, dære æwylme is neáh dære eá Rînes *south to the river Danube, whose spring is near the river Rhine*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 24, 29. On ôðre healfe dære eá Donua *on the other side of the river Danube*, 1, 1; Bos. 18, 31, 43.

dqoo *the south wind;* notus, auster, Som. Ben. Lye.

dop-enid, -ænid, e; *f.* [ened *a duck*] *A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck, coot;* fulica, fulix:—Dop-enid *fulica*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 30; Wrt. Voc. 29, 50. Ganot, dop-ænid *fulix*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 53.

dop-fugel, es; *m. A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen;* mergus, mergŭlus:—Dop-fugel *mergus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 12. Dop-fugel *mergŭlus*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 6; Wrt. Voc. 62, 6.

doppettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To dip often, dip in, immerse;* mersāre:—Geseah he swymman scealfran on flôde, and gelôme doppettan adûne to grunde, êhtende þearle ðære eá fixa *he saw gulls swimming on the water, and frequently dipping down to the bottom, eagerly pursuing the fishes of the river*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 7. Ic doppette *merso*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 21. v. dyppan.

Dor, es; *m.* DORE, *Derbyshire;* loci nomen in agro Derbiensi:—Ecgbryht Wesseaxna cyning lædde fierd to Dore wiđ Norþan Hymbre *Egbert king of the West Saxons led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 7.

DÔR, es; *pl. nom. acc.* dôr, dôru, dûru; *n. A large door;* porta:—Đæt đû đîne dôru mihtest bedôn fæste *that thou mightest shut fast thy doors*, Ps. Th. 147, 2. Gâþ nû on his dôru *intrāte portas ejus*, Ps. Th. 99, 3. Hôh ða wyrte on ðam [MS. dan] dôre *hang the herbs on the door*, Lchdm. iii. 56, 29. Forðon he æren dôr eáðe gescêneþ [MS. gesceeneþ] *quia contrivit portas æreas*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. Dûru *doors*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29. [*Prompt.* dore: *Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* dore: *Laym.* dure, dore: *Plat.* dôre *a door;* door *a gate: O. Sax.* dor, *n. a door, gate: Frs.* doare, doar: *O. Frs.* dore, dure *a door: Ger.* thüre, *f. a door;* thor, *n. a gate: Goth.* daúr, *n;* daúro, *f: Dan.* dör, *n: Swed.* dörr, *f: Icel.* dyrr, *f: O. Nrs.* dyrr, *n: Grk.* θύρα: *Sansk.* dvâr, *f;* dvâra, *n.*] DER. Fífel-dôr, hel-, helle, weall-. v. dûru, *f.*

dora, an; *m. A humble-bee, dumble-*DORE; bombus terrestris, attăcus = ἄτταλος:—Dora *atticus* [=*attăcus*] vel *burdo* [=*Fr. bourdon*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Scm. 59, 112; Wrt. Voc. 23, 68. Doran hunig *dumbledore's honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 20. Celeþenian seáw gemeng wiđ dorena hunig *mingle juice of celandine with dumbledores' honey*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 7. Ða ahsan gemenge wiđ dorena hunig *mix the ashes with dumbledores' honey*, Lchdm. ii. 28, 26.

Dorce-ceaster, Dorces ceaster, Dorca-ceaster, Dorceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [*Bd.* Dorcinca, Dorcic: *Hunt.* Dorecestre: *Brom.* Dorkecestre: *Matt. West.* Dorcestre] DORCHESTER, *Oxfordshire, the episcopal seat of the first bishop of the West Saxons, which was subsequently removed to Lincoln;* Durocastrum, in agri Oxoniensis parte Bercriensi finitima:—Hêr Cynegils [MS. Kynegils] wæs gefullod fram Byrîne ðam biscope on Dorcaccastre *in this year* [A. D. 635] *Cynegils was baptized at Dorchester by bishop Birinus*, Chr. 635; Th. 47, 4, col. 1. Hêr wæs Cwichelm gefullod on Dorceceastre [Dorces ceastre, Th. 46, 10, col. 1] *in this year* [A. D. 636] *Cwichelm was baptized at Dorchester*, 636; Th. 47, 9, col. 1: 639; Th. 46, 18, col. 2; 47, 17, col. 1. Æt Dorceceastre [Dorceastre, Th. 175, 28, col. 2] *at Dorchester*, 897; Th. 174, 31, col. 1, 2; 175, 27, col. 1. Geáfon ðam bisceope begen ða cyningas eardungstôwe and biscopsetl on Dorceceastre *both the kings* [*Cynegils of the West Saxons and Oswald of the Northumbrians*] *gave the bishop* [*Birinus*] *a dwelling-place and episcopal see at Dorchester*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 20. Ætla wæs on Dorceceastre to bisceope gehâlgod *Ætla was consecrated bishop of Dorchester*, 4, 23; S. 594, 11. Hêr Wulstân arcebiscop onfêng eft biscoprîces, on Dorceceastre *in this year* [A. D. 954] *archbishop Wulfstan again received a bishopric, at Dorchester*, Chr. 954; Th. 215, 26, col. 1.

dorfen *laboured, perished; pp. of* deorfan. v. ge-deorfan.

Dorm-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by *Antoninus* Durobrivæ, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it also Dornford] *Dornford* or *Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen*, Som. Ben. Lye.

Dorn-sæte, Dor-sæte; *gen.* -sæta; *dat.* -sætum, -sæton, -sætan; *pl. m.* [dor = *Celt.* dwr, dur *water;* -sæte *dwellers, inhabitants: dwellers by water*] *Inhabitants* or *men of Dorsetshire, people of Dorsetshire in a body,* DORSETSHIRE; Dorsetenses, Dorsetia:—Þy ilcan geáre gefeaht Æðelhelm wiđ Deniscne here mid Dornsætum [Dorsætan, Th. 118, 17, col. 2; Dorsæton, 119, 17, col. 1; Dorsætum, 119, 16, col. 2] *in the same year* [A. D. 837] *Æthelhelm fought against the Danish army with the Dorsetmen*, Chr. 837; Th. 118, 17, col. 1. Mid Dornsætum [Dorsætum, Th. 120, 12, col. 2, 3; Dorsæton, 121, 11, col. 1, 2, 3] *with the Dorset-men*, 845; Th. 120, 12, 36. Alfwold wæs biscoop on Dorsætum *Alfwold was bishop of Dorset*, 978; Th. 232, 7, col. 1: 982; Th. 234, 38: 236, 8: 1015; Th. 276, 13; 277, 13. Hî up eódon into Dorsæton [Dorsætan, Th. 247, 19] *they went up into Dorsetshire*, 998; Th. 246, 19: Cod. Dipl. 1302; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. vi. 155, 6: 1334; A. D. 1046; Kmbl. vi. 195, 31. On Dorsætan *in Dorsetshire*, Cod. Dipl. 841; Kmbl. iv. 200, 26: 871; Kmbl. iv. 221, 5: Chr. 1078; Th. 350, 17.

Dornwara ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f.* [*the city of the inhabitants of Dorsetshire*] DORCHESTER, *the chief town of Dorsetshire;* Dorcestria, agri Dorsetensi caput:—Dis wæs gedôn in ðam cynelícan setle on ðære stôwe ðe is genæmned Dornwara ceaster *this was done in the royal residence in the place which is named Dorchester*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 126, 8: Cod. Dipl. 1061; A. D. 868; Kmbl. v. 119, 26.

dorste, *pl.* dorston *durst*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 30: 4, 11; Bos. 97, 14; *p. of* durran.

Dorwit-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Canterbury;* Dorobernia:—Hrôfes ceaster is xxiv mîla fram Dorwitceastre *Rochester is twenty-four miles from Canterbury*, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 24.

dott, es; *m. A* DOT, *small spot, speck;* punctum:—Geopenige mon ðone dott, and binde ðone clidan to ðan swyle *let the speck* [*at the head of a boil*] *be opened, and the poultice be bound to the swelling*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 14.

drabbe *dregs, lees,* DRAB; fæces, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* draffe *segestārium, drascum: Wyc.* draf *dreg, refuse;* draffis *dregs: Piers P. Chauc. Laym.* draf *dregs: Dut.* draf, *m.*]

DRACA, an; *m.* I. *a dragon;* draco:—Draca ðes ðone ðû ȳwodest *draco iste quem formasti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 28. Tredan león and dracan *conculcāre leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13. Dû fortrydst leóna and dracena *thou shalt be a treader down of lions and dragons*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13: Ps. Th. 148, 7. II. *a serpent;* serpens:—Is ðæt deór pandher, se is æt-hwâm freónd, bûtan dracan ânum *the beast is the panther, which is to each a friend, save to the serpent only*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 24; Pa. 16. III. *the serpent = the devil;* diabŏlus:—Worpaþ hine deófol, draca egeslîce *the devil, the fearful dragon, shall cast him down*, Salm. Kmbl. 52; Sal. 26: Exon. 96 a: Th. 359, 4; Pa. 57. [*R. Glouc.* dragon: *Laym.* drake, *m: Orm.* drake: *Plat.* drake, *m: Dut.* draak, *m: Ger.* drache, *m: M. H. Ger.* trache, tracke, *m: O. H. Ger.* tracho, *m: Dan.* drage, *m. f: Swed.* drake, *m: Icel.* dreki, *m: Fr.* dragon, *m: Span.* dragón, *m: Ital.* dragóne, *m: Lat.* draco: *Grk.* δράκων *a dragon*, from δέρκομαι *to flash, gleam.*] DER. corþ-draca, fŷr-, lêg-, lig-, nîþ-, sê-.

dracan blôd, es; *n. Dragon's blood, a pigment obtained from the dragon's blood-tree;* cinnabăris = κιννάβαρι, Cot. 210. v. dracentse.

dracentse, dracente, dracanse, draconze, an; *f. Dragon-wort, dragons;* dracontea = δρακόντιον, arum dracuncŭlus, Lin:—*Herba dracontea*, ðæt ys dracentse, Herb. Cont. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 12; 15, 1. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *dracontea* and ôðrum naman dracentse nemneþ, ys sæd ðæt heó of dracan blôde acenned beón sceolde *this herb, which is named* dracontea, *and by another name dragons, is said to be produced from dragon's blood*, Herb. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 22. Nim dracentan wyrtruman [MS. wyrtruma] *take roots of dragons*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 8. Dracanse *dragons*, iii. 24, 3. Draconzan, *acc. dragons*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 7.

DRÆDAN; ic dræde, ðû drædest, drætest, dræst, he drædeþ, dræt, *pl.* dræda þ; *p.* drêd, dreórd, *pl.* drêdon; *pp.* dræden *To* DREAD, *fear;* timĕre, pavĕre: *found in the compounds* a-dræ dan, an-, on-dræ dan, on-dræd-endlîc, on-dræd-ing: of-dræd. [*Wyc.* drede, dreed: *Piers P. Chauc.* drede: *Laym.* dreden: *Orm.* drædenn, dredenn: *O. Sax.* ant-drâdan, an-drâdan: *M. H. Ger.* en-trâten: *O. H. Ger.* an-trâtan.]

dræf, drâf, e; *f. A driving out, an expulsion;* expulsio:—Be dræfe [drâfe MS. B.] *of expulsion*, L. In. 68; Th. i. 146, 6. DER. ût-dræf.

drîfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive;* agĕre, pellĕre. DER. a-dræfan, ge-, to-, ge-dræfnes, to-dræfednes, ût-dræfere. v. drîfan.

dræfend, es; *m. A hunter;* venātor:—Sum biþ deóra dræfend *one is a hunter of beasts*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 24; Crä. 38.

dræge, es; *n? A* DRAG, *drag-net;* tragŭla, verriculum:—Dræg-net

vel dræge *tragŭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 13; Wrt. Voc. 15, 13. **Dræge** *tragŭla* vel *verricŭlum*, 105; Som. 78, 40; Wrt. Voc. 57, 22.

drægeþ, ðū drægest *drags, thou draggest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

dræg-net, -nett, es; *n. A drag-net;* tragum, verricŭlum:—Dræg-net *vel* dræge *tragŭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 13; Wrt. Voc. 15, 13. Dræg-net *verricŭlum*, 84; Som. 73, 89; Wrt. Voc. 48, 27.

drægþ, ðū drægst *drags, thou draggest*, Past. 56, 2; Hat. MS; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

dræhþ, ðū dræhst *drags, thou draggest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

dræn *a drone*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 48. v. drān.

dræno *a drink*, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 6. v. drinc.

dræp, ðū dræpe, *pl.* dræpon *struck; p. of* drepan.

dræstest, dræst, he dræt *dreadest, dreads; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* drædan.

drāf, e; *f.* [drāf *drove, p. of* drīfan] *A* DROVE, *herd, band;* armenta, grex, agmen:—Đā đā seó ornæte micelnyss his orfes on dære dūne læswede, sum mōdig fearr wearþ ângenega, and dære heorde drāfe oferhogode *when the immense multitude of his cattle was grazing on the mountain, an unruly bull wandered alone, and despised the companionship of the herd*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 10. Oft twegen sæmen oððe þrȳ hwīlum drīfaþ ða drāfe cristenra manna fram sūð to sæ *sæpe duo treve e pirātis christianōrum agmen congregātum a mari usque ad mare compellunt*, Lupi Serm. i. 15; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 34. Hī drifon heora drāfa into Medewæge *they drove their herds into the Medway*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 4, 16.

drāf *drove*, Chr. 1099; Ing. 318, 16; *p. of* drīfan.

DRAGAN, ic drage, ðū drægest, drægst, dræhst, he drægeþ, dræg þ, dræhþ, *pl.* dragaþ; *p.* drōg, drōh, *pl.* drōgon; *pp.* dragen. I. *v. a. To* DRAG, *draw;* trahĕre:—Eall dæt ða beón dragen toward ða drāne dragaþ fraward *all that the bees draw towards them the drones draw from them*, Chr. 1127; Th. 378, 24, 25. Simon Petrus drōg dæt nett on corþe *Simon Petrus traxit rete in terram*, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 11. Hī me drōgon, and ic hit nyste... hit mon dræg þ swā hit ne gefret *traxērunt me et ego non sensi... trahĭtur et nequaquam sentit*, Past. 56, 2; Hat. MS. Hī drōgon heora scipa on west-healfe dære brycge *they dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 9, 23. II. *v. intrans. To draw oneself, to draw, go;* se conferre, ire:—Drōgon swā wīde swā wegas to lēgon *they went as far as the roads lay before them*, Andr. Kmbl. 2465; An. 1234. Ongon dragan Dryhtnes cempa *the Lord's champion began to go*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 23; Gū. 699. [*Wyc.* drow, drow, drow3 *drew: Laym.* drazen, drawe *to draw: Orm.* draghenn *to draw: Plat.* drāgen *to bear, endure: O. Sax.* dragan *to bear: Frs.* dreagjen, dreagen, dreyn: *O. Frs.* drega, draga *to bear: Dut.* dragen *to bear: Ger. M. H. Ger.* tragen *to bear, endure: O. H. Ger.* tragan *portāre: Goth.* dragan *to carry: Dan.* drage *to draw, carry: Swed.* draga *to wear: Icel.* draga *to drag, carry: Lat.* trahĕre *to pull.*] DER. be-dragan, ūt-.

DRĀN, drān, e; *f. A* DRONE; fucus:—Drān *fucus*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 106; Wrt. Voc. 23, 62. Drān *fucus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 48. Đær he wunede eall riht swā drāne dōþ on hīue: eall dæt ða beón dragen toward ða drāne dragaþ fraward *he abode there just as drones do in a hive: all that the bees draw towards them the drones draw from them*, Chr. 1127: Erl. 256, 20, 21. [*Piers P.* drane: *Plat.* drone: *O. Sax.* drān, *f. fucus: Ger.* drone, thrāne, *f*; dran, *m. fucus: M. H. Ger.* tren, *m. fucus: O. H. Ger.* treno, *m. attācus, fucus: Dan.* drone, *m. f: Swed.* drönje, drön-are, *m: Gr. ἀν-θρήν-η, f. a hornet, bee: Sansk.* druṇa, *m. a bee*; dhran *to sound.*]

drano *drank*, Gen. 9, 21; *p. of* drincan.

dreá *a magician, wizard*, Salm. Kmbl. 89, MS. A; Sal. 44. v. drȳ.

dreág, dreáh *did, suffered*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 9; Jul. 626: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 22; Exod. 49; *p. of* dreógan.

dreahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strain out, drain;* excolāre:—Dreahna ūt þurh wyllene clāþ *drain* [*it*] *out through a woollen cloth*, Lchdm. iii. 72, 23. v. drehnigean.

dreahte, ðū dreahtest, *pl.* dreahton; *pp.* dreaht *Vexed, vexedst, troubled*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 6; Scel. 17; *p. and pp. of* dreccan.

DREÁM, es; *m.* I. *joy, pleasure, gladness, mirth, rejoicing, rapture, ecstasy, frenzy;* jubilum, lætitia, gaudium, delīrium:—Đær biþ drincendra dreám se micla *there is the great joy of drinkers*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 3; Vy. 79: Beo. Th. 999; B. 497: Cd. 169; Th. 211, 25; Exod. 531. Đær biþ engla dreám *there* [*in heaven*] *is joy of angels*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 22; Cri. 1676: Elen. Kmbl. 2461; El. 1232: Apstls. Kmbl. 96; Ap. 48. Ic eam ealles leás ēcan dreámes *I am bereft of all eternal joy*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 8; Sat. 168: 217; Th. 276, 2; Sat. 182: Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 24; Cri. 1343: Rood Kmbl. 285; Kr. 144. In dolum dreáme *in foolish joy*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 8; Gū. 435. In ðam uplīcan ængla dreáme *in the exalted joy of angels*, 9 a; Th. 7, 17; Cri. 102. He dreám gehȳrde hlūdne in healle *he heard loud mirth in the hall*, Beo. Th. 177; B. 88. Sorh cymeþ in manna dreám *sorrow cometh into the joy of men*, Frag. Kmbl. 3; Leás. 2: Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 2; Gū. 166. Heó mōton âgan dreáma dreám mid Gode *they may possess joy of joys with God*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 32; Sat. 314: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 22; Cri. 580: Apstls. Kmbl. 163; Ap. 82. Eart ðū dumb and deáf, ne sindan ðīne dreámas wiht *thou art dumb and deaf, thy pleasures are naught*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 27; Seel. 65. Dreáma leás *void of joys, joyless*, Beo. Th. 1705; B. 850: Cd. 2; Th. 3, 23; Gen. 40: 5; Th. 7, 18; Gen. 108. Ic dreáma wyn sceal āgan mid englum *I shall possess joy of joys with angels*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 31; Gū. 652. Hie forþ heónon gewiton of worulde dreámum *they have departed hence from the world's joys*, Rood Kmbl. 263; Kr. 133: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 19; Gū. 712. Hēr ge-endode eorþan dreámas Eádgār Engla cyning *in this year* [A. D. 975] *Edgar, king of the Angles, ended the pleasures of earth*, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 29; Edg. 21: Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 5; Cri. 1668. Sēcan mid sibbe swegles dreámas *to seek in peace the joys of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1618; An. 810: Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257: Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 28; Cri. 1246: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 31; Jud. 350. On swylcum wōdum dreáme *in such insane ecstasy* or *frenzy*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 14: Homl. Th. i. 524, 34: 526, 1: ii. 50, 28: 110, 18, 31. II. what causes mirth,—*An instrument of music, music, rapturous music, harmony, melody, song;* orgānum = ὄργανον, musica, concentus, harmōnia = ἁρμονία, modulātio, modus, melōdia = μελῳδία, cantus:—Ne māgon ðam breahtme bȳman ne hornas, ne hearpan hlyn, ne organan swēg, ne ænig ðara dreáma de Dryhten gescōp gumum to gliwe in das geōmran woruld *trumpets nor horns can* [*equal*] *that sound, nor sound of harp, nor organ's tone, nor any of those kinds of music which the Lord hath created for delight to men in this sad world*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 29–207, 10; Ph. 134–139. On saligum we āhōfon oððe āhēngon dreámas ūre *in salicĭbus suspendīmus orgāna nostra*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 2. Sæde se engel ðæt se dreám wære of ðam upplīcum werode *the angel said that the melody was from the celestial host*, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 10: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 9; Gū. 1290. Werhādes men ongunnon symle done dreám, and wīfhādes men him sungon ongeán andswariende *men always begun the melody, and women answering sung in turn*, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 12: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 28; Sat. 328. Iohannes gehȳrde swylce bȳmena dreám *John heard, as it were, the sound of trumpets*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 35. Dreáme *harmōnia, modulatiōne*, Mone B. 2528, 2529. Dreámas *concentus*, 4940. Dreámum *modis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 9. [*Laym*, dræm, dream, drem, *m. joy, rejoicing: Orm.* dræm *sound.*] DER. dreám-cræft, -ere, -hæbbende, -healdende, -leás, -līc, -ucs, -swinsung: drēman, drȳman, freá-: drēme, drȳme, ge-, unge-: ēdel-dreám, gleó-, god-, gum-, heofon-, man-, medu-, sele-, sin-, swegl-, woruld-, wuldor-, wyn-.

dreám-cræft, es; *m. The art of music, music;* musica:—Gedēþ se dreámcræft ðæt se mon biþ dreámere *the art of music causes the man to be a musician*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31.

dreámere, es; *m. A musician;* musĭcus, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31.

dreám-hæbbende; *part.* [dreám I. *joy*, hæbbende *having, possessing*] *Possessing bliss, joyful;* lætābundus:—Þrymmas weóxon dreámhæbbendra *the glories of the possessors of bliss increased*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 34; Gen. 81.

dreám-healdende; *part.* [healdende *holding*] *Holding joy, joyful;* lætābundus:—Beó ðū sunum mīnum gedēfe, dreámhealdende *be thou gentle to my sons, holding them in joy*, Beo. Th. 2459; B. 1227.

dreám-leás; *adj. Joyless, sad;* mæstus:—Dreámleás gebād *he continued joyless*, Beo. Th. 3445; B. 1720: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 4; Dan. 558. Đis is dreámleás hūs *this is a joyless house*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 22; Cri. 1628.

dreám-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, ðæt -līce; *adj. Joyous, musical;* jucundus, musĭcus:—Dreámlīc oððe wynsum sȳ him spæc [MS. spæce] mīn *jucundum sit ei eloquium meum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 34. Ða dreámlīcan *musĭca*, Cot. 133.

dreámnes, -ness, e; *f. A singing;* cantio:—Word dreámnessa oððe sanga *verba cantiōnum*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 3.

dreám-swinsung *mirth-harmony, harmony*, Cot. 4. v. swinsung.

dreáp, *pl.* drupon *dropped; p. of* dreópan.

dreápian *to drop*, Ps. Surt. 67, 9. v. dreópian.

dreárung, e; *f. A falling;* destillātio, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 3; Dan. 349. v. dreórung.

dreás *rushed, fell; p. of* dreósan.

drēas *soothsayers;* hariŏli, Prov. 23, = drȳas; *pl. nom. of* drȳ.

DRECCAN, dreccean, drecan, ic drecce, drece, ðū drecest, drecst, he drece þ, drecþ, *pl.* dreccaþ, drecceaþ; *p.* [drechede = drehde =] drehte, dreahte, *pl.* drehton, dreahton; *pp.* [dreched = drehed = dreht, dreaht] dreht, dreaht *To vex, afflict, trouble, torture, torment;* vexāre, affligĕre, tribulāre, turbāre, cruciāre:—Mec sorg drece þ *sorrow vexeth me*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 21; Gen. 2179. Drecþ se deófol mancynn mid mislīcum costnungum *the devil vexes mankind with various temptations*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 44. Me Agar drehte dōgora gehwam *Hagar hath vexed me each day*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 27; Gen. 2249. Yrfweardnysse ðīne hī drehton *hæreditātem tuam vexavērunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 5: Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 7. Ic drece *vexo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 44. Đeáh hine se ymbhoga ðyssa worulds ēlþa wrāðe drecce *though the anxious care of*

these worldly goods severely afflicts him, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 108; Met. 7, 54: Homl. Th. i. 156, 21. Ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wiht dreceþ *fates change him not, nor doth aught afflict him*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 334, 1; Gn. Ex. 9: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 50; Met. 7, 25. Ðonne mīne fȳnd me drecceaþ *dum affligit me inimicus*, Ps. Th. 42, 2. Ic ðē bebeóde ðæt ðū nānum men ne drece *I command thee that thou afflict no man*, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 5. On ðam ēcan līfe ðǣr ne cymþ nān deófol ne nān yfel mann, ðe us mǣge dreccan *in the eternal life there will come no devil nor evil man who may trouble us*, i. 272, 10. Hwī drecst ðū leng ðone lāreów *why troublest thou the master longer?* Mk. Bos. 5, 35. Hī hine dreccaþ *they trouble him*, Ps. Th. arg. 25: Homl. Th. ii. 540, 34. To hwon dreahtest ðū me *for what [why] hast thou tortured me?* Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 6; Seel. 17. Gif hine dreccean mōt ðissa yfla hwæðer *if either of these evils can torment it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 80; Met. 5, 40. [*Piers P.* drecchen *to vex*: *Chauc.* drecche: *Laym.* i-dræcched, -dracched, -drecched, *pp. injured, disturbed.*] DER. ge-dreccan.

dreccednys, -nyss, e; *f. Vexation, affliction, tribulation;* vexātio, afflictio, tribulātio:—He ðære dreccednysse geswāc *he ceased the affliction*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 28. DER. ge-dreccednys.

dreccing, e; *f. Tribulation;* vexātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

drēd, *pl.* drēdon *dreaded, feared*; *p. of* drǣdan.

DRĒFAN; *part.* drēfende; *p.* drēfde; *pp.* drēfed *To disturb, agitate, disquiet, vex, trouble;* commovēre, turbāre, conturbāre, tribulāre, contristāre:—Uparǣr mōd ūre drēfende *erige mentes nostras turbīdas*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 6. Ðonne ic wado drēfe *when I disturb the waters*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 24; Rä. 8, 2. Ðū drēfst hī *turbābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 82, 14. For-hwȳ unrōt eart sāwle mīn, and for-hwon drēfst me *quare tristis es anima mea, et quare conturbas me?* Ps. Spl. 41, 6, 15: 42, 5. Drēfaþ *conturbant*, Mone B. 2613. Ne lagu drēfde *it disturbed not the water*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 31; Rä. 23, 16. Ðæt ðū lagu drēfde *that thou mightest disturb the water*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 26; Bo. 20. Gewāt him on nacan, drēfan deóp wæter *he departed in the bark, to agitate the deep water*, Beo. Th. 3812; B. 1904. Hwȳ ge scylen cówer mōd drēfan *why should ye trouble your mind?* Bt. Met. Fox 27, 3; Met. 27, 2. He to nāhte gelǣdeþ ða drēfendan us *ipse ad nihilum deducet tribulantes nos*, Ps. Spl. 59, 13. To-hwȳ gemænigfylde synd ða ðe drēfaþ me *quid multiplicāti sunt qui tribulant me?* Ps. Spl. 3, 1. For-hwī drēfe ge eówru mōd *why vex ye your minds?* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 24. For-hwȳ drēfed ic gange, ðonne swenceþ me feónd *quare contristātus incēdo, dum affligit me inimicus?* Ps. Spl. 41, 13. [*Laym.* i-dreſed, *pp. disturbed*; to-dreſed, -dreved *oppressed*: *Orm.* dræfedd, dreofedd, drefedd *disturbed, troubled*: *Plat.* dröven: *O. Sax.* drōbian, druovan *turbāri, conturbāre*: *Kil.* droeven *tristāri, turbāre*: *Ger.* trüben: *M. H. Ger.* trüeben: *O. H. Ger.* truobjan: *Goth.* drobyan *to trouble, confound*: *Dan.* be-dröve: *Swed.* be-dröfva.] DER. ge-drēfan, to-: un-drēfed. v. drōf.

drēfednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Vexation, affliction, tribulation;* vexātio, afflictio, tribulātio:—Syððon cōmon [comen MS.] ealle drēfednysse [MS. dræuednysse] and calle ifele to ðone mynstre *after that all troubles and all evils came to the monastery*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 31. DER. ge-drēfednes.

drēfing, e; *f. A disturbing;* conturbātio, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 24; Wrt. Voc. 17, 29.

drēfliende; *part. Troubled with rheum;* rheumaticus = *ῥευματικός*:—Saftriende *vel* drēfliende *rheumaticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 14; Wrt. Voc. 45, 48.

drēfre; *adj. Agitated, disturbed;* turbulentus, C. R. Ben. 64. v. drōf.

drege *dry*, Prov. 16. v. drige.

drehnigean, drehnian, dreahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strain out*, DRAIN; excolāre, percolāre:—Lā blindan lātteówas, ge drehnigeaþ ðone gnæt aweg *duces cæci, excolantes culicem*, Mt. Bos. 23, 24.

drehte, *pl.* drehton; *pp.* dreht *Vexed, afflicted*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 27; Gen. 2249: Ps. Spl. 93, 5; *p. of* dreccan.

drēman, drȳman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [dreám *joy, music*] *To rejoice, to play on an instrument;* jubilāre, psallēre:—Drēmaþ Gode Iacobes *jubilāte Deo Iacob*, Ps. Spl. 80, 1. Drēmaþ oððe sægniaþ on gesihþe cyninges *jubilāte in conspectu regis*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 7. We drēmaþ mægnu ðīnum *psallēmus virtūtes tuas*, Ps. Spl. 20, 13. Drēmaþ oððe singaþ cyninge ūrum *psallite regi nostro*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 7: 97, 5. [*Laym.* dremen, dreomen *to revel, resound*: *O. Sax.* drōmian *jubilāre.*] DER. freá-drēman.

drēme, drȳme; *adj.* [dreám II. *music, melody, harmony*] *Melodious, harmonious;* canōrus:—Mid drēmere stefne *canōra voce*, Mone B. 2538. DER. ge-drēme, -drȳme, unge-.

dreno, es; *m.* I. *a* DRENCH, *dose, draught, drink;* pōtus, pōtio:—Wið ūtsiht-ādle drenc *a dose for diarrhœa*, L. M. cont. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 300, 23. Drenc *pōtus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16: Wrt. Voc. 82, 46: *pōtio*, 74, 7. Se drenc deáðbǣra wæs *the drink was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 22. Wīn nys drenc cilda *vinum non est pōtus puerōrum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 17. Wið sīdan sāre ðære swīðran hwīte clæfran wyrc to drence *for sore of right side make white clover to a drink*, L. M. 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 4: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 64, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 16. Wyrc drenc wið hwōstan *make a dose for cough*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 18. Sele him oft styrgendne drenc *give him often a stirring drink*, 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 106, 25. Se yrþling sylþ us hlāf and drenc *arātor dat nobis panem et potum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 3. Hī ðone gāstlīcan drenc druncon *they drank the spiritual drink*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 3. Drenc wyð āttre *a dose* or *antidote against poison*; theriāca = *θηριακή*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 78; Wrt. Voc. 20, 20. Swylfende drenc *a dose to be gulped* or *swallowed down, a pill*; catapōtium = *καταπότιον*, 12; Som. 57, 80; Wrt. Voc. 20, 22. II. *a drowning;* demersio, submersio:—Sume drenc fornam on lagostreáme *drowning took off some in the water-stream*, Elen. Kmbl. 272; El. 136. Gæst in deáþ-sele drence bifæsteþ scipu mid scealcum *the guest commits ships and crews to the death-hall by drowning*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 2; Wal. 30. DER. berig-drenc, dollh-, dust-, ofer-, wyrt-.

DRENCAN; *part.* drencende; *p.* ic, he drencte, ðū drenctest, *pl.* drencton; *pp.* drenced; *v. a.* I. *to give to drink, to* DRENCH, *make drunk;* potum *vel* potiōnem dāre, potāre, inebriāre:—Of burnan willan ðīnes ðū drenctest [Th. drencst] hī *torrente voluptātis tuæ potābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 35, 9. Ðū drenctest us mid wīne *potasti nos vino*, 59, 3. On þurste mīnum hī drencton me mid ecede *in siti mea potavērunt me acēto*, 68, 26. Drencende *inebrians*, 64, 11. Se inwida dryht-guman sīne drencte mid wīne *the wicked one made his people drunk with wine*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 29. II. *to drown;* submergĕre, Ps. Th. 106, 17. [*Wyc.* drenche: *Piers P.* drenchen, drenche: *Chauc.* drenche: *Plat.* drenken: *O. Sax.* drenkan: *Frs.* drinssen: *O. Frs.* drenka, drinka, drinsa *to drown*: *Dut.* drenken *to drench*: *Ger.* tränken *to give to drink*: *M. H. Ger.* trenken: *O. H. Ger.* trankjan, trenkjan *potāre*: *Goth.* dragkyan *to give to drink*: *Swed.* dränka *to drown*: *Icel.* drekkja *to drown.*] DER. a-drencan, for-, ge-, in-, ofer-, ofge-, on-. v. drincan.

drenc-cuppe, an; *f. A drinking-vessel, a cup;* pocŭlum, Wrt. Voc. 82, 42.

drenc-fæt, es; *n.* [fæt *a vessel*] *A drinking-vessel, cup;* calix = *κύλιξ*:—Gāst ȳsta oððe storma is dæl drencfætes heora oððe heora calices *spiritus procellārum est pars calicis eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 10, 7: 15, 5: 22, 5. v. drinc-fæt.

drenc-flōd, drence-flōd, es; *m.* [drenc II. *a drowning*, flōd *a flood*] *A drowning-flood, deluge;* dilŭvium:—Noe oferlāþ ðone deópestan drencflōda [MS. dren-flōda] *Noah sailed over the deepest of deluges*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 30; Exod. 364. Fīftena stōd deóp ofer dūnum se [MS. sæ] drenceflōd elna *the deluge stood fifteen ells deep over the hills*, 69; Th. 84, 16; Gen. 1398.

drenc-horn, es; *m. A drinking-horn;* potōrium cornu:—Ic geann into ðære stōwe ðone drenc-horn ðe ic fēr [MS. ēr] æt ðam hīwēde gebohte *I give to that place the drinking-horn which I formerly bought from the brotherhood*, Cod. Dipl. 722; Kmbl. iii. 361, 31.

drenc-hūs, es; *n. A drinking-house;* potionārium:—Ælces cinnes drenc-hūs *potionārium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 30; Wrt. Voc. 59, 4.

DRENG, es; *m. A warrior, soldier;* bellātor, miles:—Forlēt drenga sum daroþ of handa fleógan *one of the warriors let fly a dart from his hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 10; By. 149. [*Laym.* dring *a thane, warrior, servant*: *Dan.* dreng *a boy, youth*: *Swed.* dreng, drüng, *m. a man, servant, soldier*: *Icel.* drengr, *m. a youth, valiant man.*]

drenge *a drink*:—Drenge ðū sylst us *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Spl. 79, 6 v. drenc.

dreó-cræft, es; *m. Magical art, magic;* magica ars:—Simon se drȳ þurh dreócræft worhte ǣrene næddran, and ða hie styredan *Simon the sorcerer made brazen serpents by magic, and they moved of themselves*, Homl. Blick. 173, 21. v. drȳ-cræft.

DREÓGAN, to dreóganne; *part.* dreógende; ic dreóge, ðū dreógest, drȳhst, he dreógeþ, drȳhþ, drīhþ, *pl.* dreógaþ; *p.* ic, he dreáh, dreág, ðū druge, *pl.* drugon; *pp.* drogen; *v. trans.* I. *to do, work, perform, to pass life, to fight;* ăgĕre, fŭncĕre, perfĭcĕre, patrāre, vitam ăgĕre, militāre:—To dreóganne wordum and dǣdum willan ðīnne *to do thy will by words and deeds*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 23; Gen. 2349. Ðe he dreógan sceolde *which he had to do*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 28; Gū. 312. Hwæt dreógest ðū *what doest thou?* Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 14; Jul. 247. Þeódnes willan dreógeþ *he does the will of the Lord*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 20; Gū. 357. Gif mæsse-preóst oððe munuc hǣmed-þinge drīhþ, fæste x geár *si presbȳter vel monāchus fornicatiōnem commisĕrit, x annos jejūnet*, L. M. I. P. 28; Th. ii. 272, 22. Drugon ðæt dæges and nihtes *fecērunt hoc die ac nocte*, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Gewin drugon *they fought*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798. Drugon wǣpna gewin *they fought the strife of arms, they waged war*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 7; Gn. Ex. 201. Hū manega gefeoht he ðǣr dreógende wæs *how many battles he was there fighting*, Ors. 1, 11; Bos. 35, 9. II. *to bear, suffer,* ABIDE, *endure;* ferre, pati, sustinēre, tolerāre:—Mān ne cūðon dōn ne dreógan *they knew not to do nor suffer crime*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 23; Gen. 190. Ðe ða earfeða oftost dreógeþ *who oftenest suffers those afflictions*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 19; Gū. 1329. Earfeða dreág *suffered hardships*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 9; Jul. 626. Swā ðæt fæsten dreáh *who endured that bondage*, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 22; Exod. 49. We lāðraþ ðæt man ænig gedrinc, and

ǽnig unnit ðǽr ne dreóge *we teach that man suffer not there any drinking, nor any vanity*, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 14. III. *to enjoy;* frui:—He sibbe dreáh *he enjoyed peace*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 28; Gen. 2738. Symbel-wynne dreóh *enjoy the pleasure of the feast!* Beo. Th. 3569; B. 1782. IV. *v. intrans. To be employed, be busy;* ǽgĕre, negōtiōsum esse:—Nǽnig manna wát hū mín hyge dreógeþ, bȳsig æfter bōcum *no man knows how my mind is employed, busy over books*, Salm. Kmbl. 122, MS. B; Sal. 60. Dreógan, *inf.* Cd. 104; Th. 137, 31; Gen. 2282. Dreág, *p.* Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3. [*Chauc.* drye *to suffer, endure: Laym.* drijen, drigen, drien *to suffer, do: Orm.* dreghenn *to suffer, endure: Scot.* dre, dree, drey *to suffer: Goth.* driugan *to do military service.*] DER. a-dreógan, ge-.

dreóh-lǽcan *magicians, sorcerers;* magi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drȳ.

DREÓPAN; ic dreópe, ðū drȳpst, he drȳpþ, *pl.* dreópaþ; *p.* dreáp, *pl.* drupon; *pp.* dropen *To drop;* stillāre, Prov. 19. [*Chauc.* droppe: *Piers P.* droppen? *Plat.* drüppen: *Dut.* druipen: *Kil.* droppen, druppen *manāre: Frs.* drippen: *O. Frs.* driapa: *Ger.* tropfen, triefen: *M. H. Ger.* triufen: *O. H. Ger.* triufan: *Dan.* dryppe: *Swed.* drypa: *Icel.* drjúpa *to drip.*] DER. a-dreópan.

dreópian, dreápian, dropian, drupian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To drop;* stillāre, distillāre:—Swā dropa, ðe on ðas eorþan dreópaþ *as a drop, which droppeth on this earth*, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Heofonas [MS. Heofenas] dreápedun *cæli distillāvērunt*, Ps. Surt. 67, 9. Myrre and cassia dropiaþ of ðínum clǽðum *myrrh and cassia drop from thy clothes*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Heofanas drupodon *cæli distillāvērunt*, Ps. Spl. 67, 9.

DREÓR, es; *m. Blood;* cruor:—Ic his blód ageát, dreór on eorþan *I shed his blood, his gore on earth*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 12; Gen. 1031. Dreóre fáhne *stained with gore*, Beo. Th. 898; B. 447. Dreóre druncne *drunk with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2005; An. 1005. [*O. Sax.* drôr, *m. cruor, sanguis: M. H. Ger.* trôr, *m. n. a dripping, blood: O. H. Ger.* trôr *cruor: Icel.* dreyri, dröri, *m. blood.*] DER. cwealm-dreór, heoru-, sáwel-, wæl-. v. dreósan.

dreórd, *pl.* dreórdon, dreórdun *dreaded, feared*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 8: 19, 25, = drǽd, *pl.* drǽdon; *p. of* drǽdan.

dreór-fáh; *adj. Stained with gore;* cruentātus, Beo. Th. 974; B. 485.

dreórgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dreór *blood*] *To be dreary, to fall, to perish;* mœrēre, cadĕre, corruĕre:—Ðás hofu dreórgiaþ *these courts are dreary*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 26; Ruin. 30.

dreórig, dreóreg, dreórg, driórig; *def.* se dreóriga, dreórega, seó, ðæt dreórige; *adj.* I. *bloody, gory, glorious;* cruentus, cruentātus, gloriōsus:—Wæter stód dreórig and gedréfed *water stood gory and troubled*, Beo. Th. 2838; B. 1417: Ps. Th. 135, 20: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 14; Jul. 482. Hwæt druh ðū dreórega *lo thou gory dust!* Soul Recd. 33; Seel. 17. II. *sad, sorrowful, pensive,* DREARY; mœstus:—Hig wurdon swíðe dreórige *they became very sorrowful*, Gen. 44, 13: Mk. Bos. 14, 19. On ðas dreórgan tíd *in this sorrowful tide*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 10; Gū. 1058. [*Wyc.* dreng, dreri, drury *sad: Chauc.* drery *sad: Laym.* druri, dreri *sad: Orm.* dreorig, drerig *sad: O. Sax.* drôrag *cruentus: Dut.* treurig *sad: Ger.* traurig *sad: M. H. Ger.* trûrec *sad: O. H. Ger.* trûrag *mœstus: Icel.* dreyrigr, dreyrugr *bloody.*] DER. heoru-dreórig. v. dreósan.

dreórig-ferþ; *adj. Sad in soul;* tristis animo:—Dreórig-ferþe *sad in soul*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 26; Cri. 1109.

dreórig-hleór; *adj. Sad of countenance;* tristis facie:—Sumne dreórighleór in eorþ-scræfe eorl gehȳdde *a man sad of countenance has hidden one in an earth-grave*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 17; Wand. 83.

dreórig-líce; *adv. Drearily, mournfully;* mœste, Aulct. v. dreór-líc.

dreórig-mōd; *adj. Sad of mind;* tristis animo:—Abraham drǽf dreórig-mōd tū of carde *Abraham drove the two sad of mind from his habitation*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 24; Gen. 2804.

dreórignys, dreórinys, -nyss, e; *f.* DREARINESS, *sadness;* mœstitia:—Gif he ne gehulpe hire sārlícan dreórinysse *if he might not relieve her painful dreariness*, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. fol. 5 a, 8.

dreór-líc, dreórilíc; *adj.* I. *bloody;* sanguinolentus:—Ne wearþ dreórlícre [dreórilícre, col. 2] dǽd gedōn syððan Dene cōmon *no bloodier deed was done since the Danes came*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 9; Ælf. Tod. 6. II. *mournful, sad;* mœstus, tristis:—Dreórilíc frēcednys *triste periculum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 83.

dreór-sele, es; *m. A dreary, desolate-looking hall;* domus mœstitiæ:—On dreórsele *in the dreary hall*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 20; Kl. 50.

dreórung, dreárung, e; *f. A falling;* destillātio:—Ðonne on sumeres tíd sended weorþeþ dropena dreórung *when a falling of drops is sent in summer's time*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 23; Az. 64. v. dreósan.

DREÓSAN; ic dreóse, ðū drȳst, he dreóseþ, drȳst, *pl.* dreósaþ; *p.* dreás, *pl.* druron; *pp.* droren *To rush, fall, perish;* cadĕre, ruĕre:—Wæstmas ne dreósaþ *the fruits do not fall*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 2; Ph. 34. Dreóseþ deáw and rén *dew and rain fall*, 16 b; Th. 38, 19; Cri. 609. Druron dōmleáse *they fell ingloriously*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997. Swylgþ seó gitsung ða dreósendan wélan ðisses middangeardes *avarice swallows the perishable riches of this earth*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 32; Met. 7, 16. [*Laym.* drese *to fall down: O. Sax.* driosan *cadĕre: Goth.* driusan *to fall.*] DER. a-dreósan, ge-.

DREPAN; ic drepe, ðū drepest, dripest, dripst, he drepeþ, dripeþ, dripþ, *pl.* drepaþ; *p.* ic, he drep, dræp, ðū dræpe, *pl.* dræpon; *pp.* drepen, dropen *To strike;* percŭtĕre:—Ic sweorde drep ferhþgenīþlan *I struck the deadly foe with my sword*, Beo. Th. 5753; B. 2880. Ðonne biþ on hreðre, under helm drepen biteran strǽle *then he will be stricken with the bitter shaft in the breast, beneath the helmet*, Beo. Th. 3495; B. 1745. Wæs him feorh dropen *his life was stricken*, Beo. Th. 5955, note; B. 2981. [*Plat.* drëpen *to hit: Dut. Ger.* treffen: *M. H. Ger.* triffen: *O. H. Ger.* trefan *tangĕre, percutĕre, pulsāre: Dan.* dræbe *to slay: Swed.* dræpa *to kill, slay: Icel.* drepa *to hit.*]

drepe, drype, es; *m. A slaying, stroke, violent death;* occīsio:—He drepe þrōwade *he suffered the stroke* [*death-stroke*], Beo. Th. 3183; B. 1589. DER. deáþ-drepe.

drepen, drepenn, e; *f. A stroke;* percussio. v. gemynd-drepen.

dresten = drestan; *pl. f.? Dregs, lees;* fæx:—Dresten his nys aídlude *fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8. v. dærstan.

drettan *to consume.* DER. ge-drettan.

drí, es; *m. A sorcerer, magician;* magus:—Be drían = drían *by sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30. v. drían.

drían = drían = dryum *with sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30: as fisceran and fugeleran = fiscerum and fugelerum, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *the dative plural of* drí, drȳ, fiscere, and fugelere, *q. v.*

dríás, es; *m.?* [dreósan *to fall*] *A falling, fall;* casus. DER. deáw-dríás.

drican [= drincan] *to drink*, Somn. 112, 113; Lchdm. iii. 204, 22, 23: Ps. Spl. 77, 49. v. drincan.

drí-cræfteg *skilful in magic*, Ex. 7, 11. v. drȳ-cræftig.

dríe *dry*, Ex. 14, 21: Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. v. drige.

drif, e; *f.* I. *a fever;* febris:—Seó drif [sio drif MS.] *febris*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 15. II. but drif, es; *m.* or *n.* in the following example:—Full-neáh ǽfre ðe ðǽr man wearþ on ðam wyrrestan ýfele, ðæt [MS. þet] is on ðam drife *almost every other man was in the worst evil, that is with fever*, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 38. DER. ge-drif.

DRÍFAN, drȳfan, ic drífe, ðū drífest, drífst, he drífeþ, drífþ, dríft, *pl.* drífaþ; *p.* ic, he drāf, ðū drife, *pl.* drifon, dreofon; *pp.* drifen. I. *v. trans. To* DRIVE, *force, pursue;* pellĕre, mināre, impellĕre, persĕqui:—Se gerēfa hie wolde drífan to ðæs cyninges tūne *the reeve would drive them to the king's vill*, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 13. Se Hǽlend ongan drífan of ðam temple syllende and bicgende *Iesus cœpit ejicĕre vendentes et ementes in templo*, Mk. Bos. 11, 15. Sum mæg ofer sealtne sǽ sundwudu drífan *one can drive a vessel over the salt sea*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 24; Cri. 677. For hwan ðū us, God, woldest fram ðé drífan *ut quid repulisti nos, Deus?* Ps. Th. 73, 1. Ic drífe sceáp mīne to heora lease *mino oves meas ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. Ic ða of Drihtnes drífe ceastre *I will drive them from the Lord's city*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Ða wéregan neát, ðe man daga gehwam drífeþ and þirsceþ, ongitaþ hira gōddǽd *the brute animals, which man drives and beats every day, understand their benefactors*, Elen. Kmbl. 716; El. 358. Flinte ic eom heardra, ðe ðis fýr drífeþ of ðissum strongan stýle *I am harder than flint, which this fire drives from this strong steel*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 24; Rä. 41, 78. Hwílum ðæt drige drífþ ðone wǽtan *sometimes the dry drives away the wet*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 98; Met. 29, 48. Us drífaþ da ællreordan to sǽ *the barbarians drive us to sea*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44: Beo. Th. 5609; B. 2808. Óðerne he drāf mid sticele, ðrum he widteáh mid bridle *the one he drove with a goad, the other he restrained with a bridle*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 54 b, 12. Abraham drāf dreorig-mōd tū of carde *Abraham drove the two sad of mind from his dwelling*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 23; Gen. 2804. Ne eart ðū se sylfa God, ðe us swā drífe *nonne tu, Deus, qui repŭlisti nos?* Ps. Th. 59, 9. Hí drifon scipu into Medwæge *they drove the ships into the Medway*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 16. Hig hyne drifon ūt *ejēcērunt eum foras*, Jn. Bos. 9, 35. Ða hig ców drifon *cum vos persequerentur*, Deut. 11, 4. Hí dreofon hine onweg *they drove him away*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 27. Ge fleóþ, ðeáh eów man ne drífe *fugiētis, nemine persĕquente*, Lev. 26, 17. Ðæt he on wræc drife his selfes sunu *that he should drive into exile his own son*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 32; Gen. 2791. Drífan dryċræft *to exercise magic*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 107; Met. 26, 54. Ceáp drífan *to drive* or *transact a bargain*, R. Ben. 57. Mangunge drífan *to follow a trade*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 34. Spæce *or* spræce drífan *to prosecute a suit, urge a cause*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13: L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, 4: Th. Diplm. 376, 11. Wōh drífan *to practise wrong*, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 320, 4. II. *v. intrans. To drive, rush with violence;* ruĕre:—Ic com mid ðȳ heáfde and mid handa on ðone stān drífan *I came driving on the stone with my head and hands*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 23. [*Wyc.* dryue: *Piers P.* dryven: *Chauc.* drife, drive: *Laym.* driuen, driue: *Orm.* drifenn: *Plat.* drîwen, drîben: *O. Sax.* drîban *agĕre, pellĕre: Frs.* drieuwen: *O. Frs.* driva: *Dut.* drijven: *Ger.* treiben: *M. H. Ger.* trîben: *O. H. Ger.* trîban: *Goth.* dreiban: *Dan.* drive: *Swed.* drifva: *Icel.* drífa.] DER. a-drífan, be-, for-, ge-, in-, of-, ofa-, ofer-, þurh-, to-, út-, úta-, wið-.

Driffeld; *gen.* es; *dat.* a, e; *m.* [*in* A. D. 1360 *it was written* Dyrffeld] *Great* DRIFFIELD, *in the East Riding of Yorkshire*; oppĭdi nomen in agro Eboracensi:—Hēr. Aldfriþ Norþan Hymbra cining forþfērde, on xix kl' Jan. on Driffelda *in this year* [A. D. 705] *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died at Driffield, on the 19th of the kalends of January* [*December 14th*], Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 33.

drigan, drygan, drigean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [drige *dry*] *To* DRY, *make dry, rub dry, wipe*; siccāre, tergĕre, extergĕre:—Se hāta sumor giereþ and drigeþ sēd and blēda *the hot summer prepares and dries seeds and fruits*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 120; Met. 29, 60. Dæt dust, dæt of eówre ceastre on ūrum fōtum clifode, we drigeaþ on eów *pulvĕrem, qui adhæsit nobis de civitāte vestra, extergĭmus in vos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 11. Heó ongan mid hyre teárum his fēt þweán, and drigde mid hyre heáfdes feaxe *lacrўmis cœpit rigāre pedes ejus, et capillis capĭtis sui tergēbat*, Lk. Bos. 7, 38, 44. Seó drigde his fēt mid hyre loccum *extersit pedes ejus capillis suis*, Jn. Bos. 11, 2: 12, 3. DER. a-drigan, -drygan, ge-, ofa-, ūta-.

DRIGE, dryge, drīe; *def.* se driga, dryga, drīa; seó, dæt drige, dryge, drīe; *adj.* DRY; siccus, arĭdus:—Se wind blǽwþ norþan and eástan, heálic, and ceald, and swīðe drige [drīe MSS. P. L.] *the wind blows from the north-east, violent, and cold, and very dry*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 8; Lchdm. iii. 276, 6. Drige wudu *dry wood, fire-wood*; ligna, Wrt. Voc. 80, 31. Adrugode se strēam swā dæt he mihte dryge ofergangan *the stream dried up so that he might go over dry*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 14: Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 22; Rä. 41, 77. Tunge biþ drige *the tongue is dry*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 8. Seó [MS. sie] eorþ is dryge *the earth is dry*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 3161; An. 1583. Læg ān drīe strēt þurh ða sǽ *a dry road lay through the sea*, Ex. 14, 21. Dæs fўres gecynd is hāt and drīe *the nature of fire is hot and dry*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 22, 23. Hwīlum dæt drige drīft done wēstan *sometimes the dry drives away the wet*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 97; Met. 29, 48. Seó sǽ, útflōwende, gerўmde þreóra mīla drīes færeldes *the sea, flowing out, made room for a dry passage of three miles*, Homl. Th. i. 564, 18. Ða sacerdas ætstōdon on dam grunde on drigre moldan on middan dære eá be drīum grunde *sacerdōtes stābant per siccam humum in medio Iordānis*, Jos. 3, 17. Gif hīg on grēnum treówe dās þing dōþ, hwæt dōþ hīg on dam drigum *si in viridi ligno hæc faciunt, in arĭdo quid fiet?* Lk. Bos. 23, 31: Ps. Th. 105, 9. Drihten gewende ða sǽ to drīum *mare Dominus vertit in siccum*, Ex. 14, 21. Betwux dære drygan and dære cealdan eorþan and dam hātan fўre *between the dry and the cold earth and the hot fire*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 37. Dæt seó sǽ drigne grund dam folce gegearcige *that the sea should prepare dry ground for the people*, Homl. Th. i. 564, 24. In drygne seáþ *into a dry pit*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1388; El. 693. Worhte his tolme foldan drige *arĭdam fundavērunt manus ejus*, Ps. Th. 94, 5: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 29; Gen. 164. Uppan drīe eorþan *super arĭdam*, Ex. 4, 9. Se ðe gecyrde sǽ on drige land *qui convertit mare in arĭdam*, Ps. Spl. 65, 5. Dō drige pic to *add dry pitch*, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 14. Ða drigan eorþan *the dry earth*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 2. Hwīlum fliht se wēta dæt dryge *sometimes the wet drives away the dry*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 11. Wǽron ða wareþas drige *the shores were dry*, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Wegas syndon dryge *the ways are dry*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. Drīra *arentum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 22. Dysegaþ se ðe wile sǽd ōþfæstan dām drīum [drygum, Cot.] furum *he does foolishly who will sow seed in the dry furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Hī fērdon oððe fōron on drigum flōdum *abiĕrunt in sicco flumĭna*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 41. He gǽþ geond drige stōwa *ambŭlat per loca arĭda*, Mt. Bos. 12, 43: Ps. Th. 65, 5. Se wyrcþ drige [drīe MSS. P. L.] wolcnu *it makes dry clouds*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 2; Lchdm. iii. 274, 24. Fram dære burnan ðe he drigum fōtum ofereóde *from the brook which he went over with dry feet*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 32. Mid drīum handum *with dry hands*, L. M. 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 8. Dæt Israhēlisce folc gā drīum fōtum innan ða sǽ *ut gradiantur filii Israel in medio mari per siccum*, Ex. 14, 16, 29. [*Wyc.* drie: *Piers P.* drye: *Chauc.* drey: *Orm.* drīȝȝe: *Plat.* dröge, drügė, dræge: *Dut.* droog: *Ger.* trocken: *M. H. Ger.* trucken: *O. H. Ger.* trukan *siccus: Dan.* dröi *solid: Swed.* dryg *heavy: Icel.* drjúgr *solid, substantial.*]

drīgan, dū drīgast; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dreógan *to suffer, endure*] *To suffer, endure*; tolerāre, pati:—Dū on disum andweardan līfe mā earfoða drīgast *thou sufferest more troubles in this present life*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13.

drig-nes, dryg-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* DRYNESS; siccĭtas:—Dære drignesse ne sceal he huniges onbītan ac eald wīn *for the dryness he must not taste of honey but old wine*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 19. Æteówige drignis *let dryness appear*; appāreat ārida, Gen. 1, 9. God gecīgde ða drignisse eorþan *vocāvit Deus āridam terram*, 1, 10. On drignysse *in ināquōso*, Ps. Spl. 77, 20. Drygnessa his handa gescōpan *siccam mānus ejus formāvērunt*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 5.

Driht', Driht *the Lord*, used with or without the apostrophe in Spelman's Psalms for all the cases of Drihten. v. Dryht'.

driht, e; *f. A multitude, an army*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79: Cd. 47; Th. 61, 6; Gen. 993. v. dryht.

driht-ealdor, drihte ealdor; *gen.* ealdres; *m. The lord of a feast*; architriclīnus:—Se drihtealdor cwæþ to dam brȳdguman *the lord of the feast said to the bridegroom*, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 25, 28. Se drihte ealdor dæs wīnes onbȳrgde *gustāvit architriclīnus vinum*, Jn. Bos. 2, 9. Beraþ dære drihte ealdre *ferte architriclīno*, 2, 8. v. dryht-ealdor.

drihten; *gen.* drihtnes, drihtenes; *m. A ruler, lord, the Lord*:—Gumena drihten *lord of men*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 18; Dan. 613. Eorla drihten *lord of earls*, Beo. Th. 2105; B. 1050. Drihten Crēca *lord of the Greeks*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 38; Met. 26, 19. Drihten mīn *my lord*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 15; Gen. 2225. Witig Drihten, rōdera Rǽdend *the wise Lord, Ruler of the skies*, Beo. Th. 3113; B. 1554. Drihten wereda *the Lord of hosts*, Beo. Th. 4378; B. 2186. Ēce Drihten wið Abrahame spræc *the Lord eternal spake with Abraham*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 1; Gen. 2303. Ic eom Drihten dīn God *ego sum Dominus Deus tuus*, Ex. 20, 2. Þurh ūrne Drihten Crist *through our Lord Christ*, L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 3. On dæm naman Drihtnes ūres Godes *in nomine Dŏmini Dei nostri*, Ps. Th. 19, 7. Se seofoða ys Drihtnes restedæg dīnes Godes *septĭmo die sabbātum Domĭni Dei tui est*, Ex. 20, 10. Ēalā Drihtenes þrym *O majesty of the Lord*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 34; Sat. 164: Ps. Lamb. 26, 13: Ps. Th. 68, 37. v. dryhten.

Drihten-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, dæt -līce; *adj. Belonging to the Lord, Lordly*; Dominicus:—Drihtenlīces *Dominici*, Mone B. 429. Angelþeóde dæs Drihtenlīcan geleáfan gife gelcornode *gens Anglōrum Dominĭcæ fidei et dona discĕret*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 29. He nǽfre mete onfēng būtan dȳ Drihtenlīcan dæge *he never took meat except on the Lord's day*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30.

Drihten-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. According to the Lord, by the Lord*; secundum Dominum, a Domino:—Dæt he Drihtenlīcor mǽge beón hālig genemned *that he may be called holy by the Lord*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 9.

drihten-weard, es; *m.* [weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A guardian lord, king*; domĭnus custos, rex:—On dam drihtenweard deópne wisse sefan sīdne gepanc *in whom the guardian lord knew* [*to exist*] *deep ample thought of mind*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 24; Dan. 535.

driht-folc *a nation*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 26; Exod. 34. v. dryht-folc.

driht-gesīþ, es; *m.* [gesīþ *A companion*] *An associate, attendant*; satelles:—Nān ne feól drihtgesīþa *none of the associates fell*, Fins. Th. 84; Fin. 42.

driht-guma, an; *m. A popular man, man of the people, a warrior, retainer*, Beo. Th. 2781; B. 1388: 198; B. 99. v. dryht-guma.

drīhþ *does, performs, commits*, L. M. I. P. 28; Th. ii. 272, 22; *3rd pres. sing. of* dreógan.

drihtin-bēah; *gen.* -bēages; *dat.* -bēage; *m.* [drihtin = drihten *a lord*, bēah *a ring, bracelet*] *A lord-ring* or *money paid for slaying a freeman.* In the laws of Edward the Confessor it is called Manbōte:—Manbōte in lege Anglōrum, regi et archiepiscŏpo, iii marc de hominibus suis; episcŏpo comitātus, comiti comitātus, et dapifĕro regis, xx sol; barōnibus cetĕris, x solid, L. Ed. C. 12; Th. i. 447, 28–31. Gif man frigne mannan ofsleahþ, cyninge 1 scillinga to drihtin-bēage *if any one slay a freeman, [let him pay] fifty shillings to the king, as 'drihtin-bēah,'* L. Ethb. 6; Th. i. 4, 6, 7.

driht-līc, driht-lec *lordly*, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26: Cd. 33; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. v. dryht-līc.

driht-līce *in a lordly manner*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 4; Gen. 2138. v. dryht-līce.

driht-nē; *pl. nom. acc.* -nēas; *m. A dead body of a host*; cadāver agmĭnis:—Ofer drihtnēum *over the bodies of the slain*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 5; Exod. 163. v. nē.

Drihtnes *of the Lord*; Dŏmĭni, Ex. 20, 10; *gen. of* Drihten. v. dryhten.

driht-scipe *rulership*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 14; Gen. 485. v. dryht-scipe.

driht-sele *a princely hall*, Beo. Th. 974; B. 485. v. dryht-sele.

driht-weras; *pl. m.* [wer *a man*] *Men, chieftains*; popŭlāres virī:—Ōþ-dæt drihtweras duguþum gefōran ðǽr is botlwēla Bethlem hāten *till that the fellow men journeyed to where there is a village called Bethel*, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 32; Gen. 1798. Dū mōst heonon hūþe lǽdan ealle, būton dǽle dissa drihtwera *thou mayest lead all the spoil hence, save the part of these chieftains*, 98; Th. 129, 27; Gen. 2150.

drīme *joy*; jubĭlum, Cot. 109. v. dreám.

DRINC, drync, es; *m.*: drinca, an; *m.*: drince, an; *f.* DRINK, *a drink, draught*; potus, haustus:—Mīn blōd ys drinc *sanguis meus est potus*, Jn. Bos. 6, 55. Ic oþyrsted wæs gǽstes drinces *I was thirsty for the soul's drink*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 15; Seel. 41. Hēr gefōr Harþacnut swā dæt he æt his drince stōd *in this year* [A. D. 1042] *Harthacnut died as he stood at his drink*, Chr. 1042; Erl. 166, 34. Ic mīnne drinc mengde mid teárum *potum meum cum fletu temperābam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7. Swā hwylc swā sylþ ānne drinc cealdes wæteres ānum ðyssa lytylra manna *quicumque potum dederit uni ex minĭmis istis calĭcem aquæ frigĭdæ*, Mt. Bos. 10, 42. We ðe drinc sealdon *dedīmus tibi potum*, 25, 37: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 43; Met. 8, 22. Nǽron ða mistlīce drincas *there were not then various drinks*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 18; Met. 8, 9.

[*Wye.* drynk: *Piers P.* drenke: *Chauc.* drinke: *Laym.* drænc, drench, drinc: *Orm.* drinnc, drinnch: *Plat.* drunk, drank, *m: O. Sax.* drank, *m. n: Frs.* dranck: *O. Frs.* drank in compounds: *Dut.* dranc, dronc, *m: Ger.* trank, trunk, *m: M. H. Ger.* tranc, *n. m;* trunc, *m: O. H. Ger.* trank, *n. potus;* trunk, *m. haustus: Goth.* draggk, dragk, *n. drink: Dan.* drik, *m. f: Swed.* drick, dryck. *m: Icel.* drekka, *f. beverage.*] DER. âtor-drinc, ge-, mân-, medo-, ofer-, wîn-, wînge-.

drinca, an; *m:* drince, an; *f.* [drinc *drink*] *Drink;* potus:—Eáðe we mágon gesċón hwǽr se drinca is *we can easily see where the drink is,* Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 30. He wolde beran drincan his gebrôðrum *he would bear drink to his brethren,* Homl. Th. ii. 180, 5. He bæd him drincan and heó him blîðelîce sealde *he asked for drink and she gave it him gladly,* Jud. 4, 19: Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 24. He bæd God ðæt he him asende drincan *he prayed God to send him drink,* Jud. 15, 18. Drince mylsce drincan sió gebêt ða biternesse *let him drink a mulled drink which will amend the bitterness,* L. M. 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 108, 2. DER. âttor-drinca, on-.

drincan, to drincenne, ic drince, ðû drincst, he drinċþ, drynċþ, *pl.* drincaþ; *p.* dranc, *pl.* druncon; *pp.* druncen [drinc *drink*]. I. *to* DRINK, *imbibe;* biberе, potâre, imbibêre:—Ile dranc of ðam wîne, ðâ wearþ he druncen *bibens vinum inebriâtus est,* Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We ǽton and druncon beforan ðê *manducâvimus coram te, et bibîmus,* Lk. Bos. 13, 26. Ðonne hîg druncene beoþ *cum inebriâti fuêrint,* Jn. Bos. 2, 10. II. the Anglo-Saxons often drank to excess, as is evident by the exhortation of Abbot Ælfric to his friend Sigferd, to whom he dedicated his Treatises on the Old and New Testaments:—Ðû woldest me laðian, ðâ ða ic wæs mid ðê ðæt ic swîðor drunce, swilce for blisse. Ac wite ðû, leóf man, ðæt se ðe ôðerne neádaþ ofer his mihte to drincenne ðæt se môt aberan heora begra gild, gif him ǽnig hearm of ðam drence becymþ. Úre Hælend forbeád ðone oferdrenc. Ða láreówas alédon ðone unþeáw þurh heora láreówdôm and tǽhton ðæt se oferdrenc fordêþ untwîlîce ðæs mannes sâwle and his gesûndfullnysse. Unhæl becymþ of ðam drence *when I was with thee, thou wouldest urge me to drink very much, as it were for bliss. But know thou, dear friend, that he who forces another man to drink more than he can bear, shall answer for both, if any harm come thereof. Our Saviour hath forbidden over drinking. The learned fathers have also put down that bad habit by their wise teaching, and taught that the over drinking surely destroys a man's soul and soundness. Unhealthiness cometh after* [over] *drinking,* Ælfc. T. 43, 6-17. [*Piers P.* drinken: *Chauc.* dronken, *pp: Laym.* drinchen, drinken: *Orm.* drinnkenn: *Plat.* drinken: *O. Sax.* drinkan: *Frs.* drincken: *O. Frs.* drinka: *Dut.* drinken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* trinken: *O. H. Ger.* trinkan: *Goth.* drigkan: *Dan.* drikke: *Swed.* dricka: *Icel.* drekka.] DER. a-drincan, be-, for-, ge-, ofa-, ofer-, on-.

drince-fæt, es; *n. A cup;* calix:—Ic geseah Pharaones drincefæt on mînre handa *vidêbam cálîcem Pharaônis in manu mea,* Gen. 40, 11, 13. v. drinc-fæt.

drince-leán, es; *n. Tributary drink, scot-ale, the contribution of tenants to purchase ale for the entertainment of their lord or his steward on the fee,* Glos. to Th. Laws, vol. ii. *Or, perhaps, the ale given by the seller to the buyer on concluding a bargain;* retrîbûtio potus *vel* præmium bibendi:—Drinceleán and hlâfordes riht gifu stande ǽfre unawend *let the tributary drink and the lord's rightful gift ever stand unchanged,* L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 2: L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 7.

drincere, es; *m. A* DRINKER; potâtor:—Drincere wînes *potâtor vini,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19.

drinc-fæt, drince-fæt, drync-fæt, drenc-fæt; *gen.* -fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* -fatu; *n.* [fæt *a vessel*] *A drinking-vessel, cup;* pôcûlum, calix = κύλιξ:—Beóþ heora drincfatu gefyldu *their drinking-vessels shall be filled,* Ps. Th. 10, 7.

drinc-lagu, e; *f. Drinking-law;* assisa potus:—Statûtum, scilîcet edictum, lex, *vel* constîtûtio de potus vendendi mensûris, Som. Lye.

drinc-wêrig; *adj. Drink weary, satisfied with drinking;* potu defessus, temûlentus, Cot. 124.

dríórig *bloody;* cruentâtus, gloriôsus:—Dríórigne, *acc.* Beo. Th. 5572; B. 2789. v. dreórig.

dripest, dripst, he dripeþ, dripþ *strikest, strikes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* drepan.

dris-líc *fearful.* DER. on-dris-líc. v. dryslíc.

drisn, e; *f? A wig, false hair;* capillâmentum, galerîcûlum:—Rupe *vel* drisne *capillâmenta,* Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 96; Wrt. Voc. 28, 73. v. rupe.

DRÔF; *adj. Draffy, dreggy, dirty, troubled;* sordîdus, turbûlentus, turbîdus:—Se ðe his brôðor hataþ, he hæfþ unstilnesse, and swýðe drôf [MS. drofi] môd *he that hateth his brother has disquietude, and a very troubled mind,* Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 16. Flôd drôf *a turbid flood,* Somn. 102; Lchdm. iii. 204, 11. [*Laym.* drof *disturbed, grieved: O. Sax.* drôbi, druobi *turbîdus, nubîlus: Kil.* droef *turbîdus, turbûlentus, fecûlentus: Ger.* trübe *troubled, obscure, dark, dull, sad: M. H. Ger.* trüebe: *O. H. Ger.* truobi *turbîdus, turbûtus.*] DER. ge-drôf.

drôf-denu, e; *f. A den* or *valley where droves of cattle feed;* armentôrum cubile. Locus nemorôsus armentôrum receptui accommôdus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drâf.

drôf-líc; *adj. Agitated, disturbed, troublesome, irksome, sad;* turbûlentus, molestus:—Him biþ fŷr ongeán, drôflîc wîte *before them shall be fire, sad punishment,* Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 8; Dôm. 19.

drôf-man, -mann, es; *m. A drove-man, cattle-keeper;* bûbulcus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drâf.

drôfnys, -nyss, e; *f. Dirtiness, sedition;* turbulentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

drôg *drew,* Jn. Lind. War. 21, 11; *p. of* dragan.

drogan = drugon *suffered;* tolerârunt, Bt. 38, 1; Card. 302, 21; *p. pl. of* dreógan.

droge, an; *f? Dung,* DRAUGH; stercus:—Nim monnes drogan *sume stercus humânum,* L. M. 3, 36; Lchdm. ii. 328, 16.

drogen *done, worked; pp. of* dreógan.

drógon *drew,* Andr. Kmbl. 2465; An. 1234; *p. pl. of* dragan.

drôh *dragged, drew; p. of* dragan.

droht, es; *m? Manner* or *condition of life;* vitæ conditio:—Hû he his wîsna trûwade, drohtes, on ðære dimman âdle *how he trusted in his morals, his manner of living, in that hidden malady,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 31; Gû. 1135. v. drohtaþ.

droht *drawn, draught;* tractus, haustus, Cot. 202, Som. Ben. Lye.

drohtaþ, drohtoþ, es; *m.* [dreógan *to do, suffer, pass life, live*] *Conversation, manner* or *way of life, condition, conduct, society;* conditio vitæ, stâtio, conversâtio:—Is se drohtaþ strang ðam de lagolâde cunnaþ *severe is the way of life for him who trieth a sea-journey,* Andr. Kmbl. 626; An. 313: 2770; An. 1387: Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 28; Cri. 857. Duguþ and drohtaþ *virtue and converse,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 4; Gû. 656. Ne wæs his drohtoþ swylce he on ealderdagum ǽr gemêtte *his condition was not such as he had before found in his life-days,* Beo. Th. 1517; B. 756. Ðæt hie ðe eáþ mihton ofer ýða geþring drohtaþ adreógan *that they might the easier endure their way of life over the clash of waves,* Andr. Kmbl. 737; An. 369: 2564; An. 1283: Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 20; Rä. 7, 10. Hî mâ luſedon dióra drohtaþ *they loved more the society of beasts,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 183; Met. 26, 92. Drohtaþ sêcan *to seek a sojourn,* Cd. 86; Th. 109, 6; Gen. 1818: Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 1; Ph. 416.

drohtian *to converse, live,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 37: 5, 6; S. 618, 28: Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446. v. drohtnian.

drohtigen *that ye converse; pl. pres. subj. of* drohtian. v. drohtnian.

drohtnian, drohtian; *part.* drohtniende, drohtiende, drohtende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To converse, dwell* or *keep company with, pass life, live;* versâri, conversâri, dêgêre, vitam âgêre:—Bî bisceopum, hû hî mid heora gefêrum drohtian and lifigean scylon *de episcôpis, qualiter cum suis clerîcis conversentur,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 37: Hy. 4, 89; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 89. Cild ic eom under gyrde drohtniende *puer sum sub virga dêgens,* Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 23. Wæs he on his gefêrscipe drohtiende *in clero illius conversâtus,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 28. Hî drohtende duguþe beswîcaþ *they by converse deceive the virtuous,* Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 6; Wal. 32. Ic drohtnige *conversor,* Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 15. Drohtnaþ on temple God *versâtur in templo Deus,* Hymn. Surt. 44, 7. To hwâm drohtaþ heó mid us *why dwelleth she with us?* Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446: Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 22; Ph. 88. We drohtniaþ *degîmus,* Hymn. Surt. 113, 17. Ða ungeleáffullan, ðe bûton Godes geláðunge dwollîce drohtniaþ *the unbelieving, who live in error without the church of God,* Homl. Th. ii. 60, 14. Se in ðam mynstre eardode and drohtnade *qui in illo monastêrio degêbat,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 32. Fela wîtegan under ðære ǽ Gode gecwêmelîce drohtnodon *many prophets under the old law passed their days acceptably to God,* Homl. Th. ii. 78, 34. Ðæt mid Suna Meotudes drohtigen dæghwamlîce *that ye converse daily with the Son of God,* Anur. Kmbl. 1363; An. 682.

drohtnung, drohtung, e; *f.* [droht *vitæ conditio*] *Conversation, condition, conduct, life, actions;* conversâtio, conditio, stâtio, actio:—Hira drohtnung sî afandud *quorum conversâtio sit probâta,* Deut. 1, 13. Manega hâlige bêc cýðaþ his [Gregoriuses] drohtnunge and his hâlige lîf *many holy books manifest his* [*Gregory's*] *conduct and his holy life,* Homl. Th. ii. 116, 29. Of ðære munuclîcan drohtnunge *from the monastic life,* 120, 12. Sume on mynsterlîcre drohtnunge on reogollîcum lîfe getreówlîce Drihtne þeówdon *some served the Lord truly in monastic conversation in regular life,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 24: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 5; Lchdm. iii. 238, 4. On micelre drohtnunge *in great renown,* L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 33. He his lîf in Gode mid wyrþre drohtunge gefylde *vitam in Deo digna conversâtiône complêvit,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 24. On ðæra Apostola drohtnunge *in the Acts of the Apostles,* R. Ben. 33. Oþ-ðæt he full hâl sŷ on his drohtnungum *until he be full sound in his conditions,* Homl. Th. i. 126, 2.

DROPA, an; *m.* I. *a* DROP; stilla, gutta, stillicîdium:—Dropa *gutta* vel *stilla,* Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 70; Wrt. Voc. 54, 14. Yrnþ dropmælum swîðe hluttor wæter, ðæt gecîgdon ða ðe on ðære stôwe wunodon *stillam,* ðæt is dropa *very pure water runs* [*there*] *drop by drop, which those who dwelt in the place called* stilla, *that is drop,* Homl. Th. i. 510, 1. Flôwe min spræc swâ dropan ofer gærsa cîpas *fluat elôquium*

meum quasi stillæ super gramina, Deut. 32, 2. Snâw cymþ of ðam þynnum wǽtan, ðe byþ upatogen mid ðære lyfte, and byþ gefroren ær ðan ðe he to dropum geurnen sý *snow comes of the thin moisture, which is drawn up with the air, and is frozen before it be run into drops*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 14; Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. His swât wæs swylce blôdes dropan on eorþan yrnende *est sudor ejus sicut guttæ sanguinis decurrentis in terram*, Lk. Bos. 22, 44. Swâ dropa, ðe on ðas eorþan dreópaþ *as a drop which droppeth on this earth*, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Heó ôðerne dropan ôn ðæt ôðer eáge dyde *she put* [*did*] *another drop on the other eye*, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 3. Nime ânne eles dropan *take a drop of oil*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 11: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 26. Swâ swâ dropan dropende ofer eorþan *sicut stillicîdia stillantia super terram*, Ps. Spl. 71, 6. Dropan stîgaþ *the drops shall rise*, Salm. Kmbl. 90; Sal. 44. Dropena dreorung *a fall of drops*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 23; Az. 64: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 3; Dan. 349: 213; Th. 265, 23; Sat. 12. II. *a disease, paralysis?* morbus, parâlŷsis = παράλυσις:—Wið fôt-âdle, and wið done dropan *against gout* [*foot disease*] *and against the paralysis* [*the drop*], Lchdm. i. 376, 1. Wið ðone dropan *against the paralysis* [*the drop*], Herb. 59; Lchdm. i. 162, 4, 7. Heó ælc yfel blôd and ðæne dropan gewyldeþ *it subdues all evil blood and the paralysis* [*the drop*], 124, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 13. [*Wyc.* droppes, *pl: Laym.* drope: *Plat.* droppen, drüppen, *m: O. Sax.* dropo, *m: O. Frs.* dropta *dropping: Dut.* drop, *m: Kil.* droppe: *Ger.* tropfen, *m: M. H. Ger.* tropfe, *m: O. H. Ger.* trofo, tropfo, *m. gutta: Dan.* dryp, *n*; draabe, *m. f: Swed.* droppe, *m: Icel.* dropi, *m.*] DER. hleór-dropa, rên-, spêd-, wæg-, wôp-, wrôht-.

dropan, droppan; *pres. part.* ende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To drop;* stillâre:—Swâ swâ dropan dropende ofer eorþan *sicut stillicîdia stillantia super terram*, Ps. Spl. 71, 6. Droppende, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. DER. dropa *a drop.*

dropen *stricken:*—Wæs feorh dropen *life was stricken*, Beo. Th. 5955, note; B. 2981; *pp. of* drepan.

dropen *dropped; pp. of* dreópan.

drop-fûg *stronius?* Wrt. Voc. 289, 27.

drop-fâh, -fâg; *adj.* [dropa *a drop*, fâh *coloured, stained*] *Drop-coloured, variegated in spots, spotted;* stillâtus:—Stillâtus, ðæt is on ûre geþeóde, dropfâh *stillâtus, that is in our language, spotted*, Herb. 131, 1; Lchdm. i. 242, 14. Wið dropfâgum andwlatan *for a spotted face*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 6; Lchdm. i. 348, 21.

dropian *to drop*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. v. dreópian.

drop-mælum; *adv. By drops, drop by drop;* guttâtim:—Yrnþ drop-mælum swîðe hluttor wæter *very clear water runs drop by drop*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 34. v. mæl III.

droppan *to drop:*—Droppende *stillans*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. v. dropan.

droppetian, droppetan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To drop, fall by drops, distil;* distillâre:—Heofonas droppetodon fram ansŷne Godes *cœli distillâvêrunt a facie Dei*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 9. Fôr ansŷne Drihtnes heofonas droppetaþ *the heavens drop before the face of the Lord*, Ps. Th. 67, 9.

droppetung, e; *f. A dropping, falling by drops, drop by drop;* stillicîdium:—Swâ swâ niðer astihþ droppetung droppende ofer eorþan *as falling* [*rain*] *comes down, dropping over the earth*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6.

dropung, e; *f. A dropping;* stillicidium:—Þurh dropunge deáwes and rênes *through dropping of dew and rain*, Ps. Th. 64, 11: Ps. Vos. 71, 6. v. droppetung.

droren *fallen, perished; pp. of* dreósan.

dros DROSS, *filth, lees;* sordes, fæx, auricûla, Cot. 14. [*Kil.* drocs *fæx.*] v. drosna.

drosen-lîc; *adj. Brittle, weak;* frâgilis, Som. Ben. Lye.

DROSNA, drosne, *nom. acc; gen.* drosna; *dat.* drosnum; *pl. f. Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs;* fæx, fæces:—Ðâs drosna *hæc fæx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 70; Som. 14, 14: Wrt. Voc. 83, 22. His drosna [drosne, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8] nis aîdlad *fæx ejus non est exinânita*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 9. Drosna *fæces*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 25; Wrt. Voc. 28, 8. He gelædde me of fenne drosna *eduxit me de luto fœcis*, Ps. Spl. 39, 2. Of ðâm drosnum *from the dregs*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Hî druncon ôþ ða drosna *usque ad fæces bibêrunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 45. Eles drosna *dregs of oil;* amurca = ἀμόργη, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 18. [*Kil.* droessem *fæx: Ger.* drusen, *f. fæx: M. H. Ger.* truosen, *f. barm, yeast: O. H. Ger.* truosana, trôsana *fæx, amurca.*]

drugaþ, drugoþ, e; *f.* [drige *dry*] *A* DROUGHT, *dryness;* siccîtas, aridîtas:—Drugaþ [MS. drugaþe] *siccîtas* vel *aridîtas*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 35; Wrt. Voc. 53, 43. Drugaþ oððe hæþ *siccîtas*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 77. Bearn Israêla eódon þurh drugoþe *filii Israel ambulâvêrunt per siccum*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 189 a, 21.

drugian, he drugaþ, *pl.* drugiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n.* [drige *dry*] *To become dry, wither;* arescêre:—Drugaþ his âr on borde *his oar becomes dry on board*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. On mergen swâ wyrt gewîteþ, on mergen blôweþ and fareþ, on æfen afylþ, astîðaþ, and drugaþ *mane sicut herba transeat, mane flôreat et transeat, vespêre decidat, indûret, et arescat*, Ps. Spl. 89, 6. Gif ðæt wæter hî ne geþwænde, ðonne drugode hió *if the water moistened it* [*the earth*] *not, then it would become dry*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 8. DER. a-drugian, for-, ge-: un-adrugod.

drugon *suffered, endured*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798; *p. pl. of* dreógan.

drugung, e; *f. A dryness, a dry place;* siccîtas, inâquôsus lôcus:—Hî costadon God in drugunge *temptâvêrunt Deum in siccîtâte*, Ps. Surt. 105, 14: 77, 17.

druh, es; *m. Dust;* pulvis:—Hwæt! druh ðû dreórega *lo! thou gory dust!* Soul Recd. 33; Seel. 17.

druncaþ *drink*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 23; Seel. 114, = drincaþ; *pres. pl. of* drincan.

druncen *drunken*, Gen. 9, 21; *pp. of* drincan. DER. un-druncen, wîn-druncen.

druncen, es; *n?* e; *f? Drunkenness;* êbriêtas:—Ðæt he ne onbîte æniges þinges ðe druncen ofcume *that he taste not anything from which drunkenness may come*, L. Pen. 11; Th. ii. 280, 23. Druncen beorg ðê and dollîg word *guard thyself from drunkenness and foolish words*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 10; Fä. 34. Gif hit þurh druncen gewurþe, bête ðe deóppor *si ex ebri tâte accidêrit, eo grâvius emendet*, L. M. 1. P. 41; Th. ii. 276, 12. Gif ðû hwæt on druncen misdô, ne wît ðû hit ðam ealoþe *if thou have misdone in drunkenness, blame not the drink*, Prov. Kmbl. 39. DER. ofer-druncen.

druncen-georn; *adj. Drink-desirous, drunken;* bîbax, ebriôsus, R. Ben. 4.

druncen-hâd, es; *m.* [MS. -hed] *Drunkenness;* ebriêtas:—Þurh heora druncenhâd [MS. -hed] *through their drunkenness*, Chr. 1070; Th. 345, 42.

druncen-læt; *adj. Slow;* lentus, Cot. 124.

druncennes, druncennys, druncenys, -ness, e; *f.* DRUNKENNESS; ebriêtas:—Warniaþ eów, de-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sŷn on druncennesse *attendîte autem vobis ne forte graventur corda vestra in ebriêtâte*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Ða hûs ða ðe on to gebiddenne geworhte wæron syndon nû on hûs gehwyrfed oferæta and druncennesse *the houses which were built to pray in are now turned into houses of gluttony and drunkenness*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 607, 13. Mid druncennysse *by drunkenness*, Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 17. For ðære druncennysse *because of the drunkenness*, Gen. 19, 33, 35. On druncennysse and on wiste hiora wombe þeówiaþ, nas Gode *in drunkenness and feasting they minister to their belly, not to God*, L. Eccl. 45; Wilk. 195, 25; L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 38. v. drincan II.

druncen-scipe, es; *m. Drunkenness;* ebriêtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

druncen-wille; *adj. Drunken;* ebrius:—Drincþ mid ðâm druncen-willum [drucen-willum MS.] monnum *bibit cum ebriis*, Past. 17, 8; Hat. MS. 24 a, 23.

drunc-mennen, es; *n. A drunken maid-servant;* ebria ancilla, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 32; Rii. 13, 9.

drunone *drunken*, Beo. Th. 965; B. 480; *nom. pl. of* druncen, *pp.*

druncnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to be* or *become drunk;* inebriâri:—Iohannes se Fulluhtere ne dranc nâðor ne wîn, ne beór, ne ealu, ne nân ðære wǽtan ðe menn of druncniaþ *John the Baptist drank neither wine, nor beer, nor ale, nor of the liquor from which men become drunk*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 7. Ðonne ða gebeóras druncniaþ *when the guests are drunk*, ii. 70, 27. II. *to sink, drown;* mergi:—Mid [MS. mid] ðý he ongann druncnian [MS. druncnia] *cum cœpisset mergi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 30. DER. on-druncnian.

druncning, e; *f. A drinking;* ebriêtas:—Drencfæt oððe calic mîn drincende odde on druncninge lâ hû scînende oððe hû beorht is *calix meus inebrians* [*in ebriêtâte*] *quam præclârus est*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5.

druncon *drank*, Lk. Bos. 13, 26; *p. pl. of* drincan.

drupian *to drop*, Ps. Spl. 67, 9. v. dreópian.

drupon *dropped; p. pl. of* dreópan.

druron *fell*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997; *p. pl. of* dreósan.

drûsan, drûsian; *part.* drûsende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. intrans. To sink, become low, slow, inactive, to* DROWSE; cadêre, lentum *vel* segnem esse:—Cên drûsende *the sinking flame*, Elen. Kmbl. 2514; El. 1258. Lagu drûsade, wældreóre fâg *the stream became slower, stained with deadly gore*, Beo. Th. 3265; B. 1630. He drûsende deáþ ne bisorgaþ *he cares not for death when he becomes inactive* [*by age*], Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 31; Ph. 368: 52 b; Th. 184, 33; Gû. 1353. v. dreósan.

druwian *to become dry, wither.* DER. a-druwian, for-. v. drugian.

DRÝ, drî; *gen.* drŷs; *dat. acc.* drŷ; *pl. nom. acc.* drŷas; *gen.* drîra? *dat.* drŷum, drîum; *m. A magician, sorcerer, wizard;* magus, malêficus:—Drŷ *magus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 41. Petres wiðerwinna wæs sum drŷ, se wæs Simon gehâten: ðes drŷ wæs mid ðam awyrgedum gâste afylled *Peter's adversary was a certain sorcerer, who was called Simon: this sorcerer was filled with the accursed spirit*, Homl. Th. i. 370, 32: 374, 18: 376, 3: 380, 16: Homl. Blick. 173, 8, 18, 28, 32: 175, 6, 17, 31: 183, 17: 187, 32. He getengde wið ðæs drŷs *he hastened towards the magician*, Homl. Th. i. 374, 5. Petrus cwæþ to ðam drŷ *Peter said to the sorcerer*, i. 372, 6: 380, 21: Homl. Blick. 173, 2, 9, 33: 175, 25. Hî woldon forbærnan ðone drŷ *they would burn the magician*, Homl. Th. i. 372, 30: 374, 22: 376, 10: 380, 23: Homl. Blick. 173, 11, 30: 175, 1: 181, 33. Ðû milte mid ðý gebêde blôd

onhǽtan ðæs deófles drŷ *thou mayest with prayer heat the blood of the devil's wizard*, Salm. Kmbl. 89; Sal. 44. Hŷ drŷas wǽron *they were sorcerers*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 23; Jul. 301: Andr. Kmbl. 67; An. 34. Hŷ getrymedon hyra drŷas *their magicians encouraged them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 21. Cwǽdon ða drŷas to Pharaone *dixērunt malefĭci ad Pharaōnem*, Ex. 8, 19: 9, 11. Drîra [dría?] *magōrum*, Mone B. 4018. Herodes biswicen wæs from drŷum oððe tungulcræftgum *Herōdes insulsus erat a magis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 16. Ðylæs-ðe se deófol us be drîum [MS. drian] mâge *lest the devil have power over us by sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30. [*Orm.* drig-menn *magicians: Gael.* draoi, draoidh, druidh, *m. a druid, magician.*]

drŷ-cræft, es; *m.* [cræft *craft, art*] *Magical art, magic, sorcery;* ars magica *vel* malĕfĭca:—Hî sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire drŷcræft ða men forbredan *they said that she should overthrow the men by her sorcery*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. Gif hî hwylcne drŷcræft hæfdon *si quid malĕfĭcæ artis habuissent*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 40: Ex. 7, 11. Sum man wæs mid drŷcræfte bepǽht *some man was deceived by magic*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 13. Warna ðê ðæt ðû ne gîme drŷcræfta ne swefena ne hwatena *nec inveniātur in te, qui ariolos scisciĭtētur et observet somnia atque augŭria*, Deut. 18, 10. Drîfan drŷcræftas *to exercise magical arts*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 107; Met. 26, 54. Mid drŷcræftum *by sorceries*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 22.

drŷ-cræftig, drî-cræfteg; *adj.* [cræftig *crafty, skilful*] *Skilful* or *crafty in magic* or *sorcery, magical;* magĭcæ artis perĭtus, magĭcus:—Sió, hî sǽdon, sceolde bión swîðe drŷcræftigu *she, they said, would be very skilful in sorcery*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox. 194, 20. Pharaon gegaderude ealle ða drîcræftegustan men *vocāvit Pharao sapientes et malĕfĭcos*, Ex. 7, 11.

drŷfan *to drive;* pellĕre:—Sceoldon drŷfan *should drive*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 10. v. drîfan.

drŷfan; *p.* de, *pl.* don; *pp.* ed *To trouble, vex;* vexāre:—Mǽst hine drŷfdon his âgene men [MS. mæn] *his own men vexed him most*, Chr. 1118; Erl. 246, 34. v. drêfan.

drygan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dry, make dry, rub dry, wipe;* siccāre, tergĕre, extergĕre:—Se hâta sumor drygeþ and gearwaþ sǽd and blêda *the hot summer dries and prepares seeds and fruits*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 14. Cômon twegen seolas of sǽlîcum grunde, and hî mid heora flŷse his fêt drygdon *two seals came from the sea-ground, and they dried his feet with their fur*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 12. Hie beoþ oft drygde *they are often dried*, Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 a, 19. v. drigan.

dryge *dry*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 22; Rä. 41, 77: Andr. Kmbl. 3161; An. 1583: Cd. 157; Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. v. drige.

drygge *dry*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 31; Met. 7, 16. v. drige.

dryg-nes, -ness *dryness*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 5. v. drig-nes.

dryht, driht, e; *f. A people, multitude, army, in pl. men;* pŏpŭlus, multitūdo, cătervа, fămília, hŏmînes:—Dryhtum to nytte *for use to people*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 25; Rä. 51, 2. Ic dryhtum þeówige *I serve multitudes*, 104 a; Th. 394, 9; Rä. 13, 15: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79. Ðæt ðŷ deáþ-drepe drihta [MS. drihte] swǽfon *that the armies slept in the swoon of death*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 7; Exod. 495: 217; Th. 275, 26; Sat. 177. Drihta bearnum *to the children of men*, 47; Th. 61, 6; Gen. 993: Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 7; Pa. 25. [*Laym.* drihte *retinue: O. Sax.* druht, *only in composition, as* druht-folc *comĭtātus, pŏpŭlus: Frs.* dregte: *O. Frs.* dracht, drecht: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* truht, trut, *f. multitude: Icel.* drótt, *f. pŏpŭlus.* v. *Goth.* ga-drauhts, *m. a soldier*, from driugan *to do military service: A. Sax.* dreógan.] DER. folc-dryht, -driht, mago-; gedriht, gedryht, hî-, hŷ-, sib-, wil-.

Dryht', Driht', or without the apostrophe Dryht, Driht *The Lord;* Dŏmînus; chiefly used in the interlinear Psalms, published by Spelman and by the Surtees' Society, for all the cases of Dryhten, Drihten.

dryht-bearn, es; *n. A child of the people, a noble child;* puer pŏpŭlāris, nŏbĭlis:—Dryhtbearn Dena *the Danes' princely child*, Beo. Th. 4076; B. 2035.

dryht-cwên, e; *f. A noble queen;* dŏmîna et rēgîna:—Dryhtcwên duguþa *a noble queen of chiefstains*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 21; Wîd. 98.

dryht-ealdor, driht-ealdor, drihte ealdor, es; *m. The ruler of a household, meeting*, or *feast, a bridesman;* dŏmînus, archi-triclînus, parănymphus = παράνυμφος:—Brŷdguma *vel* dryhtealdor *parănymphus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 60; Wrt. Voc. 50, 42.

dryhten, drihten; *gen.* dryhtnes, dryhtenes; *m.* I. *a ruler, lord, prince;* dŏmînus, princeps:—Geáta dryhten *the Goths' lord*, Beo. Th. 2973; B. 1484. Eorla dryhten *lord of earls*, Beo. Th. 4666; B. 2338. Dryhten Higelâc *lord Higelac*, Beo. Th. 4005; B. 2000. In gemynd his dryhtnes naman brohte *it brought his lord's name into his mind*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 25; Rä. 60, 8. II. *the supreme ruler, the Lord; chiefly used for God and Christ;* Dŏmînus:—Him Dryhten sylf, heofona heáhcyning, hlyt getǽhte *the Lord himself, high king of heaven, assigned a lot to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 10; An. 5. Dryhtna Dryhten *the Lord of lords*, Andr. Kmbl. 1747; An. 876. Dryhten God *the Lord God*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 33; Pa. 55. Dryhten Crist *the Lord Christ*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 25; Gû. 564. Ðe in Dryhtnes noman cwôme *who comest in the Lord's name*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 5; Cri. 413. We fôr Dryhtene iu dreámas hefdon *we formerly had joys before the Lord*, Cd. 214; Th. 267, 26; Sat. 44. [*Laym.* drihten: *Orm.* drihtin: *O. Sax.* drohtin: *O. Frs.* drochten *Lord*, only used for *God* and *Christ: O. H. Ger.* truhtîn *dŏmĭnus: Icel.* dróttinn *princeps.*] DER. freá-dryhten, freó-, gum-, hleó-, man-, sige-, weoruld-, wine-.

dryhten-beáh *a lord-ring.* v. drihtin-beáh.

dryhten-bealo, -bealu; *gen.* -bealowes; *n.* [bealo *evil*] *Profound misery, extreme evil;* permagna calămĭtas:—He sceal dreógan dryhten-bealo *he shall suffer profound misery*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 22; Vy. 55. Ellen biþ sélast ðâm ðe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu *courage is best for those who must suffer extreme evil*, 52 b; Th. 183, 6; Gû. 1323.

dryhten-dôm, es; *m.* [-dôm *termination*, q. v.] *Sovereignty, majesty;* dŏmĭnātus, majestas:—Se hâlga hêrede on hêhþo heofoncyninges dryhten-dôm *the saint praised the majesty of heaven's king on high*, Andr. Kmbl. 1997; An. 1001.

Dryhten-lîc *belonging to the Lord, Lordly.* v. Drihten-lîc.

Dryhten-lîce *according to the Lord, by the Lord.* v. Drihten-lîce.

dryhten-weard *a guardian-lord, king.* v. drihten-weard.

dryht-folc, driht-folc, es; *n.* [folc *a people*] *A nation, multitude;* pŏpŭlus, multitūdo:—Micel arîseþ dryhtfolc to dôme *a great multitude shall arise to judgment*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 23; Cri. 1042. Dryht-folca helm *a protector of nations*, 107 a; Th. 408, 24; Rä. 27, 17. Wæs deáþe gedrenced drihtfolca mǽst *the greatest of nations was drenched with death*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 26; Exod. 34: 160; Th. 198, 13; Exod. 322: 171; Th. 216, 2; Exod. 589.

dryht-gesîþ *an associate, attendant.* v. driht-gesîþ.

dryht-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *a treasure*] *A nation's* or *people's treasure;* pŏpŭli ŏpes:—Eodor gefylled dryhtgestreóna *an inclosure filled with people's treasures*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 25; Rä. 18, 3.

dryht-guma, driht-guma, an; *m. A popular man, man of the people, warrior, retainer, follower,—pl. men, people;* vir popŭlāris *vel* nōbĭlis, mîles, sătelles,—hŏmînes:—Semninga biþ, ðæt ðec, dryhtguma, deáþ ofer-swîðeþ *suddenly it will be, that thee, warrior, death overpowers*, Beo. Th. 3540; B. 1768. Druncne dryhtguman dôþ swâ ic bidde *the drunken retainers do as I bid*, 2466; B. 1231. Weccaþ of deáþe dryhtgumena bearn, eall monna cynn *the sons of men, all mankind, shall wake from death*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 22; Cri. 887. Beóþ môdsefan dâlum gedǽled, sindon dryhtguman ungelîce *dispositions are by parts distributed, people are unlike*, 83 b; Th. 314, 31; Mŏd. 22: 79 a; Th. 297, 23; Crï. 72.

drŷhþ, ðû drŷhst *does, thou doest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dreógan.

dryht-leóþ, es; *n.* [leóþ *a song*] *A lordly song;* nōbile carmen:—Be ðam Dauid cyning dryhtleóþ agôl *king David sang a lordly song of him*, Elen. Kmbl. 684; El. 342.

dryht-lîc, driht-lîc, driht-lec; *comp.* -lîcra; *sup.* -lîcest; *adj. Lordly, noble, distinguished;* princĭpālis, nōbĭlis, eximius:—We gehŷrdon ðæt mid Sigelwarum yppe wearþ dryhtlîc dôm Godes *we have heard that the lordly doom of God was revealed among the Ethiopians*, Apstls. Kmbl. 129; Ap. 65: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 1; Reim. 39. Sweord sceal on bearme, drihtlîc îsern *the sword shall be in the bosom, lordly iron*, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26. Him drihtlîcu mǽg þuhte *she seemed a noble damsel to them*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 2; Gen. 1849. Cwæþ drihtlecu mǽg, brŷd to beorne *his noble mate, his wife, spake to the chief*, 133; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. Drihtlîce cempan hyra sweord getugon *the noble warriors drew their swords*, Fins. Th. 29; Fin. 14: Beo. Th. 2320; B. 1158. Hî on dryhtlîcestum dôme lifdon *they lived in the most lordly power*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 35; Seef. 85.

dryht-lîce, driht-lîce; *adv. In a lordly manner, divinely;* nobilĭter:—God leóht and þŷstro gedǽlde dryhtlîce *God divinely parted light and darkness*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 32; Cri. 228. Abraham fôr eorlum drihtlîce spræc *Abram spake in a lordly manner before the people*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 4; Gen. 2138.

dryht-mâþm, es; *m.* [mâþm *a treasure*] *A noble* or *lordly treasure;* nōbĭles ŏpes:—Wearþ dryhtmâþma dǽl forgolden *his share of noble treasures was paid for*, Beo. Th. 5678; B. 2843.

dryht-nê *a dead body of a host.* v. driht-nê.

dryhtnes *of a lord*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 25; Rä. 60, 8; *gen. of* dryhten.

dryht-scipe, driht-scipe, es; *m.* [-scipe *termination*] *Rulership, lordship, domination, dignity;* dominātus, dignĭtas:—Ðara dôm leofaþ and hira dryhtscipe *their dignity and their lordship shall live*, Elen. Kmbl. 899; El. 451. For hwam nele mon him on giógoþe geornе gewyrcan deóres dryhtscipes *why will not man in youth zealously work for himself bold rulership?* Salm. Kmbl. 775; Sal. 387. Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendæda dreámas and drihtscipes *age must take from him the joys of bold deeds and of rulership*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 14; Gen. 485. Nalles feallan lêt dôm and drihtscipe *he let not his power and domination sink*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 4; Gen. 1199. Ne lǽt ðîn dryhtscipe feallan *let not thy mighty rule fall*, Wald. 12; Vald. 1, 7.

dryht-sele, driht-sele, es; *m.* [sele *a dwelling, hall*] *A princely dwelling, hall;* aula:—Draca hord eft gesceát, dryhtsele dyrnne *the*

dragon darted back to his hoard, his secret hall, Beo. Th. 4629; B. 2320: 1538; B. 767. Wæs drihtsele dreórfāh *the princely hall was stained with blood*, 974; B. 485.

dryht-sib, -sibb, e; *f.* [sib *peace, kinship*] *Peace between two nations, lordly kinship*; pax *vel* amīcitia inter duas gentes:—Ic Heaðobeardna ne talige dryhtsibbe dǽl Denum unfǽcne *I esteem not part of the Heathobeards' lordly kinship to the Danes guileless*, Beo. Th. 4142; B. 2068.

dryht-weras *men, chieftains.* v. driht-weras.

dryht-wuniende; *part.* [wuniende, *part. of* wunian *to dwell*] *Dwelling among people*; in pōpŭlo dōgens:—Ðara ǽghwylc mōt dryhtwuniendra dǽl onfōn *each of those dwelling among people may receive a share*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 26; Crä. 7.

drȳman; *part.* drȳmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rejoice, be joyful*; jubĭlāre:—Hī mōtun drȳman mid Dryhten *they may rejoice with the Lord*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 27; Cri. 1679. Him gefylgan ne mæg drȳmendra gedryht *the multitude of the joyful cannot follow him*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 13; Ph. 348. Eall druncon and drȳmdon *all drunk and rejoiced*, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 11; Gen. 2781. Drȳmaþ Gode eall eorþe *jubĭlāte Deo omnis terra*, Ps. Spl. 97, 5, 7: 46, 1. v. drēman.

drȳme *a song*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dreám.

drȳ-men *magicians, sorcerers*, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 14. v, drȳ.

drȳming, e; *f. A soft* or *murmuring noise*; susurrus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dreám.

dryncg, es; *m. Drink, a drink, draught*; potus, haustus:—Ðǽr wæs ǽlcum genōg dryncg *there was enough drink for each*, Andr. Kmbl. 3069; An. 1537. Ic ofþyrsted wæs gāstes drynces *I was thirsty for the soul's drink*, Soul Kmbl. 82; Seel. 41. Dryncc ðū selst us *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 6: Andr. Kmbl. 44; An. 22: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 12; Cri. 1439. Of mistlīcum dryncum *from various drinks*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. DER. heoru-dryncg, ofer-. v. drinc.

dryncg-fæt, es; *n. A drinking-vessel*; pōcŭlum:—Gesāwon dryncfæt deóre *they saw the precious drinking-vessel*, Beo. Th. 4500; B. 2254: 4601; B. 2306. v. drinc-fæt.

dryncþ *drinks*, Ps. Spl. 74, 8; *3rd pres. sing. of* drincan.

dryngc, es; *m. Drink*; potus:—Dryngc mīne [MS. min] mid wōpe ic gemengde *potum meum cum fletu temperābam*, Ps. Spl. 101, 10. v, drinc.

drynge *I drink*, Ps. Spl. 49, 14; *for* drince. v. drincan.

drypan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To drop, moisten*; stillāre, humectāre:—Nime ānne eles dropan, and drype on ān mycel fȳr *take a drop of oil, and drop it on a large fire*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 11: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 5, 7, 24, 28, 30. Heó drypte in ða eágan *she dropped it on the eyes*, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 2. Mīne handa drypton myrran *my hands dropped myrrh*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 4. He bæd ðæt Lazarus mōste his tungan drypan *he prayed that Lazarus might moisten his tongue*, i. 330, 29. DER. ge-drypan. v. dropa.

drype, es; *m. A stripe, blow*; ictus:—Ðēh ðū drype þolie *though thou suffer a stripe*, Andr. Kmbl. 1910; An. 957: 2436; An. 1219. v. drepe.

drȳpst, he drȳpþ *droppest, drops*; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dreópan.

dryre, es; *m. Fall, decline, ceasing*; cāsus, lapsus, cessātio:—Hrīmes dryre *a fall of rime*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 27; Ph. 16. Ðǽr wæs ne dreámes dryre *there was no ceasing of joy*, 44 b; Th. 152, 1; Gü. 802. DER. fǽr-dryre. v. dreósan.

dryrmian *to make sad, to be made sad, to mourn*; lugēre:—Dryrmyde, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 5; Exod. 40. v. drysmian.

drys-líc, dris-líc; *adj. Fearful, terrible*; terrībilis:—Ahwilc *vel* egeslīc *vel* dryslīc *terrībilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 65; Wrt. Voc. 61, 43. v. on-drislīc, an-drysenlīc, an-drysne, drysne.

drysmian, dryrmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become dark, gloomy, to be made sad, to mourn*; caligāre, obscūrāri, mœstĭtia affĭci, lugēre:—Óþ-ðæt lyft drysmaþ *until the air grows gloomy*, Beo. Th. 2755, note; B. 1375.

drysnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To put out, quench, extinguish*; extinguĕre:—Ðæt fȳr ne bið drysned *ignis non extinguĭtur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 46. DER. ge-drysnan, un-drysnende, un-adrysnendlīc.

drysne *terrible*; revĕrendus. v. on-drysne.

drȳst *rushest, rushes*; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dreósan.

DUBBAN; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To strike*, DUB, *create*; percūtĕre, creāre:—Se cyng dubbade his sunu Henric to rīdere *the king dubbed* [or *created*] *his son Henry a knight*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 1. [*R. Brun.* dubbid, *p: Chauc.* dubbed: *Laym.* dubben: *Swed.* dubba: *Icel.* dubba, dybba: *Fr.* dauber *to strike.*]

DUCE, an; *f. A* DUCK; anas:—On ducan seáþe, of ducan seáþe *to the duck's pond, from the duck's pond*, Cod. Dipl. 538; A. D. 967; Kmbl. iii. 18, 16, 17: Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 18. [*Piers P. Chauc.* doke: *Plat.* düker: *Kil.* duycker *mergus.*]

dūfan, ic dūfe, ðū dȳfst, he dȳfþ, *pl.* dūfaþ; *p.* ic, he deáf, ðū dufe, *pl.* dufon; *pp.* dofen *To* DIVE, *sink*; mergi:—Ic deáf under ȳðe *I dived under the wave*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 18; Rä. 73, 4: 113 b; Th. 434, 23; Rä. 52, 5. Dūfe seó hand æfter ðam stāne ōþ ða wriste *let the hand dive after the stone up to the wrist*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 16. Gif ðū dȳfst *if thou sinkest*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 35. Mid ðam de he deáf *when he was sinking*, ii. 392, 2: 390, 21. DER. be-dūfan, ge-, onge-, þurh-: dȳfan.

dūfe-doppa, an; *m. A pelican*; pellĭcānus = πελέκανος:—Gelīc geworden ic eom niht-hræfne oðde dūfedoppan wēstennes *similis factus sum pellĭcāno solĭtūdĭnis*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 7.

dūflan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To sink, immerge*; immergĕre, Ben. Lye.

DUGAN; *part.* dugende; ic, he deah, deag; ðū duge, *pl.* dugon; *p.* dohte, *pl.* dohton *To avail, to be of use, able, fit, strong, vigorous, good, virtuous, honest, bountiful, kind, liberal*; valēre, prōdesse, frūgi esse, bōnum esse, munĭfĭcum, *vel* liberālem se præbēre:—Ðonne his ellen deah *when his valour avails*, Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573: Andr. Kmbl. 920; An. 460: Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Se ðe his heorte deah *he whose heart is good*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 8; Sat. 283. Hūru se aldor deah [Th. þeáh, Beo. 744], se ðǽm heaðorincum hider wīsade *the chief is able indeed, who has led the warriors hither*, B. 369. Þeáh ðū heaðorǽsa gehwēr dohte, grimre gūþe *though thou hast everywhere been vigorous in martial onslaughts, in grim war*, Beo. Th. 1057; B. 526. Gif he ǽr ne dohte *if he were not before virtuous*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 14. Dō ā ðætte duge *do ever what is virtuous*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 10; Fä. 4. Ðet him nāðor ne dohte ne innhere ne ūthere *so that neither the in-army nor the out-army was of use to them*, Chr. 1006; Th. 257, 15, col. 1. Swā swā hī sceoldon, gif hī dohton *as they ought, if they were honest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37. Ðæt ðū dohtest ðīnum brēðer and wædlan and þearfan *that thou be bountiful to thy brother, to the poor, and to the needy*, Deut. 15, 11. Ðū us wel dohtest *thou wast truly kind to us*, Beo. Th. 3647; B. 1821: 2693; B. 1344. Hū me cyne-gōde cystum dohten *how the good by race were munificently liberal to me*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 1; Wíd. 56: 86 a; Th. 324, 4; Wíd. 89. Ða sceolon eall dugende beón swā swā hit gedafenaþ ðam hāde *they shall all be virtuous so as is befitting the order*, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 16. [Dugan is the third of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs called *præterito-præsentia*, and given under āgan, *q. v.* The *inf.* dugan and the *pret.* deah, *pl.* dugon, *retaining preterite inflections*, are taken from the *p.* of a strong verb deogan, *p.* deah, *pl.* dugon; *pp.* dogen, ascertained from deah; *pl.* dugon, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires by analogy with other verbs of the same class the *inf.* deogan and the *pp.* dogen; thus we find the original verb deogan, *p.* deah, *pl.* dugon; *pp.* dogen. The weak *p.* dohte, *pl.* dohton [= duhte, duhton], is formed regularly from the *inf.* dugan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Piers P. Orm.		degh, dægh,		
O. Sax.	dugan,	dóg,	dugun,	
O. Frs.	duga,	duch,		
M. H. Ger.	tugen,	touc,		tohte,
O. H. Ger.	tugan,	touc,	tugun, *3rd pers. pl.*	tohta,
Goth.	dugan,	dáug,	dugum,	daúhta.]

dugeþ, dugoþ *good, virtuous, honourable*; bonus, probus, Mann. v. duguþ; *adj.*

dugoþ-gifu, e; *f.* [dugoþ = duguþ, gifu *a gift*] *Liberality, munificence*; largĭtas, munificentia:—Ic Wulfstān Lundeniscra manna bisceop mīnes hlāfordes dugoþgife ǽfre geþwǽrige *I Wulfstan, bishop of the London men, ever consent to my lord's munificence*, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 36.

duguþ, dugoþ, e; *f.* [dugan *vālēre*]. I. *manhood* and *all who have reached manhood*; ætas virilis [*O. H. Ger.* an dero tugende *in virili ætāte*, tugent daz ist die metilscaft des menniskinen alteris *vires, hoc est mĕdia virilis ætas*, Graff's Sprch. v. 372]:—Todǽlan duguþe and geógoþe *to distribute to old and young*, Andr. Kmbl. 304; An. 152. Ymb-eóde ða ides Helminga duguþe and geógoþe dǽl ǽghwylcne *then the Helmings' dame went round every part* [*group*] *of old and young*, Beo. Th. 1246; B. 621: 323; B. 160: 3352; B. 1674: Andr. Kmbl. 2245; An. 1124. II. *multitude, troops, army, people, men, attendants, the nobles, nobility, the heavenly host*; cōpiæ, exercĭtus, pōpŭlus, hōmines, comĭtātus, prōcĕres, mīlitia cœlestis;—Duguþ samnade *the multitude collected*, Andr. Kmbl. 250; An. 125: 2542; An. 1272. Āhte ic holdra ðȳ læs, deórre duguþe *I owned the less of faithful ones, of dear attendants*, Beo. Th. 980; B. 488. Dugoþ Israhēla *the army of Israel*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 13; Exod. 91: 167; Th. 209, 17; Exod. 500. Duguþe ðīnre *to thy people*, Hy. 7, 69; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 69. Ðæt is duguþum cūþ *that is known to men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1364; An. 682. Ðū ðe in Dryhtnes noman dugeþum cwōme *thou who camest in the Lord's name to men*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 6; Cri. 413. Be ðām hringum mon mihte witan hwæt Rōmāna duguþe gefeallen wæs *by the rings one might know how many of the nobility of the Romans had fallen*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 11: 3, 11; Bos. 74, 30: 1, 12; Bos. 35, 43. Se cining wæs

gefullod mid eallum his dugoþe *the king was baptized with all his nobility*, Chr. 626; Th. 43, 29: 1016; Th. 283, 30. He spræc mid duguþe ealdrum *lōcūtus est cum magistrātibus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 4: 12, 11. Dugoþ Drihten hērigaþ *the heavenly host praises the Lord*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 2; Exod. 546: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 32; Cri. 1063. *God and Christ are called* duguþa helm, dryhten, dēmend, etc. *helmet, lord, ruler, etc. of the hosts* or *heavenly hosts*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 35; Sat. 164: Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 7; Cri. 782: Andr. Kmbl. 173; An. 87. **III.** *majesty, glory, magnificence, power, virtue, excellence, ornament;* majestas, magnificentia, potentia, virtus, dēcus:—Ealra duguþa duguþ, Drihten Hǣlend *majesty of all majesties, Lord Saviour*, Hy. 3, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 24. Hē sōhte Drihtnes duguþe *he sought* [*entered into*] *the Lord's glory*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 15; Gen. 1205. Wuldre benǣmed, duguþum bedēled *bereft of glory, deprived of power*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 19; Sat. 122: 212; Th. 263, 21; Dan. 765: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 24; Cri. 563. Seó duguþ dæs wlītes ðe on gimmum bið *the excellence of the beauty, which is in gems*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 3. On ðǣm is swiotol sió gifu and ealla ða duguþa hiora fæder *in whom is manifest the ability and all the virtues of their father*, 10; Fox 28, 32. Simmachus seó duguþ ealles moncynnes *Symmachus the ornament of all mankind*, 10; Fox 28, 12. **IV.** *advantage, gain, good, happiness, prosperity, riches, blessings, salvation;* commŏdum, lucrum, bŏnum, prospĕrĭtas, divitiæ, ŏpes, sālus:—Hwæt ðū us to duguþum gedōn wille *what thou wilt do to our advantage*, Andr. Kmbl. 683; An. 342. Adrifen from duguþum *driven from good*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 5; Gen. 2323. Gifa ðe him to duguþe Drihten scyrede *the gifts which the Lord had bestowed on him for his happiness*, 176; Th. 221, 12; Dan. 87. He him duguþa blǣd forgeaf *he gave them abundance of prosperity*, 121; Th. 156, 2; Gen. 2582. On ðære dægtīde duguþe wǣron *there were riches at that time*, 80; Th. 100, 5; Gen. 1659. Eallum bidæled duguþum and dreámum *deprived of all blessings and joys*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 16; Cri. 1409: Cd. 43; Th. 57, 18; Gen. 930. **V.** *benefit, gift;* benefĭcium, mūnus, dōnum:—Secgan Drihtne þonc duguþa gehwylcre *to say thanks to the Lord for all benefits*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 4; Cri. 601: 96 a; Th. 359, 3; Pa. 57: Cd. 74; Th. 91, 10; Gen. 1510. **VI.** *that which is seemly, suitable, seemliness;* dēcōrum:—Hē cūðe duguþe þeáw *he knew the usage of decorum* [*decorous usage*], Beo. Th. 724; B. 359: 6330; B. 3175. Æfter dugeþum *according to seemliness*, Cd. 104; Th. 137, 31; Gen. 2282. [*Laym.* duzeðe *nobles: Plat.* dögt, *f. solidness: O. Frs.* duged, *f. power: Ger.* tugend, *f. virtus: M. H. Ger.* tugent, *f: O. H. Ger.* tugad, *f. vis, rōbur, virtus: Dan.* ayd, *f: Swed.* dygd, *f: Icel.* dygð, *f. virtue.*] DER. æðel-duguþ, caldor-, heofon-, woruld-.

duguþ, dugoþ, dugeþ; *adj. Good, honourable;* bonus, probus, Mann. v. dugeþ; *adj.*

duguþ-gifu, e; *f. Liberality;* munificentia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dugoþ-gifu.

duhte *did good*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 5, = dohte; *p. of* dugan.

dulfon *dug*, Ps. Th. 56, 8; *p. pl. of* delfan.

dulh-runo *pellitory*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. v. dolh-rune.

dulmūnus; *gen. pl.* dulmūna; *m. The war-ship of the Greeks, which king Alfred assures us would hold a thousand men;* longa nāvis. These ships were the *μακρὰ πλοῖα* or *νῆες μακραί*, generally called in Greek *ὁ δρόμων, ωνος, m. the light war-vessel of the Greeks.* They were the longæ nāves *the long war-ships* of the Romans, which had often more than fifty rowers. The Romans called their vessel drŏmo, ōnis, defining it as *a fast rowing vessel*, evidently deriving their word from the Greek *δρόμων*, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; Cassiod. Var. 5, 17, *init.* where it is described as 'trīrēme vehiculum rēmōrum tantum nūmĕrum prōdens, sed hŏmĭnum fācies diligenter abscondens.' Some suppose that Alfred derived his word dulmūnus from the *Icel.* drómundr, *m.* which Egilsson, in his Lexicon Poëticum, Hafniæ, 8vo. 1860, explains 'nāvis grandior, cūjus gĕnĕris tantum extra regiones septemtrionāles, ut in māri mediterrāneo, mentio fit,' S. E. i. 582, 3, Orkn. 82, 1, 3. Vigfusson, in his Icelandic-English Dictionary, 4to. Oxford, 1869–1874, in drómundr gives only the Latin and Greek, and O. H. Ger. drahemond as cognates. What Orosius calls longas nāves, Alfred translates dulmūnus in Anglo-Saxon. As we read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of A. D. 897; Th. i. 174, 41,—Hēt Ælfrēd cyng timþrian lang-scipu ongēn ða æscas *king Alfred commanded to build long-ships against those ships*, v. æsc **IV.**—Alfred, in his translation of Orosius, says:—Ǽr he [Ercol] ongan mid Creáca scypum, ðe mon dulmūnus hāt, ðe man segþ ðæt ān scip mǽge ān þūsend manna *before he* [*Hercules*] *began with Grecian ships, which are called dulmunus, of which it is said that one ship can hold a thousand men*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 31–33. He [Xersis] hæfde scipa ðæra mycclena dulmūna ân M and ii hund *he* [*Xerxes*] *had one thousand two hundred of the large ships, dulmunus*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 32, 33. v. Glossārium ad scriptōres mĕdiæ et infimæ Latinitātis Dŏmini Du Cange, Dufresne; Francofurti ad Mœnum, 3 vols. fol. 1681, Dromōnes.

DUMB; *def.* se dumba, seó, ðæt dumbe; *adj.* DUMB, *speechless, mute;* mūtus, e-linguis:—Eart dū dumb and deáf *thou art dumb and deaf*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 26; Seel. 65: 108 b; Th. 414, 7; Rä. 32, 16. Beó ðū dumb ðȳ-ðæt ðæt cild beó acenned *be thou dumb until the child shall be born*, Homl. Th. i. 202, 7: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 14. Dumb *mūtus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 36: Mt. Bos. 12, 22: Lk. Bos. 11, 14. Se dumba fæder *the dumb father*, Homl. Th. i. 354, 27: Salm. Kmbl. 457; Sal. 229. Se dumba spræc *lōcūtus est mūtus*, Mt. Bos. 9, 33: Lk. Bos. 11, 14. Dumbes *elinguis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 1. Hīg brohton him dumbne man *obtŭlērunt ei hōmĭnem mūtum*, Mt. Bos. 9, 32: Mk. Bos. 9, 17: Ex. 4, 11. Geségun ða dumban gesceaft *they saw the dumb creation*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 30; Cri. 1128: 113 a; Th. 433, 3; Rä. 50, 2. Ða ōðre nigon consonantes synd gecwedene *mūtæ*, ðæt synd dumbe *the other nine consonants are called* mūtæ, *which are dumb*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 1, 2. He dyde ðæt deáfe gehȳrdon, and dumbe spræcon *surdos fēcit audīre, et mūtos lŏqui*, Mk. Bos. 7, 37: Mt. Bos. 15, 31. Ic sceal dǽda fremman swā ða dumban neát *I shall do deeds such as the dumb cattle*, Andr. Kmbl. 134; An. 67. Dumbra *of the dumb*, Salm. Kmbl. 158; Sal. 78. Be dumbera manna dǽdum *of dumb men's deeds*, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 13. Hī forgeáfon dumbum spræce *they gave speech to the dumb*, Homl. Th. i. 544, 33: 424, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 24; Jul. 150. [*Piers P.* dombe: *Wyc.* doumbe: *Chauc.* dombe: *Laym.* dumbe: *Orm.* dumb: *O. Sax.* dump *stultus: Frs.* domme, dom: *O. Frs.* dumbe, dume *stultus, mūtus: Dut.* dom *stupid: Ger.* dumm *stupid: M. H. Ger.* tump *stupid: O. H. Ger.* tumb *mūtus, stultus: Goth.* dumbs *mute: Dan.* dum *stupid: Swed.* dum *stupid;* dumb *mute: Icel.* dumbr *mute.*] DER. dum-nys: a-dumbian.

dumle ? *the pelican;* onocrŏtălus = *ὀνοκρόταλος*, Cot. 23.

dumnys, -nyss, e; *f.* DUMBNESS, *speechlessness;* loquendi impotentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

DUN; *adj.* DUN, *a colour partaking of brown and black;* fuscus, aquĭlus:—Dun *fuscus*, Cot. 141, 147: *natius* [= *nātīvus* ?], Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 86; Wrt. Voc. 46, 43. Dunn *balidus* [= *βαλιός* ?], Wrt. Voc. 289, 28. On ðone [MS. ðonne] dunnan stān *to the dun stone*, Cod. Dipl. 1120; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 238, 32. [*Chauc.* dunne, donne *dark-coloured: Ir.* dunn *a dun colour: Wel.* dwn *dun, swarthy, dusky: Gael.* donn *brown-coloured.*] DER. asse-dun.

DŪN, e; *pl. nom. acc.* dūna, dūne; *f. A mountain, hill,* DOWN; mons, collis:—Seó dūn, ðe se Hǣlend ofastāh, getācnode heofenan rīce *the mountain, from which Jesus descended, betokened the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 120, 21: 502, 2, 7: Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 1; Rä. 4, 21. Ðeós dūn *hic mons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 58: 5; Som. 4, 8: Ps. Lamb. 67, 16: Wrt. Voc. 80, 42. Hie be hliðe heáre dūne corþscræf fundon *they found an earth-cavern by the slope of a high hill*, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 26; Gen. 2594: Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. Betwux ðære dūne Sion, and ðam munte Oliueti *between mount Sion and the mount of Olives*, i. 440, 15: 502, 2, 9: 120, 10. Genōh lange ge wunodon on ðisse dūne *sufficit vobis, quod in hoc monte mansistis*, Deut. 1, 6: Gen. 31, 54: Mt. Bos. 24, 3. Stōpon stīðhycgende on ða dūne up *the stout-hearted went aloft upon the hill*, Elen. Kmbl. 1430; El. 717: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 20; Met. 19, 10: Cd. 228; Th. 307, 21; Sat. 683. Ðec heá duna hērgen *high downs praise thee*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 6; Az. 117. Of denum and of dūnum *from dells and from downs*, 107 b; Th. 409, 18; Rä. 28, 3: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 15; Gen. 1398: 71; Th. 85, 28; Gen. 1421. Seó wiht dūna bricaþ *the creature will burst the hills*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 6; Rä. 39, 6. Wurdon behelede ealle ða hēhstan dūna under ealre heofenan. And ðæt wæter wæs fīftyne fæðma deóp ofer ða hēhstan dūna *operti sunt omnes montes excelsi sub universo cælo. Quindĕcim cŭbitis altior fuit aqua super montes, quæ operuĕrat*, Gen. 7, 19, 20. Hē gehleápeþ heá dūne *he shall leap the high downs*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 10; Cri. 717. Seó stōw is on Oliuetes dūne ufeweardre *the place is on the high mount of Olives*, Homl. Blick. 125, 19. [*R. Glouc.* dounes *hills: Laym.* dune, *f: Orm.* dun *a hill: Plat.* dünen *sandhills on the seashore: Dut.* duin, *n: Kil.* duyne *agger mārinus: Ger.* düne, *f: O. H. Ger.* dūn, dūna *mons: Fr.* dune, *f: Span.* dúnas, *pl. f: Ital.* dúna, *f. an elevation of sand thrown up by the sea: Ir.* dun, *m. a fortified hill, fortress: Corn.* dun, din, *f. a hill.*] DER. a-dūn, -dūne, of-.

dūn; *adj. Mountainous, hilly;* montānus:—To dūn-landum *to hilly lands*, Deut. 1, 7. v. dūn-land.

dūn-elfen, e; *f.* [-ælfen *a fairy*] *A down or mountain-fairy;* castālis, ĭdis; *f. one of the muses;* castālides, um, *f.* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 19.

dūne-ward, dūne-weard *downward*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. a-dūnweard.

dun-falu, dun-fealu; *adj.* [dun *dun*, fealu *fallow-coloured*] *Dun* or *tawny colour;* color cervōrum:—Dun-fealu [MS. -falu] *cervīnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 88; Wrt. Voc. 46, 45. v. fealo.

DUNG, e; *f.* DUNG; fimus, stercus:—Ic hine bedelfe, and ic hine beweorpe mid dunge *fŏdiam circa illum et mittam stercŏra*, Lk. Skt. Hat. 13, 8. [*Wyc.* dong, dung: *Piers P. Chauc.* donge: *Frs.* dong: *O. Frs.* dung: *Ger.* dung, *m. manure: M. H. Ger.* tunc, *f: O. H. Ger.* tunga, *f: Dan.* dynge, *m. f. a heap of dung: Swed.* dynga, *f: Icel.* dyngja, *f. a heap, dung.*]

Dūn-holm, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Dunhelm: *Brom.* Durem, Durham: dūn

a hill, holm *water, an island*] DURHAM; Dunelmia:—Hēr forlēt Ægelrīc bisceop his bisceoprīce æt Dūnholm *in this year* [A. D. 1056] *bishop Ægelric left his bishopric at Durham*, Ch. 1056; Erl. 191, 14. Ða menn hine beforon innan ðære burh æt Dūnholme *the men surrounded him in the burgh at Durham*, Chr. 1068; Erl. 205, 34: 1072; Erl. 211, 9, 29: 1075; Erl. 212, 35: 1080; Erl. 216, 12: 1087; Erl. 224, 6, 32: 1087; Erl. 226, 9: 1096; Erl. 232, 39.

dūn-land, es; *n. Down* or *hilly land;* terra montāna: *it is opposed to* feld-land *plain or level land*:—Faraþ to Amorrēa dūne and to ōðrum feld-landum and dūn-landum and to unhēheran landum *venīte ad montem Amorrhæōrum et ad cētĕra campestria atque montāna et humiliōrĕ lŏca*, Deut. 1, 7.

dūn-lendiso; *adj. Hilly, mountainous land;* montānus:—Sume sind *derivativa*, swā dūn-lendisc *montānus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 10.

Dunnan tūn, es; *m. Dunna's town = Dunnington.*

dunnian, he dunnaþ, *pl.* dunniaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make of a dun* or *a dark colour, to obscure, darken;* obscūrāre:—Se mōna ða beorhtan steórran dunnaþ [MS. dunniaþ] *the moon obscures the bright stars*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 35.

dūn-sǽte; *gen.* -sǽta; *dat.* -sǽtum, -sǽtan; *pl. m.* [dūn *a mountain*, -sǽte *dwellers, inhabitants*] *Mountaineers, inhabitants of the mountains of Wales;* montīcŏlæ Walliæ:—Ðis is seó gerǽdnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rǽdboran betweox Dūnsǽtum [MS. Dūnsētan] gesetton *this is the ordinance which the witan of the English race and the counsellors of the Welsh nation established among the inhabitants of the mountains of Wales*, L. O. D. pref; Th. i. 352, 2. Be Wentsǽtum and Dūnsǽtum. Hwīlon Wentsǽte hȳrdon into Dūnsǽtan, ac hit gebȳreþ rihtor into West-Sexan: ðyder hȳ scylan gafol and gislas syllan. Eác Dūnsǽte beþyrfan, gif heom se cyning an, ðæt man hūru friþgislas to heom lǽte *of the Gwents* [i. e. *the people of West Wales, in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire*] *and the Dūnsǽte. Formerly the Gwents belonged to the Dūnsǽte, but more properly they belong to the West Saxons: thither they shall give tribute and hostages. The Dūnsǽte also need, if the king grant it to them, that at least peace-hostages be allowed them*, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 16–20.

dūn-scrǽf; *gen.* -scræfes; *pl. nom. acc.* -scrafu; *gen.* -scrafa; *dat.* -scrafum, -scræfum; *n.* [dūn *a mountain*, scræf *a den, cave*] *A mountain-cave;* montāna caverna:—Dūnscrafu, *nom. pl. mountain-caves*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 12; Ph. 24. He sēceþ dȳgle stōwe under dūnscrafum *he seeks a secret place among the mountain-caves*, 96 a; Th. 357, 32; Pa. 37. Weras woldon to dūnscræfum druhtoþ sēcan *the men would seek a refuge in mountain-caves*, Andr. Kmbl. 3076; An. 1541.

Dūn-stān, es; *m. Dunstan;* Dunstānus:—Hēr S. Dūnstān wearþ geboren *in this year* [A. D. 925] *St. Dunstan was born*, Chr. 925; Th. 199, 4, col. 3. Hēr Ēadmund cing betǽhte Glæstinga beri S. Dūnstāne, dǽr he siddan ǽrest abbod wearþ *in this year* [A. D. 943] *king Edmund delivered Glastonbury to St. Dunstan, where he afterwards first became abbot*, 943; Th. 211, 17–21, col. 3. On ðam ylcan geáre wæs Dūnstān abbod adrǽfed ofer sǽ *in the same year* [A. D. 957] *abbot Dunstan was driven away over sea*, 957; Th. 217, 2–4, col. 1. Hēr Eádgār sende æfter S. Dūnstāne, and geaf [MS. gif] him ðæt bisceoprīce on Wigarceastre, and syddan ðæt bisceoprīce on [MS. an] Lundene *in this year* [A. D. 959] *Edgar sent after St. Dunstan, and gave him the bishopric of Worcester, and afterwards the bishopric of London*, 959; Th. 219, 25–29, col. 3. Hēr Sce Dūnstān fēng to arcebisceoprīce *in this year* [A. D. 961] *St. Dunstan succeeded to the archbishopric* [*of Canterbury*], 961; Th. 218, 34, col. 1. On ðissum geáre ealle ða yldestan Angelcynnes witan gefeóllon æt Calne of ānre upflōran, būton se hālga Dūnstān arcebisceop āna ætstōd uppan ānum beáme; and sume ðǽr swīðe gebrōcode wǽron, and sume hit ny [=ne] gedydon mid ðam līfe *in this year* [A. D. 978] *all the chief witan of the English race fell at Calne from an upper floor, but the holy archbishop Dunstan alone stayed upon a beam; and some there were very much maimed, and some did not escape with life*, Chr. 978; Th. 231, 30–39, col. 1. Hēr Dūnstān se hālga arcebisceop forlēt ðis līf, and gefērde ðæt heofonlīce *in this year* [A. D. 988] *the holy archbishop Dunstan departed this life, and passed to the heavenly* [*life*], 988; Th. 239, 9–11, col. 1.

dūn-strēt, e; *f. A hilly road;* via montāna, Som. Ben. Lye.

dunung, e; *f. A noise;* crĕpĭtus, Som. Ben. Lye.

dūr, es; *n. A door.* v. dūru, *pl. nom. n.* v. dōr, *n.*

dūre, an; *f. A door;* ostium, jānua:—To ðære dūran *at the door*, Mk. Bos. 1, 33. v. dūru.

dūre-leás; *adj. Doorless;* sine jānua:—Dūreleás is ðæt hūs *the house is doorless*, Anlct. 153, 24, col. 2.

dūreras; *m. Folding doors;* valvæ, Cot. 183.

dūre-þȳnen *a female door-keeper*, Jn. Bos. 18, 16. v. dūru-þȳnen.

dūre-weard, -werd, es; *m. A door-ward, door-keeper*, Mk. Bos. 13, 34: Wrt. Voc. 81, 12: L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 28. v. dūru-weard.

durfon *laboured, perished; p. pl. of* deorfan.

durne; *adj. Retired, secret;* reclūsus, secrētus:—On ðone durnan [MS. durnen] crundel; of ðam durnan crundelle on ðone þorn *to the retired barrow; from the retired barrow to the thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1053; A. D. 854; Kmbl. v. 105, 26. v. dyrne.

DURRAN, ic, he dear, dū dearst, *pl.* durron, durran; *p.* dorste, *pl.* dorston, dorstan; *pp.* dorren *To* DARE, *presume;* audēre:—Ne dear ic hām faran *I dare not go home*, Gen. 44, 34: Ex. 32, 30: Cd. 40; Th. 54, 1; Gen. 870. Gif dū Grendles dearst neán bīdan *if thou darest abide near Grendel*, Beo. Th. 1059; B. 527: Andr. Kmbl. 2700; An. 1352. Gif he gesēcean dear *if he dares to seek*, Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684. Ne durran we ōwēr geféran *we dare not go anywhere*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 10; Jul. 330. Hī durron, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 33. Hwæder dū durre gilpan *whether thou dare boast*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 54. Sēc gif dū dyrre *seek it if thou durst*, Beo. Th. 2763; B. 1379. Hwæder he winnan dorste *whether he durst fight*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 14: Cd. 121; Th. 156, 15; Gen. 2589. Hī dorston, Beo. Th. 5688; B. 2848: dorstan, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 41. Gif hī dorsten *if they durst*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 54; Met. 1, 27. [Durran is the fourth of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs, called *præterito-præsentia*, and given under āgan, *q. v.* The *inf.* durran and the *pres.* dear, *pl.* durron, retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of the verb, ascertained from dear, *pl.* durron, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* tense of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires by analogy with other verbs of the same class the *inf.* deorran = deorsan [*Goth.* daursan] and the *pp.* dorren. Thus we find the original verb deorran = deorsan; *p.* dear, *pl.* durron; *pp.* dorren. The weak *p.* dorste, *pl.* dorston [= durste, durston], is formed regularly from the *inf.* durran = dursan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Engl.	dare,	dare,	dare,	durst,
Wyc.	dore,	dar,	durn,	
Laym. Orm.		der, darr,	durren,	durste,
O. Sax.	gi-durran,	gi-dar,		gi-dorsta,
O. Frs.	thura,	thur, dur,	thuron,	thorste,
M. H. Ger.	turren,	tar,	turren,	torste,
O. H. Ger.	turran,	tar,	turrumês,	torsta,
Goth.	daursan,	dars,	daursum,	daursta.]

durste *durst*, Chr. 1154; Erl. 266, 4, = dorste; *p. of* durran.

dūr-stodl, es; *n. A door-post;* postis:—Dūr-stodl *postes*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 15. v. dūru-stod.

dūru; *gen.* e; *dat.* e, a; *acc.* e, a, u; *pl. nom.* a; *gen.* ena; *dat.* um; *acc.* a, u; *f.*: dūre, an; *f. An opening, a door, the door of a house;* ostium, jānua, fŏris:—Dūru ymbstandennesse welerum mīnum *'keep the door* [*opening* ostium] *of my lips,'* Eng. versn. Ps. Lamb. 140, 3. Seó dūru wæs belocen *clausa erat jānua*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. Dūru sōna on arn *soon he rushed on the door*, Beo. Th. 1447; B. 721. Dūra, Andr. Kmbl. 1998; An. 1001. Ða ða dūra wǽron belocene *cum fores essent clausæ*, Jn. Bos. 20, 19. Of ðære dūra *from the door*, Mt. Bos. 26, 71. Belocenum dūrum *januis clausis*, Jn. Bos. 20, 26. DER. eág-dūru, fōre-, helle-, hlīn-: dūru-leás, -stod, -þegn, *m.* -þīnen = þignen, *f.* -weard: dȳr: ge-dȳre, ofer-gedȳre. v. dōr, *n.*

dūru; *pl. n. Doors*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78, = dōru. v. dōr, *n.*

dūru-leás *doorless;* sine janua. v. dūre-leás.

dūru-stod, e; *f.* [stod = studu *a post*] *A door-post;* ostii postis, Cot. 157. v. dūr-stodl.

dūru-þegn, es; *m.* [þegen *a servant*] *A door-keeper;* jānītor:—Dūru-þegnum wearþ hildbedd stȳred *the death-bed was spread for the door-keepers*, Andr. Kmbl. 2182; An. 1092.

dūru-þīnen, dūre-þīnen, e; *f. A female door-keeper;* ancilla ostiāria:—Cwæþ seó dūruþīnen to Petre *dīcit Petro ancilla ostiāria*, Jn. Bos. 18, 17. Se leorningcniht cwæþ to ðære dūreþīnene *discīpŭlus dixit ostiāriæ*, 18, 16.

dūru-weard, dūre-weard, -werd, es; *m. A door-keeper;* jānītor, ostiārius:—Se man beóde ðam dūrewearde, ðæt he wacige *homo janitōri præcēpit ut vigĭlet*, Mk. Bos. 13, 34. Ostiārius is dūruweard se ðe circan cǽgan healt *ostiārius is the door-keeper who holds the keys of the church*, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 5. Dūreweard *ostiārius*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 12. Ne sceal nān dūruweard forsecgan nānne rǽdere mid nānre wrohte *non licet ostiārio ulli accūsāre lectōrem ullum ulla accusātione*, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 168, 1, 3. Ostiārius [MS. Hostiārius] is ðære cyrcean dūrewerd, se sceal mid bellan bīcnigan ða tīda, and ða cyrcan unlūcan geleáffullum mannum, and ðām ungeleáffullum belūcan wiðūtan *ostiārius is the door-keeper of the church, who shall announce the hours with bells, and unlock the church to believing men, and shut the unbelieving without*, L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 28–30. v. hād II.

DUST, es; *n.* DUST; pulvis:—Hwæder ðē ðæt dust hērige *numquid confitēbitur tibi pulvis?* Ps. Th. 29, 9: Ps. Lamb. 77, 27. Ligeþ dust ðǽr hit wæs *the dust shall lie where it was*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 8; Seel. 105: 108 a; Th. 412, 10; Rä. 30, 12. Hió wǽre fordrugod to

duste *it would be dried to dust*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 207; Met. 20, 104: Salm. Kmbl. 630; Sal. 314: Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 4; Seel. 16: Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 30. Hī beóþ duste gelīcran, ðonne hit wind toblǣwþ *tamquam pulvis, quem projicit ventus a fācie terræ*, Ps. Th. 1, 5: 89, 6. Asceacaþ ðæt dust of eówrum fōtum *excutite pulverem de pēdibus vestris*, Mk. Bos. 6, 11: Lk. Bos. 10, 11. [*Wyc. Chauc.* dust: *R. Glouc.* douste: *R. Brun.* doste: *Laym.* dust, doust, *n: Orm.* dusst: *Plat.* dust, *m: O. Frs.* dust: *Dut.* duist: *Ger.* dust, *m. pulvis: Dan.* dyst, *m. f: Icel.* dust, *n: Sansk.* dhū-li, *m;* from dhū *to shake*, Willms. 457.]

dust-drenc, es; *m. A drink made of the seeds of herbs rubbed to dust;* pōtio ex herbārum quārumdam seminibus, in pulvĕrem redactis, compōsita:—Wyrc gōdne dustdrenc: nim merces sǽd, and finoles sǽd, dilesǽd, etc. . . . geguíd ealle wel to duste: dō ðæs dustes gōdne cuclerfulne on strang hluttor eala *make a good dust-drink* [*thus*]: *take seed of marche, and seed of fennel, dill-seed, etc. . . . rub all well to dust: put a good spoonful of the dust into strong clear ale*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 17–23.

dust-sceáwung, e; *f.* [sceáwung *a beholding, contemplation*] *A dust-viewing, contemplation of dust;* pulvĕris spectātio *vel* contemplātio:—He gewāt from ðære dustsceáwunga *he departed from the contemplation of the dust*, Homl. Blick. 113, 29.

duþhamor, dyþhomar, es; *m. Papȳrus* = πάπυρος:—Duþhamor *papȳrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 39; Wrt. Voc. 31, 49.

DWǢS; *adj. Dull, foolish, stupid;* hēbes, stultus, fātuus:—Dwǽs *vel* sott *hēbes*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 79; Wrt. Voc. 50, 59: 74, 35: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 5. Abroten *vel* dwǽs *vāfer* vel *fātuus* vel *sēcors*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 115; Wrt. Voc. 18, 62. Dwǽs *indŏcilis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 26. [*Plat.* dwas: *O. Frs.* dwes: *Dut.* dwaas.] DER. ge-dwǽs.

dwæscan; *p.* dwæscede, dwæscte; *pp.* dwæsced, dwæsct *To extinguish, put out;* extinguĕre:—Dryhten lēnan līfes leahtras dwæsceþ *the Lord extinguishes the crimes of this frail life*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 17; Ph. 456: 128 b; Th. 493, 19; Rä. 81, 33. Feóndscype dwæscaþ, sibbe sāwaþ on sefan manna *extinguish enmity, sow peace in the minds of men*, 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 486. DER. a-dwæscan, to-: un-adwæscendlīc.

dwǽs-nyss, -nyss, e; *f. Dulness, foolishness, stupidity;* hēbĕtūdo, stultĭtia, stŭpĭdĭtas:—Dwǽsnys *vel* sotscipe *hēbĕtūdo*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 80; Wrt. Voc. 50, 60.

dwala *an error, doubt*:—Nānnes dwala is *non dubium est*, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 2, 13. v. dwola.

dwalian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To err;* errāre:—Hīg dwaledon *errāvērunt*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 4. v. dwelian I.

dwīn, *pl.* dwinon *pined, dwindled; p. of* dwīnan.

dwǽs-līht, es; *n.* [dwǽs *dull*, līht *light*] *A false light;* ignis fatuus, Som. Ben. Lye.

dwealde, *pl.* dwealdon *deceived*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 32; *p. of* dwellan.

DWELAN, ic dwele, ðū dwelest, dwilst, he dweleþ, dwilþ, *pl.* dwelaþ; *p.* ic, he dwæl, ðū dwǽle, *pl.* dwǽlon; *pp.* dwolen; *v. n. To be led into error, err;* in errōrem dūci, errāre. [*O. Sax.* far-dwelan *to neglect: O. H. Ger.* twelan *torpēre.*] DER. ge-dwelan: dwelian, a-, ge-, ofa-: dwellan, ge-.

DWELIAN, dweligan, dweoligan, dwalian, dwolian, dwoligan; *part.* dweliende, dweligende; ic dwelige, ðū dwelast, he dwelaþ, *pl.* dweliaþ, dweligaþ, dweligeaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *v. n. To be led into error, err;* in errōrem dūci, errāre:—Dwelian he dyde hīg on wǽgléste oððe būtan wege, and nā on wege *errāre fecit eos in invio, et non in via*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 40. Wæs ðæt dweligende sceáp ongeán fered *the wandering sheep was brought back*, Homl. Th. i. 340, 4. Dysige men, dweligende, sēcaþ ðæt hēhste gōd on ða sámran gesceafta *foolish men, erring, seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. Ða seofon dweligendan steorran *the seven wandering stars, the planets*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 26, 29. Ge dweliaþ *errātis*, Mt. Bos. 22, 29. Hū ne dweligaþ ge *nonne ideo errātis?* Mk. Bos. 12, 24. Swýðe ge dweligeaþ *multum errātis*, 12, 27. Ða ongunnon clypian ðæt se rihtwīsa dwelode *they begun to say that the righteous man erred*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 17. He dyde ðæt ge dwelodon of ðam wege *ut errāre te facĕret de via*, Deut. 13, 5. Hī dwelodon on þwyrlícum dǽdum *they erred in perverse actions*, Homl. Th. ii. 398, 7: 46, 26. Hī dwelcdon *errāvērunt*, Ps. Spl. 57, 3. II. *v. a. To lead into error, mislead, deceive;* in errōrem dūcĕre, decīpĕre;—Ðæt folc dwelende *misleading the people*, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 35. Ic ðē ne dwelode *I have not deceived thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 1; 164, 32, MS. Bod. Me þincþ ðæt ðū me dwelige *methinks that thou misleadest me*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 12. [*O. Sax.* duelan *errāre: Frs.* dwæljen, dwyljen *to err: O. Frs.* dwela, dwila *to err: Dut.* dwálen *to err.*] DER. a-dwelian, ge-, ofa-.

DWELLAN, ic dwelle, ðū dwelest, dwelst, he dweleþ, dwelþ, *pl.* dwellaþ; *p.* dweolde, dwelede; *pp.* dweald, dweled. I. *v. a. To lead into error, deceive, mislead;* in errōrem dūcĕre, decīpĕre:—Ic ðē ne dwelle *I do not deceive thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 1, MS. Cot. Ðū sǽdest ðæt ic ðē dwealde *thou saidst that I deceived thee*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 32. Me þincþ ðæt ðū me dwelle *methinks that thou misleadest me*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 12, MS. Cot. II. *v. a. To prevent, hinder, delay;* impĕdire, tardāre:—Ic dysge dwelle *I delay the foolish*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 27; Rä. 12, 3. Ne hine wiht dweleþ, ǽdl ne yldo *nothing prevents him, disease nor age*, Beo. Th. 3475, note; B. 1735. Se ealda dweleþ miltse mid mānе *the old one* [*the devil*] *prevents mercy with wickedness*, Frag. Kmbl. 62; Leás. 33. III. *v. n. To continue, remain,* DWELL; mānēre, habitāre:—Nero on ðam holte on cýle and on hungre dwelode, ðþ-dæt hine wulfas totǽron *Nero remained in the wood, in cold and hunger, until wolves tore him to pieces*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 10. [*Piers P.* dwelle *to inhabit: Chauc.* dwell *to inhabit: Orm.* dwellenn *to dwell, delay: O. Sax.* bi-dwelian *to delay, prevent: M. H. Ger.* twelen *morāri: O. H. Ger.* twālōn, twaljan, tweljan *morāri, impĕdire: Dan.* dwæle *to tarry, delay, dwell: Swed.* dwäljas *to dwell: Icel.* dwala *to delay;* dwelja *to dwell, wait, stay.*] DER. ge-dwellan.

dweola, dweolda *error, heresy.* DER. ge-dweola, -dweolda. v. dwola.

dweoligan; *part.* dweoligende *To err;* errāre:—Hī to ðām dweoligendum lǽcedōmum deófolgylde efeston *they hastened to the erring cures of idolatry*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. v. dwelian I.

DWEORG, dweorh, es; *m. A dwarf;* nānus:—Dweorg *pygmæus* vel *nānus* vel *pūmĭlio*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 20; Wrt. Voc. 61, 1. Dweorh *nānus*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 53. [*Plat.* dwark, dwarf, *m: Frs.* dwirg: *O. Frs.* dwirg: *Dut.* dwerg, *m. f: Ger.* zwerg, *m: M. H. Ger.* twerc, *n: O. H. Ger.* twerg, *m: Dan.* dværg, dverg, *m. f: Swed.* dverg, *m: Icel.* dvergr, *m.*]

dweorge-dwosle, -dwostle, an; *f.* [dweorg *a dwarf*] *The herb pennyroyal;* mentha pulēgium, Lin:—Herba pollēgion [=pulēgium], ðæt is dweorge-dwosle, Herb. cont. 94, 1; Lchdm. i. 38, 12. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *pollēgium* [=*pulēgium*], and ōðrum naman dweorge-dwosle nemneþ *this herb, which is called* pulēgium, *and by another name pennyroyal* [*dwarf dwosle*], Herb. 94, 1; Lchdm. i. 204, 6, 7: 156, 2; Lchdm. i. 282, 23: iii. 6, 19. Nim dweorge-dwoslan *take pennyroyal*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 10: iii. 6, 12. Dweorge-dwostle *pennyroyal*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 23: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 9, 13. Lege dweorge-dwostlan gecowene on *lay on chewed pennyroyal*, 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 19: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 10: 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 304, 29: iii. 74, 5.

dwǽs *dull*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dwǽs.

dwild, dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy, a prodigy, spectre;* error, hærĕsis = αἵρεσις, prodigium, spectrum:—Wæs þ mycel dwyld on Cristendōm *there was much error in Christendom*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29. On Engla land feole dwild weáren geseogen and geheórd *many prodigies were seen and heard in England*, 1122; Erl. 249, 13. DER. ge-dwild, -dwyld, mis-gedwield.

dwilman *to confuse, perplex, confound.* DER. for-dwilman.

dwimor, dwimer, dwymer, es; *n. An illusion, delusion, apparition, phantom;* error, fallācia, phantasma = φάντασμα. DER. ge-dwimor.

dwimor-līc; *adj. Visionary;* tamquam per visum, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-dwymorlīc.

DWĪNAN, ic dwīne, ðu dwīnest, dwīnst, he dwīneþ, dwīnþ, *pl.* dwīnaþ; *p.* dwān, *pl.* dwinon; *pp.* dwinen *To pine, fade,* DWINDLE, *waste away;* tabescĕre:—Ðonne dwīneþ seó wamb sōna *then soon will the belly dwindle*, Herb. 2, 4; Lchdm. i. 82, 2. Dwinon *tabuērunt*, Cot. 190. [*Wyc.* dwyne, *p.* dwynede *to pine, waste away: Chauc.* dwined, *pp. wasted, shrunk: Plat.* dwinen *to vanish: Kil.* dwijnen *extenuāre, perīre: Dan.* tvine *to weep, vanish: Swed.* twina *to languish, pine away: Icel.* dvína, dvina *to dwindle, pine away.*] DER. a-dwīnan, for-, ge-.

dwola, an; *m.* [dwolen, *pp. of* dwelan *to err*] *Error, heresy;* error, hærĕsis = αἵρεσις:—Seó mǽgþ on dwolan wæs lifigende *provincia in errōre versāta est*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 42. Se [Arrianisca] dwola on ðam niwan sinoþe geniðerad wæs *Arriāna hærĕsis in Nicæna synŏdo damnāta erat*, 1, 8; S. 479, 36, MS. B. DER. ge-dwola.

dwol-cræft, es; *m.* [cræft *a craft*] *Foolish craft, magic;* prāva *vel* magica ars:—Him geblēndon drȳas þurh dwolcræft drync unheórne *the wizards mixed for them through magic a fatal drink*, Andr. Kmbl. 67; An. 34.

dwolma *darkness, chaos*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 86; Met. 5, 43. v. dwolma.

dwolian, dwoligan; *part.* dwoliende, dwoligende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To wander out of the way, err;* errāre:—Þurh monige stōwe dwoliende *wandering through many places*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 11. Dysige men, dwoliende, sēcaþ ðæt hēhste gōd on ða sǽmran gesceafta *foolish men, erring, seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12, MS. Cot. Hider and ðider dwoligende *wandering hither and thither*, 36, 5; Fox 180, 12. To ðām dwoligendum deófolgyldum *to the erring idolatry*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7, MS. B. Hīg dwoliaþ on heortan *hi errant corde*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 10. Ða synfullan dwoledon *peccātōres errāvērunt*, Ps. Surt. 57, 4. DER. ge-dwolian. v. dwelian I.

dwol-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, ðæt -līce; *adj. Foolish, erring, heretical;* stultus, hærĕticus:—Nis ðis nān dwollīc sagu *this is not a foolish saying*, Jud. 15, 19. Hȳ adwæscdon ða dwollīcan lāra *they extinguished the heretical doctrines*, L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 11.

dwol-līce; *adv. Foolishly, heretically;* stulte, hærĕtice:—Ne man ne

mōt drincan, ne dwollīce plegan, ne etan innan cyrican *no one may drink, nor foolishly play, nor eat in a church*, L. Ælf. E; Th. ii. 392, 16: L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 12. Đe dwollīce leofaþ *who lives in heresy*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 17.

dwolma, dwolema, an; *m. Chaos, a chasm, gulph;* chaos, *n.* = χάος, τό, hiātus:—Dwolma *chaos*, Cot. 40: 204. Betweox us and eów is mycel dwolma getrymed *inter nos et vos chaos magnum firmātum est*, Lk. Bos. 16, 26. Đa twegen tregan teoþ to-somne wiđ đæt mōd fōran mistes dwoleman *the two vexations draw together before the mind a chaos of darkness*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 86; Met. 5, 43. DER. dwilman, for-.

dwolung, e; *f. Dotage;* delirāmentum, Cot. 69.

dworge-dwostle, an; *f. Pennyroyal;* pulēgium:—Nim dworge-dwostlan *take pennyroyal*, Lchdm. iii. 100, 25, 27. v. dweorge-dwosle.

dwyld *error, heresy*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29. DER. ge-dwyld. v. dwild.

dwyrge-dwysle, an; *f. Pennyroyal;* pulēgium:—Hylwyrt ođđe dwyrge-dwysle *pollēgia* [= *pulēgium*], Wrt. Voc. 79, 54. v. dweorge-dwosle.

dyd, e; *f. A deed;* actum:—Se consul [Fauius] gedyde đa bysmerlīcestan dyde *the consul* [*Fabius*] *did the most disgraceful deed*, Ors. 5, 2. Barrington, A.D. 1773, 180, 15. v. dǣd.

dȳdan; *p.* dȳdde, *pl.* dȳddon; *pp.* dȳded, dȳdd, dȳd; *v. a.* [deád *dead*] *To put to death, kill;* morti trādĕre, occīdĕre:—Ne dȳde man ǣfre on Sunnan dæges freólse ǣnigne forwyrhtne man *let not a man ever put any condemned man to death on the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 9. DER. a-dȳdan.

dyde *did*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 36; *p. of* dōn.

dyde; *acc. sing. of* dyd [dyde *what was done, p. of* dōn *to do*] *a deed;* actum, Ors. 5, 2; Barrington, 180, 15, = dǣde, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 21.

dyderian, dydrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To deceive, delude;* illūdĕre:—Me þincþ đæt đū me dwelige and dyderie [dwelle and dydre, Cot.], swā mon cild dēþ *methinks that thou misleadest and deludest me, as any one does a child*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 12. DER. be-dyderian, be-didrian.

dyderung, dydrung, e; *f. An illusion, delusion, pretence;* delūsio, simŭlātio:—Dæs hālgan andwerdnyss acwencte đæs deófles dyderunge *the presence of the saint quenched the delusion of the devil*, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 19. Hit wæs đæs deófles dydrung *it was an illusion of the devil*, ii. 166, 6. He nys wīs đe mid dydrunge hyne sylfne beswīcþ *non est sapiens qui simulātiōne semet ipsum decīpit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 3. DER. be-dydrung.

dydest *didst, didst put*, Hy. 9, 55; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 55: dydon *they did*, Lk. Bos. 10, 13; *p. of* dōn.

dydrin, es; *m? A yolk;* vitellus:—Nim æges dydrin *take the yolk of an egg*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 20. [*Bav.* dottern, *m.*]

dȳfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dip, immerse;* immergĕre:—Mec feónda sum dȳfde on wætre *some enemy dipped me in water*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 32; Rä. 27, 3. He hine on đam streáme sencte and dȳfde *he sank and immersed himself in the stream*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 22. [*Icel.* dýfa *to dip.*] v. dūfan.

dyfen, e; *f. Desert, reward;* meritum:—Æft heora ge-earnungum and dyfene *juxta eorum merĭta*, C. R. Ben. 2.

dȳfing, e; *f. A diving;* immersio, urīnātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

Dyflen, Dyflin *Dublin*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 14, col. 2; 207, 14, col. 1; Æđelst. 55. v. Difelin.

dȳfst, he dȳfþ *divest, dives; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dūfan.

dȳgan; *p.* dȳgde; *pp.* dȳged [dugan *vălĕre*] *To do good, benefit;* prodesse, vălĕre:—Ic secge đæt sió fōrespræc ne dȳge nāuđer ne đam scyldigan, ne đam đe him fore þingaþ *I say that the defence does no good either to the guilty or to him who pleads for him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 6. Đæt ys to gelȳfenne đæt hit dȳge *it is to be believed that it may benefit*, Herb. 2, 15; Lchdm. i. 84, 19. DER. ge-dȳgan, -dēgan.

dȳgel *secret, unknown*, Beo. Th. 2719; B. 1357: *gen. pl.* dȳgelra, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 26; Sch. 18. v. dīgol.

dȳgle *secret, hidden*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 7; Gū. 186: Cd. 178; Th. 224, 2; Dan. 130; *def. nom. f. n. of* dȳgol. v. dīgol.

dȳgol *darkness*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 13; Gū. 437. v. dīgol.

dȳgol *secret, hidden.* v. dȳgle, dīgol.

dȳhst, he dȳgþ, dȳhþ *dyest, dyes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* deágan.

dyht *a direction*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 18. v. diht.

dyhte *arranged*, Mt. Bos. 25, 19: Gen. 16, 3; *p. of* dyhtan. v. dihtan.

DYHTIG, dihtig; *adj.* [dugan *vălĕre*] *Doughty, strong;* vălĭdus:—Sweord ecgum dyhtig *a sword doughty of edges*, Beo. Th. 2578; B. 1287. Dihtig, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993. [*Piers P.* douhty, doghty: *Chauc.* douhty: *Laym.* duhti: *Orm.* duhtig: *Plat.* dugtig: *Ger.* tüchtig: *M. H. Ger.* tühtic *able, strong, fit: O. H. Ger.* tugad-ig *virtuous: Dan.* dygtig: *Swed.* dugtig: *Icel.* dygðugr.] v. dohtig.

dyle *dill*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 9. v. dile.

dylsta? *pl.* dylstan *Matter, corruption, mucus;* tabum, mucus:—Fleó đa mettas đa đe him dylsta on innan wyrcen *let him avoid the meats which may work mucus in his inside*, L. M. 2, 29; Lchdm. ii. 226, 10. Đǽr dylstan on synd *whereon the mucus is*, 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 20.

dylstiht; *adj.* [dylsta *matter;* -iht, *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Mattery, mucous;* mucōsus:—Gif hie dylstihte sión *if they be mucous*, L. M. 1, 29; Lchdm. ii. 70, 9.

dym-hofe *a lurking-place, hiding-place*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 33. v. dim-hofe.

dymlīc *dim, obscure:*—Đa dymlīcan þeóstra *the dim darkness*, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 7. v. dimlīc.

dymnys *dimness, darkness:*—Dymnys *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 56. v. dimnes.

dynege *ploughed land*, Mone B. 1434: 2326. v. dinege.

DYNE, dyn, es; *m.* A DIN, *noise;* sonus, fragor, strepĭtus:—Se dyne becom hlūd of heofonum *the din came loud from heaven*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 5; Sat. 466. Cyrm, dyne *fragor*, Mone B. 4413: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 13; Sat. 380: 222; Th. 289, 7, 27; Sat. 394, 404. Ær he dōmdæges dyn gehȳre *ere he shall hear doomsday's din*, Salm. Kmbl. 546; Sal. 272: 650; Sal. 324. Dyne *fragōre*, Mone B. 4425. [*Chauc.* dinne: *Dan.* dön, *n. a loud noise: Swed.* dån, *n. a din, noise: Icel.* dynr, *m. a din, noise.*] DER. eorþ-dyne: ge-dyn, swēg-.

dȳneras *small pieces of money*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 55; Wrt. Voc. 57, 35. v. digneras.

dyngan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [dung *dung*] *To* DUNG, *manure;* stercŏrāre. [*Piers P.* dongen: *Wyc.* dunge: *Frs.* dongjen: *O. Frs.* donga, denga: *Ger.* düngen: *M. H. Ger.* tungen: *Dan.* dynge *to heap up.*] DER. ge-dyngan.

dynge, dinge, dynige, es; *m? A noise, dashing, storm;* sonus, strepĭtus, procella:—On dynges mere *on the sea of noise*, Gst. Rthm. ii. 66, 20; Chr. 937; Th. 206, 12, col. 2. v. dyne.

dynian, he dyneþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans.* [dyne *a din, noise*] *To make a noise,* DIN, *resound;* frăgōrem edĕre, sŏnāre, perstrĕpĕre, clangĕre:—Gif eáran dynien *if the ears din*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1: 42, 24. Dyneþ upheofon *heaven above shall resound*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 25; Dōm. 59: 21 b; Th. 58, 5; Cri. 931. Hleóđor dynede *the noise resounded*, Andr. Kmbl. 1478; An. 740: Beo. Th. 1538; B. 767: Fins. Th. 61; Fin. 30: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23: Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 46; Reim. 28. Dynedon scildas *the shields rang*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. [*O. Sax.* dunian *fragōrem edĕre: Swed.* dåna *to make a noise, ring: Icel.* dynja *to gush, shower: Lat.* tonāre *to make a loud noise, to thunder: Sansk.* dhan, dhvan *to sound, to cause a sound.*]

dynige *mountainous places;* montāna, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 21, Som. Ben. Lye.

DYNT, es; *m.* I. *a stroke, stripe, blow;* ictus, plaga, percussio:—He, mid đam dynte, nyđer astāh *he, with the blow, fell down*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2: Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 18, 22. Ondrǽden him đone dynt *let them fear the stroke*, Past. 45, 2; Hat. MS. 64 b, 23. II. the mark or noise of a blow,—*A bruise,* DINT, *noise, crash;* contusio, impressio, sonus:—Gif dynt sie, scilling; gif he heáhre handa dyntes onfēhþ, scilling forgelde *if there be a bruise, a shilling; if he receive a right hand bruise, let him* [*the striker*] *pay a shilling*, L. Ethb. 58; Th. i. 18, 1. Ne wyrnaþ deórra dynta *they are not sparing of severe dints*, Salm. Kmbl. 245; Sal. 122. Wyrcþ hlūdne dynt *makes a loud crash*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. [*Piers P. Chauc.* dint *a blow, knock: R. Brun.* dynt: *R. Glouc.* dunt, *pl.* dyntes: *Orm.* dinnt *a blow, stroke: Icel.* dyntr, dyttr, *m;* dynta, *f. a dint.*]

dȳp, es; *n. The deep;* profundum:—Ofer dȳpe, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 1; Rä. 4, 21. v. deóp.

dȳpan; *p.* dȳpde = dȳpte [dȳp *deep*] *To make deep, deepen, increase, augment;* profundius reddĕre, augēre:—We cwǽdon be đām blaserum, đæt man dȳpte done āþ be þrȳsealdum *we have ordained concerning incendiaries that the oath be augmented threefold*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 14. [*Laym.* ideoped, *pp. deepened: Frs.* djepjen: *O. Frs.* diupa: *Dut.* diepen: *Ger.* tiefen in ver-tiefen *to make deeper: M. H. Ger.* tiefen *to deepen: Goth.* ga-diupyan: *Dan.* for-dybe: *Swed.* för-djupa: *Icel.* dýpka *to become deeper, to deepen.*]

dȳpe, an; *f:* dȳp, es; *n. Depth, the deep, sea;* profundum, altĭtūdo, altum:—Hīg nǽfdon đære eorþan dȳpan *non habēbant altitūdinem terræ*, Mt. Bos. 13, 5. Ascūfaþ hine ūt on middan đære dȳpan *thrust him out into the middle of the deep*, Homl. Th. i. 564, 8. Teóh hit on dȳpan *duc in altum*, Lk. Bos. 5, 4. v. deóp.

DYPPAN, dippan; ic dyppe, he dypþ, dyppeþ, *pl.* dippaþ; *p.* dypte; *pp.* dypped, dypd = dypt; *v. a. To* DIP, *immerge, baptize;* immergĕre, intingĕre, tingĕre, baptīzare:—Se đe his hand on disce mid me dypþ *qui intingit mecum manum in cātino*, Mk. Bos. 14, 20. Dyppe his finger đæron *let him dip his finger therein*, Lev. 4, 17. Biþ dipped fōt đīn on blōde *ut intingātur pes tuus in sanguine*, Ps. Spl. 67, 25. Dippaþ ysopan sceaft on đam blōde *fascĭcŭlum hyssōpi tingite in sanguine*, Ex. 12, 22. Ic eówic dēpu ođđe dyppe, se eówic dēpiþ ođđe dyppeþ *ego baptīzo vos, ipse baptizābit vos*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 11. Dyppende *baptizantes*, 28, 19.

[*Wye.* dippe: *Orm.* dippesst *dippest: Plat.* dōpen *to baptize: O. Sax.* dōpian *baptizāre: Dut.* doopen *to baptize, immerge: Ger.* taufen *to baptize: M. H. Ger.* toufen *to baptize: O. H. Ger.* toufēn *baptizāre: Goth.* daupyan *to baptize.*] DER: be-dyppan, ge-, onbe-.

dȳr, es; *n. A door;* ostium, jānua:—We lǣraþ, ðæt mæssepreósta oððe mynsterpreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan circan dȳre būton his oferslipe *we enjoin, that no mass-priest, or minster-priest, come within the church-door without his upper vestment,* L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9. v. dōr.

dȳr *brave, bold,* Cd. 174; Th. 218, 10; Dan. 37. v. deór I.

dȳran *to hold dear, love:*—Dȳran *to hold dear,* Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257. v. deóran.

Dyra wudu, Dera wudu; *gen. dat.* wuda; *m.* [Dere *the Deirians,* wudu *a wood: the wood of the Deirians*] *Beverley, Yorkshire;* oppȳdi nomen in agro Eboracensi:—Se sōþfæsta Berhthun eft wæs abbud ðæs mynstres ðæt ys gecýged on Dyra wuda *veracissimus Berchthun nunc abbas monastērii quod vocātur in Derauuda, id est, in silva Derōrum,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 29. - He wæs bebyriged in Sce' Petres portice on his mynstre ðæt is cweden in Dera wuda *sepultus est in porticu sancti Petri, in monastērio suo, quod dicītur in silva Derōrum,* 5, 6; S. 620, 21. Iohannes fōr to his mynstre on Dera wuda *John went to his monastery at Beverley,* Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 35.

dȳre; *adj.* I. *dear, beloved;* cārus, dilectus:—Se wæs him dȳre *he was dear to him,* Lk. Bos. 7, 2: Gen. 44, 5: L. Eth. vii. 22; Th. i. 334, 12: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9; Edm. 3: Cd. 63; Th. 75, 28; Gen. 1247: Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 22; Gū. 665: Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 51: Ps. Th. 87, 1: Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 33; Cri. 1651: Ps. Th. 88, 3: Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 5; Cri. 96: Cd. 25; Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 18; Az. 108: Ps. Th. 131, 5: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 14; Hö. 70: Menol. Fox 381; Men. 192: Elen. Kmbl. 583; El. 292. II. *dear of price, precious, costly;* prētiōsus, magni æstimandus:—On ðisum gēre wæs corn swā dȳre swā nān man ǽr ne gemunde, swā ðæt se sester hwǣtes códe to lx penega, and eác furðor *in this year* [A. D. 1044] *corn was so dear as no man before remembered it, so that the sester of wheat went for sixty pence, and even more,* Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 21: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 13; Reim. 45: Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 12; Rä. 50, 6: Beo. Th. 4106; B. 2050: 4601; B. 2306: Beo. Th. 6089; B. 3048: 6253; B. 3131: Wanl. catal. 32, 16. v. deóre.

dyrfst, he dyrfþ *labourest, labours; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* deorfan.

dȳrling *a darling:*—Þeódnes dȳrling Iohannes *John, the Lord's darling,* Menol. Fox 230; Men. 116. v. deórling.

dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [dyrne *hidden, secret*] *To hide, secrete, restrain;* occultāre, celāre, obscurāre, cohibēre:—Ðeáh hī hit ǽr swíðe dyrndon *though they had before quite hidden it,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 15. Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan *non se potērat ultra cohibēre Ioseph,* Gen. 45, 1. DER. be-dyrnan, bi-, ge-.

dyrne, es; *n. A secret;* secrētum:—Nelle ic ðē mīn dyrne geseegan *I will not tell thee my secret,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 11; Gn. Ex. 2.

DYRNE, dierne; *def.* se dyrna, seó, ðæt dyrne; *adj.* I. *close, hidden, secret, obscure;* occultus, secrētus, latens, obscūrus:—Ðā ðæt wīf geseah, ðæt hit [wīf] him næs dyrne *when the woman saw that she* [*the woman*] *was not hid from him,* Lk. Bos. 8, 47: Elen. Kmbl. 1443; El. 723: Menol. Fox 585; Gn. C. 62. Ne sceal dyrne sum wesan *nothing shall be secret,* Beo. Th. 548; B. 271. Ðýlæs ða smyltnesse ðæs dōmes gewemme oððe se dierna [dyrna MS. Cot.] æfst oððe tō hræd ierre *lest secret envy or too hasty anger corrupt the calmness of judgment,* Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 12. Draca hord eft gesceát, dryhtsele dyrnne *the dragon darted back to his hoard, his secret hall,* Beo. Th. 4629; B. 2320. Hie hafaþ in siofan innan dyrne wūnde *they have within their mind a secret wound,* Frag. Kmbl. 57; Leás. 30. Ne sindon him dǽda dyrne *deeds are not hidden from him,* Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 5; Cri. 1050: 39 b; Th. 130, 12; Gū. 437: 39 b; Th. 131, 32; Gū. 464. Ne dō ðū ne dyrne ðīne ða deóran bebodu *non abscondas a me mandāta tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 19: 134, 6. II. *dark, deceitful, evil;* tenebricōsus, subdŏlus:—Dyrne deófles boda wearp hine on wyrmes līc *the devil's dark messenger changed himself into a worm's body,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 24; Gen. 490. Ðū mid ligenum fare þurh dyrne geþanc *thou mayest come with lies through evil design,* 26; Th. 34, 3; Gen. 532: Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 13; Kl. 12. Sceal mǽg nealles inwit-net ōðrum bregdan dyrnum crǽfte *a kinsman should not braid a net of treachery for another with deceitful craft,* Beo. Th. 4342; B. 2168. He to forþ gestōp dyrnan crǽfte *he had stept forth with evil craft,* 4569; B. 2290. Ides sceal dyrne crǽfte hire freónd gesēcan *the woman shall with deceitful art seek her friend,* Menol. Fox 547; Gn. C. 43. Dyrnra gāsta *of evil spirits,* Beo. Th. 2718; B. 1357: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 22; Jul. 368. [*Piers P. Chauc.* derne *secret: Laym.* deorne, derne *secret: Orm.* dærne *secret, hidden: O. Sax.* derni *secret: O. Frs.* dern, dren in compounds *occultus: O. H. Ger.* tarni *latens.*] DER. un-dyrne.

dyrne-geligre; *gen.* -geligre; *f.* [dyrne *secret,* geliger *a lying*] *A secret lying, adultery;* adultĕrium:—Heó hæfde dyrne-geligre *she* [*Eurydice*] *had secret adultery,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 39: Ps. Spl. C. 72, 26. v. geliger.

dyrn-gewrit, es; *n.* [dyrne *secret,* gewrit *a writing*] *A secret writing, in the pl. books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books;* occulta scripta, apocrypha, Cot. 10.

dyrn-liogan; *part.* -liegende, -licgynde [dyrne *secret,* licgan *to lie*] *To lie secretly, to fornicate;* fornicāri:—Dyrnlicgynde *fornicāti sunt,* Ps. Spl. C. 105, 36.

dyrodine, derodine? *Scarlet dye* or *colour;* coccus = *κόκκος*:—On ðæs sacerdes hrægle wæs dyrodine twegera bleó *on the priest's raiment there was twice-dyed scarlet,* Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 1. Ðæt hrægl wæs bebeoden ðæt scolde bión geworht of purpuran and of tweóbleóm derodine *superhumerale ex purpura et bis tincto cocco fieri præcipitur,* 14, 4; Hat. MS. 18 a, 3.

dyrre *durst,* Beo. Th. 2763; B. 1379; *subj. pres. of* durran.

dȳrre *dearer, more precious;* pretiōsior, carior, *comparative of* dȳre II:—Forðonde hī sint dȳrran ðonne ǽnige ōðre *because they are dearer than any others,* Gen. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 25.

dȳrsian *to honour, glorify.* DER. ge-dȳrsian.

dyrst, e; *f. Tribulation;* tribūlātio. DER. ge-dyrst.

dyrste-līce; *adv. Boldly;* audacter:—Dyrstelīce *audācĭter,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 66. Iosep dyrstelice in to Pilate códe *Ioseph audacter introīvit ad Pilātum,* Mk. Jun. 15, 43. DER. ge-dyrstelīce.

dyrstig; *adj. Daring, bold, rash;* audax, ausus:—Ðeós and ðis dyrstige *audax,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 41. Dyrstig oððe gedyrstlǽht *ausus,* 41; Som. 43, 29. Hū wǽre ðū dyrstig ofstician bār *quomŏdo fuisti ausus jugŭlāre aprum?* Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 13: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 25, note: Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 23. Ðeáh ðe he dyrstig wǽre *though he were daring,* Beo. Th. 5669; B. 2838. DER. ge-dyrstig, unge-.

dyrstigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dare.* v. ge-dyrstigan.

dyrstig-līce; *adv. Boldly;* audacter, Mk. Bos. 15, 43. v. dyrste-līce.

dyrstignes, dyrstnes, -nyss, e; *f. Boldness, presumption, arrogance, rashness;* audācia, temĕrĭtas:—Sió gedyrstignes [MS. Cot. dyrstignes] his mōdes *præsumptio spīrĭtus,* Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 15. Ðæt ðīn mōd ne beó ahafen mid dyrstignysse [dyrstnysse, Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 39, note 1] *that thy mind be not lifted up with arrogance,* Homl. Th. ii. 132, 4. DER. ge-dyrstignes.

dyrsting-panne, an; *f. A frying-pan;* sartāgo, frixōrium, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 59; Wrt. Voc. 25, 1. v. hyrsting-panne.

dyrst-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To dare;* audēre:—Ðæt nān ne dyrstlǽce ceósan hlāfordas of lǽwedan mannan *that none dare to choose lords of laical men,* Chr. 796; Ing. 82, 26. DER. gedyrst-lǽcan, lǽcan.

dyrst-līc; *adj. Bold;* audax. v. un-dyrstlīc.

dyrstnys, -nyss *arrogance,* Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 39, note 1. v. dyrstignes.

dȳr-wurþe; *comp. m.* -wurþra; *f. n.* -wurþre; *adj. Of great worth* or *value, precious;* prētiōsus:—Seó ðe dȳrwurþre wǽre eallum māþmum *quæ omnĭbus ornamentis prētiōsior est,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40. v. deór-wyrþe.

dyseg *foolish,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 57; Met. 19, 29. v. dysig.

dysegian, dysigan, dysian; *part.* dysigende, dysiende; he dysegaþ; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. intrans.* [dysig *foolish*]. I. *to be foolish, act foolishly, err;* ineptīre, errāre:—Ða, dysiende, wēnaþ ðætte ðæt þing sió ǽlces weorþscipes wyrþe *they, foolish, think that the thing is worthy of all estimation,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 9. He dysegaþ, se ðe wile sǽd ōþfæstan dām drīum furum *he does foolishly, who will sow seed in the dry furrows,* 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. Ðæt ða dysegien *that they are foolish,* 24, 4; Fox 86, 9, MS. Bod. Ðæt hī on heortan hyge dysegedon *hi errant corde,* Ps. Th. 94, 10. II. *to talk foolishly, blaspheme;* blasphēmāre:—Manega ōðre þing hīg him to cwǽdon dysigende *alia multa blasphēmantes dicēbant in eum,* Lk. Bos. 22, 65. He dysegaþ *multa blasphēmat,* Mk. Bos. 2, 7.

dyselic *foolish,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2. v. dys-līc.

dysg; *adj. Foolish, weak, ignorant;* stultus, ignorans:—Dysgum monnum *by ignorant men,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28. v. dysig.

dysgung, e; *f. Silliness, foolishness;* stultĭtia:—Wið dysgunge *against foolishness,* L. M. 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 1.

dysi *folly,* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 8. v. dysig.

dysi *stupid,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 130; Met. 28, 65. v. dysig; *adj.*

dysian; *part.* dysiende *to be foolish,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 9. v. dysegian.

DYSIG, dyseg, dysg, disig, disg, dysi; *adj.* DIZZY, *foolish, unwise, stupid;* stultus, insipiens, insānus:—Dysig nā ongyt ðās ðing *stultus non intelligit hæc,* Ps. Spl. 91, 6. He biþ swā dysig and swā ungewiss *he is so foolish and so ignorant,* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 25. Ða dysige men *foolish men,* 33, 3; Fox 126, 8. Ða dysegan sint on gedwolan wordene *the foolish are in error,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 57; Met. 19, 29. Hīg sint dysegran *they are more foolish,* 19, 82; Met. 19, 41. Cyninga dysegast *the most foolish of kings,* 15, 22; Met. 15, 11. Dysegum neátum *jumentis insipientĭbus,* Ps. Th. 48, 11. Dysgum monnum *by unwise men,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 130; Met. 28, 65: Deut. 32, 21. [*Plat.* dusig, dösig, düsig *giddy: O. Frs.* dusig *giddy: Dut.* duizelig *giddy: Ger.* dusig, düsig *stupid;* duselig *giddy: O. H. Ger.* tusig *stultus, hēbes.*]

dysig, disig, dysi, es; *n. An error, ignorance, folly, foolishness;* error, stultĭtia, insānia, insĭpientia:—Dæt is hefig dysig *that is a grievous folly,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 1; Met. 19, 1: Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 7. Dē līcode his dysig and his unrihtwīsnes *his folly and his injustice pleased thee,* 27, 2; Fox 96, 22. Dysi and unrihtwīsnes nū rīcsaþ ofer ealne middaneard *folly and wickedness now reign over all the mid-earth,* 36, 1; Fox 172, 8. Fægniaþ irmingas hiera āgnes dysiges and hearmes *the wretches rejoice at their own folly and sorrow,* Past. 35, 4; Hat. MS. 46 a, 14: Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 6. Ulcinienses and Thrusci ða folc forneáh ealle forwurdon for heora āgnum dysige *the Volscians and the Etruscans nearly all perished through their own folly,* Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 79, 43: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 4. Ne lōcaþ nǣfre to īdelnesse, ne to leásungum, ne to dysige *non respexit in vanĭtātes, et insānias falsas,* Ps. Th. 39, 4. Mīne wūnda rotedan and fūledon for mīnum dysige *computruērunt et deteriorāvērunt cicatrices meæ, a fǎcie insĭpientiæ meæ,* 37, 5. Abigall forswigode dæt dysig hiere fordruncnan hlāfordes *Abigail concealed the folly of her drunken lord,* Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 12, 15: 45, 2; Hat. MS. 64 b, 25. Līfes weard of mōde abrit dæt micle dysig *the guardian of life removes from his mind that great ignorance,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 156; Met. 28, 78: 19, 77; Met. 19, 39: Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 5: Past. 30; Hat. MS. 39 a, 5. Þeáh ic mid dysige þurhdrifen wǣre *though I was thoroughly penetrated with folly,* Elen. Kmbl. 1410; El. 707: Ps. Th. 75, 4. We sinna fela didon for ūre disige *we committed many sins through our foolishness,* Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107.

dysig-dōm, es; *m. Foolishness, ignorance;* impĕrītia, Pref. R. Conc.

dysig-nes, dysi-nes, -ness, e; *f. Folly,* DIZZINESS, *blasphemy;* stultĭtia, blasphēmia:—Wǣron heó mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne *inflāti erant barbāra stultĭtia,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13. Of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumaþ, dysinessa *de corde hŏmĭnum malæ cogĭtātiones procēdunt, blasphēmia,* Mk. Bos. 7, 22.

dys-līc, dyse-lic; *def.* se -līca, seó, dæt -līce; *adj. Foolish, stupid;* stultus:—Hit biþ swīðe dyslīc dæt se man beorce oððe blǽte *it is very foolish that the man bark or bleat,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 11: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 11. Oft ge dyslīce dǽd gefremedon *often ye have done a foolish deed,* Elen. Kmbl. 771; El. 386. From dæm līfe dæs dyselīcan gewunon *a vita stultæ consuetūdĭnis,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2. On dyslīcum geswincum *in foolish labours,* Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 26 a, 11.

dys-līce; *adv. Foolishly;* stulte:—Se Godes cunnaþ ful dyslīce *he tempteth God very foolishly,* Salm. Kmbl. 455; Sal. 228. Dyslīce dū dydest *stulte opĕrātus es,* Gen. 31, 28.

dystig; *adj.* DUSTY; pulvĕrŭlentus, Cot. 183.

dyþhomar *papȳrus* = *πάπυρος*:—[Nim] dyþhomar [*take*] *papȳrus,* L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 17. v. duþhamor.

DYTTAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* DIT, *close* or *shut up;* opprĭmĕre, occlūdĕre, obtūrāre:—Ongunnon ða Farisēi his mūþ dyttan *cœpĕrunt Pharisæi os ejus opprĭmĕre,* Lk. Bos. 11, 53. Anlic nædran seó dytteþ hyre earan *secundum similitūdĭnem serpentis obtūrantis aures suas,* Ps. Th. 57, 4. [*Laym.* dutte, *p. pl. stopt: Orm.* dittenn *to shut, stop: O. Nrs.* ditta *rimas occlūdĕre,* Rask Hald.] DER. for-dyttan.

dyxsas *dishes, platters,* Mt. Foxe and Jun. 23, 25, = discas; *pl. acc. of* disc.

E

A. Anglo-Saxon words, containing the short or unaccented vowel *e,* are often represented by modern English words of the same meaning, having the sound of *e* in *net, met;* as, Nett, bedd, weddian, hell, well, denn, fenn, webb, ende. **2.** the short *e* in Anglo-Saxon generally comes (1) before a double consonant; as, Nebb, weccan, tellan, weddian: (2) before any two consonants; as, Twentig, sendan, bernan: (3) before one or two consonants, when followed by a long or by a final vowel; as, Sele, henne. **3.** e is often contracted from ea; as, Ceaster and cester *a burgh, fortified town;* eahta and ehta *eight.*

B. Words containing the long or accented Anglo-Saxon *ē* are very frequently represented by English terms of the same signification, with the sound of *e* in *heel;* as, Rēc, mēd, hēl, cwēn, gēs, fēt, tēþ, hēdan, fēdan, mētan *to meet.* Some remarks on the accented *ē* in Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 2nd Edit. Göttingen, small 8vo. 1822, vol. i. pp. 229, 230: 3rd Edit. small 8vo. 1840, vol. i. pp. 361, 362, may be found useful, and are especially recommended to the student of Anglo-Saxon. **2.** it is, however, difficult to say when the *ē* is long in Anglo-Saxon, but it may be useful to remember, the *ē* is often long before the single consonants *l, m, n, r, c, d, f, g, s, t,* and þ; as, in hēl *a heel,* fēlan *to feel,* dēman *to deem, think,* fēnix *a phœnix,* hēr *here,* gēs *geese,* fēt *feet,* fēdan *to feed,* tēþ *teeth,* bēc *books,* blēgen *a blain,* drēfan *to trouble.*

C. The Runic ᛗ not only stands for the vowel *e,* but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon, eh *a war-horse.* v. eh *a war-horse,* and **RŪN.**

-e, in the termination of nouns, denotes a person; as, Hyrde, es; *m. A shepherd, from* hyrdan *to guard.* The vowel *-e* is also used to form nouns denoting inanimate objects; as, Cȳle, es; *m. Cold:* cwide, es; *m. A saying, testament:* brice, es; *m. A breach:* wlite, es; *m. Beauty.* These are mostly derived from verbs, and are masculine, but when derived from adjectives they are feminine; as, Rihtwīse, an; *f. Justice.*

-e is the termination of derivative adjectives; as, Wyrðe *worthy,* from wyrþ *worth:* forþgenge *forthcoming, increasing.*

-e is also the usual letter by which adverbs are formed from adjectives ending in a consonant; as, Rihte *rightly,* sōþlice *truly,* yfele *badly.*

ē; *dat.* or *inst. to* or *from a river*:—Of dære ē Indus *from the river Indus,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 25; *dat. sing.* v. eá.

EÁ; *often indeclinable in the sing, but* eás *is sometimes found in gen; and* ē, æ, eæ *in dat; pl. nom. acc.* eú, eán; *gen.* eá; *dat.* eáum, eám, eán; *f:* æ; *indecl. f. Running water, a stream, river, water;* flŭvius, flūmen, torrens, aqua:—Eá of dūne *water from the hill,* Menol. Fox 520; Gn. C. 30. Seó feorþe eá ys gehāten Eufrates *flŭvius quartus est Euphrātes,* Gen. 2, 14: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 34, 46. On twā healfe dære eás *on the two sides of the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 39, col. 1. On ōðre healfe dære eá [MS. L. eás] *on the other side of the river,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 3. Be dære eá ōfrun *by the banks of the river,* Gen. 41, 3: Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28: 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13. Be dære eá *by the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 2. Þa eá oferfaran wolde *would go over the river,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 2. On dæm lande syndon twā mycele eá Iðaspes and Arbis *in the country are two great rivers, Hydaspes and Arabis,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 34. Læt streámas weallan, eá in flēde *let streams well out, a river in flood,* Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. Ðās synd ða feówer eán of ānum wyllspringe *these are the four streams from one well-spring,* Ælfc. T. 25, 19. He hī upforlēt on feówer hund eá and on syxtig *he divided it into four hundred and sixty streams,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 9. Betwcox dām twām eáum *between the two rivers,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 34. Ofer dām eám *super flumĭna,* Ps. Th. 23, 2. Betweoh dæm twām eán *between the two rivers,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 28. On feówer eán *into four streams,* Gen. 2, 10. [*Laym.* æ, *f: Orm.* æ: *O. Sax.* aha, *f: O. Frs.* a, e, *f: Ger.* aa, *f. name of rivers* or *brooks;* -ach suffix of river-names: *M. H. Ger.* ahe, *f: O. H. Ger.* aha, *f: Goth.* ahwa, *f: Dan.* aa, *m. f: Swed.* å, *f: Icel.* á, *f: Lat.* aqua.] v. æg-, ēg-, ēh-, īg-.

eá, eáw *oh! alas! commonly* eá-lā; *interjec.* q. v.

eác; *prep. dat. With, in addition to, besides:* cum, præter:—Gif dū sunu āge, oððe swǽsne mæg, oððe freónd ænigne eác ðissum idesum, alǽde of dysse leód-byrig *if thou have a son, or beloved kinsman, or any friend with* [*in addition to*] *these damsels, lead* [*them*] *from this city,* Cd. 116; Th. 150, 31; Gen. 2500. Dæt gēr wæs dæt sixte eác feówertigum *that year was the six and fortieth,* i. e. *the sixth with the fortieth,* or *the sixth increased with forty,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 16: 1, 13; S. 481, 35, 39: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 87; Met. 1, 44. DER. to-eác. v. eác; *conj.*

EÁC; *conj.* **I.** EKE, *also, likewise, moreover, and;* etiam, quoque, et:—Abeád eác Adame ēce Drihten *the Lord eternal announced also to Adam,* Cd. 43; Th. 57, 8; Gen. 925. Eác we dæt gefrugnon *we also have heard that,* Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 15; Cri. 301: Cd. 174; Th. 220, 8; Dan. 68: Beo. Th. 195; B. 97. Hondum slōgun, folmum arealhtun and fystum eác *struck with their hands, with outstretched palms and with fists also,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 24; Cri. 1125: 9 b; Th. 9, 18; Cri. 136: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 35; Gen. 1372. And ge sceolon eác þwean eówer ælc ōðres fēt *and likewise ye ought to wash one another's feet,* Jn. Bos. 13, 14, 9. Ic eów secge, eác māran ðonne wītegan *I say unto you, and more than a prophet,* Mt. Bos. 11, 9. Adam hæfde nigen hund wintra and þrītig eác *Adam had nine hundred winters, and thirty also,* Cd. 55; Th. 68, 31; Gen. 1126: 58; Th. 71, 3: Gen. 1165. Fīf and syxtig wintra hæfde and eác þreó hund *he had five and sixty winters, and also three hundred,* 62; Th. 74, 4; Gen. 1217: 74, 34; Gen. 1232. Ne his wordum eác woldan geliefan *et non credidērunt in verbis ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 20. **II.** eác hwædre, hwædre eác *Nevertheless, however;* nihilōminus:—Eác hwædre ceald lyft is gemenged *the cold air nevertheless is mingled,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 156; Met. 20, 78. Wæs me hwædre eác lāþ *nevertheless it was to me unpleasant,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 23; Rä. 1, 12. **2.** eác swilce, swylce eác *So also, also, moreover, very like, even so, as if;* parimŏdo, tamquam:—Ða apostoli gesetton eác swilce lārspell to ðām leódscipum de to geleánan bugon *the apostles moreover gave instructions to the nations submitting to the faith,* Ælfc. T. 27, 20. Ðā wæs eác swilce se scucca him betwux *there was also the devil between them,* Th. Anlct. 37, 9: Ps. Th. 55, 4: 108, 29. Eác swylce heó sprecende sȳ to eallum mancynne *as if it spoke to all mankind,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 34. Wīte þoliaþ swilce eác ða biteran rēcas *they suffer torments, so also the bitter reeks,* Cd. 18; Th. 21, 17; Gen. 325: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 20, 25, 30: Jud. 338, 344, 349: Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 5; Hö. 47: 34 b; Th. 112, 1; Gū. 137. Swylce grundas eác *so also the abyss,* 10 a; Th. 9, 35; Cri. 145. **3.** ge eác swylce *Quin et:*—Eall dæt he on ānweald onfēng ge eác swylce monige Brytta cúland Angelcynnes rīce underþeódde *quæ omnia sub ditiōne accēpit quin et Mevanias insŭlas impĕrio subjūgāvit Anglōrum,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 16. **4.** eác swā *So also, even so, likewise:*—Swā ðeós world eall

gewiteþ, and eác swá some, ðe hire on wurdon atydrede *so all this world goes away, and even so those who were born upon it*, Elen. Grm. 1278. Se is eác wealdend ealra ðara ðe ðēr in wuniaþ ungesewenlícra, and eác swá same ðara ðe we eágum on lócíaþ *he is also the ruler of all those creatures which therein dwell invisible, and even so of those that we behold with our eyes*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 10; Met. 11, 5: 11, 19; Met. 11, 10: 11, 171; Met. 11, 86. Sió gesceádwisnes sceal ðære wilnunge waldan and irsunge eác swá *the reason ought to govern the will and the anger likewise*, 20, 398; Met. 20, 199: 20, 384; Met. 20, 192. [*Wyc.* eke: *Chauc.* eek, eke: *R. Glouc.* ek; *Laym.* æc, ac, ec, eke, æke: *Plat.* ook: *O. Sax.* ôk *etiam, quoque: Frs.* ak, eak: *O. Frs.* ak, oke *also, and: Dut.* ook: *Ger.* auch *etiam, quoque: M. H. Ger.* ouch: *O. H. Ger.* ouh *etiam: Goth.* auk *because: Dan.* og *and: Swed.* och *and;* ock *also: Icel.* og *atque, et: O. Nrs.* auk, ôk *etiam.*] v. ëc, ëc.

EÁCA, an; *m. An addition,* EEKING, *increase, usury, advantage;* additāmentum:—Ðeáh mīn bān and blōd būtū geweorþen eorþan to eácan *though my bones and blood both become an increase to the earth*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 10; Gū. 352. Þincþ ðé lytel eáca ðīnra gesælþa *does it seem to thee little addition to thy felicities?* Bt. 20; Fox 72, 12. Is witena gehwām wōpes eáca *there is increase of weeping to every man*, Salm. Kmbl. 922; Sal. 460. Ic [Ælfríc Abbod] geset hæbbe feówertig lārspella, and sumne eácan ðēorto *I [Abbot Ælfric] have composed forty sermons, and some addition thereto*, Ælfc. T. 27, 18. Gif he hæfþ sumne eácan yfeles *if he has some addition of evil*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 19. For ðæs yfles eácan *for the addition of evil*, 200, 21. Ne gehēne ðū hine mid ðý eácan *oppress him not with the usury*, L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 23; *neque humilia illum ūsūra tua*, Wilk. 31, 45. ¶ To eácan *besides, moreover*:—Ðæt wæs to eácan ōðrum unarīmedum yflum *that was besides other innumerable evils:* literally, *in* or *for, addition to, etc.* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. To eácan himselfum *besides himself:* literally, *in addition to*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 20. Ōðer is to eácan andgete *the second is moreover manifest*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 21; Cri. 1243. DER. mægen-eáca, ofer-.

EÁCAN; *p.* eóc, *pl.* eócon; *pp.* eácen, ëcen *To be increased, augmented, enlarged, indued;* augēri, increscĕre:—Adam wearþ gāste eácen *Adam was with spirit indued*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 23; Gen. 1001: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 26; Rä. 6, 13. Eácen feoh *increased cattle*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 25; Gen. 1517. Heó wæs mago-timbre be Abrahame eácen worden *she had been increased with offspring by Abraham*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 2; Gen. 2136: 123; Th. 157, 14; Gen. 2606: 132; Th. 167, 15; Gen. 2766. Ðæt þurh bearnes gebyrd brýd eácen wearþ *that through child-bearing the bride was increased*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 19; Cri. 38. Heó ongieten hæfde ðæt heó eácen wæs *she had discovered that she was pregnant*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 4; Deór. 11. Ælmihtig eácenne gāst in sefan sende *the Almighty sent an enlarged spirit into his soul*, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 27; Dan. 485. Is dōhtor mīn eácen, upliden *my daughter is magnified, exalted*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 13; Rä. 34, 11. [*Wyc.* echen, eche, eeche: *Chauc.* eche: *R. Glouc.* eche: *Orm.* ekenn: *Scot.* eik: *O. Sax.* ôkian, ôcôn: *O. Frs.* aka: *O. H. Ger.* auhôn: *Goth.* aukan: *Dan.* øge: *Swed.* öka: *Icel.* auka: *Lat.* aug-eo: *Grk.* αὔξ-ω: *Lith.* aug-u *to increase.*]

eácen; *adj.* [*pp. of* eácan] *Increased, great, vast, powerful;* auctus, magnus, pōtens, grāvidus:—Eácne fuglas *the teeming fowls*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158. Se wæs ædele and eácen *who was noble and vigorous*, Beo. Th. 398; B. 198; Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 20; Cri. 205. Eald sweord eácen *an old, powerful sword*, Beo. Th. 3330; B. 1663: 4286; B. 2140. Eácne eardas *the vast dwellings*, 3246; B. 1621. Insende eácne egesan *he sent in mighty terror*, Salm. Kmbl. 947; Sal. 473. Cræfte eácen *great in skill*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 26; Rä. 81, 21: 14; Rä. 81, 15: 103 a; Th. 391, 21; Rä. 10, 8. Nǽron ge swá eácne mōd-geþances *ye were not so powerful in mental thought*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 14; Dan. 136. DER. feorh-eácen, mægen-. v. ëcen.

eácen-cræftig; *adj. Exceedingly strong;* vălidus, pollens, ingens:—Wæs ðæt yrfe eácencræftig *that heritage was exceedingly strong*, Beo. Th. 6095; B. 3051: 4549; B. 2280.

eá-cerse, an; *f. Water-*CRESS; nasturtium aquāticum:—Eácersan getrifula oððe geseóþ on buteran *bruise or seethe water-cress in butter*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 4.

eácnian, eácnigan, eánian; *part.* -iende, -igende; *p.* ode, ade *To increase, to be augmented, to become pregnant, to bring forth;* augēri, concipĕre, parturire:—Ellen eácnade *the fortitude increased*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 31; Reim. 31: Ps. Spl. 7, 15. Eácniende wīf *mulièrem prægnantem*, Ex. 21, 22. DER. ge-eácnian, to-ge-. v. eánian.

eácnigende; *part. Bringing forth;* partūriens:—Ðær sārnessa swá swá eácnigendes wīfes *ibi dolōres ut partūrientis*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 8; *part. of* eácnigan. v. eácnian.

eácnung, e; *f. Increase, a conception;* conceptio:—Hū ðū eácnunge onfénge bearnes þurh gebyrde *how thou didst receive increase through child-bearing*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 26; Cri. 75. DER. bearn-eácnung, ge-.

EÁD, es; *n. A possession, riches, prosperity, happiness, bliss;* possessio, ōpes, dīvĭtiæ, prospĕritas, fellcĭtas, beatitūdo:—Se him ðæt eád gefēþ *who gives the happiness to it*, Exon. 60 b: Th. 220, 13; Th. 319. Se ríne ageaf eorþcunde eád *the prince gave up earthly happiness*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 8; Gen. 1627. Niótan ðæs eádes *to have enjoyment of the bliss*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 5; Gen. 402. [*O. Sax.* ôd, *n. estate, wealth: O. H. Ger.* ôt, *n. prædium: Icel.* auðr, *n. riches, wealth.*]

eád; *adj. Rich, wealthy, blessed, happy;* dīves, opŭlentus, beātus:—Ic ðē eád mǽg gecýðe *I will shew thee the blessed virgin*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 19; Jul. 352: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 17; Exod. 186.

eádan; *p.* eód, *pl.* eódon; *pp.* eáden *To give, concede, grant;* dăre, concēdĕre:—Swá him eáden wæs *as was granted to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 18; Met. 31, 9. Is æfestum eáden *it [the soul] is given to envy*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 7; Hy. 4, 46. Ac me eáden wearþ *but it was granted to me*, 10 b; Th. 13, 10; Cri. 200.

Eádbald, -bold, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, bald *bold*] *Eadbald, son of Ethelbert, king of Kent. He succeeded his father to the kingdom of Kent in* A. D. 616, *and died in* A. D. 640:—Hēr Æðelbryht Contwara cyning forþférde, and Eádbald his sunu fēng to ríce, se forlēt his fulluht and leofode on hǽðenum þeáwe, swá ðæt he hæfde his fæder lāfe to wífe *in this year* [A. D. 616] *Ethelbert, king of the Kentish people, died, and Eadbald his son succeeded to the kingdom, who disregarded his baptism, and lived in heathen manner, so that he had his father's widow to wife*, Chr. 616; Th. 40, 2–9: Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 36. Hēr Eádbald [Eádbold, col. 2] Cantwara cining forþférde, se wæs cining xxiv wintra *in this year* [A. D. 640] *Eadbald, king of the Kentish people, died, who was king twenty-four years*, Chr. 640; Th. 47, 20, col. 1: Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 6.

eádeg *happy*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 6; Gen. 1476. v. eádig.

eadesa *an adze*, Ps. Surt. 73, 6. v. adesa.

Eádes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Edesbirh: *Brom.* Edesbury] EDDESBURY, *Cheshire;* loci nomen in agro Cestriensi:—Æðelflǽd Myrcna hlǽfdige ða burh getimbrede æt Eádes byrig *Æthelfled, lady of the Mercians, built the fortress at Eddesbury*, Chr. 913; Th. 186, 30, col. 2.

eád-fruma, an; *m. Author of happiness;* beatitūdinis auctor:—Ece eádfruma *the eternal author of happiness*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 27; Cri. 532: Andr. Kmbl. 2585; An. 1294.

eádga, eádge *happy*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 10; Gen. 1885: Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 1; Jul. 105. v. eádig.

Eádgār, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, gār *spear*] *Edgar, second son of Edmund, and grandson of Alfred the Great. Edgar, in* A. D. 955, *succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia; and, at the death of his brother Eadwig, in* A. D. 959, *to the kingdoms of Wessex and Northumbria, over which he reigned sixteen years. He was, therefore, king for twenty years, from* A. D. 955–975:—Hēr, A. D. 955, Eádgār fēng to Myrcena ríce *here Edgar succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia*, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 32. Hēr, A. D. 959, forþférde Eádwig cing, and Eádgār his bróðor fēng to ríce, ǽgðer ge on West-Seaxum, ge on Myrcum, ge on Norþhymbrum *here king Eadwig died, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom, as well of the West-Saxons as of the Mercians, and of the Northumbrians*, Chr. 959; Th. 216, 10–15, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 975, Eádgār cing forþférde *here king Edgar died*, Chr. 975; Th. 227, 19, col. 3.

eádgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [eád *bliss*] *To bless, enrich;* beatĭfĭcāre, Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 16; Cri. 20.

eád-gìefu, e; *f. Gift of blessedness;* beatitūdinis dōnum:—Ðæt hī ēce eádgiefe ānforlēton *that they forsook the eternal gift of blessedness*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 20; Jul. 502: 74 a; Th. 276, 8; Jul. 563. v. eád-gifu.

eád-gìfa, -giefa, an; *m. Giver of prosperity* or *happiness;* prosperĭtātis *vel* beatitūdinis dātor:—Engla eádgifa *bliss-giver of angels*, Andr. Kmbl. 147; An. 74: 901; An. 451: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 22; Cri. 546.

eád-gìfu, -giefu, e; *f. Blessed grace, gift of blessedness;* beāta grātia, beatitūdinis dōnum:—Ðæt ðū me ne lǽte of lofe hweorfan ðīnre eádgife *that thou let me not turn from the praise of thy blessed grace*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 2; Jul. 276.

eád-hrēðig; *adj. Happy, blessed;* beātus:—Eádhrēðig mǽg *O blessed maiden!* Exon. 69 b; Th. 257, 34; Jul. 257. Eádhrēðige mǽgþ *the blessed maidens*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 135. v. eáþ-hrēðig.

eádi- *happy.* v. Ps. Th. 64, 14, *in* eádig-líc, eádi-líc.

eádig, eádeg; *adj.* [eád *happiness, prosperity;* ig] *Happy, blessed, prosperous, fortunate, rich, perfect;* beātus, fēlix, gaudii plēnus, faustus, abundans, opŭlentus, dīves:—Se eádega wer *the happy man*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 6; Gen. 1476. Se eádga *the blessed* [*man*], 90; Th. 113, 10; Gen. 1885. Seó eádige *the blessed* [*maid*], Elen. Grm. 618. Seó eádge *the blessed* [*maid*], Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 1; Jul. 105. Forðon se biþ eádig *therefore he shall be blessed*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 13; Sat. 304. Eádig on eorþan *rich on earth*, 98; Th. 129, 21; Gen. 2147: Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014. Ōðer biþ unlǽde on eorþan, ōðer biþ eádig *the one is miserable on earth, the other fortunate*, Salm. Kmbl. 732; Sal. 365. Earm ic wæs on ēðle ðínum ðæt ðū wurde eádig on mínum *I was poor in thy residence that thou mightest be rich in mine*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 25; Cri. 1497: 30 b; Th. 95, 8; Cri. 1554. Æðeling eádig *a prosperous noble*, Beo. Th. 2454; B. 1225. Eádig and ānmōd *blessed and steadfast*, Andr. Kmbl. 107; An. 54: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 29;

Gū. 717. Eádig on elne *perfect in courage*, 47 b; Th. 163, 25; Gū. 999. To ðissum eádigan hām *to this happy home*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 7; Sat. 660. Habbaþ eádigne bearn ealle ymbfangen *all have encircled the blessed child*, 216; Th. 273, 29; Sat. 144. Eádigra gedryht *the company of the blessed*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 26; Cri. 1664. Eádgest, *superl*:—Ðǽr he to ðām eádgestum ǽrest mæþleþ *where he first shall speak to those most blessed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 13; Cri. 1338. [*Laym.* ædie, eædi, eadi, edi *blessed, beautiful*: *Orm.* ædig *blessed*: *O. Sax.* ôdag *rich, happy*: *O. H. Ger.* ôtag *dives*: *Goth.* audags *blessed*: *Icel.* auðigr, auðugr *rich, opulent*.] DER. ceáp-eádig, dôm-, efen-, eft-, hrēþ-, hwæt-, sige-, sigor-, tīr-.

eádigan *to bless, enrich*; beatificāre, App. Scint. Lye. v. eádgian.

eádig-líc, eádi-líc; *adj. Happy, prosperous*; prosper, abundans, faustus:—Biþ ðæt ǽrende eádiglīcre *that errand will be more prosperous*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 1; Seel. 131. Cumaþ eádilīc wæstm on wangas *convalles abundābunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14.

eádig-líce; *adv. Happily*; felīce:—Ða drihtguman lifdon eádiglīce *the retainers lived happily*, Beo. Th. 200; B. 100.

eádignes, -ness, e; *f. Happiness*; beatĭtūdo, opŭlentia:—Ic sceal ȳcan eádignesse *I shall increase happiness*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 4; Rä. 31, 9: 83 a; Th. 313, 7; Seef. 120: Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 8.

eádi-líc; *adj. Happy*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. v. eádiglīc.

éad-leán *a reward*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edleán.

ead-leánnung, e; *f. Proper recompense, remuneration, retribution*; retribūtio, Ps. Spl. 54, 22. v. ed-leánung.

eád-lufe, an; *f. Happiness of love*; beatĭfĭcans ămor:—Ece eádlufan *the eternal happiness of love*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 31; Jul. 104.

eád-mēd, es; *n. Humility*; humīlĭtas, generally found in the pl:—Ic eádmēdu efnan þence *humiliātus sum*, Ps. Th. 118, 107. On mīnum eádmēdum *in humilĭtāte mea*, 118, 92. v. eáþ-mēd.

eád-médan; *p.* de *To humble*; humiliāre, Ps. Spl. 74, 7: 38, 3. DER. ge-eádmédan. v. eáþmēdan.

eád-méde; *adj. Humble*; humīlis anĭmi:—Ic eom eádmēde *humiliātus sum*, Ps. Th. 115, 1: 118, 75. v. eáþ-méde.

eád-médlíc *humble, respectful*, Anlct.

eád-mód, eáþ-mōd; *adj. Humble, meek, mild*; hŭmīlis, Mt. Bos. 11, 29.

eád-módan *to humble*; humīliāre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 29. v. eáþ-módian.

eád-módlíc *humble, respectful*, Anlct.

eád-módlíce; *adv. Humbly, submissively*; humīlĭter, Ps. Spl. 130, 3: Ps. Th. 114, 2. v. eáþ-módlīce.

eád-módnes, eád-módnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Humbleness, humility, humanity*; humīlĭtas:—Crist eardaþ on ðære dene eádmōdnesse *Christ dwells in the vale of humility*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 23: Ps. Spl. 9, 13. v. eáþ-módnis.

Eádmund, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, mund *protection*]. 1. Edmund the Martyr, king of East Anglia, was of the Old-Saxon race. He began to reign in A. D. 855. 'Anno Domĭnĭcæ incarnatiōnis DCCCLV,—Eadmundus Orientālium Anglōrum gloriosissĭmus cœpit regnāre VIII. Kalend. Januārii, id est die natālis Dŏmĭni, anno ætātis suæ decĭmo quarto,' Asser, p. 7, 26–30. He reigned fifteen years, and his death is thus recorded,—Hēr, A. D. 870, fôr se here ofer Myrce innon Éast-Ængle;—and, on ðam geáre, Sċe Eádmund [MS. Ædmund] cining him wiþ gefeaht, and ða Deniscan sige nāman, and ðone cining ofslōgon, and ðæt land eall ge-eódon *here the army went over Mercia into East-Anglia;—and, in that year, St. Edmund the king fought with them, and the Danes gained the victory, and slew the king, and overran all that land*, Chr. 870; Erl. 73, 29–75, 1. 2. *Edmund Atheling, second son of Edward the Elder, and younger brother of Athelstan, whom he succeeded. Edmund was king of Wessex for six years and a half, from* A. D. 940–946:—Hēr, A. D. 940, Æðelstān cyning forþfērde, and Eádmund Æðeling fēng to rīce *here king Athelstan died, and Edmund Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 940; Th. 209, 13–20, col. 1. Hēr, A. D. 946, Eádmund cyning forþfērde, on Sċs Agustīnus mæssedæge, and he hæfde rīce seofoðe healf geár; and ðā fēng Eádrēd Æðeling, his brôðor, to rīce *here king Edmund died, on St. Augustine's mass-day [May 26th], and he held the kingdom six years and a half; and then Eadred Atheling, his brother, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 946; Erl. 116, 33–36. 3. *Edmund Ironside, son of Æthelred Atheling. Edmund began to reign in* A. D. 1016, *and died the same year*:—A. D. 1016, ðā gelamp hit ðæt se cyning Æðelrēd forþfērde, and ealle ða witan ða on Lundene wǽron, and seó burhwaru gecuron Eádmund to cyninge *then it happened that king Æthelred died, and all the witan that were in London, and the townsmen chose Edmund for king*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 15–19. A. D. 1016, ðā to Sċe Andreas mæssan, forþfērde Eádmund cyng *then, on St. Andrew's mass-day [Nov. 30th], king Edmund died*, Chr. 1016; Th. 284, 12, col. 2.

Eádmundes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [Eádmundes *Edmund's*, burh *the town*] *St. Edmundsbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk*:—Hēr, A. D. 1046, forþfērde Æðelstān abbot on Abban dūne and fēng Spearhafoc munuc to of Sċe Eádmundes byrig *here died Æthelstan, abbot of Abingdon, and monk Spearhawk of St. Edmundsbury succeeded*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 15.

eád-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Happiness, prosperity*; beatĭtūdo:—Ós byþ eorla gehwām eádnys *mind is to every man prosperity*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. 135, 8; Runic pm. 4; Kmbl. 340, 10. Ongan he wurþigan eádnysse and hỳrsumnysse *he began to esteem happiness and obedience*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 16. v. ēþnes.

eá-docce, an; *f. A water-dock*; rūmex aquatĭca, Lchdm. ii. 379.

eador; *adv. Together*; una, simul:—Eall eador *all together*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 18; Gen. 2557. Ða wæs eall eador [geador, Kmbl.] *there was all together*, Andr. Reed. 3253; An. 1629. v. geador.

eador *a hedge, dwelling*. v. edor.

eador-geard, es; *m. The inclosure of arteries, the body*; dōmus vēnārum, corpus; aula septa, Grm. Andr. Elen. 129, 4. Lǽtaþ spor eadorgeard [ealdorgeard, Kmbl.] sceoran, fǽges feorhhord *let the spur raze the dwelling [of arteries? or of life?], the soul-hoard of the mortal*, Andr. Reed. 2362; An. 1183. v. ēdre.

Eádréd, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, rēd = ræd *counsel*] *Eadred Atheling, third son of Edward the Elder. Eadred was king of Wessex and Northumbria, for nine years and a half, from* A. D. 946–955:—Hēr, A. D. 946, fēng Eádrēd Æðeling to rīce *here Eadred Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 946; Erl. 116, 35. Hēr, A. D. 955, Eádrēd [MS. Ædrēd] cyning forþfērde, and fēng Éadwīg to rīce, Eádmundes sunu *here king Eadred died, and Eadwig, Edmund's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 8.

Eadulfes næs, Ealdulfes næs, næss, es; *m. Eadulf's ness, Walton-on-the-Naze?* Ædulphi promontōrium in agro Essexiensi:—Ða ôðre fôron to Éast-Seaxon to Eadulfes næsse *the others went on to Essex, to Eadulf's ness*, Chr. 1049; Ing. 220, 24: 1051; Th. 319, 2, col. 2: 1052; Th. 321, 10.

eád-wacer, es; *m. A watchman of property*; bonōrum custos, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 30; Rä. 1, 16.

Éádweard, -ward, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, weard *ward, guardian*]. 1. *Edward the Elder, the eldest son of Alfred the Great. Edward was king of Wessex for twenty-four years, from* A. D. 901–925:—Hēr, A. D. 901, gefôr Ælfrēd cyning, and fēng Éádweard his sunu to rīce *here king Alfred died, and Edward his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 8–10. Hēr, A. D. 925, Eádweard cyning [MS. cing] forþfērde, and Æðelstān his sunu fēng to rīce *here king Edward died, and Athelstan his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 925; Erl. 110, 19. 2. *Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar. Edward was king of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, for three years, from* A. D. 975–978:—Hēr, A. D. 975, Eádweard, Eádgāres sunu, fēng to rīce *here Edward, Edgar's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 975; Th. 227, 37, col. 1. Hēr, A. D. 978, wearþ Eádweard cyning gemartyrad *here king Edward was martyred*, Chr. 978; Th. 232, 1–3, col. 1. 3. *Edward the Confessor, son of Æthelred. Edward was king of England for twenty-four years, from* A. D. 1042–1066:—Hēr, A. D. 1042, wæs Eádward gehālgod to cinge on Wincestre *here Edward was consecrated king at Winchester*, Chr. 1042; Erl. 168, 2. Hēr, A. D. 1066, forþfērde Eádward [MS. Eáduuard] cyning [MS. king], and Harold eorl fēng to ðam rīce *here king Edward died, and earl Harold succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 1.

eád-wēla, an; *m. Happy weal, riches, happiness, blessedness*; divĭtiæ, opŭlentia, felicĭtas, beatĭtūdo:—Sumum eádwēlan dǽleþ *to some he dispenses riches*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 12; Vy. 67: 59 b; Th. 215, 10; Ph. 251: 80 a; Th. 301, 17; Rä. 20. Sāwul fundaþ to ðam longan gefcán in eád-wēlan *the soul tendeth to that lasting joy into happiness*, 48 b; Th. 167, 22; Gū. 1064: 64 a; Th. 237, 6; Ph. 586.

Éadwíg, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, wíg *war*] *Eadwig, son of Edmund. Eadwig was king of Wessex and Northumbria for four years, from* A. D. 955–959:—Hēr, A. D. 955, fēng Éádwīg to rīce, Eádmundes sunu *here Eadwig, Edmund's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 8. Hēr, A. D. 959, Eádwīg cyning forþfērde, and fēng Éádgār his bróðor to rīce *here king Eadwig died, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 11.

eá; *dat.* or *abl. To* or *by a river*:—Be ðære eá *by the river*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 1. v. eá.

eæd-leánian *to reward*; retribuĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 22. DER. ge-eædleánian. v. edleánian.

eældian *to grow old*; inveterascĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 47: 31, 3. v. ealdian.

eællenge; *interj. Behold*; en, ecce, Ps. Spl. T. 53, 4. v. eallenga.

eærdung, e; *f. A tabernacle*; tabernācŭlum, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 6. v. eardung.

eærfoðlian *to trouble*; tribŭlāre, Ps. Spl. T. 12, 5: 41, 14.

eærfoþnes, -ness, e; *f. Difficulty, trouble*; difficultas, tribŭlātio, Ps. Spl. T. 33, 19: 65, 10: 117, 5. v. earfoþnes.

eærpung, e; *f. A harping, harp*; cĭthăra, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 2. v. earpa.

eáþ-mód; *adj. Mild*; mītis, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 10. v. eáþ-mód.

eafera *a son*, Beo. Th. 2374; B. 1185. v. eafora.

eá-fisc, -fix, es; *m. A river-fish;* flŭviālis piscis:—Iór byþ eáfixa [sum] *eel* [?] *is a river-fish*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 4. Eáfiscas sēcan *to seek river-fishes*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 48; Met. 19, 24.

eafor, es; *m. A boar, wild boar;* aper:—Sume wǽron eaforas *some were wild boars*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 161; Met. 26, 81. v. eofor.

eafora, eafera, eafra, eofera, afora, afera, afara, an; *m. An offspring, successor, heir, son;* prōles, successor, fīlius:—Wearþ Adamę eafora fēded *a son was born to Adam*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 23; Gen. 1105: 82; Th. 103, 3; Gen. 1712: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 69; Met. 26, 35. Ne wearþ Heremōd swā eaforum Ecgwēlan *Heremod was not so to Ecgwela's successors*, Beo. Th. 3424; B. 1710. Ðæt we on Adame and on his eafrum andan gebētan *that we repair our wrongs on Adam and his offspring*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 24; Gen. 399. [*O. Sax.* abaro, *m. prōles, filius.*]

eafor-heáfod-segn, es; *m. A boar-head banner;* signum ad capĭtis aprīni similitūdĭnem fabrĭcātum, *vel* signum apri præcĭpuum:—Hēt in beran eaforheáfodsegn *he bade the boar-head banner to be borne in*, Beo. Th. 4311; B. 2152.

eafoþ, es; *n. Strength, violence, might;* vis:—Wæs seó mǽg ânrǽd and unforht, eafoda gemyndig *the maid was resolved and fearless, of her strength mindful*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 22; Jul. 601. Him Geáta sceal eafoþ and ellen gebeódan *a Goth shall offer him strength and valour*, Beo. Th. 1208; B. 602. Heremōdes hild swebrodc, eafoþ [MS. earfoþ] and ellen *Heremod's war had ceased, his strength and energy*, 1808; B. 902: 4687; B. 2349. Hie unlǽdra eafodum gelȳfdon *they believed in the might of savage spirits*, Andr. Kmbl. 284; An. 142. Unlǽdra eafoþ *the violence of the wretched men*, 59; An. 30. v. eofoþ.

eág-æppel, es; *m. The apple of the eye;* pupilla, Som. Ben. Lye.

eágan beorht, es; *n. An eye's glance, a moment;* oculi micātio, momentum, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20, MSS. C. B. v. eágan bryhtm.

eágan brégh, e; *f. An eyebrow;* palpebra, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. v. bréw.

eágan bryhtm, es; *m. An eye's twinkle, a moment;* oculi micātio, momentum, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. v. eágan beorht.

eá-gang, es; *m. A water-course;* flumĭnis cursus:—On ðære eágang *in the water-course*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13.

eágan weán, wenn *A ringworm, tetter;* impetigo:—Eágan weán *vel* wearhbrǽde *impetīgo*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 9; Wrt. Voc. 43, 62.

eága-swind *the eyelid, the cheek;* gĕna, Som. Ben. Lye; Grm. Gr. iii. 401 *proposes* eágan-spind.

eág-dūru, e; *f. An eye-door, a window;* fenestra, Martyr. 12, Jan. Lye.

EÁGE, ége; *gen. dat.* -an; *acc.* -e; *pl. nom. acc.* -an, -on; *gen.* -ena, -na; *dat.* -um, -on; *n.* I. *an* EYE; oculus:—Gyf ðīn swýðre eáge ðē æswīcie *si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 29. Mīnra eágna leóht *light of my eyes*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 14; Jul. 95. Eágena gesihþ *the sight of the eyes*, Andr. Kmbl. 60; An. 30. Eágum to wynne *to their eye's delight*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 26; Cri. 1245. II. *the eye of a needle;* forāmen:—þurh nǽdle eáge *per forāmen acus*, Mt. Bos. 19, 24: Lk. Bos. 18, 25. [*Piers. P.* eighe, *pl.* eighen: *Wyc.* eiȝe, eȝe, iȝe, yȝe, *pl.* eiȝen: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* eye, *pl.* eyen: *Laym.* eȝe, *pl.* eȝene, eȝene: *Orm.* eghe, *pl.* eghne, ehhne, ehne: *Scot.* ee, e: *Plat.* ooge, *pl.* aagen: *O. Sax.* ôga, *n*; *pl.* ôgun: *O. Frs.* age, ag, ach, oge, *n*; *pl.* agon: *Dut.* oog, *n*: *Ger.* auge, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* ouge, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* ouga, auga, *n*: *Goth.* augo, *n*: *Dan.* öie, *n*: *Swed.* öga, *n*; *pl.* ögon: *Icel.* auga, *n*: *Lat.* oc-ulus, *m*: *Grk.* ὄκος, ὄκκος, *m*: *Lith.* akis, *f*: *Sānsk.* aksha, *n.*]

eág-ece, es; *m. Eye-ache;* oculōrum dŏlor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáge-spring, -sprinc, es; *n.* [eáge *an eye;* spring *a spring*] *A spring or twinkling of the eye;* oculi ictus, Som.

eág-fleá *A spot in the eye;* albūgo, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 10.

eág-gebyrd, e; *f. The nature* or *power of the eye;* oculi nātūra, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 3; Ph. 301.

eág-hill, es; *m. An eyebrow;* supercĭlium, Mann.

eág-hringas; *pl. m. The eyebrows, eyelids;* palpebræ, genæ? Som. Ben. Lye.

eágh-þyrl *a window*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 6. v. eág-þyrl.

eágor-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, ocean;* māre, Andr. Kmbl. 882; An. 441: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 244; Met. 20, 122. v. ēgor-streám.

eág-sealf, e; *f. Eye-salve;* colliria, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 82.

eág-seoung, -sioung, e; *f. An eye-disease;* glaucōma, Cot. 97: 170, Lye.

eág-sēung, e; *f. Eye-seeing, eye-sight;* oculōrum acies, Som. Ben. Lye.

eág-sýne; *adj. Visible to the eye;* oculis conspĭcuus, Andr. Kmbl. 3099; An. 1552.

eág-þyrl, ēg-þyrl, ēh-þyrl, es; *n. An eye-hole, a window;* fenestra:—Ontýnde se bisceop ðæt eág-þyrl ðære cyricean *aperuit episcŏpus fenestram oratōrii*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 6: 5, 12; S. 629, 15.

eág-wræc, es; *n. A pain of the eyes;* oculōrum dŏlor, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 4; Lchdm. i. 362, 1.

eág-wyrt, e; *f. Eye-wort, eye-bright;* oculāria, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 19.

eáh- *eye-*, = eág-, in compounds, *q. v.*

eáh-mist, es; *m. Eye-mist* or *dimness;* oculōrum caligātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáh-streám *a water-stream*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 6; Cri. 1168. v. eá-streám.

eaht, æht, eht, e; *f. Deliberation, council;* delibĕrātio, consĭlium, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 24; Fä. 24.

EAHTA, ahta, æhta, ehta *eight;* octo:—Eahta dagas *dies octo*, Lk. Bos. 9, 28. Būton ðām eahta mannum *except eight men*, Ælfc. T. 6, 26. To eahta geára fyrste *for a space of eight years*, Jud. 3, 8. Æfter eahta dagum *post dies octo*, Jn. Bos. 20, 26. He hēht eahta mearas on flet teón *he commanded eight steeds to be led into the court*, Beo. Th. 2075; B. 1035. [*Wyc.* eighte: *Laym.* æhte, æhten, eahte, ehte: *Orm.* ehhte: *O. Sax.* ahto: *O. Frs.* achta, achte, acht: *Dut. Ger.* acht: *M. H. Ger.* aht, eht: *O. H. Ger.* ahtô: *Goth.* ahtau: *Dan.* otte: *Swed.* ätta: *Icel.* átta: *Fr.* huit: *Span.* ocho: *Ital.* otto: *Lat.* octo: *Grk.* ὀκτώ: *Sansk.* ashṭan.] DER. eahta-teóda, -toda, -tyne: hund-eahtatig.

eáhtan, ēhtan, iehtan. I. *to observe, judge;* observāre, æstimāre, reputāre:—We māgon eáhtan and sōþe secgan ðæt *we may judge and soothly say that*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 34; Cri. 1550. Wile fæder eáhtan hū suna bringen sāwle *the father will judge how his sons bring their minds*, 23 b; Th. 66, 20; Cri. 1074. II. *c. gen. To watch any one, pursue, persecute;* persĕqui:—Bona eáhteþ ânbūendra *the murderer persecutes lone dwellers*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 15; Gū. 59: 37 b; Th. 123, 4; Gū. 317: Ps. Th. 118, 150. [*O. Sax.* ahtian *persĕqui: O Frs.* achta, echta, achtia *damnāre, judicāre: Ger.* ächten *proscribĕre: M. H. Ger.* ähten, ächten: *O. H. Ger.* âhtian, âhtôn, ahtên *persĕqui.*] v. ōht.

eahta-teóða; *m:* eahta-teóðe; *f. n. adj. The eighteenth;* duodevicēsĭmus:—On ðam eahtateóðan geáre *in the eighteenth year*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 10. Ðysne eahtateóðan scalm Dafið sang *David sang this eighteenth psalm*, Ps. Th. arg. 18.

eahtatig *eighty.* v. hund-eahtatig.

eahta-tyne, ehta-tyne; *adj.* EIGHTEEN; octōdĕcim:—Hīg him þeówodon eahtatyne geár *they served him eighteen years*, Jud. 3, 14: 10, 8.

eahteða, eahteoda *eighth*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 11; Gū. 1010: Menol. Fox 6: Men. 3. v. eahtoða.

eahtian, eahtigan, ehtian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od. I. *to meditate, devise, deliberate;* meditāre, reputāre, delibĕrāre:—Eahtade hū wynna þorfte brūcan *he meditated how he might enjoy delights*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 17; Gū. 307. Sum dōmas con, ðǽr dryhtguman rǽd eahtiaþ *one understands dooms, where people devise counsel*, 79 a; Th. 297, 24; Crä. 73: 74 b; Th. 279, 6; Jul. 609: Andr. Kmbl. 2325; An. 1164: Beo. Th. 2819; B. 1407: 347; B. 172. II. *to esteem;* æstimāre:—Eahtodon eorlscipe and his ellen-weorc *they esteemed his bravery and his valiant works*, Beo. Th. 6327; B. 3174.

eáhtnes, ēhtnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Persecution;* persecūtio:—Se eáhtnysse ahōf *who raised persecution*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 2; Jul. 4: 18 a; Th. 44, 18; Cri. 704.

eahtoða, eahteða, ehteoða, ehtuða; *m:* -ðe; *f. n: adj. The eighth;* octāvus:—Eahtoðan síðe *an eighth time*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 26; Fä. 59.

eahtung, æhtung, e; *f. A price, an estimation;* æstimātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ehtung.

eáhum *with eyes;* = eágum; *pl. dat.* or *inst. of* eáge, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 25, MS. Bod.

EAL, eall; *gen. m. n.* calles; *f.* ealre, eallre; *dat. m. n.* eallum; *f.* ealre, eallre; *acc. m.* ealne, eallne, *f.* ealle, *n.* eal; *inst.* ealle; *pl. nom. acc.* ealle, ealla; *gen.* ealra, eallra; *dat.* eallum; *sometimes used indecl; adj.* I. ALL; tōtus, omnis, cunctus, universus:—Eal ða earfeðu *all the pains*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 5; Cri. 1202: 118 a; Th. 452, 25; Hy. 4, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 1889; An. 947. Eal here *the whole host*, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 12; Gen. 2490: Salm. Kmbl. 645; Sal. 322. Eal ic *I all*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 13; Kl. 29. Ealles ðæs gafoles *of all the tribute*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 16; Cri. 559. Ealre worlde *of all the world*, Hy. 7, 57: 11, 20. Ealles ðæs *of all that*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 19; Hy. 4, 69. Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft *all this orb*, 110 b; Th. 423, 1; Rä. 41, 14. Ealne ðone egesan *all the terror*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 3; Dan. 541. Geond ealne middangeard *tōto orbe*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 26. Ealne weg *always*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11. Ealle ða gesceaft *all the creation*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 37; Met. 20, 19. Ealle *ē universam legem*, Deut. 4, 8. Ðīne ealle gebanu *omnia mandāta tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 86. Ealle gesceafte *all creatures*, Andr. Kmbl. 2997; An. 1501. Ealle ða þing *omnia*, Gen. 1, 31: Deut. 4, 3. Ealle þing *cuncta*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 34: Mk. Bos. 9, 23. Ealle ða gelǽredestan men *plūres viri doctissimi*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 38. Ealle his bigengan *omnes cultōres ejus*, Deut. 4, 3. Ealla gesceafta *all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 14; Met. 13, 7: 20, 105; Met. 20, 53: Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 24. Ealle mægne *with all power*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 128; Met. 26, 64. Ealle gemete *omni mŏdo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 39. Ealra ðara gifena *for all the gifts*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 18; Gū. 578. Earmost ealra wihta *poorest of all creatures*, 110 a; Th. 421, 7; Rä. 40, 14. On eallum biþ ðæm lichoman *it is in*

all the body, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 360; Met. 20, 180. Eallum heora eaforum *to all their offspring*, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 5; Gen. 550. Eal wæs ðæt mearcland *the border-land was all*, Andr. Kmbl. 37; An. 19. Ealles ðū ðæs wîte awunne *for all this thou hast obtained suffering*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440. Ealra we healdaþ sancta symbel *we keep the feast of all the saints*, Menol. Fox 396; Men. 199. Ealle wyrd forsweóp mîne mägas *fate has swept away all my kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 5621; B. 2814. Ðeáh hit wið ealle sié eft gemenged weoruld-gesceafta *though it is still mixed with all worldly creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 255: Met. 20, 128. Þreó eal on ân *all three in one*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 16; Cri. 970. Ðæs ealles nôwîht *nothing of all that;* nil omnimôdis, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 21. Fram him eallum *by them all*, 2, 2; S. 502, 32. On woruld ealle *through the whole world*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 16; Gen. 674. His earfoðo ealle ætsomne *all his woes at once*, 216; Th. 272, 30; Sat. 127. We ealle *we all*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 12; Hö. 69. Feówer eallum *to all four*, 113 b; Th. 434, 28; Rä. 52, 7. Me ealne, Ps. C. 50, 98. Hit eal *it all*, Beo. Th. 3220; B. 1608. Iob sæt ðâ särlîce eal on ânre wunde *Job sat there doleful all* [*covered with*] *a wound*, Job Thw. 166, 32. Wæs ðæt bold tobrocen swîðe eal inneweard *all the dwelling was much shattered within*, Beo. Th. 2000; B. 998. He lîfes gestealdon ðam ëcan hâm eal sceáwode *he saw all the dwelling-place of life in the eternal home*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 24; Cri. 305. Ðæs we ealles sculon secgan þonc *for all that we ought to give thanks*, 16 b; Th. 38, 24; Cri. 611. Sió his rîces wæs ealles ëðel-stôl *it was the metropolis of his whole empire*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 21; Met. 9, 11. Hie ðâ ânmôde ealle cwædon *they all said then unanimously*, Andr. Kmbl. 3201; An. 1603. Niðða bearna ærest ealra *first of all the children of men*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 15; Gen. 1136. Us is eallum neód *to us all it is needful*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 33; Cri. 245. II. *without substantive, and sometimes governing the genitive:*—Eal [*acc. n.*] ic recce *I govern all*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 2; Rä. 41, 33. We oncnâwaþ eal [*acc. n.*] ðæt we geworhton *we acknowledge all that we have done*, Hy. 7, 91. Hæfde unlifgendes eal gefeormod *he had devoured all the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1493; B. 744. Him ealles þonc ëghwâ secge *let each give thanks to him for all*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 4; Vy. 97. Ðê sié ealles þonc meorda and miltsa *thanks be to thee for all, for the rewards and mercies*, 118 b; Th. 456, 14; Hy. 4, 66. Sindon ealle nyt *all are useful*, 114 a; Th. 437, 20; Rä. 56, 10. Ealle ætsomne *omnes pariter*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 38. Ofer ealle *over all*, Elen. Grm. 386. Ealra aldor *chief of all*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 14; Sat. 664: Elen. Grm. 372. Âna wið eallum *alone against all*, Beo. Th. 292; B. 145: Cd. 218; Th. 279, 28; Sat. 245. Metod eallum weóld gumena cynnes *the Creator ruled over the whole of the race of men*, Beo. Th. 2119; B. 1057. III. ealles, ealle, ealra *are sometimes used, almost adverbially:*—Ealles gelîcost *most like of all*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 13; Dan. 275. Ealles mæst *maxîme*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7: Ps. Th. 119, 3. Ealles edgiong *quite young again*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 28; Ph. 581: Ps. Th. 138, 14. Ealles tô swîðe *all too readily*, L. C. S. 3; Th. i. 376, 22: Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 59; Met. 5, 30. Ealles swâ swîðe *all so readily*, 4, 70; Met. 4, 35: 12, 64; Met. 12, 32. Sille ic ðê ealle xxx pûnda *I will give thee thirty pounds in all*, Salm. Kmbl. 25; Sal. 13. Mid ealle *altogether;* pënîtus, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 38: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 21: Chr. 893; Th. 162, 24: Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 28; Cri. 976. Ealra swîðost *maxîme* [*Ger.* aller-meist], Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 22: Cd. 18; Th. 22, 8, 36; Gen. 337, 351. Ealra wæron fîfe *in all they were five*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 1; Rä. 47, 6. [*Wyc. Piers P.* al, *pl.* alle: *Chauc.* all: *Laym.* al: *Orm.* all, alle: *O. Sax.* al: *Frs. O. Frs.* al, ol: *Dut.* al, alle, alles: *Ger.* all, aller, alle, alles: *M. H. Ger.* al, *inflected* aller, alliu, alle, elliu, elle, alle: *O. H. Ger.* al, all: *Goth.* alls: *Dan. Swed.* al: *Icel.* allr, öll, allt, alt: *Grk.* ὅλος.]

eal, e; *f. An awl;* subûla:—þurhþyrlige his eáre mid eale [mid âne eale, Roff.] *perfôret aurem illîus subûla*, L. Alf. 11; Wilk. 29, 12. v. al.

eala *ale:*—Eala *cervîsia, celia*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 106; Wrt. Voc. 27, 35. v. ealu.

eálâ, zálâ, élâ, hélâ; *interj. O! alas! Oh!* eheu! euge! proh:—Eálâ ge nædran *O! ye serpents*, Mt. Bos. 23, 33: 23, 37. Eálâ, eálâ *euge, euge*, Ps. Spl. 69, 4. Eálâ eálâ! oððe wel wel! *ahah ahah! or well well!* euge euge! *vel* bene bene! Ps. Lamb. 34, 25. Ælálâ, ðû Scippend *O, thou Creator*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 1; Met. 4, 1. Ælâ Drihten leóf, Hy. 1, 1: 2, 1. Eálâ! gif he wolde *O that he would*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 105; Met. 9, 53. Eálâ hwæt se forma wære *alas! that the first should have been*, 8, 109; Met. 8, 55. Eálâ! ðæt hit wurde *O! that it might be*, 8, 77; Met. 8, 39. Eálâ! ðær we mägon geseón *alas! there we may see*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 27; Cri. 1313. v. cáw.

eá-lâd, e; *f. A water-way;* aquôsa via:—Frécne þuhton egle eálâda *the fearful water-ways appeared terrible*, Andr. Kmbl. 881; An. 441.

eala-hûs, eal-hûs, es; *n. An ale-house;* taberna:—On eala-hûse *in an ale-house*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 9.

eá-land, -lond, es; *n. Water-land, an island;* insûla [eás land *island*, lit. *water's land, land of water*, v. *gen.* eás in eá]:—Ne geseah nân cêpa eáland *no merchant visited the island*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Ðæs fægerne gefeán habbaþ eálanda mænig *lætentur insûlæ multæ*, Ps. Th. 96, 1. Cumaþ hî of eálandum ûtan *they shall come forth from the islands*, 71, 10. Swylce he eác Orcadas ða eálond to Rômwara rîce gepéodde *Orcâdas ëtiam insûlas Rômâno adjëcit impërio*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 13: Beo. Th. 4657; B. 2334: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 27; Gū. 1299: 96 b; Th. 360, 27; Wal. 12: 361, 17; Wal. 21: 60 a; Th. 217, 28; Ph. 287. v. îg-land.

ealu-scóp, es; *m. An ale-poet*, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 12. v. calu-scöp.

ealaþ, ealoþ, alaþ, alþ, aloþ, eoloþ; *n: indecl. in s. but gen.* alþes, Rtl. 116, 42, *Ale;* cervisia:—Twelf ambra Wilisces ealaþ [MS. B. ealoþ] *twelve ambers of Welsh ale*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17: Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 33. v. ealu.

ealaþ-wyrt, e; *f. Ale-wort;* cervisia mustea, nova, Som. Ben. Lye.

eal-beorht *all-bright.* v. eall-beorht.

ealo *each:*—He ofslôh ða hæðenan on ealcum gefeohte *he slew the heathen in every fight*, Ælfc. T. 13, 18. v. élc.

eal-ceald *all-cold.* v. æl-ceald.

eal-cræftig *all-powerful, all-mighty.* v. æl-cræftig.

eal-cyn *of every kind, universal.* v. eall-cyn.

EALD, ald; *adj. comp.* yldra, eldra, eoldra; *sup.* yldest. I. *old, ancient;* vêtus, ætâte provectus, priscus, antîquus:—Ic eom nû eald *I am now old*, Lk. Bos. 1, 18. Eald æfensceóp *an old evening-bard*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 21; Rä. 9, 5: Beo. Th. 4426; B. 2210. Ealde ýþmearas *old horses of the waves*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 5; Cri. 864. Geongum and ealdum *to young and old*, Beo. Th. 144; B. 72. Hwæt niwes oððe ealdes *what of new or old*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 24; Kl. 4. Se ealda *the old one* [*Satan*], Frag. Kmbl. 61; Leás. 32. Eald enta geweorc *the old work of giants*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 24; Wand. 87: 60 b; Th. 220, 16; Ph. 321: 86 b; Th. 326, 1; Wíd. 122. Of ðære ealdan moldan hâtaþ hý upp-astandan *he bids them to arise up from the old mould*, 21 a; Th. 55, 25; Cri. 889. Ða ealdan wunde *the old wounds*, 24 a; Th. 68, 23; Cri. 1108. Mid ðý ealdan lige *with the ancient flame*, 30 b; Th. 94, 28; Cri. 1547. Ða ealdan race *the old story*, 28 a; Th. 85, 26; Cri. 1397. Wrecaþ ealdne nîþ *avenge your ancient grudge*, 74 b; Th. 280, 3; Jul. 623. II. *eminent, great, exalted;* eminens, præstans, excelsus: *it has the same meaning in compounds*, v. eald-wîta:—Nä ðæt élc eald sý, ac ðæt he eald sý on wîsdôme *not that every one is old, but that he is old in wisdom*, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 21. [*Wyc.* eld, elde, olde: *Chauc.* elde, olde: *Laym.* æld, alde, olde: *Orm.* ald: *O. Sax.* ald: *Frs.* aod, aud, oad: *O. Frs.* ald: *Dut.* oud: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* alt: *Goth.* alþeis *old.*] DER. efen-eald, ofer-, or-.

eald-a-wered *worn, wasted with age;* vetustus, R. Ben. 51, Lye. v. eald-wérig.

eald-owên, e; *f. An old wife, an old crone;* vêtûla:—Ealdra cwêna spell *vêtûlârum fâbûla*, R. 100.

eald-eýþ, eald-cýðð, e; *f. The old country;* prisca patria:—Ðæt he his ealdcýððu sêcan môte *that he may seek its old country*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 9; Ph. 435: 61 a; Th. 222, 19; Ph. 351: 18 b; Th. 46, 16; Cri. 738.

eald-dagas; *pl. m. Ancient days, days of old;* prisci dies:—In ealddagum, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 19; Cri. 303: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 44: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 41, MS. B.

eald-dôm, es; *m. Age;* vêtustas:—Hyre ânweald is hreósende for ealddôme *her power is decreasing from age*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 4.

ealde *men:* homines, Ps. Th. 93, 9. v. ylde.

eald-ealdfæder *a great-grandfather;* proävus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealder *an elder*, R. Ben. 4. v. ealdor.

ealdermen *aldermen*, Jud. Thw. 157, 32. v. ealdorman.

eald-fæder, ealde-fæder; *indecl. in s. but sometimes gen.* -fæderes *and dat.* -fædere *are found; pl. nom. acc.* -fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. A grandfather, ancestor;* ăvus, antecessor:—Ealdefæder *ăvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 6; Wrt. Voc. 51, 51. Ðû forþfærst to ðînum ealdfæderum *tu ibis ad patres tuos*, Gen. 15, 15: Beo. Th. 751; B. 373. v. fæder 2.

eald-feónd, eald-fînd, es; *m. An ancient foe, arch-fiend, Satan;* antîquus inimîcus, diâbôlus:—Ealdfeónda cyn *the tribe of ancient foes*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 20; Dan. 57: 196; Th. 244, 26; Dan. 454: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 32; Cri. 567. Ðæt he ne lête him ealdfeónd oncyrran môd from his Meotude *that he did not let the ancient fiend turn his mind from his Creator*, 37 b; Th. 124, 7; Gū. 336: 62 a; Th. 229, 2; Ph. 449: 121 a; Th. 464, 18; Hö. 89. v. eald-geníþla, eald-gewinna, eald-hettende.

eald-gecynd, es; *n. Old* or *original nature;* antîqua nâtûra *vel* indôles:—Wudu-fuglas on treówum ealdgecynde wuniaþ *the wood-birds live in the trees in their old nature*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 79; Met. 13, 40: 25, 114; Met. 25, 57: Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 26; Az. 127.

eald-geneát, es; *m. An old companion;* vêtus cômes:—Se wæs ealdgeneát *he was an old companion*, Byrht. Th. 140, 58; By. 310. v. ealdgesíþ.

eald-geníþla, an; *m. An ancient foe, arch-fiend, Satan;* antîquus inimîcus, diâbôlus:—Ðe-læs him ealdgeníþlan scyldan cômon *lest the old*

foes might come to injure him, Andr. Kmbl. 2098; An. 1050: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 37. Ealdgenîþla, helle hæftling *the old fiend, hell's captive*, Andr. Kmbl. 2682; An. 1343. v. eald-feónd.

eald-gesegen, e; *f. An old saga;* antîqua narrātio:—Se ðe ealdgesegena worn gemunde *who remembered a great number of old sagas*, Beo. Th. 1743; B. 869.

eald-gesîþ, es; *m. An old companion;* vĕtus cŏmes:—Gewiton ealdgesîþas *the old companions departed*, Beo. Th. 1711; B. 853: Andr. Kmbl. 2210; An. 1106. v. eald-geneát.

eald-gestreón, es; *n. An old treasure;* antîquus thēsaurus:—Ic ðē ða fæhðe leánige ealdgestreónum *I will recompense thee for the strife with old treasures*, Beo. Th. 2766; B. 1381: Beo. Th. 2921; B. 1458: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 8; Cri. 1571.

eald-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work, the world;* priscum ŏpus, mundus:—Freán ealdgeweorc *the ancient work of the Lord*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 80; Met. 11, 40: 20, 232; Met. 20, 116.

eald-gewin, -gewinn, es; *n. An ancient conflict;* antîquum bellum:—Ðæt wæs eald-gewinn *that was an ancient conflict*, Elen. Kmbl. 1290; El. 647: Beo. Th. 3566; B. 1781.

eald-gewinna, an; *m. An old foe;* antîquus inîmîcus:—Grendel wearþ, eald-gewinna, ingenga mîn *Grendel, my old foe, became my invader*, Beo. Th. 3556; B. 1776. v. eald-feónd.

eald-gewyrht, es; *n. An ancient action;* prisca actio:—He þrôwode for Adames ealdgewyrhtum *he suffered for Adam's ancient actions*, Rood Kmbl. 198; Kr. 100: Beo. Th. 5307; B. 2657.

eald-hâd, es; *m. Old age;* senectus. v. ald-hâd.

Ealdhelm *Aldhelm*, Chr. 731; Th. 74, 31, col. 2, 3; Aldhelm, 74, 31, col. 1. v. Aldhelm.

eald-hettende; *pl. m. Old foes;* antîqui inîmîci, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 11; Jud. 321. v. eald-feónd.

eald-hlâford, es; *m.* [eald *old, ancient;* hlâford *a lord*] *An old* or *ancient lord;* pristînus dominus:—Ecg wæs îren eald-hlâfordes *the sword of the old lord was iron*, Beo. Th. 5550; B. 2778. He hæfde heora eald-hlâfordes sunu on his gewealde *he had the son of their old lord in his power*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 25. Se Cāsere wæs heora eald-hlâford cynnes *the Cæsar was of the kin of their ancient lords*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 22. He sende ærend-gewrit eald-hlâfordum *he sent letters to the ancient lords*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 126; Met. 1, 63.

eald-hryter-flǽsc, es; *n. A side of meat cut off;* succîdia, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 101; Wrt. Voc. 27, 29. *Mann. suggests* eald-hryðer-flǽsc *adulti bŏvis cāro*. v. hrysel.

ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow* or *wax old;* senescĕre, inveterascĕre:—Syððan ic ealdode *postquam consĕnui*, Gen. 18, 12: Ju. Bos. 21, 18: Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 27; Gū. 14. DER. for-ealdian.

eald-lîc; *adj. Old, senile, venerable;* sĕnîlis, grāvis:—Ealdlîc *sĕnîlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 38: *grāvis*, Off. Episc. 1.

eald-môder, ealde-môder; *f. A grandmother;* avia:—Ealde-môder *avia*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 9; Wrt. Voc. 51, 54.

ealdnys, -nyss, e; *f.* OLDNESS, *age;* vĕtustas:—Ealdnyss *vĕtustas*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 21. We awurpon ða derigendlîcan ealdnysse *we have cast off pernicious age*, Homl. Th. i. 194, 25.

ealdor, ealdur, aldor; *gen.* ealdres; *dat*, ealdre; *pl. nom. acc.* ealdras; *m.* I. *an* ELDER, *parent, head of a family, author;* pārens, paterfamîlias, auctor:—Ure ealdras ða ærestan menn *primi pārentes nostri*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 3. Ðæt unriht ðe his ealdras ær gefremedon *inîquitas patrum ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 14. Sum hîredes ealdor wæs *hŏmo erat paterfamîlias*, Mt. Bos. 21, 33. Þŷstra ealdor *tenebrārum auctor*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16. II. *an elder, chief, governor, prince;* sĕnior, præpŏsîtus, princeps:—Ðæs folces ealdoran *sentōres pŏpŭli*, Lev. 4, 15. Hundredes ealdor *centūrio*, Mt. Bos. 8, 5: Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 58. Ðæra byrla ealdor *the chief butler*, Gen. 40, 9. Cwæþ se Hǽlend to ðæs temples ealdrum *dixit Iesus ad magistrātus templi*, Lk. Bos. 22, 52: C. R. Ben. 25. Ðæt wæs ealdor heora *that was their chief*, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 27; Sat. 373. Heofna ealdor *the prince of the heavens*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 20; Sat. 567. Ealdor þegna *the prince of thanes*, Beo. Th. 3293; B. 1644. Egesful ealdor *a dreadful prince*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 7; Jul. 329. He ofer his ealdre gestôd *he stood opposite his sovereign*, 55 b; Th. 196, 1; Az. 167. Ealdras of Zabulone *princîpes Zabulon*, Ps. Th. 67, 25: 82, 9. [*Wyc.* eldren, eldres *fathers, seniors: Laym.* ældere, aldere *a chieftain;* ældere, ælderen, alderen *ancestors, parents: Plat.* elder, *m. senior; in pl. parents: O. Sax.* aldiro, aldro, *m. ancestor; pl.* eldiron *parents: Dut.* ouder *a parent; pl.* ouders, ouderen, *m. parents: O. Frs.* alder *a parent: Ger.* eltern, ältern *parents: M. H. Ger.* altern *parents: O. H. Ger.* altiron, eltiron *parents: Dan.* ældre *elder, older;* for-ældre *parents: Swed.* äldre *elder, older;* for-äldrar *parents.*] v. yldra.

EALDOR, aldor, es; *n*: e; *f?* I. *life;* vita:—Ealdres æt ende *at life's end*, Beo. Th. 5573; B. 2790. Ðe him wolde ealdres geunnan *which would grant him life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2263; An. 1133. On ðissum ealdre *in this life*, Ps. Th. 87, 14. Deáþ geþryðeþ ealdor ânra gehwæs *death expels the life of every one*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 10; Ph. 487. Nalles for ealdre mearn *he cared not for life*, Beo. Th. 2889; B. 1442. He æt wîge gecrang ealdres scyldig *he succumbed in battle, his life forfeiting*, 2680; B. 1338: 4128; B. 2061. Ne wæs me feorh ðâ gēn ealdor in innan *there was as yet no soul, no life within me*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 10; Rä. 10, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2276; An. 1139: Salm. Kmbl. 711; Sal. 355. Swâ bið geóguðe þeáw, ðær ðæs ealdres egsa ne stŷreþ *so is the wont of youth, where fear of life checks not*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 24; Gū. 391. On ealdre ealre *in the whole life*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. II. *age, in the expressions*, on ealdre, on aldre *ever;* unquam *and* to ealdre *always;* semper, *which are used not only with regard to the duration of life, but also in general for an unlimited period of time, independently or with the addition of* â, âwa, æfre, æfter, ēce *as well in positive as in negative sentences:*—Ne mæg hine on ealdre ænig onhrēran *non commovēbitur in æternum*, Ps. Th. 124, 1: 79, 15. Ne weorþe ic on ealdre æfre gescended *non confundar in æternum*, 70, 1: 118, 80. Ic ær æfre on ealdre ne wolde melda weorþan *I never before would be the narrator*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 29; Gū. 1202. Him gewearþ yrmþu to ealdre *misery was to them for ever*, 73 a; Th. 272, 24; Jul. 504. Â to ealdre, 116 a; Th. 446, 28; Dôm. 29. Æfre to ealdre, 56 b; Th. 200, 13; Ph. 40. Âwa to ealdre, 14 b; Th. 30, 13; Cri. 479. Ēce to ealdre, 18 a; Th. 43, 17; Cri. 690: Menol. Fox 303; Men. 153. [*O. Sax.* aldar, *n. ætas: O. Frs.* alder *age* in alderlong: *Dut.* ouder in ouder-dom *lifetime: Ger. M. H. Ger.* alter, *n. age: O. H. Ger.* altar, *n. ætas, ævum, vĕtustas, sĕnectus: Goth.* alds, *f. ævum: Dan.* alder, *m. f. age: Swed.* ålder, *m. age: Icel.* aldr, *m. age, life, period, everlasting life.*]

ealdor-apostol, aldor-apostol, es; *m. The chief apostle, the chief of the apostles;* princeps apostŏlōrum:—He mynster getimbrede on âre Sŏe Petres ðæs ealdorapostoles *he built a monastery in honour of St. Peter, the chief apostle*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 26.

ealdor-bana *a life-destroyer;* vitæ destructor. v. aldor-bana.

ealdor-bealu, aldor-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes; -bealwes; *n. Vital evil;* malum vitæ afficiens:—Fâ þrôwiaþ ealdor-bealu egeslîc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 31; Cri. 1616.

ealdor-biscop, es; *m. An elder* or *chief bishop, an archbishop;* sĕnior episcŏpus, archiepiscŏpus; *the Pope is so called by king Alfred:*—Ða wæs Vitalianus Papa ðæs apostolîcan setles ealdorbiscop *then Pope Vitalian was the chief bishop of the apostolic seat;* sedi apostŏlîcæ præerat, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 23: 2, 13; S. 516, 1: 5, 8; S. 621, 39. v. bisceop.

ealdor-botl, es; *n. A royal house* or *villa;* rēgālis villa:—Ðær wæs ða cyninges ealdorbotl *ubi tunc erat villa rēgālis*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 18.

ealdor-burh, -burg; *gen.* -burge; *f. A royal city, metropolis;* rēgia arx, metrŏpŏlis:—On Cantwara byrig, seó wæs ealles his rîces ealdorburh *in civîtate Doruvernensi, quæ impĕrii sui tōtius erat metrŏpŏlis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 19: 1, 13; S. 482, 6. Godes ealdorburg *God's royal city*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 8; Rä. 60, 15.

ealdor-cearu *life-care, care for life, life-long care.* v. aldor-cearu.

ealdor-dæg, ealder-dæg, aldor-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. Life-day, day of life;* vitæ dies:—On ealderdagum *in the days of his life*, Beo. Th. 1518; B. 757: 1440; B. 718.

ealdor-dêma *a supreme judge, a prince.* v. aldor-dêma.

ealdor-dôm, ealdur-dôm, aldor-dôm, alder-dôm, es; *m.* [ealdor *an elder, a chief;* dôm *dominion, power*] *Eldership, authority, magistracy, principality;* auctōrĭtas, magistrātus, principātus, prīmātus, dŭcātus:—He his ealdordôm synnum aswefede *he* [*Reuben*] *had destroyed his eldership by sins*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 8; Exod. 335. Is heora ealdordôm gestrangod *confortātus est principātus eōrum*, Ps. Th. 138, 15: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 1; Gen. 1197: Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 20; Ph. 158: 66 a; Th. 244, 10; Jul. 25. Theodor ealdordôm hæfde *Theodōrus prīmātum hăbēbat*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 26, 6. Ealdordôm *dŭcātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 48; Wrt. Voc. 18, 3. Ealdordômas *vel* ða hêhstan wurþscipas *fasces*, 112; Som. 79, 85; Wrt. Voc. 59, 53: 68; Som. 70, 4; Wrt. Voc. 42, 13.

ealdor-duguþ, aldor-duguþ, e; *f. The chief nobility;* procĕres, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 5; Jud. 310.

ealdor-freá *a chief lord.* v. aldor-freá.

ealdor-gedâl, aldor-gedâl, es; *n. Separation from life, death;* vitæ divortium, mors:—Ôþ his ealdorgedâl *until his death*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 2; Gen. 1959.

ealdor-gesceaft, e; *f. Condition of life;* vitæ conditio, Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 24; Rä. 40, 23.

ealdor-gewinna, an; *m. Vital adversary;* adversārius qui vitæ insidiātur, Beo. Th. 5799; B. 2903: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 10; Gū. 505.

ealdor-lang; *adj. Life-long;* sempiternus:—Hî ealdorlangne tîr geslôgon æt sæcce *they won life-long glory in the battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 3; Æðelst. 3.

ealdor-leás, aldor-leás; *adj. Lifeless;* vita prīvātus:—Hie gefricgeaþ freán ûserne ealdorleásne *they shall hear our lord* [*is*] *lifeless*, Beo. Th. 5998; B. 3003.

ealdor-leás *deprived of parents.* v. aldor-leás.

ealdor-leg, aldor-leg, -læg, es; *n.* [ealdor, læg; *p. of* licgan] *Life-law,*

fate, death; fâtum, mors:—Æfter ealdorlege *after death*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 29; Gū. 1234.

ealdorlīc, aldorlīc; *adj. Principal, chief, excellent;* principālis, magnífícus:—Ealdorlīc *principālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 37. Ealdorlīc ānnyss *principālis unitas*, Hymn. Surt. 1, 5. Ealdorlīce Gāste *Spīritu principāli*, Ps. Grn. 50, 13; ii. 149, 13.

ealdor-līce; *adv. Excellently.* v. aldor-līce.

ealdorlīcnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Principality, authority;* auctōritas:—Ne syllaþ we ðē ænige ealdorlīcnysse *nullam tibi auctōritātem tribuīmus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 12, 15, 22, 26. Mid māran ealdorlīcnysse *mājōre auctōritāte*, 3, 22; S. 553, 3, 35.

ealdor-man, -mann, -mon, ealdur-, aldor-, eldor-, es; *m.* [eald *old, not only in age, but in knowledge*, v. eald, hence ealdor *an elder;* man *hŏmo*]. I. *an elderman,* ALDERMAN, *senator, chief, duke, a nobleman of the highest rank, and holding an office inferior only to that of the king;* mājor nātu, sēnātor, prōcer, princeps, prīmas, dux, præfectus, trībūnus, quīcunque est aliis grādu aut nātu mājor. The title of Ealdorman or Aldorman denoted civil as well as military pre-eminence. The word *ealdor* or *aldor* in Anglo-Saxon denotes princely dignity: in Beowulf it is used as a synonym for cyning, þeóden, and other words applied to royal personages. Like many other titles of rank in the various Teutonic languages, it, strictly speaking, implies age, though practically this idea does not survive in it any more than it does in the word *Senior*, the original of the feudal term *Seigneur*. Every shire had its ealdorman, who was the principal judicial officer of the shire, and also the leader of its armed force. The internal regulations of the shire, as well as its political relation to the whole kingdom, were under his immediate guidance and supervision,—the scīr-gerēfa, or sheriff, being little more than his deputy, and under his control. The dignity of the ealdorman was supported by lands within his district, which appear to have passed with the office,—hence the phrases, ðæs ealdormonnes lond, mearc, gemǽro, etc. which so often occur. The ealdorman had also a share of the fines and other monies levied to the king's use; though, as he was invariably appointed from among the higher nobles, he must always have possessed lands of his own to the extent of forty hides, v. *Hist. Eliens.* ii. 40. The ealdormen of the several shires seem to have been appointed by the king, with the assent of the higher nobles, if not of the whole witena gemōt, and to have been taken from the most trustworthy, powerful, and wealthy of the nobles of the shire. The office and dignity of ealdorman was held for life, though sometimes forfeited for treason and other grave offences; but it was not strictly hereditary:—Fram ðām bröðrum and ðām ealdormannum *a fratrībus ac majōrībus*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 10; 5, 19; S. 637, 6. Ofslōgon Rōmāna ealdorman *slew a Roman noble*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 30. Ealdormen, *nom. pl. principes*, Ps. Th. 67, 24: Gen. 12, 15. Ðæt he his ealdormen lǽrde *ut erūdīret principes suos*, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ān ealdormann *unus de principībus*, 81, 7. Ealdormenn Iudan *principes Juda*, 67, 25: 82, 9: Mt. Bos. 20, 25: Mk. Bos. 6, 21. His ealdormannum and his þegnum *suis dūcibus ac ministris*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 1: 4, 15; S. 583, 27. Arbatus his ealdorman, ðe he gesct hæfde ofer Mēdas ðæt land *Arbaces, his chief officer, whom he had set over the country of the Medes*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 17: 2, 1; Bos. 38, 35: Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 34: 1, 13; S. 481, 40. Ðæt se yldesta ðā dōhter ðæs ealdormannes blinde onlīhte *ut idem fīliam trībūni cæcam inluminārēt*, 1, 18; S. 484, 30: Bt. 10; Fox 28, 31. II. the new constitution introduced by Cnut, who reigned in England from A. D. 1014 to 1035, reduced the ealdorman to a subordinate position,—one *eorl*, *Nors.* jarl, being placed over several shires. The Danish kings ruled by their eorlas or jarls, and the ealdormen disappeared from the shires. Gradually the title ceased altogether, except in the cities, where it denoted an inferior judicature, much as it now does among ourselves:—Dis is ðonne seó woruldcunde gerǽdnes, ðe ic [Cnut] wille, mid mīnan witenan rǽde, ðæt man healde ofer eall Engla land *this is then the secular ordinance which I* [*Cnut*], *with the counsel of my witan, will, that it be observed over all the land of the English*, L. C. S. pref; Th. i. 376, 3, 4. Ðæt is ðonne ǽrest ðæt ic wylle; ðæt man rihte laga upp-arǽre, and ǽghwilce unlaga georne afylle, and ðæt man aweódige and awyrtwalige, ǽghwylc unriht, swā man geornost mǽge, of ðissum earde *this is then the first that I will; that right laws be established, and all unjust laws carefully suppressed, and that every injustice be weeded out and rooted up, with all possible diligence, from this land*, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 5–8. And habbe man þrīwa on geára burh-gemōt, and twā scīr-gemōt *and thrice a year let there be a borough meeting, and twice a shire meeting*, L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4, 5. v. eorl, scīrgerēfa, and hūscarl.

ealdor-mon, -monn, es; *m. An elderman, alderman, nobleman, chief;* mājor nātu, princeps:—Ebrinus se ealdormon *Ebrinus mājor dōmus rēgiæ*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 33: 2, 13; S. 515, 32. v. ealdor-man.

ealdor-ner, aldor-ner, es; *n. A life-salvation, life's safety, refuge, asylum;* vitæ servātio, refūgium:—Cwom him to āre and to ealdor-nere *he came to them for mercy and for their life's salvation*, Exon, 53 b; Th. 189, 4; Az. 54. v. ner.

ealdor-sacerd, es; *m. A high priest;* summus sacerdos:—Ongan ealdorsacerd hyspan *the high priest began to revile*, Andr. Kmbl. 1340; An. 670.

ealdor-scype, es; *m. Eldership, supremacy;* principātus, prīmātus:—Ða on þeódum ealdorscype habbaþ *they have eldership among the nations*, Mk. Bos. 10, 42. Ealdorscype healdan *prīmātum tĕnēre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 17.

ealdor-stōl, es; *m. The lord's seat;* domĭni sēdes:—Āhte ic ealdorstōl *I possessed the lord's seat*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 36; Reim. 23.

ealdor-þegn, aldor-þegn [-þægn], es; *m. The principal thane* or *servant;* principālis minister:—Ealdorþegnas *principal servants*, Menol. Fox 257; Men. 130. Hie ðæt ðām ealdorþegnum cȳðan eódon *they went to announce it to the principal thanes*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 4; Jud. 242.

ealdor-wīsa *a chief ruler.* v. aldor-wīsa.

eald-riht, es; *n. An ancient right;* vĕtus jus *vel* privĭlēgium:—He him gehēt ðæt hȳ ealdrihta ǽlces mōsten wyrðe gewunigen *he promised them that they should remain possessed of each of their ancient rights*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 71; Met. 1, 36: 1, 114; Met. 1, 57. Bǽdon hine ðæt he him to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede *they prayed him that he would succour them with respect to their ancient rights*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 24.

Eald-Seaxe, Ald-Seaxe; *gen.* -Seaxa; *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m:* Ealdseaxan; *pl. m. The Old-Saxons;* antīqui Saxŏnes; *the German or continental Saxons occupying the territory between the Eyder and the Weser:*—Hēr Eald-Seaxe [Ald-Seaxe, Th. 92, 29, col. 1] and Francan gefuhton *in this year* [A. D. 779] *the Old-Saxons and the Franks fought*, Chr. 779; Th. 93, 29, col. 1, 2. Gegadrode mycel sciphere on Eald-Seaxum [Ald-Seaxum, col. 1] *a large naval force assembled among the Old-Saxons*, 885; Th. 154, 20, col. 2, 3: 449; Th. 20, 20, 26: 924; Th. 199, 10: Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 12, 22. Be norþan Þyringum syndon Eald-Seaxan and be norþan westan him syndon Frysan, and be westan Eald-Seaxum is Ælfe mūþa dære eá and Frysland *to the north of the Thuringians are the Old-Saxons, and to the north-west of them are the Friesians, and to the west of the Old-Saxons is the mouth of the river Elbe and Friesland*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 34: Bos. 19, 14.

eald-spell, es; *n. An old story;* antīqua narrātio:—Ælfrēd us ealdspell reahte *Alfred told us an old story*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 2; Met. Epil. 1. On ealdspellum *in old tales*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19.

eald-spræc, e; *f. An old speech, history*, Leo A. Sax. Gl. 149.

Ealdulfes næs, Chr. 1052; Th. 321, 10. v. Eádulfes næs.

ealdung, e; *f. Age;* sĕnectus:—Rōma besprycþ ðæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosnian *Rome complains that her walls decay from age*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. DER ealdian.

ealdur *a prince*, Jn. Foxe 16, 11. v. ealdor.

ealdur-dōm *authority, principality*, Ps. Th. 113, 2. v. ealdor-dōm.

ealdur-man, -mann, es; *m. An elderman, alderman, nobleman;* mājor nātu, princeps:—Nelle ge on ealdurmenn ânе getreówian *nōlite confidere in principĭbus*, Ps. Th. 145, 2: 118, 161. v. ealdor-man.

eald-wērig; *adj. Vile of old;* jampridem malignus:—Ealdwērige Egypta folc *the folk of Egypt vile of old*, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 24; Exod. 50.

eald-wīf, es; *n. An old woman;* anus, anŭla, vĕtŭla:—Sceal ic nū ealdwīf cennan *num vere paritūra sum anus*, Gen. 18, 13: Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 67; Wrt. Voc. 50, 48.

eald-wita, an; *m.* [eald *old*, wita *one who knows*] *One old* or *eminent in knowledge, a priest;* presbўter:—Presbiter is mæsse-preóst oððe eald-wita; nā ðæt ǽlc eald sȳ, ac ðæt he eald sȳ on wīsdōme *presbyter is the mass-priest or one eminent in knowledge; not that every one is old, but that he is old in wisdom*, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 20: Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 29.

eald-writere, es; *m. An antiquarian, one that writes of old* or *ancient matters;* antīquārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealeðe-tūn, es; *m. An ale-house;* taberna, Som. Ben. Lye.

eal-fela *Very much, full many;* permultum:—Se mæg ealfela singan and secgan *he can sing and say very much*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42. 2; Cri. 666: Beo. Th. 1742; B. 869: 1770; B. 883.

eal-felo *All-fell, very baleful;* omnīno pernĭcĭōsus:—Eal-felo âttor *very baleful venom*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 28; Rä. 24, 9. v. æl-fæle, fell.

eal-fremd *foreign;* alienus. v. æl-fremd.

eal-geador, eall-geador; *adv. Altogether;* omnīno:—Ðǽr wæs eal-geador Grendles grāpe *there was altogether Grendel's grasp*, Beo. Th. 1675; B. 835. v. geador.

eal-gearo, eall-gearo; *adj. All ready* or *prepared;* omnīno promptus *vel* pārātus:—Beorh ealgearo wunode on wonge *the mountain stood all ready on the plain*, Beo. Th. 4475; B. 2241: 155; B. 77: 2465; B. 1230.

eal-geléafflīc *believed by all;* catholĭcus. v. eall-geléafflīc.

ealgian, algian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defend;* defendĕre:—Nemne we mǽgen feorh ealgian þeódnes *unless we may defend the life of the prince*, Beo. Th 5304; B. 2655: 5329; B. 2668. Hī æt campe wið lāþra gehwæne land ealgodon *they defended the land in conflict against every foe*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 4; Æðelst. 9: Andr. Kmbl. 20; An. 10: Beo. Th. 2413; B. 1204: R. Ben. 64: 69. DER. ge-ealgian, -algian.

eal-grêne, eall-grêne, æl-grêne; *adj. All-green;* omnīno vīridis:—Gesēgun eorþan ealgrêne *they saw the earth all-green,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 31; Cri. 1129.

eal-gylden, eall-gylden; *adj. All-golden;* omnīno aurĕus:—Swȳn eal-gylden *the all-golden swine,* Beo. Th. 2227; B. 1111.

ealh *a residence, temple.* v. alh, healh.

eal-hâlig *all-holy;* omnīno sanctus. v. eall-hâlig.

ealh-stede, alh-stede, eolh-stede, es; *m. A protecting* or *sheltering place, city, temple;* locus qui præbet tūtēlam, arx, templum:—In ðære wîdan byrig, ealhstede eorla *in the wide city, the sheltering place of men,* Cd. 208; Th. 258, 11; Dan. 674.

eal-hûs *an ale-house,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. eala-hûs.

eal-hwît *all-white.* v. eall-hwît.

eá-lifer, e; *f.* [eá *water,* lifer *liver*] *Liverwort?* eupătŏrium cannăbīnum, Lin:—Éalifer hātte wyrt gnîd on ealaþ *rub in ale the herb called liverwort,* L. M. 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 21: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 14.

eal-îren *all of iron.* v. eall-îren.

eal-îsig *all-icy;* omnīno glaciālis. v. eall-îsig.

eá-lîðend, es; *m. A wave-sailor, sailor;* qui æquor navīgat:—Wǽron eorlas onlîce eálîðendum *the men were like sailors-over-the-wave,* Andr. Kmbl. 502; An. 251.

eall; *adj. All;* tōtus:—Eall *tōtus,* Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 10. Eall ðîn lîchama *all thy body,* Mt. Bos. 6, 22. Eall ðeós woruld *all this world,* Cd. 29; Th. 38, 9; Gen. 604: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 34; Cri. 843: Lk. Bos. 23, 18: Jn. Bos. 11, 50: Mk. Bos. 4, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 652; An. 326: 2294; An. 1148: 2867; An. 1436: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 121; Met. 26, 61: 28, 9; Met. 28, 5: Beo. Th. 4091; B. 2042: 4181; B. 2087: Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 5; Cri. 965: Salm. Kmbl. 2; Sal. 1: Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 9: Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35: 1, 26; S. 487, 37: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 15. v. eal.

ealla, an; *m. Gall, bile;* fel:—Hym man drincan mengde myd eallan and myd ecede *one mingled him a drink with gall and with vinegar,* Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 18. Wið ðæs eallan [geallan MS. H.] togotennysse *for effusion of the bile,* Herb. 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4: 141, 2; Lchdm. i. 262, 12. v. gealla.

eall-beorht, æll-beorht, æl-beorht; *adj. All-bright;* pĕnĭtus splendĭdus, fulgentissĭmus:—Englas eall-beorhte *angels all-bright,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 23; Sat. 522.

eall-cyn; *adj. Of every kind, universal;* omnĭgĕnus, universus:—Eallcyn sǽd getreówfulra [Iacobes MSS. C. T.] *universum semen Iacob,* Ps. Spl. 21, 22.

eallenga, cællenge; *adv. Altogether, utterly;* prorsus, omnīno:—Ðonne wæs se ôðer eallenga sweart *then was the other utterly black,* Cd. 24; Th. 30, 35; Gen. 477.

Eallerîca, an; *m. Alaric, king of the Goths:*—Rædgota and Eallerîca Rômâne burig abræcon *Rhadgast and Alaric broke into the city of Rome,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 2. v. Alrîca.

eall-geador; *adv. Altogether,* Andr. Kmbl. 2196; An. 1099. v. eal-geador.

eall-gearo; *adj. All-ready;* omnīno promptus:—Ic beóm eall-gearo *I am all-ready,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 19; Rä. 24, 4. v. eal-gearo.

eall-geleáflîc; *adj.* [geleáflîc *believed*] *Believed by all, catholic;* cathŏlĭcus = *καθολικός*:—Ðæt monega cyricean on Hibernia, lærendum Athamnano, ða eallgeleáflîcan Éastran onfēngon *ut plurīmæ Scottōrum ecclesiæ, instante Adamnano, cathŏlĭcum Pascha suscēpĕrint,* Bd. 5, 15; S. 635, 10.

eall-grêne; *adj. All-green;* omnīno vīridis:—Hwâ furðum teóde eorþan eall-grêne *who first produced the earth all-green,* Andr. Recd. 1599; An. 799. v. eal-grêne.

eall-gylden; *adj. All-golden;* omnīno aurĕus:—He geseah segn eall-gylden *he saw an ensign all-golden,* Beo. Th. 5528; B. 2767: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 3; Jud. 46. v. eal-gylden.

eall-hâlig; *adj. All-holy;* omnīno sanctus:—Drihten, ðû earce eart eall-hâligra *O Lord, thou art the ark of the all-holy,* Ps. Th. 131, 8.

eall-hwît; *adj. All-white;* omnīno albus:—On eallhwître þryh *in an all-white coffin,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 241, 11.

eal-lîc *universal, general, catholic,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. al-lîc.

ealling; *adv. Always;* semper:—Ealling byþ, ymb tyn niht ðæs, tiid [= tîd] geweorþad Barþolomeus *the time of Bartholomew is always honoured about ten nights from hence,* Menol. Fox 304; Men. 153: 344; Men. 173. v. ealneg.

eallinga; *adv. Altogether, wholly;* prorsus, omnīno:—He eallinga ne adiligaþ eów *he will not altogether destroy you,* Deut. 4, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 835: Sal. 417. v. eallunga.

eall-îren; *adj. All of iron;* omnīno ferrĕus:—He hêht gewyrcean eall-îrenne wîgbord wrætlîc *he commanded a wondrous battle-shield, all of iron, to be made,* Beo. Th. 4665; B. 2338.

eall-îsig; *adj. All-icy;* omnīno glaciālis:—Saturnus is se cealda eall-îsig tungel *Saturn is the cold all-icy star,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 45; Met. 24, 23. Se is eall-îsig *it is all icy,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13.

eall-mægen, al-mægen, es; *n. All-power, all-might;* omnis vis:—Gif hî, eall-mægene, ne þiówoden þeódne mǽrum *if they, with all might, served not the illustrious Lord,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 193; Met. 29, 98.

eall-mihtig, -meahtig, -mehtig, -mihteg [el-, æl-, æll-]; *adj. All-mighty;* omnīpŏtens:—Drihten eallmihtig *Dominus Deus,* Ps. Th. 93, 22.

eall-nacod; *adj. Entirely naked;* omnīno nūdus:—Ic eom eallnacod *I am all naked,* Cd. 42; Th. 54, 3; Gen. 871.

eallneg; *adv. Always;* semper:—Ðû eallneg siófodest ðæt hî eallneg nǽron on wîte *thou always didst lament that they were not always punished,* Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11, MS. Cot. v. ealneg.

eall-niwe; *adj. All-new;* omnīno nŏvus:—He wearþ gebunden mid eallniwum rāpum *nŏvis funĭbus vinctus est,* Jud. 16, 11.

eallnunge; *adv. Altogether;* omnīno, C. R. Ben. 55. v. eallunga.

eall-reord *foreign speaking, barbarous,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 32. v. el-reord.

Eallrîca, an; *m. Alaric, king of the Goths:*—Eallrîca Gotona cyning *Alaric, king of the Goths,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 37. v. Alrîca.

eall-rûh; *adj. All-rough;* omnīno hirsūtus:—Se wæs reád and eall rûh *he was red and all hairy,* Gen. 25, 25.

eall-swâ; *adv. Also, so, so as, likewise, even as, even so;* sīcut:—Eall-swâ he sæde *sīcut dixit,* Mk. Bos. 14, 16. v. eal-swâ.

eall-tela; *adv. Quite well;* omnīno bĕne, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 17; Gen. 1905.

eallunga, allunga, eallenga, cællenge, eallinga, eallnunge; *adv. Altogether, entirely, quite, indeed, at all, assuredly, utterly;* prorsus, omnīno, profecto:—Ðæt ge eallunga ne swerion *non jurāre omnīno,* Mt. Bos. 5, 34: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 23; Cri. 923: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 131; Met. 25, 66: Bt. 10; Fox 30, 3. Eallunga Godes rîce on eów becymþ *profecto pervĕnit in vos regnum Dei,* Lk. Bos. 11, 20.

eall-wealda; *adj. All-ruling, almighty;* omnīpŏtens:—Eallwealdan Gode *to almighty God,* Andr. Recd. 414; An. 205. v. eal-wealda.

eall-wihta, al-wihta, æl-wihta; *pl.* [eall *all, every;* wiht *creature*] *All beings;* omnia creāta:—Cyning eall-wihta *king of all creatures,* Andr. Kmbl. 3204; An. 1605: Cd. 47; Th. 60, 7; Gen. 978: 5; Th. 7, 28; Gen. 113. v. wiht I, *for* wihta, *nom. pl.*

eall-wundor, es; *n.* [wundor *a wonder*] *A very wonderful thing;* res omnīno mirābĭlis:—Weras fyrdleóþ gôlon [MS. galan] eall-wundra fela *the men sung a martial song of many very wonderful things,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 5; Exod. 578.

eal-mægen *all power, all might.* v. eall-mægen.

eal-mâst, æl-mæst; *adv.* ALMOST: totum fere, pene:—Hit is eal-mâst mid hâligra manna naman geset *sanctōrum hŏmĭnum nōmĭnibus totum jere obsĭtum est,* Bd. Whelc. 448, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 466, 22.

eal-mihtig; *adj. All-mighty;* omnīpŏtens:—On Godes ealmihtiges naman *in the name of almighty God,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 138, 34. v. eall-mihtig.

eal-myrca *an Ethiopian.* v. æl-myrca.

eal-nacod *entirely naked.* v. eall-nacod.

ealneg, ealnig, eallneg; *adv.* [ealne weg, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11] *Always, quite;* semper, prorsus:—Ýþ wið lande ealneg winneþ *the wave contends always against the land,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 114; Met. 28, 57: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 36. Ðe æfre biþ ealnig smylte *which ever is quite calm,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 30; Met. 21, 15.

ealning; *adv. Always;* semper:—Swâ he ealning dyde æt Saltwîc *as he always did at Saltwich,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 138, 15. v. ealling, ealneg.

eal-niwe *all-new, quite new.* v. eall-niwe.

eal-nôsu, eall-nôsu, eall seó nāsu, e; *f. All nose* or *all the nose, a swelling of the uvula;* columella, columna nasi:—Eal ufweard nôsu *tota ascendens columna nasi,* Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 86; Wrt. Voc. 43, 18. Eall-nôsu, Mann: eal-nôsu *the swelling of the uvula;* columella. v. Som. Eall seó nāsu *columna,* Wrt. Voc. 282, 64.

ealo *ale,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17: Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5. v. ealu.

ealo-benc, e; *f. An ale-bench:*— In ealo-bence *on the ale-bench,* Beo. Th. 2062; B. 1029. v. ealu-benc.

ealo-fæt, es; *n. An ale-vat, vessel in which ale was left to ferment;* lăcus:—Under ðæt ealo-fæt *under the ale-vat,* L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 12.

ealo-gâl; *adj. Ale-drunk;* cervīsia inebriātus:—Ic gehȳre ealogâlra gylp *I hear the boast of the ale-drunken,* Cd. 109; Th. 145, 19; Gen. 2408.

ealo-geweorc, es; *n. Ale-work, brewing;* cervīsiæ coctio:—On ðære byrig wæs ǽrest ealo-geweorc ongunnen *in that city ale-brewing was first begun,* Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 35.

eálond, es; *n. An island;* insŭla:—Breoton is gârsecges eálond *Brittania est oceâni insŭla,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8: 1, 3; S. 475, 13. v. eáland.

ealoþ *ale,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, MS. B. v. ealaþ.

ealo-wǽge, es; *n. The ale-cup:*—Se ðe bær hroden ealowǽge *who bare the ornamented ale-cup,* Beo. Th. 995; B. 495. Ofer ealowǽge *over the ale-cup* [*during a drinking*], Beo. Th. 966; B. 481. v. ealu-wǽge.

ealo-wôsa, an; *m. Ale-wetter* or *drinker;* cervīsiæ inebriātor *vel* pōtor:—

Sumum yrrum ealowōsan, were wīnsadum *from one irritated as an ale-drinker, a wine-sated man*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 10; Vy. 49.

eal-riht; *adj. All-right;* pēnītus rectus, R. Ben. 72, Lye.

eal-sealf, e; *f.* [eal *all*, sealf *salve*] *The herb called the oak of Jerusalem* or *the oak of Cappadocia;* ambrōsia, Som. Ben. Lye: = ἀμβροσία *a perfumed salve, a plant;* ambrōsia mārītima, Diosc. 3, 129, L. S. Lex. under ἀμβροσία.

eal-seolcen; *adj. All-silken;* holosūricus = ὁλοσηρικός, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 92; Wrt. Voc. 40, 3.

eal-swā, eall-swā; *adv.* ALSO, *so, so as, likewise, even as, even so;* similiter, sīcut:—Cristenum cyninge gebȳreþ dæt he sȳ ealswā hit riht is *it is the duty of a Christian king to be as it is right*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 8, 22. Đā cwæþ he ealswā to dām ōðrum *dixit similiter ad altĕrum*, Mt. Bos. 21, 30. Gewurþe ðē, ealswā ðū wylle *fiat tibi sīcut vis*, Mt. Bos. 15, 28. [*Piers P. Chaue.* als *also: Laym.* alse, al so, al swa, al swo *as, so, also, thus, as if: Orm.* allse, alls, allswa, all swa *also, as, so: O. Sax.* alsō *simĭlĭter, tanquam, sīcut, quāsi, quum: Frs.* als, az, alsa *sīcut, cum, ita, si: O. Frs.* alsa, olsa *ita, cum: Dut.* als *when, if;* alzoo *thus, so: Ger.* also *thus;* als *as, when: M. H. Ger.* als, alsō, alse *thus, when: O. H. Ger.* al sō *ut, sīcut, vĕlut, sic.*]

eal-tēaw; *adj.* [eal *all*, teaw = tæw *good*] *Entirely good;* omnīno bōnus:—Gif he ealteawne ende gedreōgeþ *if he enjoys a very good end*, Cd. Jun. 110, 16; Hy. 2, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 13.

EALU, ealo, es; *n: generally indecl. in sing.* ALE; cervisia, sīcĕra:—Ne he ealu ne drince nǣfre oðde wīn *let him never drink ale nor wine*, Jud. 13, 4. Iohannes se Fulluhtere ne dranc nāðor ne wīn, ne beór, ne ealu *John the Baptist drank neither wine, nor beer, nor ale*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 7: Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5, MS. Cot: L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 15: Beo. Th. 1542; B. 769. [*Chauc. Laym.* ale: *O. Sax.* alo in alo-fat, *n. an ale-cup: Dan. Swed. Icel.* öl, *n.*]

ealu-benc, ealo-benc, e; *f. An ale-bench;* scamnum cervisiam bibentium:—On ealu-bence *on the ale-bench*, Beo. Th. 5726; B. 2867.

ealu-clȳfe *an ale-house*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cala-hūs.

ealu-fæt *an ale-vat*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ealo-fæt.

ealu-gafol, es; *n.* [gafol *tax, tribute*] *Tribute* or *excise paid for ale;* cervisiæ tribūtum:—On sumen lande gebūr sceal syllan hunig-gafol, on sumān mete-gafol, on sumian ealu-gafol *in one place a boor shall give honey-tribute, in another meat-tribute, in another ale-tribute*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32.

ealu-gāl *ale-drunken.* v. ealo-gāl.

ealu-geweorc *ale-brewing.* v. ealu.

ealu-malt *malt used for making ale.* v. ealu, alo-malt.

ealu-sceop, es; *m. An ale-brewer, a brewer;* cervisiārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealu-scōp, eala-scōp, es; *m. An ale-poet:*—We lǣraþ, dæt ænig preóst ne beó ealu-scōp *we teach that no priest be an ale-poet*, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 15.

ealu-wǣge, es; *n. An ale-cup;* pătĕra, scyphus:—Dōhtor Hrōþgāres eorlum ealuwǣge bær *Hrothgar's daughter bore the ale-cup to the earls*, Beo. Th. 4047; B. 2021.

ealu-wōsa *ale-wetter* or *drinker.* v. ealo-wōsa.

Eal-walda, an; *m. All-ruler, the Almighty;* omnium rector, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 20; Gen. 246. v. Eal-wealda.

eal-weald; *adj. All-powerful, almighty;* omnipŏtens:—Ærende ealwealdan Gode wæs sprecen *a message was spoken to the all-powerful God*, Andr. Kmbl. 3239; An. 1622.

Eal-wealda, an; *m. All-ruler, God, the Almighty;* omnium rector, Deus, omnipŏtens:—For ðam ealwealdan [MS. alwealdan] *for the all-ruler* [*God*], Cd. 19; Th. 23, 13; Gen. 359. Noldon ealwealdan [MS. alwealdan] word weorþian *they would not revere the all-ruler's* [*the Almighty's*] *word*, 18; Th. 21, 23; Gen. 328.

eal-werlīce; *adv. All-manly, liberally, freely;* prorsus virīlĭter, benigne:—Ealwerlīce [MS. ealwerlīc] dō Driht *benigne fac Domine*, Ps. Spl. 50, 19.

eal-wihta *all beings.* v. ealle-wihta.

eal-wundor *a very wonderful thing.* v. ealle-wundor.

eam *am*:—Ic eam biddende Drihten *ad Deum deprĕcātus sum*, Ps. Th. 141, 1. Ic eam leás ēcan dreámes *I am bereft of eternal joy*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 7; Sat. 168: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 8; Cri. 167: Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 34; Gū. 217: Mt. Rush. Stv. 11, 29. v. eom.

EÁM, es; *m. An* EAM, *uncle chiefly on the mother's side;* avuncŭlus:—Eám *avuncŭlus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 42: Beo. Th. 1766; B. 881: Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 35; Rä. 47, 6: Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 17. Nim ðē wīf of Labanes dōhtrum ðīnes eámes *accĭpe tibi inde uxōrem de fīliābus Labāni avuncŭli tui*, Gen. 28, 2: 29, 10: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 32: 2, 2; Bos. 41, 7: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 33. Romŭlus slōh his eám *Romulus slew his uncle*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 43: Chr. 1046; Erl. 175, 5, 23. Mīn eám *avuncŭlus meus:* mīnes eámes fæder *avuncŭlus meus magnus:* mīnes eámes yldre fæder *proavuncŭlus meus:* mīnes eámes þridde fæder *abavuncŭlus meus*, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 65–71; Wrt. Voc. 52, 21–24. [*Chauc.* eem, eme: *Laym.* æm, eam, æem, hem: *Plat.* oom, *m: Dut.* oom, *m: Frs.* yem, yeme: *O. Frs.* em, *m: Ger.* ohm, oheim, *m: M. H. Ger.* ôheim, oeheim, *m: O. H. Ger.* ôheim, *m.*] For an uncle on the father's side, v. fædera.

eám, eán *to waters*:—Ofer ðām eám *sŭper flūmina*, Ps. Th. 23, 2. Betweoh ðām twām eán *between the two waters*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 28; *dat. pl. of* eá.

eánian, eánigan; *part.* eánigende; *p.* eánode; *pp.* eánod [eáw = eówu *a female sheep, a ewe*] *To* YEAN, *bring forth as a ewe;* eníti, parturīre:—He genam hine of eówedum sceápa, fram eánigendum he genam hine *sustŭlit eum* [*Dāvidem*] *de grĕgĭbus ovium, de post fetantes* [*oves*] *accēpit eum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70. DER. ge-eán. [*Prompt.* enyñ', *brynge forthe kyndelyngys* [*A. Sax.* litlingas]. The verb *to ean* or *yean*, which is commonly applied only to the bringing forth of lambs, here appears to have had anciently the more general signification of the word from which it is derived, *A. Sax.* eánian *enīti, partūrire: Wyc.* ene, eene, ȝeene, ȝene, yeene *sheep with lambs*, Ps. 143, 13: Is. 40, 11: *Dut. dial.* oonen *to produce young.*]

eá-ōfer, es; *m. A river-bank;* rīpa flūmĭnis:—Be sæwaroþe, and be eá-ōfrum *by the sea-shore, and by river-banks*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 43.

eapl *an apple*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 7; Sat. 411. v. æppel.

ear, ær, es; *m. Sea, ocean;* māre, oceănus:—Hyre [dūne] deorc on lâst eare geblonden ōðer fereþ *dark on its* [*the down's*] *track goes another mixed with the ocean*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 3; Rä. 4, 22. v. ear-gebland, ear-grund.

EAR, es; *n.* AN EAR *of corn;* spīca:—Scó eorþe wæstm beraþ, ærest gærs, syðdan ear, syðdan fulne hwǣte on ðam eare *terra fructĭfĭcat, primum herbam, deinde spīcam, deinde plēnum frumentum in spīca*, Mk. Bos. 4, 28. Da seofon fullan ear getācniaþ seofon wæstmbǣre geár and wĕlige *septem spīcæ plēnæ septem ubertātis anni sunt*, Gen. 41, 26, 27. Pharao rehte Iosepe be ðām oxum and be ðām earum *Pharaoh told Joseph of the oxen and of the ears* [*of corn*], Gen. 41, 17. Hīg ongunnun pluccian ða ear *cœpērunt vellĕre spīcas*, Mt. Bos. 12, 1: Mk. Bos. 2, 23: Lk. Bos. 6, 1. Him þuhte, dæt he gesāwe seofon ear weaxan on ānum healme fulle and fægre *septem spīcæ pullŭlābant in culmo uno plēnæ atque formōsæ*, Gen. 41, 5: Lev. 23, 22: Deut. 23, 25. [*Wyc.* eere, ere: *R. Glouc.* eres, *pl: Plat.* aar, aare: *Dut.* aar, *f: Ger.* ähre, *f;* äher, *n: M. H. Ger.* âher, eher, *n: O. H. Ger.* ahir, eher, *n: Goth.* ahs, *n: Dan. Swed. Icel.* ax, *n.* Grimm supposes the root of these words to be ak *sharp*, and refers to *Lat.* acus, acies, acidus: *Ger.* ecke *a corner.*]

eár *before*, Chr. 1041; Th. 299, 15, col. 1. v. ær.

EÁR, es; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚪ, which stands for the letters *eá:* v. Steph. Runic Monmnts. p. 100, 11; 117, col. 7: and p. 137: *the earth, the ground;* hūmus:—ᚪ byþ egle eorla gehwylcum, ðonne fæstlice flǣsc onginneþ hrāw cōlian, hrusan ceósan to gebeddan *the ground is hateful to every man, when surely the flesh beginneth to cool as a corpse, to choose the earth for a consort*, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 10: Hick. Thes. i. 135, 57. [*Icel.* aurr, *m. hūmus.* Hylja auri *hūmo condĕre*, Kormak's Saga.]

earan *are*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 463, 1. v. eom.

earbe, an; *f? A tare;* ervum:—Dō earban to *add tares*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4. v. earfe.

earc, e; *f:* earce, an; *f.* I. *the ark of Noah;* arca:—Noe on ða earce eóde *Noah went into the ark*, Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Lk. Bos. 17, 27. Under earce bord *under the boards of the ark*, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333. Earce bordum *with the boards of the ark*, 67; Th. 81, 33; Gen. 1354. II. *a chest, the ark of the covenant;* cista, cistella:—Cest *vel* earc *cibōtium* = κιβώτιον, vel *cistella*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64; Wrt. Voc. 16, 37. On earce *in the chest*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 3; Rä. 62, 2. Æt Godes earce *to the ark of God*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 30; Dan. 752: Ps. Th. 131, 8. v. earce, *f;* arc, *m.*

earce, an; *f. The ark;* arca:—Dū earce eart eall-hāligra *tu arca sanctificātiōnis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 131, 8. v. earc II.

eár-clǽnsend, es; *m.* [eáre, clǽnsian *to cleanse*] *An ear-cleanser, the little finger;* digĭtus auricŭlāris:—Éárclǽnsend [MS. earclæsnend] *auricŭlāris*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 24.

earonan-stān, es; *m. A precious stone, gem;* gemma, lăpis prĕtiōsa:—Se earonanstān *the precious stone*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 27; Cri. 1196. v. eorcnan-stān.

eár-cōðu, e; *f.* [eáre. cōðu *a disease*] *An ear-disease;* parōtis = παροτίς:—Eár-cōðu *parōtides*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 57; Wrt. Voc. 20, 1.

EARD, es; *m.* I. *native soil* or *land, country, province, region, place of residence, dwelling, home;* sōlum nātīvum, patria, rĕgio, dōmĭcĭlium:—Sumra wyrta oðde sumes wuda eard biþ on dūnum, sumra on mersum . . . on dære stōwe de his eard biþ *the native soil of some herbs or of some wood is on hills, some in marshes . . . in the place which is its native soil*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22–26. He com to his earde *vēnit in patriam suam*, Mt. Bos. 13, 54. Nys nān wītega būtan wurþscype, būton on hys earde *non est prophēta sine hŏnōre, nisi in patria sua*, 13, 57. Eard *patria*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 57; Wrt. Voc. 54, 1. Ðis is mīn āgen cȳþ, eard and ēðel *this is my own country, dwelling, and home*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 99; Met. 24, 50. Ðū gebunde dæt fȳr dæt hit ne mæg cuman to his āgenum earde *thou hast bound the fire, that it may not come to its own region*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 32, 24. Ne ðēr elþeó-

ðige eardes brūcaþ *strangers enjoy no dwelling there*, Andr. Kmbl. 560; An. 289. Earda leás *deprived of dwellings*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, [illegible]; Gen. 2705. Earda sēlost *happiest of dwellings* [*heaven*], Hy. 7, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 29: Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 16; Gū. 628: 36 b; Th. 120, 7; Gū. 268. Fīfel-cynnes eard *the dwelling of the Fifel race*, Beo. Th. 209; B. 104. Of ðan heofon-fugelas healdaþ eardas *super ea volucres cæli habitābunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. Eard gemunde *he remembered his home*, Beo. Th. 2263; B. 1129. II. *earth* or *land, in contrast to water, as a firm place on earth* or *on land*; terra, terra firma:—He gefæstnude foldan staðelas, eorþan eardas *he made fast foundations of the ground, the firm places of the earth*, Ps. Th. 103, 6. Eard git ne const frēcne stōwe, ðær ðū findan miht secg *thou dost not yet know the land, perilous place, where thou mayest find the man*, Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377: Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 4; Gū. 399: 129 a; Th. 495, 20; Rä. 85, 6. Lǽt nū gebīdan on earde *let us now abide on land*, Andr. Kmbl. 799; An. 400. From hrōf eardes *a summo terræ*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. Gǽst and līc geador sīðedan on earde *soul and body journeyed together on earth*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 16; Jul. 715. III. *state, station, condition*; situs, conditio:—Fundiaþ ǽlc gesceaft ðider swīðost, ðider his eard and his hǽlo swīðost bioþ *every creature chiefly tends thither, where its station, and its health especially is*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 22. Man us tyhhaþ twegen eardas, Drihtenes ārc oððe deófles þeówet *two conditions are appointed to us, the glory of God or bondage of the devil*, Hy. 7, 97; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 97. [*Orm.* ærd *place, region: Laym.* ærde, ard *land, earth: O. Sax.* ard, *m. habītātio: Dut.* aard, *m. nature, temper: Kil.* ærd: *Ger.* art, *f. nātūra, indōles, mōdus, spēcies, gēnus: M. H. Ger.* art, *gen.* ardes, *m*; art, *gen.* arte, *f. nātūra, indōles: O. H. Ger.* art, *f. arātio; der. of* erian *to plough?*] DER. ēðel-eard, herh-, middan-, somud-, wīc-.

eard-begenga, -begænga, -begenda, an; *m.* [beganga, begenga *a dweller*] *An inhabitant, dweller*; incōla:—Eardbegenga wæs sāwle mīn *incōla fuit anima mea*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 6. Ðā ðā hīg wǽron eardbegendan *cum essent incōlæ*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 12. Eardbegængan *incōlæ*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 11.

eard-begengnes, -biggengnes, -ness, e; *f. An abode, habitation*; habitātio, incōlātus:—Eardbegengnes oððe elþeódignys mīn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incōlātus meus prolongātus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. Eardbiggengnes [MS. eardbiggendes] mīn aforfeorsode is *incōlātus meus prolongātus est*, Ps. Spl. 119, 5.

eard-ēðel-riht, es; *n. Land-inheritance right, patrimonial right*; patrium jus, Beo. Th. 4402; B. 2198.

eard-ēðel-wyn, -wynn, e; *f. Joy of an estate*: prædii gaudium:—He me lond forgeaf, eardēðelwyn *he gave me land, joy of property*, Beo. Th. 4979; B. 2493. v. ēðel-wyn.

eard-fæst; *adj. Earth fast, settled, established in a place, abiding*; sōlo fixus, habitans:—Ðe eardfæst byþ on Hierusalem *qui habītat in Hierusalem*, Ps. Th. 124, 1: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 8; Gū. 758: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 27; Gen. 2834: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 76; Met. 7, 38: Ors. 5, 4: Bos. 105, 11: 6, 33; Bos. 129, 33.

eard-geard, es; *m. A dwelling-place, the earth*; habitātiōnis lōcus, terra:—In ðam eardgearde *in that dwelling-place* [*in Jerusalem*], Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 19; Cri. 55. Yðde ðisne eardgeard ælda Scyppend *the Creator of men overwhelmed this world*, 77 b; Th. 291, 20; Wand. 85.

eard-gyf, es; *n. A gift from one's native land*; patrium dōnum:—Kyningcas eard-gyfu bringaþ: *Spl.* has, cyningas gyfa togelǽdaþ: *rēges dōna addūcent*, Ps. Th. 71, 10.

eard-hæbbendra [=eard, hæbbendra], Ps. Th. 86, 6; *gen. pl. of* eard-hæbbende; *part. pres. of* eard-habban = habban *to have*.

eardian, eardigan, eardigean, ærdian; *part.* eardiende, eardigende, eardende; ic eardige, ðū eardast, he eardaþ, *pl.* eardiaþ, eardigaþ; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. I. *v. intrans. To dwell, live, feed*; habitāre:—Heofenes fugelas eardian māgon under his sceade *possunt sub umbra ejus aves cæli habitāre*, Mk. Bos. 4, 32: Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 24; Rä. 85, 19: Ps. Th. 67, 6: Ps. Spl. 2, 4: 5, 5. Eardigan, Bt. 33, 4: Fox 130, 10. Loth ne dorste on ðam fæstenne leng eardigean *Lot might not longer dwell in that fastness*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 19; Gen. 2591: Ps. Spl. C. 112, 8. Ic eardige, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Ðū eardast, Hy. 5, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 1. Ðǽr his hīred eardaþ *where his flock feeds*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 2; Sat. 592. Æt helle dūru dracan eardigaþ *dragons dwell at the gate of hell*, 215; Th. 270, 30; Sat. 98. On earda eorðan *dwell on earth*, Ps. Spl. 36, 3. Ðeáh hī somod eardien *though they dwell together*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 292; Met. 20, 146. For yfelnesse ðara eardiendra ðǽr on ðære byrig *a malitia inhabitantium in eo*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 22: Ps. Th. 82, 6: 135, 27: Ps. Spl. 16, 13. Eardendra, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Abram eardode on ðam lande Chanaan *Abram habitāvit in terra Chanaan*, Gen. 13, 12. Eardodon, Beo. Th. 6093; B. 3050. Se me be healfe eardade *who dwelled by my side*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 26; Rä. 85, 20. Eardedon, 9 b; Th. 8, 30; Cri. 125. II. *v. trans. To inhabit*; inhabitāre, incōlere:—Peohtas ongunnon eardigan ða norþ-dǽlas ðysses ealondes *Picti habītāre per septentriōnāles insulæ partes cœpērunt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 18. Sceolde wīc eardian elles hwergen *he should inhabit a dwelling elsewhere*, Beo. Th. 5172; B. 2589: Ps. Th. 104, 19. DER. ge-eardian, on-, on-eardiend.

eardigendlīc; *adj. Inhabitable*; habitābilis:—Seó stōw eardigendlīc wæs geworden *lōcus habitābilis factus est*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 21.

earding, e; *f. A habitation, dwelling*; habitācūlum:—Ðǽr we mōtun āgan eardinga *where we may possess dwellings*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 14; Ph. 673. v. eardung.

eard-land, es; *n. Country*; patria:—Sealde heora eardland eall Israhēlum *dēdit terram eōrum hæreditātem Israel*, Ps. Th. 134, 12.

eard-rīce, es; *n. A dwelling-land*; terra habitātiōnis:—Eardrīca cyst *the best of habitations* [*Paradise*], Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 14; Gū. 825.

eard-stapa, an; *m. A land-stepper, wanderer*; terras peragrans, peregrinātor:—Swā cwæþ eard-stapa *so said a wanderer*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 25; Wand. 6.

eard-stede, es; *m. A dwelling-place*; lōcus habitātiōnis:—Ða swētestan somnaþ and gædraþ wyrta wynsume and wudublēda to ðam eardstede *it* [*the Phœnix*] *collects and gathers pleasant herbs and forest leaves to that dwelling-place*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 9; Ph. 195.

eardung, eærdung, ærdung, e; *f. A habitation, a dwelling, tabernacle*; habitātio, habitācūlum:—Is geworden eardung his on Sion *facta est habītātio ejus in Sion*, Ps. Spl. 75, 2: 32, 14: Ps. Spl. T. 77, 32: Ps. Th. 106, 3: Hy. 6, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 11: Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 20. v. earding.

eardung-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A dwelling-city, city of tabernacles*; tabernacūlōrum urbs:—Hīg getimbrodun Pharaones eardungburga Phiton and Rameses *ædificāvērunt urbes tabernacūlōrum Pharaōni Phithon et Ramesses*, Ex. 1, 11.

eardung-hūs, es; *n. A habitation*; habitācūlum:—Gemǽne eardunghūs *commūne habitācūlum*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 26.

eardung-stōw, e; *f. A dwelling-place, a tent, tabernacle*; habitātiōnis lōcus, tabernācūlum:—On eallum eówrum eardungstōwum *in cunctis habitācūlis vestris*, Ex. 12, 20: Ps. Th. 106, 6: Jn. Bos. 14, 2: Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 19.

eard-wīc, es; *n. A dwelling-place*; habitātiōnis lōcus:—Ðonne ic sceal eardwīc uncūþ gesēcan *when I shall seek the uncouth dwelling-place*, Apstls. Kmbl. 185; Ap. 93. He getimbreþ eardwīc niwe *it builds a new dwelling-place*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 1; Ph. 431.

eard-wrecca, -wreca, an; *n.* [eard I. *native country*; wrecca = wrǽcca *an exile*] *One banished from his native country, an exile*; exsul:—Þurh eardwreccena feormunge *by harbouring of exiles*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16, note 24.

EARE, an; *n: nom. acc. sing.* eáre; *nom. acc. pl.* eáran *The* EAR *of man* or *an animal*; auris:—Ðæs eáre slōh Petrus *cujus abscīdit Petrus auricūlam*, Jn. Bos. 18, 26: Mk. Bos. 7, 33, 35: 14, 47: Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 92; Wrt. Voc. 43, 23: Ps. Th. 140, 8: Exon. 128 b; Th. 494, 19; Rä. 83, 3: Cd. 216; Th. 275, 13; Sat. 171. [*Wyc.* eer, eere, ere: *Piers P.* ere: *Chauc.* ere: *Orm.* ære: *Plat.* oor, *n: O. Sax.* ōra, *n: Frs.* ær, ear, care: *O. Frs.* are, ar, *n: Dut.* oor, *n: Ger.* ohr, *n: M. H. Ger.* ōre, *n: O. H. Ger.* ōra, *n: Goth.* auso, *n: Dan.* øre, *n: Swed.* öra, *n: Icel.* eyra, *n: Lat.* auris, *f: Grk.* οὖς, *n: Lith.* ausis, *f.*]

eáre-finger, es; *m. An ear-finger, the little finger*; auricūlārius digitus, minimus digitōrum:—Eárefinger *auricūlārius*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 34.

eáre-lipprīc, eár-lipric, e; *f:* eór-lipprīc, es; *n. A flap of the ear*; auricūla:—In eárlipricum, *dat. pl.* Mk. Lind. War. 7, 33. Eárliprica, *acc. pl.* Mk. Rush. War. 7, 33: Jn. Rush. War. 18, 26. Ða eárelipprica, *acc. pl.* Mk. Lind. War. 14, 47.

earendel, earendil, es; *m? A shining light, ray*; jūbar:—Leóma, earendil *jūbar*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 25. Fálá earendel! engla beorhtast! ofer middangeard monnum sended *O ray! brightest of angels! sent to men over mid-earth*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 20; Cri. 104. [*O. H. Ger.* Orendel, *nn. pr.*]

EARFE, earbe, an; *f? A tare*; ervum, ὀροβος:—Earfan wyl on wætere *boil tares in water*, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 52, 16. [*Dut.* erwt, *f. pea: Kil.* erwete, erte, *f: Ger.* erbse, *f. a pea: M. H. Ger.* areweiz, erweiz, *f: O. H. Ger.* araweiz, arawiz, erbiz *pisum: Dan.* ært, ert, *m. f. a pea: Swed.* ärt, *f. a pea: Icel.* ertr, *f. pl. peas.*]

earfednyme *an heir*; hēres, Lk. Skt. Hat. 20, 14. v. yrfenuma.

EARFEÐE, earfoþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, o, a; *n. Hardship, labour, difficulty, trouble, suffering, woe*; labor, mōlestia, tribulātio:—Ic ðæt earfeðe wonn *I suffered the hardship*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 21; Cri. 1428. Earfoðes feala *tribulātiōnis multum*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Earfoðu, 21, 9: 24, 15: 68, 27. Ðe ða earfeða dreógeþ *who suffers those afflictions*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 18; Gū. 1329. Earfeðum, Ps. Th. 106, 5, 27. Earfoða dǽl *a deal of sufferings*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 4; Gen. 180. [*Plat.* arbeed, *f: Hel.* arabēd, arbed, *f;* arabēdi, arbēdi, *n: O. Sax.* arbeit, *f;* arbeithi, arbeidi, arvit, *n: Frs.* aerbeyde: *O. Frs.* arbeid, arbed, *n: Dut.* arbeid, *m: Ger.* arbeit, *f: M. H. Ger.* arbeit, arebeit, *f: O. H. Ger.* arabeit, arbeit, *f: Goth.* arbaiþs, *f: Dan.* arbeid, arbeide, *n: Swed.* arbete, *n: Icel.* erfiði, erviði, *n. toil, labour, distress.*] DER. firen-earfeðe, -earfoþ, ge-, mægen-, mōd-, woruld-.

earfeðe, earfoþ; *adj. Hard, difficult, troublesome*; difficilis, mōlestus:—

Nis me earfeðe to geþolianne willan Dryhtnes mînes *it is not hard for me to endure the will of my Lord*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 6; Gû. 1038. Ða bîsgu us sint swîðe earfoþ *the occupations are to us very difficult*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 7. Earfoðest *most difficult*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 15. [*Orm.* arrfeþþ *difficult.*]

earfeþ-mæcg, es; *m. An unhappy* or *unfortunate man;* infortūnātus hŏmo:—Se endestæf earfeþmæcgum weálîc weorþeþ *the end to the unfortunate is miserable*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 3; Vy. 11. v. earfoþ-mæcg.

earfeþ-sîþ *a misfortune, calamity:*—Earfeþsîðas *calamities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2568; An. 1285. v. earfoþ-sîþ.

earfoþ, es; *n. Hardship, trouble;* lăbor, tribŭlātio:—Mâ earfoða *more of troubles*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13. v. earfeðe.

earfoþ; *adj. Hard, difficult*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 7. v. earfeðe; *adj.*

earfoþ-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A violent generation;* prāva gens:—Ðæt wæs earfoþcynn yrre and rēðe *gĕnus prāvum et peramārum*, Ps. Th. 77, 10.

earfoþ-dæg, es; *m. A trouble-day, day of trouble;* tribulātiōnis dies:—Ic on earfoþ-dæge Drihten sôhte *in die tribulātiōnis Deum exquisīvi*, Ps. Th. 76, 2.

earfoþ-fere; *adj. Difficult to pass;* difficilis transītu, Scint. 10.

earfoþ-hâwe; *adj. Difficult to be seen;* difficilis vīsu:—Earfoþhâwe is *it is difficult to be seen*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 303; Met. 20, 152: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 30.

earfoþ-hwîl, e; *f. A time of hardship;* mŏlestum tempus:—Ic earfoþhwîle þrôwade *I suffered a time of hardship*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 5; Seef. 3.

earfoþ-hylde; *adj. Ill-inclined, ill-disposed, ill-natured;* malĕvŏlus, malignus:—Se ðe earfoþhylde biþ, and gyrnþ ðæra þinga ðe he begitan ne mihte, bûton twŷn him geneálæhþ se hreófla Giezi *he who is ill-inclined, and yearns for the things which he could not obtain, without doubt to him approximates the leper Gehazi*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 1.

earfoþ-lǽre; *adj. Difficult to be taught, dull;* difficilis doctu:—Earfoþlǽran brôðru *indŏcĭles fratres*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3.

earfoþ-lǽte; *adj. Difficult to be sent forth;* difficilis emissu:—Earfoþlæte micga *a painful discharge of urine, strangury;* strangūria = *στραγγουρία*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 47; Wrt. Voc. 19, 49.

earfoþ-lîc; *adj. Irksome;* laboriōsus:—Eall is earfoþlîc eorþan rîce *the realm of earth is all irksome*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 28; Wand. 106. Gif eów ænig þing þince earfoþlîce *si difficile vōbis vīsum āliquid fuĕrit*, Deut. 1, 17.

earfoþ-lîce; *adv. With difficulty, reluctantly, sorely, hardly;* difficĭle, invīte, ægre:—Earfoþlîce wæs gûþ getwǽfed *the contest had been parted with difficulty*, Beo. Th. 3318; B. 1657: 3276; B. 1636: Mk. Bos. 10, 23. Se ellen-gǽst earfoþlîce þrage geþolode *the potent ghost reluctantly endured for a time*, Beo. Th. 173; B. 86: Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 8; Seel. 38. Ða wæs gegongen earfoþlîce *then it befel sorely*, Beo. Th. 5636; B. 2822: Andr. Kmbl. 1028; An. 514. Hî ôþ-eódon earfoþlîce *they hardly escaped*, Beo. Th. 5861; B. 2934.

earfoþlîcnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Difficulty, pain;* difficultas:—Heó earfoþlîcnysse [-nesse MS. B.] ðæs migþan astyreþ *it stirreth a difficulty of the urine* [*strangury*], Herb. 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 3. Wið ðæs migþan earfoþlîcnyssa [-nysse MS. H: -nesse MS. B.] *for difficulties of the urine*, 156, 3; Lchdm. i. 284, 4.

earfoþ-mæcg, earfeþ-mæcg, es; *m. An unhappy man;* infortūnātus hŏmo:—Se earfoþmæcg up lôcode *the afflicted man looked up*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 12; Dan. 623.

earfoþnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Difficulty, hardship, anxiety, tribulation, misfortune;* difficultas, lăbor, angustiæ, tribŭlātio, infortūnium:—God calle þing gediht bûton earfoþnysse *God regulates all things without difficulty*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 5; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13. Wið wîfa earfoþnyssum [-nessum MS. B.] *for the difficulties of women*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 7; Lchdm. i. 334, 18. He geheóld his rîce mid myclum geswince and earfoþnessum [-nyssum, Th. 278, 40, col. 2; -nissum, 279, 41, col. 1] *he held his kingdom with much labour and hardships*, Chr. 1016; Th. 278, 41, col. 1. Bûtan micelre earfoþnysse *without much tribulation*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 13: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 35. Bûtan earfoþnyssum *without tribulations*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 11. Mihte we ðý ĕþ geþolian swâ hwæt earfoþnessa swâ us on becôme *we might the more easily bear whatsoever misfortunes come upon us*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 12.

earfoþ-recce; *adj.* [reccan *to relate*] *Difficult to be told;* difficĭlis narrātu, Lupi Serm. 5, 3, Lye.

earfoþ-rîme; *adj. Difficult to be numbered;* difficilis numĕrātu:—Ða bîsgu us sint swîðe earfoþrîme *the occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 7.

earfoþ-sǽlig; *adj. Unblessed;* infēlix:—Ne biþ ænig ðæs earfoþsǽlig mon on moldan *there is not any man on earth so unblessed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 1; Crä. 8.

earfoþ-sîþ, earfeþ-sîþ, es; *m. A laborious journey, misfortune, calamity;* mŏlestum iter, infortūnium, calămĭtas:—Weoru geferaþ earfoþsîða *ye travel plenty of laborious journeys*, Andr. Kmbl. 1355; An. 678: Cd. 72; Th. 89, 5; Gen. 1476. Se folc-toga findan sceolde earfoþsîðas *the nation's leader should find calamities*, 208; Th. 257, 13; Dan. 657: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 30; Vy. 59. Ðû wâst ânra gehwylces earfeþsîðas *thou knowest every man's calamities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2568; An. 1285.

earfoþ-tǽcne; *adj. Difficult to be shewn;* difficilis demonstrātu:—Eorþe and wæter earfoþtǽcne wuniaþ on fŷre *earth and water dwell in fire difficult to be shewn*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 294; Met. 20, 147.

earfoþ-þrag, e; *f. Time of tribulation;* mŏlestum tempus:—Â syððan earfoþþrage þolaþ *ever after will suffer a time of tribulation*, Beo. Th. 572; B. 283.

EARG, earh; *comp.* eargra, earhra; *sup.* eargost; *adj.* I. *inert, weak, timid, cowardly;* iners, ignāvus, segnis, timĭdus:—Se earga fêðe Brytta *ācies segnis Brittōnum*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 19. Ful oft mon wearnum tîhþ eargne *full oft one urges the inert with threats*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 14; Gn. Ex. 188. Ne biþ swylc earges sîþ *such is not the path of the cowardly*, Beo. Th. 5076; B. 2541: Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 27. II. *evil, wretched, vile;* prāvus, improbus:—Ða cyningas, ðe æfter Romuluse rîcsedan, wǽran eargran ðonne he wǽre *the kings who reigned after Romulus, were more vile than he was*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 24. Tarcuinius hiora eallra eargost wæs *Tarquin was the most vile of them all*, 2, 2; Bos. 41, 26. Swâ fela eargra worda *so many evil words*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 32; Gen. 580: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 29; Cri. 1298. [*Chauc.* erke *indolent, indisposed: Laym.* ærȝh *timid: Scot.* arch, argh, ergh *averse: Frs.* erg *bad, wicked: O. Frs.* erch, erg, arg *bad: Dut.* erg *bad: Ger.* arg *bad, wicked: M. H. Ger.* arc *mālus, prāvus: O. H. Ger.* arg *avārus, prāvus: Dan.* arg, arrig *bad, wicked, passionate: Swed.* arg *angry: Icel.* argr *emasculate, effeminate.*] DER. un-earg.

earge; *adv. Inertly, badly;* segnĭter, măle:—Earge gê ðæt lǽstun *ye performed that badly*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 3; Cri. 1503.

ear-gebland, ear-geblond, earh-geblond, es; *n. Wave-mingling;* oceāni turbātio, undārum commixtio:—Ofer eargebland [æra gebland, col. 1] land gesôhtan *they sought the land over the ocean* [lit. *the wave-mingling*], Chr. 937; Th. 202, 38, col. 2: Th. 203, 38, col. 1, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 59; Met. 8, 30.

eár-gespeca, eár-gespreca, an; *m. An ear-speaker, a whisperer;* auriculārius, susurro, Cot. 14.

earg-faru, e; *f. A flight* or *shooting of an arrow*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 26; Jul. 404. v. earh-faru.

eargian *to be slothful, dull, idle;* torpescĕre. DER. a-eargian.

eargra *weaker*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 27, = *comp.* of earg.

ear-grund, es; *m. The ocean's ground;* oceāni fundus, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 3: An. 40.

eargscipe, earhscipe, es; *m. Idleness, sloth;* ignāvia, Lye.

earh *ocean.* DER. earh-geblond. v. ear.

earh; *adj. Swift, fleeing through fear, timorous, weak;* fŭgax, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 43: Byrht. Th. 138, 50; By. 238. v. earg.

EARH, e; *f:* arewe, an; *f. An* ARROW; sagitta:—Earh âttre gemǽl *the arrow stained with poison*, Andr. Recd. 2661; An. 1333. [*Laym. Chauc.* arwe: *Piers P.* arwe, *pl.* arewes: *Wyc.* arewe, arwe: *Goth.* arhwazna, *f. telum: O. Nrs.* ör; *gen.* örvar, *f. sagitta.*]

earh-faru, e; *f.* [earh *an arrow;* faru *a going, journey, passage*] *A flight of arrows;* sagittārum vŏlātus:—Habbaþ scearp speru, atole earhfare *they have sharp spears, a terrible flight of arrows*, Salm. Kmbl. 259; Sal. 129. Mid earhfare *with a flight of arrows*, Andr. Kmbl. 2097; An. 1050. Ða us gescildaþ wið sceððendra eglum [MS englum] earh-farum *they shall shield us against the enemies' noxious flights of arrows*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 28; Cri. 762.

earh-geblond *wave-mingling*, Elen. Kmbl. 477; El. 239. v. ear-gebland.

earhlîce; *adv. Fearfully, timidly, disgracefully, basely;* trepide, remisse, ignĭve, turpiter:—Earhlîce *timidly*, Gen. 20, 4. Hî hine earhlîce ofslógon *they basely slew him*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 9. v. earh.

earhra *weaker*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 27, MS. Bod. v. earg.

eár-hring, eár-ring, es; *m. An ear-ring;* inauris:—Nymaþ gyldene eár-hringas of eówer wîfa eárum *tollīte inaures aureas de uxōrum vestrārum aurĭbus*, Ex. 32, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 91. v. eár-spinl.

eá-risc, e; *f. A water-rush, bulrush;* scirpus, juncus, Cot. 219: R. 42? Lye. v. é-risc.

eá-rîþ, es; *m. A water-stream;* aquæ rivus:—Ðær synd fûle eáriþas ymende *there are foul running water-streams*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 5.

eá-rixe, an; *f. A water-rush:*—Nim eárixena wyrtruman *take roots of water-rushes*, Lchdm. iii. 122, 8. v. eá-risc.

eár-læppa, an; *m.* [eáre *an ear*, læppa *a lap*] *An ear-lap;* pinnūla:—Eár-læppa *vel* ufweard [MS. ufwaard] eáre *pinnŭla:* flǽran *vel* eár-læppan *pinnŭlæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 83, 84; Wrt. Voc. 43, 15, 16.

eár-loccas; *pl. m.* [eár = ær *before*] *Forelocks;* antiæ, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 16; Wrt. Voc. 40, 49.

EARM, es; *m.* I. *an* ARM, *the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand;* brachium:—Gif se earm biþ forad bûfan elmbogan, ðær sculon xv scillinga to bôte *if the arm be broken above the elbow, there shall be fifteen shillings for compensation*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24: 66; Th. i. 96, 28. Earm *brachium*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 69: 71, 22: 283, 7:

Ps. Lamb. 88, 22: 97, 1. On mycelnysse earmes dînes *in magnitūdine brachii tui*, Cant. Moys. Lamb. 187 b, 16: Ps. Th. 70, 17: 78, 12. He worhte mægne on hys earme *fēcit potentiam in brachio suo*, Lk. Bos. 1, 51: Ex. 6, 6: Ps. Lamb. 76, 16: 135, 12: Beo. Th. 4711; B. 2361. Se ðe earm þurhstinþ vi scillingum gebēte: gif earm forbrocen weorþ, vi scillingum gebēte *let him who stabs [another] through the arm make amends with six shillings: if the arm be broken, let him make amends with six shillings*, L. Ethb. 53; Th. i. 16, 7, 8: Byrht. Th. 136, 43; By. 165. Ānra gehwylc wið earm gesæt, hleonade wið handa *each one rested on his arm, leaned on his hand*, Cd. 223; Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432: Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749. Ælghwæðer ōðerne earme beþehte *each embraced the other with his arm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2030; An. 1017: Elen. Kmbl. 2470; El. 1236. Forðande earmas synfulra beóþ tobrocene oððe beóþ tobrytte *quōniam brachia peccatōrum contērentur*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 17: 43, 4. Næfde sēllīcu wiht exle ne earmas *the wonderful thing had not shoulders nor arms*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 4; Rä. 33, 6: 129 a; Th. 494, 24; Rä. 83, 6. Ðe me mid his earmum worhte *who made me with his arms*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 28: Gen. 544: Ps. Th. 90, 11. Muscl ðæs earmes *the muscle of the arm*; tōrus *vel* muscūlus *vel* lăcertus, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 123; Wrt. Voc. 43, 48. II. *anything projecting from a main body, as an inlet of the sea* or *ocean, etc*; sinus, rāmus:—Ðæs sæs earm *an arm of the sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 10, 15, 19, 21. Earmes, 23, 20: 24, 16, 17. Gārsecges earm, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 23: 19, 9. [*Wyc.* arm: *Chauc.* armе: *Laym.* ærm, arm: *Orm.* armcess, *pl: Plat. O. Sax.* arm, *m: Frs.* earm: *O. Frs.* erm, arm, *m: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* arm, *m: O. H. Ger.* arm, aram, *m: Goth.* arms, *m: Dan.* arm, *m. f: Swed.* arm, *m: Icel.* armr, *m: Lat.* armus, *m: Grk.* ὦμος, *m. the shoulder-joint: Sansk.* Irma, *m. the arm.*] DER. sæ-earm: earm-beáh, -boga, -gegyrela, -hreád, -scanca, -slīfe, -strang, -swiþ.

EARM, ærm, arm; *comp.* earmra; *sup.* earmost; *adj.* I. *poor, miserable, helpless, pitiful, wretched*; pauper, mĭser:—Ðā com ān earm wuduwe *cum vēnisset vĭdua una pauper*, Mk. Bos. 12, 42, 43: Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 16. Nū eart tū earm sceada *now art thou a miscrable wretch*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57: 226; Th. 301, 9; Sat. 579: Ps. Th. 136, 8. Earm biþ se him his frȳnd geswīcaþ *miserable is he whom his friends betray*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 22; Gn. Ex. 37. Se wæs ord-fruma earmre lāfe *who was the chief of the poor remnant*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 11; Dan. 152. Gē sindon earme ofer ealle menn *you are wretched above all men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1351; An. 676. Nō ic gefrægn earmran mannan *I have not heard of a more miserable man*, Beo. Th. 1159; B. 577. Ic wolde cweðan ðæt hī wǣron earmoste *I should say that they were most miserable*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 13: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 6; Rä. 40, 14. II. *the poor and destitute for whom the church made a provision*; paupĕres:—Be teóðunge. Se cyng and his witan habbaþ gecoren and gecweden, ealswā hit riht is,—ðæt þridda [MS. þriddan] dǣl ðare teóðunge, ðe to circan gebȳrige, gā to ciric-bōte;—and ōðer dǣl ðām Godes þeówum;—þridde Godes þearfum, and earman þeówetlingan *concerning tithe. The king and his witan have chosen and decreed, as is just,—that a third part of the tithe, which belongs to the church, go to church-repair;—and a second part to the servants of God;—a third to God's poor, and the needy in thraldom*, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 6-9. v. þearfa. [*Laym.* ærm: *Plat. O. Sax.* arm: *Frs.* earm: *O. Frs.* arm, erm: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* arm: *O. H. Ger.* arm, aram: *Goth.* arms: *Dan. Swed.* arm: *Icel.* armr.]

earm-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *dat.* -beáge; *m. An arm-ring, bracelet*; armilla:—Brād earmbeáh *a broad* or *large arm-bracelet*; dextrochērium, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 30; Wrt. Voc. 61, 10. Earmbeága fela *many bracelets*, Beo. Th. 5520; B. 2763.

earm-boga, an; *m. An arm-bow, elbow*; brachii curvātūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

earm-cearig; *adj. Miserable and sad*; mĭser et tristis:—Hū ic, earm-cearig, īscealdne sæ, winter wunade *how I passed a winter, miserable and sad, on the ice-cold sea*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 27; Seef. 14: 76 b; Th. 287, 26; Wand. 20.

earmе; *adv. Wretchedly, badly*; mĭsĕre, mălе:—He lyt ongeat ðæt him swā earme gelamp *he little knew that it would fall out to him so badly*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 26; Gen. 1567.

earm-gegyrela, -gegirela, an; *m.* [gegyrela *clothing, apparel*] *A bracelet to be worn on the right arm*; dextrāle:—Earmgegirelan *dextrālia*, Cot. 63.

earm-heort; *adj. Tender-hearted, merciful*; misĕricors, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

earm-hreád, e; *f. An arm-ornament*; brachii ornāmentum:—Earm-hreáda [MS. earm reade] twā *two arm-ornaments*, B. 1194. v. hreódan.

earmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. reflex. To commiserate, feel pity*; misĕrēri:—Hwam ne mæg earmian swylcere tīde *who cannot feel pity for such a time?* Chr. 1087; Th. 354, 2.

earming, erming, yrming, es; *m. A wretched* or *miserable being*; mĭser:—Earming *miser*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 18: Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 17; Wrt. Voc. 45, 50: 75, 33. Syle ðīn eáre ðīnum earminge *give thy ear to thy wretched one*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 17. Ne ondrǣd ðē, lā earming, git ðū hæfst lifes hiht *dread not, O wretched man, thou hast yet hope of life*, Ælfc. T. 37, 2. Ða ðe ðæs wēlan gitsiaþ, hī biþ symle wædlan and earmingas on hyra mōde *they who covet wealth are always poor and miserable beings in their mind*, Prov. Kmbl. 50.

earmlīc; *sup.* earmlīcost; *adj. Miserable, wretched*; mĭser:—Ðǣr sceal earmlīc ylda cwealm æfter wyrþan *then must afterwards miserable slaughter of men take place*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182. Wǣs gehȳred earmlīc ylda gedræg *the wretched tumult of men was heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 3108; An. 1557: Beo. Th. 1618; B. 807: Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 29. Ðæt is earmlīcost ealra þinga *this is the most wretched of all things*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 55; Met. 19, 28: 27, 32; Met. 27, 16: 28, 148; Met. 28, 74.

earmlīce; *adv. Miserably, wretchedly*; mĭsĕre:—He wæs earmlīce beswicen *he was wretchedly beguiled*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 26: 1, 12; S. 481, 21: Cd. 81; Th. 101, 35; Gen. 1692: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 20; Vy. 54. Earmlicor *more miserably*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3.

earm-scanca, an; *m. An arm-bone* [*= shank*]; crus:—Gif ða earm-scancan beóþ begen forade *if the arm-bones be both broken*, L. Alf. pol. 55; Th. i. 94, 26.

earm-sceapen; *adj. Miserable, wretched*; mĭser:—Ne mihte earm-sceapen āre findan *the poor wretch might not find pity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2259; An. 1131: 2689; An. 1347: Beo. Th. 2707; B. 1351: Cd. 206; Th. 255, 30; Dan. 632.

earm-slīfe, an; *f. An arm-sleeve*; brachīle, R. Ben. Interl. 55.

earm-strang; *adj. Arm-strong, muscular*; tōrōsus, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 124; Wrt. Voc. 43, 49.

earm-swiþ; *adj. Arm-powerful, muscular, strong*; lacertōsus, Cot. 123: 200.

earmþu, e; *f. Misery, poverty*; mĭsĕria:—Gif ða earmþa ealle sōðe sint *if the miseries are all true*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 14, 16. v. yrmþu.

earmung, e; *f. Misery, poverty*; mĭsĕria:—Hió biþ eádgum leóf, earmunge tæse [earmum getæse, Grn.] *she is dear to the rich, benevolent to poverty*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 28; Rä. 81, 22.

Ear-mūþa, an; *m.* [ear *the sea, the river Yare*, mūþa *the mouth*] *Great* YARMOUTH, *Norfolk*; oppidum in agro Norfolciensi, et in insŭla Vecti, Lye.

EARN, es; *m. An eagle*; aquĭla:—Se earn *the eagle*, Herb. 31, 2; Lchdm. i. 128, 10. Earn *aquĭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 107; Wrt. Voc. 29, 5: 62, 1: 77, 12: 280, 1. Swā earn his briddas spræc to flihte and ofer hīg flicerаþ, swā he tobrǣdde his feðeru *sĭcut aquĭla provŏcans ad vŏlandum pullos suos et super eos vŏlĭtans expandit ālas suas*, Deut. 32, 11. Ūrigfeðera earn sang ahōf *the dewy-feathered eagle raised his song*, Elen. Kmbl. 58; El. 29: 222; El. 111: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 210: Byrht. Th. 134, 60; By. 107: Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 1; Rä. 41, 67. Biþ ge-edniwad swylce earnes geógeþ dīn *renŏvābĭtur ut aquĭlæ juventus tua*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 5. Earnes brid *an eagle's young*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 7; Ph. 235. Earnes mearh *an eagle's marrow*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 24. Se wonna hrefn fela earne secgan *the dark raven* [*shall*] *say much to the eagle*, Beo. Th. 6014; B. 3026: Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 12; Ph. 238: Ps. Th. 102, 5. Ic onhyrge ðone haswan earn *I imitate the dusky eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 21; Rä. 25, 4: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 12; Æðelst. 63. Swā hwær swā hold byþ, ðæder beóþ earnas gegaderode *ubicumque fuĕrit corpus, illic congrēgābuntur et aquĭlæ*, Mt. Bos. 24, 28. Cōmon earnas on flyhte *eagles came in flight*, Andr. Kmbl. 1725; An. 865. He sende blōdige earnas *he sent bloody eagles*, Salm. Kmbl. 943; Sal. 471. [*Chauc.* erne: *R. Glouc.* ern: *Laym.* ærn, erne: *Orm.* ærn: *Scot.* ern, erne, eirne, earn: *Plat.* arend, aarn, aarnd: *Dut.* arend, *m: Ger.* aar, *m: M. H. Ger.* arn, *m: O. H. Ger.* arn, aro, *m: Goth.* ara, *m: Dan.* örn, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* örn, *m.*]

earn, es; *n. A house, cottage*; cāsa:—On ðære stōwe ðe is gecīged æt hwītan earne *in the place which is called [at] Whitern* [*white house*, candida cāsa], Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 31. v. ærn.

earn-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Eagle-kind*; gĕnus aquĭlæ:—Ne ete ge nān þing earncynnes *do not eat anything of the eagle-kind*, Lev. 11, 13.

earne *active*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 31; Rä. 1, 16; *acc. of* earu.

earn-geáp? [earn *an eagle*, geáp *shrewd, cunning*] *A vulture, species of falcon*; vultur, harpe = ἅρπη:—Earn-geáp? *vultur*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 32; Wrt. Voc. 29, 51. Earn-geáp? *arpa* [*= harpe*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 2; Wrt. Voc. 62, 2, Ben. Lye. v. earn-geát.

earn-geát, e; *f.* [gāt, gât *a goat*] *The goat-eagle, vulture*; harpe = ἅρπη, vultur, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 40: Mone A. 2.

EARNIAN; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. gen. acc. To* EARN, *merit, deserve, get, attain, labour for*; mĕrēri:—Byþ geseald ðære þeóde ðe hys earnaþ *it shall be given to the nation which deserves it*, Mt. Bos. 21, 43. Hū monna gehwylc earnode ēces lifes *how every man merited eternal life*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 9; Cri. 1052. Ðā he ne earnade elles wuhte *when he did not earn anything else*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 39; Met. 9, 20. Gē ðæs earnedon *ye merited this*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 2; Cri. 1350. Uton we friþes earnian *let us merit peace*, 98 a; Th. 366, 17; Reb. 13. He hæfþ ðæt ðæt he earnaþ *he has that which he earns*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 6. [*Plat.* arnen, arnden *to reap: O. Frs.* arn, *f. messis: Kil.* arnen, ernen *mētĕre sĕgĕtem: Ger.* ernten, ärnten *to reap, harvest:*

M. H. Ger. arnen *to reap: O. H. Ger.* arnôn *mêtêre: Goth.* asans, *f. harvest.*] DER. ge-earnian.

earning, e; *f. A merit;* mêritum:—Nó ðæs earninga ænige wǽron *for this were not any merits,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 17; Hy. 4, 68. v. earnung.

earning-land, es; *n. Land earned* or *made freehold* = bôc-land, Cod. Dipl. 679; A. D. 972–992; Kmbl. iii. 259, 10; Sax. Engl. i. 312, note 2.

Earnulf, Arnulf, es; *m. Arnulf, emperor of Germany from* A. D. 887 to 899, *nephew of Charles le Gros = Ger. Karl der Dicke:*—Ðý ilcan geáre, forþfêrde Carl, Francna cyning; and Earnulf, his brôður sunu, hine vi wicum êr he forþfêrde, berǽdde æt ðam rîce *in the same year, Charles, king of the Franks, died; and six weeks before he died, Arnulf, his brother's son, bereft him of the kingdom,* Chr. 887; Th. 156, 30. Mid Earnulfes geþafunge *with the consent of Arnulf,* 887; Th. 156, 36.

earnung, earning, e; *f. An* EARNING, *desert, reward, good turn, compassion;* mêritum, miserâtio, compassio:—For earnunge ëcan lîfes *for the reward of eternal life,* Hy. 6, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 26. Hwylce earnunga uncre wǽron *such deserts have been ours,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 3; Scel. 166. Se gewuldorbeágaþ ðê on earnunga *qui cŏrŏnat te in miserationĭbus,* Ps. Spl. 102, 4. DER. ge-earnung.

earon *are,* Ps. Th. 101, 21: Th. Diplm. A. D. 887; 133, 37; 134, 1; *3rd pres. pl. of* eom.

earp; *adj. Dark, dusky;* fuscus:—Earpan gesceafte, fûs ofer folcum, fŷre swêtaþ *the dark creatures* [*clouds;* nubes], *hurrying over the people, sweat fire,* Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 10; Râ. 4, 42. v. eorp.

earpa *a harp,* Ps. Spl. 107, 2. v. hearpa.

eár-plǽttan; *p.* -plætte; *pp.* -plætted [eáre *an ear,* plættan *to strike*] *To strike on the ear, to box the ear;* cŏlăphum incŭtĕre:—Se byrle ðone apostol eár-plætte *the cup-bearer struck the apostle on the ear,* Homl. Th. ii. 520, 12.

eár-preón, es; *m. An ear-pin, ear-ring;* inauris:—Eárpreón *vel* eár-ring *inauris,* Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 50; Wrt. Voc. 41, 7. Earpreónas *vel* eár-hringas *inaures,* 4; Som. 55, 91; Wrt. Voc. 16, 61.

eár-ring *an ear-ring,* Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 50; Wrt. Voc. 41, 7. v. eár-hring.

EARS, ærs, es; *m. The breech, the buttocks, the hind part;* ănus, pŏdex. [*Piers P.* ers: *Chauc.* ers, erse: *Plat.* aars, ars, eers, *m: Frs.* earse, earz: *O. Frs.* ers: *Dut.* aars, *m: Ger.* arsch, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ars, *m. cūlus, pŏdex: Dan.* ars, arts, *m. f: Swed.* ars, *m: Icel.* ars, rass, *m.*] DER. open-ærs: ears-ende, -gang, -ling, -lŷre, -ode, -þerl.

eár-scrypel, es; *m. An ear-scraper, ear-finger;* digĭtus auricŭlāris:—Eár scrypel *auricŭlāris,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 75; Wrt. Voc. 65, 3.

eár-sealf, e; *f. An* EAR-SALVE, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1.

ears-ende, es; *m. The breech, the buttocks;* nătes:—Ears-ende [MS. -endu] *nătes,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 36: [MS. -enda], 283, 61.

ears-gang, es; *m. Âni fôrâmen, ănus.* v. ars-gang.

ears-ling; *adv.* Only used adverbially with on,—*On the back, backwards;* retrorsum:—Sŷn hî gecyrde on earsling *be thei turned awey bacward,* Wyc; avertantur retrorsum, Ps. Th. 34, 5. Gân hý on earsling *avertantur retrorsum,* 6, 8. v. bæcling, hinderling.

ears-lŷre, es; *m?* [lŷre = lîra *muscle*] *The breech-muscle, the breech;* nătes:—Earslŷre *nătes,* Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 71; Wrt. Voc. 44, 53.

earsode; *part. Having a breech, breeched;* tergōsus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 4; Wrt. Voc. 45, 38.

eár-spinl, e; *f.* [spinl = spindel *a spindle*] *An ear-ring;* inauris, Prov. 25. v. eár-hring.

ears-þerl, es; *n.* [þerl = þyrel *a hole*] *Fôrâmen âni, ănus:*—Ears-þerl *ănus* vel *verpus,* Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 72; Wrt. Voc. 44, 54.

eart *art:*—Ðû eart ðê selfa ðæt hêhste good *thou thyself art the highest good,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 90; Met. 20, 45: Bt. 10; Fox 26, 23: Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 26: Beo. Th. 710; B. 352: 1016; B. 506: Andr. Kmbl. 2378; An. 1190: Elen. Grm. 808: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 19; Cri. 403: Ps. Th. 51, 8: Salm. Kmbl. 658; Sal. 328: Cd. 26; Th. 34, 4: Gen. 532: 214; Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57: Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 34: Mk. Bos. 14, 70; *2nd pers. sing. of* eom.

earþ *art,* Cd. 205; Th. 254, 9; Dan. 609: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 4. v. eom.

eárðan *before that;* antĕquam, Chr. 1041; Th. 299, 15, col. 1. v. ǽr; *adv.*

earþling *a farmer.* v. yrþling.

earu; *adj. Quick, active, ready;* cĕler, alăcer, parātus:—Gehŷrest ðû uncerne earne hwelp *hearest thou our active whelp?* Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 31; Râ. 1, 16. [*Sansk.* ara *quick.*] v. arod.

earun *are,* Ps. Th. 104, 7; *pl. pres. of* eom.

eár-wæro, es; *n. Ear-ache, a pain in the ear;* auris dŏlor:—Wið cár-wærce *for ear-ache,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 7.

eár-wicga, eór-wicga, an; *m. An* EARWIG or *worm;* vermis *vel* forfĭcŭla auricŭlāris:—Wið cárwicgan *against earwigs,* L. M. cont. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 2, 14: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1: 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 4. v. wicga.

earwunga [earnunga?]; *adv. Without cause;* grātis:—Afuhtan me earwunga *expugnāvērunt me grātis,* Ps. Th. 108, 2: 68, 4: 118, 161: 119, 6. v. arwunga, earnung, bûtan ge-earnungum *grātis,* s. v. ge-earnung.

eás *of a river:*—On twâ healfe ðære eás *on the two sides of the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 39, col. 1; *gen. of* eá, *q. v.*

eá-spring, ê-spring, es; *n. A water-spring, fountain;* ăquæ fons, fons:—Ðæt Cûþbyrhtus ân eáspring of drigre eorþan up gelǽdde *ut Cudberct fontem de arente terra produxĕrit,* Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 6.

EÁST, es; *m. The* EAST; ŏriens:—Óþ Indêas eáste wearde *unto the Indies towards the east,* Bt. Met. Fox 16, 36; Met. 16, 18. Sió sunne norþ eft and eást otêweþ *the sun appears again in the north and east,* i. e. *in the north-east,* 13, 118; Met. 13, 59. Ðæt eálond on Wiht is þrittiges mîla lang eást and west; and twelf mîla brâd sûþ and norþ *Vecta insŭla hăbet ab ŏriente in occăsum triginta circĭter mĭlia passuum; ab austro in bŏream duodĕcim,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. [*Wyc.* est, eest: *Piers P.* eest: *Chauc.* est: *Laym.* æst, east: *Orm.* æst: *Plat.* oost: *O. Sax.* ôst-ar *towards the east: Frs.* æst, east: *O. Frs.* asta, ost: *Dut.* oost, oosten, *n: Ger.* ost, osten, *m: M. H. Ger.* ôsten, *n: O. H. Ger.* ôst, ôstan, *m: Dan.* öst, östen, öster: *Swed.* öster, *m: Icel.* austr, *m.*] DER. eástan, eástan-sûþan: Eást-Centingas, -dæl, -ende, -Engle, -folc, -Francan, -healf, -land, -lang, -rîce, -rihte, -sæ, -Seaxe: eáster, eáster-æfen, -dæg, -fæsten, -feorm, -lîc, -mônaþ, -niht, -þēnung, -tîd, -wuce.

Eást; *adj.* EAST, *easterly;* orientālis:—Eást *used mostly in composition as a noun,* Eást-Engle *East-Angles,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 19. Eást-Seaxe *East-Saxons,* 5, 24; S. 646, 19. Eást-Francan *East-Franks,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 30: Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 3. v. eást, es; *m.*

eásta, an; *m. The east;* ŏriens:—He fêrde syððan to ðam mûnte, be eástan Bethel *inde transgrĕdiens ad montem, qui erat contra ŏrientem Bethel,* Gen. 12, 8. Be cástan Rîne syndon Eást-Francan *to the east of the Rhine are the East-Franks,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45. Be cástan *in the east,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 65; Met. 29, 33: Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 9: 894; Erl. 92, 19. v. cást, es; *m.*

eá-stæþ *a river-bank;* flūmĭnis rīpa. v. eá, stæþ *a shore, bank.*

eástan, cásten; *adj. East;* orientālis:—Eástan sûþan wind *south-east wind;* vulturnus, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 86; Wrt. Voc. 36, 12. Norþan eástan wind *eurus, euroauster,* 54; Som. 66, 87; Wrt. Voc. 36, 13. Eásten wind *subsōlānus,* 54; Som. 66, 82; Wrt. Voc. 36, 8.

eástan, cásten, ēstan; *adv. From the east, easterly;* ab ŏriente:—Gif wind cymþ westan oððe eástan *if the wind come westerly or easterly,* Cd. 38; Th. 50, 10; Gen. 806: 80; Th. 99, 20; Gen. 1649: 86; Th. 107, 24; Gen. 1794. Æðeltungla wyn eástan lixeþ *the delight of the noble stars shines easterly,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 6; Ph. 290: 57 a; Th. 204, 24; Ph. 102: 20 b; Th. 55, 19; Cri. 886. Eásten hider *from the east hither,* Cd. 27; Th. 35, 16; Gen. 555. Hwonne up cyme æðelast tungla eástan lixan *when the noblest of stars riseth up shining easterly,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94.

eástan-sûþan *south-eastern,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 86; Wrt. Voc. 36, 12. v. eástan; *adj.*

Eást-Contingas; *pl. m. The East Kentians, men of East Kent;* Cantii ŏrientis habitātōres:—Ealle Eást-Centingas friþ wið ðone here genâmon *all the men of East Kent made peace with the army,* Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 39.

eást-dæl, es; *m. The eastern part, the east;* terræ pars orientālis, ortus:—Cirus, Persa cyning, hæfde mǽst ealne ðæne eást-dæl awêst *Cyrus, king of the Persians, had laid waste almost all the east,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 43: Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 20; Ph. 2. Eást-dæl *ortus,* Ps. Lamb. 102, 12.

eásten; *adj. East;* orientālis. v. eástan; *adj.*

eásten; *adv. From the east, easterly;* ab ŏriente. v. eástan; *adv.*

eást-ende, es; *m. The east-end;* pars orientālis:—Æt ðæs wuda eást-ende *at the east-end of the wood,* Chr. 893; Th. 162, 28.

Eást-Engle; *pl. m. The East-Angles;* ŏrientes Angli:—Of Engle cŏman Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle *from Angeln came the Angles of the east and the middle Angles,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24.

eásten-wind, es; *m. The east wind;* subsōlānus. v. eástan; *adj.*

eáster, cástor; *gen.* eástres; *pl. nom. acc.* eástro; *gen.* eástrena; *dat.* eástron, eástran [= eástrum]; *n:* eástre, an; *n.* I. *Easter, the feast of Easter;* pascha = πάσχα:—On ðæge symbeles eástres *in die solemni paschæ,* Lk. Lind. War. 2, 41. Wæs ðære ylcan nihte ðara hâlgan Eástrena, ðæt seó cwên cende dôhtor ðæm cyninge *it was on that same holy night of Easter, that the queen bore to the king a daughter,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 28. Æfter twâm dagum beóþ eástron ete *quando pascha immŏlābant ... ut mandūces pascha,* Mk. Bos. 14, 12. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* ostern, *f: Ker.* ôstarun, ôstrun: *Otf.* ôstarâ, ôstoron *dea, pascha: A. Sax.* Eástre, *the goddess of the rising sun, whose festivities were in April. Hence used by Teutonic christians for the rising of the sun of righteousness, the feast of the resurrection, Bd. de Temp. Rat. Works,* vol. ii. p. 81: *Grimm's Deut. Mythol.* 8vo. 1855, pp. 180–183.]

eástor, éastoꝛ; *adj. Easter;* paschālis:—Þys sceal on eáster-ǽfen *this belongs to easter-even*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 28, 1; Notes, p. 577, 28, 1 a. Eáster-tíd *easter-tide* or *time*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 15, 19, 21. Éastermónaþ *easter-month, April*, Menol. Fox 142; Men. 72.

eástor-ǽfen, eástor-ǽfen, es; *m. Easter-even;* dies ante festum paschæ:—Þys sceal on eáster-ǽfen *this* [*gospel*] *must be on easter-even*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 28, 1; notes, p. 577, 28, 1 a.

eástor-dæg, eástor-dæg, es; *m. Easter-day;* dies paschālis:—Com he to ðam cyninge ðý ǽrestan eáster-dæge *pervēnit ad rēgem primo die paschæ*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 17.

eástor-fæsten, es; *n. Easter-fast;* quadrāgēsima, jejūnium paschāle:—On fóreweard eáster-fæsten *in the beginning of the easter-fast;* incipiente quadrāgēsima, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 37.

eástor-feorm, eástor-feorm, e; *f. Easter-feast* or *repast;* paschālis firma:—On sumere þeóde gebýreþ winter-feorm [and] eáster-feorm *in quibusdam locis dātur firma nātālis Dōmini, et firma paschālis*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

eástor-líc, eástor-líc; *adj. Easter, paschal;* paschālis:—Hý fóron to Hierusalem to ðam eásterlícan freólse *they went to Jerusalem to the paschal feast*, Lk. Bos. 2, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 32, 15: 284, 1.

eástor-mónaþ, es; *m. Easter-month;* Aprilis mensis:—Eáster-mónaþ cymeþ *easter-month comes*, Menol. Fox 142; Men. 72.

éast-ern, -erne; *adj.* [ern *a place*] EASTERN, *oriental;* orientālis:—Ðonne cymþ ésterne wind *then comes the eastern wind*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 27; Gen. 315. Se wer wæs swíðe mǽre betwux eallum easternum *ǽrat vir ille magnus inter omnes orientāles*, Job Thw. 164, 7.

eástor-niht, e; *f. Easter-night;* nox paschālis:—In ðære eáster-niht *in the easter-night*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 10; Hö. 15.

eástor-þēnung, e; *f. The paschal feast, paschal lamb, the passover;* pascha:—Híg gegearwodon him eáster-þēnunge *parāvērunt ei pascham*, Mt. Bos. 26, 19.

eástor-tíd, eástor-tíd, e; *f. Easter-tide;* paschæ tempus:—Se Hǽlend geheóld ða eáster-tíde *the Saviour kept the easter-tide*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 21: 266, 15, 19, 21.

eástor-wuce, eástor-wice, an; *f. Easter-week;* paschālis septimāna:—Ðys sceal on Sæternes dæg, on ðære eáster-wucan *this* [*gospel*] *must be on Saturday in easter-week*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 20, 1, 11; Notes, p. 580, 20, 1 a, 11 a: 21, 1; Notes, p. 580, 21, 1 a.

eá-steþ, eá-stæþ, es; *n. A river-bank;* flūminis rīpa:—Hí on ðam éasteðe ealle stódon *they all stood on the river-bank*, Byrht. Th. 133, 40; By. 63.

éasteweard *eastward*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31. v. east; *m.*

éast-folc, es; *n. Eastern people;* pōpŭlus orientālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

Éast-Francan; *pl. m. East-Franks;* Franci orientāles:—Wyd norþan Donua ǽwylme. and be eástan Rīne, syndon Éast-Francan *to the north from the spring of the Danube, and to the east of the Rhine, are the East-Franks*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 30. Mid Éast-Francum *with the East-Franks*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 3.

éast-healf, e: *f. The east-side;* orientāle lātus, plāga orientālis:—Ðe on eást-healfe ðære eá wǽron *who were on the east side of the river*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 9, col. 2. On eást-healfe Iericho *contra orientālem plāgam urbis Iericho*, Jos. 4, 19: Lev. 1, 16.

Éast-land, es; *n. The east country, Esthonia* [*Eastland*], *the country of the Osti* or *Estas;* orientālis terra, terra Esthonia:—Iacob com to ðam eástlande *Iacob vēnit in terram orientālem*. Gen. 29, 1. Éastland is swýðe mycel *Esthonia is very large*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 12.

éast-lang; *adv. Along the east;* orientem versus:—Se wudu is éastlang and westlang hund twelftiges mila lang oððe lengra *the wood, from east to west* [lit. *along the east and along the west*], *is one hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 30.

eástor-ǽfen, es; *m. Easter-even;* dies ante festum paschæ:—On eástor-ǽfen *on easter-even*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 24. v. eáster-ǽfen.

eástor-dæg, es; *m. Easter-day;* dies paschālis:—Ðý sylfan eástor-dæge *on the same easter-day*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 36. v. eáster-dæg.

eástor-feorm, e; *f. Easter-feast* or *repast;* firma paschālis:—Eallum ehte-mannum gebýreþ mid-wintres feorm and eástor-feorm *omnibus ehtemannis jūre compētit nātālis firma et paschālis firma*, L. R. S. 9, 1; Th. i. 436, 33. v. eáster-feorm.

eástor-líc; *adj. Easter, paschal;* paschālis:—On ðære sylfan eástorlícan symbelnesse *on the same easter-feast*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 23: 3, 24; S. 557, 40. v. eáster-líc.

eástor-tíd, e; *f. Easter-tide;* paschæ tempus:—In ða eástor-tíde *in the easter-tide*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 10; Gū. 1075: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 36. v. eáster-tíd.

eástor-wice, an; *f. Easter-week;* septimāna paschālis:—Ealle ða dagas ðære eástor-wican *all the days of the easter-week*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 25. v. eáster-wuce.

eástran, eástron; *dat. pl. of* eáster; *gen.* -tres, *q. v.* Eástron *seems to be used for other cases in the pl.*

eástre, an; *n. Easter, the feast of easter;* pascha, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. v. eáster.

eá-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, a river;* rīvus:—Heóldon forþryne eástreámas heora *the river-streams held their onward course*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 9; Gen. 216. Ofer eástreámas ís brycgade blǽce brimrâde *over the river-streams the ice bridged a pale water-road*, Andr. Kmbl. 2523; An. 1263. v. ég-streám, eáh-streám.

eá-streám-ýþ, e; *f. A river-stream-flood;* rīvi fluctus, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 11; Dan. 385.

éast-ríce, es; *n. East kingdom, eastern country, eastern part of a country;* orientāle regnum, orientālis rēgio, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 19, col. 1, 3: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 21, 27.

éast-rihte; *adv. East right, towards* or *in the east;* contra ortum sōlis:—We witan ôðer eáloud eást-rihte *nōvīmus insūlam aliam contra ortum sōlis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15.

éastro *easter*, Mt. Bos. 26, 2; *nom. acc. pl. of* eáster.

éast-rôdor, es; *m. The eastern part of heaven;* pars orientālis cœli, ortus:—Ðes eást-rôdor *ortus*, Ps. Th. 102, 12.

éastron; *dat. pl. of* eáster, eástor.

éast-sǽ, es; *f. The east sea, sea on the east side of a country;* orientāle mare, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 8: 1, 15; S. 483, 40.

Éast-Seaxe; *gen.* -Seaxa; *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m:* -Seaxan; *gen.* -Seaxena, -Seaxna; *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m. The East-Saxons, people of Essex;* orientāles Saxŏnes:—Hér Éast-Seaxe onfêngon geleáfan and fulwihtes bæþ *in this year* [A. D. 604] *the East-Saxons received the faith and bath of baptism*, Chr. 604; Th. 36, 33, col. 2, 3: 823; Th. 110, 31, col. 1: 894; Th. 170, 19, col. 1: 904; Th. 181, 16, col. 2. Of Seaxum cômon Éast-Seaxan and Sûþ-Seaxan and West-Seaxan *from the Saxons came the East-Saxons and the South-Saxons and the West-Saxons*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 23. To-ætêcte ðisse gedrêfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ Éast-Seaxna cyninges *the death of Saberht, king of the East-Saxons, increased the storm of this disturbance*, 2, 5; S. 507, 6. Mellitum Agustinus sende Éast-Seaxum to bodigenne godcunde lâre *Augustine sent Mellitus to preach divine doctrine to the East-Saxons*, 2, 3; S. 504, 16: Chr. 604; Th. 36, 37, col. 1: 921; Th. 194, 34: 994; Th. 242, 10. Éast-Seaxena, -Seaxna land, ríce, þeód *the country, kingdom* or *nation of the East-Saxons*, Chr. 895; Th. 173, 7, col. 2: 836; Th. 118, 6, col. 1: 855; Th. 128, 15, col. 1; 129, 20: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 4: 2, 3; S. 504, 21.

éast-weard, cást-werd *eastward, in the east*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 7. v. eást.

éast-weg, es; *m. East-way;* orientālis via:—On eást-wegas *in the east-ways*, Cd. 174; Th. 220, 11; Dan. 69: Elen. Kmbl. 509; El. 255.

eáþ; *adv. Easily;* facĭliter:—Dryhten mæg gehwone eáþ gescildan *the Lord may easily shield each*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 23; Gū. 528: Cd. 95; Th. 124, 6; Gen. 2058. Hie ðe eáþ mihton adreógan *they the easier might endure*, Andr. Kmbl. 735; An. 368. v. ëþ, ýþ. v. eáðe; *adj.*

eáþ-bēde; *adj. Exorable;* deprĕcābilis:—Wes ðînum scealcum wel eáþbéde *deprĕcābilis esto super servos tuos*, Ps. Th. 89, 15.

eáþ-bēne; *adj. Exorable;* deprĕcābilis:—Eáþ-bêne *deprĕcābilis*, Som. Ben. Lye; Ps. Grn. ii. 200, 15, note.

EÁÐE, ĕde, ýðe; *comp. m.* eáðera, eáðra; *f. n.* eáðere, eáðre; *sup.* eáðost; *adj. Easy, smooth;* facĭlis, lēvis:—Gode þancedon ðæs ðe him ýþ-láda eáðe wurdon *they thanked God for that the wave-paths had been easy* [=*smooth*] *to them*, Beo. Th. 462; B. 228. Eáðere ys oðfende to farenne þurh nǽdle þyrel, donne se ríca and se wǽlega on Godes ríce gâ *it is an easier* [*thing*] *for a camel to go through a needle's eye than a powerful and wealthy man to go into God's kingdom*, Mk. Bos. 10, 25. Eáðre is dæt heofen and eorþe gewíton, donne ân stæf of ðære ǽ fealle *it is an easier* [*thing*] *that heaven and earth pass away than one letter of the law fail*, Lk. Bos. 16, 17. [*Chauc.* ethe, eythe *easy; esy light, gentle: R. Glouc.* eþ: *Laym.* æðe, eð: *Orm.* æþ: *Scot.* eith, eyth, eth: *O. Sax.* ôdi: *Icel.* auð, adverbial prefix, *easy.*] DER. un-eáðe.

eáðe; *sup.* eáðost, -ust; *adv. Easily, readily, soon, perhaps;* facĭlĭter:—Ða burh mihton eáðe begitan *they might easily have taken the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 10: Beo. Th. 961; B. 478. Ic eáðe forbær rûme regulas *I readily preferred the lax rules*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 22; Gū. 459. We ðé eáðe gecýðaþ sîþ úserne *we readily proclaim our adventure to thee*, Andr. Recd. 1721; An. 861. Hwâ mæg eáðost [eáðust MS. B.] ða dûru ontýnan *who may most easily open the door?* Salm. Kmbl. 71; Sal. 36: Cd. 174; Th. 219, 6; Dan. 50: Ps. Th. 76, 10. DER. un-eáðe. v. ëðe.

eáðelîc, ëðelíc; *comp. m.* -lícra; *f. n.* -lícre: *adj. Easy, possible;* facĭlis:—Ealle þing synt mid Gode eáðelíce *with God all things are possible*, Mt. Bos. 19, 26. Hwæt is eáðelîcre *what is easier?* 9, 5. DER. un-eáðelíc. v. ëðe-lîc.

eáðelîce, ëðelíce, ýðelíce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost, ust; *adv. Easily;* facĭle:—Eáðelîcor mæg se oðfend gân þurh ânre nǽdle eáge *it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle*, Lk. Bos. 18, 25. He sôhte hû he eáðelîcost hine gesealde *he sought how he might most easily betray him*, 22, 6. DER. un-eáðelíce.

eáþ-fere; *adj. Easily trod, easy;* facĭlis itu:—Eáþfere weg *iter* vel *itus*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 48; Wrt. Voc. 37, 35.

eáþ-fynde; *adj. Easy to be found;* facĭlis inventu:—Ðâ wæs eáþfynde

then was easy to be found, Beo. Th. 476; B. 238: Cd. 93; Th. 120, 12; Gen. 1993. v. ēþ-fynde, ýþ-.

eáþ-gesýne *easy to be seen, visible.* v. ēþ-gesýne = ýþ-gesēne.

eáþ-gete; *adj. Easily got, got ready, prepared;* facilis adeptu, parātus:—Him wæs eáþgete ele to ðam baþe *oil was made ready for his bath*, Ælfc. T. 32, 14. v. ēþ-begete.

eáþ-hrēdig; *adj. Blessed;* beātus:—Seó eáþhrēdige Elene *the blessed Elene*, Elen. Kmbl. 531; El. 266; *for* eád-hrēdig, *q. v.*

eáþ-hylde *satisfied, contented.* v. ēþ-hylde.

eáþ-lǽre; *adj. Easily taught, teachable;* docībilis:—Ealle eáþlǽre beóþ Godes *erunt omnes docībiles Dei*, Jn. Bos. 6, 45.

eáþ-mēd, es; *n. Humility, affability, kindness;* humīlitas, humānitas, generally found in the *pl.*:—Ac mīne [MS. min] eáþmēdu geseah *vide humilitātem meam*, Ps. Th. 118, 153: 135, 24. On mīnum eáþmēdum *in humilitāte mea*, 118, 50. For eáþmēdum *in humility*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 5; Az. 15: 13 a; Th. 22, 29; Cri. 359. v. eád-mēd.

eáþ-mēdan *To adore;* adōrāre:—Eáþmēdaþ feorr *adōrābitis prōcul*, Ex. 24, 1. DER. ge-eáþmēdan. v. eádmēdan.

eáþ-mēde; *adj. Of an easy mind, humble;* mītis, hūmilis:—He gebētte mid eáþmēde ingeþance *he expiated with humble mind*, Ps. C. 50, 152; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 152. v. eád-mēde.

eáþ-mēdum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* eáþmēd] *Humbly, kindly;* humīliter, benigniter:—Eáþ-mēdum *humbly*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 15; Gū. 892. Ðæt he eáþmēdum oncnāwe *that he should treat* [*him*] *kindly*, Andr. Kmbl. 641; An. 321. Gewāt him se hālga eáþmēdum *the holy one departed kindly*, 1957; An. 981.

eáþ-metto; *indecl. sing; pl. nom. acc.* -metta; *f. Humility;* humīlitas:—Geseóh mīne eáþmetto *vide humilitātem meam*, Ps. Th. 9, 13: 24, 16. On ðam stāne eáþmetta *on the rock of humility*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 7. 65; Met. 7, 33.

eáþ-mōd; *adj. Humble, lowly, obedient;* hūmīlis, obēdiens:—Gif ðū eáþmōdne eorl gemēte *if thou meet a lowly person*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 5; Mōd. 78. He eáþmōde him eorlas funde *he found men obedient to him*, Menol. Fox 195; Men. 99. His ætgiefan eáþmōd weorþeþ *he becomes obedient to his feeder*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 27; Vy. 91. v. eád-mōd.

eáþ-mōdian *to obey;* obēdire. v. ge-eáþ-mōdian.

eáþ-mōdlīce; *adv. Humbly;* humiliter:—Abiddaþ hine eáþmōdlīce *pray to him humbly*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. v. eádmōdlīce.

eáþ-mōdnis, -nys, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Humility;* humīlitas:—Mid miclere eáþmōdnisse *with great humility*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804-829; 459, 15. On eáþmōdnysse mīne *in humilitāte mea*, Ps. Spl. 118, 50. v. eádmōdnes.

eáþnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness;* facilītas. v. ēþnes, eád-nes.

eatogeða *eighth*:—Seó eatogeðe *the eighth*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, note 10. v. eahtoða.

eatol; *adj. Dire, terrible;* dīrus, terribilis:—Gæst yrre cwom, eatol *the guest came angry, terrible*, Beo. Th. 4154; B. 2074: 4949, note; B. 2478. v. atol.

Eatole *Italy;* Itălia, Som. Ben. Lye.

Eatol-ware; *pl. m. Italians;* Ităli, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáu-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [eáu = ēw, *ē law;* fæstnys *firmness*] *Firmness in the law, religion, devotion;* religio:—Be eáufæstnysse and wundorlīcre ārfæstnysse Ōswaldes cyninges *de religiōne ac piĕtāte miranda Osualdi rēgis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 2. v. ē-fæstnes.

eáum *to rivers*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 34; *dat. pl. of* eá.

eáw, eáw-lā *oh! alas!* O! eheu! Bt. Met. Fox 9, 109; Met. 9, 55. v. ēalā.

eáwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew, manifest;* ostendĕre, manifestāre:—Hī þenceaþ þreá þearle þeódum eáwan *they intend to shew a severe chiding to the nations*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. He eáweþ him egsan *he shews them terror*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 11; Gū. 57: Beo. Th. 557; B. 276. Ne sindon ðīne ēhta wiht, ða ðū monnum eáwdest *thy possessions are nought, which thou didst shew to men*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 14; Seel. 75. Nǽfre wommes tācn eáwed weorþeþ *the sign of crime shall never be manifested*, 8 b; Th. 4, 20; Cri. 55: 22 a; Th. 59, 22; Cri. 956. [*O. Frs.* auwa, awa.] DER. ge-eáwan, ōþ-. v. ýwan.

eáwesclīce; *adv.* [eáwan *to shew, manifest*] *Openly;* pālam:—Ðætte seó sāwl in deágolnisse þrōwiende wæs, ðætte se līchoma eáwesclīce fōretācnode *quod anima in occulto passa sit, cūro pālam præmonstrābat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 17.

eáw-fæst; *adj.* [eáw = ēw, *ē law;* fæst *fast, fixed*] *Firm in observing the law, religious, pious;* religiōsus, pius:—Gregorius wæs of æðelborenre mægþe and eáwfæstre acenned *Gregory was born of a noble and pious family*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 7. Se eáwfæsta papa *the pious pope*, ii. 118, 8. Mid eáwfæstum þeáwum *religiōsis mōribus*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 4. v. ē-fæst.

eáw-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [eáw = ēw, *ē law;* fæstnys *firmness*] *Firmness in the law, religion, piety;* religio, piĕtas:—Mid gelīcere eáwfæstnysse *with similar piety*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 26. v. ē-fæstnes.

eáwu, e; *f. A ewe;* ovis fēmina:—Agefe mon to Liming 1 eáwa and v cȳ *let fifty ewes and five cows be given to Lyming*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 835; 470, 29, 32. v. eówu.

eáwunga, eáwunge; *adv.* [eáwan *to shew, manifest*] *Openly, publicly;* mānifeste, pālam, cōram:—God eáwunga cymeþ *Deus mānifeste vēniet*, Ps. Spl. 49, 3. He wearþ dīgellīce cristen, forðon he eáwunga ne dorste *he was secretly a christian, because he durst not openly*, Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 29: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 2; Rä. 72, 22. Oððe eáwunga oððe dearnunga *either publicly or privately*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 5. Eáwunge *cōram*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55.

eá-wylm *a welling* or *boiling up of water, spring*. Lye. v. ǽwelm.

eá-wyrt, e; *f. River-wort, burdock;* arctium lappa, Lin:—Genim cliſwyrt, sume men hātaþ foxes clife, sume eá-wyrt *take cliff-wort, some men call* [*it*] *fox-glove, some river-wort*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 4: iii. 74, 10. Nim eáwyrte niodowearde *take the netherward* [*part*] *of burdock*, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 14.

eax *an axe;* secūris:—Seó eax *the axe*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23, note 65, MS. B. v. æx.

EAX, ex, æx, e; *f. An axis, axle-tree;* axis:—Neáh ðam norþende ðære eaxe *near the north end of the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 20: 39, 13; Fox 232, 33: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 44; Met. 28, 22: 29, 36; Met. 29, 18. On ðære ilcan eaxe hwerfeþ eall rūma rōdor *all the spacious sky turns on the same axis*, 28, 30; Met. 28, 15. Ymb ða eaxe *about the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23. On wǽnes eaxe hwearfaþ ða hweōl, and sió eax stent stille *the wheels turn on the waggon's axle-tree, and the axle-tree stands still*, 39, 7; Fox 220, 27, 30, 31: 39, 8; Fox 224, 5. Sió nafu ferþ nēhst ðære eaxe *the nave goes nearest to the axle-tree*, 39, 7; Fox 222, 2, 12, 20, 21, 22, 28. Twegen steorran synd gehātene *axis*, ðæt is ex, forðamðe se firmamentum went on ðām twām steorran, swā swā hweogel tyrnþ on eaxe, and forðī hī standaþ symle stille *two stars are called* axis, *that is axle-tree, because the firmament turns on the two stars, as a wheel turns on an axle-tree, and because they always stand still*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 12–15; Lchdm. iii. 270, 20–23. [*Wyc.* ax-tre, ex-tre *an axle-tree: Plat.* asse: *Dut.* as, *f: Ger.* achse, axe, *f: M. H. Ger.* ahse, *f: O. H. Ger.* ahsa, *f: Dan.* axe, *m. f: Swed.* axel, *m: Icel.* axull, öxull, *m;* öxul-tré, *n: Lat.* axis, *m: Grk.* ἄξων, *m: Lith.* aszis, *f: Sansk.* aksha *the axle of a wheel, a wheel, car.*]

Eaxan ceaster, e; *f:* es; *n.* v. ceaster *Exeter, Devon*:—Wende he hine wiþ Eaxan ceastres *he turned towards Exeter*, Chr. 894; Th. 167, 28, col. 2: 894; Th. 169, 17, col. 2: 895; Th. 173, 10, col. 2. v. Exan ceaster.

Eaxan minster; *gen.* -minstres; *n. The minster on the river Ex, Axminster, Devon;* oppĭdum in agro Devōniensi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Acsan mynster.

Eaxan mūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the river Ex, Exmouth, Devon*:—To Eaxan mūþan *to Exmouth*, Chr. 1001; Ing. 174, note a. v. Exan mūþa.

EAXEL, eaxl, exl, e; *f:* eaxle, an; *f. The shoulder;* hūmĕrus:—Standeþ [MS. standaþ] me hēr on eaxelum *stands here on my shoulders*, Wald. 92; Vald. 2, 18. Gefēng he be eaxle Grendles mōdor *he seized Grendel's mother by the shoulder*, Beo. Th. 3078; B. 1537. He forlēt earm and eaxle *he left arm and shoulder*, 1948; B. 972. He gewērgad sæt freán eaxlum neáh *he sat wearied near his lord's shoulders*, 5699; B. 2853: 722; B. 358. Hæfde earmas and eaxle *it had arms and shoulders*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 494, 24; Rä. 83, 6. Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2. He hit set on his exla *impōnit eam in hūmĕros suos*, Lk. Bos. 15, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3148; An. 1577. [*Laym.* exle, *dat: O. Sax.* ahsla, *f: O. Frs.* axle, axele, *f: Ger.* achsel, *f: M. H. Ger.* ahsel, *f: O. H. Ger.* ahsala, *f: Goth.* amsa, *m: Dan.* axel, *m. f: Swed.* axel, *m: Icel.* öxl, *f: Lat.* axilla, *f.*]

eaxl-clāþ, es; *m. A shoulder-cloth, scapular;* humĕrāle:—Lēde eaxl-clāþ ofer hine *desuper humĕrāle ei impōsuit*, Lev. 8, 7.

eaxle, an; *f. A shoulder;* hūmĕrus:—Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2. v. eaxel, eaxl.

eaxle-gespan; *gen.* -gespannes; *n. The shoulder-span*:—Fife gimmas wǽron on ðam eaxlegespanne *five gems were on the shoulder-span*, Rood Kmbl. 17; Kr. 9.

eaxl-gestealla, an; *m. A shoulder companion, nearest friend, bosom friend, comrade;* cōmes qui est a lătĕre, sōcius intĭmus, commilīto:—Deád is Æschere, mīn eaxlgestealla *Æschere is dead, my bosom friend*, Beo. Th. 2656; B. 1326. Hæfde wīgena tō lyt, eaxlgestealla *he had too few of warriors, comrades*, Elen. Kmbl. 127; El. 64. Ic eom æðelinges eaxlgestealla *I am a noble's bosom friend*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 2; Rä. 78, 1. Heremōd breát eaxlgestealla *Heremod destroyed his bosom friends*, Beo. Th. 3432; B. 1714.

EBBA, an; *m? An ebb or receding of water;* recessus māris:—Nēp-flōd *vel* ebba *ledona*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 29; Wrt. Voc. 57, 11. Ebba [MS. ebbe] *recessus*, 105; Som. 78, 36; Wrt. Voc. 57, 18. Ebba [MS. ebbe] *vel* gyte-streám *rheuma*, 105; Som. 78, 38; Wrt. Voc. 57, 20. Gewrixle ðæs flōdes and ðæs ebban *change of the flood and the ebb*,

Bt. 21; Fox 74, 30. Com flōwende flōd æfter ebban *the flowing flood came after the ebb*, Byrht. Th. 133, 45; By. 65: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 138; Met. 11, 69. [*Chauc.* ebbe: *Plat.* ebbe, *f: O. Frs.* ebba, *n: Dut.* eb, *f: Kil.* ebbe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* ebbe, *f: O. H. Ger.* ebba, *f: Dan.* ebbe, *m. f: Swed.* ebb, *m.*]

ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ebba *an ebb*] *To ebb;* recūdĕre, refluĕre:—Will-flōd ongan lytligan eft, lago ebbade sweart under swegle *the well-flood began again to lessen, the water ebbed dark under the firmament*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 12; Gen. 1413. DER. a-ebbian, be-, ge-: æbbung, sæ-.

ēbere-morþ, es; *n.* [ēber *clear, manifest;* morþ *murder*] *Open murder, manslaughter;* homicīdium manifestum, L. Iī. 12, § 1; Th. i. 522, 27, Som. Ben. Lye.

Ebreisc; *adj. Hebrew, belonging to Jews;* Hebræus:—Nychodēmus awrāt eall mid Ebreiscum stafum *Nicodemus wrote all in Hebrew letters*, Nicod. pref; Thw. 1, 4. Of Seme com dæt Ebreisce folc *from Shem came the Hebrew people*, Ælfc. T. 7, 25.

ebur-þring, es; *m. The celestial sign Orion*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eofor-þring.

ebylgan *to be angry;* irasci, Ben. Lye. v. a-belgan.

ebylgnes, -ness, e; *f. Anger, indignation;* īra:—On ebylgnesse his *in indignātiōne ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 29, 5. v. æbylignes.

ēc; *conj.* EKE, *also;* etiam:—Þa us ēc bewrēcon *who also have sent us forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305: 151; Th. 190, 5; Exod. 194. Ēc sceoldon his þegnas dær gewunian *his followers must also inhabit there*, 220; Th. 284, 23; Sat. 326: Beo. Th. 6254, note; B. 3131: Ps. Th. 131, 17. v. cēc.

ēcan, ēcan, īcan, iócan, ýcan, ýcean, ic ēce, dū ēcest, he ēcþ, *pl.* ēcaþ; *p.* ēcte, *pl.* ēcton, ēhton; *pp.* ēced [cúca *an addition*] *To* EKE, *increase, prolong, add;* augĕre, appōnĕre:—Dū scealt ēcan dīne yrmþu *thou shalt increase thy wretchedness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2767; An. 1386. Gē ēcaþ cówre ermþe *ye increase your poverty*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 9. Dæt ēcþ his ermþa *that augments his misery*, 29, 1; Fox 102, 19. Ēcte dæt spell mid leóþe *he prolonged the speech with verse*, 12; Fox 36, 6: Ps. Th. 104, 20. Hī hira firena furdur ēhton *appōsuērunt adhuc peccāre ei*, 77, 19. Dæt se awyrgeda ne ēce, dæt he hine leng myclie ofer eorþan *ut non appōnat ultra magnificāre se hŏmo sŭper terram*, 9, 38. Hwæt bið dē ealles sealdōdde ēced swā from dære inwitfullan yflan tungan *quid dĕtur tibi aut quid appōnātur tibi a lingua dŏlōsa?* 119, 3. DER. æt-ēcan, ge-, to-, to-æt-, to-ge-: to-æt-ýcnys.

ēcce-līc; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting;* æternālis:—Upahebbaþ gatu ēccelīce *elevāmīni portæ æternāles*, Ps. Spl. 23, 7. v. ēce-līc.

ece, æce, ace, es; *m. An* AKE, *pain;* dŏlor:—Efne swā se biscēop done ece and dæt sār mid him ūt bære *as if the bishop had borne the ake and the sore out with him*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 37: 5, 4; S. 617, 22. DER. acan.

ĒCE, ēce; *gen. m. n.* ēces; *gen. f.* ēcre, ēcere; *dat. m. n.* ēcum; *f.* ēcre, ēcere; *def.* se ēca, ēcea; seó, dæt ēce; *gen.* ēcan, ēcean; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting;* sempĭternus, æternus:—Dis ys sōþlīce ēce līf *hæc est autem vīta æterna*, Jn. Bos. 17, 3. Onwōd ēce feónd folcdriht wera *the eternal foe pervaded the nation of men*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 23; Gen. 1261. Þē sīe ēce hērenis *eternal praise be to thee*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 10; Cri. 415. Dæt is ēcu rest *that is eternal rest*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 142; Met. 13, 71. Godes ēce bearn *God's eternal child*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 29; Cri. 744. Swā him se ēca bebeád *as the Eternal bade him*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 28; Gen. 2368. Ēces word *the Eternal's word*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 33; Ph. 398. Fōre onsýne ēcan Dryhtnes *before the face of the eternal Lord*, 64 b; Th. 238, 7; Ph. 600. To ēcre gemynde *for a continual remembrance*, Homl. Blick. 127, 22. Wæs me andfengе ēcere hælu *tu es susceptor salūtis meæ æternæ*, Ps. Th. 88, 23. Ic þanc secge ēcum Dryhtne *I say thanks to the eternal Lord*, Beo. Th. 5584; B. 2796. Andetaþ dam ēcean Gode *confitēmini Deo æterno*, Ps. Th. 135, 27. Cegaþ his ēcne naman *invocāte nōmen ejus æternum*, 104, 1. On done ēcan eard ussa sāwla *to the eternal region of our souls*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 21; Met. 23, 11. He him ēce meaht geceás *he chose to himself eternal power*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 34; Gū. 852. He us sealde ēce stadelas *he gave us eternal seats*, 17 b; Th. 41, 26; Cri. 661. Se de da ēcan âgan wille sōþan gesælþa *he who will possess the eternal true felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 57; Met. 7, 29. Dæt he walde ēcra gestealda *that he shall rule the eternal mansions*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802. Eorþan dū gefyllest ēceum wæstmum *thou fillest the earth with eternal fruits*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. Se mec āna mæg ēcan meahtum gebeón þrymme *who alone by his eternal powers can tame me with power*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 3; Rä. 41, 90. [*Orm.* eche: *O. Sax.* ēwig: *O. Frs.* ewch, ewig, iowich, iowigh: *Dut.* eeuwig: *Ger.* ewig: *M. H. Ger.* ēwic, ēwec: *O. H. Ger.* ēwīg: *Goth.* ayuk-duþs *eternity: Dan. Swed.* evig.] DER. efen-ēce.

ēce; *adv. Ever, evermore, eternally, perpetually;* in æternum, semper, continuo, perpĕtuo:—Hie on friþe lifdon ēce mid heora aldor *they lived ever in peace with their chief*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 16; Gen. 20. Dær he ēce sceal hāmfæst wesan *where he shall for ever sojourn*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 9; Cri. 1554. Đe wunaþ ēce *qui mănet in æternum*, Ps. Th. 54, 19. Ēce standeþ Godes hand-geweorc *God's handywork standeth evermore*, Canon. Hrs. 369, 17. Đær is help geleng ēce to ealdre *there is our help for evermore at hand*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 14; Jul. 646. Wunaþ symble ēce *mănet in sēcŭlum sēcŭli*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Wunaþ ēce forþ *mănet in sēcŭlum sēcŭli*, Ps. Th. 118, 90.

ECED, æced, æcced, es; *n.* ACID, *vinegar;* acētum:—Đā stōd ân fæt full ecedes *vas ergo ĕrat pŏsĭtum acēto plēnum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 29. Se Hælend onfēng dæs eceder *the Saviour received the vinegar*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30. Onfēng de Hælend dæt æced, Jn. Rush. War. 19, 30. Dryne ecedes *a drink of vinegar*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 13; Cri. 1439. Mid ecede *with vinegar*, Ps. Th. 68, 22. Wyl niðewearde netelan on ecede, dō oxan geallan on dæt eced *boil the netherward [part] of nettle in vinegar, add ox gall to the vinegar*, L. M. 3, 7; Lchdm. ii. 312, 8, 9. Lege hit in done eced *lay it in the vinegar*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. [*Plat.* etik, *m: O. Sax.* ekid, *n: Dut.* edik, eek, *m: Ger.* essich, essig, *m: M. H. Ger.* ezzich, *m: O. H. Ger.* ezih, *m: Goth.* akeit, *n: Dan.* eddike, *m. f: Swed.* ättika, *f: Icel.* edik, *n.*] DER. eced-fæt, æced-fæt, -wīn.

eced-fæt, æced-fæt, es; *n. An acid-vat, a vinegar-vessel;* acetābŭlum, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 32; Wrt. Voc. 61, 12.

eced-wīn, es; *n. Acid-wine.* v. æced-wīn.

ēce-līc, ēcce-līc; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting;* æternālis:—Upahebbaþ gatu ēcelīce *elevāmīni portæ æternāles*, Ps. Spl. 23, 9. Ēccelīc *eternal*, 23, 7.

ēce-līce; *adv. Eternally, ever;* perpĕtuo, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 1. Ic das tīde Éastrena ēcelīce healdan wille *vŏlo hoc tempus Paschæ perpĕtuo observāre*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 20.

ēcen *great, powerful;* magnus, pōtens, Andr. Kmbl. 1271; An. 636: 1763; An. 884, = eácen; *pp. of* cácan *augĕri.*

ecer *an acre*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æcer.

ECG, e; *f. An* EDGE, *a sharpness, blade, sword;* ăcies, acūmen, glădius, ferrum:—On sweordes ecge *on the edge of the sword*, Lk. Bos. 21, 24. Hyne ecg fornam *the sword had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 5538; B. 2772. Ecg wæs īren *the edge was iron*, 5549; B. 2778. Ecg grymetode *the blade rang*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 24; Exod. 408. Ecga [MS. ecge] mihton helpan æt hilde *swords might help in battle*, Beo. Th. 5360; B. 2683: 5649; B. 2828. Mid gryrum ecga *with terrors of swords*, 971; B. 483. Æscum and ecgum *with spears and swords*, 3548; B. 1772. Billa ecgum *with edges of bills*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 14; Dan. 709. [*Wyc.* egge: *Laym.* egge, agge: *Orm.* egge: *Plat.* egge, *f: O. Sax.* eggia, *f: Frs.* ig: *O. Frs.* eg, ig, *f: Kil.* egghe, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* ecke, *f;* eck, *n: O. H. Ger.* ekka, *f: Dan.* eg, *m. f: Swed.* egg, *m: Icel.* egg, *f: Lat.* ăcies, acūmen: *Grk.* ἀκή, ἄκις, ἀκμή: *Sansk.* aśri, *f. ăcies, ensis.*] DER. brūn-ecg, heard-, stīþ-, stýl-, twý-.

ecgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [ecg *an edge*] *To give an edge, to sharpen;* acuĕre. Eced *edged, sharpened, only found in compositions*, as twig-eced *two-edged;* biceps, *q. v.*

ecg-bana, -bona, an; *m. A sword-killer, murderer;* glădio cædens, occīsor:—Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan ângan brēder *Cain became the murderer of his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2528; B. 1262. Ecg-bona, 5006; B. 2506.

Ecg-bryht, -briht, -berht, -byrht, es; *m.* [ecg *edge, sword;* bryht *bright, excellent*] *Egbert;* Ecgbryhtus; *king of Wessex for thirty-seven years and seven months, from* A. D. 800-837. Egbert chose Swithun [v. Swīþhūn] for the preceptor to his son Æðelwulf, the heir to the throne of Wessex:—Hēr, A. D. 800, Ecgbryht fēng to Westseaxna rīce *here*, A. D. 800, *Egbert succeeded to the kingdom of the West-Saxons*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 4. Hēr, A. D. 837 [MS. 836], Ecgbryht cyning forþfērde, se rīcsode xxxvii wintra and vii mōnþas *here*, A. D. 837, *king Egbert died, who reigned thirty-seven years and seven months*, Chr. 836; Th. 117, 25, col. 1.

Ecg-bryhtes stān, es; *m. Brixton Deverill, Wilts?*—He gerād to Ecgbryhtes stāne be éastan Sealwyda *he rode to Egbert's stone, on the east of Selwood*, Chr. 878; Th. 148, 3, col. 1.

ecg-clif *a sea cliff* or *shore*, B. 2893, = ég-clif, *q. v.* Beo. Th. 5778.

ecg-heard; *adj. Hard of edge;* ăcie dūrus:—Lǽtaþ spor, īren ecg-heard, ealdorgeard sceoran *let the spur, the iron hard of edge, raze the dwelling of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2363; An. 1183.

ecg-hete, es; *m. Sword-hate, hostile hate;* ōdium glădiīs manifestātum, bellum:—Ne gesacu ōhwær ecghete eówep *nor strife shews anywhere hostile hate*, Beo. Th. 3480; B. 1738.

ecg-plega, an; *m. A play of swords, sword-fight, battle;* pugna:—Hie dām ealdorþegnum cýdan eódon atolne ecgplegan *they went to inform the principal thanes of the cruel sword-fight*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 246.

ecg-þreo; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. Sword-strength, war* or *savage courage;* glădiōrum impĕtus:—He ne þearf atole ecg-þræce *he needs not the cruel sword-strength*, Beo. Th. 1196; B. 596.

ecg-wæl, es; *n. Sword's wail, slaughter;* strāges glădio caesōrum:—

On ecgwæle [MS. ecgwale] *amid the slaughter of swords*, Cd. 96; Th. 126, 2; Gen. 2089.

ecilma, an; *m. A chilblain;* pernio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æcelma.

ēcne *great; acc. of* ēcen.

ēc-nes, -nis, -nys, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Eternity, everlasting;* æternĭtas:—Dæt we wuldres eard in ēcnesse āgan mōsten *that we for ever might possess the abode in glory*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 9; Cri. 1204: Ps. Th. 118, 152. On ēcnisse *for ever*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 18; Gen. 469. On ēcnysse *for ever*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29: Ps. Th. 110, 6: 118, 44.

ēcra *of eternal*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802; *gen. pl. of* ēce.

ēcre *for continual*, Homl. Blick. 127, 22; *dat. f. of* ēce.

ēc-sōþ, ēc-sōþlīce *but truly, but also;* sed autem, vēre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ēc-sōþlīce *but truly.* v. ēc-sōþ.

ēd [*eád happiness*] *Safety, security, happiness;* sălus, asylum:—Ēd monne *safety of men, the ark*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 30, Mann. Some think ed signifies *a renewing, restoration, regeneration;* renōvātio: then ed monne might be translated, *regeneration of men. Grn. corrected* ed monne *into* edniowne *renewed*:—Đā he hine [ēgor-here] upp forlēt edniowne [*acc. referring to* hine = ēgor-here] streámum stīgan *when he allowed it* [*the water-flood-'host'*] *renewed to mount up in streams*, Gen. 1405.

ed-, prefixed to words, denotes *anew, again*, as the Latin re- *meaning* rursus, dēnuo, itĕrum. Edniwian *to renew, to make new again;* renōvāre. [*Wyc.* ed-: *Plat. O. Frs.* et- in etmal: *M. H. Ger.* ite-: *O. H. Ger.* it-, ita-: *Goth.* id-: *O. Nrs.* id-.]

-ed used as a termination of *pp.* v. D 4, 5.

ēd- = āð *a funeral pile.* v. éd-wylm.

ed-cenning, e; *f. Regeneration;* regenĕrātio:—On edcenninge *in regenĕrātiōne*, Mt. Bos. 19, 28.

ed-cer, -cir, -cyr, -cerr, -cirr, -cyrr, es; *m. A return;* reversio, rĕdĭtus:—Ne hī edcerres æfre mōton wēnan *they may never think of return*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 7; Sat. 451. Edcir dære ādle *a return of the disease*, Past. 33, 7; Cot. MS. Edcyr of wræcsiþe [MS. spræc-síde] *postlīminium*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 28; Wrt. Voc. 21, 22. DER. cyrr.

ed-cōlness, e; *f. A recooling, pleasant coolness;* refrigĕrātio, Ps. Spl. 65, 11? Lye.

ed-cucian, -cwician; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To re-quicken, revive;* reviviscĕre, Greg. Dial. 1, 12, Lye. DER. ge-edcucian, -cwician.

ed-cwide, es; *m. A relation, retelling;* relātio, Lye.

ed-cyr, -cyrr, es; *m. A return;* rĕdĭtus, Wrt. Voc. 21, 22. v. ed-cer.

ēde, es; *n. A flock;* grex:—Wæs dǽr ēde *erat ibi grex*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 32: 12, 32. v. eówde.

eder, es; *m. A hedge, house;* sēpes, dōmus:—Hryðge ða ederas *the houses* [*are*] *ruinous*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77. v. eodor.

eder-gong, es; *m. A home-seeking;* desīdĕrium dōmus:—Dǽr næfre cymeþ edergong *there never comes a home*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 21; Cri. 1676.

edesc-hen *an edish hen, a quail;* cōturnix, Ps. Surt. 104, 40. v. edisc-hen.

ed-geong, ed-giong; *adj. Growing young again;* rejuvĕnescens:—Of ascan edgeong weseþ *from ashes he becomes young again*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 10; Ph. 373.

ed-gifan; *p.* -geaf, *pl.* -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen *To give again, restore;* reddĕre, Leo, A. Sax. Gl. 108.

ed-gift, e; *f. A re-giving, restitution;* restitūtio, Lye.

ed-gild, es; *n. A re-payment;* rĕ-sōlūtio, Leo, A. Sax. Gl. 250. v. gild.

ed-giong; *adj. Growing young again;* rejuvĕnescens, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 28; Ph. 581. v. ed-geong.

ed-grōwung, e; *f. A re-growing;* recīdīva, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 26; Wrt. Voc. 39, 12.

ed-gyldend, es; *m. A remunerator, rewarder;* remunĕrātor, Scint. 33, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-hwyrft, es; *m. A returning, return;* rĕdĭtio, rĕdĭtus:—He ne wēneþ, dæt him ðæs edhwyrft cyme *he will not hope that its return may come*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 3; Gn. Ex. 42: Beo. Th. 2566; B. 1281.

edisc, es; *n.* [ed-, *Lat.* re- *again;* isc *a termination, generally an adj.* but also es; *n.*] I. EDISH or *aftermath, pasture;* pascua:—Wǽrun we his sceáp, ða he on his edisce afédde *we were his sheep, which he fed in his pasture*, Ps. Th. 94, 7: 99, 3. II. *a park;* vivārium, Cot. 207, Lye.

edisc-hen, -henn, e; *f. An* EDISH HEN, *quail;* cōturnix:—Hī bædon, and com edischen *petiērunt, et vēnit cōturnix*, Ps. Spl. 104, 38. Edeschen '*the edisse-henne*,' Ps. Surt. 104, 40. v. ersc-hen.

edisc-weard, es; *m. The keeper of edish, of a park, warren, etc;* vivarii custos, Wrt. Voc. 288, 12, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edisc.

ed-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To repeat, renew;* repĕtĕre, renōvāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-lǽcung, e; *f. A repetition;* repetītio:—He sceal God biddan dæt he hyne gehealde wið ðara ærgedōnra yfla edlǽcunge *he shall pray to God to preserve him against a repetition of the evils before committed*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 42.

ed-leǽnian, ed-leánian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To reward, recompense, renew, remit;* retribuĕre:—He edleǽnaþ me *retribuit mihi*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 26. DER. leánian.

ed-leǽnung, e; *f. A rewarding;* retribūtio:—For edleǽnunge *propter retrĭbūtiōnem*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 112. v. ed-leánung.

ed-leán, ead-leán, æd-leán, es; *n.* [ed *or* ead; leán *a loan*] *A reward, recompense, requital, retribution;* præmium, retribūtio:—Edleánes dæg *retribūtiōnis dies*, Lk. Bos. 4, 19. Dæt edleán, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2457; An. 1230. For edleáne *propter retrĭbūtiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 118, 112.

ed-leánian *to reward;* remunĕrāre, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. leánian.

ed-leánung, e; *f. A rewarding, recompense;* retribūtio:—Nylle ðū forgytan ealle edleánunga *vel* edleán his *nōli oblīvisci omnes retrĭbūtiōnes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 2. v. ed-leǽnung.

ed-lesende, ed-lesendlīc; *adj. Reciprocal, relative;* relātīvus:—Gif ic cwede, ðū wāst hwā ðys dyde *tu scis quis hoc fēcit*, ðon biþ se [hwā] *quis rĕlātīvum*, dæt is edlesendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 30: 38; Som. 40, 62.

ed-lesung, e; *f. A relation, relating;* relātio, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 58.

ēd-mōd; *adj. Mild, obedient;* obēdiens, mītis, Ben. Lye.

ēd-mōdian, -mōdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be humble, to obey;* obēdīre:—Hi ēdmōdigaþ him *obēdiunt ei*, Mk. Lind. War. 1, 27.

ed-neowe; *adj. Renewed;* renōvātus:—Eart ðū edneowe *renōvātus es*, Ps. Th. 102, 5: Cd. 17; Th. 20, 25; Gen. 314. v. ed-niwe.

ed-niowunga; *adv. Anew;* dēnuo:—Đe eów cúgena leóht bōte gefremede edniowunga *who healed anew the light of your eyes*, Elen. Kmbl. 599; El. 300.

ed-niwan; *adv. Anew, again;* de nōvo, dēnuo:—Eów gebȳraþ dæt gē beón acennede edniwan *ōportet nos nasci dēnuo*, Jn. Bos. 3, 7: 3, 3.

ed-niwe, ed-neowe; *adj. New, again new, renewed;* renōvātus:—Eft cymeþ feorh edniwe *renewed life returns*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 12; Ph. 223: 61 a; Th. 224, 4; Ph. 370: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 77; Met. 11, 39.

ed-niwe; *adv. Anew, again;* dēnuo:—Swā se fugel weorþeþ gomel æfter geárum geong edniwe *thus the bird becomes old after years and young again*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 25; Ph. 258.

ed-niwian; *part.* igende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To make new, to renew;* renōvāre:—Dū edniwast ansīne eorþan *renōvābis fāciem terræ*, Ps. Spl. 103, 31. Hȳ færinga eald æfþoncan edniwedon [MS. edniwedan] *they suddenly renewed the old grudge*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 21; Jul. 485. DER. ge-ed-niwian.

ed-niwinga; *adv. Anew;* dēnuo:—Se fugel lif eft onfēhþ edniwinga *the bird receives again life anew*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 2; Ph. 534: Andr. Recd. 1569; An. 784.

ed-niwung, e; *f. A renewing, reparation, renovation;* repărātio:—Seó feórþe dǽl sceal beón to edniwunge Godes cyricean *the fourth part shall be to a renewing of God's church*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 9.

ēdo *a flock;* grex:—Ge-eode [MS. ge-eãde] all suner *vel* ēdo in sæ ābiit *tōtus grex in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 32. v. eówde.

edor, eder, es; *m. A hedge, fence, place inclosed by a hedge, fold, dwelling, house;* sēpes, dōmus, tectum:—Gif frīman edor gegangeþ *if a freeman forcibly enter a dwelling*, L. Ethb. 29: Th. i. 10, 3. Under edoras *under dwellings*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 25; Gen. 2445: 114; Th. 150, 5; Gen. 2487. Ederas *houses*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77. v. eodor.

edor-brecþ, e; *f.* [edor, brecþ *fractio*] *A fence-breaking, house-breaking;* sēpis fractio, dōmus fractio:—Gif frīman edorbrecþe gedēþ *if a freeman commit house-breaking*, L. Ethb. 27; Th. i. 8, 15. v. eodor-brice.

edor-brice, -bryce *a fence-breaking*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 10, note 25. v. eodor-brice.

edre; *adv. Immediately, at once, forthwith;* stătim, prōtĭnus, illico:—Edre him ða eorlas agēfon ondsware *the earls gave answer to him immediately*, Andr. Kmbl. 801; An. 401: 1285; An. 643: 1900; An. 952: Invent. Crs. Recd. 1300; El. 649. v. ædre.

ēdre *an artery, vein;* artēria, vēna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ǽdre.

ed-recan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ruminate;* rumināre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eodorcan.

ed-recedroc, -rocc, es; *m. The belching thing;* rūmen, Cot. 169, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-rine, es; *m. A meeting;* occursus, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 7.

edring, e; *f. A refuge, return;* refūgium:—Dust ne mæg him edringe ænge gehātan *the dust may not promise any refuge to him*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 11; Seel. 107. v. edor.

ed-roc, es; *m. A chewing again, chewing the cud, considering;* rūmen, rumĭnātio:—Wasend *vel* edroc *rūmen*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 116; Wrt. Voc. 43, 43. Ciwung *vel* edroc, *vel* aceócung *rumĭnātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 121, 122; Wrt. Voc. 54, 62.

ed-sceaft, æd-sceaft, e; *f. A new creation, new birth;* regĕnĕrātio:—Com swefnes wōma, hū worold wǽre wundrum geteód ungelīc yldum ðþ edsceafte *the terror of a dream came, how the world was wondrously framed unlike to men until regeneration*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 30; Dan. 112: Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 14, 16.

ed-staðelian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od [ed *again*, staðelian *to establish*, staðol *a foundation*] *To establish again, re-establish, restore*; restibilire, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-staðelig; *adj. Firm, strong*: firmus:—Beó se awirged, ðe ēfre eft gedō edstaðelige ðas burh Hiericho *mālēdictus vir qui suscitāvērit et ædificāvērit* [*restibilitam fēcērit*] *cīvitātem Jĕricho*, Jos. 6, 26.

ed-staðelung, e; *f. An establishing again, re-establishment, renewing*; repărātio, R. Ben. 36.

ed-þingung, e; *f. A reconciliation*; reconciliātio:—Edþingung *reconciliātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 127; Wrt. Voc. 51, 40.

ēdulf-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house*; prædii sustentācŭlum, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 16. v. ēdyl-stæf.

ed-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended; *v. intrans. To return, desist from, cease*; reverti, cessāre:—Gyf him edwendan ēfre scolde bealuwa bīsigu *if ever the tribulation of evils should return to him*, Beo. Th. 565; B. 280.

ed-wenden, e; *f. A reverse, alteration, end*; mūtātio, āversio, cessātio:—Edwenden cwom *a reverse came*, Beo. Th. 4383, note; B. 2188. Ær ðon edwenden worulde geweorþe *ere that an end shall be to the world*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 14; Ph. 40.

ed-wendu, e; *f. An alteration, change, end*; mūtātio, cessātio:—Æghwylc ðissa earfoða ēce standeþ, būtan edwende *all these sufferings are eternal, without a change*, Salm. Kmbl. 951; Sal. 475.

ed-wielle *A whirlpool, dizziness*; vortex ăquæ, Cot. 86.

ed-wihte; *pron. Anything, something*; ălĭquid:—Nāfre hleówlora [MS. hleor-lora] æt edwihtan mon weorþeþ *a man is never deprived of protection in anything*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 15; Gen. 1954. [Ed = *A. Sax.* æt *in* æt-hwæga *somewhat*; ălĭquantum: æt-hwōn *almost*; fĕre: *Ger.* et: *M. H. Ger.* ete: *O. H. Ger.* etta, eta, ede.]

ed-winde *A winding again, a vortex*; vortex:—Edwinde *vortex*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 92; Wrt. Voc. 54, 36.

ed-wist, e; *f.* [ed *re-, anew, again*; wist *support*] *Being, subsistence, existence, essence, substance*; substantia:—Ic adilegie ealle ða edwiste, ðe ic geworhte *dēlĕbo omnem substantiam, quam fēci*, Gen. 7, 4. v. ætwist.

edwistfull; *adj.* [edwist *substance*, full *full*] *Existing, substantial, substantive*; substantiālis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edwistlīc.

edwistlīc; *adj. Existing, subsisting, substantial, substantive*; substantiālis:—Ic eom, is edwistlīc word *I am is the substantive* [*existing*] *verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 24. DER. efen-edwistlīc.

ed-wīt, æd-wīt, es; *n. A reproach, disgrace, blame, contumely, scorn*; opprobrium, probrum, ignōmĭnia, cavillātio:—Wæs him on gemynde yfel and edwīt *the evil and contumely was in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 109; Met. 1, 55. Ealle beoþ aweaxen of edwītes ýða heáfdum *all shall be grown over by the heads of the waves of scorn*, Salm. Kmbl. 57; Sal. 29. Ne þearf ðē on edwīt Abraham settan *Abraham need not put thee in reproach*, i. e. *reproach to thee*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 7; Gen. 2728. And me eńc fela dīnra edwīta on gefeóllon *et opprobria exprobrantium tibi cecĭdērunt sŭper me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9: 73, 21.

ed-wītan; *p.* -wāt, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen *To reproach, blame, upbraid*; exprobrāre:—Hosp edwītendre ðē hruron ofer me *opprobria exprobrantium tibi cecĭdērunt sŭper me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 12. v. æt-wītan.

ed-wītfullīce; *adv. Disgracefully*; probrōse, Cot. 195, Lye.

edwīt-līf, es; *n. A disgraceful life*; probrōsa vīta:—Deáþ biþ sēlla eorla gehwylcum ðonne edwītlīf *death is better for every man than a disgraceful life*, Beo. Th. 5775; B. 2891.

edwīt-scype, es; *m. Cowardice*; ignāvia, ignōmĭnia:—Þurh edwīt-scype *ignomĭniōse*, Wald. 23; Vald. 1, 14.

edwīt-sprǽc, e; *f. Contemptuous speech, scorn*; opprobrium, improperium, cavillātio:—Ðý-læs ic scyle þrówian edwītsprǽce *lest I shall suffer contemptuous speech*, Andr. Kmbl. 161; An. 81: Ps. Th. 88, 43: 101, 6.

edwīt-sprǽca, an; *m. A blame-speaker, scoffer, caviller*; cavillātor:—Him edwītsprecan ermþu gehēton *the cavillers threatened him with affliction*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 8; Gū. 418.

edwīt-stæf, es; *m. A disgraceful letter, reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonour*; opprobrium:—Eom ic to edwīt-stæfe eallum geworden *factus sum opprobrium omnĭbus*, Ps. Th. 108, 24: 78, 4: 118, 42.

ēd-wylm, es; *m.* [= āð *a funeral pile*, wylm *heat, fire*] *Heat of fire, burning heat*; flammæ æstuātio:—Se fǽcna gebroht hafaþ æt ðam ēdwylme ða ðe him oncleófiaþ *the beguiler has brought into that burning heat those who cleave to him*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 19; Wal. 73.

ed-wyrpan; *p.* -wyrpte; *pp.* -wyrped *To recover, become better*; mellōrāri, Ben. Lye. DER. ge-edwyrpan.

ed-wyrping, e; *f. Recovery, a growing better, recovering*; recŭpĕrātio:—Án eáwfæst mynecenu læg swíðe geswenct, orwēne ælcere edwyrpinge *a pious mynchen lay greatly afflicted, hopeless of any recovery*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 29.

Ēfe, an; *f. Eve*:—Efe *Eve*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 1; Sat. 408. v. Ēua.

efel; *adj. Evil, bad*; prāvus, mălus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. yfel.

efe-lang; *adj.* [= efen *even*, lang *long*] *Even-long, equally long, oblong?* [*Wrt. Provncl.* evelong = *oblong*]; æque longus, oblongus:—Ðæt hol ðæt he efe-lang ær gefylde *the oblong hole which he filled before*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 13; Rä. 45, 7.

efe-lāste, efen-lāste, an; *f.* [lǽstan *to last, continue, endure*] *The everlasting*; gnaphălium, Lin:—Genim efelāstan *take everlasting*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 3: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 2: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 4. Nim efelāstan ufewearde *take the upper* [*part*] *of everlasting*, L. M. 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 20. Efelāste *herba mercŭriālis*, Som. Ben. Lye.

efeleác, es; *n. An onion, a scallion*; cæpa, Som. Ben. Lye.

EFEN, efn, æfen; *adj.* EVEN, *equal*; æquus, plānus, æquālis:—Módes gecynde grēteþ grorn efen winde *the disposition of his mind approached sadness equal to the wind*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 22; Reim. 49. On efen, *adv. together*; simul, una:—Englas on efen blāwaþ býman *angels shall blow the trumpet together*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 10; Cri. 881: Ps. Th. 116, 1. On efen, *prep. On even ground, on a level, by, near, aside with*; in æquāli, juxta:—Him on efn ligeþ ealdor-gewinna *by him lies his vital adversary*, Beo. Th. 5798; B. 2903. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* even: *Laym.* æfne, efne: *Orm.* efenn: *Plat.* even, ewen, effen: *O. Sax.* eban: *Frs.* even: *O. Frs.* ivin, even: *Dut.* even, effen: *Ger.* eben: *M. H. Ger.* eben, ëbene: *O. H. Ger.* eban: *Goth.* ibns: *Dan.* jävn: *Swed.* jemn: *Icel.* jafn, jamn.] DER. un-efen.

efen, efne; *adv. Evenly, equally, just so*; æque:—Wunedon ætsomne efen swā lange swā him lýfed wæs *they dwelled together just so long as was permitted to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 487; Met. 20, 244: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 24; Gū. 564.

ēfen, es; *n. Evening*; vesper:—Ēfna gehwām *each evening*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 27; Gū. 1216. v. æfen.

efen-, efn-, efne-, in composition, denotes *even, equal*, represented by co-, con-, com-, *as*

efen-æðele *equally noble*. v. emn-æðele.

efen-behēfe *equally useful* or *necessary*. v. efn-behēfe.

efen-beorht; *adj. Equally bright*; æque splendidus:—Heofonsteorran ealle efen-beorhte ēfre ne scīnaþ *the stars of heaven do not ever shine all equally bright*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 465; Met. 20, 233: 20, 461; Met. 20, 231.

efen-biscēop, efn-biscop, es; *m. A co-bishop*; co-episcŏpus:—Mid Laurentio and Justo his efenbisceopum *cum Laurentio et Justo co-episcŏpis*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 122, 38.

efen-blissian; *part.* -blissiende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blissian *to rejoice*] *To rejoice with, to rejoice equally*; congrātŭlāri:—Efenblissiende Breotone on his geleáfan, monige eálond blissiaþ *Britain equally rejoicing in his belief, many isles shall rejoice*; congrātŭlante in fide ejus Brittania, lætentur insŭlæ multæ, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 14.

efen-ceastor-wearan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m. Fellow-citizens*; concīves:—Efenceasterwearan ðæs heofonlīcan rīces *concīves regni cœlestis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 16.

efen-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *pp.* -cumen; *v. intrans. To come together, convene, assemble together, agree*; convĕnīre:—Līcode us efencuman *plăcuit convĕnīre nos*, Bd. 4. 5; S. 572, 5. Efencumendum monegum bisceopum *convenientĭbus plūrĭmis episcŏpis*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 11.

efen-dȳre; *adj. Equally dear*; æque cārus:—Ða syndon efen-dȳre *they are equally dear*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 3.

efen-ēadig; *adj. Equally blessed*; æque beātus:—Efeneádig bearn *equally blessed child*, Hy. 8, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 21.

efen-eald, efn-eald; *adj. Co-eval, of the same age*; co-ævus, co-ætāneus:—Ic æt efenealdum ēfre ne mētte māran snyttro *I never met with greater prudence among those of his age*, Andr. Kmbl. 1105; An. 553: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 19. Nǽnig efen-eald him *no one of like age with him*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 2; Wíd. 40. Plegende mid his efen-ealdum *playing with his co-evals*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 4.

efen-eardigende *Dwelling together*; cohăbĭtans:—Ðæt ðū sunu wǽre efen-eardigende mid dīnne ēngan Frean *that thou his son shouldst be dwelling together with thy sole Lord*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 16; Cri. 237.

efen-ēce, emn-ēce; *adj. Co-eternal*; co-æternus:—Ær ðon up-stīge efenēce bearn āgnum fæder *ere that the co-eternal child ascended to his own father*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 19; Cri. 465.

efen-edwistlīc; *adj. Consubstantial, of the same substance*; consubstantiālis:—Se Hālga Gāst is ðæs Fæder Gāst and ðæs Suna, him bām efenedwistlīc *the Holy Ghost is the Spirit of the Father and of the Son, consubstantial with them both*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 27. Ic gelýfe on ānne Crist, ðone āncennedan Godes Sunu, acennedne nā geworhtne, efenedwistlīcne ðam Fæder *I believe in one Christ, the only begotten Son of God, begotten not made, consubstantial with the Father*, ii. 596, 30.

efen-ēhþ, -nēhþ, e; *f. A plain*; plānities:—On ælcre efen-ēhþe *on every plain*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 36.

efen-esne, es; *m. A fellow-servant*; conservus. v. efne-esne.

efen-etan *to eat as much as any one*. v. efn-etan.

efen-fela, -feola; *indecl. So many, as many*; tōtĭdem, tot:—Eardas rūme Meotud arārde efen-fela bega þeóda and þeáwa *the Creator*

established spacious lands, ds many of both nations and manners, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 17; Gn. Ex. 17. Hilde abbudisse efen-feola wintra in munuclife Drihtne gehālgode *Hild abbatissa tōtidem annos in Monasticæ vita Dōmino consecrāvit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42.

efen-gedælan *to share alike.* v. efngedælan.

efen-gefeón; *p.* -gefeah, *pl.* -gefægon; *pp.* -gefægen *To rejoice together*; congaudēre:—Efengefeóndum eallum ðam folce *congaudente ūniverso pōpulo*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 13.

efen-gelīc; *adj. Like, co-equal*; similis, consimilis, co-æquālis:—Cweðaþ to hyra efengelīcon *dicunt co-æquālibus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 16.

efen-gemæcca, an; *m. A companion, husband*; consors, consortii jūre æquālis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. efn-gemæcca.

ēfen-gereord, e; *f. An evening repast, supper*; cœna, Som. Ben. Lye.

ēfen-gereordian *To sup*; cœnāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hāda-bisceop, es; *m. A co-bishop*; co-episcōpus, Greg. Dial. 1, 5.

efen-hæfdling, es; *m. An equal, fellow, fellow-mate*; co-æquālis, co-ætāneus:—Gesomnode miccle scōle his geþoftena and hys efen-hæfdlingas *he collected a great troop of his companions and equals*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 3.

efen-heáh; *adj. Equally high*; æque altus, Salm. Kmbl. 85, 28.

efen-heáp, es; *m. A fellow-soldier, soldier of the same band*; commānipūlāris, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hērenis, -niss, e; *f. A praising together*; collaudātio, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 1.

efen-hērian; *v. trans. To praise together*; collaudāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hleóðor, -hleódres; *m. A sounding together, concordance of voices* or *sounds, united voice*; concentus:—Bletsiaþ Bregu sēlestan efen-hleóðre ðus *they bless the most excellent Lord thus with united voice*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 15; Ph. 621.

efen-hleta, -hlytta, an; *m. A consort, companion, fellow*; consors:—Hæfde Oswio efenhletan ðære cynelīcan wurþnysse *hābuit Oswiu consortem rēgiæ dignītātis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 29: 5, 8; S. 621, 27. Ðæt we beón efenhlyttan his wuldres *that we be companions of his glory*, Homl. Th. i. 34, 1. Smyrode ðē God ðīn mid ele blisse toforan dīnum efen-hlyttum *unxit te Deus tuus ōleo lætitiæ præ consortibus tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 8.

efen-hlytta, an; *m. A consort, companion*; consors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 6, MSS. C. D. v. efen-hleta.

efen-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To be equal, like, to imitate*; imitāri, Lye. v. ge-efenlǽcan.

efen-lǽcend, es; *m. An imitator*; imitātor, Scint. 2, Lye.

efen-lǽcestre, an; *f. A female imitator*; imitatrix, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-lǽcung, e; *f. A matching* or *making like* or *equal*; imitātio, æquipārātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-lāste, an; *f. The everlasting*; quaphālium:—Genim efenlāstan nyðowearde *take the netherward* [*part*] *of everlasting*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 2. v. efe-lāste.

efen-līc; *adj. Even, equal*; æquālis:—Nǽnig efenlīc ðam in worlde gewearþ wīfes gearnung *a woman's desert was in the world not equal to that*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 20; Cri. 39: Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38.

efen-līca, an; *m. An equal*; æquālis. v. efn-līca.

efen-līce; *adv.* EVENLY, *alike*; æque:—Efenlīce Godes man *æque Deo devōtus*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 16.

efen-līcnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality*; æquālitas. v. efn-līcnes.

efen-ling, es; *m. A consort, an equal.* v. efn-ling.

efen-mǽre *equally great.* v. efnmǽre.

efen-metan; *v. trans. To make equal, to compare*; compārāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ēfen-mete, es; *m. Even-meat, supper*; cœna, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-micel; *adj. Equally great*; æque magnus:—Ðū meahte spēd efen-micle Gode āgan ne mōste *thou mightest not possess abundance of power equally great with God*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 4; Cri. 1403.

efen-mid; *adj. Middle*; mēdius, plāne mēdius:—On ðisse eorþan efen-midre *in mēdio terræ*, Ps. Th. 73, 12.

efen-neáh; *adv. Equally near*; æque vicine:—Strīceþ ymbūtan efen-neáh gehwæðer *it holds its course around equally near everywhere*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 282; Met. 20, 141.

efen-niht, e; *f. Even-night, equinox*; æquinoctium, Bd. Whelc. 493, 38.

efen-nys, efyn-nis, -niss, -nes, e; *f.* EVENNESS, *equality*; æquālitas:—Efennys gecȳðnys ðīn on ēcnysse *æquālitas testimōnia tua in æternum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 144: 10, 8.

efen-rīce; *adj. Equally mighty, of equal power*; æquālis potentiæ, æquipollens:—Wǽron hī eft efenrīce *they were again of equal power*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 27.

efen-sārig; *adj. Even* or *equally sorry*; æque tristis, compassus:—He wearþ hyre sāre efensārig *ille ērat ejus dōlōri compassus*, Greg. Dial. 2, 1, Lye.

efen-sārignyss, e; *f. Compassion*; compassio, Lye.

efen-scearp; *adj. Equally sharp*; æque acūtus:—Hī heora tungan teoþ sweorde efen-scearpe *exācuērunt ut gladium linguas suas*, Ps. Th. 63, 3.

efen-scyldig; *adj. Equally guilty*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 2.

efen-spēdiglīc, efne-spēdelīc; *adj.* [efen, spēdiglīc *substantiam hābens*] *Consubstantial*; consubstantiālis:—Þrýnnesse in ānnesse efenspēdiglīce *Trinitātem in unitāte consubstantiālem*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 37.

efen-swīþ; *adj. Equally strong.* v. efn-swīþ.

ēfen-þēnung, e; *f. Even-food, supper*; vespertīna refectio, Fulg. 42, Mann.

efen-þeówa, an; *m.* efen-þeów, efn-þeów, es; *m. A fellow-servant*; conservus:—Astrehte hys efen-þeówa hyne and bæd hyne *procidens conservus ejus rōgābat eum*, Mt. Bos. 18, 29. Hū ne gebȳrede ðē gemiltsian ðīnum efen-þeówan *nonne ergo oportuit te misērēri conservi tui?* Mt. Bos. 18, 33. He gemētte hys efen-þeówan *he found his fellow-servant*, 18, 28. Gesāwon hys efen-þeówas ðæt *his fellow-servants saw that*, 18, 31.

efen-þrōwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffer together, to compassionate, commiserate*; compāti, commiserāri, Past. 16, 1; Hat. MS. 20 a, 25, 26.

efen-þrōwung, e; *f. A suffering together, compassion*; compassio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-þwær; *adj. Agreeing*; concors, Procem. R. Conc. Lye.

efen-towistlīc; *adj. Consubstantial*; consubstantiālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wǽge, an; *f. Even-weight*; æquipondium, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wel *even, well, equally*; æque, similiter, Off. Regum 10, Lye.

efen-weorcan; *v. trans. To co-operate*; co-opērāri, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-weorþ; *adj. Even worth, equivalent*; æque dignus, æquivālens, L. Edg. C. 50; Th. ii. 254, 23.

efen-werod, es; *n. A soldier of the same company, a fellow-soldier*; commānipūlāris, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wesende *co-existent*; co-existens:—Ðū mid Fæder ðīnne gefyrn wǽre efenwesende *thou wast co-existent with thy Father of old*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 11; Cri. 350.

efen-wiht *even-weight*; æquipondium, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wyrcan, -weorcan; *v. trans. To co-operate*; co-opērāri:—Efenwyrcend *co-opērātor*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 27.

efen-wyroung, e; *f. A co-operating*; co-opērātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wyrhta, an; *m. A fellow worker*; co-opērātor:—Com he to Rōme mid hys efenwyrhtan and gefēran ðæs ylcan weorces Ceólferþ *vēnit Rōmam cum co-opērātōre ac sōcio ejusdem opēris Ceolfrido*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 28.

efen-wyrðe; *adj. Equally worthy*; condignus:—Mid efenwyrðum dǽdum *condignis actibus*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 24: 4, 6; S. 574, 18.

efen-yrfe-weard, es; *m. A co-heir*; cōhēres:—Sibba, his gefēra and efenyrfeward ðæs ylcan rīces *Sebbe, sōcius ejus et cōhēres regni ejusdem*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 2. Swylce gedafenaþ ðæt hī engla efenyrfeweardas on heofonum sīn *tāles angelōrum in cælis dēcet esse cōhērēdes*, 2, 1; S. 501, 19.

ēfeostlīce; *adv. Quickly, hastily*; cēlēriter:—He bebeád him ðæt he ēfeostlīce sceolde to him cuman *he commanded him that he should quickly come to him*, Chr. 1114; Th. 370, 19.

efer, es; *m. A wild boar*; āper, Anlct. v. eofor.

efer-fearn *filix arbōrātica*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 14; Wrt. Voc. 31, 25. v. eofor-fearn.

Efer-wīc *York*, Chr. 188; Th. 15, 25, col. 3. v. Eofor-wīc.

EFES, e; *f. Eaves of a house, a brim, brink, edge, side*; margo, lātus:—Geworden ic eom swā swā spearwa ānhoga oððe ānwuniende on efese oððe on þecene *factus sum sicut passer solitārius in tecto*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. To ðære efese *to the edge*, Cod. Dipl. 353; A. D. 931; Kmbl. ii. 172, 22. Bī swā hwaðerre efese [MS. eſes] *on whichever side*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. [*Wyc.* evese *brow of a hill*: *Laym.* eovesen, *dat. pl. eaves*: *Plat.* oese, ese: *O. Frs.* ose *edges of the roof*: *Ger. Bav. dial.* obesen *porch of a church*: *M. H. Ger.* obese, *f. vestibulum*: *O. H. Ger.* opasa *atrium, vestibulum*: *Goth.* ubizwa, *f. a hall, porch*: *Icel.* ups, *f. eaves.*]

efes-drypa, an; *m. Eaves-drip*; stillicīdium. v. yfes-drypa, -dropa.

efesian, efosiān, efsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [efes *the eaves*, q. v.] *To cut in the form of eaves, to round, to shear*; in rōtundum attondēre, tondēre:—Ne gē eów ne efesion ne beard ne sciron *neque in rōtundum attondēbitis cōmam nec rādētis barbam*, Lev. 19. 27. Ic efesige oððe ic scere scēp oððe hors *tondeo ōves aut equos*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 9. DER. ge-efesian, -efsian.

ēfest, e; *f. A hastening*; festīnātio. v. ōfost.

ēfestan, to ēfestanne; *p.* ēfeste, *pl.* ēfeston; *impert.* ēfest, *pl.* ēfestaþ; *pp.* ēfested *To hasten, make haste, be quick*; propērāre, concurrēre, festīnāre:—Hwylcum wegum to ēfestanne sȳ to ingange his rīces *quibus sit viis ad ingressum regni illīus propērandum*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 20. He ēfeste norþweard *he hastened northward*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 10. Hī to ðām dweoligendum lācedōmum deófolgylde ēfeston and scyndon *ad errātica idolatriæ medicāmina concurrēbant*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. To gefultumianne me ēfest *ad adjūvandum me festina*, Ps. Lamb. 69, 2. v. ēfstan.

efesung, e; *f. A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing*; tonsūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

efesung-sceara, an; *f. A pair of scissors* or *shears;* forfex, Som. Ben. Lye.

efete, an; *f. An* EFT, *a newt, lizard;* lăcerta:—Efete *lăcerta* vel *stilio,* Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 18; Wrt. Voc. 24, 22. [*Wyc.* euete *a lizard.*] v. ăfexe.

efn; *adj. Even, equal;* æquus, plānus, æquālis:—On efn, *adv. Together;* simul, ūna, Ps. Th. 116, 1. On efn, *prep. On even ground, by, near, aside with;* in æquāli, juxta, Beo. Th. 5798; B. 2903. v. efen.

efnan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* I. *to throw down, prostrate, level, lay low;* prosternĕre:—Ic efne to eorþan ealdne ceorl *I throw down the old churl to earth,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 28; Rä. 28, 8. II. *to perform, execute, labour, achieve;* patrāre, perpetrāre, facĕre, præstāre:—Ic ǽ ðīne efne and healde *custōdiam lēgem tuam,* Ps. Th. 118, 44: 118, 131, 143. Ôþ-ðæt his byre mihte eorlscipe efnan *until his son might achieve a valorous deed,* Beo. 5237; B. 2622. Ðe ǽr eorlscipe efnde *who before performed valorous deeds,* 6006; B. 3007. Hie efndon unrihtdōm *they executed unrighteousness,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 7; Dan. 183. Hie ðat efnedon sōna *they performed that soon,* Elen. Kmbl. 1423; El. 713. Efn elne ðis *perform this boldly,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 18; Fä. 8. DER. ge-efnan.

efn-behēfe; *adj.* [behēfe *necessary*] *Equally useful* or *necessary;* æque ūtilis *vel* necessārius:—Is ðiós ōðru bȳsen efnbehēfu *this other similitude is equally necessary,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 14; Met. 12, 7.

efn-biscop, es; *m. A co-bishop;* co-episcŏpus:—Mid Laurentio and Justo his efnbiscopum *cum Laurentio et Justo co-episcŏpis,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 30. v. efen-biscop.

efne, an; *f? Alum;* alūmen, styptēria = στυπτηρία:—Efne *alūmen* vel *stiptūra* [= *styptēria*], Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 126; Wrt. Voc. 31, 12. Efne *alūmen,* 56; Som. 67, 38; Wrt. Voc. 37, 28.

efne [= efen]; *adv. Even, exactly, precisely, just, alike, likewise, just now;* plāne, æque, omnīno, mŏdŏ, jam prīdem:—He wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontig ǽr him sunu wōce *he had just seventy winters ere a son was born to him,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 24; Gen. 1158. We ðē willaþ ferigan efne to ðam lande *we will convey thee even to the land* [*to the very land;* in eandem terram], Andr. Kmbl. 587; An. 294: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 95; Met. 8, 48. On witte weallende byrnþ efne sió gitsung *even the covetousness* [i.e. *the just-mentioned covetousness*] *burns raging in his mind,* 8, 91; Met. 8, 46. Gif ic on helle gedō hwyrft ǽnigne, ðū me æt-byst efne rihte *si descendĕro in infernum, pārĭter ades,* Ps. Th. 138, 6. He hæfde eorþan and up-rōdor efne gedǽled *he had divided the earth and firmament alike,* Cd. 146; Th. 182, 16; Exod. 76. [*v.* efn-gedǽlan.] Ic ǽ ðīne efnast healde *I keep thy law most exactly,* Ps. Th. 118, 77. Efne swā *even so, even as:*—And efne swā he ðec gemētte meahtum gehrodene *and even so he found thee adorned with virtues,* Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 5; Cri. 330. Deór efne swā some æfter ðære stefne on ðone stenc faraþ *just so goes the beast after the voice in that odour,* 96 a; Th. 358, 30; Pa. 53. Lixte se leóma efne swā of heofene scīneþ rōdores candel *the beam shone even as from heaven shines the candle of the firmament,* Beo. Th. 3146; B. 1571. He Hengestes heáp hringum þēnede efne swā swīðe swā he Fresena cyn byldan wolde *he should serve Hengest's band with rings even as abundantly as he would encourage the Frisian race,* Beo. Th. 2188; B. 1092. He efne swā swīðe hī lufode, ðæt . . . *he loved her even so greatly, that* . . . [adeo ut], Bt. Met. Fox 26, 129; Met. 26, 65. v. efen; *adv.*

efne; *interj. Lo! behold! truly! indeed;* en, ecce, certe, prŏfecto:—Ðā se tān gehwearf efne ofer ænne ealdgesīða *then indeed went the lot over one of the old comrades,* Andr. Kmbl. 2209; An. 1106. And efne! ðā ætȳwde Moyses and Helias *et ecce apparuērunt Moyses et Elias,* Mt. Bos. 17, 3. Efne swā biþ gebletsad beorna ǽghwylc *ecce sic benedīcētur hŏmo,* Ps. Th. 127, 5. Efne me God fultumeþ *ecce Deus adjŭvat me,* 53, 4: 54, 7: 86, 3: 118, 40: 138, 3.

efn-eald *co-eval:*—Efneald *æquævus* vel *coætāneus,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 119; Wrt. Voc. 19, 3. v. efen-eald.

efne-cuman; *v. intrans. To convene;* convĕnire:—Efne-cōmon to him *convenīebant ad eum,* Mk. Rush. War. 1, 45. v. efen-cuman.

efne-esne, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus:—Efne-esne ðīn ic eom [MS. am] *conservus tuus sum,* Rtl. 70, 41: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 33.

efne-nū; *interj. Behold now;* ecce:—Efnenū ge-eácnode unrihtwīsnesse *ecce partŭrit injustĭtia,* Ps. Lamb. 7, 15.

efnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Evenness, equity, justice;* æquĭtas:—Efnes syndon dōmas ðīne *æquĭtas sunt jŭdĭcia tua,* Ps. Spl. 118, 75: Ps. Lamb. 118, 144. He dēmþ ymbhwyrft eorþan on efnesse *ipse judĭcābit orbem terræ in æquĭtāte,* Ps. Lamb. 9, 9. Ðū gelīffæst me on efnesse oððe ėmnesse ðīnre *vivifĭcābis me in æquĭtāte tua,* 142, 11. Eágan ðīne gesecón oððe bewlātiun efnysse oððe rihtwīsnesse *oculi tui videant æquĭtātes,* 16, 2. v. efen-nys.

efne-spēdelīc; *adj. Of the same substance, consubstantial;* consubstantiālis:—On þrȳm hādum efenspēdelīcum *in tribus personis consubstantiālibus,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38. v. efen-spēdiglīc.

efn-etan *to eat as much as any one?* or *to become equal, to equal?* par esse ălĭcui ēdendo? æquāre, æmŭlāri:—Ic mēsan mæg meahtelīcor and efn-etan ealdum þyrse *I can feast more heartily and eat as much as the old giant,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 28; Rä. 41, 63.

efn-ēðe; *adj. Equally easy;* æque făcĭlis:—Is efnēðe up and of dūne to feallanne foldan ðisse *it is equally easy for this earth to fall up and down,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 333; Met. 20, 167.

efn-gedǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To share alike;* in æquāles partes dividĕre:—Beámas twegen ðara ǽghwæðer efngedǽlde heáh-þegnunga hāliges gāstes *two pillars, each of which shared alike the high services of the holy spirit,* Cd. 146; Th. 183, 22; Exod. 95.

efn-gemæcca, an; *m.* [gemæcca *a companion*] *A fellow-companion, associate, fellow;* consors:—Ða beóþ hira gelīcan and hira efngemæccan on hira gecynde *they are their equals and their fellows in their nature,* Past. 29; Hat. MS. 38 b, 16.

efn-līc; *adj. Equal;* æquus. v. efenlīc.

efn-līca, an; *m. An equal;* æquālis:—Nis nān efnlīca ðīn *there is no one thine equal,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 38; Met. 20, 19. v. efen-līca.

efn-līcnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality;* æquālĭtas:—Hie healdaþ mā gefērǽdenne and efnlīcnesse ðonne ealdordōm *they observe companionship and equality more than authority,* Past. 17, 9; Hat. MS. 24 b, 6.

efn-ling, es; *m. A consort, an equal, a fellow;* consors, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 9.

efn-mǽre; *adj. Equally great, illustrious, renowned;* æstimātus, æque illustris, conspicuus:—He ðone wēlegan wædlum efn-mǽrne gedēþ *he makes the rich equally great to the poor,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 63; Met. 10, 32.

efn-swīþ; *adj. Equally strong;* æque vălĭdus:—Manigu ōðru gesceaft efn-swīðe him *many other creatures equally strong with them,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 88; Met. 11, 44.

efn-þeów, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus:—Ðæm hlāforde is to cȳðanne, ðæt he ongiete ðæt he is efnþeów his *it is to be made known to the master, that he understand that he is his fellow-servant,* Past. 29; Hat. MS. 38 b, 18. v. efen-þeówa.

efor, es; *m. A wild boar;* ăper:—Hiene ofslōg ān efor *a wild boar slew him,* Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 34. Sume sceoldan bión eforas *some should be wild boars,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 34. v. eofor.

efor-fearn, es; *n. A species of fern, polypody;* rădiŏlus, polÿpŏdium = πολυπόδιον:—*Herba rădiŏla* ðæt is efor-fearn, Herb. cont. 85; Lchdm. i. 34, 7. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *rădiŏlum,* and ōðrum naman efor-fearn, nemneþ, ys gelīc fearne, and heó byþ cenned on stānigum stōwum, and on ealdum hūs-stedum, and heó hæfþ on ǽghwylcum leáfe twā endebyrd-nyssa fægerra pricena, and ða scīnaþ swā gold *this plant, which is named* rădiŏlus, *and by another name everfern, is like fern, and it is produced in stony places, and in old homesteads, and it has on each leaf two rows of beautiful spots, and they shine like gold,* Herb. 85, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 10–14: L. M. 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 13. v. eofor-fearn.

Eforwīc-ingas *inhabitants of York,* Chr. 918; Th. 193, 9, col. 1. v. Eoforwīc-ingas.

efosian *to cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear;* tondēre:—Hine man efosode *eum totondērunt,* Gen. 41, 14. v. efesian.

ēfre *ever, always,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 26. v. æfre.

efsian, efsigean *to cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear;* tondēre:—Man ne mōt hine efsian *no one shall shear him,* Jud. 13, 5: Past. 18, 7; Hat. MS. 27 b, 11, 24. v. efesian.

ēfstan, ēfestan; *p.* ēfstte, ēfste, *pl.* ēfston, ēfstun; *impert.* ēfst, ēfste, *pl.* ēfstaþ; *pp.* ēfsted, ēfst; *v. intrans.* [ōfest, ōfost, ōfst *haste*] *To hasten, draw near, approach, make haste, be quick;* festīnāre, propĕrare, concurrĕre, appropinquāre, accelĕrāre:—Uton nū ēfstan seón wundur *let us now hasten to see the wonders,* Beo. Th. 6193; B. 3101: Rood Kmbl. 67; Kr. 34. He ēfste [ēfstte, Th. 278, 23, col. 2] norþweard *he hastened northward,* Chr. 1016; Th. 278, 22, col. 1. Abraham ēfste in to ðam getelde *festīnāvit Abraham in tabernācŭlum,* Gen. 18, 6: Lk. Bos. 19, 6; Beo. Th. 2990; B. 1493: Cd. 139; Th. 174, 2; Gen. 2872. Hī ēfston ðȳ to gatum deáþes *appropinquāvērunt usque ad portas mortis,* Ps. Spl. 106, 18: Byrht. Th. 137, 55; By. 206. Hī geneálǽhton oððe ēfstun [ēfston, Ps. Spl. 15, 3] *accelĕrāvērunt,* Ps. Lamb. 15, 4. Ēfst ardlīce ðyder *festīna ibi,* Gen. 19, 22: Lk. Bos. 19, 5. Ēfst [Th. ēfste] oððe neálǽce ðæt ðū genesige me *accĕlĕra ut ĕruas me,* Ps. Spl. 30, 2. Ēfstaþ and lǽdaþ hine to me *festīnāte et addūcite eum ad me,* Gen. 45, 13: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 88, 32. Ēfstaþ ðæt ge gangon þurh ðæt nearwe geát *hasten that ye go through the narrow gate,* Lk. Bos. 13, 24. Ðæt we to ðē mid ealre heortan ēfston *that we may hasten to thee with all our heart,* Homl. Th. ii. 600, 3. To ðam ðe hit ēfst wæs *ad quam festīnātum erat,* Prov. 20. DER. ge-ēfstan.

eft; *adv. Again, second time, then, afterwards;* ĭtĕrum, dēnuo, rursus, re-, deinde, ĭtem:—Eft lufigende God *ĭtĕrum āmans Deum,* Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 58. Asende Noe ūt eft culfran *Noe rursus dimīsit cŏlumbam,* Gen. 8, 10: Mt. Bos. 4, 7, 8: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 51, 52: Chr. 790; Erl, 56, 38: 828; Erl. 64, 10: 1046; Erl. 170, 17: 797; Erl. 58, 16: Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 13. Eft *ĭtem,* Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 38: 5, 5; S. 617, 34. Eft on Cent forbærnde *afterwards burned in Kent,* Chr. 685;

Erl. 40, 20. [*Piers P.* eft *again: Wyc.* eft, efte *again: Laym.* æft, afte, eft, efte *afterwards: Orm.* efft *afterwards, again: O. Sax.* eft *again: O. Frs.* eft, efta *behind, afterwards, then: Goth.* afta *behind, back.*] v. æft.

eft-agyfan *To give back;* reddĕre, i. e. re-dăre, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 19.

eft-betĕht, æft-betĕht *Re-assigned, re-delivered, given back;* re-consignātus, R. Ben. 4. v. be-tæcan.

eft-cerran *To return;* redīre:—Eftcerdon *reversi sunt,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 17.

eft-cuman *To come back;* revenīre:—He hĕt ealle eftcuman *he commands all to come again,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 25. Eft-cymeþ *comes again,* Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21.

eft-cyme, es; *m. A coming again, return;* rĕdĭtus, reversio:—Dæt eorlwerod sæt on wĕnum eftcymes leófes monnes *the warrior band sat in expectation of the return of the dear man,* Beo. Th. 5785; B. 2896: Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 33; Hö. 130. Treófugla tuddor tācnum cýðdon eádges eftcyme *the tree-fowls' offspring by signs made known the blessed man's return,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 11; Gū. 708.

eft-eádig; *adj. Rich:*—Efteádig [ēst-, Th: sēft-, Grn.] secg *the favoured mortal,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 12; Seef. 56.

eft-edwītan *To reprove, upbraid again;* re-probāre, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 42.

efter *after,* Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 7; Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 8. v. æfter.

eft-gecīgean *To recall, call back;* re-vocāre:—Sende he ðone biscop hī to sōþfæstnysse geleáfan eft-gecīgean *he sent the bishop to call them again to the belief of the truth,* Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 10.

eft-hweorfan *To turn back, return;* rĕ-vertĕre:—Æfter tīde eft-hweorfende to heofonum *after a time returning again to the heavens,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 29. Eft-hwurfon *returned again,* 5, 6; S. 619, 9.

eft-leán, es; *n.* [leán *a reward*] *A recompense;* retrĭbūtio:—He eft-leán wile ealles genomian *he will surely take a recompense,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 8; Cri. 1100.

eft-lēsing, e; *f. Redemption;* redemptio, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 28.

eft-ongĕn-bīgan *To untwist again, to unwreathe;* re-torquĕre:—Eft-ongĕn-bīgde *retorsit,* Cot. 189.

eft-sīþ, es; *m. A journey back, return;* rĕditus:—Ār wæs on ōsfoste, eftsīðes georn *the messenger was in haste, desirous of return,* Beo. Th. 5560; B. 2783. Landweard onfand eftsīþ eorla *the land-warden perceived the return of the warriors,* Beo. Th. 3786; B. 1891: 2669; B. 1332.

eft-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To sit again, reside;* residĕre:—Ic eftsitte oððe ic uppsitte *resĭdeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 6.

eft-sōna; *adv.* [eft *again,* sōna *soon*] EFTSOONS, *soon after, again, a second time;* itĕrum:—He hī lærde eftsōna *he taught them again,* Mk. Bos. 10, 1.

eft-spellung, e; *f. A recapitulation;* re-capitŭlātio, Cot. 171.

eft-swā-micel *Even so much;* tantundem:—Eft-swā-miceles *for so much, at that price;* tantīdem, Som. Ben. Lye.

eft-wyrd, e; *f. Future fate, day of judgment;* futūrum fātum, judĭcii dies, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 15; Exod. 539.

eftyr *after;* post, Lye. v. æfter.

efyn-gelīc; *adj.* [efen *even,* gelīc *like*] *Even-like, alike, equal, co-equal;* co-æquālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

efynnis *Evenness, equity;* æquālĭtas, equĭtas, Ps. Spl. C. 110, 7. v. efennys.

efyr *a boar,* Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14. v. eofor.

ēg, e; *f. Water, sea;* aqua, măre. Used to denote,—*The sea coast:*—Blecinga ēg *Blekingley, the coast of the Blekingians,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1. Scon-ēg *Sconey.* v. ēg-.

ēg-. Used in composition:—*water, sea;* aqua, măre. DER. ēg-būende, -clif, -land, -streám. v. īg-.

ēgan *to fear, dread.* DER. on-ēgan, *q. v.*

ēg-būende; *pl. m. adj.* Used as a noun, *An island dweller;* ad aquam *vel* in insŭla hăbĭtans:—On ðære ealdan byrig Acemannes ceastre; hie ēgbūendas [MS. egbuend] Baðan nemnaþ *in the old town* Akemansceaster [*the pained man's city*]; *the islanders call it Bath,* Chr. 974; Th. 224, 20, col. 2, 3; Edg. 4. Gehwæm ēgbūendra *to each of the islanders,* 975; Th. 230, 5; Edg. 57. v. īg-būende.

ēg-clif, es; *n. A water-cliff* or *shore;* scŏpŭlus [=*σκόπελος a look-out place*] măris, lĭtus:—Ofer ēgclif [MS. ecgclif] ðæt eorl-werod sæt *the warrior band sat on the ocean's shore,* Beo. Th. 5778; B. 2893.

EGE, æge, eige, es; *m. Fear, terror, dread,* AWE; timor, terror, formīdo:—Eorþcyningum se ege standeþ *terribĭli ăpūd rēges terræ,* Ps. Th. 75, 9. On ðæm dagum wæs mycel ege fram ðæm wīfmannan *in those days there was a great dread of these women,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 37, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 143; Met. 1, 72. Ege Drihtnes *timor Domini,* Ps. Spl. 18, 10. Beó eówer ege and ōga ofer ealle nĭtenu *terror vester ac trĕmor sit sŭper cuncta animālia terræ,* Gen. 9, 2. Nis me ege mannes for āhwæðer *non timĕbo quid făciat mihi hŏmo,* Ps. Th. 55, 4: 117, 6. Wearþ hit swā mycel ege fram ðam here *there was so great awe of the army,* Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 31. Gefeallaþ [MS. gefeællæþ] ofer hī ege and fyrhto *fear and dread shall fall upon them,* Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. Ða Bryttas mid mycclum ege flugon to Lunden-byrig *the Britons fled to London in great terror,* Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 29: 823; Erl. 63, 24. Nā ðū ondrǽdst fram ege nihtlicum *non timēbis a timōre nocturno,* Ps. Spl. 90, 5: Ps. Th. 118, 38: Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 24. Ðū hæfdest eorþlīcne ege *thou hadst earthly awe,* Homl. Th. i. 596, 8: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 9. Syleþ eallum mete, ðām ðe his ege habbaþ *escam dēdit timentĭbus se,* Ps. Th. 110, 3: 59, 4. Ðe him Metodes ege, on his dǽdum, Drihten forhtaþ *qui tĭmet Dōmĭnum,* 127, 5. [*Laym.* eje, eiȝe, eie, æie, *m. awe, dread, anger: Orm.* eȝȝe: *M. H. Ger.* ege, *f: O. H. Ger.* egi, agi, *m. terror: Goth.* agei, *f: Dan.* ave, *m. f: Icel.* agi, *m. terror, discipline.*] DER. tīd-ege.

ēge; *gen. dat. acc. of* ēg *water,* Chr. 47; Th. 11, 6, col. 3. v. ēg.

ēge; *n. An eye:*—Mid ēgum *with eyes,* Cd. 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728. Gif ðīn ēge *if thine eye,* Mt. Rush. War. 5, 29. v. eáge; *n.*

egean *To harrow* or *break clods;* occāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ege-full; *adj. Fearful, terrible;* terrībilis:—Mǽre God, and mihtig and egefull *Deus magnus, et pōtens et terrībilis,* Deut. 10, 17. Hit wæs swīðe egefull *it was very terrible,* Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. v. eges ful.

ege-healdan *To hold in fear, correct;* corrīpĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 93, 10.

ege-lāf, e; *f. What had escaped horror;* horrōris resĭduum:—Ege-lāfe [MS. ece-lāfe], *acc.* Exod. 370.

ege-leás; *adj. Fearless;* impăvĭdus, Past. 36, 1, Lye.

egeleás-līce; *adv. Fearlessly;* impăvide:—Hie nū egeleás-līcor and unnytlīcor brūcaþ dære mildheortlīcan Godes giefe *they now enjoy the merciful gifts of God the more fearlessly and uselessly,* Past. 36, 1; Hat. MS. 46 b, 9.

Egeles ford, es; *m. Ailsford:*—Eádrīc gewende ðone cyning ongeán æt Egeles forda *Eadric went to meet the king at Ailsford,* Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 10, col. 1. v. Ægeles ford.

egen *fear;* timor, Wanl. Catal. p. 14, line 7, note z. DER. ege.

egenu *a little round heap;* glŏmŭlus, Som. Ben. Lye.

egenwirht *Hire, wages, a gift;* merces, Ps. Spl. T. 126, 4.

ege-nys, eges ful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Fearfulness, fear;* timor, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 39.

egesa, egsa, ægsa, an; *m.* [ege *fear*] *Fear, horror, dread;* tĭmor, horror, terror, formīdo:—Him gāsta weardes egesa on breóstum wunode *fear of the guardian of spirits dwelt in his breast,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 24; Gen. 2866: Beo. Th. 1572; B. 784: Andr. Kmbl. 789; An. 445: Rood Kmbl. 170; Kr. 86: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 252. Būtan Godes egsan [MS. B. egesan] *without fear of God,* Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 1: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 23; Dan. 124: Andr. Kmbl. 914; An. 457. Sió dimme niht ofer eldum egesan ne brohte *the dim night did not bring terror over men,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 34; Met. 12, 17: Cd. 202; Th. 250, 3; Dan. 541: Ps. Th. 66, 6. Egesan geaclod *terrified with fear,* Andr. Kmbl. 1609; An. 806: Beo. Th. 5465; B. 2736. [*O. Sax.* egiso, *m: M. H. Ger.* egese, eise, *f. horror: O. H. Ger.* ekiso, *m;* egis, agis, *n. horror: Goth.* agis, *n. fear, terror, horror.*] DER. bǽl-egsa, blōd-egesa, flōd-, folc-, glēd-, hild-, līg-, niht-, þeód-, wæter-.

ēgesa, ēgsa, an; *m.* [ēkso; *m. possessor: O. Sax. Heli.* ēgan *to own*] *An owner;* possessor:—Ēgesan ne gȳmeþ *heeds not the owner,* Beo. Th. 3519; B. 1757.

eges ful, ege-ful, -full; *adj.* [eges ful *full of fear* =] *Fearful, terrible, wonderful;* tĭmōre plēnus, terrībilis, admīrābilis:—Ðū [God] eart egesful *tu* [*Deus*] *terrībilis es,* Ps. Lamb. 75, 8: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 17; Dan. 106: Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 20; Cri. 1529. Bera sceal on hǽþe, eald and egesfull *the bear shall be on the heath, old and terrible,* Menol. Fox 519; Gn. C. 30: Beo. Th. 5850; B. 2929. Drihten ys mǽre God and mihtig and egefull *Dōmĭnus est Deus magnus et pōtens et terrībilis,* Deut. 10, 17: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. Eálá Drihten, lá hū egesful oððe hū wundorlīc is ðīn nama *Dōmĭne, quam admīrābile est nōmen tuum!* Ps. Lamb. 8, 2, 10.

eges fullīce; *adj. Full of fear, fearful, awful;* terrībilis:—Hū egesfullīc he is in geþeahtingum ofer monna bearn *quam terrībilis est in consĭliis sŭper fĭlios hominum,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 36. Egesfullīcran, *nom. pl. more full of terror,* Salm. Kmbl. 93; Sal. 46.

eges ful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness of fear, formidableness;* formīdŏlōsĭtas:—Eges fulnes, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 21. v. egenys [=ege, -nys, -nes.]

eges grīme, grimme, an; *f. A witch, sorceress;* vēnēfĭca, malĕfĭca, Som. Ben. Lye.

egesian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To affright;* terrēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egsian.

egesig *terrible, horrible.* v. eiseg.

eges līc; *def.* se eges līca, seó, ðæt eges līce; *adj.* [eges līc *a likeness of fear* =] *Fearful, terrible, dreadful, terrific, horrible, awful;* terrībilis, terrĭficus, horrĭbilis, horrendus:—Eorþscræf egeslīc *a fearful cavern,* Andr. Kmbl. 3174; An. 1590. Egeslīc æled eágaýne wearþ *the terrible fire was visible to the eye,* 3098; An. 1552: Rood Kmbl. 148; Kr. 74. Eálá hū egeslīc ðeós stōw ys *quam terrībilis est lŏcus iste!* Gen. 28, 17.

He is egeslíc God, ofer ealle godu eorþbúendra *Dominus terribilis est súper omnes deos*, Ps. Th. 95, 4: 88, 6: Ps. Spl. 46, 2. Wæs ðær swíðe egeslíc geatweard *there was a very horrible gatekeeper*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 18. Ðæs egeslícan dæt ðú dó feóndes aídlian awyrgede syrwunga *horrendi fácias hostis vácuisse* (?) *malignas insídias*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 24. Egeslícne cwide sigora Weard ofer ðæt fæge folc forþ forlǽteþ *the Lord of victories shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the fated folk*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 30; Cri. 1516. Fá þrówiaþ ealdor-bealu egeslíc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil*, 31 b; Th. 98, 31; Cri. 1616. Dæt he monig þing ge egeslíce ge willsumlíce geseah *that he saw many things both awful and delightful*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 29. Se ðe worhte egeslícu on sé dære reádan *qui fécit terribília in mári rubro*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 22. Wæs heora sum ðám ðórum egeslícra *one of them was more dreadful than the others*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 3. Daga egeslícast *most terrible of days*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 20; Cri. 1022.

eges líce; *adv.* [eges líce *in likeness of fear* =] *Fearfully;* terríbiliter:—Hí náht ne belimpaþ to ðam þunere ðe on ðyssere lyfte oft egeslíce brastlaþ *they do not appertain to the thunder which in this atmosphere often crackles fearfully*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 26; Lchdm. iii. 280, 13. Worpaþ hine deófol on dómdæge egeslíce *the devil shall fearfully cast him down in the day of doom*, Salm. Kmbl. 52; Sal. 26.

egesung, e; *f. A threatening, fear, dread;* comminátio, R. Ben. interl. 27, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egsung.

egeðe *a rake, harrow;* rastrum, Som. Ben. Lye.

egeðere, es; *m. A raker;* occátor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eggian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* EGA, *excite;* excitáre, Ben. Lye.

ége-þyrl, es; *n. An eye hole, a window;* fenestra:—Dæs leóhtes scíma þurh ða cýnan dære dúra and þurh ða éghþyrla ineóde *the glare of the light entered through the chinks of the door and through the windows*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 20. v. eág-þyrl.

ég-hwelc *all, every*, Jn. Rush. War. 8, 34. v. ǽg-hwilc.

Egipte, Egypte; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Egyptians, the people of Egypt in a body, Egypt;* Ægyptii:—Dæt Egipte ne forwurþon *that the Egyptians perish not*, Gen. 41, 36. Egipta land, Egypta land *the land of the Egyptians, Egypt*, Gen. 12, 10, 11, 14, 20: 13, 10: 21, 21: 37, 25, 28, 36: 39, 1. Égipta cyng, Egypta cyng *the king of Egypt*, Gen. 40, 1: Ex. 3, 18, 19: 5, 4. Egypta ealdor *a prince of the Egyptians*, Gen. 42, 6. Egipta here *the host of the Egyptians*, Deut. 11, 4. Fóron Iosepes tyn gebróðru to Egiptum *Joseph's ten brothers went to Egypt*, Gen. 42, 3: 45, 9. Hunger fornam swíðust Egipte *famine oppressed the Egyptians most*, Gen. 47, 13.

Egiptisc, Egyptisc; *def.* se Egiptisca, Egiptiscea; seó, ðæt Egiptisce; *adj. Belonging to Egypt, Egyptian;* Ægyptius:—Hér is ides Egyptisc *here is an Egyptian woman*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 19; Gen. 2227. Fram dære Egiptiscan eá *from the Egyptian river*, Gen. 15, 18. Hine gebohte Egiptisc man *an Egyptian man bought him*, 39, 1: Ex. 2, 11, 19. Ðisra Egiptiscra manna *of these Egyptian men*, Gen. 50, 11. Se Egiptiscea cyng *the Egyptian king*, Ex. 1, 17. Beforan ðam Egiptiscean folce *before the Egyptian people*, 3, 21, 22. Þurh Egiptisce galdru *through Egyptian enchantments*, 7, 11. Ðæt Egiptisce folc *the Egyptian people*, 11, 7. Ða Egyptiscan *the Egyptians*, Ex. 14, 18, 31. Iosep sealde hwéte ðám Egiptiscan mannum *Joseph sold corn to the Egyptian men*, Gen. 41, 56.

egiðe *a rake*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egeðe.

EGL, e; *f. A mote;* festúca:—Hwí gesihst ðú ða egle on ðínes bróðor eágan *quid vides festúcam in oculo fratris tui?* Lk. Bos. 6, 41, 42. [*Ger.* egel, achel, *f. festúca, arista.*]

eglan *to trouble*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. v. eglian.

ég-land, ég-lond, es; *n. Water-land, an island;* insúla:—We witan óðer égland *we know another island*, Chr. Erl. 3, 10. Geond ðis égland *throughout this island*, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 11. In dæt égland *on the island*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 7; Wal. 16. Égland monig *many an island*, 89 a; Th. 334, 12; Gn. Ex. 15: 100 b; Th. 380, 8; Rä. 1, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 31; Met. 1, 16. v. íg-land.

EGLE; *adj. Troublesome, hateful, loathsome, horrid;* mólestus, odiósus, infestus, turpis:—He him sylfum byþ egle *he is loathsome to himself*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 24: Cd. 209; Th. 258, 21; Dan. 679. Gif egle wǽron *if they were troublesome*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 20; Rä. 71, 16. Ðý-læs sceaðan mihton egle ondsacan *lest the horrid apostates might injure* [*him*], Andr. Kmbl. 2297; An. 1150: 2916; An. 1461. Eglum ættor-sperum *with horrid venomed spears*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9. [*Goth.* agls *shameful, disgraceful;* aglus *difficult, troublesome.*]

eglian, eglan, elan; hit egleþ, eleþ; *p.* ode, ade; *pp*, od, ad; *v. trans. chiefly used impersonally with dat. of person. To trouble, pain, grieve,* AN.; molestáre, dólere:—Dæt he us eglan móste *that he could trouble us*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Me egleþ [eleþ, MS. H.] swíðe *it grieves me much*, L. Edm. S. procem; Th. i. 246, 22. Him náfre syððan seó ádl ne eglode *the illness never ailed him afterwards*, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 60, 8: 13; Gdwin. 60, 19. Dæt him stranglíce eglade *it afflicted him severely*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 33. Gif men innan wyrmas eglen [eglien MS. B.] *if worms trouble a man within*, Herb. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 82, 22. [*Piers P. Chauc.* eylen, eilen *to ail: Orm.* ægglenn: *Plat.* echeln, öcheln *to be vexed, grieved at anything: Ger.* ekeln: *Goth.* aglyan *to molest*, in us-aglyan.] DER. æt-eglan, ge-.

Egones hám, Egnes hám, es; *m.* [*Ethelw.* Ignesham: *Flor.* Eignesham: *Hunt.* Aegnesham: *Gerv.* Egenesham] EGNESHAM or EYNSHAM, *Oxfordshire;* löci nómen in agro Oxoniensi:—Hér Cúþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas and genom Egones hám *in this year* [A. D. 571] *Cuthwulf fought against the Britons and took Eynsham*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 14. Into Egnes hám *at Eynsham*, Cod. Dipl. 714; A. D. 1005; Kmbl. iii. 344, 16.

egor *nine ounces* or *inches, a span;* dodrans, Cot. 64, Som. Ben. Lye.

ég-or- *water, the sea;* aqua, máre. [*Icel.* ægir, *m.*] DER. ég-or-here, -streám.

ég-or-here, es; *m. The water-host, the deluge;* undárum exercitus, diluvium: — Se égorhere eorþan tuddor eall acwealde *the water-host destroyed all the earth's progeny*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 23; Gen. 1402: 75; Th. 92, 31; Gen. 1537.

ég-or-streám, eágor-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, water, the sea;* unda, flúvius, máre:—Ðiós eorþe mæg and égorstreám cræfta náne adwæscan dæt ðæt him on innan sticaþ *this earth and sea can by no means extinguish that which in them remains*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 236; Met. 20, 118. Égorstreámas swégan *the water-streams sounded*, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 4; Gen. 1374.

egsa, ægsa, an; *m. Fear, horror, dread;* timor, horror, terror:—Egsa com ofer me *timor vénit súper me*, Ps. Spl. 54, 5: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 26; Cri. 839: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 12; Sat. 379. Beóþ egsan of heofene *érunt terrores de cælo*, Lk. Bos. 21, 11: Cd. 148; Th. 186, 10; Exod. 136. v. egesa.

ég-sa, an; *m. An owner;* possessor:—Égsan wyn *the owner's pleasure*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 7; Gn. Ex. 107. v. égesa.

egsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [egsa *fear*] *To frighten;* terrére:—Oft Scyld egsode eorl *Scyld often frightened man*, Beo. Th. 11; B. 6. DER. ge-egsian.

ég-streám, éh-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, a river, the sea;* aquæ fluctus, flúmen, máre:—Hæfde Metod égstreám eft gecyrred *the just Creator had averted the stream*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 15; Gen. 1415. Here wícode égstreáme neáh *the host encamped near the river*, Elen. Kmbl. 132; El. 66: Beo. Th. 1158; B. 577. v. eá-streám.

egsung, e; *f.* [egsa *fear*] *A terrible act, frightening, threatening;* terríbile, comminátio:—Strencþe egsunga odde egesfulra þinga dínra hí cweðaþ *virtútem terribílium tuórum dícent*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 6. Mid egsunge *by threatening*, Jud. Thw. 161, 37.

egþe, an; *m. An instrument to beat out corn;* tribúla, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 52; Wrt. Voc. 16, 25.

egþe *a rake*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egeðe.

ég-ðer *either:*—Égðer ge—ge *both—and*, Gen. 4, 22. v. ǽgðer.

ég-þyrl *a window:*—þurh ðæs húses égþyrl *through the window of the house*, Jos. 2, 15. v. eág-þyrl.

égum *with eyes*, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728; *dat. pl. of* ége = eáge; *n.* q. v.

é-gylt *a fault*, Ps. Spl. T. 31, 5. v. é-gylt.

Egypte; *pl. m. The Egyptians*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 21. v. Egipte.

Egyptisc *Egyptian*, Ex. 6, 5. v. Egiptisc.

egys full *fearful*, Ps. Spl. C. 46, 2. v. eges ful.

eh, es; *n.* I. *a war-horse, charger;* equus bellátor:—Ða ða hors óþbær, eh and eorlas *which bore away the horses, the chargers, and chiefs*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 21; Rä. 23, 11. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛖ = e, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is eh *a war-horse*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter e, but for eh *a war-horse, charger*, as,—ᛖ [eh] byþ for eorlum *the war-horse is for chiefs*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 37; Runic pm. 19; Kmbl. 343, 3. v. eoh.

éh- *water*, used in composition. v. íg.

ehennys, -nyss, e; *f. Modesty;* púdor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eher *an ear of corn*, Mk. Lind. War. 4, 28. v. ear.

eh-heóloðe, an; *f. The plant elecampane* or *horseheal;* inúla hélénium, Lin, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 20.

éhst *highest*, Ps. Spl. 49, 15, = heáhst, héhst; *superl. of* heáh.

éh-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, ocean:*—Heliseus éhstreám sóhte, leólc ofer lagu-flód *Heliseus sought the ocean, bounded over the water-flood*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 1; Jul. 673. v. ég-streám, eá-streám.

ehsýne *a face, countenance;* fácies, Som. Ben. Lye. v. an-sýn.

eht *value, estimation:*—Be dæs demmes ehte *pro damni æstimátióne*, Ex. 22, 5. v. eaht.

ehta *eight:*—Ehta dagas gefyllede wǽron *consummáti sunt dies octo*, Lk. Bos. 2, 21. v. eahta.

éhtan; he éht, *pl.* éhtaþ; *p.* éhte, *pl.* éhton; *pp.* ehted *To follow after, chase, pursue, persecute, annoy, afflict;* persequi, tribulare, affligere,—*followed by gen.* or *acc:*—Ne éht he nánre wuhte *he pursues not anything*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 3. Húndas míne wildeór éhton *canes mei féras persequébantur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15. Ðonne hí eów éhtaþ on dysse byrig *cum persequentur vos in civitáte ista*, Mt. Bos. 10, 23:

5, 11: Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 48: 25; Som. 26, 63. Đara đe mîn ehtaþ *tribulantium me*, Ps. Th. 26, 14: 118, 157. Đū us ahreddest æt đām đe ūre ehton *liberasti nos ex affligentibus nos*, Ps. Th. 43, 9. v. eahtan, oht.

ehta-tyne; *adj. Eighteen;* octō-dĕcim:—Wēne gē đæt đa ehtatyne wēron scyldige *pūtātis quia illi decem et octo debītōres fuĕrint?* Lk. Bos. 13, 4, 16. v. eahta-tyne.

ehtend, es; *m. A persecutor;* persĕcūtor:—Domicianus wearþ ehtend cristenra manna *Domitian was a persecutor of christian men*, Ors. 6, 9; Bos. 120, 18. He dreág ehtendra nīþ *he endured the persecutors' malice*, Exon. 40a; Th. 133, 28; Gū. 496. Ic his ehtendas ealle gefīyme *I will put all his persecutors to flight*, Ps. Th. 88, 20.

ehteođa, ehteđa *eighth*:—On đam ehteođan dæge *on the eighth day*, Lk. Bos. 1, 59. v. eahtođa.

ehtere, ehtre, es; *m. A persecutor;* persĕcūtor:—Ehtere *persĕcūtor*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 44. Of ehtere *ex persecūtōre*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 19. Sanctus Albanus cȳđde đām ehterum Godes geleáfan dæt he cristen wære *Saint Alban told the persecutors of God's truth that he was a christian*, 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Gebiddaþ for eówre ehteras *pray for your persecutors*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37.

ēh-þyrl *eye-hole, a window*:—Đū wircst ēhþirl *thou makest a window*, Gen. 6, 16: Jos. 2, 18. v. eág-þyrl.

ehtian *to esteem, deem, value;* æstīmāre:—Swā monnum riht is to ehtienne *quantum hominibus æstīmāre fas est*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30: Beo. Th. 2449; B. 1222: Cd. 193; Th. 241, 25; Dan. 410. v. eahtian.

ehting, e; *f. Persecution;* persĕcūtio, Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 11, notes, p. 28. 1.

ehtnes, ehtnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Persecution;* persĕcūtio:—Seó ehtnes đara cristenra manna *the persecution of christian men*, Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 11: Ps. Th. 118, 139. Fram ludēa ehtnesse *from the persecution of the Jews*, Ps. Th. arg. 17: Mt. Bos. 13, 21: Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 30. Eádige synd đa đe ehtnysse þoliaþ for rihtwīsnysse *beati qui persecūtiōnem patiuntur propter justītiam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 10: Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22: 1, 8; S. 479, 19, 21. v. eáhtnes.

ehtođa, ehtuđa *eighth*, Ex. 22, 30. v. eahtođa.

ehtre *a persecutor*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37, MS. B. v. ehtere.

ehtung, e; *f. Deliberation, council;* delĭbĕrātio:—Ehtunga ealle hæfdon *cogitāvērunt*, Ps. Th. 82, 3. v. eahtung.

eíg, e; *f. An island;* insŭla:—Wiđ eíge *near the island*, Chr. 878; Th. 148, 29, col. 1. v. íg.

eige *fear*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. v. ege.

eíg-land, es; *n.* [eá *water* = eíg, land *land*] *Water-land, an island;* insŭla:—On đis eíglande *in this island*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 15. v. íg, eá, íg-land = eá-land.

eiseg; *adj.* [=egseg, egeseg, from egesa *fear*] *Terrible, horrible;* terrĭbilis:—Cleopaþ đonne se alda ūt of helle, wriceþ word-cwedas wēregan reorde, eisegan stefne *then the chief calleth out of hell, uttereth words with accursed speech, with horrible voice*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 6–10; Sat. 34–36.

el-, ele- *foreign, strange;* peregrīnus, externus. v. el-land, ele-land.

él *an eel*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. Él-íg. v. ǽl.

-el, -ol, a termination denoting persons, as, Fōrrīdel *an outrider;* bȳdel *a herald.* It denotes also inanimate objects; as, Gyrdel *a girdle;* stȳpel *a steeple.*

elan *to trouble, pain, grieve*, L. Edm. S. procem; Th. i. 246, 22, note 33. v. eglian.

élas *hedgehogs*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 19. v. íl.

el-boga, ele-boga, eln-boga, an; *m. An* ELBOW; cūbĭtum, ulna:—Elboga *cūbĭtum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 125; Wrt. Voc. 43, 50. Fæđm betwux elbogan [MS. elboga] and hand-wyrste *a cubit, between the elbow and wrist;* cūbĭtum, 72; Som. 70, 126; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* elbowe: *Plat.* ellbagen, *m: Dut.* elleboog. *m: Ger.* elbogen, elnbogn, ellenbogen, *m: M. H. Ger.* ellenboge, elenboge, *m: O. H. Ger.* elinbogo: *Dan.* albue, *m. f: Icel.* albogi, alnbogi, olbogi, ölbogi, ölnbogi, *m. elbow.*]

élc *each*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 15. v. ǽlc.

elch, es; *m. The* ELK; alces, cervus alces, Lin. Som. Ben. Lye. [*Dut.* ellend, elland, eland, *m. tragĕlaphus, hircocervus, animal septentrionālis regiōnis: Ger.* elk, *m;* commonly elen, elend, *n. m;* elen-thier, *n: M. H. Ger.* ëlch, ëlhe, *m: O. H. Ger.* elaho, eliho, elho, elocho, elch, *m: Dan.* els-dyr, *n: Swed.* elg, *m: Icel.* elgr, *m: Lat.* alces, *f: Grk.* ἄλκη, *f. an elk.*]

elcian; *part.* elcigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n. To put off, delay;* mōrāri, differre, cunctāri, tempus trāhĕre:—Ic latige on sumere stōwe, ođđe ic elcige *mōror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 14. Dæt he leng ne elcode to his geleáfan *that he no longer delayed his belief*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 1. v. latian.

elcor, elcur, ælcor; *adv. Elsewhere, otherwise, besides, except;* alias, alĭter, præter, nisi:—Gif hit hwæt elcor biþ *sin alias*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 17. [*O. Frs.* ekker, elker, elkes *alias: O. Sax.* elcor *alias; O. H. Ger.* elichor, elicor, elihor *prorsus, ultra, amplius: Dan.* ellers: *Swed.* eljest *else: Icel.* ellegar, elligar, ellar, ella *alias.*]

elcra; *comp. adj.* [elcian *to put off, delay;* elcung *lateness, delay*] *Latter;* posterior:—Gif hie cumaþ of ōđrum biterum and yfelum wēstum, đa đe wyrceaþ ōman, đonne beóþ đa elcran to stillanne ǒþ đæt đe hie unstrangran weorþan *if they come from other bitter and evil humours, which cause inflammations, then are the latter to be stilled until they become less strong*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 12–15.

elcung, e; *f. A delay*, R. Ben. 5, 71, Lye. v. eldung.

elcur; *adv. Otherwise;* alias, Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 1: 9, 17: Lk. Lind. Wur. 5, 37. v. elcor.

eld *age*:—Sió forme eld *the first age*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 7; Met. 8, 4: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 2. v. yldu.

eldan *to tarry*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. yldan.

eldung *delay*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 17, MS. Cot. v. eldung.

elde *men*, Elen. Kmbl. 949; El. 476: Beo. Th. 5215; B. 2611: Andr. Kmbl. 2115; An. 1059: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 199; Met. 20, 100. v. ylde.

eldendlíc; *adj. Slow, slack;* piger, tardus, Som. Ben. Lye.

eldo *old age*, Beo. Th. 4229; B. 2111. v. yldu.

eldor *a prince*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ealdor.

eldor-man *an alderman*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 129, 25. v. ealdor-man.

eldra *elder, older;* sĕnior:—Heora eldran fæder *of their older father, of their grandfather*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 32, MS. Cot; *comp. of* eald.

eldran *elders, parents*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 115; Met. 1, 58: 13, 55; Met. 13, 28. v. yldra.

eldre; *comp? omne*:—Ne dyde he āhwǽr swā eldran cynne *non fēcit tāliter omni nātiōni*, Ps. Th. 147, 9.

eldung, eldcung, elcung, e; *f. Delay;* mŏra:—Hit is eldung and anbíd đæs hēhstan dēman *it is the delay and waiting of the highest judge*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 17. v. ylding.

ELE, es; *m.* OIL; ŏleum:—Eles gecynd is đæt he wile oferstīgan élcne wǽtan: ageót ele uppon wæter ođđe on ōđrum wǽtan, se ele flýt bufon: ageót wæter uppon done ele, and se ele abrecþ up and swimþ bufon *it is the nature of oil that it will rise above every fluid: pour oil upon water or on another fluid, the oil will float above: pour water upon the oil, and the oil will break through and swim above*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 11–14. Ele *ŏleum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 109; Wrt. Voc. 27, 38: Ps. Lamb. 108, 18: 140, 5. Hund sestra eles *centum cādos ŏlei*, Lk. Bos. 16, 6: Ps. Lamb. 4, 8. Of eówrum ele *de ŏleo vestro*, Mt. Bos. 25, 8. Mid mînum hālgan ele *ŏleo sancto meo*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 21. Đū amæstest ođđe đū gefætnodest on ele heáfod mîn *impinguasti in ŏleo cāput meum*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5: 103, 15. Genexode synt his sprǽcu ofer ele *mollīti sunt sermōnes ejus super ŏleum*, 54, 22. Hī ne nāmon nānne ele mid hym *non sumpsērunt ŏleum secum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 3, 4, 9: Lk. Bos. 10, 34: Gen. 28, 18: Lev. 2, 1, 6. Đū nymst ānne holne hlāf mid ele gesprengedne *tolles tortam pānis unius crustŭlam conspersam ŏleo*, Ex. 29, 23: Lev. 2, 4: Ps. Lamb. 44, 8: Lk. Bos. 7, 46. Eles drosna *dregs of oil;* amurca = ἀμόργη, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 18. [*Wyc. Chauc.* oile: *Orm.* ele: *Scot.* olye: *Plat.* oelje: *O. Sax.* olig, *n: Frs.* oalje; *O. Frs.* olie: *Dut.* olie, *f: Ger.* öl, *n: M. H. Ger.* ol, öl, *n: O. H. Ger.* olei, *n: Goth.* alew, *n: Dan.* olie, *m. f: Swed.* olja, *f: Icel.* olea, olía, *f: Lat.* oleum, *n: Grk.* ἔλαιον, *n. olive oil;* ἐλαία, *f. olive-tree, olive fruit.*] DER. wyn-ele.

éle *a lamprey*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ǽl.

ele-bacen; *pp. Oil-baked, baked in* or *with oil;* ŏleo coctus, ŏleātus:—Manna híg gadredon and grundon on cwyrne ođđe britton and sudon on croccan and worhton hlāfas đǽrof: đa wǽron híg swilce híg wǽron elebacene *pŏpŭlus colligens Man frangēbat mŏla sive tĕrēbat in mortārio, cŏquens in olla et fāciens ex eo tortŭlas sāpŏris quāsi pānis ŏleāti*, Num. 11, 8.

ele-beám, es; *m.* [ele *oil*, beám *a tree*] *An olive-tree;* ŏlea, ŏliva:—Elebeám *ŏlea* vel *ŏliva*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 111; Wrt. Voc. 27, 40: 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 17: 80, 25: 285, 70: Ps. Lamb. 51, 10. Heó brohte elebeámes twíg *she brought a twig of olive-tree*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 30; Gen. 1473. Heó brohte ān twíg of ānum elebeáme *illa portāvit rāmum ŏlīvæ*, Gen. 8, 11. Ealle eówre elebeámas forwurþaþ *all your olive-trees shall perish*, Deut. 28, 40: Ps. Th. 127, 4. Syndon bearn đīne swā swā nywlícra elebergena ođđe guógaþ elebeáma *sunt filii tui sicut novellæ ŏlivārum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3. Dō swā on đínum wínearde and on đínum elebeámon *ita fācies in vinea et in ŏlivēto tuo*, Ex. 23, 11. He eów sylþ elebeámas đe gē ne plantudon *dēdĕrit tibi ŏlivēta quæ non plantasti*, Deut. 6, 11. Unwæstmbǽre elebeám *an unfruitful* or *wild olive-tree;* ŏleaster, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 19; Wrt. Voc. 33, 19: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 15.

ele-beámen; *adj. Of* or *belonging to the olive-tree;* ŏleāginus, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 110; Wrt. Voc. 27, 39.

ele-berge, an; *f.* [ele *oil;* berge = berie *a berry*] *An olive, the fruit of an olive-tree;* ŏliva:—Swā swā eleberge wæstmbǽra *sicut ŏlīva fructifĕra*, Ps. Spl. 51, 8. Syndon bearn đīne swā swā nywlícra elebergena ođđe guógaþ elebeáma *sunt filii tui sicut novellæ ŏlivārum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3.

He ūteóde on ðæne mūnt Oliuarum, ðæt is Elebergena *egressus ibat in montem Ölīvārum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 39.

ele-boga, an; *m. An elbow;* ulna, Wrt. Voc. 71, 24. v. el-boga.

ele-byt, -bytt, e; *f.* [ele *oil*, byt *a bottle*] *An oil vessel* or *cruet, a chrismatory;* lentĭcŭla:—Elebyt ĕrenu *lentĭcŭla*, Cot. 121.

ele-fæt, es; *n. An oil-vat, cruise* or *pot;* emĭcădium:—Elefæt *emĭcŭdium* [=*emĭcădium*, v. Du Cange, vol. ii. 238], Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 79; Wrt. Voc. 25, 19. Stænen elefæt *ălăbastrum*, 24; Som. 60, 40; Wrt. Voc. 24, 40.

elehtre, eluhtre, an; *f. The plant lupine;* lŭpīnus albus, Lin:—Elehtre *lupine*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 30: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 24: 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 12. Hafa clam geworht of elehtran *have a plaster made of lupine*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 21. Genim elehtran *take lupine*, Herb. 46, 3; Lchdm. i. 148, 22: L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 16: 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 13: 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 27: 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 2: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 5: iii. 56, 26.

ele-lænde; *adj. Strange, foreign;* peregrinus:—Elelændra eorþbigennys *cōlōnia, peregrīnōrum cultūra*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 102; Wrt. Voc. 36, 25.

ele-land, es; *n. A foreign country;* externa terra:—Ðǽr ic on elelande ǽhte stōwe *there I owned a place in a foreign country*, Ps. Th. 118, 54.

ele-lendisc; *adj. Strange, foreign;* advĕna, aliēnus:—Elelendisc ic eom mid ðē *advĕna ĕgo sum ăpud te*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 13. Bearn elelendisce ferealdodon *filii aliēni invetĕrāti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46.

elene, an; *f. The herb elecampane;* inŭla hēlĕnium, Lin:—Genim nioðowearde elenan *take the nethervard part of elecampane*, L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 15: 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 14. v. eolone.

Elene, an; *f. Helena;* Helĕna = Ἑλένη: *The wife of the Roman emperor Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great*:—Constantius gesealde his suna ðæt rīce, Constantinuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan, his wīfe *Constantius gave the empire to his son Constantine whom he had by Helena his wife*, Ors. 6, 30; Th. 496, 33. His [Constantīnes] mōdor wæs cristen, Elena gehāten, swīðe gelȳfed mann, and þearle eáwfæst *his* [*Constantine's*] *mother was a christian, called Helena, a very faithful person, and very pious*, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 3. ☞See Ors. Bos. Notes and Various Readings, p. 28, col. 2, in proof that *Helena was the lawful wife of Constantius*:—Ðā him Elene forgeaf sincweorþunga *then Helĕna gave him treasures*, Elen. Kmbl. 2434; El. 1218. Fōr Elenan cneó *before the knee of Helĕna*, 1693; El. 848: 1903; El. 953. Se Cāsere [Constantīnus] hēht Elenan *the emperor Constantine told Helena*, Elen. Kmbl. 2003; El. 1003: 2124; El. 1063. Elene, 438; El. 219: 1204; El. 604: 1236; El. 620.

ele-sealf, e; *f. Oil-salve, sweet balm;* nardus = *νάρδος*, ambrŏsia = *ἀμβροσία*, Cot. 3: 146.

ele-seocohe, an; *f?* [ele *ŏleum*, seocche = seohhe *colātōrium*] *A vessel for straining oil, an oil-strainer?*—Eleseocche *fiscłum?* Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 85; Wrt. Voc. 41, 38.

eleþ, es; *m. A man;* hŏmo:—Witon ðæt se eleþ ēce bīdeþ *they know that the man eternally abideth*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 8; Gū. 38. v. hæleþ.

ele-treów, es; *n. An oil-tree, olive-tree;* ŏlīva:—Swā swā eletreów wæstmbǽra *sicut ŏlīva fructĭfĕra*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 51, 8. Swā niwe planta eletreówa *sicut nŏvellæ ŏlīvārum*, Ps. Spl. C. 127, 4.

ele-twig, es; *n. An olive twig, a small branch of olive*, Cot. 146.

-elfen, e; *f.* [ælf *an elf*, en *a feminine termination*] *A fairy, nymph;* nympha: *used only as a termination*:—Dūn-elfen *castāllides;* feld-elfen *moïdes(?);* wudu-elfen *dryădes;* wylde-elfen *hamadryădes;* sǽ-elfen *naïdes*, Ælfc. Gl. 112, 113; Som. 79, 108–112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 15–19. v. -ælfen.

el-hygd, e; *f. Strange thought, distraction;* perturbātio:—Mōdes elhygd *distraction of the mind*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 18.

Elig, e; *f.* [él = él *an eel*, ig *an island*] *The isle of* ELY, *Cambridgeshire;* insŭla Eliensis in agro Cantabrigiensi:—Is Elig ðæt land on Eást-Engla mǽgþa, hū hugu syx hund hīda, on eálondes gelīcnesse; is eall mid fenne and mid wætere ymbseald, and fram genihtsumnesse éla ða ðe on ðām ylcan fennum fongene beóþ hit naman onfēng *the land Ely is in the province of the East-Angles, of about six hundred hides, in the likeness of an island; it is all encompassed with a fen and with water, and took its name from the abundance of eels which are caught in the same fen*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 3–6. Hēr Sċe Æðeldryht ongon ðæt mynster æt Elige *in this year* [A. D. 673] *St. Ætheldryth began the monastery at Ely*, Chr. 673; Th. 58, 4. Æðeldryþ wæs abbudisse geworden on ðam þeódlande ðe is gecȳged Elige, ðǽr heó mynster getimbrade *Ætheldryth became abbess in the country which is called Ely, where she built a monastery*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 1.

Elig-burh, Elī-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. The city of Ely, Cambridgeshire;* urbs Eliensis in agro Cantabrigiensi:—Man hine lǽdde to Eligbyrig [Elīfbyrig, Th. 294, 15, col. 2] *they led him to Ely*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 16, col. 1.

eliðtrōpus, eliðtrōpos *the turnsole*, Herb. 137; Lchdm. i. 254, 10, 16. v. hēliotropus.

el-land, es; *n. A foreign country, strange land;* externa terra:—Mægþ sceal, geómormōd, elland tredan *a maiden, sad of mind, shall tread a strange land*, Beo. Th. 6031; B. 3019.

ellarn *an elder-tree*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ellen.

ellefne; *adj. Eleven;* undĕcim:—Ellefne orettmægas *eleven champions*, Andr. Recd. 1331; An. 664. v. endleofan.

ELLEN; *gen.* elnes; *m. n. Strength, power, vigour, valour, courage, fortitude;* vis, rōbur, vĭgor, virtus, fortitūdo:—Wīsdōm hæfþ on him feówer cræftas, ðara is ān wǽrscipe, ōðer metgung, þridde is ellen, feórþe rihtwīsnes *wisdom has in it four virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, the fourth justice*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34: Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573: Cd. 64; Th. 78, 5; Gen. 1288: Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 4; Gū. 1322: Andr. Kmbl. 920; An. 460: Menol. Fox 491; Gn. C. 16. Ðā him wæs elnes þearf *when he had need of valour*, Beo. Th. 5745; B. 2876: Cd. 47; Th. 59, 32; Gen. 972: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 3; Gū. 869: Andr. Kmbl. 2002; An. 1003: Elen. Kmbl. 1446; El. 725: Salm. Kmbl. 21; Sal. 11: Ps. Th. 118, 23. Wæs Gūþlāc on elne strong *Guthlac was strong in courage*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 34; Gū. 264: 62 b; Th. 231, 4; Ph. 484: Beo. Th. 5624; B. 2816. Hæfde him on innan ellen untweódne *he had within him unwavering courage*, Andr. Kmbl. 2485; An. 1244: Beo. Th. 5384; B. 2695. Ic gefremman sceal eorlīc ellen *I shall perform a manly deed of valour*, Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637. Ne lǽt ðīn ellen gedreósan *let not thy strength sink*, Wald. 10; Vald. 1, 6: Beo. Th. 1208; B. 602: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 7; Hö. 66: Apstls. Kmbl. 6; Ap. 3. Ellen fremman *to do a deed of valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 2418; An. 1210: Beo. Th. 6; B. 3. Moyses bebeád folc hycgan on ellen *Moses bade the people think on valour*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218: Fins. Th. 21; Fin. 11: Ps. Th. 93, 2. Engel hine elne trymede *an angel strengthened him with courage*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 21; Gū. 161: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 2; Gen. 2137: Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861: Andr. Kmbl. 1966; An. 985: Rood Kmbl. 67; Kr. 34: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Elne *with strength, power,* or *courage, strongly, powerfully, courageously;* strēnue, fortĭter, Beo. Th. 3938; B. 1967: Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 18; Fä. 8: Ps. Th. 52, 5: 59, 4: 118, 4, 176. [*Orm.* ellennlæs *powerless: O. Sax.* ellien, ellen, *n. strength, manhood: M. H. Ger.* ellen, *n. strength, manhood: O. H. Ger.* ellan, *m. zēlus, rōbur, virtus: Goth.* alyan, *n. zeal: Icel.* eljan, elja, *f. endurance, energy.*] DER. mægen-ellen.

ELLEN, es; *n. The elder-tree;* sambūcus nigra, a small tree whose branches are filled with a light spongy pith. The fruit is a globular, purplish-black berry, of which wine is often made, called *elder-berry wine.* It is quite distinct from alor *the alder-tree*, q. v:—Ellenes blōsman genim *take blossoms of elder*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 2. Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man sambūcus = *σαμβύκη* [MS. samsuchon = *σάμψυχον*] and ōðrum naman ellen, hāteþ *take this wort, which is named sambucus, and by another name elder*, Herb. 148, 1; Lchdm. i. 272, 14. Genim ellenes leáf *take leaves of elder*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 23: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 4. [*Plat.* elloorn, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* holder, holunder, *m: O. H. Ger.* holder, holuntar, *m: Dan.* hyld, *m. f;* hyldetræ, *n: Swed.* hyll, *f.*]

ellen; *adj. Of elder, elder-;* sambūceus:—Genim ellenne sticcan *take an elder-stick*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 7.

ellen-campian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To contend vigorously;* fortĭter pugnāre:—Ellencampian *pugĭlāre*, Cot. 4. Ellencampedon *pugĭlāvērunt*, Cot. 40.

ellen-cræft, es; *m. Strength, power;* virtus, pŏtentia:—Ahebbaþ hālligne heofena Drihten, usserne God ellencræfta *exalt the holy Lord of heaven, our God of powers*, Ps. Th. 98, 5.

ellen-dǽd, e; *f.* [ellen *valour*, dǽd *a deed*] *A deed of valour, bold* or *valiant deed;* virtūtis factum:—Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendǽda *age should deprive him of bold deeds*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 13; Gen. 484: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 22; Jud. 273. He secgan hȳrde ellendǽdum *he heard tell of valiant deeds*, Beo. Th. 1756; B. 876: 1804; B. 900.

el-lende, ele-lænde; *adj. Strange, foreign;* extĕrus, peregrīnus:—Nǽnig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearod *no merchant saw a foreign shore*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 60; Met. 8, 30. In ellende *in foreign land, afar*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33: 25, 14.

Ellen-dūn, Ellan-dūn, e; *f.* [*Flor.* Ellandun, i. e. mons Eallæ: *Will. Malm.* Hellendune: *Hunt.* Elendune] *Allington, near Amesbury, Wilts;* lŏci nōmen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hēr gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning and Beornwulf cyning on Ellendūne [Ellandūne, Th. 111, 21, col. 2] *in this year Egbert and Beornwulf fought at Allington*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 20.

ellen-gǽst, es; *m. A bold* or *powerful spirit;* pŏtens spīritus:—Se ellengǽst *the powerful spirit* [*Grendel*], Beo. Th. 172; B. 86.

ellen-gōdnes *zeal*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32, note. v. ellen-wōdnes.

ellen-heard; *adj. Hard of courage, bold, courageous;* fortis, strēnuus:—Wæs eorl ellenheard searoþancum beseted *the courageous warrior was beset with various thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2509; An. 1256: Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 3; Gū. 1138.

ellen-lēca, an; *m. A champion;* pūgil, agōnista, Cot. 15.

ellen-leás; *adj. Lacking courage;* fortitūdine cārens:—Ic sceal sēcan

ðderne ellenleásran cempan *I must seek another less courageous soldier*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 7; Jul. 394.

ellen-líce; *adv. Boldly, daringly;* fortĭter, strēnue, pŏtenter:—Wĭf beorn acwealde ellenlíce *the woman daringly slew a warrior*, Beo. Th. 4250; B. 2122.

ellen-mǽrþ, e; *f.* [mǽrþ *greatness, glory*] *Glory of valour* or *courage;* fortitūdĭnis glōria:—Grendel nihtweorce gefēh, ellenmǽrþum *Grendel rejoiced in his night-work, his valour-glories*, Beo. Th. 1660; B. 828.

ellen-rind, e; *f. Elder-rind* or *bark;* sambūci cortex:—Well ellenrinde niðewearde *boil the nether part of elder-rind*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 5: 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 5: 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 128, 14.

ellen-rōf; *adj. Remarkably strong, powerful, daring, brave;* rōbustus, strēnuus, fortis:—Strang oðde ellenrōf *rōbustus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 52. Beó ðū gestrangod and ellenrōf *confortāre et esto rōbustus*, Jos. 1, 7, 9: Cd. 89; Th. 110, 26; Gen. 1844: Beo. Th. 685; B. 340: Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 3; Pa. 40: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 7; Jud. 109: Wald. 79; Vald. 2, 11. Hĭ woldon ānunga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2784; An. 1394. Gif ic ænigne ellenrōfne gemēte *if I find any brave man*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 17; Jul. 382. Ellenrōfe weras *the bold men*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 9; Rä. 23, 20: Cd. 94; Th. 122, 33; Gen. 2036: Andr. Kmbl. 2284; An. 1143.

ellen-sióc; *adj.* [sióc = seóc *sick, diseased, infirm, languid*] *Infirm* or *languid from want of strength;* invălĭdus, dēbĭlis:—Hwæðer he cwicne gemētte in ðam wongstede Wedra þeóden ellensiócne *whether he should find the languid prince of the Goths alive on the field*, Beo. Th. 5567; B. 2787.

ellen-spræc, e; *f. Powerful speech;* pŏtens sermo:—He ne meahte ellenspræce, hleóðor ahebban *he could not raise his voice, his powerful speech*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 18; Gū. 1128.

ellen-þrīst; *adj. Bold in courage, bold;* audax:—Ða idesa ellenþrīste *the bold women*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133.

ellen-weorc, es; *n. A work of valour, valiant* or *powerful act;* fortitūdĭnis ŏpus, res fortĭter gesta:—He wæs ānræd ellenweorces *he was steadfast in his work of valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 464; An. 232. Gif ðū ðæt ellenweorc aldre gedīgest *if thou escapest with life from that work of valour*, Beo. Th. 1326; B. 661: 5279; B. 2643: Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 20; Gū. 613. Ellenweorca *of valiant acts*, Beo. Th. 4789; B. 2399. Ellenweorcum *by valiant acts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2740; An. 1372.

ellen-wōd, e; *f?* [wōd *mad*] *Zeal;* zēlus = ζῆλος:—Me ðīnes hūses heard ellenwōd æt *zēlus dŏmus tuæ cŏmēdit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9.

ellen-wōd; *adj.* [wōd *mad*] *Raging, furious;* fūrĭosus:—Wæs ellenwōd fæder wið dēhter *the father was furious with his daughter*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 4; Jul. 140.

ellen-wōdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ellen-wōd *zeal*] *To strive with zeal, emulate;* æmŭlāri:—Nylle ðū elnian oððe ellenwōdian [MS. ellenwondian] on yfelwillendum *nŏli æmŭlāri in malignantĭbus*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 1.

ellen-wōdnes, -ness, e; *f. Zeal, envy, emulation, ardour;* zēlus = ζῆλος, fervor:—Swindan me dyde ellenwōdnes mīn *tabescēre me fēcit zēlus meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 139: 78, 5. Aidanus hæfde Godes ellenwōdnesse and his lufan micle *Aidan had much zeal and love for God*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32. He wæs mid wylme mycelre ellenwōdnesse onbærned *zēlo magni fervōris accensus est*, 4, 24; S. 598, 22.

ellen-wyrt, e; *f. Elderwort, wallwort, danewort, dwarf-elder;* sambūcus ēbŭlus, Lin:—Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man *ēbŭlum*, and ðrum naman ellenwyrte nemneþ, and eác sume men wealwyrt hātaþ *take this herb, which is named* ēbŭlum, *and by another name elderwort, and some men also call it wallwort*, Herb. 93, 1; Lchdm. i. 202, 5: Wrt. Voc. 67, 12, 64: 69, 17.

ELLES; *adv.* ELSE, *otherwise, in another manner;* ălĭter, ălĭōquin, ălĭunde, sēcus:—Elles *ălĭter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 7, 67. Elles næbbe ge mēde mid eówrum fæder *ălĭōquin mercēdem non hābēbĭtis ăpud patrem vestrum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 1: Mk. Bos. 2, 21. Gif hit elles sý *sin autem*, Lk. Bos. 10, 6. He stýhþ elles ofer *ascendit ălĭunde*, Jn. Bos. 10, 1. Hĭ ne mihton elles bión *they could not else exist*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 30: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 104; Met. 9, 52: Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 17: Beo. Th. 5034; B. 2520: Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 18; Jul. 113. Hwā arīst elles of Syon būtan ðū *who else shall arise out of Sion but thou?* Ps. Th. 13, 11. Hwæt elles is *quid est ălĭud?* Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. Nyton hwæt hý elles sprecon *they know not what else they speak*, Ps. Th. 43, 16. Āhwǽr *or* ǽghwǽr elles *anywhere else*, Ps. Th. 71, 12: 102, 15. Nā elles, nā hū elles *not otherwise, no how else;* haud sēcus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 8. Nówiht elles *nothing else;* nil ălĭud, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Elles āwiht, ówiht *or* wuht *anything else;* ălĭud quid, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 33; Gen. 682: 91; Th. 114, 16; Gen. 1905: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 27; Seef. 46: 115 a; Th. 443, 1; Kl. 23: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 40; Met. 9, 20. Elles hwæt *anything else*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 8. Elles hwǽr, hwār, hwērgen *or* hwider *elsewhere;* ălĭorsum, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5: L. C. E. 13; Th. i. 368, 6: Beo. Th. 277; B. 138: 5173; B. 2590: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 7. [*Wyc. Piers P.* ellis: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* elles: *Orm.* elless: *Scot.* els, ellis: *O. Frs.* elles, ellis: *M. H. Ger.* alles *ălĭter*: *O. H. Ger.* alles, elles, ellies *ălĭōquin*: *Goth.* allis *at all*: *Swed.* eljest: *Lat.* ălias.]

elles hwā *any:* ali-quis, March. § 136, 5 a.

ellĭcor; *adv. Elsewhere, otherwise,* Ælfc. Gr. 38, Lye, Ettm. v. elcor.

ellm, es; *m. An elm;* ulmus:—On ellmum *in ulmis*, L. Edg. C. 16; Wilk. 83, 47. v. elm.

ellnung, e; *f. Emulation, zeal;* æmŭlātio:—Hĭ hæfdon Godes ellnunge *æmŭlātiōnem Dei hābēbant*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 8. v. elnung.

ellor; *adv. Elsewhere;* ălias, ălĭorsum:—Heó ðæt leóht geseah ellor scrīðan *she saw the light depart elsewhere*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 9; Gen. 773: 133; Th. 168, 17; Gen. 2784: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 112: Beo. Th. 110; B. 55.

ellor-fūs; *adj.* [fūs *ready, quick*] *Desirous* or *ready to go elsewhere, ready to depart;* pĕregre eundi cupĭdus, ălĭorsum īre părātus:—Óþ-ðæt gāst, ellorfūs, gangan sceolde to Godes dóme *until his spirit, ready to depart, must go to God's judgment*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 7; Gen. 1609. He his hlāford geseah ellorfūsne *he saw his lord ready to depart* [*about to die*], Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 11: Gū. 1027: Andr. Kmbl. 375; An. 188.

ellor-gǽst, -gǽst, es; *m. A spirit living* or *going elsewhere, a departing spirit;* spīritus ălĭbi dēgens:—Scolde se ellorgāst on feónda geweald sīðian *the departing spirit must go into the power of fiends*, Beo. Th. 1619; B. 807. Ellorgǽst *a departing spirit*, 3238; B. 1617. Hie gesāwon twegen ellorgǽstas *they saw two spirits living elsewhere*, 2702; B. 1349.

ellor-sīþ, es; *m. A journey elsewhere, departure, death;* ălĭbi ĭter, mors:—Symble bið gemyndgad eaforan ellorsíþ *his offspring's death will always be remembered*, Beo. Th. 4893; B. 2451.

ell-reord; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbărus:—Eallum ellreordum cynnum *cunctis barbăris nātiōnĭbus*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 31. v el-reord.

ell-reordig; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbărus: — Óðer [heretoga] wæs ðam hæðenan rēþra and grimra forðon he ellreordig wæs *alter* [dux] *quia barbărus ĕrat, pāgāno sævior*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 21, 24: 3, 6; S. 528, 10. v. el-reord.

ell-þeód, ell-þiód, e; *f. A strange people, foreign nation;* pĕregrīna gens:—Hý fōron on ellþiéde *they went into a foreign land*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 6. v. el-þeód.

ell-þeódig -þiódig; *adj. Strange, foreign, a stranger, a foreigner:*—Ellþeódigra *of the foreigners*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 8; Gen. 1835: Lk. Lind. War. 17, 18: 24, 18. v. el-þeódig.

ellyn *zeal*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 139. v. ellen.

ELM, ellm, es; *m. An* ELM, *elm-tree;* ulmus:—Genim elmes rinde *take bark of elm*, L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 52, 9. [*Chauc.* elmes, *pl*: *Dut.* olm, *m*: *Ger.* ulme, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* ëlm, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* elm, helmboum: *Dan.* alm, älm, *m, f*: *Swed.* alm, *f*: *Icel.* almr, álmr, *m*: *Lat.* ulmus, *f.*] DER. elm-rind.

elm-boga, an; *m. An elbow;* cŭbĭtum:—Gif se earm bið forad būfan elmbogan *if the arm be broken above the elbow*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24. v. el-boga.

el-mehtig *almighty*, Ps. C. 77 [Pfr. Germ. 10, 427]. v. eal-mihtig.

elmestlíc; *adj. Charitable;* mīsĕrĭcors:—Swā hit him bōem rehtlícast and elmestlícast wǽre *as might be most righteous and most charitable for both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 23.

el-mihtig *almighty*:—God elmihtiga *almighty God*, Chr. 1086; Th. 353, 32. v. eal-mihtig.

elm-rind, e; *f.* ELM-RIND or *bark;* ulmi cortex:—Elmrind *bark of elm*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 2. Well elmrinde *boil elm-rind*, 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 5. Nim elmrinde *take elm-rind*, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 8: 3, 29; Lchdm. ii. 324, 15. Genim elmrinde grēne *take elm-rind green*, 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 15. Mid elmrinde *with elm-rind*, 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 23.

ELN, e; *f.* I. *an* ELL, *a measure of length, the space from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, eighteen inches.* This is the *Heb.* אַמָּה [amma] *a cubit:* the *Lat.* cŭbĭtus *a cubit,* ulna *an ell.* Liddell and Scott say πῆχυς = *cŭbĭtus*, and *ulna an ell* properly contain twenty-four δάκτυλοι [δάκτυλος, the breadth of a finger, about ¾ of an English inch]:—Τίς δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν μεριμνῶν δύναται προσθεῖναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ πῆχυν ἕνα; Mt. 6, 27; *þ whas ĭzwara maurnands mag anaaukan ana wahstu seinana* aleina *aina?* Mt. Bos. Goth. 6, 27; quis autem vestrum cōgĭtans pŏtest adjĭcĕre ad stātūram suam *cŭbĭtum* ūnum? Mt. Vulg. 6, 27; hwylc eówer mæg sóþlice geþencan ðæt he ge-eácnige ǽne *elne* to hys anlícnesse? Mt. Bos. 6, 27; Wycl. says *cubite;* Tynd. *cubit.* It is therefore presumed that the *Grk.* πῆχυς = *Heb.* אַמָּה was eighteen inches; for twenty-four δάκτυλοι × by ¾ = [.75] = eighteen inches. In the parallel passage, Lk. Bos. 12, 25, there is not any Gothic; the *Grk. Lat.* and *A. Sax.* are the same as in the preceding verse. Lk. Bos. 12, 25 is, therefore, not quoted. Hĭ wǽron unfeor fram lande, swylce hit wǽre twā hund elna *non longe ĕrant a terra, sed quāsi cŭbĭtis ducentis* [18 in. × 200 + 12 = 300 ft.], Jn. Bos. 21, 8. Fíftena stōd deóp ofer dūnum se drencefiōd monnes elna *the deluge stood deep over the downs, fifteen ells of man*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 17; Gen. 1399. Eln *ulna*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 62; Wrt. Voc. 64, 71. II. *the Royal*

Persian ell, or *cubit, is very nearly* 20½ *inches;* for Herodotus says that the πῆχυς βασιλήϊος, bk. i. § 178, is 3 δάκτυλοι longer than the common Grk. πῆχυς = *cubit* or *ell:* 24 δάκτυλοι, i. e. 24 + 3 = 27 δάκτυλοι; 27 × [½ of an inch and $\frac{1}{10}$ of an 8th, δάκτυλος *a finger's breadth* = about $\frac{7}{100}$ of an inch, that is ½ of an inch and $\frac{1}{10}$ of an 8th = ½ + $\frac{1}{80}$ = $\frac{4}{80}$ + $\frac{1}{80}$ = $\frac{5}{80}$ = .76] .76 = 20$\frac{6}{100}$ [= 20½ inches, and $\frac{1}{100}$ or $\frac{1}{80}$ of an inch]:—Se weall Babilónes is fiftig elna brād, and twā hund elna heáh .... and ymbútan ðone weall is se mæsta dīc .... and widútan ðam dīce is geworht twegra elna heáh weall *the wall of Babylon is fifty ells broad, and two hundred ells high .... and round the wall is a very great dike .... and outside the dike a wall is built two ells high*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 23–28. III. *the ell in A. Sax. was sometimes about* 24 *inches*, or 2 *feet:*—Se hwæl biþ micle læssa ðonne ōðre hwalas: ne biþ he lengra ðonne syfan elna lang; ac, on his āgnum lande, ða beóþ eahta and feówertiges elna lange, and ða mǽstan, fiftiges elna lange; ðara, he sǽde, ðæt he syxa sum ofslōge syxtig on twām dagum *this whale is much less than other whales: it is not longer than seven ells; but, in his own country* [*Norway*], *they are eight and forty ells long, and the largest, fifty ells long; of these, he said, that he was one of six, who killed sixty in two days*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 18–23. In giving the size of the Horse-whale or Walrus, and of the Whale, Ohthere, a Norwegian, would most probably calculate by the measure of Scandinavia, the ell of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Molbeck, in his Dansk Ordbog, thus defines it:—'Alen, et vist længdemaal, som deles i 24 tommer ... Tomme een 12te fod, og een 24de alen,' ... That is, *Ell, a certain measure of length, which is divided into* 24 *inches .... An inch one* 12*th of a foot, and one* 24*th of an ell.* King Alfred, in his Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, followed the calculation of Ohthere, who says that the Horse-whale or Walrus is 7 ells long, that is 14 feet, and the Whales 48 ells, and the largest 50, that is 96 feet, and the largest 100 feet long. These calculations approach very nearly to those given by Mr. Broderip, who says the length of the Walrus is from 10 to 15 feet, and Dr. Scoresby, who gives the length of the Physalus to be about 100 feet, Ors. Eng. p. 43, note 45. 2. ells of different lengths were used in Anglo-Saxon times; and, even in the present day, 3 sorts of ells are known in England:—*The Flemish ell* is 3 quarters of a yard or 27 inches; *the English* 5 quarters or 45 inches; and *the French* 6 quarters or 54 inches. [Early English, *Wrt. spec.* 35, ān elne long: *R. Glouc.* 429, 3, elnen, *pl: Plat.* eel, *f: Frs.* jelne: *O. Frs.* ielne, elne, *f: Dut.* el, elle, *f: Ger.* elle, *f: M. H. Ger.* elne, eln, elline, ellen, *f: O. H. Ger.* elina, elna, elle, *f: Goth.* aleina, *f: Dan.* alen, *f: Swed.* aln, *f: Icel.* alin, *f: Lat.* ulna, *f: Grk.* ὠλένη, *f.* Eln *the ell* is found in *A. Sax.* eln-boga, el-boga *the elbow: Dut.* elle-boog: *Ger.* ellen-boge.] Ell is an old Teutonic word being used in the oldest German, the Gothic translation of Ulphilas about A. D. 360: in Anglo-Saxon about 895. The date of its use in other parts of Europe may be ascertained by referring to the languages quoted above, and in the list of contractions where the names and dates of the authors are given.

eln-boga, an; *m. An elbow;* cūbītum:—Se earm nǽnige bīgnesse on ðam elnbogan hæfde *the arm had no bending at the elbow*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. v. el-boga.

elnes *of strength*, Beo. Th. 3063; B. 1529; *gen. of* ellen.

elnes = ellenes *of elder:*—Elnes rinde sele *give elder-rind*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 14. v. ellen *an elder-tree.*

eln-gemet, es; *n. An ell-measure, the length of an ell, two feet?* cūbītālis mensūra, ulnæ mensūra:—Ðæt fær gewyrc fiftiges wīd, þrittiges heáh, þreó hund lang elngemeta *make the vessel fifty wide, thirty high, three hundred long, of ell measures*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 10; Gen. 1309. v. eln I. and III.

elnian; *part.* elnende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ellen *strength*]. I. *to make strong, strengthen;* confortāre:—Elnode he hine and sæt upp *confortātus sēdit in lectŭlo*, Gen. 48, 2. II. *to strive with zeal after another, endeavour to be equal, emulate;* æmŭlāre, zēlāre:—Nyl ðū elnian betwih awergde, ne elnende ðū sió dōnde unrehtwīsnisse *nōli æmŭlāre inter mălignantes, neque æmŭlātus fueris făcientes iniquĭtātem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 1, 7. Ic elnode [elnade, Ps. Th. 72, 2] ofer ða unrihtwīsan *zēlāvi sŭper iniquos*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 3. Ne elna ðū *ne æmŭlēris*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8. DER. ge-elnian.

elnung, ellnung, e; *f. Zeal, hot emulation, envy;* zēlus, æmŭlātio:—Elnung *zēlus*, Rtl. 192, 5. Elnung oððe æfista hūses dīnes ge-et [= gesæt] mec *zēlus dŏmus tuæ cŏmēdit me*, Jn. Lind. War. 2, 17.

elone *the herb elecampane*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 2. v. eolone.

elp *an elephant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ylp.

elpen-bānen; *adj. Made of ivory;* ĕburnĕus:—Fram hūsum elpenbānenum *a dŏmĭbus ĕburnĕis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10.

elpen-bān, es; *n. An elephant's bone, ivory;* ĕbur:—Elpenbānum *with ivory*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10: Cot. 71. v. ylpen-bān.

elpend, es; *m. An elephant;* ĕlephas = ἔλεφας:—Hwæðer ge seón māran on eówrum līchoman ðonne elpend *if ye were greater in your body than the elephant*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 25. Elpendes hýd wyle drincan wǽtan gelīce and spinge dēþ *an elephant's hide will drink wet like a sponge*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 10. He genēþde under ānne elpend *he went boldly under an elephant*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 20: 78, 9. He hæfde xx elpenda *he had twenty elephants*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 5: 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. To ðām elpendum [MS. elpendan] *to the elephants*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 26. Hēt Pirrus dōn ða elpendas on ðæt gefeoht *Pyrrhus ordered the elephants to be brought into the battle*, 77, 16, 23: 78, 5, 28.

elpend-tōþ, es; *m. An elephant's tooth;* ĕlephantis dens, Cot. 78.

elra; *comp? Stranger:*—He ne mētte on elran men mundgripe māran *he did not find a stronger hand-gripe in a stranger man*, Beo. Th. 1509; B. 752.

el-reord, ell-reord, æl-, æll-, eall-; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbărus:—Wǽron heó mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne *inflāti ĕrant barbăra stultĭtia*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13: 1, 5; S. 476, 11: 1, 14; S. 482, 12: Ps. Surt. 113, 1.

el-reordig, ell-reordig; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbărus, pĕregrīnus:—Of gramum folce ða elreordige ealle wǽron *de pŏpŭlo barbăro*, Ps. Th. 113, 1.

el-reordignes, -ness, e; *f. Barbarousness, outlandishness;* barbăries, Som. Ben. Lye.

el-riord; *adj. Barbarous;* barbărus:—Mid elriordre dysignesse *barbăra stultĭtia*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 122, 3. v. el-reord.

el-þeód, æl-þeód, el-þiód [ell-]; *gen.* e; *pl. nom. acc.* a, e; *f. A foreign nation, strange people;* gens pĕregrīna, alienĭgĕnæ, pĕregrīni:—Ēhton elþeóda *they pursued the strange nations*, Elen. Kmbl. 277; El. 139. Fōre elþeódum *before strange nations*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 12; Cri. 1337: 23 b; Th. 67, 6; Cri. 1084. On ellþeóde *among a strange people*, Andr. Kmbl. 1943; An. 974: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 25; Bo. 36.

el-þeódian *foreigners;* barbăros, = el-þeódigan; *acc. pl. def. of* el-þeódig, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 12, note.

el-þeódig, æl-þeódig, el-þiódig [ell-]; *adj. Strange, foreign, barbarous, one who is abroad;* pĕregrīnus, barbărus, advĕna, alienĭgĕna, qui pĕregre est:—Eorlas elþeódige *strange men*, Andr. Kmbl. 397; An. 199. Þearfsum and elþeódigum symble eáþmōd *paupĕrĭbus et pĕregrīnis semper hŭmĭlis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10, note. Ðæt Bryttas ða elþeódian of heora gemǽrum adrīfan *ut Brittōnes barbăros suis e finĭbus pĕpŭlĕrint*, 1, 14; S. 482, 12, note. Nū cwom elþeódig *now a stranger has come*, Elen. Kmbl. 1813; El. 908: Cd. 124; Th. 159, 3; Gen. 2629. Hwonne me wrāþra sum ellþeódigne aldre beheówe *when some enemy might bereave me, a stranger, of life*, 128; Th. 163, 20; Gen. 2701: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 11; Seef. 38: 87 b; Th. 329, 5; Vy. 29. Ða elþeódigan ealle Drihten lustum healdeþ *Dŏmĭnus custōdit advĕnam*, Ps. Th. 145, 8: 110, 4. v. el-þeód.

el-þeódiglīce, æl-þeódiglīce; *adv. In foreign parts, among foreigners;* pĕregre. v. æl-þeódiglīce.

el-þeódignes, -þeódines, æl-þeódignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A being* or *living abroad, pilgrimage;* pĕregrīnātio:—Ferde on elþeódignysse *pĕregre prŏfectus est*, Mt. Bos. 21, 33. On elþeódinysse, 25, 14. Elþeódignys oððe eardbegengnes mīn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incŏlātus meus prōlongātus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. v. eard-begengnes.

el-þeódisc; *adj. Foreign, strange;* pĕregrinus:—Tō bebyrgenne elþeódisce men *in sĕpultūram pĕregrīnōrum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7. v. el-þeódig.

el-þiód, e; *f. A foreign nation:*—In elþióde *pĕregre*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 21, 33. v. el-þeód.

el-þiódgian, -þiódigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [el, þeód *a people*] *To live in foreign parts, to lead a pilgrim's life;* pĕregrīnāri:—Wilnode he on neáweste ðara hāligra stōwe to tīde elþiódgian on eorþan *cŭpīvit in vicīnia sanctōrum lŏcōrum ad tempus pĕregrīnāri in terris*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 12.

el-þiódig *strange, foreign*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17, note 3: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 35: Mt. Lind. Stv. 25, 14. v. el-þeódig.

eltst *eldest;* nātu maxĭmus:—Seó mǽgþ asprang of Noes eltstan suna, se wæs gehāten Sem *that family sprang from Noah's eldest son who was called Shem*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 7, = yldest; *sup. of* eald.

elúhtre, an; *f. The plant lupine;* lūpīnus albus, Lin:—Wyl eluhtran on ealaþ *boil lupine in ale*, L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 11: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 26. v. elehtre.

ēlys *hedgehogs*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 19. v. īl.

em-, in composition, denotes *even, equal:* v. efen *even*, emb *about.* v. em-līcnes, em-niht, etc.

emb, embe *about, round, around:*—Emb eahta niht *about eight nights*, Menol. Fox 418; Men. 210: 76; Men. 38: 188; Men. 95: 109; Men. 54: 259; Men. 131: 449; Men. 226. Embe fīf niht *about five nights*, Menol. Fox 21; Men. 11: 30; Men. 15: 38; Men. 19: 82; Men. 41: 385; Men. 194. v. ymb.

embe-fær, es; *n.* [fær *a going, journey*] *A going round, circuit;* circuĭtus:—Embefær tūna *circuĭtus villārum*, Procem. R. Couc.

embe-gān *to go round*, Lye. v. ymb-gān.

embe-gang, es; *m. A going round, circuit;* circuĭtus:—Se embegang ðara landa *the circuit of the lands*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 402; A. D. 944;

Kmbl. iii. 421, 6. Se mōna hæfþ læstne embegang *the moon has the least circuit*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 38. Embegáng dōn *processiōnem fācēre*, R. Conc. 3. v. ymbe-gang.

embe-gyrdan; he -gyrt; *p.* -gyrde; *pp.* -gyrded *To surround, begird*; circumcingĕre:—Gārsecg embegyrt gumena rīce *the ocean surrounds the kingdoms of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 81; Met. 9, 41. v. ymb-gyrdan.

embeht, es; *n. An office, serving*; ministĕrium:—Ymb oft embehte *circa frequens ministĕrium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40. v. ambeht.

embehtian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To minister, serve*; ministrāre:—Heó embehtade oððe gehērde him *ministrābat eis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 15. Embehtaþ *ministrābit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 37.

embeht-mon, -monn, es; *m. A servant-man, servant, minister*; servus, minister:—Allra embehtmonn *omnium minister*, Mk. Lind. War. 9, 35. v. ambiht-man.

embehtsumnes, -nis, -niss, e; *f. A compliance, kind attention*; obsĕquium:—He dēmeþ embehtsumnisse [MS. embehtsumise] oððe hērnisse *arbitrētur obsĕquium*, Jn. Lind. War. 16, 2.

embe-hydignes, -ness, e; *f. Solicitude*; sollĭcĭtūdo, C. R. Ben. 43, Lye. v. ymb-hydignys.

Embene; *pl. m. The inhabitants of Amiens, Amiens, in Picardy, France*; Ambiānum:—Hēr fōr se here up on Sunnan to Embenum, and ðǣr sæt ān geár *in this year* [A. D. 884] *the army went up the Somme to Amiens, and remained there one year*, Chr. 884; Erl. 82, 17.

embe-smeágung, e; *f. A considering about, experience*; empīria = ἐμπειρία:—Manega embesmeágunga *empīria*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 49; Wrt. Voc. 47, 53.

embe-þencan; *part.* -þencende; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht *To think about, to be anxious for, careful*; sollĭcĭtus esse:—Ne beó ge embeþencende hū oððe hwæt ge sprecon, oððe andswarion *nōlīte sollĭcĭti esse quālĭter aut quid respondeātis, aut quid dĭcātis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 11. v. ymbe-þencan.

embe-ūton; *adv. About*; circum:—Ān of dām ðe dār embe-ūton stōdon *one of those who stood there about*, Mk. Bos. 14, 47. v. ymbe-ūtan; *adv.*

emb-feran; *p.* -ferde; *pp.* -fered *To go round, surround*; circuīre:—Hīg geond feówertig daga embferdon ðone eard *they went round the country for forty days*, Num. 13, 26.

embiht, es; *m. A servant*; minister:—Ða embihtas *ministri*, Jn. Rush. War. 7, 46. v. ambeht; *m.*

embiht, es; *n. An office*; officium:—Gefylde wǣron ða dagas embihtes his *implēti sunt dies officii ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 23. v. ambeht; *n.*

embiht-mon, -monn, es; *m. A servant-man, servant, minister*; servus, minister:—Allra embihtmon *omnium minister*, Mk. Rush. War. 9, 35. v. ambiht-man.

emb-long *at length*, Som. Ben. Lye.

emb-rin, es; *n.* [=emb-īren *an encircling iron*] *A fetter*; compes:—Embrin *balus?* Cot. 203; Wrt. Voc. 288, 1.

emb-ryne, es; *m. A running round, a course, revolution, anniversary*; revŏlūtio, circuītus:—Tyn embrynas *quinquennia jam dēcem*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 1. v. ymb-rene.

emb-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǣton; *pp.* -seten *To sit round* or *about, surround, beset, besiege*; circumsĕdēre, obsīdēre:—Porsenna and Tarcuinius embsǣton Rōme burh *Porsenna and Tarquin surrounded Rome*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 11. Hī besirede ðæt folc ðe hī embseten hæfdon *he deceived the people who had besieged them*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 83, 3. v. ymb-sittan.

emb-snīðan; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden, -snyden *To cut round, circumcise*; circumcīdĕre:—Ðæt ðæt cild embsnyden wǣre *ut circumcīdĕrētur puer*, Lk. Bos. 2, 21. v. ymb-snīðan.

emb-stemn; *adv. By turns*; vicissim:—Embstemn *vel* ðǣr gemang *vicissim*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 2.

emb-ūtan *about, round*; circum, circa:—Guton [MS. geoton; ðæs celfes blōd] embūtan ðæt weofod *they poured* [*the blood of the calf*] *round the altar*, Lev. 1, 5. 11. v. ymb-ūtan; *prep.*

emb-wlātian; ic -wlātige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look about, contemplate*; contemplāri:—Ic embwlātige *contemplor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 5, MS. D. v. ymb-wlātian.

emb-wlātung, e; *f. A viewing, contemplation*; contemplātio:—Hī brūcaþ ðære incundan embwlātunge his godcundnysse *they enjoy the closest contemplation of his divinity*, Homl. Th. i. 348, 7. v. ymb-wlātung.

em-cristen *a fellow-christian*, L. Ed. C. 36; Th. i. 461, 1. v. emne-cristen.

eme *deceit, fraud*; fraus, Som. Ben. Lye.

emel, e; *f. A canker-worm, caterpillar, weevel*; ērūca, brūchus = βροῦχος:—He sealde emele oððe treówyrme wæstm heora *dēdit ērūcæ fructus eōrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 51. He sǣde and com gærshoppe and emel ðæs næs nā gerīm *dixit et vēnit lŏcusta, et brūchus cūjus non ĕrat numĕrus*, 104, 32. v. ymel.

emertung, e; *f. A tickling, an itching*; prūrīgo:—Emertung *prūrīgo*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 61; Wrt. Voc. 20, 5.

emetig; *adj. Empty, vacant*; văcuus, văcans:—He gemēteþ hit [hīs] emetig *invēnit eam* [*dōmum*] *vācantem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 44. v. ænetig.

em-fela; *adj. Equally many*; tōtĭdem:—Gān inn emfela manna of ēgðre healfe *let equally as many men of either side go in*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 20. v. efen-fela.

em-hydig; *adj. Anxious about, solicitous*; sollĭcĭtus, C. R. Ben. 33. v. ymb-hydig.

emitte, an; *f. An emmet, ant*; formīca:—Emittan *formicæ*, Prov. 30. v. æmete.

em-lang; *adj. Equally long*; ejusdem longitūdĭnis, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 15.

em-leóf; *adj. Equally dear*; æque cārus:—Him wearþ emleóf, ðæt hȳ gesāwon mannes blōd agoten, swā him wæs ðara nȳtena meolc *it was equally dear to them to see man's blood shed, as it was* [*to see*] *the milk of their cattle*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 32.

em-līce; *adv. Even-like, evenly, equally, patiently*; æquālĭter, æquanĭmĭter:—Hū emlīce hit gelamp *how evenly it happened!* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 25: 3, 6; Bos. 57, 41. He ðone eard ealne emlīce dǣlde betwux twelf mægþum *he divided all the country equally among the twelve tribes*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 12: Boutr. Scrd. 29, 11; Lchdm. iii. 266, 22. He forbær Godes swingele swīðe emlīce *he bare God's scourging very patiently*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 12. v. efen-līce.

em-līcnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality, equity*; æquĭtas:—He dēmþ folc on emlīcnesse *judĭcābit pŏpŭlos in æquĭtāte*, Ps. Spl. T. 95, 10: 110, 7: 118, 75. v. efen-līcnes.

em-micel; *adj. Equally much*; æque multus:—Em-micel ealra *equally much of all*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 5. v. emn-micel, efen-micel.

emn; *adj. Even, equal, plain, level, just*; æquus, plānus, æquālis:—Ðæs wīsan monnes mōd biþ swīðe emn *the wise man's mind is very even*, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 58 a, 16: 17, 5; Hat. MS. 23 a, 7: Ps. Th. 10, 8. Næs ic næfre swā emnes mōdes *I was never of so even a mind*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 25. Seó burh wæs getimbred on swīðe emnum lande *the city was built on very level land*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 20: Past. 4, 2; Hat. MS. 10 a, 14. Habbaþ emne wǣga and emne gemetu and sestras *stātēra justa et æqua sint pondĕra, justus mŏdius æquusque sextārius*, Lev. 19, 36. On emn *on even ground, by, near*; in æquāli, juxta, Gen. 16, 12: 21, 19: Jos. 10, 5: Homl. Th. i. 30, 16; Byrht. Th. 137, 9; By. 184. To emnes *over against, opposite*; adversus, contra, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 8; 3, 9; Bos. 68, 25: Cod. Dipl. 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 194, 32; 195, 2. v. efen.

emn-, emne-, in compositĭon, *even, equal*, as efen:—Emne-cristen *a fellow-christian*. Emn-sceólere *a school-fellow*.

emn-æðele; *adj. Equally noble*; æque nōbĭlis:—Ealle sint emn-æðele *all are equally noble*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 27; Met. 17, 14.

emne; *comp.* emnor, emnar; *adv. Equally, even, exactly, precisely, just*; æquālĭter, æque, omnīno:—Sió sunne and se mōna habbaþ todǣled betwuht him ðone dæg and ða niht swīðe emne *the sun and the moon have divided the day and the night very equally between them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 72; Met. 29, 35: Ps. Th. 9, 8. Crist hiene selfne ge-eáþmēdde emne ōþ ðone deaþ *Christ humbled himself even unto death*, Past. 41, 1; Hat. MS. 56 a, 22: 50; Hat. MS: Cd. 92; Th. 116, 28; Gen. 1943: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 76; Met. 9, 38: 13, 89; Met. 13, 45: Andr. Kmbl. 227; An. 114: 441; An. 221: 665; An. 333. Ne wēne ic ðæt ǣnige twegen lātteówas emnar gefuhton *I do not think that any two leaders fought more equally*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 32. v. efne.

emn-ēce; *adj. Co-eternal*; coætĕrnus:—Is emnēce mægenþrymnes *est coætĕrna majestas*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200, 25. Ealle þrȳ hādas emnēce him sylfum synt *totæ tres personæ coætĕrnæ sibi sunt*, 201, 27. v. efen-ēce.

emne-cristen, em-cristen, es; *m. A fellow-christian*; co-christiānus:—His emnecristen *fratrem suum in Christo*, L. Ed. C. 36; Wilk. 209, 18.

emne-līce *evenly, equally*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. efen-līce.

emnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Evenness, equity, justice*; æquĭtas:—Drihten ðū gelīffæst me on efnesse oððe emnesse ðīnre *Dŏmine vivĭfĭcābis me in æquĭtāte tua*, Ps. Lamb. 142, 11. Emnesse geseah anwlita his *æquĭtātem vidit vultus ejus*, 10, 8. He dēmþ ymbhwyrft eorþan on emnisse *ipse judĭcābit orbem terræ in æquĭtāte*, Ps. Spl. 9, 8. Éagan ðīne geseón emnyssa *ŏcŭli tui vĭdeant æquĭtātes*, 16, 3: 51, 3: 110, 7. v. efen-nyss.

emnett, es; *n? Level ground, a plain*; plānĭties, campus:—He hæfde on ðam emnette gefaren *he had marched on the level ground*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 38.

emnettan, emnyttan, to emnettenne; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make even* or *equal, to regulate*; æquāre, coæquāre:—Synt to emnettenne be dissere emnihte *they are to be regulated by this equinox*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 15; Lchdm. iii. 256, 24. Ic emnytte *coæquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. DER. ge-emnettan.

emn-gōd; *adj. Equally good*; æque bŏnus:—Nān wuht nis betere ðonne God ne emngōd him *no creature is better than God nor equally good with him*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 7. Nyton nāuht emngōd *they know nothing equally good*, 34, 2; Fox 136, 4.

emnian *to equal, to make alike*, Som. Ben. Lye.

em-niht, es; *n.* [em, emn *equal*; niht *night*] *Equal day and night, equinox*; æquinoctium:—On emnihtes dæg, ðæt is ðonne se dæg and seó niht gelíce lange beóþ *on the day of the equinox, that is when the day and night are equally long*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 19; Lchdm. iii. 260, 13. Ver is lencten tíd, seó hæfþ emnihte *spring is the lenten tide, which hath an equinox*, 8, 28; Lchdm. iii. 250, 10. Autumnus is hærfest, ðe hæfþ ôðre emnihte *Autumn is harvest, which hath the other equinox*, 9, 1; Lchdm. iii. 250, 11. On ðæs hærfestlícan emnihtes ryne *in the course of the harvest* [*autumnal*] *equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 238, 27. To hærfestes emnihte *at the autumnal equinox*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 902; 151, 11.

emnis, -niss *evenness, equity*, Ps. Spl. 9, 8. *v.* emnes.

emn-land *even land, a plain*, Som. Ben. Lye.

emn-líce; *adv. Equally, evenly*; æquãliter, æque:—Ðæt hine ealle emnlíce hêrian *that all praise him equally*, Ps. Th. 32, 1: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34, MS. Cot. *v.* efen-líce.

emn-micel, em-micel; *adj. Equally great*; æque magnus:—Habbaþ emnmicelne willan to cumenne *they have equally great desire to come*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 10: 42; Fox 256, 10. *v.* efen-micel.

emn-neáh; *prep. Equally near*; æque prôpe:—On ælcere stôwe he is hire emn-neáh *it is in every place equally near it*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 23. *v.* efen-neáh.

emn-rêðe; *adj.* [rêðe *cruel*] *Equally cruel*; æque sævus:—Romulus and Brutus wurdon emnrêðe *Romulus and Brutus were equally cruel*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 42.

emn-sâr, es; *n. Equal sorrow* or *contrition*; æquãlis dôlor:—Hie ne mâgon ealneg ealla on âne tíd emnsâre hreówan *they cannot always repent of all at one time with equal sorrow*, Past. 53, 3; Hat. MS.

emn-sârian *to be alike sorry, to condole*; condôlêre, Som. Ben. Lye.

emn-sârig *equally sorry*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* em-sârig, efen-sârig.

emn-sceólere, es; *m. A fellow-scholar*; condiscipũlus:—He ofslôh his emnsceólere *he slew his fellow-scholar*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 12.

emnys, -nyss *evenness, equity*, Ps. Spl. 16, 3: 51, 3: 110, 7. *v.* emnes.

emnyttan *to make equal*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. *v.* emnettan.

empire *an empire*; impêrium, Lye.

em-rene, es; *m. A circle*; circũlus, C. R. Ben. 18. *v.* ymb-rene.

em-sârig; *adj. Equally sorry*; æque tristis:—Hí woldon ðæt ða ôðre wíf wæran emsârige heom *they wished the other women to be equally sorry with themselves*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 1. *v.* efen-sârig.

em-snîðan; *p.* -snâþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden *To circumcise*; circumcidêre:—Ge emsnîðaþ ðæt flæsc eówres fylmenes *circumcidêtis carnem præpũtii vestri*, Gen. 17, 11. *v.* ymb-snîðan.

em-swâpen *clothed*; amictus, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* ymb-swâpan.

emta, an; *m. Leisure*; ôtium;—On emtan to smeágeanne *to study at leisure*, Bd. pref. S. 471, 10. Ic get emtan næbbe *I have not leisure yet*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 24. *v.* æmta.

emtig; *adj. Empty, idle*; vacuus, ôtiôsus:—Hîg synt emtige *they are idle*, Ex. 5, 8. *v.* æmtig.

em-trymming, e; *f. A fortress, fence*; mũnîmentum, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* ymb-trymming.

em-twâ *two even parts, halves*; dîmîdia:—Ne dælaþ on emtwâ heora dagas *non dîmîdiãbunt dies suos*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 24. He tobærst on emtwâ *he burst asunder into halves*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26.

-en. I. *m.* forms only a few masculine *terminations* of nouns; as, þeóden; *gen.* þeódnes; *m. a king*, from þeód *people*: dryhten; *gen.* dryhtnes; *m. a lord*, from dryht *people, subjects*. II. *f.* -en forms many feminine nouns = the *Ger.* -in, *Dan.* -inde; as, þînen, e; *f. a maid-servant* [*Ger.* dienerin], from þên [*Ger.* diener]: þeówen, e; *f. a female slave*, from þeów: wylne; *gen.* wylne: *f. the same*, from weal *a slave*: mennen, e; *f. a maid-servant*, from manna: gyden, e; *f. a goddess*, from god: munecen, e; *f. a nun*, from munec: cãsern [=cãsere+en], e; *f. an empress*, from cãsere: fyxen, e; *f. a she-fox*, from fox. Also -en forms many nouns of the *f.* gender [corresponding to the *Icel.* -n, -in]; as, Segen; *gen.* segne; *f. tradition, saying, Icel.* sögn: gýmen, e; *f. heed, care*: byrgen, e; *f. a tomb*: sylen, e; *f. a gift*: byrðen, e; *f. a burden*: hiwrêden; *gen.* hiwrêdenne; *f. a family, house*: and several others in -rêden; as, Gecwydrêden, e; *f. an agreement, contract*: mâg-rêden, e; *f. relationship*: gefêr-rêden, -rêdenn, e; *f. a train, company, congregation*. III. some nouns in -en are neuters [corresponding to the *Icel.* -in, -en]; as, Mægen, es; *n. strength, might* = *Icel.* megin, magn: mêden, es; *n. a maiden*: wêsten, es; *n. a waste, desert*: swefen, es; *n. a dream*: midlen, es; *n. a middle*: fæsten, es; *n. a fortress, fastness*.

-en is a termination of adjectives,—hence from fŷr *fire* is fŷren *fiery*; stên *a stone*; stênen *stony*: -en is also the termination of *pp.* in strong verbs; arisen *risen*, from arîsan *to rise*; dolfen *digged*, from delfan *to dig*; witen *known*, from witan *to know*.

ên = ên = ân- *one*, as,—ên-líc, *q. v.* = ân-líc; ên-wintre *one winter, q. v.*; ên-líc = ân-líc, *q. v.*; ên-líþig = ân-líþig, *q. v.*

engel, es; *m. An angel*; angêlus:—Hâlig engel *a holy angel*, Cd. 226; Th. 304, 24; Sat. 586, = engel *an angel*.

ênd; *adv. Formerly, of old*; prius, ôlim:—Ic adreág fela siððan ðû ênd to me in sîdadest *I have suffered much since thou didst come to me of old*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 16; Hö. 71.

-end, es; *m.* the ending of nouns, denoting the agent:—Wegferend, es; *m. a way-faring man*.

ENDE, es; *m.* I. *an* END; fînis, terminus:—Ac nys ðonne gyt se ende *sed nondum est fînis*, Mt. Bos. 24, 6. Â bûtan ende *ever without end*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 28. Ðæt hî ðæs gewinnes sumne ende gedyden *that they would make an end of the war*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 1. Ðû eart ealra þinga fruma and ende *thou art the beginning and end of all things*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 549; Met. 20, 275: Andr. Kmbl. 1112; An. 556. II. *a corner, part, sort*; angũlus, pars, spêcies:—Ðæt sylfe wæter ðæt hî ða bân mid þwôgan, gutan in ænne ende ðære cyricean *the selfsame water that they washed the bones with, they poured into one corner of the church* [in angũlo sacrãrii], Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 33. Harold of-slôh ðâr mycelne ende ðæs folces *Harold slew there a great part of the people*, Chr. 1052; Gib. 166, 22; Th. 319, 14, col. 1. On feówer endum ðyses middangeardes *in the four parts of this world*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 21. Ofer ealle eorþan endas *over all parts of the earth*, Ps. Th. 18, 4. Ne hæfde wit ôðer uncymran hors and ôðres endes *numquid non hãbuĭmus ĕquos vilĭores, vel ălias spĕcies*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 27. [*Chauc. Wyc.* ende: *O. Sax.* endi, *m. n*: *Frs.* eyn, eyne: *O. Frs.* enda, einde, eind, ein, *m*: *Dut.* einde, *n*: *Ger.* ende, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* ende, *n. m*: *O. H. Ger.* anti, enti, *m. n*: *Goth.* andeis, *m*: *Dan.* ende, *m. f*: *Swed.* ände, *m*: *Icel.* endi, endir, *m*: *Sansk.* anta, *m.*] DER. cást-ende, norþ-, west-, woruld-.

-ende, the termination forming the active participle:—Wegfer-ende *way-faring*: also found for -enne. *v.* -anne.

ende-byrd, es; *n? An arranging, arrangement, order*; ordo:—Se Ælmihtiga ealra gesceafta endebyrd wundorlíce gemetgaþ *the Almighty wonderfully regulates the arrangement of all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 8; Met. 13, 4.

ende-byrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To set in order, adjust, dispose*; dispônêre, Ps. Spl. 49, 6.

ende-byrdes; *adv. Orderly, for order*; per ordînem, ordînãtim:—Ðe him rôdera Weard endebyrdes gesette *which the Guardian of the skies has orderly appointed for them*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 41; Met. 11, 21. Ðû ðysne middangeard todǽldest swâ hit getêsost wæs endebyrdes *thou hast divided this middle earth as it was most suitable for order*, 20, 23; Met. 20, 12.

ende-byrdlíc; *adj. Belonging to order, ordinal*; ordînãlis:—Endebyrdlíce naman *ordînãlia nômina*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 53.

ende-byrdlíce; *adv. Orderly, in order, in succession*; successîve:—Ealle ðâs wæron endebyrdlíce bisceophâda brûcende on Myrcna þeóde *all these in succession enjoyed the bishopric of Mercia*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 558, 4. Endebyrdlíce *in order*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 7.

ende-byrdnes, -byrnes, -ness, e; *f. Order, disposition, method, way, manner, means*; ordo:—Ôþ endebyrdnesse *ex ordîne*, Lk. Bos. 1, 3. On endebyrdnesse *in ordîne*, 1, 8.

ende-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *gen.* -daga; *dat.* -dagum; *m. The last day, the day of one's death*; dies suprêmus, dies mortis:—Ðâ wæs endedæg ðæs ðe Caldêas cyningdôm âhton *then was the last day that the Chaldeans held the kingdom*, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 22; Dan. 679. Ic sceal endedæg mînne gebîdan *I shall await my last day*, Beo. Th. 1279; B. 637. Ân endedæg *one ending day*, Apstls. Kmbl. 157; Ap. 79.

ende-deáþ, es; *m.* [ende *an end*; deáþ *death*] *Final death*; mors vitam fîniens:—Lîf bûtan endedeáþe *life without final death*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 4; Cri. 1653.

ende-dôgor, es; *m. n. The final day, day of one's death*; finãlis dies, mortis dies:—Wæs endedôgor neáh geþrungen *the final day was near at hand*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 158, 8; Gû. 905: 49 b; Th. 171, 11; Gû. 1125: 50 a; Th. 174, 7; Gû. 1174. Ðæt eorlwerod sæt on wênum endedôgores *the warrior band sat in expectation of the final day* [*death*], Beo. Th. 5784; B. 2896. Nis nû swîðe feor ðam ýtemestan endedôgor *it is now not very far to the utmost final day*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 8; Gû. 1140. Bâd se endedôgor *he awaited* [*his*] *final day*, 51 b; Th. 179, 10; Gû. 1259.

ende-lâf, e; *f.* [ende *an end*; lâf *a remainder, remnant*] *The last remnant*; extrêmum reliquum:—Ðû eart endelâf usses cynnes *thou art the last remnant of our race*, Beo. Th. 5618; B. 2813.

ende-leán, es; *n.* [leán *a reward*] *A final reward*; finãlis retrîbũtio:—Him ðæs æfter becwom yfel endeleán *for this an evil final reward came on him afterwards*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 15; Dan. 187. Him endeleán þurh wæteres wylm Waldend sealde *the Almighty gave to them a final reward through the water's rage*, Beo. Th. 3389; B. 1692.

ende-leás; *adj.* ENDLESS, *infinite, eternal*; infînîtus, perpêtuus, æternus:—Ðæt is endeleás wundor *that is an endless wonder*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 18: Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 8; Deór. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 1389; An. 695. Hý sceolon sâr endeleás forþ þrówian *they must thenceforth suffer endless pain*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 30; Cri. 1632: 69 a; Th. 257, 22;

Jul. 251. Ða earmþa beóþ endeleáse ðe ece bióþ *those miseries are endless which are eternal*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 16.

ende-leáslice; *adv.* ENDLESSLY, *eternally*; infinīte, Som. Ben. Lye.

ende-leásnys, -nyss, e; *f.* ENDLESSNESS, *eternity*; infinītas, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 58.

ende-líf, es; *n. An end of life, death*; vīta fīnīta, mors:—Wurdon hie deáþes on wēnan, ǣdes and endelífes *they were in expectation of death, of the funeral pile and end of life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1166; El. 585.

ende-mæst *endmost, last*; extrēmus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ende-mes, endemest, ændemes, ændemest; *adv. Equally, likewise, in like manner, together*; pārītер:—Forðon ic ne mæg eal ða monigfealdan yfel endemes areccan *because I cannot equally reckon all the manifest evils*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 49, 11: 3, 10; Bos. 69, 36. Ne mæg hió ealle endemest gescīnan *nor can she equally shine upon all*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 9.

endemestnes, -ness, e; *f. An extremity*; extrēmītas, R. Ben. interl. 6.

ende-nēhst, -nȳhst, ende-nēxta, ende-nīhsta; *adj. The nighest end, the last, uttermost*; ultīmus:—Drihten, ðū oncneówe ealle ða nywestan oððe ða endenīhstan [MS. ændenihstan] *Dōmine, tu cognōvisti omnia novissīma*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 5. Februārius se mōnaþ is ealra scyrtst and endenȳhst *February is the shortest and last month of all*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 13, 28; Lchdm. iii. 264, 8.

ende-rīm, es; *n. The final number, the number*; fīnālis nūmērus:—Daga enderīm he gesette *he set the number of days*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 24; Sat. 12.

ende-stēda, an; *m. An end* or *border inhabitant, one stationed at the extremity of a territory*; limītis incōla, Beo. Th. 487; B. 241.

ende-spæc, e; *f. An end-speech, epilogue*; epilōgus, Reg. Conc. in Epilōgo.

ende-stæf; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m. An epilogue, conclusion, destruction*; epilōgus, perorātio:—Heó endestæf gesceáwiaþ *they shall behold their end*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 30; Sat. 541.

endian, ændian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To* END, *make an end*; finīre, dēsinĕre:—Hī hit endian sceoldon *they should end it*, Ps. Th. 9, 6. v. ge-endian.

endleofan, endlufon, endlyfun, *inflected cases of* endleof, endluf, endlyf [end = ān *one*; unus; leof = lif, *from* līfan *to leave*; relinquĕre, Grm. ii. 947, *or* end = ān *one*; lif *ten*; dĕcem; *existing in Teutonic languages only in the words for* 11 *and* 12; *A. Sax.* end-lif *and* twē-lf = twā-lf = twā-lif, Grm. Gsch. § 246] ELEVEN; undĕcim = ἓν-δεκα:—Ōsrēd ðæt rīce hæfde endleofan wintra *Osred held the kingdom for eleven years*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 20. Mid hīra endlufon sunum *cum undĕcim filiis*, Gen. 32, 22. Endleofan steorran *eleven stars*, Gen. 37, 9: Chr. 71; Th. 13, 3, col. 3. [*Wyc.* enleuene, enleuen, enleue: *R. Glouc.* endleve: *Laym.* elleoue, elleouen: *Plat.* elv, elwen: *O. Sax.* ellevan: *Frs.* alve, alue: *O. Frs.* andlova, elleva: *Dut.* elf: *Ger.* eilf, elf: *M. H. Ger.* einlif, einlef: *O. H. Ger.* einlif: *Goth.* ainlif: *Dan.* elleve: *Swed.* elfva: *Icel.* ellifu.] v. twelf.

endlyfta, ændlyfta, ællyfta; seó, ðæt, -e; *adj. The eleventh*; undĕcimus:—On ðam endlyftan mōnþe *undĕcimo mense*, Deut. 1, 3. Endlyfta ðæra tācna ys gehāten ăquārius *the eleventh of the signs is called ăquārius*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 9; Lchdm. iii. 246, 3.

endung, e; *f. An* ENDING, *end*; finis, consummātio:—Ðæt rīp is worulde endung *messis consummātio sæculi est*, Mt. Bos. 13, 39. DER. ge-endung.

end-were, es; *n.* [were = wærc *pain*] *A pain in the buttocks*; nātium dŏlor:—Ðes drænc is gōd wið endwerce *this drink is good for pain in the buttocks*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 11.

ENED, e; *f.* I. *a duck*; ānas, *gen.* ănĕtis; *f.* ănĕta:—Óþ enede mēre *to the duck's mere*, Cod. Dipl. 204; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 258, 5. Ened *ănĕta*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 52: Wrt. Voc. 77, 22: 280, 8. II. ened, es; *m. A drake*; ānas, ănĕtārius, masculus istius ăvis:—Ened *a drake?* ānas, *gen.* ănĕtis; *m.* Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 122; Wrt. Voc. 29, 18. Ened *a drake?* larax? Wrt. Voc. 280, 9. [*Dut.* eend, end, *f. a duck*; *m. a drake*: *Ger.* ente, *f. a duck*; enterich, *m. a drake*: *M. H. Ger.* ant, *f. a duck*; *m. a drake*: *O. H. Ger.* anut, anit *ănas*: *Dan.* and, *m. f*: *Swed.* and, *f. a wild duck*: *Icel.* önd, *f. pl.* endr, andir *a duck*: *Lat.* ānas, *gen.* ănătis, *m. f*: *Grk.* νῆττα, νῆσσα, *f. a duck*.]

eneleác, es; *n. An onion*; cæpe:—We hæfdon porleác and eneleác *in mentem nōbis vĕniunt porri et cæpe*, Num. 11, 5. v. enneleác.

ênetere, ēnitre; *adj. Of a year old*; annīcŭlus:—Ðū dēst ælce dæg on ðæt weofod twā ēnetere lamb *făcies in altāri agnos annīcŭlos duos per singŭlos dies*, Ex. 29, 38. v. ān-wintre.

ênga *sole*:—Mid ðīnne ēngan Freán *with thy sole Lord*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 17; Cri. 237. v. ânga.

enge *from confinement*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 23; Gen. 1435. v. engu.

enge; *def.* se enga; *adj. Narrow, anxious*; angustus, anxius:—Ufan hit is enge *it is narrow above*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 14; Dōm. 22: 47 a; Th. 162, 3; Gū. 970. Of ðam engan hofe *from that narrow house*, 73 b; Th. 274, 12; Jul. 532: 8 a; Th. 3, 6; Cri. 32. Enge ânpaðas *narrow passes*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 8; Exod. 58: Beo. Th. 2824; B. 1410. Helle wisceþ, ðæs engestan ēðel-rīces *shall wish for hell, the narrowest realm*, Salm. Kmbl. 213; Sal. 106. v. ange.

ENGEL, ængel, angel, engyl; *gen.* engles; *dat.* engle; *pl. nom. acc.* englas, engel; *gen.* engla; *dat.* englum; *m. An* ANGEL, *a messenger*; angĕlus = ἄγγελος:—Se engel him to cwæþ *dixit illis angĕlus*, Lk. Bos. 2, 10: 1, 13: Mt. Bos. 28, 5: Gen. 22, 12. Godes engel stōd on emn hī *the angel of God stood before them*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 15, 17: Mt. Bos. 1, 20, 24: Jn. Bos. 5, 4. Ðæt mæg engel ðīn eáþ geferan *that thine angel may more easily travel*, Andr. Kmbl. 387; An. 194. þurh ðæs engles word *through the angel's word*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 31; Cri. 824: 34 b; Th. 110, 11; Gū. 106; Salm. Kmbl. 901; Sal. 450: Homl. Th. i. 30, 22. He ðam engle oncwæþ *he spake to the angel*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 12; Gen. 2910: Lk. Bos. 2, 13. God sent his engel beforan ðē *Dōminus mittet angĕlum suum cōram te*, Gen. 24, 7: 16, 7. Māran cȳðde habbaþ englas to Gode ðonne men *angels are more like God than men*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 3. Englas blāwaþ bȳman *angels shall blow the trumpet*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 9; Cri. 881: 14 a; Th. 28, 17; Cri. 448. Cōmon twegen englas *venērunt duo angĕli*, Gen. 19, 1, 12, 15. Beheóldon ðæt [MS. ðær] engel Dryhtnes ealle *all the angels of the Lord beheld it*, Rood Kmbl. 18; Kr. 9. Hēr sindon nigon engla werod *here are nine hosts of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 14: 12, 8: Elen. Kmbl. 2559; El. 1281. Engla rīce *the kingdom of angels*, 2460; El. 1231. Engla beorhtast *brightest of angels*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 21; Cri. 104. Gif ðū in heofonrīce habban wille eard mid englum *if thou wilt have in heaven's realm a dwelling with angels*, Elen. Kmbl. 1240; El. 622: Andr. Kmbl. 1197; An. 599: 3440; An. 1724. Mid hys englum *cum angĕlis suis*, Mt. Bos. 16, 27. Englas God worhte, ða sind gāstas, and nabbaþ nǣnne līchaman *God created angels, which are spirits, and have no body*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1. Mannes sunu sent his englas *mittet fīlius hōminis angĕlos suos*, Mt. Bos. 13, 41: Mk. Bos. 13, 27. [*Wyc.* aungel: *Chaue.* aungel: *Laym.* engles, *pl*: *Orm.* enngell: *O. Sax.* engil, *m*: *Frs.* ingel: *O. Frs.* angel, angl, engel, *m*: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* engel, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* engil, *m*: *Goth.* aggilus, *m*: *Dan.* engel, *m. f*: *Swed.* engel, *m*: *Icel.* engill, *m*: *Lat.* angĕlus, *m*: *Grk.* ἄγγελος, *m. f. a messenger, angel.*] DER. heáh-engel, heofon-, up-.

Engel; *gen.* Engle; *f. Anglen in Denmark, the country from which the Angles came into Britain*; Angŭlus, terra quam Angli ante transĭtum in Britanniam cŏlucrunt:—Of Engle cōman Eást-Engle, and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norþhembra cynn *from Anglen came the East-Angles, and Middle-Angles, and Mercians, and all the race of the Northumbrians*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. v. Angel.

engel-cund; *adj. Angelic*; angĕlĭcus = ἀγγελικός:—God him giefe sealde engelcunde *God gave him angelic grace*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 13; Gū. 72.

engel-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [engel *angĕlus*; cyn, cynn *gĕnus*] *The angel race* or *order*; gĕnus *vel* ordo angĕlōrum:—Wæs ðæt engelcyn [MS. encgelcyn] genemned *the angel race was named*, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 12; Sat. 366. Ðū sitest ofer ðam engelcynne *thou sittest above the angel race*, Elen. Kmbl. 1463; El. 733. Hæfde se Ealwalda engelcynna tyne getrymede *the Almighty had ten established orders of angels*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 21; Gen. 246: Andr. Kmbl. 1434; An. 717.

engel-līc, engle-līc; *adj. Angelic*; angĕlĭcus:—He ge-earnode ðæt he wæs brūcende engellīcre gesihþe *angĕlica mĕruit visiōne perfrui*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 13.

Engla feld; *gen.* feldes; *dat.* felda, felde; *m.* [*Hovd.* Englefeld: *Brom.* Englefelde: *Matt. West.* Angelfeld: *Angles' field, the field of the English*] ENGLEFIELD or INGLEFIELD, *near Reading, Berkshire*; lŏci nōmen in agro Berkeriensi:—Hēr cwom se here to Reádingum on West-Seaxe, and ðæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas up: ðā gemētte hie Æðelwulf aldorman on Engla felda, and him ðǣr wið gefeaht, and sige nam *in this year* [A. D. 871] *the army came to Reading in Wessex, and three nights after two earls rode up: then alderman Æthelwulf met them at Inglefield, and there fought against them, and gained the victory*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 5–8.

Engla land, es; *n. The land of the Angles* or *Engles*, ENGLAND; Anglōrum terra. It extended in the time of Bede, A. D. 731, from the present Lincolnshire to the Frith of Forth, on the south of which Æbbercurnīg is located:—Ðæt mynster Æbbercurnīg, ðæt is geseted on Engla lande *the minster Abercorn, that is seated in the land of the Angles*, or Engla land = England, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 36.

Englan; *gen.* ena; *dat.* um; *acc.* an; *pl. m. The Angles*; Angli:—Ða Wealas flugon ða Englan [= Engle, Th. 22, 27, col. 2, 3] *the Welsh fled from the Angles*, Chr. 473; Th. 23, 26, col. 2; 23, 27, col. 1. Betweox Wealan and Englan *between the Welsh and Angles*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 2: 3; Th. i. 354, 10. v. Engle, Angle *the Angles*.

englas *angels*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1. v. engel.

Engle, Angle; *pl. nom. acc*; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m*: Englan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m. The Angles*; Angli *The inhabitants of Anglen in Denmark*. Anglen was the province from which the English derived their being and name. Anglen [v. Engel] lies on the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. The majority of settlers in Britain

were from Anglen and the neighbourhood, hence this country and people derived their name *England* and *English*, England being derived from Engla land *the land* or *country of the Angles*:—On ðǽm landum eardodon Engle, ǽr hý hider on land cōmon *the Angles* [*Engles*] *dwelt on these lands before they came hither on land* [i. e. *before they came to England*], Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 36. Engla cyningas *kings of the Angles*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 38. Betweox Wealum and Englum *between the Welsh and English*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 14.

Engle *of Anglen*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24; *gen. dat. acc. of* Engel *Anglen*, q.v.

engle-līc; *adj. Angelic*; angĕlīcus:—Englelīce ansýne hī habbaþ *angĕlīcam hăbent fāciem*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 18. v. engel-līc.

Engliso, Ænglisc; *adj.* ENGLISH; Anglicus:—Hēr syndon on ðis īglande [Britene] fīf geþēoda [MS. þeóda], Englisc, and Brytisc, . . . and Scyttisc, and Pihtisc, [and Bōc-Lǽden] *here are in this island* [*Britain*] *five languages, English, and British, . . . and Scottish, and Pictish, [and Book-Latin]*, Chr. Th. 3, 3–6, col. 3, 2. Ðæt is on Englisc, mīn God *that is in English, my God*, Mt. Bos. 27, 46. On Englisc *in English*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22. On Englisc land, ne Englisc on Wilisc *in England* [*English land*], *nor English in Welsh*, L. O. D. 6; Wilk. 126, 3. Awendan of Lēdene on Englisc *to translate from Latin into English*, Ælfc. pref. Gen. 1, 4. Seó bōc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned* [*translated*] *into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30. Ic [Ælfrīc Abbod] gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lārspella on Engliscum gereorde *I* [*Abbot Ælfric*] *have composed about forty sermons in the English tongue*, Ælfc. T. 27, 17. Ðeáh ða scearpþanclan witan disse Engliscan geþeódnesse ne behōfien *though the sharp-minded wise men need not this English translation*, MS. Cot. Faust. A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 31.

Engliso-man, -mon, es; *m. An Englishman*; Anglicānus:—Ic wille ðæt gē fēdaþ ealle wæga ān earm Engliscmon *I will that ye entirely feed one poor Englishman*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 198, 5.

engu, e; *f. Narrowness, confinement, a narrow place*; angustiæ:—Of enge *from confinement*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 23; Gen. 1435: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 17; Rä. 4, 12. Ou enge, Th. 383, 3; Rä. 4, 5. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* enge, *f. angustiæ*: *O. Nrs.* öngum, *dat. pl. angustiis*.]

engyl, es; *m. An angel*; angĕlus:—His engyl ongan ofermōd wesan *his angel began to be presumptuous*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 19; Gen. 262: 15; Th. 19, 18; Gen. 293: Mt. Bos. 11, 10. v. engel.

enid *a duck, drake, coot, water-fowl*; ănăs, ănĕta, fulica, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ened.

ēnig *any*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 1. v. ǣnig.

ēnitre; *adj. Of a year old*; annĭcŭlus:—Gif seó offrung beó of sceápon oððe of gātum, bring ēnitre offrunge *if the offering be of sheep or of goats, bring an offering of a year old*, Lev. 1, 10. v. ēnetere.

ēn-līo *only*; ūnĭcus, Lye. v. ān-līc.

en-līhtan *to enlighten*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. on-līhtan.

ēn-līpig *each*; singŭlāris, Ælfc. Gr. 49, Lye. v. ān-līpig.

-enne *the termination of the declinable infinitive in the dat. governed by* to, as.—To farenne *to go*, Mt. Bos. 8, 21. v. -anne.

enneleác, enneléc, eneleác, ynneleác, yneleác, es; *n.* [leác *a leek, onion*] *An onion*; cæpe, ūnio:—Enneleác *an onion*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 19; Wrt. Voc. 67, 34. Enneléc *cæpe*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 106; Wrt. Voc. 30, 54.

ent, es; *m. A giant*; gigas = γίγας:—He geblissode swā swā se mǽsta oððe swā swā ent to ge-yrnanne weg his *exultāvit ut gigas ad currendam viam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 6: Ps. Spl. 32, 16: Wrt. Voc. 73, 52. Nembroþ se ent *Nimrod the giant*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 35: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17. Dauid eóde to ānwīge ongeán ðone ent Goliam *David went in single combat against the giant Goliath*, Ælfc. T. 14, 3: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 29. Entas wǽron ofer eorþan on ðām dagum *gigantes ĕrant sŭper terram in diĕbus illis*, Gen. 6, 4: Homl. Th. i. 318, 15. He seah on enta geweorc *he looked on the work of giants*, Beo. Th. 5428; B. 2717: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 24; Wand. 87: Andr. Kmbl. 2988; An. 1497: Menol. Fox 463; Gn. C. 2. v. eten, eóten.

ent-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Giant-kind, giant-race*; gigantum gĕnus:—We gesāwon of ðam entcynne Enachis bearna micelra wæstma *vidīmus monstra quædam filiōrum Enac prōcēræ stătūræ*, Num. 13, 34.

entisc *belonging to* or *made by a giant, giant*; gigantēus:—Lēt entiscne helm brecan *he caused the giant helmet to break*, Beo. Th. 5951; B. 2979. v. eótenisc.

entse, an; *f. A shekel, Jewish money*; siclus:—Ic geseah twāhund entsena hwītes seolfres and sunne gildenne dalc on fīftigum entsum *vidi ducentos siclos argenti rēgālamque auream quinquāginta siclōrum*, Jos. 7, 21. v. yntse.

ēn-wintre; *adj. Of a year old*; annĭcŭlus:—Ēnwintre *vecta*? Wrt. Voc. 287, 60. v. ān-wintre.

eo. I. unaccented, *generally* stands before *two consonants* lc, ld, lf, rc, rd, rf, rg, rh, rl, rm, rn, rp, rr, rt, rþ, x: as, Geolca *a yolk*, sceolde *should*, seolfor *silver*, deorc *dark*, sweord *a sword*, ceorfan *to carve*, beorgan *to protect*, beorht *bright*, eorl *earl*, beorma *barm*, eornost *earnest*, weorpan *to throw*, steorra *a star*, heorte *the heart*, eorþe *the earth*, meox *dung*. II. eó accented, the diphthong, generally stands before the consonants c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, st, t, w; as, Seóc *sick*, beódan *to bid*, þeóf *a thief*, fleógan *to fly*, hreóh *rough*, hweól *a wheel*, leóma *a ray of light*, beón *to be*, deóp *deep*, beór *beer*, ceósan *to choose*, breóst *the breast*, fleótan *to float*, leóþ *a song*, ceówan *to chew*. 2. eó is also the termination of many words, and then the ó in eó is always accented; as, Beó *a bee*; ic beó *I shall be*; freó *free*; gleó *glee*; seó *the*; seó *sim, sis, sit*; treó *a tree*; þreó *three*, etc

eó the Runic character for these letters is ᛇ. v. eóh = īw *a yew-tree*.

eóc, eócon *increased*; *p. of* eácan.

eóc *safety, help, succour*, Wald. 45; Vald. 1, 25. v. geóc.

eóde, es; *n. A flock*; grex:—Ðæt lytle eóde *pūsillus grex*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 32. v. eówde.

eóde, ðū eódest, *pl.* eódon *went, delivered*, Ps. Th. 60, 4: 67, 21: 94, 11; *p. of* gān.

EODOR, eoder, eodur, edor, eder, es; *m.* I. *a hedge, fence, enclosure, dwelling, house*; sēpes, sēpīmentum, dōmus, tectum:—Hēht ðā eahta mearas on flet teón in under eoderas *he commanded then eight steeds to be led into the court under the enclosures*, Beo. Th. 2078; B. 1037. II. *a limit, end, region, zone*; ōra, margo, extrēmĭtas, plăga, rēgio:—Gescōp heofon and eorþan and holma bigong eodera ymbhwyrft [*he*] *created heaven and earth and the seas' expanse, the circuit of zones*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 17; Jul. 113. III. *a prince, sovereign, protector*; princeps, tūtor:—Ic ðē biddan wille, eodor Scyldinga, ānre bēne *I will entreat of thee, sovereign of the Scyldings, one boon*, Beo. Th. 860; B. 428: 2092; B. 1044: Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 6; Gn. Ex. 90. [*O. Sax.* edor, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* ëter, *m. n*: *O. H. Ger.* ëtar: *Icel.* jaðarr, jöðurr, *m.*] DER. edor-brecþ, -brice, eder-gong, eodor-brice, -wīr.

eodor-brice, edor-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [eodor, edor *a hedge, fence*; brice, bryce *a breach, breaking*] *A fence-breaking*; sēpis fractio *vel* violātio:—Ceorles eodorbryce [Th. i. 88, 10, note 25, edorbryce, edorbrice] biþ fīf scillinga *for breaking a churl's fence shall be five shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 36; Lambd. 31, 31.

eodorcan, edorcan; *part.* eodorcende; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To chew, ruminate*; rūmĭnāre:—He eall mid hine gemynegode and swā swā clǽne nýten eodorcende [*Whelc.* oðer cende] in ðæt swēteste leóþ gehwyrfde *ipse cuncta rĕmĕmŏrando sēcum et quāsi mundum ănĭmal rūmĭnando in carmen dulcissĭmum convertēbat*, Bd. 4, 24: S. 598, 7.

eodor-wīr, es; *m. A wire-enclosure*; cingulum, sēpiens fīlum mĕtallĭcum, *Grn*:—Ic eom mundbora mīnre heorde, eodorwīrum fæst *I am the protector of my flock, fortified by wire-enclosures*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 23; Rä. 18, 2.

eodur, es; *m. A prince, sovereign, protector*; princeps, tūtor:—Him Hrōþgār gewāt, eodur Scyldinga *Hrothgar departed, the Scyldings' protector*, Beo. Th. 1330; B. 663. v. eodor.

eofel *evil*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 19. v. yfel.

eofer *a boar*, Ps. Th. 79, 13: Beo. Th. 2228; B. 1112: 2660; B. 1328. v. eofor.

eofera, an; *m. A successor*; successor:—Æfter Eorpwalde Rǽdwaldes eoferan *post Earpualdum Redualdi successōrem*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 35, col. 1. v. eafora.

eofer-spreót, es; *m. A boar-spear*; contus ad vēnātiōnem ūsĭtātus:—Mid eoferspreótum *with boar-spears*, Beo. Th. 2879; B. 1437. v. eofor-spreót.

Eofer-wīc *York*, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 28, col. 2. v. Eofor-wīc.

Eofes-ham, Eues-ham; *gen.* -hammes; *m.* [*Flor.* Eouesham: *Hovd.* Heuesham: *Brom.* Euesham: *Kni.* Evisham, Evysham, Ewesham, Evesham] EVESHAM, *Worcestershire*; oppĭdi nomen in agro Vigornĭensi:—Ðæs gēres forþfērde Æfic se æðela decanus on Eofesham *in this year* [A. D. 1037] *died Æfic the noble dean at Evesham*, Chr. 1037; Th. 294, 36, col. 2. Ælfward wæs abbad on Eofeshamme ǽrest *Ælfward was first abbot of Evesham*, Chr. 1045; Th. 303, 2. Ðæs ylcan geáres man hālgode ðæt mynster on Eofeshamme on vi id' Octobris *in the same year* [A. D. 1054] *was consecrated the monastery at Evesham, on the 6th of the Ides of October* [*October 10th*], Chr. 1054; Th. 322, 34, col. 1; 324, 3, col. 2: 1078; Th. 350, 15.

eofet *a debt*, L. Alf. pol. 22; Wilk. 39, 35. v. eofot.

eofne; *interj. Behold!* ecce!—Eofne! ða ðe fyrsiaþ hīg fram ðē losiaþ *ecce! qui elongant se a te pĕrĭbunt*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27: 82, 3. v. efne.

EOFOR, eofer, eafor, efor, efer, efyr, ofor, es; *m.* I. *a boar, a wild boar*; ăper:—Fornam hine eofor of wuda *extermĭnāvit eam ăper de silva*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14; Ps. Th. has,—Hine ūtan of wuda eoferas wrōtaþ 79, 13: Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 8; Rä. 41, 18: 92 a; Th. 344, 20; Gn. Ex. 176. Sele ðū him flǽsc eofores *give him boar's flesh*, L. M. 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 14. II. *the figure of a boar on a helmet*; signum apri sŭper găleam:—Swýn eal-gylden, eofer īren-heard *the swine all-golden, the boar iron-hard*, Beo. Th. 2228; B. 1112: 2660; B. 1328. [*Ger.* eber, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* ëber, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* ebur, *m*: *Icel.* jöfurr, *m.*] DER. eofor-cumbol, -fearn, -līc, -spreót, -swīn, -þring, -þrote, -wīc, -wīc-ceaster, -wīcingas, -wīc-scīr: eoforen, eoforen-denu.

eofora *a successor*. v. eafora.

eofor-cumbol, eofur-cumbol, -cumbul, es; *n.* [cumbol *a banner*]

A boar-banner; signum ad apri similitūdinem fabricātum:—Ðǽr wæs on eorle ānlīc eoforcumbul *there was on the man a beautyous boar-shaped ensign*, Elen. Kmbl. 517; El. 259.

eoforen; *adj. Belonging to a boar;* aprīnus, Som.

eoforen-denu, e; *f. A boar-vale;* aprīna vallis, Som. Ben. Lye.

eofor-fearn, efor-fearn, efer-fearn, es; *n.* [fearn *a fern*] *A species of fern, polypody;* polypŏdium vulgāre, Lin:—Eoforfearn *fīlix mīnūta, polypŏdium*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 36; Wrt. Voc. 67, 51. Eoforfearn *fīlicīna, fīlix arbŏrātica*, 41, 66; Wrt. Voc. 68, 1. Wið ðon sceal eoforfearn *polypody shall* [*do*] *for that*, L. M. 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 56, 1: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 15: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 16. Genim eoforfearnes mǽst *take most of polypody*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 20: 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 9: iii. 74, 4. Eoforfearn dō on hunig *put polypody into honey*, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 24: 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 17: iii. 56, 19.

eofor-līc, es; *n. A boar-likeness;* apri sīmŭlacrum:—Eoforlīc scionon *boar's likenesses shone*, Beo. Th. 612; B. 303.

eofor-spreót, eofer-spreót, es; *m. A boar-spear;* vēnābŭlum, Cot. 200. v. eofer-spreót.

eofor-swīn, es; *n. A boar pig, male swine;* verres:—Eoforswīnes cwead *verris stercus*, L. M. 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 18.

eofor-þring, es; *m. Orion?* v. ebur-þring.

eofor-þrote, an; *f.* [eofor *a boar*, þrote *the throat*] *The carline thistle;* carlina acaulis, Lin:—Eoforþrote *colucus? colicus?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 64; Wrt. Voc. 67, 79: 291, 7. Wið heáfodece sceal eoforþrote *carline thistle shall* [*serve*] *for head-ache*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25: 24, 7: L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 18: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 13: 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 19, 28: 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. Nim eoforþrotan sǽd *take seed of carline thistle*, 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 18. Eoforþrotan awyl on ealaþ *boil carline thistle in ale*, 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 12, 23: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 2: 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 24: 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

Eofor-wīc, Eofer-wīc, Efer-wīc, Euer-wīc, es; *n.* [*Hunt.* Eouerwic, Eouorwic, Euerwic: *Dun.* Eworwic: *Hovd.* Eboracum] YORK; Ebŏrācum:—Seuerus ge-endode on Eoforwīc *Severus ended* [*his days*] *at York*, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 28, col. 1.

Eofor-wīc-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. York:*—On ðære cyrican Eoforwīcceastre *in Eboracensi ecclēsia*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 29: Chr. 644; Th. 48, 20.

Eofor-wīcingas, *pl. m. Yorkists, people of York;* Eboracenses:—Hæfdon Eoforwīcingas gehāten ðæt hie on hire rǽdenne beón woldan *the people of York had promised that they would be at her disposal*, Chr. 918; Th. 192, 9.

Eofor-wīc-scīr, e; *f.* YORKSHIRE; comĭtātus Eboracensis:—Fōran ða þegnas ealle on Eoforwīcscīre to Eoferwīc *all the thanes in Yorkshire went to York*, Chr. 1065; Th. 332, 7.

eofot, eofut, eofet, es; *n. A debt, crime;* dēbĭtum, culpa:—Be eofotes andetlan. Gif mon on folces gemōte ge-yppe eofot *of confession of debt. If a man declare a debt at a folk-mote*, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 6. Reht oððe eofut oððe scyld *dēbĭtum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 25. Godes āgen bearn, unscyldigne eofota gehwylces, hēngon on heáne beám fæderas usse *our fathers hung up God's own son on a high tree, guiltless of every crime*, Elen. Kmbl. 846; El. 423.

eofoþ, es; *n. Strength, violence, might*, Beo. Th. 5062, note; B. 2534. v. eafoþ.

eoful-sæc, es; *n?* [eofol = yfel *evil*, sacan *to accuse*] *Evil accusation, blasphemy;* blasphēmia:—Ðæt ðū eofulsæc ǽfre ne fremme wið Gōdes bearne *that thou never make blasphemy against God's son*, Elen. Kmbl. 1045; El. 524.

eofur-cumbol, es; *n. A boar-banner*, Elen. Kmbl. 151; El. 76. v. eofor-cumbol.

eógoþ, e; *f. Youth;* jŭventus:—Duguþe and eógoþe *with old and young*, Andr. Kmbl. 2245; An. 1124. v. geógoþ.

eoh; *nom. acc:* *gen.* eohes = eoes = eōs; *m. A war-horse, charger;* ĕquus bellātor:—He gehleóp ðone eoh *he mounted the charger*, Byrht. Th. 137, 20; By. 189. Eorl sceal on eōs bōge *a chief shall* [*ride*] *on horse-back*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63. [*O. Sax.* ehu-scalc *servus ĕquārius, compos: a* scalc *servus et* ehu *ĕquus, quod et nōmen cūjusdam lūtĕræ rūnĭcæ Saxŏnĭcæ est;' Heli. Schmel: O. Nrs.* jó-r *vel* ió-r,—'*sōnus hūjus lūtĕræ ĭdem fuit, atque hŏdie, in lingua vĕtĕre, sed ad fĭgūram et nōmen quod attĭnet, non distinguēbātur ab i:*' *Egils.*—*gen.* jó-s, ió-s; *dat.* jó, ió; *acc.* jó, ió, ó; *pl. gen. acc.* jóa, ióa.] v. eh.

eóh = īw; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛇ = eó, the name of which letters in Anglo-Saxon is eóh = īw *a yew-tree;* taxus,—hence this Rune not only stands for the diphthong eó, but for eóh *a yew-tree*, as,—ᛇ [Eóh] bið ūtan unsmēðe treów, heard, hrusan fæst *yew is outwardly an unsmooth tree, hard, fast in the earth*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 25; Runic pm. 13; Kmbl. 341, 26. v. īw and RŪN.

eoldra, eolldra *older*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 7. Eolldra fæder *grandfather*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 32; *comp. of* eald.

eolet, es; *n. The sea, ocean;* mare, ōceănus:—Ðā wæs sundliden eoletes æt ende *then was the sea-voyage at the end of the ocean*, Beo. Th. 453, note; B. 224.

EOLH, eolc; *gen.* eolhes, eolces, eolcs, eolx; *m.* [eolx *vidētur genĭtīvus ab* eolc, eolh, Ettmül. Poet. 288, 15, note] *An* ELK; alces. The Rune ᛉ = x seems to stand for *the genitive* of this word in the Runic poem,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter x, but for eolhx = eolcx = eolces = eolces *of an elk*, as,—ᛉ [eolhx = eolces] secg eard [seccard MS.] hæfþ oftust on fenne, wexeþ on wætere *elk's sedge hath its place* [*earth*] *oftest in fen, waxeth in water*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 29; Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 7. Eolx secg *papillŭum*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* elaho: *M. H. Ger.* elch: *O. Nrs.* elgr: *Lat.* alces: *Grk.* ἄλκη.] v. RŪN.

eolh-sand *amber;* electrum, Cot. 75.

eolh-stede *a sheltering-place, a temple*, An. 1644. v. ealh-stede.

eolhx, eolx; *gen. sing. of* eolh, eolc *an elk.*

eolone, eolene, elone, elene, an; *f. The plant elecampane;* inŭla hēlēnium, Lin:—Genim eolonan *take elecampane*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 18: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 4: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 11. Wyrc sealfe of eolonan *make a salve of elecampane*, L. M. 1, 28; Lchdm. ii. 70, 5. Eolene *elecampane*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9.

eolop *ale*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, MS. H. v. ealaþ.

eom [eam, am], ðū eart [earþ, art, arþ], he is, ys; *I am, thou art, he is;* sum, es, est: *pl.* sind, sindon [synd, sint, synt, sient, sindan, sindun, syndon, syndan, syndun, siendon, seondon, seondan, siondon, siondan, syondon; earon, earun, earan, aron]: *pl. we, ye, they are;* sūmus, estis, sunt: *subj.* sī, sȳ, [sig, sige, sīe, sȳe, seó, sió] *if I, if thou, if he be;* sim, sis, sit: *pl* sīn, sȳn [sīe, sīen, seón] *if we, if ye, if they be;* sīmus, sītis, sint:—Ic eom, *sum*, is edwistlīc word and gebȳraþ to Gode ānum synderlīce, forðanðe God is ǽfre unbegunnen, and unge-endod on him sylfum, and þurh hine sylfne wunigende 'Sum,' *I am, is the substantive verb, and belongs exclusively to God alone, because God is ever without beginning, and without end in himself, and existing by himself*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 24–26. Ic eom weg, and sōþfæstnys, and līf *ego sum via, et vēritas, et vita*, Jn. Bos. 14, 6. Ic sylf hit eom *ego ipse sum*, Lk. Bos. 24, 39. Ic eom *I am*, Beo. Th. 676; B. 335: Fins. Th. 49; Fin. 24: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 1; Rä. 6, 1: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 4; Gen. 372: Cd. 215; Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Ps. Th. 68, 6: Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 40. [*Orm.* amm, arrt, iss, *pl.* arrn, sinndenn; *subj.* sī: *Laym.* eam, am, æm, em; eart, art, ært; his; *pl.* sunden, sundeþ, senden, sonden; *subj.* seo, sī; *pl.* seon, seoþ: *O. Sax.* is, ist, *pl.* sind, sint, sindon, sindun; *subj.* sī, sīn: *O. Frs.* is, send; *subj.* se, sie: *Ger.* ist, sind; *subj.* sei, seien: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ist, sint; *subj.* sī, sīn: *Goth* im, is, ist, *pl.* sijum, sijuþ, sind; *subj.* sijau, sijais, sijai; *pl.* sijaima, sijaiþ, sijaina: *O. Nrs.* em, ert, er, erum, eruþ, eru; *subj.* sé, sér, sé, *pl.* séim, séiþ, séi: *Grk.* εἰμί, ἐστί: *Slav.* jesmi, jesti: *Sansk.* asmi, asti.] DER. neom. v. wesan.

eom = heom *to them;* illis, Gen. 20, 8.

eond *yond, beyond;* ultra, per, Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 28. v. geond.

eonde *a species;* spĕcies, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16, note. v. ende.

eond-lȳhtan; *p.* -lȳhtde = -lȳhte; *pp.* -lȳhted = -lȳhtd = -lȳht [eond = geond *through;* lȳhtan *to shine*] *To shine through, enlighten;* perlūmināre, illūmināre:—We ealle eondlȳhte wǽron *we were all enlightened*, Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 21. Swylce gylden sunna wǽre ofer us ealle eondlȳhte *a golden sun as it were shone over us all*, 24; Thw. 12, 23.

eond-send *overspread*, Nicod. 27, Lye. v. geond-sendan.

eonu *moreover;* porro, Som. Ben. Lye.

eoronan-stān, eorcan-stān, eorclan-stān, earcnan-stān, es; *m. A precious stone, pearl, topaz;* lăpis prētiosus, gemma, tŏpazion = τοπάζιον, τόπαζος; *m. the yellow* or *oriental topaz*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 118, 127: Elen. Kmbl. 2048; El. 1025: Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 12; Ph. 603. Eorcanstān, 124 b; Th. 478, 7; Ruin. 37. Eorclanstān, Beo. Th. 2420, note; B. 1208. [*O. Nrs.* iarknasteinn, *m. lăpis pellūcĭdus: Goth.* airknis; *adj. good, holy: O. H. Ger.* erchan *egrēgius, summus.*]

eord *the earth, ground*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eorþe, eard.

eordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell, inhabit;* hăbĭtāre:—Ða on līfes hūs eordiaþ *they dwell in the house of life*, Ps. Th. 134, 21. v. eardian.

eóred, eórod, es; *n. Cavalry, a band, legion, troop;* equĭtātus, lēgio, turma:—Hie gesāwon eóred lixan *they saw the band glittering*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 28; Exod. 157. Eórod sceal getrume rīdan *a troop shall ride in a body*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 12; Gn. Ex. 63. Legio, ðæt is on ūre geþeóde, eóred *legion, that is in our tongue, a troop*, Lk. Bos. 8, 30. v. weorod, weorud.

eóred-cist, eórod-cist, -cyst, -cest, -ciest, e; *f.* [eóred *a band, troop;* cist *a company*] *A company, troop;* turma, lēgio:—Wesseaxe eórodcistum [eóredcystum, Th. 202, 28, col. 2; 203, 28] on läst legdun läðum þeódum *the West-Saxons in troops followed the footsteps of the hostile nations*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 28, col. 1. Eóredcystum *in troops*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 27; Pa. 52. Fōr fyrda mǽst eóredcestum *the greatest of armies marched in bands*, Elen. Kmbl. 71; El. 36. Eóredciestum faraþ *they go in bands*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 25; Ph. 325.

eóred-geatwe; *pl. f. Military trappings;* armāmenta:—Se eów geaf eóred-geatwe *who gave to you military trappings*, Beo. 5724; B. 2866.

eóred-mæcg, es; *m.* [mæcg *a man*] *A horseman;* ĕques:—Hæfdon

xi eóredmæcgas fríd-hengestas *the horsemen had eleven war-horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 6; Rä. 23, 3.

eóred-man *a horseman*; ĕques, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eórod-man.

eóred-preát, es; *m.* [þreát *a host, troop*] *A band, company*; turma, lĕgio:—Átol eóredþreát *a horrid band*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 23; Rä. 4, 49.

eored-wered, es; *n.* [werod, wered *a company, multitude*] *A band, company, multitude*; exercĭtus, lĕgio:—Eóredweredu ðara deófla *lĕgiōnes sive exercĭtus dæmŏnum*, Greg. Dial. 1, 10.

eorendel *the first dawn*. v. earendel.

eorfeðe *difficult*; difficĭlis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 14. v. earfeðe.

eorg *weak*; segnis:—Ðam eorgan Sisaran *to the weak Sisera*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 8. v. earg.

eó-risc *a bulrush*; scirpus. v. eá-risc.

EORL, es; *m.* I. *an Anglo-Saxon nobleman of high rank, the yarl of the Danes, about the same as an ealdorman.* He who was in early times styled *ealdorman*, was afterwards denominated *an earl*; cŏmes, sătelles princĭpis. This title, which was introduced by the Jutes of Kent, occurs frequently in the laws of the kings of that district, the first mention of it being:—Gif on eorles tūne man mannan ofslæhþ xii scillinga gebēte *if a man slay a man in an earl's town, let him make compensation with twelve shillings*, L. Ethb. 13; Th. i. 6, 9, 10. Its more general use among us dates from the later Scandinavian invasions, and though originally only a title of honour, it became in later times one of office, nearly supplanting the older and more Saxon one of 'ealdorman:'—Swā we eác settaþ be eallum hādum, ge ceorle ge eorle *so also we ordain for all degrees, whether to churl or earl*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Se eorl nolde nā geþwĕrian *the earl would not consent*, Chr. 1051; Ing. 227, 13, 23: 228, 4, 28, 35, 36: 229, 10, 21, 25, 26. II. *a man, brave man, hero, general, leader, chief*; vir, pūgil, vir fortis, dux:—Eorlas on cýþþe *men in the country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1467; An. 735. Him se Ebrisca eorl wīsade *the Hebrew man* [*Lot*] *directed them*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 24; Gen. 2444. Ða eorlas þrý, *nom. pl. the three men*, 95; Th. 123, 16; Gen. 2045. Eorlas wēnaþ *men think*, 86; Th. 109, 22; Gen. 1826. Fŏr eorlum *before the people*, 98; Th. 129, 1; Gen. 2137. Þegna and eorla *of thanes and earls*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 15; Met. 25, 8. Geared gumum gold brittade, se eorl wæs æðele *ȝared dispensed gold to the people, the man was noble*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 5; Gen. 1182. [*Piers P.* eerl: *Chauc.* erl: *R. Glouc.* erles *noblemen: Laym.* eorl: *Orm.* corless, *pl: O.Sax. Hel.* erl, *m. a man, nobleman, male offspring, boy: Icel.* jarl, earl, *m. a gentleman, nobleman, warrior, chief.*]

eorl-cund; *adj. Earl kind, noble*; nobĭlis:—Gif mannes esne eorl-cundne mannan ofslæhþ þreóm hundum scillinga gylde se ägend *if a man's servant slay a man of an earl's degree, let the owner pay three hundred shillings*, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8.

eorl-dōm, es; *m. An* EARLDOM, *the province* or *dignity of an earl*, the same as ealdor-dōm, v. *Turner's Hist.* b. viii. c. 7; cŏmĭtis mūnus:—Ælfgār eorl fēng to ðam eorldōme ðe Harold ær hæfde *earl Ælfgar succeeded to the earldom which Harold had before*, Chr. 1053; Erl. 189, 14.

eorl-gebyrd, e; *f.* [gebyrd *birth*] *Noble birth, nobility*; nōbĭlitas:—Eorlgebyrdum *by noble birth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 52; Met. 9, 26: 10, 54; Met. 10, 27.

eorl-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *treasure*] *Noble treasure, riches*; dīvĭtiæ:—Nis him gād eorlgestreóna *he lacks not noble treasures*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 10; Bo. 45: Beo. Th. 4481; B. 2244.

eorl-gewǽde, es; *n.* [gewǽde *clothing*] *Manly clothing, armour*; vīrĭlis vestĭtus:—Gyrede hine Beówulf eorlgewǽdum *Beowulf clad himself in armour*, Beo. Th. 2888; B. 1442.

eorlīc [=eorl-līc]; *adj. Manly*; vīrĭlis:—Eorlīc ellen *manly strength*, Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637. v. eorlisc, eorl-līc.

eorlīce [=eorl-līce]; *adv. Manfully, strongly, greatly*; vīrĭlĭter, vĕhĕmenter, multum:—Gebealh heó swīðe eorlīce wið hire suna *she was very greatly incensed against her son*, Cod. Dipl. 755; Kmbl. iv. 54, 30.

eór-lippric, es; *n. A flap of the ear*, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 26. v. eárelippric.

eorlisc, eorl-līc; *adj.* EARLISH, *earl-like, like an earl*; nōbĭlis:—Eorlisc, L. Ath. v. prm; Th. i. 228, 8. Eorllīc [MS. eorlīc], Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637.

eorl-mægen, es; *n. A host of men*; vīrōrum turma:—Sió cwēn bebeád ofer eorlmægen āras fȳsan *the queen commanded messengers to hasten throughout the mass of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1958; El. 981.

eorl-riht, es; *n. An earl's right* or *privilege*; cŏmĭtis jus *vel* privĭlĕgium:—Gif þegen geþeáh, ðæt he wearþ to eorle, ðonne wæs he syððan eorlrihtes weorþe *if a thane thrived, that he became an earl, then he was thenceforth worthy of an earl's right*, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 8.

eorl-scipe, -scype, es; *m. Manliness, bravery, courage, supremacy, nobility*; vīrīlĭtas, nōbĭlĭtas:—Hī eahtodon eorlscipe and his ellenweorc *they valued his manliness and his valiant works*, Beo. Th. 6327; B. 3174: Scōp. Th. 283; Wíd. 141: Beo. Th. 3458; B. 1727: 4272; B. 2133. Eorlscipes, Salm. Kmbl. 22; Sal. 11. He eorlscype fremede *he affected supremacy*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 31; Wíd. 37.

eorl-werod, es; *n.* [werod *a company, troop*] *A band of men, warrior band*; vīrōrum turma:—Ðær ðæt eorlwerod sæt *the warrior band sat there*, Beo. Th. 5779; B. 2893.

Eorman-rīc, Eormen-rīc, es; *m. The celebrated king of the Ostrogoths* or *East Goths, the Alexander of the Goths*; Eormanrīcus, v. Gota III, Alrīca, and þeód-rīc:—Eormanrīc āhte wīde folc Gotena rīces *Ermanric possessed the wide nations of the kingdom of the Goths*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 25; Deór. 21. Weóld Eormanrīc Gotum *Ermanric ruled the Goths*, Scōp. Th. 38; Wíd. 18. Ic wæs mid Eormanrīce *I was with Ermanric*, 178; Wíd. 88. Ðæt wæs inn-weorud Eormanrīces *that was the household band of Ermanric*, 224; Wíd. 111. He searo-nīðas fealh Eormenrīces *he fell into the guileful enmity of Ermanric*, Beo. Th. 2406; B. 1201. *For the anachronisms and inconsistences I would refer to W. Grimm's* Deutsche Heldensage, *where may be found the particulars of this celebrated hero.*

eormen, eorman; *adj. Universal, immense, whole, general*; universālis, immensus, permagnus, tōtus, ūnīversus. *Used in composition, as in* eormen-cyn, -grund, -lāf, -rīc, -strȳnd, -þeód.

eormen-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The human race*; hūmānum gĕnus:—God gesceapo ferede ǽghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes *God has borne his decrees to every one of the human race on earth*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 3; Vy. 96: Beo. Th. 3918; B. 1957.

eormen-grund, es; *n.* [grund *ground, earth*] *The spacious earth*; immensa terra:—Ofer eormengrund *over the spacious earth*, Beo. Th. 1722; B. 859.

eormen-lāf, e; *f. The great legacy*; immensum rĕliquum:—He eormenlāfe gehȳdde *he had hidden the great legacy*, Beo. Th. 4460; B. 2234.

Eormen-rīc *Ermanric*, Beo. Th. 2405; B. 1200. v. Eorman-rīc.

eormen-strȳnd, e; *f. The great generation*; permagna gĕnĕrātio:—Ðū eart eorre eormenstrȳnde *thou art of an angry, great* [*heathen*] *generation*, Salm. Kmbl. 659; Sal. 329.

eormen-þeód, e; *f. A great people*; permagnus pŏpŭlus. v. yrmenþeód.

eormþu *poverty, calamity*:—Eormþa, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 29. Eormþum, 23; Fox 78, 31. v. yrmþu.

eornan *to run*; currĕre, Ps. Surt. 57, 8. v. yrnan.

eornende *running*; *part. of* eornan = yrnan.

eornes, eornest *a duel, combat*; duellum, Som. Ben. Lye.

eornest *earnest, earnestness*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 9; Cri. 1101. v. eornost.

eorneste *earnest, serious*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 32; Cri. 825: Homl. Th. i. 386, 20. v. eornoste; *adj.*

eorneste *in earnest, earnestly*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 56; Met. 13, 28: 16, 44; Met. 16, 22. v. eornoste; *adv.*

eornestlīce *earnestly*; stŭdiōse. v. eornostlīce.

eornfullīce; *adv. Earnestly*; stŭdiōse. v. eornostlīce.

eornfullnes, -ness, e; *f. Earnestness, anxiety*; dīligentia, sollĭcĭtudo:—Eornfullness ðisse worulde *sollĭcĭtūdo istius sæcŭli*, Mt. Bos. 13, 22. v. geornfulnes.

eornigende *murmuring*; murmŭrans, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 16.

eornlīce; *adv. Diligently*; dīlĭgenter:—Genim ðas wyrte eornlīce gecnucude mid ecede *take this herb diligently pounded with vinegar*, Herb. 87, 2; Lchdm. i. 190, 21. v. geornlīce.

EORNOST, eornust, eornest, e; *f.* EARNEST, *earnestness, zeal*; sērium, stŭdium:—Mid swelcum eorneste [eornoste MS. Cot.] *with such zeal*, Past. 15, 1; Hat. MS. 18 b, 27. On eornost, eornust *or* eornoste *in earnest, earnestly*, Ælfc. T. 12, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 250, 30: Mt. Bos. 5, 18: 13, 17: Gen. 14, 15. Þurh eorneste *in earnest, sternly*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 9; Cri. 1101. [*Wyc.* ernes, eernes, ernest *earnest, pledge: Chauc.* erneste *zeal: Laym.* eornest *conflict: Frs.* ernste: *O. Frs.* ernst: *Dut.* ernst, *m: Ger.* ernst, *m: M. H. Ger.* ërnest, ërnst, *m: O. H. Ger.* ërnust, ërnost, ërnest, *n. f. vĭgor, sērium.*]

eornoste, eorneste; *adj. Earnest, serious*; sērius, stŭdiōsus:—On eornostne hige *with earnest intention*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 15. Bið eorneste ðonne eft cymeþ, rēðe and ryhtwīs *he will be earnest when he comes again, stern and just*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 32; Cri. 825. Mid eornestum mōde *with earnest mind*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 20.

eornoste, eorneste; *adv. In earnest, earnestly, seriously, courageously, strongly*; sērio, strēnue, sēdŭlo, vĕhĕmenter:—He feaht eornoste *he fought earnestly*, Byrht. Th. 140, 1; By. 281: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231. Hió onginþ eorneste racentan slītan *she will begin in earnest to sever her chains*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 56; Met. 13, 28: 16, 44; Met. 16, 22.

eornostlīce; *adv.* EARNESTLY, *strictly, truly*; sēdŭlo:—Sunnan dæges cýpingce we forbeódaþ eornostlīce *we strictly forbid marketing on Sunday*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 15.

eornostlīce, eornustlīce; *conj. Therefore, but*; ergo, ĭgĭtur, ĭtăque:—Abram ðā eornostlīce astirode his geteld *mōvit ĭgĭtur tabernācŭlum suum Abram*, Gen. 13, 18. Eornostlīce ealle cneóressa fram Abraham oð Dauid synd feówertyne cneóressa *omnes ĭtăque generātiōnes ab Abraham*

usque ad David, generātiōnes quatuordĕcim, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Beóþ eornustlīce gleáwe *estōte ergo* [*oův*] *prūdentes*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16, 26: 2, 1: 13, 40.

eornust *earnest, earnestness*, Mt. Bos. 13, 17. v. eornost.

eornustlīce *therefore, but*, Mt. Bos. 2, 1: 10, 16, 26: 13, 40. v. eornostlīce.

eórod, es; *n. A band, legion, troop;* turma, lĕgio:—Wīse men tealdon ān eórod to six þūsendum, and twelf eórod sind twā and hundseofontig þūsend *wise men have reckoned a legion at six thousand, and twelve legions are seventy-two thousand*, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 28, 29, 25: Jud. Thw. 161, 36. v. eóred.

eórod-man, -mann, es; *m. A horseman;* ĕques:—Líhte se eórodman *desīluit ĕques*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 33.

eorp, carp; *adj. Dark, dusky, brown, swarthy;* fuscus, badius:—Eorp werod *the swarthy host* [*the Egyptians*], Cd. 151; Th. 190, 4; Exod. 194: Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 21; Rä. 50, 11. [*Icel.* jarpr *brown.*]

eorre, es; *n. Anger, wrath;* īra:—Warniaþ eów ðæs Drihtenes eorres and mīnes *beware of the Lord's anger and of mine*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 33: Ps. Lamb. 101, 11. v. yrre.

eorre; *adj. Angry, enraged, fierce;* īrātus, īrācundus:—He us eorre gewearþ *he has become angry with us*, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 27; Sat. 261: Elen. Kmbl. 801; El. 401. Þurh eorne hyge *through angry mind*, 1367; El. 685. Nalæs late wǽron eorre æscberend to ðam orlege *the fierce spear-bearers were not slow to the onset*, Andr. Kmbl. 93; An. 47: 2153; An. 1078. v. yrre; *adj.*

eorringa; *adv. Angrily;* īrāte:—Hine eorringa gesēceþ bōcstafa bregu *the prince of letters shall angrily seek him*, Salm. Kmbl. 198; Sal. 98. v. yrringa.

eorsian *to be angry*, Ps. Spl. 4, 5: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 22. v. yrsian.

eorsung *anger*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 8; Thw. 29, 8. v. yrsung.

eorþ, e; *f. The earth;* terra:—Seó [MS. sie] eorþ is dryge and ceald, and ðæt wæter wēt and ceald *the earth is dry and cold, and the water wet and cold*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 34. v. eorþe.

eorþ-æppel, es; *m: nom. acc. pl. n.* -æppla *An earth-apple, a cucumber;* cūcūmis:—Cūcūmĕres, ðæt synd eorþæppla *cucumbers, which are earth-apples*, Num. 11, 5. Eorþæppel *mandrăgŏra*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 79; Wrt. Voc. 32, 15.

eorþ-ærn, es; *n. An earth-place, a tomb, sepulchre;* spēlunca, sĕpulcrum:—Open wæs ðæt eorþærn *the sepulchre was open*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19. In ðæt eorþærn *in the sepulchre*, 119 b; Th. 460, 4; Hö. 12: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 22; Hö. 3.

eorþ-beofung, e; *f. An earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Seó eorþbeofung tācnade ða miclan blōd-dryncas *the earthquake betokened the great blood-sheddings*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 28. v. eorþ-bifung.

eorþ-bifung, -beofung, e; *f.* [bifung *a trembling, shaking*] *An earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Ðǽr wearþ geworden micel eorþbifung *terræ mōtus factus est magnus*, Mt. Bos. 28, 2. Híg gesāwon ða eorþbifunge *vidērunt terræ mōtum*, 27, 54.

eorþ-bigegnys, -bigennys, -nyss, e; *f. Earth-cultivation, attention to agriculture;* terræ cultūra, agricultūræ stūdium:—Elelændra eorþbigennys *cŏlōnia*, id est *peregrinōrum cultūra*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 103; Wrt. Voc. 36, 25. v. eard-begengnes, el-þeódignes.

eorþ-bigenga, an; *m.* [bigenga *an inhabitant, dweller*] *An inhabitant of the earth;* terrĭcŏla, terrigĕna:—Ðæt he eorþbigengan awecce hine to ondrǽdanne *ut terrigĕnas ad timendum se suscĭtet*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22.

eorþ-būend, es; *m. An earth dweller, inhabitant;* terrĭcŏla:—Eorþbūend, Ps. Th. 65, 1: 101, 13: 118, 4. v. būend, būende.

eorþ-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. An earth mound* or *burying place;* agger, hūmātio:—To ðare eorþ-byrig *to the earth mound*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 335; A. D. 903; Kmbl. iii. 403, 31.

eorþ-byrig, e; *f. An earth mound;* agger:—Eorþ-byrig [MS. -byre], Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 45; Wrt. Voc. 37, 33.

eorþ-cafer, es; *m. An earth-chafer, a cock-chafer;* taurus:—Eorþcaferas *tauri*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 23; Wrt. Voc. 24, 26. v. ceafer.

eorþ-cend; *pp.* [cend = cenned *born*] *Earth-born;* terrigĕna:—Eorþcende *terrigĕnæ*, Ps. Spl. C. 48, 2.

eorþ-crypel, -cryppel; *gen.* -crypeles, -cryples, -crypples; *m. A creeper on the earth, one having the palsy, a paralytic person;* părălyticus = παραλυτικός:—In ðære ðe eorþcrypel [se eorþcryppel, Lind.] læg *in quo părălyticus jăcēbat*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 18. Se Hǽlend cwæþ to ðæm eorþcrypele [eorþcrypple, Lind.] *Iēsus ait părălytĭco*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 5. To cweðanne ðæm eorþcryple *dicĕre părălytĭco*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 2, 9. Brengende to him ðone eorþcrypel *fĕrentes ad eum părălytĭcum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 2. Gebrohtun him eorþcryplas *obtŭlērunt ei părălytĭcos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24.

eorþ-cund; *adj Earthly, terrestrial;* terrestris:—Se rinc ageaf eorþcunde eád *the prince gave up earthly happiness*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 8; Gen. 1627.

eorþ-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The earth-kind, terrestrial species;* gĕnus terricŏlārum:—Eallum eorþcynne *for each terrestrial species*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 10; Exod. 370.

eorþ-cyning, es; *m.* [cyning *a king*] *An earthly king, king of the land;* terræ rex:—Sceótend Scyldinga to scypum feredon eal ingeteald eorþcyninges *the Scyldings' warriors conveyed all the house chattels of the king of the land to their ships*, Beo. Th. 2315; B. 1155. Ðam æðelestan eorþcyninga *for the noblest of earthly kings*, Elen. Kmbl. 2346; El. 1174: Cd. 162; Th. 202, 23; Exod. 392: 189; Th. 235, 14; Dan. 306. Eorþcyningum [MS. -cyninegum] se ege standeþ *terrībili ăpud rēges terræ*, Ps. Th. 75, 9. He eorþcyningas yrmde and cwelmde *he oppressed and slew the kings of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 93; Met. 9, 47: Ps. Th. 88, 24.

eorþ-draca, an; *m. An earth-dragon;* drăco in antro dēgens:—Sió wund ongon, ðe him se eorþdraca geworhte, swelan and swellan *the wound, which the earth-dragon had made in him, began to burn and swell*, Beo. Th. 5417; B. 2712: 5642; B. 2825.

eorþ-dyne, es; *m. Earth din, an earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—On ðisan gēre wæs micel eorþdyne *in this year* [A. D. 1060] *was a great earthquake*, Chr. 1060; Erl. 193, 31: 1122; Erl. 249, 14.

EORÞE, an; *f:* eorþ, e; *f.* I. *the* EARTH *in opposition to the sea, the ground, soil;* terra, hūmus, sōlum:—God gecīgde ða drigniss eorþan, and ðæra wætera gegaderunga he hēt sēs *vocāvit Deus ārĭdam terram, congregātiōnesque āquārum appellāvit māria*, Gen. 1, 10. Spritte seó eorþe grōwende gærs and sǽd wirceude and æppelbǽrc treów wæstm wirceude æfter his cinne, ðæs sǽd sig on him silfum ofer eorþan *germĭnet terra herbam vīrentem et făcientem sēmen et lignum pōmĭfĕrum făciens fructum juxta gĕnus suum, cujus sēmen in sēmetipso sit sŭper terram*, Gen. 1, 11, 12, 24, 25, 28, 29: Cd. 57; Th. 69, 32; Gen. 1144: Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 11; Ph. 487: Beo. Th. 3069; B. 1532: Elen. Kmbl. 1655; El. 829: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 118; Met. 8, 59. Ic ðec ofer eorþan geworhte, on ðære ðū scealt yrmþum lifgan and to ðære ilcan scealt eft geweorþan *I made thee on earth, on which thou shalt live in misery and shalt become the same again*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 12–19; Cri. 621–624: 38 a; Th. 125, 10; Gū. 352. Cain wæs eorþan tilia *fuit Cain agrĭcŏla* [lit. *a tiller of the earth*], Gen. 4, 2. II. *the* EARTH, *terrestrial globe;* tellus:—On anginne gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *in the beginning God created heaven and earth*, Gen. 1, 1, 2, 17, 20, 26: 2, 1, 4: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 9; Gen. 2141: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 18; Cri. 608. Se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte *the Almighty made the earth*, Beo. Th. 185; B. 92. Drihtnes is eorþe and fulnysse oððe gefyllednes hyre *the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof*, Ps. Lamb. 23, 1: Ex. 9, 29: Deut. 10, 14. Ðæt gē ne swerion þurh eorþan, forðamðe heó ys Godes fōtscamul *that ye swear not by the earth, because it is God's foot-stool*, Mt. Bos. 5, 35. [*Piers P. Wyc.* erthe: *Laym.* eorðe, eorðen, earþe, erþe: *Orm.* eorþe, erþe: *Plat.* eerde, *f: O. Sax.* erða, *f: Frs.* yerd: *O. Frs.* irthe, erthe, erde, *f: Dut.* aarde, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* erde, *f: O. H. Ger.* erda, erada, *f: Goth.* airþa, *f: Dan.* jord, *m. f: Swed.* jord, *f: Icel.* jörð, *f. earth, land, estate.*]

eorþ-fæst, -fest; *adj. Earth-fast, fixed in the earth;* in terra firmus:—To ānum [MS. ane] eorþfestum treówe *to a tree firm in the earth*, Th. Anlct. 122, 10.

eorþ-fæt, es; *n. An earthen vessel, the body;* vas terrâ factum, corpus:—Se gǽst nimeþ swā wīte swā wuldor, swā him in worulde ðæt eorþfæt ǽr geworhte *the spirit receives either punishment or glory, as the body has worked for him before in the world*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 15; Seel. 8.

eorþ-gealla, an; *m.* [gealla *gall*] *The herb* EARTH-GALL, *the lesser centaury;* fel terræ, erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Eorþgealla [MS. -gealle] *fel terræ* vel *centauria*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 50: Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 64, 5; Wrt. Voc. 31, 17. Eorþgealla *centauria*, Mone A. 373. Nim centaurian, ðæt is *fel terræ*, sume hātaþ eorþgeallan *take centaury, that is* fel terræ, *some call it earth-gall*, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 27.

eorþ-gemet, es; *n. Earth-measure, geometry;* geometria = γεωμετρία, Cot. 95.

eorþ-gesceaft, e; *f.* [gesceaft *a creature*] *An earthly creature;* terrestris creatūra:—Men habbaþ [MS. habbæþ] geond middangeard eorþgesceafta ealle oferþungen *men have all surpassed earthly creatures throughout the middle earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 387; Met. 20, 194.

eorþ-græf, es; *n. A hole dug in the earth, a ditch, well;* fossa, pŭteus:—Isernes dǽl eorþgræf pæðeþ *a part of iron passes the well*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 26; Rä. 59, 9.

eorþ-grāp, e; *f. Earth's grasp, the hold of the grave;* terræ comprĕhensio:—Eorþgrāp hafaþ waldend wyrhtan *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holdeth its mighty workman*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 12; Ruin. 6.

eorþ-hele, es; *m. A heap;* tŭmŭlus:—Wæs ðæt deáw abūtan ða fyrdwīc, swilce hit hagoles eorþhele wǽre *the dew was about the camp, as it were a heap of hail*, Ex. 16, 14.

eorþ-hnutu, -nutu, e; *f. An earth-nut;* būnium flexuōsum:—Of ðam cumbe in eorþnutena þorn *from the combe to the earth-nut thorn*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 7.

eorþ-hūs, es; *n. An earth-house, den, cave;* hypŏgæum = ὑπόγαιον,

subterrāneum:—Eorþhūs *hypŏgæum* vel *subterrūneum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 37; Wrt. Voc. 59, 9. Rōmāne him worhton eorþhūs for ðære lyfte wylme *the Romans built for themselves earth-houses because of the boiling heat of the air*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 16.

eorþ-ifi, es; *n. Ground ivy;* hēdēra nigra:—Eorþ-ifies *of ground ivy;* hēdēræ nigræ, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 17. v. eorþ-ifig.

eorþ-ifig, -yfig, -ifi, -iui, es; *n. Earth* or *ground ivy;* hēdēra nigra, hēdēra terrestris, glechoma hēdērācea:—Genim hederan nigran, ðe man ōðrum naman eorþifig nemneþ *take* hēdēra nigra, *which one calleth by another name ground ivy*, Herb. 100, 1; Lchdm. i. 212, 20.

eorþ-iui [=ivi], es; *n. Ground ivy;* hēdēra nigra:—Eorþ-iui [MS. eorðiuf], Herb. 100; Lchdm. i. 212, 18, note 17, MS. B. v. eorþ-ifig.

eorþ-līc; *def.* se -līca; seó, ðæt -līce; *adj.* EARTHLY, *terrestrial;* terrēnus, terrestris:—He wæs eorþlīc cing *he was an earthly king*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 9. Hī eorþlīces āuht ne haldeþ *nothing earthly holds them*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 331; Met. 20, 166. Ða twelf bōcland him gefreóde eorþlīces camphādes and eorþlīcere hērenysse to bigongenne ðone heofonlīcan camphād *dōnūtis duodĕcim possessiuncūlis terrārum, in quibus ablāto stūdio mīlitiæ terrestris, ad exercendam mīlitiam cælestem*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 41. Ðū meahte ælc eorþlīc þing forsión *thou mayest look down upon every earthly thing*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 13; Met. 24, 7. Hine nolden his eorþlīcan māgas wrecan *his earthly kinsmen would not avenge him*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 11, 15. Gif ic eów eorþlice þing sǽde *si terrēna dixi vobis*, Jn. Bos. 3, 12. Hió ðās lǽnan lufaþ eorþlīcu þing *she loves these transitory earthly things*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 447; Met. 20, 224. Ðū gegæderast ða hiofonlīcan sāwla and ða eorþlīcan līchoman *thou bringest together the heavenly souls and the earthly bodies*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 23. He forsihþ ðās eorþlīcan gōd *he despises these earthly goods*, 12; Fox 36, 25: 33, 4; Fox 132, 14, 18.

eorþ-līce; *adv. In an earthly manner;* terrūlenter:—Eorþlīce *terrūlenter*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 20.

eorþ-ling, es; *m. A farmer;* terræ cultor:—Eorþling *birbicaliolus?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 50; Wrt. Voc. 63, 4; Mone A. 50. v. yrþ-ling.

eorþ-mægen, es; *n. Earthly power;* terræ vis:—Eorþmægen ealdaþ *earthly power grows old;* terræ vīres invĕtĕrascunt, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 61; Reim. 69: Ettmül. Poet. pref. xviii. 59; p. 223, 69.

eorþ-mistel, es; *m. The plant basil;* clīnŏpōdium = κλινοπόδιον:—Genim eorþmistel *take basil*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 21.

eorþ-nafela, -nafola, -nafala, -nafla, an; *m. Earth-navel, asparagus;* aspărăgus officinālis:—Nim eorþnafelan *take asparagus*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 23. Genim eorþnafolan wyrtruman *take roots of asparagus*, Herb. 126, 2; Lchdm. i. 238, 5. Wyll miclan eorþnafolan *boil the great asparagus*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 7. Eorþnafala *asparagus*, iii. 6, 15. Genim eorþnaflan [MS. B. -nafelan] *take asparagus*, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8.

eorþ-reced, es; *n.* [reced *a house*] *An earth-house, a cave;* subterrānea dŏmus, antrum:—Hū ða stānbogan ēce eorþreced healde *how the stone arches held the eternal earth-house*, Beo. Th. 5431; B. 2719.

eorþ-rest, e; *f. A resting* or *lying on the ground;* chămæunia = χαμεύνια, Cot. 31.

eorþ-rīce, es; *n. A kingdom of the earth, earth's kingdom, the earth;* terræ regnum, terra:—Geond ealle eorþrīcu *per omnia regna terræ*, Deut. 28, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 74; Met. 4, 37. He eorþrīcum eallum wealdeþ *regnum ipsius omnibus dominābitur*, Ps. Th. 102, 18. On eorþrīce *on earth's kingdom, on earth*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 18; Gen. 419: 23; Th. 29, 22; Gen. 454: 26; Th. 35, 1; Gen. 548.

eorþ-rima, an; *m. A kind of plant, dodder?* herbæ gĕnus, cuscuta? L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 12.

eorþ-scræf, es; *n. An earth-cavern, a grave;* căverna, antrum, sĕpulcrum:—Hie be hliðe heáre dūne eorþscræf fundon, ðǽr Loth wunode *they found by the slope of a high hill an earth-cavern, where Lot dwelt*, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 27; Gen. 2595: Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 11; Kl. 28. Eardiaþ on eorþ-scræfum *hăbĭtant in sĕpulcris*, Ps. Th. 67, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 1605; An. 804.

eorþ-sele, es; *m.* [sele *a hall*] *An earth-hall, cave;* subterrānea aula, antrum:—Eald is ðes eorþsele *this earth-hall is old*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 12; Kl. 29. Mec se mānsceáða of eorþsele ūt gesēceþ *the atrocious spoiler will seek me out from his earth-hall*, Beo. Th. 5023; B. 2515. He eorþsele āna wisse *he alone knew the earth-hall*, 4811; B. 2410.

eorþ-slihtes; *adv.* [slihtes, *old gen. of* sliht *destruction, slaughter*, like nihtes of niht] *In an earth-destroying manner;* in mōdo vastante terram:—Swā swā oxa gewunaþ to awēstenne gærs, ōþ ða wirttruman, eorþslihtes mid tōðum *as an ox is accustomed to consume grass with his teeth, even to the roots, in an earth-destroying manner*, Num. 22, 4.

eorþ-stede, es; *m.* [stede *a place*] *An earth-place;* terræ lŏcus:—Ðā hī ðæt dīn fægere hūs on eorþstede gewemdaþ [MS. geweindaþ] *in terra polluĕrunt tabernacŭlum*, Ps. Th. 73, 7.

eorþ-styrennis, -niss, e; *f.* [styrenes *motion*] *An earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Eorþstyrennis gewarþ micelu *terræ mōtus factus est magnus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 2.

eorþ-styrung, -stirung, e: *f. An earth-stirring, earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Eorþstyrung fela burhga ofhreás . . . þreóttyne byrig þurh eorþstyrunge afiellon *an earthquake has overthrown many cities . . . thirteen cities fell through an earthquake*, Homl. Th. i. 608, 27, 29: 244, 17. Micele eorþstyrunga beóþ gehwǽr *great earthquakes shall be everywhere*, i. 608, 18. Ða wearþ mycel eorþstirung *there was a great earthquake*, Nicod. 15; Thw. 7, 17.

eorþ-tilia, an; *m. An earth-tiller, husbandman;* agrĭcŏla:—Mīn fæder ys eorþtilia *pāter meus agrĭcŏla est*, Jn. Bos. 15, 1.

eorþ-tilþ, e; *f.* [tilþ *culture*] *Earth-tillage, agriculture;* agrĭcultūra:—Eorþtilþ *agrĭcultūra*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 27.

eorþ-tudor; *gen.* -tudres; *n.* [tuddor *progeny*] *Progeny of earth, men;* terrestris prōgĕnies, hŏmines:—Ðis ys se dæg ðe Drihten geworhte eallum eorþtudrum eádgum to blisse *this is the day which the Lord made for bliss to all happy men*, Ps. Th. 117, 22.

eorþ-tyrewa, an; *m.* [tyrwa *tar*] *Earth-tar, asphalte;* bĭtūmen:—Se weall is geworht of tigelan and eorþtyrewan *the wall* [*of Babylon*] *is built with bricks and earth-tar*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 25.

eorþ-wæstm, e; *f. Fruit of the earth;* terræ frux:—Mycel eorþwæstm *frūgum cōpia*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 13. Eorþwæstme grōwaþ *fruits grow*, Ps. Th. 103, 12. Wæs seó stōw wædla eorþwæstma *ērat lŏcus frūgis inops*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 18. On eorþwæstmum genōh þuhte *abundance appeared in the fruits of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 12; Met. 8, 6.

eorþ-waru, e; *f.:* -ware; *gen.* -wara; *pl. m:* -waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants* or *population of the earth;* terrĭcŏlæ, terrĭgĕnæ:—Heofonwaru and eorþwaru *cælĭcŏlæ et terrĭcŏlæ*, Hy. 7, 95; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 95. Crist sibb is heofonware and eorþware *Christ is the peace of the inhabitants of heaven and of the inhabitants of the earth*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 27. Dēm eorþware *jūdĭca terram*, Ps. Th. 81, 8: 98, 1: 144, 13. Gehȳraþ ðās, eorþware *audīte hæc, terrĭgĕnæ*, Ps. Spl. 48, 2: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 9; Cri. 382. Ðæt cynebearn acenned wearþ eallum eorþwarum *the royal child was born for all the inhabitants of the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1135; An. 568: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 21; Gū. 579: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 120; Met. 13, 60: Menol. Fox 124; Men. 62. Hēr wynnaþ earme eorþwaran *miserable inhabitants of earth strive here*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 113; Met. 4, 57: 17, 1; Met. 17, 1. Ofer ealle eorþwaran *over all the inhabitants of earth*, Past. 43, 9; Hat. MS. 60 b, 7.

eorþ-weall, es; *m. An earth-wall, mound;* agger:—Under eorþweall *under the earth-wall*, Beo. Th. 6171; B. 3090. Mid eorþwealle *with an earth-wall*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10: 4, 28; S. 605, 24.

eorþ-weard, es; *m. An earth-guard;* terræ custos:—Hæfde līgdraca eorþweard forgrunden *the fire-dragon had destroyed the earth-guard*, Beo. Th. 4658; B. 2334.

eorþ-weg, es; *m. An earth-way;* terrestris via:—Hió me woldan ðisses eorþweges ende gescrīfan *consummāvērunt me in terra*, Ps Th. 118, 87. Þurh ða rōde sceal rīce gesēcan of eorþwege ǽghwylc sāwl *every soul shall seek the kingdom away from earth through the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 237; Kr. 120: Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 29; Ph. 178: Ps. Th. 71, 11. Of eorþwegum *from the earthly ways*, Élen. Kmbl. 1468; El. 736.

eorþ-wēla, an; *m. Earth-wealth, fertility;* terrestres dīvitiæ, fertĭlitas:—Mid Egyptum wearþ syfan gēár se ungemetlīca eorþwēla *for seven years there was very great fertility in Egypt*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 3. Bið him eorþwēla ofer ðæt ēce līf *earthly wealth to them is above the eternal life*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 34; Gū. 33. Ne ic me eorþwēlan ōwiht sinne *I care naught for earth's wealth*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 17; Gū. 290. Sum him Metudes ēst ofer eorþwēlan ealne geceóseþ *one chooses his Creator's favour above all earthly wealth*, 79 b; Th. 298, 20; Crä. 88.

eorþ-weorc, es; *n. Earth-work;* terræ ŏpus:—Hīg on eorþweorcum gehȳnede wǽron *in terræ ŏpĕribus premēbantur*, Ex. 1, 14.

eorþ-yfig, es; *n. Ground ivy;* hēdēra terrestris, Herb. 100; Lchdm. i. 212, 18. v. eorþ-ifig.

eór-wicga *an earwig;* blatta, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 20; Wrt. Voc. 24, 24. v. eár-wicga.

eóryd *a legion*, Mt. Foxe 26, 53. v. eóred.

eós *of a war horse*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63; *gen. sing. of* eoh.

eosol *an ass*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 50. v. esol.

eóster *easter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 8, 15. v. eáster.

eosul *an ass*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 5. v. esol.

eosul-cwearn, e; *f. An ass-mill, a mill turned by asses;* āsĭnāria mŏla, Cot. 16.

Eota land, es; *n. The land of the Jutes, Jutland;* Jūtia:—Mǽgþ seó is gecȳd Eota land *a province which is called Jutland*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 24. v. Iotas.

EÓTEN, es; *m.* I. *a giant, monster, Grendel;* gĭgas, monstrum, Grendel:—Wæs se grimma gǽst Grendel, Caines cyn,—ðanon untydras ealle onwōcon, eótenas and ylfe and orcnēas, swylce gigantas *Grendel was the grim guest, the race of Cain,—whence unnatural births all sprang forth, monsters, elves, and spectres, also giants*, Beo. Th. 204–226; B. 102–113. Eóten, *nom. sing.* Beo. Th. 1526; B. 761. Eótena, *gen. pl.* Beo. Th. 846; B. 421. II. Eótenas, *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. the Jutes, Jutlanders, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland in the north of Denmark;* Jūtæ:—Eótena treówe *the faith of the Jutes*, Beo.

Th. 2148; B. 1072: 2180; B. 1088: 2286; B. 1141: 2294; B. 1145. [*O. Nrs.* jötunn, *m.*] v. ent, eten.

eótenisc, eótonisc; *adj. Belonging to* or *made by a giant, giant;* giganteus, a gigante factus:—Geseah ðá eald sweord eótenisc *then he saw an old giant sword*, Beo. Th. 3120; B. 1558. Ætbær eald sweord eótonisc *bore away the old giant sword*, 5225; B. 2616. v. entisc.

Eotol-ware; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. Inhabitants of Italy, Italians, Italy;* Itáli, Itália:—He sinoþ gesomnade Eotolwara biscopa *cōgĕret synŏdum episcŏpōrum Itălĭæ*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 33.

eóton *ate*, Chr. 998; Erl. 135, 20, = éton; *p. pl. of* etan.

eótonisc, Beo. Th. 5225; B. 2616: 5950; B. 2979. v. eótenisc.

eóton-weard, e; *f. Giant-protection;* contra gigantem protectio:—Seleweard eótonweard abeád *the hall-guard offered protection against the giant* [*Grendel*], Beo. Th. 1341, note; B. 668.

eow, es; *m? A griffin;* gryps = γρύψ, gryphus:—Eow, fiðerfóte fugel *griffin, a four-footed bird;* griffes [= gryphus], Ælfc. Gl. 18; Wrt. Voc. 22, 44. v. giw.

eow, es; *m.* I. *the yew;* taxus, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24. v. íw. II. *the mountain ash;* ornus? Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 40; Wrt. Voc. 33, 37.

eów *to you*, you; vōbis, vos; *ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς; pers. pron; dat. acc. pl. of* ðú, Ex. 6, 8: Mt. Bos. 6, 16: 5, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 28. v. gé.

eów; *interj. Wo! alas!* væ! heu!—Eów me! *heu mihi!* Ps. Spl. T. 119, 5. v. wá.

eówa *ewes, female sheep; pl. nom. acc. of* eówu.

eówan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, confer;* ostendĕre, manifestāre, conferre:—Ne gesacu ðhwær ecghete eóweþ *nor strife anywhere shews hostility*, Beo. Th. 3480; B. 1738. Ðá gēn Abrahame eówde selfa hálige sprǽce *then he himself shewed again to Abraham a holy speech*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 24; Gen. 2164. Ealne ðone egesan, ðe him eówed wæs *all that terror which was shewn to him*, 202; Th. 250, 4; Dan. 541. v. eáwan, ýwan.

eów-borge, an; *f. A yew-berry;* taxi bacca, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24.

eówcig; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a ewe;* ad ŏvem fēmĭnam pertĭnens:—Mid eówcigre wulle *with ewe's wool*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 5. v. eówocig.

eówd *a flock, herd, sheepfold*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2, 61; Som. 8, 27; 13, 47. v. eówde.

eówde, eówede, eówode, es; *n:* eówd, eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex:—*Neuter*, Ðæt Drihtnes eówde *the Lord's flock*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25: 2, 6; S. 508, 15. We wǽrun sceáp eówdes dīnes *nos ŏves grĕgis tui*, Ps. Th. 78, 14. He genam hine æt eówde, ðte be sceápum *tŭlit eum de grĕgĭbus ŏvium*, 77, 69. Ne scealt ðú ðæt eówde ánforlǽtan *thou shalt not desert the flock*, Andr. Kmbl. 3334; An. 1671. Hafaþ se awyrgda wulf tostenced, Dryhten, ðín eówde *hath the accursed wolf scattered thy flock, O Lord?* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 23; Cri. 257. Ofer ðín ágen eówde sceápa *sŭper ŏves grĕgis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 73, 1: 118, 111. He gelǽdde hí swá swá eówde [cówode, Ps. Lamb. 77, 52] on wēstne *perduxit eos tanquam grĕgem in deserto*, Ps. Spl. 77, 57. Of eówdum [eówedum, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70] sceápa *de grĕgĭbus ŏvium*, Ps. Spl. 77, 76. *Feminine*, Ðeós eówd *hic grex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Som. 13, 47. He ðæt sceáp bær on his exlum to ðære eówde *he bare the sheep on his shoulders to the flock*, Homl. Th. i. 340, 2. Ic wylle ahreddan mīne eówde wið eów *I will deliver my flock from you*, i. 242, 13. 2. eówd, e; *f. A sheepfold, fold;* ŏvīle:—Eówd *ŏvīle*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Sceal beón án eówd and án hyrde *there shall be one fold and one shepherd*, Homl. Th. i. 244, 1, 3. Ic hæbbe ððre scēp ðe ne sind nā of ðisre eówde *I have other sheep which are not of this fold*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 35: 244, 6: ii. 114. 21.

eówe, es; *m. f. A sheep*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, MSS. G. H. v. ēwe, es.

eówe *of a ewe*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MS. B. v. eówu.

eówede *a flock*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70. v. eówde.

eówena *of ewes*:—Twáhund eówena *two hundred sheep*, Gen. 32, 14. v. eówu.

eowend *membrum virīle*, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78, 15.

eowendende; *part. Returning;* rĕdiens, Ps. Spl. 77, 44. v. awendan.

eówer *of you;* vestrûm *vel* vestri, *ὑμῶν; gen. pl. of pers. pron.* ðú:—Án eówer *ūnus vestrûm*, Mt. Bos. 26, 21. Eówer sum *one of you*, Beo. Th. 502; B. 248. Eówer ænig *any of you*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 34; Gen. 427. v. gé.

eówer your; vester, vestra, vestrum, *ὑμέτερ-ος, -α, -ον; adj. pron:*—Biþ eówer blǽd micel *your prosperity shall be great*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 3; Exod. 563. Sceal eall ēðel-wyn eówrum cynne leófum alicgean *all joy of country shall fail to your beloved kindred*, Beo. Th. 5763; B. 2885.

eówer-lendisc; *adj. Of your land* or *country;* vestras:—Eówerlendisc *vestras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 45.

eówes *a sheep's*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MSS. G. H. v. ēwes.

eówestras *sheepfolds*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ēwestre.

eówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew;* ostendĕre:—Hí eówodon me ða wunde *monstrāvērunt mihi vulnus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Ðá hēt he his tungan forþdōn of his mūþe, and him eówian *linguam prōferre ex ōre, ac sibi ostendĕre jussit*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 6. v. eáwan, ýwan.

eówic *you; acc. pl. of pers. pron.* ðú:—Fæder alwalda mid ár-stafum eówic gehealde *may the all-ruling Father with honour hold you*, Beo. Th. 640; B. 317. Eówic grētan hét *bade to greet you*, 6182; B. 3095. v. gé.

eówih = eówic *you; acc. pl. of pers. pron.* gé *ye.*

Eowland, es; *n. Oeland, an island on the coast of Sweden;* Oelandia:—Wǽron us ðás land, ða synd hátene Blecinga ēg, and Meore, and Eowland, and Gotland, on bæcbord *we had, on our left, those lands which are called Blekingey, and Meore, and Oeland, and Gothland*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1.

eówocig, eówcig; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a ewe;* ad ŏvem fēmĭnam pertĭnens:—Mid eówocigre wulle *with ewe's wool*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 25.

eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 23. v. *n.* and *f.* in eówode.

eówode, es; *n:* eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex:—*Neuter*, He gebrohte hīg swylce eówode on wēstene *perduxit eos tamquam grĕgem in deserto*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 52. *Feminine*, Ile nýtenum lǽcedóm forgeaf, ahredde fram wódnysse, and hét faran aweg to ðære eówode ðe hī ofadwelodon *he gave medicine to animals, saved them from madness, and bade them go away to the herd from which they had strayed*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 21–23. v. eówde.

eówo-humele, an; *f. The female hop-plant;* humŭlus fēmĭna:—Genim eówohumelan *take the female hop-plant*, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 8.

eówre *your*, Deut. 32, 11; *acc. of* eówer.

EÓWU; *gen.* eówe; *pl. nom. acc.* eówa; *gen.* eówena; *dat.* eówenum; *f:* ēwe, an; *f. A* EWE, *female sheep;* ŏvis fēmĭna:—*Ewes were milked by the Anglo-Saxons. The milk was used for domestic purposes: butter and cheese were made from it; for Ælfric teaches the shepherd* [sceáphyrde] *to say*, 'On fórewerdne morgen ic drífe sceáp mīne to heora lease, and ic agēnlǽde hīg to heora loca, and melke hīg tweówa on dæg, and cýse and buteran ic dó *in primo mane mīno ŏves meas ad pascua, et rĕdūco eas ad caulas, et mulgeo eas bis in die, et cāseum et butyrum fācio*,' Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11–19. Twáhund eówena, and twentig rammena *two hundred ewes, and twenty rams*, Gen. 32, 14. Eówu biþ, mid hire geonge sceápe, scilling weorþ *a ewe, with her young sheep, shall be worth a shilling*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7, MS. B. Be eówe weorþe *of a ewe's worth;* de ŏvis prĕtio, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MS. B. Wyl on eówe meolce hindhioloðan *boil water agrimony in ewe's milk*, L. M. 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. v. ram, *the m. of* eówu. [*Plat.* ouwe, ouw *a female sheep: Frs.* eij, ei, *n. ŏvis fēmĭna: Dut.* ooi, *f. a ewe-lamb: Ger. Swiss Dial.* au, auw, ow, *f. a female sheep: M. H. Ger.* owe, *f. a female sheep: O. H. Ger.* awi, owi, au, *f. ovĭcŭla, agna: Goth. in the words* awepi, *n. a herd of sheep;* awistr, *n. a sheepfold: Lat.* ŏvis, *f: Grk. ὄις, m. f. a sheep: Lith.* awis, *f. a sheep: Sansk.* ávi, *m. f. a sheep.*]

eówunga; *adv. Openly;* pălam, Mk. Rush. War. 8, 32. v. eáwunga.

epegitsung, e; *f. Avarice, covetousness;* avāritia, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 36.

epiphania = ἐπιφάνια *the Epiphany, the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.* v. twelfta dæg.

epistol, e; *f. A letter;* ĕpistŏla:—Eall heora gewinn awacnedon ǽrest fram Alexandres epistole *all their wars arose first from a letter of Alexander*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 20. [*Ger.* epistel, *f: M. H. Ger.* epistole, *f: O. H. Ger.* epistula, *f: Goth.* aipistaule, *f: Lat.* ĕpistŏla, *f: Grk.* ἐπιστολή, *f.*] v. pistol.

epl, eppl *an apple*, Ps. Spl. 78, 1. v. æppel.

epse *an asp-tree*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æps.

ér *ere, before*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 30. v. ǽr.

éran *a shrill sound, the ears;* tinnulus, aures, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eáre.

er-bleadd, es; *n.* [er = ear *an ear of corn*, bleadd = blæd *a blade, leaf*] *A stalk, stem, blade, haulm, straw, stubble;* stĭpŭla:—Ðú asendest yrre ðín and hit æt hī swá swá erbleadd *misisti īram tuam, quæ devŏrābit eos sicut stĭpŭlam*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 8; Thw. 29, 8.

erc *an ark, a chest*:—Erc gehálgunge ðínre *arca sanctificātiōnis tuæ*, Ps. Surt. 131, 8: Lk. Rush. War. 17, 27. v. earc II.

erce-biscop *an archbishop*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 42. v. arce-bisceop.

erce-diácon *an archdeacon;* archidiāconus, Wrt. Voc. 71, 80: Homl. Th. i. 416, 29: 418, 16. v. arce-diácon.

erce-hád, es; *m. Archhood, an archbishop's pall, his dignity, of which the pall was a sign;* pallium:—Ðæt his æftergengan symle ðone pallium and ðone ercehád æt ðam apostolícan setle Rómániscre geladunge feccan sceoldon *that his successors should always fetch the pall and the archiepiscopal dignity from the apostolic seat of the Roman church*, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 10.

Ercol, es; *m:* Erculus, i; *m. Lat. Hercules;* Hercŭles:—Hý Ercol ðǽr gebrohte *Hercules brought them there*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 6. Erculus wæs Iobes sunu *Hercules was the son of Jove*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 23.

-ere, -er, es; *m.* as the termination of many nouns, signifies a person or agent. v. fulwer *and* fullere *a fuller, bleacher*, Mk. Bos. 9, 3: from wer *a man*; plegere *a player*; sǽdere *a sower*; writere *a writer*.

erede *ploughed, eared*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 31; *p. of* erian.

eregende *ploughing*, Lk. Bos. 17, 7, = erigende; *part. of* erian, erigan.

ǽren; *adj. Brazen*; æreus, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 36: 106, 16. v. ǽren.

ǽrest *first*; imprīmis, C. R. Ben. 4. v. ǽrest.

eretic; *adj. Heretical*; hærĕticus, Bd. 4, 13, Lye.

erfe, es; *n. An inheritance*; hērēdĭtas:—Freólsgefa ǽge his erfe *let the freedom-giver have his heritage*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. v. yrfe.

erfe-gewrit, es; *n. A charter of donation*; dōnātiōnis charta, Heming, p. 120, Lye.

erfeðe; *adj. Difficult, troublesome*; difficilis, mōlestus:—For hwon erfeðo sindon gē ðæm wīfe *quid mōlesti estis mulieri?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 10. v. earfeðe.

erfe-weard, es; *m. An heir*; hēres:—Ðū eart erfeweard ealra þeóda *tu hērēdĭtābis in omnibus gentibus*, Ps. Th. 81, 8. Forleórt he ðæs hwīlewendlīcan rīces erfeweardas his suna þrīó *tres filios suos regni temporālis hērēdes reliquit*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 121, 41. v. yrfe-weard.

erfe-weardnis, -niss, e; *f. An inheritance*; hērēdĭtas:—Erfeweardnis mīn *hērēdĭtas mea*, Rtl. 3, 34. v. yrfe-weardnes.

ergende *ploughing*, Chr. 876; Th. 144, 32, col. 1, = erigende; *part. of* erian, erigan.

erhe, erhlīce *fearfully*, R. Ben. Interl. 5. v. earh-līce.

ERIAN, erigan, erigean, to erianne, eriganne, erigenne; *part.* erigende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To plough*, EAR; ărāre:—For cīele nele se slāwa erian [erigan MS. Cot.] *propter frigus pĭger ărāre nonvult*, Past. 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 14, 15. Nylle erigean [erian MS. Cot.] *nonvult ărāre*, 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 18. Mīne æceras ic erige *mei agros ăro*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 44. Ðū erast *thou ploughest*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 24. Ðǽr yrþling ne eraþ *where husbandman ploughs not*, i. 464, 25. Ðæt lytle ðæt he erede, he erede mid horsan *the little that he ploughed, he ploughed with horses*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 31. Era mid ðīnum oxan *plough with thine ox*, Prov. Kmbl. 67. Hit is tīma to erigenne [eriganne MS. D.] *tempus est ărandi*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 17. Me is to erigenne [erianne MS. D.] *ărandum est mihi*, 24; Som. 25, 19. Hæfst ðū æceras to erigenne [eriganne MS. D.] *hăbes agros ad ărandum?* 24; Som. 25, 20. Erigende ic gepeó *ărando prōfĭcio*, 24; Som. 25, 18. Hwylc eówer hæfþ eregendne þeów *quis vestrum hăbet servum ărantem?* Lk. Bos. 17, 7. Ergende *ploughing*, Chr. 876; Th. 144, 32, col. 1. [*Wyc.* ere, eren, eeren *to plough*: *Piers P.* erien, erie, erye: *Chauc.* ere: *Laym.* ærien: *O. Frs.* era: *Dut. Kil.* erien, eren, eeren, æren: *Ger.* ären, eren: *M. H. Ger.* ern: *O. H. Ger.* aran, erran *ărāre*: *Goth.* aryan *to plough*: *Swed.* ärja: *Icel.* erja: *Lat.* ărāre: *Grk.* ἀροῦν *to plough, till.*] DER. ge-erian, on-.

ering-lond, es; *n. Arable land*; arvum, Cod. Dipl. 1339; Kmbl. vi. 200, 7.

eriung, e; *f. A ploughing, earing*; ărātio, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 3; Wrt. Voc. 15, 3.

erk, e; *f. The ark*; arca:—Noe on erke eóde *Noe in arcam intrāvit*, Lk. Skt. C. C. 17, 27. v. arc.

Ermanrīc, es; *m. The celebrated king of the Ostro-Goths* or *East-Goths*. v. Eormanrīc.

erming, es; *m. A miserable* or *wretched being*; miser:—Ðæt is sió ān frōfer erminga æfter ðām ermþum ðisses līfes *that is the only comfort of the wretched after the calamities of this life*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 29. v. earming.

Erming-strēt, e; *f.* [here-man-strǽt *via strāta mīlĭtāris*, Som.] *Erming-street. One of the four great Roman roads in Britain*, Som. Lye. v. Wætlinga-strēt.

ermþu, e; *f. Misery, calamity*; miseria:—Cwom ofer eorþan ermþu *misery came upon the earth*, Ps. Th. 104, 14: Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 17; Cri. 271: Andr. Kmbl. 2325; An. 1164: Bt. Met. Fox 16, 15; Met. 16, 8. Æfter ermþum *after calamities*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 1533; El. 768. v. yrmþu.

ern *a place*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ærn.

ern, es; *m. An eagle*; aquila, Lye. v. earn.

-ern; *def. m.* -erna; *f. n.* -erne; an adjective termination from ærn, ern *a place*, denoting, as *-ern* in English, *Towards a place*:—Godrum se Norþerna cyning forþfērde *Godrum, the Northern king, died*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 1. He forþbrohte Sūþerne wynd *transtŭlit austrum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 30. Fram deófle Sūþernum *a dæmŏnio mĕrīdiāno*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Betwux eallum Éasternum *inter omnes orientāles*, Job Thw. 164, 7. Þurh ðone smyltan Sūþan Westernan wind *through the mild South-western wind*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 8.

ernþ, e; *f. Standing corn, the crop*; sĕges:—Hī swā swā rīpe ernþ fortreddon hī ealle *they trod them all down like ripe corn*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35, note. DER. earnian.

ǽrra *the former*, Som. Ben. Lye. = ǽrra; *comp. of* ǽr.

erse, es; *n. A park, preserve*; vīvārium, Ben. Lye. v. edisc.

erse-hen, ærse-hen, -hæn, -henn, e; *f. A quail*; cŏturnix, perdix:—Erschen *cŏturnix*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 36. Hī bǽdon and com erschen *pĕtiērunt et vēnit cŏturnix*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 104, 38. Erschæn *cŏturnix*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 22. Drihten gesende swā micel fugolcyn on hira wīcstōwe swilce erschenna, ðæt is on Lýden cŏturnix *ascendens cŏturnix co-opĕruit castra*, Ex. 16, 13. v. ediscen.

-es is the termination of the genitive case singular, in the greater part of Anglo-Saxon nouns.—Cyninges botl *a king's palace*.—Abrahames God *Abraham's God*. In English *e* is omitted, but its place is denoted by an apostrophe.

-es is the termination of adverbs in many cases where the noun is not so formed; as nihtes *by night, nightly*; nēdes *of necessity, necessarily*.

Esau; *gen.* Esawes [Esaues]; *dat.* Esawe; *m.* [Esau עֵשָׂו *hairy*, from עָשָׂה *to be hairy*] *Esau*:—Sōþlīce Iacob sende bodan to Esawe his brēðer *misit autem Jacob nuntios ad Esau fratrem suum*, Gen. 32, 3. Esau, 32, 8: 33, 4, 8, 15, 16. Alīse me of Esawes handa mīnes brōður *ĕrue me de mānu fratris mei Esau*, 32, 11. Ða handa synd Esaues handa *the hands are the hands of Esau*, 27, 22. Esauwe *to Esau*, 32, 18. Esau, 32, 17, *acc.* Esauw, 33, 1, *acc.*

Escan ceaster *Exeter*; Exonia, Chr. 876, 877; Erl. 78, 13, 16. v. Exan ceaster.

Esces dūn *Ashdown*:—In Esces dūne *at Ashdown*, Cod. Dipl. 998; Kmbl. v. 41, 15. v. Æsces dūn.

esl, e; *f. A shoulder*; hŭmĕrus:—He on esle ahōf *he raised* [*him*] *on his shoulder*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 18; Sat. 681. v. eaxel.

ESNE, es; *m. A man of the servile class, a servant, retainer, man, youth*; mercēnārius, servus, vir, jŭvĕnis. The esne was probably a poor freeman from whom a certain portion of labour could be demanded in consideration of his holdings, or a certain rent [gafol, *q. v.*] reserved out of the produce of the hives, flocks or herds committed to his care. He was a poor mercenary, serving for hire, or for his land, but was not of so low a rank as the þeów or wealh:—Ānan esne gebȳreþ to metsunge xii pūnd gōdes cornes, and ii scīpæteras and i gōd mete-cū, wudurǽden be landsīde *ūni æsno*, id est, *inŏpi, contingunt ad victum xii pondia bŏnæ annōnæ, et duo scæpeteras*, id est, *ŏvium corpŏra, et una bŏna convictuālis vacca, et sarticāre juxta sĭtum terræ*, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 26–28. Gif man mid esnes cwȳnan geligeþ, be cwicum ceorle, ii gebēte *if a man lie with an 'esne's' wife, her husband still living, let him make twofold amends*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. Gif man mannes esne gebindeþ, vi scillinga gebēte *if a man bind* [*another*] *man's esne, let him make amends with six shillings*, 88; Th. i. 24, 15. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǽse þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnan ǽfen, efter hire setlgange, ōþ Mónan ǽfenes setlgang, lxxx scillinga se dryhtne gebēte. Gif esne dēþ, his rāde, ðæs dæges, vi se wiðˊ dryhten gebēte, oððe sīne hȳd *if an esne do servile labour, contrary to his lord's command, from sunset on Sunday-eve till sunset on Monday-eve* [that is, *from sunset on Saturday till sunset on Sunday*], *let him make amends to his lord with eighty shillings. If an esne do* [*servile work*] *of his own accord on that day* [*Sunday*], *let him make amends to his lord with six shillings, or his hide*, L. Wih. 9, 10; Th. i. 38, 18–22. Ic eom ðīn āgen esne, Dryhten *O Dŏmĭne, ĕgo sum servus tuus*, Ps. Th. 115, 6: Gen. 24, 61, 66: Exon. 112 a, 112 b; Th. 430, 9, 17, 31; Rä. 44, 5, 9, 17. On ðīnes esnes gebēd *in orātiōnem servi tui*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Ic Dauide, dȳrum esne, on āþswaře ǽr benemde *jūrāvi David servo meo*, Ps. Th. 88, 3. He him Dauid geceás, deórne esne *ēlēgit David servum suum*, 77, 69. Wæs se ofen onhǽted, hine esnas mænige wurpon wudu on innan *the oven was heated, many servants cast wood into it*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 9; Dan. 244: Ps. Th. 68, 37. Twā hund-teontig and fīftig ðara monna esna and mennena he gefullode *servos et ancillas dūcentos quinquāginta baptizāvit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 20: Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ān esne of Leuies hīwrǽdene *vir de dŏmo Levi*, Ex. 2, 1: 11, 2. Se hwata esne *the brave man*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10. Penda, se fromesta esne *Penda, vir strēnuissĭmus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 8. Ealle we synd ānes esnes suna *omnes fĭlii ūnius vīri sŭmus*, Gen. 42, 11, 13. Uton agifan ðæm esne his wīf *let us give to the man his wife*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* asni, *m. mercēnārius*: *Goth.* asneis, *m. a hireling.*] DER. fyrd-esne.

esne-wyrhta, an; *m. A hireling, mercenary*; mercēnārius:—Esne-wyrhta *mercēnārius*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. Eallum frióum monnum ðās dagas sión forgifene būtan þeówum mannum and esnewyrhtum *to all freemen let these days be given, but not to slaves and hirelings*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 3.

esn-līce; *adv. Manfully, valiantly*; vīrĭlĭter:—Onginnaþ esnlīce and beóþ staðulfæste *vīrĭlĭter ăgite et confortāmini*, Deut. 31, 6. Hwæt dō gē, brōður, dōþ esnlīce *what ye do, brother, do manfully*, Past. 47; Hat. MS. Hopa nū to Drihtne, and dō esnlīce *expecta Dŏmĭnum, et vīrĭlĭter ăge*, Ps. Th. 26, 16: 30, 28.

ESOL, esul, es; *m. An ass*; āsĭnus:—His ēstfulnesse widteáh se esol ðe he onuppan sæt *the ass, upon which he* [*Balaam*] *sat, opposed his zeal*, Past. 36, 7; Cot. MS. Gif ðǽr befeólle on oððe oxa oððe esol *if an ox or an ass fell into it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. Ongan ðā his esolas bǽtan *began then to bridle* [*bit*] *his asses*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 25; Gen. 2866.

[*O. Sax.* esil, *m: Dut.* ezel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* esel, *m: O. H. Ger.* esil, *m: Goth.* asilus, *m: Slav.* osilu.] v. assa, asse.

essian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To waste, consume;* tãbescĕre:—Essian me dyde æfþanca mîn *tãbescĕre me fecit zĕlus meus*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 139.

ĒST, es; *m:* ēst, e; *f.* I. *will, consent, grace, favour, liberality, munificence, bounty;* bĕnĕplăcĭtum, consensus, grātia, bĕnĕvŏlentia, mūnĭfĭcentia:—Ofer mîne ēst *against my will*, Andr. Kmbl. 2438; An. 1217. Ofer ēst Godes *against God's consent*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 10; Ph. 403. Þurh ēst Godes *through grace of God*, 44 b; Th. 151, 21; Gū. 798: Elen. Kmbl. 1968; El. 986. Hie on þanc curon ædelinges ēst *they accepted thankfully the chieftain's bounty*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 21; Gen. 2443. He gearwor hæfde âgendes ēst ær gesceáwod *he had previously more fully experienced the owner's favour*, Beo. Th. 6142; B. 3075: Andr. Kmbl. 965; An. 483. II. *delicacies;* dēlĭcĭæ:—Đã de synd on ēstum *qui sunt in dēlĭcĭis*, Lk. Bos. 7, 25. Ēstas *dēlĭcĭæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 16. Cyninga wist *vel* ēstas *dăpes*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 56; Wrt. Voc. 41, 13. [*Orm.* esstess, *pl. dainties: O. Sax.* anst, *f. favour, grace: O. Frs.* enst, est *favour: Ger.* gunst, *f. favour: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* anst, *f. grātia: Goth.* ansts, *f. favour: Dan.* yndest, *m. f: Swed.* ynnest, *m. favour: Icel.* ást, *f. love, affection.*]

-est, the termination of the superlative degree, perhaps from ēst *abundance.*

ēstan *from the east, easterly*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94. v. eástan; *adv.*

ēste; *adj. Gracious, bountiful;* bĕnignus:—Dæt he him ealra wæs âra ēste *that he was bountiful to him in all gifts*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 8; Gen. 1509. Dæt hyre eald Metod ēste wære bearngebyrdo *that the Lord of old was gracious to her in her child-bearing*, Beo. Th. 1895; B. 945.

Ēste, Êstas; *nom. acc: gen.* Êsta; *dat.* Êstum; *pl. m. The Esthonians* or *Osterlings* are a Finnish race,—the Êstas of Wulfstan and the Osterlings of the present day. They dwelt on the shores of the Baltic on the east of the Vistula:—Dæt Witland belimpeþ to Êstum *Witland belongs to the Esthonians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 5. Ne biþ nænig ealo gebrowen mid Êstum, ac dær biþ medo genôh *no ale is brewed by the Esthonians, but there is mead enough*, Bos. 22, 17, 19: 23, 3.

ēste-līce, ēst-līce; *adv. Kindly, gladly, delicately, daintily;* bĕnigne, libenter, delĭcātе:—Êstelîce *bĕnigne*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 19: R. Ben. 71. Êstelîce *delĭcātе*, Scint. 27: Prov. 29. We đê ēstlîce mid us willaþ ferigan *we will gladly convey thee with us*, Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 292.

ēster *easter*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eáster.

ēst-ful; *adj.* [ēst *bounty*] *Full of kindness, devoted to, ready to serve;* dĕvōtus, vōtīvus, offĭcĭōsus:—Êstful *dĕvōtus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 3, 11. Êstful *vel* gehŷrsum *officĭōsus*; ēstful *vōtīvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 54, 56; Wrt. Voc. 61, 32, 34.

ēstful-līce; *adv. Kindly, devotedly;* dĕvōte, Greg. Dial. 2, 16.

ēstfulnes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness of liberality, devotion, zeal;* dĕvōtio:—Hî leorniaþ mid fulre ēstfulnesse đa sôdan gôd to sēcanne *they learn to seek the true good with full devotion*, Past. 58, 1; Hat. MS. His ēstfulnesse wiđteáh se esol đe he onuppan sæt *the ass, on which he* [*Balaam*] *sat, opposed his zeal*, Past. 36, 7; Cot. MS.

ēstig; *adj. Gracious, bounteous;* bĕnignus:—Duguþa ēstig *bounteous in benefits*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 23; Pa. 16.

ēstines, -ness, e; *f. Benignity, kindness, bounteousness;* bĕnignĭtas:—Drihten selþ ēstinesse *Dŏmĭnus dăbit bĕnignĭtātem*, Ps. Spl. T. 84, 13: 64, 12.

ēst-land, es; *n. East-land, east country, the east;* terra ŏrientālis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Eást-land.

ēst-līce; *adv. Gladly;* libenter, bĕnigne:—We đê ēstlîce mid us willaþ ferigan *we will gladly convey thee with us*, Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 292. v. ēste-līce.

Ēst-mere, es; *m.* [ēst = eást *east*, mere *a lake*] *The Frische Haff*, or *fresh water lake which is on the north of east Prussia.* Hav or Haf signifies a sea, in Danish and Swedish. It is written Haff in German, and it is now used to denote all the lakes connected with the rivers on the coast of Prussia and Pomerania. The Frische Haff is about sixty miles long, and from six to fifteen broad. It is separated by a chain of sand banks from the Baltic Sea, with which, at the present time, it communicates by one strait called the Gat. This strait is on the north-east of the Haff, near the fortress of Pillau, *Malte Brun's Univ. Geog.* vol. vii. p. 14. This Gat, as Dr. Bell informs me, 'seems to have been formed, and to be kept open by the superior force of the Pregel stream.' This gentleman has a perfect knowledge of the Frische Haff and the neighbourhood, as he received his early education in the vicinity, and matriculated at the University of Königsberg, near the west end of the Haff. I am indebted to Dr. Bell for the map of the celebrated German Historian, Professor Voigt, adapted to his 'Geschichte Preussens von den ältesten Zeiten, 9 vols. 8vo, Königsberg, 1827–1839.' In this map there are four openings from the Frische Haff to the Baltic. 'It is certain,' says Malte Brun, 'that in 1394 the mouth of one strait was situated at Lochsett, six or eight miles north of the fortress of Pillau.' Voigt's map gives the year 1311. Id. vol. vii. p. 15. The next is the Gat of Pillau, at present the only opening to the Baltic, with the date 1510. The third Gat, marked in the map with the date 1456, is about ten or twelve miles south-west of Pillau; and the fourth, without any date, is much nearer the west end of the Frische Haff:—Seó Wisle lîþ ût of Weonodlande, and lîþ in Êstmere; and se Êstmere is hûru fîftene mîla brād. Đonne cymeþ lîfing eástan in Êstmere of đæm mere, đe Truso standeþ in stađe *the Vistula flows out of Weonodland and runs into the Frische Haff* [*Estmere*]; *and the Frische Haff is, at least, fifteen miles broad. Then the Elbing comes from the east into the Frische Haff, out of the lake* [*Drausen*] *on the shore of which Truso stands*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 5–8.

ēst-mete, es; *m. Delicate meat, dainties, luxuries;* delĭcātus cibus, daps, dēlĭcĭæ:—Đeós sand ođđe ēstmete *hæc daps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 54; Som. 13, 20. Seó wuduwe đe lyfaþ on ēstmettum, heó ne lyfaþ nā, ac heó is deád. Đeós Anna, đe we embe sprecaþ, ne lufude heó nā ēstmettas, ac lufude fæstenu *the widow who liveth in luxuries, she liveth not, but she is dead. This Anna, of whom we speak, loved not luxuries, but loved fasts*, Homl. Th. i. 146, 34–148, 1.

-estre, -istre, -ystre, an; *f.* are the feminine terminations of nouns of action, same as the Latin -ix and English -ess; *as* Fiđelestre *a female fiddler*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 62: hleápestre *a female dancer*, 73, 71: lǽrestre *an instructress:* myltestre *meretrix* vel *scortum*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 72: rædistre *a female reader*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 7: sangestre [MS. sangystre] *a songstress*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 5: seámestre *a seamstress*, 74, 13.

ēstum; *adv.* [*dat.* or *inst. pl. of* ēst, *q. v.*] *Willingly, gladly, kindly, bounteously;* libenter, bĕnigne, mūnĭfĭcenter:—He Freán hŷrde ēstum *he obeyed the Lord willingly*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 11; Gen. 1952: Ps. Th. 140, 3. Him wæs wunden gold ēstum ge-eáwed *twisted gold was kindly offered to him*, Beo. Th. 2392; B. 1194. Ic Ismael ēstum wille bletsian *I will bless Ishmael bounteously*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 4; Gen. 2356.

esul *an ass*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. esol.

esul-geweorn, e; *f. A mill-stone turned by an ass;* mŏla asĭnāria, Cot. 16.

ĕ-swîc, e; *f. Disgrace, offence;* scandălum:—Nis in him ĕswîc *non est in illis scandălum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 165. In ĕswîc *in scandălum*, 68, 23. v. æ-swîc.

ĕ-swîca, an; *m. A hypocrite, heathen;* hypocrīta, ethnĭcus:—Đû ĕswîca *hypocrīta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 5. Ĕswîca *ethnĭcus*, 18, 17. v. æ-swîca.

ETAN, to etanne; *part.* etende; ic ete, đû etest, etst, itst, ytst, ætst, he, heó, hit, yt, ytt, et, ett, eteþ, ieteþ, iteþ, yteþ, *pl.* etaþ; *p.* ic, he æt, đû æte, *pl.* æton; *subj. indef.* ic ete, æte, *pl.* eten; *p.* æte, *pl.* æten; *pp.* eten; *v. a. To* EAT, *consume, devour;* ĕdĕre, cōmēdĕre, mandūcāre, vescĕre:—Đû scealt greót etan *thou shalt eat dust* [*grit*], Cd. 43; Th. 56, 9; Gen. 909: 43; Th. 57, 28; Gen. 935. Seó leó bringþ hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne *the lioness brings to hungry whelps somewhat to eat*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 38. Rŷnde him manna [mete] to etanne *pluit illis manna ad mandūcandum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 28. Dæt treów wæs gôd to etanne *quod bŏnum esset lignum vescendum*, Gen. 3, 6. Etende *eating*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Ic ete *ĕdo*, đû etst [ytst MS. D.] *es*, he et [ett MS. C; ytt D.] *est*; we etaþ *ĕdĭmus*, gê etaþ *ĕdĭtis*, hî etaþ *ĕdunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 18, 19. Đû itst ođđe drincst *thou eatest or drinkest*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 14. Đû ytst wyrta *thou shalt eat herbs*, Gen. 3, 18. Đû ætst *thou shalt eat;* cōmēdes, Gen. 3, 17. Đe ytt hlâf *qui mandūcat pānem*, Jn. Bos. 13, 18. Se tó seldan ieteþ *he too seldom eats*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 16; Gn. Ex. 112. Ne wiht iteþ *nor eats a thing* [*creature*], 114 b; Th. 439, 28; Rä. 59, 10. Gê etaþ *ye eat*, Gen. 3, 5. Đû æte of đam treówe *thou hast eaten of the tree;* cōmēdisti de ligno, Gen. 3, 17. He æt đa offring-hlâfas *pānes prōpŏsĭtiōnis cōmēdit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 4. He æt *he ate*, Gen. 3, 6. Fuglas æton đa *vŏlucres cōmēdērunt ea*, Mt. Bos. 13, 4. Deáh đe gê of đam treówe eten [MS. eton] *though ye should eat of the tree*, Gen. 3, 4. Dæt gê ne æton *ut non cōmēdĕrĕtis*, 3, 1, 3. [*Tynd.* eat: *Wyc. Chauc.* ete: *Piers P.* eten, ete: *R. Glouc.* ete: *Laym.* æten, eten: *Orm.* etenn: *Northumb.* eta: *Plat.* eten: *O. Sax.* etan: *Frs.* ytten: *O. Frs.* eta, ita: *Dut.* eten: *Ger.* essen: *M. H. Ger.* ëzzen: *O. H. Ger.* ezan, ezzan: *Goth.* itan; *p.* at, etum; *pp.* itans: *Dan.* æde: *Swed.* äta: *Icel.* eta: *Lat.* ĕd-o: *Grk.* ἔδ-ω: *Sansk.* ad *to eat.*] DER. fretan [= for-etan], ge-etan, of-, ofer-, þurh-, under-.

ete-lond, es; *n. Pasture land;* pascua terra:—Ægđer ge etelond ge yrþlond [MS. eyrđlond] *both pasture land and arable land*, Cod. Dipl. 299; A. D. 869; Kmbl. ii. 95, 14.

eten, es; *m. A giant;* gigas, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 16: 18, 6. v. ent.

eten = eton *should eat*, Gen. 3, 4; *subj. of* etan.

etere, es; *m. An* EATER, *a consumer, devourer;* vŏrax:—Etere *vŏrax*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19. Eteras *commessātŏres*, Prov. 18.

etest *shalt eat;* cōmēdes, Ps. Th. 127, 2; *2nd fut. of* etan.

et-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To cleave* or *stick to, adhere;* adhærēre:—Nâ etfilgþ me heorte þweor *a wicked heart cleaves not to me*, Ps. Spl. T. 100, 4. v. æt-felgan.

ēþ; *adv. More easily:*—Dæt ic đŷ ēþ mæge đæt sôþe leóht on đê gebringan *that I may the more easily bring upon thee the true light,*

Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 20: 19; Fox 70, 3. Đũ meaht ẽþ gecnáwan *thou mightest more easily know*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 43; Met. 12, 22: 10, 75; Met. 10, 38. v. eáþ; *adv.*

ẽþ, e; *f. A wave;* unda:—Êþ *unda*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 79; Wrt. Voc. 54, 23. v. ýþ.

ẽðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overflow, lay waste;* vastāre:—Đã eác ẽðan gefrægn eald-feónda cyn win-burh wera *then also I heard that the tribe of ancient foes laid waste the people's beloved city*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 19; Dan. 57. v. ýðan.

Eðan-dũn, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Edendune: *Matt. West.* Ethendune] EDDINGTON, *near Westbury, Wiltshire;* lŏci nōmen in agro Wiltonensi:—He fỏr to Eðandũne *he went to Eddington*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 12.

ẽþ-begete; *adj. Easily got, got ready, prepared;* făcilis adeptu, părātus:—Đã wæs grim andswaru ẽþbegete *there was a fierce answer ready*, Beo. Th. 5714; B. 2861. v. eáþ-gete.

eþ-cwiðe, eþ-cwiðe *a rehearsal*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ed-cwiðe.

ẽðe; *adj.* [ẽðan *to lay waste*] *Laid waste, desert, desolate;* vastātus:—Đæt he geheólde ẽðne ẽðel *that he might hold the desert land*, Cd. 175; Th. 220, 28; Dan. 78.

ẽðe; *comp.* ẽðre; *sup.* ẽðost; *adj. Easy, ready, mild, soft;* făcilis, mītis:—Ne wæs đæt ẽðe síþ *that was no easy enterprise*, Beo. Th. 5166; B. 2586. Eall đũ đĩn yrre ẽðre gedydest *mītigasti omnem iram tuam*, Ps. Th. 84, 3: Mk. Bos. 2, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 2586; El. 1294. v. eáðe; *adj.*

ẽðe; *sup.* ẽðest; *adv. Easily;* făcilĭter, Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. v. eáðe; *adv.*

ÉÐEL, æðel, ǽðel; *gen.* ẽðles; *dat.* ẽðle, ẽðele; *m. n.* I. *one's own residence* or *property, inheritance, country, realm, land, dwelling, home;* prædium ăvītum, fundus hereditārius, patria, terra, sēdes, domĭcĭlium, tabernācŭlum:—Đis is mĩn ágen cýþ, eard and ẽðel *this is my own country, dwelling and home*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 99; Met. 24, 50. Hér sceal mĩn wesan eorþlíc ẽðel *here shall be my earthly country*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 30; Gũ. 232. Ic calne geondhwearf ẽðel Gotena *I traversed all the country of the Goths*, 86 b; Th. 325, 10; Wíd. 109. Nán wítega nis andfenge on his ẽðele *nēmo prophēta acceptus est in patria sua*, Lk. Bos. 4, 24. Se ẽðel ũþgenge wearþ Adame and Êuan *the country became alien to Adam and Eve*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 11; Gũ. 824: Th. 152, 29; Gũ. 816. Onfõþ mĩnes Fæder ríce, beorht ẽples wlite *receive my Father's realm, the land's bright beauty*, 27 b; Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Ic ferde to foldan ufan from ẽple *I went to earth from the realm above*, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 2; Sat. 496. Engla ẽðel *the dwelling of angels*, Andr. Kmbl. 1049; An. 525. Hæleða ẽðel *the dwelling of heroes*, 41; An. 21. Đæt he síþ tuge eft to ẽple *that he would go his way again home*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 21; Gũ. 326: 36 b; Th. 119, 1; Gũ. 248. Êples neósan *to visit their home*, Andr. Kmbl. 1660; An. 832: 32; An. 16. On heora ẽðele *in tabernācŭlis eōrum*, Ps. Th. 68, 26. 2. *the following three examples are neuter:*—Đæt earme ẽðel *mĩsĕra patria*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 37. He wolde eft đæt ẽðel sécan his hwílendlícan ríces *tempŏrālis sui regni sēdem repĕtĭit*, 3, 22; S. 552, 33. His ríces ẽðel đæt he hæfde *sēdem regni quam tĕnuit*, 4, 1; S. 563, 14. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛇ = œ, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is œ̃ðel, ǽðel, ẽðel *one's native country*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letters œ, but for œ̃ðel = ẽðel *one's native country*, as,—ᛇ [ẽðel] byþ oferleóf æghwylcum men *a native country is over-dear to every man*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 45; Runic pm. 23; Kmbl. 344, 3: Beo. Th. 1045; B. 520: 1830; B. 913. [*O. Sax.* ôðil, *m. domĭcĭlium, patria, prædium avitum: O. Frs.* æthel, *m: O. H. Ger.* uodal, *n. prædium: Icel.* óðal, *n. fundus avītus.*] DER. fæder-ẽðel.

ẽðel-boda, an; *m. A native preacher, the apostle of a country;* indigĕnus prædicātor, patriæ apostŏlus:—He ẽðelbodan wiste *he knew the native preacher*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 15; Gũ. 976.

ẽðel-boren; *adj. Noble-born;* nōbilis natu, Prov. 31. v. æðel-boren.

ẽðel-cyning, es; *m. A country's king, king of the land;* patriæ *vel* terræ rex:—Eall ár-gestreón ẽðelcyninga *all ancient treasure of the kings of the land* [*earth*], Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 6; Cri. 997.

ẽðel-dreám, es; *m. Domestic pleasure, joy from one's country;* domesticum gaudium, patriæ gaudium:—He heóld ã ẽðeldreámas *he ever possessed domestic joys*, Cd. 78; Th. 97, 4; Gen. 1607.

ẽðele; *adj. Noble, famous, excellent;* nōbilis, egrĕgius:—Syle us on earfoðum ẽðelne fultum *da nōbis auxĭlium de tribŭlātiōne*, Ps. Th. 107, 11. v. æðele.

ẽðel-eard, es; *m. A native dwelling;* patrium domĭcĭlium:—Abraham wunode ẽðeleardum *Abraham abode in the native dwellings*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 33; Gen. 1945.

ẽðel-fæsten, es; *n. Land-fastness, a country's fortress;* patriæ mūnīmentum:—Ic ẽðelfæsten brece *I break through a land-fastness*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 3; Rä. 72, 22.

ẽðelíce; *adv. Easily;* făcilĭter:—Đũ eall þing birest ẽðelíce bũton geswince *thou bearest all things easily without labour*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 552; Met. 20, 276. Đæt đũ mæge cumon ẽðelícost *that thou mayest most easily come*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 17. v. cáðelíce.

ẽðelícnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness;* facilĭtas, Cot. 82. DER. un-ẽðelícnes. v. eáþnes.

ẽðeling *a noble, prince*, Chr. 617; Erl. 23, 17: 972; Erl. 125, 7. v. æðeling.

Ẽðelinga îg *the island of nobles, the island of Athelney*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Æðelinga îgg.

ẽðel-land, -lond, es; *n. A native land, a country;* patria, terra:—Đã wæs gũþ-hergum wera ẽðelland geond-sended *then with hostile bands was the people's native land overspread*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 20; Gen. 1968: 69; Th. 83, 14; Gen. 1379. On ẽðelland đær Salem stõd *into the country where Salem stood*, 174; Th. 218, 15; Dan. 39. Sẽceþ eádig ẽðellond *seeks* [*its*] *happy native land*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 12; Ph. 279: 42 a; Th. 141, 17; Gũ. 628.

ẽðel-leás; *adj. Countryless, homeless;* patria *vel* dŏmo cărens, extorris, exul:—Đæt đũ ẽðelleásum dẽman wille *that thou art willing to adjudge to me homeless*, Andr. Kmbl. 148; An. 74. Êðel-leáse đysne gyst-sele gihþum healdaþ [healdeþ MS.] *the homeless hold this guest-hall in memory*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 3; Exod. 533.

ẽðel-mearc, e; *f. One's country's boundary;* patriæ līmes:—Him đã Abraham gewãt of Egipta ẽðelmearce *Abraham then departed from the Egyptians' country's boundary*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 9; Gen. 1768: 90; Th. 112, 22; Gen. 1874: 100; Th. 133, 8; Gen. 2207.

ẽðel-ríce, es; *n. A native-realm, native-country;* patrium regnum, patria:—Đæt đũ mõste mĩnes ẽðelríces neótan *that thou mightest enjoy my native realm*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 24; Cri. 1462: Andr. Kmbl. 239; An. 120: 864; An. 432: Salm. Kmbl. 214; Sal. 106.

ẽðel-riht, -rieht, es; *n. A land* or *country's right;* patrium jus:—Wǽron orwẽnan ẽðelrihtes *they were hopeless of country's right*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 8; Exod. 211. Stõd seó dýgle stõw ídel and æmen ẽðelriehte feor *the secret spot stood void and desolate, far from patrial-right*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 10; Gũ. 187. DER. eard-ẽðel-riht.

ẽðel-seld, es; *n. A native seat, settlement;* patria sēdes, dŏmĭcĭlium:—Sceoldon đa rincas sécan ellor ẽðelseld *the chieftains must seek a settlement elsewhere*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 32; Gen. 1896.

ẽðel-setl, es; *n. A native seat, a settlement;* patria sēdes, dŏmĭcĭlium:—Him đã eard geceás and ẽðelsetl *chose him then a dwelling and a settlement*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 30; Gen. 1927. v. ẽðel-seld.

ẽðel-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house;* prædii sustentācŭlum. v. ẽðyl-stæf.

ẽðel-staðol, es; *m. A native settlement;* patrium habĭtācŭlum:—Hũ he ẽðelstaðolas eft gesette, swegel-torhtan seld *how he might replenish the native settlements, heaven-bright seats*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 25; Gen. 94.

ẽðel-stól, es; *m.* I. *a paternal-seat, native-seat, country, habitation;* patria sēdes, patria, dŏmĭcĭlium:—Eafora æfter yldrum ẽðelstól heóld *the son after his parents ruled the paternal-seat*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 2; Gen. 1129. He ẽðelstólas healdan cũðe *he could hold* [*his*] *paternal-seats*, Beo. Th. 4732; B. 2371. Engla ẽðelstól *native-seat of angels*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 13; Cri. 52: 86 b; Th. 326, 1; Wíd. 122. Đé is ẽðelstól eft gerýmed *to thee a habitation is again assigned*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 23; Gen. 1485: 74; Th. 91, 19; Gen. 1514. II. *a chief city, metropolis;* urbs primāria, metrŏpŏlis = μητρόπολις:—He hẽt forbærnan Rómána burig, sió his ríces wæs ealles ðẽlstól *he ordered to burn up the city of the Romans, which was the metropolis of his whole empire*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 21; Met. 9, 11.

ẽðel-stõw, e; *f. A dwelling-place;* habĭtātiōnis lŏcus:—Đé wíc geceós, ẽðelstõwe *choose thee a habitation, a dwelling-place*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 33; Gen. 2724: 50; Th. 64, 19; Gen. 1052.

ẽðel-þrym, -þrymm, es; *m. One's country's dignity;* dignĭtas *vel* glōria patriæ:—He ẽðelþrym onhõf *he exalted his country's dignity*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 23; Gen. 1634.

ẽðel-turf, ẽðyl-turf; *gen.* -turfe; *dat.* -tyrf; *f. Native turf* or *soil, native country, country;* patrium sōlum, patria, territōrium:—On mĩnre ẽðeltyrf *on my native turf*, Beo. Th. 824; B. 410. Đã com leóf Gode on ða ẽðelturf *then came the friend of God into that country*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 20; Gen. 1774: 127; Th. 162, 6; Gen. 2677: Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 17; Ph. 321.

ẽðel-weard, es; *n. A country's guardian* or *ruler, a king;* patriæ custos *vel* dŏmĭnus, rex:—Wæs đæt fród cyning, ealdẽðelweard *that was a wise king, an old country's guardian*, Beo. Th. 4426; B. 2210. Giómonna gestrión sealdon unwillum ẽðelweardas *the wealth of men of old their country's guardians unwillingly gave up*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 48; Met. 1, 24.

ẽðel-wyn, -wynn, e; *f. Joy of country;* patriæ gaudium:—Nũ sceal eall ẽðelwyn eówrum cynne leófum alicgean *now shall all joy of country to your beloved kindred fail*, Beo. Th. 5762; B. 2885. DER. eard-ẽðelwyn.

eðer *a hedge;* sēpes, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eodor.

ẽþfynde; *adj. Easily found*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 6; Exod. 579. v. eáþ-fynde, ýþ-fynde.

ẽþ-gesýne; *adj. Easy to be seen, visible;* făcilis visu, vīsĭbilis:—Đær biþ ẽþgesýne þreó tácen *there shall be easy to be seen three signs*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 6; Cri. 1235: Beo. Th. 2225; B. 1110. v. ýþ-gesýne.

éðgiende *breathing;* anhēlans, Cot. 1. v. éðian.

éðgung, e; *f. A breathing, inspiration;* inspirātio:—Of éðgunge gāstes graman dīnes *ab inspirātiōne spīritus iræ tuæ,* Ps. Spl. T. 17, 18. v. éðung.

éþ-hylde; *adj. Easily inclined, satisfied, contented;* contentus:—On ānum were éþhylde heó ne biþ *she will not be contented with one man,* Obs. Lun. § 19; Lchdm. iii. 194, 1. Beóþ éþhylde on eówrum andlyfenum *contenti estōte stīpendiis vestris,* Lk. Bos. 3, 14.

éðian, éðigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to breathe, inspire;* hālāre, spīrāre, inspīrāre:—He leórt tācen forþ, þurh fýres bleó, up éðigean *he let a token forth breathe up, through colour of fire,* Elen. Kmbl. 2211; El. 1107. Se gāst éðaþ *the spirit breathes,* Greg. Dial. 2, 21. Hý ealle éðiaþ *they all breathe,* 4, 3. Éðode him on ðone mūþe *inspirāvit ei in os,* Martyrol. ad 28 April. II. *to smell;* ōdōrāre:—Habbaþ opene nōse, ne māgon éðian *nāres hābent et non ōdōrābunt,* Ps. Th. 113, 14.

éðiende *abounding.* v. ýðian.

éðle *to a home,* Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 21; Gū. 326: éðles *of a home,* Andr. Kmbl. 1660; An. 830; *dat. and gen. of* éðel *a home;* domicilium.

éðm, es; *m. Breath, steam, vapour;* hālītus, spīrītus, vāpor:—Hū sīd se swarta éðm seó *how wide the black vapour is,* Cd. 228; Th. 309, 4; Sat. 704. Ne lǽte on ðone éðm *let him not allow the vapour on* [*it*], L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 24. v. ǽðm.

éþnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness, facility, favour;* facilītas:—He gemunde ðara éþnessa and ðara ealdrihta ðe hī under ðām Cāserum hæfdon *he remembered the favours and the ancient rights which they had under the Cæsars,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 16. v. eáðnes.

éðode *breathed, inspired,* Martyrol. ad 28 April; *p. of* éðian.

éðre *more easy,* Mk. Bos. 2, 9; *comp. of* éðe. v. eáðe; *adj.*

et-hrīnan *to touch,* Som. Ben. Lye, v. æt-hrīnan.

eðða; *conj. Or;* aut:—Hū se cuma hātte, eðða se esne *how the guest is called, or the servant,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 31; Rä. 44, 17: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 18. v. oððe.

éðung, éðgung, e; *f. Breath, a breathing, inspiration;* hālītus, spīrātio, inspīrātio:—He læg swā swā deád mon, nemne þynre éðunge ætýwde *quāsi mortuus jācēbat, hālītu tantum pertēnui quia vivēret demonstrans,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Éðung *spīrātio,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 63; Wrt. Voc. 46, 21. Of éðunge gāstes graman dīnes *ab inspirātiōne spīritus iræ tuæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 17, 18.

éðyl, es; *m. A native country, country;* patria, terra:—Gesēton eard and éðyl unspédigran ðonne se frumstōl wæs *they inhabited a dwelling and a country more barren than was the first settlement,* Cd. 46; Th. 59, 11; Gen. 962: 73; Th. 90, 9; Gen. 1492. v. éðel.

éðyl-stæf, éðulf-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house;* prædii sustentācŭlum:—Ic eom orwēna ðæt unc se [seó MS.] éðylstæf ǽfre weorþe gifeðe *I am hopeless that to us two the staff of the family will ever be by lot,* Cd. 101; Th. 134, 11; Gen. 2223. v. éðel-stæf.

éðyl-turf; *gen.* -turfe; *dat.* -tyrf; *f. Native turf* or *soil, native country, country;* patrium sōlum, patria, territōrium, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 26; Gen. 224: 129; Th. 163, 33; Gen. 2707. v. éðel-turf.

Etna; *indecl?* Etne, Ætne, es; *m. Etna, the volcano of Sicily;* Ætna, æ; *f.* = Αἴτνη, ης; *f.* 1. Etna [MS. Edna] ðæt swefleне fýr tācnode, ðā hit upp of helle geate asprang on Sicilia ðam lande, and fela ofslōh mid bryne and mid stence [Ors. B. C. 458] *Etna betokened the brimstone fire, when it sprang up from the door of hell in the island of the Sicilians and slew many by burning and stench,* Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 16–19. This is much abridged from Ors. 2, 14; Hav. 123–127. Though Alfred has given the impression of his age, respecting volcanoes, Orosius only speaks thus of Etna,—Ætna ipsa, quæ *tunc* cum excidio urbium atque agrōrum crebris eruptiōnibus æstuābat, *nunc* tantum innoxia spēcie ad prætĕritōrum fidem fūmat, Hav. 124, 2–4. Ón ðam geáre, asprang up Etna fýr on Sicilium, and māre ðæs landes forbærnde ðonne hit ǽfre ǽr dyde *in that year* [B. C. 135], *fire sprang up from Etna among the Sicilians, and burnt more of the land than it ever did before,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 16. Etna fýr afleów up swā brād and swā mycel, ðæt feáwa ðara manna mihte beón eardfæste, ðe on Lipara wǽron ðam īglande, ðe ðær nīhst wæs, for ðære hǽte and for ðam stence *the fire of Etna flowed up so broad and so great, that few of the men, who were in the island Lipara, which was next to it, could abide in their dwellings, for the heat and for the stench,* 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9–12. 2. Etne, Ætne, es; *m.*:—Se mūnt, ðe nū monna bearn Etne hātaþ, on īglonde Sicilia swefle byrneþ, ðæt mon helle fýr hāteþ wīde, forðæm hit simle biþ sinbyrnende *the mountain, which now the children of men call Etna, burns in the island of Sicily with sulphur, that men widely call fire of hell, because it ever is perpetually burning,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 96–104; Met. 8, 48–52. Nū manna gitsung is swā byrnende, swā ðæt fýr on ðære helle, seó is on ðam mūnte ðe Ætne hātte *now the covetousness of men is as burning as the fire in the hell, which is in the mountain that is called Etna,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. Se byrnenda swefl ðone mūnt bærnþ, ðe we hātaþ Ætne *the burning brimstone burneth the mountain, which we call Etna,* 16, 1; Fox 50, 5.

Etne, Ætne, es; *m. Etna:*—Monna bearn Etne hātaþ *the children of men call Etna,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 97; Met. 8, 49. Ðe Ætne hātte *which is called Etna,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. v. Etna.

et-néhstan; *adv. At nighest, at last, lastly;* postrēmo, novissime, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æt-nýhstan.

etol; *adj. Voracious, gluttonous;* ēdax:—Etol *ēdax,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 44. v. ettul-man.

eton *should eat,* Gen. 3, 4, = eten; *subj. of* etan *to eat.*

et-somne; *adv. Together;* conjuncte, simul:—Et-somne cwom lx monna *sixty men came together,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 1; Rä. 23, 1. v. æt-somne.

etst, he et *eatest, eats;* es, est, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 18; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* etan.

ettan *to pasture land;* depascĕre:—Eal ðæt land ðæt man āðer oððe ettan oððe erian mæg *all the land that they could either pasture or plough,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 41.

ettul-man, es; *m. A gluttonous man;* vŏrax hŭmo; — Hēr ys ettulman *ecce hŏmo vŏrax,* Mt. Bos. 11, 19.

ettulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Greediness, gluttony;* edācitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

Éua, æ; *f. Lat:* Éve, Éfe, an; *f. Eve;* Hēva:—Éua, ðæt is līf; forðanðe heó is ealra libbendra mōdor *Hēva, id est vita; eo quod māter esset cunctōrum vivĕntium,* Gen. 3, 20. Be Éuan his gemæccan *by Eve* [Hēvam] *his wife,* 4, 1. Éua, Homl. Th. i. 16, 27. Éuan scyld *Eve's sin,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 6; Cri. 97. [*Heb.* חַוָּה from חָיָה *to live.*]

euen *even,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. efen.

Euer-wic *York,* Chr. 189; Th. 14, 23, col. 1. v. Eofor-wíc.

Eues-ham, es; *m. Evesham,* Chr. 1077; Erl. 215, 15. v. Eofes-ham.

eufæstnys, e; *f. Sincerity, religion;* relĭgio, Ælfc. T. 28, 11. v. é-fæstnes.

eúwu *a ewe,* Heming, p. 129. v. eówu.

éw-bryce *adultery,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. ǽw-bryce.

éwe, an; *f. A ewe;* ŏvis fēmĭna:—Éwe biþ, mid hire giunge sceápe, scilling weorþ *a ewe, with her young sheep, shall be worth a shilling,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. v. cúwu.

éwe, es; *common gender A sheep, generally as* ŏvis:—Be éwes weorþe *of a sheep's worth;* de ŏvis prĕtio, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6. v. eówu.

éwede *a flock,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 57. v. eówde.

ewerdla *damage.* v. æf-werdla.

éwes *a sheep's,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6: *also* eówes in MSS. G, H; *gen. of* ewe, es; *f. m.*

éwestre, es; *m. A sheepfold;* ŏvīle, Cot. 7. v. eówestras.

éwisones, -ness, e; *f. Disgracefulness, impudence, shamelessness;* impūdentia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ǽwiscnys.

éwyde *a flock,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 57. v. eówde.

ewyrdlu *damage.* v. æf-werdla.

ex, e; *f. An axe;* secūris. v. æx.

ex *an axis;* axis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eax.

Ex, es; *m:* Exa, an; *m. The river Ex;* Isca, *in Devon.* v. Exan ceaster, Exan mūþa.

exámeron, es; *n. A work on the six days of creation;* hexæmĕron = ἑξα-ἡμερον = ἑξ *six,* ἡμέρα, *ov relating to a day:*—Exámeron, ðæt is be Godes six daga weorcum *Hexameron, that is concerning the six days' works of God,* Hexam. Norm. 1. Basilius awrāt āne wundorlíce bōc, þe callum Godes weorcum, ðe he geworhte on six dagum, Exámeron gehāten *Basil wrote a wonderful book about all the works of God, which he wrought in six days, called Hexameron,* Basil prm; Norm. 32, 12.

Exan ceaster, Eaxan ceaster, Exe cester, es; *n.* [*Flor.* Exancestre, Excestre: *Hovd.* Excester; Ex, Exa *the river Ex:* ceaster; *gen.* ceastres; *n. v.* ceaster *a city*] EXETER, *Devon;* cīvitas Exoniæ in agro Devōniensi, ad rīpam Iscæ flūminis:—Se here Exan ceaster beseten hæfde *the army had beset Exeter,* Chr. 895; Th. 172, 12. He wende hine wið Exan ceastres *he turned towards Exeter,* Chr. 894; Th. 166, 31. Wið Exan cestres *towards Exeter,* Chr. 894; Th. 168, 26, col. 1. Exacester, Chr. 1003; Th. 252, 14, col. 1. Execeaster, Execester, Th. 253, 14, col. 1, 2. v. ceaster II.

Exan mūþa, Eaxan mūþa, Axa-mūþa, an; *m:* Exan mūþ, es; *m. The mouth of the river Ex,* EXMOUTH, *Devon:*—Se here com to Exan mūþan *the army came to the mouth of the Ex,* Chr. 1001; Th. 249, 36. To Exan mūþe *to Exmouth,* Th. 249, col. 2, 36. To Axa-mūþan *to Exmouth,* Chr. 1049; Th. 307, 37.

exl, e; *f. Shoulder;* hŭmĕrus:—He hit set on his exla *impōnit in humeros suos,* Lk. Bos. 15, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3148; An. 1577. v. eaxel.

ex-odus, i; *m.* [*Lat.* exodus = *Grk.* ἔξ *out;* ὁδός, *f. way, path, travelling*] *A going out;* exitus:—Exodus on Grēcisc, Exitus on Lýden, Útfæreld on Englisc *Exodus* [Ἔξοδος, *f.*] *in Greek, exitus in Latin, a going out in English,* Ex. Thw. Title. v. út-færeld.

exorcista, an; *m. A caster out of spirits,* L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 6. v. hād II, hālsigend.

F

Ar the end of syllables, and between two vowels, the Anglo-Saxon *f* is occasionally represented by *u*, the present English *v*; it is, therefore, probable that the Anglo-Saxon *f* in this position had the sound of our present *v*, as Luu, luf = lufu *love*; fíf *five*; hæuþ, hæfþ *haveth*; Euen, efen *even*. In the beginning of Anglo-Saxon words, *f* had the sound of the English *f*, as Fíf *five*, finger *finger*, finn *fin*, fisc *fish*. The Rune ᚠ not only stands for the letter *f*, but for Feoh, which, in Anglo-Saxon, signifies *money, wealth*. v. feoh IV and RŪN.

fá *hostile;* hostiles:—Fá þówiaþ bealu egeslíc *the hostile shall suffer fearful evil*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 30; Cri. 1615; *pl. nom. acc. of* fáh.

faag *of a varying colour*. v. fág.

faca *of spaces*, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373; *gen. pl. of* fæc.

facade *acquired*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28; *p. of* facian.

FÁCEN, fácn, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fácnu; *gen.* fácna; *n. Deceit, fraud, guile, treachery, malice, wickedness, evil, crime;* dólus, fraus, nequítia, málítia, iníquitas, prævaricátio:—Eádig wer ðam ðe ná ætwíteþ Drihten synna, and nys on gáste his fácen *beátus vir cui non impútábit Dóminus peccátum, nec est spíritu ejus dólus*, Ps. Spl. 31, 2: Ps. Lamb. 35, 4. Hér is Israhélisc wer, on ðam nis nán fácn *ecce vére Israelíta, in quo dólus non est*, Jn. Bos. 1, 47. Ðis fácn *hæc fraus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 36; Som. 12, 34. Ne ætfyligeþ ðé áhwér fácn ne unriht *numquid adhæret tibi sédes iniquitátis*, Ps. Th. 93, 19. Fácnes cræftig *skilled in guile*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 24; Wal. 24: 62 a; Th. 229, 4; Ph. 450. He ðæs fácnes fintan sceáwaþ *he sees the sequel of treachery*, 83 b; Th. 315, 16; Mód. 32. Gif heó ðæs fácnes gewíta nére *if she were not privy to the crime*, L. Ath. v. 1, § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 17, 21. Ic feóde fácnes wyrcend *fácientes prævaricátiónes odívi*, Ps. Th. 100, 3: 139, 10. Ne dyde ic for fácne *I did it not for fraud*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691: Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 10; Jul. 497. Bútan éghwylcum fácne *without any guile*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 14. He hí ðonne bútan fácne fédeþ syððan *pávit eos sine málítia cordis sui*, Ps. Th. 77, 71: 93, 22. He ládige ða hand mid ðe man týhþ ðæt he ðæt fácen mid worhte *let him clear the hand therewith with which he is charged to have wrought the fraud*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 24. Fácen ne dó ðú *ne fraudem fécéris*, Mk. Bos. 10, 19. Eorl óðerne spreceþ fægere beforan, and ðæt fácen swá deáh hafaþ in his heortan *one man speaks another fair before his face, and nevertheless hath evil in his heart*, Frag. Kmbl. 9; Leás. 5: Menol. Fox 574; Gn. C. 56. Hí fácen and unriht acwédon *lócúti sunt nequítiam*, Ps. Th. 72, 6: 94, 9. Ðæt he him nán fácn mid nyste *that he knew of no guile in him*, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 16: L. O. 9; Th. i. 182, 3. Se Hálend hyra fácn gehýrde *cognita Iesus nequítia eórum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 18. Him yfle ne mæg fácne sceððan *evil may not injure them by guile*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 25; Ph. 595: 70 b; Th. 263, 15; Jul. 350. Nóðer he ðý fácne mæg biwergan *nor may he defend himself from that evil*, 87 b; Th. 329, 22; Vy. 38. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþances cumaþ, fácnu *ab intus énim de corde hóminum málæ cógitátiónes prócédunt, dólus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 22. Ðú tó fela fácna gefremedes in flǽschoman *thou hast perpetrated too many guiles in the body*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 12; Gú. 558: Cd. 125; Th. 160, 16; Gen. 2651. [*Orm.* fakenn: *Plat.* faxen, *pl. fun: O. Sax.* fékn, *n. a fraud, deceit: M. H. Ger.* veichen, *n: O. H. Ger.* feihan, *n: Icel.* feikn, *f. a token, an omen.*]

fácen-dǽd, e; *f. A wicked deed, sin;* peccátum:—For fyrenfulra fácendǽdum *pro peccátóribus derelinquentíbus*, Ps. Th. 118, 53.

fácen-ful, fácn-ful, -full; *def.* se -fulla, seó, ðæt -fulle; *adj. Deceitful, crafty;* fraudúlentus, dólósus:—Se fácenfulla [MS. fakenfulla] fægere word spreceþ *the deceitful man speaks fair words*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 5. Múþ ðæs fácenfullan ofer me geopened is *os dólósi súper me ápertum est*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 2. Fram menn fácenfullum [MS. fakenfullum] genera me *ab hómine dólóso érue me*, 42, 1. Drihten alés sáwle míne fram tunge fácenfulre *Dómine líbéra ánímam meam a lingua dólósa*, 119, 2: 108, 3. On fácnfulre tungan *lingua dólósa*, 51, 6. Ðæne wer ðe is blódgíta oððe geótende oððe wer blóda and fácenfulne gehiscþ oððe onscunaþ Drihten *virum sanguínum et dólósum abóminábitur Dóminus*, 5, 8. Dó ðú feorr fram ðé ða fácenfullan [MS. fakenfullan] hiwunge *make far from thee deceitful dissimulation*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 9. Weras [MS. weres] bloda and fácnfulle ne dǽlaþ [MS. dæla] on emtwá heora dagas *viri sanguínum et dólósi non dimidiábunt dies suos*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 24.

fácen-fulnes, -ness, e; *f. Deceitfulness, deceit;* fraudúlentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fácen-geówis, e; *f. A wicked consent, conspiracy;* conspirátio, Cot. 46.

fácen-geswípere, es; *n. Deceitful counsel, deceit;* consílium astútum, dólus:—Hí on dínum folce fácengeswipere syredan *in plébem tuam astúte cógitávérunt consílium*, Ps. Th. 82, 3.

fácen-leás; *adj. Without deceit, simple, innocent;* simplex, Som. Ben. Lye.

fácen-líc; *adj. Deceitful;* dólósus, R. Ben. in procem: Ors. 3, 1? Lye.

fácen-líce; *adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently;* dólóse, fraudúlenter:—Ðín bróðor com fácenlíce and nam ðíne bletsunga *vénit germánus tuus fraudúlenter et accépit benedictiónem tuam*, Gen. 27, 35. Ða leásan men fácenlíce þencaþ *false men think treacherously*, Frag. Kmbl. 49; Leás. 26.

fácen-searu, fácn-searu; *gen.* -searwes; *n. A treacherous wile, treachery;* machinátio dólósa:—þurh fácnsearu *by treachery*, Ps. Th. 55, 1. Gefylled fácensearwum *filled with treacherous wiles*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 7; Mód. 27.

fácen-stæf, fácn-stæf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m. A deceitful* or *treacherous deed;* nequítia:—Nalles fácnstafas fremedon *they perpetrated no treacherous deeds*, Beo. Th. 2041; B. 1018.

fácen-tácen, es; *n. A false sign, sign of crimes;* scélérum signum:—Hafaþ fácentácen feores *they shall have the false sign of life*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 32; Cri. 1566.

facg, fagc, es; *n? A flat-fish, plaice;* plátesia, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 64; Wrt. Voc. 55, 69.

facian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To acquire;* acquírére:—Ðe he him sylfum facade Mæcedonia onweald *because he wished to get the government of the Macedonians for himself*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28.

fácn *deceit*, Jn. Bos. 1, 47. v. fácen.

fácne; *def.* se fácna; seó, ðæt fácne; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, factious;* subdólus, dólósus, factiósus:—Fácna *dólósus*, Cot. 85: *factiósus*, 198. Gif hit fácne is *if it be fraudulent*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 2. Fácnum wordum *with factious words*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 35; Sat. 65. v. fácne; *adj.*

fácne; *adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently;* dólóse, fraudúlenter:—Ic his feóndas fácne gegyrwe mid scame *inímícos ejus induam confúsióne*, Ps. Th. 131, 19: 138, 18. v. fácne; *adv.*

fácn-ful, -full *deceitful*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6: 54, 24. v. fácen-ful.

fácon *deceit*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 47. v. fácen.

fácyn-full *deceitful*, Prov. 14. v. fácen-ful.

fadian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To set in order, dispose, direct, guide;* ordínáre, dispónére, dirígére:—Word and weorc freónda gehwylc fadige mid rihte *let every friend guide his works and words aright*, L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 1. DER. ge-fadian, mis-.

fadung, e; *f. A setting in order, disposing, dispensation;* ordo, ordínátio, dispósítio:—Fadung *ordo, ordínátio*, R. Ben. 65: *dispósítio*, 18. Swá swá hit ðære godcundlícan fadunge gelícode *as it seemed good to the divine dispensation*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 31. DER. ge-fadung, mis-.

FǼC, es; *pl. nom. acc.* facu; *gen.* faca; *n. Space, interval, distance, portion of time;* spátium, intervallum, tempóris intervallum:—On swá lytlum fæce *in so short a space*, Elen. Kmbl. 1917; El. 960. Ðæt wæs on fæce syxtig furlanga fram Hierusalem *quod érat in spátio stádiórum sexáginta ab Ierúsálem*, Lk. Bos. 24, 13. Hí binnon lytlan fæce gewendon to Lundene *they within a little space went to London*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 22. Myccle fæce *multo intervallo*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 10. Ymb lytel fæc *after a little time*, Elen. Kmbl. 543; El. 272: 765; El. 383. þurh lytel fæc *for a little space*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 6; Gú. 185. Se þeódwíga þreónihta fæc swíseþ on swefote *the noble creature is dormant in slumber a three nights' space*, 96 a; Th. 357, 34; Pa. 38. Geseah he ánre stówe fæc *vidit únius lóci spátium*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 19. Unfyrn faca *in a little time*, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373. Twegra dæga fæc *two days' space;* duárum diérum spátium, R. Ben. 53. Fífwintra fæc *five years' space;* olympias, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 69; Wrt. Voc. 21, 56. Lytel fæc *a little time, interval;* intervallum, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35: Beo. Th. 4472; B. 2240. Æfter fæce *after a while, afterwards;* postmódum, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 16: 5, 23; S. 645, 33. [*Plat.* fak: *Frs.* feck *cámera, spátium, intervallum: O. Frs.* fek, fak: *Dut.* vak, *n. an empty place* or *space: Ger.* fach, *n. any inclosed space: M. H. Ger.* vach, *n: O. H. Ger.* fah *mænia: Dan.* fag, *n. a department, office: Swed.* fack, *n. a compartment.*]

fǽcean *to fetch*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 11, note 13. v. feccan.

fǽcele, an; *f. A torch;* fax:—Fæcele stánes *fax scópuli*, Cot. 169. v. þæcele.

fǽcne, fácne; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, guileful, wicked;* subdólus, dólósus, málignus, nequam:—Swá oft sceaða fǽcne forsíhþ eorlas *as oft the guileful robber surprises men*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 20; Cri. 871. Hæfde fǽcne hyge *he had a crafty soul*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 1; Gen. 443. Of firenfulra fǽcnum handum *from the deceitful hands of the wicked*, Ps. Th. 81, 4: 105, 10: 136, 3. DER. fela-fǽcne, un-.

fǽcne, fácne; *adv. Maliciously, disgracefully;* málígne, turpíter:—Gif me mín feónd fǽcne wyrgeþ *si inímícus meus málédixisset mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 11: 55, 2: 65, 2: 111, 7, 9.

fǽdde *fed*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 26, = fédde; *p. of* fédan.

FǼDER, feder; *indecl. in sing. but gen.* fæderes *and dat.* fædere *are sometimes found; pl. nom. acc.* fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. A* FATHER; páter:—Fæder and módor *a father and mother;* hic et hæc parens, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Som. 12, 48. On Fæder geardas *in the dwellings of the Father*, Salm. Kmbl. 832; Sal. 415. Mid fæder ðínne *with thy father*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 9; Cri. 349. We bletsiaþ bilewitne Feder *we bless*

the merciful Father, Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 190, 8. Sunu his fæderes *son of his father*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 12; Sat. 580. Ðis is se ilca God, ðone fæderas cūðon *this is the same God, whom your fathers knew*, Andr. Kmbl. 1504; An. 753: Elen. Kmbl. 796; El. 398. Ne sleá man fæderas for suna gylton, ne suna for fædera gilton *non occidentur patres pro filiis, nec filii pro patribus*, Deut. 24, 16. Bebeád fæderum ussum *mandāvit patribus nostris*, Ps. Th. 77, 7. **2.** ı Fæder *pāter*: 2 ealda [MS. ealde] fæder *āvus*: 3 þridda [MS. þridde] fæder *prōavus*: 4 feówerþa [MS. feówerþe] fæder *abāvus*: 5 fífta [MS. fífte] fæder *atāvus*: 6 sixta fæder *sextus pater*, trítūvus, Ælfc. Gl. 90, 91; Som. 75, 4–14; Wrt. Voc. 51, 49–59: 72, 18–23: Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 4, note. [*Wyc.* fader, fadir: *Piers P. Chauc.* fader: *Laym.* fæder, fader, uader: *Orm.* faderr: *Plat.* vader, *m*: *O. Sax.* fader, fadar, *m*: *Frs.* faer: *O. Frs.* feder, fader, feider, *m*: *Dut.* vader, *m*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* vater, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* fatar, fater, *m*: *Goth.* fadar; *gen.* fadrs; *dat.* fadr, *m*: *Dan. Swed.* fader, *m*: *Icel.* faðir, *m*: *Lat.* pāter, *m*: *Grk.* πατήρ, *m*: *Sansk.* pi-tṛi *from* pā *to guard, preserve*.] DER. ēr-fæder, eald-, forþ-, fóster-, god-, heáfod-, heáh-, sóþ-, steóp-, wealdend-, wuldor-: fædera, ge-fædera, suhter-.

fædera, fædra, an; *m. An uncle, a father's brother*; patruus:—Mín fædera *patruus meus*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 13. Bán hire fæderan *patrui sui ossa*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 16: 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Cd. 90; Th. 114, 7; Gen. 1900. Mínes fæderan þridda fæder *my uncle's great grandfather*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 16. [*O. Frs.* federia, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* fataro, *m*.] DER. suhtor-fædra, suhter-ge-fædra. v. eám *an uncle on the mother's side*.

fæder-eðelo; *indecl. n.* [æðelo *nobility, origin*] *Fatherly nobility, origin, ancestry, fatherly honours*; gēneálógia pāterna, nōbilitas hērēdităria:—Ða ðe mǽgburge mǽst gefrunon, fæderæðelo gehwæs *those who most understand kinship, the ancestry of each*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 24; Exod. 361. He scolde fæderæðelum onfón *he should succeed to his father's honours*, Beo. Th. 1826; B. 911.

fæderen, fædern, fædren; *adj. Paternal, belonging to a father*; pāternus, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 10; Gen. 1628.

fæderen-bróðor, es; *m. A brother from the same father*; frāter ex eōdem patre ōriundus:—Ic fram ðé wearþ fæderenbróðrum *exter factus sum fratribus meis*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

fæderen-cnósl, fædren-cnósl, es; *n.* [cnósl *a race, kin*] *A paternal race, father's kin*; pāterna prōgēnies, pārentēla:—Be dæs fædrencnósles wére *according to the 'wer' of the father's kin*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 2.

fæderen-cyn, fædren-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [cyn *a race, kin*] *A paternal kin* or *race*; pāternum gēnus:—Hiera ryht fæderencyn [fædrencynn, Th. 87, 14, col. 1] gǽþ to Cerdice *their direct paternal kin goes to Cerdic*, Chr. 755; Th. 86, 14, col. 1. We areccan ne mágon ðæt fædrencynn *we cannot tell the paternal kin*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 4; Cri. 248.

fæderen-healf, fædren-healf, e; *f. The father's side*; pāterna pars:—Hira nán næs on fædrenhealfe togeboren, búton him ánum *none of them on the paternal side was born thereto, except him alone*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 5.

fæderen-mǽg, fædern-mǽg, fædren-mǽg, -mág, es; *m.* [mǽg *a relation*] *A relation on the father's side, paternal relative*; a patre cognātus, agnātus:—Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan fæderenmǽge *Cain became the murderer of his father's son*, Beo. Th. 2530; B. 1263. Fædrenmǽga mǽgleás *kinless of paternal relatives*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20. Fædrenmágum hiora dǽl mon agife *let their share be given to the paternal kindred*, 8; Th. i. 66, 22. Fæderenmágas *agnāti*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 37; Wrt. Voc. 51, 79.

fæderen-mǽgþ, e; *f. Paternal kindred*; pāterna cognātio:—VIII fæderenmǽgþe *eight of the paternal kindred*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 19.

fæder-éðel; *gen.* -éðles; *m.* [éðel *a country, home*] *Father-land, paternal home*; pāterna rēgio, patria:—Scipia swór ðæt him leófre wǽre, ðæt he hine sylfne acwealde ðonne he forlēte his fæderéðel *Scipio swore that he would rather kill himself than leave his father-land*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 20. He bebeád, ðæt ælc cōme to his fæderéðle *he gave orders that every one should come to his father's home*, 5, 14; Bos. 114, 18, 22.

fæder-éðel-stól, es; *m. Father-land, paternal-seat*; patria, sēdes patria:—Carram ofgif, fæderéðelstól *renounce Harran, thy father-land*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 4; Gen. 1748: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 22; Cri. 516.

fæder-feoh, -fioh; *gen.* -feós; *n. A father-fee,—the marriage portion which reverted to the father, if his daughter became a widow, and returned home*, Fæder-feum, dos a patre accepta, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1, note a. v. *Du Cange* in voce.

fæder-geard, es; *m. A paternal habitation*; pāternum dōmicīlium:—Fædergeardum feor *far from his paternal habitations*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 20; Gen. 1053.

fæder-gestreón, es; *n. A father's property, patrimony*; patrimōnium, Cot. 152.

fædering-mǽg, es; *m. A paternal relation*; a patre cognātus, agnātus, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1. v. fæderen-mǽg.

fæderleás; *adj.* FATHERLESS; orbus patre, orphánus, Ps. Vos. 93, 6.

fæder-líc; *def.* se -líca, seó, ðæt -líce; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a father*, FATHERLY, *paternal, ancestral*; patrius, pāternus, patrōnymicus:—Wæs he to ðære fæderlícan healle gelǽdd *he was led to his father's hall*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 11. Ðýlæs toworpen síen fród fyrngewritu and ða fæderlícan láre forlēten *lest the wise old scriptures should be overturned and our ancestral lore deserted*, Elen. Kmbl. 862; El. 431. Sume syndon patronimica, ðæt synd fæderlíce naman *some are patronymics, which are fatherly nouns*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 52.

fædern-mǽg, -mág *a paternal relative*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 37; Wrt. Voc. 51, 79. v. fæderen-mǽg.

fæder-ríce, es; *n. A paternal kingdom*; pāternum regnum:—In heora fæderríce *in their paternal kingdom*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 22; Sat. 308.

fæder-slaga, an; *m. A father-slayer*; parrícida, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 113; Wrt. Voc. 49, 20.

fæderyn-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A paternal kindred* or *race*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 29; Exod. 559. v. fæderen-cyn.

fædra, an; *m. A paternal uncle*, Chr. 901; Th. 178, 22. v. fædera.

fædren *paternal, belonging to a father*; pāternus. v. fæderen.

fædren-cnósl *father's kin*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 2. v. fæderen-cnósl.

fædren-cyn, -cynn *a paternal kin*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 4; Cri. 248. v. fæderen-cyn.

fædren-healf *the paternal side*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 5. v. fæderen-healf.

fædren-mǽg *a paternal relative*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20. v. fæderen-mǽg.

fædrunga, an; *m. A paternal relation, any parental relation*; cognātus a patre, pārens:—Feóndes fædrunga *the fiend's parent* [i. e. *Grendel's mother*], Beo. Th. 4262; B. 2128. [*O. H. Ger.* fatarungo, *m*. v. Grm. ii. 363.]

fædyr *a father*, Mt. Foxe 23, 9. v. fæder.

FǼGE; *def.* se fǽga, seó, ðæt fǽge; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -est; *adj.* **I.** *fated, doomed, destined*; prōpĕræ morti dēvōtus, cui mors immĭnet:—Ǽt fótum feóll fǽge cempa *the fated warrior fell at his feet*, Byrht. Th. 135, 17; By. 119: Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 2; Gn. Ex. 27. Næs ic fǽge ðá gyt *I was not yet doomed*, Beo. Th. 4289; B. 2141: 5943; B. 2975. Pharaon gefeól, and his fǽge werud, on ðam Reádan Sǽ *excussit Pharaōnem, et exercītum ejus, in Māri Rubro*, Ps. Th. 135, 15. Lǽtaþ gāres ord ingeðúfan in fǽges ferþ *let the javelin-point pierce the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2665; An. 1334: Salm. Kmbl. 318; Sal. 158. Hogodon georne hwá ðǽr mid orde ǽrost mihte on fǽgean men feorh gewinnan *they were earnestly anxious who there might first take life with a spear from the doomed man*, Byrht. Th. 135, 28; By. 125. Wyrd ne meahte in fǽgum leng feorg gehealdan *fate might not longer preserve life in the destined*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 19; Gū. 1031. Bil eal þurhwód fǽgne flǽschoman *the falchion passed through all her fated carcase*, Beo. Th. 3140; B. 1568. On ðæt fǽge folc *in the fated band*, Elen. Kmbl. 233; El. 117. Wræce bísgodon fǽge þeóda *the fated people were busied in evil*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 30; Gen. 1265. Fǽge swulton on geofene *the destined perished in the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 3059; An. 1532. Scipflotan fǽge feóllan *the death-doomed shipmen fell*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 12; Ǽðelst. 12. Ádl fǽgum feorh óþ-þringeþ *disease will expel life from the fated*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 7; Seef. 71: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 209. Nó ðý fǽgra wæs *that was not the more fated*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 6; Exod. 399. **II.** *dead, killed, slain*; mortuus, occīsus:—Tudǽlan werum to wiste fǽges flǽschoman *to distribute the flesh of the slain to the men for food*, Andr. Kmbl. 307; An. 154. Ofer ðæt fǽge hús *over the dead house*, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Hirdas lǽgon gǽsne on greóte, fǽgra flǽschaman *the keepers lay lifeless on the sand, the carcases of the slain*, Andr. Kmbl. 2171; An. 1087. Fǽgum stæfnum *with dead bodies*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 5; Exod. 462. **III.** *accursed, condemned*; execrātus, damnātus:—Egeslíene cwide sylf sigora Weard ofer ðæt fǽge folc forþ forlǽteþ *the Lord of victories himself shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the condemned folk*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 33; Cri. 1518. On ðæt deópe dæl gefcallaþ synfulra here, fǽge gǽstas *the band of the sinful shall fall into the deep gulf, accursed spirits*, 30 b; Th. 94, 3; Cri. 1534. **IV.** *feeble, timid*; imbēcillus, timĭdus:—Nis mín breóstsefa forht ne fǽge *my mind is not afraid nor feeble*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 33; Gū. 281. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan deáde fēdan, fǽge ferhþlócan *dread ye not dead bands, feeble carcases*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 27; Exod. 267. [*Laym.* feie: *O. Sax.* fégi: *Dut.* veeg: *Ger.* feig *timĭdus, ignāvus*: *M. H. Ger.* veige: *O. H. Ger.* feigi: *Icel.* feigr.] DER. deáþ-fǽge, slege-, un-: un-fǽglíc.

FǼGEN, fægn; *comp.* fægenra; *sup.* fægnost; *adj.* FAIN, *glad, joyful, rejoicing, elate*; lætus, gaudens, hilāris, ēlātus:—Fægen fylle *joyful in slaughter*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 27; Pa. 35. Wíta ne sceal tó fægen *the sagacious must not be too elate*, 77 b; Th. 290, 20; Wand. 68: Cd. 100; Th. 131, 26; Gen. 2182. Ic bió swíðe fægn [Cott. gefægen] gif ðú me lǽdest ðider ic ðé bidde *I shall be very glad if thou leadest me whither I desire thee*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25. He, on ferþe fægn fácnes and searuwa, wælhriów wunode *he, rejoicing in his mind in stratagem and frauds, remained a tyrant*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 73; Met. 9.

37. Ferdon forþ ðonon, ferhþum fægne *they went forth thence, rejoicing in their minds*, Beo. Th. 3270; B. 1633. Wǽron ealle fægen in firnum *they were all glad in their sufferings*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 3; Sat. 435: Andr. Kmbl. 2084; An. 1043. Lyt monna wearþ lange fægen ðæs ðe he ôðerne bewrencþ *few men rejoice long in what they have got by deceiving others*, Prov. Kmbl. 34. Fægenra *more joyful*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 24; Met. 12, 12. Fægnost *most joyful*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 26; Seef. 13. [*Piers P.* fayn: *Chauc.* fain, fawe: *R. Glouc.* fawe, fayn: *Laym.* fæin, fain: *O. Sax.* fagan: *Icel.* feginn.] DER. ge-fægen, on-, wil-.

fægenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice*; gaudēre:—Ceruerus ongan fægenian mid his steorte *Cerberus began to wag* [*rejoice with*] *his tail*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. v. fægnian.

FÆGER, e; *f. Beauty, fairness*; pulchrĭtūdo:—Ðæs lĭchoman fæger *the body's beauty*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* fagarî, *f.*]

fæger, fægr; *comp. m.* fægerra; *f. n.* fægerre; *sup.* -est, -ost, -ast, -ust; *adj.* [fæger *beauty, fairness*] FAIR, *beautiful, joyous, pleasant, pleasing, sweet*; pulcher, dēcōrus, lætus, jucundus, dulcis:—Swâ fæger swâ swâ Alcibiades wæs *as fair as Alcibiades was*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 18, 24, 25. Sẹ́o wæs fæger *which was fair*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22, 23. On hrusan ne feól fæger foldbold *the fair earthly dwelling fell not on the ground*, Beo. Th. 1550; B. 773: 2278; B. 1137. Biþ swâ fæger fugles gebēru *the bird's bearing is so pleasing*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 11; Ph. 125. Hió dumb wunaþ, hwædre hyre is on fôte fæger hleóðor *it continues dumb, yet there is in its foot a sweet voice*, 108 b; Th. 414, 9; Rä. 32, 17. Wæs geforþad ðín fægere weorc *thy beautiful work was done*, Hy. 9, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 24. Mîn se ēca dǽl fægran botles brûceþ *my eternal part shall enjoy a fair mansion*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 13; Gû. 353. Is mîn flǽsc swylce, for fægrum ele, frēcne onwended *cāro mea immūtāta est propter ŏleum*, Ps. Th. 108, 24. Us wuldres weard þurh lâre speón to ðam fægeran gefeán *the Lord of glory drew us by his teaching to fair joy*, Andr. Kmbl. 1195; An. 598. Forht ic wæs for ðære fægran gesyhþe *I was terrified at the beautiful sight*, Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Segnas stôdon on fægerne swēg *the banners rose at the joyous sound*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 8; Exod. 566. Wîte ðû ðæt ðû ânforlēte Dryhtnes ðone fægran gefeán *know thou that thou didst lose the Lord's fair joy*, Elen. Kmbl. 1894; El. 949: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 6; Gû. 19. Gif ðû gesihst ansîne ðîne fægere blisse getācnaþ *if you see your face fair it betokens bliss*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 30, 31. Ôþ-ðæt hecó reste stôwe fægere funde *until she found a joyous resting-place*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 18; Gen. 1467. Se ēðela geaf giestlĭðnysse fægre on flette *the noble gave a fair entertainment in his abode*, 112; Th. 147, 29; Gen. 2447: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 27; Bo. 37. Cyning wæs ðý blîðra on fyrhþsefan þurh ða fægeran gesihþ *the king was blither in his mind through the joyous vision*, Elen. Kmbl. 196; El. 98. Ic ðē on ða fægran foldan gesette *I set thee on the pleasant earth*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 12; Cri. 1390: 41 b; Th. 139, 30; Gû. 601. He wîc âhte fæger and freólîc *he had a dwelling fair and goodly*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 22; Gen. 1722. Ginmas stôdon fægere æt foldan sceátum *beautiful gems stood at the extremities of the earth*, Rood Kmbl. 14; Kr. 8. Folcstede fægre wǽron *the towns were pleasant*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 9; Gen. 1933: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 23; Cri. 1295. Ðeáh he fæger word ûtan ætýwe *although it outwardly shew fair words*, Frag. Kmbl. 31; Leás. 17. Swâ beóþ gelîce ða leásan men ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehātaþ fægerum wordum *such resemble false men who with the tongue promise fidelity in fair words*, 48; Leás. 26: Ps. Th. 89, 17. Wyllan onspringaþ fægrum foldwylmum *wells spring forth with pleasant bubblings from earth*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 3; Ph. 64: 64 b; Th. 238, 26; Ph. 610. Heofon is betera, and heálîcra, and fægerra ðonne eall his innung, bûton monnum ânum *the heaven is better, and higher, and fairer than all which it includes, except men alone*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 10: Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 2; Gû. 720. Ne hŷrde ic sîþ ne ǽr on ēgstreáme idese lǽdan mægen fægrre *I never heard before or since that a female led on the ocean-stream a fairer power*, Elen. Kmbl. 484; El. 242. Ðǽr hî sceáwiaþ frætwe fægerran [MS. fægran] *where they behold a fairer decoration*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 5; Ph. 330. Hî to ðam fægrestan heofonrîces gefeán hweorfan môstan *they might depart to the fairest joy of heaven's realm*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 14; Gû. 808. Wlitig is se wong eall mid dâm fægrestum foldan stencum *all the plain is beauteous with the sweetest odours of earth*, 56 a; Th. 198, 10; Ph. 8. Ðē is neorxna wang boldwēla fægrost *paradise is to thee the fairest dwelling of happiness*, Andr. Kmbl. 206; An. 103. Ôþ-ðæt he Adam gearone funde, and his wîf somed, freó fægroste *until he found Adam ready, and his wife also, fairest woman*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 28; Gen. 457. Se biþ gefeána fægrast *that shall be the sweetest of joys*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 1; Cri. 1666. Fægerust mægþa sôhte weroda God *the fairest of virgins sought the God of hosts*, Menol. Fox 294; Men. 148: 226; Men. 114. [*Chauc.* faire: *Laym.* fæiger, fæire, fære, faire, feier, ueir: *O. Sax.* fagar: *M. H. Ger.* fager: *O. H. Ger.* fagar: *Goth.* fagrs *adapted, fit*: *Dan.* fager, fauer, faver: *Swed.* fager: *Icel.* fagr.] DER. un-fæger.

fægere, fægre, fegere; *adv. Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully; suāvĭter, bĕnigne, cōmĭter, dĕcenter, pulchre*:—Fægere leohte ðæt land lago yrnende *the running water pleasantly washed the land*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 30; Gen. 210: Ps. Th. 125, 1: Menol. Fox 283; Men. 143: Elen. Kmbl. 2423; El. 1213. He fægere mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn *he gently sprinkled with water the royal child of glory*, Menol. Fox 314; Men. 158. Him fægere ēce Drihten andswarode *the eternal Lord answered him fairly*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 27; Gen. 2351: Frag. Kmbl. 8; Leás. 5. Fægere he syngþ *pulchre cantat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 1483; El. 743: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 32; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 36: Ps. Th. 60, 3: 62, 7: 118, 117. DER. un-fægere.

fægernes, fægernys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FAIRNESS, *beauty*; pulchrĭtūdo:—On heofona wuldres fægernesse *with the beauty of heaven's glory*, Homl. Blick. 159, 16. Mid ðînum hiwe oððe wlite and fægernysse ðînre begēm *spēcie tua et pulchrĭtūdĭne tua intende*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 5.

fæger-wyrde; *adj. Fair in word, fairly speaking*; suāvĭlŏquus, dĕcenter lŏquens:—Wes ðû ðînum yldrum ârfæst symle, fægerwyrde *be thou ever dutiful to thy parents, fair in word*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 26; Fä. 12.

fægir; *adj. Fair*; pulcher:—þurh fægir word *with fair words*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899. v. fæger.

fægn *glad, joyful*:—Ic bió fægn *I shall be glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25. v. fægen.

fægnian, fægenian, fagnian, fagenian, fahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fægen, fægn *glad, joyful*] *To rejoice, be glad, exult, applaud, to be delighted with, to wish for*; gaudēre, jubĭlāre, lætāri, exultāre, plaudĕre, appĕtĕre:—Ne sceal he tô ungemetlîce fægnian ðæs folces worda *he ought not to rejoice immoderately at the people's words*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 9: 108, 7, 10, MS. Cott. Onginnaþ fægnian mid folmum *plaudent mānĭbus*, Ps. Th. 97, 8. Ic afêtige oððe fægnige [MS. fegnige] *plaudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 28. Fægnaþ Israhēla *lætābĭtur Israel*, Ps. Spl. 13, 11. We fægniaþ smyltre sǽ *we rejoice at the serene sea*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 18. Fægniaþ fealdas *gaudēbunt campi*, Ps. Spl. 95, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 187; Met. 29, 95. Fægnode mîn cild on mînum innoþe *exultāvit in gaudio infans in ūtĕro meo*, Lk. Bos. 1, 44. Fægnodon ealle *all rejoiced*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 66; Met. 1, 33. Fægniaþ Gode ealle eorþe *jubĭlāte Deo omnis terra*, Ps. Spl. 65, 1. Fægniaþ rihtwîse *exultāte justi*, 31, 14. Hwæder ðû fægerra blôstmena fægnige *dost thou rejoice in fair blossoms?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 25. Ðeáh he ðæs fægnige *though he rejoice at this*, 30, 1; Fox 108, 11. DER. ge-fægnian, on-.

fægnung, e; *f. A rejoicing, exultation*; jubĭlātio, exultātio:—Is eádig folc ðæt ðe can wyndreámas oððe fægnunge *est beātus pŏpŭlus qui scit jubĭlātiōnem*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 16. On fægnunga hî rîpaþ *in exultātiōne mĕtent*, Ps. Spl. 125, 6, 8. Fægnunga Godes *exultātiōnes Dei*, 149, 6. DER. ge-fægnung.

fǽg-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Difference, diversity, variety*; vărietas:—Ymbgyrd oððe ymbwǽfd mid misselîcum oððe mid fǽgnyssum *circumamicta varietātĭbus*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 15.

fægr *fair*, Bd. 3, 14, Lye. v. fæger.

fægre; *adv. Pleasantly, slowly, fairly, beautifully*; suāvĭter, pēdĕtentim, pulchre:—Ðæt on foldan fægre stôde wudubeám *that a forest-tree pleasantly stood on earth*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 17; Dan. 498: Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 2; Ph. 274. Fægre *pēdĕtentim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 30. v. fægere.

fægrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fæger *fair*] *To become fair* or *beautiful*; pulchrescĕre:—Byrig fægriaþ *towns become fair*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 32; Seef. 48. DER. a-fægrian.

fǽgþ, e; *f. Hostility*; hostīlĭtas:—On ða fǽgþe *in that hostility*, Andr. Kmbl. 567; An. 284, = fǽhþ, *q. v.*

FÆHÞ, fǽgþ, e; *f*: fǽhþe, an; *f*: fǽhþo, fǽhþu; *indecl. f. Feud, vengeance, enmity, hostility, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer*; capĭtālis inimīcĭtia, vindĭcātio, hostilĭtas, factio ob hŏmĭnem interemptum:—Sió fǽhþ gewearþ gewrecen wráþlîce *the feud was wrathfully avenged*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: 4798; B. 2403. Ne gefeáh he ðære fǽhþe *he rejoiced not in the enmity*, 218; B. 109: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 17; Cri. 1441. He nô mearn fore fǽhþe and fyrene *he mourned not for his enmity and crime*, Beo. Th. 274; B. 137: 3079; B. 1537. Gif man gehâdodne mid fǽhþe belecge *if a man in holy orders be charged with deadly feud*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 21: L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 25. Fǽhþe ic wille on weras stælan *I will place vengeance on men*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 27; Gen. 1351: 227; Th. 305, 2; Sat. 641. Gif hwâ ænigne man ofsleá, ðæt he wege sylf ða fǽhþe *if any one slay any man, that he himself bear the feud*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 3, 9: L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 2. He geþingade þeódbûendum wið Fæder swǽsne fǽhþa mǽste *he appeased for mankind the greatest feud with his dear Father*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 5; Cri. 617. On ða fǽgþe *in that hostility*, Andr. Kmbl. 567; An. 284. Wæs seó fǽhþe open on ûhtan *the deadly feud was open at early morn*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 30; Sat. 405. Ðæt ys sió fǽhþo *that is the feud*, Beo. Th. 5990; B. 2999: 4971; B. 2489. Sceal ic fǽhþu dreógan *I must endure enmity*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 7; Kl. 26. [*Plat.* vede, fede, veide: *O. Frs.* feithe, faithe, feythe, faythe, *f*: *Dut.*

veete, *f: Ger.* fehde, *f: M.H.Ger.* vēhede, vēde, *f: Dan.* feide, *m. f. feud, war.*] DER. wæl-fǽhþ.

fǽhþ-bót, e; *f. Feud-amends, compensation for engaging in a feud* or *quarrel*; inimicitiārum compensātio:—Ne þearf ǽnig mynster-munuc mid rihte fǽhþbóte biddan, ne fǽhþbóte bētan *no minster-monk may lawfully demand feud-amends, nor pay feud-amends*, L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 2: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 27.

fǽhþe, an; *f. Deadly feud;* capitālis inimicītia:—Wæs seó fǽhþe open ūhtan *the deadly feud was open at early morn*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 30; Sat. 405. v. fǽhþ.

fǽhþo, fǽhþu; *indecl. f. Feud, enmity;* capitālis inimicītia:—Dæt is sió fǽhþo *that is the feud*, Beo. Th. 5990; B. 2999: 4971; B. 2489. Sceal ic fǽhþu dreógan *I must endure enmity*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 7; Kl. 26. v. fǽhþ.

fæger; *adj. Fair, beautiful;* pulcher:—Fægrestan heowes *of the most beautiful colour*, Bd. 3, 14; Whelc. 199, 34, MS. Cantab. v. fæger.

fæla *many*, Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 18. v. fela.

fǽ-lǽcan, fǽ-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To be at deadly enmity, to be at feud;* inimicītiam capitālem mōvēre:—Gif hwā heora ǽnigne fǽlǽce [fǽlæce MS. L.] *if any one be at feud with any of them*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10.

fæle; *adj. Fell.* DER. æl-fæle. v. felo.

fǽle; *adj. Faithful, true, dear, good;* fidēlis, constans, cārus, bōnus:—Wes us fǽle freónd *be a faithful friend to us*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 1; Gen. 2725: 135; Th. 170, 26; Gen. 2819: Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 15; Gū. 144: Elen. Kmbl. 175; El. 88: Ps. Th. 66, 3: 70, 4: 77, 34: 94, 7. Se fǽla fugel *the faithful bird*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 27; Cri. 645. Wese āwā friþ on Israhēla fǽlum folce *let peace ever be with the faithful people of Israel*, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Mid Ealhhilde, fǽlre freoðuwebban *with Ealhild, the faithful peace-weaver*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 2; Wīd. 6: Ps. Th. 76, 3: 118, 155. Nafaþ æt gefeohte fǽlne helpend *he has not a faithful helper in battle*, Ps. Th. 88, 36: 113, 18: 120, 1. Ðone fǽlan geþanc *the true thought*, 138, 20. Ne afyr ðū me fǽle spræce *take not away from me true speech*, 118, 43. Ðīn fǽle hūs *thy dear house*, 78, 1. Onfōh me fǽle Drihten *accept me dear Lord*, 118, 116. Sprǽcon fǽle freoðoscealcas to Lothe *the faithful ministers of peace spake to Lot*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 25; Gen. 2497. He his folc genam swā fǽle sceáp *abstūlit sīcut ōves pŏpŭlum suum*, Ps. Th. 77, 52: 78, 14: 99, 3. DER. un-fǽle.

fǽle; *adv. Faithfully, truly, well;* fidēlĭter, apte, bĕne:—Ðū mīne fēt fǽle beweredest *thou faithfully protectedst my feet*, Ps. Th. 55, 11: 84, 1: 90, 4.

fælg, e; *f:* fælge, an; *f. A felly, a part of the circumference of a wheel;* canthus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. felg.

fælging *a harrow;* occa, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fealga.

fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend;* scandălizāre:—Gif ðīn ēge aswīcaþ ðē oððe fælle ðec *si ŏcŭlus tuus scandălizat te*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 29, 30: 18, 8.

fælniss, e; *f. An offence;* scandălum:—From fælnissum *ab scandălis*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 18, 7.

fælsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* lustrāre:—Dæt ic mōte Heorot fælsian *that I may purify Heorot*, Beo. Th. 869; B. 432. He Hrōþgāres sele fælsode *he had purified Hrothgar's hall*, Beo. Th. 4694; B. 2352. DER. ge-fælsian.

fǽm *foam*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fām.

fǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fām *foam*] *To* FOAM or *froth;* spūmāre:—Fǽmþ *spūmat*, Lk. Bos. 9, 39. Fǽmende *spūmans*, Mk. Bos. 9, 20. DER. a-fǽman.

fǽmig; *adj. Foamy;* spūmōsus:—Dæt ceól scyle fǽmig rīdan ȳða hrycgum *that the foamy vessel shall ride on the waves' backs*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 24; Rä. 4, 32. v. fāmig.

fǽmnan *of a virgin*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 10; Jul. 59; *gen. of* fæmne.

fǽmnan hād, fǽmn-hād, es; *m.* [fæmne *a virgin, woman*] *Virginity, maidenhood, womanhood;* virginitas:—Ic fǽmnan hād mīnne geheóld *I preserved my maidenhood*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 31; Cri. 92. þurh fǽmnan hād *through womanhood*, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 1; Sat. 495. On fǽmnan hāde *in virginity*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 5. Heó lyfode mid hyre were seofen geár of hyre fǽmnhāde *vixērat cum vĭro suo annis septem a virginĭtāte sua*, Lk. Bos. 2, 36.

FÆMNE, fæmne, an; *f.* [fēmĭna *a woman*] *A virgin, damsel, maid, woman;* virgo, puella, fēmĭna:—Wæs ðæs ylcan mynstres abbudisse on ða tíd seó cynellīce fǽmne Ælfflǽd *præērat quĭdem tunc eidem monastērio rēgia virgo Ælbflæd*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3, 6: 4, 8; S. 575, 34: Gen. 2, 23: Mt. Bos. 1, 23. Seó fæmne wæs Sarra hāten *the damsel was called Sarah*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 23; Gen. 1722: 101; Th. 134, 17; Gen. 2226. Sceal fǽmne hire freónd gesēccan *the damsel shall seek her lover*, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44. Geseah ic līchoman ðære hālgan Godes fǽmnan *vidi corpus sacræ Deo virgĭnis*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 15, 43: 4, 19; S. 588, 36. Wæs ðære fǽmnan ferþ geblissad *the damsel's soul was rejoiced*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 24; Jul. 287: 66 b; Th. 246, 10; Jul. 59: 67 a; Th. 247, 15; Jul. 79. Be ðære grimman untrumnysse ðære fǽmnan *de acerba puellæ infirmĭtāte*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 7: 4, 8; S. 576, 11. Cirliscre fǽmnan *of a churlish woman*, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 14: L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 7: Apstls. Kmbl. 57; Ap. 29. Ðære fǽmnan līchoma brosnian ne mihte *fēminæ cōro corrumpi non pŏtuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 36. Hæfde Nērgend fægere fōstorleán fǽmnan forgolden, ēce to ealdre *the Saviour had repaid the fair reward of fostering to the virgin, in eternal life*, Menol. Fox 302; Men. 152. Gif hwylc man hine wið fǽmnan forlicge *si hŏmo quis cum puella fornīcātus fuĕrit*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 68; Th. ii. 228, 10. He mid fǽmnan on flet gǽþ *he walks with the woman in the court*, Beo. Th. 4074; B. 2034. Ic of ðam torhtan temple Dryhtnes onfēng freólīce fǽmnan clǽne *I joyfully received a pure damsel from the bright temple of the Lord*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 18; Cri. 187: 66 a; Th. 244, 13; Jul. 27. Gemētte he ðǽr sume fǽmnan *invēnit puellam ibi*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 4, 9: L. Ecg. P. 4, 68; Th. ii. 230, 15. Worhte God freólīcu fǽmnan *God wrought a goodly woman*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 12; Gen. 184: L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Aryson ealle ða fǽmnan *surrexērunt omnes virgĭnes illæ*, Mt. Bos. 25, 7, 11: Ps. Spl. 44, 16: Ps. Th. 77, 63: Ps. Lamb. 148, 12: Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 39. Siðedon fǽmnan and wuduwan *the damsels and widows departed*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 14; Gen. 2010. Heó mynster getimbrade Gode willsumra fǽmnena *constructo monastērio virgĭnum Deo devōtārum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 2. Fela fǽmnena *many damsels*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 8; Hö. 49. Byþ heofena rīce gelīc dām týn fǽmnum *sīmĭle ĕrit regnum cælōrum dĕcem virgĭnibus*, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Onfōþ ðām fǽmnum *receive the damsels*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 7; Gen. 2471. [*O. Sax.* fémea, fémmia, *f: Frs.* fæm, *f: O. Frs.* famne, fomne, femne, fovne, fone, *f: Icel.* feima, *f: Lat.* fēmĭna, *f. a female, woman.*]

fǽmnenlīc; *adj. Virginlike;* virginālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

fǽmn-hād *virginity;* virginĭtas, Lk. Bos. 2, 36. v. fǽmnan hād.

fæn, fænn, es; *n. m. A fen, mud;* pălus, lūtum:—Mid fænne *with a fen*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 26. Swā swā fænn strētena ic adilgige hī *ut lūtum plāteārum dēlĕbo eos*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. v. fen.

fæna *a vane, standard*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fana.

fæng-tōþ, es; *m.* [fang, *g. v;* tōþ *a tooth*] *A fang tooth;* dens cănīnus, Text. Roff. p. 39, 26.

fæniht; *adj.* [fæn *a fen*, iht *an adj. termination*] FENNY, *marshy, dirty, muddy;* pălustris, Som. Ben. Lye.

fænn *a fen*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. v. fæn, fen.

fær; *nom. acc: gen.* færes; *dat.* fære; *pl. nom. acc.* faru; *gen.* fara; *dat.* farum, *n:* fær; *gen. dat. acc.* fære; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* fara; *dat.* farum; *f?* [*from* faran *to go*]. I. *a going, journey, way, journeying, expedition;* iter, expĕditio bellica:—Ânes dæges fær *iter dĭei*, Lk. Bos. 2, 44. Gōdige folces fær *facilitate the people's journeying*, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 9. Dæt wæs fær micel *that was a great expedition*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1295; El. 646. II. that in which a journey or voyage is made,—*a vehicle, vessel, ship;* vehĭcŭlum, nāvis:—Ðū ðær [Th. Grn. ðæt *that*] fær gewyrc *make thou that vessel*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 6; Gen. 1307. Fær Noes *Noah's ark*, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 4; Gen. 1323. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fare: *Laym.* fære, fare, uare: *Plat.* foore, foor, *f: Dut.* voer, *n: Ger.* fuhre, *f: M. H. Ger.* var, *f: O. H. Ger.* fuora, *f:* far, *n: Dan.* före, *n: Swed.* fora, *f: Icel.* för, *f. a journey.*] DER. ād-fær, ge-, in-, ofer-, ongeán-, út-, þurh-.

FǼR, fēr, es; *m.* FEAR, *danger, peril;* timor, terror, pĕrīcŭlum:—Hie se fǽr begeat *the peril overwhelmed them*, Beo. Th. 2141; B. 1068. Fǽr ongēton *they felt fear*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 16; Exod. 452. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* fere: *Plat.* vare, *f. danger: O. Sax.* fār, *m. insīdiæ: Dut.* gevaar, *n. danger: Kil.* vaer *mētus: Ger.* fahr, ge-fahr, *f. pĕrīcŭlum: M. H. Ger.* vār, vāre, *m. snares: O. H. Ger.* fāra, *f. insīdiæ, pĕrīcŭlum: Dan.* fare, *m. f. danger: Swed.* fara, *f. peril: Icel.* fár, *n. harm, plague.*] v. fǽr; *adj. sudden.*

fǽr, fēr, es; *m. A fever;* febris:—Wið þriddan dæges fǽre and feórþan dæges fǽre *for a third day's fever and a fourth day's fever*, L. M. cont. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 12, 27. v. fefer.

fǽr; *adj. Fair, beautiful;* pulcher:—Hors ðæs fǽrestan heowes *a horse of the most beautiful colour*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16, note. v. fæger.

fǽr; *adj. Sudden, intense, terrible, horrid;* sŭbitus, terrībilis, horrĭdus. Used in the compounds,—Fǽr-bifongen, -bryne, -cōðu, -cwealm, -cýle, -deáþ, -dryre, -fyll, -gripe, -gryre, -haga, -inga, -līc, -līce, -nīþ, -sceaða, -scyte, -searo, -slide, -spel, -unga, -wundor, -wyrd.

færan *to go;* ire:—Ic fære *eo*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 67. v. faran.

fǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fǽr *fear*] *To terrify, frighten;* terrēre:—Bodan us fǽrdon *nuntii nos terruērunt*, Deut. 1, 28. DER. a-fǽran.

fǽr-bēna, an; *m. A husbandman, peasant, churl;* rustĭcus:—Gif hit sī fǽrbēna, gilde xii ōr *if it be a churl, let him pay twelve ores*, L. N. P. L. 50; Th. ii. 298, 6.

fǽr-bifongen; *adj. With perils encompassed;* pĕrīcŭlis *vel* terrōribus circumventus:—Fǽrbifongen ic ðǽr furðum cwom *I had just come there encompassed with perils*, Beo. Th. 4022; B. 2009.

fǽr-bryne, es; *m. A terrible heat;* terrībile incendium:—Hālig God

wiđ fæ̂rbryne folc gescylde *the holy God shielded the people against the intense heat*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 7; Exod. 72.

FÆRBU, e; *f. Colour;* cŏlor:—Habbaþ færbu ungelíce and mǽgwlitas *they have colour and species unlike*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. [*Ger.* farbe, *f.*]

færoodon *brought*, Chr. 1009; Th. 261, 30, = fercodon; *p. pl. of* fercian, *q. v.*

fǽr-cŏ̂đu, e; *f. Sudden sickness* or *death, apoplexy;* repentína ægrĭtūdo *vel* mors, apoplexia = ἀποπληξία, Som. Ben. Lye.

fǽr-cwealm, es; *m. A sudden pestilence;* repentína pestílentia:—Æt đæm fæ̂rcwealme đe his leódscipe swýđe drehte and wanode *in the pestilence which much afflicted and decreased his people*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 8.

fǽr-cýle, es; *m. A terrible cold;* terríbile frigus:—Geondfolen fýre and fæ̂rcýle *filled with fire and intense cold*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 30; Gen. 43.

fæ̂rd *an army, expedition;* exercítus, expĕ̆ditio militāris, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrd.

fǽr-deáþ, es; *m. Sudden death;* repentína mors, Cot. 14.

fǽr-dryre, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious fall;* repentínus *vel* perniciósus lapsus:—Con he sídne ræced fæste gefégan wiđ fæ̂rdryrum *he can firmly compact the spacious dwelling against sudden falls*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 9.

fæ̂reld, fareld, færelt, es; *n.* [fær *a going*, faran *to go*]. I. *a way, going, motion, journey, course, passage, progress, expedition, company, one who accompanies in the journey of life, a relation;* via, iter, cursus, gressus, expĕ̆ditio, cognāta:—Hwâ ne wundrige wolcna fæ̂reldes *who does not express a wonder of the way of the clouds?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 4; Met. 28, 2. Wǽnes sió eax welt ealles đæs fæ̂reldes *the axle-tree of a waggon regulates all its going*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Â byþ on fæ̂rylde *it is ever in motion*, Runic pm. 17; Kmbl. 342, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 33. On đissum geáre næs nān fæ̂reld to Rôme *in this year there was no journey to Rome*, Chr. 889; Th. 158, 33, col. 1. On fæ̂relde *in itinĕre*, Past. 4, 1; Hat. MS. 9 b, 6. Đa habbaþ færeld *they have a course*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 22; Met. 28, 11. Ne beó gé afyrhte þurh geswince đæs langsuman færeldes, ođđe þurh yfelra manna ymbe-spræce *be ye not afraid through the toil of the tedious journey, or through the conversation of evil men*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 2. Se esne rehte đā Isaace eall hys færeld *then the servant told Isaac all his journey*, Gen. 24, 66: Ps. Spl. 36, 33: 139, 5. On fæ̂relde *in the expedition*, Runic pm. 27; Kmbl. 345, 2; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 54. On đam fæ̂relde *in the progress*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 19. On đam fæ̂relde *in the company*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 36. Færeld đīn *cognāta tua*, Lk. Rush. War. 1, 36. Færeldu [MS. færeldtu] *lustra, meātus*, Cot. 125: 134. II. a particular passage,—*The passover of the Jews;* transĭtus, phase, id est transitus, *Vulg.* [= τὸ πάσχα, *indecl.*]:—Gâþ and nymaþ nýten þurh eówer híwrǽdene, and offriaþ phase, đæt ys færeld *īte tollentes ănimal per fămĭlias vestras, et immŏlāte phase*, Ex. 12, 21; go ye, and take a beeste by youre meynees, and offre ye fase [*passover*], Wyc. Hit ys Godes færeldes offrung *victĭma transĭtus Dŏmini est;* it is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover, Ex. 12, 27. Biþ Drihtnes færeld *phase Dŏmini est*, Lev. 23, 5; is pask [*the passover*] of the Lord, Wyc. DER. an-færeld, fyrd-, in-, ofer-, on-, ût-, ymb-.

færeld-freóls, es; *m. The passover feast;* transĭtûs *vel* paschæ festum, phase:—Híg worhton phase, đæt ys færeld-freóls *they kept the passover, that is the passover feast;* fēcērunt phase, id est paschæ festum, Jos. 5, 10.

færeldtu? *passages;* meātus, lustra, Cot. 125: 134. v. færeld.

færelt, es; *n. A going, progress, expedition;* iter, gressus, expĕ̆ditio:—Wænes sió eax welt ealles đæs færeltes *the axle-tree of a waggon regulates all its going*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29, note 26. On đæm færelte *in the progress*, 39, 7; Fox 222, 19, note 18. On færelte *in itinĕre*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 36, 22. He đæt færelt swíđost þurhteáh *he most chiefly undertook that expedition*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 93, 31. Đæt Scipia đæs færeltes consul wǽre *that Scipio was the leader of the expedition*, 4, 10; Bos. 93, 34. Æt đam ęrran færelte *in the former expedition*, 4, 10; Ors. 92, 31: 4, 10; Bos. 93, 37. v. færeld.

færeng, e; *f. A swooning, trance;* dŏlĭquium, Cot. 79.

fære-scat, -sceatt, es; *m. Fare-scot, passage-money;* naulum, prĕtium transĭtus, Som. Ben. Lye.

færæst, færeþ *goest, goeth*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 56; Met. 24, 28: Elen. Kmbl. 2546; El. 1274; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* faran.

fǽr-fyll, e; *f. A sudden* or *pernicious fall, a precipice;* repentínus cāsus, præceps:—On fæ̂rfyll *in præceps*, Cot. 112.

fǽr-gripe, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious grasp;* sŭbĭtanea *vel* perniciósa arreptio:—Him hrînan ne mihte fæ̂rgripe flódes *the flood's sudden grasp could not touch him*, Beo. Th. 3036; B. 1516. Under fæ̂rgripum *during his sudden grasps*, Beo. Th. 1480; B. 738.

fǽr-gryre, es; *m. A perilous horror;* terror periculōsus:—Đa hyssas þrý fæ̂rgryre fýres oferfaren hæfdon *the three youths had passed through the fire's dire horror*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 14; Dan. 463. Wiđ fæ̂rgryrum *against perilous horrors*, Beo. Th. 350; B. 174.

fæ̂rh *a little pig;* porcellus, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 40. v. fearh.

fǽr-hæ̂ga, an; *m. A peril-hedge;* periculōrum sēpes:—He his mŏ̂dsefan wiđ đam fæ̂rhagan fæste trymede *he firmly strengthened his mind against the peril*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 27; Gû. 933.

fæ̂ringa, fæ̂rincga, fæ̂runga, fæ̂runge; *adv.* [fæ̂r *sudden*, -inga, -unga *adverbial terminations*] *Suddenly, quickly, by chance;* sŭbĭto, repente, forte:—Fæ̂ringa hī geteorodon *sŭbĭto defēcērunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 19. Đû fæ̂ringa gehogodest sæcce sêcean *thou suddenly resolvedst to seek conflict*, Beo. Th. 3980; B. 1988: Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 20; Gû. 911: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 82; Met. 28, 41. Đonne he fæ̂ringa cymþ *cum vĕnĕrit repente*, Mk. Bos. 13, 36. Fæ̂rincga fýr wudu byrneþ *fire quickly burneth a wood*, Ps. Th. 82, 10.

fǽrlíc, feárlíc; *def.* se fæ̂rlíca, seó, đæt fæ̂rlíce; *adj. Sudden, unexpected, quick;* sŭbĭtus, repentínus:—Him becom fæ̂rlíc yfel *a sudden plague came upon them*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 22: Gen. 19, 19. Fæ̂rlíc geþoht *a sudden thought*, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 5. Fæ̂rlíc rēn *sudden rain;* imber, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 113; Wrt. Voc. 52, 63. Þurh fæ̂rlícne [feárlícne MS. A.] deáþ *through sudden death*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 28. Se fæ̂rlíca dæg *repentína dies*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Se fæ̂rlíca deáþ *sudden death*, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 19.

fæ̂rlíce, fǽrlíce, feárlíce; *adv. Suddenly, immediately, by chance;* sŭbĭto, repente, forte:—Cometæ synd gehâtene đa steorran đe fæ̂rlíce and ungewunelíce æteówiaþ *the stars are called comets which appear suddenly and unusually*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 20; Lchdm. iii. 272, 3: Gen. 14, 15: 19, 32: Job Thw. 165, 23: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 8: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 6; Wand. 61. He fæ̂rlíce hrýmþ *sŭbĭto clāmat*, Lk. Bos. 9, 39: Ps. Lamb. 63, 6: Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 17.

fæ̂rm *a supper, feast*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 2, 3, 4. v. feorm.

fǽr-níþ, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious hostility, mischief;* perniciōsa hostĭlitas:—Sorh is me to secganne hwæt Grendel hafaþ fæ̂rnída gefremed *it is sorrow for me to say what sudden mischiefs Grendel has perpetrated*, Beo. Th. 956; B. 476.

fæ̂rnys, -nyss, e; *f. A passage, fare;* transĭtus:—Đæ̂r monna fæ̂rnys mæst wæs *juxta publĭcos viārum transĭtus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 5.

fæ̂rr, es; *n. A passing;* transĭtus:—Nis faru ođđe fæ̂rr *non est transĭtus*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 14. v. fær; *n.*

fæ̂rs *verse;* versus, Ælfr. præf. p. 3, Lye. v. fers.

fǽr-sceađa, an; *m. A sudden* or *dangerous enemy;* sŭbĭtum damnum infĕrens hostis;—Đæt he on đam fæ̂rsceađan feorh gerǽhte *that he might reach the life of the dangerous enemy*, Byrht. Th. 135, 62; By. 142.

fǽr-scyte, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious shot;* imprōvisus *vel* fātālis jactus:—We fæste sculon wiđ đam fæ̂rscyte wearde healdan *we should firmly hold ward against that sudden shot*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 4; Cri. 766: 35 a; Th. 113, 13; Gû. 157.

fǽr-searo; *gen.* -searwes; *n. An insidious artifice;* insĭdiōsa machinātio:—Feónda fæ̂rsearo *the sudden artifice of foes*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 11; Cri. 770.

fǽr-slide, es; *m. A sudden fall;* imprōvisus lapsus:—Đû geheólde fêt mîne wiđ fæ̂rslide *thou keptst my feet from sudden fall*, Ps. Th. 114, 8.

fǽr-spel, -spell, es; *n. A sudden message, sudden news, horrible message;* imprōvisus *vel* terrĭbilis nuncius:—Hie him fæ̂rspel bodedon *they announced to them the sudden news*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 244. On fyrd hyra fæ̂rspell becwom *the sudden tidings came in their tent*, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 8; Exod. 135. He đæs fæ̂rspelles módsorge wæg hefige æt heortan *he bare mental sorrow heavy at heart at the sudden news*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 4; Gû. 1023. For đam fæ̂rspelle *at the sudden news*, Andr. Kmbl. 2173; An. 1088. Wæs seó fæ̂mne for đam fæ̂rspelle egsan geaclad *the damsel was chilled with terror at the horrible message*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 19; Jul. 267. Me đes âr bodaþ frécne fæ̂rspell *this messenger announces an impious horrible message to me*, 69 b; Th. 259, 4; Jul. 277.

fæ̂rst, fæ̂rsþ *goest*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 432; Met. 20, 216; *2nd and 3rd pres. sing. of* faran.

fæ̂rþ, es; *m. n. The mind;* mens:—On fæ̂rþe *in the mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 47; Met. 27, 24. v. ferþ.

fæ̂runga, fæ̂runge; *adv. Suddenly, quickly, by chance;* sŭbĭto, repente, forte:—Fæ̂runga *forte*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 28: Jos. 9, 7. Fæ̂runge astorfen *sidĕrātus* vel *ictuatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 29; Wrt. Voc. 61, 9. v. færinga.

fǽr-wundor; *gen.* -wundres; *n. A sudden* or *stupendous wonder;* inŏpinātum et stŭpendum mīrācŭlum:—Gé onlóciaþ fæ̂rwundra sum *ye behold a stupendous wonder*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 20; Exod. 279.

fǽr-wyrd, e; *f. A terrible fate, destruction, perdition;* terrĭbile fātum, intĕ̆ritus, perditio:—He wēnþ đæt đone mon ær mǽge gebrengan on fæ̂rwyrde *that he thinks may bring the man earlier to a terrible fate*, Past. 62; Hat. MS.

færyld, es; *n. A motion, journey;* via, Runic pm. 17; Kmbl. 342, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 33. v. færeld.

fæs, fæss, fas, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fasu; *n. A fringe;* fimbria:—On fæsum

gyldenum *in fimbriis aureis*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 15. Wíf gehrân fas [fæs, Rush.] oðde wlôh wêdes his *mûlier tĕtĭgit fimbriam vestîmenti ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20: 14, 36. Micla þ fasu hiora *magnificant fimbrias*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 5.

FÆSL, es; *m? n? Offspring, progeny;* fœtus, prôles, sûbôles:—Ðær sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces *there shall be offspring of every living kind*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 13; Gen. 1310: 67; Th. 80, 17; Gen. 1330. To fæsle *for progeny*, 67; Th. 82, 8; Gen. 1359. [*Plat.* fasel *sûbôles: Dut. Kil.* fasel, vasel *fœtus in ûtĕro: Ger.* fasel, *m. fœtus, sûbôles: M. H. Ger.* vasel, *n. fœtus: O. H. Ger.* fasal, *f. fœtus: Icel.* fôsull, *m. a brood.*]

FÆST; *adj.* FAST, *fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified;* fixus, firmus, sôlidus, constans, mûnîtus:—Ealle mâst steorrau synd fæste on ðam firmamentum *almost all stars are fixed in the firmament*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 26; Lchdm. iii. 268, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2983; An. 1494. Fæste môde *fixa mente*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 14: Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 10; Cri. 6. Se wille fæst hûs timbrian *he will build a firm house*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7, 10: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 1; Exod. 178. Mid fæstum geleáfan *with firm faith*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 27: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on fæstum stôwum *this herb is produced on solid places*, Herb. 20, 1; Lchdm. i. 114, 12: 45, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 5. On fæstum landum *on stiff lands*, 36, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 18. On ðam weorce fæste *in ôþĕre isto constantes*, Jos. 9, 27. Seó burh wæs fæst *the city was fortified*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 19. Micle burga ób heofun fæste *urbes magnæ ad cælum usque mûnitæ*, Deut. 1, 28. Fæst innoþ *restricta alvus*, Herb. 1, 12; Lchdm. i. 74, 11. [*Laym.* faste, feste: *Orm.* fasst: *Plat.* fast: *O. Sax.* fast: *Frs. O. Frs.* fest: *Dut.* vast: *Ger.* fest: *M. H. Ger.* vast, veste: *O. H. Ger.* fasti, festi: *Dan. Swed.* fast: *Icel.* fastr.]

-fæst, as a termination, denotes *fast, very, perfectly, effectually*, as the English *fast asleep, perfectly asleep;* Æ-fæst *fast in the law, firm, religious;* Sóþ-fæst *fast in truth, true, just:* Staðol-fæst *steadfast, steady:* Unstaðol-fæst *unsteady, unsteadfast.* DER. ê-fæst, êr-, êw-, îr-, bîd-, blêd-, cîþ-, dôm-, eard-, gemet-, gif-, gin-, gryre-, hals-, hâm-, heáh-, hrôf-, hyge-, leoðu-, lîf-, mægen-, ræd-, rægol-, sige-, sigor-, somod-, sóþ-, stæþ-, staðol-, stede-, þeáw-, þrym-, tîr-, treów-, un-, unstaðol-, wær-, wîs-, wlitig-, wuldor-.

fæstan, -nian; *p.* fæste; *pp.* fæsted [fæst *fast, firm*]. I. *to fasten, make fast* or *firm, entrust, commit, commend;* firmâre, commendâre, Lk. Lind. War. 23, 46. II. some have taught and now teach that he who fasts properly, fastens or secures his salvation, hence, perhaps,—*To* FAST; jējûnâre:—Ne mágon hî fæstan *non possunt jējûnâre*, Mk. Bos. 2, 19. [*Wyc.* fastiden, *p. pl. fastened, made firm;* fasten = *to fast: Piers P.* festnen *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: Orm.* fesstnenn *to fix;* fasstenn *to fast: Plat.* vesten *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: O. Sax.* festian, festan *to fasten: Frs.* festgjen *to fasten: O. Frs.* festigia *to fasten;* festia *to fast: Dut.* vesten *to fasten;* vasten *to fast: Ger.* festen *commonly* be-festigen *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: M. H. Ger.* vesten *to fasten;* vasten *to fast: O. H. Ger.* fastjan, festan *firmâre;* fastên *to fast: Goth.* fastan *to fasten, fast: Dan.* fæste *to fasten;* faste *to fast: Swed.* fästa *to fasten;* fasta *to fast: Icel.* festa *to fasten;* fasta *to fast.*] DER. æt-fæstan, a-, be-, bi-, ge-, gelîf-, gesige-, lîf-, óþ-.

fæste, feste; *comp.* fæstor; *adv.* I. *fast, firmly;* fixe, firme:—Sceát he mid his spere ðæt hit sticode fæste on ðam hearge *he shot with his spear that it stuck fast in the temple*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 12: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156: Jos. 6, 1. Swîðe fæste tosomne gelîmed *very firmly cemented together*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 35: Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 5; Cri. 980. He heóld hyne fæstor *he held him more firmly*, Beo. Th. 288; B. 143. II. *fastly, quickly;* cĕlĕrĭter:—Fæste geþûfe *cĕlĕrĭter frŭticans, luxŭrians*, Cot. 123: 198.

fæsten, es; *n.* [fæstan II. *to fast*]. I. *a fast, fasting:* jējûnium:—Ðis feówertigfealde fæsten wæs astéald on ðære ealdan gecŷðnysse *this fortyfold fast was established in the old testament*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 1. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten náht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrencþ *the man's fasting is naught, who inebriates himself on days of abstinence*, 608, 23: Homl. Blick. 37, 31. Twá dæglîc fæsten oðde þreó dæglîc is genôh to healdenne *bîduânum vel trîduânum sat est observâre jējûnium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8. Ðes gearlîca ymryne us gebrincþ efne nû ða clænan tîd lenctenlîces fæstenes *this yearly course just now brings us the pure time of the lenten fast*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 25: Homl. Blick. 27, 23. Ðæs feówertiglîcan fæstenes *quadrāgēsĭmæ*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 38. Gif mæsse-preóst folc miswyssige æt fæstene *if a mass-priest misdirect the people about a fast*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 9: L. N. P. L. 11; Th. ii. 292, 11. Bûton þurh gebêdu and on fæstene *nisi in orātiône et jējûnio*, Mk. Bos. 9, 29: Ps. Lamb. 34, 13. Hî fæsten lufiaþ *they love fasting*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 18; Gû. 780. Gif mon his heówum in fæsten flæsc gefe *if a man during a fast give flesh-meat to his family*, L. Wih. 14; Th. i. 40, 9: L. E. G. 8; Th. i. 172, 6. Þurh gebêd and fæsten *per orātiônem et jējûnium*, Mt. Bos. 17, 21: Ps. Th. 68, 10. We ûrne lîchoman clænsiaþ mid fæstenum and mid gebêdum *we cleanse our bodies with fastings and prayers*, Homl. Blick. 39, 2. On fæstenum and on hâlsungum *jējûniis et obsecrātiônibus*, Lk. Bos. 2, 37: Ps. Th. 108, 24. Freólsa and fæstena healde man rihtlîce *let festivals and fasts be rightly kept*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 10. II. *a fastness, fortress, bulwark, place of strength, a castle, wall;* mûnîmentum, arx, castellum:—Ealle hire fæstenu hîg fordilegodon mid fŷre *all her strongholds they destroyed with fire*, Jos. 11, 12. Nearo fæsten *narrow fastness*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. III. *an inclosed place, cloister;* claustrum:—Fæsten *vel* clauster *claustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 15; Wrt. Voc. 58, 56. [*O. Sax.* festî, *f. fortress, strength: O. Frs.* fest *junction: Dut.* vest, *f. a city wall, fortress: Ger.* feste, *f. a fortress: M. H. Ger.* veste, *f. firmness, solidity, fortress: O. H. Ger.* fastî, festî, *f. firmĭtas, rōbur, arx: Dan.* fæste, *n. a handle: Swed.* fäste, *n. firmament, castle: Icel.* festa, *f. a pledge;* festr, festi, *f. that by which a thing is fastened.*] DER. burh-fæsten, ðêel-, lagu-, sæ-, þell-, weall-, wudu-.

fæsten-behæfednes, -ness, e; *f. Parsimony, niggardliness;* parsimônia, Cot. 191.

fæsten-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [fæsten *a fast*, brice, bryce *a breaking, breach*] *A breach of a fast, fast-breaking*, BREAKFAST; jējûnii violâtio, jentâculum:—On fæstenbricum [MS. fæstenbricon] *in breaches of fasts*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19.

fæsten-dæg, es; *m. Fast-day;* jējûnii dies, C. R. Ben. 54.

fæsten-dîc, es; *m. A castle-ditch;* arcis fossa:—Andlang rîþe ób ðone fæstendîc *along the stream to the castle-ditch*, Cod. Dipl. 204; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 257, 32. v. dîc; *f.* II.

fæsten-geat, es; *n. A fortress* or *city gate;* arcis *vel* urbis porta:—Wîf ðæs fæstengeates folc onette *the people hastened to the city gate*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162.

fæsten-gewerc, es; *n. Fortification work, fortification;* fortificâtio, arcium mûnimentum, Heming, p. 104.

fæstennes, -ness, e; *f. Fastness, a walled town;* castellum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæstnes.

fæsten-tîd, e; *f. Fast-tide* or *time;* jējûnii tempus:—Man sceal freólstîdum [MS. -tidan] and fæstentîdum [MS. -tidan] geornlîcost beorgan *one ought most earnestly to take care at festival-times and fast-times*, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17. Yfel biþ ðæt man riht fæstentîde êr mâðe ete *it is bad that any one, at a lawful fast-time, eat before the time*, 47; Th. i. 402, 23: L. Edg. C. 25; Th. ii. 250, 2.

fêster-môdor *a foster-mother*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30, MS. Cot. v. fôstermôdor.

fæstes; *adv. By chance;* forte, Cot. 88.

fæst-gongel; *adj. Firm and sure going, faithful, constant;* sĕcūrus progressus, fidêlis:—Sum geþyld hafaþ, fæstgongel ferþ *one has patience, a faithful soul*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 4; Crä. 80.

fæst-hafol, -hafel, -hafod; *adj. Fast-having, sparing, miserly;* tĕnax, parcus, sordidus:—Fæsthafol *tĕnax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 44. Fæsthafol strængþ *tĕnax vīgor*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 2. Fæsthafel *tĕnax*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 42; Wrt. Voc. 47, 46. Sint to manianne ða fæsthafolan *the miserly are to be admonished*, Past. 45, 2; Cot. MS. Fæsthafod oðde uncystig *tĕnax*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 5.

fæst-hafolnes, -ness, e; *f. Fast-havingness, sparingness, economy;* parcĭtas:—Fæsthafolnesse *parcĭtātem*, Past. 60; Hat. MS.

fæst-hydig; *adj. Steadfast in mind;* constans animo:—Ic ðê wât fæsthydigne *I know thee steadfast in mind*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 18; Gen. 1347: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 30; Gn. Ex. 102.

fæsting, e; *f. An entrusting, act of confidence;* commendâtio:—Gif hwâ ôðrum his unmagan ôþfæste, and he hine on ðære fæstinge forferie *if any one commit his infant to another's keeping, and he die during such keeping*, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 5. DER. be-fæsting.

fæstingan *to fasten, make firm;* firmâre:—Ic fæstinge mîn wedd mid eów *firmâbo pactum meum vobiscum*, Lev. 26, 9. v. fæstnian.

fæsting-men, festing-men, -menn; *pl. m.* [fæsting *an entrusting*, men, v. man *a man*] *Servants of the king entrusted to the keeping of the monasteries while going from place to place;* servi rĕgii ad cūram monastĕrĭōrum commendâti in regno obeundo:—Terram libĕrābo ab refectiône et hâbitu illôrum omnium qui dicuntur fæstingmen, Th. Diplm. A. D. 822; 65, 17: A. D. 821; 64, 11: A. D. 841; 92, 19. Festingmenn, A. D. 823; 67, 2: A. D. 828; 79, 30.

fæstlîc; *adj.* FASTLIKE, *firm;* firmus:—Wæs se fruma fæstlîc *the man was firm*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 15; Gû. 745: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 22; Sat. 325. Éalá! ðæt on eorþan âuht fæstlîces weorces ne wunaþ êfre *alas! that on earth aught of permanent work does not ever remain*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 32; Met. 6, 16. Gehyge ðû fæstlîcne râd *devise firm counsel*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 30; Dan. 586. Fæstlîce fôrescyttelsas *firm bars*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 3; Cri. 312.

fæstlîce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv. Firmly, constantly, fast, quickly;* firmĭter, constanter, celĕrĭter:—Hîg fæstlîce weóxon *they constantly increased*, Jud. 4, 24. Færþ micle fæstlîcor *goes much more firmly*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 30. DER. un-ræd-fæstlîce, wuldor-fæstlîce.

fæst-môd; *adj. Constant in mind;* constans animo:—He wiste hû fæstmôd he wæs on his geleáfon *he knew how constant in mind he was in his belief*, Ors. 6, 33; Bos. 129, 28.

fæstmód-staðol, es; *m. A state of constancy of mind, constancy;* constantis animi stătus, constantia, Off. Episc. 1.

fæstn *a fasting;* jejūnium:—Mid fæstnum *with fastings*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 34, 28. v. fæsten I.

fæstn *a fortification;* mūnīmentum:—Ðara fæstna *of those fortifications*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 15; Dan. 692. v. fæsten II.

fæst-nes, -niss, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Firmament, firmness, stability, fastness, fortification;* firmāmentum, firmĭtūdo, mūnimen, propugnācŭlum:—Firmamentum [fæstnes] is ðeós róderlíce heofen, mid manegum steorrum amett... Seó [fæstnes] firmamentum tyrnþ symle onbūtan us under ðyssere eorþan and būfan, ac ðǽr is ungerím fæc betweox hyre and ðære eorþan *the firmament is this ethereal heaven, adorned with many stars... The firmament always turneth about us under this earth and above it, but there is an immeasurable space between it and the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 254, 8–13. Gewurþe nū fæstnis tomiddes ðām wæterum... And God geworhte ða fæstnisse, and totwǽmde ða wæteru, ðe wǽron under ðære fæstnisse, fram ðām, ðe wǽron būfan ðære fæstnisse... And God hēt ða fæstnisse, heofenan *fiat firmāmentum in mĕdio aquārum... Et fēcit Deus firmāmentum, divīsitque aquas, quæ erant sub firmāmento, ab his, quæ erant sŭper firmāmentum... Vŏcāvitque Deus firmāmentum, cælum*, Gen. 1, 6–8. Behealdaþ nū ða wīdgilnesse, and ða fæstnesse heofenes *behold now the immensity, and the firmness of heaven*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 5. Ymbtrymming oððe fæstnyss *mūnimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 32. DER. rǽd-fæstnes, sóþ-, staðol-. v. róðor.

fæstnian, festnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To* FASTEN, *secure, confirm, bind;* firmāre, vincīre:—Hie handa fæstnodon *they fastened his hands*, Andr. Kmbl. 97; An. 49: Ps. Th. 47, 11. We willaþ griþ fæstnian *we will confirm the peace*, Byrht. Th. 132, 53; By. 35. DER. a-fæstnian, ge-.

fæstnung, e; *f. A* FASTENING, *confirmation;* fixūra:—Būton ic geseó ðæra nægla fæstnunge on his honda *nisi vidĕro in manĭbus ejus fixūram clavōrum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 25.

fæst-rǽd; *def.* se fæst-rǽda; *adj. Firm in purpose, steadfast, constant, inflexible;* firmus consilii, constans:—Se fæstrǽda Cato *the steadfast Cato*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 97; Met. 10, 49. Gehýrde fæstrǽdne geþoht *he heard a steadfast resolution*, Beo. Th. 1225; B. 610: Ps. Th. 134, 3. DER. un-fæst-rǽd.

fæst-rǽdlíce; *adv. Boldly, constantly;* constanter, Wulfst. Par. 5.

fæst-rǽdnes, -ness, e; *f. Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution;* fortĭtūdo:—Mót ic nū cunnian hwón ðíne [MS. ðinne] fæstrǽdnesse *may I now inquire a little concerning thy fortitude?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 35. DER. un-fæstrǽdnes.

fæst-steall; *adj. Fast-standing;* firmĭter stans:—Wǽron fæststealle fōtas mīne on ðínum cāfertūnum *stantes erant pĕdes nostri in atriis tuis*, Ps. Th. 121, 2.

FÆT, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fatu, fata; *gen.* fata; *dat.* fatum; *n. A vessel, cup,* VAT; vas, călix:—Swā swā fæt crocwirhtan oððe tygelwirhtan ðū tobrytst híg *tamquam vas figŭli confringes eos*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9. Fætes botm *the bottom of a vessel;* vāsis fundum, Cot. 92. Mid ðam fæte *with the vessel*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 19. He oferwríhþ nān man mid fæte his onælede leóhtfæt *nĕmo autem lucernam accendens, opĕrit eam vāse*, Lk. Bos. 8, 16. In seolfren fæt *in a silver vessel*, Elen. Kmbl. 2050; El. 1026. He mid róde tācne ðæt fæt bletsode *he blessed the vessel with the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 19. On ðæt fæt *in călĭcem*, Gen. 40, 11. Geseah he fyrnmanna fatu *he saw vessels of men of yore*, Beo. Th. 5515; B. 2761. Gecuron híg ða gódan on hyra fatu *elēgērunt bŏnos in vāsa*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Adrifene fatu *graven* or *embossed vessels*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 99; Wrt. Voc. 41, 49. Ne mæg man ðone strangan his ǽhta and his fatu bereáfian, and on his hūs gān *nĕmo pŏtest vāsa fortis ingressus in dŏmum dirīpĕre*, Mk. Bos. 3, 27. Hū mæg man ingān on stranges hūs, and hys fata hyne bereáfian *quōmŏdo pŏtest quisquam intrāre in dŏmum fortis, et vāsa ejus dirīpĕre*, Mt. Bos. 12, 29. [*Prompt.* fate *cupa: Scot.* fat *a cask, barrel: O. Sax.* fat, *n: Plat.* vat, fat, *n: Dut.* vat, *n: Ger.* fass, *n: M. H. Ger.* vaz, *n: O. H. Ger.* faz, *n: Dan.* fad, *n: Swed. Icel.* fat, *n.*] DER. ār-fæt, bān-, drinc-, eorþ-, gold-, hord-, hūsel-, lām-, leóht-, líc-, lyft-, mādum-, sealm-, sinc-, sync, -stān-, wǽg-, wæter-.

fæt, es; *m. A journey, going, path;* meātus, passus, gressus, iter, *used only in compound words.* v. fæt-hengest, síþ-fæt.

fæt; *adj. Fat;* pinguis:—Fæt *pinguis*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 45. Mid fætre lynde *with fat grease*, Ps. Th. 80, 15. v. fætt.

fæt, fætt, es; *n? A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, ornament;* lāmĭna, bractea:—Sceal se hearda helm, hyrsted golde, fætum, befeallen *the hard helmet, adorned with gold, with ornaments, shall be fallen off*, Beo. Th. 4504, note; B. 2256. To ðæs ðe he goldsele gumena wisse, fættum fāhne *until he perceived the golden hall of men, variegated with ornaments*, 1436; B. 716.

fæted, fætt; *part. Covered with gold, gilt, golden, ornamented;* bracteātus:—Ðæt sweord fāh and fæted *the sword coloured and ornamented*, Beo. Th. 5395; B. 2701. Gesāwon fæted wǽge, dryncfæt deóre *they saw the golden cup, the precious drinking vessel*, Beo. Th. 4499; B. 2253: 4553; B. 2282: Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 27; Rä. 52, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 601; An. 301.

fæted-hleóր, es; *n. Ornamented cheek;* phălĕrāta gĕna:—He hēht ðā eahta mearas fætedhleóre on flet teón *then he commanded to lead into court eight steeds with ornamented cheek*, Beo. Th. 2076; B. 1036.

fæted-sinc, es; *n. Gilded treasure;* bracteātus thēsaurus = *θησαυρός*:—Ðeáh ic ðē lyt syllan mihte fætedsinces *though I might give to thee a little of gilded treasure*, Andr. Kmbl. 955; An. 478.

fætels, fetels, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fætelsas, fætels; *m. n. A vessel, vat, sack, bag, pouch;* vas, saccus, pēra = *πήρα*, marsūpium = *μαρσύπιον*:—Dō on swylc fætels swylce ðū wille *put [it] into whatever vessel thou wilt*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 26. Ðeáh man asette twegen fætels full ealaþ oððe wæteres, hý gedóþ ðæt óðer biþ oferfroren *if a man set two vats full of ale or of water, they cause that either shall be frozen over*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 8. Seó mǽgþ gebrohte heáfod blódig on ðam fætelse *the woman brought the bloody head in the bag*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 127. Ic bicge hýda and fell, and wyrce of him pusan and fætelsas *ĕgo ĕmo cūtes et pelles et fācio ex iis pēras et marsūpia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. DER. mete-fætels.

fætelsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To put into a vessel;* in vas infundĕre:—Fætelsa and heald hyt *put it into a vessel and preserve it*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 17.

fætere *light, negligent;* levis, remissus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæt-fellere, es; *m. Abatis;* aliter *abax?* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 118; Wrt. Voc. 60, 25.

fæt-gold, es; *n. Gold drawn out into thin plates;* in lāmĭnas dūctum aurum, B. 1921.

fæðem, es; *m. Bosom, lap;* sĭnus, grĕmium:—In fæðem *in sĭnu*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 18. v. fæðm.

fæt-hengest, es; *m. A road horse;* itĭnĕris ĕquus:—Ne fæt-hengest *nor a road horse*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 27; Rä. 23, 14.

feðer *a feather*, Deut. 32, 11. v. feðer.

feðer-homa *a feather-covering, the wings*, Cd. 22; Jun. 11, 1. v. feðer-hama.

FÆÐM, es; *m: also in prose* fæðm, e; *f.* I. *the embracing arms;* brachia amplexa, circumdăta:—Hí fæðmum clyppaþ *they will clasp them in their arms*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 8; Rä. 27, 25. He wæs upphafen engla fæðmum *he was upraised in the arms of angels*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 6; Cri. 651. Wæs Gúþlāces gǽst geláded engla fæðmum *the spirit of Guthlac was led in the arms of angels*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 33; Gū. 754. Þá hēt lífes brytta englas sīne fæðmum ferigean leófne *then the giver of life commanded his angels to bear the dear one in their arms*, Andr. Kmbl. 1647; An. 825. II. what embraces *or* contains,—*A lap, bosom, breast;* quicquid complectĭtur *vel* comprehendit aliquid, sĭnus, grĕmium, interna, pectus:—Me on fæðme sticaþ *places me in the bosom*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 1; Rä. 13, 11. On fæder fæðme *in the bosom of the father*, Menol. Fox 583; Gn. C. 61. Hē lǽdeþ in his ānes fæðm ealle gesceafta *he leadeth into the bosom of himself alone all creatures*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 34; Sch. 56. Deáþ in eorþan fæðm sendaþ lāne líchoman *death sends frail bodies into earth's bosom*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 11; Ph. 487. Heó losaþ ne on foldan fæðm *she shall not escape into earth's bosom*, Beo. Th. 2790; B. 1393. To Fæder fæðmum *in his Father's bosom*, Beo. Th. 378; B. 188. Uppastód of brimes bósme on bātes fæðm egesa ofer ýþlid *terror uprose from the bosom of the sea on the lap of the boat over our wave-ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 888; An. 444. Ðara ðe lífes gāst fæðmum þeahte *of those who covered in their breasts the spirit of life*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 28; Gen. 1282. In fæðm fýres *into the bosom of the fire*, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 16; Dan. 234. Astág mægna gold-hord in fǽmnan fæðm *the treasury of might [Christ] descended into a virgin's womb*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 49, 19; Cri. 788. III. that part of the arm on which one leans, hence—*A cubit, the length from the elbow to the wrist, said to be estimated at one foot six inches* or 18 *inches;* cūbĭtus. v. eln:—Fæðm betwux elbogan and handwyrste *a cubit is betwixt the elbow and wrist*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 126; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. Þreó hund fæðma biþ se arc on lenge *trĕcentōrum cūbĭtōrum ĕrit longĭtūdo arcæ*, Gen. 6, 15. And ðū getíhst his heáhnisse togædere on ufeweardum to ānre fæðme *et in cūbĭto consummābis summĭtātem ejus*, Gen. 6, 16. IV. *both the arms extended, now a* FATHOM = *six feet;* spătium utriusque brachii extensióne contentum, Cot. 162? Lye. V, the arms extended for embracing *or* protecting,—*An embrace, protection;* amplexus, complexus, protectio:—Wæs wíf Abrahames lǽded on fremdes fæðm *the wife of Abraham was led to the embrace of a stranger*, Cd. 124; Th. 159, 7; Gen. 2631. Sceolde monig ides bifiende gān on fremdes fæðm *many a damsel trembling must go into the embrace of a stranger*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 26; Gen. 1971. Þurh flódes fæðm *through the embrace of the flood*, Andr. Kmbl. 3230; An. 1618. Hæfde wederwolcen wīdum fæðmum eorþan and upródor gedǽled *the storm-cloud had divided with wide embraces the earth and firmament above*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 14; Exod. 75. Hwā mec bregde of brimes fæðmum *who drew me from the embrace of ocean?* Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 19; Rä. 3, 13. VI. in the hands *or* power of,—*Grasp, power;* pŏtestas, dĭtio:—Gehwearf ðā in Francna fæðm feorh cyninges *the life of the king then departed into the power*

[*grasp*] *of the Franks*, Beo. Th. 2424; B. 1210. Gē of feónda fæðme weorþen *ye escape from the power of enemies*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 20; Exod. 294. Ðe ic alýsde feóndum of fæðme *which I released from the power of foes*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 2; Cri. 1486. VII. what is extended,—*An expanse, abyss, deep;* expansum, tractus, superficies, abyssus, profundum:—Siððan leóhtes weard ofer ealne foldan fæðm fýr onsendeþ *after that the guardian of light shall send fire over all the expanse of earth*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 14; Dóm. 54. Bodiaþ beorhtne geleáfan ofer foldan fæðm *preach the bright faith throughout the expanse of the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 671; An. 336. Se brāda sæ bræc on eorþan fæðm *the broad sea broke on to the tract of earth*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 32; Cri. 1147. Swā hie wið eorþan fæðm þúsend wintra ðær eardodon *as if they had rested there on the plain of earth a thousand winters*, Beo. Th. 6091; B. 3049. Hie on flōdes fæðm ceólum lācaþ *they sail in ships on the expanse of the flood*, Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252. [*Chauc.* fadmen, *pl. fathoms: Laym.* uedme *fathom: Plat.* fadem, faem *a thread, cubit: O. Sax.* faðmōs, *pl. m. the hands and arms: Dut.* vadem, vaam, *f. a fathom: Kil.* vadem *filum quod intra mānus extensas continētur, mensūra mānuum expensārum, ulna, passus: Ger.* faden, fadem, *m. a thread, cubit: M. H. Ger.* vadem, vaden, *m: O. H. Ger.* fadam, fadum, *m. n. filum: Dan.* favn, *m. f: Swed.* famn, *m: Icel.* faðmr, *m. a fathom.*] DER. heoru-fæðm, lagu-, wæl-.

fæðman, fæðman; *p.* ade, ede; *pp.* ad, ed *To* FATHOM, *embrace, contain, envelope, clasp, devour;* amplecti, complecti, continēre, comēdere:—Hie lēton flōd fæðmian frætwa hyrde *they let the flood embrace the treasures' guardian*, Beo. Th. 6257; B. 3133: Andr. Kmbl. 3176; An. 1591. Feorhcynna fela fæðmeþ ēglond *an island contains many of mortal kinds*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 11; Gn. Ex. 14. Wæter fæðmedon *the waters enveloped them*, Andr. Kmbl. 3143; An. 1574. Ðæt mīnne līchaman glēd fæðmie *that fire should clasp my body*, Beo. Th. 5298; B. 2652. Heora geógueþ fýr fæðmaþ *jūvēnes eōrum comēdit ignis*, Ps. Th. 77, 63. DER. be-fæðman, ofer-; sīð-fæðmed.

fæðm-līc; *adj. Bending, winding;* sinuōsus, Cot. 202.

fæðm-rīm, es; *n. Fathom-measure;* cubitōrum *vel* ulnārum numĕrus:—Is ðæt torhte lond twelfum hērra fæðmrīmes *that glorious land is higher by twelve of fathom-measure*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 21; Ph. 29.

fætian *to fetch;* addūcĕre, Lye. *v.* fetian.

fætnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [fæt *fat*] FATNESS; pinguēdo, adeps:—Hī habbaþ fætnesse *they have fatness*, Ps. Th. 16, 9. Of fætnysse hwǣtes *ex adīpe frūmenti*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 17. Fætnysse heora hī beclýsdon *thei han closide togidere her fatnesse*, Wyc; ădīpem suum conclūsērunt, Ps. Spl. 16, 11. Mid ungle oðde mid fætnysse lamba *cum ădīpe agnōrum*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 192 a, 14.

FÆTT, fett, fæt; *adj.* FAT, *fatted;* pinguis, sāgīnātus, crassus:—Seó fætte gelynd *the fat grease*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Ðīn fæder ofslōh ān fætt cealf *occīdit pŭter tuus vĭtŭlum sāgīnātum*, Lk. Bos. 15, 27, 23, 30: Gen. 18, 7. Ðonne hīg etaþ and fulle beóþ and fætte *cum comēderint et sātūrāti crassique fuĕrint*, Deut. 31, 20: Gen. 41, 2: Ps. Spl. 21, 30: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 25, 26: Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Ða fættan fearas me ofsǣton *tauri pingues obsēdērunt me*, Ps. Th. 21, 10. He ofslōh heora fættan *occīdit pingues eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 31: Gen. 41, 4. Māra ic eom and fættra ðonne amæsted swīn *I am larger and fatter than a fattened swine*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 8; Rä. 41, 105. Bringon eall ðæt ðǣrinne fættest sī *offĕrent quidquid pinguēdĭnis est intrinsēcus*, Lev. 3, 3. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fat: *Laym.* uatte, fatte, *pl: Frs.* fet: *O. Frs.* fat: *O. Sax.* feit: *Dut.* vet: *Ger.* fett, feist: *M. H. Ger.* veiz, veizt, veizet: *O. H. Ger.* feizt: *Dan.* feed, fed: *Swed.* fet: *Icel.* feitr.]

fætt; *part. Covered with gold, gilt, golden, ornamented;* bracteātus:—Sincgestreónum fættan goldes *with precious treasures of rich gold*, Beo. Th. 2190; B. 1093: 4484; B. 2246. Fættan golde *with rich gold*, 4210; B. 2102. Hwanon ferigeaþ gē fætte scyldas *whence bear ye your ornamented shields?* 672; B. 333. *v.* fæted.

fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FATTEN; pinguēfăcĕre, pinguescĕre:—Fættiaþ wlitige wēstenes *the feire thingis of desert schulen wexe fatte*, Wyc; pinguescent spĕciōsa deserti, Ps. Spl. 64, 13. *v.* ge-fættian, ge-fætnian.

fæx *deceit;* fūcus, Cot. 91, Lye.

fæx *hair*, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 2. *v.* feax.

FĀG, fāh; *def.* se fāga, seó, ðæt fāge; *adj. Coloured, stained, dyed, tinged, shining, variegated;* tinctus, cōlōrātus, vārius, versicŏlor, discŏlor:—Wæter wældreóre fāg *water stained with deadly gore*, Beo. Th. 3267; B. 1631. Ðæt sweord fāh and fæted *the sword blood-stained and ornate*, 5395; B. 2701: 2576; B. 1286. Bleóbrygdum fāg *shining with variegated colours*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 9; Ph. 292. Gār golde fāh *a weapon shining with gold*, Menol. Fox 503; Gn. C. 22. Fýrmǣlum fāg *variegated with marks of fire*, Andr. Kmbl. 2269; An. 1136. Fāh *vārius* vel *discŏlor*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 36: 77, 3. Fultum ðū him afyrdest fāgan sweordes *avertisti adjūtōrium glădii ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 36. Ic geann Ælmǽre ānes fāgan stēdan *I give to Ælmær one pied steed*, Th. Diplm. 560, 38. Ofer næddran and fāgum wyrme ðū gǽst *super aspĭdem et basilĭscum ambŭlābis*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 13. He me habban wile dreóre fāhne *he will have me stained with gore*, Beo. Th. 898; B. 447. He geseah steápne hrōf golde fāhne *he saw the steep roof shining with gold*, 1858; B. 927. On fāgne flōr feónd treddode *the fiend trod on the variegated floor*, 1454; B. 725. Slōh ðone feóndsceaðan fāgum mēce *slew the enemy with a blood-stained sword*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. He geseah since fāge *he saw variegated treasures*, Beo. Th. 3234; B. 1615. Fāgum sweordum *with shining swords*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 194. [*Laym.* fæh: *O. Sax.* fēh: *Ger.* fech: *M. H. Ger.* vēch: *O. H. Ger.* fēh: *Goth.* faihs in filu-faihs *many-coloured.*] DER. ban-fāh, bleó-fāg, blōd-, brūn-, dreór-, gold-, haso-, reád-, searo-, sinc-, stān-, swāt-, tigel-, wæl-, won-, wyrm-.

fāg *guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile*, Beo. Th. 2531; B. 1263. *v.* fāh.

fage *A plaice, flounder;* platesia, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 12. *v.* facg.

fagen; *adj. Glad;* lætus:—Wǽron ða burhware fagene *the citizens were glad*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 32. *v.* fægen.

fagenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, to be glad;* gaudēre:—He fagenode ðæs *he rejoiced at it*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox. 58, 9. Hīg fagenodon *gāvīsi sunt*, Lk. Bos. 22, 5. *v.* fægnian.

fāgettan, fāgetan, fāggetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To turn colour, change, vary;* vărĭāre:—Se mōna fāggeteþ [fāgetteþ MS. R; fāgeteþ MS. P] oðde asweartaþ *the moon turns colour or becomes dark*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 240, 23; Wrt. popl. science 5, 15.

fāgetung, e; *f. A changing, change;* vărietas, diversĭtas:—Hēr is ðære lyfte fāgetung *here is a changing of the air*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 33.

fāgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shine, glitter, vary;* vărĭāre:—Swā hit nū fāgaþ *so it now varies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 79; Met. 11, 40. Hī fāgiaþ *they vary*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 13.

fagnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be delighted with, wish for;* gaudēre, appĕtĕre:—Fagnian *to rejoice*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 7, 10. Herodes fagnode, ðā he ðone Hǽlend geseah *Hērōdes, viso Jēsu, gāvisus est*, Lk. Bos. 23, 8. To hwon fagnast ðū ðæs ðe ðū ǽr hæfdest *why dost thou long for what thou formerly hadst?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 32.

fāgnys, -nyss, e; *f. A scab, ulcer, eruption;* scăbies, ulcus, eruptio:—Lāþlīc bið ðæs hreóflian līc mid mislīcum fāgnyssum *loathsome is the body of the leper with divers scabs*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 22. Ðæt Crist ūre sāwle fram synna fāgnyssum gehǽlan mǽge *that Christ may heal our soul from the ulcers of sins*, 122, 25. Seó fāgnys aweg gewāt *the eruption went away*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 15. Unlybba awende his hiw to wunderlīcere fāgnysse *poison turned his appearance to a wonderful eruption*, 178, 12.

fāgung, e; *f. Difference, diversity, variety;* vărietas, Gr. Dial. 2, 27.

fāh *coloured;* tinctus, colōrātus:—Blōde fāh *coloured with blood*, Beo. Th. 1873; B. 934. *v.* fāg; *adj. coloured.*

FĀH, fāg; *pl. nom. acc.* fā; *gen.* fāra; *dat.* fāum; *adj. Guilty, criminal, proscribed, outlawed, inimical, hostile;* sons, reus, proscriptus, inimīcus, infensus, infestus:—Dǽdum fāh *guilty of* [*wicked*] *deeds*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 19; Sat. 156. Mid dǽdum fāh, Ps. Th. 105, 28. Firendǽdum fāh *guilty of sinful deeds*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 13; Cri. 1001: 66 b; Th. 246, 9; Jul. 59. Fyrendǽdum fāg, Beo. Th. 2006; B. 1001. Firendǽdum fā, *nom. pl.* Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 31; Cri. 1633. Leahtrum fāh *guilty of crimes*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 6; Wal. 66. Leahtrum fā, *nom. pl.* Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 7; Cri. 830: 30 b; Th. 94, 12; Cri. 1539. Māne fāh *guilty of crime*, Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978. Māne fā, *nom. pl.* Andr. Kmbl. 3196; An. 1601. Synnum fāh *guilty of sins*, Frag. Kmbl. 28; Leás. 16: Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 9; Hy. 4, 64. Mid synnum fāh, Cd. 217; Th. 275, 32; Sat. 180. Weorcum fāh *guilty of* [*wicked*] *works*, Elen. Kmbl. 2484; El. 1243. Ðeáh ðū from scyle freómāgum feor fāh gewītan *though thou, outlawed, shalt depart far from thy kindred*, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 29; Gen. 1039: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 34; Cri. 1617: Andr. Kmbl. 3406; An. 1707: Elen. Kmbl. 1535; El. 769. He fāg gewāt *he outlawed departed*, Beo. Th. 2531; B. 1263. Beó he fāh wið ðone cyng *let him be hostile to the king*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 11: Cd. 215; Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Wald. 101; Vald. 2, 27. Me beswāc fāh wyrm þurh fægir word *the hostile serpent deceived me with fair words*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 31; Exod. 475: Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 22; Rä. 80, 5. Fāgum wyrme *to the hostile serpent*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 35; Gen. 904. Nemne we mǽgen fāne gefyllan *unless we may fell the foe*, Beo. Th. 5303; B. 2655. Fā þrōwiaþ ealdorbealu egeslīc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 30; Cri. 1615. Fāra monna *of hostile men*, Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025: Beo. Th. 1160; B. 578. Fāum folmum *with hostile hands*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 31; Gen. 62: 114; Th. 149, 33; Gen. 2484. [*Chauc.* foo *a foe: R. Glouc.* fon *foes: Laym.* i-fa, i-fo, fo *a foe: M. H. Ger.* vēch, ge-vēch *hostile: O. H. Ger.* fēh, ga-fēh *inīmicus: Goth.* fayan *to be hostile, to reproach.*] DER. gryre-fāh, nearo-, syn-.

fāh-man, -mon, es; *m. A foeman, an enemy;* inimīcus:—Gif hie fāhmon [fāhman MS. H.] geierne *if a foeman flee to it*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 9.

fahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice;* gaudēre:—Hī fahnodon *gāvīsi sunt*, Mk. Bos. 14, 11. *v.* fægnian.

fahnys *a rejoicing;* jūbilātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

faht *fought,* Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 23, = feaht; *p. of* feohtan.

fā-lǽcan *to be at deadly enmity, to be at feud,* L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10, MS. L. v. fǽ-lǽcan.

fald, e; *f? A* FOLD, *a sheepfold, an ox-stall, stable;* septum, ōvīle, būcētum, bōvile, stābŭlum:—Into sceápa falde *in ōvile ovium,* Jn. Bos. 10, 1: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 13. Hryðra fald *būcētum,* Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 22; Wrt. Voc. 15, 22: Gen. 18, 7. Scēpen steal *vel* fald *bōvile, stābŭlum,* Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 23; Wrt. Voc. 15, 23. Fald oððe hūs be wege *stābŭlum,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 72. [*Wyc.* fold: *Orm.* faldes, *pl.*] DER. riþ-fald.

fald-gang, es; *m. Fold-going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land;* secta faldæ, servītium, quo tēnēbātur vassallus ōves ipsius ad ōvīle dōmini perdūcēre, fundi dōminicālis stercōrandi grātia. v. Spelm. Glos. Lye.

fald-gang-penig, es; *m. Fold-going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to fold on his lord's land;* nummus dōmino sōlūtus a vassallo, ut a secta faldæ lībērārētur, Som. Ben. Lye.

fald-wurþ; *adj. Fold-worthy, liberty of folding;* falda, sive libertāte faldagii dignus, dōnātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

falewe *fallow* or *pale yellow,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fealo.

falewende *yellow coloured;* flavescens, Cot. 191.

fallende *falling,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 24, = feallende; *part. of* feallan.

FALS, es; *n. A* FALSEhood, *fraud, counterfeit;* falsum:—Būtan fælcon false *without any fraud,* L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 29; L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 16. Se ðe ofer ðis fals wyrce, þolige ðæra handa ðe he dæt fals mid worhte *he who after this shall make a counterfeit* [*coin*], *let him forfeit the hands with which he made the counterfeit,* L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 16, 17, 20, 22. Hwī tīhþ ūre hlāford us swā micles falses *why doth our lord accuse us of so great a fraud?* Gen. 44, 7. [*Orm.* falls: *O. Frs.* falsk, falsch: *Ger.* falsch, *m. n:* *M. H. Ger.* valsch, *m:* *Icel.* fals, *n:* *Lat.* falsum, *n.*]

Falster *an island in the Baltic,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 43.

FĀM, es; *n.* FOAM; spūma:—Dæt fām of ðam mūþe códe *the foam went out of the mouth,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 32: 3, 11; S. 536, 14: Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 89; Wrt. Voc. 54, 33: Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 1; Rä. 3, 4. [*Ger.* feim, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* veim, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* feim, faim, *m:* *Sansk.* phena, *m. n. foam, froth, scum.*] v. fǽmen.

fām-blāwende; *def.* se -blāwenda; *part. Foam-blowing, emitting foam;* spūmam efflans:—Se lēg fāmblāwenda seáþ and se fūla ðone ðū gesāwe, ðæt wæs helle tintreges mūþ *pūteus ille flammĭvŏmus ac pūtĭdus quem vidisti, ipsum est os gehennæ,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 12, note, MS. T.

fāmgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foam;* spūmāre:—Flōd fāmgode *the flood foamed,* Cd. 167; Th. 208, 10; Exod. 481.

fāmig, fǽmig; *adj.* FOAMY; spūmōsus:—Fāmig sǽ *the foamy sea,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 22; Gen. 1452. Fāmige flōdas *foamy floods,* 100; Th. 133, 19; Gen. 2213: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 32; Rä. 4, 19: Salm. Kmbl. 315; Sal. 157.

fāmig-bord, es; *n. A foaming bank;* spūmōsa margo:—On streám fāmigbordum [MS.-bordon] *on a stream with foamy banks,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 52; Met. 26, 26.

fāmig-bōsm, es; *m. A foamy bosom;* spūmōsus sĭnus, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 2; Exod. 493.

fāmig-heals; *adj. Foamy-necked;* spūmōsus in collo:—Sǽ-genga fōr, fleát fāmigheals *the sea-goer went, the foamy-necked floated,* Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909: 441; B. 218: Andr. Kmbl. 993; An. 497.

fāmwæstas *molles,* Cot. 131.

fan *a fan.* v. fann, fon.

FANA, an; *m. A standard, flag,* VANE; vexillum:—Fana hwearfode, scīr on sceafte *the standard waved, bright on the shaft,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 20; Met. 1, 10: Cd. 155; Th. 193, 18; Exod. 248. [*Chauc.* fane *a vane:* *Plat.* fane, *f:* *O. Sax.* fano, *m:* *O. Frs.* fona, fana, *m:* *Dut.* vaan, *f:* *Ger.* fane, fahne, *f:* *M. H. Ger.* vane, van, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* fano, *m:* *Goth.* fana, *m:* *Dan.* fane, *m. f:* *Swed.* fana, *f:* *Icel.* fáni, *m:* *Lat.* pannus, *m:* *Grk.* πῆνος, *m.*] DER. gūþ-fana.

fand *found,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456; *p. of* findan.

fandere, es; *m. A tempter, trier;* tentātor, Som. Ben. Lye.

fandian, fandigan; to fandienne; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. trans. gen. dat. acc. To try, tempt, prove, examine, explore, seek, search out;* tentāre, prōbāre, exāmināre, expĕrīri, inquīrĕre, vestigāre:—Gif ðē ǽfre geweorþeþ ðæt ðū wilt oððe mōst weorolde þiōstro eft fandian *if it should happen that thou wilt or must again explore the world's darkness,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 113; Met. 24, 57. Ic bohte ān getȳme oxena, nū wille ic faran and fandian hyra *jūga boum ēmi quinque, et eo prōbāre illa,* Lk. Bos. 14, 19. Ic wille fandigan nū hwæt ða men dōn *I will now seek to know what those men do,* Cd. 109; Th. 145, 24; Gen. 2410. Ðæm weorce to fandienne *to prove the work,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 37. Ile gārsecg fandaþ *he tempteth the ocean,* Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 20; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 50. Ðū fandodest us God *prōbasti nos Deus,* Ps. Spl. 65, 9. Ferdon ða Pharisēi, and his fandedon *exiērunt Phărisæi, tentantes eum,* Mk. Bos. 8, 11. Hȳ fandodon mīn *tentāvērunt me,* Ps. Th. 34, 16: 40, 6. Ne fanda ðīnes Drihtnes *tempt not thy Lord,* Homl. Th. i. 166, 21. Fanda mīn, Drihten *prōba me, Dŏmine,* Ps. Th. 25, 2: Deut. 6, 16. [*Piers P.* fonden: *Chauc.* fonde: *Laym.* fondien: *Orm.* fandemm: *O. Sax.* fandôn: *Frs.* fanljen: *O. Frs.* fandia, fandlia: *Dut. Kil.* vanden: *Ger.* fanden, fahnden: *M. H. Ger.* venden: *O. H. Ger.* fantôn *tentāre, explōrāre.*] DER. a-fandian, ge-.

fandlīc *hostile;* hostilis. DER. a-fandelīc.

fandung, e; *f. A temptation, trial, proof;* tentātio, prōbātio, inquīsītio:—Óðer is seó fandung ðe Iacob se apostol embe spræc *the other is the temptation of which the apostle James spoke,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 8. Scearplīcu and smeálīcu fandung ðæs mōdes *the sharp and searching temptation of the mind,* Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 a, 26. Ðære lufe fandung is ðæs weorces fremming *the proof of love is the performance of work,* Homl. Th. ii. 314, 28. On ðære fandunge *in temptation,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 8. He of earce forlēt hāswe culufran on fandunga *he let out a livid dove from the ark on trial,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 21; Gen. 1432. DER. a-fandung.

fang, es; *m.* [fangen; *pp. of* fōn *to take,* q. v.] what is taken, *A booty;* captūra, præda:—Hī fang woldon fōn *they would take booty,* Chr. 1016; Th. 281, 30. [*Laym.* feng, ueng *booty:* *Scot.* fang *a capture:* *O. Frs.* fang, feng, *m:* *Dut.* vang, *m:* *Ger.* fang, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* vanc, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* fang, *m. captūra:* *Dan.* fang, *n:* *Swed.* fång, *n:* *Icel.* fang, *n. a catching.*] DER. feax-fang, feoh-, fore-, for-, under-.

fangen *taken;* captus:—Hēr beóþ fangene seólas and hrónas *here are caught seals and whales,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16; *pp. of* fōn *to take.*

fangen-nes, -ness, e; *f. A taking.* DER. on-fangeness, under-.

FANN, e; *f? A* FAN, *implement for winnowing grain;* vannus, ventilābrum:—Fann *vannus,* Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 114; Wrt. Voc. 34, 43. Ðæs fann ys on his handa, and he afeormaþ his þyrscelflōre *cujus ventilābrum in mānu sua, et permundābit āream suam,* Mt. Bos. 3, 12: Lk. Bos. 3, 17. [*Chauc.* fan: *Dut.* wan, wanne, *f:* *Ger.* *M. H. Ger.* wanne, *f:* *O. H. Ger.* wanna, *f:* *Swed.* vanna, *f:* *Lat.* vannus, *f.*]

fant, font, es; *m. Fountain, spring;* fons, tis, *m;* pure water, that which holds pure or holy water, *The font for baptism;* baptistērium = βαπτιστήριον:—Ne dō man nǽnne ele to ðam fante *let no one put any oil into the font,* L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 35; Wilk. 159, 32. v. fant-fæt, fant-wæter, font-wæter.

fant-fæt; *gen.* fant-fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* fant-fatu; *n. A font vessel, the font for baptism;* baptistērii vas:—Hǽðen cild biþ gebroht synfull þurh Adames forgǽgednysse, to ðam fant-fæte, ac hit biþ aþwogen fram eallum synnum widinnan, ðeáh ðe hit widūtan his hiw ne awende *a heathen child is brought to the font-vessel, sinful through Adam's transgression, but it is washed from all sins within, though without it change not its appearance,* Homl. Th. ii. 268, 29-33.

fant-wæter, font-wæter, es; *n. Font-water, baptismal water;* baptistērii aqua:—Ðæt hālige fant-wæter, ðe is gehāten līfes wyl-spring, is gelīc on hiwe ōðrum wæterum *the holy font-water, which is called the well-spring of life, is in appearance like other waters,* Homl. Th. ii. 268, 34.

fara, an; *m. A farer, traveller;* viātor. v. ge-fara, mere-, nȳd-, tīd-.

fāra, Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025; *gen. pl. of* fāh *hostile.*

FARAN, to farenne; ic fare, ðū farest, færest, færst, færsþ, he fareþ, færeþ, færþ, *pl.* faraþ; *p.* fōr, *pl.* fōron; *pp.* faren, A word expressing every kind of going from one place to another, hence I. *to go, proceed, travel, march, sail;* īre, vādĕre, incēdĕre, transīre, migrāre, nāvigāre:—Faran ofer feldas *to go over fields,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 8; Rä. 33, 8. Nū wylle ic faran *now I will go,* Lk. Bos. 14, 19, 31. We fōron *transīvīmus,* Ps. Spl. 65, 11. Ic fōr fram ðē *I went from thee,* Gen. 31, 31. Constantius, se mildesta man, fōr on Bryttanie, and ðǽr gefōr *Constantius, the mildest man, went into Britain, and there died,* Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39. Fōr fāmig scip *the foaming ship sailed,* Cd. 71; Th. 85, 19; Gen. 1417. II. *to* FARE, *happen, to be in any state;* versāri in ălīqua re, se hăbēre ălīquo mŏdo, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531. Ic fare būtan bearnum *I have no children* [lit. *I go without children*], Gen. 15, 2. Hū mæg se man wel faran *how can the man fare well?* Ælfc. T. 40, 3. [*Piers P.* faren, fare: *Wyc.* *Chauc.* fare: *Laym.* fære, færen, faren, uaren: *Orm.* farenn: *Plat.* faren: *O. Sax.* faran: *Frs.* ferren: *O. Frs.* fara: *Dut.* váren: *Ger.* fahren, faren: *M. H. Ger.* varn: *O. H. Ger.* faran: *Goth.* faran: *Dan.* fare: *Swed.* fara: *Icel.* fara: *Sansk.* pṛi *to bring over.*] DER. a-faran, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, geond-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, ōþ-, þurh-, to-, ūt-, wið-, ymbe-.

faraþ-lācende; *part. Swimming;* nătans:—Fiscas faraþlācende *swimming fishes,* Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 34; Wal. 80. v. faroþ-lācende.

fare *in a journey:*—þurh geswinc ðæs fareldes *through fatigue of the journey,* Nat. S. Greg. Els. 29, 10; and MS. at foot of plate facing Title. v. færeld.

fareþ-lācende; *part. Sailing;* nāvigans: — Fareþlācendum *nāvigantĭbus,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 14; Wal. 5. v. faroþ-lācende.

Fariseisc; *def.* se Fariseisca; *adj. Pharisean;* Phărisæus:—Bæd hine sum Fariseisc man ðæt he ǽte mid him *rōgāvit illum quidam Phărisæus ut prandĕret ăpud se,* Lk. Bos. 11, 37. Ongan se Fariseisca on him smeágan and cweðan *Phărisæus cœpit intra se repūtans dīcĕre,* 11, 38.

Cômon to him ða bôceras and Fariseisce *accessērunt ad eum Scribæ et Phărisæi*, Mt. Bos. 15, 1. Ða Fariseiscan synt gedrēfede *Phărisæi scandălizāti sunt*, 15, 12.

Farnea eálond, es; *n. Farn island, on the coast of Northumberland, near Lindisfarne;* Farnensis insŭla, Som. Ben. Lye.

faroþ, es; *n? The floating of the waves, a billow, the shore;* fluctuātio măris, unda, lītus:—Hī hyne ætbæron to brimes faroþe *they bore him away to the sea's shore*, Beo. Th. 56; B. 28. Fūs on faroþe *ready on the shore*, Andr. Kmbl. 509; An. 255. DER. brim-faroþ, mere-, sæ-, waroþ-.

faroþ-hengest *a sea-horse, ship.* v. fearoþ-hengest.

faroþ-lācende, faraþ-lācende, fareþ-lācende; *part.* [lācan *to sail*] *Sailing, swimming;* nāvīgans, nātans:—Faroþlācende *sailing*, Andr. Kmbl. 1014; An. 507. Gewīciaþ faroþlācende on ðam ceolonde *the sea-faring* [*men*] *encamp on that island*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 15; Wal. 20.

faroþ-rīdende; *part. Wave-riding, sailing;* nāvīgans:—We on sæbāte wada cunnedon, faroþrīdende *we in the sea-boat made a trial of the fords, riding over the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 879; An. 440.

faroþ-strēt, e; *f. The sea-street, the sea;* marītima via, māre:—Ic ongiten hæbbe ðæt ðū on faroþstrēte feor ne wære *I have understood that thou wert not far from us upon the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 1795; An. 900: 622; An. 311.

FARU, e; *f.* I. *a going, journey, passage;* iter, profectio, ītio, transĭtus:—Hit ys Godes faru *est transĭtus Dŏmĭni* [*passover*], Ex. 12, 11. II. *family, what is movable;* fămīlia, cŏmĭtātus:—God ðā gemunde Noes fare *God then remembered Noah's family*, Gen. 8, 1. Mid ealre fare, and mid eallum ēhtum *with all his family, and with all his possessions*, 12, 5. Abram ðā ferde of Egipta lande mid ealre his fare *Abram then went from the land of the Egyptians with all his family*, 12, 20. Gewīt ðū nū feran and ðīne fare lǣdan ceápas *begin thou now to depart and lead thy family and thy cattle*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 1; Gen. 1746. III. *expedition, march;* expēdītio, agmen migrantium:—He ðas fare lǣdeþ *he leadeth this expedition*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 19; Exod. 554. v. fær; *n. and f.* [*Piers P. Chauc.* fare: *Laym.* fære, fare, uare, faren: *O. Frs.* fare, fera, fere, fer, *f*: *Ger.* far, fahr, *f. res mōbĭlis*: *M. H. Ger.* var, *f. iter*: *O. H. Ger.* fuora, *f. ītio*: *Icel.* för, *f. a journey, expedition.*] DER. earh- [earg-] faru, forþ-, fyrd-, gār-, hægl-, man-, streám-, wæg-, wolcen-, ýþ-.

fas *a fringe*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæs.

fast *fast*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæst *fast, firm.* v. fæstan II.

fastitocalon [=ἀσπιδοχελώνη: Dietrich ἅστυ τὸ καλόν] *A large whale;* bælæna=φάλαινα:—Ic wille cýðan bī ðam miclan hwale, ðam is noma cenned fastitocalon *I will make known concerning the great whale, to which the name Fastitocalon is given*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 18; Wal. 7.

fatan; *p.* fōt, *pl.* fōton; *pp.* faten *To go;* īre, volvi, volvĕre. v. fetan, fetian.

faðu, e; *f*: faðe, an; *f. A father's sister, paternal aunt;* ămīta:—Faðu *ămīta*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 55: Wrt. Voc. 72, 43. Mīn faðu *ămīta mea;* mīnra faða mōder *ămīta mea magna;* mīnre faðan yldre mōder *proamīta mea;* mīnre [MS. mīnra] faðan þridde mōder *abămīta mea*, Ælfc. Gl. 92, 93; Som. 75, 60-64; Wrt. Voc. 52, 17-20. Scó wæs Ecfriþes faðu ðæs cyninges *quæ erat ămīta rēgis Ecgfridi*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 41. Būton hit sȳ his mōder, oððe sweoster, oððe faðu, oððe mōddrie *unless it be his mother, or sister, or father's sister, or mother's sister*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 32. Ic gean mīnre faðan Leófware ðæs heáfodbotles on Purleá *I give to my aunt Leofware the chief dwelling at Purley*, Cod. Dipl. 1293; A. D. 998; Kmbl. vi. 138, 23. v. mōddrie *a maternal aunt.*

fatu, fata *vats, vessels*, Mk. Bos. 3, 27: Mt. Bos. 12, 29. v. fæt.

Faul; a word used as a charm against the bite of an adder:—Sume ān word wið nædran bīte lǣraþ to cweðenne, ðæt is, Faul *some teach us against bite of adder to speak one word, that is, Faul*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 2.

feá; *indecl. n.* FEE, *money, goods;* pĕcūnia:—Gif ðū dissēs mannes feá in his synnum deádes ne onfēnge *si hujus vīri in peccātis suis mortui pĕcūniam non accĕpisses*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 10. v. feoh.

feá, an; *m. Joy;* gaudium:—Him he gehēt ēcne feán *he promised him everlasting joy*, Bd. 1, 25; Whelc. 76, 1. v. ge-feá.

feá; *adj. Few;* pauci:—Ðis feá āna dōþ *a few only do this*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 8. Ðæt hēr wǣre mycel rīp [MS. riip] and feá wyrhtan *that a great harvest was here and few workmen*, 1, 29; S. 498, 5. Feá ðæt gedýgaþ *few escape from that*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 6; Rä. 4, 57. Feá worda cwæþ *he said few words*, Beo. Th. 5318; B. 2662. He feára sum beforan gengde *he with a few went before*, Beo. Th. 2828; B. 1413. Ealle nemne feáum ānum *all save a few only*, Beo. Th. 2167; B. 1081. Nales feám sīþum *not a few times*, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818: Andr. Kmbl. 1210; An. 605. v. feáwa.

feá; *adv. Even a little, ever so little;* pārum:—Ne māgon feá gangan *they cannot walk even a little*, Ps. Th. 134, 18.

feágan, to feágenne [feá, gefeá *joy*] *To rejoice;* lætāri, plaudĕre:—To feágenne on blisse þeóde ðīnre *ad lætandum in lætĭtia gentis tuæ*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 5. Flōdas feágaþ oððe hafetiaþ mid handa *flūmĭna plaudent mānu*, 97, 8.

feaht *fought*, Byrht. Th. 139, 14; By. 254; *p. of* feohtan.

feala; *adj. Many, much;* multum, multa:—Ne spræc ic worda feala *non lŏcūtus sum verbōrum multa*, Ps. Th. 76, 4: 77, 43: 105, 27. On feala wīsan *multis mŏdis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 11. v. fela.

feala-fōr, feale-fōr, e; *f? A fieldfare?* turdus pīlaris?—Fealafōr *toraus?* Cot. 174, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feolu-fōr, felde-fare.

feala-hiw, es; *n. A varied colour:*—Feala-hiwes hrægel *pōlymīta*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Wrt. Voc. 40, 14. v. hiw.

feald *a field*, Ps. Spl. 77, 15: 64, 12. v. feld.

feald, es; *n. A fold, inclosure, field;* septum, ăger, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-feald.

-feald, the termination of numerals, as ān-feald *one-fold, single;* twī-feald or twý-feald *two-fold, double;* þreó-feald or þrý-feald *three-fold, treble;* seofon-feald *seven-fold;* manig-feald *manifold.* [*O. Sax.* -fald: *O. Frs.* -fald: *M. H. Ger.* -valt: *O. H. Ger.* -falt: *Goth.* -falþs.]

FEALDAN, ic fealde, ðū fealdest, fylst, he fealdeþ, fylt, *pl.* fealdaþ; *p.* feóld, *pl.* feóldon; *pp.* fealden [feald *a fold*] *To* FOLD *up, wrap;* plicāre:—Gōd scipstýra hæt fealdan ðæt segl *a good pilot gives order to furl the sail*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Ic fealde *plĭco;* ic feóld *plĭcui* vel *plĭcāvi*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 50. He feóld his fét uppan his bedd *collēgit pĕdes suos sŭper lectŭlum*, Gen. 49, 32. Fingras feóldon [MS. feóldan] mec *fingers folded me*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 4; Rä. 27, 7. Ðæt he hine fealde swā swā bōc *that it fold itself like a book*, Ps. Th. 49, 5. [*Wyc.* folden, falt, *pp. bent, bowed*: *Chauc.* folden: *Dut.* vouwen: *Ger.* falten: *M. H. Ger.* valten, valden: *O. H. Ger.* faldan: *Goth.* falþan: *Dan.* folde: *Swed.* fälla: *Icel.* falda.] DER. be-fealdan, bi-, ge-, onbe-, ongeán-, tobe-, to-, un-.

fealo, *pl. nom. acc.* fealewe *fallow, pale yellow, dusky*, Chr. 93; Th. 204, 16, col. 1: Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. v. fealo.

fealewe, *yellow;* flāvus, Cot. 81. v. fealo.

fealewian *to grow yellow, ripen, wither as leaves*, Salm. Kmbl. 627; Sal. 313. v. fealwian.

fealga *harrows*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 24; *pl. nom. acc. of* fealh.

FEALH; *gen.* fealge; *f. A harrow;* occa:—Fealh *occa*, Cot. 197. Fealga *occas*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 24. [*Ger.* felge: *M. H. Ger.* vělge, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* fëlga, *f. flexūra, rādius, canthus, occa.*]

fealh *underwent*, Beo. Th. 2405; B. 1200; *p. of* felgan.

feall, e; *f? A trap, pitfall;* decipŭla, Lye, Ettm.

FEALLAN, to feallanne; *part.* feallende; ic fealle, ðū feallest, fealst, felst, fylst, he fealleþ, fealþ, felþ, fylþ, *pl.* feallaþ; *p.* feól, feóll, *pl.* feóllon; *pp.* feallen; *v. intrans. To* FALL, *fall down, fail;* cădĕre, decĭdĕre, procidĕre, deficĕre:—Hī sceolon rade feallan on grimne grund *they shall fall rapidly into the grim abyss*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 15; Cri. 1526: Beo. Th. 2145; B. 1070: Ps. Th. 87, 4: Rood Kmbl. 85; Kr. 43. Enoch nalles feallan lēt dōm *Enoch let not his power fail*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 3; Gen. 1198. To feallanne *to fall*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 335; Met. 20, 168. Gyf ðū feallende to me ge-cádmētst *si cădens adorāvĕris me*, Mt. Bos. 4, 9: Lk. Bos. 10, 18. Heofones steorran beóþ feallende *stellæ cœli ĕrunt decĭdentes*, Mk. Bos. 13, 25. Ðis līf is lǣnlīc and feallende *this life is transitory and failing*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 16. Ic fealle *cădo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 54. Se rēn fealleþ *the rain falls*, Ps. Th. 71, 6: Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 25; Ph. 61: Salm. Kmbl. 603; Sal. 301. Se hagol fealþ *the hail falls*, Ex. 9, 19: Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 25. Him on innan felþ muntes mægenstān *a huge mountain-stone falls into it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 30; Met. 5, 15. Se ðe fylþ uppan ðysne stān, he byþ tobrýsed *qui cecĭdĕrit sŭper lāpĭdem istum, confringētur*, Mt. Bos. 21, 44: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 15; Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. Hīg feallaþ begen on ænne pytt *ambo in fŏveam cădunt*, Mt. Bos. 15, 14, 27: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 21, 22: Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 23; Ph. 74: Salm. Kmbl. 628; Sal. 313: Ps. Th. 57, 7. He on hrusan ne feól *he fell not on the earth*, Beo. Th. 1549; B. 772: Fins. Th. 83; Fin. 41: Byrht. Th. 135, 31; By. 126: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 161; Met. 1, 81: Exon. 108 a, Th. 412, 11; Rä. 30, 12. Ic feóll beforan Drihtne *procĭdi ante Dŏmĭnum*, Deut. 9, 18. Feóll Abram astreht to eorþan *cĕcĭdit Abram prōnus in făciem*, Gen. 17, 3: Beo. Th. 5830; B. 2919: Byrht. Th. 135, 16; By. 119: Andr. Kmbl. 1835; An. 920: Ps. Th. 77, 27. Feónda feorh feóllon picce *the lives of the foes fell thickly*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 20; Gen. 2065: Beo. Th. 2089; B. 1042: Byrht. Th. 135, 1; By. 111: Elen. Kmbl. 253; El. 127. Ðæt heó feólle *that it fell*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 25. [*Piers P.* fallen: *Wyc.* falle: *Chauc.* falle: *Laym.* falle, fallen, fællen, uallen: *Orm.* fallenn: *O. Sax. Frs.* fallan: *O. Frs.* falla: *Dut.* vallen: *Ger.* fallen: *M. H. Ger.* vallen: *O. H. Ger.* fallan: *Dan.* falde: *Swed. Icel.* falla.] DER. a-fealian, be-, ge-, of-, onbe-, on-, ōþ-, to-.

FEALO, fealu, feale; *def.* se fealwa; *adj.* FALLOW, *pale yellow* or *red coloured as withered grass* or *leaves, dusky, bay?* flāvus, gilvus, fuscus:—Fealo līg feormaþ and fēnix byrneþ *the yellow flame consumes and burns the Phœnix*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 1; Ph. 218: 104 b; Th. 396, 8; Rä. 16, 1. Fealu *busius?* [=*fuscus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 81;

Wrt. Voc. 46, 38. Se fealwa holen *the fallow* or *withered holly leaf*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10. Cing ūt gewāt on fealone [fealene, col. 1] flōd *the king departed on the dusky flood*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 16, col. 2; Æðelst. 36: Beo. Th. 3904; B. 1950. Sum fealone wæg stefnan steoreþ *one steers the prow* [*on*] *the dusky wave*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 19; Crä. 53. Fleón fealone streám *to escape the dusky stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 3074; An. 1540. Lang is ðeós sīþfæt ofer fealuwne flōd *this journey is long over the dusky flood*, 841; An. 421. Sindon fealwe fōtas *the feet are yellow*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311. Ne feallaþ ðær fealwe blōstman *fallow blossoms fall not there*, 57 a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74. Fealwe mearas *bay horses*, Beo. Th. 1735; B. 865. Se beorg tohlād and in forlēt fealewe wægas *the hill opened and let in the dusky waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. Meahte æghwylc wegan fealwe linde *each could bear the yellow shields*, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 14; Gen. 2044. Wineleás guma gesihþ him bifōran fealwe wegas *the friendless mortal sees before him seared ways*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 11; Wand. 46: Beo. Th. 1837; B. 916. [*Chauc.* falwe: *Laym.* falewe, *pl: O. Sax.* falu: *Dut.* vaal: *Kil.* vael, vaeluwe: *Ger.* fal, fahl, falb: *M. H. Ger.* val: *O. H. Ger.* falo, falw: *Icel.* fölr *pale, fallow*: *Lat.* pallĭdus *pale*: *Sansk.* palita *grey*.] DER. æppel-fealu.

fealo *many*, Beo. Th. 5508, note; B. 2757, note. v. fela.

feá-lōg; *adj. Destitute;* destitūtus:—Ne eam ic swā feálōg monna weorudes *I am not so destitute of a host of men*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 34; Gū. 217.

fealo-hilte; *adj. Having a yellow* or *golden handle;* căpŭlo flāvo *vel* aureo instructus:—Feóll to foldan fealohilte swurd *the golden-hilted sword fell to the earth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 45; By. 166.

fealþ *falleth, falls*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29; *3rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

fealu *fallow, pale yellow, dusky*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 81; Wrt. Voc. 46, 38: Andr. Kmbl. 841; An. 421. v. fealo.

fealu; *gen.* fealuwes, fealwes; *n. Fallow ground, ground ploughed lying fallow after a crop;* nōvāle:—Andlang weges ōþ ðone brōc, ðe scȳt to fealuwes leá *along the way to the brook, which shoots to the field of fallow ground*, Cod. Dipl. 399; A. D. 944; Kmbl. ii. 251, 1. DER. fealo *a yellowish light red, like marly ground recently ploughed.*

fealuwian *to wither*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58. v. fealwian.

fealvor, es; *m. A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen;* porphyrio = πορφυρίων:—Fealvor *porphyrio*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 17. v. felofor.

fealwa *fallow*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10; *def. m. nom. sing. of* fealo.

fealwe *fallow, pale yellow, dusky, bay*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74: 60 a; Th. 219, 21; Ph. 311: Beo. Th. 1735; B. 865: 1837; B. 916; *nom. acc. pl. of* fealo.

fealwian, fealewian, fealuwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow yellow, ripen, to wither as leaves;* flāvescĕre:—On hærfest hit fealwaþ *in harvest it ripens*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23. His leáf ne fealwiaþ *its leaves shall not wither*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Lytle hwīle leáf beoþ grēne, ðonne hȳ eft fealewiaþ, feallaþ on eorþan *a little while the leaves are green, then they grow yellow again, fall to the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 627; Sal. 313. Fealuwaþ *withers*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58.

feán *joy*, Bd. 1, 25; Whelc. 76, 1; *acc. of* feá.

feánes, -ness, e; *f. Fewness;* paucitas:—Seó feánes nȳdde ðara sacerda ðæt ān bisceop beón sceolde ofer tū folc *paucitas sacerdōtum cōgēbat ūnum antistĭtem duōbus pōpŭlis præfici*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 33. v. feáwnes.

fear, es; *m. A bull, an ox;* taurus, bos:—Gif he hrīðeru offrian wille, bringe unwemme fear oððe heáfre *si de bobus vŏluĕrit offerre, marem sive fœmĭnam immaculāta offĕret*, Lev. 3, 1. v. fearr.

feára *of a few*, Beo. Th. 2828; B. 1412. v. feá *few*, feáwa.

fearh, færh, ferh, es; *pl.* fearas; *m. A little pig, a* FARROW, *litter;* porcellus:—Fearh *porcellus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 40. Fearas *suilli* vel *porcelli* vel *nefrendes*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 35; Wrt. Voc. 22, 76.

fearh-hama, an; *m. A little stem;* caulĭcŭlus:—Fearh-hama *caulĭcŭlus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 117; Wrt. Voc. 45, 22.

feárlīc *sudden*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 28, MS. A. v. fǽrlīc.

feárlīce; *adv. Suddenly, quickly;* sŭbĭto:—He ōðre fyrde hēt feárlīce abannan *he commanded another army to be quickly summoned*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 6: 1120; Erl. 248, 12. v. fǽrlīce.

fearm, es; *m. A freight, cargo, load;* ŏnus nāvis:—Ofer holmes hrincg hof sēleste fōr mid fearme *the most excellent house* [*the ark*] *sailed over the ocean's orb with its freight*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 7; Gen. 1394. [*Icel.* farmr, *m. a fare, freight, cargo.*]

FEARN, FERN, es; *n. A* FERN; filix:—Fearn *filix*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 10; Wrt. Voc. 31, 21: 67, 45: 79, 64. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman, ðe man *filicem* and ōðrum naman fearn nemneþ *take a root of this plant, which is named* filix, *and by another name fern*, Herb. 78; Lchdm. i. 180, 25. Atió ǽrest of ða þornas, and ða fyrsas, and ðæt fearn *draw out first the thorns, and the furze, and the fern*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 5; Met. 12, 3. Ðæt micle fearn *the large fern;* aspidium filix, L. M. 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 14: Lchdm. i. 380, 19. [*Chauc.* ferne: *Dut.* váren, *n: Kil.* væren: *Ger.* farn, farren, *m: M. H. Ger.* varm, varn, *m: O. H. Ger.* farh, farn, *n: Sansk.* parṇa, *n. a leaf, plant, tree.*] DER. eofor-fearn, fen-.

fearn-bed, es; *n. A fern-bed;* filicētum, R. 85, Lye.

Fearn-dūn, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Ferandune: *Brom.* Farandon: fearn *fern*, dūn *a hill*] *Faringdon, Berkshire?* or *Farndon, Northamptonshire?*—Hēr Eádweard cing gefōr on Myrcum æt Fearndūne *in this year* [A. D. 924] *kind Edward died in Mercia at Farndon*, Chr. 924; Th. 198, 1, col. 2, 3.

Fearn-ham, -hamm, es; *m.* FARNHAM, *in Surrey;* lŏci nōmen in agro Surreiensi:—Sió fierd him wiþ gefeaht æt Fearnhamme *the army fought against them at Farnham*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26.

fearn-leás, -lēs; *adj. Fernless, without fern;* sine filice, Hem. p. 86.

fearoþ-hengest, es; *m.* [fearoþ = faroþ, *q. v.*] *A sea-horse, ship;* mārīnus equus, nāvis:—Fearoþhengestas gearwe stōdon *the ships stood ready*, Elen. Kmbl. 452; El. 226.

FEARR, es; *m.* I. *a bull, an ox;* taurus, bos:—Fearr *taurus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. He geworhte ānes fearres anlicnesse of āre *he made an image of a bull with brass*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 29. Fearras fætte ofsettun oððe ymbsǽton me *tauri pingues obsēdērunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13: Mt. Bos. 22, 4. Ete ic flǽscmettas fearra *mandūcābo carnes taurōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 13: 67, 31: Gen. 32, 15. II. *the Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac;* taurus:—Oðer ðæra tācna ys gehāten *taurus*, ðæt is fearr *the second of the signs is called* taurus, *that is a bull*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 4; Lchdm. iii. 244, 24. [*Dut.* var, varre, *m: Ger.* farre, farr, *m: M. H. Ger.* var, varre, *m: O. H. Ger.* farri, farro, far, *m: Icel.* farri, *m. a bullock.*]

feá-sceaft; *adj. Having few things, poor, naked, destitute;* mĭser, pauper, destitūtus:—Freónda feásceaft *destitute of friends*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 24; Gen. 2100: 114; Th. 149, 23; Gen. 2479: Andr. Kmbl. 2257; An. 1130. Ic feásceaft eom *I am destitute*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 13; Gen. 2175: Beo. Th. 13; B. 7. Feásceaft guma *the miserable man*, Beo. Th. 1950; B. 973: Andr. Kmbl. 3110; An. 1558: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 5; Hy. 4, 112. Wæs bēn getiðad feásceaftum men *the prayer was granted to the poor man*, Beo. Th. 4559; B. 2285: 4775; B. 2393. God eáðe mæg afrēfran feásceaftne *God may easily comfort the poor* [*one*], Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 23; Cri. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 733; An. 367. Hwider fundast ðū, feásceaft ides *whither art thou hastening, poor damsel?* Cd. 103; Th. 137, 6; Gen. 2269. Nō feásceafte findan meahton æt ðam æðelinge *the poor could not prevail with the prince*, Beo. Th. 4735; B. 2373: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 13; Cri. 368.

feá-sceaftig; *adj. Poor, destitute;* pauper, destitūtus, mĭser:—Feásceaftig ferþ *poor soul*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 19; Seef. 26.

feasten, es; *n. A fastness, fortress;* mūnīmentum:—Hī on ðam feastene wǽron *they were in the fastness*, Chr. 877; Erl. 79, 23. v. fæsten II.

feastlīce; *adv. Firmly, constantly, stoutly;* firmĭter, constanter:—Hī feastlīce fēngon *they stoutly engaged*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 32: 1008; Erl. 141, 17. v. fæstlīce.

FEÁWA, feá; *pl. nom. acc.* feáwe, feáwa, feá; *gen.* feáwena, feáwera, feára; *dat.* feáwum, feáum, feám; *adj.* FEW; pauci:—Feáwa ðara manna mihte beón eardfæste *few of the men could abide in their dwellings* [lit. *could be earth-fast* or *settled*], Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 10: Deut. 4, 27: Mt. Bos. 9, 37: Lk. Bos. 10, 2. Hit þūhte him feáwa daga *it seemed to him a few* [*of*] *days*, Gen. 29, 20. Feáwe [Spl. feáwa] gewordene hī syndon *pauci facti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 39. Wesan dagas his feáwe [feáwa, Spl. 108, 7] *fiant dies ejus pauci*, 108, 8. Ðā ðā hīg wǽron on gerīme [MS. gehrime] feáwa oððe scortum, feáwoste and eardbegendan oððe inlænde his *when they were few or short in number*, [*yea*] *very few and inhabitants of it* [*Canaan*], Ps. Lamb. 104, 12. Hira feáwa on weg cōmon *few of them came in the way*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 9: Deut. 28, 62. Inne on ðæm fæstenne sǽton feáwa cirlisce men *a few countrymen sat within the fastness*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 33. Feáwa synt ðe ðone weg findon *pauci sunt qui invĕniunt viam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14: Lk. Bos. 13, 23. Feáwa synt gecorene *pauci sunt electi*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16: 22, 14. Drihten, gedō ðæt heora menigo sȳ læsse ðonne ūre feáwena nū is, and tostencte hī geond eorþan libbende of ðis lande *Dŏmĭne, a paucis de terra dīvīde eos in vīta eōrum*, Ps. Th. 16, 13. Ic ðē of Caldēa ceastre alǽdde, feáwera [MS. feowera] sumne *I led thee, one of a few, from the Chaldeans' city*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 30; Gen. 2201. Eustatius ætbærst mid feáwum mannum *Eustace escaped with a few men*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 4. Efter feáwum dagum *after a few days*, 1070; Erl. 206, 2. Be ðissum feáwum forþspellum *by these few intimations*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 11; Mōd. 47. Ic ðē feáwe dagas mīnra mǽttra mōde secge *paucĭtātem diērum meōrum enuntia mihi*, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Feáwa fixa *paucos piscĭcŭlos*, Mt. Bos. 15, 34: Mk. Bos. 8, 7. Feáwa untrume he gehǽlde *paucos infirmos cūrāvit*, Mk. Bos. 6, 5. Ðū wǽre getrȳwe ofer feáwa *sŭper pauca fuisti fidēlis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 23. He bið witnod feáwum wītum *vāpŭlābit paucis plāgis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 48. [*Wyc. Chauc. R. Glouc.* fewe: *Laym.* feue, feuȝe: *Orm.* fæwe: *Plat.* fege, vöge: *O. Sax.* fāh: *O. Frs.* fē: *O. H. Ger.* fōh: *Goth.* faus, faws:

Dan. faa: *Swed.* få: *Icel.* fár: *Lat.* paucus, paulus: *Grk.* παῦρος *few*; παύω *I make to cease.*]

feáwera *of a few*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 30; *gen. pl. of* feáwa.

feáwnes, feánes, -ness, e; *f.* FEWNESS; paucitas:—Ða feáwnesse oððe gehwædnesse dagena mīnra cȳþ me *pauclitātem diērum meōrum nuntia mihi*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 24.

FEAX, fex, es; *n. Hair of the head, the locks;* cæsāries, cōma, căpillus:—Nimeþ ðæt feax to *the hair holdeth on*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 11; Lchdm. i. 344, 20: L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 7. Ne feax ne fel *neither hair nor skin*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 1; Jul. 591: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 18; Dan. 438. Feax *cæsāries*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 53. Licgaþ æfter lande loccas todrifene, fex on foldan *throughout the land lie my driven locks, hair upon the ground*, Andr. Kmbl. 2853; An. 1429. God tofylleþ feaxes scadan, ðe hēr on scyldum swærum eódon *Deus conquassābit vertĭcem cāpilli perambulantium in delictis suis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21: 68, 4. Bōcstafa brego bregdeþ feónd be ðam feaxe *the prince of letters shall draw the fiend by his hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 201; Sal. 100: Beo. Th. 3298; B. 1647. Wið feallendum feaxe *for falling hair*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 11; Lchdm. i. 344, 18. Mid hyre heáfdes feaxe *cāpillis cāpitis sui*, Lk. Bos. 7, 38. Swât ædrum sprong forþ under fexe *blood strang forth from the veins under his hair*, Beo. Th. 5926; B. 2967. Æled lǽtaþ on ðæs feóndes feax *they shall let fire upon the fiend's hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 261; Sal. 130: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281. He hæfde blæc feax *he had black hair*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. [*Laym.* næx: *O. Sax.* fahs, *n*: *O. Frs.* fax: *M. H. Ger.* vahs, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* fahs, *n. cæsāries, cōma*: *Icel.* fax, *n. a mane.*] DER. blanden-feax, blonden-, gamol-, un-, up-, won-, wunden-.

feax-clāþ, es; *m. A head-cloth, hair-band, fillet;* fascia crīnālis, Cot. 93.

feaxe; *adj. Having hair;* cōmātus. DER. ge-feaxe.

feax-eacas, -eacon? *Hair hanging down the forehead, forelocks;* antiæ frontis, sive a fronte dependentes, Cot. 6, Som. Ben. Lye.

feaxede, fexede; *adj. Having long hair, long-haired;* cōmātus:—Sume men cwedaþ ðæt cométa sīe feaxede [fexede, Th. 162, 9. col. 2, 3; 163, 10] steorra, forðæm ðǽr stent lang leóma of, hwílum on ǽne healfe, hwílum on ælce healfe *some men say that a comet is a long-haired star, because there stands a long ray from it, sometimes on one side, sometimes on each side*, Chr. 891; Th. 162, 9–14, col. 1. DER. ge-feaxede, -fexode, síd-fexede.

feax-fang, es; *m. A taking hold by the hair;* cōmæ prehensio:—Gif feax-fang geweorþ *if there be a taking hold of the hair*, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3; Wilk. 5, 1.

feax-feallung, e; *f. Falling off* or *loss of the hair, the mange;* crīnium amissio, alōpēcia = ἀλωπεκία:—Feaxfeallung *alōpēcia*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 56; Wrt. Voc. 19, 58.

feax-gerǽdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gerǽdian *to make ready*] *To dress* or *trim the hair;* crines compōnĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

feax-hār; *adj. Hoary-haired;* cōmam cānam hăbens:—Ic wæs feaxhār *I was hoary-haired*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rä. 73, 1.

feax-nēdel, e; *f. A hair-needle, curling-iron, crisping-pin;* călămistrum, ăcus crīnibus intorquendis sive crispandis adhĭbita:—Feaxnēdel *călămistrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 101; Wrt. Voc. 17, 4.

feax-net, -nett, es; *n. A hair-net, net-work cap for confining the hair;* rēticŭlum cāpillis contĭnendis, rīcŭla:—Feaxnet *rēticŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 89; Wrt. Voc. 16, 59: *rīgŭla* [=*rīcŭla*, Car. Ains.], Som. 55, 96; Wrt. Voc. 16, 66.

feax-preón, es; *m. A hair-pin;* discrimĭnāle:—Uplegene *vel* feax-preónas *discrimĭnālia*, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 99; Wrt. Voc. 17, 2.

feax-sceacga, an; *m. A bush of hair;* cæsāries, crīnium fascicŭlus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feax-sceacged; *part. Having hair, hairy;* cōmātus, Cot. 54.

feber-ādl, e; *f. A fever-disease, fever;* febris:—Forleórt ða of feber-ādlum *dimisit eam febris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 15. v. fefer-ādl.

febrig; *adj. Feverish;* febrĭcŭlōsus:—Gif he sȳ febrig *if he be feverish*, Herb. 1, 28; Lchdm. i. 78, 26.

Februarius, i; *m. Lat. February;* nōmen mensis:—Sīgeþ Febrūarius *February approaches*, Menol. Fox 35; Men. 18. v. Sol-mōnaþ.

fec, es; *n. A space, portion of time;* spătium, tempŏris intervallum:—Æfter litlum fece *after a little time*, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 4. v. fæc.

FECCAN, feccean, fæccan; *p.* feahte, fehte; *pp.* feaht, feht *To* FETCH, *bring to, draw;* addūcĕre, tollĕre, afferre, haurire:—Ðæt he sceolde hine feccan *that he should fetch him*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 43: Chr. 1017; Erl. 161, 10: Gen. 27, 42, 45: Ex. 2, 5. Com ān wīf wæter feccan *vēnit mŭlier haurīre āquam*, Jn. Bos. 4, 7, 15. He his dōhter lēt feccean *he caused his daughter to be fetched*, Chr. 1121; Erl. 248, 35. Ic fecce wæter *afférram pauxillum āquæ*, Gen. 18, 4. Hig feccaþ ðīne sāwle fram ðē *they will fetch away thy soul from thee*, Lk. Bos. 12, 20. Ðās menn ðē feccaþ *these men fetch thee*, Num. 22, 20. Gif preóst crisman ne fecce [fæcce MS. B.] *if a priest fetch not the chrism*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 11. Se ðe ys uppan hys hūse, ne gā he nyðer ðæt he ænig þing on his hūse fecce *qui in tecto, non descendat tollĕre aliquid de dŏmo sua*, Mt. Bos. 24, 17: L. Edg. C. 67; Th. ii. 258, 20. Ðæt gē ðisne eówerne brōður feccon *that ye fetch this your brother*, Gen. 42, 34. [*Laym.* fæchen: *Orm.* fecchenn: *O. Frs.* faka *to prepare, make ready.*] DER. a-feccan, ge-.

fecele *a torch*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæcele, þæcele.

fecgan; *p.* feah *To seize;* răpĕre. DER. æt-fecgan, ge-.

FÉDAN; *part.* fēdende; he fēdeþ, fēt, fētt; *p.* ic, he fēdde, ðū fēddest, *pl.* fēddon; *pp.* fēded, fēdd. I. *to* FEED, *nourish, support, sustain, bring up, educate;* pascĕre, cibāre, nutrīre, enutrīre, sustentāre, edūcāre:—Mærgen mon sceal mid mete fēdan *a man must feed strength with meat*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 22; Gn. Ex. 115. Wā eácniendum and fēdendum on ðām dagum *væ autem prægnantĭbus, et nutrientĭbus in illis diēbus*, Mt. Bos. 24, 19: Lk. Bos. 21, 23. Ðū us fēdest teára hlāfe *cibābis nos pāne lacrymārum*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Se deópa seáþ dreórge fēdeþ *the deep pit feedeth the dreary*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 25; Cri. 1545: 36 b; Th. 118, 26; Gū. 245. He ðē fēdeþ *ipse te enutrīat*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Eówer heofonlīca fæder hīg fēt *pāter vester cælestis pascit illa*, Mt. Bos. 6, 26. Se mīlda Metod fēt eall ðætte gróweþ wæstmas on weorolde *the merciful Creator nourishes all fruits which grow in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 139; Met. 29, 70. He fētt ða ðe þurh dǽdbōte him to būgaþ *he feeds those who turn to him by repentance*, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 29. He me well fētt *me bĕne pascit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 33; 30, 27. Mægeþ and mægas fēdaþ hine fægre *lasses and lads feed him kindly*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 9; Rä. 51, 8. God, ðū ðe me fēddest fram cildhāde ōþ ðisne dæg *Deus, qui pascit me ab adolescentia mea in præsentem diem*, Gen. 48, 15. Mec seó friþe mǽg fēdde *the kind woman fed me*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 23; Rä. 10, 9. He fēdde hīg *sustentāvit eos*, Gen. 47, 17. He fēdde mē *edūcāvit me*, Ps. Spl. 22, 2. We ðē fēddon *pāvīmus te*, Mt. Bos. 25, 37. Fēd freólīce feora wōcre *feed freely the living progeny*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 8; Gen. 1342. Gif he nāt hwā hine cwicne fēde *if he knows not who may feed him living*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 21; Gn. Ex. 114. Ðū bist fēded on wēlum his *pascĕris in dīvĭtiis ejus*, Ps. Spl. 36, 3: Ps. Th. 130, 4. Fēdd beón *pastus esse, pasci*, R. Conc. 10. II. *to bring forth, produce;* gignĕre, prodūcĕre:—Wæstmas fēdan *to bring forth fruits*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 8; Gen. 960. Cucra wuhta, ðara ðe lyft and flōd lǽdaþ and fēdaþ *of living things, which air and flood train and bring forth*, 65; Th. 78, 25; Gen. 1298. Ides eaforan fēdde *a female brought forth offspring*, 50; Th. 64, 23; Gen. 1054. Ða wearþ eafora fēded *then was an heir brought forth*, 58; Th. 70, 27; Gen. 1159: 82; Th. 103, 3; Gen. 1712. [*Wyc. Chauc.* fede: *Piers P.* feden: *Laym.* feden, ueden: *Orm.* fedenn: *Scot.* fede: *Plat.* voden, vöden, füden, füden: *O. Sax.* fôdjan, fuodjan: *Frs.* fieden: *O. Frs.* foda, feda: *Dut.* voeden: *Ger.* füttern: *M. H. Ger.* vuoten, viieten: *O. H. Ger.* fuotjan: *Goth.* fodyan: *Dan.* föde: *Swed.* föda: *Icel.* fæða: *Lat.* pascĕre: *Grk.* πατέομαι *to eat*: *Sansk.* pitu, *m. nourishing food.*] DER. a-fēdan, ge-.

fēdels, es; *m. A fatling;* altĭlis:—Fēdels *altĭle*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 95; Wrt. Voc. 23, 51: *altĭlis*, 114; Som. 80, 7; Wrt. Voc. 60, 43.

feder *a father*, Chr. 1052; Th. 319, 17: Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8: 8, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 43. v. fæder.

federa, fedra, an; *m. An uncle, a father's brother;* patruus:—Se wæs Ælfrīces sunu Ēdwines federan *he was the son of Ælfric, Edwin's uncle*, Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 25: 737; Erl. 47, 24. Ēdwines fedran suna *Edwin's uncle's son*, Chr. 643; Erl. 27, 19. v. fædera.

fēdesl, es; *m?* e; *f? A feeder, provider;* obsōnātor:—Cyninges fēdesl xx scillinga forgelde *let the king's feeder be paid for with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 12; Th. i. 6, 8.

fēding, e; *f. A feeding;* pastio:—Seó fēding ðara sceápa *the feeding of the sheep*, Past. 5, 2; Hat. MS. 10 b, 11. v. fēdan *to feed.*

fēdnes, -ness, e; *f. Nourishment;* nutrīmentum:—On lustfullnysse ðǽr biþ synne fēdnes *in delectātiōne fit peccāti nutrīmentum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 25.

FEFER, fefor, es; *m. A* FEVER; febris:—Se fefer hine forlēt *relīquit eum febris*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52. Gif him fefer derige *if fever vex him*, Herb. 46, 2; Lchdm. i. 148, 19. Se fefor *the fever*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. Ær hym ðæs feferes wēne *before he expects the fever*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 7. Wið fefre *for fever*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134. 14, 27. Wið ðone cōlan fefor *against cold fever*, Herb. 138, 2; Lchdm. i. 256, 10. Ða feforas beóþ fram anýdde *the fevers will be forced away*, 143, 4; Lchdm. i. 266, 13. On mycelum feferum *magnis febrĭbus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 38. Wið ða stīðustan feferas, genim ðas sylfan wyrte and gedrige hȳ *for the strongest fevers, take this same herb and dry it*, Herb. 20, 3; Lchdm. i. 114, 16: 38, 2; Lchdm. i. 138, 3. Ælces dæges fefer *an every day* or *quotidian fever*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134. 24. Þriddan dæges fefer *a tertian fever*, 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 21. Feórþan dæges fefer *a quartan fever*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 5. [*Piers P.* feveres, *pl*: *Chauc.* fevere: *Plat.* fever, *n*: *Ger.* fieber, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* vieber, *n*: *O. H. Ger* fiebar, *n*: *Dan.* feber, *m. f*: *Swed.* feber, *m*: *Lat.* febris, *f.*]

fefer-ādl, fefor-ādl, e; *f.* [ādl *a disease*] *Fever-disease, fever;* febris:—Heó wæs swenced mid hēto and mid bryne feforādle *she had been afflicted with the heat and burning of a fever*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 28. Wið fefer-

ādle *for fever disease*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 13. Sleá ðē Drihten mid ✠ feforādle and mid cīle *percŭtiat te Dōmĭnus febri et frīgōre*, Deut. 28, 22.

fefer-fuge, an; *f. The herb feverfew;* febrĭfūgia:—Feferfuge *febrĭfūgia*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 89; Wrt. Voc. 30, 39: Herb. 36; Lchdm. i. 134, 15. Genim feferfugean blōstman *take blossoms of feverfew*, Lchdm. i. 374, 3.

fefer-seóc; *adj. Fever-sick, feverish;* febrĭcĭtans, Cot. 88.

fefor *a fever*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. v. fefer.

fefor-ādl *fever-disease, fever*, Deut. 28, 22. v. fefer-ādl.

FĒGAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join, bind, unite, fix;* jungĕre, pangĕre:—Heó fēgeþ mec on fæsten *she binds me in a fastness*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 22; Rä. 26, 9. Freóndscipe fēgþ *it unites friendship*, Somn. 128; Lchdm. iii. 206, 4. Hió me on nearo fēgde *she fixed me in a strait*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 12; Rä. 62, 6. [*Laym.* fiede *wrote: Orm.* fe3est *joinest;* fe33ed, *pp. composed: Plat.* fōgen: *O. Sax.* fōgian: *Frs.* fuwgjen: *O. Frs.* foga: *Dut.* voegen: *Ger.* fügen: *M. H. Ger.* viiegen: *O. H. Ger.* fuogĭan, fuogan: *Dan.* füie: *Swed.* foga: *Lat.* pĭciscor *to make a contract: Grk.* πήγνυμι *to join, fasten: Sansk.* paś *to bind.*] DER. ge-fēgan, up-fēgean.

feger, fegr *fair;* pulcher, Solil. præf. v. fæger.

fegere *fairly, beautifully*, Hy. 8, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 43. v. fægere.

fēging, e; *f. A conjunction;* conjunctio:—Geþeódnes oððe fēging is conjunctio *a joining is a conjunction*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 47, MS. D.

fēhan, ðū fēhst, he fēhþ *to take, seize;* captāre, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 16: Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 1; Rä. 28, 9. v. afēhþ, fōn.

FĒL, felo, fæle; *adj.* FELL, *cruel, savage;* crūdēlis, sævus. [*Wyc.* fel, felli *crafty: Piers P.* fell *fierce: Chauc.* felle *strong, fierce: Laym.* felle, *pl. cruel: Scot.* fell *keen, hot, acute: O. Frs.* fal: *Dut. Kil.* fel *violent: O. Fr.* fel *cruel, wicked: Ital.* fello *wicked: Ir.* feal *bad, naughty, evil.*] DER. æl-fæle, eal-felo, wæl-fel.

FĒL, FELL, es; *n. A* FELL, *skin, hide;* pellis, cŏrium, cūtis:—Fel *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 11: 86, 37: 283, 33. Næs hyre feax ne fel fȳre gemæled *neither her hair nor skin was marked by the fire*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 1; Jul. 591. Fell *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 18. Felles ne rēcceþ *he cares not for my skin*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 12; Rä. 76, 5. Dæt celf hīg bærndon būtan dære wīcstōwe mid felle and mid flǣsce *vĭtŭlum cum pelle et carnĭbus crĕmans extra castra*, Lev. 8, 17. Hie blōd and fel þēgon *they ate the blood and skin*, Andr. Kmbl. 46; An. 23: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Ðæs cealfes flǣsc and fell and gōr ðū bærnst ūte būton fyrdwīcon *carnes vĭtŭli et cŏrium et fimum combūres fŏris extra castra*, Ex. 29, 14. Fell hongedon on seles wæge *the skins hung on the wall of the room*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 15; Rä. 14, 3. Dæt gafol bið on deóra fellum *the tribute is in skins of animals*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 33: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29: Gen. 27, 16. Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fīftyne mearþes fell *the richest must pay fifteen skins of the marten*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36. Sió wæs orþoncum gegyrwed dracan fellum *it was cunningly prepared with dragon's skins*, Beo. Th. 4183; B. 2088. [*Wyc. Piers P.* fel: *Chauc. Orm.* fell: *O. Sax.* fel, *n: Frs. O. Frs.* fel, *n: Dut.* vel, *n: Ger.* fell, *n: M. H. Ger.* vël, *n: O. H. Ger.* fel, *n: Goth.* fill, *n: Icel.* fell, *n: Lat.* pellis, *f. a skin, hide: Grk.* πέλλα, *f. a hide, leather.*]

FELA, fæla, feala, feola; *adj. indecl.* I. with *gen. Many, much;* multum, multa:—Nis nū fela folca *there is not now much people;* multum pŏpŭlōrum, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 8; Fä. 67. Nāh ic fela goldes *I have not much gold;* multum auri, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 14; Hy. 4, 100. Fela sceal gebīdan leófes and lāþes *much shall abide of loved and loathed*, Beo. Th. 2125; B. 1060. Fela mǣringa *many obstacles;* multa impĕdimentōrum, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 16; Exod. 62. Fela is ðæra þinga *many a one is there of the things*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 10. Fela swylces *much of the same*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. II. *many things, much, very;* multa, multum, in primis, cum maxĭme:—Fela ðū dīdest *multa fēcisti*, Ps. Spl. 39, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 31, 13. Hie fela wiston *they knew many things;* multa, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 16; Exod. 29. Fela ic hæbbe geþolod to dæg *multa passa sum hŏdie*, Mt. Bos. 27, 19. Fela friegende *inquiring much*, Beo. Th. 4218; B. 2106. Hū fela *how many;* quam multa, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 27; Cri. 1179. Ne ongan hī fela lǣran *cœpit illos dŏcēre multa*, Mk. Bos. 6, 34. III. *so many . . . as;* tot . . . quot:—Ic ne mæg swā fela [gefōn], swā fela swā ic mæg gesyllan *non possum tot cāpĕre, quot possum vendĕre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 27. [*Wyc.* fele, feel: *Piers P. Chauc.* fele: *Laym.* fele, feole, vele, uæle: *Orm.* fele: *Scot.* feil, fiel: *Plat.* veel: *O. Sax.* filu, filo: *Frs.* foll, full: *O. Frs.* fel, ful: *Dut.* veel: *Ger.* viel: *M. H. Ger.* vil: *O. H. Ger.* filo, filu: *Goth.* filu: *Icel.* fjöl-, used only as a prefix, *much: Lat.* plus: *Grk.* πολύς: *Sansk.* puru, pulu *much, many.*] DER. eal-fela, efen-, em-.

fela-fēcne; *adj. Very crafty;* multĭdōlōsus:—Wineleás mon genimeþ him wulfas to gefēran felafēcne deór *a friendless man takes wolves for his comrades very crafty animals*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 26; Gn. Ex. 148.

fela-feald; *adj. Manifold:* multiplex:—Dōmas ðīne synd neowelnys micellu oððe felafeald *judĭcia tua sunt abyssus multa*, Ps. Spl. 35, 6.

fela-frēcne; *adj. Very wild* or *savage;* valde fērox:—Úr bið fela-✠ frēcne deór *a wild bull is a very savage beast*, Runic pm. 2; Kmbl. 339, 9; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 3.

fela-geómor; *adj. Very sad;* valde tristis:—Gewāt him se gōda, felageómor *the good [king] departed, very sad*, Beo. Th. 5892; B. 2950.

fela-geong; *adj. Very young;* valde jŭvĕnĭlis:—He sægde felageongum *he said to the very young [man]*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 15; Fä. 53.

fela-geonge; *adj. Having travelled much;* valde peregrīnātus:—Wilt ðū fricgan felageongne ymb forþgesceaft *wilt thou ask one who has travelled much about the creation?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 23; Sch. 3.

fela-hrōr; *adj. Very strenuous;* valde strēnuus:—Him Scyld gewāt felahrōr *Scyld departed very strenuous*, Beo. Th. 53; B. 27.

fela-leóf; *adj. Much-beloved;* valde cārus:—Sceal ic mīnes felaleófan fǣhþu dreógan *I must endure enmities for my much-loved [friend]*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 6; Kl. 26.

fela-meahtig; *adj. Much mighty;* valde pŏtens:—Felameahtig God *the much mighty God*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 10; Gn. Ex. 76. Bletsien ðec fiscas and fuglas, felameahtigne *may fishes and birds bless thee, much mighty!* 55 a; Th. 194, 17; Az. 140: Th. 195, 14; Az. 156.

fela-mōdig; *adj. Very daring;* fortissĭmus:—Men from ðæm holmclife hafelan bǣron felamōdigra *the men bore from the shore the heads of the very bold*, Beo. Th. 3278; B. 1637.

felan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fǣlon; *pp.* folen *To stick, adhere;* hærēre:—Dæt ic in ne fele *ut non inhæream*, Ps. Surt. 68, 15. v. feolan.

FĒLAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. gen. To* FEEL, *perceive, touch;* sentīre, tangĕre:—Heó fēleþ mīnes gemōtes *she perceives my meeting*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 23; Rä. 26, 9. Hī ðæs fēlaþ *they feel it*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 16; Rä. 7, 8. [*Wyc.* felen, feele: *Chauc.* fele: *Plat.* fōlen: *O. Sax.* gi-fōlian: *Frs.* fielen: *O. Frs.* fēla: *Dut.* voelen: *Ger.* fühlen: *M. H. Ger.* vüelen: *O. H. Ger.* fuoljan, fuolen: *Dan.* föle.] DER. ge-fēlan.

fela-sinnig; *adj. Very sinful;* valde facĭnŏrōsus:—Ðǣr ðū findan miht felasinnigne secg *where thou mayest find the very sinful man*, Beo. Th. 2762; B. 1379.

fela-specol; *adj. Speaking much, loquacious;* magnĭloquus, lōquax:—Mǣden felaspecol *a loquacious maiden*, Obs. Lun. § 7; Lchdm. iii. 186, 26. Tostenceþ Drihten tungan ða felaspecolan *disperdat Dōmĭnus linguam magnĭlōquam*, Ps. Spl. 11, 3.

fela-specolnys, -nyss, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity;* lōquācĭtas, Scint. 54.

fela-wlonc; *adj. Very stately;* valde magnĭfĭcus:—Mec brȳd triedeþ, felawlonc, fōtum *the bride treads me, very proud, with her feet*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 28; Rä. 13, 7.

fel-cyrf, e; *f?* [fel *skin*, cyrf *a cutting off*] *The foreskin;* præpūtium, Cot. 217.

FELD, fe3ld; *gen.* es; *dat.* a, e; *m. A* FIELD, *pasture, plain, an open country;* campus, campestria:—Se æðela feld wrīdaþ under wolcnum *the noble field flourishes under the skies*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 16; Ph. 26. Feld *campus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 48. Weaxaþ hraðe feldes blōstman *the flowers of the field quickly grow*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 19; Met. 6, 10. On felda ðam ðe deórmōde Dīran hēton *in the field which the brave men call Dura*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 13; Dan. 170: Byrht. Th. 138, 56; By. 241. He sette fōretācn his on felda Tanеos *pōsuit prōdĭgia sua in campo Taneos*, Ps. Spl. 77, 48. On ðam felde *upon the plain*, Salm. Kmbl. 427; Sal. 214. Hie gesōhton Sennera feld *they sought the plains of Shinar*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 23; Gen. 1668: 205; Th. 253, 27; Dan. 602. Hīg fundon ānne feld *invēnērunt campum*, Gen. 11, 2. Habbaþ feldas eác fægere blisse *gaudēbunt campi*, Ps. Th. 95, 12: Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. On Moabes feldum *in campestribus Moab*, Deut. 34, 8. On fealda *in campo*, Ps. Spl. 77, 15. Fealdas ðīne beóþ gefylled of genihtsumnysse *campi tui replēbuntur ubertāte*, 64, 12. [*Piers P.* felde: *Wyc.* feld, felde, feeld: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* feld: *Laym.* feld, ueld, feold, uald: *Orm.* feld: *O. Sax.* feld, *m: Frs.* fjild: *O. Frs.* feld, field: *Dut.* veld, *n: Ger.* feld, *n: M. H. Ger.* velt, *n: O. H. Ger.* feld, *n: Dan.* fælled, *m. f: Swed.* fält, *n: Icel.* fold, *f.*] DER. here-feld, sun-, wæl-, wudu-.

feld-beó; *f. A field-bee, locust;* ăpis campestris, attăcus = ἀττακός:—Feld-beó *adticus* [= *attăcus*], Wrt. Voc. 281, 38.

feld-cirlc, e; *f.* -circe, an; *f. A field-church, country church;* campestris ecclēsia:—Feldcirice griþbryce is, ðǣr legerstōw ne sig, mid þrittigum scillingum *the 'grith-bryce' of a field-church, where there is no burial-place, is thirty shillings*, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Æt feldcircan *for a field-church*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 3.

felde *felled*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 11; Rü. 38, 4; *p. of* fellan.

felde-fare, an; *f? A* FIELD-FARE? turdus pilāris?—Clodhamer *vel* feldefare *a field-fare;* scorellus? [turdus pilāris? Lin.], Wrt. Voc. 63, 27.

feld-elfen, e; *f. A wood fairy* or *nymph;* hămādryas = ἁμαδρυάς:—Feld-elfen *moides?* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 109; Wrt. Voc. 60, 16.

feld-gangende, -gongende; *part. Field-going, moving over a plain;* campum peragrans:—Feldgangende feoh *pĕcus campum peragrans*, Soul Kmbl. 161; Seel. 81: Salm. Kmbl. 45; Sal. 23. Feldgongende feoh *cattle traversing the field*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 25; Seel. 81, note: Salm. Kmbl. 309; Sal. 154.

feld-hryðer, es; *n. A field ox* or *heifer;* campestris bos sive vitŭlus, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben.

feld-hûs, es; *n. A field-house, tent;* tentōrium, tabernāculum :—Feldhûsa mæst *greatest of tents*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 3; Exod. 85. Brǽddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhûsum *the sailors spread* [*themselves*] *amongst the hills with their tents*, 148; Th. 186, 3; Exod. 133: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 31; Exod. 223.

feld-land, es; *n. Field-land, a plain;* plānities. It is opposed to dûn-land *hilly land*:—Faraþ to Amorrēa dûne and to ôðrum feld-landum and dûn-landum and to unhéheran landum *vēnīte ad montem Amorrhæōrum et ad cētĕra campestria atque montāna et hŭmilĭōra lŏca*, Deut. 1, 7: 11, 30.

feldlîc; *adj. Fieldlike, country, rural:* campester :—Feldlîc *campester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 4. On feldlîcre stôwe *in lŏco campestri*, Lk. Bos. 6, 17. On feldlîcum wununguin *in campestrĭbus habĭtācŭlis*, Jos. 10, 40.

feld-mædere, an; *f.* [mædere, mæddere *madder*] *Field-madder, rosemary;* rosmārīnum :—Feldmædere *rosmārīnum*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 42, 34; Wrt. Voc. 68, 49.

feld-minte, an; *f. Field* or *wild mint;* silvestris menta, mentastrum :—Feldminte *mentārium?* [= *mentastrum*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 43, 3; Wrt. Voc. 69, 18.

feld-more, an; *f:* -moru, e; *f.* [more *a root*] *A parsnip, carrot;* pastināca :—Feldmore *parsnip*, L. M. 3, 14; Lchdm. ii. 316, 21. Feldmore [MS. -mora] *pastināca*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 32; Wrt. Voc. 31, 42. Nim feldmoran sǽd *take seed of parsnip*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 19: iii. 72, 3. Wyrtdrenc of feldmoran sele drincan *give to drink a herb-drink of parsnip*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 15. Dó on eala feldmoran *put parsnip in ale*, 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 5: 3, 32; Lchdm. ii. 326, 17: iii. 22, 18. Herba pastināca silvātica, ðæt is feldmoru *the herb pastināca silvātica, that is parsnip*, Herb. cont. 82, 1; Lchdm. i. 32, 25. Feldmoru biþ cenned on sandigum stôwum and on beorgum *parsnip is produced on sandy places and on hills*, Herb. 82, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 3: L. M. 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 26. Feldmore nideweard *the nether part of parsnip*, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 14.

feld-oxa, an; *f. A field* or *pasture ox;* pascuālis bos :—Feldoxan *pascuāles bŏves*, Hymn. in Dedic. Eccles.

feld-rude, an; *f. Wild rue;* silvestris rūta, Ben. Lye: Lchdm. Glos. vol. iii. p. 325.

feld-swam, -swamm, es; *m. A field mushroom, toadstool;* fungus, Cot. 87.

feld-swop *bradigaco?* Cot. 25, Lye. Feld-uuop *bradigabo?* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 154. 72.

feld-wêsten, es; *n. A field waste* or *desert;* campestris solitūdo :—Begeondan Iordane on ðam feldwêstene wiđ ða reádan sǽ *trans Iordanem in solitūdine campestri contra mare rubrum*, Deut. 1, 1.

feld-wurma *the plant wild marjoram.* v. felt-wurma.

feld-wyrt, e; *f. Field-wort, gentian;* gentiāna :—Feldwyrt *gentiāna*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 7. Herba gentiāna, ðæt ys feldwyrt *the herb gentiāna, that is, field-wort*, Herb. cont. 17, 1; Lchdm. i. 12, 16. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man gentiānam, and ôðrum naman feldwyrt nemneþ, heó biþ cenned on dûnum *this herb, which is called gentian, and by another name field-wort, is produced on downs*, Herb. 17, 1; Lchdm. i. 110, 2.

fele-ferþ? [fele = fela *many?*] *A kind of worm under blocks having many feet*, Som; vermicŭla quædam multipĕda, Lye :—Feleferþ *centumpellio*, forte *centupĕda*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 86; Wrt. Voc. 22, 4.

fêle-leás; *adj.* [fêlan *to feel*] *Devoid of feeling;* insensilis :—Biþ his lîf scæcen and he fêlelcás *his life is departed and he devoid of feeling*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 26; Vy. 40.

FELG, e; *f:* felge, an; *f. A* FELLY, *part of the circumference of a wheel;* canthus = *κανθός*, absis rōtæ :—Ælces spâcan biþ ôðer ende fæst on ðære nafe, ôðer on ðære felge *one end of every spoke is fixed in the nave, the other in the felly*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 3, 7, 10. Ða felga hangiaþ on ðâm spâcan *the fellies depend on the spokes*, 222, 13, 19, 21, 27. Neár ðâm felgum *nearer to the fellies*, 222, 11. Felge [MS. felga] *canthus*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 48; Wrt. Voc. 16, 21. Ðæt hweól hwerfþ ymbûton, and sió nafa, nêhst ðære eaxe, sió fæstlîcor and orsorglîcor ðonne ða felgan dôn *the wheel turns round, and the nave, being nearest to the axle-tree, goes much more firmly and more securely than the fellies do*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 30. [*Wyc:* felijs, felys *fellies: Plat.* fælge, felge, *f: Dut.* velg, *f: Ger.* felge, *f: M. H. Ger.* vëlge, *f: O. H. Ger.* felga, *f: Dan.* fælge, *m. f.*]

felgan, ic felge, ðû filgst, filhst, he filgþ, filhþ, *pl.* felgaþ; *p.* fealg, fealh, *pl.* fulgon; *pp.* folgen *To stick to, betake oneself to, go* or *come under, below* or *beneath anything, to go into, enter a place, to undergo;* inhærēre, sûbīre, inīre, intrāre :—Óþ he on ficáme fealh *until he betook himself to flight*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 42. Hý ymb ða geatu feohtende wǽron óþ hy ðǽrinne fulgon *they were fighting about the gates until they entered therein*, Chr. 755; Th. 87, 3, col. 1. Siddan inne fealh Grendles môdor *when Grendel's mother came in*, Beo. Th. 2567; B. 1281. He scaronîþas fealh Eormenrîces *he underwent the guileful enmity of Ermanric*, 2405; B. 1200. [*O. Sax.* bi-felhan *trūdĕre, mandāre, condĕre: Frs.* be-feljen: *O. Frs.* bifella: *Dut.* be-velen: *Ger.* be-fehlen *mandāre: M. H. Ger.* be-vëlhen *condĕre, mandāre: O. H. Ger.* félahan, felhan *condĕre: Goth.* filhan *to hide, bury: Icel.* fela: *Lat.* se-pĕlire *to hide, bury.*] DER. æt-felgan, be-, bi-, ge-, wiđ-. v. felan, feolan.

feligean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow;* sĕqui :—Uton gân and feligean fremdum godum *eāmus et sĕquāmur deos alienos*, Deut. 13, 2. v. fylgean.

fell, es; *n. A fell, skin;* pellis :—Fell *pellis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56: Wrt. Voc. 71, 18. Cealfes fell *vĭtŭli cŏrium*, Ex. 29, 14. v. fel *a skin.*

fell, es; *m. Ruin, death;* lapsus, ruīna :—Ðêh ðe fell curen synnigra cynn *though the race of sinners chose death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. v. fyll.

fell; *adj. Fell, cruel, severe;* crūdēlis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fel; *adj.*

fellan, fyllan; ic felle, ðû felest, felst, he feleþ, felþ, *pl.* fellaþ; *p.* felde, *pl.* feldon; *pp.* felled; *v. trans. To cause to fall, to fell, cut* or *throw down, strip off, destroy;* cædĕre, sternĕre, projicĕre, abjicĕre, dejicĕre, destruĕre :—Gefered ðǽr hit felde *borne where it was thrown down*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 11; Rä. 38, 4. DER. a-fellan, be-. v. fyllan, feallan.

fellen; *adj.* [fel *skin*] *Made of skins;* pellicĕus :—Fellen gyrdel wæs ymbe his lendenu *ĕrat zōna pellīcea circa lumbos ejus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 6. God worhte Adame and his wîfe fellene reáf and gescrîdde hî *fēcit Deus Adam et uxōri ejus tunīcas pellīceas et induit eos*, Gen. 3, 21. Fellen hæt *a hat made of skin, a felt hat;* gălērus *vel* pīleus, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 111; Wrt. Voc. 22, 26.

felle-wærc, es; *n. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* epilepsia = ἐπιλῆψια :—Ðæt deáh wið fellewærce *it is good for epilepsy*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 8. v. fylle-wærc.

fel-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Cruelty, fierceness;* crūdēlĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

félnyss, e; *f.* [félan *to feel*] *Feeling;* sensus :—Gærs and treówa lybbaþ bûtan félnysse . . . nýtenu lybbaþ and habbaþ félnysse bûtan gesceáde *grass and trees live without feeling . . . beasts live and have feeling without reason*, Homl. Th. i. 302, 15, 16. DER. ge-félniss.

felo; *adj. Fell, baleful;* pernĭciosus. DER. eal-felo. v. fæle, fel; *adj.*

felofor, fealvor, es; *m. A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen;* porphyrio = πορφυρίων :—Felofor *porphўrio*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 36.

felsan *to recompense;* expiāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

FELT, es; *m?* FELT; pannus *vel* lāna coactīlis, impĭlia, Som. Ben. Lye:—Felt *centrum?* vel *filtrum?* Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 59; Wrt. Voc. 23, 20. [*Plat.* filt, *m: Dut.* vilt, *n: Ger.* filz *m. n. carded wool, felt: M. H. Ger.* vilz, *m. felt: O. H. Ger.* filz, *m: Dan.* filt, *m. f: Swed.* filt, *m.*]

folþ *falls*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 30; Met. 5, 15; *3rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

fel-tûn, es; *m. An enclosed place, garden, privy, dunghill;* secessus, latrīna, sterquilīnium :—Se wîsdôm and ôðre cræftas licgaþ forsewene swâ swâ meox under feltûne *wisdom and other virtues lie despised like dirt on a dunghill*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 11. In feltûn *in secessu*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 17: Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 19. In feltûne odde mixen *in sterquilīnium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 35.

felt-wurma, an; *m.* [felt = feld?] *The plant wild marjoram;* orīgānum, Som. Ben. Lye: Lchdm. Glos. vol. iii. p. 349, col. 2, 32.

felt-wyrt, e; *f. The plant mullein;* verbascum thapsus, Lin :—Ðeós wyrt, ðe man verbascum, and ôðrum naman feltwyrt nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum stôwum and on myxenum *this plant, which is named verbascum, and by another name mullein, is produced in sandy places and on dunghills*, Herb. 73, 1; Lchdm. i. 174, 19–21. Feltwyrt *avadonia?* Wrt. Voc. 79, 5.

fémne, an; *f. A virgin, young woman;* virgo :—Fémne sceal hire freónd gesécan *the virgin shall seek her friend*, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44. v. fæmne.

FEN, fenn, fænn, fænn, es; *n. m. A* FEN, *marsh, mud, dirt;* pălus, lūtum, limus, sordes :—Ic fûlre eom ðonne ðis fen swearte *I am fouler than this swart fen*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 33; Rä. 41, 31. Fenn *lūtum*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 6: *limus, lūtum*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 61; Wrt. Voc. 37, 48. Þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian *the spectre shall dwell in the fen*, Menol. Fox 545; Gn. C. 42: Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295. Se ðe móras heóld, fen and fæsten *who held the moors, the fen and fastness*, Beo. Th. 208; B. 104. Hió wyrcþ ðæt fenn ðe man hâteþ Meotodisc *it forms the fen which is called Mæotis*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 19. He underfêhþ ðæt fenn ðara þweándra *he receives the dirt of the washers*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 20. Is Élig ðæt land eall mid fenne and mid wæter ymbseald *est Elge pūlūdibus circumdăta vel aquis*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 4. Is ðæt églond fenne biworpen *the island is surrounded with a fen*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 9; Rä. 1, 5. Fennas and móras *fens and moors*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 14. On ðâm fennum *in pūlūdibus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5. Eall óþ ða fennas norþ *as far north as the fens*, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 21: 1010; Erl. 143, 27. [*Piers P.* fen: *Wyc.* fen, fenne: *Laym.* fenne, uenne, *dat;* fenes, *pl: Scot.* fen: *Plat.* fenne: *Frs.* finne: *O. Frs.* fenne, fene: *Dut.* veen, *n: Kil.* ven, venne: *Ger.* fenne, *n: O. H. Ger.* fenna, fenni, *f: Goth.* fani, *n. mud, dirt: Icel.* fen, *n. a fen, quagmire.*]

fen-cerse, an; *f. Fen-cress, water-cress:* nasturtium officinăle, Lin:—Wyl fencersan *boil water-cress,* L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 52, 15: 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 5.

fēnċg = fēng *took; p. of* fōn, *q. v.*

fen-fearn, fen-fern, es; *n. The fen* or *water-fern, flowering fern, the herb christopher, osmund-royal;* osmunda rēgālis, Lin. salvia?—Fenfearn *salvia,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 8; Wrt. Voc. 31, 19. v. fearn.

fen-fixas; *pl. m. Fen-fishes;* pălustres pisces, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fisc.

fen-freoðo; *indecl. f. Fen-asylum;* ăsўlum in pălūde:—He in fenfreoðo feorh alegde *he laid down his life in his fen-asylum,* Beo. Th. 1706; B. 851.

fen-fugelas; *pl. m. Fen-birds, fen-fowl;* pălustres ăves, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fugel.

feng, es; *m.* [fōn *to take*]. I. *a grasp, span, hug, embrace;* amplexus, captus:—Ic fāra feng feore gedīgde *from the grasp of foes I with life escaped,* Beo. Th. 1160; B. 578. Fўres feng *the grasp of fire,* Salm. Kmbl. 707; Sal. 353. II. *what is taken, booty;* captum, præda:—Hī feng woldon fōn *they would take the booty,* Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 30, col. 2: 33, col. 1. DER. an-feng, and-, fore-, ofer-, on-, to-, under-. v. fang.

fēng, *pl.* fēngon *took,* Beo. Th. 5970; B. 2989: Salm. Kmbl. 866; Sal. 432; *p. of* fōn.

fengel, es; *m. A prince;* princeps:—Wīsa fengel geatolīc gengde *the wise prince stately went,* Beo. Th. 2805; B. 1400. Snottra fengel *the sagacious prince,* Beo. Th. 2954; B. 1475: 4318; B. 2156. Hringa fengel *prince of rings,* 4680; B. 2345.

fen-gelād, es; *n. Fen-path;* pălustris via, pălus:—Hie warigeaþ frēcne fengelād *they inhabit the dangerous fen-path,* Beo. Th. 2722; B. 1359.

feng-net, -nett, es; *n. A net for catching;* retiacŭlum:—Feallaþ firenfulle on heora fengnettum *cădent in retiacŭlo ejus peccātōres,* Ps. Th. 140, 12.

fen-hliþ, -hleoþ, es; *n.* [hliþ *a declivity, slope*] *A fen-slope, bank of a fen;* pălustер clivus, pălūdis rīpa:—Scolde Grendel fleōn under fenhleoþu *Grendel must flee under the fen-slopes,* Beo. Th. 1645; B. 820.

fen-hōp, es; *n. A fen-heap* or *mound?* pălūdis agger?—He meahte fleōn on fen-hōpu *he might flee to the fen-mounds,* Beo. Th. 1532; B. 764.

fēnix, es; *m.* I. *the fabulous bird phœnix* = *φοῖνιξ*:—Fēnix, swā hātte ān fugel on Arabiscre þeóde, se leofaþ fīf hund geāra, and æfter deáþe eft arīst ge-edcucod, and se fugel getācnaþ ūrne ærīst on ðam endenēhstan dæge *phœnix, so a bird in Arabia is called, which lives five hundred years, and after death rises again re-quickened, and the bird betokens our resurrection at the last day,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 56–58. Se fugel se is fēnix hāten *the bird which is called phœnix,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 19; Ph. 86. Fēnix byrneþ *phœnix burns,* 59 a; Th. 213, 2; Ph. 218: 60 b; Th. 221, 26; Ph. 340. II. *a genus of palms, the date tree* or *date palm;* phœnix dactylifĕra:—Ðær he heánne beám wunaþ ðone hātaþ men fēnix, of ðæs fugles noman *there it inhabits a lofty tree, which men call phœnix, from the bird's name,* Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 21; Ph. 174.

fen-land, es; *n. Fen-land, marshy land;* pălustris terra:—Hī ealle Egypta awēston, būtan ðǽm fenlandum *they laid waste all Egypt, except the fen-lands,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 26. He þurh ða fenland reów *he rowed through the fen-lands,* Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 13.

fen-līc; *adj. Fenlike, marshy, fenny;* pălustер:—Fenlīc *pălustер,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 4. Of ðam fenlīcum adelan *from the fenlike mud,* Homl. Th. ii. 472, 7. Betwyx ða fenlīcan gewrido ðæs wīdgillan wēstenes he āna ongan eardian *he began to dwell alone among the fenny thickets of the wide wilderness,* Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 9.

fen-minte, an; *f. Fen-mint, water-mint;* silvestris menta, Lin:—Fenminte *fen-mint,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 8.

fenn *a fen, marsh, mud, dirt,* Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 20: Ps. Spl. 17, 44. v. fen.

fennig, fenneg; *adj.* FENNY, *marshy, muddy, dirty;* pălustris, ulīginōsus, lūtōsus:—Fennig æcer *uligĭnōsus ăger,* Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 70; Wrt. Voc. 37, 56. Gif sió hond biþ fennegu *if the hand is dirty,* Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 8.

fenol *the herb fennel;* fēnĭcŭlum, Wrt. Voc. 79, 8. v. finol.

fen-ȳce, an; *f.* [ȳce *a frog*] *A fen-frog;* pălūdis rāna:—Me is fenȳce fōre hreþre *a fen-frog is more rapid than I in its course,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 9; Rä. 41, 71.

feó *for* or *with cattle* or *money,* Cd. 126; Th. 161, 2; Gen. 2659: Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380; *dat. and instr. of* feoh.

feóde, *pl.* feódon *hated,* Ps. Th. 118, 163; *p. of* feón, feógan.

FEÓGAN, feógean, fiógan, feón, fión; *part.* feógende; ic feóge, he feógeþ, feóþ, *pl.* feógaþ, feógeaþ; *p.* feóde, *pl.* feódon, feódun, feódan *To hate, persecute;* ōdisse, ōdio hăbēre, infestāre:—Uton we firene feógan *let us hate crimes,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 16; Reb. 13. He hī alўsde of feógendra folmum *libĕrāvit eos de mānu ōdientium,* Ps. Th. 105, 10. Ic wurihte wegas ealle feóge *omnem viam iniquam ōdio hăbui,* Ps. Th. 118, 128: 138, 19. Ða wēregan neát nales feógaþ frȳnd hiera *the brute animals hate not their friends,* Elen. Kmbl. 719; El. 360. Ðe me earwunga ealle feógeaþ *qui ōdērunt me grātis,* Ps. Th. 68, 4: 73, 22. Ic feóde fācnes wyrcend *fācientes prævaricātiōnes ōdīwi,* Ps. Th. 100, 3: 118, 113. Hī Dryhtnes ǽ feódon *they hated the Lord's law,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 21; Jul. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. Ðe feódun sybbe *qui ōdērunt pācem,* Ps. Spl. C. 119, 6. Hī Godes tempel feódan *they hated God's temple,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 27; Cri. 709. Ða ðe hine feódan *qui ōdērunt eum,* Ps. Th. 67, 1: 82, 2: 85, 16: 104, 21. Feógeaþ [fiógaþ MS. T.] yfel *ōdite mălum,* Ps. Spl. C. 96, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* fīēn: *Goth.* fiyan, fian: *Icel.* fjá *to hate.*]

feó-gȳtsung, e; *f. Money-desire* or *greed, avarice;* pĕcūniæ cŭpido, avāritia:—Ðæt he sceolde his treówe for feógȳtsunge and lufan forleósan *that he should lose his truth for desire and love of money,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40.

FEOH, fioh; *gen.* feós; *dat.* feó; *n.* I. *cattle, living animals;* pĕcus, jūmenta:—Gif ðē becume ōðres monnes giómeleás feoh [G and H] on hand *if the stray cattle of another man come to thy hand,* L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9. Feoh būtan gewitte *the cattle without understanding,* Salm. Kmbl. 46; Sal. 23. Wiht seó ðæt feoh fēdeþ *a thing which feeds the cattle,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 21; Rä. 35, 2. Ic sealde him gangende feoh *I gave him live stock* [*walking cattle*], Cd. 129; Th. 164, 23; Gen. 2719. II. cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange, hence *Money, value, price, hire, stipend,* FEE, *reward;* pĕcūnia, merces:—Næbbe gē feoh on eówrum bīgyrdlum *nōlīte possidēre pĕcūniam in zōnis,* Mt. Bos. 10, 9. Se ðe his feoh to unrihtum wæstmsceatte ne syleþ *qui pĕcūniam suam non dēdit ad ūsūram,* Ps. Th. 14, 6. Ðæt he him sealde wið feoh ðæt scræf *ut det illi spēluncam pĕcūnia,* Gen. 23, 9. Ic ðē ða fǽhþe feó leánige *I will recompense thee for the strife with money,* Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380. III. as property chiefly consisted of cattle, hence *Goods, property, riches, wealth;* bōna, divitiæ, ŏpes:—His feoh onfōn fremde handa *dirīpiant aliēni omnes divĭtias ejus,* Ps. Th. 108, 11. Ne wilniaþ nānes ōðres feós *wish for no other riches,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22. We ðē feoh syllaþ *we will give thee wealth,* Cd. 130; Th. 165, 2; Gen. 2725: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 22. IV. the Anglo-Saxon Rune ᚠ = f, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is feoh *money, wealth,*—hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *f,* but for feoh *money,* as,—ᚠ [= feoh] byþ frōfur fira gehwylcum *money is a consolation to every man,* Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 1. ᚠ [= feoh] on foldan *wealth on earth,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 28; Cri. 808: Elen. Grm. 1270. [*Piers P.* fee: *Chaue.* fee: *Laym.* feoh, feo, *n: Orm.* fe, fehh: *Plat.* vee, veih, *n. cattle: O. Sax.* fē, fio; *Hel.* fehu, *n. pĕcus, ŏpes: O. Frs.* fia, fya, *n: Dut.* vee, *n: Kil.* veech, vee *pĕcus: Ger.* vieh, *n: M. H. Ger.* vihe, *n: O. H. Ger.* fihu, *n: Goth.* faihu, *n. cattle, goods: Dan.* fæ, *n: Swed.* fä, *n: Icel.* fé, *n. cattle, goods: Lat.* pĕcus, *n: Lith.* pekus *cattle: Sansk.* paśu, *m. cattle.* 'The importance of cattle in a simple state of society early caused an intimate connection between the notion of cattle, and of money or wealth. Thus we have *Lat.* pĕcus *cattle;* pĕcūnia *money;* and *Goth.* faihu *cattle, possessions,* is identical with *O. H. Ger.* fihu, fehu; *Ger.* vieh *cattle; Icel.* fé *cattle, money; A. Sax.* feoh *cattle, riches, money, price, reward,*' Wgwd.] DER. cwic-feoh, hæðen-, worulds.

FEOHAN, feón; *part.* feónde; *p.* feah, *pl.* fēgon; *pp.* fegen *To rejoice, be glad, exult;* gaudēre, lætāri, exultāre:—Se feónde [MS. feond] gespearn fleótende hreáw *the exulting* [*raven*] *perched on the floating corpses,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 11; Gen. 1447. [*O. Sax.* gi-fehōn *to make to rejoice: O. H. Ger.* gi-fēhan, gi-vōhan *gaudēre.*] DER. ge-feohan, -feón.

feoh-bōt, fioh-bōt, e; *f. A pecuniary recompence;* nummāria compensātio:—Feohbōt arīseþ *a pecuniary recompence shall arise,* L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 4. Ðæt hī mōston ðære fiohbōte [ðæra feohbōta MS. H.] onfōn *that they might receive the pecuniary recompence,* L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8.

feoh-ern, es; *n. A money-place, treasury;* gazophylacium = *γαζοφυλάκιον,* Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-fang, es; *m. Fee-taking, taking a bribe;* pĕcūniæ acceptio:—For feohfange *for bribery,* L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 8.

feoh-gafol, es; *n. Usury, a duty, tax;* ūsūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-georn; *adj. Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous;* avārus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-gestealdˌ es; *n. Possession of riches;* dīvĭtiārum possessio:—Ne þorfton ða þegnas feohgestealda [MS. -gestealde] wēnan *the followers needed not expect possession of riches,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 25; Jul. 685.

feoh-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure, riches;* thēsaurus = *θησαυρός,* dīvitiæ:—Næbbe ic ne feohgestreón *I have no riches,* Andr. Kmbl. 602; An. 301: Exon. 66 a; Th. 245, 10; Jul. 42. Elþeódig hafaþ mec bereáfod feohgestreóna *a stranger has bereaved me of my treasures,* Elen. Kmbl. 1818; El. 911: Salm. Kmbl. 64; Sal. 32: Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 27; Jul. 102.

feoh-gīfre; *adj.* [gīfre *greedy*] *Greedy of money, avaricious, covetous;* pĕcūniæ ăvidus, āvārus:—Wita sceal ne tō feohgīfre *the sagacious must not be too greedy of money,* Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 21; Wand. 68.

feoh-gift, -gyft, e; *f. A money-gift, precious gift;* pĕcūniæ dōnum

vel -largitio, prŏtiōsum dōnum:—Fromum feohgiftum *with bounteous money-gifts*, Beo. Th. 41; B, 21. Nō he ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte *he needed not feel shame at the precious gift*, 2055; B. 1025. Æt feohgyftum *with money-gifts*, 2182; B. 1089.

feoh-gîtsere, es; *m. A miser;* pĕcūniæ ăvārus:—Eálá! hwæt se forma feohgîtsere wǽre on worulde *alas! that the first miser should have been in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 110; Met. 8, 55. Ðæm feohgîtsere *to the miser*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 26.

feoh-gyrnes, -ness, e; *f. Money-desire, avarice;* avāritia, L. Ath. Lye.

feoh-gýtsung *desire of money, avarice.* v. feó-gýtsung.

feoh-hof, es; *n. A treasury;* ærārium, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-hord, es; *m. A money-hoard;* ærārium, Cot. 212.

feoh-hûs, es; *n. A treasure-house;* ærārium, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 104; Wrt. Voc. 58, 19.

feoh-lénung, e; *f. Money-lending, mortgage;* fenĕrātio:—Feoh-lénung būtan borge *hypothēca* [=ὑποθήκη], Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 14; Wrt. Voc. 21, 9.

feoh-leás; *adj. Moneyless, priceless;* pĕcūniæ ĭnops, sine prĕtio:—Ða ðe feohleáse wǽron him scipu begēton *they who were moneyless got themselves ships*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 27. Ðæt wæs feohleás gefeoht *that was a priceless fight*, Beo. Th. 4873; B. 2441.

feoh-leásnes, -ness, e; *f. Poverty;* pĕcūniæ ĭnŏpia, paupertas, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-sceat, -sceatt, es; *n. Money-tribute, wages;* trĭbūtum, merces:—Nō ic wið feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas *I bear not the Lord's decrees among nations for wages*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 14; Dan. 744.

feoh-spillung, -spilling, e; *f. Money-wasting, profusion;* pĕcūniārum effūsio *vel* profūsio:—Man ðær ne gespǽdde būtan manmyrringe and feohspillinge *man gained naught there except loss of men and waste of money*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 30.

feoh-strang; *adj. Money-strong, possessing cattle* or *money;* pĕcuārius, pĕcūniōsus:—Feohstrang man *pĕcuārius*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 112; Wrt. Voc. 38, 35. Feohstrang *pĕcūniōsus*, 88; Som. 74, 71; Wrt. Voc. 50, 51.

feoht, es; *n. A* FIGHT, *battle;* pugna, prœlium:—Wæs he þencende ðæt he dæt feoht forlēte *he was thinking that he would give up the fight*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 39. God tǽceþ handa mīne to feohte *Deus dŏcet mănus meas ad prœlium*, Ps. Spl. 143, 1. [*Laym.* fæht, faht: *Scot.* fecht, facht: *O. Sax.* fehta, *f: Frs.* fjuecht: *O. Frs.* fiucht: *Dut.* ge-vecht, *n: Ger.* ge-fecht, *n: M. H. Ger.* vëhte, *f: O. H. Ger.* fehta, *f.*] DER. ge-feoht, inge-, ofer-, ūtge-.

FEOHTAN; *part.* feohtende; ic feohte, ðū feohtest, he feohteþ, fiht, *pl.* feohtaþ; *p.* ic, he feaht, ðū fuhte, *pl.* fuhton; *pp.* fohten *To* FIGHT, *contend, make war, combat, struggle;* prœliāri, pugnāre, bellāre, contendĕre, decertāre, collīdĕre:—Mec mīn freá feohtan hāteþ *my lord commands me to fight*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 10; Rä. 7, 5: 104 b; Th. 398, 2; Rä. 17, 1. Gyf hwylc cyning wyle faran and feohtan agēn ōðerne cyning *quis rex itūrus committĕre bellum adversus ălium rēgem*, Lk. Bos. 14, 31. Ealle on ðone cining feohtende wǽron *all were fighting against the king*, Chr. 755; Erl. 49, 35: 994; Erl. 133, 11. Ic feohte *prœlior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 7. Feohteþ se feónd *the fiend fights*, Salm. Kmbl. 995; Sal. 499: L. Eth. vii. 15; Th. i. 332, 14: L. C. S. 60; Th. i. 408, 12. Drihten fiht for eów *Dŏmĭnus pugnābit pro vōbis*, Ex. 14, 14: Wrt. Voc. 78, 1. Monige synd, ðe to me feohtaþ *multi qui bellant me*, Ps. Th. 55, 3: 58, 1. Cūþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas *Cuthwulf fought against the Brito-Welsh*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 12: 661; Erl. 35, 9: 871; Erl. 75, 19. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe *collidēbantur in ūtĕro ejus parvŭli*, Gen. 25, 22. Stuf and Wihtgār fuhton [fuhtun, Erl. 14, 22] wið Bryttas *Stuf and Wihtgar fought against the Britons*, Chr. 514; Erl. 15, 23. Wītodlīce mīne þegnas fuhton *ministri mei utique decertārent*, Jn. Bos. 18, 36. Be ðon ðe mon on cynges healle feohte *in case a man fight in the king's hall*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 7: 39; Th. i. 88, 2. Ðeáh him feohtan on firas monige *although many men fight against it*, Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 52. [*Piers P.* fighten: *Laym.* fæhten, fahten: *Orm.* fihhtenn: *Scot.* fecht: *O. Sax.* fehtan: *Frs.* fjuechten: *O. Frs.* fiuchta: *Dut.* vechten: *Ger.* fechten: *M. H. Ger.* vehten: *O. H. Ger.* fehtan: *Dan.* fegte, fægte: *Swed.* fäkta.] DER. a-feohtan, æt-, be-, bi-, ge-, ofer-, on-, wið-.

feohte, an; *f. A fight, combat;* pugna:—Wearþ him seó feohte tō grim *the fight was too severe for them*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 16; Mōd. 66. Nō ic gefrægn heardran feohtan *I have not heard of a harder fight*, Beo. Th. 1157; B. 576: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 7; Rä. 6, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025. We ðæt ellenweorc feohtan fremedon *we have achieved that valourous deed by fighting*, Beo. Th. 1922; B. 959.

feohtere, es; *m. A fighter, warrior;* pugnātor, bellātor, Ben. Lye.

feoht-lāc, es; *n. A fighting, fight;* pugna:—Gif ciricgriþ abrocen beó, bētan man georne, sí hit þurh feohtlāc, sí hit þurh reáflāc *if church-peace be broken, be it through fighting, be it through robbery, let amends be strictly made*, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 20: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 11: L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 28.

feoht-wîte *a fine for fighting.* v. fyht-wîte.

feól *fell*, Beo. Th. 1549; B. 772; *p. of* feallan.

FEÓL, e; *f. A* FILE; lima:—Ic eom láf fýres and feóle *I am the leaving of fire and file*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 7; Rä. 70, 4. Mīn heáfod is homere geþuren, sworfen feóle *my head is beaten with a hammer, rubbed with a file*, 129 b; Th. 497, 18; Rä. 87, 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* file: *Dut.* vijl, *f: Ger.* feile, *f: M. H. Ger.* vîle, *f: O. H. Ger.* fîhala, fîla, *f: Dan.* fiil, *m. f: Swed.* fil, *m: Icel.* þél, *f. a file.*]

feola *many*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 15. v. fela.

feolan, fiolan, felan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fǽlon, fēlon; *pp.* folen, feolen. I. *to cleave, stick, adhere;* adhærēre:—Ðæt ic in ne fele *ut non inhæream*, Ps. Surt. 68, 15. II. *to reach, come, pass;* procēdĕre, pervĕnire:—Ne meahton hī ofer mere feolan *they could not pass over the sea*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 10; Rä. 23, 5. DER. æt-feolan, be-, bi-, ge-, geond-.

feóld, *pl.* feóldon *folded up*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 50: Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 4; Rä. 27, 7; *p. of* fealdan.

feól-heard; *adj. File-hard, hard like a file;* instar limæ dūrus:—Hī lēton of folman feólhearde speru *they let the file-hard spears from their hands*, Byrht. Th. 134, 63; By. 108.

feó-lif? [feó=feoh?] *Munificence, bounty;* munĭfĭcentia, D. Som. Ben. Lye.

feóll *fell*, Beo. Th. 5830; B. 2919; *p. of* feallan.

feóllon *fell*, Beo. Th. 2089; B. 1042; *p. pl. of* feallan.

feolo *many*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 26; Sat. 421. v. fela.

feolu-fôr, e; *f? A field-fare;* turdus pīlāris?—Feolufōr *torax?* Wrt. Voc. 289, 17. v. feala-fōr.

feon, feonn, es; *m. A fen;* pălus:—Geond ða feonnas *about the fens*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 29: 656; Erl. 31, 10, 26. v. fen.

feón, he feóþ; *p.* feóde, *pl.* feódon *To hate;* ōdisse:—He feóþ sǽwle his *ōdit ănĭmam suam*, Ps. Spl. C. 10, 6: Cd. 43; Th. 56, 13; Gen. 911: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 31; Cri. 1599. Ic unrihta gehwylc feóde *iniquĭtātem ōdio hābui*, Ps. Th. 118, 163. Hie ðé feódon *they hated thee*, Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. v. feógan.

feón *to rejoice, be glad.* v. feohan, ge-feón.

feónd, fiónd, fýnd, fiénd, es; *pl. nom. acc.* feóndas, fýnd, feónd; *gen.* feónda; *dat.* feóndum; *m.* [feógan, feón *to hate*] *A* FIEND, *enemy, foe, the devil;* ōsor, inimīcus, hostis, diabŏlus=διάβολος:—Seó ydelnes is ðære sǽwle feónd *idleness is the soul's enemy*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 9. Éhteþ feónd sāwle mīne *persĕquātur inimīcus ănĭmam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 5. Se feónd his diórlingas duguþum stēpte *the fiend decked his favourites with honours*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 14; Met. 15, 7: Beo. Th. 1455; B. 725: 1500; B. 748. Feónd *hostis* vel *ōsor*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 45. Se feónd mid his geférum eallum feóllon of heofnum *the devil with all his company fell from heaven*, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 10; Gen. 306: Salm. Kmbl. 140; Sal. 69: 995; Sal. 499. Nā fægnian fýnd mīn ofer me *non gaudēbit inīmicus meus sŭper me*, Ps. Spl. 40, 12. Stearcheort onfand feóndes fōtlāst *the stout of heart found the foe's foot-trace*, Beo. Th. 4567; B. 2289. Gif ðū gemēte ðīnes feóndes oxan oððe assan, lǽd hine to him *si occurrĕris bŏvi inīmici tui aut asĭno erranti, reduc ad eum*, Ex. 23, 4: Lk. Bos. 10, 19. Se ðæm feónde ætwand *he escaped from the fiend*, Beo. Th. 289; B. 143: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 31; Met. 25, 16. Ðū feónd oferswíðdest *thou shalt overcome thy foe*, Elen. Kmbl. 186; El. 93: Cd. 144; Th. 179, 21; Exod. 32. Ðū fiónd geflémdest *thou didst put the enemy* [*the devil*] *to flight*, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. Genāmon me ðǽr strange feóndas *strong enemies took me there*, Rood Kmbl. 60; Kr. 30: 65; Kr. 33. Fýnd syndon eówere *they are your enemies*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195: 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 320. Eówre fýnd fealla þeōran eów *cădent inīmici vestri in conspectu vestro*, Lev. 26, 8, 16: Deut. 32, 31. Ðīne feónd fǽcne forwurdan *inīmici tui sonāvērunt*, Ps. Th. 82, 2: 91, 8. Hý fæder ageaf on feónda geweald *her father delivered her up into her foes' power*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 7; Jul. 159: Elen. Kmbl. 135; El. 68. Ic agilde wrace mīnum feóndum *reddam ultiōnem hostibus meis*, Deut. 32, 41, 43: Jos. 10, 25. Ealle ic mihte feóndas gefyllan *I might have felled all his foes*, Rood Kmbl. 75; Kr. 38. Ðū swutole mihtest tocnāwan ðīne frīnd and ðīne fýnd [fiénd Cot.] *thou mightest clearly distinguish thy friends and thy foes*, Bt. 20; Fox 72. 21. Lufiaþ eówre fýnd *diligīte inīmicos vestros*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Lk. Bos. 6, 27, 35. Hió ofer heora feónd fæste getrymede *confirmāvit eum sŭper inīmicos ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 20: 107, 12. Ne murnþ nāuðer ne friénd ne fiénd *he regards neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Wæs wera ēðelland geondsended feóndum *the people's native land was overspread with enemies*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 22; Gen. 1969. [*Piers P.* fend: *Wyc.* fend, feend: *Chauc.* feend: *Laym.* feond, ueond, *m: Orm.* fend: *Plat.* fijend, fijnd, *m: O. Sax.* fiond, fiund, fiunt, fiand: *Frs.* fynne: *O. Frs.* fiand, fiund, *m: Dut.* vijand, *m: Ger.* feind, *m: M. H. Ger.* vîant, vîent, vînt, *m: O. H. Ger.* fiant, fient, *m: Goth.* fiyands, *m: Dan. Swed.* fiende, *m: Icel.* fjándi, *m.*] DER. eald-feónd, þeód-: ge-fýnd.

feónd-æt, es; *m. Eating of the sacrifice to an idol;* diabŏlica mandūcātio:—Hī ðæs feondǽtes Finees awerede *Phinehas restrained them from eating of the sacrifice to an idol*, Ps. Th. 105, 24, notes, p. 446.

feónd-grǽp, e; *f. A hostile grasp;* hostilis arreptio:—Dæt ic ánunga eówra leóda willan geworhte, oððe on wæl crunge, feóndgrǽpum fæst *that I alone would work your people's will, or bow in death, fast in hostile grasps*, Beo. Th. 1276; B. 636.

feónd-gyld, es; *n. Devil-worship, sacrifice to devils, idolatry, an idol;* diábŏli cultus, diabŏlicum sacrifícium, idŏlatria, idŏlum:—Ðá he on ðam folce feóndgyld gebræc *when he destroyed idolatry amongst the people*, Ps. Th. 105, 24.

feóndlíc; *adj. Fiendlike, hostile;* hostilis, hostícus:—Feóndlíc *hostícus* vel *hostílis*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 95; Wrt. Voc. 49, 3.

feóndlíce; *adv. Hostilely;* hostilíter:—Hyre þurh yrre ageaf andsware fæder feóndlíce *her father in anger gave answer hostilely*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 27; Jul. 118.

feónd-ræden, e; *f.* [ræden *a condition*] *Fiend-condition, enmity;* inimici conditio, inimicítia:—Ic sette feóndrædene betweox ðé and ðam wífe *inímicítias pónam inter te et múlierem*, Gen. 3, 15.

feónd-rǽs, es; *m. A fiendish violence;* hostilis impétus:—Ic feóndrǽs gefremede, fǽhþe geworhte *I committed fiendish violence, wrought enmity*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 26; Gen. 900.

feónd-sceaða, -scaða, an; *m. A fiend-enemy, dire enemy, robber;* hostis nócívus, latro:—Slóh ðone feóndsceaðan fágum méce *she* [*Judith*] *slew the dire enemy* [*Holofernes*] *with a blood-stained sword*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. Me to grunde teáh fáh feóndscaða *a hostile foe drew me to the ground*, Beo. Th. 1112; B. 554. Ic sceal forstolen hreddan, flýman feóndsceaðan *I shall rescue the stolen, make the robber flee*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 5; Rä. 15, 19.

feónd-scipe, -scype, es; *m. Fiendship, enmity;* inimícítia, hostilítas:—Ðæt ys se feóndscipe *that is the enmity*, Beo. Th. 5991; B. 2999: Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 60; Reim. 68. For feóndscipe ðæs gemynegodan cyninges *propter inímícítias mémŏráti régis*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 581, 42: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 1; Gen. 2691: Ps. Th. 105, 30. He Rædwaldes feóndscipe fleáh *he fled from the enmity of Rædwald*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 40, col. 2: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 21; Gen. 610: Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 5; Phar. 3: Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. Hí feóndscype rǽrdon *they raised enmity*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 22; Jul. 14: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 486. Fleónde Rædwaldes feóndscypas *inímícítias Redualdi fúgiens*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 38, col. 1.

feónd-seóc; *adj. Fiend-sick, demoniac;* dæmŏniácus:—Ðætte seó ylce eorþe mihte to hélle feóndseócra manna and ódra untrumnyssa *ut ipsa terra ad ábígendos ex obsessis corpóríbus dæmónes grátiæ salutáris hábéret effectum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 35.

feónd-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Fiend-sickness, demonology;* dæmŏniácus morbus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feóndulf? [feónd *a fiend*, ulf = wulf *a wolf*?] *A fiend, enemy, rascal, scoundrel;* furcífer:—Feóndulf *furcífer, furca dignus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 82.

feóng, e; *f. Hatred;* ŏdium, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, note 20. v. feóung.

feor; *adj. Perverse, depraved;* právus:—Mid feorum lífe *by a perverse life*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, note 33. v. þweor.

FEOR, feorr, fior; *comp.* fyrr, fyr, fier; *sup.* fyrrest; *adv.* I. FAR, *at a distance;* prŏcul, longe:—Ðá wǽron ðás wundru feor and wíde gemǽrsode and gecýðed *quíbus páte'factis ac diffámátis longe láteque mirácúlis*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 535, 2: 3, 16; S. 542, 16. Hyra heorte is feor [feorr, Mt. Bos. 15, 8] fram me *cor eórum longe est a me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 4; Met. 24, 2. Ðá gyt ðá he wæs feor his fæder, he hyne geseah *when he was yet far from his father, he saw him*, Lk. Bos. 15, 20. Nóht feor úrum mynstre *non longe a monastério nostro*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 5: Cd. 50; Th. 63, 28; Gen. 1039. Feor and neáh *far and near*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 25; Cri. 390: Cd. 143; Th. 177, 27; Exod. 1: Beo. Th. 2447; B. 1221: Andr. Kmbl. 1276; An. 638. We witan heonan nóht feor ódер eálond *nóvimus insúlam álíam esse non prŏcul a nostra*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15: Beo. Th. 3615; B. 1805. Feor ðú dydest cúþan mínе fram me *longe fécisti nótos meos a me*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 9. Hit feor on ódre wísan wæs *it was far otherwise;* longe áliter érat, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 44. II. *beyond, moreover;* ultra, porro:—Ge feor hafaþ fǽhþe gestéled *and moreover she hath set up a deadly feud*, Beo. Th. 2684; B. 1340. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fer: *R. Glouc. Wyc.* fes, ferr: *Laym.* feor, fer, ueor, feorre: *Orm.* feorr: *Plat.* feere, fere *afar*: *O. Sax.* fer: *Frs.* fier: *O. Frs.* fir, fer: *Dut.* ver, verre: *Ger.* fern: *M. H. Ger.* vërre: *O. H. Ger.* fer: *Goth.* fairra: *Dan.* fiern: *Swed.* fjerran: *Icel.* fjarri *far off*: *Lat.* porro: *Grk.* πόρρω: *Sansk.* pra *forth, away.*] DER. un-feor.

feor, feorr; *comp. m.* fyrra, firra; *f. n.* fyrre, firre; *adj. Far, distant, remote;* longinquus, remótus:—Feorres folclondes *of a far country*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 14; Kl. 47. Hér is gefered ofer feorne weg æðelinga sum innan ceastre *here a noble is come from a long way off into the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 2348; An. 1175: 382; An. 191: 504; An. 252.

feora *of souls* or *beings*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 7; Gú. 367: Cd. 161; Th. 202, 7; Exod. 384; *gen. pl. of* feorh.

feoran; *p.* feorude *To remove afar off;* elongáre:—Ic feorude *elongávi*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 7. v. feorran.

feor-búend, es; *m. One dwelling far off;* prŏcul habítátor:—Nú gé feorbúend, mínne gehýraþ ánfealdne geþoht *now ye far-dwellers, hear my simple thought*, Beo. Th. 514; B. 254.

feor-cumen; *part. Come from afar;* perĕgrínus, perĕger ventus:—Feorcumen [MS. feorcuman] man *a far-come man, a foreigner*, L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15, note 30, MS. B.

feor-cund, feorr-cund; *adj. Come from afar;* perĕgrínus:—Gif feorcund mon, oððe fremde, bútan wege geond wudu gonge, and ne hriéme ne horn blǽwe, for þeóf he bíþ to prófianne, oððe to sleánne oððe to aliésanne *if a far-come man, or a stranger, journey through a wood out of the highway, and neither shout nor blow his horn, he is to be held for a thief, either to be slain or redeemed*, L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15–116, 2.

feor-cýþ, -cýþþ, e; *f. A far country;* remóta terra:—Feorcýþþe beóþ sélran gesóhte *far countries are better* [*when*] *sought*, Beo. Th. 3681, note; B. 1838.

feord *an army, force, expedition*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 11: 1140; Erl. 265, 8. v. fyrd.

feordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at war;* bellum gĕrĕre:—Hí feordodan wid Ætlan Húna cininge *they were at war with Ætla king of the Huns*, Chr. 443; Erl. 11, 35. v. fyrdian.

feording *military service*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 2, note 6. v. fyrding.

feore *to, for* or *with life*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 32: Beo. Th. 1161; B. 578; *dat. and inst. of* feorh.

feores *of life*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 32; Cri. 1566; *gen. of* feorh.

feorg *life, soul, spirit*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 19; Seef. 94: 104 a; Th. 394, 14; Rä. 14, 3. v. feorh.

feorg-bold, es; *n. The dwelling of life, the body;* ánímæ dómus, corpus:—Hrǽw cólode, fæger feorgbold *the corpse grew cold, the fair dwelling of life*, Rood Kmbl. 145; Kr. 73.

feorg-bona, an; *m. A life-destroyer;* vítæ interfector:—He him feorgbona weorþeþ *he becomes a life-destroyer to him*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 24; Wal. 41. v. feorh-bana.

feorg-gedǽl, es; *n. Life-separation, death;* vítæ divortium, mors:—Síððan líc and leomu and ðes lífes gǽst asundrien somwíst hyra þurh feorg-gedǽl *when body and limbs and this life's spirit sunder their fellowship through death*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 29; Gú. 1151. v. feorh-gedǽl.

FEORH, feorg, fiorh, ferh, fyorh; *gen.* feores; *dat. inst.* feore: *pl. nom. acc.* feorh; *gen.* feora; *dat. inst.* feorum; *n. m.* I. *life, soul, spirit;* víta, ánima:—Nǽniges mannes feorh to lore wearþ *no man's life was lost*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 23: Beo. Th. 2425; B. 1210: Ps. Th. 106, 4. Nó wæs feorh æðelinges flǽsce bewunden *the prince's soul was not surrounded with flesh*, Beo. Th. 4839; B. 2424: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 9; Rä. 10, 2. Ðonne him ðæt feorg losaþ *when his life perishes*, 82 b; Th. 311, 19; Seef. 94. Ne bíþ him feores wén *there will be no hope of his life*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 19: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 8: Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 27: Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 4; Dóm. 2: Cd. 162; Th. 203, 15; Exod. 404. Feores aþolian *to endure life*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 7; Cri. 1320. Feores berǽdan *to deprive of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 266; An. 133. Feores getwǽfan *to separate from life*, Beo. Th. 2871; B. 1433. Feores geunnan *to grant life*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 26: Andr. Kmbl. 358; An. 179. Feores ongildan *to give up* or *sacrifice one's life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2204; An. 1103. Feores onsæcan *to make an attempt against one's life*, Beo. Th. 3889; B. 1942. Feores onsécan *to berrave of life*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 13; Jul. 679. Feores orwéna *hopeless of life*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 27; Vy. 40: Andr. Kmbl. 2216; An. 1109. Feores récan *to care for life*, Byrht. Th. 139, 27; By. 260. Feores scyldig *guilty of life, liable in one's life*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 1: L. Ath. i. 4, 6; Th. i. 202, 3, 12: v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6: L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 14: v. 30; Th. i. 312, 6: vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 17: L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 4. Feores þolian *to forfeit life*, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 10. Feores unnan *to grant life*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 3; Jul. 191. Feores unwyrðe *unworthy of life*, 30 b; Th. 95, 27; Cri. 1563. Feores wyrðe *worthy of life*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 3. Ðæt man forgá þýfþe be his feore *that a man forego theft by his life*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 3: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 28; Rä. 21, 18: Beo. Th. 3690; B. 1843: Ps. Th. 54, 24. Beorh ðínum feore *salva ánímam tuam*, Gen. 19, 17: Cd. 89; Th. 110, 14; Gen. 1838: Beo. Th. 2590; B. 1293: Byrht. Th. 137, 31; By. 194: Elen. Kmbl. 268; El. 134: Andr. Kmbl. 3075; An. 1540. Á to feore *for evermore*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 25; Cri. 1678. Æfre to feore, Ps. Th. 118, 165: Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 33; Rä. 41, 65. Áwa to feore, Ps. Th. 51, 8. Lange to feore, Ps. Th. 132, 4. Syððan to feore *in æternum*, 54, 22: 101, 25: 106, 8. To wídan feore *for ever*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 5; Exod. 547: Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 3; Cri. 230: Beo. Th. 1871; B. 933: Andr. Kmbl. 211; An. 106: Elen. Kmbl. 421; El. 211: Ps. Th. 71, 17. Hæbbe his feorh *let him have his life*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 14: L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 7: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 24: L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 3: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 23: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 2; Æðelst. 36. Ymb cyninges feorh sierwian *to plot against the king's life*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. Ðú ðín feorh hafast *thou*

hast thy life, Beo. Th. 3703; B. 1849: Cd. 116; Th. 151, 17; Gen. 2510: Andr. Kmbl. 1908; An. 956: Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 10; Gū. 1009. Ðǽr he eardaþ ealne wīdan feorh *where he shall dwell for evermore*, 14 a; Th. 27, 31; Cri. 439. He mīn feorg freoðaþ *he will protect my life*, 36 a; Th. 116, 28; Gū. 214: Apstls. Kmbl. 116; Àp. 58. He sylfes feore beágas bohte *he has bought rings with his own life*, Beo. Th. 6019; B. 3013: Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 9; Rä. 24, 14. Hī bǽdan hiora feorum fóddurgeafe *pétérent escas animábus suis*, Ps. Th. 77, 20: Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226: Beo. Th. 147; B. 73. Freónda feorum *with the lives of friends*, Beo. Th. 2616; B. 1306. II. *a living being, person;* hōmo, persōna:—Ða yldestan Chus and Cham hátene wǽron, fulfreólíce feorh, frumbearn Chames *the eldest were called Cush and Canaan, most liberal beings, Ham's firstborn*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 25; Gen. 1618. Feónda feorh feóllon þicce *the bodies of the foes fell thickly*, 95; Th. 124, 19; Gen. 2065. Feora fæsl *offspring of the living*, 67; Th. 80, 17; Gen. 1330: 67; Th. 81, 9; Gen. 1342: 161; Th. 200, 23; Exod. 361: 161; Th. 202, 7; Exod. 384. Ðæt is sārlíc ðæt swā fæger feorh sceolan ágan þýstra ealdor *it is grievous that the prince of darkness should own such beautiful beings*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. [*O. Sax.* ferah, ferh, *n. life, soul: Ger.* ferch, *n. vita, sanguis: M. H. Ger.* vërch, *n. life: O. H. Ger.* fërah, ferh, *n. ánima, vita: Goth.* fairhwus *world: Icel.* fjör, *n. life.*] DER. geógoþ-feorh, geóguþ-, wīde-.

feorh-ádl, e; *f. A mortal disease, fatal sickness;* fatālis morbus:—Biþ his feorhádl getenge *his fatal sickness is near*, L. M. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 20. Herodes lǽfde fíf suna, þrý he hēt acwellan on his feorhádle, ǽrðan ðe he gewíte *Herod left five sons, three he commanded to be slain in his last illness, ere he departed*, Homl. Th. i. 478, 13.

feorh-bana, -bona, feorg-bona, an; *m. A life-destroyer, murderer;* vītæ interfector, hōmicīda:—Ðū Abele wurde to feorhbanan *thou hast been for a life-destroyer to Abel*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 26; Gen. 1020. Hī gesāwon feorhbanan fuglas slītan *they saw birds tearing the murderers*, 96; Th. 125, 32; Gen. 2088. He ne meahte on ðam feorhbonan fǽhþe gebētan *he might not avenge the feud on the murderer*, Beo. Th. 4921; B. 2465.

feorh-bealo, -bealu; *gen.* -bealowes, -bealuwes; *n. Life-bale, mortal affliction, deadly evil;* vītæ mālum, lētāle mālum:—Gūþdeáþ fornam, feorhbealo frēcne, fyra gehwylcne leóda mīnra *war-death, a cruel life-bale, has taken every man of my people*, Beo. Th. 4492; B. 2250. Ic me ðæt feorhbealo feor aswāpe *I sweep that deadly evil far from me*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 20; Rä. 24, 5: Beo. Th. 314; B. 156. Ðǽr wæs hondsció, feorhbealu fǽgum *there was* [*his*] *glove, deadly evil to the fated*, 4160; B. 2077: 5067; B. 2537.

feorh-benn, -benn, e; *f.* [ben *a wound*] *A life-wound, mortal wound;* lētāle vulnus:—Feorhbennum seóc *sick with mortal wounds*, Beo. Th. 5473; B. 2740.

feorh-berende; *part. Life-bearing, living;* vītam ferens, vīvens:—Heó wile gesēcan ǽghwylcne feorhberendra *it will seek each of those bearing life*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 19; Rä. 40, 6: Cd. 92; Th. 117, 17; Gen. 1955.

feorh-bold *the dwelling of life, the body.* v. feorg-bold.

feorh-bona *a life-destroyer, murderer*, Beo. Th. 4921; B. 2465. v. feorh-bana.

feorh-cwalu, ferh-cwalu, e; *f. Life-slaughter, death;* vītæ cædes, mors:—Æfter feorhcwale *after death*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 27; Wal. 77. He sōhte hū he sārlícast, þurh ða wyrrestan wītu, meahte feorhcwale findan *he sought how he could invent a death most painfully, through the worst torments*, 74 a; Th. 276, 28; Jul. 573.

feorh-cwealm, es; *m. A mortal pang, death, slaughter;* mors, cædes:—Ne þearft ðū ðé ondrǽdan deáþes brōgan, feorhcwealm nū giet *thou needest not dread the pain of death, the mortal pang as yet*, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 26; Gen. 1038. Ðeáh him feónda hlōþ feorhcwealm bude *though the band of fiends threatened death to him*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 6; Gū. 887. Mīn sceal golden wurþan feorhcwealm *my slaughter shall be required*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 19; Gen. 1103.

feorh-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Living kind;* vīventium gĕnus:—Bealocwealm hafaþ fela feorhcynna forþ onsended *pernicious death has sent forth many living kinds*, Beo. Th. 4524; B. 2266: Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 10; Gn. Ex. 14.

feorh-dæg, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *gen.* -daga; *dat.* -dagum; *m. A life-day;* vītæ dies:—Ðæt Ismael feorhdaga on woruldríce worn gebīde *that Ishmael may abide many life-days in the world*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 8; Gen. 2358.

feorh-dolh, -dolg, es; *n. A life-wound, deadly wound;* lētāle vulnus:—Geseóþ nū ða feorhdolg ðe gefremedon ér on mīnum folmum *see now the deadly wounds which they ere inflicted on my palms*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 10; Cri. 1455.

feorh-eácen; *part. Endued with life, living;* vītâ auctus, vīvens:—Feorheáceno cynn inc hýraþ eall *all races endued with life shall obey you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 17; Gen. 204.

feorh-gebeorh; *gen.* -gebeorges; *n. Life's security, refuge;* vītæ servātio, refūgium:—He gelǽdde ofer lagustreámas máþmhorda mǽst on feorhgebeorh *he led the greatest of store-houses over the water-streams for refuge*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 8; Exod. 369.

feorh-gedál, feorg-gedál, es; *n. Life-separation, death;* vītæ divortium, mors:—Sceal feorhgedál æfter wyrþan *death must afterwards take place*, Andr. Kmbl. 362; An. 181: 2854; An. 1429: Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 5; Gū. 1173.

feorh-genīpla, an; *m. A life-enemy, deadly foe;* qui vītæ insidiātur, lētālis hostis:—He brægd feorhgenīþlan, ðæt heó on flet gebeáh *he dragged the deadly foe, that she bowed on the place*, Beo. Th. 3084; B. 1540: 5859; B. 2933.

feorh-gifa, -giefa, an; *m. Giver of life;* vītæ dător:—Me onsende sigedryhten mīn, folca feorhgiefa, gǽst hālignе *my glorious Lord, Giver of life to people, sent a holy spirit to me*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 20; Gū. 1213. Geségon on heáhsetle heofones waldend, folca feorhgiefan *they saw on his throne heaven's Ruler, Giver of life to nations*, 15 b; Th. 35, 10; Cri. 556.

feorh-gifu, -giefu, e; *f. The gift of life;* vītæ dōnum:—Secgas feorhgiefe gefégon *men rejoiced in the gift of life*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 1; Reim. 6.

feorh-gōma, an; *m.* [gōma *the gums, jaws*] *Fatal* or *deadly jaws;* fatāles fauces:—Se deópa seáþ mid wīta fela, frēcnum feorhgōmum, folcum scendeþ *the deep pit* [*hell*] *afflicts people with many torments, with rugged fatal jaws*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 32; Cri. 1549.

feorh-hord, es; *n. Life's treasure, the soul, spirit;* vītæ thēsaurus, ánima:—Líf biþ on síþe, fǽges feorhhord *life is on its journey, the spirit of the fated*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 7; Ph. 221. Hād wereþ feorhhord feóndum *armour defends the soul from foes*, Wald. 100; Vald. 2, 22: Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 26; Gū. 1117: Andr. Kmbl. 2365; An. 1184.

feorh-hūs, es; *n. Life's house, spirit's house, the body;* vītæ *vel* ánimæ dómus, corpus:—Gār oft þurhwōd fǽges feorhhūs *the dart often pierced the body of the fated*, Byrht. Th. 140, 32; By. 297.

feorh-hyrde, es; *m. Life-guardian* or *protector;* vītæ custos *vel* protector:—He hine bæd ðæt he him feorhhyrde wǽre *he prayed that he would be his life-protector*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 5: Hy. 9, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 8.

feorh-lāst, es; *m. A life-step, step taken to preserve one's life, flight;* vītæ vestigium, gressus vītæ servandæ causâ lātus, fūga:—He onweg ðanon on nicera mere, fǽge and geflýmed, feorhlāstas bær *he bore his life-steps away thence to the monsters' mere, death-doomed and put to flight*, Beo. Th. 1697; B. 846.

feorh-leán, es; *n. Life's reward* or *gift;* vītæ præmium:—Woldon hie ðæt feorhleán fācne gyldan *they would requite life's gift with fraud*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 12; Exod. 150.

feorh-lege, es; *m.* [lege = leg, lagu *law*] *Life-law, fate, death;* vītæ lex, fātum, mors:—Ðæt on ðone hālgan handa sendan to feorhlege fæderas usse *that our fathers lay their hands on the holy one unto death*, Elen. Kmbl. 913; El. 458. Ic on máþma hord mīnne bebohte feorhlege *I have bought my fate for treasures' hoard*, Beo. Th. 5592; B. 2800.

feorh-līf, es; *n. Life;* vīta:—On ðīnre gesihþe ne biþ sōþfæst ǽnig, ðe on disse foldan feorhlíf bereþ *non justificábitur in conspectu tuo omnis vivens*, Ps. Th. 142, 2.

feorh-loca, an; *m. Life's inclosure, the breast;* ánimæ claustrum, pectus:—Eom ic, in mīnum feorhlocan, breóstum, inbryrded to ðam betran hām *I am, in my life's inclosure, in my breast, impelled to the better home*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 11; Gū. 625.

feorh-lyre, es; *m. Loss of life;* vītæ perditio:—Gif feorhlyre wurþe *if there be loss of life*, L. E. B. 3; Th. ii. 240, 14.

feorh-ner, -nere, es; *n. Life's preservation* or *salvation, a refuge, sustenance, nourishment, food;* vītæ servātio, refūgium, ālimentum, cibus:—Monigfealde sind gōd ðe us dǽleþ to feorhnere Fæder ælmihtig *manifold are the goods which the Father almighty distributes to us for life's preservation*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 359, 33; Ps. 72: 16 b; Th. 38, 21; Cri. 610. Ðe worhte weoroda Dryhten to feorhnere fira cynne *which the Lord of hosts wrought for salvation to the race of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1792; El. 898: Cd. 190; Th. 237, 18; Dan. 339. Hī nō ðonan lǽtaþ on gefeán faran to feorhnere *they will not let them go thence in joy to a refuge*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 28; Cri. 1597. Fuglas heora feorhnere on ðæs beámes blēdum nāme [= nāmon] *birds took their refuge on the tree's branches*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 3; Dan. 507. Hwīlum him to honda, hungre geþreátad, fleág fugla cyn, ðǽr hý feorhnere fundon *sometimes the race of birds, forced by hunger, flew to his hands, where they found sustenance*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 10; Gū. 889. Beóþ Godes streámas gōde wætere fæste gefylde, ðanan feorhnere findaþ foldbūend *flúmen Dei replétum est áqua, pārasti cibum illórum*, Ps. Th. 64, 10.

feorh-rǽd, es; *m. Life-benefit, an action tending to the soul's benefit;* id quod vītæ prodest, actio ad ánimæ sālūtem tendens:—Ðæt hie feorhrǽd fremedon *that they should do what would benefit their souls*, Andr. Kmbl. 3306; An. 1656.

feorh-scyldig; *adj. Life-guilty, liable in one's life;* vitæ reus, morte dignus;—Gif feorhscyldig man cyning gesôhte *if a man who had forfeited his life sought the king*, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 330, 10. Se ðe ofsleh þ man binnan ciricwagum, he bið feorhscyldig *he who slays a man within church-walls, he is liable in his life*, vii. 13, 15; Th. i. 332, 8, 14.

feorh-seóc; *adj. Life-sick, mortally wounded;* letâliter vulnĕrâtus:—Scolde Grendel ðonan feorhseóc fleón *Grendel must flee thence mortally wounded*, Beo. Th. 1644; B. 820.

feorh-sweng, es; *m. A life-blow, deadly blow;* lĕtâlis ictus:—Hond feorhsweng ne ofteah *his hand withdrew not the deadly blow*, Beo. Th. 4972; B. 2489.

feorh-þearf, e; *f. Distress of life, urgent need;* vitæ necessitas:—Drihten me hraðe gefultuma æt feorhþearfe *Dómine ad adjúvandum me festina*, Ps. Th. 69, 1.

feorh-wund, e; *f. A life-wound, mortal wound;* lĕtâle vulnus:—He ðær feorhwunde hleât *he sank there with a mortal wound*, Beo. Th. 4760; B. 2385.

feorlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus:—Se gingra sunu ferde wræclîce on feorlen rîce *adolescentior filius pĕregre profectus est in rĕgiônem longinquam*, Lk. Bos. 15, 13. v. fyrlen.

feor-lond, es; *n. A far country, distant land;* remôta terra:—Feorlondum on *in distant lands*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 12; Pa. 10.

FEORM, fiorm, fyrm, e; *f.* I. *food, provision, goods, substance;* victus, substantia, bŏna:—Nô ðû ymb mînes ne þearft lîces feorme leng sorgian *thou needest not longer care about my body's food*, Beo. Th. 906; B. 451. Hî bærndon and awêston dæs cynges feorme hâmas [MS. hames] *they burnt and laid waste the king's provision-homes* [or *farms*], Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 13. Twegra daga feorme *provision for two days;* firmam duŏrum diērum, Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 23; 504, 14: Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 10. Gewât him mid cnôsle, ofer Caldêa folc feran mid feorme, fæder Abrahames *the father of Abraham departed with his family, with his goods, to travel over the Chaldeans' nation*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 6; Gen. 1731: 126; Th. 161, 2; Gen. 2659. Gewiton him eástan êhta lâdan, feoh and feorme *they departed from the east leading their possessions, cattle and substance*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 22; Gen. 1650. II. *an entertaining, entertainment, feast;* hospitâlîtas, convivium, cœna:—Gif mon cierliscne monnan fliéman feorme teó *if a man accuse a churlish man of the entertaining of a fugitive*, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16. Ân dæl bisceope and his hîrêde for feorme and onfangenysse gesta and cumena *ûna portio episcŏpo et fâmîliæ propter hospitâlîtâtem atque susceptiônem*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 7. Ðætte ælþeódige bisceopas sŷn þoncfulle heora gæstlîþnesse and feorme *ut episcŏpi peregrîni contenti sint hospitâlîtâ'is mûnĕre oblâto*, 4, 5; S. 573, 3. To dære êcan feorme *to the eternal feast*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 5. He gegearwode mycele feorme *magnam cœnam fēcit*, Mk. Bos. 6, 21: Lk. Bos. 14, 12, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 370, 31: 372, 1, 3. III. *a place where provisions are kept, provision-quarters of an army;* victus stâtio:—Se here eódan him to heora gearwan feorme ût þuruh Hamtûnscîre into Bearrucscîre to Reâdingon *the army went to their ready provision-quarters out through Hampshire into Berkshire to Reading*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 20–22, col. 1. IV. *use, benefit, profit, enjoyment;* ûsus, fructus:—Ða swîðe lytle feorme [fiorme MS. Hat.] ðara bôca wiston, fordæmde hie heora nân wuht ongietan ne meahton *they got very little benefit from the books, because they could not understand anything of them*, Past. pref; Cot. MS. [*Chauc.* farme *meal: Laym.* feorme, veorme *feast.*] DER. bên-feorm, bend-, cyning-, eástor-, eástor-, gyt-, swîþ-, winter-: or-feorme.

feorma; *adj. First;* prīmus:—Ða feorman men *the first men*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 15; Jul. 499. v. forma.

feormend-leás; *adj. Wanting a polisher;* pŏlîtōre cărens:—Geseah he orcas stondan, fyrnmanna fatu, feormendleáse, ðær wæs helm monig eald and ômig *he saw bowls standing, vessels of men of yore, wanting a polisher, there was many a helmet, old and rusty*, Beo. Th. 5516, note; B. 2761. v. feormynd.

feormere, es; *m. One who supplies with food, a purveyor,* FARMER; obsōnātor:—Se ðe mâ manna [MS. manne] inlæde ðonne he sceole, bûton ðæs stîwerdes leáfe and ðæra feormera, gylde his ingang *he who introduces more men than he should, without leave of the steward and of the purveyors, let him forfeit his admission*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 19–21.

feorm-fultum, es; *m. Food-support, purveyance;* victus auxĭlium, commeātus, prōcūrātio:—Ðæt him nân man ne þearf to feormfultume nân þinge syllan, bûtan he sylf wille *that no man need give him anything as purveyance, unless he himself be willing*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 22.

feormian; *part.* feormende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [feorm *food*]. I. *to supply with food, feed, support, sustain, entertain, receive as a guest, cherish, benefit, profit;* victum suppĕdîtâre, epŭlâre, suscĭpĕre, suscĭpĕre hospitio, fŏvēre, cūrâre, vălēre:—Ðæt ic [cyning] bebeóde callum mînan gerêfan ðæt hî on mînan ägenan rihtlîce tilian, and me mid ðam feormian; and ðæt him nân man ne þearf to feormfultume nân þinge syllan, bûtan he sylf wille *that I [the king] command all my reeves that they justly provide on my own, and feed [supply with food, maintain] me therewith; and that no man need give them anything as purveyance [food-support], unless he himself be willing*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 22. Feorma, mihtig Dryhten, mîne sâwle *mighty Lord, sustain my soul*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 454, 33; Hy. 4, 42. Âh he feormendra lyt lîfgendra *he has few of entertainers living*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 7; Vy. 30. Ðæt se, ðe hine feormode, and se, ðe gefeormod wæs, sŷn hî begen bisceopes dôme scyldig *that he, who entertained him, and he, who was entertained, be both guilty to the bishop's doom*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 44. Feorma mec hwæðre, ðeáh ðe ic fremede mâ gylta *yet cherish me, though I have committed more crimes*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 36; Hy. 4, 25. Feorma ðû in ðînum ferþe gôd *cherish thou good in thy soul*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 10; Fä. 51: Ps. Th. 77, 69. Forðon hî ongeâton ðætte seó hâlwende onsægedness to ĕcre alŷsnesse swîþrade and feormade ge lîchoman and sâwle *for they understood that the wholesome sacrifice availed and profited* [vălēret] *to the eternal redemption both of body and of soul*, Bd. 4, 22; Whel. 318, 25–27. II. *to feed on, devour, consume;* vesci, comĕdĕre, consūmĕre:—Fealo lig feormaþ and Fênix byrneþ *the yellow flame consumes and burns up the Phœnix*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 1; Ph. 218. III. *to cleanse,* FARM or *cleanse out;* mundâre, purgâre, expiâre:—He feormaþ his bernes flôre *he will cleanse the floor of his barn*, Lk. Bos. 3, 17; purgâbit âream suam, Vulg. He feormaþ ælc ðara, ðe blæda byrþ, ðæt hyt bere blæda ðe swîðor *omnem, qui fert fructum, purgâbit eum, ut fructum plus affĕrat*, Jn. Bos. 15, 2. Seofon dagas ðû feormast ðæt weofod, Ex. 29, 37; *seuen daies thow shalt clense the auter*, Wyc; septem diĕbus expiâbis altâre, Vulg. DER. a-feormian, ge-.

feorm-riht, es; *n. Right in an estate;* in prædio jus, Heming, p. 50, Mann.

feormþ, e; *f. A harbouring, an entertaining, a cleansing;* susceptio, hospîtium, purgâtio. v. fyrmþ.

feormung, e; *f.* I. *a harbouring, an entertaining;* susceptio, hospîtium:—Þurh wreccena feormunge *by the harbouring of exiles*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16. II. *a cleansing, polishing;* purgâtio, pŏlîtio;—Gif sweordhwîta ôdres monnes wæpn to feormunge onfô *if a sword-polisher receive another man's weapon for polishing*, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. DER. a-feormung, niht-.

feormynd [=feormend], es; *m.* [feormian III. *to cleanse*] *A cleanser, furbisher, polisher;* purgător, pŏlîtor:—Feormynd swefaþ, ða ðe beadogrîmman bŷwan sceoldon *the polishers are dead, who should prepare the war-helmet*, Beo. Th. 4505, note; B. 2256.

feornes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FARNESS, *distance;* longinquîtas:—Gif mycel feornys sîþlætes betwihligeþ *si longinquîtas itinĕris magna interjâcet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 39.

feorr; *adj. Far, distant;* longinquus:—Ðeáh him mon feorr land gehête *though a distant land was promised him*, Past. 50; Hat. MS: Andr. Recd. 850; An. 423. v. feor; *adj. far.*

feorr; *adv. Far, at a distance;* prŏcul, longe:—Hyra heorte is feorr fram me *cor eōrum longe est a me*, Mt. Bos. 15, 8. Hî feorr ætstôdon *de longe stĕtĕrunt*, Ps. Spl. 37, 12. Seó sunne gæþ eall swâ feorr adûne on nihtlîcre tîde under ðære eorþan swâ heó on dæg bufan up astîhþ *the sun goes quite as far down under the earth in the night time as it rises above it in the day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 22; Lchdm. iii. 234, 20. v. feor; *adv.*

feorran, feorrane, feorren; *adv. Afar, far off, at a distance, from far;* a longe, prŏcul, longe, e longinquo:—Ðær wæron manega wîf feorran *ĕrant ibi mŭlĭĕres multæ a longe*, Mt. Bos. 27, 55: Mk. Bos. 5, 6. Folgiaþ feorran ðære hâlgan earce *follow at a distance from the holy ark*, Jos. 3, 3. Swîðe feorran ymbûton *very far about*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 11. Ic eom hider feorran gefered *I have journeyed hither from far*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 4; Gen. 498: Beo. Th. 728; B. 361: Andr. Kmbl. 48; An. 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1982; El. 993: Rood Kmbl. 114; Kr. 57: Salm. Kmbl. 357; Sal. 178: Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 15; Rä. 7, 8: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 11. Feorran and neán *from far and near*, Beo. Th. 1683; B. 839: Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 26; Ph. 326: Cd. 50; Th. 64, 8; Gen. 1047. Petrus hym fyligde feorrane *Petrus sequēbātur eum a longe*, Mt. Bos. 26, 58. Feorren, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 10; Gen. 1836.

feorran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remove to a distance, withdraw;* remŏvēre, elongâre:—Ne wolde feorhbealo feorran *he would not withdraw the mortal bale*, Beo. Th. 314; B. 156. DER. a-feorran, of-.

feorran-ound; *adj. Having a distant origin, coming from afar;* e longinquo ortus:—Sôna him seleþegn, sîþes wĕrgum, feorrancundum forþ wîsade *forthwith the hall-thane guided him forth, weary from his journey, coming from afar*, Beo. Th. 3594, note; B. 1795. v. feor-cund.

feorren; *adv. From far;* e longinquo:—Uncer twega feorren cumenra *of us two come from far*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 10; Gen. 1836. v. feorran; *adv.*

feorsian, fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To go beyond, remove;* ultĕrius procēdĕre, elongâre:—Ðû meaht feorsian *thou mayest go beyond*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 52; Met. 24, 26. DER. a-feorsian, -fyrsian, afor-feorsian.

feor-stuðu, e; *f. A slanting post?* obstīpum, Som. Ben. Lye:—Feorstuðu *obstupum?* Wrt. Voc. 290, 11.

feorþ, es; *n. The soul, spirit, life;* anĭma, vita:—Feorþ biþ on sîþe

his soul shall be on its journey, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 32; Vy. 16. v. ferþ.

feórþa, feówerþa; seó, ðæt feórþe, feówerþe; *adj. The* FOURTH; quartus:—Wæs gewórden æfen and mergen se feórþa dæg *the evening and morning were the fourth day*, Gen. 1, 19. Seó feórþe eá ys gehâten Eufrates *flúvius quartus ipse est Euphrátes*, 2, 14. Hêr bôc Boëties onginþ seó feórþe *here begins the fourth book of Boethius*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 24: 40, 4; Fox 240, 9. Ðæt feórþe cyn *the fourth tribe*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 20; Exod. 310. Feórþan dæles rîca *a ruler of a fourth part, tetrarch*; tetrarcha, Lk. Bos. 3, 1. On ðære feórþan mægþe *generatióne quarta*, Gen. 15, 16. Com se Hælend embe ðone feórþan hancréd to him *Iesus quarta vigilia noctis vénit ad eos*, Mt. Bos. 14, 25. Ða folctogan feórþan síðe æðeling læddon to ðam carcerne *the leaders of the people led the noble to the dungeon the fourth time*, Andr. Kmbl. 2915; An. 1460.

feórþes fôt *four-footed*; quadrúpes:—Feórþes fôt neát *a four-footed beast*; bestia quadrúpes, Som. Ben. Lye.

feórþling, es; *m:* feórþung, e; *f. in Anglo-Saxon*; but *m. in Northumb.* v. *last example. A fourth part of a thing*, FARTHING; quadrans:—Ðes feórþling oððe feórþa [MS. feórþan] dæl þinges *hic quadrans*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 37; Som. 12, 35. Ær ðû agylde ðone ýtemestan feórþling [MS. feórþlingc] *dónec reddas nóvissimum quadrantem*, Mt. Bos. 5, 26: Lk. Bos. 12, 59. Geseah he sume earme wudewan bringan twegen feórþlingas *vidit quandam víduam paupercúlam mittentem æra minúta duo*, Lk. Bos. 21, 2: Mk. Bos. 12, 42. Twegen [MS. tuoge] stycas, ðæt is feórþung penninges *duo minúta, quod est quadrans*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 42. Feórþungas, *acc. pl.* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 2.

feórþ-ríce, es; *n. Dominion over a fourth part*; tetrarchia = τετραρχία, Som. Ben. Lye.

feórþung, e; *f: but in Northumb. m. A fourth part of a thing, a farthing*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 42. v. feórþling.

feorting, e; *f. Crépitus ventris*:—Feorting *pédátio*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 64; Wrt. Voc. 46, 22.

feor-weg, es; *m. A far* or *long way*; via longinqua:—Mîn bigengea gewât bryce on feorweg *incólátus meus prolongátus est*, Ps. Th. 119, 5: Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 22; Gû. 228. Drihten asent þeóda ofer ców of feorwegum *addúcet Dóminus súper te gentem de longínquo*, Deut. 28, 49: Beo. Th. 73; B. 37: Ps. Th. 67, 26. On feorwegas *in distant ways*, Andr. Kmbl. 1855; An. 930: Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 1.

feorwit-georn; *adj. Curious, inquisitive*; cúriósus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. firwet-georn.

feorwit-geornes, -ness, e; *f. Curiosity*; cúriósitas, Som. Ben. Lye. v. firwet-geornes.

feós *of cattle, money*, or *wealth*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 15: Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 36: Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22; *gen. of* feoh.

feostnode *confirmed*, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 22: 963; Erl. 121, 32, = fæstnode; *p. of* fæstnian.

feoter, feotur; *gen.* feotre, feoture; *f. A fetter*; compes:—Mid feotrum [Rush. feoturum] *compédibus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. v. feter.

feóþ *shall hate*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 13; Gen. 911. v. feón.

feoðer-scéte *four-cornered, square*; quadrangúlus, quadrátus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feówer-scýte.

feotod, feotud *called for, fetched*; arcessitus, Som. Ben. Lye, = fetod; *pp. of* fetian.

feóung, fióung, feóng, e; *f. Hatred, enmity*; ódium, inimícitia:—His unriht and his feóung wurþ ðeáh swíðe open *invéniret iniquitátem suam et ódium*, Ps. Th. 35, 2. Hî me settan feóunge for mînre lufan *pósuérunt ódium pro dilectióne mea*, 108, 4. Hî ealdum feóungum [feóngum MS. B.] hine êhton *vétéránis eum ódiis insequébantur*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 20. v. feógan, feón *to hate*.

FEÓWER, feówere; *nom. acc; gen.* feówera, feówra; *dat.* feówerum: *Sometimes used indecl.* FOUR; quátuor:—Wurdon feówer cyninges þegnas ofslægene *four king's thanes were slain*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 4: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 16; Gen. 1546: Ælfc. T. 25, 19, 20. Feówer síðon *four times*; quáter, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 67. Felamódigra feówer scoldon geferian to ðæm goldsele Grendles heáfod *four of those much daring ones must convey Grendel's head to the gold-hall*, Beo. Th. 3279; B. 1637. Hwæt beóþ ða feówere fæges râpas *what are the four ropes of the doomed man?* Salm. Kmbl. 663; Sal. 331: 667; Sal. 333. Þrittig wæs and feówere feores onsôhte wîgena cynnes *there were thirty-four of the race of men bereft of life*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 12; Jul. 679. Feówra sum *one of four*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17: 21; Th. i. 40, 21. Of ðisum feówer bôcum *of these four books*, Ælfc. T. 27, 17. From feówerum foldan sceátum *from the four corners of the world*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 5; Cri. 879: Menol. Fox 419; Men. 211. Embe feówer wucan *after four weeks*, 30; Men. 15: 313; Men. 158. Ic sette feówer bêc *I composed four books*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 37. Sylle feówer scêp for ân *restítuet quátuor óves pro úna óve*, Ex. 22, 1: Jn. Bos. 19, 23. Seó hæfde feówere fêt under wombe *it had four feet under its belly*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 10; Rä. 37, 3. [*Wyc.* foure: *Laym.* feour, feouwer, feowere, feor, fower, four: *Orm.* fowwerr, fowwre: *Plat.* veer: *O. Sax.* fiwar, fiuwar, fior: *Frs.* fjouver: *O. Frs.* fiuwer, fiower, fior: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* vier: *O. H. Ger.* fior: *Goth.* fidwor; *Dan.* fire: *Swed.* fyra: *Icel.* fjórir: *Lat.* quátuor: *Grk.* τέσσαρες: *Æolic* πίσυρες: *Wel.* pedwar: *Lith.* keturi: *Sansk.* catur, catvâras.]

feówera; *gen. pl. of* feówer *four*: = feówera; *gen. pl. of* feówa *a few*.

feówer-feald; *adj.* FOURFOLD; quadruplus:—Gif ic ænigne bereáfode, ic hit be feówerfealdum agyfe *si quid álíquem defraudávi, reddo quadruplum*, Lk. Bos. 19, 8.

feówer-fealdan *to make fourfold*; quadruplicáre, Som. Ben. Lye.

feówer-fête, fiówer-fête, fiór-fête, fiðer-fête, fyðer-fête, -fôte, -fôtte; *adj. Four-footed*; quadrúpes:—Se ælmihtiga God eallum mancinne forgeaf ða feówerfêtan deór *the almighty God gave to all mankind the four-footed beasts*, Ælfc. T. 8, 26. Ælces cynnes feówerfêtes feós ân *one of each kind of four-footed cattle*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 15. Hî sceoldon [MS. sceoldan] bringan feówerfêtes twâ hwîte *of four-footed* [*cattle*] *they must bring two white*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 8. Eádbyrht biscop, feówerfôttra nýtena ðone teðan dæl, to þearfum syllan wolde *bishop Eadbert would give the tenth part of his four-footed cattle to the poor*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 17. v. flox-fôte, feówer-scýte.

feówer-gild, es; *n. A fourfold payment* or *compensation*; quadruplex compensátio:—Ælc tíhtbýsig man gilde feówergilde *let every man of bad repute pay with fourfold compensation*, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 10.

feówer-scýte, fyðer-scýte, fiðer-scýte, -scíte, feðer-scíte, -sciţte, -scette; *adj.* [sceát *a corner*] *Four-cornered, quadrangular, square*; quadrangúlus, quadrátus:—Seó burh is feówerscýte *the city is quadrangular*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 21.

feówertene *fourteen*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 17. v. feówertyne.

feówerteóða, *m*; seó, ðæt, feówerteóde, *f. n*; *adj. The fourteenth*; quartus décimus:—Se wæs feówerteóða fram Agusto ðam Cásere *who was the fourteenth from Augustus Cæsar*, Bd. 1, 4; S. 475, 27. Ðæs feówerteóðan dæges *of the fourteenth day*, Ex. 12, 18. On ðam feowerteóðan dæge *quarta décima die*, Lev. 23, 5: Jos. 5, 10. Healdaþ ðæt óþ ðone feówerteódan dæg ðæs mónþes *servábitur usque ad quartam décimam diem mensis hujus*, Ex. 12, 6.

feówerþa; seó, ðæt feówerþe; *adj. The fourth*; quartus:—Is feówerþe lyft *the fourth is air*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 122; Met. 20, 61. v. feórþa.

feówerþa-fæder [MS. feówerþe-fæder]; *indecl. in sing. A great-great-grandfather*; ábávus, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 12; Wrt. Voc. 51, 57.

feówerþe-móder; *indecl. in sing*; but *dat. sing.* -méder; *pl. nom. acc.* -módra; *gen.* -módra; *dat.* -módrum; *f. A great-great-grandmother*; ábávia, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 13; Wrt. Voc. 51, 58.

feówertig; *gen.* feówertigra; *dat.* feówertigum, feówertig; *adj.* FORTY; quadrágínta:—Ne ofsleah ic hîg, gif ðær beóþ feówertig *non percútiam propter quadrágínta*, Gen. 18, 29. Æfter ðæra feówertigra daga getele *after the number of forty days*, Num. 14, 34. On feówertigum geárum *quadrágínta annis*, 14, 34: Jn. Bos. 2, 20. Hie begéton feówertig bearna *they begat forty* [*of*] *children*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 22; Sat. 475: 228; Th. 306, 21; Sat. 667. Israhêla bearn æton heofonlîcne mete feówertig wintra *filii Israel comédérunt Manna*; *n.* [μάννα; *n*; אֹרֶן] *quadrágínta annis*, Ex. 16, 34: Gen. 32, 15: 50, 3. Feówertig [feówertigum MS. B.] scillingum gebête *let him make amends with forty shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 11.

feówertigeða, feówertigoða; *m:* -tigoðe, *f. n*; *adj. Fortieth*; quadrágésimus:—Feówertigeða *quadrágésimus*, C. R. Ben. 25. On ðam feówertigóðan [MS. feówerteóðan] géare *in the fortieth year*; quadrágésimo anno, Deut. 1, 3.

feówertig-feald; *adj. Fortyfold*; quadrágénárius, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 19.

feówertig-líc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to forty*; quadrágénárius:—He bebeád ðæt feówertiglîce fæsten healden beón *jejúnium quadrágínta diérum observári præcépit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 10. Ealle tîd ðæs feówertiglîcan fæstenes *tótum quadrágésimæ tempus*, 3, 23; S. 554, 31.

feówertyne; *adj.* FOURTEEN; quátuordécim:—Feówertyne cneóressa *generátiónes quátuordécim*, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Cómon feówertyne Geáta gongan *fourteen Goths came marching*, Beo. Th. 3287; B. 1641: Andr. Kmbl. 3185; An. 1595. Óþ-ðæt feówertyne nilit ofer Éastron *until fourteen nights after Easter*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 8, MS. B. Rachel acende feówertyne suna *Rachel bore fourteen sons*, Gen. 46, 22.

feówra *of four*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17, = feówera; *gen. pl. of* feówer.

feówrþa, *m*; seó, ðæt feówrþe; *adj. The fourth*; quartus:—Feówrþe is fŷr *the fourth is fire*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30. v. feórþa.

feówrtig; *adj. Forty*; quadrágínta:—Ceoliscum men feówrtigum scillingum gebête *cólóni quadrágínta sólidis emendet*, L. Alf. pol. 10; Wilk. 37, 23. v. feówertig.

feowung, e; *f.* [feohan *to rejoice*] *A rejoicing, an enjoying, glorying*; gaudium, glória, Hpt. Gl. 433; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 95, 10.

feówurtig; *adj. Forty*; quadraginta:—Ða ða he fæste feówurtig daga and feówurtig níhta *cum jejúnasset quadraginta diébus et quadraginta noctíbus*, Mt. Bos. 4, 2. v. feówertig.

fer, es, *a.* I. *a going, journey*; iter:—Wið fere *juxta iter*, Ps. Spl. M. 139, 6. II. *a vessel, ship*; návis:—Wæs se sum

Lamehes of fere acumen *the son of Lamech was come from the vessel* [=*ark*], Cd. 75; Th. 93, 12; Gen. 1544. v. fær; *n.*

fér, es; *m. A fever;* febris:—Wið ślces dæges fére *for an every day's fever*, L. M. cont. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 12, 28. v. fǽr, fefer.

fér, es; *m. Fear, terror;* tĭmor:—Mid fére foldbúende se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes bihlǽmeþ *the great day of the mighty Lord shall strike earth's inhabitants with fear*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 13; Cri. 868. v. fǽr; *m.*

fera, an; *m. A companion;* sŏcius, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-fera.

feran, to ferenne; *part.* ferende; *p.* ferde, *pl.* ferdon; *pp.* fered [fer *a journey*] *To go, make a journey, set out, travel, march, sail;* īre, iter făcĕre, proficisci, transīre, migrāre, nāvigāre:—He hine to cyninge feran hēt *he called him to go to the king*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 39: Cd. 109; Th. 144, 32; Gen. 2398: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 31; Cri. 1416: Beo. Th. 53; B. 27: Andr. Kmbl. 347; An. 174: Elen. Kmbl. 429; El. 215: Ps. Th. 118, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 35; Met. 4, 18: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12: Byrht. Th. 132, 64; By. 41. Đā hī swā mycelne sīþfæt feran sceoldan *when they must go so great a journey*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 30: 1, 23; S. 485, 38. He on morne feran wolde *he wished to set out in the morning*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 7. Ic wegas dīne þence to ferenne fōtum mīnum *I think to go thy ways with my feet*, Ps. Th. 118, 59. Folc ferende *travelling people*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 28; Gen. 1653: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 12; Rä. 8, 9: Ps. Th. 125, 5. Ic fere geond foldan *I travel over the earth*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 2; Rä. 2, 5: Ps. Th. 140, 12. Đū mid mildse mīnre ferest *thou goest with my grace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3345; An. 1676. Mon fereþ feor *a man goes far*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 20; Gn. Ex. 146: Salm. Kmbl. 614; Sal. 306: Menol. Fox 327; Men. 165. Āc fereþ gelōme ofer ganotes bæþ *a ship* [lit. *oak*] *often saileth over the sea* [lit. *sea-fowl's bath*], Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. Þa đe heonon feraþ *those who go hence*, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 29; Sat. 654: Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 14; Rä. 4, 44. Ic ferde to foldan ufan from ēþle *I went to earth from the realm above*, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 30; Sat. 495: Ps. Th. 142, 11. Mid Gode Noe ferde *Noe cum Deo ambŭlāvit*, Gen. 6, 9: Andr. Kmbl. 1323; An. 662: Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 18; Gū. 663. Ferde his hlīsa to Galilea rīce *prōcessit rūmor ejus in omnem rēgiōnem Gălilææ*, Mk. Bos. 1, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 358, 5. Sum sǽdere ferde to sāwenne his sǽd *a sower went to sow his seed*, ii. 88, 12: 90, 10. He ferde fram him and wæs fered on heofen *recessit ab eis et ferēbātur in cælum*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51. He eft hām ferde *he went home again*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Hilde of deaþe ferde to līfe *Hilda de morte transīvit ad vītam*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 32. He ferde ofer sǽ *he went over the sea*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 7: 19, 2: Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 39. God ferde forþ *ābiit Dŏmĭnus*, Gen. 18, 33. Ferde Constantius forþ on Breotone *Constantius died* [lit. *went forth*] *in Britain*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 29. Hī ferdon to Rōme *they went to Rome*, Chr. 737; Erl. 47, 22: Gen. 11, 31: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 18: Beo. Th. 3268; B. 1632. He hī lǽrde đæt hī ferdon on đæt geweorc đæs Godes wordes *in ŏpus eos verbi proficisci suādet*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 39. Hī ferdon ongēn đone brȳdguman *exiērunt obviam sponso*, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Hī ofer sǽ ferdon *they went over the sea*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 7, 12. Tīd is đæt đū fere *it is time that thou goest*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 30; Gū. 1269: Andr. Kmbl. 448; An. 224. Ēr gē furđur feran *ere ye go further*, Beo. Th. 513; B. 254. DER. be-feran, for-, forþ-, ge-, geond-, of-, ofer-, þurh-, to-. v. faran.

fer-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A bed for a journey;* ītĭnĕris lectus:—Ferbed *bajunula?* Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 78; Wrt. Voc. 41, 32.

fér-blǽd, es; *m.* [fér- = fǽr- *sudden*, blǽd *a blast*] *A sudden* or *fearful blast;* repentīnus flātus:—Ic lǽran wille đæt gē cówer hūs gefæstnige, đȳ-læs hit fērblǽdum windas toweorpan *I will exhort that ye make your house firm, lest winds overthrow it with sudden blasts*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 21; Jul. 649.

ferćian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bring, assist, help, support;* ferre, adjŭvāre, subvĕnīre, sustentāre:—Hī fercodon đa scypo eft to Lundenne *they brought the ships again to London*, Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 31, col. 2. On đisum līfe we ateoriaþ gif we us mid bigleofan ne ferciaþ *in this life we faint if we support not ourselves with food*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 33. DER. ge-ferćian.

fér-clam; *gen.* -clammes; *m.* [fér- = fǽr- *sudden*, clam *what holds*] *A sudden seizing;* arreptio repentīna angustiæ periclūlōsæ, Gru, Exod. 119. v. oferclamme, clam, clom.

ferćung, e; *f. A sustaining;* sustentātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ferćuþ; *adj. Frugal, thrifty;* frūgālis, frūgi, Cot. 203.

ferd *an army*, Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 28. v. fyrd.

ferde, *pl.* ferdon *went*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: Chr. 737; Erl. 47, 22; *p. of* feran.

ferd-faru, e; *f. A military expedition;* militāris expĕdĭtio, expĕdĭtio contra hostes, Heming, p. 234, Lye. v. fyrd-faru.

ferd-mon, -monn, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -men; *m. A soldier;* mīles:—Đæt feoh mon đām ferdmonnum sellan sceolde *the money should be given to the soldiers*, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 14. Cyning sceal hæbban ferdmen *a king must have soldiers*, 17; Fox 58, 33, MS. Cot. v. fyrd-man.

ferd-rinc, es; *m. A warrior, soldier;* bellātor, mīles:—He fromne ferdrinc fere beserode *he deprived the brave warrior of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. v. fyrd-rinc.

ferd-wíte *a fine for neglecting to pay the contribution to the army*, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 10, note 23, MS. B: Th. Diplm. A. D. 1044; 359, 3. v. fyrd-wíte.

ferd-wyrt, e; *f.* [=feld-wyrt?] *Field-wort? gentian?* gentiāna?—Nim ferdwyrt *take gentian* (?), L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 15. v. feld-wyrt.

fere; *adj. Passable, able to go;* meābĭlis. DER. earfoþ-fere, eáþ-, ge-, un-, un-ge-.

fere *with life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22; *inst. of* ferh *life.*

fered *carried*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51; *pp. of* ferian.

fereld, es; *n. A way, going, step;* gressus:—Fulfrema stepas ođđe paðas ođđe fereldu mīne on sīþfætum dīnum *perfĭce gressus meos in sēmĭtis tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. v. færeld.

féren *fiery, burning;* igneus, ignītus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fýren.

ferend, es; *m.* [*part. of* feran] *A traveller, messenger, sailor;* peregrīnātor, nuncius, nauta:—He hēt gefetigan ferend snelle *he commanded swift messengers to be fetched*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 12; Jul. 60. Him đa ferend on fæste wuniaþ *the sailors firmly rest on him*, 97 a; Th. 361, 25; Wal. 25.

fere-scæt, es; *m. Fare-scot, passage-money;* naulum, Cot. 138.

fere-socu, an; *m.* [ferh *a pig*, socu? = socc *a sock*] *A bag made of swine's skin;* sibæa:—Feresocu *sibba*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 1. v. Littleton, Glossārium Lătīno-barbărum *under* sibæa.

fergan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to carry, convey, bear;* portāre, vehĕre, ferre:—We willaþ Hlāford fergan to đære beorhtan byrg *we will bear the Lord to the bright city*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 26; Cri. 518: 104 b; Th. 397, 1; Rä. 16, 13. Bearn fergaþ and fēdaþ fæder and mōdor *father and mother carry and lead the child*, 87 a; Th. 327, 21; Vy. 7. II. *to go;* īre:—Ic seah rǽplingas in ræced fergan *I saw captives going into a house*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 2; Rä. 53, 1. v. ferian.

fer-grunden *ground to pieces, mangled*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9, = forgrunden; *pp. of* for-grindan.

ferh; *gen.* feres; *dat. inst.* fere; *n. m. Life;* vita:—Ferh ellen wræc *power drove out life*, Beo. Th. 5406; B. 2706. He fromne ferdrinc fere beserode *he deprived the brave warrior of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. Ealne wīdan ferh *to all eternity*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 3; Gū. 789. v. feorh.

ferh, es; *m. A pig;* porcus, Wrt. Voc. 286, 47. v. fearh.

ferh-cwele? [=-cwalu?] *A murrain of hogs;* lues porcīna, Som. Ben. Lye.

ferh-cwalu, e; *f. Life-destruction, slaughter;* internĕcio, Cot. 114. v. feorh-cwalu.

ferht *fear, fright, dread;* păvor, tĭmor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrhto.

ferht, es; *m. n. The mind;* mens:—He mæg rihtwīsnesse findan on ferhte *he may find wisdom in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 119; Met. 22, 60. v. ferhþ.

ferhþ, fyrhþ, ferþ, ferht, es; *m. n.* I. *the soul, spirit, mind;* animus, mens:—Dīn ferhþ bemearn *thy spirit mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309: Elen. Kmbl. 347; El. 174: Salm. Kmbl. 358; Sal. 178. Ferhþes fōreþanc *forethought of mind*, Beo. Th. 2124; B. 1060. His geleáfa wearþ fæst on ferhþe *his faith became firm in his spirit*, Elen. Kmbl. 2071; El. 1037: Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 2; Seel. 132: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 32; Gen. 870: Beo. Th. 1512; B. 754: Ps. Th. 85, 11. Đæt he andsware ǽnige ne cunne findan on ferhþe *that he cannot find any answer in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 103; Met. 22, 52: Beo. Th. 2337; B. 1166: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 11; Exod. 355: Elen. Kmbl. 2325; El. 1164. He wiste ferhþ guman *he knew the man's soul*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 2; Gen. 2793. Ne lǽt đū đīn ferhþ wesan sorgum asǽled *let not thy soul be bound with sorrows*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 17; Gen. 2194. Noe læg ferhþe forstolen *Noah lay deprived of mind*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 15; Gen. 1579: Ps. Th. 131, 2. Hī ferdon forþ đonon, ferhþum fægne *they went forth thence, rejoicing in their minds*, Beo. Th. 3270; B. 1633: 6334; B. 3177. II. *life;* vita:—Wīdan ferhþ, *acc. for a long life, for ever*, Elen. Kmbl. 1598; El. 801. DER. collen-ferhþ, -ferþ, -fyrhþ: dreórig-, freórig-, gāl-, gamol-, gleáw-, sār-, sārig-, stærced-, stearc-, sterced-, stīþ-, sweorcend-, swīþ-, swoncen-, swȳþ-, wērig-, wīde-. v. feorh.

ferhþ-bana, an; *m. A life-destroyer, murderer;* vitæ destructor, interfector:—Fyrst ferhþbana *the first life-destroyer*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 5; Exod. 399.

ferhþ-cearig; *adj. Anxious in soul;* animo sollĭcĭtus:—Sarra ongan, ferhþcearig, to were sīnum mæþlan *Sarah, anxious in soul, began to speak to her consort*, Cd. 101; Th. 133, 28; Gen. 2217.

ferhþ-cleófa, an; *m. The mind's cave, breast;* mentis cūbīle, pectus:—Eádig byþ se wer, se đe him ege Drihtnes on ferhþcleófan, fæste gestandeþ *beātus vir, qui tĭmet Dŏmĭnum*, Ps. Th. 111, 1.

ferhþ-cófa, an; *m. The mind's cave, breast;* mentis cūbīle, pectus:—

On ferhþcófan *in his mind's cave* or *breast*, Cd. 123; Th. 157, 8; Gen. 2603: Ps. Th. 108, 17.

ferhþ-freo; *adj. Bold in spirit;* animōsus:—Ferhþfrecan Fin begeat sweordbealo *misery from the sword seized Fin the bold in spirit*, Beo. Th. 2296: B. 1146.

ferhþ-friðende *life-saving.* v. ferþ-friðende.

ferhþ-genīþla, an; *m. A life-enemy, deadly foe;* vītæ hostis, lētālis hostis:—Ic sweorde drep ferhþgenīþlan *I struck the deadly foe with my sword*, Beo. Th. 5754; B. 2881.

ferhþ-gewit *mental wit, understanding.* v. ferþ-gewit.

ferhþ-gleáw, fyrhþ-gleáw; *adj. Prudent in mind, sagacious;* animo prūdens, săpiens:—Đǽr hie luditþe fundon ferhþgleáwe *they found Judith there prudent in mind*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 41. Þūsenda manna ferhþgleáwra *of a thousand sagacious men*, Elen. Kmbl. 653; El. 327.

ferhþ-grim *fierce of spirit.* v. ferþ-grim.

ferhþ-líc *rational, just, equitable.* v. ferht-líc.

ferhþ-loca, ferþ-loca, fyrhþ-loca, an; *m. Soul-inclosure, bosom, body;* mentis clausūra, pectus, corpus:—Dæt ðīn nama, Crist, in ūrum ferhþlocan sī feste gestaðelod *that thy name, O Christ, be firmly established in our soul's inclosure*, Hy. 6, 5, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 286, 5, 32. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan fǽge ferhþlocan *dread ye not feeble bodies*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 27; Exod. 267.

ferhþ-lufe *soul's love, mental love.* v. fyrhþ-lufe.

ferhþ-sefa, ferþ-sefa, firhþ-sefa, fyrhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind's sense, intellect;* mens:—Cwēn gefeah on ferhþsefan *the queen rejoiced in her mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1696; El. 850: 1787; El. 895.

ferhþ-wērig *soul-weary, sad.* v. ferþ-wērig, fyrhþ-wērig.

ferht-líc; *adj. Rational, wise, just, equitable;* rationālis, săpiens, æquus:—Drihten ferhtlīc riht folcum dēmeþ *Dōminus jūdīcābit pŏpŭlos in æquĭtāte*, Ps. Th. 95, 10.

ferian, ferigan, ferigean, fergan; to ferianne; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [fer = fær *a journey*]. I. *to carry, convey, bear, lead, conduct;* ferre, portāre, vehĕre, dedūcĕre, afferre:—Hēht wīgend dæt hālige treó him beforan ferian *he commanded the warriors to carry the holy tree before him*, Elen. Kmbl. 215; El. 108: Cd. 67; Th. 80, 18; Gen. 1330. We ðē willaþ ferigan freólīce ofer fisces bæþ *we will gladly convey thee over the fish's bath* [*the sea*], Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293. Hēt līfes brytta englas sīne ferigean leófne ofer lagufæsten *the giver of life commanded his angels to bear the dear one over the stronghold of the waves*, 1647; An. 825. To feriatne *ad portandum*, Gen. 46, 5. Ic ferige onbūtan *circumfĕro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 33. Mec merehengest fereþ ofer flōdas *the vessel conveys me over the floods*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 13; Rä. 15, 7: 114 b; Th. 439, 16; Rä. 59, 4. Hī hine feriaþ ofer fisces bæþ *they bear it over the fish's bath* [*the sea*], Runic pm. 16; Kmbl. 342, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 31. Hwanon ferigeaþ gē fætte scyldas *whence bear ye your stout shields?* Beo. Th. 671; B. 333. Folc ðīn ðū feredest swā sceáp *deduxisti sicut ŏves pŏpŭlum tuum*, Ps. Th. 76, 17. He ferode ðone to his mynstre mid ārwurþnysse *he bare it to his minster with honour*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 7: Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 23. Us ofer ārwēlan ǽdeling ferede *a noble one conducted us over the realm of oars* [*the sea*], Andr. Kmbl. 1706; An. 855. Hī ðone sanct ferodon to dære byrig *they conveyed the saint to the city*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 29. Ðē on folmum feredan *in mānĭbus portābunt te*, Ps. Th. 90, 12: 82, 3. Feriaþ mid eów of dære eorþan wæstmum *afferte nōbis de fructĭbus terræ*, Num. 13, 21. He wæs fered on heofen *ferēbātur in cælum*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51. II. *to betake oneself to;* se gerĕre, versāri:—Ðū aclǽccræftum lange feredes *thou hast long betaken thyself to evil arts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2725; An. 1365. Hī on līge feredon *they betook themselves to lying*, Ps. Th. 58, 12. III. *to go, depart;* vehi, īre:—Mid friþe ferian *to depart in peace*, Byrht. Th. 136, 68; By. 179. Ðonne God geond wēstena wīde feraþ *Deus, dum transgredĭēris per desertum*, Ps. Th. 67, 8. [*Laym.* uerien: *Plat.* fören: *O. Sax.* fōrian: *Frs.* fieren: *O. Frs.* fera: *Ger.* führen: *M. H. Ger.* vüeren: *O. H. Ger.* fuorjan, fōrjan: *Goth.* faryan *to convey a ship, row: Dan.* føre: *Swed.* föra: *Icel.* ferja *to transport, carry by sea.*] DER. a-ferian, æt-, ge-, of-, ðþ-, to-, wið-.

Feriatus, es; *m. A Spanish robber*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 19. v. Uariatus.

feriend, ferigend, es; *m.* [*part. of* ferian *to bear, bring*] *A bringer, leader;* dux:—Flōdes ferigend [MS. B. feriend] *bringer of the flood*, Salm, Kmbl. 161; Sal. 80.

ferigan, ferigean *to carry, convey, bear*, Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293: 1647; An. 825: Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 33: Beo. Th. 671; B. 333. v. ferian.

fering, e; *f. A going, travelling, journeying;* peregrīnātio, ĭter:—On ðære feringe *in that journeying*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 326, 20; Wíd. 131. DER. forþ-fering.

féringa *suddenly;* extemplo, imprōvīso, Prov. 3. v. fǽringa.

fērlíc *sudden, unlooked for, horrible;* repentīnus, horrendus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fǽrlíc.

fērlíce *suddenly*, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 4. v. fǽrlíce.

fern, es; *n. Fern;* fĭlix:—Fern [MS. B. fearn], Herb. 78; Lchdm. i. 180, 23. v. fearn.

fernes, -ness, e; *f. A going, passing;* gressus, transĭtus:—Ne ðēr fernes is *non est transĭtus*, Ps. Th. 143, 18. DER. ofer-fernes.

ferran *to remove, take away.* DER. a-ferran. v. feorran.

fērrece? [fēr = fýr?] *A fire-pan;* bătillum, Cot. 161, Som. Fērrece *vatilla*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 7.

ferren, ferlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus:—On ferren [ferlen MS. Rl.] land *in regiōnem longinquam*, Lk. Skt. Hat. 19, 12. v. feorlen, fyrlen.

fers, fæs, fyrs, es; *n. A* VERSE, *sentence, title;* versus, carmen:—Periodos is clysing, oððe ge-endung ðæs ferses *a period is the conclusion, or ending of the sentence*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Som. 51, 18. Ic fersige oððe ic wyrce fers *versĭfĭcor*, 37; Som. 39, 3, MSS. C. D. Ongan he sōna singan ða fers *stătim ipse cœpit cantāre versus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 18.

FERSC; *adj.* FRESH, *pure, sweet;* dulcis:—Eufrates is mǽst eallra ferscra wætera, and is yrnende þurh middewearde Babilōnian burh *Euphrates is the greatest of all fresh waters* [*rivers*], *and runs through the middle of the city of Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 10. Gyf se wǽta sealt byþ of dære sǽ, hit byþ þurh dære sunnan hǽtan to ferscum wæterum awend *if the moisture be salt from the sea, it is turned to fresh water through the heat of the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 278, 9–12; Wrt. popl. science 19, 3. [*Chauc.* freisshe: *Laym.* freche: *Plat.* frisk: *Frs.* fersck: *O. Frs.* fersk, fersch, farsch: *Dut.* versch: *Ger.* frisch: *M. H. Ger.* vrisch: *O. H. Ger.* frisc: *Dan.* frisk, fersk: *Swed.* frisk, färsk: *Icel.* friskr: *Wel.* ffres.]

fer-scipe, es; *m. Society, fellowship;* sŏcietas:—To healfum fō se cyng, to healfum se ferscipe *dimĭdium cŭpiat rex, dimĭdium sŏcietas*, L. Ath. v. 2; Wilk. 65, 19. DER. ge-ferscipe.

fer-scrifen; *part.* [= for-scrifen; *pp. of* for-scrīfan *to disregard, abandon*] *Disregarded, abandoned;* addictus:—Ferscrifen [MS. færscribæn] *addictus*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 53. Ferscrifen *addictus* [Lye *has* ferscrifer = ferscrifen? *abdictus*], Cot. 14.

ferrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make verse;* versifĭcāre:—Ic fersige oððe ic wyrce fyrs *versĭfĭcor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3.

ferþ, ferþþ; *gen.* -es; *dat.* -e; *m. n.* I. *the soul, spirit, mind;* animus, mens:—Wæs ðære fǽmnan ferþ geblissad *the damsel's soul was rejoiced*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 25; Jul. 287: 89 a; Th. 334, 21; Gn. Ex. 19. Hī gemētton ferþþes frōfre *they found comfort of soul*, 46 a; Th. 157, 21; Gū. 895. On ferþe fægn *rejoicing in mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 73; Met. 9, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 2968; An. 1487. Gefeóþ gē on ferþþe *rejoice ye in spirit*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 7; Cri. 476: 70 b; Th. 262, 5; Jul. 328. Ðīnne ferþ, *acc. m. thy mind*, 88 b; Th. 333, 9; Gn. Ex. 1. Sum hafaþ fæstgongel ferþ *one has a constant soul*, 79 b; Th. 298, 4; Crä. 80: 81 b; Th. 307, 19; Seef. 26. Ferþum gleáw *sagacious in soul*, 128 a; Th. 493, 10; Rä. 81, 28. Ferþþum, 114 b; Th. 440, 15; Rä. 60, 3. II. *life;* vīta:—Lǽtaþ gāres ord ingedūfan in fǽges ferþ *let the javelin's point dig into the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2665; An. 1334. DER. dreórig-ferþ, freórig-, sārig-, stearc-, swīþ-, wērig-, wīde-. v. ferhþ.

ferþ-friðende; *part.* [friðian *to protect*] *Life-saving;* vitam servans:—Forlēt ferþfriðende wellan on gesceap þeótan *he let his life-saving fountains be poured into a vessel*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 25; Rä. 39, 3.

ferþ-gewit, -gewitt, es; *n. Mental wit, understanding;* mentis intellectus:—Ðeáh hī ferþgewit ǽnig ne cūðen *though they knew not any mental wit*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 4; Cri. 1184.

ferþ-grim; *adj. Fierce of spirit;* animo sævus:—Frēcne and ferþgrim *rugged and fierce of spirit*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 6; Jul. 141: 96 b; Th. 360, 13; Wal. 5.

ferþ-loca, an; *m. The soul's inclosure, bosom;* mentis clausūra, pectus:—Hyre wæs Cristes lof in ferþlocan *praise of Christ was in her soul's inclosure*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 19; Jul. 234: 76 b; Th. 287, 12; Wand. 13. v. ferhþ-loca.

ferþ-sefa, an; *m.* [sefa *the faculty of perceiving;* sensus] *The mind;* mens:—Fæstnian ferþsefan *to fix in the mind*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 29; Sch. 20. v. ferhþ-sefa.

ferþþ *the soul, mind.* v. ferþ.

ferþþes, ferþþe *of a soul, to a soul*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 21; Gū. 895: 14 b; Th. 30, 7; Cri. 476; *gen. and dat. of* ferþ.

ferþ-wērig; *adj. Soul-weary, sad;* mœstus:—Freórig and ferþwērig *trembling and soul-weary*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 21; Gū. 1130: 20 a; Th. 52, 9; Cri. 831. v. fyrhþ-wērig.

ferwett-full; *adj.* [ferwett = fyrwet *curiosity*] *Curious, anxious;* sollĭcĭtus:—Ferwettfulle men *sollĭcĭti*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 26.

fēsian, he fēseþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To drive away, put to flight;* fŭgāre, in fŭgam ăgĕre:—Dæt oft on gefeohte ân fēseþ tyne *ut in pugna ūnus sæpe dĕcem in fŭgam ăgĕrit*, Lupi Serm. I. 14; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 20. DER. to-fēsian. v. fýsian.

feste; *adv. Fastly, firmly:*—Ic hæbbe genōg feste on gemynde *I have it firmly enough in my mind*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 24. v. fæste.

festen, es; *n. A fastness, fortress;* mūnīmentum:—Hī manige festena and castelas abrǽcon *they demolished many fastnesses and castles*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 35. v. fæsten II.

festen-mon, -monn, es; *m. A surety;* fīdējussor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fēster-man.

fēster *food, nourishment, foster-*, in the compounds fēster-bearn, -fæder, -man, -mōdor. v. fōster.

fēster-bearn, es; *n. A foster-child;* ālumnus:—Fēsterbearn *ālumni*, Martyrol. ad 22 Martii. v. fōster-bearn.

fēster-fæder, es; *m. A foster-father, nourisher;* altor, nutrītor:—Fēsterfæder *altor*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 72. *Ætýwde me mīn iú magister and fēsterfæder appūrūit māgister quondam meus et nutritor*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 34. v. fōster-fæder.

fēster-man, es; *m. A foster-man, bondsman, security;* fīdējussor:—Ælc preóst finde him xii fēstermen *let every priest find for himself twelve bondsmen*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 15.

fēster-mōdor, -mōdur; *f. A foster-mother, nurse;* altrix, nutrix:—Fēstermōdor *altrix*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 73. Wīfmonna lāreów and fēstermōdur *māter et nutrix fēminārum*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 17. v. fōstermōdor.

festing-men, -menn *servants of the king entrusted to the keeping of the monasteries while going from place to place*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 823; 67, 2: A. D. 828; 79, 30. v. fæsting-men.

festlīce; *adv. Firmly, vigorously;* firmĭter:—Hī on ða burh festlīce feohtende wǽron *they were vigorously fighting against the town*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 11. v. fæstlīce.

festnes, -ness, e; *f. A fastness, firmament;* firmāmentum:—Weorc handa his bodaþ festnes [MS. fesnesse] *ópĕra mānuum ejus annuntiat firmāmentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 1. v. fæstnes.

festnian *to confirm;* confirmāre:—Ic Ceólrēd abbud ðas ūre selene mid Cristes rôde tācne trymme and festnie *I Ceolred abbot ratify and confirm this our gift with the sign of Christ's cross*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 852; 106, 10-12. DER. ge-festnian. v. fæstnian.

fēstrian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To foster, nourish;* nutrire:—Fēstrud beón *nutriri*, Scint. 81. v. fōstrian.

fet *fetches, brings*, Prov. Kmbl. 61; *3rd sing. pres. of* fetian.

fēt *to* or *for a foot, feet*, Ex. 21, 24: Ps. Lamb. 72, 2: Mt. Bos. 18, 8; *dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. of* fōt.

fēt *feeds*, Mt. Bos. 6, 26, = fēdeþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* fēdan.

fetan; *p.* fæt, *pl.* fǽton; *pp.* feten *To make, travail, join;* făcĕre, procreāre, jungĕre. [*Goth.* fitan; *p.* fat, *pl.* fetum; *pp.* fitans *to travail in birth;* partūrire.] v. fetian.

fēte; *adj. Provided with feet, footed;* pēdibus instructus. v. ān-fēte, twý-, þrý-, feówer-.

FETEL; *gen.* feteles, fetles; *m. A girdle, belt;* cingŭlum, balteus:—Sweordum and fetelum *with swords and belts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 19; Met. 25, 10. Mid fetlum *with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 5. [*Ger.* fessel, *f: M. H. Ger.* vezzel, *m: O. H. Ger.* fazzil, fezzil, fezil, *m. balteus: Icel.* fetill, *m. a strap, belt.*]

fetel-hilt, es; *n. A belted hilt;* căpŭlus baltĕo instructus:—He gefēng fetelhilt *he seized the belted hilt*, Beo. Th. 3130; B. 1563.

fetels, es; *m. A little vessel, bag;* vas, saccus:—Fórwerede fetelsas *saecos vĕtĕres*, Jos. 9, 5. v. fætels.

FETER, fetor, e; *f. A* FETTER, *chain for the feet;* compes, pēdica:—He fēdeþ swā on feterum *he feeds him thus in fetters*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 20; Vy. 88; Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ān sceal inbindan forstes fetre *one shall unbind fetters of frost*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 9; Gu. Ex. 76. Ic mōdsefan mīnne sceolde feterum sælan *I must bind my thought in fetters*, 76 b; Th. 287, 29; Wand. 21: Salm. Kmbl. 141; Sal. 70. [*O. Sax.* feterôs, *pl. m: Ger.* fesser, *f: M. H. Ger.* vëzzer, *f: O. H. Ger.* fëzzera: *Icel.* fjöturr, *m. a fetter of iron.*]

feterian *to fetter.* DER. ge-feterian.

feter-wrāsen *a chain, fetter.* v. fetor-wrāsen.

fēða, an; *m.* I. *a band on foot, infantry, a host, troop, tribe, company;* phălanx pēdestris, pēdĭtes, lĕgio, ăcies, tribus, cāterva:—Fórod sceal getrume rīdan, fæste fēða stondan *a band of horse* [=*cavalry*] *shall ride in a body, a band of foot* [=*infantry*] *stand fast*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 13; Gn. Ex. 64. Fēða [MS. fēðu] *lĕgio.* Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 73; Wrt. Voc. 18, 25. Se earga fēða Brytta *ăcies segnis Brittānum*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 19, MSS. B, C. Fēða eal gesæt *the band all sat*, Beo. Th. 2853; B. 1424. Iudisc fēða *the tribe of Judah*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 25; Exod, 312. Se fēða com up to earde *the company came up to their home*, 223; Th. 293, 19; Sat. 457. Ðǽr wæs ungemetlīc wæl geslagen Persa, and Alexandres næs nā mā ðonne hund-twelftig on ðam rǽde-here, and nigon on ðam fēdan *there was a very great slaughter made of the Persians, and no more than a hundred and twenty in Alexander's cavalry, and nine in the infantry*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 28. He cwiþ to ðara synfulra sāwla fēðan *he shall say to the band of sinful souls*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 1; Cri. 1519. Ic him on fēðan beſōran wolde *I would* [*go*] *before him in the host*, Beo. Th. 4987; B. 2497: 5830; B. 2919: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 19; Sat. 324. Ðū here fȳsest, fēðan to geſeohte *thou leadest a host, a troop to battle.* Andr. Kmbl. 2377; An. 1190. Fōr fyrda mǽst, fēðan trymedan *the greatest of armies marched, the infantry were strong*, Elen. Kmbl. 70; El. 35. Fēðan sǽton *the bands sat*, Andr. Kmbl. 1182; An. 591. Ymb ðæt hēhsetl standaþ engla fēðan *hosts of angels stand around the throne*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 13; Sat. 221: Beo. Th. 2659; B. 1327. Ðǽr wæs Persa x M ofslagen gehorsedra, and eahtatig M fēðena *there were slain ten thousand of the Persians' cavalry and eighty thousand of the infantry*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 2; 68, 9. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan deáde fēðan *dread ye not dead bands*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 26; Exod. 266. Hī bǽdon ðæt hī mōston ofer ðone ford faran, fēðan lǽdan *they gave orders to go over the ford, to lead the troops onward*, Byrht. Th. 134, 23; By. 88. Gerǽrud fēða *an arranged band;* ăcies: getrimmed fēða *cūneus:* gangende [MS. gangend] fēða *a moving band;* agmen, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 74, 79, 82; Wrt. Voc. 18, 26, 31, 34. II. *a battle;* pugna:—He beald in gebēde bīdsteal gifeþ, fæste on fēðan *he bold in prayer maketh a stand, firmly in battle*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 30; Jul. 389. DER. gum-fēða, here-.

fēðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead;* dūcĕre:—Bearn fergaþ and fēdaþ fæder and mōdor *father and mother carry and lead the child*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 21.

Fēðan-leag; *gen.* -leage; *f.* [*Flor.* Fethanleah: *Hunt.* Fedhalnea, Fedhanlea: *Matt. West.* Frithenleia] *Frethern, Gloucestershire?*—Hēr Ceáwlin and Cūþa fuhton wiđ Brettas in ðam stede ðe mon nemneþ Fēðanleag [Fēðanlea, Th. 35, 8, col. 1] *in this year* [A. D. 584] *Ceawlin and Cutha fought against the Britons at the place which is called Frethern*, Chr. 584; Th. 34, 9.

fēðe, es; *n. The power of going on foot, walking, going, motion, pace;* făcultas pēdĭbus eundi, ambŭlātio, gressus, passus:—Ðæra hǽðenra anlīcnyssa habbaþ fēt būtan fēðe *the idols of the heathen have feet without the power of going*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 27. An fēðe mihtigost *most powerful in walking*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 21. He nāhte his fēðes geweald *he had no power of walking*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 9. Hit is nædrena gecynd ðæt heora fēðe biþ on heora ribbum *it is the nature of serpents that their power of going is in their ribs*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 44. On fēðe lēf [MS. līf] *lame in walking*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 16; Vy. 18. Sum sceal on fēðe gongan *one shall go on foot*, 87 b; Th. 328, 33; Vy. 27. Swift ic eom on fēðe *I am swift of pace*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 10; Rä. 16, 2: Beo. Th. 1944; B. 970. Habbaþ hringa gespong afyrred me mīn fēðe *the clasping of rings has taken from me my power of going*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 17; Gen. 379. He fēðe ne sparode *he spared not pace*, 117; Th. 153, 6; Gen. 2534.

fēðe-cempa, an; *m. A foot-soldier, champion;* pēdester mīles:—Fēdecempa, *nom.* Beo. Th. 3092; B. 1544: 5698; B. 2853.

fēðe-gang, es; *m. A foot-journey;* pēdestre ĭter:—Ne mæg ic aldornere mīne swā feor heonon fēðegange gesēcan *I cannot seek my life's safety so far hence by a foot-journey*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 1; Gen. 2513.

fēðe-georn; *adj. Desirous of going;* meandi cŭpĭdus:—Sió fēðegeorn fremman onginneþ *desirous of going it resolves to proceed*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 21; Rä. 32, 9.

fēðe-gest, es; *m. A pedestrian guest;* pēdester advĕna:—Fēðegestas eódon in on ða ceastre *the pedestrian guests went into the city*, Elen. Kmbl. 1687; El. 845. Wæs gerȳmed fēðegestum flet *the hall was cleared for the pedestrian guests*, Beo. Th. 3956; B. 1976.

fēðe-here, es; *m. A foot army, infantry;* pēdestris exercĭtus, pēdĭtātus:—On his fēðehere wǽron XXXII M *in his infantry were* 32,000, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 17.

fēðe-hwearf, es; *m. A company on foot, pedestrian multitude;* pēdestris cāterva:—On fēðehwearfum *amongst the pedestrian multitude*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 24; Gū. 162.

fēðe-lāst, es; *m. A footstep, pace;* passus, gressus:—Hie fēðelāste forþ onettan *they hastened forth with pace*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 25; Jud. 139. Ferdon forþ ðonon fēðelāstum *they went forth thence with their footsteps*, Beo. Th. 3269; B. 1632.

fēðe-leás; *adj. Footless;* pēdibus cārens:—Ðū scealt faran fēðeleás *thou shalt go footless*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 6; Gen. 908: Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 7; Rä. 76, 3.

fēðe-man, -mann, es; *m. A footman* or *soldier;* pēdestris mīles, pēdes, Som. Ben. Lye.

fēðe-mund, e; *f. A foot-hand;* mănus gressus. Used for the fore-feet of the badger:—Ic sceal fromlīce fēðemundum þurh steápne beorg strǽte wyrcan *I* [*a badger*] *shall strenuously work a road through a steep mountain with my fore-feet*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 10; Rä. 16, 17.

FEÐER; *gen. dat. acc.* feðere; *pl. nom. acc.* feðera, feðra, feðre; *f.* I. A FEATHER; penna, plūma:—Mid nīre [=niwre] feðere *with a new feather*, Herb. 122, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 13: L. M. I, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 8. Geðð feðere on ele *put a feather in oil*, L. M. I, 18: Lchdm. ii. 62, 11. Swanes feðre, *nom. pl. swan's feathers*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137. Wurp ða feðera wiđ æftan ðæt weofod *plūmas projĭcĭet prōpe altāre*, Lev. 1, 16: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 26; Gen. 1471. Se fénix ascæceþ feðre *the phœnix shakes its feathers*, Exon. 58 a;

Th. 207, 21; Ph. 145: 58 b; Th. 212, 5; Ph. 205. Feðrum bifongen *clad with feathers*, 61 a; Th. 224, 23; Ph. 380: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 10; Met. 24, 5. II. in the *pl.* sometimes used for *Wings;* ælæ, pennæ:—Mec wǽgun feðre on lifte *wings bore me in air*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 20; Rä. 28, 4. Ic hæbbe swíðe swifte feðera, ðæt ic mæg fliógan ofer ðone heán hróf ðæs heofones *I have very swift wings, that I can fly over the high roof of heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 4: Ps. Lamb. 54, 7: 138, 9. He gesihþ brimfuglas brǽdan feðra *he sees seafowls spread their wings*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47. Cómon earnas on flyhte, feðerum hrémige *eagles came in flight, exulting in their wings*, Andr. Kmbl. 1728; An. 866: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 17; Met. 24, 9. Fugel feðrum strong *a bird strong of wings*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 18; Ph. 86: 57 b; Th. 206, 7; Ph. 123: 58 a; Th. 208, 29; Ph. 163: 60 b; Th. 222, 11; Ph. 347. III. what is made of a feather, *A pen;* penna, cálámus:—Feðer *a pen;* penna, Wrt. Voc. 75, 16. Nim ðíne feðere and writ fiftig *take thy pen and write fifty*, Lk. Bos. 16, 6. [*Chauc.* feder: *Plat.* fedder: *O. Sax.* fethera, *f: Dut.* veder, veer, *f: Ger.* feder, *f: M. H. Ger.* vëdere, vëder, *f: O. H. Ger.* fedara, *f: Dan.* fjeder, *m. f: Swed.* fjäder, *m: Icel.* fioðr, *f: Lat.* penna, old forms pesna, petna, *f: Grk.* πτερόν, *n. a feather;* πέτομαι *to fly: Sansk.* pat *to fly.*] DER. halsre-feðer, hleow-, wrítting-. v. fiðere.

feðer-, *four-*, used only in the compounds,—feðer-fóte, -sceátas, -scette, -scíte, -scitte. v. fiðer-, fyðer-.

feðeran, feðran *to provide with feathers* or *wings.* DER. ge-feðeran, -feðran.

feðer-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A feather-bed;* culcíta:—Feðerbed *culcítes* [=*culcĭta*], Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 102; Wrt. Voc. 25, 42.

feðer-berende; *part. Bearing feathers, feathered;* penniger, Cot. 150.

feðer-cræft, es; *m. The art of feather-embroidering;* plúmária ars, Som. Ben. Lye.

feðere, feðre; *def.* se feðera, feðra; seó, ðæt feðere, feðre; *adj. Feathered;* pennis præditus. DER. deáwig-feðere, haswig-, ísig-, salwig-, úrig-.

feðer-fóte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrúpes:—Eádbyrht feðerfótra [MS. -fóta] neáta ðone téðan dæl to þearfum syllan wolde *Eadbyrht would give the tenth part of four-footed cattle to the poor*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 17, note, MS. B. v. feówer-féte, fiðer-féte, fyðer-féte, -fóte.

feðer-gearwe; *pl. f.* [gearwe *clothing*] *Feather-gear, the feathering of an arrow;* pennis vestitus:—Sceaft feðergearwum fús *an arrow prompt with its feather-gear*, Beo. Th. 6229; B. 3119.

feðer-geweorc, es; *n. Feather-embroidered work;* plúmárium ópus:—Federgeweorc besíwed *ópus plúmárium intextum*, Cot. 145.

feðer-hama, -homa, an; *m. Feather-covering, feathers, plumage, wings;* plúmárum tegmen, plúma, pennæ, álæ:—Geseó ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan mid feðerhaman *I see his angels encompass him with feathery wings*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 6; Gen. 670. Eall biþ geníwad, feorh and feðerhoma *all is renewed, its life and plumage*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 14; Ph. 280. Ðæt he mid feðerhoman fleógan meahte *that he might fly with wings*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 13; Gen. 417.

feðer-sceátas; *pl. m. Four corners* or *quarters;* quátuor plágæ:—Eall ðeós leóhte gesceaft feðersceátum full feohgestreóna *all this bright creation in its four quarters full of treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 63; Sal. 32.

feðer-scette; *adj. Four-cornered;* quadrangúláris, in quátuor plágas porrectus:—Eall ðeós leóhte gesceaft, feðerscette, full fyrngestreóna *all this bright creation, four-cornered, full of ancient treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 63, MS. B; Sal. 32, note. v. feðer-scíte.

feðer-scíte, -scitte, -scette; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular;* quadrangúláris:—Feðerscíte tæfel *four-cornered tables;* tessĕræ *vel* lepuscúlæ, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 66; Wrt. Voc. 39, 49. Lytle feðerscitte flórstánas *little four-cornered floor-stones;* tessellæ, 61; Som. 68, 67; Wrt. Voc. 39, 50. v. feówer-scýte, fiðer-scýte, -scíte, fyðer-scýte.

fǽðe-spédig; *adj. Speedy of foot;* lĕvípes:—Sum biþ on londe snel, fǽðespédig *one is swift on land, speedy of foot*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 18; Crä. 53.

fǽðe-wíg, -wigg, es; *n? m? A foot-battle;* pědestris pugna:—Fǽðewíges *of the foot-battle*, Beo. Th. 4717; B. 2364: Wald. 88; Vald. 2, 16.

feðm, es; *m. A bosom;* sínus:—On feðme heora *in sinu eórum*, Ps. Spl. T. 78, 13. v. fæðm II.

feðra, feðre *feathers, wings*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137: 58 b; Th. 212, 5; Ph. 205: 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47; *nom. acc. pl. of* feðer.

feðrum *with feathers* or *wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 10; Met. 24, 5: Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 11; Ph. 347; *inst. pl. of* feðer.

féðu *a band on foot, a host;* légio, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 73; Wrt. Voc. 18, 25. v. fǽða.

fetian, fetigean, fetigan; he feteþ, fet; *p.* fette; *pp.* fetod *To fetch, bring to, marry;* addúcĕre, applicáre, uxórem dúcĕre:—He héht him fetigean to sprecan síne *he bade to fetch his counsellors to him*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 17; Gen. 2666. Fetigan, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 26; Jud. 35. He óðer feteþ *áliam duxĕrit*, Mt. Bos. 19, 9. Ælc ydel fet unhǽlo *all idleness brings illness*, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Se forma fette wíf, and forþferde *primus, uxóre ducta, defunctus est*, Mt. Bos. 22, 25: Gen. 48, 10. Wæs to búre Beówulf fetod *Beowulf was fetched to his bower*, Beo. Th. 2625; B. 1310. DER. ge-fetian, -fætian. v. feccan.

fetlum *with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 5. v. fetel.

fetor, e; *f. A fetter;* compes:—Ísern fetor *forfex*, Cot. 86. Ísen fetor *bálus*, Cot. 23. v. feter.

fetor-wrǽsen, e; *f.* [wrǽsen *a chain*] *A fetter, chain:* cătēna, compes:—Hraðe siððan wearþ fetorwrǽsnum fæst *he was soon fast bound in fetters*, Andr. Kmbl. 2215; An. 1109.

fett; *adj. Fat;* pinguis:—He biþ anlicost fettum swínum *he is most like to fat swine*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 26. v. fætt.

fette *fetched, brought, married*, Gen. 48, 10: Mt. Bos. 22, 25; *p. of* fetian.

fettian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fitt *contention, strife, fight*] *To contend, strive, dispute;* certāre, contendĕre, dispūtāre:—Saturnus and Saloman fettodon ymbe heora wísdóm *Saturn and Salomon contended about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 178, 7.

feuer-fuge, an; *f. Feverfew;* febrífúgia:—Feuerfuge *feverfew*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25. v. feferfuge.

fex, es; *n. Hair of the head, the locks;* cæsária:—Fex *cæsária*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 39; Wrt. Voc. 42, 47: 70, 32. v. feax.

fexede *having long hair, long-haired*, Chr. 891; Th. 162, 9, col. 2, 3; 163, 10. v. feaxede.

fic *deceit, fraud, guile.* DER. ge-fic.

FÍC, es; *m.* I. *a* FIG, *the fruit of the fig-tree;* ficus: found at present only in the following compounds in the sense of a tree or fruit, etc.—fíc-æppel, -beám, -leáf, -treów. II. *a disease so called, the piles, hemorrhoids;* ficus:—Wið seódum ðmum, ðæt is fíc *for running erysipelas, that is the 'fig,'* L. M. cont. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 10, 7: L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 12. Lǽcedómas and drencas and sealfa wið fíce *medicines and drinks and salves for the 'fig,'* L. M. cont. 1, 57; Lchdm. ii. 12, 18. Gif se fíc [MS. uíc] weorþe on mannes setle geseten *if the 'fig' be settled on a man's fundament*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 16. Se blédenda fíc *the bleeding 'fig,'* iii. 38, 8. Wið ðone blédendne [MS. blédende] fic nim murran ða wyrt *for the bleeding 'fig' take the plant sweet-cicely*, iii. 8, 1. [*Plat.* fige, *f: Dut.* vijg, *f: Ger.* feige, *f: M. H. Ger.* vîge, *f: O. H. Ger.* figa, *f: Lat.* ficus, *f.* and *m.*]

fíc-ádl, e; *f.* [fíc II. *the piles, hemorrhoids*] *The fig-disease;* ficus morbus:—Wið fícádle drenc and beðing *a drink and fomentation for the fig-disease*, L. M. cont. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 302, 24: L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

fíc-æppel, -appel, es; *m; pl. nom. acc.* -æppla; *n. A fig-apple* or *fruit, a fig;* ficus, cárica:—Fícappel *cárica*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 125; Wrt. Voc. 32, 59. Ne híg of þornum fícæppla ne gaderiaþ *neque de spinis colligunt ficus*, Lk. Bos. 6, 44: Mt. Bos. 7, 16.

fíc-beám, es; *m.* [beám *a tree*, v. I.] *A fig-tree;* ficus:—Fícbeám *ficus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 122; Wrt. Voc. 32, 56. Behealdaþ ðone fícbeám *vidéte ficulneam*, Lk. Bos. 21, 29. Forwurdan heora wíngeardas and fícbeámas *percussit vineas eórum et ficulneas eórum*, Ps. Th. 104, 29.

fíc-leáf, es; *n. A fig-leaf;* fici fólium:—Híg siwodon fícleáf and worhton him wǽdbréc *consuérunt fólia ficus et fecérunt sibi périzómata*, Gen. 3, 7.

fícol; *adj.* FICKLE, *crafty;* versípellis, inconstans, Prov. 14.

fíc-treów, es; *n. A* FIG-TREE; ficus:—Forscranc ðæt fíctreów *ficus árúit*, Mk. Bos. 11, 21; Mt. Bos. 21, 20: Wrt. Voc. 80, 11. Ðæs fíctreówes *of the fig-tree*, Mk. Bos. 11, 13. Leornigeaþ bigspel be ðam fíctreówe *ab arbóre fici discíte párábólam*, Mt. Bos. 24, 32: Mk. Bos. 13, 28. Hí gesáwon ðæt fíctreów forscruncen of ðam wyrtruman *vidérunt ficum árídam factam a rádicibus*, 11, 20: Mt. Bos. 21, 19. He ofslóh wíngeardas heora and fíctreów heora *percussit vineas eórum et ficulneas eórum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 31.

fíc-wyrm, es; *m. A* FIG-WORM, *a worm originating from the fig-disease;* vermis ex fico morbo óriens:—Feallaþ ða fícwyrmas on ða beðinge *décident fici morbi vermes in balneo*, L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 8.

fíc-wyrt, e; *f. The herb* FIG-WORT; ficária herba, ficus, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 119; Wrt. Voc. 31, 6.

fieder *a father*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 2; Thw. 29, 2. v. fæder.

fiell, es; *m. A fall, ruin, destruction;* cásus, lapsus, ruina:—He wirþ swíðe raðe on fielle *he very quickly falls*, Past. 39, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 17. v. fyll.

fiend *a fiend:*—Murnþ náuðer ne friend ne fiend *regardeth neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. v. feónd.

fiend-wíc, es; *n. An enemy's dwelling, a camp;* hostium vícus, castra:—Hí feóllon on middele fiendwíce heora *cecidérunt in médio castrórum eórum*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 32.

fier; *adv.* [fier, *comp. of* feor, *adv. far*] *Farther;* longius, ultérius:—Deáh ðú nú fier [fyr MS. Bod.] sie ðonne ðú wǽre *though thou art now*

farther than thou wast, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33. We areccan ne mágon ðæt fædrencynn fier ðwihte *we cannot reckon the paternal kin any degree farther*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 5; Cri. 248. v. fyr, fyrr.

fiér *four*, in the compound fiér-fête. v. feówer.

fierd, e; *f. An army, force, expedition*; exercītus, expĕditio:—Of ðære fierde *from the army*, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 18: 876; Erl. 78, 9: 885; Erl. 82, 23: 919; Erl. 104, 26. Ær sió fierd gesamnod wære *ere the army was assembled*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 21. v. fyrd.

fierdian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To march*; proficisci:—Mid ðære scfre ðe mid him fierdedon *with the division which marched with him*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 33. v. fyrdian.

fierdleás; *adj. Without a force* or *army, unprotected*; exercītu cărens:—Hit ðonne fierdleás wæs *it was then without a force*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. v. fyrdleás.

fieren-full *wicked*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 13; Met. 15, 7, note. v. firen-full.

fiér-fête; *adj. Four-footed*; quadrūpes:—Sume fiérfête *some are four-footed*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 21; Met. 31, 11. v. feówer-fête.

FIERSN, fyrsn, e; *f. The heel*; calx:—Ðū scealt fiersna sǽtan *thou [the serpent] shalt lie in wait for her [Eve's] heels*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 17; Gen. 913. [*Ger.* ferse, *f: M. H. Ger.* vërsen, *f: O. H. Ger.* fërsana, fërsina, fërsna, *f: Goth.* fairzna, *f: Grk.* πτέρνα, *f. the heel: Sansk.* pārshṇi, *m. f. the heel.*]

fierst, es; *m. The ceiling of a chamber*; lăquear:—Fierst *lăquear*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 66. v. fyrst II.

fierst, es; *m. A space of time, time*; tempŏris spătium, tempus:—Forgif ðū me fierst and ongiet *give me time and understanding*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 28; Hy. 4, 21. v. fyrst.

FÍF FIVE; quinque. 1. *generally indecl.*:—Hyra fíf wæron dysige, and fíf gleáwe *quinque ex eis ĕrant fătuæ, et quinque prūdentes*, Mt. Bos. 25, 2: Lev. 26, 8. Cómon ða fíf cynegas *ascendērunt quinque rēges*, Jos. 10, 5, 16. Ðæra fíf hláfa *quinque pānum*, Mt. Bos. 16, 9. Of fíf hláfum *from five loaves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1179; An. 590: Jn. Bos. 6, 13. We nabbaþ hér būton fíf hláfas and twegen fixas *non hăbēmus hic nīsi quinque pānes et duos pisces*, Mt. Bos. 14, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 13, 16: Jn. Bos. 6, 9: Gen. 14, 9; 47, 2. Wintra hæfde fíf and hundteontig *he had a hundred and five winters*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 5; Gen. 1131: 59; Th. 71, 29; Gen. 1178: 85; Th. 106, 26; Gen. 1777. Fíf síðon *quinquies*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 67. Fíf wintra fæc *lustrum quinquennium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 70; Wrt. Voc. 21, 57. 2. *but nom. acc. pl.* fífe; *gen.* fífa; *dat.* fífum *are sometimes found*:—Fífe ciningas lágon *five kings lay [dead]*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 1, col. 2; 205, 1; Æðelst. 28. Burga fífe wæron under Norþmannum *five towns were under the Northmen*, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 39; Edm. 5. Git sceolon fífe geár *adhuc quinque anni restant*, Gen. 45, 6. Ðær fífe [gimmas] wæron *there were five [gems]*, Rood Kmbl. 16; Kr. 8. Him togeánes fífe fóron folc-cyningas *five kings of nations marched against them*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 3; Gen. 1974. Beoþ fífe on ánum húse todælede *ērunt quinque in dōmo ūna dīvīsi*, Lk. Bos. 12, 52. Wæron fífe eorla and idesa *there were five men and women*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 1; Rä. 47, 6. Wintra hæfde twá hundteontig and fífe *he had two hundred and five winters*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 28; Gen. 1742. Án ðissa fífa *one of these five*, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 14. Būton fífum *except five*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 28. [*Laym.* fif, uiuen: *Plat.* five, fiwe: *O. Sax.* fíf, víf: *Frs.* fyf: *O. Frs.* fif: *Dut.* vijf: *Ger.* fünf: *M. H. Ger.* vunf, viunf: *O. H. Ger.* fimf, finf: *Goth.* fimf, fif: *Dan. Swed.* fem: *Icel.* fimm: *Corn.* pemp: *Lat.* quinque: *Grk.* πέντε; *Æolic* πέμπε: *Sansk.* pañćan.]

Fíf burhga *or* burga; *pl. f. The Five towns*, viz. *Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby*; quinque cīvitātes:—On fíf burhga geþinċþe *in the assembly of the Five towns*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 6. Ferde se æðeling ðanon in to fíf burgum [burhgum, Th. 276, 7, col. 2] *the noble went thence to the Five towns*, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 7, col. 1; 277, 7: 1013; Th. 270, 17, col. 2.

fífe *five*. v. fíf 2.

fíf-ecgede; *adj. Five-edged, five-cornered*; quinquangŭlus:—Fífecgede *quinquangŭlus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 61.

fífel, es; *n? m? A sea-monster, monster, giant*; monstrum mărīnum, gigas:—Þurh fífela gefeald forþ onette *through the field of the monsters he hastened forth*, Wald. 76; Vald. 2, 10. [*Icel.* fífl, *m.* 1. *a fool, clown, boor.* II. *a monster, giant.*]

fífel-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A monster-race*; monstrōrum mărīnōrum gĕnus:—Fífelcynnes eard *the monster-race's abode*, Bco. Th. 209; B. 104.

fífel-dór, es; *n. Monster* or *terror-door, the river Eider*, the boundary between Holstein and Schleswig; monstrōrum mărīnōrum porta:—Bí fífeldóre *by the monster-door*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 8; Wfd. 43.

fífele? *a buckle, button*; fĭbŭla, Som. Ben. Lye. v. figel.

fífel-streám, es; *m. The frightful* or *horrid stream, the ocean*; ōceănus:—Nǽnigne merchengesta má ðonne ænne ferede on fífelstreám *he led not more than one of the sea-horses on the ocean*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 51; Met. 26, 26.

fífel-wég, es; *m. The terrific wave, the ocean*; ōceănus:—Léton ofer fífelwég scrídan bronte brimþisan *they let the high ships go over the ocean*, Elen. Kmbl. 473; El. 237.

fíf-feald; *adj. Five-fold*; quintuplex, quīnārius:—Fíffeald *quīnārius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 16.

fíf-fealde, -falde, an; *f. A butterfly*; pāpĭlio, Som. Ben. Lye:—Fíffealde *pāpĭlio*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 40. Fífaldæ *pāpĭlio*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 78.

fíf-flére; *adj.* [flór *a floor*] *Five-floored, five-storied*; quinque tăbŭlātis constans:—Se arc wæs fífflére *the ark was five-floored*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6.

fíf-hund, -hundred *five hundred*; quingenti:—Fífhund *quingenti*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 48. Fífhund síðon *five hundred times*; quingenties, 49; Som. 50, 32. Fífhund cempena ealdor *a chief of five hundred soldiers*; cohors, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 61; Wrt. Voc. 18, 14. Fundon fífhund forþsnotterra *they found five hundred of eminently wise men*, Elen. Kmbl. 757; El. 379. Fífhundred *quingenti*, Num. 1, 46.

fíf-leáf, es; *n:* -leáfe, an; *f. Fiveleaf, cinquefoil*; potentilla reptans, quinquefŏlium:—Fífleáfe, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 54; Wrt. Voc. 31, 64: 68, 69: 79, 33: 286, 40: Herb. 3; Lchdm. i. 86, 20. Fífleáfan seáw *juice of fiveleaf*, Herb. 3, 2; Lchdm. i. 86, 24. Genim fífleáfan wyrtwalan *take the root of fiveleaf*, Herb. 3, 3; Lchdm. i. 86, 28. Genim fífleáfan ða wyrt *take the herb fiveleaf*, Herb. 3, 5; Lchdm. i. 88, 3, 9, 11, 14, 17, 20.

fífta; *m:* seó, ðæt fífte; *adj. The* FIFTH; quintus:—Se fífta dæg *the fifth day*, Gen. 1, 23. Fífta wæs Eádwine, Norþan Hymbra cyning *the fifth was Edwin king of the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 3. Hér onginnþ seó fífte bóc Boëties *here begins the fifth book of Boëthius*, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 9. Ær ðam fíftan geáre *before the fifth year*, Lev. 19, 25. Ðæt gē habbon wæstmas, and syllaþ ðam cynge ðone fíftan dǽl *ut frūges hăbēre possītis, quintam partem rēgi dăbĭtis*, Gen. 47, 24, 26.

fífta fæder; *m. The fifth father*; ătăvus:—Felix, se páp wæs his [Gregories] fífta fæder *Felix, the pope was his [Gregory's] fifth father, that is*—reckoning Gregory's father as the first generation, his fifth father would be his great-grandfather's grandfather, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 9.

fíftegða *the fifteenth*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 21. v. fíftéoða.

fíf-tene *fifteen*; quindĕcim:—Fíftena sum *one of fifteen*, Bco. Th. 420; B. 207: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 14; Gen. 1397. v. fíf-tyne.

fífteogoða; *adj. The fiftieth*; quinquāgēsimus:—Se fífteogoða *quinquāgēsimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 1. v. fíftigoða.

fífteóða, fíftéða, fíftegða, fýfteogeða; seó, ðæt fífteóðe; *adj. The* FIFTEENTH; quintus dĕcimus:—Móna [MS. mone] se fífteóða *the fifteenth moon*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 29. Ðam fífteóðan geáre *anno quinto dĕcimo*, Lk. Bos. 3, 1. Under ðam fíftéðan dæge Kalendarum Octobris *sub die quinta decima Kalendas Octobres*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 20. Heó leórde ðý fífteóðan dæge *transīvit die quinta dĕcima*, 4, 23; S. 592, 39. Ðý fíftegðan geáre *in the fifteenth year*, 4, 26; S. 602, 21.

fíftig FIFTY; quinquāginta:—Fíftig yntsena scolfres *quinquāginta siclos argenti*, Deut. 22, 29. Fíftig wintra *fifty winters*, Bco. Th. 5459: B. 2733. Fíftig wintru, 4424; B. 2209. Se wæs fíftiges fótgemearces lang *he was fifty feet of measure long*, 6076; B. 3042.

fíftigfeald; *adj. Fiftyfold, containing fifty*; quinquāgēnārius:—Fíftigfeald *quinquāgēnārius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 19.

fíftigoða, fíftigeða, fífteogoða; *m:* seó, ðæt fíftigoðe; *adj. The fiftieth*; quinquāgēsimus:—Fíftigoða *quinquāgēsimus*, Gr. Dial. 2, 2. Fíftigeða, C. R. Ben. 25. Ðæt fíftigoðe [MS. fífteóðe] gēr bið hālig *the fiftieth year shall be holy*; sanctificābis annum quinquāgēsimum, Lev. 25, 10.

fíf-tyne, -tene *fifteen*; quindĕcim:—Fíftyne fæðma *fifteen [of] cubits*, Gen. 7, 20. Fíftyne suna *fifteen [of] sons*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 32. Hē slóh fíftyne men *he slew fifteen men*, Bco. Th. 3169; B. 1582. Hē on wéstenne wíccard geceás fíftynu geár *he chose a dwelling in the wilderness fifteen years*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 13; Gū. 908. Fíftyno, *acc. n.* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 10; Gen. 1151.

fíf-wintre; *adj. Of* or *belonging to five years, five years old*; quinquennis:—Fífwintre *quinquennis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 45.

fígan *to be* or *become an enemy, be at enmity*; inīmicāri, inīmicĭtias exercēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feógan.

figel? fifele? *A buckle, button*; fĭbŭla, Cot. 85, Lye.

fihle, es; *m? n? A cloth, rag*; pannus:—Fihles reáðes *panni rūdis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16.

fiht *fights*, Ex. 14, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* feohtan.

fihtung, e; *f. A fighting*; pugnātio, dimĭcātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fiht-wíte, es; *n. A fine for fighting*; pugnæ mulcta:—Hē áh fihtwíte *he has fines for fighting*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 3, note 6, MS. B. v. fyht-wíte.

fild; *adj. Of* or *pertaining to a level field, even, flat, level*; campester:—Seó burh wæs getimbred on fildum lande *the city [Babylon] was built on level land*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 20.

fild, es; *m? n?* e; *f? A milking, the quantity of milk drawn at one milking*; lactis quantĭtas sēmel mulcta:—Gif fild sý awyrd *if a milking be spoilt*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 14. DER. fild-cumb.

fild-cumb, es; *m.* [cumb II. *a liquid measure*] *A mil'-pail*;

mulctrāle, mulctrum:—Gif meoluc sīe awyrd, bind tosomne wegbrǽdan and gīþrifan and cersan, lege on ðone fildcumb, and ne sete dæt fæt niðer on eorþan seofon nihtum *if milk be spoilt, bind together waybroad and cockle and cress, lay them on the milk-pail, and set not the vessel down on the earth for seven nights*, L. M. 3, 53; Lchdm. ii. 340, 23-25.

filgst, filhst, he filgþ, filhþ *stickest to, sticks to; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* felgan.

filian; *p.* filide *To follow*; sēqui:—Fīf cówer filiaþ hira hundteontig *persēquentur quinque de vestris centum āliēnos*, Lev. 26, 8. He filide me *he followed me*, Deut. 1, 36. v. fylgean.

filiende; *part. Rubbing*; frīcans, Cot. 90.

fill, e; *f. Fulness, satiety, gluttony*; sātietas, inglūvies:—He þurh fille unriht gefremode *he did wrong through gluttony*, L. Pen. 16; Wilk. 95, 58. v. fyll.

fille, an; *f. The plant thyme*; serpyllum = ἕρπυλλον:—Fille *serpyllum*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 47: Lchdm. iii. 34, 30.

filled *filled*, = fylled; *pp. of* fyllan.

film, es; *m. A* FILM, *skin, husk*; cūticŭla, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fylmen.

filma, an; *m. A cleft*; rima, Cot. 180.

filstan *to help, aid, assist*:—Gif he nelle filstan *if he will not help*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 19. v. fylstan.

filþ *filth, impurity, rottenness*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fylþ.

FIN, finn, es; *m. A* FIN; pinna:—Ne ete gē nāune fisc būton ða ðe habbaþ finnas and scilla *ye shall not eat any fish except those that have fins and scales*, Lev. 11, 9. [*Plat.* finne, *f: Dut.* vin, *f: Ger.* finne, *f: M. H. Ger.* vinne, *f: Dan.* finne, *m. f: Swed.* fena, *f: Lat.* pinna, *f.*]

fin? *A heap, pile*; strues, Cot. 195, Lye. DER. wudu-fin.

fina, an; *m. A woodpecker*; picus:—Fina *picus*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 26; Wrt. Voc. 29, 46: 77, 31: 281, 4: Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 33; Wrt. Voc. 62, 33.

FINC, es; *m. A* FINCH; fringilla:—Finc *fringilla*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 37; Wrt. Voc. 62, 37: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 57. [*Plat.* fink, finke, *m: Dut.* vink, *m: Ger.* fink, finke, *m: M. H. Ger.* vinke, *m: O. H. Ger.* finco, fincho, *m: Dan.* finke, *m. f: Swed.* fink, *m: Wel.* pinc, *m.*] DER. gold-finc, rago-.

fincer, es; *m. A finger*; digitus:—Dō hider fincer ðīnne *infer digītum tuum huc*, Jn. Rush. War. 20, 27. v. finger.

Finchamstede, -stæde, es; *m.* FINCHAMPSTEAD, *Berkshire*; lōci nōmen in agro Berkeriensi:—Ðises geāres to ðan sumeran, innan Barrucscīre æt Finchamstæde, ān mere blōd weōll *in the summer of this year* [A. D. 1098], *at Finchampstead in Berkshire, a pool welled out blood*, Chr. 1098; Th. 364, 4.

FINDAN, to findanne; ic finde, ðū findest, findst, fintst, finst, he findeþ, fint, *pl.* findaþ; *p.* fand, fond, funde, *pl.* fundon; *pp.* funden; *v. trans. To* FIND, *invent, imagine, devise, contrive, order, dispose, arrange, determine*; invēnire, dispōnĕre, consŭlĕre:—Hīg ne mihton nāne findan *non invēnĕrunt*, Mt. Bos. 26, 60: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Ne mihte earmsceapen āre findan *nor might the poor wretch find pity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2260; An. 1131: 1960; An. 982. To findanne *to find*, Ps. Th. 76, 16. Ic hine finde ferþ staðelian *I find him strengthening his spirit*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 14; Jul. 364: 67 a; Th. 247, 20; Jul. 81. Dǽr ðū wrāde findest *there thou shalt find help*, Elen. Kmbl. 168; El. 84: Andr. Kmbl. 2698; An. 1351. Findst ðū ðǽr fīf mǽgþa *thou findest there five generations*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 19, 20. Finst ðū *thou findest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11. Se ðe forstolen flǽsc findeþ *he who finds stolen flesh*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2. Nimþ eall dæt hió finst *she will seize all she finds*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 68; Met. 13, 34. Ðǽr hī fulle dagas findaþ sōna *dies plēni invēnientur in eis*, Ps. Th. 72, 8: 64, 10. Se cyning to nytnysse fand his leódum *rex ūtilĭtāti suæ gentis consŭluit*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 3. Heó nō reste fand *she found no rest*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456: 94; Th. 123, 6; Gen. 2040. Ic grundhyrde fond *I found the groundkeeper*, Beo. Th. 4279; B. 2136: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 2; Gū. 1120. Ic funde *I found*, Beo. Th. 2977; B. 1486: Gen. 12, 20. Ðū fundest *thou foundest*, Ps. Th. 16, 3. Swā we ǽr fundon *as we before determined*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 10. Wolde ic dæt ðū funde ða *I would that thou wouldst find them*, Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1080: Cd. 72; Th. 87, 6; Gen. 1444. Se cyng hæfde funden, dæt . . . *the king had contrived, that* . . . , Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 3. [*Piers P.* fynden: *Laym.* finde, finden, ifinde, uinde, uinden: *Orm.* findenn: *Plat.* finnen: *O. Sax.* findan: *Frs.* fynnen: *O. Frs.* finna: *Dut.* vinden: *Ger.* finden: *M. H. Ger.* vinden: *O. H. Ger.* findan: *Goth.* finþan: *Dan.* finde: *Swed.* finna: *Icel.* finna.] DER. a-findan, an-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-.

findele, an; *f?* es; *n? An invention, a device*; adinventio, inventum, Som. Ben. Lye.

findig; *adj. Considerable, good, heavy*; pondĕrōsus:—Findig corn *heavy corn*, Lye. DER. ge-findig.

finel, es; *m. Fennel*; fēnĭcŭlum:—Fineles *of fennel*, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8, MS. B. v. finol.

FINGER; *gen.* fingeres, fingres; *dat.* fingre; *pl. nom. acc.* fingras; *gen.* fingra, fingrena; *m. A* FINGER; digĭtus:—Finger *digĭtus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 26. Send Lazarum, dæt he dyppe his fingeres liþ on wætere, and mīne tungan gecēle *mitte Lazarum ut intingat extrēmum digĭti sui in aquam, ut refrigĕret linguam meam*, Lk. Bos. 16, 24. Gif ic on Godes fingre deófla ūtadrīfe *si in digĭto Dei ejĭcio dæmŏnia*, 11, 20. On ðæm lytlan fingre *in the little finger*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 359; Met. 20, 180. Ne gelȳfe ic, būton ic dō mīnne finger on ðæra nægla stede *nisi mittam digĭtum meum in lŏcum clāvōrum non crēdam*, Jn. Bos. 20, 25, 27: Lev. 4, 17. Wulfere mid his fingre gewrāt on Cristes mēl *Wulfhere wrote with his finger on Christ's cross*, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 23. Nellaþ hīg ða mid heora fingre æt-hrīnan *digĭto suo nōlunt ea mŏvēre*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4: Lk. Bos. 11, 46. Fingras *digĭti*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 78: 283, 18. Rand sceal on scylde, fæst fingra gebeorh *a boss shall be on the shield, the sure protection of fingers*, Menol. Fox 535; Gn. C. 38: Elen. Kmbl. 239; El. 120. Ic geseó heofonas dīne, weorc dīnra fingra [MS. fingrena] *vīdĕbo cœlos tuos, ŏpĕra digĭtōrum tuōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 8, 4. Sum mæg fingrum hearpan stirgan *one can awaken the harp with fingers*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 6; Cri. 668: Beo. Th. 3015; B. 1505. [*Laym.* finger, fenger: *O. Sax.* fingar, *m: Frs.* finger: *O. Frs.* finger, fingr, *m: Dut.* vinger, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* finger, *m: O. H. Ger.* fingar, *m: Goth.* figgrs, *m: Dan.* finger, *m. f: Swed.* finger, *m. n: Icel.* fingr, *m.*] DER. eáre-finger, gold-, hring-, lǽce-, leáw-, middel-, scyte-.

finger-æppel, es; *m: nom. acc. pl.* -æppla, -appla; *n. A* FINGER-APPLE, *finger-fruit, a date*; dactўlus:—Fingerappla *dactўlos*, Mone B. 542. Fingerapplum *dactўlis*, 3830.

finger-līc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a finger* or *ring*; digĭtālis, annŭlāris, Wrt. Voc. 65, 2.

fini; *adj. Decayed, mouldy*; corruptus, mūcĭdus:—Finie hlāfas *mouldy loaves*, Jos. 9, 5. v. fynig.

finiht; *adj.* [fin *a fin*] *Having fins, finny*; pinnĭger:—Scilfixas finihte *finny shell fishes*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 25.

Finn, es; *m. Fin, the king of the North Frisians*:—Finn [MS. Fin] Fresna cynne *Fin of the race of the Frisians*, Scōp. Th. 55; Wíd. 27. Be Finnes eaferum in Fres-wæle *of Fin's offspring in Friesland*, Beo. Th. 2140; B. 1068. v. Finns buruh.

Finnas; *gen.* a; *pl. m.* I. the Finns generally, including Scride-finnas and Ter-finnas, are the inhabitants of the north and west coast from Halgoland [v. map in Ors. Bos.] to the White Sea, as defined by Ohthere in the following example:—Ne mētte Ohthere nān gebūn land, syððan he fram his āgnum hāme [Hālgoland, *q. v.*] fōr; ac him wæs ealne weg wēste land on ðæt steór-bord, būtan fisceran, and fugeleran, and huntan, and dæt wǽron ealle Finnas *Ohthere had not met with any inhabited land, since he came from his own home* [*Halgoland*]; *but the land was uninhabited all the way on his right, save by fishermen, fowlers and hunters, and they were all Finns*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 3-6. Ða Finnas and ða Beormas sprǽcon neáh ān gepēode *the Finns and the Biarmians spoke nearly the same language*, 1, 1: Bos. 20, 14: 19, 29. II. *Finwood, between Gothland and Smöland, in the south of Sweden*:—Ða Beówulf sæ ōþbær, flōd æfter faroþe, on Finna land *then the sea bore Beowulf away, the flood along the shore, on the Fins' land*, Beo. Th. 1165; B. 580. Not *Finland*, but the *Fins' land*; for how could Beowulf, in his swimming-match with Breca, be borne by the sea to Finland? Thorpe thinks the following extract may, however, afford a solution of the difficulty,—'Their [the Fins'] name is probably still to be found in the district of Finved [Finwood], between Gothland and Smöland. This inconsiderable and now despised race has, therefore, anciently been far more widely spread, and reached along the Kullen [the chain of mountains separating Norway from Sweden] down to the Sound, and eastward over the present Finland,' *Petersen, Danmarks Historie i Hedenold* i. p. 36. Ic wæs mid Finnum *I was with the Fins*, Scōp. Th. 153; Wíd. 76. DER. Scride-finnas, Ter-.

finnas *fins*, Lev. 11, 9; *pl. nom. acc. of* finn.

Finns buruh = Finnes burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Finnsburg*:—Swylce eal Finnes buruh [MS. Finns] fȳrenu wǽre *as if all Fin's castle were on fire*, Fins. Th. 72; Fin. 36. *This Finnsburg is no doubt the same as the Finnesham mentioned by Beowulf*,—Swylce hie æt Finnes hām findan meahton *such as they might find at Finnesham*, Beo. Th. 2316; B. 1156. v. Finn.

FINOL, finul, finel, fynel, fenol, es; *m:* finule, finugle, an; *f. The plant* FENNEL; fēnĭcŭlum:—Finol *fenĭculum*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 28; Wrt. Voc. 67, 43: L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 29. Genim finoles wyrttruman *take roots of fennel*, 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 90, 6: 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 188, 19: 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 23. Of ðam finole *from the fennel*, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 190, 22. Seóþ on ðam ecede ðone finol *seethe the fennel in the vinegar*, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 26. [*Ger.* fenchel, *m: M. H. Ger.* venchel, *m: O. H. Ger.* fenachal, fenihil: *Lat.* fēnĭcŭlum, *n.*]

finol-sēd, es; *n. Fennel seed*; fēnĭcŭli sēmen:—Fnolsǽd gnīd to duste *reduce fennel seed to dust*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 3.

finst *findest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11, = findest; *2nd sing. pres. of* findan.

finta, an; *m.* I. *a tail*; cauda:—Ðonne is se finta fægre gedǽled *then is the tail* [*of the phœnix*] *beautifully divided*, Exon. 60 a: Th. 218, 15; Ph. 295. II. *what follows, a sequel, the consequence*

of an action; consĕquentia:—Đonne he đæs fācnes fintan sceáwaþ *when he sees the consequence of treachery,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 17; Mōd. 32: Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 31; Jul. 606.

fintst, he fint *findest, finds,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 68; Met. 13, 34; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* findan.

finugle, an; *f. Fennel;* fēnĭcŭlum:—Wyl on ealoþ finuglan *boil fennel in ale,* L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 1: 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 2. v. finol.

finul, es; *m:* finule, an; *f. Fennel;* fēnĭcŭlum:—Genim đysse wyrte wyrttruman, đe man *fēnĭcŭlum,* and ōđrum naman finul nemneþ *take roots of this herb, which is named* fēnĭcŭlum, *and by another name fennel,* Herb. 126, 1; Lchdm. i. 238, 1: 382, 1. Genim finules niđeweardes *take some of the netherward part of fennel,* L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 18. Finule *fennel,* Lchdm. iii. 34, 30. v. finol.

fiōde *hated,* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5; *p. of* fiógan, fión.

fiógan, fión; *p.* fiōde, *pl.* fiódon *To hate;* ōdisse:—Fiógaþ yfel *ōdite mălum,* Ps. Spl. T. 96, 10. Dæt is unriht ĕghwelcum men dæt he ōđerne fióge *it is wicked in every man that he should hate another,* Bt. Met. Fox 27, 47; Met. 27, 24. v. feógan.

fioh; *gen.* fiós; *dat.* fió; *n. Cattle, property, a portion;* pĕcus, ŏpes, dos:—Gif đe becume ōđres monnes giómeleás fioh on hand *if the stray cattle of another man come to thy hand,* L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9: L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1. v. feoh.

fioh-bōt, e; *f. A pecuniary recompence;* nummāria compensātio, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8. v. feoh-bōt.

fiolan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fælon; *pp.* folen *To reach, proceed, come;* procēdĕre, pervēnire:—Hit fiolan ne mæg eft æt his ēþle *it cannot come again to its own region,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 308; Met. 20, 154. v. feolan.

fiōn; *p.* fiōde, *pl.* fiódon *To hate;* ōdisse:—Ic fiōde cyrcean awyrgedra *ōdīvi ecclēsiam malignantium,* Ps. Spl. T. 25, 5. Hit nære nō manna ryht, đæt hiora ænig ōđerne fiōde *it would not be right in man, that any of them should hate another,* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5. v. feógan.

fiónd *a fiend,* Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. v. feónd.

fiónd-geld, es; *n. Devil-worship,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 4, 24. v. feónd-gyld.

fior; *adv. Far, at a distance;* prōcul, longe:—Hió biþ swīđe fior hire selfre beneoðan *she is very far beneath herself,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 443; Met. 20, 222. v. feor.

fiorh; *gen.* fiores; *dat.* fiore; *n. Life, spirit;* vīta, ănĭma:—Būton hiora āgnum fiore *except their own life,* Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 1. v. feorh I.

fiorm *use, benefit, profit, enjoyment,* Past. pref; Hat. MS. v. feorm IV.

fiórþa, seó, đæt fiórþe; *adj. The fourth;* quartus:—Seó [MS. þio] fiórþe bōc *the fourth book,* Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 9, note 14. v. feórþa.

fiónng, e; *f. Hatred;* ōdium:—Mid unrihtre fiónnge *with evil hatred,* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 24. DER. unriht-fiónng. v. feónng.

fiówer-fēte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrūpes:—Sume biþ fiówerfēte *some are four-footed,* Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 27. v. feówer-fēte.

fír, es; *n. Fire;* ignis:—Þurh đæs fires fnæst *through the fire's blast,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 29; Jul. 588. v. fýr.

FIRAS, fyras; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Living beings, the chief of living beings, men, mankind;* hŏmĭnes, vĭri, gĕnus hūmānum:—Firas monige *many men,* Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 28; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 52. Me wītan ne þearf Waldend fira *the Ruler of men need not upbraid me,* Beo. Th. 5476; B. 2741: 182; B. 91: Andr. Kmbl. 581; An. 291: 1840; An. 922: Elen. Kmbl. 2153; El. 1078: 2343, El. 1173. Biþ ānra gehwylc flǽsce bifongen fira cynnes *every one of the race of men shall be invested with flesh,* Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 5; Ph. 535: 73 a; Th. 273, 1; Jul. 509: 92 b; Th. 347, 18; Sch. 14. Fira bearn *children of men,* Cd. 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Firum uncūþ *unknown to men,* Bt. Met. Fox 4, 78; Met. 4, 39. Teóde firum foldan freá Ælmihtig *terram custos hūmāni gĕnĕris omnipŏtens creāvit,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 23. [*O. Sax.* firihōs, *pl. m. men, people, mankind: Icel.* firar, *pl. m. men, people.*]

fird, e; *f. A force, army, expedition;* exercĭtus, expĕdĭtio:—Ne mehte seó fird hie nā hindan offaran *the force could not overtake them,* Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 7: 895; Erl. 93, 22: 905; Erl. 98, 19. Fōr Eádweard cyng mid firde to Steanforda *king Edward went with an army to Stamford,* 922; Erl. 108, 17. v. fyrd.

fird-cræft, es; *m. A war design, an expedition;* expĕdĭtio:—Mid hiora firdcræfte *by their expedition,* Num. 22, 4.

firding, e; *f. An expedition, army;* expĕdĭtio, exercĭtus:—Swīđe nicel folc đū hæfst on đīnre firdinge to đam gefeohte *very much people thou hast in thine army for the battle,* Jud. 7, 2. v. fyrding.

fird-stemn, es; *m. An army-corps;* exercĭtus cohors:—Đā se fird-stemn fōr hām, đā fór ōđer út *when the army-corps went home, then another went out,* Chr. 921; Th. 195, 19.

FIREN, fyren, e; *pl. nom. acc.* firene, firena; *f.* I. *a wicked deed, sin, crime;* scĕlus, crīmen, peccātum:—Næs đær gefremed firen æt giftum *there was no sin committed at the nuptials,* Hy. 10, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 17. Nū eft gewearþ flǽsc firena leás *flesh is again become void of sins,* Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123: Elen. Kmbl. 2625; El. 1314: Salm. Kmbl. 897; Sal. 448. Firina gehwylc *each sin,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 21; Cri. 56. Lýsde of firenum *released from sins,* 25 b; Th. 74, 22; Cri. 1210: Elen. Kmbl. 1814; El. 909. Uton we firene feógan *let us hate crimes,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 16; Reb. 13: Ps. Th. 58, 3. Firena fremman *to perpetrate crimes,* Cd. 1; Th. 2, 14; Gen. 19: Salm. Kmbl. 632; Sal. 315. II. *tribulation, torment, suffering, pain;* tribŭlātio, tormentum, crŭcĭātus:—Mid firenum *with torments,* Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 16; Cri. 1441: 41 b; Th. 139, 26; Gū. 599. Wǽron calle fægen in firnum *they were all glad in their sufferings,* Cd. 223; Th. 292, 3; Sat. 435. [*O. Sax.* firina, *f. a wicked deed, crime, sin: O. Frs.* firne, ferne, *f: O. H. Ger.* firina, *f. crimen, scĕlus, făcĭnus: Goth.* fairina, *f. crimination: Icel.* firn, *n. pl. a shocking thing, abomination.*] DER. folc-firen, hell-.

firen-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes; *n. A sinful evil;* peccātum scĕlestum:—On him Dryhten gesihþ firenbealu lāþlic *in them the Lord shall see loathly sinful evil,* Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 19; Cri. 1276.

firen-cræft, es; *m. A sinful craft, wickedness;* scĕlesta ars, nĕquĭtia:—Hī Dryhtnes æ fēodon þurh firencræft *they hated the Lord's law in their wickedness,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 21; Jul. 14.

firen-dǽd, fyren-dæd, -dēd, e; *f. A wicked* or *sinful deed, crime;* scĕlestum făcĭnus:—Dæt hie firendǽda tō frece wurdon *that they were too audacious in wicked deeds,* Cd. 121; Th. 155, 29; Gen. 2580: Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 35; Hy. 4, 25. Firendēda, Ps. C. 50, 44; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 44. Firendǽdum fāh *stained with sinful deeds,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 13; Cri. 1001: 31 b; Th. 99, 31; Cri. 1633.

firen-earfeđe *a sinful woe.* v. fyren-earfeđe.

firen-fremmende; *part. Committing sins;* scĕlĕra committens:—Đæt he for ælda lufan firenfremmendra fela þrōwade *that he suffered much for love of men committing crimes,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 9; Cri. 1118.

firen-full, fyren-full, -ful; *adj. Sinful;* făcĭnōrōsus, scĕlestus:—Swā firenfulle heora aldorþægn unreordadon *thus the sinful addressed their principal chief,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 34; Sat. 65. Gif đū wylt đa firenfullan fyllan mid deáþe *if thou wilt fell the wicked with death,* Ps. Th. 138, 16. Firenfulra *of the wicked,* Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 30; Gū. 532: Ps. Th. 81, 4: 124, 3.

firen-georn; *adj. Sinful;* peccandi prōnus:—Firengeorne men *sinful men,* Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 12; Cri. 1606.

firenian, firnian, fyrenian, fyrnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to sin;* peccāre:—Firenaþ đus đæt flǽschord *thus will the body sin,* Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 3; Seel. 103. Đa đe firnedon beóþ beofigende *they who sinned shall be trembling,* Cd. 227; Th. 303, 29; Sat. 621. II. *to revile;* călumnĭāri:—Heó firenaþ mec wordum *she reviles me with words,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 24; Rä. 21, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* firinōn *scĕlĕrāre: Goth.* fairinon *to criminate.*]

firenlic; *adj. Wicked;* mălĭtĭōsus, mălignus:—Hió me wrāþra wearn worda sprǽcon, fǽcne, firenlícu *they spoke to me a multitude of wrathful words, deceitful, wicked,* Ps. Th. 108, 2.

firenlice *vehemently, rashly.* v. fyrenlice.

firen-ligerian *to commit fornication;* fornĭcāri. v. fyren-ligerian.

firen-lust, fyren-lust, es; *m. Sinful lust, luxury, wantonness;* libido, luxūria:—Mid đȳ đā ongon firenlust weaxan *cæpit cum quibus luxūria crescĕre,* Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 22: Past. 27; Cot. MS. Hī firenlusta frece ne wǽron *they were not desirous of luxuries,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 29; Met. 8, 15. Þurh firenlustas *through sinful lusts,* Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 32; Cri. 1483: 44 a; Th. 150, 8; Gū. 775.

firen-synnig; *adj. Sinful;* făcĭnōrōsus, scĕlestus:—Firensynnig folc *sinful people,* Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 25; Cri. 1379.

firen-þearf *great distress, dire need.* v. fyren-þearf.

firen-weorc, es; *n. A wicked work, crime;* scĕlestum ŏpus, scĕlus:—Hī firenweorc berað *they bear their wicked works,* Exon. 26 b; Th. 80, 1; Cri. 1301: 28 a; Th. 85, 30; Cri. 1399.

firen-wyrcende; *part. Evil-doing, committing sin;* mălum făciens, peccans:—Me of folmum afere firenwyrcendra *take me out of the hands of those committing sin,* Ps. Th. 70, 3. Ic fyrenwyrcende oft elnade *I often emulated evil-doing* [*men*], 72, 2.

firen-wyrhta *an evil-doer, sinner.* v. fyren-wyrhta.

firgen, fyrgen, es; *n. A mountain, mountain-woodland;* mons, saltus. [*Goth.* fairguni, *n. a mountain: Icel.* Fjörgyn, *f. Mother-earth.*] DER. firgen-beám, -bucca, -gāt, -holt, -streám.

firgen-beám *a mountain-tree.* v. fyrgen-beám.

firgen-bucca *a mountain-buck.* v. firgin-bucca.

firgend-streám *a mountain-stream,* Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. v. firgen-streám.

firgen-gāt, firgin-gāt, e; *pl. nom. acc.* -gēt; *f. A mountain-goat, chamois;* montāna *vel* saltuensis capra, Ibex:—Firgengāt [MS. firing-gāt] *ibex,* Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 39; Wrt. Voc. 23, 2. Firgengāt *mountain-goat,* Cot. 109: 116. Firgingēt [MS. -gētt] *ibices,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 31.

firgen-holt *a mountain-wood.* v. fyrgen-holt.

firgen-streám, fyrgen-streám, firgend-streám, firigend-streám, es; *m.*

A mountain-stream, the ocean; montānum *vel* saltuense flūmen, oceānus;—Hió ðæt líc ætbær under firgenstreám *she bore the corpse away under the mountain-stream*, Beo. Th. 4263; B. 2128. Fugel on firgenstreám lōcaþ georne *the bird looks earnestly into the mountain-stream*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 20; Ph. 100. Wæs ic firgenstreámum swíðe besuncen *I was deeply sunk in mountain-streams*, 103 b; Th. 392, 4; Rä. 11, 2. Ymb ealra land gehwilc flówan firgenstreámas *mountain-streams* [*shall*] *flow over every land*, Menol. Fox 555; Gn. C. 47. Fleów firgendstreám *the mountain-stream flowed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. Ofer firigendstreám *over the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 779; An. 390.

firgin-bucca, an; *m. A mountain-buck, wood-buck;* montānus *vel* saltuensis căper:—Firginbucca ðæt ys wudubucca *a mountain-buck that is a wood-buck*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 2. v. firgen-bucca.

firgin-gēott *mountain-goats*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 31. v. firgen-gāt.

firhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind;* mens:—On firhþsefan *in his mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 425; El. 213. v. ferhþ-sefa.

firige *let him make a fire*, L. Pen. 14; Wilk. 95, 30. v. fȳrian.

firigend-streám *a mountain-stream, the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 779; An. 390. v. firgen-streám.

firing-gāt *a mountain-goat*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 39; Wrt. Voc. 23, 2. v. firgen-gāt.

firmetan; *p.* firmette, *pl.* firmetton; *pp.* firmeted *To request, pray;* pĕtĕre, rōgāre:—Rómāne hī firmetton ðæt hī ðæt gewin forléton *the Romans requested them that they would leave off the siege*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 21.

firna *sins, crimes*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 27; Sat. 160; *acc. pl. of* firen.

firne *crime*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 3; Sat. 641; *dat. of* firen.

firnian *to sin*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 29; Sat. 621. v. firenian.

firnum, fyrnum; *adv.* [*dat.* or *inst. pl. of* firen *a sin, crime*] *Fearfully, intensely;* formīdōlōse, immānĭter:—Nǽre firnum ðæs deóp merestreám *the sea-stream would not be so fearfully deep*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 26; Gen. 832.

firra; *m:* firre; *f. n. adj.* [*comp. of* feor, *adj. far*] *Farther;* ultĕrior:—On ðære firran Ispánie *in the farther Spain*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 26. v. fyrra.

firran *to remove, take away.* DER. a-firran. v. feorran.

fȳr-scofl *a fire-shovel;* bātillum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fȳr-scofl.

first, es; *m. A rafter, beam, perch;* tīgillum, pertĭca:—First *paratica?* [= *pertica*], Wrt. Voc. 290, 3. v. fyrst.

first, es; *m. A space of time, time;* tempŏris spătium, tempus:—Ða wæs first agān *then was the time expired*, Andr. Kmbl. 393; An. 147. Óþ ðone first ðe hie wurdon swíðe meteleáse *until the time that they were very destitute of food*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 12: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. v. fyrst.

first *first*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 28. v. fyrst.

first-mearc *an interval of time;* intercăpēdo, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frist-mearc.

firþriende *furthering;* promŏvens, M. A. 1, p. 223, Lye. v. fyrþran.

firwet *curiosity.* DER. firwet-georn, -geornes. v. fyrwet.

firwet-georn; *adj. Very inquisitive, curious;* cūriōsus:—Ða ðe firwet-georne weorþaþ *they who are very inquisitive*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 151; Met. 28, 76. v. fyrwet-georn.

firwet-geornes, -ness, e; *f. Curiosity, anxiety;* sollĭcĭtūdo, Cot. 60.

FISC, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fiscas, fixas, fisceas; *gen.* fisca, fixa; *dat.* fiscum, fixum; *m. A* FISH; piscis:—Fisc *piscis*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 60: 77, 57: 281, 54. Fisc sceal on wætere cynren cennan [MS. cynran cennen] *the fish shall propagate his kind in the water*, Menol. Fox 514; Gn. C. 27: Salm. Kmbl. 841; Sal. 420. Hīg brohton him dǽl gebrǽddes fisces, and beóbreád *illi obtŭlērunt ei partem piscis assi, et favum mellis*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42: Mt. Bos. 7, 10: Deut. 4, 18. We ðé willaþ ferigan freólíce ofer fisces bæþ *we will freely convey thee over the fish's bath*, Andr. Kmbl. 586; An. 293: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 14; Dóm. 39. Nim ðone ǽrestan fisc *take the first fish*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27: Jn. Bos. 21, 13. Bletsien ðec fiscas and fuglas *may fishes and birds bless thee*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 16; Az. 140: 97 b; Th. 364, 33; Wal. 80. Ða fixas, ðe wǽron on ðam flóde, wurdon deáde *pisces qui ĕrant in flūmine, mortui sunt*, Ex. 7, 21: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 15. Earmra fisca *of poor fishes*, Salm. Kmbl. 164; Sal. 81: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 133; Met. 11, 67. Híg betugon mycele menigeo fixa *concludĕrunt piscium multitūdinem cōpiōsam*, Lk. Bos. 5, 6: Mt. Bos. 15, 34: Mk. Bos. 6, 43: 8, 7. Hī gefēngon þreó hund fixa missenlícra cynna *they caught three hundred fishes of diverse kinds*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 1. Mid fiscum *with fishes*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 10; Cri. 967: 126 b; Th. 487, 19; Rä. 73, 4. He afédde of fixum twâm and of fíf hlǽfum fíf þúsendo *he fed five thousand from two fishes and from five loaves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1178; An. 589: Mk. Bos. 6, 41. We nabbaþ hēr, būton fíf hlǽfas and twegen fixas *non hăbēmus hic, nisi quinque pānes, et duos pisces*, Mt. Bos. 14, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 13: Jn. Bos. 6, 9: 21, 10: Gen. 1, 26. Heora fisceas forwurdan *occidit pisces eōrum*, Ps. Th. 104, 25. [*Wyc.* fische: *Chauc.* fissch, fissche: *Laym.* fisc, uisc, *m: Orm.* fisskess *fishes, pl: Plat.* fisk, *m: O. Sax.* fisc, visc, *m: Frs.* fisck: *O. Frs.* fisk: *Dut.* visch, *m: Ger.* fisch, *m: M. H. Ger.* visch, *m: O. H. Ger.* fisc, *m: Goth.* fisks, *m: Dan.* fisk, *m. f: Swed.* fisk, *m: Icel.* fiskr, *m: Lat.* piscis, *m: Wel.* pysg, *m: Corn.* pesc, pysc, pisc, *m: Armor.* pesc: *Ir.* iasg, iasc, *m: Gael.* iasg, éisg, *m.*] DER. eá-fisc, horn-, hran-, hron-, mere-, sǽ-.

fiscaþ, es; *m. A fishing;* piscātus:—Ðǽr biþ swýðe mycel fiscaþ *there is very much fishing*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 14. v. fiscoþ.

fisc-brȳne *fish-brine;* piscium salsūgo:—Fiscbryne *liquamen?* vel *gărum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 13; Wrt. Voc. 27, 66.

fisc-cynn, -cinn, es; *n. The fish kind, kind of fishes;* piscium gĕnus:—Is heofena ríce gelíc asendum nette on ða sǽ, and of ǽlcum fiscynne gadrigendum *símile est regnum cœlōrum sāgēnæ missæ in mare, et ex omni gĕnĕre piscium congrĕganti*, Mt. Bos. 13, 47. God gesceóp ða ða micelan hwalas and eall libbende fiscclnn on heora hiwum *then God created the great whales and every living kind of fishes after their kinds*, Gen. 1, 21: Ælfc. T. 8, 25.

fiscerаn = fiscerum *with fishers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *dat. pl. of* fiscere. v. fugeleran, drían.

fiscere, es; *m.* I. *A* FISHER; piscātor:—Ic eom fiscere *ĕgo sum piscātor*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 1: Wrt. Voc. 73, 40. Hī wǽron fisceras *ĕrant piscātōres*, Mt. Bos. 4, 18: Mk. Bos. 1, 16. Ðæra Terfinna land wæs eall wēste, būtan ðǽr huntan gewícodon, oððe fisceras, oððe fugeleras *the land of the Terfinns was all waste, save where the hunters, fishers or fowlers encamped*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 9. Ða fisceras eódon, and wōxon heora nett *piscātōres descendĕrant et lăvābant. rētia*, Lk. Bos. 5, 2. Fiscerum [MS. fisceran] *with fishers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5. II. *the bird king-fisher;* alcēdo:—Fiscere *rapariolus?* [= *ripāriolus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 44; Wrt. Voc. 29, 62.

fisc-hūs, es; *n. A fishing-house;* piscīnăle, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 105; Wrt. Voc. 58, 20.

fiscian, fixian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fish;* piscāri:—Ðonne gē fiscian willaþ *when ye wish to fish*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 12.

fisc-mere, es; *m. A fish-pond;* piscina, vivārium, Som. Ben. Lye.

fisc-naþ, es; *m? A fishing;* piscātus:—On fiscnaþe *by fishing*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 41. v. fisc-nōþ.

fisc-net, -nett, es; *n. A net of fishes, fishing net;* piscium rēte, piscātōrium rēte:—Hī tugon hyra fiscnett *trăhentes rēte piscium*, Jn. Bos. 21, 8. Hwý gē ne settan on sume dúne fiscnet eówru *why do ye not set your fishing nets on some hill?* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 21; Met. 19, 11.

fisc-nop, -naþ, es; *m? A fishing;* piscātus:—Seó þeód ðone cræft ne cúðe ðæs fiscnoþes *the people knew not the art of fishing*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43.

fiscoþ, fiscaþ, fixoþ, es; *m? A fishing;* piscātus:—On fiscoþe, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 30: on fixoþ *afysshynge* (Tyndale) Jn. Bos. 21, 3.

fisc-pōl, es; *m? A fish-pool, fish-pond;* piscina, vivārium:—Fiscpōl *vīvārium*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 94; Wrt. Voc. 54, 38: 80, 66: *piscina*, Som. 76, 95; Wrt. Voc. 54, 39. On fiscpóle *in a fish-pool*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 15.

fisc-wǽr, es; *m.* [wǽr II. *a draught of fishes*] *A draught of fishes;* piscium captūra:—Lǽtaþ eówre nett on ðone fiscwǽr *laxāte rētia vestra in captūram* [*piscium*], Lk. Bos. 5, 4.

fisc-wylle, -welle; *adj.* [cf. weallan *to swarm*] *Full of fish, abounding in fish;* piscibus abundans, piscōsus:—Ðæt eálond is fiscwylle *the island is abounding in fish*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41. Fiscwyllum wæterum *flŭviis piscōsis*, 1, 1; S. 473, 15. Fiscwelle *bisarius?* [= *piscārius*], Wrt. Voc. 66, 8.

fisting, e; *f. Fesciculatio? forte* fistulātio, Som. 72, 65; Ælfc. Gl. 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 23.

flt, fitt, es; *n? Strife, a fight, contest;* rixa, pugna, certāmen:—He slóh and fylde feónd on fitte *he struck and felled the enemy in fight*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 33; Gen. 2072. v. fettian, fitung.

flt, fitt, e; *f. A song, poem;* cantilēna, carmen:—Ða se Wísdóm ðas fitte asungen hæfde *when Wisdom had sung this song*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 29. On fitte *in song, verse*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 17; Met. Eml. 9.

flter-sticca, an; *m. A tent-nail;* clāvus tentōrii:—Fitersticca *clāvus tentōrii*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 42; Wrt. Voc. 59, 14.

FIDELE, an; *f. A fiddle;* fidĭcŭla, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Piers P.* fithele: *Chauc.* fithul: *Laym.* fiðele: *Plat.* fidel, *f: Dut.* vedel, veel, *f: Ger.* fiedel, fidel, *f: M. H. Ger.* videle, videl, *f: O. H. Ger.* fidula, *f: Dan.* fiddel, *m. f: Icel.* fiðla, *f: M. Lat.* fidula, vidula: *Lat.* fides, *f. a string, guitar.*]

fiðelere, es; *m. A fiddler;* fidĭcen:—Fidelere *fidĭcen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 25: Wrt. Voc. 73, 61.

fiðelestre, an; *f.* [fiðele *a fiddle*, -estre *a female termination*, q. v.] *A female fiddler;* fidĭcina, Wrt. Voc. 73, 62.

fiðer- *four-* in the compounds fiðer-fēte, -scýte. v. fyðer-, feówer.

fiðer-berende; *part. Bearing wings, winged;* ălĭger, Cot. 9: 170.

fiðere, es; *n. A wing;* āla: more often found in the *pl. nom. acc.* fiðera, fiðeru, fiðru, fyðera, fyðeru, fyðru; *gen.* fiðera, fyðera, fyðerena; *dat. inst.* fiðerum, fiðrum, fyðerum; *n:* also the forms are sometimes found *pl. nom. acc.* fiderας, fyðeras; *m. Wings;* ālæ, pennæ:—Gif his óðer fiðere forod biþ *if one of its wings* [lit. *one wing of it*] *is broken*,

Homl. Th. ii. 318, 29. Fiðera [Spl. fyðera : Lamb. fyðeras] beóþ culfran fægeres seolfres *pennæ cōlumbæ sunt deargentātæ*, Ps. Th. 67, 13. Sindon ða fiðru hwīt *the wings are white*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 20; Ph. 297. Bearn manna under wǽfelse oððe on gescyldnesse ðīnra fiðera [Spl. fyðera] hopiaþ *filii hōmĭnum in tegmĭne ālārum tuārum spērābunt*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 8: 56, 2: 60, 5. Gehȳd me under ðīnra fiðera [Lamb. fyðerena] sceade *sub umbra ālārum tuārum protĕge me*, Ps. Th. 16, 8. Under fiðerum [Th. fiðrum : Lamb. fyðerum] his ðū hopudest *sub pennis ejus spērābis*, Ps. Spl. 90, 4: Lk. Bos. 13, 34. Nabbaþ hī æt fiðrum fultum *they have no help from wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8. Fleáh ofer fiðera [Th. fiðeru : Lamb. fyðru] winda *vōlāvit sūper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 318, 27. Abred of ða fiðeru *take off the wings*, Lev. 1, 17: Ps. Th. 54, 6: 138, 7: Salm. Kmbl. 528; Sal. 263. Se fōtum tredeþ fiðru [Spl. fyðeru : Lamb. fyðeras] winda *qui ambŭlat sūper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Th. 103, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 1; Met. 24, 1: Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 7; Ph. 652: 109 b; Th. 418, 18; Rä. 37, 7. Ac ðǽr ic mōste ðīn mōd gefiðerigan mid ðām fiðerum, ðæt ðū mihtest mid me fliógan *but if I were allowed to furnish thy mind with wings, that thou mightest fly with me*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 6: Ps. Th. 60, 3: 62, 7: 148, 10. Hī mid hyra fiðrum weardiaþ [MS. wearþ] *they protect with their wings*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 3; Cri. 395: 55 a; Th. 195, 23; Az. 160: 60 b; Th. 220, 7; Ph. 316: 88 b; Th. 332, 21; Vy. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743. Him fiðeras ne fultumaþ *wings support them not*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26. v. feðer II.

fiðer-fēte, -fōte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrūpes:—Ælcum fiðerfētum neáte *for any four-footed beast*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 13. Eallum fiðerfētum nȳtenum *to all four-footed beasts*, 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 330, 4. Fiðerfōte fugel *a four-footed bird, griffin;* griffus, gryps = γρύψ, Wrt. Voc. 78, 2. v. feówer-fēte.

fiðerian, fiðerigan, fiðrian *to give wings to, provide with wings.* DER. ge-fiðerian.

fiðer-leás; *adj. Wingless;* ālis cărens:—Sum sceal of heán beáme fiðerleás feallan *one wingless shall fall from a high tree*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 23; Vy. 22.

fiðer-scȳte, -scīte; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular, square;* quadrangŭlus, quadrātus:—Fiðerscȳte setel *siliquastrum* vel *cathedra quadrāta*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 66; Wrt. Voc. 61, 44. Seó cyrce wæs eal of fiðerscītum marmstānum geworht *the church was built all of quadrangular marble stones*, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. v. feówer-scȳte.

fiðru *wings*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 20; Ph. 297: 65 a; Th. 241, 7; Ph. 652; *pl. nom. acc. of* fiðere.

fiðrum *to* or *with wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8: Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743; *pl. dat. and inst. of* fiðere.

fittan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To sing;* cantāre: Nū ic fitte gēn ymb fisca cynn *now again I sing about* [*the*] *kind of fishes*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 5; Wal. 1. [*Dut.* vitten *to criticise.*]

fitung, fytung, e; *f. A fighting, quarreling;* rixa:—Ascūnige man swīðe fracodlīce fitunga *let a man earnestly shun shameful fightings*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14.

fīwan *to hate;* ōdio hăbēre, inīmīcāri, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feógan, feón.

fixas *fishes*, Ex. 7, 21: Mt. Bos. 14, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 13; *pl. nom. acc. of* fisc, *q. v.*

fixen, e; *f. A she-fox*, VIXEN; vulpes fēmĭna, Som. Ben. Lye.

fixen; *adj.* [fox *a fox*] *Of* or *belonging to a fox;* vulpīnus:—Fixen hȳd *a fox-skin*, Med. ex Quadr. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 11.

fixian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fisc = fix *a fish*] *To fish;* piscāri:—Ic fixige *piscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 11. For hwī ne fixast ðū on sǽ *cur non piscāris in mări?* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 1. v. fiscian.

fixoþ, es; *m? A fishing;* piscātus:—Ic wylle gán on fixoþ *vādo piscāri*, Jn. Bos. 21, 3. v. fiscoþ.

FLĀ, flaa; *gen. dat. acc.* flān; *pl. nom. acc.* flān; *gen.* flāna; *dat.* flānum; *f.* [flae, *gen.* flaan = flān; *f.*] *An arrow, a dart, javelin;* sāgitta, tēlum, jăcŭlum:—Flā *sāgitta* vel *tēlum*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 27: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 60: Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 35; Wrt. Voc. 35, 24. Flaa *tēlum* vel *ōbĕliscus* = ὀβελίσκος, 53; Som. 66, 63; Wrt. Voc. 35, 49. Wīdnyt *vel* flā *jăcŭlum* vel *funda*, 18; Som. 58, 106; Wrt. Voc. 22, 21. Wearþ Alexander þurhscoten mid āre flān underneoþan ōðer breóst *Alexander was shot through with an arrow underneath one breast*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 27. He gedēþ his flān fȳrena *sāgittas suas ardentĭbus effĭcit*, Ps. Th. 7, 13: 90, 6: Deut. 32, 42. Flāna scūras *showers of arrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 234; El. 117: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 221. Sī he mid stānum oftorfod oððe mid flānum ofscotod *lāpĭdĭbus opprĭmētur aut confŏdiētur jăcŭlis*, Ex. 19, 13: Ps. Th. 10, 2. [*Chauc.* flo; *pl.* flone: *Laym.* fla, flo: *Icel.* fleinn, *m. a dart.*] v. flān.

flacea *flakes of snow;* flocci nĭvis, Som. Ben. Lye.

flæcge, an; *f. A poultice;* cataplasma, Cot. 55.

flacor; *adj. Flickering;* vŏlĭtans:—Flacor flānþracu feorlihord onleác *the flickering arrow's force unlocked life's treasury*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 25; Gū. 1117. Ofer scildhreðan sceótend sendaþ flacor flāngeweorc *warriors send flickering arrow-work over the shield's defence*, 17 b; Th. 42, 21; Cri. 676.

flǽsc *flesh;* cărо, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 31; Wrt. Voc. 42, 39. v. flǽsc.

flēah *a flea;* pūlex, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fleá.

flēam, es; *m. Flight;* fūga:—He deófla afyrseþ and on flēame gebringeþ *he sends away devils and puts them to flight*, L. C. E. 4; Wilk. 128, 15. v. fleám.

flēman, flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight;* fŭgāre. DER. ge-flēman, -flēman. v. flȳman.

flēon *a lance;* frămea, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. v. flān.

flēore, an; *f. An earlap;* pinnŭla auris:—Flēran = eár-læppan *pinnŭlæ aurium* = *auriculæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 84; Wrt. Voc. 43, 16. v. eár-læppa.

FLǼSC, es; *pl. nom. acc.* flǽsc; *gen.* flǽsca, flǽscea; *dat.* flǽscum; *n.* flǽsc, es; *n.* FLESH; cărо:—Se gāst is hræd, and ðæt flǽsc ys untrum *spīrĭtus promptus est, cărо autem infirma*, Mt. Bos. 26, 41: Mk. Bos. 14, 38. Ðæt Word wæs geworden flǽsc, and wunode on us *the Word became flesh, and dwelt in us*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 17: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123: 16 b; Th. 37, 23; Cri. 597. Sóþlīce mīn flǽsc is mete, and mīn blōd ys drinc *cărо ĕnim mea vēre est cĭbus, et sanguis meus vēre est pōtus*, Jn. Bos. 6, 55: Lk. Bos. 3, 6: Gen. 2, 23: 6, 3: Ps. Spl. 15, 9: Ps. Lamb. 55, 4: 77, 39. Ge-endung ealles flǽsces com ætfóran me *finis ūnīversæ carnis vēnit cōram me*, Gen. 6, 13, 19: Jn. Bos. 1, 13. In flǽsce *in the flesh*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 475; Met. 20, 238: Apstls. Kmbl. 73; Ap. 37. Ryht ædelo biþ on ðani mōde, næs on ðam flǽsce *true nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Beóþ twegen on ānum flǽsce *ĕrunt duo in carne una*, Mt. Bos. 19, 5: Mk. Bos. 10, 8. Þurh ðæt flǽsc *through the flesh*, Exon. 27 a: Th. 80, 12; Cri. 1306: 13 b; Th. 26, 17; Cri. 418. Flǽsce bifongen *invested with flesh*, 84 a; Th. 316, 13; Mōd. 48: 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34. Genam he ān ribb of his sīdan and gefylde mid flǽsce *tŭlit ūnam de costis ejus et replēvit carnem pro ea*, Gen. 2, 21. Beóþ ða syngan flǽsc scandum þurhwaden *the sinful flesh shall be penetrated with scandals*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 31; Cri. 1282. Flǽsca gehwylc *omnis cărо*, Ps. Th. 144, 21. He afēdeþ flǽscea [MS. flǽcsea] ǽghwylc *qui dat escam omni carni*, 135, 26. [*Piers P.* flesshe: *Wyc.* fleisch, fleixh, flehs: *Laym.* flæsce, flas, flæs: *Orm.* flæsh: *Plat.* fleesk, fleesch, *n: O. Sax.* flēsk, fleisk, *n: Frs.* flæsck, flæsch: *O. Frs.* flask, flesk, *n: Dut.* vleesch, *n: Ger.* fleisch, *n: M. H. Ger.* vleisch, *n: O. H. Ger.* fleisc, *n: Dan.* flesk, *n. bacon, pork: Swed.* flǻsk, *n. pork, bacon: Icel.* flesk, *n. pork, ham, bacon.*]

flǽsc-ǽt, es; *m.* [ǽt *food*] *Flesh food;* carneus victus, R. Ben. 36.

flǽsc-cōfa, an; *m.* [flǽsc *flesh*, cōfa *a chamber*] *The flesh chamber, the body, flesh;* cărо:—Gefæstna mid ege ðīnum flǽsccōfan mīne *confīge timōre tuo carnes meas*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 120.

flǽsc-cwellere, es; *m. A butcher, hangman;* lānius, carnĭfex, Som. Ben. Lye.

flǽsc-cȳping, e; *f.* [cȳping II. *a market-place, market*] *A flesh-market, meat-market;* mācellum:—Flǽsccȳping [MS. flæc-cyping] *mācellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 14; Wrt. Voc. 37, 8.

flǽscenht; *adj. Fleshy, fleshly;* carneus, Som. Ben. Lye.

flǽsc-gebyrd, e; *f. Flesh-birth, incarnation;* incarnātio: — Flǽsc-gebyrde *incarnātiōnis*, Mone B. 499.

flǽsc-hama, -homa, an; *m. Flesh-covering, the body, a carcase;* carnis tegmen, corpus:—Læg mīn flǽschoma in foldan bigrafen *my body lay buried in earth*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 32; Cri. 1466: 47 b; Th. 163, 35; Gū. 1004. Bil eal þurhwōd fægne flǽschoman *the falchion passed all through her fated carcase*, Beo. Th. 3140; B. 1568: Andr. Kmbl. 307; An. 154. Lægon on greóte fægra flǽschaman *the carcases of the slain lay on the sand*, 2171; An. 1087.

flǽsc-hamian *to become incarnate;* carnem humānam induĕre. v. hama, ge-flǽschamod.

flǽsc-hord, es; *n. The flesh-hoard, the body;* carnis thesaurus, corpus:—Firenaþ ðus ðæt flǽschord *thus will the body sin*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 3; Seel. 103; Soul Kmbl. 203.

flǽsc-hūs, es; *n. A flesh-house;* carnis officina:—Flǽschūs *carnāle*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 102; Wrt. Voc. 58, 17.

flǽsc-līc; *adj. Fleshly, carnal;* carnālis: — Unrihtlīc biþ ðæt se cristena mann flǽsclīce lustas gefremme *unlawful it is for the christian man to indulge in fleshly lusts*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 18. Swā swā ða gōdan fædras gewuniaþ heora flǽsclīce bearn þreágean *sīcut bŏni patres carnālĭbus filiis sōlent disĕīplīnam tĕnēre*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 16. Hwæt gōdes mágan we secgan on ða flǽsclīcan unþeáwas *what good shall we say of the fleshly vices?* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 25: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 43: Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 152, 17.

flǽsc-līcnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Fleshliness, incarnation;* incarnātio:—Se ðe wile smeágan ymbe ða gerȳnu Cristes flǽsclīcnysse *he who will inquire about the mystery of Christ's incarnation*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 35: 280, 22.

flǽsc-mangere, es; *m. A fleshmonger, butcher;* carnis vendĭtor, mācellārius, lānius, Cot. 57: 125: Cod. Dipl. 1291; A. D. 996; Kmbl. vi. 135, 17, 18.

flǽsc-maðu, e; *f. A fleshworm, maggot;* vermis carnem infestans, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 19; Wrt. Voc. 24, 23.

flǽsc-mete, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -mettas; *m.* FLESH-MEAT, *flesh;* carnǒus cibus, cāro:—Hū wæs mancynne flǽscmete alȳfed æfter ðam flōde *why was fleshmeat allowed to mankind after the flood?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 16. Mid flǽscmete *with flesh-meat*, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24. Gē etaþ flǽscmettas eówre hreáwe *mandūcābītis carnes vestras crūdas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 11: Ps. Lamb. 49, 13.

flǽsenes, -ness, e; *f. Incarnation;* incarnātio, Hem. 57. DER. ge-flǽscnes.

flǽsc-strǽt, e; *f. A* FLESH-STREET, *meat-market;* carnāle, carnis officīna, mācellum:—Flǽscstrǽt [MS. flæc-stræt] *mācellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 14; Wrt. Voc. 37, 8.

flǽsc-tawere, es; *m. A flesh-tawer* or *tormentor, an executioner;* lānio, carnifex:—Hyldere, oððe cwellere, oððe flǽsctawere [MS. flæc-tawere] *lānio, vel lānista, vel carnifex, vel mācellārius*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 120; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27.

flǽsc-wyrm, es; *m. A* FLESH-WORM, *maggot;* tĕrĕdo, vermis carnem infestans:—Wiđ flǽscwyrmum *against flesh-worms*, L. M. 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 19.

flæðe-camb [MS. -comb], flеðe-camb, es; *m. A weaver's comb;* pecten, pectĭca, Glos. Brux. Recd. 40, 15; Wrt. Voc. 66, 23.

flǽh; *adj. Insidious, artful, deceitful, fraudulent;* subdŏlus, fraudŭlentus, infestus:—Ðonne dæt gecnāweþ flǽh feónd gemāh *when the deceitful impious fiend knows that*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 19; Wal. 39.

flān, es; *m.* e; *f.* [flān; *gen.* flānes; *m* flān; *gen.* e; *f.*] *An arrow, a dart;* sāgitta, tēlum:—þurh flānes flyht *through the flight of an arrow*, Byrht. Th. 133, 56; By. 71. Fram flāne fleógendre *a sāgitta vŏlante*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6: Beo. Th. 4868; B. 2438. Ðīne flāna synt afæstnode [MS. afæstnade] on me *sāgittæ tuæ infixæ sunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 37, 2: 44, 7: Ps. Spl. 56, 6. Ic afæstnie mīne flāna on him *sāgittas meas complēbo in eis*, Deut. Grn. 32, 23. v. flā.

flān-boga, an; *m. An arrow-bow;* arcus sāgittis aptus:—Se ðe of flānbogan fyrenum sceóteþ *who wickedly shoots from his arrow-bow*, Beo. Th. 3492; B. 1744: 2870; B. 1433.

flān-geweorc, es; *n. Arrow-work;* jaculatōrius apparātus:—Flacor flāngeweorc *flickering arrow-work*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 21; Cri. 676.

flān-hred; *adj. arrow-swift;* sāgittārius expeditus, Grn. Reim. 72.

flāniht; *adj. Belonging to darts;* ad tēla pertinens, jăcŭlātōrius, jăcŭlātus, Cot. 112. v. flān.

flān-þræc, -þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. Arrows' force;* sāgittārum impĕtus:—Wiđ flānþræce, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 20; Jul. 384. Flānþracu, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 25; Gū. 1117.

flāt, *pl.* fliton *strove, contended; p. of* flītan.

FLAXE, an; *f. A* FLASK, *bottle;* flasca, flasco, lăgēna:—Flaxe *flasca*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 65; Wrt. Voc. 25, 7. Twā treówene fatu wīnes fulle, ða syndon on folcisc flaxan gehātene *duo lignea vāsa vīno plēna, quæ sunt vulgo flascōnes vŏcāta*, Greg. Dial. 1, 9: 2, 13. Ic biege hȳda and fell, and wyrce of him flaxan *ĕmo cūtes et pelles, et făcio ex iis flascōnes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 37. [*Plat.* flaske, *f: Dut.* flesch, *f: Ger.* flasche, *f: M. H. Ger.* vlasche, vlesche, *f: O. H. Ger.* flasca, *f: Dan.* flaske, *m. f: Swed.* flaska, *f: Icel.* flaska, *f: M. Lat.* flasca, flasco, Du Cange.] DER. wæter-flaxe.

flax-fōte, flox-fōte, flohten-fōte; *adj. Broad-footed, flat-footed, web-footed;* palmīpes:—Ða fugelas ðe on flōdum wuniaþ syndon flaxfōte, dæt hī swimman mægen [MS. magon] *the birds that dwell in waters are web-footed, that they may swim*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15.

FLEÁ, an; *m.* I. *a* FLEA; pūlex:—Fleá *pūlex*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 68. Κόννζα fleán acwelleþ *fleabane kills fleas*, Herb. 143; Lchdm. i. 266, 2. Gorst cwelþ ða fleán *gorse killeth the fleas*, 142; Lchdm. i. 264, 15. Wiđ fleán *against fleas*, 142; Lchdm. i. 264, 14. v. fleó. II. *a speck, speck* or *disease in the eye;* albūgo, -ĭnis, *f.* mācŭla:—Wiđ fleán and wiđ eágena sāre *against white specks and against sore of eyes*, Herb. 24; Lchdm. i. 120, 16. [*Plat.* flo, flö *a flea: Dut.* vloo, *f. a flea: Ger.* floh, *m. a flea: M. H. Ger.* vlōch, *m. a flea: O. H. Ger.* flōh, flōch, *m. a flea: Icel.* fló, *f. a flea: Lat.* pūlex, *f. a flea.*] DER. eág-fleá. v. fleah.

fleág *flew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 9; Gū. 889; *p. of* fleógan.

fleah *a flea;* pūlex, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 42. v. fleá.

fleah, fleó, flió, flié, flīg; *indecl. n:* fleá, an; *m. A white spot in the eye;* albūgo:—þurh ðone æpl ðæs eágan mon mæg geseón, gif him dæt fleah on ne gǽþ, gif hine ðonne dæt fleah mid ealle ofergǽþ, ðonne ne mæg he nōht geseón *a man can see with the pupil of the eye, if the white speck does not spread over it, if the white speck spreads all over it, then he cannot see anything*, Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 b, 4. Se hæfþ eallinga fleah on his mōdes eágum *he has altogether a white speck in the eyes of his mind*, 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 b, 1.

fleáh *flew*, Ps. Spl. 17, 12; *p. of* fleógan.

fleáh *fled*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 3; *p. of* fleón.

fleám, flǽm, es; *m.* [fleón *to flee*] *Flight;* fūga:—Dæt eówer fleám on wintra ne geweorþe *ut non fiat fūga vestra in hieme*, Mt. Bos. 24, 20: Chr. 998; Erl. 135, 19. Wurdon feówer on fleáme folccyningas *four kings of nations were in flight*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 4; Gen. 2074: Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 31: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29: Jos. 7, 4. Nū sceal æðelingas gefricgean fleám eówerne *now nobles shall hear of your flight*, Beo. Th. 5771; B. 2889: Ps. Th. 141, 5: Ps. Spl. 88, 23. Fleám gewyrcan *to take to flight*, Byrht. Th. 134, 9; By. 81. Efne ic feor gewīte, fleáme dǽle *ecce elongāvi fŭgiens*, Ps. Th. 54, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 3087; An. 1546. Crist nolde ða þrōwunge mid fleáme forbūgan *Christ would not by flight avoid his passion*, Homl. Th. i. 206, 6: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 3; Æðelst. 37. [*Laym.* flæm, fleam, flem *flight.*]

fleáming *a runaway*, Grm. Gr. ii. 351, 11. v. flýming.

fleán; *p.* flōh, *pl.* flōgon; *pp.* flagen *To flay, pull off the skin;* excŏrĭāre, deglŭbĕre, Cot. 61. [*Laym.* flan, flean *to flay: Dut. Kil.* vlaen vlaeghen: *Swed.* flå: *Icel.* flá.] DER. be-fleán.

fleard, es; *n. Trifles;* nūgæ:—Gif friþgeard sī on hwæs lande, abūton stān, oððe treów, oððe wille, oððe swilces ænige fleard *if there be an inclosed space on any one's land, about a stone, or a tree, or a well, or any trifles of such kind*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 17. Fleard *fraude*, Mone B. 1530. [*Orm.* flærd *mockery: Scot.* flird: *Icel.* flærð, *f. deceit.*] DER. ge-fleard.

fleardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To trifle, err;* nūgāri, errāre:—Fleardian *nūgāri*, Off. Episc. 7: *errāre*, Scint. 31.

fleát *floated*, Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909; *p. of* fleótan.

fleaðe, fleoðe, an; *f. The water-lily;* nymphæa alba, Lin:—Of fleaðan wyrte *from the plant of the water-lily*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 20.

fleá-wyrt, e; *f.* FLEA-WORT, *flea-bane;* pūlicāria, psyllium = ψύλλιον, cōnyza = κόννζα:—Fleáwyrt *parirus?* Wrt. Voc. 287, 23.

FLEAX, flex, es; *n.* FLAX; līnum:—Of dære eorþan cymeþ dæt fleax *flax comes from the earth*, Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 13. Fleax *līnum*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 6. þurh dæt fleax *by the flax*, Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 14. Swiðe hwīt fleax *very white flax;* bissum [= byssus = βύσσος], Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 94; Wrt. Voc. 40, 5. [*Wyc.* flax, fluxe, flex, flexe: *Chauc.* flex: *Plat.* flass, *n: Frs.* flæxs: *O. Frs.* flax, *n: Dut.* vlas, *n: Ger.* flachs, *m: M. H. Ger.* vlahs, *m: O. H. Ger.* flahs, *m: Lat.* flectĕre, plectĕre: *Grk.* πλέκειν *to plait, twine, twist, weave.*]

fleaxen; *adj. Flaxen;* līneus, Som. Ben. Lye.

flēc *flesh*, Chr. 1137; Gib. 239, 27. v. flǽsc.

fled *a dwelling, abode*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. v. flet.

flēd, es; *n.* [flōd *a flood*] *A flowing, flood;* flūmen:—Eá in flēde *the river in its flow*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 12; Gen. 232: Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. cf. Grein, inflēde.

flēde; *adj. Flooded, overflowed;* tūmĭdus:—Wæs seó eá to ðan flēde *the river was so flooded*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 13. Seó eá flēde wæs *the river was flooded*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 7. Tiber flēdu wearþ *the Tiber was flooded*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 20. DER. ofer-flēde.

flēding, e; *f. A flowing, an inundation;* fluxus:—Se ele geswāc ðære flēdinge *the oil ceased from the flowing*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 2.

flēge *a fly;* cŭlĭcem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 24. v. fleóge.

flēgende *flying;* vŏlans, Bd. 1, 7, Lye, = fleógende; *part. of* fleógan.

flēma, an; *m. A fugitive;* profŭgus:—Ðū flēma scealt wīdlāst wrecan *thou shalt go a fugitive into far exile*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 27; Gen. 1020: L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 23: Obs. Lun. § 7; Lchdm. iii. 186, 23. v. flýma.

flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight;* fŭgāre. DER. ge-flēman. v. flæman, flýman.

flene, an; *f. What is made soft, batter:*—Wyl ða flenan *boil the batter*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 11. v. flyne.

fleó *a flea;* pūlex, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 6; Wrt. Voc. 24, 10. v. fleá.

fleó; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo:—Dæs eágan wǽron mid fleó and mid dimnesse twelf mōnþ ofergān *whose eyes had been for a twelvemonth overspread with the white speck and with dimness*, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 96, 14. v. fleah.

FLEÓGAN, fliógan, to fleógenne; *part.* fleógende; ic fleóge, ðū fleógest, he fleógeþ, *pl.* fleógaþ; *p.* ic, he fleág, fleáh, ðū fluge, *pl.* flugon; *pp.* flogen [fleóge *a fly*]. I. *v. intrans. To* FLY *as with wings;* vŏlāre:—Dæt he mid feðerhoman fleógan meahte *that he might fly with wings*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 14; Gen. 417: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 3; Met. 24, 2. Ic hæbbe swiðe swifte feðera, dæt ic mæg fliógan ofer ðone heán hrōf ðæs heofones *I have very swift wings, that I can fly over the high roof of heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. Hwā me sealde to fleógenne fiðeru swā culfran *quis dăbit mihi pennas sīcut cŏlumbæ, et vŏlābo?* Ps. Th. 54, 6. Geseah he ða wērian gāstas þurh dæt fȳr fleógende *he saw the accursed spirits flying through the fire*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 34: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 22; Met. 31, 11. Gif ic mīne fiðeru gefō, fleóge ǽr leóhte *si sumpsĕro pennas meas ante lūcem*, Ps. Th. 138, 7. Se fugel fleógeþ *the bird flies*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 18; Ph. 322: Beo. Th. 4539; B. 2273. Me of hrife fleógaþ hylde pīlas *shafts of battle fly from my belly*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 4; Rä. 18, 6. Fleág fugla cyn *the race of birds flew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 9; Gū. 889: 86 b; Th. 326, 12; Wíd. 127. He fleáh ofer fyðru winda *vōlāvit sūper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 11: Cd. 72; Th. 87, 29; Gen. 1456. Ða englas twegen hīm on twā healfa

flugon *the two angels flew on both sides of him*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32: Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 14; Gū. 709. II. *v. intrans. To flee, flee from;* flūgĕre, effūgĕre:—Đæt he nolde fleógan *that he would not flee*, Byrht. Th. 139, 56; By. 275. Fleógende *fugiens*, Ps. Spl. 54, 7. Hī fleógaþ mid đām feóndum *they flee with the fiends*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 6; Dōm. 18. v. fleón I. [*Laym.* fleon: *Orm.* fleghenn: *Plat.* fiegen: *Frs.* flega: *O. Frs.* fliaga: *Dut.* vliegen: *Ger.* fliegen: *M. H. Ger.* vliegen: *O. H. Ger.* fliugan, fleogan: *Dan.* flyve: *Swed.* flyga: *Icel.* fljúga.] DER. be-fleógan, forþ-, ge-, of-, ōþ-, up-, ymb-.

FLEÓGE, an; *f. A* FLY; musca: —Fleóge *musca*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 53: 281, 33. For đē ic gebidde and đeós fleóge færþ fram đē *ōrābo Dōminum et recēdet musca a Pharaōne*, Ex. 8, 29. Đæt đær ne beóþ nāne fleógan *ut non sint ibi muscæ*, 8, 22. Ic sende on đē eall fleógena cynn *ego immittam in te omne genus muscārum*, 8, 21, 24. He adrāf đa fleógan fram Pharaone *abstūlit muscas a Pharaōne*, 8, 31: Ps. Th. 89, 10. Hundes fleóge *a dog-fly*; cynomya = *κυνόμυια*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 79; Wrt. Voc. 23, 37: 23; Som. 59, 119; Wrt. Voc. 23, 73: Ps. Spl. 104, 29. Hundes fleóge *rieīnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 80; Wrt. Voc. 23, 38. [*Laym.* fleȝen, fleie, *pl. flies: Plat.* fiege, *f: O. Sax.* fliuga, *f: Dut.* vlieg, *f: Ger.* fliege, *f: M. H. Ger.* vliege, *f: O. H. Ger.* fliuga, fleoga, fliega, *f: Dan.* flue, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* fluga, *f.*] DER. buttor-fleóge.

fleógende; *part. Flying, winged;* vōlans, vōlūcer:—Fleógende *vōlūcer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 66.

fleógendlīc; *adj. Flying, winged;* vōlātīlis:—Fleógendlīc *vōlātīlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 41.

fleóg-ryft, es; *n.* [fleóge *a fly*, ryft *a garment, veil, curtain*] *A fly-net, net for keeping off flies;* vēlāmen ad muscas prohibendas, cōnōpeum = *κωνωπεῖον*:—Fleógryft *cōnōpeum*, Cot. 46. v. fleóh-net.

fleógynda, fleógenda, an; *m.* [fleógende, *part. of* fleógan *to fly*] *A flying creature, bird, fowl;* vōlātīle:—Ic oncnēow ealle fleógyndan heofones *cognōvi omnia vōlātīlia cæli*, Ps. Spl. C. 49, 12; ic oncnēow all đa fleógendan [MS. flēgendan] heofenes *cognōvi omnia vōlātīlia cæli*, Ps. Surt. 49, 11: Ps. Spl. C. 77, 31.

fleóh-cyn, -cynn, es; *m. A kind of flies;* muscārum gĕnus:—Fleóh-cynnes fealа flugan on gemæru *sciniphes in omnibus fīnibus eōrum*, Ps. Th. 104, 27.

fleóh-net, -nett, es; *n. A fly-net, net for keeping off flies;* cōnōpeum = *κωνωπεῖον*:—Fleóhnet *cōnōpeum*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 92; Wrt. Voc. 48, 30. Fleóhnet *vel* micgnet *cōnōpeum*, 106; Som. 78, 42; Wrt. Voc. 57, 24. Đær wæs eallgylden fleóhnet *there was an all-golden fly-net*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 3; Jud. 47. v. fleóg-ryft.

FLEÓN, flión, to fleónne, fliónne; *part.* fleónde, fliónde; ic fleó, đū flīhst, hē flīhþ, flȳhþ, *pl.* fleóþ, flióþ, flīþ; *p.* ic, he fleáh, đū fluge, *pl.* flugon; *pp.* flogen. I. *v. trans. To* FLEE, *escape, avoid;* flūgĕre, effūgĕre, vītāre:—Ic heonon nelle fleón fōtes trym *I will not flee hence a footstep*, Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247: Andr. Kmbl. 3074; An. 1540. He sceal swīđe flión disse worulde wlite *he must quickly flee this world's splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 60; Met. 7, 30. Đū tilast wædle to fliónne *thou toilest to avoid poverty*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7. Fleónde *fugiens*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 8: Cd. 95; Th. 125, 17; Gen. 2080. Se wlite đæs līchoman is swīđe fliónde *the beauty of the body is very fleeting*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 17. Ic fleó *fugio*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 20: 28, 6; Som. 32, 47. He flīhþ đa wædle *he flees from poverty*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33. He flȳhþ ysla gehwilc *he flees every evil*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 25; Ph. 460: 81 a; Th. 305, 3; Fä. 82. Fleóþ his ansȳne, đa đe hine feódan *fugiant a fācie ejus, qui ōdērunt eum*, Ps. Th. 67, 1: 103, 17. Hī flȳþ [Cott. flióþ] đæt hī hatiaþ *they avoid what they hate*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 27. Sæ geseah and heó fleáh *māre vīdit, et fūgit*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 40; Met. 1, 20. Hwæt is đē sæ đæt đū fluge *quid est tibi māre quod fūgisti?* Ps. Lamb. 113, 5. Đa hyrdas flugon *pastōres fūgērunt*, Mt. Bos. 8, 33: Ps. Lamb. 30, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 267; El. 134. Fleóþ on teorweg *flee far away*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 22; Gū. 228. Đæt ic mān fleó *that I flee evil*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. II. *to put to flight, rout, conquer;* flūgāre, vincĕre:—Hundteóntig eówer fleóþ hira tyn þūsendu *your hundred shall put to flight their ten thousands*, Lev. 26, 8. III. *v. intrans. To fly as with wings;* vōlāre:—Ic fleó *vōlo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 16: Ps. Lamb. 54, 7. Culfinan fleóþ him floccmælum *doves fly flockwise*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9. v. fleógan I. [*Wyc.* fle: *R. Glouc.* fle: *Laym.* fleon: *Orm.* fleon, flen: *Plat.* flugten: *O. Sax.* fliohan: *Frs.* flan: *O. Frs.* fia: *Dut.* vlieden: *Ger.* fliehen: *M. H. Ger.* vliehen: *O. H. Ger.* fliuhan: *Goth.* þliuhan: *Dan.* flye: *Swed.* fly: *Icel.* flýja.] DER. a-fleón, æt-, be-, for-, in-, ofer-, ongeán-, ōþ-, þurh-, to-, up-, ūt-, ūta-, ūt ōþ-.

fleós, es; *n. A fleece;* vellus:—Gilde đæt fleós mid twām pæningum *let the fleece be paid for with two pence*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 11, note 23, MS. B. In fleós *in vellus*, Ps. Surt. 71, 6. v. flȳs.

FLEÓT, fliét, es; *m:* fleóte, an; *f.* I. *a place where vessels float, a bay, gulf, an arm of the sea, estuary, the mouth of a river, a river, stream;* hence the names of places, as *Northfleet, Southfleet, Kent;* and in London, *Fleetditch;* sīnus, æstuārium, rīvus:—Se Abbod Petrus wæs besenced on sumne sæs fleót, se wæs hāten Am-fleót *abbas Petrus demersus est in sīnu māris, qui vocātur Amfleat*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 6, note. Fleót *æstuārium*, Cot. 14. Ispānia land is eall mid fleóte ymbhæfd *the country of Spain is all encompassed with water*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 3. Fleótas *æstuāria*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 154, 46: Wrt. Voc. 63, 69. II. *a raft, ship, vessel;* rătis, nāvis:—Ic gebycge bāt on sæwe, fleót on faroþe *I buy a boat on the sea, a vessel on the ocean*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 13; Hy. 4, 100. [*Laym.* fleote *a fleet of ships: Plat.* fleet *a small river: O. Frs.* flet, *n. a river: Dut.* vliet, *m. a rivulet, brook: Ger.* fliesz, *m. n. fluentum: M. H. Ger.* vliez, *m. n. a rivulet: O. H. Ger.* fluz, *m. a river: Icel.* fljót, *n. a river.*]

fleótan; *part.* fleótende; ic fleóte, đū flȳtst, he flȳt, *pl.* fleótaþ; *p.* fleát, *pl.* fluton; *pp.* floten [fleót *a stream*] *To* FLOAT, *swim;* fluctuāre, nātāre, nāvigāre:—Đæt scip sceal fleótan mid đȳ streáme *the ship must float with the stream*, Past. 58; Hat. MS. Nō he fram me flōdȳđum feor fleótan meahte *he could not float far from me on the waves*, Beo. Th. 1089; B. 542. Se feónde [MS. feond] gespearn fleótende hreáw *the exulting [fowl] perched on the floating corpses*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 12; Gen. 1447. Fleótendra ferþ nō đær fela bringeþ cūþra cwidegiedda *the spirit of seafarers brings there not many known songs*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 26; Wand. 54. Ageót ele uppon wæter ođđe on ōđrum wætan, se ele flȳt būfon *pour oil upon water or on another fluid, the oil will float above*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 13. Oft scipu scrīđende scrinde fleótaþ *illic nāves pertransībunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. Fleát fāmigheals forþ ofer ȳđe *the foamy necked one floated forth over the wave*, Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909. [*Piers P.* fleten: *Wyc. Chauc.* flete: *Orm.* fleteun: *Scot.* fleit, flete: *Plat.* fleten: *O. Sax.* fliotan: *O. Frs.* fliata: *Dut.* vlieten: *Ger.* fliessen: *M. H. Ger.* vliuzen: *O. H. Ger.* fliuzan, fleozan: *Dan.* flyde: *Swed.* flyta: *Icel.* fljóta: *Lat.* fluĕre *to flow: Grk.* πλεῖν *to navigate: Sansk.* plu *to float, swim.*] DER. a-fleótan.

fleóte, an; *f. A stream, river;* rīvus:—To đære fleótan *to the stream*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 123; A. D. 774; Kmbl. iii. 381, 7. v. fleót I.

fleođe, an; *f. The water-lily*:—Of fleođan wyrte *of the plant of the water-lily*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 28. v. fleađe.

fleótig; *adj. Swift, fleet, rapid;* cĕler, vēlox:—Swift wæs on fōre, fleótga [=fleótiga] on lyfte [MS. fleotgan lyfte] *it was swift in its course, rapid in the air*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 22; Rä. 52, 4.

fleót-wyrt, e; *f. Floatwort, seaweed?* alga? L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 28.

fleów, *pl.* fleówon *flowed, issued*, Jn. Bos. 19, 34: Ps. Lamb. 77, 20; *p. of* flówan.

fleówþ *flows*, Ex. 3, 17, = flēwþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* flōwan.

flēre *having a floor, floored.* DER. flȳ-flēre.

flēring, e; *f. A* FLOORING; contābulātio:—On đære nyđemestan flēringe wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen, on đære ōđre flēringe wæs đæra nȳtena fōda gelogod, on đære [MS. đone] þriddan flēringe [MS. flēringa] wæs seó forme wununge, and đær wunodon đa wildeór and đa rēđan wurmas, on đære feorþan flēringe [MS. flēringa] wæs đæra tamra nȳtena steall, on đære fīftan flēringe wæs đæra manna wununge mid wurþmynte gelogod *on the lowermost flooring [of the ark] was their privy and dunghill, on the second flooring the food of the cattle was placed, on the third flooring was the first dwelling, and there dwelt the wild beasts and fierce serpents, on the fourth flooring was the stall of the tame cattle, on the fifth flooring the dwelling of the men was placed with honour*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6-10: Homl. Th. i. 536, 11, 13: ii. 164, 5. Đū macast þreó flēringa binnan đam arce *tristèga fācies in arca*, Gen. 6, 16. DER. up-flēring.

flēs, es; *n. A* FLEECE; vellus:—Be sceápes gonge mid his flēse *of a sheep's going with its fleece*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9, note 20, MS. G. v. flȳs.

flēsc, es; *n. Flesh;* cāro:—We hæfdon hlāf and flēsc genōh on Egipta lande *in terra Ægypti sedēbāmus sūper ollas carnium et comēdēbāmus pānem in sātūrītāte*, Ex. 16, 3. v. flæsc.

fleswian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To mutter, whisper;* susurrāre:—Mid đȳ he đā geswippre mūþe līcettende ærend rehte [MS. wrehte] and leáse fleswede *when he then told a feigned message with his crafty mouth, and falsely whispered;* cum sīmūlātam lēgātiōnem ōre astūto volvĕret, Bd. 2, 9: S. 511, 20.

FLET, flett, es; *n.* I. *the ground, floor of a house;* ārĕa:—Ne cume on bedde, ac licge on flette *let him not come into a bed, but lie on a floor*, L. P. M. 2; Th. ii. 286, 21. Heó on flet gecrong *she sank on the ground*, Beo. Th. 3141; B. 1568: 3085; B. 1540. II. *a dwelling, habitation, house, cottage, hall;* hăbĭtātio, dōmus, cāsa, aula:—Gif đæt flet geblōdgad wyrþe *if the house be stained with blood*, L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 14. Gif man mannan an ōđres flette mānswara hāteþ *if one man call another a perjurer in another's cottage*, 11; Th. i. 32, 4: L. In. 39; Th. i. 86, 21. Him se æđela geaf giestlīþnysse fægre on flette *the noble gave them a fair entertainment in his dwelling*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 29; Gen. 2447: Beo. Th. 2054; B. 1025. Scilling agelde đam đe đæt flet āge *let him pay a shilling to him who owns the dwelling*, L. H. E. 11, 12, 13; Th. i. 32, 6, 9, 12. Hī fǣrlīce flet ofgeáfon *they suddenly gave up the hall*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 7; Wand. 61:

Beo. Th. 3903; B. 1949: 4039; B. 2017. [*Laym.* ulette *floor: Scot.* flet, flett *a house: Plat.* flet *a bedroom in the upper floor of a peasant's house: O. Sax.* flet, fletti, *n. the floor of a house, deal, house, hall: O. Frs.* flet *a house: Ger. dial.* fletz *aula, area: M. H. Ger.* vletze, *n. area: Icel.* flet, *n. a set of rooms, house.*]

flēt, e; *f. Cream, skimming, curds;* flos lactis, lactis crēmor exemptus, coagŭlum:—Flēt *flos lactis*, Cot. 37. Hwīt sealt dō on reám oððe gōde flēte *put white salt into cream or good skimmings*, L. M. 3, 10; Lchdm. ii. 314, 2. v. flēte.

flēte, fliéte, flŷte, an; *f*: flēt, e; *f.* [fleótan *to float*] What floats on the surface, hence,—*Cream, skimming, curds;* flos lactis, lactis crēmor exemptus, coagŭlum:—Genim cūmcolue būtan wæteie, lēt weorþan to flētum, geþwer to buteran *take cow's milk without water, let it become cream, churn it to butter*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 22. Hafa clǣne flētan *have clean curds*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 19. Menge wiđ flētan, and nān ōðer molcen þicge *let him mingle it with curds, and eat no other milk-food*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 26.

flet-gesteald, flett-gesteald, es; *n. Dwelling-place, household goods;* hăbĭtātio, dōmesticæ ŏpes:—Lamech onfēng fletgestealdum *Lamech succeeded to the dwelling-places*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 31; Gen. 1074.

fleđe-camb, es; *m. A weaver's comb;* pecten, pectica, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 47; Wrt. Voc. 59, 18. v. flæđe-camb.

flet-mon *a sailor*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flot-man.

flet-þæþ *a house-path, floor.* v. flett-pæþ.

flet-rest, e; *f. Domestic couch, sleeping quarters in the hall;* lectus domesticus:—Sum fletreste gebeág *one bowed to the domestic couch*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241.

flet-sittend, es; *m. A court-resident;* in aula sĕdens:—Đā wæs flet-sittendum fægere gereorded *there was a feast fairly arranged to the court-residents*, Beo. Th. 3580; B. 1788. Đa ic Freáware fletsittende nemnan hȳrde *whom I heard the court-residents call Freaware*, 4049; B. 2022. Đǣr wēron boren æfter bencum orcas fulle fletsittendum *there were full jugs carried along the benches to the court-residents*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 19: 21, 24; Jud. 33.

flett *the floor of a house, a dwelling, habitation;* sēdes, hăbĭtātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flet.

flett-gesteald, es; *n. Household goods, domestic wealth;* domesticæ ŏpes:—Geomor fæder flettgesteald freóndum dǣlde *Gomer distributed his father's domestic wealth to his friends*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 11; Gen. 1611. v. flet-gesteald.

flett-pæþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -paðas; *m. A house-path, floor;* dŏmi sēmĭta, pāvīmentum:—Đæt đū flettpaðas mīne trǣde *that thou hast trodden my house-paths*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 10; Gen. 2729.

flet-werod, es; *n. Court-host, the court-retainers;* aulĭci:—Is mīn fletwerod, wīgheáp, gewanod *my court-host, the company in war, is diminished*, Beo. Th. 957; B. 476.

flēuwþ *flows*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 9, = flēwþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* flōwan.

flēwsa, an; *m.* [flōwan *to flow*] *A flowing, flux;* fluxus:—Wiđ innoþes flēwsan *for flux of inwards*, Herb. 53, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 14: Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15. Wiđ wīfes flēwsan *for flux of a woman*, Herb. 89, 2; Lchdm. i. 192, 12: 128; Lchdm. i. 240, 2: 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 10. Đȳ sylfan dæge hyt đone flēwsan belūceþ *eōdem die fluxum comprimet*, 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 16: 175, 3; Lchdm. i. 308, 1. Heó đa flēwsan gewrīþ *it stops the flux*, 128; Lchdm. i. 240, 5.

flōwst, he flēwþ *flowest, flows*, Ex. 3, 8; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* flōwan.

flex, es; *n. Flax;* līnum:—Smeócende flex he ne adwæscþ *līnum fūmīgans non extinguet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Eall hira flex and hira bernas wēron fordōne *linum et hordeum læsum est*, Ex. 9, 31. v. fleax.

flicce, es; *n? A flitch of bacon;* succīdia, perna:—Flicce *perna*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 13: 286, 51. [*Plat.* flikke, *m. a spot, piece: Ger.* fleck, *m. n;* flecke, *m. a rag, piece, spot, place: M. H. Ger.* vlēc, *m. a piece: O. H. Ger.* flecco, *m. nūcula: Dan.* flik, flikke, *m. f. a piece, rag: Swed.* flik, *m. a lap: Icel.* flik, *f. a rag;* flikki, *n. a flitch of bacon.*]

flicerian, flicorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fleógan *to fly*] *To move the wings, flutter*, FLICKER; mōtāre ālas, vŏlitāre:—Ic flicerige *vŏlito*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 16. Swā earn his briddas spænþ to flihte and ofer hīg flicerað *sīcut āquīla prōvŏcans ad vŏlandum pullos suos et sŭper eos vŏlitans*, Deut. 32, 11. Ān blac þrostle flicorode ymbe his neb *a black thrush flickered about his face*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 22. [*Dut.* flakkeren, flikkeren: *Ger.* flackern: *M. H. Ger.* vlackern: *O. H. Ger.* flokarōn.]

flié; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo:—Wiđ flié eágsealf *an eye-salve for the white speck*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 12, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 9. Ægđer mæg adōn flié of eágan *either can remove the white speck from the eye*, 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 26. v. fleah.

fliéman feorm, e; *f. The harbouring of a fugitive;* fūgĭtivi susceptio, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16. v. flŷman fyrmþ.

fliés, es; *n. A fleece;* vellus:—Be sceápes gonge mid his fliése. Sceáp sceal gongan mid his fliése ðþ midne sumor, oððe gilde đæt fliés mid twām pæningum *of a sheep's going with its fleece. A sheep shall go with its fleece until midsummer, or let the fleece be paid for with two pence*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9–11. v. flŷs.

fliét, es; *m. A raft, ship, vessel;* rătis, nāvis:—Fliét *rătis*, Cot. 200. v. fleót II.

fliéte, an; *f. Cream, curds;* flos lactis, coagŭlum:—Fliéte *verbĕrātum:* geþworen [MS. geþrofen] fliéte *churned cream;* lactudiclum? Wrt. Voc. 290, 27, 28. Dō on đæt fæt swā fela swā đara fliótna dēðron clīfian mǣge *put into the vessel as much of the curds as may cleave thereon*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 20. v. flēte.

flīg; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo, Wrt. Voc. 285, 2. v. fleah.

fligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To put to flight;* fūgāre. DER. a-fligan.

flige-wīl, es; *m.* [flige = flyge *vŏlātus;* wil *a wile, deceit*, q. v.] *A flying wile, dart of Satan;* vŏlans astūtia, diabŏli sagitta:—Gefylled feóndes fligewīlum, fācensearwum *filled with the fiend's* [*Satan's*] *flying darts, with treacherous wiles*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 6; Mōd. 27.

flīhst, he flīhþ *fleest, flees*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33; *2nd and 3rd pres. sing. of* fleón.

fliht, es; *m. A flight;* vŏlātus:—Swā earn his briddas spænþ to flihte *sīcut āquīla prōvŏcans ad vŏlandum pullos suos*, Deut. 32, 11: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 11; Cri. 399. v. flyht.

flīma, an; *m. A runaway, fugitive;* profūgus, Cot. 151. v. flŷma.

flind, e; *f. Genetrix*, Cot. 98, Lye.

FLINT, es; *m.* FLINT, *a rock;* silex, petra:—Flint *silex*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 94; Wrt. Voc. 38, 19: 85, 21. Flinte ic eom heardra *I am harder than flint*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 23; Rä. 41, 78. Đæt đū gesomnige flint unbrǣcne *that thou unite the unfragile flint*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 11; Cri. 6: Salm. Kmbl. 202; Sal. 100. Flintum heardran *harder than flints*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 13; Cri. 1189. Hīg cōmon to đam flinte, and Moyses ætfōran him eallum slōh mid đære girde tūwa đone flint, and fleów sōna of đam flinte wæter *they came to the rock, and Moses struck the rock twice with his rod before them all, and immediately water flowed from the rock*, Num. 20, 10, 11. [*M. H. Ger.* vlins, *m. silex: Dan.* flint, *m. f.: Swed.* flinta, *f.*]

flint-grǽg; *adj. Flint-grey;* cānus:—Ic sceal to staðe þȳwan [MS. þyran] flintgrǽgne flōd *I shall impel the flint-grey flood to the shore*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 31; Rä. 4, 19.

flió; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo, Glos. Epnl. Reed. 153, 12. v. fleah.

fliógan *to fly;* vŏlāre:—Ic mæg fliógan ofer đone heán hrōf đæs heofones *I can fly over the high roof of the heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. v. fleógan.

flión *to flee;* fūgĕre:—He sceal flión đisse worulde wlite *he must flee this world's splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 60; Met. 7, 30. v. fleón.

flīs *a fleece;* vellus, Wrt. Voc. 66, 30: 282, 13. v. flŷs.

FLÍT, es; *n. Scandal, contention, strife;* scandălum, contentio:—Togeánes sunu mōdor dīne đū settest flīt *adversus filium matris tuæ pōnēbas scandălum*, Ps. Spl. T. 49, 21. [*Laym.* flit, *n. dispute: Scot.* flyte: *Plat.* flit, fliit, fliet, *m. diligence: O. Sax.* flīt, *m. contention, contest: O. Frs.* flit *diligence: Dut.* vlijt, *f. diligence: Ger.* fleiss, *m: M. H. Ger.* vlīz, *m: O. H. Ger.* flīz, *m.*] DER. ge-flīt, sund-flīt.

flīta, an; *m.* [flītan *to contend*] *A fighter, striver, foe.* DER. ge-flīta, wid-, wider-.

flītan; *part.* flītende; ic flīte, đū flītest, flītst, he flīteþ, flīt, *pl.* flītaþ; *p.* flāt, *pl.* fliton; *pp.* fliten *To strive, contend, dispute, rebel;* contendĕre, certāre, dispūtare, jurgāre:—Ic flītan gefrægn on fyrndagum mōdgleáwe men, gewēsan ymbe hyra wīsdōm *I have learnt that in days of yore men wise of mood contended, struggled about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. 359; Sal. 179. Đam đe wylle on dōme wiđ đē flītan, and niman đīne tunecan, lēt him tō đīnne wǣfels *ei, qui vult tecum jūdĭcio contendĕre, et tūnĭcam tuam tollĕre, dimitte ei et pallium*, Mt. Bos. 5, 40. Flītende *contending*, Beo. Th. 1836; B. 916. Hwī flītst đū wiđ đīnne nēxtan *quāre percūtis proximum tuum?* Ex. 2, 13. Flīteþ *strives*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 47; Reim. 62. Ne flīt he *non contendet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 19. Flāt he wiđ ānne Israhēliscne man *jurgūtus est cum viro Israhēlita*, Lev. 24, 10: Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, note 31. Me þinceþ nū đæt đin gecynd and đin gewuna flīte swīđe swīđlīce wiđ dæm dysige *methinks now that thy nature and thy habit contend very powerfully against error*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 28. [*Scot.* flyte; *p.* flet *to scold: M. H. Ger.* vlīzen: *O. H. Ger.* flīzan.] DER. ofer-flītan, ðþ-, wider-.

flīt-orsoft, es; *m. The art of disputing, logic;* disceptandi ars, dialectĭca:—Flītcræft *dialectĭca*, Mone B. 3030.

flīt-orsoftlīc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to disputation, dialectical, logical;* dialectĭcus = διαλεκτικός:—Mid flītcræftlīcum *dialectĭcis*, Mone B. 3147.

flītend, es; *m.* [flītende, *part. of* flītan *to strive*] *A wrangler, quarrelsome person;* certans, lītigans:—Flītend *certans*, Cot. 181. Flītend *lītigans*, Mone B. 2927.

flīter-orsoft, es; *m. The art of disputing, logic;* dialectĭca, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flīt-cræft.

flītere, es; *m. A brawler, wrangler, schismatic;* răbula, schismăticus =

σχισματικόs:—Flítere *rǽbula*, Cot. 208: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 81. Flítera *schismaticōrum*, Mone B. 2816.

flít-ful, -full; *adj. Contentious, dialectical;* contentiōsus, dialecticus = διαλεκτικόs:—Flítfulles *dialecticæ*, Mone B. 3304. Flítfulra *dialecticōrum*, 3164. DER. ge-flítful.

flít-georn, -gern, es; *m. One desirous of contention, a quarreller;* lītigātor, vitilīgātor, rixātor:—Flítgern *lītigātor*, Prov. 25. DER. ge-flítgeorn.

flítlīce *contentiously, earnestly, eagerly;* certātim, stŭdiōsē. DER. ge-flítlīce.

flít-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, *n.*] *By strife, strifewise, eagerly, earnestly;* certātim:—Flítmælum *certātim*, Mone B. 199. DER. ge-flítmælum.

FLŌC, es; *n. A sole, kind of flat fish;* plătessa, passer:—Flōc *plătessa*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 39, 67; Wrt. Voc. 65, 70: 281, 49. Flōc *pansor?* [=*passer*], Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 80; Wrt. Voc. 56, 4. Fage and flōc *plătessas et plătessas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 12, 13. [*Icel.* flóki, *m. a kind of halibut;* passer, sōlea.]

flocan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed or floccan *To clap, strike;* plaudĕre, complōdĕre:—Heó flocep hyre folmum *she claps with her hands*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 23; Rä. 21, 34.

FLOCC, es; *m. A* FLOCK, *band, company, division;* grex, cătĕrva, turma:—Gif Esau cymþ to ānum flocce and done ofslihþ, se ōðer flocc byþ gehealdenn *si vēnĕrit Esau ad ūnam turmam et percussĕrit eam, ălia turma servābĭtur*, Gen. 32, 8. Mid ðam mānfullum flocce *with the ungodly company*, Ælfc. T. 34, 22: 35, 8. Him mon mid ōðrum floccum sōhte *they were sought by other bands*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 14. Ic hīg eft ongeán oferfare mid twām floccum [MS. floccon] *cum duābus turmis regrĕdior*, Gen. 32, 10. [*Wyc.* floc: *Chauc.* flok: *Laym.* floc *a host: Orm.* flocc: *Dan.* flok, *m. f: Swed.* flock, *m. a crowd: Icel.* flokkr, *m. a troop, band.*]

flocc-mælum, floc-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, es; *n. a measure*, q.v.] *By flocks, flockwise, in companies;* grĕgātim, cătervātim:—Fleóþ him floccmælum *they fly by flocks*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9: Num. 2. 34. Hī hý flocmælum slōgon *they slew them in companies*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 6. Hī ferdon ǽghweder flocmælum *they went everywhere in flocks*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 25.

floc-rād, e; *f. A riding company, a troop;* turma:—Đā fundon hie ōðre flocrāde, ðæt rād ūt wið Lygtūnes *then they raised another troop, which rode out towards Leighton*, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 15. Fōron hie æfter ðæm wealda hlōþum and flocrādum *they went through the wood in bands and troops*, 894; Erl. 90, 13.

FLŌD, es; *n. m.* I. *a flowing of water, flow, flowing water, wave, tide,* FLOOD, *sea, running stream, river;* flūmen, fluctus, fluentum, æstus, accessus, flŭvius:—Ðæt flōd [*n.*] eóde of stōwe ðære winsumnisse to wætrienne neorxena wang; ðæt flōd [*n.*] ys ðanon todǽled on feówer eán *flŭvius egrĕdiēbātur de lŏco voluptātis ad irrīgandum părădīsum; flŭvius inde divīdĭtur, in quătuor căpŭta*, Gen. 2, 10. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *vel* yrnende eá *flūmen*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 73; Wrt. Voc. 54, 17. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *flūmen* vel *flŭvius*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 57. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] oðde ýþ *fluctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 11. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *accessus*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 35; Wrt. Voc. 57, 17. Hwenne ðæt flōd [*n.*] byþ ealra hēhst and ealra fullost *when the tide is highest and fullest of all*, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5: 897; Erl. 96, 6. Se flōd [*m.*] onsprang *the flood departed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3269; An. 1637. Com flōwende flōd [*m.* or *n.*] æfter ebban ... se flōd [*m.*] ūt gewāt *the flowing tide came after the ebb ... the tide receded*, Byrht. Th. 133, 45, 58; By. 65, 72. Cynn ða ðe flōd [*m.* or *n.*] wecceþ inc hýraþ *races which the water bringeth forth shall obey you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 18; Gen. 204: Beo. Th. 1095; B. 545: Andr. Kmbl. 3091; An. 1548: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 12; Rä. 23, 6. Flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] ryne *flūmĭnis impĕtus*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 5. Ðæs sǽes flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] weaxnes *an increasing of the sea's tide*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Hie on flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] fædm ceólum lācaþ *they sail in ships on the bosom of the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252: Beo. Th. 83; B. 42: Salm. Kmbl. 161; Sal. 80. On Iordanes flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *in Iordānis flūmine*, Mk. Bos. 1, 5. Se wuldorcyning gesette ýþum heora onrihtne ryne, rūmum flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *the king of glory appointed to the waves, to the spacious flood, its just course*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 36; Gen. 167: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 8; Cri. 1169: Beo. Th. 3780; B. 1888: Andr. Kmbl. 530; An. 265. Cyning ūt gewāt on fealene flōd [*m.*] *the king departed on the dusky flood*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 2; Æðelst. 36: Beo. Th. 3904: B. 1950: Andr. Kmbl. 841; An. 421: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 31; Rä. 4, 19. Sió eá forþ mid micle flōde [*m.* or *n.*] ūt on ða sǽ flōweþ *the river flows forth out to the sea with a great flow*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 20: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157: Andr. Kmbl. 1907; An. 956: Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 3; Rä. 11, 2. Ðēr cōmon flōd [*n.*] *vēnĕrunt flūmĭna*, Mt. Bos. 7, 27. Upahōfon flōd [*m.*] Driht, upahōfon flōdas [*m.*] stefne his, upahōfon flōd ýþe his *elĕvāvērunt flūmĭna Dŏmĭne, elĕvāvērunt flūmĭna vōcem suam, elĕvāvērunt flūmĭna fluctus suos*, Ps. Spl. 92, 4, 5. Flōdas [*m.*] feágaþ oðde hafetiaþ mid handa samod *flūmĭna plaudent mānu sĭmul*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 8. Fǽmige flōdas [*m.*] *foamy floods*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 19; Gen. 2213: Ps. Th. 68, 14: Exon. 125 b; Th. 482, 19; Rä. 67, 4. Flōda [*m.* or *n.*] begong *the floods' course*, Beo. Th. 2999; B. 1497: Ps. Th. 65, 11. Ða fugelas ðe on flōdum [*m.* or *n.*] wuniaþ syndon flaxfōte *the birds which dwell in waters are web-footed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 14: Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 5; Cri. 980. Ofer flōd, *n.* [flōdas, *m.* Lamb.] he gegearwode hīne *sŭper flūmĭna præpărāvit eum*, Ps. Spl. 23, 2. Ðū adrygdest flōd, *n.* [flōdas, *m.* Spl.] *tu siccasti flŭvios*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 15. He gewende to blōde heora flōdas [*m.*] *convertit in sanguĭnem flūmĭna eōrum*, 77, 44: Andr. Kmbl. 1811; An. 908. II. *the Flood, deluge;* dilŭvium:—Ýðode ðæt flōd [*n.*] ofer eorþan *aquæ dilŭvii inundāvērunt sŭper terram*, Gen. 7, 10, 17: Mt. Bos. 24, 39: Lk. Bos. 17, 27: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 11, 13. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] ofslōh giganta cyn *the flood slew the race of giants*, Beo. Th. 3383; B. 1689: Cd. 69; Th. 83, 28; Gen. 1386. Ic gebringe flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] wæteru ofer eorþan, ðæt ic ofsleá eall flǽsc *ĕgo addūcam aquas dilŭvii sŭper terram, ut interfĭciam omnem carnem*, Gen. 6, 17: 7, 6, 7: 9, 11. Noe lyfode þreóhund geára and fīftig geára æfter ðam flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *vixit Noe post dilŭvium trecentis quinquāginta annis*, Gen. 9, 28: Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 12, 13, 16, 18, 29: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 13; Gen. 1544. Ic wille mid flōde [*m.* or *n.*] folc acwellan *I will destroy the people with a flood*, 64; Th. 78, 20; Gen. 1296: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 21, 22. Flōdas [*m.*] Noe oferlāþ *Noah sailed over the floods*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 25; Exod. 362. [*Laym.* flod, ulod, *n: Orm.* flod: *Plat.* flood, *f: O. Sax.* flōd, fluod, *m. f. n;* fluot, *f: Frs.* floede: *O. Frs.* floed, flod, *n: Dut.* vloed, *m: Ger.* fluth, *f: M. H. Ger.* vluot, *f. m: O. H. Ger.* flōt, fluot, *f;* flōz *fluxus: Goth.* flōdus, *f: Dan.* flod, *m. f: Swed.* flod, *m. a flood, river: Icel.* flóð, *n. inundation, deluge.*] DER. brim-flōd, Cofer-, drenc-, geofon-, heáh-, lagu-, mere-, nēp-, sǽ-, wæter-, will-.

flōd-blāc; *adj. Flood-pale, made pale by water, that is, by drowning;* per ăquam pallĭdus:—Flōdblāc here *the flood-pale host*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 11; Exod. 497.

flōde, an; *f. A place where anything flows, a channel, sink, gutter;* cloăca, lăcūna, Cot. 44: 193, Som. Ben. Lye.

flōd-egsa, an; *m. Flood-dread;* ăquārum terror:—Flōdegsa becwom gāstas geómre *flood-dread seized on their sad souls*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 4; Exod. 446.

flōd-līc; *adj.* FLOODLIKE; flŭvĭālis:—Flōdlīc *flŭvĭālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36.

flōd-weard, e; *f. A flood-guard, sea-wall;* māris custōdia, māris mūrus:—Flōdwearde slōh *he struck the sea-wall* [i. e. *the wall caused by dividing the Red Sea*], Cd. 167; Th. 209, 3; Exod. 493.

flōd-weg, es; *m. A flood-way, watery way, the sea;* mărīna via, măre:—Sǽmen fōron flōdwege *the seamen went on the sea*, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 12; Exod. 106. Fōr flōdwegas *went the watery ways*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 22; Rä. 37, 9: 82 a; Th. 309, 4; Seef. 52.

flōd-wudu; *m. Flood-wood, a ship;* mărīnum lignum, nāvis:—Swā we ofer cald wæter ceólum līðan, geond sīdne sǽ flōdwudu fergen *as if we journey in vessels over the cold water, convey our ships through the wide sea*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 21; Cri. 854.

flōd-wylm, es; *m. Flood-boiling, raging flood;* ăquārum fluctus:—Flōdwylm ne mæg manna ænigne gelettan *a raging flood may not hinder any man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1032; An. 516.

flōd-ýþ, e; *f. A flood-wave;* măris unda:—Nō he fram me flōdýþum feor flcútan meahte *he could not float far from me on the flood-waves*, Beo. Th. 1088; B. 542.

floga, an; *m.* [flogen, *pp. of* fleógan *to fly;* fleón *to flee*] *One who flies* or *flees, a fugitive;* fŭgĭtīvus. DER. ān-floga, gūþ-, lyft-, uht-, wīd-.

flogen *flown; pp. of* fleógan.

flogen *fled, escaped; pp. of* fleón.

flogettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To fluctuate;* fluctuāre, Scint. 77.

flōh, e; *f. That which is flown off, a fragment, piece;* fragmen, frustum:—Flōh stānes *a piece of stone;* glēba silĭcis, Cot. 99.

flohten-fōte; *adj. Web-footed;* palmīpes:—Ne ete flohtenfōte fugelas *let him not eat web-footed birds*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. v. flax-fōte.

flooc, es; *n. A sole;* plătessa, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 31. v. flōc.

FLŌR; *gen.* flōre; *dat.* flōre, flōra; *acc.* flōr, flōre; *f:* flōr, es; *m. A* FLOOR; pāvīmentum, sōlum, ărea:—Flōr on hūse *a floor in a house;* excussōrium, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 34; Wrt. Voc. 26, 33. Flōr *pāvīmentum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 10. Flōr *pāvīmentum* vel *sōlum*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 7. Breda þiling *vel* flōr on to þerscenne *a joining of planks* or *a floor to thresh on*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 73; Wrt. Voc. 37, 59. Scipes flōr *a ship's floor, gangway;* fōri, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 116; Wrt. Voc. 56, 36. Īs glisnaþ glæshluttur, flōr forste geworht *ice glittereth transparent as glass, a floor caused by frost*, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 22. Flōr āttre weól *the floor* [*of hell*] *boiled with venom*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318: 213; Th. 267, 17; Sat. 39. Swā swā sǽlces hūses wah bið fæst ǽgðer ge on ðære flōre, ge on ðæm hrōfe, swā bið sǽlc gōd on Gode fæst, forðæm he is sǽlces gōdes ǽgðer ge hrōf ge flōr *as the wall of every house is fixed both to the floor and to the roof, so is every good fixed in God, for he is both the roof and*

the floor of every good, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 11–14. Ætfealh mín sáwul flóre [flóra, Spl.] *adhæsit pavimento anima mea*, Ps. Th. 118, 25. He gang æfter flóre *he went along the floor*, Beo. Th. 2636; B. 1316. Đú dæm wættere foldan to flóre gesettest *thou settest the earth for a floor to the water*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 181; Met. 20, 91. On flóra *on the floor*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 24; Sat. 110: Homl. Th. ii. 56, 33: 334, 35. He gefeóll on ða flór *he fell on the floor*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3: 33, 4: Fox 130, 4. He feól on ða flóre, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 161; Met. 1, 81: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 111. He feormaþ his bernes flóre *purgábit áream suam*, Lk. Bos. 3, 17. On fágne flór feónd treddode *the fiend trod on the variegated floor*, Beo. Th. 1454; B. 725. [*Orm.* flor: *Plat.* floor: *Dut.* vloer, *m.*: *Ger.* flur, *f. field*: *M. H. Ger.* vluor, *m. sēges*: *O. H. Ger.* flûr *séges*: *Icel.* flór, *m. a floor, pavement*: *Wel.* llawr, *m. a floor.*] DER. bere-flór, helle-, þirsce-, þyrscel-, up-.

flór-stán, es; *m. A floor-stone, stone used for pavement*; tessĕra pāvimento sternendo designāta:—Lytle federscitte flórstánas *little four-cornered floor-stones*; tessellæ, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 67; Wrt. Voc. 39, 50.

flot, es; *n.* [floten, *pp. of* fleótan *to float*] *Water deep enough for sustaining a ship, the sea*; ǔqua sātis alta ad nāvem sustinendam, māre:—Ongan eorla mengu to flote fýsan *the multitude of warriors began to hasten to the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 451; El. 226: Andr. Kmbl. 3393; An. 1700. Wǽron ða útlagas ealle on flote *the outlaws were all afloat* [lit. *on the sea*], Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 24. We willaþ on flot feran *we will depart on the sea*, Byrht. Th. 132, 64; By. 41: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 1; Ædelst. 35. [*Plat.* flot: *Dut.* vlot: *Ger.* floss: *M. H. Ger.* vlôz, *m. river, raft*: *Icel.* flot; á flot *on* or *afloat.*]

FLOTA, an; *m.* [floten, *pp. of* fleótan *to float*]. I. *a ship, vessel, fleet*; nāvis, classis:—Flota stille bād on sole *the vessel abode still in the mud*, Beo. Th. 608; B. 301: 426; B. 210. Næs se flota swá rang *no fleet was so insolent*, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 26: 1006; Erl. 140, 6. Mid dæm flotan *with the fleet*, 904; Erl. 98, 12. Lǽt nú geferian flotan fiserne to lande *let our ship now go to land*, Andr. Kmbl. 794; An. 397: Beo. Th. 594; B. 294. II. *a sailor, pirate*; nauta, pīrāta:—Flota módgade *the sailor proudly moved*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 32; Exod. 331. Brǽddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhūsum *the sailors spread themselves amongst the hills with their tents*, 148; Th. 186, 3; Exod. 133: 154; Th. 191, 31; Exod. 223. Đa flotan, wícinga fela *the pirates, vikings many*, Byrht. Th. 133, 25; By. 72. [*Scot.* flote *a fleet*: *Dut.* vloot, *f. a fleet*: *Ger.* flotte, *f. a. fleet*: *Dan.* flaade, *m. f*: *Swed.* flotta, *f*: *Icel.* floti, *m. a fleet.*] DER. ǽg-flota, ge-, hærn-, sǽ-, scip-, wǽg-.

floten *floated, swam*; *pp. of* fleótan.

floterian, flotorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FLUTTER, *be disquieted* or *troubled, be carried by the waves*; fluctuāre, fluctibus ferri:—Đín heorte floteraþ on gýtsunge *thy heart flutters* or *is disquieted with covetousness*; cor tuum fluctuat avāritia, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 28. Flotorode *fertur fluctĭbus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 1. Flotorodon *prævŏlant*, 150, 10.

flot-herge, es; *m. A naval force*; nāvālis exercĭtus:—Hygelác cwom faran flotherge *Hygelac came faring with a naval force*, Beo. Th. 5822; B. 2915. v. here, herge *an army.*

flotian; *part.* flotigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [floten, *pp. of* fleótan *to float*] *To float*; fluitāre:—Beó án scip flotigende swá néh ðan lande swá hit nýxt mǽge *let a ship be floating as near the land as it nearest can*, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 6.

flot-man, -mann, -mon, -monn, es; *m. A float-man, sailor, pirate*; nauta, pīrāta:—Wícing oððe flotman *pīrāta*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 74. Flotmen *pīrātæ*, Lupi Serm. i. 14; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 19. Flotmanna *nautārum*, Mone B. 114. Flotmonna frea *chief of mariners* [*Noah*], Cd. 72; Th. 89, 3; Gen. 1475.

flot-scip, es; *n. A floating ship, light bark*; barca, cĕlox:—Flotscip *barca*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 100; Wrt. Voc. 56, 22: Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 18; Wrt. Voc. 63, 32. Flotscip *cĕlox*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 114; Wrt. Voc. 56, 34.

flot-smere, es; *n.* [smeru *fat, grease*] *Floating fat, scum of a pot*; pinguĕdo ollæ supernātans, Som. Ben. Lye.

flot-weg, es; *m. A sea-way, the sea*; mārīna via, māre:—He sceolde faran on flotweg *he must journey on the sea*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 1; Bo. 41.

FLÓWAN; *part.* flówende; ic flówe, dú flówest, flǽwst, he flóweþ, flǽwþ, *pl.* flówaþ; *p.* fleów, *pl.* fleówon; *pp.* flówen *To* FLOW, *issue*; fluĕre, fluctuāre, inundāre:—Đæt ealle cán eft flówan mágon *that all waters may flow again*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 16. Flówan mót ýþ ofer eall lond *the wave may flow over all the land*, Salm. Kmbl. 644; Sal. 321: Ps. Th. 77, 21: 104, 36: Menol. Fox 555; Gn. C. 47. Com flówende flód *the flood came flowing*, Byrht. Th. 133, 44; By. 65. Ic flówe *fluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 4. Lagu flóweþ ofer foldan *water shall flow over the earth*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 2; Dóm. 1: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 28; Met. 5, 14: Ps. Th. 67, 2: 68, 1: 103, 10: 147, 7. On ðæt land ðe flǽwþ meolece and hunie *in terram quæ fluit lacte et melle*, Ex. 3, 8: Num. 13, 28: 14, 8: 16, 14: Ps. Spl. 57, 8: Bd. de nat. rerum: Wrt. popl. science 15, 19; Lchdm. iii. 268, 16. Lybbendes wætres flód flówaþ of his innoþe *flúmina de ventre ejus fluent áquæ vivæ*, Jn. Bos. 7, 38: Ps. Lamb. 147, 18. Sǽstreámas flówaþ *sea-streams flow*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Fleów blód út and wæter *exivit sanguis et ǔqua*, Jn. Bos. 19, 34. Fleów firgend-streám *the mountain-torrent flowed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. He slóh stán and fleówon wæteru, and burnan fleówon oððe ýþgodon *percussit petram et fluxērunt ăquæ, et torrentes inundāvērunt*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 20: 104, 41. Þeáh ðe wealan flówen *divitiæ si affluant*, Ps. Th. 61, 11. [*Chauc.* flowen: *Orm.* flowenn: *Plat.* floien, flojen: *Dut.* vloeien: *M. H. Ger.* vlæjen, vlœen: *O. H. Ger.* flawjan, flewên: *Icel.* flóa *to flood*: *Lat.* flu-ĕre: *Grk.* πλέ-ω *to swim*: *Sansk.* plu *to float, swim.*] DER. a-flówan, æt-, be-, forþ-, geond-, of-, ofer-, to-, to-be-, under-.

flówednys, -nyss *a flowing, flux, torrent.* DER. ofer-flówednys, to-.

flównys, -nyss, e; *f. A flowing, flux, torrent*; fluxus, torrens:—Đæt wíf wæs þrówiende blódes flównysse *múlier fluxum pătiēbātur sanguĭnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 5. Burnan oððe flównyssa unrihtwísnyssa gedrǽfdun me *torrentes iniquĭtātis conturbāvērunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 5. DER. ofer-flównys.

flox-fóte; *adj. Web-footed*; palmīpes, Hexam. 8; Nonn. 14, 15, note x. v. flax-fóte.

fluge *fleddest*; fugisti, Ps. Lamb. 113, 5; *2nd pers. sing. p. of* fleón.

flugol; *adj.* [fleógan *to fly*; fleón *to flee*] *Apt to fly* or *flee, flying swiftly, swift*; fūgax:—Flugol *fūgax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 43.

flugon *flew*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32; *p. pl. of* fleógan.

flugon *fled, escaped*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 15; Exod. 452; *p. pl. of* fleón.

flustrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plait, weave*; plectĕre:—Flustriende *plectens*, Cot. 176, Som. Ben. Lye.

fluton *floated, swam*; *p. pl. of* fleótan.

flýgaþ *flees*, Chr. 473; Ing. 16, note o, = flýhþ; *3rd pers. pres. of* fleón.

flyge, es; *m.* [fleógan *to fly*] *A flying, flight*; vŏlātus:—Se fugel flyges cunnode *the bird made trial of his flying*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 28; Cri. 645. Wið flyge gáres *against an arrow's flight*, 79 a; Th. 297, 11; Crä. 66. Ic sæcal on flyge earda neósan *I shall in flight visit lands*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 28; Sat. 112. [*Ger.* flug, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* vluc, *m*. *O. H. Ger.* flug, *m*: *Icel.* flug, *n*; flugr, *m. vŏlātus.*] DER. a-flyge.

flyge-reów; *adj.* [reów *wild, fierce, cruel*] *Wild-flying, wild in flight*; vŏlātu férus:—Flygereówe þurh nihta genipu neósan cwómon, hwædre . . . *the wild-flying* [*evil spirits*] *came in the darkness of night to find out, whether* . . ., Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 10; Gú. 320.

flyge-wíl *a flying wile, cunning trick.* v. flige-wíl.

flyht, fliht, es; *m.* [fleógan *to fly*] *A flight*; vŏlātus:—Wæs ðæs fugles flyht dyrne and dégol *the bird's flight was hidden and secret*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 15; Cri. 639. On flyhte *in flight*, Elen. Kmbl. 1485; El. 744: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 29; Sat. 112. Se ðe naſaþ fugles flyht *who has not the flight of a bird*, Salm. Kmbl. 451; Sal. 226: Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 12; Cri. 654. Earnas feredon sáwle flyhte on lyfte *eagles conveyed the soul in flight through the sky*, Andr. Kmbl. 1732; An. 868: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 36. [*Laym.* fliht, fluht, flut: *Orm.* flihht: *Scot.* flocht: *Plat.* flugt, *f*: *O. Sax.* fluht, *f*: *Frs.* flechte: *O. Frs.* flecht, *f*: *Dut.* vlugt, *f*: *Ger.* flucht, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* vluht, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* fluht, *f*: *Dan.* flugt, *m. f*: *Swed.* flykt, *m.*]

flyht-clǽþ, es; *m. A joining, binding* or *tying together*; commissūra, conjunctūra, ligātūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

flýhþ, dú flýhst *flees, thou fleest*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 3; Fä. 82; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* fleón.

flyht-hwæt; *adj. Flight-prompt*; in vŏlātu strēnuus:—Weras mundum mearcia þ on marmstáne frætwe flyhthwates *men design with hands in marble stone the plumage of the prompt in flight* [*phœnix*], Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 15; Ph. 335. Se fénix ascæceþ feðre, flyhthwate *the phœnix shakes its feathers, prompt for flight*, 58 a; Th. 207, 21; Ph. 145.

flýma, fléma, an; *m. One who flees, a runaway, an exile, outlaw, a man who had fled for any offence, and whose flight was equivalent to a conviction*; profúgus, fúgitīvus, exul:—Dú bist flýma geond ealle corþan *profúgus éris súper terram*, Gen. 4, 12: 4, 16. He monigra geára tíde flýma wæs *multo annórum tempóre profúgus vágābātur*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 3: Ps. Th. 77, 37. Beó he syddan flýma *let him be henceforth a fugitive*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 10: i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13, 14. DER. here-flýma.

flýman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight, rout, banish*; fúgare:—Ic sceal flýman feóndsceadan *I shall cause the hostile-spoiler to flee*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 5; Rä. 15, 19. Hí mec sóna flýmaþ *they soon put me to flight*, 105 a; Th. 398, 12; Rä. 17, 6. Hie God flýmde *God routed them*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 24; Gen. 2115. DER. a-flýman, ge-, út-, úta- [-fléman, -fléman]. v. fleón.

flýman fyrmþ, fléman feorm, e; *f. A fugitive's food* or *support, the offence of harbouring a fugitive, the penalty for such an offence*; fúgitīvi susceptio:—Dis syndon ða gerihta de se cyning áh ofer ealle men on Wes-sexan; ðæt is . . . and flýmena fyrmþe *these are the rights which the king possesses over all men in Wessex; that is . . . and* [*the penalty*] *for harbouring a fugitive*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14: Th. i. 382, 21. Gif mon cierliscne monnan fléman feorme teó *if a man accuse a churlish man of harbouring a fugitive*, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16.

flýming, es; *m. A fugitive, runaway, exile*; profúgus, fúgitīvus, exul, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fleáming, flýma.

flyne, flene, an; *f. What is made soft, batter;* fluĭdum quid:—Gewyrce to flynan micelne citel fulne *work a large kettle full into a batter,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 6. Geót ða flynan on *pour the batter on,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 10.

FLÝS, flís, fliés, flés, fleós, es; *n. A fleece, wool;* vellus, lānūgo:—Ðis flýs *hoc vellus,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 12. Gilde ðæt flýs mid twām pæningum *let the fleece be paid for with two pence,* L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 11, MS. H. Mid his flýse *with its fleece,* L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9, 10, MSS. B. H. He nyðerastíhþ swā swā rēn on flýs *descendet sicut plŭvia in vellus,* Ps. Lamb. 71, 6: Ps. Th. 147, 5. Of flýsum mīnra sceápa wǽron gehlyde þearfena sīðan *the sides of the poor were clothed with the fleeces of my sheep,* Job Thw. 165, 2. Wulle flýsum *with fleeces of wool,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 12; Rä. 36, 3. Flýs *lānūgo,* Cot. 122. [*Piers P.* flus: *Plat.* fliis *vellus: Dut.* vlies, *n: Ger.* vlies, fliesz, *n: M. H. Ger.* vlies, *n.*]

flýte, an; *f. Cream;* flos lactis:—Dō flýtan to *add cream,* L. M. 1, 34: Lchdm. ii. 80, 23. v. flēt.

flýte, es; *m?* [fleótan *to float*] What floats, hence,—*A boat, punt;* pontōnium:—Flýte *pontōnium,* Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 25: 63, 35.

flyþ, es; *m. Flight;* vŏlātus:—Forgeaf ðām fugelum flyþ geond ðas lyft *he gave to the birds flight through this air,* Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 10. v. flyht.

flýþ *flee, flee from, avoid,* Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 27; *pres. pl. of* fleón.

flýtst, he flýt *floatest, floats,* Homl. Th. ii. 564, 13; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* fleótan.

fnæd, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fnadu, fnado; *gen.* fnada; *dat.* fnadum; *n. A hem, edge, fringe;* fimbria:—Fnæd *fimbria,* Wrt. Voc. 81, 66. Án wíf æt-hrān hys reáfes fnæd *mŭlier tĕtĭgit fimbriam vestīmenti ejus,* Mt. Bos. 9, 20: Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 6, MS. B: Ps. Th. 132, 3. Híg mǽrsiaþ heora reáfa fnadu *magnĭficant fimbrias,* Mt. Bos. 23, 5. Fnado *vel* læppan *fimbriæ* [MS. *timbria*], Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 68, 128; Wrt. Voc. 40, 33. On fnadum gyldenum *in fimbriis aureis,* Ps. Lamb. 44, 14.

fnæs, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fnasu; *gen.* fnasa; *dat.* fnasum; *n. A fringe;* fimbria:—Mid gyldnum fnasum *in fimbriis aureis,* Ps. Th. 44, 15. v. fæs, fnæd.

FNÆST, es; *m. A puff, blast, breath;* flātus, anhēlĭtus:—Úre fnæst ateoraþ *our breath faileth,* Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 18. Þurh ðæs fíres fnæst *through the fire's blast,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 29; Jul. 588. Hyt bringþ forþ ðone [MS. ðane] fnæst *it will bring forth the breath,* Lchdm. iii. 100, 13: 116, 24. Fnæstas [MS. fnæstiaþ] swíðe beóþ fortogene *the breathings are very hard drawn,* L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* fnastôn *anhēlāre: Dan.* fnyse *to puff: Swed.* fnysa *to snort: Icel.* fnasa *to sneeze: Grk.* πνέω *I blast, puff.*]

fnæstiaþ, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 7, = fnæstas? *pl. of* fnæst.

fneósung, e; *f. A sneezing;* sternūtātio, sternūtāmentum:—Snytinge *vel* fneósung *sternūtātio* vel *sternūtāmentum,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 62. [*Wyc.* fnesynge, fnesing: *Icel.* fnasan, fnösun *a sneezing.*]

fnēsan *to sneeze.* [*Icel.* fnœsa *to sneeze.*] DER. ge-fnēsan.

fnora, an; *m. A sneezing, sneeze;* sternūtātio, Wrt. Voc. 289, 4.

fō *I take;* 1*st sing. pres. indic. of* fōn. Ne ne fō he *he may not take,* L. Ælf. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2; 3*rd sing. pres. subj. of* fōn.

foca, an; *m. A cake baked on the hearth;* pānis sub cĭnĕre pistus:—Wirc focan *fac subcĭnĕrĭcios pānes,* Gen. 18, 6.

FÓDA, an; *m.* Food, *nourishment;* ălimentum:—On ðære ófre flétinge wæs ðæra nýtena fóda gelogod *on the second flooring* [*of the ark*] *the food of the cattle was placed,* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 8. Fóda fýres, holt *food of fire, wood,* Scint. 12. Būton ðam gódspellícan fódan *without the evangelical food,* Homl. Th. ii. 396, 31. [*Orm.* fode: *Plat.* föde, vöde: *Goth.* fōdeins. *f: Dan.* føde, *m. f: Swed.* föda, *f: Icel.* fœði, *n.*]

fódder, fóddor, fóddur, fóder, fódor; *gen.* fódres; *dat.* fódre; *n.* I. fodder, *dry food for cattle, hay, corn, provender, food generally;* jūmenti pābŭlum, fœnum, cĕdŭlium, pābŭlum, esca, victus:—Ða ungesceádwísan neát ne wilniaþ nānes ódres feós to eácan ðam fódre *the irrational cattle desire no other wealth in addition to the fodder,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. Wolde syllan his assan fóddur *ut dăret jūmento pābŭlum,* Gen. 42, 27. Fódder neátum *fœnum jumentis,* Ps. Th. 103, 13. We fódder horsum úrum habbaþ *pābŭla equis nostris hăbēmus,* Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 29. Fóddur, Ps. Th. 77, 20; [mettas, Ps. Spl. 77, 21] *ut pĕtĕrent escas animābus suis.* Fóddor, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 28; Pa. 35. Fódor, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. Brūceþ fódres *has an enjoyment of food,* Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 6; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 55. Gif ðam ðe ðæs beþurfe fýr and fóddor *let him give fire and food to him who needs it,* L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 26. II. *a case from which anything is fed, a case, cover, sheath;* thēca = θήκη:—Fódder *thēca,* Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 68; Wrt. Voc. 35, 54. v. bogefódder. [*Laym.* fodder, uodder *fodder, meat: Plat.* foder, voder, voer: *Dut.* voeder, voër, *n. fodder, provender: Ger.* futter, *n: M. H. Ger.* vuoter, *n: O. H. Ger.* fuotar, *n: Goth.* fôdr, *n. a sheath: Dan. Swed.* foder, foer, *n: Icel.* fóðr, *n. pābŭlum.*] v. fóðer.

fódder-brytta, an; *m. A fodder-distributor, fodderer, herdsman;* pābŭlātor:—Horshyrde *vel* fódderbrytta *pābŭlātor,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 122; Wrt. Voc. 19, 6.

fóddor-þegu, fóddur-þegu, fódor-þegu, e; *f.* [þegu *a taking, receiving*] *A taking* or *receiving food, food;* cĭbi acceptio, cĭbus:—Ðæt hie tobrugdon, blódigum ceaflum, fira flǽschoman him to fóddorþege *that they tore asunder, with bloody jaws, the bodies of men for their food,* Andr. Kmbl. 320; An. 160. Léton him ða betweonum tān wísian hwylcne hira érest ódrum sceolde to fóddurþege feores ongildan *they let the lot decide between them which of them first should give up to the rest his life for food,* 2203; An. 1103. Ðǽr hī mētaþ fódorþege gefeán [MS. gefeon] *where they find the joy of taking food,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 4; Ph. 248.

fóddur-wéla, an; *m. Abundance of food;* cĭbi cōpia:—Fere fóddurwélan folcscipe dreógeþ [*a ship*] *performs the bringing* [i. e. *a ship brings,* Grn.] *abundance of food to people,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 12; Rä. 33, 10.

fódnóþ, es; *m? Food, nourishment;* ălimentum, Som. Ben. Lye.

fódrere, es; *m. A fodderer, forager;* pābŭlātor:—Þunor ofslóh xxiv heora fódrera *thunder killed twenty-four of their foragers,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 1.

fóg, es; *n. A joining, joint;* conjunctio, commissūra, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-fóg, stán-ge-.

fóge *fitly, aptly, comprehensibly.* DER. un-ge-fóge.

fógere, es; *m. A suiter, wooer;* prŏcus:—Fógere [MS. foghere] *prŏco,* Mone B. 4287. v. wógere.

fóh *take:*—Fóh to me *take from me;* accĭpe a me, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 2; Sat. 686; *impert. of* fōn.

fóh *comprehensible, measurable, moderate.* DER. un-ge-fóh.

fóhlíc *comprehensible, measurable, moderate.* DER. un-ge-fóhlíc.

fóhlíce *comprehensibly, measurably, moderately.* DER. un-ge-fóhlíce.

fohten *fought, contended; pp. of* feohtan.

FOLA, an; *m. A* foal, *colt;* pullus, poledrus:—Cicen oððe brid oððe fola *pullus,* Wrt. Voc. 77, 37. Fola *poledrus,* Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 50; Wrt. Voc. 23, 11. Hī gemētton done folan ūte *invēnērunt pullum fŏris,* Mk. Bos. 11, 4, 5: Mt. Bos. 21, 2, 5. [*Piers P.* fole: *Plat.* falen, vale: *Frs.* fole: *O. Frs.* folla, *m: Dut.* volen, veulen, *n: Ger.* fohle, *m;* füllen, *n: M. H. Ger.* vole, vol, *m;* vüli, vüln, *n: O. H. Ger.* folo, *m. pullus, poledrus;* fuli, *n. pullus, pultrinus: Goth.* fula, *m: Dan.* fole, *m. f;* føl, *n: Swed.* föl, *n: Icel.* foli, *m: Lat.* pullus, *m. a young animal: Grk.* πῶλος, *m. f. a foal.*]

FOLC, es; *n.* [Folc being a neuter noun, and a monosyllable, has the *nom. and acc. pl.* the same as the *nom. and acc. sing: it is a collective noun in* English, *and has not the plural form* folks *but by a modern corruption*] *The* folk, *people, common people, multitude, a people, tribe, family;* pŏpŭlus, gens, nātio, vulgus, plebs, cīves, hŏmines, exercĭtus, multitūdo:—Twā folc beóþ todǽled, and ðæt folc oferswíþ ðæt óðer folc *two nations shall be divided, and the one folk shall overcome the other folk,* Gen. 25, 23. Ðæt folc wæs Zachariam geanbīdigende *ĕrat plebs expectans Zachărĭam,* Lk. Bos. 1, 21. Micel folc mid hym *cum eo turba multa,* Mt. Bos. 26, 47. Hie awerede ðæt folc *the people defended it,* Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 10, 33. Gif folces man syngaþ *if a man of the people sin,* Lev. 4, 27. Ðæs folces hlīsa *the people's praise,* Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 16. He slóh folces Denigea fýftyne men *he slew of the Danes' folk fifteen men,* Beo. Th. 3168; B. 1582. Folces hyrde *the people's shepherd,* Beo. Th. 1224; B. 610: 3668; B. 1832: 5282; B. 2644. Eallum folce to fríþe *to the peace of all the people,* L. Edg. S. 15; Th. i. 278, 7. Eádmund cyning cýþ eallum folce *Edmund king makes known to all people,* L. Edm. S; Th. i. 246, 17. Se ðe sỹ folce ungetrýwe *he who may be untrue to the people,* L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 17. Man swencte ðæt earme folc *one harassed the poor people,* Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 32. Se eorl earfoþlíce gestylde ðæt folc *the earl hardly stilled the people,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 4, 3. Þurh úre folc *throughout our folk,* L. In. prm; Th. i. 102, 9. Beó se þeóf útlah wid eall folc *let the thief be an outlaw to all people,* L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. He gesóhte Súþ-Dena folc *he sought the people of the South-Danes,* Beo. Th. 931; B. 463; 1049; B. 522: 1390; B. 693: 2362; B. 1179. Folce gestépte sunu Óhtheres *with people he supported Ohthere's son,* Beo. Th. 4776; B. 2393. Ða folc fǽhþe towehton *the people excited enmity,* 5888; B. 2948: 2849; B. 1422. Freáwine folca *friend of peoples,* 864; B. 430: 4038; B. 2017: 4849; B. 2429. Folcum gefrǽge *famed among nations,* 109; B. 55: 530; B. 262: 3715; B. 1855. Mec wolcna strengu ofer folc byreþ *the clouds' strength bears me over people,* Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 5; Rä. 8, 6. Folgad folcum *followed by peoples,* Cd. 226; Th. 300, 4; Sat. 559. [*Laym.* folc, uolc: *Orm.* follc: *O. Sax.* folk, folc, *n: Frs.* folck: *O. Frs.* folk, *n: Dut. Ger.* volk, *n: M. H. Ger.* volc, *m: O. H. Ger.* folc, folch, folk, *n: Dan. Swed.* folk, *n: Icel.* fólk, *n.*] DER. dryht-folc, here-, mægen-, sige-, súþ-, wíd-.

folc-ágende; *part. Folk-owning;* pŏpŭlum possĭdens:—Bealg hine swíðe folcágende *the folk-owning* [*man*] *was much irritated,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 26; Jul. 186: Beo. Th. 6218; B. 3113. Nis se foldan sceat mongum gefǽre folcágendra *the tract of earth is not easy of access to many folk-owning* [*men*], Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 4; Ph. 5.

folc-bealo; *gen.* -bealowes; *n. Folk-torment, torment by many, a great torment;* ingens mălum *vel* crŭcĭātus:—Petrus and Paulus þrôwedon on Rôme folcbealo þreálîc *Peter and Paul suffered grievous torment by the people at Rome*, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

folc-bearn, es; *n. A folk-child, a child of man;* pŏpŭli fĭlius, hŏmĭnis fĭlius:—Swilc bið mægburh menigo dĭ̂nre, folcbearnum frome *such shall be the family of thy people, excellent in children*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Þurh đē eorþ-bûende ealle onfôþ, folcbearn, freoðo and freóndscipe *through thee all dwellers upon earth, the children of men, shall receive peace and friendship*, 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760.

folc-beorn *a popular man.* v. folc-biorn.

folc-biorn, es; *m. A popular man;* pŏpŭlāris vir:—Folc-biorn, Beo. Th. 4444; B. 2221.

folc-oũ; *f. The folk's cow, a cow of the herd;* pŏpŭli vacca:—Under folc-cûm [MS. folcum] *inter vaccas popŭlōrum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27; among the kien of pupls, Wyc. 67, 31. v. cũ.

folc-cũþ; *adj. Known to the people, folk-known, well-known, public, celebrated;* pŏpŭlis nōtus, publĭcus, cĕlĕber:—Wæs his freádrihtnes folc-cûþ nama Agamemnon *his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 18; Met. 26, 9. Folc-cûþne rǽd *a discourse known to nations*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 18; Met. Einl. 9. Be folc-cûþum strǽtum *by the public roads*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4.

folc-cwĕn, e; *f. Folk's queen, queen of the people;* pŏpŭli rēgīna:—Eóde freólîcu folc-cwĕn to hire freán sittan *the noble queen of the people went to sit by her lord*, Beo. Th. 1286; B. 641.

folc-cyning, es; *m. Folk's king, king of nations, king of the people;* pŏpŭli rex:—Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte *the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms*, Beo. Th. 5738; B. 2873: 5460; B. 2733. Folc-cyninge *for the king of nations*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 25; Gen. 2753. Fife folc-cyningas *five kings of nations*, 93; Th. 119, 4; Gen. 1974: 95; Th. 125, 5; Gen. 2074. cf. *O. Sax.* folk-kuning.

folc-dryht, -driht, e; *f.* [dryht, driht *a multitude*] *A multitude of people, an assemblage;* pŏpŭli multĭtūdo, cŏmĭtātus:—Folcdryht wera bifôran *before the assemblage of men*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. Folcdriht, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 24; Gen. 1262.

folce-firen, e; *f. A folk-crime, public crime;* pŏpŭli scĕlus:—Wǽrlogona sint folcefirena hefige *the public crimes of the faithless are heavy*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 23; Gen. 2410.

folce-getrum, es; *n. A host of people;* exercĭtus:—Mid heora folcegetrume *with their band of people*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 18; Gen. 2046, note. v. folc-getrum.

folc-egsa, an; *m. Folk-terror;* publĭcus terror, formīdo:—Đũ towurpe fæsten his for folcegsan *pŏsuisti munītiōnes ejus in formidĭnem*, Ps. Th. 88, 33.

folc-firen *a folk-crime.* v. folce-firen.

folc-frea, an; *m. Folk's lord, lord of a nation;* pŏpŭli dŏmĭnus:—Hie đæt cũþ dydon heora folcfreán *they made that known to their nation's lord*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 7; Gen. 1852.

folc-frig, folc-frý; *adj. Folk-free;* lĭber ăpud plēbem:—Beó he syđđan folcfrig *be he afterwards folk-free*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 17. Se sió folcfrý *let him be folk-free*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15. cf. *Grm. RA.* 349.

folc-gefeoht, es; *n. Folk-battle, a great battle, pitched battle;* publica pugna, plēnum prælium:—Đa Sciđđie noldon hine gesĕcan to folcgefeohte *the Scythians would not attack him in a pitched battle*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 5. Wurdon ix folcgefeoht gefohten *nine great battles were fought*, Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 7: 887; Erl. 87, 9. On þrîm folcgefeohtum *in three pitched battles*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 11. cf. *Icel.* fólk-orrusta.

folc-gemôt, -môt, folces gemôt, es; *n. A folk-meeting;* pŏpŭli consessus. The folc-gemôt was *a general assembly of the people* of a town, city or shire, and was held annually on the first of May, but it could be convened on extraordinary occasions by ringing the moot-bell,—'Cum ălĭquid vēro inŏpīnātum, vel dūbium, vel mălum contra, regnum, vel contra cōrōnam dŏmĭni rēgis, forte in ballivis suis sŭbito emersĕrit, dēbent, stătim pulsātis campānis quod Anglice vŏcant môtbel convŏcāre omnes et ūnĭversos, quod Anglĭce dicunt folcmôte, i. e. *vŏcātio et congrĕgātio pŏpŭlōrum, et gentium omnium*, quia ŭbi omnes convĕnire dēbent... Stătūtum est quod dēbent pŏpŭli omnes, et gentes ūnĭversæ singŭlis annis, sĕmel in anno scĭlĭcet convĕnīre, scĭlĭcet in căpīte kal. Maii.' Th. Anglo-Saxon Laws, vol. i. 613, note a. The folc-gemôt was forbidden to be held on Sundays:—On folcgemôte *at the folk-moot*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 12, 13: L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 8: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. On folcgemôte [-môte, L.], L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11. On folces gemôte, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 5. Gif he folcgemôt [folces gemôt, MS. H.] mid wæpnes bryde arǽre *if he disturb the folk-moot by drawing his weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Sunnan dæges we forbeódaþ ælc folcgemôt, bûton hit for mycelre neódþearfe sî *we forbid every Sunday folk-moot, unless it be for great necessity*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 16: L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. Sunnan dæges freóls healde man georne, and folcgemôta on đam hâlgan dæge geswîce man georne *let Sunday's festival be diligently kept, and folk-moots be carefully abstained from on that holy day*, L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: L. Edg. C. 19; Th. ii. 248, 14. v. folc-môt, folc-land. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. folk-moot.

folc-gerĕfa, an; *m. A folk-reeve, a people's governor;* pŏpŭli præpŏsĭtus:—Folcgerĕfa *actionātor*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 25; Wrt. Voc. 17, 30. v. Du Cange, sub voce Actionator.

folc-geriht, es; *n. Folk-right;* publĭcum jus:—Feola syndon folcgerihtu *there are many folk-rights*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. v. folc-riht.

folc-gesetness, e; *f. A decree* or *ordinance of the people;* plēbiscĭtum, Som. Ben. Lye.

folc-gesîþas; *gen.* -gesîþa; *m. The nobles of a country;* pāres, nōbĭles, gentis cŏmites, pŏpŭlāres:—Syndon deáde folcgesîþas *the nobles of the country are dead*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 29; Gen. 2134: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 140; Met. 1, 70. Wid đām nĕhstum folcgesîþum *with the nearest rulers of the people*, Cd. 193; Th. 241, 29; Dan. 412.

folc-gestælla, an; *m. An adherent, follower;* gentis cŏmes:—Cræft folcgestælna *a force of adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 10; Gen. 271. v. folc-gestealla.

folc-gestealla, -gestælla, an; *m. A noble companion;* gentis cŏmes, pŏpŭlāris:—Mid swilcum mæg man fôn folcgesteallan *with such, one may obtain adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287.

folc-gestreón, es; *n. A public treasure;* pŏpŭli dīvĭtiæ:—Đa leóde leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swîðan folcgestreónum *those nations would no longer strengthen the Elamites' prince with the public treasures*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 17; Gen. 1981.

folc-getæl, es; *n. A number of people;* pŏpŭli nŭmĕrus:—On folcgetæl fîftig cista *in the number of people* [*were*] *fifty bands*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9; Exod. 229.

folc-geþrang, es; *n. Folk-throng, a crowd;* pŏpŭli cătĕrva:—Þurh đæt folcgeþrang *through the crowd*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30.

folc-getrum, folce-getrum, es; *n. Folk-host;* exercĭtus:—Folcgetrume gefaren hæfdon *they had come with a host*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 29; Gen. 1987. DER. getrum.

folc-gewinn, es; *n. Folk's war, battle;* bellum:—Wæs monig Gota gelysted folcgewinnes *many a Goth was desirous of battle*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 19; Met. 1, 10.

folciso; *adj. Folkish, common, vulgar, popular;* rustĭcus, plēbēius:—Gif man folciscne mæsse-preóst mid tîhtlan belecge *if a man charge a secular mass-priest with an accusation*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 16. Folcisce men *common men*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 23: 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Đæt hî folciscra gemôta geswîcan *that they abstain from popular meetings*, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21.

folc-lĕasung, e; *f. Public lying, slander;* publĭcum mendācium:—Gif mon folclĕasunge gewyrce *si quis publĭcum mendācium confingat*, L. Alf. pol. 28; Wilk. 41, 19. v. folc-leásung.

folc-lagu, e; *f. Folk* or *public law;* publĭca lex:—Gif hwâ folclage wirde *if any one corrupt the law of the people*, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Folclaga wyrsedon *the laws of the people were corrupted*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 19.

folc-land, -lond, es; *n.* [folc *folk*, land *land*]. I. *the land of the folk* or *people.* It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folc-gemôt, *q. v.* or court of the district, and the grant sanctioned by the freemen who were there present. While it continued to be folc-land, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and, therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. Spelman describes folc-land as 'terra pŏpŭlāris, quæ jūre commūni possĭdētur—sine scripto,' Gloss. Folcland. In another place he distinguishes it accurately from bôc-land: 'Prædia Saxŏnes duplici tĭtŭlo possĭdēbant; vel scripti auctōrĭtāte, quod bôc-land vŏcābant, vel pŏpŭli testĭmōnio, quod folc-land dixēre,' Id. Bocland:—Eác we cwǽdon hwæs se wyrđe wǽre đe ôđrum ryhtes wyrnde, âđor ođđe on bôc-lande ođđe on folc-lande, and đæt he him geândagode of đam folc-lande, hwonne he him riht worhte beforan đam gerĕfan. Gif he đonne nân riht næfde ne on bôc-lande ne on folc-lande, đæt se wǽre đe rihtes wyrnde scyldig xxx scillinga wiđ đone cyning; and æt ôđrum cyrre, eác swâ: æt þriddan cyrre, cyninges oferhýrnesse, đæt is cxx scillinga, bûton he ǽr geswîce *also we have ordained of what he were worthy who denied justice to another, either in book-land or in folk-land, and that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land, when he should do him justice before the reeve. But if he had no right either to the book-land or to the folk-land, that he who denied the right should be liable in* 30 *shillings to the king; and for the second offence, the like: for the third offence, the king's penalty, that is,* 120 *shillings, unless he previously desist*, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10–17. All lands, whether bôc-land or folc-land, were subject to the Trĭnōda Necessĭtas. Under this denomination are comprised three distinct imposts, to which all landed possessions, not excepting those of the church, were subject, viz:—[*a*] Brycg-bôt *for keeping the bridges, and highways in repair.* [*b*] Burh-bôt *for keeping the burghs, or fortresses, in*

an efficient state of defence. [*c*] Fyrd *a contribution for maintaining the military and naval force of the kingdom:*—Gif hwá Burh-bóte, oððe Brycg-bóte, oððe Fyrd-fare forsitte; gebéte mid hund-twelftigum scillinga ðam cyningce on Engla lage, and on Dena lage, swá hit ér stód *if any one neglect Burh-bót, or Brycg-bót, or Fyrd-fare; let him make amends with one hundred and twenty shillings to the king by English law, and by Danish law, as it formerly stood,* L. C. S. 66; Th. i 410, 8–10. Þegenes lagu is, ðæt he sý his bóc-rihtes wyrðe, and ðæt he þreó þinc of his lande dó, fyrd-færeld, and burh-bóte, and bryċg-geweorc [MS. bryc-] *thane's law is, that he be worthy to make his will, and that he perform three things for his land, military service, repairs of fortresses, and of bridges,* L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 1–3. II. Folk-land was subject to many burthens and exactions from which book-land was exempt. The possessors of folk-land were bound to assist in the reparation of royal vills, and in other public works. They were liable to have travellers and others quartered on them for subsistence. They were required to give hospitality to kings and great men in their progress through the country, to furnish them with carriages and relays of horses, and to extend the same assistance to their messengers, followers, and servants, and even to the persons who had charge of their hawks, horses, and hounds. Such at least are the burthens from which lands are liberated when converted by charter into book-land. 2. Folk-land might be held by freemen of all ranks and conditions. It is a mistake to imagine with Lambarde, Spelman, and a host of antiquaries, that it was possessed by the common people only. Still less is Blackstone to be credited, when, trusting to Somner, he tells us it was land held in villenage by people in a state of downright servitude, belonging, both they and their children and effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon the land. [Blackstone, ii. 92.]—A deed published by Lye, exposes the error of these representations. [*Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, App. ii. 2.] Alfred, a nobleman of the highest rank, possessed of great estates in book-land, beseeches King Alfred, in his will, to continue his folk-land to his son, Æthelwald; and if that favour cannot be obtained, he bequeaths, in lieu of it, to his son, who appears to have been illegitimate, ten hides of book-land at one place, or seven at another. From this document it follows, first, that folk-land was held by persons of rank; secondly, that an estate of folk-land was of such value, that seven, or even ten hides of book-land were not considered as more than equivalent to it; and, lastly, that it was a life-estate, not devisable by will, but in the opinion of the testator, at the disposal of the king, when by his own death it was vacated. 3. It appears also from this document, that the same person might hold estates both in book-land and in folk-land; that is, he might possess an estate of inheritance of which he had the complete disposal, unless in so far as it was limited by settlement; and with it he might possess an estate for life, revertible to the public after his decease. In the latter times of the Anglo-Saxon government it is probable there were few persons of condition who had not estates of both descriptions. Every one was desirous to have grants of folk-land, and to convert as much of it as possible into book-land. Money was given and favour exhausted for that purpose. 4. In many Saxon wills we find petitions similar to that of Alfred; but in none of them is the character of the land, which could not be disposed of without consent of the king, described with the same precision. In some wills, the testator bequeaths his land as he pleases, without asking leave of any one [Somner's *Gavelkind*, 88, 211; Hickes, *Pref.* xxxii; *Diss. Epist.* 29, 54, 55, 59; Madox, *Formul.* 395]; in others he earnestly beseeches the king that his will may stand, and then declares his intentions with respect to the distribution of his property [Lambarde, *Kent*, 540; Hickes, *Diss. Epist.* 54; Gale, i. 457; Lye's *Append.* ii. 1, 5; Heming. 40];—and in one instance he makes an absolute bequest of the greater part of his lands, but solicits the king's consent to the disposal of a small part of his estate [Hickes, *Diss. Epist.* 62.] There can be no doubt that book-land was devisable by will, unless where its descent had been determined by settlement; and a presumption, therefore, arises, that where the consent of the king was necessary, the land devised was not book-land, but folk-land. If this inference be admitted, the case of Alfred will not be a solitary instance, but common to many of the principal Saxon nobility. 5. That folk-lands were assignable to the thegns, or military servants of the state, as the stipend or reward for their services, is clearly indicated in the celebrated letter of Bede to Archbishop Ecgbert [Smith's *Bede*, 305–312]. In that letter, which throws so much light on the internal state of Northumberland, the venerable author complains of the improvident grants to monasteries, which had impoverished the government, and left no lands for the soldiers and retainers of the secular authorities, on whom the defence of the country must necessarily depend. He laments the mistaken prodigality, and expresses his fears that there will be soon a deficiency of military men to repel invasion, no place being left where they can obtain possessions to maintain them suitably to their condition. It is evident from these complaints, that the lands so lavishly bestowed on the church had been formerly the property of the public, and at the disposal of the government. If they had been book-lands, it could have made no difference to the state whether they belonged to the church or to individuals, since in both cases they were beyond its control, and in both cases were subject to the usual obligations of military service. But if they formed part of the folk-land, or property of the public, it is easy to conceive how their conversion into book-land must have weakened the state, by lessening the fund out of which its military servants were to be provided. 6. A charter of the eighth century conveys to the see of Rochester certain lands on the Medway, as they had been formerly possessed by the chiefs and companions of the Kentish kings. [*Text. Roffens.* 72, edit. Hearne; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* No. cxi.] In this instance folk-land, which had been appropriated to the military service of the state, appears to have been converted into book-land, and given to the church, L. Th. ii. Glossary, Folc-land: Sandys' *Gavel.* 97. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. folk-land. v. fyrd, scip-fyrd, bóc-land.

folc-lár, e; *f. Popular instruction, a sermon;* pŏpŭlāris institūtio *vel* instructio, hŏmĭlia, sermo, Cot. 143, Som. Ben. Lye. v. lár.

folc-leásung, e; *f. Folk-leasing, public lying, slander;* publĭcum mendācium, călumnia:—Be folcleásunge gewyrhtum. Gif mon folcleásunge gewyrce, mid nánum leóhtran þinge gebéte ðonne him mon aceorfe ða tungan of *of those committing slander. If a man commit slander, let him make amends with no lighter thing than that his tongue be cut out,* L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 80, 19–82, 1.

folc-líc, *adj. Folklike, common;* pŏpŭlāris, communis:—Folclíc lár *hŏmĭlia* [MS. *ŏmĭlia* = ὁμιλία], Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 75; Wrt. Voc. 28, 53. He sǽde ðæt hr folclíc man wære *rusticum se fuisse respondit,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 6: Nar. 18, 4.

folc-lond *folk-land;* pŏpŭli terra, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 14; Kl. 47. v. folc-land.

folc-mægen, es; *n. People's force;* pŏpŭli rōbur:—Ða ðǽr folc-mægen fór *then there marched a people's force,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 31; Exod. 347.

folc-mégþ, e; *f. A nation-tribe, tribe;* nātio, trĭbus:—Folc-mégþa *of nation-tribes,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 18; Gen. 1277.

folc-mǽlum *in bands,* Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 5, = floc-mǽlum. v. flocc-mǽlum.

folc-mǽre; *nom. pl. n.* folc-mǽro; *adj. Folk-known* or *popular;* cēlĕber, pŏpŭlōsus:—Ofer folc-mǽro land *over celebrated lands,* Cd. 86; Th. 108, 5; Gen. 1801.

folc-mót, es; *n. A popular assembly;* pŏpŭli consessus:—On folcmóte *at the folk-moot,* L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11, note 25. v. folc-gemót.

folc-néd, e; *f. A people's need;* pŏpŭli necessĭtas:—Him wísode wolcen unlytel daga ǽghwylce, swá hit Drihten hét; and him ealle níht, óðer beácen, fýres leóma, folcnéde heóld *a large cloud directed them every day, as the Lord commanded it; and to them all night, another sign, a pillar of fire, supplied the people's need,* Ps. Th. 77, 16.

folc-réd, -réd, es; *m. A public benefit, that which serves for the good of the people;* publĭcum bĕnĕfĭcium:—Dryhten gumena folcréd fremede *the Lord of men did public benefits,* Andr. Kmbl. 1243; An. 622. He folcréd fremede *he accomplished public benefit,* Beo. Th. 6004, note; B. 3006.

folc-réden, -rédenn, e; *f. A nation's law;* plēbiscītum:—Sum mæg folcrédenne gehycgan *one may deliberate a nation's law,* Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 32; Crä. 42.

folc-riht, -ryht, es; *n. Folkright, common law, public right, the understood compact by which every freeman enjoys his rights as a freeman;* publĭcum jus, commūne = τὸ κοινόν:—Arǽre up Godes riht; and heonanforþ lǽte manna gehwylcne, ge earmne ge eádigne, folcrihtes wyrðe, and him man rihte dómas déme *let God's right be exalted; and henceforth let every man, both poor and rich, be worthy of folk-right, and let a man have right dooms judged to him,* L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 10: L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 20: L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 4: L. Eth. vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 28. Hit he becwæþ mid fullan folcrihte *he bequeathed it with full folk-right,* L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 1: 2; Th. i. 178, 13. To folcryhte *to folk-right,* L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7: i. 8; Th. i. 204, 7: i. 23; Th. i. 212, 1. He him forgeaf wícstede wéligne, folcrihta gehwylc, swá his fæder áhte *he had given him the wealthy dwelling place, every public right, as his father had possessed,* Beo. Th. 5209; B. 2608. Gesealde wǽpna geweald ofercom mid ðý feónda folcriht *he gave him power of weapons with which he overcame the folkright* [*liberty*] *of enemies,* Cd. 143; Th. 179, 1; Exod. 22.

folc-riht, -ryht; *adj. According to folk-right, lawful;* secundum publĭcum jus, lēgālis:—Síe he wyrðe folcryhtre [-rihtre MS. G.] bóte *let him be worthy of lawful compensation,* L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 25.

folc-sæl, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -salo; *n. A folk-building;* pŏpŭlāris ædes:—Ic folcsalo bærne *I burn public structures,* Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 3; Rä. 2, 5.

folc-scearu, -sceru, -scaru, e; *f. A division of the people, nation, multitude;* nātio, provincia:—Ðæt hie hine onsundne gebrohten of ðære folcsceare *that they should bring him uninjured from that tribe of people,* Cd. 90; Th. 112, 17; Gen. 1872: 114; Th. 149, 20; Gen. 2477. Ðú úsic woldest on ðisse folcsceare besyrwan *thou wouldest deceive us among*

this nation, 127; Th. 162, 12; Gen. 2680: 136; Th. 171, 16; Gen. 2829: Andr. Kmbl. 1368; An. 684: Elen. Kmbl. 1933; El. 968. Geond ða folcsceare *among the nation-host*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 34; Gen. 1781. On ðisse folcscere *in this country*, Elen. Kmbl. 804; El. 402. Būton folcscare *except the host of people*, Beo. Th. 146; B. 73.

folc-sceaða, an; *m. People's tyrant, villain;* pōpŭli tyrannus:—Ðæs weorudes ða wyrrestan fā folcsceaðan feówertyne gewiton in forwyrd sceacan *of the host the worst, hateful villains, fourteen departed into destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 3184; An. 1595.

folc-scipe, es; *m. People;* nātio, pōpŭlus:—Fere fōddurwēlan folcscipe dreógeþ [*a ship*] *brings* [lit. *performs the bearing of*] *abundance of food to people*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 13; Rä. 33, 10. [*O. Sax.* folkskepi.]

folc-slite, es; *m. A folk-slit, sedition;* sēdĭtio:—Folcslite *vel* æswīcung, sacu, ceást *sēdĭtio*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 38; Wrt. Voc. 21, 30.

folc-stede, -styde, es; *m. Folk* or *dwelling-place;* pōpŭli lŏcus, habĭtācŭlum:—Folcstede gumena *the dwelling-place of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 40; An. 20. On folcstede *in the folk-place*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7; Ædelst. 41: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 21; Rä. 6, 11. On ðam folcstede *in the folk-place*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 320: Andr. Kmbl. 357; An. 179. Ic gehēt ðē folcstede *I promised thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 31; Gen. 2201. Folcstede frætwian *to decorate the dwelling-place*, Beo. Th. 152; B. 76. Se ðe gegān dorste folcstede fāra *he who durst go into the folk-place of the hostile*, Beo. Th. 2930; B. 1463. Ðǽr folcstede fægre wǽron *where the dwelling-places were fair*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 8; Gen. 1933. Fram ðam folcstyde *from the folk-place*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 25; Gen. 2000.

folc-stōw, e; *f. A public place, country place;* publĭcus *vel* rustĭcus lŏcus:—He ferde ge þurh mynsterstōwe ge þurh folcstōwe *discurrère per urbāna et rustĭca lŏca sŏlēbat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 27.

folc-sweót, es; *m.* [sweót, *m. a band*] *A multitude of people, multitude;* pōpŭli multĭtūdo, caterva:—Folcsweóta mǽst *greatest of multitudes*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 2; Exod. 577.

folc-talu, e; *f. Folk-reckoning, genealogy;* pōpŭli enūmĕrātio, genealŏgia:—On folctale *in the genealogy*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 29; Exod. 379.

folc-toga, an; *m. A popular leader, commander* or *leader of the people;* pōpŭli dux, princeps:—Frome folctogan *pious leaders*, Andr. Kmbl. 15; An. 8. Ferdon folctogan *the nation's chieftains came*, Beo. Th. 1682; B. 839. Fyllan folctogan *to fell the people's chieftains*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 194. [*O. Sax.* folk-togo.]

folc-truma, an; *m.* [truma *a band, troop*] *A host of people, people;* pōpŭli cohors, pōpŭlus:—Cweðe eall folctruma, sȳ ðæt, sȳ ðæt oððe beó hit swā *dīcat omnis pŏpŭlus, fiat, fiat*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 48. Folctruman andettaþ ðē *pōpŭli confĭtēbuntur tĭbi*, 44, 18. Drihten dēmþ folctruman *Dŏmĭnus jūdĭcat pŏpŭlos*, 7, 9: 9, 9: 46, 4.

folcū [folc *people*, cū *a cow*] *A cow of the herd:*—Under folcūm *inter vaccas pŏpŭlōrum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Folcūm, for folc-cūm, from folcū, like wildeór, wyrtruma, for wild-deór, wyrt-truma, etc. v. folc-cū.

folc-wēlig, -wēleg; *adj. Rich in people, populous;* pōpŭlo dīves, abundans:—Folcwēlega *populous*, Cot. 153.

folc-weras; *gen.* -wera; *pl. m. Men of the people, people;* pōpŭlāres, pōpŭlus:—Hātaþ Fīson folcweras *people call it Pison*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 21; Gen. 222: 89; Th. 110, 30; Gen. 1846. [*O. Sax.* folk-werōs.]

folc-wīga, an; *m. A warrior;* bellātor:—Folcwīgan wicge wegaþ *warriors on horseback bear me*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 26; Rä. 15, 13.

folc-wita, an; *m. A senator;* publĭcus consŭlāris:—Sum biþ folcwita *one is a senator*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 33; Crä. 77.

fold-ærn, es; *n.* [folde *the earth*, ærn *a place*] *An earth-place, a cave, sepulchre;* terrēnus lŏcus, sepulcrum:—Foldærne fæst *fast in the earth-house = sepulchre*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 36; Cri. 730: 47 b; Th. 163, 36; Gū. 1004.

fold-bold, es; *n.* [folde *the earth*, bold *a dwelling*] *The land-dwelling, royal palace;* terrestris dŏmus, rēgia aula, arx:—Ne feól fæger foldbold *the fair earthly dwelling fell not*, Beo. Th. 1550; B. 773.

fold-būend, -būende; noun from pres. part. v. būend, *pl. m. Earth-dwellers, earth's inhabitants, inhabitants of a land* or *country;* terrĭcŏlæ:—Ðanan feorhnere findaþ fold-būend *thence earth's inhabitants find nourishment*, Ps. Th. 64, 10: Beo. Th. 4541; B. 2274. Ðone Grendel nemdon foldbūende *whom earth's inhabitants named Grendel*, Beo. Th. 2714; B. 1355: Elen. Kmbl. 2026; El. 1014: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 25; Cri. 1178: 121 a; Th. 465, 9; Hö. 101. Hȳ ongytan mihton ðæt wæs fōremǽrost foldbūendum receda *they might perceive what was the grandest of houses to earth's inhabitants*, Beo. Th. 624; B. 309: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 8; Met. 8, 4: Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 24; Az. 24. Deáþ rīcsade ofer foldbūend *death ruled over earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 17; Gū. 844. Mid fēre fold-būende se micla dæg mealtan Dryhtnes bihlǽmeþ *the great day of the mighty Lord shall strike earth's inhabitants with fear*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 14; Cri. 868. Ðæt eorþwaran ealle hæfden foldbūende fruman gelīcne *that all mortals, inhabitants of the earth, had a like beginning*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 3; Met. 17, 2. Ðone fugel hātaþ foldbūende Filistina fruman uasa mortis *the inhabitants of the land, the princes of the Philistines, call the bird vāsa mortis*, Salm. Kmbl. 560; Sal. 279. Ic hæbbe me on hrycge ðæt ēr hādas wreáh foldbūendra *I have on my back what ere covered the persons of dwellers on earth*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 18; Rä. 2, 13: 32 b; Th. 106, 2; Gū. 35.

FOLDE, an; *f.* I. *the earth, dry land;* tellus, terra:—He gesēceþ fægre land ðonne ðeós folde *he shall seek a fairer land than this earth*, Cd. 218; Th. 277, 32; Sat. 213: 84; Th. 106, 3; Gen. 1765: 100; Th. 133, 2; Gen. 2204: Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 14; Jul. 499: 120 a; Th. 460, 21; Hö. 20: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 86; Met. 11, 43: 20, 118; Met. 20, 59. Folde wæs ðā gyt græs ungrēne *the earth was as yet not green with grass*, Cd. 6; Th. 7, 35; Gen. 116: 12; Th. 14, 7; Gen. 215: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 26; Gū. 715. Stōd bewrigen folde mid flōðe *the dry land stood covered with water*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157. Geblissad mid ðām fægrestum foldan stencum *made blissful by the sweetest odours of earth*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 11; Ph. 8: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 9; Exod. 369. Foldan bearm *or* fæðm *the bosom of the earth*, Beo. Th. 2278; B. 1137: 2790; B. 1393: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 4; Sch. 75: 125 b; Th. 482, 20; Rä. 67, 4. Foldan scrēát *a region* or *tract of the earth*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 21; Cri. 72: 20 b; Th. 55, 6; Cri. 879: 116 a; Th. 445, 20; Dōm. 10: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 103; Met. 4, 52: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 26; Gen. 1534: 199; Th. 247, 25; Dan. 502: 213; Th. 265, 6; Sat. 3: Beo. Th. 193; B. 96. On ðisse foldan *on this earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 953; Sal. 476: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 24; Gen. 2577: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 28; Cri. 808: Beo. Th. 2396; B. 1196: Menol. Fox 283; Men. 143: Rood Kmbl. 261; Kr. 132. Teóde firum foldan Freá ælmihtig *fīliis hŏmĭnum terram omnipŏtens creāvit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 24: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 9; Gen. 154: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 22; Cri. 321. II. *a land, country, district, region, territory;* rēgio, tractus, plăga, territōrium:—Wæs wera gūþhergum ēðelland geondsended, folde feóndum *the people's native land was overspread with hostile bands, their country with enemies*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 22; Gen. 1969: Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 21; Ph. 29. Unlytel dǽl sīdre foldan geondsended wæs bryne *no small part of the wide land was overspread with burning*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 5; Gen. 2551. Nyste hine on dære foldan fira ænig *none of the men in the land knew him*, Salm. Kmbl. 547; Sal. 273: Menol. Fox 29; Men. 15. Ðæt land gesēc ðe ic ðē ȳwan wille, brāde foldan *seek the land which I will show thee, a spacious country*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 12; Gen. 1752: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 27; Bo. 37: Salm. Kmbl. 431; Sal. 216. Ðū eart hyht ealra ðe feor on sǽ foldum wuniaþ *thou art the hope of all who dwell in lands far in the sea* [i.e. *in islands*], Ps. Th. 64, 6. III. *the ground, soil;* hūmus, sōlum:—He gefeóll to foldan *he fell to the ground*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281: Andr. Kmbl. 1474; An. 738: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 34; Cri. 1450: Elen. Kmbl. 1970; El. 987. Him heortan blōd foldan gesēceþ *his heart's blood seeks the ground*, Salm. Kmbl. 316; Sal. 157: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 17; Rä. 13, 1. Foldan begrǽfen *buried in the ground*, Elen. Kmbl. 1944; El. 974: Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 17; Ph. 490: Ps. Th. 142, 4. IV. *earth, clay;* terræ līmus, lūtum:—God ðone ǽrestan ælda cynnes of ðære clǽnestan foldan geworhte *God made the first of the race of men from the purest earth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 14; Gū. 795. [*Laym.* folde: *O. Sax.* folda, *f.*: *Icel.* fold, *f. a field, earth.*]

fold-græf, es; *n. An earth-grave;* sepulcrum:—He ahōf of foldgræfe *he raised* [*it*] *from an earthly grave*, Elen. Kmbl. 1686; El. 845. Of foldgrafum *from the earth-graves*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 27; Cri. 1026.

fold-grǽg; *adj.* [grǽg *grey*] *Earth-grey, earth-coloured;* instar terræ cānus:—Eá of dūne sceal foldgrǽg féran *earth-coloured water shall proceed from a hill*, Menol. Fox 521; Gn. C. 31.

fold-hrērende; *part. touching, moving on, the earth;* terram tangens *vel* peragrans:—Deóra foldhrērendra *of earth-enlivening beasts*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 2; Pa. 5. cf. mold-hrērende.

fold-rest, e; *f. Earth-rest;* sepulcrālis requies:—Weorþeþ foldræste æt ende *shall be at the end of their earth-rest*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 34; Cri. 1029.

fold-wæstm, es; *m. Earth-fruit;* quidquid terra gignit:—Fægrum foldwæstmum *with fair fruits of earth*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 10; Ph. 654.

fold-weg, es; *m.* I. *earth-way;* terrestris via:—On foldwege *on the earth-way*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 24; Gen. 2050: 116; Th. 151, 17; Gen. 2510: 139; Th. 174, 4; Gen. 2873: Beo. Th. 3271; B. 1633. Foldwegas, Beo. Th. 1736; B. 866: Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 25; Pa. 51. II. *the earth in general;* terra:—On ðissum foldwege *on this earth*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 22; Cri. 1530. On foldwege *on the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 412; An. 206. Cwicra ǽngum on foldwege *to any living on earth*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 8; Gū. 1224.

fold-wēla, an; *m. Earth-wealth;* terrestres ŏpes:—Foldwēla fealleþ *earthly wealth decays*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 59; Reim. 68.

fold-wong, es; *m. Earth-plain;* terræ campus:—On foldwong *on earth's plain*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 25; Cri. 975.

folgaþ, es; *m.* I. *a train, retinue;* id quod sĕquĭtur, cŏmĭtātus:—Him wæs lāþ to amyrrene his āgenne folgaþ *he was loath to injure his own retinue*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 12. II. *service of*

a follower; cŏmĭtis servĭtus, ministĕrium:—Hwæt is betere ðonne ðæs cyninges folgaþ *what is better than the king's service?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 101, 6. Heó fægerne folgaþ hæfdon uppe mid englum *they had a fair service above with angels,* Cd. 220; Th. 284, 30; Sat. 329. Ic gewât folgaþ sēcan *I departed to seek my service,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 8; Kl. 9. Âhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tilne, holdne hlâford *I had for many years a good service, a kind lord,* 100 b; Th. 379, 25; Deór. 38. v. folgoþ. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. comitatus.

folgen *stuck to, went into; pp. of* felgan.

folgere, es; *m.* I. *a* FOLLOWER, *attendant, disciple;* assecla, pēdisĕquus, assectātor:—Folgere *assecla,* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 131; Wrt. Voc. 60, 35. Hwæt wille we sprecan be ðam cyninge, and be his folgerum *what shall we say about the king, and about his followers?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 10. Ðý þriddan dæge þeóda Wealdend arās, and he feówertig daga folgeras sīne rūnum arĕtte *on the third day the Ruler of nations arose, and for forty days he comforted his followers* [=*disciples*] *with words,* Hy. 10, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 35. II. *one of a class of freemen who has no dwelling of his own, but is the follower* or *retainer of another, for whom he performs certain agricultural services;* folgārius, ūnus ex lībĕrōrum ordĭne qui ălĭcŭjus clientēlæ *vel* servĭtio sese addĭcit, fāmŭlus qui fŏco proprio cāret, aut sub stīpendio et servĭtii ălĭcŭjus præstātione possĭdet:—Folgere gebýreþ, dæt he on twelf mônþum ii æceras geearnige, ôðerne gesâwene and ôðerne unsâwene; sædige sylf dæne, and his mete, and scôung, and glôfung him gebýreþ: gyf he mære geearnian mæg [MS. mæig], him biþ sylfum fremu *folgārio compĕtit, ut in duodĕcim mensĭbus duas acras hăbeat, ūnam sēmĭnātam, ălĭam non; sed ĭdem sēmĭnet eam, et victum suum, et calciamenta dēbet hăbēre, et cirotēcas* [=*chirothēcas*]: *si plus deservit, ipsi commŏdum ĕrit,* L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 4–7: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 23. DER. æfter-folgere.

folgian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed; *v. trans. dat. and acc.* I. *to* FOLLOW, *go behind, run after, pursue;* sĕqui, insĕqui:—Mîne sceáp gehýraþ mîne stefne, and hig folgiaþ me *ŏves meæ vōcem meam audiunt, et sequuntur me,* Jn. Bos. 10, 27. He folgode feorhgenîþlan *he pursued his deadly foes,* Beo. Th. 5858; B. 2933. Þegn folgade *a thane went behind it,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 8; Rä. 38, 2: 129 a; Th. 495, 4; Rä. 84, 2. We sôþfæstes swaðe folgodon *we followed the true one's track,* Andr. Kmbl. 1346; An. 673. Dæt mînre spræce spêd folgie *that success follow my word,* Ps. Th. 55, 4. Gif ceorl acwyle be libbendum wîfe and bearne, riht is dæt hit dæt bearn mêdder folgige *if a husband die, his wife and child yet living, it is right that the child follow the mother,* L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 4. Dæt ðære spræce spêd folgode *that success would follow that speech,* Cd. 109; Th. 144, 4; Gen. 2384. II. *to follow as a servant, attendant* or *disciple;* cŏmĭtāri, adhærēre alĭcui, servīre, subdĭtus esse:—Cwæðon hî dæt him nænig mæg leófra nære ðonne hira hlâford, and hî næfre his banan folgian noldon *they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, and they would never follow* [=*serve*] *his murderer,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 20. Folgian lîchoman luste *to follow* [=*serve*] *the body's lust,* R. Ben. 4. Ne mæg nân þeów twâm hlâfordum þeówian: he ânum folgaþ and ôðerne forhogaþ *nēmo servus pōtest duōbus dŏmĭnis servīre: ūni adhærēbit et altĕrum contemnet,* Lk. Bos. 16, 13. He forlæteþ lâre ðîne and mânþeáwum mînum folgaþ *he shall desert thy doctrine and follow my evil customs,* Elen. Kmbl. 1857; El. 930. Him folgiaþ in ðam gladan hâm gæstas gecorene *chosen spirits follow* [=*serve*] *him* [*Christ*] *in that glad home,* Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 16; Ph. 591. He folgode ânum burhsittendum men ðæs rîces *adhæsit ūni cīvium rēgiōnis illĭus,* Lk. Bos. 15, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 500, 10. Dô dæt mid ðæs ealdormonnes gewitnesse ðe he fêr in his scîre folgode *let him do it with the knowledge of the alderman whom he before followed in his shire,* L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 4, 7: L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 5: i. 22; Th. i. 210, 21: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 21. We lêraþ, dæt ênig preóst ne underfô ôðres scôlere, bûton ðæs leáfe ðe he êr folgode *we enjoin, that no priest receive another's scholar, without leave of him whom he previously followed,* L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 246, 15. Deáh hie hira beággyfan banan folgedon *though they followed* [=*served*] *their ring-giver's murderer,* Beo. Th. 2209; B. 1102. Dæt ælc folgie swylcum hlâforde swylcum he wille *that each follow* [=*serve*] *such lord as he will,* L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 1. Wæs on eorþan ece Drihten feówertig daga folgad folcum, êr he to heofonrîce astâh *on earth the Lord eternal was followed* [=*attended*] *by people for forty days, ere he ascended into heaven,* Cd. 226; Th. 300, 4; Sat. 559. DER. æfter-folgian, ge-. v. fylgean.

folgoþ, folgaþ, es; *m.* [folgoþ=folgaþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* folgian *to follow.*] I. that which follows,—*A train, retinue;* id quod sĕquitur, cŏmĭtātus:—Â to his folgoþe and to his þênunge ða æðelestan men cômon *the noblest men always came to his retinue and to his service,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11. On Swegenes eorles folgoþe *among the train of earl Sweyn,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 16. II. service of a follower,—*A service, office, official dignity;* cŏmĭtis servĭtus, ministĕrium, officium, præpŏsĭtūra:—Se biscop amanige ða oferhŷrnesse æt ðam gerêfan ðe hit on his folgoþe sý *let the bishop exact the penalty for contempt from the reeve in whose service it may be,* L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 3. He folgode Iuliane, and he on ðam folgoþe calle fûlnysse forbeáh, lybbende swâ swâ munuc *he followed Julian, and in that service he avoided all foulness, living as a monk,* Homl. Th. ii. 500, 12. On ðý eahtateóðan geáre ðe Oswold arcebisceop tô folgoþe fêng *in the eighteenth year* [*from that*] *in which archbishop Oswald took office,* Cod. Dipl. 620; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 168, 23. Beó se gerêfa bûton his folgoþe *let the reeve be without* [=*deprived of*] *his official dignity,* L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 19. Valentinianus wæs Iulianuses cempena ealdorman: he him bebeád dæt he forlête ðone his cristendôm ôðde his folgoþ; ða wæs him leófre dæt he forlête his folgoþ ðonne ðone cristendôm *Valentinian was chief of Julian's soldiers: he* [*Julian*] *commanded him to give up christianity or his office; then it was dearer to him to give up his office than christianity,* Ors. 6, 33; Bos. 129, 16–19. Habbaþ folgoþa cyst mid Cyninge *they* [*the angels*] *have the choicest of services with their King,* Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 26; Cri. 390. III. *condition of life;* conditio vîtæ:—Ôðer biþ unlæde, ôðer biþ eádig... hwædres biþ hira folgoþ betra *one is miserable, the other is fortunate... of which of them is the condition better?* Salm. Kmbl. 740; Sal. 369. DER. under-folgoþ.

FOLM; *gen. dat.* folme; *acc.* folm, folme; *pl. nom. acc.* folme, folma; *f:* folme, an; *f. The palm of the hand, the hand;* palma, mānus:—Folm mec mæg bifôn *the hand may grasp me,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 6; Rä. 41, 52: Ps. Th. 79, 15. Of sceaðan folme *from the hand of the foe,* Andr. Kmbl. 2268; An. 1135. Ne haf'aþ hió fôt ne folm *it has not foot nor hand,* Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 27; Rä. 40, 10. Heó genam cûþe folme *she took the well-known hand,* Beo. Th. 2610; B. 1303: Salm. Kmbl. 339; Sal. 169: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Mægþ scearpne mêce of sceáðe abræd swîðran folme *the woman* [*Judith*] *drew the sharp sword from its sheath with her right hand,* Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 80: Beo. Th. 1500; B. 748. For ðâm næglum ðe ðæs Nergendes fêt þurhwôdon and his folme *for the nails which pierced the Saviour's feet and his hands,* Elen. Kmbl. 2130; El. 1066: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 3; Rä. 33, 5. Hæfde unlifigendes gefeormod fêt and folma *he had devoured the feet and hands of the lifeless,* Beo. Th. 1494; B. 745. Nâh geweald fôta ne folma *he shall not have the power of feet nor of hands,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 12; Rä. 28, 15. Me of folmum afere firenwyrcendra *take me out of the hands of those committing sin,* Ps. Th. 70, 3: Beo. Th. 319; B. 158. Gescóp ða feorhdolg ðe gefremedon on mînum folmum and on fôtum *see the deadly wounds which they inflicted on my palms and in my feet,* Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 12; Cri. 1456. On ðone eádgan andwlitan helfûse men hondum slôgun, folmum areahtum, and fŷstum các *wicked men struck on the blessed visage with their hands, with outstretched palms, and fists also,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125. Ic ðê wreó and scylde folmum mînum *I will cover and shield thee with my hands,* Cd. 99; Th. 131, 4; Gen. 2171: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 9; Cri. 1422: Beo. Th. 1449; B. 722: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99: Andr. Kmbl. 1044; An. 522: Elen. Kmbl. 2150; El. 1076: Ps. Th. 68, 5. [*O. Sax.* folmôs, *m. pl. the hands: O. H. Ger.* folma, *f. palma: Swed.* famla *to grope: Dan.* famle *to grope: Icel.* fálma *to grope about: Lat.* palma, *f: Grk.* παλάμη, *f. the palm of the hand.*] DER. beadu-folm, gearo-, mân-.

folme, an; *f.* [folm *the palm of the hand*] *The hand;* mānus:—Worhte his folme foldan drige *his hand made the dry land,* Ps. Th. 94, 5. Forlêt drenga sum daroþ fleógan of folman *one of the warriors let fly a dart from his hand,* Byrht. Th. 136, 12; By. 150. Ða ïsenan næglas, ðe wæron adrifene þurh Cristes folman *the iron nails, which were driven through Christ's palms,* Homl. Th. ii. 306, 16. v. folm.

fon *a fan,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 17. v. fann.

FÓN, to fônne; ic fô, ðû fêhst, he fêhþ, *pl.* fôþ; *p.* ic, he fêng, ðû fênge, *pl.* fêngon; *impert.* fôh, *pl.* fôþ; *subj. pres.* fô, *pl.* fôn; *p.* fênge, *pl.* fêngen; *pp.* fangen, fongen; *v. trans. To grasp, catch, seize, to seize with hostile intention, take, undertake, accept, receive;* mānu comprehendĕre, captāre, căpĕre, accĭpĕre:—Ne sceolde fôn bîspell *should not take a fable,* Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 20. Mæg man fôn folcgestrallan *one may take his adherents,* Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287. Ón ôðer weorc to fônne *to take to other work,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 4: Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 28. Heó him to-geánes fêng *she grasped at him,* Beo. Th. 3089; B. 1542. Se ðe mec fêhþ ongeán *he who is hostile towards me,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 1; Rä. 28, 9: Beo. Th. 3515; B. 1755. We fôþ nû on ða axunga ðær we hî êr forlêton *we will now take up the questions where we before left them,* Boutr. Scrd. 18, 44. Fêngon Ædelwulfes twegen suna to rîce *Æthelwulf's two sons took to the kingdom,* Chr. 855; Erl. 70, 17. Ne preóst ne fô to woruldspræcum *let not a priest take to worldly conversations,* L. Ælf. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2. Ðû fêhst on uncûþe *thou takest to the unknown,* Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 16. Hêr beóþ fangene seólas and hronas *here are caught seals and dolphins,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. Hî feng woldon fôn *they would take the booty,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 28, 12. Ða feng Ælfred to ðam rîce *then Ælfred took to the kingdom,* Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3: Jud. 13, 1. Fôh to me *take from me;* accipe a me, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 2; Sat. 686. Fôþ him on *accĭpĭte eum,* Bd. 5, 13? Lye. Ælas fongene beóþ *anguillæ căpiuntur,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5. [*Piers P.* fangen, fongen: *Chauc.* fonge: *Laym.* fon, ifon: *Orm.* fon: *O. Sax.* fâhan, fangan: *Frs.* fean, fangen: *O. Frs.* fa: *Dut.* vangen, vaan: *Ger.* fangen, fahen: *M. H. Ger.* vâhen: *O. H. Ger.*

fâhan: *Goth.* fahan: *Dan.* faa, faae: *Swed.* få, fånga: *Icel.* fá, fanga: *Lat.* pangĕre *to fasten: Grk.* πήγνυμι *to fasten: Sansk.* paś *to bind.*] DER. a-fôn, æt-, an-, be-, bi-, for-, fôr-, fôre-, ge-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, to-, under-, ûta-, wið-, ymb-, ymbe-.

fond *found*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 1; Gen. 2549; *p. of* findan.

fongen *taken*:—Ælas fongene beóþ *anguillæ căpiuntur*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5; *pp. of* fôn.

FONT, es; *m. A* FONT, *fountain*, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Lat.* fons; *gen.* fontis, *m.*] v. font-wæter.

font-bæþ, es; *n. A font-bath, baptism;* baptismus, Som. Ben. Lye.

font-wæter, es; *n. Font, fountain* or *spring water;* fontâna âqua:—Wyrc drenc font-wæter *make a font-water drink*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 6. v. fant-wæter.

foor, es; *m. A pig, hog;* porcaster:—Foor *porcaster*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 28; Wrt. Voc. 22, 69: Glos. Epnl. Reed. 161, 39. v. fôr.

FOR; *prep. dat. acc. and inst.* **I.** *with the dative;* cum dâtivo. **1.** FOR, *on account of, because of, with, by;* pro, propter, per:—Nys ðeós untrumnys nâ for deáþe, ac for Godes wuldre *infirmitas hæc non est ad mortem, sed pro glŏria Dei*, Jn. Bos. 11, 4. Ðæt he ðone dæl Willferþe for Gode gesealde to brûcanne *ut hanc* [*partem*] *Vilfrido, ûtendam pro Dŏmino offerret*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 11. Eardas rûme Meotud ærærde for moncynne *the Creator established spacious lands for mankiind*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 15; Gn. Ex. 16. Aguldon me yfelu for gôdum *retribuēbant mihi mâla pro bŏnis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14. He wearþ sârig for his synnum *he was sorry for his sins*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 15; Dôm. 88. Ne dyde ic for fâcne, ne for feóndscipe, ne for wihte *I did it not for fraud, nor for enmity, nor for aught*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691. Ðe for ðâm lârum com *that came by reason of those wiles*, Cd. 29; Th. 37, 32; Gen. 598. Moyses wearþ gebŷsgad for heora yfelum *vexātus est Moyses propter eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ðæt hî dydon for ðæm þingum *they did it for these reasons*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 21. Úre gäst biþ swîðe wîde farende for his gecynde, nalles for his willan *our spirit is very widely wandering, by reason of its nature, not by reason of its will*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4, 5. For hwilcum þingum *quas ob res*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 15. Se wæs in ðam fîre for Freán meahtum *he was in the fire by the Lord's power*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 26; Az. 65. For dæge oððe for twâm *per ûnum aut duos dies*, Ex. 21, 29. **2.** *according to;* pro, sĕcundum, juxta:—Eall sió lufu biþ for gecynde, nallas for willan *omne illud dēsīdĕrium juxta nātūram est, non juxta vŏluntātem suam*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 14, 15. Ic gelŷfe to ðē, ðæt ðû me, for ðînum mægenspēdum, nâfre wille ânforlætan *I believe in thee, that thou, according to thy great power, never wilt desert me*, Andr. Kmbl. 2572; An. 1287. For ðam, for ðan, for ðon, for ðam ðe, for ðan ðe, for ðon ðe *for that, for that which, for this reason that, because, for that cause, therefore.* **II.** *with the accusative;* cum accūsâtivo. *For, instead of;* pro, lŏco, vice:—Archelâus rîxode on Iudëa þeóde for ðæne Hêrôdem [=Ἡρώδης] *Archĕlāus* [='Αρχέλαος] *regnāvit in Jūdæa pro Hīrōde*, Mt. Bos. 2, 22. Eáge for eáge, and tóþ for tóþ *ŏcŭlum pro ŏcŭlo, et dentem pro dente*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 5, 38. Nafast ðû for âwiht ealle þeóda *pro nihil hăbēbis omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. Hæfdon heora Hlâford for ðone hêhstan God *they held their Lord for the most high God*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 88; Met. 26, 44. **III.** *with the instrumental;* cum âblâtivo. *For, on account of, because of, through;* pro, propter, per:—We sinna fela didon for ûre disige *we committed many sins through our foolishness*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107. Hine feor forwræc Metod for ðŷ mâne *the Creator banished him far for that crime*, Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Acol for ðŷ egesan *trembling for the terror*, Andr. Kmbl. 2533; An. 1268. Hæleþ wurdon acle aråsad for ðŷ rîse *the men were seized with fear on account of its force*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Ne murn ðû for ðî mêce *mourn not for the sword*, Wald. 43; Vald. I, 24. For ðŷ, for ðî, for ðŷ ðe, for ðî ðe *for that, therefore, wherefore, because;* proptĕrea, quia. [*Piers P. Chauc.* for: *Laym.* for, uor: *Orm.* forr: *Plat.* fôr, vôr: *O. Frs.* fori, fôre, for: *Dut.* voor: *Ger.* für: *M. H. Ger.* vür, vüre: *O. H. Ger.* fora, furi: *Goth.* faur, faura: *Dan.* for: *Swed.* för: *Icel.* fyrir: *Lat.* præ: *Grk.* πρό *before*: *Sansk.* pra- *before.*]

for- is used in composition in Anglo-Saxon exactly as the English *for:* it often deteriorates, or gives an opposite sense, or gives strength to the words before which it is placed; in which case it may be compared with Gothic *fra-*, Dutch and German *ver-* [different from the Dutch *voor*, and German *vor*]. Forbeódan *to forbid;* fordêman *to condemn;* forcûþ *perverse, corrupt;* fordôn *to destroy, to do for.*—Sometimes fôr denotes an increase of the signification of the word before which it is placed, and is then generally to be in English *very;* valde, as fôr-eáde *very easily*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 35: fôr-oft *very often*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 8; Lchdm. iii. 256, 16. For- and fôr-, *or* fôre- are often confounded, though they are very different in meaning; as forseón [*Elem.* versien] *to overlook, despise;* fôr- *or* fôreseón [*Elem.* veursien] *to foresee.*—If a word, having for, fôr *or* fôre prefixed, cannot be found under for-, fôr- *or* fôre-, it must be sought under the simple term, and the sense of the preposition added; thus, fôr- *or* fôre-sendan is from sendan *to send*, and fôr-, fôre *before, to send before, etc.* [On the vowel in fôr, fôre, see remark in the preface.]

FÔR, fôre; *prep. dat. acc. Before, fore;* ante, cōram, in conspectu, præsente *vel* audiente âliquo, præ, priusquam. **I.** *dat:*—Fôr Gode and fôr [fôre Cott.] mannum *cōram Deo et hŏmĭnĭbus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 37. He fôr eaxlum gestôd Deniga freán *he stood before the shoulders of the lord of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 722; B. 358. Fôr horde *before the hoard*, Beo. Th. 5555; B. 2781. Ic hefde dreám micelne fôr Meotode *I had great joy before the Creator*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 34; Sat. 83. We fôr Dryhtene iu dreámas hefdon *we formerly had joys before the Lord*, 214; Th. 267, 26; Sat. 44. He gehâlgode fôr heremægene wîn of wætere and wendan hêt *he hallowed before the multitude wine from water and bade it change*, Andr. Kmbl. 1172; An. 586. Geónge þûhton men fôr his eágum *they seemed young men before his eyes*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 28; Gen. 2429. Wlytig heaw fôr bearnum manna *spĕcĭōsus forma præ fĭlĭis hŏmĭnum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 3. **II.** *acc:*—Ne dear forþgân fôr ðê *I dare not come forth before thee*, Cd. 40; Th. 54, 2; Gen. 871. He his môdor fôr ealle menn geweorþode *he esteemed his mother before all mankind*, Rood Kmbl. 184; Kr. 93. Fôr ðæt folc *cōram pŏpŭlo*, Ps. Th. 67, 8. [*Wyc.* for-*fore-*, as fôr-goer *a fore-goer: Plat.* vor: *O. Sax.* for, far, fur, furi: *Dut.* voor: *Ger.* vor: *M. H. Ger.* vor, vore: *O. H. Ger.* fora, furi: *Goth.* faur, faura: *Dan.* for: *Swed.* för: *Icel.* fyrir: *Lat.* præ: *Grk.* πρό *before*: *Sansk.* pra- *before.*]

fôr, e; *f.* [fôr, *p. of* faran *to go*] *A going, setting out, journey, course, way, approach;* itio, profectio, iter, cursus, sōmita, accessus:—Fôr wæs ðŷ beorhtre *the course was the brighter*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 11; Rä. 20, 8. Me is fenýce fôre hrepre *a fen-frog is more rapid than I in its course*, 111 a; Th. 426, 10; Rä. 41, 71. He hine oftêah ðære fôre *subtraxit se illi profectiōni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23: Ps. Th. 104, 33. He ðyder on ðære fôre wæs *he was on the journey thither*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin, 68, 1: Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 19; Rä. 44, 11: 120 a; Th. 461, 9; Hö. 33. He sôna ongann fŷsan to fôre *he soon began to hasten for the way*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860. Ne can ic Abeles ôr ne fôre *I know not Abel's coming nor going*, 48; Th. 61, 33; Gen. 1006. Ðû scealt ða fôre geferan *thou shalt go the journey*, Andr. Kmbl. 431; An. 216: 673; An. 337: Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 8; Gü. 538. Ðû ongeáte fôre mîne *intellexisti sēmĭtam meam*, Ps. Th. 138, 2. Hî wendon heora fôre to Cantwarbyrig *they went their way to Canterbury*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 17: 1004; Erl. 139, 24. Ðara lâteówa fôre headoradon *doctōrum arcēbant accessum*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 29. DER. forþ-fôr, sæ-.

fôr, foor, es; *m. A pig, hog;* porcaster:—Fôr *porcaster*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 48.

fôr *went*, Gen. 31, 31; *p. of* faran.

fôra, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17, note 51 *has this reading for* fôr, *or* fôre *before;* ante, *q. v.* under for-, *or* fôre.

forad; *part. adj. Broken, weakened, void;* fractus, lăbĕfactus:—Gif se earm biþ forad bûfan elmbogan *if the arm be broken above the elbow*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24: 62, 63; Th. i. 96, 14, 17. Gif ða earmscancan beóþ begen forade *if the arm-bones be both broken*, 55; Th. i. 94, 26. Beó ðæt ordâl forad *let the ordeal be void*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 9: iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 1. v. forod.

fôra-gleáwlice *providently, carefully, prudently;* prōvĭdē, R. Ben. interl. 3. v. fôre-gleáwlice.

for-aldod *antiquated*, Solil. 11, = for-ealdod; *pp. of* for-ealdian.

fôran; *prep. Before:* ante:—Fôran Andreas mæssan *before Andrew's mass-day*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 13. ¶ Fôran ongeán *opposite;* contra:—Fôran ongeán eów *contra vos*, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. Fôran ongen Galileam *contra Galilæam*, Lk. Bos. 8, 26. Fôran ongeán ða burh *ex adverso contra urbem*, Jos. 8, 5. Fôran-to *before*, Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 31. v. fôran-to. DER. æt-fôran, be-, bi-, on-, to-, wid-.

fôran; *adv. In front, before;* ante, antequam, prius:—Wonnum hyrstum fôran gefrætwed *adorned in front with dark trappings*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 2; Rä. 54, 8: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 11. Is se fugel fæger fôran *the bird is fair before*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 418, 10; Ph. 292. DER. be-fôran, bi-, on-.

fôr ân, *only;* tantum, tantummŏdo:—Gelŷf fôr ân *μόνον πίστευε, tantummŏdo crēde*, Mk. Bos. 5, 36. Fôr ân ic beó hâl, gyf ic hys reáfes æthrîne *si tĕtĭgero tantum vestīmentum ejus, salva ero*, Mt. Bos. 9, 21. Fôr ân eówre yrfe sceal beón hêr *ŏves tantum vestræ et armenta remāneant*, Ex. 10, 24.

fôran-bodig, es; *n. The forebody, chest;* pectus:—Fôran-bodig *vel* breóst-bedern [MS. breost-beden] *thorax* = *θώραξ* [MS. *tŏrax*], Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 26; Wrt. Voc. 44, 12.

fôran-dæg, es; *m. Before day* or *dawn;* antelūcānum tempus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôran-heáfod, es; *n. The forehead;* antĕrior pars căpitis, frons:—On fôran-heáfde *on the forehead*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 13; Nar. 15, 13.

fôran-niht, e; *f. The fore-night, early part of the night, dusk of the evening;* antĕrior pars noctis, crĕpuscŭlum:—Læd hine ût of ðam hûse on fôrannihte *lead him out of the house in the dusk*, Herb. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 18: fram foran-nihte *per noctem*, Nar. 35, 9.

fôran-onsettende; *part.* [*part. of* fôran-onsettan] *Closing in;* præclūdens, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31, note. v. fôre-onsettan.

fóran-to; *prep. Before;* ante:—Fóran-to Eástron *before Easter*, Chr. 921; Erl. 104, 37. Fóran-to middum sumera *before midsummer*, 920; Erl. 104, 31: fóran-to uhtes antelúcánum tempus, Nar. 15, 31. v. to-fóran.

fór-arn *ran before*, Jn. Bos. 20, 4; *p. of* fór-yrnan.

fóra-sceáwung; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foresee, forethink, consider*; prævídére, præcógitare, consíderare:—Fórasceáwod beón *considerári*, R. Ben. interl. 64. v. fóre-sceáwian.

fóra-sceáwung, e; *f. Foresight, forethought, consideration*:—Fórasceáwung *considerátio*, R. Ben. interl. 34. v. fóre-sceáwung.

fór-áþ, es; *m. A fore-oath, an oath first taken*; præjúramentum, antejúramentum:—Ofgá his spræce mid fóráþe *let him begin his suit with a fore-oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31. v. fóre-áþ.

for-bæran *to forbear*:—Hwá mæg forbæran *who can forbear?* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 13. v. for-beran.

for-bærnan, -bearnan, to -bærnenne; *part.* -bærnende; *p.* -bærnde, *pl.* -bærndon; *pp.* -bærned, -bærnd; *v. trans. To burn up, consume*; úrére, combúrére:—Nerón hét forbærnan ealle Róme burh *Nero commanded to burn up all the city of Rome*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 3: Cd. 138; Th. 173, 8; Gen. 2858: Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 21; Cri. 1543: Beo. Th. 4258; B. 2126. Isaac bær wudu to forbærnenne ða offrunge *Isaac bare wood to burn the offering*, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 26: Mt. Bos. 13, 30. Swá swá lég forbærnende muntas *sicut flamma combúrens montes*, Ps. Spl. 82, 13. Ic forswæle oðde forbærne *úro*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 11. Man hine forbærneþ *one burns him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 44. Ða ceafu he forbærnþ on unadwæscendlícum fýre *páleas combúret igni inextinguíbili*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22: 33, 4; Fox 130, 12. Hí hine forbærnaþ *they burn him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 26. Lig forbærnde ða árleásan *flamma combussit peccátores*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 18: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 40: Chr. 685; Erl. 40. 20. Hí ér Mul forbærndon *they had formerly burnt Mul*, Chr. 694; Erl. 43, 21: 894; Erl. 91, 25: 1001; Erl. 136, 31: 1055; Erl. 190. 4. Nim ænne sticcan . . . forbærn ðone óðerne ende *take a stick . . . burn the one end*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 15; Lchdm. iii. 274, 4. Ðæt seó sunne mid hyre hætan middaneardes wæstmas forbærne *that the sun with her heat burn up the fruits of the earth*, Wrt. popl. science 9, 6; Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. Ðæt he werod forbærnde *that it* [*the pillar of fire*] *would burn up the host*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 16; Exod. 123. Hwí ðeós þyrne ne sí forbærned *quare non combúrátur rúbus*, Ex. 3, 3: Chr. 687; Erl. 42, 1: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 3; Exod. 70: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 26; Cri. 1007. Beó se forbærnd *combúrétur*, Jos. 7, 15. cf. *Ger.* verbrennen.

for-bærnednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A burning up*; ustio:—Wiđ forbærnednysse [-nesse MS. B.] *for a burning*, Herb. cont. 168, 2; Lchdm. i. 62, 19: Herb. 168, 2; Lchdm. i. 298, 10.

for-bærst, *pl.* -burston *burst asunder*, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 6; *p. of* for-berstan.

for-barn *burnt*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-beád *forbade*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 11; Gen. 637; *1st and 3rd sing. p. of* for-beódan.

for-beáh *avoided*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 325; *p. of* for-búgan.

for-bearan *to forbear*, Scint. 11. v. for-beran.

for-bearn *burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-bearnan; *p.* de; *impert. pl.* -bearnaþ; *pp.* ed *To burn up, consume by fire*; combúrére:—Lædaþ hig forþ and forbearnaþ hig *producite eam ut combúrátur*, Gen. 38, 24. Hí forbearndon Beorn ealdorman *they consumed Beorn alderman*, Chr. 779; Erl. 55, 36: 1052; Erl. 185, 4. v. for-bærnan.

for-bégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, humble, abase, destroy*; deprímére, húmiliáre, imminuére:—Ðæt gé gúþfreán gylp forbégan *that ye may humble the warrior's pride*, Andr. Kmbl. 2668; An. 1335: 3141; An. 1573: Cd. 223; Th. 294, 8; Sat. 468. v. for-býgan.

for-beódan, -biódan, to -beódanne; *part.* -beódende; *p.* ic, he -beád, ðú -bude, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden [*Ger.* ver-bieten] *To* FORBID, *prohibit, restrain, suppress*; prohíbére, vétáre, interdícére:—Nelle gé hig forbeódan cuman to me *nólite eos prohíbére ad me vénire*, Mt. Bos. 19, 14: L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 24. To forbeódanne *to forbid*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 1. Ðisne we gemétton forbeódende ðæt man ðam Cásere gafol ne sealde *hunc invénimus prohíbentem tribúta dáre Cæsári*, Lk. Bos. 23, 2. Ic forbeóde *prohíbeo:* ic forbeád *prohíbui:* forboden *prohíbitum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 34, 35. Ic forbeóde *véto*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 49. Búton ðú forgange ðæt ic ðé forbeóde *unless thou forgo that which I forbid thee*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 8: Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 22. Fram callum wege yfelum ic forbeád fét mínne *ab omni via mála prohíbui pédes meos*, Ps. Spl. 118, 101. Ðone hire forbeád Drihten *which the Lord forbade her*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 11, 29; Gen. 637, 646: Gen. 3, 1: Mt. Bos. 3, 14. We him forbudon *prohíbuimus eum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38: Lk. Bos. 9, 49. Ne forbeód him nă ðíne tunecan *túnicam nóli prohíbére*, 6, 29: Num. 11, 28. Lætaþ ða lytlingas to me cuman, and ne forbeóde gé him *suffer the little ones to come unto me, and forbid them not*, Mk. Bos. 10, 14: Lk. Bos. 18, 16. Sunnan daga cýþinga forbeóde man georne *let Sunday marketings be strictly forbidden*, L. Eth. ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 7. Hit forboden wæs *it was forbidden*, ili. 8; Th. i. 296, 13: Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 21. Ðú Adame sealdest wæstme ða inc wæron fæste forbodene *thou gavest to Adam the fruits which were strictly forbidden to you two*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 16; Gen. 895.

for-beódendlíc; *adj. Forbidding-like, dissuasive*; prohibítórius, dehortátórius:—Sume synd *dehortátíva*, ðæt synd forbeódendlíce oðde mistihtendlíce *some are* dehortátíva, *which are dissuasive*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 8.

for-beornan, -byrnan; *p.* -bearn, -barn, -born, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, -burnen; *v. n. To burn up, be destroyed by fire, be consumed*; combúri, ignibus consúmi:—On ðære Sodomitiscra gewítnunge forbearn seó eorþe *in the punishment of the Sodomites the earth was burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33. Forbarn broden mǽl *the drawn brand was burnt*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616: 3338; B. 1667. Hit gelamp, ðæt se ylca tún forbarn [forborn, col. 2], and seó cyrice *evénit, vícum eundem, et ipsum párvter eccléśiam ignibus consúmi*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 27, col. 1: Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7. Forburnon xv túnas *fifteen towns burned*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 37. He geseah, ðæt seó þyrne barn and næs forburnen *vidébat, quod rúbus ardéret et non combúrérétur*, Ex. 3, 2: Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 20, col. 1. Wæron ða bende [MS. benne] forburnene *the bands were burnt*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 12; Dan. 435.

for-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bæron; *pp.* -boren [for *for*; beran *to bear*] *To* FORBEAR, *abstain, refrain, restrain, bear with, endure, suffer*; abstínére, sustínére, comprímére, reprímére, tólérárc, páti, ferre:—Ðæt he ðone breóstwylm forberan ne mihte *that he might not restrain the fervour of his breast*, Beo. Th. 3759; B. 1877. Hí fírenlustas forberaþ in breóstum *they restrain sinful lusts in their breasts*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 9; Gú. 776. Seó æftere cneóris ealle gemete is to forberanne *sécunda générátio a se omni módo débet abstínére*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Ic forbær ðé *sustínui te*, Ps. Spl. 24, 22. Yfelu forberan ne sceal *mála tólérárc non débet*, Past. 21, 5; Hat. MS. 31 b, 2. Hú lange forbere ic eów *quousque pátiar vos?* Mt. Bos. 17, 17. Ðonne him mon yfel dó, he hit sceal geþyldelíce forberan *when one does him evil, he shall patiently endure it*, Glostr. Frag. 112, 18: Mk. Bos. 14, 4. [cf. *Goth.* frabairan *to endure.*]

fór-beran, fóre-beran; *p.* -bær; *pp.* -boren [fór, fóre *before*; beran *to bear*] *To fore-bear, to bear* or *carry before, to prefer*; præferre:—Ðæt ic forbær rúme regulas and réde mód geongra monna *that I preferred the lax rules and rough minds of young men*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 22; Gú. 459. Ðætte nænig bisceop hine ódrum fórbere *ut nullus episcópórum se præférat altéri*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 10.

for-berstan, he -birsteþ; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break, burst asunder, fail*; contéri, dirumpi, exstingui:—Wén nǽfre forbirsteþ *hope never fails*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 2; Ph. 568. Heora bogan forberstaþ *arcus eórum contéréntur*, Ps. Th. 36, 14. Forbærst sweord Beówulfes *Beowulf's sword burst asunder*, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 6. Ðæt him forberste se sweora *that his neck break*, L. Eth. Nii. 4; Th. i. 294, 16: Prov. Kmbl. 19. Wæs him beót forborsten *their threat failed*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70.

fór-bétan *to make full amends for anyone* or *anything*; compensáre pro álíquo, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fóre-bétan.

for-bígan, -bígean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, humble, abase, depreciate, avoid, pass by*; húmiliáre, prætérire:—Bælc forbígde *he humbled their pride*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 15; Gen. 54: 4; Th. 5, 12; Gen. 70: Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 19; Wid. 48: Wald. 47; Vald. i, 26. Litlingas nellaþ forbígean (cf. forbúgan) me *parvúli nólunt prætérire me*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 3. v. for-býgan.

for-bígels, es; *m. An arch, a vault, an arched roof*; arcus, fornix, cámára = *καμάρα*:—Forbígels *arcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 32; Wrt. Voc. 26, 31. v. bígels.

for-bindan; ic -binde; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *subj. pres.* -binde, *pl.* -binden; *pp.* -bunden *To bind* or *tie up*; allígáre:—Ne forbinden gé ná ðǽm þyrstendum oxum ðone múþ *ye may not tie up the mouth of the thirsting oxen*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 7.

for-biódan *to forbid*:—He wel meahte ðæt unriht him eáðe forbiódan *he might well easily forbid that injustice to him*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 108; Met. 9, 54. v. for-beódan.

for-birsteþ *fails*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 2; Ph. 568; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-berstan.

for-blâwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blâwen *To blow away, inflate*; inflare:—Com ân wind, ond forbleów hie út on sǽ *there came a wind, and blew them out on to the sea*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 19. Gif mon síe forblâwen *if a man be inflated*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 240, 4.

for-blindian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blind*; obcœcáre:—Wæs forblindad *érat obcœcátum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 52. v. blendan *to blind.*

fór-bóc, e; *f.* [fór *a journey*, bóc *a book*] *A journey-book, itinerary*; itinerárium:—Fórbóc [MS. fórebóc], síþbóc *itinerárium*, Mone B. 1994.

for-bod, es; *n. A forbidding, prohibition, countermand*; prohíbítio:—Ðæt hit ðara manna forbod wǽre *that it was forbidden by those men* [lit. *that it was the forbidding of those men*], L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 19. On Godes forbode *with God's prohibition*, L. N. P. L. 61; Th. ii. 300, 12.

fór-boda, an; *m. A forebodər, forerunner, messenger;* prænuntius:—Gódes fórboda *God's messenger*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 6.

for-boden *forbidden*, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 13; *pp. of* for-beódan.

for-bogen *avoided*, App. Lit. Scint. Lye; *pp. of* for-bûgan.

for-boren *forborne, restrained, endured*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 18: L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 8; *pp. of* for-beran.

for-born *burnt*, Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-borsten *bursted, failed*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70; *pp. of* for-berstan.

for-brecan; *part.* -brecende; dû -brecest, -bricst, -brycst, he -breceþ, -briceþ; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, break in two, bruise, crush, violate;* frangĕre, confringĕre, contĕrĕre, comminuĕre, viŏlāre:—Wolde heofona helm helle weallas forbrecan *heaven's chieftain would break down hell's walls*, Exon. 120a; Th. 461, 13; Hö. 35. Stefn Drihtnes forbrecendes cederbeám, and forbriceþ Drihten cederbeám dæs holtes *vox Dŏmĭni confringentis cedros, et confringet Dŏmĭnus cedros Lĭbāni*, Ps. Spl. 28, 5. Dû forbrycst done earm dæs synfullan *thou shalt break the arm of the sinful*, Ps. Th. 9, 35. Ic sumra fêt forbræc bealosearwum *I have broken the feet of some by wicked snares*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 30; Jul. 473. He helle dûru forbræc *he brake hell's door*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 8; Sat. 468: Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Forbrǽcon Rômâne heora âþas *the Romans broke their oaths*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 31: Cd. 37; Th. 49, 27; Gen. 798. Forbrec oðde tobryt earm dæs synfullan *contĕre brachium peccātōris*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 15. Ne forbrece [MS. forbræce] gê nân bân on him *os non comminuētis ex eo*, Jn. Bos. 19, 36. Þæt man forbrǽce hyra sceancan *ut frangĕrentur eōrum crūra*, 19, 31. Hie gebod Godes forbrocen hæfdon *they had broken God's command*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 30; Gen. 698.

for-bredan; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden *To transform;* transformāre:—Sceolde beornas forbredan *should transform men*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 149; Met. 26, 75: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. DER. bredan.

for-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To cover;* obdūcĕre:—Ic mist-helme forbrægd eágna leóman *I covered the light of their eyes with a mantle of mist*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 25; Jul. 470.

for-briot *crushed*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 5, = for-britt; *pp. of* for-britan.

for-briceþ *breaks*, Ps. Spl. 28, 5; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-brecan.

for-brittan; *p.* -britte; *pp.* -britted, -britt *To break in pieces, smash, bruise;* confringĕre, contĕrĕre:—God forbriteþ tẽþ heora on mûþe heora *Deus contĕret dentes eōrum in ōre ipsōrum*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. Hû he forbritte calle his bîgengan *quōmŏdo contrīvĕrit omnes cultōres ejus*, Deut. 4, 3. Bcóþ ælce uncysta forbritte [MS. forbricte] *all vices shall be crushed*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 5. v. for-bryttan.

for-brocen *broken*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 30; Gen. 698; *pp. of* for-brecan.

for-brycst *breakest* or *shalt break*, Ps. Th. 9, 35; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-brecan.

for-brytednys, -nyss, e; *f. Bruisedness, sorrow;* contrītio:—Forbrytednys and ungesǽlignys [synd] on wegum heora *contrītio et infēlīcitas* [*sunt*] *in viis eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 13, 7.

for-bryttan, -brittan; he -bryteþ, -brytt; *p.* -brytte; *pp.* -bryted, -bryt *To break in pieces, smash, bruise, crush;* confringĕre, contĕrĕre, conquassāre:—Tocwysed hreód he ne forbrytt *arundĭnem quassātam non confringet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Moises forbrytte dæt celf call to duste *Moyses vĭtŭlum contrīvit usque ad pulvĕrem*, Ex. 32, 20. Forbryt dû earm synfulles *contĕre brachium peccātōris*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 18. Þæt dû sî forbryt *dōnec contĕrāris*, Deut. 28, 24. Ælc ðe fylþ ofer ðone stân, byþ forbryt *omnis, qui cecĭdĕrit sŭper illum lăpĭdem, conquassābitur*, Lk. Bos. 20, 18.

for-budon *forbade*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38; *p. pl. of* for-beódan.

for-bûgan; *part.* -bûgende; *p.* -beáh, *pl.* -bugon; *impert.* -bûh, *pl.* -bûgaþ; *pp.* -bogen; *v. trans. To bend from, pass by, decline, avoid, shun, eschew;* recūdĕre, prætĕrīre, declīnāre, evītāre, devītāre:—He mæg forbûgan ða þegnunga *he can decline the ministrations*, Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12a, 14: Wald. 25; Vald. 1, 15. Hû man sêlost mæg synna forbûgan *how a man may best avoid sin*, Ælfc. T. 15, 2: Homl. Th. i. 82, 26: 206, 6: Num. 22, 26. Se wer wæs forbûgende yfel *ĕrat vir recēdens a mălo*, Job Thw. 164, 3. Næs dæt nâ se Godric ðe ða gûþe forbeáh *this was not the Godric who had fled from the war*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21: By. 325. Dâ he dæt geseah, he hine forbeáh *viso illo, præterīvit*; Lk. Bos. 10, 31, 32: Num. 22, 23. Forbûh *devīta*, Scint. 88. Forbûgaþ unrihtwýsnysse *eschew unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 21: 180, 13. Æghwylc cristen mân unrilht hêmed georne forbûge *let every christian man carefully eschew unlawful concubinage*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 26: vi. 11; Th. i. 318, 11. Forbogen bcón *evītāri*, App. Lit. Scint. Lye. (*Orm.* forrbuȝhenn *to avoid, refuse.*)

for-bûgennys, -nyss, e; *f. An avoiding, eschewing, a declining;* declīnātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-burnen *burnt*, Ex. 3, 2; *pp. of* for-beornan.

for-burnon *burnt*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 37; *p. pl. of* for-beornan.

for-bŷgan, -bîgan, -bîgean, -bêgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, abase, humble, destroy;* deprimĕre, humiliāre, imminuĕre:—He hellwarena heáp forbŷgde *he humbled the multitude of hell's inmates*, Exon. 18b; Th. 46, 3; Cri. 731: Exon. 120a; Th. 461, 13; Hö. 35. v. bŷgan.

for-byrd, e; *f. A forbearing, an abstaining from;* abstĭnentia:—Dæt nân forbyrd nâre æt geligere betwuh nânre sibbe *that there should be no abstaining from concubinage between any kindred*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 15.

for-byrdian, -byrdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To forbear, wait for;* sustĭnēre:—Sâwla ûre forbyrdigaþ Driht *ănima nostra sustĭnet Dŏmĭnum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 20.

for-byrnan *to burn up*:—Hig forbyrnaþ *they burn up*, Jn. Bos. 15, 6. v. for-beornan.

FORCA, an; *m. A* FORK; furca:—Litel forca *furcilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 37. [*Laym.* forken, furken, *pl. the gallows: Plat.* furke, forke, fork, *f: Dut.* vork, *f: M. H. Ger.* furke, *f: Icel.* forkr, *m: Lat.* furca, *f: Wel.* ffwrch, *m*; fforch, *f: Armor.* forc'h, *f.*]

for-ceorfan; *part.* -ceorfende; ic -ceorfe, dû -ceorfest, -cirfst, -cyrfst, he -ceorfeþ, -cyrfþ, *pl.* -ceorfaþ; *p.* ic, he -cearf, dû -curfe, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To cut* or *carve out, cut down, cut off* or *away, cut through, divide;* excīdĕre, concīdĕre, succīdĕre, incīdĕre, intercīdĕre:—Dî-læs ðe se Hlâford hâte us mid deáþes æxe forceorfan *lest the Lord command to cut us down with the axe of death*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 28. Forceorfende *intercīdens*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 7. Ic forceorfe *succīdo, incīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 34. Dû forcirfst heora horsa hôhsina *ĕquos eōrum subnervābis*, Jos. 11, 6. Dû forcyrfst hit *thou wilt cut it down*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 8. Drihten se rihtwîsa forheáweþ oðde forcyrfþ hnollas synfulra *Dŏmĭnus justus concīdet cervices peccātōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 128, 4. Dæt heó healfne forcearf done sweoran him *so that she half cut through his neck*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 5; Jud. 105. Rômâne Leóne dæm pâpan his tungan forcurfon *the Romans cut out the tongue of Pope Leo*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13: Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33. Forceorf hine, hwî ofþricþ he ðæt land *succide illam, ut quid ĕtiam terram occūpat?* Lk. Bos. 13, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 408, 4. Ælc treów, ðe gôdne wæstm ne bringþ, byþ forcorfen *omnis arbor, quæ non făcit fructum bŏnum, excīdētur*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 406, 32. Dæt we ne beón forcorfene *that we may not be cut down*, 408, 25.

for-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew off, bite off;* corrōdĕre:—Forceáw he his âgene tungan *he bit off his own tongue*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 24.

for-cerran *to avoid.* v. for-cyrran.

for-cinnan, ic -cinne, dû -cinnest, he -cinneþ, *pl.* -cinnaþ; *p.* ic, he -can, dû -cunne, *pl.* -cunnon; *pp.* -cunnen [for, cinnan *gĕnĕrāre*] *To repudiate;* rejicĕre:—Hine forcinnaþ ða cyrican ge tûnas *the churches as well as houses shall repudiate him*, Salm. Kmbl. 215; Sal. 107.

for-cirfst *cuttest* or *shalt cut*, Jos. 11, 6; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-ceorfan.

for-clingan; *p.* -clang, *pl.* -clungon; *pp.* -clungen *To shrink up;* marcescĕre:—Wǽron sume on forclungenum treówe ahangene *some were hung up on a shrunken tree*, Nath. 8. [*Orm.* forrclungenn *withered.*]

for-clŷsan; he -clŷseþ, -clŷst; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [clŷsan *to close, shut*] *To close* or *shut up;* occlūdĕre:—Dis sceal to ðâm eárum [MS. dan earen] ðe wind oðde wæter forclŷst *this shall* [*do*] *for the ears which wind or water closes up*, Lchdm. iii. 92, 24.

for-cneów, es; *n. A progeny, race;* progĕnies, Lye.

for-cnîdan; *p.* ic, he -cnâd, dû -cnide, *pl.* -cnyde, *pp.* -cnîden *To beat* or *break into pieces, dash* or *throw down;* comminuĕre, contĕrĕre, collidĕre:—Ic gewanie oðde forcnîde hig swâ swâ dust *comminuam eos ut pulvĕrem*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. Ealle trumnysse hlâfes he forcnâd *omne firmāmentum pānis contrīvit*, 104, 15. Setl his on lande dû forcnyde *sēdem ejus in terra collĭsisti*, 88, 43. v. for-gnîdan.

for-corfen *cut down*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10; *pp. of* for-ceorfan.

for-cuman; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cômon, -cwômon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To surpass, overcome, destroy, harass, wear out;* supĕrāre, vexāre:—Hæfde dâ se snotra sunu Dauides forcumen and forcŷðed Caldêa eorl *then had the wise son of David overcome and surpassed in knowledge the earl of the Chaldeans*, Salm. Kmbl. 353; Sal. 176: Andr. Kmbl. 2651; An. 1327. Yrfe dîn eall forcômun *hæreditātem tuam vexāvērunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 5. Bring us hælo lîf, wêrigum wîteþeówum, wôpe forcymenum *bring to us weary slaves, worn out by weeping, a life of health*, Exon. 102a; Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151. [*O. Sax.* far-kuman; *Ger.* ver-kommen *to overcome, destroy.*]

fór-cuman; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cômon, -cwômon; *pp.* -cumen [fór *before*; cuman *to come*] *To* FORE-COME, *go before, prevent;* prævĕnire:—Arîs, Drihten, fórcum hî *exurge, Dŏmine, prævĕni eos*, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. Ic fórcom on rîpunga *prævĕni in matūrĭtāte*, 118, 147. [*Ger.* vor-kommen *to come before, occur.*]

for-curfon *cut out*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13; *p. pl. of* for-ceorfan.

for-cûþ; *comp. m.* -cûþera, -cûþra; *sup. m.* -cûþesta, -cûposta; *adj.* [cûþ *known, excellent*] *Perverse, bad, infamous, wicked;* perversus, mălus, nēquam:—Mânfull oðde forcûþ *nēquam*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 30. Se yfela, swâ he oftor on dære fandunge abrŷþ, swâ he forcûþra bið *the oftener the evil man sinks under temptation, the more wicked he will be*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 30. Wearþ he and ealle his geferan forcûþran and

wyrsan ðonne ænig ôðer gesceâft *he and all his companions became more wicked and worse than any other creature*, i. 10, 35. Hí habbaþ ðæs mennisces ðone betstan dæl forloren, and ðone forcûþestan [forcûþeran MS. Bod.] gehealden *they have lost the best part of humanity, and kept the worst* [*worse*], Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 4. Oft ða ealdra forcûþestan men cumaþ to ðam ânwealde and to ðam weorþscipe *the most wicked men of all often come to power and dignity*, 16, 3; Fox 54, 21. Hwæðer he wolde ðâm forcûþestum mannum folgian *would it follow the most wicked men?* 16, 3; Fox 54, 10, 27. Ða Sodomitiscan menn wæron ða forcûþostan *hôminес Sôdômitæ pessîmi êrant*, Gen. 13, 13. [*Goth.* frakunþs *despised.*] DER. unforcûþ.

for-cûþlîce; *adv. Perversely, across;* perverse, transverse: — Ðæra cynega swuran forcûþlîce trêdon *colla rêgum pêdibus calcârent*; Jos. 10, 24.

for-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To rebuke, censure, revile, refuse, reject;* increpâre, maledîcêre, recûsâre, rejicêre:—Ne sceal hine mon cîlðgeong ne forcweðan *one must not while a young child rebuke him*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 14; Gn. Ex. 49. Ða fortrûwodan forsióþ ôðre menn and eác forcweðaþ [MS. forcueðaþ] *the presumptuous despise and also revile other men*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 27. Se wîsa Catulus forcwæþ Nonium ðone rîcan *the wise Catulus censured Nonius the rich*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Drihten forcwæþ swelce ælmessan *the Lord rejected such alms*, Past. 45, 4; Hat. MS. 65 a, 26.

for-cwolstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To swallow down;* haurîre:—Fîfleáfan seáwes þrý bollan fulle lytle sceal forcwolstan *he shall swallow down three little bowls of the juice of cinque-foil*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 18.

for-cwom, *pl.* -cwômon *came upon;* sûpervênit, sûpervênêrunt: —Egsa me and fyrhtu ealne forcwômon *timor et trêmor vênêrunt sûper me*, Ps. Th. 54, 5. v. for-com, -cômon; *p. of* for-cuman.

for-cwysan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shake violently;* conquassâre:—He forcwysde heáfda on eorþan manigra *he shook violently the heads of many in the earth*, Ps. Spl. 109, 7.

for-cymen *overcome, harassed, worn out*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151; *pp. of* for-cuman.

for-cyrfst, he -cyrfþ *cuttest down, he cuts down*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 8: Ps. Lamb. 128, 4; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* for-ceorfan.

for-cyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, subvert, avoid;* pervertêre, subvertêre, evîtâre:—Bûton deáþ hî ne mâgon forcyrran *except they cannot avoid death*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 8.

for-cýðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To surpass* or *excel in knowledge;* scientia excellêre *vel* supêrâre:—Hæfde se snotra sunu Davides forcumen and forcýðed Caldêa eorl *the wise son of David had overcome and surpassed in knowledge the leader of the Chaldeans*, Salm. Kmbl. 353; Sal. 176: 411; Sal. 206.

FORD; *gen.* fordes; *dat.* forde, forda; *m. A* FORD; vâdum:—Ford *vâdum*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 66; Wrt. Voc. 54, 10: 80, 51. Hie flugon ofer Temese bûton ælcum forda *they fled over the Thames without any ford*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28. Neáh ðam forda, ðe man hæt Welinga ford *near the ford which is called Wallingford*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 20. Æt ðam forda [Th. forde] *at the ford*, Byrht. Th. 134, 8; By. 81. Ða Walas adrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pîlum greâtum *the Welsh staked the ford of a river all with great sharp piles*, Chr. Erl. 5, 9, 12. Ofer ðone ford *trans vâdum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 38: Byrht. Th. 134, 22; By. 88: Beo. Th. 1140; B. 568. He oferfôr ðone ford *transîvit vâdum*, Gen. 32, 22. He mihte fordas oferrîdan, ðonne he to hwylcere eá cóme *he might ride over the fords, when he came to any river*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 17. [*Laym.* uord, ford: *Scot.* firth, frith *a bay: O. Frs.* forda: *Dut. Kil.* voord *vâdum: Ger.* furt, *f: M. H. Ger.* vurt, *m: O. H. Ger.* furt, *n: Dan.* fjord, *m. f. a bay, gulf: Swed.* fjärd, *m. a bay: Icel.* fjörðr, *m: Grk.* πόρος, *m. a ford, ferry.*]

for-dǽdla *a destroyer.* v. mân-fordǽdla.

for-dǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deal out, expend;* dispensâre, erôgâre:—Seó fordǽlde on lǽcas eall ðæt heó âhte *quæ in mêdîcos erogâvêrat omnem substantiam suam*, Lk. Bos. 8, 43. [*Goth.* fradailjan *to give away: Dut.* ver-deelen *to divide, distribute: Ger.* ver-theilen *to distribute.*]

for-deáþ *destroys, does for*, Wanl. Catal. 112, 65, col. 2, = for-dêþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-dôn.

for-dêman, to for-dêmanne; *p.* de: *pp.* ed *To condemn, damn;* dijudîcâre, damnâre, condemnâre:—Ðæt hig hine gesealdon ðâm ealdron to dôme, and to ðæs dêman ânwalde to fordêmanne *ut tradêrent illum principâtui, et potestâti præsîdis*, Lk. Bos. 20, 20. On middele sôþlîce godas he fordêmþ *in mêdio autem deos dijudîcat*, Ps. Spl. 81, 1. Ða geseah Iudas ðe hyne belǽwde, ðæt he fordêmed wæs, ða ongan he hrcówsian *tunc vîdens Iudas, qui eum tradîdit, quod damnâtus esset, pœnitentia ductus*, Mt. Bos. 27, 3. Nellen gê dêman, ðæt gê ne sýn fordêmede *judge not, that ye be not condemned*, 7, 1. Ðæt man cristene men, for ealles tó lytlum, to deáþe ne fordême *that christian men, for all too little, be not condemned to death*, L. Eth. v. 3.; Th. i. 304, 17. [*O. Sax.* fardômjan: *O. H. Ger.* firtuoman: *Dut.* verdoemen *to condemn.*]

for-dômednes, -ness, e; *f. Condemnation, proscription;* condemnâtio, proscriptio:—Þurh tyn winter full Godes cyricena bærnesse, and unsceaddiendra fordêmednesse, and slege hâligra martyra unblinnendlîce dôn wæs *per dêcem annos, incendiis ecclêsiârum, proscriptiônibus innôcentum, cædibus martŷrum incessâbiliter acta est*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25.

for-demman; *part.* -demmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut* or *dam up;* obtûrâre:—Swâ swá nædran deáfe, and fordemmende eáran heora *sicut aspîdis surdæ, et obtûrantis aures suas*, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 4. [*Goth.* faurdammjan *to stop up: Ger.* verdammen *to embank, dam up.*]

for-dên *done for, destroyed, defiled*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 15; Cri. 1207; *pp. of* for-dôn.

for-dêþ *does for, destroys*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 1; *3rd pres. sing. of* for-dôn.

for-dettan *to shut up:* obtûrâre, Prov. 21. v. for-dyttan.

for-dician; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To obstruct, shut,* or *fence off with a ditch;* fossâ obstruêre, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-dilgian, -diligian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blot out, destroy;* dêlêre, obnûbilâre, oblîtêrâre:—He wolde ealle his þeóde fram ðâm gingrum ôþ ða yldran fordôn and fordilgian *he would do for and blot out all his nation from the younger to the elder*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 13: 5, 21; S. 643, 26. He ðâ ôðer werod ðære [MS. ðara] mânfullan þeóde fornam and fordilgade *sic cêtêras nefandæ mîlîtiæ côpias delêvit*, 2, 2; S. 504, 7: 5, 13; S. 633, 34. Ðæt hî ôþ forwyrd ǽghwǽr fordiligade ne wæron *ne usque ad internêcionem usquequaque delêrentur*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. [*Orm.* forrdillenn: *Dut.* ver-delgen: *Ger.* ver-tilgen *to extirpate, destroy.*]

for-dimmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make very dim, darken, obscure;* obnûbilâre, obfuscâre, obscûrâre, R. Conc. 1.

for-dôn, to for-dônne; he -dêþ; *p.* ic, he -dyde, ðû -dydest, *pl.* -dydon; *subj. pres.* -dô, *pl.* -dôn; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dyden; *pp.* -dôn, -dên. **I.** *to do for, destroy, kill;* perdêre, destruêre, dêlêre, contêrêre, interfîcêre, occîdêre:—Ondrædaþ ðone, ðe mæg sâwle and lîchaman fordôn on helle *timête eum, qui pôtest et ânimam et corpus perdêre in gehennam*, Mt. Bos. 10, 28: Mk. Bos. 3, 6: Gen. 18, 23: Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 2, 24; L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. He wolde ealle his þeóde fordôn and fordilgian *tôtam ejus gentem dêlêre et exterminâre decrêvêrat*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 13: Deut. 9, 19. He wolde Aaron fordôn *vôluit Aaron contêrêre*, Deut. 9, 20. Ðæt he mǽge fordôn ða unsceaðendan *ut interficiat innôcentem*, Ps. Th. 9, 28. He sêcþ hine to fordônne *quærit perdêre eum*, Ps. Th. 36, 32. Ic fordô hig *ego disperdam eos*, Gen. 6, 13. Ðe dæne scyldigan rihtlîce fordêþ *who lawfully does for the guilty*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 1. Be ðam wîfmen ðe hire bearn fordêþ *de mulière quæ infantem suum occidit*, L. Eng. P. cont. ii. 2; Th. ii. 180, 3. Se biscop towearp and fordyde ða wigbed *pontîfex ipse polluit ac destruxit eas âras*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 18: Chr. 986; Erl. 130, 11: 1075; Erl. 214, 15: Deut. 9, 4. Ðû fordydest ælcne man *perdîdisti omnem*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27. Se here fordydon eall ðæt he oferferde *the army destroyed all that it passed over*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 12. Hî fordydon me *consummâvêrunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 87. Ðæt ic hig fordô *ut contêram eum*, Deut. 9, 14. Ðæt he fordô *ut perdat*, Jn. Bos. 10, 10: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 260; Met. 20, 130. Ðæt we hig fordôn *ut perdâmus illos*, Gen. 19, 13. Ðý-læs hî fordôn ôðra gesceafta *lest they destroy other creatures*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 9. Ðæt he eów ne fordyde *ne dêlêret vos*, Deut. 9, 25. Ðý-læs hî ôðra fordyden ædela gesceafta *lest they should destroy other noble creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 91; Met. 29, 45. Hû oft ic hæbbe fordôn ða Egiptiscan *quotiens contrivêrim Ægyptios*, Ex. 10, 2. **II.** *to seduce, defile, corrupt;* sedûcêre, scêlêrare:—Deáh heó dearnenga fordôn wurde mid ligenum *though she* [*Eve*] *was secretly seduced with lies*, Cd. 30; Th. 39, 22; Gen. 629. Deáþfirenum fordên *defiled by deadly sins*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 15; Cri. 1207. On ða firenum fordône sorgum wlitaþ *on which the defiled by sins shall sorrowfully look*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 16; Cri. 1104. Ðǽr wæs cirm micel, fordénera gedræg *there was a great noise, a tumult of the defiled*, Andr. Kmbl. 85; An. 43. Seóðeþ swearta lêg synne on fordônum *the swart flame of sin shall seethe on the corrupted*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 2; Cri. 995. [*O. Sax.* fardôn: *Dut.* ver-doen *to destroy, kill: Ger.* ver-thun *to waste.*] Used by Shakespeare.

for-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced, -drenct *To make drunk, inebriate, intoxicate;* madefâcêre, inebriâre:—Uton fordrencan ûrne fæder mid wîne *let us make our father drunk with wine*, Gen. 19, 32, 33. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten nâht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrencþ *the man's fasting is naught who inebriates himself on days of abstinence*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 24. Ðâs men sindon mid muste fordrencte *these men are drunken with new wine*, i. 314, 22, 23.

for-drîfan; *p.* -draf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive away, force, compel, drive out, eject, banish;* pellêre, prôpellêre, compellêre, cogêre, expellêre:—Sumne sceal hreóh fordrîfan *the tempest shall drive one away*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 10; Vy. 15. Hine se streám fordrâf *the stream drove him*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 3: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277: Andr. Kmbl. 538; An. 269. Norþhymbra fordrifon heora cining Alhréd of Eoferwîc *the Northumbrians drove their king Alhred from York*, Chr. 774; Erl. 53, 33: 954; Erl. 119, 6. Fordrîf hî *expelle eos*, Ps. Th. 5, 11. Sió wunode on ðam îglande ðe se cyning on fordrifen wearþ *she dwelt in the island on which the king was driven*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 21. Hió geseah ðone fordrifenan cyning *she saw the driven king*, 194, 23.

Lufiaþ fordrifene, forðamðe gē sylfe wēron fordrifene and ūtancymene on Egipta lande *vos āmāte pĕrĕgrinos, qui et ipsi fuistis advĕnæ in terra Ægypti*, Deut. 10, 19, 18. [*Laym.* men al for-dreuen: *O. Sax.* fordrîban: *Dut.* ver-drijven: *Ger.* ver-treiben *to drive away, banish.*]

for-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To make drunk, inebriate*; madefăcĕre, ebriāre:—Gedrēfde hī syndon and astyrede syndon swā swā fordruncen [MS. fordruncon] man *turbāti sunt et mōti sunt sīcut ebrius*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 27. Abigall forswīgode ðæt dysig hiere fordruncnan hlāfordes *Abigail concealed the folly of her drunken lord*, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 13. [*Laym.* for-drunkene cnihtes.]

for-drugian, -druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, parch, wither*; arescĕre, siccāri:—He forheardaþ and fordrugaþ *indūret et arescat*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 6. Hió wǣre fordrugod to duste *it would be dried to dust*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 207; Met. 20, 104. [*Dut.* ver-droogen: *Ger.* ver-trocknen *to dry up.*]

for-druncen, -druncn *drunken*, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 13; *pp. of* for-drincan.

for-druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, wither*; arescĕre:—He byþ aworpen ūt swā twīg, and fordruwaþ *mittĕtur fŏras sīcut palmes, et arescet*, Jn. Bos. 15, 6. [*A. R.* vor-druwede, *pp. pl.*] v. for-drugian.

for-dwilman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To confound*; confundĕre:—Ða mistas fordwilmaþ ða sōþan gesihþe *the mists confound the true sight*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 17.

for-dwīnan, he -dwīneþ, -dwīnþ; *p.* -dwān, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle away, vanish*; evānescĕre:—Fordwīneþ heó sōna *it soon will dwindle away*, Herb. 2, 2; Lchdm. i. 80, 17. Mannes ege hrædlīce fordwīnþ *awe of man quickly vanishes*, Homl. Th. i. 592, 12. Se sceocca fordwān of his gesihþe *Satan vanished from his sight*, ii. 504, 4. [*Chauc.* hondes for-dwîned: *Dut.* ver-dwijnen *to vanish.*]

for-dyde, *pl.* -dydon *did for, destroyed*, Deut. 9, 1: Ps. Lamb. 118, 87: for-dyde, *pl.* -dyden *should do for, destroy*, Deut. 9, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 91; Met. 29, 45; *p. indic. and p. subj. of* for-dōn.

for-dyttan; *part.* -dyttende; *p.* -dytte; *pp.* -dytted, -dytt, -dyt *To close* or *shut entirely up, stop up*; oppillāre, claudĕre, obstruĕre:—Swā swā mæddran deáfre, and fordyttendre hire cĕaran *sīcut aspĭdis surdæ, et obtūrantis aures suas*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 5. Ælc unrihtwīsnes fordyt mūþ hire *omnis iniquĭtas oppilābit os suum*, 106, 42. Is fordyt mūþ sprecendra unrihte þing *obstructum est os lŏquentium iniqua*, 62, 12. Ða wilspringas ðære miclan niwelnisse wurdon fordytte *clausi sunt fontes abyssi*, Gen. 8, 2. [*Laym.* for-dut, *pres. sing. indic.*]

fore = for, *q. v.*; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *for, on account of, for the sake of*; pro, propter, per; *with the dative*; cum dātīvo:—Ne syndon to lufianne ða wīsan fore stōwum, ac for gōdum wīsum stōwe syndon to lufianne *non pro lŏcis res, sed pro bŏnis rēbus lŏca amanda sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 41. Fore miltsum *for his mercies*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 25; Gū. 932. He lāþ biþ ǣghwǣr fore his wonsceaftum *he is everywhere unwelcome on account of his misfortunes*, 87 b; Th. 329, 10; Vy. 32. He fore his mondryhtne mōdsorge wæg *he bare mental sorrow for his master*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 5; Gū. 1024. Nō mearn fore fǣhþe and fyrene *he mourned not on account of his enmity and crime*, Beo. Th. 273; B. 136. Gē scofene wurdon fore oferhygdum in ĕce fȳr *ye were thrust into eternal fire on account of pride*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 140, 6; Gū. 606. II. = for, *q. v. for, on account of, for the sake of*; pro, propter, per; *with the accusative*; cum accusātivo:—Gehālgode fore hine Damiānum *consecrāvit pro eo Damiānum*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 33. III. sometimes fore is separated from its case, v. III. *in* fōre:—Ðæt he hine fore gebǣde *that he might pray for him*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 2. He ahongen wæs fore moncynnes mānforwyrhtum *he was hanged for the evil deeds of mankind*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 27; Cri. 1095. Se þegn fore fæder dǣdum swefeþ *the thane sleeps for his father's deeds*, Beo. Th. 4125; B. 2059.

fōre = fōr; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *before*; cōram, ante, in conspectu, præsente *vel* audiente ălīquo, ante; *with the dative*; cum dātivo:—Se ār Godes ānne wīsfæstne wer gehālgode fōre ðam heremægene *the messenger of God consecrated a wise man before the host*, Andr. Kmbl. 3299; An. 1652. Fela gē fōre monnum mīdaþ *ye conceal much before men*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 10; Gū. 436. Hȳ fōre leódum leóhte blicaþ *they shall shine brightly before the people*, 26 a; Th. 76, 13; Cri. 1239. Gehealdne sind sāwle wið synnum fōre sigedēman *souls have been preserved from sins before the judge triumphant*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 28; Cri. 1061. Fōre Waldende *before the Lord*, 23 b; Th. 66, 12; Cri. 1070. Fōre onsȳne ēcan Dryhtnes standaþ stīþferhþe *the stout-hearted stand before the face of the eternal Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 1441; An. 721. Fōre eágum *before the eyes*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 15; Cri. 1324. II. *before*; ante, *with the accusative*; cum accusātivo:—Sendon hira bēne fōre bearn Godes *they sent their petition before the Son of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2056; An. 1030. Ne sceal ic mīne onsȳn fōre eówere mengu mīðan *I shall not conceal my countenance before your multitude*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 17; Gū. 679. Fōre þreó niht *before three nights*, Andr. Kmbl. 369; An. 185. III. sometimes fōre follows its case or is separated from it:—On ðone Drihten ðe ðes hāligdōm is fōre hālig *by the Lord before whom this relic is holy*, L. O. 1, 2; Th. i. 178, 3, 12. Ðes ār me fōre stondeþ *this messenger stands before me*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 5; Jul. 277. Cumaþ him fōre *come before him*, Ps. Th. 94, 6. Scīneþ ðē leóht fōre *the light shines before thee*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 30; Gen. 614. Him wēpan fōre *plōrēmus cōram eo*, Ps. Th. 94, 6.

fōre; *adv. Before, aforetime, formerly*; antea, ōlim, quondam:—He on Ægypta lande worhte fōre wundur mǣre *he aforetime did great wonders in the land of Egypt*, Ps. Th. 77, 14.

fōre; *gen. dat. acc. of* fōr *a going, journey, course, approach*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 10; Rä. 41, 71: Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23: 4, 27; S. 604, 29. v. fōr, e; *f.*

fōre- *before*, used in composition as the English *fore-*.

fōre-ætȳwian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To fore-show, to go before and show the way*; præmonstrāre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æt-eówian, -ȳwan.

for-ealdian, -ealdigean, -ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-, eald *old*] *To grow* or *wax old, become old*; senescĕre, veterascĕre, inveterascĕre:—Wyrceaþ seódas, ða ðe ne forealdigeaþ *făcīte vōbis sacĕŭlos, qui non veterascunt*, Lk. Bos. 12, 33. Bearn elelendisce forealdodon *filii alĭēni inveterāti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46. Forealldodon ða gewritu *the writings waxed old*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37. Ne foraldige ðeós hand ǣfre *nunquam inveterascat hæc mānus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 24. Ælc ānweald biþ sōna forealdod *every power soon becomes old*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 11. Ðe forealdode wǣron *who were grown old*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 4. [*Ger.* ver-alten *to grow old.*] DER. ealdian, eald.

fōre-astreccan; *p.* -astreahte, -astrehte; *pp.* -astreaht, -astreht *To lay* or *stretch out before*; prōsternĕre:—Ðæt he fōreastrehte hig on wēstene *ut prōsternĕret eos in deserto*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 25. [*Ger.* vor-strecken *to stretch forth.*]

fōre-āþ, fōr-āþ, es; *m. A fore-oath, an oath first taken*; antejūrāmentum, præjūrāmentum, præjūrātio:—So called because it was that by which every accuser or plaintiff commenced his accusation or suit against the accused or defendant. To this the defendant opposed his own fōre-āþ, thereby pleading not guilty to the charge. The oaths both of plaintiff and defendant were supported by consacramentals, respecting the number of which see L. H. 66, § 8; Th. i. 569: v. also **Āþ II, III.** If the fōre-āþ of the accuser failed, the charge was quashed and the accused set at liberty:—Ofgā ælc man his tīhtlan mid fōreāþe *let every man begin his charge with a fore-oath*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 5. Agife ðone fōreāþ on feówer ciricum *let him make his fore-oath in four churches*, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 7. Ofgā his spræce mid fōrāþe *let him begin his suit with a fore-oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31: L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Ofgā man ānfealde lāde mid ānfealdan fōrāþe and þrȳfealde lāde mid þrȳfealdan fōrāþe *one may proceed to a simple exculpation with a simple fore-oath and to a threefold exculpation with a threefold fore-oath* L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 15; cf. Schmid, Ges. der Angelsachsen, foráþ.

fōr-eáðe; *adv. Very easily*; perfăcīle:—God mæg fōreáðe unc ǣt fōresceáwian *God can very easily provide food for us two*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 35.

fōre-beácen, -beácn, es; *n. A fore-token, prodigy, wonder*; prodĭgium, portentum, ostentum:—Ic eom swā fōrebeácen folce manegum *tamquam prodĭgium factus sum multis*, Ps. Th. 70, 6. Fōrebeácna *prodigiōrum* 104, 25. He sigetācen sende manegum, fōrebeácn feala folce Ægipta *misit signa et prodĭgia in mĕdio Ægypti*, 134, 9: Ps. Lamb. 77, 43: Mt. Bos. 24, 24. Sōþlīce leáse cristas and leáse wītegan arīsaþ, and wyrcþ, fōrebeácnu *exsurgent ĕnim pseudochristi, et pseudoprophētæ, et dābunt signa et portenta*, Mk. Bos. 13, 22: Deut. 13, 1. Būton gē tācna and fōrebeácna geseón, ne gelȳfe gē *except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe*, Jn. Bos. 4, 48: Nar. 50, 21: -beácno, Blickl. Hom. 117, 30.

fōre-beón *to be before* or *over, to preside*; præesse, Scint. 32, 58. v. fōre-eom, fōre-wesan.

fōre-beran; *part.* -berende; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǣron; *pp.* -boren *To prefer*; præferre:—He sundorlīf and munuclīf wæs fōreberende eallum ðām weólum and ārum ðæs eorþlīcan rīces *ĕrat vitam privātam et mŏnachĭcam cunctis regni divĭtiis et hŏnōrĭbus præfĕrens*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. v. fōr-beran.

fōre-bētan; *p.* -bētte; *pp.* -bēted [fōre *before, full, entire*; bētan *to make amends*] *To make full amends to* or *for anyone* or *anything*; compensāre prō ălīquo:—Lādige mid his māgan, ðe fǣhþe mōton mid-beran, oððe fōrebētan *let him clear himself with his kinsmen, who must bear the feud with him, or make full amends for it*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 27: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 23. Gif he nyte hwā him fōrebēte *if he know not who shall make full amends for him*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 12: L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 8.

fōre-birig; *dat. s. of* fōre-burh *a vestibule*, Ex. 29, 32.

fōre-bodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FOREBODE, *announce, declare*; annuntiāre, prōnuntiāre:—Mūþ mīn fōrebodaþ rihtwīsnysse ðīne *os meum annuntiābit justĭtiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 16. Fōrebodaþ tunge [MS. tunga] mīn spræca ðīne *prōnuntiābit lingua mea elŏquium tuum*, 118, 172.

fōre-breóst, es; *n. The fore-breast, breast, chest*; præcordia, thōrax = θώραξ:—Fōrebreóst *præcordia*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 23; Wrt. Voc. 44, 9.

fóre-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig, -birig; *f.* I. *a fore-court, entrance-court, vestibule;* vestíbulum:—Hig etaþ ða hlâfas on ðæs geteldes fórebirig *comédent pânes in tabernáculi testimónii vestíbulo*, Ex. 29, 32. II. *a wall before a fortification;* pro-múrale, múrus ante múrum, dictum ex eo quod pro múnitione sit [*Du Cange*]:—Fóreburh *promúrale*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 118; Wrt. Voc. 36, 38.

fóre-bỹsen, e; *f.* [fóre, býsen *an example, model*] *A fore-model, an example;* exemplum:—Arcebisceop sceal hâlgian and getryman mid gódan mynegunga and fórebýsene *an archbishop shall hallow and strengthen them with good admonitions and example*, Chr. 694; Th. 67, 43.

fóre-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen [fóre *fore*, ceorfan *to cut*] *To cut off the front;* præcidere:—Ic fóreceorfe *præcido*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 35.

fóre-ceorfend, es; *m.* [fóre-ceorfende, *part. of* fóre-ceorfan] *A fore-cutter, front tooth;* præcísor, Wrt. Voc. 282, 73.

fore-costian, -costigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [=for-costian] *To profane, pollute;* profanáre:—Gyf rihtwísnys mín hí forecostigaþ *si justítias meas profanáverint*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 31.

fóre-cuman; *part.* -cumende; ic -cume, ðú -cumest, -cymest, -cymst, he -cumeþ, -cymeþ, -cymþ, -cimþ, *pl.* -cumaþ; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cómon, -cwómon; *pp.* -cumen *To come forth, come before, prevent;* prævénire:—Ðæt ðú sí fórecumende Drihtnes onsýne in andetnesse *quo præoccupando fáciem Dómini in confessióne*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 42. God fórecymeþ me *Deus prævéniet me*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10. Fórecymþ *prævéniet*, 67, 34. Ic fórecom oððe ic fórhradode ou rípunga oððe on rípnysse *prævéni in matúritáte*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 147. Ðú fórecóme hine on bletsunge swétnysse *prævénisti eum in benedictiónibus dulcédinis*, Ps. Spl. 20, 3. Fórecómon eágan míne to ðé on dægréd *prævénerunt óculi mei ad te dilúculo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 148: 17, 21. [*Goth.* faura-qíman.] v. fór-cuman.

fóre-cwedan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To foresay, predict;* prædícere, propónere:—Hét he him sillabas and word fórecwedan *addídit et syllábas ac verba dicenda illi propónere*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 13. Ealle ðás þing swá se bisceop fórecwæþ, of endebyrdnysse gelumpon and gefyllede wǽron *quæ cuncta ut prædixérat antistes, ex ordine complèta sunt*, 3, 15; S. 541, 37. Swá swá we on ðysse ærran béc feáwum wordum fórecwǽdon *ut præcédente libro paucis dixímus*, 4, 1; S. 563, 18. Sume men eác swylce sægdon, ðæt heó, þurh witedómes gást, ða ádle fórecwǽde [MS. -cwede], ðe heó on forþferde *sunt étiam qui dícant, quia per prophéticæ spíritum, pestilentiam qua ipsa esset múrtura, prædixérat*, 4, 19; S. 588, 15. Swá hit fórecweden wæs *ut prædictum érat*, 3, 15; S. 542, 3. [*Goth.* faura-qiþan.] DER. cwedan.

fóre-cwide, es; *m. A foretelling, prophecy;* prædictio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóre-cymeþ, -cymþ *prævéniet*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10: 67, 34. v. fóre-cuman.

fóre-cynn; *pl. n. Ancestors, predecessors, progenitors;* antecessóres, prædecessóres, progénitóres, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóre-cynren, es; *n. A progeny;* progénies, Cot. 154.

fored; *part. Broken, fractured;* fractus:—Gif monnes ceáca mon fórslihþ ðæt hie beón fórede *if a man smite another's cheeks that they be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 15, note 34. Se foreda fót [MS. foot] *the fractured foot*, Past. 11, 2; Hat. MS. 15 a, 4. v. forod.

fóre-dúru, e; *f.* -dýr, es; *n. A fore-door, porch, an entry, hall;* vestíbulum, propýlæum = *πρόπυλαιον*:—Fóredýre *vestíbula*, Cot. 190.

fóre-eom [fóre *before*, eom *am*] *I am before* or *over, I preside;* præsum:—Ic begíme oððe ic fóre-eom *præsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 32. v. fóre-wesan.

fóre-fæder, fóre-fæderas FOREFATHER, FOREFATHERS; májores. v. forþfæderas.

fore-feng, -fong, es; *m.* [=for-feng] *A seizing, rescuing;* apprehensio:—Be forstolenes monnes forefonge *of seizing a stolen man*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 15. Be forefonge [forefenge MSS. B, G, H.], 72; Th. i. 148, 5. Be forstolenes ceápes forefonge *of the rescuing of stolen property*, 75; Th. i. 150, 4. v. for-fang.

fóre-fón, ic -fó; *p.* -féng, *pl.* -fêngon; *pp.* -fangen *To take before, anticipate;* anticípare:—Fórefêngon wæccan eágan míne *anticipavérunt vigílias óculi mei*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 76, 4. Rade fórefó us mildheortnysse ðíne *cito anticípent nos miseréricordiæ tuæ*, Ps. Spl. C. 78, 8.

fóre-gán; *p.* -eóde; *pp.* -gán To go before, precede; præcédere:—Mildheortnys and sóþfæstnys fóregáþ ansýne ðíne *miseréricordia et véritas præcédent fáciem tuam*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 15. Óðer fóre-eóde ða sunnan *una sólem præcédebat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 24. v. fóre-gangan, fór-gán.

fóre-gangan; *part.* -gangende; *p.* -geóng, -gêng, *pl.* -geóngon, -gêngon; *pp.* -gangen *To go before, precede;* præcédere:—Hí wǽron fóregangende in done lêg *they were going before into the flame*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 31. Hine sóþfæstnes fóregangeþ *justítia ante eum ambulábit*, Ps. Th. 84, 12. Hwæt ðǽr fóreganga oððe hwæt ðǽr æfterfylige we ne cunnon *quid autem præcessérit quidve sequátur ignórámus*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 22. [*Ger.* vor-gehen *to precede.*] v. fóre-gán, fór-gangan.

fóre-gehât, es; *n. A fore-promise, vow;* prómissio:—Ðæt fóregehât forgifenysse, ðe we habbaþ fram Gode *prómissio remissiónis, quam hábémus a Deo*, Bd. Whelc. 341, 27. On ðínum fóregehâtum *in, promissiónibus tuis*, 341, 26.

fóre-genga, an; *m.* I. *a fore-goer, fore-runner, predecessor;* prædecessor:—Ðætte swá ædele fóregenga swylcne yrfeweard hæfde *that so noble a predecessor should have such an heir*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 33: 3, 9; S. 533, 12: 4, 30; S. 609, 6. Laurentius bií his fóregengan bebyrged wæs *Laurence was buried beside his predecessor*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 6. Ða fóregengan, yldran usse *those ancestors, our parents*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 13; Ph. 437. On hiora fóregengena dagum *in diébus antíquis*, Ps. Th. 43, 2. II. *a fore-runner;* prodrómus = *πρόδρομος*:—Hæfde fóregenga fýrene loccas *their fore-runner had fiery locks*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 9; Exod. 120. Done fóregengan Fæder ælmihtig gesette *the almighty Father had placed that fore-runner*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 7; Gú. 504. [*Dut.* voor-ganger: *Ger.* vor-gänger *a predecessor.*]

fóre-genge, an; *f. A fore-goer, female servant;* ancilla:—Hyre fóregenge [MS. fóregenga] blâc-hleór ides *her servant, the pale-faced woman*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 127.

fóre-gesettan; *part.* -gesettende; *p.* -gesette; *pp.* -gesett, -geset *To place before;* præpónere:—Fóregesettendum ðám swýðe hâlgan gódspellum *præpósitis sacrosanctis evangéliis*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 27. [*Goth.* faura-gasatjan *to present.*] v. fóre-settan.

fóre-gewítnys, -nyss, e; *f. False witness;* falsum testímónium:—Ðæt heora ænig on fóre-gewítnysse sý *quod eórum áliquis in falso testímónium sit*, L. Ath. i. 10; Wilk. 58, 22; Lambd. 49, 12, = wóhre gewítnesse, Th. i. 204, 23; *dat. sing. f. of* wóh and gewítnes.

fóre-gilpan; *p.* -gealp, *pl.* -gulpon; *pp.* -golpen *To boast greatly;* valde jactáre:—Ðæt he wǽre cumen to ðám gódan tídum ðe Rómáne eft fóregulpon *that he was come to the good times of which the Romans afterwards boasted greatly*, Ors. cont. 4, 7; Bos. 12, 13.

fóre-gísel; *gen.* -gísles; *m.* [gísel *a hostage*] *A foremost hostage, principal* or *eminent hostage;* præstans *vel* electus obses:—Salde se here him fóregíslas and micle áþas *the army gave him eminent hostages with great oaths*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 16: 877; Erl. 79, 24. Norþhymbre and Eást-Engle hæfdon Ælfrede cyninge áþas gesealde, and Eást-Engle fóregísla vi *the Northumbrians and East-Angles had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East-Angles six principal hostages*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 4.

fóre-gleáw; *adj. Very prudent;* providus, præ aliis sápiens:—Fóregleáw *providus*, R. Ben. 64: Homl. Th. ii. 152, 2. Fóregleáwe ealde úþwitan *very prudent ancient philosophers*, Menol. Fox 328; Men. 165.

fóre-gleáwlíce; *adv. Providently, prudently;* provide, R. Ben. interl. 3.

fóre-gleáwnes, -ness, e; *f. Providence, prudence, carefulness;* providentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóre-gulpon *boasted greatly*, Ors. cont. 4, 7; Bos. 12, 13; *p. pl. of* fóre-gilpan.

fóre-héafod *the forehead;* frons, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fór-héafod.

fóre-mǽre; *def.* se fóre-mǽra; *sup.* -mǽrost, -mǽrest; *adj. Fore-great, very honourable, illustrious, eminent, famous, celebrated;* præclárus, illustris, excellens, fámósus, celeberrimus:—Ic nǽfre ne geseah ne gehýrde nǽnne wísne mon ðe mâ wolde bión wrecca, and earm, and ælþiódig, and forsewen, ðonne wélig, and weorþ, and ríce, and fóremǽre on his ágnum earde *I never saw nor heard of any wise man who would rather be an exile, and miserable, and foreign, and despised, than wealthy, and honourable, and powerful, and eminent in his own country*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17. Is mín land nú fóremǽre, and me swýðe unbléo *hærédítas mea præclára est mihi*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Hwǽr is nú se fóremǽra and se arǽda Rómwára heretoga *where is now the illustrious and the prudent consul of the Romans?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 6. Hæfde gefohten fóremǽrne blǽd Iudith *Judith had gained illustrious honour*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. Fóremǽre Simon and Iudas symble wǽron Drihtne dýre *the celebrated Simon and Jude were always dear to the Lord*, Menol. Fox 378; Men. 190. Hú he fóremǽrost seó *how he may be most illustrious*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 34: 18, 3; Fox 64, 35. Se wer se fóremǽresta *the most eminent man*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, note 37.

fóre-mǽrlíc; *adj. Eminent;* præclárus:—Hú weorþlíc and hú fóremǽrlíc *how honourable and how eminent*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 34.

fóre-mǽrnes, fór-mǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. Greatness, eminence, renown, glory;* clárítas:—Weorþscipe and fóremǽrnes *dignity and renown*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 7: 33, 1; Fox 122, 12.

fóre-manian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fore-warn;* prænónere:—He fóremanod wæs *prænónítus fuérat*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 39.

fóre-meahtig, fóre-mihtig; *adj. Prepotent, most mighty;* præpótens:—Ða fóremeahtige folces ræswan *the prepotent chieftains of the folk*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 24; Gen. 1669. Ðǽr he ealdordóm onfêhþ, fóremihtig ofer fugla cynn *where it [the phœnix] receives supremacy, most mighty over the race of birds*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 21; Ph. 159: Cd. 208; Th. 257, 33; Dan. 667.

fóre-mearood; *part. Fore-noted;* prænótátus, Cot. 157.

fóre-mihtig; *adj. Prepotent, most mighty;* præpótens, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 33; Dan. 667. v. fóre-meahtig.

fóre-mihtiglíce, -mihtlíce; *adv. Most mightily;* strénue, Cot. 202.

fóre-múnt, es; *m. A fore-mount, promontory;* promontórium, Cot. 149.

fórene ? *before;* ante, citius, Lye:—Gif hine hwā fórene [MS. A, of the 12th century has fóra] forstande *if any one stand up for him*, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17; Wilk. 139, 22, 23. v. Schmid, s. v. forstandan.

fóre-rím, es; *m. A prologue, preface;* prológus:—Onginneþ fórerím *incipit prológus*, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 1, 1.

fóre-rynel, fór-rynel, es; *m.* [fóre, fór *before;* rynel, es; *m. a runner*] *A fore-runner;* præcursor:—Iohannes his fórerynel wæs on lífe ge on deáþe *John was his fore-runner both in life and in death*, Ælfc. T. 24, 20: Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28, MS. Cot. v. fór-rynel.

fore-sacan; *p.* fore-sóc [=for-sacan] *to forbid;* prohíbere:—Foresóc odde forbeád *prohibébat*, Mt. Lind. Kmbl. 3, 14.

fóre-séde *foretold, predicted*, Mt. Bos. 24, 25; *p. of* fóre-secgan.

fóre-sægde *foretold, told*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16: biseno foresægde *parabolam proposuit*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24; *p. of* fóre-secgan.

fóre-sége *should provide;* providéret, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 8; *3rd sing. imperf. subj. of* fóre-seón.

fóre-sendan *to send before*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41, MS. D. v. fóre-sendan.

fóre-sáwe *foresawest;* prævidisti, Ps. Th. 138, 2; *2nd sing. p. of* fóre-seón.

fóre-sceáwere, es; *m. A foreshewer, foreseer;* prævísor, Consid. ætátum lunæ in módo génitis, Lye.

fóre-sceáwian, fóre-sceáwigan, fór-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshew, foresee, provide;* præ-ostendére, pónere in conspectu, prævidére, providére:—Ic fóresceáwige *prævideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 3. God fóresceáwaþ him sylf ða offrunge *Deus providébit sibi victímam*, Gen. 22, 8. He him fóresceáwode sumne heretogan *he provided them a leader*, Jud. 6, 8. Dæt he fóresceáwode hū he hig gecígde *ut vidéret quid vócáret ea*, Gen. 2, 19. Ic wisce dæt hig fóresceáwodon hira ende *útinam nóvissima providérent*, Deut. 32, 29. Hū hit gebýreþ to fóresceáwigenne *quómodo oporteat providére*, L. Ecg. P. cont. i. 1; Th. ii. 170, 3. DER. sceáwian.

fóre-sceáwung, fór-sceáwung, e; *f. A* FORESHEWING, *foreseeing, foresight, providence;* providentia:—Beó dé ân fóresceáwung *let there be one providence to thee*, Basil. admn. 3; Norm. 38, 17. Fóresceáwung Godes *God's providence*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 30: 39, 5; Fox 218, 21. Com hit mid Godes fóresceáwunge and bletsunge *it came with God's providence and blessing*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 22: Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15. On ðara þinga fóresceáwunge *in rérum providéntia*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 7. Þurh godcundan fóresceáwunga *through divine providence*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6: fóresceáuung *prudentia*, Ktl. 108, 25.

fóre-scyttels, es; *m.* [fóre, scyttels *a bolt, bar*] *A fore-bolt, bar;* repágulum:—Dæt ænig elda meahte swá fæstlíce fórescyttelsas ó inhebban *that any one should ever raise up such firm bars*, Exon. 122; Th. 20, 4; Cri. 312.

fóre-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -séde; *pp.* -sægd, -séd *To* FORE-SAY, *foretell, predict, announce;* præfári, prædicére, prædicáre, pronuntiáre, annuntiáre:—Ic fóresecge odde bodige *prædico*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 48, 40. Dæt se bisceop Aidan dám scypfarendum done storm towardne fóresægde *ut episcópus Aidan nautis tempestátem futúram prædixérit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16: Ps. Th. 118, 172: 147, 8. Gerises to fóresægcane gódspell *oportet prædícari evangélium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 10. Iosue cwæþ ða to ðám fóresédan érendracum *Joshua then spoke to the aforesaid messengers*, Jos. 6, 22. [*Ger.* vor-sagen *to recite to a person.*]

fóre-sendan; ic -sende; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To send before;* præmittére:—Ic fóresende *præmitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41.

fóre-seón, to -seónne; *p.* ic, he -seah, dú -sáwe, *pl.* -sáwon; *pp.* -sewen *To see before,* FORESEE, *provide;* prævidére, providére:—Swylce eác be heora andlysene is to þenceanne and to fóreseónne *de eórum quóque stipendio cógitandum atque providendum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 21. Dú ealle míne wegas wel fóresáwe *omnes vias meas prævidisti*, Ps. Th. 138, 2. He fóreseah Godes cyricum and mynstrum micle frécnesse towearde *he foresaw much peril awaiting God's churches and monasteries*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46: 3, 15; S. 542, 4. Dæt he him on his biscopscíre gerisene stówe fóresége and sealde, on dære de he mid his geferum wunian mihte *ut in diœcési sua providéret et dáret ei locum, in quo cum suis apte dégére pótuisset*, 4, 1; S. 565, 8. [*Ger.* vor-sehen *to foresee, provide.*]

fóre-seónd, es; *m. One who foresees, a provider;* provisor:—Lícode ðam árfæstan fóreseónde úre hælo *placuit pio provisóri salútis nostræ*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 13.

fóre-seónes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A foreseeing, foresight, providence;* provísio, providentia:—Heó ða cúþestan andsware dære upplícan fóreseónesse o.. ęng *accépit ipsa certíssimum súpernæ provisiónis responsum*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 1. Mid ða godcundan fóreseónesse *divína provisióne*, 5, 6; S. 619, 21. Mid ða árfæstan fóreseónysse úres alýsendes *pia redemptóris nostri provisióne*, 4, 9; S. 576, 26.

fóre-setnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* I. *a thing proposed, proposition, purpose, intention;* propósitio, propósitum:—Wæs seó cwén lustfulliende dære gódan fóresetnesse and willan ðæs iungan *the queen rejoiced at the young man's good purpose and will*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 32: 5, 20; S. 642, 17. Héredodon hí his gemynd and his fóresetnesse *laudávérunt ejus própósítum*, 5, 19; S. 637, 26: 4, 23; S. 593, 15. Ic ontýne on sealmlofe ingehygdnessa odde fóresetnysse míne *áperiam in psaltério propósitiónem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 5. Ic sprece fóresetnyssa fram frymþe *lóquar propósitiónes ab initio*, 77, 2. II. *that which is placed before, a preposition;* præpósitio:—Præpósitio mæg beón gecweden on Englisc fóresetnyss *præpósitio may be called in English a fore-setting*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 10: 5; Som. 3, 52.

fóre-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set before, propose, shut, close in;* præpónere, propónere, præclúdere:—Hí ða ylcan Ealdseaxan næfdon ágenne cyning, ac ealdormen wæron heora þeóde fóresette *non hábent régem ílidem antíqui Saxónes, sed satrápas suæ genti præpósítos*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 23. He fóresette on his móde dæt he wolde cuman to Rome *propósuit ánimo vénire Rómam*, 5, 19; S. 637, 23. Hí ná fóresetton dé on gesihþe his *non propósuérunt te in conspectu suo*, Ps. Spl. 85, 13: 53, 3. Gemétton [MS. gemettan] we us storme fóresette *invénímus nos tempestáte præclúsos*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31.

fóre-settendlíc; *adj. Set before, prepositive;* præpósitívus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-seuwenes, -ness, e; *f.* [=for-sewennes] *A despising, contempt, dishonour;* contemptus, dedécus:—On mínre unwurþnesse and foreseuwenesse *on account of my unworthiness and dishonour*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 23.

fóre-singend, es; *m. A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes, a precentor;* præcentor, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 37; Wrt. Voc. 28, 19.

fóre-sittan, *part.* -sittende; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To sit before* or *in front, to preside;* præsidére:—Wæs fóresittende se Arcebiscop Þeodórus *the Archbishop Theodore was presiding*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 25. Fóresittendum Theodóre *præsidente Theodóro*, 4, 17; S. 585, 24. [*Ger.* vor-sitzen *to preside.*]

fóre-smeagan-smeágean *to premeditate;* præmeditári:—Ne scyle gé on eówrum heortum fóresmeágean, hū gé andswarion *pónite in cordíbus vestris non præmeditári, quemadmódum respondeátis*, Lk. Bos. 21, 14. Foresmeagan *scrutari, investigare*, Hpt. Gl. DER. smeágan.

fóre-smeáung, e; *f. Premeditation;* præmeditátio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóre-snotor; *adj. Highly sagacious;* prudentíssimus:—Fóresnotre men *highly sagacious men*, Beo. Th. 6305; B. 3163.

fore-spæc, e; *f. A speaking for* or *together, an assenting, agreement;* astipulátio:—Dæt eall gelæst sý dæt on úre forespræce stænt *that all be fulfilled which stands in our agreement*, L. Ath. v. § 3; Th. i. 232, 8. v. fore-spræc

fóre-spæc, e; *f. A fore-speech, preface;* præfátio:—Fórespæc *præfátio*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 126; Wrt. Voc. 51, 39. v. fóre-spræc.

fore-speca, an; *m.* [=for, speca *a speaker*] *One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron;* prolócútor, advócátus:—Forespeca [=for-speca] *causídicus, advócátus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 67; Wrt. Voc. 34, 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 997; 539, 33; 540, 15.

fóre-specen; *part. Fore-spoken, aforesaid;* præfátus, prædictus:—Dó ðæt [MS. dæs] leán to ðám fórespecenan gódum *add that reward to the aforesaid goods*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 190, 2. v. fóre-sprecen.

fore-spræc, -spæc, e; *f.* [=for, spræc *a speech*] *A speaking for, a defence, an assenting, agreement;* defensio, excúsátio, astipulátio:—Ic secge ðæt sió forespræc ne dýge, náuder ne ðam scyldigan, ne ðam ðe him foreþingaþ *I say that the defence does no good, neither to the guilty, nor to him who pleads for him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 6.

fóre-spræc, fóre-spæc, e; *f.* [fóre- *fore-*, spræc *a speech*] *A fore-speech, preface, introduction, a speaking before for another, a fore-promise;* præfátio, præ-sponsio:—Dis is seó fórespræc hū S. Gregorius ðas bóc gedihte, ðe man Pastoralem nemnaþ *this is the preface how St. Gregory made this book which people call Pastoral*, Past. pref; Cot. MS. Beóþ ða ungewittigan cild gehealdene on ðam fulluhte þurh fórespræce ðæs godfæder *unknowing children are saved in baptism by the fore-promise of the godfather*, Bd. Whelc. 180, 44.

fore-spreca, -spræca, an; *m.* [=for-speca] *One who speaks for another, an advocate;* prolócútor, advócátus:—Dæt he beó mín freónd and forespreca, and dære [MS. ðara] hálgan stówe freónd and forespræca *that he be my friend and advocate, and the friend and advocate of the holy place*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 524, 34–525, 1. He gebond feónda forespreccan *he bound the advocate of fiends* [*the devil*], Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 6; Cri. 733. Cleopedon feónda forespreccan *the advocates of the fiends cried out*, 36 a; Th. 118, 7; Gú. 236. [*Ger.* für-sprecher, *m. an advocate.*]

fóre-sprecen, -specen, fór-sprecen; *part.* FORE-SPOKEN, *aforesaid, forementioned;* præfátus, prædictus:—Se fórespreceña here *the fore-mentioned army*, Chr. 896; Erl. 93, 34. Se fórespreceña Godes man *præfátus cléricus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 5. He on dæt fórespreceñe mynster gedón and gepeóded wæs *he had been put in and joined to the aforesaid monastery*, 5, 19; S. 637, 29.

fóre-stæppan *to step* or *go before, precede*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 30: Ps. Lamb. 88, 15. v. fóre-steppan.

fóre-stæppend, es; *m.* [fóre-stæppende; *part. of* fóre-stæppan] *A stepper* or *goer before;* præcessor:—Se ðe fórestæppend ys *qui præcessor est*, Lk. Bos. 22, 26.

fôre-stæppung, e; *f. A stepping before, preventing, anticipation;* præventio, anticipātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôre-stæpþ *steps before, precedes*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 18; *pres. of* fôre-stapan.

fôre-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand before, to excel;* præstāre:—Fôrestandan *præstāre*, Cot. 149.

fôre-standende; *part. Standing before;* præstans:—Biscop oððe fôre-standende *antistes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 9.

fôre-stapan; he -stæpþ; *p.* ic, he -stôp, ðû -stôpe, *pl.* -stôpon; *impert.* -stape, -stæpe, *pl.* -stapaþ; *pp.* -stapen *To step before, prevent, come* or *go before, precede;* prægrĕdi, prævĕnire, præīre, præcēdĕre:—Forðan ðû fôrestôpe hine on blætsungum *quŏniam prævēnisti eum in benedictiōnibus*, Ps. Lamb. 20, 4. Arís cáld Drihten, fôrestæpe oððe fôrhrada hine *exsurge Dŏmine, prævēni eum*, 16, 13. Ða ðe fôrestôpon hinę þreádon, ðæt he sûwode *qui præibant, increpābant eum, ut tăcĕret*, Lk. Bos. 18, 39. Fŷr ætfôran him fôrestæpþ *ignis ante ipsum præcēdet*, Ps. Lamb. 96, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 18. Paulus fôrestôp Stephanum *Paul preceded Stephen*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22.

fôre-steall, es; *m.* [fôre *before*, steall from stellan *to leap*] *A leaping before, forestalling, rescue;* assultus, interceptio:—Ða Iudēiscan ealdras geornlîce smeádon hû hî Hǽlend Crist acwellan mihton, ondrēdon him swâ-ðeáh ðæs folces fôresteall *the Jewish elders earnestly deliberated how they might slay Jesus Christ, but they dreaded a rescue by the people*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14. v. fôr-steal.

fôre-steóra, an; *m. A fore-steerer, man at the prow of a ship;* prōrēta, prōræ conductor, Cot. 149.

fôre-steppan, -stæppan, ic -steppe, -stæppe, he -stepþ, *pl.* -steppaþ, -stæppaþ; *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step* or *come before, to prevent, go before, precede;* prægrĕdi, prævĕnire, anticīpāre, præcēdĕre:—Mîn God fôrscŷt [MS. forscytte] oððe fôrestepþ me *Deus meus prævēniet me*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 11. Fôrhradien oððe fôresteppen [MS. forhradian oððe forcsteppan] us ðîne mildheortnessa *antĭcipent nos miserĭcordiæ tuæ*, 78, 8. Ic fôrestæppe *præcēdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 30. Mildheortnys and sôþfæstnys fôresteppaþ [Lamb. fôrestæppaþ] ansŷne ðîne *misericordia et vēritas præcēdent făciem tuam*, Ps. Spl. 88, 15.

fôre-stîgan; *p.* -stâg, -stâh, *pl.* -stigon; *pp.* -stigen *To go before, to excel;* excellēre:—Ic fôrestîge *excelleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 45, MS. C. DER. stîgan.

fôre-stihtod, -stihtud; *part.* [stihtian *to dispose, order*] *Fore-appointed* or *ordained, determined;* prædestĭnātus, definītus:—Fôrestihtod, fôre-stihtud *prædestĭnātus*, Scint. de Prædest. Æfter ðam ðe fôrestihtod wæs *sĕcundum quod definītum est*, Lk. Bos. 22, 22.

fôre-stihtung, e; *f. A fore-appointment;* prædestĭnātio, dispensātio:—Mid fôrestihtunge ðære godcundan ārîzestnesse *by the dispensation of the divine mercy*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, note 42: Homl. Th. ii. 364, 29.

fôre-stôp, ðû -stôpe, *pl.* -stôpon *stepped before, prevented, went before, preceded*, Ps. Lamb. 20, 4: Lk. Bos. 18, 39: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22; *p. of* fôre-stapan.

fôre-swerian; *p.* ic, he -swôr, ðû -swôre, *pl.* -swôron; *pp.* -sworen *To* FORESWEAR, *declare before;* antejūrāre:—Ðæt land, ðe ic fôreswôr heora fæderum *terram, pro qua* [*ante-*] *jūrāvi patrĭbus eōrum*, Num. 14, 23. Ðæt land, de ðû hira fæderum fôreswôre *terram, pro qua* [*ante-*] *jūrasti patrĭbus eōrum*, 11, 12.

fôre-tâcen, -tâcn, es; *n. A* FORE-TOKEN, *presage, sign, wonder;* præsāgium, prodīgium:—Fôretâcn ēcra gôda *a fore-token of eternal blessings*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 21: Ps. Spl. 77, 48: 70, 8. Ðæt bið fôretâcna mǽst *that shall be the greatest of fore-tokens*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 34; Cri. 893. He sette on him word tâcna heora and fôretâcna *pŏsuit in eis verba signōrum suōrum et prodigiōrum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 25. He sende fôretâcna *emisit prodīgia*, 134, 9.

fôre-tâcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshow;* præmonstrāre:—Ðætte seó sâwl þrôwiende wæs, ðætte se lîchoma fôretâcnode *quod anĭma passa sit cāro præmonstrābat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 17.

fôre-teohhung, -teohhung, e; *f. Predestination;* prædestĭnātio:—Sió godcunde fôreteohhung is ânfeald and unawendendlîc *the divine predestination is simple and unchangeable*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 16. Be ðære fôreteohunga Godes *concerning the predestination of God*, Bt. titl. xxxix; Fox xviii. 16. v. fôre-tiohung.

fôre-teón; *p.* -teóde; *pp.* -teód *To pre-dispose, pre-ordain;* prædispōnĕre, præordināre:—Swâ ðê bearn weorþaþ geboren syððan, ða ylcan ic ǽr fôreteóde *ecce nātio filiōrum tuōrum quibus dispŏsui*, Ps. Th. 72, 12. Swâ monige swâ fôreteóde wǽron to ēcum lîfe *quotquot ĕrant præordīnāti ad vītam æternam*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 36.

fôre-tôþ; *pl. m. The fore-teeth;* præcīsōres, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 101; Wrt. Voc. 43, 30. v. tôþ *a tooth*.

fôre-þanc, es; *m. Forethought, consideration;* considĕrātio: — Bið andgit ǽghwǽr sélest, ferhþes fôreþanc *understanding is everywhere best, forethought of mind*, Beo. Th. 2124; B. 1060. Nâhton fôreþances wîsdômes gewitt *they had no sense of wisdom's foresight*, Elen. Kmbl. 712; El. 356. Ða hât-heortan hie mid nâne fôreþance nyllaþ gestillan *the furious will not calm themselves with any consideration*, Past. 40, 6; Cot. MS. v. fôre-þonc.

fôre-þancliċe; *adv. Considerately, prudently;* considĕrāte, provĭde, Past. 15, 5, Lye.

fôre-þancolnes, -ness, e; *f. Forethought, prudence;* prūdentia:—Seó smeáung mîne heortan wile sprecan fôreþancolnesse *meditātio cordis mei lŏquētur prūdentiam*, Ps. Th. 48, 3.

fôre-þancul, -þoncol, fôr-þoncol; *adj. Forethinking, provident, prudent;* prōvĭdus, prūdens:—Se fôreþancula wer *the provident man*, Past. 41, 5; Hat. MS. 57 b, 16.

fore-þencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht [= for-þencan] *To distrust, despair;* diffidĕre, despērāre:—Ðŷ-læs he hine for ðære wynsuman wyrde fortrûwige, oððe for ðære rēdan foreþence *lest he on account of pleasant fortune should be arrogant, or on account of the affliction should despair*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 18.

fôre-þencan, -þencean; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To* FORETHINK, *consider beforehand;* præcōgĭtāre, præmēdĭtāri:—Se lâreów sceal mid geornfullice ingehygde fôreþencean *the teacher must consider beforehand with careful meditation*, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 20 a, 1.

fore-þingere, es; *m.* [fore = for, þingere *a pleader*] *One who pleads for another, an intercessor;* intercessor:—Sceolon ða ædelan Godes þeówas beón his folces foreþingeras *the noble servants of God should be the intercessors of his people*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 11.

fore-þingian, for-þingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fore = for, þingian *to plead*] *To plead for anyone, intercede, defend;* intercēdĕre, defendĕre:—Ic secge ðæt ṡió forespræc ne dŷge, nâuðer ne ðam scyldigan, ne ðam ðe him foreþingaþ *I say that the defence does no good, neither to the guilty, nor to him who pleads for him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 7. Foreþinga for synnum mînum *intercēde pro peccātis meis*, Wanl. Catal. 293, 28, col. 2: 294, 25, col. 1. Ne cweðe ic nâ ðæt ðæt yfel sîe ðæt mon helpe ðæs unscyldigan, and him foreþingie *I do not say that it is wrong that a man should help the innocent, and defend him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 4: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 3: 24; Th. i. 78, 10.

fore-þingiend, es; *m. One who pleads for another, an intercessor;* intercessor:—Us Drihten sealde ðê foreþingiend *nobis Dŏmĭnus dĕdit te intercessōrem*, Wanl. Catal. 294, 34, col. 1.

fore-þingrêden, e; *f. A pleading for anyone, intercession;* intercessio:—Þurh foreþingrædena hâligra martira ðînra *per intercessiōnes sanctōrum martўrum tuōrum*, Wanl. Catal. 294, 16, col. 1. Ic gyrne fultum ðînre foreþingrêdene ðû hâligoste mægden and þrôwystre *implōro auxĭlium tuæ interventiōnis sanctissĭma virgo et martyr*, 294, 6, col. 2.

fore-þingung, e; *f. A pleading for anyone, intercession;* intercessio:—Se Hǽlend hét gehwilcne ôðerne aþweán fram fûlum synnum mid foreþingunge *the Saviour commanded each to wash the other from foul sins by intercession*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 33. Þurh foreþingunga ealra hâligra ðînra gehŷr me *per intercessiōnes omnium sanctōrum tuōrum exaudi me*, Wanl. Catal. 294, 20, col. 2. Mid gôdum foreþingungum *with good intercessions*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 21, note, MS. Ca.; Rtl. 49, 34.

fôre-þono, -þanc, es; *n. Fore-thought, providence;* providentia:—Ananias, Azarias and Misahel þurh fôreþoncas fŷr gebŷgdon *Hananiah, Azariah and Mishael escaped the fire through providences*, i. e. *through their trust in the provisions of God*, Dei providentiis *vel* provisiōnĭbus ignem supērārunt, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 16; Az. 191: 118 a; Th. 454, 22; Hy. 4, 37. Se fôreþonc is sió godcunde gesceádwîsnes, sió ðe eall fôrewât *providence is the divine intelligence, which foreknows all*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 26. Se godcunda fôreþonc heaðeraþ ealle gesceafta *the divine providence restrains all creatures*, 39, 5; Fox 218, 30: 39, 5; Fox 220, 1, 2: 39, 6; Fox 220, 11. Be ðam godcundan fôreþonce,—se godcunda fôreþonc stŷreþ ðone rôdor and ða tunglu *with respect to divine providence,—the divine providence rules the sky and the stars*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 3–7.

fôre-þoncol; *adj. Sagacious, prudent;* prōvĭdus, prūdens:—Ðæt fôre-þoncle men sægdon *what sagacious men said*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 19; Cri. 1192. v. fôre-þancul.

fore-þŷstrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To darken;* obscūrāre:—He sende þŷstru and foreþŷstrede *misit tĕnebras et obscūrāvit*, Ps. Spl. 104, 26. v. for-þeóstrian.

fôre-tîge, es; *m.* [tîge from tîgan *to bind*] *A fore-binding place, market;* fōrum:—Heó ys gelîc sittendum cnapum [MS. cnapun] on fôretîge *sīmĭlis est pŭĕris sedentĭbus in fōro*, Mt. Bos. 11, 16.

fôre-timbrigende; *part. Building before, shutting up;* præclūdens, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31, note.

fôre-tiohung, -tiohhung, -teohung, -teohhung, e; *f. A fore-appointing, predestination;* prædestinātio:—Ǽr hit wæs Godes fôretiohung *before it was God's predestination*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 11: 39, 4; Fox 216, 31. Þé ðære Godes fôretiohunge *concerning the predestination of God*, 40, 5; Fox 240, 13. Sió godcunde fôretiohhung *the divine predestination*, 40, 6; Fox 242, 9. DER. tiohhian *to determine*.

fôre-tŷnd; *part. p. Foreclosed;* præclūsus:—Gemêttan we us ǽghwanan gelîce storme fôresette and fôretŷnde *invēnimus nos pāri tempestāte præclūsos*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31.

fóre-wæs *was before* or *over*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 35; *p. of* fóre-wesan.

fóre-ward, e; *f. An agreement, compact, treaty;* pactum, fœdus:—His[a] bróðer grið and fórewarde eall æftercwæþ *his brother renounced all peace and agreement*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 30, 31. Búton he ða fórewarda geheólde *unless he kept the agreements*, Erl. 229, 32: Cod. Dipl. 732; A. D. 1016–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 16. v. fóre-weard, e; *f.*

fóre-ward; *adj. Forward, fore, former, early;* prónus, antérior, prior:—On fórewardre dyssere béc ys awriten be me *in the fore part of this book it is written of me*, Ps. Th. 39, 8. v. fóre-weard; *adj.*

fóre-warde, an; *f. An agreement;* pactum:—Seó fórewarde ér wæs gewroht *the agreement was formerly made*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 34. v. fóre-weard, e; *f.*

fóre-weall, es; *m. A fore-wall, bulwark;* propugnáculum:—Syndon ða fórewealla gestépte óþ wolcna hróf *the fore-walls are raised to the clouds' roof* [*the water-walls in the Red Sea*], Cd. 158; Th. 196, 25; Exod. 297.

fóre-weard, -ward, fór-word, -werd, e; *f:* fóre-warde, an; *f. A* FOREWARD, *precaution, contract, agreement, compact, treaty, provision;* præcautio, pactum, fœdus:—Wurdon ða fórewearda full worhte *the contracts were completed*, Chr. 1109; Erl. 242, 22. To ðán ylcan fóreweardum [MS. foreweardan] *with the same provisions*, Cod. Dipl. 731; A. D. 1013–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 6. Fóreweard *exordium*, Rtl. 69, 17. DER. weard, e; *f.* [*Dut.* voor-waarde, *f. condition, terms, pre-contract.*]

fóre-weard, es; *m. A forewarder, scout;* antecursor, explórátor:—Siððan Scipia geahsode ðæt ða fórewearda wǽron feor ðam fæstenne gesette, he ða dýgellíce geléðde his fyrde betuh ðám weardum *when Scipio learned that the scouts* [*forewarders*] *were set far from the fastness, he then secretly led his army between the warders*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 95, 12. v. weard; *m.*

fóre-weard, fór-weard, -werd, -ward; *adj.* FORWARD, *fore, former, early;* prónus, antérior, prior:—Léteþ fórewearda hleór on strangne stán *he shall let his cheek* [*fall*] *forward on a strong stone*, Salm. Kmbl. 228; Sal. 113. In fóreweardum Danieles dagum *in the early days of Daniel*, Chr. 709; Erl. 42, 30. On fórewearda Éasterfæsten *in the fore* [*part of the*] *Easter-fast;* incípiente Quadragésima, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 37. Fóreweard feng ðara [MS. ðære] lippena togædere *the fore-grasp of the lips together;* rostrum, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 95; Wrt. Voc. 43, 26. Fóreweard fót *the fore* [*part of the*] *foot, the sole of the foot;* planta, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 95; Wrt. Voc. 45, 3. Ða sylfan tíid [=tíd] folc habbaþ fóreweard geár *at the same time people have the fore* [*part of the*] *year*, Menol. Fox 12; Men. 6. Fórewearde héafod *the forehead;* frons, Wrt. Voc. 70, 28. We sceolon mearcian úre fórewearde héafod mid Cristes róde tácne *we should mark our foreheads with the sign of Christ's cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 11. Fóreweard lencten *the early spring;* ver nóvum, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 12; Wrt. Voc. 53, 26. Hit wæs fóreweard middæg *it was the fore* [*part of*] *midday;* hóra sécunda diei, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 5. Wæs fóreweard niht *it was the early* [*part of*] *night;* prima hóra noctis, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19. On fóreweardre niht *in the early* [*part of*] *night;* primo tempóre noctis, Bd. 5, 13; Whelc. 412, 15. Fóreweard nósu *the fore-nose, extremity of the nose;* pírula [*q. v.* in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 90; Wrt. Voc. 43, 21. On ðæs cyninges rice fóreweardum *in the fore* [*part of the*] *reign of the king;* cujus regni princípio, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 24: 5, 23; S. 646, 3. Be ðisses bisceopes lífes stealle fóreweardum *of the early state of this bishop's life;* de cujus pontificis státu vítæ ad prióra repódantes, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 2. Drihten ðé gesett on fóreweard and ná on æfteweard *constituet te Dóminus in cáput et non in caudam*, Deut. 28, 13. Dú gesetst me on heáfod oððe on fórewearde þeóda *constítues me in cáput gentium*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 44. [*Dut.* voor-waarts; *adv. forward.*]

fóre-werd; *adj. Forward, fore, former, early;* prónus, antérior, prior, primus:—On fórewerdne morgen ic drífe sceáp míne to heora lease *in primo mane míno óves meas ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. Fóreweard swira *cáput ium*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 42. Fórewerd násu *pírula*, 282, 65. On fórewerd ðære bóc oððe on heáfde béc awriten is be me *in cápite libri scriptum est de me*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 9. v. fóre-weard; *adj.*

fóre-wesan; *p.* ic, he -wæs, ðú -wǽre, *pl.* -wǽron [fóre *before*, wesan *to be*] *To be before, to preside;* præesse:—Ðyssum tídum fórewæs Norþan Hymbra rice se strangesta cyning *his temporibus regno Nordanhymbrorum præfuit rex fortissimus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 18: 5, 18; S. 635, 35. v. wesan *to be.*

fóre-wis; *adj. Forewise, foreknowing;* præscius, Cot. 149.

fóre-witan, fór-witan; ic, he -wát, ðú -wást, *pl.* -witon; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *pp.* -witen *To foreknow;* præscire:—He eall fórewát hú hit geweorþan sceal *he foreknows all how it shall come to pass*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 27.

fóre-witigian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To foresay, prophesy;* prænuntiáre:—Se mycla hunger, ðe wæs fórewítegad on Actíbus Apostólorum *the great famine, which was foretold in the Acts of the Apostles*, Chr. 47; Erl. 7, 24.

fóre-witig-wittig; *adj. Foreknowing;* præscius:—Fórewitig towerdra þinga *præscius fúturi*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 12; Hpt. Gl.

fóre-witol; *adj.* [witol *knowing*] *Foreknowing;* præscius, Lye.

fóre-witung, e; *f. A foreknowing, foretelling, presage;* præságium, Som. Ben. Lye.; Hpt. Gl.

fore-wrégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To accuse strongly;* valde accúsáre:—He búton leahtrum wæs cléne gemǽted ðara þinga ðe hine mon forewrégde *he was found without crimes clean of the things of which he was accused;* absque crímine accúsátus fuisse inventus est, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 30.

fore-wrítan; *p.* -wrát, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen *To proscribe, banish;* proscribére, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-writennes, -ness, e; *f. Proscription, banishment, exile;* proscriptio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To work for, do anything for anyone;* fácére aliquid pro alíquo:—Se man ðane óðerne æt rihte gebrenge, oððe riht forewyrce *let the man bring the other to justice, or do justice for him*, L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 34, 2.

fóre-wyrd, e; *f.* [fóre, wyrd *an event*] *A deed done before;* antefactum, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-fang, -feng, fore-feng, -fong, es; *m.* I. *a seizing* or *rescuing of stolen* or *lost property;* apprehensio:—Be forstolenes mannes forfenge *of seizing a stolen man*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 15, note 32. Be forstolenes ceápes forfenge *of the rescuing of stolen property*, 75; Th. i. 150, 4, note 7. II. *the reward for rescuing such property;* merces, quæ bónórum surreptórum restítútóri dátur:—Forfang ofer eall fíftyne peningas *the reward for rescuing stolen property shall be everywhere fifteen pence*, L. Ff; Th. i. 224, 21. Embe forfang, witan habbaþ gerǽdd, ðæt man ofer eall Engle-land gelícne dóm healde; ðæt is æt men fíftene peningas, and æt horse eal [MS. heal] swá ... Hwílon stód, ðæt man æt ǽlcon þeófstolenan orfe ... and be his forfange sylle, ðæt is, æt ǽlcon scill. penig, sý ðæs cynnes orf ðe hit sý, gyf hit man æt þeófes handa ahret; gyf hit ðonne elles on hýdelse funden sý, ðonne mæg ðæt forfangfeoh leóhtre beón *concerning the reward for rescuing stolen property, the counsellors have determined, that one shall hold like judgment all over England; that is for a man fifteen pence, and for a horse as much ... Formerly it stood, that for all stolen cattle ... and on its rescue one should pay, that is, for every shilling a penny, be the cattle of whatever kind it may, if one rescues it from the hands of the thief; but if otherwise it be found in a hiding-place, then the reward for rescuing may be less*, Th. i. 224, 24–226, 5.

for-fangen *forfeited*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, note 9; *Seized*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 19; Dan. 614; *pp. of* for-fón.

forfang-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. The reward for rescuing stolen cattle* or *lost property;* merces, quæ bónórum surreptórum restítútóri dátur:—Gyf hit ðonne elles on hýdelse funden sý, ðonne mæg ðæt forfangfeoh leóhtre beón *if otherwise it be found in a hiding-place, the reward for rescuing it may be less*, L. Ff; Th. i. 226, 5.

for-faran; *p.* -fór, *pl.* -fóron; *pp.* -faren [for-, faran *to go*]. I. *to go* or *pass away, perish;* perire:—Seó scipfyrd [MS. scipfyrde] ælmést earmlíce forfór *almost all the ship-force perished miserably*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 35. Hí mést ealle forfóron *they almost all perished*, 910; Erl. 101, 8, 33: 1096; Erl. 233, 22. II. *to cause to pass away, cause to perish, to destroy;* perdére:—Forfare hý man mid ealle *let a man totally destroy them*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 9. Ðæt man ða sáwla ne forfare ðe Crist mid his ágenum lífe gebohte *that a man cause not the souls to perish which Christ bought with his own life*, L. C. S. 3; Th. i. 378, 2. Wæs swíðe feala manna forfaren *very many men were destroyed*, Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 10. Mycel orfes wæs ðæs geáres forfaren *much cattle was destroyed this year*, 1041; Erl. 169, 8. Wearþ micel his heres forfaren *many of his army were destroyed*, 1067; Erl. 204, 9. Fordoes † forfæras *perdiderit*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 10, 39.

fór-faran; *p.* -fór, *pl.* -fóron; *pp.* -faren [fór *before*, faran *to go*] *To go before, get in front of;* præíre:—Fórfóron him ðone múþan fóran on úter mere *they got in front of them before the mouth* [*of the river*] *in the outer sea*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 21. [*O. Sax.* furfaran *to precede.*]

for-fĕhþ *surprises*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 25; Cri. 874; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-fón.

for-feng *a seizing of stolen property*, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 4, note 7, MS. H. v. for-fang.

for-feran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for-, feran *to go*] *To go* or *pass away, perish;* perire:—Fórneáh ǽlc tilþ on mersclande forferde *very nearly all the tilth in the marsh-land perished*, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 13.

for-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *subj. pres.* -fleó, *pl.* -fleón; *pp.* -flogen [for-, fleón *to flee*] *To flee away from, escape;* fúgére, effúgére:—Ic forfleó míne hlǽfdian *a fácie dómínæ meæ ego fúgio*, Gen. 16, 8. Ðæt gé ðás towerdan þing forfleón *that ye escape those future things*, Lk. Bos. 21, 36.

for-fón; ic -fó, ðú -fĕhst, he -fĕhþ, *pl.* -fóþ; *p.* ic, he -féng, ðú -fénge, *pl.* -féngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen [for-, fón *to take*]. I. *to be deprived of anything, forfeit;* álíquo privári, amittére:—Nǽbbe his ágne forfongen [hæbbe his ágen forfangen MS. H.] *let him not have forfeited his own* [*let him have forfeited his own*, MS. H.], L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 6. II. *to take violently* or *by surprise, clutch, arrest, seize;*

vehementer căpĕre, improviso adventu căpĕre, prehendĕre, apprehendĕre, deprehendĕre:—Swā þeóf sorgleáse hæleþ semninga forfĕhþ slæpe gebundne *as a thief suddenly surprises careless mortals bound in sleep*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 25; Cri. 874. Ealle deáþræs forfēng *the death-rush clutched them all*, Andr. Kmbl. 1990; An. 997. Ær ðū ða miclan meaht mīn forfēnge *ere thou didst arrest my great power*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 26; Jul. 522. Forfōh ðone frætgan, and fæste geheald *seize the proud one* [*the devil*], *and firmly hold* [*him*], Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 18; Jul. 284. For ðam gylpe gumena drihten forfangen wearþ, and on fleám gewāt *for that boast the lord of men* [*Nebuchadnezzar*] *was seized* [*with madness*], *and in flight departed*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 19; Dan. 614. [*O. Sax.* farfahan: *Ger.* verfangen.]

for-fōr, *pl.* -fōron *passed away, perished*:—Seó scipfyrd earmlīce forfōr *the ship-force miserably perished*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 35: 910; Erl. 101, 8; *p. of* for-faran.

fōr-fōr, *pl.* -fōron *went before, got in front of*:—Fōrfōron *went before*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 21; *p. of* fōr-faran.

for-fylden [fylden = fealden, *pp. of* fealdan *to fold up*] *Filled up, stopped, opposed;* obstructus, Cot. 148.

for-gǽgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To transgress, prevaricate;* transgrĕdi, prætĕrīre, prævāricāre:—Ic forgǽge *prætĕreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 2. Hī Godes bebod forgǽgdon *they transgressed God's command*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 14. Ðæt he Godes beboda ne forgǽge *that he transgress not God's commandments*, i. 604, 20. Ic geseah ǽlitendras oððe ða forgǽgendan *vidi prævāricantes*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 158.

for-gǽgednys, -nyss, e; *f. A transgression, prevarication, stubbornness;* transgressio, prævāricātio, perversitas:—Hī wǽron deádlīce for ðære forgǽgednysse *they became mortal through the transgression*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. Cain wiste his fæder forgǽgednysse *Cain knew his father's transgression*, 20, 40. Þurh Adames forgǽgednysse *through Adam's transgression*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 31. We sceolon ūre forgǽgednysse geandettan *we ought to confess our transgressions*, ii. 98, 25. Ðæt gē ne beón scildige scamlīcre forgǽgednysse *ne sītis prævaricātiōnis rei*, Jos. 6, 18.

for-gæt, *pl.* -gǽton *forgot*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 11: 118, 61, = for-geat, *pl.* -geáton; *p. of* for-gitan.

for-gān, to -gānne; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān *To* FOR-GO, *abstain from, pass over, neglect;* abstinĕre, transcendĕre, prætĕrire:—Ðæt he smeáge hwæt him sȳ to dōnne and to forgānne *that he meditate what is for him to do and what to forgo*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 6. We lǽraþ, ðæt man freólsdagum and fæstendagum forgā āþas and ordēla *we enjoin, that a man on feast-days and fast-days forgo oaths and ordeals*, L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 28: 25; Th. ii. 250, 1. He forgǽþ ðæs hūses dūru *transcendet ostium domus*, Ex. 12, 23. Se ðe ðis forgǽþ [MS. forgæiþ], his sāwul losaþ *he who neglects this, his soul shall perish*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 2: pricle ne forgēs *iota non præteribit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18.

fōr-gān, fōre-gān; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān *To go before, precede, stand out, project;* præcēdĕre, prōdire:—Fōrgǽþ swā swā of fæstnysse unrihtwīsnys heora *prōdit quasi ex adīpe iniquitas eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 72, 7. [*Dut.* voor-gaan: *Ger.* vor-gehen *to go before.*]

fōr-gangan, fōre-gangan; *p.* -geóng, -gēng, *pl.* -geóngon, -gēngon; *pp.* -gangen *To go before, precede;* præire, præcēdĕre:—Mildheortnes and sóþfæstnes fōrgangaþ ðīnne andwlitan *misericordia et vēritas præibunt ante fāciem tuam*, Ps. Th. 88, 13. v. fōr-gān.

for-geaf, ðū -geáfe, *pl.* -geáfon *forgave, gave, gavest*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 20; Gen. 642: Gen. 3, 12; *p. of* for-gifan.

for-geald *paid for, repaid*, Job Thw. 168, 17; *p. of* for-gildan.

for-geat, ðū -geáte, *pl.* -geáton *forgot, hast forgotten*, Gen. 24, 67: Ps. Lamb. 41, 10: Jud. 3, 7; *p. of* for-gitan: for-geáte *should forget*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 4; *p. subj. of* for-gitan.

for-gedōn; *p.* -gedyde, *pl.* -gedydon; *pp.* -gedōn *To do for, destroy;* perdĕre:—Ær Rōmaburh abrocen wǽre and forgedōn *ere the city Rome was broken into and done for*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10, note. v. for-dōn.

for-gef = for-geaf, *the perf. also for* for-gif, *the impert. of* for-gifan *to give, forgive*, Andr. Kmbl. 971; An. 486: Ps. C. 50, 45; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 45: 50, 63; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 63: 50, 139; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 139: 50, 154; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 154.

for-gefenes, -ness, e; *f. Forgiveness*, Ps. C. 50, 37; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 37. v. for-gifnes.

for-geldan *to pay for, repay, return, give, render;* reddĕre, retribuĕre:—Ic forgelde heom *retribuam eis*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 11. Twentig scillinga forgelde *let him pay twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 22; Th. i. 8, 6: 7; Th. i. 4, 9: 12; Th. i. 6, 8: 26; Th. i. 8, 12, 13: 32; Th. i. 12, 2. Hine man forgelde *let a man pay for him*, L. H. E. 4; Th. i. 28, 7: 11; Th. i. 32, 7. Ða mágas healfne leód forgelden *let his kindred pay half the fine* [*for slaying a man*], L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 8. v. for-gildan.

for-gēman *to neglect*, Prov. 19. v. for-gȳman.

for-gēmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect;* neglĭgĕre:—Swylc gerēfa swylc ðis forgēmeleásige *quilibet præfectus qui hoc neglĭgit*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Wilk. 62, 38. v. for-gȳmeleásian.

fōr-gesettenys, -nyss, e; *f. A proposition;* propŏsītio:—Ic atýne on saltere fōrgesettenysse mīne *āpĕriam in psaltĕrio propŏsītiōnem meam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 4. v. fōre-setnes.

for-get *forgets*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 9, = for-git, -giteþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* for-gitan: for-getst *forgettest*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 24, = for-gitst; *2nd pres. sing. of* for-gitan.

for-gēton *forgot*, Deut. 32, 18: Mt. Bos. 16, 5, = for-geáton; *p. pl. of* for-gitan.

for-giefan; *pp.* -giefen *To give, forgive, bestow, give up;* dăre, dēdĕre, remittĕre, dimittĕre, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 25; Sch. 33: 28 a; Th. 85, 33; Cri. 1400: 49 a; Th. 170, 4; Gū. 1106: 39 a; Th. 130, 2; Gū. 432. v. for-gifan.

for-gieldan *to pay for, repay, requite;* reddĕre:—Ðæt he hine scolde forgieldan *that he should pay for it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. We ðé nū willaþ womma gehwylces leán forgieldan *we will now pay thee retribution for every crime*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 16; Gū. 560: 117 a; Th. 450, 1; Dōm. 81. Forgield me ðīn līf *give me thy life*, 29 b; Th. 90, 20; Cri. 1477. Forgielde he hine *let him pay for him*, L. In. 35, 36; Th. i. 124, 9, 18: 9; Th. i. 108, 5: 11; Th. i. 110, 4: 31; Th. i. 122, 6. v. for-gildan.

for-giémeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect;* neglĭgĕre:—Gif hwā adulfe pytt, and forgiémeleásode ðæt he hine betýnde *if anyone dug a pit, and neglected to inclose it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. v. for-gȳmeleásian.

for-gietan *to forget;* oblīvisci:—Hȳ sceolon forgietan ðære gesceafte *they shall forget the world*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 4; Gn. Ex. 183. v. for-gitan.

for-gifan, -gyfan, -giefan; *p.* ic, he -geaf, ðū -geáfe, *pl.* -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen. I. *to give, grant, supply, permit, give up, leave off;* dăre, dōnāre, præbĕre, indulgēre, dēdĕre, relinquĕre:—Ðæt wīf ðæt ðū me forgeáfe *mūlier, quam dēdisti mihi*, Gen. 3, 12. Manegum blindum he gesihþe forgeaf *cæcis multis dōnāvit vīsum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 21. He forgeaf wíd-brādne wēlan *he gave wide-spread bliss*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 20; Gen. 642. Siððan ðis gedōn wæs, gesceóp God Adam, and him sāwle forgeaf *after this was done, God created Adam, and gave him a soul*, Ælfc. T. 4, 25–5, 1. Ðisum men ic forgife hors *huic hōmini do ĕquum*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 21. Ne biþ ðæt forgifen ðætte alýfed biþ *non indulgētur quod licet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 1. He him his bearn forgeaf *he gave up his child to him*, Cd. 141; Th. 177, 4; Gen. 2924. Hlyst ýst forgeaf *the storm left off being heard* [*hearing*], Andr. Kmbl. 3171; An. 1588. II. *to* FORGIVE, *remit;* remittĕre, dimittĕre, condōnāre:—Eádige beóþ ða, ðe him beóþ heora unrihtwīsnesse forgifene *beāti, quorum remissæ sunt iniquĭtātes*, Ps. Th. 31, 1. Forgifaþ, gif gē hwæt agēn ēnigne habbaþ *dimittīte, si quid hăbētis adversus ullīquem*, Mk. Bos. 11, 25. Fæder, forgif him *Pāter, dimitte illis*, Lk. Bos. 23, 34. He forgifþ hit *he will forgive it*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 25; Gen. 662. [*Dut.* ver-geven: *Ger.* ver-geben *to forgive, pardon.*]

for-gifenlīc, -gifendlīc, -gyfendlīc, -gyfenlīc; *comp.* m. ra; *f. n.* re; *sup.* ost; *adj.* I. *giving, dative,* or *giving* [*case*]; dătīvus:—Dātīvus is forgifendlīc *dative is giving:* Mid ðam casu biþ geswutelod ælces þinges gifu *the gift of everything is declared by this case.* Ðisum menn ic forgife hors *huic hōmini do ĕquum*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 19. II. *forgiving, pardonable, bearable;* remissus, tolerābilis:—Ic eów secge, ðæt Sodom-warum, on ðam dæge, biþ forgifenlīcre ðonne ðære ceastre *dico vōbis, quia Sŏdōmis, in die illa, remissius ērit quam illi civĭtāti*, Lk. Bos. 10, 12.

for-gifnes, -gyfnes, -ness, -nyss, -gifeness, -gyfenes, -gyfennes, -gifeniss, -gifenys, -gefenes, -ness, e; *f.* FORGIVENESS, *remission, indulgence, permission:* remissio, vēnia, indulgentia:—Sȳ on ðære bōte forgifnes [forgyfnes MS. A.] *let there be a remission in the compensation*, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 5: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 9: 9; Th. i. 276, 3. Dō him his synna forgifenesse *grant him forgiveness of his sins*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 39. Ðæt he ða gȳmeleáste to forgyfenesse [forgyfnysse MS. F.] lǽte *that he grant forgiveness of the neglect*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 17. His forgifnesse gumum to helpe dēleþ dōgra gehwam Dryhten weoroda *the Lord of hosts dealeth his forgiveness each day for help to men*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 7; Cri. 427. Se næfþ on ēcnysse forgyfenesse *non hăbēbit remissiōnem in æternum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29. On hyra synna forgyfenesse *in remissiōnem peccātōrum eōrum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 77: 3, 3. On synna forgyfennesse *in remissiōnem peccātōrum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 28. Ðæt fīftigoðe gēr biþ hālig, and forgifenisse gēr *sanctifīcābis annum quinquāgēsimum, et vocābis remissiōnem*, Lev. 25, 10. Mīn unrihtwīsnysse is māre ðonne ic forgifenysse wyrðe sȳ *mājor est iniquĭtas mea, quam ut vēniam mērear*, Gen. 4, 13. Ðis ic cwæð æfter forgifenysse nalæs æfter bebode *hoc autem dico sĕcundum indulgentiam, non sĕcundum ĭmpĕrium*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 45. To forgefenesse gāste mīnum *for forgiveness to my soul*, Ps. C. 50, 37; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 37. [*Dut.* ver-giffenis, *f. pardon, forgiveness.*]

for-gifung, e; *f. A giving, gift, donation;* dōnātio:—Forgifung *dōnātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 115; Wrt. Voc. 20, 52.

for-gildan, -gyldan, -gieldan, -geldan; he -gildeþ, -gilt; *p.* ic, he -geald, ðū -gulde, *pl.* -guldon; *subj. pres.* -gilde, *pl.* -gilden; *p.* -gulde, *pl.* -gulden; *pp.* -golden *To pay for, make good, repay, requite, recompense,*

reward; reddĕre, exsolvĕre, compensāre, retribuĕre:—Him wile ēce Ælmihtig forgildan *the eternal Almighty will repay them*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 17; Ph. 473. He him dære lisse leán forgildeþ *he will pay him a reward for that affection*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 22; Cri. 434. Eall he hit forgilt *he will recompense it all*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 28. Swā hwæt swā man ĕðer of forstæl, ic hit forgeald *whatsoever has been stolen therefrom, I have repaid it;* quidquid furto pĕribant, a me exigĕbas, Gen. 31, 39: Job Thw. 168, 17: Beo. Th. 3087; B. 1541: 5929; B. 2968: Cd. 158; Th. 197, 31; Exod. 315: 226; Th. 301, 8; Sat. 578. Ða forguldon yfelu for gōdum *retribuĕrunt mūla pro bŏnis*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21: Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 20. Forgilde hine be his were *let him pay for him according to his value*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4, note 14, MS. H: 9; Th. i. 108, 5, note 14, MS. H: L. Ath. i. 1, 3; Th. i. 200, 1, 15: L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 774; An. 387. Forgildan hý hine be his were *let them pay for him according to his value*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 24. Dæt hine man forgulde *that a man should pay for him*. L. Ath. v. § 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 11: Ps. Th. 65, 13. Gif ðū göd dēst, hit biþ ðē mid göde forgolden; gif ðū ðonne yfel dēst, hit biþ ðē mid yfele forgolden *if thou doest good, it shall be repaid thee with good; but if thou doest evil, it shall be repaid thee with evil*, Gen. 4, 7: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 6; Gen. 756: Beo. Th. 5679; B. 2843: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217: Menol. Fox 302; Men. 152. Him wæron eft forgoldene feówertyne þūsend sceápa *fourteen thousand sheep were repaid him*, Job Thw. 168, 19. [*Dut.* ver-gelden: *Ger.* ver-gelten *to reward, recompense.*]

for-gīman *to neglect*, Ex. 9, 21. v. for-gȳman.

for-gīmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect entirely;* omnīno neglĭgĕre, negligĕre:—Gif gē forgīmeleásiaþ Drihtnes bebod eówres Godes *if ye neglect the command of the Lord your God*, Deut. 8, 19. v. for-gȳmelcásian.

for-gitan, -gytan, -gietan; ic -gite, ðū -gitest, -gitst, he -giteþ, -gitt, -git, *pl.* -gitaþ; *p.* ic, he -geat, -gæt, ðū -geáte, *pl.* -geáton, -gǽton, -gēton, *impert.* -git, *pl.* -gitaþ; *subj. pres.* -gite, *pl.* -giton; *p.* -geáte, *pl.* -geáten; *pp.* -giten; *v. trans. gen. acc.* [for-, gitan *to get*] *To* FORGET, *neglect;* oblīvisci, negligĕre:—Hū lange wilt ðū, Drihten, mīn forgitan *quousque, Dŏmĭne, oblīviscēris me?* Ps. Th. 12, 1: 118, 109. Ic forgite *oblīviscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 54. Ic forgite [MS. forgeite] *negligo*, 28, 5; Som. 31, 50. Hū lange, ċálā Drihten, forgitst ðū me *usquequo, Dŏmĭne, oblīviscēris me?* Ps. Lamb. 12, 1: Ps. Th. 41, 11. Dæt man forgitt ða ǽrran geár *that the former years shall be forgotten*, Gen. 41, 30. Ne he ne forgit his wedd *neque oblīviscētur pacti*, Deut. 4, 31: Ps. Th. 9, 32: Bt. Met. Fox 3, 11; Met. 3, 6. Sȳn gecyrrede to helle calle þeóda ða ðe forgitaþ God *convertantur in infernum omnes gentes qui obliviscuntur Deum*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 18. Ic forgeat to etanne mīnne hlāf *oblītus sum comĕdĕre pānem meum*, 101, 5: 118, 153, 176. Ǽ ðīne ic ne forgæt *lēgem tuam non sum oblītus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 61, 109, 141. For hwī forgeáte ðū mīn *quāre oblītus es mei?* 41, 10. Nǽfre nāuht he ne forgeat *he has never forgotten anything*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 1: Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 13: Gen. 24, 67: Ps. Spl. 9, 12. Ne we ne forgeáton ðē *nec oblīti sŭmus te*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 18. Gē forgēton Drihten *oblītus es Dŏmĭni*, Deut. 32, 18. Hig his hālgan ǽ forgeáton *they forgot his holy law*, Jud. 3, 7: Ps. Lamb. 105, 21: 118, 139: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 6; Sat. 642. Hig forgēton his welldǽda *oblīti sunt benefactōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 11. Hig forgēton ðæt hig hlāfas nāmon *obliti sunt pānes accĭpĕre*, Mt. Bos. 16, 5: Cd. 149; Th. 186, 25; Exod. 144. Ne forgit ðū þearfena *ne oblīviscāris paupĕrum*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 12: 44, 11: Ps. Th. 73, 18, 22. Gemunaþ and ne forgitaþ, hū swīðe gē gremedon Drihten *mĕmento et non oblīviscāris, quōmŏdo ad īrācundiam provŏcāvĕris Dŏmĭnum*, Deut. 9, 7. Ǽþ-ðæt he forgite ða þing, ðe ðū him dydest *dōnec oblīviscātur eōrum, quæ fēcisti in eum*, Gen. 27, 45. Dæt gē nǽfre ne forgiton Drihtnes wedd *ne quando oblīviscāris pacti Dŏmĭni*, Deut. 4, 23: 6, 12. Dæt he hī ðe-læs forgeáte *that he should the less forget them*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 4: Cd. 40; Th. 52, 25; Gen. 849. Ðe ðū forgiten hafst *which thou hast forgotten*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 22: Ps. Lamb. second 9, 11: Ps. Th. 77, 13. Manige licggaþ deáde, mid ealle forgitene *many lie dead, entirely forgotten*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 13: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 120; Met. 10, 60. Ān ðē is forgeten *unum tibi deest*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 21. [*Dut.* ver-geten: *Ger.* ver-gessen *to forget.*]

for-gitel *forgetful, forgetting.* v. for-gytel.

for-gitelnes, -ness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, a forgetting;* oblīvio:—Ne forgitelnes byþ ðæs þearfan *non oblīvio ĕrit paupĕris*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 19. v. for-gytelnes.

for-gitennes, -ness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion;* oblīvio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-glendrad; *part. p. Conglūtīnātus, allectus:*—Gebīged oððe forglendrad oððe gelīmod is to eorþan wambe ūre *conglūtīnātus est in terra venter noster*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

for-glendran; *p.* ade, ede; *pp.* ad, ed [glendran *to devour*] *To eat greedily, devour voraciously;* lurcāri, devŏrāre:—Forglendrad *lurcātus*, Cot. 124. Ealle heora snytru beóþ yfele forglendred *omnis sapientia eōrum devŏrāta est*, Ps. Th. 106, 26: Blickl. Hom. 99, 9. Forglendred *serviunculus?* Wrt. Voc. 290, 49. Forglendrad *conglūtīnātus?* = glūtītus *devoured*, vel glūtīnātus *glued together*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

for-gnād *rubbed together, broke*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 16; *p. of* for-gnīdan.

for-gnagan; *p.* -gnōg, *pl.* -gnōgon; *pp.* -gnagen [for-, gnagan *to gnaw*] *To gnaw* or *eat up;* corrōdĕre, comĕdĕre:—On eallum gröwendum þingon hig forgnagaþ *omnia quæ nascuntur corrōdent, sive comĕdent*, Ex. 10, 5. Gærstapan forgnōgon swā hwæt swā se hagol belǽfde *locusta gnawed up whatsoever the hail had left*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 1.

for-gnīdan, -gnȳdan, -cnīdan; he -gnīt; *p.* ic, he -gnād, ðū -gnide, *pl.* -gnidon; *pp.* -gniden [for-, gnīdan *to rub*] *To rub together, dash* or *throw down, break;* contĕrĕre, allidĕre, elidĕre:—He forgnād oððe he tobrytte treów gemǽru heora *contrivit lignum finium eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 33, 16: Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Grin forgniden is, and we alȳsde synd *lăqueus contrītus est, et nos liberāti sŭmus*, Ps. Spl. 123, 7. Heorte forgnidene God nā beheóld *cor contrītum Deus non despĭcies*, Ps. Spl. 50, 18. He forgnīt hine *allīdit illum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Forðon ðū forgnide me *quia allisisti me*, Ps. Spl. 101, 11. Drihten arǽreþ ealle forgnidene *Dŏmĭnus erĭgit omnes elisos*, Ps. Spl. 144, 15.

for-gnidennys, -nyss, e; *f. Contrition, sorrow;* contrītio:—Tobrytednys oððe forgnidennys and ungesǽlignys [syndon] on wegum heora *contrītio et infelicĭtas [sunt] in viis eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 3.

for-gnīsednys, -nyss, e; *f. Bruisedness, sorrow, contrition;* contrītio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-gnōg, *pl.* -gnōgon *gnawed up*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 1; *p. of* for-gnagan.

for-gnȳdan; *pp.* -gnyden *To dash* or *throw down;* elidĕre:—On eorþan forgnyden, fǽmende he tearflode *elīsus in terram, vōlūtābātur spūmans*, Mk. Bos. 9, 20. v. for-gnīdan.

for-golden *paid for, repaid*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217; *pp. of* for-gildan.

for-grand *crushed*, Beo. Th. 852; B. 424; *p. of* for-grindan.

for-grāp *grasped*, Beo. Th. 4695; B. 2353; *p. of* for-grīpan.

for-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden [for-, grindan *to grind*] *To grind thoroughly, grind to pieces, grind down, crush, pulverize, mangle, consume, destroy;* commŏlĕre, contĕrĕre, contundĕre, confringĕre, pulvĕrāre, lăcĕtāre, demŏliri:—Forgrindan *commŏlĕre*, Cot. 35. Ic forgrand, gramum *I fiercely (?) crushed* [*them*], Beo. Th. 852; B. 424. Ðǽr læg secg manig, gārum forgrunden *there lay many a warrior, ground to pieces by javelins*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 21, col. 2; Ælfelst. 18. Billum forgrunden *ground down with swords*, Andr. Kmbl. 826; An. 413. Biþ beorhtast nesta bǽle forgrunden *the brightest of nests is pulverized by the fire*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 20; Ph. 227. Wundum forgrunden *mangled with wounds*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9; Ælfelst. 43. Glēdum forgrunden *consumed* or *destroyed by fire*, Beo. Th. 4659; B. 2335: 5347; B. 2677.

for-grīpan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *subj. pres.* -grīpe, *pl.* -grīpen; *pp.* -gripen [for-, grīpan *to grasp*] *To grasp, snatch away, seize, assail, overwhelm;* corripĕre, comprehendĕre, apprehendĕre, vim afferre, obruĕre:—Ádle forgripen *languōre correptus*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 40, note. He þohte forgrīpan gumcynne *he resolved to overwhelm mankind*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 14; Gen. 1275. Ðonne fȳr æpplede gold gīfre forgrīpeþ *when fire greedily grasps appled gold*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 15; Ph. 507: Ps. Th. 58, 12. He æt gūþe forgrāp Grendeles mǽgum *he in conflict grasped Grendel's kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 4695; B. 2353. Ælbylignes yrres ðīnes hī forgrīpe *indignātio īræ tuæ apprehendat eos*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. Ðonne we hine forgrīpen *when we seize him*, Ps. Th. 70, 10: 138, 9. Ðeáh gē mīnne flǽschoman fȳres wylme forgrīpen *though ye assail my body with fire's heat*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 124, 31; Gū. 346. [*O. Sax.* fargrīpan *to seize for destruction: Ger.* ver-greifen *to take away.*]

fōr-grīpan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *subj. pres.* -grīpe, *pl.* -grīpen; *pp.* -gripen *To take before, carry off prematurely, pre-occupy;* præripĕre, præ-occŭpāre:—Wæs heó mid deáþe fōrgripen *illa morte prærepta est*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 27: 3, 29; S. 561, 17. Ðȳ-læs hit sī mid deáþe fōrgripen *ne morte præ-occŭpētur*, 1, 27; S. 492, 30, note. [*Ger.* vor-greifen *to anticipate, forestall.*]

for-grōwan; *p.* -greów, *pl.* -greówon; *pp.* -grōwen [for-, grōwan *to grow*] *To grow up, grow into;* increscĕre:—Se ǽr in dæge wæs dȳre, scrīðeþ nū deóp feor, brondhord geblōwen, breóstum in forgrōwen *copper was dear in [that] day, now it circulates wide and far, an ardent treasure flourishing, grown up in the hearts*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 16; Reim. 46.

for-gulde *should pay for* or *repay*, Ps. Th. 65, 13; *p. subj. of* for-gildan. For-guldon *paid for*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21; *p. pl. of* for-gildan.

for-gyfan; *pp.* -gyfen *To give, forgive, supply;* dăre, ministrāre, remittĕre, dimittĕre, Lk. Bos. 7, 48: Mt. Bos. 6, 12: 18, 21: Mk. Bos. 2, 7: Lk. Bos. 6, 37: Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 29: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 9; Cri. 1388. v. for-gifan.

for-gyfendlīc, -gyfenlīc; *adj. Forgiving, pardonable, tolerable;* remissus:—Tyro and Sydone byþ forgyfendlīcre [MS. forgyfendlīcur] on dōmes dæg, ðonne eów *it shall be more pardonable for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment, than for you;* Tyro et Sidoni remissius ĕrit in die jūdĭcii quam vōbis, Mt. Bos. 11, 22. Sodomwara lande byþ forgyfenlīcre

on dōmes dæg, ðonne ðē *terræ Sōdōmōrum remissius ĕrit in die jūdĭcii, quam tibi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 24: Lk. Bos. 10, 14. v. for-gifenlīc.

for-gyfenes, -gyfennes, -gyfnes, -ness, -nyss *forgiveness, remission*, Mt. Bos. 26, 28; Lk. Bos. 3, 3: L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 5, MS. A: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 17, MS. F. v. for-gifnes.

for-gyldan; ic -gylde, ðū -gylst; *subj. pres.* -gylde, *pl.* -gylden; the other inflections as in for-gildan *To pay for, repay, requite, recompense, reward*:—Hwī nolde God him forgyldan his bearn be twīfealdum *why would not God repay him his children twofold?* Job Thw. 168, 23: L. Ath. v. § 8, 8; Th. i. 238, 10. Hēht forgyldan *commanded to pay for*, Beo. Th. 2112; B. 1054: Fins. Th. 79; Fin. 39: Lk. Bos. 10, 35: Ps. Th. 88, 29: Ps. Lamb. 141, 8: L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3: L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 5, note 14, MS. B: 11; Th. i. 110, 4, note 14, MS. B: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 17: i. 2; Th. i. 200, 11: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 4: Ps. Th. 141, 9: Beo. Th. 1916; B. 956: L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 16: Byrht. Th. 132, 47; By. 32.

for-gyltan *to become guilty, to commit*; committĕre, Scint. Ben. Lye. [*Orm.* forrgilltenn: *A. R.* vorgulte *p. p.*] v. gyltan.

for-gȳman, -gīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for, gȳman *to take care*] *To neglect, pass by, transgress*; neglĭgĕre, prætĕrīre, transgrĕdi:—He ða forþgesceaft forgyteþ and forgȳmeþ *he forgets and neglects the future state*, Beo. Th. 3506; B. 1751. Hwī forgȳmaþ ðīne leorningcnihtas ūre yldrena lage *quāre discīpŭli tui transgrĕdiuntur traditiōnem sēniōrum?* Mt. Bos. 15, 2. Hwī forgȳme gē Godes bebod for eówre lage *quāre vos transgrĕdīmini mandātum Dei propter traditiōnem vestram?* 15, 3. Se ðe Drihtnes word forgīmde, he forlēt his men and nȳtenu ūte *qui neglexit sermōnem Dŏmini, dimīsit servos suos et jūmenta in agris*, Ex. 9, 21. Ic næfre ðīn bebod ne forgȳmde *nunquam mandātum tuum prætĕrīvi*, Lk. Bos. 15, 29. Hie þegnscipe Godes forgȳmdon *they neglected the service of God*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 20; Gen. 327. Forgȳmdon hig ðæt *illi neglexērunt*, Mt. Bos. 22, 5. Ne forgȳm ðū ðīnes Drihtnes steóre *be not heedless of thy Lord's correction*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 21. [*O. Sax.* fargūmōn *to neglect.*]

for-gȳmednes, -ness, e; *f. Neglect*; negligentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-gȳmeleásian, -gīmeleásian, -giómeleásian, -gēmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-, gȳmeleásian *to neglect*] *To neglect entirely*; omnīno neglĭgĕre:—Forgȳmeleásian *neglĭgĕre*, Scint. 81; Fulg. 18. Gif he forgȳmeleásaþ his hlāfordes gafol *if he neglect his lord's tribute*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 15. Swylc gerēfa swylc ðis forgȳmeleásie *such reeve as may neglect this*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 2. Forgȳmeleásod beón *neglectus esse, neglĭgi*, R. Ben. 36.

forgȳmeleásnes, -ness, e; *f. Carelessness, neglect*; negligentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōr-gyrd, es; *m. A fore-girdle, martingale*; antela, cingŭlum illud quod ante pectus ĕqui tenditur, Som. Ben. Lye. v. forþ-gyrd.

for-gytan; ic -gyte, ðū -gytest, -gytst, he -gyteþ, -gyt, *pl.* -gytaþ; *impert.* -gyt, *pl.* -gytaþ; *subj.* -gyte, *pl.* -gytan; *pp.* -gyten *To forget*; oblīvisci:—Nylle ðū forgytan calle edleánunga oððe edleán his *nōli oblīvisci omnes retrĭbūtiōnes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 2: Ps. Th. 118, 93: Ps. Lamb. 118, 16, 83, 93: 136, 5: Ps. Th. 43, 25: Beo. Th. 3506; B. 1751: Ps. Lamb. 76, 10: 43, 21: 49, 22: 73, 19, 23: Ps. Th. 136, 5: Ps. Lamb. 77, 7: 58, 12. The other forms as in for-gitan.

for-gytel, -gytol, -gyttol; *adj. Forgetful, forgetting*; oblīviōsus:—He næs forgytel [forgyttol, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 19] *he was not forgetful*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 5, 11. Forgytele we ne synt ðē *nec oblīti sūmus te*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 18. He nis forgytol clypunge þearfena *non est oblītus clāmōrem paupĕrum*, 9, 13.

for-gytelnes, -gitelnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Forgetfulness, forgetting, oblivion*; oblīvio:—On lande forgytelnysse *in terra oblīviōnis*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 13. Forgytelnesse geseald ic eom *oblīviōni dātus sum*, 30, 13. Forgytelnesse sȳ geseald seó swīðre mīn *oblīviōni dētur dextĕra mea*, 136, 5.

for-habban; *part.* -hæbbende; *p.* -hæfde, *pl.* -hæfdon; *impert.* -hafa, *pl.* -habbaþ; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæfd; *v. trans. To hold in, restrain, retain, abstain, refrain*; tĕnēre, contĭnēre, cōhībēre, prōhībēre, abstinēre:—Ne meahte wæfre mōd forhabban in hreðre *he might not retain his wavering courage in his heart*, Beo. Th. 2306; B. 1151: 5211; B. 2609. He ðǽr sum fæc on forhæbbendum līfe lifede *ālīquandiu contĭnentissĭmam gessit vitam*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 16. Ðæt mynster ōþ gyt to dæge Englisce menn ðǽr on ælþeódignysse hī forhabbaþ *quod vidēlĭcet mŏnastĕrium usque hŏdie ab Anglis tĕnētur incŏlis*, 4, 4; S. 571, 17. Forbeód oððe forhafa oððe bewere tungan ðīne fram yfle *prōhībe linguam tuam a mălo*, Ps. Lamb. 33, 14. Hit forhæfed gewearþ ðætte hie sǽdon swefn cyninge *it was denied them that they should say the dream to the king*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 1; Dan. 147. Hyra cágan wǽron forhæfde *ŏcŭli illōrum tĕnēbantur*, Lk. Bos. 24, 16.

for-hæfedesta; *m. sup. Most continent*; contĭnentissĭmus:—Se hālgesta wer and se forhæfedesta *vir sanctissĭmus et contĭnentissĭmus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 41; *sup. of* for-hæfed, *pp. of* for-habban.

for-hæfednes, -hæfdnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Restraint, continence, abstinence*; contĭnentia, abstĭnentia:—Forhæfednyss [MS. -hefednyss] *abstĭnentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 7. He hæfde swýðe mycle geornnysse sibbe and sōþre lufan and forhæfdnesse and eádmōdnysse *stŭdium vidēlĭcet pācis et cārĭtātis, contĭnentiæ et hūmĭlĭtātis*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 7. Ða fægerestan bȳsne his gingrum forlēt, ðæt he wæs micelre forhæfdnysse and forwyrnednesse līfes *sălŭberrĭmum abstĭnentiæ vel contĭnentiæ clĕrĭcis exemplum reliquit*, 3, 5; S. 526, 21. On forhæfednysse and on eádmōdnysse *in continence and in humility*, 4, 3; S. 569, 1, 37. Līfde se man his līf on mycelre forhæfdnesse *the man lived his life in great continence*, 4, 25; S. 599, 28. Ðæt is wundor ðæt ðū swā rēðe forhæfednesse and swā hearde habban wylt *mirum quod tam austĕram tĕnēre contĭnentiam vĕlis*, 5, 12; S. 631, 33.

for-hæl, -hǽle, -hǽlon; *p. indic. subj. indic. pl. of* for-helan *to conceal*, Glostr. Frag. 4, 20.

for-hælde, es; *m?* [for, hǽlde, *p. of* hǽlan *to heal*] *An offence*; offensa, Cot. 148, Lye.

for-hātan; *p.* -hēt, -hēht; *pp.* -hāten [for, hātan *to call*] *To renounce, forswear*; renuntiāre, ejurāre:—Būton he hit forhāten hæbbe *unless he have forsworn it*, L. Ælf. P. 47; Th. ii. 384, 30.

for-hātena, an; *m.* [hātan *to call* or *name*] *An ill-named*, or *a reprobate person*; fāmōsus, perdĭtus:—Ðā se forhātena spræc *then spake the reprobate one*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 20; Gen. 609.

fōr-heáfod, es; *n. The fore part of the head*, FOREHEAD, *skull*; anciput? calvārium:—Fōrheáfod *ancĭput?* Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 34; Wrt. Voc. 42, 42. Fōrheáfod *vel* heáfodpanne *calvārium*, 69; Som. 70, 33; Wrt. Voc. 42, 41.

for-healdan *to withhold, keep back, disregard*; detinēre, neglĭgĕre, contemnĕre:—Hæfdon hȳ forhealden helm Scylfinga *they had disregarded the helm of the Scylfings* [*had deserted him*], Beo. Th. 4751; B. 2381: Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 17. [*Ger.* ver-halten *to reserve, withhold, conceal.*]

for-healden *polluted*; incestus, Cot. 105.

fōr-heard; *adj. Very hard*; prædūrus;—Wulfmǽr forlēt fōrheardne gār faran eft ongeán *Wulfmær let the piercing dart fly back again*, Byrht. Th. 130, 24; By. 156.

for-heardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To harden, become hard*; indūrāre:—He forheardaþ and fordrugaþ *indūret et arescat*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 6. [*Dut.* ver-harden *to harden*: *Ger.* ver-härten *to grow hard, to harden.*]

for-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew* or *cut down, cut in pieces, slaughter*; concidĕre, occidĕre:—Hȳ forheówan Heaðobeardna þrym *they slaughtered the host of Heathobeards*, Scōp. Th. 99; Wīd. 49: Byrht. Th. 135, 9; By. 115. [*Ger.* ver-hauen *to cut down.*]

for-helan, he -hilþ; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hǽlon; *subj. p.* -hǽle, *pl.* -hǽlen; *pp.* -holen *To cover over, hide, conceal*; celāre, occultāre, abscondĕre:—Ðe hit forhelan þenceþ *who seeks to conceal it*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 25; Gn. Ex. 116. Hū mæg ic forhelan Abrahame, ðe ic dōn wille *num celāre potĕro Abraham, quæ factūrus sum?* Gen. 18, 17. Forhele ic incrum Hērran hearmes swā fela *I will conceal from your Lord so much calumny*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 29; Gen. 579. Gif he hit forhilþ *if he hide it*, Lev. 5, 1. Ne biþ ðǽr wiht forholen *there shall be naught concealed*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054. Ðæt he ðæs hālgan hǽse forhǽle his hlāforde *that he should conceal the saint's command from his Lord*, Glostr. Frag. 4, 20. Ðæt mīne cræftas and ānweald ne wurden forgitene and forholene *that my talents and power should not be forgotten and concealed*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 9. [*Dut.* ver-helen: *Ger.* ver-hehlen *to conceal.*]

for-hergian, -heregian, to -hergianne; *part.* -hergiende, -hergende; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To lay waste, destroy, ravage, devastate, plunder*; vastāre, devastāre, depŏpŭlāre:—Ne wile he ealle ða rīcu forsleán and forheregian *will he not slay and destroy all the kingdoms?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Mid ðý se ylca cyning gedyrstelīce here lǽdde to forhergianne Pehta mǽgþe *idem rex, cum tĕmĕre exercĭtum ad vastandam Pictōrum prōvinciam duxisset*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 16. Forhergiende *depŏpŭlans*, 1, 15; S. 483, 44. Forhergende, 4, 7; S. 574, 30. Ceadwala eft forhergode Cent *Ceadwalla again ravaged Kent*, Chr. 687; Erl. 43, 2: 1000; Erl. 137, 2. Ecgfriþ Norþan-Hymbra cyning sende wered and fyrd on Hibernia Scotta eálonde, and hī ða unscæððendan þeóde, and symble Angelcynne ða holdestan earmlīce forhergodon *Ecgfrid rex Nordanhymbrōrum misso Hiberniam exercĭtu vastāvit misĕre gentem innoxiam et nātiōni Anglōrum ămicissĭmam*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 7: Ceadwalla and Mul Cent and Wicht forhergedon *Ceadwalla and Mul ravaged Kent and Wight*, Chr. 686; Erl. 40, 25. Fēng to rīce Honorius, twām geárum ǽr Rōma burh abrocen and forhergad wǽre *Honorius succeeded to the sovereignty, two years before the city Rome was broken into and devastated*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10. Seó hreównes ðæs oft cwedenan wōles feor and wīde eall wæs forheregod and fornumen *tempestas sæpe dictæ clādis lāte cuncta depŏpŭlans*, 4, 7; S. 574, 30, MS. B. Hī forhergode wǽron *they were plundered*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 19. [*Ger.* ver-heeren *to destroy, lay waste.*]

for-hergung, -heriung, e; *f. A molesting, devastation, annoyance, trouble*; vastātio, infestātio:—Mid forhergunge gebysmerad *disgraced by pillage*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 1: Cot. 108.

for-hicgan, -higan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To neglect, reject, despise, condemn*; despicĕre, spernĕre:—Se wæs middangeard forhicgende *he was despising the world*; cum esset contemptu mundi insignis, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 25. Se ðe

me forhigþ *qui spernit me*, Jn. Bos. 12, 48. We forhicgaþ on arîsendum on us *spernēmus insurgentes in nōbis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. Driht nā forhigede and ne forseah bēne þearfena *Dōminus non sprēvit neque despexit deprecātiōnem paupĕris*, 21, 23. Nā he forhigde bēne heora *non sprēvit prēcem eōrum*, 101, 18. v. for-hycgan.

for-hilþ *hides*, Lev. 5, 1; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-helan.

for-hogednes, -hogodnes, -hogydnys, -ness, e; *f.* for-hogung, e; *f. Contempt, disdain;* contemptus:—Fatu on forhogednysse hæfde *vāsa despectui hābita*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 15. Gefylled we synd forhogodnesse *replēti sumus despectiōne*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 122, 4.

for-hogian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [hogian *to be anxious*] *To neglect, despise, accuse;* neglĭgĕre, spernĕre:—Hwylc wracu him forhogiende æfter fyligde *quæ illos spernentes ultio sĕcūtā sit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 4. Ealle middaneardlîce þing swā swā ælfremede forhogigende *despising all earthly things as entirely foreign ones*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 35, 4. Hc forhogaþ, ðæt he hîre uncre lāre *mōnita nostra audire contemnit*, Deut. 21, 20. Driht nā forhogode and ne forseah bēne þearfena *Dōminus non sprēvit neque despexit deprecātiōnem paupĕris*, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 23. Forhogedun Drihtnes bebod *contempsistis impĕrium Dōmini*, Deut. 9, 23. Ða Sundor-hālgan forhogodon dæs Hælendes geþeaht *Pharîsæi consilium Dei sprēvĕrunt*, Lk. Bos. 7, 30. We forhogien on arîsendum on us *spernēmus insurgentes in nōbis*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 7. Forhogedre āre heora anddetnesse *contempta revērentia suæ professiōnis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 15. Gif he ðonne eów forhogige, sî ðonne he fram eów forhogod *sin autem vos sprēvĕrit, et ipse spernātur a vobis*, 2, 2; S. 503, 12, 13.

for-hogung *contempt*, Ps. Spl. 118, 22. v. for-hogednes.

for-hogydnys *contempt*, Cambr. MS. Ps. 118, 22. v. for-hogednes.

for-holen *concealed, hidden*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 17; *pp. of* for-helan.

forhōrwade *was dirty;* obsorduit, Hymn.

fōr-hradian, -hradigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten before, anticipate, prevent;* prævĕnīre, præoccŭpāre:—Utan fōrhradian his ansŷne on andetnesse *præoccŭpēmus fāciem ejus in confessiōne*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 2. Se sylfa deáþ ðære ádle yldinge fōrhradaþ *death itself prevents the tarrying of the disease*, Houl. Th. ii. 124, 12. Fōrhradode Godes mildheortnys us *God's mercy prevented us*, ii. 84, 13. Ðonne hie fōrhradigaþ ðone timan gódes weorces *when they anticipate the time of a good work*, Past. 39, 3.

fōr-hrāde; *adv. Very quickly, soon;* cito, confestim:—Æfter dam ðæs fōrhrāde *very soon after that*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 6, 24. v. fōr-rāde.

for-hrēred; *part. Annulled, made void;* cassātus:—Forhrēred *cassāta*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 99; Wrt. Voc. 34, 28. v. hrēran.

forhswebung, e; *f. A storm;* prōcella, Ps. Spl. T. 106, 25.

FORHT; *adj.* I. *fearful, timid, affrighted;* tĭmĭdus, pāvĭdus, territus, trĕpidus:—Ne beó ðū on sefan tō forht *be not thou too fearful in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 196; An. 98: Beo. Th. 1512; B. 754. Næs he forht *he was not afraid*, 5927; B. 2967: Andr. Kmbl. 2172; An. 1087: Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Heó com forht *trēmens vēnit*, Lk. Bos. 8, 47. Tó hwî synt gē forhte *quid tĭmĭdi estis?* Mt. Bos. 8, 26: Mk. Bos. 4, 40. We beóþ forhte on ferþþe *we are fearful in soul*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 5; Jul. 328: Ps. Th. 64, 8: Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 33. He sent on eów forhte heortan *dābit tibi cor pāvĭdum*, Deut. 28, 65. Nō ðý forhtra wæs Gūþlāces gæst *the soul of Guthlac was not the more fearful*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 14; Gū. 172. II. *terrible, dreadful, formidable;* terribilis, formīdŏlōsus:—Ne wile forht wesan bróðor óðrum *a brother will not be formidable to another*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 20; Rä. 44, 11. On ða forhtan tíd *in that dreadful time*, Hy. 10, 56; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 56. [*O. Sax.* foraht, forht, furht: *O. H. Ger.* forht *tīmĭdus, timens: Goth.* faurhts.] DER. an-forht, ge-, un-.

forht-full; *adj. Fearful;* formīdŏlōsus, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 21.

forhtian, forhtigan, forhtgean, forhtgean; to forhtianne; *part.* forhtiende, forhtigende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [forht *affrighted*, and the terminations -an, -anne, -gan]. I. *v. intrans. To be afraid* or *frightened, tremble;* pāvēre, trŏmĕre, trĕpidāre, formīdāre:—Ongan he forhtian, and sārgian *cœpit pāvēre, et tædēre*, Mk. Bos. 14, 33: Boutr. Scrd, 21, 22. Ongunnon hî forhtigan *they began to be afraid*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 30. Forhtigean, Ps. Th. 113, 7. To heora móde gelæddum ðære forhtiendan tíde *reducto ad mentem trēmendo illo tempŏre*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 25. Flugon forhtigende *trembling they fled*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 15; Exod. 452; Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 8. Ic forhtige *formīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 50. Hie forhtiaþ *they will be afraid*, Rood Kmbl. 227; Kr. 115: Ps. Th. 67, 9. Ðér hig forhtodon mid ege *illic trĕpidāvērunt tĭmōre*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 6. He bæd ðæt ne forhtedon nā *he bade that they should not be afraid*, Byrht. Th. 132, 25; By. 21. Ne sý cówer heorte gedrēfed, ne ne forhtige gē *non turbētur cor vestrum, neque formīdet*, Jn. Bos. 14, 27. Ðæt ōðre forhtian *that others may fear*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 15. II. *v. trans. To fear, be frightened at, dread;* tĭmēre:—Ic ne forhtige wiht I *fear nothing*, Ps. Th. 61, 2: 54, 2. Ne forhtast ðū on dæge flān on lyfte *non tīmēbis a sagitta volante in die*, 90, 6. Ðe Drihten forhtaþ *qui timet Dōminum*, 127, 5: 60, 4. Da ðé on feore forhtigaþ, ða me on fægere gescóþ *qui timent te, vidēbunt me*, 118, 74. Ne nān þing ne forhtgeaþ *fear nothing*, Deut. 1, 20. DER. a-forhtian, on-.

forhtiendlîc, forhtigendlîc; *adj. Timorous, fearful;* meticŭlōsus, Cot. 129.

forht-lîc; *adj. Timid, fearful, trembling;* trĕpĭdus, terrībilis:—Him forhtlîce fǽrspel bodedon *they fearful announced to them the sudden news*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 244. Fleóþ forhtlîce þunres brógan *they, being afraid, shall flee the terror of* [*thy*] *thunder*; a vōce tōnitrui tui formīdābunt, Ps. Th. 103, 8. On ða forhtlîce sorgum wlîtaþ on *which, they, frightened, look sorrowfully*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 15; Cri. 1104. [*O. Sax.* forhtlîk *terrible.*]

forht-lîce; *adv. Fearfully, tremblingly;* trĕpĭde:—Æghwylc wille feores forhtlîce ąþolian *every one will fearfully endure life*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 7; Cri. 1320: R. Ben. interl. 5.

forht-mōd; *adj. Mind-frighted, timid, pusillanimous;* trĕpĭdus animo, pāvĭdus:—He forhtmōd wāfode *he was hesitating, being frightened in mind*, Ælfc. T. 35, 23. Ic sceal eaforan mîne forhtmōd fergan *I, being timid, must convey my children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 1; Rä. 16, 13.

forhtnys, fyrhtnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear, amazement, terror, dread;* timor:—Ða aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse *expāvit Isaac stupōre vehĕmenti*, Gen. 27, 33.

forhtra *more fearful*:—Ne beóþ gē ðý forhtran *be ye not the more fearful*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 11.

forhtudon = forhtodon *trĕpĭdāvērunt*, Ps. Spl. 13, 9; *p. of* forhtian *to fear, tremble.*

forhtung, e; *f.* [forht, ung] *Fear;* pāvor:—Būton blâcunge and forhtunge *without paleness and fear*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 28: ii. 560, 15. On forhtunge *in pāvōre*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 23.

for-hwǽga, -hwâga; *adv. At least;* saltem:—Forhwǽga on fîf mîlum oððe on syx mîlum fram ðæm feó *at least within five or six miles from the property*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 35. Forhwâga on âure míle fram ðæm tūne *at least within one mile from the town*, 1, 1; Bos. 22, 30.

for-hwâm *wherefore, why.* v. hwâ *who: interrog.*

for-hwerfan *To transform, pervert;* transformāre, pervertĕre:—Cnihtas wurdon ealle forhwerfde to sumum dióre *the men were all transformed to some beast*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 172; Met. 26, 86: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 2. Eówra sáwla mā forhwerfdon ðonne hie gerihton *they have perverted more of your souls than they have directed*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 18. v. for-hwyrfan.

for-hwî, -hwig *For why, wherefore;* quāre, cur, Ps. Th. 113, 5; Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 19.

for-hwon *why;* quāre, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 14: 2, 12; S. 513, 37.

for-hwyrfan, -hwerfan; *part.* -hwyrfende; *p.* -hwyrfde; *pp.* -hwyrfed, -hwyrfd. I. *to change for* or *from, transform, transfer, remove;* avertĕre, transformāre:—He forhwyrfþ eów of ðam lande *he will remove you from the land*, Deut. 28, 63. Sî se man awirged, ðe forhwyrfe his freóndes landgemǽro *maledictus hŏmo, qui transfert termĭnos proximi sui*, Deut. 27, 17. II. *to turn aside, pervert, deprave;* subvertĕre, pervertĕre, deprāvāre:—Ðisne we gemétton forhwyrfende úre þeóde *hunc invēnīmus subvertentem gentem nostram*, Lk. Bos. 23, 2. Swylce he ðis folc forhwyrfde *as if he perverted this people*, 23, 14. Ða forhwyrfed wæs *when it was perverted*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 11; Cri. 34. Mid forhwyrfedum forhwyrfed ðū bist *cum perverso pervertĕris*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 28. Hwyrf ðē wíd ða forhwyrfdan *cum perverso pervertĕris*, Ps. Th. 17, 25.

for-hycgan *To despise, reject;* despicĕre, contemnĕre, spernĕre:—Ðe forhycgeaþ God *who despise God*, Ps. Th. 52, 6. Ðæt ic ne forhycge *I reject it not*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 4; Ph. 552.

for-hýdan *To hide;* abscondĕre:—Forhýddan meinwitgyrene *absconderunt mihi lăqueos*, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

for-hygde-lîc; *adj. Despisable;* contemptībilis:—Forhygdelîc oððe forsewen *contemptus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141.

for-hylman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover over, conceal;* obdūcĕre, occŭlĕre:—Ne dorste forhylman Hælendes bebod *he dared not conceal the Saviour's command*, Andr. Kmbl. 1469; An. 736.

for-hýnan; *p.* -hýnde; *pp.* -hýned, -hýnd [hýnan *to humble, put down*] *To cast down, humble, oppress, waste;* hūmiliāre, opprimĕre, vastāre:—Ðone forhýndan and þearfan gerihtlǽcaþ *hūmilem et paupĕrem justificāte*, Ps. Lamb. 81, 3. Forhýned *cast down*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10. Wǽron Pene forhýnde *the Carthaginians were cast down*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 95, 30. Mid ðam bryne Rómc burh wæs swíðe forhýned *the city Rome was brought very low by that burning*, Ors. 6, 1: Bos. 115, 41.

for-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To harden against, to harden;* obdūrāre:—Nǽfre gē heortan geþanc deorce forhyrden *nolite obdūrāre corda vestra*, Ps. Th. 94, 8.

for-lâcan; *p.* -lēc, -leólc; *pp.* -lâcen *To seduce, betray, deceive;* sedūcĕre, decípĕre:—Ðū leóda fcala forleólce and forlǽrdest *thou hast deceived and seduced many people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2727; An. 1366. Forlēc hie mid ligenum *he seduced her with lies*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 30; Gen. 647. Hie seó wyrd forleólc *fate deceived them*, Andr. Kmbl. 1227; An. 614. He wearþ on feónda geweald forlâcen *he was betrayed into the foes' power*, Beo. Th. 1811; B. 903.

for-lǽdan; *p.* -lǽdde; *pp.* -lǽded, -lǽdd, -lǽd *To mislead, lead astray, seduce;* sedūcĕre:—Forlǽdan and forlǽran *to mislead and pervert*, Cd. 23

Th. 29, 18; Gen. 452: 32; Th. 43, 17; Gen. 692. Ic bepǽce oðde forlǽde *seduco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 53. He ðæs folces ðone mǽstan dǽl mid ealle forlǽdde *he wholly misled the greatest part of the people*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 41. Hie forlǽddon swǽse gesíþas *they misled their dear associates*, Beo. Th. 4084; B. 2039. Forlǽdd be ðám lygenum *misled by lies*, Cd. 28; Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. Ðeáh heó wurde forlǽd mid ligenum *though she was misled with lies*, 30; Th. 39, 23; Gen. 630: Past. 58; Hat. MS. Men synt forlǽdde *men are misled*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 18; Gen. 728. [*O. Sax.* farlêdean: *Dut.* ver-leiden: *Ger.* ver-leiten *to mislead, seduce: Laym.* forledeþ *leads astray.*]

for-lǽge *neglected, disgraced:*—Ðý-læs seó mynegung [MS. mynugung] forlǽge *lest the giving notice should be neglected*, L. Ath. v. § 7; Th. i. 234, 29; *subj. of* forlicgan. v. licgan.

for-lǽran; to -lǽranne; *p.* -lǽrde; *pp.* -lǽred *To misteach, deceive, seduce, corrupt, pervert;* decĭpĕre, sedŭcĕre, corrumpĕre:—Forlǽdan and forlǽran *to mislead and pervert*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 18; Gen. 452: 32; Th. 43, 17; Gen. 692. Handweorc Godes to forlǽranne *to deceive God's handywork*, 33; Th. 44, 3; Gen. 703. Ðú leóda fealа forleólce and forlǽrdest *thou hast deceived and seduced many people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2727; An. 1366. Hie seó wyrd forlǽrde *fate mistaught them*, 1227; An. 614: Elen. Kmbl. 415; El. 208. Ðe hig forlǽrdon *who deceived them*, Num. 31, 16. Ðú me forlǽred hæfst *thou hast seduced me*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 34; Gen. 818: Ex. 14, 11. [*Dut.* ver-leeren *to unteach.*]

for-lǽtan; ic -lǽte, ðú -lǽtest, -lǽt, he -lǽteþ, -lǽtaþ, *pl.* -lǽtaþ; *p.* -lǽt, -leórt, -leót, *pl.* -lǽton; *pp.* -lǽten [for, lǽtan]. I. *to let go, permit, suffer;* permittĕre:—Sum eorþlíc ǽ forlǽtaþ *some earthly law permits*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 2. II. *to relinquish, forsake, omit, neglect;* relinquĕre, omittĕre, prætĕrire:—Forlǽt se man fæder and móder, and geþeót hine to his wífe *the man shall leave father and mother, and join himself to his wife*, Gen. 2, 24. [*Dut.* ver-laten: *Ger.* ver-lassen *to leave, quit, abandon, forsake.*]

for-lǽtennys, -lǽtnys, -nyss, -ness, e; *f. A leaving, remission, desolation, loss;* intermissio, remissio, desōlātio, perdĭtio:—Þeóstru ne synd nán þing búton leóhtes forlǽtennyss *darkness is nothing but the departure of light*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 46. On synna forlǽtnysse bæþe *lavacro peccātorum remissiōnis*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. On synna forlǽtnesse *in remissiōnem peccātorum*, 5, 6; S. 620, 3. On forlǽtnysse *in desōlātiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 72, 19. On forlǽtennysse *in perdĭtiōne*, 87, 12. Forlǽtnes gōda *loss of goods*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 2.

for-leás *lost*, Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861; *p. of* for-leósan.

for-léo *seduced, deceived*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 30; Gen. 647; *p. of* forlácan.

for-legen *fornicated, committed fornication*, Gen. 38, 24; *pp. of* forlicgan. [*Orm.* forrleȝenn.]

for-legenes, -legnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Fornication;* fornĭcātio:—Búton forlegenysse þingum *excepta fornĭcātiōnis causa*, Mt. Bos. 5, 32. He swylce unalýfedre forlegnesse and egeslícre wæs besmiten *fornĭcātiōne pollūtus est tāli*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 39.

for-legere, es; *m. A fornicator;* fornĭcātor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. forliger, es; *m.*

for-legis, -legiss, e; *f. A fornicatress, harlot;* mĕretrix:—Ðú hæfst forlegisse andwlitan *frons mĕretrĭcis facta es tibi*, Past. 52, 2; Hat. MS. Cwæþ Crist be Marian ðære forlegisse *Christ spoke of Mary the harlot*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS.

for-legystre, an; *f. A harlot;* mĕretrix, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-legis.

for-leógan; *p.* -leág, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen [leógan *to lie*] *To lie greatly, belie;* valde mentīri, ementīri:—Hí mid leásum gewitum forleógan woldon *they would lie with false witnesses*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 16. Leáse gewitan hine forlugon *false witnesses belied him*, Homl. Th. i. 44, 28. Mænige synd forsworene and swýðe forlogene *permulti sunt perjūri et mendāces*, Lupi Serm. 1, 12; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 41.

for-leólc *seduced, deceived*, Andr. Kmbl. 1227; An. 614; *p. of* forlácan.

for-leósan, he -lýst; *p.* ic, he -leás, ðú -lure, *pl.* -luron; *subj. pres.* -leóse, *pl.* -leósen; *p.* -lure, *pl.* -luran, -luren; *pp.* -loren *To lose, let go, destroy;* amittĕre, perdĕre, destruĕre:—He wolde forleósan líca gehwilc *he would destroy each body*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 26; Gen. 1281. His treówe for feógýtsunge forleósan *fidem suam amōre pĕcūniæ perdĕre*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40. Ic forleóse *amitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41. Gif he forlýst ǽn of ðám *si perdĭderit ūnam ex illis*, Lk. Bos. 15, 4. Ic forleás *perdĭderam*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9. Ðú forleóse lífra gehwylcne *mayest thou destroy every one of my enemies*, Ps. Th. 142, 12. Þam ðe ǽr his elne forleás *to him who had before lost his courage*, Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861. Ðú nǽne myrhþe ne forlure, ðá ðá ðú hie forlure *thou didst lose no pleasure, when thou didst lose them*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 18. Ðý-læs ic mín gehát forleóse *ne fĭdem mei promissi prævāricer*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 2. Hí sylfe þurh dæt forluran *they ruined themselves through that*, 3, 1; S. 523, 23. Gé eówra yldrena hwetstán forluron *ye have lost the whetstone of your elders*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 24. Dæt he forlure ða gestrión *that he would lose the treasures*, Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 5. Ðú forloren hæfst ða woruldsǽlþa *thou hast lost the worldly prosperity*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 7. [*Dut.* ver-liezen: *Ger.* ver-lieren *to lose.*]

for-lét *left*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 29; Gen. 1405; *p. of* for-lǽtan.

for-létenes, -létnes, -ness, e; *f. A leaving, leaving off, end;* intermissio, relĭquiæ:—Synd forlétnesse manna gesibsumum *sunt relĭquiæ hŏmĭni pacífico*, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 39: R. Ben. interl. 15. v. for-lǽtennys.

for-licgan, -licggan, -ligan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen [licgan *to lie*] *To lie in a forbidden manner, fornicate, commit fornication;* fornicāri, adultĕrāre:—Ðá forlæg heó hý sóna *then she soon committed fornication*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 6: 4, 4; Bos. 80, 21. Dæt nán wíf heó ne forlicge *that no woman commit fornication*, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 4, 7: 51; Th. i. 404, 22: L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 5: 4; Th. i. 168, 19: L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 20. Gif beweddodu fǽmne hie forlicgge *if a betrothed woman commit fornication*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 11. Sceolan þeófas and forlegene lífes ne wénan *thieves and fornicators shall not hope for life*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 21; Cri. 1611: L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 8. Forligende *fornĭcans*, Obs. Lun. § 4; Lchdm. iii. 186, 2.

for-liden; *part.* [for-, liden, *pp. of* líðan *to sail*] *Shipwrecked;* naufrăgus:—Gemildsa me, nacodum, forlidenum *pity me, naked, shipwrecked*, Apol. Th. 11, 19: 14, 1, 9: 15, 11: 21, 7, 13, 14, 15, 20: 22, 1, 22: 24, 16: 25, 9.

for-lidennes, -ness, e; *f. Shipwreck;* naufrăgium:—Hwár geföre ðú forlidennesse *where hast thou suffered shipwreck?* Apol. Th. 21, 19.

for-ligenes, -lignes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Fornication, adultery;* fornicātio:—Ne wæs acenned of unrihthǽmede ne þurh dyrne forligenysse *non de adultĕrio vel fornĭcātiōne nātus fuĕrat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 21. Ymb hiora hetelícan forlignessa ic hit eall forlǽte *I pass over all about their hateful adulteries*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 38. v. for-legenes.

for-liger, -ligr, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -ligeru, -ligru, -ligra; *n. Fornication, adultery;* fornicātio, adultĕrium:—For forligere *ob fornĭcātiōnem*, Mt. Bos. 19, 9: Jn. Bos. 8, 41: Homl. Th. ii. 322, 28: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 246, 5. Se ðéer heáfodlеahter is gecweden forliger *the second chief sin is called fornication*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 3. Innan of manna heortan cumaþ forligeru *ab intus de corde hŏmĭnum procēdunt fornĭcātiōnes*, Mk. Bos. 7, 21. Forligru *fornĭcātiōnes*, Mt. Bos. 15, 19. Ænig cristen mann ne ǽnige forligru ne begange *let not any christian man commit fornication*, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Ascúnige man swíðe fúle forligra *let a man earnestly shun foul fornications*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15.

for-liger, -ligr, -lír, es; *m. A fornicator, adulterer;* fornicātor, ădulter:—Dæt Abraham nǽre forliger [MS. -ligr] geteald *ut Abraham non computātus ădulter esset*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 21. v. hor-cwén *an adulteress.* Forligr *adulter*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 68. He is forlír *he is an adulterer*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 17. God fordémþ ða dyrnan forlíras *God condemns secret adulterers*, ii. 324, 7.

for-liger; *adj. Adulterous;* ădulter:—Yfel cneórys and forliger [μοιχαλὶς *adulterous*] sécþ tácn *generātio mala et adultĕra signum quærit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 39.

forliger-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A bed of fornication;* fornicātiōnis lectus:—On forligerbeddum *in beds of fornication*, Homl. Th. i. 604, 30.

for-liggang, es; *n? Lūpānar, prostĭbŭlum*, Cot. 194.

for-ligr, es; *m. A fornicator*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 21. v. for-liger, es; *m.*

for-ligr, es; *n. Fornication*, Mt. Bos. 15, 19. v. for-ligenes; *f.*

for-ligrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-liger *a fornicator*] *To fornicate;* fornicāri:—Ðú forspildest ealle ða ðe forligriaþ fram ðé *perdĭdisti omnes qui fornĭcantur abs te*, Ps. Spl. 72, 26.

for-lír *a fornicator*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 17: 324, 7. v. for-liger, es; *m.*

for-líðednes, -ness, e; *f.* [líðan *to sail*] *Shipwreck;* naufrăgium, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-logen *lied greatly*, Lupi Serm. 1, 12; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 41; *pp. of* for-leógan *to lie.*

for-lor, es; *m. Destruction, perdition, loss;* perdĭtio:—Hæleða forlor *men's perdition*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 4; Gen. 721. Ic ofslóg ðis folc and to forlore gedyde *I slew and destroyed this people*, Past. 37, 2; Hat. MS. 49 b, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2846; An. 1425. Mid hæleða forlore *with men's perdition*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 8; Gen. 757. Ðéh ðe he hý mid micle forlore ðæs folces begéate *though he took it with great loss of the people*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 28. [*O. Sax.* farlor.]

for-loren *forlorn, lost*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 41; *pp. of* for-leósan.

for-lornes, -ness, e; *f.* FORLORNNESS, *destruction;* perdĭtio:—Ic geseó me stówe gegearwode beón écere forlornesse *mihi lŏcum despĭcio æternæ perdĭtiōnis esse præpărātum*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 29. On lyre oðde on forlornesse *in perdĭtiōne*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 12.

for-lure *hast lost, didst lose*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 30; Cri. 1399; *2nd sing. p. of* for-leósan: for-lure *would lose*, Chr. 81; Erl. 8, 4: Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 5; *p. subj. of* for-leósan.

for-luron *lost, have lost*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 24; *p. pl. of* for-leósan.

fór-lustlíce; *adv. Very willingly, gladly;* lĭbentissĭme:—Ic wille fór-lustlíce, for ðínum lufum *I will gladly* [*do so*], *for love of thee*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 12. [Cf. beon forrlisst *to be very desirous, Orm.*]

for-lȳst *loses*, Mk. Bos. 9, 41; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-leósan.

FORMA; *m:* forme; *f. n: def. adj. The first, earliest;* primus:—Se forma ys Simon *the first is Simon*, Mt. Bos. 10, 2: 22, 25: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22: Cd. 143; Th. 179, 2; Exod. 22: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 16; Cri. 720: Beo. Th. 1437; B. 716: Menol. Fox 17; Men. 9: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 109; Met. 8, 55. Hū gesælig seó forme eld was dises middangeardes *how happy was the first age of this world*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 7; Met. 8, 4: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 8. Dis wæs ðæt forme tācn *this was the first miracle*, Jn. Bos. 2, 11. On ðone forman dæg *on the first day*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 4: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 12; Lchdm. iii. 238, 15: Cd. 48; Th. 61, 17; Gen. 998: Byrht. Th. 133, 68; By. 77. Forman sīðe *for the first time*, Beo. Th. 4562; B. 2286: Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 3; Wīd. 6: Cd. 17; Th. 21, 4; Gen. 319. Gebletsode Metod monna cynnes ða forman twā *the Lord blessed the first two of mankind*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 31; Gen. 194. On forman *at first*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 20. [*Wyc.* forme *in* forme-fadris: *Chauc.* forme: *Laym.* uorme, forme: *Orm.* forrme: *O. Sax.* formo: *O. Frs.* forma: *Goth.* fruma *the first: Icel.* frum- in compounds, *the first.*]

fōr-mǣl, fōr-māl, e; *f.* [fōr = fōre, mǣl *a speech, discourse*] *An agreement, a treaty;* fœdus, pactum:—Wiđ ðam ðe he eall ðæt læste ðæt uncer fōrmǣl wæs *on condition that he fulfil all that was our agreement*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 8. Æfter ðām fōrmālum [MS. -mālan] *according to the treaties*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 11.

fōr-mǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. Brightness, glory, renown;* clāritas:—Fōrmǽrnes and genyht *renown and abundance*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 23, note 8. v. fōre-mǽrnes.

fōr-maneg, -moni; *adj. Very many;* permultus:—Heora fōrmanega oft fēngon to ānwealde *very many of them often undertook the government*, Jud. Thw. 161, 26.

for-meltan, -myltan; *p.* -mealt, *pl.* -multon; *pp.* -molten; *v. intrans. To melt away, become liquid, liquefy;* liquescĕre, liquĕfiĕri:—Hēt wǽpen eall formeltan *he commanded the weapons all to melt away*, Andr. Kmbl. 2294; An. 1148. Formealt oðđe hnesce geworden is eorþe *liquĕfacta est terra*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 4: Ex. 16, 21. Ealle ða scipu formultan *all the ships were consumed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 14. [*Dut.* versmelten *to melt, dissolve: Ger.* ver-schmelzen *to melt away.*]

for-mengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join together, mingle;* conjungĕre, Past. 21, 1? Lye. [*Dut. Ger.* ver-mengen *to mix, mingle, confuse.*] v. mengan.

formesta; *m:* formeste; *f. n: def. adj.* [*sup. of* forma *the first*] *Foremost, first, best, most valiant;* primus, strēnuissimus:—Wæs he se wer se formesta *ĕrat vir ipse strēnuissimus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 37. v. fyrmest.

fōr-mete, es; *m.* [fōr *a journey*, mete *food*] *Fare-meat, provision for a journey;* cĭbus in itinĕre sūmendus, Gr. Dial. 2, 13: Deut. 15, 14.

for-molsnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [molsnian *to corrupt*] *To putrefy, corrupt, make rotten, decay;* putrefăcĕre, tabefăcĕre, macĕrāre:—To duste formolsnod *decayed to dust*, Wanl. Catal. 20, 4; Homl. Th. i. 218, 25. Se ylca God, ðe ealle þing of nāhte geworhte, mæg arǽran ða formolsnedan līchaman of ðam duste *the same God, that wrought all things from naught, can raise up the decayed corpses from the dust*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 6.

fōr-moni; *adj. Very many;* permultus:—Fōrmoni man *many a man*, Byrht. Th. 138, 52; By. 239. v. fōr-maneg.

for-myltan *to melt*:—Ic formylte *liquor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 44. v. for-meltan.

for-myrþrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To kill, murder, destroy utterly;* occidĕre, enĕcāre, perdĕre:—Gif wīf hire cild formyrþrige innan hire *si mulier infantem suum intra se perdidĕrit*, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 5.

FORN, e; *f? A trout?* turnus:—Forn *turnus?* Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 72; Wrt. Voc. 55, 76. [*Ger.* fohre, fore, forelle, *f. a trout: Ger. Swiss dial.* forne: *M. H. Ger.* vorhen, *f: O. H. Ger.* forahana, forhana *trutta: Dut.* voorn, *f;* vóren, *m. a roach.*]

fōrn, fōrne; *adv. Before;* cōram:—Gesæt Benedictus fōrn ongeán ðam Riggon *Benedict sat opposite to Riggo*, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 15. Oþ-ðæt he eft cume hyre fōrne geán *until he again comes opposite to it*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 13; Lchdm. iii. 248, 17. v. fōran; *prep.*

for-nam, *pl.* -nāmon *took away, destroyed, consumed*, Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205: Ps. Th. 77, 53; *p. of* for-niman.

forne; *prep. acc. For;* pro, propter:—Gif hwā hine forne forstande *if anyone will stand up for him*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 3, note 8. v. for; *prep.* v. forene.

fōrne; *adv. Before, sooner;* prius, cĭtius:—Se ðēr leorningcniht fōrarn Petrus fōrne *ille ālius discĭpŭlus præcucurrit cĭtius Petro*, Jn. Bos. 20, 4. v. fōran; *adv.* [*O. Sax.* forana.]

fōr-neáh, fōr-neán; *adv. Very nearly, nigh, nearly, almost, about;* prŏpe, fĕre, pæne, paulo minus, circiter:—Fōrneáh *fere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 50. Fōrneáh oðđe hwæt-hwega hī fordydon me on eorþan *paulo minus consummāvērunt me in terram*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 87: 93, 17. Seó upastīhþ fōrneán ōþ ðone mōnan *it extends upwards very nearly to the moon*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 4; Lchdm. iii. 272, 18. Fōrneán *fere*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 45. Mīne fōrneán astyrode synt fēt *mei pæne mūti sunt pĕdes*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 2. Fōrneán þreó þūsend *circĭter tria millia*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 42, 43.

fōr-nefe, an; *f. A nephew's daughter;* proneptis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. nefe.

Fornētes folm, e; *f. Fornet's palm;* Fornēti palma:—Wyl on eówe meolce Fornētes folm *boil Fornet's palm in ewe's milk*, L. M. 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. Nim Fornētes folm *take Fornet's palm*, 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 4. The *Icel.* has Fornjótr; *gen.* Fornjóts, the name of an eóten, es; *m. a giant.* Fornjótr's three sons had control over *air, fire*, and *wind.* In the Gl. Cleop. folm is glossed *mānus, the hand* or *palm.* As this refers to the palm only, it leaves us in difficulty what variety is intended by Fornet's palm. It must, however, be one of the chief species, as Fornjótr was a chief god of the heathen Icelanders.

for-níman, -nyman; *p.* -nam, -nom, *pl.* -nāmon, -nōmon; *pp.* -numen; *v. trans. To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume, devour;* rapĕre, perdĕre, extermināre, vastāre, consūmĕre, devōrāre:—Đū hī eáde miht forniman *thou mayest easily consume them*, Ps. Th. 72, 16: 118, 36. Eów in beorge bǽl fornimeþ *fire shall consume you upon the hill*, Elen. Kmbl. 1153; El. 578. Se ðe fornimþ þearfan ou dȳgelnysse *qui devŏrat paupĕrem in abscondĭto*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 b, 14. Hig fornymaþ hyra ansýna *exterminant fācies suas*, Mt. Bos. 6, 16. Hine wyrd fornam *fate took him away*, Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205: 2877; B. 1436: 4245; B. 2119. Līg eall fornam *the flame consumed all*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 34; Gen. 2548: Andr. Kmbl. 1988; An. 996: 3061; An. 1533. Swylt ealle fornom secga hlōþe *death destroyed all the band of men*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 5; Jul. 675: 59 b; Th. 216, 15; Ph. 268. Se Brytta þeóde fornom *qui gentem vastāvit Brittōnum*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. Him īrenne ecga fornāmon *iron edges had taken them away from him*, Beo. Th. 5649; B. 2828. Fōrneáh hī fornāmon me on lande *paulo minus consummāvērunt me in terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 87. Fornōmon [MS. -noman] *have consumed*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 14; Wand. 99. Wylt đū we secgaþ ðæt fȳr cume of heofone, and fornime hig *vis dicīmus ut ignis descendat de cælo, et consūmat illos?* Lk. Bos. 9, 54. Dæs mannes wlite wyrþeþ eall fornumen mid onsīgendre ylde *the beauty of man becomes thoroughly destroyed by approaching old age*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 20. Swā swā sceáp from wulfum and wildeórum beóþ fornumene, swá da earman ceasterwaran toslitene and fornumene wǽron fram heora feóndum *sīcut agni a fĕris, ita misĕri cīves discerpuntur ab hostĭbus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 26, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 416, 12.

for-nȳdan; *p.* -nȳdde; *pp.* -nȳded, -nȳdd *To force greatly, compel;* cōgĕre:—Wydewan syndon wīde fornȳdde on unriht to ceorle *viduæ crebro injuste ad nuptias trāhuntur*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 25.

for-nyman *to take away, deform, disfigure*, Mt. Bos. 6, 16. v. forniman.

forod, forad, fored, forud; *adj. part.* [v. nacod *naked*] *Broken, fractured, violated;* fractus, violātus:—Wæs him gylp forod *their vaunt was broken*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 10; Gen. 69. Đā wearþ hire mid ānum wyrpe ān ribb forod *then with one throw one of its ribs was broken*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 41. Gif se earm biþ forod *if the arm be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24, note 57. Gif monnes ceácan mon forslihþ, ðæt hie beóþ forode *if a man smite another's cheeks, so that they be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 15: Ps. Th. 30, 12. Foredum sceancum *with broken legs*, H. R. 101, 21.

fōr-oft; *adv. Very often;* persæpe:—Se deófol sǽwþ fōroft mānfullīce geþohtas into ðæs mannes heortan *the devil very often sows evil thoughts in the heart of man*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 16. Swā swā we sylfe fōroft gesāwon *as we ourselves have very often seen*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 9; Lchdm. iii. 260, 2: Wrt. popl. science 11, 8; Lchdm. iii. 256, 16.

fōron *went*, Ps. Spl. 65, 11; *pl. p. of* faran *to go.*

for-pǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away, pervert, ruin, destroy;* pervertĕre, perdĕre:—He ðæs ōðres sāwle forpǽrþ þurh his yfelum tihtingum *he perverts the other's soul by his evil instigations*, Homl. Th. ii. 226, 31: 208, 20. Hie forpǽraþ ðæm edleáne *mĕrĭtum pervertunt*, Past. 39, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 8. Gif we us sylfe ne forpǽraþ *if we do not destroy ourselves*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 9: ii. 50, 5. Adam us forpærde þurh ānes æpples þigene *Adam ruined us by the eating of an apple*, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 32. Đæt he ðone man forpǽre *that he may destroy the man*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 20.

for-pyndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away;* remŏvēre, reprĭmĕre:—Đæt Ēuan scyld is eal forpynded *the sin of Eve is all turned away*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 7; Cri. 97. [*Icel.* pynda *prĕmĕre, vexāre.*] v. pynding.

fōr-rād *rode before*:—Fōrrād sió fierd hie fōran *the force rode before them*, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 7; *p. of* fōr-rīdan, *q. v.*

fōr-radian *to hasten before, prevent*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 23, 4: 24, 6. v. fōr-hradian.

for-rǽdan; *p.* -rǽdde; *pp.* -rǽded; or *p.* -reord, -rēd; *pp.* -rǽden, *v. a. to give counsel against, to condemn, plot against, deprive by*

treachery, wrong; condemnāre, insīdias pārāre:—We beódaþ ðæt man Cristene men for ealles tō lytlum to deáþe ne forrǽde *we command that Christian men be not for altogether too little condemned to death,* L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 19. Eádweard man forrǽdde and syððan acwealde *they plotted against Edward and afterwards murdered him,* Lupi Serm. i. 9; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 10. Ðæt man his hlāford of lífe forrǽde *that a man deprive his lord of life,* Lupi Serm. i. 9; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* ráða af dögum *to kill.*] Gif man gehādodne man forrǽde æt feó oððe æt feore *if any one wrong a man in holy orders as to money or as to life,* L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 5: L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 6. [*Ger.* ver-rathen *to betray.*]

fōr-raðe; *adv. Very quickly;* cīto:—Hī Godes bebod tobrǽcon forrāðe *they broke the commandment of God very quickly,* Ælfc. T. 5, 6: Gen. 20, 7.

fōr-rīdan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride before, intercept;* præequitāre, intercipĕre:—Forrād sió fierd hie fōran *the force rode before them,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 25. Ða men hie fōran forrīdan mehton būtan geweorce *the men they might intercept outside the work,* 894; Erl. 93, 11. [*Laym. p. p.* forriden: *Ger.* vor-reiten *to ride before.*]

fōr-rīdel, es; *m. A fore-rider, outrider, harbinger;* præcursor:—Cyning Totilla sende his forrīdel cýðan his tocyme ðam hālgan were *king Totila sent his harbinger to announce his coming to the holy man,* Homl. Th. ii. 168, 10. [*A. R.* vorrideles: *Ger.* vor-reiter *a fore-rider.*]

for-rotian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [for-, rotian *to rot*] *To become wholly rotten, to rot, putrefy;* computrescĕre:—Ða fixas acwelaþ and ða wæteru forrotiaþ *pisces mōrientur et computrescent āquæ,* Ex. 7, 18. Hit forrotode *computruit,* 16, 20. Gemolsnad flǽsc *vel* forrotad *corrupted flesh;* tābes, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 74; Wrt. Voc. 20, 16. Ðæt sió rēþnes ðæs wīnes ða forrotedan wunde clǽnsige *that the harshness of the wine may cleanse the corrupted wound,* Past. 17, 10; Hat. MS. 25 a, 9. [*A. R.* vorrotien: *Dut. Ger.* ver-rotten *to rot, putrefy, mortify.*]

for-rotodnys, -rotednys, -nyss, e; *f. Rottenness, corruption;* putrēdo, pus:—Mīn flǽsc is ymbscrȳd mid forrotodnysse *my flesh is covered with corruption,* Job Thw. 167, 36; Prov. 12: Homl. Th. ii. 282, 11. Ðeós forrotednyss *hoc pus,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35.

fōr-rynel, fōre-rynel, es; *m. A forerunner;* præcursor:—Is se fōrrynel fæger and sciéne *the forerunner* [*morning star*] *is fair and shining,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 49; Met. 29, 25. Iohannes wæs Cristes fōrrynel *John was Christ's forerunner,* Homl. Th. i. 484, 34: 356, 21: Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28. Ðæs mǽran fōrryneles *of the great forerunner,* Homl. Th. i. 364, 6.

for-sacan; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen *To declare an opposition, oppose, object to, refuse, give up, forsake;* detrectāre, recūsāre, deserĕre:—Gange ān mynet ofer ealne ðæs cynges ānweald, and ðone nān man ne forsace *let one money pass throughout the king's dominion, and that let no man refuse,* L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 1. Forsōc ðæne triumphan *refused the triumph,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 43. He ðæt wæs eall forsacende *he was giving up all that,* 1, 12; Bos. 36, 16. v. sacan.

for-sēcan *to punish,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 2; Gū. 348. v. for-sēcan.

for-sēde, *pl.* -sēdon *accused,* Homl. Th. i. 50, 14, 16; *p. of* for-secgan.

for-sæt, *pl.* -sǽton *delayed, deferred, obstructed,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 10; Gen. 2859: 114; Th. 150, 10; Gen. 2489; *p. of* for-sittan.

for-sāwon *rejected, despised,* Elen. Kmbl. 2633; El. 1318; *p. pl. of* for-seón.

for-scāden *scattered,* Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 1; Gū. 449; *pp. of* for-scādan. v. for-sceádan.

for-scencednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [for-, screncednes *supplantātio*] *A supplanting, deceit;* supplantātio, fraus:—Man miclode ofor me hleóhrænesnesse oððe forscæncednysse *hōmo magnificāvit super me supplantātiōnem,* Ps. Lamb. 40, 10.

for-scapung, -sceapung, e; *f. A bad action, fault, crime;* perversa actio, scĕlus:—Hī sǽdon ðæt hió wǽre for Fetontis forscapunge *they said that it was for the fault of Phaëton,* Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 35. On mislícre forsceapunge *by various misdeeds,* 1, 11; Bos. 35, 2.

for-sceádan, -scādan; *p.* -sceód, *pl.* -sceódon; *pp.* -sceáden, -scāden [sceádan *to separate*] *To scatter, disperse;* dispergĕre:—Ðæt ða giemmas wǽren forsceádne [forsceadene, Cot.] æfter ðǽm strǽtum *that the gems were scattered along the streets,* Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 25. Gē sind forscādene *ye are scattered,* Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 1; Gū. 449.

for-sceáf *cast down,* Cd. 153; Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204; *p. of* for-scūfan.

for-sceamian, -scamian, -scamigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sceamian *to be ashamed*] *To be greatly ashamed;* erūbescĕre:—Forsceamian *erūbescĕre,* Scint. 8. Hie forscamige *let it shame them,* Past. 21, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 26. [*Orm.* forrshamedd *much ashamed.*]

for-sceap, es; *n.* [*from* sceapen *formed, created; pp. of* sceppan *to create*] What is for- *or* mis-shapen *a fault, crime;* mālefactum:—Me nædre to forsceape scyhte *the serpent incited me to crime,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 22; Gen. 898.

fōr-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshew, foresee;* præ-ostendĕre, pōrĕre in conspectu, providēre:—Ic fōrsceáwode Driht on gesihþe mīnre symble *providēbam Dōminum in conspectu meo semper,* Ps. Spl. 15, 8. [*Ger.* vor-schauen *to foresee.*] v. fōre-sceáwian.

fōr-sceáwudlīce; *adv. Providently, carefully, prudently;* prōvide, Procem. R. Conc.

fōr-sceáwung, e; *f. Providence;* prōvidentia:—Þurh Godes fōrsceáwunge *by the providence of God,* Homl. Th. i. 234, 21. v. fōre-sceáwung.

for-scending, e; *f.* [scendan *to confound*] *Confusion;* confūsio:—Mid forscendinge *præ confūsiōne,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25.

for-sceóppan; *p.* -scōp, *pl.* -scōpon; *pp.* -sceápen *To re-create, transform, deform;* transformāre:—Sume, hī sǽdon, ðæt hió [Circe] sceolde forsceóppan to león *some, they said, she* [*Circe*] *should transform to a lioness,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. v. for-sceppan.

for-scerfan; *p.* -scearf, *pl.* -scurfon; *pp.* -scorfen [sceorfan *to gnaw, bite*] *To gnaw* or *eat off;* arrōdĕre:—Gærstapan ælc wuht forscurfon, ðæs ðe on ðam lande wæs grōwendes *locusts ate off everything that was growing in the land,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, notes, p. 24, 7, MS. L.

for-sceótan, he -scȳt, *pl.* -sceótaþ; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten *To shoot before, anticipate, come before, prevent;* anticipāre, prævĕnīre:—Ða ungesǽligan menn ne māgon gebidon hwonne he [deáþ] him to cume, ac fōrsceótaþ hine fōran *unhappy men cannot wait till he* [*death*] *comes to them, but anticipate him beforehand,* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3. Fōrscȳt ðæt hwīlendlīce wīte ða ēcan geniðerunge *the transient punishment will prevent eternal damnation,* Homl. Th. i. 576, 2. Mīn God fōrscȳt [MS. forscytte] oððe fōrstepþ me *Deus meus prævēniet me,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 11. [*Ger.* vor-schiessen.]

for-sceppan, -sceóppan; *p.* -sceóp, *pl.* -sceópon; *pp.* -scepen *To transform;* transformāre:—Heó alle forsceóp Drihten to deóflum *the Lord transformed them all to devils,* Cd. 16; Th. 20, 14; Gen. 308. Scinnan forscepene [*their*] *beauty transformed,* Cd. 214; Th. 269, 12; Sat. 72.

fōr-scip, es; *n. The forepart of a ship, the prow;* prōra:—Ancersetl [MS. anfer-] *vel* fōrscip *prōra,* Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 73; Wrt. Voc. 48, 12.

for-scrane *shrank up, dried up, withered,* Gen. 32, 25: Mt. Bos. 21, 19: Mk. Bos. 4, 6; *p. of* for-scrincan.

for-scrang *shrank up, dried up,* Ps. Spl. 128, 5, = for-scranc; *p. of* for-scrincan.

for-screncan, -scrængcan; *p.* -screncte, -scrængcte; *pp.* -scrænct, -screnct [screncan *to trip up*] *To supplant, overcome, oppress, cast down;* supplantāre, opprimĕre, elidĕre:—Ða ðe leahtras forscrencaþ belimpaþ to Godes rīce *those who overcome sins belong to God's kingdom,* Homl. Th. i. 198, 23. Forscrænc hine *supplanta eum,* Ps. Lamb. 16, 13. Ðū forscrænctest onarīsende on me *supplantasti insurgentes in me,* 17, 40. Forscrenct *elīsa* vel *dejecta,* Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 36; Wrt. Voc. 45, 68. Crist arǽrþ ða forscrenctan *Christ raises the oppressed,* Homl. Th. ii. 414, 23.

for-screncend, es; *m.* [*part. of* forscrencan] *A supplanter;* supplantātor:—Iacob is gecweden, forscrencend *Jacob is interpreted, a supplanter,* Homl. Th. i. 198, 21.

for-scrīfan; *p.* -scrāf, *pl.* -scrifon; *pp.* -scrifen [scrīfan *to judge*]. I. *to condemn, proscribe;* condemnāre, proscrībĕre:—He ðæt scyldige werud forscrifen hefde *he had proscribed the guilty host,* Cd. 213; Th. 267, 5; Sat. 33. Grendel fīfelcynnes eard weardode hwīle, siððan him Scyppend forscrifen hæfde *Grendel inhabited a while the monster-race's abode, after the Creator had proscribed him,* Beo. Th. 213; B. 106. II. *to write* or *cut into, cut down;* incidĕre, succidĕre:—Awrīteþ he on his wǽpne wællnota heáp, bealwe bōcstafas bill forscrīfeþ *he writes upon his weapon a heap of fatal marks, baleful letters he cuts into the bill,* Salm. Kmbl. 323–326, note; Sal. 161, 162. Forscrīf hine *succīde illam,* Lk. Skt. Hat. 13, 7, 9. [*Ger.* ver-schreiben *to prescribe.*]

for-scrīhan; *p.* -scrāh, *pl.* -scrigon; *pp.* -scrigen [scrīhan *dīcāre*] *To abdicate, resign, give up;* abdicāre:—Forscrāh *abdīcāvit,* Cot. 205.

for-scrincan, he -scrincþ; *p.* -scranc, *pl.* -scruncon; *pp.* -scruncen [for-, scrincan *to shrink*] *To shrink up, dry up, dwindle away, wither;* emarcescĕre, exarescĕre, arefiĕri, arescĕre:—He forscrincþ *arescit,* Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Æt-hrān he his sine on his þeó and heó ðǽrrihte forscranc *tētigit nervum fēmŏris ejus, et statim emarcuit,* Gen. 32, 25. Sǽd forscranc *sēmen exāruit,* Mk. Bos. 4, 6: Lk. Bos. 8, 6. Sōna forscranc ðæt fīctreów *arefacta est continuo ficulnea,* Mt. Bos. 21, 19. Hig forscruncon *āruērunt,* Mt. Bos. 13, 6. Mīn hȳd is forscruncen *my skin is shrunk up,* Job Thw. 167, 37. Hī gesāwon ðæt fīctreów forscruncen of ðǽm wyrtruman *vidērunt ficum arīdam factam a radīcĭbus,* Mk. Bos. 11, 20. On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo forscruncenra *in his porticĭbus jācēbat multĭtūdo magna arīdōrum,* Jn. Bos. 5, 3.

for-scrufon *ate off,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, = for-scurfon; *p. pl. of* for-sceorfan.

for-scruncen *shrank up, dried up, withered,* Job Thw. 167, 37: Mk. Bos. 11, 20; *pp. of* for-scrincan.

for-scruncon *dried up,* Mt. Bos. 13, 6; *p. pl. of* for-scrincan.

for-scūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen *To cast down;* amōvēre, dispellĕre:—Wlance forsceáf mihtig engel *a mighty angel cast down their pride,* Cd. 153; Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204. v. scūfan.

for-scūnian, -scūnigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [scūnian *to shun*] *To blush, feel shame;* erūbescĕre, Scint. 4.

for-scurfon *gnawed* or *ate off*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, notes, p. 24, 7, MS. L; *p. pl. of* for-sceorfan.

for-scyldigian, -scyldegian, -scyldgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [scyldigian *accūsāre*] *To make guilty, to criminate, condemn;* reum făcĕre, damnāre:—Hreówlīce gefærþ se ðe hine sylfne forþ forscyldigaþ *he fares roughly who constantly criminates himself*, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 28. Forscyldegod *scĕlĕrātus* vel *facĭnŏrōsus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 65. Wurdon hī deádlīcé and forscyldegode þurh ágenne cyre *they became mortal and guilty through their own choice*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 16. He wæs forscyldgod *he was guilty*, i. 12, 21. Ne slihþ se dēma ðone forscyldgodan sceaðan, ac he hēt his underþeóddan hine belīfian *the judge slays not the condemned robber, but he commands his subordinates to deprive him of life*, ii. 36, 9. [Cf. *Ger.* ver-schulden *to be guilty.*]

for-scyppan *to transform.* v. for-sceóppan.

fŏr-scȳt *shoots before, prevents* or *will prevent*, Homl. Th. i. 576, 2; *pres. of* fŏr-sceótan.

fŏr-scyttan; *p.* -scytte, *pl.* -scytton; *pp.* -scytted *To shoot before, prevent;* prævĕnīre:—Hī heófodon folces synna, and heora wrace on him sylfum fŏrscytton *they bewailed the people's sins, and prevented their punishment on themselves*, Homl. Th. i. 540, 31. Đæt ða sceortan wītu ðises geswincfullan līfes fŏrscyttan [MS. forscyttan] ða toweardan, ðe nǽfre ateoriaþ *that the short punishments of this painful life may prevent those to come, which will never fail*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 34. DER. scyttan.

for-seah, ðū -seáge *despised, thou despisedst*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 23; Gū. 512: Ps. Spl. 88, 37; *p. of* for-seón.

for-seárian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [seárian *to sear*] *To dry up, wither;* arēre, arescĕre:—Ic forseárige *āreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 44. Se līchama ġewyrþeþ to duste and forseáraþ *the body turns to dust and withers*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 92, 3. Adruwode oððe forseárode swā swā blȳwnys oððe crocsceard mægen mīn *āruit tamquam testa virtus mea*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 16. Mīn hȳd forseárode *my skin withered*, Job Thw. 167, 37. Ðonne hit forealdod biþ and forseárod *when it is grown old and withered*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11.

for-sēcan, -sĕcan; *p.* -sōhte, *pl.* -sōhton; *pp.* -sōht *To afflict, punish;* pœna affĭcĕre:—Ðeáh ðe gē hine sārum forsĕcen *though ye sorely afflict it*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 2; Gū. 348. Sārum forsōht *afflicted with sorrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 1862; El. 933. DER. sēcan.

for-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd *To for-say, mis-say, pretend, deny, say against, accuse;* prædīcĕre, diffāmāre, nĕgāre, accūsāre:—Se ðe ōðerne mid wō forsecgan wille *he who shall accuse another wrongfully*, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 20: L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 22. Se ōðerne to deáþe forsegþ *he traduces another to death*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 19. Be ðon ðe mon ōðerne forsecgaþ *in case any one accuse another*, L. Edg. ii. 4, titl; Th. i. 266, 21. Swā hwā swā ōðerne forsǽde *whosoever accused another*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 16. Ða leásan gewitan hine forsǽdon *the false witnesses accused him*, i. 50, 14.

for-sēgon *despised, rejected, renounced*, Elen. Kmbl. 778; El. 389; *p. pl. of* for-seón.

for-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To send away, send into banishment, banish;* dimittĕre, relēgāre, deportāre:—Sume on wræcsīþ forsende *some he sent away into banishment*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 39. He hine siddan forsende *he afterwards banished him*, 3, 7; Bos. 59, 26. He wearþ snūde forsended *he was quickly banished*, Beo. Th. 1812; B. 904. [*Ger.* ver-senden *to send away.*]

fŏr-sendan *to send before.* v. fōre-sendan.

for-seón, -sión; ic -seó, ðū -sihst, -sixst, he -sihþ, -syhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* -ic, he -seah, ðū -sāwe, -seáge, *pl.* -sāwon, -sēgon; *impert.* -seoh; *subj.* he -seó; *pp.* -sewen *To overlook, despise, contemn, scorn, be ashamed of, neglect, reject, renounce;* despicĕre, temnĕre, contemnĕre, spernĕre, erūbescĕre, negligĕre, posthăbēre, rejicĕre:—Wē ā sculon īdle lustas forseón *we should ever despise idle lusts*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 18; Cri. 757: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 43. Óþ-ðæt ðū meahte ǽlc eorþlīc þing forsión *until thou mayest look down upon every earthly thing*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 14; Met. 24, 7. Ic forseó *temno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 17. Ic fracuþe forseó feóndas mīne *ĕgo vīdēbo inīmīcos meos*, Ps. Th. 117, 7. Ic forseó *posthăbeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 31. Ðū forsihst [-sixst, Lamb.] on gerecum on gedrēfednysse *despīcis in opportunitātĭbus in tribulātiōne*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1. He forsihþ ðās eorþlīcan gōd *he despises these earthly goods*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 25: Gen. 16, 5. Se ðe me and mīne spæca forsyhþ, ðone mannes Sunu forsyhþ *qui me erubuĕrit et meos sermōnes, hunc Fīlius hŏmĭnis erubescet*, Lk. Bos. 9, 26: Mk. Bos. 8, 38. Gif gē mīne ǽ and mīne dōmas forseóþ *si sprevērĭtis lēges meas et jūdĭcia mea*, Lev. 26, 15. Gūþlāc mān eall forseah *Guthlac despised all sin*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 4; Gū. 67: 40 b; Th. 134, 23; Gū. 512. Ðū forseáge Cristum dīnne *despexisti Christum tuum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 37. Hie māna gehwylc forsāwon *they rejected every sin*, Elen. Kmbl. 2633; El. 1318. Forsāwon hyra sĕllan *they despised their superior*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 5; Mōd. 61. Gē blindnesse bōte forsēgon *ye renounced the remedy of blindness*, Elen. Kmbl. 778; El. 389. Ne forseoh ǽfre, ðæt ðū sylfa ǽr, mid dīnum handum hēr geworhtest *ŏpĕra manuum tuārum ne despĭcias*, Ps. Th. 137, 8: 54, 1: Ps. Lamb. 26, 9. Gif preóst ðēowe forseó oððe gebismirige *if a priest despise or insult another*, L. N. P. L. 29; Th. ii. 294, 17. Wæs mǽrþa fruma tō swīðe forsewen *the source of marvels was too greatly despised*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 16; Edg. 42. Bióþ forsewene heora lārcówas *their teachers are despised*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 74; Met. 13, 37. Forhygdelīc oððe forsewen *contemptus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141. [*Orm.* forrseon *to despise*: *Ger.* ver-sehen *to see wrong.*]

for-seónnes, -ness, e; *f. A looking down upon, contempt;* despectio, contemptus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-sewennes.

for-seten *obstructed*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 13; *pp. of* for-sittan.

for-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To obstruct;* obstruĕre:—Hī ðone heofonlīcan weg forsetton *they obstructed the heavenly way*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 4. [*Ger.* versetzen *to misplace, obstruct.*]

fŏr-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set before;* propōnĕre:—Gif ic ne fŏrsette ðē Hierusalem *si non propōsuĕro Hierūsălem*, Ps. Th. 136, 6. Hig ne fŏrsetton God tofŏran ansȳne heora *non propōsuĕrunt Deum ante conspectum suum*, Ps. Lamb. 53, 5. [*Ger.* vor-setzen *to set before.*]

fŏr-settednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [fŏrseted, *pp. of* fŏrsettan; -nyss] *A proposition;* propōsĭtio:—Ic sprece fŏrsettednyssa of frymþe *lŏquar propōsĭtiōnes ab initio*, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. v. fōre-setnes.

for-sewen *despised*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141; *pp. of* for-seón.

for-sewenlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Contemptibly, ignominiously;* contemptibĭlĭter, turpĭter:—Swā he forsewenlīcor bið gewītnod for Godes naman, swā his wuldor bið māre fŏr Gode *the more ignominiously he is tortured for the name of God, the greater shall his glory be before God*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 23.

for-sewennes, fore-seuwenes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A looking down upon, contempt;* contemptus, despectio:—Gefylled we synd forsewennysse *replēti sūmus despectiōne*, Ps. Spl. 122, 4, 5. For his forsewennesse *out of contempt for him*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 13. Forsewennyss *contemptus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 17.

for-sewestre, an; *f. She who despises;* contemptrix, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-sihst, -sihþ *despisest, despiseth*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1: Gen. 16, 5; *and and 3rd sing. pres. of* for-seón.

for-singian *to sin greatly*, L. Pen. 12; Wilk. 95, 9. v. for-syngian.

for-sión *to despise*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 27. v. forseón.

for-sīþ, es; *m. A going away, departure, death;* exĭtium, ŏbĭtus, mors:—Sōna æfter his forsīþe wæs ealra witena gemōt on Oxna forda *soon after his death there was a meeting of all the counsellors at Oxford*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 12. v. forþ-sīþ.

for-sīðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sīðian *to journey*] *To perish;* iter fātāle inīre:—Hæfde ðā forsīdod sunu Ecgþeówes *Ecgtheow's son had then perished*, Beo. Th. 3104, note; B. 1550.

for-sittan; he -siteþ; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To mis-sit, to be absent from, neglect, delay, defer, diminish, obstruct, besiege;* abesse a, negligĕre, supersĕdēre, desĭnĕre, præstruĕre, obsĭdēre:—Be ðon ðe gemōt forsitte *of him who is absent from the council*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 25, 26. Be ðon ðe man fyrde forsitte *in case a man neglect the army*, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 7, 8. Ne forsæt he ðȳ sīðe *he delayed not the journey*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 10; Gen. 2859. Ne he tīd forsæt *he deferred not the time*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 26; Gū. 311. Đæt eágena bearhtm forsiteþ and forsworceþ *the twinkling of the eyes diminishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767. Hī hæfdon ðone weg forseten *they had blockaded the way*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 13. Fearras forsæton me *tauri obsēdērunt me*, Ps. Spl. 21, 11: Cd. 114; Th. 150, 10; Gen. 2489.

for-sixst *despisest*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 1, = for-sihst; *and sing. pres. of* for-seón.

for-slægen *slain*, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-slæhþ *breaks*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-slagen *slain*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-slāwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [slāwian *to be slow*] *To be slow, unwilling;* pigēre:—Ic wāt, ðæt ðū nāht nē forslāwodest *I know that thou wouldest not be unwilling*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 15.

for-sleán, he -slæhþ, -slyhþ, -slihþ; *p.* -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slegen, -slægen, -slagen [sleán *to strike*] *To strike with violence, smite, break, slay, kill, destroy;* vehementer fĕrīre, percūtĕre, frangĕre, occidĕre, interfĭcĕre:—Se ðe cinbān forslæhþ mid xx scillingum forgelde *let him who breaks the chin-bone pay for it with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1. Gif monnes ceácan mon forslihþ [forslyhþ, H] ðæt hie beóþ forode, gebēte mid xv scillinga *if one smite a man's cheeks, that they be broken, let him make amends with fifteen shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14. He ealle ða rīcostan forsleán hēt *he commanded* [*them*] *to slay all the most powerful*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 38. Ercol hī swīðe forslōh and fordyde *Hercules grievously slew and destroyed them*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 34. Forslegen Sodoma folc *the slaughtered people of Sodom*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 5; Gen. 2022. Hī forslegene wurdon *they were slain*, Ors. 1, 13; Bos. 37, 5. Ða men wǽron forslægene *the men were slain*, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13. He hī forslagen hæfde *he had slain them*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 2: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10. [*Ger.* verschlagen.]

for-slegen *slain, slaughtered*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 5; Gen. 2022; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-sliet, es; *m.* [sliet = slite *a slit*] *Slaughter, massacre;* internĕcio, Cot. 108.

for-slihþ *smites*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-slítan; *p.* -slāt, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten [slītan *to tear*] *To tear with the teeth, to devour;* mordĭcus lacĕrāre, comĕdĕre:—Lēt [wyrm] hiora wyrta wæstme forslītan *he let* [*the worm*] *devour the fruit of their plants*, Ps. Th. 77, 46. [*O. Sax.* farslītan *to tear up, consume.*]

for-slōh *slew*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 34; *p. of* for-sleán.

for-slyhþ *smites*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14, MS. H; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-smorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To smother, choke, suffocate, stifle;* suffŏcāre:—Hī synd mid heora līfes lustum forsmorode ... woruldcara and wĕlan forsmoriaþ dæs mōdes þrotan *they are choked with the pleasures of their life ... worldly cares and riches choke the throat of the mind*, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 8–11. On ūrum gāstlīcum fulluhte biþ se deófol forsmorod fram us *in our spiritual baptism the devil is stifled by us*, ii. 200, 19.

for-sōc, *pl.* -sōcon *refused*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 4; *p. of* for-sacan.

for-sogen *sucked* or *drawn out*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 17; *pp. of* for-sūgan.

fōr-sorged; *part.* [fōr, sorgian *to sorrow*] *Made very sad, grieved, sorrowful;* tristātus, triste factus, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-sōþ; *adv.* FORSOOTH, *truly, certainly;* certe:—Wite dū forsōþ *know thou assuredly*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 16. Ic forsōþ wāt *vērum nōvi*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 33. Saga him forsōþ *dic ergo illi*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 37.

for-spanan, he -spaneþ, -spenþ; *p.* -spōn, -speón, *pl.* -spōnon, -speónon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans.* [spanan *to allure*] *To entice, seduce;* illicĕre, sedūcĕre:—Gehwā se ðe ōðerne to leahtrum forspenþ is manslaga *every one who entices another to sins is a manslayer*, Homl. Th. ii. 226, 30. Hine his hyge forspeón, dæt he ne wolde Drihtnes word wurþian *his mind seduced him, that he would not revere the Lord's word*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350. Forspanen beón *seductum esse, sedūci*, Prov. 30, Lye. [*O. Sax.* for-far-spanan *to entice.*]

for-spancg, -spanc *an enticement, allurement.* v. for-spanincg.

for-spanend, es; *m. A seducer;* seductor, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-spanincg, -spannincg, e; *f. An enticement, allurement;* illĕcebra, Scint. 21, Lye.

for-speca, fore-speca, -spreca, -spræca, an; *m. One who speaks for another, a defender, advocate;* advŏcātus, patrōnus:—Forspeca *vel* mundbora *advŏcātus, patrōnus*, vel *interpellātor*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 62; Wrt. Voc. 57, 42. Slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca māgum *the slayer shall give pledge to his advocate, and the advocate to the kinsmen*, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14, 15, 16. Ðe hire forsprecan [-specan MS. B.] synd *who are her advocates*, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5.

for-specan; *p.* -spæc, *pl.* -spǣcon; *pp.* -specen [for-, specan, sprecan *to speak*] *To speak in vain, speak negatively, deny;* frustra dicĕre, negāre:—Hæbbe he dæt eall forspecen *let him have spoken that all in vain*, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Ne sȳ forspecen ne forswigod *let it not be denied nor concealed*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 15.

fōr-spēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speed forward, to prosper;* prospĕrāre:—Ēalā dū Driht gehēl me, ealā dū Driht wel to fōrspēdienne *O Dōmine salvum me fac, O Dōmine bĕne prospĕrāre*, Ps. Spl. T. 117, 24. v. spēdan.

for-spendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for-, spendan *to spend*] *To spend utterly, to consume;* consūmĕre:—Swīðost ealle hys spēda hȳ forspendaþ *they squander almost all his property*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 45.

for-spennen, e; *f. An enticement;* lēnōcĭnium:—Forspennene *lēnōcĭnia*, Mone B. 671. v. for-spenning.

for-spennend, es; *m. A whoremonger;* lēno, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 49: Mone B. 3130. v. for-spanend.

for-spennestre, -spennystre, an; *f. A bawd;* lēna, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 49.

for-spenning, e; *f. An enticement, allurement;* illĕcebra, lēnōcĭnium:—Forspenningce *illĕcebras*, Mone B. 4614. Mid forspenningce *lēnōcĭnio*, 3098. Forspenningce *lēnōcĭnia*, 6013: 6274.

for-spenþ *entices*, Homl. Th. ii. 226, 30; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-spanan.

for-speón *seduced*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350; *p. of* for-spanan.

for-spild, es; *m. Destruction;* perdĭtio:—On forspild *into destruction*, Past. 40, 5; Cott. MS.

for-spildan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [spild *destruction*] *To bring to naught, destroy;* perdĕre:—Sum sceal on geógoþe, mid Godes meahtum, his earfoþsīþ forspildan *one shall in youth, with God's power, bring to naught his hard lot*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 31; Vy. 59.

for-spillan, -spyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [spillan *to spill, spoil, destroy*] *To spill, lose, waste, destroy, disperse;* perdĕre, disperdĕre, dissipāre:—Darfus wolde hine sylfne forspillan *Darius would destroy himself*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 40. Alýfþ reste-dagum wel to dōnne, hwæðer ðe yfele? sāwla gehĕlan, hwæðer ðe forspillan *licet sabbātis benefăcĕre, an mălе? animam salvam făcĕre, an perdĕre?* Mk. Bos. 3, 4. Se ðe wyle hys sāwle hāle gedōn, he hig forspilþ; and se ðe wyle hig for me forspyllan, se hig fint *qui vŏluĕrit animam suam salvam făcĕre, perdet eam; qui autem perdĭdĕrit animam suam propter me, invĕniet eam*, Mt. Bos. 16, 25. Dū forspildest ealle ða ðe forligriaþ fram ðē *perdĭdisti omnes qui fornicantur abs te*, Ps. Spl. 72, 26. He his gōd forspilde *dissipasset bŏna ipsius*, Lk. Bos. 16, 1: 15, 13. Ne forspil dū sāwle mīne *ne perdas animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 9. Dæt he fordō oððe forspille of lande gemynd heora *ut perdat de terra mĕmŏriam eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 33, 17. [*Dut.* ver-spillen *to spend, waste.*]

for-spillednes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [forspilled, *pp. of* forspillan *to spill;* -nes, -ness] *A spilling, waste, perdition, destruction;* perdĭtio:—Forhwī wæs disse sealfe forspillednes geworden *ut quid perdĭtio ista unguenti facta est?* Mk. Bos. 14, 4. Ne forwearþ hyra nān, būton forspillednysse bearn *nĕmo ex eis pĕrĭit, nisi filius perdĭtiōnis*, Jn. Bos. 17, 12. Se weg is swīðe rūm ðe to forspillednesse gelēt *spatiōsa via est, quæ dūcit ad perdĭtiōnem*, Mt. Bos. 7, 13.

for-sprecа *one who speaks for another, an advocate*, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5. v. for-speca.

fōr-sprecen; *part. Fore-spoken, fore-mentioned;* præfātus:—Todǣlde se fōrsprecena here on twā *the fore-mentioned army divided into two*, Chr. 885; Erl. 83, 22. v. fōre-sprecen.

for-spyllan *to lose*:—Wyle forspyllan *will lose*, Mt. Bos. 16, 25. v. for-spillan.

for-spyrcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [spearca *a spark*] *To dry out, empty;* exarescĕre, arēre:—Forspyrcende synd mīne mearhcōfan *ossa mea arŭērunt*, Ps. Th. 101, 3.

FORST, es; *m.* FROST; gĕlu:—Se hearda forst *the hard frost*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 19; Ph. 58: 111 a; Th. 425, 11; Rä. 41, 54. Forst *gĕlu*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 101; Wrt. Voc. 52, 51: 76, 39: Ps. Th. 148, 8. Hwīlum hāra scōc forst of feaxe *sometimes the hoar frost shook from my hair*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 27; Rä. 88, 8. Ān sceal inbindan forstes fetre *one shall unbind frost's fetters*, 90 a; Th. 338, 9; Gn. Ex. 76: Beo. Th. 3222; B. 1609: Salm. Kmbl. 708; Sal. 353. Forste gefeterad *fettered with frost*, Menol. Fox 407; Men. 205: Homl. Th. i. 84, 15. Forstas and snāwas *frosts and snows*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 31; Dan. 378. [*Chauc.* froste: *Orm.* frosst: *O. Sax.* frost, *m: Frs.* froast: *O. Frs.* frost, forst: *Dut.* vorst, *f: Ger.* frost, *m: M. H. Ger.* vrost, *m: O. H. Ger.* frost, *m: Goth.* frius, *n: Dan.* frost, *m. f: Swed.* frost, *m: Icel.* frost, *n.*] DER. rīm-forst.

for-stæl, *pl.* -stælon *stole*, Gen. 27, 36: Mt. Bos. 28, 13; *p. of* for-stelan.

fōr-stæpþ *steps before, goes before*, Ps. Spl. 96, 3; *pres. of* fōr-stapan.

fōr-stal *an assault, fine for an assault*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14. v. fōr-steal.

for-stalian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [stalian *to steal*] *To steal away;* aufūgĕre:—Gif wīteþeów hine forstalie *if a penal slave steal himself away*, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 6. Gif he hine forstalede *if he should have stolen himself away*, L. Ath. v. § 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 7.

for-standan, -stondan; he -stent; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen; *v. trans.* I. *to stand up for, to defend, aid, help, benefit, avail;* defendĕre, prodesse:—Gif hine nelle forstandan *if he will not stand up for him*, L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 6. Twelfhyndes mannes āþ forstent vi ceorla āþ *a twelve hundred man's oath stands for the oath of six churls*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19. Dæt his gewitnes eft nāht ne forstande *that his witness avail again nothing*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 24. Gif hine hwā forstande *if any one stand up for him*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 25. Gif hine hwā fōrene forstande *if any one defend him*, v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 4: v. § 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 12: L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 3: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. He mihte hord forstandan *he might defend the treasure*, Beo. Th. 5903; B. 2955. Forstond dū mec *protect thou me*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58. Hwā forstandeþ hie, gif dū hie ne scyldest *who shall defend it, if thou dost not shield it*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 18. Hwæt forstōd ðām betestum mannum—oððe hwæt forstent hit *what did it help the best men—or what does it profit?* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 7, 9. Ne forstent dæt þweál nāuht *the washing profits nothing*, Past. 54; Hat. MS. II. *to understand;* intelligĕre:—Uneáðe ic mæg forstandan ðīne acsunga *I can scarcely understand thy questions*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 15. Selfe forstōdon his word onwended *they themselves understood his words* [*to be*] *perverted*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 2; Gen. 769. v. under-standan. [Like *Dut.* ver-staan: *Ger.* ver-stehen *to understand.*]

fōr-standan, -stondan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand before* or *against, withstand, oppose, hinder;* resistĕre, impĕdire:—Ne meahte seó weálāf wīge fōrstandan *the miserable remnant could not withstand in battle*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 44; Met. 1, 22. Ne māgon gē him ða wīc fōrstondan *to him ye may not hinder the dwellings*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 7; Gū. 674. Ic him dæt fōrstonde *I hinder them from that*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 15; Rä. 17, 8. Godes engel fōrstōd ðone weg *stĕtit angĕlus Dōmini in via*, Num. 22, 22. v. wiðstandan *to withstand.*

fōr-stapan; he -stæpþ; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step* or

go before, precede; præcēdĕre:—Fȳr ætfōran him fōrstæþ [Lamb. fōre-stæþ] *ignis ante ipsum præcēdet*, Ps. Spl. 96, 3. v. fōre-stapan.

fōr-steal, -steall, -stal, fōre-steall, es; *m.* [fōr, fōre *before;* steal *from* stellan *to leap, spring;* therefore, at least originally, *an assault, consisting in one man springing or placing himself before another, so as to obstruct his progress*, Thorpe's Glos. to A. Sax. Laws]. I. *an assault;* assultus sŭper ălĭquem in via rēgia factus, viæ obstructio:—Gif hwā fōr-steal oððon openne wiðercwyde ongeán lahriht Cristes oððe cyninges gewyrce *if any one commit an assault or open opposition against the law of Christ or of the king*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 8: vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 21. In L. H. 80, § 2; Th. i. 586, 2, it is said,—'Si in via rēgia fiat assultus sŭper ălĭquem, fōrestel est.' II. *the fine for an assault;* mulcta pro assultu:—Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning āh ofer ealle men on West-Sexan [MS. Wes-Sexan], ðæt is . . . fōrsteal *these are the rights which the king enjoys over all men in Wessex, that is . . . the fine for assault*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14, note 27, MS. G. Switelige ic hēr hwæt se eáca is ðe ic ðǽrto ge-unnen hæbbe . . . ðæt syndan fōr-steallas *I here declare what the augmentation is which I have thereto granted . . . that is the fines for assaults*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1035; 333, 32: A. D. 1066; 411, 32. See also Schmid Glos. forsteal.

for-stelan, he -steleþ, -stelþ, -stylþ, *pl.* -stelaþ; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stǽlon; *pp.* -stolen *To steal with violence, rob, deprive;* fūrāri, surrīpĕre, prīvāre:—Sēcende forstelan sāwla *quærens fūrāri animas*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 142, 8. Gif ceorl ceáp forsteleþ [-styleþ MS. B; -steleþ MS. H.] *if a churl steal property*, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 15: L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 5, MS. H. Gif hwā befæst his feoh to hyrdnysse and hit man forstyleþ ðam, ðe hit underfēhþ, gif man ðone þeóf finde, gilde be twīfealdon *si quis commendāvĕrit amico pĕcūniam in custōdiam et ab eo, qui suscēpĕrat, furto ablāta fuĕrit, si invĕnĭtur fur, duplum reddet*, Ex. 22, 7. Ðǽr þeófas hit delfaþ and forstelaþ *ubi fūres effŏdiunt et fūrantur*, Mt. Bos. 6, 19, 20. Ǽr he ætbræd me mīne fruincennedan and nū ōðre sīþe forstæl mīne bletsunga *prīmogĕnĭta mea ante tŭlit et nunc sĕcundo surripuit benedictiōnem meam*, Gen. 27, 36. Secgeaþ, ðæt hys leoruningcnihtas forstǽlon hyne *dicĭte, quia discĭpŭli fūrāti sunt eum*, Mt. Bos. 28, 13. Gif frigman mannan forstele *if a freeman steal a man*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 10: 7; Th. i. 30, 7: L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 12. Gif hine man forstǽle *if any one should steal him*, L. Ath. v. § 6, § 3; Th. i. 234, 4: L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 5. Iacob niste, ðæt Rachel hæfde ða andlicnyssa forstolen *Iacob ignōrābat, quod Rachel fūrāta esset idōla*, Gen. 31, 32: Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 18; Gn. Ex. 190. Ferhþe forstolen *deprived of life*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 15; Gen. 1579. Gif mon forstolenne ceáp befēhþ *if a man attach stolen cattle*, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 4: 75; Th. i. 150, 5. Be forstolenes ceápes forefonge *of the rescuing of stolen property*, 75; Th. i. 150, 4. Be forstolenum flǽsce *of stolen flesh*, 17; Th. i. 114, 1.

for-stent *stands for, avails, profits*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 9; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-standan. v. standan.

forst-līc; *adj. Frost-like, frozen;* glăciālis:—Forstlīc *glăciālis*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 104; Wrt. Voc. 52, 54.

for-stōd, *pl.* -stōdon *stood for, availed, profited, understood*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 7: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 2; Gen. 769; *p. of* for-standan.

fōr-stōd, *pl.* -stōdon *stood before* or *against, withstood*, Num. 22, 22; *p. of* fōr-standan.

for-stolen *stolen*, Gen. 31, 32; *pp. of* for-stelan.

for-stondan *to stand up for, defend, protect*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58. v. for-standan.

fōr-stondan *to stand before* or *against, oppose, hinder*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 7; Gū. 674: 105 a; Th. 398, 15; Rä. 17, 8. v. fōr-standan.

fōr-strang; *adj. Very strong;* prævălĭdus:—Fōrstrangne oft wīf hine wrīþ [*though*] *very strong, a woman often binds him*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 2; Rä. 51, 4.

for-styl *steals*, Ex. 22, 7; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-stelan.

for-styntan *to break, knock, blunt;* contundĕre, Cot. 48: 177. DER. stintan.

for-sūgan; *p.* -seág, *pl.* -sugon; *pp.* -sogen [sūgan *to suck*] *To suck* or *draw out;* exsūgere:—Wið forsogenum magan oððe ąpundenum *for a drawn out or puffed up stomach*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 17.

for-sūwian, -sūgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. To pass over in silence, keep silent;* silentio prætĕrīre:—We wyllaþ sume forsūwian *we will pass some in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 26. We woldon iówra Rōmāna bismora beón forsūgiende *we would pass in silence over the shames of you Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 23. Gif hī unriht sprǽcaþ, oððe riht forsūwiaþ *if they speak the wrong, or keep silent the right*, Job Thw. 166, 14: Homl. Th. i. 56, 18. Ic secge ðæt ic ǽr forsūwode *I say that which I before kept silent*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Iob Godes hērunge ne forsūwade *Job kept not God's praise silent*, Job Thw. 166, 16. Hwī wæs ðæra engla syn forsūgod on ðære bēc Genesis *why was the angels' sin passed over in silence in the book of Genesis?* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 19. Ælc cræft biþ forsūgod, gif he biþ būtan wīsdōme *every craft is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10, MS. Cot. v. for-swīgian.

for-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To burn, burn up, consume, scorch;* ūrŭre, exūrĕre, combūrĕre, concrĕmāre, exæstuāre:—Ic forswæle oððe forbærne *ūro*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 11. Hī wendon to Wealinga forda, and ðæt eall forswældon *they turned to Wallingford and burnt it all*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 26, col. 1. Fȳr forswælþ wudu, swā swā līget forswælende dūna *ignis combūrit silvam, sicut flamma combūrens montes*, Ps. Lamb. 82, 15. Ða hit [sǽd] upeóde, seó sunne hit forswælde *when it [the seed] grew up, the sun scorched [burnt up] it*, Mk. Bos. 4, 6, quando exortus est sol, exæstuāvit [*ἐκαυματίσθη*], Vulg. Onleóht breóst and ðīnre lufe forswæl *illūmĭna pectŏra tuoque ămōre concrĕma*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 12. Hī wurdon mid swæflenum fȳre forswælede *they were burnt up with sulphurous fire*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 32: Homl. Th. ii. 496, 27. We sind mid līgum forswælede *we are scorched up with flames*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 20. [*Laym. p.* forswælde, *pp.* forswæled.]

for-swāpan; *p.* -sweóp; *pp.* -swāpen *To sweep away;* verrĕre, protŭdĕre:—Hie wyrd forsweóp *fate has swept them away*, Beo. Th. 959; B. 477. Hafaþ us God forswāpen on ðās sweartan mistas *God has swept us into these dark mists*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 9; Gen. 391. Ealle wyrd forsweóp [MS. forsweof] mīne mägas *fate has swept away all my kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 5621; B. 2814. [Cf. *O. Sax.* forswīpan *to sweep away.*]

for-swealh, -swealg *swallowed up, devoured*, Ex. 7, 12: Beo. Th. 2249; B. 1122; *p. of* for-swelgan.

for-swealt *died away*, Cot. 65: 190; *p. of* for-swel[illegible].

for-swelan; *p.* -swæl, *pl.* -swǽlon; *pp.* -swolen [swelan *to burn*] *To burn up, kindle;* combūri:—Hit færinga fȳre byrneþ, forsweleþ under sunnan *it suddenly burns with fire, kindles under the sun*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 29; Ph. 532.

for-swelgan, -sweolgan, he -swelgeþ, -swilgeþ, -swelhþ, *pl.* -swelgaþ; *p.* ic, he -swealh, -swealg, ðū -swulge, *pl.* -swulgon; *subj. pres.* -swelge, *pl.* -swelgen; *p.* -swulge, *pl.* -swulgen; *pp.* -swolgen, -swelgen [swelgan *to swallow*] *To swallow up, devour, absorb;* devŏrāre, deglutīre, absorbēre:—Baru sond willaþ rēn forswelgan *the bare sand will swallow up the rain*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 27; Met. 7, 14: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 30; Gū. 164. Wén is ðæt hī us wyllen forsweolgan *forsĭtan deglūtīssent nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 2. Ic forswelge *absorbeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. [illegible], 51. Hit eorþe forswelgeþ *the earth swallows it up*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Forswelge[illegible] *devours*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 22; Rä. 50, 17. He forswelhþ hī; *absorbet eos*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10. Ða ðe wudewena hūs forswelgaþ *qui devŏrant dŏmos viduārum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 40: Ps. Spl. 13, 8: Exon. [illegible]; Th. 62, 4; Cri. 996. Aarones gird forswealh ealle heora gyrda *devŏravit virga Aaron virgas eōrum*, Ex. 7, 12: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 17; Gen. 2557: Ps. Th. 77, 50. Seó eorþe forswealh Dathan and Abiron *Dathan atque Abiron terra absorbuit*, Deut. 11, 6: Ps. Spl. 105, 17. Grendel leófes mannes līc forswealg *Grendel devoured the beloved man's body*, Beo. Th. 4167; B. 2080: Andr. Kmbl. 3179; An. 1592. Ðe ðū forswulge *which thou hast swallowed up*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 34; Gen. 938. We forswulgon hine *devŏrāvĭmus eum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 28: Ps. Lamb. 123, 3. Ne me forswelge deóp *lest the deep swallow me up*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Wǽnunga wæteru forswulgen us *forsĭtan āqua absorbuisset nos*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 4. Eall wīsdōm heora forswolgen is *omnis sāpientia eōrum devŏrāta est*, 106, 27. Syndon hī æt stāne forswolgene *absorpti sunt juxta petram*, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Heó beóþ forswelgene *they shall be swallowed up*, 57, 8. [*Ger.* ver-schwelgen *to waste in excess.*]

for-swelhþ *swallows up*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-swelgan.

for-sweltan, he -swilt; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten *To die away, perish;* permŏri:—Manig wīf forswilt for hire bearne *many a woman dies because of her child*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 11, note 17. Forswealt *disparuit*, Cot. 65: 190.

for-sweóf, Beo. Th. 5621, note, = for-sweóp *swept away; p. of* for-swāpan.

for-sweógian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pass over in silence, keep silent;* silentio prætĕrīre:—We ne durron forsweógian . . . gif we hit forsweógiaþ *we dare not keep silent . . . if we keep it silent*, L. Ælf. P. 1; Th. ii. 364, 11, 13. v. for-swīgian.

for-sweolgan *to swallow up, devour*, Ps. Th. 123, 2. v. for-swelgan.

for-sweóp *swept away*, Beo. Th. 959; B. 477; *p. of* for-swāpan.

for-sweorcan, he -sworceþ; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen [sweorcan *to dim*] *To be very dark, to darken, obscure;* caligāre, obscūrare:—Eágena bearhtm forsiteþ and forsworceþ *the brightness of the eyes diminishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767. Seó sunne biþ forsworcen *sol obscūrābĭtur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 29. On forsworcenan *in obscūro*, Prov. 7.

for-swerian; *p.* -swōr, *pl.* -swōron; *pp.* -sworen *To* FORSWEAR, *to swear falsely, perjure;* ejūrāre, pējūrāre:—He sigewǽpnum forsworen hæfde *he had forsworn martial weapons*, Beo. Th. 1613; B. 804. Se forswerige *pējĕro*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 98; Wrt. Voc. 49, 6. Ne forswere ðū *non perjūrābis*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Gyf gehādod man forswerige oððe forlicge, gebēte ðæt be ðæm de seó dǽd sȳ *if a man in orders swear falsely or fornicate, let him make amends for it according as the deed may be*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 5. Gif hwylc lǽwede man hine forswerige, fæste iv geár *if any layman perjure himself, let him fast four years*,

L. Ecg. P. li. 24; Th. ii. 192, 6, 14. Forsworen *perjūrus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 69: Gen. 24, 8. We ne beóþ forsworene *ĕrīmus mundi ab hoc jūrāmento*, Jos. 2, 20. He hine forsworenne and trȳwleásne clypode *he called him forsworn and faithless*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 32. Ða forsworenan mid forsworenum forwurþaþ *perjurers shall perish with perjurers*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 24. [*Ger.* sich ver-schwören *to conspire.*]

for-swígian, -sweógian, -swūgian, -sūwian, -sūgian, -sȳgian, to -swígianne, -swígienne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. I. *v. trans. To pass over in silence, keep silent, conceal;* silentio prætĕrire:—Betwih ðās þing nis to forswígianne, hwylc heofonlīc wundor and mægen ætȳwed wæs, ðā his bān gefunden and gemēted wæron *inter quæ nequaquam silentio prætereundum reor, quid virtūtis ac mirācŭli cælestis fuĕrit ostensum, cum ossa ejus inventa sunt*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 9. Nis us ðonne se hlīsa to forswígienne *nec silentio prætereunda opinio*, 2, 1; S. 501, 1. Forswíged yrfe-bōc [MS. -bec] *suppressum testāmentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 104; Wrt. Voc. 20, 43. II. *v. intrans. To be silent;* retĭcēre:—He rīcum mannum nō for āre ne for ege nǽfre forswígian wolde *nunquam dīvĭtĭbus hŏnōris sive tĭmōris grātia retĭcēbat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 10. [*Ger.* ver-schweigen *to pass over in silence.*]

for-swilgeþ *swallows up, devours*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 22; Rä. 50, 11; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-swelgan.

for-swilt *dies*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 11, note 17; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sweltan.

fŏr-swíþ; *adj. Very strong, very great;* prævălĭdus:—Is ðīn meaht fŏrswíþ *is thy power very great?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 11; Sch. 26.

for-swíðan; he -swíþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To overcome;* reprīmĕre:—Se ðas orsorgnesse ðe he hēr hæfþ ne forswíþ mid ðære gesceádwīsnesse his ingeþonces *he does not overcome the prosperity he has here with prudence of mind*, Past. 50, 1; Hat. MS. Seó him sāra gehwylc symle forswíðede *which constantly overcame each of his pains*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 5; Gū. 939. Forsuíða *confundere*, Rtl. 50, 13; *præcedere*, 32, 21.

fŏr-swíðe; *adv. Very strongly, very much, vehemently, utterly;* valde, vehĕmenter:—Hī wurdon gehergode and gehýnde fŏrswíðe eahtatýne geár *afflicti sunt et vehĕmenter oppressi per annos dĕcem et octo*, Jud. 10, 8; Ps. Th. 84, 8. Næfde se here Angelcyn ealles fŏrswíðe gebrōcod *the army had not utterly broken up the English race*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29.

for-swolgen *swallowed up, devoured*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 27; *pp. of* for-swelgan.

for-sworcen *darkened, obscured*, Mt. Bos. 24, 29; *pp. of* for-sweorcan.

for-sworceþ *darkens*, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sweorcan.

for-sworen *forsworn, perjured*, Gen. 24, 8; *pp. of* for-swerian.

for-sworennys, -nyss, e; *f.* [forsworen, *pp. of* forswerian *to forswear;* -nys, -nyss] *False swearing, perjury;* pejĕrātio, perjūrium:—Cýpmannum gedafenaþ ðæt hī sōþfæstnysse healdon, and lofian heora þing būton lāþre forsworennysse *it is fitting to merchants that they hold truth, and praise their things without hateful perjury*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 9.

for-swūgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pass over in silence*; silentio prætĕrire:—Ælc ânweald biþ forswūgod, gif he biþ būtan wīsdōme *every power is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10. v. for-swígian.

for-swulge *hast swallowed up* or *devoured*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 34; Gen. 938; *2nd sing. p. of* for-swelgan.

for-swulgen *would have swallowed up* or *devoured*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 4; *subj. p. pl. of* for-swelgan.

for-swulgon *swallowed up, devoured*, Ps. Spl. 34, 28; *p. pl. of* for-swelgan.

for-sýgian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To pass over in silence, conceal;* silentio prætĕrire:—Hū wēne we hū monegra māran bismra hȳ for-sýgedon *can we think how many greater reproaches they concealed?* Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 27. v. for-swígian.

for-syhþ *despises*, Lk. Bos. 9, 26; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-seón.

fŏr-syngian, -singian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [syngian *to sin*] *To sin greatly;* multum peccāre:—Ne wurþ ænig man on worlde swā swíðe fŏrsyngad, ðe he wið Gode gebētan ne mæge *no man in the world is so very sinful, that he may not make atonement to God*, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 282, 1. [Cf. *Ger.* sich versündigen *to sin against.*]

fŏr-tācen [= fōre-tācen] *afore-token;* portentum, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 12.

for-teáh *misled, seduced*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 14; Cri. 270; *p. of* for-teón. v. teón.

for-tendan; *p.* -tende [= -tendede], *pl.* -tendon; *pp.* -tended [for-, tendan *to burn*] *To burn off* or *away, sear;* inūrĕre:—Ðǽm mǽden-cildum [MS. -cildan], ða wīf fortendon ðæt swýðre breóst fōran, ðæt hit weaxan ne sceolde, ðæt hī hæfden dý strengran scyte; forðon hī mon hēt on Creácisc Amāzanas, ðæt is on Englisc fortende *from the female children, the women burnt off the right breast so far that it should not grow, that they might have stronger shot; therefore, they are called in Greek* Amazons, *that is in English seared*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 10–13. *The Latin of Ors. is,*—fēminas stūdiōse nutriunt, *inustis* infantium dexteriōrĭbus mamillis, ne sagittārum jactus impĕdīrentur, unde Amāzŏnes dictæ, *Ors. Hav.* Lib. I. Cap. xv, p. 65, 3–4. [Amazons = Ἀμάζονες, *-ὀνων, pl. f. ἀ- without, μαζός a breast,* or *ἀ-, ἀμ- intensive, and ἄζω to dry, parch,* or *sear.*]

Fortende, a; *pl. f.* [*pp. of* fortendan *to burn off* or *away, sear*] *The seared ones, Amazons;* Amāzŏnes, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 13.

for-teón, -tión; *impert.* -teó, -teóh, *pl.* -teóþ; *subj.* -teó, *pl.* -teón [for-, teón *to draw, lead*] *To mislead, seduce;* sedūcĕre. v. teón, tión.

forþ; *adv.* [faran *to go*] FORTH, *thence, hence, forwards, onwards, henceforth, further, still;* inde, hinc, prorsum, porro, dehinc, deinceps, tămen:—Abraham eóde forþ *Abraham went forth*, Gen. 18, 16: Num. 22, 35: Jud. 16, 30. Alǽdaþ mīne bān forþ mid eów *efferte ossa mea hinc vōbiscum*, Ex. 13, 19: Beo. Th. 1229; B. 612: Cd. 111; Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921: Elen. Kmbl. 2207; El. 1105. Forþ on leóht gelǽded *brought forth into light;* prolātum in lūcem, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 37. Teáh heora ðǽr forþ fægere bōc *one of them drew forth a beautiful book*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 36; 633, 5. Gewāt se dæg forþ *the day was going forth*, Lk. Bos. 9, 12. Hī ne mihton ðanon fleón, ne forþ ne underbæc *they could not flee thence, neither forwards nor backwards*, Jos. 8, 20: Cd. 118; Th. 153, 8; Gen. 2535. Cynrīc rīcsode forþ xxvi wintra *Cynric reigned on for twenty-six years*, Chr. 534; Erl. 14, 33. Swā forþ swā he mihte *as far as he could*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 16: 5, 21; S. 643, 5. Heald forþ tela niwe sibbe *hold well henceforth our new kinship*, Beo. Th. 1901; B. 948: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 17; Gen. 437. Gif ðū forþ his willan gehȳrsum beón wylt *si deinceps voluntāti ejus obsecundāre vŏlūeris*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 27. He lēt ðæt forþ on his bōsme awunian *he let it still remain in his bosom*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 13: Cd. 17; Th. 21, 7; Gen. 320: Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 31; Cri. 211. And swā forþ *and so forth, and so on*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 59: Homl. Th. ii. 198, 18: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 26; Lchdm. iii. 250, 7. On cnihthāde and swā forþ ealne ðonne giógoþhād *in childhood and then throughout youth*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. [*O. Sax.* fordˉ: *Frs.* fort, ford: *O. Frs.* forth, ford: *Dut.* voort: *Ger.* fort: *M. H. Ger.* vort.] v. forþon = furþ-um, *dat. of an old adj.* forþ, furþum-līc.

forþ; *prep. Out of, forth;* e, ex: used in composition, Som. Ben. Lyc.

for-ða; *adv. For that cause, therefore;* proptĕrea:—Forða bletsode ðē God on ēcnysse *proptĕrea benedixit te Deus in æternum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 3. v. for-ðam; *adv.*

forþ-aðgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To call forth;* provŏcāre:—He monige forþaðgde *he called forth many*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 6.

forþ-agān; *part. Gone forth, passed;* prætĕritus, peractus:—Tīma ys forþagān *hōra prætĕriit*, Mt. Bos. 14, 15: Mk. Bos. 6, 35. Forþagāne ðȳ wintre *peracta hiĕme*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 22.

for-ðam, for-ðæm, for-ðan, for-ðon, for-ðam-ðe, for-ðæm-ðe, for-ðan-ðe, for-ðon-ðe; *conj.* [*for that which*] *For that, for that reason which, for, because;* nam, quia:—Eádige synd ða gāstlīcan þearfan, forðam hyra ys heofena rīce *blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven*, Mt. Bos. 5, 3: Ps. Spl. 24, 22: Beo. Th. 301; B. 149: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 30; Exod. 507: Runic pm. 20; Kmbl. 343, 15; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 40. Swíðost he fōr ðyder for ðǽm horshwælum, forðæm hī habbaþ swýðe æðele bān on hyra tōþum *he went there chiefly for the walruses, because they have very good bone in their teeth*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 16, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 76; Met. 5, 38. Me ðæt gelǽrdon leóde mīne ðæt ic ðē sōhte, forðan hie mægenes cræft mīnne cūðon *my people counselled me that I should seek thee, because they knew my capacity of strength*, Beo. Th. 840; B. 418: Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Apstls. Kmbl. 93; Ap. 47: Menol. Fox 42; Men. 21. Hī wīte þoliaþ forðon hie þegnscipe Godes forgȳmdon *they suffer torment because they neglected the service of God*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 19; Gen. 326: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 11; Cri. 169: Beo. Th. 4688; B. 2349: Ps. Spl. 11, 1: Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 30. Eádige synd ða ðe nū wēpaþ, forðamðe hī beóþ gefrēfrede *blessed are they who weep now, for they shall be comforted*, Mt. Bos. 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 73; Met. 20, 37. Næfþ ðys word [willan] nǽnne imperātīvum, forðanðe se willa sceall beón æfre frig *this verb* [*to will*] *has no imperative, for the will must always be free*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 290, 1, 3, 25. Forðonde sió sunne ðǽr gǽþ neár on setl, ðonne on ōðrum lande, ðǽr syndon lȳðran wedera ðonne on Brittannia *because the sun in its setting goes nearer there than in any other land, there are milder weathers than in Britain*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 20, 32: Mt. Bos. 7, 13: Ps. Spl. 1, 7: Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 7; Cri. 1203: Beo. Th. 1010; B. 503.

for-ðam, for-ðæm, for-ðan, for-ðon; *adv. For that cause, consequently;* proptĕrea, idcirco, ĭdeo:—Forðam ic secge eów *ideo dico vōbis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 25: 12, 27, 31: Cd. 5; Th. 6, 32; Gen. 97. Ne mōst ðū wesan forðæm ormōd *thou must not consequently be dejected*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 58; Met. 5, 29. He arās of deáþe, and forðan synd ðās wundru gefremode on him *ipse surrexit a mortuis, et ĭdeo virtūtes operantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 14, 2: Beo. Th. 1362; B. 679: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 25; Sat. 194: Andr. Kmbl. 915; An. 458: Elen. Kmbl. 618; El. 309. Wæs he sōþfæstnysse wer, and he forðon eallum wæs leóf *he was a man of truth, and was consequently dear to all*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 22: Cd. 9; Th. 11, 9; Gen. 172: Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 7; Cri. 148: Beo. Th. 6035;

B. 3021: Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192: Ps. Th. 54, 20: Salm. Kmbl. 921; Sal. 460.

forþ-arǽsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rush forth;* prosilire:—Ic forþarǽse *prosilio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 3; Som. 34, 43. Forþarǽsde of his bedde *prosiliit ex lecto suo*, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

forþ-ascūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen *To shove forth, drive forward;* propellĕre, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 1; Rä. 87, 6.

forþ-asendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send forth;* emittĕre:—Binnan þrȳm dagum he mæg ðone migþan forþasendan *within three days he may send forth the urine*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 8. Forþasend *emissus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 12.

forþ-asettan; *p.* -sctte; *pp.* -seted *To set forth, appoint, make;* propōnĕre, pōnĕre, statuĕre:—Ic ðone frumbearn forþasette ofer eorþcyningas ealra heáhstne *ĕgo primogĕnĭtum pōnam illum, excelsum præ rĕgĭbus terræ*, Ps. Th. 88, 24.

forþ-asliden *passed* or *gone before, tumbled* or *fallen down;* prælapsus, prolapsus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. a-slīdan.

forþ-ateón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To draw forth, bring forth, produce;* proferre, producĕre, edūcĕre:—Forþateónde *produ̇cens*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 14. Seó eorþe forþateáh grōwende wirte *protŭlit terra herbam virentem*, Gen. 1, 12. God ðá forþateáh of ðære moldan ælces cynnes treów *produxĭtque Dŏmĭnus Deus de hŭmo omne lignum*, Gen. 2, 9. He forþateáh wæter of stāne *eduxit ăquam de petra*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 16. Forþ-atogen *progenitus*, Hpt. Gl.

forþ-atincg, e; *f. An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging;* exhortātio, Prœm. R. Concord.

forþ-aurnen; *part. Run forth, elapsed;* elapsus:—Nalæs micelre tīde forþaurnenre *non multo elapso tempŏre*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 37.

forþ-bēro; *f. indecl. A bringing forth, a production;* procreātio, productio:—Forþbēro tīd *the time of production*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 31; Gen. 132. Cf. onbēru. Or is forþ-bēro *adj. f.*? Cf. *O. H Ger.* frambari *inclytus; Icel.* frábærr *surpassing;* and forþ-genge for similar adjectival forms.

forþ-becuman, -bicuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon, -cwōmon; *pp.* -cumen *To come forth, proceed;* procŭdĕre:—He gesyhþ fram hwylcum wyrttruman seó besmitenes forþbecom *vidĕt a qua rādīce inquĭnātio illa processĕrit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 8; Ps. Th. 72, 6.

forþ-beran; he -bereþ, -bireþ; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren *To bear* or *carry forth, bring forth, bring forward, produce;* proferre, perhibĕre:—Ðone æðelan Albanum seó wæstmberende Bryton forþbereþ *Albānum egrĕgium fœcunda Britannia profert*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. Ðætte ealle openlīce be heora dǽde þurh andetnesse forþbǽron *ut omnes pālam quæ gessĕrant confītendo proferrent*, 4, 27; S. 604, 23: Blickl. Homl. 25, 2; 101, 30. Ðæt he gewitnesse forþbǽre be ðam leóhte *ut testimōnium perhibĕret de lūmĭne*, Jn. Bos. 1, 8.

forþ-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To burst* or *break forth;* erumpĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-beseón; *p.* -beseah, *pl.* -besāwon; *pp.* -besewen *To look forth, look out;* prospicĕre:—He forþbeseah of heánnysse hālgan his *prospexit de excelso sancto suo*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 20.

forþ-bicuman; *p.* -bicwom, *pl.* -bicwōmon; *pp.* -bicumen *To come forth* · provĕnīre:—Forþbicwom Godes þegna blǽd *the prosperity of God's servants came forth*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 28; Cri. 709. v. forþ-becuman.

forþ-blǽstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [blǽst *a blast*] *To blast forth, puff out, burst out;* insufflāre, erumpĕre, Cot. 74.

forþ-blāwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blāwen *To blow forth, belch out;* eructāre, Cot. 78.

forþ-boren; *part.* [*pp. of* forþ-beran] *Born forth, noble-born, high-born;* clāris parentĭbus ortus, nōbĭlis:—We lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig forþboren preóst ne forsecó ðone læsborenan *we enjoin that no high-born priest despise the lower born*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 20.

forþ-brengan; *p.* -brohte; *pp.* -broht [forþ, brengan *to bring*] *To bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish;* proferre, producĕre, dedūcĕre, effĭcĕre:—Wel forþbrengeþ hit *it brings forth well*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 142; Met. 29, 71. Se Metod ealra gesceafta ealle forþbrengþ *the Creator of all things produces them all*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 19. Forþbrohte *proferret*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 35. He forþbrohte swylce flód wæteru *deduxit tamquam flūmina aquas*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 16.

forþ-bringan; *p.* -brang, *pl.* -brungon; *pp.* -brungen [forþ, bringan *to bring*] *To bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish;* proferre, producĕre, effĭcĕre:—Gif he ðone āþ forþbringan ne mæg *if he cannot bring forth the oath*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 17. He ne mæg ðæt forþbringan *he cannot accomplish it*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 29. Yfel man yfel forþbringþ *mălus hŏmo profert mălum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 45: Mt. Bos. 13, 52. Ealle ða wæstmas ðe eorðe forþbringeþ *all the fruits that earth produces*, Blickl. Homl. 39, 17. Ðe swā manig ungelimp wæs forþbringende *which was bringing forth so many misfortunes*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 23.

forþ-brohte *brought forth*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 16; *p. of* forþ-brengan.

forþ-bylding, e; *f. An instigation, incitement, emboldening;* incĭtātio:—Heora feónda forþbylding *the emboldening of their foes*, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 38.

forþ-clipung, e; *f. A calling forth, provoking, an appeal;* provŏcātio, evŏcātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-clypian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call forth, provoke;* provŏcāre:—Forþclypiende us betwynan *provŏcantes invĭcem*, Gal. 5, 26.

forþ-cuman; he -cymeþ, -cymþ, *pl.* -cumaþ; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *subj. pres.* -cume, -cyme, *pl.* -cumen, -cymen; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come forth* or *forward, proceed, succeed, arrive;* procĕdĕre, pervĕnīre, advĕnīre:—Metod hēht leóht forþcuman *the Creator bade light to come forth*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 11; Gen. 122. Ðonne forþcumaþ fyrenfulra þrēat hīge onlīc *cum exŏrientur peccātōres sĭcut fœnum*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Siððan hit forþcume *after it is come forth;* postquam nātus sit, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 6. Ðæt ælc spræc hæbbe ândagan hwænne hit forþcume *that every suit have a term when it shall come forward*, L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 21. Gif se āþ forþcume *if the oath succeed*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 15; 282, 7. Ðæt he forþcume to ðǽm gesǽlþum *that he may arrive at the felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 16; Met. 21, 8. Ðonne ic forþcyme *when I come forth*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 28; Rä. 64, 8. Wæs forþcumen geóc æfter gyrne *comfort was come forth after sorrow*, Andr. Kmbl. 3167; An. 1586. Forþcymene, *pp. pl. come forth*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 28; Rä. 14, 10.

forþ-cyme, es; *m. A coming forth, egress;* egressus, effūsio:—On ðæra cilda forþcyme *in effūsiōne infantum*, Gen. 38, 28.

forþ-cyme *may come forth* or *forward*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 28; Rä. 64, 8; *subj. pres. of* forþ-cuman.

forþ-cymen *come forth*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 28; Rä. 14, 10; *pp. of* forþ-cuman.

forþ-cȳðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To declare, pronounce;* pronuntiāre, declārāre, Hymn. Lye.

forþ-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *pp.* -dōn *To put forth;* proferre:—Hēt he his tungan forþdōn of his mūþe, and him eówian *linguam proferre ex ōre, ac sibi ostendĕre jussit*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 6.

fōr-þearle; *adv. Very much, greatly;* valde, vehĕmenter:—He behȳdde his swīðran hand, ofsceamod fōrþearle *he hid his right hand, greatly ashamed thereof*, Ælfc. T. 37, 13: Jud. 3, 8.

fōr-þearlīce; *adv. Very severely, strictly;* districte, R. Ben. 2.

for-þencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To misthink, disdain, despise, distrust, despair;* dedignāri, diffīdĕre:—Ðæt is nū git dīnre unrihtwīsnesse ðæt ðū eart fullneáh forþoht; ac ic nolde ðæt ðū ðē forþohtest; forðam se se ðe hine forþenceþ, se biþ ormōd *it is still thy fault that thou art almost despaired; but I was unwilling that thou shouldest distrust thyself; for he who distrusts himself is without courage*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 15–18. He lǽrde ðæt ða þearfan hȳ ne forþohton *he taught that they should not despise the poor*, Ps. Th. arg. 48. He fela worda spræc, forþoht þearle *he uttered many words, greatly despaired*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 163; Met. 1, 82. [*Ger.* ver-denken *to think wrong, blame.*] v. fore-þencan.

for-þeón; *p.* -þeóde; *pp.* -þeód *To oppress;* opprĭmere, subigĕre:—Scīrne scīman sceadu forþeóde *shadow oppressed the bright splendour*, Rood Kmbl. 108; Kr. 54. [*O. H. Ger.* fardûhian *opprimere.*]

for-þeóstrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To darken, be dark;* obscūrāre:—He asende þeóstru and forþeóstrade oððe swearc *misit tenebras et obscūrāvit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 28. [*Ger.* ver-düstern *to darken.*] v. a-þýstrian.

forþ-fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Forefathers;* mājōres:—Abrahames forþfæderas *Abraham's forefathers*, Ælfc. T. 7, 26. Forþfæderas *tritavi*, Hpt. Gl. 426. v. fōrefæder.

forþ-faran; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren *To go forth, depart, die;* discēdĕre, abīre, defungi:—Ðætte hī ægðer ge forþfaraþ ge eftcumaþ *that they both depart and return*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 8. On ðam ilcan geáre he forþfōr *in the same year he died*, Chr. 571; Erl. 19, 18. Forþfaren *defunctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 31: Wrt. Voc. 85, 58. Ðā Hērōdes wæs forþfaren *defuncto Hērōde*, Mt. Bos. 2, 19: Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 4. Synd forþfarene, de ðæs cildes sāwle sōhton *defuncti sunt; qui quærēbant animam pŭeri*, Mt. Bos. 2, 20. [*Laym.* forðfaren *pp. dead.*]

forþ-faru, e; *f. A going forth, departure, death;* ŏbĭtus, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Laym.* forðfare *departure, death.*]

forþ-feran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go forth, depart, die;* decēdĕre, defungi, mŏri, explrāre:—He ðær forþferan sceolde *he should die there*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 25: 4, 11; S. 579, 29, 42. Hī ðær cȳddon hine forþferende *quem ĭbidem ŏbiisse narrāvērint*, 3, 29; S. 561, 4. Se Hǽlend asende his stefne and forþferde *Iesus emisso vōce magna expīravit*, Mk. Bos. 15, 37. Forþferde ðæt wīf *mŭlier defuncta est*, Mt. Bos. 22, 27: Lk. Bos. 16, 22: Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 17: 4, 11; S. 579, 14; 580, 3: Chr. 101; Erl. 9, 10: 534; Erl. 14, 32: 544; Erl. 17, 5. Cūþred and Coenbryht on ānum geáre forþferdun *Cuthred and Cenbyrht died in one year*, Chr. 661; Erl. 34, 13. He forþfered wæs *defunctus est*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 3. Hī wurdon fǽrlīce forþferede *they suddenly died*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 15. Ða mette he ðane man forþferedne þe ǽr untrum wæs *then he found the man dead that before was ill*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 18.

forþ-frednes, -ness, e; *f. A going forth, departure, death;* ŏbĭtus,

transmigrātio:—Ongeáton hí on ðon, ðæt heó to ðon ðider com, ðæt heó hire sǽde ða neáh-tíde hire forþferednesse *ex quo intellexēre quod ipsa ei tempus suæ transmigrātiōnis in proximum nunciāre vēnisset*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 34. MS. C.

forþ-fering, e; *f. A going forth, deceasing, dying;* defunctio, decessio, Scint.

forþ-fleógan; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To fly forth;* evŏlāre:—Hie lēton forþfleógan flāna scūras *they let fly forth showers of arrows*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 221.

forþ-flówan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flówen *To flow forth;* effluĕre:—Genihtsum wæter forþflóweþ *plentiful water flows forth*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 24.

forþ-fór, e; *f.* [fór *a going*] *A going forth, departure, death;* exitus, ŏbitus, mors:—Forðamðe him cūþ forþfór toweard wǽre *eo quod certus sibi exitus esset*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 16. Ðæt is gesægd ðæt he wǽre gewis his sylfes forþfóre, of ðám ðe we nū secgan hýrdon *præscius sui ŏbitus extitisse, ex his quæ narrāvimus, vidētur*, 4, 24; S. 599, 14: 3, 19; S. 547, 17. He læg æt forþfóre *incipiebat mŏri*, Jn. Bos. 4, 47: Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 28, 37: 5, 3; S. 616, 17. Be his forþfóre *de ŏbitu ejus*, 2, 3; S. 504, 13. Heora gemynde and forþfóre mid mæssesange mǽrsade syndon *their memory and decease are celebrated with mass-song*, 2, 3; S. 504, 41.

forþ-forlǽtan; *p.* -forlēt, *pl.* -forlēton; *pp.* -forlǽten *To let forth, send forth;* emittĕre:—Egeslícne cwide Weard ofer ðæt fæge folc forþforlǽteþ *the Lord shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the fated people*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 34; Cri. 1518.

forþ-forlǽtenes, -ness, e; *f. A free permission, license, fault;* derelictio:—On ðara mānfulra forþforlǽtenesse *on account of the license of the wicked*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 24.

forþ-framian, -fremian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fremian *to advance, avail*] *To grow up, ripen;* pubescĕre:—Forþframiende *pubescens*, Cot. 150.

forþ-fromung, e; *f.* [fromung *a going*] *A going forth, going away, departure;* profectio:—Geblissod is Egypt on forþfromunge heora *lætāta est Ægyptus in profectiōne eōrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 36.

forþ-gān; *p.* -códe, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān *To go forth, proceed, go* or *pass by;* exīre, procēdĕre, prætĕrīre, transīre:—Raulf wolde forþgān mid his folce *Ralph would go forth with his people*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 18. Ða hwīle ðe ic forþgā *dōnec transeam*, Ex. 33, 22. Þūsend geár beforan eágan dīnum, swā swā dæg estra [=giestra] se forþgǽþ *mille anni ante ŏculos tuos tanquam dies hesterna quæ prætĕriit*, Ps. Spl. 89, 4. Ða þing ðe of ðam men forþgāþ, þa hine besmītaþ *quæ de hŏmine procēdunt illa sunt, quæ communĭcant hŏmĭnem*, Mk. Bos. 7, 15. Ðā he forþeóde *quo transeunte cōram eo*, Ex. 34, 6. Ða ðe forþeódon *qui prætĕrībant*, Ps. Spl. C. 128, 7. Hý on heora dagum butu forþeódon *ambo processissent in diebus suis*, Lk. 1, 7.

forþ-gang, es; *m.* I. [gang I. *a going*] *a going forth, progress, advance;* processus, progressus:—Ðæs cyninges rīce ge fóreweard ge forþgang *cūjus rēgis regni et principia et processus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 3. Se hæfþ forþgang fór Gode and fór worulde *he shall have progress before God and before the world*, Ælfc. T. 1, 7. II. [gang II. *latrīna*] *a passage, drain, privy;* meātus, secessus, latrīna:—Forþgang *meātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 75; Wrt. Voc. 44, 57. Fall ðæt on ðone mūþ gǽþ, gǽþ on ða wambe, and byþ on forþgang asend *quod in os intrat, in ventrem vādit, et in secessum emittĭtur*, Mt. Bos. 15, 17: Mk. Bos. 7, 19. [vorðgong *progress, A. R.*]

forþ-gangan, -gongan; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen *To go forth, proceed, go before, precede;* procēdĕre, progrĕdi, præcēdĕre:—Hēt hyssa hwæne forþgangan *he commanded each of the youths to go forth*, Byrht. Th. 131, 5; By. 3. Forþgangendre tíde *procēdente tempŏre*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Forðgeonga *prægredi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 23.

forþ-gebrengan; *p.* -gebrohte; *pp.* -gebroht *To bring forth* or *forward, make known;* edūcĕre, proferre:—Hī se hlīsa ne mæg forþgebrengan *fame cannot bring them forward*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 124; Met. 10, 62.

forþ-geclypian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call forth, incite, provoke;* provŏcāre, Scint.

forþ-geclýgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To call forth;* provŏcāre:—He hī to gefeohte forþgeclýgde *he called them forth to battle*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 20.

forþ-gefaran; *p.* -gefór, *pl.* -gefóron; *pp.* -gefaren *To go forth, go by, pass;* transīre:—Nymne seó clǽnsunge tíd forþgefare *nisi purgātiōnis tempus transiĕrit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 39. Wulfríc forþgefaren wæs *Wulfric was departed* [*dead*], Chr. 1061; Th. 329, 37: 560; Erl. 17, 16: Nar. 40, 9.

forþ-geferan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go forth, depart, die;* decēdĕre, mŏri:—Ðara monige forþgeferdon on Drihten *many of whom died in the Lord*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 34: 2, 14; S. 518, 1.

forþ-gefremman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [gefremman *to effect, bring to pass*] *To move forwards, cause to advance;* promŏvēre:—Hine God ofer ealle men forþgefremede *God advanced him above all men*, Beo. Th. 3440; B. 1718.

forþ-gelǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead* or *bring forth, produce, conduct;* produ̇cĕre, promĕre:—He wolde manna rīm forþgelǽdan *he would lead forth a number of men*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 24; Sat. 402. Se forþgelǽdeþ gē muhtum hīg *qui produ̇cit in montĭbus fœnum*, Ps. Spl. 146, 9. Se ðe hine to heánnysse cyneríces forþgelǽdde *qui se ad regni ăpĭcem provĕhĕret*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19: Blickl. Homl. 205, 32.

forþ-gelang; *adj. Dependent;* pendens, nixus:—On wīsum scrifte biþ swíðe forþgelang forsyngodes mannes nýdhelp *on wise confession is greatly dependent the needful help to a sinful man*, L. Pen. 1; Th. ii. 278, 2: 9; Th. ii. 280, 12.

forþ-geleoran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To pass forth, pass away, depart, die;* transīre, decēdĕre, mŏri:—Monige forþgeleordon on Drihten *many died in the Lord*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 34, MS. T: 2, 14; S. 518, 1, MS. T. Nymne seó clǽnsunge tíd forþgeleore *nisi purgātiōnis tempus transiĕrit*, 1, 27; S. 493, 39, MSS. B. T. Ða ongeat he ðone mann, and him to gemynde com ðæt he his hrægle onfēng ðā he forþgeleored wæs *cognōvitque hŏmĭnem, et quia vestĭmentum ejus mŏrientis accēpĕrit, ad mĕmŏriam reduxit*, 3, 19; S. 549, 3: Th. Chart. 138, 4.

forþ-genge; *adj. Progressive, increasing, effective;* pŏtens:—Hū mæg se leáfa beón forþgenge, gif seó lār [MS. lare] and ða lāreówas ateoriaþ *how can the faith be increasing if the doctrine and the teachers fail?* Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 34. Ðæt hit þurh ðone fultum síe forþgenge *that it become effective through help*, Past. 14, 1; Hat. MS. 17 b, 2.

forþ-geong, es; *m. A going forth, progress, process;* processus:—On forþgeonge ðæs ærendgewrites *in processu epistŏlæ*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 43. v. forþ-gang.

forþ-georn; *adj. Desirous to go forth, impetuous;* vehĕmens:—Swā dyde Æðeríc, fūs and forþgeorn *thus did Ætheric, eager and impetuous*, Byrht. Th. 139, 68; By. 281.

forþ-geótan; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten *To pour forth;* profundĕre:—Ongeán ðam rǽse ðæs forþgotenan streámes *contra impĕtum flūvii decurrentis*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 7. He, forþgotenum teárum of inneweardre heortan, Drihtne his willan bebeád *profūsis ex imo pectŏre lacrўmis, Dŏmĭno sua vŏta commendābat*, 4, 28; S. 606, 42.

forþ-gesceaft, e; *f.* I. *the created things, creation, world;* creātūra, res creātæ, mundus:—Fyrn forþgesceaft Fæder ealle bewāt *the Father guards all the ancient creation*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 4; Rä. 81, 9: 92 b; Th. 346, 24; Sch. 3. II. *the future world, state,* or *condition;* stătus fūtūrus:—Is seó forþgesceaft dígol and dyrne *the future condition is dark and secret*, Menol. Fox 584; Gn. C. 61. He ða forþgesceaft forgyteþ and forgýmeþ *he forgets and neglects the future state*, Beo. Th. 3505; B. 1750: Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 20; Fä. 56. Ðæt ic an forþgesceaft feran mōte *that I may come to a future state*, Ps. C. 50, 52; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 52.

forþ-geséon; *p.* -geseah, *pl.* -gesāwon; *pp.* -gesewen *To see forth, onward,* or *in front;* providēre:—Hī forþgesāwon líses lāðeów *they saw the guide of life in front*, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 7; Exod. 103.

forþ-gestapan; *p.* -gestōp, *pl.* -gestōpon; *pp.* -gestapen *To step forth;* progrĕdi:—He to forþgestōp dracan heáfde neáh *he had stept forth near to the dragon's head*, Beo. Th. 4568; B. 2289.

forþ-gestígan; *p.* -gestāh, *pl.* -gestigon; *pp.* -gestigen *To go forth* or *forwards, to advance, ascend;* prodīre, procēdĕre, ascendĕre:—Ðæt ǽnig forþgestígeþ *that any shall advance*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 24; Crā. 20. Ðæt we eáðe mágon upcund rīce forþgestígan *that we may easily ascend to the realm on high*, 93 a; Th. 348, 28; Sch. 35.

forþ-gestrangian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make very strong, strengthen much;* confortāre:—Ofer me syndon, ða ðe me ēhton, forþgestrangad *confortāti sunt sūper me qui me persequuntur*, Ps. Th. 68, 5.

forþ-gesýne; *adj. Visible;* conspĭcuus:—Fela biþ on foldan forþgesýnra geongra geofona *there are many early gifts ever visible on earth*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 15; Crā. 1.

forþ-gewāt *went forth, passed*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4; *p. of* forþ-gewītan.

forþ-gewendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go* or *turn out;* prodīre:—Ðæt ǽlc man ðe fere wǽre forþgewende *so that every man who was able to go should turn out*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 31.

forþ-gewītan; *p.* -gewāt, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go forth, proceed, go by, pass, depart, die;* procēdĕre, transīre, prætĕrīre, decēdĕre, mŏri:—Swā swā brýdguma forþgewítende of brýdbūre his *tanquam sponsus procēdens de thălămo suo*, Ps. Spl. 18, 5. Óþ-ðæt forþgewíteþ unriht *dōnec transeat iniquĭtas*, 56, 2. Swylce gysternlíc dæg ðe forþgewāt *tanquam dies hesterna quæ prætĕriit*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4: Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 35. Forþgewīt and rīce *procēde et regna*, Ps. Spl. 44, 5. Prætĕritum tempus is forþgewiten tíd *prætĕrĭtum tempus is the past tense*, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Som. 23, 7, 10, 12, 13. Se forþgewitena tíma *the past tense*, Som. 23, 14. Ðone forþgewitenan tíman, Som. 23, 9.

forþ-gewitenes, -ness, e; *f. A going forth, departure;* profectio:—Blissade ðæt þeóstre folc on forþgewitenesse oððe fære heora *lætāta est Ægyptus in profectiōne eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 38.

forþ-gongan; *part.* -gongende; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gongen *To go forth, proceed;* procēdĕre, præcēdĕre:—Forþgongende *going forth*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 5; Cri. 426: Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 20: 1, 1;

S. 474, 24. Forþgongendre yldo *ævo præcēdente*, 4, 19; S. 587, 32. v. forþ-gangan.

forþ-gyrd, fōr-gyrd, es; *m. A fore-girdle, martingale, The girdle which passes between the fore-legs of a horse from the nose-band to the girth;* antela [ab ante et telon, quod est longum, compōnītur, Du Cange, sub voce], cingŭlum illud quod ante pectus ĕqui tendĭtur, crassius lōrum quo pectus, partim ad ornāmentum, partim ad firmandam sellam cingĭtur:—Forþgyrd *antela*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 53; Wrt. Voc. 23, 14: 84, 4.

forþ-heald, -heold; *adj. Bent forward, inclined downwards, stooping;* incurvus, prōnus, proclīvus:—Hwōn forþheald *paulŭlum incurvus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. He lang fæc forþheald licgende wæs *aliquandiu prōnus jācens*, 4, 31; S. 610, 14. Forþheold *proclivus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 39. Forðhald ł gebeged *inclinata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 11.

forþ-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden *To hold to, follow out, maintain;* exsĕqui:—Mid ðý he ðæt langre tíde forþheóld and dyde *quod dum multo tempōre sēdŭlus exsĕquērētur*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 24.

forþ-heold; *adj. Stooping;* proclīvus, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 39. v. forþ-heald.

forþ-here, -herge, es; *m. The front* or *van of an army;* frons exercītūs:—Hie getealdon on ðam forþherge fēðan twelfe *they numbered twelve bands in their van*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 1; Exod. 225.

forþ-hreósan, he -hrȳst; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush forth;* prorŭĕre:—Forþhrȳst *prorŭit*, Scint. 26.

for-ðī, for-ðī-ðe; *conj. For that, for, because, therefore;* quia, quŏniam, ĭtăque:—Nā forðíðe heó of Moyse sý *non quia ex Moyse est*, Jn. Bos. 7, 22: Ps. Lamb. 77, 22. Forðíðe he slōh stān *quŏniam percussit petram*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 20. v. for-ðý; *conj.*

for-ðī, for-ðī ðonne; *adv. For that cause, consequently, wherefore;* quamobrem, proptĕrea, quapropter, ĭdeo, idcirco:—Forhwí oððe forðí *quamobrem*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 58. Forðí ðonne *qua propter:* forðí *ĭdeo, idcirco, proptĕrea*, 44; Som. 46, 17, 18. Forðí gehȳrde Drihten *ĭdeo audīvit Dŏmĭnus*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 288, 22, 25. v. for-ðý; *adv.*

forþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To further, aid, assist, advance, perform;* promŏvēre:—He ne muge hit forþian *he may not perform it*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 11: 1052; Erl. 182, 2. Ðæt he Godes circan forþige *ut Dei ecclēsias promŏveat*, L. I. P. 2; Wilk. 147, 34. DER. ge-forþian.

for-ðig; *conj. For, because;* ĕnim, etĕnim, quia, quŏniam:—Forðig he āhte ǽgðer ge Engla land ge Normandige *for he owned both the land of the English as well as Normandy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 3–4. v. for-ðý; *conj.*

for-ðig; *adv. For that cause, consequently;* proptĕrea:—Forðig ic ców sǽde *proptĕrea dixi vōbis*, Jn. Bos. 6, 65. v. for-ðý; *adv.*

for-þingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plead for anyone, intercede;* intercēdĕre:—Būton se hlāford ðone wer forþingian wille *unless the lord will intercede for the man*, L. Alf. pol. 21; Wilk. 39, 34. v. fore-þingian.

for-þiófan *to thieve, steal;* fūrāri:—Ðæt ðū ne forstele oððe ne forþiófe *ne fūrēris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 19. v. þeófan, þiófan.

forþ-lǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead* or *bring forth, produce;* prodūcĕre:—Se ðe forþlǽdeþ windas of goldhordum his *qui prodūcit ventos de thesauris suis*, Ps. Lamb. 134, 7. Freódrihten hine forþlǽdde to ðam hālgan hām *the Lord led him forth to the holy home*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 18; Sat. 566.

forþ-lǽdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A bringing forth, production;* prolātio, productio:—On ðæs tuddres forþlǽdnysse *in prōlis prolātiōne*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 21.

forþ-lǽstan; *p.* -lǽste; *pp.* -lǽsted *To follow out, accomplish, fulfil;* ăgĕre, perăgĕre:—Ðæt for intingan ðæs godcundan eges ǽne sīþe for his scylde onbryrded ongan, swā he ǽc eft for intingan ðære godcundan lufan lustfulligende ðām ēcum mēdum fæstlīce forþlǽste *quod causa dīvīni tīmōris sēmel ob reātum compunctus cœpĕrat, jam causa dīvīni ămōris delectātus præmiis indefessus ăgēbat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 23.

forþ-lǽtan; *p.* -lēt, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǽten *To let forth, send forth, emit;* emittĕre:—Swylce word he ðǽr forþlēt *such words he let forth there*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 5: Blickl. Homl. 133, 29.

forþ-leornan; *part.* -leorende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go forth, proceed;* procēdĕre:—Wuldriende hāligne Gāst forþleorendne of Fæder and of Suna unasecgendlīce *glōrificantes Spīrĭtum sanctum, procēdentem ex Patre et Filio inenarrābĭlĭter*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 13, note.

forþ-lífan; *p.* -lāf, *pl.* -lifon; *pp.* -lifen [lífan *to leave*] *To stand out, appear;* prominēre:—Mid ðý me of sweoran forþlífaþ seó reádnes and bryne ðæs swyles *dum mihi de collo rŭbor tūmōris, ardorque prominĕat*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 30.

forþ-lócian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To look forth;* prospĭcĕre:—Dryhten of heofene forþlócade ofer bearn monna *Dŏmĭnus de cælo prospexit süper filios hŏmĭnum*, Ps. Surt. 52, 3: Blickl. Homl. 217, 31; 219, 18.

forþ-lútan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten *To fall forwards, fall down;* procĭdĕre:—He forþleát on his andwlitan *procĭdĕret in făciem*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Forþloten *prōnus, proclīvis*, Scint. 6: Prov. 29.

forþ-mǽre; *adj. Very great;* præclārus:—Gewíteþ on westrōdor forþmǽre tungol faran *the very great star departs to go into the western sky*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 350, 25; Sch. 69.

forþ-man *one very rich* or *wealthy;* prædīves, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-þoht *despaired*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 16; *pp. of* for-þencan.

for-þohte, ðū -þohtest *despaired, hast despaired*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 17; *p. of* for-þencan.

for-þolian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be deprived of, want;* prīvāri, cārēre:—Wāt se ðe sceal his winedryhtnes lārcwidum longe forþolian *he knows who must long be deprived of his dear lord's lessons*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 29; Wand. 38.

for-ðon, for-ðon-ðe; *conj. For that, for, because;* quia, quŏniam:—Forðon ðū ofslōge ealle *quŏniam tu percussisti omnes*, Ps. Spl. 3, 7. Forðonðe wyste Drihten weg rihtwīsra *quŏniam nōvit Dŏmĭnus viam justōrum*, 1, 7. v. for-ðam; *conj.*

for-ðon = for-ðam; *adv. For that cause, consequently, therefore;* proptĕrea, ĭdeo:—Forðon ne arísaþ ða árleáse on dóme *ĭdeo non resurgunt impii in jūdĭcio*, Ps. Spl. 1, 6.

forþ-on; *adv.* [= forþ-an, forþ-um = furþ-um] *At first, indeed, also;* primo, ĕtiam:—Nō forþon ānlēpe *no, not even* [*also*] *one*, Ps. Th. 13, 2. v. furþ-um.

fōr-þoncol; *adj. Forethoughtful, prudent;* prōvĭdus, prūdens:—Ðū ahȳddest ðās from snottrum and fōrþonclum *abscondisti hæc a săpientĭbus et prūdentĭbus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 25. v. fōre-þancul.

forþ-onettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To hasten forth;* porro festīnāre:—Fæder on fultum forþonetteþ *the Father hastens forth to his aid*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 15; Ph. 455: 108 a; Th. 412, 9; Rä. 30, 11. He forþonette *he hastened forth*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 26; Hö. 41: Wald. 77; Vald. 2, 10.

forþ-ongangan *to go forth, proceed;* procēdĕre:—Hie gesáwon fyrd Faraonis forþongangan *they saw the host of Pharaoh go forth*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 25; Exod. 156. v. forþ-gangan.

forþ-onloten; *part.* [forþ *forth, forwards;* onloten, *pp. of* onlūtan *to incline to, bow*] *Fallen forwards, prostrate;* provŏlūtus, Gr. Dial. 1, 8.

forþ-onsendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To send forth;* emittĕre:—He in folc Godes forþonsendeþ of his brægdbogan biterne strǽl *he* [*the devil*] *sends forth, amongst God's people, the bitter arrow from his deceitful bow*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 33; Cri. 764. Hī nædran forþonsendon *they sent forth snakes*, Elen. Kmbl. 240; El. 120. Ðæt ðū forþonsende wæter *that thou send forth water*. Andr. Kmbl. 3011; An. 1508.

forðor *further, more*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25, 30: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 71. v. furðor.

forþ-rǽsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rush forth, spring forth, spring up, rise up;* prorŭĕre, exsĭlīre, sălīre, exsurgĕre:—Biþ on him will forþrǽsendes wæteres on ece líf *fiet in eo fons āquæ sălientis in vitam æternam*, Jn. Bos. 4, 14. He ða awearp his reáf, and forþrǽsde and to him com *qui projecto vestīmento suo exsĭliens, vēnit ad eum*, Mk. Bos. 10, 50. Forþrǽsdon of ðǽm wītum *exsurrexērunt a suppliciis*, Martyrol. ad 26, Mart.

forþ-þréstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To entirely bruise, break;* contĕrĕre, Ps. Spl. C. 45, 9: 104, 15, 31: 123, 7. Hpt. Gl. 425; 441. v. þréstan.

forþ-þriccan *to tread under, oppress*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-þryccan.

forþ-þriccednes, -ness, e; *f. A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety;* pressūra:—Þeóda forþriccednes *pressūra gentium*, Lk. Bos. 21, 25.

forþ-riht; *adj. Right forth, distinct, plain;* hence, forþriht spræc *plain speech, prose;* prōsa = prorsa, *i. e.* proversa, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-rihte; *adv. Distinctly, plainly, manifestly;* expresse, plānē, directe, C. R. Ben. 29. Forþrihte *indeclinabiliter*, Hpt. Gl. 406. [*Orm*, forrþrihht *straightway.*]

for-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen [þringan *to crowd, throng, rush upon*] *To snatch from any one, protect from any one;* erípĕre ălĭcui, defendĕre ab ălĭquo:—Ðæt he ne meahte ða weálāfe wīfe forþringan þeódnes þegne *that he might not by war protect the sad remnant from the king's thane*, Beo. Th. 2173; B. 1084. [*Orm.* forrþrungenn *oppressed: Ger.* verdrängen *to push away.*]

for-þryccan, -þrycan; *p.* -þrycte; *pp.* -þrycced, -þryct *To tread under, oppress greatly, suppress, overwhelm;* opprimĕre, supprimĕre:—Ðære wambe flēwsan he forþryceþ *it suppresses the flux of the stomach*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 17. Næs ǽnig ðara ðæt mec þreám forþrycte *there was not any of them that overwhelmed me with reproofs*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 22; Jul. 520. Þreám forþrycced *oppressed with afflictions*, 50 a; Th. 174, 1; Gū. 1171: Elen. Kmbl. 2551; El. 1277. Gesihst ðū nū ðæt ða rihtwīsan sint lāðe and forþrycte *seest thou now that the virtuous are hated and oppressed?* Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23.

forþ-tryct *oppressed*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23; *pp. of* for-þryccan.

forþ-ryne, es; *m. An onward course;* procursus:—Heóldon forþryne eástreámas heora *river-streams held their onward course*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 8; Gen. 215.

for-þrysmian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [þrysmian *to suffocate*] *To suffocate, choke, strangle;* suffŏcāre:—Eornfullness ðisse worulde, and leásung ðissa woruldwélena forþrysmiaþ ðæt wurd *sollĭcĭtūdo sæculi istius, et fallācia dīvĭtiārum suffŏcat verbum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 22. Ða þornas byt

forþrysmodon *spīnæ suffōcāvērunt illud*, Lk. Bos. 8, 7. Ða synd forþrysmede *qui suffōcantur*, 8, 14.

forþ-scencan *to drink to*; propināre, Cot. 149.

forþ-scrīdan; *p.* -scrāþ, *pl.* -scridon; *pp.* -scriden *To go forth, pass on, depart*; prōdīre, decēdĕre:—Dagas forþscridon [MS. forþscridun] *days passed on*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 12; Gū. 942. Ðonne dōgor beōþ on moldwege mīn forþscriden *then my day on earth will be departed*, 48 a; Th. 164, 16; Gū. 1012.

forþ-scype, es; *m. A going forth, growth*; profectus:—For his forþscype onstyred *mōtus ejus profectibus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 28, note.

forþ-sīþ, es; *m.* [sīþ *a journey*] *A going forth, departure, death*; progressus, ăbĭtus, ŏbĭtus:—Forþsīþes georn *glad of departure*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 2; Bo. 41: 124 b; Th. 479, 21; Rä. 63, 2. Æfter Ōswaldes forþsīþe *after Oswald's death*, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 37: Hy. 7, 72; Hy. Gru. ii. 288, 72. Hreðer innan born, afȳsed on forþsīþ *his spirit burned within, bent on departure*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 19; Gū. 911: 50 a; Th. 173, 2; Gū. 1154: 52 b; Th. 182, 34; Gū. 1320. He wæs ðær ōþ Hērōdes forþsīþ *erat ibi usque ad ōbĭtum Hērōdis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 15.

forþ-sīðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sīðian *to journey*] *To go forth, depart, die*; prōdīre, discēdĕre, mŏri, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-snoter, -snotter; *adj.* [snoter *wise*] *Very wise*; săpientissĭmus:—Elene hēht gefetian on fultum forþsnoterne *Elene bade to fetch to her aid the very wise* [*man*], Elen. Kmbl. 2104; El. 1053. Forþsnotterne, 2320; El. 1161. Fundon fīfhund forþsnotterra *they found five hundred very wise* [*men*], 758; El. 379.

forþ-spell, es; *n.* [spell *a history*] *A speaking out, saying, intimation*; effātum, dictum:—Be ðissum feáwum forþspellum *by these few intimations*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 11; Mōd. 47.

forþ-spōwnes, -ness, e; *f.* [spōwan *to succeed*] *Great success*, hence *An advance, a growth, prosperity*; profectus:—To forþspōwnesse gedēfenre heánesse *ad profectum dēbĭti culminis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 17.

forþ-spreocan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprēcon; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak forth, speak out*; prolŏqui:—Ic sceal forþsprecan gēn ymbe Grendel *I shall speak forth again about Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4145; B. 2069.

forþ-stæppan; *part.* -stæppende *To step forth, proceed*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 11. v. forþ-steppan.

forþ-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step* or *go forth, proceed, to go* or *pass by*; prōgrĕdi, prōdīre, procēdĕre, prætĕrīre:—Forþstōp swylce of rysele heora unrihtwīsnes *prōdiit quāsi ex ōdĭpe iniquĭtas eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 7. Ðā he lyt-hwōn forþstōp *cum prōcessisset paulŭlum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 35. Ða ðe forþstōpon hine gremedon *qui prætērivērunt blasphēmābant eum*, 15, 29.

forþ-steallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To come to pass*; posthac lŏcum hăbĕre:—Sceal seó wyrd swā ðeáh forþsteallian *that event shall yet come to pass*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 15; Gen. 2390.

forþ-stefn, es; *m.* [stefn *a prow*] *A fore-prow, prow*; prōra:—Forþstefn scipes *prōra nāvis*, Lye.

forþ-steppan, -stæppan; *part.* -stæppende: *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step* or *go forth, proceed*; progrĕdi, prōdīre, procēdĕre:—Of ansȳne dīnre dōm mīn forþsteppe *de vultu tuo judĭcium meum prōdeat*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 2. He is swā swā brȳdguma forþstæppende of brȳdbūre his *ipse est tamquam sponsus procēdens de thālămo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 90, 11. Ða þing ðe forþsteppaþ [MS. forþstappaþ] of mīnum welerum *quæ procēdunt de lăbiis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 35.

forþ-stōp, *pl.* -stōpon *went forth, proceeded, passed by*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 7: Mk. Bos. 14, 35: 15, 29; *p. of* forþ-stapan.

forþ-swebban, -swefian; *p.* -swefede; *pp.* -swefed *To prevail, profit*; proficĕre:—Nāht forþæwefaþ fȳnd *nihil prōficiet inīmicus*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 22.

forþ-tēge, forþ-tīge, -tȳge, es; *m. A fore-court, porch, entrance*; vestibŭlum, fŏris:—On ðam forþtēge *in ipsis fŏribus*, Prov. 8. Forþtȳge *vestibŭlum, atrium*, Hpt. Gl. 496; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 384, 56. v. fōre-tīge.

forþ-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To lead forth, make known, discover, betray, render up*; prōdĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-tīhan; he -tīhþ; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen *To draw forth*; protrāhĕre, extrāhĕre:—Meaht forþtīhþ heofoncondelle *his might draweth forth heaven's candle*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 29; Sch. 53. v. tīhan I.

forþ-tihting, e; *f.* [tihting *persuasion*] *An exhortation*; exhortātio, Epil. Reg. Concord.

forþ-tȳge, es; *m. A fore-court*; vestibŭlum, Hpt. Gl. 496. v. forþ-tēge.

forþum; *adv. Even, indeed*; quĭdem, saltem:—Nænig forþum wæs *none indeed was*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 22; Gū. 895. v. furþum.

for-þunden; *part. p.* [þindan; *p.* þand: *pp.* þunden *to swell*] *Swollen up*; tūmĭdus:—Gyf seó wund forþunden sȳ *if the wound is swollen up*, Herb. 90, 16; Lchdm. i. 198, 11.

forðung *an armament.* DER. scip-forðung. v. fyrdung.

forþ-weard, es; *m. A forward guard, pilot*; prōrēta:—Forþweard scipes *the pilot of the ship*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 26; Gen. 1436.

forþ-weard, -werd; *adj.* I. *in a forward direction, forward*; prōmus:—Forþweard *forward*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 25; Rü. 22, 13: 126 b; Th. 487, 4; Rä. 72, 23. Á swā hit forþwerdre beón sceolde, swā wæs hit lætre *always as it should be more forward, so was it later*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 32. II. *tending towards any one*; ălĭquem versus tendens:—Forþweard to ðē *tending towards thee*, Ps. Cot. 50, 79; Ps. Gru. ii. 278, 79. III. *everlasting, continual*; sempĭternus:—Ic forþweardne gefeán hæbbe *I have everlasting joy*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 4; Ph. 569. Fremum forþweardum *with continual benefits*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 29; Gen. 210.

forþ-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen *To grow* or *break forth*; procrescĕre, prorumpĕre:—Forþweóx his feóndscipe *prorūpit ejus ŏdium*, Gr. Dial. 2, 27.

forþ-weg, es; *m. An onward course, a going forth, departure, journey*; progressus, profectio, ăbĭtus, ŏbĭtus:—Fūs forþweges *desirous of departure*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 20; Rä. 31, 3. Ferede in forþwege *borne on their journey hence*, 77 b; Th. 291, 12; Wand. 81: Rood Kmbl. 247; Kr. 125. He of ealdre gewāt on forþweg *he departed from life on his way forth*, Beo. Th. 5243; B. 2625: Cd. 148; Th. 185, 27; Exod. 129. On forþwegas *on their ways forth*, 160; Th. 200, 1; Exod. 350: 144; Th. 179, 22; Exod. 32.

forþ-werd [=-weard] *Forthward, those who are present*; præsens:—Ðis gemet [imperativus] sprecþ forþwerd *this mood* [*imperative*] *speaketh to those present*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 23. v. bebeódendlīc gemet.

forþ-wīf, es; *n. A married woman, mother*, hence *A matron*; matrōna, Wrt. Voc. 72, 78.

forþ-wīsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To guide forth, direct*; dirĭgĕre:—Him seleþegn forþwīsade *the hall-thane guided him forth*, Beo. Th. 3595; B. 1795.

for-ðȳ, for-ðȳ-ðe, for-ðī, for-ðī-ðe, for-ðig; *conj. For that, for, because, therefore*; nam, quia, ĭtăque:—Forðȳ ðam cræftegan ne mæg nǣfre his cræft losigan *because to the skilful his skill can never be lost*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 2. Nān mon forðȳ ne rīt ðe hine rīdan lyste *no man rides because he lists to ride*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 6, 12.

for-ðȳ, for-ðī, for-ðig; *adv. For that cause, consequently*; proptĕrea, ĭdeo:—Forðȳ Moyses eów scalde ymbsnydenysse *proptĕrea Moyses dĕdit vōbis circumcisiōnem*, Jn. Bos. 7, 22: Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 385; Met. 20, 193. [*Orm.* forrþl = *Laym.* for þl.]

for-þyldian, -þyldigian, -þyldegian, -þylgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sustain, bear, endure, suffer, be patient, wait patiently*; sustĭnēre, tolĕrāre, păti:—For ðē ic forþyldegode hosp *propter te sustĭnui opprobrium*, Ps. Spl. 68, 10: 54, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 174, 10. Hī forþyldegodon [Lamb. forþyldigodon] sāwle mīne *sustĭnuērunt ănimam meam*, Ps. Spl. 55, 7. Ic forbær ðē oððe forþylgode ðē *sustĭnui te*, 24, 22. Geþola oððe forþyldiga Drihten *sustĭne Dŏmĭnum*, Ps. Lamb. 26, 14.

for-þylman, -þylmian; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To encompass, overwhelm, cover over, obscure*; involvĕre, obvolvĕre, obscūrare:—He his sylfes ðǣr bān gebringeþ, ða ǣr brondes wylm on beorhstede forþylmde *it* [*the phœnix*] *brings its own bones there, which the fire's rage had before encompassed on the mound*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 23; Ph. 284. Þeóstrum forþylmed *overwhelmed with darkness*, Elen. Kmbl. 1530; El. 767: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 12; Jud. 118. Þeóstru ne beóþ forþylmode oððe forsworcene to ðē *tĕnebræ non obscūrābuntur a te*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 12.

forþ-yppan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make known, publish, declare*; promulgāre, publicāre, prōdĕre, Cot. 150: Ps. Vos. 16, 3.

forþ-yrnan; *part.* -yrnende; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run forth* or *before, precede*; præcurrĕre:—Wæs, æfter forþyrnendre tīde, ymb fīfhund wintra and tū and hundnigontig fram Cristes hidercyme *it was, according to the time preceding, about five hundred and ninety-two years from Christ's coming hither*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 18.

for-þyrrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [þyr *dry*] *To dry up*; perarescĕre:—Ðæt ða sȳn forþyrrode *that they are dried up*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 5.

for-þȳstrian *to darken.* v. for-þeóstrian.

for-tīhan; he -tīþ; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen *To draw against* or *over, cover over with anything, darken, obscure*; obdūcĕre:—Mid gedwolmiste fortīþ mōd *covers over the mind with the mist of error*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 67; Met. 22, 34. DER. tīhan I. [*Germ.* vorziehen.]

for-tiō *may cover over*; *subj. pres. of* for-tīon.

for-tīon; *impert.* -tió, -tióh, *pl.* -tiōþ; *subj.* -tió, *pl.* -tíon *To draw against* or *over, cover over, obscure*; obdūcĕre:—Ðæt mōd mid ðam gedwol-miste fortió *may cover over the mind with the mist of error*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 1. v. for-teón.

for-tīþ *covers over, obscures*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 67; Met. 22, 34; *pres. of* for-tīhan.

for-togen; *part. Tugged* or *drawn together*; contractus:—Fortogen *turmĭnōsus* [=*torm-*] Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 35; Wrt. Voc. 16, 10.

for-togenes, -ness, e; *f. A tugging, drawing together, griping, cramp, convulsion*; contractio, convulsio; spasmus:—Wið fortogenesse innan *for inward griping* or *colic*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 32.

for-tredan, ðū -tretst, -trydst, -trytst; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trǣdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread upon, tread under foot*; conculcāre, calcāre:—Ðæt ðū cunne fortredan ðas woruld *that thou mayest tread down this world*, Homl. Th.

ii. 392, 34. Ic fortrede *conculco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 43. Fortretst ðū ða woruldlīcan styrunga *thou wilt tread down worldly commotions*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 25. Ðū fortrydst leóna and dracena *thou shalt be a treader down of lions and of dragons*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13. Ðū fortrytst eorþan *conculcābis terram*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a, 12. Wēnunga þeóstru fortredaþ me *forsitan tenebræ conculcābunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11. Wegferende ðæt sēd fortrēdon *the wayfarers trod the seed down*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 15: i. 544, 28. Būton ðæt hit sȳ fram mannum fortreden *nīsi ut conculcētur ab hōmĭnĭbus*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. Hierusalem biþ ȳram þeódum fortreden *Jerūsālem calcābĭtur a gentĭbus*, Lk. Bos. 21, 24. Seó fortredene heorte *the trodden down heart*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 16. [*Chauc.* fortroden *trodden down: Ger.* ver-treten *to tread down.*]

for-treding, e; *f. A treading down, crushing;* conculcātio, contrītio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-trūgadnes *over-confidence, precipitancy*, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 4. v. for-trūwodnes.

for-trūwian, -trūwigan; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To be over-confident, rash, to presume;* præsūmĕre, præcĭpĭtāre:—Ðū ðē fortrūwodest [MS. fortrūwudest] for ðīnre rihtwīsnesse *thou wast over-confident on account of thy virtue*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 13. Ðȳ-læs he hine for ðære wynsuman wyrde fortrūwige *lest he through the pleasant fortune should be presumptuous*, 40, 3; Fox 238, 17. Ða fortrūwodan *the presumptuous*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 25, 26. Ða fortrūwudan, 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 2, 12. Ðǣm fortrūwodum monnum *to presumptuous men*, 49, 5; Hat. MS.

for-trūwodnes, -trūgadnes, -ness, e; *f. Over-confidence, precipitancy, presumption, arrogance;* præcĭpĭtātio, præsumptio, arrōgantia:—For eówerre fortrūwodnesse *for your presumption*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 25. Ða fortrūwodnesse and ða ānwilnesse an Corinctheum Paulus ongeat swīðe widerweardne wið hine *the presumption and obstinacy of the Corinthians Paul saw* [*to be*] *greatly opposed to himself*, 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 16. Ðū lufedest ealle word fortrūgadnesse *dilexisti omnia verba præcĭpĭtātiōnis*, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 4.

for-trūwung, e; *f. Over-confidence, presumption;* præcĭpĭtātio:—On ðære fortrūwunga and on ðam gilpe *by presumption and by arrogance*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 6, 4.

for-trydst, -trytst *treadest down*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13: Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a, 12; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-tredan.

for-tyhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To draw away, lead astray, seduce;* sedūcĕre:—Se ealda feónd forlǽrde lygesearwum, leóde fortyhte *the old fiend mistaught with lying snares, led astray the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 416; El. 208.

for-tyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To draw off from the object, seduce;* sedūcĕre:—Ðonan us se swearta gǽst forteáh and fortylde *whence the dark spirit drew away and seduced us*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 14; Cri. 270. v. tillan.

for-tymbrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To build before* or *in front of, stop up, obstruct;* obstrŭĕre:—Fortymbred is mūþ sprecendra unrihtu *obstructum est os lŏquentium iniqua*, Ps. Spl. C. 62, 10.

for-tȳnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut in, stop, hinder;* interclūdĕre:—Hī mid gelomlīcum oncunningum tiledon ðæt hī him ðone heofonlīcan weg fōrsetton and fortȳndon *qui crebris accūsātiōnĭbus ĭter illi cœleste interclūdĕre contendēbant*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 4.

forud; *part. Broken, fractured, worn out, decayed;* fractus, contrītus:—Se foruda fōt and sió forude hond *the fractured foot and the fractured hand*, Past. 11, 2; Cot. MS. On ðisum þrīm stelum stynt se cynestōl, and gif ān biþ forud, he fylþ adūn sōna *the throne stands on these three pillars, and if one is decayed, it soon falls down*, Ælfc. T. 41, 6. v. forod.

for-ūton; *conj. Without, besides, except;* sine, nīsi:—Se fīr forbearnde ealle ðe minstre, forūton feáwe bēc *the fire burnt all the monastery except a few books*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 8. v. būtan; *conj.*

for-wærnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deny, refuse;* rĕcūsāre:—Gif he byrigan forwærne *if he refuse to give a pledge*, L. H. E. 9; Th. i. 30, 15. v. for-wyrnan.

for-wandian, -wandigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wandian *to fear*]. I. *v. trans. To reverence, have in honour;* vĕrĕri, revĕrēri:—Mīnne sunu hig forwandiaþ *revĕrēbuntur filium meum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 6: Lk. Bos. 20, 13. II. *v. intrans. To be afraid, be confounded, hesitate;* confundi, cunctāri:—Nellaþ forwandian ðæt hī ne syllon sōþfæstnysse wið sceattum *they are not afraid to betray truth for money*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 23. Hig forwandiaþ ðæt hig ne dōn mīnum suna swā *they will be afraid to do so to my son*, Mt. Bos. 21, 37. Forwandigaþ ðæt hie mid ðǽm kycglum hiera worda ongeán hiera ierre worpigen *they hesitate to hurl the darts of their words against their anger*, Past. 40, 5; Hat. MS. 55 b, 4. He forwandode ðæt he swā ne dyde *he hesitated to do so*, 49, 5; Hat. MS. Gescamian and forwandian, ðe ðe sēcaþ sāwle mīne *let them be ashamed and confounded that seek my soul*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 2: Ps. Spl. 39, 19. Nā hī forwandian ofer me *non confundantur sŭper me*, 68, 9.

for-wandung, e; *f. Shyness, shame, dishonour;* revĕrentia, ignōmĭnia:—Ðū wāst forwandunga mīne *tu scis revĕrentiam meam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 23.

fōr-ward *a fore-ward, precaution*, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben. Lye. v. fōre-weard, e; *f.*

for-warþ *perished*, Cd. 213; Jun. 92, 2, = for-wearþ; *p. of* for-weorþan.

for-weallen; *part. Thoroughly boiled;* excoctus, percoctus, Som. Ben. Lye; *pp. of* for-weallan. v. weallan.

fōr-weard; *adj. Forward, fore;* antĕrior:—Is se fugel fæger fōrweard hiwe *the bird is fair of hue in front* [*forward*], Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 8; Ph. 291. Fōrweard heáfod *the forehead;* frons [obcăput, Wrt. Voc. 64, 26]. Hig beóþ on fórwearde and gē on æfteweard *ipse ĕrit in căput et tu ĕris in caudam*, Deut. 28, 44. v. fōre-weard; *adj.*

fōr-weard; *adv. Onwards, continually, always;* semper:—Gif hie wolden lāre Godes fōrweard fremman *if they would always perform God's precepts*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 6; Gen. 788.

for-wearþ *perished*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588; *1st and 3rd sing. p. of* for-weorþan.

for-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen, -wexen *To overgrow, grow immoderately, swell;* excrescĕre, turgescĕre:—Ðȳ-læs hie to ðæm forweóxen ðæt hie forseáreden *lest they should grow so much that they should wither away*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 54 b, 17. Wið ðon ðe man on wambe forweaxen sȳ *in case that a man be overgrown in the belly*, Herb. 2, 4; Lchdm. i. 80, 22. Forwexen *overgrown*, 40, 1; Lchdm. i. 140, 16: 53, 1; Lchdm. i. 156, 9: 69, 1; Lchdm. i. 172, 7. [*Ger.* ver-wachsen *to overgrow.*]

for-weddod = for-weddad; *pp.* [wed *a pledge*] *Pledged;* oppignĕrātus:—Forweddod [MS. for-weddad] feoh *pledged property;* fidūcia, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 13; Wrt. Voc. 21, 8.

for-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To kill;* interficere:—Ðæt se on foldan læg forwegen mid his wǽpne *that he lay slain on the field with his weapon*, Byrht. Th. 138, 30; By. 228.

fōr-wel; *adv. Very well, very;* valde:—Him nǽfre seó gītsung fōrwel ne līcode *covetousness never very well pleased him*, Bt. titl. xvii; Fox xii. 24: Bt. 17; Fox 58, 24. Ōlǽcþ ðes middangeard fōrwel menige *this world flatters very many*, Homl. Th. i. 490, 14: ii. 158, 30: Ps. Th. 131, 6. Wurdon geworhte wundra fōrwel fela *very many wonders were wrought*, Homl. Th. ii. 152, 28: 292, 34. Fōrwel oft *very often;* multōtiens, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 35.

for-wēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overween, think too highly of;* nīmium æstīmāre:—Forwēned *insŏlens*, Cot. 186. v. wēnan.

for-weoren = for-woren; *part. p.* [for-, woren, *pp. of* forweosan, v. weosan] *Tottering, decayed;* marcidus, decrĕpĭtus:—Eorþgrāp hafaþ waldendwyrhtan, forweorene [MS. forweorone], geleorene *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holdeth its mighty workmen, decayed, departed*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 14; Ruin. 7. Forworen *decrĕpĭtus*, Hpt. Gl. 456; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 84, 60.

for-weornan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To refuse;* recūsāre:—He forweornde swīðe *he refused vehemently*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 16. Ne forweorn ðū me *refuse thou not me*, Hy. 3, 54; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 54. v. for-wyrnan.

for-weornian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, wither away, fade, grow old, rot, decay;* marcescĕre, sĕnescĕre, tābescĕre:—Eal forweornast, lāmes gelīcnes *thou art all rotting, image of clay!* Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 8; Seel. 18. Ðonne forweornaþ he and adeádaþ *then it decays and dies*, Homl. Th. i. 168, 31. Hȳ forweorniaþ *they wither away*, Salm. Kmbl. 629; Sal. 314. Ðæt gē hrædlīce forweornion *that ye may speedily fade*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 15.

for-weorpan; *p.* ic, he -wearp, ðū -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpon; *subj. p.* -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpen; *pp.* -worpen *To cast, cast away, reject;* jăcĕre, projĭcĕre, repellĕre:—Se feónd hogode on ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan *the foe thought to cast men into that great perdition*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 16; Gen. 691. Ðū forwurpe mīn word *tu projēcisti sermŏnes meos*, Ps. Th. 49, 18. Mæg secgan se ðe wyle sōþ sprecan ðæt he gūþgewǽdu forwurpe *he who will speak the truth can say that he cast away his armour* [*war-garments*], Beo. Th. 5736; B. 2872. Hwī forwurpe ðū me oððe forbwī ūtaþȳgdest ðū me *quāre repŭlisti me?* Ps. Lamb. 42, 2. [*Goth.* frawairpan: *Orm.* forwerrpenn: *O. Sax.* farwerpan: *Ger.* ver-werfen *to reject.*] DER. weorpan.

for-weorþan, -wurþan; ic -weorþe, ðū -weorþest, -wyrst, he -weorþeþ, -wyrþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ, -wyrþaþ; *p.* ic, he -wearþ, ðū -wurde, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden *To become nothing, to be undone, to perish, die;* ad nihilum devĕnīre, pĕrīre, intĕrīre, defĭcĕre:—Swā sceal ælce sāwl forweorþan æfter ðam unrihthǽmede, būton se mon hweorfe to gōde *so shall every soul perish after unlawful lust, unless the man turn to good*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 27: 34, 9; Fox 148, 12. Sceolon hig ealle samod forweorþan *pĕrĭbunt sĭmul?* Gen. 18, 24: Ps. Th. 118, 176. Ðū forwyrst *pĕrĭbis*, Ex. 9, 15. Ōþ-ðæt ðiós eorþe eall forweorþeþ *until this earth shall all perish*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 170; Met. 11, 85. Sīþfæt ārleásra forwyrþ oððe losaþ *iter impiōrum pĕrĭbit*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 6. Hī forweorþaþ *pĕrĭbunt*, Ps. Spl. 79, 17: Ps. Th. 63, 5: 67, 2: 72, 22. Hig forwyrþaþ oððe losiaþ *ipsi pĕrĭbunt*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27. Seó mænegeo forwearþ *the multitude perished*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588: 213;

Th. 266, 13; Sat. 21: Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Ealle nýtenu neáh forwurdon *nearly all the cattle died*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 31: Chr. 593; Erl. 18, 33. Đý-læs đũ forweorþe *lest thou perish*, Cd. 116; Th. 151, 3; Gen. 2503. Hĩ forweorþan *ad nihilum devênient*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Đã wénunga ic forwurde on eáþmódnesse mînre *tunc forte pĕrissem in hûmîlitâte mea*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 92. Đæt hĩ forwordene weorþen syđđan, on worulda woruld and to wîdan feore *ut intĕreant in sêcûlum sêcûli*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. v. for-wurþan, wurþan.

for-weorþenes, -ness, e; *f. A coming to nothing, perishing, ruin;* intĕrĭtus:—Đis wæs swíđe gedeorfsum geár hér on lande and þurh orfcwealm and wæstma forweorþenesse *this was a very grievous year in the land, both through murrain of cattle and perishing of fruits*, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 3. v. for-wordenes.

fôr-weorþfullíc; *adj. Very worthy, very excellent;* præclărus:—Fôrweorþfullíc wĕla *very excellent wealth*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 14.

for-weosnian *to pine, fade* or *wither away;* tăbescĕre, languescĕre, marcescĕre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-wisnian.

fôr-werd, e; *f. A fore-ward, precaution, contract, agreement;* præcautio, pactum:—Hĕr swutelaþ ymb đa fôrwerda đe Wulfríc and se arcebisceop geworhton *here is made known concerning the agreements which Wulfric and the archbishop made*, Cod. Dipl. 738; A. D. 1023; Kmbl. iv. 25, 29. v. fôre-weard, e; *f.*

for-weredrnys, -nyss, e; *f. Old age;* sĕnium:—On ylde and forweredrnysse *in sênectam et sênium*, Ps. Spl. 70, 19.

for-wernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To refuse;* recūsāre:—Se arcebisceop him ánrædlíce forwernde *the archbishop constantly refused him*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 24. Hĩ forwerndon heom ægđer ge upganges ge wæteres *they refused them both landing and water*, 1046; Erl. 171, 5. v. for-wyrnan.

fôr-wernedlíce; *adv. Against one's will, very grievously, hardly;* ægre, anguste, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôr-werod, -wered; *part. p.* [werian *to wear*] *Worn out, very old;* attrītus, vĕtus:—Seó endlyfte tíd biþ seó fôrwerode ealdnyss *the eleventh hour is very late* or *very great oldness*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 22. On fôrwerodre ealdnysse *in very old age*, 76, 26. Næs his reáf hörig ne tosigen, ne his scós fôrwerode *his raiment was not dirty nor threadbare, nor his shoes worn out*, i. 456, 21: ii. 94, 11. Nĕron eówre reáf fôrwerede *non sunt attrīta vestîmenta vestra*, Deut. 29, 5. Fôrwerede fetelsas *saccos vĕtĕres*, Jos. 9, 5. [*Laym.* uorwerien *to spend.*]

for-weryþ *shall destroy*, destruet, Ps. Spl. 51, 5, = for-werpþ [Ps. Lamb. towyrpþ *destruet*, 51, 7] for-weorpeþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* forweorpan.

for-wexen *overgrown*, Herb. 69, 1; Lchdm. i. 172, 7, = for-weaxen *pp. of* for-weaxan.

for-wiernan, -wirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hinder, prevent, keep from, withhold;* arcĕre, rētinēre:—Đæt đa Deniscan him ne mehton đæs rípes forwiernan *that the Danish might not hinder them from the harvest* Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 7. Đæt mann forwierne his sweorde blódes, đæt hwá forwirne his láre đæt he mid đære ne ofsleá đæs flæsces lustas *keeping one's sword from blood is withholding one's instruction, and not slaying with it the lusts of the flesh*, Past. 49; Hat. MS. v. for-wyrnan.

for-wird, e; *f. Loss, destruction, ruin, perdition;* perdĭtio, intĕrĭtio:—Hira forwirde dæg ys gehende *juxta est dies perdĭtiōnis*, Deut. 32, 35. He generode hĩ of forwirdum heora *erĭpuit eos de intĕrĭtiōnĭbus eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 106, 20. v. for-wyrd.

for-wisnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To wither* or *wizen away, dry up, decay;* marcescĕre, arescĕre, tābescĕre, putrescĕre:—Wyrt forwisnaþ, weorþeþ to duste *herba indūret, et arescat*, Ps. Th. 89, 6: 101, 23. Đæt biþ forwisnad wrađe sóna, ær hit afohten foldan losige *quod priusquam evellātur, arescit*, 128, 4. To hwan drehtest đũ me eal forwisnad *wherefore didst thou torture me all decayed?* Soul Kmbl. 36; Seel. 18.

fôr-witan; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *subj. pres.* -wite; *pp.* -witen *To foreknow, know beforehand;* præscīre:—Đæs đe đũ fôrwite hwám đũ gemiltsige *that thou mayest know beforehand whom thou pitiest*, Apol. Th. 11, 21. v. fôre-witan.

fôr-witolnes, -ness, e; *f. Foreknowledge, diligence, industry;* præscientia, industria, R. Ben. interl. 27.

fôr-wlencean; *p.* -wlencte; *pp.* -wlenced [wlenco *pride*] *To exalt, fill with pride, make very proud;* exaltāre, arrōgantia implēre:—Đonne hine ne mágon đa wélan fôrwlencean *when the riches are not able to make him proud*, Past. 26; Hat. MS. 35 b, 2. Forwlencte *proud*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 14.

fôr-word, es; *n. A fore-word, stipulation, agreement;* præcautio, pactum:—Đæt hire frýnd đa fôrword habban *that her friends have the stipulations*, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 2. Đis synd đa fôrword đe Æđelréd cyng and ealle his witan wid đone here gedón habbaþ *these are the agreements which king Æthelred and all his counsellors have made with the army*, L. Eth. ii. prm; Th. i. 284, 6. cf. fôre-weard, e; *f.*

for-worden *perished*, Ps. Th. 91, 6; *pp. of* for-weorþan.

for-wordenes, -weorþenes, -ness, e; *f.* [*pp.* forworden *perished*] *A coming to nothing, perishing, ruin;* intĕrĭtus:—Đis wæs swíđe gedyrfsum geár hér on lande þurh wæstma forwordenessa *this was a very grievous year in the land through the perishing of fruits*, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 15.

for-wordenlíc *damnable;* damnabĭlis, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôr-worht *obstructed*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 31; *pp. of* fôr-wyrcan.

for-worhta, an; *m.* [*pp. of* for-wyrcan] *A misdoer, malefactor;* scĕlestus, mălefactor:—Đa forworhtan, đa đe fîmedon, beóþ beofigende *the malefactors, they who sinned, shall be trembling*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 28; Sat. 620.

for-worhte *did wrong, sinned, ruined, convicted, condemned, forfeited*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 6; Gen. 857: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921, = *p. of* for-wyrcan.

for-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræcon; *pp.* -wrecen [wrecan *to drive*] *To drive out, banish, expel;* expellĕre, propellĕre, fŭgāre:—Đý-læs hit ýþa þrym forwrecan meahte *lest the force of the waves might drive it out*, Beo. Th. 3843; B. 1919. He hine feor forwræc *he banished him far*, 219; B. 109. Hý forwræcon wícinga cynn *they expelled the race of the vikings*, Scôp Th. 95; Wíd. 47. Eart đũ ána forwrecen on Hierusalem *tu sôlus peregrinus es in Jerusalem?* Lk. Bos. 24, 18.

for-wrêgan, fore-wrêgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wrêgan *to accuse*] *To accuse strongly;* vehementer accūsāre:—Brihtríc forwrêgde Wulfnóþ to đam cyning *Brihtric accused Wulfnoth to the king*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 29. Đa Wælisce men forwrêgdon đa eorlas *the Welshmen accused the earls*, 1048; Erl. 178, 24. He wæs oft to đam cyninge forwrêged *he had often been accused to the king*, 952; Erl. 118, 27: 1068; Erl. 206, 33. Se wearþ wíd hine forwrêged *hic diffāmātus est apud illum*, Lk. Bos. 16, 1.

for-wrítan; *p.* -wrât, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen [wrítan *to cut, carve, engrave, write*] *To cut asunder;* dissĕcāre:—He forwrât wyrm on middan *he cut the worm asunder in the middle*, Beo. Th. 5403; B. 2705.

for-wríđan; *p.* -wráþ, *pl.* -wridon; *pp.* -wriden *To bind up, stanch;* obligāre, supprĭmĕre:—Gif đũ ne mæge blód-dolh forwríđan *if thou canst not stanch a blood-running wound*, L. M. 3, 52; Lchdm. ii. 340, 19.

for-wúndian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To wound badly, ulcerate;* grăviter vulnĕrāre:—Gif mon ôđrum đa geweald uppe on đam sweoran forwúndie [-wúndige MS. H.] *if a man wound the tendons on another's neck*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 11. Eall ic wæs mid strælum forwúndod *I was all wounded with arrows*, Rood Kmbl. 124; Kr. 62: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 4; Sat. 131. Se læg on his dúra swýđe forwúndod *qui jăcĕbat ad jānuam ejus ulcĕrĭbus plēnus*, Lk. Bos. 16, 20. Forwúnded mid wommum *wounded with sins*, Rood Kmbl. 27; Kr. 14. Đa men wæron forwúndode *the men were badly wounded*, Chr. 882; Erl. 83, 11: 897; Erl. 96, 13. [*Ger.* ver-wunden *to wound.*]

for-wurdon *perished*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 31; *p. pl. of* for-weorþan.

for-wurþan *to perish;* pĕrīre:—Đæt eall Egipta land môt forwurþan *quod pĕrierit Ægyptus*, Ex. 10, 7: Mt. Bos. 8, 25: Hy. 7, 112; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 112. v. for-weorþan.

for-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte, -wyrhte; *pp.* -worht, -wyrht [for-, wyrcan *to work, do*]. I. *to miswork, do wrong, sin;* măle ăgĕre, delinquĕre, peccāre:—Đæt đãm forworhtum mannum beó đe mára ege for fire gesomnunge *that to the wrong doing men there may be the more fear for our assemblage*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16. He wiste forworhte, đa he ær wlite sealde *he knew* [*they had*] *done wrong whom he had before gifted with beauty*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 6; Gen. 857. Iudas hine sylfne ahéng, and rihtlíce gewráþ đa forwyrhtan þrotan, seó đe belæwde Drihten *Judas hanged himself, and justly bound the sinful throat, which had betrayed the Lord*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 15. II. *to do for, destroy, ruin, convict, condemn;* perdĕre, destruĕre, labefactāre, condemnāre:—Đa Perse ondrédon đæt man đa brycge forwyrcean wolde *the Persians dreaded that they would destroy the bridge*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 8. Gif hwá hine sylfne forwyrce on mænigfealdum synnum *si quis seipsum multĭfāriis peccātis labefactāvĕrit*, L. M. I. P. 44; Th. ii. 276, 28: L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22. He biþ egeslíc to geseónne đám đær mid firenum cumaþ forþ forworhte *he shall be dreadful to see to those who come ever done for with crimes*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921. Wá me forworhtum *woe to me ruined!* 75 a; Th. 280, 20; Jul. 632. Se đe þýfþe oft forworht wære openlíce *he who has often been convicted openly of theft*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 228, 25. Đe forworht wære *who has been condemned*, L. E. G. 10; Th. i. 172, 16. Ne dýde man æfre on Sunnan dæges freólse énigne forwyrhtne [forworhtne MS. B.] man *let not a man ever put any condemned man to death on the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 10: L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. III. *to forfeit;* amittĕre:—Đæt man sceolde ge-earnian đa wununga on heofenan ríce, đe se deófol forwyrhte mid módignysse *that man should merit the dwellings in the kingdom of heaven, which the devil had forfeited through his pride*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28. Gif hwá freót forwyrce *if any one forfeit his freedom*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10: L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 13: L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 15. Ic forworht hæbbe hyldo díne *I have forfeited thy favour*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 33; Gen. 1024: Blickl. Homl. 25, 1: L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 20: L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 16. [*Ger.* verwirken *to forfeit.*]

fôr-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht [fôr *before*, wyrcan *to work, do*] *To work* or *place before, obstruct, barricade;* oppōnĕre, obstruĕre:—Se cing gehâwode hwær man mihte đa eá fôrwyrcan [fôr-

wyrcean, col. 2] *the king observed where the river might be obstructed,* Chr. 896; Th. 173, 36, col. 1. He hæfde ealle ða geatu fŏrworht into him *he had barricaded all the entrances against him,* Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 31. Synt ðissa heldŏra wegas fŏrwohte *the ways of these hell-doors are obstructed,* Cd. 19; Th. 24, 21; Gen. 381.

for-wyrd, -wird, e; *f.* [wyrd *fortune;* for-weorþan *to perish*] *Loss, damage, destruction, perdition, ruin, death;* detrīmentum, intĕrĭtus, interĭtio, perdĭtio, pernĭcies, internĕcio:—Hĕr is geswutelod ūre forwyrd *here is made manifest our destruction,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 30; Jud. 285. He alysde ðīn līf of forwyrde *qui redĭmit de intĕrĭtu vĭtam tuam,* Ps. Th. 102, 4: 106, 19: Ps. Lamb. 9, 16: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 23: 20, 16. Hwæt fremaþ ænegum menn, ðeáh he ealne middaneard gestrȳne, gyf he hys sāwle forwyrd þolaþ *quid prodest hŏmĭni, si mundum ūnĭversum lucrētur, animæ vĕro suæ detrimentum pătiātur?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26: Lk. Bos. 9, 25. Ðā sió wērge sceólu hreósan sceolde in wīta forwyrd *when the wretched crew must fall into the ruin of punishment,* Elen. Kmbl. 1526; El. 765: Frag. Kmbl. 16; Leás. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 3234; An. 1620. Dæt hī ōþ forwyrd ǣghwǣr fordiligade ne wæron *ne usque ad internĕcĭōnem usquequaque delērentur,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. Of forwyrdum heora *de intĕrĭtiōnibus eōrum,* Ps. Lamb. 106, 20. **2.** for-wyrd, es; *n.* is *neuter* in the following examples:—Ðīn andbīdaþ dæt ēce forwyrd *the eternal perdition awaits thee,* Homl. Th. i. 598, 9. God forlæt hī to ðam ēcan forwyrde *God will abandon them to the eternal perdition,* i. 112, 23.

for-wyrht, es; *n. A sin, crime;* peccātum. DER. mān-forwyrht.

for-wyrhta, an; *m.* [for *for,* wyrhta *a workman*] *One who does anything for another, an agent, vicegerent;* institor, procūrātor:—Ðe nǣnne forwyrhtan næfde *who had no agent,* L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 20. Se ðe swā geþogenne forwyrhtan næfde, swōre for sylfne *he who had not such a prosperous vicegerent, swore for himself,* L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 5.

for-wyrhte *destroyed, forfeited,* Homl. Th. i. 12, 28; *p. of* for-wyrcan.

for-wyrnan, -weornan, -wiernan, -wirnan, -wernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prohibit, deny, refuse, restrain, prevent, hinder;* prohibēre, recūsāre, denĕgāre, renuĕre:—Him ðǣr se geonga cyning ðæs oferfæreldes forwyrnan myhte *where the young king might prevent his going over,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 9. Se ilca forwyrnþ ðære [MS. ðæræ] sǣ ðæt heó ne mōt ðone þeorscwold oferstæppan ðære eorþan *the same restrains the sea that it may not overstep the threshold of the earth,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 25. Me ðæs forwyrnde Waldend heofona *the Lord of heaven hath denied it me,* Cd. 101; Th. 134, 3; Gen. 2219: Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 31; Gū. 135. He ne forwyrnde woroldrǣdenne *he refused not worldly converse,* Beo. Th. 2288; B. 1142. Forwyrnde beón afrēfrod sāwle mīn *renuit consōlāri anĭma mea,* Ps. Spl. 76, 3. Þearfum forwyrndon, ðæt hī under cówrum þæce mōsten ingebūgan *ye prohibited the needy, that they might enter under your roof,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 4; Cri. 1504. Ðæt ðū me ne forwyrne *that thou deny me not,* Beo. Th. 862; B. 429. Dȳ-læs ców weges forwyrnen to wuldres byrig *lest they prohibit you the way to glory's city,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 18; Jul. 665. Me hwīlum bið forwyrned willan mīnes *sometimes I am denied my will,* 72 a; Th. 268, 32; Jul. 441. [*O. Sax.* far-wernian *to refuse: Laym. pp.* forwurnen.]

for-wyrnednes, -ness, e; *f. A restraining, continence, forbidding;* continentia:—He wæs micelre forhæfdnysse and forwyrnednesse līfes *he was of great abstinence and continence of life,* Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 21.

for-wyrpnes, -ness, e; *f. A rejection;* abjectio:—Ic eom forwyrpnes oððe aworpennys folces *ĕgo sum abjectio plēbis,* Ps. Lamb. 21, 7.

for-wyrst, he -wyrþ *shalt perish, perishes,* Ex. 9, 15: Ps. Lamb. 1, 6; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. and fut. of* for-weorþan.

for-wyrþaþ *perish,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 27, = for-weorþaþ; *pl. pres. of* for-weorþan,

for-yldan; *p.* -ylde; *pp.* -ylded *To put off, defer;* differre, sūpersēdēre:—Ne mæg mon foryldan ðone deóran sīþ *no one may put off the severe journey,* Salm. Kmbl. 721; Sal. 360. Ðe he to mednicelre tīde forylde dōn [MS. doan] *quam ad brĕve tempus fūcēre sūpersēdit,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 23: Blickl. Homl. 213, 24; 95, 25

for-yrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [yrman *to afflict*] *To afflict greatly, harass;* vehementer affligĕre:—Hī hī ealle foryrmdon *they harassed them all,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 36.

fōr-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run before;* præcurrĕre:—Se ōðer leorningcniht fōrarn Petrus *ille ālius discīpŭlus præcŭcurrit Petro,* Jn. Bos. 20, 4. [*Ger.* vor-rennen *to run before.*]

fōr-yrnere *a fore-runner;* præcursor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōr-rynel.

FŌSTER, fōstor, fōstur; *gen.* fōstres; *n. A* FOSTERING, *nourishing, rearing, feeding, food, nourishment, provisions;* educātio, nutrīcium, pastio, alimentum, victus:—Ic gegaderige in to ðē of deórcynne and of fugelcynne gemacan, ðæt hī eft to fōstre beón *I will gather in to thee mates of beast-kind and of bird-kind, that they afterwards may be for food,* Homl. Th. i. 20, 35. Be fundenes cildes fōstre. To fundenes cildes fōstre ðȳ forman geáre geselle vi scillinga, ðȳ æfterran twelf, ðȳ þriddan xxx; siððan, be his wlite *of the fostering of a foundling* [lit. *of a found child*]. *Let six shillings be paid for the fostering of a foundling for the first year, twelve for the second, thirty for the third; afterwards, according to its appearance,* L. In. 26; Th. i. 118, 17–20: 38; Th. i. 126, 5. Mon sceal sellan, to fōstre, x fata hunies, ccc hlāfa, etc. *one shall give, as provisions, ten vats of honey, three hundred loaves, etc.* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 16. He gecȳðde hwæðer he mænde ðe dæs mōdes fōster ðe dæs līchoman *he made known whether he meant the feeding of the mind or of the body;* pastiōnem cordis an corpŏris suāděret, aperuit, Past. 18, 6; Hat. MS. 27 a, 21. [*Laym.* uoster *a foster-child: Plat.* voedster: *Dut.* voedster, *f. a nurse: Dan. Swed.* foster, *n. embryo, child: Icel.* fóstr, *n. the fostering of a child.*] v. fōda *food.*

fōster-bearn, fēster-bearn, es; *n. A* FOSTER-BEARN or *child;* ālumnus, Cot. 9.

fōster-brōðor; *m. A* FOSTER-BROTHER; collactāneus:—Fōsterbrōðor *ālumnus,* Wrt. Voc. 284, 74.

fōster-cild, es; *n. A* FOSTER-CHILD; ālumnus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 39.

fōster-fæder, fēster-fæder, es; *m. A* FOSTER-FATHER, *nourisher, bringer up;* altor, nutritor, Wrt. Voc. 72, 37. Fōsterfæder *ālumnus,* Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 36; Wrt. Voc. 50, 18. [*Orm.* fossterfaderr.]

fōster-land, fōstor-land, es; *n.* FOSTER-LAND, *land assigned for the procuring of provisions;* fundus cibāriis emendis assignātus:—He gean [MS. geun] dæs landes æt Wihtrīces hamme ðām Godes þeówum, to fōsterlande *he gives the land at Wittersham to God's servants, as foster-land,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1032; 329, 27. Se cyning ðæt land geaf into Cristes cyrcean ðan hīrēde to fōsterlande *the king gave the land to Christchurch as foster-land for the convent,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1052; 368, 17.

fōster-leán, fōstor-leán, es; *n. Foster-loan, remuneration for rearing a foster-child;* educatiōnis præmium, nutrīcii merces:—Is to witanne hwām ðæt fōsterleán gebȳrige *it is to be known to whom the remuneration for fostering belongs,* L. Edm. B. 2; Th. i. 254, 8.

fōster-ling a FOSTERLING, *foster-child,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōstor-ling.

fōster-man *a foster-man, bondsman, security.* v. fēster-man.

fōster-mōdor, -mōder, fōstor-mōdor, fēster-mōdor, -mōdur, fæstermōdor; *f. A* FOSTER-MOTHER, *nurse;* altrix, nutrix:—Hwæðer hit oncneówe his fōstermōdor *whether it knew its foster-mother,* Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30. Fōstermōder *altrix* vel *nutrix,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 38. Ic gean mīnre fōstermēder ðæs landes æt Westūne *I give to my mother the land at Weston,* Th. Diplm. 560, 25.

fōster-nōþ, fōstor-nōþ, es; *m? A pasturage, pasture;* pascua:—On stōwe fōsternōþes me he gestaðelode *in lŏco pascuæ me collŏcāvit,* Ps. Spl. T. 22, 1.

fōster-sweostor; *f. A* FOSTER-SISTER; collactānea, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōstor *a fostering, nourishing, food, nourishment,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōster.

fōstor-land, es; *n. Land assigned for the procuring of provisions:*—Ðæt ylce land hī gefreódon Godes þeówan to brȳce into fōstorlande *they freed the same land for the use of God's servants as foster-land,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 963–975; 227, 33. v. fōster-land.

fōstor-leán, es; *n. Remuneration for fostering;* nutrīcii merces:—Hæfde Nergend fōstorleán fæmnan forgolden, ēce to ealdre *the Saviour had repaid the virgin the reward for fostering, in eternal life,* Menol. Fox 301; Men. 152. v. fōster-leán.

fōstor-ling, es; *m. A fosterling, foster-child;* ālumnus, verna, vernŭla:—Fōstorling *vernŭla,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 103; Wrt. Voc. 18, 53. Inberdling *vel* fōstorling *verna* vel *vernăcŭlus,* 86; Som. 74, 34; Wrt. Voc. 50, 17. [*Laym.* fosterling.]

fōstor-mōdor; *f. A foster-mother;* altrix:—Dæs mǣdenes fōstormōdor into ðam būre eóde *the maiden's foster-mother went into the chamber,* Apol. Th. 2, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 23: Nar. 40, 7. v. fōster-mōdor.

fōstor-nōþ, es; *m? A pasture;* pascua:—Sceáp fōstornōþes his *ŏves pascuæ ejus,* Wanl. Catal. 223, 37, col. 2: 291, 23, col. 1. v. fōster-nōþ.

fōstraþ, es; *m. Food, victuals;* esca, cibus:—Met oððe fōstraþ *esca,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Hlāf oððe fōstraþ *pānem,* Jn. Lind. War. 6, 31. Fōstraþ *manna,* Jn. Lind. War. 6, 49. Fōstraþas *epimēnia* = ἐπιμήνια *provisions for a month, a month's rations,* Som. Ben. Lye.

fōstre, an; *f. A fosterer, nurse;* altrix, nutrix. DER. cild-fōstre.

fōstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FOSTER, *nourish;* ălĕre, nutrīre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fēstrian. [*Orm.* fosstrenn *to nourish: Laym.* fostrien.]

fōstur, es; *n. A fostering, feeding, food, nourishment;* educātio, pastio, nutrīcium:—Fōstur feormian *to give food, to foster, cherish,* Ps. Th. 77, 69. v. fōster.

FŌT; *nom. acc: gen.* fōtes; *dat.* fēt, fōte; *pl. nom. acc.* fēt, fōtas; *gen.* fōta; *dat. inst.* fōtum; *m.* I. *a* FOOT; pēs, *gen.* pĕdis; *m.*:—Gyf ðīn hand oððe ðīn fōt ðē swīcaþ *si mānus tua, vel pēs tuus scandălizat te,* Mt. Bos. 18, 8. Ne cume me fōt ofermōdignysse *ne vĕniat mihi pēs superbiæ,* Ps. Spl. 35, 12. Swā his fōt gestōp *where his foot stepped,* Andr. Kmbl. 3163; An. 1584. Nāmen ðā ðet fōtspure ðe wæs undernæðen his fōte *then* [*they*] *took the footstool, that was underneath his foot,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 8. Dæt ic heonon nelle fleón fōtes trym *I will not flee hence a footstep,* Byht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247. On ānum fēt *on one foot,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 5; Rä. 33, 6. On fōte *in the foot,* 108 b; Th. 414, 8; Rä. 32, 17. Mid fōte *pĕde,* Ps. Th. 65, 5. Sylle fōt wiþ fēt *reddat pĕdem pro pĕde,* Ex. 21, 24: Ps. Spl. 90, 12: Lk. Bos. 4, 11. Standende wæron fēt ūre on cāfertūnum ðīnum *stantes ĕrant pĕdes nostri in atriis tuis,* Ps.

Spl. 121, 2: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 379., Sindon fealwe fôtas *the feet are yellow*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311: Ps. Th. 121, 2: 131, 7. Ge-eádmëdaþ oððe gebiddaþ fôtsceamol his fôta *adōrāte scabellum pĕdum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 5: Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 12; Rä. 28, 15. Ðe-læs hig mid hyra fôtum hig fortredon *ne forte conculcent eas pĕdĭbus suis*, Mt. Bos. 7, 6. Hæfde gefeormod fêt and folma *he had devoured feet and hands*, Beo. Th. 1494; B. 745. II. *the foot*; pēs, *gen.* pĕdis:—*The foot of a man, a measure of length, was divided into twelve equal parts or inches*, v. ynce, es; *m. inch; and an inch is three barley-corns in length.* In Anglo-Saxon times, the people and their rulers were satisfied with the simplest weights and measures, thus a yard was three feet, of twelve inches each foot, while an inch was in length three barley-corns. In our day, the legislature passed an act so late as July 30, 1855. It is styled, *An Act for legalising and preserving the restored standards of weights and measures.* This Act includes the weights of George the Fourth, 1824, in which the pounds avoirdupois is fixed by a standard weight, kept in the office of the Exchequer, and one equal seven-thousandth part of such pound avoirdupois shall be a grain. Thus our measures and weights are so recently fixed by standards. v. fôt-gemet, cln, ynce, met-geard, geard, gyrd. Nigon fôta, and ix scæfta munda, and ix bere-corna *nine feet, and nine half feet, and nine barley-corns or three inches*, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 9. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* foot: *Laym. Orm.* fot: *Plat.* voot, *m: O. Sax.* fôt, fuot, *m: Frs.* foet: *O. Frs.* fot, *m: Dut.* voet, *m: Ger.* fusz, *m: M. H. Ger.* vuoz, *m: O. H. Ger.* fuoz, *m: Goth.* fotus, *m: Dan.* fod, *m. f: Swed.* fot, *m: Icel.* fótr, *m: Lat.* pēs, *gen.* pĕd-is, *m: Grk.* πούς, *gen.* ποδός, *m: Pers.* پا pa; *pl.* پایان payan: *Lith.* pádas *sole of the foot: Sansk.* पद् pad, पाद् pād, पाद pāda, *m.* from पद् pad *to go.*]

fôt-ádl, e; *f. A foot-disease, the gout;* podagra:—Wæs Mellitus mid fôtádle swíðe gehefigad *ĕrat Mellitus podagra grăvātus*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 12. Wið fôtádle *against gout*, Lchdm. i. 376, 1.

fôt-bred, es; *n. A foot-board, stirrup;* tăbella in qua pĕdes requiescunt, astrăba [*q. v.* in Du Cange]:—Fôtbred [MS. fôtbret] *astrăba*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 67; Wrt. Voc. 16, 40.

fôt-cops, -cosp, es; *m. A fetter, shackle for the feet;* pĕdica, compes:—Fôtcops *compes* vel *cippus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 31. Hig ge-eádmëttan on fôtcopsum fêt his *humiliāvērunt in compĕdĭbus pĕdes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 18. Hine ne mihte nân man mid fôtcopsum gehæftan *no man could confine him with fetters*, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 27: Mk. 5, 4. To gewrídenne cyningas heora on fôtcopsum *ad alligandos rēges eōrum in compĕdĭbus*, Ps. Spl. 149, 8.

fôt-cosp, es; *m. A fetter;* compes:—Hí ge-eádmëttun on fôtcospum fêt his *humiliāvērunt in compĕdĭbus pĕdes ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 17. v. fôt-cops.

fôt-cṓðu, e; *f. A foot-disease, the gout;* podagra, Hpt. Gl. 471, 472; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 24, 28.

fôt-cypsed; *part. Fettered;* compĕditus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-fôtcypsed.

fôte; *adj. Provided with feet, footed;* pĕdātus. DER. feðer-fôte, fiðer-, flax-, flohten-, flox-, fyðer-. v. fête.

fôt-ece, es; *m. Foot-ache, the gout;* pĕdis dŏlor, podagra = πόδαγρα:—Wið fôtece *for foot-ache*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 12, 19, 20, 23.

fôt-gemearc, es; *n. A foot-mark, length of a foot;* ūnius pĕdis longĭtūdo:—Se lêgdraca wæs fíftiges fôtgemearces lang *the fire-dragon was fifty feet of measure long*, Beo. Th. 6077; B. 3042.

fôt-gemet, es; *n. A foot-measure, foot-band, fetter;* pĕdis mensūra, compes:—Hí ge-eádmëttun on fôtgemetum fêt his *humiliāvērunt in compĕdĭbus pĕdes ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 17.

fôt-gewǽde, es; *n. Foot-clothing;* pĕdum indūmentum, R. Ben. 55.

fôþ *take; pl. impert. of* fôn, *q. v.*:—On fôþ hine *accipīte eum*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14.

FÓÐER, fódur, es; *n.* I. *food, food for cattle, fodder;* ălīmentum, jūmenti păbŭlum:—Fóðres ne gítsaþ *it is not desirous of food*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 1; Rä. 59, 11. Twentig pünd-wǽga fóðres *twenty pounds weight of fodder*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 20. Se ceorl, se ðe hæfþ óðres oxan ahýrod, gif he hæbbe ealle on fóðre to agifanne, agife ealle. Gif he næbbe, agife healf on fóðre, healf on óðrum ceápe *the ceorl, who has hired another's oxen, if he have to pay all in fodder, let him give it all. If he have not, let him pay half in fodder, and half in other goods*, 60; Th. i. 140, 8–11. II. that in which food is carried,—*a basket;* cophĭnus = κόφινος:—Genómon ceawlas *vel* fóðer *tillērunt cophĭnos*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 14, 20. III. that in which food for cattle is carried,—*a cart* or *cart-load, about* 19 or 20 *cwt.* a heavy weight, as we now use the word for a FOTHER of lead, that is 19½ cwt; vĕhes, plaustrum, nunc massa *vel* vŏlūmen plumbi:—He scolde gife sixtiga fóðra wuda, and twælf fóður græfan, and sex fóður gearda *he should give sixty loads of wood, and twelve loads of gravel, and six loads of faggots*, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 37: Cod. Dipl. 508; A. D. 963: Kmbl. ii. 398, 20. [*Laym.* iii. 22 uoðere, foðer *a load: O. Sax.* fôder, uoðer *vĕhes: Dut.* voeder, *n. a cart-load: Ger.* fuder, *n. a cart-load, tun: M. H. Ger.* vuoder, *n. a cart-load, tun: O. H. Ger.* fuotar, *n. thēca, plaustrum.*] v. fôdder.

fôþorn, es; *m.* [fôn *to grasp, catch;* þorn *a thorn*] *A fothorn, surgeon's instrument;* tĕnăcŭlum:—Wið ðam nîðeran tôþece, slít mid ðê fôþorne ôþ-ðæt hie blêden *for the nether tooth-ache, slit* [*the gums*] *with the fothorn till they bleed*, L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 52, 8.

fôt-lǽst, -lást, es; *m. A foot-step, foot-trace;* vestĭgium pĕdis, trūmes:—Se wyrm onfand feóndes fôtlást *the worm found the foe's foot-trace*, Beo. Th. 4567; B. 2289. Fôtlǽstas [MS. fôtlæst] ðíne ne bcóþ oncnâwen *vestigia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Spl. 76, 19: Blickl. Homl. 203, 36.

fôt-mǽl, es; *n. A foot-mark* or *print, foot-space;* signum *vel* mensūra pĕdis:—Ic wille nǽfre ðê myntan ne furh ne fôtmǽl *I will never appoint for thee neither furrow nor foot-mark*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7. He næfde ðâ ealles landes bûton seofon fôtmǽl *he had not then but seven feet of all his land*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 2. Dæt he nolde fleógan fôtmǽl landes *that he would not flee a foot-space of land*, Byrht. Th. 139, 57; By. 275. On twentigum fôtmǽlum feor *twenty feet deep*, Elen. Kmbl. 1658; El. 831: Nar. 35, 2; 36, 12.

fôt-mǽlum; *adv. By footsteps, step by step, by degrees;* pĕdētentim, grădātim, R. Conc. 5: Cot. 95. v. mǽl, es; *n.* III.

fôt-rāp, es; *m. A rope of a ship which fastens the sail;* prōpes:—Fótráp *prōpes*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 87; Wrt. Voc. 48, 25.

fôt-sceamel, -sceamol, -scamel, -scamul, es; *m. A footstool;* pĕdum scăbellum, subpĕdāneum:—Óþ-ðæt ic asette ðîne fŷnd to fôtsceamele ðînra fôta *dōnec pōnam inĭmīcos tuos scăbellum pĕdum tuōrum*, Lk. Bos. 20, 43: Ps. Lamb. 109, 1. Ge-eádmëdaþ fôtsceamol his fôta *adōrāte scăbellum pĕdum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 5: Mt. Bos. 22, 44: Mk. Bos. 12, 36. Under ðînum fôtscamele *under thy footstool*, Homl. Th. i. 314, 32. Seó eorþe ys Godes fôtscamul *terra scabellum est pĕdum Dei*, Mt. Bos. 5, 35. Fôtscamul *scabellum* vel *subpĕdāneum*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 79; Wrt. Voc. 41, 33. [*O. Sax.* fôt-skamel: *Germ.* fuss-schemel.]

fôt-síþ-gerîf, es; *n. A taking away* or *stoppage of a foot-path;* limes, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 72; Wrt. Voc. 16, 45.

fôt-síþ-sticcel, es; *m. A cloak, mantle;* chlămys, ýdis, *f.* = χλαμύς, ύδος, *f.*:—Hlacele *vel* fôtsíþsticcel *chlămys*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 40; Wrt. Voc. 40, 67.

fôt-spor, es; *n. A foot-track, foot-trace;* pĕdis vestĭgium:—On ðæt fôtspor *on the foot-track*, Lchdm. iii. 286, 3.

fôt-spure, es; *n. A foot-support, foot-rest;* pĕdum fultūra:—Hí clumben upp to ðe hâlge rôde, nâmen ðâ ðe kynehelm of ûre Drihtnes heáfod, eall of smeáte golde, nâmen ðâ ðet fôtspure ðe wæs undernæden his fôte, ðæt wæs eall of reád golde *they climbed up to the holy cross, and took the crown, all of beaten gold, from our Lord's head, and took the foot-rest which was underneath his foot, which was all of red gold*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 6–8.

fôt-stân, es; *m. A foot-stone, base, pedestal;* băsis = βάσις, fultūra:—Fôtstân *fultūra*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 72; Wrt. Voc. 61, 49.

fôt-swæþ; *gen.* -swǽdes; *pl. nom. acc.* -swaðu; *n:* fot-swaðu, e; *f. A foot-trace, foot-print;* pĕdis vestĭgium:—Ðæt ne sŷn astyrode oððe awende síþstapla oððe wegas oððe fôtswaðu mîne *ut non mŏveantur vestigia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. Eall ðæt rŷmet, ðe eówer fôtswaðu on bestæþ, ic eów forgife *omnem locum, quem calcāverit vestigium pĕdis vestri, vōbis trādam*, Jos. 1, 3. Ðîne fôtswaða nǽron oncnâwene *vestigia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Lamb. 76, 20.

fôt-swile, -swyle, es; *m. A foot-swelling;* pĕdis tŭmor:—Wið fôtswylum *for foot-swellings*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 342, 18. Ðes drænc is gôd wið fôtswilum *this drink is good for foot-swellings*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 12.

fôt-þweál, es; *n. A washing of the feet;* pĕdum lōtio:—Fôtþweál *pedilāvium*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 27; Wrt. Voc. 37, 17. Fôtþweáles fæt *a vessel for washing the feet in;* pellŭviæ, 26; Som. 60, 88; Wrt. Voc. 25, 28.

fôt-wǽre, es; *n. A pain in the foot;* pĕdis dŏlor:—Wið fôtwærce [MS. fôtwræce] *for a pain in the foot*, Med. ex Quadr. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 10.

fôt-welm, -wylm, es; *m:* fôt-wolma, an; *m. The sole of the foot;* pĕdis planta:—Fôtwelm *planta*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 94; Wrt. Voc. 45, 2. Fôtwylm *planta*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 62. Mid ðære cṓðe he wæs ofset fram ðam hnolle ufan ôþ his fôtwylmas neoðan *with which disease he was afflicted from the crown above to the soles of his feet below*, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 12: 508, 20. He hæfde ðæs bróðor fôtwolman on handa *plantam fratris tĕnēbat mănu*, Gen. 25, 25. Dæt ðû næbbe nân þing hâles fram ðâm fôtwolmum ôþ done hneccan *sanāri non possis a planta pĕdis usque ad vertĭcem tuum*, Deut. 28, 35.

fôwer *four:*— Cnut hit todǽlde on fôwer *Cnut divided it into four*, Chr. 1017; Th. 285, 19, col. 1. v. feówer.

fox, es; *m. A* FOX; vulpes:—Fox *vulpes*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 27; Wrt. Voc. 22, 68. Secgaþ ðam foxe *dīcīte vulpi illi*, Lk. Bos. 13, 32. Foxas habbaþ holu *vulpes fŏveas hăbent*, 9, 58. Foxes dǽlas *vulpis partes*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. [*Laym.* fox, uox: *Orm.* fox: *Plat. Dut.* vos, *m.*

Ger. fuchs, *m: M.H.Ger.* vuhs, *m;* vohe, *f: O.H.Ger.* fuhs, *m;* foha, *f: Goth.* fauho, *f.*]

foxes clâte, an; *f. Fox's clote, burdock;* arctium lappa, Lin:—Wiđ hundes dolge, foxes clâte, etc. *for wound by a hound, burdock, etc.* L. M. 1, 69; Lchdm. ii. 144, 11.

foxes clife, an; *f. The greater burdock;* arctium lappa, Lin:—Genim clifwyrt, sume men hâtaþ foxes clife, sume eáwyrt *take burdock, some men call it fox's cliver* or *the greater burdock, some riverwort,* L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 3: Lchdm. iii. 74, 10.

foxes fôt, es; *m. Fox's foot, bur reed, a water plant;* sparganum simplex, xiphion = *ξιφίον*:—Genim dysse wyrte wyrttruman, đe man *xiphion,* and ôđrum naman foxes fôt, nemneþ *take a root of this plant, which is named* xiphion, *and by another name fox's foot,* Herb. 47, 1; Lchdm. i. 150, 16.

foxes glôfa, an; *m.* [foxes glôfa MS. B.] *Foxglove;* digitâlis purpŭrea, Lin:—Wiđ ôman genim dysse wyrte leáf đe man *στρύχνος μανικός,* and ôđrum naman foxes glôfa [MS. foxes clôfa] nemneþ *for inflammatory sores, take leaves of this wort, which is named* sôlânum insânum *or* Sodômeum, *and by another name foxglove,* Herb. 144; Lchdm. i. 266, 18. Mr. Cockayne says, in note b on this passage,—'Strychnos manikos is Sôlânum insânum *or* Sodômeum fairly drawn, MS. V. fol. 60 a, not an English plant, and certainly not *foxglove.* The leechdoms here recorded seem derived from what Dioskorides says of the *στρύχνος κηπαῖος*: namely, *τὰ φύλλα καταπλασσόμενα ἁρμόζει πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα καὶ ἕρπητας*; and so on of *κεφαλαλγία* and *στόμαχος κανσούμενος* and *ὠταλγία* [iv. 71].' v. clifwyrt *foxglove.*

fra *from, fro,* Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 10: 963; Erl. 123, 2. v. fram.

fraced *abominable,* Ælfc. T. 34, 25. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fraced-lîce; *comp.* -lîcor; *adv. Shamefully, disgracefully;* turpĭter:—Hwæt is fracedlîcor *quid est turpius?* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 15. v. fracoþ-lîce.

fraceþ *an insult,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 34; Jul. 71. v. fracoþ, es; *n.*

fracod *vile, abominable, useless,* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 11: Beo. Th. 3155; B. 1575. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fracod-lîc *shameful,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. v. fracoþ-lîc.

fracod-lîce; *adv. Shamefully;* turpiter:—Hî wyllaþ fracodlîce him betwynan sacian *they will shamefully quarrel among themselves,* Homl. Th. ii. 292, 35. v. fracoþ-lîce.

fracoþ, fracuþ, fracod, fraced; *adj. Vile, filthy, unseemly, hateful, abominable, worthless, useless;* turpis, detestâbilis, indĕcōrus:—Is ûser lîf fracoþ and gefræge *our life is vile and infamous.* Cd. 189; Th. 235, 10; Dan. 304: Salm. Kmbl. 67; Sal. 34: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 33; Cri. 195. Ne wæs đæt [MS. đær] hûru fracođes gealga *that was indeed no vile* [*man's*] *gibbet,* Rood Kmbl. 20; Kr. 10. We bióþ folcum fracođe *we shall be hateful to the people,* Andr. Kmbl. 817; An. 409. Fracođest *vilest,* Salm. Kmbl. 702; Sal. 350. Wæs ûre lîf fracuþ and gefræge *our life has been vile and infamous,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24. Hî fracuđe and earme wæron *they were worthless and wretched,* Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 26. Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan, bûton hit riht spræc sỹ, and behêfe, næs îdel, ođđe fracod *quid cūrāmus quid lŏquāmur, nisi recta lŏcūtio sit, et ūtilis, non ānilis, aut turpis?* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 11. Næs seó ecg fracoþ hilde rince *the edge was not useless to the warrior,* Beo. Th. 3155; B. 1575. On đam fracodan gilte *in făcĭnŏre,* Jos. 7, 15. On his fracedum dæđum *in his abominable deeds,* Ælfc. T. 34, 25.

fracoþ, fraceþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fracođu, fracedu; *n.* [fracoþ *vile*] *An insult, contumely;* turpĭtūdo, contŭmĕlia:—Bûtan fracođum *without insults,* Ps. Th. 54, 22. Me đa fracedu sind mæste weorce *these insults are the greatest trouble to me,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 34; Jul. 71: 73 b; Th. 274, 31; Jul. 541. Fracoþ *adminatio,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15.

fracođe, fracuđe; *adv. Shamefully;* turpĭter:—He mæg ûre fŷnd gedôn fracođe to nâhte *he can shamefully destroy our enemies,* Ps. Th. 59, 11: 88, 28. Ic fracuđe forseó feóndas mîne *I shamefully despise my enemies,* 117, 7: 62, 8.

fracoþ-lîc, fracuþ-lîc, fraceþ-lîc, fracod-lîc; *adj. Heinous, ignominious, shameful;* turpis:—Đam folctogan fracuþlîc þûhte *it seemed heinous to the chieftain,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 2; Jul. 225. Fracodlîce fitunga *shameful fightings,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. Đæt wîte đæs fracoþlîcostan [fraceþlêcestan MS. Hat.] deáþes he geceás *he chose the punishment of the most ignominious death,* Past. 3, 1: Cot. MS.

fracoþ-lîce, fracuþ-lîce, fracod-lîce, fraced-lîce; *adv. Shamefully, disgracefully, wickedly;* turpĭter:—Biþ us swîđe fracoþlîce [fracuþlîce MS. Cot.] ôđer fôt unscôd *one of our feet is very disgracefully unshod,* Past. 5, 2; Hat. MS. 11 a, 17. Ic fracoþlîce feóndrâs gefremede *I wickedly committed the fiendish violence,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 25; Gen. 899.

fracoþ-nes, -ness, e; *f. Vileness, obscenity;* turpĭtūdo, obscēnĭtas, Cot. 143.

fracu, e; *f. Wickedness, impudence;* protervĭtas. DER. neód-fracu, scyld-.

fracuþ *vile,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fracuđe; *adv. Shamefully,* Ps. Th. 62, 8: 117, 7. v. fracođe.

fracuþ-lîc *heinous,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 2; Jul. 225. v. fracoþ-lîc.

fracuþ-lîce *disgracefully,* Past. 5, 2; Cot. MS. v. fracoþ-lîce.

frê- *before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly;* præ-: found in the compounds frê-beorht, -fætt, -mære, -miccl, -ôfestlîce. v. freá-.

frê-beorht *exceedingly bright;* præclārus, Lye. v. freá-beorht.

fræc; *adj. Voracious, greedy;* gūlōsus:—Fræc [MS. fræt] *gūlōsa,* Mone B. 3533. v. frec.

frécednys, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril;* perīcŭlum:—Saca mid frécednysse hit getâcnâþ *it betokens disputes with peril,* Somn. 122; Lchdm. iii. 204, 33. v. frécednes.

frécenes, frécnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril;* perīcŭlum:—On frécenesse heora stealles *in perīcŭlum sui stătus,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 17. Bûtan frécnesse *without danger,* Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24, MS. B. Bûtan frécnysse, 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7, MSS. B. H. v. frécennes.

frécenful; *adj. Dangerous, perilous;* perīcŭlōsus:—Môna se þreóteóđa frécenful *ys* to angennene þing *the thirteenth moon is perilous for beginning things,* Obs. Lun. § 13; Lchdm. iii. 190, 11: 15; Lchdm. iii. 190, 30: 17; Lchdm. iii. 192, 14. v. frécenful.

fræc-genga, an; *m. A fugitive, apostate;* profŭgus, apostăta, Som. Ben. Lye.

fræclîce; *adv. Greedily;* ăvide:—Fræclîce bât *ăvide momordit,* Gr. Dial. 1, 4.

fræc-mâse, an; *f. The nun bird, titmouse;* pārus cærŭleus:—Fræcmâse *sigatula?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 38; Wrt. Voc. 62, 38. v. frec-mâse.

frécne *sb. Grievous, dire, dangerous;* dirus, perīcŭlōsus:—Awend đîn ansŷne fram mînum frécnum firenum *turn thy face from my grievous sins,* Ps. Ben. 50, 10; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 10. Đæt hî ne þorftan in swâ frécne sîþfæt feran *ne tam perīcŭlōsam peregrinātiōnem adire dēbērent,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 37. v. frécne; *adj.*

frécne; *adv. Fiercely, severely, hardly;* dûre, atrōcĭter, audacter:—Abrahames cwén spræc frécne on fæmnan *Abraham's wife spoke severely against the damsel,* Cd. 103; Th. 136, 22; Gen. 2262: Ps. Th. 64, 3: 90, 12. Đonne hit đé frécnost þynce *when it seems worst to thee,* Prov. Kmbl. 75. v. frécne; *adv.*

frécones, -ness, -nyss *danger,* Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24, MS. B: 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7, MSS. B. H. Blickl. Homl. 109, 7. v. frécennes.

frê-fætt; *adj. Very fat;* præpinguis, Cot. 177.

fræfele; *adj. Saucy;* audax, prŏcax, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Scot.* frewall *frivolous: Plat.* wrevel, wrewel, *m. obstinacy, impudence: O.Frs.* frevelhed *boldness: Dut.* wrevel, *m. stubbornness, contumacy: Ger.* frevel *bold, frivolous;* frevel, *m. boldness, crime, insolence, impudence: M.H.Ger.* vrevel, vrĭivel *bold, impudent;* vrevele, vrevel, *f. m. boldness, impudence: O.H.Ger.* frafali *contŭmax, protervus;* fravali, *f. temĕrĭtas, protervĭtas: Lat.* frīvŏlus *empty, trifling, worthless, frivolous.*]

fræfellîce; *adv. Saucily;* procăcĭter, Som. Ben. Lye.

fræfelnes, -ness, e; *f. Sauciness, faction;* procăcĭtas, factio, Cot. 213.

fræg, đû frége, *pl.* frégon *asked, hast asked, inquired; p. of* fricgan.

frége, frége *known, famous.* DER. ge-frége, -frége; *adj.*

frége, frége *an inquiring, knowing, hearsay.* DER. ge-frége, -frége, es; *n.*

frægin *asked,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 9: 4, 5; S. 572, 21, = frægn; *p. of* frignan.

frægn *asked;* interrŏgāvit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 37, 38; *p. of* frignan.

frê-mære, -mêre; *adj. Very great, famous, excellent;* egrĕgius, exĭmius, Cot. 77. v. freá-mære.

fræmde *strange, foreign,* L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23: Somn. 79; Lchdm. iii. 202, 20. v. fremede.

frê-miccl; *adj. Very great, famous;* præ-magnus, exĭmius, Cot. 178.

fræm-sum; *adj. Kind;* benignus:—Gedô fræmsume frôfre đîne *make thy comfort kind,* Ps. C. 50, 130; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 130. v. frem-sum.

fræng *asked,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3, = frægn; *p. of* frignan.

frê-ôfestlîce; *adv. Very hastily, very quickly;* præpŏpĕre, Cot. 178.

fræt; *adj. Obstinate, proud;* perversus, superbus:—Hâteþ đæt đû, on đis fræte folc, onsende wæter *he commandeth that thou send water upon this obstinate people,* Andr. Kmbl. 3010; An. 1508: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 15; Cri. 1374. Frætre þeóde *to the proud people,* Andr. Kmbl. 1141; An. 571.

fræt, đû fréte, *pl.* fréton *devoured, devouredst,* Beo. Th. 3167; B. 1581: Ps. Th. 34, 23; *p. of* fretan.

frætewe, frætewa *ornaments,* Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10, note. v. frætwe.

frætewung, e; *f. An ornament;* ornāmentum:—Heofonas and eorþe and eall heora frætewung *cœli et terra et omnis ornātus eōrum,* Gen. 2, 1. v. frætwung.

frætig; *def.* se frætga; *adj. Proud, perverse, wicked;* superbus, perversus:—Forfôh đone frætgan *seize the proud one* [*the devil*], Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 18; Jul. 284.

fræt-læppa, an; *m. Dew-lap;* pălear:—Frætlæppa *runia* vel *pălearе,* Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 123; Wrt. Voc. 54, 63.

frættewian, frætwian, fretwian, frætwan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To adorn, deck, embroider, trim;* ornāre:—Đa burh timbrum and gyfum eác frættewodon and weorþodon *urbem ædificiis ac donāriis adornārunt,* Bd. 3, 19: S. 547, 24. Đe đone sele frætweþ *who adorns the hall*

Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 24; Dóm. 92. Ic wylle frætwian mec *I will prepare myself*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 23; Hy. 4, 71. Hí oððe hí sylfe frætwiaþ *aut seipsas adornent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 17. Sáwle frætwaþ hálgum gehygdum *they adorn their souls with holy meditations*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 14; Gú. 778. Ða ðe geolo godwebb geatwum frætwaþ *those who embroider the yellow godly garment with ornaments*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 26; Rä. 36, 10. Ðe mec frætwede *who adorned me*, 124 b; Th. 479, 15; Rä. 62, 8. Folcstede frætwan *to deck a dwelling-place*, Beo. Th. 152, note; B. 76. Brídels frætwan *to deck the bridle*, Élen. Kmbl. 2396; El. 1199. Hyrstum frætwed *adorned with ornaments*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 22; Rä. 15, 11: 107 b; Th. 411, 1; Rä. 29, 6: 108 b; Th. 414, 15; Rä. 32, 20. [*Chauc.* fret *wrought: O. Sax.* fratahôn *to adorn, ornament, decorate: Goth.* us-fratwyan *to make ready, to outfit.*] DER. ge-frætewian, -frætwian, ymb-.

frætwe, frætewe, frætuwe, frætwa, frætewa; *gen.* frætwa; *pl. f. Ornaments, adornments, decorations, treasures;* ornāmenta, ornātus, res pretiōsæ:—Holtes frætwe *the decorations of the wood*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 22; Ph. 73. Ða wæstmas, foldan frætwe *the fruits, the treasures of the earth*, 59 b; Th. 215, 22; Ph. 257. Wangas grêne, foldan frætuwe *green fields, the ornaments of the earth*, Menol. Fox 411; Menol. 207. Ic ðara frætwa þanc secge *I say thanks for these ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5580; B. 2794. Frætwa hyrde *the guardian of the treasures*, 6258; B. 3133. Máþma sela frætwa *many treasures, ornaments*, 74; B. 37. Ðám frætwum *to these precious things*, 4332; B. 2163. He ðám frætwum fêng *he received the ornaments*, 5970; B. 2989. On frætewum *in his garnishments, viz. armour*, 1928; B. 962. Secgas bǽron beorhte frætwe *the warriors bare bright arms*, 434, note; B. 214. He frætwe geheóld, bill and byrnan *he held the armour, the falchion and coat of mail*, 5233; B. 2620. Frætwe and fætgold *ornaments and plated gold*, 3846, note; B. 1921. Hafa wunden gold, feoh and frætwa *have the twisted gold, the wealth and ornaments*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 21; Gen. 2130: 136; Th. 171, 17; Gen. 2829: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 3; Gú. 1256: Beo. Th. 1797; B. 896. Cyricean frætewa *ornāmenta ecclēsiæ*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10, note. Frætwum gefyrðred *furthered by the treasures*, Beo. Th. 5561; B. 2784: 4114; B. 2054. [*O. Sax.* fratahi, *ft ornaments.*] DER. gold-frætwe.

frætwednes, fretwednes, frætwædnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. An adorning, ornament, a trifle;* ornātio, ornāmentum, crēpundia:—He sende cyricean frætwednesse *misit ornāmenta ecclēsiæ*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10. On eorþlicre frætwædnysse [fretwednesse MS. Ca.] *in earthly adorning*, 3, 22; S. 552, 20: Blickl. Homl. 195, 11; 127, 3; 207, 25. Frætwednessa *crepundia*, Cot. 56. DER. hrægel-gefrætwodnes.

frætwung, frætewung, e; *f. An adorning, adornment, ornament;* ornātus, ornāmentum:—He micele swíðor lufode ðære heortan clǽnnysse ðonne ðæra stâna frætwunge *he much more loved cleanness of heart than the adornment of stones*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 22. On ðisum getelde wǽron forneán unasecgendlíce frætwunga *in this tabernacle were almost unspeakable ornaments*, ii. 210, 11. DER. world-frætwung.

fragendlíc; *adj.* [=framigendlíc, *q. v.*] *Beneficial;* salubris, salūtāris:—Fragendlíc lǽcedôm *a beneficial medicine*, Herb. 159; Lchdm. i. 288, 2, MS. B.

FRAM, from; *prep. dat.* I. FROM; a, ab:—Ic adilige ðone mannan fram ðære eorþan ansíne, fram ðam men ôþ ða nýtenu, fram ðam slincendum ôþ ða fugelas *delēbo hŏmĭnem a făcie terræ, ab hŏmĭne usque ad anĭmantia, a reptĭli usque ad volucres cæli*, Gen. 6, 7. Gewítaþ fram me *discēdite a me*, Ps. Th. 6, 7: Ps. Spl. 30, 15: Mt. Bos. 1, 17, 21, 22. II. with verbs of speaking, *Concerning, about, of; cum verbis lŏquendi*, de:—Ðæt he fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde ellendǽdum *that he, concerning Sigemund, had heard tell of valiant deeds*, Beo. Th. 1754; B. 875. Nô ic fram ðé swylcra searuníða secgan hýrde *never have I heard speak about thee of such hostile snares*, Beo. Th. 1167; B. 581. III. fram *is sometimes placed after its case:*—He hine forwræc mancynne fram *he banished him from mankind*, Beo. Th. 221; B. 110. [*Chauc.* fra: *Laym.* fram, from: *Orm.* fra: *O. Sax.* fram, vram: *O. H. Ger.* fram: *Goth.* fram: *Dan.* fra: *Swed.* fram *forward, forth; från from: Icel.* fram *forward; frá from.*]

fram; *adj. Valiant, stout, firm;* strēnuus:—Geong and fram *young and valiant*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 25. He wæs fram to Godes compe *he was stout for God's battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. v. from.

fram-acyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away, take from;* avertĕre, auferre:—Framacyr yrre ðín fram us *averte iram tuam a nōbis*, Ps. Spl. 84, 4. Se brýdguma him biþ framacyrred *auferētur ab eis sponsus*, Mk. Bos. 2, 20.

fram-adôn, he -adêþ; *p.* -adyde; *pp.* -adôn *To do* or *take from* or *away, cut off;* auferre, abscīdĕre:—Sôna heó ðone fefer framadêþ *it will soon take away the fever*, Herb. 12, 5; Lchdm. i. 104, 15. Mildheortnesse his he framadêþ *misericordiam suam abscīdet*, Ps. Lamb. 76, 9.

fram-adrífan, -adrýfan; *p.* -adrâf, *pl.* -adrifon *To drive from* or *away, expel;* expellĕre:—Gif gê me framadrýfaþ *si me expellĭtis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 23.

fram-ahyldan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away;* declīnāre:—Hió him framahyldeþ *it will turn from them*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 328, 10.

fram-anýdan; *p.* -anýdde; *pp.* -anýded, -anýdd *To force from* or *away, drive away;* repellĕre:—Ða feforas beóþ framanýdde *the fevers will be forced away*, Herb. 143, 4; Lchdm. i. 266, 13.

fram-a-teón; *p.* -ateáh, *pl.* -atugon; *pp.* -atogen *To draw away from;* abstrāhĕre, extrāhĕre:—Framatuge *extraxisti*, Ps. Vos. 21, 8. Framatogen *detractus, ablātus*, Cot. 69. v. teón I.

fram-ateran; *p.* -atær, *pl.* -atêron; *pp.* -ateren *To tear from* or *asunder, to tear in pieces;* dirīpĕre:—Ic framatere *dirīpio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 64.

framaþ *does good, avails*, Herb. 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4, = fremaþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* fremian.

fram-atîhan; he -atîhþ; *p.* -atâh, *pl.* -atigon; *pp.* -atigen *To draw away from;* abstrāhĕre:—Ðonne he framatîhþ hine *dum adtrāhit* [*abstrāhet*, Ps. Surt. 9, 30] *eum*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11. v. tîhan I.

fram-awendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away;* avertĕre, Scint. 53.

fram-aweorpan, -wurpan; ic -aweorpe, -awurpe; *p.* -awearp, *pl.* -awurpon; *pp.* -aworpen *To cast from, throw away;* abjĭcĕre:—Ic framawurpe *abjĭcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 39. DER. weorpan.

fram-bringan; *p.* -brang, *pl.* -brungon; *pp.* -brungen *To bring from* or *away;* dedūcĕre:—Gyf he ðone him eáðelíce frambringan ne mǽge *if he cannot easily bring it away from him*, Herb. 158, 2; Lchdm. i. 284, 24.

fram-búgan; *p.* -beáh, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To turn from* or *away, leave;* deflectŏre, declīnāre:—Ðæt him ða frambugon [MS. frambugan], ðe hí betst getreówodon *that those left them, whom they most trusted*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 44.

fram-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *subj. p.* -fluge, *pl.* -flugen; *pp.* -flogen *To flee from;* aufŭgĕre:—Ðæt hí him framflugen *that they should flee from them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 10.

fram-gewîtan, from-gewîtan; *p.* -gewât, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away from, depart from;* discēdĕre:—Hie him framgewîtaþ *they depart from him*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 10.

framian *to avail, profit;* vălĕre, prōdesse, R. Ben. 64, 72: R. Conc. 7. v. fremian.

framigendlíc; *adj.* [framigende, *part. of* fremian *and* líc] *Profitable, beneficial;* salubris, salūtāris:—Ðæt sylfe is framigendlíc lǽcedôm ongeán calle ǽttru *the same is a beneficial medicine against all poisons*, Herb. 159; Lchdm. i. 288, 2.

framlíce; *adv. Strongly, firmly, stoutly;* fortĭter, strēnue:—Ðes Câsere framlíce rehte ða cynewîsan *this Cæsar firmly ruled the kingdom*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 7: 4, 10; S. 578, 6. Benedictus ðone sîþfæt framlíce to Rôme geferde *Benedict stoutly went his journey to Rome*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 45. v. from-líce.

fram-scipe, es; *m. A fellowship, association, fraternity;* collēgium:—Framscipe muneca *collēgium monachōrum*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 18, note, MSS. Ca. O.

fram-síþ *a going from* or *away, departure*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. from-síþ.

fram-sîðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To go from* or *away, depart;* abscēdĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

fram-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand away from, stand aloof;* abstāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

fram-swengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shake from* or *away, shake off;* excŭtĕre:—Framswengde *excussit*, Cot. 179.

fram-weard; *adj. Turned from* or *away, averse, froward, perverse;* aversus, perversus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. from-weard.

fram-wîsum; *adv. Wisely;* săpienter:—Ættrene beóþ gegalene framwîsum *venefĭci incantantis săpienter*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5.

fran *asked, inquired; p. of* frinan.

franca, an; *m. A javelin, lance;* lancea, frămea, hasta:—He lêt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals *he let his javelin go through the youth's neck*, Byrht. Th. 135, 59; By. 140. He ðone forman man mid his francan ofsceát *he shot the foremost man with his javelin*, 134, 1; By. 77. Francan wǽron hlúde *the javelins were loud*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 20; Gen. 1982 [*Icel.* frakka]. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. p. 359.

Francan; *gen.* Francena, Francna; *dat.* Francum; *pl. m:* France; *gen.* Franca; *pl. m. The Franks;* Franci:—Hêr Ald-Seaxe and Francan gefuhton *in this year* [A. D. 780] *the Old Saxons and the Franks fought*, Chr. 780; Erl. 54, 3; 881; Erl. 82, 5. Of Francena cyningcynne *de gente Francōrum rĕgia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 32. Francena cyning *Francōrum rex*, 3, 19; S. 550, 2. Wið Francena ríce *against the kingdom of the Franks*, 4, 1; S. 565, 1. Cyrdon hí to Pipne Francna cyninge *divertērunt ad Pippĭnum dūcem Francōrum*, 5, 10; S. 624, 2: Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 29: 885; Erl. 82, 34. Ymb ii geár ðæs ðe he of Francum cóm, he gefór *two years after he came from the Franks, he died*, Chr. 855; Th. 126, 2, col. 2, 3: 890; Erl. 86, 32. Franca cyng *king of the Franks*, Chr. 1070; Th. 347, 7: 1077; Th. 351, 14. DER. Éast-Francan. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. cap. xx.

Franc-land, Fronc-land, Frang-land, es; *n. Frank-land, the country*

of the Franks; Francōrum terra, Francia:—Nāmon [MS. noman] hī him wealhstōdas of Franclande mid *accēpērunt de gente Francōrum interprētes,* Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 24. On ðam mynstre ðe on Franclande wæs getimbred *in monastērio quod in rēgiōne Francōrum constructum est,* 3, 8; S. 531, 13. On Francland [Froncland, Th. 150, 23, col. 1; Frangland, 151, 23, col. 2, 3] *into Frank-land,* Chr. 882; Th. 150, 23, col. 2, 3.

Franc-Rice, es; *n. The kingdom of the Franks;* Francōrum regnum:—He hæfde ǽrendo sum to Breotone cyningum of Francrīce *he had an errand to the kings of Britain against the kingdom of the Franks,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 1, MS. B: Chr. 1060; Erl. 193, 32.

FRĀSIAN, freásian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To ask, inquire, tempt;* interrōgāre, conquirĕre, sciscĭtāri, tentāre:—Frāsiaþ [MS. frasias] *conquirĭtis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 16. Wæs mǽst Babilōn burga, ōþ-ðæt Baldazar, þurh gylp, grome Godes freásade [MS. frea sæde] *Babylon was greatest of cities, until Belshazzar, through vain glory, fiercely tempted God,* Cd. 209; Th. 259, 22; Dan. 695. [*O. Sax.* frēsōn *to try, tempt: M. H. Ger.* vreisen *to endanger: O. H. Ger.* freisōn *periclitāri: Goth.* fraisan *to try, tempt;* fraistubni, *f. temptation: Dan.* friste *to try, tempt: Swed.* fresta: *Icel.* freista.] DER. ge-frāsian.

frāsung, e; *f. An asking, inquiring, tempting, temptation;* interrōgātio, tentātio:—Hȳ to Gūþlāces gāste geléddun frāsunga fela *they brought many temptations to Guthlac's spirit,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 19; Gū. 160. Mid frāsung *interrogātiōne,* Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 19, 9.

FREÁ [= frealha], freó; *gen.* freán; *m. A lord, master, the Lord;* dŏmĭnus:—Freá sceáwode fyrngeweorc *the lord beheld the ancient work,* Beo. Th. 4560; B. 2285. Freá Ælmihtig *the Lord Almighty,* Cd. 1; Th. 1, 9; Gen. 5: 101; Th. 134, 24; Gen. 2229. Freá moncynnes *Lord of mankind,* Bt. Met. Fox 17, 17; Met. 17, 9. Swā neáh wæs sigora Frēan þūsend aurnen *so nearly a thousand* [*winters*] *of the Lord of victories had elapsed,* Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 23; Edg. 15. Habbaþ we to ðæm mǽran ǽrende Deniga freán *we have an errand to the famous lord of the Danes,* Beo. Th. 547; B. 271. Dis is hold weorod freán Scyldinga *this is a band attached to the lord of the Scyldings,* 587; B. 291. Wīgheafolan bær freán on fultum *he bore the helmet to bring aid to his lord,* 5316, note; B. 2662. To hire freán sittan *to sit by her lord,* 1287; B. 641. Ic Freán þanc secge, ēcum Dryhtne *I say thanks to the Lord, the eternal Ruler,* 5581; B. 2794. He ðone wīsan wordum hnǽgde freán Ingwina *he addressed with words the wise lord of the Ingwines,* 2642; B. 1319. Gūþ nimeþ freán eówerne *war shall take away your lord,* 5068; B. 2537. Ðonne we geferian freán üserne, leófne mannan *when we bear our lord, the dear man,* 6206; B. 3107. [*O. Sax.* frāho, frōho, frōio, frō, *m: O. H. Ger.* frō, *m. dŏmĭnus: Goth.* frauya, *m. lord: Icel.* Freyr, *m. name of the god Freyr.*] DER. ägend-freá, aldor-, folc-, gūþ-, heáh-, līf-, mān-, sin-.

freá-, frē- *before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly;* præ-: found in the compounds freá-bcorht, -bodian, -drēman, -fætt, -gleáw, -hræd, -mǽre, -micel, -ōfestlīce, -reccere.

freá-beorht, -briht, frē-beorht; *adj. Exceedingly bright, glorious;* præclārus, clarissimus:—Fálā freábeorht folces [MS. folkes] scippend *O! glorious creator of people,* Hy. 2, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 1. Eálā freábrihta folces Scyppend, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 15. Blickl. Homl. 229, 28.

freá-bodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To proclaim, declare;* pronuntiāre:—Freábodaþ oððe mǽrsaþ tunge mīn spæce ðīne *pronuntiābit lingua mea elŏquium tuum,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 172.

freá-drēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rejoice exceedingly, shout for joy;* jubilāre:—Fægniaþ oððe freádrēmaþ Gode on stefne wynsumnesse oððe blisse *jubĭlāte Deo in vōce exultatiōnis,* Ps. Lamb. 46, 2; 97, 4.

freá-drihten, freah-drihten; *gen.* -drihtnes; *m. A lord, master, the Lord;* dŏmĭnus:—Wæs his freádrihtnes folc-cūþ nama Agamemnon *his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 17; Met. 26, 9. Abraham, ðīn freádrihten *Abraham, thy lord,* Cd. 130; Th. 165, 9; Gen. 2729. Freádrihten mīn *O my Lord,* 42; Th. 54, 29; Gen. 884. He wolde freahdrihtnes feorh ealgian *he would defend his lord's life,* Beo. Th. 1596, note; B. 796.

freá-fætt *very fat.* v. frē-fætt.

freá-gleáw; *adj. Very prudent;* prudentissĭmus:—Hie ðǽr fundon freágleáwe æðele cnihtas *they found there very prudent noble youths,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 15; Dan. 88.

freah-drihten *a lord, master,* Beo. Th. 1596, note; B. 796. v. freá-drihten.

freá-hræd; *adj. Very quick, speedy, swift;* prŏpĕrus, expĕditus, Som. Ben. Lye.

freá-mǽre, frē-mǽre; *adj. Very renowned;* celeberrĭmus:—Firum freámǽrne eard weardian *to inhabit a country very renowned to men,* Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 11; Pa. 10.

freá-micel *very great, famous.* v. frē-micel.

freá-ōfestlīce *very hastily, very quickly.* v. frē-ōfestlīce.

freá-reccere, es; *m. A chief ruler, prince;* princeps:—Freárecceras oððe ealdras ēhton me būton ge-earnungum *princĭpes persĕcūti sunt me grātis,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 161.

freás, *pl.* fruron *froze; p. of* freósan.

freatewung, e; *f. An adorning, adornment, ornament;* ornātus, ornāmentum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frætwung.

freáum *to chieftains,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 53; Reim. 32; *dat. pl. of* freá.

freá-wine, es; *m. A dear* or *beloved lord;* dŏmĭnus cārus:—Syððan freáwine folca swealt *when the beloved lord of people perished,* Beo. Th. 4703; B. 2357: 4849; B. 2429. He of hornbogan his freáwine flāne geswencte *he laid low his dear lord with an arrow from his horned bow,* 4867; B. 2438. Cf. Grm. D. M. 82, 192.

freá-wrāsen, e; *f. A noble* or *royal chain, a diadem;* nōbĭlis torquis, diadēma = *διάδημα*:—Se hwīta helm hafelan werede, since geweorþad, befongen freáwrāsnum *the bright helmet guarded his head, ornamented with treasure, encircled with noble chains,* Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451.

FREC, fræc; *adj. Desirous, greedy, gluttonous, audacious, bold;* avĭdus, gūlōsus, audax, temĕrārius:—Gīfere *vel* frec *ambro* [*q. v.* in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 83; Wrt. Voc. 50, 63. Frec *ambro,* Wrt. Voc. 86, 50. Hī fireulusta frece ne wǽron *they were not desirous of luxuries,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 30; Met. 8, 15. Ðæt hie firendǽda tō frece wurdon *that they were too audacious in wicked deeds,* Cd. 121; Th. 155, 30; Gen. 2580. [*Dut.* vrec, *m. a miser: Ger.* frech *rash, impertinent: M. H. Ger.* vrëch: *O. H. Ger.* frëh, frëch *avārus, cupĭdus, arrŏgans: Goth.* friks in faihu-friks *desirous for money, avaricious: Dan.* fräk: *Swed.* fräck: *Icel.* frekr *greedy, voracious.*] DER. ferh-frec, gū-.

freca, an; *m.* [frec *bold*] *A bold man, warrior, hero;* bellātor, hēros = *ἥρως*:—Gefēng fetelhilt freca Scyldinga *the Scyldings' warrior seized the belted hilt,* Beo. Th. 3131; B. 1563: Andr. Kmbl. 2328; An. 1165. Moyses bebeád frecan arīsan *Moses bade the bold arise,* Cd. 154; Th. 191, 20; Exod. 217. DER. hild-freca, scyld-, sweord-, wīg-.

frēcednes, -ness, -nyss, frēcednys, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril, hazard;* perīcŭlum, discrīmen:—Ne ða tobeótiendan frēcednesse ðam eágan mennisc hand gehælan mihte *human hand could not save the eye from the threatening danger,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 23. Ahred fram frēcednysse *saved from peril,* Homl. Th. ii. 304, 30. Forðam he gepristade ðæt he hine sylfne on geweald sealde swylcere frēcednysse *quod se ille discrīmini dūre præsumpsisset,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 16. Frēcednysse helle gemētton me *perīcŭla inferni invēnērunt me,* Ps. Lamb. 114, 3. He ferde fram eallum frēcednyssum ðises lǽnan līfes *he went from all the perils of this frail life,* Homl. Th. ii. 516, 2. v. frēcennes.

frēcelsod; *part. Put in danger, endangered;* periclĭtātus:—Frēcelsod *qui periclĭtātus est,* Cot. 151.

frēcen; *gen.* frēcnes; *n. Peril, danger;* perīcŭlum, discrīmen:—Frēcnes ne wēnaþ *they think not of peril,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 16; Wal. 20. Ðǽr is ealra frēcna mǽste *there is the greatest of all perils,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 21; Gen. 488.

frēcendlīc; *adj. Dangerous;* perīculōsus:—Hū frēcendlīc ðæt dysig is *how dangerous the error is!* Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 6. Ða habbaþ sum yfel frēcendlīcre ðonne ēnig wīte sīe on ðisse worulde *they have an evil more dangerous than any punishment in this world is,* 38, 3; Fox 200, 27. v. frēcenlīc.

frēcenful, frǽcenful, -full; *adj. Harmful, dangerous, perilous;* perīcŭlōsus:—Se þunor byþ frēcenfull [MS. P. frēcenful] for ðæs fȳres sceótungum *thunder is harmful from the shootings of the fire,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 280, 14; Wrt. popl. science 19. 27. Of frēcenfulre forlīdennysse *perīcŭlōso naufrāgio,* Mone B. 685, 686.

frēcenlīc, frēcendlīc; *adj. Dangerous, perilous;* perīcŭlōsus:—Ðæt ðære tīde blōdlæswu wǽre frēcenlīc *quia perīcŭlōsa sit illius tempŏris phlebŏtŏmia,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Ðæt is hefig dysig, and frēcenlīc fira gehwilcum *that is a grievous folly, and dangerous to every man,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 3; Met. 19, 2: Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13.

frēcenlīce; *adv. Dangerously;* perīcŭlōse:—Scipio frēcenlīce gewundod wearþ *Scipio was dangerously wounded,* Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 40: Lchdm. iii. 156, 26.

frēcennes, frǽcenes, frēcednes, frēcenis, frēcnes, -nis, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril, hazard, mischief, harm;* perīcŭlum, discrīmen, mălum:—Betwuh ða frēcennesse stōwe *inter perīcŭlōsa lŏca,* Cot. 111. For ege māran frēcennesse *mētu mājōris perīcŭli,* Bd. 4, 32; Whelc. 365, 18. Būtan mycelre frēcennesse *without much peril,* Ps. Th. 9, 26: Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 33. Frēcennyssa helle gemētton me *perīcŭla inferni invēnērunt me,* Ps. Spl. 114, 3. He ongon ða frēcenisse onweg adrīfan *cœpit periculum abigĕre,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 25. Ðǽr seó frēcnis mǽst wæs *where the danger was greatest,* 2, 7; S. 509, 24. To swylcre frēcnesse *discrīmini,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 16, MS. B: Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24. Būtan frēcnysse *without harm,* 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7. He fōreseah micle frēcnesse *he foresaw much peril,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46. Mid frēcnysse deáþes *mortis perīcŭlo,* 1, 27; S. 493, 26. He oferwon frēcnessa fela *he overcame many perils,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 3; Gū. 152. Mænige ætberstaþ frēcnyssa *multi evādunt perīcŭla,* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. Se hālga wer in ða ǽrestan ældu gelufade frēcnessa fela *the holy man in his early age loved much mischief,* Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 31; Gū. 81.

freceo *a glutton;* lurco, Cot. 120. v. frec.

frecgenga ? *apostacy;* apostăsia = *ðwoɜraala*, Cot. 16. Lye.

frec-mâse, fræc-mâse, an ; *f. The nun bird, titmouse;* pârus cærûleus :— Frecmâse *sigitula* ? Wrt. Voc. 281, 9.

FRĒCNE, frĕcne ; *adj. Horrible, savage, audacious, wicked, daring, dangerous, perilous;* dirus, asper, austērus, atrox, audax, perīcŭlōsus :— Ðær ðū findest frēcne feohtan *there thou wilt find a savage contest*, Andr. Kmbl. 2699; An. 1352. Ðæt biþ frĕcne wūnd *that is a perilous wound*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 12; Cri. 770. He âna genēðde frēcne dēde *he alone ventured on the daring deed*, Beo. Th. 1782; B. 889. Be ðære frĕcnan cōðe *of the dangerous disorder*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 12. He sceal fleón ðone frĕcnan wlite ðises middaneardes *he should avoid the dangerous splendour of this earth*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 20. On ða frĕcnan tīd *tempŏre discrīmĭnis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 21. Frĕcne þûhton egle eâlâda *the fearful sea-ways seemed terrible*, Andr. Kmbl. 880; An. 440. Hwonne him Freá frĕcenra sīþa reste ageáfe *when the Lord should give him rest from his perilous journeyings*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 8; Gen. 1427: Ps. Th. 143, 8. To frĕcnum þingum *for daring things*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 16. Ðæt he him afirre frĕcne geþohtas *that he should banish from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 10; Sat. 284. He frĕcnu gestreón funde *he found dangerous wealth*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 115; Met. 8, 58. Ðe ða frĕcnan deórwurþnessa funde *who found the dangerous treasures*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 24. [*O. Sax.* frôkan *wild, bold, impudent.*]

DER. fela-frĕcne : ge-frĕcnod.

frĕcne, frĕcne ; *adv. Horribly, savagely, fiercely, severely, insolently, boldly, dangerously;* atrōcĭter, dūre, audacter, perīcŭlōse :—Se wrâða boda fylgde him frĕcne *the dire messenger boldly followed him*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 9; Gen. 688: Beo. Th. 1923; B. 959: 3386; B. 1691. Hie hit frĕcne genĕðdon *they severely oppressed it*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 17; Exod. 570: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 23; Rä. 21, 16: Ps. Th. 67, 2: 103, 33: 104, 25. Ðæt him hit frĕcne ne mœhte sceððan *that it might not dangerously wound him*, Beo. Th. 2069; B. 1032: Ps. Th. 114, 3.

frĕcnen-spræc, e ; *f. An audacious* or *hostile speech;* audax *vel* hostĭlis sermo : — Gyf Frysna hwylc frĕcnenspræce ðæs morðorhetes myndgiend wære *if any of the Frisians, by audacious speech, should call to mind* [lit. *should be a rememberer of*] *this deadly feud*, Beo. Th. 2213, note; B. 1104.

frecnes ? *glis*, Cot. 96, Som. Lye : also *clammy earth* ; argilla, Som. Ben. Frecnis *glus*, Glos. Epul. Recd. 157, 25.

frĕcnes, -nis, -ness, -nyss *danger, peril*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 24: 3, 19; S. 549, 46 : Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. v. frĕcennes.

frĕcne-stig, e ; *f. A dangerous way* or *path, steep place, precipice;* præcĭpĭtium, Som. Ben. Lye.

frĕdan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [frôd *wise, prudent*] *To feel, perceive, know, be sensible of;* sentire. DER. ge-frĕdan.

frĕfergende = frĕfrigende *comforting; part. of* frĕfrian, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 7; Sat. 318.

frĕfran ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console;* consōlāri :—Ic findan meahte ðone ðe mec freóndleásne frĕfran wolde *I might find one who would comfort me friendless*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 9; Wand. 28: Andr. Kmbl. 733; An. 367. Hwîlum ic frĕfre ða ic ær winne on *sometimes I comfort those whom ere I war against*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 13; Rä. 7, 7: 27 b; Th. 82, 19; Cri. 1341. Hī earme frĕfraþ *they comfort the poor*, 33 b; Th. 106, 29; Gū. 48. Ðū me frĕfredest *tu me consōlātus es*, Ps. Th. 85, 17 : Blickl. Homl. 135, 23. Cwæþ he ðæt gewunalîce word ðara frĕfrendra *dixit sōlīto consōlantium sermōne*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 681, 9. Frĕfrede *consōlāti*, Ps. Spl. 125, 1. DER. ge-frĕfran. v. frĕfrian.

frĕfrend, es ; *m. A comforter, consoler;* consōlātor :—Mĕðra frĕfrend *comforter of the weak*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 13; Ph. 422. Frĕfrend ic sôhte, findan ic ne mihte *consōlantem me quæsīvi, et non invēni*, Ps. Th. 68, 21: 31, 8: Blickl. Homl. 135, 33: 131, 23. v. frĕfriend.

frĕfrian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od *To comfort, console;* consōlāri :—Ðæt hig woldon hī frĕfrian *ut consōlārentur eas*, Jn. Bos. 11, 19. Hwænne frĕfrast ðū me *quando consōlāběris me* ? Ps. Spl. 118, 82. Ðæt he frĕfrige me *ut consōlētur me*, 118, 76. Ðū frĕfrodest me *tu consōlātus es me*, 85, 16 : 118, 50 : Ps. Th. 118, 82. Frĕfra ðîne mægas on mōde *comfort thy young men in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 842 ; An. 421. He hêran ne wolde Fæder frĕfergendum [= frĕfrigendum] *he would not obey the comforting Father*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 7; Sat. 318. [*Laym.* uroefrien ; *p.* freuerede : *Orm.* froffrenn, frofrenn : *O. Sax.* frôbrean : *O. H. Ger.* flôbarjan, fluobarên.] DER. a-frĕfrian, ge-. v. frôfor.

frĕfriend, es ; *m. A comforter, the Comforter, the Paraclete;* consōlātor, paraclētus :—Ne cymþ se frĕfriend to eów *Paraclētus non vēniet ad vos*, Jn. Bos. 16, 7 : 14, 16 : Ps. Th. 134, 14.

frĕfrung, e ; *f. A comforting, comfort, consolation;* consōlātio :—He nolde nâne frĕfrunge underfôn *nōluit consōlātiōnem accĭpĕre*, Gen. 37, 35.

fregn *asked, inquired*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165, = frægn ; *p. of* frignan.

fregnan *to inquire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 24 : Mk. 11, 29. v. frignan.

fremde *did, effected*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 11; Dan. 185, = fremede ; *p. of* fremman.

fremde *foreign, strange*, Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691. v. fremede.

fremdian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To alienate, estrange;* aliēnāre, R. Ben. 4.

fremdnys, -nyss, e ; *f. Strangeness, the condition of a foreigner ;* peregrīnĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

freme ; *adj. Good, strenuous, bold;* bŏnus, strēnuus :—Fremu folces cwēn *the folk's bold queen*, Beo. Th. 3868 ; B. 1932. v. fram, from ; *adj.*

freme, an ; *f. Advantage, profit, benefit, good;* commŏdum, quæstus, emŏlūmentum, bŏnum :—Hŷþ *vel* freme *commŏdum, quæstus*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 25; Wrt. Voc. 47, 30. Ðæs we mâgon fremena gewinnan *of what we may gain of advantages*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 18; Gen. 437. Ðū us unfreóndlîce fremena þancast *thou thankest us unkindly for our benefits*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 31; Gen. 2689: 89; Th. 110, 24; Gen. 1843: 135; Th. 170, 27; Gen. 2819. Gesĕton land unspēdigran fremena gehwilcre *they inhabited a land more barren of every good*, 46; Th. 59, 13; Gen. 963. v. fremu.

freme *do, effect, perform*, Ps. Th. 68, 17 ; *impert. of* fremman.

FREMEDE, fremde, fremþe, fræmde ; *adj. Strange, foreign, estranged from, devoid of;* aliēnus, peregrīnus, aliēnātus, aversus, remōtus, expers :—He biþ fremede Freán ælmihtigum *he shall be estranged from almighty God*, Salm. Kmbl. 67; Sal. 34. Ðonne beó we fremde fram eallum ðâm gôdum *then should we be cut off from all those good things*, St. And. 8, 10. Feorcund mon oððe fremde *a far-coming or a strange man*, L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15 : L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 21 : L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 24 : Ps. Spl. C. T. 68, 11. Me biþ se ðēel fremde *the land is strange to me*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 6; Rä. 17, 3 : Cd. 5; Th. 7, 13; Gen. 105 : Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691 : Ps. Th. 136, 4. Ðe ðara gefeána sceal fremde weorþan *who shall be devoid of those joys*, Andr. Kmbl. 1780; An. 892 : Hy. 6, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 30. On fremdes fæðm *into the embrace of a strange* [*man*], Cd. 92; Th. 118, 26; Gen. 1971. Fremdre meówlan *of a strange damsel*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 20; Fä. 39 : Bt. Met. Fox 3, 21; Met. 3, 11. On fremedum *in aliēno*, Lk. Bos. 16, 12. Ne lâne ðînum brĕðer nân þing to hîre, ac fremdum menn *non fænĕrāběris fratri tuo ad ūsūram pĕcūniam, sed aliēno*, Deut. 23, 20. On lande fremdre *in terra aliēna*, Ps. Spl. 136, 5. Ne ðū fremedne god gebiddest *neque adōrābis deum aliēnum*, Ps. Th. 80, 9. Wilt ðū fremdne monnan grêtan *wilt thou address a strange man* ? Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 20; Sch. 1. Him folcweras fremde wæron *the people were strange to him*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 31; Gen. 1846. Folca fremdra *of strange people*, Ps. Th. 104, 39. Of fremedum *ab aliēnis*, Mt. Bos. 17, 25, 26. Ðæt ða þing ðîne âgene sîen, ða ðe heora âgene gecynd ðē gedydon fremde *that those things can be thine own, which their own natures have made foreign to thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 32. Gif ðū fremdu godu bigongest *if thou wilt worship strange gods*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 2; Jul. 121. On ða fremdan þîstro *into the strange darkness*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 10. [*Piers P.* fremmed *strange : Chauc.* fremde, fremed *foreign, strange : Orm.* fremmde *strange, not of kin : Scot.* fremyt, fremmyt : *Plat.* fromd, frömd : *O. Sax.* fremiði, fremethi, frêmit : *Frs.* freamd : *O. Frs.* framd, fremed : *Dut.* vreemd : *Ger.* fremd : *M. H. Ger.* vremede, vremde : *O. H. Ger.* framadi, fremidi : *Goth.* framaþs : *Dan.* fremmed : *Swed.* främmande : *Icel.* framandi *a man of distinction, stranger.*] v. Grm. R. A. pp. 396 sqq. Schmid. s. v. fremde.

fremede, *pl.* fremedon *made, did, performed*, Elen. Kmbl. 942 ; El. 472 : Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26; *p. of* fremman.

fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e ; *f.* [fremed, *pp. of* fremman *and* -ness, -nyss] *An accomplishment, fulfilment;* peractiǫ :—Næfþ ðæt swefen nænige fremednesse gôdes ne yfeles *the dream has no accomplishment for good* or *evil*, Lchdm. iii. 154, 17. Nænige fremednysse *no fulfilment*, iii. 156, 1.

fremeþ *performs, practises*, Beo. Th. 3406; B. 1701; *3rd sing. pres. of* fremman.

fremfull ; *adj.* [freme *good ;* ful, full *full*] *Beneficent, profitable ;* bŏnĕficus :—Ða ðe ânweald ofer hig habbaþ synd fremfulle genemned *qui pŏtestātem hăbent sŭper eos bĕnĕfĭci vŏcantur*, Lk. Bos. 22, 25.

fremfullice ; *adv. Effectually, beneficially ;* efficācĭter, R. Ben. interl. Prol.

fremfulnes, -ness, e ; *f. Profitableness, utility ;* utĭlĭtas, R. Ben. 53.

fremian, freomian ; *part.* fremiende ; hit fremaþ ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od [fremman] *To profit, do good, be good* or *expedient, avail ;* proficĕre, prōdesse, expĕdire, vălĕre :—Ne nid seglinge ne mid rôwnesse ôwiht fremian *nĕque vēlo nĕque remĭgio quicquam proficĕre*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 26. Biþ heó fremiende to his clænsunge *ĕrit in expiatiŏnem ejus proficiens*, Lev. 1, 4. Hwæt fremaþ ænegum menn *quid prodest hŏmĭni* ? Mt. Bos. 16, 26 : 15, 5. Gyf se wæta byþ mâre ðonne ðæt fŷr, ðonne fremaþ hit *if the moisture is more than the fire, then it does good*, Bd. de nat. rerum ; Wrt. popl. science 19, 23 ; Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. Eów fremaþ ðæt ic fare *expĕdit vōbis ut ĕgo vădam*, Jn. Bos. 16, 7 : Mt. Bos. 19, 10. Ðæt hyt nâht ne fremode *quia nihil proficĕret*, Mt. Bos. 27, 24 : Mk. Bos. 5, 26. Ðonne biþ gesŷne, hwæt him his swefn fremion *tunc appārēbit, quid illi prōsint somnia tua*, Gen. 37, 20. [*Orm.* frame *profit : Swed.* främja *to forward, advance : Icel.* frama *to further.*]

FREMMAN, to fremmanne ; ic fremme, ðū fremest, he fremeþ, *pl.* fremmaþ ; *p.* fremede, fremde, *pl.* fremedon ; *impert.* freme, *pl.* fremmaþ ;

subj. pres. fremme, *pl.* fremmen; *pp.* fremed. I. *to advance;* promōvēre:—Dæt ic eáde mæg ūnra gehwylcne fremman and fyrðran freónda mīnra *that I may easily advance and further every one of my friends*, Andr. Kmbl. 1867; An. 936: Beo. Th. 3669; B. 1832. Sume ic to gefīte fremede *some I have urged to strife*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 18; Jul. 484. II. *to* FRAME, *make, do, effect, perform, commit;* fācēre, patrāre, efficēre, perficēre, perpetrāre:—Đe done unræd ongan ærest fremman *who first began to frame that evil counsel*, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 4; Gen. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 133; An. 67: Beo. Th. 4991; B. 2499: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 27; Jul. 133. Sæcce to fremmanne *to make strife*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 28; Rä. 85, 21. Ic gūþe fremme *I make war*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 5; Rä. 21, 25. Ne fremest đū riht wið me *thou doest not right towards me*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 19; Gen. 2245: Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 33; Az. 97. He sōþ fremeþ *he performs truth*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 35; Fä. 80. Sume stale fremmaþ *quidam furtum perpetrant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 9: 491, 36: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 17; Gū. 780. Ic andsæc fremede *I made denial*, Elen. Kmbl. 942; El. 472: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 23; Cri. 643: Beo. Th. 6004; B. 3006: Andr. Kmbl. 1237; An. 619: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 18; Dan. 106. He fremede swā and Freán hȳrde *he did so and obeyed the Lord*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 10; Gen. 1493: 130; Th. 165, 21; Gen. 2735. Ne ic firene fremde *I have not committed crimes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3: Cd. 181; Th. 227, 11; Dan. 185. Hī đa godcundan gerȳno clǣne heortan fremedon *they performed the divine mysteries with a clean heart*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26: Beo. Th. 6; B. 3: Elen. Kmbl. 1288; El. 646: Menol. Fox 254; Men. 128: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 16; Cri. 1291: Cd. 149: Th. 187, 5; Exod. 146. Me help freme *do me help* or *give me help*, Ps. Th. 68, 17. Fremmaþ gē nū leóda þearfe *perform ye now the people's need*, Beo. Th. 5593; B. 2800. Dæt đū hospcwide ǣfre ne fremme wið Godes bearne *that thou never make contemptuous words against God's son*, Elen. Kmbl. 1046; El. 524: Andr. Kmbl. 2708; An. 1356. Fremme se đe wille *let him perform* [*it*] *who will*, Beo. Th. 2011; B. 1003. Ær gē fremmen yfel *ere ye commit evil*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 4; Gen. 2469. Nō hwæðre he ofer Offan eorlscype fremede *yet he could not effect supremacy over Offa*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 31; Wíd. 37: Beo. Th. 4274; B. 2134. [*Laym.* fremmen, uremmen *to perform, frame: O. Sax.* fremmian, fremman *to perform, execute: O. Frs.* frema *to commit, effect: O. H. Ger.* ga-fremjan: *Dan.* fremme *to promote: Icel.* fremja *to further: Armor.* framma *to join.*] DER. ge-fremman: ǣ-fremmende, firen-, gōd-, gūþ-, heaðo-, mān-, näht-, ryht-, till-, wōh-.

fremming, e; *f. A framing, an effect, efficacy;* fabrĭcātio, effectus, efficācia:—Fremming *effectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15: Homl. Th. i. 8, 7.

frem-sum, fræm-sum; *adj. Kind, benign, courteous;* benignus:—He þearfum and ellreordigum symble eáþmōd and fremsum and rūmmōd wæs *paupĕribus et pĕrĕgrīnis semper hūmilis, benignus et largus fuit*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 11: Ps. Spl. 68, 20: Ps. Th. 134, 3. Syleþ us fremsum gōd Drihten *Dŏmĭnus dăbit benignĭtātem*, 84, 11.

fremsumlīce; *adv. Kindly, benignly;* benigne:—Đā wæs he fremsumlīce onfangen *cum benigne susceptus*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 12: 1, 25; S. 487, 15.

fremsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [fremsum, -nes, -ness] *Kindness, benefit, benignity, liberality;* benignĭtas, bĕnĕfĭcium:—For fremsumnysse *pro benignĭtāte*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 84, 13. Đū geáres hring mid gyfe bletsast, and đīne fremsumnesse wylt folcum dǣlan *bĕnĕdīces cōrōnæ anni benignĭtātis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Be đām godcundum fremsumnessum *de bĕnĕfĭciis dīvīnis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 17.

fremþe; *adj. Strange, foreign;* aliēnus, externus:—Dæt rīce tweógende cynlingas and fremþe forluron and towurpon *regnum rēges dŭbii vel externi disperdĭdērunt*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 17. Hī awurpon đa ealdormenn đæs fremþan cyninges *they cast off the aldermen of the strange king*, 3, 24: S. 557, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 18: Jn. 10, 5. v. fremede.

FRĒMU, e; *f. Advantage, profit, gain, benefit;* commŏdum, emŏlŭmentum, quæstus, fructus, bonĕfĭcium, sālus:—Hwelc fremu is đē đæt, đæt đū wilnige đissa gesǣlþa *what advantage is it to thee, that thou desirest these goods?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 8: 26, 3; Fox 94, 12. Đe đissum folce to freme stondaþ *which for this folk's prosperity stand*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 350, 7; Jul. 123; 54 a; Th. 191; Az. 81: Nar. 39, 18. Dæt we sceoldon [MS. ǽceolde] fremena friclan, and us fremu sēcan *that we might desire benefits, and seek to us advantage*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 25; Gen. 1843. Ne đǽr freme mēteþ fira ænig *no man findeth profit there*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 22; Jul. 218. Neorxna wang stōd, gifena gefylled, fremum forþweardum *paradise stood, filled with gifts, with continual benefits*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 29; Gen. 210: Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 10; Rä. 51, 8. DER. un-fremu. v. freme, an; *f.*

fremung, freomung, fromung, e; *f. Advantage, profit, good;* commŏdum, profectus, benefĭcium:—Dæt gē gehycgen ymbe đa fremunge gōdra weorca *that ye meditate on the advantage of good works*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 32. For heora fremunge *for their good*, ii. 400, 36.

Frencisc; *def.* se Francisca; *adj. Belonging to France;* Francus:—þurh done Frenciscan ceorl Hugon *through the French churl Hugo*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 1. Mid mycclum werode Frenciscra manna *with a great multitude of Frenchmen*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 30. Mid đām Frenciscum mannum *with the Frenchmen*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 6. Đa Frencisce menn *the Frenchmen*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 7, 26. [*Laym.* frensc.]

Frencisca, an; *m. A Frenchman;* Francus:—Ægebertus, se Frencisca, was gehādod *Ægebert, the Frenchman, was ordained*, Chr. 650; Th. 51, 2, col. 2.

frēnd *friend* or *friends;* amīcus, amīcos:—Dæt đū swutole mihtest tocnāwan đīne frēnd and đīne fȳnd *that thou mightest clearly distinguish thy friends and thy foes*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 20, MS. Cot. v. freónd.

FREÓ, frió, freoh, frioh, frig, frī, frȳ; *adj.* FREE, *having liberty* or *immunity, noble, glad, joyful;* lĭber, sui jūris, ingĕnuus, nōbĭlis, lætus:—Heó đā freó on hire fōta gangum blīðe hām wæs hweorfende *ipsa lĭbĕro pĕdum incessu dŏmum læta reversa est*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 32. Beó he freó *he shall be free*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3, MS. H: L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 3, MS. B: Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Hū wolde đē lician, gif hwylc swīðe rīce cyning næfde nǽnne freóne mon on eallon his rīce *how would it please thee, if some very powerful king had not any free man in all his realm?* 41, 2; Fox 24, 25, MS. Cot. Gif he mǽgburg hæbbe freó *if he have a free kindred*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Đǽr freó, mōton eard weardigan *where free, they might inhabit a country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1196; An. 598. Đā wearþ worn afēded freóra bearna *then was a number of noble children brought forth*, Cd. 79; Th. 99, 6; Gen. 1642: 131; Th. 166, 26; Gen. 2753. Lǽt me freó lǽdan, eft on ēðel *let me lead them free, back into their country*, 98; Th. 128, 22; Gen. 2130: Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30; MS. Cot. Dæt hȳ đȳ freóran hyge gefēngen *that they might receive the gladder spirit*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 22; Cri. 1512. [*Chauc.* fre: *Laym.* freo: *Orm.* freo, fre: *Plat.* fri, frij: *O. Sax.* frī in frī-līk *free-born: Frs.* fry: *O. Frs.* fri: *Dut.* vrij: *Ger.* frei: *M. H. Ger.* vrī: *O. H. Ger.* frī: *Goth.* freis: *Dan. Swed.* fri: *Icel.* frí.] DER. mūþ-freó.

freó; *indecl. m. A lord, master;* dŏmĭnus:—Freó đæt bihealdeþ *my master beholds that*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 3; Rä. 18, 5. v. freá.

freó; *indecl. f. A woman;* mŭlier ingĕnua:—Óþ-đæt he funde freó fægroste *until he found the fairest woman*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 28; Gen. 457. [*O. Sax.* frī.] v. Grm. D. M. 279.

freó-bearn, es; *n. One free-born, a noble child;* prōles ingĕnua, fĭlius nōbĭlis:—Freóbearn *vel* æðelborene cild *lĭbĕri*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 23; Wrt. Voc. 51, 67. Freóbearn Godes *the noble son of God*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 24; Cri. 643. Freóbearn wurdon alēten līges gange *the noble children were delivered from the course of the flame*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 19; Dan. 262.

freó-bearn-fæder; *m. A father of noble children;* nōbĭlium fĭliōrum pǎter, Cd. 163; Th. 206, 1; Exod. 445.

freó-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A free surety, pledge, bondman;* fidejussus, L. Ed. C. 20; Wilk. 201, 53, col. 2. v. friþ-borh.

freó-brōðor; *m. An own brother;* germānus frāter:—Him frumbearnes riht freóbrōðor ōþ-þah *his own brother took from him his firstborn's right*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 14; Exod. 338.

freó-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A free city;* lĭbĕra arx:—He scolde gesēcean freóburh *he should seek the free city*, Beo. Th. 1390; B. 693.

freócennes *danger, peril;* periculum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frécennes.

freód, e; *f. Affection, good-will, friendship, peace;* ămor, dilectio, amīcĭtia, pax, grātia:—Næs đǽr māra fyrst freóde to friclan *there was no more time to desire peace*, Beo. Th. 5105, note; B. 2556. Swā đū wið me freóde gecȳðdest *as thou hast manifested affection to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 780; An. 390. Freóde ne woldon healdan *they would not hold peace*, Beo. Th. 4946; B. 2476. Ic forworht hæbbe đīne lufan and freóde *I have forfeited thy love and good-will*, Cd. 48; Th. 63, 2; Gen. 1026: Exon. 102 a; Th. 11, 5; Cri. 166: Beo. Th. 3418; B. 1707. Dæt đū wille syllan sǽmannum feoh wið freóde *that thou wilt give treasures to the seamen for their friendship*, Byrht. Th. 132, 60; By. 39.

freód *liberty, privilege*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 243, 20. v. freót.

freóde, *pl.* freódon *freed*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 22: 963; Erl. 121, 30; *p. of* freógan, freón.

freó-dōm, frió-dōm, frȳ-dōm, es; *m.* FREEDOM, *liberty;* lĭbertas, emancipātio:—Dæt is se freódōm, dætte mon mōt dōn dæt he wile *that is freedom, that a man may do what he will*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 4, MS. Cot. Freódōm *emancipātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 93; Wrt. Voc. 60, 2. Đām he geaf micle gife freódōmes *to these he gave the great gift of freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 1. Be đam freódōme *concerning freedom*, 41, 2; Fox 246, 13. Nis nān gesceádwīs gesceaft dæt næbbe freódōm *there is no rational creature which has not freedom*, 40, 7; Fox 242, 17: 34, 8; Fox 144, 26. Freódōm onfēngon *libertātem recēpĕrunt*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46: 4, 26; S. 602, 31.

freó-drihten, -dryhten, es; *m. A noble lord* or *master;* ingĕnuus *vel* nōbĭlis dŏmĭnus:—Onfōh đissum fulle, freódrihten mīn *accept this cup, my noble lord*, Beo. Th. 2343; B. 1169. Freódrihten hine forþlǽdde to đam hālgan hām, heofna Ealdor *the noble Lord, the Prince of heaven, led him forth to the holy home*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 17; Sat. 566: 225; Th. 299, 10; Sat. 547. Wāst đū freódryhten, hū deós ādle scyle ende

gesettan *knowest thou, noble master, how this disease shall have an end?* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 16; Gū. 994.

frē-ōfestlīce *very hastily, quickly, speedily;* præpröpĕre, festinanter, expēdīte, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frēo-ōfestlīce.

FREÓGAN, freón; ic freó, he freóþ, *pl.* freógaþ, freóþ; *p.* freóde, *pl.* freódon; *impert.* freó; *subj. pres.* freóge; *pp.* freód [freó *free*]. I. *to free, make free;* manumittĕre, lībĕrāre:—Man sceal freógan ælce þeówan *one shall free every slave;* revertētur hŏmo ad possessiōnem suam, Lev. 25, 10. Ic hit freó *I free it,* Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 2. He freóde ðæt mynster [MS. mynstre] *he freed the monastery,* 777; Erl. 55, 22. Hí hit freódon *they freed it,* 963; Erl. 121, 30. Freó hine on ðam scofoðan geáre *free him in the seventh year;* in septīmo anno dimittes eum lībĕrum, Deut. 15, 12. Ðonne ðū hine freóge *when thou freest him;* quem libertāte donāvĕris, 15, 13. Ðæt he scolde freón his mynster [MS. mynstre] *that he would free his monastery,* Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 18. II. *to honour, like, love;* honōrāre, dilĭgĕre, ămāre:—Ic ðec for sunu wylle freógan *I will love thee as a son,* Beo. Th. 1900; B. 948. Nǽnig ōðerne freóþ swā him God bebeád *no one loves another as God commanded him,* Frag. Kmbl. 70; Leás. 37. Ðū ðīn āgen mōst mennen ateón swā ðīn mōd freóþ *thou mayest treat thine own servant as thy mind liketh,* Cd. 103; Th. 136, 15; Gen. 2258. Ða gecorenan freógaþ folces Weard *the chosen shall love the Lord of mankind,* Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 27; Cri. 1648: 114 a; Th. 436, 36; Rä. 55, 12. Freóþ hȳ fremde monnan *strange men love them,* 90 b; Th. 339, 32; Gn. Ex. 103. Fæder and mōdor freó ðū *love thou father and mother,* 80 a; Th. 300, 21; Fä. 9. Hit gedēfe biþ ðæt mon his winedryhten freóge *it is fitting that a man love his dear lord,* Beo. Th. 6334; B. 3177. [*Laym.* freoien, freoiȝen, ureoiȝen *to set free: Plat.* frijen *to free, woo: O. Sax.* friohan *to love: O. Frs.* friaia, fraia, fria *to free: Dut.* vrijen *to woo: Ger.* freien *to woo;* be-freien *to free: M. H. Ger.* vrīen, vrīgen *to free: Goth.* friyon, frion *to love: Dan.* frie *to woo, deliver: Swed.* fria *to free, save, court: Icel.* frjá *to pet.*] DER. be-freón, ge-freógan, -freón.

freó-gyld *a free guild* or *society;* lībĕrum sodālĭtium. v. frȳ-gyld.

freoh; *adj. Free;* liber:—Ic neom freoh *non sum liber,* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 7: Ps. Spl. 87, 4. Gif he freoh sȳ *if he be free,* L. Wg. 8; Th. i. 188, 3: L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 14. He gewāt freoh fram deaþes sārnysse *he departed free from the pain of death,* Homl. Th. i. 76, 13. v. freó.

freó-lāc, es; *n. A free offering, oblation;* lībĕra oblātio:—Ðū onfēhst onsægdnesse rihtwīsnesse, freólāca and offrunga *acceptābis sacrifĭcium justĭtiæ, oblātiōnes et holocausta,* Ps. Lamb. 50, 21.

freó-lǽta, frig-lǽta, an; *m. One made free, a freedman;* libertus:—Freólǽta *libertus,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 106; Wrt. Voc. 18, 55. Freólætan sunu *the son of a freedman;* libertinus, 8; Som. 56, 107; Wrt. Voc. 18, 56.

freólīc, freólĕc, frīlīc; *adj. Free, noble, ingenuous, comely, goodly;* liber, ingĕnuus, egrĕgius, dĕcens:—Eádward, Engla hlāford, freólīc wealdend *Edward, lord of the English, a noble ruler,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 25; Edw. 6. Se eafora wæs Enoc hāten, freólīc frumbearn *the offspring was called Enoch, a comely first-born,* Cd. 59; Th. 72, 19; Gen. 1189. Freólīc fyrdsceorp *a goodly war-vest,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 25; Rä. 15, 13: Cd. 55; Th. 67, 29; Gen. 1108. Freólīc wīf *the noble woman,* Beo. Th. 1234; B. 615. Freólīcu meówle *a goodly damsel,* Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 2; Rä. 62, 1. Freólĕcu mæg *a comely maiden,* Cd. 50; Th. 64, 21; Gen. 1053: 101; Th. 134, 18; Gen. 2226. Freólīcum *lībĕro,* Mone B. 1341. Ðæt he brohte wīf to hāme, fæger and freólīc *that he should bring to his home a wife, fair and goodly,* Cd. 83; Th. 103, 22; Gen. 1722. Bearn freólīcu tū *two comely children,* 82; Th. 102, 30; Gen. 1708. Mid his twegen suno, freólīco frumbearn *with his two sons, comely first-born,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 31; Rä. 47, 4. Fæmne freólīcast *most noble damsel,* 9 a; Th. 5, 20; Cri. 72. [*O. Sax.* frílík.] DER. ful-freólīc.

freólīce, friólīce; *comp.* freólicor; *adv.* FREELY, *without hindrance, with impunity;* lībĕre, impūne:—Ðæt he mihte freólīce Gode þeówian *that he might freely serve God,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 31: Ps. Spl. 93, 1: Cd. 67; Th. 81, 8; Gen. 1342: Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293. Seó sāwl færþ swīðe freólīce [friólīce Cott.] to heofonum *the soul goes very freely to the heavens,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14. Heó deófla bigængum freólīce þeówedon *dæmŏnĭcis cultĭbus impūne serviēbant,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 38. Ðæt hí for gewillnunge ðara ēcra gōda ðȳ freólīcor winnen *pro appĕtitu æternōrum bŏnōrum lībĕrius labōrāre,* 4, 25; S. 601, 7.

FREÓLS, es; *m. sometimes, but rarely, n.* I. *freedom, immunity, privilege;* lībertas, immūnĭtas, privilēgium:—Ic ðisne freóls on Rōme gefæstnode *I confirmed this freedom at Rome,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 856; 116, 5. Gif man his mæn an wiofode freóls gefe, se sīe folcfrȳ *if any one give freedom to his man at the altar, let him be folk-free,* L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15: Cod. Dipl. 925; Kmbl. iv. 263, 27. Ic forgyfe ðisne freóls to ðære hālgan stōwe æt Scireburnan *I give this immunity to the holy place at Sherborne,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 125, 5. Se arcebisceop spæc to me ymbe Christes circean freóls; ðā lȳfde ic him ðæt he mōste niwan freóls settan; ðā cwæþ he ðæt he freólsas genōge hæfde; ðā nam ic ða freólsas *the archbishop spoke to me about the privilege of Christ's church; then I allowed him to institute a new privilege; then he said that he had privileges enough; then I took the privileges,* Cod. Dipl. 731; A. D. 1013–1020; Kmbl. iv. 9, 32, 35; 10, 1, 3. II. *a time of freedom, a holy day, feast, festival, the celebration of a festival;* festum, festi celebrātio:—Ðæt man sceal fæstan ælce Frigedæg, būtan hit freóls sȳ *that a man shall fast every Friday, unless it be a festival,* L. Eth. v. 17; Th. i. 308, 23: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 26. To ðam eástorlīcan freólse *to the paschal feast,* Lk. Bos. 2, 42: L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 14, 16, 17: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 25. Gif mæsse-preóst folc miswyssige æt freólse and æt fæstene *if a mass-priest misdirect the people about a festival and about a fast,* L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 8. On Sunnan dæges freólse *on the festival of Sunday,* L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. Be mæsse-daga freólse *of the celebration of mass-days,* L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 1. Sunnan dæges freóls healde man georne *let a man diligently keep the festival of Sunday,* L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 10: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 11. Freólsa and fæstena healde man rihtlīce *let a man rightly keep festivals and fasts,* L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 8: v. 15; Th. i. 308, 18: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 10: L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 10. [*O. Frs.* frihals, frihelse *freedom: O. H. Ger.* frihalsi *libertas: Goth.* frei-hals, *m.: Icel.* frelsi, *f. freedom.*] DER. gāl-freólsas, heáh-freóls, sunder-.

freóls; *adj. Free;* liber:—Sȳ ðis land ælces þinges freóls *let this land be free of everything,* Cod. Dipl. 923; Kmbl. iv. 263, 5. v. freó.

freóls-ēfen, es; *m. A festival-eve, vigil;* festi vigilia:—Man mōt, freólsǽfenum [MS. freólsǽfenan], faran betweonan Eferwīc and six mīla gemete *one may travel, on festival-eves, between York and a distance of six miles,* L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 26.

freóls-bōc, e; *f. A charter of freedom;* libertātis charta = χάρτης:—Dis is seó freólsbōc to ðan mynstre æt Byrtūne, ðe Æðelrēd cyng æfre ēcelīce gefreóde *this is the charter of freedom to the monastery at Burton, which king Æthelred for ever freed,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1002; 548, 29.

freóls-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [freóls *a feast, festival;* brice, bryce *a breaking, breach*] *A breach* or *violation of a festival;* festi violātio:—On freólsbricum [MS. freólsbricon] *in breaches of festivals,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19. Freólsbrycas *breaches of festivals,* Wulfst. 109, 152.

freóls-dæg, es; *m. A feast-day, festival-day;* festus dies:—Geneálǽhte freólsdæg azimorum, se is gecweden eástre *appropinquābat dies festus azymōrum, qui dicītur pascha,* Lk. Bos. 22, 1. On ðam freólsdæge *in die festo,* Mt. Bos. 26, 5. Gif hlāford his þeówan freólsdæge nȳde to weorce *if a lord oblige his servant to work on a feast-day,* L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 2. Be freólsdagum and fæstenum *of festivals and fasts,* L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 17: L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 2. Freólsdæg *festivĭtas, solemnĭtas,* vel *celebrĭtas,* vel *cerĕmŏnia,* Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 23; Wrt. Voc. 37, 13. DER. heáh-freólsdæg.

freóls-dōm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty;* libertas:—Ciricean freólsdōm [MS. freólsdōme] gafola *to the church freedom from imposts,* L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 15. v. freó-dōm.

freóls-geár, -gēr, es; *n. A feast-year, jubilee;* annus jubilæus, Cot. 106.

freóls-gefa, an; *m. A freedom-giver;* manumissor:—Gif man his mæn freóls gefe, freólsgefa āge his erfe *if any one give freedom to his man, let the freedom-giver have his heritage,* L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16.

freólsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [freóls *a holy day*]; *v. trans. To keep holy day, to celebrate;* celebrāre diem festum:—Scс. Eádweardes mæssedæg witan habbaþ gecoren, ðæt man freólsian sceal ofer eal Engla land *the witan have chosen, that St. Edward's mass-day should be celebrated over all England,* L. Eth. v. 16; Th. i. 308, 21: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 7. Wirc six dagas and freólsa ðone seofoðan *sex diēbus ŏpĕrābĕris, die septĭmo cessābis,* Ex. 34. 21. Freólsiaþ Drihtnes restedæg *sabbătizes sabbătum Dŏmĭno,* Lev. 25, 2. Beó ðū gemyndig ðæt ðū ðone restendæg freólsige *be thou mindful that thou keep holy the day of rest,* Homl. Th. ii. 198, 4: E. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 15. [*Orm.* freollsenn.] DER. ge-freólsian.

freólslīce; *adv. Solemnly, freely;* sollennĭter, lībĕre:—Freólslīce *sollennĭter,* R. Concord. 8. In ðæm he freólslīce meahte lifian *in which he might freely live,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, note 30. v. freólīce.

freóls-man; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A freeman;* liber:—Ic wylle, ðæt ða ðe to mīnre āre fōn ðæt hī fēdon twentig freólsmanna *I will, that those who succeed to my property feed twenty freemen,* Cod. Dipl. 694; Kmbl. iii. 295, 6. v. freó-man.

freóls-stōw, e; *f. A festival-place;* lŏcus in quo festīvĭtas consecrātæ diei celebrāri solēbat:—On freóls-stōwum [MS. -stōwan] *in festival-places,* L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17.

freóls-tīd, e; *f. A feast-tide;* festīvum tempus:—Æt ðissere freólstīde *at this feast-tide,* Homl. Th. ii. 264, 17. Scс. Marian freólstīda ealle weorþie man georne *let all St. Mary's feast-tides be strictly honoured,* L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 13. Freólstīdan and fæstentīdan *at festival-tides and fast-tides,* L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17. DER. heáh-freólstīd.

freólsung, e; *f. A feasting, celebrating a feast;* sollennĭtas:—On middele freólsunga ðīne *in mĕdio sollennĭtātis tuæ,* Ps. Spl. 73, 5. Healde

mon ælces Sunnan dæges freólsunge *let a man keep every Sunday's festival*, L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 11: L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 18.

freom; *adj. Firm, strong, powerful;* firmus, strēnuus, fortis:—Đā com Metod freom on fultum *then came the powerful Lord to his aid*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 1; Gen. 2793: 143; Th. 178, 19; Exod. 14. Se wæs mā on cyriclīcum þeódscypum gelǽred, đonne he freom wǽre in weoroldþingum *māgis ecclesiasticis disciplinis institūtum, quam in sæculi rēbus strēnuum*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 18. v. from.

freó-mǽg, -māg, es; *m. A relation, kinsman;* consanguīneus, germānus:—Cain freómǽg ofslōh, brōđor sīnne *Cain slew his kinsman, his brother*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 18; Gen. 983. Đeáh đū from scyle freómāgum feor gewītan *though thou shalt depart far from thy kindred*, 50; Th. 63, 28; Gen. 1039: 161; Th. 200, 12; Exod. 355. Freómǽgum feor *far from my kindred*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 28; Wand. 21: 85 b; Th. 321, 28; Wíd. 53.

freó-man, frī-man, frig-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman, free-born man;* lībĕræ conditiōnis hŏmo, vir ingĕnuus:—Đæt ælc freóman getreówne borh hæbbe *that every freeman have a true surety*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 7: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 19. Hwæt gifest đū me freómanna to frōfre *what givest thou me for men's comfort?* Cd. 99; Th. 131, 12; Gen. 2175.

freomian, *part.* freomigende *To profit, be good, avail;* prōdesse, vălēre: — Đæt đære ylcan stōwe myl wið fỳre wæs freomigende *ut pulvis lŏci illius contra ignem vălŭerit*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 16. v. fremian.

freomlīc; *adj. Profitable, advantageous;* ūtilis, commŏdus:—Nerōn nāht freomlīces ongan on đære cynewīsan *Nero began nothing profitable in the state*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20.

freomung, e; *f. Profit, advantage, good;* profectus:—In đa tīd his bisceophādes swā mycel gāstlīc freomung ongon beón in Angelcynnes cyricum, swā nǽfre ǽr đon beón mihte *tantum profectus spiritālis tempŏre præsūlātus illius Anglōrum eccl*ē*siæ, quantum nunquam antea potuēre, cæpērunt*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 30. v. fremung.

freón; *p.* freóde; *pp.* freód *To free, love;* lībĕrāre, ămāre, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 18. v. freógan.

freó-nama, -noma, an; *m. A surname;* cognōmen:—Đæs fæder wæs hāten Oeric, wæs his freónama Oesc *cūjus păter Oeric, cognōmento Oisc*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 33: 4, 2; S. 565, 39: 5, 19; S. 637, 39. Se pāpa hine nemde freónaman Clemens *the pope named him by surname Clement*, 5, 11; S. 626, 23.

freónd, friónd, es; *pl. nom. acc.* freóndas, frēnd, frȳnd, freónd; *gen.* freónda; *dat.* freóndum; *m.* [freónde *loving, part. of* freón, v. freógan, freón **II.** *to honour, like, love*] *A* FRIEND; ămīcus:—Se feónd and se freónd *the fiend and the friend*, Elen. Kmbl. 1904; El. 954: Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 33; Gū. 687. Mānfulra and synfulra freónd *publicānōrum et peccātōrum amīcus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 19: Lk. Bos. 7, 34. He wæs Godes freónd *he was the friend of God*, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 12: 656; Erl. 32, 28. Se hlāford ne scrīfþ freónde ne feónde *the lord regards not friend nor foe*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 31; Met. 25, 16: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 23; Rä. 21, 16. Gif đū āge freónd ænigne *if thou have any friend*, Cd. 116; Th. 150, 30; Gen. 2499: 135; Th. 170, 10; Gen. 2811: Beo. Th. 2774; B. 1385. Hwylc eówer hæfþ sumne freónd *quis vestrum habēbit amīcum?* Lk. Bos. 11, 5: Ps. Th. 90, 2. Me đǽr freóndas gefrunon *friends discovered me there*, Rood Kmbl. 151; Kr. 76. Frȳnd synd hie mīne georne *they are my zealous friends*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 7; Gen. 287: Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 21; Kl. 33. Gē synd mīne frȳnd, gif gē dōþ đa þing, đe ic eów bebeóde *vos amīci mei estis, si fecērītis quæ ĕgo præcīpio vōbis*, Jn. Bos. 15, 14: Ps. Spl. 37, 11: Ps. Th. 138, 15. Đǽr mōtan freónd sēman *there the friends must arbitrate*, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14: L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 7. He wæs freónda gefylled *he was deprived of his friends*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7: Bt. 20; Fox 72, 14. Nāh ic rīcra feala freónda on foldan *I have not many powerful friends on earth*, Rood Kmbl. 261; Kr. 132: Apstls. Kmbl. 182; Ap. 91: Andr. Kmbl. 1868; An. 936: 2257; An. 1130. Hine his freóndum gecȳđe *let notice of him be given to his friends*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 16. Đæt inwitspell Abraham sægde freóndum sīnum *Abram told that tale of woe to his friends*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 11; Gen. 2025: 79; Th. 97, 12; Gen. 1611. Se hundrēdman sende hys frȳnd to him *mīsit ad eum centūrio amīcos*, Lk. Bos. 7, 6: 15, 6, 9: Ps. Th. 87, 18. Heorot innan wæs freóndum afylled *Heorot within was filled with friends*, Beo. Th. 2040; B. 1018: 2256; B. 1126. [*Wyc.* frendesse *a female friend: Laym.* freond: *Orm.* freond, frend: *Scot.* frend *a relation: Plat.* frund, frūnd, *m.*: *O. Sax.* friund, *m. a friend, relation: Frs.* frjuen: *O. Frs.* friond, friund, *m.*: *Dut.* vriend, vrind, *m.*: *Ger.* freund, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* vriunt, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* friunt, friōnt, friant, *m.*: *Goth.* friyonds, *m. a friend;* friyondi, *f. a female friend: Dan.* frende, frænde, *m. f. a cousin, kinsman: Swed.* frände, *m. a relation: Icel.* frændi, *m. a kinsman.*] DER. weoruld-freónd.

freónd-heald; *adj.* [heald *inclined*] *Friend-inclined, friendly;* amīcābilis:—Cild bið freóndheald *a child will be friendly*, Obs. Lun. § 17; Lchdm. iii. 192, 15.

freónd-lār, e; *f.* [lār *instruction*] *Friendly instruction;* fămĭlĭāris instructio:—He hine on folce freóndlārum heóld *he maintained him among his people with friendly instructions*, Beo. Th. 4744; B. 2377.

freónd-lađu, e; *f. A friendly invitation;* invītātio fămĭlĭāris:—Him wæs freóndlađu bewægned *a friendly invitation was offered him*, Beo. Th. 2389; B. 1192.

freónd-leás; *adj.* FRIENDLESS; absque amīcis:—Gif freóndleás man geswenced weorþe *if a friendless man be distressed*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 22. Ic findan meahte đone đe mec freóndleásne frēfran wolde *I might find one who would comfort me friendless*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 8; Wand. 28: L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 22: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 18. Be freóndleásan *of the friendless*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 22, 26.

freónd-leást, e; *f. Want of friends, indigence;* amīcōrum inŏpia, indigentia:—Þurh freóndleáste *through want of friends*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 23.

freóndlīc; *adj. Friend-like, friendly;* ămīcus, benignus:—þurh đa freóndlīcan englas *per ămīcos angĕlos*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 29.

freóndlīce; *adv. Like a friend, kindly;* ămīce, benigne:—We đē freondlīce wīc getǽhton *we kindly assigned to thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 25; Gen. 2686: 76; Th. 95, 16; Gen. 1579: Past. pref; Hat. MS. Freóndlīcor *more kindly*, Beo. Th. 2058; B. 1027. DER. un-freóndlīce.

freónd-lufu, e; *f. Friendly love, friendship, love, intimacy;* amīcĭtia, cārĭtas, familiārĭtas:—Saga đæt đū sīe sweostor mīn, đonne đē leódweras fricgen, hwæt sīe freóndlufu uncer twega *say that thou art my sister, when the men of the country ask thee what may be the intimacy of us two*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 7; Gen. 1834.

freónd-mynd, e; *f. An amorous mind;* amātōria mens:—Ic me onēgan [MS. onagen] mæg đæt me wrāþra sum, wǽpnes ecge, for freóndmynde, feore beneóte *I for myself may fear that some enemy, through amorous mind, may deprive me of life with a weapon's edge*, Cd. 89; Th. 109, 31; Gen. 1831.

freónd-rǽden, -rædden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. A friend-condition, friendship;* amīcĭtia:—Đæt heó mūre ne gȳme freóndrædenne *that she cares not for my friendship*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 33; Jul. 71. Hig mihton nāne freóndrædene wið hine habban *they would have no friendship with him*, Gen. 37, 4. Hie getreówlīce heora freóndrædenne healdaþ *they faithfully hold their friendship*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 39: Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 5; Jul. 107: Elen. Kmbl. 2413; El. 1208. Gif man wille fulle freóndrædene [freóndrǽddene MS. B.] habban *if a man will have full friendship*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 176, 2. God gefēgþ mid freóndrædenne folc togædere *God joins people together with friendship*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 37.

freónd-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* FRIENDSHIP; amīcĭtia:—Is nū swā hit nō wǽre freóndscipe uncer *our friendship is now as it had not been*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 4; Kl. 25. Þolige ūre ealra freóndscipes, and ealles đæs đe he āge *let him forfeit the friendship of us all, and all that he has*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 4: L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 5. Be mīnum freóndscipe *by my friendship*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 5: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 5. Fram đyssa muneca freóndscipe *by the friendship of these monks*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 18. Man fullne freóndscipe gefæstnode *they confirmed full friendship*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14: 1016; Erl. 159, 3. Đæt man friþ and freóndscipe rihtlīce healde *that peace and friendship be lawfully observed*, L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 10: vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 28. Git mōston freóndscype fremman *ye might foster friendship*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 21; Bo. 18. Se gefēhþ fela folca tosomne mid freóndscipe *he joins many people together with friendship*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 179; Met. 11, 90. Freóndscipas niwe *new friendships*, Somn. 203; Lchdm. iii. 210, 2.

freónd-spēd, e; *f. An abundance of friends;* amīcōrum cōpia:—Ic đam magorince sylle freóndspēd *I will give many friends to the youth*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 19; Gen. 2330.

freónd-spēdig; *adj. Rich in friends;* amīcōrum dīves:—Đus mæg mihtig man, and freóndspēdig, his dǽdbōte, mid freónda fultume, micelum gelīhtan *thus may a powerful man, and rich in friends, greatly lighten his penance, with the help of his friends*, L. P. M; Th. ii. 286, 13.

freó-noma, an; *m. A surname, noble name;* cognōmen:—Iob Sunu Waldendes freónoman cende *Job gave a noble name to the Lord's son*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 9; Cri. 636. v. freó-nama.

freóra *of free*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 26; Gen. 2753; *gen. pl. of* freó; *adj.*

freórig; *adj.* **I.** *freezing, chilled, frigid, frozen;* frīgens, frīgŏre rīgens, frigĭdus, gĕlĭdus:—Ic wæs mundum freórig *my hands were chilled* [lit. *I was freezing in my hands*], Andr. Kmbl. 982; An. 491. Mec se wǽta wong, wundrum freórig, ǽrist cende *the humid field, wonderously frigid, first brought me forth*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 8; Rä. 36, 1. Land wǽron freórig cealdum cȳlegicelum *the lands were frozen with cold icicles*, Andr. Kmbl. 2520; An. 1261. **II.** *chilled with fear or sorrow, trembling, sad;* trĕmens, tristis:—He gefeóll freórig to foldan *he fell trembling to the ground*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281. Ongon hygegeómor, freórig and ferþwērig, fūsne grētan *he, sad in mind, trembling and weary of soul, resolved to greet the departing*

[*man*], Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 21; Gū. 1130. Ferþloca freórig *a trembling body*, 76 b; Th. 288, 18; Wand. 33.

freórig-ferþ; *adj. Sad in soul*; tristis animo:—Cwom freórigferþ đā seó fæmne wæs *he, sad in soul, came to where the damsel was*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 182, 30; Gū. 1318.

freórig-mōd; *adj. Sad in mind*; tristis animo:—He monge gehælde, đe hine ādle gebundne gesōhtun, freórigmōde *he healed many, who, oppressed with malady, sad in mind, sought him*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 14; Gū. 860.

freó-riht, es; *n. A free right, common right, right of a freeman*; liberōrum et ingenuōrum jus:—He ne beó syđđan æniges freórihtes wyrđe *he shall not afterwards deserve any free right*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 22.

FREÓSAN, hit freóseþ, frȳsþ, frȳst; *p.* freás, *pl.* fruron; *pp.* froren *To* FREEZE; gēlāre:—Forst sceal freósan *frost shall freeze*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 1; Gn. Ex. 72. Men steorran māgon [MS. magan] geseón swā sutole swā on niht đonne hit swīđe freóseþ *men may see the stars as plainly as at night when it freezes hard*, Homl. Blick. 93, 20. Hit frȳst [frȳsþ MS. D.] *gēlat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8. [*Wyc.* frees, freesede *froze: Plat.* fresen, freren: *Dut.* vriezen: *Ger.* frieren: *M. H. Ger.* vriusen: *O. H. Ger.* friusan, freosan: *Goth.* frius, *n. frost: Dan.* fryse: *Swed.* frysa: *Icel.* frjósa.] DER. ge-freósan: ofer-froren.

freót, freód, es; *m. Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free*; libertas, mānūmissio:—þolie his freótes *let him forfeit his freedom*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 17. We scylon todælan freót and þeówet *we ought to distinguish between freedom and slavery*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 9: L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10.

freót-gifa, an; *m. A giver of freedom, liberator, emancipator*; manumissor, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 91; Wrt. Voc. 59, 58.

freót-gifu, e; *f. The gift of freedom, emancipation, manumission*; manumissio:—Freótgifu [MS. freótgife] *manumissio*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 92; Wrt. Voc. 60, 1.

freođa, an; *m. A protector, defender*; tūtor:—Đū me, God, wǣre freoda *thou, O God, wast a protector to me*; refūgium meum es tu, Ps. Th. 70, 3.

freođan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* FROTH; spūmāre, Som. DER. a-freođan.

freođian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To care for, maintain, cherish, protect, keep, observe*; consūlĕre, sustentāre, fovēre, tuēri, observāre:—In eallum þingum đære cirican eahtum and gōdum he freođode and fultemede *ecclēsiæ rēbus in omnibus consūlĕre ac fāvēre cūrāvit*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 32. Đæt mines freán mōdwēn freođaþ *what my master's mind's thought will maintain*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 3; Rä. 87, 7. God mīn feorg freođaþ *God will protect my life*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 28; Gū. 214. Hie ælmihtig sigebearn Godes freođode *the almighty victorious Son of God protected her*, Elen. Kmbl. 2292; El. 1147: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 3; Reim. 40: 103 a; Th. 391, 14; Rä. 10, 5. Hine weoruda God freođade on foldan *the God of hosts protected him on earth*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 6; Gū. 367. Hī đone heágan dæg healdaþ and freođiaþ *they keep and observe the high day* [*Sunday*], Hy. 9, 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 27. DER. ge-freođian. v. friđian.

freođo, friođo, freođu, friđo, fryđo, fređo; *indecl. f.*: freođu, friđu, e; *f. Peace, security, protection, a refuge*; pax, secūritas, tūtēla, asȳlum:—Seó [treów] đē freođo sceal in lifdagum weorþan *which* [*faith*] *shall be peace to thee in thy life's days*, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 21; Exod. 422. Wel biþ đæm đe mōt Drihten sēccean, and to Fæder fædmum freođo wilnian *it shall be well to him who may seek the Lord, and desire peace in his Father's bosom*, Beo. Th. 379; B. 188: Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 3; Hö. 98. Gif me freođo Drihten an *if the Lord will grant me protection*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 15; Gen. 1838: 183; Th. 229, 25; Dan. 222. Ic me freođu to đē wilnige *I desire peace from thee*, Ps. Th. 55, 8. Hī đǣr lifgaþ ā in freođu Dryhtnes *they shall live there for ever in the Lord's peace*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 1; Ph. 597. Þurh đē eorþbūende ealle onfōþ freođo and freóndscipe *through thee all dwellers upon earth shall receive peace and friendship*, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760. Ic eów freođo healde *I will hold you in protection*, Andr. Kmbl. 672; An. 336. Ne mihte earmsceapen findan freođe *the poor wretch could not find protection*, 2261; An. 1132. Utan us to Fæder freoda wilnian *let us desire peace from our Father*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 18; Cri. 773. [*O. Sax.* friđu: *O. H. Ger.* fridu.] DER. fenfreođo. v. friþ.

freođo-beácen, es; *n. A sign of peace, sign granting safety*; pācis signum, signum incolumitātem præbens:—Hine Waldend on tācen sette, freođobeácen, dȳ-læs hine feónda hwilc mid güþ-þræce grētan dorste *the Lord set a token, a sign of peace, upon him* [*Cain*], *lest some enemy durst greet him with hostile force*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 4; Gen. 1045.

freođo-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A peaceful city, city of refuge, an asylum*; pācis arx, asȳlum:—He gesōhte freođoburh *he sought the peaceful city*, Beo. Th. 1048; B. 522. v. friþ-burh.

freođo-leás; *adj. Peaceless*; pāce cārens:—Swylc wæs đæs folces freođoleás tācen *such was the people's peaceless token*, Andr. Kmbl. 58; An. 29. v. friþ-leás.

freođo-scealc, es; *m. A minister of peace*; pācis minister:—Swā se engel, fæle freođoscealc, fæmnan sægde *as the angel, the faithful minister of peace, said to the damsel*, Cd. 105; Th. 138, 33; Gen. 2301. Sprǣcon fæle freođoscealcas to Lothe *the faithful ministers of peace spake to Lot*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 25; Gen. 2497.

freođo-sibb *protecting peace.* v. friđu-sibb.

freođo-spēd, friđo-spēd, e; *f. Abundance of peace, protecting power*; pācis cōpia, tutēlāris pōtestas:—Enoch siđđan ealdordōm ahōf, freođospēd *Enoch then raised his sovereignty, his protecting power*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 2; Gen. 1198.

freođo-tācen *a token* or *sign of peace.* v. friđo-tācen.

freođo-þeáw, es; *m. Peaceful behaviour* or *manner*; pacifici mōres:—Đā wæs sibb on heofnum, freođoþeáwas *then there was agreement in heaven, peaceful manners*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 29; Gen. 79.

freođo-wǽr, freođu-wǽr, friođo-wǽr, friođu-wǽr, friđo-wǽr, e; *f. A covenant of peace, an agreement, compact*; pācis fœdus, pactum:—Wæs seó eorla gedriht ānes mōdes, fæstum fædmum freođowǽre heóld *the host of men was of one mind, held the covenant of peace in their firm breasts*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 13; Exod. 306. Hī onfēngon fulwihte and freođuwǽre *they received baptism and the covenant of peace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3259; An. 1632. *v.* frīođo-wār, -waru.

freođo-weard *a guardian of peace.* v. freođu-weard.

freođo-webba *a peace-weaver, an angel.* v. friđo-webba.

freođo-webbe *a peace-weaver, woman.* v. freođu-webbe.

freođo-wong, es; *m. A peaceful plain*; pācis campus:—Freođowong đone ofereódon *they went over the peaceful plain*, Beo. Th. 5910; B. 2959.

freođu *peace, security, protection*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 1; Ph. 597. v. freođo.

freođu-wǽr *a covenant of peace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3259; An. 1632. v. freođo-wǽr.

freođu-weard, es; *m. A guardian of peace*; pācis custos:—Him wæs engel neáh fæle freođuweard *the angel was near him, a faithful guardian of peace*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 15; Gū. 144.

freođu-webbe, an; *f. A peace-weaver, woman*; pācis textrix, conciliatrix, mūlier:—Ne biþ swylc cwēnlīc þeáw, đætte freođuwebbe feores onsæce leófne mannan *such is no feminine usage, that a peace-weaver deprive a dear man of his life*, Beo. Th. 3888; B. 1942. Wīdsīþ mid Ealhhilde, fælre freođuwebban, hām gesōhte Eormanrīces *Widsith with Ealhild, faithful peace-weaver, sought the home of Ermanric*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 2; Wīd. 6. v. Grm. And. u. El. 144.

freót-man, -mann, es; *m. A freedman*; libertus:—Hió hyre an đara [MS. đere] manna and đæs yrfes, būtan đām freótmannum [MS. -mannon] *she gives her the men and the stock, except the freedmen*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 131, 10.

freó-wine, es; *m. A noble friend*; nōbilis *vel* princeps āmīcus:—Đæt đū me ne forwyrne, freówine folca *that thou deny me not, noble friend of people*, Beo. Th. 864, note; B. 430.

Fresan; *gen.* Fresena, Fresna; *pl. m. The Frisians*; Frisii, Fresōnes:—He mid Wilbrord đone hālgan biscceop Fresena wæs wuniende *apud sanctissimum Fresōnum gentis archiepiscōpum Vilbrordum mōrābātur*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 8: Beo. Th. 2191; B. 1093. Đæt Swīþbyrht and Wilbrord biscopas wǽron Fresna þeóde gehālgode *that Swithbyrht and Wilbrord were consecrated bishops of the Frisians' nation*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 28: Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 11; Wīd. 27: Beo. Th. 5823; B. 2915. v. Frysa.

Fres-cyning, es; *m. A Frisian king*; Fresōnum rex:—Nalles he Frescyninge breóstweorþunge bringan mōste *he could not bring the ornament to the Frisian king*, Beo. Th. 5000; B. 2503.

Fresisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Friesland, Frisian*; Frīsicus:—Nǽron hī nāwđer ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15. Đǣr wearþ ofslægen Lucumon, and ealra monna, Fresiscra and Engliscra, lxii *there was slain Lucumon, and of all the men, Frisian and English, sixty-two*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 4. v. Frysisc.

Fres-lond, es; *n. Friesland*; Frīsia:—Freslondum on Hređles eafora sweált *Hrethel's offspring perished in the Frieslands*, Beo. Th. 4704; B. 2357. v. Frys-land.

FRETAN, ic frete, đū fritest, fritst, he freteþ, friteþ, fritt, fryt, *pl.* fretaþ; *p.* ic, he frǽt, đū frǽte, *pl.* frǽton; *pp.* freten [for-, etan *to eat*]. I. *to eat up, gnaw*, FRET, *devour, consume*; devōrāre, consūmĕre, comēdere:—Đa đe wilniaþ fretan mīn folc *qui devōrant plēbem meam*, Ps. Th. 13, 9: 26, 3: Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 11; Rä. 76, 5: 87 b; Th. 329, 34; Vy. 44: Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: 6220; B. 3114. Swā līg freteþ mōrhæþ *vĕlut flamma incendat montes*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Friteþ wildne fugol *it eats the wild bird*, Salm. Kmbl. 596; Sal. 297: 808; Sal. 403. Deáþ misfēdeþ odde frītt hig *mors depascet eos*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14. Fȳr fryt land mid his wæstme *ignis devōrābit terram cum germĭne suo*, Deut. 32, 22. Gærstapan hit freta þ call *locustæ devōrābunt omnia*, Deut. 28, 38: Ps. Th. 52, 5. He frǽt fȳftȳne men *he devoured fifteen men*, Beo. Th. 3167; B. 1581: Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 4; Rä. 48, 1. He frǽt uncer wurþ *cōmēdit prētium nostrum*, Gen. 31, 15: Ps. Spl. 79, 14.

Fugelas hit frēton *vōlucres comēdērunt illud*, Mk. Bos. 4, 4; frētun, Rush.: fréton, Mt. Lind. 13, 4: Gen. 37, 20. We hine frēton *obsorbuĭmus eum*, Ps. Th. 34, 23: 104, 30. Wǣron hie mid meteliéste gewǣgde, and hæfdon miclne dǣl ðara horsa freten *they were distressed for want of food, and had eaten a great part of their horses*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 28. Swā hwylcne man swā hȳ gefōþ freta þ hī hine *quoscunque capiunt comedunt*, Nar. 36, 4. Freotas *devorant*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40. II. *to break, burst*; frangĕre, rumpĕre:—Heó wǣre frēton *they brake their covenant*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 7; Exod. 147. [*Piers P. Chauc.* frete: *Laym.* freten *to gnaw: Orm.* freteþþ *fretteth: Plat.* freten, vreten: *Dut.* vreten: *Ger.* fressen: *M. H. Ger.* vrēzzen: *O. H. Ger.* farēzzan, firezan, frezzan, frēzan: *Goth.* fra-ītan: *Dan.* fraadse: *Swed.* fräta, frässa.]

fretere, es; *m. A glutton*; lurco, Som. Ben. Lye.

freðo; *indecl. f. Peace*; pax:—Gewīt on freðo gangan, ūt of earce *go forth in peace, out of the ark*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 28; Gen. 1487. v. freoðo.

fretnes, -ness, e; *f. A devouring, ravening*; edācĭtas, vŏrācĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

fretol, frettol; *adj. Voracious, gluttonous*; ĕdax:—Frettol *ēdax* vel *glutto*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 81; Wrt. Voc. 50, 61.

frettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To feed upon, eat up, consume*; depasci:—Hine [wīngeard] wilde deór wēstaþ and frettaþ *singŭlāris fĕrus depastus est eam* [*vineam*], Ps. Th. 79, 13. Hie dæt corn forbærndon, and mid hira horsum fretton on ælcere esenēhþe *they burned the corn, and with their horses ate it up on every plain*, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 12. Fretton *comederunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 4.

fretwednes, fretwodnes, -ness, e; *f. An adorning, decoration*; ornātio, decŏrāmentum:—On eorþlīcre fretwednesse *in earthly adorning*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20, note. Beóþ ðonne ūre hrægla fretwodnes on ðam ēcan fȳre wītnode *then our decoration of garments will be punished in the eternal fire*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 394, 11. v. frætwednes.

fretwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adorn*; ornāre, insignire:—Ic mǣrsige oðde fretwige *insignio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 60. v. frættewian.

fretwung *an adorning*; ornātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frætwung.

frī; *adj. Free, noble*; liber, ingĕnuus, nōbilis:—Frīes mannes wīf *the wife of a free man*, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 6. Ic ðē on folcum frīne Drihten ēcne andete *I acknowledge thee amongst the people, a noble eternal Lord*, Ps. Th. 56, 11. v. freó; *adj.*

friá, an; *m. A lord, master*; dŏmĭnus:—Ðam āgenan frián *to the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 17. v. freá, āgen-frigea.

fría; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad I. *to love*:—Frīende was *complexus esset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 36. II. *to free*:—Ic frīa *liberabo*, Rtl. 9, 40. We sie frīado *liberemur*, 7, 3. v. freógan.

frī-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A free surety, pledge, bondman*; fīdejussio, L. Ed. C. 20; Wilk. 202, 11. v. freó-borh.

frīc; *adj. Voracious*:—Fric ł étere *vorax*, Mt. Lind. 11, 19. v. frec.

frīcca, fryccea, an; *m. A crier, herald*; præco:—Hleówon hornboran, hreópon friccan *trumpeters sounded, heralds shouted*, Elen. Kmbl. 108; El. 54: 1097; El. 550. Hreópon friccan *heralds shouted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2314; An. 1158. Cristes fricca *Christ's crier*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 21. Sylle se friccea his stefne *let the crier give out his voice*, 163, 31.

frīcgan, fricgean, fricggan; *part.* fricgende; ic fricge, ðū frigest, frigst, frihst, he frigeþ, frigþ, frihþ, *pl.* fricgaþ; *p.* ic, he frægn, ðū frǣge, *pl.* frǣgon; *impert.* frige; *subj. pres.* fricge, *pl.* fricgen; *pp.* ge-frigen, -fregen, -frægen *To ask, inquire, question, find out, seek after, learn, get information of*; interrŏgāre, sciscĭtāri, pĕtĕre, fando accĭpĕre, compĕrire:—Wilt ðū fricgan ſelageongne ymb forþgesceaft *wilt thou ask one who has travelled much about the creation?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 23; Sch. 3. Sceal bearna gehwylc leánes fricgan, ealles ðæs ðe we on eorþan ǽr geworhton [MS. geweorhtan], gōdes oððe yfles *every child shall seek the reward of all that we ere did on earth, of good or evil*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 18; Dōm. 41. Higelāc ongan sīnne geseldan fricgean *Higelac began to question his guest*, Beo. Th. 3974; B. 1985: Cd. 139; Th. 174, 33; Gen. 2887. Ðæs fricggan ongan folces aldor *the prince of the people began to inquire about it*, Elen. Kmbl. 313; El. 157: 1116; El. 560. Gomela Scylding, ſela fricgende, ſeorran rehte *the aged Scylding, learning much, related [things] from [times] remote*, Beo. Th. 4218; B. 2106: Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 17; Sch. 14. Fricge ic ðē, hwæðres biþ hira folgoþ betra *I ask thee, of which of them is the condition better?* Salm. Kmbl. 739; Sal. 369. Hī fricgaþ, hū... *they ask, how...*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. Frige mec frōdum wordum *question me in prudent words*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 8; Gn. Ex. 1. Frige hwæt ic hātte *find out what I am called*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 6; Rä. 15, 19: 105 a; Th. 398, 20; Rä. 17, 10: 107 a; Th. 409, 9; Rä. 27, 26: 107 b; Th. 410, 13; Rä. 28, 15. Ðonne ðē leódweras fricgen *when the men of the country ask thee*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 6; Gen. 1834. DER. ge-fricgan, un-fricgende. v. frignan.

frician; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To dance*; saltāre:—Gē ne fricudun *non saltastis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 17.

friclan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *with the gen. To desire, seek for*; appĕtĕre:—Ðæt we sceolden [MS. sceolde] fremena friclan *that we might desire benefits*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 24; Gen. 1843. Næs ðǣr māra fyrst freoðe to friclan *there was no time more to seek for friendship*, Beo. Th. 5105; B. 2556.

friclo; *indecl. f. An appetite*; appētītus:—Be ðære ofermiclan friclo, ðonne of ðære selfan cealdan ādle ðæs magan cymþ, ðæt sió ofermiclo friclo and gīfernes ārīst *of the excessive appetite, when from the same cold disease of the stomach it comes, that the excessive appetite and greediness arise*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 1, 2.

fricoo; *f. Usury*; usura, Mt. Lind. 25, 27. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* frechī *avaritia*.]

friotrung, frictung; *f. Divination*; ariolatus, Gl. Mett. 10: Gl. Amplon. 45. v. frihtrung, freht.

frīd-hengest, es; *m. A stately horse*:—Hæfdon xi eóredmægas frīdhengestas *the horsemen had eleven stately horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 7; Rä. 23, 4.

friénd *friend*:—Ne murnþ nāðer ne friénd ne fiónd *he regards neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7. v. freónd.

Friesa *a Frisian*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 2, 3. v. Frysa.

frig; *def.* se frigea; *adj. Free, noble*; liber, ingĕnuus, nōbĭlis:—Nelle ic gān ūt ne beón frig *non egrĕdiar lĭber*, Ex. 21, 5. Gif hwá his āgenne geleód bebycgge, þeówne oðde frigne *if any one sell his own countryman, bond or free*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4: L. Wih. 14; Th. i. 40, 9: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 3. Gif God næfde on eallum his rīce nāne frige sceaft *if God had not any free creature in all his kingdom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 29. Gē beóþ frige *lĭbĕri ĕrĭtis*, Jn. Bos. 8, 33, 36: Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46. Gif se frigea ðȳ dæge wyrce *if a freeman work on that day*, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 5: 74; Th. i. 150, 1. Eal swā ælcan frigean men gebȳreþ *sicut omnis lĭber fācĕre dĕbet*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 23: L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 3. v. freó.

frig, frigu? e; *f. Love, affection, favour*; ămor:—Sió weres friga wiht ne cūðe *she knew nothing of the love* [*affections*] *of man*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 19; Cri. 419. Dæt wæs geworden būtan weres frigum *that was done without the favours of man*, 8 b; Th. 3, 17; Cri. 37.

Frig-dæg, Frige dæg, es; *m.* FRIDAY, *Friga's day, the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess Friga*, or *Venus, the consort of Woden and protectress of matrimony*; dies Vĕnĕris:—Man singe ælc Frigdæge æt ælcum mynstre, ealle ða Godes þeówan, ān fīftig sealmas for ðone cyng *one shall sing every Friday, at every monastery, all servants of God fifty psalms for the king*, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 18. Ælces Frige dæges fæsten *every Friday's fast*, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 23: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 25. Fæstan ælce Frige dæg *to fast every Friday*, L. Eth. v. 17; Th. i. 308, 23: vi. 24; Th. i. 320, 22. Ðis sceal on Frige dæg ofer twelftan dæg *this* [*Gospel*] *must be* [*read*] *on Friday after the twelfth day*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 4, 12, 23; Notes. p. 574. For Friga v. Grm. D. M. p. 278; and for names of the days of the week in the several Teutonic dialects pp. 112-115.

frigea, an; *m. A lord, master*; dŏmĭnus:—Se āgena frigea *the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 18. DER. āgen-frigea. v. freá.

Frige ēfen, es; *m. Thursday evening*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 21.

frigenes, frignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [frigen *asked, pp. of* fricgan *to ask*; ness, -ness] *An asking, inquiry, a question*; interrōgātio, quæstio:—Þurh his geornfulle frigenesse *repētīta interrōgātiōne*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 4. Wæs Ēdwine bealdra geworden on ðære frignesse *Edwin was become bolder on that inquiry*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 10. Be monigum frignyssum ða ðe him nȳdþearflīce gesewen wǣron *de eis quæ necessāriæ vidēbantur quæstiōnĭbus*, 1, 27; S. 488, 33. DER. ge-frignys.

frigest, frigst, frihst, he frigeþ, frigþ, frihþ *inquirest, inquires*; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* fricgan.

frig-lēta, an; *m. One made free, a freedman*; libertus, Cot. 120. v. freó-lēta.

frig-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman*; hŏmo lĭber:—Gif frigman freólsdæge wyrce *if a freeman work on a festival-day*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 12, note 28: 47; Th. i. 402, 21. Gif frigman frēum stelþ *if a freeman steal from a freeman*, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. v. freó-man.

FRIGNAN; *part.* frignende, ic frigne, ðū frignest, he frigneþ, *pl.* frignaþ; *p.* ic, he frægn, frægen, frægin, fræng, fregen, fregn, ðū frugne, *pl.* frugnon; *impert.* frign, *pl.* frignaþ; *subj. pres.* frigne, *pl.* frignen; *pp.* frugnen *To ask, inquire*; interrōgāre, sciscĭtāri:—Ic ðē frignan wille hwæt forlætest ðū me *I wish to ask thee why hast thou forsaken me*, Andr. Kmbl. 2824; An. 1414. He hine wæs frignende, for hwon he dæt Godes eówde forlætan wolde *illum sciscitābātur, quāre grĕgem relinquĕret*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 14: 2, 13; S. 515, 41. Ic fregno(a) *interrogabo*, Mt. Lind. 21, 24: Mk. 11, 29. Swā ðū hine wordum frignest *as thou askest him in words*, Elen. Kmbl. 1175; El. 589: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 27; Gū. 1201. Gif ðeós cwēn ūsic frigneþ ymb dæt treó *if this queen asks us about the tree*, Elen. Kmbl. 1065; El. 534. Frægn gif him wǣre niht getǣse *he asked if he had had an easy night*, Beo. Th. 2643; B. 1319. Eft he frægn hwæt seó þeód nemned wǣre *rursus interrōgāvit quod esset vocābŭlum illius gentis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16: 2, 12; S. 513, 37, 38. He frægen and axsode *interrogabat*, Nar. 17, 30. Frægin he of hwylcum lande hī brohte wǣron *interrōgāvit de qua terra essent adlāti*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 9: 4, 5; S. 572, 21. Ðā

frǽng hine his mæsse-preóst for hwon he weópe *quem dum presbȳter suus quære lachrymārētur interrogasset*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3. Fregn freca ōðerne *one warrior asked another*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165. Cýðeras unrehte ða ic nysse frugnon mec *testes iniqui quæ ignōrābam intærrōgābant me*, Ps. Surt. 34, 11: 136, 3. Frign mec *interrōga me*, Ps. Surt. 138, 23. Þeáh hine rinca hwilc æfter frigne *though any man inquire about it*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 91; Met. 22, 46. Gif he frugnen biþ *if he is asked*, 22, 104; Met. 22, 52: Invent. Crs. Recd. 1083; El. 542. [*Piers P.* fraynen: *Chauc.* freyne: *Laym.* fræine, frǽinien: *Orm.* fragnenn: *O. Sax.* fregnan, fragōn: *Frs.* freegjen: *O. Frs.* fregia: *Dut.* vragen: *Ger.* fragen: *M. H. Ger.* vragen: *O. H. Ger.* frāgēn: *Goth.* fraihnan: *Swed.* fråga: *Icel.* fregna *to hear, ask*: *Lat.* prĕc-or *I ask*: *Lith.* praszyti: *Sansk.* prách *to ask*.] DER. ge-frignan. v. frinan.

frignes, -ness, e; *f. Freeness, immunity;* lībertas, immūnītas, Chr. 796; Th. 102, note 1, 2.

frihtan *to fright, terrify;* terrēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrhtan.

frihtere, es; *m. A soothsayer, diviner;* hariōlus:—Ða syndon gefeaxene swā frihteras *quasi dīvīne*, Nar. 37, 2. The translator has read divīni for divīne.

friþ *the soul, spirit, mind.* DER. stīþ-friþ. v. ferhþ.

frihtrung, e; *f. Divination, sooth-saying;* hariōlātio, Cot. 21. v. frictrung.

frílíc; *adj. Free, liberal;* līber, lībērālis:—Frílíc gestreón *lībĕrāle fœnus*, Prov. 28. v. freólíc.

frí-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman;* liber hŏmo:—Gif frîman edorbrecþe gedēþ, vi scillingum gebēte *if a freeman commit house-breaking, let him make amends with six shillings*, L. Ethb. 27; Th. i. 8, 15: 29, 31; Th. i. 10, 3, 6: L. Wih. 11; Th. i. 40, 1: L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 24. v. freó-man.

frimdig, frimdi, frymdi, firmdig; *adj. Inquisitive, asking, desirous;* inquisītīvus, desidĕrans, requīrens:—Man him sōna funde, ðæs ðe he frimdig wæs *one soon found for him, what he was desirous*, Ælfc. T. 36, 13. Swā gē frimdie wǽron *sicut dicītis*, Ex. 12, 31. Hū māge gē ðæs frimdie beón *how can ye be asking for that?* Ex. 10, 10. Ðæt land ðe ðú me firmdig to wǽre ðæt ic ðē lēnde *the land that thou wast desirous I should lease to thee*, Th. Chart. 162, 13.

frinan; *part.* frinnende; ic frine, ðú frinest, he frineþ, *pl.* frinaþ; *p.* ic, he fran, ðú frune, *pl.* frunon, frunnon; *impert.* frin, *pl.* frinaþ; *subj. pres.* frine, *pl.* frinen; *p.* frune, *pl.* frunen; *pp.* frunen *To ask, inquire, consult;* interrōgāre, sciscītāri, consŭlĕre:—Se gesīþ ongan hine frinan, for hwon hine mon gebindan ne mihte *cōmes eum interrōgāre cœpit quāre ligāri non posset*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 24: Cd. 25; Th. 31, 34; Gen. 495: Beo. Th. 708; B. 351. Me sy'fum frinnendum *mihimet sciscĭtanti*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 26. Ne frine ic ðē for tǽle *I ask thee not for blame*, Andr. Kmbl. 1265; An. 633. Ic frine ðē *consŭlo te*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 15; Wrt. Voc. 49, 38. Hwæt frinest ðū me *what askest thou of me?* Andr. Kmbl. 1257; An. 629. Frineþ he hwǽr se man sīe *he will ask where the man is*, Rood Kmbl. 221; Kr. 112: Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. Ða ic nyste hī frunon me *quæ ignōrābam interrōgābant me*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 13: Ps. Th. 136, 3. Mid ðý hine frunnon his geferan, for hwon he ðis dyde *cum interrōgārētur a suis, quāre hoc făcĕret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 16. Ne frin ðū æfter sǽlum *ask thou not after happiness*, Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322. Frine me *interrōga me*, Ps. Th. 138, 20. Ðæt heó hī frune hwæt hī sōhton *that she asked them what they sought*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39: Nar. 28, 22. DER. be-frinan, ge-. v. frignan.

frind *friends*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 20, = frȳnd; *pl. of* freónd.

frió; *adj. Free;* līber:—Frióra ǽghwilc fundie to ðæm ēcum gōde *let every one of the free aspire to the eternal good*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 3; Met. 21, 2. Ile gesceóp twā gesceádwīsan gesceafta frió *he created two rational creatures free*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30. v. freó.

frió-dōm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty:* libertas:—Sēce him hræðe fulne frió-dōm *let him quickly seek for himself full freedom*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 15; Met. 21, 8. v. freó-dōm.

frioh; *adj. Free;* līber:—Beó he frioh *he shall be free*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3: L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 3. v. freó.

frió-lēta *a freedman*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. freó-lǽta.

friólice *freely*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14, note 4. v. freólíce.

frólsend, friólsiend, es; *m. A deliverer, redeemer;* lībĕrātor:—Drihten, friólsend mīn *Dŏmĭnus, lībĕrātor meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 1, 49. Friólsiend mīn *lībĕrātor meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 7. v. freóls.

friónd, es; *m. A friend;* amīcus:—Hine his mǽgum gebodie and his frióndum *let notice of him be given to his kinsmen and to his friends*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 9. v. freónd.

frioðo; *indecl. f. Peace, pardon;* pax, vĕnia:—He feóll to foldan, frioðo wilnode *he fell to the earth, implored pardon*, Andr. Recd. 1839; An. 920. v. freoðo.

frioðo-wǽr, frioðu-wǽr, e; *f. A covenant of peace;* pācis fœdus:—Hie getrūwedon fæste frioðuwǽre *they confirmed a firm covenant of peace*, Beo. Th. 2196; B. 1096. v. freoðo-wǽr, friðo-wǽr.

frioðo-waru, e; *f. Protection;* tutela:—He frioðo-wære bæd hlāford sīnne *he prayed his lord for protection*, Beo. Th. 4554; B. 2282. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friðu-wara.]

Frisan; *pl. m. Frisians;* Frisii:—Ðǽr wǽron Frisan mid *there were Frisians with them*, Chr. 885; Th. 154, 24, col. 1. v. Frysa.

frisca, an; *m. A bittern;* būtio, Som. Bsn. Lye.

frist-mearc, e; *f.* [frist = first, fyrst *a space of time*] *An interval of time, intermission, respite;* intercăpēdo:—Fristmearc *intercăpēdo*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 19. v. fyrst-mearc.

fritoþ, fritt *eats*, Salm. Kmbl. 596; Sal. 297: Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14; *3rd pers. pres. of* fretan.

FRIÞ, fryþ, es; *m. n. Peace, freedom from molestation, security guaranteed by law to those under special protection*, e. g. that of the Church, v. cyric-friþ. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 180:—*It seems to have been used for the king's peace or protection in general, and to be the right of all within the pale of the law* [cf. *Icel.* fyrirgöra fé ok friði = *to be outlawed*]: *agreement, truce, league;* pax, tūtēla, refūgium:—Ðæt ðū wille niman friþ æt us: we willaþ eów friþes healdan *that thou wilt accept peace from us: we will keep peace with you*, Byrht. Th. 132, 56–65; By. 37–41. Ðis friþ, *n. this protection*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 9. Ðis is ðæt friþ, ðæt Ælfrēd cyning [cyninc MS.] and Gūþrūm [Gyþrum MS.] cyning gecweden habbaþ *this is the peace, that king Alfred and king Guthrum have agreed upon*, L. A. G; Th. i. 152, 2: L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 24. He nam friþ wiþ ðæt folc *he made peace with the people*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 41. Friþes bôt *a compensation or offering of peace, peace-offering, amends for a breach of the peace*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 2: L. Eth. i. prm; Th. i. 280, 4: L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 22: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 12, 13. Drihten is mīn friþ *Dŏmĭnus est refŭgium meum*, Ps. Th. 143, 2. Ðonne nam mon friþ and griþ wið hī, and nā-ðe-læs for eallum ðissum griþe and gafole, hī ferdon ǽghweder and heregodon ūre earme folc *then they* [*Saxons*] *made truce and peace with them* [*Danes*], *nevertheless for all this peace and tribute, they went everywhere, and harried our miserable people*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 14–18, col. 1. Gif we aslaciaþ ðæs friþes *if we get neglectful of the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 21. To þearfe and to friþe *for the need and peace*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 26. To gebeorge and to friþe eallum leódscipe *for security and peace to all the people*, L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 21. Eallum folce to friþe *to the peace for all the people*, L. Edg. S. 15; Th. i. 278, 7. [*Piers P.* fryth *an inclosed wood*: *Laym.* frið *concord, amity*: *Orm.* friþþ *love, concord*: *Plat.* frede, free, *m*: *O. Sax.* friðu, *m*: *Frs.* freede, freed: *O. Frs.* fretho, frede, ferd, *m*: *Dut.* vrede, *m*: *Ger.* friede, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* vride, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* fridu, frido, *m*; frida, *f*: *Dan.* fred, *m. f*: *Swed.* frid, fred, *m*: *Icel.* friðr, *m.*] DER. cyric-friþ, un-, woruld-. For the difference in the meanings of friþ, *m. n*; friðo, friðu, *f*; griþ, *n*; and sib, *f*, v. griþ and sib.

fríþ; *adj. Stately, beautiful;* splendĭdus, pulcher:—Seó fríþe mǽg *the stately woman*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 22; Rä. 10, 9. [*Icel.* fríðr *fair, beautiful, handsome.*]

friþ-āþ, es; *m. A peace-oath;* pācis jūrāmentum, Lye.

friþ-bēna, an; *m.* [bēna *a petitioner*] *A peace-petitioner, refugee;* pācis supplex:—Būtan hit friþbēna sȳ *unless it be a peace-petitioner*, L. Eth. v. 29; Th. i. 312, 1. Būtan friþbēnan sindan *unless they are peace-petitioners*, vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 15.

friþ-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A peace* or *frank-pledge, peace-surety;* pācis fidejussio, L. Ed. C. 20; Th. i. 450, 24, 29; 451, 2, 4, 7: 21; Th. i. 451, 19, 20: 28; Th. i. 454, 18, 22. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 87.

friþ-bræc, -brec, e; *f. A peace-breaking, breach of the peace;* pācis violātio:—Gyf binnan byrig gedōn biþ seó friþbræc *if the breach of the peace be committed within a city*, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 30. Is ðæt friþbrec *that is a breach of the peace*, ii. 5; Th. i. 286, 26.

friþ-burh, freoðo-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. A town with which one is at peace, one included in the* 'friþ' *or peace made between two parties;* pācis urbs:—Ðēh hit [the ship] gedriuen beó and hit ætfleó to hwilcre friþbyrig and ða menn ūtætberstan into ðære byrig ðonne habban ða men friþ *though it be driven and it escape to any town with which* 'friþ' *has been made, and the men get away into the town, then let the men have protection*, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 1. v. Schmid, 204, note.

friþ-candel, e; *f. A peace-candle, the sun;* pācis lucerna, sol:—Folca friþcandel furðum eóde *the peace-candle* [*sun*] *of nations had just mounted*, Cd. 118; Th. 153, 15; Gen. 2539. DER. candel.

friþ-dōm, es; *m. Liberty, freedom;* lībertas, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþe-leás; *adj. Peaceless;* sine pāce:—Hǽðene feóllon friðeleáse *the heathen fell without quarter being given them*, Elen. Kmbl. 253; El. 127. v. friþ-leás.

friþ-geár, es; *n. A year of peace* or *jubilee;* pācis annus, jūbilæus annus, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþ-geard, es; *m. An inclosed space, habitation of peace;* septum, pācis domicilium:—Gif friþgeard sī on hwæs lande, abūton stān, oððe treów, oððe wille, oððe swilces ænige fleard *if there be an inclosed space on any one's land, about a stone, or a tree, or a well, or any trifles of such kind*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Friþgeardum in *in the courts of*

peace [*in heaven*], Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 12; Cri. 399. v. Th. L. Gl. s. v.

friþ-gedâl, es; *n. A life* or *spirit-separation, death;* a pâce divortium, ôbitus:—Hē friþgedâl fremman sceolde *he should effect separation from life*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 27; Gen. 1142. v. ferþ *vita?*

friþ-gegilda, friþ-gegylda, an; *m.* [friþ-gild *a peace-guild*] *A member of a peace-guild;* congildo, sŏdālis, sŏcius:—Ðis is seó gerædnis ðe ða biscopas and ða gerēfan ðe to Lundenbyrig hýraþ gecweden habbaþ on ūrum friþgegyldum, ægðer ge eorlisce ge ceorlisce *this is the ordinance that the bishops and reeves which belong to London have agreed on among the members of our peace-guilds, as well earlish as churlish*, L. Ath. v. prm; Th. i. 228, 6–9. v. ge-gilda.

friþ-georn; *adj. Peace-desirous, peaceable;* pācīfĭcus:—Sibsume oððe friþgeorne *pacífici*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9.

friþ-gewrit, es; *n. Peace-writing, an article of peace;* pācis scriptum, artĭcŭlus pācis *vel* fœdĕris scripto consignāti:—Bēte be ðam ðe ða friþgewritu sæcgan *let him make amends according as the articles of peace say*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 8.

friþ-gild, es; *n. A peace-guild, a society for the maintenance of peace and security;* fœderātōrum sodālĭcium. This name was given to certain guilds or clubs established during, or before, the reign of king Athelstan, for the repression of theft, the tracing of stolen cattle, and the indemnification of persons robbed, by means of a common fund raised by subscription of the members [gegildan]. The statutes of these guilds are contained in the JUDICIA CIVITATIS LUNDONIÆ, set forth, under royal authority, by the bishop and reeves of the city [v. Th. L. Gl.]:—Gif ūre hlāford us ænigne eácan gepæncean mæge to ūrum friþgildum *if our lord should suggest to us any addition to our peace-guilds*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 17. v. friþ-gegilda.

friþ-gisel, es; *m. A peace-pledge, peace-hostage;* obses pācis feriendæ causa dātus:—Ðæt man hūru friþgīslas to heom lǽte *that at least peace-hostages be allowed them*, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 20.

friþ-hūs, es; *n. A house of peace, refuge, an asylum;* pācis dŏmus, ăsylum:—Friþhûs *vel* generstede *ăsylum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 28; Wrt. Voc. 59, 2. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friðu-wīh.]

FRIÐIAN, freoðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [friþ *peace*]. I. *to keep the peace,* 'friþ,' *towards, make peace, to protect, defend, keep;* pācīfĭcāre protĕgĕre, tuēri:—Ðæt man eall friðige, ðæt se cyng fridian wille *that one shall keep the peace towards all that the king will*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 2. Ælc ðæra landa, ðe ænigne friðige ðæra ðe Ængla land hergie *each of those lands which may keep the peace towards, afford protection to, any of those who ravage England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 17. Man scolde fridian wiþ þonne here *peace should be made with the army*, Chr. 1004: Erl. 138, 22. Ðæt hie eall ðæt friðian woldon ðæt se cyng fridian wolde *that they would protect all that the king would protect*, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 10, 11. Angunnon hergian ða ðe hỹ friðian sceoldan *they began to pillage those whom they ought to have protected*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 1. Ne fūl nâwar friðian ne feormian *that they shall not protect nor harbour a guilty one anywhere*, L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 26. Ðæt hī Godes þeówas friðian and griðian *that they shall protect and defend God's servants*, L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 6. Hit friðaþ and fyrðraþ *it shelters and furthers*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Ðæt ic friðian sceal *that I shall protect them*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 14; Rä. 17, 7. Ealle Godes gerihta friðige man georne *one shall diligently keep all God's laws*, L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 9, note 8. [*Piers P.* frythed *wooded: O. Sax.* friðon: *O. Frs.* frethia, frithia, ferdia: *Ger.* frieden *tuēri: M. H. Ger.* vriden: *O. H. Ger.* ga-fridōn *pacāre, protĕgĕre: Goth.* friþōn *to make peace: Dan.* frede: *Swed.* freda *to fence in, protect:* *Icel.* friða *to pacify.*] DER. ge-friðian: ferþ-friðende.

friþ-land, es; *n. A land with which one is at peace, with which* 'friþ' *has been made;* pācis terra:—Hī ðone mǽstan hearm dydon ðe ǽfre here innon friþlande dōn sceolde *they did the greatest harm that ever an army could do in a land with which it was at peace*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 22. [*Icel.* friðland *a friendly country*, v. Cle. and Vig. Dict.]

friþ-leás, friþe-leás, freoðo-leás; *adj. Peaceless, not included in a treaty of peace;* pācis expers:—Gif hwā ðæne friþleásan man healde *if any one keep a peaceless man*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 5. [*Icel.* friðlauss, *outlawed.*]

friþlîc; *adj. Peaceable, gentle, mild;* pacífĭcus, clēmens, mītis:—Gerædde man friþlîce steóra *let a man decree mild punishments*, L. Eth. vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 2: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 19.

friþ-lîce; *adv. Peaceably, quietly;* pācifĭce, quiēte, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþ-mǽl, -mâl, es; *n. An article of peace;* pācis pactio:—Ðis synd ða friþmâl and ða fōrword *these are the articles of peace and the agreements*, L. Eth. ii. prm; Th. i. 284, 6.

friþ-man, fryþ-man, -mann, es; *m. One who is under special protection,* 'friþ:'—Ælc âgenra friþmanna friþ hæbbe *let each of those who are in our* 'friþ' *be unmolested*, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 5, 7, 13.

friðo; *indecl. f. Peace;* pax:—On friðo Drihtnes *in the Lord's peace*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 11; Gen. 1151. He benam his feónd friðo *he deprived his foe of peace*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 21; Gen. 57. v. freoðo.

friðo-sibb *protecting peace.* v. friðu-sibb.

friðo-spēd, e; *f. Peaceful speed* or *prosperity;* pācis cōpia:—He friðospēde bæd [MS. friþo spebæd] gǽste sīnum *he prayed for peaceful prosperity for his soul*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 16; Rä. 60, 3. v. freoðo-spēd.

friðo-tâcen, -tâcn, es; *n. A peace-sign;* pācis signum:—Abraham sette friðotâcn on his selfes sunu *Abraham set a sign of peace on his own son*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 29; Gen. 2369. [*Icel.* friðar-tákn.]

friðo-wǽr, e; *f. A covenant of peace;* pācis pactum:—Ic manige geseah men ða ðe noldan heora friðowǽre fæste healdan *vidi non servantes pactum*, Ps. Th. 118, 158. v. freoðo-wǽr.

friðo-webba, an; *m. A peace-weaver, an angel;* pācis tector, angĕlus:—He up lōcade swā him se ār abeád, fǽle friðowebba *he looked up as the messenger commanded him, the faithful weaver of peace*, Elen. Kmbl. 175; El. 88. v. Grm. And. u. El. pp. 143–5.

friþ-scipe, es; *m. A state of peace;* pax:—To friþscipe *for peace*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i, 432, 5.

friþ-sôcn, e; *f. A peace-refuge, an asylum;* asȳlum:—Ðæt he friþsôcne gesēce *that he may seek a refuge of peace*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 25.

friþ-splot, -splott, es; *n?* [splot *a spot*] *A peace-spot* or *place;* pācis lŏcus:—On friþsplottum *in peace-spots*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 5.

friþ-stôl, fryþ-stôl, es; *m. A peace-stool* or *seat, peace-place, asylum, sanctuary, refuge;* pācis sēdes *vel* lŏcus, asȳlum, refŭgium:—Se here com to his friþstôle [fryþstôle, Th. 256, 18, col. 2; 257, 18, col. 1] *the army came to its secure quarters*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 18, col. 1. Gif forworht man friþstôl gesēce *if a man who has forfeited his life seek a sanctuary*, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 16. Ðū eart friþstôl us, Drihten *Dŏmine, refŭgium factus es nōbis*, Ps. Th. 89, 1: 90, 9. Me is geworden Drihten to friþstôle *factus est mihi Dŏminus in refŭgium*, 93, 21. [*Icel.* friðstóll.]

friþ-stôw, e; *f. A peace-place, refuge, asylum;* pācis lŏcus, refŭgium, asȳlum:—Ðæt is seó ân friþstôw *this is the only refuge*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 29: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 31; Met. 21, 16. Gif he friþstôwe gesēce *if he seek an asylum*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 25. v. Grm. R. A. 886 sqq.

friþ-sum; *adj. Peaceful, peace-making, pacific;* pācīfĭcus:—Sibsume oððe friþsume *pācífici*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 9. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friðu-samo; *adv. in peace: Icel.* friðsamr: *O. H. Ger.* fridu-samo.] DER. ge-friþsum.

friðu-sibb, e; *f. Protecting peace;* tūtēla pācis, tūtēla pacífica:—Cwēn, friðusibb folca *the queen, the protecting peace of nations*, Beo. Th. 4038; B. 2017.

fritt *eats, devours*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* fretan.

frooga *a frog*, Ps. Spl. 77, 50. v. frogga.

froox? *A nightingale;* luscinia, luscicia? Cot. 121, Lye.

FRÓD; *def.* se fróda, seó, ðæt fróde; *comp. m.* fródra, *f. n.* fródre; *adj.* I. *wise, prudent, sage, skilful;* săpiens, prūdens, sciens, peritus:—Þing sceal gehēgan fród wið fródne *the wise shall hold counsel with the wise*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 20; Gn. Ex. 19: Menol. Fox 267; Men. 135: Beo. Th. 3693; B. 1844: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 11; Exod. 355: Elen. Kmbl. 685; El. 343. Se fróda *the sage* [*Isaiah*], Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 32; Cri. 326. Heó hēht gefetigean fródne on ferhþe *she commanded* [*them*] *to fetch the prudent in mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 2325; El. 1164. Gemyne fróde fæder lâre *remember* [*thy*] *father's wise lore*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 26; Fä. 94. Þurh fród gewit *through wise mind*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 26; Cri. 1178. Fródra and gódra gumena *of wise and good men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1270; El. 637. Fróde men *prudent men*, Salm. Kmbl. 849; Sal. 424. Frige mec fródum wordum *question me in prudent words*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 8; Gn. Ex. 1. Hỹ beóþ ferþe ðỹ fródran *they will be the wiser in mind*, 107 a; Th. 408, 32; Rä. 27, 21. II. as wisdom and experience belong to old age, hence,—*Advanced in years, aged, old, ancient;* ætāte provectus, sĕnex, vĕtus, priscus:—Wintrum fród *advanced in years*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 31; Gen. 2353; Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 11; Ph. 154: Beo. Th. 5243; B. 2625; Andr. Kmbl. 1012; An. 506: Menol. Fox 133; Men. 66: Byrht. Th. 141, 4; By. 317. Fród cyn *the ancient race*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 15; Exod. 29. Se fróda Constantīnus *the aged Constantine*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 18; Æðelst. 37: Beo. Th. 5848; B. 2928. Geárum fródne, *acc. advanced in years*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 25; Rä. 72, 3. [*Plat.* frod, vrood: *O. Sax.* frôd: *Frs.* froed: *O. Frs.* frod: *Dut.* vroed: *M. H. Ger.* vruot *healthy, brave: O. H. Ger.* fruot, frôt: *Goth.* frôþs *prudent: Icel.* fróðr *learned.*] DER. geómor-frōd, hige-, in-, un-.

frôdian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To be wise* or *prudent;* săpĕre:—[Ic] frôdade [*I*] *was wise*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 53; Reim. 32.

frôfer *comfort, solace, consolation*, Hy. 9, 15; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 15. v. frôfor.

frôfer-bôc, e; *f. A consolation-book;* consōlātiōnis lĭber:—Seó æftre frôferbôc Boëtiuses *the second consolation-book of Boëthius*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 2.

frôfer-gâst, es; *m. The consolation-ghost, the Holy Ghost;* consōlātiōnis Spīrĭtus, Paraclētus:—Frôfergast *paraclētus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 47. v. frôfor-gâst.

frôferian, frôfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort;* consōlāri, Grm. Gr.

ii. 137, 11: Som. Ben. Lye. Dæt wíf nálde froefra *Rachel nolult consolari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 18. v. frēfrian, frēfran.

frófernis, se; *f. Consolation;* consōlātio:—Gie babbaþ froefernise, *habetis consolationem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24.

FRÓFOR, frófer, frófur; *gen.* frófre; *f:* v. II; but frófor and frófer are sometimes *m.* I. *comfort, solace, consolation, help, benefit, profit, refuge;* sōlāmen, sōlātium, consōlātio, auxilium, refūgium:—Sió frófor *the comfort*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 32; Met. 21, 16. Wæs frófor cumen *comfort was come*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 4; Gen. 1475. Frófor eft gelamp sārigmōdum *comfort afterwards came to the sad in mind*, Beo. Th. 5875; B. 2941. Sārge gē ne sóhton, ne him swǣslíc word frófre gē sprǣcon *the sorrowful ye sought not, nor a kindly word spoke ye to them*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 21; Cri. 1512. In me frófre gǣst ge-eardode *in me the Spirit of comfort hath dwelt*, 10 b; Th. 13, 24; Cri. 207. Folce to frófre *for comfort to the people*, Beo. Th. 27; B. 14: Menol. Fox 115; Men. 57. Hý symle frófre dǽr fundon *they ever found comfort there*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 15; Gū. 860: Andr. Kmbl. 190; An. 95. Him Dryhten forgeaf frófor and fultum *to them the Lord gave comfort and succour*, Beo. Th. 1400; B. 698. Frófra dīne *consōlātiōnes tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 93, 19. Dīne frófre, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Frófra Fæder *the Father of consolations*, Hy. 9, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 8. Hie fuhton ðé æfter frófre *they fought for help to thee*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 3; Gen. 2154. Frófor mīn *refūgium meum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1: 30, 4: 58, 19. II. the following examples are *m:*—Frófres ic ðé bidde *I ask thee for comfort*, Hy. 6, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 1. He geandbīdode ðone frófer *he awaited the comfort*, Homl. Th. i. 136, 2. Nū behōfige gē ðæs ðe swíðor ðæs bōclīcan frófres *now need ye so much the more the comfort of books*, ii. 370, 18. Se mann ðe biþ dreórig, he behōfaþ sumes frófres *the man who is sad needs some comfort*, ii. 370, 21. [*Laym.* froure, *dat.* frofre, frouere, froure: *Orm.* frofre, *acc: O. Sax.* frōbra, frōfra, *f: O. H. Ger.* fluobara, *f.*] DER. hyge-frófor: frófer-bōc, -gāst.

frófor-gāst, frófer-gāst, es; *m. The Spirit of comfort, the Holy Ghost, Paraclete;* consōlātiōnis Spīritus, Spīritus Sanctus, Paraclētus = Παράκλητος:—Se Hālga Gāst is gehāten on Grēciscum gereorde Paraclitus, ðæt is, Frófergāst, forðíðe he frēfraþ ða dreórian *the Holy Ghost is called in the Greek tongue* Παράκλητος, *that is Spirit of comfort, because he comforts the sad*, Homl. Th. i. 322, 21.

frófre gāst, es; *m. The Spirit of consolation, the Holy Ghost, Paraclete;* consōlātiōnis Spīritus, Paraclētus:—Se Hālga Frófre Gāst *Paraclētus Spīritus Sanctus*, Jn. Bos. 14, 26. v. frófor-gāst.

frófrung, e; *f. Comfort, consolation;* consōlātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frēfrung.

frófur *comfort, consolation:*—Feoh byþ frófur fira gehwylcum *money is a consolation to every man*, Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 1: 4; Kmbl. 340, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 7. v. frófor.

FROGGA, froga, frocga, an; *m. A* FROG; rāna:—Frogga *rāna*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 16; Wrt. Voc. 24, 20: 78, 58. He asende on hig froggan [frocgan, Spl.] *misit in eos rānam*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 45. Acende corþe heora ȳcan oððe froggan [frogan, Spl.] *edidit terra eōrum rānas*, 104, 30. He afylde eal heora land mid froggum [MS. froggon] *he filled all their land with frogs*, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 20. [*Wyc.* froggis, *pl: Chauc.* frogges, *pl: R. Glouc.* frogge: *Plat.* pogge: *Dut.* vorsch, *m: Ger.* frosch, *m: M. H. Ger.* vrosch, *m: O. H. Ger.* frosc, *m: Dan.* frö *m. f: Swed.* frö, *n: Icel.* froskr, *m.*] v. frox.

froht; *adj. Timid;* Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 40. v. forht.

frohtian; *p.* ade, *pp.* ad *To fear, to be in danger:*—From frohtendum, *a periclitantibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 18. Frohtende *timidi*, Lind. 8, 26. Frohtade *timuit*, Rush. 14, 30. v. forhtian.

FROM, freom; *comp.* fromra; *sup.* fromest, frommast; *adj.* I. FIRM, *strong, stout, bold, strenuous;* fortis, strēnuus:—Ic eom on mōde from *I am firm in mind*, Beo. Th. 5048; B. 2527: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 13; Gū. 874. Ic eom forþsíþes from *I am strenuous of departure*, 124 b; Th. 479, 21; Rä. 63, 2: 126 b; Th. 487, 6; Rä. 72, 24. Hý Gūþlāc in Godes willan fromne fundon *they found Guthlac firm in God's will*, 37 b; Th. 123, 9; Gū. 320: Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. Dæt wǽron frome folctogan *those were bold leaders*, Andr. Kmbl. 15; An. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 261: Ps. Th. 103, 5: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 25. Wæs Bassa heora lāttеów Ēdwines þeng ðæs cyninges se fromesta *vēnit illuc dūce Basso, millte rēgis Æduini fortissimo*, 2, 20; S. 521, 42: 3, 18; S. 546, 27, col. 2. Hió biþ frommast and swíðost *she is most strenuous and most strong*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 1; Rä. 81, 23. II. *rich, abundant, excellent;* über, abundans, præstans:—Swilc biþ mǽgburg menigo ðínre, folcbearnum fromе *such shall be the family of thy people, abundant in children*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Fromum feohgiftum *with rich money gifts*, Beo. Th. 41; B. 21. Fromra *præstantior*, Cot. 154. [*Orm.* frame *profit: Plat.* fram, fraam *pious: O. Sax.* from *virtuous;* fruma, *f. benefit: Frs.* froem *useful: O. Frs.* fremo, from *beneficial;* froma *benefit: Dut.* vroom *virtuous, religious: Ger.* fromm *pious: M. H. Ger.* vrum, vrom *useful: O. H. Ger.* frum *efficax;* fruma, *f. benefit: Dan. Swed.* from *pious, meek: Icel.* frómi *honest, guileless.*] DER. dǽd-from, hild-, orleg-, sīþ-, un-.

from; *prep. dat. From;* æ, æðe.—From ēastewеardan *from the eastward*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31: 16, 4; Fox 58, 11: Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 26; Exod. 378: Beo. Th. 3274; B. 1635. v. fram.

from; *adv. Forth;* fōras:—From ǽrest cwom *first came forth*, Beo. Th. 5106; B. 2556.

Fróm, e; *f.* FROME, *Somersetshire;* oppidi nōmen in agro Somersetensi:—Hēr forþferde Eádrēd cining on Sce Clementes mæssedæg on Fróme *here king Eadred died on St. Clement's mass-day at Frome*, Chr. 955; Erl. 118, 6.

Fróm, e; *f.* FROME; flūvii nōmen in agro Dorsetensi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Fróm-mūþa.

fromawælte; *pp.* -ed *To roll away:*—Stan fromawælted *lapidem revolutum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 2.

fromcerran; *p.* de, *pp.* ed *To turn from, avert:*—Fromcerr iorre ðīn from us *averte iram tuam a nobis*, Rtl. 172, 35; 168, 17.

fromcumen; *to be rejected, reprobari*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 22.

from-cyme, es; *m. A coming from, a race, progeny;* prōgĕnies:—Fromcyme folde weorþeþ ðīne gefylled *the earth shall be filled with thy race*, Cd. 84; Th. 106, 2; Gen. 1765.

from-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* I. *a from-kin, offspring, progeny, posterity;* prōgĕnies, prōles:—Gif ðū wille habban holdne freónd ðīnum fromcynne *if thou wilt have a faithful friend to thine offspring*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 23; Gen. 2314. Dæt ðū hyra fromcynn ȳcan wolde *that thou wouldest increase their offspring*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 19; Az. 33. Fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas *fill the regions of the earth with your offspring*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 25; Gen. 1534: 100; Th. 133, 1; Gen. 2204. II. *the race from which one springs, ancestry, origin;* gĕnus, ŏrīgo:—Frōd wæs mīn fromcynn *my ancestry was ancient*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 16; Rä. 80, 1: Th. 491, 2; Rä. 80, 8. Nis ǽnig ðæs horse, ðe ðīn fromcyn mǽge, fira bearnum, sweotule gesēðan *there is not any so wise, who may manifestly declare thine origin to the children of men*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 26; Cri. 242.

from-doe:—Gisēne wērun swā fromdoe word ðās *visa sunt sicut deleramentum verba ista*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 24, 11.

from-faru, e; *f. An excess:*—Fromfarum *excessibus*, Rtl. 17, 15. v. faru.

from-fēran; *p.* de *To go out, from:*—Fromfoerde of ceastre *egrediebatur de civitate*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 9.

from[-gangan], -geonga, -gonga *To go away;* abire, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 67; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

from-gebūga; *p.* -beāh, bēg *To turn from:*—Fromgebēg *declinavit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 15.

from-genimma *to take away;* diripere, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 29.

from-gewītan; *p.* -gewāt, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away from, depart from;* discēdĕre:—Gif hit eallunga fromgewite *if it should altogether depart*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 35. Ne syndon me fromgewitene *they have not departed from me*, Cd. 63; Th. 76, 11; Gen. 1255. v. fram-gewītan.

from-gibēgan; *p.* de *To turn from:*—Fromgibēgde, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 13.

from-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn from, go* or *depart from;* exīre, discēdĕre:—Freá hēt hie fromhweorfan neorxna wange *the Lord bade them depart from paradise*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 9; Gen. 943: 50; Th. 64, 9; Gen. 1047. Ðonne heó hwām fromhweorfende beóþ *when they are departing from any one*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 16. Nǽfre ic fromhweorfe *I will never depart from* [*you*], Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 8; Cri. 476.

fromian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To profit, avail;* prōdesse, vālēre:—Ðætte seó hālwende onsægednes to ēcre alȳsnesse swíþrade and fromade ge lichoman ge sāwle *quia sacrīficium sālūtāre ad redemptiōnem vālēret et animæ et corpŏris sempĭternam*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 28. v. fremian.

from-lād, e; *f.* [from, lād *a way*] *A going from, departure, retreat;* discessus, ābitus:—Hwelc gromra wearþ feónda fromlād *what the fierce enemies' retreat had been*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 20; Gen. 2098.

fromlīce, framlīce; *adv. Strongly, stoutly, boldly, strenuously, promptly, speedily;* audācĭter, strēnue, prŏpĕre:—Gāþ fromlīce ðæt gē gūþfreán gylp forbēgan *go boldly that ye may bow the warrior's pride!* Andr. Kmbl. 2666; An. 1334: 2366; An. 1184: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 41. Ic sceal fromlīce fēðemundum þurh steápne beorg strīðe wyrcan *I shall strenuously work with my feet a road through a steep mountain*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 9; Rä. 16, 17: Cd. 95; Th. 123, 23; Gen. 2050: Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 41. Fromlīcor *more stoutly*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 34; Rä. 41, 66. Fromlīcast *most promptly*, 66 a; Th. 245, 5; Jul. 40.

from-lōcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look from* or *away, look back;* respicĕre:—Biþ hit swutol ðæt he biþ fromlōciende oferswíðed *it is manifest that he will be overcome on looking back*, Past. 51, 9; Hat. MS.

Fróm-mūþa, Fróm-mūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the river Frome in Dorsetshire, where the Frome discharges itself into Poole Bay;* Fromi ostium in agro Dorsetensi, ūbi se in sīnum illum ad quem *Poole* oppidum

assĭdet, Fromus exŏnĕrat:—Hēr wendan se here eft eástweard into Frōmmūþan, and up eódon swā wíde swā hī woldon into Dorsǽton *here* [A. D. 998] *the army again went eastward into the mouth of the Frome, and they went up as far as they would into Dorsetshire*, Chr. 998; Erl. 134, 16. Cnut cyng com to Frōmmūþan, and heregode dā on Dorsǽtum, and on Wiltūnscīre, and on Sumersǽtum *king Cnut came to the mouth of the Frome, and then ravaged in Dorsetshire, and in Wiltshire, and in Somersetshire*, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 12. To Frōmūþan, Th. 277, 13.

fromnis, se; *f. Strength, excellence*:—Ic geseah mīne gesǽlinesse and þa fromnisse mīnre iugude *ego respiciens felicitatem meam insigni numero juventutis*, Nar. 7, 22. v. from.

fromscipe, -scype, es; *m. Exercise, a proceeding, progress;* exercitātio, profectus:—Geunrōtsod ic eom on bigonge oððe fromscipe mīnum *contristātus sum in exercitātione mea*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 2. Wæs for his fromscype onstyred Ædon Sceotta cyning *mōtus ĕrat ejus profectĭbus Ædan rex Scottōrum*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 28.

from-sīþ, es; *m. A going from* or *away, departure;* discessus, abitus:—Fromsīþ freán *my lord's departure*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 20; Kl. 33.

from-slit[t]nis, se; *f. Desolation;* desolatio, Mk. Skt. Rush. and Lind. 13, 14.

from-swīcan; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen *To withdraw, desert;* desciscĕre, deserĕre:—Ðeáh ðe he him fromswice *though he had withdrawn from them*, Cd. 46; Th. 58, 31; Gen. 954. Ða leóde him fromswicon *the nations deserted him*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 18; Gen. 1981.

fromung, e; *f. Profit, advantage, good;* profectus:—Micel fromung *much good*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 30, note. v. freomung, fremung.

from-weard; *adj. From-ward, turned from* or *away, departing, about to depart;* aversus, abitūrus, moritūrus:—Ælc ðara ðe ðās woruldgesǽlþa hæfþ, he wāt ðæt hī [MS. he] him fromweardе beóþ *every one who possesses these worldly goods, knows that they will be departing from him*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 24. Ádl fǽgum fromweardum feorh ofþringeþ *disease will expel life from the fated, about to depart*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 7; Seef. 71. [*Laym.* from-fram-ward.]

from-weardes; *adv. From-wards, in a direction away from*:—Gif hunta gebīte mannan, sleah þrȳ scearpan neáh fromweardes *if a hunting spider bite a man, strike three scarifications near, in a direction from* [*the bite*], L. M. 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 19.

from-wendan; *p.* de *To avert*:—Fromwoend *averte*, Rtl. 42, 13.

Fronc-land, -lond, es; *m. Frank-land, the country of the Franks;* Francōrum terra:—On Froncland *into the land of the Franks*, Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 35. On Fronclond, 836; Erl. 64, 32: 880; Erl. 82, 2. v. Franc-land.

frore, es; *m. Frost, ice, icicle;* gĕlu, glăcies, stīria, Wald. 81; Vald. 2, 12. v. hilde-frore. [*O. Nrs.* freri, *pl.* frerar, *m. ice, frozen ground.*]

froren *frozen; pp. of* freósan.

frost, es; *m. Frost, hoar-frost;* gĕlu, pruīna:—On frost *in pruīna*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 77, 52. v. forst.

frostig; *adj. Frosty;* gĕlĭdus, Som. Ben. Lye.

frōuer, e; *f. Comfort;* consōlātio:—On ðisum geáre se ārwurþa muneca feder and frōuer, Landfranc arcebisceop, gewāt of ðissum līfe *in this year* [A. D. 1089] *the venerable father and comfort of monks, archbishop Lanfranc, departed from this life*, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 14. v. frōfor.

frox, es; *m. A frog;* rāna:—To ðē and to ðīnum folce and in to eallum ðīnum þeówum gāþ ða froxas *ad te et ad pŏpŭlum tuum et ad omnes servos tuos intrābunt rānæ*, Ex. 8, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 25. Ic sende froxas ofer ealle ðīne landgemǽro *I will send frogs over all thy borders*, Ex. 8, 2, 5, 8. Ðæt flōd awylp eall froxum *ebulliet flŭvius rānas*, 8, 3, 12. v. frogga.

frugnen *asked*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 104; Met. 22, 52; *pp. of* frignan.

frugnon *interrŏgābant*, Ps. Surt. 34, 11; *p. pl. of* frignan.

frum; *comp.* frumra; *adj. Vigorous, strenuous, prompt, quick, rapid;* strēnuus:—Swift wæs on fōre, fuglum frumra *it was swift in its course, more rapid than birds*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 21; Rä. 52, 4. v. from.

FRUM; *def.* se fruma; *adj. Original, primitive, first;* nātīvus, prīmĭtīvus, primus:—Frum, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings:—On dære fruman gecynde *in the original nature*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 14. Ðone fruman sceaft geþencan *to remember the first creation*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17, 21. Frūmes *primæ*, Rtl. 35, 13. Æt fruman *at first* [cf. æt ǽrestan], H. R. 103, 34. [*Laym.* frum *first: Goth.* fruma *the first: Icel.* frum- *the first: Lat.* primus *the first.*]

FRUMA, an; *m.* [frum *primitive, first*]. I. *a beginning, commencement, origin;* principium, initium, ōrigo, prīmordium, exordium:—Hī sendon ǽrendgewrit, wæs se fruma ðus awriten *mittunt epistŏlam, cŭjus hoc principium est*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 41: 4, 17; S. 585, 17: Ps. Spl. 118, 160: Cd. 1; Th. 1, 10; Gen. 5: Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 15; Gū. 795: Beo. Th. 4608; B. 2309. Ðū eart ealra þinga fruma and ende *thou* [*God*] *art the beginning and end of all things*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 36: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 549; Met. 20, 275: Andr. Recd. 1116; An. 556. On fruman wæs word *in principio ĕrat verbum*, Jn. Bos. 1, 1: 6, 64: Mt. Bos. 19, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 5: 1, 27; S. 489, 13: 4, 17: S. 586, 12: Ps. Spl. C. 73, 2: 76, 11: 101, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 14: Cd. 174; Th. 218, 7; Dan. 35: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 33; Jul. 274; Bt. Met. Fox 17, 25; Met. 17, 13. Fram fruman gesceafte *ab initio creātūræ*, Mk. Bos. 10, 6: Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 2: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 7: Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192: Elen. Kmbl. 2282; El. 1142: Andr. Kmbl. 2969; An. 1487: Ps. Th. 92, 3: 98, 4. Song he be fruman moncynnes *cănĕbat de origine hūmāni gĕnĕris*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 10: 1, 15; S. 483, 21. Ealle men hæfdon gelīcne fruman *all men had a like beginning*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 8: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 19; Gen. 1277. Of ðæs strȳnde monigra mǽgþa cyningcynn fruman lǽdde *de cŭjus stirpe multārum provinciārum rēgium gĕnus originem duxit*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 31. Of ðam ða fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streámes *de quo Deruentiōnis flŭvii primordia erumpunt*, 4, 29; S. 607, 10. Hie sealdon heora wæstma fruman *they should give their first-fruits*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 5. To ðǽm frummum *ad initia* Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 5. II. *an originator, author, founder, inventor;* auctor, inventor:—God is fruma ealra gesceafta *God is the author of all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 161; Met. 29, 81. Sigores fruma *the Lord of triumph*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 2; Cri. 294. Fyrnweorca Fruma *the Author of deeds of old*, 16 a; Th. 36, 20; Cri. 579: Chr. 975; Erl 126, 15; Edg. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 1583; El. 793. Ealre synne fruma *the author of all sin*, Elen. Kmbl. 1540; El. 772: Salm. Kmbl. 887; Sal. 443. Tubal Cain sulhgeweorces fruma wæs *Tubal Cain was inventor of plough-work*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 20; Gen. 1087. Hie leahtra fruman lārum ne hȳrdon *they obeyed not the doctrines of the author of crimes*, Elen. Kmbl. 1674; El. 839. Ðæt ðū onsægde synna fruman *that thou shouldest sacrifice to the author of crimes*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 10; Jul. 362. Gif hī [MS. he] ne þiówedon hiora fruman *if they served not their author*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 31: Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 31; Cri. 44. III. *a chief, prince, ruler, king;* prōcer, princeps, rex:—Burgwarena fruma *chief of citizens*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 6; Wíd. 90. Filistina fruma *prince of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 555, 561; Sal. 277, 280. Herga fruma *ruler of hosts*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 4; Cri. 845. Ealles folces fruma *prince of all people*, 120 a; Th. 461, 2; Hö. 29. Upengla fruma *prince of archangels*, Andr. Kmbl. 451; An. 226. Se fruma David *the king David*, Ps. C. 50, 20; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 20. Melchisedec com fyrdrinca fruman grētan *Melchizedec came to greet the chief of warriors*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 1; Gen. 2104: Ps. Th. 112, 7. Hie ahēngon herga Fruman *they hung up the Prince of hosts*, Elen. Kmbl. 419; El. 210. [*Laym.* frume *beginning: Goth.* frums, *m. beginning.*] DER. dǽd-fruma, eád-, gūþ-, hild-, land-, leód-, leóht-, līf-, ord-, þiód-, tīr-, wíg-.

frum-bearn, es; *n. A firstborn;* primogĕnĭtus:—Frumbearn Godes *the firstborn of God*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 13; Sat. 470: Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 17; Gū. 1044. Frumbearnes riht *the firstborn's right*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 13; Exod. 338. Ic ðone [ðonne MS.] frumbearn forþasette *ego primogĕnĭtum pōnam illum*, Ps. Th. 88, 24.

frum-byrd, e; *f. Birth, nativity*:—On mīnre frumbyrde dælæge *on the day of my birth*, Th. Chart. 369, 9.

frum-byrdling, es; *m. Pūbe tĕnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 70; Wrt. Voc. 50, 50. [Frumberdlinges *youths*, O. E. Homl. 2nd series, p. 41.]

frum-cend, e; *f. Origin*:—Frūmes frūmcende(?) *primæ originis*, Rtl. 35, 13.

frum-cenned, -cend; *def.* se -cenneda; *part.* I. *first-begotten, firstborn;* primogĕnĭtus:—Ðæt wæs se frumcenneda *that was the firstborn*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 9. He ofslōh ælc þing frumcendes on lande *percussit omne primogĕnĭtum in terra*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 51: 104, 36. Ic frumcendne gesette hine *ego primogĕnĭtum pōnam illum*, 88, 28. He ofslōh ælc frumcenned cyld *percussit omne primogĕnĭtum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 56. Óþ-ðæt heó cende hyre frumcennedan sunu *dōnec pĕpĕrit filium suum primogĕnĭtum*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25: Lk. Bos. 2, 7. Ðe on ðæm lande frumcennede wǽron *who were firstborn in the land*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 5. He ætbræd me mīne frumcennedan *primogĕnĭta mea tŭlit*, Gen. 27, 36. Frumcendo *primitiæ*, Rtl. 2, 27. II. in grammar, *primitive;* primītivus:—Sume naman sind *primĭtiva*, ðæt sind frumcennede oððe fyrmyste *some nouns are* primitiva, *which are primitive or original*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 7. Hī synd sume *primĭtiva*, ðæt synd frumcennede *some of them* [*pronouns*] *are* primitiva, *that is primitive*, 15; Som. 17, 32, 33. Frumcynned *primitivus*, Hpt. Gl. 448.

frum-cneów, es; *n. A first generation;* primĭtiva genĕrātio:—Noe hæfde frumcneów gehwæs, fæder and mōder tuddorteóndra *Noah had the first generation of each of* [*those*] *producing offspring, father and mother*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 12; Exod. 371. v. cneow II.

frum-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* I. *original kind, lineage, descent, origin;* prosāpia, ōrigo:—Ða ðe mǽgburge mǽst gefrunon, frumcyn feora *those who most understood kinship, the lineage of men*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 23; Exod. 361. Ic eówer sceal frumcyn witan *I must know your origin*, Beo. Th. 509; B. 252. II. *a race, tribe;* gōnus, gens:—Ðæt he ahredde frumcyn fira *that he saved the race of men*,

Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 12; Cri. 35: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 6; Dan. 317. He slôh frumcynnes heora freán *he slew the princes of their race*, Ps. Th. 104, 31. He geceás Iudan him geswæs frumcynn *elegit tribum Judæ*, 77, 67.

frum-cyrr, es; *m.* [cyrr *a turn, space of time*] *A first turn* or *time*; primæ vices:—Beó his weres scyldig æt frumcyrre *let him be liable in his fine* [*for slaying a man*] *for the first time*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 21.

frum-gâr, es; *m.* I: frum-gâra, an; *m.* II. [frum *primus*; gâr *a spear*.] I. *a chieftain, leader, prince, patriarch*; primipilus, prôcer, dux, princeps, patriarcha:—Geared se frumgâr wæs his freómâgum leóf *Jared the patriarch was dear to his kindred*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 7; Gen. 1183. Ne meahte he on ðam frumgâre feorh gehealdan *he could not keep life in the chieftain*, Beo. Th. 5704; B. 2856: Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 24; Jul. 685. Gesamnedon herigeas folces frumgâras *the leaders of the people collected their bands*, Andr. Kmbl. 2137; An. 1070: Cd. 176; Th. 222, 7; Dan. 101: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195. Of ðâm frumgârum folc unrîm awôcon *from those patriarchs innumerable people sprang*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 8; Gen. 2614. II. se frumgâra Malalehel *the patriarch Mahalaleel*, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 11; Gen. 1169. Gif ðû ðam frumgâran brŷde wyrnest *if thou deny to the patriarch his wife*, 126; Th. 161, 3; Gen. 2659. Ða frumgâran hâtene wæron Abraham and Aaron *the patriarchs were called Abram and Haran*, 82; Th. 102, 31; Gen. 1708. [Cf. *O. H. Germ.* proper name Frumigêr.]

frum-gesceap, es; *n.* [frum *first*; gesceap *creation*] *The first creation*; prima creâtio, principium mundi:—Ðêr bið ôþŷwed egsa mâra ðonne from frumgesceape gefrægen wurde *there shall be shown greater terror than had been heard of from the first creation*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 27; Cri. 840.

frum-gifu, e; *f. An original gift, privilege, prerogative*; primâria grâtia, prærogâtîva:—Frumgifu *vel* synder-wurþmynt *prærogâtîva*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 119; Wrt. Voc. 54, 61. Hpt. Gl. 457. [*Icel.* frumgjöf *first gift*].

frum-gild, -gyld, es; *n. A first payment* or *compensation,—the first payment* or *instalment of the price* [wer] *at which every man was valued, according to his degree, to be paid to the kindred*, or *guild-brethren, of a slain person, as compensation for his murder*; prima compensâtio:—Gylde man ðæs weres ðæt frumgyld *let the first payment of the valuation be paid*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 28: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 21.

frum-grîpa, an; *m. A first grasper, occupier*; primus captor, occûpâtor, Wulfst. par 4: Mann. Lye.

frum-heowung, e; *f. First formation* or *creation*; protoplasma, prima formâtio, Cot. 154.

frum-hrægl, es; *n. A first garment*; primus vestîtus:—Hêt heora sceome þeccan Freá frumhrægle *the Lord bade them conceal their nakedness with the first garment*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 8; Gen. 943.

frum-leóht, es; *n. First light, dawn*; prima lux, aurôra:—To ðê ic wacige of frumleóhte *ad te de lûce vigîlo*, Wanl. Catal. 47, 41.

frum-lîc; *adj. Original*, Hpt. Gl. 433. v. frymlîc.

frum-lyhtan; *p.* -lŷhte *to dawn*:—Siddan hit frumlŷhte *after it had dawned*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 35.

frum-meolc, -meoluc, e; *f. The first milk, nectar*; primum lac, nectar, Som. Ben. Lye.

frum-rêd, es; *m. The first* or *primary ordinance*; primum consîlium:—Ðæra biscopa frumrêd *the primary ordinance of bishops*, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 4.

frum-rêden, e; *f. An original, previous ordinance, condition*:—Ða wæs first agân frumrêdenne *then was expired the space of time previously fixed*, Andr. Kmbl. 294; An. 147.

frum-rîpa, an; *m.* [rîpa *a handful of corn*] *First-fruits*; primîtiæ:—Ðîne teóðan sceattas, and ðîne frumrîpan gongendes and weaxendes, agyf ðû Gode *thy tithes, and thy first-fruits of moving and growing things, render thou to God*, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31.

frum-sceaft, e; *f.* I. *the first creation, the creation, beginning, origin, original state* or *condition*; prima creâtio, ôrîgo, primîtiva *vel* pristîna conditio:—Sing me frumsceaft *canta principium creatûrârum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. Moyses awrât êrest be frumsceafte *Moses wrote first of the creation*, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 15. Frumsceaft *genesis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Gê mâgon hwæt-hwego ongitan be eówrum frumsceafte, ðæt is God *ye can in some measure understand concerning your origin, that is God*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 4. Æt frumsceafte *at the beginning*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 21; Seel. 79: Beo. Th. 89; B. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 1593; An. 798. He cûðe frumsceaft fira feorran reccan *he could relate the origin of men from* [*times*] *remote*, Beo. Th. 182; B. 91. Fŷr clymmaþ on gecyndo, cunnaþ hwænne môte on his frumsceaft, eft to his êþle *fire climbeth in its nature, strives when it can towards its origin, back to its home*, Salm. Kmbl. 831; Sal. 415. He forlæt êrest lîfes frumsceaft *he first forsakes his original state of life*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 48; Met. 17, 24. II. *a created being, creature*; creâtûra:—Hî hêredon lîfes Ágend, Fæder frumsceafta *they praised the Lord of life, the Father of all created beings*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 33; Cri. 472: 84 a; Th. 317, 15; Mód. 66: Cd. 156; Th. 195, 9; Exod. 274.

frum-sceapen; *part. First formed* or *created*; primus formâtus *vel* creâtus:—Ða ða he geworhte Adam, ðone frumsceapenan mann *when he wrought Adam, the first created man*, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 14.

frum-sceat, -sceatt, es; *m.* [sceat *money, gain*] *First-fruits*; primîtiæ:—He ofslôh frumsceateas ealles geswinces heora on geteldum Chames *percussit primîtias omnis labôris eôrum in tâbernâculis Cham*, Ps. Spl. 77, 56. He slôh frumsceattas oððe frumwæstmas ealles geswinces heora *percussit primîtias omnis labôris eôrum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 36.

frum-scepend-sceppend, es; *m. An author, originator, creator*:—Frumscepend *auctor*, Rtl. 16, 19; 123, 10.

frum-scyld, e; *f. Original sin*; principâlis *vel* căpîtâlis culpa:—Frumscylda gehwæs fæder and môdor *father and mother of every original sin*, Salm. Kmbl. 891; Sal. 445.

frum-setnes, se; *f. Authority*; auctoritas, Rtl. 123, 15.

frum-setnung, e; *f. Original formation*:—Middengeordes frumsetnung *constitutio mundi*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 17, 24.

frum-slêp, e; *f. First sleep*; primus somnus:—On frumslêpe *in the first sleep*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 9: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 22; Dan. 108.

frum-spræc, e; *f. An original speech, a promise, covenant*; prædictum, promissum:—Fyl nû frumspræce *fulfil now thy promise*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 24; Dan. 326: Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 7; Az. 42.

frum-stadol, es; *m. An original station*; primîtîva sêdes:—Ic mînum gewunade frumstaðole fæst *I dwelt fast in my original station*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 18; Rä. 61, 3.

frum-stemn, es; *m. The fore-part of a ship, prow*; prôra, Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 41; Wrt. Voc. 63, 55.

frum-stôl, es; *m. An original seat, mansion-house, a proper residence* or *station*; sêdes principâlis:—Se frumstôl, ðe hie of adrifen wurdon *the original seat* [*paradise*] *from which they were driven*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 14; Gen. 963. Habbaþ ða feówer frumstôl hiora, ægehwilc hiora âgenne stede *the four* [*elements*] *have their proper station, each of them its own place*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 126; Met. 20, 63. Ðæs fŷres frumstôl *the fire's proper station*, 20, 250; Met. 20, 125. Healden ða mâgas ðone frumstôl *let the kindred hold the paternal mansion*, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 6. [v. note in Schmid.] In ðam frumstôle, ðe him Freá sette *in the first seat, which the Lord placed for them*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 24; Sch. 51.

frum-talu, e; *f.* [talu *a tale, story*] *First words of witnesses, first accusation*; prima testium dicta, prima delâta:—We willaþ ðæt frumtalu fæste stande *we will that first words of witnesses stand fast*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 6.

frumþ, es; *m*: e; *f. A beginning*; principium:—Ic frumþa God fôresceáwode *I saw the eternal God* [lit. *God of beginnings*] *face to face*, Elen. Kmbl. 689; El. 345. v. frymþ.

frum-tîhtle, -tŷhtle, an; *f.* [frum *original, primitive, first*; tîhtle *an accusation, charge*] *A first accusation, first charge*; prima accûsâtio, prima calumnia:—Ðæt he borh næbbe æt frumtŷhtlan *that he have no surety at the first accusation*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 24.

frum-wæstm, es; *m*: e; *f.* [wæstm *fruit*] *First-fruits*; primîtiæ:—Frumwæstmas *primîtiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17. Heora frumwæstme fulle syndon *promptuâria eôrum plêna*, Ps. Th. 143, 16. He ofslôh frumwæstmas [-wæstme, Th.] ealles geswinca heora *percussit primîtias omnis labôris eôrum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 51: 104, 36.

frum-weoro, es; *n. An ancient work, the work of the creation*; ŏpus priscum, res in principio creâta:—Woldon hie ædre gecŷðan frumweorca fæder *they would at once proclaim the father of creation's works*, Andr. Kmbl. 1607; An. 805.

frum-wyrhta, an; *m. An author, creator*; auctor:—Lêhtes frumwyrhte *lucis auctor*, Rtl. 37, 7.

frum-yldo, e; *f. The first age*; prima ætas:—Frumyldo *primævus*? Cot. 3: Som. Ben. Lye.

frune *asked*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39; *p. s. subj. of* frinan: frunon, frunnon *asked*, Ps. Th. 136, 3: Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 16; *p. pl. of* frinan.

fruron *froze*; *p. pl. of* freósan.

frŷ; *adj. Free*; liber:—Betwyx deádum frŷ *inter mortuos liber*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 6. Gif hwylc swîðe rîce cyning næfde nænne frŷne mon on eallon his rîce *if some very powerful king had not any free man in all his realm*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 25. v. freó.

fryccea, an; *m. A crier, preacher, herald*; præco:—Se dumba fryccea *the dumb herald*, Past. 15, 3; Hat. MS. 192, 28. v. fricca.

frŷ-dôm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty*; libertas:—Se frŷdôm *the freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 4. Ða men habbaþ simle frŷdôm *men have always freedom*, 40, 7; Fox 242, 25, 27, 28: 41, 2; Fox 244, 16, 21. v. freó-dôm.

frŷ-gyld, es; *n. A free guild* or *society*; lîbĕrum sodâlîtium *vel* collĕgium, Som. Ben. Lye. v. friþ-gild.

fryhtendo; *pres. part. Tremente*s, Rtl. 122, 16. v. fyrhtian.

fryhtu, e; *f. Fright, terror*, Rtl. 59, 19. v. fyrhtu.

frymdi; *adj. Inquisitive, asking, desirous, suppliant*; inquîsîtîvus, requîrens, desiderans, supplex:—Ic eom frymdi to ðê *I am suppliant to thee*, Byrht. Th. 137, 1; By. 179 v. frimdig.

frymetling, e; *f.* [frum *original, first, primitive*] *A youngling, young*

cow; jūvenca:—Cūhyrde gelȳreþ ðæt he hæbbe ealdre cū meolc, vii niht syððan heó nige cealfod hæfþ, and frymetlinge bȳstinge xiv niht *it belongs to a cowherd that he have the milk of an old cow, seven nights after she has newly calved, and the biestings of a young cow fourteen nights,* L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 19.

frymlíc; *adj.* [frym = frum *first*] *Primitive, first;* primītivus:—Ongunnon hī ðæt apostolīce līf ðære frymlīcan cyricean onhȳrigean *cœpērunt apostōlicam primitīvæ ecclēsiæ vitam imitāri,* Bd. 1, 26; Whelc. 78, 22. v. frymþelīc.

frymþ, e; *f. A harbouring, an entertainment;* susceptio, receptio:—Ælc mon mōt onsacan frymþe *every man may deny entertainment,* L. In. 46; Th. i. 132, 1. v. fyrmþ.

frymþ, frumþ, es; *m:* e; *f.* [frum *original, first*] *A beginning, foundation, origin, first-f uits;* initium, principium, constitūtio, ōrīgo, primitiæ:—Næs his frymþ æfre *his origin never was,* Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 12; Ph. 637. Ic sprece fōresetnyssa fram frymþe *lōquar propŏsītiōnes ab initio,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 2: Ps. Spl. 101, 26: Mt. Bos. 19, 8: Lk. Bos. 1, 2. Sceal seó wyrd swā ðeáh forþsteallian, swā ic ðē æt frymþe gehēt *that event shall yet come to pass, as I promised thee at the beginning,* Cd. 109; Th. 144, 16; Gen. 2390: 6; Th. 8, 30; Gen. 132: 174; Th. 218, 6; Dan. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 75; Met. 11, 38: 13, 25; Met. 13, 13: Ps. Th. 70, 4: 104, 24. Of middangeardes frymþe *a constitūtiōne mundi,* Mt. Bos. 25, 34: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 13, 29; Lchdm. iii. 264, 10. Heó of ðære ylcan mǣgþe Éast-Engla lichoman frymþe lǣdde *de provincia eōrumdem Orientālium Anglōrum ipsa carnis originem duxĕrat,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 8. Frymþas *primitiæ,* Scint. Lye. Gefreoða ūsic, frymþa Scyppend *protect us, Creator of beginnings!* Exon. 65 a; Th. 239, 32; Ph. 630: 44 b; Th. 151, 9; Gū. 792: Elen. Kmbl. 1002; El. 502. [*Orm.* frummþe.]

frymþelīc; *adj.* [frymþ *a beginning*] *Primitive, first;* primītivus:—Ongunnon hī ðæt apostolīce līf ðære frymþelīcan cyricean onhȳrigean *cœpērunt apostōlicam primitīvæ ecclēsiæ vitam imitāri,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 32: 4, 23; S. 593, 41. On frymþelīcum synne *originali peccato,* Rtl. 101, 20. Of ðam frymþlīcan *from the original,* Blickl. Homl. 107, 5.

frymþ-yldo, e; *f. An early, original age,* Hpt. Gl. 462. Cf. frumyldo.

frȳnd *friends,* Jn. Bos. 15, 14: Lk. Bos. 7, 6; *pl. nom. acc. of* freónd.

Frysa, Friesa, an; *pl. nom. acc.* Frysan, Frisan, Fresan; *gen.* Frysena, Frysna; *dat.* Frysum; *m. A Frisian;* Frisius, Freso:—Se Frysa hine gewrāþ *the Frisian bound him,* Homl. Th. ii. 358, 19, 22: Chr. 897; Th. 176, 32, 33, col. 2; 177, 32, 33. Sealde se caldorman hine sumum Frysan of Lundene *the alderman sold him to a Frisian of London,* Homl. Th. ii. 358, 18. Be norþan-westan him syndon Frysan *to the north-west of them are the Frisians,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 35: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 15: Chr. 886; Th. 154, 24, col. 2, 3; 155, 23, col. 1. He com on Frysena land *he came to the land of the Frisians,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 27: 5, 10; S. 623, 35: 5, 11; S. 626, 18, 21: 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Gyf Frysna hwylc ðæs morðorhetes myndgiend wǣre *if any of the Frisians should be a rememberer of this deadly feud,* Beo. Th. 2212; B. 1104. Ic wæs mid Frysum *I was with the Frisians,* Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 24; Wīd. 68: Beo. Th. 2418; B. 1207: 5816; B. 2912: Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 42. He ge-eóde ða fyrran Frysan *he had overcome the farther Frisians,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 3.

Frys-cyning *a Frisian king.* v. Fres-cyning.

Frysisc, Fresisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Friesland. Frisian;* Frīsĭcus:—Nǽron hie nāðor ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish,* Chr. 897; Th. 176, 2, col. 2; 177, 2. Ðǽr wearþ ofslegen Lucuman, and ealra manna, Frysiscra and Engliscra, lxii *there was slain Lucuman, and of all the men, Frisian and English, sixty-two,* 897; Th. 176, 34, col. 2; 177, 34.

Frys-land, Fres-lond, es; *n. Friesland;* Frīsia:—Be westan Ealdseaxum is Ælfe mūþa ðære eá and Frysland *to the west of the Old Saxons is the mouth of the river Elbe and Friesland,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 36. Gewiton him wīgend Frysland geseón *the warriors departed to see Friesland,* Beo. Th. 2277; B. 1126.

frȳst, frȳsþ *freezes,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8; *3rd sing. pres. of* freósan.

fryt *eats up, devours, consumes,* Deut. 32, 22; *3rd sing. pres. of* fretan.

fryþ, es; *n. m? Peace;* pax:—Seó līf [MS. lafe] wið ðone here fryþ nam *the remainder made peace with the army,* Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 16: 1036; Th. 294, 9, col. 2. Ðæt he ne beó nānes fryþes weorðe *that he be not worthy of any peace,* L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 12. v. friþ.

fryþ-gegylda *a member of a peace-guild,* L. Ath. v. prm; Wilk. 65, 5. v. friþ-gegilda.

fryþing *a furthering, furtherance,* L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 23, = fyrþring. v. fyrþrung.

fryþ-man, -mann. v. friþ-man.

fryðo; *indecl. f. Peace;* pax:—Brūcaþ mid gefeán fryðo *enjoy peace with delight,* Cd. 74; Th. 91, 16; Gen. 1513. v. freoðo.

fryþ-stōl *an asylum, refuge,* Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 18, col. 2; 257, 18, col. 1. v. friþ-stōl.

FUGEL, fugol, fugul; *gen.* fugeles, fugles; *m. A bird,* FOWL; āvis, āles:—Ðes fugel *hæc āvis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 54: Lk. Bos. 13, 34: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 5; Gen. 1460: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 27; Cri. 645: Salm. Kmbl. 507; Sal. 254: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 207. Fugel *āles,* Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 59. Ne wirce ge nāne andlīcnissa ne nānes nȳtenes ne fugeles *make no images of any beast or bird,* Deut. 4, 17. Wæs ðæs fugles flyht dyrne and dēgol *the bird's flight was hidden and secret,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 15; Cri. 639: 57 b; Th. 206, 12; Ph. 125: Salm. Kmbl. 451; Sal. 226. Ic spearuwan swā some gelīce gewearþ, ānlīcum fugele *factus sum sicut passer ūnicus,* Ps. Th. 101, 5: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 18; Rä. 32, 7. Fugle gelīcost *most like to a bird,* Beo. Th. 442; B. 218. Ðone fugel hātaþ Filistina fruman uasa mortis *the princes of the Philistines call the bird* vāsa mortis, Salm. Kmbl. 559; Sal. 279: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 10; Cri. 636. Fugelas ǽton of ðam *āves comēdērunt ex eo,* Gen. 40, 17, 19: Ps. Spl. 103, 13: Mk. Bos. 4, 4, 32: Lk. Bos. 9, 58: Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 22; Ph. 352: Fins. Th. 9; Fin. 5: Ps. Th. 77, 27. Heofenan fuglas habbaþ nest *volucres cœli nīdos hăbent,* Mt. Bos. 8, 20: 13, 4: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 2; Dan. 507: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 16; Az. 140: Ps. Th. 104, 35. Ðæt hī gehīran ōðerra fugela stemne *that they hear the sounds of other birds,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 21: Gen. 7, 21. Hēr wæs ðæt micle fugla wæl *in this year* [A. D. 671] *was the great destruction of birds,* Chr. 671; Erl. 34, 33. Ofer fugla cynn *over the race of birds,* Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 22; Ph. 159: 60 b; Th. 221, 6, 16; Ph. 330, 335. Gif seó offrung biþ of fugelum *si de āvibus oblātio fuĕrit,* Lev. 1, 14: Deut. 28, 26: Ps. Lamb. 78, 2. Hę spyraþ æfter fuglum *he seeks after birds,* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 29: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 16; Rä. 73, 3: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 37; Jud. 297: Ps. Th. 78, 2. Ða fugelas he ne todǽlde *dves non divisit,* Gen. 15, 10: Ps. Spl. 8, 8: 49, 12: 77, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 95; Met. 13, 48. Behealdaþ heofonan fuglas *respicĭte volātĭlia cœli,* Mt. Bos. 6, 26: Cd. 65; Th. 78, 26; Gen. 1299. [*Piers P.* fowel: *Chauc.* foule: *Wyc.* foulis *fowls: Laym.* foȝel, fuȝel, fowel: *Plat.* vagel, *m: O. Sax.* fugal: *Frs.* fugil, foeggel: *O. Frs.* fugel: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* vogel, *m: O. H. Ger.* fogal, fugal, *m: Goth.* fugls, *m: Dan.* fugl, *m. f: Swed.* fågel, *m: Icel.* fugl, fogl, *m.*] DER. brim-fugel, carl-, cwēn-, dop-, fen-, gūþ-, hen-, heofon-, here-, nē-, treó-, wudu-.

fugel-bana, -bona, an; *m. A bird-killer, fowler;* auceps:—Sum biþ fugelbona, hafeces cræftig *one is a fowler, skilful with the hawk,* Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 5; Crā. 80.

fugel-cyn, fugol-cyn, -cynn, -cinn, es; *n.* FOWL-KIND; vŏlucrium gĕnus:—Eallum nȳtenum and eallum fugelcynne *cunctis animantĭbus terræ omnique vŏlucri cœli,* Gen. 1, 30: 7, 8. Nim of fugelcinne seofen and seofen ǽgðres gecyndes *tolle de volātĭlibus septēna et septēna, mascŭlum et fœmĭnam,* Gen. 7, 3.

fugel-doppe, es; *m? A dipping-fowl, water-fowl;* mergŭlus, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 118; Wrt. Voc. 29, 14. v. dop-fugel.

fugeleran = fugelerum *with fowlers,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *dat. pl. of* fugelere.

fugelere, fuglere, es; *m. A* FOWLER; auceps:—Fugelere *auceps,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 45: Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 9. Ðǽr gewīcodon fisceras oððe fugeleras *where fishers or fowlers encamped,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 9. Fugelerum [MS. fugeleran] *with fowlers,* 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5.

fugeles leác, es; *n. Viumum?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 42, 30; Wrt. Voc. 68, 45.

fugeles wīse, fugeles wȳse, an; *f. The plant larkspur;* delphinium = δελφίνιον:—Fugeles wīse *delphin,* Cot. 211, Som. Ben. Lye. Fugeles wȳse *delphinion,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 69; Wrt. Voc. 68, 4.

fugel-hǽlsere, es; *m.* [hǽlsere *a diviner*] *A diviner by birds, soothsayer;* augur, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fugel-weohlere.

fugel-hwata, an; *m. A diviner by birds;* augur:—Fugelhwata *caragius,* Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 69; Wrt. Voc. 34, 4. v. Du Cange *sub vōce* Caragus.

fugelian, fuglian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fowl, catch birds;* aucŭpāri:—Ic fugelige *aucŭpor,* Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12, MS. D.

fugel-līm, es; *m. Bird-lime;* viscum, Cot. 194.

fugel-net, -nett, es; *n. A bird-net;* aucŭpātōrium rēte:—Fugelnet [MS. fugelint] *pendera* [= *panthēra* = πανθήρα], Wrt. Voc. 288, 77.

fugel-noþ, es; *m? Bird-catching, fowling;* aucŭpium:—On fugelnoþum *in fowlings,* Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 9.

fugeloþ *bird-catching, fowling.* v. fugoloþ.

fugel-timber, es; *n.* [timber *a frame, structure*] *A young bird;* avĭcŭla, pullus:—Biþ fæger fugeltimber *it is a fair young bird,* Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 8; Ph. 236.

fugel-træs? *pl. m. Poles* or *forks for spreading nets;* ĭcmĭtes, Cot. 13.

fugel-weohlere, es; *m.* [fugel *a bird,* weohlere = wiglere, wigelere *a soothsayer*] *A diviner by birds;* augur, auspex, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 56, 4; Wrt. Voc. 17, 13.

fugel-wylle *abounding in birds.* v. fugol-wylle.

fuglere, es; *m. A fowler;* auceps, Wrt. Voc. 285, 15. v. fugelere.

fugles *of a bird* or *fowl*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 11; Cri. 654; *gen. of* fugel.

fugles beán, e; *f. Vetch*, Gl. Mett. 919.

fuglian *to fowl;* aucŭpāri:—Ic fuglige *aucŭpor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. v. fugelian.

fuglung, e; *f. Fowling, bird-catching;* aucŭpium, Wrt. Voc. 285, 19.

fugol, es; *m. A bird, fowl;* ăvis:—Friteþ wildne fugol *it eateth the wild bird*, Salm. Kmbl. 597; Sal. 298. Fugole gelícost *most like to a bird*, Andr. Kmbl. 994; An. 497. God gelǽdde ðære lyfte fugolas to Adame *Deus volātĭlia cæli adduxit ad Adam*, Gen. 2, 19: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 14; Dan. 513. v. fugel.

fugol-cyn, -cynn, -cinn, es; *n. Fowl-kind;* vŏlucrium gĕnus:—Micel fugolcyn *much fowl-kind*, Ex. 16, 13. Fisccinn and fugolcinn *fish and fowl*, Ælfc. T. 8, 26. v. fugel-cyn.

fugoloþ, es; *m? Bird-catching, fowling;* aucŭpium:—Būton huntoþe and fugoloþe *besides hunting and fowling*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34. v. fugelnoþ.

fugol-wylle; *adj. Bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds;* ăvĭbus ăbundans:—Hit is fiscwylle and fugolwylle *it is abounding in fish and fowl*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41.

fugul, es; *m. A bird, fowl;* ăvis, vŏlucris:—Ne wæs ðæt nā fugul āna *it was not a bird only*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 23; Rä. 37, 9. Heofones fugulas hit frǽton *vŏlucres cæli comēdērunt illud*, Lk. Bos. 8, 5. Fugulum *volātĭlĭbus*, Ps. Spl. 78, 2. v. fugel.

fuhlas *birds, fowls*, Mt. Bos. 13, 32, = fuglas; *pl. nom. acc. of* fugel.

FŪHT; *adj. Moist, damp;* hūmĭdus:—Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on fūhtum and on wæteregum stōwum *this herb is produced in damp and watery places*, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 25: 39, 1; Lchdm. i. 140, 5: 52, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 26. [*Plat.* fucht: *Dut.* vocht, *n. moisture;* vochtig *damp, humid: Ger.* feucht: *M. H. Ger.* viuhte: *O. H. Ger.* fiuhti: *Dan.* fugtig: *Swed.* fukt, *m. moisture;* fuktig *moist.*]

fūhtiende; *part. Moist, damp;* hūmĭdus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fuhton *fought*, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 4; *p. pl. of* feohtan.

ful; *adj. Full, filled, complete, entire;* plēnus:—Ealra fūla ful *full of all foulness* [*impurities*], Elen. Kmbl. 1534; El. 769: 1875; El. 939: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 11; Exod. 450: Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 12; Jul. 612: 78 b; Th. 294, 33; Crä. 24: 84 a; Th. 316, 4; Mōd. 43. Æſþancum ful *filled with grudges*, Salm. Kmbl. 992; Sal. 497. Ðā beád Swegen ful gyld and metsunge to his here ðone winter *Sweyn then commanded full tribute and provisions for his army during the winter*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 24. v. full.

ful, full; *adv. Full, perfectly, very, well;* plēne, perfecte, valde:—Wyrd ne ful cūðe *he knew not well her destiny*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 26; Jul. 33.

ful, full, es; *n.* I. *a cup;* pōcŭlum:—He ðæt ful geþah *he partook of the cup*, Beo. Th. 1261; B. 628. Him wæs ful boren *to him the cup was borne*, Beo. Th. 2388; B. 1192. Onfōh ðissum fulle *accept this cup*, Beo. Th. 2342; B. 1169. Full *the cup*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 8; Rä. 24, 14. Drince þreó ful fulle nistig *let him drink three cups full fasting*, Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 13. II. what contains liquids, *A collection of water, the sea, clouds;* receptācŭlum liquīdi, māre, nūbes:—He ða frætwe wæg ofer ýða ful *he carried the ornament over the sea* [lit. *the cup of the waves*], Beo. Th. 2421; B. 1208. Ic wíde toþringe lagustreáma full *I widely disperse the clouds* [lit. *the collection of water-streams*], Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 1; Rä. 4, 38. [*O. Sax.* ful, *n. a goblet: Icel.* full, *n. a goblet full of drink.*] DER. medo-ful, meodu-sele-.

ful-, full-, in composition, denotes the *fulness, completeness* or *perfection* of the meaning of the word with which it is joined. [Cf. *Goth.* fulla-.] v. full.

-ful, -full, e; *f. -ful*, as in būc-ful *a bucketful*, hand-ful, -full *a handful*, q. v.

-ful, -full, the termination of many adjectives, as,—Bealo-ful, -full *baleful:* Car-ful, cear-ful *careful:* Ege-full *fearful*, etc.

FŪL; *adj.* FOUL, *dirty, impure, corrupt, rotten, stinking, guilty, convicted of a crime;* fœdus, immundus, sordĭdus, obscœnus, spurcus, pūtĭdus, fœtĭdus, culpæ conscius, crimĭne convictus:—Byrgen ūtan fæger, and innan fūl *a sepulchre fair without, and foul within*, Ps. Th. 13, 5. On ðīnne fūlan mūþ *in thy foul mouth*, 49, 17. In fūle wyllan *to the foul spring*, Cod. Dipl. 724; A. D. 1016; Kmbl. iii. 367, 13: 366, 31. Þurh fūle synne *through foul sin*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 33; Cri. 1483. Ne nāht fūles ne þicge *nec immundum quidquam comĕdas*, Jud. 13, 4. Wið fūlne gālscipe *against foul lasciviousness*, L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 9. Ascūnige man swíðe fūle forligra *let foul fornications be earnestly shunned*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15. Swā fūle swā gāt *as foul as goats*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231. Fūl wín *spurcum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 127; Wrt. Voc. 27, 54. Ic eom wyrslicre ðonne ðes wudu fūla *I am viler than this rotten wood*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 33; Rä. 41, 48. Fūl fýr of heora mūþe blāwende *de ōre ignem pūtĭdum efflantes*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 41: 5, 12; S. 630, 12. Ic fūlre eom ðonne ðis fen swearte, ðæt hēr yfle adelan stinceþ *I am fouler than this black fen, that here smells badly of filth*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 32; Rä. 41, 31. Gif se mynetere fūl wurþe *if the minter be guilty*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 20: v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 14. Gif he ðonne fūl wurþe *if he then be convicted*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 19: i. 2; Th. i. 282, 21: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 6. [*Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc.* foul: *Laym.* ful, fule: *Orm.* fule: *Plat.* vuul, ful, fuul: *Frs.* fuwle, fule: *O. Frs.* ful: *Dut.* vuil: *Ger.* faul: *M. H. Ger.* vūl: *O. H. Ger.* fūl: *Goth.* fuls: *Dan.* fuul: *Swed.* ful: *Icel.* fúll: *Lat.* pūter *foul, putrid: Lith.* pū-lei *putrid matter: Sansk.* pūti *putrid;* from the root pūy *to become foul* or *putrid.*]

FŪL, es; *n. Foulness, impurity, guilt, offence, fault;* illŭvies, impūrĭtas, culpa:—Fūl and wydel *illŭvies*, Cot. 105. Ealra fūla ful *full of all foulness* [*impurities*], Elen. Kmbl. 1534; El. 769. Ðār ænig þing fūles neáh ne cume *where nothing foul* [*of foulness*] *may come near*, L. Edg. C. 42; Th. ii. 252, 25. Se ðe ðæs fācnes and ðæs fūles gewita sý *he who is privy to the crime and the guilt*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 22. Sleá man of ða hand ðe he ðæt fūl mid worhte *let the hand be struck off with which he wrought that offence*, i. 14; Th. i. 206, 21. v. fūl *foul; adj.*

fūl, es; *m. A convicted offender;* reus, qui scĕlĕris damnātus est:—Ðæt hý ne fūl nāwār friðian ne feormian *nor that they anywhere protect or harbour a convicted offender*, L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25. Be ðon ðe fūl friðiaþ *concerning those who protect a convicted offender*, 8 titl; Th. i. 164, 1. v. fūl; *adj.*

fūl, e; *f.* fūle, an; *f. A foul, common* or *unconsecrated place, a highway where criminals were buried;* lŏcus profānus:—Sleá mon hine and on fūl lecge *let him be slain and be laid in a common place*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 2. Hine man on fūlan lecge *let one lay him in a common place*, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. v. Th. L. Gl.

ful-æðele *full noble, very noble.* v. full-æðele.

ful-bealdlīce, -baldlīce; *adv. Full boldly, very boldly;* audācissĭme:—Ðe ðīnes sīþes fulbealdlīce biddaþ *who full boldly pray for thy coming*, Ps. Th. 68, 7. He fulbaldlīce beornas lǽrde *he exhorted the warriors full boldly*, Byrht. Th. 140, 60; By. 311.

fūl-beám; *gen.* fūlan beámes; *m. The black alder;* alnus nigra, rhamnus frangŭla:—Wyl on wætere fūlan beámes rinde *boil in water black alder rind*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12.

ful-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten; *v. intrans. To burst fully* or *thoroughly;* plēne rumpi, Off. Reg. 3.

ful-bētan, full-bētan; *p.* -bētte; *pp.* -bēted *To make full amends, give satisfaction;* pĕnĭtus compensāre, sātisfăcĕre:—Ðæt he fulbēte *till he make full amends*, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 29.

ful-blāc; *adj.* [blāc I. *bright, shining*] *Full bright, very bright;* prælūcidus:—On fulblācne beám *on the very bright tree*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 4; Dōm. 66.

ful-blīðe *full glad, very joyful.* v. full-blīðe.

ful-boren; *part. Full-born, noble-born;* nōbĭlis nātu:—Mid eahta and feówertig fulborenra þegena *with eight and forty noble-born thanes*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 4.

ful-bōt *full amends;* plēna compensātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ful-brecan; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break entirely, violate;* pĕnĭtus frangĕre, violāre:—Se ðe āðor fulbrece *he who violates either*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21.

ful-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [ful *full*, brice *a breaking, breach*] *A full* or *entire breach of the peace;* plēna pācis violātio:—Gif fulbrice wyrþe *si plēna pācis violātio fiĕret*, L. E. B. 4, 6, 7; Th. ii. 240, 17, 23; 242, 3. Fulbryce, 5, 8; Th. ii. 240, 20; 242, 6.

ful-cāflīce *full quickly, very eagerly.* v. full-cāflīce.

ful-clǽne; *adj. Full clean, very pure;* purissĭmus:—Ic ðīne gewitnesse wāt fulclǽne *I know thy testimonies* [*are*] *very pure*, Ps. Th. 118, 14.

ful-cūþ, full-cūþ; *adj. Full known, well known, famous, public;* bĕne nōtus, insignis, publĭcus:—On fulcūþum gemynde *in famous memory*, Ælfc. T. 21, 1. Bī fulcūþum strǽtum *juxta publĭcos viārum transĭtus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4, note, MS. T: Nar. 2, 15.

ful-cyrten; *adj. Very beautiful;* pulcherrĭmus:—Fulcyrtenu ceorles dōhtor *a churl's very beautiful daughter*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 16; Rä. 26, 6.

ful-dōn; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dydon; *pp.* -dōn *To do fully, satisfy;* plēne ăgĕre, satisfăcĕre, R. Ben. 44.

ful-dysig *very foolish* or *ignorant.* v. full-dysig.

ful-dyslīce; *adv. Very foolishly;* stultissĭme:—Se Godes cunnaþ fuldyslīce *he tempteth God very foolishly*, Salm. Kmbl. 455; Sal. 228.

ful-earmlīce; *adv. Full miserably, very wretchedly;* miserrĭme:—Sum sceal fulearmlīce ealdre linnan *one shall full miserably lose his life*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 20; Vy. 54.

ful-eáðe, full-eáðe; *adv. Full easily, very easily;* facillĭme:—Ða men ðe habbaþ unhāle eágan ne māgon fuleáðe lōcian ongeán ða sunnan *the men who have weak eyes cannot very easily look at the sun*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 27.

ful-endian *to end fully, complete.* v. full-endian.

ful-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To explain;* explicāre:—Ic fulfealde *explĭco*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 52.

ful-fleón *to flee fully or completely, flee away.* v. full-fleón.

ful-fremedlíce, full-fremedlíce; *adv. Fully, completely, perfectly;* perfecte:—Ne mæg nān gesceaft fulfremedlíce understandan ymbe God *no creature can perfectly understand about God,* Homl. Th. i. 10, 2, 4.

ful-fremednys, full-fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Fulfilment, perfection;* perfectio:—Hwǽr is dīnra dǽda fulfremednys *ubi est perfectio viārum tuārum?* Job Thw. 167, 16. Lifde he his līf on sōþfæstnysse and on fulfremednysse *duxit vitam in justitiæ perfectiōne,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 29.

ful-fremman, full-fremman, to -fremmanne: he -fremeþ; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To fulfil, perfect, practise;* perfícĕre:—Dīnre unrihtgītsunga gewill to fulfremmanne *to fulfil the desire of thine evil covetousness,* Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 10. Ic fulfremme *perfício,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 37. He his mōd went to dām yflum and hī fulfremeþ *he turns his mind to the vices and practises them,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 20. Of mūþe cildra and sūcendra dū fulfremedest lof *ex ōre infantium et lactentium perfēcisti laudem,* Ps. Lamb. 8, 3: Ps. Spl. 39, 9. Heáhsetl his [biþ] swā swā mōna fulfremed on ēcnysse *thrōnus ejus* [*erit*] *sicut lūna perfecta in æternum,* Ps. Spl. 88, 36. Beóþ fulfremede *estōte vos perfecti,* Mt. Bos. 5, 48. DER. un-fulfremed.

ful-freólíc; *adj. Very liberal;* pĕnĭtus lĭbĕrālis:—Ða yldestan Chus and Cham hātene wǽron, fulfreólíce feorh, frumbearn Chames *the eldest were called Cush and Canaan, most liberal beings, Ham's firstborn,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 25; Gen. 1618.

ful-fyllan *to fulfil, accomplish.* v. full-fyllan.

ful-gān, full-gān; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, carry out, follow, accomplish;* adimplēre, perfícĕre, perăgĕre, obsĕqui, patrāre:—Dæt hī mægen hiora wīsdōme fulgān *that they can fulfil their wisdom,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 19. Đe hiora willan fulgǽþ *which fulfils their will,* 39, 8; Fox 224, 18. Se ne hwyrfþ his mōd æfter īdlum geþohtum, and him mid weorcum [ne] fulgǽþ *he turns not his mind after vain thoughts, and does* [*not*] *carry them out with works,* Ps. Th. 23, 4. He fulgǽþ his lustum and his plegan *he follows his lusts and his pleasure,* Homl. Th. i. 66, 11.

ful-gangan, -gongan, full-gangan; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gangen *To fulfil, perfect, follow, accomplish, finish;* complēre, perfícĕre, obsĕqui, fīnire:—God bǽdon dæt hie his hearmsceare habban mōsten fulgangan *they prayed God that they might have to fulfil his punishment,* Cd. 37; Th. 48, 27; Gen. 782. Gif we him fulgangan wyllaþ *if we will follow him,* Ors. 5, 1; Bos. 101, 15. Hit is riht dæt dū heora þeáwum fulgange *it is right that thou follow their manners,* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 35.

ful-geare, -gearwe, -gere; *adv. Full well, very well, fully, thoroughly;* sātis bĕne, plēne, pĕnĭtus:—Ic nāt fulgeare ymbe hwæt dū gyt tweóst *I know not full well about what thou still doubtest,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12: Ps. Th. 117, 28. Hió ne fulgeare cūdon gesecggan be dam sigebeácne *they could not fully tell about the victorious sign,* Elen. Kmbl. 334; El. 167. Ic fulgearwe wāt dæt he byþ wīs and mildheort *I know full well that he is wise and merciful,* Ps. Th. 135, 1: Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 1; Rä. 80, 7. Judas ne fulgere wiste be dam sigebeáme *Judas did not thoroughly know about the victorious tree,* Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860.

ful-gegān; *p.* -ge-eóde, -geóde, *pl.* -ge-eódon, -geódon; *pp.* -gegān; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, carry out, follow;* complēre, perfícĕre, perăgĕre, obsĕqui:—Dā dū lustgryrum eallum fulgeódest *when thou didst follow all horrid lusts,* Soul Kmbl. 47; Seel. 24. v. ful-gān.

ful-gehende; *prep. Full nigh, very near;* valde prōpe:—Hine man byrigde dam stýple fulgehende, on dam sūþ-portice *he was buried very near the steeple, in the south porch,* Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 38; Ælf. Tod. 19.

ful-gemæc; *adj. Very suitable;* aptissĭmus:—Dā ic me fulgemæcne monnan funde *when I found a man very suitable for me,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 25; Kl. 18.

ful-genihtsum; *adj. Very abundant, quite sufficient;* sātis abundans, omnīno amplus:—Fulgenihtsum is munuce *sufficit monacho,* R. Ben. 55.

ful-geódest *didst fulfil, didst follow,* Soul Kmbl. 47; Seel. 24; *and sing. p. of* ful-gegān.

ful-geómor; *adj. Full sad, very sad;* valde tristis:—Ic dis giedd wrece bī me fulgeómorre *I recite this lay of myself very sad,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 19; Kl. 1.

ful-georne, full-georne; *adv. Full earnestly, very diligently, full well;* diligentissíme, optīme:—He wiste fulgeorne dæt God hine lufode *he knew full well that God loved him;* qui optīme nōvĕrat Dŏmĭnum esse cum eo, Gen. 39, 3.

ful-gere *full well, fully, thoroughly,* Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860. v. ful-geare.

ful-getreów *full true, very true.* v. full-getreów.

ful-gewēpned *fully weaponed, fully armed.* v. full-gewēpned.

ful-gleáwlíce *full wisely, very prudently.* v. full-gleáwlíce.

fulgon *entered,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 27; *p. pl. of* felgan.

ful-gongan *to fulfil, perfect;* perfícĕre:—Dæt he wíslíce worold fulgonge *that he wisely perfect the world,* Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 3; Sch. 22. v. ful-gangan.

ful-hār; *adj. Full hoary, gray-haired;* cānus, albescens senectūte, Cot. 54.

ful-heálíce; *adv. Full highly, very highly;* altissĭme:—Hý singaþ fulheálíce hlūdan steſne *they sing full highly with loud voice,* Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 23; Cri. 389.

ful-hearde *full strongly, very firmly* or *tightly.* v. full-hearde.

ful-hræde *full quickly, immediately,* Bt. 22, 1; Rawl. 47, 7, note *f.* v. ful-rade.

fulhtere, es; *m. A baptizer, baptist;* baptista:—To dæm dæge Seint Iohannes dæs fulhteres *on the day of Saint John the baptist,* L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 19. v. fulluhtere.

fūlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. n. To become foul, putrefy, rot, decay;* putrescĕre, computrescĕre, corrumpi:—Dǽr is mid Eástum ān mægþ, dæt hī māgon cýle gewyrcan; and dý dǽr licgaþ da deádan men swā lange, and ne fūliaþ, dæt hī wyrcaþ done cýle hine on *there is among the Esthonians a tribe that can produce cold; and, therefore, the dead men lie there so long, and decay not, because they bring the cold into them,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 7. Mīne wunda rote an and fūledon *computruērunt et deteriorāvērunt cicātrices meæ,* Ps. Th. 37, 5: Ps. Surt. 37, 6. DER. a-fūlian.

fūlíce; *adv. Foully;* sordíde, R. Ben. 82.

FULL, ful; *gen. m. n.* fulles, *f.* fulre: *def.* se fulla; seó, dæt fulle: *comp. m.* fulra, *f. n.* fulre; *sup.* fullost; *adj.* FULL, *filled, complete, entire;* plēnus, sātiātus, confertus, intĕger:—Dæt se weorþig full sǽte *that the street was* [lit. *sat*] *full,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Be-yrnþ se mōna hwīltīdum donne he full byþ on dære sceade ufeweardre *the moon, when it is full, sometimes enters into the upper part of the shadow,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 14, 20; Lchdm. iii. 240, 22; 242, 1. He wæs full cyng ofer eall Engla land *he was complete king over all England,* Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 10. Mildheortnysse Drihtnes full is eorþe *misericordia Dŏmĭni plēna est terra,* Ps. Spl. 32, 5: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 24; Cri. 57: Cd. 18; Th. 21, 33; Gen. 333: Beo. Th. 4816; B. 2412: Ps. Th. 140, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 63; Sal. 32. Đes fulla mann *hic sātur,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 26. Mīn fulla freónd *my full friend,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 524, 35. Se fulla mōna *the full moon,* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29. Hwā is dæt ne wundrige fulles mōnan *who is there that wonders not at the full moon?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 81; Met. 28, 41. Hī gebrohton hie on fullum fleáme *they put them to full flight,* Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 18. On fullum mōnan *at full moon,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 13; Lchdm. iii. 268, 10. He gewende sūþweard mid fulre fyrde *he went southward with the entire army,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 4: 1014; Erl. 151, 4, 22: 1022; Erl. 161, 35. Be fullan *abundanter,* Ps. Th. 30, 27: Past. pref; Hat. MS. Man dā fullne [fulne, Erl. 150, 32], freóndscipe gefæstnode *they then confirmed full friendship,* Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14: 1052; Erl. 187, 23: 1013; Erl. 148, 19, 36: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 15; Met. 21, 8. Sceolon done ryhtan dōm ǣnne gcæfnan, egsan fulne *they shall suffer the one righteous doom, full of terror,* Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 8; Cri. 1370. Hāteþ donne heáhcyning helle betýnan, fýres fulle *then the mighty king shall command* [*them*] *to close hell, full of fire,* Salm. Kmbl. 349; Sal. 174. He geseah unrihte eorþan fulle *he saw the earth filled with unrighteousness,* Cd. 64; Th. 78, 13; Gen. 1292. Moises hēt nyman dæt gemetfæt full, and settan beforan Drihtne *Moses commanded* [*them*] *to take the measure full, and to set* [*it*] *before the Lord,* Ex. 16, 33. Gōd gemet, and full hig syllaþ on eówerne bearm *mensūram bŏnam, et confertam dābunt in sĭnum vestrum,* Lk. Bos. 6, 38. Beád dā Swegen full gild *Sweyn then commanded full tribute,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 2. Gif hī fulle ne beóþ *si non fuērint satūrāti,* Ps. Th. 58, 15: Ps. Spl. 143, 16. Hig fyldon twelf wylian fulle dæra brytsena *they filled twelve baskets full of the fragments,* Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Dǽr hig wǽron seofon dagas fulle *they were there seven full days,* Gen. 50, 10. Of dære tīde, Paulinus, syx geár fulle, on dære mægþe Godes word bodade and lǽrde *Paulinus ex eo tempŏre sex annis continuis, verbum Dei in ea provincia prædĭcābat,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 33. Hit is gecyndelíc dæt ealle eorþlíce líchaman beóþ fulran on weaxendum mōnan donne on wanigendum *it is natural that all earthly bodies are fuller at the increasing moon than at the waning,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 11; Lchdm. iii. 268, 8. Hwenne dæt flōd byþ fullost *when the tide is fullest,* Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 6, 16. [*Chauc.* ful, full: *R. Glouc.* ful: *Laym.* ful, uul, uule, fulle, uulle: *Orm.* full: *Plat.* vull, full: *O. Sax.* ful, fol: *Frs.* fol: *O. Frs.* ful, fol: *Dut.* vol: *Ger.* voll: *M. H. Ger.* vol: *O. H. Ger.* foll, fol, full: *Goth.* fulls: *Dan.* fuld: *Swed.* full: *Icel.* fullr: *Lat.* plēnus: *Grk.* πλήρης: *Lith.* pilnas: *Sansk.* pūrṇa *filled, full.*]

full; *adv. Fully, perfectly, entirely;* plēne, perfecte, omnīno:—Þurh tyn winter full *for fully ten winters,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25. He sæt dǽr tyn winter full *he remained there fully ten winters,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 33; Met. 26, 17. v. ful; *adv.*

full, es; *n. A cup;* pōcŭlum:—Gedrinc his þreó full fulle *drink three cups full of it,* Herb. 1, 9; Lchdm. i. 74, 2. v. ful; *n.*

-full *-ful.* v. -ful, the termination of many adjectives.

ful-læst, -læst, -læste (?) es; *m. Help, aid, support, auxilium, subsidium:*—Is mægenwīsa trum, fullésta mǽst, se das fare lǽdeþ *he is a firm army-*

leader, the greatest of supports, who leads this expedition, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 18; Exod. 554. Dæt we hæfdon æt dæm fyre leoht and fullæste *that we might have light and help from the fire*, Nar. 13, 3. [*O. Sax.* fullësti; *O. H. Ger.* folleist.]

ful-lǽstan, -lǽstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To help, aid, support;* opitŭlāri:—Ic đé fullǽstu *I will support thee*, Beo. Th. 5330; B. 2668. ✠ [ðs] fullǽsteþ [*the mind*] *gives aid*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 1; Rä. 25, 8. Him men fullǽstaþ *men aid them*, 119 a; Th. 457, 31; Hy. 4, 92. [*O. Sax.* fullëstian: *O. H. Ger.* folleistian.]

full-æđele; *adj. Full noble, very noble;* valde nōbĭlis:—Manege beoþ ægđer ge fullæđele ge fullwelige, and beoþ đeáh fullunrōte *many are both very noble and very wealthy, and yet are very unhappy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

Fullan-ham, -hom; *gen.* -hammes, -hommes; *m.* [*Asser* Fullonham: *Hunt.* Fulenham: *Sim. Dun.* Fulanham: *Brom.* Fullenham] FULHAM, *Middlesex;* lŏci nōmen in agro Middlesexiensi, ad ripam Tămĕsis flŭmĭnis:—Æt Fullanhamme be Temese *at Fulham on the Thames*, Chr. 879; Th. 150, 3. On Fullanhomme *at Fulham*, 880; Th. 150, 12, col. 1.

full-bētan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make full satisfaction;* sātisfăcĕre:—Ic fullbēte ođđe behreówsige *sātisfăcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. v. ful-bētan.

full-blīđe; *adj. Full glad, very joyful;* lætissĭmus:—Đa Philistei fullblīđe wæron *the Philistines were very joyful*, Jud. 16, 23.

full-cāflīce; *adv. Full quickly, very eagerly;* velocissĭme:—Se fullcāflice bræd of dæm beorne blódigne gār *he very eagerly plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 19; By. 153.

full-cūþ; *adj. Full known, well known;* bĕne nōtus:—On cyninga bócum ys fullcūþ be đām *in the books of the kings it is well known about them*, Jud. Thw. 161, 20.

full-dysig; *adj. Very foolish* or *ignorant;* perfecte stultus:—Fulldysig biþ se mann *the man is very foolish*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 6.

full-eáđe; *adv. Very easily;* facillĭme:—Ne meht đú fullcáđe cweđan đæt đú earm sē *thou canst not very easily say that thou art miserable*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 22. v. ful-eáđe.

full-endian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To end fully, complete, finish;* complēre, fīnire:—He bæd Cynebill dæt he đa ārfæstan ongunnennesse fullendode *pētiit Cynibillum pia cœpta complēre*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 39, note. [*Ger.* vollenden.]

full-eóde, *pl.* -eódon *went after, followed, aided*, Beo. Th. 6230, note; B. 3119: Cd. 98; Th. 130, 1; Gen. 2153; *p. of* full-gān.

fullere, es; *m. A* FULLER, *bleacher;* fullo:—His reáf wurdon glitiniende swá hwíte swá snāw, swá nān fullere ofer eorþan ne mæg swá hwíte gedón, Mk. Bos. 9, 3; *vestīmenta ejus facta sunt splendentia et candīda nīmis vĕlut nix, quālia fullo non pōtest sŭper terram candīda făcĕre*, Vulg; his clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a fullere, *or walkere of cloth* may not make white on erthe, Wyc. Fulleras *fullōnes*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 1; Wrt. Voc. 19, 12.

full-fleón, ic -fleó; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee fully* or *completely, flee away;* perfŭgĕre:—Ic fullfleó *perfŭgio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 49.

full-fremedlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Fully, completely, perfectly;* perfecte:—Nān man ne mæg fullfremedlīce secgan embe đone sōþan God *no man is able to speak perfectly about the true God*, Hexam. 3; Norm. 4, 26. Ne eart đú fullfremedlīce gefullod *non es perfecte baptizātus*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 6: 618, 38. Ærđon đe he be đām forþgewitenum gymeleásnyssum his fullfremedlīcor of dære tīde geclænsade *priusquam prætĕrĭtas negligentias perfectius ex tempŏre castīgāret*, 3, 27; S. 559, 6. [*Orm.* fullfremeddlike.] v. ful-fremedlīce.

full-fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Fulfilment, perfection;* perfectio:—Đæt ic hæbbe manege men gelæd to đæm stæđe fullfremednesse on đæm scipe mīnes mōdes *that I have brought many men to the shore of perfection in the ship of my mind*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. Đæt he fullfremednysse hæbbe *that it may have fulfilment*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 27. DER. un-fullfremednes. [*Orm.* fullfremeddness.] v. ful-fremednys.

full-fremman, to -fremmenne; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To do fully, fulfil, finish, perfect, practise;* perfĭcĕre, perăgĕre, patrāre:—Syđđan he ne mæg đæne grundweall fullfremman *posteaquam fundāmentum non potuĕrit perfĭcĕre*, Lk. Bos. 14, 29. Hwæđer he hæbbe hine to fullfremmenne *si hăbeat ad perficiendum*, 14, 28. Đæt ic fullfremme his weorc *ut perficiam ŏpus ejus*, Jn. Bos. 4, 34. Đæt he hī eft fullfremme *that he practise them* [*the vices*] *again*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 18. Swá eówer heofonlíca fæder is fullfremed *sicut pŭter vester cœlestis perfectus est*, Mt. Bos. 5, 48: Ælfc. Gr. 20; Som. 23, 12, 13. Đeáh hī on manegum þingum sīen fullfremede *though they are perfect in many things*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* fullfremedd.] v. ful-fremman.

full-fyllan; *p.* -fylde; *pp.* -fylled *To fulfil, accomplish;* complēre:—Ic fullfylle *compleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 29.

full-gān; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, go after, follow, aid;* perfĭcĕre, perăgĕre, sĕqui, adjŭvāre:—We ne mōton fullgān ūres Scippendes willan *we cannot perform our Maker's will*, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 8. Se lyđra man fullgǽþ deófles willan *the wicked man fulfils the devil's will*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 18. Sceaft flāne fulleóde *the shaft went after the arrow*, Beo. Th. 6230, note; B. 3119. Hie me fulleódon *they well aided me*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 1; Gen. 2153. v. ful-gān.

full-gangan; *p.* -geóng. *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gangen; *with the dat. To fulfil, accomplish, finish;* perfĭcĕre, fīnire:—Đæt hī mōstan đam gewinne fullgangan *that they might finish the war*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 21. v. ful-gangan.

full-georne; *adv. Full earnestly, very diligently;* diligentissĭme:—Ic mīne earfeđu ealle fullgeorne fōre him sægde *I tell all my troubles very diligently before him*, Ps. Th. 141, 2. v. ful-georne.

full-getreów; *adj. Full true, altogether true;* pĕnĭtus vērax:—We synd fullgetreówe *sūmus pĕnĭtus vērāces*, Gen. 42, 31.

full-gewǽpned; *part. Fully weaponed, fully armed;* perfecte armātus:—Hī cōmon onuppon đa munecas fullgewǽpnede *they came upon the monks fully armed*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 11.

full-gleáwlīce; *adv. Full wisely, very prudently;* sapientissĭme, prudentissĭme:—Ic mīne sāwle symble wylle fullgleáwlīce Gode underþeódan *I will always very prudently subject my soul to God*, Ps. Th. 61, 1: 72, 13: 106, 42.

full-hearde; *adv. Full strongly, very firmly* or *tightly;* firmissĭme, artissĭme:—He đone fullhearde geband *he bound it very tightly*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 3; Gen. 444.

fullian, fulligan, fulwian, to fullianne; *part.* fulligende; ic fullige, đú fullast, he fullaþ, *pl.* fulliaþ; *p.* fullode, ede; *pp.* fullod, ed; *v. trans. To* FULL or *make white as a fuller* [fullere, *q.v.*], *to baptize;* albāre, candĭdum făcĕre, baptīzāre = *βαπτίζειν*. A word of doubtful origin. It is by some connected with the verb which appears in Gothic as weihan *to sanctify*. See fulluht. Ongunnon hī men lǽran and fullian *ipsi prædīcāre et baptizāre cœpērunt*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 4: 1, 27; S. 493, 25. Se đe me sende to fullianne on wætere *qui misit me baptizāre in ăquam*, Jn. Bos. 1, 33. Iohannes wæs on wēstene fulligende *fuit Joannes in deserto baptizans*, Mk. Bos. 1, 4. Ic fullige on wætere *ĕgo baptizo in ăqua*, Jn. Bos. 1, 26. Hwí fullast đú *quid baptizas?* 1, 25. Se đe fullaþ on Hālgum Gāste *qui baptizat in Spīrĭtu Sancto*, 1, 33: 3, 26: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 30. Iohannes fullode đa đe him to cōmon *John baptized those who came to him*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 16: Jn. Bos. 1, 28, 31: 3, 22, 23: 4, 2: 10, 40. Lǽraþ ealle þeóda, and fulligeaþ hig *docēte omnes gentes, baptizantes eos*, Mt. Bos. 28, 19. Đæt he hine fullode *that he might baptize him*, 3, 13. Iohannes se Fulluhtere cwæþ, witodlīce ic eów fullige on wætere, to dǽdbōte; se đe æfter me towerd ys... he eów fullaþ on Hālgum Gāste, Mt. Bos. 3, 11; *Joon Baptist saide, forsothe Y cristene* [=*waische*] *jou in water, in to penaunce; forsothe he that is to cumme after me... he shal baptise, or cristen jow in the Holy Goost*, Wyc: Joannes Baptista dixit, ĕgo quĭdem baptīzo vos in ăqua in pœnitentiam; qui autem post me ventūrus est... ipse vos baptīzābit in Spīrĭtu Sancto, Vulg. 'In Anturs of Arther, end of 13th century, we find, st. xviii. lines 4, 5:—*pp.* Fulled *whitened, baptized: R. Glouc.* A. D. 1297; 3 *p.* Follede; *pp.* y-fulled, fulled; *s.* fullynge: *Piers P.* 1362, *Wrt. small* 8*vo. London, Pickering*, 1842, pp. 244, 322, fullynge *baptizing, whitening:* 398, fullynge *baptizing*. After this, we do not find fulled, y-fulled, fullynge; yet in *A. Sax.* Mk. Bos. 9, 3, we have fullere: *Wyc.* 1389, fullere [*or walkere of cloth*, note]: *Tynd.* 1526 and *Eng. version* 1611, fuller. Baptem and Baptym with the verb Baptise is used by Wycliffe, and Baptyme and Baptyzyn by the compiler of the Promptorium. Wycliffe also uses the 1st person of the verb I waisch in Mt. 3, 11; and the two forms of the *pp.* waischen, waischun, in Mt. 3, 6, and Mk. 10, 38, 39. The form Bapteme seems to have been introduced into the language, through the French, by Robert Manning, called de Brunne, from Bourne, near Depyng in Lincolnshire, in his translation of Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, and to have been current, with slight variation in the orthography, till nearly the middle of the 16th century = 1550. Thus the forms Baptim and Baptime appear in the version of the N. T. by Tyndale in 1526, and Baptym, Baptyme in that by Cranmer in 1539. In the version made by Coverdale and other Protestant exiles at Geneva in 1559, in the Anglo-Rhemish version made by Cardinal Allen and other Romanists at Rheims in 1559, and in the authorized version of 1611, the word is written Baptisme. This last form is also found in *Piers P.* p. 398. Ormin only uses the verb *to dip*, once:—Unnderr waterr dippesst, H. 1551. In *Goth.* and in other divisions of the Teutonic as well as in the *Swed.* and *Dan.* divisions of the Scandinavian branch of the Gothic language, a noun and verb are used expressive of *dipping*, e. g. *Goth.* daupyan, daupeins: *O. H. Ger.* douſan, douſa: *Dut.* doopen, doop: *Ger.* taufen, taufe: *Swed.* döpa, döpelse: *Dan.* döbe, daab.' Orm. ii. 626, 627. Dyppan is also used in the Rushworth Gloss. v. fulwian. DER. ge-fullian, -fulwian: un-gefullod.

fullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fulfil, perfect;* exsĕqui:—Gif gē bebodu willaþ mīn fullian *if ye will fulfil my commandments*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 29; Gen. 2317. Đonne sceal he đæt mid mildheortum weorcum

fullian *then shall he perfect that with works of mercy*, Blickl. Hom. 37, 19. Fullade 213, 16. [*O. Sax.* fullōn: *O. H. Ger.* fullén.] DER. lust-fullian, ge-lustfullian, wist-fullian: un-gefullod. v. fyllan.

fūl-līc; *adj. Foul, base*; fœdus, turpis:—Gārclifan etan ſrende fūllīc getācnaþ *to eat agrimony betokens a disagreeable message*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 25. Ansīne fūllīce habban *to have a dirty face*, iii. 204, 10, 26.

fullīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Fully, perfectly, completely*; plēne, perfecte:—Se ðe Englisc fullīce ne cūðe *qui Anglōrum linguam perfecte non nōvērat*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 39: 2, 3; S. 504, 32. Fullīcor *plēnius*, 4, 25; S. 600, 10.

fūl-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Foully, shamefully*; fœde, sordīde, turpiter:—Gif hwā fūllīce hine sylfne besmīte *si quis fœde seipsum polluĕrit*, L. M. I. P. 40; Th. ii. 276, 7: C. R. Ben. 44: Scint. 24.

fulligan, to fulligenne *To baptize*; baptizāre:—Diāconus mōt fulligan cild *a deacon may baptize children*, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 14. Gif cild biþ to fulligenne *if there be a child to baptize*, 29; Th. ii. 352, 30. v. fullian.

fulligenne *to baptize*, Th. L. ii. 352, 30. v. fulligan.

full-mannod, -monnad; *part. Full manned, well peopled*; vĭris instructus, pŏpŭlo frĕquens:—Đæt he hæbbe his land fullmannod [Cot. fullmonnad] *that he have his land well peopled*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 32.

full-neáh; *adj. Full nigh, very near*; valde propinquus:—Wæs se feónd fullneáh *the foe was very near*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 10; Gen. 688.

full-neáh; *adv. Full nearly, very nearly, almost*; fĕre:—Đū eart fullneáh forþoht *thou art almost despairing*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 16: Chr. 897; Th. 175, 39, col. 1. v. ful-neáh; *adv.*

fullnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FULNESS; plenĭtūdo, Som. Ben. Lye.

fūllnes, -ness, e; *f. Foulness, stench*; fætor:—Seó wundrienде swētnes ðæs miclan swæcces sōna calle ða fūllnessa ðæs þȳstran ofnes on weg aflȳmede *omnem mox fœtōrem tenebrōsæ fornācis effŭgāvit admīrandi hŭjus suāvĭtas ŏdōris*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21. v. fūlnes.

fulloc, es; *n. Baptism*; baptismus:—We willaþ ðæt fulloc fæste stande *we will that baptism stand fast*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 6. v. fulluht.

full-oft; *adv. Full oft, very often*; sæpissīme:—We beóþ fulloft geneádode *we are very often compelled*, Greg. Dial. pref; Hat. MS. 1 a, 19. Fulloft fyrwit frineþ *curiosity inquires very often*, Salm. Kmbl. 116; Sal. 57. v. ful-oft.

ful-longe; *adv. Full long, very long*; diutissīme:—Ða gyldnan geatu ðe fullonge ær bilocen stōdon *the golden gates which very long before stood locked*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 12; Cri. 252.

full-recen; *adj. Full quick, very quick*; citissīmus:—Đū meahtest ðē fullrecen on ðæm rōdere ufan siððan weorþan *thou, very quick, mayest afterwards advance into the sky above*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 33; Met. 24, 17.

full-slāw; *adj. Full slow, very slow*; persegnis, Off. Reg. 15.

full-sōþ *full sooth, most truly*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Lambd. 128, 29. v. ful-sōþ.

full-strong; *adj. Full strong, most rigid*; valde sĕvērus *vel* rĭgĭdus:—Wæs ðæt eall fullstrong *that was all most rigid*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 16; Sat. 322. v. ful-strang.

fulluht, fulwiht, fullwiht, fulwuht, es; *n.* [v. Grimm And. u. El. pp. 136-7] *Baptism*; baptismus:—Hwæðer wæs Iohannes fulluht? Mt. Bos. 21, 25; *of whennes was the baptem of Joon?* Wyc; baptismus Joannis unde ĕrat? Vulg: Mk. Bos. 11, 30: Lk. Bos. 20, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Đæt fulluht us aþwehþ fram eallum synnum *baptism washes us from all sins*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 29: 46, 24, 33: 48, 18, 20: i. 94, 2. Fram gyfe ðæs hālgan fulluhtes *a sacri baptismātis gratia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 10. Fulluhtes bæþ *the bath of baptism*, 2, 14; S. 518, 4. Māge gyt beón gefullod on ðam fulluhte, ðe ic beó gefullod *pōtestis baptismo, quo ego baptizor, baptizāri?* Mk. Bos. 10, 38, 39: Mt. Bos. 3, 7: Lk. Bos. 7, 29: 12, 50: L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 3: L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 19: L. Ælf. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 32: Chr. 601; Erl. 21, 11: 942; Erl. 116, 20: Ps. Th. arg. 22. Se yfela preóst ne mæg næfre Godes þēnunge gefīlan, nāðer ne ðæt fulluht, ne ða mæssan *the evil priest cannot ever defile God's ministry, nor baptism, nor the mass*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 14: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 25: Homl. Th. i. 208, 11: 306, 1: 312, 21: ii. 48, 1, 3, 4, 5: Lk. Bos. 3, 3. [*Orm.* fullhht: *Laym.* fulluht.]

fulluht-bæþ, fulwiht-bæþ, es; *n.* [full, wiht, e; *f:* bæþ, es; *n.*] *A bath* or *font of baptism*; baptismi fons, baptistērium = *βαπτιστήριον*:—Đæt gerȳne onfōn fulluhtbæþes *to receive the sacrament of the baptismal font*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 31. Fulluhtebæþes, 3, 3; S. 525, 30. Đā onfēng Eádwine cyning fulluhtebæþe *then king Edwin received the bath of baptism*, 2, 14; S. 517, 23: 1, 27; S. 491, 29.

fulluht-ere, fulwiht-ere, es; *m.* [ful, full; uht, wiht; ere; es; *m.*] *A baptizer, the Baptist*; baptista:—On ðām dagum com Iohannes se Fulluhtere *in diĕbus illis vēnit Joannes Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 3, 1: 14, 2: Mk. Bos. 6, 14: Lk. Bos. 7, 20, 28, 33: Homl. Th. i. 356, 7: 358, 22: 478, 1, 30. Syle me on ānum disce Iohannes heáfod ðæs Fulluhteres *da mihi in disco căput Joannis Baptistæ*, Mt. Bos. 14, 8: Mk. Bos. 6, 24: Homl. Th. i. 350, 31: 352, 23: 364, 6. Be Iohanne ðam Fulluhtere *de Joanne Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 17, 13: Homl. Th. i. 356, 19: 476, 27: 484, 22. Sume secgeaþ Iohannem ðone Fulluhtere *ălii dicunt Joannem Baptistam*, Mt. Bos. 16, 14: Mk. Bos. 8, 28.

fulluht-nama, an; *m. The baptismal* or *christian name*; nōmen tempŏre baptīzandi impŏsĭtum:—Hēr Godrum se norþerna cyning forþferde, ðæs fulluhtnama wæs Æðelstān *here* [A. D. 890] *Guthrum the Northern* [i. e. *Danish*] *king died, whose baptismal name was Æthelstan*, Chr. 890; Erl. 86, 27.

fulluht-stōw *a baptism-place, baptistery*. v. fulwiht-stōw.

fulluht-þeáw, es; *m. The rite of baptism*; baptismi mos:—Cyning onfēng fulluhtþeáwum *the king received the rite of baptism*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 65; Met. 1, 33.

fulluht-tīd *time of baptism, baptismal time*. v. fulwiht-tīd.

fullunga; *adv. Fully*:—Fullunga *peramplius*, Rtl. 21, 8: Jn. Skt. Lind. note in the margin.

full-unrōt; *adj. Full sad, very unhappy*; valde tristis:—Manege beóþ ægðer ge fullæðele ge fullwēlige, and beóþ ðeáh fullunrōte *many are both very noble and very wealthy, and yet are very unhappy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

full-wēlig; *adj. Full wealthy, very rich*; valde dives, ditissīmus:—Manege beóþ fullwēlige *many are very wealthy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

full-weorþlīce *full worthily, very honourably*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21, col. 2. v. ful-wurþlīce.

fullwiht, es; *n. Baptism*; baptismus:—Hū hī hine bǽdan fullwihtes bæþes *how they had asked him for a font of baptism*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30: Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, note 10: Andr. Kmbl. 3279; An. 1642. Mid ðȳ fullwihte *with baptism*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 9; Hö. 136. v. full-uht.

full-wīte, es; *n. Full fine*; plēna mulcta:—Gylde fullwīte [fulwīte MS. B.] *let him pay full fine*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 7, 9: L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 18, note 48, MSS. B. H. v. ful-wīte.

fullwon, e; *f. Baptism?* baptismus?—Fullwona bearn *children of baptism, christians*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 9; Gen. 1951. v. fulluht.

full-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To do fully, commit, accomplish, complete*; perficĕre, complēre:—Se godcunda ānweald hī tostencte ær hī hit fullwyrcan mōston *the divine power dispersed them before they could complete it*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. [*Orm.* fullwrohht *finished.*] v. ful-wyrcan.

ful-mannod *full manned, well peopled*. v. full-mannod.

ful-moneg; *adj. Full many, very many*; permultus:—To fulmonegum dæge men synt forlǽdde *men are seduced for full many a day*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 17; Gen. 728.

ful-neáh *full nigh, very near*. v. full-neáh; *adj.*

ful-neáh, full-neáh, ful-nēh; *adv. Full nearly, very nearly, almost*; prŏpe, fĕre:—Steorran hie ætiéwdon fulneáh [fulnēh, Th. 29, 12, col. 1] healfe tīd ofer undern *stars shewed themselves very nearly half an hour after nine o'clock* [*a. m.*], Chr. 540; Th. 28, 13; 29, 12, col. 2. Fulneáh [fullneáh, Th. 175, 39, col. 1] tū swā lange *very nearly twice as long*, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 42; 175, 39, col. 2. Se yfela willa unrihthæmedes gedrēfþ fulneáh ælces libbendes monnes mōd *the evil desire of unlawful lust disquiets the mind of almost every living man*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 25: 4; Fox 8, 18: 11; Fox 30, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 8; Met. 18, 4.

fūlnes, fūllnes, fȳlnes, -ness, e; *f.* FOULNESS, *impurity, stench*; fœditas, sordes, fætor:—Fūlnes [fȳlnes, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 7] eorþan, eal forwisnad *foulness of earth, all decayed*, Soul Kmbl. 35; Seel. 18. Unarǽfnendlīce fūlnes wæs upp aweallende *fœtor incompărābĭlis ebulliens ĕrat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 25.

ful-oft, full-oft; *adv. Full oft, very often*; sæpissīme:—Hie ablændaþ fuloft wīsra monna geþoht *they very often blind the thought of wise men*, L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 18. Sió wyrd fuloft dereþ unscyldegum *fate very often injures the guiltless*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 71; Met. 4, 36: Beo. Th. 964; B. 480: Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 16; Seef. 24: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 11; Sat. 152: Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347.

ful-raðe, -ræde, -hræde; *adv. Full quickly, immediately*; citissīme:—Fulraðe [Cott. fulræde] ðæs ic clipode *immediately thereupon I spoke*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 8. Fulraðe yrnende *running very quickly*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 21.

ful-recen *full quick, very quick*. v. full-recen.

ful-ricene; *adv. Full quickly, very quickly, immediately*; citissīme:—Gif he mūntas hrīneþ, hī fulricene reúcaþ *if he touches the mountains, they immediately smoke*, Ps. Th. 103, 30.

ful-riht; *adj. Full right, most right* or *direct*; valde rectus, directissimus:—Đū ne mihtest gyt fulrihtne weg arēdian *thou hast not yet been able to find the most direct way*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 8.

ful-rihte; *adv. Full rightly, very rightly*; rectissīme, Solil. 5.

ful-sārlīce; *adv. Full sorely, very harshly* or *violently*; tristissīme, acerbissīme, gravissīme:—Đæt mīn sylfes fōt fulsārlīce asliden wǽre *that my own foot had very violently slipped*, Ps. Th. 93, 17.

ful-scrid; *adj. Full quick, very swift*; velocissimus:—Is ðes bāt fulscrid, fugole gelicost glīdeþ on geofone *this boat is very quick, it glideth on the ocean most like to a bird*, Andr. Recd. 996; An 496.

ful-séfte; *adj. Full soft, very soft;* valde mollis:—Ic geworhte fulséfte seld, ðæt hí séton on *I made a very soft seat, which they sat on*, Ps. Th. 88, 3.

ful-slǽw *full slow, very slow.* v. full-slǽw.

ful-smēðe; *adj. Full smooth, very smooth;* levissimus:—Ðe fulsmēðe spræce habbaþ *who have very smooth speech*, Frag. Kmbl. 20; Leás. 12.

ful-sōþ, full-sōþ; *adv. Full sooth, very truly;* verissime:—Fulsōþ hý secgaþ *they say very truly*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 22.

fúl-stincende; *part. Foul-stinking;* fœde ölens:—Ðú fúlstincendiste hell, geopena ðíne gatu *thou most foul-stinking hell, open thy gates*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 16, 3.

ful-strang, -strong, full-strong; *adj. Full strong, very severe* or *overwhelming;* valde sævērus *vel* rigidus:—Wæs him eall fulstrang *it was all very severe to them*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 23; Sat. 226. Is ðeós þrag fulstrong *this moment is very overwhelming*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 13; Jul. 464.

ful-swíðe; *adv. Very much, very;* valde:—Wēne ic fulswíðe *I think very much*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 4; Hö. 30.

fulteman, fultemian *to assist, help, support;* jŭvāre, auxiliāri:—Sió womb sceal fulteman ðǽm hondum *the belly must support the hands*, Past. 34, 3; Hat. MS. 44 a, 21. For ðæm ānwalde ðe ānra gehwilc fultemaþ *through the power which each one supports*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 42; Met. 25, 21. v. fultuman.

ful-piclíce; *adv. Full thickly, very often, very frequently;* persæpe, frequentissime:—Heó spræc to Adame fulþiclíce *she spoke to Adam very frequently*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 6; Gen. 705.

ful-þungen; *part. Full grown, high, lofty;* celsus, R. Ben. 73.

fultom, es; *m. Help, aid, support;* auxilium, adjūtōrium:—Ðæt he done hālgan heáp bidde friþes and fultomes *that he implore the holy troop for peace and support*, Apstls. Kmbl. 181; Ap. 91. To fultome *for aid*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 12. v. fultum.

fultomian; *part.* fultomiende *To help, aid;* auxiliāri:—Sóna eft, Gode fultomiendum, he meahte geseón and sprecan *soon after, God helping, he could see and speak*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 15. v. fultuman.

ful-trum; *adj. Full strong, very firm;* valde firmus:—Sēcaþ gē Drihten, and gē beóþ fultrume *quærīte Dŏmĭnum, et confirmāmĭni*, Ps. Th. 104, 4.

ful-trŭwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To trust fully in, confide in;* pĕnĭtus confidĕre:—Ic nāt, hwí gē fultrŭwiaþ ðam hreósendan wēlan *I do not know, why ye confide in these perishable riches*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 7.

fultum, fultom, es; *m.* I. *help, aid, assistance, support, succour;* auxĭlium, adjūtōrium, adjūmentum:—Him wæs fultum neáh *support was nigh to him*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 20; Gū. 160. Fultum mín *adjūtōrium meum*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 11. Bæd fultumes wǽrfæst hæleþ *the righteous man sought their aid*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 12; Gen. 2025: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 38: 3, 7; Bos. 60, 32. Hie Mæcedoniam on fultume wǽron *they had helped the Macedonians*, 2, 5; Bos. 46, 16: 2, 5; Bos. 47, 14, 33: 3, 7; Bos. 59, 35. Syle us nú on earfoðum ǽðelne fultum *da nōbis auxĭlium de trĭbŭlātiōne*, Ps. Th. 59, 10: 83, 6: Ps. Lamb. 19, 3. Him Drihten forgeaf frófor and fultum *the Lord gave to them comfort and succour*, Beo. Th. 1400; B. 698: 3674; B. 1835: Salm. Kmbl. 882; Sal. 440: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8. Óðer éhte heóld fæder on fultum *the other kept cattle in aid of his father*, Cd. 47; Th. 59, 35; Gen. 974: 95; Th. 125, 1; Gen. 2072: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 14; Ph. 455: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 27: 3, 7; Bos. 58, 29. Mid godcunde fultume *by divine aid*, 1, 5; Bos. 28, 5. II. *a helper, an army, forces;* adjūtor, cōpiæ:—Fultum mín and alýsend mín beó ðú *adjūtor meus et lĭbĕrātor meus es tu*, Ps. Spl. 69, 7: 70, 8: Ps. Lamb. 18, 15. He gegaderode done fultum ðe he ðá mihte *he gathered what forces he then could*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 1: 2, 5; Bos. 46, 27. He mid his fultume næs *he was not with his army*, 2, 5; Bos. 48, 15, 22: 3, 7; Bos. 59, 18. DER. feorm-fultum, mann-.

fultuman, fultumian, fultomian, fulteman, fultemian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To help, assist, aid, support;* jŭvāre, adjŭvāre, auxiliāri, fāvēre:—Hí woldon me má fultumian *me pōtius jŭvāre vellent*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 9: Ps. Th. 118, 114. Ic fultumige *auxĭlior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 61: *fāveo*, 26, 5; Som. 28, 66. Me God fultumeþ *Deus adjŭvat me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4: 88, 18. We eów fultumiaþ *we will aid you*, Chr. Erl. 3, 12. Him náuðer ne fēt ne fíðeras ne fultumaþ *neither feet nor wings support them*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26. Me ðíne dómas dǽdum fulþumiaþ *jūdĭcia tua adjŭvābunt me*, Ps. Th. 118, 175. Fultumode Beorhtríc Offan *Beorhtric assisted Offa*, Chr. 836; Erl. 64, 32. Ðet hí him fultumedon *that they would aid them*, 868; Erl. 73, 22. DER. ge-fultuman, -fultumian, to-, to-ge-.

fultumend, fultumiend, es; *m.* [fultumende, fultumiende, *part. of* fultuman, fultumian] *A helper, assistant, co-operator;* adjūtor, cooperātor:—Ðe his gefera wæs and fultumend ðæs godcundan wordes *qui cŏmes ĭtĭnĕris illi et co-ŏpĕrātor verbi*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 12. Ðonne bið eádig ðe him séror wæs Iacobes God geára fultumiend *beātus, cŭjus Deus Iacob adjūtor ejus*, Ps. Th. 145, 4: 70, 3: Ps. Lamb. 70, 7: Bd. pref; S. 471, 22.

fultum-leás; *adj. Without help, helpless;* sine auxĭlio:—Ðæt hí tó raðe woldon fultumleáse beón æt hiora bearnteámum *that they would very soon be without help from their posterity*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 18.

ful-unrót *full sad, very unhappy.* v. full-unrót.

ful-wacor; *adj. Full watchful, very watchful;* pervigil, vigĭlans, Off. Reg. 5.

ful-wærlíc; *adj. Full wary, very cautious* or *prudent;* valde circumspectus vel cautus, prudentissimus:—Ys hit fulwærlíc *it is very prudent*, Gen. 41, 33.

ful-wélig *full wealthy, very rich.* v. full-wélig.

fulwere, es; *m. A baptist;* baptista, Menol. v. fulluhtere.

fulwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To baptize;* baptīzāre:—Fulwiaþ folc under róderum *baptize the people under the firmament*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 23; Cri. 484. Hwæt fulwastu *quid baptizas*, Jn. Sk. Rush. 1, 25. Fulwande, fulwende *baptizans*, Lind. and Rush. 3, 23. Fulwad beón *baptizāri*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 28. Fulwod beón, 1, 27; S. 493, 2, note. [*Laym.* fulwen.] v. fullian.

ful-wíde; *adv. Full widely, all around, round about;* circumcirca:—Lóca fulwíde ofer londbúende *look all around over the land-dwellers*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 23; Sat. 684: Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 13; Kl. 46. Wælhreówes [Neróne] gewéd wæs fulwíde cúþ *the madness of the cruel [Nero] was full widely known*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 10; Met. 9, 5.

fulwiht, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—Wæs mid ðý fólce fulwiht hæfen *baptism was raised up among the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 3285; An. 1645. Fulwihtes bæþ *the bath of baptism*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 17: Chr. 604; Erl. 20, 18: Cd. 225; Th. 299, 8; Sat. 546: Elen. Kmbl. 978; El. 490. Bútan fulwihte *without baptism*, L. In. 2; Th. i. 102, 20: Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 13: 661; Erl. 34, 16. Ceadwalla fór to Rôme, and fulwihte onféng from ðam pápan *Ceadwalla went to Rome, and received baptism from the pope*, Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 6: 878; Erl. 80, 18: Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 3; Seel. 86: Andr. Kmbl. 3258; An. 1632: Elen. Kmbl. 383; El. 192. Iohannes wæs bodiende dǽdbóte fulwiht *fuit Joannes prædĭcans baptismum pœnĭtentiæ*, Mk. Bos. 1, 4: Chr. 565; Erl. 19, 6: 606; Erl. 20, 26: 661; Erl. 34, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 3268; An. 1637. Þurh fulwihte *through baptism*, Elen. Kmbl. 344; El. 172. Fulwihta calica *baptismata calicum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 4. v. fulluht.

fulwiht-bæþ, es; *n.* [MS. ful-wihte; bæþ, es; *n.*] *A bath* or *font of baptism;* baptismi fons:—Mon ðæt cild brohte to ðam hálgan þweále fulwihtebæþes *they brought the child to the holy washing of the baptismal font*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 18.

fulwiht-ere, es; *m. A baptizer, the Baptist;* baptista:—Ne arás māra Iohanne Fulwihtere *non surrexit mājor Joanne Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 11, 11. Iohannes Fulwihteres *Joannis Baptistæ*, 11, 12. v. fulluhtere.

fulwiht-fæder, es; *m. A baptizer:*—Sancte Iohannes, Cristes fulwihtfæder *St. John, Christ's baptizer*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 17.

fulwiht-hád, es; *m. A baptismal vow:*—Ðæt hie heora fulwihrhádas wel gehealdan *that they keep well their baptismal vows*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26.

fulwihðe *baptism*, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 9. v. fulluht.

fulwiht-stow, e; *f. A baptism-place, baptistery;* baptismātis lŏcus, baptistērium:—Ne wǽron cyrican getimbrede, ne fulwihtstowe *churches were not built, nor baptism-places* [baptistēria], Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 16.

fulwiht-tíd, e; *f. Time of baptism, baptismal time;* baptismātis tempus:—Fulwiht-tíd [MS. -tiid] ēces Drihtnes to us cymeþ *the baptismal time of the eternal Lord comes to us*, Menol. Fox 22; Men. 11.

fulwiht-wer, es; *m. A baptist:*—Seó gebyrd Sancte Iohannes ðæs fulwiht-weres *the birthday of St. John the Baptist*, Blickl. Homl. 161, 6.

ful-wíte, full-wíte, es; *n. A full fine;* plēna mulcta:—Gielde he fulwíte [fullwíte MSS. B. H.] *let him pay the full fine*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 18: 72; Th. i. 148, 8: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 9, note 18, MS. G.

fulwod *baptized*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 2, note; *pp. of* fulwian.

ful-wrætlíce; *adv. Full wondrously, very wonderfully;* mirissime:—Ðæt me on gescyldrum scínan mótan fulwrætlíce wundne loccas *that on my shoulders curled locks may shine very wonderfully*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 6; Rä. 41, 104.

fulwuht, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—Hér Birínus bisceop bodude West-Seaxum fulwuht *in this year* [A. D. 634] *bishop Birinus preached baptism to the West-Saxons*, Chr. 634; Erl. 24, 9. v. fulluht.

ful-wurþlíce, full-weorþlíce; *adv. Full worthily, very honourably;* dignissime:—Hine man byrígde fulwurþlíce [fullweorþlíce, Th. 294, 21, col. 2], swá he wyrðe wæs *they buried him very honourably, as he was worthy*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 22, col. 1.

ful-wyrcan, full-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To do fully, accomplish, commit;* perfĭcĕre:—Gif hwá griþbryce fulwyrce *if any one commit a breach of the peace*, L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 22.

ful-yrre; *adj. Full angry, very angry;* valde irātus:—He fulyrre wód *he rushed forth very angry*, Byrht. Th. 139, 13; By. 253.

funde, *pl.* fundon; *pp.* funden *Found*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 6; Gen. 1444: 122; Th. 156, 27; Gen. 2595: 174; Th. 220, 5; Dan. 66; *p. and pp. of* findan.

fundian, ic fundige; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To endeavour to*

find, tend to, aspire to, strive, go forward, hasten, intend, desire; nīti, tendĕre, intendĕre, propĕrāre:—Ic wylle fundian sylf to ðam sīðe *I will hasten myself to the journey*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 24; Hy. 4, 71: 89 b; Th. 336, 21; Gn. Ex. 52. Fundigende of ðissere worulde *hastening from this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 2. Ic fundige to ðē *I hasten to thee*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 454, 28; Hy. 4, 40. Hwider fundast ðū *whither art thou hastening?* Cd. 103; Th. 137, 5; Gen. 2269. He fundaþ to ðæm weorþscipe ðæs folgoþes *he aspires to the honour of rule*, Past. 8, 2; Hat. MS. 12 b, 25: 11, 3; Hat. MS. 15 a, 9. Hī to ðē hionan fundiaþ *they tend hence to thee*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 25, 38. Gif twegen men fundiaþ to ānre stowe *if two men are going to the same place*, 36, 4; Fox 178, 10: Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 b, 6. Nū ðū mōst feran ðider ðū fundadest *now thou mayest go whither thou desiredst*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 12; Cri. 1671. Fundode wrecca of geardum *the stranger hastened from the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2279; B. 1137. Hwæder ðū nū ongite forhwȳ ðæt fȳr fundige up *dost thou understand why fire tends upwards?* Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 19. Frióra ĕghwilc fundie to ðæm ĕcum gōde *let every one of the free aspire to the eternal good*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 4; Met. 21, 2. Swā hie fundedon *as they desired*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 17; Gen. 2493: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 11; Rä. 23, 6. [*Laym.* fondien *to seek, try: O. Sax.* fundōn *to strive: O. H. Ger.* fundjan, funděn *subire.*] DER. tofundian.

fundung, e; *f. A going, departure;* abītus, decessus:—He nolde on his fundunge ofer sæ̆ hīrĕd healdan *he would not hold a court on his departure over sea*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 2.

furan; *sulcare, scribere*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 507. v. furh.

FURH; *nom. gen. acc; dat.* fyrh; *dat. pl.* furum; *f. A* FURROW; sulcus:—Furh *sulcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 17; Wrt. Voc. 15, 17: 289, 80. Ne furh ne fōtmæl *neither furrow nor foot-mark*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7. Andlang ðære furh *along the furrow*, Cod. Dipl. 554; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 38, 34. Andlang weges to ðære gedrifenan fyrh; andlang fyrh *along the way to the driven furrow; along the furrow*, 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 22: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 21. On ða furh *on the furrow*, 356; Kmbl. iii. 409, 5: 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 23. Ðām drīum furum *in the dry furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. [*Wyc.* forewis, forowis *furrows: Piers P.* furwe: *Plat.* fore, fare, *f: Frs.* furch, furge: *O. Frs.* furch, *f: Dut.* vóre, *f: Ger.* furche, *f: M. H. Ger.* vurch, *f: O. H. Ger.* furh, furuh, *f: Dan.* fure, *m. f: Swed.* fåra, *f: Icel.* furask *to be furrowed.*]

furh-wudu; *m. Fir-wood, a fir-tree;* pīnus, Gl. C. fol. 48 d; Lchdm. iii. 327, 39, col. 1.

furlang, furlung, es; *n. A* FURLONG; stădium:—On ðæt lange furlang *to the long furlong*, Cod. Dipl. 578; A. D. 973; Kmbl. iii. 97, 32. Bethania ys gehende Hierusalem ofer fȳftyne furlang *ĕrat Bethania juxta Ierosŏlўmam quăsi stădiis quindĕcim*, Jn. Bos. 11, 18. Twentig furlanga *stădia viginti*, 6, 19: Lk. Bos. 24, 13. Se is þreóra furlunga brād *qui est latitūdĭnis circĭter trium stădiōrum*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 20.

furþ-an, furþ-on, furþ-um; *adv.* [furþ = forþ *forth*, furþan, furþon, furþum, forþum, *dat.*] *Also, too, even, indeed, further, at first;* etiam, quĭdem, prīmo:—Ic secge eów sōþlice, ðæt furþon Salomon on eallum hys wuldre næs oferwrigen swā swā ān of ðyson *dico autem vobis, quoniam nec Salomon in omni gloria sua coopertus est sicut unum ex istis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 29. He wēneþ furþon ðæt he man ne sў *he even thinks that he is not man*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 5. Ic furþum ongan būgan *I first* [prīmo] *began to dwell*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 21; Gū. 1213.

FURÐOR, furður; *adv.* FURTHER, *more, forwards;* ultĕrius, ultra, amplius, porro:—Ne gang ðū ānne stæpe furðor *go not thou one step further*, Jos. 10, 12: Cd. 223; Th. 292, 24; Sat. 445. Siððan he ðone fintan furðor cūðe *when he further knew the sequel*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 32; Jul. 606: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 3; Gen. 401. Eóde se sæster hwǣtes to lv penega, and eác furðor *the sester of wheat went to fifty-five pence, and even further*, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 22. Ðæt he ā furðor wǣre ðonne ðdre brōðor *that he was always more than the other brethren*, Past. 17, 6; Hat. MS. 23 b, 1. Ic wille furðor gān *I will go forwards*, Byrht. Th. 139, 1; By. 247. Furðor dōn *to prefer, esteem*, Past. 17, 7; Hat. MS. 23 b, 14. [*O. Sax.* furðor *further: O. Frs.* furthor, furdur *further: Ger.* fürder *moreover: M. H. Ger.* vürder *further: O. H. Ger.* furdir *ultĕrius.*]

furðra, *m;* furðre, *f. n: comp. adj.* FURTHER, *greater, superior;* ultĕrior, mājor, prior:—Nys se þeówa furðra ðonne se hlāford *non est servus mājor dŏmĭno suo*, Jn. Bos. 13, 16. Hwilc cræft ðē geþūht betwux ðās furðra wesan *quæ ars tibi vidētur inter istas prior esse?* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 13.

furðrung *a furthering, promoting, forwarding*, Somn. 2: 17, Lye. v. fyrðrung.

furþ-um; *adv.* [*dat. of* foþ?] *Also, even, indeed, at first;* prīmo, ĕtiam:—Ne furþum nǣnig nǣre on heofenum *nor was there any even in heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 27. He furþum ongan *he also began*, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 11; Gen. 1238. Ic furþum ongan *I first began*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 21; Gū. 1213. v. furþum-līc.

furþum-līc; *adj.* [furþ = forþ *forth, onwards*; furþum = forþum, *dat. to onwards, excessive?* līc] *Luxurious, indulgent;* luxŭriōsus, mollis, ventricōsus:—Sardanapālus [MS. -olus] se sīþmesta cyninge, wæs swīðe furþumlīc man *Sardanapālus the last king was a very luxurious man*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 15.

furður; *adv. Further, more;* ultĕrius, ultra:—Ær gē on land furður feran *ere ye proceed further into the land*, Beo. Th. 513; B. 254: 1527; B. 761: Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 30; Jul. 541: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 22; Gen. 2014: Andr. Kmbl. 2976; An. 1491. Ðæt ðē cyning engla gefrætwode furður micle ðonne eall gimma cynn *that the king of angels adorned thee much more than all the kinds of gems*, 3035; An. 1520. v. furðor.

furum *in furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31; *dat. pl. of* furh.

FŪS; *adj. Ready, prepared, prompt, quick, eager, hastening, prone, inclined, willing, ready for death, dying;* promptus, cĕler, pārātus, prōnus, cŭpĭdus, propĕræ morti devŏtus, mŏrĭbundus:—Se ðe stōd fūs on faroþe *he who stood ready on the beach*, Andr. Kmbl. 509; An. 255: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 7; Rä. 72, 24: Byrht. Th. 139, 68; By. 281. He ferde siððan swīðe fūs to Rōme *he, being very quick, afterwards went to Rome*, Ælfc. T. 30, 8: Cd. 23; Th. 28, 28; Gen. 443: 147; Th. 184, 6; Exod. 103. Ic eom sīþes fūs *I am ready for the journey*, Beo. Th. 2955; B. 1475: Elen. Kmbl. 2436; El. 1219: Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 10; Ph. 208. Is him fūs hyge *their mind is ready for death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3327; An. 1666. Ealle ða gemoniaþ mōdes fūsne *all these admonish the prompt of mind*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 1; Seef. 50: Andr. Kmbl. 3307; An. 1656. Ðū me fūsne frignest *thou askest me dying*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 27; Gū. 1201: 49 b; Th. 171, 22; Gū. 1130. Geseah ic ðæt fūse beácen wendan wǣdum and bleóm *I saw the hastening beacon change in hangings and colours*, Rood Kmbl. 42; Kr. 21. Gesāwon randwīgan segn ofer sweóton, fūs on forþweg *the warriors saw the sign over the bands, hastening on its onward way*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 27; Exod. 129. Wǣron æðelingas eft to leódum fūse to fareune *the nobles were ready to go again to their people*, Beo. Th. 3614; B. 1805: Cd. 151; Th. 190, 9; Exod. 196. Ic of fūsum rād *I rode from the ready* [*men*], Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 28; Rä. 88, 8. [*Orm.* fus *eager: Laym.* fuse, *pl. prompt, ready: O. Sax.* fūs *inclined, ready: O. H. Ger.* funi *prōnus, promptus: Dan.* fuse *to rush forth: Icel.* fúss *willing, wishing for.*] DER. bealo-fūs, ellor-, grund-, hell-, hin-, ūt-, wæl-.

fūs, es; *n. A hastening, progress;* festīnātio, progressus:—Se ðe leófra manna fūs feor wlātode *who beheld afar the dear men's progress*, Beo. Th. 3836; B. 1916.

fūse; *adv. Readily, promptly;* pārāte, prompte, Th. Anlct.

fūs-leóþ, es; *n. A parting-song, death-song, dirge;* mŏrientis cantus, fūnebris nūnia:—Ðǣr wæs ỳþfynde innan burgum fūsleóþ galen *there was easy to be found within the dwellings the death-song sung*, Andr. Kmbl. 3097; An. 1551. Ðū scealt fūsleóþ galan *thou shalt sing the death-song*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 17; Cri. 623: 52 b; Th. 183, 1; Gū. 1320.

fūslīc; *adj. Ready, prepared;* pārātus:—Him Onela forgeaf his gædelinges gūþgewǣdu, fyrdsearu fūslīc *Onela gave him his companion's battle-garments, ready martial gear*, Beo. Th. 5229; B. 2618. He geseah beorhte randas, fyrdsearo fūslīcu *he saw bright shields, a war-equipment ready*, 469; B. 232.

fūslīce; *adv. Readily, promptly, gladly;* prompte, lĭbenter:—Ðæt hī fūslīce gehȳrdon, ða ðe him gelǣrde wǣron *ut lĭbenter ea, quæ dicĕrentur, audirent*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, note 17, MS. T.

fūs-trendel; *focus*, Hpt. Gl. 439.

fȳfteóġeða *the fifteenth:*—Forþferde he ðȳ fȳfteógeðan dæge Kalendarum Martiarum *qui defunctus die děcĭma quinta Kalendārum Martiārum*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 36. v. fīfteóða.

fȳftyne *fifteen;* quindĕcim:—Ofer fȳftyne furlang *over fifteen furlongs*, Jn. Bos. 11, 18. v. fīftyne.

fyht *a fight, battle*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feoht.

fyhte-horn, es; *m. A fighting* or *battle-horn;* pugnātōrium cornu:—Ealra fyrenfulra fyhtehornas ic bealdlīce gebrece sniómе *omnia cornua peccātōrum confringam*, Ps. Th. 74, 9.

fyhtling, es; *m. A fighting, soldier;* præliātor, Gr. Dial. 2, 3.

fyht-wīte, fiht-wīte, es; *n. A fine for fighting;* pugnæ mulcta:—Ðæt fyht-wīte *the fine for fighting*, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 27.

fyl, es; *m. A fall, ruin, destruction;* cāsus, intĕritus:—Hȳ ðam feore fyl gehēhton *they threatened destruction to his life*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 7; Gū. 520: Byrht. Th. 133, 57; By. 71: 139, 35; By. 264. DER. hrā-fyl. v. fyll, es; *m.*

fȳlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To foul, defile;* inquĭnāre, fœdāre, contāmĭnāre. DER. a-fȳlan, be-, ge-. v. fūlian.

fylo, es; *n. A company, troop, tribe, country, province;* agmen, caterva, tribus, provincia. [*Icel.* fylki, *n. a county* or *shire.*] DER. æl-fylc, bī-, ge-.

fylcian; *p.* ade *To arrange troops:*—Harald his liþ fylcade *Harold drew up his force*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 200, 33. [*Icel.* fylkja.]

fyld, es; *m. A fold, volume;* vŏlūmen, Som. Ben. Lye. Hpt. Gl. 494.

fylde, *pl.* fyld- n *filled*, Andr. Kmbl. 1046; An. 523: Jn. Bos. 6, 13; *p. of* fyllan.

FYLGEAN, fylgan, fylgian, fyligean, fylian, filian, feligean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. dat. acc. To follow, attend, follow* or *carry out;* sēqui, inseˇqui, exseˇqui:—Dæt hearma swā fela fylgean sceolde monna cynne *that so many ills must follow to mankind*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 15; Gen. 709: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 29. Ongon se wīsdōm his gewunan fylgan *wisdom began to follow his custom*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 2; Met. 7, 1: Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 6; Phar. 3: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 24; Jud. 33. Đe him fylgian wolde *who would follow him*, Hy. 10, 39; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 39. ´He ne lēt him ēnig ne fyligean *non admisit quemquam se sequi*, Mk. Bos. 5, 37: 8, 34. Đa he on his weorcum wæs geornlīce fyligende *which he was diligently carrying out in his works*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 17. We wǽron þē fylgende *we were following thee*, St. And. 2, 20. Him fyliende *sēquentes se*, Jn. Bos. 1, 38. Ic fylige *sēquor*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 24. Đū gedwolan fylgest *thou followest error*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 25; Jul. 202. Gūþmecga him fylgeþ *the warrior pursues him*, Salm. Kmbl. 186; Sal. 92. Ic fylgde gōdnysse *sēquēbar bonitātem*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 108; Met. 26, 54. Se wrāða boda fylgde him *the fell messenger followed him*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 9; Gen. 688. Đe he ǽr fyligde [fylgde, MS. B.] *whom he before followed*, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 16. Gē gedwolan fylgdon *ye followed error*, Elen. Kmbl. 742; El. 371: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 16; Cri. 1441. Twegen leorningcnihtas fyligdon ðam Hǽlende *duo discīpŭli sĕcūti sunt Jēsum*, Jn. Bos. 1, 37. Fyle [fylge MS. C.] đū ðam *persĕquĕre eam*, Ps. Spl. 33, 14. Dæt we Godes lage fylgean [fylgian MS. B.] *that we follow God's law*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 7. Dæt hī geornе heora bōcum and gebēdum fylgean *that they strictly attend to their books and prayers*, L. Eth. vi. 41; Th. i. 326, 3. [*Wyc.* foleweden, *p. pl: Piers P.* folwe, folwen: *Chauc.* folwe: *Laym.* folien, foluen, fulien: *Orm.* follȝhenn: *O. Sax.* folgōn: *Frs.* folgjen: *O. Frs.* folgia, fulgia, folia: *Dut.* volgen: *Ger.* folgen: *M. H. Ger.* volgen: *O. H. Ger.* folgēn, folkēn: *Dan.* følge: *Swed.* följa: *Icel.* fylgja.] DER. æfter-fylian, æt-fyligan, be-filgan, ge-fylgan, under-fylgan. v. folgian.

fylgend, es; *m. One who follows* or *carries anything out, a performer;* exsĕcūtor:—Đara þinga đe he ōðre lǽrde to dōnne, he sylfa wæs se wilsumesta fylgend *eōrum quæ agenda dōcēbat ĕrat exsĕcūtor devōtissĭmus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4, note, MSS. B. C.

fylgestre; *f. sectatrix.* Hpt. Gl. 435.

fylging, e; *f. A following:*—Miþ fylginge *sectando*, Rtl. 16, 23; 56, 5.

fylging, e; *f. That which follows, a harrow;* occa, Cot. 143.

fylian *to follow:*—Fyle đū ðam *persequere eam*, Ps. Spl. 33, 14. Fylidon, Mt. Kmbl. C. C. 4, 22. v. fylgean.

fyligean *to follow, attend, follow* or *carry out*, Mk. Bos. 5, 37: 8, 34: Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 17. v. fylgean.

fylignes, -ness, e; *f. A following, completing, executing;* successio, exĕcūtio:—Dæt to gōdra dǽda fylignessum he hī aweahte *ut eos ad opĕrum bŏnōrum exĕcūtiōnem excitāret*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 33.

FYLL, fill, fyllu, fyllo, e; *f. The* FILL, *fulness, plenty;* plēnitūdo, satūrĭtas:—Drinc nū đīne fylle *drink now thy fill*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 36. Gē etaþ to fylle *comēdētis in satūrĭtāte*, Lev. 26, 5. Fylle gefrægnod *known by its plenteousness*, Beo. Th. 2670, note; B. 1333. Fylle gefǽgon *they rejoiced in the plenty*, 2032; B. 1014. Næs hie đære fylle gefeán hæfdon *they had no joy of that plenty*, 1128; B. 562. Ic sylle heora hungrium hlāf to fylle *paupĕres ejus satūrābo pānibus*, Ps. Th. 131, 16. [*Ger.* fülle, *f: M. H. Ger.* volle, *f. m;* vülle, *f: O. H. Ger.* folla, follī, fullī, *f: Goth.* fullei, fullo, *f: Dan.* fylde, *m. f: Swed.* fylle, *n: Icel.* fylli, fyllr, *f.*] DER. wist-fyll.

FYLL, fyl, fell, fiell, es; *m.* I. *a* FALL, *ruin, destruction, death;* cāsus, intĕrĭtus:—Crist is ofermōdigra fyll *Christ is the fall of the high-minded*, Ors. 3, 2; Bos. 55, 6. Æfter his fylle *after his death*, 6, 5; Bos. 119, 22. Mīne innoþas on đam fylle tolocene wǽron *interānea essent ruendo convulsa*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 31. Se bisceop sārgode be đam fylle and mīne forwyrde *episcŏpus de cāsu et intĕrĭtu meo dŏlēbat*, 5, 6; S. 619, 32. Æt fylle *at the fall*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 14, note. II. *a* FALL, *case, inflection in grammar;* cāsus, inflectio:—Cāsus, dæt is fyll oððe gebīgedniss *case, that is a declining or inflection*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. [*Orm.* fall: *O. Sax.* fal, *m: Frs. O. Frs.* fal, fel, *m: Dut.* val, *m: Ger.* fall, *m: M. H. Ger.* val, *m: O. H. Ger.* fal, *m: Dan.* fald, *n: Swed.* fall, *n: Icel.* fall, *n. lapsus, cāsus*, Rask Hald. Egils.] DER. wæl-fyll.

FYLLAN; ic fylle, đū fyllest, fylst, he fylleþ, fylþ, *pl.* fyllaþ; *p.* fylde, fyllde, *pl.* fyldon; *impert.* fyl, *pl.* fyllaþ; *pp.* fylled, fyld; *v. trans. To* FILL, *replenish, satisfy, cram, stuff, finish, complete, fulfil;* implēre, replēre, sātūrāre, farcīre, supplēre, complēre:—Dæt sceolon fyllan firengeorne men *sinful men shall fill that*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 11; Cri. 1606: 124 b; Th. 479, 16; Rii. 62, 8. Dæt he fyrngewyrht fyllan sceolde *that he should finish his former deeds*, 47 a; Th. 160, 16; Gū. 944. Ic crammige oððe fylle *farcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 36. Ic fylle *suppleo*, 26, 1; Som. 28, 29. Đū fyllest [fylst Spl.] ealra wihta gehwam bletsunga *tu imples omne animal bĕnēdictiōne*, Ps. Th. 144, 17. He heáhgetimbro fylleþ fȳres egsan *he shall fill the high structures with fire's horror*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 25; Cri. 975. Se đe fylþ on gōdum gewilnunge đīne *qui replet in bŏnis desīdĕrium tuum*, Ps. Spl. 102, 5. Hī fyllaþ mid feore foldan gesceafte *they shall fill earth's creation with their spirit*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 15; Cri. 953: Ps. Th. 64, 5. He fylde hig *sātūrāvit eos*, Ps. Spl. 104, 38. He wuldres fylde beorhtne boldwēlan *he filled the bright dwelling of wealth with glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1046; An. 523: Hy. 10, 19; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 19. Moises spræc đās word beforan Israēla folce and hig fyllde ōþ ende *lōcūtus est Moyses audiente ūniverso cœtu Israel verba carmĭnis hŭjus et ad fīnem usque complēvit*, Deut. 31, 30. Hig fyldon twelf wylian fulle *implēvērunt duodĕcim cophinos*, Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Fyl nū đa frumspræce *fulfil now the saying of old!* Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 7; Az. 42: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 24; Dan. 326. Tudre fyllaþ eorþan ælgrēne *fill the all-green earth with progeny*, 10; Th. 13, 2; Gen. 196: 75; Th. 92, 24; Gen. 1533. Beóþ đine feldas fylde mid wæstmum *campi tui replēbuntur ūbertāte*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Đonne heofon and hel hæleđa bearnum fylde weorþeþ *when heaven and hell shall be filled with the sons of men*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 20; Cri. 1593. [*Wyc.* fill, fille: *Piers P.* fillen: *Chauc.* filled, *pp: Laym.* fulle, inullen: *Orm.* filleun: *Plat.* vullen: *O. Sax.* fullian: *Frs.* folljen: *O. Frs.* fullia, folla, fella: *Dut.* vullen: *Ger.* füllen: *M. H. Ger.* vüllen: *O. H. Ger.* fulljan: *Goth.* fullyan: *Dan.* fylde: *Swed.* fylla: *Icel.* fylla.] DER. a-fyllan, be-, ge-, ongeán-, samod-: ǽ-fyllende.

FYLLAN = fellan; ic fylle, đū fyllest, he fylleþ, *pl.* fyllaþ; *p.* fylde, *pl.* fyldon; *pp.* fylled; *v. trans. To fell, cut down, cast down, throw down, destroy;* prosternĕre, cædĕre, dejĭcĕre, destruĕre:—Đā us man fyllan ongan ealle to eorþan *then they began to fell us all to the ground*, Rood Kmbl. 146; Kr. 73. Fyllan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 194. Gif đū wylt đa firenfullan fyllan mid deáþe *if thou wilt fell the wicked with death*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Ic beámas fylle *I fell trees*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 11; Rä. 2, 9. Se grimmesta hungor hī fylde *fūmes acerbissĭma eos prostrāvit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 29: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 20; Gen. 747. Đa synsceađan Godes tempel fyldon *the sinful cast down God's temple*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 27; Cri. 709. Fyll đa oferhydigan *cast down the proud*, Ps. Th. 73, 22. Hergas fyllaþ *cast down the idols*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 27; Cri. 486. [*Chauc.* felle: *Laym.* fallen: *O. Sax.* fellian: *Frs.* fellen: *O. Frs.* falla, fella: *Dut.* vellen: *Ger.* fällen: *M. H. Ger.* falljan, fellen: *Dan.* fælde: *Swed.* fälla: *Icel.* fella.] DER. a-fyllan, be-, ge-, of-, to-.

fyllend, es; *m. A fulfiller, performer;* exsĕcūtor:—Đara þinga đe he ōðre lǽrde to dōnne, he sylfa wæs se wilsumesta fyllend *eōrum quæ agenda dōcēbat ĕrat exsĕcūtor devōtissĭmus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4.

fylle-seóc; *adj. Falling sick, epileptic, lunatic;* ēpilepticus = ἐπιληπτικός, lunātĭcus:—Đȳ-læs cild sȳ fylleseóc *lest the child be epileptic*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 12; Lchdm. i. 350, 12. He ys fylleseóc *lunātĭcus est*, Mt. Bos. 17, 15. Wið fylleseócum men *for an epileptic man*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 9; Lchdm. i. 358, 21. Heó fylleseócum helpeþ *it helpeth the epileptic*, Herb. 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 5.

fylle-seócnys, -nyss, e; *f. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* ēpilepsia = ἐπιληψία:—Wið fylleseócnysse *for the falling sickness*, Herb. 61, 3; Lchdm. i. 164, 9.

fylle-wæro, felle-wærc, es; *n. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* ēpilepsia = ἐπιληψία:—Of đæs magan ādle cumaþ hramma and fyllewærc *from the disease of the stomach come cramps and epilepsy*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 25.

fyllnis, se; *f. Fulness, that which makes full or complete, a supplement:*—Fyllniss *plenitudo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16; Rtl. 100, 13. Fyllnis *supplementum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 21. Fyln's *perfectio*, p. 1, 13.

fyllu, e; *f:* fyllo; *indecl. f. Fulness;* plēnitudo:—Anféng fæmne fyllo *the woman received fulness*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 15; Rä. 43, 5. v. fyll, e; *f.*

fyllung, e; *f. A fulfilling, performing;* perfectio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fylmen, es; *n. A film, thin skin, prepuce;* præpūtium, omentum:—Gē emsnīdaþ dæt flǽsc eówres fylmenes *circumcīdētis carnem præpūtii vestri*, Gen. 17, 11. Se werhādes man, đe ne byþ ymsniden on đam flǽsce hys fylmenes, his sāwul biþ adilegod of his folce *mascŭlus, cūjus præpūtii cāro circumcīsa non fuĕrit, delēbitur ānima illa de pŏpŭlo suo*, 17, 14: Homl. Th. i. 94, 32. Fylmena *films;* omenta *vel* membrānæ, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 93; Wrt. Voc. 27, 23: Cot. 133. Fylmen *omentum*, 74; Som. 71, 61; Wrt. Voc. 44, 43. On đam fylmene *in præpūtio*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 13. Feóllon swylce fylmena of his eágum *there fell as it were films from his eyes*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 31.

fȳlnes, -ness, e; *f. Foulness;* fœditas, fœtor, fūligo:—Eorþan fȳlnes, eal forweornast *foulness of earth, thou art all rotting*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 7: Cot. 83. v. fūlnes.

fylst, he fylþ *fillest, he fills*, Ps. Spl. 144, 17: 102, 5; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* fyllan.

FYLST, e; *f. Help, assistance;* auxĭlium:—Mid Godes fylste *with God's help*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 14; Met. 23, 7: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 20. [*Laym.* fulste, vulste *aid, help: O. Frs.* fulliste, folliste, folste, *aid.* [Cf. fullæst.]

fylstan, filstan, ic fylste, he fylsteþ; *p.* [fylstede =] fylste, *pl.* fylston; *subj. pres.* fylste, *pl.* fylsten, fylston; *pp.* fylsted; *v. trans. dat.* [fylst e;

f. helþ] *To help, give help, aid, protect;* adjūvāre, auxĭlĭāri, protĕgĕre:—Ongan him fylstan *began to give help to them*, Byrht. Th. 139, 37; By. 265. Hig bĕcnodon hyra geferan, ðæt hĭ hjm fylston *annuĕrunt sŏcĭis, ut adjūvārent eos* [*that they should give help to them*], Lk. Bos. 5, 7. Him fylste Drihten *the Lord helped him*, Cd. 124; Th. 159, 8; Gen. 2631. Pirrus him fylste *Pyrrhus helped him*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28. Hĭ him fylston wel *they helped him well*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 34; Gen. 2484. Arĭson and fylston eów *surgant et vos protĕgant*, Deut. 32, 38. [*Laym.* fulsten.] DER. ge-fylstan, to-: ge-fylsta. Cf. fullæstan.

fylþ *falls*, Mt. Bos. 21, 44; *3rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

FŸLþ, e; *f.* FILTH, *impurity, rottenness;* spurcĭtia, putrēdo:—Hig synt innan fulle ealre fŷlþe *intus plĕna sunt omni spurcĭtia*, Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Wið ane cwĕnan fŷlþe adreógaþ *cum ūna meretrĭce spurcĭtiem ăgunt*, Lup. Serm. 1, 11; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 27, 29: Sciut. 9. [*O. Sax.* fūlitha, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* fūlida, *f.*]

fyl-wērig; *adj. Slaughter-weary;* cæde defessus:—Ðū hine geseón mōste fylwērigne *thou mightest have seen him slaughter-weary*, Beo. Th. 1929; B. 962.

fŷnd *a fiend, an enemy*, Ps. Spl. 40, 12. v. feónd.

fŷnd, *pl.* of fēond: Lev. 26, 8, 16: Bt. 20; Fox 72, 21: Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Lk. Bos. 6, 27, 35.

fynde; *adj. Able to be found.* DER. eáþ-fynde, ēþ-, ŷþ-.

fyne, es; *n? Moisture, mould;* ūligo:—Fyne *allugo* [= *ūligo*], Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 47; Wrt. Voc. 57, 28.

fynegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fynig *mouldy*] *To become mouldy* or *musty;* mūcescūre:—Ðæt ðæt hālige hūsel sceole fynegian *that the holy housel should become mouldy*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 7.

fynel, es; *m. Fennel;* fēnicŭlum, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 68; Wrt. Voc. 30, 20. v. finol.

fynig, fini; *adj. Mouldy, musty, damp;* mūcĭdus, uligĭnōsus:—Gyf ðæt hūsel byþ fynig *if the housel be mouldy*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 8, 13. Fynig *alluginatus* [= *uligĭnōsus*], Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 48; Wrt. Voc. 57, 29.

fyorh; *gen.* fyores; *dat.* fyore; *n. Life;* vīta:—Fīf and hundteontig on fyore lifde wintra *he passed a hundred and five years in life*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 10; Gen. 1184. v. feorh I.

fyr, fyrr, fier; *adv.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrius, longius:—Ðeáh ðū fyr sēo ðonne ðū wǣre *though thou art farther than thou wast*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33, note 7, MS. Bod. Ær gē fyr heonan feran *ere ye proceed farther hence*, Beo. Th. 510; B. 252: 288; B. 143. Fyr faran *longius īre*, Lk. Bos. 24, 28. Fyr fleón *to flee farther*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 4.

FŸR, fīr, es; *n.* FIRE, *a fire, hearth;* ignis, fōcus:—Būton he hæbbe swā scearp andget swā ðæt fŷr *unless he have an understanding as sharp as the fire*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. Fŷr *ignis*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 11: Mk. Bos. 9, 44, 46: Ex. 22, 6: Lev. 10, 2: Ps. Spl. 49, 4. Fŷr *ignis* vel *fōcus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 51. Him beforan fōron fŷr and wolcen *fire and cloud journeyed before him*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 18; Exod. 93: 169; Th. 212, 9; Exod. 536: 192; Th. 239, 22; Dan. 374. Ðæs fŷres gecynd is hāt and drīe *the nature of fire is hot and dry*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 22, 23. In fŷres fæðm *into the fire's embrace*, Beo. Th. 372; B. 185. Fŷres feng *grasp of the fire*, 3532; B. 1764. Lāgon ða ōðre fynd on ðam fŷre *the other fiends lay in the fire*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 10; Gen. 322: 24; Th. 31, 19; Gen. 487: 117; Th. 152, 17; Gen. 2521. Sỹ hyt forcorfen, and on fŷr aworpen *excīdētur, et in ignem mittētur*, Mt. Bos. 7, 19: 17, 15: Mk. Bos. 9, 43: Lk. Bos. 3, 9: Jn. Bos. 15, 6. Ne onæle gē nān fŷr on ðam dæge *non succendētis ignem per diem sabbăti*, Ex. 35, 3: 22, 6. Mid fŷre *with fire*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25. He sweartade fŷre and āttre *he blackened with fire and venom*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 26; Sat. 79: 220; Th. 284, 21: Sat. 325: Beo. Th. 5183; B. 2595. [*Wyc.* fyr, fire: *Piers P.* fir: *Chauc.* fire: *R. Glouc.* fyur: *Laym.* fur: *Orm.* fir: *Scot.* fyre: *Plat.* vür, vüer, füer, *n*: *O. Sax.* fiur, *n*: *Frs.* fjœr: *O. Frs.* fior, fiur, *n*: *Dut.* vuur, *n*: *Ger.* feuer, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* viur, viuwer, viwer, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* fiur, *n*: *Dan.* fyr, *m. f*: *Swed.* fyr, *m. a lighthouse, beacon*: *Icel.* fúrr, *m. fire*: *Lat.* prūna, *f. a burning coal*: *Grk.* πῦρ, *n.*] DER. āð-fŷr, æled-, bǣl-, heáh-, heaðo-, helle-, līg-, wæl-, wælm-, wan-, won-.

fyran; *p.* fyrde *To go;* īre:—Ine fyrde to Sce. Petres *Ine went to St. Peter's*, Text Rof. 61, 15. v. feran.

fŷran; *adj. Fiery;* ignītus:—God gelogode fŷran swurd *God placed a fiery sword*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 30. v. fŷren.

fŷran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To castrate;* castrāre:—Bāras fŷran *apros castrāre*, Obs. Lun. § 3; Lchdm. iii. 184, 19. DER. a-fŷran.

fyras; *gen.* fyra; *pl. m. Men;* hŏmĭnes:—Freá sceáwode fyra fyrngeweorc *the lord beheld the ancient work of men*, Beo. Th. 4561; B. 2286: 4007; B. 2001. Ænig ne wæs fyra cynnes *there was not any of the race of men*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 19; Gū. 961: 63 a; Th. 231, 20; Ph. 492: 92 a; Th. 345, 22; Gn. Ex. 194. v. firas.

fŷr-bēr; *adj. Igniferus*, Hpt. Gl. 509.

fŷr-bæþ; *gen.* -bæðes, -baðes; *n. A fire-bath;* igneum balneum:—On fŷrbæðe *in the fire-bath*, Elen. Kmbl. 1895; El. 949. In fŷrbaðe *in the fire-bath*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 10; Cri. 831: 22 b; Th. 61, 18; Cri. 986.

fŷr-bend, es; *m. A fire-band;* vincŭlum igne dūrātum:—Dūru onarn fŷrbendum fæst *the door fast with fire-bands yielded*, Beo. Th. 1448; B. 722.

fŷr-bēta, an; *m.* [bētan II. *to light* or *make a fire, kindle*] *One who looks after the fire;* fōcārius, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 74; Wrt. Voc. 27, 3.

fŷr-bryne, es; *m. A fire burning;* incendium:—Wearþ ungemetlīc fŷrbryne mid Rōmānum *an immense fire happened among the Romans*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 18.

fyrolian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To flash, flicker;* fulgēre:—Swilce se beám ongeán weardes wið ðæs steorran ward fyrcliende wǣre *as if the beam were flashing towards the star from an opposite direction*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 34. v. flicerian.

fŷr-ofen; *gen.* -clommes; *m.* [clom *a band, bond*] *A fire-bond;* vincŭlum ignītum *vel* igne dūrātum:—Ðis is þéostre [ðeostræ MS.] hām, þearle gebunden fæstum fŷrclommum *this is a dark home, strongly bound with fast fire-bonds*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 16; Sat. 39.

fŷr-orce *a fire-cruse* or *pot, kettle;* cūcūma, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. cruce.

fŷr-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A kind of fire;* igneum gĕnus:—Mycel fŷrcyn and mycel bryne *a great kind of fire and a great burning*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 36.

FYRD, fyrdung, e; *f.* I. *an army, the military array of the whole country;* exercĭtus, expĕdĭtio. To take part in the *fyrd* was the general duty of every freeman, even of the mere churl, but as forming one branch of the *trinoda necessitas* it belonged especially to owners of land. 'Every owner of land was obliged to the *fyrd* or expeditio; the owner of bookland as liable to the *trinoda necessitas* alone; the occupier of folkland as subject to that as well as to many other obligations from which bookland was exempted.' Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 190, q. v. *By the simple appellation of* fyrd *the land-force was to be understood.* The naval armament was denominated the scip-fyrd. v. folc-land I [*e*]:—Be ðon ðe gesĭþcund man fyrde forsitte. Gif gesĭþcund mon, landāgende, forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scillinga and þolie his landes; unlandāgende lx scillinga; cierlisc xxx scillinga; to fyrd-wīte [MS. fierd-wīte] *in case a* gesithcund *man neglects the* fyrd. *If a* gesithcund *man owning land, neglect the* fyrd, *let him pay* 120 *shillings and forfeit his land; one not owning land,* 60 *shillings; a churlish man,* 30 *shillings; as a fine for neglecting the* fyrd, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 7–10. II. *an army;* agmen, exercĭtus:—Fyrd sceal wið fyrde sacan *army shall strive against army*, Menol. Fox 565; Gn. C. 52: Cd. 146; Th. 183, 8; Exod. 88. On Faraones fyrde *in Pharaoh's army*, Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 3; Phar. 2. Claudius, se cāsere, fyrde gelædde on Breotone *Claudius, the emperor, led an army into Britain*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11: Cd. 145; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 62. Gesomnade he his fyrd wið West-Seaxum *he assembled his army against the West Saxons*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 2: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 24; Exod. 156. Fôr fyrda mǣst *the greatest of armies marched*, Elen. Kmbl. 69; El. 35. Hĭ heora fyrd gesomnedon *they assembled their armies*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 36. III. *an expedition;* expĕdĭtio:—Ðæt ic of ðisse fyrde feran wille *that I will flee out of this expedition*, Byrht. Th. 138, 16; By. 221. Ðeáh ðū mid us ne fare on fyrd *though thou go not with us in the expedition*, Ps. Th. 43, 11. Onginnaþ ymb ða fyrde þencean *they begin to think about the expedition*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408: 32; Th. 43, 11; Gen. 689: 92; Th. 118, 7; Gen. 1961. IV. *a camp;* castrum:—Fyrd *castrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 76; Wrt. Voc. 18, 28. [*Laym.* ferde, uerde, *f. an army*: *Orm.* ferd *an army*: *Scot.* ferde *an army, host*: *O. Sax.* fard, *f. an expedition*: *Frs.* feard: *O. Frs.* ferd, *f. an expedition*: *Ger.* fahrt, fart, *f.* iter: *M. H. Ger.* vart, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* fart, *f.* iter: *Dan.* fart, færd, *m. f. an expedition*: *Swed.* fart, *m. a passage*: *Icel.* ferð, *f. travel.*]

fyrd *a ford*, found in the compound Twŷ-fyrd *Twyford.* v. ford.

fyrd-cræft *an expedition.* v. fird-cræft.

fyrderung, e; *f. A preparation* or *provision for an expedition;* expeditiōnis appărātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrd-esne, es; *m. A warlike youth* or *man, warrior;* bellĭcōsus jŭvĕnis, bellātor:—In ðam ylcan gefeohte, Ósfriþ his ōðer sunu, fēr hine gefeóll, se hwatesta fyrdesne *in quo bello, ante illum ūnus filius ējus Osfrid, jŭvĕnis bellĭcōsus, cĕcĭdit*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 15.

fyrd-færeld, es; *n.* [fyrd *an army*; færeld *a journey*] *A military expedition* or *service;* mīlĭtāris expeditio:—Būtan ðysum þrīm þingum, ðæt is, fyrdfærelde, and brigcgewurce, and burhbōte *except these three things, that is, military service, bridge-work, and reparation of fortresses*, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 10. Ðæt he þreó þing of his lande dō, fyrdfæreld, and burhbōte, and brycgeweorc *ut ĭta fĭcĭat pro terra sua, scĭlĭcet, expeditiōnem, burhbōtam, et brigbōtam*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2.

fyrd-faru, ferd-faru, e; *f. A military expedition* or *service;* mīlĭtāris expeditio:—Gif hwā burhbōte, oððe brigbōte, oððe fyrdfare forsitte *if any one neglect reparation of fortresses, or reparation of bridges, or military service*, L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 8.

fyrd-geatwe, -geatewe; *gen.* a; *pl. f.* [geatwe *arms, trappings*] *Warlike trappings* or *arms;* bellĭcōsus appărātus:—Yr byþ fyrdgeatewa [fyrdgeacewa MS.] sum *a bow is a part of warlike arms*, Runic pm. 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 54.

fyrd-gemaca, an; *m.* [gemaca *a companion*] *A companion in war, fellow-soldier;* commīlīto:—Tytus asende bodan to hys fyrdgemacan, ðe wæs genemned Uespasianus *Titus sent messengers to his fellow-soldier, who was named Vespasian*, Nathan. 5.

fyrd-gesteallа, an; *m. A comrade in arms, martial comrade;* expĕditiōnis bellicæ sŏcius, commīlīto:—Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte *the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms*, Beo. Th. 5739; B. 2873. Wurdon Sodomware leófum bedrorene fyrdgesteallum *the inhabitants of Sodom were deprived of their beloved martial comrades*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 23; Gen. 1999.

fyrd-getrum, es; *n.* [getrum *a band*] *A martial band, company of soldiers;* agmen, cōhors:—Fūs fyrdgetrum *the prompt martial band*, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 6; Exod. 103. Hĕht his herecist healdan geornе, fæst fyrdgetrum *he bade his warlike band, the firm company, bear them boldly*, 151; Th. 189, 1; Exod. 178.

fyrd-hom, es; *m.* [hom *a covering, garment*] *A war-covering;* bellĭca vestis, lōrĭca:—Dæt heó ðone fyrdhom þurhfōn ne mihte *that she might not pierce through the war-covering*, Beo. Th. 3012; B. 1504.

fyrd-hrægl, es; *n.* [hrægel, hrægl *a garment*] *A war-garb;* bellĭca vestis, lōrĭca:—Helm oft gescær, fæges fyrdhrægl *it often slashed the helmet, the war-garb of the fated*, Beo. Th. 3058; B. 1527.

fyrd-hwæt; *adj. Bold in warfare, warlike, brave;* bellĭcōsus:—Dæt wæron mæro men ofer eorþan, and fyrdhwate *those were famous men throughout the earth, and bold in warfare*, Andr. Kmbl. 16; An. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 2356; El. 1179: Apstls. Kmbl. 23; Ap. 12: Beo. Th. 3286; B. 1641.

fyrdian, fierdian, feordian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [fyrd *an army*] *To go with an army, march, be at war;* proficisci, bellum gĕrĕre:—Fyrdode him togeánes *he marched against him*, Chr. 835; Th. 117, 18, col. 1, 2: 894; Th. 166, 17, col. 2; 167, 16, col. 1. Hī fyrdedon wið Ætlan Hūna cyninge *they were at war with Attila, king of the Huns*, 443; Th. 18, 30, col. 1.

fyrding, firding, e; *f.* I. *an army, army prepared for war;* exercĭtus, procinctus:—Fyrding [MS. fyrdingc] *procinctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 42; Wrt. Voc. 50, 24: 72, 71. Mid ormætre fyrdinge *with an immense army*, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 2: 194, 13. II. *an expedition;* expĕditio:—Geswicon dære fyrdinge *they withdrew from the expedition*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 29. v. fyrdung.

fyrdinga; *adv. In companies* or *flocks, by bands* or *multitudes;* catervātim, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrdleás, fierdleás; *adj. Without an army* or *force;* exercĭtu cărens:—Hit ðonne fyrdleás wæs *it was then without a force*, Chr. 894; Th. 164, 29, col. 2; 165, 29, col. 1, 2.

fyrd-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song;* mīlĭtāre carmen:—Fyrdleóþ agōl wulf on walde *a wolf sang a war-song in the wood*, Elen. Kmbl. 54; El. 27: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 3; Exod. 577.

fyrdlīc; *adj. Military, martial;* mīlĭtāris:—Hire fær is wiðmeten fyrdlīcum truman *her course is compared to a martial band*, Homl. Th. i. 444, 5: Jos. 11, 10.

fyrd-man, ferd-mon; *pl.* -men; *m. A military man, a soldier;* miles:—He sceal hæbban fyrdmen *he must have soldiers*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33.

fȳr-draca, an; *m. A fire-dragon, fire-drake;* ignĭvŏmus drăco:—Frēcne fȳrdraca *a fell fire-dragon*, Beo. Th. 5371; B. 2689.

fyrd-rinc, ferd-rinc, es; *m. A man of arms, warrior, soldier;* bellātor, miles:—Frōd wæs se fyrdrinc *skilful was the man of arms*, Byrht. Th. 135, 58; By. 140. Fyrdrincas frome *bold soldiers*, Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 261. Se com fyrdrinca fruman grētan *who came to greet the chief of warriors*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 1; Gen. 2104.

fyrdringnes *an exalting, promoting, advancing* or *furthering;* exaltātio, promōtio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrdringnes.

fyrd-sceorp, es; *n. A war-vest;* bellĭcus ornātus:—Hwīlum hongige on wage freólīc fyrdsceorp *sometimes I hang on the wall a goodly war-vest*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 25; Rä. 15, 13.

fyrd-scip, es; *n. A ship of war;* bellĭca nāvis:—Gif hwā fyrdscip awyrde *if any one injure a ship of war*, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 5. Dæt man fyrdscipa gearwige *that ships of war be made ready*, vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 4.

fyrd-searu, -searo; *gen.* -wes; *n. A war-equipment;* bellĭcus appărātus:—Him Onela forgeaf fyrdsearu fūslīc *Onela gave him a ready war-equipment*, Beo. Th. 5229; B. 2618. Fyrdsearo, 469; B. 232.

fyrd-sōcn, e; *f.* [sōcn *the seeking*] *The seeking of the army, military service;* mīlĭtia:—Dæt hit sȳ gefreód ealra þeówdóma, būton fyrdsócne, and burhgeweorce and bryggeweorce *that it shall be freed from all services, except military service, castle-building, and bridge-work*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1061; 389, 30.

fyrd-stemn *an army-corps.* v. fird-stemn.

fyrdtiber, es; *n.* [tiber *a sacrifice*] *A military sacrifice;* mīlĭtāris hostĭa:—Fyrdtiber [MS. fyrdtimber] *hostia exercītūs*, Cot. 103.

fyrd-truma, an; *m. A martial band, an army;* exercĭtus:—Swā egeslīc swā fyrdtruma *as terrible as a martial band*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 34.

fyrdung, e; *f.* I. *an army prepared for war, armament;* exercĭtus:—Beó man geornе ymbe fyrdunga *let the armaments be diligently attended to*, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 24: vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 32. II. *an expedition;* expĕditio:—On fyrdunge *in the expedition*, L. C. S. 79; Th. i. 420, 14. III. *a camp;* castra:—Fyrdunga oððe fyrdwīcu *castra*, Ps. Lamb. 26, 3. v. fyrd.

fyrd-wæn, es; *m. A military waggon;* essĕdum, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1050–1073; 430, 2.

fyrd-weard, e; *f. An army-guard, a military watch;* mīlĭtāris custōdia:—Sæweard and heáfodweard and fyrdweard *sea-guard and head-guard and army-guard*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 5.

fyrd-werod, -weord, es; *n. An army-host, phalanx;* turma, phălanx = φάλαγξ, Cot. 140. Micel stefn fyrdweorodes getrymnesse *a great sound of the arraying of a host*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 35.

fyrd-wīc, es; *n. An army-station, a camp;* castra:—Dis ys Godes fyrdwic *castra Dei sunt hæc*, Gen. 32, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 77; Wrt. Voc. 18, 29. Fyrdunga oððe fyrdwīcu *castra*, Ps. Lamb. 26, 3. Hī feóllon on middele fyrdwīca heora *cecĭdērunt in mĕdio castrōrum eōrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 32. To ðām fyrdwīcum *to the camps*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 220.

fyrd-wīsa, an; *m. A leader of an expedition;* expĕdītiōnis dux:—Sum biþ heretoga, fyrdwīsa from *one is a general, a bold leader*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 32; Crä. 77.

fyrd-wīse, an; *f. A military manner:*—Se mon se ne wære mid his wǽpnum æfter fyrdwīson gegered *qui non legitimis indutus insignibusque armis*, Nar. 9, 28.

fyrd-wīte, ferd-wīte, es; *n. A fine for neglecting the* fyrd, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14: 15; Th. i. 384, 3: Th. Diplm. A. D. 1066; 411, 31.

fyrd-wyrðe; *adj. Famous in war;* bello clārus:—Gang æfter flore fyrdwyrðe man *the man famous in war went along the floor*, Beo. Th. 2637; B. 1316.

fyren, e; *f. A sin, crime;* peccātum, crīmen:—Deorce fyrene *dark sins*, Ps. Th. 108, 14. He dære mǽgþe fleáh fyrene *he avoided the crimes of the people*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 24; Gen. 1941: Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 18; Gū. 1044. v. firen.

fȳren, fȳran; *def.* se fȳrena, seó, ðæt fȳrene; *adj. Fiery, burning, flaming;* ignītus, igneus, flammeus:—Is ðīn āgen spræc innan fȳren, sylf swíðe hāt *ignītum elŏquium tuum vehementer*, Ps. Th. 118, 140. Sió fȳrene sunne *the fiery sun*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 27. Swylce eal Finns buruh fȳrenu wǽre *as if all Fin's castle were on fire*, Fins. Th. 73; Fin. 36. Dæt fȳrene swurd *the fiery sword*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 33. Under ðam fȳrenan hrōfe *under the fiery roof*, Cd. 185; Th. 230, 27; Dan. 239. God hēt him fȳrenne beám beforan wīsian *God commanded a pillar of fire to point out the way before them*, Ps. Th. 104, 34. Fȳren swurd *flammeum glădium*, Gen. 3, 24. Fȳrene sweorde *with a fiery sword*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 17; Gen. 947: 76; Th. 95, 8; Gen. 1575. Fȳrnum clommum *with fiery fetters*, Andr. Kmbl. 2756; An. 1380: Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 7; Cri. 733. [*Orm.* firen: *Laym.* furen.]

fȳren cylle, an; *f. A fiery torch;* ignea fax, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29, note, MS. B. v. fȳren þecelle.

fyren-dǽd, e; *f. A wicked deed;* scĕlestum făcĭnus:—He is mild-heort, and manþwǽre hiora fyrendǽdum *ipse est mīsĕrĭcors, et prōpĭtius fit peccātis eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 37: Beo. Th. 2006; B. 1001: Cd. 191; Th. 237, 30; Dan. 345. v. firen-dǽd.

fyren-earfeðe, es; *n. A sinful woe;* scĕlestum mălum:—Heó nyste ðæt swā fela fyrenearfeða fylgean sceolde *she knew not that so many sinful woes must follow*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 14; Gen. 709.

fyren-full; *adj. Sinful, unjust, wicked;* iniquus:—Fyrenfulle men geworhton *wicked men have wrought*, Soul Kmbl. 179; Secl. 90. Used as a noun, *One who is sinful, a sinner;* peccātor:—Swā ða fyrenfullan frēcne forweorþaþ *sic pĕreant peccātōres a făcie Dei*, Ps. Th. 67, 2: 54, 2: 57, 9. v. firen-full.

fȳrenfull; *adj. Fiery;* ignītus:—Is fȳrenfull spæc ðīn swīðlīce *est ignītum elŏquium tuum vehementer*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 140.

fyrenfulnes, -ness, e; *f. Luxury, riot;* luxūria, tūmultus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrenian, fyrnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To sin, commit adultery;* peccāre, mœchāri:—Fyrnaþ ðus ðæt flǽschord *thus will the body sin*, Soul Kmbl. 203; Secl. 103. Ne fyrena ðū *non mœchāběris*, Lk. Bos. 18, 20. DER. ge-fyrnian. v. firenian.

fyrenlīce; *adv. Vehemently, rashly;* vehementer:—Dæt ðū tō fyrenlīce feohtan sōhtest *that thou soughtest to fight too rashly*, Wald. 35; Vald. 1, 20.

fyren-ligerian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To commit fornication;* fornicāri:—Hī fyrenligeredon on begīmingum his *fornicāti sunt in adinventiōnibus suis*, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

fyren-lust, es; *m. Luxury;* luxŭria:—Ne gēmdon hie nānes fyrenlustes *they cared not for any luxury*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 7. v. firen-lust.

fyren-pearf, e; *f. Dire distress;* nīmia mīsĕria:—Fyrenþearfe ongeat *he perceived the dire need*, Beo. Th. 28; B. 14.

fyren þeoelle, an; *f. A fiery torch;* ignea fax, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. v. þecelle.

fyrenum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* fyren *a sin, crime*] *Sinfully, criminally;* mălē, sceleste:—Bona of flāubogan fyrenum sceōteþ *the slayer wickedly shoots from his arrow-bow*, Beo. Th. 3493; B. 1744. Fyrenum gesyngad *criminally perpetrated*, 4874; B. 2441.

fyren-wyrcende; *part. Evil-doing, committing sin;* mălum făciens, peccans:—Ic fyrenwyrcende oft elnade *I often emulated evil-doing* [*men*], Ps. Th. 72, 2. v. firen-wyrcende, firen.

fyren-wyrhta, an; *m. An evil-doer, sinner;* măli actor, peccātor:—Hū lange fyrenwyrhtan foldan wealdaþ *how long shall evil-doers rule the earth?* Ps. Th. 93, 3. Đæt ic on wrāþne seáþ mid fyrenwyrhtum feallan sceolde *that I should fall with sinners into the horrible pit*, 87, 4.

fyres *furze*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 48. v. fyrs.

fyrest; *adj. First, front;* primus:—Æt đām feówer tōþum fyrestum *for the four front teeth*, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 2. v. fyrst; *adj.*

fȳr-feaxe; *adj.* [feaxe *having hair*] *Fiery-haired;* ignicŏmus:—Fȳrfeaxe [MS. -feaxa] *igniccŏmus*, Cot. 170.

fȳr-gearwunge; *pl. f. Fire-preparation, fuel;* fŏmes, focŭlāria, Cot. 83.

fȳr-gebræc, es; *n. A fire-crash;* ignis frăgor *vel* strĕpĭtus:—Đæt fȳrgebræc *the fire-crash*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 24; Gen. 2560.

fyrgen, es; *n. A mountain, mountain-woodland;* mons, saltus:—Flet [MS. fled] þor on fyrgen hæfde *Thor had a dwelling on the mountain*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. DER. fyrgen-beám, -holt, -streám. v. firgen.

fyrgen-beám, es; *m. A mountain-tree;* saltuensis arbor:—He fyrgenbeámas ofer hārne stān hleónian funde *he found mountain-trees leaning over the hoar rock*, Beo. Th. 2833; B. 1414.

fyrgen-holt, es; *n. A mountain-wood;* montāna silva:—On fyrgenholt *into a mountain-wood*, Beo. Th. 2791; B. 1393.

fyrgen-streám, es; *m. A mountain-stream;* montānum flūmen:—Đēr fyrgenstreám niđer gewīteþ *where the mountain-stream flows downward*, Beo. Th. 2723; B. 1359. v. firgen-streám.

fȳr-gnāst, es; *m. A fire-spark;* scintilla:—Flugon fȳrgnāstas *fire-sparks flew*, Andr. Kmbl. 3090; An. 1548.

fyrh *to a furrow*, Cod. Dipl. 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 22; *dat. sing. of* furh.

fȳr-hāt; *adj. Fire-hot;* ut ignis ardens:—Fȳrhāt lufu *a fire-hot love*, Elen. Kmbl. 1871; El. 937.

fȳr-heard; *adj. Fire-hard;* igne dūrātus:—Eoforlīc scionon fāh and fȳrheard *boar's likenesses shone variegated and fire-hard*, Beo. Th. 615; B. 305.

fȳr-hole; *f. Catasta*, Hpt, Gl. 310. 'Catastæ, genus tormenti, i. e. lecti ferrei, quibus impositi Martyres, ignis supponebatur.' Du Cange.

fyrht, firht, freht, es; *n? A divining, divination, augury;* auspicium, hariolātio, augŭrium:—Ođđe on blōte ođđe on fyrhte *either by sacrifice or by divination*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On firhte, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 296, 28. Æristum ođđe frumum frehtum *primis auspiciis*, Rtl. 97, 16. v. frihtrung.

fyrht; *adj. Timid;* tĭmĭdus:—On his sōþfæstnesse swylce dēmeþ on folce fyrhte þearfan *in sua justĭtia jūdĭcābit paupĕres hujus pŏpŭli*, Ps. Th. 71, 4. DER. god-fyrht. v. forht.

fyrhtan; *p.* fyrhte; *pp.* fyrhted *To* FRIGHTEN, *terrify, tremble;* terrēre tremere:—Gif līgette and þunorrāde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon and fyrhton *si corusci ac tonitrua terras et aëra terrērent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 13. Đū dōcst đa fyrhta *facis eam tremere*, Rtl. 102, 21. DER. a-fyrhtan.

fyrhþ, es; *m. n.* I. *the soul, spirit, mind;* ănĭmus, mens:—Biþ fyrhþ afrēfred *the spirit is comforted*, Andr. Kmbl. 1275; An. 638. Ic ne can đæt ic nāt findan on fyrhþe *I cannot find what I know not in my mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1278; El. 641: 391; El. 196. II. *life;* vīta:—Đū God Dryhten wealdest wīdan fyrhþ *thou Lord God rulest for ever*, Elen. Kmbl. 1518; El. 761. DER. stærced-fyrhþ, wíde-. v. ferhþ.

fyrhþ-gleáw; *adj. Wise-minded, prudent;* prūdens, săpiens, Elen. Kmbl. 1758; El. 881. v. ferhþ-gleáw.

fyrhþ-loca, an; *m. The soul-inclosure, breast;* mentis clausūra, pectus:—Wæs Cristes lof on fyrhþlocan fæste bewunden *Christ's praise was steadfastly enclosed within his breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 115; An. 58: 3138; An. 1572. v. ferhþ-loca.

fyrhþ-lufe, an; *f. Love of the soul, mental love;* animi ămor:—Ic to ūnum đē stađolige fæste fyrhþlufan *I keep the steadfast love of my soul firmly fixed to thee only*, Andr. Kmbl. 165; An. 83.

fyrhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind;* mens:—Gē fyrhþsefan mīnne cunnon *ye know my mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1066; El. 534. v. ferhþ-sefa.

fyrhþ-wērig; *adj. Soul-weary, sorrowful;* mæstus:—Seó cwēn ongan fricggan fyrhþwērige, ymb fyrngewritu *the queen began to ask them, sorrowful, concerning the old scriptures*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1119; El. 560. v. ferþ-wērig.

fyrhtnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear;* tĭmor:—Mid micelre fyrhtnesse *with great fear*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 14; Mt. Kembl. Lind. 14, 26. v. forhtnys.

FYRHTO; *indecl. in sing.* fyrhtu, e; *f. Fear,* FRIGHT, *dread, terror, trembling;* tĭmor, păvor, formido, terror, trĕmor:—Us fyrhto gegrāp *fear seized us*, Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 32: Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. Fyrhto ođđe bifung *trĕmor*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 7. Đeós firhtu [fyrhtu, MS. D.] *hæc formido*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 50: Ps. Th. 54, 4. Egsa me and fyrhtu forcwōmon *tĭmor et trĕmor vēnērunt sŭper me*, Ps. Th. 54, 5. On mīnre fyrhto *in pŏvōre meo*, 30, 25. Geblissiaþ him on fyrhto [fyrhtu, Lamb.] *exultāte ei in trĕmōre*, Ps. Spl. 2, 11. Hī mycle fyrhto onstyredon đām monnum đe hī sceáwodon and gesāwon *they stirred up much fear in the men who beheld and saw them*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23: Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 21; Hy. 4, 87. Ne him Godes fyrhtu georne ondrǽdaþ *non tĭmuērunt Deum*, Ps. Th. 54, 20: 77, 53. [*O. Sax.* forhta, *f: O. Frs.* fruchta: *Dut. Kil.* vrucht, vurcht: *Ger.* furcht, *f: M. H. Ger.* vorhte, *f: O. H. Ger.* forhta, *f: Goth.* faurhtei, *f: Dan.* frygt, *m. f: Swed.* fruktan, *f.*]

fȳr-hūs, es; *n. A* FIRE-HOUSE, *furnace;* cămīnus = κάμινος, fornax:—Fȳrhūs *caminātum?* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 92; Wrt. Voc. 58, 7. Fȳrhūses hlȳwing *caumenæ* (?) *refŭgium*, R. Concord. 11.

fyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a furrow, to plough, till;* proscindĕre aratro, Scint. 32.

fȳrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish;* fŏcum prælĕre:—Fēde þearfan and scrȳde and hūsige and fȳrige *let him feed the needy, and clothe, and house, and fire them*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 16.

fyrlen, feorlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus, distans, remōtus:—Đeáh đe he fyrlen sȳ *though he be far off*, Homl. Th. ii. 444, 9. For dære fyrlenan heáhnysse *for its remote elevation*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 15, note 7. Sum æđelboren man ferde on fyrlen land *hŏmo quidam nōbĭlis abiit in rĕgiōnem longinquam*, Lk. Bos. 19, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 14. To fyrlenum eardum *to distant lands*, Gen. 20, 13. Mid fulluhte aþwagen fram his fyrlenum dǽdum *with baptism washed from his former deeds*, H. R. 107, 14.

fyrlen, es; *n. Distance;* distantia:—For đam mycclan fyrlene *on account of the great distance*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43.

fȳr-leóht, es; *n. A fire-light;* igneum lūmen:—He fȳrleóht geseah *he saw a fire-light*, Beo. Th. 3037; B. 1516.

fȳr-leóma, an; *m.* [leóma *a ray of light, beam*] *A fire-beam;* igneus splendor:—Fȳrleóma stōd geond đæt atole scræf *a fire-beam stood through that horrid den*, Cd. 216; Th. 272, 32; Sat. 128.

fȳrlīce *suddenly*, Num. 16, 35. v. fǽrlīce.

fȳr-loca, an; *m. A fire-bond;* igneum claustrum:—Eart tū in fȳrlocan feste gebunden *thou art fast bound in fire-bonds*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 20; Sat. 58.

fyrm, e; *f. A feast;* ĕpŭlæ:—Đa Philistei micele fyrme geworhton *the Philistines made a great feast*, Jud. 16, 25. v. feorm.

fȳr-mǽl, es; *m. A fire-mark;* măcŭla igne inusta:—Fȳrmælum fāg *variegated with marks of fire*, Andr. Kmbl. 2269; An. 1136.

fyrmest, formest; *def.* se fyrmesta, seó, đæt fyrmeste; *sup. adj.* FOREMOST, *first;* primus:—Se đe wyle betweox eów beón fyrmest, sȳ he eówer þeów *qui vŏluĕrit inter vos primus esse, ĕrit vester servus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 27: Mk. Bos. 9, 35: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 35. Se fyrmesta and se betesta *the foremost and the best;* præstantissĭmus, Cot. 153. Se fyrmesta is easterne wind *the first is the east wind*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 22; Lchdm. iii. 274, 13. Đis ys đæt mǽste and đæt fyrmeste bebod *hoc est maximum et primum mandātum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 38. Agynn fram đam ȳtemestan oþ đone fyrmestan *begin from the last to the first*, 20, 8. Manega fyrmeste beóþ ȳtemeste, and ȳtemeste fyrmeste *multi ĕrunt primi novissĭmi, et novissĭmi primi*, 19, 30: Mk. Bos. 10, 31: Lk. Bos. 13, 30. Đa fyrmestan *primi*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16. Fyrmest manna *first of men;* summas, primas, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 58, 59: Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 39. Fyrmeste [MS. fyrmyste] naman *primĭtivan ōmina*, 5; Som. 4, 8.

fyrmest; *sup. adv. At first, most, very well, best;* primo, maxĭme, optĭme:—Hie feónda gefær fyrnest geségon *they first saw the enemies' march*, Elen. Kmbl. 136; El. 68: Cd. 158; Th. 197, 21; Exod. 310. Swā he fyrmest meahte *as much as ever he could*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 632; El. 316: Ps. Th. 72, 6: 106, 29: 121, 7. Swā forþ swa we fyrmest leornian māgon *as far as ever we can learn*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 5: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 6: L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28.

fyrmþ, frymþ, e; *f.* I. [feormian I. *to feed, support, entertain*] *A receiving to food, harbouring, an entertainment;* receptio ad victum, susceptio:—Đis syndon đa gerihta đe se cyning āh ofer ealle men; đæt is ... and flȳmena fyrmþe *these are the rights which the king possesses over all men; that is ... and* [*the penalty for*] *the harbouring of fugitives*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14. Ælc mon mōt onsacan fyrmþe *every man*

may deny entertainment, L. Ih. 46; Th. i. 132, 1, note 3, MSS. B, H. II. [feormian **III.** *to cleanse*] *A cleansing, washing;* ablūtio, baptisma = *βάπτισμα*:—Calica fyrnþa *cālicum baptismāta*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4: Hpt. Gl. 420.

FYRN; *adj. Ancient, old;* antiquus, priscus:—Fyrn forþgesceaft *the ancient creation*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 4; Rä. 81, 9. [*O. Sax.* fern: *Ger.* firn, firne: *M. H. Ger.* virne: *O. H. Ger.* firni: *Goth.* fairneis: *Swed.* forn *only in compounds;* as, forn-ålder, *m. antiquity: Icel.* forn: *Lith.* pernay *anni priōris.*]

fyrn; *adv. Formerly, long ago, of old;* ōlim, prīdem, antiquĭtus:—Hū mæg ic ðæt findan ðæt swā fyrn gewearþ *how can I find that which happened so long ago?* Elen. Kmbl. 1261; El. 632: 1279; El. 641. Ðæt he bibūgan mæge ðone bitran drync ðone Eue fyrn Adame geaf *that he may escape the bitter drink which Eve of old gave to Adam*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 11; Gū. 841: 47 a; Th. 160, 20; Gū. 946: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 11; Gen. 2696. [*O. Sax.* forn, furn: *O. H. Ger.* forn *prius, ōlim.*] DER. ge-fyrn, un-.

fyrn-dagas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Days of old, ancient days;* priscæ dies:—Ðis is se ilca God ðone on fyrndagum fæderas cūðon *this is the same God whom your fathers knew in days of old*, Andr. Kmbl. 1503; An. 753: 1951; An. 978: Cd. 223; Th. 293, 31; Sat. 463. Swā hine fyrndagum worhte wǣpna smiþ *as the armourer wrought it in ancient days*, Beo. Th. 2907; B. 1451. [*Laym.* i furn daȝen: *O. Sax.* an furndagun.]

fyrn-geár, es; *n. A former* or *by-gone year;* priscus *vel* prætĕrĭtus annus:—Fyrngeárum frōd *old with by-gone years*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 3; Ph. 219: Menol. Fox 483; Gn. C. 12. [*Piers P.* fernycre.]

fyrn-geára; *adv.* [*gen. pl. of* -geár] *In by-gone years, of old time;* ōlim, antiquĭtus, Ps. Th. 94, 9.

fyrn-geflit, es; *n. An ancient strife, old conflict;* vĕtus lis *vel* rixa:—þurh fyrngeflit *through the old conflict*, Elen. Kmbl. 1804; El. 904. Hī guldon hyra fyrngeflītu fāgum swyrdum *they requited their ancient strifes with stained swords*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 17; Jud. 264.

fyrn-geflíta, an; *m. An enemy of old;* antiquus inīmicus:—Būtan his fyrngeflītan *except to his enemy of old*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 25; Ps. 34.

fyrn-gemynd, es; *n. An ancient reminiscence;* antiqua mĕmŏria:—Ða ðe fyrngemynd mid Iudēum gearwast cūðon *they who best knew the old memories among the Jews*, Elen. Kmbl. 654; El. 327.

fyrn-gesceap, es; *n. A decree of old;* ōlim constĭtūtum:—Ne wāt ænig hū ða wīsan sind wundorlīce, fæger fyrngesceap, ymb ðæs fugles gebyrd *not any knows how the conditions are wondrous, the fair decree of old, concerning the bird's birth*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 15; Ph. 360.

fyrn-gesetu; *pl. n. Ancient seats, a former dwelling-place;* pristinum dŏmicĭlium:—Oþ-ðæt fyrngesetu eft gesēceþ *till it again seeks its ancient seats*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 5; Ph. 263.

fyrn-gestreón, es; *n. An ancient treasure;* antīquus thesaurus:—Full fyrngestreóna *full of ancient treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 64; Sal. 32, MS. B.

fyrn-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work;* priscum *vel* jam diu perfectum ŏpus:—Ær ðon endige frōd fyrngeweorc *before his wise ancient work shall end*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 14; Ph. 48: 57 a; Th. 204, 9; Ph. 95: Andr. Kmbl. 1473; An. 738. Freá sceáwode fyra fyrngeweorc *the lord beheld the ancient work of men*, Beo. Th. 4561; B. 2286.

fyrn-gewinn, es; *n. An ancient war;* vĕtus pugna:—On ðæm wæs ōr writen fyrngewinnes *on which was engraved the origin of the ancient war*, Beo. Th. 3382; B. 1689.

fyrn-gewrit, -gewryt, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -gewritu, -gewrito; *n. An ancient writing, old scripture;* vĕtus *vel* prisca scriptūra:—Ðý-læs toworpen sien frōd fyrngewritu *lest the wise old scriptures should be overturned*, Elen. Kmbl. 861; El. 431. Ða ðe fyrngewritu sēlest cunnen *those who best know the ancient writings*, 746; El. 373: 1117; El. 560. þurh fyrngewrito *through ancient writings*, 309; El. 155. On callum ðām fyrngewrytum *in all the ancient writings*, Salm. Kmbl. 15; Sal. 8.

fyrn-gewyrht, es; *n. A former work;* ōlim factum:—Ðæt he fyrngewyrht fyllan sceolde *that he should finish his former work*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 15; Gū. 944.

fyrn-gid, -gidd, es; *n. An old prophecy;* vĕtus prŏphētia:—Fyrngidda frōd *prudent in old prophecies*, Elen. Kmbl. 1079; El. 542.

fyrnlan, he fyrnaþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To revile;* calumniāri:—Fyrnaþ ðus ðæt flǽschord *thus it* [*the soul*] *shall revile the flesh*, Soul Kmbl. 203; Seel. 103. v. firenlan.

fyrn-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of yore;* qui ōlim vixit:—Geseah he fyrnmanna fatu *he saw vessels of men of yore*, Beo. Th. 5515; B. 2761.

fyrn-sceaða, an; *m. An old enemy* or *fiend;* antiquus inīmicus:—Fāh fyrnsceaða *a hostile fiend*, Andr. Kmbl. 2691; An. 1348.

fyrn-streámas; *pl. m. Ancient streams, the ocean;* prisca fluenta, oceānus:—Fyrnstreáma geflotan *to the ocean-floater*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 17; Wal. 7.

fyrn-syn, -synn, e; *f. A sin of yore;* priscum peccātum:—Fyrnsynna fruma *the author of sins of yore*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 9; Jul. 347.

fyrnum; *adv. With horror, horribly, intensely;* horrĭbĭlĭter:—Ðonne cymþ forst fyrnum cald *then cometh frost intensely cold*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316: 38; Th. 50, 16; Gen. 809. v. firnum.

fyrn-weorc, es; *n. An ancient work, the creation;* priscum ŏpus, creātio:—Fyrnweorca Freá *Lord of creation*, Andr. Kmbl. 2819; An. 1412: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 20; Cri. 579.

fyrn-wita, -wiota, -weota, an; *m. An ancient sage, old counsellor, prophet;* antiquus săpiens:—Frōd fyrnwiota *a wise old counsellor*, Elen. Kmbl. 875; El. 438. Dauid cyning, frōd fyrnweota *king David, the prudent prophet*, 685; El. 343. Wæs frōdan fyrnwitan feorh ūþgenge *life was departed from the wise old counsellor*, Beo. Th. 4252; B. 2123. Frōde fyrnweotan *wise ancient sages*, Andr. Kmbl. 1567; An. 785. Wæs se wītedōm þurh fyrnwitan sungen *the prophecy was sung by old seers*, Elen. Kmbl. 2305; El. 1154.

fýr-panne, an; *f.* [fýr *fire*, panne *a pan*] *A fire-pan, chafing-dish, pan for burning odoriferous herbs;* batillum, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 95; Wrt. Voc. 25, 35.

fyrr; *adv.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrius, longius:—We usse gesihþ fyrr upp ahōfan *longius visum lĕvāvīmus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 32: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 3, 11; Lchdm. iii. 236, 9: Cd. 122; Th. 156, 23; Gen. 2593. v. fyr.

fyrra, firra, *m*; fyrre, firre, *f. n. adj.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrior:—He ge-códe ða fyrran Frysan *he had overcome the farther Frisians*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 3.

fyrrest; *adv.* [*sup. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farthest;* longissĭme:—Se mōna wæs ðære sunnan fyrrest *the moon was farthest from the sun*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 14: Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 21.

fyrs, es; *n. A verse;* versus, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3. v. fers.

FYRS, es; *m.* FURZE, *furze-bushes;* genista, rhamnus, ulex eurōpæus, Lin:—Fyrs *rhamnus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 21. Fyrses berian *arciotidas* [= *ἀρκευθίδες juniper-berries*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 43, 15; Wrt. Voc. 69, 30. Ær-ðan undergēton eówre þornas fyrs *priusquam intelligĕrent spīnæ rhamnum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10: Lchdm. iii. 86, 17. Swā hwā swā wille sāwan westmbǽre land, atió érest of ða þornas, and ða fyrsas *whosoever will sow fertile land, let him first draw out the thorns, and the furze*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 6; Met. 12, 3. [*Wyc.* firse, frijse *gorst, furze: Piers P.* firses, *pl.*]

fýr-scofl, e; *f? A fire-shovel;* batilla, Cot. 24.

fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To put far, remove, separate;* elongāre:—Ða ðe fyrsiaþ hig fram ðē losiaþ *qui elongant se a te pĕribunt*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27. DER. a-fyrsian.

fýr-smeortende; *part. Fire-smarting;* ignītus:—Gnættas cōmon ofer ðæt land mid fýrsmeortendum bītum *gnats came over the land with fire-smarting bites*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 30.

fyrsn, e; *f. The heel;* calx, calcānĕum, Cot. 38. v. fiersn.

fýr-spearca, an; *m. A fire-spark;* scintilla:—Būton ísene fýrspearcan *nīsi ferreas scintillas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 5.

FYRST, first, fierst, es; *m.* **I.** *the first entrance, a threshold, door;* līmen, Cot. 118. **II.** *the first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber;* culmen, lăquear:—Fyrst *lăquear*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 43; Wrt. Voc. 26, 42: 82, 15. [*Ger.* first, *m. f. a gable, summit: M. H. Ger.* virst, *m: O. H. Ger.* first, *m. culmen, pinna.*]

FYRST, first, fierst, es; *m. A space of time, time, respite, truce;* spătium tempŏris, tempus constĭtūtum, intercăpēdo:—Næs hit lengra fyrst *it was not a longer space of time*, Beo. Th. 269; B. 134: 5104; B. 2555. Ne wæs se fyrst micel *the respite was not great*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 32; Gū. 297. Æfter miclum fyrste *post multum tempŏris*, Mt. Bos. 25, 19: 26, 73: Ex. 17, 4: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 32: 20, 19. Hæfde nýdfara nihtlangne fyrst *the fugitive had a night-long space*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 2; Exod. 208: Andr. Kmbl. 1668; An. 836: 2620; An. 1311. Fyrst nædon ðæt hī ǽton *nec spătium mandūcandi hăbēbant*, Mk. Bos. 6, 31: Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 22. Ðý fyrste *in the time*, Beo. Th. 5139; B. 2573. [*Laym.* first, uirst, urist, feorst: *Orm.* fresst: *Plat.* ferst, *f: O. Sax.* vrist, *f: O. Frs.* ferst, first, frist, *n: Dut. Kil.* verste, verst, frist, virst *dilūtio: Ger.* frist, *f: M. H. Ger.* vrist, *f: O. H. Ger.* frist, *f. mŏra, spătium: Dan.* frist, *m. f: Swed.* frist, *m.*] DER. lang-fyrst.

FYRST, first, fyrest; *adj.* FIRST; primus:—Fyrst ferhþ-bana *the first life-destroyer*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 5; Exod. 399. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* firste: *Piers P.* furste, ferste: *Orm.* firrste: *Plat.* foorste *a prince: O. Sax.* furisto *first: Frs.* foarste: *O. Frs.* ferost: *Dut.* vorst, *m. a prince: Ger.* fürst, *m. a prince: M. H. Ger.* vürst *first: O. H. Ger.* furisto: *Dan. Swed.* först, förste: *Icel.* fyrstr *first, foremost.*]

fyrst; *adv. At* FIRST; primo:—Se biscop com fyrst to Élig *the bishop came first to Ely*, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 20: 123, 2.

fyrstan [fyrst *a space of time, respite*] *To give respite;* indūcias facere, Som. Ben. Lye.

fýr-stān, es; *m. A fire-stone, flint;* pȳrites = *πυρίτης*:—Fýrstān *pȳrites* vel *fŏcāris lăpis*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 105; Wrt. Voc. 38, 29.

fyrst-gemearc, es; *n. An appointed time, space of time;* tempus con-

stĭtūtum, tempŏris spătium:—Ne bĭþ ðæs lengra swice sāwelgedǽles ðonne seofon niht fyrstgemearces *there will be no longer evasion of the soul-separation than seven nights of time's space*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 9; Gū. 1009; Andr. Kmbl. 1861; An. 933.

fyrstig; *adj.* [forst *frost*] *Frosty*; gĕlĭdus:—Dæt se winter wǽre ceald and fyrstig *that the winter was cold and frosty*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 27.

fyrst-mearc, frist-mearc, e; *f.* [mearc *a mark*] *Marked* or *appointed time, a space of time, interval*; tempus constitūtum, tempŏris spatium, intercăpēdo:—Sunne oncneów fyrstmearc his *the sun knew his appointed time*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 20. Him eft-cymeþ æfter fyrstmearce feorh *life returns to it after a space of time*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 11; Ph. 223: Andr. Recd. 269; An. 133: Elen. Kmbl. 2065; El. 1034. Ymb geára fyrstmearc *after a space of years*; *interjecto tempŏre aliquanto*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 47: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 8; Dan. 560. Būtan fyrstmearce ænigre reste *sine ulla quiētis intercăpēdine*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 3.

fȳr-sweart; *def.* se -swearta; *adj. Fire-swart, blackened with fire*; igne obscūrātus:—Færeþ æfter foldan [se] fȳrswearta lēg *the fire-swart flame shall pass along the earth*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 14; Cri. 984.

fȳr-tang *fire-tongs*; forceps igniāria, Som. Ben. Lye.

fȳr-þolle? *An oven*; clĭbānus:—Ðū setst hig swā swā fȳrþolle fȳres *pōnes eos ut clĭbānum ignis*, Ps. Spl. T. 20, 9.

fyrþran, fyrþrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [furðor *further*] *To further, support, advance, promote*; provehere, promŏvēre:—Dæt ic eáde mæg ānra gehwylcne fremman and fyrþran freóndа mīnra *that I may easily advance and further every one of my friends*, Andr. Kmbl. 1867; An. 936. Dæt hī mágen hēnan ða yflan, and fyrþrian ða gōdan *that they may humiliate the evil, and further the good*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 22. Friðaþ and fyrþraþ *protects and supports*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Ealle Godes gerihto fyrþrie man georne *let every one zealously further all God's dues*, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 25, note 28, MS. B. DER. ge-fyrþran.

fyrþringnes, -ness, e; *f. A furthering, furtherance, promotion*; promōtio, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 21.

fyrþrung, e; *f. A furthering, furtherance, promotion*; promōtio:—Ceápes fyrþrung *furtherance of trade*, Somn. 167; Lchdm. iii. 208, 6.

fȳr-tor, -torr, es; *m. A fire-tower, light-house*; phărus = *phăros*, Cot. 93.

FYRWET, -wit, -wyt, es; *n. Curiosity*; cūrĭōsĭtas:—Hyne fyrwet brǽc *curiosity urged him*, Beo. Th. 5562; B. 2784: 3975; B. 1985. Meo ðæs on worulde full oft fyrwit frineþ *my curiosity enquireth very often about this in the world*, Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. Hine fyrwyt brǽc *curiosity urged him*, Beo. Th. 470; B. 232. He his fyrwites ganges gylt forgeaf *he forgave him the guilt of his walk of curiosity*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 24. Þurh fyrwet *through curiosity*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. [*O. Sax.* firiwit, *m. n*: *O. H. Ger.* firiwizzī, *f. cūrĭōsĭtas, portentum*: *Icel.* fyrir-wissa, *f. a foreboding*.]

fyrwet-georn, firwet-georn; *adj. Curious, inquisitive*; cūrĭōsus:—Fela bið fyrwetgeornra *there are many inquisitive*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 31; Gn. Ex. 102.

fyrwet-geornnes, se; *f. Curiosity*:—For fyrwetgeornnesse ðæs wundres *for curiosity on account of the miracle*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 22.

fyrwit, -witt, -wytt; *adj. Curious, inquisitive*; cūrĭōsus:—Meun ða ða fyrwytte [fyrwite, MS. L.] beóþ *men who are inquisitive*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5.

fyrwit *curiosity*, Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. v. fyrwet.

fyrwitnys, -nyss, e; *f. Curiosity*; cūrĭōsĭtas:—Hefigtyme leahter is ungefōh fyrwitnys *immoderate curiosity is a grave sin*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 3. Dæt he his fyrwitnysse fæderlīce miltsode *that he would paternally compassionate his curiosity*, ii. 138, 19.

fȳr-wylm, es; *m. A fire-boiling, raging flame*; flamma æstuans:—Wyrm cwom ōðre sīþe, fȳrwylmum fāh *the dragon came a second time, coloured with raging flames*, Beo. Th. 5335; B. 2671.

fyrwyt *curiosity*, Beo. Th. 470; B. 232. v. fyrwet.

fȳryn, es; *n. A fire*; ignis:—On fȳrynes midlene *de mĕdio ignis*, Deut. 5, 24. v. fȳr.

FȲSAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fūs *ready, prompt, quick*]. I. *v. intrans. To hasten*; festīnāre:—He ongan fȳsan to fōre *he began to hasten for the way*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860: Elen. Kmbl. 451; El. 226. II. *v. reflex. To speed oneself, make haste, take oneself away, hasten away*; se festīnāre, propĕrāre, se abrīpĕre:—He ongan hine fȳsan and to flote gyrwan *he began speedily to prepare* [lit. *to speed himself and to prepare*] *for sailing*, Andr. Kmbl. 3392; An. 1700. Gǽst hine fȳseþ on ēcnegeard *the soul hasteneth to an eternal mansion*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 7; Gū. 1240. He fȳsde hine *he hastened himself*, 120 a; Th. 461, 9; Hö. 33. III. *v. trans. To incite, stimulate, to send forth, drive away*; stĭmŭlāre, incĭtāre, accĕlĕrāre, emittĕre:—Ðū here fȳsest to gefeohte *thou excitest the host to a battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2376; An. 1189. He fȳseþ ðē of getelde *emigrābit te de tabernācŭlo*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 7. He fȳsde forþ flāna genehe *he sent forth arrows abundantly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 44; By. 269. Fȳse hī man ūt of ðysan earde *let them be driven out of this country*, L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 22: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 8. [*Laym.* fusen, fuse, ifusen *to proceed, rush, drive*: *O. Sax.* fūsian *to incline, strive*: *Icel.* fýsa *to exhort*.] DER. a-fȳsan: ge-fȳsed.

fȳsian, fēsian *to send forth, to drive away*; relēgāre:—Ðonne fȳsie hī man of earde *let them then be driven from the country*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 1. v. fȳsan.

FȲST, e; *f. A* FIST; pugnus:—Fȳst *pugnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 3; Wrt. Voc. 43, 57. Gif men cīdaþ and hira ōðer hys nēxtan mid fyste sliceþ *si rixātī fuĕrint vĭri et percussĕrit alter proximum suum pugno*, Ex. 21, 18. On ðone eádgan andwlitan helfūse men hondum slógun, folmum areahtum, and fȳstum eác *wicked men struck on the blessed visage with their hands, with outstretched palms, and with fists also*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 24; Cri. 1125; Blickl. Homl. 23, 33; Mk. Bos. 14, 65. [*Piers P.* fust: *Chauc.* fest: *R. Glouc.* fustes, *pl*: *Laym.* uustes, fustes, *pl. fists*: *Plat.* fuust, fust, *f*: *Frs. O. Frs.* fest, *f*: *Dut.* vuist, *f*: *Ger.* faust, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* vūst, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* fūst, *f*: *Dan.* pust, *n. a blow*: *Swed.* pust, *m. a blow with the fist, box on the ear*: *Icel.* pústr, *m. a box on the ear*.]

fȳst-gebeát, es; *n. A blow with the fist*; pugni ictus, Past. 1, 3, 6? Lye.

fȳst-slægen; *part. Struck with the fist*; pugno cæsus:—Fȳstslægenu wæs *exalapārētur, pugno cæsus erat*, Cot. 79.

fyðer-, fiðer-, feðer- *four-*, found only in the compounds,—fyðer-dǽled, -fēte, -hiwe, -ling, -rīca, -rīce, -scȳte. v. feówer.

fyðera, fyðeru, fyðru, *pl. nom. acc*; *gen.* fyðera, fyðerena; *dat. inst.* fyðerum; *n*: also *pl. nom. acc.* fyðeras; *m. Wings*; ālæ, pennæ:—Fyðera [Lamb. fyðeras] culfran ofersylfrede *pennæ cŏlumbæ deargentātæ*, Ps. Spl. 67, 14. Sunu manna on wǽfelse fyðera ðīnra hihtaþ *filii hŏmĭnum in tegmĭne ālārum tuārum spērābunt*, Ps. Spl. 35, 8: 56, 2: 60, 4: 62, 8. Under sceade fyðerena ðīnra gescyld me *sub umbra ālārum tuārum protĕge me*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 8. Under his fyðerum ðū trūwast oððe ðū gehihtest *sub pennis ejus spērābis*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 4. Hwilc silþ me fyðera swā swā culfran *quis dābit mihi pennas sicut cŏlumbæ*? Ps. Spl. 54, 6. Seó henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderaþ *gallīna congrĕgat pullos suos sub ālas*, Mt. Bos. 23, 37. Ofer fyðeru [Lamb. fyðeras] winda *sŭper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 4. He fleáh ofer fyðru winda *vŏlāvit sŭper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 11. v. fiðere, es; *n*: but generally *pl.*

fyðer-dǽled; *part. Divided into four, quartered*; quadripartītus, Leo. 151.

fyðered *having wings, winged*; ālātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyðer-fēte, -fōte; *adj. Four-footed*; quadrūpes:—Fyðerfēte nȳten *a four-footed animal*, Med. ex Quadr. 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 11. Fyðerfēte *quadrūpes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 6. Ne on fyðerfōtum ne on creópendum *neither among the four-footed nor the creeping*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 28. v. feówer-fēte.

fyðer-hiwe; *adj. Four-formed*; quadriformis, Leo. 151.

fyðerling, es; *m. The fourth part of a number* or *measure, a farthing*; quadrans, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feórþling.

fyðer-rīca, an; *m. A ruler over a fourth part, tetrarch*; tetrarches, tetrarcha, æ; *m.* = τετράρχης, ου; *m*:—Ða sind gecwedene tetrarche, ðæt sind, fyðerrīcan; fyðerrīca bið se ðe hæfþ feórþan dǽl rīces *who are called tetrarchs, that is, rulers over a fourth*; *a tetrarch is he who has a fourth part of a kingdom*, Homl. Th. i. 478, 21.

fyðer-rīce, es; *n. A tetrarchy*; tetrarchia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyðer-scȳte; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular*; quadrangŭlus:—Se arc wæs fyðerscȳte *the ark was quadrangular*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 3. v. feówer-scȳte.

fȳtung, e; *f. A fighting, quarrelling*; rixa:—Ascúnige man swȳðe fracodlīce fȳtunga *turpes rixæ admŏdum evītentur*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Wilk. 122, 23. v. fītung, feohtan *to fight*.

fyxum *fishes*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 20, 5, = fixum, fiscum; *dat. pl. of* fisc.

G

WHEN *g* is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a long vowel or an *r*, it is often changed into *h*, but then the *g* is resumed when followed by a vowel; as,—Beáh *a ring*; *gen.* es; *m.* beáges *of a ring*; *pl.* beágas *rings*; burh *a town*; *gen.* e; *f.* burge *of a town*; beorh *a hill*; *gen.* es; *m.* beorges *of a hill*; *pl.* beorgas *hills*. The same change takes place after a short vowel in wah *a wall*; *gen.* wages. In the conjugation of verbs, in some cases, *h* is found taking the place of *g*; thus from belgan *to be angry*, bilhst, bilhþ; from āgan *to own*, āhte. 2. *g* is generally inserted between the vowels *-ie*, making -ige, -igende, *etc.* the first sing. *pres.* and part of verbs in -ian. Thus, from lufian *to love*, bletsian *to bless, etc.* are formed ic lufige *I love*, ic bletsige *I bless*, lufigende *loving*, bletsigende *blessing*. 3. In later English the place of the earlier *g* is often taken by *y*, sometimes by *w*; as,—Geár *a year*, dæg *a day*, dagas *days. etc*; morg(en) *morrow*, sorg = *sorrow*, *etc.* 4. The Anglo-Saxon Rune ᚷ not only stands for the letter *g*, but for gifu *a gift*; because gifu is the Anglo-Saxon name of this Rune. v. gifu II. and RŪN.

gá *go, come:*—Gá hider neár *come hither near;* accēde huc, Gen. 27, 21; *impert. of* gān.

gaad *a goad,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. gād, e; *f.*

gaar-leece *garlic,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. gār-leác.

gaast, es; *m. A ghost, spirit;* spīritus:—Gaast is God *spīritus est Deus,* Jn. Lind. Skt. 4, 24. v. gāst.

gabban; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To scoff, mock, delude, jest;* hence, perhaps, GABBLE, GIBBERISH; derīdēre, lūdēre, illūdēre, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* gabbin *mentiri: Piers P.* gabbe *to lie: Chauc. to chatter, lie: Scot.* gab *to mock, prate: Icel.* gabba *to mock.*]

gabbung, e; *f. A scoffing, mocking,* GIBING, *jesting;* derīsio, irrīsio, illūsio, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* gabbinge *mendacium: Piers P.* gabbynge *lying: Scot.* gabbing *mockery, jeering.*]

gabere, es; *m. An enchanter, a charmer;* incantātor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. galere.

gabote, an; *f. A platter, small dish, dessert-dish;* paropsis = παροψίς, Wrt. Voc. 290, 22.

gabul-roid ? *a line, rod, staff, compass;* rādius, circinus = κίρκινος, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gafol-rand.

GĀD, e; *f. A point of a weapon, spear* or *arrow-head, sting, prick,* GOAD; cuspis, aculeus, stīmulus:—Gād *cuspis,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 23. Gād *stīmulus,* Wrt. Voc. 75; 1. Se yrþling nā gāde hæfþ, būton of cræfte mīnum *ārātor nec stīmulum habet, nisi ex arte mea,* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 31. Hafaþ gūþmecga gyrde lange, gyldene gāde *the warrior has a long rod, a golden goad,* Salm. Kmbl. 183; Sal. 91. [*Goth.* gazds, *m. a prick, sting: Swed.* gadd, *m. a sting: Icel.* gaddr, *m. a goad, spike, sting.*] DER. gād-īsen.

GĀD, gæd, es; *n? A lack, want, desire;* defectus, pēnūria, desīdērium, appētītus:—Ðæt ðām gēngum þrȳm gād ne wǣre wiste ne wǣde *that there should be no lack of food or clothing to the three youths,* Cd. 176; Th. 222, 10; Dan. 102: Elen. Kmbl. 1981; El. 992. Ne biþ ðē ǣnigra gād wilna *there shall not be to thee a lack of any pleasures,* Beo. Th. 1903; B. 949. Ne wæs me in healle gād *there was not a want to me in the hall,* Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 20; Reim. 15. Ne wyrþ inc wilna gæd *there shall not be to you two a lack of pleasures,* Cd. 13; Th. 15, 21; Gen. 236. Nis him wilna gād, ne meara, ne māþma, gif he ðīn beneah *there is not to him a desire for pleasures, nor horses, nor treasures, if he lacks thee,* Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 6; Bo. 43. [*O. Sax.* gēdea, *f. a want,* in meti-gēdea *lack of food: Goth.* gaidw, *n. a want.*]

gada *a companion, an associate.* DER. ge-gada.

GADERIAN, gadorigean, gadrian, gadrigean, gæderian, gædrian; to gaderigenne, gadrienne, gadrigenne; ic gaderie, gaderige, gadrige, ðū gaderast, gadrast, he gaderaþ, gadraþ, *pl.* gaderiaþ, gadriaþ; *p.* gaderode; *pp.* gaderod *To* GATHER, *gather together, collect, store up;* lēgere, colligĕre, congrĕgāre:—Næs nān heáfodman ðæt fyrde gaderian wolde *there was not a chief man who would gather together a force,* Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 10. Ðā ān ongann folc gadorigean *then one began to gather the people,* Andr. Kmbl. 3111; An. 1558. Ic wolde eác gadrian sum gehwǣde andgyt of ðære bēc *I would also gather some little information from the book,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 2. Gadrigean, Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. Ðā ongan se æðeling Eádmund to gaderigenne [gadrigenne, Th. 276, 33, col. 2: gadrienne, 277, 33, col. 1] fyrde *then the etheling Edmund began to gather a force,* Chr. 1016; Th. 276, 33, col. 1. Ic gaderige ðyder eall ðæt me gewexen ys *illuc congrĕgābo omnia, quæ nāta sunt mihi,* Lk. Bos. 12, 18. Ic gadrige [gaderie, MS. D.] *lēgo,* Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 22. Se ðe ne gaderaþ mid me, se hit tostret *qui non colligit mecum, dispergit,* Lk. Bos. 11, 23. Hȳ gaderiaþ feoh, and nyton hwām hȳ hyt gadriaþ *they store up wealth, and know not for whom they store it up,* Ps. Th. 38, 8: Lk. Bos. 6, 44: Mt. Bos. 6, 26. Ðæt folc gaderode mid micle menio ðæra fugela *the people gathered together a great number of the birds,* Num. 11, 32: Chr. 1015; Th. 277, 16, col. 1: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 2; Lchdm. iii. 232, 4. Ic næbbe hwyder ic mīne wæstmas gadrige *non habeo quo congrĕgem fructus meos,* Lk. Bos. 12, 17. [*Wyc.* gadre, geder, gedere: *Chauc.* gadred *gathered: R. Glouc.* gedere *gathered: Laym.* gædere, gaderen: *Orm.* gaddrenn: *Scot.* gadyr: *Plat.* gadern, gaddern: *Frs.* gearjen: *O. Frs.* gaduria, gaderia, gadria, garia: *Dut.* gaderen: *Ger.* gattern: *M. H. Ger.* gatern, getern: *Icel.* gadda *coarctāre,* Rask Hald.] DER. ge-gaderian.

gadorigendlīc, gadrigendlīc; *adj. Collective, congregative;* collectivus, congrĕgātivus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gadersoype, es; *m. Matrimonium,* Hpt. Gl. 438.

gæder-tang, gæder-tang, gæder-teng; *adj. Continuous, connected with, united;* continŭus, assŏcius, consŏcius:—Biþ sum corn sēðes gehealden symle on ðære sāule sōþfæstnysse, þenden gadertang wunaþ gāst on līce *some grain of the seed of truth will be always retained in the soul, while the spirit dwells in the body united to it,* Bt. Met. Fox 22, 77; Met. 22, 9: Scint. 1.

gæder-tangnys, gæder-tangnys, -nyss, e; *f. A continuation,* Scint. 12.

gæder-tengan, gæder-tengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To continue, join;* continuāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

gaderung, e; *f. A* GATHERING, *congregation, joining, council, assembly, crowd;* congrĕgātio:—Cyrce oððe geleáffull gaderung *a church or faithful gathering;* ecclēsia, Wrt. Voc. 80, 72. DER. ge-gaderung.

gadinca ? *Mūtīnus, fascinum obscēnum;* membrum virīle:—Gadinca *vel* hnoc *mūtīnus,* Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 83; Wrt. Voc. 23, 49.

gād-īsen, es; *n. A gad-iron, goad;* aculeus, stīmulus:—Sticel *vel* gādīsen *aculeus,* Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 15; Wrt. Voc. 15, 15. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þȳ wende oxan mid gādīsene *habeo quendam puĕrum minantem bŏves cum stīmŭlo,* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 27.

gadorigean *to gather,* Andr. Kmbl. 3111; An. 1558. v. gaderian.

gador-wist, e; *f. A dwelling together, companionship, intercourse;* contubernium, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 59; Wrt. Voc. 61, 42: Cot. 43. DER. ge-gadorwist.

gadrian, gadrigean *to gather,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. v. gaderian.

gadrigendlīc *collective;* collectivus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaderigendlīc.

gæ *yea, yes,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 25. v. gea.

gǽo, es; *m. A cuckoo, gawk;* cūcūlus:—Gæces sūre *cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel;* acētōsa, acidūla, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geác.

gæd, es; *n. A being together, fellowship, union;* sŏcietas:—Nolde gæd geador in Godes rīce, eádiges engles and ðæs ofermōdan *there would not* [*be*] *any fellowship in God's kingdom, of the blessed angel and the proud together,* Salm. Kmbl. 899; Sal. 449.

gǽd *a lack, want,* Col. 13; Th. 15, 21; Gen. 236. v. gād, es; *n.*

gædeling, es; *m. A companion;* cŏmes:—His gædelinges gūþ-gewǣdu *his companion's battle-garments,* Beo. Th. 5227; B. 2617: Cd. 193; Th. 242, 20; Dan. 422. [*Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc.* gadeling *an idle vagabond: Laym.* gadelinges, *pl. men of base degree: O. Sax.* gaduling, *m. a relation, kinsman: M. H. Ger.* geteling, *m. a relation, fellow: O. H. Ger.* gataling, *m. consanguineus, pārens: Goth.* gadiliggs, *m. a cousin, relation.*]

gædere; *adv. Together.* DER. æt-gædere, to-. v. geador.

gæderian, gædrian *to gather,* Ps. Spl. 38, 10: Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 6; Ph. 193. v. gaderian.

gæf *gave,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 34, = geaf; *p. of* gifan.

gæfe, e; *f. Grace;* Mid Godes gæfe *by God's grace,* Th. Chart. 459, 2. v. gifu.

gæfel, es; *n. A gift, offering, tribute;* hostia, trībūtum, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 24: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 9. v. gafol.

gæfel-geroefa, -gehrēfa, -hroefa; *m. A publican,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 46; 9, 11, 10.

gægl *wanton;* lascīvus, Lye. v. gagol.

gægl-bǽrnes, bērnes, -ness, e; *f. Wantonness, luxury, riot;* lascivia, Cot. 118.

gælæþ, gæleþ ? *A cage to sell or punish bondmen in;* catasta, Som. Ben. Lye:—Gæleþ *catasta,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 24.

GÆLAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. to hinder, delay, impede, keep in suspense;* retardāre, mŏrāri, impēdīre:—Hū lange gǽlst ðū ūre līf *quousque animam nostram tollis?* Jn. Bos. 10, 24. Swā mon oft lett fundiendne monnan, ond his færelt gǽlþ, swā gǽlþ se līchoma ðæt mōd *as a man hastening forward is often hindered, and his journey impeded, so the body impedes the mind,* Past. 256, 6; Hat. MS. 48 a, 16. Ðeáh hine singale gēmen gǽle *though perpetual care impede him,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 101; Met. 7, 51. He men gǽleþ ǽlces gōdes *he hinders men in respect to every good thing,* Blickl. Homl. 179, 11: 191, 20. II. *v. intrans. to hesitate, delay;* cunctāri:—Scealcas ne gǽldon *the servants delayed not,* Elen. Kmbl. 1381; El. 692: 1999; El. 1001. DER. a-gǽlan.

gældan *to pay, depend, suspend;* pendēre, dependēre, suspendēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geldan, gildan.

gæle ? *Saffron;* crŏcus:—Gæle, geolo *crŏcus,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 47.

gæleþ, ðū gǽlest *sings, thou singest,* Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* galan.

gælnys, -nyss, e; *f. Wearisomeness, tediousness, loathing, disgust;* tædium:—Slǽpþ sāwel mīn for gǽlnysse *dormitāvit ānima mea præ tædio,* Ps. Spl. 118, 28. v. gālnes.

gælsa, an; *m. Luxury, extravagance;* luxus, luxŭria:—Lust oððe gǽlsa *luxus,* Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10. Lybbende on his gǽlsan *vivendo luxŭriōse,* Lk. Bos. 15, 13. Þurh fulne folces gǽlsan *propter pŏpŭli luxum consummātum,* Lupi Serm. i. 21; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 39. Ic him monigfealde mōdes gǽlsan ongeánbere *I present manifold mind's extravagances to him,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 19; Jul. 366: Homl. Th. i. 544, 28. Gælso *sollicitudo,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. DER. hyge-gælsa.

gælþ, ðū gǽlst *sings, thou singest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* galan.

gæmnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play, game;* lūsitāre:—Ðæt man ungemetlīce gæmnige *that a man immoderately play,* Homl. Th. ii. 590, 26. v. gamenian.

gængang; *adj. Pregnant* ? prægnans ?—Gif hió gængang weorþeþ *if she becomes pregnant,* L. Ethb. 84; Th. i. 24, 7. v. Schmid, p. 9, note to c. 84.

gǽn-hwyrft, es; *m.* [gǽn = geán, ongeán *again*] *A turning again;* conversio:—On gecerringe oððe on gǽnhwyrfte Drihten gehæftnesse oððe hæftnunge Siones *in convertendo Dŏminus captīvitātem Sion,* Ps. Lamb. 125, 1.

gǽn-ryne, es; *m. A running against, meeting;* occursus:—Arís on mínum gǽnryne *exsurge in occursum meum*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 6. v. geán-ryne.

Gænt *Ghent in Flanders*, Chr. 881; Th. 150, 13, col. 3. v. Gent.

gæp; *adj. Cautious, shrewd, subtle;* săgax, cautus, Ben. Lye. v. geap. II.

gǽr, geár, es; *n. A year;* annus:—Úre gǽr beóþ asmeáde *anni nostri meditábuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. v. geár.

gærcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare;* părāre:—Đú gærcodest on dínre swétnysse đam þearfan *părasti in dulcédine tua paupĕri*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 11. Hí gærcodon flána heora on cocere [MS. kokere] *părāvérunt sagittas suas in pharetra*, 10, 3. v. gearcian.

gærcung, e; *f. A preparation, practice;* exercitátio:—Gedréfed oððe geunrótsod ic eom on mínre gærcunge [MS. gærcuncge] *contristátus sum in exercitátióne mea*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 3. v. gearcung.

gǽr-getal, es; *n.* [gǽr = geár *a year;* getæl, getel *a number*] *A tale of years, number of years;* annórum sóries:—Hit cymþ æfter fiftigum wintra his gǽrgetales *it comes after fifty winters of his number of years*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 22.

GÆRS, gers, græs, es; *n.* GRASS, *a blade of grass, herb, hay;* grámen, herba, fœnum:—Gærs *vel* wyrt *herba*, Ælfc Gr. 4; Som. 3, 20: Jn. Bos. 6, 10. Híg and gærs *hay and grass*, Andr. Kmbl. 76; An. 38: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 196; Met. 20. 98. Gyf he máran gærses beþyrfe *if he need more grass*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 17. Seó eorþe wæstm beraþ, érest gærs, syððan ear, syððan fulne hwǽte on đam eare *terra fructíficat, primum herbam, deinde spicam, deinde plénum frumentum in spica*, Mk. Bos. 4, 28: Gen. 1, 11: Num. 22, 4. Đá he hét đa menegu ofer đæt gærs hí sittan *cum jussisset turbam discumbére súper fœnum*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19: Ps. Spl. 105, 20. Ofer gærsa cíþas *súper grámina*, Deut. 32, 2. [*R. Brun.* gres: *Laym.* græs, gras: *Orm.* gresess *herbs: Scot.* gers, gerss, gyrs: *O. Sax.* gras, *n: Frs.* gerz: *O. Frs.* gers, gres, *n: Dut. Ger.* gras, *n: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* gras, *n: Goth.* gras, *n: Dan.* græs, *n: Swed.* gräs, *n: Icel.* gras, *n.*]

gærsama, gersuma, an; *m. Treasure;* ópes:—He lét nyman of hire ealle đa betstan gærsaman *he caused all the best treasures to bè taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Th. 292, 22, col. 2. Gif he ne sealde đe mâre gersuman *if he had not given the greater treasures*, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. v. gærsum.

gærs-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A grass-bed, grave;* sub cæspíte lectus, sepulcrum:—Đonne he gást ofgifeþ, syððan hine (?) gærsbedd sceal wunian *when he gives up his spirit, then must he inhabit a grave*, Ps. Th. 102, 15.

gærs-cíþ, es; *m. A blade of grass;* grámínis germen:—Gærstapan cómon and fréton ealle đa gærscíþas *locusts came and ate up all the blades of grass*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 42.

gærs-grêne *grass-green;* grámíneus, herbídus, víridis, Som. Ben. Lye.

gærs-hoppa, an; *m. A grass-hopper, locust;* lócusta, cicáda:—He cwæþ and com gærshoppa *dixit et vénit lócusta*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 34: 108, 23. Cwómón gærshoppan *grass-hoppers came*, Ps. Th. 104, 30: 77, 46. [*Orm.* gress hoppe *locusts.*]

gærs-molde *grass-land.* v. græs-molde.

gærs-stapa, gærstapa, an; *m. A* GRASS-STEPPER, *locust;* lócusta:—Gærstapa *lócusta*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 61. He sǽde and com gærstapa *dixit et vénit lócusta*, Ps. Spl. 104, 32: 108, 22. He sealde geswinc heora gærstapan *dǽdit lábóres eórum lócustæ*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 46. Gærstapan cómon and fréton ealle đa gærscíþas *locusts came and ate up all the blades of grass*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 192, 35. Gærstapan hit fretaþ eall *lócustæ devórábunt omnia*, Deut. 28, 38: Num. 13, 33: Ex. 10, 12: Jud. 6, 5: Mt. Bos. 3, 4. Se byrnenda wind brohte gærstapan *ventus úrens levávit lócustas*, Ex. 10, 13, 19: 10, 4.

gærs-swýn, es; *n. A pasturage swine;* herbágii porcus:—He sceal syllan gærs-swýn *débet dáre porcum herbágii*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 9.

gærst *green like grass;* herbeus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gærs-tún, es; *m. A grass-enclosure, a meadow;* prátum, pascuum: hence GERSTON, now used in Surrey and Sussex, in the same sense:—Be ceorles gærstúne: gif ceorlas gærstún hæbben gemǽnne, oððe óðer gedál-land to týnanne *of a churl's meadow: if churls have a common meadow or other partible land to fence*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 5. Prátum quod Saxónice Garstún appellátur, Cod. Dipl. 350; A. D. 930; Kmbl. ii. 166, 6: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 449, 19.

gærs-tún-díc, es; *m. A grass-meadow-dike;* vallum circa prátum ductum:—On gærstúndíc súðeweardne *to the south of the grass-meadow-dike*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 4.

gærsum, gersum, es; *m. n. Treasure, riches;* thésaurus, ópes:—He lét niman of hyre ealle đa betstan gærsuma *he caused all the best treasure to be taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Erl. 164, 23: 1090; Erl. 226, 25. Hí betǽhtan đǽr ealla đa gærsume *they deposited there all the treasures*, 1070; Erl. 209, 17, 27, 33. Hí námen manega gersumas *they took many treasures*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 13. For his mycele gersuma *for his great treasures*, 1090; Erl. 226, 38. [*Laym.* gærsume *treasure: Scot.* gersome *a sum paid by a tenant to a landlord on the entry of a lease.* The word seems to have been introduced from the Scandinavian, cf. *Icel.* gör-semi, ger-semi *a costly thing, jewel;* and see Cl. and Vig. Dict. for etymology.]

gærs-wong *a field of grass, grassy plain.* v. græs-wong.

gærs-yrþ, e; *f. Grass-land, pasturage;* herbágium:—To gærsyrþe *de herbágio*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 17. See Schmid, p. 374, note.

gæruwe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefólium:—Gæruwe *millefólium*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 82; Wrt. Voc. 30, 32. v. gearwe.

gǽsne, gesne, geásne, gésine; *adj. Barren, sterile, empty, wanting, void of, lifeless;* stérilis, inánis, égénus, destitútus, expers, exánimis:—Đæt we gǽstes wlite, on đás gǽsnan tíd, georne biþencen *that we earnestly consider, in this barren time, the spirit's beauty*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 13; Cri. 850. Đis geár wæs gǽsne on mæstene *this year was barren in mast-fruit*, Chr. 1116; Th. 371, 16. Hirdas lǽgon gǽsne on greóte *the keepers lay lifeless on the sand*, Andr. Kmbl. 2169; An. 1086. v. Grm. Andr. Elen. p. 124, 1085: Graff. IV. 267. [*Piers P.* gesen: Halliw. Dict. geson *scarce.*]

gæst, gest, gist, giest, gyst, es; *pl. nom. acc.* gastas; *m.* I. a GUEST; hospes, sócius:—Gæst inne swæf *the guest slept within*, Beo. Th. 3605; B. 1800. Biþ symle gæst *will ever be a guest*, Exon. 84 c; Th. 318, 9; Mod. 80. Gârsecges gæst *the ocean's guest*, 97 a; Th. 301, 33; Wal. 29. Ferende gæst *a journeying guest*, 103 a; Th. 390, 12; Rä. 8, 9. Gæst ne grétte *he greeted not the guest*, Beo. Th. 3790; B. 1893. Gasta werode *with the multitude of guests*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 16; Gen. 1346. Gif hine sǽ byreþ gæsta [gasta?] fulne *if the sea shall bear it [the vessel] full of guests*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 20; Rä. 4, 30. II. *a stranger, an enemy;* vir aliénígénus, hostis:—Wæs se grimma gæst Grendel háten, wonsǽlig wer *the grim enemy was called Grendel, the unblest man*, Beo. Th. 204; B. 102: 4158; B. 2073. Đa se gæst ongan glédum spíwan *then the fiend [the dragon] began to vomit fire*, 4613; B. 2312. Hwonne gæst cume to dúrum mínum, him biþ deáþ witod *when a stranger comes to my doors, death is decreed to him*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 26; Rä. 16, 10. [*Piers P.* gest: *Wyc.* geste: *Chauc.* gest: *Laym.* gesst: *O. Sax.* gast, *m: Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* gast. *m: Goth.* gasts, *m: Dan.* giest, *m. f: Swed.* gäst, *m: Icel.* gestr, *m.*] DER. beód-gæst, brim-, níþ-, wæl-.

gǽst, es; *m. The soul, spirit, mind;* spíritus, anímus:—Him wæs gǽst geseald *a spirit was given to him*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 21; Dan. 533. Nyle he éngum ánum ealle gesyllan gǽstes snyttru *he will not give all wisdom of mind to any one man*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 43, 5; Cri. 684. Gúþlác in gǽste bær heofoncundne hyht *Guthlac bare heavenly hope in his spirit*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 10; Gú. 141. Đeáh đe him onwrige wuldres cyning wísdómes gǽst *though the king of glory revealed to them the spirit of wisdom*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 15; Jul. 516. v. gást.

gǽst *goest, walkest*, Gen. 3, 14; *2nd pers. pres. of* gán.

gæst-ern, -ern *a guest-place, guest-chamber, an inn.* v. gest-ærn.

gǽstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [gást, gǽst *a spirit, ghost*] *To gast, frighten, afflict, torment;* terrére, crúciáre, affligére:—Hí gǽston Godes cempan gáre and lígе *they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 27; Jul. 17. [*Wyc.* gaste *to make greatly afraid: Piers P.* gaste *to scare [birds].* Cf. *Goth.* us-gaisjan, and v. Dief. ii. pp. 397–8.]

gǽst-berend, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -berend; *m. A spirit-bearer, man;* is qui spíritum *vel* ánimum fert, hómo:—Đás gǽstberend gíman nellaþ *these spirit-bearers will not heed*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 33; Cri. 1600: 78 a; Th. 293, 17; Crä. 2. Ic gǽstberend cwelle compwǽpnum *I kill the living with battle-weapons*, 105 b; Th. 401, 8; Rä. 21, 8.

gǽst-cund; *adj. Spiritual;* spirítális:—Seó lufu in monnes móde getimbreþ gǽstcunde gife *love builds up spiritual grace in man's mind*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 11; Gú. 743.

gǽst-cwalu, e; *f. Torment of soul;* ánimæ tormentum:—Đǽr eów is hám sceapen, grim gǽstcwalu *there a home is made for you, bitter torment of soul*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 28; Gú. 651.

gǽst-gedál, es; *n. Separation of soul and body, death;* ánimæ et corpóris divortium, mors:—Ne he sorge wæg gǽstgedáles *he sorrowed not for his soul's separation*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 14; Gú. 1111. v. gást-gedál.

gǽst-gehygd, es; *n. Thought of mind;* ánimi cógitátio:—Him seó unforhte ageaf andsware, þurh gǽstgehygd, Iuliana *the fearless Juliana gave him answer through her mind's thought*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 20; Jul. 148. v. gást-gehygd.

gǽst-gemynd, es; *n. Thought of mind* or *spirit;* ánimi cógitátio:—Ic him gǽstgemyndum wille wesan underþýded *I will be subjected to him in my spirit's thoughts*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 138, 11; Gú. 574.

gǽst-genîþla, an; *m. A persecutor* or *foe of souls, the devil;* anímárum insectátor *vel* hostis, diabólus:—Hæfde engles hiw gǽstgenîþla, helle hæftling *the foe of souls, the captive of hell, had an angel's form*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 11; Jul. 245.

gǽst-gerŸne, es; *n. A ghostly* or *spiritual mystery, a mystery of the mind;* spirítále mystérium, ánimi mystérium:—In godcundum gǽstgerŷnum *in divine spiritual mysteries*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 5; Gú. 219: 49 a; Th. 168, 31; Gú. 1086. Bí đon Salomon song. giedda snottor, gǽstgerŷnum *of whom Solomon, wise in song, sang in spiritual mysteries*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 3; Cri. 713: 14 a; Th. 28, 2; Cri. 440. v. gǽst-gerŷne.

gǽst-gewinn, es; *n. Torment of soul;* ǽngnes tormentum:—In ðam grimmestan gǽstgewinne *in the bitterest torment of soul*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 19; Gū. 561.

gǽst-hālig; *adj. Spirit-holy, holy in spirit;* in spiritu sanctus:—Wǽr is ætsomne Godes and monna, gǽst-hālig treów *there is a compact together of God and men, a spiritual holy covenant*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 31; Cri. 584. He fond fūsne on forþsiþ freán unwemne, gǽst-hāligne *he found his blameless master bent on departure, holy in spirit*, 49 b; Th. 171, 5; Gū. 1122. Gǽst-hālge guman *men holy in spirit*, 95 b; Th. 356, 33; Pa. 21: 45 b; Th. 154, 19; Gū. 845. v. gāst-hālig.

gæst-, gast-, gest-, gyst-hūs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospitium:—Gæst-hus *hospitium*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 44. [*Orm.* gessthus: *Ger.* gasthaus *inn.*]

gæst-hof *a guest-house*, v. gast-hof.

gæstlīc *hospitable, ready for guests.* v. gastlīc.

gǽstlīc; *adj. Ghostly, spiritual;* spiritālis:—Giofu gǽstlīc *spiritual grace*, Exon. 8 b: Th. 3, 26; Cri. 42: 18 a; Th. 44, 7; Cri. 699: 71 a; Th. 265, 26; Jul. 387. Þurh gǽstlīcu wundor *through spiritual miracles*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 14; Gū. 126. Mid gǽstlīcum wǽpnum *with spiritual weapons*, 35 a; Th. 114, 24; Gū. 148. v. gāstlīc.

gǽstlīce; *adv. Spiritually;* spiritāliter:—Ðeáh he gōdes hwæt onginne gǽstlīce *though he attempt aught of good spiritually*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 15; Jul. 398. v. gāstlīce.

gæst-līðe *kind to guests, hospitable.* v. gist-līðe.

gæst-līðnes, gest-līðnes, giest-līðnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality, entertainment of guests;* hospitālitas:—We willaþ eów on gæst-līðnesse onfōn *we will receive you in hospitality*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 15. Ðætte ælþeódige bisceopas sȳn þoncfulle heora gæstlīðnesse and feorme *ut episcŏpi peregrīni contenti sint hospitālitātis mūnĕre oblāto*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 3.

gǽst-lufe, an; *f. Soul's love, spiritual love;* spiritālis ămor:—For gǽstlufan *for spiritual love*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 11; Az. 172. Mid gǽstlufan *with spiritual love*, 55 b; Th. 197, 11; Az. 188.

gæst-mægen. v. gist-mægen.

gæst-sele *a guest-hall.* v. gest-sele.

gǽst-sunu; *gen.* -suna; *m. A spiritual son, Christ:*—Godes gǽstsunu *God's spiritual Son*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 23; Cri. 660: 20 b; Th. 53, 35; Cri. 861. v. gāst-sunu.

gæt, es; *n. A gate:*—Æt ðam gæte *ad ostium*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 17: Mt. Lind. Stv. 7, 13. v. geat.

gāt *goats*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231; Rtl. 119, 16; *pl. nom. acc. of* gāt.

gētan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To grant, to confirm:*—Ic gǽte *I confirm*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 30. v. geátan.

gāten; *adj.* [gāt *a goat*] *Of* or *pertaining to goats;* caprīnus:—Gāten smeoro *goat's grease*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 15; Lchdm. i. 354, 8. Gāten roc [MS. rooc] *a garment made of goat-skins;* mēlōtes = μηλωτή, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 117; Wrt. Voc. 40, 27.

gāþ *goes:*—He gāþ *he goes*, Beo. Th. 4075; B. 2034; *3rd pers. pres. of* gān.

GAF; *adj. Base, vile, lewd;* turpis, vilis, lōquax:—Hwǽr biþ his gaf spræc *where will be his wanton discourse?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 28. [*Scot.* gaff *to talk loudly and merrily* (?)]. DER. ge-gaf; and cf. gafletung.

gaf *gave*, Salm. Kmbl. 114, note; Sal. 56; *p. of* gifan.

gafel, es; *n. Tax, tribute;* vectīgal, tribūtum:—Ðæt he mǽge cyninges gafel forþbringan *that he can bring forth the king's tribute*, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 14, note 17. Hī Godes gafel lǽston *they rendered God's tribute*, L. Eth. ix. 43; Th. i. 350, 8. Gafeles andfengend *numĕrārius, numŭlārius, vectīgālis, receptor*, Cot. 142. v. gafol.

gafelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rent;* condūcĕre:—Ic geann ðǽrto twegra hīda ðe Eádrīc gafelaþ *I give thereto two hides which Eadric rents*, Cod. Dipl. 699; A. D. 997; Kmbl. iii. 305, 6. DER. ge-gafelod.

gafellīc; *adj. Tributary;* tribūto sive fisco pertīnens, Cot. 85.

gafeluc, es; *m. A spear, javelin;* hastīle:—Gafelucas *hastīlia*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 54; Wrt. Voc. 35, 41. [*R. Brun.* gauelokes *javelins: M. H. Ger.* gabilōt, gabylōt, *n. a javelin: Icel.* gaflok, *n. spicŭli gĕnus*, Rask Hald: *Fr.* javelot, *m. a javelin: It.* giavelotto, *m: Wel.* gaflach, *m. a fork, bearded spear: Ir.* gabhla *a spear, lance: Gael.* gobhlach *forked: Armor.* gavlod, *m. a javelin.*]

gaflетung, gafetung, e; *f. A scoffing, mocking;* dērīsio:—Of ðisum leahtre beóþ acennede mōdes unstæðīgnys and ydel gaflетung *of this sin are born unsteadiness of mind and idle scoffing*, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 33. He forlǽt derigendlīce gaflетunga *he forsakes injurious scoffings*, Homl. Th. i. 306, 2. Ða wēlegan on heora gebeórscipe begāþ derigendlīce gafetunge *the wealthy in their feasting practise pernicious scoffing*, i. 330, 33. v. gaf.

gafas; *pl. m. Forks, props, spars of a building, a gallows;* furcæ, patíbŭlum, Som. Ben. Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gabala *furca:* and v. Dief. ii. 402.]

gafol, gafel, gaful, es; *n.* [gifan *to give*] *Tax, tribute, rent, interest;* vectīgal, tribūtum, census, ūsūra:—Hyra ār is mǽst on ðæm gafole, ðe ða Finnas him gyldaþ: ðæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum, and on fugela feðerum *their revenue is chiefly in the tribute, which the Finns pay them: the tribute is in skins of beasts, and in feathers of birds*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 32–34. To gafle gesettan *to let out for rent*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 6. Gafol ūsūra, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 4. Ætȳwaþ me ðæs gafoles mynyt *ostendīte mihi numisma census*, Mt. Bos. 22, 19: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 16; Cri. 559. Cyninges gafoles bīgerdel *a king's tribute-purse;* saccus *vel* fiscus, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. Hī ðone fīftan dǽl ealra hiora eorþwæstma ðæm cyninge to gafole gesyllaþ *they give the fifth part of all their fruits of the earth to the king for tribute*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 31: Byrht. Th. 133, 6; By. 46. Ic nāme ðæt mīn ys mid ðam gafole *ego recēpissem quod meum est cum ūsūra*, Mt. Bos. 25, 27. Se ðe feoh his ne sealde to gafole *qui pĕcūniam suam non dēdit ad ūsūras*.., Ps. Lamb. 14, 5. Ðæt him leófre wǽre wið hine to feohtanne, ðonne gafol to gyldenne *that they would rather fight against him, than pay him tribute*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 24, 28: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 16: L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 18: Chr. 991; Erl. 130, 21: 994; Erl. 132, 31. Ða ðæt gafol nāmon *qui didrachma accipiēbant*, Mt. Bos. 17, 24, 25: 22, 17: Lk. Bos. 20, 22: 23, 2. Gafol sellan *to give tribute*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 12; Gen. 1978. Ðæt gē ðisne gārræs mid gafole forgyldon *that ye buy off this warfare with tribute*, Byrht. Th. 132, 47; By. 32. Freólsdōm gafola *freedom from imposts*, L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 15. [*M. Lat.* gablum: *Fr.* gabelle: *It.* gabella: *Span.* gabela *tax.* A Celtic origin has been suggested for this word, v. Dief. ii. 400–1.] DER. bere-gafol, ealu-, feoh-, hunig-, land-, mete-, neád-, ræde-.

Gafol-, Gaful-ford; *gen.* -fordes; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [gafol *tribute,* ford *a ford: the tributary ford*] *Camelford, Cornwall;* lōci nōmen in agro Cornubiensi:—Hēr wæs Weala gefeoht and Defna æt Gafolforda [Gafulforda, Th. 110, 111, 17, col. 1] *here* [A. D. 823] *there was a battle of the Welsh and Devonians at Camelford*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 17, col. 2; 111, 17, col. 2, 3.

gafol-bere, es; *m. Barley paid as rent:*—Threó pund gauolbæres, Th. Chart. 145, 2.

gafol-, gaful-gylda, -gilda, -gelda, an; *m.* I. *a tribute-payer, tributary, debtor;* tribūti redditor, dēbĭtor:—Rômāne hȳ to gafol-gyldum gedydon *the Romans made them tributaries*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 38: Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 20. Beón hig ealle gesunde and þeówion ðē and beón ðīne gafolgildan *cunctus pŏpŭlus salvābĭtur et serviet tibi sub tribūto*, Deut. 20, 11. Twegen gafolgyldan wǽron sumum lǽnende *duo dēbĭtōres ĕrant cuidam fænĕrātōri*, Lk. Bos. 7, 41: 16, 5. II. *a rent-payer, a renter of land as opposed to the owner:* qui censum annum pendit, conductor:—Wealh gafolgelda [gafolgylda MSS. B. H.] *a foreign* [*i.e.* of British race] *tenant*, L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 3. Gif he on gafolgeldan [gafolgildan MS. H.] hūse gefeohte, cxx scillinga to wīte geselle *if he fight in a tenant's house, let him pay cxx shillings as fine*, 6; Th. i. 106, 7.

gafol-gyldere, es; *m. A tribute-payer, tributary;* tribūti redditor:—Ða Indiscan willaþ beón eówere gafolgylderas, and mid ealre sibbe eów underþeódan *the Indians will be your tributaries, and with all peace submit to you*, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 31.

gafol-heord, e; *f.* [gafol *a tax,* heord *a herd, flock*] *A taxable stock* or *hive of bees;* grex ad censum:—Beócorle gebȳreþ, gif he gafolheorde healt, ðæt he sylle ðonne lande gerǽd beo. Mid us is gerǽd ðæt he sylle v sustras huniges to gafole *it behoves a keeper of bees, if he hold a taxable hive* [*stock of bees*], *that he then shall pay what shall be ordered in the country. With us it is ordered that he shall pay five* sustras *of honey for a tax;* 'bochero, id est, ăpum custōdi, pertinet, si gavelheorde, id est, grĕgem ad censum tĕneat, ut inde reddat sicut ibi mos [MS. moris] ĕrit. In quibusdam lōcis est institūtum, reddi V. [MS. VI] mellis ad censum,' L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 36–436, 2.

gafol-hwitel, es; *m. A tribute-whittle* or *blanket, a legal tender instead of coin for the rent of a hide of land;* tribūtāria sāga:—Gafol-hwitel sceal beón æt hīwisce vi pæninga weorþ *a tribute-whittle from a hide* [*of land*] *shall be worth six pence*, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 5. Cf. Grm. R. A. p. 378. Perhaps hīwisc in the above passage should be translated 'family;' cf. Th. Chart. 144, 31.

gafolian *to rent.* v. gafelian.

gafol-land, es; *n. Tribute-land, land let for rent* or *services;* tribūtāria terra:—Būton ðam ceorle ðe on gafollande sit *except the churl who resides on tribute-land*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 2. Cf. Th. Chart. p. 144–5. [*Scot.* gaffol-land *land rented,* or *liable to taxation.*]

gafollic *of* or *belonging to tribute, tributary.* v. gafellīc.

gafol-mǽd, e; *f. A meadow, the mowing of which was part of the* gafol *due from the churls on an estate:*—Healfne æcer gauolmǽde, Th. Chart. 145, 3.

gafol-penig, es; *m. A tribute-penny;* tribūtārius dēnārius:—He sceal syllan on Michaeles mæssedæg x gafolpenigas *he shall give on Michael's mass-day ten tribute-pennies;* dāre dēbet in festo Sancti Michaelis x dēnārios de gablo, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 10.

gafol-, gaful-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f.* [gafol *tribute,* -rǽden *state, condition*] *Tribute;* tribūtum:—On sumum landum gebȳreþ māre gafolrǽden *in quibusdam lōcis plus gabli reddĭtur*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3.

gafol-rand ? *A pair of compasses;* circĭnus = *κίρκινος*, Cot. 54, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gabul-roid.

gafol-swān, es; *m. A tribute-swain, a swine-herd, paying a tribute* or *part of his stock, for permission to feed his pigs on the land;* porcārius ad censum:—Gafolswāne gebȳreþ, ðæt he sylle his slyht be ðam ðe on lande stent. On manegum landum stent, ðæt he sylle ælce geāre xv swȳn to sticunge, x ealde, and v gynge; hæbbe sylf ðæt he ofer ðæt arǣre *gafolswāne, id est, ad censum porcārio, pertĭnet, ut suam occisiōnem det secundum quod in patria stătūtum est. In multis lŏcis stat, ut det singŭlis annis xv porcos ad occisiōnem, x vĕtĕres, et v juvĕnes; ipse autem hăbeat superaugmentum*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 11–14.

gafol-tīning, e; *f. Material for fencing due as* gafol:—XVI gyrda gauoltīninga, Th. Chart. 145, 8.

gafol-wȳdu, a; *m. Wood furnished as* gafol:—IIII foðera aclofenas gauolwyda, Th. Chart. 145, 6.

gafol-yrþ, e; *f. The cultivation of tribute-land;* tribūtāriæ terræ arātio:—His gafolyrþe [MS. gauolyrþe] iii æceras erige, and sāwe of his āgenum berne *de arātūra gabli sui arābit iii acras, et semĭnābit de korreo suo*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 18.

gaful, es; *n. Tax, tribute, rent;* vectīgal, trībūtum:—Gaful *vectīgal*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2. Alȳfþ gaful to syllanne ðam Cāsere *licet dări trībūtum Cæsări?* Mk. Bos. 12, 14: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 27; Jul. 151. v. gafol.

Gaful-ford *Camelford, Cornwall*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 111, 17, col. 1. v. Gafol-ford.

gaful-gylda, an; *m. A tribute-payer, tributary;* trībūti reddĭtor:—He hī to gafulgyldum gesette on Angelþeódde *he made them tributaries among the English*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 24. v. gafol-gylda.

gaful-rǣden, -rǣdenn, e; *f. A tax, tribute;* census, trībūtum:—Ða byre onguldon gafulrǣdenne *the children paid the tax*, Exon, 47 a; Th. 161, 16; Gū. 959: 73 b; Th. 274, 7; Jul. 529: Andr. Kmbl. 591; An. 296. v. gafol-rǣden.

gagātes; *indecl. m. The agate* or *jet, a precious stone;* găgātes = *γάγατης*:—Hēr bið eác gemēted gagātes, se stān bið blæc-gym *here is also found the agate, the stone is a black gem*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24. Sceaf gagātes dæl ðæs stānes on ðæt wīn *shave off a part of the stone agate into the wine*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 11. Be ðam stāne ðe gagātes hātte, is sæd ðæt he viii mægen hæbbe *of the stone which is called agate, it is said that it hath eight virtues*, 2, 66; Lchdm. iii. 296, 29.

gagel, es; *m?* gagelle, gagille, gagolle, an; *f. Gale, sweet gale;* myrica gale, Lin:—Genim gagel *take gale*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 10: iii. 22, 21. Nim þrē leáf gageles *take three leaves of gale*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 17. Genim gagellan... dō of ða gagellan *take gale... remove the gale*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 27: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 10. Genim gagollan *take gale*, 3, 14; Lchdm. ii. 316, 15. [*Prompt.* gawl *myrtus: Scot.* gale, gaul *a myrtle: Dut.* gagel, *m. a wild myrtle: Ger.* gagel *a myrtle-bush.*]

gagel-croppan; *pl. m.* [croppa *the top of a flower* or *herb*] *Catkins of gale;* myricæ panĭcŭlæ:—Genim gagelcroppan *take catkins of gale*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 20.

gagol, gægl, geagl; *adj. Lascivious, wanton;* lascīvus:—Gagol *lascīva*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 46; Wrt. Voc. 57, 27. [*M. H. Ger.* gogel *licentious.*] v. gāl.

gagol-bǽrnes, gægl-bǽrnes, -bērnes, -ness, e; *f. Wantonness, luxury, riot;* lascīvia, luxŭria, Cot. 118.

gagul-suillan *to gargle;* gargarīzāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

-gal, -gil, -gel, *as* sin-gal *perpetual, continual:* wīd-gal, wīd-gil, wīd-gel, *wide-spread*, March. 38; p. 27, 8. v. wīd-gil, wīd-gal.

GĀL, es; *n. Lust, wantonness, lightness, folly;* lascivia, lībido, luxŭria, lĕvitas:—Hie hyra gāl beswāc *their folly deceived them*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 21; Gen. 327. Gōdes oððe gāles *of good or evil*, Exon. 23 a; Th, 64, 9; Cri. 1035. [Cf. *Icel.* gáll, *m. a fit of gaiety.*]

gāl; *adj. Light, pleasant, wanton, licentious, wicked;* lĕvis, libīdĭnōsus, luxŭriōsus, mălus:—Ðam unstæððigan and ðam gālan, ðū niht secggan, ðæt he [MS. hi] bið winde gelīcra, ðonne gemetfæstum monnum *to the inconstant and the light* [*man*], *thou mayest say that he is more like the wind, than modest men*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 23, note 20, MS. Cott. Ðæt he gesāwe ungelīce bēc him berende beón þurh ða gōdan gāstas oððe þurh ða gālan *ut cōdĭces diversos per bŏnos sive mălos spirĭtus sibi vidĕrit offerri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 25. Gecunnian hwæðer he wǽre gōd oððe gāl *to try whether he were good or bad*, Gu. 17; Gdwn. 74, 6. [*Orm.* gal *wanton: O. Sax.* gēl *merry: Dut. Ger.* geil *lustful: M. H. Ger.* geil *licentious: O. H. Ger.* geil *lætus, elātus, fĕrox, libidĭnōsus: Dan.* geil *wanton:* and cf. *Icel.* gáli *a wag.*] DER. ealo-gāl, hyge-, medu-, rūm-, symbel-, wīn-.

GALAN; *part.* galende, ic gale, ðū gælest, gælst, he gæleþ, gælþ, *pl.* galaþ, *p.* gōl, *pl.* gōlon; *pp.* galen *To sing, enchant, call;* căněre, incantāre, insŏnāre, clāmāre:—Seó ne gehērþ stemne galendra, and ātterwyrhtan galendes wīslīce *quæ non exaudiet vōcem incantantium, et venēfici incantantis sāpienter*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 6. Sorh-leóþ gæleþ *he sings a sad lay*, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460. Se wīsdōm gōl gyd *wisdom sung a lay*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 3; Met. 7, 2. Wīf fyrd-leóþ gōlon [MS. galan] *the women sang a martial song*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 3; Exod. 577. Ða ðe gehȳrdon gryreleóþ galan Godes andsacan *those who heard the adversary of God sing the horrid lay*, Beo. Th. 1576; B. 786. Ðā wæs sigeleóþ galen *then was the song of triumph sung*, Elen. Kmbl. 248; El. 124: Andr. Kmbl. 3097; An. 1551. [*Chaue.* gale: *Scot.* gale *to cry: O. Sax.* galan: *O. H. Ger.* galan *cănĕre: Dan.* gale *to crow: Swed.* gala *to crow: Icel.* gala *to crow, sing.*] DER. a-galan, be-, on-: nihte-gale. See Grm. D. M. pp. 987, 1173.

galder-cræftiga *one crafty* or *skilful in enchantments, an enchanter*, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 9; MS. H. v. galdor-cræftiga.

galdere, es; *m. An enchanter, a charmer, sorcerer, diviner, soothsayer;* incantātor, augur, haruspex, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. wyrm-galdere. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* kalstarari *incantator.*] v. galan.

galdor, gealdor, es; *pl. nom. acc.* galdor, galdru; *gen.* galdra; *dat.* galdrum; *n.* [galan *to sing, enchant*, q. v.] *An incantation, divination, enchantment, a charm, magic, sorcery;* incantātio, cantio, carmen, fascinātio:—Þurh heora galdor *per incantātiōnes*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. Sing ðæt galdor *sing the charm*, Lchdm. iii. 38, 3. Galdre bewunden *encircled by enchantment*, Beo. Th. 6097; B. 3052. Ne sceal nān man mid galdre wyrte besingan *no man shall enchant a herb with magic*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 8. Galdra fela *many sorceries*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 106; Met. 26, 53: Deut. 18, 11. Nis ðē ende feor, ðæs ðe ic on galdrum ongieten hæbbe *thy end is not far off, from what I have understood by* [*thy*] *divinations*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 19; Gū. 1180. Ðās galdor mon mæg singan on wunde *a man may sing these charms over a wound*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Hig worhton ōðer swilc þing þurh hira drȳcræft and þurh Egiptisce galdru *fecērunt etiam ipsi per incantātiōnes Ægyptiacas et arcāna quædam simĭlĭter*, Ex. 7, 11. Galdrum cȳdan *to inform by divination*, Elen. Kmbl. 321; El. 161. [*Laym.* galdere, *dat. magic: Icel.* galdr, galdr, *m. a song, charm, spell, witchcraft, sorcery.*] DER. cear-

galdor-, gealdor-cræftiga, an; *m. One crafty* or *skilful in enchantments, an enchanter;* incantātor:—Ða fæmnan, ðe gewunniaþ [MS. gewunniah] onfōn galdorcræftigan, ne lǽt ðū ða libban *the women, who are wont to receive enchanters, suffer thou not to live*, L. Alf. 30; Wilk. 31, 26. gealdor, heáh-galdor.

galdor-cræft, gealdor-cræft, es; *m. The art of enchanting, magic art, incantation;* incantandi ars, măgica ars, incantātio:—On galdorcræftum *per incantātiōnes*, L. M. I. P. 39; Th. ii. 274, 32. He lūdēa galdorcræftum widstōd *he withstood the magic arts of the Jews*, Andr. Kmbl. 332; An. 166. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ *those that practise magical arts*, Blickl. Homl. 62, 23.

galdor-cwide, es; *m. A magic saying, song;* măgĭcus sermo, cantus, Exon. 113 a; Th. 432, 28; Rä. 49, 7.

galdor-galere, es; *m. An enchanter, soothsayer;* incantātor, Cot. 118: 193.

galdor-leóþ, es; *n. A magic song, an enchantment, charm, spell;* incantātio, carmen, incantāmentum, Cot. 188.

galdor-word, es; *n. A magic word, word of incantation;* cantātiōnis verbum:—Iç galdorwordum gōl *I sang in magic words*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 37; Reim. 24.

galdra *of enchantments, of sorceries*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 106; Met. 26, 53; *gen. pl. of* galdor.

galdru *enchantments*, Ex. 7, 11; *pl. nom. acc. of* galdor.

galdrygea, an; *m. An enchanter;* incantātor, Cot. 108.

galere, es; *m. An enchanter;* incantātor:—Galere *incantātor*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 38. DER. galdor-, wyrm-galere.

gāl-ferhþ; *adj. Mind-lustful, licentious;* libidĭnōsus, lascīvus:—Gewāt ðā se deófulcunda gālferhþ his beddes neosan *then the devilish* [*man*] *went lustful in mind to seek his bed*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 14; Jud. 62.

gāl-freólsas; *pl. m. Licentious festivals;* lascīva festa, Lupercālia, Som. Ben. Lye.

gālfull; *adj. Lustful, licentious, luxurious;* libidĭnōsus, luxŭriōsus, Scint. 21: 28: 58.

gālfullīce; *adv. Lustfully, luxuriously;* libidĭnōse, luxŭriōse, Scint. 13.

GALGA, gealga, an; *m. A gallows, gibbet, cross;* arbor infēlix, patībŭlum, crux:—Galga *patībŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 30; Wrt. Voc. 21, 24. He of galgan his gæst onsend *he sent forth his soul from a gallows*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 4; Jul. 310: 72 b; Th. 271, 15; Jul. 482: Beo. Th. 4883; B. 2446. He his blōd ageát on galgan *he shed his blood on the cross*, Cd. 225; Th. 299, 15; Sat. 550: Menol. Fox 170; Men. 86: Elen. Kmbl. 957; El. 480. On galgum *on the cross*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 3; Sat. 511. [*Chaue. R. Brun.* galwes, *pl: Plat.* galge: *O. Sax.* galgo, *m: O. Frs.* galga, *m: Dut.* galg, *f: Ger.* galgen, *m: M. H. Ger.* galge, *m: O. H. Ger.* galgo, *m: Goth.* galga, *m. a cross: Dan.* galge, *m. f: Swed.* galge, *m: Icel.* gálgi, *m.*] See Grm. R. A. pp. 682–4.

galga-trēo, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross:*—Ðīn rōdes galgatrēo *tuum crucis patibulum*, Rtl. 23, 36. On rōdes galgatree *in crucis patibulo*, 124, 1. v. galg-treów. [*Havel.* galwetre: *Icel.* gálga-trē.]

galg-mōd; *adj.* [galg = gealh *sad;* mōd *mind*] *Sad in mind, gloomy;* tristis animo:—His mōdor, gīfre and galg-mōd, gegān wolde sorhfulne

sīþ *his mother, greedy and gloomy, would go a sorrowful journey*, Beo. Th. 2558; B. 1277. v. gealg-mōd.

galg-treów, gealg-treów, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross;* crūcis lignum, crux:—He wolde sume on galgtreówum [MS. galgtreówu] *he would [hang] some on gallows-trees*, Beo. Th. 5873; B. 2940.

Galilēa *Galilee*:—Sē Galilæs *mare Galilææ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 16. Galiles, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 1. Of Galilēam ðæm lande, Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Witga of Galilēum *a prophet from Galilee*, 71, 16.

Galilēisc, Galilēsc; *adj. Galilean;* Galilæus:—Pilatus acsode hwæðer he wǣre Galileisc man *Pilātus interrōgāvit si hōmo Galilæus esset*, Lk. Bos. 23, 6: 22, 59: Mk. Bos. 14, 70: Jn. Bos. 7, 52. Of ðære Galileiscan Bethsaida *a Bethsaida Galilææ*, Jn. Bos. 12, 21. Wið da Galileiscan sē *juxta mare Galilææ*, Mt. Bos. 4, 18: 15, 29: Mk. Bos. 1, 16. Wēne gē, wēron ða Galileiscan synfulle tofōran eallum Galileiscum *pūtātis quod hi Galilæi præ omnibus Galilæis peccātores fuērint?* Lk. Bos. 13, 2. On Galileisce dǣlas *in partes Galilææ*, Mt. Bos. 2, 22. Hwæt bīdaþ gē Galilēsce guman on hwearfte *why abide ye Galilean men about?* Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 11; Cri. 511: Blickl. Homl. 123, 20.

Galleas *Gauls, the French*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 27. v. Gallias.

Gallia rīce *the kingdom of the Gauls, France*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16: 5, 8; S. 621, 39. v. Gallias.

Gallias, Gallie, Galleas; *gen.* Gallia; *pl. m. The Gauls, the Franks;* Galli, ōrum; Galliæ, ārum; *pl. m.*:—Ðǣr wæs Gallia ofslagen twā-hund þūsenda *ducenta millia Gallōrum interfecta sunt*, Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 33; Hav. 329, 8: 4, 7; Bos. 89, 7. Gefeaht wið Gallie *adversum Gallos conflixit*, 4, 7; Bos. 89, 8; Hav. 251, 2. Hū sceolan we dōn mid Gallia and Brytta bisceopum *quālīter dēbēmus cum Galliārum Brittaniārumque episcōpis āgēre?* Bd. 1. 27; S. 492, 10. Biscop Gallia rīces *bishop of the kingdom of the Gauls* [Galliārum], Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 39. Galleas nemnaþ Trajectum *the Gauls call it Utrecht*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 27. Monige gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstro and Gallia *multi Francōrum vel Galliārum Monastēria adīre sōlēbant*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 17. Adrianus se abbad ða dǣlas Gallia rīces geferde and gesōhte *Adrian the abbot went and visited the parts of the kingdom of the Gauls;* partes Galliārum [regni] adiisset, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16. Gallia rice *the kingdom of the Gauls*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 31.

gāl-līc; *adj. Lustful:*—Ælc gālīc ontendnys wearþ adwæsced *every lustful fervour was extinguished*, Th. Homl. ii. 156, 35. [*O. Eng. Homl.* galiche dede, i. 149, 16.]

Gallie; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Gauls;* Galli:—Gallie oferhergodon land *the Gauls overran the lands*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 9: 4, 7; Bos. 89, 8. v. Gallias.

Gallisc; *adj. Gaulish, belonging to Gaul;* Gallīcus:—Ðǣr gefeaht Mallius wið ānne Galliscne mann *there Manlius fought with a man of Gaul*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 16.

galluc, galloc, gallac, es; *m. The plant comfrey;* symphȳtum officināle, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *confirmam*, and ōðrum naman galluc nemneþ, biþ cenned on mōrum and on feldum, and eác on mǣdum *this herb, which is called confirma, and by another name comfrey, is produced on moors and in fields, and also in meadows*, Herb. 60, 1; Lchdm. i. 162, 10–12. Galluces moran *roots of comfrey*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 10. Genime galluc gesodenne *take sodden comfrey*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 15: 1, 31; Lchdm ii. 74, 11: 3, 73; Lchdm. ii. 358, 23. Galluc *adriatica* vel *mālum terræ*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 70; Wrt. Voc. 30, 22: 79, 17. Galloc *galla*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 46; Wrt. Voc. 67, 61. Gallac *symphȳtum*, 42, 14; Wrt. Voc. 68, 29.

Galmanhō, Galmahō? *An Anglo-Saxon abbey at York, afterwards St. Mary's;* abbātiæ nōmen ǣpud Eborācum:—On ðysum geāre forþferde Siward eorl on Eoforwīc, and his līc līþ binnan ðam mynstre æt Galmanhō [Galmahō, Th. 324, 10, col. 2], ðe he sylf ǣr getimbrade, Gode to lofe and eallum his hālgum *in this year* [A. D. 1055] *earl Siward died at York, and his body lies within the monastery of Galmanho, which he himself had before built, to the glory of God and all his saints*, Chr. 1055; Th. 324, 8–12, col. 1.

gāl-mōd; *adj. Light-minded, licentious;* libīdinōsæ mentis, lascīvus:—Se galmōda *the licentious* [*Holofernes*], Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 12; Jud. 256. [*O. Sax.* gēl-mōd.]

gālnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Lustfulness, lust, luxury, wantonness;* lascīvia, libīdo, luxūria, petulantia, Cot. 150: Scint. 12: 21: 81. He cnihtlice gālnysse næs begangende *he was not addicted to boyish levity*, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 12, 16. [*Orm.* galness.]

gāl-scipe, es; *m.* [gāl *lust*, -scipe *-ship*] *Luxury, lustfulness, lasciviousness, wantonness, lewdness;* luxūria, libīdo, lascīvia, petulantia, satȳriāsis = σατυρίασις:—He begǣþ unǣtas and oferdrincas and gālscipe *comessatiōnibus vīcat et luxūriæ atque conviviis*, Deut. 20, 21. We lǣraþ, ðæt man wið fūlne gālscipe warnige symle *we instruct, that one always guard himself against foul lasciviousness*, L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 9. For gālscipe *for wantonness*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 15; Gen. 341. Synwrēnnys *vel* gālscipe *satȳriasis*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 49; Wrt. Voc. 19, 51.

gālsere, es; *m. A lustful man;* libidinōsus, Off. Reg. 15.

gāl-smerc; *adj.* [smercian *to smirk, smile*] *Light, laughing, giggling;* pētūlans:—Gyf se munuc ne biþ gālsmerc, and eáde and hræde on hleahtre *si mōnachus non sit pētūlans, et facilis et proclivis ad ridendum*, R. Ben. 7.

galung, e; *f. Incantation*, Hpt. Gl. 519.

Galwalas, galwealas, *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* [wealh *foreign;* cf. Bryt-walas] *Gauls, Frenchmen, people of Gaul in a body*, and as the name of a people is often used where according to later usage the name of their country would be found, the word may be translated *Gaul, France;* Galli, Gallia:—Hēr wæs Brihtwald gehālgod to ærcebiscope fram Godune Galwala biscop *in this year* [A. D. 693] *Brihtwald was consecrated archbishop by Godun bishop of the Gauls*, Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 17. He gewāt into Galwalum *he went into Gaul*, Chr. Erl. 5, 5, 14. Hēr Ægelbryht of Galwalum [Galwealum, Th. 50, 2, col. 2, 3] onfēng Wesseaxna bisceopdōme *in this year* [A. D. 650] *Ægelbyrht of Gaul received the bishopric of the West Saxons*, Chr. 650; Th. 50, 2, col. 1: 660; Th. 54, 16. He fōr in Galwalas *he went into Gaul*, 380; Erl. 11, 2. v. Gallias.

gāl-wrēne; *adj. Luxurious, lecherous;* luxūriōsus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gamel, gamol; *adj. Old, aged;* senex, vētustus:—Wolde beddes neósan gamela Scylding *the aged Scylding would visit his bed*, Beo. Th. 3588; B. 1792. Wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince gyfen *the golden hilt was given to the aged warrior*, 3359; B. 1677: Elen. Kmbl. 2491; El. 1247. Gamele ne mōston hāre heaðorincas hilde onþeón *the aged hoary chieftains might not prosper in battle*, Cd. 154; Th. 193, 3; Exod. 240. Ær he on weg hwurfe, gamol, of geardum *ere he, old, departed on his way from his courts*, Beo. Th. 535; B. 265: 115; B. 58. v. gomel. [*Icel.* gamall.]

gamelīc; *adj. Theatralis, ridiculosus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 508.

GAMEN, gomen, es; *n.* GAME, *joy, pleasure, mirth, sport, pastime;* jōcus, oblectāmentum, gaudium, jūbilum, lætĭtia, lūdus:—Gamen eft astāh *pastime rose again*, Beo. Th. 2325; B. 1160. Wynsum gamen *a pleasant game;* sāles, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 67; Wrt. Voc. 21, 54. Næs ðæt hērlic dǣd, ðæt hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste *that was not a glorious deed, that he should wish to boast of such sport*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 37; Met. 9, 19. Him to gamene *for his sport*, 9, 17; Met. 9, 9: 9, 91; Met. 9, 46. Ic mæg swegles gamen gehȳran on heofnum *I can hear the joy of the firmament in heaven*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 18; Gen. 675. Bǣdon hīg sume, ðæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen *præcēpērunt ut vocārētur Samson et ante eos lūderet*, Jud. 16, 25. Gamena *lūdōrum:* gamena *jōco*, Mone B. 2807, 2808. [*Piers P.* gamen *a play: Laym.* game *a play: Scot.* gamyn *a game, play: O. Sax.* gaman, *n: Frs.* gammen: *O. Frs.* game, gome, *f: M. H. Ger.* gamen, *m. n: O. H. Ger.* gaman, *gaudium, jōcus, lūdus: Dan.* gammen, *m. f: Icel.* gaman, *n. game, sport, pleasure, amusement.*] DER. glig-gamen, heal-.

gamenian, gamnian, gæmnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gamen *game*] *To joke, play;* jōcŭlāri, jōcāri:—Gregorius gamenode mid his wordum *Gregory played with his words*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 4. [*Icel.* gamma *to amuse, divert.*]

gamenlīce; *adv. Sportingly, deceitfully;* jōcōse, callide:—Hī gamenlīce rǣddon *they counselled deceitfully*, Jos. 9, 3.

gamenung, e; *f. A gaming, jesting, playing;* lūsus, jōcus:—Hwǣr biþ his gaf spræc and ða īdelan gamenunga *where will be his wanton discourse, and the idle jestings?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 28.

gamen-wādu *a joyous path.* v. gomen-wādu.

gamen-wudu *pleasure-wood, glee-wood, a musical instrument, harp.* v. gomen-wudu.

gamian *to game, play, sport*, Som. Ben. Lye v. gamenian.

gaming, e; *f. A* GAMING, *playing, gesticulation;* lūsus, gannātūra, *sive* mimica, gesticŭlātio, Cot. 203.

gamnian; *part.* gamnigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play;* lūdĕre:—Wæs him geþūht, swilce he gamnigende spræce *visus est eis quāsi lūdens lŏqui*, Gen. 19, 14. v. gamenian.

gamol *old, aged*, Beo. Th. 115; B. 58: 535; B. 265. v. gomel.

gamol-feax; *adj. With hoary locks, grey-haired;* cānus:—Gamolfeax hæleþ *a hoary-headed hero*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 20; Edg. 46: Beo. Th. 1220; B. 608. v. gomel-feax.

gamol-ferhþ; *adj. Advanced in age, aged;* ætāte provectus:—Gamolferhþ goldes brytta *the aged dispenser of gold*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867.

gān *yawned;* hiāvit; *p. of* gīnan.

GĀN, to gānne; ic gā, ðū gǣst, he gǣþ; *pl.* gāþ; *p.* ic he eóde, ðū eódest; *pl.* eódon; *imp.* gā, *pl.* gāþ; *pp.* gān; *v. n.* [the conjugation is formed from two roots, the past tense being from root i; cf. Gothic iddja]; *To go, come, walk, happen;* īre, grādi, evēnīre:—Uton gān and feligean fremdum godum *cāmus et sequāmur deos aliēnos*, Deut. 13, 1. Gearo to gānne *ready to go*, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 7. Ðū gǣst on ðīnum breóste *super pectus tuum grādiēris*, Gen. 3, 14. He on flet gǣþ *he walks in the court*, Beo. Th. 4075; B. 2034. Gǣþ ā wyrd swā hió sceal *fate goes ever as it must*, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Hī gāþ *they go*, Andr. Kmbl. 3328; An. 1667. Gif gē gāþ æfter fremdum godum *if ye go after strange gods*, Deut. 11, 28. He sǣde unc eall swā hit siððan ā eóde [*or* a-eode?] *he told us all as it always afterwards happened;* audīvīmus quidquid postea

rei prōbāvit eventus, Gen. 41, 13. Eóde eall seó ceasterwaru togeánes ðam Hǽlende *tōta cīvitas exiit obviam Jesu*, Mt. Bos. 8, 34: Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 12. Sume for hungre heora feóndum on hand eódon *some for hunger went into the hands of their foes*, 1, 15; S. 484, 5. Gā hider *come hither*, Gen. 27, 21. Gāþ eów into ðære cyrcan unforhtlīce *go into the church fearlessly*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 1. [*Wyc.* gon, goon, goo: *Piers P.* goon: *Chauc.* gon, goon: *R. Glouc.* goon: *Laym. Orm.* gan: *Plat.* gan. gaan; gaen: *O. Sax.* gān: *Frs.* gean: *O. Frs.* gan: *Dut.* gaan: *Ger.* gehen, gehn: *M. H. Ger.* gān, gēn: *O. H. Ger.* gān: *Dan.* gaae: *Swed.* gå: *Zend.* gâ, gê *to go*: *Sansk.* gâ *to go*.] DER. a-gān, æfter-, be-, bi-, for-, fōre-, forþ-, ful-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, ōþ-, þurh-, to-, under-, up-, upp-, ūt-, wið-, ymb-. v. gangan.

gangan *to go*, Ps. Th. 85, 10. v. gangan.

Gandis, Gandes; *indecl. f. The river Ganges*; Ganges = Γάγγης:—Ðǽr licgeþ se mūþa ūt on ðone gārsecg ðære eá, ðe man hāteþ Gandis *there the mouth of the river, which is called Ganges, opens out into the ocean*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 13, 17. Gandes seó eá is eallra ferscra wætera mǽst, būtan Eufrate *the river Ganges is the greatest of all fresh waters, except the Euphrates*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 45. Æt Gande ðære eá, Nar. 3, 22.

GANDRA, ganra, an; *m. A* GANDER; anser:—Gandra *anser*, *m.* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. [*Eng.* gander, *m*: *Ger.* gänserich, *m*: *Ger. dial.* gandert: *M. H. Ger.* ganzer, ganze, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* ganzo, *m*: *Icel.* gassi, *m. a gander*.]

ganet, es; *m. A gannet, sea-fowl, water-fowl, swan*; fūlica, cygnus:—Ganet *cygnus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 32. Ofer ganetes bæþ [MS. baþ] *over the sea-fowl's bath*, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 21. Ganetes hleóðor *the gannet's cry*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 8; Seef. 20. Cōmon of gārsecge ganetas fleógan *sea-fowls came flying from the ocean*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. v. ganot.

GANG, geng, gong, gung, es; *m.* I. GANG, *going, journey, step, way, path, passage, course* (*of time*); iter, grădus, gressus, incessus, ambūlātio, sōmīta:—Beswīcan gangas [MS. M. stepas] mīne *supplantāre gressus meos*, Ps. Spl. C. 139, 5. Mīnne gang *gressum meum*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Ganges, Bco. Th. 1940; B. 968. Him tǽcean līfes weg and rihtne gang to heofonum *to teach them the way of life and the right path to heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 18. Ðīne gangas *gressus tui*, Ps. Th. 67, 23. Fōta gangas *pedum gressus*, 72, 1. Mīne gangas *meæ sēmītæ*, 138, 2. On ðære eá gang *in the river's course*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13. Heó freó on hira fōta gangum blīðe hām wæs hweorfende *ipsa lībĕro pĕdum incessu dŏmum læta reversa est*; Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 33. Heora geára gang *anni eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 32. Geára gongum *in the course of years*, Elen. Kmbl. 1292; El. 648. II. *a passage, drain, privy*; latrīna, secessus:—Gang *latrīna, secessus*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 121; Wrt. Voc. 58, 33. Ðonne him to gange lyst *when he desires the privy*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23: L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 6: Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. [*Orm.* gang *a journey*: *Prompt.* gong *latrina*: *Scot.* gang *a journey*: *O. Sax.* gang, *m*: *O. Frs.* gong, gung, *m*: *Dut. Ger.* gang, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* ganc, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* gạng, *m*: *Goth.* gaggs, *m*: *Dan.* gang, *m. f*: *Swed.* gång, *m. time*: *Icel.* gangr, *m*; göng, *n. pl. a passage*.] DER. be-gang, -gong, bi-, eder-, embe-, fēðe-, forþ-, ge-, hin-, hlāf-, hūsel-, in-, on-, setl-, stal-, stepe-, to-, up-, ūt-, wæfer-, ymb-, ymbe-.

gang *go, come*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 32; Sat. 701: Gen. 27, 26; *impert. of* gangan.

gang *went*, Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295; *p. of* geongan.

GANGAN, gongan, gangcgan; *part.* gangende, gongende; ic gange, gonge, ðū gangest, gongest, he gangeþ, gongeþ, *pl.* gangaþ, gongaþ; *p.* geóng, gióng, giéng, gēng, *pl.* geóngon, gióngon, giéngon, gēngon; *imp.* gang, gong; *pp.* gangen, gongen *To go, walk, turn out*; īre, meāre, vādĕre, ambūlāre, ingrĕdi, tendĕre, evĕnire:—Ic gange *ambŭlo*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 41. Gáng hider *accēde*, Gen. 27, 26: Num. 11, 21. He heonon gangeþ [gangaþ MS.] *he goes from hence*, Andr. Kmbl. 1782; An. 893. He of worulde gangende wæs *he was going from the world*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. He ealle ða tīd mihte ge sprecan ge gangan *tōto eo tempŏre et lŏqui et ingrĕdi pŏtuit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. He to healle geóng *he went to the hall*, Beo. Th. 1855, note; B. 925. He ofer willan gióng *he went against his will*, 4810, note; B. 2409. Heó giéng [gien MS.] to Adame *she went to Adam*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 15; Gen. 626. Ic to ðam grunde gēnge *I would go to the abyss*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834. Forþ gangan *to go forward, to continue*:—Gange se teám forþ *let the warranty go forward*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 13: Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 5; Cri. 426. Ic ongitan mihte hu ðis gewinn wolde gangan *I should be able to know how this labour would turn out*, Ps. Th. 72, 13: 88, 3. [*Piers P.* gange, gangen: *Orm.* ganngenn: *Scot.* gang: *O. Sax.* gangan: *O. Frs.* gunga: *M. H. Ger.* gangen: *O. H. Ger.* gangan: *Goth.* gaggan: *Swed.* gånga: *Icel.* ganga.] DER. a-gangan, -gongan, æt-, be-, bi-, fōr-, fōre-, forþ-, ful-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, ongeán-, þurh-, to-, under-, up-, ūt-, wið-, ymb-, ymbe-.

gang-dagas, gong-dagas; *pl. m.* [dæg *a day*] *Perambulation days, the three days before Ascension day* or *Holy Thursday, Rogation days, when the boundaries of parishes and districts were traversed*; dies perambŭlātiōnes *vel* processiōnis, rogātiōnum dies:—Betweox gang-dagum and middum sumera *betwixt Rogation days and Midsummer*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 3: 1063; Erl. 195, 7. Ofer gang-dagas *after Rogation days*, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 15. Ðys Gōdspel sceal to Gang-dagon *this Gospel must be on the Rogation days* [*Gang-days*], Rubc. Mt. Bos. 7, 7–14, notes, p. 575. Ðis sceal to Gang-dagon ðæge twegen dagas, *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on the two days of the Rogation days*, Rubc. Lk. Bos. 11, 5–13? notes, p. 578. [*Icel.* gangdagar.]

gangel *going*. v. gongel. [*Icel.* göngull *strolling*.]

gangel-wæfre *a ganging weaver, spider*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gongel-wæfre.

gangere, es; *m. A ganger, footman*; pedester, Som. Ben. Lye.

gang-ern, es; *n.* [gang II. *a privy*, ern *a place*] *A privy*; latrīna:—Goldhordhūs, dīgle gangern *hypodrŏmum* vel *spondoromum*? [= *spidromum*, q. v. in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 81; Wrt. Voc. 57, 57.

gange-wifre, -wæfre, geonge-wifre, gonge-wifre, gongel-wæfre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, spider*; viātica arānea:—Ðū gedēst ðæt he aswint on his mōde, and wyrþ swā tedre swā swā gangewifran nett *thou causest that he dwindles away in his mind, and becomes as frail as a spider's web*, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Swindan ðū dydest swā swā gangewæfre [āttercoppan MS. T.] sāwle his *tabescĕre fēcisti sicut arāneam anīmam ejus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 15.

gang-feormere, es; *m. A jakes-farmer, privy-cleanser*; fimārius, cloācārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

gang-geteld, es; *n. A travelling-tent, tent, pavilion*; tentōrium ambūlātōrium, pāpilio:—Gang-geteld *pāpilio*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 40; Wrt. Voc. 59, 12.

gang-here, es; *m. A foot-army, infantry*; pedester exercītus:—Pirrus him com to mid ðam mǽstan fultume, ǽgðer ge on ganghere, ge on rādhere *Pyrrhus came to them with the greatest force, both in infantry, and in cavalry*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 40.

gang-pyt, -pytt, es; *m. A privy*; latrīna:—On ðære nyðemestan flēringe wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen *on the lowermost flooring* [*of the ark*] *was their privy and their dunghill*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 7. v. gang II.

gang-setl, es; *n. A privy*; latrīna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gang II.

gang-tūn, es; *m. A privy*; latrīna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gang II.

gang-weg, es; *m. A gang-way, way, road*; via:—Ānes wǽnes gang-weg *a road for one vehicle*; actus, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 50; Wrt. Voc. 37, 38. Twegra wǽna gangweg *a road for two vehicles*; via, 56; Som. 67, 51; Wrt. Voc. 37, 39.

gang-wuce, an; *f. Rogation week, the week of holy Thursday*; perambūlātiōnis septĭmāna:—Ðis sceal on þunres dæg, innan ðære Gang-wucan *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on Thursday in the Rogation week*, Rubc. Mk. Bos. 16, 14–20, notes, p. 578. Ðys Gōdspel gebȳraþ on Wōdnes dæg, on ðære Gang-wucan to ðam uigilian *this Gospel belongs to the vigil on Wednesday, in the Rogation week*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 17, 1–10, notes, p. 580.

GĀNIAN; *p*, ode; *pp.* od *To* YAWN, *gape, open*; hiāre, oscĭtāre, apĕrire:—Gāniende *oscĭtans*, Cot. 147. Ðeáh ðe me synfulra, inwitfulra, mūþas on gānian *though the mouths of the sinful* [*and*] *deceitful yawn upon me*, Ps. Th. 108, 1. [*Plat.* jauen: *Dut.* geeuwen: *Ger.* gähnen: *M. H. Ger.* gënen: *O. H. Ger.* geinōn, ginōn, ginēn, giēn: *Icel.* gina: *Lat.* hiāre: *Grk.* χαίνειν *to yawn, gape*.]

GĀNOT, ganet, es; *m. A gannet, sea-fowl, water-fowl, fen-duck*; āvis mārina, fūlix, fūlica:—Ganot *fūlix*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 7: 280, 13. Ðā wearþ adrǽfed deórmōd hæleþ, Oslāc of earde, ofer ȳþa gewealc, ofer ganotes bæþ *then the brave man, Oslac, was driven away from the land, over the billows' roll, over the gannet's bath* [*the sea*], Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 20; Edg. 46: Beo. Th. 3727; B. 1861. Ac fereþ gelōme ofer ganotes bæþ *a ship* [lit. *oak*] *often saileth over the gannet's bath* [*the sea*], Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 19; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. [*Plat.* gante: *Dut.* gent, *m. a male goose, gander*: *O. H. Ger.* ganazo, ganzo, *m. anetus*.]

ganra, an; *m. A gander*; anser, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 121; Wrt. Voc. 29, 17: 77, 33. v. gandra.

gānung, e; *f. A yawning*; oscĭtātio, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 59; Wrt. Voc. 46, 18.

GĀR, es; *m. A dart, javelin, spear, shaft, arrow, weapon, arms*; jacŭlum, pīlum, hasta, hastæ cuspis, sāgitta, tēlum, arma:—Se gār *the dart*, Beo. Th. 3697; B. 1846. Fleág giellende gār on grome þeóde *the yelling shaft flew on the fierce nation*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 13; Wid. 128. Lǽtaþ gāres ord in gedūfan in fǽges ferþ *let the javelin-point plunge into the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2662; An. 1332: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 2; Gen. 1522. Sende se sǽrinc sūþerne gār *the sea-chief sent a southern dart*, Byrht. Th. 135, 47; By. 134: 138, 48; By. 237. Gāre wunde *wounded by a dart*, Beo. Th. 2154; B. 1075: Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 28; Jul. 17. Hí gewurdon scearpe gāras *ipsi sunt jăcŭla*, Ps. Th. 54, 21: 90, 6. Gāra ordum *with javelin-points*, Andr. Kmbl. 64; An. 32: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 32; Gen. 2019. Hý togædre gāras hlǽndon *they had inclined their weapons together*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 8; Jul. 63: Elen. Kmbl. 235; El. 118. Gārum gehyrsted *adorned with javelins*, Andr. Kmbl. 90; An. 45: 2287; An. 1145: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 18; Æðelst. 18. [*Chauc.* gere, *pl*: *Laym.* gar, gare, gære *a dart, spear*,

weapon: Plat. gere *a wedge: Kil.* gheer *fuscina cuspidibus horrens, quibus pisces căpiuntur: O. Sax. gêr, m: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. gêr, m. hastile, jăcŭlum, tēlum: Icel.* geirr, *m. a spear.*] DER. æt-gâr, bon-, frum-, hyge-, tite-, wæl-.

gâra, an; *m. A spear-man.* v. frum-gâra *in* frum-gâr.

gâra, an; *m.* [gâr *a dart, point*] *An angular point of land, a promontory, corner of land;* ōra prōmĭnens, angŭlus:—Ispania land is þrȳscýte . . . ān ðæra gârena līþ sûþ-west, ongeán ðæt Igland, ðe Gades hâtte *the country of Spain is three-cornered . . . one of the corners lies south-west, opposite the island which is called Cadiz,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 5.

gâr-beám, es; *m. The wood* or *handle of a javelin, a spear-shaft;* cuspĭdis hasta:—Gârbeámes feng *a spear-shaft's grasp,* Cd. 155; Th. 193, 14; Exod. 246.

gâr-berend, es; *m. A javelin-bearer, soldier;* hastĭfer, tēlifer:—Grame gârberend *the incensed javelin-bearers,* Byrht. Th. 139, 30; By. 262. Gârberendra x hund *ten hundred javelin-bearers,* Cd. 154; Th. 192, 13; Exod. 231.

gâr-cêne; *adj. Spear-bold, bold in arms;* hastâ audax:—Offa wæs gârcêne man *Offa was a man bold in arms,* Beo. Th. 3921; B. 1958.

gâr-elife, an; *f. Agrimony;* agrĭmōnia eupātōria:—Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man agrimoniam, and ōðrum naman gârclife nemneþ *take this herb, which is named agrimony, and by another name garclive,* Herb. 32, 1; Lchdm. i. 130, 3. Genim gârclifan *take garclive,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8. Gârclifan etan ærende fullīc getācnaþ *to eat agrimony betokens a disagreeable message,* Somn. 20; Lchdm. iii. 198, 24. v. agrimonia.

gâr-cwealm, es; *m. Spear-slaughter;* nex tēlo patrāta, clādes:—Se ðe eall geman gârcwealm gumena *who all remembers the slaughter of men,* Beo. Th. 4092; B. 2043.

Gâr-Dene; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The spear-Danes, Danes who fought with spears, armed* or *warlike Danes;* hastāti Dāni:—We Gâr-Dena, in geárdagum, þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon *we have heard of the renown of the Gar-Danes' great kings in days of yore,* Beo. Th. 1; B. 1. He sæcce ne wēneþ to Gâr-Denum *he expects not warfare from the Gar-Danes,* 1206; B. 601: 3717; B. 1856: 4982; B. 2494.

gare *yare, ready, finished;* paratus, effectus:—Wæs ðæt mynstre gare *the monastery was finished,* Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 19. v. gearo.

gâr-faru, e; *f. A martial expedition,* v. faru III; turma hastifera:—Þūfas wundon ofer gârfare *the standards fluttered over the martial band,* Cd. 160; Th. 199. 23; Exod. 342. Ne þearf him ondrædan deófla strælas, gromra gârfare *he need not dread the shafts of devils, the armed band of the hostile,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 49, 5; Cri. 781. [*Or* gârfaru *flight of spears,* cf. hægelfaru.]

gâr-getrum, es; *n. A troop armed with spears, javelins:*—Gârgetrum ofer scild-hreódan sceótend sendaþ flacor flángeweorc *the spear-troop, the archers, send over the shields the quivering arrows,* Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 18; Cri. 674.

gâr-gewinn, es; *n. Spear-war;* hastātōrum pugna:—Wǽron þearle gelyste gârgewinnes *they were very desirous of the spear-war,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 308. Ne læt ðē ahweorfan grim gârgewinn *let not the fierce javelin-strife turn thee away,* Andr. Kmbl. 1915; An. 960.

gâr-heáp, es; *m. A spear-band, armed band;* hastĭfĕra turma:—Hæfdon him beácen arǽred in ðam gârheápe *they had a signal reared in the armed band,* Cd. 160; Th. 198, 11; Exod. 321.

gâr-holt, es; *n.* [holt *lignum*] *A javelin-shaft, javelin;* hastæ lignum, hasta:—Ðæt ic ðē to geóce gârholt bere *that I may bear the javelin-shaft for thy succour,* Beo. Th. 3673; B. 1834.

gâr-leáo, es; *n.* [gâr *a spear,* leác *a leek:* from its tapering acute leaves] GARLIC; allium:—Gârleác *allium,* Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 111; Wrt. Voc. 30, 59: 286, 6. Genim gârleáces þreó heáfdu *take three heads of garlic,* L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 19. Gârleáces iii clufe *three cloves of garlic,* 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 8. Nim gârleáces gódne dǽl *take a good deal of garlic,* Lchdm. iii. 12, 15. Nim gârleác *take garlic,* L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 12: 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 10: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 3: 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 15. Wið gârleác gemenged *mingled with garlic,* L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 4. [*Icel.* geirlaukr.]

gâr-mittîng, -mittung, e; *f. A meeting of spears* or *javelins, a battle:*—Ðæt hī beadoweorca beteran wurdon, on campstede, cumbolgehnâstes, gârmittinge [gârmittunge, Th. 207, 3, col. 2] *that they were the better* [*the victors*] *in works of war, on the battle-field, at the conflict of banners, at the meeting of javelins,* Chr. 937; Th. 207, 3, col. 1; Æðelst. 50.

gâr-nîþ, es; *m. A spear-battle, spear-war;* hastātōrum pugna:—Geriseþ gârnīþ werum *spear-war is fitting for men,* Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 19; Gn. Ex. 128.

gâr-rês, es; *m. A rush of spears, battle, war, warfare;* hastārum impĕtus, prœlium:—Ðæt gē ðisne gârrǽs mid gafole forgyldon *that ye buy off this warfare with tribute,* Byrht. Th. 132, 46; By. 32.

gâr-secg, -sæcg, es; *m.* [gâr *a spear,* secg *man*]. I. *a spear-man, the ocean;* hŏmo jăcŭlo armātus, oceănus. The myth of an armed man,—a spear-man is employed by the Anglo-Saxons as a term to denote the Ocean, and has some analogy to the personification of Neptune holding his trident. Spears were placed in the hands of the images of heathen gods, as mentioned by Justin.—Per ea adhuc tempŏra rēges hastas pro diadēmăte habēbant, quas Græci sceptra dixēre. Nam et ab origine rērum, pro diis immortālibus vĕtĕres hastas coluēre; ob cujus religiōnis memŏriam adhuc deōrum simulacris hastæ adduntur, l. xliii: c. iii:—Úre yldran ealne ðysne ymbhwyrft ðyses middangeardes, cwæþ Orosius, swâ swâ Oceanus ymbligeþ ūtan, ðone man gârsecg hâteþ, on þreó todǽldon *our forefathers, said Orosius, divided into three parts, all the globe of this mid-earth, which the ocean that we call Garsecg, surrounds,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 2–4. Asia is befangen mid Oceanus—dæm gârsecge—sûþan, and norþan, and eástan *Asia is encompassed by the ocean—the garsecg—on the south, and north, and east,* 1, 1; Bos. 15, 8. Be norþan ðæm beorgum, andlang ðæs gârsecges, ób done norþ-eást ende ðyses middangeardes, ðǽr Bore seó eá scýt ūt on ðone gârsecg *to the north of the mountains, along the ocean to the north-east end of this mid-earth, there the river Bore shoots out into the ocean,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 5–7. Gârsecges deóp *the ocean's deep,* Cd. 157; Th. 195, 24; Exod. 281. Gârsecges begang *the circuit of ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 1059; An. 530. II. *a sea;* mare:—And norþ ób ðone gârsecg, ðe man Cwēn-Sæ hǽt *and north to the sea, which is called the White Sea,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 27. Fuglas cómon of gârsecge *ăves ex mări vēnērunt,* Ps. Th. 104, 35. Út on gârsæcge *out in the sea,* 96, 1.

gâr-þrœc, e; *f. Attack of javelins, battle;* hastōrum impĕtus, pugna:—Æt gârþræce *in the attack of javelins,* Elen. Kmbl. 2369; El. 1186.

gâr-þrist; *adj. Spear-bold, daring with a spear;* hastâ audax:—Gûþheard, gârþrist *warlike, spear-bold,* Elen. Kmbl. 407; El. 204.

gâr-torn, es; *m.* [torn *anger*] *Spear-anger, rage of darts;* ira tēlis manifestāta:—Hī gârtorn geótaþ gîfrum deófle *they shall pour the rage of darts upon the greedy devil,* Salm. Kmbl. 291; Sal. 145.

garuwe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefŏlium, Herb. 90; Lchdm. i. 194, 4, MS. B. v. gearwe.

garwan *ready, prepared,* Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 17, = gearwan; *dat. def. of* gearo, *q. v.*

gâr-wîga, an; *m. A spear-fighter, warrior;* hastātus bellātor:—Byrne ne meahte geongum gârwîgan geóce gefremman *the corslet could not afford aid to the young warrior,* Beo. Th. 5341; B. 2674: 5614; B. 2811.

gâr-wigend, es; *m. A spear-fighter, warrior;* hastātus bellator:—He ûsic gârwigend gôde tealde *he accounted us warriors good,* Beo. Th. 5275; B. 2641.

gâr-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. Spear-wood, a javelin;* hastæ lignum, hasta:—Hie to gûþe gârwudu rærdon *they raised the spear-wood to battle,* Cd. 160; Th. 198, 20; Exod. 325.

gast *a guest;* hospes, Cot. 102. DER. gast-hof, -hûs, -lîc. v. gæst.

GÂST, gæst, es; *m.* I. *the breath;* hālĭtus, spirāmen:—Ne ne is gâst on mûþe heora *there is not breath in their mouth,* Ps. Spl. 134, 17. Ðæt ic ofsleá eall flǽsc, on ðam ðe ys lîfes gâst *that I may slay all flesh, in which is the breath of life,* Gen. 6, 17. Mid gâste mûþes his *with the breath of his mouth,* Ps. Lamb. 32, 6. Blǽde oððe gâste *spirāmĭne,* Hymn Surt. 43, 36. II. *the spirit, soul,* GHOST; spīrĭtus, ănĭmus, ănĭma:—Gâst *spīrĭtus,* Wrt. Voc. 76, 31. Se gâst is hræd *spīrĭtus promptus est,* Mt. Bos. 26, 41: Gen. 45, 27: Num. 11, 25, 26: Soul Kmbl. 17; Seel. 9. Nō man scyle his gâstes lufan wið Gode dǽlan *a man ought not to divide his spirit's love with God,* Cd. 173; Th. 217, 11; Dan. 21; Andr. Kmbl. 310; An. 155: Salm. Kmbl. 131; Sal. 65. Hwyder ic gange fram gâste ðīnum *quo ibo a spīrĭtu tuo?* Ps. Spl. 138, 6: Num. 11, 17, 25: Elen. Kmbl. 939; El. 471: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 18; Gū. 159. Bidde ic weoroda God, ðæt ic gâst mīnne agifan môte *I pray* [*thee*] *God of hosts, that I may give up my spirit,* Andr. Kmbl. 2831; An. 1418; Salm. Kmbl. 110; Sal. 54: Menol. Fox 340; Men. 171: Elen. Kmbl. 958; El. 480. Gâstas hwurfon, sôhton engla ēðel *souls departed, sought the home of angels,* Andr. Kmbl. 1280; An. 640: Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 6; Seel. 134. Gâsta weardas *the guardians of spirits,* Cd. 2; Th. 3, 25; Gen. 41. Gâsta helm *the protector of spirits, God,* Cd. 86; Th. 107, 22; Gen. 1793. Arâs Metodes þeów gâstum togeánes *the Lord's servant* [*Lot*] *arose towards the spirits* [*angels*], 111; Th. 140, 30; Gen. 2430. Folc wæs afǽred, flódegsa becwom gâstas geómre *the folk was affrighted, the flood-dread seized on the sad souls,* 166; Th. 206, 5; Exod. 447. Se hâlga Gâst *the holy Ghost;* Spīrĭtus sanctus, Mk. Bos. 13, 11: Lk. Bos. 1, 15, 35: 2, 25, 26: Jn. Bos. 20, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 2287; El. 1145. Se unclæna gâst *the unclean spirit,* Mt. Bos. 12, 43: Mk. Bos. 1, 23: 5, 13: Lk. Bos. 4, 36: Elen. Kmbl. 603; El. 302. Se werega gâst *the accursed spirit, the devil,* Cd. 216; Th. 272, 27; Sat. 126. Werige gâstas *accursed spirits, devils, demons,* Cd. 227; Th. 304, 15; Sat. 630. [*Piers P.* goost: *Chauc.* gost, goste: *R. Brun.* gaste: *Laym.* gæst, gast, gost: *Orm.* gast: *Scot.* gest *a ghost, spirit: Plat.* geest, *m: O. Sax.* gêst, gâst, geist, *m: Frs.* gæst: *O. Frs.* gast, iest, *m: Dut.* geest, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* geist, *m: Goth.* gaisyan *to be frightened: Dan.* geist, *m. f: Swed.* gast, *m. an evil spirit, ghost.*] DER. ærend-gâst, cear-, ellen-, ellor-, geósceaft-, heáh-, helle-, wuldor-.

gást-berend *a spirit-bearer, soul-bearer, living person, man.* v. gést-berend.

gást-bona, an; *m. The soul-killer, the devil;* animi destructor, diábŏlus:—Đæt him gástbona geóce gefremede *that the spirit-slayer would afford them help,* Beo. Th. 356; B. 177.

gást-cófa, an; *m. The spirit's chamber, breast;* animi cŭbīle, pectus:—Hí habbaþ in gástcófan grimme geþohtas *they have fierce thoughts in their breast,* Frag. Kmbl. 22; Leas. 13.

gást-cund *spiritual.* v. gést-cund.

gást-cwalu *torment of soul.* v. gést-cwalu.

gást-cyning, es; *m. A spirit-king, God;* spīritālis rex, Deus:—Siđđan wit ǽrende gástcyninge agifen habbaþ *after we two have performed the errand to the king of spirits* [*God*], Cd. 139; Th. 174, 24; Gen. 2883.

gást-gedál, gést-gedál, es; *n. Separation of soul and body, death;* animæ et corpŏris divortium, mors:—Đá he đas woruld þurh gástgedál ofgyfan sceolde *when he must give up this world through death,* Cd. 55; Th. 68, 33; Gen. 1127: Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 32; Gú. 834.

gást-gehygd, gést-gehygd, es; *n. Thought of mind* or *spirit;* animi cōgĭtātio:—Đæt đú sylfa miht ongitan gleáwlíce gástgehygdum *that thou thyself mayest prudently understand it with the thoughts of thy spirit,* Andr. Kmbl. 1722; An. 863.

gást-gemynd *thought of mind* or *spirit.* v. gést-gemynd.

gást-genípla *a persecutor* or *foe of souls, the devil.* v. gést-genípla.

gást-gerýne, gést-gerýne, es; *n. A ghostly* or *spiritual mystery, a mystery of the mind;* spirītāle mystērium, ānimi mystērium:—Him đa æđelingas ondsweorodon gástgerýnum *the princes answered him in spiritual mysteries,* Andr. Kmbl. 1716; An. 860: Elen. Kmbl. 378; El. 189: 2294; An. 1148.

gást-gewinn *torment of soul.* v. gést-gewinn.

gást-hálig, gést-hálig; *adj. Spirit-holy, holy in mind;* animi sanctus:—Witgan sungon, gast-halige guman, be Godes bearne *prophets, men holy in spirit, sung of the son of God,* Elen. Kmbl. 1120; El. 562.

gast-hof, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospītium:—In đam gast-hofe *in the guest-house,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 21, 24; Cri. 821. [*Ger.* gasthof *inn.*]

gast-hús, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospītium:—On heora gast-húsum is gramlíc inwit *nēquĭtia est in hospītiis eōrum,* Ps. Th. 54, 15. v. gæst-hús.

gást-leás; *adj. Lifeless, dead;* exānimis, mortuus:—Geĩærenne man brohton on bǽre, gingne, gástleásne *they brought a dead man on a bier, young, lifeless,* Elen. Kmbl. 1746; El. 875.

gastlíc; *adj. Hospitable, ready for guests;* hospītālis:—Neorxna wang stód gód and gastlíc *paradise stood good and ready for guests,* Cd. 11; Th. 13, 27; Gen. 209.

gástlíc, gástlíc; *adj. Ghostly, spiritual;* spīritālis:—Gástlíc hreám *a cry of spirits, ghostly cry,* Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 5. Leođolíc and gástlíc *the bodily and the ghostly,* Andr. Kmbl. 3254; An. 1630. Gé gástlícne god-dreám forségon *ye despised spiritual joy divine,* Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 32; Gú. 602. Đæt he healde gástlíce lufe *that he hold spiritual love,* Frag. Kmbl. 74; Leás. 39. Đæt gástlíce folc *pŏpŭlus spīrĭtālis,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 28. Eádige synd đa gástlícan þearfan, forđam hyra ys heofena rice *beāti sunt paupĕres spīritu, quoniam ipsōrum est regnum cælōrum,* Mt. Bos. 5, 3.

gástlíce, gástlíce; *adv. Spiritually;* spīritāliter:—Đæt hálige húsel is gástlíce Cristes líchama *the holy housel is spiritually Christ's body,* Homl. Th. i. 34, 19. Đæt húsel is Cristes líchama, ná líchamlíce, ac gástlíce *the housel is Christ's body, not bodily, but spiritually,* L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 16: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 25; Lchdm. iii. 280, 11: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 7; Sat. 301.

gást-lufe *soul's love, spiritual love.* v. gést-lufe.

gást-sunu, gést-sunu; *gen.* a; *dat.* a, u; *acc.* u; *pl. nom. acc.* a, o, u; *gen.* a, ena; *dat.* um; *m. A spiritual son, Christ;* spīritālis fīlius, Christus:—Ahangen wæs on Caluarie Godes gástsunu *the spiritual Son of God was hanged up on Calvary,* Elen. Kmbl. 1342; El. 673.

gat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A* GATE; porta:—Đá se Hǽlend geneálǽhte đære ceastre gate *when the Saviour approached the gate of the city,* Lk. Bos. 7, 12: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 15; Cri. 318: Ps. Spl. 117, 19: Ps. Th. 126, 6. v. geat.

GÁT; *nom. acc; gen.* gáte, gǽte; *dat.* gǽt; *pl. nom. acc.* gǽt, gēt; *gen.* gāta; *dat.* gātum; *f. A she-*GOAT; capra:—Ic blǽte swá gát *I bleat as a goat,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 17; Rä. 25, 2. Gát *capra* vel *capella,* Wrt. Voc. 78, 33: 287, 36: 288, 16. Gáte blód *goat's blood,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 4; Lchdm. i. 352, 3. Gáte flǽsc *goat's flesh,* L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 8. Gáte horn *a goat's horn,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 1; Lchdm. i. 350, 17. Gáte meolc *goat's milk,* L. M. 1, 7; Lchdm. ii. 52, 13. Genim đæt wæter đe innan gǽt byþ *take the water which is inside a goat,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 10; Lchdm. i. 352, 19. Geoffra me ane þrîwintre gát *sūme mihi capram trimam,* Gen. 15, 9: Lev. 3, 12: 4, 28: 5, 6. Hý beofiaþ fóre Freán, swá fúle swá gǽt *they shall tremble before the Lord, as foul as goats,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231. He asyndrode twáhund gáta *sepārāvit capras ducentas,* Gen. 32, 14. Gáta hús *a goat-house;* caprīle, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 112; Wrt. Voc. 58, 27. Gáta loc *an enclosure for goats,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 20. Gáta hierde *a goat-herd,* 288, 21. Gif seó offrung beó of gátum *si oblātio est de capris,* Lev. 1, 10. Drihten toscét hí on twá, swá swá scéphyrde toscét scép fram gátum: gelogaþ he đa scép on his swíđran hand, and đa gǽt on his wynstran *the Lord will part them into two, as a shepherd parts sheep from goats: he will place the sheep on his right hand, and the goats on his left,* Homl. Th. ii. 106, 27–29. Buccan ođđe gét geseón ferþrunge getácnaþ *to see bucks or goats betokens advancement,* Somn. 126; Lchdm. iii. 206, 2. Gif đú gesihst manega gét, ýdel getácnaþ *if thou seest many goats it betokens vanity,* 273; Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. Wæterbuca *vel* gát *tippula* [*= an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner*], Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 10; Wrt. Voc. 24, 14. [*Chauc.* gat: *Laym.* gat, got: *Orm.* gat: *Dut.* geit, *f: Ger.* geisz, *f: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* geiz, *f: Goth.* gaits, *f: Dan.* ged, *m. f: Swed.* get, *f: Icel.* geit, *f: Lat.* hædus, *m. a young goat, kid: Wel.* gid, giten, *f. a she-goat, young goat.*] DER. firgen-gát.

gát-buccs, an; *m. A he-goat;* căper:—Gát-buccan hyrde *a keeper of a he-goat,* Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 37; Wrt. Voc. 22, 78.

Gátes héued, es; *n.* [*Goat's head*] GATESHEAD, *near Newcastle, Durham;* oppĭdi nōmen juxta Nŏvum Castrum in agro Dunelmensi, *capræ căput* significans, Som. Ben. Lye: Bd. 3, 21; S. 125, note 37. v. Hrēge-heáfod.

gáte-treów, es; *n. A cornel tree?* cornus sanguinea? Lin:—Genim bircean, elebeám, gátetreów, ælces treówes dǽl *take birch, olive-tree, cornel-tree, a part of each tree,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 8.

gáþ *go,* Deut. 11, 28: Mt. Bos. 9, 13; *pl. pres. indic. and impert. of* gán.

gaderian *to gather,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaderian.

gát-hyrde, es; *m. A* GOAT-HERD; caprārius:—Be gát-hyrde: gát-hyrde gebýreþ his heorde meolc ofer Martinus mæssedæg, and ǽr đam his dǽl hwǽgeс, and anticcen of geáres geógoþe, gif he his heorde wel begýmeþ *de caprario: caprārio convĕnit lac grĕgis sui post festum Sancti Martini, et antea pars sua mesguii, et caprīcum annīcŭlum, si bène custōdiat grĕgem suum,* L. R. S, 15; Th. i. 438, 26–29.

gauel *a tribute,* Ps. Spl. T. 54, 11. v. gafol.

gauel-sester, es; *m. A measure of rent ale;* sextārius vectīgālis cerevisiæ, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gafol, sester.

ge; *conj. And, also;* et:—Ánra gehwylc, sóþfæst ge synnig, sécеþ Meotudes dóm *every one, just and sinful, shall seek the Creator's doom,* Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523: Bt, Met. Fox 26, 171; Met. 26, 86: Ps. Th. 66, 6. Ge . . . ge *both . . . and;* et . . . et. He bebýt ge windum ge sǽ *et ventis et mări impĕrat,* Lk. Bos. 8, 25: Jn. Bos. 2, 15: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 28: Chr. 835; Erl. 64, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 3; Met. 9, 2: 20, 25, 26; Met. 20, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 1083; An. 542. Ge mid býsenum heofonlíces lífes ge eác mid monungum *et exemplis vitæ cælestis et monitis,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 3: 2, 12; S. 512, 30, 31. Ge . . . and *both . . . and,* Cd. 35; Th. 46, 30–33; Gen. 752, 753. Ge eác swá same *and in like manner,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 19; Met. 11, 10. Ge swylce *and also,* Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258. Æghwæđer ge . . . ge *either . . . or;* vel . . . vel, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 14, 15. Æghwæđer ge on mete, ge on hrægl, ge on ǽghwilcum đinge *both in meat, and in dress, and in every thing,* Blickl. Homl. 219, 29. Ægđer ge . . . ge *both . . . and,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 5. Ægđer ge on spræce, ge on þeáwum, ge on eallum sidum *both in speech, and in manners, and in all customs,* Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 29: 41, 5; Fox 254, 19–21. [*O. Sax.* ge, gi, ja *and.*]

ge-, *or* ǽg-, prefixed to pronouns. v. ǽg-.

ge-, a preposition, originally meaning *with,* but found only as a prefix. v. Schleicher, Die Deutsche Sprache, p. 224. In accordance with this meaning it often gives a collective sense to nouns to which it is prefixed, as, ge-bróđor *brothers;* ge-húsan *housefolk;* ge-magas *kinsmen;* ge-macan *mates;* ge-gylda *a member of a corporation* or *guild;* ge-wita *a witness, accomplice;* ge-fera *a companion, attendant;* gescý *shoes.* Ge- sometimes gives to a neuter verb an active signification, as winnan *to fight,* ge-winnan *to win by fighting*:—Wið God winnan *to fight* [*war*] *with God,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 26; Gen. 346. Sige on him ge-wann *he gained* [*won*] *a victory over him,* Num. 21, 1. Rídan *to ride;* ge-rídan *to reach by riding, arrive at*:—Ic on wiege ríde *I ride on a horse,* Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 14; Rä. 78, 7. Ge-rád Æđelwold đone hám æt Winburnan *postea invāsit Æthelwaldus villam āpud Winburnam,* Gib. 99, 37: Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 11. On this power of ge-, Mr. Earle, in Chr. p. 321, remarks:—'A strong instance is ge-winnan [1090] = *to win;* which sense, now so intimately identified with this root, is not in the simple verb winnan, until compounded with ge-. Winnan *is to toil, fight, contend;* ge-winnan *is to get by striving, fighting, contending,* i. e. *to win.*' A. D. 685; p. 40, 16: p. 4, 25. Ge- often seems void of signification; as, ge-sǽlþ *bliss;* ge-líc *like;* ge-sund *sound, healthy.* In verbs it seems sometimes to be a mere augment, e. g. in the following:—Đæt wíf genam đá of đæs treówes wæstme and geæt and sealde hire were: he æt đa *mŭlier tŭlit de fructu illius et comēdit dēditque vīro suo, qui comēdit,* Gen. 3, 6. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, healdan *to hold;* ge-healdan *to observe, preserve;* fyllan *to fill;* ge-fyllan

to fulfil; biddan *to bid, require;* ge-biddan *to pray.* In the Rushworth Gloss. the prefix is often gi-. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* y-: *Laym.* i-: *O. Sax.* gi-: *O. Frs.* ge-, gi-, ie-: *Dut. Ger.* ge-: *M. H. Ger.* ge-, gi-: *O. H. Ger.* ga-, ka-, gi-, ki-, ge-, ke-: *Goth.* ga-: *Dan. Swed.* ge-.]

gé *ye, you;* vos, *ὑμεῖς*; *gen.* eówer [iwer] *your, of you;* vestrum *vel* vestri, *ὑμῶν*; *dat.* eów [iów, iu, iuh, iuih, iwh] *to you;* vobis, *ὑμῖν*; *acc.* eów [iów, iu, iuh, iuih, iwh], eówic *you;* vos, *ὑμᾶς*; *pl. of pers. pron. 2nd pers.* ðú *thou:*—Ne ondrǽde gé *fear ye not,* Mt. Bos. 10, 28. Gé ðe on hūse standaþ *you who stand in the house;* tu qui stătis in dŏmo, Ps. Th. 133, 2. Gebíde gé on beorge *abide you on the mount,* Beo. Th. 5051; B. 2529. Hwylc eówer *quis vestrum?* Mt. Bos. 6, 27 Ān eówer *ūnus vestrum,* 26, 21. Ic sylle eów *dăbo vobis,* Ex. 6, 8. Ic secge eów *dico vobis,* Mt. Bos. 6, 16: 7, 7. Gyf gé ða lufiaþ ðe eów lufiaþ *si dilĭgĭtis eos qui vos dilĭgunt,* Mt. Bos. 5, 46. On eów becymþ Godes rīce *pervĕnit in vos regnum Dei,* Mt. Bos. 12, 28. Eówic grētan hēt *bade to greet you,* Beo. Th. 182; B. 3095. Hwanon eágorstreám eówic brohte *whence hath the ocean-stream brought you?* Andr. Kmbl. 518; An. 259: 1764; An. 884. Sibb sý mid eówic *peace be with you,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 25; Jul. 668. [*Wyc.* 3ee, 3e: *Piers P.* ye: *Chauc. Orm.* 3e: *O. Sax.* gi, ge: *O. Frs.* gi, i: *Ger.* ihr: *M. H. Ger.* ir: *O. H. Ger.* īr: *Goth.* yus: *Dan. Swed.* i: *Icel.* ér.]

GEÁ; *adv.* yea; ĕtiam:—'Quod est, lingua Anglōrum, verbum adfirmandi et consentiendi,' Bd. 5, 2; S. 183, 35. Geá, Drihten, ðū wāst ðæt ic ðē lufige, *yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee,* Jn. Bos. 21, 15, 16; ĕtiam, Dŏmĭne, Vulg. Cweþ [cwæþ MS.] nū geá *say now yea,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 9. [*Wyc.* 3ea, 3he: *Piers P.* ye: *Chauc.* ya, ye, yhe: *Orm.* 3a: *O. Sax.* jā: *Frs.* ja: *O. Frs.* ie, ge: *Dut. Ger.* ja: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* jā: *Goth.* ya, yai: *Dan. Swed.* ja, jo: *Icel.* já *yes, yea.*]

GEÁC, es; *m. A cuckoo, gawk;* cŭcŭlus:—Geác *cūcŭlus,* Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 16; Wrt. Voc. 29, 38: 63, 3: 281, 31. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, singeþ sumeres weard *the cuckoo exhorts with mournful voice, summer's warden sings,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 6; Seef. 53. Siððan ðū gehýrde galan geómorne geác on bearwe *when thou hast heard the sad cuckoo sing in the grove,* 123 b; Th. 473, 30; Bo. 22. Geácas geár budon *cuckoos announced the* [*time of*] *year,* Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 27; Gū. 716. ¶ Geáces sūre, an; *f. Cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel;* oxălis acetōsella, Lin:—Geáces sūre *vel* þrīléfe *trifŏlium,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 72; Wrt. Voc. 30, 24. Genim geáces sūran *take cuckoo-sorrel,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 14: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 340, 2: iii. 12, 30. [*Scot.* gowk: *Dut.* koekoek, *m: Ger.* kuckuk, kukuk, gauch, *m. a cuckoo, gawk, simpleton: M. H. Ger.* gouch. *m: O. H. Ger.* gouch, gauch, *m. cūcŭlus, stultus: Dan.* gjøg, *m. f: Swed.* gök, *m: Icel.* gaukr, *m: Fr.* coucou, *m: It.* cuculo, *m: Span.* cuco, cuclillo, *m: Lat.* cūcŭlus, *m: Grk. κόκκυξ, m: Sansk.* kokila, *m.*] v. Grm. D. M. pp. 640 sqq.

ge-ælian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To frighten, excite;* terrēre, terrōre percellĕre:—Đā ðæt folc gewearþ egesan geaclod *then was the people terrified with fear,* Andr. Kmbl. 1609; An. 805: Elen. Kmbl. 2255; El. 1129. Cyning wæs egsan geaclad *the king was excited with terror,* 113; El. 57: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 20; Jul. 268.

geácnod *increased,* Elen. Kmbl. 681; El. 341, = ge-eácnod; *pp. of* ge-eácnian.

geácnung *a conceiving;* conceptio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-eácnung.

ge-æscian, -acsigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To find out by asking, discover, learn, hear;* resciscĕre, discĕre, agnoscĕre, audīre:—Ic wolde geacsigan and gewitan hwæt be ðē ðōn sceolde *I would find out and know what should be done about thee,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 30. Gyf se dēma ðis geacsaþ *si hoc audītum fuĕrit a præside,* Mt. Bos. 28, 14. Đā se pāpa ðæt geacsade *when the pope heard it,* Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 15: 5, 10; S. 625, 20. We geacsodan *agnōvīmus,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 16. Gif hine mon geacsige *if he be discovered,* L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 9, MS. B. v. ge-ascian.

geacsung *an asking, inquiry;* inquīsītio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-ascung.

ge-ādlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ādlian *to be sick, to languish*] *To be sick, to languish, become impotent;* languescĕre:—On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo geādledra *in his porticis jăcēbat multĭtūdo magna languentium,* Jn. Bos. 5, 3. Ðæt ūre mōd þurh wærseipe wacole beón, ðæt hī þurh orsorhnysse ne asleacion, ne þurh nytennysse geādlion *that our minds may be vigilant through heedfulness, that through security they slacken not, nor through ignorance become impotent,* Homl. Th. i. 610, 17.

geador; *adv. Together, altogether;* ūna, sĭmul:—Þenden gāst and līc geador sīðedan *while soul and body journeyed together,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 15; Jul. 714: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 98; Met. 13, 49: Salm. Kmbl. 899; Sal. 449. Gecyre ic ætsomne S. R. geador *I turn at once S and R together,* Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 16; Bo. 48. Geátmægum geador ætsomne *for the Gothic warriors altogether,* Beo. Th. 987; B. 491. der. eal-geador, on-geador. v. eador.

ge-æbiligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make angry, offend;* irrītāri:—Ðone ðe he ǽr mid forsewennysse geæbiligde *whom he had before angered by negligence,* Homl. Th. ii. 592, 16. Gif hī us geæbiligdon *if they have offended us,* ii. 100, 33.

ge-æfenian, -æfnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [æfen *evening*] *To draw towards evening, become evening;* vesperascĕre, advesperascĕre:—Geæfnaþ me *ve.perasco,* Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 10. Geæfenedan dæge *advesperascente die,* Prov. 7.

ge-æfenlǽcan *to imitate,* Ben. Lye. v. ge-efenlǽcan.

ge-æfēstian *to envy:*—Giæfīstiaþ *invidet,* Rtl. 122, 1. v. æfēstian.

ge-æfnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [æfnan *to perform, execute*]. I. *to perform, execute, perpetrate, accomplish, complete, make;* perfĭcĕre, patrāre, præstāre, făcĕre:—He nele lāþes wiht ǽngum geæfnan *he will not perpetrate aught of harm to any,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 23; Pa. 33: 95 b; Th. 356, 28; Pa. 18. Se eádga wer mægen unsōfte elne geæfnde *the blessed man with difficulty strenuously exerted his power,* 49 a; Th. 168, 21; Gū. 1081. We ðæt geæfndon swā *we thus accomplished it;* Beo. Th. 1081; B. 538. Sīe sió bǽr gearo ædre geæfned *let the bier be quickly made ready,* 6203; B. 3106: 2218; B. 1107. II. *to stir up, excite;* excitāre:—Ic nolde þurh gielpcwide ǽfre geæfnan æbylg Godes *I would not through vaunting speech ever excite the anger of God,* Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 16; Gū. 1211. III. *to bear, suffer, endure;* sufferre, sustinēre:—Hī sceolon ðone ryhtan dōm ǽnne geæfnan *they shall suffer the one righteous doom,* Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 7; Cri. 1370. Ic yrmþu geæfnde *I suffered miseries,* 28 b; Th. 87, 24; Cri. 1430. v. ge-efnan.

ge-æhtan, -æhtian; *p.* te, ode; *pp.* ed, od [æht *valuation, estimation*] *To value, prize;* æstimāre:—Wæs gifu Hrōþgāres oft geæhted *the gift of Hrothgar was often prized,* Beo. Th. 3774; B. 1885. Gebēte swā hit mon geæhtie *let him make amends as it may be valued,* L. Alf. 26; Th. i. 50, 26, MS. H. v. ge-eahtian.

ge-æhtendlīc; *adj. Valuable, estimable;* æstimābĭlis, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-æhtle, an; *f.* [æht *valuation, estimation*] *Estimation, consideration;* æstimātio, delībĕrātio:—Hý, on wīggetawum, wyrðe þinceaþ eorla geæhtlan, *they, in their war-equipments, appear of the estimation of earls,* Beo. Th. 743; B. 369. Grein and Heyne give geǽhtla *persecutor;* cf. ēhtan; then eorla geǽhtlan would mean *warriors.*

ge-æhtung, e; *f. Deliberation, counsel;* consĭlium:—Nā hī wel syððan his geæhtunge āhwǽr heóldan *non sustĭnuĕrunt consĭlium ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 11.

ge-ælged; *part. Coloured, painted, tanned, sunburnt;* cōlōrātus, sōle fuscātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-æmtian, -ætmettigian, -æmtogian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [æmtian *to be at leisure*] *To be unoccupied, be at leisure, be void;* văcuum esse, văcāre:—Ðe hie selfe geæmettigian sceoldon *who ought to keep themselves unoccupied,* Past. 18, 4; Swt. 134, 5; Cot. MS.: Swt. 4, 3. Geæmtiaþ eów, and geseóþ ðæt ic eam God *văcāte, et vidēte quŏniam ĕgo sum Deus,* Ps. Lamb. 45, 11. He wæs geæmtogod *he was void,* Homl. Th. i. 290, 21.

ge-ændung, e; *f. An end, a finish;* consummātio:—On graman geændunge *in ira consummātionis,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 14. v. ge-endung.

ge-ænged; *part.* [ænge *narrow, troubled, anxious*] *Troubled, anxious;* anxius:—Ge-ængedu *anxia,* Cot. 18.

ge-ǽrendian, -érendian, -érndian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ǽrendian *to go on an errand*] *To go on an errand, to ask, tell, intercede;* mandātum deferre, nuntiāre, interpellāre:—Se ðe him mǽge geǽrendian [ge-érendian MS. B: geérndian MS. H.] *who can do his errands,* L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13. Ðæt he him sceolde Gaiuses miltse geǽrendian *that he might ask the mercy of Caius for them,* Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 36. He geǽrendaþ [geǽrndaþ MSS. A. G.] to Gode sylfum ymbe ǽlce neóde ðe man beþearf *he intercedes to God himself about every need a man may have,* L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 29. Him geǽrndode Blyþþryþ his cwēn, ðæt he him wunonesse stōwe sealde on sumum eálande bī Rīne *qui, interpellante Blithrydæ conjuge sua, dĕdit ei lŏcum mansiōnis in insŭla quādam Rheni,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 13. [*O. Sax.* habda giārundid *had performed his business.*] v. ǽrendian.

ge-ærnan, he -ærneþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. intrans. To run;* currĕre:—Đā geærndon hī sume þrage and efthwurfon *then they ran for some time and returned,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 9. II. *v. trans. To run for, to gain by running;* cursu certāre, propalma cursu contendĕre:—He nimþ ðone læstan dǽl, se nýhst ðǽm tūne ðæt feoh geærneþ *he takes the least part, who nearest the town, gains* [*by running*] *the property,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 40. der. ærnan, yrnan, irnan.

ge-ærnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To earn, deserve;* mĕrēri, promĕrēri:—Hī geærnian māgen *illi promĕrēri pŏtĕrint,* L. Alf. pol. 39; Wilk. 44, 42. v. ge-earnian.

ge-ærwe; *adj.* [arg *wicked, depraved*] *Perverse, wicked;* prāvus:—Nā tocleofode me heorte geærwe *non adhæsit miki cor prāvum,* Ps. Spl. T. 100, 4.

ge-æswicod; *part. Offended, scandalized;* scandălizātus, Som. Ben. Lye. der. é-swícian.

ge-æt *ate,* Gen. 3, 6; *p. of* ge-etan.

ge-æðed; *part.* [āþ *an oath, a swearing*] *Sworn;* jūrātus:—Swā

geǽðedra manna sýn twegen oððe þrý to gewitnysse *of such sworn men let there be two or three as witness*, L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 18.

ge-æðele; *adj. Congenial, in accordance with one's nature, race* [v. æðelo]; congĕnĭtus:—Swā him geæðele wæs from cneómĕgum *as was to them natural from their kindred*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 7; Æðelst. 7. v. on-æðele. cf. gecynde.

ge-æðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To render celebrated, renowned, excellent, to ennoble, improve*; nobĭlĭtāre:—Ðū geæðelodest ealle gesceafta *thou ennobledst all creatures*, Hy. 7, 64; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 64. Ðū eart geæðelod geond ealle world *thou art renowned throughout all the world*, 7, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 26. [*Laym.* i-æðelien *to honour.*]

ge-ǽttred, -ǽttred, -ǽttrad, -ǽttrud; *part.* [ǽtor *poison, venom*] *Poisoned, envenomed, poisonous*; infectus, toxĭcātus, vēnēnātus:—Forwearþ micel heres for geǽtredum gescotum *many of the army died from poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38. Geǽttred *infectus*, Cot. 104. Hæfde he twigecgede handseax geǽttred *hăbēbat sīcam bicĭpĭtem toxĭcātam*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. Geǽttrad flaa *a poisoned arrow*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 65; Wrt. Voc. 35, 51. Geǽttrude nýtenu *vēnēnāta anĭmālia*, Scint. 7.

ge-ǽwnod; *part.* [ǽwnian *to marry, wed*] *Married*; nuptus:—Ruth wearþ geǽwnod Iessan ealdan fæder *Ruth was married to the grandfather of Jesse*, Ælfc. T. 12, 17.

geaf *gave*:—He nallas beágas geaf *he gave no rings*, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719; *p. of* gifan.

geafel, es; *m? A fork*:—Hine ufan mid ísenum geaflum ðydon *from above pierced him with iron forks*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 5. [Gaffle *a dung-fork*, Halliwell: *Ger.* gabel: cf. *O. H. Ger.* isarngabala, *f. tridens.*] v. gaflas.

geafia; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To glorify*:—Geafade hine *glorificavit eum*, Rtl. 78, 32.

geaflas; *pl. m. The jaws*; fauces:—Geaflas *fauces*, Cot. 91. Ðæt nebb lixeþ swā glæs oððe gim, geaflas scýne innan and ūtan *the beak* [*of the Phœnix*] *glitters like glass or gem, the jaws comely within and without*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 1; Ph. 300. Biþ ðæt heáfod tohliden, geaflas toginene *the head shall be split open, the jaws distended*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 17; Seel. 110. Ðam ða geaflas beóþ nǽdle scearpran *whose jaws are sharper than a needle*, 100 a; Th. 373, 32; Seel. 118.

geafle? *a lever*; palanga, vectis, Som. Ben. Lye.

geafol-monung, e; *f.*:—Sittende to geafol-monunge *sedens ad telonium*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 14.

ge-aforud; *part.* [aforud *exalted*] *Lifted up*; sublīmātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

geafu, e; *f. A gift*; dōnum:—Ic mót meorda hleótan, gingra geafena *I may obtain rewards, new gifts*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 21; Gū. 1015. v. gifu.

ge-āgen; *adj. Own*:—His geāgenes ðances *of his own accord*, Th. Chart. 159, 5. v. āgen.

ge-āgennud; *part.* [āgen *own*] *Adopted*; adoptīvus:—Geāgennud bearn *an adopted child*; filius adoptīvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

geagl, geahl, es; *m.* [also *n.* v. the last example] *The jowl, jaw*; mandĭbŭla, rictus, fauces:—Geagl *mandĭbŭla*, Cot. 128. Geagl *rictus* Procem. R. Concord. On ðam geagle *in the jowl*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 8. To swillanne ðone geagl *to swill the jowl*, 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 10: 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 15, 19. Biþ ðæt heáfod tohliden, geaglas toginene *the head shall be split open, the jaws distended*, Soul Kmbl. 215; Seel. 110: 229; Seel. 118. Ðæt geagl to swillanne *to swill the jowl*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 12, 22, 26, 29.

geagl *light, frolicsome, lascivious*, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39, MS. C. v. gagol.

geagliso, geglesc; *adj. Light, frolicsome, lascivious*; lĕvis, lascivus:—Ic wæs mid geaglisce [geglescum MS. B: geagle MS. C.] móde oferswýðed *I was overcome with a frolicsome mood*; lascīvo supĕrātus anĭmo, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39. v. gagol.

geagl-swile, es; *m. A swelling of the jowl*; faucium tŭmor:—Lǽcedóm wið geaglswile *a remedy for jowl-swelling*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 7. Wið geaglswile [MS. gealhswile] *for jowl-swelling*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 8.

geagn-cwide, es; *m. A reply, answering again*; responsum:—Grimme geagncwide *with grim response*, Elen. Kmbl. 1047; El. 525. v. gegncwide.

ge-āgnian, -āhnian; to -āgnianne, -āhnianne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To own, possess, inherit, appropriate to one's self, claim as one's own*; possidēre, herēdĭtāre, vindĭcāre sibi:—Hwī sceal he him ānum geāgnian ðæt him bām is forgifen *why should he appropriate to himself only that which is given to both?* Homl. Th. ii. 102, 29: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 17: Cd. 86; Th. 109, 27; Gen. 1829. Nān man hit nāh to geāhnianne [geāgnianne MS. A.] *no man ought to claim possession of it*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 13. Ic geāhnige *possĭdeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 5. He his gecorenan on ðisum middanearde geāgnaþ *he owns his chosen in this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 28. Ða geyrfweardiaþ oððe geāhniaþ land *ipsi herēdĭtābunt terram*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 9. Ðū geāgnadest, Ps. Th. 79, 16. Parthe him ðæt rīce geāhnedon *the Parthians took the kingdom to themselves*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 35. Oþ-ðæt se āgenfrigea him ðæt orf geāhnige *till the proprietor claims the cattle for his own*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 16. Sceal monna gehwilc wesan geāgnod me *every man shall be appropriated to me*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 1; Gen. 2321. [*Goth.* ga-āiginōn: *Laym.* iahnien.]

ge-āgniendlīc, -āgnigendlīc; *adj. Owning, possessive*; possessīvus:—Genitivus is gestrýnendlīc oððe geāgniendlīc *the genitive* [*case*] *is producing or possessive*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17. Sume synd geāgnigendlīce ða geswuteliaþ ða þing ðe beóþ geāgnode *some are possessive, which make known the things which are owned*, 5; Som. 4, 55.

geagninga; *adv. Clearly, truly, certainly*; plāne, prorsus, certe:—Ðū scealt geagninga wīsdōm onwreon *thou shalt truly display wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 1343; El. 673. v. gegninga.

geahl, es; *m. The jowl, jaw*; fauces:—God forbriteþ tēþ, heora on mūþe heora, tuxlas oððe geahlas leóna tobryceþ Drihten *Deus contĕret dentes eōrum in ōre ipsōrum, mōlas leōnum confringet Dōmĭnus*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. v. geagl.

ge-āhnian *to own, possess, appropriate to one's self*:—Ic geāhnige *possĭdeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 5: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 35: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 16. v. ge-āgnian.

ge-āhnung, e; *f. An appropriation, possession, owning*; appropriātio, possessio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To find out by asking, discover, learn, hear*; fando accĭpĕre, resciscĕre, discĕre:—Ða Latinus hyre wer geahsode *when Collatinus her husband heard it*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 32: 3, 11; Bos. 75, 26. We geahsodon ðæt ūre geferan sume to eów cōmon *we have heard that some of our fellows have come to you*, L. Alf. 40; Th. i. 56, 14, MS. G: Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 41. Gif hine mon geahsige *if he be discovered*, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Hæbbe ic geahsod, ðæt . . . *I have heard that* . . . , Beo. Th. 870; B. 433. v. ge-ascian.

geal, *pl.* gullon *yelled*; *p. of* gellan.

geal-ādl, e; *f.* [gealla *gall, bile*] *Gall-disease, the jaundice*; ictĕrus = *ἴκτερος*, aurūgo:—Of gealādle cymeþ greát yfel . . . se líchoma ageolwaþ swā gōd seoluc *from jaundice comes great evil . . . the body becomes yellow like good silk*, L. M. 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 106, 19–22.

gealahattan? *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ordain, frame, devise*; concinnāre:—Tunge ðīn gealchatte oððe gereónode fācnu *lingua tua concinnābat dōlos*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 19.

geald *possibly, perhaps*; forte, forsĭtan, Jos. 9, 8. v. weald; *adv.*

geald *paid*, Beo. Th. 2099; B. 1047; *p. of* gildan.

gealdor, es; *n. An incantation, a charm, lore*; incantātio:—Be ðam gealdre *through that lore*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 26; Mód. 6. Sing ðis gealdor *sing this charm*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 28: 3, 24; Lchdm. ii. 322, 6. v. galdor.

gealdor-cræft, es; *m. The art of enchanting, incantation*; incantātio:—On ǽniges cynnes gealdorcræftum *per alĭcŭjus gĕnĕris incantātiōnes*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 32. v. galdor-cræft.

gealdor-crǽftiga, an; *m. One crafty* or *skilful in enchantments, an enchanter*; in arte incantandi perītus, incantātor:—Ða fǽmnan, ðe gewuniaþ onfón gealdorcræftigan ne lǽt ðū ða libban *the women, who are wont to receive enchanters, suffer thou them not to live*, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 9. v. galdor-crǽftiga.

gealewe *yellow*; flāvus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geolo.

gealga, an; *m. A gallows, gibbet, cross*; patĭbŭlum, crux:—Fracoðes gealga *a malefactor's gibbet*, Rood Kmbl. 20; Kr. 10. Ðone ðderne he hēt hōn on gealgan *alĭĕrum suspendit in crŭcem*, Gen. 40, 22: Deut. 21, 22: Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 20; Hat. MS. 8 b, 7: Apstls. Kmbl. 44; Ap. 22: Rood Kmbl. 80; Kr. 40. v. galga.

ge-algian, -ealgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To protect, defend*; tuēri, defendĕre:—Hēr stynt eorl, ðe wile gealgian ēðel ðysne *here stands an earl, who will defend this land*, Byrht. Th. 133, 18; By. 52. Ðæt hī, æt campe, wið lāþra gehwæne, land gealgodon *that they, in conflict, should defend the land against every foe*, Chr. 937; Th. 203, 4, col. 2; Æðelst. 9. v. ealgian.

gealg-mód, galg-mód, gealh-mód; *adj.* [gealg = gealh *sād*; mód *mind*] *Sad in mind, gloomy, furious*; tristis anĭmo, furiōsus:—Gealgmód guma *the furious man*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 10; Jul. 531: 74 b; Th. 278, 15; Jul. 598. Hie eágena gesihþ aguton gealgmóde gāra ordum *they, furious, thrust out the eyesight with javelins' points*, Andr. Kmbl. 63; An. 32: 1125; An. 563.

gealg-treów, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross*; crux:—Dryhten þrówode on ðam gealgtreówe for guman synnum *the Lord suffered on the cross for the sins of man*, Rood Kmbl. 289; Kr. 146. v. galg-treów.

gealh; *adj. Sad, angry*; tristis:—Unrōt *vel* gealh *tristis*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 88; Wrt. Voc. 51, 1. Se ðe biþ ungeðyldig, and mid gealgum móde ceoraþ ongēan Gode *he who is impatient and passionately murmurs against God*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 8.

gealh-mód; *adj. Sad in mind, gloomy*; tristis anĭmo:—Grim and gealhmód *grim and gloomy*, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 8; Dan. 230. v. gealg-mód.

gealh-swile *a swelling of the jowl*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 8. v. geagl-swile.

GEALLA, ealla, an; *m.* I. GALL, *bile*; fel, bīlis:—Gealla *fel* vel *bilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 111; Wrt. Voc. 45, 17. Đe cymeþ of togotennysse đæs geallan *which cometh of effusion of the gall*, Herb. 141, 2; Lchdm. i. 262, 12, MS. O: 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4, MS. H. Hig sealdon hym wīn drincan mid geallan gemenged *dēdērunt ei vinum bibēre cum felle mistum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 34: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 13; Cri. 1439. Wið seóndum geallan *for straining out bile*, L. M. 3, 11; Lchdm. ii. 314, 7. II. *a gall, fretted place on the skin*; intertrīgo:—Wið horses geallan *for a horse's gall*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 21. Lācna đone geallan mid *cure the gall therewith*, 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 21. [*Orm.* galle: *O. Sax.* galla, *f*: *Dut.* gal, *f*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* galle, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* galla, *f*: *Dan.* galde, *m. f*: *Swed.* galle, *m*: *Icel.* gall, *n*: *Lat.* fel, *n*: *Grk.* χολή, *f*; χόλος, *m.*]

gealled; *part. Galled, fretted*; intertrīginōsus:—Gif hors geallede sīe *if a horse be galled*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 18.

geallig; *adj. Acris, tristis*, Hpt. Gl. 456.

gealp *boasted*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583; *p. of* gilpan.

ge-an ic, he *I give, he gives*, Th. Diplm. 560, 24; *1st and 3rd pres. of* ge-unnan.

geán; *prep. Against, over against, on the opposite side*; contra:—Mōnaþ is đonne se mōna gecyrþ niwe fram đære sunnan, ōþ-đæt he eft cume hyre fōrme geán *a month is when the moon returns new from the sun, until it* [*the moon*] *again comes opposite it* [*the sun*], Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 13; Lchdm. iii. 248, 17, note 30. On đæm clife on đæm is geán bearwum *on the cliff which is over against the woods*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 35. [*Orm.* ȝæn.] v. on-geán.

geána; *adv. Yet, still*; adhuc:—Get geána *adhuc*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 16. v. gén.

ge-anbīdian; *part.* -anbīdiende, -anbīdigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [anbīdian *to abide*] *To abide, await, wait for, expect*; expectāre, sustinēre:—Đes man wæs ōþ Israhēla frōfor geanbīdiende *hōmo iste expectans consōlātiōnem Israel*, Lk. Bos. 2, 25. Đæt folc wæs Zachariam geanbīdigende *ērat plebs expectans Zachariam*, 1, 21. Hī þrȳ dagas me geanbīdiaþ *jam trīduo sustinent me*, Mk. Bos. 8, 2. Geanbīda Drihten, werlīce dō đū, and sȳ gestrangod heorte đīn, and geanbīda Drihten *expecta Dōmīnum, viriliter āge, et confortētur cor tuum, et sustīne Dōmīnum*, Ps. Spl. 26, 20.

ge-anbyrdan, ge-onbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strive against, resist*; repugnāre, resistēre:—Gif he gewyrce đæt man hine afylle þurh đæt đe he ongeán riht geanbyrde *if he act so that he be killed because he strove against right*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 13. v. anbyrdnys.

ge-ancsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make anxious, vex*; anxiāre:—Wæs geancsumod mīn heorte *anxiātūrtur cor meum*, Ps. Lamb. 60, 3. v. ge-angsumian.

geán-cyme, es; *m. A coming against, meeting*; occursus:—Đæt đū yfele geáncymas ne ondrǣde *ut occursus mālos ne formīdes*, Herb. 111, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 19.

geán-cyr, -cyrr, es; *m. A turning against, coming against, meeting*; occursus:—Fram heán heofone is ūtgang his, and geáncyr his ōþ to heáhnesse his *a summo cælo est egressio ejus, et occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7.

ge-ândagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To appoint a day* or *term*; diem dīcēre:—Đæt he him geándagode of đam folclande *that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land*, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 12. v. ândagian.

ge-andettan, -ondettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To confess*; confītēri:—Se seóca sceal geandettan đam sacerde *the sick must confess to the priest*, L. Ælf. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 28: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 15, note 38. Gif he hine geandette *if he confess himself*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22: L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 3, note 4. v. andettan.

ge-andswarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To answer*; respondēre:—Đā ne geandswarode he hyre *qui non respondit ei verbum*, Mt. Bos. 15, 23. v. and-swarian.

ge-andwerdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [andweard *present*] *To present, bring before one*; præsentāre:—Đa hēt he đone biscop mid his preōstum samod geandwerdian *then commanded he to bring the bishop together with his priests before* [*him*], Hǫml. Th. i. 416, 4. Geandweardod beōn *præsentātus esse, præsentārī*, R. Ben. 7. Giondweardad *præsentātus*, Rtl. 4, 28.

ge-andwyrdan, -andwerdan; *p.* -andwyrde; *pp.* -andwyrded, -andwyrd *To answer*; respondēre:—Ne mihton hig agēn đis him geandwyrdan *non pōtērant ad hæc respondēre illi*, Lk. Bos. 14, 6: Bt. 41, 2; Fox. 244, 23. Geandwyrde [geandwerde MS. G.] he đam ōđrum swā hundrēde riht þence *let him answer to the other as shall seem right to the hundred*, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Him wæs geandwyrd đus *he was answered thus*, Gen. 19, 21.

ge-âned; *part.* [ân *one*] *Made one, united*; adūnātus:—Oþ-đæt đe hī wǣron on ǣnne unmētne lēg geānede *usque ad in immensam adūnāti sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* vereint: *O. H. Ger.* gaeinōn *adunare.*]

geán-fær, es; *n. A going again, returning, return*; rēdītus:—Him widcwæþ se cyng ælces geánfæres [MS. geánfares] to Engla lande *the king prohibited him from all return to England*, Chr. 1119; Erl. 247, 34.

ge-angsumian, -ancsumian, -anxsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To vex, make anxious* or *uneasy*; angēre, anxiāre:—Ic geangsumige *ango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 56.

geán-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn again, return*; rēdire, Hpt. Gl. 409; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 229, 21.

geán-hworfennis, se; *f. A return*; obvia quæque, ad propria limina reversio, Hpt. Gl. 470.

geán-hwyrft *a turning again.* v. gēn-hwyrft.

ge-ânlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To make one, join, unite*; unāre, unīre:—Ic geânlǣce [MS. -lace] *ūno, ūnio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 29. Þurh đæs Hālgan Gāstes tocyme wurdon ealle gereord geânlǣhte *through the advent of the Holy Ghost all languages became united*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 24. Geânlǣcan *adsciscere, miscere*, Hpt. Gl. 504.

ge-anlīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [līc *like*] *To make like, liken*; assīmilāre:—For hwam geanlīcie we heofena rīce *cui assīmilābimus regnum Dei?* Mk. Bos. 4, 30.

ge-anmētan; *p.* -anmētte; *pp.* -anmēted, -anmētt *To encourage*; animāre:—He him to fultume com, and hine swīđe geanmētte *he came to his help and greatly encouraged him*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 45. Wæs Demētrias swīđe þearle geanmētt *Demetrius was very greatly encouraged*, 3, 11; Bos. 75, 25.

geánnis, se; *f. A meeting*; obviam itio, Hpt. Gl. 513.

geán-ryne, gēn-ryne, es; *m. A running against, meeting*; occursus:—Arīs on geánryne mīnne *exurge in occursum meum*, Ps. Spl. 58, 5.

geán-þingian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þingian *to address, speak*] *To speak again, answer, reply*; respondēre:—Him brego engla geánþingade *the Lord of angels replied to him*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009.

geánunga; *adv. Directly*:—Geánunga foron đa sunnan *directly before the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 29; Lchdm. iii. 242, 12, note. v. gegnunga.

ge-anwyrde; *adj. Known, manifest, confessed*; professus:—Ic eom geanwyrde monuc *professus sum monachus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 23. He đæs geanwyrde wæs ætfōran eallum đām mannum *he confessed it before all the men*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 5. v. note where the Latin is given, ipse ante cognovit ita esse.

ge-anxsumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make anxious, vex*; anxiāre:—Geanxsumad is ofer me gāst mīn *anxiātus est super me spīritus meus*, Ps. Lamb. 142, 4. v. ge-angsumian.

geap, gæp; *comp. m.* geappra, *f. n.* geappre; *adj.* I. *crooked, bent, curved*; curvus, pandus:—Geap *curvus*, Cot. 50. Geap stæf *a crooked letter*, Salm. Kmbl. 250; Sal. 124: 269; Sal. 134. Geapum, gebīgedum *pando*, Mone B. 90. II. *not straightforward, deceitful, crafty, cunning, shrewd, astute*; fallax, callidus, astūtus:—Geap *callīdus*, Wrt. Voc. 49, 11. Seó nǣddre wæs geappre đonne ealle đa ōđre nȳtenu *serpens ērat callīdior cunctis animantibus terræ*, Gen. 3, 1. Cild geap *an astute child*, Obs. Lun. § 2; Lchdm. iii. 184, 14: § 9; Lchdm. iii. 188, 11. DER. hinder-geap. Grein writes geáp, in support of which may be noticed ȝæp in the Ormulum. Layamon also has the word, and it occurs in Piers P.

geáp *took*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 29; Rä. 24, 9; *p. of* geópan.

GEÁP; *adj. Open, spread out, extended, broad, roomy, spacious, wide*; pătens, pătŭlus, amplus, lātus:—Gim sceal on hringe standan, steáp and geáp *a gem shall stand in a ring, prominent and broad*, Menol. Fox 505; Gn. C. 23. Steáp and geáp *high and wide*, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. Reced hlīfade, geáp and goldfāh *the mansion towered, spacious and golden-hued*, Beo. Th. 3604; B. 1800. Munt is hine ymbūtan, geáp gylden weal *a mountain is about him, a lofty golden wall*, Salm. Kmbl. 511; Sal. 256. Sum sceal on geápum galgan rīdan *one shall ride on the extended gallows*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 239, 12; Vy. 33. Under geápne hrōf *under the spacious roof*, Beo. Th. 1677; B. 836. [Cf. *Icel.* gaupn *both hands held together* in the form of a bowl; geypna *to encompass.*] DER. horn-geáp, sē-.

geáp, geápu, e; *f.* [geáp *roomy, spacious*] *Expanse, room*; latītūdo, spătium:—Đās hofu dreórgiaþ, and đæs teáfor geápu *these courts are dreary, and its purple expanse* [?], Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 27; Ruin. 31.

geápan, geapian; *p.* te, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To* GAPE, *open*; pandēre, Cot. 158.

geápes; *adv.* [*gen. of* geáp *broad, spacious, roomy*] *In width, wide*; lāte:—Strūdende fȳr, steápes and geápes, forswealh eall eador *the ravaging fire swallowed all together, high and wide*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 16; Gen. 2556. So Bouterwek takes it, but the word is rather a neuter genitive after 'eall;' cf. vv. 2548–9.

geaplīce; *adj. Crafty, cunning, deceitful*; subdŏlus, callĭdus:—Hī mid geaplīcre fare ferdon to Iosue *they went to Joshua with deceitful expedition*, Jos. 9, 6.

geaplīce; *adv. Deceitfully, boldly*; subdŏle, procăciter, Prov. 21.

geap-neb; *adj.* [geap *crooked*; neb *the head, face, beak, nib*] *Crooked-*

nibbed, with a bent beak, arched; curvātus:—Standeþ me hēr on eaxelum Ælfheres lāf, gōd and geapneb *Ælfhere's legacy stands here on my shoulders, good and crooked-nibbed,* Wald. 94; Vald. 2, 19.

geap-scipe, es; *m. Craft, cunning, deceit, fraud;* astūtia, fraus:—Eall heora geapscipe wearþ ameldod Israhēla bearnum *all their deceit was made known to the children of Israel,* Jos. 9, 16. Þurh his geapscipe he begeat ðone castel *through his cunning he obtained the castle,* Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 25.

geápung, e; *f. A heaping, heap, pile;* cūmŭlus:—Fōþ him on, and on geápunga eówre niðerunge gelædaþ *acc pite, et in cùmùlum damnātiōnis vestræ dūcite,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14, note 13, MS. B. v. heápung.

gear, *pl.* gurron *sounded, creaked; p. of* georran.

GEÁR, gēr, gēr, es; *n. A* YEAR; annus:—Ōðer com geár *another year came,* Beo. Th. 2272; B. 1134. Ðis wæs feorþes geáres his rīces *this was in the fourth year of his reign,* Chr. 47; Th. 10, 13, col. 1. On geáre *in the year,* Menol. Fox 218; Men. 110. Ðrīwa on gére *thrice a year,* Thw. Exod. 23, 17. Hæfde me ēce geár ealle on mōde *annos æternos in mente hābui,* Ps. Th. 76, 5: Lk. Bos. 2, 36. Þreó and þritig geára *three and thirty years,* Cd. 224; Th. 296, 16; Sat. 503. Geárum frōd *old in years,* 109; Th. 143, 19; Gen. 2381. Men hâtaþ ðysne dæg geáres dæg, swylce ðes dæg fyrmest sȳ on geáres ymbryne *men call this day [new] year's day, as if this day were the first in the year's circuit,* Homl. Th. i. 98, 16. [*Wyc.* 3eer, 3er, 3eers, 3erys *years: Piers P.* yere: *Chauc.* yer, yere: *R. Brun.* 3ere: *Laym. Orm.* 3er: *Plat.* jaar, jar, *n: O. Sax.* gēr, jār, *n: Frs.* jier: *O. Frs.* ier, iar, ger, *n: Dut.* jaar, *n: Ger.* jahr, jar, *n: M. H. Ger.* jâr, *n: O. H. Ger.* jâr, *n: Goth.* yér, *n: Dan.* aar, *n: Swed.* år, *n: Icel.* ár, *n: Bohem.* gar, *m. f. spring: Zend.* yāre, *n. year.*] DER. freóls-geár, fyrn-. v. Grm. D. M. p. 715.

geara; *adv.* [gearo? *ready*] *Utterly, altogether, well, enough, very much;* pēnĭtus, prorsus, bĕne, sātis, valde:—He hēt geara forbærnan Rōmāna burig *he [Nero] commanded utterly to burn up the city of the Romans,* Bt. Met. Fox 9, 18; Met. 9, 9. Ðū geara canst *tu bĕne nosti,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 439, 2: Ps. Th. 75, 1: 81, 5. Ðonne mon me geofe geara þūsende goldes and seolfres *sŭper millia auri et argenti,* 118, 72.

geara; *gen. pl. of* geare, q. v. *furniture, gear for horses.*

geára; *adv.* [*gen. pl. of* geár *a year*] YORE, *formerly, of old, long since, once;* ōlim, antīquĭtus, quondam:—Se geára hider fram ðam cādigan Gregorie sended wæs *qui olim huc a beato Gregorio directus fuit,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 44. Ic þeódenmādmas geára forgeáfe *I princely treasures gave of old,* Cd. 22; Th. 26, 21; Gen. 410. Ðū on geógupfeore geára gecwǣde *thou in youthful life long since didst say,* Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664: Ps. Th. 73, 12: 80, 10: 104, 6: 118, 152. Geára iū, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 30; Wand. 22: 84 a; Th. 316, 31; Mōd. 57: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 1; Met. 1, 1. [*Laym.* 3ære, 3are: *Chauc.* yore.] DER. ǽr-geára, fyrn-, geó-, iū-, un-.

gearcian, gærcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gearo *ready*] *To prepare, make ready, procure, furnish, supply;* părāre, præpărāre, appărāre, exhibēre, præbēre:—Ic gearcige *exhibeo, præbeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 35, 36: 47; Som. 48, 43. On lāfum ðīnum ðū gearcast [MS. gearcost] andwlitan heora *in reliquiis tuis præpărābis vultum eōrum,* Ps. Spl. 20, 12. On him gearcode fæt deáþes *in eo părāvit vāsa mortis,* 7, 14: Gen. 19, 3. [*Piers P.* yarken *to make ready: R. Glouc.* yarkede, *p. prepared: Laym.* 3arkien, 3arekien, 3earkien *to get ready: Orm.* 3arrkenn *to prepare, make ready.*] DER. ge-gearcian.

gearcung, e; *f. A preparation, preparing;* præpărātio, appărātus:—Gearcunge heortan heora gehȳrde eáre ðīn *præpărātiōnem cordis eōrum audīvit auris tua,* Ps. Spl. second 9, 20: 32, 14. Gearcung *appărātus,* Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 44; Wrt. Voc. 50, 26. [*Orm.* 3arrking.]

gearcung-dæg, es; *m. A preparation-day, day before the Sabbath;* præpărātionis dies, parascēve = παρασκευή, dies azȳmōrum:—On ðam forman gearcungdæge *prima die azymōrum,* Mt. Bos. 26, 17.

geár-cyning, es; *m. A year-king, consul;* consul, Cot. 48. v. consul.

geár-cyningdōm, es; *m. A year-kingdom, a consulate;* consŭlātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

GEARD, es; *m. An inclosure, inclosed place,* YARD, GARDEN, *court, dwelling, home, region, land;* septum, lŏcus septus, hortus, ārea, habĭtācŭlum, domicĭlium, rĕgio:—Se Godes cwide is weorþmynda geard *the word of God is the garden of worship,* Salm. Kmbl. 168; Sal. 83. On gearde deáþes sceade *in rĕgiōne umbræ mortis,* Mt. Bos. 4, 16. Ðæt ēlc cōme to his āgenum gearde *that each should come to his own land,* Ors. 5, 14; Bos. 114, 18. On geard *at home,* Menol. Fox 215; Men. 109. In ēcne geard *into the eternal home,* Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 17; Gū. 763: 51 a; Th. 178, 8; Gū. 1241. Geard ymbtynde *sepem circumdedit,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33. Brāde synd on worulde grēne geardas *in the world are broad green regions,* Cd. 25; Th. 32, 30; Gen. 511. Ǽr he on weg hwurfe of geardum *ere he went away from his courts,* Beo. Th. 535; B. 265: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 23; Ph. 578. In geardum *at home,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 11; Cri. 201: 50 b; Th. 175, 13; Gū. 1194: 61 a; Th. 223, 5: Ph. 355: Beo. Th. 25; B. 13. Wit forlēton on heofonríce gōdlīce geardas *we two have lost in the heavenly kingdom goodly courts,* Cd. 35; Th. 46, 6; Gen. 740: Beo. Th. 2272; B. 1134. On Fæder geardas *in the dwellings of the Father,* Salm. Kmbl. 832; Sal. 415: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 7; Rä. 21, 8. [*Wyc.* 3erd *a field, garden: Piers P.* yerd *habitation: Chauc.* yerde: *O. Sax.* gard, *m: O. Frs.* garda, *m: Dut. Kil.* gærde, gærd *hortus: Ger.* garten, *m: M. H. Ger.* garte, *m: O. H. Ger.* garto, gart, *m. hortus, dŏmus: Goth.* gards, *m. house: Dan.* gaard, *m. f: Swed.* gård, *m: Icel.* garðr, *m: Lat.* hortus, *m: Grk.* χόρτος, *m. an inclosed place, feeding-place: Slav.* grad, gorod *a fence.*] DER. eador-geard, eard-, fæder-, friþ-, leód-, middan-, ort-, wīn-, wyrm-, wyrt-.

geard, e; *f. A staff, rod, stake, fagot;* bācŭlum, virga, pălus, fascis:—He scolde gifan [MS. gife] sex fōdur geardа *he should give six loads of fagots,* Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. DER. cyne-geard. v. gyrd.

geár-dagas; *pl. m.* [geár, dæg] YORE-DAYS, *days of yore, days of years, time of life;* dies antīqui, annōrum dies:—In [on] geardagum *in days of yore,* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 11; Cri. 251: 77 a; Th. 289, 6; Wand. 44: Cd. 21; Th. 287, 16; Sat. 368: Beo. Th. 2; B. 1: 2712; B. 1354: 4458; B. 2233. In geárdagan, Menol. Fox 231; Men. 117. Úre geárdagas *dies annōrum nostrōrum,* Ps. Th. 89, 10. Scyle gumena gehwylc on his geárdagum georne biþencan *every man should in the days of his years well consider,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 26; Cri. 822: 61 a; Th. 225, 4; Ph. 384: Elen. Grm. 1267: L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 21. [*Icel.* í árdaga *in days of yore.* Cf. Gen. 47, 9, 'The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years.']

geár-dagum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* geárdæg, *nom. pl.* -dagas] *In days of yore, formerly;* ōlim, antīquĭtus:—Hie gesetton ðā Sennar geárdagum *then they occupied Shinar in days of old,* Cd. 80; Th. 99, 36; Gen. 1657: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 17; Cri. 559: Andr. Kmbl. 3036; An. 1521: Elen. Grm. 291: 834.

geardlīc; *adj. Worldly, mundane;* mundiālis, mundānus, Som. Ben. Lye.

geare; *pl. f. Furniture,* GEAR *for horses;* appărātus:—Geara feng *the grasp of the gear, the bit;* harpax *vel* lūpus, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 69; Wrt. Voc. 16, 42: 105; Som. 78, 32; Wrt. Voc. 57, 14. v. gearwe; *pl. f.*

geare, gearwe, gearuwe, gearewe, gere; *adv.* [gearo? *ready*] *Entirely, clearly, certainly, well, very well, enough;* pēnĭtus, prorsus, plāne, certe, bĕne, valde, optīme, sātis:—Ic wât geare *I well know,* Beo. Th. 5306; B. 2656: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 188; Met. 20, 94. Ic cann swā geare *I so well know,* Cd. 27; Th. 37, 1; Gen. 583. Nū gē geare cunnon *now ye well know,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 9; Cri. 573. Hī wiston geare *certi sunt,* Lk. Bos. 20, 6. Swíðe geare, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Gearor, *comp.* Ors. 5, 14; Bos. 114, 11. [*O. Sax.* garo *quite, entirely: O. H. Ger.* garo, garawo *penitus, prorsus: Ger.* gar: *Icel.* görva, gerva *quite.*]

geáre; *adv. Formerly, of old;* ōlim:—Geáre ic ðæt ongeat *jam ōlim intellexēram,* Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 29. DER. geó-geáre. v. geára; *adv.*

gearewe; *adv. Entirely, well, very well;* pēnĭtus, prorsus, bĕne, optīme, Ps. Th. 55, 4, 11: 68, 3: 118, 118. v. geare; *adv.*

gearewe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefōlium, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 45; Wrt. Voc. 67, 60. [*O. Sax.* gare: *O. H. Ger.* garawa *millefolium: Ger.* schaf-garbe *common yarrow;* 3arow, Wrt. Voc.] v. gearwe.

ge-arfoþ, es; *n. Trouble;* molestia:—He sceal geþolian manige gearfoðu *he shall suffer many troubles,* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 26. DER. earfoþ, es; *n.*

ge-arfoðe; *adj. Difficult;* difficĭlis, molestus:—Hū gearfoðe ðis is to gereccanne! *how difficult this is to explain!* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 33. DER. earfeðe; *adj.*

geár-gemearo, es; *n. A year's limit* or *space;* anni definītio *vel* spătium:—Siððan ic ongon on ðone ânseld būgan geárgemearces *after I had dwelt in the hermitage for a year's space,* Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 24; Gū. 1215.

geár-geriht, es; *n. A yearly due;* annuum dēbĭtum:—Gif preóst geárgerihta unmynegode lǽte, gebēte ðæt *if a priest let the yearly dues pass unreminded, let him make amends for it,* L. N. P. L. 43; Th. ii. 296, 15.

geár-gerím, es; *n. A year-number, number of years, numbering by years;* annōrum nūmĕrus:—Ymb þritig geárgerímes *after thirty, numbering by years,* i. e. *after thirty years,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 59; Met. 28, 30. v. geár-rím.

geár-getal *a tale of years, number of years.* [Cf. *O. Sax.* gér-tal: *O. H. Ger.* jár-zala *a full year.*] v. gēr-getal.

ge-ārian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. with the dat.* I. [ār I. *honour*] *To give honour, to honour;* honōrare, honorĭfĭcāre:—Onsegdnis lofes geāraþ mec *sacrĭfĭcium laudis honorĭfĭcābit me,* Ps. Surt. 49, 23. Hȳ beóþ geārode and uppahefene *honōrāti et exaltāti fuĕrint,* Ps. Th. 36, 19. II. [ār II. *kindness, favour, mercy*] *To have mercy* or *compassion upon any one, be merciful to, pity, pardon;* propĭtium esse, misĕrēri, parcēre:—þolige he landes and līfes, būton him se cyning geārian wylle *let him forfeit land and life, unless the king will be merciful to him,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21: L. C. L. 60; Th. i. 408, 15: L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Geāra me, ēce Waldend! *have compassion upon me, eternal Ruler!* Hy. 1, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 2. Ðæt se Dēma us geārige *that the Judge may have compassion on us,* Homl. Th. ii. 126, 13. Wæs Abrahame leófre ðæt he Godes hǽse gefylde, ðonne he his leófan bearne

geárode *it was dearer to Abraham to fulfil God's command, than to have compassion on his beloved son,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 5; Ps. Th. arg. 34. III. [ár III. *property*] *To endow*:—Ðurh ðone tocyme we wǽron geweorðode and gewelgade and geárode *through that advent we were honoured and enriched and endowed,* Blickl. Homl. 105, 24.

geárlíc; *adj. Yearly, annual;* annuus:—Ðes geárlíca ymryne *this yearly course,* Homl. Th. ii. 98, 23. Ge ðæs libbendes yrfes, ge ðæs geárlíces westmes *both of live stock and of yearly fruit,* L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 17. Geárlícne tíman *annuum tempus,* Hymn. Surt. 106, 33. Geárlíc wuldor *annuam glóriam,* 79, 34. Geárlíce tída gesette wǽron *the yearly seasons were fixed,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 25; Lchdm. iii. 246, 23.

geárlíce; *adv. Yearly, from year to year;* annuātim, Cot.

geár-mǽlum; *adv.* [mǽlum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, es; *n.*] *Yearly;* quotannis:—Ríce geármǽlum weóx *the kingdom increased year by year,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 10; Met. 1, 5.

GEARN, gern; es; *n.* YARN, *spun wool;* pensum, lāna nēta:—Gearn *pensum, stāmen, lāna,* Cot. 85. Unwunden gearn *unwound yarn, a ball* or *clew of yarn;* gl̈ómus, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 67; Wrt. Voc. 59, 36. [*Dut.* garen, *n. thread, yarn: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* garn, *n. filāmen: Dan. Swed.* garn, *n: Icel.* garn, *n.*] DER. nett-gern.

gearnfull; *adj. Anxious;* sollícitus:—Gearnfulle *sollícíti,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 11. Gearnfull *austerus,* 19, 22. *v.* geornful.

ge-arnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [earnian *to earn*] *To earn, merit;* mĕrēri:—Sceal mon lofes [MS. leofes] gearuian *a man shall merit praise,* Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 9; Gn. Ex. 140. *v.* ge-earnian.

ge-arnung, e; *f.* [earnung *an earning*] *Merit, reward;* mĕrītum:—Nǽnig efenlíc ðam, ǽr ne siddan, in worlde gewearþ, wífes gearnung *no woman's reward in the world was equal to that, before nor after,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 23; Cri. 40. *v.* ge-earnung.

gearn-winde, gern-winde, es; *m?* [windan *to wind*] *A yarn-winder, reel;* rhombus = ῥόμβος:—Gearn-winde *conductum,* Wrt. Voc. 66, 19.

GEARO, gearu; *gen. m. n.* -wes, -owes; *f.* -re, -rwe; *def.* se gearwa; *adj.* YARE, *ready, prepared, equipped, complete;* promptus, părātus, instructus, perfectus:—Gearo wyrde on gespræce *factus est lŏquēla promptus,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 29. Gearo is mín heorte *părātum est cor meum,* Ps. Th. 56, 9. Gearo ic eom *părātus sum,* 118, 60: Ps. Spl. 16, 13: 107, 1. Wes tú gearo *părātus esto,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. He wæs gearo gúþe *he was ready for war,* Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. Ic beó gearo sóna *I shall be ready at once,* Beo. Th. 3655; B. 1825; 6202; B. 3106. Ða wæs gearo gyrnwræce Grendeles módor *then was Grendel's mother ready with vengeance for wrongs,* 4242; B. 2118. Swá gearwe swá seó leó *sicut leo părātus,* Ps. Th. 16, 11. Óþ-ðæt he Adam gearone funde *until he found Adam ready,* Cd. 23; Th. 29, 25; Gen. 455: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 67; Met. 7, 34. Gearwe, *acc. s. f.* Beo. Th. 2017; B. 1006: Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 17; Gú. 861. Ðæt hý grim helle fýr gearo to wite seóþ *that they shall see hell's grim fire ready for punishment,* 26 b; Th. 78, 7; Cri. 1270. Beornas gearwe on stefn stigon *the warriors ready* [or *equipped*] *stept on the prow,* Beo. Th. 428; B. 211: Ps. Th. 124, 5: 141, 4. Ealle þing synt gearwe *omnia sunt părāta,* Mt. Bos. 22, 4. Ða flotan stódon gearowe wícinga fela *the pirates stood ready, many Vikings,* Byrht. Th. 133, 59; By. 72: 134, 47; By. 100. Searwum gearwe *equipped with arms,* Beo. Th. 3631; B. 1813. Geseah Metod geofonhúsa mǽst gearo hlifigean *the Creator saw the greatest of sea-houses arise complete,* Cd. 66; Th. 79, 35; Gen. 1321. Geofum bið gearora *with gifts is more prepared,* Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 15; Rä. 81, 31. [*Chauc.* yare: *R. Glouc.* 3are: *Laym.* 3aru, 3æru: *O. Sax.* garu: *Ger.* gar *ready: M. H. Ger.* gar, gare: *O. H. Ger.* garo, garaw.] DER. ânwig-gearo, eal-, un-.

gearo, gearu; *adv. Promptly, readily, entirely, altogether;* prompte, omnino, prorsus:—Ðæt ic goldǽht gearo sceáwige *that I may promptly behold the gold-treasure,* Beo. Th. 5490; B. 2748. Gé ða fægran gesceaft gearo forségon *ye utterly despised the fair creation,* Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 33; Gú. 602: 9 b; Th. 7, 31; Cri. 109. Se mec gearo [or geáro; see next word] on bende legde *he who altogether laid me in bonds,* 105 b; Th. 402, 14; Rä. 21, 29. *v.* geare; *adv.*

geáro; *adv. Of yore, formerly, of old;* ōlim:—Be ðam wealle, ðe geáro Rómáne Breotone eálond begyrdon *juxta mūrum, quo ōlim Rōmāni Britanniam insŭlam præcinxēre,* Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 30. *v.* geára.

gearo-brygd, e; *f.* [bregdan *to vibrate*] *A prompt vibration;* prompta pulsātio:—Ah he gleóbeámes gearobrygda list *he has skill in prompt vibrations of the harp,* Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 13; Crä. 50.

gearod *clothed, endowed,* Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, note 7, MS. Cott. = gearwod; *pp. of* gearwian.

gearo-folm; *adj.* [folm *a hand*] *Ready-handed;* promptus mănu:—He grápode gearofolm *he ready-handed grasped* [*me*], Beo. Th. 4176; B. 2085.

gearo-gongende *going quickly* or *swiftly.* *v.* gearu-gongende.

gearolíce; *adv. Readily, clearly;* prompte, plāne:—Ic ðæt gearolíce ongiten hæbbe *I have clearly understood that,* Elen. Kmbl. 575; El. 288: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 23; Deór. 10. [*O. Sax.* garolíko: *O. H. Ger.* garalíhho.]

gearo-snotor, -snottor, **gearu-snottor**; *adj. Very wise;* valde săpiens:—Gidda gearosnotor *very wise in songs,* Elen. Kmbl. 835; El. 418. Giedda gearosnottor, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 2; Cri. 713.

gearo-þoncol; *adj. Very considerate* or *prudent;* valde considĕrātus *vel* providus:—Hí ðæt idese ageáfon gearoþoncolre *they gave it to the very prudent woman,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 23; Jud. 342.

gearowe *prepared, ready,* Jud. 4, 13; *dat. s. f. of* gearo.

gearo-wita, an; *m. Intellect, understanding;* intelligentia, intellectus:—Ðeáh we fela smeán, we habbaþ litelíne gearowitan búton tweón *though we contemplate many things, we have little understanding free from doubt,* Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 4.

gearo-wyrdig, gearu-wyrdig; *adj. Ready in words, speaking with ease* or *fluency, eloquent;* verbis promptus, făcundus:—Se wítga song, gearowyrdig guma ðæt gyd awræc *the prophet sang, the eloquent man recited the lay,* Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 19; Mód. 51.

geár-rím, es; *n. A year-number, a year* [?], *number of years;* annōrum nŭmĕrus:—Seó tíd gegǽþ, geár-rímum, ðæt ða geongan leomu geloden weorþaþ *the time passes, in a number of years* [or *by years*], *that the young limbs be grown,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 17; Vy. 5. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gêr-tal *a year.*]

geár-þénung, e; *f. A yearly service, annual service;* annuum ministĕrium:—Gif preóst misendebirde ciriclíce geárþénunga, dæges oððe nihtes, gebéte ðæt *if a priest misorder the annual services of the church, by day or by night, let him make amends for it,* L. N. P. L. 38; Th. ii. 296, 7.

geár-torht; *adj. Yearly bright, every year glorious;* quotannis splendĭdus:—Ða him wæstmas brohte, geártorhte gife, grêne folde *when the green earth should bring fruits to him, yearly-bright gifts,* Cd. 76; Th. 94, 13; Gen. 1561.

gearu; *adj. Yare, ready, prepared;* promptus, părātus, Beo. Th. 2223; B. 1109: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 32; Dan. 128: Ps. Th. 61, 2, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 2716; An. 1360: 3157; An. 1581: Jn. Bos. 7, 6: Ps. Th. 107, 1: Elen. Grm. 604. *v.* gearo; *adj.*

gearu-gongende; *part. Going quickly* or *swiftly;* expĕdīte incēdens:—Ic eom to ðon bleáþ, ðæt mec mæg gearugongende grîma abrégan *I am so timid, that a phantom going swiftly may frighten me,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 6; Rä. 41, 17.

gearu-snottor; *adj. Very wise;* valde săpiens:—Hie ǽnne betǽhtoh giddum gearusnottorne *they gave up one very skilled in songs,* Elen. Kmbl. 1168; El. 586. *v.* gearo-snotor.

gearuwe *prepared, ready,* Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34; *acc. pl. of* gearu. *v.* gearo; *adj.*

gearuwe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefŏlium:—Seó reáde gearuwe *the red yarrow,* Lchdm. iii. 24, 2. *v.* gearwe.

gearuwe; *adv. Entirely, well, very well;* pĕnĭtus, prorsus, bĕne, optime, Ps. Th. 53, 2: 61; 11: 62, 1: 70, 1: 118, 21: 138, 11: 139, 12. *v.* geare; *adv.*

gearu-wyrdig; *adj. Ready in words, eloquent;* verbis promptus:—Sum bið gearu-wyrdig *one is eloquent,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 21; Crä. 36. *v.* gearo-wyrdig.

gearwa *prepared;* părātus; *nom. m. def. of* gearo; *adj.*

gearwe; *comp.* gearwor; *sup.* gearwost, gearwast; *adv. Entirely, well, very well, enough;* pĕnĭtus, prorsus, bĕne, optime, sătis, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 10; Gen. 1098: 107; Th. 141, 10; Gen. 2342: Beo. Th. 536; B. 265: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 28; Gú. 1018: Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30: Ps. Th. 142, 9. Gearwor, Andr. Kmbl. 1864; An. 934: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 27; Jul. 556: Beo. Th. 6141; B. 3074: Elen. Grm. 945. Gearwost, Beo. Th. 1435; B. 715. Gearwast, Elen. Grm. 329. *v.* geare.

gearwe *prepared;* părāta:—Ealle mîne þing synt gearwe *omnia părāta sunt,* Mt. Bos. 22, 4; *nom. pl. n. of* gearo; *adj.*

gearwe, an; *f. Clothing, attire;* vestĭtus, hăbĭtus:—Ic on his gearwan geseó ðæt he is ǽrendsecge uncres Hearran *I see by his attire that he is the messenger of our Lord,* Cd. 30; Th. 41, 16; Gen. 657. *v.* gearwe; *pl. f.*

gearwe; *pl. f. Clothing, attire,* GEAR, *adornment, arms, armour;* vestĭtus, hăbĭtus, arma:—Enoch cwic gewát mid Cyning engla of ðyssum lǽnan life, on ðám gearwum ðe his gást onféng, ǽr hine to monnum módor brohte *Enoch alive departed with the King of angels from this frail life, in the vestment which his soul received, ere his mother brought him amongst men,* Cd. 60; Th. 73, 29; Gen. 1212: Menol. Fox 150; Men. 76. Óþ-ðæt hie on Gûþmyrce gearwe bǽron *till they bore their arms against the Æthiopians,* 145; Th. 181, 11; Exod. 59: 151; Th. 190, 3; Exod. 193. [*O. Sax.* garuwi, *f: O. H. Ger.* garawi, *f.*] DER. feðer-gearwe.

gearwe, gearuwe, gearewe, gæruwe, garuwe, an; *f.* YARROW; millefŏlium, achillæa millefŏlium, Lin:—Ðas wyrte man *millefŏlium* and on úre gepéode gearwe nemneþ *this plant is named* millefŏlium *and in our language yarrow,* Herb. 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 6: Wrt. Voc. 79, 23. Wylle gearwan on buteran *boil yarrow in butter,* L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 22: 2, 56; Lchm. ii. 276, 19: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 25. Wyl on

meolcum ða reádan gearwan *boil in milk the red yarrow*, L. M. 3, 65; Lchm. ii. 354, 9. v. gearewe.

ge-árweorþian, -árwurþian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To honour*; honorificāre:—Me swíðe geárweorþede syndon freónd díne *mihi nimis honorificāti sunt amīci tui*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 17.

gearwian, gerwian, gerwan, girwan, girwen, gyrwan, gyrian, girian, gierian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To make ready, prepare, procure, supply, put on, clothe*; pārāre, præpārāre, præstāre, induĕre, vestire:—Ðú gǽst beforan Drihtnes ansýne, his wegas gearwian *præibis ante faciem Dómini, pārāre vias ejus*, Lk. Bos. 1, 76: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 21; Ph. 189: 119 a: Th. 456, 27; Hy. 4, 73: Elen. Kmbl. 1997; El. 1000. Wísdóm oðde snytro gearwiende lytlingum *sāpientiam præstans parvŭlis*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Óþ on écnysse ic gearwie sǽd dín *usque in æternum præpārābo sēmen tuum*, 88, 4. He lífes weg gǽstum gearwaþ *he prepares life's way for souls*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 11; Gū. 71: 117 a; Th. 450, 21; Dóm. 91. Ic gearwode leóhtfæt cyninge mínum *pārāvi lucernam Christo meo*, Ps. Spl. 131, 18. Ðú gearwodest wlite mínum mægn *præstĭtisti děcŏri meo virtūtem*, 29, 8. Grinu hí gearwodon fótum mínum *laqueum pārāvērunt pĕdĭbus meis*, Ps. Spl. 56, 8. Sumum wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe gearwad weorþeþ *to one a wondrous skill in goldsmith's art is provided*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 25; Vy. 73. Gearwian us togénes grêne strǽte up to englum *let us prepare before ourselves a green path to the angels above*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 15; Sat. 287. Hú gé eówic gearwige *quid induamini*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 25: 27, 29. Ðæt selfe wæter ðegnunge gearwode beforan his fótum *the very water did reverence before his feet*, St. And. 22, 19. [*Piers P.* gare: *R. Brun.* ȝared, *pp. prepared*: *Laym.* ȝærwen *to make ready*: *O. Sax.* garuwian, gerwean, girwian *to make ready, prepare*: *O. H. Ger.* garawēn, garwēn, garawjan.] v. Grm. D. M. 984. DER. a-gearwian, ge-.

gearwung, e: *f. A making ready, preparation*; præpārātio:—Of gearwunge eardunge his *de præpārāto habĭtācŭlo suo*, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 14. Gearwunga dæg *parasceue*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 31. DER. ge-gearwung.

ge-árwurþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour*; honorificāre:—Ðæt hí sín geárwurþode fram mannum *ut honorificentur ab hŏmĭnĭbus*, Mt. Bos. 6, 2: Ps. Lamb. 36, 20. v. ge-árweorþian.

gearwutol; *adj. Austere*:—Gearwutol *austerus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 21, 22.

ge-ascian, -acsian, -ahsian, -axian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [acsian *to ask*] *To find out by asking, learn, hear*; fando accipĕre, discĕre, audire:—Geascode he ðone cyning on Meran tún *he learnt [that] the king [was] at Merton*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 28. Ða geascade se cyng ðæt ðæt hie út on hergaþ fóron *then the king heard that they were gone out to ravage*, 911; Erl. 100, 24. We geascodon ðæt úre geferan sume to eów cómon *we have heard that some of our fellows have come to you*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 14: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 24; Deór. 20. Habbaþ we geascad ðæt se Ælmihtiga worhte wer and wíf *we have heard that the Almighty created man and woman*, 61 b; Th. 225, 22; Ph. 393.

ge-ascung, e; *f.* [acsung *asking*] *An asking, inquiry*: interrogātio, inquīsitio:—Búton be gemynde and be geascunga *except by memory and by inquiry*, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 25.

ge-asmirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [smyrian, smirian *to smear*] *To smear, anoint*; ungĕre, inungĕre:—Þring clǽne ofenbacene hlǽfas mid ele geasmirede bútan beorman *pānes scīlĭcet absque fermento conspersos ŏleo*, Lev. 2, 4.

geásne; *adj. c. gen. Deprived of, void of*; expers:—He sceal gódra gum-cysta geásne hweorfan *he shall pass away, deprived of good blessings*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 15; Jul. 381. Ða sind geásne góda gehwylces *those are void of every good*, 68 b; Th. 255, 18: Jul. 216. v. gésne, gésne.

ge-asyndrod; *part. Sundered, separated*; sequestrātus, R. Ben. interl. 43. v. a-syndran.

geat, *pl.* geáton *gat*; *p. of* gitan.

GEAT, gat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A gate, door*; porta, ostium, jānua:—Ic eom sceápa geat *ego sum ostium ŏvium*, Jn. Bos. 10, 7, 9: 10, 1, 2. Gangaþ inn þurh ðæt nearwe geat, forðonðe ðæt geat is swíðe wíd *intrāte per angustam portam, quia lāta porta est*, Mt. Bos. 7, 13, 14. Ðér is geat gylden *there is the golden gate*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 19; Sat. 649. Þurh ðæs wealles geat *through the gate of the wall*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 32; Jud. 151: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 21; Jul. 401. Ðá he geneálǽhte ðære ceastre gate *cum appropinquāret portæ civĭtātis*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12. Heó ðæt geat ðæs mynstres ontýnde *illa apĕruit jānuam Monastērii*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 18. Ða gyldnan geatu hát ontýnan *bid open the golden gates*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 10; Cri. 251: 16 a; Th. 36, 15; Cri. 576. Opnyaþ me gatu rihtwísnysse *apĕrīte mihi portas justĭtiæ*, Ps. Spl. 117, 19: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 15; Cri. 318. On gaton *in portis*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. [*Piers P.* yates, *pl. gates*; gate *a way*: *Chauc.* yate *a gate*; gate *a street, way*: *Laym.* ȝet: *Orm.* ȝate *a gate*; gate *a way*: *Scot.* yet, yett *a gate*: *O. Sax.* gat, *n. a hole*: *Frs.* gat: *O. Frs.* gat, iet, *n. a hole*: *Dut.* gat, *n. a hole*: *Ger.* gasse, *f. a thoroughfare, narrow road*: *M. H. Ger.* gat, *n. a hole*; gazze, *f. a narrow road*: *O. H. Ger.* gaza, *f. vicus, plătea*: *Goth.* gatwo, *f. plătea*: *Dan.* gat, *m. f. an aperture, opening*: *Swed.* gata, *f. a street, lane*: *Icel.* gat, *n. a hole*; gata, *f. a way*.] DER. ben-geat, burh-, fæsten-, hord-, weall-.

Geát, es; *m. Gēat*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 13; Deór. 15. See Grimm D. M. 341–5.

geát *poured out*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9; *p. of* geótan.

GEÁTAN, gétan, gētan; *p.* de te; *pp.* ed *To grant, confirm, assent to*; concēdĕre, confirmāre, assentīri:—Ic geáte ðé *I grant to thee*, Chr. 656; Th. 53, 38: 675; Th. 59, 33. Ic Ædgár geáte and gife to dæi *I Edgar grant and give to-day*, 963; Th. 220, 33. Se æðeling hit him geátte *the ætheling granted it to them*, 1066; Th. 337, 30. Ealle hit geátton *all confirmed it*, 963; Th. 221, 25. [*Laym.* ȝetten *to grant*: *Orm.* ȝatenn *to grant, allow*: *O. Frs.* gēta, gāta *confirmāre*: *Icel.* játa, játta *to say 'yes,' assent.*] v. geá.

GEÁTAS, Iótas, Iútas, Eótenas [v. eóten, II.]; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* I. *the Jutes, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland, who, with the Angles and Saxons, colonized Britain*; Jutæ, pŏpŭlus Chersŏnēsi Cymbrĭcæ, qui relicta patria ūna cum Saxŏnĭbus Anglisque Britanniam occupāvērunt. Though the Jutes are now regarded as Danes, they were, in the earliest times, distinguished as a separate people, and were probably the descendants of earlier Gothic settlers in Jutland, while the Danes = Dene, were an invading nation. Thus Hengest was a Jute, and Healfdene, his lord, a Dane. The Eótenas = Jötnar, were apparently a still earlier Finnish race, from whom the Gothic conquerors probably derived their *trolls* and *giants*. Both Jóti; *pl.* Jótar, and iötunn; *pl.* iötnar, are rendered in *A. Sax.* by eóten; *pl.* eótenas. From the Ynglinga-Saga, c. 5, we learn that before the time of Skiold, the seat of the Danish kings was in Reitgothland = Jutland, but Skiold transferred it to Lethra in Seeland, of which he was the founder:—Cómon hí of þrím folcum ðám strangestan Germanie, ðæt [is,] of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geátum. Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsétan, ðæt is seó þeód ðe Wiht ðæt Eálond oneardaþ . . . And of Engle cómon Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norþhembra cynn, is ðæt land ðe Angulus is nemned betwyh Geátum and Seaxum *advēnērant autem de tribus Germāniæ pŏpŭlis fortiōrĭbus, id est, Saxŏnĭbus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutārum orīgĭne sunt Cantuārii et Victuārii, hoc est, ea gens, quæ Vectam tĕnet Insŭlam . . . De Anglis vēnēre Orientāles Angli, Mediterrānei Angli, Merci, [et] Nordanhymbrōrum prōgĕnies, id est, de illa patria quæ Angŭlus dicĭtur inter provincias Jutārum et Saxŏnum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20–26. II. *the* GAUTS, *the inhabitants of the south of Sweden*, which in ancient times comprehended nearly the whole of South-Sweden = *A. Sax.* Geát-land, *Icel.* Gautland *the land of the Gauts*, which must be distinguished from *Icel.* Gotar, and *A. Sax.* Gotland *the land of the Goths*, q. v; Gauti in Suecia = Γαυτοί, Procopius Bell. Goth. 2, 15:—We synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *we are of the race of the Gauts' nation*, Beo. Th. 526; B. 260: 730; B. 362. Ic wæs mid Hréþ-Gotum, mid Sweóm and mid Geátum, and mid Súþ-Denum *I was with the Hreth-Goths, with the Swedes, and with the Gauts, and with the South-Danes*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 4; Wid. 58: Beo. Th. 392; B. 195: 2347; B. 1171: 4391; B. 2192. Beó wid Geátas glæd *be cheerful towards the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 2350; B. 1173. DER. Súþ-Geátas, Sǽ-, Weder-. See Grimm Geschichte d. D. S. pp. 512, 312.

ge-atelod; *part.* [ge, atol, atel *dire, terrible*] *Misshapen, deformed, hideous*; deformis, deformātus:—Geatelod *deformis*, Cot. 66: *deformātus*, 202.

geáp, e; *f. Foolishness, lightmindedness, luxury, mockery*; stultĭtia, lascīvia, luxŭria, ludibrium:—Ðú, on geáþe, hafast ofer witena dóm wísan gefongen *thou, in foolishness, hast taken thy course against wise men's judgment*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 16; Jul. 96. Þeódum ȳwaþ wísdóm weras, sidðan geóguþe geáþ gǽst aflíhþ *men manifest wisdom to people, when the spirit puts to flight the lightmindedness of youth*, 40 a; Th. 132, 19; Gū. 475. Ðý-læs ðæt wundredan weras and idesa, and on geáþ gutan *lest men and women should wonder thereat, and pour it forth in mockery*, 50 b; Th. 176, 8; Gū. 1206. [Geác *a cuckoo*: *Icel.* gaúð, *f. a barking.*]

geatolíc; *adj. Ready, prepared, equipped, stately*; părātus, instructus, ornātus:—Ðér wæs on eorle geatolíc gúþscrúd *there was on the man a prepared war-dress*, Elen. Kmbl. 515; El. 258: Beo. Th. 435; B. 215; 4314; B. 2154. Wísa fengel geatolíc gengde *the wise prince went stately*, 2806; B. 1401.

geat-torr, es; *m. A* GATE-TOWER; portam hăbens turris:—Sind geat-torras berofen *the gate-towers are despoiled*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 7; Ruin. 4.

geatwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make ready, equip, adorn*; părāre, ornāre:—Frætwed, geatwed *adorned, equipped*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 1; Rä. 29, 6.

geatwe; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *acc.* a; *pl. f. Arms, trappings, garments, ornaments*; armāmenta, vestimenta ornāmenta:—Twegen englas gescéldode and gesperode and mid heora geatwum gegyrede, efne swá hie to campe féran woldon *two angels with shields and spears and with their equipments, just as if they meant to go to battle*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 28. Freólíce in geatwum [MS. geotwum] *in trappings goodly*, Chr. 1066;

Th. 334, 35, col. 1; Edw. 22. Geatwum *with ornaments*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 26; Ra. 36, 10. Ic geondseah recedes geatwa *I looked over the ornaments of the house*, Beo. 6167; B. 3087. DER. eóred-geatwe, fyrd-, gryre-, gūþ-, here-, hilde-. v. ge-tawe.

geat-weard, es; *m. A gate-ward, door-keeper, porter;* ostiārius:—Đæne se geatweard lǽt in *huic ostiārius apērit*, Jn. Bos. 10, 3. Geatweard *januārius*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 16.

ge-aurnen; *part.* [aurnen *run out, pp. of* a-yrnan] *Over-run, overtaken;* cursu apprehensus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-aworpen; *part.* [ge, and *pp. of* a-weorpan *to throw away*] *Cast* or *thrown away;* abjectus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-axian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [acsian *to ask*] *To find out by asking, learn, hear;* exquīrĕre, resciscĕre, audīre:—Swā hwā swā đæt geaxaþ, he hlihþ eác mid me *quicumque audierit, corridēbit mihi*, Gen. 21, 6. Æfter đære tīde đe he geaxode fram đām tungelwītegum *sĕcundum tempus exquisiĕrat a māgis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16. Geaxodon đa cynegas *audiĕrunt rēges*, Jos. 5, 1: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 14, MS. H. Geaxode dōmas *responsa*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 57, 131; Wrt. Voc. 20, 68. v. ge-ascian, ge-acsian.

ge-bacen; *part.* BAKED; coctus:—Gesoden, gebacen *coctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 86; Wrt. Voc. 27, 16; 82, 71. DER. bacan; *p.* bōc, *pl.* bōcon; *pp.* bacen *to bake.*

ge-bād *abode, dwelt, remained*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9; *p. of* ge-bīdan.

ge-bæc, es; *n.* [bacan *to bake*] *Anything baked;* quod est tostum:—Ic geseah swefen, đæt ic hæfde þrī windlas mid meluwe ofer mīn heáfod, and on đam ufemystan windle wǽre manegra cynna gebæc *ego vīdi somnium, quod tria canistra fūrinæ habērem sŭper cāput meum, et in ūno canistro, quod ĕrat excelsius, portāre me omnes cĭbos, qui fiunt arte pistōria*, Gen. 40, 17.

ge-bæcu; *pl. n. Back parts, hinder parts;* postĕriōra:—Synd gebæcu hire hrycges on blācunge goldes *sunt postĕriōra dorsi ejus in pallōre auri*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14. He slōh heora fȳnd on gebæcum *percussit inimici suos in postĕriōra*, 77, 66. v. bæc.

ge-bæd *prayed*, Ps. Th. 108, 3; *p. of* ge-biddan.

ge-bǽdan; *p.* -bǽdde; *pp.* -bǽded [bǽdan *to compel*] *To compel, constrain, force, impel, urge, oppress;* compellĕre, cōgĕre, persuādēre, impellĕre, urgĕre, prĕmĕre:—Mid rihtre nȳdþearfnysse gebǽded *justa necessitāte compulsus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 27. Mid nȳde gebǽded *necessitāte cōgente*, 3, 24; S. 556, 7: Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 2; Jul. 343: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 28; Met. 6, 14. Nīþa gebǽded *constrained by hatred*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 27; Jul. 203. Mon sceal gebīdan đæs he gebǽdan ne mæg *a man ought to wait for what he cannot hasten* [*compel to come*], 90 b; Th. 340, 2; Gn. Ex. 105. Hie gecwǽdon đæt ne hie to đam gebǽde he mihte gebǽdan *they said that he could not force them to that prayer*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 15; Dan. 202. Strǽla storm strengum gebǽded, scōc ofer scyld-weall *a storm of shafts, impelled from strings, rushed over the shield-wall*, Beo. Th. 6226; B. 3117. Bȳsigum gebǽded *oppressed with labour*, 5153; B. 2580; 5644; B. 2826. [*Goth.* gabaidjan.]

ge-bælded; *part.* [ge-, *pp. of* bældan *to animate*] *Made bold, animated;* animātus:—Wæs Laurentius mid đæs apostoles swingum and trymenessum swīđe gebælded *apostŏli flagellis simul et exhortatiōnibus animātus ĕrat Laurentius*, Bd. 2, 6; Wilk. 124, 7.

ge-bændan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge, *and* bænd *a band*] *To bind;* vincīre:—Ic hine gebændan hēt *I commanded* [*them*] *to bind him*, Salm. Kmbl. 551; Sal. 275.

ge-bær *bare, bore*, Gen. 39, 19; *p. of* ge-beran *to bear, bring forth.*

ge-bǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, *and* bǽru *bearing, habit*] *To bear one's self, behave* or *conduct one's self;* se gerere:—Ne gefrægn ic đa mǽgþe sēl gebæran *never have I heard of the tribe bearing themselves better*, Beo. Th. 2029; B. 1012: 5640; B. 2824: Fins. Th. 77; Fin. 38. Ne scule gē wið hine gebæran swā swā wið feónd *ye must not behave to him as to an enemy*, Past. 46, 8; Swt. 356, 7; Hat. MS. 68 a, 14. We gebæraþ swelce we hit nyten *we behave as though we know it not*, 28, 4; Swt. 194, 4; Hat. MS. 37 a, 25. Đæt hī gebærdon wel *that they should bear themselves well*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 27: Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 32: Ps. Th. 113, 6. [*Laym.* i-bere: *O. Sax.* gi-bārian: *O. H. Ger.* ga-baran.]

ge-bærd *natural quality, nature;* indōles, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-byrd, II.

gebærd-stān, es; *m. Calcisvia?* Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 102; Wrt. Voc. 38, 27: *forte* gebæru-stān *vel* gebærned stān *calx viva*, Som. 67, 102.

ge-bærmed; *part.* [ge, *and pp. of* byrman *to ferment with barm* or *leaven*] *Fermented, leavened;* fermentātus:—Gebærmed hlāf *leavened bread;* pānis fermentātus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-byrman.

ge-bærnan; *p.* -bærnde; *pp.* -bærned [ge, *and* bærnan *to burn*] *To burn;* ūrĕre:—Ne đē sunne on dæge gebærne *per diem sol non ūret te*, Ps. Th. 120, 6.

gebærn-līm *quicklime;* calx vīva, Som. Ben. Lye.

gebǽr-scipe, es; *n. A feast*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. v. gebeór-scipe.

ge-bǽru, *gen.* e; *acc.* e, u; *f:* ge-bǽre; *f. indecl. Or* ge-bǽre; *n; pl.* u. See the cognate words at the end. [baero, bǽru *a bearing*] BEARING, *state, habit* or *disposition of body* or *mind, manner, conduct, behaviour, demeanour, manners in society, society;* gestus, hābĭtus, mōres, consortium, consuētūdo:—Bið swā fæger fugles gebǽru *the bird's bearing* [*demeanour*] *is so pleasing*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 12; Ph. 125. We on gewritu setton þeóda gebǽru *we have set in writing the conduct of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1314; El. 659. Gehȳrde beornes gebǽro *she heard of the conduct of the man.* 1416; El. 710. Đæt he sceáwode monna gebǽru *that he might behold men's behaviour*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 17; Gū. 387: Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 92, 37. Swylce habban sceal blīđe gebǽro *shall such have a blithe demeanour?* Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 8; Kl. 44: 115 a; Th. 442, 31; Kl. 21. On gebǽrum *ex hābĭtu ejus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 33: Ps. Th. 34, 15. He swīđor lufade wīfa gebǽra, đonne wǽpnedmanna *he loved the society of women more than of men*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 16. On đæs wīfes gebǽrum onfundon đæs cyninges đegnas đa unstilnesse *by the woman's cries* [?] *the king's thanes discovered the disturbance*, Chr. 755; Erl. 100, 2. Cf. *Laym.* wide me mihte iheren Brutten iberen, iii. 125. [*O. Sax.* gi-bāri, *n: O. H. Ger.* ga-bāri, *n.*]

ge-bǽtan; *p.* -bǽtte; *pp.* -bǽted, -bǽt [ge, *and* bǽtan *to bridle*] *To bit, bridle, curb;* frēnum ĕquo *vel* āsino injicĕre, frēnāre:—Đā wæs Hrōþgāre hors gebǽted *then a horse was bitted for Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 2803; B. 1399. He gebǽtte his āgen weorc *he curbed his own work*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 152; Met. 11, 76. Hæfþ se Alwealda ealle gesceafta gebǽt mid his bridle *the Almighty has restrained all creatures with his bridle*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 45; Met. 11, 23.

ge-bǽte, -bǽtel, es; *n.* [ge, *and* bǽte *a bit of a bridle*] *A bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings;* lūpātum, cāmus, frēnum:—Đæt gebǽtel of ateáh *he took the bridle off*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. Mid đām gebǽtum *with the trappings*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 22.

ge-bān, -bann, -benn, es; *n.* I. *a command, ordinance, decree, proclamation;* mandātum, stātūtum, decrētum:—Brād is đīn gebann *lātum est mandātum tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 96. Đīne ealle gebann *omnia mandāta tua*, 118, 86. Đīnre ǽ gebān *lēgis tuæ mandātum*, 58, 10: Elen. Grm. 556. Þurh hlāfordes geban *by his lord's decree*, L. Edg. H. 7: Th. i. 260, 14. Gif preóst biscopes geban forbūge *if a priest decline* [*to obey*] *the bishop's edict*, L. N. P. 4; Th. ii. 290, 20. II. ge-bann, -bonn, es; *n. the indiction;* indictio, edictum. The indiction is a cycle or revolution of 15 years, like the date of the year from the Birth of our Saviour. Indiction was introduced by Augustine, through the influence of Gregory the Great. It was used by the Roman emperors in the solemn *Edictum* or *Indictio*, relative to the taxes, and adopted by the Church to denote the cycle of 15 years. The number of the Indiction was thus easily ascertained, add 3 to the year of our Lord and divide by 15, and the remainder will be the year of Indiction. If there be no remainder the Indiction will be 15. Bede, in his *De Rătiōne Tempŏrum*, says plainly,—Si vis scīre quŏta sit Indictio, sūme annos Dŏmĭni, et adjice tria, partīre per xv, et quod remansĕrit, ipsa est Indictio anni præsentis, *Cap. xiv.* Indiction is useful in ascertaining the exact year in a reign, *etc:*—Đam mildestan cyninge Cantwara, Wihtrǽde, rīxigendum, đē fīftan wintra his rīces, đȳ niguþan gebanne, in đære stōwe đy hātte Berghāmstyde, đǽr wæs gesamnad eádigra geþeahtendlīc ymcyme *in the reign of the most mild king of the Kentish-men, Wihtræd, in the fifth year of his reign, the ninth indiction, in the place which is called Berham, where was assembled a deliberative assembly of the great men*, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 4-7. Thus, Wihtræd began to reign A. D. 691; add 5 years, this gives A. D. 696 for the deliberative assembly; add 3 by rule, the sum, 699, divided by 15, leaves 9 remainder after the division, or the year of the Indiction as in the preceding example. Rīxiendum ussum Dryhtene đæm Hǽlendan Crist. Æfter đon đe agān wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hundnigontig efter his acennednesse, and đȳ fēowertēoðan gebonn-gēre; đā, đȳ gēre, gebeón [*p. of* gebannan] Æðelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleawecestre *under the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ. When* 896 *winters were passed after his birth, and in the* 14*th indiction-year; then, in that year, alderman Æthelred assembled all the witan of the Mercians together at Gloucester*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 4-13. Thus, Æthelred assembled the witan at Gloucester in the year 896; 896 + 3 = 899; this after division by 15 leaves a remainder 14, or the year of Indiction, as stated in the foregoing example. Geban *edictum*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 43; Wrt. Voc. 50, 25. [*O. Sax.* ban, *n. mandātum: O. Frs.* ban, bon, *n: Dut.* ban, *m: Ger.* bann, *m. edictum, interdictum, proscriptio: M. H. Ger.* ban, *m: O. H. Ger.* pan, *m. scītum, anathēma: Dan.* band, *m. f: Swed.* bann, *n: Icel.* bann, *n. interdictum, excommunicātio, prohibītio.*]

ge-band *bound*, Gen. 22, 9; *p. of* ge-bindan.

ge-bannan, -bonnan; *p.* -beónn, *pl.* -beónnon; *pp.* -bannen [ge, *and* bannan *to summon*]. I. *to command, order, proclaim;* jŭbēre, mandāre, edīcĕre:—Đā ic gefrægn weorc gebannan manigre mǽgþe *then I heard* [*him*] *command the work to many a tribe*, Beo. Th. 149; B. 74. II. *to summon, call together;* cītare, convŏcāre:—Folc bið gebonnen ealle to spræce *all people shall be summoned to judgment*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 8; Dōm. 100. Đā gebeón Æðelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne *then alderman Æthelred summoned all the* 'witan' *of the Mercians together*, Th. Diplm. 139, 11. [*Laym.* i-bannen *to summon.*]

ge-barn *burned*, Beo. Th. 5388; B. 2697; *p. of* ge-beornan.

ge-bǽsnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [ge, *and* bǽsnian *to expect*] *To expect; exspectāre*:—Gebǽsnade rīc Godes *expectābat regnum Dei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 51.

ge-bǽtad, -bǽtod; *part. Abated;* mitigātus, Cot. 135.

ge-beácnian, -bēcnian, -bīcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge, *and* beácnian *to beckon*] *To point out, indicate, make signs;* indīcāre, nuntiāre, innuere:—Đā him gebeácnod wæs *then it was indicated to him*, Beo. Th. 283; B. 140. We woldon mid gebeácnian ða sōþfæstnesse *we would therewith point out the truth*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 16. Gebēcnadon feder his *innuebant patri ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 62. [*O. Sax.* gi-bōknian *to shew, indicate: O. H. Ger.* ga-bauhnjan *adnuere, figurare.*]

ge-beácnung, -bīcnung, e; *f.* [ge, *and* beácnung *a beckoning*] *A presage, sign, a speaking by tropes* or *figures, predicament;* præsāgium, catēgŏria = *κατηγορία*:—Gebeacnunge *catēgŏriæ*, Cot. 57.

ge-beád *offered*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5, 15; *p. of* ge-beódan.

ge-beág, -beáh *bowed*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241: 3085; B. 1540: 5128; B. 2567; *p. of* ge-būgan.

ge-beágian, -bēgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown*:—Mid lawere gebeágod *crowned with laurel*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 28. Gebēgde, 203, 30.

ge-bealg, -bealh [ge, *and* bealg *was angry, p. of* belgan *to be angry*] *made angry, irritated, enraged*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32: Lk. Bos. 15, 28.

ge-bearg, -bearh *secured, protected*, Beo. Th. 5134; B. 2570: 3101; B. 1548; *p. of* ge-beorgan.

gebeár-scipe *a feast*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 14. v. gebeór-scipe.

ge-beát, es; *n. A beating, blow*:—Drihten worhte ane swipe of rāpum, and hī ealle mid gebeáte ūtascynde *the Lord made a scourge of ropes and hurried them all out with beating*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 8. [*Laym.* i-beat *beating, striking: M. H. Ger.* gebōz.] DER. fýst-gebeát.

ge-beátan; *p.* -beót, *pl.* -beóton; *pp.* -beáten *To beat, strike;* tundĕre, fĕrīre:—Hreðles eafora swealt, bille gebeáten *Hrethel's offspring perished, beaten by the falchion*, Beo. Th. 4707; B. 2359. Gebeáten fisc *minūtal*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 98; Wrt. Voc. 27, 27. Gebeáten flǽsc *martisia* vel *baptitura*, 31; Som. 61, 99; Wrt. Voc. 27, 28.

ge-bēcan [ge, *and* bōcian *to book* or *charter*] *to grant by book* or *charter, to charter*, Hem. p. 480.

ge-bēcnend, es; *m. A discoverer, discloser, informer;* index:—Gebēcnend mīn *index meus*, Ps. Surt. 72, 14. v. ge-beácnian.

ge-bēcnendlīce, -bēcniendlīce; *adv. Figuratively;* allēgŏrīce, Cot. 1.

ge-bēd, -bēdd; *gen.* es; *pl. nom. acc.* -bēd, -bēdu, -bēdo; *n.* [The other dialects seem to point to 'gebed:' *O. Sax.* gibed: *O. H. Ger.* gabet: *Ger.* gebet.] I. *a prayer, petition, supplication;* ōrātio, prĕces, supplicātio:—Gebēd mīn on bōsme mīnum sȳ gecyrred *ōrātio mea in sinum meum convertētur*, Ps. Spl. 34, 16. Gehȳr mīn gebēd *exaudi orātiōnem meam*, Ps. Th. 54, 1. Đū mīnes gebēdes bēne gehȳrdest *exaudivisti vōcem orātiōnis meæ*, 114, 1: 129, 1. Beald in gebēde *bold in prayer*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 28; Jul. 388. Wæs wacigende on Godes gebēde *erat pernoctans in orātiōne Dei*, Lk. Bos. 6, 12. Hie to gebēde feóllon *they fell to prayer*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777. Hȳ gebēdu sēcaþ *they seek prayers*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 20; Gū. 781: Cd. 181; Th. 227, 24; Dan. 191. Đæt hī bēna and gebēdu sendan and geótan *qui prĕces fundant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 8. His gebēdo mihte gesēcan *ad deprecandum Dōminum advēnire dēbēret*, 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Mid ðȳ he đā dæt gebēdd gefylde *cum orātiōnem complēret*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 7. Wesan ðīne eáran eác gehȳrende and beheldende on eall gebēdd esnes ðīnes *fiant aures tuæ intendentes in orātiōnem servi tui*, Ps. Th. 129, 2. II. *a religious service, an ordinance;* verbum legitimum, cærīmōnia:—Gehealdaþ ðis gebēd on ēcnysse *custōdi verbum istud legitimum in æternum*, Ex. 12, 24. DER. bēd, *q. v. for cognates.*

gebed-clýfa [ge, bed *a bed*, clýfa, II. *a cave, den*] an; *m. A den;* spēlunca:—Swā swā leo on gebedclýfan *quāsi leo in spēlunca*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 10: 103, 23. v. bed-clýfa.

ge-bedda, -bedde [(?) cf. heals-gebedda, Beo. 63], an; *f. A bed-fellow, consort, wife;* consors tŏri, uxor:—His gebedde [MS. gebedda] wæs gecīged Elisabeth *his wife was named Elizabeth*, Waul. Catal. 4, 13: Cd. 86; Th. 109, 25; Gen. 1828. Wolde wīgfruma sēcan cwēn to gebeddan *the martial leader would seek the queen as bed-companion*, Beo. Th. 1334; B. 665: Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 16; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 58. Sægde Lameh leófum gebeddum unārlīc spel *Lamech told a wicked tale to his dear consorts*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 29; Gen. 1091. Gebed wīf *uxor*, Mt. Kmbl. pp. 14, 16. [*O. Sax.* gi-beddio: *O. H. Ger.* ga-betti *or* -betta *a bed-fellow.*]

ge-bēd-dagas; *pl. m. Prayer-days;* Lītānia mājor: this *greater Litany* is for St. Mark's day, and the *Less Litany*, Lītānia mīnor, is for gang-dagas *the Rogation days*:—In Letānia mājore: ðās dagas synd gehātene Letāniæ, ðæt sint, Gebēd-dagas *on the greater Litany: these days are called Litāniæ, that is, Prayer-days*, Homl. Th. i. 244, 11.

ge-bēded *compelled, driven*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33, = ge-bǽded; *pp. of* ge-bǽdan.

ge-bēden *demanded, intreated*, Lk. Bos. 1, 63; *pp. of* ge-biddan.

gebed-giht, e; *f. Bed-time;* conticĭnium:—Cwyltíd *vel* gebedgiht *conticĭnium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50.

ge-bēd-hūs, es; *n. A prayer-house, an oratory, house of prayer;* orātōrium, dōmus orātiōnis:—Habbaþ ða wīc gebēd-hūs *the dwellings have a prayer-house*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 33. Mīn hūs bið genemned gebēd-hūs *dōmus mea dōmus orātiōnis vocābitur*, Mk. Bos. 11, 17. Godes cyrce is ūre gebēd-hūs *God's church is our prayer-house*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* gabethūs.]

ge-bēdian, bēdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pray, pray to, worship;* ōrāre, adōrāre:—Dæt he wolde Rōme gesēcan, and him ðǽr gebēdigan *that he would visit Rome, and worship there*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 21, note, MS. T. DER. ge-bēd, ge-biddan.

ge-bēd-man, -mannes; *m. A prayer-man, one whose duty it is to pray, one of the clergy, worshipper;* ōrātor, adōrātor:—He sceal hæbban gebēd-men and fyrdmen and weorcmen *he must have prayer-men and soldiers and workmen*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33. Sōþe gebēd-men gebiddaþ fæder on gāste and on sōþfæstnesse *vēri adōrātōres adōrābunt Patrem in spīritu et vēritāte*, Jn. Bos. 4, 23.

ge-bēd-rǽden, -rǽddenn, -rēddenn, e; *f. The office of prayer, prayer;* precātiōnis offĭcium, prĕces:—Heó hī ealle eádmōdlīce heora gebēdrǽddenne bæd *se omnium prĕcibus humillter commendāvit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 34: R. Ben. 52. Hī beóþ on ealdra eorþlícra gebēdrǽdenne ðe Cristene wǽron *they shall be in the prayers of all earthly folk who have been Christians*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 37. He nelle gehȳran ðæs gīmeleásan mannes gebēdrǽdene *he will not listen to the prayers of the negligent man*, 57, 4.

gebed-scipe, es; *m. Bed-fellowship, cohabitation, marriage;* cohabĭtātio:—Þurh ðone gebedscipe *through cohabitation*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 29; Cri. 76: Cd. 57; Th. 70, 4; Gen. 1148: 100; Th. 133, 25; Gen. 2216.

ge-bēd-stōw, e; *f. A prayer-place, place where prayers have been offered, an oratory;* orātiōnis lōcus, orātōrium:—In ðære gebēdstōwe æfter ðon monige mægen and hælo tācen gefremede wǽron *in cūjus lŏco orātiōnis innumĕræ virtūtes sanitātum noscuntur esse patrātæ*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 28. He ne mæg lenge gewunian in gebēdstōwe *he may not longer remain in the place of prayer*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 4: Jul. 376. On heora gebēdstōwe *in their place of prayer*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 19.

ge-bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cause to bow, bend, bow down, recline, press down, humble, crush;* flectĕre, incurvāre, humiliare, deprimĕre:—Gebēgdon sāwle mīne *incurvāvērunt animam meam*, Ps. Surt. 56, 7: Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 58. Se ðe hine ahefeþ he bið gebēged and se ðe hine gebēges he ahæfen bið *qui se exaltaverit humiliabitur et qui se humiliaverit exaltabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 12. Heó sceáf in dæt neowle genip, nearwe gebēged *thrust them into that deep darkness, closely pressed down*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 26; Sat. 446. Burga fīfe wǽran under Norþmannum nýðe gebēgde on hǽðenra hæfteclommum lange þrage *five towns were under the Northmen by necessity bowed down in the bonds of the heathen for a long space*, Chr. 941; Th. 210, 7, col. 1; Edm. 9. DER. bēgan *to bow*, ge-bȳgan.

ge-bēgdnes, -bēgednes, -ness, e; *f. Crookedness;* aduncĭtas, obliquĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bēgendlīc; *adj. Bending, flexible;* flexĭbilis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bȳgendlīc.

gebēldan; *p.* de:—Eðiluald hit [the book] ūta giðryde and gibēlde *Ethelwald made it firm on the outside and covered it*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 3. See note 8, p. viii. Or is it the verb gebeldan [from bald] used in the sense of 'strengthen?' cf. note 7, on giðryde and the connection suggested with ðryþ.

ge-belg, -belh, es; *m. Anger, offence;* īra, offensio:—Us is acumendlícere eówer gebelh, ðonne ðæs Ælmihtigan Godes grama *your displeasure is more tolerable to us than the anger of the Almighty God*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 6. Bd. de Sapientibus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. belgan.

ge-belgan, he -bylgþ, -bilhþ; *p.* -bealg, -bealh, *pl.* -bulgon; *pp.* -bolgen. I. *v. reflex. acc.* [ge, *and* belgan *to irritate*] *To make one angry, irritate, enrage;* ira se tumefăcĕre, irrītare, exaspĕrāre:—Se wīsa Catulus hine gebealg *the wise Catulus made himself angry*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Đā gebealh he hine *tunc ille indignātus est*, Lk. Bos. 15, 28: 13, 14: Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 12. Gebulgon ða tyne hī be Iacōbe and Iohanne *dēcem coepērunt indignāri de Jacobo et Joanne*, Mk. Bos. 10, 41. II. *trans. dat. To anger, incense;* irrītare, exaspĕrāre:—Dæt he ēcean Dryhtne bitre gebulge *that he had bitterly incensed the eternal Lord*, Beo. Th. 4651; B. 2331. Đā wæs Herodes swýðe gebolgen *tunc Hērōdes irātus est valde*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16: 26, 8: Cd. 4; Th. 4, 16; Gen. 54. Torne gebolgen *swollen with anger*, Beo. Th. 4794; B. 2401. Mid gebolgne hond *with wrathful hand*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 19; Gū. 274. III. *intrans. To be angry;* indignāri, irasci:—Gebulgon wið ða twegen gebrōðru *indignāti sunt de duōbus fratrĭbus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 24.

ge-belimpan; *p.* -belamp, *pl.* -belumpon; *pp.* belumpen *To happen, occur, befall;* evĕnīre, accidĕre, contingĕre:—Hit gebýraþ dæt hit gebelimpe *oportet hæc fiĕri*, Mk. Bos. 13, 7. DER. be-limpan, II.

ge-bēn *a praying, prayer;* prēces, Ben. Lye. Hiora ēcelfcum giboene *eorum perpetua supplicatione*, Rtl. 73, 38: 74, 12. v. bēn.

ge-bend, es; *n. A band;* vinculum:—Gebend tungæs his *vinculum linguæ ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 35.

ge-bendan, -bændan; *p.* -bende; *pp.* -bended, -bend. I. *to bend;* flectĕre, tendĕre:—He hornbogan hearde gebendaþ *confrēgit cornua arcuum*, Ps. Th. 75, 3. He gebende his bogan *he bent his bow*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 15. Of gebendum bogan *from a bended bow*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 2. II. *to bind, fetter;* vincīre:—Swā gebend he wæs wuniende, oþ he his līf forlēt *he remained so bound until he gave up his life*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 1. Hieremias se wītega wearþ oft gebend *Jeremiah the prophet was often in bonds*, Ælfc. T. 18, 23. DER. bendan.

ge-bēnlīc *prayer-like, nun-like;* vestālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-benn, es; *n. A command, edict*, Cot. 79. v. ge-ban.

ge-bennian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. ad *To wound;* vulnĕrāre:—Bille gebennad *wounded with a sword*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 3; Rä. 6, 2. DER. ben, benn *a wound.*

ge-bēnsian *to pray:*—Gi-boensandum dīnum *supplicibus tuis*, Rtl. 51, 29. v. bēnsian.

ge-beod, es; *n. A prayer, supplication;* prēces:—Dæghwamlīce Drihtne bēna and gebeoda borene beón sceoldan *cotīdie Domino prēces offerri dēbērent*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 6. Gebeodo dīna *deprecatio tua*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 13: Rtl. 14, 36. v. ge-bēd.

ge-beódan; p. -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden [ge-, beódan *to command*]. I. *to command, order, summon;* jubēre, mandāre:—Hēt gebeódan byre Wihstānes hæleþa monegum boldāgendra, þæt hie bælwudu feorran feredon *Wihstan's son bade command many house-owning men, that they should convey pile-wood from afar*, Beo. Th. 6211; B. 3110: Elen. Kmbl. 551; El. 276. II. *to announce, proclaim;* annuntiāre:—Hit beó seofon nihtum geboden ær *let it be announced seven days before*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 27: Cd. 183; Th. 229, 27; Dan. 223. III. *to offer, propose, give, grant;* offerre, præbēre:—Hiera se æðeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeád *to each of them the noble offered money and life*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5, 12. Gebudon him Perse þæt hī hæfdon iii winter sibbe wiþ hī *the Persians proposed that they should have peace with them for three years*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 27. [*O. Sax.* gibiodan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-biutan, -piotan: *Ger.* gebieten.]

ge-beón, -beónn *commanded, assembled*, Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 8: Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 11; *p. of* ge-bannan.

ge-beón *been*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 3. v. beón.

ge-beór, es; *m. A guest;* hospes, convīva:—Đā þæt ða gebeóras gesāwon *quod cum convivæ conspicērent*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 33. Gebeór *convīva*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 45: Scint. 63: Homl. Th. i. 484, 1; 528, 9. DER. beór.

ge-beoran, to -beoranne [ge-, beoran *to bear*] *To bear, bring, offer;* ferre, proferre:—Dām ðe se deáþ tobeótaþ, būtan ænigre yldinge ís to gebeoranne *his quibus mors imminet, sine ulla dilātione proferenda est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 30.

ge-beorc, es; *n? A barking;* latrātus:—Gemenged stemn is ðe biþ būtan andgite, swylc swā is hryðera gehlōw, and horsa hnǽgung, hūnda gebeorc, treówa brastlung, et cætera *confused voice is what is without understanding, such as is the lowing of oxen, and the neighing of horses, the barking of dogs, the rustling of trees, etc*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 34–36.

ge-beorg, es; *m. A mountain;* mons. v. ge-beorh.

ge-beorg, -beorh, -berg; *gen.* -beorges, -beorhges; *n.* [ge-, *and* beorg *a protection, refuge*] *A defence, protection, safety, refuge;* præsīdium, refūgium, tutāmen, tuītio:—Leófsunu ahōf bord to gebeorge *Leofsunu raised up his buckler for defence*, Byrht. Th. 138, 64; By. 245: 135, 40; By. 131. Britwalum to gebeorge *for the protection of the Brito-Welsh*, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 26: Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 32.

ge-beorgan, to -beorganne; *p.* ic, he -bearg, -bearh, ðū -burge, *pl.* -burgon; *pp.* -borgen [ge-, beorgan *to save*] *To save, protect, defend, secure, spare, preserve;* servāre, salvāre, tuēri, defendĕre, arcēre, parcēre:—Ne mæg nān man ōðerne wyrian and him sylfum gebeorgan *no man may curse another and save himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 3: Gen. 19, 19, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 3. Āge he þreóra nihta fierst him to gebeorganne *let him have a space of three days to save himself*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 2. Đū him yfele dagas ealle gebeorgest *mittes eum a diēbus mālis*, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Scyldweall gebearg līf and līce *the shield-wall secured life and body*, Beo. Th. 5134; B. 2570. Đæt gebearh feore *which protected his life*, 3101; B. 1548: Cd. 197; Th. 246, 6; Dan. 475. Gebeorh ðē on ðam munte *in monte salvum te fac*, Gen. 19, 17: Homl. Th. i. 416, 17. Đæt hī him gebeorgen bogan and strǽle *ut fūgiant a fācie arcus*, Ps. Th. 59, 4. Ne biþ us geborgen *we shall not be secure*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 18. [*O. Sax.* gi-bergan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pergan.]

ge-beorglīc *safe, cautious, prudent, becoming*, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 6, note 12, MS. G. v. ge-beorhlīc.

ge-beorh; *gen.* -beorges; *m.* [ge-, *and* beorh *a hill, mountain*] *A mountain;* mons:—Gebeorh Godes *mons Dei*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. [*Ger.* gebirge]

ge-beorh; *gen.* -beorges, -beorhges; *n. A defence, protection, refuge;* tuītio, refūgium:—Dryhten ys ūre gebeorh *Deus noster refūgium est*, Ps. Th. 45, 1: Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9: 17, 1. To gebeorhge ðæs sǽs *for the sea's protection*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 12. Wolde he ðām gebeorh gewarnian ðe he heora lāre onfēng *vōlens scīlicet tuītiōnem eis, quos et quōrum doctrīnam suscēpĕrat, præstāre*, 2, 5; S. 506, 30, MS. B. DER. ge-beorg.

ge-beorhlīc, -beorglīc; *adj. Safe, cautious, prudent, becoming;* tūtus, circumspectus, dēcens:—Gebeorhlīcre ys me faran to eá, mid scype mȳnum, ðænne faran mid manegum scypum, on huntunge hranes *tūtius est mihi īre ad amnem, cum nāve mea, quam īre cum multis nāvibus, in venātiōnem būlænæ*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Gebeorhlīc *circumspectus*, R. Ben. 64. Swilce hit fōr Gode gebeorhlīc sȳ and fōr weorulde aberendlīc *as it may be becoming before God and tolerable before the world*, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 6: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 14.

ge-beorhnys, -nyss, e; *f. A refuge;* refūgium:—On hūse gebeorhnysse *in dōmum refūgii*, Ps. Spl. C. 30, 3.

gebeorh-stōw, e; *f. A place of refuge;* refūgium:—Đū eart mīn gebeorhstōw on mīnum earfoðum *tu es mihi refūgium a pressūra*, Ps. Th. 31, 8.

ge-beorhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, beorhtian *to shine, brighten*] *To make bright, brighten, glorify;* clārificāre:—Đū Fæder, gebeorhta me mid ðē sylfum *clārifica me tu, Pater, apud temetipsum*, Jn. Bos. 17, 5. [*Goth.* ga-bairhtjan.]

ge-beornan; *p.* -barn, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, -burnen [ge-, beornan *to burn*]. I. *v. intrans. To burn, be on fire, be consumed;* ardēre, combūri:—Sió hand gebarn mōdiges mannes *the hand of the bold man burned*, Beo. Th. 5388; B. 2697. II. *v. trans:*—Seó eorþe wæs to axsan geburnen *the earth was burnt to ashes*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 19.

ge-beór-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* [ge-, beór *beer*, -scipe *-ship*] BEER-SHIP, *convivial society, a drinking party, feast, an entertainment;* pōtātio, compōtātio, coena, convivium:—Hig lufigeaþ ða fyrmestan setl on gebeórscypum *āmant primos recūbitus in coenis*, Mt. Bos. 23, 6: Jn. Bos. 12, 2; 21, 20. Dyde mycelne gebeórscype *fecit convīvium magnum*, Lk. Bos. 5, 29: Gen. 21, 8: 40, 20. In gebeórscipe *in convīvio*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 4. On gebeórscipe *at a feast*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 11.

ge-beorþor; *g.* -beorþres; *n.* [ge-, beoþor *child-birth*] *A birth;* nātus:—Þurh ða burþran we wǽron gehǽlde, and þurh ðæt gebeorþor we wurdon alȳsde *through the issue we were saved, and through the birth we were redeemed*, Homl. Blickl. 105, 21.

ge-beót, es; *n.* [ge-, beót *a threatening*]. I. *a threatening, threat, boast;* comminātio, mīnæ:—Alȳs us, Drihten, fram his gebeóte and mihte *redeem us, Lord, from his threatening and might*, Homl. Th. i. 568, 22. Swā fela þeóda wurdon todǽlede æt ðære wundorlican byrig ðe ða entas woldon wircean mid gebeóte æfter Noes flōde, ǽr ðan ðe hī toferdon *so many [of] nations were divided at the wonderful city which the giants would build with boasting after the flood of Noah, before they parted*, Ælfc. T. 39, 10–12. II. *a promise;* promissum:—Ofer eald gebeót *contrary to the old promise*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 13; Bo. 47. [*Laym.* ibeot.] DER. word-gebeót.

ge-beótian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, beotian, II. *to boast, vow, promise*] *To promise in a boastful manner, to vow;* glōriōse pollicēri:—Gebeótode ān þegena, þæt he mid sunde ða eá oferfaran woldon *one of the officers vowed that he by swimming would cross over the river*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 2, 4. Antigones and Perþica gebeótedan, þæt hȳ woldan him betweonum gefeohtan *Antigonus and Perdiccas vowed that they would fight with one another*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 41. Wit gebeótedon, þæt wit on gārsecg ūt aldrum nēðdon *we two vowed that we would venture our lives out on the ocean*, Beo. Th. 1076; B. 536: 964; B. 480.

ge-beótung, e; *f.* [ge-, beótung *a threatening*] *A threatening;* comminātio:—Gebeótung *fascīnātio?* Cot. 90.

ge-beran; he -bireþ, -byreþ, -byrþ; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren [ge-, beran *to bear*] *To bear, bring forth;* ferre, părĕre:—Ne mihton nānuht libbendes geberan *they could not bring forth anything alive*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 22: Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 19; Cri. 205. Rachel gebær Beniamin *Rachel bare Benjamin*, Gen. 35, 19. Him wīf sunu gebær *his wife bare a son to him*, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 31; Gen. 2774. Đā wearþ Abrahame Ismael geboren *then Ishmael was born to Abraham*, 105; Th. 138, 26; Gen. 2297: Andr. Kmbl. 1379; An. 690.

geberbed; *pp. Vermiculatus:*—Giberbedo sulfere *vermiculatas argento*, Rtl. 4, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* furbēn, furbian *mundare, purgare.*]

ge-bered; *part. Vexed, oppressed, crushed;* vexātus, măcĕrātus, ellīsus:—Gebered beón *măcĕrāri*, Cot. 136. Gebered wæs *vexābātur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15, 18. Geberede *vexāti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 36. Gebered *elīsus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 20. Beren gebered corn *tipsane* [=*ptīsāna*=πτισάνη *barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls*], Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 86; Wrt. Voc. 20, 27.

ge-berg, es; *n. A defence, refuge;* refūgium:—Geworden is Dryht geberg þearfena *factus est Dōminus refūgium pauperum*, Ps. Surt. 9, 10: 58, 17: 89, 1. v. ge-beorg.

ge-berhtan, -byrhtan, -birhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, berhtan *to shine*] *To make bright, brighten, enlighten;* illūmināre, clārificāre:—Đe wuhta

gehwæs wlite geberhteþ *which brightens the beauty of everything*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 64; Met. 21, 32.

ge-berian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [ge-, berian *to happen*] *To happen*; evēnire, accidĕre: — Geberian *compĕlĕre*, C. R. Ben. 37. Geberede hit dæt Ercules com to him *it happened that Hercules came to him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34, note 10, MS. Cot: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 61; Met. 25, 31.

ge-bernan [ge-, bernan *to burn*] *To burn*; combūrere:—Gebernеþ *combūret*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 17.

ge-berst, es; *m? A bursting, eruption*; eruptio:—Wið ōmena geberste *against bursting of erysipelas*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 2.

ge-bōsmed; *part. Bosomed, bent, crooked*; sinuātus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bōsmed.

ge-bētan, he -bēteþ, *pl.* -bētaþ; *p.* bētte, *pl.* bētton; *pp.* -bēted, -bētt; *v. trans.* [ge-, bētan *to amend*]. I. *to make better, improve, mend, amend, repair*; emendāre, repărāre:—Gimmas ne scearpnesse gebētaþ *gems do not improve sharpness*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 33. Dæt hī gebētton *that they repaired*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 15: Bt. 20: Fox 70, 35. Geboeton netta hiora *reficientes retia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 21. Geboeta *curare*, 4, 24. Giboeted wæs đā fȳr *accenso autem igni*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 55. II. *to make strong, fortify, surround with a wall*; confirmāre, mūnīre, mūrāre:—Sceáwiaþ đæt land hwæđer hit wæstmbǣre sī, and đa burga gebētte ođđe būtan weallum *considĕrāte terram, quālis sit, hūmus pinguis, et urbes quāles, mūrātæ an absque mūris*, Num. 13, 20. III. *to make amends, reparation*, 'bōt' *for, repent*:—Đonne sceolan we mid ūre ānre sāule forgyldan and gebētan ealle đa đing đe we ǣr ofor his bebod gedydon *then must we with our soul alone make recompence and amends for all things that we have previously done against his command*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16; 63, 34; 57, 27: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 5; H. R. 107, 4. Hea geboeton *pœnitĕrent*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 13. IV. *to obtain a remedy against, to get* 'bot' *from, avenge*:—Đū wille cweđan đæt đa welgan habban mid hwam hī mǣgen đæt [*hunger, thirst, cold*] gebētan *you will say that the rich have wherewith they can remedy that*, Boeth. 26, 2; Fox 92, 37. Ne meahte on đam feorh-bonan fǣhþe gebētan *could not avenge the feud on the murderer*, Beo. Th. 4922; B. 2465. {*Goth.* ga-bōtjan: *O. Sax.* gi-bōtean: *O. H. Ger.* ga-bōzian.]

ge-beterian, -betrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, beterian *to make better*, betera *better*] *To better, make better*; meliōrāre, emendāre:—Đe mid đære lāre gebeterode wǣron *who were bettered by that instruction*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 32. Đa scamfæstan beóþ oft mid gemetlīcre lāre gebetrode *the modest are often improved with moderate instruction*, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 205, 23; Hat. MS. 39 b, 5.

ge-beterung *an amending, bettering, making better*; emendātio, instauratio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bađian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans.* [ge-, bađian *to bathe*] *To wash, bathe, foment, cherish, warm*; lăvāre, fŏvēre:—Mid đam wætere đa eágan gebeđa *bathe the eyes with the water*, Herb. 88; Lchdm. i. 192, 5. Wearþ his lǣcum geþūht đæt hī on wlacum ele hine gebeđedon *it seemed good to his physicians that they should bathe him in lukewarm oil*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 23. Byþ langum ǣrđamđe heó eft gebeđod sȳ *it is long before it is again warmed*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 9, 21, 22; Lchdm. iii. 252, 8, 10. Of đam wīne sȳn đa lyđu gebeđede *let the joints be bathed with the wine*, Herb. 89, 5; Lchdm. i. 192, 25.

ge-bētt *amended, reformed*, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 8: 1, 27; S. 492, 17; *pp. of* ge-bētan.

ge-bētung, -bēttung, e; *f.* [gebētan *to better*] *A bettering, amending, repairing, renewing, restoring*; emendātio, instaurātio:—Be ciricena gebētunge *of the repairing of churches*, L. Edm. E. 5; Th. i. 246, 9. Be burga gebēttunge *of repairing of fortresses*, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 13.

ge-bicgan, -bicgean *to buy, purchase*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82: L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 18: L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. v. ge-bycgan.

ge-bīcnian, -bȳcnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, bīcnian *to beckon, nod*]. I. *to beckon, nod*; innuĕre:—Ic gebīcnige [gebȳcnige MS. D.] *innuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 48. II. *to point out, shew, indicate, betoken*; indicāre, significāre, portendĕre:—Ic gebīcnige [gebȳcnige MS. D.], Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. Hī gebīcniaþ sum þing niwes *they betoken something new*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 23; Lchdm. iii. 272, 7. Pirrus gebīcnede eft hū him se sige gelīcode *Pyrrhus afterwards shewed how the victory pleased him*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 35. Gebȳcna hit eal me *tell it all to me*, St. A. 44, 12. v. ge-beácnian.

ge-bīcnigendlīc; *adj. Pointing out, shewing, indicative*; indīcātīvus:—Gebīcnigendlīc gemet *indīcātīvus mŏdus*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 18.

ge-bīcnung, e; *f.* [ge-, bīcnung *a sign*] *A presage, sign*; præsāgium:—Þurh heofenlīcere gebīcnunge *through a heavenly sign*, Hom. Th. ii. 306, 7. v. ge-beácnung.

ge-bīdan, he -bīdeþ, -bīt; *p.* -bād, *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden [ge-, bīdan *to bide, abide*] *To abide, tarry, remain, await, look for, expect, meet with, experience, endure*; mănēre, remănēre, expectāre, consĕqui, sustinere, tolĕrāre:—Dæt feorhdaga on woruldrīce worn gebīde *that he may abide many life-days in the world's realm*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 10; Gen. 2359. Gebīdaþ hēr *sustinēte hic*, Mt. Bos. 26, 38. Dreámleás gebād *he continued joyless*, Beo. Th. 3445; B. 1720. He gebād đār sylf *remansit sōlus Jēsus*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9. Ne mæg feónd gebidan *foe may not await him*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 23; Cri. 1530. Hig gebidon his *erant expectantes eum*, Lk. Bos. 8, 40. He đæs frōfre gebād *he from that* [*time*] *met with comfort*, Beo. Th. 14; B. 7: Exon. 41 b; Th. 140, 11; Gū. 608. Ōđres ne gȳmeþ to gebīdanne yrfeweardes *he cares not to wait for another heir*, Beo. Th. 4895; B. 2452. Fela sceal gebīdan leófes and lāþes *much shall he experience of loved and hated*, 2125; B. 1060. [*Laym.* i-biden; *Goth.* ga-beidan *to abide, endure*: *O. Sax.* gi-bīdan *to experience*.]

ge-biddan; *p.* -bæd, *pl.* -bǣdon; *pp.* -beden; *often followed by a reflexive object* [ge-, biddan *to ask, pray*] *To pray, pray to, worship, adore*; ōrāre, adōrāre, cōlĕre:—Uton gebiddan us *let us pray*, Homl. Blick. 139, 30. Đonne we us gebiddaþ *when we pray*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. Đonne gē eów gebiddon *cum ōrātis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 5. Đonne đū đē gebidde *cum orāvĕris*, 6, 6. Lǽr us us gebiddan *dŏce nos ōrāre*, Lk. Bos. 11, 1. Fŏr đē gebitt *ōrābit pro te*, Gen. 20, 7. Ic him ā gebæd *ego autem ōrābam*, Ps. Th. 108, 3. Ne đū fremedne god gebiddest *neque adōrābis deum aliēnum*, 80, 9. Gebiddaþ him đær to *adōrant eum*, Ex. 32, 8. Gebiddaþ on gesihþe his *adōrābunt in conspectu ejus*, Ps. Spl. 21, 28. Ic me to him gebidde *eum cŏlo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 34. Gebiddande *orans*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39.

ge-bierde; *adj. Inborn, natural*; innātus, natūrālis, Cot. 106. v. ge-byrde.

ge-biesgian *to occupy, afflict, overcome*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 2; Pa. 39. v. ge-bȳsgian.

ge-bīgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [ge-, bīgan *to bow, bend*] *To bow, bend, turn, inflect* or *decline a part of speech, twist, bow down, humble, bring under, subdue, crush*; flectĕre, inflectĕre, declīnare, humiliāre:—He hī to fulluhte gebīgde *he brought them to baptism*, H. R. 101, 26. Se sceal heán wesan nider gebīged *he shall be low bowed down*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 28; Mōd. 55: Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 28: Gen. 27, 29. Ealle naman beóþ gebīgede on fīf declīnungum *omnia nōmina quinque declinātiōnĭbus inflectuntur*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 2: 14; Som. 16, 56: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 26; Cri. 1126: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 15: Ælfc. T. 30, 5: Ps. Th. 106, 15. v. ge-bȳgan.

ge-bīgednys, -nyss, e; *f. A bending, inflection, declining, declension, case*; declīnātio, cāsus:—Gebīgednys *cāsus*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 30. Cāsus, dæt is fyll ođđe gebīgedniss *a case, that is a fall or inflection*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. Đa pronōmina đe habbaþ vōcātīvum, đa habbaþ six casus, and đa ōđre ealle nabbaþ būton fīf gebīgednyssa *the pronouns which have a vocative have six cases, and all the other have but five cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 55. Nemnigendlīc gebīgednys *vel* nemnigendlīc cāsus *Nominative case*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16. Gestrȳnendlīc, geágniendlīc *Genitive*, 6, 17: Forgifendlīc *Dative*, 6, 19: Wrēgendlīc *Accusative*, 6, 22: Clipigendlīc, ođđe gecīgendlīc *Vocative*, 6, 24, 25: Æfbredendlīc *Ablative* and *Instrumental*, 6, 27, *q. v.*

ge-bīgendlīc; *adj. Bending, flexible, declined with cases*; flexĭbilis, cāsuālis:—Be đām six gebīgendlīcum hiwum *de sex casuālĭbus formis*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 19.

ge-bigeþ, -bigþ *buys*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1: Mt. Bos. 13, 44, = ge-bygeþ; *pres. of* ge-bycgan.

ge-bihþ, e; *f.* [cf. byht *a dwelling, abode*] *An abode, habitation*; domicĭlium:—On mislīcum monna gebihþum *in the various abodes of men*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 22; Gū. 846.

ge-bild; *adj. Bold, brave, confident*; audax, fortis, fīdens:—He mid gebildum mōde hine ealne gedranc *he drank it all with a bold mind*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 25. v. gebyldan.

ge-bilegan *to make angry, to be angry*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-belgan.

ge-bilod; *pp.* [bile *a bill, beak*] *Having a bill* or *beak*; rostrātus:—Đa fugelas, đe be flǽsce lybbaþ, syndon clyferfēte and scearpe gebilode *the birds which live by flesh are cloven-footed and sharp-billed*, Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 19.

ge-bind, es; *n. A binding, fastening*; ligātūra, strictūra:—Ofer wađema gebind [or wađema-gebind, cf. ýþ-gebland] *over the watery band*, i. e. *the surface of the water*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 1; Wand. 24: 77 a; Th. 289, 32; Wand. 57. Gebynd *strictura*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Wrt. Voc. 19, 50. [*Cf. Goth.* ga-binda, -bindi *a band.*] v. ïs-gebind.

ge-bindan; ic -binde, đū -bintst, -binst, he -bint, *pl.* -bindaþ; *p.* ic, he -band, -bond, đū -bunde, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden [ge-, bindan *to bind, tie*]. I. *to bind, tie up*; ligāre, alligāre, vincīre, constringĕre:—Hine nān man ne mihte gebindan *neque quisquam pōtĕrat eum ligāre*, Mk. Bos. 5, 3: 6, 17; Cd. 184; Th. 230, 6; Dan. 229: Salm. Kmbl. 556; Sal. 277. Sorg and slǽp earmne ānhogan oft gebindaþ *sorrow and sleep often bind a poor lone-dweller*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 33; Wand. 40. Đū mec fæste fetrum gebunde *thou didst bind me fast with fetters*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 17; Jul. 433: 98 a; Th. 368, 28; Seel. 31. He geband đā his sunu *cum alligasset filium suum*, Gen. 22, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 414, 18: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 3; Gen. 444: Beo. Th. 845; B. 420. Đære moldan sumne dǽl he gebond on his sceáte *a part of the mould he tied*

up in his clothing, Bd. 3, 10; S. 524, 23: Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 5; Cri. 732. Hie handa gebundon *they bound the hands*, Andr. Kmbl. 96; An. 48: 2446; An. 1224. Ceácan heora gewrīþ oðde gebind *maxillas eōrum constringe*, Ps. Spl. 31, 12. Gif he hī ne gebunde *if he had not bound them*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 1, note, MS. Cot. Se wæs gebunden *qui erat vinctus*, Mk. Bos. 15, 7: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 31, 32: Cd. 35; Th. 45, 30; Gen. 734: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 7; Cri. 365: Andr. Kmbl. 2792; An. 1398: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 78; Met. 5, 39: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 115: Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743. Wæs his gewuna dæt he him forgeáfe ænne gebundenne *sōlēbat dimittĕre illis ūnum ex vinctis*, Mk. Bos. 15, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 33: Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 12: Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 20; Rä. 5, 8. He gehȳrde heáh gnornunge dæra de gebundene bitere wæron *audivit gĕmĭtum vinculātōrum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 379: Andr. Kmbl. 1893; An. 949. **II.** *to deceive* [?]; fallĕre:—He hine on dære wēnunge [wenunge Thorpe] geband *he deceived him in that hope*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 25. [*Goth.* ga-bindan: *O. Sax.* gi-bindan.]

ge-bîraþ *becomes*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. v. ge-bȳrian.

ge-bird, e; *f. Birth, origin*:—Forðam sīn ealle men ānra gebirda *because all men are of one origin*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 22. v. ge-byrd.

gebirg, es; *n. Taste*:—On gebirge *in gustu*, Rtl. 116, 5.

ge-birhtan, he -birht; *p.* -birhte: *pp.* -birhted, -birht *To make bright, brighten, illuminate*; illūmĭnāre:—Đe ealle þing gebirht *which brightens all things*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 37. Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlīhte and gebirhte of dære sunnan *all stars are lighted and made bright by the sun*, 34, 5; Fox 140, 5. v. ge-berhtan.

ge-bîrigan *to taste*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 27, 34. v. ge-bȳrgan.

ge-bisgian *to occupy, afflict, agitate*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 34; Gū. 1170. v. ge-bȳsgian.

ge-bismerian, -bismrian, -bysmerian, -bysmrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, bismerian *to mock*] *To mock, laugh at, deride, provoke*; illūdĕre, irrīdĕre, derīdĕre, exacerbāre:—Draca đes đe dū hywodest to gebismrienne him *drāco iste quem formasti ad illūdendum ei*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 26. Se đe eardaþ on heofenum gebismeraþ oðde hyscþ hig *qui hăbĭtat in cœlis irrīdēbit eos*, 2, 4. Đū, Drihten, gebysmerast hī *tu, Domine, derīdēbis eos*, 58, 9. Hī heánne God gebysmredon [MS. gebysmredau] *exacerbāvērunt Deum excelsum*, Ps. Th. 77, 56.

ge-bismere, es; *m. An imitator*:—Gibismere *imitator*, Rtl. 45, 14.

ge-bisnian *to inform, imitate*:—Gibisnendo *informanda*, Rtl. 103, 30. We gibisnia *imitemur*, 52, 3. Gebisened *imitandam*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 20. v. gebysnian.

ge-bisnung *an example*; exemplum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bysnung.

ge-bit, -bitt, es; *n.* [ge-, biten, *pp. of* bîtan *to bite*] *A biting, biting together, grinding, gnashing*; morsus, stridor:—Đēr bið wōp and tōþa gebitt *there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth*, Homl. Th. 126, 20.

ge-bîtan *to bite*:—Gebîtes ł to-slītes *adlidit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 18.

ge-biterian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, biterian *to embitter*] *To make bitter*; amarefacere:—Hī sealdon him gebiterod wīn *dābant ei myrrhātum vinum* [*amarefactum vinum, vinum myrrha imbūtum*], Mk. Bos. 15, 23.

ge-bitt *prays* or *will pray*; ōrābit, Gen. 20, 7; *3rd pres. of* ge-biddan.

ge-blǽd, es; *m.* [ge-, blǽd **I.** *a blast, blowing*] *A blowing out in the skin, blister*; vēsīca in cūte. DER. þorn-geblǽd, þystel-, wæter-, wyrm-, ȳs-.

ge-blǽdfæst; *adj.* [blǽd *fruit*] *Fruitful*; fertĭlis:—Beorht and geblǽdfæst *bright and fruitful*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 15; Gen. 89.

ge-bland, -blond, es; *n.* [ge-, bland *a mixture, confusion*] *A mixture, mingling, commotion*; commixtio, turba:—Ofer æra gebland *over the mingling of the waves*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 26; Æðelst. 26. Ârȳþa geblond *commotion of the oar-waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532. DER. âr-gebland, ear-, snāw-, sund-, ȳþ-. v. bland.

ge-blandan, -blondan; *p.* -bleónd, -blēnd, *pl.* bleóndon, -blēndon; *pp.* -blanden, -blonden [ge-bland]. **I.** *to blend, mix, mingle*; miscēre, turbāre:—Hī me gebleŏndon unswētne drync *they mixed for me an unsweet drink*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 10; Cri. 1438: Andr. Kmbl. 65; An. 33. Wurman geblonden *mixed with scarlet*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 14; Ph. 294. Hie him sealdon attor drincan dæt mid myclen lybcræfte wæs geblanden *they gave them poison to drink mixed by powerful magic*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 12. [Cf. *O. Sax.* baluwes gi-blandan.] **II.** *to stain, colour, corrupt*; inficĕre:—Geblēnde *infēcit*, Cot. 112. Wæs seó hēwene lyft heolfre geblanden *the azure air was corrupted with gore*, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 1; Exod. 476.

ge-blann *ceased*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51; *p. of* ge-blinnan.

ge-blâwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blâwen [ge-, blâwan *to blow*] *To blow*; flāre, sufflāre:—Gebleów *sufflāvit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 22.

ge-bleote [?] *destroyed*; exterminăvit, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14.

ge-bledsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bledsian *to bless*] *To bless*; benedīcĕre:—Gebledsod wearþ engla ēðel *the dwelling of the angels was blessed*, Andr. Kmbl. 1048; An. 524: 1079; An. 540: 1873; An. 939: 3434; An. 1721.

ge-blégenad; *part.* [ge-, blégen *a blain, blister*] *Blistered*; ulcĕrātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-blēnd, *pl.* -blēndon *mixed*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 10; Cri. 1438; *p. of* ge-blandan.

ge-blendan; *p.* -blende; *pp.* -blended, -blend [ge, blendan *to blind*] *To blind, make blind*; cœcāre:—Gē habbaþ eówre heortan geblende *ye have your hearts blinded*, Mk. Bos. 8, 17. [*Goth.* ga-blindjan.]

ge-bleód, -bliód; *part.* [ge-, bleoh, bleó *a colour, hue, complexion*] *Coloured, of different colours, variegated, gifted with beauty, beautiful in countenance*; colōrātus, versĭcŏlor, spĕcie prædĭtus, aspectu formātus:—Đa wyrta greówon, mid menigfealdum blōstmum mislīce gebleóde *the plants grew, diversely coloured with manifold blossoms*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 36. Ôþýweþ Cristes onsýn, on sefan swēte sīnum folce, gebleód wundrum *Christ's countenance shall appear, sweet in mind to his people, wondrously gifted with beauty*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 32; Cri. 909.

ge-bleoh, -bleó; *gen.* -bleós; *n.* [ge-, bleoh *a colour*] *A colour*; cŏlor:—Mid swā wlitigum blōstmum hī oferstīgaþ ealle corplīce gebleoh *with such beautiful blossoms they excel all earthly colours*, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 9.

ge-bleów *blew*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 22; *p. of* ge-blâwan.

ge-bletsian, -bledsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, bletsian *to bless*] *To bless, consecrate*; benedicĕre, consecrāre:—Ic đē gebletsige *benedicam tibi*, Gen. 12, 2, 3: 17, 16. Ic wāt, dæt se biþ gebletsod, đe đū gebletsast *nōvi ĕnim, quod benedictus sit, cui benedixĕris*, Num. 22, 6. Gebletsode Romulus mid his brōðor blōde đone weall *Romulus blessed* [*consecrated*] *the wall* [*of Rome*] *with his brother's blood*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 5. God gebletsode đone seofeðan dæg and hine gehālgode *Deus benedixit diei septĭmo et sanctĭfĭcāvit illum*, Gen. 2, 3: 5, 2: 24, 1. Đū gebletsadest bearn Israhēla *benedixit dŏmui Israel*, Ps. Th. 113, 21. Miltsa us mihtig Drihten, and us on mōde eác gebletsa nū *Deus misereātur nostri, et benedicat nōbis*, 66, 1. Dæt ænig preóst ne forlǽte đa circan đe he to gebletsod wæs *that no priest forsake the church to which he was consecrated*, L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 246, 8. Sȳ gebletsod se đe com on Drihtenes naman *benedictus qui vēnit in nōmĭne Domini*, Mt. Bos. 21, 9: 23, 39. Đū gebletsad eart *thou art blessed*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 18; Dan. 406: 83; Th. 105, 13; Gen. 1752.

ge-blinnan; *p.* -blann, *pl.* -blunnon; *pp.* blunnen [ge-, blinnan *to cease*] *To cease, desist*; cessāre, desistĕre:—Geblann dæt wind *the wind ceased*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51.

ge-bliód; *part. Coloured, variegated*; colōrātus, variegātus:—Gebliód reáf *vestis variegāta*, Prov. 31. v. ge-bleód.

ge-blissian; *part.* -blissiende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, blissian *to rejoice*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To rejoice, be glad*; lætāri, gaudēre:—Đē gebȳrede gewistfullian and geblissian *epŭlāri et gaudēre oportēbat*, Lk. Bos. 15, 32: Jn. Bos. 5, 35. Geblissiaþ on Drihtne *lætāmĭni in Dŏmĭno*, Ps. Spl. 31, 14: Mt. Bos. 5, 12. **II.** *v. trans. To make to rejoice, gladden, fill with bliss, bless*; lætĭfĭcāre, benedīcĕre:—Rihtwīsnyssa Drihtnes rihte synt, geblissiende heortan *justĭtiæ Dŏmĭni rectæ sunt, lætĭfĭcantes corda*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 9. Đū geblissast hine *lætĭfĭcābis eum*, 20, 7. Pater Noster hālige geblissaþ *the Pater Noster gladdens the holy*, Salm. Kmbl. 80; Sal. 40: Ps. Spl. 45, 4. Frōfra đīne geblissodon sāwle mīne *consōlātiōnes tuæ lætĭfĭcāvērunt anĭmam meam*, 93, 19. Đū đisne middangeard milde geblissa *do thou kindly bless this mid-earth*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 7; Cri. 249. Judas wæs miclum geblissod *Judas was greatly rejoiced*, Elen. Kmbl. 1749; El. 876: 2249; El. 1126. Đā wæs Gūþlāces gæst geblissad *then was Guthlac's spirit gladdened*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 14; Gū. 694: 56 a; Th 198, 9; Ph. 7. Eálā! heofoncund þrýnes, brāde geblissad geond brytenwongas *oh! heavenly Trinity, widely blessed over the spacious world!* 13 a; Th. 24, 5; Cri. 380. [*Laym.* i-blissed.]

ge-blissung, e; *f. A rejoicing, joyousness, hilarity*; hilărĭtas, Procem. R. Conc.

ge-blôdegian, -blôdgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, blôdegian *to make bloody*] *To make bloody, cover with blood*; cruentāre:—He geblôdegod wearþ sāwuldriore *he was made bloody with life-gore*, Beo. Th. 5378; B. 2692. Swilce đēr lǽge on đam disce ānes fingres liþ eal geblôdgod *as if there lay in the dish the joint of a finger all covered with blood*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 27: Wanl. Catal. 43, 16. Gif dæt flet geblôdgad wyrþe *if the dwelling be covered with blood*, L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 14.

ge-blond *a mixture*, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532. v. ge-bland.

ge-blondan; *pp.* -blonden *To blend, mix, mingle*; miscēre:—Âttre geblonden *mixed with venom*, Cd. 216; Th. 272, 34; Sat. 129. v. ge-blandan.

ge-blôt, es; *n.* [ge-, blôt *a sacrifice*] *A sacrifice*; sacrĭfĭcium:—Būtan geblôte *without sacrifice*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 14. Hī swylc geblôt and swylc morþ dônde wæron *they made such sacrifices and such murders*, 1, 8; Bos. 31, 8.

ge-blôwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blôwen [ge-, blôwan *to blow*] *To blow, flourish, bloom, blossom*; flōrēre, efflōrēre:—Wyrt geblôweþ *herba flōreat*, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Dæt gē on his wīcum wel geblôwan *in atriis dŏmus Dei nostri flōrēbunt*, 91, 12. Se æðela feld wrīdaþ under

wolcnum, wynnum geblówen *the noble field flourishes under the skies, blooming with delights*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 18; Ph. 27: 56 b; Th. 200, 27; Ph: 47. Geseh he geblówene bearwas, blǽdum gehrodene *he saw blooming groves, adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2894; An. 1450: Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 25; Gū. 1249. He geseah geblówen treów wæstm-berende *he saw a full-blown tree bearing fruit*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 8.

ge-bócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bócian *to give by charter*]. I. *to give* or *grant by book* or *charter, to charter;* libro *vel* charta dōnāre:—Dis is séo bōc, ðe Æðelstān cing gebócode Friþestāne bisceope *this is the charter which king Athelstan chartered to bishop Frithestan*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 187, 19: 966; 218, 12. Gebócode Æðelwulf [MS. Aðelwulf] cing teóðan dǽl his landes, ofer ealle his rīce, Gode to lofe *king Æthelwulf chartered the tenth part of his land over all his kingdom for the glory of God*, Chr. 856; Th. 124, 22, col. 3: Text. Rof. 115, 22. II. *to furnish with books;* libris instruĕre:—Gē preóstas sculon beón gebócode *ye priests shall be furnished with books*, L. Ælf. P. 44; Th. ii. 382, 36.

ge-bod, es; *n.* [ge-, bod *a command*] *A command, order, mandate;* jussum, mandātum:—Is ðæt þeódnes gebod *it is God's command*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 12; Ph. 68: Menol. Fox 457; Men. 230. Be ðæs cyninges gebode *by the king's command*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 13. Gif preóst ofer arcediācones gebod mæssige *if a priest celebrate mass against the archdeacon's command*, L. N. P. L. 7; Th. ii. 290, 25: Chr. 901; Erl. 98, 3. Ðū gebód Godes læstes *thou hast performed God's mandate*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 14; Gen. 571: 33; Th. 43, 29; Gen. 698: Ps. Th. 118, 87. Hī woldon onwendan eall ða gebodu *they would change all the orders*, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 33. [*O. Sax.* gi-bod: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pot: *Ger.* gebot.]

ge-boden *announced*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 27; *pp. of* ge-beódan.

ge-bodian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, bodian *to tell*] *To tell, make known, announce, proclaim;* nuntiāre, annuntiāre:—Se ðæt lāþspell æt hām gebodode *who made known the sad story at home*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 37: Hy. 10, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 13. Ðæt ðǽr nān to lāfe ne wearþ ðæt hit to Rōme gebodade *so that there was none left to tell it at Rome*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 30: Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 14; Cri. 202. [*Laym.* i-boded.]

gebod-scipe, es; *m.* [gebod *a command*] *A commandment;* mandātum:—Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe *if they break his commandment*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 430. [*O. Sax.* gi-bodskepi, *n.*]

ge-bogen *submitted*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 2, 21; *pp. of* ge-būgan.

ge-bōgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bōgian *to inhabit*] *To inhabit;* incŏlĕre:—Hī gebōgodon ēastdǽl middaneardes *they inhabited the east part of the earth*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 30, 31, 32. v. ge-būgian.

ge-boht *bought*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 33; Wrt. Voc. 50, 16; *pp. of* ge-bycgan: ge-bohte, *pl.* -bohton *bought, redeemed*, Gen. 39, 1: L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28: Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 23; *p. of* ge-bycgan.

ge-bolged; *part. Caused to swell, made angry;* tumĭdus, indignātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bolgen *offended, angry*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* ge-belgan.

ge-bolstrod; *part.* [ge-, bolster *a bolster*] *Guarded, environed, defended, supported* or *bolstered up;* stipātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bond *bound, tied up*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 543, 23; *p. of* ge-bindan.

ge-boned; *part. Polished, burnished;* pŏlītus:—He hæfþ ðiderynn gedōn ii mycele gebonede rōda, and ii mycele Cristes bēc gebonede, and iii gebonede scrīn, and i geboned altare *he has placed therein two large burnished crosses, and two large Christ's books* [= *Gospels*] *polished, and three burnished shrines, and one burnished altar*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1050–1073; 429, 11–18. Ic gean Sče Eádmunde twegea gebonedra horna *I give to St. Edmund two polished horns*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1046; 564, 12. [*Swed.* bona *to polish with wax, to rub: Dan.* bone *to cleanse, make clean, to burnish, polish.*]

ge-bonn, es; *n. The indiction;* indictio, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 10: Cod. Diplm. 1073; Kmbl. v. 140, 8. v. ge-ban II.

ge-bonnan; *pp.* bonnen *To summon, call together:*—Folc biþ gebonnen *mankind shall be summoned*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 8; Dōm. 100. v. ge-bannan.

ge-bonn-gēr, es; *n.* [gebonn *indiction;* gēr, geár *a year*] *The indiction-year;* indictiōnis annus, Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 8: Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 10. v. ge-ban II.

ge-boren *born*, Chr. 381; Erl. 10, 2; *pp. of* ge-beran.

ge-borga *a protector, guardian;* tūtor. DER. lind-geborga.

ge-borgen *defended, safe, secure*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 18; *pp. of* ge-beorgan.

ge-borhfæstan; *p.* te: *pp.* ed [ge-, borhfæstan *to fasten by pledge* or *surety*] *To determine* or *fasten by a surety;* intertiāre [q. v. in Du Cange], ăpud sequestrum depōnĕre, Cot. 107.

ge-borsnung, e; *f. Corruption;* corruptio:—Ne ðū ne selst hāligne ðinne gescón geborsnunga *nec dābis sanctum tuum vĭdēre corruptiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 15, 10. v. ge-brosnung.

ge-bōsmed; *part.* [ge-, bōsum, bōsm *the bosom;* sĭnus] *Bosomed, bent, crooked;* sinuātus:—Gebōsmed segelbōsmas *sinuāta carbăsa*, Cot. 185.

ge-bōtad; *part. Bettered, mended;* resartus:—Ðā him gebōtad wæs *when he was better*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 228, 30. v. ge-bētan.

ge-bræc, ðū -bræce, *pl.* -brǽcon *broke, didst break*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2: Ps. Th. 73, 13; *p. of* ge-brecan.

ge-bræc, es; *n.* [ge-, bræc *a breaking*] *A breaking, crashing, noise;* fractio, frăgor, strĕpĭtus:—Ðā wearþ borda gebræc *then there was a crashing of shields*, Byrht. Th. 140, 28; By. 295: Beo. Th. 4510; B. 2259. [*O. Sax.* gi-brak: *O. H. Ger.* ka-preh *fragor.*] v. ge-brec.

ge-bræceo; *indecl. n. A cough;* tussis:—Wið gebræceo *for cough*, Herb. 124, 2; Lchdm. i. 236, 15: 126, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 24. Heó gebræceo ūtatyhþ *it draweth out cough*, 124, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 12.

ge-bræceséo, -brǽcsióc; *adj.* [ge-, bræceséoc *epileptic, lunatic*] *Epileptic, lunatic;* epilepticus = ἐπιληπτικός, lunātĭcus:—Gebræcsióce *epileptĭci, comitiāles*, Cot. 46.

ge-bræceséocnes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-, bræceséocnes *epilepsy*] *The falling sickness, epilepsy;* morbus comitiālis, epilepsia, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bræd *drew, brandished*, Beo. Th. 5118; B. 2562; *p. of* ge-bredan.

ge-brǽdan; to -brǽdenne; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, brǽdan *to make broad*] *To make broad, broaden, extend, spread;* dilātāre, ampliāre, extendĕre, expandĕre, sternere:—Merestreám ne dear ofer eorþan sceát eard gebrǽdan *the sea-stream dares not extend its province over the region of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 132; Met. 11, 66. Ðæt mód wilnaþ to gebrǽdenne his ǽgen lof *the mind desires to extend its own praise*, Past. 65, 4; Swt. 463, 36; Hat. MS: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 15. He his cyricean wundorlīcum weorcum gebrǽdde *ecclesiam suam mirīfĭcis ampliāvit opĕribus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 40. Ealle ða telgan ðū æt sǽstreámas scalte gebrǽddest *extendisti palmītes ejus usque ad māre*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Ðreátas gebrǽdon wēdo hiora *turba straverunt vestimenta sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 8. Miþ stāne gebrǽded *lapide stratus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 13.

ge-brǽdan; *p.* -brǽdde; *pp.* -brǽded, -brǽdd, -brǽd [ge-, brǽdan *to roast*] *To roast, broil;* torrēre, assāre:—Eton ealle ðæt flǽsc on fȳre gebrǽdd *ēdent carnes assas igni*, Ex. 12, 8. Ne ne eton gē of ðam nān þing hreówes, ne mid wætere gesoden, ac sig hit eall on fȳre gebrǽdd *non comēdētis ex eo crūdum quid, nec coctum āqua, sed tantum assum igni*, 12, 9. Hig brohton him dǽl gebrǽddes fisces *illi obtūlērunt ei partem piscis assi*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42. Genime ðysse ylcan wyrte wyrttruman gebrǽde on hātan axan *let him take roots of this same herb roasted on hot ashes*, Herb. 60, 3; Lchdm. i. 162, 17.

ge-brægd *drew*, Beo. Th. 3133; B. 1564; *p. of* ge-bregdan.

ge-brægd, es; *m.* [ge-, brægd *deceit*] *Deceit, fraud;* fraus, fallācia:—Gebrægdas oððe leásunga ðæra wlenca *fallācia divĭtiārum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* bragð *a trick.*]

ge-brægdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Craft, deceit;* astus, Cot. 18.

ge-breadian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad [= ge-bredian] *To restore the flesh* or *body:*—Ðonne [Fēnix] þurh briddes hād gebreadad weorþeþ eft of ascan *then* [*the Phœnix*] *through youth's state is restored again from ashes*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 8; Ph. 372.

ge-breo, -bræc, es; *n.* [ge-, brec *a breaking, crash*] *A breaking, crashing, clamour, noise;* fractio, frăgor, strĕpĭtus:—Se dæg biþ dæg gebreces *the day will be a day of clamour*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 5; Hat. MS. 46 a, 17. He gehȳrde ðæt gebrec ðara storma *audīto frăgŏre procellārum*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3. Gebrecu feraþ ofer dreohtum [MS. dreontum] *the crashes go over multitudes*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 14; Rä. 4, 44. Se biþ gebreca hlūdast *that is loudest of crashes*, 102 a; Th. 385, 6; Rä. 4, 40.

ge-brecan, he -breceþ, -bryceþ; *p.* -bræc, ðū -brǽce, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen; *v. trans.* [ge-, brecan *to break*] *To break, bruise, crush, destroy, shatter, waste;* frangĕre, confringĕre, contribŭlare, contĕrĕre, conquassāre, attĕrĕre:—Ealra fyrenfulra fyhtehornas ic bealdlice gebrece sniómе *omnia cornua peccātōrum confringam*, Ps. Th. 74, 9. Heáfod he gebreceþ hæleða mæniges *conquassābit cāpĭta multa*, 109, 7. Se snāw gebryceþ burga geatu *the snow destroys the gates of towns*, Salm. Kmbl. 613; Sal. 306. Ðū gebrǽce ðæt dracan heáfod deópe wætere *tu contribŭlasti cāpĭta drācōnum sūpĕr āquas*, Ps. Th. 73, 13. He him on fǽdm gebræc *he crushed them into his grasp*, i. e. *subdued them*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 32; Gen. 62: 97; Th. 127, 15; Gen. 2111: Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. He ða mǽgþe mid grimme wæle and herge gebræc *provinciam illam sæva cæde ac depopŭlātiōne attrivit*, 4, 15; S. 583, 26, MS. C. Se þuma gebrocen wæs *the thumb was broken*, 5, 6; S. 619, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 2944; An. 1475. [*Goth.* ga-brikan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-brechan.]

gebrec-drenc, es; *m. A drink for epilepsy;* epilepticus pōtus, arteriaca? Cot. 14. v. ge-brǽcséoc.

ge-bredan; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden [ge-, bredan *to draw*] I. *to draw, unsheath, brandish;* stringĕre, evagināre, vibrāre:—He sweord gebræd *he drew his sword*, Beo. Th. 5118; B. 2562. Sweord gebrudon ða synfullan *glādium evagināvērunt peccātōres*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14. Gif hwā his wǽpn gebrede *if any one draw his weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. 66, 9. Ic ðȳ wǽpne gebræd *I brandished the weapon*, Beo. Th. 3333; B. 1664. Cyning wælseaxe gebræd *the king brandished his deadly knife*, 5400;

B. 2703. II. *to draw breath, take breath, inspire;* inspīrāre:—Đeáh hę late meahte orepe gebredan *though he could slowly take breath,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 4; Gū. 1138. III. *to weave, plait;* nectĕre, plectĕre:—Spyrte biþ of rixum gebroden *a basket is plaited of rushes,* Homl. Th. ii. 402, 8. Herebyrne hondum gebroden *a martial corslet woven with hands,* Beo. Th. 2891; B. 1443. IV. *to feign, pretend;* simŭlāre:—Gebræd he hine seócne *he feigned himself sick,* Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9.

ge-bredian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To restore the flesh* or *body;* pulpōsum reddere:—Him folgiaþ fuglas scȳne, beorhte gebredade, blissum hrēmige *beautiful birds follow him, brightly restored, blissfully exulting,* Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 18; Ph. 592. v. ge-breadian.

ge-brēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, brēgan *to give fear*] *To frighten, terrify;* terrēre, perterrēre:—Wæs his mōd mid đām beótungum gebrēged *his mind was frightened by the threats,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 14. Ic wæs mid đysse ongrislīcan wæfersȳne gebrēged *I was terrified by this horrible sight,* 5, 12; S. 628, 9. We sind gebrēgede *we are terrified,* Homl. Th. i. 578, 27.

ge-bregd, -brægd, es; *m. Craft, cunning;* astūtia:—Dryhten dǽleþ sumum tæfle cræft, bleóbordes gebregd *the Lord allots to one skill at the table, cunning at the coloured board,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 71.

ge-bregd, es; *n.* [ge-, bregdan *to move to and fro*] *A moving to and fro, agitation, tossing;* vibrātio, agitātio, jactātio:—Nis đǽr on đam londe wedra gebregd hreóh under heofonum, ne se hearda forst *there is not in that land tossing of tempests rough under heaven, nor the hard frost,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 17; Ph. 57.

ge-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden [ge-, bregdan *to vibrate, draw*]. I. *to draw, unsheath;* stringĕre, extĕre:—He hringmǽl gebrægd *he drew the ringed sword,* Beo. Th. 3133; B. 1564. He gebrægd his sweord *exēmit gladium suum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 51. II. *to feign, pretend:*—Se đe đa gebregdnan dōmas dēmde *he who hath judged false judgments,* Blickl. Homl. 99, 32. [v. brægden.] v. gebredan.

ge-brēgdnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear, dread;* tĭmor, terror, Som. Ben Lye.

gebregd-stafas; *pl. m.* [gebregd *craft, cunning;* stafas, *pl. of* stæf *a letter*] *Literary arts;* artes litĕrārum:—Ic īglanda eallra hæbbe bōca onbȳrged þurh gebregdstafas *I have tasted the books of all islands through literary arts,* Salm. Kmbl. 4; Sal. 2.

ge-brehtnian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To become bright:*—Đætte he gebrehtnige *se clarificari,* Jn. Skt. p. 6, 17. Gibrehtnad [gebereht-nad, Lind.] is *clarificatus est,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 31.

ge-brehtnis, se; *f. Brightness:*—Gebrehtnis *clarificatio,* Jn. Skt. p. 6, 15.

ge-brēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, brēman *to celebrate*] *To celebrate, make famous, honour;* celebrāre, honōrare:—He wolde gebrēman đa Iudēiscan *he would honour the Jews,* Som. Lye.

ge-brengan; *p.* -brohte, *pl.* -brohton; *pp.* -broht; *v. trans.* [ge-, brengan *to bring*] *To bring, lead, produce, bear;* ferre, dūcĕre, prodūcĕre:—He wēnþ đæt đone mon ǽr mǽge gebrengan on fǽrwyrde *that he thinks may bring the man earlier to a terrible fate,* Past. 62; Swt. 457, 11; Hat. MS: Salm. Kmbl. MS. A. 176; Sal. 87: 296; Sal. 147. Gif đū gebrengest *if thou bringest,* Salm. Kmbl. MS. A. 178; Sal. 88. Iudith gebrohte heáfod on đam fætelse *Judith put the head into the sack,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 125. Đū us to eádmēdum gebrohtest *thou broughtest us to humility;* nos humiliasti, Ps. Th. 89, 17. Hȳ hit gebrohton burgum in innan *they brought it within the towns,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 284, 2; Jul. 691: 40 b; Th. 135, 24; Gū. 529. On þeówote gebroht *brought into slavery,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 20. Đǽr wæs gebroht wīn *there was wine brought,* Chr. 1012; Th. 269, 21, col. 1. [*O. Sax.* gi-brengean.]

ge-brengnis, -niss, e; *f. Food, support;* victus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44.

ge-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [ge-, brice *a breaking*] *A breaking, breach;* confractio:—Gyf nā Moyses gecoren his stōde on gebrice [Lamb. gebryce] on gesihþe his *si non Moyses electus ejus stetisset in confractiōne in conspectu ejus,* Ps. Spl. 105, 22.

ge-bridlian, -bridligan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bridlian *to bridle*] *To bridle, restrain;* frēnāre:—He đa gesceafta nū gebridlod [MS. gebridlode] hæfþ *he has now bridled the creatures,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 32. Đæt hī hira mōd gebridligen *that they bridle their mind,* Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 7; Hat. MS. 41 a, 8.

ge-brihtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, brihtan *to brighten*] *To brighten, make beautiful;* illumināre, pulchrum reddĕre:—Gebrihted *beautiful,* Menol. Fox 272; Men. 137.

gebringan, he -bringeþ, -bringþ; *p.* -brang, -brong; *pp.* brungen [ge-, bringan *to bring*] *To bring, lead, adduce, produce, bear;* ferre, dūcĕre, addūcĕre, prodūcĕre, offerre:—He mæg đone lāđan gāst fleónde gebringan *he may bring the evil spirit to flight,* Salm. Kmbl. 176; Sal. 87: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 4. Gif đū mec gebringest *if thou bring me,* Salm. Kmbl. 31; Sal. 16. Storm oft holm gebringeþ *the sea often brings a storm,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 19; Gn. Ex. 51. Đe hine gebringþ to dære byrig *which brings him to the city,* Homl. Th. i. 164, 9: 198, 20. Đa hine on yrre gebringaþ *they bring him to anger;* in īra provŏcant, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Đæt he hine on orwēnnysse gebringe *that he may bring him to despair,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 17: Homl. Th. i. 8, 13: Rood Kmbl. 275; Kr. 139. Đæt we đone gebringen [MS. gebringan] on ādfære *that we bring him on the way to the pile,* Beo. Th. 6010; B. 3009: Homl. Th. i. 164, 11.

ge-britnod; *part.* [ge-, brytnian *to dispense*] *Bestowed;* impensus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brittan *to exhibit, give, to crumble, break small;* exhibēre, impendĕre, friāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-broc, es; *n.* [ge-brocen, *pp. of* ge-brecan *to break*] *A breaking, broken piece, fragment;* fractio, fragmentum:—Sum biþ mid đæs innoþes gebrocum gemenged *some is mingled with fragments of the inwards,* L. M. 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 26. Đara gebroca *fragmentorum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 20: 15, 37. [*Goth.* ga-bruka *a fragment.*]

ge-brōc, es; *n.* [ge-, brōc *affliction*] *Affliction, sorrow;* dŏlor:—Đēh eów lytles hwæt swelcra gebrōca on becume *though only a little of such sorrows comes upon you,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 26.

ge-brocen *broken,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24; *pp. of* ge-brecan.

ge-brocen *enjoyed,* Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 392; *pp. of* ge-brūcan.

ge-brōcod, -brōcad, -brōced, -brōcud [or -brocod?]; *part. p.* [ge-, brōcod; *pp. of* brōcian *to oppress, vex*] *Afflicted, broken up, injured;* afflictus, confractus:—Gif se synfulla biþ gebrōcod *if the sinful be afflicted,* Homl. Th. i. 472, 3: 474, 19. Nǽfde se here Angelcyn ealles forswīđe gebrōcod *the army had not all too much afflicted the English race,* Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. Sume gebrōcode wǽron *some were injured,* 978; Erl. 127, 12: Homl. Th. i. 476, 19. Đa ōđre gebrōcade aweg cōmon *the others came away afflicted,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 1. Hie wǽron gebrōcede *they were afflicted,* Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. We ealle on hǽđenum folce gebrōcude wǽron *we were all afflicted by the heathen folk,* Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 113, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ga-brochôn *confringere.*]

ge-brosnoc; *adj. Lunatic, frantic;* phreneticus:—Sum gebrocsnoc man *phreneticus quidam,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 10. v. ge-brǽcsnoc.

ge-broden *drawn, unsheathed; pp. of* ge-bredan.

ge-brogne, an; *n. A bush:*—Gistīgeþ swoelce gibrogne *ascendet sicut virgultum,* Rtl. 19, 33.

ge-broht *brought,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 20; *pp. of* ge-brengan.

ge-broiden *entwined,* Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 19. v. ge-bredan III. *to weave.*

ge-brosnod, -brosnad; *part. p.* [ge-, brosnod, *pp. of* brosnian *to corrupt*] *Corrupted, decayed;* corruptus:—Gebrosnad is hūs under hrōfe *the house is decayed under the roof,* Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 3; Cri. 13: 9 a; Th. 6, 15; Cri. 84. Rotudon and gebrosnode synd dolhswađo mīne *putruērunt et corruptæ sunt cicātrices meæ,* Ps. Spl. 37, 5. Đa gebrosnodan bān *the corrupted bones,* Hy. 7, 88; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 88.

ge-brosnodlīc; *adj. Corrupted:*—Đeós world is gebrosnodlīc *this world is corrupted,* Blickl. Homl. 115, 3.

ge-brosnung, -borsnung, e; *f.* [ge-, brosnung *corruption*] *A decaying, corruption;* corruptio:—Hī hire līchoman gemētton swā ungewemmedne and swā gesundne, swā swā heó wæs fram gebrosnunge līcumlīcre willnunge clǽne and unwemme *intĕmĕrātum corpus invēnēre, ut a corruptiōne concūpiscentiæ carnālis ĕrat immūne,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 36: 3, 19; S. 550, 15.

ge-brot, es; *n.* [ge-, brot *a fragment*] *A fragment;* fragmentum:—Of đam gebrote hig nāmon seofon wilian fulle *de fragmentis tŭlērunt septem sportas plēnas,* Mt. Bos. 16, 37. Man nam đa gebrotu đe đǽr belifon, twelf cȳpan fulle *sublātum est quod superfuit illis, fragmentōrum cophĭni duodĕcim,* Lk. Bos. 9, 17.

ge-brot, es; *m. A barn-keeper;* granatārius, frumenti præfectus, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brōđor, -brōđer, -brōđra, -brōđru, -brōđro *brethren, used as the pl. of* brōđor, brōđer *for brothers collectively;* fratres conjuncti:—Begen đa gebrōđor *both the brethren,* Andr. Kmbl. 2053; An. 1029: Ps. Th. 98, 6. Ic seah vi gebrōđor *I saw six brethren,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 12; Rä. 14, 2: 98 a; Th. 366, 12; Reb. 11. Đa gebrōđer begen ætsamne *the brothers both together,* Chr. 937; Th. 206, 17, col. 1; Ælfelst. 57. Wyt sind gebrōđra *we two are brethren;* nos duo fratres sūmus, Gen. 13, 8. Gē synt ealle gebrōđru *omnes vos fratres estis,* Mt. Bos. 23, 8: Mk. Bos. 10, 29. Twegen ǽwe gebrōđro *duo germāni fratres,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28. Be đǽm gebrōđrum twǽm *by the two brethren,* Beo. Th. 2387; B. 1191: Andr. Kmbl. 2027; An. 1016. [*Laym.* i-brođeren: *O. Sax.* gi-brođar: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pruoder: *Ger.* gebrüder.] v. brōđor.

ge-brōđorscipe, es; *m. Brothership, brotherhood, fraternity;* fraternĭtas:—Đyllīcne gebrōđorscipe hȳ heóldon [MS. healdan] him betweonum *such brotherhood they had among them,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 76, 6.

ge-brotu *fragments,* Lk, Bos. 9, 17; *pl. nom. acc. of* ge-brot.

ge-browen *brewed,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17: Homl. Th. i. 352, 7; *pp. of* breówan.

ge-brūcan; *p.* -breác, *pl.* -brucon; *pp.* -brocen [ge-, brūcan *to use, enjoy*] *To enjoy, eat;* perfrui, edere, manducare:—Hī đæs blǽdes gebrocen hæfdon *they had enjoyed the success,* Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 393.

Middȳ sacerdhād gebrēce *cum sacerdotio fungeretur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 8. Dætte hia gebrēcon *manducarent*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 28: 6, 58.

ge-brudon *drew, unsheathed*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14; *p. pl. of* ge-bredan.

ge-bryce *a breaking, breach*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 23. *v.* ge-brice.

ge-bryceþ *breaks, destroys*, Salm. Kmbl. 613; Sal. 306; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-brecan.

ge-brȳcgan *to use*:—Gibrȳcgende *utenda*, Rtl. 97, 33. *v.* brȳcian.

ge-brȳcsian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To use, enjoy*:—Gebrȳcsiaþ *utuntur*, Rtl. 118, 39. Gebrȳcsade *functus est*, 195, 1. *v.* brȳcian, brīcsian.

ge-bryddan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To frighten, terrify*; terrēre:—Gif ðū mec gebringest, ðæt ic sī gebrydded þurh ðæs cantices cwide Cristes līnan *if thou wilt bring me, that I may be frightened through the word of the canticle of Christ's discipline*, Salm. Kmbl. 32; Sal. 16. *v.* broddetan.

ge-bryidan; *p.* de; *pp.* id [ge-, bryidan *to take*] *To take*; tollĕre, sūmĕre:—Ðonne mon hæfþ his ǣhte gebryid *when a man has taken* [Th. *discovered*] *his property*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 11.

ge-brȳsed; *part. p.* [ge-, brȳsed, *pp. of* brȳsan *to bruise*] *Bruised*; contrītus:—Ðæt he his preósta ǣnne of horse fallende and gebrȳsedne gelīce gebiddende and bletsigende fram deáþe gecyrde *ut clēricum suum cadendo contrītum, æquo örando ac benedīcendo a morte revocāvērit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 24.

ge-brȳsednes, -ness, e; *f. A bruising*; contūsio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brytan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, brytan *to break*] *To break up, destroy*; confringĕre, exterminare:—Gebrytte hine eofor of wuda *exterminavit eam āper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14. Gebryted wiþ ecede *broken up with vinegar*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 3.

ge-būan; *p.* -būde, *pl.* -būdon; *pp.* -būen, -būn [ge-, būan *to dwell*]. I. *intrans. To dwell, abide*; habītare, versāri aliquo lŏco:—Hī gebūdon betweoh Capadotiam and Pontum *they abode between Cappadocia and Pontus*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 36. II. *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy*; inhabītare, incŏlĕre:—Hū hit [ðæt hūs] Hring-Dene gebūn hæfdon *how the Ring-Danes had occupied it* [*the house*], Beo. Th. 235; B. 117. Ne sceal ðes wong gebūen weorþan *nor shall this field be occupied*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 24; Gū. 276: Blickl. Homl. 121, 33.

ge-budon *proposed*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 27; *p. pl. of* ge-beódan.

ge-būdon *abode*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 36; *p. pl. of* ge-būan.

ge-būgan; *p.* ic,.he -beáh, -ðū -buge, *pl.* -bugon; *impert.* -būh, *pl.* -būgaþ; *pp.* -bogen [ge-, būgan *to bow*]. I. *v. intrans. To bow* or *bow down oneself, bend, submit, turn, turn away, revolt*; se flectĕre *vel* inclināre, curvāre, declināre, transfūgĕre:—He cwæþ ðæt he wolde to fulluhte gebūgan *he said that he would submit to baptism*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 10: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 43: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 128; Met. 25, 64. Heó on flet gebeáh *she bowed to the floor*, Beo. Th. 3085; B. 1540: 5953; B. 2980. Se wyrm gebeáh snūde tosomne *the worm quickly bent together*, 5128; B. 2567. Hī gebugon to Iosue and to Israhēla bearnum *transfūgērit ad Iosue et ad filios Israel*, Jos. 10, 4. Ne ðū ne gebūh fram ðære ǣ on ða swīðran healfe ne on ða wynstran *ne declines ab lēge ad dextĕram vel ad sinistram*, 1, 7. Ðæt ðū to sǣmran gebuge *that thou should bow to worse*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 9; Jul. 361. Eall folc him to gebogen wæs *all people submitted to him*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 2, 21: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 250, 1. Ðe ǣr fram him gebogene wǣron *who had formerly turned from them*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 45, 44. II. *v. trans. acc. To bow to, turn towards*; inclināre ad:—Sum fletreste gebeág *one bowed to his domestic couch*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241. Monig snellīc sǣrinc selereste gebeáh *many a keen seaman bowed to his hall-couch*, 1385; B. 690. DER. in-gebūgan.

ge-būgian, -bōgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [ge-, būgian II. *to inhabit, occupy*] *To inhabit, occupy*; inhabītare, incŏlĕre:—Hȳ hit ne māgon ealle gebūgian *they cannot inhabit it all*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 10.

ge-būh *turn from*, Jos. 1, 7; *impert. of* ge-būgan.

ge-būn *inhabited*, Ors. 1, 1, § 13; Bos. 20, 2, 3, 7; *pp. of* ge-būan, q.v.

ge-bunden *bound*, Mk. Bos. 15, 7; *pp. of* ge-bindan.

gebundennes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-bunden, *pp. of* ge-bindan *to bind*] *A binding, an obligation*; obligātio:—Gibundennises *ligandi*, Rtl. 59, 11. Ða abūgendan on gebundennesse oððe to bændum *declinantes in obligātiōnes*, Ps. Lamb. 124, 5.

GEBŪR, es; *m. A dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman*, BOOR; incŏla, agricŏla, cŏlōnus:—Gif he on gebūres hūse gefeohte *if he fight in a boor's house*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 8. Gebūres gerihte *rights of the boor*, Th. i. 434, 3. See the section to which this heading belongs for an account of the relation of the 'gebur' to his lord. [Cf. *Icel.* búi [in compounds] and bónde [v. Cl. and Vig. Dicty. s. v.], and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 131: *Plat.* buur, *m*; in earlier time *a neighbour, a citizen*; now *a farmer, a peasant*: *Dut. Frs.* boer, *m*: *Ger.* bauer, *m*: in *Silesia* gebaur, *m*. The *Old Franc.* and *Al.* writers designate by puarre, buara *an inhabitant*, and by gibura, giburo *a peasant, a farmer*. From the *A.-S.* būan *to dwell, inhabit*.] DER. neáh-gebūr.

gebūr-gerihta; *pl. n. A boor's* or *farmer's rights* or *dues*; cōlōni consuetūdines:—Gebūrgerihta sȳn mislīce, gehwār hȳ sȳn hefige, gehwār eác medeme *geburi consuetudines inveniuntur multimode, et ubi sunt onerose et ubi sunt leviores aut medie*, Th. i. 434, 4.

ge-burh-scipe, es; *m.* [ge-būr *a dweller*; scipe *state, condition*] *A neighbourhood, an association of the dwellers in a certain district acknowledged by the state*; colonia, vicinia, consociatio:—On ðam ylcan gebūrscipe *in the same neighbourhood*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21. *v.* burh-scipe.

ge-burnen *burnt*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 19; *pp. of* beornan.

ge-būr-scipe, es; *m.* [ge-būr *a dweller*; scipe *state, condition*] *A neighbourhood, an association of the dwellers in a certain district acknowledged by the state*; colonia, vicinia, consociatio:—On ðam ylcan gebūrscipe *in the same neighbourhood*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21 [MS. B].

ge-bȳa; *p.* -bȳde *To dwell*:—Gibȳaþ miþ ðǣm *habitabit cum eis*, Rtl. 71, 3. Gebȳde *habitavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23; 4, 13. Gibȳe *posside*, Rtl. 165, 20. *v.* gebūgian.

ge-bycgan, -bicgan, -bicgean; ic -bycge, -bicge, ðū -bygest, -bigest, he -bygeþ, -bigeþ, -bigþ, *pl.* -bycgaþ, -bicgaþ; *p.* -bohte, *pl.* bohton; *pp.* -boht *To buy, procure, purchase, redeem*; emere, redimere:—Hī meahton hefonrīce gebycgan [MS. gebycggan] *they could buy the kingdom of heaven*, Past. 59, 2; Swt. 449, 15; Hat. MS. Cyning sceal mid ceápe cwēne gebicgan *a king shall buy a queen with goods*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82. [For this use of the verb see Grimm R. A. pp. 421 sqq. where similar phrases in other dialects are given.] Ðæt hȳ mōston friþ gebicgean *that they might buy peace*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. Ic gebycge bāt *I buy a boat*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 11; Hy. 4, 99. Ðæt hī man beágum gebycge *that one may buy her with bracelets*, Menol. Fox 551; Gn. C. 45: L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3: L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 11. Būtan he hine æt ðam cynge gebicge *unless he buys it of the king*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 18. Gif mon hwelcne ceáp gebygeþ *if a man buy any kind of cattle*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 10. Gif man mægþ gebigeþ *if a man buy a maiden*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1. Se man gebigþ ðone æcer *homo emit agrum illum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 44. Hine gebohte Putifar *emit eum Putiphar*, Gen. 39, 1: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 15; Exod. 151: Beo. Th. 1951; B. 973: 4956; B. 2481. God us deópum ceápe gebohte *Deus redemit nos alto pretio*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28: Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 27; Cri. 1463: 98 a; Th. 368, 25; Secl. 30. Ðū blōde gebohtest bearn Israēla *thou hast redeemed the children of Israel with thy blood*, Hy. 8, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 26. Lundenwaru him friþ gebohton *the Londoners bought themselves peace*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 23. Nǣnig usic mid leáne gebohte *nemo nos conduxit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 7. Geboht þeówa *emptitius*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 33; Wrt. Voc. 50, 16: Gen. 17, 12.

ge-bȳnian *to beckon, shew, indicate*, St. A. 44, 121: Evan. Nic. 4, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 48, MS. D: 37; Som. 39, 40, MS. D. *v.* ge-bīcnian.

gebȳdan *to abide, wait*. *v.* gebīdan.

ge-bȳgan, -bīgan, -bȳgean, -bīgean, -bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, inflect* or *decline a part of speech, recline, twist, bow down, humble, abase, bring under, subdue, crush*; flectere, incurvare, inflectere, declinare, reclinare, torquere, humiliare, confringere:—Gebīgdum cneówum *flexis genibus*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 28. Hȳ gebȳgdon sāwle mīne *incurvaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 56, 8: Gen. 27, 29. Ðā hī hwæsne beág ymb mīn heafod gebȳgdon *then they twisted a sharp crown around my head*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 25; Cri. 1445. Hȳ ealle to him gebīgde *he brought them all under him*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 15: 5, 3; Bos. 104, 11. Ðæt hig ealle leóda sceoldan gebīgan to geleáfan *that they should subdue all nations to the faith*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 30, 5. Īserne steng gebīgeþ *vectes ferreos confringit*, Ps. Th. 106, 15: 72, 17; 143, 18. *v.* bȳgan.

ge-bȳgean, -bīgean; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, bow down, subdue, crush*:—Ðū miht leon and dracan liste gebȳgean *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13. Gebīgean to synnum *adigere ad peccata*, Alb. resp. 68 [Lye]. *v.* ge-bȳgan.

ge-bȳgednys, -nyss, e; *f. A bending, declining, declension, case*. *v.* ge-bīgednys.

ge-bȳgel; *adj. Subject, submissive, obedient*; subjectus:—Gebȳgle to dōnne *to make obedient*, Chr. 1091; Th. 358, 38: 1105; Th. 367, 22.

ge-bȳgendlīc; *adj. Bending, flexible, declined with cases*. *v.* ge-bīgendlīc.

ge-bygeþ *buys*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 10; *pres. of* ge-bycgan.

ge-byld, e; *f.* [byld *boldness*] *Boldness, courage*; audācia:—Calep hig gestilde and cwæþ mid gebylde *Caleb quieted them and said with courage*, Num. 13, 31: Jos. 4, 9.

gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous*; audax:—Gebyld swiðe ðurh God, Jud. 4, 14.

ge-bylded, -bælded, -byld; *part.* [ge-, byldan *to make bold*] *Emboldened, encouraged, animated*; corrōbōrātus, animātus:—Wæs Laurentius mid ðæs apostoles swingum and trymnessum swiðe gebylded *apostŏli flagellis stimul et exhortatiōnibus animātus ĕrat Laurentius*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 22. He wiþ mongum stōd ealdfeónda elne gebylded *he stood against many of the old fiends, emboldened with courage*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 31; Gū. 446. Se Barac, gebyld swiðe þurh God, feaht him togeánes *Barak, much encouraged by God, fought against them*, Jud. 4, 14. Hȳ wǣron gebylde

they were encouraged, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 25. We us bletsiaþ gebylde ðurh God *we bless ourselves emboldened by God*, H. R. 105, 17.

ge-bylgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to swell, to make angry*:—Leóhtlíce gebylged *leviter indignata*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 24. v. ge-belgan.

ge-bylged *made angry; pp. of* ge-bylgan.

ge-byrd; *gen. dat.* -byrde; *acc.* -byrde, -byrd; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* a; *dat.* um; *f.*: ge -byrdo; *indecl. in s; f.*: found in both *s.* and *pl.* without any apparent difference of meaning. I. *birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage;* nativitas, origo, stirps, genus:—Bearnes þurh gebyrde *through the birth of a child*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 28; Cri. 76. Þurh bearnes gebyrd *through child-birth*, 8 b; Th. 3, 18; Cri. 38. On dæg gebyrde *die natalis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 6. Witgan cýþdon Cristes gebyrd *prophets announced Christ's birth*, 8 b; Th. 5, 5; Cri. 65. Bearnes gebyrda *the infant's birth*, 18 b; Th. 45, 24; Cri. 724: L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 22. Cennan bearn mid gebyrdum *to bring forth children by birth*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 32; Gn. Ex. 25. Wæs he líchomlícre gebyrde æðeles cynnes *erat carnis origine nobilis*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 15. Of ðære cynelícan gebyrdo *de stirpe regiâ*, 5, 7; S. 621, 8, note 8. Be ðam gebyrdum *concerning parentage*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 19. II. *nature* [*what a man is* natu *by birth, or to what he is* natus *born*], *quality, state, condition, lot, fate;* natura, qualitas, conditio, sors, fatum:—God âna wät ymb ðæs fugles gebyrd *God alone knows concerning the bird's nature*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 16; Ph. 360. Ic cann engla gebyrdo *I know the nature of the angels*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 2; Gen. 583. Æghwilc gylt be hys gebyrdum *every one pays according to his condition*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 35. Nâh seó môdor geweald bearnes blǽdes, ac sceal on gebyrd faran ân æfter ânum *the mother hath not power over her child's happiness, but according to his fate* [*what he is born to*] *one shall go after another*, Salm. Kmbl. 770; Sal. 384. Hie on gebyrd hruron gâre wunde *they fell according to their fate, wounded by the spear*, Beo. Th. 2153; B. 1074. Or in the last two instances may 'gebyrd' be referred to 'gebyrian' *to happen?* [*O. Sax.* gi-burd, *f. nativitas, genus: Ger.* geburt, *f: Goth.* ga-baurþs, *f.*] DER. eág-gebyrd, eorl-, sib-, weorulds. v. beran.

ge-byrd; *part. p.* [beard *a beard*] *Bearded;* barbātus:—Gebyrd *barbātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 11. Gebyrdne hine he gesihþ *he sees himself bearded*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 4.

ge-byrd; *part. p. Burdened:*—Gebyrde sindun *onerati estis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 28.

ge-byrd-dæg, es; *m. A birth-day;* natalis dies:—On Herodes gebyrddæge *die natalis Herodis*, Mt. Bos. 14, 6.

ge-byrde, -bierde; *adj. Inborn, innate, natural;* innatus, ingenitus, naturalis:—Ne him nis gebyrde ðæt hî ðé folgien *it is not natural to them that they should follow thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 34. Him gebyrde is ðæt he gêncwidas gleáwe hæbbe *to him it is natural that he should have prudent replies*, Elen. Kmbl. 1183; El. 593.

ge-byrdelíce; *adv. Suitably, orderly:*—Ymbsittaþ ða burg swíðe gebyrdelíce *ordinabis adversus eam obsidionem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 160, 19.

ge-byrdo *birth, nature, condition.* v. ge-byrd.

ge-byrd-tîd, e; *f. Birth-tide, time of birth;* natale tempus:—Se dæg com Herodes gebyrdtíde *dies accidit Herodis natalis*, Mk. Bos. 6, 21: Gen. 40, 20. Fram gebyrdtíde brêmes cyninges *from the birth-tide of the glorious king*, Chr. 973; Th. 224, 36; Edg. 12.

ge-byrd-wiglære, es; *m. A birth-diviner;* ex natalibus divinator, astrologus, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Wrt. Voc. 17, 14.

ge-byrd-witega, an; *m. A birth-prophet, an astrologer;* ex natalibus propheta, astrologus, mathematicus, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 12.

ge-byre, es; *m. The time at which anything happens, a favourable time, an opportunity;* occasio, opportunitas:—Hwonne him eft gebyre weorþe, hâm cymeþ *when there shall again be an opportunity to him he will come home*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 3; Gn. Ex. 105. [*O. H. Ger.* gaburi, *f. eventus, casus.*] v. byre, ge-byrian.

ge-byredlíc; *adj. Suitable, fitting, due;* debitus, congruus:—Herenissa gibyredlíco *laudes debitas*, Rtl. 165, 22. Gibyredlícre worðunge *congruo honore*, 78, 10; 8, 23.

ge-byredlíce; *adv. Conveniently;* conveuienter, Rtl. 16, 31.

ge-byrelíc beón:—Ne sint gebyrelíco Iudea to Samaritaniscum *non conuuntur Iudæi Samaritanis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 9.

ge-byreþ *bears, produces*, L. Ethb. 78; Th. i. 22, 4. v. ge-beran.

ge-byreþ, ge-byraþ *happens, becomes, behoves.* v. ge-byrian.

ge-byrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Wæs on helle gebyrged *sepultus est in inferno*, Lk. Bos. 16, 22. v. byrgan.

ge-býrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To taste;* gustare:—Nô he fôddor þigeþ, nemne mele-deáwes dæl gebýrge *it touches not food, except that of honey-dew it tastes a portion*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 30; Ph. 261: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 10; Gen. 483. v. býrgan.

ge-byrhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make bright, brighten;* illūmināre, clārificāre:—Ys his nama fôr him neóde gebyrhted *præclārum nōmen eōrum cōram ipso*, Ps. Th. 71, 14. v. ge-berhtan.

gebyrhte *declared.*

ge-býrian, -býrigan, -bîrian; *3rd sing.* eþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *3rd sing.* aþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [The cognate words point to a short vowel.] I. *v. intrans. To happen, to fall out, to pertain to, belong to;* evenire, accidere, contingere, pertinere ad:—Ðonne hit gebýrigan mæg *when it may happen*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 22; Met. 4, 11. Syle me mînne dǽl mînre æhte, ðe me to gebýreþ *da mihi portionem substantiæ quæ me contingit*, Lk. Bos. 15, 12. Hit nis náuht ðæt mon cwiþ ðæt ǽnig þing weás gebýrige *it is naught* [*nothing*] *that men say that anything happens by chance*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 28: Ps. Th. 4, 5. Ðás ðing gebyrigeaþ ǽryst *oportet primum hæc fieri*, Lk. Bos. 21, 9. Men cwǽdon gió ðonne him hwæt unwênunga gebýrede, ðæt ðæt wære weás gebýred *men said formerly, when anything happened to them unexpectedly, that it happened by chance*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 4: 16, 2; Fox 54, 3. Gebýrode, Ex. 14, 28. And feng to ealle ðam landum ðe ðǽr-to gebýredon *and took to all the lands which thereto belonged*, Chr. 910; Erl. 101, 6. II. *v. impers. It pertains to, it is fitting* or *suitable, it becomes, it behoves;* pertinet ad, convenit, oportet, decet:—Swâ gebýreþ ælcum Cristnum men *as it becometh every Christian man*, Ps. Th. 39, Arg. Swâ ðǽr-to gebýrige *as may thereto be becoming*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 11: L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 3. Ne gebýraþ hit swâ *non ita convenit*, Gen. 48, 18. Him ne gebýraþ to ðâm sceâpum *non pertinet ad eum de ovibus*, Jn. Bos. 10, 13. Him gebýrode to ðâm þearfum *de egenis pertinebat ad eum*, 12, 6. Hine man byrigde swâ him wel gebýrede *they buried him as well became him*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 22, On ealle þeóda gebýraþ beón ðæt gôdspel gebodod *in omnes gentes oportet prædicari evangelium*, Mk. Bos. 13, 10. [*Orm. 3rd pres.* birrþ *it becomes, 3rd p.* birrde: *Havl. p.* birde: *R. Brun.* burd: *Gaw. gloss.* burde: *O. Sax.* giburian *accidere, evenire, contingere: Ger.* gebühren: *O. H. Ger.* gaburjan *pertinere, contingere: O. Nrs.* byrja *incipere, inchoare, decere.*] v. býrian.

ge-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burial;* sepultūra:—Æfter monigum geárum his gebyrigednesse *post multos sepultūræ annos*, Bd. 4, 32; Whelc. 365, 31.

ge-byrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To ferment with* BARM, *to leaven;* fermentare:—Bryðen wæs ongunnen ðætte Adame Eue gebyrmde *the drink was prepared which Eve fermented for Adam*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 6; Gû. 954. Þrymme gebyrmed *fermented with greatness*, 84 a; Th. 316, 2; Mód. 42. Ne beó nân beorma on eówrum hûsum; swâ hwilc man swâ ytt gebyrmed, forwyrþ *non erit fermentum in domibus vestris; quicumque comederit fermentatum, peribit*, Ex. 12, 15: 12, 19. v. beorma.

ge-byrmed BARMED, *fermented, leavened;* fermentatus, Ex. 12, 15, 19. v. ge-byrman.

ge-byrnod; *part. p.* [byrne *a coat of mail*] *Furnished with a coat of mail;* lōrīcātus;—Gebyrnod *lōrīcātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 12. [*Laym.* i-burned.]

ge-byr-tîd, e; *f. Birth-tide;* natale tempus, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 34. v. ge-byrd-tîd.

ge-býsgian [or -bysgian?], -bîsgian, -býsigan, -biesgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge, býsgian *occupare, affligere, tribulare*] *To occupy, busy, afflict, trouble, vex, oppress, overcome, agitate, weaken, destroy;* occupare, affligere, turbare, vexare, opprimere, corripere, conficere:—He mid gýmeleáste hûru us gebýsgaþ *saltem negligentia nos occuparet*, Bd. Whelc. 310, 20. Ðonne hî hî gebýsgiaþ mid woruldlícum hordum *when they busy themselves with worldly treasures*, Homl. Th. i. 524, 14. Ic eom lêg býsig, fýre gebýsgad *I am a busy flame, with fire occupied*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 21; Rä. 31, 3. Môde gebýsgad *in mind afflicted*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 20; Vy. 20: 47 b; Th. 162, 34; Gû. 985. Is môdigra mægen miclum gebýsgod *the strength of the valiant is much troubled*, Andr. Kmbl. 790; An. 395. Moyses wearþ gebýsgad for heora yfelum *vexatus est Moyses propter eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 25: 76, 6. Wintrum gebýsgad *oppressed with years*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 28; Ph. 162: 62 a; Th. 227, 25; Ph. 428. Ádle gebýsgad *with disease oppressed*, 49 a; Th. 170, 10; Gû. 1109. Slǽpe gebiesgad *with sleep overcome*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 2; Pa. 39. Ne ðǽr wæter fealleþ, lyfte gebýsgad *water falls not there, agitated in air*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 26; Ph. 62. Wearþ môdgeþanc miclum gebîsgad, þurh ðæs þeódnes word, ombehtþegne *the mind of the disciple was greatly agitated through his lord's words*, 50 a; Th. 173, 34; Gû. 1170. Sceaða biþ gebýsigod, swíðe gestilled *the fiend shall be destroyed, made very still*, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116.

ge-býsigan *to occupy, afflict, overcome*, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116. v. ge-býsgian.

ge-bysmerian *to deride*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 9. v. ge-bismerian.

ge-bysmrian *to mock, deride, provoke*, Ps. Th. 77, 56. v. ge-bismerian.

ge-býsnian [or -bysnian; cf. *Goth.* busns]; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give* or *set an example;* exemplum dare:—Se man biþ hêrigendlíc, ðe ôðrum gebýsnaþ *the man is praiseworthy who sets an example to others*, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 17. v. býsnian.

ge-býsnung, e; *f.* [býsnung *an example*] *An example;* exemplum:—He sealde sóþe gebýsnunge *he gave true example*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 38, 3. Mâ manna beóþ gecyrrede þurh his gebýsnunge to Godes hêrunge *more* [*of*] *men will be turned through his example to the praise of God*, Homl.

Th. i. 494, 23. Ne dŏ ge nā be his gebŷsnungum *do ye not according to his examples*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35.

ge-bŷtlian [*or rather* -bytlian, cf. botl]; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bŷtlian *to build*] *To build;* ædificāre:—Eal Godes geladung is ofer đam stāne gebŷtlod *all God's church is built on that stone*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 18.

ge-bytlu; *indecl. f. A building:*—Man bytlode āne gebytlu, and đa wyrhtan worhton đa gebytlu on đam Sæternes-dæge, and wæs đā forneán geendod *they were building a building, and the workmen were making the building on the Saturday, and it was then very nearly finished*, Homl. Th. ii. 580, 32; 172, 23; 580, 21. He gŷmþ grædelíce his gafoles, his gebytlu *he attends greedily to his rent, his buildings*, i. 66, 11; 68, 2. He eów sylþ micle burga and đa sēlustan gebytlu *he will give you great cities and the best buildings*, Deut. 6, 10. v. botl.

ge-bytlung, e; *f.* [bytlung *a building*] *A building;* ædificium:—Ic inc ealle đa gebytlunge gewissíce tǣhte *I shewed you two plainly all the building*, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 27; 16.

ge-cēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cool;* refrigerare:—Send Lazarum, đæt he dyppe his fingeres liþ on wætere, and mīne tungan gecēle *mitte Lazarum, ut intingat extremum digiti sui in aquam, ut refrigeret linguam meam*, Lk. Bos. 16, 24.

ge-cælcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To whiten;* dealbare:—Gecælcad *dealbatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 27.

ge-cænenis, gecænes *a calling, vocation.* v. gecigednes. [Cf. ge-cænnan?]

ge-cænnan *to declare, clear, prove;* advocare, purgare, manifestare:—Hine gecænne đæt he đane banan begeten ne mihte *let him prove that he could not obtain the slayer*, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2: 4; Th. i. 28, 8. DER. cennan *to declare*, q. v. and cf. *Goth.* ga-kannjan *to make known.*

ge-cafstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cæfester *a halter*] *To bridle, restrain;* frænare, restringere:—Swelce sió geþyld hæbbe đæt mōd gecafstrod *as if patience has restrained the mind*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 218, 22; Cot. MS. 42 a.

ge-camp, -comp, es; *m.* [camp *a contest, war*] *Warfare, a contest, battle;* militia, certāmen, pugna:—Gecampes feld *certāmĭnis campus*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. On gecampe *in warfare*, Byrht. Th. 136, 18; By. 153. Iosue com mid gecampe to him mid eallum his here *vēnit Iosue et omnis exercĭtus cum eo adversus illos*, Jos. 11, 7. In gecomp *in agonia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 44.

ge-campian, -compian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fight:*—He wolde gecompian wiþ đone awerigdan gāst *he wished to fight with the accursed spirit*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 17.

ge-cang, es; *n.* [?] *A mock, gibe;* ludibrium, vituperium, Som: Hpt. Gl. 441, 510. [Cf. *Icel.* kank, *n*; kank-yrði *gibes;* kankast *to jeer, gibe;* cank *to talk of anything, to cackle, Halliwell: Scot.* cangle *to quarrel.*]

ge-ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceápian *to bargain*] *To buy, purchase, trade;* ēmĕre, negotiari:—He sǣde, đæt man nāne burh ne mihte ýþ mid feó geceápian *he said that no city could be more easily bought with money*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 16. Geoweorþa geceápode mid his feó æt đam consule *Jugurtha bribed the consul with his money*, 5, 7; Bos. 106, 10, 12. Đone māndrinc geceápaþ *he buys the deadly drink*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 7; Rä. 24, 13. Gif he hit næbbe beföran gōdum weotum geceápod *if he have not bought it before good witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 14: L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1: Gen. 43, 21. Hū feolu ēghwelc geceápad wēre *quantum quisque negotiatus esset*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 15.

ge-ceárfan, -ceorfan; *p.* earf *To kill, cut off* or *up;* interficere, decollare:—Gie soecas mec gecearfa *quaeritis me interficere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 37; 40. Đone ic gecearf *quem ego decollavi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 16.

ge-ceás *chose*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17; *p. of* ge-ceósan.

ge-cēgan *to call, to call upon*, Ps. Spl. 48, 11: 49, 1. v. ge-cígan.

ge-cēgung, -cígung, e; *f. A calling;* invocatio:—Giceigingcum ūsum *invocationibus nostris*, Rtl. 97, 37.

ge-cēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To make cold, to cool, allay;* refrigerare:—Đæt man ne mæge wæterseóces þurst gecēlan *that any one might not allay the thirst of a watersick* [*dropsical*] *man.* II. *v. intrans. To become cold, to be refreshed;* refrigerari:—Forlæt me đæt ic gecēle ǣrđam đe ic gang *remitte mihi ut refrigerer priusquam abeam*, Ps. Spl. 38, 18. v. célan, calan.

gecele *an icicle.* v. gicel.

ge-celf; *adj. Great with calf:*—Đæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas, and gecelfe cỹ mid me *that I have tender children and incalving cows with me*, Gen. 33, 13; quod parvŭlos habeam tĕnĕros, et boves fetas mecum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 13.

ge-cēlnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Coolness;* refrigerium:—For wegferendra gecēlnysse *ob refrigerium viantium*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. v. cēl-nes.

ge-cenenis, se; *f. A delight*, Som.

ge-cennan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to beget, bring forth, produce:*—Giceude *edidit*, Rtl. 108, 29. From forleigere ne aru we gecennen *ex fornicatione non sumus nati*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 41. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-chennan, *gignere.*] II. *to clear, declare, prove;* purgare, advocare, manifestare:—Gif he gecenne *if he prove*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 17. Ic đē ēcne God ǣnne gecenne *I confess thee the only everlasting God*, Grn. Hy. 10, 4. DER. cennan. v. gecænnan.

ge-cennice, an [?]; *f. Genetrix*, Rtl. 68, 39.

ge-ceolan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To make cold, to cool;* refrigerare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. v. gecélan, calan.

ge-ceósan; to geceósanne, geceósenne; ic -ceóse, đū -ceósest, -cýst, -císt, he -ceóseþ, -cýsþ, -cýst, *pl.* -ceósaþ; *p.* -ceás, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To elect, choose, decide, prove, approve;* eligere, præeligere, seligere, asciscere, petere, nancisci:—Nū monna gehwylc geceósan mōt swā helle hiónþu swā heofones mærþu *now every man may choose either hell's humiliations or heaven's glories*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 9; Cri. 590. He wolde geceósan *he would choose*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 9: Salm. Kmbl. 780; Sal. 389. Swā đē leófre biþ to geceósanne *ut tibi placeat eligere*, Elen. Kmbl. 1210; El. 607. To geceósenne *to choose*, Beo. Th. 3706; B. 1851. Gif đū đa swíđran healfe gecíst *si tu dextèram elĕgĕris*, Gen. 13, 9. Eall đæt folc heom đæt gecuron *all the people approved for themselves of that plan*, St. And. 36, 14. He hyht geceóseþ *he chooseth hope*, Frag. Kmbl. 77; Leas. 40: Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 21; Crü. 88: Ps. Th. 64, 4: Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 1; Ph. 382. Đonne hine man to gewitnysse gecýsþ *when he is chosen as witness*, L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 15. Hý wīc geceósaþ *they choose a habitation*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 16; Wal. 37: 95 a; Th. 354, 36; Reim. 56: Ps. Th. 136, 7. Se geceás Maximianum to fultume his ríces *he chose Maximianus to the help of his kingdom*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17: Ex. 18, 25. Cain geceás wíc *Cain chose a dwelling*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 17; Gen. 1051: 91; Th. 115, 29; Gen. 1927: 129; Th. 164, 3; Gen. 2709: Beo. Th. 2407; B. 1201: 4930; B. 2469: 5270; B. 2638: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 34; Gū. 852: 46 b; Th. 158, 12; Gū. 907: Elen. Kmbl. 2076; El. 1039: 2330; El. 1166; Apstls. Kmbl. 38; Ap. 19: Ps. Th. 77, 67: 131, 14: Byrht. Th. 135, 5; By. 113. Gecuron hīg đa gōdan on hyra fatu *elegerunt bonos in vasa*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48: Gen. 6, 2: Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 26: Ps. Th. 105, 27. Đē wíc geceós on đissum lande *choose thee a habitation in this land*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 30; Gen. 2722: Beo. Th. 3523; B. 1759: Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 3; Fä. 47. Đeáh hī gecure būtan cræftum cyninga dysegast *though the most foolish of kings chose them without skill*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 21; Met. 15, 11. Se foresprecena wer for hine in bisceop-hāde wæs gecoren *the aforesaid man was chosen into bishophood for him*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 29: 4, 1; S. 564, 12. Đætte ealra heora dōme gecoren wǣre *ut universorum judicio probaretur*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 31. Đā Abraham gewāt Drihtne gecoren *then Abraham, the chosen of the Lord, departed*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 5; Gen. 1818: 179; Th. 215, 7; Dan. 150: 212; Th. 261, 35; Dan. 736: Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 23; Rä. 32, 10. He wiste đone lārców gecorenne *he knew the teacher chosen*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 18; Gū. 977. Witodlíce manega synt geladode, and feáwa gecorene *multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi*, Mt. Bos. 22, 14: Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 64. Torhte twelfe wǣron, Dryhtne gecorene *bright were the twelve, chosen unto the Lord*, Apstls. Kmbl. 10; Ap. 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2115; El. 1059: Cd. 83; Th. 104, 12; Gen. 1734: 176; Th. 221, 23; Dan. 92: Hy. 7, 53; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 53: Ps. Th. 131, 5: Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 19; Cri. 1224: 15 a; Th. 31, 18; Cri. 497: 12 b; Th. 21, 7; Cri. 331: 64 b; Th. 237, 21; Ph. 593: 63 b; Th. 234, 16; Ph. 541: 74 b; Th. 279, 13; Jul. 613: 66 a; Th. 243, 26; Jul. 16: 74 b; Th. 278, 29; Jul. 605: 33 a; Th. 105, 29; Gū. 30: 44 a; Th. 149, 29; Gū. 769. He hæfde cempan gecorone *he had chosen champions*, Beo. Th. 417; B. 206. Simon sacan ongon wið đa gecorenan Cristes þegnas *Simon began to strive against the chosen ministers of Christ*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 18; Jul. 299: 31 b; Th. 100, 1; Cri. 1635: Ps. Th. 104, 38: 107, 5: Hy. 9, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 42. Ic mīnum gecorenum cūđe gesette *deposui testamentum electis meis*, Ps. Th. 88, 3: 105, 5: 131, 18: Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 12; Ph. 388. [*Goth.* ga-kiusan *to test, approve: O. H. Ger.* gi-chiosan *discernere, probare, approbare, eligere.*] v. ceósan.

ge-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen [ceówan *to chew*] *To chew;* rūmināre:—Sume dweorgedwostlan geceówaþ *some chew pennyroyal*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 11. Lege dweorgedwostlan gecowene on đone nafolan *lay chewed pennyroyal on the navel*, 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 20.

ge-cēpan; *p.* -cēpte; *pp.* -cēpt *To buy;* ēmĕre:—Hī đæt rice hæfdon dióre gecēpte *they had dearly bought that kingdom*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. v. ge-cýpan.

ge-cerran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn, return:*—Ic gecyrre on mīn hūs *revertar in domum meam*, Mt. Bos. 12, 44. Gecerreþ đæt folc *commovet populum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 5. Gecerre hine *let him turn*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10. From wind gecerred *a vento motus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 24. v. cerran.

ge-cerring, e; *f. A turning, conversion;* conversio:—On gecerringce ođđe on gǣnhwyrfte *in convertendo*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 1.

ge-cíaþ *call*, Ps. Lamb. 19, 8, = ge-cígaþ, *pres. pl. of* ge-cígan.

ge-cíd, es; *m. n? Strife;* lis:—Gecíd *lis*, Rtl. 162, 28.

ge-cídan; *p.* -cídde, *pl.* -cíddon, -cídon; *pp.* -cíded, -cídd *To chide, quarrel, strive;* litigare, rixari:—Gecídon ođđe getugon ludēas bituih

litigabant Judæi adinvicem, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 52. Gif on gebeórscipe hie gecíden *if they quarrel in a feast*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 11.

ge-cígan, -cígean, -cýgan, -cēgan; *p.* -cígde, -cýgde, -cēgde; *pp.* -cíged, -cýged, -cýgd, -cēged [ge, cígan *to call*]; *v. trans. To call, name, call upon, invoke, call forth, provoke, incite;* vocare, nominare, invocare, provocare, incitare:—Ne com ic rihtwíse to gecígeanne, ac ða synnfullan *non veni vocare justos, sed peccatores*, Mt. Bos. 9, 13. Đū gecígst his naman Ysmaël *vocabis nomen ejus Ismael*, Gen. 16, 11. Him Dryhten gecýgþ *the Lord calls him*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 13; Ph. 454. Drihten gecēgde eorþan *Dominus vocavit terram*, Ps. Spl. 49, 1. Hī gecēgdon naman heora *vocaverunt nomina sua*, Ps. Spl. 48, 11. Se wæs gecíged Godwine *he was called Godwine*, Chr. 984; Erl. 130, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 4: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 31: 4, 19; S. 588, 30. Hī gewunedon to gebēdum gecígde beón *they were accustomed to be called to prayers*, 4, 23; S. 595, 41. On ðam þeódlande ðe is gecýged Élīge *in regione quæ vocatur Elge*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 1: 4, 23; S. 593, 20, 35. Seó is gecýgd Solente *quod vocatur Solvente*, 4, 16; S. 585, 2. Đū, Drihten, {eart} wynsum eallum gecýgendum ðē *tu, Domine, {es} suavis omnibus invocantibus te*, Ps. Spl. 85, 4. On dagum mīnum ic gecýge hine *in diebus meis invocabo eum*, Ps. Lamb. 114, 2. He gecýgde me *invocavit me*, Ps. Spl. 88, 26. Hine hī gecýgdon *eum provocaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 4. Ða to yrre beóþ gecígde *they shall be provoked to anger*, Ps. Th. 7, 7. Folc gecýgde naman ðīnne *populus incitavit nomen tuum*, Ps. Spl. 73, 19.

ge-cígednes, -cýgednes, -ness, e; *f. A calling;* vōcātio:—Ōþ ðone dæg his gecígednesse of middangearde *usque ad diem suæ vocātiōnis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 34. Gecígednes *vocatio, vocabulum, nomen*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 466.

ge-cígendlīc; *adj.* [cígan *to call, invoke*] *Calling, addressing;* vocativus:—Vocativus is clipigendlīc oððe gecígendlīc *vocative is calling or invoking*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 25. v. clipigendlīc.

ge-cígnes, se; *f. A calling, entreaty:*—Ofer mīnre gecígnesse ðū gesettest ealle ðīne apostolas to mīnre byrgenne *without my entreaty thou hast appointed all the apostles to be present at my burial*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 29.

ge-cind, es; *n: also*, e: *f. A kind, nature, sort;* generatio, genus, conditio:—And of fugelcinne seofen, and seofen ǣgþres gecindes *et de volatilibus caeli septena, et septena cujuslibet generationis*, Gen. 7, 3. Fram gecinde *a generatione*, Ps. Spl. T. second 9, 7. v. ge-cynd.

ge-císt *choosest*, Gen. 13, 9; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-cēosan.

ge-clāded; *part. Clothed, clad;* vestitus:—Hī gesēgon hine geclāded oððe gegerelad *vident illum vestitum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15.

ge-cléman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To smear;* linere:—Geclém ealle ða seámas mid tyrwan, *smear all the seams with tar*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 33. v. O. Engl. Homl. i. 225, 17, i-clem.

ge-cléne; *adj. Clean, pure:*—Gicléne heart innwardo *pura cordis intima*, Rtl. 163, 1.

ge-clénsian, -clénsigan, -clésnian, -clánsian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clénsian *to cleanse*] *To cleanse, purify;* mundāre, purgāre:—Gyf ðū wylt, ðū miht me geclénsian *si vis, potes me mundāre*, Mt. Bos. 8, 2: Mk. Bos. 1, 40: Elen. Kmbl. 1352; El. 678. Saul ne meahte his wambe geclénsigan *Saul could not purify his stomach*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 24; Hat. MS. 38 a, 9. Geclénsa oððe afeorma me *munda me*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 4. Ic beó geclénsod *mundābor*, 50, 9: Mt. Bos. 8, 3: Mk. Bos. 1, 40, 41: Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 29. Geclænsedra *castigātior*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 1.

ge-cléns(i)ung, e; *f. A cleansing, purifying;* purificātio:—Æfter Iudēa geclénsunge *sēcundum purificātiōnem Judæōrum*, Jn. Bos. 2, 6.

ge-clésnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* mundāre, purgāre:—Saul ne meahte his wambe geclésnian *Saul could not purify his stomach*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 196, 24; Cot. MS. Oðer dǽl sceal beón geclésnod *the other part shall be cleansed*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 29, MS. Cot. v. ge-clénsian.

ge-clānsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse:*—Geltas geclānsa, ða ðe ic gefremede *cleanse the sins which I have committed*, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 227, 39: 50, 112, 127; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 112, 127. v. geclénsian.

ge-cleofian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clifian, cleofian *to cleave, adhere*] *To cleave, adhere, stick;* adhærēre:—Geþeódde oððe gecleofede on flōre sāwle mīn *adhæsit pāvimento anima mea*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 25.

ge-clibs, -cleps, -clebs, -clysp *a clamour, outcry;* clamor:—Ne wend ðū ðē on ðæs folces geclysp *turn thou not thyself to the people's cry*, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 7. [Cf. clypian.]

ge-cliht; *part. Collectus:*—Hand gecliht [or hand-gecliht?] *manus collecta* vel *contracta, pugnus*, Som. [Cf. *Scot.* cleik *to seize as by a hook: A. R.* clahte [*p. tense*] *seized;* clech *unguis: Mod. Engl.* clutch.]

ge-clungen *dried up, shrivelled;* contractus, *pp. of* geclingan:—Hȳ beóþ cealde geclungne *they are shrivelled with cold*, Salm. Kmbl. 609; Sal. 304: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226.

ge-clūtod; *adj.* [clūt *a patch*] CLOUTED, *patched, nailed;* consutus, clavatus:—Geclūtode bytta *patched bottles* [A. V. *wine bottles old, and rent, and bound up*], Jos. 9, 5. Gesceód mid geclūdedum scōn *shod with clouted shoes*, Dial. 1, 4.

ge-clypian, -clipian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clypian, clipian *to call*] *To call, call upon, invoke;* vōcāre, invōcāre:—He his naman geclipode *invōcāvit nōmen ejus*, Gen. 12, 8. Manega synt geclypede *multi sunt vōcāti*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16. [*Still retained in* y-clept.]

ge-cnáwe; *adj. Knowing, conscious, aware, acknowledging;* cognoscens, conscius:—Se synfulla stōd feorran, gecnáwe his misdǽda *the sinful stood afar off, conscious of his misdeeds*, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 27. Se cwellere bæd forgifenysse, gecnáwe his mānes *the murderer prayed for forgiveness, acknowledging his crime*, 510, 20. We sind gecnáwe ðæt . . . *we are aware that* . . . , 378, 9. Hīg ealle wǽron ðæs gecnáwe *omnes testimonium illi dabant*, Lk. Bos. 4, 22.

ge-cnáwan; ic -cnáwe, ðū -cnáwest, -cnáwst, he -cnáweþ, -cnáwþ, *pl.* -cnáwaþ; *p.* -cneów, *pl.* -cneówon; *pp.* -cnáwen *To know, perceive, understand, recognise;* noscere, agnoscere, sentire, cognoscere:—Ne meahton [meahtan MS.] ða ðæs fugles flyht gecnáwan *they might not know the bird's flight*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 12; Cri. 654: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 46; Met. 12, 23; Beo. Th. 4101; B. 2047. Ðonne ðæt gecnáweþ flāh feónd gemāh *when the deceitful impious fiend knows that*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 17; Wal. 38. Heonon-forþ ge hyne gecnáwaþ *henceforth ye shall know him*, Jn. Bos. 14, 7. He ðæt gecneów *he knew that*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 22; Gū. 930: Mk. Bos. 14, 69. Đā he ða lāc gecneów *qui agnitis muneribus*, Gen. 38, 26. Ðæt ðū gecnáwe ðæt ðis is sōþ *that thou may know that this is true*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 27; Jul. 356. Hī hine gecneówon *cognoverunt eum*, Mk. Bos. 6, 54. Gif mīn fæder me handlaþ and me gecnáweþ *if my father handleth me and knows me*, Gen. 27, 12. Ic ðæt gecneów *I perceived that*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 1; Jul. 443. Ge māgon sōþ gecnáwan *ye may know the truth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3115; An. 1560: 3032; An. 1519: Elen. Kmbl. 1413; El. 708. Ðæt geðeóde ðe we ealle gecnáwan mægen *the language that we can all understand*, Past. Swt. 6, 8. Ic hafu gecnáwen ðæt ðū Hǽlend eart middangeardes *I have perceived that thou art the Saviour of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 1613; El. 808. Ðū miht ða sōðan gesǽlþa gecnáwan *thou mayest recognise the true goods*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 32; 80, 2.

ge-cnedan; *p.* -cnæd, *pl.* -cnǽdon; *pp.* -cneden *To mix, mingle, spread, knead;* depsere:—Gecned nū hrædlīce þrī sestras smedeman *depse nunc tres mensuras similaginis*, Gen. 18, 6. Gecned hine mid meocle *knead it with milk*, Th. An. 119, 5. Oððæt sie gecnoeden all *donec fermentaretur totum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 21. Gecneden sealf *cataplasma*, Cot. 209.

ge-cneord; *adj. Diligent, intent;* intentus, sollers:—Wæs he on willsumnesse hāligra gebēda gecneord and geornfull *ērat orātiōnum devōtiōni sollertissīme intentus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34.

ge-cneordlǽcan *to study, be diligent*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 432. v. cneordlǽcan.

ge-cneordlīc; *adj. Diligent:*—Swilce hī swuncon on wīngeardes biggencge mid gecneordlīcere teolunge *as if they had laboured in the cultivation of the vineyard with diligent tilling*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 33.

ge-cneordlīce; *adv. Diligently;* studiose:—Ða ðe woldon. woruld-wisdom gecneordlīce leornian *those who wished diligently to learn philosophy*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 27.

ge-cneordnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [cneordnys *diligence*] *Diligence, study, an invention;* diligentia, stūdium, adinventio:—Gecneordnysse *stūdium*, Greg. Dial. 2, 8. Gremedon hine on gecneordnyssum his *irritāvērunt eum in adinventiōnibus suis*, Ps. Spl. 105, 28.

ge-cneórednis, se; *f. Genealogy;* genealogia, Hpt. Gl. 552.

ge-cneów *knew, perceived*, Gen. 38, 26: Elen. Kmbl. 2278; El. 1140; *p. of* ge-cnáwan.

ge-cneówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [cneówian *to kneel*] *To bend the knee, kneel;* genuflectōre:—He on dīglum stōwum gecneówige gelōme *let him frequently kneel in secret places*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 282, 30.

ge-cnocian *to beat, pound*, Herb. 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 6, MS. B. v. ge-cnucian.

ge-cnoden *given, dedicated*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 63; Met. 1, 32. v. cnōdan.

ge-cnucian, -cnocian; *p.* ode, ede, ude; *pp.* od, ed, ud [cnucian *to beat*] *To beat, pound;* tundēre, pertundēre:—Gecnuca hȳ mid swīnenum gōre *pound it with swine dung*, Herb. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Mid gecnucedum [MS. gecnucedon] ele *ōleo tūso*, Ex. 29, 40. Genim ða wyrte gecnucude [gecnocode MS. B.] *take the herb pounded*, Herb. 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 6.

ge-cnyco, es; *n. A bond;* nexus:—Gicnyccum *nexibus*, Rtl. 59, 13; 66, 25. v. gecnyttan.

ge-cnyrdlæcan *to study.* v. cneordlæcan.

ge-cnyssan, -cnysan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed [cnyssan *to press, trouble*] *To press, trouble, strike, beat, overcome;* prēmēre, trībūlāre, pulsāre, lcēre;—Unsōþfæstne wer yfel gecnysseþ *virum injustum mala cāpient*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Gecnyssed *ictus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 55. Wurdon Rōmāne gecnysede *the Romans were overcome*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 19.

ge-cnyttan, -cnyhtan; *p.* -cnytte; *pp.* -cnytted, -cnytt, -cnyt [cnyttan *to tie*] *To tie* or *fasten to, to annex;* adnectēre, alligāre:—Gecnyttan

adnectère, Cot. 4. Bende gicnyhtest *vinculo nexius ti*, Rtl. 108, 21. Betere him ys dæt ân cwyrnstân sî to hys swyran gecnytt *expêdit ei ut suspendâtur mŏla asĭnâria in collo ejus*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Gecnyt, Mk. Bos. 9, 42: Lk. Bos. 17, 2. Gicnyht, Rtl. 109, 41; Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 44. [*Laym.* i-cnutten; *p. pl. knotted.*]

ge-cælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cool, refresh, revive;* refrigerare:—Forlętaþ me dæt ic sie gecæled ærðon ic gewite *remitte mihi ut refrigerer prius quam abeam*, Ps. Surt. 38, 14. v. cælan, calan.

ge-cope; *adj. Fit, proper;* congruus, opportūnus:—We sculon geleornian dæt we gecope tîd [MS. tiid] arędigen *we must learn to arrange a proper time*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 277, 1; Hat. MS. 51 b, 8. Hwæt him gecopust sió *what is most fit for them*, 13, 2; Swt. 77, 26; Hat. MS. 17 a, 1; Swt. 275, 18.

ge-coplice; *adv Fitly, well, readily;* apte, congrue:—Ic geó hwîlum gecoplice funde *I formerly readily invented*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9.

ge-copsende; *part.* [cops *a fetter*] *Fettered;* compędītus:—Dæt he gehêrde geomrunga gecopsendra oððe gefŏtcypstra *ut audîret gĕmĭtus compędītōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 21.

ge-coren; *pp. of* geceósan *Chosen, choice, fit, good, beloved, dear:*—Mîn gecorena *dilectus meus*, Mt. Bos. 12, 18. Done gicoren *Christum*, Rtl. 4, 36; 82, 36. Đe gecorena *Messias*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 25. Gecoren is to rîc godes *aptus est regno dei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 62. Dû gecorene *optime*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 3; 8, 15. Sanctus Iohannes eallum Godes hâlgum is gecorenra *St. John is more beloved than all God's saints*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 26. Đa gecorenistan dune *the goodliest mountain*, Deut. 3, 25.

ge-corenes, -corennes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [corenes *an election*] *An election, choice, choiceness, goodness;* electio, electus, probĭtas:—Seó gecorennys stent on Godes fôresceáwunge *the election stands in God's providence*, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 25. Ne ic on heora gecorenesse becume ælfre *non comminâbor cum electis eōrum*, Ps. Th. 140, 6. Đe gelŷfedre yldo wæron oððe on gecorenesse heora þeáwa mâran and beteran wæron *quæ vel ætâte provectæ vel probĭtāte ĕrant mōrum insignĭōres*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 33: Mk. Skt. p. 2, 1.

ge-corenlîc; *adj. Choice, elegant;* elĕgans, Cot. 74.

ge-corenlîce; *adv. Choicely, elegantly;* elĕganter, Cot. 77.

ge-corenscipe, es; *m. Election, excellence;* electio, excellentia:—Gecorenscip *electio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 11: Rtl. 2, 27. Gicorenscipe *excellentia*, Rtl. 54, 21.

ge-corônian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown:*—Dû us gecorônadest *coronasti nos*, Ps. Th. 5, 13.

ge-cosped; *part. p.* [cosp *a fetter*] *Fettered;* compędītus:—Drihten tolŷsþ gecospede oððe ða gefŏtcypstan *Dŏmĭnus soluit compędītos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8.

ge-cost; *adj.* [cost *tried*] *Tried, proved, chosen;* probātus:—Til mon, tiles and tomes meares, cûþes and gecostes *a good man has care for a good and tame horse, known and tried*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 14; Gn. Ex. 143. Heâpe gecoste *with a chosen company*, Elen. Kmbl. 538; El. 269. Swyrd ecgum gecoste *swords tried in their edges*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231. Đa đe seolfres beóþ since gecoste *qui probāta sunt argento*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Đæt sind ða gecostan cempan *these are the proved champions*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 21; Gû. 62. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-kusts; *f. trial, test: O. H. Ger.* gi-costôt *proved.*] v. gecostian.

ge-costian, -costnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [costian *to tempt*] *To tempt, try, prove;* tentāre, probāre:—He gecostaþ wildeóra worn *it tryeth the multitude of beasts*, Salm. Kmbl. 610; Sal. 304. Ne eart dû clæne gecostad *thou art not thoroughly proved*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 36; Gû. 552: 40 b; Th. 134, 13; Gû. 507. [*O. Sax.* gi-kostôn: *O. H. Ger.* gi-costôt *proved, tried.*]

ge-costnes, -ness, e; *f.* [costnes *a temptation*] *A temptation, trial, proving;* probātio:—Se wæs of dæghwamlîcre gecostnesse dæs mynstres becom to ancerlîfe *qui de monastĕrii probātiōne ad heremĭticam pervĕnĕrat vitam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 42.

ge-costnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To try;* tentare:—Gecostna me *tenta me*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 2. He wæs fram Satane gecostnod *tentabatur a Satane*, Mk. Bos. 1, 13.

ge-costung, e; *f. Tribulation, trial;* tribulatio, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

ge-cræftan; *p.* -cræfte; *pp.* -cræfted, cræft [cræftan *to build;* cræft *art*] *To contrive, build;* molīri, machinări:—Ic gecræfte, dæt se cempa ongon Waldend wundian *I contrived that the soldier did wound the Lord*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 259, 30; Jul. 290. Dæt Godes tempel wæs wundorlîce gecræft *the temple of God was wonderfully contrived*, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 29.

ge-cræftgian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [cræft I. *power, strength*] *To strengthen, make powerful;* firmare, roborare:—Đa rîcu of nânes mannes mihtum gecræftgade ne wurdon *the kingdoms were not strengthened by the powers of any man*. Ors. 2, 1: Bos. 39, 2.

ge-crâwan *to crow:*—Hona gesang ł gecrâwæ *gallus cantavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 74.

ge-crincan; *p.* -cranc, *pl.* -cruncon; *pp.* -cruncen *To yield, fall;* occumbere, ruere:—He under rande gecranc *he fell beneath his shield*, Beo. Th. 2423; B. 1209: Byrht. Th. 139, 7; By. 250: 141, 19; By. 324. v. crincan.

ge-cringan; *p.* -crang, -crong, *pl.* crungon; *pp.* crungen *To sink, fall, die;* occumbere, mori:—Heó on flet gecrong *on the ground she sank*, Beo. Th. 3141; B. 1568: 5003; B. 2505: 2679; B. 1337: Apstls. Kmbl. 120; Ap. 60: Exon. 124 b; Th. 477, 30; Ruin 32. Gârulf gecrang *Garulf fell*, Fins. Th. 63; Fin. 31: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 9; Wand 79. Stîdmôd gecrang *firm of mind he died*, Apstls. Kmbl. 144; Ap. 72. v. cringan.

ge-cristnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [cristnian *to christianize*] *To christianize, catechize;* catechĭzāre:—He done cyning gecristnade, and hine eft æfter fæce mid fulluhtbæþe aþwôgh mid his þeóde *cum rex ipse catechizātus, fonte baptism, cum sua gente abluĕrētur*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 13. Syððan he gecristnad wæs *cum catechizārētur*, 2, 14; S. 517, 27: Blickl. Homl. 211, 29: 213, 15: 215, 22. Ne môt gefullod inne mid dam gecristnedan etan *non licet baptizato cum catecumeno comedere*, Th. Lg. ii. 144, 25.

ge-crocod; *adj. Croceus, coccineus*, Hpt. Gl. 528.

gecrod, es; *n. A crowd;* turba. v. hlôþ-gecrod, lind-; creódan.

ge-cuman, -cyme; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cômon; *pp.* -cumen *To come, go;* venire, ire:—Seueriana gecom to dæra hâlgena byrgenum *Severiana came to the graves of the saints*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 27. Gecum to mînum þeówan Saulum *go to my servant Saul*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 19. Of nânum ôðrum gecumen *come from none other*, Ælfc. T. 2, 26. Æfter meh gecyme *post me venire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 24; 17, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 40; 7, 27. [*Goth.* ga-kwiman: *O. H. Ger.* ka-queman.]

ge-cundelîc; *adj. Natural;* natūrālis:—Gê wênaþ dæt gê nân gecundelîce gôd ne gesêlþa in eów selfum nabbaþ *ye think ye have no natural good or happiness within yourselves*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 16. v. ge-cyndelîc.

ge-cunnan; *p.* -cûðe *To know:*—Huu alle bispello gie gecunnas ł giecunna gie mâgon [Rush. gicunniga] *quomodo omnes parabolas cognoscetis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 13. Ic đê gecûðe ær dan đe ic đê gesceôpe *I knew thee ere I created thee*, Ælf. Test; Swt. Rdr. 70, 433. [*Goth.* ga-kunnan *to know.*]

ge-cunnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To try, enquire, experience;* probare, explorare, experiri:—Dæt hi môstan gecunnian hwylc heora swiftost hors hæfde *that they should try which of them had the swiftest horse*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42: Nar. 25, 29. Đe done wîgend aweccan dorste oððe gecunnian, hû *who dared to awake the warrior or to enquire how....* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 14; Jud. 259. Ic hæbbe gecunnad cearselda fela *I have experienced many places of sorrow*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 9; Seef. 5. v. cunnian.

gecure, gecuron *chose;* gecoren *chosen.* v. geceosan.

ge-cûþ, *known.* v. gecunnan.

ge-cwæþ, đû -cwæde, *pl.* -cwædon *Said, spoke, pronounced*, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 10; Dan. 561: Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664: Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 16; *p.* of ge-cweðan.

ge-cweccan:—Gecwecton đegnas his ða croppas *vellebant discipuli ejus spicas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 1.

ge-cwed, -cwid, -cwyde *a word, command.* v. cwide.

ge-cweden *spoken, called, ordained*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3: L. Ath. v. § 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 32; *pp. of* ge-cweðan.

ge-cwednis, se; *f. Vocabulum, nomen*, Hpt. Gl. 441.

ge-cwed-ræden, ne; *f. An agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 23.

ge-cwellan *to kill:*—Ða suno gecuoellas hia *filii morte adficient eos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 12. Dætte hia woere gecuelledo *ut interficerentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-quelit *cruciatus.*]

ge-cwelman *to destroy.* v. ge-cwylman.

ge-cwelmbêran *to be tortured;* extorqueri, cruciari, Hpt. Gl. 470.

ge-cwêman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwêman *to please*] *To please, satisfy, propitiate;* plăcēre, satisfăcēre:—He ne mihte đâm folcum mid gifum gecwêman *he had not power to satisfy the people with rewards*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 45. Pilatus wolde đam folce gecwêmam *Pilātus vŏlens pŏpŭlo satisfăcĕre*, Mk. Bos. 15, 15. Gif dû godum ussum gecwêmest *if thou wilt propitiate our gods*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 27; Jul. 169. Đe him dædum gecwêmde *who pleased him by deeds*, 46 b; Th. 159, 6; Gû 922. Sume gecwêmdon englum *some have given pleasure to angels*, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 12. God, dû đe mid hreównisse gicuoemes ł gicómed biþ *Deus qui pœnitentia placaris*, Rtl. 8, 33. [*Laym.* i-quemen *to please.*]

ge-cwêmdun *pleased*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 14; Cri. 918, = ge-cwêmdon; *p. pl. of* gecwêman.

ge-cwême; *adj.* [cwême *pleasant, pleasing*] *Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit;* jŏcundus, grātus, plăcĭtus, complăcĭtus, acceptus:—Noe wæs Gode gecwême and gife ætfôran him gemêtte *Noe invênit grātiam coram Domĭno*, Gen. 6, 8. Seó wæs Criste gecwême *she was acceptable to Christ*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 2; Jul. 259: Elen. Kmbl. 2097; El. 1050. Gecwême sŷ him spræc mîn *jŏcundum sit ei elŏquium meum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 35. Forðam hyt wæs swâ gecwême beforan đê *quoniam sic fuit plăcĭtum ante te*, Mt. Bos. 11, 26: Jn. Bos. 8, 29. Đær is brâde land in heofonrîce Criste gecwêmra *there is a spacious land in heaven's kingdom of the grateful to Christ*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 5; Sat. 217. Gecwêmre *complăcĭtior*, Ps. Spl. 76, 7. Swâ him gecwêmast

wæs *as was most pleasing to him*, H. R. 103, 6. [*Laym*, *A. R.* i-queme *pleasing*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* biquāme: *Ger.* bequem.]

ge-cwêmedlīc; *adj. Well pleased;* beneplăcĭtus:—Gecwêmedlīc is Drihtne *beneplăcĭtum est Dŏmĭno*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 11. Ne ne on glywcum weres gecwêmedlīce oððe welgecwême biþ him *nec in tibiis viri beneplăcĭtum ĕrit ei*, 146, 10. v. ge-cwêmlīc.

ge-cwêmednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Satisfaction, pleasure, contentment;* beneplăcĭtum:—Gode to gecwêmednesse *to the pleasure of God*, L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 376, 38. Gode to gecwemednysse *to God's contentment*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 10. v. ge-cwêmnes.

ge-cwêming, e; *f. A pleasing;* beneplăcĭtum:—On gecwêminge ðīnre *in beneplăcĭto tuo*, Ps. Spl. 88, 17.

ge-cwêmlīc; *adj. Agreeable, well pleased;* placitus, placatus, complacatus, congruus, beneplăcĭtus:—Gecwêmlīc *congruus*, R. Ben. interl. 43. Gecwêmlīc is Drihtne on his folce *beneplăcĭtum est Dŏmĭno pŏpŭlo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 4. In tīde gicuoemlīcum *in tempore placito*, Rtl. 19, 7; 18, 29. Gicuoemlīce *placatus*, 43, 17; 35, 43. Gicuoemlīc *complacatus*, 69, 11. Gicuæmlīc *supplex*, 166, 5.

ge-cwêmlīce; *adv. Agreeably, acceptably*:—Hū fela wītegan under ðære ǽ Gode gecwêmlīce drohtnodon *how many prophets under the old law passed their life acceptably to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 33; 576, 4.

ge-cwêmnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A pleasing, satisfaction, appeasing;* plăcātio, beneplăcĭtum:—He ne selþ Gode gecwêmnesse his *non dăbit Deo plăcātiōnem suam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 8. On gecwêmnesse folces ðīnes *in beneplăcĭto pŏpŭli tui*, 105, 4. Tīma gecwêmnysse *tempus beneplăcĭti*, Ps. Spl. 68, 16. Martha wæs geornful ðæt heó ðon Hǽlende to gecwêmnesse ðegnode *Martha was desirous to minister to the Saviour to his satisfaction*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 29. Gicuoemnise hæbbendo *sufficentiam habentes*, Rtl. 13, 15.

ge-cwêmsum; *adj. Illibatus*, Hpt. Gl. 520.

ge-cweðan; he -cweðeþ, -cwyþ; *p.* ic, he -cwæþ, ðū -cwǽde, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To say, speak, call, pronounce, agree, resolve, order;* dicĕre, lŏqui, profāri, pronunciāre, pangĕre, stătuĕre:—Se nǽfre nǽnig word gecweðan mihte *qui ne ūnum quidem sermōnum unquam profāri pŏtĕrat*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 43. He ðæt word gecwæþ *he spake the word*, Elen. Kmbl. 687; El. 344: 878; El. 440: Andr. Kmbl. 1791; An. 898: 2600; An. 1301. Ðe Drihten wiþ eów gecwæþ *quod pĕpĭgit vobiscum Dŏminus*, Deut. 9, 9. Hī ǽfre ǽlcne Deniscne cyng ūtlah of Engla lande gecwǽdon *they pronounced every Danish king an outlaw from England for ever*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 34. On ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Creacan ford *in the place which is called Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3: H. R. 105, 9. Ece Drihten gecwyþ *the Lord eternal shall speak*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 9; Sat. 627. Ðū gecwǽde ðæt ðū ne alǽte dōm gedreósan *thou saidst that thou wouldst not let thy greatness sink*, Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664. Swā seó stefn gecwæþ *thus spake the voice*, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 10; Dan. 561: 203; Th. 252, 22; Dan. 582. Iulianus se cāsere gecwæþ to gefeohte *the emperor Julian gave order for a battle*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 4. Swā hit gecweden wæs *as it was agreed*, L. Ath. v. § 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 32: L. A. G. prm; Th. i. 152, 4. Ða deófolgildan gecwǽdon ðæt hī woldon ðone apostol to heora hǽðenscipe geneádian *the idolaters agreed to force the apostle to their idolatry*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 24; H. R. 101, 20. [*Laym.* i-queðen: *Goth.* ga-kwithan *to agree: O. Sax.* gi-quedan *to speak, declare: O. H. Ger.* gi-quedan *dicere.*]

ge-cwician, -cwycian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [cwician *to quicken*] *To quicken, create;* vivificāre, creāre:—Dō me æfter ðīnum wordum wel gecwician *vivifica me secundum verbum tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 25. Heortan clǽne gecwica in me God *cor mundum crea in me Deus*, Ps. Surt. 50, 12. Ðæt ðū me on rihtes rǽd gecwycige *in æquĭtāte tua vivĭfica me*, Ps. Th. 118, 40. He bebeád and gecwicode synd *ipse mandāvit et creāta sunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 9: 101, 19. Hī bīþ gecwicude *creābuntur*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 31. [*Goth.* ga-kwiujan *to quicken, make alive: O. H. Ger.* ki-chuuichan.]

ge-cwide, v. cwide, p. 180, col. 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ka-qhuit, ke-chuiti, *f. sententia.*]

ge-cwid-rǽdden, -cwid-rǽden, -cwyd-rǽden, -cwed-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. An agreement, a contract, statute, conspiration;* ratio, pactorum, conventio, conspiratio:—He oferbræc heora gecwidrǽdenne *he broke through their agreement*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 57, 40. Gewordenre gecwydrǽdene *conventione facta*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1. Gecwidrædden *conspiratio*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 87: Wrt. Voc. 34, 19. Ðæt wæs seó gecwydrǽden *that was the agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 26.

ge-cwis *a conspiracy, consent;* conspiratio, Cot. 46: Hpt. Gl. 519. [*Goth.* ga-kwiss *consent.*]

ge-cwyd-rǽden *agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 21, 26: Mt. Bos. 20, 2. v. ge-cwidrǽden.

ge-cwylman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwelman, cwylman *to torment*] *To afflict, torment, punish, destroy, kill;* pūnīre, trucidāre, mortificāre:—Nā ðæt ān me, ac eác swylce mīne geferan mid ānum slege he mæg gecwylman *non sōlum me, sed etiam meos sŏcios ūno ictu pŏtĕrat mortificāre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 33. Ðæt hī gecwylmen rihte heortan *ut trucĭdent rectos corde*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 15. Ðæt he byþ gecwylmed *ut pūnĭātur*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 13. Mid ormǽtre angsumnysse gecwylmed *afflicted with excessive pain*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 6.

ge-cwylmful; *adj. Pernicious;* perniciosus, Hpt. Gl. 428.

ge-cwyþ *speaks*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 9; Sat. 627; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-cweðan.

ge-cȳgan *to call, call upon, invoke, provoke, incite*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 13; Ph. 454: Ps. Spl. 73, 19: 77, 64: 85, 4. v. ge-cigan.

ge-cygd *strife, contention, debate;* jurgium, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 26. v. gecīd.

ge-cȳgednes, -ness, e; *f. A calling;* vŏcātio:—On ðam dæge ðe geneálǽhte hyra gecȳgednesse of ðyssum līfe *imminente die suæ vŏcātiōnis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 31. v. ge-cīgednes.

ge-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Nature;* natura:—Ðæt is of untrumnisse ðæs gecynnes *ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15.

ge-cynd, ge-cind, *acc.* ge-cynd, ge-cynde; *f. also* ge-cynd, ge-cynde, *nom. acc; gen.* -cyndes; *dat.* -cynde; *pl. nom. acc.* -cyndu, -cyndo, -cynd; *gen.* -cynda; *dat.* -cyndum; *n.* I. *nature, kind, manner, condition, gender;* natura, indoles, ingenium, proprietas, modus, qualitas, conditio, genus:—For his āgenre gecynde *from its own nature*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 7. On swīðe lytlon hæfþ seó gecynd genōg *with very little nature has enough*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Is sió þridde gecynd betere *the third nature is better*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 373; Met. 20, 187. On ða beteran gecynd *into the better nature*, Andr. Kmbl. 1176; An. 588. Hū his gecynde biþ *what its nature* [*sex*] *is*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 8; Ph. 356. Wæstma gecyndu *kinds of fruits*, 33 a; Th. 104, 30; Gū. 15. Cristes gecyndo *the natures of Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 819; Sal. 409. On feówer gecynd *in four kinds*, 996; Sal. 499. Æfter gecynde *de genere*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 27. II. *generation, nakedness;* generatio, natales, partes, genitales, verenda:—Ðurh clǽne gecynd *by pure generation*, Hy. 9, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 11: 9, 52; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 52. Beheledon heora fæderes gecynd *operuerunt verenda patris sui*, Gen. 9, 23. III. *offspring;* proles:—Hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ *prolem reddunt*, Nar. 35, 26. [Cf. *O. Sax.* kind: *O. H. Ger.* kint: *Ger.* kind.]

ge-cynd-bōc, e; *f. Genesis*:—Seó bōc ys gehāten Genesis ðæt ys gecyndbōc *the book is called Genesis, that is the book of generation*, Thw. Hept. p. 2, 33.

ge-cynde; *adj.* [cynde *natural*] *Natural, innate, inborn, genial;* natūrālis, innātus, ingĕnĭtus, ingĕnuus:—Gif se weorþscipe ðam wēlan gecynde wǽre *if dignity were natural to wealth*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 25. Swā him gecynde wæs *as was natural to him*, Beo. Th. 5386; B. 2690: Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 12. Gecynde riht *jus naturāle*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 90; Wrt. Voc. 20, 31. Gefrægn ic hebrēos in Hierusalem cyningdōm habban, swā him gecynde wæs *I have heard that the Hebrews had kingly sway in Jerusalem, as was natural to them*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 8; Dan. 3. Þurh gecyndne cræft *through natural virtue*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 9; Edg. 35. Cēne men gecynde rīce *bold men* [*have*] *inborn sway*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 3; Gn. Ex. 59. Hæfdan him gecynde cyningas twegen *they had two kings of their own race*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 11; Met. 1, 6.

ge-cyndelīc; *adj.* [cyndelīc *natural*] *Natural, according to nature;* natūrālis:—Hit is gecyndelīc ðæt ealle corþlīce līchaman beóþ fulran on weaxendum mōnan, ðonne on wanigendum *it is natural that all earthly bodies are fuller at the increasing moon than at the waning*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 11; Lchdm. iii. 268, 7. Gecyndelīce dohtor *filia natūrālis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 21. Gecyndelīces gōdes *of natural good*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4. Hī nān gecyndelīc gōd on him selfum nabbaþ *they have no natural good in themselves*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 30: 27, 4; Fox 100, 18. Ne forlēton hī nō ðæt gecyndelīce gōd *they would not lose the natural good*, 27, 3; Fox 100, 6.

ge-cyndelīce; *adv. Naturally;* natūrālĭter:—Ealle gesceafta gecyndelīce fundiaþ to cumanne to gōde *all creatures naturally desire to come to good*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 15.

gecyndе-sprǽc, e; *f. A natural speech, an idiom;* proprietas linguæ, idioma, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 41.

ge-cynd-lim, es; *n. A birth-limb, womb;* vulva:—Gecyndlim ontȳnende *vulvam aperiens*, Lk. Bos. 2, 23: Hpt. Gl. 441.

ge-cyndnys, -nyss, e; *f. A nation;* nātio:—Gecyndnys bearna dīnra ic ascunode *nātiōnem filiōrum tuōrum reprobāvi*, Ps. Spl. 72, 15.

ge-cȳpan, -cēpan; *p.* -cȳpte; *pp.* -cȳpt [cȳpan *to sell*] *To buy, purchase;* ĕmĕre:—Wyrsan wīgfrecan gecȳpan *to buy a worse warrior*, Beo. Th. 4986; B. 2496. Ðæt ic ðē gecȳpte *which I bought for thee*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 11; Cri. 1472.

ge-cȳpe; *adj. For sale*:—Ðǽr wǽron gecȳpe hryðeru *there were oxen for sale*, Homl. Th. i. 402, 17.

ge-cypsed; *part. p. Fettered;* compĕdītus:—Ingā on gesyhþe ðīne geómrunga gecypsedra *introeat in conspectu tuo gĕmĭtus compĕdītōrum*, Ps. Spl. 78, 11. Driht tolȳseþ gecypsede *Dŏminus solvit compĕdītos*, Ps. Spl. 145, 6.

ge-cyrnlad; *adj. Having kernels*:—Gecyrnlade appla *pomegranates*, Hpt. Gl. 496.

ge-cyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to turn, convert*; vertere, convertere:—We sceolan ða wundor gecyrran on sōðfæstnesse geleáfan *we must apply those wonders to the belief in the truth*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 10. Ic gecyrre feónd mīnne *converto inimicum meum*, Ps. Spl. 9, 3. Manega israhela bearna he gecyrþ to drihtne *multos filiorum israel convertet ad dominum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 16. Gif hē ðæt Cristene folc mid lufan ne mehton gecyrron *if they could not by love convert Christian people*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 22. Ðīne heortan to rǽde gecyr *turn thy heart to counsel*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 27: Ps. Th. 114, 7; 84, 5. Heora līf he hæfþ to gefeán gecyrred *their life he hath turned to joy*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 24; 57, 30; 59, 13. II. *to turn* [*one's self*], *go, return*; verti, reverti, ire:—Ic wille ðæt he libbe and to Gode gecyrran *I will that he live and turn to God*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 34; 101, 15. Gecyrraþ to me ðonne gecyrre ic to eów. He ðonne gecyrde to us *turn to me then will I turn to you. He turned to us then*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 1. Ðū ne gecyr from ðīnre ðeówene *turn not from thy servant*, 89, 12: Ps. Th 58, 14: Andr. Kmbl. 2158; An. 1080. Hī symle sculon ðone ylcan ryne eft gecyrran *they ever must go again the same course*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 74; Met. 11, 37. Ðā gecyrdon ða twā and hund-scofontig *reversi sunt septuaginta duo*, Lk. Bos. 10, 17. Hwænne he sỹ fram gyftum gecyrred *quando revertatur a nuptis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 36.

ge-cyrred-nes, -ness, e; *f. A turning, conversion*:—Æfter his gecyrrednysse, Gregorius þēnode þearfum *after his conversion Gregory ministered to the poor*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 35. v. acyrrednes.

ge-cyrring, e; *f. Converting, changing*; conversio, C. R. Ben. 62: Ps. Spl. T. 9, 3.

ge-cyspyd *fettered*, Ps. Spl. 78, 11. v. cyspan.

ge-cyssan; *p.* -cyste; *pp.* -cyssed [cyssan *to kiss*] *To kiss*; oscŭlāri:—Gecyste cyning þegn betstan *the king kissed the best of thanes*, Beo. Th. 3744; B. 1870. Gecyste foet his *osculabatur pedes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38.

ge-cȳð, -cȳðð, e; *f. A country, native country*; patria, natale solum:—On hiora āgenre gecȳþþe *in their own country*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 1. v. cȳð.

ge-cȳðan; *p.* -cȳðde, -cȳdde; *pp.* -cȳðed, -cȳd. I. *to make known, tell, relate, proclaim, announce, inform*; nuntiare, annuntiare, referre, effari, monere:—Ða andsware gecȳðan *to make known the answer*, Beo. Th. 714; B. 354: 4638; B. 2324: Ps. Spl. 101, 24. Gecȳð *make known*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 4; Gū. 1155. Sōþ gecȳðan *to tell the truth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1173; El. 588. Se ðæt orleg-weorc ðam ebriscan eorle gecȳðde *who announced that fatal work to the Hebrew leader*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 4; Gen. 2021: Andr. Kmbl. 1568; An. 785: 1718; An. 861. Swā hie gecȳðde wǽron *as they were informed*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 9; Dan. 433. Him wæs gecȳðed *nuntiatum est illi*, Lk. Bos. 8, 20. Ða wearþ hit Constantine gecȳd *it was told to Constantine*, H. R. 3, 11. II. *to declare, reveal, manifest, shew, perform, confirm, testify, prove*; declarare, revelare, edocere, manifestare, monstrare, perhibere, testari, probare:—Ðæt wille ic gecȳðan, ðæt ða rīcu of nānes mannes mihtum swā gecræftgade ne wurdon *that will I declare, that the kingdoms were not strengthened by the powers of man*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 1. God wolde gecȳðan hwylcre geearnunge se hālga wer wǽre *Deus qualis meriti vir fuerit demonstrare voluit*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 8; H. R. 15, 31. Se inlīca dēma mannum gecȳdde *internus arbiter edocuit*, 3, 15; S. 541, 19. He gecȳðeþ ðē wisdōmes gife *he will shew thee the gift of wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 187; El. 595. Swā ðū hyldo wið me gecȳðdest *as thou hast manifested grace to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 780; An. 390. Ðæt ðīne leóde gecȳddon *that thy people shewed*, Salm. Kmbl. 654; Sal. 326. Wundor wæs gecȳðed *the miracle was manifested*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 6; Dan. 653: 212; Th. 263, 11; Dan. 760. Gecȳðan mid āþe *to prove* or *declare on oath*, L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 7: 17; Th. i. 114, 2: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 5. Tree of wæstm his gecȳðed biþ *arbor fructu suo cognoscitur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. III. *to make celebrated, renowned, famed*; notum facere, inclytum reddere:—Cyniug cystum gecȳðed *the king for virtues famed*, Beo. Th. 1850; B. 923: 530; B. 262: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 3; Gū. 553. [*O. Sax.* gi-kūðian: *O. H. Ger.* ga-chundan.] v. cȳðan, cūð.

ge-cȳðelīc; *adj. Manifest, made known*; manifestatus, Alb. resp. 10. v. cȳðlīc.

ge-cȳðig; *adj. Knowing, cognizant*:—Gicȳðig *cognitor*, Rtl. 41, 23. [Cf. *Ger.* kundig *acquainted with.*]

ge-cȳðnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Testimony, testament, manifestation*; testimonium, testamentum:—Manega sǽdon leáse gecȳðnysse *multi testimonium falsum dicebant*, Mk. Bos. 14, 56. Ðes calic is niwe gecȳðnes on mīnum blōde *hic est calix novum testamentum in sanguine meo*, Lk. Bos. 22, 20: Ps. Spl. 49, 6, 17. Drihten, ðīne gecȳðnessa sindon swīðe geleáflice *Lord, thy testimonies are very faithful*, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 14. Seó ealde gecȳðnis *the Old Testament*, Thw. Hept. p. 2, 14. Nū neálǽceþ ægðer ge ðīn onwrigennes ge uncer gecȳðnes *now approaches both the discovery of thee* [*as false*] *and the manifestation of us two* [*as true*], Blickl. Homl. 187, 23. v. cȳðnes.

ged, gedd, es; *n. A song, proverb, poem*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 10; Met. 2, 5. Gedd *proverbium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 6; 16, 25. v. gid.

ge-dæftan; *p.* -dæfte; *pp.* dæft *To put in order, make ready, prepare*:—Ða ðe mid ðām [treowum] Cristes weig gedæfton *those who with the* [*trees*] *prepared Christ's way*, Homl. Th. i. 212, 34. He eów betǽcþ mycele healle gedæfte *ipse vobis ostendet cenaculum magnum stratum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 12: Mk. Bos. 14, 15. v. dæftan.

ge-dæfte; *adj. Mild, gentle, meek*:—Ðīn cyning cymþ to ðē, gedæfte *rex tuus venit tibi, mansuetus*, Mt. Bos. 21, 5. [Cf. *Orm.* daffte *humble, quiet.*] The later sense of 'daft' *foolish, stupid*, may be compared with the slang sense of 'soft.'

ge-dæftlīce, -dæftelīce, -deftlīce; *adv. Fitly, seasonably*; opportūne, commŏde:—Ic ðē beóde ðæt ðū stande on ðissum wordum, and hie lǽre ægðer ge gedæftlīce ge ungedæftlīce *I charge thee to abide by these words, and teach them both seasonably and unseasonably*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 96, 15; Hat. MS. 20 a, 21. Gedæftelīce *seasonably*, 15, 6; Swt. 96, 17; Hat. MS. 20 a, 22.

ge-dǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To divide, part, impart, separate, distribute, share, partake*:—Seoððan se līchoma and se gāst gedǽlde beóþ *after the body and the spirit shall be separated*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Ic gedǽle bā Sicimam et convallem, ða ǽr samod wǽron *dividam Sichimam et convallem*, Ps. Th. 59. 5. Hine gedǽlaþ *dividet eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 51. He sceole wiþ ðæm līchomon hine gedǽlon *he must separate himself from the body*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 21. He hine wiþ ðas world gedǽleþ *he separates himself from the world*, 125, 11; 21, 26: Exon. 10 b; Th. 102, 6; Cri. 1668: Beo. Th. 4836; B. 2422: Exon. Th. 115, 32; Gū. 198. Ne mæg mīn līchoma wiþ deáþ ge-dǽlan *my body cannot separate* [*itself*] *from* [i. e. *avoid*] *death*, Exon. Th. 124, 25; Gū. 343; 146, 19; Gū. 712. Gedaelde woeron ī todǽldon woedo mīno *partiti sunt vestimenta mea*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Gif he ǽr nele ðone sēlestan dǽl Gode gedǽlan *if he will not before give the best part to God*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 7. Ðæt we gedǽlan ðonne teóþan dǽl *that we distribute the tenth part*, 39, 19. Gedǽled ðearfendum mannum *given to the poor*, 69, 8; 75, 23; Beo. Th. 143; B. 71: Exon. Th. 371, 19; Seel. 78: Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Sceolde he worc ðæs gewinnes gedǽlan *he should get pain on account of that struggle*, Cd. Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296. [*Goth.* ga-dailjan: *O. Sax.* gi-dēlian: *O. H. Ger.* ki-tellan *to divide, impart, distribute.*]

ge-dǽledlīce; *adv. Apart, separately*: separatim, Cot. 201.

ge-dæman *to obstruct, dam*; obstruere, Serm. Creat.

ge-dærsted; *part.* [dærst *leaven*] *Leavened, fermented*; fermentatus:—Gedærsted is all *fermentatum est totum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 33. Oþ-ðæt sió gedærsted oððe gecnoeden all *donec fermentaretur totum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 21.

ge-dafen; *part.* [dafen *becoming*] *Becoming, fit, suitable*; dēcens, congruus, convĕniens:—Gif ðē gedafen þince *if it seem becoming to thee*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 32; Jul. 87. This points to a verb 'ge-dafan,' corresponding to the Gothic 'gadaban;' *convenire, decere.* [Cf. gedafenian.]

ge-dafenian, -dafnian, -dæfnia; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be becoming* or *fit, to behove*; decere, convĕnire: chiefly used impersonally, *it behoves, it is becoming* or *fit, ought*; dēcet, oportet:—Ic axige hwæðer hit mihte gedafnian Abrahame *I will ask whether it was becoming to Abraham*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 47. Lāreówum gedafenaþ ðæt hī mid wīsdōmes sealte geleáffulra manna mōd sylton *it befits teachers that they salt the minds of believing men with the salt of wisdom*, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 16: L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 32. Me gedæfnaþ *me oportet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 4. Ðē gedæfneþ *te oportet*, 3, 7. Ðē gedafenaþ *te dēcet*, Ps. Th. 64, 1: 92, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 633; An. 317. Me gedafenaþ ðōrum ceastrum Godes rīce bodian *aliis civitātibus oportet me evangelizāre regnum Dei*, Lk. Bos. 4, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 21. Gedafenode *dēcuit*, 33; Som. 37, 21: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 11. Hit gedafnode ðæt se Ælmihtiga ǽrest ðæt hwīlendlīce leóht geworhte *it was becoming that the Almighty first created the temporary light*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 4: 21, 39. Gedæfnad is ūs *decet nos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 15.

ge-dafenigendlīce; *adv. Consequently*; consequenter, Scint. 11.

ge-dafenlīc, -dæfenlīc; *adj.* [ge-dafen *becoming*] *Becoming, fit, decent, convenient, agreeable*; dēcens, congruus, convĕniens, hăbilis:—Ðæt is gedafenlīc ðæt ðū Dryhtnes word on hyge healde *it is fit that thou shouldst keep in mind the word of the Lord*, Elen. Kmbl. 2333; El. 1168: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 42; Met. 31, 21: Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 43. Hit gedafenlīc is ðæt his reáf ne beó hōrig *it is becoming that his vestment be not dirty*, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 20. Gedafenlic þeódnes [MS. seodnys] *hābilis conjunctio*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 118; Wrt. Voc. 54, 60. Us dæg endebyrdnysse mid gedafenlīcre cymþ *nōbis dies ordīne congruo vēnit*, Hymn. Surt. 38, 3. Nis nā gedafenlīc ðæt ðes man āna beó *it is not fitting that this man be alone*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 17. Uæs gedæfenlīc [gidæfendlic, Rush.] *oportebat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 4.

ge-dafenlīce; *adv. Fitly, properly, justly*; dĕcenter, convenienter,

juste:—God gewræc swíðe gedafenlíce on ðam árleásan men his árleáse geþoht *God very justly avenged his wicked thought on this wicked man*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 33.

ge-dafenlícnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Decency, convenience, an opportunity;* dēcentia, convēnientia, opportūnitas:—Eton mid gedafenlícnysse *juxta convēnientiam comēdāmus*, Bd. Whelc. 228, 43. On gedafenlícnessum *in opportūnitātibus*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10: second 9, 1.

ge-dafíc; *adj. Convenient, fitting;* conveniens, congruus, Hpt. Gl. 415.

ge-dafnlendlíc; *adj. Suitable*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 497.

ge-dǽl, es; *n. A division, separation, parting, distribution;* dīvīsio, sepărātio, divortium, distrībūtio:—Ðē is gedǽl witod líces and sáwle *a separation of body and soul is decreed to thee*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 19; Gen. 930: Beo. Th. 6128; B. 3068. Ic uncres gedǽles onbád earfoþlíce *I awaited our parting in sorrow*, Soul Kmbl. 74; Seel. 37: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37. Se hæfde heortan unhneáweste hringa gedǽles *he had the most liberal heart in the distribution of rings*, Scōp Th. 148; Wíd. 73. Æfter ðæs líchoman gedǽle and ðære sáwle *after the separation of the body and soul*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 12. Ðū ondrǽtst ðē on ðam gedǽle *thou fearest to distribute*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 25. Se todǽlde sē reáde on gedǽl *qui dīvīsit mare rubrum in dīvīsiōnes*, Ps. Spl. 135, 13. [Cf. *O. Eng. Homl.* elmes i dal *almsgiving.*] DER. deáþ-, ealdor-, feorh-, fríþ-, gást-, híw-, líf-, nýd-, sáwel-, ðeóden-, woruld-gedǽl.

ge-dǽl-land, -dæl-land, es; *n. Partible land, land belonging to several proprietors;* sepărābilis terra:—Gif ceorlas gærstún hæbben gemǽnne, oððe gedǽlland to týnanne *if churls have a common meadow or partible land to fence*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 6. v. note. Híd gedǽllandes, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 6, 11.

geddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sing;* cantare:—Ðā ongan he geddian *then began he to sing*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, note 25. Se scōp geddode *the poet sang*, 35, 5; Fox 166, 8. v. giddian.

geddung, giddung, e; *f. A similitude, parable, riddle;* similitudo, parabola:—In geddungum *in parabolis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 10. Geddung ł onlícnis *similitudo*, 13, 6. v. gidding.

ge-deágod *dyed, coloured.* DER. twi-gedeágod. v. deágian.

ge-deápian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To deepen, become deep* [?]:—Gideðpadon nióluisso *preruperunt abyssi*, Rtl. 81, 24. [Cf. *Goth.* gadiupjan *to deepen, dig deeply.*]

ge-dēáðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To kill;* mortificare:—Gedeáða ðū *mortifica*, Rtl. 48, 14. v. ge-dēðan.

ge-decan; *imp.* -dec. [deccan *to cover*] *To cover;* tĕgĕre:—Gedec ínne clāþ ðǽr mid *cover a cloth therewith*, Herb. 78, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 3. Gedeced mid wyrtum *covered with spices*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 35. v. Leo 607, 39. v. ge-þeccan.

GE-DĒFE, -doefe; *comp.* -ra; *superl.* -est, -ust; *adj. Becoming, fit, proper, seemly, convenient, agreeable, decent, quiet, mild, meek, gentle, kind, benevolent;* congruus, convēniens, dēcens, opportūnus, hŏnestus, quiētus, mansuētus, bĕnignus:—Swá hit gedēfe wæs *as it was fit*, Beo. Th. 3345; B. 1670: Ps. Th. 60, 6: 117, 13. Ne bið ðæt gedēfe deáþ *that is not a seemly death*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 26; Gn. Ex. 117. Beóþ gē gedoefe *estote vos perfecta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 48. Noe wæs dōmfæst and gedēfe *Noah was just and meek*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 2; Gen. 1287: Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 34; Gū. 551: Beo. Th. 2458; B. 1227. Gedēfe is ðīn milde mōd *bĕnigna est misĕrĭcordia tua*, Ps. Th. 68, 16. Gedēfe sacerd *sacerdos quietus*, Nar. 37, 25. Eart ðū on lifigendra lande se gedēfa dǽl *tu es portio mea in terra viventium*, 141, 5. On tíde gedēfre *in tempŏre opportūno*, Ps. Spl. C. 144, 16: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 3. Þurh gedēfne dōm *with fitting judgment*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 26; Gū. 582: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4. Dō gedēfe mid me Drihten, tācen *fac mecum, Dŏmine, signum in bŏno*, Ps. Th. 85, 16. Ða synd líðe and gedēfe *they are meek and gentle*, Homl. Th. i. 550, 20. Sýn hí adilgad of gedēfra eác ðæra lifigendra leófra bócum *deleantur de libro vīventium*, Ps. Th. 68, 29. Wuna mid us ðæt ðū us gedēfra gedō *stop with us to improve us*, St. And. 24, 8. Deórust and gedēfust *dearest and fittest*, 102, 16. Ealra dēmena ðam gedēfestan *to the most benevolent of all judges*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 4; Sch. 58. [*Goth.* ga-dōbs *fitting.*] DER. lēr-gedēfe.

ge-dēfe; *adv. Becomingly, decently;* dēcenter:—Ic eom on ðīnum dōmum gedēfe glæd *jūdĭcia tua jūcunda*, Ps. Th. 118, 39: 124, 4.

ge-dēfelíc; *adj. Fit, becoming, decent, honest;* honestus:—Ðǽr syndon gedēfelíce menn *sunt ibi homines honesti*, Nar. 37, 32.

ge-dēfelíce; *adv. Becomingly, fitly, decently, properly;* dēcenter, opportūne:—Sóna ðæs ðe gehálgod wæs, ða dyde mon his líchoman in, and on ðære cyricean norþportice gedēfelíce wæs bebyriged *mox vēro ut dedĭcāta est, intro inlātum, et in portĭcu illius aquilōnālis dēcenter sepultum est*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 34. He symle gedēfelíce æftercwæþ *he always repeated [them] properly*, 5, 2; S. 615, 15.

ge-defen; *part. Fit, proper, due;* dēbĭtus:—Gedefen *dēbĭtus*, Cot. 61: Th. An. 101, 10. To forþspównesse gedefenre heánesse *ad profectum dēbĭti culmĭnis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 17. v. gedafen.

ge-defenlíc; *adj. Fit, proper, due;* dēbĭtus:—Mid gedefenlícre ege *dēbĭto cum tĭmōre*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 28. v. gedafenlíc.

ge-dēfnes, -ness, e; *f. Quietness, mildness, gentleness;* mansuētūdo:—Oferbecymþ gedēfnes *supervēnit mansuētūdo*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 10.

ge-deftlíce; *adv. Fitly, moderately;* dēcenter:—Gif ðū wile hál beón, drinc ðē gedeftlíce *if thou wilt be healthy, drink in moderation*, Prov. Kmbl. 61. v. ge-dæftlíce.

ge-dēgan, ge-dēgean *to pass through, escape;* pertransīre:—Oft ūre sáwl swýðe frécne hlimman gedégde hlúðes wæteres; wéne ic forðon ðæt heó wel mǽge ðæt swýðre mægen sáwel usser wæteres wénan ðæs wel gedēgean *torrentem pertransivit anima nostra; forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Th. 123, 4. Gif he wille sylf Godes dōmas gedēgan *if he himself wish to be uncondemned*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 12. v. gedígan.

ge-dēgled *hidden;* absconditus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 2. v. ge-díglian.

ge-delf, es; *n. A delving, the act of digging, a trench;* fossio, fossa:—Mid gedelfe *by digging*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 12. He lēt delfon an mycel gedelf *he had a great trench dug*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 58, 5.

ge-delfan; *p.* -dealf, *pl.* -dulfon; *pp.* dolfen *To dig, delve;* fodere, effodere:—Wæs ðǽr sum hláw done men gedulfon *there was a mound which men had dug*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 6. Ðē wearþ helle seáþ niðer gedolfen *the pit of hell was dug beneath for thee*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 30; Jul. 423.

ge-dēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deem, judge, determine, ordain, decree, doom, condemn;* jūdĭcāre, decernĕre, sancīre, condemnāre:—He wile gedēman dǽda gehwylce *he will judge each deed*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 13; Cri. 525. Ðæt he ǽghwelcne on riht gedēmeþ *that he judge every one righteously*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 30: Ps. Th. 57, 10. He gedēmde ūre Drihten to deáþe *he condemned our Lord to death*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 42. Gedēmdon [MS. gedēmden] *sanxērunt*, Mone B. 1940. Se ðe undōm gedēme *he who shall doom unjust doom*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 7. Swá gedēmed is *as is ordained*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 26; Ph. 147. He gedēmed hæfde ðæt Ceólwulf æfter him cyning wǽre *successōrem fore Ceoluulfum decrēvisset*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 1: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 11; Dan. 245. Fýnd syndon eówere gedēmed to deáþe *your enemies are condemned to death*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 196. [*Goth.* ga-dōmjan.]

ge-deófol-geld *idolatry.* v. deófolgeld.

ge-deorf, es; *n. Labour, trouble, tribulation;* lăbor, trībŭlātio:—Micel gedeorf ys hit *magnum lăbor est*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 5, 7. Byþ mycel gedeorf *ērit tribŭlātio magna*, Mt. Bos. 24, 21. Hæfst ðū ǽnig gedeorf *hăbestu ălĭquem lăbōrem?* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 9. For his micclum gedeorfsum *for his great labours*, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 3: 82, 33.

ge-deorfan; *p.* -dearf, *pl.* -durfon; *pp.* -dorfen *To labour:*—Micel ic gedeorfe *multum laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. *In* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 3, Heora scipa gedurfon L and C *perhaps we should read* gedufon *sank*, cf. 85, 38, gedeáf [gedráf], *and* Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 24, Ðā gedufon hí ealle and adruncon. [*A. R.* i-dorven; *pp. grieved, injured.*]

ge-deorfleás; *adj.* This word in Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 73 is explained *nil prosperum.* The natural meaning would be *without labour, trouble*, which hardly agrees with that given above. Leo 230, 38, to connect the two, suggests the meaning *without effort*, so *without result, success.*

ge-deorfnys, -nyss, e; *f. Trouble, tribulation;* trībŭlātio:—God is ūre fultum and gedeorfnyssum oððe on gedrēfednyssum *Deus est noster adjūtor in trībŭlātiōnibus*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 2.

ge-deorfsum; *adj. Troublesome, grievous;* mōlestus, grăvis:—Ðis wæs swíðe gedeorfsum geár *this was a very grievous year*, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 1.

ge-derian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To injure, hurt;* lædĕre:—Ðyssum wordum ðā gecwedenum, hine sóna se wind onwearp fram ðære byrig, and dráf ðæt fýr on ða ðe hit ǽr onbærndon, swá ðæt hí sume mid ðam fýre gederede wǽron *quo dicto, statim mūtāti ab urbe venti, in eos qui accendĕrant flammārum incendia retorsērunt, ŭta ut ălĭquot læsi*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 7–12, col. 1.

ge-dícian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To make a dike* or *mound;* vallum facere:—Eardæddon Bryttas binnan ðam díce, ðe we gemynegodon ðæt Severus hēt þwyrs ofer ðæt eálond gedícian *habitabant Brittones intra vallum, quod Severum trans insulam facisse commemoravimus*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480. v. dícian.

ge-dieglan *To hide, cover;* velare:—He wolde ðara scamfæstna giemelieste mid líðelícum wordum gedieglan *he would cover* [velare] *the negligence of the modest with gentle words*, Past. 31, 2; Swt. 207, 23; Hat. MS. 39 b, 23. v. ge-díglan.

ge-diernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To conceal;* cēlāre:—Se ðe þiéfþe gedierne, forgielde done þeóf be his were *let him who conceals the theft pay for the thief according to his value*, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 17. v. ge-dyrnan.

ge-dīgan, -dýgan, -dēgan, ic -díge, ðū -dígest, he -dígeþ, *pl.* -dígaþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To endure, carry through, tolerate, overcome, escape;* ĕti, perpĕti, perferre, tolerāre, superāre, evadere:—Swá mǽg unfǽge gedígan

weán *so an undoomed* [*man*] *may escape calamity*, Beo. Th. 4572; B. 2291. Đũ aldre gedĭgest *thou escapest with life*, 1327; B. 661. He gedĭgeþ *he escapes*, 606; B. 300. He feore gedĭgde *he escaped with life*, 1161; B. 578. Feore gedȳged *escaped with life*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 21; Gũ. 407. Đæt wĭf ne gedĭgþ hyre feore *the woman will not escape with her life*, Nar. 50, 10. Đara nionna hit ǽlc gedĭgde *hominibus idem morsus non usque ad interitum nocebant*, Nar. 16, 11. Sume hit ne gedȳgdan mid đam lĭfe *some did not escape with life*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 12. v. dȳgan, gedĕgan.

ge-dĭgl[ĭ]ian, -dĕglan, -dȳglan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, operire:—Gedeigla *abscondere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 14. Gedeigelides *abscondisti*, 11, 25. Gedĕgled *opertum*, 10, 26. Gidĕglad [delgad] *abscondita*, Rtl. 25, 7. Helme gedȳgled *concealed by a covering*, Hy. 11, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* tougilian *to hide.*]

ge-dĭhligean *to hide, make private, detach, separate;* velare. secernere, separare:—Eádgâr, mid rȳmette gedĭhligean hĕt đa mynstra *Edgar commanded the monasteries to be made private* or *detached*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 963-975; 231, 4. v. ge-dĭglan.

ge-dĭht, es; *n. A composition:*—Fela fægere godspel we forlǽtaþ on đisum gedihte *many excellent gospels we omit in this composition*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 1. [Cf. *Ger.* gedicht.]

ge-dihtan; *p.* -dihte; *pp.* -dihted, -dihte. I. *to put in order, dispose, compose, arrange, conspire;* disponere, componĕre, conspirare:—Nũ sindon twã bĕc gesette on endebyrdnisse to Salomones bŏcum, swilce he hĭg gedihte *now two books are set in order after Solomon's books, as if he composed them*, Ælfc. T; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 402. Bĕda đe đas bŏc gedihte *Bede who composed this book*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 224. Đã gedihton đa Iudeas *jam conspiraverant Judæi*, Jn. Bos. 9, 22. Gediht *digestus, ordinatus*, Hpt. Gl. 409. II. *to order, direct, appoint;* dirigere, dictare:—Hĭg dydon swã, swã swã him gedihte Iosue *they did as Joshua directed them*, Josh. 6, 23. Đis gewrit wæs to ânum menn gediht *this writing was directed to a particular man*, Ælfc. T; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 1. [*Laym.* to dæde idihte.] v. dihtan.

ge-dihtnung *a disposing.* v. dihtnung.

ge-dilgian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To blot out:*—Gidilge *dele*, Rtl. 168, 19: 19, 1.

ge-dirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To conceal, keep secret;* cēlāre:—Se đe forstolen flǽsc findeþ and gedirneþ *he who finds stolen flesh and keeps it secret*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2, note 1. v. ge-dyrnan.

ge-dofung, e; *f. Dotage;* deliramentum, Hpt. Gl. 416.

ge-dolgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To wound;* vulnerāre:—Deópe gedolgod *deeply wounded*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 25; Rä. 54, 6.

ge-dŏn; ic -dŏ, đũ -dēst, he -dēþ, *pl.* -dŏþ; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dydon; *pp.* -dĕn, -dŏn *To do, make, put, cause, effect, reach a place;* facere:—Ic sceal cunnan hwæt đũ gedŏn wille *I shall know what thou wilt do*, Andr. Kmbl. 684; An. 343. Đũ ne miht ænne locc gedŏn hwĭtne *non potes unum capillum album facere*, Mt. Bos. 5, 36. Gedŏ dĕ hãlne *salvum te fac*, Lk. Bos. 23, 37: 8, 48. Đæt gefeoht wæs gedŏn mid micelre geornfulnesse *the battle was fought* [*done*] *with much earnestness*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 45. Đæt hit gedŏn wǽre *that it was done*, Andr. Kmbl. 1530; An. 766. Swã fela wundra swã we gehȳrdon gedŏne *quanta audivimus facta*, Lk. Bos. 4, 23. Đæt he us đæt cũþ gedŏ *that he make that known to us*, Blick. Homl. 139, 31. Hie gedŏþ đæt ǽgđer biþ ofer froren *they cause each to be frozen over*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 9: Past. Swt. 7, 8: Ps. Th. 82, 12. Đone eádigan Matheum he gedyde gangan *he caused the blessed Matthew to go*, St. And. 14, 13. We syndon niwe to đissum geleáfan gedŏn *we are newly turned to this faith*, 24, 9. Streównesse him under gedŏn *to put litter under him*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 12. On cweartern gedŏn *to put in prison*, Jn. Bos. 3, 24. Fŏron ŏđ đæt hie gedydon æt Sæferne *they went until they reached the Severn*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 14; 93, 5: 895; Erl. 94, 2, 15. Fŏron đæt hie gedydon innan Sæferne mũđan *they went so as to get within the mouth of the Severn*, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 24. [*O. Sax.* gi-dŏn.] DER. dŏn.

ge-drǽfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive, push, urge, trouble;* pellere, urgere, perturbare:—Wŏd-þrag gedrǽfþ sefan ingehygd *lust urges the thoughts of mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 83; Met. 25, 42: 18, 5; Met. 18, 3. v. drǽfan, gedrĭfan.

ge-drǽfnes, ness, e; *f. A disturbance;* perturbatio, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 121; Met. 22, 61.

ge-dræg, ge-dreag, es; *n. A dragging, band, multitude, tumult;* tractus, turma, tumultus:—He wolde sĕcan deófla gedræg *he would seek the band of devils*, Beo. Th. 1516; B. 756. Eác đon breost-ceare sin-sorgna gedreag sȳ æt him *even when care of breast, multitude of constant sorrows be at him*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 10; Kl. 45. Đĕr wæs fordĕnera gedræg *there was a tumult of undone men*, Andr. Kmbl. 85; An. 43. Đĕr wæs wîde gehȳred earmlĭc ylda gedræg *then was widely heard the wretched tumult of mortals*, 3108; An. 1557.

ge-drãf *drove, was wrecked*, Ors. Cot. MS. 4, 6; Bos. Notes, p. 20, col. 2, § 10. v. ge-drĭfan.

ge-dræg *multitude, tumult*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 11; Cri. 1000: 103 a; Th. 389. 19; Rä. 7, 10. v. gedræg.

ge-dreccan; *p.* -drehte; *pp.* -dreht, -dreaht *To vex, afflict, torment, oppress;* vexare, affligere, tribulare, opprimere:—He hæfþ on slǽpe đȳn wȳf gedreht *he hath vexed thy wife in her sleep*, Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 15. Beornas, gretaþ hȳgegeómre hreówum gedreahte *men sad in mind with griefs afflicted shall wail*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 34; Cri. 994. Hĭ scondum gedreahte *they shamefully tormented*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 32; Cri. 1299: 30 a; Th. 92, 15; Cri 1509. For meteleáste gedrehte *for want of food oppressed*, Andr. Kmbl. 78; An. 39. Of unclǽnum gâstum gedrehte *vexati a spiritibus immundis*, Lk. Bos. 6, 18: 7, 6.

ge-drecednys, se; *f. Tribulation, affliction:*—Đonne beóþ swilce gedreccednyssa swilce nǽron ǽr *then shall be such tribulations as were not before*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 1. Lĭchamlĭc gedreccednys *bodily affliction*, 454, 26.

ge-drecte *oppressed.* v. gedreccan

ge-drĕfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To disturb, trouble, vex, offend;* turbare, conturbare, confundere, scandalizare:—Hwĭ gedrĕfe gyt me *quare* [*vos duo*] *conturbatis me*, Ps. Th. 41, 5. Se Hælend gedrĕfde hyne sylfne *Jesus turbavit seipsum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 33: Lk. Bos. 24, 37. Đũ gedrĕfest deópe wælas *tu conturbas profundos vortices*, Ps. Th. 64, 7. Đũ gedrĕfst grũnd sæs *tu confundas profundum maris*, Ps. Spl. 64, 7. Beóþ gedrĕfde þeóda *turbabuntur gentes*, Ps. Spl. 64, 8. Swã hwã swã gedrĕfþ ænne of đyssum lytlingum *whosoever shall offend one of these little ones*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42. [*O. Sax.* ge-drŏbian.] v. drĕfan.

ge-drĕfedlĭc; *adj. Troublesome;* turbulentus, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 4.

gedrĕfednes, -drŏfednes, se; *f. Trouble, disturbance, confusion, vexation, tribulation, offence, scandal;* perturbatio, conturbatio, confusio, tribulatio, scandalum:—Bũtan gedrĕfednesse đe menn þrŏwiaþ *a conturbatione hominum*, Ps. Th. 30, 22. For gedrĕfednesse sæs swĕges and ŷđa *præ confusione sonitus maris et fluctuum*, Lk. Bos. 21, 25: Mt. Bos. 13, 21: Lk. Bos. 17, 1.

ge-drĕfnis, niss, e; *f. Disturbance, confusion;* perturbatio:—To æ.écte đisse gedrĕfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ *auxit procellam hujusce perturbationis mors Saberciti*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6: Hpt. Gl. 463. v. ge-drĕfednes, ge-drǽfnes.

ge-dreht, *oppressed, afflicted.* v. gedreccan.

ge-drĕme, -drȳme; *adj. Melodious, harmonious, joyous;* cănōrus, consŏnus, lætus:—Beóþ on heora hũsum blîde gedrĕme *lætãbuntur in cubilĭbus suis*, Ps. Th. 149, 5. Hĭ ealle samod mid gedrĕmum sange Godes wuldor hleođrodon *they all together celebrated God's glory with melodious song*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 7. On gedrĕmum loſsangum *in harmonious hymns*, 600, 9.

ge-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced *To drench, drown;* submergere, demergere:—Se wǽg gedrencte [-drecte MS.] dugoþ Egypta *the wave drowned the army of the Egyptians*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 16; Exod. 500. Deáþe gedrenced *drenched with death*, 144; Th. 179, 25; Exod. 34. Đũ [bist] to helle gedrencged *tu ad infernum demergeris*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 15.

ge-dreog, es; *n. A rubbing:*—Swînes rysl his scŏn to gedreoge *swine's fat for rubbing his shoes*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29.

ge-dreóg, es; *n. A retiring, modesty;* modestia, R. Ben. 8.

ge-dreógan; *p.* -dreág, -dreáh, *pl.* -drugon; *pp.* -drogen *To perform, finish, bear, suffer;* perficere, tolerare, pati:—Gedrogen hæfde *had finished*, Beo. Th. 5446; B. 2726. Wĭf gedrŏg *mulier patiebatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20. v. dreógan.

ge-dreóh; *adj. Sober:*—We lǽraþ đæt man, æt ciric-wæccan, swîđe gedreóh sĭ *we teach that man, at the church wakes, be very sober*, L. Edg. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12.

ge-dreóhlĭce; *adv. Discreetly, modestly, cautiously;* patienter, modeste, prudenter, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 6.

ge-dreósan; *p.* -dreás, *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren; *v. intrans. To fall together, disappear, fail;* cadere, corruere, deficere, Beo. Th. 3513; B. 1754: 5325; B. 2666: Ps. Th. 101, 9: Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 25; Wand. 36. [*Goth.* gadriusan.]

ge-drep, es; *n. A stroke;* ictus:—Þurh daroþa gedrep *through the stroke of darts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2886; An. 1446.

ge-drettan; *p.* -drette; *pp.* -drett *To consume;* consūmĕre:—Beóþ gedrette eác gescende *confundantur et deficiant*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. [*Or does* gedrette = gedrehte?]

ge-drĭf, e; *f. A fever;* febris, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 31. v. drif.

ge-drĭf, -drif [?], es; *n. What is driven, stubble;* stipula:—Gesete hĭ swã swã gedrĭf ætforan ansŷne windes *pone illos sicut stipulam ante faciem venti*, Ps. Spl. T. 82, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* drif *driven snow.*]

ge-drĭf, es; *n. A driving, movement:*—Đæs lyftes gedrĭf, đæs wæteres gedrĭf *the regions of air and water*, Salm. Kmbl. 186, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* drîfa *a fall of snow.*]

ge-drĭfan, *p.* -drãf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive, go adrift, be driven, cast away* or *lost;* agere, agi, ventis jactari, naufragare:—Đĕh scyp gedrifen [MS. gedriuen] beó *though a ship be driven*, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 1. Rômāne oferhlæstan heora scipa đæt neora gedrãf [gedeaf *Laud.*] cc and xxx, and lxx wearþ to lãfe, and ur.eáđe genered *the Romans overloaded their ships, so that* 230 *of them were lost, and* 70

were left, and with difficulty saved, Ors. 4, 6; Th. 400, 20. Dæt scip gedrifen wæs *naviculo jactabatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 24.

ge-driht, -dryht, e; *f. A host, company;* turma, cohors:—Wæs seó eorla gedriht ænes mōdes *the host of men was of one mind*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 10; Exod. 304: Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014.

ge-drihþ, e; *f. Forbearance, sobriety;* patientia, sobrietas, L. T. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 34.

ge-drinc, -dryne, es; *n. A drinking;* compotatio, convivium:—We lǽraþ dæt man ænig gedrinc, and ænig unnit dār ne dreóge *we teach that man suffer not there any drinking nor any vanity*, L. Edg. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 27; Vy. 57: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 25.

ge-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To drink;* bibere:—Grūndleás gītsung gilpes and ēhta gedrinceþ to dryggum dreósendne wēlan *the bottomless avarice of glory and possessions drinks to the dregs perishable wealth*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 31; Met. 7, 16. Dæt wīn is gedruncen *bibitur vinum*, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 47: Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 13: Gen. 27, 25.

ge-dripan *to drip.* v. gedrypan.

ge-drōf; *adj. Dirty, muddy;* turbidus, lūtōsus:—On dæm gedrōfum wætere *in the muddy water*, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 421, 8; Hat. MS.

ge-drōfednys *trouble*, Scint. 50. v. ge-drēfednys.

ge-drōfenlic; *adj. Troublous:*—Đeós world is gedrōfenlīc *this world is troublous*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 3.

ge-drugian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To become dry, wither;* arescere:—Ficbeám gedrugade *ficus aruit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 21; 4, 6: Ps. Th. 68, 22. Gedrugad wæs *arefacta est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 19. v. drugian.

ge-druncen *drunk*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 13; *pp. of* ge-drincan.

ge-druncnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To sink, drown:*—Gedruncnadon *mergerentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 7.

ge-drygan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dry:*—Gedrygde his foet *extersit pedes ejus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Gidrygedo *abstersa*, Rtl. 98, 24.

ge-dryht, -driht, e; *f. A host, company, band of retainers:*—Engla gedryht *a company of angels*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014: 60 b; Th. 222, 13; Ph. 348. Dǣr cyninges giefe brūcaþ eádigra gedryht *there the band of the blessed enjoy the king's grace*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 26; Cri. 1664. Dīnra secga gedryht *the band of thy men*, Beo. Th. 3349; B. 1672. v. dryht.

ge-dryhta, an; *m. A comrade;* commilito, Grm. ii. 736, 40.

ge-dryhtu; *pl. n. Elementa, sidera, fortunæ*, Hpt. Gl. 462. [Cf. droht?]

ge-drȳme; *adj. Melodious, joyous;* lætus:—Drihta gedrȳmost *most joyous of multitudes*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79: Hpt. Gl. 513, 519. v. ge-drēme.

ge-dryne *drinking*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 25. v. ge-drinc.

ge-drypan; *p.* -drypte; *impert.* -dryp, -drype; *pp.* -dryped *To drop;* stillāre:—Beolonan sceáw on eáre gedryp *drop juice of henbane on the ear*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 14. Gedrype on *drop* [*it*] *on*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 7.

ge-drysnan; *p.* ade, ede; *pp.* ad, ed *To put out, quench, extinguish, vanish;* extinguĕre, evanescĕre:—Dæt fȳr ne biþ gedrysned *ignis non extingultur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 44, 48. He gedrysnade from ēgum hiora *ipse evanuit ex oculis eorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 31.

ge-dūfan, he -dȳfþ; *p.* -deáf, we -dufon; *pp.* -dofen; *v. intrans. To plunge, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned;* mergi:—Heó gedūfan scolun in done deópan wælm *they must dive into the deep fire*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 30; Sat. 30: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 6; Gū. 555. Gedeáf *sank*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 38. Dæt dæt sweord gedeáf *so that the sword dived*, Beo. Th. 5394; B. 2700: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 27; Sat. 670. Đā gedufon hí ealle and adruncon *then they all sank and were drowned*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 24. He wearþ gedofen *coepit mergi*, Mt. Bos. 14, 13.

ge-dugan; *p.* -deáh *To thrive*, Shrn. 13, 1.

ge-dwēlan; *p.* -dwælde *To seduce, lead astray:*—Dæt is hefig dysig, dæt ða earman men mid ealle gedwǽleþ of dæm rihtan wege *that is a grievous folly that altogether seduces the miserable men from the right way*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 6; Met. 19, 3. [*Or* gedwæleþ = gedweleþ *from* gedwellan.]

ge-dwēs; *adj. Foolish, dull, stupid:*—Gedrēfede syndon, hearde onhrēredе her anlīcast, hū druncen hwylc gedwēs spyrige *turbati sunt et moti sunt ut ebrius*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. v. dwēs.

ge-dwelian, -dweligan. I. *to deceive, lead astray:*—Dæt his me nān man gedwelighan mæg *that no man can seduce me from it*, Bt. 23, 3; Fox 126, 18. Ne weorðe ic dīnra dōma gedweled ǽfre *judicia tua non sum oblitus*, Ps. Th. 118, 30. II. *to err:*—Ic gedwelede swā dæt dysige scēp *erravi sicut ovis*, Ps. Th. 118, 176. v. dwelian *and* ge-dwellan.

ge-dwellan; I. *to deceive, lead astray*, Bt. 23, 3; Fox 126, 18, note 6. Dysge and gedwealde *foolish and led astray*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 29; Cri. 1128. II. *to err:*—Gedwellas *erratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 29. v. dwellan *and* ge-dwelian.

ge-dweola, -dweolda, an; *m. Error, heresy;* error, hærēsis:—Se ge-dweola wæs on dam Nyceniscan sinoþe geniderad *the error was put down in the Nicene synod*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 36. Gē gedweolan lifdon *ye lived in error*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 623; El. 311. Se Arrianisca gedweolda *Arriāna hærēsis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 27. v. ge-dwola.

ge-dwild, -dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy;* error, hærēsis:—On dām tīdum arās Pelaies gedwild geond middangeard *in those times the heresy of Pelagius arose throughout the world*, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 6. On gedwilde *into error*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 22; Gen. 23. Đū scealt þrōwian dīnra dǽda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, 43; Th. 57, 2; Gen. 922. Dyrnra gedwilda *of dark errors*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 22; Jul. 368. Deorcum gedwildum *by dark errors*, 72 b; Th. 270, 4; Jul. 460.

ge-dwimere, -dwomere; *m. A juggler, sorcerer;* nebulo, Hpt. Gl. 514, 515.

ge-dwimor, -dwimer, -dwymer, es; *n. An illusion, delusion, apparition, phantom;* error, fallācia, phantasma = *φάντασμα*, phantāsia = *φαντασία*:—Gedwimor *phantasma* vel *phantāsia*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 54; Wrt. Voc. 46, 14: 77, 7. Hí wēndon dæt hit sum gedwimor wǽre *they thought that it was an apparition*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 24: Jud. 15, 19. Hine drehton nihtlīce gedwimor *nightly phantoms tormented him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Swylcra gedwimera *of such illusions*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On manegum mislīcum gedwimerum *with many various delusions*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 7.

ge-dwimorlīce; *adv. Illusorily, fantastically*, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 16.

ge-dwinan; *p.* -dwān, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle* or *vanish away, disappear;* evanescere, disparere:—Dæt hālige sǽd gedwān and gewāt *the holy seed has wasted away and departed*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 29. His drȳcræftas gedwinon *his magic vanished*, Shrn. 135, 1.

ge-dwola, -dwcola, an; *m.* I. *error, madness, heresy;* error, errātum, vesānia, hærēsis:—Se mennisca gedwola *human error*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 22. Se Arrianisca gedwola *Arriāna hærēsis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 33: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 81; Met. 1, 41. Ōþ ða tīde dæs Arrianiscan gedwolan *usque ad tempŏra Arriānæ vesāniæ*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 18. Gē gedwolan fylgdon *ye followed error*, Elen. Kmbl. 742; El. 371: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 108; Met. 26, 54. Dæt ða beóþ ón gedwolan gelǽdde *ut in errōrem indūcantur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 24: Gen. 21, 14: 37, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 78; Met. 26, 39. Þurh deópne gedwolan *through deep error*, Andr. Kmbl. 1221; An. 611: Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 22; Jul. 301. Gedwolena rīm *a number of errors*, 71 a; Th. 264, 23; Jul. 368. For mīnum gedwolum *pro meis errātibus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 3. II. *a heretic;* hærēticus:—Begeat se gedwola dæs cāseres fultum to his gedwylde *the heretic got the emperor's support to his heresy*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 11, 17, 28. Done ealdan gedwolan *the old deceiver*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 12.

ge-dwol-cræft, es; *m. A deceptive art, deception:*—Mid heora gedwolcræftum *with their deceptions*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 25. Đa đe gedwolcræftas begangaþ *those who practise divination*, 63, 14.

ge-dwolen [*pp. of strong verb* ge-dwelan. v. dwelan]; *adj. Erroneous, wrong, perverse:*—Dǽdum gedwolene *in deeds perverse*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 14; Gen. 1936: Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 19; Jul. 13: 103 b; Th. 393, 8; Rä. 12, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-tiuolin *sopitus.*]

ge-dwol-godas; *pl. m. False gods, idols;* falsi dei, Idōla: — To gedwolgoda weorþunge *idōlōrum cultui*, Lupi Serm. i. 4; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 3. Ne dear man gewanian on hǽðenum ænig dæra þinga đe gedwolgodum [MS. -an] broht biþ *ne ausus est quispiam e pāgānis eōrum quidquam comminuĕre quæ deōrum simulacris allāta fuĕrant*, i. 4; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 6, 11.

ge-dwolian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To err:*—Ic gedwolede swā swā sceáp dæt forwearþ *I have erred as the sheep that perished*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 30. Gē swīde gidwoligas *vos multum erratis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 27: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 12.

ge-dwol-man, gedwol-mon, es; *m. An erring man, a heretic, impostor;* hæreticus: — Arrius hātte ān gedwolman *there was a heretic called Arius*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 3, 5, 25: 110, 6.

gedwol-mist, es; *m. Mist of error;* errōris nēbŭla:—Mid dam gedwolmiste *with the mist of error*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 65; Met. 22, 33.

ge-dwolsum; *adj. Erroneous;* errōneus:—Hit biþ swīde gedwolsum *it is very erroneous*, Ælf. Pref. Gen. 4, 10.

ge-dwol-þing *an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture.*

ge-dwomer, es; *n. Necromancy*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

ge-dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy;* error, hærēsis:—Dæt æftere gedwyld *novissimus error*, Mt. Bos. 27, 64. Ic wille him dōn edleán heora gedwyldes *I will give them a reward for their error*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Forwearþ đes gedwola mid his gedwylde *this heretic perished with his heresy*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 29: ii. 506, 27: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 30. Dæt he mid his hālgan lāre middaneardlīc gedwyld adwæscte *that he might extinguish worldly error by his holy doctrine*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 13: Deut. 4, 19. v. ge-dwild.

ge-dwymer, es; *n. An illusion;* error:—Swylcra gedwymera *of such illusions*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22, note 66. v. ge-dwimor.

ge-dwymorlīc; *adj. Illusive;* phantasticus, Dial. 2, 10.

ge-dýgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To escape*:—Hwæðer mæge wunde gedýgan *which may escape from wound*, Beo. Th. 5056; B. 2531: 5091, note; B. 2549. Gedýgdon *escaped*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 17; Az. 191. Gedýged, 39 a; Th. 128, 21; Gū. 407. v. ge-dīgan.

ge-dyn, es; *m. A din, noise*; frāgor, clangor:—Se dæg bið dæg gedynes ofer ealle [MS. ealla] truma ceastra *the day will be a day of din over all strong cities*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 6; Hat. MS. 46 a, 17. Gedyne micle *with a great din*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 16; Rä. 4, 45.

ge-dyngan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dung, manure*; stercorāre:—Hit ðonne mid ðam gedynged wearþ *then it was thus manured*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 23.

ge-dyppan, -deppan *to dip, baptize*:—Ðā gedeped [wæs] *baptizatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 16.

ge-dýran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To glorify, endear*; glorificāre:—Dreámum gedýrde *endeared by joys*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 21; Cri. 1645.

gedýre, es; *n.* [*or* -dyre, y *from* u; cf. *Goth.* daur] *A door-post*; postis ad fores:—On ægðrum gedýre *in utro poste*, Ex. 12, 23. On ægðer gedýre *on each door-post*, Ex. 12, 7. Hī mearcodon mid blōde on heora gedýrum Tau, ðæt is, rōde tācen *they marked on their door-posts* Tau, *that is, the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 8: 264, 1. v. ofer-gedýre.

ge-dyrfsum; *adj. Afflictive*; calamitosus, Lye.

ge-dyrnan, -diernan, -dirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To conceal, hide, keep secret*; cēlāre, occultāre:—Se ðe forstolen flǽsc findeþ and gedyrneþ *he who finds stolen flesh and keeps it secret*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2. Se ðe ða þýfþe gedyrne, forgylde ðone þeóf be his were *let him who conceals the theft pay for the thief according to his value*, 36; Th. i. 124, 17, note 40, MS. B. Ðonne hit gedyrned weorþeþ *when it is hidden*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 27; Gn. Ex. 117.

ge-dýrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glorify*; glorificāre:—Dōme gedýrsod, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 40; Jud. 300.

ge-dyrst, e; *f. Tribulation*; tribulatio? [Th]:—Ic ðē hālsie deópe in gedyrstum, ðæt ðū us gemiltsie *I beseech thee deeply in tribulations, that thou us pity*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 22; Hö. 108. [*O. H. Ger.* gaturst, *f. audacia.*]

ge-dyrste-líce; *adv. Boldly, daringly, rashly*; temere, audaciter, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 16. v. dyrste-líce.

ge-dyrstig; *adj. Bold*; audax, protervus, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 12; Jul. 431: Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 15; Hat. MS. 40 a, 8: Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 84, 20. v. un-gedyrstig, dyrstig.

ge-dyrstigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dare, presume*; audēre, præsumĕre:—Ðe gedyrstigedon ðæt hī Éastran heóldan būtan heora rihtre tīde *qui Pascha non suo tempŏre observāre præsumĕrent*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 40.

ge-dyrstig-nes, -ness, e; *f. Boldness*; audacia, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 17; Hat. MS. 17 a, 15: Nar. 19, 11. v. dyrstignes.

ge-dyrst-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To dare*; audere:—He ne gedyrstlǽcþ ðæt he furðon orðige oððe sprece *he dare not even breathe or speak*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 29. v. dyrst-lǽcan.

ge-dysig; *adj. Foolish*. v. dysig.

gee *yea, yes*. v. gea.

ge-eácnian, ic -eácnige, ðū -eácnigast, he -eácnaþ, *pl.* -eácniaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To increase, conceive, become pregnant*; augēri, concipĕre, augĕre:—Ic hine bletsige and geeácnige *benedīcam ei et augēbo eum*, Gen. 17, 20. Efnenū geeácnode unrihtwīsnesse *ecce partūri injustĭtia*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 15. Hī geeácnodon unrihtwīsnysse *augēbant injustĭtiam*, Jud. 4, 1: Elen. Grm. 342. Elizabeþ his wīf geeácnode *Elizabeth his wife conceived*, Lk. Bos. 1, 24. Ðū on innoðe geeácnast *thou shalt conceive in thy womb*, 1, 31. In synnum geeácnod wæs *he was conceived in sins*, Ps. C. 50, 61; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 61. DER. to-geeácnian. v. eácnian.

ge-eácnung, e; *f. A conceiving, conception*; conceptio, conceptus:—Ðæt he bodige hire geeácnunge *to proclaim her* [*Maria*] *conception*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 24. Ic gemenigfilde ðīne yrmþa and ðīne geeácnunga *multiplicabo ærumnas tuas et conceptus tuos*, Gen. 3, 16. v. eácnung.

ge-eádgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To bless*:—Gieadgade hine *beatificavit illum*, Rtl. 88, 26.

ge-eádmédan, -eáþmēdan, he -eádmēdeþ; *p.* -mēdde, -mētte; *pp.* -mēded, -mēt; *v. a. To humble, humiliate, subdue, submit one's self, humble one's self, deign, condescend, adore, worship*; humiliare, dignari, condescendere, adorare:—Se gehnysta gāst and geeádmēded ingeþancum *the bruised heart and humbled by reflections*, Ps. C. 50, 128; Ps. Gen. ii. 279, 128. Ic geeádmēded eom *humiliatus sum*, Ps. Th. 141, 6. Hī hī geeádmētte *he humiliated* [*subdued*] *them*, Jud. 11, 33. Se ðe hyne sylfne geeaþmēt *qui se humiliaverit*, Mt. Bos. 23, 12: 18, 4. Hine to him geeaþmēdde *he submitted himself to him*, 8, 2: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 9. We cōmon us him to ge-eádmēdenne *venimus adorare eum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 2. Geeámēdun ðē ealle mǽgþa *may all nations adore thee*, Gen. 27, 29: Ex. 11, 8; Mt. Bos. 20, 20. v. ge-eáþmēdan, eádmēdan.

ge-eádmódian, -eáþmódian *to humiliate, deign*:—Se ðe ne wyle geeádmóded ingangan *qui non vult humiliatus ingredi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Ðæt he ge-eádmódige *ut ipse dignetur*, 2, 2; S. 502, 19. v. eád-módan.

ge-eádmódlíce; *adv. Humbly*; humiliter, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 11. v. eádmódlíce.

ge-eæd-leánian, ic -ædleánige *to repay, reward*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 22. v. ed-leánian.

ge-eærfoðod *troubled*. v. eærfoðian.

ge-eahtian, -ehtian, -æhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To estimate, value*; æstimāre:—Gebēte swā hit mon geeahtige *let him make amends as it may be valued*, L. Alf. 26; Th. i. 50, 26: L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2.

ge-ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To grow old*; senescere:—Geealdad bið *is become old*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227; 23; Ph. 427. v. ealdian.

ge-ealgian *to defend*, R. Ben. 69, Lye. v. ge-algian.

ge-eán; *adj. Yeaning*; enītens, pariens:—Ðū wāst ðæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas, and ge-eáne eówa mid me *thou knowest that I have tender infants and yeaning sheep with me*, Gen. 33, 13; tu scis [MS. nosti = novisti], quod parvŭlos hăbeam tĕnĕros et oves fētas mecum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 13. v. gecelf. DER. eánian [?].

ge-eardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell*; inhabitāre:—In me gǽst geeardode *the spirit dwelt in me*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 25; Cri. 208: Ps. Lamb. 26, 4.

ge-earfoþ, es; *n. Trouble*; tribŭlātio:—He sceal geþolian manige gearfoðu [MS. gearfoðu] *he shall suffer many troubles*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 26.

ge-earnian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To earn, deserve, enjoy*; mereri, promereri, frui:—Ic ge-earnige *mereor*, ðū ge-earnast *mereris*, he ge-earnaþ *meretur*, ic ge-earnode *merui* vel *meritus*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 64, 65: 33; Som. 36, 49. Ðæt heó ðý ēþ meahte ðæt ēce rīce in heofonum geearnian *quo facilius perpetuam in cælis patriam posset mereri*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 12. Ðæt se man sceolde ða myrhþe gearnian *that man should enjoy the pleasure* [gaudium], Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 23. Hie ne māgon geearnigan ðæt gē heora wundrigen *they cannot deserve that ye should admire them*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 8. He geearnode *meruit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 6. He hī hæfþ geearnod mid his hearpunga *he has earned her by his harping*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 7.

ge-earnung, e; *f. Earning, desert, merit*; meritum:—For heora līfes geearnunge *for their life's earning* [*desert*]; præ merito virtutum, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Nu ic ongite ðæt sió sōþe gesǽlþ stent on gódra monna geearnunga *now I understand that true happiness stands on the merit of good men*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 12. Be geearnunge *de merito*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 5. Geearnunga *merita*, Cot. 129. Būtan geearnungum *sine merito, immerito, gratis*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 7; 68, 5: 108, 3: 118, 161: 119, 7. DER. earnung.

ge-eáþmédan *to humiliate, submit one's self, condescend, vouchsafe, deign*, Mt. Bos. 8, 2: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 9. v. ge-eádmédan.

ge-eáþmódian *to humiliate, condescend, vouchsafe, deign*:—Drihten wæs geeáþmódad to onwreónne *dominus revelare dignatus est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 35. v. ge-eádmódian.

ge-eáwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, bestow*; ostendere, manifestare, præbere:—Geeáude him alle rīcas middangeardes *ostendit ei omnia regna munda*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8. Him wæs wunden gold ēstum geeáwed *on him was twisted gold kindly bestowed*, Beo. Th. 2392; B. 1194: Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 14; Ph. 334: 66 b; Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69: Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 12: Elen. Grm. 102: Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. DER. eáwan, ýwan.

ge-ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To ebb*; recedere, refluere:—Ða ðæt wæter wæs geebbod fram ðām scipum *when the water had ebbed from the ships*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 26, col. 2. v. ebbian.

ge-ebolsian, -eofulsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blaspheme*, Mk. Skt. Lind. and Rush. 15, 29: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 39.

ge-écan *to add, increase*:—His sylfes synna geéceþ *increases his own sins*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 9; 37, 17; 121, 32. v. ge-īcan.

ge-edbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to be born again, to regenerate*; facere ut aliquis renascatur, regenerare:—Ðonne he unc hafaþ geedbyrded ōðre sīðe *when he hath caused us two to be born again a second time*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 30; Seel. 100.

ge-edcégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To recall*; revŏcāre:—Ne geedcēg ðū me on midlunge mīnra daga *ne revŏces me in dimidio diērum meōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 25.

ge-edcennedregenerated; regeneratus, Jn. Bos. 3, 5.

ge-edcucian, -cwician; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To requicken, revive*; revīviscĕre:—Ic geedcucige *revivisco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 9. Ðes mīn sunu wæs deád, and he geedcucode *hic fīlius meus mortuus ĕrat, et revixit*, Lk. Bos. 15, 24, 32: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 27: 28, 5. His cealdan limu geedcucodon *his cold limbs requickened*, i. 534. 35. He wearþ ðā geedcucod æfter lytlum fyrste *he then after a little space revived*, ii. 504, 27: 28, 8. Geedcuced *redivīvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 91; Wrt. Voc. 28, 68. His gāst wearþ geedcwicod *revixit spīritus ējus*, Gen. 45, 27. Geedcwycode *brought to life again*, Nicod. Thw. p. 18, 15.

ge-edhiwod; *part. p. Conformatus*, Som.

ge-edhyrt; *adj. Recreatus*, Gl. Prud. 201.

ge-edlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To repeat*:—Ðonne mōt he geornlíce warnian, ðæt he eft ðām yfelum dǽdum ne geedlǽce *then must he*

diligently take heed that he do not afterwards repeat those evil deeds, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 24. Geedlǽcend, geedlǽht, *reciprocus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 460, 481, 484.

ge-edlæsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To restore*; restituere:—Đũ đe geedlæsast *qui restitues*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 5.

ge-edleánend, es; *m. A rewarder*, Som.

ge-edlian *to renew*, Som.

ge-edniwian, -edneowian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To restore, renew, renovate, change*; restituĕre, renŏvāre, innŏvāre:—Helias geedniwaþ ealle þing *Elias restituet omnia*, Mt. Bos. 17, 11: Mk. Bos. 9, 12. Geedniwod eald hrægel *renovāta antiqua vestis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 105. Se mōna biþ þreottyne sīðon geedniwod [MS. geedniwad] *the moon is thirteen times changed* [*renewed*], Lchdm. iii. 248, 24. Biþ geedniwad moncyn *mankind shall be renewed*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 20; Cri. 1040: Ps. Th. 103, 28. Se firdstemn hie geedneowade *the army-corps renovated it*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 33. Gāst riht geedneowa on innoþum mīnum *spīritum rectum innŏva in viscĕribus meis*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 12. Se man đe æfter dǽdbōte his mānfullan dǽda geedniwaþ *the man who after repentance renews his sinful deeds*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 25.

ge-edstaðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To restore*; instaurare, suscitare:—Đa hǽr beóþ ealle geedstaðelode *the hairs shall be all restored*, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 35: i. 62, 11, 12. Se cyng fērde and đa burh geædstaðelede *the king went and restored the town*, Chr. 1092; Erl. 228, 15: Th. Apol. 27, 5: Hpt. Gl. 456.

ge-edstaðelung, e; *f. A renewing*; repărātio, C. R. Ben. 48.

ge-edstaðolian. v. ge-edstaðelian.

ge-edwrawen; *part. p. Twisted again* or *back*; retortus, Som.

ge-edwistian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To feed, support*:—He geedwistode me *educavit me*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 2.

ge-edwyrpan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To recover, revive*; reviviscĕre:—Đā æt nȳhstan onfēng he gāste and wearþ geedwyrped *tandem recepto spīritu revixit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36.

ge-efenlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht, -lǽced; *v. trans. To be like, equal, to imitate*; æquāre, assimilāri, imĭtāri:—Nellen ge eornostlīce him gefenlǽcan *nolite ergo assimilāri eis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 8. Hwylc biþ geefenlǽced drihtne *quis æquālitur Domino*, Ps. Spl. 88, 7: Wanl. catal. 5, 1. Ongann Augustinus mid his munecum to geefenlǽcenne đæra apostola līf *Augustine with his monks began to imitate the life of the apostles*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 32. Đæt hī đām fīxsclīcum geefenlǽcon *that they imitate the fleshly*, 82, 15. v. efenlǽcan.

ge-efenlæcestre, an; *f. A female imitator*, Scint. 13, Lye.

ge-efenlǽcung, e; *f. Imitation*:—To geefenlǽcunge đæra eádigra apostola *in imitation of the blessed apostles*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 23.

ge-efenlīc; *adj. Equal*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3, note, MS. Ca. See next word.

ge-efenlīcad; *part. p. Made equal*; æquātus:—Đæt he swā geefenlīcad wǽre mid đa gife his þingeres *quātĕnus æquātus grātia suo intercessōri*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3.

ge-efesian, -efsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear, clip, crop*; tondēre:—Ne he næs geefesod ne bescoren *he was not clipped nor shorn*, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 20. Ic næs nǽfre geefsod ne nǽfre bescoren *ferrum nunquam ascendit super caput meum*, Jud. 16, 17. DER. efesian.

ge-efnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To do, perform, carry out, sustain*:—Eft geblōweþ and geefneþ swā ōþ đæt ēfen cymeþ *it blows again, and does so until even comes*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Hió geefenede swā *she did so*, Elen. Kmbl. 2028; El. 1015. Hwā gedēþ ǽfre, đæt he đæt geefne *quis sustinebit?* Ps. Th. 129, 3. Ealdor geefnan *to spend* [*one's*] *life*, Salm. Kmbl. 711; Sal. 355. v. efnan, ge-æfnan.

ge-efn[i]an; *p.* ade, [e]de; *pp.* ed *To make even, liken, compare*:—Byrgennum đa ilco geefnade *monumentis eos compārans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 12. Giefndes *coequasti*, Rtl. 57, 13. Geefnad *æquatus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3, note. Geefned biþ *assimilabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-ebanōn *explanare, æquare.*]

ge-ēfstan; *p.* -ēfste; *impert.* -ēfst; *pp.* -ēfsted, -ēfst *To hasten, make haste, be quick*; festināre, accelĕrāre:—Geēfst oððe hrada đæt đū alȳse me *accĕlĕra ut eruas me*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 2. DER. ēfstan.

ge-egesian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To frighten*; terrēre:—Hī wurdon geegesode *they were frightened*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 5. v. ge-egsian.

ge-eggian; *p.* ede *To egg on, urge, excite*:—Đa biscobas geeggedon đone đreát *Pontifices concitaverunt turbam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 11.

ge-eglan, -eglian; *p.* de, ede, ode; *pp.* ed *To trouble, injure*; mŏlestāre:—Hyra līce ne wæs ðwiht geegled *their bodies were not injured aught*, Cd. 191; Th. 237, 27; Dan. 344: Shrn. 99, 9: 154, 4.

ge-egsian, -egesian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To frighten*; terrēre:—He hȳ mid his wordum geegsode *he frightened them with his words*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 13: Jud. 7, 22. Geegsod *frightened*, 4, 17.

ge-ehtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To estimate, value*; æstimāre:—Đæt hie mon ná undeórran weorþe mōste lēsan đonne hie mon be đam were geehtige *which must not be redeemed at any cheaper rate than it is estimated at according to his value*, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2, note 8. v. geeahtian.

ge-elnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strive with zeal after another*; zēlāre:—Ic geelnode ofer đa unrihtwīsan *zēlāvi sŭper iniquos*, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 3.

ge-embehtan; *p.* ade *To minister*; ministrare:—Geembehta *ministrare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40. He geembihtæs *ministrat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 15. Đætte he geembehtade *ut ministraret*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 45: 15, 41.

ge-emnettan, -emnittan, -emnyttan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make even* or *level, compare*; æquāre, exæquāre:—Deáþ geemnet đa rīcan and đa heánan *death levels the rich and the poor*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 34. Gif we ūre unþeáwas geemnettaþ be his hǽsum *if we level our vices by his commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 1. Heó hī sylfe to hwelpum geemnette *she compared herself to the whelps*, 114, 10. Geemnittan *exæquāre*, Sciut. 9. Đæt heó đone dæg and đa niht geemnytte *that it might make even the day and the night*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 238, 24. Geemnettan *quadrare, congruere*, Hpt. Gl. 506.

ge-emnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make even, match*; adæquare, Som. [Cf. ge-efnian.]

ge-enogd; *part. p. Anxious, careful*, Som. [Cf. ange, enge.]

ge-endadung, e; *f. Finishing, consummation*:—Giendadunge *consummatu*, Rtl. 105, 28.

ge-ende, es; *m. An end*, Som.

ge-endebredian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To set in order*, Rtl. 69, 4: 109, 4.

ge-endebrednian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To set in order*; ordinare:—Đætte hia geendebrednadon *ordinare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 1. Geendebrednege *ordinare*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 2.

ge-endebyrdan; *p.* -byrde; *pp.* -byrded, -byrd *To set in order, arrange, dispose*; ordĭnāre, dispōnĕre:—Manega þohton đæra þinga race geendebyrdan *multi cōnāti sunt ordĭnāre narrātiōnem rērum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 1. Heó đæt sōna mid reogollīce līfe gesette and geendebyrde *she soon settled and ordered it with regular life*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 28. Rihte Godes dōme geendebyrded wæs æfter synne đæs ǽrestan mannes *est digno Dei jūdĭcio post culpam ordĭnātum*, 1, 27; S. 494, 13. Gif heora mōd wǽre geendebyrd *if their minds were ordered*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 199; Met, 11, 100.

ge-endian, -endigan, to -endianne; *p.* ode, ade; *pp*, od, ad. I. *v. trans. To end, finish, complete, accomplish*; finīre, consummāre, perfĭcĕre:—Đes man agan timbrian, and ne mihte hit geendian *hic hŏmo cœpit ædifĭcāre, et non pŏtuit consummāre*, Lk. Bos. 14, 30. Ǽr heó hit geendigan mōste *ere she might end it*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 28. Se cyning mid ārleásre cwale ofslegen wæs, and đæt ylce geweorc his æfterfyligende Oswalde forlēt to geendianne *rex ipse impio nece occīsus, ŏpus idem successōri suo Osualdo perficiendum reliquit*, 2, 14; S. 517, 33. Ic geendige *finio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 57. Man đæt geendaþ on ēfynne *man ends it in the evening*, Ps. Th. 103, 22. Oþoniēl geendode his dagas *mortuus est Othoniel*, Jud. 3, 11: Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 27. Hyt ys geendod *consummātum est*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30: Mk. Bos. 13, 4. Đe nō geendad weorþeþ *which shall not be ended*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 12; Cri. 1640: 63 a; Th. 232, 1; Ph. 500. II. *to come to an end*:—Đā geendode se gebeorscipe *then the feast came to an end*, Th. Apol. 18, 8. Siđđan Eádgār geendode *since Edgar died*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 44: 68, 365. Geendiaþ ealle on ans *they all end in -ans*, Ælfc. Gr. Som. 43, 46.

ge-endung, -ændung, e; *f. An end, finish, death*; finis, consummātio, mors:—Geendung ealles flǽsces *finis ŭnivĕrsæ carnis*, Gen. 6, 13. Đonne cymþ seó geendung *tunc vĕniet consummātio*, Mt. Bos. 24, 14. Ōþ đisre worulde geendunge *until the end of this world*, Boutr., Scrd. 17, 18: 20, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 74, 10. On geendunga *in consummātiōne*, Ps. Spl. 58, 14. Æfter geendunge đæra ealdra manna *after the death of the old men*, Jud. Thw. 153, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 18.

ge-engd, -enged; *past p. Anxious, sad*. v. ange.

ge-eofot, es; *n. A debt*; dēbĭtum:—Gif mon on folces gemōte geeofot uppe *if a man declare a debt at a folk-moot*, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 6, MS. H. v. eofot.

ge-eorsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be angry*; irasci:—Wæs geeorsod on hāt-heortnesse Drihten on folce his *īrātus est fūrōre Dŏminus in pŏpŭlo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 40. v. ge-yrsian.

ge-eówan *to shew, discover*; ostendere:—He hit eft gehȳt and eft geeówþ *it* [*the divine providence*] *again hides it and again discovers it*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 12. v. ge-eáwan, eówan.

ge-ērendian *to go on an errand*, L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13, note 37, MS. B. v. ge-ǽrendian.

ge-erfeweardian; *p.* ade *To inherit*:—Gierfeueardade *hereditavit*, Rtl. 45, 35: 84, 37.

ge-erian; *p.* ede, ode, ade; *pp.* ed, od, ad *To ear, plough*; arare:—Geerod [geered MS. C; geerad MS. D.] *aratus*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 45. Đæt land is geerod [geered MS. C.] *aratur terra*, 19; Som. 22, 46: Heming. p. 134.

gees *geese*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18, = gēs; *pl. of* gōs.

ge-etan; *p.* ic, he ge-æt, đū ge-æte, *pl.* ge-æton; *pp.* ge-eten *To eat together, to eat, to consume*; comedere, edere:—Elnung hūses dīnes geet mec [me æt, Bos.] Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 17. Đæt hīg æton: đā hīg

geeten hæfdon, híg wunedon ðǽr *ut ederunt: cum comedissent, manserunt ibi*, Gen. 31, 54. Gif ðú ðæs treówes wæstm geetst *if thou eatest the fruit of this tree*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 2.

ge-éðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [éðe *easy*] *To make easy* or *light, alleviate;* lĕvāre:—Ðæt ðú hygesorge heortan mínre geéðe *that thou alleviate the sorrow of my heart*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 17; Gú. 1179.

ge-eþoncigan *to revive.* v. ge-edcucian.

gef, *pl.* gĕfon *Gave:*—Ge him hleoþ gĕfon *ye gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354; *p. of* gifan.

gef *if*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 27. v. gif.

ge-fá [=ge-fáa], án; *m.* [fáh *a foe*] *A foe, an enemy;* inimicus, adversarius:—Gif se man [MS. mon] his gefán wite *if the man know his foe*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 2, 4, 14. Ðá métte hine his eald-gefána sum, and hine ofstang *then one of his old foes met him, and stabbed* [*killed*] *him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22. Tó bismere his gefán [MS. gefaan=gefáu=gefáum=gefáhum] *in mockery to his foes*, Homl. Th. i. 226, 28. v. fáh, fá.

ge-fadian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To set in order, dispose, arrange, regulate;* ordĭnāre, dispōnĕre:—Se ðe awent of Ledene on Englisc sceal gefadian hit swá ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his ágene wísan *he that translates from Latin into English must arrange it so that the English have its own manner*, Thw. Hept. p. 4, 9. Se Fæder gefadaþ ealle þing *the Father disposes all things*, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 3. He gefadode wið ða burhware *he arranged with the townsfolk*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 21: Homl. Th. i. 278, 19. Hí ða gebytlunge gefadedon *they arranged the building*, ii. 172, 30. Gefadige [gefadie MS. B.] man ða steóre swá hit fór Gode sý gebeorhlíc and fór worulde aberendlíc *let the correction be regulated so that it be becoming before God and tolerable before the world*, L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 13. Gefadad *disposed*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 522, 12.

ge-fadung, e; *f. A disposing, arranging;* dispŏsitio:—He nére ná ælmihtig, gyf him énig gefadung earfoðe wǽre *he would not be almighty if any arranging were difficult to him*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 6; Lchdm. iii. 278, 14.

ge-fæd, es; *n? Order, decorum;* děcōrum:—Mid gefæde *with decorum*, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. i. 244, 15.

ge-fæd; *adj.* [ge-fadian *to set in order*] *Orderly;* dispŏsitus:—Ðæt preósta gehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe gefædne man to cnihte *that every priest at the synod have an orderly man for servant*, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14.

ge-fædera, an; *m. A godfather;* compater:—Mauricius wæs his gefædera *Mauricius was his godfather*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* geuatero *compater: Ger.* gevatter.] v. cumpæder.

ge-fæderan, *pl.* v. suhtor-gefæderan.

ge-fædere, ge-federe, an; *f. A godmother;* commater, susceptrix:—Ǽfre ne gewcorþe, ðæt Cristen man gewífige on his gefæderan *let it never be that a Christian man marry with his godmother*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 17: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-uatara; *Ger.* gevatterin.]

ge-fædlíce; *adv. Orderly, quietly;* quiēte, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 78.

ge-fædred; *part. Fathered*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-fædrian.

ge-fædrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* FATHER, *to adopt* or *to ascribe to any one as a son* or *daughter;* adoptare, patri filium vel filiam ascribere:—Ða þrý gebróþra nǽron ná Philippuse gemédred, ac wǽron gefædred *the three were not brothers of Philip by their mother* [*mothered*], *but they were by their father* [*fathered*], Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19.

ge-fægen, -fagen; *adj. Glad, rejoiced;* lætus:—Ic bió swíðe gefægen *I shall be very glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25, MS. Cot. Hie ðæs gefægene wǽrun *they were rejoiced thereat*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 31: 878; Erl. 80, 11.

ge-fægerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adorn;* ornare, Som.

ge-fægnian, -fagnian, -fagenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, exult;* gaudēre, exultāre:—Ic geblissige and ic gefægnige on ðé *lætábor et exultábo in te*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 3. Geblissiaþ, and gefægniaþ on ðám dagum *gaudéte in illa die et exultáte*, Lk. Bos. 6, 23. Blissian and gefægnian þeóda *lætentur et exultent gentes*, Ps. Spl. 66, 4.

ge-fægnung, e; *f. Exultation;* exultātio:—Ðon gefylled is tunge úre gefægnunge *tunc repleta est lingua nostra exultatióne*, Ps. Spl. 125, 2: 104, 41: 44, 17. v. fægnung.

ge-fægon *rejoiced.* v. gefeón.

ge-fælan, -fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overturn, overthrow, throw down;* prosternere, Ps. Vos. 105, 25: Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 18. v. a-fælan.

ge-fællnis, -fælnis, se; *f. A fall*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 34; *transmigration*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 12.

ge-fælsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To cleanse, purify, expiate;* lustrāre, pūrificāre, expiāre:—He wolde gefælsian foldan mǽgþe *he would purify the race of earth*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 33; Cri. 144: 12 b; Th. 20, 19; Cri. 320. Heorot is gefælsod *Heorot is purified*, Beo. Th. 2357; B. 1176: 3245; B. 1620: Apstls. Kmbl. 132; Ap. 66. Fýre gefælsad *purified with fire*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 21; Rä. 80, 5.

ge-fær, es; *n. A going, journey, course, march, expedition;* profectio, expĕditio:—Ðisses fugles gefær *this bird's course*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 20; Ph. 426. On gefære *in profectióne*, Ps. Spl. 104, 36. Ðæs ðe hie feónda gefær fyrmest gesǽgon *after they first saw the enemies' march*, Elen. Kmbl. 135; El. 68.

ge-fáran [=ge-fĕran]; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead, bring:*—Ic eów hebbe hám gefárde alle *I have brought you all home*, Cd. Th. 270, 18; Sat. 92. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gi-fôrian *to bring.*]

ge-færnys, se; *f. A transmigration*, Som.

ge-fárrǽden, ge-fárscipe. v. gefĕrrǽden, gefĕrscipe.

ge-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted *To place;* locare:—Monn gefæste ða *homo locavit eam*, Mk. Skt. Lind, 12, 1. v. fæstan.

ge-fæstan; *p.* -fæste *To fast:*—Gefæsta *jejunare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 34: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 2; 6, 16.

ge-fæsten, es; *n. A fast;* jejunium, Rtl. 16, 41.

ge-fæstnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To fix, fasten, secure, confirm, betroth;* figere, firmare, confirmare, infigere, despondere:—Iulius him mid gewritum gefæstnod *Julius secured it to him by writings*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 31. Gefæstnade *secured*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10. Gefæstnode, 4, 28; S. 605, 24. Gefæstnode synd þeóda *infixæ sunt gentes*, Ps. Spl. 9, 15. Gifæstnad *desponsata*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 27.

ge-fæstnung, e; *f. A fastening, securing, defence;* munimen, Rtl. 37, 15.

ge-fætan; *p.* -te *To pack up;* convasare:—Ðæt gold hí gefætaþ on ða myran *the gold they pack on the mares*, Nar. 35, 12. v. fæt.

ge-fættan *to fetch, send for*, Cd. Th. 297, 22; Sat. 521. v. gefetian.

ge-fætnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fatten, anoint;* impinguare, unguere:—Ðú amæstest oððe ðú gefætnodest on ele heáfod mín *impinguasti in oleo caput meum*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5. v. fætnian.

ge-fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fatten, anoint;* impinguare, pinguefieri, Ps. Vos. 19, 3. Gefætted *incrassatum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 15. v. ge-fætnian.

ge-fægen; *adj. Glad, joyful;* lætus:—Gefagen biþ, gif hit éfre to cuman mæg *it will be joyful if it ever may come thereto*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 29. v. ge-fægen.

ge-fagnian, -fagenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, exult;* gaudēre, exultāre:—Manega on his acennednysse gefagniaþ *multi in nativitáte ejus gaudébunt*, Lk. Bos. 1, 14. Gefagnode ðæt cild on hyre innoþe *exultávit infans in utéro ejus*, 1, 41. Ic blissie and ic gefagenie on ðé *lætábor et exultábo in te*, Ps. Spl. T. 9. 2. v. ge-fægnian.

ge-fáh, ge-fáhmon *an enemy.* v. fáh, fáhman.

ge-fana, an; *m. A standard*, Som.

ge-fandod, -fondad; *past. p.* Beo. Th. 4900; B. 2454: 4592; B. 2301. [*Laym.* i-fonded.] v. fandian.

ge-fangennes, se; *f. A taking, laying hold of, apprehension*, Som.

ge-fara, an; *m. A companion;* sŏcius:—Ic eom fyrdrinces gefara *I am a soldier's companion*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 3; Rä 78, 2. Hí heora wǽpen hwyrfdon wið heora gefaran *in sócios arma vertére incipiunt*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 5. v. ge-fĕra.

ge-faran; *p.* fór; *pl.* -fóron, -fóran; *pp.* faren. I. *intrans. To go, proceed, reach by going, arrive;* ire, proficisci, meare:—[He] walde gefara *voluit exire*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 43. Swá feor swá man on ánum dæge gefaran mæg *as far as one can journey in a day*, Thw. Num. 11, 31. Eall under hróf gefór *all came under the roof*, Gen. 1360. Óþ ðæt drihtweras gefóran ðǽr is botlwela bethlem hátten *until the men arrived where is a village called Bethel*, Cd. Th. 107, 33; Gen. 1798. II. *to depart, die:*—His fæder gefærþ *his father dies*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 25. Bearn hraðe gefaraþ [*their*] *children soon die*, Boeth. 11, 1; Fox 32, 10. Ne wéne ic ðæt énig wǽre ðe ðæt atellan mihte, ðæt on ðam gefeohte gefór *I do not suppose that anybody could reckon* [*the number*] *that died in that battle*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 9. Gefór Æðeréd cyning *king Ethelred died*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 1. Hý æt nýhstan ne ahsedan hwæt ðæra gefarenra wǽre *at last they did not ask how many there were dead*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 12. III. *to proceed, get on, fare:*—Hú se mánscaða gefaran wolde *how the wicked spoiler meant to proceed*, Beo. Th. 1481; B. 738. Eustatius cýdde hú hí gefaren hæfdon *Eustace told how they had fared*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. We nyton hwæt Moises gefaren hafþ *we know not what has become of Moses*, Exod. Thw. 32, 1, 23. IV. *v. trans. To get by going, experience, occupy, reach, obtain, go against:*—Hú mæg ic hit on ðrím dagum gefaran *how can I perform the journey in three days*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23: 235, 35. Hie wræcstówe gefóran *they had reached the place of exile*, Cd. Th. 6, 20; Gen. 91. Ic wisce ðæt ic eft forlidennesse gefare *I wish that I may again suffer shipwreck*, Th. Apol. 12, 10: 21, 19. Ðænne gefærþ he sige on ẽghwylcum gefeohte *then shall he obtain victory in every battle*, H. R. 17, 10. Twegen æðelingas gefóran ðæt lond *two princes occupied that land*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 35. Philippus gefór heora burh *Philip took their town*, 3, 7; Bos. 60, 6. Ne dorste he genéðan ðæt he hie mid firde gefóre *he dare not venture to attack them with an army*, 1, 10; Bos. 33, 31. Cf. gerídan. [*O. Sax.* gifaran *takes an accusative.*]

gefe *a gift*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 6: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 18, 19. v. gifu.

ge-feá, an; *m. Joy, gladness, glory, favour;* gaudium:—Ðes mîn gefeá is gefylled *this my joy is fulfilled*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29. Mid gefeán *with joy;* gaudio, 3, 29. Bodan cỹþdon sõþne gefeán *messengers announced real joy*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 23; Cri. 451. Se biþ gefeána fægrast *that shall be the fairest of joys*, 32 b; Th. 102, 1; Cri. 1666: 15, 11. On gefean *with joy*, Ps. Spl. 20, 6.

ge-feagan, -feân. v. ge-feohan, -feón.

ge-feaht, es; *n. A battle;* prælium:—Ðær nân hefilîc gefeaht ne wearþ *there was no hard battle there*, Chr. 868; Erl. 73, 26. Mycclum gefeahtum *in great battles*, 755; Erl. 49, 26. v. ge-feoht.

ge-feald, es; *n. A fold, inclosure, field;* septum, ager:—Þurh fîfela gefeald forþonette *he hastened forth through the field of the monsters*, Wald. 76; Vald. 2, 10.

ge-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To fold up, wrap;* plicâre, involvĕre:—Ne læg hyt nâ mid lîfwæ̂dum, ac onsundron gefealden on ânre stôwe *non cum linteaminibus pŏsĭtum, sed sepărātim invŏlūtum in ūnum lŏcum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 7. Middỹ gefeáld ðæt bôc *cum plicuisset librum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 20.

ge-feálîc; *adj. Pleasant, joyous, delightful;* lætus:—Ðær is êðellond fæger and gefeálîc *there is a country fair and joyous*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 18; Gû. 628: 44 b; Th. 151, 18; Gû. 797.

ge-feallan; *p.* -feól, -feóll, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* feallen *To fall;* cadere, decidere:—Ic gefealle be gewyrhtum fram feóndum mînum *decidam merito ab inimicis meis*, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. Ðær Pharaon gefeól, on ðam Reádan Sæ *et excussit Pharaonem in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Th. 135, 15. He eorþan gefeóll *he fell to earth*, Beo. Th. 5661; B. 2834: 4207; B. 2100. Me fela dînra edwîta on gefeóllon *opprobria exprobantium tibi ceciderunt super me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9. Ðâ gefeól hire môd on his lufe *then she fell in love with him*, Th. Apol. 17, 18: 1, 13. Sôdlîce ðîn dôhtor gefeól on swêgcræft, ac heó næfþ hine nâ wel geleornod *thy daughter indeed has attempted* [?] *music, but she has not learnt it well*, 16, 23. v. feallan.

ge-fearh-sugu, e; *f.* [fearh *a farrow*] *A farrowing sow;* prægnans sus, forda:—Gefearhsugu *forda*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 49.

ge-fearrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To remove to a distance, go away;* avellere, discedere, abscedere:—He gefearrad wæs from him *ipse avulsus est ab eis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 41. Gifearria *abscedat*, Rtl. 98, 22; *discedat*, 120, 31. v. feorran, afyrran.

ge-feastian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To entrust, commit;* commendare:—Gefeastadon *commendaverunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. v. gefæstan.

ge-feaxe; *adj.* [feax *hair*] *Having hair;* cŏmātus:—Wæ̂ron men æ̂delîce gefeaxe *the men had beautiful hair* [lit. *the men were beautifully haired*], Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 8.

ge-feaxen; *adj. Having hair, haired;* cŏmātus:—Ða syndon gefeaxene swâ frihteras *they have hair as soothsayers have*, Nar. 37, 1. v. gefeaxode.

ge-feaxode, -fexode; *adj. Having hair, haired;* cŏmātus:—Ða wæ̂ron hwîtes lîchaman and fægres andwlitan men, and æ̂delîce gefeaxode [gefexode, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 19] *they were men of white complexion and fair countenance, and having noble hair*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 12, 1. v. feaxede.

ge-feccan, -feccean; *p.* -feahte, -fehte; *pp.* -feaht, -feht *To fetch, bring to;* addŭcĕre:—He mæg ða sâwle gefeccan under foldan *it can fetch back the soul under the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 139; Sal. 69. He him hêt to wîfe gefeccean Cleopatran *he commanded* [*them*] *to bring Cleopatra to him for a wife*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 44: Blickl. Homl. 187, 15.

ge-fecgan; *p.* -feah *To seize;* arripĕre:—He wolde ðæs beornes beágas gefecgan *he would seize the chieftains gems*, Byrht. Th. 136, 33; By. 160.

ge-fédan; dû -fédst; *p.* -fédde; *pp.* -féded, -fédd, -féd *To feed, nourish;* pascĕre, enutrire:—Ðû gefédst me *enutries me*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 4. Ic eom geféd *pascor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44, MS. D.

ge-federe, an; *f. A godmother;* susceptrix, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 365, note 18. v. ge-fædere.

ge-fêg, -feig, es; *n. A joining, juncture;* commissura, junctura, Cot. 43: Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 82; Wrt. Voc. 39, 65: Compago, 70; Som. 70, 57; Wrt. Voc. 42, 65. Gefeig *formula*, Lye. Gefêg borda *a joining of boards*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 82. Mennisce handa hit ne mihton towurpan, for ðam fæstum gefêge ðæs feóndlîcan temples *human hands could not overthrow it because of the fast joining of the devilish temple*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 14. [*Ger.* gefüge.]

ge-fégan, -fêgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To join, unite, compact, compose;* jungĕre, conjungĕre, compingĕre, compōnĕre:—Con he sîdne ræced fæste gefêgan *he can firmly compact the spacious dwelling*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 8; Crä. 48: 79 a; Th. 297, 10; Crä. 66. Ic ða ged ne mæg gefégean *I cannot compose the songs*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 11; Met. 2, 6. Ic gefêge *compōno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 57. Conjunctio gefêgþ togædere ægðer ge naman ge word *a conjunction joins together both nouns and verbs*, 5; Som. 3, 48, 51: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 37. Se gefêhþ fela folca tosomne *he joins many people together*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 177; Met. 11, 89. Gefêg ðâs bricas *join these fragments*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 7. Ne weorþaþ hî næfre tosomne gefêged *they are never united together*, Bt. 16, 63; Fox 56, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 231; Met. 20, 116: 20, 241; Met. 20, 121. Gifoega *sociare, conciliare*, Rtl. 104, 12: 74, 18.

ge-fége; *adj. Fit, adapted;* aptus, Grm. i. 735, 5. [*Ger.* gefüge *flexible.*] v. ungefége.

ge-fégednes, se; *f. Figure, shape, a joining*, Som.

ge-fegian *to rejoice.* v. gefeón.

ge-fégincg, -fégung, e; *f. A joining, composing, conjunction;* compositio, conjunctio:—Seó geþeódnys oððe gefegincg is conjunctio *the joining is a conjunction*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 47. v. ge-þeódnes.

ge-fégniss, e; *f. Companionship;* societas, Rtl. 109, 25: 106, 4.

gefêhst *catchest;* capis, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 7.

gefêhþ *seizes*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. v. ge-fôn.

ge-félan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To feel, perceive;* sentīre:—Ðæt hit man gefélan mihte *that it might be felt*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 4: Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 33; Cri. 1130: 25 a; Th. 72, 28; Cri. 1179. Gefêleþ fâcnes cræftig ðæt him ða fêrend on fæste wuniaþ *the skilled in guile feels that the voyagers firmly rest on him*, 97 a; Th. 361, 23; Wal. 24. Gefêlde ic me beótiende and wyrpende *me mĕlius hăbĕre sentīrem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 12. Gefêlde he his lîchoman healfne dæl mid ða âdle geslægene beón *sensit dimidiam corpŏris sui partem languōre depressam*, 4, 31; S. 610, 15: 3, 2; S. 525, 15: 3, 9; S. 534, 11. He ðæs wîtes worn gefêlde *he felt the force of the torment*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 23; Sat. 77.

ge-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To stick to;* inhærēre:—He ðære godspellîcan lâre georne gefealh *he earnestly stuck to the gospel lore*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 43. v. felgan.

ge-fellan; *p.* -felde; *pp.* -felled *To fill, fulfil:*—Se gefelde xx daga *he had fulfilled twenty days*, St. And. 4, 23. v. gefyllan.

ge-fellan; *p.* -felde; *pp.* -feld *To cause to fall, fell, kill:*—Hie gefelde wurdon fram Alexandre *they were killed by Alexander*, Nar. 38, 11. v. gefyllan.

ge-félnis, e; *f. A feeling, perception, sense;* sensus:—Bûtan ænigre gefélnisse *without any feeling*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 2. DER. félnyss.

ge-felsode *expiated.* v. gefælsian.

gefend, es; *m. A giver:*—Gefend *largitor*, Rtl. 108, 16. v. gifend.

ge-feng, es; *n. A taking, capture, captivity;* captura, captivitas:—On gefeng *in capturam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. On gefeng fiscana *in captura piscium*, 5, 9. Gefeng *captivitas*, Rtl. 83, 3. v. feng.

gefeó *take*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31, = gefô; *pres. of* gefôn, *q. v.*

ge-feógan *to hate.* v. ge-fía.

ge-feohan *to rejoice:*—Gefeoh nû on ferþe *rejoice now in mind*, Hy. 11, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 1. v. gefeón.

ge-feoht, -fioht, -feht, es; *n. A fight, battle, contest, war, preparation for war;* prælium, pugna, congressio, bellum, procinctus:—Ðæt ungemetlîce mycle gefeoht *the very great battle*, Ors. 1, 9; Bos. 32, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 538, 14: Chr. 603; Erl. 20, 15: 868; Erl. 72, 28. Gefeoht *congressio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 57, 125; Wrt. Voc. 20, 62. On dæge gefeohtes *in die belli*, Ps. Lamb. 139, 8. Ðû here fŷsest to gefeohte *thou incitest a host to battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2377; An. 1190: 2393; An. 1198: Elen. Kmbl. 2365; El. 1184. To gefeohte *in procinctu*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 35; Wrt. Voc. 55, 40. Gê gehŷraþ gefeoht and sace *ye shall hear of battle and strife*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 2, 13: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 15. Ðonne gê geseóþ gefeoht and twỹrædnessa *cum audiĕritis prælia et sedītiōnes*, Lk. Bos. 21, 9: Mt. Bos. 24, 6: Ps. Lamb. 139, 3. Ðonne gê gehŷraþ gefeohtu and gefeohta hlîsan, ne ondræde gê eów *cum audiĕritis bella et opiniōnes bellōrum, ne timuĕritis*, Mk. Bos. 13, 7: Mt. Bos. 24, 6. Miclum gefeohtum *in great battles*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 25: L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 1, note 1. Gefehto and woeno gefehtana *prælia et opiniones præliorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6. [*Laym.* i-fiht.]

ge-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten. I. *to fight;* pugnare:—And gif he ðonne wið hine gefeohtan ne mæg *and if he may not fight against him*, Lk. Bos. 14, 32. Ðe teáh mine fingras to gefeohtanne *qui docet digitos meos ad bellum*, Ps. Th. 143, 1. He wel gefeaht *he fought well*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 34. Margareta wiþ ðone deófol gefæht *Margaret fought with the devil*, Nar. 39, 28. Gif hwâ gefeohte on cyninges huse, sié [sy MSS. B. H.] he scyldig ealles his ierfes [yrfes MSS. B. H.] *if any one fight in the king's house, let him be liable in all his property*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 2. Ðeáh hit sié on middum felda gefohten *though it be fought on mid-field*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 10: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. II. *to obtain by fighting;* pugnando acquirere:—Ðæt he ne meahte wiht gefeohtan *that he could not gain aught by fighting* [lit. *to fight*], Beo. Th. 2171; B. 1083. Dôm gefeohtan *to gain glory by fighting*, Bryht. Th. 135, 37; By. 129. Hæfde ða gefohten foremærne blæd Judith *Judith had gained exceeding great glory*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. [Cf. *Ger.* erfechten.] v. feohtan.

gefeoht-dæg, es; *m. A fight-day, day of battle;* dies belli:—On gefeohtdæge, Ps. Th. 139, 7.

ge-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To stick to, persist;*

insistere:—Dæt he ðām hālwendum ongynnessum georne gefeole *ut cœptis salutaribus insisteret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11. v. feolan.

ge-feón, -feohan, -feagan, -feagian; ic -feó, ðú -fehst, he -fehþ, -fiþ, -feaþ, *pl.* -feóþ; *p.* -feah, -feh, *pl.* -fégon; *pp.* -fegen [The Northern Gospels have weak forms] *To be glad, rejoice, exult;* lætari, delectari, gaudere, exultare:—Ic gefeó *gaudeo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 15. Gefeaþ *gaudebit*, 16, 20, 22. Manige on his gebyrd gefeóþ *many shall rejoice at his birth*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 10. Mīne weleras gefeóþ *gaudebunt labia mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Gefeah blīðe-mōd ðæs ðe . . . *glad of mind rejoiced that . . .*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 21; Gen. 1468. Bona weorces gefeah *the destroyer rejoiced at the work*, Exon. Th. 464, 17; Hö. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 220; El. 110. Secg weorce gefeh *the warrior in the work rejoiced*, Beo. Th. 3143; B. 1569; 3253; B. 1624. Fylle gefégon *they rejoiced at the plenty*, Beo. Th. 2032; B. 1014. Leóhte gefégun *they rejoiced in the light*, Exon. Th. 31, 32; Cri. 504. Gefeade *exaltavit* [misread by the translator *exultavit*], Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 14. Gefeade *exultavit*, 8, 56. Gefeoh *rejoice*, Hy. 11, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 1. Gefeóþ mid me *rejoice with me*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 22. Gefeaþ *gaudete*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 12. Eal rihtgelȳfed folc sceal gefeón on ðone his tocyme *all right-believing folk ought to rejoice at his advent*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 14. Ðonne mōtan we in ðære engellīcan blisse gefeón *then may we in angelic bliss rejoice*, 83, 3. Gefeage *exultare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35: 3, 14. Gifeaga *gaudere*, Rtl. 34, 3. Gifeagia *gaudere*, 69, 30. Gefeónde for Paules eádmōdnesse *rejoicing on account of Paul's humility*, Blickl. Homl. 141, 4. He wæs gefeónde myclum gefeán *he was rejoicing with great joy*, 233, 2. Hio wǽron gefeónde mycle gefeán, 249, 16. Gefeándo woeron *gavisi sunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. Gefagen wēron *gavisi sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 10.

ge-feormian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *v. a.* I. *to entertain, harbour, receive as a guest, feed, cherish, support;* suscipere, hospitio suscipere, epulare, fovere, curare:—Sanctus Albanus for ðam cuman, ðe he gefeormode [MS. gefeormade] gegyrede hine *Saint Alban arrayed himself for the stranger whom he entertained*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 9. Ðæt se, ðe hine feormode, and se, ðe gefeormod wæs, sȳn hī begen bisceopes dōme sceyldig *that he who entertained him, and he who was entertained, be both liable to excommunication;* susceptor et is qui susceptus est excommunicationi subjacebit, 4, 5; S. 573, 1. Būton ðæs bisceopes leáfe, ðe hí on his scīre gefeormode [MS. gefeormade] sīn *without the bishop's leave, in whose diocese they may be entertained*, 4, 5; S. 573, 5. We ðē gefeormedon *we entertained thee*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 24; Gen. 2686. Ðonne mon monnan betȳhþ ðæt he ceáp forstele, oððe forstolenne gefeormie *when a man charges another that he steal cattle, or harbour the stolen*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 13. Geóca mihtig Dryhten mīnre sāwle, gefreoða hyre and gefeorma hȳ *save my soul, O mighty Lord, protect it and cherish it*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 3; Hy. 4, 61. II. *to feed on, devour;* vesci, comedere:—Hie ða behlidenan him to līfnere gefeormedon *they feed on the dead* [mortuos] *to* [*save*] *their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 2181; An. 1092. Grendel unlifigendes gefeormod fēt and folma *Grendel devoured the feet and hands of the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1493; B. 744. III. *to cleanse, farm* or *cleanse out, Provncl;* mundare:—Ðæt hī ða bān woldon upādōn, and onþweán and gefeormian *that they would take up the bones to wash and cleanse*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 11. Hāt gefeormian mīn blōd *bid* [*them*] *wipe away my blood*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 26. v. feormian.

ge-fēr, es; *n. A company, society;* cōmītātus:—Eart ðú ūres gefēres ðe ūre wiðerwinna *noster es an adversāriōrum* [?], Jos. 5, 13. Wēndon ðæt he on heora gefēre wǽre *existīmantes illum esse in cōmītātu*, Lk. Bos. 2, 44.

ge-fēra, an; *m. A companion, comrade, associate, fellow, colleague, fellow-disciple, man, servant;* sōcius, contūbernālis, cōmes, condiscipŭlus, vir, puer:—Gefēra *contūbernālis* vel *sōcius*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 63; Wrt. Voc. 61, 41: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 20. Gefēran āþ *a companion's oath*, L. O. 6; Th. i. 180, 17. Ðæt wīf ðæt ðú me forgeáfe to gefēran *mulier quam dēdisti mihi sōciam*, Gen. 3, 12: Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 13; Wand. 30. He geseh swǽsne gefēran *he saw his dear comrade*, Andr. Kmbl. 2018; An. 1011; 2040; An. 1022. Æðele gefēran Philippus and Iacob feorh āgēfan for Meotudes lufan *the noble companions Philip and James gave their lives for the love of God*, Menol. Fox 158; Men. 80: Gen. 14, 10: Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 25. Bæd se gesīþ hine ðæt he códe in to ānum his gefērena *rogātus est ab eodem cōmīte intrāre ad unum de puĕris ejus*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 36: 1, 7; S. 476, 29. Cwæþ Thomas to hys gefērum *dixit Thomas ad condiscīpŭlos*, Jn. Bos. 11, 16: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 29: 3, 21; S. 551, 9. Ceós ðē gefēran and feoht ongēn Amalech *elige viros et pugna contra Amalec*, Ex. 17, 9. Wordes gefēra *a verb's companion, an adverb;* adverbium, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 34. Gefoera *condiscipulus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 16. [*Laym: A. R.* i-vere.]

ge-fēran; *p.* -fērde; *pp.* -fēred. I. *v. intrans. To go, travel, go on, behave, fare, get on, come, get to a place:*—He gefērde ōð ðæt he Adam funde *he journeyed until he found Adam*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 20; Gen. 453. Frēcne gefērdon *daringly they behaved*, Beo. Th. 3386; B. 1691. Ðā ðis cūþ wæs hū ða ōðre gefērdon *when this was known how the others had fared*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 8: Cd. 214; Th. 268, 29; Sat. 62. Ne mæg ðēr unwitfull ǣnig gefēran *no deceitful man can get there*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 19; Gen. 948. Ic eom hider feorran gefēred *I have come hither from far*, 25; Th. 32, 4; Gen. 498. II. *v. trans. To perform a journey, reach* or *get by going, obtain, attain, experience, suffer:*—Ðū scealt ða fōre gefēran *thou shalt perform that journey*, Andr. Kmbl. 431; An. 215; 388; An. 194. Se hit mæg hrædlīcor gefēran *who can perform the journey more speedily*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 24, 25. Þe ðæt upplīce rīce gefērdon *who reached the realm on high*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 26: Chr. 988; Erl. 131, 10: Beo. Th. 6119; B. 3063. Ðæs siges ðe hie gefēred hæfdon *for the victory that they had obtained*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Ða fērdon ða Pyhtas and gefērdon ðis land norðanweard *then the Picts went and got the north part of this land*, Chr. Erl. 3, 13. Hafast ðú gefēred ðæt ðē weras ehtigaþ *thou hast attained* [*this*] *that men will esteem thee*, Beo. Th. 2446; B. 1221. Hī ðēr gefērdon māran hearm ðonne hī ǣfre wēndon *they there suffered greater hurt than they ever expected*, Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 21: Andr. Kmbl. 2801; An. 1403.

ge-fercian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To support, sustain;* sustentāre:—Ūre hwīlendlīce līf biþ mid mettum gefercod *our transitory life is sustained by meats*, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 20.

ge-fēre; *adj. Easy of access;* făcĭlis accessu:—Nis se foldan sceát mongum gefēre *the tract of earth is not easy of access to many*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 198, 3; Ph. 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* kifuari *apta*, Grff. iii. 600.] v. fēre.

ge-ferian, -fergan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To carry, convey, bear, lead, conduct;* ferre, vehĕre, dūcĕre:—Feówer scoldon geferian to ðæm goldsele Grendles heáfod *four must convey Grendel's head to the gold-hall*, Beo. Th. 3281; B. 1638: Andr. Kmbl. 793; An. 397. He geferode hine mid myccelum wurþscipe to Scæftes byrig *he conveyed it with great honour to Shaftesbury*, Chr. 980; Erl. 129, 33. Ðæt he ūsic geferge in Fæder rīce *that he convey us into his Father's kingdom*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 1; Cri. 345. Ðonne we geferian freán ūserne ðēr he longe sceal on ðæs Waldendes wære geþolian *then we bear our lord to where he shall long endure in the All-powerful's care*, Beo. Th. 6205; B. 3107. Ðæt hie ūt geferedon dȳre māþmas *that they might convey out the precious treasures*, 6252; B. 3130. Godes gāst wæs geferod ofer wæteru *spīritus Dei fērēbātur sŭper aquas*, Gen. 1, 2: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 2: Nicod. 31; Thw. 18, 10. Feorran gefered *conveyed from afar*, Salm. Kmbl. 357; Sal. 178: Andr. Kmbl. 529; An. 265: Elen. Kmbl. 1982; El. 993. Se arc wæs geferud ofer ða wæteru *arca fērēbātur sŭper aquas*, Gen. 7, 18.

gefēr-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To keep company* or *fellowship, accompany, associate;* assŏciāre:—Ic gefērlǽce *associo*? Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 52. He hī gefērlǽcþ on ānnysse his geladunge *he associates them in the unity of his church*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 24. He biþ gemēnscipe dære hālgan geladunge gefērlǽht *he is associated in the communion of the holy church*, i. 494, 19. Ðēr beóþ gefērlǽhte on ānre sūsle, ða ðe on līfe on mandǽdum geþeódde wǽron *there shall be associated in one torment those who in life were united in evil deeds*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 20: 414, 34.

ge-fēr-rǽden, -rēden, -rēdin, -rædenn, e; *f.* I. *companionship, fellowship, congregation, church;* societas, comitatus, ecclesia, synagoga:—Hwā wolde on ðære gefērrǽddene [MS. B. gefērædene] beón ðe he wǽre *who would be in that fellowship that he was*, L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 5: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 23. He hæfde on his gefērrǽdene cratu and rīdende men *habuit in comitatu currus et equites*, Gen. 50, 9. Smerede ðē God ðīn mid ele blysse for gefērrēdinum ðīnum *unxit te Deus tuus, oleo lætitiæ præ consortibus tuis*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 9. Gyf he hīg ne gehȳrþ, sæge hyt gefērrǽdene *quod si non audierit eos: dic ecclesiæ*, Mt. Bos. 18, 17: Jn. Bos. 9, 22. II. *familiarity, friendship;* familiaritas, amicitia:—Ðæs cyninges gefērrǽden mæg nǽnigne mon gedōn weligne *the king's familiarity can make no man wealthy*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 102, 2. v. ge-fēr-scipe.

ge-fēr-rǽdnes, -ness, e; *f. Society;* societas, Lye.

ge-fēr-scipe, -scype, es; *m. Society, fellowship, brotherhood;* sŏciĕtas, cōmītātus, clērus:—To healfum fō se cyng, to healfum se gefērscipe *let the king take half, half the fellowship*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 18. Þolige ægðer ge gefērscipes ge freóndscipes *let him forfeit both their society and friendship*, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 11: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 32: L. N. P. L. 45; Th. ii. 296, 19. Of gefērscipe ðæs bisceopes Deosdedit *de clēro Deusdedit episcŏpi*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 12: 4, 1; S. 564, 18: 5, 6; S. 618, 28: 5, 19; S. 639, 3: L. E. B. 12; Th. ii. 242, 18. For lufan ðīnre and gefērscype *for thy love and fellowship*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 24; Gū. 1232: Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 3. Wið ðone gefērscipe *with the fellowship*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 20. Se crǽftga gefērscipas fæste gesamnaþ *the artificer firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 185; Met. 11, 93. Of hiora gefoerscipe *de eorum societate*, Rtl. 75, 28.

ge-fērscipian *to unite, accompany:*—Gifoerscipia *unitare*, Rtl. 110, 18. Gifoerscipeþ *comitentur*, 93, 13.

ge-festnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fasten, make fast, confirm, shut up, imprison;* firmāre, confirmāre, inclūdĕre:—He ðæt mid āþe gefestnode *he confirmed that with oath*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 4. Se cyng genam Roger eorl his mæg, and gefestnode hine *the king took earl Roger his kinsman and imprisoned him*, 1075; Erl. 214, 5. Ðe be swylcre gewittnesse gefestnod is *which is confirmed by such witness*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 856; 117, 18. v. ge-fæstnian.

ge-fetelsod; *adj.* [fetel *a girdle, belt*] *Polished, trimmed, ornamented;* perȝōlītus, adornātus:—Twā sweord gefetelsode *two swords trimmed; duos gladios optime adornātos*, Text. Roff. 110, 15.

ge-feterian, -fetrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od ad *To fetter, bind;* compĕdīre, vincīre:—He ða strangan mæg streámas gefetcrian *he can fetter the strong streams*, Ps. Th. 65, 5. He gefeteraþ fæges monnes handa *he fetters the hands of the doomed man*, Salm. Kmbl. 317; Sal. 158. He gefeterode fēt and honda bearne sīnum *he fettered the feet and hands of his child*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 27; Gen. 2902. Ða wǽron gefeterade fæste togædre *who were fettered fast together*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 7; Rä. 53, 4.

ge-fēðe; *adj. Lying at the feet*, Gl. Prud. 1046. *Contentus, conscriptus*, Hpt. Gl. 499.

ge-feðeran, -feðran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To feather, give wings to;* ālas addĕre:—Ic sceal ǽrest ðīn mōd gefeðeran *I shall first give wings to thy mind*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 31, MS. Cot. Gefeðran, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 8; Met. 24, 4. v. ge-fiðerian.

ge-fetian, -fetigan, -fetigcan; *p.* -fetode, -fetede, -fette; *pp.* -fetod *To fetch, bring;* addūcĕre, accīre, afferre:—Elene hēht gefetiau on fultum forþsnoterne hæleða gerædum *Elene bade [them] fetch to her aid the very wise in the councils of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 2103; El. 1053: Beo. Th. 4387; B. 2190. Gefetigan, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 11; Jul. 60. Hēt heó sóna hire þīnenne gān and ða cyste hire to gefetigean *stātim jussit ire ministram et capsellam addūcĕre*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 2319; El. 1161. Swā strang ðæt ēs him gefetede *so strong that it got prey for itself*, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 29. He of helle hūþe gefette sāwla manega *he from hell fetched spoils, many souls*, Hy. 10, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 30: Gen. 24, 11. Ða men of Lundenbyrig gefetodon ða scipu *the men of London brought away the ships*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 17. Hý gefetton Escolāfius ðone scīnlācan *they fetched Æsculapius the magician*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 30. Hwænne me Dryhtnes rōd gefetige *when the Lord's cross shall fetch me*, Rood. Kmbl. 274; Kr. 138. Gefetod *accītus*, Cot. 7. Gefotad *accersitus*, Mk., Skt. Lind. 15, 44.

ge-fetrian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To fetter, bind;* compĕdīre, vincīre:—Ðone he gefetrade fȳrnum teágum *whom he fettered with fiery shackles*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 9; Pa. 60. Drihten ða gefetredan alȳseþ *Dōminus solvit compĕditos*, Ps. Th. 145, 7. v. ge-feterian.

ge-fettan. v. gefetian.

ge-fette, *pl.* -fetton *Fetched, brought*, Gen. 24, 11: Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 30; *p. of* ge-fetian.

ge-fexode *having hair, haired*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 19. v. ge-feaxode.

ge-fīa, -fiáge *to hate*:—Gefiáge *odisse*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 7. Gefīeþ *odit*, 3, 20: 12, 20. Gefīweþ *odiet*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 13. Gefīadon *oderant*, 19, 14. v. gefeógan.

ge-fic, es; *n. Fraud, deceit;* fraus:—Mid fǽcne gefice *with fraudulent deceit*, Elen. Kmbl. 1150; El. 577.

ge-fiht *a fight, battle*, Chr. 1128; Erl. 257, 1. v. ge-feoht.

ge-filce. v. gefylce.

ge-filde, es; *n. A field, plain;* campus:—Be norþan Capadocia is ðæt gefilde ðe man hǽt Temeseras *to the north of Cappadocia is the plain which is called Themiscyra*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 7.

ge-fillan; *p.* -filde; *pp.* -filled, -fild *To fulfil, finish, complete;* implēre, complēre:—Ðū gefilst Godes hǽse and his bebodu *implēbis impĕrium Dei et præcepta ejus*, Ex. 18, 23. God gefilde on ðone seofeðan dæg his weorc *complēvit Deus die septimo ŏpus suum*, Gen. 2, 2: Deut. 31, 24. Gefild *fulfilled*, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 27. v. ge-fyllan.

ge-findan; *p.* -fand, -fond, *pl.* -fundon; *pp.* -funden *To find;* invēnire:—His bān gefunden and gemētted wǽron *ossa ejus inventa sunt*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 10: Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 36.

ge-findig; *adj. Finding, receiving, capable;* capax:—Numol oððe gefindig *capax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42.

ge-finegod; *part. p.* [fynegian *to become mouldy*] *Mouldy;* mūcĭdus:—Ðe nū sind gefinegode *which are now mouldy*, Jos. 9, 12.

ge-fioht, es; *n. A battle;* prælium:—Aulixes to ðam gefiohte fōr *Ulysses went to the battle*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 6. v. ge-feoht.

ge-firenian, -firnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sin;* peccāre:—We gefirenodon mid fæderum ūrum *peccāvimus cum patribus nostris*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 6. Ic gefirnode *I sinned*, St. And. 10, 19: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 4. v. gefyrenian.

ge-firn; *adv. Long ago*, Th. Apol. 19, 25. v. gefyrn.

ge-firnian. v. ge-firenian.

ge-fiðerhamod; *part. p. Provided with a covering of feathers*:—He wæs egeslīce gefiðerhamod *he was frightfully feather-clad*, Homl. Th. i. 466, 27. [Cf. Thorpe's North. Myth. i. 52.]

ge-fiðerian, -fiðerigan, -fiðrian, -fyðerian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To give wings to, provide with wings;* ālas addĕre, pennis instruĕre:—Ic sceal ǽrest ðīn mōd gefiðerian *I must first give wings to thy mind*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 31. Gefiðerigan, 36, 2; Fox 174, 6. Gefiðrade [MS. gefriðade] fugelas *vōlātilia pennāta*, Ps. Th. 77, 27.

ge-flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight*:—Ðū fiónd geflæmdest *thou didst put to flight the enemy*, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. v. ge-flýman.

ge-flǽschamod; *part. p. Incarnate;* incarnātus:—Se wearþ geflǽschamod *who was incarnate*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 32: i. 40, 24; 284, 22.

ge-flǽsenes, -ness, e; *f. Incarnation;* incarnātio:—Ǽr Cristes geflǽscnesse *before Christ's incarnation*, Chr. Erl. 4, 22.

ge-fleard, es; *n. A trifling, nonsense, madness:* — Gefleard *deliramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 416.

ge-flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to rout*:—Hæfde ðā Drihten seolf feónd geflēmed *then the Lord himself had routed the foe*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 30; Sat. 463: Chr. 938; Th. 204, 9, col. 1; Ædelst. 32. v. ge-flýman.

ge-flēme; *adj. Fugitive;* fugitivus, Rtl. 147, 15.

ge-fleógan; *p.* -fleág, -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To fly, fly over;* volare, transvolare:—He hēht his hæhbodan hider gefleógan *he commanded his archangel to fly hither*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 4; Cri. 295. Ne mæg ǽnig ðone mearcstede fugol gefleógan *nor may any bird fly over the boundary place*, Salm. Kmbl. 435; Sal. 218.

ge-fleón, -fleóhan; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon *To flee, escape*:—Gefleá *fugere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 7. Se to ānre ðara burga geflióhþ *who to one of those cities escapes*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 20; Hatt. MS. Geflēg *fugit*, Rtl. 147, 15. Alle geflugun *omnes fugerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 56. Ðætte gifléga *ut fugiant*, Rtl. 118, 31. Ǽr he on ða wēstenu middangeardes gefluge *antequam in desertas orbis terrarum abiret solitudines*, Nar. 6, 6.

ge-fleów *overflowed*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28; *p. of* ge-flōwan.

ge-flīéman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to drive away;* fugare, Past. 61, 2; Hat. MS. v. ge-flýman.

ge-flīt *a fan to clean corn;* vannus, Cot. 33.

ge-flīt, -flȳt, es; *n. Contention, strife, contest, dispute, discussion;* contentio, lis, certāmen, concertātio, rixa:—Agoten is geflīt ofer ealderas *effūsa est contentio sŭper principes*, Ps. Lamb. 107, 40: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 30. Ðis geflīt *hæc lis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 29; Som. 11, 62. Sume ic to geflȳte fremede *I have urged some to strife*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 18; Jul. 484; Bd. 5, 6: S. 619, 4. On geflīt *in contest*, Beo. Th. 1734; B. 865. We on geflītum sǽton *we sat in discussion*, Salm. Kmbl. 862; Sal. 430: H. R. 9, 3. Uton towurpan hwætlīcor ðās geflītu *dissolvāmus citius has contentiones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 884; El. 443: 1905; El. 954. Heó gehȳrde martyra geflītu *she heard of the struggle of martyrs*, Nar. 40, 13. To geflītes *emulously, eagerly*, Apol. Th. 10, 5.

ge-flīta. v. fyrn-geflīta.

ge-flītan, -flȳtan; *p.* -flāt, *pl.* -fliton; *pp.* -fliten *To strive, fight, dispute;* contendĕre, certāre:—Cynewulf and Offa gefliton ymb Benesingtūn *Cynewulf and Offa fought at Benson*, Chr. 777; Th. 93, 11, col. 1. Ne geflīttes *non contendet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 19. Geflioton *disputaverant*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 9, 34. Geflītan [-flītta, Lind.] *contendere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 40.

ge-flītful; *adj. Contentious;* contentiōsus:—Geflītful *contentiōsus*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 10; Wrt. Voc. 49, 33: 74, 31: Hpt. Gl. 502.

ge-flītfullic; *adj. Contentious;* contentiōsus:—Wæs geflītfullīc senoþ æt Cealchȳþe *there was a contentious synod at Chalk*, Chr. 785; Erl. 56, 7.

ge-flītgeorn; *adj. Contentious;* contentiōsus, R. Ben. 71.

ge-flītlīce; *adv. Contentiously, emulously;* certātim:—Ðæt ge wēpned ge wīfmen geflītlīce dydon *quod vīri et fēmĭnæ certātim fūcĕre consuērunt*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 15.

ge-flītmælum; *adv. Contentiously, emulously;* certātim, R. Ben. interl. 72.

ge-flota, an; *m. A floater, swimmer*:—Fyrnstreáma geflotan *to the ocean's floater [the whale]*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 17; Wal. 7. v. flota.

ge-flōwan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flōwen *To overflow;* inundāre:—Swā hit ðære eá flōd ǽr gefleów *as the flowing of the river formerly flowed over it*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28.

ge-flýman, -flēman, -flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive away, banish;* fugare, in fugam vertere, expellere:—His ēhtendas ealle geflȳme *odientes eum in fugam convertam*, Ps. Th. 88, 20: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 25. Feónd wæs geflȳmed *the fiend was put to flight*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 13; Gū. 107: Cd. 187; Th. 232, 17; Dan. 261. v. flýman.

ge-flȳt, es; *n. Contention, strife, schism;* contentio, lis, schisma:—Geflȳt *schisma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 23. v. ge-flīt.

ge-flȳtan; *p.* -flāt, *pl.* -flytor; *pp.* -flyten *To strive, fight;* contendĕre, certāre:—Cynewulf and Offa geflyton ymb Benesingtūn *Cynewulf and Offa fought at Benson*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 1. v. ge-flītan.

ge-fnæd, es; *n. A hem*:—Gif ic huru his reáfes gefnædu hreppe *if I only touch the hems of his garment*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 10. v. fnæd.

ge-fnêsan *to sneeze*; sternūtāre:—Đæt he gelóme gefnêse *that he often sneezes*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 27.

ge-fôg, es; *n. A joining, joint*:—Đæt đū gesomnige sīde weallas fæste gefôge *that thou unite the spacious walls with a fast juncture*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 10; Cri. 6. From eallum heora gefôgum *from all their joints*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 4. [Cf. *Ger.* gefüge.] v. fôg.

ge-folc *people, a troop*. v. folc.

ge-fole; *adj. Having a foal, milch*:—Drîtig gefolra olfend-myrena mid heora coltum *thirty milch camels* [*camelos fœtas*] *with their colts*, Gen. 32, 15.

ge-fôn, ic ge-fô; đū ge-fêhst; he ge-fêhþ, *pl.* ge-fôþ; *imp.* ge-fôh; *p.* ge-fêng, *pl.* ge-fêngon; *pp.* ge-fangen *To take, seize, catch*; capere:—Ic sylle cyne swā hwæt swā ic gefô *ego do regi quicquid capio*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 27. He gefêhþ đæt đæt he æfter spyreþ *he seizes that which he tracks*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. Đū byst men gefônde *homines eris capiens*, Lk. Bos. 5, 10. Đonne đū hīg gefangen hæbbe *quando tu illos cepisti*, Gen. 44, 4. Hū gefêhst đū fixas? *quomodo capis pisces?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 7.

ge-fôr *died*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 126, 40; *p. of* ge-faran.

ge-forht *timid*. v. forht.

ge-forþian; *p.* -forþode; *pp.* forþod *To carry out, perform, accomplish, further, promote*:—His feónd ne mihten nā geforþian heora fare *his enemies could not carry out their expedition*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 14. He hæfde geforþod đæt he his freán gehêt *he had performed what he promised his lord*, Byrht. Th. 140, 16; By. 289: Hy. 9, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 24. He đæt mynster wel geforþode đa hwîle đe he đær wæs *he advanced the monastery while he was there*, Chr. 1045; Erl. 171, 17. [*Laym.* i-forđed.] v. forþian.

ge-forweorþan *to perish*. v. forweorþan.

ge-fôrword; *part. Agreed upon, covenanted, bargained*; compactus:—Gif hit swā gefôrword biþ *if it be so agreed*, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 14: L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 19.

ge-fôtcypsed, -cypst; *part.* [cops *a fetter*] *Bound with fetters*; compĕditus:—Infare on đinre gesihþe geómrung gefôtcypsedra *introeat in conspectu tuo gĕmĭtus compĕdītōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 11: Ps. Spl. 101, 21. Drihten tolýsþ gecospede ođđe đa gefôtcypstan *Dŏmĭnus solvit compĕdītos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8.

ge-frége, -frége; es; *n. An inquiring, a knowing, knowledge, information, hearsay*; percontātio, cognĭtio, audĭtio:—Mîne gefrége *in my knowledge, as I have heard, as I am informed*, Beo. Th. 1557; B. 776: 1679; B. 837: Cd. 58; Th. 71, 20; Gen. 1173: 161; Th. 201, 7; Exod. 368: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 10; Edg. 36.

ge-frége, -frége; *adj. Known, renowned, celebrated, remarkable, noted, famous, notorious, infamous*; nōtus, mānifestus, celĕber, fāmōsus:—Hæbbe ic gefrugnen đætte is éastdǽlum on æđelast londa, firum gefrége *I have heard tell that in eastern parts there is a land most noble, renowned among men*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 22; Ph. 3: 44 b; Th. 151, 8; Gū. 792. Ic eom folcum gefrége *I am noted among people*, 130 b; Th. 500, 7; Rä. 89, 3: Beo. Th. 109; B. 55. Wæs ūre lîf fracuþ and gefrége *our life was vile and infamous*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 10; Dan. 304. Hæleđum gefrégost *most famous among men*, 162; Th. 202, 27; Dan. 394. [*O. Sax.* gi-frâgi: *Icel.* frægr.]

ge-frægen, -fregen [*part. p. of* gefragan [?]; cf. gefragian] *Heard of, known*:—Egsa māra, đonne from frumgesceape gefrægen wurde æfre on eorđan *greater terror than was ever heard of on earth since the creation*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 28; Cri. 840. Đara đe ic ofer foldan gefrægen hæbbe *of those that I have heard of on earth*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 25; Vid. 17: Beo. Th. 2397; B. 1196: Andr. Kmbl. 1374; An. 687: 2122; An. 1062. Gefregen, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 14; Az. 45. [Cf. *Icel.* fregiun.] v. gefragian.

ge-frægnan, -fraignan, -fregnan, -frægnian; *p.* -frægn, -fraign, -frægnade, *pl.* -frugnon *To ask, inquire*:— Gifrægna *interrogare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Gifregna, Rush. 21, 12. Gefraigne, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 34. Gefraign *interrogavit*, Lind. Gifrægn, Rush. 8, 5; 9, 16. Gefrægnade *interrogavit*, Lind. 15, 2. Gefraignade *sciscitabatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 4. Gefrugnun *interrogaverunt*, 17, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 12. Gefrugnon *interrogarent*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 19. Gefraignaþ *interrogate*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 21. Gefraignes *interrogate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 11: 2, 8. v. gefrignan.

ge-frégnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make famous*:—Gefrégnod, Beo. Th. 2670. [*Thorpe* gefrêfrod.]

ge-fræpi[g]an; *p.* ede. I. *to accuse*:—Gefræpgedon *accusarent*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10. II. *to reverence*:—Gefræppegedon *reverebuntur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 6.

ge-frætewian, -frætwian, -fretwian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To adorn, deck, trim*; ornāre, redĭmīre:—Ic gefrætwige *orno*, Ælfc. Gr. 24: Som. 25, 41. Ic gefretwige *redimio*, 30; Som. 34, 58. Đē Cyning engla gefrætwode *the King of angels adorned thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 3034; An. 1520. He gefrætwade foldan sceátas *he adorned earth's regions*, Beo. Th. 192; B. 96. He æfter fæce mid ôđrum gāstlîcum mægenum gefrætewod ætŷwde *postmŏdum cætĕris virtūtĭbus ornātus appāruit*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 44: 3, 11; S. 535, 32. Đær is geat gylden, gimmum gefrætewod *there is a golden gate decked with gems*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 20; Sat. 649: 220; Th. 283, 21; Sat. 308. Fiđrum gefrætwad *adorned with wings*, Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743: Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 14; Ph. 239. Fægre gefrætwed *neatly adorned*, 59 b; Th. 217, 2; Ph. 274: 64 a; Th. 237, 4; Ph. 585.

ge-frætwodnes *an ornament*. v. frætwednes, hrægel-gefrætwodnes.

ge-fragian; *p.* ade *To learn by asking*:—Gefragade *exquisierat*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 16.

ge-frâsian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To ask, inquire*; interrŏgāre, sciscĭtāri:—He gefrâsade þegnas his *interrŏgābat discĭpŭlos suos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 13. Geascade ođđe gefrâsade *sciscitābātur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 4.

ge-frêan *to free*; liberare, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 29.

ge-frêcnod; *part.* [frêcne *savage, wicked*] *Savage, evil, wicked, corrupted*; atrox, scĕlestus:—Môde gefrêcnod *corrupted in mind*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 10; Dan. 184.

ge-frêdan, ic -frêde, đū -frêdest, he -frêdeþ, frêt, *pl.* -frêdaþ; *p.* -frêdde; *pp.* -frêded *To feel, perceive, know, be sensible of*; sentīre:—Sió gefrêdnes hine mæg gegrâpian, and gefrêdan đæt hit lichoma biþ, ac hió ne mæg gefrêdan hwæđer he biþ đe blac đe hwît *the feeling may touch it, and feel that it is a body, but cannot feel whether it be black or white*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 10, 11. Đeáh đe we hit gefrêdan ne mägon *though we cannot perceive it*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 44. Ic gefrêde *sentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 39: 37; Som. 39, 8. Se lichama awent eorþan and anbîdaþ æristes, and on đam fyrste nān þing ne gefrêt *the body turns to earth and awaits the resurrection, and in that space feels nothing*, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 25. Stânas ne gefrêdaþ *stones have not sense*, i. 302, 14, 18. Heó on hire gefrêdde đæt heó of đam wîte gehæled wæs *sensit corpŏre quia sanāta esset a plāga*, Mk. Bos. 5, 29. He gefrêdde his deáþes neálæcunge *he was sensible of his death's approach*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 8: 574, 16. Hî swurdes ecge ne gefrêddon *they felt not the sword's edge*, 544, 22. Đæt he gefrêde *that he has sense*, 302, 21.

ge-frêdendlîc; *adj. Sensible, perceptible*; sensĭbĭlis:—Stemn is geslagen lyft, gefrêdendlîc on hlyste *the voice is struck air, perceptible to the hearing*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29.

ge-frêdmêlum; *adv. Sensim, paulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 482.

ge-frêdnes, -ness, e; *f. A feeling, sense, perception*; sensus:—Gesiht, and gehêrnes, and gefrêdnes ongitaþ đone lichoman đæs monnes *sight, and hearing, and feeling perceive the body of the man*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 7, 10.

ge-frêfran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console*; consolari:—Đæt hīg hira fæder gefrêfredon *ut lenirent dolorem patris*, Gen. 37, 35. Heó nolde beón gefrêfred *nolvit consolari*, Mt. Bos. 2, 18. Gefroefred, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 5. v. frêfran.

ge-frêfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort, console*; consolari:—Ic gefrêfrige *consolor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 64. Nū ys đes gefrêfrod *nunc hic consolatur*, Lk. Bos. 16. 25. v. frêfrian.

ge-frége, es; *n. A knowing, knowledge, hearsay*; cognĭtio, audĭtio:—Mîne gefrêge *in my knowledge, as I have heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 3251; An. 1628: Apstls. Kmbl. 50; Ap. 25. v. ge-frége, es; *n.*

ge-frége; *adj. Known, celebrated, famous*; nōtus, cĕlĕber, fāmōsus:—Læt đē on gemyndum hū đæt manegum wearþ fira gefrége *keep in thy mind how that was known among many men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1921; An. 963: 2240; An. 1121. v. ge-frége; *adj.*

ge-fremednes, -ness, e; *f. An accomplishment, fulfilment, effect*; perfectio, effectus:—He hrađe đa gefremednesse đære ârfestan bêne wæs fylgende *mox effectum piæ postulātiōnis consĕcūtus est*, Bd. 1, 4; S. 475, 31.

ge-fremian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To finish, effect, bring to pass, accomplish, commit*; efficĕre, perficĕre, patrāre, committĕre:—Se gefremode fêt [MS. fôt] mîne swā swā heortes *qui perfēcit pĕdes meos tanquam cervōrum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 35. Đe he gefremode *quod patrārat*, Gen. 2, 2: Jos. 7, 17. Ic ne gemune nānra his synna đe he gefremode *I will remember none of his sins which he has committed*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 19. Forđan synd đās wundru gefremode on him *ideo virtūtes ŏpĕrantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 14, 2. Ârleásnes đa scilde on me gefremode *impiety perpetrated that guilt against me*, Th. Apol. 2, 19.

ge-fremman; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To promote, perfect, perform, commit*:—Hie mihtan æghwæt gefremman *they could accomplish anything*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 1. ; Đæt weorc to gefremmenne *to perform that work*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 10. Ic hæla gefremme *sanitates perficio*, Lk. Bos. 13, 32. Đās ongunnenan đing đurh Godes fultum gefremmaþ *perform the things begun with God's help*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 4. Swā hwæt swā he on mycclum gyltum gefremede *whatsoever he hath committed in great sins*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 14: 189, 22. Seó stihtung wæs gefremed *the arrangement was completed*, 81, 29. Hine mihtig God ofer ealle men forþ gefremede *him mighty God advanced above all men*, Beo. Th. 3440; B. 1718. Đæt hire mægen on untrumnesse gefremed and getrymed wære *ut virtus ejus in infirmitate perficeretur*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 16. Đæt gefremede mân *the perpetrated crime*, Th. Apol. 2, 5. v. fremman.

ge-fremniss, e; *f. Effect;* effectus, Rtl. 16, 41: 41, 11.

ge-fremdian *to curse;* anathematizare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 71.

ge-freógan, -freón; *p.* -freóde; *pp.* -freód *To free, make free:*—Đonne môt hine se hlaford gefreógan *then must the lord free him*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 18; L. Ælfc. C. 20; Th. i. 48, 25; Ps. Th. 93, 1. Gefreóde *freed*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 4; Cri. 588. Gefreó us wiþ yfela *free us from evils*, Hy. 6, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 31. Gefreouad *liberatus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 74. v. freógan.

ge-freólsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To liberate, deliver, set free:*—He wolde Adam gefreólsian *he would deliver Adam*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 20, 35. Ic đé gefreólsige of ealre frécennesse *I will deliver thee from all danger*, 231, 3. Úre Drihten us gefreólsode *our Lord delivered us*, 83, 25. Đurh Cristes sige ealle hâlige wæron gefreólsode *through Christ's victory all holy men were set free*, 31, 35.

ge-freodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To protect, guard, free, keep:*—We wæron gefreodode feónda gafoles *we were freed from devils' tribute*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 23. Se đe his ânum her feore gefreodade *he who here protected only his life*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 32; Gû. 413. Gefreoda hyre *protect it* [*the soul*], Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 61. Gefreóde and gefreodade folc *freed and protected the people*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 4; Cri. 588. Gefreodode, Andr. Kmbl. 2083; An. 1043. He lýfde đæt friþ wiþ hý gefreodad wære *he allowed that peace should be kept towards them*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 7; Gû. 382. Đæt lond Gode gefreodode *he kept that land for God*, 34 b; Th. 111, 7; Gû. 123. v. gefridian.

gefrett *consumed;* devorâvit, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 30. v. fretan.

ge-fricgan, -fricgean; *p.* -frægn, *pl.* -frégon; *pp.* -frigen *To learn by asking* or *by inquiry, hear of:*—Syđđan hie gefricgeaþ freán úserne ealdorleásne *when they learn that our lord is lifeless*, Beo. Th. 5996; B. 3002. Gif ic đæt gefricge *if I learn that*, 3656; B. 1826. Syđđan æđelingas feorran gefricgean fleám eówerne *after nobles from afar shall hear of your flight*, 5770; B. 2889. Đæt đæt folca fela gefrigen habbaþ *that which many peoples have heard of*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 31; Dan. 329: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 54; Met. 9, 27. Đa đe snyttrocræft durh fyrngewritu gefrigen hæfden *they who had learned wisdom through ancient writings*, Elen. Kmbl. 310; El. 155. We feor and neáh gefrigen habbaþ Moyses dômas hæleđum secgan *we far and near have heard that Moses gave laws to men*, Cd. 143; Th. 177, 28; Exod. 1.

ge-frige, es; *n. Inquiry, knowledge resulting from inquiry:*—Gefreogum gleáwe *men wise from the knowledge obtained by their inquiries*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 109, 22; Ph. 29.

ge-frigian *to embrace*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16.

ge-frignan, -fringan; *p.* -frægn, -fregn, *pl.* -frugnon; *pp.* -frugnen. I. *to ask;* interrogare:—Đâ Euan gefrægn ælmihtig God *then almighty God asked Eve*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 34; Gen. 887. II. *to learn by asking, hear of:*—Đâ gefrægn Higeláces đegn Grendles dæda *when Hygelac's thane heard of Grendel's deeds*, Beo. Th. 390; B. 194: 1155; B. 595. Eác we đæt gefrugnon *also we have heard that*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 15; Cri. 301: 100 a; Th. 378, 11; Deór. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 343; El. 172. Swâ guman gefrungon *as men have heard*, Beo. Th. 1337; B. 666. Hæbbe ic gefrugnen *I have heard*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 18; Ph. 1. Đâ ic nêđan gefrægn hæleþ to hilde *then I heard that heroes went daringly to war*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 9; Gen. 2060: 92; Th. 118, 4; Gen. 1960: Beo. Th. 148; B. 74: 4961; B. 2484. Gefregn, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 1; Sat. 526. Gefregen, 218; Th. 278, 21; Sat. 225. Ne gefrægen ic đa mæġđe sél gebæran *never have I heard of the tribe bearing itself better*, Beo. Th. 2026; B. 1011. [*O. Sax.* gi-fregnan.] v. ge-frægnan.

ge-frignys, -nyss, e; *f. Inquiry, questioning:*—Đis syndon andsware to geđeahtunge and to gefrignysse Sct. Augustinus *responsiones ad consulta Augustini*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 44.

ge-frinan, ic -frine, đû -frinst, he -frinþ, *pl.* -frinaþ; *p.* -fran, *pl.* -frunon; *pp.* -frunen *To learn by asking, find out, hear of:*—Đâ gefran Ioseph đæt Archelaus rixode on Iudea lande *then Joseph learned that Archelaus reigned in Judea*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 19. We đeódcyninga đrym gefrunon *we have heard of the glory of the great kings*, Beo. Th. 4; B. 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1; An. 1: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 19; Dan. 235. Me đâr dryhtnes đegnas gefrunon *the Lord's servants found me there*, Rood Kmbl. 151; Kr. 76. Hie hæfdon gefrunen *they had learned*, Beo. Th. 1392; B. 694: 4797; L. 2403. v. ge-frignan.

ge-friólíc; *adj. Free;* liber, Rtl. 32, 9.

ge-fridian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To guard, protect, defend, deliver:*—He hie gefridode *he protected her*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 5: Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 11. Đæt hys yrþ sî gefridod *that its produce be protected*, Th. An. 118, 20. He me gefridode *eripuit me*, Ps. Th. 33, 4. Alýs me and gefrida me *libera me et eripe me*, 7, 1. Gefridie *protegat*, 19, 1: Exod. 19, 4. v. ge-freodian.

ge-froefred *comforted;* consolatus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 5, = ge-frêfred; *pp. of* ge-frêfran.

ge-frohtian *to be afraid;* expavescere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 6. v. forhtian.

ge-froren *frozen.* v. freósan.

ge-frunon *asked, understood.* v. gefrinan.

ge-frygnys *a question.* v. gefriguys.

ge-frýnd *friends:*—On đam dæge wurdun Herodes and Pilatus gefrýnd *facti sunt amici Herodes et Pilatus in ipsa die*, Lk. Bos. 23, 12. v. freónd.

ge-fryþsum; *adj. Safe, fortified;* salvus, mûnitus:—On stôwe [MS. stôwum] gefryþsumre *in lôcum mûnitum*, Ps. Spl. 70, 3. v. friþsum.

Gefdas, Giđas, *pl. The Gepidæ:*—Mid Gefdum ic wæs *I was among the Gefths*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 8; Vid. 60. Giđum, Beo. Th. 4981; B. 2494. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. 324.

ge-fullan *to fill:*—Đû gefullest me of blisse mid andwlitan đînum *adimplêbis me lætitia cum vultu tuo*, Ps. Spl. 15, 11. v. ge-fyllan.

ge-fullæstan; *p.* -læste; *pp.* -læst *To help, give aid, assist;* auxiliâri:—Weoruda God gefullæste, đæt seó cwén begeat willan in worulde *the Lord of Hosts gave aid, that the queen obtained her will in this world*, Elen. Kmbl. 2299; El. 1151.

ge-fullfremman *to perfect.* v. fulfremman.

ge-fullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become full, perfect:*—Gê geseóþ nû todæge mînra gewinna wæstm gefullian *ye see now to-day the fruit of my toils come to perfection*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 23.

ge-fullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To baptize;* baptizâre:—He gefullode đone sunu *he baptized the son*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 20. Gyt beóþ gefullode đam fulluhte, đe ic beó gefullod *baptismo, quo ego baptizor, baptizari*, Mk. Bos. 10, 39. Gefullod, Mt. Bos. 3, 14, 16: Mk. Bos. 1, 9: 10, 38, 39: 16, 16; Lk. 3, 21. v. fullian.

ge-fultuma, an; *m. A helper;* adjûtor:—Driht gefultuma mîn and alýsend mîn *Dômine adjûtor meus et redemptor meus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 16.

ge-fultuman, -fultumian, -fultmian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To help, assist, help to, supply:*—Đæt hie sceoldan Martine gefultmian *that they should help St. Martin*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 31. Gefultumian *subministrare, concurrere, suppeditare*, Hpt. Gl. 446. Of đem æfe đe me God forgef and mîne friónd to-gefultemedan *of the inheritance that God gave me and my friends helped me to*, Th. An. 127, 21: 24. Bûton him seó sôþe hreów gefultmige *unless true penitence succour them*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 8: 159, 34. Nymđe me drihten gefultumede *unless the Lord had helped me*, Ps. Th. 93, 16. Gefultuma me *adjuva me*, 69, 6. Đû gefultuma ûrum misdædum *impietatibus nostris tu propitiaberis*, 64, 3. He wæs godcundlîce gefultumad *divinitus adjutus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

ge-fultumend, es; *m. A helper:*—Đû eart mîn alýsend, and mîn gefultumend *liberator meus, adjutor meus*, Ps. Th. 17, 2.

ge-fulwian, -fulgwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To baptize:*—Gefulwia *baptizari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 14. Gefulwas *baptizabit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 8. Se đe gefulguas *qui baptizat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 33. Hine man gefulwade *he was baptized*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 1. Gefulguade *baptizabat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 22. Gefulwad, Blickl. Homl. 213, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 2085; El. 1044. Gifulgwado *baptizati*, Rtl. 26, 9.

ge-fundon *found*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 10; *pp. of* ge-findan.

ge-fýlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To foul, defile, pollute;* inquinare, foedare, contaminare: Đæt hî willaþ mid gegaf-spræcum Godes hûs gefýlan *so that they will with idle speeches defile God's house*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 22. Đæt man mid flæsc-mete hine sylfne gefýle *that any one should defile himself with flesh-meat*, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24, note 57.

ge-fylce, -filce, es; *n. A collection of people, army, troop, division:*—Đa Wylisce menn gewinn up ahôfon and syđđan heora gefylce weóx hî hî on mâ todælđon *the Welshmen raised war . . . and after their number had increased they separated into more* [*bands*], Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 36. Hî férdon mid miclum gefilce *they marched with a great army*, Thw. Hept. 162, 38. Send đærto gefylcio *send troops against it*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 6; Hatt. MS. Hie wæron on twæm gefylcum *they were in two divisions*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16, 30: Nar. 19, 22. v. fylc.

ge-fylced *collected as an army.* v. fylcian.

ge-fylgan; *p.* -fylgde; *pp.* -fylged *To follow, attend upon, reach by following:*—Đæt him gefylgan ne mæg drýmendra gedryht *so that the flock of rejoicing ones cannot follow him*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 12; Ph. 347. Gif gê đisum leáse leng gefylgaþ *if ye pursue this falsehood longer*, Elen. Kmbl. 1149; El. 576. Đa ilco gefylgdon him *illi secuti sunt eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 20. Gefylgend wæs ł gefylgede *sequebantur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 15. Gifylge *assequi*, Rtl. 4, 20. Đætte ecestes gefe we gifylga *ut resurrectionis gratiam consequamur*, 23, 40.

ge-fyllan; *p.* -fylde; *pp.* -fylled *To fell, cut down, cast down, destroy, deprive of;* cædere, destruere:—Đâ wolde he đæt gyld gefyllan *then he determined to cast down the idol*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21, 32: Beo. Th. 5303; B. 2655. He gefylde đone ealdan feónd *he cast down the old fiend*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 19: 221, 2, 4, 33. Freónda gefylled *deprived of friends*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114. 7; Ædelst. 41. Seó nædre gefylled wæs *the serpent was destroyed*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 45.

ge-fyllan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To fill, fulfil, make a total, complete, finish, accomplish, satisfy;* implere, saturare:—Đus unc gedafenaþ ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, Mt. 3, 15. We sceolon đone gelcáfan mid gôdum dædum gefyllan *we must complete the belief with good deeds,*

Blickl. Homl. 23, 10. Hî ne mâgon ealle ðîne bletsunge gefyllan *they do not complete the sum of all thy blessings*, 157, 20. Ealle stôwa he gefylleþ *he fills all places*, 23, 20. Mîne geornnesse mid göde ðû gefyldest *thou didst satisfy my longing with good*, 89, 5. He him gehêt his æriste swâ he mid sôðe gefylde *he promised them his resurrection as he truly performed*, 17, 4. Hî heofon-hlâfe hâlige gefylde *pane cæli saturavit eos*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. Dû geeyldest foldan and rodoras wuldres ðînes *thou hast filled earth and skies with thy glory*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 29; Cri. 408. Ôð ðæt ðû gefylle ðîne ðegnunge *until thou fulfil thy business*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 28, 12: Guthl. 5; Gdwn. 40, 25. On hire wæs gefylled ðætte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen *in her was fulfilled what was sung in the Song of Songs*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 15: 13, 26. Gefylde, 15, 8. Æfter ðon ðe ða mæssan wæron gefyllede *after the masses were finished*, 207, 29: Lk. Bos. 4, 13. Ðæt hûs wæs gefylled of ðære sealfe swæces *domus impleta est ex odore unguenti*, Jn. Bos. 12, 3. Gifena gefylled fremum forðwcardum *filled with gifts with continual benefits*, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28; Gen. 209. Gefylled *consumtus, finitus*, Hpt. Gl. 457. Wel gefylde *bene pastos*, Th. An. 20, 31.

ge-fyllednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A fulness, satiety, completion, finishing, end;* plēnitūdo, sātūritas, consummātio:—Astyrod biþ sê and gefyllednys hyre *commôveātur, mâre et plēnitūdo ejus*, Ps. Spl. 95, 11: 97, 7. Cherubin is gereht gefyllednyss ingehydes *cherubin is interpreted the fulness of the mind*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 33. On graman gefyllednysse *in îra consummātiōnis*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 15. Of his gefyllednesse we ealle onfêngon *de plēnitūdine ejus nos omnes accēpimus*, Jn. Bos. 1, 16. He asende gefyllednysse on sâwlum heora *misit sātūritātem in animas eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 15. Ôþ ðissere worulde gefyllednysse *until the end of the world*, Homl. Th. i. 600, 18.

ge-fyllendlîo; *adj. Filling;* explētīvus, complētīvus:—Sume syndon gehâtene *explētīvæ* oððe *complētīvæ*, ðæt synd gefyllendlîce *some are called* explētīvæ *or* complētīvæ, *that is filling*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 57.

ge-fylnes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness, fulfilment, performance, completion:*—On gefylnesse Godes beboda *in the performance of God's commands*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 9. For gefyllnesse ðæs heofonlîcan edles *for the perfection of the heavenly country*, 81, 29. Ðe hie swâ mycle gefylnesse hæfdon *of which they had so great fulness*, 135, 24. Gifylnisse *plenitudinis*, Rtl. 83, 18.

ge-fylst *help.* v. fylst.

ge-fylsta, an; *m. A helper, an assistant;* adjūtor:—God mîn gefylsta is *Deus meus adjūtor est*, Ps. Spl. 17, 2: 27, 9. He him to gefylstan gesette *he appointed him his assistant*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 13: Job Thw. 166, 39.

ge-fylstan; ic -fylste; *subj. pres.* -fylste; *p.* [-fylstede], -fylste, *pl.* -fylston; *pp.* -fylsted *To help, give help;* adjuvare:—Ðæt heó him gefylste *that she might assist them*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 45. God gefylsteþ me *Deus adjuvat me*, Ps. Spl. 53, 4. Driht, to gefylstane me efste *Domine, ad adjuvandum me festina*, 69, 1. DER fylstan.

ge-fŷnd *foes, enemies:*—Hîg wæron êr gefŷnd him betwynan *antea inimici erant adinvicem*, Lk. Bos. 23, 12. v. feond.

ge-fyndig; *adj. Capable;* capax, Ælf. gr. 9, 60. v. gefindig.

ge-fyrenian, -fyrnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To sin;* peccāre:—Ic gefyrenode *I have sinned*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 32, 34. We gefyrnedan mid ûrum fæderum *peccāvimus cum patribus nostris*, Ps. Th. 105, 6. v. ge-firenian.

ge-fyrht, ge-fyrhted; *part. p. Terrified, affrighted:*—Ða wæs se dêma swŷðe gedrêfed and gefyrhted *then was the judge very much troubled and frightened*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 44. Hie wæron to ðæs swŷðe gefyrhte *they were so greatly terrified*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 34. [Cf. fyrhtan, gefyrhtian.]

ge-fyrhtian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To frighten:*—Wîfo sume gefyrhtadon ûsig *mulieres quædam terruerunt nos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 22. Miþ fyrhto gefyrhtad *timore exterriti*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 6.

ge-fyrhto; *p. Fear, doubt:*—Be ðære cennendre gefyrhtum ðæs bearnes weorðe ongyten wære *by the mother's fears the child's worth might be understood*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 27.

ge-fyrn; *adv.* [fyrn *formerly*] *Formerly, long ago, of old, of yore;* olim, pridem:—Hû ne wæran ðâs gefyrn forþgewitene *were not these long ago departed?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 9. Ðû mid Fæder ðînne gefyrn wære efenwesende *thou with thy father of old was co-existent*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 10; Cri. 349: 12 a; Th. 19, 16; Cri. 301. Gefyrn hî dydun dædbôte on hæran and on axan *olim cilicio et cinere pœnitentiam egissent*, Mt. Bos. 11, 21: Lk. Bos. 10, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 57. Gefyrn *pridem*, 38; Som. 39, 56. Gefyrn êr *formerly*, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 30: 37, 1; Fox 186, 25: Chr. 892; Erl. 89, 1.

ge-fyrþran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To further, advance, promote, improve;* promovere, prosperare:—Heora sîþfæt wæs fram Drihtne sylfum gefyrþred [MS. gefyrþrad], *their journey was furthered by the Lord himself*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 34. Wæs eftsîðes georn, frætwum gefyrþred *was desirous of return, furthered by the treasures*, Beo. Th. 5561; B. 2784. Ânræd oretta elne gefyrþred *the steadfast champion advanced with valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 1966; An. 985. Ic ðê gefyrþrede *I improved thee*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 29. DER. fyrþran.

ge-fŷsan; *p.* -fŷsde; *pp.* -fŷsed *To make ready, cause to hasten:*—Werod wæs gefŷsed *the band was made ready*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 28; Exod. 221. Gefŷsed to fæder rîce *ready to depart to his father's kingdom*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 5; Cri. 475. Winde gefŷsed *hurried on by the wind*, Beo. Th. 440; B. 217. Secgas wæron sîðes gefŷsde *the men were ready for the journey* [cf. sîðes fûs, B. 1475], Elen. Kmbl. 520; El. 260. v. fŷsan.

ge-fystlian; *pp.* -lad *To beat with the fists, buffet;* pugnis impetere, Scint. 2.

ge-fyðerian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To feather, give wings to, provide with wings;* âlas addêre, pennis instruĕre:—Gefyðerad flaa *sagitta* vel *spicŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 64; Wrt. Voc. 35, 50. Fugelas gefyðerede *vŏlātĭlia pennāta*, Ps. Spl. 77, 31. v. ge-fiðerian.

ge-gada, an; *A fellow-traveller, a companion, associate;* comes, complex, conspirans, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 27, 28. He feóll ðâ adûn and ealle his gegadan into helle wîte *he fell down then and all his companions into hell torment*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 59, 93, 87. Afeóll se deófoll mid his gegadum *the devil fell with his companions*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 18. v. gædeling.

ge-gaderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To gather, unite;* colligere, conjungere:—Se fela folca fæste gegadraþ *he unites many people*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 180; Met. 11, 90. Gegaderade *conjuncti*, Ps. Th. 67, 24: Chr. 973; Th. 224, 32. v. gadorian, ge-gæderian.

ge-gaderscype, -gæderscype, es; *m. A joining, union, matrimony;* jugalitas, Hpt. Gl. 411, 416.

ge-gaderung, e; *f. A gathering, congregation, assembly, crowd;* congregatio, turba:—Se Hælend beáh fram ðære gegaderunge *Jesus declinavit a turba*, Jn. Bos. 5, 13: Ps. Spl. 39, 14; Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 47. Gegaderung lîchoman *copula carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 30. Gegaderung *congregatio*, Th. An. 30, 7. Rihtwîsra manna gegaderung is gecweden heofenan rîce *a gathering of righteous men is called the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 25. v. gaderung.

ge-gador-wist, e; *f. An assembly for feasting;* contubernium, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 87. v. gador-wist.

ge-gæde *a collection, congregation;* congregatio, R. Ben. interl. 2. v. gæd.

ge-gæderian, -gaderian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To gather, join;* colligere, congregare:—Searwum gegædraþ bân gebrosnad *he gathers skilfully the perished bones*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 17; Ph. 269. Beóþ gegædrad gæst and bân-sele *soul and body shall be joined*, 117 b; Th. 451, 11; Dóm. 102. Wyt beóþ gegæderode *we two shall be gathered*, 100 a; Th. 376, 23; Seel. 159. Ðam biþ gæst gegæderad Godes bearn *God's child will be a guest associated with him*, 84 b; Th. 318, 9; Mód. 80. v. gæderian, gegaderian.

ge-gælen, -galen, *enchanted*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5. v. galan.

ge-gænog, es; *m. A society, meeting, an assembly;* cœtus:—Ðe wæs on ðam gegænge ðâr man Crist bænde *who was in the company where Christ was bound*, Ælf. ep. 1st, 50; Th. ii. 386, 23.

ge-gærwan *to prepare.* v. gegerwan.

ge-gaf; *adj. Base, wanton, lewd:*—He wæs gegaf spræce *he was wanton in talk*, Homl. Th. i. 534, 2. [*Or* gegaf-spræce; *adj.* (?).]

ge-gafelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To impose a fine, proscribe*, Hpt. Gl. 517.

ge-gafelod *confiscated;* infiscatus, Cot. 108, 194. v. gegafelian.

ge-gaf-spræc, e; *f. Idle, wanton, scoffing speech:*—Ða wæs seó tunge teartlîcor gewîtnod for his gegafspræce *then was the tongue more sharply punished for his wanton speech*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 34. Men willaþ bysmorlîce plegian and mid gegafsprœcum Godes hûs gefŷlan *men will play shamefully and defile God's house with wanton speeches*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357 note, 3. v. gaf.

ge-gân; *p.* -eóde, -iódе; *pp.* -gân. I. *to go, go* or *pass over, come to pass, happen;* ire, præterire, evenire:—Heó mihte gegân ofer eall ðis eálond *vellet totam perambulare insulam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 2. Se ðe gryre-sîþas gegân dorste *who durst go ways of terror*, Beo. Th. 2929; B. 1462. Swâ geostran-dæg gegân wære *sicut dies hesterna quæ præteriit*, Ps. Th. 89, 4. Hû ðæt geeóde, ðæt . . . *how that came to pass, that* . . . , Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 7; Cri. 443. Eall ðâs wundor geeódon in ussera tîda tîman *all these wonders happened in the period of our times*, 43 b; Th. 147, 11; Gû. 725. II. *to occupy, overcome, overrun, subdue;* occupare, vincere, subigere:—Ðæt ðû hâm on us [hus MS.] gegân wille *that thou wilt occupy a home with us*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 21; Gû. 243. Eádmund cyning Myrce geeóde *king Edmund subdued Mercia*, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 33; Edm. 2: Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 4: 2, 5; S. 506, 20: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 39: 3, 9; Bos. 65, 44. Ne geeódon ûre foregengan nâ ðas eordan mid sweorda ecgum *non enim in gladio suo possidebunt terram*, Ps. Th. 43, 4. Seo burh wæs gegân *civitas capta erat*, Jos. 8, 21. III. *to observe, practise, exercise, effect, accomplish;* observare, exercere, perficere, efficere:—Gif gê ðæt tâcen gegâþ *if ye observe that sign*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 8; Gen. 2324. Ðæt se hâlga þeów elne geeóde *which the holy minister*

zealously practised, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 19; Gū. 129: Ps. Th. 118, 40. Hie elne geeódon *they effected by strength*, Beo. Th. 5826; B. 2917. IV. used with an adjective [cf. such an expression as 'to go lame']:—He wæs wērig gegān *fatigatus ex itinere*, Jn. Bos. 4, 6.

ge-gang *an event, a fate.* v. gegong.

ge-gangan, -gongan; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen. I. *to go, happen, take place, befal, to fall to one's share, to come in*; ire, evenire, accidere:—Ne māgon hī ofer gemāre māre gegangan *non transgredientur terminum*, Ps. Th 103, 9. Ful oft ðæt gegongeþ *full oft it happens*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 9; Vy. 1: 117 a; Th. 451, 3; Dōm. 98. Đā wæs gegongen gumun unfrōdum, ðæt . . . *then it had befallen the youthful man, that* . . . , Beo. Th. 5634; B. 2821. Ealles ðæs andlyfenes ðe him gegonge *of all the livelihood which comes in to them*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 6. II. *to exercise, effect, accomplish*; exercere, perficere, efficere:—Ic ðīne bebodu bealde gegange *exercebor in mandatis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 78. He hæfde elne gegongen, ðæt . . . *he had effected by his valour, that* . . . , Beo. Th. 1791; B. 893. III. *to go against with hostile intention, to pass over, overcome, subdue, conquer, obtain, acquire*; aggredi, transgredi, superare, subigere, oblinere, adipisci, possidere:—Gif frīman edor gegangeþ *if a freeman pass over a fence*, L. Ethb. 29; Th. i. 10, 3. Hī þohton Italia ealle gegongan *they thought to conquer all Italy*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 24; Met. 1, 12. Ic mid elne sceal gold gegangan *I shall with valour obtain the gold*, Beo. Th. 5065; B. 2036: 6162; B. 3085: Ps. Th. 78, 12. v. gān.

ge-geafian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To bestow gifts upon*:—Ic hine mid deórweorðum gyfum gegeafede *dignis eum muneribus honoravi*, Nar. 8, 16. Gigeafiga *præstolari* [=*præstare?*], Rtl. 20, 15. v. gegifod.

ge-gealt = ge-healt, Deut. 7. 12. v. gehealdan.

ge-gearcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare*:—Đā hēt se cyngc scipa gegearcian and him æfter faran, ac hit wæs lang ær ðam þe ða scipa gegearcode wǣron *then the king bade prepare ships and go after him, but it was long before the ships were ready*, Th. Ap. 7, 16–7: Homl. Th. ii. 84, 16. v. gearcian.

ge-gearcung-dæg, es; *m. Preparation-day*; parasceve = παρασκευή:—Hit wæs eástra gegearcung-dæg *erat parasceve Paschæ ἦν παρασκευὴ τοῦ πάσχα*, Jn. Bos. 19, 14, 31. v. gearcung.

ge-gearnian, Blickl. Homl. 35, 36. v. ge-earnian.

ge-gearwian, -gearwigean; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ad *To prepare, make ready, provide with, endue*:—Ða lārēowas sceolan Drihtnes weg gegearwian to heora mōdum *the teachers ought to prepare the Lord's way for their minds*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 7. Gegearwigean, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 30; Gen. 458. Ða ānе ðe mid clǣnum geleáfan hie to ðæm. gegearwiaþ *those only who with pure belief prepare themselves for it*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 10. Gegearwode he ðǣm ēce forwyrde *he prepared for them eternal perdition*, 159, 19: 233, 33. Gegearewadest, Ps. Th. 64, 10. Gegearwiga we *paremus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. Đā wearþ werod gegearewod to campe *then was the band made ready for battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199. Đæt his līf ðæm his naman wæs gelīce gegearwod *his life was ordered like to his name*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 32. Gāste gegearwod *endued with spirit*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 17; Gen. 187: Elen. Kmbl. 1774; El. 889. v. gearwian.

ge-gearwung, e; *f. A preparation*; præparatio:—Gegearwung setles ðīnes *præparatio sedis tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 88, 14. v. gearwung.

ge-gearwungness, e; *f. A preparation*; præparātio:—Gearcunga oððe gegearwungnessa heortan gehȳrde *præparātio cordis audīvit*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 17.

ge-gegnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To meet*; obviare, Rtl. 45, 23.

ge-gēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, cure, amend, treat* [*as a patient*]:—Đæt hea gegēme all unhælo *ut curarent omnem languorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 1: Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. Gegēmde ł gehælde *curavit*, 6, 5. Gegēma *corrigere*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1. 9. Gegēmed, L. Æðelb. 62; Th. i. 18, 8. [See the note, and also Schmid, p. 8, note.]

ge-geótan; *p.* -geát; *pp.* -goten *To found, cast*:—He of golde gegeát and geworhte *he cast and wrought them of gold*, Nar. 19, 29. Đa gelīcnessa wǣron gegotene *the images were cast*, 32.

ge-gerela, -gyrela, -girla, an; *m. Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe*; amiculum, stola:—Hwǣr agylte he ǣfre on his gegerelan *where trespassed he ever in his clothing?* Blickl. Homl. 169, 1. His gegirla hine geswutelaþ *his garment betrays him*, Th. Ap. 14, 3: 12, 8. Bringaþ rāde ðæne sēlestan gegyrelan, Lk. Bos. 15, 22: Mk. Bos. 12, 38.

ge-gerelad, -gerlad; *part. Clothed*; indutus:—Gegerlad is Drihten mid strencþe *indutus est Dominus fortitudinem*, Ps. Lamb. 92, 1. Gegerelad *vestitus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 6.

ge-gerwan, -gærwan, -girwan, -gierwan, -gyrwan; *p.* -gerede; *pp.* -gered, -gerwed *To prepare, make ready, clothe, array, adorn, furnish*:—Ne hȳrde ic cymlīcor ceól gegyrwan hilde wǣpnum *I never heard of furnishing a comelier vessel with weapons of war*, Beo. Th. 76; 13, 38. Đær ðū scealt ād gegærwan *there shalt thou prepare a pile*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 3; Gen. 2855. Ic his sacerdas mid hǣlu gegyrwe *sacerdotes ejus induam salutare*, Ps. Th. 131, 17. Heó alegde hire hrægl ðe heó mid gegyred wæs and hie gegyrede mid ðon sēlestan hrægle *she laid aside the garment that she was clothed with, and arrayed herself with the finest garment*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 6, 7: 89, 35: 103, 3. Đēr weofod inne wlitelīce geworhtan and gegyredon *therein they wrought and adorned an altar beautifully*, 205, 6: Beo. Th. 6265; B. 3137. Gegyre ðū hine *clothe him*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 21. Mid heora geatwum gegyrede *equipped*, 221, 29: Nar. 4, 13. Golde gegyrwed *adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1110; B. 553. Ymb frætwum ūtan gegyrede *circumornatæ*, Ps. 143, 15. Sió wæs ordoncum eall gegyrwed diófles cræftum *it was all cunningly prepared with devilish arts*, Beo. Th. 4181; B. 2087. Heardum tōþum and miclum hit wæs gegyred *duris munitum dentibus*, Nar. 21, 1.

ge-gifod; *part. Enriched with gifts*:—Se cyng him wel gegifod hæfde on golde and on seolfre *the king had bestowed many gifts of gold and silver on him*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 17. v. gegeafian.

ge-gild, ge-gyld, es; *n. A guild, society*, or *club*; societas, fraternitas:—We for his lufon ðis gegyld gegaderodon *for love of him we have gathered this guild*, Th. Diplm. 608, 7. v. gild.

ge-gilda, -gylda, an; *m. A person who belongs to a guild, club*, or *corporation, a guild-brother, a companion, fellow* [v. Kmbl. Sax. Eng. i. 262, 259]; congildo, socius, sodalis:—Gieldan ða gegildan healfne *let his guild-brethren pay half*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 24: 28; Th. i. 80, 3; L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 8: 21; Th. i. 116, 6: L. Ath. v. § 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 36: Hick. Thes. ii. Dis. Epist. pp. 20–21. v. gild; and Schmid, s. v.

ge-gild-heall, e; *f. A guild-hall*:—Orc hæfþ gegyfen ðæ gegyldhealle ðam gyldscipe to āgenne *Orc hath given the guild-hall for the guild to own*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iv. 277, 21.

ge-giwian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To demand, ask*; postulare, petere:—Swæ hwæt ðū gegiuas *quidquid petieris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6. 23. Gegiwade *postulans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 63.

ge-gladian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make glad, gladden, appease*; lætificāre, exhilārāre, plācāre:—Flōdes ryne gegladaþ burg Godes *flūminis impĕtus lætificat civitātem Dei*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 5; Homl. Th. i. 288, 8. Cūþbertus hit mid cossum gegladode *Cuthbert gladdaned it with kisses*, ii. 134, 21. Đæt he gegladie ansēne on ele *ut exhilĕret făciem in ŏleo*, 103, 15. Þæt he ðē mid his lācum gegladige *that he appease thee with his gifts*, Gen. 32, 20. Gegladan *mitigare, repropitiare*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

ge-glēded; *part.* [glēd *a burning coal*] *Kindled*; accensus:—Wæs geglēded fȳr on Iacobe *ignis accensus est in Iacob*, Ps. Th. 77, 23.

ge-glendrian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To precipitate*:—Dætte hiæ geglendradon hine *ut præcipitarent eum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 29.

ge-glengan, -glencan, -glæncan, -glencgan, -glengcan; *p.* -glengde, -glencde; *pp.* -glenged, -glencged, -glengd, -glend *To adorn, embellish, set in order, compose*; ornāre, cōmĕre, compōnĕre:—Gē preóstas sculon eówerne hād healdan ārwurþlīce, and mid gōdum þeáwum symle geglæncan *ye priests should religiously observe your order, and always adorn it with good habits*, L. Ælf. P. 5; Th. ii. 366, 2. Ic geglenge *cōmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 13. Ic smicere geglengce *orno*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 116; Wrt. Voc. 54, 58. Nerōn hine mid ǣlces cynnes gimmum geglengde *Nero adorned himself with gems of every kind*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 7; Met. 15, 4. Đæt he æfter medmiclum fæce in sceópgereorde mid ða mǣstan swētnesse and inbrydnesse geglencde, and in Englisc gereorde wel gehwǣr forþbrohte *hoc ipse post pūsillum verbis poĕticis maxĭma suāvitāte et compunctiōne compŏsŭit, in sua, id est, Anglōrum lingua proferret*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 35. Đæt hit wǣre geglenged mid gōdum stānum and gōdum gifum. *quod bŏnis lăpĭdĭbus et dōnis ornātum esset*, Lk. Bos. 21, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 179; El. 90. Geglenged *discrimĭnātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 48; Wrt. Voc. 39, 32. Godes geladung is geglencged mid deórwurþre frætewunge *God's church is adorned with precious ornament*, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 17. Heó wæs geglengd þurh Godes wundra *it was embellished by the miracles of God*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 241, 6. Đa bióþ sweordum and fetelum swīðe geglende *who are greatly adorned with swords and belts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 20; Met. 25, 10.

ge-glengendlīc; *adj. Splendid, brilliant*; pomposus, delicatus, Hpt. Gl. 435.

gegleoc *light, frolicsome, lascivious*, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39, MS. B. v. geaglisc.

ge-glīdan; *p.* -glād, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden *To glide, fall*; labi:—Đā he sceolde into geglīdan Nergendes nīþ *when he must fall into the Saviour's hate*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 6; Sat. 376. v. glīdan.

gegn, geagn, geán, gēn; *adv. Again*; contra:—Brego geán þingade *the Lord spoke again*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009.

gegn-cwide, es; *m. A reply, answering again*; responsum:—Ðinra gegncwida [MS. -cwida] *of thy replies*, Beo. Th. 739; B. 367.

Gegnes-burh *Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*, Chr. 1013.

ge-gnīdan; *p.* -gnād, *pl.* -gnidon; *pp.* -gniden *To rub, rub together, comminute*; fricare, defricare, fricando comminuere, planare, levigare:—Nim ðas ylcan wyrte dryg he ðonne and gegnid to duste *take this same wort, then dry it, and rub it to dust*, Herb. 90, 10; Lchdm. i.

196, 12. Genim ðas wyrte on wætre gegnidene *take this wort rubbed in water*, Herb. 84, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 1. Ic gegnīde *plano* vel *levigo*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 8. v. gnīdan.

gegninga, -nunga; *adv. Plainly, wholly, altogether, certainly, directly;* omnino:—Ðǽr ðū gegninga gūðe findest *there wilt thou straightway find war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2697; An. 1351. Ðæt hit gegnunga from Gode cōme *that it came directly from God*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 35; Gen. 683: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 27; Gū. 785.

gegn-pæþ, es; *m. A path along which one goes to oppose another*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 27; Rä. 16, 26.

gegn-slege, es; *m. A striking back again, exchange of blows, battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2711; An. 1358.

gegnum; *adv. Forward;* obviam:—For hwam ne mōton we ðonne gegnum gangan *why then may we not go forward?* Salm. Kmbl. 705; Sal. 352. Eódon ðā gegnum ðanonne *they thence went on forward*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132: Beo. Th. 633; B. 314: 2813; B. 1404. [Cf. *Icel.* gegnum *through.*]

ge-gnysan *to dash against*, Ps. 136, 12. v. forgnidan.

ge-gōded. v. gegōdian.

ge-gōdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bestow goods upon, enrich*:—Ða mynstru he genihtsumlīce to dæghwomlīcum bigleofan gegōdode *he abundantly enriched those minsters for daily subsistence*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30: H. R. 105, 6: Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 39. Ðonne ðū Hierusalem gegōdie *in die Hierusalem*, Ps. Th. 136, 7. Apollonius ðe ðurh us gegōdod is *Apollonius who is enriched by us*, Th. Ap. 18, 20. Ða sīn gegōded *utuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 494. Gegōded *fretus*, 503; *acquisitus, adeptus*, 513. v. gōdian.

ge-gogud *relying on;* fretus, R. Conc. v. ge-gōded [?].

ge-golden; *part. Paid, performed;* præstitus, L. In. 71.

ge-gong, -gang *fate, a falling out, an accident;* fatum, Cot. 48.

ge-gongan *to go over, conquer*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 24; Met. 1, 12. v. gegangan.

ge-goten *poured out, molten, melted*, Kmbl. Sal. and Sat. 61; Sat. 31. v. ge-gēotan.

ge-græppian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To seize*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 31.

ge-grāpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grope, touch;* palpāre:—Sió gefrēdnes hine mæg gegrāpian *the feeling may touch it*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 10: Ps. Th. 113, 15: 134, 18. Hand hī habbaþ and hīg ne gegrāpiaþ *mānus hābent et non palpābunt*, Ps. Lamb. second 113, 7. Ðā he hyne ggrāpod hæfde *palpāto eo*, Gen. 27, 22.

ge-gremian, -gremman; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To irritate, provoke, excite, incense, inflame;* exaspērāre, provŏcāre, exăcerbāre:—Ðe in eorre [hine] gegremmaþ *qui in īra [eum] provŏcant*, Ps. Surt. 67, 7. Hwæt hit swīðor gehierste and gegremige *what more scorches and excites it?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 2; Hat. MS. 32 a, 15. Gegremod wearþ se gūþrinc *the chief was incensed*, Byrht. Th. 135, 54; By. 138. Hī wǽron gūþe gegremede *they were made fierce by battle*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 306: Cd. 4; Th. 4, 29; Gen. 61.

ge-grētan; he -grēt, *pl.* -grētaþ; *p.* -grētte, *pl.* -grētton; *pp.* -grēted *To approach, come to, address, greet, welcome;* adire, alloqui, salutare:—Wīf sceal eodor æþelinga [MS. e] ærest gegrētan *the wife shall the nobles' chief first greet*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 7; Gn. Ex. 90. Holdne gegrētte meaglum wordum *he addressed his faithful friend in powerful words*, Beo. Th. 3964; B. 1980. Hie ðā gegrētte *he then addressed them.* Andr. Kmbl. 507; An. 254. Ðæt we māgon ūre frȳnd geseón and ūre siblingas gegrētan *that we may see our friends and greet our kinsmen*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 33. Man tǽleþ and mid yfle gegrēteþ ða ðe riht luſiaþ *men blame and insult those that love right*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 164. v. grētan.

ge-grōwþ *grows*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27; *3rd sing. pres. of* gegrōwan.

ge-grin *a snare*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 16. v. grin.

ge-grinan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ensnare;* illaqueare, Prov. 6.

ge-grind, es; *n. A grinding* or *rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing, commotion;* collisio, contrītio, frăgor:—Grīmhelma gegrind *the crashing of helmets*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 29; Exod. 330: 95; Th. 124, 15; Gen. 2063. Geótende gegrind grund eall forswealg *the abyss swallowed up the pouring commotion*, Andr. Kmbl. 3178; An. 1592.

ge-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden *To grind together, sharpen, grind to powder;* commolere, perīricare:—Gegrindæs *comminuet*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 18. Gegrunden [MS. gegrunde] *commolitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Wrt. Voc. 28, 78. Gegrundene gāras *the sharpened arrows*, Byrht. Th. 134, 64; By. 109. DER. grindan.

ge-grip *a gripe, seizing.* v. gripa.

ge-grīpan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *pp.* -gripen *To gripe, grasp, seize;* capere, rapere, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere, corripere, eripere:—Māran ðonne ðū in hreðre mīnge mōde gegrīpan *too great for thee to comprehend in thy breast with thy mind*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 10; Sch. 26: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 138; Met. 10, 69. Feónd sāwle mīne gegrīpeþ *inimicus animam meam comprehendat*, Ps. Spl. 7, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 226; Sal. 112. Us fyrhto gegrāp *fear seized us*, Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 33: Cd. 140: Th. 175, 32; Gen. 2904: Cant. Moys. Surt. 188, 15: Nar. 44, 13. Ðā gegripon ða unclǽnan gāstas ænne of ðām mannum *then the unclean spirits seized one of the men*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 47: Ps. Spl. 39, 16: Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 17. Gegrīp wǽpn and scyld *apprehende arma et scutum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 2. Ēhtaþ gē and gegrīpaþ hine *persequimini et comprehendite eum*, Ps. Spl. 70, 12. Ðī læs āhwænne gegrīpe swā swā leó sāwle mīne *ne quando rapiat ut leo animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 2. Ðā wæs he fram deófle gegripen *then he was seized by a devil*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 13: Ps. Spl. 17, 31. On tintregum gegripene *tormentis comprehensos*, Mt. Bos. 4, 24. Geneálǽcende he hī upahōf, hyre handa gegripenre *accedens elevavit eam, apprehensa manu ejus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 31. Hī wurdon gegripene fram mōderlicum brēostum *they were snatched from their mothers' breasts*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 8. v. grīpan.

ge-gripennis, -niss, e; *f. A taking, seizing, snare;* corrĕptio, captio:—Gegripennis ðone ðe he behȳdde togegrīpe hine *captio quam abscondit apprehendat eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 9.

ge-grīþian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *v. intrans. To make peace;* pācificāre:—Ealle Eást-Centingas gegriþedan wið hī *all the East Kentians made peace with them*, Chr. 1009; Th. 261, 20, col. 2. II. *v. trans. To protect;* tuēri:—Syndon cyrcan wāce gegriþode *churches are weakly protected*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 11.

ge-grōwan; *p.* -greów, *pl.* -greówon; *pp.* -grówen *To grow;* succrescere:—Ne gegrēwþ hit ðǽr *it will not grow there*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27. v. grōwan.

ge-grunded *grounded, founded.*

ge-grundon *ground.* v. ge-grindan.

ge-grundweallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To found;* fundāre:—He ofer sǽs gegrundweallode hine *ipse sŭper mâria fundāvit eum*, Ps. Spl. 23, 2.

ge-grynd, es; *n. A plot of ground:*—Aðelwold gesealde twā gegrynd *Æthelwold gave two plots of ground*, Thorpe Chart. 231, 22.

ge-gryndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To found*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 25 [MS. gewrynded].

ge-gyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sing;* cantāre:—Ic ðās word gegyddode *I sang these words*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 40. v. giddian.

ge-gyfan *to bestow.* v. gifan.

ge-gyld, es; *n. A guild, society* or *club.* v. ge-gild.

ge-gyld; *adj. Golden, gilded;* deaurātus:—On gyrlan gegyldum *in vestitu deaurāto*, Ps. Spl. 44, 11. Gyldena, *vel* gegylde fatu *gilded vessels*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 97; Wrt. Voc. 41, 48. v. gylden.

ge-gylda, an; *m. A member of a guild, club,* or *corporation, a companion, fellow.* v. ge-gilda.

ge-gyldan; *p.* -geald *To yield, pay, give, requite;* reddere, tribuere, retribuere:—Him God wolde æfter ðrowinga ðonc gegyldan *to him God would, after sufferings, requite favour*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 23; Gū. 442. v. gildan.

ge-gyld-scipe, es; *m. A guild-ship, society;* sodalitas, L. Ath. v. § 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 35. v. gild-scipe.

ge-gyltan; *p.* -gylte; *pp.* -gylt *To become guilty, to offend, sin;* peccāre:—Ðeáh ðe he self gegyltan ne meahte *although he himself could not sin*, Past. 49; Swt. 385; 17; Hat. MS. Ðeáh ðe hwā gegylte *though any one become guilty*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 44.

ge-gymmod; *part. Gemmed, set with gems;* gemmātus:—Gegymmod *gemmātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 16.

ge-gyrdan; *p.* -gyrde; *pp.* -gyrded, -gyrd *To gird;* præcingĕre:—Eaxle gegyrde *girded shoulders*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 14; Rä. 72, 14.

ge-gyrela, -gyryla *a garment.* v. gegerela.

ge-gyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, wed; *v. a. To clothe, put on, adorn, endow;* vestire:—Ðū gegyrydist, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 2. Ðone līchoman gegyredon *clothed the body*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 21. Gegyrewod *endowed*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 12. v. gegerwian.

ge-gyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [gyrnan *to yearn*] *To desire, seek;* desīdĕrāre, pĕtĕre:—Ic friþ wille æt Gode gegyrnan *I will desire peace from God*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 24; Gū. 229. Ðonne ðæt gegyrnaþ ða ðe him Godes egsa hleónaþ ofer heáfdum *when they, over whose heads the fear of God impendeth, desire that*, 33 b; Th. 106, 18; Gū. 43.

ge-gyrnendlic; *adj. Desirable;* desiderabilis, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 11.

ge-gyrwan. v. ge-gerwan.

ge-habban; ðū -hæfst, -hafast, *pl.* -habbaþ; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæfd *To hold, be [ill];* habere, tenere:—Gehafa geþyld on me *patientiam habe in me*, Mt. Bos. 18, 26: Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 19; Rä. 17, 10. Ðara synna gē gihabbaþ *quorum peccata retinuerite*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 23: Past. 51, 9; Swt. 401, 32; Hat. MS. Æfter ðisum wordum wearþ gemōt gehæfd *after these words a meeting was held*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 1. Ðǽr ðǽr wǽron gehæfde hāte baþu *where hot baths were kept*, i. 86, 21. Mīn cneów is yfele gehæfd *my knee is diseased*, 134, 33: 150, 7.

ge-haccod *hacked, cut.* v. haccan.

ge-hāda, an; *m. One of the same state* or *order;* qui ejusdem stătus *vel* ordĭnis est:—Mid twām his gehādan *with two of his fellow ecclesiastics*, L. Eth. ix. 19, 20; Th. i. 344, 14, 16: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12, 15.

ge-hādian; *p.* -hādode; *pp.* -hādod *To ordain, consecrate;* consecrare:—Hēr Vitalianus se pāpa gehādode Theodorus to arcebiscop *in*

this year pope Vitalianus consecrated Theodore archbishop, Chr. 668; Erl. 35, 27: 1070; Erl. 208, 2. Hēr Paulinus wæs gehādod Norþhymbrum to biscepe *in this year Paulinus was consecrated bishop of Northumbria*, 625; Erl. 22, 11. Mauricius hine gehādian hēt *Mauricius ordered that he should be ordained*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 32: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 30. v. hādian.

ge-hādod, -hāded; *def.* se ge-hādoda; *part. In holy orders;* ordīnātus:—Nū, gē habbaþ gehīred be gehādodum mannum *now ye have heard concerning men in orders*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 16; Wilk. 169, 23. Se gehādoda *one in holy orders;* ordinātus, 42; Th. ii. 382, 23; Wilk. 169, 34. Be gehādedum mannum *concerning men in holy orders;* de ordinatis, Th. ii. 364, 7; Wilk. 161, 1. He ælces mannes gehādodes and lǽwedes yrfenuma beón wolde *he wanted to be the heir of every man, cleric and lay*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 7.

ge-hæft; *adj.* [-hæft; *pp. of* ge-hæftan] *Bound, captive;* captus:—Ōþ ðære gehæftan wylne *to the captive slave*, Ex. 12, 29. Nyle he gehæfte nā forhycgan *vinctos suos non sprevit*, Ps. Th. 68, 34. Ða gehæftan *vinctos*, 67, 7. Gehæftum *captivis*, Lk. Bos. 4, 18.

ge-hæftan, he -hæft; *p.* -hæftede, -hæfte; *pp.* -hæfted, -hæft *To take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind;* captare, captivare, vincire:—Swā hwæt swā hīg gehæftaþ *quicquid ceperint*, Th. An. 23, 11. Hī gehæftaþ on sāwle rihtwīses *captabunt in animam justi*, Ps. 93, 21. Abraham geseah ānne ramm be ðām hornum gehæft *Abraham saw a ram caught* [*captus*] *by his horns*, Gen. 22, 13. On ēcnesse gehæft *for ever binds*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 18. Mid ðȳ me God hafaþ gehæfted be ðam healse *with which God hath fastened me by the neck*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 29; Gen. 385: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 116. He hæfde ānne ðeófman gehæftne *habebat vinctum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 16. Handa synt gehæfte *my hands are manacled*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 19; Gen. 380: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 22; Cri. 562. Hīg mycelum ege gehæfte wǽron *timore magno tenebantur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 37. Drihten hīg gehȳrde ðæt hīg gehæfton wiþ hine, Josh. 11, 20 [?].

ge-hæftednes, -ness, e; *f. A captivity;* captīvitas:—Gecyr Drihten gehæftednesse ūre *converte Dōmine captivitātem nostram*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 4.

ge-hæftfæst; *adj. Captive;* captivus, Hpt. Gl. 434.

ge-hæftnan, -hæftnian; *p.* ede, ade; *pp.* ed, ad *To take, lay hold of, take captive;* comprehendĕre, captivāre:—Ðū me gehæftnedest [gehæftnadest, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 29] *thou didst take me captive*, Soul Kmbl. 63; Seel. 32. Sȳ ēhtende oððe ēhte feónd mīne sāwle and gehæftnige hī oððe gegrīpe hī *persĕquātur inimicus animam meam et comprehendat*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 6. Ða ðe ǽr gehæftnede wǽron *who before were held captive*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 7: 89, 29.

ge-hæftnys, -nyss, e; *f. Captivity;* captivitas:—Ðonne awent oððe acyrreþ God gehæftnysse oððe hæftnōde folces his *cum convertit Deus captivitātem plĕbis suæ*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 7. v. ge-hæftednes.

ge-hæft-world, e; *f. A captive world:*—Ðeós gehæftworld, Blickl. Homl. 9, 4.

ge-hægan; *pp.* -hæged *To surround as with a hedge:*—Folc wæs gehæged *the people was hemmed in*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 17; Exod. 169. [Cf. *Icel.* hegna *to hedge, fence* (?); and see Grein, gehǽgan.]

ge-hæge, es; *n. Land hedged in, a paddock, garden;* hortus, pratum, Mone B. 618: Hpt. Gl. 419, 439.

ge-hǽlan; *p.* -hǽlde; *pp.* -hǽled *To heal, cure, save;* sanare, salvare:—Untrume gehǽlan *to heal the sick*, Lk. Bos. 9, 2. He gehǽlde manega folc *he saved much people*, Gen. 50, 20. Ðæt gē him sāra gehwylc hondum gehǽlde *that ye should heal with hands each of his sores*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 12; Gū. 677.

ge-hæld *a keeping, regarding;* observatio, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 16. v. ge-heald.

ge-hǽled; *comp.* gehǽledra, gehǽldra, gehāldre; *adj. Safe, secure, good;* tutus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

ge-hǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lie with, cohabit, commit fornication;* concumbĕre:—Gif he mid gehǽme *if he lie with her*, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 16.

ge-hēnan *to accuse, condemn*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 6; 8, 10. v. gehēnan.

ge-hénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone:*—Ic gemētte ðǽr Archelaus gehénedne *I found there Archelaus stoned*, St. And. 44, 18. v. hénan.

ge-hæp; *adj. Fit:*—On stōwe gehæppre *in loco apto*, Th. An. 21, 13.

ge-hǽre; *adj. Hairy:*—Wǽron hie swā gehǽre swā wildeór *pilosus in modum ferarum*, Nar. 22, 5.

ge-hēt; *part. Made warm, heated;* călĕfactus:—Ðæt sȳ gehēt *let it be heated*, Herb. 23, 2; Lchdm. i. 120, 8.

ge-hétan *to promise;* promittere, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 33. v. ge-hātan.

ge-hafa *have*, Mt. 18, 26; *imp. of* ge-habban.

ge-hafen *raised up, fermented*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15. v. ge-hebban.

ge-hagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v impers. To please:*—Swā hwylc swā ðæt sió ðæt hine to ðan gehagige ðæt he ða ōðoro lond begeotan wille *whoever it be that is ready to take the other lands*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. ii. 120, 24. v. onhagian.

ge-hāl; *ad. Entire, whole, healthy;* intĕger, sānus:—Gemētte he ðæt fæt swā gehāl, ðæt ðǽr nān cīnu on næs gesewen *he found the vessel so whole that no chink was visible in it*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 22: 166, 11: Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 27. On gehālum þingum *in health*, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 22.

ge-haldan; *pp.* -halden *To keep, preserve, hold;* servāre, recondĕre, tĕnēre:—On ðam heó wilnode gehaldan ða ārwurþan bān hire fæderan *in quo desiderābat hŏnōranda patrui sui ossa recondĕre*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 16. Mid ðȳ hine ðā nǽnig man ne gehaldan ne gebindan mihte *cum a nullo vel tĕnēri vel ligāri pŏtuisset*, 3, 11; S. 536, 16. Ðǽr hī nū gehaldene syndon *in qua nunc servantur*, 3, 11; S. 535, 11: 3, 6; S. 528, 29. v. ge-healdan.

ge-halding, e; *f. A holding, keeping;* custōdia:—On gehaldinge spræca ðīne *in custōdiendo sermōnes tuos*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 9.

ge-hālgegend, es; *m. One who hallows;* dicator, Hymn. Surt. 64, 19.

ge-hālgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To consecrate, dedicate, initiate, ordain, hallow, make holy, sanctify;* consecrāre, dedicāre, sacrāre, initiāre, ordināre, sanctificāre:—Hēt se pāpa hine to biscepe gehālgian *the pope commanded to consecrate him bishop*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 9: 3, 24; S. 556, 19. Ðæt hīg woldon hīg sylfe gehālgian *ut sanctificārent seipsos*, Jn. Bos. 11, 55. Siðdan ðū gehālgast hira handa *postquam initiāvĕris mānus eōrum*, Ex. 29, 9, 35. Ðū gehālgast ðæt gehālgode anribb and ðone bōh *sanctificābis et pectuscūlum consecrātum et armum*, 29, 27, 36. He gehālgode wīn of wætere *he hallowed wine from water*, Andr. Kmbl. 1171; An. 586: 3298; An. 1652. Wælhreów Criste gehālgode offrunge *tyrannus Christo sacrāvit victĭmam*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 11. Gif preóst on treowenan calice hūsl gehālgige *if a priest consecrate housel in a wooden chalice*, L. N. P. L. 14; Th. ii. 292, 20. Ðis hūs ðē gehālgod ys *hæc dōmus tibi dedĭcāta est*, Hymn. Surt. 141, 18: L. Ælf. C. 25; Th. ii. 352, 13. Sȳ ðīn nama gehālgod *hallowed be thy name*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 5: Hy. 6, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 3: 7, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 18. Hē wæs gehālgod fram Scottum *ordīnātus a Scottis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 22. On gehālgodre cirican *in a consecrated church*, L. Edg. C. 30; Th. ii. 250, 19.

ge-hālgung, e; *f. A consecration, sanctification, sanctuary;* consecrātio, sanctificātio, sanctuārium:—He ingeláedde hie in munt gehālgunge his *induxit eos in montem sanctificātiōnis suæ*, Ps. Surt. 77, 54: 131, 8. On gehālgunge hys *in sanctificātiōne ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 95, 6.

ge-hālsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adjure, exorcise:*—Ic gihālsige *adjuro*, Rtl. 113, 24. Gihālsad *adjuratus*, 120, 35. Gihālsia *exorcizare*, 119, 7. Ic gihālsiga *exorcizo*, 120, 21.

ge-hāmettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To appoint a home, domicile;* dŏmum assignāre:—Ðæt hī hine to folcryhte gehāmetten *that they domicile him to folk-right*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7.

ge-hāmian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make* [*one's self*] *familiar with* (?):—Aldred hine gihāmadi mid ðæm ðriim dǽlum *Aldred made himself familiar with the three parts*, Jn. Skt. 188, 7. [See p. ix. note 1.]

gehāt, es; *n. A promise, vow;* promissum, votum:—Gemunde heofonweardes gehāt *he remembered the promise of heaven's guardian*, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 28; Gen. 1796. He ðam gehāte getrūwode *he trusted to the promise*, 33; Th. 44, 9; Gen. 706. Ðæt ic mīn gehāt hēr agylde *ut reddam vota mea*, Ps. Th. 60, 6. Gehāt gehēt *votum vovit*, 131, 2: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-heiz. v. Grm. R. A. p. 893.] DER. ge-hātan.

ge-hata *a hater, an enemy;* inimicus, Cot. 74.

ge-hātan, -hǽtan, he -hāt, -hǽt; *p.* -hēt, *pl.* -hēton, -hēht, *pl.* -hēhton; *pp.* -hāten. I. *to call, name;* vocare, nominare:—Swā ðū gehāten eart *as thou art called*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 26; Cri. 58. Crist wæs on ðȳ eahteoþan dæg Hǽlend gehāten *Christ was on the eighth day named Jesus*, Menol. Fox 7; Men. 4. Is gehāten Saturnus *is called Saturn*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 48; Met. 28, 24. Ðæt land ðe ys gehāten Euilaþ *omnem terram Hevilath*, Gen. 2, 11: Jud. 4, 2, 6. II. *to call, command, promise, vow, threaten;* vocare, arcessere, jubere, spondere, promittere, vovere:—Fōre waldende gǽþ bī noman gehātne *they shall go before the Lord, called for by name*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 16; Cri. 1072. Him ðæt eall gehēt his rēcelēst *his security commands all that to him*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 104; Met. 25, 52. Him sibbe gehāteþ *he shall promise peace to them*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 16; Cri. 1339. Ic ðē gehāte *I vow to thee*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 5; Gen. 2139. Gehātaþ Drihtne *vovete Domino*, Ps. Th. 75, 8. Ðeáh ðe gē me deáþ gehāten *though ye have threatened death to me*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 23; Gū. 211: 40 b; Th. 135, 7; Gū. 520. v. hātan.

ge-haðerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To restrain;* cohībēre:—Wambe sār gehaðeraþ *it restraineth sore of stomach*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 2; Lchdm. i. 334, 8. Ða ðæt ða geseah se ðe hine gebohte, ðæt he mid bendum ne mihte gehaðerod beón *cumque vidisset qui emĕrat, vinculis eum non pŏtuisse cohībēri*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 9. Ic am gehaðrad *coarctor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 50. v. ge-headerian.

ge-hāthyrt; *adj. Irritated, angry:*—Ða wearþ se hālga wer gehāthyrt *the holy man was irritated*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 18.

ge-hāthyrtan; *p.* te; *v. reflex. To become angry:*—Se Godes widersaca hine ða gehāthyrte *the adversary of God then became angry*, Homl. Th. i. 450, 9.

ge-hâtian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To become* or *be hot;* concālecĕre:—Gehâtude heorte mîn on in me *concāluit cor meum intra me*, Ps. Spl. 38, 4.

ge-hât-land, es; *n. Land of promise:*—Be inngonge ðæs gehâtlondes *about the entrance of the promised land*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 12.

ge-hâwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To look at, view, observe, examine, survey, inspect;* intuĕri, aspicĕre, circumspicĕre:—Se cing gehâwode [gehâwade, col. 1] hwær man mihte ða eá forwyrcean *the king observed where the river might be obstructed*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 2; 173, 35: Shrn. 178, 7: 179, 21.

ge-heád; *adj.* [heáh *high*] *Lifted up, exalted;* exaltātus:—Wæs Bryten swýðe geheád *Britain was very much exalted*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 27, MS. B. [*A. R.* i-heied.]

ge-heald, -hæld, es; *m.* [?] *n.* [?] I. *a holding, keeping, guard, observing;* observantia:—Hie sende him stafas and gewrit be gehealde rihtra Eástrana *he sent him a letter and epistle about the holding of right Easters*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 8. Habbaþ gē gehæld *habetis custodiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 65: Rtl. 123, 31: Shrn. 36, 30. II. *a keeper, guardian, protection;* custos, tūtēla:—Willelm eorl sceolde beón [MS. ben] his geheald *earl William was to be his guardian*, Chr. 1070; Th. 347, 7. Ælfgār eorl gesôhte Griffines gehealdon Norþwealan *earl Ælfgar sought Griffith's protection in North Wales*, 1055; Th. 325, 20. He beó ðærto geheald and mund under me *let him be thereto guardian and patron under me*, Thorpe Chart. 391, 17. v. ge-hyld.

ge-heald; *adj.* v. ge-hyldra.

ge-healdan, -haldan, to -healdenne; ic -healde, ðū -healdest, -hiltst, he -healdeþ, -healt, -helt, -hylt, *pl.* -healdaþ; *p.* -heóld, -hióld, ðū -heólde, *pl.* -heóldon, -hióldon; *impert.* -heald, *pl.* -healdaþ; *subj. pres.* -healde, *pl.* -healden; *p.* -heólde, *pl.* -heólden; *pp.* -healden. I. *to keep, hold, observe, keep in, retain, reserve, preserve, save, defend, protect;* custodire, servāre, observāre, continēre, reservāre, salvāre, defendĕre:—Ðæt ic ðine word mihte wel gehealdan *ut custōdiam verbum tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 101: Andr. Kmbl. 426; An. 213. Se ðe him God syleþ gumena rîce to gehealdenne *to whom God gives an empire over men to hold*, Scôp Th. 269; Wíd. 134. Ic gehealde wegas mîne *custōdiam vias meas*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 2. Gif ðū hîg gehiltst *si custōdieris ea*, Deut. 7, 12: Ex. 34, 6. Drihten gehealdeþ dōme ða lytlan *custōdiens parvŭlos Dōmĭnus*, Ps. Th. 114, 6. Se stranga gewǣpnod his cāfertūn gehealt *fortis armātus custōdit atrium suum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ps. Lamb. 120, 5. God hine gehelt ēghwonan *God preserves him everywhere*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 37. Drihten gehylt ðē fram ælcum yfele *Dōmĭnus custōdit te ab omni mălo*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 7. Ic ðē forðig geheóld *ideo custōdivi te*, Gen. 20, 6. Ðū eágan mîne wið teárum geheólde *thou hast kept mine eyes from tears*, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Hî ðæt word geheóldon betwux *verbum continuĕrunt ăpud se*, Mk. Bos. 9, 10. Hie sibbe innan bordes gehióldon *they preserved peace at home*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7; Hat. MS. Geheald ðū, mîn folc, mîne fæste *ē attendīte, pŏpŭle meus, lēgem meam*, Ps. Th. 77, 1. Ðec ā wið firenum geheald *preserve thyself ever from sins*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 27; Fä. 94. Fæder alwalda mid ârstafum eówic gehealde *may the all-ruling Father hold you with honour*, Beo. Th. 640; B. 317. Ðæt he cóme and ða burh geheólde *that he would come and defend the city*, Jos. 10, 6. Ðæt sēd sî gehealden ofer ealre eorþan brādnisse *ut salvētur sēmen sŭper făciem ūniversæ terræ*, Gen. 7, 3: Jos. 2, 13: Mt. Bos. 9, 17. Gehealdne, *pp. pl.* Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 26; Cri. 1060. Mid gehealdan *to satisfy*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34. Wel gehealden *well contented, satisfied*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 27: Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 22. II. *to hold, occupy, possess;* tĕnēre, possidēre:—On eówrum geþylde gē gehealdaþ eówre sāwla *in pătientia vestra possidēbitis animas vestras*, Lk. Bos, 21, 19. He frætwe geheóld fela missera *he held the armour many years*, Beo. Th. 5253; B. 2620.

ge-heald-dagas; *pl. m. Kalends:*—Gehealddagas *vel* hâlige dagas *kalendæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 26; Wrt. Voc. 53, 35.

ge-healden; *part. p. Satisfied:*—Beó gehealden on ðînum gecynde ðonne hæfst ðū genōh *be satisfied in thy kind, then hast thou enough*, Kmbl. Sal. 264, 21. v. gehealdan.

ge-healdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A keeping;* custōdia:—On gehealdnysse ðara *in custōdiendis illis*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 12.

ge-healdsum; *adj. Keeping, sparing, frugal;* parcus:—Ðæt he sîe gehealdsum on ðæm ðe he healdan scyle oððe dælan *that he is frugal in what he ought to keep or give away*, Past. 20, 2; Swt. 149, 18; Hat. MS. 29 b, 9.

ge-healdsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. A keeping, observance, preservation, abstinence;* custōdia, observātio, conservātio, abstĭnentia:—We rǽdaþ on bōcum, ðæt ðeós gehealdsumnys wurde arǽred on ðone tîman ðe gelamp on ânre byrig ðe Uigenna is gecweden micel eorþstyrung *we read in books, that this observance was established at the time when a great earthquake happened in a city which is called Vienna*, Homl. Th. i. 244, 15. Ðæt he wǽre on gehealdsumnysse ðæs bebodes his Scyppende underþeód *that he was subject to his Creator in the keeping of the commandment*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 29. For gehealdsumnysse sôþre eádmōdnysse beóþ fórwel oft Godes gecorenan geswencte *for preservation of true humility God's chosen are very often afflicted*, Homl. Th. i. 474, 10. Mid ðære gehealdsumnysse *with abstinence*, i. 318, 8.

ge-heálgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To consecrate, hallow;* consecrāre, sacrāre:—Theodōr bisceop on Hrófes ceastre Quichelm to bisceope geheálgode *Theodōrus in civitāte Hrofi Cuichelmum consecrāvit episcŏpum*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 581, 8. Ðǽr se bisceop towearp and fordyde ða wigbed ðe he sylf ǽr geheálgode *ubi pontĭfex polluit et destruxit eas quas ipse sacrāvĕrat ăras*, 2, 13; S. 517, 18. v. ge-hálgian.

ge-healt *keeps, guards, protects*, Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ps. Lamb. 120, 5; 3*rd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-healtsumnys *captivity.*

ge-heáne *servire*, Rtl. 42, 40. v. gehýnan.

ge-heápod; *part. Heaped* or *piled up;* coacervātus:—Gōd gemet, and full, and geheápod, and oferflówende hîg syllaþ on eówerne bearm *mensūram bŏnam, et confertam, et coagitātam, et sŭperefflŭentem dābunt in sinum vestrum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 38: Blickl. Homl. 175, 17. v. ge-hýpan.

ge-heaðorian, -heaðerian, -heaðrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To restrain, control, compress;* cohibēre, coartāre, coangustāre:—Hafaþ geheaðorad heofona Wealdend ealle gesceafta *the Ruler of the heavens has controlled all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 11; Met. 13, 6: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 9: 25; Fox 88, 5. Ðæt se secg wǽre hergum geheaðerod *that the man should be restrained with harryings*, Beo. Th. 6136; B. 3072. He eft semninga swîge gewyrþeþ, in nēdcleofan nearwe geheaðrod *it [the wind] again suddenly becomes silent, narrowly compressed in its close bed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2550; El. 1276.

ge-heáw, es; *n. A striking together, a gnashing, grinding;* concussio, stridor:—Tôþa geheáw *a gnashing of teeth*, Cd. 221; Th. 285, 18; Sat. 339.

ge-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew, cut, cut in pieces:* dolare, cædere, concidere:—Wicg hornum geheáweþ *heweth the war-horse with his horns*, Salm. Kmbl. 313; Sal. 156: Beo. Th. 1368; B. 682: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 33; Jud. 90: 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 295: Bd. 4. 19; S. 588, 27. Ðæt wæs geheáwen of carre *quod erat excisum de petra*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 46. DER. heáwan.

ge-hebban; *p.* -hôf; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, raise up, ferment;* elevare, fermentare:—Gehafen hlāf *fermentatus panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15. Gehebbes ða ilco *levabit eam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 11. Gehefen biþ *exaltabitur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. v. hebban.

ge-hêdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to hide, conceal;* condĕre, abscondĕre:—Is ðæt fŷr on stânum gehêded *fire is hidden in stones*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 302; Met. 20, 151. II. *to acquire, obtain, seize;* obtinēre, deprehendĕre:—Ær he gehêde ðæt he ǽr æfter spyrede *until he seizes that which he before sought after*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 29; Met. 27, 15. Forðonðe he ne ûðe ðæt ænig ôðer man ǽfre mǽrþa mā gehêdde under heofenum ðonne he sylfa *because he would not grant that any other man had ever obtained more glories under heaven than himself*, Beo. Th. 1014: B. 505. v. ge-hýdan.

ge-hêed; *adj.* [=ge-heád] *Exalted;* exaltātus:—Wæs Bryten gehêed *Britain was exalted*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 27.

ge-hefigian, -hefegian, -hefgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. To make heavy* or *sad, to load, burden, weigh down, increase the weight of, aggravate;* gravare, contristare, vexare, deprimere, aggravare:—He handa gehefegaþ *he makes the hands heavy*, Salm. Kmbl. 319; Sal. 159. Ðonne biþ gehefgad haswig-fedra, gomol, geárum frōd *then the variegated-feathered [phœnix] becomes sad, old, advanced in years*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 9; Ph. 153. Ðé-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sŷn on oferfyllе *ne forte graventur corda vestra in crapula*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Swā swā hefig byrðen mîn unriht synt gehefegode ofer me *sicut onus grave iniquitates meæ gravatæ sunt super me*, Ps. Th. 37, 4. Wæs mid swā mycelre untrumnesse his lîchoman gehefigad *tanta erat corporis infirmitate depressus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 26: Lk. Bos. 9, 32: Num. 11, 17. Heora synn ys swíðe gehefegod *peccatum eorum aggravatum est*, Gen. 18, 20.

ge-hêgan; *p.* -hêgde, -hêde *To do, perform, effect, hold:*—Ðing gehêgan *to have a meeting*, Beo. Th. 855; B. 425: Andr. Kmbl. 1859; An. 932: Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 19; Gn. Ex. 18. Seonoþ gehêgan *to hold a synod*, 63 a; Th. 231, 23; Ph. 493: 116 a; Th. 445, 17; Dōm. 9. Hie ðing gehēgdon *they held a meeting*, Andr. Kmbl. 314; An. 157: 2100; An. 1051: 2991; An. 1498. [*See* heyja *in Cl. and Vig. Icel. Diet; Grimm writes* gehegan = *sepire*, And. u. El. 101.]

ge-helan; he -heleþ, -hileþ; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hælon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal, hide, cover up;* cēlāre, occŭlere, tĕgĕre:—Se ðe dearnenga bearn gestriéneþ and gehileþ [geheleþ MSS. B. H.] *he who secretly begets a child and conceals it*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2. Ic ðē hāte ðæt ðū hî gehele and gehealde, ôþ-ðæt ic wite hwæt God wylle *te sīlentio tĕgĕre vŏlo, dūnec sciam quid vēlit Deus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 37. Woldon hî and wéndon ðæt hî ðǽr mihton dígle and geholene beón fram andsýne ðæs unholdan cyninges *occŭlendos se a fāci rēgis victōris crēdĭdissent*, 4, 16; S. 584, 25.

ge-hélan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, save;* sānāre, salvum făcĕre:—Gehēl me of eallum éhtendum *salvum me fac ex omnĭbus persĕquentibus*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 2. v. ge-hálan.

ge-helian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To conceal, hide, cover over;* cēlāre, claudĕre:—Se pitt wæs geheled mid ānum stāne *os ejus grandi lăpide claudēbātur*, Gen. 29, 2.

ge-helmian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To cover with a helmet, crown;* galeāre, cōrōnāre:—Đū gehelmodest us *cōrōnasti nos*, Ps. Spl. 5, 15. Of wuldre and weorþmynt đū gehelmedest hine *de glōria et hŏnōre cōrōnasti eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 8, 6. Gehelmod *galeātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 11. [*Laym.* i-helmed: *O. H. Ger.* gehelmot.]

ge-helpan; *p.* -healp, -heolp, *pl.* -hulpon; *pp.* -holpen; *gen. dat. To assist, preserve, to be sufficient;* adjuvare, subvenire, suppetere. I. *cum gen:*—Đonne hie mágon đīn gehelpan *when they can help thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Đū gehelpest đysses menniscan cynnes *thou shalt help this human race*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 8. Đū mīn hæfst geholpen *thou hast assisted me*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 18. II. *cum dat:*—Him đā Ioseph gehealp *then Joseph helped them.* Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 6. Dæt wīf, đe eówrum līfe geheolp *the woman who preserved your life*, Jos. 6, 22. He wolde gehelpan đearfum *he wished to help needy people*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 226. v. helpan.

ge-helt *preserves*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 37; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hēn; *adj. Fallen, low:*—Đa gehēno *kaduca*, Rtl. 189, 31. v. heán.

ge-hénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, accuse, condemn, despise;* humiliare, accusare, condemnare, spernere:—Gehēned ic eom *humiliatus sum*, Ps. Vossii, 37, 8. Hine gehēnan [MS. gehena] *illum accusare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 2. He gehēned wæs *he was condemned*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 18; Sat. 190. Gehēneþ mec *spernit me*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16. v. hénan.

ge-hendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hold;* tĕnēre:—Me đīn seó swīđre đēr gehendeþ *tĕnēbit me dextĕra tua*, Ps. Th. 138, 8.

ge-hende; *adj. Neighbouring, next;* vicinus:—On gehende tūnas *in proximos vicos*, Mk. Bos. 1, 38: 6, 36. Đā fērdon hī to gehendre byrig *then they went to a neighbouring city*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 5. Dæt hỹ đēr gehendaste wǣron on gehwylc land đanon to winnanne *that they there should be most handy for waging war thence on every land*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 5.

ge-hende; *adv. Near, at hand;* prope:—Sumor is gehende *æstas est prope*, Lk. Bos. 21, 30. Godes rīce is gehende *Dei regnum est prope*, 21, 31: Gen. 19, 20: Exod. 2, 12: Deut. 31, 14. Hī wǣron swā gehende đet ægđer heora on ōđer hāwede *they were so near that each of them looked on the other*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 8. Đa mynstra gehendor đam wæterscipe timbrian *to build the monasteries nearer to the water*, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 32: i. 106, 19.

ge-hende; *prep. dat. Nigh, near:* juxta:—Me gehende *juxta me*, Gen. 45, 10: 12, 11. He wæs gehende đam scype *he was near the ship*, Jn. Bos. 6, 19. He læg đeódne gehende *he lay by his prince*, Byrht. Th. 140, 27; By. 294: Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 34.

ge-hendnys, -nyss, e; *f. Nearness, proximity, vicinity;* proximĭtas, vicinĭtas:—Gehendnys *vicinĭtas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 47. Đa geswuteliaþ gehendnysse *they express vicinity*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 50. On gehendnysse his mynstres *in the neighbourhood of his monastery*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 5.

ge-hentan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To take, seize;* căpĕre, prehendĕre:—Hió abīt hæleđa gehwilcne đe hió gehentan mæg *she devours every man whom she can seize*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 64; Met. 13, 32. Eall đæt hie gehentan mehton *all that they could seize*, Chron. 905; Erl. 98, 17.

ge-heofegian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. To make heavy, load, weigh down;* gravare, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 26, 43. *v.* ge-hefigian.

ge-heold, es; *m? A keeping, observing;* custōdia, observātio:—Hī sōþfæstnysse and ārtæstnesse and clænnesse, and ōđra gāstlīcra mægena geheold, and swỹđost sibbe and Godes lufan geornlīce lærde *justĭtiæ, pietātis et castimōniæ, cætĕrārumque virtūtum, sed maxĭme pācis et cūrĭtātis custōdiam dŏcuit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 40. On geheoldum [MS. geheoldan] unrihta Eástrena *in the keeping of unright Easters*, 5, 24; S. 646, 39. v. geheald.

ge-heóld, đū -heólde; *pl.* -heóldon *kept, observed*, Gen. 20, 6: Ps. Th. 114, 8: Andr. Kmbl. 691; An. 346; *p. of* ge-healdan: ge-heólde, *pl.* -heólden *would save*, Jos. 10, 6; *p. subj. of* ge-healdan.

ge-heolp *preserved*, Jos. 6, 22; *p. of* ge-helpan.

ge-heóran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hear;* audire:—Geheór nū *hear now*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 116, 21. Ne geheórþ *hears not*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 3. Ne geheórdon *heard not*, 18, 2; Fox 64, 12. v. gehỹran, hỹran.

ge-heordnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A keeping, guard, watch;* custōdia:—On geheordnesse đara edleán manige [is] *in custōdiendis illis retrĭbūtio multa* [*est*], Ps. Spl. T. 18, 12. Gesete Driht geheordnysse mūþes mīnes *pōne Dŏmine custōdiam ōri meo*, Ps. Spl. 140, 3. v. gehyrdnes.

ge-heordung, e; *f. A keeping, guard, watch;* custōdia:—Ic sette mūþe mīnum geheordunga *pōsui ōri meo custōdiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 2.

ge-heort; *comp.* ra; *adj. Hearty, animated, courageous;* animæquus:—On geheortum hyge *in a courageous soul*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 14; Fä. 86. Beó geheortra *animæquior esto*, Mk. Bos. 10, 49.

ge-heowian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To form;* formāre:—Dracan đū đysne geheowadest *drăco iste, quem formasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 25: Blickl. Homl. 87, 32: 31, 16. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-heowung. v. gehiwung.

geher *an ear of corn*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 28. v. ear.

ge-hēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hear;* audire:—Ic ne sceal ēfre gehēran đære byrhtestan bēman stefne *I shall never hear the brightest trumpet's sound*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 14; Sat. 171: 220; Th. 284, 27; Sat. 328. Ic gehēre helle scealcas grundas mǣnan *I hear hell's ministers bemoaning the gulfs*, 216; Th. 273, 7; Sat. 133. We gehērdon wuldres swēg *we heard the sound of glory*, 218; Th. 279, 13; Sat. 237. Gehēr ān spell *hear a discourse*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1: 35, 5; Fox 166, 21, note 24. Đā sió stefn gewearþ gehēred of heofenum *then the voice was heard out of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 335; An. 168. v. ge-hỹran.

ge-heronian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hear:*—Geherenadon *audientes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 22.

ge-hergian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To ravage, plunder, afflict, harrow, take captive;* vastāre, spŏliāre, afflĭgĕre, captīvum dūcĕre:—He on đam fyrste helle gehergode *he harrowed hell in that space of time*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 1. Đe hie gehergod hæfdon *which they had plundered*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 19. Gehergad *ravaged*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 22. Dæt ūre wīf and ūre cild wurdon gehergode *ut uxōres ac lĭbĕri nostri dūcantur captīvi*, Num. 14, 3: Jud. 10, 8: Gen. 31, 26: Shrn. 96, 12.

ge-hērian [*or* -herian; cf. *Goth.* hazjan]; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [hērian *to praise*] *To praise, honour, glorify;* laudāre, hŏnōrāre, celebrāre:—Unlæde biþ se ne can Crist gehērian *wretched is he who cannot honour Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 48; Sal. 24. On Gode byþ gehērod mīn sāwl *in Dŏmĭno laudābĭtur anĭma mea*, Ps. Th. 33, 2. Đeáh he seó ānum gehēred *though it be praised in one*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 14: Blickl. Homl. 71, 16. On Gode we beóþ gehērode *in Dŏmĭno laudābĭmur*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 9. He wæs gehiered *he was praised*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 1.

ge-hēring, e; *f. A hearing, hearsay, tidings;* audītio:—Fram gehēringe yfelre he ne ondrǣt *ab audītiōne māla non timēbit*, Ps. Lamb. 111, 7.

gehēr-nes, -ness, e; *f. Hearing;* auditus:—In gehērnesse *audiendo*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6. Dryhten ic gehērde gehērnisse [gehīrnesse, Ps. Trin. Camb. fol. 244, 7] đīne *Domine audivi auditum tuum vocem tuam*, Cant. Abac. Surt. 189, 2: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. v. ge-hỹrnes.

ge-hēt *promised.* v. ge-hātan.

Gehhol, Gehhel, es; *n. Yule, Christmas*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23: 43; Th. i. 92, 3. v. geól.

ge-hicgan, -hicggan, -hicgean, -higgan *to study, search out.* v. ge-hycgan.

ge-hīdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal:* condĕre, abscondĕre:—Đe ic hafa on stānfate gehīđed *which I have hidden in a stone chest*, Wald. 63; Vald. 2, 3. v. ge-hỹdan.

ge-hiénan *to humble.* v. ge-hỹnan.

ge-hiéran. v. ge-hỹran.

ge-hierstan *to fry.* v. ge-hyrstan.

ge-hiérsum; *adj. Obedient;* obœdiens:—Hie him alle gehiérsume dydon *they made all obedient to him*, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 11. v. ge-hỹrsum.

ge-hiérsumian *to make obedient*, Chr. 853; Th. 122, 22, col. 1. v. ge-hỹrsumian.

ge-higd, e; *f:* es; *n. Thought, meditation;* cōgĭtātio:—Sende mihtig God his milde gehigd *mīsit Deus misĕrĭcordiam suam*, Ps. Th. 56, 4. Heortan gehigdum *in the heart's thoughts*, Elen. Kmbl. 2445; El. 1224. v. ge-hygd.

ge-hihtan, -hyhtan; *p.* -hihte; *pp.* -hihted. I. *to hope, trust;* spērāre:—Betere is gehihtan on Drihtne đonne gehihtan on ealdrum *bŏnum est spērāre in Dŏmĭno quam spērāre in princĭpĭbus*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 9. On hys naman đeóda gehyhtaþ *in nōmĭne ejus gentes spērābunt*, Mt. Bos. 12, 21. II. *to rejoice;* exultāre:—Muntas gehihtaþ swā swā rammas *montes exultasti sīcut arietes*, Ps. Spl. 113, 6.

ge-hild, es; *n. A secret place:*—On gehildum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 13.

ge-hilep *conceals*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-helan.

ge-hilt, es; *n. A hilt, handle;* căpŭlus:—He gegrāp sweord be gehiltum *he seized the sword by the hilt*, Cd. 140; Th. 176, 1; Gen. 2905. [*O. H. Ger.* gehilze.]

ge-hiltst *keepest*, Ex. 34, 6; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hīnan *to oppress*, Ex. 5, 9: L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 23, note 64. v. ge-hỹnan.

ge-hindred, -hindrad, -hyndred; *part. Hindered;* impēdītus:—Biþ eall se here swīđe gehindred [gehindrad, 252, 33, col. 1; gehyndred, col. 2] *all the army will be greatly hindered*, Chr. 1003; Th. 253, 32.

ge-hiólđ, *pl.* -hióldon *kept, preserved*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7; Hat. MS; *p. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hiórau; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hear;* audīre:—Đa [MS. đe] eáran ongitaþ đæt hī gehiórað *the ears perceive that which they hear*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 8. v. ge-hỹran.

ge-hiowian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To form, fashion;* formāre:—Ðū gehiowades mec *formasti me*, Ps. Surt. 138, 5: 103, 26. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-hīran; *p.* -hīrde; *pp.* -hīred *To hear;* exaudire:—Gehīr, God! mīn gebed *exaudi, Deus! orditionem meam.* Ðys is gebed, and nā hēs *this is a prayer, and not a command*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 52. v. ge-hȳran, hȳran.

ge-hīrness, e; *f. Hearing;* auditus:—Ic gehīre gehīrnesse ðīne *audivi auditum tuum* [*vocem tuam*], Ps. Trin. Camb. fol. 244, 7. v. ge-hērnes.

ge-hīrsumness, se; *f. Obedience:*—For his gehīrsumnisse ðe he hæfde to Gode *for his obedience to God*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 62, 181.

ge-hiscan *to hate;* abominari:—Ðæne wer gehiscþ drihten *virum abominabitur dominus*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

ge-hiwad; *p. part. Coloured;* purpuratus, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 2. [*A. R.* i-heouwed.]

ge-hiwian, -hywian, -heowian, -hiowian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. I. *to form, fashion, make, transform, transfigure;* formāre, plasmāre, fingĕre, figūrāre, transfigūrāre:—Ðū ðe gehiwast sārnesse on bebode *qui fingis lăbōrem in præcepto*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 20. Sió godcunde fōreteohhung eall þing gehiwaþ *the divine predestination fashions everything*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 17. Ðū gehiwadest me *formasti me*, Ps. Th. 138, 3. Handa me ðīne geworhton and gehiwedan *mānus tuæ fēcērunt me et plasmāvērunt me*, 118, 73. He wæs gehiwod beforan him *transfigūrātus est ante eos*, Mt. Bos. 17, 2. Seó heáfodstōw gescrepelīce gehiwad ætȳwde to ðam gemete hyre heáfdes *lŏcus căpĭtis ad mensūram căpĭtis illius aptissīme figūrātus appāruit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 2. II. *to seem, appear, pretend;* sīmŭlāre:—Ðeáh ðe he hit swā gehiwige *though he may so pretend*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 18. Seó gehiwode anlīcnys getidode ðām toslitenum mannum hwīlendlīc līf *the apparent likeness imparted to the torn men transitory life*, ii. 240, 17. Gehiwed *dissimulatus*, Hpt. Gl. 517. Ne lufa ðū ðīnne brocor mid gehiwodre heortan *do not love thy brother with a dissembling heart*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 4.

ge-hīwian, -hiewian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To marry:*—Forðæm hit is awriten ðæt hit sīe betere ðæt mon gehiewige ðonne he birne, forðæm būtan synne he mæg gehīwian *for it is written that it is better to marry than to burn, because a man may marry without sin*, Past. 51, 9; Swt. 401, 33; Hat. MS.

ge-hiwung, -hywung, -heowung, e; *f. A form, fashion, shape, position, predicament;* figmentum, cătēgŏria:—He oncneów gehywunge ūre *ipse cognōvit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13. Gehiwunge *cătēgŏriæ*, Cot. 57. Drihten, ðū wāst mīne geheowunga *Lord, thou knowest my fashioning*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 15.

ge-hladan; *p.* -hlōd, -hleód, *pl.* -hlōdon; *pp.* -hladen, -hlæden. I. *to load, burden, freight, heap up;* onĕrāre, impōnĕre, congĕrĕre, cŭmŭlāre:—Ðe he on foldan on his gǽste gehlōd *which he on earth loaded on his soul*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 10; Cri. 1035. He sǽbāt gehleód *he loaded the sea-boat*, Beo. Th. 1795, note; B. 895, note. Hī gehlōdon werum and wīfum wǽghengestas *they loaded the ocean-stallions with men and women*, Elen. Kmbl. 467; El. 234: Cd. 174; Th. 220, 2; Dan. 65. Bið seó mōdor wistum gehladen *the mother is laden with provisions*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 16; Rä. 81, 16. Ða wǽron ofætes gehlædene *which were laden with fruit*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 4; Gen. 461. II. *to draw* [*water*]; haurire:—To gehladanne *haurire*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 15.

ge-hlǽg, es; *n. Scorn, ridicule:*—Hī gehlǽges tilgaþ *they strive after scorn*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 1; Dōm. 15. [Cf. *Icel.* hlægi *ridicule*, and hlihan.]

ge-hlǽnian *to make lean, thin.* v. lǽnian.

ge-hlæstan; *p.* -hlæste; *pp.* -hlæsted, -hlæst *To load, adorn:*—Mid ðȳ hī þæt scyp gehlæsted hæfdon *when they had freighted the ship*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 17: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 8; Gū. 1307. Ða eádigan mægþ beúgum gehlæste *the blessed maid adorned with rings*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 30; Jud. 36.

ge-hlaðen *invited.* v. ge-laðian.

ge-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen *To leap, dance;* salire, saltare:—Meotud gehleápeþ heá dūne *the Creator shall leap the high downs*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 10; Cri. 717. He gehleóp ðone eoh *he leaped upon the horse*, Byrht. Th. 137, 20; By. 189.

ge-hleód *loaded*, Beo. Th. 1795, note; B. 895, note; *p. of* ge-hladan.

ge-hleodu *vaults*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 23; Cri. 905; *pl. nom. acc. of* ge-hlid.

ge-hleótan; *p.* -hleát, *pl.* -hluton; *pp.* -hloten *To share* or *appoint by lot, to get, receive;* sortiri, nancisci:—He ðæs weorc gehleát *he got pain for this*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 10; Gen. 2745: Ps. Th. 105, 24. Se eádiga Matheus gehleát to Marmadonia *St. Matthew was allotted to Mermedonia*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 6. Gehluton [MS. gehlutan] *they obtained*, Ps. Th. 113, 2. Gehloten, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 18; Reim. 79. Hit wæs gehloten to Iosepes bearna lande *it was allotted to the land of the children of Joseph*, Jos. 24, 32. Ic wæs gehloten mid ānum wīfe in ānes ceorles ðeówdōme *I was allotted with a woman to the service of a certain man*, Shrn. 38, 13. [*Laym.* i-leoten *to fall to one's lot.*] v. hleótan.

ge-hleóþ; *adj. Harmonious;* consonus:—Ðæt hī ðysne letanīan and anteſn gehleóþre stæfne sungan *quia hanc litaniam consona voce modularentur*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24.

ge-hleów *a lowing.* v. gehlōw.

ge-hleow; *adj. Sheltered, warm:*—Ond ðā on gehliúran dene and on wearmran we gewīcodon *in apriciore valle sedem castrorum inveni*, Nar. 23, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* hlýr *warm.*] v. unhleow.

ge-hlēða, an; *m.* [hlōþ] *A companion, comrade;* sŏcius:—Wulf sang ahōf, holtes gehlēða *the wolf uplifted his song, the companion of the forest*, Elen. Kmbl. 225; El. 113. Se ðe ær bær wulfes gehlēðan *who ere bore the wolf's companion*, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 30; Rä. 88, 23. DER. wil-gehlēða.

ge-hlid, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -hlidu, -hleodu; *n. A lid, covering, roof, an inclosure, a vault;* tectum, clausūra, septum:—Ic cann ealle heáh-heofona gehlidu *I know all the roofs of the high heavens*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 3; Gen. 584: Exon. 152; Th. 32, 25; Cri. 518. Ðonne bearn Godes þurh heofona gehleoðu ōþȳweþ *when the son of God shall appear through heaven's vaults*, 21 a; Th. 56, 23; Cri. 905.

ge-hlidad; *part.* [ge-hlid *a lid*] *Lidded, covered with a lid;* operculo tectus:—Seó wæs gerisenlīce gehlidad mid gelīce stāne *operculo simĭlis lăpĭdis aptissīme tectum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 32.

ge-hlihan; *p. pl.* gehlogun *to deride.* v. hlihan.

ge-hlioran *to pass over.* v. leoran.

ge-hliþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -hliðo; *n. A lid, covering, roof;* tectum:—Sceolde he sēcan helle gehliðo *he must seek the roofs of hell* [or *gates of hell:* cf. *Icel.* hlið *a gate*], Cd. 36; Th. 47, 21; Gen. 764. v. ge-hlid.

ge-hlōd, *pl.* -hlōdon *loaded*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 10; Cri. 1035: Elen. Kmbl. 467; El. 234; *p. of* ge-hladan.

ge-hlot, es; *n. A lot;* sors:—Ðæt gehlot *sors*, Jos. 7, 14, 17.

ge-hloten *appointed by lot.* v. ge-hleótan.

gehlot-land, es; *n. Land appointed by lot, an inheritance;* terra sorte assignāta, possessio:—Hīg hine bebirigdon on his gehlotland *sepēliērunt eum in finĭbus possessiōnis suæ*, Jos. 24, 30.

ge-hlōw, -hleów *a lowing of beasts;* mugitus:—Hryðera gehlōw *lowing of oxen*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35.

ge-hluttrad; *part.* [hluttran *to purify*] *Purified, made clear;* defæcātus:—Gehluttrad wīn *defæcātum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 6; Wrt. Voc. 27, 60.

ge-hlȳd; *part. Covered;* tectus:—Of flȳsum mīnra sceápa wǽron gehlȳde þearfena sīdan *the sides of the poor were covered with the fleeces of my sheep*, Job Thw. 165, 2. v. ge-hlywan.

ge-hlȳd, -hlȳde, es; *n. A cry, clamour, noise, tumult, murmuring;* clāmor, tumultus, murmur:—Mycel gehlȳd wæs on ðære menigeo be him *murmur multum ĕrat in turba de eo*, Jn. Bos. 7, 12: Mt. Bos. 27, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 336, 18. Gehlȳde mīn to ðē become *clāmor meus ad te pervĕniat*, Ps. Th. 101, 1. He geseah mycel gehlȳd *videt tumultum multum*, Mk. Bos. 5, 38: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 252, 17: 546, 16: Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 15. Mid āgþrecum gehlȳde *with a horrible clamour*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 17.

ge-hlyn, es; *n. A noise, din;* clangor:—Ða wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn *then was in the hall the din of slaughters*, Fins Th. 57; Fin. 28.

ge-hlyst, es; *n. Hearing;* auditus, R. Ben. 67. DER. hlyst.

ge-hlystan; *p.* -hlyste; *pp.* -hlysted. I. *to listen, hear;* auscultare, audire:—Gehlyste me *audiat me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 16. Beornas gehlyston *men listened*, Byrht. Th. 134, 31; By. 92. II. *to obey;* obedire:—On hlyste eáran gehlyste me *in auditu auris obediunt mihi*, Ps. Spl. 17, 46. DER. hlystan.

ge-hlystfull; *adj. Exorable, gracious;* audire volens, deprecabilis, Ps. Lamb. 89, 13. DER. hlyst.

ge-hlyta, an; *m. A companion;* consors:—Fōr gehlytum ðīnum *præ consortĭbus tuis*, Ps. Spl. 44, 9.

ge-hlytto *fellowship;* consortium, Rtl. 38, 43.

ge-hlyttrod; *part. Purified, pure;* mĕrācus:—Gehlyttrod wīn *mĕrācum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 7; Wrt. Voc. 27, 61. v. ge-hluttrad.

ge-hlywan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover, shelter:*—Of flȳsum mīnra sceápa wǽron gehlywde ðearfena sīdan *the sides of the needy were covered with the fleeces of my sheep*, Homl. Th. ii. 448, 18. v. hleow.

ge-hnǽd, es; *n. A conflict, fight;* immanitas, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15. v. ge-hnǽst.

ge-hnǽcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To check, restrain, bruise, destroy;* reprimĕre, contĕrĕre, allidĕre:—Heó gehnǽceþ ða anginnu *it checketh the beginnings*, Herb. 148, 1; Lchdm. i. 272, 15: 163, 6; Lchdm. i. 292, 19. Ðū me ahōfe and gehnǽctest eft *elĕvans allisisti me*, Ps. Th. 101, 8.

ge-hnǽgan, -hnǽgean, -hnēgan; *p.* -hnǽgde, -hnǽde; *pp.* -hnǽged, -hnǽgd; *v. trans. To bend down, humble, cast down, subdue;* declināre, hūmiliāre, dejicĕre, subigĕre:—Ðū miht oferhydige eáðe mid wunde heáne gehnǽgean *tu hūmiliasti sicut vulnĕrātum superbum*, Ps. Th. 88, 9. Ðū hī mid fȳre fǽcnes gehnēgest *in ignem dejicies eos*, 139, 10. He fyrenfulle wiþ eorþan nider ealle gehnēgeþ *hūmiliat peccātōres usque ad terram*, 146, 6. Hie on wætere wicg gehnǽgaþ *they cast down the horse in the water*, Salm. Kmbl. 312; Sal. 155. Ðū goda ussa gilp gehnǽgdest *thou humbledst the glory of our gods*, Andr. Kmbl. 2640; An. 1321:

Ps. Th. 118, 71. He gehnǽgde helle gǽst *he subdued the spirit of hell*, Beo. Th. 2552; B. 1274: Andr. Kmbl. 2383; An. 1193. Mín Drihten ðē gehnǽde in helle *my Lord hath trodden thee down in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 241, 5. Hyne Hetware hilde gehnǽgdon *the Hetwaras subdued him in war*, Beo. Th. 5825; B. 2916. Ðæt gē wiðerfeohtend gehnǽgan *that ye may subdue your adversary*, Andr. Kmbl. 2368; An. 1185. Blǽd is gehnǽged *glory is humbled*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 7; Seef. 88: Ps. Th. 142, 3. Wǽron ða mǽgþe mid hefigran þeówdōme gehnǽgde *provincia grāviōre servĭtio subacta*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 30.

ge-hnǽst, -hnäst, es; *n. A conflict, slaughter;* conflictus, prœlium:—Æfter dæm gehnǽste *after the battle*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 24; Gen. 2015: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15, note 9. DER. cumbol-, hōp-, wolcen-. v. hnītan.

ge-hnēgan *to humble, cast down*, Ps. Th. 139, 10: 146, 6. v. ge-hnǽgan.

ge-hnescotun, -hnescod *softened*. v. hnescian.

ge-hnīgan; *p.* -hnāh, -hnāg, *pl.* -hnigon; *pp.* -hnigen *To bow, bow the head;* inclinare, inclinare se:—Heán sceal gehnīgan *the humble shall bow*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 28; Gn. Ex 118. v. hnīgan.

ge-hnyscan *to crush;* conterere, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 44. [Cf. hnesc.]

ge-hnyst; *part. p. Contrite:*—Se gehnysta gǽst *the contrite spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 127; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 127. [Cf. hnossian *and* cnyssan (?).]

ge-hoered *heard*. v. ge-hȳran.

ge-hoferod; *part. Hump-backed;* gibbĕrōsus:—De wǽron gehoferode *who were hump-backed*, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 23.

ge-hogde, -hogode. v. ge-hycgan.

ge-hola, an; *m. A protector:*—Ðam ðe him lyt hafaþ leófra geholena *to him who has for himself few dear protectors*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 15; Wand. 31.

ge-holen *hidden*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25; *pp. of* ge-helan.

ge-hōn, -hongian; *pp.* -hongen, -hoen *To hang, hang with:*—Ðætte he gehongiga *that he hang*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 6. He sē gehoen *crucifiga'ur*, 26, 2. Wudu biþ blēdum gehongen *the wood will be hung with fruits*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 9; Ph. 38: 566; Th. 202, 18; Ph. 71.

ge-honge; *adj. Having an inclination to:*—Tcala gehonge *inclined to good*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 8; Reim. 42.

ge-hopp *a little bag;* folliculus, Cot. 87.

ge-horian; *pp.* ad *To spit:*—Gehorogæ *conspuere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. Gehoræd biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. v. horu.

ge-hornian; *p.* ade *To insult* [?]:—Mid sceofmum miclum gehornadon *contumeliis affecerunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 4. v. gehornung.

ge-hornung, e; *f. Sadness, grief*, Som.

ge-horsian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To horse, to set* or *mount on a horse, to supply with a horse;* equitem facere, equo instruere *vel* imponere: *as yet found only as pp:*—Here gehorsode wurdon *the army was horsed* [*mounted*], Chr. 867; Th. 130, 28, col. 3: Gehorsade, 130, 28, col. 2: 131, 28, col. 1, 2: Gehorsude, 130, 27, col. 1. Ælfrēd æfter dam gehorsodan [gehorsudan, col. 1; -sedum, 147, 3, col. 1; sedun, col. 2] here mid fyrde rād ōþ Exancester *Alfred with his force rode after the mounted army to Exeter*, Chr. 877; Th. 146, 1, col. 3. Ða Denan wurdon gehorsode *the Danes were horsed* [*mounted*], Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 2, col. 2. DER. horsian.

ge-horsod [*pp. of* ge-horsian] *Horsed, mounted;* equo impositus *vel* instructus:—Ða com him ðǽr ongeán twā hund þūsenda gehorsodes [MS. gehorsades] folces *then came against him* [*Alexander*] *two hundred thousand horsemen* [*horsed folk, cavalry*], Ors. 3. 9; Bos. 67, 43. v. ge-horsian.

ge-hradian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten;* accelerare:—Sōna wōl ealra monna gehradode *continuo omnium lues scelerum adceleravit* Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23: 4, 19; S. 588, 33. v. ge-radod.

ge-hræcan *to set in order, direct;* dirĭgĕre:—Weorc handa ussera gehræce *ōpus mānuum nostrārum dirīge*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 17. v. ge-reccan

ge-hrædnys, -nyss, e; *f. What passes swiftly, swiftness, fewness;* paucitas, Ps. Spl. 101, 24.

ge-hrān *touched*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 28; Gū. 1000; *p. sing. of* ge-hrīnan.

ge-hreás *rushed*. v. ge-hreósan.

ge-hrec, es; *n. Government, management:*—Mid mycele gehrece *sedulo moderamine*, Bd. 3, 7; Whelc. 179, 8. v. ge-rec.

ge-hrēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [hrōf *a roof*] *To roof, cover;* tĕgĕre:—Gehrēf hit eall *roof it all*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 32. Holme gehrēfed *covered with water*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 12; Rä. 2, 10.

ge-hrehte *corrected;* correxi, Bd. 5, 24: S. 648, 25. v. ge-rehte.

ge-hrēman; *p.* de *To cry, implore:*—Gihrēmaþ and woepaþ gē *plorabitis et flebitis vos*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 20. Gihrēme we *imploramus*, Rtl. 37, 3.

ge-hremmed; *part. Hindered;* impĕditus:—Gehremmed beón *impĕdiri*, R. Ben. 52.

ge-hreónis, se; *f. Repentance*, Rtl. 102, 45.

ge-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush, fall, glide away, to fail;* ruere, cadere, labi, deficere:—Hrōfas sind gehrorene *the roofs are fallen*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 5; Ruin. 3. Ðā cōmon hī to sumre ceastre gehrorenre *venerunt ad civitatulam quandam desolatam*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 29. Ic ðus gehroren eom ond aweg gewiten *I* [*Babylon*] *am thus fallen and passed away*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 35. Mōna nider gehreóseþ *the moon shall fall down*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 22; Cri. 939. Swīðe oft se micla anweald ðara yfelena gehrīst swīðe fǽrlīce *very often the great power of the wicked falls very suddenly*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 8. Gehreósaþ *labuntur*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 34; Reim. 55. DER. hreósan.

ge-hreóðan *to adorn.* v. ge-hroden.

ge-hreów, es; *n. A lamenting;* lamentatio:—Ðǽr biþ gehreów and hlūd wōp *there shall be lamenting and loud weeping*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 9; Cri. 999. DER. hreów.

ge-hreówan; *p.* -hreáw, *pl.* -hruwon; *pp.* -hrowen *To rue, repent, grieve, pity;* pœnitere, dolere, miserere:—Mec his bysgu gehreáw *his affliction grieved me*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 31; Gū. 686. Generally *impers.* hit-hreówеþ, -hrȳwþ; *p.* hit-hreáw *It rues, it repents, it grieves, it pities;* pœnitet, dolet, miseret; hit-hreáw *it grieved:*—Him ðæt gehreówan mæg *that may rue them*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 29; Sat. 540. Mec æt heortan gehreáw *I repented at heart* [lit. *it repented me at heart*], Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 18; Cri. 1494: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 2; Sat. 374. DER. hreówan.

ge-hrepod [*pp. of* ge-hrepian *to touch*] *touched;* tactus:—He wæs gehrepod mid heortan sārnisse wiðinnan *tactus dolore cordis intrinsecus*, Gen. 6, 6. Gehrepod *tactus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 56.

ge-hrēran; *p.* de *To move:*—Mægen heofunas biób gehroered *virtutes cælorum commovebuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 29.

ge-hrespan *to tear:*—Hȳ him sylfum gehrespaþ *diripiebant sibi*, Ps. Th. 43, 12.

ge-hrīfan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [hrif *the womb*] *To bring forth;* părĕre:—Gecende sārnessa and gehrīfede oðde acende unrihtwīsnesse *concēpit dolōrem et pĕpĕrit iniquĭtātem*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 15.

ge-hrīnan, -rīnan; he -hrīneþ, -hrīnþ; *p.* -hrān, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch, take hold of, seize, affect;* tangĕre, contingĕre, rāpĕre, affectāre:—Ne ofer ðæt syððan hine ōwiht gehrīnan dorste *neque umquam exinde eum audēret contingĕre*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 14, MS. B: 3, 17; S. 544, 28. Ða mǽran tungl ǽuðer ōðres rene ā ne gehrīneþ *these splendid stars never touch each other's course*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 20; Met. 29, 10. Hī gehrīnþ hēr sumu wracu *some punishment affects them here*, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 19; Hat. MS. Me sār gehrān *pain hath touched me*, Exon. 47 b; Th 163, 28; Gū. 1000. Heó sōna wæs gehrinen and genumen of middancarde *rapta confestim de mundo*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5: 4, 8; S. 575, 30. Hia gehrīnadon ł gehrīnad hæfde *tetigerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 36.

ge-hrinenes, -ness, e; *f. A touch;* tactus:—Mid ðȳ gehrinenesse ðæra [MS. ðære] ilcena gegyrlena *tactu indūmentōrum eōrumdem*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 32.

ge-hrist *falls.* v. hreósan.

ge-hroden [*pp. of* ge-hreóðan *to adorn*] *adorned;* ornatus:—Biþ seó mōdor hordum gehroden *the mother is adorned with treasures*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 17; Rä. 81, 17. Eoforlīc gehroden golde *a boar's likeness adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 614; B. 304. Grēne standaþ gehroden hyhtlīce beorhtast bearwa *the brightest of groves stands green, gloriously adorned*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 4; Ph. 79. Ðec gemētte, meahtum gehrodene *he found thee adorned with virtues*, 12 b; Th. 21, 6; Cri. 330: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 37. Geseh he bearwas blǽdum gehrodene *he saw groves adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2896; An. 1451: Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 21; Wal. 74.

ge-hror, es; *n. A fall, ruin, death:*—Ðonne ðæt gelimpe ðæt hī of middangearde genumene wǽron ðȳ ylcan gehrore ðe hī ōðre gesāwon *cum eas eodem quo cæteros exterminio raptari e mundo contingeret*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 38. v. gehrcósan, *and* cf. *Icel.* hrör *cadaver*.

ge-hroren *fallen*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 5; Ruin. 3; *pp. of* ge-hreósan.

ge-hrorenes, -ness, e; *f. Affliction, ruin;* ærumna:—Gecerrod oðde gewend ic eom on gehrorenesse oðde yrmþum mīnum *conversus sum in ærumna mea*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 4.

ge-hruron, -hroren *rushed down, destroyed, was desolate.* v. ge-hreósan.

ge-hruxl *a noise, disturbance;* tumultus, Dial. 2, 10.

ge-hrȳne, es; *n. A mystery, sacrament;* mystērium:—Ðǽr Godes nama gelōme gecȳged biþ, and ðæt [MS. ða] hālige gehrȳne on mæssesange geoffrod, nis nǽnig tweó ðæt ðǽr biþ Godes engla andweardnes *where God's name is frequently invoked, and the holy mystery offered in the mass service, there is no doubt that the presence of God's angels is there*, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 24. v. ge-rȳne.

ge-hrysed *shaken.* v. hrysian.

gehþ *a station*, Ex. MS. Conb. p. 233. v. giht.

gehðo, gehðu, geohðu, geoðu, giohðo, giðu, e; *f. Care, anxiety;* cura, solicitudo:—Gomol on gehðo eówic grētan hēt *the aged* [*prince*] *in sadness commanded to greet you*, Beo. Th. 6181; B. 3095. Gehðo

mǽnan *to bemoan misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 3095; An. 1550. Iudas cwæþ ðæt he ðæt on gehðu gesprǽce *Judas said that he spoke that in trouble*, Elen. Kmbl. 1331; El. 667. Ne meahte he ða gehðu bebūgan *he could not avoid the sorrow*, 1215; El. 609. Ic śceal gehðu mǽnan *I must lament my cares*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 1; Jul. 391. Oft mec gehða gemanode *often sorrow hath admonished me*, 50 a; Th. 174, 22; Gū. 1181. Sceal se gǽst cuman gehðum hrēmig *the ghost shall come moaning with anxiety*, 98 a; Th. 367, 18; Seel. 9: 9 a; Th. 6, 27; Cri. 90: Elen. Kmbl. 643; El. 322: 1059; El. 531. Geohðo mǽnaþ *they lament their grief*, Andr. Kmbl. 3329; An. 1667. Ic þurh geohða sceal dǽda fremman *I must do deeds with sorrow*, Andr. Kmbl. 132; An. 66. Sceal se gâst cuman geohðum hrēmig *the spirit shall come sadly lamenting*, Soul Kmbl. 18; Seel. 9. He ðǽr āna sæt geoðum geómor *he sat there alone sad with sorrows*, Andr. Kmbl. 2015; An. 1010. Gomel on giohðe gold sceáwode *the aged [man] beheld the gold in sorrow*, Beo. Th. 5578; B. 2793. Giohðo mǽnde *he bewailed his afflictions*, 4527; B. 2267. Geómrian on gihða *to mourn in spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 701; Sal. 350. Ēdellcúse ðysne gyst-sele gihðum healdeþ *the homeless held in memory this guest-hall*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 5; Exod. 534. v. Grm. And. u. El. p. 97.

ge-hū; *adv. In any manner*:—He is gecweden hlāf ðurh getācnunge and lamb and leó and gehū elles *he is called bread typically and lamb and lion and in any other way*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 17. Ðeáh de heó sỹ gebýged gehū *though it be bent anyhow*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 30.

ge-hūgod; *part. p. Minded, disposed*:—Boda bitre gehugod *the messenger bitter of purpose*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 11; Gen. 725.

ge-huntian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hunt*:—Hī gehuntigaþ *venantur*, Nar. 38, 6.

ge-hūsan; *pl. m. Housefolk, those of the household*; dōmestīci:—Mannes fỹnd, hys gehūsan *inimici hōminis, dōmestici ejus*, Mt. Bos. 10, 36.

ge-hūsed; *part. Housed, having a house*; dōmum hābens:—Gehūsed snægl *a housed* or *shelled snail*; testūdo, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 1; Wrt. Voc. 24, 5.

ge-hūslian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give the eucharist, housel*:—He hēt ðǽr hine gehūslian *he commanded them to give him the eucharist*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 29. Se hālga sacerd Iustinus him eallum gemæssode and gehūslode *the holy priest Justin said mass to them all and houseled them*, i. 430, 29. Gehūslod beón *communicari*, R. Conc. 5.

ge-hūsscype, es; *m. A house, household, family, race*; dōmus:—Gehūsscype Israhel bletsiaþ Driht *dōmus Israhel benedicite Dōmino*, Ps. Spl. C. 134, 19.

ge-hwā; *m.* -hwæt; *n. g.* -hwæs; *pron. Every one, whoever, who*; quisque, quis. This word is often found with a genitive:—Fordī sceal gehwā on his Drihtne wuldrian *therefore shall every man glory in his Lord*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 12. Hwæt gehwā nāme *quis quid tolleret*, Mk. Bos. 15, 24. Fæder-æðelo gehwæs *the ancestry of each*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 24; Exod. 361. Ðonne ſéran sceal ānra gehwæs sāwl of līce *when the soul of each one shall go from the body*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 24; Az. 93: 64 b; Th. 238, 3; Ph. 598. Ðec sōþfæstra gehwæs sāwle and gāstas lofiaþ *the souls and spirits of all the just praise thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 31; Dan. 395. He ðeóda gehwam hefonrīce forgeaf *he to every people gave heaven's kingdom*, 30; Th. 40, 19; Gen. 641. Ic leófra gehwone lǽran wille *I will teach each dear one*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 14; Cri. 816. Hāteþ cuman to gemōte moncynnes gehwone *bids come to the meeting every man*, 23 a; Th. 63, 30; Cri. 1027. Ðæt fỹr nimeþ ðurh foldan gehwæt *the fire shall seize everything on earth*, 22 b; Th. 62, 18; Cri. 1003. [*O. Sax.* gi-hwe *quisque*.]

ge-hwǽde; *adj. Little, moderate, scanty*:—Hī wǽron gehwǽde acwealde *they were killed whole little*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 21: ii. 162, 2: Gen. 19, 20. Ūre gehwǽda wæstm *our little fruit*, Homl. Th. 526, 22. Seó gehwǽde oferflōwendnys *the slight superfluity*, i. 332, 14: Mt. Bos. 6, 30: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 1; Lchdm. iii. 232, 1.

ge-hwǽdnes, -hwǽdnes, se; *f. Sparingness, paucity, fewness, subtilty*; parcitas, paucitas:—Gehwǽdnis *humilitas, mediocritas*, Hpt. Gl. 403, 467. Gehwǽdnysse dagena mīnra gecỹþ me *paucitatem dierum meorum nuntia mihi*, Ps. Spl. 101, 24.

ge-hwæmlīc; *adj. Each, every*:—Dæge gehwæmlīce *cotidie*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23.

ge-hwǽr, -hwār; *adv. On every side, everywhere*; undique, ubique:—Se symle leofaþ gehwǽr on unrīm gōdum *qui innumeris semper vivit ubique bonis*. Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 23. His gebyrd and goodnys sind gehwǽr cūþe *his birth and goodness are known everywhere*, Homl. Th. i. 2, 16. Nemnaþ men ðæne mōnaþ gehwǽr Iulius *men name that month everywhere July*, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 33; Edg 25: Elen. Kmbl. 2364; El. 1183. Wel wīde gehwǽr *everywhere far and wide*, Menol. Fox 118; Men. 59. Ðeáh ðū heaðoræsa gehwǽr dohte *though thou hast in martial exploits everywhere succeeded*, Beo. Th. 1057; B. 526: Elen. Kmbl. 1092; El. 548. Gehwār hī syn hefige gehwār cúc medeme *in some places they are heavy, in others moderate*, Th. Ll. i. 434, 4. [*Laym.* i-hwær, i-war: *A. R.* i-hwar.]

ge-hwæðer; *pron. Both, each, either*; uterque, promiscuus:—Wæs gehwæðer ōðrum lāþ *each was hateful to the other*, Beo. Th. 1633; B. 814. Gehwæðer incer *either of you two*, 1173; B. 584. He biþ him self gehwæðer fæder and sunu *it is to itself both father and son*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 12; Ph. 374. Se willa bēga gehwæðres ge . . . ge . . . *her will in both respects both . . . and . . .*, Elen. Kmbl. 1925; El. 964: Beo. Th. 2091; B. 1043. Ðǽr wearþ monig mon ofslægen on gehwæðre hond *there was many a man slain on each side*, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 19: 871; Erl. 74, 12.

ge-hwæðere; *adv. Yet, however*:—Weorðeþ heó ðeáh oft niða bearnum to helpe and to hǽle gehwæðere *it becomes oft however help and safety nevertheless to the children of men*, Runic pm. 10; Kmbl. 341, 12. v. hwæðere.

ge-hwæðeres; *adv. Anywhere, on every side, every way*; undique:—Wæs gehwæðeres waa *there was woe on every side*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 50; Met. 1, 25. v. ge-hwæðer.

ge-hwanon; *adv. From all sides*:—Fela ðearfan gehwanon cumene *many needy come from all sides*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 78.

ge-hwearf, -hwyrf, es; *n. A change, exchange*; commūtātio, permūtātio:—Gehwearf *commūtātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 26; Wrt. Voc. 47, 31.

ge-hwearf *returned*. v. ge-hweorfan.

ge-hweled; *part. Inflamed*; inflammātus:—Ðæt ðǽrinne gehweled biþ *which is inflamed therein*, Past. 38, 3; Swt. 273, 22; Hat. MS. 51 a, 12: Swt. 275, 5.

ge hweorf; *adj.* I. *versed, practised, clever*; versutus:—Sum biþ ðegn gehweorf on meoduhealle *one is a thane familiar in the meadhall*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 15; Crā. 68. v. hwearf. II. *converted*:—Nymðe gē gewerfe beón *nisi conversi fueritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 3. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-hwairbs.]

ge-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen. I. *act. To turn*; convertere:—Manige sindon ðe ðū gehweorfest to heofonleóhte *there are many whom thou shalt turn to the light of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1947; An. 976. Gehweorf ūre hæftnēd *converte captivitatem nostram*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Gehweorf us, mægena God *Domine Deus virtutum, converte nos*, 79, 4. Gehweorf nū ðīne ansỹne *turn now thine eye*, 79, 14. II. *intrans. To turn, go away, depart, die, pass as property, fall as a lot*; verti, abire, redire, excidere:—Ymb ofn ūtan alet gehwearf *the fire turned round about the oven*, Cd. 186; Th. 232, 3; Dan. 254. Mān eft gehwearf ðǽr *their sin turned again thither*, Andr. Kmbl. 1388; An. 694: Lk. Bos. 8, 55: 17, 7: 24, 52. Siððan to reste gehwearf *after he had gone to rest*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 23; Dan. 109. Ær ic of dysum līfe gehweorfe *ere I depart from this life*, Hy. 3, 53; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 53. Hit on ǽht gehwearf Denigea frefan *it passed into the possession of the Danes' lord*, Beo. Th. 3363; B. 1679: 2424; B. 1210: 4422; B. 2208. Ðā se tān gehwearf ofer ēnne ealdgesīþa *then the lot fell on one of the old comrades*, Andr. Kmbl. 2208; An. 1105. v. hweorfan.

ge-hwerfnes *a conversion*. v. ge-hwyrfednes.

ge-hwettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To whet, excite*; excitāre:—He gehwette and tihte ðæra Iudēiscra manna heortan *he whetted and instigated the hearts of the Jews*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 31.

ge-hwider; *adv. Whithersoever, anywhere, everywhere*; alicubi:—Ðonon eóde gehwyder ymb *inde circumquaque exire consueverat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 26; Met. 25, 13.

ge-hwylc, -hwelc, -hwilc; *pron. Each, every one, all, whoever, whatever*; quisque, unusquisque:—Gē gehwilce uncūðe gehǽldon *ye healed every disease*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 23. Of gehwilcum burgum *from every city*, 86, 29. Nū smeádon gehwilce men *now some men have enquired*, ii. 268, 7. Dǽda gehwylcra *of all deeds*, Elen. Kmbl. 2563; El. 1283. Hāteþ arīsan folc ānra gehwylc *bids each folk arise*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 28; Cri. 1026. Ðæt he wiste hū mycel gehwylc gemangode *ut sciret quantum quisque negotiatus esset*, Lk. Bos. 19, 15. Sió gesceádwīsnes sceal on gehwelcum waldan *reason shall rule in each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 394; Met. 20, 197. Ongan ānra gehwylc cweðan *cœperunt singuli dicere*, Mt. Bos. 26, 22: Deut. 24, 16. Lifigendra gehwylc *every one living*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 12; Sat. 285. And hiera se æðeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeád *and the atheling offered each of them money and life*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5. He beheóld heora ānra gehwilcne *he observed each one of them*, Th. Ap. 12, 24.

ge-hwyrf, es; *n. Exchange*; permūtātio:—Be gehwyrfe *of exchange*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 16, 21, note 23, 31. v. ge-hwearf.

ge-hwyrfan, -hwerfan, -hwirfan, -hwierfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To change, turn, convert*; mutare, convertere:—Hyra worold wæs gehwyrfed *their world [life] was changed*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 3; Gen. 318. Flód gehwerfde ða ceastre *a flood overturned the city*, Shrn. 77, 12. Hwylc ðonne gēna gehwyrfed byþ *quoadusque justitia convertatur in judicium*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. Hī gehwyrfde synd *conversi sunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 46: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 20; Cri. 188. Mīn drihten, ðū ðe gehwyrfest ealle sāule *my Lord, thou who convertest all souls*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 14. Manige Israhela bearna he gehwyrfþ to heora drihtne *many of the children of Israel he shall turn to their Lord*, 165, 13. Ic ðē bidde for ðīnum naman ðæt ðū gehwyrfe on me ealle eáþmōdnesse ðīnra beboda *I beseech*

thee for thy name that thou devolve on me all submission to thy commands, 147, 11. Paulinus gehwerfde Êdwine Norþhymbra cyning to fulwihte *Paulinus converted Edwin king of Northumbria to christianity*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 12. Hêr wæs Paulus gehwierfed *in this year Paul was converted*, 34; Erl. 6, 14; 30; Erl. 6, 9. His word bioþ gehwirfdo to unnyttre oferspræce *his words will be perverted to useless loquacity*, Past. 21; Swt. 164, 18; Cot. MS. Hí wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurðum gimmum *they were turned into precious stones*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5: Th. An. 28, 35. On heáf gehwyrfede *turned to mourning*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 17: 233, 5. Ic wæs gehwyrfed on mînne lîchoman *I was restored to my body*, 155, 25.

ge-hwyrfednes, -hwyrfenes, -ness, e; *f. A conversion, change;* conversio:—Þara geleáfan and gehwyrfednesse *quôrum fidei et conversiôni*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 13. In ða tîd heora gehwyrfenesse *tempore suæ conversiônis*, 4, 5; S. 572, 39.

ge-hwyrftnian *to tear* (?):—His æfterfolgeras hit siddan totugon and totâron ðam gelîcost ðonne seó leó bringaþ his hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne hý ðonne gecýðaþ on ðam æte hwylc heora mæst mæg gehwyrftnian *his successors afterwards rent and tore it most like to when the lion brings its hungry whelps something to eat, then they show in that food which of them can tear it most*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 39, note.

ge-hycgan, -hicgan; *p.* -hogde, -hogede, -hogode; *pp.* -hogod [see March, § 222] *To think, conceive, consider, devise, reflect, be mindful, think about, care, intend, resolve:*—Ne mæg ic ðeáh gehycgan hwý him on hige ðorfte â ðý sêl wesan *I cannot, however, conceive why it need be the better in mind for them*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 17; Met. 15, 9. Sceal gehycgan hæleða æghwilc ðæt he ne abælige bearn wealdendes *every man must be mindful that he offend not the son of the powerful*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 25; Sat. 195: 219; Th. 282, 7; Sat. 283. Ðû gehycgan meaht ðæt gê willaþ ða on wuda sêcan *you may consider that you will seek them in the wood*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 34; Met. 19, 17. Sum in mædle mæg folcrædenne gehycgan *one in council can devise a nation's law*, Exon. 79a; Th. 295, 33; Crä. 42: Cd. 203; Th. 252, 29; Dan. 586. Gehyge on ðînum breóstum ðæt ðû inc bäm meaht wîte bewarigan *reflect in thy breast that thou from you both mayest ward off punishment*, Cd. 27: Th. 35, 29; Gen. 562. Fela gê fore monnum mîðaþ ðæs ðe gê in môde gehycgaþ *much ye before men conceal of what ye in mind devise*, Exon. 39a; Th. 130, 11; Gû. 436. Hû ðû yfle gehogdes *how thou didst devise evilly*, 28a; Th. 85, 29; Cri, 1398. Ða ðû gehogodest sæcce sêcean *when thou didst resolve to seek conflict*, Beo. Th. 3981; B. 1988: Cd. 299; Th. 259, 5; Dan. 687: Andr. Kmbl. 857; An. 429. Hæfde on ân gehogod ðæt he gedæde swâ hine drihten hêt *his purpose had continually been to do as the Lord commanded him*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 9; Gen. 2892. Ðæt hió ðæs niwan taman nâuht ne gehicgge *that she care nothing about the new tameness*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 52; Met. 13, 26. On drihten helpe gehogedan *speravit in domino*, Ps. Th. 113, 18: Exon. 33a; Th. 105, 5; Gû. 18. [*Goth.* ga-hugjan: *O. Sax.* gi-huggian.]

ge-hŷd, e; *f:* es; *n. A thought;* cōgĭtātio:—In sefan gehŷdum *in the mind's thoughts*, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 27: Dan. 732. DER. mis-gehŷd. v. ge-hygd.

ge-hŷd; *part. p. Exalted;* exaltatus, Hpt. Gl. 440. v. geheád.

ge-hŷd; *part. p. Provided with a skin*, Nar. 50, 5.

ge-hŷdan, -hîdan, -hêdan; he -hŷdeþ, -hŷt, *pl.* -hŷdaþ; *p.* -hŷdde; *pp.* -hŷded, -hŷdd. I. *to hide, conceal;* condĕre, abscondĕre:—He hit gehŷt and gehelt *it hides and preserves it*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11: 39, 13; Fox 234, 19. Sumne dreórighleór in eorþscræfe eorl gehŷdde *a man sad of countenance has hidden one in an earth-grave*, Exon. 77b; Th. 291, 19; Wand. 84: Beo. Th. 4463; B. 2235. Hí wiston ðæt hine gehŷddan hæleþ Iudéa *they knew that the men of Judea had hidden him*, Exon. 119b; Th. 460, 6; Hö. 13. Læg mîn flæschoma nipre gehŷded, in byrgenne *my body lay hidden beneath, in the sepulchre*, 29a; Th. 89, 34; Cri. 1467: Elen. Kmbl. 2182; El. 1092. Heofona rîce is gelîc gehŷddum goldhorde on ðam æcere *simile est regnum cælorum thesauro abscondito in agro*, Mt. Bos. 13, 44. Finð he ðær ða ryhtwîsnesse gehŷdde mid ðæs lîchoman hæfignesse *he will there find the wisdom concealed by the heaviness of the body*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 11. Sticiaþ gehŷdde beorhte cræftas *bright virtues lie hid*, 4; Fox 8, 15: 32, 3; Fox 118, 23. II. *to watch, guard, heed;* observâre:—Ðæt heó gehŷden hælan [MS. hælun] mîne *calcâneum meum observâbunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. III. *to bring into safety, make firm, fasten;* allîgâre:—Hý ehŷdaþ heáhstefn scipu to ðam unlonde oncyrrâpum *they fasten the high-prow'd ships to the false land with anchor-ropes*, Exon. 96b; Th. 361, 1; Wal. 13. v. hêdan *and* hŷdan.

ge-hŷdnes, se; *f. Comfort, security* (?):—Ðýlæs hie gedwelle sió gehŷdnes and ða getæsu ðe hie on ðæm wege habbaþ *lest the comfort and pleasures that they have on the way seduce them*, Past. 50, 1; Swt. 387, 13; Hat. MS. See the note on this passage, Swt. 491–2. Or is the word connected with gehŷdan? cf. gehŷdan III. and the *subsidia itineris* of the original Latin.

ge-hygd, -higd, -hŷd, e; *f:* es; *n. Thought, cogitation, meditation, deliberation, consultation;* cōgĭtātio, mēdĭtātio, consĭlium:—Sceal on leóht cuman heortan gehygd *his heart's thought shall come into light*, Exon. 23a; Th. 64, 17; Cri. 1039: 77b; Th. 290, 28; Wand. 72. On mînre gehygde heortan ealre *in tôto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 137, 1: 118, 58: 54, 20. Þurh deóp gehygd *through deep thought*, Exon. 72a; Th. 268, 13; Jul. 431: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 28; Sat. 344. Sete on Drihten ðîn sôþ gehygd *jacta in Deum cōgĭtātum tuum*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Ne biþ ðær wiht forholen monna gehygda *there shall be naught of men's cogitations concealed*, Exon. 23b; Th. 65, 15; Cri. 1055. On sefan gehygdum *in the mind's thoughts*, 39b; Th. 130, 27; Gû. 444: 81a; Th. 305, 14; Fä. 88. Eálâ ðæt we nû mâgon geseón on ussum sâwlum synna wunde, mid lîchoman leahtra gehygdu eágum *alas that we now may see in our souls wounds of sin, with the body's eyes wicked cogitations!* 27a; Th. 80, 32; Cri. 1315. Ðû âna canst ealra gehygdo *thou alone knowest the thoughts of all men*, Andr. Kmbl. 136; An. 68: 399; An. 200. Hí sâwle frætwaþ hâlgum gehygdum *they adorn their souls with holy meditations*, Exon. 44b; Th. 150, 15; Gû. 779: 62b; Th. 229, 22; Ph. 459. Landâgende men ic lærde ðæt hie heora gafol mid gehygdum aguldon *I taught landowners to pay their taxes carefully*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 22. [*Goth.* ga-hugds; *f: O. Sax.* gi-hugd; *f.*] DER. breóst-, gâst-, in-, inn-, môd-gehygd.

ge-hyht, es; *m. A hope, comfort, refuge;* refŭgium:—Drihten trumnes mîn and gehyht mîn *Dŏmĭnus firmāmentum meum et refŭgium meum*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 1.

ge-hyhtan; *p.* te *To hope, trust:*—We sceolan gehyhtan on godes ða gehâlgodan cyricean *we must trust in God's holy church*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 8. On his naman ðeóda gehyhtaþ *in nomine ejus gentes sperabunt*, Mt. Bos. 12, 21. On hine gehyhtton *trusted in him*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 12: 159, 18. Ðæt on ðînum upstige geblissian and gehyhton ealle ðine gecorenan *that in thy ascension all thine elect may rejoice and trust*, 87, 25. v. ge-hihtan.

ge-hyhtlîc; *adj. Seasonable, fit, commodious;* opportunus, R. Ben. 53. v. hihtlîc.

ge-hyloed; *part. p. Divaricatus*, Gl. Prud. 758.

ge-hyld, es; *n. Regard, observation, keeping, concealing;* observantia, custodia:—In gehylde rihtra Eástrana *in the keeping of right Easter*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 25. Ic wæs on ðînum gehylde begangen *in observationibus tuis exercebor*, Ps. Th. 76, 10. [Him] hâlige heápas on gehyld bebeád *commended to his protection the holy bands*, Cd. 161; Th. 202, 3; Ex. 382. Lædan on gehyld Godes *to lead into God's protection*, Andr. Kmbl. 2091; An. 1047: 234; An. 117. Hâligra gehyld *the preservation of the holy ones*, Exon. 55b; Th. 196, 4; Az. 169. He is manna gehyld *he is the protection of men*, Beo. Th. 6104. On heofona gehyld *into the protection* [?] *of the heavens*, Exon. 15b; Th. 34, 20; Cri. 545. Thorpe translates *into heaven's vault*, Grein has *recessus, arcanum*? Or could the word have the sense of *space*, cf. *Ger.* gehalt, gehaltig? Cf. *also* geheald *subst. and adj. and* gehild.

ge-hyldan; *p.* hylde; *pp.* hylded *To keep, hold, forbear;* custodire, conservare, differe:—Gehylde *forbore;* distulit, Ps. Spl. 77, 25.

ge-hyldan *to bend, incline:*—To gehyldanne *declinare*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 11.

ge-hyldig; *adj. Patient;* patiens, Ps. Spl. 7, 12.

ge-hyldness, e; *f. Keeping, observance:*—On heora gehyldnesse *in custodiendis illis*, Ps. Th. 18, 10.

ge-hyldra; *m.* e; *f. n; compar. of* geheald (?) *Safer:*—Ðæm gehyldrum wegum *tuta itinera*, Nar. 6, 3. Ðohtan ðæt him wîslîcre and gehyldre wære *they thought that it would be wiser and safer for them*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 31. On gehældran stôwe *in tutiore loco*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

ge-hylmd, -hylmed; *adj. Galeatus*, Cot. 97. *Frondosus*, 89.

ge-hylt *keeps*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 7; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hŷnan, -hênan, -hînan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, oppress, waste, destroy;* humiliare, opprimere, damnare:—Uton gehŷnan hit *opprimamus eum*, Ex. 1, 10. Eágan ofermôdra ðû gehŷnyst *oculos superborum humiliabis*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 29. Gehŷnyþ *humiliat*, Ps. Spl. C. M. 74, 7. Hîg gehŷndon *eos oppresserunt*, Ex. 1, 11. Gehŷned *damnatus*, C. R. Ben. 58. Gehêned, Ps. Vos. 37, 8. v. ge-hînan, hŷnan.

ge-hyndred; *part. Hindered;* impēdītus:—Biþ eall se here swýðe gehyndred *all the army will be greatly hindered*, Chr. 1003; Th. 252, 33, col. 2. v. ge-hindred.

ge-hyngran; *p.* -hyngerde *To be hungry:*—Mec gehyngerde *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 42. Ic gehwyngerde *esurivi*, 25, 35. Hine gehyngerde *esuriit*, 12, 3. Gihyñcrede *esuriit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 12. Eádgo ða ðe nû gehyncres *beati qui nunc esuritis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Gehyngrede hundas *hungry dogs*, Shrn. 145, 3.

ge-hŷpan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heap:*—Ðonne hit gehŷpþ yfel ofer yfele *when it heaps evil upon evil*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 21.

ge-hŷran, -hîran, -hêran; to -hŷranne, -hŷrenne; *part.* -hŷrende; ic -hŷre, -ðû -hŷrest, -hŷrst, he -hŷreþ, -hŷrþ, *pl.* -hŷraþ; *p.* ic, he -hŷrde, ðû -hŷrdest, *pl.* -hŷrdon; *impert.* -hŷr, *pl.* -hŷre, -hŷraþ; *subj. pres.* -hŷre, *pl.* -hŷron; *p.* -hŷrde, *pl.* -hŷrden; *pp.* -hŷred. I. *v. trans. To hear, give ear to;* audire, exaudire:—Forðamðe gê ne mâgon gehŷran mîne

spǽce *quia non pōtestis audire sermonem meum*, Jn. Bos. 8, 43: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 22, 35. To eallum ðe ðis ylce stēr becyme ūres cynnes to rædanne oððe gehȳranne *omnes ad quos hæc eadem historia pervenire potērit nostræ nationis lēgentes sive audientes*, 5, 24; S. 649, 6. Ic dæt gehȳre, dæt ðis is hold weorod *I hear that this is a friendly band*, Beo. Th. 585; B. 290: Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 6; Jul. 461. Gehȳrest ðū uncerne earne hwelp *hearest thou our active whelp?* 101 a; Th. 380, 30; Rä. 1, 16. Georne gehȳreþ heofoncyninga hȳhst hæleða dǽde *the highest of heaven's kings will earnestly hear men's deeds*, 117 b; Th. 451, 22; Dōm. 107: 19 b; Th. 50, 9; Cri. 797. Dænne hī dæt word gehȳraþ *qui cum audiērint verbum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 16, 18, 20. Ic gehȳrde hine ðīne dǽd and word lofian *I heard him praise thy deed and words*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 23; Gen. 507: 26; Th. 33, 23; Gen. 524. Ðū gehȳrdest me *exaudisti me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 26: Ps. Th. 114, 1, 2. We ðis nǽfre gehȳrdon hæleðum cȳðan *we have never heard this declared to men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1317; El. 660: 727; El. 364: Apstls. Kmbl. 125; Ap. 63. Gáþ and cȳðaþ Iohanne ða þing ðe gē gehȳrdon and gesāwon *euntes renunciāte Ioanne quæ audistis et vidistis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 4: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Jn. Bos. 14, 24. Gehȳr me Drihten God mīn *exaudi me Dōmine Deus meus*, Ps. Spl. 12, 3: 68, 17: 142, 7. Gehȳre gē dæs sāwendan bigspell *vos audīte parābŏlam sēminantis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 18. Gehȳraþ me *audīte me*, Ps. Th. 65, 14. Ær he dōmdæges dyn gehȳre *before he shall hear doomsday's din*, Salm. Kmbl. 546; Sal. 272: Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 31; Cri. 360. Wearþ Stephanes bēn gehȳred *Stephen's prayer was heard*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 32, 33. II. *v. intrans. To hear;* audīre:—Gehȳran mæg ic rūme *I can hear from far*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 14; Gen. 673. Se ðe hæbbe eáran to gehȳrenne, gehȳre *qui hăbet aures audiendi, audiat*, Mt. Bos. 13, 9. Geworden ic com swā swā man nā gehȳrende *factus sum sĭcut hŏmo non audiens*, Ps. Spl. 37, 15: Mt. Bos. 13, 13. Ic gehȳre *audio;* ðū gehȳrst *audis;* he gehȳrþ *audit*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 57, 58. Deáfe gehȳrdon *the deaf heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 1154; An. 577. Ðē-læs hīg mid eárum gehȳron *nequando auribus audiant*, Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Mk. Bos. 4, 12. III. *to obey;* obēdīre:—Hie Drihtne gehȳrdon *they obeyed the Lord*, Cd. 196; Th. 245, 2; Dan. 456: Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 26; Ph. 444: Ps. Th. 17, 42.

ge-hȳran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hire;* conducere, locare:—Dæs hīredes ealdor gehȳrde wyrhtan *the chief of the household hired workmen*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7. Behīring *vel* gehȳred feóh *locatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123; Wrt. Voc. 20, 60. v. be-hīring.

ge-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To harden, to strengthen;* durare, indurare, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 26; Vy. 74. v. hyrdan.

ge-hyrde. v. ge-hyrwan.

ge-hyrdnes, -ness, e; *f. A keeping, guard, watch;* custōdia:—Sete gehyrdnessa mūþe mīnum *pōne custōdiam ōri meo*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 3.

ge-hyrned; *part. Horned;* cornūtus:—Gehyrned *cornūtus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 17: Ex. 34, 29, 30. Byþ he ymlīce gehyrned *he is equally horned*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 2; Lchdm. iii. 266, 22.

ge-hȳrnes, se; *f. A hearing, report;* auditus:—Of gehȳrnysse gē gehȳraþ, and gē ne ongytaþ *audĭtis, et non intelligetis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 14: Blickl. Homl. 55, 31. DER. hȳrnes.

ge-hyrst, e; *f. An ornament;* ornāmentum:—Man reliquias rēran onginneþ, hāliga gehyrste *man begins to elevate relics, holy ornaments*, Menol. Fox 146; Men. 74. Gehyrsto *phaleræ*, Lye.

ge-hȳrst *hearest*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 57, 58; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-hȳran.

ge-hyrstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrsted, -hyrst *To adorn, ornament, decorate;* adornāre, ornāre, dĕcŏrāre:—He gehyrsteþ wēl *he adorns the metal work*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 27; Vy. 74. Golde gehyrsted *adorned with gold*, Elen. Kmbl. 662; El. 331: Andr. Kmbl. 90; An. 45. Ða bióþ mid fetlum gehyrste *who are adorned with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6.

ge-hyrstan, -hierstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrsted, -hyrst *To fry, roast;* frīgĕre:—Hī cōcas gehyrstan *cooks roasted them*, Ps. Th. 101, 3. Gehyrsted sīe *frīgētur*, Cot. 87. Gehyrst hlāf *frixius pānis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 69; Wrt. Voc. 41, 23. Ét ðas sīdan ðe gehirsted is *eat this side that is roasted*, Shrn. 116, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* giharstit *frixus.*]

ge-hyrstan; *p.* te *To murmur:*—Gehyrston *murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 2.

ge-hȳrsum, -hiérsum; *adj. Obedient, obliging, ready to serve;* obēdiens, offĭcĭōsus:—Wæs Abraham Gode gehȳrsum *Abraham was obedient to God*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 162, 26: Mt. Bos. 6, 24. Ēstful *vel* gehȳrsum *offĭcĭōsus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 54; Wrt. Voc. 61, 32. Hī woldon him beón gehȳrsume *they would be obedient to him*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* and *Ger.* gehōrsam.]

ge-hȳrsumian, -hiérsumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad. I. *to obey, be obedient to;* obēdīre, pārēre:—Ic gehȳrsumige *obēdio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 56: *pārĕo*, 26, 2; Som. 28, 48. Ðe heora lustum gehȳrsumiaþ *who obey their lusts*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 13. II. *to make obedient, bring into subjection;* subjĭcĕre:—Ðæt he him Norþ-Wealas gehȳrsumode [gehiérsumade, col. 1] *that he might make the North Welsh obedient to him*, Chr. 853; Th. 122, 22, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* gihōrsamōn *to obey.*]

ge-hȳrsumlīce; *adv. Obediently;* obēdienter, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-hȳrsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. Obedience, subjection;* obēdientia:—God wolde fandian Abrahames gehȳrsumnysse *tentāvit Deus Abraham*, Gen. 22, 1: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 26: Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 3.

ge-hyrtan; *p.* -hyrte; *pp.* -hyrted, -hyrt [hyrtan *to hearten, encourage;* heorte *the heart*] *To encourage, animate, refresh;* confortare, animare, refrigerare:—Beó ðū hūru gehyrt, and hicg þegenlīce *be thou only encouraged, and strive nobly*, Jos. 1, 18. Ðæt dīnre wylne sunu sȳ gehyrt *that the son of thy slave may be refreshed;* ut refrigeretur filius ancillæ tuæ, Ex. 23, 12. Drihten us gehyrte *the Lord encouraged us*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 12. Mīn werod gehyrted wæs *my army was encouraged*, Nar. 8, 17. Gehyrtan *refocillare, confortare*, Hpt. Gl. 478. Se læg dæg and niht geswōgen. He wearþ ðā gehyrt *he lay day and night senseless. He then revived*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 27.

ge-hȳrþ *hears*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 58; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-hȳran.

ge-hyrwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make game of, despise, disparage, traduce, vex, oppress;* cavillāri, contemnĕre, detrăhĕre:—Elene ne wolde dæs wilgifan word gehyrwan *Elene would not despise the dear prince's word*, Elen. Kmbl. 442; El. 221: Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 27; Gū. 462. He gehyrweþ fuloft hā'ge lāre *he very often traduces holy lore*, 117 a; Th. 449, 12; Dōm. 70. Hȳ dæs lāreowes word ne gehyrwdon *they despised not the teacher's words*, 14 b; Th. 29, 8; Cri. 459. Beóþ ða gehyrwede *they are despised*, Ps. 52, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 150, 6. Seó langung hine swīðe gehyrde and dreáde *that longing much oppressed and afflicted him*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Hī wurdon gehergode and gehyrde *they were wasted and oppressed*, Jud. 10, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* harwjan *exasperare.*]

ge-hyscan; *p.* te *To mock, deride:*—Ūre fynd gehyscton us *inimici nostri subsannauerunt nos*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 7. Gehiscþ *abominabitur*, 5, 8.

ge-hyspan; *p.* de, te *To deride, mock, scoff;* insultare, exprobare, Hpt. Gl. 441. Se god ðe on heofonum ys hīg gehyspþ *qui habitat in cœlis irridebit eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 4.

ge-hyspendlīc; *adj. Despicable, abominable:*—Hī syndon gehyspendlīc geworden *sunt abominabiles facti*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1.

ge-hȳt *hides*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-hȳdan.

ge-hyðegod; *part. p.:*—Gehyðegode *expedita*, Gl. Prud. 229.

ge-hyðelīc; *adj. Favourable, seasonable;* opportunus, Ps. Spl. 31, 7; Hpt. Gl. 470.

ge hyþnes, se; *f. Opportunity.*

ge-hȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew;* ostendere:—Ðū gehȳwdest ðam eorle bān Iosephes *thou shewest the man the bones of Joseph*, Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. v. geȳwan.

ge-hywian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to form, fashion;* fingĕre:—Se ðe gehywode synderlīce heortan heora *qui finxit singillātim corda eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 15. II. *to seem, pretend;* sīmŭlāre:—Ðeáh ðe hit swā gehywod wǽre *though it seemed so*, Job Thw. 166, 6. Mid gehywedan mōde *with feigned mind*, Th. Ap. 3, 2. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-hywung *a form, fashion, shape*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13. v. ge-hiwung.

ge-īcan, -īcean, -ȳcan, -iécan; *p.* -īcte, -īhton; *pp.* -īced, -īct *To eke, increase, add, enlarge;* augere, extendere:—Heó ongan his mǽg-burge geíccan sunum and dohtrum *she began his kindred to increase with sons and daughters*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 8; Gen. 1132. Eall geíceaþ *increase all things*, 74; Th. 91, 18; Gen. 1514. Ofer eall ðæt geícte *adjecit hoc supra omnia*, Lk. Bos. 3, 20. Ædelinga rīm feorum geícte *he increased the number of men with lives*, 58; Th. 70, 33; Gen. 1162. Bizantium wæs fram Constantino geícced *Byzantium was enlarged by Constantine*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 10: Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 125, 19. v. ēcan.

ge-īcendlīc; *adj. Added to, adjective;* adjectivus:—Geícendlīc nama *a noun adjective*, Som.

ge-īchte, -īhton *added;* *p. of* ge-īcan.

ge-īdlian; *p.* ade *To make* or *become vain, empty:*—Gīdladest *vacuasti*, Rtl. 33, 3. Gīdlege *vanescat*, 98, 24.

ge-iermed, -irmed; *adj. Afflicted*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 188, 16.

ge-iéwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew;* ostendere:—He ðæt beácen geseah ðæt him on heofonum ǽr geiéwed wearþ *he saw the beacon which to him before in heaven was shewn*, Elen. Grm. 102. v. ȳwan, eāwan.

ge-īhtnyss, e; *f. An addition, epact*, Lye.

ge-illerocaþ *surfeited;* crapulatus, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 71.

ge-incsullian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To offend, scandalize:*—We ðonne ðȳles geincsulligæ hiæ *ut autem non scandalizemus eos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 27. Se ðe ne biþ in me geincsullad *qui non fuerit scandalizatus in me*, 11, 6: 15, 12.

ge-inlagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge, inlagian] *To inlaw, to restore to the protection of the law;* inlagare, intra legum protectionem accipere:—Man geinlagode Swegen eorl *Earl Sweyn was inlawed*, Chr. 1050; Erl. 176, 6. Willem se cyng Eádgār geinlagode and ealle his men *William the king inlawed Edgar and all his men*, 1074; Erl. 212, 5.

ge-innian; *pp.* -innod *To bring in, include, to fill, supply, charge;* præstare, includere:—Wolde God geinnian ðone lyre *God would supply the loss*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 24: 180, 18: L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 4: Th. Apol. 23, 7. Sûsle geinnod *with sulphur filled*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 28; Gen. 42. He hæfþ geinnod ðat êr geûtod wæs *he has included what before was excluded*, Cod. Ex. p. 1.

ge-inseglian, -insegelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To seal, to impress with a seal;* signare, obsignare:—Hû nêron ðâs geinseglode on mînum goldhordum? *whether these thingis ben sealid in myn tresouris?* Wyc; nonne hæc signata in thesauris meis? Deut. 32, 34. Annas and Caiphas ðæt loc geinseglodon *Annas et Caiphas illud claustrum obsignarunt*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 2. Lâ hû ne ðâs þingc geinseglode on goldhordum mînum *nonne hæc signata in thesauris meis*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 194 a, 34: Th. Apol. 20, 10: 21, 2.

ge-irgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cowardly, terrify*, Jos. 2, 9. v. ge-yrgan.

ge-irman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict;* afflĭgĕre:—Ðæt hie elles ne sîen geirmed *that they be not altogether afflicted*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 16; Hat. MS. 36 b, 5. v. ge-yrman.

ge-iukod; *part. p. Yoked:*—Geiukodan oxan *junctis bobus*, Th. An. 19, 19.

ge-lâc, es; *n.* [lâcan *to move as* e.g. *the waves do, to sport, play*] *Motion, commotion, tumultuous assembly, play:* — Sealtýða gelâc *the tossing of the salt waves*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 5; Seef. 35: 115 a; Th. 442, 3; Kl. 7: Ps. Th. 118, 136: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 345; Met. 20, 173: 26, 57; Met. 26, 29. Sweorda gelâc *the play of swords*, i. e. *battle*, Beo. Th. 2084; B. 1040: 2340; B. 1168. Gelâc engla and deófla *hosts of angels and devils*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 5; Cri. 896. Ðurh heard ge'âc *through hard fortune*, Andr. Kmbl. 2185; An. 1094. v. bord-, lind-, lyft-, scîu-gelâc.

ge-lâcan; *p.* -lêc *To play a trick on, delude:*—On hý gelêc ðæt hý mid him wunnon *he deluded them into making war with him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* leika á *to play a trick on.*]

ge-lâcian, ic, he -lâcige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [lâc *a gift*] *To give, bestow, present one with a thing;* munerare, munerare aliquem aliqua re:—Gelâcige mid eádigum gifum *donis beatis munerabit.* Mid êcum dô, mid hâlgum dînum, wuldre beón gelâcod *eternâ fac, cum sanctis tuis, gloriâ munerari*, Te Deum, 21; Lamb. 195 b, 21.

ge-lâcnian, -lâcnigan; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To heal, cure;* sānāre, mĕdēri:—Gif hine mon gelâcnian mæge *if he can be healed*, L. Alf. pol. 69; Th. i. 98, 8. His sâwle wunda dædbêtende gelâcnian *to heal the wounds of his soul by doing penance*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 14. Gelâcnigan, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 19; Cri. 1309. Ic gelâcnige *mêdeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 56. Gelâcna ðû hý *heal thou them*, Hy. 1, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 5. He wæs gelâcnod *he was cured*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 44. Mon geseah hine laman gelâcnian *people saw him healing the lame*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 16. Hine gelâcnode *curam ejus egit*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34, note.

ge-lâd, es; *n. A way, path, road, course;* via, trāmes:—Oferlôr he uncûþ gelâd *he traversed an unknown way*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 9; Exod. 58: 158; Th. 197, 27; Exod. 313. Ofer deóp gelâd *over the deep way*, i. e. *ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 380; An. 190: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 23; Gû. 1266. v. fen-gelâd. See Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. xxvi.

ge-lâdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To clear, vindicate, excuse;* purgare, excusare:—Geládige hine *let him clear himself*, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 5: 29; Th. i. 392, 16. Ðonne biþ he self gelâdod wiþ hine selfne *then shall he himself be acquitted towards himself*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 18; Hat. MS.

ge-læccan, -læccean; he -læcþ; *p.* he -læhte, *pl.* -læhton; *pp.* -læht *To take, catch, seize, apprehend, comprehend;* capere, arripere, comprehendere:—Ðæt hîg woldon hine gelæccean and to cyninge dôn, Jn. Bos. 6, 15. Hîg gelæhton hys hand, Gen. 19, 16: Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Ða Englisce men gelæhton of ðâm mannon mâ . . . *the English men captured of those men more* . . . , Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 26. Hwæt gelæhtest ðû *quid cepisti*, Th. An. 22, 5. Germanus gelæhte ðone pistol æt Gregories ærendracan and hine totær *Germanus took the letter from Gregory's messenger and tore it to pieces*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 29. Hêt sôna gelæccan Stranguilionem *he bade seize Stranguilio at once*, Th. Apol. 25, 25. Dis þing ic gelæhte *I have comprehended this thing;* hanc rem apprehendi, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 24.

ge-lædan, -lêdan; *part.* -lædende; he -lædeþ, -lædt, -læt, *pl.* -lædaþ; *p.* ic, he -lædde, ðû -læddest, *pl.* -lædon; *impert.* -læd, *pl.* -lædaþ; *subj. pres.* -læde, *pl.* -læden; *pp.* -læded, -lædd, -læd *To lead, conduct, bear, bring, derive, bring out, bring forth, produce, bring up;* dūcĕre, dedūcĕre, ăgĕre, indūcĕre, deferre, perferre, derīvāre, edūcĕre, prodūcĕre, edūcāre:—He wile folc gelædan in dreáma *he will lead the people into joy of joy*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 21; Cri. 579: 73 b; Th. 274, 13; Jul. 532. Gelædende hîg nîtenum *prodūcens fœnum jumentis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 15. Ic gelæde *derivo*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 46; Wrt. Voc. 39, 30. Me engel to calle gelædeþ spôwende spêd *an angel will bring to me all prosperous success*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 15; Gû. 224: 33 b; Th. 107, 9; Gû. 56. Ðe to líse gelædt *quæ dūcit ad vitam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14. Ðe to forspillednesse gelæt *quæ dūcit ad perditiōnem*, 7, 13. Ða ðe feorran ðíder feorh gelædaþ *they who lead their life thither from afar*, Andr. Kmbl. 564; An. 282. Ðû gelæddest me *deduxisti me.* Ps. Spl. 60, 3: Ps. Th. 114, 8. Moyses fyrde gelædde *Moses led the march*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 62: 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. He gelædde me *edūcāvit me*, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 2. Ðæt gê on fâra folc feorh gelæddon *that ye would lead your life among a hostile people*, Andr. Kmbl. 860; An. 430. Gelæd me on rihtwîsnesse ðînre *deduc me in justĭtia tua*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 9: 138, 23. Ne gelæd ðû us on costnunge *ne nos indūcas in tentātiōnem*, Mt. Bos. 6, 13. Ðæt ðû gelæde hlâf of eorþan *ut edūcas pānem de terra*, Ps. Spl. 103, 16. His líchoma wæs to Turnum gelæded *corpus Turōnis delātum*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 9, 12. He wæs gelædd ôþ ða þriddan heofonan *he was led to the third heaven*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 4; Lchdm. iii. 232, 26. He wæs fram Hâligum Gâstum gelæd on sumum wêstene *ăgēbātur a spīrītu in desertum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 1: Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 19.

ge-lædenlîc; *adj. What is easily led* or *beaten out, malleable;* ductilis:—On býman gelædenlîcum *in tubis ductilibus*, Ps. Spl. M. 97, 6.

ge-lêfa, an; *m. Belief, faith;* fides:—He wolde ðone Cristes gelêfan gerihtan *he would set right the faith of Christ*, Chr. 680; Erl. 41, 14. v. ge-leáfa.

ge-lêfa, an; *m. Leave, permission;* permissio:—Be ðæs cynges gelêfan *by the king's leave*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 170, 1.

ge-lêfan *to believe.* v. ge-lŷfan.

ge-lêfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To leave;* derelinquĕre:—Ðê gelêfed is se þearfa *tibi derelictus est pauper*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 14. Ðæt gelêfed wæs *quod superfuit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 37.

ge-læht, *pl.* ge-læhte; *pp. Taken;* captus, comprehensus:—Hîg beóþ gelæhte *comprehenduntur*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 2; *pp. of* ge-læccan.

ge-læmed; *part. Lamed;* claudus factus:—Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2.

ge-længed, -længd; *part. Lengthened, drawn out:*—Eardbegengnes mîn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. v. langian.

ge-lêr; *adj. Void, empty;* vacuus, Som. [*Laym.* i-lær.]

ge-lêran; ic -lære, ðû -lærest, -lærst, he -læreþ, -lærþ, *pl.* -læraþ; *p.* -lærde; *pp.* -læred, -lærd *To teach, educate, instruct, advise, persuade, induce;* docēre, erūdire, persuādēre:—We ðê mâgon eáðe sêlre gelæran *we may easily teach thee better*, Andr. Kmbl. 2706; An. 1355: Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Se gelærde peohtas to fullwihte *he brought the Picts by his teaching to baptism*, Shrn. 89, 33. Gif he ða cwêne gespannan and gelæran mihte ðæt heó brûcan wolde his gesynscipes *si reginæ posset persuādēre ejus ūti connūbio*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 30. Næfre ðû gelærest, ðæt ic dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gaful onhâte *never shalt thou induce me, that I promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 22; Jul. 149. Ðæt gebrôcode flæsc gelærþ ðæt upahæfene môd *the afflicted flesh teaches the proud mind*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 14; Hat. MS. 48 a, 22. Hî â sibbe gelæraþ *they shall ever teach peace*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 23; Gn. Ex. 20. He gelærde ealle Crêcas ðæt hý Alexandre widsôcon *he persuaded all the Greeks to strive against Alexander*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 6: Cd. 222; Th. 290, 10; Sat. 413: Th. Apol. 10, 18. Ðû us gelærdest ðæt we Hêlende hêran ne sceoldon *thou persuadest us that we should not obey the Saviour*, 214; Th. 268, 10; Sat. 53. Me gelær *dōce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 68. Gelæred *doctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 41: 39; Som. 42, 47, 56. Ic eom gelæred *dŏceor;* ðû eart gelærd *dŏcĕris;* he is gelærd *dŏcētur*, 27; Som. 29, 21. Beóþ gelærede gê ðe dêmaþ eorþan *erūdīmini qui judĭcātis terram*, Ps. Spl. 2, 10.

ge-lêred; *part. p. Learned;* doctus:—Albinus wæs betst gelæred *Albinus was most learned.* Bd. Pref; S 471, 23. He is gleáwest ûre gelæred *he is the most skilfully instructed of us*, H. R. 11, 9. Mid gelæredre handa he swang ðone top *with skilful hand he whipped the top*, Th. Apol. 13, 13.

ge-lêrednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Learning, knowledge, skill;* erūditio, pērītia:—Wæs Cûþberhte swâ mycel getŷdnes and gelæ̂rednes to sprecanne *Cudbercto tanta ĕrat dicendi pĕrītia*, Bd. 4, 27; S 604, 19. Ða se cyning his gelærednesse geseah *cujus erūdītiōnem vidēns rex*, 3, 7; S. 529, 46. On gelærednysse *in erūdītiōne*, 3, 21; S. 551, 13.

ge-læstan; to -læstenne; he -læsteþ, -læst; *p.* -læste; *pp.* -læsted, -læst. I. *to do, perform, accomplish, fulfil, discharge, execute, pay;* făcĕre, perfĭcĕre, patrāre, præstāre, persolvĕre:—Ic nâuht ne tweóge ðat ðû hit mæge gelæstan *I doubt not that thou canst perform it*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 31: Elen. Kmbl. 2329; El. 1166. Ic ða wære sôþe gelæste *I will truly execute the compact*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 11; Gen. 2308. Gif we sôþ and riht symle gelæstaþ *if we always perform truth and right*, Hy. 7, 75; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 75. Beót eal wíd ðê he sôþe gelæste *he truly fulfilled all his promise to thee*, Beo. Th. 1053; B. 524: Byrht. Th. 132, 13; By. 15. Ðe êr Godes hyldo gelæston *who ere executed God's pleasure.* Cd. 17; Th. 21, 9; Gen. 321: Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 16: Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 17. Hwænne man ðæt gelæste *when it shall be fulfilled.* L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 13: L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 10: L. E. G. 6; Th i. 170, 4. He hæfde wordbeót leófum gelæsted *he had performed*

his promise to the beloved, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 7; Gen. 2762: 109; Th. 144, 25; Gen. 2395. Đæt gafol wæs gelæst *the tribute was paid*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 10: 1007; Erl. 141, 13. II. *to accompany, follow, attend, serve;* cōmitāri, sĕqui, persĕqui:—He wolde gelæstan freán to gesēohte *he would accompany his lord to the fight*, Byrht. Th. 132, 5; By. 11. Mec mīn gewit gelæsteþ *my intellect attends me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 1; Gū. 347. Swā lange swā me līf gelæst *as long as life attends me*, L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 19: 16; Th. i. 278, 12. Đæt hȳ him æt đām gewinnum gelæston *that they would serve him in the wars*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 30. Đæt hine đonne wīg cume leóde gelæsten *that the people serve him when war comes*, Beo. Th. 47; B. 24. III. *v. intrans. To continue, remain, last, endure;* mānĕre, dūrāre:—Ne mæg hūs on munte lange gelæstan *a house cannot long remain on a mountain*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 37; Met. 7, 19. Đæt eówre blǽda gelæston *ut fructus vester māneat*, Jn. Bos. 15, 16.

ge-læswian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [læswian *to feed*] *To feed:*—Gilesua *pasce*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 17. Ic eom gelæswod *pastus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44.

ge-lǽt *leads*, Mt. Bos. 7, 13; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-lǽdan.

ge-lǽtan, -lētan; *p.* -leórt; *pp.* -lǽten *To allow, make over to any one:*—Eádgār æðeling wearþ belandod of đām đe se eorl him æror to handa gelæten hæfde *Edgar Atheling was deprived of those lands which the earl had before made over to him*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 24. Đū gelētas *permittas*, Rtl. 59, 5. Ne geleórt ænigne monno to fylganne *non admisit quemquam sequi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 37. Đū gileórtest *concessisti*, Rtl. 76, 36.

ge-lǽte, es; *pl.* -lǽtu; *n.* [lǽtan *to let go, leave*] *A going out, ending, meeting;* exitus, occursus:—To wega gelǽtum *to the meetings of ways*, Mt. 22, 9. Twegra wega gelǽtu *meetings of two ways*, Cot. 110. Æt đæra wæga gelǽte, Gen. 38, 21. v. weggelǽte.

ge-laflan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To wash, lave, refresh;* refĭcĕre:—He winedryhten his wætere gelafede *he laved his liege lord with water*, Beo. Th. 5438; B. 2722.

ge-lagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To establish by law, constitute, decree;* lēge sancīre:—Đe Eádgār cyninge gelagode *which king Edgar decreed*, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 13. Hū hit gelagod wæs *how it was constituted*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 17. Đe gelagod is to gedwolgoda weorđunge *that is appointed for the worship of false gods*, Swt. Rdr. 105, 27.

ge-lagu; *n.* (?) *A collection of water:*—Ofer holmą gelagu *over ocean's flood*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 28; Seef. 64. v. lagu.

ge-landa. v. ge-londa.

ge-landian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to land, arrive;* accedere ad terram, Som. [Cf. ge-lendan.] II. *to enrich with lands or possessions;* terris locupletare:—Đe gelandod sȳ *who has lands*, L. Lund. 11. Opposed to be-laudian. v. ge-lendan.

ge-lang, -long; *adj. Along* (*in the phrase* along of), *belonging, depending, consequent:*—Æt đē is ūre lȳf gelang *our life is along of thee* (*thou hast saved our lives*, A. V.), Gen. 47, 25. Seó gescyldnys is æt ūrum Fæder gelang *protection comes from our Father*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 4: Ps. Th. 61, 1: Beo. Th. 2757; B. 1376. Nis me wiht æt eów leófes gelong *I am not dependent upon you for anything dear*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 5; Gū. 284: 115 b; Th. 444, 11; Kl. 45. Đæt wæs swíđor on đam gelang *that was rather owing to this reason*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 94, 35. Gif hit on preóste gelang sȳ *if it be along of the priest*, L. M. I. P. 42; Th. ii. 276, 15: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 37. On heofonum sind lāre gelonge *instruction comes from heaven*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 12; Gū. 223. Frægn se Scipio hine on hwȳ hit gelang wǽre *Scipio asked him to what it was owing*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 42. Đǽr is help gelong *help comes from there*, Exon. 75 a: Th. 281, 13; Jul. 645: 83 a; Th. 313, 8; Seef. 121. [*Laym.* ilong: *O. Sax.* gilang.]

ge-langian, -langigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [ge, lang'an *to long for*] *To call for, send for, deliver, liberate;* convocare, arcessere, accersire, liberare:—Đū gelangast to đē đīne leófostan frȳnd *thou shalt call to thee thy most beloved friends*, Jos. 2, 18. Gelangode to him đa brōđru *convocavit ad se fratres*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. He hēt gelangian đone hālgan lāreów *he ordered the holy teacher to be sent for*, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 5. He gelangode him to his swustur *he sent for his sister*, i. 86, 30. He bæd đæt him man sumne mæsse-preóst gelangode *he asked them to send for a priest*, ii. 26, 9. Ic gelangige *arcesso* [MS. *accerso*], Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 35. Wearþ đā eft gelangod se geleáffulla apostol of đam īglande *so was the faithful apostle liberated from that island*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 28.

ge-lāst, es; *n.* [v. ge-lǽstan] *Duty, due;* officium:—To ælcum đara gelāste *to each of those duties*, L. Æđelst 5, 3; Th. i. 230, 23: 232, 5. Gelāst *votum*, Ps. 64, 2, Blickl. Gl. [Cf. fullǽst, *and O. Sax.* gilēsti *an act, deed.*]

ge-lāstfull; *adj. Helpful, officious:*—Đæt ælc man wǽre ōđrum gelāstfull *that every man should be helpful to other*, L. Æđelst. 5, 4; Th. i. 233, 11.

ge-lāþ; *adj. Hostile:*—Gelāþe *the foes*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 28, note; Exod. 206, v. lāđe, 207, 3; Exod. 461; *and* cf. ge-fȳnd. [*Oul and Night*, ilađ.]

ge-lađian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To invite, bid, call, summon, assemble, congregate;* invītāre, vocāre, arcessĕre, ciere, congrĕgāre:—Mágon we Ioseph to us gelađian *can we invite Joseph* [*to come*] *to us*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 3: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 34. Ic gelangige ođđe gelađige *cieo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 26: 30, 5; Som. 34, 52. Sum man worhte mycele ſeorme, and manega gelađode *hŏmo quidam fēcit cœnam magnam, et vocavit multos*, Lk. Bos. 14, 16: Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 2. He to Bethania his þegna gedryht gelađade *he assembled his band of disciples in Bethany*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 5; Cri. 458. Gelađede se gesīþ hine to his hāme *the earl invited him to his home*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 29. Đonne đū byst to gyftum gelađod *cum invītātus fuĕris ad nuptias*, Lk. Bos. 14, 8. Đa đe gelađode wǽron, ne synt wyrđe *qui invītāti ĕrant, non fuĕrunt digni*, Mt. Bos. 22, 8: Jn. Bos. 2, 2. Wǽron ealle đa wíf beſōran Rōmāna witan gelađode *all the women were summoned before the Roman senators*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 21.

ge-lađung, e; *f. A congregation, assembly, church;* congrĕgātio, convŏcātio, ecclēsia:—Gelađung *convŏcātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 51; Wrt. Voc. 26, 50. On middele gelađunge ic hērige đē *in mĕdio ecclēsiæ laudābo te*, Ps. Spl. 21, 21. On Godes gelađunge *in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 412, 1, 21: 502, 6. Ic gelȳfe on đa hālgan gelađunge *I believe in the holy church*, ii. 596, 21: 598, 11. On gelađunga hāligra *in ecclēsia sanctōrum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 6. On gesamningum ođđe on gelađungum ic bletsige đē *in ecclēsiis bĕnĕdīcam te*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 12.

ge-laured *of* or *belonging to laurels;* laureus, Som.

geld, es; *n. A payment, society, worship, service*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 76: Cot. 76: Prov. 22. v. gild.

geldan, ic gelde, đū geltst, gelst, he gelt, *pl.* geldaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden *To pay, restore, render, make an offering, serve, worship:*—Geld đæt đū āht to geldanne *redde quod debes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 28: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 24[8], 22, note 27: L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4, 6: L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 32, 2. v. gildan.

gelde; *adj. That has yeaned, brought forth;* effeta, Cot. 75.

gelden *golden.* v. gylden.

ge-leáf *leave, license.* v. leáf.

ge-leáfa, an; *m.* [leáfa *belief*] *Belief, faith, confidence, trust;* fides, fidūcia:—Se rihta geleáfa us tǽcþ, đæt we sceolon gelȳfan on đone Hālgan Gāst *the right faith teaches us that we should believe in the Holy Ghost*, Homl. Th. i. 280, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 2070; El. 1036. Geleáfa *fides*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15. 54. Dæges ōr onwōc leóhtes geleáfan *the dayspring of bright belief awoke*, Apstls. Kmbl. 131; Ap. 66: Elen. Kmbl. 1928; El. 966. On rihtum geleáfan *in right faith*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 31. Hī monige hrēđlīce fram deófolgyldum to Cristes geleáfan gecyrdon *multos in brĕvi ab idōlātria ad fidem convertĕrent Christi*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 9: Chr. 565; Erl. 17, 21. Đū đone geleáfan hæfst *thou hast the belief*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 11. Nū we wyllaþ secgan eów đone geleáfan đe on đam crēdan stent *we will now declare to you the faith which stands in the creed*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 23: 292, 9, 10: 294, 8. Habbaþ geleáfan *habēte fidūciam*, Mt. Bos. 14, 27. Ic hæbbe me fæstne geleáfan up to đam ælmihtegan Gode *I have firm trust in the Almighty God above*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 26; Gen. 543: 205; Th. 256, 19; Dan. 643: Andr. Kmbl. 670; An. 335. Eom ic leóhte geleáfan fægre gefylled *I am fairly filled with bright belief*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 8; Gū. 624: 62 b; Th. 230, 28; Ph. 479: 75 a; Th. 281, 28; Jul. 653. [*O. Sax.* gi-lôbo: *O. H. Ger.* ki-lauba: *Ger.* glaube: *and* cf. *Goth.* ga-laubeins.]

ge-leáfful, -full; *adj: Full of belief, believing, faithful, holy;* fidēlis, crēdŭlus:—Heó wundrade hū he swā geleáfful, on swā lytlum fæce, and swā uncȳđig, ǽfre wurde gleáwnysse þurhgoten *she wondered how he, so full of belief, in so short a space, and so ignorant, could ever be saturated with prudence*, Elen. Kmbl. 1916; El. 960. Getreówe, ođđe geleáfful *fidēlis*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 27. Cyrce, ođđe geleáfful gaderung *a church or faithful gathering;* ecclēsia, 80, 72. Wyrd gescreáf đæt he, swā geleáfful, weorþan sceolde Criste gecwēme *fortune ordained that he, so full of faith, should become accepted of Christ*, Elen. Kmbl. 2093; El. 1048. Ne geleáffulle gecwēme synd on cȳđnesse his *nec habĭli sunt in testāmento ejus*, Ps. Spl. 77, 41. On geleáffullum bōcum *in holy books*, Ælfc. T. 13, 22. Ealle þing synd đam geleáffullum acumendlīce *omnia sunt possĭbilia crēdenti*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 26. Ofer geleáffulle eorþbūgende *super fidēles terræ*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Đa beorhtan steorran getācniaþ đa geleáffullan on Godes gelađunge *the bright stars betoken the faithful in God's church*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 4; Lchdm. iii. 238, 4.

ge-leáffulness, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Faithfulness, belief, trust;* fidēlĭtas, crēdŭlĭtas:—Geleáffulnys *crēdŭlĭtas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 64. We sceolan andettan đa sōđan geleáffulnesse on ūrne Drihten *we must confess the true belief in our Lord*, Lchdl. Homl. 111, 6.

ge-leáfhlystend, es; *m. A catechumen;* catechumenus, Hpt. Gl. 457, 458.

ge-leáfleás; *adj. Unbelieving:*—Đone geleáfleásne ent *the unbelieving giant*, Swt. Rdr. 66, 323.

ge-leáfleást, -leáflȳst, e; *f. Want of faith, unbelief, infidelity, unfaith-*

fulness; infīdēlĭtas, incrēdūlĭtas:—For hyra geleáfleáste *on account of their unbelief*, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 1. Drihten Hélend þreáde mid wordum ðæra Iudeiscra þwyrnysse and geleáfleáste *the Lord reproved with words the perversity and unbelief of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 4. Nū sind adwæscede ealle geleáflȳstu *now all infidelities are extinguished*, i. 226, 2: Deut. 1, 40.

ge-leáflĭc; *adj. To be believed, credible, faithful;* crēdĭbĭlis:—Nis hit nā geleáflĭc ðæt se wurm Euan bepǽhte, and se deófol spræc þurh ða næddran *it is not to be believed that the serpent deceived Eve, but the devil spoke through the serpent*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 40. Ðīne gecȳðnyssa sindon swīðe geleáflĭce *thy testimonies are very faithful*, Homl. Th. ii. 43, 15. Ðīne gecȳdnyssa [MS. -kyðnyssa] geleáflĭce gewordene synt swīðe *testimōnia tua crēdĭbĭlia facta sunt nimis*, Ps. Lamb. 92, 5.

ge-leáfnes-word, es; *n. A pass-word*, Beo. Th. 496.

ge-leáfsum; *adj. Faithful, credible, credulous;* fĭdēlis, crēdĭbĭlis:—Ðīn gewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum *testimōnia tua crēdĭbĭlia facta sunt*, Ps. Th. 92, 6. Wǽron forþgongende ða cristenan men and ða geleáfsuman *the christian men and the faithful went forth*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 20. Seó ætȳwnys heofonlīces wundres geopnode hū ārwyrþlīce hī wǽron to onfōnne eallum geleáfsumum *mirācŭli cælestis ostensio, quam revērenter eæ suscĭpiendæ a cunctis fidēlĭbus essent, patefēcit*, 3, 11; S. 535, 34, note: 5, 24; S. 646, 32.

ge-leáh; *p. of* ge-leógan.

ge-leahtrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To accuse, complain of, rebuke;* crimĭnāri, accūsāre:—He wæs geleahtrad from Gode *he was rebuked by God*, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 355, 1; Hat. MS. 67 b, 14.

ge-leánian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To reward, repay, recompense;* reddĕre, tribuĕre, rependĕre:—Ne māgon we geleánian him mid lāþes wihte *we may not reward him with aught of hostility*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 15; Gen. 394. Him ðæt geleánaþ līfes Waldend *the Lord of life will repay him that*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 9; Dōm. 85. Biþ hiora yfel geleánod be heora gewyrhtum *their wickedness is recompensed according to their deserts*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 4.

ge-leás; *adj. False;* falsus:—Ne underfō geleáse gewitnysse *non suscĭpies vōcem mendācii*, Ex. 23, 1.

ge-leást, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence;* incuria, Som.

ge-leaðian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To invite;* invītāre:—Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrtgeorne geleaðade Bretta kyninge, gesōhton Bretene *Hengest and Horsa, invited by Vortigern, king of the Britons, sought Britain*, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 1. v. ge-laðian.

ge-leccan; *part.* -leccende; ic -lecce, ðū -lecest, -lecst, he -leceþ, -lecþ, *pl.* -leccaþ; *p.* -lehte; *pp.* -leht *To moisten, wet;* hūmectāre, rigāre:—Geleccende muntas ofer dām uferum his *rigans montes de sūpĕriōrĭbus suis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 14. Mid mīnum teárum strecednysse mīne oððe mīne beddinge ic beþweá oððe ic gelecce *lacrĭmis meis strātum meum rigābo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. Sió mildheortnes ðæs láreówes geþwǽneþ and gelecþ ða breóst ðæs gehiérendes *the kindness of the teacher softens and moistens the breast of the hearer*, Past. 18, 5; Swt. 137, 8; Hat. MS. 27 a, 12. For ðam sȳpe heó biþ geleht *by the moistening it becomes wet*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Ðā sōna mīnne ðurst gelehte *I then at once slaked my thirst*, Nar. 12, 11.

ge-leogan; *p.* -legde; *pp.* -leged, -legd, -lēd *To lay;* pōnĕre:—Hī ðec gelegdon on lāþne bend *they laid on thee the loathsome band*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 26; Sat. 539. Hwār he gelēd wǽre *ubi pōnĕrētur*, Mk. Bos. 15, 47. He wæs unscyldig ðæs ðe him gelēd wæs *he was guiltless of that which was laid to him*, Chr. 1053; Erl. 187, 21.

ge-lēcnian, -leicnian *to cure*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10, 22. v. ge-lācnian.

ge-lēdan; *p.* -lēdde; *pp.* -lēded, -lēdd *To lead;* dūcĕre:—Ðe ic hebbe to helle hām gelēdde *which I have led home to hell*, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 11; Sat. 88. v. ge-lǽdan.

ge-lēdd; *part. p. Malleable, ductile;* ductilis:—On bȳman gelēddon *in tubis ductilibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 97, 6.

ge-lēfan *to allow, permit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 16. v. ge-lȳfan.

ge-lēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To believe, confide, trust;* crēdĕre, confīdĕre:—Gif gē willaþ mīnre mihte gelēfan *if ye will believe my power*, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 6; Sat. 251. Gelēfst ðū ðæt seó wyrd wealde disse worulde *dost thou believe that fortune governs this world?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 1. v. ge-lȳfan.

ge-lēfed; *part.* [lēf *infirm, weak*] *Corrupted, injured;* putrĭdus:—Se milte wyrþ gelēfed *the milt becomes corrupted*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 10. Hēr sindon ðurh synnleáfa sāre gelēfede to manege *here through impunity in sin too many are injured*, Swt. Rdr. 110, 174. v. ge-lȳfed.

ge-lēfenscipe, es; *m. Permission, excuse;* excusatio, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 22.

ge-leht *wet*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6; *pp. of* ge-leccan.

ge-lend; *part. p. Provided with land:*—Gyf he wel gelend biþ *si bonam terram habeat*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 5. [Cf. belendan, ge-landian.]

ge-lend, e; *f. Fat, lard;* adeps, axungia, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 35. v. gelynd.

gelenda, an; *m. A man of landed property, a rich man;* dives, Som: Hpt. Gl. 480.

ge-lendan, he -lent; *p.* -lende; *pp.* -lended, -lend *To approach, come, arrive, go, proceed;* applĭcāre, accēdĕre, procēdĕre:—Ic gelende mid scipe *applĭco*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 53. Ðæt scip gelent mid ðȳ streáme *the ship goes with the current*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 13; Hat. MS. Conon gelende to Ahtene *Conon came to Athens*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 12: Chr. 886; Erl. 85, 10. He wæs on hergaþ gelend on ðæt ilce rīce *he had arrived on a plundering expedition in the same kingdom*, 894; Erl. 92, 3. Heo on Norþhumbrelond gelændon mid æscum *they came to Northumbria with their boats*, Th. An. 120, 17: Shrn. 191, 15.

ge-lendan; *p.* de *To endow with land:*—Ða seofon mynstru he gelende mid his ēgenum *those seven monasteries he endowed with his own lands*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 29. v. ge-lend, ge-lendian, be-lendan.

ge-lēned; *part. p. Lent:*—Gelēned feoh *res credita*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 2; Wrt. Voc. 20, 70. v. lǽnan.

ge-lengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prolong, lengthen;* prolongāre, protēlāre:—Heora unriht gelengdon *prolongāvērunt iniquĭtātem suam*, Ps. Th. 128, 2. Eówre dagas sīn gelengede *protēlentur dies vestræ*, Deut. 5, 33: Homl. Th. ii. 576, 26.

ge-lenge; *adj. Belonging, related;* pertinens, pertingens:—Ða ðe ðurh geleáfan us gelenge beóþ *those who through belief are related to us*, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 14. Yrfeweard līce gelenge *an heir of my body*, Beo. Th. 5457; B. 2732. Leahtrum gelenge *attached to vices*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 28; Jul. 371. v. ge-lang.

ge-lent *goes*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 113; Hat. MS; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-lendan.

ge-leód, es; *m. One of a nation, a fellow-countryman, compatriot;* conterraneus, compatriota:—Gif hwā his āgenne geleód bebycgge *if any one sell his own countryman*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3.

ge-leódan; *p.* leád, *pl.* -ludon; *pp.* -loden *To spring, grow, descend;* crescere, germinare:—From ðām gumrincum folc geludon *nations grew from these patriarchs*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 28; Gen. 1553. Ōþðæt ða geongan leomu geloden weorþaþ *till the young limbs be grown*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 20; Vy. 6: Elen. Kmbl. 2451; El. 1227: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 343, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135. DER. leódan.

ge-leoflan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To live;* vīvĕre:—Ne geleofaþ man nāht miriges, ða hwīle ðe mon deáþ ondrǽt *there is no mirth in life when there is dread of death*, Prov. Kmbl. 16. Gyf swā biþ geleofad *si sic vīvĭtur*, Cant. Ezech. Lamb. fol. 185 a, 16. v. ge-lifian.

ge-leófst *believest*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 10, = ge-lȳfst; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-lȳfan.

ge-leógan; *p.* -leáh, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen *To lie, belie, deceive;* mentīre, falsĭere:—Be ðām ðe hiora gewitnessa beforan bisceope geleógaþ *of those who belie their testimonies before a bishop*, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 10, MS. B. Him seó wēn geleáh *hope deceived him*, Beo. Th. 4636; B. 2323: Andr. Kmbl, 2150; An. 1076. Gelugon hȳ him *they deceived themselves*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 27; Hy. 4, 56.

ge-leómod, -leómad; *part.* [leóma *a ray of light*] *Rayed, furnished with rays;* rādiātus:—Comētæ synd geleómade [MSS. R. P. L. geleómode] *comets are furnished with rays*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 20; Lchdm. iii. 272, 4.

ge-leoran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go, depart, emigrate, die;* īre, migrāre, emigrāre, defĭcĕre:—Mec geleoran lǽt *let me depart*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 3; Hy. 4, 44: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 11. Ic nā geleore *non emigrābo*, Ps. Spl. C. 61, 6. Seó rēdelse, and ðæt geþeaht ūrra feónda geleorde [MS. geleorode], ðā hī hit endian sceoldon *inimīci defēcērunt frŭmeæ in finem*, Ps. Th. 9, 6. Ðonne heora hwylc of weorulde geleored wæs *cum quis eōrum de sæcŭlo fuisset evŏcātus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 41, note. Sægde Hilde of weorulde geleoran *nunciavit Hild migrasse de sæculo*, 596, 11. Ne geliorað *non præteribit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 34. Dōhter mīn geliored is *filia mea defuncta est*, 9, 18.

ge-leorednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A going, removing, transmigration;* transĭtus, transmigrātio:—Fram Dauide oþ Babilōnis geleorednysse, and fram Babilōnis geleorednesse ōþ Crist *a David usque ad transmigrātiōnem Babȳlōnis, et a transmigrātiōne Babȳlōnis usque ad Christum*, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. v. ge-leornes.

ge-leoren; *part. Gone away, departed;* defunctus:—Eorþgrāp hafaþ waldendwyrhtan, forweorene [MS. forweorone], geleorene *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holds its powerful workmen, decayed, departed*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 14; Ruin. 7.

ge-leorendlīc, -liorendlīc; *adj. Transitory;* transiens, Rtl. 28, 1.

ge-leornes, -ness, e; *f. A going, removing, departure, death;* transĭtus, transmigrātio:—Wæs gemēted ðætte hire geleornes wæs in ða ilcan tīd ðe hire þurh ða gesihþe ætȳwed wæs *inventum est eadem hōra transĭtum ejus illis ostensum esse per visiōnem*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 22. Ongeáton hī on ðon, ðæt heó to ðon ðider com, ðæt heó hire sǽde ða neáhtīde hire geleornesse *ex quo intellexēre quod ipsa ei tempus suæ transmigrātiōnis in proximum nunciāre venisset*, 4, 9; S. 577, 34. In

geliornisse *in transmigratione*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 11. To geliornisse herodes *ad obitum Herodis*, 2, 15. In ðǽlum geliornesse *in partes Galileæ*, 2, 22. This gloss is to be explained by the old interpretation of the Hebrew name, according to which *Galilea = transmigratio*.

ge-leornian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To learn, inquire;* discĕre, disquīrĕre:—Swā swā heó æt gelēredum wǽpnedmonnum geleornian mihte *prout a doctis viris discĕre potĕrat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 28: 4, 18; S. 587, 1. He nǽfre ǽnig leóþ geleornode *nil carminum aliquando didĭcĕrat*, 4, 24; S. 597, 4: Ps. Th. 118, 7. Hū hī ðās þing geleornodon *quomŏdo hæc dĕdĭcissent*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 20. Geleornedon his byrelas him betweónum, hū hȳ him mihton dæt līf ōþþringan *his cupbearers inquired among themselves how they might take away his life*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 9.

GE-LES, -lis, es; *n. Reading, study, learning;* studium, lectura:—Gelis *studium*, Nar. 1, 20. On gelesum hāligra gewrita gelēred *in studiis scripturarum institutus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 33. Betweoh geleoso dære godcundan leornunge *inter studia divinæ lectionis* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 29. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lesan: *Icel.* lesa: *O. H. Ger.* lesan, ga-lesan *to read.*]

ge-lēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To redeem, save, spare:*—Gilēsdes usig *redemisti nos*, Rtl. 29, 19. Ic gilēse scīp mīno *ego parcam oves meas*, 10, 3. Gilēseno *redemti*, 24, 38.

ge-lēsniss, e; *f. Redemption*, Rtl. 12, 33.

ge-leswian *to feed;* pascere, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 17.

ge-lēt *an ending, a meeting.* v. ge-lǽte.

ge-leðran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To lather;* saponem illinere, sapone bullas excitare:—Dæt heó sȳ eall geleðred *so that it may be all lathered*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 3. v. lyðran.

ge-lettan; ðū -letest; *p.* -lette; *pp.* -lett, -let; *v. a. To hinder, delay, let, stop;* retardare, impedire:—Hī hine māgon gelettan *they may delay it*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 9. Hine seó eá lange gelette ðæs oferfæreldes *the river long hindered him from passing over*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 45. Ðū geletest lāþ werod *thou shalt stop the hostile force*, Elen. Kmbl. 187; El. 94. To hrāde hine gelette lidmanna sum ðā he ðæs eorles earm amyrde *too soon one of the seamen hindered him when he disabled the earl's arm*, Byrht. Th. 136, 40; By. 164. Ne lēt ðec sīðes getwǽfan lāde gelettan lifgendne monn *let not living man divert thee from the course, hinder thee from the way*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 3; Bo. 24: 37 b; Th. 123, 29; Gū. 330. Ac hit wæs ðā ðurh Eádrīc ealdorman gelet swā hit ðā ǽfre wæs *but matters were hindered by alderman Eadric as they always were then*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 1. He wearþ gelet *he was hindered*, 1075; Erl. 213, 17. v. lettan.

gelew; *adj. Yellow, bay;* flāvus:—On horse gelewum sittan hȳnþe getācnaþ *to sit on a bay horse betokens humiliation*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 29. v. geolo.

ge-lēwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To betray, deceive, weaken, injure;* prodere:—Gelēwend *prodens*, Lye. Gif hit byþ deád oððe gelēwed *if it is dead or hurt*, Exod. 22, 10, 14. (*Or does* gelēwed *here* = gelēfed? cf. alēuaþ and geuntrumaþ, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22; *and* Swt. Rdr. 110, 174, note) [*Goth.* ga-lēwjan *to betray.*]

ge-līc [-līce?], es; *n. Likeness, similitude;* sīmilitūdo:—Næfdon hī māre monnum gelīces ðonne ingeþonc *they had no more likeness to men than the mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 186; Met. 26, 93. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-leiki.]

ge-līc; *comp. m.* -līcra; *f. n.* -līcre; *superl.* -līcost, -līcast, -līcust; *adj. Like, alike, similar, equal;* sīmilis, æquālis:—Næs se wæstm gelīc *the fruit was not alike*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 13; Gen. 466: Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 17: Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 21; Gn. Ex. 19. Heofena rīce is geworden gelīc senepes corne *simile est regnum cœlorum grāno sinăpis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 31, 33: 22, 2: Lk. Bos. 13, 18, 19, 20, 21: Ps. Spl. 48, 12, 21. Ealle men hæfdon gelīcne fruman *all men had a like beginning*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 988; An. 494. Ic ðē mæg andreccan spræce gelīce [MS. gelīcne] *I can relate to thee a similar tale*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 4; Met. 26, 2. Ic ǽnig ne mētte wið ðē gelīc *I have not met any like unto thee*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 13; Jul. 549. Ealle hī beóþ gelīce acennede *they are all born alike*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 9: Beo. Th. 4334; B. 2164. Wirc ðē twā stǽnene tabulan ðām ōðrum gelīce *præcide tibi duas tăbŭlas lăpĭdeas instar priōrum*, Ex. 34, 1: Ps. Th. 65, 5. Se līchoma wæs slǽpendum men gelīcra ðonne deádum *the body was more like a sleeping than a dead man*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 16: Ps. Th. 88, 5. Gelīcre *simĭlior*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 5. Slǽp biþ deáþe gelīcost *sleep is most like death*, Salm. Kmbl. 624; Sal. 311: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 36; Met. 25, 18: 26, 176; Met. 26, 88. Rēce hī gelīcast ricene geteoriaþ *sicut deficit fūmus, deficiant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2: 102, 5. Is byþ gimmum gelīcust *ice is most like gems*, Runic pm. 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 21; Kmbl. 341, 17. Didimus ðæt ys Gelȳcost on ure geðeóde *Didimus, that is in our language twin*, Jn. 20, 24: 21, 2. [*Chauc.* ilik: *Goth.* ga-leiks: *O. Sax.* gi-lik: *O. Icel.* glīkr: *O. H. Ger.* ge-lich: *Ger.* gleich.]

ge-līca, an; *m: also* ge-līce, an; *f. An equal;* æqualis, par, æqualitas:—Nān man nis his gelīca on eorþan *non sit ei similis in terra*, Job. Thw. 164, 17. Micel is ðæt ongin ðīnre gelīcan *great is the attempt for thy equal* [cf. *Ger.* für Deinesgleichen; *colloquial English* for the like of you], Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 16; Jul. 128. Nān þing nis ðīn gelīca *no thing is thine equal*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 74; Met. 20, 37: Homl. Th. ii. 576, 22. [*Laym.* (his) iliche: *O. H. Ger.* (min) gilicho.]

ge-līcan *to liken, imitate:*—To gelīcanne *ad imitandum*, Rtl. 22, 36. Gelīced biþ *assimilabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 24. [*Goth.* ga-leikon: *O. H. Ger.* ki-lihhan: *Ger.* gleichen.]

ge-līcnung, e; *f. Imitation;* imitatio, Rtl. 76, 1.

ge-līcettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To flatter, dissemble;* assentari, simulare, Som.

gelīce; *adv. Likewise, also, as;* pariter, Ps. Spl. 67, 7: Mt. Bos. 27, 44. Gelīce swā swā heó bebeád *likewise as she commanded*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 19: Blickl. Hom. 17, 4. He dyde swā gelīce *fecit similiter*, Mt. Bos. 20, 5. Elpendes hȳd wyle drincan wætan gelīce ān spinge deþ *an elephant's hide will imbibe water as a sponge doth*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 11. Ðǽm biscopum ðe hēr on worlde syndon swȳðe gelīce gegange ðæm biscope ðe Paulus geseah *it shall happen to those bishops that are in this world as it did to the bishop that St. Paul saw*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 4: 59, 4. Nis ðæt nō be eallum dēmum gelīce to secgenne *that is not to be said of all judges alike*, 63, 16. Ne wǽron ðās ealle gelīce lange *these were not all alike long*, 119, 3. His līf ðæm his naman wæs gelīce gegearwod *his life was ordered in accordance with his name*, 167, 32. Gelīce sē lēg hie cwylmde gelīce ða Cristenan him mid heora wǽpnum hȳndon *they were killed alike by the lightning and laid low by the weapons of the Christians*, 203, 16: Nar. 14, 10. Ðon gelīcost ðe ðǽr sum mon gestōde *just as if a man had stood there*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 35. Emne ðon gelīcost ðe he ne cūðe *just as if he didn't know*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 28; Gen. 1943. Efne ðæm gelīcost swylce *just as if*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 14.

ge-līegan, -licgean; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen. I. *to lie, lie near, together;* jacere, adjacere, conjacere:—Mægen-stān him on middan gelegeþ *a huge stone lies in the middle of it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 32; Met. 5, 16. Stedewangas strēte gelicgaþ *fixed plains lie near the road*, Andr. Kmbl. 668; An. 334. On ðæm gelæg *in quo jacebat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 25. Ða heó ðǽr on gelegen wæs *when she had lain down there*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 23. II. *to lie down, fail, cease, loiter, delay;* deficere, cessare:—Windblond gelæg *the wind-storm ceased*, Beo. Th. 6284; B. 3146. Ne mihte se nīþ betwux him twām gelicgean *the strife between the two could not be appeased*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 36.

ge-līo-gemaca, an; *m. An equal;* compar, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51.

ge-līchamod, -homod; *part. p. Incarnate:*—Drihten wæs gelīchomod *the Lord became incarnate*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 15.

ge-līcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *with dat.* I. *to please, delight;* placere, acquiescere, delectare:—Ic gelīcie *placebo*, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Gelīcaþ [gelīcige, Lamb. 14; Spl. 18] ðē Dryhten *complaceat tibi Domine*, Ps. Surt. 39, 14. Dæt ðē gelīciaþ *ut te complaceant*, Ps. Spl. 18, 15. On ðē ic gelīcode *in te complacui*, Mk. Bos. 1, 11. II. *impers. it pleases;* placet:—Me gelīcaþ *placet mihi*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37. 17. v. līcian.

ge-līolīc; *adj. Likely, fit;* aptus:—Swīþor ðonne hit gelīclīc sīe *more strongly than is proper*, L. M. 2, 16: Lchdm. ii. 194, 14: Hpt. Gl. 506.

ge-līolīce; *adv. Equally:*—Gelīclīc *æqualiter*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 10.

ge-līcnes, -ness, e; *f.* I. *a likeness, image, resemblance;* similitudo, imago:—Uton wircean man to andlicnisse, and to ūre gelīcnisse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem, et similitudinem nostram*, Gen. 1, 26. Ælc man hæfþ þreó þing on him sylfum untodǽledlice and togædere wyrcende, swā swā God cwæþ, ðāðā he ǽrest mann gesceóp. He cwæþ, 'Uton gewyrcean mannan to ūre gelīcnysse.' And he worhte ðā Adam to his anlicnysse. On hwilcum dǽle hæfþ se man Godes anlicnysse on him? On ðære sāwle, nā on ðam līchaman *every man has three things in himself indivisible and working together, as God said when he first created man. He said, 'Let us make man in our own likeness.' And he then made Adam in his own likeness. In which part has man the likeness of God in him? In the soul, not in the body*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 11–17. He worhte of seolfre ǽnne heáhne stȳpel on stānweorces gelīcnysse *he wrought a high tower of silver in the form of stone-work*, H. R. 99, 23. Uton gewyrcan mannan to ūre anlicnysse and to ūre gelīcnysse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 15. II. *a parable, proverb;* parabola, proverbium:—Arecce us gelīcnisse ðas *edissere nobis parabolam istam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 15. Gē secgaþ me ðas gelīcnesse, Ealā lǽce, gehǽl ðē sylfne *dicetis mihi hanc similitudinem* [*proverbium*], *Medice, cura teipsum*, Lk. Bos. 4. 23. [*O. H. Ger.* gelīhnessi *parabola: Ger.* gleichniss.]

ge-līcung, e; *f. A liking.* v. līcung.

ge-līden *sailed*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 30; Cri. 858; *pp. of* ge-līðan.

ge-līese *care, learning.* v. ge-les.

ge-līfan, -liéfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To believe, trust;* crēdĕre, confīdĕre:—Gif hie willen geliéfan ðætte Godes rīce hiera sīe *if they will believe that God's kingdom is theirs*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 9; Hat. MS. 47 b, 8. Se ðe him to ðam hālgan helpe gelīfeþ, he ðǽr gearo findeþ *he who trusteth himself to the holy one for help, he findeth it there readily*, Wald. 111; Vald. 2, 27. Abram gelīfde Gode *crēdĭdit Abram Deo*, Gen. 15, 6. Dæt hie geliéfon on ðīnne naman *that they may believe on thy name*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 25. v. ge-lȳfan.

ge-līfedlīce *lawfully.* v. ge-lȳfedlice.

ge-liffæstan; *p.* -liffæste; *pp.* -liffæsted, -liffæst *To make alive, quicken; vivificāre*:—God geworhte ænne mannan, and hine geliffæste, and he wearþ đā mann gesceapen on sāwle and on lichaman *God made one man, and made him alive, and he then became man with soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 29. Se sunu geliffæst đa de he wyle *filius quos vult vivificat*, Jn. Bos. 5, 21. He wolde swā synfulle sāwle geliffæstan *he would quicken so sinful a soul*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 15: ii. 206, 17. Mid gesceádwísre sāwle geliffæst *quickened by a rational soul*, 270, 20.

ge-lifian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To live* [cf. *Ger.* erleben]:—Gif he hit gelifode *if he had lived*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 8. v. ge-leofian.

ge-ligenod; *part. p. Convicted of lying*:—Se apostol Paulus ne biþ geligenod *the apostle Paul is not shewn to be false*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 1.

ge-liger, es; *n. A lying with, fornication, adultery*; concúbitus, conjúgium, fornicátio, adultérium:—He sǽde đæt his nama wǽre spiritus fornicationis đæt is dernes geligeres gāst *he said that his name was spiritus fornicationis, that is, spirit of fornication*, Shrn. 52, 27: 130, 14. To geligere *concubitu*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 13. Æt geligere *de conjúgio*, Bos. 27, 15. Geligre *fornicatióni*, Bos. 27, 9. [*Goth.* ga-ligri. Cf. forliger.]

ge-ligernes, ness, e; *f. Fornication, adultery*; fornicátio, libído:—For hyre geligernesse *for her lustfulness*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 11.

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To lighten, mitigate, assuage*; alleviare:—Mid ānre mæssan man mæg alýsan xii daga fæsten and mid x mæssan man mæg gelíhtan iiii monđa fæsten and mid xxx mæssan man mæg gelíhtan xii monđa fæsten *with one mass a man may redeem a xii days' fast, and with x masses a man may lighten a iiii months' fast; and with xxx masses a man may lighten a xii months' fast*, L. Pen. 19; Th. ii. 286, 6-9: 14. Đonne hie willaþ him selfum đæt yfel đæt hie đurhtugon to swíđe gelíhtan *when they wish to make too light of the evil they have done*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 20; Hat. MS. Ic mínne đurst gelehte [?] *I assuaged my thirst* [*or* gelehte *from* geleccan], Nar, 12, 11. [*A. R.* i-lihted *alleviated*: *O. H. Ger.* gi-líhten *lenire*.]

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To alight, approach, come*:—Gelíht of his horse *desiliit ab equo suo*, Gr. Dial. 1, 2. Đā gelíhte se cuma *then the stranger alighted*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 34. He gelíhte to đæm hearge *propiabat ad fanum*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 11. Segde đætte sealfa god wolde helwarum hām gelíhtan *said that God himself would come home to the dwellers in hell*, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 16; Sat. 431.

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To shine, grow light*; lucere, lucescere:—Đæt he gelíhte allum *ut luceat omnibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. Gelihted *lucescit*, Lind. 28, 1. v. gelýhtan.

ge-líman; *pp.* ed *To glue* or *join together, connect*; conglutinare:—Gelímþ đa friénd togædere *joins the friends together*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 1. Gelímed fæste tosomne *joined fast together*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 35. Gelímod *conglutinatus*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

ge-limp, es; *n. An event, accident, a chance*; accídens, cāsus:—Dara in gelimpe lífe weóldon *of those who in chance possessed life*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 13; Gū. 239. Is ænig óđer on eallum đām gelimpum būton godes yrre ofer đas đeóde swutol and gesýne *is there anything else plain and visible in these events but God's anger over this people?* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 137. Đā forhtede đe biscop for đam fǽrlíce gelimpe *then the bishop was afraid on account of that dangerous case*, Th. An. 121, 5: Th. Ap. 1, 12. Đū woldest witan his naman and his gelimp *you wanted to know his name and what had befallen him*, 16, 4: 15, 20, 26.

ge-limpan; he -limpeþ, -limpþ; *p.* -lamp, -lomp, *pl.* -lumpon; *subj. p.* -lumpe, *pl.* -lumpen; *pp.* -lumpen *To happen, occur, befall, come to pass, take place*; accidĕre, evēnīre, contingĕre:—Đæt gelimpan sceal đætte lagu flóweþ ofer foldan *it shall happen that water shall flow over the earth*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 1; Dóm. 1: 117 b; Th. 452, 5; Dóm. 116. Hit eft gelimpeþ đæt se líchoma lǽne gedreóseþ *it afterwards befalls that the body miserably sinks*, Beo. Th. 3511; B. 1753. Gyf hyt gelimpþ đæt he hyt sint *si contĭgĕret ut invĕniat eam*, Mt. Bos. 18, 13. Đā gelamp hit *then it happened*, Gen. 40, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 14. Frófor eft gelamp sārigmódum *comfort afterwards came to the sad of mood*, Beo. Th. 5875; B. 2941. Đā sió tíd gelomp *when the time came*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 34; Met. 26, 17: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27. Ealle đās ungesǽlþa us gelumpon þurh unrǽdas *all these calamities befell us through evil counsels*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1. Gif đé đæt gelimpe *if that befall thee*, Elen. Kmbl. 879; El. 441: Beo. Th. 1862; B. 929. Geseón hwæt us gelumpe *vidēre quid nōbis accidĕret*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 32; Gū. 165. Gregorius Gode þancode đæt Angelcynne swā gelumpen wæs, swā swā he sylf geornlíce gewilnode *Gregory thanked God that it had so happened to the English nation, as he himself had earnestly desired*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 28: Beo. Th. 1653; B. 824.

ge-limpfull; *adj. Fit, suitable*:—Đæt he gedó đisne weig gelimpfulran *that he make this way better*, Shrn. 163, 25.

ge-limplic; *adj. Fit, seasonable, suitable, meet, ordered by fate, fatal*; compĕtens, congruus, opportūnus, fātālis:—Gelimplíc *fātālis*, Cot. 89. On gelimplícre tíde *in tempŏre opportūno*, Ps. Spl. 144, 16: Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Swā hwǽr swā he gelimplíce stówe findan mihte *wheresoever he could find a suitable place*, 3, 19; S. 547, 5: 5, 3; S. 616, 25.

ge-limplice; *comp.* -lícor; *adv. Fitly, seasonably, opportunely*; opportūne:—Đæt hí oncnāwen hū gelimplíce ūre God đa ānwaldas and đa rícu sette *that they might know how seasonably our God settled the empires and the kingdoms*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 40, 7. Gelimplíce he us lǽrde hū we us gebiddan sceoldan *fortunately he hath taught us how we ought to pray*, Blickl. Homl. 19, 35. Gelimplícor *opportūnius*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 29.

ge-limpwíse, an; *f. An event*; eventus, quod evenit, Hpt. Gl. 457.

ge-líoma, an; *m. A light*; lumen, Mone B. 174.

ge-lioran *to pass over*. v. ge-leoran.

ge-liornes *a going, death*. v. ge-leornes.

ge-lirde *emigrated*. v. ge-leoran.

ge-lis *study, learning*. v. ge-les.

ge-lisian *to slip, slide*:—Be đæm is awriten se đe nylle onscúnian his lytlan scylda đæt he wille gelísian to máran *it is written that he who will not shun his little sins will glide into greater*, Past. 57, 2; Swt. 437, 20; Hat. MS. v. note.

ge-lispelícnis, se; *f. Opportunity*; opportunitas, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 9.

ge-líđan; *p.* -lāþ, *pl.* -lidon; *pp.* -liđen, -liden *To go, move, sail, advance, proceed, come*; īre, meāre, advĕhi, proficisci, vĕnīre:—Mænig tungul máran ymbhwyrft hafaþ on heofonum, sume hwíle eft lǽsse gelíđaþ, đa đe lācaþ ymb eaxe ende *many a star has a greater circuit in the heavens; sometimes again, they move in a less, that sport about the end of the axis*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 43; Met. 28, 22. Ǽr đon we to lande geliden hæfdon *ere that we had sailed to land*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 30; Cri. 858: Elen. Kmbl. 498; El. 249. Đæs đe lencten geliden hæfde werum *after spring had come to men*, Menol. Fox 57; Men. 28.

ge-líđewécan; *p.* -wǽhte; *pp.* -wǽht *To soften, calm, appease*; lēnīre:—Ic gelíđewǽce *lēnio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 56. His afyrhte mód swíđe fægerlíce mid his frófre he gelíđewǽhte *he gently appeased his troubled mind with his comfort*, Ælfc. T. 37, 24.

ge-líđian, -líđegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To soothe, soften, mitigate, relieve, appease*; lēnīre, mītigāre, plācāre:—Styrunge ýþa hire đū gelíđegast [gelíđegost MS.] *mōtum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 10. Gáte cýse niwe ongelegd đæt sār gelíđegaþ *a new goat's cheese laid on relieveth the sore*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 7; Lchdm. i. 352, 9. Đū gelíđegodest ealne đínne graman *mitigasti omnem iram tuam*, Ps. Lamb. 84, 4. Drihtnes yrre wearþ gelíđegod ongēn đæt folc *plācātus est Dōmĭnus adversus pōpŭlum suum*, Ex. 32, 14. His đurst wæs gelíþad *his thirst was appeased*, Shrn. 130, 5. Forđæm is swíđe micel nēddearf đæt mon mid micelre gemetgunge swelcra scylda đreáunga gelíđige *therefore it is very necessary that the chiding of such sins be tempered with great moderation*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 3; Hat. MS.

ge-litlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To diminish, lessen*; mīnōrāre:—Nýtenu heora he ne gelitlode ođđe he ne gewanode *jūmenta eōrum non mīnōrāvit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 38. Ic beóde mínum erfeweardum đæt heo nǽfre đis feoh gelitlian *I enjoin my heirs that they never diminish this money*, Th. Chart. 168, 22. v. ge-lytlian.

gellan, gillan, giellan, gyllan; *part.* gellende, gillende, giellende, gyllende; ic gelle, gille, gielle, gylle, đū gilst, gielst, gylst; he gilleþ, gilþ, gieleþ, gylleþ, gylþ, *pl.* gellaþ, gillaþ, giellaþ, gyllaþ; *p.* geal, *pl.* gullon; *pp.* gollen *To yell, sing, chirp*; stridere, sonare:—Gellende *yelling*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 40; Reim. 25. Ic seah searo giellende *I saw a yelling machine*, 108 b; Th. 415, 1; Rä. 33, 4. Gyllende gryre *with yelling horror*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 26; Exod. 489. Ic gielle swā hafoc *I yell as a hawk*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 19; Rä. 25, 3. Gilleþ geómorlíce *he yelleth sadly*, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267. Gylleþ grēghama *the cricket chirps*, Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. Gielleþ ānfloga *the lone-flier yells*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62. Hí gullon *they sung*, Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127. [*Plat.* gillen *to shriek*: *Frs.* galljen: *Dut.* galmen *to sound*: *Ger.* gellen, gällen *to sound, from* gal, gall *a sound*: *O. H. Ger.* calm, galm: *Icel.* gella.] DER. bi-gellan.

gellet, es; *n? A large vessel* or *cup, basin*; alveus, pōcŭlum mājus:—Gescearfa đās wyrto tosomne, dó on gellet *scrape these herbs together, put them into a basin*, L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340. 3.

GELM, gilm, es; *m. A* HELM, *handful*; manŭpŭlus:—Genim grēne mintan, ænne gelm *take green mint, a handful*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 22: iii. 74, 18.

gelo; *adj. Saffron, yellow*; crocus, Som.

ge-loccian *to stroke gently*; demulcere, Som. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-locchon *mulcere*.]

ge-lócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look, behold, see*; respĭcĕre, aspĭcĕre:—Driht of heofonum on eorþan gelócaþ *Dōminus de cælo in terram aspexit*, Ps. Spl. 101, 20. Eágan his ofer þeóda gelócaþ *ŏcŭli ejus sŭper gentes respĭciunt*, 65, 6. Gelóca on cýđnysse đíne *respice in testāmentum tuum*, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 20.

ge-loda; *pl. Joints of the back*:—Geloda *vel* gelyndu *spondilia*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 51; Wrt. Voc. 44, 34.

ge-loda, an; *m. A brother*; frater:—Gebrođru *vel* gelodan *fratres*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 42; Wrt. Voc. 52, 3.

gelodr, e; *f. A part of the body about the chest, the backbone* or *spine?* pars corporis circa thoracem *vel* spinam?—Se maga biþ neáh đære heor-

tan and ðære gelodre *the stomach is near the heart and the spine*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 3.

ge-lod-wyrt, e; *f. Silverweed;* potentilla anserina:—Gelodwyrt *heptaphyllon*, Recd. 42, 75; Wrt. Voc. 68, 10: Lchdm. ii. 78, 1: 98, 16.

ge-logian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To place, lodge, dispose, regulate;* ponere, disponere, reponere, collocare:—God gelogode ðone man *Deus posuit hominem*, Gen. 2, 8: Homl. Th. i. 12, 33. Ða geleáfullan folc hīg sylfe gelogiaþ and heora līf for Gode *the faithful folk dispose themselves and their life for God*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 28, 13. Gelogaþ his āgen līf *regulates his own life*, Tract. de Spir. Septif: Homl. Th. i. 168, 11. Godes ðeów se ðe hād underfēhþ sceal beón on ða wīson gelogod ðe God tǣhte *the servant of God who takes orders must be disposed in the manner that God has taught*, ii. 48, 31: i. 286, 13. Ðæt mynster he gelogode mid wellybbendum mannum *that monastery he filled with men of good life*, 506, 15. Ðā ðwōh man ða hālgan bān and gelogodon hī up *then the holy bones were washed and laid up*, Swt. Rdr. 100, 158. Hī gelogodon sċe Ælfeáges hālgan līchaman on norþhealfe weofodes *they placed S. Ælfeg's holy body on the north side of the altar*, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 33. He begeat mā castelas and ðēr inne his rīderas gelogode *he got more castles and lodged his knights therein*, 1090; Erl. 226, 30. Geloga hīg on ðære sēlostan stōwe *in the best of the land make them to dwell*, Gen. 47, 6. Ðās lamb ðe ðū gelogast on sundron *these lambs which thou hast set by themselves*, 21, 9. Ðone wudu gelogode *laid the wood in order*, 22, 9. He wæs gelogod to his folcum *he was gathered to his people*, Deut. 32, 50.

ge-logod; *part. p. Arranged;* appositus:—For ðære gelīcnisse his gelogodan spræce *for the likeness of his disposed speech* or *style*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 17, 12.

GE-LŌMAN; *pl. m. Household stuff, furniture, utensils, tools;* supellex, instrumenta:—Īsern-gelōman *ferramenta ruralia*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 32: Shrn. 146, 15. Ða men hwīlum ða īren-gelōman liccodan *milites nunc ferramenta lambendo*, Nar. 9, 19. v. andlōman.

ge-lōme; *adv. Often, frequently, continually, repeatedly;* sæpe, frequenter, continuo, crebro:—Fregn gelōme freca ōðerne *one warrior often asked the other*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165: Beo. Th. 1122; B. 559: Ps. Th. 54, 13: 62, 4. Ðonne hī gelōme sāwon swīðlīce rēnas *when they frequently saw severe showers*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22: 17, 11. Wæs he se mon ǣfest on his dǣdum and gelōme on hālgum gebedum *ērat religiōsis actibus, crebris prĕcĭbus*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 6. Oft and gelōme *very frequently*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 10, 14; Met. 30, 5, 7: Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 11: 959; Erl. 119, 25. Oft gelōme *full oft, very often*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 2; Gen. 1539. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-lōmo *frequenter.*]

ge-lōmed; *part. p. Having rays;* radiatus. v. ge-leómed.

ge-lōmelīc *frequent*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 32. v. ge-lōmlīc.

ge-lōmlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To frequent, to use often;* frequentare:—Gelōmlǣcende word *frequentative verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 14. Mid gelōmlǣcendum hryrum *with frequent destructions*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 34: ii. 350, 19.

ge-lōmlǣcing, -lōmlǣcung, e; *f. Frequency, a frequenting, a common resort;* frequentatio, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 15.

ge-lōmlǣcnys, -lōmlīcnes, ness, e; *f. A frequented* or *public place;* locus condensus, Ps. Spl. 117, 26.

ge-lōmlīc, -lōmelīc; *adj. Frequent, repeated;* frequens, crēber:—Mid gelōmlīcra wundra wyrcnysse *virtūtum frequentium operātiōne*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 39. Mid gelōmlīcum oncunningum *by frequent accusations*, 3, 19; S. 548, 3. Mid his gelōmlīcum bedum *crebris orātiōnibus*, 2, 7; S. 509, 32.

ge-lōmlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *superl.* -līcost; *adv. Often, frequently, repeatedly;* sæpe, frequenter, crebro:—Gelōmlīce *sæpe*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 52. Hwī fæste we and ða Sundor-hālgan gelōmlīce *quare nos et Pharisæi jejūnāmus frequenter?* Mt. Bos. 9, 14: Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 9: 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Būton hī hyra handa gelōmlīce þweán *nisi crebro lāverint mānus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 3: Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 8: Hymn. Surt. 116, 14. Gelōmlīcor *oftener;* sæpius, Ælfc. T. 22, 22: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 53. Gelōmlīcost *most frequently;* sæpissime, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 53.

ge-lōmlīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become frequent:*—Manig yfel we gecaxiaþ hēr on līfe gelōmlīcian and wæstmian *many an evil we learn has become frequent in this life and flourishes*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 2.

ge-lomp *happened*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27; *p. of* ge-limpan.

ge-londa, an; *m. A fellow-countryman;* compatriota:—Be ðām monnum ðe hiora gelondan bebycgaþ *of those men who sell their countrymen*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 1. Cf. ge-leód. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-lante *patriota.*]

ge-long. v. ge-lang.

ge-lōsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To lose, perish:*—We bīðn gelōsoad *perimus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 25. Gelōsiga *perdet*, 16, 25. Ðæt gelōsade *quod perierat*, 18, 11. [*Laym.* i-losed.]

ge-lostr *a gathering to form matter, imposthume;* suppuratio, Som.

ge-loten dæg oððe ofernōn *latter part of the day;* suprema, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75; Wrt. Voc. 53, 14. v. lūtan.

gelp, es; *m. Glory, vain-glory, pride;* glōria, vāna glōria:—Ne gýtsung, ne īdel gelp him on ne rīcsode *neither avarice nor vain-glory reigned in him*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Gif he unnýtne gelp āgan wille *if he will possess unprofitable glory*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 3; Met. 10, 2. v. gilp.

gelpan *to boast;* glōriāri:—Gif hwā ðæs gelpþ *if any one boast of it*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 19, MS. Bod. v. gilpan.

gelp-sceaða, an; *m. A boastful foe:*—Ðone gelpsceaðan rīces berǣdan *to deprive that boastful foe of his power*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 99; Met. 9, 49. v. gielp-sceaða.

gelsa. v. gælsa.

gelt, es; *m. A sin, crime, fault, debt;* delictum, dēbĭtum:—Geltas geclānsa ða ðe ic gefremede *cleanse the sins which I have committed*, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 39. Gelt *dēbĭtum*, Prov. 24. v. gylt.

ge-lūcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen *To shut, lock, fasten, weave;* claudĕre, nectĕre:—Ðē gelūcaþ rīce heofona *quia claudĭtis regnum cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 13. He geseah segn eallgylden, hondwundra mǣst, gelocen leóðo-cræftum [*or* leoðo-cræftum?] *he saw an all-golden ensign, greatest of hand-wonders, woven by arts of song* [*by magic*], Beo. Th. 5531; B. 2769. [Cf. hand-locen.]

ge-ludon *descended*. v. geleódan.

ge-lufian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To love, esteem;* ămāre, dilĭgĕre:—Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów māre gelufian eorþan ēhtwelan *nor shall the Lord's servant love more of earth's riches*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 23; Gū. 358: 119 b; Th. 458, 26; Hy. 4, 106. Se hālga wer, in ða ǣrestan ældu, gelufade frēcnessa fela *the holy man, in his first age, loved much mischief*, 34 a; Th. 108, 30; Gū. 80: 39 b; Th. 130, 25; Gū. 443: 43 a; Th. 144, 23; Gū. 682. Ic eom gelufod *ămor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 1, 6, 9, 12, 16. Ðū eart mīn gelufode sunu *tu es filius meus dilectus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 11. Hī wǣron gelufode *ămāti sunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 8, 11, 13, 16.

ge-luggian *to pull, lug;* vellere, Som.

ge-lugon *deceived*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 27; Hy. 4, 56; *p. pl. of* ge-leógan.

ge-lumpe, *pl.* -lumpen *would happen*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 32; Gū. 165; *subj. p. of* ge-limpan: ge-lumpen *happened*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 28; *pp. of* ge-limpan: ge-lumpon *befell*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1; *p. pl. of* ge-limpan.

ge-lustfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To be delighted, be pleased, rejoice;* delectāri, lætāri:—Hī gelustfulliaþ on mycelnysse sybbe *delectābuntur in multĭtūdĭne pācis*, Ps. Spl. 36, 11. Gelustfulla on Drihtne *delectāre in Dŏmĭno*, 36, 4. For ðysum gelustfullod is heorte mīn *propter hoc lætātum est cor meum*, 15, 9. Ðe gelustfullaþ on yfelum lustum *that delights in evil pleasures*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 13. II. *v. trans. To delight, please;* delectāre, jŭvāre:—Me gelustfullaþ *jŭvat me*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 12. Gelustfullodon ðē dōhtra cyninga *delectāvĕrunt te filiæ rĕgum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Ða welan gelustfulliaþ *riches afford pleasure*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 20: 130, 9.

ge-lustfullīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Willingly, earnestly, studiously;* studiōse:—Nǣnig dīnra þegna neódlīcor [MS. -lucor] ne gelustfullīcor hine sylfne underþeódde to ūra goda bigange ðonne ic *nullus tuōrum studiōsius quam ĕgo cultūræ deōrum nostrōrum se subdĭdit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 5.

ge-lustfulling, e; *f. That which delights* or *pleases;* oblectamentum, Scint. 81.

ge-lustfulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Delight, pleasure;* delectātio:—Gelustfulnyssa [synd] on swīðran ðīne ōþ on ende *delectātiōnes* [*sunt*] *in dextĕra tua usque in finem*, Ps. Spl. 15, 11.

ge-lūtan; *p.* -leát *To bow:*—Se bisceop eádmōdlīce to ðam Godes were geleát *the bishop humbly bowed to the man of God*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 17.

ge-lūtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lie hid;* lātēre:—Ðæt ic gelūtian ne mæg on ðyssum sīdan sele *that I may not lie hid in this wide hall*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 2; Sat. 130.

ge-lȳcost *a twin;* gemellus:—Didymus, ðæt is gelȳcost, Jn. 20, 24: 21, 2.

ge-lȳfan, -līfan, -lēfan; to -lȳfanne, -lȳfenne; *part.* -lȳfende; ic -lȳfe, ðū -lȳfest, -lȳfst, he -lȳfeþ, -lȳfþ, *pl.* -lȳfaþ; *p.* ic, he -lȳfde, ðū -lȳdest, *pl.* -lȳfdon; *impert.* -lȳf, *pl.* -lȳfe, -lȳfaþ; *subj. pres.* -lȳfe, *pl.* -lȳfon; *pp.* -lȳfed *To believe, confide, trust, hope;* crēdĕre, confīdĕre, spērāre:—We sceolon on hine gelȳfan *we should believe in him*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 27: 280, 22: 290, 31. To gelȳfanne [-lȳfenne, col. 1] to ðan leófan Gode *to trust in the beloved God*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 10, col. 2. Of ðyssum lytlingum on me gelȳfendum *ex his pusillis crēdentĭbus in me*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42. Se Hǣlend wiste hwæt ða gelȳfendan wǣron *sciebat Jesus qui essent credentes*, Jn. Bos. 6, 64. Ne gelȳfe ic nō, ðæt . . . *I do not believe that* . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 4: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 33; Seef. 66. Gif ðū sōþne God lufast and gelȳfest *if thou lovest and believest the true God*, 66 b; Th. 245, 21; Jul. 48: Cd. 203; Th. 252, 14; Dan. 578. Gelȳfst ðū ðyses *crēdis hoc?* Jn. Bos. 11, 26. He his Hlāfordes hyldo gelȳfeþ *he believes his Lord's kindness*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 9; Hö. 67: 81 b; Th. 307, 21; Seef. 27. He gelȳfþ on God *confidit in Deo*, Mt. Bos. 27, 43: Jn. Bos. 11, 25. Ðe on me gelȳfaþ *qui in me crēdunt*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ic ðīn bebod gelȳfde *mandātis tuis crēdĭdi*,

Ps. Th. 118, 66: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 14. Đū mīnum wordum ne ge-lȳfdest *non crēdīdisti verbis meis*, Lk. Bos. 1, 20: Jn. Bos. 1, 50. Hī nō gelȳfdon đæt he God wǣre *they believed not that he was God*, Andr. Kmbl. 1123; An. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 1034; El. 518. Aarones hūs on Dryhten leófne gelȳfdan *dōmus Aaron spērāvit in Dōmino*, Ps. Th. 113, 19. Gelȳf me *crēde mihi*, Jn. Bos. 4, 21. Gelȳfe gyt, đæt ic inc mæg gehǣlan *crēdītis quia hoc possum fācēre vōbis?* Mt. Bos. 9, 28. Gelȳfaþ for đām weorcum *propter ŏpĕra ipsa crēdīte*, Jn. Bos. 14. 11. Ne bepǣce nān man hine sylfne, swā đæt he secge ođđe gelȳfe đæt þrȳ Godas syndon *let no man deceive himself, so as to say or believe that there are three Gods*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 16. Đæt gē gelȳfon, đæt se Hǣlend ys Crist *ut crēdātis, quia Jesus est Christus*, Jn. Bos. 20, 31: Ex. 4, 5. Ne gelȳfe ic me nū đæs leóhtes furđor *I have no longer now any hope for myself of that light*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 3; Gen. 401. [*Goth.* ga-laubjan: *O. Sax.* gi-lōbian: *O. H. Ger.* gi-louban: *Ger.* glauben.]

ge-lȳfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make dear* [leóf]:—Dryhtne gelȳfde *endeared to the Lord* [*faithful to the Lord*, Th.], Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 22; Cri. 1645.

ge-lȳfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To allow, permit*; concēdĕre, permittĕre:—Wæs him seó rōw gelȳfed þurh lytel fæc *repose was allowed them for a little time*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 5; Gū. 185.

ge-lȳfed; *part. p.* [*pp. of* ge-lȳfan *to believe*] *One who believed, faithful*; religiosus, fidus, fidelis:—His [Constantīnes] mōdor wæs cristen, Elena gehāten, swīđe gelȳfed mann, and þearle eáwfæst *his* [*Constantine's*] *mother was a christian, called Helena, a very faithful person, and very pious*, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 3: i. 60, 13. Com se ārwurþa Swīþhun to sumum gelȳfedan smiþe on swefne *the venerable Swithun came to a certain religious* [lit. *faithful*] *artisan in a dream*, Glostr. Frag. 2, 5. Wæs sum cyning gelȳfed swīđe on God *there was a king firmly believing on God*, Swt. Rdr. 95, 2: H. R. 101, 13. Hie wurdan hrađe gelȳfde *they immediately believed*, Blickl. Homl. 155, 5. Ealle đing synd gelȳfedum mihtlīce *omnia possibilia credenti*, Mk. Bos. 9, 23.

ge-lȳfed; *part. p. Weakened, advanced* [*in age*]:—Dara đe gelȳfedre yldo *earum quæ ætate provectæ*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 33: 4, 24; S. 597, 3.

ge-lȳfedlīc; *adj.* [ge-lȳfan *to allow*] *Allowable, permissible*; licītus, permissus:—Nis hit nāht gelȳfedlīc *it is not allowable*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 436, 35.

ge-lȳfedlīce; *adv. Faithfully, confidently*; confidenter:—Xersis swīđe gelȳfedlīce his þegene gehȳrde *Xerxes very confidently listened to his general*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 9: 3, 1; Bos. 53, 15.

ge-lȳhtan; *p.* -lȳhte; *pp.* -lȳhted, -lȳht *To illumine, give light to*:—He blynde gelȳhte *he enlightened the blind*, St. And. 44, 34: Nic. 34; Thw. 20, 2. [*Goth.* ga-liuhtjan: *O. Sax.* gi-liuhtian.] v. ge-līhtan.

ge-lymp *an accident.* v. ge-limp.

ge-lymplīcnys, se; *f. Opportunity, occasion*; opportunitas, Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9.

ge-lynd, -lend, e; *f.* [lynd *fat*] *Grease, fat, fatness*; adeps, pinguedo:—Ys sāwl mīn swētes gefylled, swā seó fætte gelynd fægeres smeoruwes *sicut adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Gelynde *ex adipe*, 72, 6. Bringon gelynde *offerent adipem*, Lev. 3, 10. Nim león gelynde *take lion's fat*, Med. ex Quadr. 10, 2; Lchdm. i. 364, 24: 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. DER. lynd.

ge-lyndu; *n. pl. Joints of the backbone*:—Geloda *vel* gelyndu *spondilia* [*Gk. σπόνδυλοι*], Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 51; Wrt. Voc. 44, 34.

ge-lȳsan; *pp.* ed *To redeem, loosen, dissolve, break*:—Eall his līchama wæs gelȳsed *all his body was broken*, Blickl. Homl. 241, 30. [Cf. to-lȳsan *and* ge-lēsan.]

ge-lȳsednes *redemption.* v. alȳsednys.

ge-lystan; *p.* -lyste; *pp.* -lysted, -lyst; *v. impers. with acc. of pers., gen. of thing*; *To please, cause a desire for anything*:—Đegnas đearle gelyste gārgewinnes *the thanes were very eager for the struggle*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 307: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 22; Wal. 23. Gūđe gelysted *desirous for war*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 18; Met. 1, 9. [*O. Sax.* gi-lustean: *O. H. Ger.* gi-lusten (*with the same government*): *Ger.* gelüsten.]

ge-lytfullīce; *adv. Prosperously*; prospere, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 5.

ge-lyđan; *part. p. Travelled*:—Se ylca Nathan wæs swā gelyđen đæt he hæfde gefaren fram ælcum lande to ōđrum *this Nathan was so travelled that he had gone from every land to the other*, St. And. 26, 13. v. ge-līđan.

ge-lytlian, -litlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To diminish, lessen, humble*; minuĕre, hūmiliāre:—Æghwilc ælmesriht ælc man gelytlaþ ođđe forhealdeþ *every almsright every man lessens or withholds*, Swt. Rdr. 106, 59. Ealle hire wæstmbǣro he gelytlade *he lessened all her* [*the earth's*] *fruitfulness*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8. Mīn līf gelytlad is *hūmiliāvit vitam meam*, Ps. Th. 142, 3.

ge-mad *mad.* v. ge-mǣd.

ge-maca, an; *m. and f. A mate, an equal, companion*; par, socius:—Gemaca *hic et hæc par*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 50. Of eallum nȳtenum ealles flǣsces twegen gemacan *of all beasts two of the same kind, male and female*, Gen. 6, 19. [*Laym.* i-maken: *O. Sax.* ge-maco: *O. H. Ger.* ka-mahho *socius*.] DER. fyrd-, heáfod-gemaca. [Cf. ge-mæcca.]

ge-macian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make, cause*:—Hī heora lufigendne gemaciaþ weligne ēcelīce *they make the lover of them rich eternally*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 29. Đone đe he ǣr martyr gemacode *whom he had before made a martyr*, 82, 24. Hī đæra cinga sehte gemacedon *they made peace between the two kings*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 2. Đæt landfolc gemacodon đæt he nāht ne dyde *the folk of the country prevented him from doing anything*, 1075; Erl. 213, 20: Exod. 5, 21. He lēt castelas gemakian *he had castles built*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 8. Eác is mōdsorg gode gemacod *also grief of mind is caused to God*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 3; Gen. 755.

ge-mæc; *adj. Equal, like, well-matched, suited*:—Hī wīf habbaþ him gemæc *they are well-matched in marriage*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 4. Gemæcca ł gelīco *æquales* [*or* v. ge-mæcca?], Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 36. Ic me ful gemæcne monnan funde *I found a man fully equal to me*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 25; Kl. 18. [Cf. Grff. ii. 632.]

ge-mæcca, -mæccea, an; *m. and f. A companion, mate, consort, husband* or *wife*:—Twegen turturan gemæccan *a pair of turtle doves*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 27. Ne eart đū đon leófre nǣngum lifigendra menn to gemæccan đonne se swearta hrefn *thou art not any dearer to any living man as mate than the swart raven*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 6; Seel. 53. Boga sceal strǣle sceal mon to gemæccan *a bow must have an arrow, a man must to his mate*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 10; Gn. Ex. 155. Gemæcca *conjunx*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 54. Gif wīf wiþ ōđres gemæccan hǣmþ *si mulier cum alterius conjuge adulteraverit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 7. Be Euan his gemæccan *by Eve his wife*, Gen. 4, 1: 28, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 498, 26. He onféng hys gemæccean *accepit conjugem suam*, Mt. Bos. 1, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-mahha *conjux*.] Cf. ge-maca.

ge-mæcliċ; *adj. Relating to a wife, conjugal*; conjugalis, Scint. 58.

ge-mæcnes, -ness, e; *f. A companionship, mixture*; commixtio:—On đæs līchoman gemæcnesse biþ willa *in carnis commixtiōne voluptas est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 20, MS. B.

ge-mæcscipe, es; *m. Fellowship, connection, cohabitation*; consortium, conjūgium, concŭbitus:—þurh gemæcscipe *through cohabitation*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 7; Cri. 199.

ge-mǣd; *adj.* [cf. *O. Sax.* ge-mēd *foolish*: *O. H. Ger.* ka-meit *stultus*: *or* ge-mæd? v. Leo 29] *Troubled in mind, mad*; amens, Cot. 10, 169.

ge-mǣdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To madden, make foolish*:—Swā gemǣdde mōde bestolene dǣde gedwolene *so foolish bereft of mind erring in deed*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 6; Rä. 12, 6. Gemǣded *vecors*, Lye. [Cf. *Laym.* Of witten heo weoren amadde (*later* MS. awed).] v. ge-mǣd.

ge-mædla, an; *m. Talk*:—Wiþ wīf-gemædlan geberge on neaht nestig rædices moran đȳ dæge ne mæg đē se gemædla sceđđan *against a woman's chatter; taste at night fasting a root of radish, that day the chatter cannot harm thee*, L. M. 3, 57; Lchdm. ii. 342, 11. v. ge-maðel.

ge-mǣg, es; *m. A kinsman*:—Wit synt gemǣgas *we two are kinsmen*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. v. mǣg.

ge-mægened; *part. p. Established, confirmed, strengthened*; confirmatus:—Gemægenad and gestrongad beón *to be confirmed and strengthened*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 4.

ge-mægnan. v. ge-mengan.

ge-mægþ, e; *f. Power, greatness*; pŏtentia:—Me nǣfre seó gemægþ đisses eorþlīcan anwealdes fōrwel ne līcode *the greatness of this earthly power never too well pleased me*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 23.

ge-mǣgþ, e; *f. A family, tribe*; fămĭlia, tribus:—Twā gemǣgþa *two families*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 33.

ge-mǣhþ, e; *f. Greediness*:—Ic wolde witan hwæđer đīn ealde gȳtsung and seó gemǣhþ eallunga of đīnum mōde astȳfcod wēre *I wanted to know whether thine old covetousness and greediness were altogether eradicated from thy mind*, Shrn. 184, 2. v. ge-māh.

ge-mǣl; *adj. Marked, stained*:—Earh ǣttre gemǣl *the arrow stained with poison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2663; An. 1333.

ge-mǣlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To mark, stain*:—Scó hālge stōd ungewemde wlite næs hyre feax ne fel fȳre gemǣled *the saint stood with spotless aspect, neither her hair nor skin was marked by the fire*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 2; Jul. 591.

ge-mǣlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To speak, harangue*:—Adam gemǣlde and to Euan spræc *Adam spoke and to Eve said*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 10; Gen. 790. Offa gemǣlde *Offa spake*, Byrht. Th. 138, 34; By. 230: 53; By. 244.

gēmæn. v. gēmen.

ge-mǣnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-mǣne *communis*]. I. *to* MEAN, *to signify*; sibi velle, significare:—Hwæt gemǣnaþ đās lamb *quid sibi volunt agnæ istæ?* Gen. 21, 29. Ic wēne đæt đū nyte hwæt đis gemǣne *I expect that thou wilt not know what this means*, Btwk. Scrd. 18, 26. Hwæt gemǣnaþ đa đreó ūtfaru? Đæt getācnaþ . . . *what do the three outgoings mean? They indicate* . . . , 21, 40. II. *to communicate, announce, pronounce, utter*; communicare, pronuntiare:—Hwīlum ic glidan reorde mūþe gemǣne *sometimes in a kite's voice I utter with my mouth*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 24; Rä. 25, 6. III. *to give expression to one's feelings*, as, *of pain, to* MOAN, *to groan*; ingemiscere, plangere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 12: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 27. IV. *to commune with oneself about anything, to consider*; colloqui, considerare:—

Se fæder hit gemǽnde still *pater rem tacitus considerabat*, Gen. 37, 11. **V.** [mǽne *vilis, scelestus*] *to make common, contaminate, defile, violate;* communicare, coinquinare, violare:—Dæt ðǽr ænig mon wordum ne worcum wǽre ne brǽce, ne þurh inwit-scaro ǽfre gemǽnden *that there not any man by words or works should break the compact, nor through guileful art should ever violate it*, Beo. Th. 2207, note; B. 1101. [*Goth.* ga-mainjan *communicare alicui; κοινῶν vel κοινωνεῖν τινί τι*, etiam, *coinquinare* vel *communicare aliquid; κοινῶν τι*: *O. Sax.* gi-mênian *to make known: O. H. Ger.* gi-meinen *dicere, monstrare, judicare.*] v. mǽnan.

ge-mænogan, -mængan; *p.* -mænced *To mix.* v. ge-mengan.

ge-mǽne; *adj. Common, general, mutual, in common;* communis:—Reord wæs ðâ gieta eorþ-bûendum ân gemǽne *there was yet one common language to the dwellers upon earth*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 27; Gen. 1636. Sib sceal gemǽne englum and ældum â forþ heonan wesan *a common peace shall be to angels and men henceforth for ever*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 25; Cri. 581. Hwæt ys ðê and us gemǽne *what is common to thee and us?* Mt. Bos. 8, 29. Ne beó ðê nân þing gemǽne ongén ðisne rihtwîsan *ne quid tibi sit commune adversus hunc justum*, 27, 19: Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 11. Se ðe oferhogie ðæt he Godes bodan hlyste, hæbbe him gemǽne ðæt wið God sylfne *he who scorns to listen to God's preacher, let him have that between him and God himself*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 27: Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 22, 27. Ðæt hî sceoldon habban sunu him gemǽne *that they should have a son common to them* [*between them*], Jud. 13, 3: Cd. 100; Th. 133, 26; Gen. 2216. Gemǽne win *communis labor*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 9. Gemǽne læs *compascuus ager*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Wrt. Voc. 53, 54. Him eallum wǽron eall gemǽne *erant eis omnia communia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15: Jos. 8, 2. Unc sceal worn fela mâðma gemǽnra *to us two shall be a great many common treasures*, Beo. Th. 3572; B. 1784. Ða wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Geáta, wrôht gemǽne *then was sin and strife of Swedes and Goths, mutual dissension*, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2473. Ðæt sceal Geáta leódum and Gâr-Denum sib gemǽnum *so that there shall be peace to the Goths' people and to the Gar-Danes in common*, 3718; B. 1857. Hand gemǽne *a joined hand* [*in conflict*]; manus conserta, 4281; B. 2137. [*Laym.* i-mæne: *O. Sax.* gi-mêni *communis, generalis, solitus: O. Frs.* ge-mêne: *O. H. Ger.* ga-meini: *Goth.* ga-mains *communis; κοινός, συγκοινωνός.*]

ge-mǽne-lîc; *adj. Common, general;* communis, generalis:—Swâ swâ man gerǽde for gemǽnelîcre neóde *so that the common need may be consulted for*, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 324, 1. Hî arîsaþ on ðam gemǽnelîcum dôme *they shall arise at the judgment of all*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 22, 24. Mid ða getŷdnesse ge cyriclîcra gewrita ge eac gemǽnelîcra *cum eruditione litterarum vel ecclesiasticarum vel generalium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 15. Gemǽnelîce naman *appellative* or *common nouns;* appellativa nomina, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 31.

ge-mǽnelîc nama, an; *m. A common noun;* appellativum nomen, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 31. v. ge-mǽnelîc.

ge-mǽne-lîce; *adv. Commonly, in common, generally, mutually, in turn, one amongst another;* communiter, generaliter, invicem:—Ðæt hŷ ðæt feoh mihton him eallum gemǽnelîce to nytte gedôn *that they might apply that wealth to the use of all in common*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 24: Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 28. Iohannes ða beád ðreóra daga fæsten gemǽnelîce *John then ordered a general fast of three days*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 8. Þurh hî sende gemǽnelîce ða þing eall ða ðe to cyrican bigange and þénunge nŷdþearflîco wǽron *misit per eos generaliter universa quæ ad cultum erant ac ministerium ecclesiæ necessaria*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 8. Ðæt gê lufion eów gemǽnelîce, swâ ic eów lufode *ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos*, Jn. Bos. 15, 12, 17.

ge-mænigfealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To multiply:*—Gemænigfealdige ðis mihtig Dryhten ofer eów ealle *adjiciat Dominus super vos*, Ps. Th. 113, 22.

ge-mænigfyldan; *p.* de *To multiply, enlarge;* multiplicare:—Ðû gemænigfyldest sunu manna, Ps. Spl. 11, 9: 17, 16. Gemænigfylde beón, Ex. 1, 7.

ge-mǽn-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-mǽne *communis*] *A communion, fellowship, connection;* communio, consortium, admixtio:—Hî sealdon hî ðǽr on ðara fæmnena gemǽnnesse *they gave her up there to the society of the women*, Shrn. 127, 11. Ne ic ǽfre mid mannum mân-fremmendum gemǽnnesse micle hæbbe *cum hominibus operantibus iniquitatem non comminabor* [Vulg. *communicabo*, Ps. Surt. *conbinabor*], Ps. Th. 140, 6: R. Ben. procem. Gemencgnyss [MS. B. gemǽnnes] wifes *admixtio conjugis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 18. Ðurh flǽsces gemǽnnysse *per carnis contubernium*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 32. [Hence the Kentish word *mennys* a large common.]

ge-mǽnnung, e; *f. Communion, fellowship;* communio, contubernium, Som.

ge-mǽn-scipe, es: *m. Communion, fellowship;* communio:—Ic gemǽnscipe getreówe ðînra hâligra *I believe in the communion of thy saints*, Hy. 10, 52; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 52: Wanl. Catal. 49, 16.

ge-mǽn-sumian, -mǽn-suman; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-mǽne *communis*] *To do* or *have anything in common with another, to communicate to* or *share with another, to marry;* communicare, nubere:—Wylladon us ða þing gemǽnsuman [MS. gemǽnsumian] *ea nobis communicare desiderastis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 14. Gemǽnsumad *nuptus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ga-meinsamôn *communicare, participare.*] v. mǽn-sumian.

ge-mǽnsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. A communion, a participation,* also *the Sacrament of the Holy Communion;* communio:—Ne syndon hî for ðysse wîsan to bescyrianne gemǽnsumnysse Cristes lîchoman and blôdes *non pro hac re sacri corporis ac sanguinis Domini communione privandi sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 27. Ðam gerŷne onfôn ðǽre hâlgan gemǽnsumnysse *sacræ communionis sacramentum* vel *mysterium percipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 35: 1, 27; S. 494, 23.

ge-mǽn-sumung, e; *f. A communion;* communio, R. Ben. 38.

ge-mǽran *to fix limits, determine:*—Gimǽrende *diterminans*, Rtl. 164, 38.

ge-mǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mǽre] *To celebrate, divulge, spread abroad:*—Ða ðeós gesyhþ wæs gemǽred *qua divulgata visione*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 25: 3, 10; S. 535, note 2. Gemǽred wæs word ðis mid ludeum *divulgatum est verbum istud apud Judæos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 15. Hiæ gemǽrdon hine *illi diffamaverunt eum*, 9, 31.

ge-mǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mâra] *To enlarge:*—He merce gemǽrde wiþ Myrgingum *he enlarged his marches towards the Myrgings* [*or* gemǽrde *from* geméran *to determine?*], Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 6; Vid. 42.

ge-mǽre, es; *pl. nom.* a, o, u; *n. An end, boundary, termination, limit;* finis:—Gemǽro *limes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 11, 16. Gemǽre ðû settest *terminum posuisti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Ne mâgon hî ofer gemǽre gegangan *terminum non transgredientur*, Ps. Th. 103, 10. On Hwicna gemǽre and West-Sexna *in confinio Huicciorum et occidentalium Saxonum*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 7: 5, 23; S. 646, 25: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 28; Sch. 53. Gemǽro eorðan *terminos terræ*, Ps. Spl. 2, 8. Óþ gemǽru *usque ad terminos*, 71, 8 Ðis sind ðæs londes gemǽra *these are the land's boundaries*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 78, 20. He ða gemǽro his rynes gefylde *metas sui cursus implevit*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 25. Eall eorðan gemǽru *omnes fines terræ*, Ps. Th. 66, 6: 73, 16. Mycel sæ and on gemǽrum wîd *mare magnum et spatiosum*, 103, 24. On gemǽru *in finibus eorum*, 104, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 17; Met. 29, 9: Th. Apol. 9, 14. Cŷð ðis folc ðæt hîg ne gân ofer ða gemǽro *tell this people not to cross the bounds*, Exod. 19, 21, 12. v. Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. viii sqq.

ge-mǽrsian, ic -mǽrsige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To magnify, glorify, celebrate;* magnificare, glorificare, celebrare:—Ðînne naman ic gemǽrsige *magnificabo nomen tuum*, Gen. 12, 2. Ðû Sunnan dæg sylf hâlgodest and gemǽrsodest hine manegum to helpe *thou thyself didst sanctify Sunday and didst glorify it for help to many*, Hy. 9, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 26. On ðam dæge gemǽrsode se mihtiga Drihten losne ðone ǽðelan ætfôran Israhêla folce *in die illo magnificavit Dominus Josue coram omni Israel*, Jos. 4, 14. Is ðîn nama miltsum gemǽrsod *thy name is magnified with mercies*, Andr. Kmbl. 1087; An. 544: Hy. 7, 44; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 44. He wæs fram eallum gemǽrsod *ipse magnificabatur ab omnibus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 15. Ic beó gemǽrsod on Pharaone *glorificabor in Pharaone*, Ex. 14, 17. He wæs gemǽrsod ofer ealle ôðre cyningas *he was celebrated above all other kings*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 41.

ge-mǽrsung, -mǽrsung, e; *f. Magnificence;* magnificentia:—Ðæt hî cûðe wyrcan wuldor gemǽrsunge rîces ðînes *ut notam fuciant gloriam magnificentiæ regni tui*, Ps. Spl. 144, 12. Gimǽrsung *celebritas*, Rtl. 48, 20.

ge-mæssian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To say mass to:*—Iustinus him eallum gemæssode *Justin said mass to them all*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 29.

ge-mæst; *part. p. Fat, fattened;* altilis. v. ge-mæstan.

ge-mæstan; *pp.* -mæsted, -mæst *To fatten;* saginare, pinguefacere, impinguare:—Hîg wǽron gemæste *erant impinguati*, Deut. 32, 15. Gemæstra fugela *of fatted fowls*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34: Bd. Whelc. 378, 19. v. amæstan, mæstan.

ge-mǽtan; *p.* -mætte; *pp.* -mǽted; *v. impers. acc. To dream;* somniare, somnium videre:—Hwæt hine gemætte *what he had dreamed*, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 20; Dan. 122: Rood. Kmbl. 3; Kr. 2. Swâ his man-drihten gemǽted wearþ *as his lord had dreamed*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 21; Dan. 157. v. mætan.

ge-mǽte; *adj. Moderate, meet, fit;* modicus, aptus, Mod. Conf. 1; C. R. Ben. 55. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-mâzer: *Laym.* i-mete.] v. mǽte.

ge-mæt-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted, -fæst [gemet *a measure*, fæst *fast*] *To compare;* comparare, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21. v. ge-met-festan.

ge-mǽtgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [mǽte *moderate*] *To make moderate, to limit, diminish;* moderare, moderari, minuere:—Ful oft hit eác ðæs deófles dugoþe gemǽtgeþ *full oft it also limits the devil's power*, Salm. Kmbl. 800; Sal. 399.

ge-mǽðian, -mǽðegian, -mǽðrian, -mêðrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour, bestow something with honour upon one;* honorare, benigne conferre:—Bûton he hwæne furðor gemǽðrian [gemǽðian, MS. B.] *unless he will more amply honour any one*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 15: 15; Th. i. 384, 4. For ðære micclan mǽrþe ðe he hine gemǽdegode *for the great glory which he honourably bestowed upon him*, Ælfc. T. 4, 11.

ge-mæt-lîc; *adj. Moderate;* modicus. v. un-ge-mæt-lîc.

ge-mágas; *pl. m. Kinsmen, relations;* consanguinei: — Wit synt gemágas *we two are kinsmen*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. God hí gesceóp to gemágum *God created them as relations*, Bd. 24, 3; Fox 82, 31. v. mág.

ge-máglíc; *adj. Importunate, pertinacious:*—Mid gemáglícum wópum *with importunate weeping*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 1. v. ge-máhlíc.

ge-máglíce; *adv. Urgently, importunately:* — He tiht ælcne swíðe gemáglíce to gebedum *he exhorts everybody very urgently to prayers*, Homl. Th. i. 158, 13. v. ge-máhlíce.

ge-mágnys, se; *f. Perseverance, importunity, petulance:* — Sóðlíce gemágnys is ðam sóðan Déman gecwéme *truly importunity is pleasing to the true judge*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 2. Asolcennys acenþ gemágnysse *slothfulness gives birth to petulance*, 220, 26.

ge-máh; *adj. Shameless, obstinate, stubborn, impious, wicked, importunate;* prŏcax, pervĭcax, pertĭnax, imprŏbus, importūnus: — Gemáh *prŏcax* vel *pervĭcax*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 84; Wrt. Voc. 50, 64: 86, 52. Fláh feónd gemáh *the deceitful impious fiend*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 19; Wal. 39: 64 b; Th. 237, 24; Ph. 595. Gemáh *importūnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 45; Wrt. Voc. 55, 50.

ge-máh *made water;* minxit, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 13; Lchdm. i. 364, 1; *p. of* ge-mígan.

ge-máhlíc; *adj. Shameless, wanton, greedy;* prŏcax, ăvĭdus: — Ðæt hit gemáhlíc wǽre and unrihtlíc *that it was greedy and unjust*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. v. ge-máglíc.

ge-máhlíce; *adv. Importunately, peremptorily, boldly, pertinaciously:* — Se cyng hét swýðe gemáhlíce ofer eall ðis land bcódan *the king very peremptorily ordered it to be proclaimed over all this land*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 22. Ân blac ðrostle flicorode ymbe his neb swá gemáhlíce *a black throstle flitted about his face so boldly*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 23: Gr. Dial. 1, 8. v. ge-máglíce.

ge-máhlícnes, se; *f. Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty;* importunitas: — Se forhwierfeda gewuna gemálícnesse *the perverse habit of wantonness*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 19; Hat. MS

ge-máhnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Shamelessness, stubbornness;* prŏcācĭtas, pervĭcācia: — Gemáhnes *prŏcācĭtas*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 53. Gemáhnys *prŏcācĭtas* vel *pervĭcācia*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 85; Wrt. Voc. 50, 65. v. ge-mágnys.

ge-málec *importunate;* importunus, Cot. 2.

ge-málíce; *adv. Importunately;* importune, Cot. 189.

ge-mal-mægen *an assembly.* v. al-mægen.

ge-man *the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot;* vola, Cot. 198.

ge-man, ic, he *I remember, he remembers*, Beo. Th. 5259; B. 2633: Jn. Bos. 16, 21; *pres. of* ge-munan.

gémán; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To care for, regard, heed, cure;* cūrāre: — Ne gémdon hie nánes fyrenlustes *they cared not for any luxury*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 7: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 39. Nǽnig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne gémán his gesibbes gif he hine ǽrost agælde Godes ðeówdómes *no man shall love or care about his relatives if he first have devoted himself to God's service*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 17: 67, 30. Hí nystan ne ne gémdon *they neither knew nor cared*, 99, 30. Ic cymo and gémo hine *ego veniam et curabo eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 7: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 9. Nallaþ gie géma *nolite solliciti esse*, 12, 11. Ne gémes ðú *non curas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 14. Gémende *solliciti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25. v. gýman.

ge-mána, an; *m.* [ge-mǽne *communis*] *Companionship, society, fellowship, familiarity, marriage, intercourse, commerce, conjunction;* communio, societas, consortium, contubernium, commercium, concubitus: — Gifeon we on ðone gemánan Godes and manna and on ðone gemánan ðæs brýdguman and ðære brýde *let us rejoice in the union of God and men and in the union of the bridegroom and the bride*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 5. Ðonne he wæs mid his ágnum cynne ðonne he wæs on ðare ryhtwísera gemánan *he was then with his own kin when he was in the company of the righteous*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 12. Engla gemána *the society of angels*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 10; Gú. 642: Ps. Th. 56, 4: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 13. Ðysse fǽmnan gemánan bæd *hujus virginis consortium petebat*, 2, 9; S. 510, 23, 26: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 14; Jul. 127: Jn. Skt. p. 1, 3: Rtl. 109, 31. Hréman ne þorfte mǽcan gemánan *he needed not to exult in the falchion's intercourse*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 24; Ædelst. 40. Wið dam de ðú mínes gemánan brúce *ut fruaris concubitu meo*, Gen. 38, 16: Med. ex Quadr. 5, 11; Lchdm. i. 350, 10. [*Goth.* ga-mainei: *O. H. Ger.* gameinî *f.*]

ge-mane, -mone; *adj. Having a mane:*—Ðara hǽfda beóþ gemona swá leóna hǽfdo *their heads have manes like lions' heads*, Nar. 35, 29. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mana: *Icel.* mön *a mane.*]

ge-mang, -mong, es; *n.* I. *a mingling together, mixture, crowd, throng, company, multitude, an assemblage, a congregation;* commixtio, turba, cœtus, sŏcietas: — Ic bebeóde wundor geweorþan on wera gemange *I command a miracle to be done in the midst of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1460; An. 730. God mihtig stód godum on gemange *Deus stĕtit in synāgōga deōrum*, Ps. Th. 81, 1. In heora gemange *in their congregation*, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 6: Nicod. 6; Thw. 6, 8. Gáras sendon in heardra gemang *they sent their darts into the throng of the brave*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 36; Jud. 225. On clǽnra gemang *in the company of the pure*, Elen. Kmbl. 191; El. 96: 216; El. 108: 236; El. 118. II. *an assembly for legal or other business:*—Ne miltsa ðú þearfan on gemange *paupĕris non misĕrēbĕris in jūdĭcio*, Ex. 23, 3. Ne mæg ic ána eówre gemang acuman *non vălĕo sōlus nĕgōtia vestra sustĭnēre*, Deut. 1, 12: Shrn. 40, 30.

ge-mang; *prep.* [ge-mang *a mixture*] AMONG; inter, in medio. I. *dat:*—Ðeós spræc com ût gemang bróþrum *exiit sermo iste inter fratres*, Jn. Bos. 21, 23. Aris gemang him *surge in medium*, Mk. Bos. 3, 3. Gemang ðám *interim*, Gen. 43, 1. Gemang ðám arás miccl murcnung *interea ortum est murmur*, Num. 11, 1. II. *acc:*—Ic eów sende swá sceáp gemang wulfas *ego mitto vos sicut oves in medio luporum*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16. DER. a-mang, on-.

ge-mangoennyss, e; *f. A mingling, confection;* confectio, debilitatio, Hpt. Gl. 450: Mone B. 1846.

ge-mangian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To traffic, trade;* nĕgōtiāri: — Ðæt he wiste hú mycel gehwilc gemangode *ut scīret quantum quisque nĕgōtiātus esset*, Lk. Bos. 19, 15. Hwæt forstent ænegum men, ðeáh he gemangige ðæt he ealne ðisne middangeard âge, gif he his sáule forspilde þ *what profits it any man, though he trade so as to obtain all this world, if he destroy his soul?* Past. 44, 10; Swt. 332, 9; Cot. MS.

ge-mangnys, se; *f. A mingling, confection;* commixtio. Som.

ge-manian, -monian, -monigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To admonish, exhort, prompt, remind, remember;* admonere, hortari, suggerere, in memoriam rei reducere, recordari: — Seó sáwl ðurh ðæt gemynd gemanþ *the soul through the memory reminds*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 28. Oft mec geómor sefa gemanode *oft my sad spirit has admonished me*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 22; Gú. 1181. Se ânwealda hæfþ ealle his gesceafta mid his bridle getogene and gemanode *the Ruler has with his bridle restrained and admonished all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 47; Met. 11, 24. Gemanad *admonished*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 23; Rä. 4, 66: Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 19; Gn. Ex. 6: Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. manian.

ge-mánna, an; *m. Fellowship*, Wanl. Catal. 23, 47. v. ge-mána.

ge-mannian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To man, supply with men, garrison;* víris *vel* mílitibus instrúere: — He hét ða burg gemannian *he commanded to man the city*, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 2, 5: 924; Erl. 110, 13.

ge-martyrian, -martirian, -martrian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To martyr;* martýrem fácĕre: — He hine gemartirode *he martyred him*, Homl. Th. ii. 478, 21. Hí Petrus and Paulus gemartredan *they martyred Peter and Paul*, Ors. 6, 5; Bos. 119, 21. He wæs for sóþfæstnysse gemartyrod *he was martyred for truth*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 33: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 8, 10. Wæs heáfde beslegen and gemartyrad se mon *decollātus est miles*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 39. Ðus wearþ gemartirad se mǽra apostol *thus was martyred the great apostle*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 24: 478, 22: 496, 22.

ge-maðel, es; *n. Speech, conversation, talking, harangue;* sermo, ōrātio, sermōcĭnātio: — Úre heofenlíca Hláford nolde ðæra deófla gemaðeles ná mâre habban *our heavenly Lord would not have any more of the devil's harangue*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 39.

ge-mearc, es; *n. A boundary, limit;* lŏcus designātus: — Gewât him se æðeling to ðæs gemearces ðe him Metod tǽhte *the man departed to the limit which the Lord had shewn him*, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 28; Gen. 2885. DER. fót-gemearc, fyrst-, geár-, míl-, þing-, word-.

ge-mearcan; to -mearcenne; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To mark, observe, keep;* observāre: — Getácna me ðær sélast sý sáwle mínre to gemearcenne Meotudes willan *signify to me where it be best for my soul to observe the Creator's will*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 7; Hy. 4, 11.

ge-mearcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To mark, point out, describe, assign, appoint, determine;* nōtāre, signāre, designāre, assignāre, constituĕre, decernĕre: — He gemet ne con gemearcian his múðe móde síne *he cannot set bounds to his mouth with his mind*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 18; Vy. 53. Ic wolde gesecgan hú Créca gewinn, ðe of Lacedemonia ðære byrig ǽrest onstæled wæs, and, mid spellcwydum gemearcian *I wished to tell how the war of the Greeks was first raised from the city of the Lacedæmonians, and, in the language of history, to describe it*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 34. Ðú him mete sylest, mǽla gehwylce, and ðæs tídlíce tíd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempŏre opportūno*, Ps. Th. 144, 16. Symle he twelf síþum tída gemearcaþ dæges and níhtes *it ever marks the hours of day and night twelve times*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 24; Ph. 146. Se Hǽlend gemearcode óðre twá and hundseofontig *designāvit Dŏmĭnus et alios septuaginta duos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 1: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 2. Hæfde hire wácran hige Metod gemearcod *to her the Creator had appointed a weaker mind*, Cd. 28; Th. 37, 17; Gen. 591: 38; Th. 50, 25; Gen. 814. Getácnod oððe gemearcod is ofor us leóht andwlitan ðínes *signātum est sŭper nos lūmen vultus tui*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 7. He is wuldre gemearcad *it is marked with glory*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 11; Ph. 318. Hí hæfdon ælce scire on West-Sexum stíde gemarcod mid bryne and mid hergunge *they had severely marked every shire of Wessex with burning and harrying*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 2. Gemearca hú hý ǽr stódon *mark how they stood before*, Lchdm. i. 398, 5. v. ge-mercian.

ge-mearcod; *part. Marked;* signatus: — On ða gemearcodan lindan

on the marked linden or *lime tree*, Cod. Dipl. 1317; A. D. 1033; Kmbl. vi. 182, 2: 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 195, 14.

ge-mearcund. v. ge-mercung.

ge-meare *an end*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 14. v. ge-mǽre.

ge-mearr, es; *n. A hindrance, error*:—Ðonne se Godes ðiów on ðæt gemearr ðære woruldsorga beféhþ *when the servant of God accepts the hindrance of worldly cares*, Past. 51, 7; Swt. 401, 20; Hat. MS. Ða gemearr ðe man drífþ on mislícum gewiglungum *the erroneous practices which are carried on with various spells*, L. Can. Edg. 16; Th. ii. 248, 4. Gemear *nugæ, errores*, Gl. Prud. 662. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-marzeins *a stumbling-block*.] v. myrran.

ge-mearr; *adj. Wicked, fraudulent*:—Gif hwá gemearra manna wǽre *if there were any wicked man*, L. Edw. 1; Th. i. 160, note 2. v. ge-mearr.

ge-meo; *adj. Equal, suited, matched*:—Oððe wíf habbaþ him gemæc oððe him gemece nabbaþ *either they are well-matched in marriage or have not wives suited to them*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. v. ge-mæc.

ge-meoca, an; *m. and f. A consort, an equal*:—Ic Oswulf aldormonn ond Beorndryþ mín gemecca *I Oswulf alderman and Beornthryth my wife*, Th. Dipl. 459, 3: 469, 30. Gemecca *conjunx*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Wrt. Voc. 72, 9. Clippende to heora gemeccum *clamantes coæqualibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Kush. 11, 16. v. ge-mæcca.

ge-mêd *mad*. v. ge-mǽd.

ge-mêde, es; *n. That which pleases, satisfies, due observance*:—Maga gemêdu *the due observances of kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 499; B. 247. [*O. Sax.* gimôdi:—Ðemu manne te giniôdea *to satisfy the man: O. H. Ger.* gi-muati.] v. ge-mêde; *adj.*

ge-mêde; *superl.* -mêdost; *adj. Agreeable, pleasing*; acceptus, grâtus:—Swá him gemêdost wæs *as was most agreeable to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 1188; An. 594. Gemêde *agreeable*, Bt. 11, 1; Bt. Fox 32, note 1. Gimoedo ł wala middangeardes *prospera mundi*, Rtl. 50, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-muati: cf. *O. Sax.* gi-môdi, *n.*] DER. un-gemêde.

ge-mêdemian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [mêdeme] *To deign, deem worthy, honour, vouchsafe, moderate, humiliate, humble*:—Ic gemedemige ðé to ðam ðinge *dignor te illa re*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 5. Dætte hia mildelíce mid woere hire gisomnia ðû gimeodomiga *ut eam propitius cum viro suo copulare digneris*, Rtl. 108, 42: 36. Ic ðancige mînum Gode ðe me gemedemode to his hâlgum *I thank my God that has deemed me worthy to be among his saints*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 15. Ðû eart on ëcnesse gemedemod *thou art honoured for ever*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 12. Godes sunu gemedemode hine sylfne ðæt he wolde beón acenned of Marian *God's Son condescended to be born of Mary*, Homl. Th. 32, 7: Blickl. Homl. 39, 17: Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 9. Crist sylf gemedemode ðæt he wolde gebîgan his hâlige heáfod to his ðeówan handum *Christ himself deigned to bow his head to his servant's hands*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 25. He wæs gemedomad on rôde beón ahangen *he suffered the humiliation of being hung on the cross*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 28: Blickl. Homl. 179, 9: 139, 26. Gemedemud *temperatus*, Scint. 12.

ge-mêdemlîce, -meodomlîce; *adv. Worthily*; digne, Rtl. 18, 33: dignanter, 34, 18.

ge-mêder; *f. A godmother*; commater, Som.

ge-medmicel; *adj. Small, mean, weak*:—Gimetomicla *infirma*, Rtl. 50, 11.

ge-mêdred; *part. Mothered, of the same mother*; uterinus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-mêdrian.

ge-mêdrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, yd *To* MOTHER, *to adopt* or *to have as a son* or *daughter*; adoptare, habere sibi filium *vel* filiam:—Ða þrý gebrôðra nǽron nâ Philippuse gemêdred *the three were not brothers of Philip by their mother* [*mothered*], Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. Geseah hys gemêdrydan brôðor Beniamin *vidit Benjamin fratrem suum uterinum*, Gen. 43, 29.

ge-mêdryd; *def.* se ge-mêdryda; *part. p. Mothered, of the same mother*, Gen. 43, 29: 44, 20. v. ge-mêdrian.

ge-meldian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To announce*; nuntiare, adnuntiare:— Blôd-gyte weorðeþ mongum gemeldad *bloodshed shall be announced to many*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 20; Dôm. 37: Ps. Th. 61, 11.

gême-leás; *adj. Negligent*; neglîgens, C. R. Ben. 54. v. gŷme-leás.

gême-leáslîce; *adv. Negligently*; neglîgenter:—For hwon sǽdest ðû Ecgbyrhte swá gêmeleáslîce and swá wlætlîce ða þing ðe ic ðé bebeád him to secganne *quâre tam neglîgenter ac tĕpĭde dixisti Ecgbercto quæ tibi dicenda præcĕpi?* Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 9. Ða ðe unwærlîce and gêmeleáslîce Gode hŷraþ *those who heedlessly and carelessly serve God*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. v. gŷme-leáslîce.

gême-leásniss, e; *f. Negligence*; negligentia, Rtl. 178, 11. v. gŷme-leásness.

gême-lêst, e; *f. Negligence, carelessness*; neglîgentia, incûria:—Þurh ðîne âgene gêmelêste *through thine own negligence*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2. Þurh heora gêmelêst *through their carelessness*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 34. v. gŷme-leást.

ge-meltan, -myltan; *p.* -mealt, *pl.* -multon; *pp.* -molten *To melt, digest*:—Beorgas gemeltaþ *the hills shall melt*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 2; Cri. 978. Gif his mete gemyltan nelle *if his meat will not digest*, Herb. i. 90, 9; Lchdm. i. 196, 6: 1, 19; Lchdm. 76, 15. Ðæt sweord eal gemealt ïse gelícost *the sword all melted just like ice*, Beo. Th. 3220; B. 1608: 3235; B. 1615. Ne gemealt him se môdsefa *his courage did not fail*, 5249; B. 2628. On hyre bryne gemultan ealle ða anlícnessa togædere *in its burning all the statues melted together*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 21. Eorðe is gemolten *liquefacta est terra*, Ps. Th. 74, 3. Me wearþ gemolten môd on hreðre *defectio animo tenuit me*, 118, 53.

ge-men; *nom. pl: gen.* -manna *Men*:—Wǽron ðǽrin gemanna hund twelftig ðûsenda *there were therein a hundred and twenty thousand men*, Salm. and Sat. Kmbl. 186, 1.

gêmen; *gen.* gêmenne; *f. Care*; cûra:—Ælc mon mæg witan hû hefig sorg men beoþ seó gêmen his bearna *every one may know how heavy a trouble to a man is the care of his children*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 17: 12; Fox 36, 38. Be ðære hæfegan gêmenne bearna *concerning the heavy care of children*, 31, 1; Fox 112, 19. Mid micle gêmænne and gewinne *cum magna cura ac labore*, Bd. 2, 7: S. 509, 11. v. gŷmen.

ge-mencgan *to mingle*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. v. ge-mengan.

ge-mencgednys, -nyss *a mingling together*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 29. v. ge-mengednys.

ge-mend *a memorial*. v. ge-mynd.

gêmend, es; *m. A keeper*; custos, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 4.

ge-mendful, -full; *adj.* [ge-mend = ge-mynd *the mind, memory*] *Of good memory, mindful*; mĕmor:—Cild biþ gemendful *a child will be of good memory*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24.

ge-mênelîc; *adj.* [ge-mêne = ge-mǽne *common*] *Common*; commûnis:—For gemênelîcre neóde *for the common need*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 382, 2, MS. A. v. ge-mǽnelîc.

ge-mênelîce; *adv. In common, commonly*; commûnĭter:—We mynegiaþ ców calle gemênelîce *we admonish you all in common*, Wanl. Catal. 111, 25, col. 2. v. ge-mǽnelîce.

ge-mengan, -mencgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To mingle, commingle, mix, blend, confuse, unite, join, combine*; miscēre, commiscēre, confundĕre, consŏciāre, inficēre:—Ðæt he wîsdóm mǽge wið ofermetta gemengan *that he may mingle wisdom with sensuality*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 16; Met. 7, 8. Ic gemencge *confundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. Ic gemenge *conficio*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 99; Wrt. Voc. 28, 76. Ðû hî on ðisse worulde gemengest *thou unitest them in this world*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 24. He gemengeþ ðæt fŷr wið ðam cîle *he mingles the fire with the cold*, 39, 13; Fox 234, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 182; Met. 11, 91. Ic me to ðam plegan gemengde *lûdentibus me miscui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11. Ðæt we hit gemengen to ðam ǽrran *that we mix it with the preceding*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 13. Eorþe wearþ eall mid blôde mâne gemenged *infecta est terra in sanguinibus eôrum*, Ps. Th. 105, 28. Ðæt wæter and seó eorþe wǽron gemengede ôþ ðone þriddan dæg *the water and the earth were commingled unto the third day*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 15. Ðǽr gemengde beóþ onhælo gelâc engla and deófla *there shall be mingled the whole assemblage of angels and of devils*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 4; Cri. 895: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Se ryhtwîsa Dêma se ðe hine on ûrne gefêrscipe ðurh flǽsces gecynd gemengde *the righteous Judge who joined himself to our fellowship through fleshly nature*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 23; Hat. MS.

ge-menged, -mencged; *part. p. Mixed, mingled, confused*; mixtus, commistus, confusus:—God sende rênscûr mid swefle gemenged *God sent a shower of rain mingled with brimstone*, Gen. 19, 24. Gemencged *mixtus*, Ps. Spl. 74, 7. Gemencged hund and wulf *commistus canis et lupus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 79. Gemenged stemn is, ðe biþ bûtan andgite, swylc swá is hryþera gehlôw, hunda gebeorc, treówa brastlung *confused voice is what is without understanding, such as lowing of oxen, barking of dogs, rustling of trees, etc*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 34, 3.

ge-mengednys, -mengdnys, -mencgednys, -mencgdnys, -mencgnys, -nyss, e; *f. A mingling together, mixing, mixture, connection*; commixtio, admixtio:—Seó gemengdnys ðæs flǽsces *carnis commixtio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 31. Se willa mâ waldeþ on ðam weorce ðære gemengdnysse *vôluntas dŏmĭnātur in ŏpĕre commixtiōnis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 38. On ðæs lîchoman gemengednysse biþ willa *in carnis commixtiône vôluptas est*, 1, 27; S. 493, 20: 1, 27; S. 495, 39. Æfter his wífes gemengednysse *post admixtiônem conjûgis*, 1, 27; S. 496, 17. Hwæðere on ðám wordum is sweotol ðæt he wônysse nemde nalæs ða gemencgdnysse ðæs ġesinscypes, ac ðone sylfan willan ðære gemencgednysse *in quibus tămen verbis non admixtiônem conjûgium inîquitâtem nŏmĭnat, sed ipsam videlĭcet vŏluptâtem admixtiônis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 28, 29. Seó alýfede gemencgnyss *ipsa licĭta admixtio*, 1, 27; S. 495, 18. Æfter gemencgnysse âgenes wífes *post admixtiônem propriæ conjûgis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 15. Bûtan womme oððe gemencgednysse dwyrlîces weorces *without blemish or admixture of perverse work*, Homl. Th. i. 544, 17. Ðære sǽ gemengednyssa *the minglings of the sea*, 610, 11: 608, 20. [Cf. Lk. 21, 25.]

ge-mengung, e; *f. A mixing, confusing*; mixtura, Cot. 35.

ge-menigfealdan, -menigfildan; *p.* de [menig *many*, feald *a fold, plait*] *To multiply, increase, extend*; multiplicare, Ex. 32, 13: Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.

gēmenis, gēmnis, se; *f. Care;* cura, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. *and* Rush. 22, 16.

ge-ṁeodniss, e; *f. Worthiness, dignity;* dignitas, Rtl. 192, 37.

ge-meotu *boundaries, limits,* Andr. Kmbl. 907; An. 454. = ge-metu. v. ge-met.

ge-mercian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mark out;* signāre:—Man hæfde ða buruh mid stacum gemercod *the city was marked out with stakes,* Ors. 5, 5; Bos. 105, 28. Gemercadon ðone stān *signantes lapidem,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. Ðæt gemercad wēre all ymb-hyrft *ut describeretur universus orbis,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 1. v. ge-mearcian.

ge-mercung, e; *f. A description;* descriptio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 2.

ge-mēre, es; *n. A boundary, end;* finis:—Fram gemērum eorþan *a finibus terræ,* Ps. Spl. 60, 2. v. ge-mēre.

ge-merran *to mar, spoil,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. v. ge-myrran.

ge-mērsian, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9. 31; 28, 15. v. ge-mǽrsian.

ge-met, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -u, -a; *n.* I. *a measure, space, distance;* mensura, spatium, intervallum:—Gefylle gē ðæt gemet eówra fædera *vos implete mensuram patrum vestrorum,* Mt. Bos. 23, 32. On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gē metaþ *qua mensura mensi fueritis,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Mk. Bos. 4, 24: Lk. Bos. 6, 38: Cd. 80; Th. 101, 4; Gen. 1677. Betweonan Eferwīc and six mīla gemete *between York and a distance of six miles,* L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 27. II. *that by which anything is measured, a measure;* mensura, modius, satum:—Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let measures and weights be carefully rectified,* L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Hæbbe ǽlc man rihte gemetu *modius æqualis et verus erit tibi,* Deut. 25, 15: Lev. 6, 20: 19, 36. On þrīm gemetum melwes *in furinæ satis tribus,* Mt. Bos. 13, 33: Lk. Bos. 13, 21. III. *measure, capacity, ability, power, etc;* mensura, facultas, potestas, vis:—Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów in his mōd-sefan māre gelufian eorþan ēhtwelan, ðonne his ānes gemet, ðæt he his lichoman lāde hæbbe *the Lord's servant shall not in his mind love more of earth's riches than his own measure, that he may have support for his body,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 25; Gū. 359. Nis ðæt monnes gemet *it is not man's ability,* 92 b; Th. 348, 12; Sch. 27. Næs ðā monna gemet, ne mægen engla, ðæt eów mihte helpan *there was then no power of men, no angel's might, that could help you,* Cd. 224; Th. 295, 22; Sat. 490. Ofer mīn gemet *above my power,* Bco. Th. 5750; B. 2879: 5059; B. 2533: Ps. Th. 59, 11: 107, 12. IV. *a fit or proper measure, and* so metaph. *measure, proportion, moderation, bounds, limit, boundary, means, way, manner;* mensura, modus. finis, terminus. limes, ratio:—Ðȳ læs he of gemete hweorfe *lest he turn from moderation,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 35; Crā. 25: 83 a; Th. 312, 18; Seef. 111. He gemet ne con gemearcian his mūþe mōd sīne *he cannot set bounds to his mouth by his understanding,* 88 a; Th. 330, 17; Vy. 52. Gytsung gemet nāt *avarice knows no bounds,* Scint. 25. Ðās miclan gemetu middan-geardes *these great boundaries of middle-earth,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 1; Cri. 827: Andr. Kmbl. 617; An. 309. Eal ic hit arǽfnede ðæt ic eów æteówe hwylcum gemete gē sceolan arǽfnan *I suffered it all to shew you how you ought to suffer,* Blickl. Homl. 237, 12. Ealle gemete *omni modo,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Ðysses gemetes *hujusmodi,* 2, 1; S. 500, 18: 4, 9; S. 577, 7: 4, 19; S. 589, 18. On ðam gemete *quemadmodum,* Ps. Spl. 36, 2, 21: 32, 22. V. *a rule, order, law;* norma, regula, lex:—Fram ðām he ðæt gemet leornode regollīces þeódscipes *a quibus normam disciplinæ regularis didicerat,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 35. Gemetu *normulæ,* Cot. 138: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 14; Sch. 46. Ðīnes mūþes gemet *lex oris tui,* Ps. Th. 118, 72. VI. 1. *a mood, the inflection of a verb expressing the mode* or *manner of action* or *being, abstracted from time—tense* tīd *q. v. and person* hād IV. *q. v: such as, indicative* gebīcnigendlīc, *q. v: imperative* bebeódendlīc, *q. v. subjunctive* under-þeódendlīc, *q. v: infinitive* unge-endigendlīc, *q. v;* modus:—Modus is gemet oððe ðare spræce wīse *a mood is mode* [*manner*] *or the manner* [*wise*] *of speaking,* Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 17. 2. *a poetical measure, metre;* metrum:—And ðām wordum sōna monig word in ðæt ylce gemet Gode wyrðes songes to geþeódde *et eis mox plura in eundem modum verba Deo digni carminis adjunxit,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 26. [*O. Sax.* gi-met: *O. H. Ger.* ki-mez.] DER. eln-gemet, un-. v. metan.

ge-met; *adj.* [ge-met IV. *a fit* or *proper measure*] *Fit, meet, proper;* aptus, congruus, conveniens:—Wearþ him hȳrra hyge ðonne gemet wǽre *he had a loftier soul than were meet,* Cd. 198; Th. 247, 5; Dan. 492: 286; Th. 231, 21; Dan. 250: Andr. Kmbl. 2358; An. 1180. Swā him gemet þince *as to him may seem fit,* Beo. Th. 1379; B. 687: 6107; B. 3037. Ðæt hit gemet wǽre *that it were fit,* Ps. Th. 143, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 29. 86; Met. 29, 42. DER. un-ge-met.

ge-mēt, es; *n. A meeting, assembly;* conventus:—Hī hæfdon ǽlce dæge heora witena gemēt *they had their meeting of counsellors every day,* Jud. Thw. 161, 31. v. ge-mōt.

ge-meta *measures,* L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. v. ge-met.

ge-metan; *p.* -mæt *and* -mette, *pl.* -mǽton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* I. *to measure, measure back* or *again;* metiri, remetiri:—On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gē metaþ, eów byþ gemeten *qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Mk. Bos. 4, 24: Lk. Bos. 6, 38. God ðū ðe heofon mid honda gemettest and eorðan on ðīnre fyst betȳndest *God thou who hast meted heaven with thy hand and enclosed the earth in thy fist* [cf. Isaiah 40, 12], St. And. 47, 2. II. *to measure by traversing* or *going over;* metiri transeundo:—And his cwēn mid him medo-stīg gemæt *and his queen with him measured the mead-way* [*way to the mead-hall*], Bco. Th. 1852; B. 924. v. metan.

ge-metan; *p.* -mette; *pp.* -mett, -met *To paint;* pingere, depingere:—Swylce hī gemette wǽron *as if they were painted,* Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 1: Lchdm. iii. 206, 18: Prov. 7. Gē sind gelīce gemettum ofergeweorcum *ye are like painted sepulchres,* Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17. v. metan *to paint.*

ge-mētan; he -mēteþ, -mētt, -mēt; *p.* -mētte, *pl.* -mētton; *pp.* -mēted, -mētod, -mētt, -mēt *To find, find out, discover, come upon, meet with;* invēnire, compērire:—Ic gemēte *invēnio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 4; Som. 34, 49: 37; Som. 39, 6. He holtes hleó heáh gemēteþ *he finds the wood's lofty shelter,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 27; Ph. 429: Ps. Th. 54, 24: 87, 12. Gemoetaþ *invenerit,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 43. Ealc ðæra, ðe me gemētt, me ofslyþ *omnis qui invēnerit me, occidet me,* Gen. 4, 14. Se ðe gemēt hys sāwle, se forspilþ hīg *qui invēnit animam suam, perdet illam,* Mt. Bos. 10, 39: 24, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 37, 38, 43. Gē gemētaþ ān cild hræglum bewunden, and on binne alēd *invēniētis infantem pannis involūtum, et pōsitum in præsēpio,* 2, 12: Mt. Bos. 11, 29: Mk. Bos. 11, 2. Ðæs biscēopes līf ic gemētte biscope wyrðe beón *vītam episcōpi episcōpo dignam esse compēri,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30. Ðū gemēttes Meotod alwihta *thou hast met the Lord of all things,* Cd. 228; Th. 308, 23; Sat. 697. He gemētte stapul ǽrenne *he found a brazen pillar,* Andr. Kmbl. 2123; An. 1063: 481; An. 241. Geswinc and angnys gemētton me *trībulātio et angustia invēnērunt me,* Ps. Spl. 118, 143: 75, 5. Gemēte gē hine *invēnies eum,* Deut. 4, 29. Gif ic gemēte fīftig rihtwīsra wera *si invēnero quinquaginta justos,* Gen. 18, 26, 28. Gif hwā þeóf gemēte *if any one find a thief,* L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14: L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 12. Ðæt we ðīne onsȳne milde gemēten *that we may find thy countenance mild,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 13; Jul. 731. Swā hwylce swā gē gemēton *quoscumque invēnēritis,* Mt. Bos. 22, 9. Hī hæfdon neowne gefeán gemēted *they had met with new joy,* Eleu. Kmbl. 1738; El. 871: 2447; El. 1225. He is gemēt *inventus est,* Lk. Bos. 15, 24, 32. Gif ðǽr beóþ gemētte feówertig rihtwīsra *sin quadraginta ibi inventi fuērint,* Gen. 18, 29: 2, 12. Gif we gemēte sīn on moldwege oððe feor oððe neáh fundne weorðen *if we are met on earth's way or far or near are found,* Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 17; Jul. 334. Gif hwilc mon sī gemētod on ðīnum ðam egeslīcan dōme *if any man be found at thy awful judgment,* St. And. 47, 8.

ge-mete; *adv. Fitly, meetly, in a proper manner;* apte, congruenter, convenienter, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 13; Gū. 472: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 36; Met. 13, 18. DER. un-gemete.

ge-meted = ge-mett *painted,* Som. 143? v. ge-metan.

ge-mētednes, -ness, e; *f. An invention, a discovery;* inventio, adinventio:—Syle heom æfter nearoþancnysse oððe māne gemētednessa oððe heora afundennysse *da illis sēcundum nequītiam adinventiōnum ipsōrum,* Ps. Lamb. 27, 4.

ge-metegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To measure, moderate,* Ps. Spl. 38, 7. v. ge-metgian.

ge-meten; *part. Measured, measured back* or *again;* remensus, Mt. Bos. 7, 2. v. ge-metan.

ge-mēteng *a meeting.* v. ge-mēting.

ge-met-fæst; *adj. Moderate, modest;* moderatus, modestus:—Ne hie ðām geþyldegum and ðām gemetfæstum simble ne wuniaþ *neither do they always dwell with the patient and moderate,* Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 3. Sió is swīðe gemetfæst *she is very modest,* 10; Fox 28, 20. Man gemetfæst *vir modestus,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484. 18: 4, 28; S. 606, 33: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 19; Gū. 1080: 95 b; Th. 357, 19; Pa. 31.

ge-met-fæstlice; *adv. Modestly;* modeste:—He swā gemetfæstlīce hine sylfne beheóld *ita se modeste gerebat,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4.

ge-met-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f. Moderation, modesty;* moderatio, moderamen, modestia:—Mycelre monþwǽrnysse and ǽrfæstnysse and gemetfæstnysse mon *summæ mansuetudinis et pietatis ac moderaminis vir,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32: 3, 14; S. 540, 13. Petrus tihte geleáffulle wīf to cādmōdnesse and gemetfæstnysse *Peter exhorted faithful women to humility and modesty,* Homl. Th. i. 98, 3. Gimetfæstnisse *modestiam,* Rtl. 13, 33.

gemet-fæt, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -fatu; *n. A measuring-vessel, a measure;* metatorium vas, mensura quævis definita:—Ān gemetfæt full, ðe hīg Gomor hēton, Ex. 16, 16, 33.

ge-met-fæstan; *p.* -feste; *pp.* -fested, -fest *To compare;* comparare:—Gemetfest *comparatus,* Ps. Spl. T. 48, 21.

ge-metgian, -metegian, -metigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To measure, moderate, temper, regulate, order, govern, restrain;* mensurare, temperare, moderare, regere:—Heora wīte bið gemetegod ǽlcum be his geearnungum *their punishment shall be measured to every one by his deserts,* Homl. Th. i. 294, 6. Efne gemetegode ðū settest dagas mīne *ecce mensurabiles posuisti dies meos,* Ps. Spl. 38, 7. Hine se'fne of ðūne

astígende he cũde gemetgian his hiéremonnum *se auditoribus condescendendo noverat temperare*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 15; Hat. MS, 21 a, 2: 35, 1; Swt. 237, 23; Hat. MS. 45 a, 4. Ā sceal ðæt wiðerwearde ðæt ððer wiðerwearde gemetgian *ever must the contrary moderate the other contrary*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 19: 40, 3; Fox 238, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 54. Gif ðũ ne gemetgodest cēle and hāto *if thou didst not moderate cold and heat*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 224; Met. 20, 112: Salm. Kmbl. 879; Sal. 439. Beorhte steorran mōna gemetgaþ *the moon tempers the bright stars*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 17; Met. 4, 9. Se gemetgaþ ðone bridel *he regulates the bridle*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 18. God gemetgaþ ealla gesceafta *God regulates all creatures*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 9: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 10; Met. 13, 5: 24, 78; Met. 24, 39. II. *to measure in the mind, to deliberate, meditate on;* deliberare, meditari:—Ic on ðīnum bebodum mōte gemetgian rǣd *meditabor in mandatis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 47. III. *v. intrans. To become moderate, to moderate one's self;* moderari, temperari:—Him gemetgaþ eall ēdles leóma *to them shall all the bright fire of their home moderate itself*, Elen. Kmbl. 2584; El. 1293. v. metgian.

ge-metgung, e; *f. Moderation, temperance, a fit* or *proper measure, a direction, a regulation;* moderatio, temperantia, modus, moderamen:—Wísdōm is se hēhsta cræft, and se hæfþ on him feówer ōðre cræftas, ðara is ān wærscipe, ððer gemetgung, þridde is ellen, feórþe rihtwísnes *wisdom is the highest virtue, and it has in it four other virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, and the fourth justice*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34, note. Ealla gesceafta onfōþ æt Gode endebyrdnesse, and andwlitan, and gemetgunge *all creatures receive from God order, and form, and measure*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 15, 20, 33. Mid ðam gemetgunge ðæs gesceádes gefrætewod *moderamine discretionis ornatus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 42. Swylce monige gemetgunge ðara rihtgelýfedra gehælde ðære Rōmaniscan cyricean Angel-cynnes cyricum mid his lāre brohte *perplura Catholicæ observationis moderamina ecclesiis Anglorum sua doctrina contulit*, 3, 28; S. 560, 37. Hī būton gemetgunge ðæt wīn drincende wǣron *they drank the wine without moderation*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 19. v. metgung.

ge-mēdgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [mēdig *wearied*] *To weary, fatigue, impair;* fātigāre:—Wæs Gūþlāce mægen gemēdgad *Guthlac's strength was impaired*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 27; Gū. 950.

ge-mēdrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour;* hōnōrāre:—Būton he hwæne furðor gemēdrian wylle *unless he will more amply honour any one*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 4, MS. A. v. ge-mǣdian.

ge-mēting, e; *f. A meeting, an assembly, association, a society;* conventus, conventio, conventiculum, congrēgātio:—Is undyrne uncer gemēting *our meeting is not secret*, Beo. Th. 4006; B. 2001. Gemētinge *conventus* vel *conventio*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 75. Ðū bewruge me fram gemētinge awyrgedra *protexisti me a congregatione malignantium*, Ps. Spl. 63, 2: Ps. Th. 105, 16. On gemētingum *in congrēgātione*, 110, 1. Ne ic ne gederige gemētinga heora *non congrēgābo conventicula eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 15, 4. To gemoetingum *conciliis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9.

ge-metlēcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To moderate:*—We hit eft gemetlǣcaþ *we afterwards moderate it*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 12; Hat. MS.

ge-met-līc; *adj. Moderate, temperate, measurable, fit;* moderatus, temperatus, mensurabilis, aptus:—Hæle wísfæst and gemetlīc *a man wise and moderate*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 12; Fä. 87. Him gemetlīc seó *may be suitable for him*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21: 40, 3; Fox 238, 21: Ps. Lamb. 38, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-mezlih *mediocris.*]

ge-met-līce; *adv. Moderately, fitly;* moderate, modeste, apte:—To ðon gemetlīce *adeo moderate*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 26. Gemetlīcost *most fitly*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 32; Met. 8, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-mezliho *commode.*]

ge-met-līcung, e; *f. Due measure, moderation;* moderatio, Som.

ge-mētnes, -ness, e; *f. A finding, discovery;* inventio:—Se dæg heora þrōwunga ge heora lichoman gemētnesse mid ārwurþre weorþunge on ðām stōwum mǣrsode syndon *dies passiōnis vel inventiōnis eōrum congrua illis in lōcis vēnerātiōne celebrātur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 18. v. ge-mētednes.

ge-metsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To furnish with provisions:*—Ðæt scip ðe Swegen eorl hæfde him silfum ǣr gegearcod and gemetsod *the ship that Earl Sweyn had before prepared and provisioned for himself*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 14. v. metsian.

ge-mett *measure, manner*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 7. v. ge-met.

ge-mettan; *pl. m. Eaters, partakers;* comestōres:—Ða gemettan ne mōston ðæs lambes bān scǽnan *the partakers might not break the bones of the lamb*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 7. Ðām gemettum *to the partakers*, 282, 2.

ge-mette *painted*, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 1. v. ge-metan.

ge-metu *measures, boundaries, laws*, Deut. 25, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 617; An. 309: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 14; Sch. 46. v. ge-met.

ge-miclian, -myclian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To enlarge, magnify, extol, glorify:*—Se Mēda rīce swīðe gemiclade *who greatly enlarged the kingdom of the Medes*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 28: Ps. Th. 147, 3. Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ *he who enlargeth the course of every speech*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 4; Cri. 47. Swīðe gemiclade se drihten miltheortnisse his *magnificavit dominus misericordiam suam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 58. Gemycla mīne sāwle *magnify my soul*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 2. Gemycclige mīn sāul Drihten *my soul magnify the Lord*, 13, 5. Gemicliaþ hine *glorificate eum*, Ps. Spl. 21, 22. Ðū gemiclast me *honorificabis me*, 49, 16.

ge-miclung, e; *f.* [mycel *much, great*] *Greatness, magnificence, glory;* magnificentia, Ps. Spl. 144, 5: 70, 21.

ge-midlian, -middlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [middel *middle*] *To divide, separate in the middle;* dimidiare:—Fācenfulle nā gemidliaþ dagas heora *dolosi non dimidiabunt dies suos*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 27.

ge-midlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [medl *a bridle*] *To bridle, restrain:*—Gif hwā nyle gemidlian his tungan *if a man will not bridle his tongue*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 281, 3; Hat. MS: 38, 1; Swt. 271, 13; Hat. MS.

ge-midlige *a bridle*, Lye. v. midl.

ge-mieltan *to melt, digest:*—Suā suā sió wamb gemielt ðone mete suā gemielt ðæt mōd mid ðære gescādwīsnesse his geþeahtes his sorga *as the belly digests food so does the mind digest its sorrows with wise reflection*, Past. 36, 8; Swt. 259, 6; Hat. MS. v. ge-myltan.

ge-mīgan; *p.* -māh, *pl.* -migon; *pp.* -migen *To water, pass water;* mingere:—Gif hwā ne mǣge gemīgan *if one cannot pass water*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5: 12, 1; Lchdm. i. 102. 19: 80, 1; Lchdm. i. 182, 12. Ðǣr se hund gemāh *where the hound watered*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 13; Lchdm. i. 364, 1.

ge-milcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To give milk, suckle;* lactare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 29.

ge-mildscad; *part. p. Mixed with honey;* mulsus:—Gemildscad wæter *melicraton*, i. e. *mellis mistura, sc. cum aqua: hydromeli.* Gemildscad wīn *mulsum*, i. e. *mellis mistura cum vino*, Cot. 137; Lye. v. milisc.

ge-mildsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew mercy, to pity;* misērōri:—Nemne God me earmum and unwyrðum gemildsian wylle *unless God will shew mercy to me wretched and unworthy*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 35. v. ge-miltsian.

ge-mildsiend, -miltsiend, es; *m. A pitier;* miserātor:—Ðū Driht God gemildsiend *tu Dómine Deus miserātor*, Ps. Spl. 85, 14. Ðū gōda cynge and earmra gemiltsigend *thou good king and pitier of the poor*, Th. Apol. 18, 11.

ge-miltan; *p.* -milte; *pp.* -milted *To melt, soften, subdue;* liquefācēre, emollīre:—Woldon ānинga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. v. ge-myltan.

ge-miltsian, -mildsian, -milsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to shew mercy, have compassion, to pity, pardon;* misērēri, propitiāri:—Ic gemiltsige ðysse menegu *misēreor sūper turbam*, Mk. Bos. 8, 2: Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 56. Ārleásnyssum ūrum ðū gemiltsast *impietātibus nostris tu propitiāberis*, Ps. Spl. 64, 3: 24, 12. Gemiltsode se Hǽlend him *misertus eōrum Jēsus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 34. Gemiltsa me God, gemiltsa mīn *misērēre mei Deus, misērēre mei*, Ps. Spl. 56, 1: 50, 1: Ps. Th. 118, 132. Ðæt ðū gemiltsige me *that thou pardon me*, Hy. 3, 49; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 49. Ðæt ðū us gemiltsie *that thou pity us*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 24; Hö. 109. Gimildsa *propitiare*, Rtl. 89, 40. Ðætte he gimilsage *miserere*, 40, 19. II. *to make mild, make kind, soften;* propitium reddēre, mitigāre:—Ðæt Pater Noster Metod gemiltsaþ *the Pater Noster makes mild the Lord*, Salm. Kmbl. 81; Sal. 41.

ge-miltsiend. v. ge-mildsiend.

ge-miltsung, e; *f. Favour, mercy, pardon;* propitiātio:—Forðonðe mid ðē gemiltsung is *quia ǎpud te propitiātio est*, Ps. Spl. 129, 4.

ge-mimor; *adj. Existing in the memory* or *mind* [?], *known;* notus:—Leden him wæs swā cūþ and swā gemimor swā swā Englisc ðæt him gecyndelīc wæs *linguam Latinam non minus quam Anglorum, quæ sibi naturalis est, noverit*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 35. v. Grm. D. M. 352-3.

ge-mimorlīce; *adv. By heart;* memoriter, R. Ben. Inter. 13.

ge-minged *mixed.* v. ge-mengan.

ge-mind, es; *n. A remembrance, memorial;* mǒmŏriāle:—Ðū Driht on ēcnysse þurhwunast, and gemind ðīn on cynrine and cynrine *tu Dómine, in æternum permānes, et mĕmŏriāle tuum in generātiōne et generātiōnem*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 13. [*Goth.* ga-minþi *remembrance.*] v. ge-mynd.

ge-mindblīðe [blīðe *cheerful*] *A grateful remembrance, a memorial;* memoriale, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 13.

ge-mindig; *adj. Mindful;* mĕmor:—Gemindig biþ on worulde gecýðnysse his *mĕmor ērit in sæculum testāmenti sui*, Ps. Spl. 110, 5: 8, 5. Gif he sī gemindig mīnum [?] naman and ðīnes *if he be mindful of my name and thine*, Nar. 47, 9. v. ge-myndig.

ge-mindiglīcnys, -nyss, e; *f. A remembrance, memorial;* mĕmŏriāle:—Ðū Driht on ēcnysse þurhwunast, and gemindiglīcnys ðīn on cynrine and cynrine *tu Dómine in æternum permānes, et mĕmŏriāle tuum in generātiōnem et generātiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 101, 13.

ge-mittan; *p.* -mitte; *pp.* -mitted *To find, meet;* invēnīre, obviam hābēre:—On hwan mæg se iunga, on gōdne weg, rihtan ne rǣdran rǣd gemittan *in quo corrigit Júnior viam suam?* Ps. Th. 118, 9. Gif ðū

dyslîcne þegn gemittest *if thou meetest such a man*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 8; Mód. 45. Hý gemittaþ mearclonde neáh heá hlincas *they meet lofty hills near the border-land*, 101 b; Th. 384, 5; Rä. 4, 23: 117 b; Th. 451, 15; Dóm. 104. Hine gemitte ân man *invênit eum vir*, Gen. 37, 15: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 2; Gen. 2267. Efne we dâs eall on Eufraten sæcgean gehýrdon, syddan gemittan fórwel manegu, on wudu-feldum *ecce audivimus ea in Euphrata, invênimus ea in campis silvæ*, Ps. Th. 131, 6: Cd. 80; Th. 101, 24; Gen. 1687. Hie æt burhgeate beorn gemitton *they found the chief at the town-gate*, 111; Th. 146, 23; Gen. 2426. Gif gê gemitton Esau mînne brôdur *si obvium hâbueris fratrem meum Esau*, Gen. 32, 17.

ge-mitting, -mittung, e; *f. A meeting, an assembly;* congressus:—Heora gemitting wæs æt Trefia dære eá *their meeting was at the river Trebia*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 2: 5, 7; Bos. 106, 20, 43. Æt heora gemittinge *in their meeting*, 4, 6; Bos. 85, 26. Wega gemittung *a meeting of ways;* compitum, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 5; Wrt. Voc. 55, 8.

gemme *a* gem; gemma:—Sweor-gemme *a neck-gem* or *-lace;* monile, Cot. 170.

gêmnis, se; *f. Care, anxiety;* cura:—Ne is dê gêmnise *non est tibi curæ*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40: 34: Mt. Kmbl. Lind 9, 12. Gêmnisse *sollicitudo*, 13, 22.

ge-mód; *adj.* [mód *mind*] *Of one mind, agreed;* concors:—Dîne freónd næfst dê swâ gemôde swâ swâ dû woldest *thou hast not thy friends in such agreement with thee as thou wouldest*, Shrn. 182, 5. Wæs dû gemód dînum dæm weðerwearde *esto consentiens adversario tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 25. Gemôde *conjurati*, Cot. 36. [Cf. gemêde.]

ge-módod; *part.* [mód *the mind*] *Minded, disposed;* prônus, proclîvis:—Sume beóþ þwyrlîce gemódode *some are perversely minded*, Homl. Th. i. 524, 18.

ge-módsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To agree;* concordâre:—We geþiédaþ and gemódsumiaþ to dæra yfelena freóndscipe *we associate and agree in the friendship of the wicked*, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 355, 7; Hat. MS. 67 b, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-môtsamôn *consacrare.*]

ge-módsumnes, -ness, e; *f. Agreement, concord;* concordia:—He cýdde dæt he nolde habban nâne gemódsumnesse wið ða yfelan *he proclaimed that he would have no concord with the wicked*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 4; Hat. MS. 67 a, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-môtsam *commodus.*]

ge-molsnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To corrupt, decay, wither;* putrefacere, tabefacere, macerare, marcescere:—He dær on moldan gemolsnaþ *he shall there rot in the earth*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 32. Mîne herewîc syndon gebrosnode and gemolsnode *my dwellings are decayed and perished*, 113, 26. Gemolsnad flæsc *tabes*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Wrt. Voc. 20, 16: Solil. 2. Swâ gemolsnad wyrt *as a withered herb*, Ps. Th. 89, 6. v. molsnian.

ge-molten *molten, melted.* v. ge-meltan.

ge-mon ic, he *I remember, he remembers*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 5; Jul. 624: Beo. Th. 3407; B. 1701. v. ge-munan.

ge-monan *to remember:*—Gemona *recordare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 25. Seó leó gemonþ [=geman] dæs wildan gewunan hire eldrena [MS. eldrana] *the lioness remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. v. ge-munan.

ge-mone. v. ge-mane.

ge-mong, es; *n. A mixture, crowd, throng, company;* commixtio, turba, cætus:—Dær is sib bûtan nîþe hâlgum on gemonge *there is amity without envy among the holy*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 19; Cri. 1661: 59 b; Th. 216, 9; Ph. 265. On gemonge *in the throng*, Beo. Th. 3290; B. 1643. On clænra gemong *in the company of the pure*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 24; Jul. 420: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193: 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 304. Wyrta gemong *aromata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 56. Dæt gemong *mixtura*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 39. v. ge-mang.

ge-mong *among.* v. ge-mang.

ge-monian, -monigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To admonish, exhort, remind:*—Ealle ða gemoniaþ módes fûsne fêran to sîþe *all these admonish the prompt of mind to go on a journey*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 25; Seef. 50: 88 b; Th. 333, 19; Gn. Ex. 6: 52 a; Th. 182, 22; Gû. 1314: Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. ge-manian.

ge-monige *may remind*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. ge-monian.

ge-monigfealdian; *p.* ode *To increase, multiply;* amplificare:—Dætte gemonigfaldade ł gewôxe *quod abundabat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. Gimonigfalda *multiplica*, Rtl. 8, 90. Gemonigfealdode *multiplied*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 25: Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 40. v. ge-mænigfealdian.

ge-monnad *manned, supplied with men.* v. ge-mannian.

ge-mót, es; *n. A meeting, coming together,* moot, *assembly, council;* conventus, congregatio, concursus:—Gârmitting gumena gemôt wæpengewrixl *the meeting of spears, concourse of men, exchange of weapons*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 16; Æðelst. 50: Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 3; Jul. 426. Gif he leng bide lâðran gemôtes *if he should longer await a more hostile meeting*, 36 a; Th. 116, 15; Gû. 207: Byrht. Th. 140, 40; By. 301. Hîg hæfdon mycel gemôt *they held a great council*, Mt. Bos. 26, 4: 26, 59: 28, 12. Se gedwola cwæþ gemôt ongeán done bisceop *the heretic proclaimed a council against the bishop*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 12. Dû me oft aweredest wyrigra gemôtes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, Ps. Th. 63, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2120; An. 1061: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 31; Gû. 98. Dær monig beoþ on gemôt lâded fore onsýne êces dêman *there many a one shall be brought to the assembly before the face of the eternal Judge*, 19 b; Th. 50, 5; Cri. 795: 21 b; Th. 58, 30; Cri. 943: 23 a; Th. 63, 29; Cri. 1027. On gemôt cuman *to come to the assembly*, Elen. Kmbl. 558; El. 279. Gif hwâ gemôt forsitte *if any one fail to attend the 'gemot,'* L. Athelst. 20; Th. i. 208, 26. Hwî biþ elles ælce dæge swelc seófung and swelce geflîtu and gemôt and dômas *why else is every day such sorrow and such contentions and assemblies and judgments*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 16. ¶ Witena gemôt *an assembly of the wise* [sapientum conventus, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 23]; *the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament.* Mr. Kemble, in his 'Saxons in England,' vol. ii. page 203, A. D. 1849, says—'The proper [Anglo-] Saxon name for these assemblies was Witena gemôt, literally *the meeting of the witan* [or *the wise* or *experienced*]; but we also find,—Micel gemôt *the great meeting;* Sinoþlic gemôt *the synodal meeting;* Seonoþ *the synod.* The Latin names are Concilium, Conventus, Synôdus, Synôdale concíliábulum, and the like. Although synôdus and seonoþ might more properly be confined to ecclesiastical conventions, the Saxons do not appear to have made any distinction; probably because ecclesiastical and secular regulations were made by the same body, and at the same time. . . . It is very probable that the . . . system of separate houses for the clergy and laity prevailed . . . , and that merely ecclesiastical affairs were decided by the king and clergy alone. It is probable that even in strictly ecclesiastical synods, the king had a presidency at least, as head of the church in his dominions, Cod. Dipl. 116; A. D. 767; Kmbl. i. 142, 143. There are some acts [of the Witena Gemôt], in which the signatures are those of clergymen only, others in which the clerical signatures are followed and, as it were, confirmed by those of the laity; and in one remarkable case of this kind, the king signs at the head of each list, as if he had in fact affixed his mark successively in the two houses, as president of each.' See above, Cod. Dipl. 116. Se cyng hæfde dær [MS. dæs] on morgen witena gemôt *on the morrow the king* [*Edward*] *had there a meeting of the wise*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 9. Wæs dâ witena gemôt *then there was a meeting of the wise*, 1052; Erl. 184, 35. Hæfde Eádwerde cing witena gemôt on Lunden *king Edward had a meeting of the wise in London*, 1050; Erl. 176, 9. See also Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. cap. vi. Bisceopa gemôt *a meeting of bishops*, Bd. 1, 14: S. 482, 35. Be gemôtum *of moots.* And sêce man hundred-gemôt swâ hit ær geset wæs; hæbbe man þrîwa on geáre burh-gemôt; and tûwa, scir-gemôt, and dær beó on dære scire bisceop and se ealdorman, and dær ægðer tæcan ge Godes riht ge woruld-riht *and let the hundred-moot be attended as it was before fixed; and thrice in the year let a city-moot be held; and twice a shire-moot; and let there be present the bishop of the shire and the alderman, and there each expound both God's law* [*right*] *and the world's law*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 1–5. Dâs gemôt *these moots*, ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15. See Schmid A. S. Gesetz. 595–6. der. burh-gemôt, folc-, halle-, hundred-, scir-.

gemôt-ærn, -ern, es; *n.* [gemôt; ærn, ern *a place*] *A meeting-place, senate-house, hall;* conveniendi locus, aula:—Ahleópon dâ ealle, and hine mid heora metseaxum ofsticedon on heora gemôtærne [MS. gemôterne] *then* [*the consuls and the senate*] *all jumped up, and stabbed him* [*Julius Cæsar*] *with their daggers in their senate-house*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 112, 25. Gemôtern *in pretorio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 27.

ge-môtod *discussed*, Th. Chart. 172, 10. v. môtian.

gemôt-stede, es; *m. A meeting-place;* conveniendi locus:—On gemôtstede manna and engla *in the meeting-place of men and angels*, Soul. Kmbl. 296; Seel. 152.

gemôt-stôw, e; *f.* [gemôt, stôw *a place*] *A meeting-place, council;* conveniendi locus, concilium:—Gemôtstôw *vel* ceorla samnung *a meeting-place* or *a meeting of freemen;* compita, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 110; Wrt. Voc. 36, 32. Ic ne sæt mid gemôtstôwe ydelnyssa *non sedi cum concilio vanitatis*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 4.

ge-mun; *adj. Mindful, having a recollection:*—Swâ gemune menn wæron ælces bróces *men had such a recollection of every trouble*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 2. v. ge-myne.

ge-munan; ic, he -man, -mon, *pl.* -munon; *also* ic -mune, he -monþ, *pl.* -munaþ; *p.* -munde; *pp.* -munen [*a verb whose present tense is the past tense of a lost strong verb*, cf. *Lat.* memini]; *with gen. and acc. To remember, bear in mind, consider;* recordari, memorari, meminisse, meditari:—Gemunan his hâlegan cýdnesse *memorari testamenti sui sancti*, Lk. Bos. 1, 72. Gif he ne wile mid inneweardre heortan gemunan and geþencean *if he will not with sincere heart bear in mind and consider*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 11. Hie nellaþ gemunan done dæg heora forþfôre *they will not remember the day of their departure*, 61, 4. Ne geman heó dære hefinysse *non meminit pressuræ*, Jn. Bos. 16, 21. Gif he dæt eal gemon *if he remembers that all*, Beo. Th. 2375; B. 1185. Ic dê dæs leán geman *I will remember a reward for thee for it*, 2445; B. 1220. Ic gemune dê *recordor tui*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 2. Ic gemuna *meditabor*,

Ps. Spl. 62, 7. Seó leó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana *the lioness remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. Hie ðæt eall gemunan and ðurh ðæt leóht gemanode beóþ *they remember all that and are admonished by the light*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 21: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 30. Hie gemunaþ ða mycclan eáðmódnesse *they recollect his great humility*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 10. Ðonne gé gemunaþ Drihten eówerne God *when ye remember the Lord your God*, Deut. 4, 29. Ðá gemunde God sunu Lameches *then God remembered Lamech's son*, Cd. 71; Th. 84, 33; Gen. 1407: 121; Th. 156, 8; Gen. 2585. Híg gemundon his worda *recordati sunt verborum ejus*, Lk. Bos. 24, 8. Gemundon weardas wíg-leóþ *the watchmen remembered the war-song*, 154; Th. 191, 26; Exod. 220. Gemun ðín mann-weorod *memento congregationis tui*, Ps. Th. 73, 2. Gemune ðú manigra bearna ðe on Edom synt *memento filiorum Edom*, 136, 7: 118, 49: Ps. Spl. 24, 6. Gemunaþ mínre spræce *mementote sermonis mei*, Jn. Bos. 15, 20. Gemunaþ ðæt gé silfe wǽron þeówe on Egipta lande *remember that ye yourselves were slaves in Egypt*, Deut. 5, 15; Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. Gemunon we úre dæghwamlícan synna *let us be mindful of our daily sins*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 14: Cd. 217; Th. 277, 11; Sat. 202. Gif hí ða geearnunga ealle gemundon *if they had remembered all the benefits*, Byrht. Th. 137, 35. Ne biþ gemunen *non memoretur*, Ps. Spl. 82, 4. v. munan.

ge-mund *meditation;* meditatio, Som.

ge-mundbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mundbyrd *protection*] *To protect, defend, patronize;* protĕgĕre, tuĕri:—Ða ic fór God wille gemundbyrdan *whom I will protect before God*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 11; Gen. 2473. Ðæt he hine gemundbyrde *that he would protect him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 21.

ge-mundian *to protect:*—Mildheortnys ána gemundaþ us on ðam micelum dóme *mercy alone will protect us at the great doom*, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 5. Gemunde ðisne heáp *protect this assembly*, H. R. 103, 31.

gémung, e; *f. A marriage;* nuptiæ:—Ðe worhte gémunge sunu his *qui fecit nubtias filio suo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 2: 3: 25, 10. Se ðe worhte gímungo bearne his *qui fecit nuptias filio suo*, Rtl. 107, 15. Gímungana *nuptiarum*, 108, 19: 109, 23. [Cf. [?] *O. H. Ger.* gauma *epulæ; and* farmum t gereordum *nuptias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 4.] v. gýmung.

gémungian *to marry:*—Gimungia *nubat*, Rtl. 109, 35.

gémunglíc; *adj. Belonging to a marriage, nuptial;* nuptialis:—Hrægl gémunglíc *vestis nubtialis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 12: 11. Gímungalíc *nuptialis*, Rtl. 108, 1.

ge-myltan, -miltan, -mieltan; *pp.* ed *To cause to melt, soften:*—Gold ðæt biþ ðurh ofnes fýr gemylted *gold that is melted by the fire of the furnace*, Elen. Kmbl. 2621; El. 1312. Gemyltyd is eorðe *liquefacta est terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 74, 3. Woldon ellenrófes mód gemiltan *they wished to subdue the bold man's courage*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. v. ge-mieltan.

ge-mynan; *p.* de *To remember, remind:*—Dryhten gemynest ðú ðæt se forlǽrd cwæþ *sir, dost thou remember that that deceiver said?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 63. Ðú nú gemyndest ða word ðe ic ðé sǽde *thou now remembrest the words that I said to thee*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 21. Ðæt he mec bí noman mínum gemyne *that he remember me by name*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 215, 28; Jul. 721. Gie gemynan *reminiscamini*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 4. Gemyne ðú ðæt ðú ðisne ele send on ða sǽ *tu memento ut hoc oleum mittas in mare*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33. Gemyne ðé sylfne hú mycel yfel ðé gelamp *remember how great an evil befell thee*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 12. Gemyne ðis *remember this*, 113, 23, 24: 225, 21: Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 25; Fä. 93: Beo. Th. 1322; B. 659. God gemyne ðú Eádfriþ *O God, remember Eadfrith*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 4. Gemynas gie *mementote*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 20. v. ge-munan.

ge-mynd, es; *n:* e; *f. Mind, memory, memorial, memento, remembrance, commemoration:*—He fæste on gemynde hæfde *he had fast in mind;* memoriter retinuit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 26. Gecerre hine to his gemynde *let him have recourse to his memory*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10. Ðæs mannes sáwl hæfþ on hire þreó þing, ðæt is gemynd and andgit and willa. Ðurh ðæt gemynd se man geþencþ ða þing ðe he gehýrde oððe geseah oððe geleornode *man's soul has in it three things, that is memory and understanding and will. By the memory a man recollects the things that he has heard or seen or learned*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 18–21: 28. Tubal Cain ðurh módes gemynd sulh-geweorces fruma wæs *Tubal Cain was the originator of plough-work by thought of mind*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 16; Gen. 1085: Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 33; Cri. 665: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 115; Met. 22, 58. Ðǽr se wísdóm á wunaþ on gemyndum *there wisdom ever dwells in mind*, 7, 79: Met. 7, 39. Me hæfþ deós gnornung ðære gemynde benumen *this grief has deprived me of the recollection*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 20. We witon swíþe lytel ðæs ðe ér us wæs búton be gemynde and be geacsunge *we know very little of that which was before us except by memory and by inquiry*, 42; Fox 256, 25. Heora gemynd is forgiten *the memory of them is forgotten*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 57, 13. Ic wilnode ðém monnum to lǽfanne ðe æfter me wǽren mín gemynd on gódum weorcum *I desired to leave to the men that should be after me my memory in good works*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 16; Blickl. Homl. 197, 5. Ðín gemynd *memoriale tuum*, Ps. Th. 101, 10: Blickl. Homl. 171, 32. Ðis wæs gedón on mín gemynd *this was done in remembrance of me*, 69, 20. Ðæs hálgan biscopes gemynd *the commemoration of the holy bishop*, Shrn. 78, 23: 86, 29: 105, 30. Maunum to écre gemynde *for a perpetual remembrance to men*, 127, 22; 189, 15. Ðis to gemyndum habban *to have this as a memento*, 113, 34: Beo. Th. 5600; B. 2804. Ne cwæþ he ðæt ná forðon ðe him wǽre ænig gemynd ðearfendra manna *he did not say that because he minded about the needy*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 10: 61, 25: 83, 16. Swá ic ðín gemynd rihte begange *sic memor fui tui*, Ps. Th. 62, 6: 108, 16. Us is mid mycelre gemynde to geþencenne *we must bear well in mind*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 2. Gimynd *commemoratio*, Rtl. 62, 21. In gemyndum to habbanne *to be had in mind*, Nar. 4, 9: 2, 8. [*Goth.* gamunds; *f. remembrance: O. H. Ger.* gi-munt; *f.*]

ge-mynd-benimming, e; *f. Lethargy*, Lye.

ge-mynd-dæg, es; *m. A commemoration day, day of birth* or *of death:*—Ðære abbudissan gemynd-dæg *cujus natalis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 39. Ðý dæge ðe his gemynd-dæg wǽre *die depositionis ejus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 35: Th. Chart. 496, 4.

ge-mynd-drepen, e; *f. A mind stroke, a swoon, delirium;* mentis percussio:—On gemynd-drepen *in his mind's swoon*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 34; Gen. 1571. Grn. *has*,—On gemynd drepen; *pp. of* drepan. DER. drepen.

ge-myndelíc; *adj. Belonging to memory, memorable;* mĕmŏriālis, mĕmŏrābilis:—Gemyndelíc *mĕmŏriālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 35. Ðyssum tídum wæs sum gemyndelíc wundor, and ealdum wundrum gelíc on Breotone geworden *his temporibus mirăcŭlum mĕmŏrābile, et antiquōrum simile in Britannia factum est*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 4: 3, 16; S. 542, 14.

ge-myndelíce; *adv. By memory, without book;* mĕmŏrĭter, sine libro:—Lǽraþ ðisne cantic Israela bearn, ðæt híg hine gemyndelíce singon, and sí me to tácne ðis leóþ gemang Israela folce *canticum istud dŏcēte filios Israel, ut mĕmŏrĭter tĕneant et ore decantent, et sit mihi carmen istud pro testĭmōnio inter filios Israel*, Deut. 31, 19.

ge-myndig, -mindig; *adj. Mindful, remembering;* mĕmor:—Wæs he gemyndig his bebodes *ipsi mĕmor præcepti ejus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 14: Ps. Spl. 118, 52. Wæs heó þearle gemyndig, hú heó done atolan eáðost mihte ealdre benéman *she was very mindful how she might easiest deprive the fell one of life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74: Ps. Th. 73, 21: 82, 4. Hý nǽron gemyndige manigfealdnesse mildheortnesse dínre *non fuĕrunt mĕmŏres multĭtūdĭnis mīsĕrĭcordiæ tuæ*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 7. Beóþ hyra geóca gemyndge *they are mindful of their safety*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 18; Gú 60: 39 a; Th. 129, 7; Gú. 417. Gemyndigra monna *of mindful men*, 34 b; Th. 111, 11; Gú. 125.

ge-myndigian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To remember, be mindful of, call to mind:*—Gemyndga cýðnise *memorari testamenti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 72. Ic gemyndige ða mǽran Raab and Babilonis *memor ero Rahab et Babylonis*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. Ðæt ðú ne gemyndgast æfter mandreáme ne gewittes wást bútan wildeóra ðeáw *that thou shalt not understand after the manner of the joy of man, nor know aught but the manner of wild beasts*, Cd. 203; Th. 251, 29; Dan. 571. Cwoen súderne gemyndgade *reginam austri commemorans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 19. Ic God gemyndgade *memor fui Dei*, Ps. Th. 76, 3: 135, 24: 142, 5. Gemyndga mínes *memineris mei*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 9. Gemyndgad biþ *memoratur*, p. 16, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-muntigôn *to remember.*]

ge-myndleás; *adj. Senseless, witless;* amens:—Sum gemyndleás wíf *a witless woman*, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 14. Gemyndleás *demens*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 38.

ge-mynd-stów, e; *f. A monument:*—Gemyndstówa *monumenta*, Mt. Bos. 23, 29.

ge-myne; *adj. Mindful:*—Gif ðú ðǽr gemyne bist *si ibi recordatus fueris*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 23.

ge-mynegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call to mind, remember, mention, admonish:*—He eall ða he in gehérnesse geleornian mihte mid hine gemynegode *ipse cuncta quæ audiendo discere poterat rememorando secum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6. We gemynegodon *commemoravimus*, 1, 11; S. 480, 18. Ne gemynega ðú me mínra firena ðe ic geong dyde *delicta juventutis meæ ne memineris*, Ps. Ben. 24, 6. Ða wearþ he on swefne gemynegod *then was he admonished in a dream*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 22. Gemyngad *admonitus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 22: Mt. Bos. 14, 8. Seó gemynegode cyninges dóhter *memorata regis filia*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 3. v. mynegian.

ge-myntan; *p.* -mynte; *pp.* -mynted, -mynt *To determine, resolve;* stătuĕre, decernĕre:—Gregorius gemunde hwæt he gefyrn Angel-cynne gemynte *Gregory remembered what he of old had determined for the English race*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 25. He befran hwam ða gebytlu gemynte wǽron. Him wæs gesǽd ðæt hí wǽron gemynte ánum sutere *he asked for whom those buildings were intended. He was told that they were meant for a shoemaker*, 354, 35. Hæfdon hie gemynted to ðam *they had resolved thereon*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 10; Exod. 197. Ic hæfde gemynt ðé to árwurþienne on éhtum and on feó *decrēvĕram quidem*

magnlfice hönörare te, Num. 24, 11: Gen. 18, 33: Bd. 3, 9: S. 534, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 548, 31.

ge-myrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hinder, obstruct, force, trouble;* impedire, turbare, obstruere:—Möde gemyrde *disturbed in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 1491; An. 747: Ps. Th. 62, 9: Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 8; Jul. 412. v. myrran.

ge-mýþ; *pl. n. The mouth of a river;* ostium fluminis:—Æt ðám gemýðum Tyne streámes *juxta ostium Tini fluminis*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 28: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 48, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-mundi *ostia.*]

GÉN, gién; *adv. Again, moreover, besides, at length, yet, hitherto;* iterum, denuo, adhuc, insuper, denique:—Ðǽr he gēn ligeþ *there he still lies*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 9; Cri. 734. Swā he nū gēn dēþ *as he still does*, Beo. Th. 5711; B. 2589: Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458. Bidon ealle ðǽr tyn niht ðā gēn *all waited there yet ten nights*, 15 b; Th. 34, 15; Cri. 542. Ðā gién wæs yrre God *God was yet angry*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 1; Gen. 2741. Wæs lustus ðā gēn lifigende *Iustus adhuc superstes*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Ðæs gēn to tācne is *of that further is as proof*, 6; S. 508, 42. Ic sceal forð sprecan gēn ymb Grendel *I shall go on to speak further about Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4146; B. 2070: Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 5; Wal. 1: Elen. Kmbl. 2434; El. 1218. Gién ðé sunu weorðeþ *yet there shall be a son to thee*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 19; Gen. 2195. Gēn ic ðē feores unnan wille *yet will I grant thee life*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 3; Jul. 191. Ðā gēn Abrahame eówde heáhcyning *again the high king appeared to Abraham*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 23; Gen. 2164. Ðā gién seó fæmne spræc *then again spoke the woman*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 19; Jul. 417. Geornor ðonne he gēn dyde *more eagerly than yet he had done*, 67 a; Th. 249, 12; Jul. 110. Gēn strengre is *it is yet harder*, 10 b; Th. 12, 28; Cri. 192: 95 b; Th. 357, 14; Pa. 28: 97 a; Th. 363, 8; Wal. 50.

gēn, gegn [?]; *adj. Direct, short, near* [*of a road*]:—Ðe ða gēnran wegas cūdan ðara sīðfato *qui brevitates itinerum noverant*, Nar. 6, 7. [*O. E.* gein, *v.* Stratmann: *North E.* and *Scot.* gane, 'the ganest way:' *Icel.* gegn, 'hinn gegnsta vegr.']

gēna; *adv. Yet, still, further:*—Ðafodest ðū gēna ðæt me þeówmennen drehte *thou hast still permitted the slave-woman to vex me*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 21; Gen. 2246. Næbbe ic synne wiþ hie gefremed gēna *I have not committed sin against her yet*, 125; Th. 160, 17; Gen. 2651. Nū gēna *still at the present time*, Exon. 34 b: Th. 111, 13; Gū. 126. Ic eom gēna swētran *I am yet sweeter*, 111 a; Th. 425, 19; Rä. 41, 58. Ic wille ðē ānre nū gēna bēne biddan *I will of thee one more boon require*, Andr. Kmbl. 950; An. 475. Mycel is nū gēna lād ofer lagustreám *great is now still our voyage over the lake-stream*, 844; An. 422. Cwico wæs ðā gēna *was still living*, Beo. Th. 6178; B. 3093. v. gēn, geóna.

ge-nacian; *p.* ode, ede, *pl.* odon, edon; *pp.* od, ed *To make naked* or *bare;* nudare, nudum facere:—Menigo genacedon ðæt hūs *turba nudaverunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4. DER. nacian.

ge-nacodian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make bare, naked, to strip;* nudare:—He hine middangeardes þingum ongyrede and genacodade [genacode?] *he unclothed and stripped himself of worldly things*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 24. DER. nacodian, nacod.

ge-næfd; *part. p. Not had:*—Ðonne sint hie ðé pleólícran gehæfd ðonne genæfd *then are they more dangerous to thee had than not had*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22.

ge-nēgan, -nēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *c. acc. pers: gen. inst. rei To approach one with anything, address, approach, assail, assault;* adire aliquem aliqua re, appellare, instare alicui, urgere, tribulare:—Hio sió cwēn ongan wordum genēgan *the queen began to address them with words*, Elen. Kmbl. 769; El. 385. Þeóf ðe eorlas ungearwe yfles genēgeþ *the thief who assaults with evil unprepared men*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 28; Cri. 875. Ðā hyne gesóhton Heaðoscylfingas, nīða genægdon [MS. gehnægdan] *when the martial Scylfings him sought* [*and*] *assailed* [*him*] *in the wars*, Beo. Th. 4418; B. 2206. Nearwum genēged nýd-costingum *assailed with painful troubles*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 13; Cri. 1126.

ge-nēged [=gehnēged]; *part. p. Subdued, humbled;* subactus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 12.

ge-nægled; *part. p. Nailed:*—Genæglad on rōde *nailed on the cross*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 22, 26, 31: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 14; Gn. Ex. 94. Genæglod, Homl. Th. i. 82, 25.

ge-næs, -nǽson *saved.* v. ge-nesan.

ge-nēstan; *p.* te *To contend:*—Se ðe wiþ mægenðisan mīnre ge-nēsteþ *he that contends against my main force*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 3; Rä. 28, 10. [Cf. ge-nætan.]

ge-nēstan; *pp.* -nēst *To afflict, trouble:*—Ða underðiéddan mon sceal lǽran ðæt hie elles ne sión genæt ne geirmed *illos ne subjectio conterat*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 16; Hat. MS. Ðonne genæt he hine *humiliabit eum*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. [*Goth.* ga-naitjan *to maltreat.*]

ge-nīg *or* **-nag** [?] *incumbens* [Grn.], *urgens* [Ettm.], Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 38, 40; Reim. 57, 58.

ge-namian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [nama *a name*] *To name, call, appoint;* appellare, vocare:—And Adam ðā genamode ealle nýtenu heora namum *and Adam then named all cattle by their names;* appellavitque omne jumentum nominibus suis, Gen. 2, 20. Hī wurdon genamode to ðam ylcan gewinne ðe heora fæderas on wǽron *they were nominated to the same warfare in which their fathers were*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 4: i. 88, 3. Būtan ðære mægðe Leui ðe næs genamod ðǽr to *besides the tribe of Levi that was not named amongst them*, Swt. Rdr. 63, 224: Homl. Th. i. 282, 20. DER. namian, nama. v. ge-nomian.

ge-namne = ge-numne [?]. v. ge-niman.

ge-nāp *darkened; p. of* ge-nīpan.

ge-nāpan; *p.* -neóp, *pl.* -neópon; *pp.* -nāpen *To overwhelm;* incumbere, obrepere, supervenire:—Se ðe feóndum geneóp *who overwhelmed the foes*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 32; Exod. 475. v. nāpan.

gēn-cyme, es; *m. A meeting;* conventus, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 2.

gende = gengde, Beo. Th. 2806; B. 1401. Grein however compares *Icel.* gana *to rush.*

ge-neádian, -nēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To compel:*—Nolde swā-ðeáh nǽnne to cristendōme geneádian *he would not however compel any one to christianity*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 14: i. 70, 25. Næs Iohannes mid ēhtnysse geneádod ðæt he Criste widsōce *John was not compelled by persecution to deny Christ*, i. 484, 31: 88, 1. Geneádige *urgent*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 16. We bioþ genēdode *we are forced*, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 30; Hat. MS.

ge-neah, es; *n. f.* [?] *Sufficiency, abundance:*—Mid geneahe *abundantly*, Vercel. Kmbl. ii. 81, 68; Leás. 36. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-nauha *sufficiency: O. H. Ger.* gi-nogi, Grff. ii. 1008.]

ge-neah *it is sufficient;* sufficit, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 29; Sch. 35. v. ge-nugan.

ge-neahhe, -neahe, -nehhe, -nehe; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly, frequently, very much, earnestly, instantly;* satis, sufficienter, frequenter, valde, sedulo, instanter:—Ðara ðe geneahhe noman sceppendes hergan willaþ *of those who sufficiently will praise the creator's name*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 5; Cri. 48: Elen. Kmbl. 2313; El. 1158: Beo. Th. 1570; B. 783. Nū ic his geneahhe neósan wille *now I will frequently visit him*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 7; Gū. 691: 100 b; Th. 379, 13; Deór. 32: 77 a; Th. 289, 31; Wand. 56. He wyscte geneahhe, ðæt . . . *he wished earnestly, that* . . . , 100 b; Th. 378, 33; Deór. 25: Ps. Th. 62, 8: 63, 1: 65, 13: 87, 3: 114, 4: 137, 7: 149, 1. Swíðe genehhe *very frequently*, Hy. 3, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 42; L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 25. Geneahe *sufficiently*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 12; Gen. 2843. Genehe *abundantly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 45; By. 269. Ðǽr genehost brægd eorl Beówulfes ealde lāfe *then very frequently drew a warrior of Beowulf's an ancient relic* [i. e. *very many of Beowulf's warriors*, etc.], Beo. Th. 1593; B. 794. DER. swíð-geneahhe.

ge-neahhie, -neahhige, -nehhige; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly, frequently, very much, earnestly, instantly;* satis, sufficienter, frequenter, valde, sedulo, instanter, Ps. Th. 55, 7: 67, 4: 118, 25: 65, 3: 70, 5: 85, 3. DER. swíð-geneahhige.

ge-neáhsen; *adj. Near:*—Hwílum móna sunnan sínes leóhtes bereáfaþ ðonne hit gebyrigan mæg ðæt swā geneáhsne weorðaþ *sometimes the moon deprives the sun of its light when it happens that they get so near*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 23; Met. 4, 12.

ge-neálǽcan, -lǽccan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To approach, draw near, adhere* [*with dat. and acc.*]:—Ne dorstan hie ðære stōwe geneálǽcan *they durst not approach the place*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 26. Hī ne dorston hine geneálǽcan *they durst not approach him*, 243, 13. Geneálǽcean, 77, 11: Shru. 76, 29. Nū geneálǽceþ mīnum gebedum ðæt ic bidde on ðīnre gesihþe *appropiet oratio mea in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 169. Geneálǽcþ *adhæret*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 20. He him geneálǽhte *he drew near to him*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 24: 67, 2. Geneáhlǽhte *adhæsit*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 6. Me gencálǽhton *me appropinquaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 37, 11. Hī geneálæhton *acceleraverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 4. Folce genealǽcendum *populo appropinquanti*, Ps. Spl. 148, 14.

ge-neálǽcing, e; *f. An approach:*—Toforan ðære geneálǽcincge ðæs fefores *before the access of the fever*, Herb. 160; Lchdm. i. 288, 11.

ge-neán *to draw near, cleave, adhere:*—Gineá ðū dōast *inherere facias*, Rtl. 34, 28. Ðes cwom ǽ geneó *hic accessit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 58. v. ge-nēhwian.

ge-near, -ner *a refuge, protection;* refugium:—Genear [gener, Lamb.] mīn eart ðū *refugium meum es tu*, Ps. Spl. 90, 2. v. ge-ner.

ge-nearwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad, ot *To narrow, straiten, constrain, confine, oppress, afflict:*—Hwílum mec mīn freá fæste genearwaþ *sometimes my master fast confines me*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 24; Rä. 4, 1. Swā hit is genearwed *so is it narrowed*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 24. Fæste genearwad *fast confined*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 8; Rä. 70, 4. Mid eofer-spreótum hearde genearwod *hard pressed with boar-spears*, Beo. Th. 2881; B. 1438. Mid weres egsan hearde genearwod *with the fear of man sorely oppressed*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 32; Gen. 921: 123; Th. 157, 9; Gen. 2603. Genearwad biþ heorte mīn *anxiaretur cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 60, 2. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-neát, es; *m. A companion, associate, vassal:*—Big-standaþ me strange geneátas ða ne willaþ me æt ðam strīðe geswīcan *strong companions stand by me who will not fail me at the strife*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 36;

Gen. 284. Geneát *inquilinus*, Cot. 108: *parasitus*, 152. Byrhtwold wæs eald geneát [*or* eald-geneát, *q. v.*] Be cyninges geneáte *of a king's* 'geneat,' L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 9: Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 3. Be ðon ðe monnes geneát stalige *in case a man's 'geneát' steal*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 9. [*Icel.* nautr: *O. H. Ger.* ganôz, Grff. ii. 1125: *Ger.* genoss.] v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 149; Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' i. c. vii; Schmid A. S. Ger. s.v. DER. beód-, heorþ-geneát.

ge-neát-land, es; *n. Land granted for services* or *rent*:—Ægðer ge of ðegnes inlande ge of geneát-lande *both from a thane's inland and from 'geneát-land,'* L. Eádg. 1, 1; Th. i. 262, 8. v. in-land.

ge-neát-man, -mann, es; *m.* [v. ge-neát] *A tenant, one holding land on payment of rent*, 'gafol':—Gif geneátmanna hwilc forgýmeleásaþ his hlâfordes gafol *if any 'geneat-man' neglect the tribute due to his lord*, L. Eádg. Suppl; Th. i. 270, 16.

ge-neát-riht, es; *n. The conditions regulating the tenure of the* 'geneát-land':—Geneát-riht is mistlic be ðam ðe on lande stænt. On sumon he sceal land-gafol syllan . . . *villani rectum est varium et multiplex secundum quod in terra statutum est. In quibusdam terris debet dare land-gablum* . . . , LL. Th. i. 115, note.

ge-neát-scôlu, e; *f. A band of companions*:—Ða ðegnas seó geneát-scôlu, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 22; Jul. 684.

ge-neo *a light ship, a frigate*; liburnica, Cot. 120. v. naca.

ge-nêdan, -niedan, -nýdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compel, force, urge*:—Ðû tunglu genêdest ðæt hî ðê to hêraþ *thou compellest the stars to obey thee*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 9; Met. 4, 5: 4, 30; Met. 4, 15. Seðe ðec genêdes *quicunque te angariaberit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 41. . Sihhem geniédde ðæt mæden *Sichem forced the maiden*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 22; Hat. MS. Genêddon Simon *angariaverunt Simonem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 21. Ealle Asiam hý genýddon ðæt hî him gafol guldon *they compelled all Asia to pay them tribute*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 28. He næs nô genêded *he was not compelled*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 15. Ðæt Bryttas mid ðý mærran hungre genêdde ða elreordian adrifan *ut Brittones fame famosa coacti barbaros pepulerint*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 12.

ge-nêdedlîc; *adj. Compulsory, forced*; coactus:—He geleornade ðæt Cristes þeówdôm sceolde beón wilsumlîc, nalæs genêdedlîc *didicerat servitium Christi voluntarium, non coactitium esse debere*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 18.

ge-nefa, an; *m. A nephew*; nepos:—Caius his [Agustuses] genefa nolde gebiddan to ðam ælmihtigum Gode *Caius his* [*Augustus's*] *nephew would not worship the almighty God*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 116, 18.

ge-nêgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To approach one with anything, to address*, Elen. Kmbl. 769: El. 385. v. ge-nægan.

ge-neh; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly*:—Ðonne sceolon we geneh geþencean emb ûre sâula ðearfa *then ought we to consider very much about our souls' needs*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 32. v. ge-neahhe.

ge-nehhe, -nehe *enough, frequently*, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 25. v. ge-neahhe.

ge-nehige, -nehge; *adv. Enough, very much, frequently*:—Hie genehge mid gebedum sêceaþ *seek it frequently with prayers*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 3. v. ge-neahhie.

ge-nehlîce; *adv. Sufficiently, abundantly, frequently*:—Gê sceolon myngian eówre hýremen ðæt hîg hyra gebedu genehlîce begân *ye shall admonish your parishioners that they sufficiently cultivate their prayers*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 424, 39.

ge-nêhlîce; *adv. Near*:—Ðæt reáf ðe he genêhlîce on him hæfde *the garment that he wore next his skin*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 17.

ge-nêhwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To approach, draw near, adhere*:—Monn genêhwas wîfe his *homo adhærebit uxori suæ*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 5. Ânum genêhwaþ *uni adhærebit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 13. Genêhwade ânum *adhæsit uni*, 15, 15. [Cf. ge-neálæcan.]

ge-nemnan; *p.* -nemde; *pp.* -nemned, -nemnod *To name*; nominare:—On ðære ceastre, ðe is genemned Nazareth *in civitate, quæ vocatur Nazareth*, Mt. Bos. 2, 23: 5, 19: Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7: Cd. 6: Th. 8, 27; Gen. 130: 217; Th. 277, 16; Sat. 205: 221; Th. 287, 13; Sat. 366. Ða genemde ðæra scypmanna ân Scs. Martynus *then one of the sailors named St. Martin*, Shrn. 147, 8. Hî beóþ Godas genemnede [Cot. genemde] *they are named gods*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 9. Hî Angle genemnode wêron *they were named Angles*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 29.

ge-neósian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [neósian *to visit*] *To visit, come to*; visîtare, adire:—Beheald holdlîce, hû ðû hraðe wylle geneósian niða bearna ealra þeóda *intende ad visitandas omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Hî ne mihton hine for ðære manegu geneósian *non potêrant adire eum præ turba*, Lk. Bos. 8, 19. Ðû genecsast hine *visitas eum*, Ps. Spl. 8, 5. Se gesæliga his ealdcýþþe eft geneósaþ *the blessed* [*bird*] *again visits its old country*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 20; Ph. 351. Forðam ðe he geneósode, and his folces alýsednesse dyde *quia visitâvit, et fecit redemptiônem plebis suæ*, Lk. Bos. 1, 68, 78. Us mid hælo hêr geneósa *visita nos in salutâri tua*, Ps. Th. 105, 4. Ðæt ic geneósige temple his *ut visitem templum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 26, 8.

ge-neósung, e; *f. A visiting, visitation*; visitatio:—Forðam ðe ðû ne mencówe ða tíde ðînre geneósunge *eo quod non cognoveris tempus visitationis tuæ*, Lk. Bos. 19, 44: Scint. 21: Greg. Dial. 2, 35. v. neósung.

ge-neoðerian *to condemn*. v. ge-niðerian.

ge-ner, -near, es; *n. A refuge*; refugium, asylum, sanctuarium:—Ðû eart gener mîn *tu es refugium meum*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9: Ps. Lamb. 90, 2. Hî ôðer gener næfdon *they had not another refuge*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 10. Ongin ðê generes wilnian *desire a refuge for thyself*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 28; Gû. 261. v. ner, feorh-gener.

ge-nerenes, -ness, e; *f. A taking away, deliverance*; ereptio:—For generenesse heora freónda, ðara ðe of weorulde leordan *pro ereptióne suórum qui de sæculo migrâvérant*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 26. Gnerenis *ereptio*, Rtl. 30, 5.

ge-nerian, -nergan, -nerigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To save, deliver, take away, set free, preserve, defend*; servare, redimere, liberare, eripere, salvum facere, defendere:—Se mec wile wiþ ðâm nîðum genergan *he will protect me against that malice*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 24; Gû. 212. We mâgon feorh generigan *we may save life*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 22; Gen. 2524. Ic hine generige *eripiam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16. He generaþ hîg *eripiet eos*, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. Oswio his ðeóde generede *Osuiu suam gentem liberavit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 14. Abraham Loth generede *Abraham saved Lot*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 12; Gen. 2587. Ðû hî generedest *liberavisti eos*, Ps. 105, 8: Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 28; Seel. 48. He hîg generode of Egipta lande *he delivered them out of the land of the Egyptians*, Ex. 18, 9. Alýs me and genere *eripe me et libera me*, Ps. Th. 143, 8: 139, 1. Ðæt ðû generige oððe alýse me *ut eruas me*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 14: Ps. Th. 88, 41. Generigende *eripiens*, Ps. Spl. 34, 11. Genered *liberatus*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 24. Genered *saved*, Beo. Th. 1658; B. 827. Hî sind fram graman generode *they are saved from wrath*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 35. [Cf. ge-nesan.]

ge-nerwde *vexed*. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-nesan; *p.* -næs, *pl.* -nǽson; *pp.* -nesen *To be saved, preserved, escape from*:—Se biþ hâl and geneseþ on ecnesse *he shall be safe and shall be preserved to eternity*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 26. Hrôf âna genæs ealles ânsûnd *the roof alone was saved wholly sound*, Beo. Th. 2003; B. 999. Se ða sæcce genæs *who had come safely from the conflict*, 3959; B. 1977: 4844; B. 2426: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 33; Gen. 2019. Ða ðe ða frécennesse and yrmðo genǽson *those who had survived the danger and misery*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 20: Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 8: Fins. Th. 95; Fin. 47. Hý ðurh miltse meotudes genǽson *they have been saved through the Lord's mercy*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 12; Cri. 1255. He nîða gehwane genesen hæfde *he had survived every struggle*, Beo. Th. 4786; B. 2397. Ðæt hîg mihton ða frǽcnesse genesan *that they might escape the danger*, Shrn. 38, 2. [*Goth.* ga-nisan *to be saved*: *O. Sax.* gi-nesan: *O. H. Ger.* ge-nesan: *Ger.* ge-nesen *to get well.*]

Gênesburuh *Gainsborough*. v. Gegnesburh.

ge-nêsta, an; *m. A neighbour*; proximus:—Mid ðǽm ginêstum sînum *apud proximos suos*, Rtl. 84, 37.

ge-nêðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To venture, attempt, strive*:—Ne dorste he genêðan ðæt . . . *he durst not venture to* . . . , Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 30. Nû ðû Andreas scealt genêðan in gramra gripe *now shalt thou Andrew venture into the grasp of foes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1900; An. 952: 2702; An. 1353. Sió sunne uncûðne weg nihtes genêðeþ *the sun ventures on an unknown way by night*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 117; Met. 13, 59: Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 1; Seel. 119. He genêðde under ânne elpend *he ventured under an elephant*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 20: 8; 90, 8. He âna genêðde frécne dǽde *he alone ventured on the daring deed*, Beo. Th. 1781; B. 889: 3317; B. 1656. Ðæt ic ealdre genêðde *that I should venture my life*, 4273; B. 2133: Apstls. Kmbl. 34; Ap. 17: 100; Ap. 50. Hie hit frécne genêddon under wætera hrôfas *they boldly ventured it under the waters' roofs*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 17; Exod. 570: Beo. Th. 1923; 959. v. nêðan.

geng *a privy*; latrina, Cot. 123. v. gang.

geng; *adj. Young*; jûvênis:—Ðâm gengum þrým *to the three young men*, Cd. 176; Th. 222, 9; Dan. 102. v. geong.

gengan; *p.* de, *pl.* don; *pp.* ed *To go, pass*; ire, meare, currere, ferri, converti:—Forhwî gengdest ðû on bæcling *quare conversus es retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 113, 5. He feára sum beforan gengde wong sceáwian *he with a few went before to view the plain*, Beo. Th. 2829; B. 1412. Him oft betwuh gnornword gengdon *words of sadness passed oft between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767. Beornas cómon wicgum gengan *the men came riding on horses*, Andr. Kmbl. 2192; An. 1097. v. gân, gangan.

gengdon *passed*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767; *p. of* gengan.

genge; *f. A* GANG, *flock, company*; grex:—Ðæt wæs Hereweard and his genge *that was Hereward and his followers*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 29. [*Laym. Orm.* genge *a host, retinue.*]

gênge ic *I would go*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834; *p. subj. of* gangan.

genge; *adj. Going, current, prevalent, valid*:—Deáh ðe ðæs cyninges bêne mid hine swîðode and genge wære *preces regis illius multum valere apud eum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 19. Ðæt his sóþ fore us genge weorðe *that his truth be current before us*, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 35; Gû. 737.

Á ðīn dōm sȳ gōd and genge *ever be thy judgment good and valid*, 54 b; Th. 192, 20; Az. 109. Gōd biþ genge and wiþ God lenge *good prevails and lasts before God*, 91 a; Th. 341, 4; Gn. Ex. 121. [*O. H. Ger.* gengi *usual: Ger.* gäng.]

ge-nīdde, Ps. Vos. 58, 14: ge-nīded *compelled;* coactus, Cot. 59: 106. v. ge-nēdan.

ge-niédde *compelled, forced.* v. ge-nēdan.

ge-nierede, -wod *vexed.* v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-niht, -nyht, es; *n*: e; *f. Abundance, fulness, sufficiency;* abundantia, ūbertas:—Wēnst ðū ðæt se ānweald and ðæt geniht seó to forseónne *thinkest thou that power and abundance are to be despised?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 22, 24, 26. Hȳ beóþ oferdrencte on ðære genihte dīnes hūses *inebriābuntur ab ūbertāte dōmus tuæ*, Ps. Th. 35, 8. To genihte *in abundantia*, Ps. Th. 77, 25, 27: 84, 6: Menol. Fox 364; Men. 183. Ðū scealdest me wilna geniht *thou gavest me the fulness of my desires*, Soul Kmbl. 285; Seel. 146: Cd. 90; Th. 113, 21; Gen. 1890: Ps. Th. 4, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-nuht *copia, abundantia.*]

ge-nihtlīce; *adv. abundantly;* abunde, Cot. 6.

ge-nihtsum, -nyhtsum; *adj.* I. *abundant, abounding, copious, rich, plentiful, fruitful;* abundans, ūber, cōpiōsus, affluus, profluus:—Genihtsum *ūber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 7. Genihtsum wæter forþflōweþ *plentiful water flows forth*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 24: Ps. Th. 85, 4: 143, 17. On ylde genihtsumre *in sēnecta ūbēri*, Ps. Spl. 91, 14. Ðæt hī wǣron genihtsume *ut essent profluī*, Hymn. Surt. 94, 5. Hladungum genihtsumum *haustibus affluis*, 58, 12. II. *satisfied;* sātiābilis:—Se ðe ǣr ne wæs nīþes genihtsum *who ere was not satisfied with slaughter*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 15; Gen. 1995. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-nuhtsam *abundans.*]

ge-nihtsumian, -nyhtsumian; *part.* -nihtsumigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To abound, suffice;* abundāre, sufficĕre:—Hī synfulle and genihtsumigende on worulde, hī begeáton welan *ipsi peccātōres et abundantes in sæculo, obtinuērunt dīvitias*, Ps. Spl. 72, 12: 127, 3. Ic genihtsumige *abundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 10. Se ungesǣliga gȳtsere wile māre habban ðonne him genihtsumaþ *the unhappy miser wishes to have more than suffices him*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 34. Ānes engles geearnung ne genihtsumode to alȳsednysse ealles mancynnes *the merit of an angel was not sufficient for the redemption of all mankind*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 37.

ge-nihtsumlīce, -nyhtsumlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Abundantly, plentifully, copiously, sufficiently;* abundanter, abunde, ūbertim, sufficienter:—He agylt genihtsumlīce ðām wyrcendum ofermōdignysse *retribuet abundanter fācientibus sūperbiam*, Ps. Spl. 30, 30: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 48. Genihtsumlīce *abunde*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 10. Ðǣr genihtsumlīce is sǣd *ubi ūbertim indūcātum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 36: 4, 28; S. 605, 12. Genihtsumlīcor *abundantius*, 3, 27; S. 559, 7.

ge-nihtsumnes, -nyhtsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, -nis, -niss, e; *f. Abundance, plenty, copiousness, sufficiency;* abundantia, ūbertas, cōpia:—Genihtsumnys *abundantia* vel *cōpia*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 40. Genihtsun nys *ūbertas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 7. Gemynd genihtsumnesse wynsumnesse dīnre hī bylcettaþ *mēmōriam abundantiæ suāvitātis tuæ eructābunt*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 7. On genihtsumnysse mīnre *in abundantia mea*, 29, 7: 77, 25. Hig beóþ gedrencte for genihtsumnisse hūses dīnes *inebriābuntur ab ūbertāte dōmus tuæ*, 35, 9. Ðære eorþan wæstmbǣrnysse and genihtsumnysse we nellaþ habban us to līfes brīcum, ac to oferflōwednyssum *the fruitfulness and abundance of the earth we will not have for the uses of life, but as superfluities*, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 10: 64, 35.

ge-niman, -nyman, -nioman; he -nimeþ, -nimþ; *p.* -nam, -nom, *pl.* -nāmon, -nōmon; *imp.* -nim, *pl.* -nimaþ; *subj. p.* -nāme, *pl.* -nāmen; *pp.* -numen *To take, take up, take away, assume, receive, accept, obtain, comprehend, enter into;* sūmĕre, tollĕre, auferre, assūmĕre, accipĕre, nancisci, comprehendĕre, inīre:—Forlǣt mec englas geniman on dīnne neáwest *let angels take me into thy presence*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 13; Hy. 4, 49. Ðæt hī woldon his bān geniman *ut tollĕrent ossa illīus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 28. He genimeþ hraðe ðære rōsan wlite *it taketh away the beauty of the rose*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 24; Met. 6, 12: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 23; Gen. 1209. Wintres dæg sigelbeorhtne genimþ hærfest *winter's day takes away the sun-bright autumn*, Menol. Fox 404; Men. 203. Hū lange dēmaþ gē unrihtwīsnysse, and ansȳne synfulra genimaþ *usquequo jūdicātis iniquitātem, et fācies peccātōrum sūmītis?* Ps. Spl. 81, 2. Heó genam cūðe folme *she took the well known hand*, Beo. Th. 2609; B. 1302: 4850; B. 2429. He his folc genam swā fǣle sceáp *abstūlit sicut oves pōpūlum suum*, Ps. Th. 77, 52, 69. Ðe ic to swā myclum cyninge genom *quod cum tanto rēge inii*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 25. He feówer tūnas genom *he took four towns*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13: 584; Erl. 18, 24. Ón ðam ilcan ðū eard genāme *in quo hābĭtas in idipsum*, Ps. Th. 73, 3: 72, 19. Genāmon me ðǣr strange feóndas *strong enemies took me there*, Rood. Kmbl. 60; Kr. 30: 120; Kr. 60: Cd. 210; Th. 260, 10; Dan. 707. Þȳstro ðæt ne genāmon *tenebræ eam non comprehendĕrunt*, Jn. Bos. 1, 5. Hī genōmon unlytel *they took not a little*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14. Ðū ðē ānne genim to gesprecan *take thou one to thee for counsellor*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 25; Fä. 24; Cd. 67; Th. 80, 27; Gen. 1335. Genimaþ eów ārlīce lāc *tollīte hostias*, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Būton hwā þurh flānes flyht syl genāme *unless any one through an arrow's flight obtained his fall*, Byrht. Th. 133, 57; By. 71. Hēt se kāsere ðæt he genāme on ðam biscope ealle godes bēc *the emperor ordered him to take from the bishop all God's books*, Shrn. 123, 24. Ān byþ genumen *ūnus assūmētur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 40, 41: Gen. 2, 23. Geniman friþ *to make peace*, Chr. 865; Erl. 71, 12: Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 21.

ge-nioman *to take, receive, obtain;* sūmĕre, nancisci:—Ðǣr gē to genihte geniomaþ wæstme *where ye shall obtain fruits in abundance*, Ps. Th. 67, 16. v. ge-niman.

ge-nip, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -nipu; *n. A mist, cloud, darkness, obscurity;* nēbŭla, cālīgo, nūbes, tēnebræ:—Mist *vel* genip *nēbŭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 111; Wrt. Voc. 52, 61. Wearþ genip, and ofersceadede hig *facta est nūbes, et obumbrāvit eos*, Lk. Bos. 9, 34. Ðæt genip stōd æt ðæs geteldes dura *the cloud stood at the door of the tabernacle*, Ex. 33, 10: Cd. 8; Th. 9, 9; Gen. 139. Moises eóde to ðam genipe *Moyses accessit ad caliginem*, Ex. 20, 21. Com stefen of ðam genipe *vox facta est de nūbe*, Lk. Bos. 9, 35. On ðæt genip *in nūbem*, 9, 34. In ðæt neowle genip *into the deep darkness*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 25; Sat. 445: 217; Th. 275, 31; Sat. 180: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 12; Sch. 79. Ofer flōda genipu *over the mists of floods*, Beo. Th. 5608; B. 2808: 2724; B. 1360. Ðū ðe gesetst genipu upastīnesse dīnne oððe dīnne upstīge *qui pōnis nūbem ascensum tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3: Ps. Spl. 77, 27. Sweart wolcen and genip *atra nubes*, Nar. 23, 23. [Cf. *Ger.* nebel: *Icel.* nifl.]

ge-nīpan; *p.* -nāp, *pl.* -nipon; *pp.* -nipen. I. *to darken, become dark;* cālīgare, obnūbĭlari:—Hū seó þrag gewāt, genāp under niht-helm, swā heó nō wǣre *how the time has passed, has darkened under the veil of night, as if it had not been*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 8; Wand. 96. II. *to rise as a cloud, to creep up* or *come suddenly upon one;* obrēpĕre, sūpervĕnīre alīcui:—Him ongēn genāp atol ýþa gewealc *the terrible rolling of the waves rose as a cloud against them* [*came suddenly upon them*], Cd. 166; Th. 206, 20; Exod. 454.

ge-nirwed *vexed.* v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-niðerian, -niðrian, -neðerian, -nyðerian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To put down, bring low, subdue, humiliate, condemn:*—Nelle gē genyðerian and gē ne beóþ genyðerude *nolite condemnare et non condemnabimini*, Lk. Bos. 6, 37. Ne ic ðech geniðro *nec ego te condemnabo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 11. Ēagan ofermódra ðū genyðeræst *oculos superborum humiliabis*, Ps. Spl. 17, 29. Útan cumene men eów genyðriaþ *strangers shall bring you low*, Deut. 28, 43. Ðū genyðerodest *tu humiliasti*, Ps. Spl. 88, 11. He ðurh his ðrowunga deófles rīce geneðerode *he through his passion put down the devil's kingdom*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 13. Alle geniðradon hine *omnes condemnaverunt eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. On Godes dōme geniderod *condemned at God's judgment*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 33. Geniðrad *damnatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 3: Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 16. Se ðe hyne upahefþ se byþ genyðerud *qui se exaltaverit humiliabitur*, Mt. Bos. 23, 12. Simon ne arīseþ nǣfre forðon ðe he is sōðlīce deád and on ēcum wītum genyðerod *Simon will never arise for he is really dead and sunk in eternal punishments*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 20; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 113. Ðurh Cristes sige ealle hālige wǣron gefreólsode; swā ðonne beóþ ða synfullan genyðerade mid heora ordfruman swā he genyðerad wearþ *through Christ's victory all holy people were set free; so then the sinful shall be subdued with their chief as he was subdued*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 1: Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 17.

ge-niðerung, -nyðerung, e; *f. Condemnation, humiliation, laying low:*—Ða ýttran ðeóstru is seó swearte niht ðære ēcan geniðerunge *the outer darkness is the black night of eternal condemnation*, Homl. Th. i. 530, 23. Ðæt he onfō ðære ēcan genyðerunga *that he receive the everlasting condemnation*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 32. For deófles genyðerunge *for the casting down of the devil*, 67, 3.

ge-nīðla, an; *m. An enemy, a foe:*—Nǣfre ðū gelǣrest ðæt ic dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gāste genīðlum gafol onhāte *never shalt thou induce me to promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols, foes to the spirit*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 26; Jul. 151. DER. eald-, feorh-, gāst-, lāþ-, mān-, sweord-, torn-genīðla.

ge-nīðle, an; *f.* [*or* a, an; *m?*] *Enmity, hate, fierceness:*—Fram hungres genīðlan *from the fierceness of hunger*, Elen. Kmbl. 1398; El. 701: 1216; El. 610. Ic onfēng feonda genīðlan *I received the hate of foes*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 15; Cri. 1440.

ge-niwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To renew, make new, change;* renovare, innovare:—Gāst rihtne geniwa *spiritum rectum innova*, Ps. Spl. 50, 11. Biþ geniwod *renovabitur*, 102, 5. On sumum geáre byþ se mōna twelf sīðon geniwod fram ðære hālgan Éaster-tīde ōþ eft Éastron; and on sumum geáre he biþ þreóttyne sīðon geedniwad *in some years the moon is twelve times changed* [*renewed*] *from the holy Easter time till Easter again; and in some years it is thirteen times changed* [*renewed*], Lchdm. iii. 248, 22. Heáf wæs geniwad *the wail was renewed*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 28; Exod. 35: Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 22; Cri. 529: 60 a; Th. 217, 13; Ph. 279: Andr. Kmbl. 2020; An. 1012. v. niwian.

ge-niwung, e; *f. A renewing, recovering;* renovatio, Som.

gēn-lād, e; *f. An arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself;* brachium oceani, Som. v. lād.

gennelung, e; *f. Greatness;* magnificentia, Ps. Spl. 67, 37. v. ge-miclung [?]

ge-nōg, -nōh; *adj.* ENOUGH, *sufficient, abundant;* satis, sufficiens, abundans:—He hæfþ on his ägenum genōh *he has of his own enough*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8. Đǽr wæs geuōg drinc sōna gearu *there was soon drink enough ready*, Andr. Kmbl. 3067; An. 1536. Hwæt druge đū genōhra *what madest thou of the abundant blessings*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 3; Gen. 888. Hī mágon geseón on him selfum synne genōge *they may see in themselves sins enough*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 32; Cri. 1265. Đū hæfst ælces gōdes genōh *thou shalt have abundance of every good thing*, Deut. 28, 11: Exon. 93 b; Th. 352, 8; Sch. 94: Cd. 29; Th. 39, 4; Gen. 619. [*Orm. Laym.* inoh: *Plat.* nog, genog: *O. Sax.* ginōg: *O. Frs.* enoch, anog, noch: *Dut.* genoeg: *Ger.* genug: *M. H. Ger.* genuoc, gnuoc: *O. H. Ger.* ginuog: *Goth.* ganōhs: *Dan.* nok: *O. Nrs.* gnogr.]

GE-NŌG, -nōh; *adv. Sufficiently, abundantly,* ENOUGH; satis, abunde:—Genōg sweotol hit is *it is sufficiently manifest*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 27. Genōg riht đū segst *rightly enough thou sayest*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 17. Đæt hīg habbon līf and habbon genōh *ut vitam habeant et abundantius habeant*, Jn. Bos. 10, 10. Cwǽdon dæt we fundon sumne swīđe micelne mere in đæm wǽre fersc wæter and swēte genōg *dixerunt ingens nos stagnum dulcissime aque inventuros*, Nar. 11, 27.

ge-nōgan *to multiply;* multiplicare, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-nuogan.]

ge-nōh; *adj. Sufficient, abundant;* abundans. v. ge-nōg.

ge-nōh *sufficiently*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 22. v. ge-nōg; *adv.*

ge-nom, *pl.* -nōmon *took:*—Weard genom *the guardian took*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 22; Cri. 223: Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14; *p. of* ge-niman.

ge-nomian, -namian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To name, point out;* nominare, indicere, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 10; Cri. 1101.

ge-notian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To use, consume:*—Hie hæfdon hiora mete genotudne *they had consumed their provisions*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. [Cf. ge-nyttian.]

Gent, Gænt, Gend *Ghent, in Flanders;* Gandavum, Chr. 880; Erl. 83, 2.

ge-nugan; *pres.* hit -neah [*Goth.* ganah] *To suffice, to be sufficient, not to be wanting;* sufficere:—Gif us on ferđe geneah *if in our soul we be not wanting* [*if it is sufficient to us in our soul*], Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 29; Sch. 35: 90 a; Th. 337, 26; Gn. Ex. 70. Nǽnig mennisc tunge ne geneah đæs acendan engles godcund nægen to gesecgenne *no human tongue is sufficient to tell the divine virtue of that begotten messenger*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 5. v. be-nugan, nugan.

ge-numen *taken*, Mt. Bos. 24, 40, 41; *pp. of* ge-niman.

ge-nycled, -cnycled *knuckled, crooked;* obuncus, Som.

ge-nýdan, -nēdan, -niédan, he -nȳt; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compel, force, press;* cogere, compellere, expellere:—Alexander dæt folc to him genýdde *Alexander forced the people to him*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 18, 19, 20. Genýddon, Mk. Bos. 15, 21. Genȳt, Mt. Bos. 5, 41. Gāst hine on wēsten genýdde *spiritus expulit eum in deserto*, Mk. Bos. 1, 12. Wǽron genýdde *were forced*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 21. v. ge-nēdan.

ge-nȳd-magas; *pl. m. Near relations:*—Gif twegen genȳdmagas *if two near relations*, L. E. and G. 4; Th. i. 168, 19, MS. B. v. nýdmaga.

ge-nȳh; *adj. Near:*—Gif twegen genȳhe magas [genȳhe-magas, Th. cf. neáh-mæg] *if two near kinsmen*, L. E. and G. 4; Th. i. 168, 19.

ge-nyht, es; *n:* e; *f.* [*O. H. Ger.* ganuht, *f.*] *An abundance, plenty, sufficiency, fulfilment;* abundantia, ubertas:—Đeáh mon nū anweald and genyht to twēm þingum nemne *though any one call power and abundance two things*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 20. Dætte genyht wǽre gesǽlda *that sufficiency was happiness*, 35, 3; Fox 158, 13. v. ge-niht.

ge-nyht-ful, -full; *adj. Plentiful;* profusus, prodigus, Lye.

ge-nyhtlīce; *adv. Abundantly;* abunde, Cot. 6.

ge-nyhtsum; *adj. Plentiful, abundant;* abundans, uber, copiosus:—Feoh genyhtsum sældun đēm kempum *they gave much money to the soldiers*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 12. v. ge-nihtsum.

ge-nyhtsumian, -nihtsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffice, abound;* abundare:—Gemǽru and dene genyhtsumiaþ hwǽte *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Surt. 64, 14. Genyhtsumegende *abundantes*, Ps. Surt. 72, 12. v. ge-nihtsumian.

ge-nyhtsumlīce; *adv. Abundantly, plentifully;* abunde, abundanter:—Đa genyhtsumlīce dóeþ oferhygd *qui abundanter faciunt superbiam*, Ps. Surt. 30, 24. v. ge-nihtsumlīce.

ge-nyhtsum-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, e; *f. An abundance, plenty;* abundantia:—In mīnre genyhtsumnisse *in mea abundantia*, Ps. Surt. 29, 7: 64, 12. v. ge-nihtsumnes.

ge-nyman *to take;* assūmĕre:—Đū genymest gecȳđnysse mīne þurh mūþ dīnne *tu assūmis testāmentum meum per os tuum*, Ps. Spl. 49, 17. v. ge-niman.

ge-nyrwian, -nyrwan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To make narrow, compress, oppress:*—Ic genyrwige *co-arto*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. Đīne fȳnd đē genyrwaþ *inimici tui coangustabunt te*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43. Ne genyrwe ofer me pyt mūþ his *neque urgeat super me puteus os suum*, Ps. Spl. 68, 19. Genyrwyd [C], geniered [T] is ofer me gāst mīn *anxiatus est super me spiritus meus*, 142, 4. Swā genyrwod *so narrowed*, Btwk. Scrd. 21, 5. Hearde genyrwad *hardly constrained*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 6; Cri. 364.

ge-nȳt *compels.* v. ge-nýdan.

ge-nyđerian, -nyđrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To humble, condemn*, Ps. Spl. 17, 29: Lk. 6, 37. v. ge-niđerian.

ge-nyđerung *humiliation, condemnation.* v. ge-niđerung.

ge-nyttian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To use, enjoy:*—He hæfde eorþ-scrafa ende genyttod *he had enjoyed the last of his earth-dens*, Beo. Th. 6085; B. 3046. [Cf. ge-notian.]

GEŌ, gió; *adv. Formerly, of old, before;* quandam, olim, pridem:—Đa lióþ đe ic, wrecca, geó lustbǽrlīce song, ic sceal nū heófiende singan *the lays which I, an exile, formerly with delight sung, I shall now mourning sing*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 68; Met. 10, 34. Đū wiđ Criste geó wunne *thou of old didst strive against Christ*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 25; Jul. 420: 19 b; Th. 51, 11; Cri. 814: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 12; Gen. 2308: Menol. Fox 34; Men. 17. Wæs đis eálond geó gewurþad mid æđelestum ceastrum *this island was formerly adorned with the noblest cities*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 25. Geþenc se snottra fengel hwæt wit geó spræcon *do thou, sagacious prince, bear in mind what we have before spoken*, Beo. Th. 2957; B. 1476. Geó ǽr *long before*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Geó dagum *in days of old, formerly*, 4, 27; S. 605, note 2. Geó geāra *formerly*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 15. Geó hwīlum *in times of old, formerly*, 2; Fox 4, 9. [*Goth.* ju: *O. Sax.* giu: *O. H. Ger.* giu.]

geoc, gioc, geoht, gōc, ioc, es; *n: pl.* geocu. I. *a* YOKE; jugum:—Nimaþ mīn geoc ofer eów *tollite jugum meum super vos*, Mt. Bos. 11, 29. Mīn geoc ys wynsum *jugum meum suave est*, 11, 30. We weorpan fram us geoc heora *projiciamus a nobis jugum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 2, 3. Utan aweorpan heora geocu of us *projiciamus a nobis juga ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 2, 3. II. *a yoke of oxen:* boum jugum, boves jugo juncti:—Se ceorl hæfþ ōđres geoht [geoc: B. oxan] ahyrod *the ceorl has hired another's yoke*, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 8. Be hȳr-geohte [hyr-geoce: B. hȳr-oxan] *of a hired yoke*, 60; Th. i. 140, 7. III. *conjux:*—Gebede ł geoc *conjugem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 20. [*Goth.* juk: *O. H. Ger.* joh: *Ger.* joch.]

geóc, gióc, eóc, e; *f. Safety, help, aid, succour, comfort, consolation;* salus, auxilium, subsidium, consōlātio:—Mec geóc cyme *safety shall come to me*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 9; Rä. 6, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3618; An. 1587. Geóce gefēgon *they rejoiced in the aid*, Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 16; Gū. 710. Ne miht đū me ofer đisne dæg ǽnige helpe ne geóce gefremman *non miki aliquid utilitatis aut salutis potes ultra conferre*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 30. Nū we cunnon hyhtan dæt we heofones leóht uppe mid englum āgan môton, gástum to geóce *now we can hope that we may possess the light of heaven above with the angels, for the comfort of our spirits*, Frag. Kmbl. 88; Leás. 46: Elen. Kmbl. 2491; El. 1247. Gnyrna to geóce *for a consolation of sorrows*, 2275; El. 1139. Se hālga his God geóce bæd *the holy one prayed to his God for aid*, Andr. Kmbl. 2060; An. 1032: 2132; An. 1569. Dæt him gāstbona geóce gefremede *that the spirit-slayer would afford them succour*, Beo. Th. 357; B. 177: 5342; B. 2674: Cd. 77; Th. 95, 31; Gen. 1587: 184; Th. 230, 14: Dan. 233. Beóþ hyra geóca genyndge *they are mindful of their safety*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 18; Gū. 60.

geoboga, an; *m. A yoke.* v. geoc.

geócend, es; *m. A preserver, Saviour;* servator, salvator:—Wís biþ se đe con ongytan đone geócend *he is wise who can understand the preserver*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 14; Az. 88. Gāsta geócend *Saviour of souls*, 10 b; Th. 13, 5; Cri. 198: 49 a; Th. 170, 3; Gū. 1106: Andr. Kmbl. 1095; An. 548: 1801; An. 903: Elen. Kmbl. 1360; El. 682: 2151; El. 1077.

geócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *gen. dat. To preserve, save;* servare, salvare. I. *with the gen:*—Geóca ūser *preserve us*, Cd. 188; Th. 234, 14; Dan. 292. Geóca mīnes gāstes *save my soul*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 5; Hy. 4, 45. II. *with the dat:*—Geóca us *preserve us*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 23; Az. 12. Geóca mīnre sāwle *save my soul*, 118 b; Th. 455, 34; Hy. 4, 59.

geócor [*or* geocor? cf. geocsa]; *adj. Strong, fierce, harsh, dire, sad:*—Geócor sefa, geómrende hyge *sad spirit, mourning mind*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 33; Gū. 1021: 49 a; Th. 170, 13; Gū. 1111. On đa geócran tīd *in that grievous time*, 47 a; Th. 160, 26; Gū. 949. Hȳ sceolon forgietan đara geócran gesceafte habban him gomen *they shall forget the harsh fate and have pleasure*, 92 a; Th. 345, 4; Gn. Ex. 183. Wiste his fingra geweald on grames grāpum dæt he wæs geócor *he* [*Grendel*] *knew that his fingers' power was in the gripe of the fierce one, so that he was sad*, Beo. Th. 1535. v. B. 765 for a different reading. Geócrostne sīþ *a very sad journey*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 25; Dan. 617. [Cf. *Goth.* juka *strife, anger.*] v. Grm. And. u. El. 119.

geócre; *adv. Harshly, roughly:*—Đā Babilone weard yrre andswarode eorlum onmālde grimme dām gingum and geócre oncwæþ *then the lord of Babylon angrily answered to the men, announced fiercely to the youths, and harshly spoke*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 3; Dan. 211.

geocsa, an; *m. A sobbing;* singultus:—Điós siccetung đes geocsa *this sighing, this sobbing*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 9; Met. 2, 5.

geoc-stecca, -sticca, an; *m. A bolt of a door, a bar;* obex, Cot. 145.

geocsung, e; *f. Sobbing;* singultus, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Wrt. Voc. 54, 64.

geofa *a giver.* v. gifa.

geofan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geáfon; *pp.* gifen *To give;* dare:—Nymþ ðū me rǽd geofe *unless thou mayest give me counsel*, Ps. Th. 58, 1: 118, 72. v. gifan.

geofon *the ocean*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. Geofenes *of the ocean*, Beo. Th. 729; B. 362. v. geofon.

ge-offrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offer, sacrifice:*—He hēt hine his leófan sunu geoffrian Gode to lāce *he bade him offer his dear son as a sacrifice to God*, Btwk. Scrd. 23, 3. Abel geoffrode ða sēlostan lāc Gode *Abel offered the best sacrifices to God*, 18, 5: 22, 9: Gen. 8, 20. Ðæt hī be hreówsunge Gode geoffrodon *that they should sacrifice to God by penitence*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 17. Geoffrod *sacrificed*, Lev. 4, 15.

geofian, *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give, to endow;* dare, donare:—Hē mæg me geofian mid gōda gehwilcum *he can endow me with every good*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 31; Gen. 546. DER. geofu. v. gifian.

geofon, geofen, gifen, gyfen, es; *n. The sea, ocean;* mare, oceanus:—On geofones streám *on the ocean's wave*, Andr. Kmbl. 1704; An. 854: Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 25; Ph. 118. Geofon geótende *a gushing ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 3014; An. 1510. [*O. Sax.* gebano.] v. Grm. D. M. 219.

geofon-flōd, es; *m.* [geofon *a sea, ocean;* flōd *a flood*] *A sea* or *ocean flood;* maris fluctus:—Dryhtnes bibod geofonflōda gehwylc georne bihealdeþ *each ocean flood strictly observes the Lord's command*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 21; Az. 125.

geofon-hūs, es; *n. A sea-house, vessel:*—Geofonhūsa mǽst *greatest of sea-houses*, Cd. 66; Th. 79, 34; Gen. 1321.

geofon-ýþ, e; *f. A sea-wave, billow;* maris unda, Beo. Th. 1035; B. 515.

geofu, e; *gen. pl.* -a, -ena, -ona; *f. A gift, grace;* donus, gratia:—Beó geofena gemyndig *be mindful of gifts*, Beo. Th. 2351; B. 1173. Ðæt he dryhtnes mōt geofona neótan *that he may partake of the Lord's gifts*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 5; Ph. 384. Ne biddan we ūrne Drihten ðyssa eorðlícra geofa *let us not ask our Lord for these earthly gifts*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 11. He hī mid missenlícum geofum gewelgode *ille eam* [*ecclesiam*] *diversis donis ditavit*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 1: Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 10; Cri. 686: 128 b; Th. 493, 15; Rä. 81, 31. Geofu wæs mid Gūþlāc *grace was with Guthlac*, 40 a; Th. 134, 1; Gū. 501. v. gifu.

geó-geára; *adv. Of old;* olim, antiquitus, Ps. Th. 42, 3. v. geó, geára; *adv.*

geó-geáre; *adv. Of old;* olim, antiquitus:—Swā swā we geógeáre hýrdon *so as we of old have heard*, Ps. Th. 47, 7. v. geó, geáre.

geógelere, es: *m. A juggler;* prægtiator, Som. Geógulere *magus, haruspex, hariolus*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 502, 510. [*O. H. Ger.* gougulari: *Icel.* kuklari: *Ger.* gaukler.] v. Grff. iv. 134: Grm. D. M. 990.

geógoþ-feorh *youthful life, youth*, Beo. Th. 1078; B. 537. v. geóguþ-feorh.

geógoþ-hād *youth*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 4; Gen. 1507. v. geóguþ-hād.

geógoþ-lust, es; *m. Youthful pleasure, lust:*—Se līchoma geunlustaþ ða geógoþlustas to fremmenne *the body loathes to perform those youthful lusts*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 9.

geóguþ, geógeþ, giógoþ, geógaþ, gīgoþ, iūguþ, e; *f.* I. YOUTH, *the state of being young;* juventus, juvenilis ætas *vel* status:—Úre cnihthād is swylce undern-tīd, on ðam astīhþ ūre geógoþ swā swā sunne deþ ymbe ðære driddan tīde *our boyhood is as it were the third hour in which arises our youth as the sun does about the third hour*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 2528; El. 1265. Of mīnre geóguþe *a juventute mea*, Mk. Bos. 10, 20: Blickl. Homl. 211, 26. Ðǽr is geógoþ būton ylde *there is youth without age*, 65, 17: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 6; Cri. 1654. On geóguþe *in youth*, 34 a; Th. 108, 19; Gū. 75: Ps. Th. 70, 4. Hie on geógoþe bu wlitebeorht wǽron on worulde cenned *they both in youth beautiful were born into the world*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187: Ps. Th. 118, 141. On geógoþe *in youth*, Beo. Th. 4843; B. 2426. From gīgoþe mīnum *a juventute mea*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 20: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 21. Se fērde on his iūgoþe fram his freóndum *he went in his youth from his friends*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 3. II. *the youth, young persons;* juventus, juvenes:—Eall sió giógu**þ** ðe nū is on Angelcynne *all the youth now in England*, Past. Pref; Swt. 7, 10; Hat. MS. Ðā wearþ iafeðe geógoþ afēded *then to Japhet was a youthful offspring born*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 34; Gen. 1604. Ōððæt seó geógoþ geweóx *until the youth grew up*, Beo. Th. 133; B. 66. Hyre byre Hrēðrīc and Hrōðmund and hæleða bearn giógoþ ætgædere *her sons Hrethric and Hrothmund and children of warriors, the youth together*, 2384; B. 1189: Cd. 176; Th. 220, 34; Dan. 81. Helpe gefremman gumena geógoþe *to give help to the young men of the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 3228; An. 1617. Duguþe and geógoþe *to old and young*, 304; An. 152: Beo. Th. 323; B. 160. Heora geóguþ *juvenes eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 64. Ic geseah mīne gesǽlinesse and mīn wuldor and ða fromnisse mīnre iūguþe *ego respiciens felicitatem meam insigni numero juventutis*, Nar. 7, 22. [*O. Sax.* juguð: *O. H. Ger.* jugund: *Ger.* jugend.]

geóguþ-cnōsl, es; *n.* [geóguþ *youth;* cnōsl *progeny, a family*] *A youthful family, young progeny;* novella familia, liberi:—Ic bíde ðǽr mid geóguþcnōsle *I abide there with my young progeny*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 25; Rä. 16, 10.

geóguþ-feorh, geógoþ-feorh; *gen.* -feores; *dat.* -feore; *n.* [geóguþ *youth*, feorh *life*] *Youthful life, youth;* juventus:—Sumum ðæt gegongeþ on geóguþfeore, ðæt se endestæf weálíc weorþeþ *it happens to one in youthful life that the end is miserable*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 1; Vy. 10: Beo. Th. 5321; B. 2664. On geógoþfeore *in youthful life*, 1078; B. 537.

geóguþ-hād, geógoþ-hād, es; *m. The state of youth, youth;* juventūtis stātus, juventus:—Ðū hafast geóguþhādes blǽd *thou hast youth's prosperity*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 25; Jul. 168: Elen. Kmbl. 2531; El. 1267. Ðū me lǽrdest of geóguþhāde *dūcuisti me a juventūte*, Ps. Th. 70, 16. On geógoþhāde *in youth*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 4; Gen. 1507: Blickl. Homl. 59, 5: 211, 22.

geóguþ-hādnes, -ness, e; *f. The state of youth, youth;* ădŏlescentia:—On ða ǽrestan tīd mīnre geóguþhādnesse *cum primævo ădŏlescentiæ tempŏre*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 36.

geóguþ-līc; *adj. Youthlike, youthful;* jŭvĕnīlis:—Ic ne wæs mīn mōd fullfremedlīce bewerigende dām geóguþlícum unalýfednessum *non animum perfecte a jŭvĕnīlibus cohibens inlĕcebris*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 39.

geóguþ-myru, we; *f. Youthful joy?* Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 23; Rä. 39, 2.

Geóhel-, geóhhel-dæg, es; *m. Yule-day, a day at Yule-tide:*—On ðone forman dæig on geáre ðæt is on ðone ǽrestan geóheldæig eall cristen folc worðiaþ cristes acennednesse *on the first day of the year, that is, on the first day of Yule all christian folk honour Christ's birth*, Shrn. 29, 26. On ðone eahteþan geóhheldæig biþ ðæs mōnþes fruma ðe mon nemneþ ianuarius *on the eighth day of Yule is the beginning of the month that is called January*, 47, 13.

Geóhol, Geóhhol, es; *n. Yule, Christmas:*—Ðý twelftan dæge ofer geóhol *on the twelfth day after Yule*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8: L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23, note. v. geól.

geoht, es; *n. A yoke*, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 8: 60; Th. i. 140, 7. v. geoc.

geohðu. v. gehðu.

GEÓL, giúl, iūl, geóhol, es; *n.* YULE, *Christmas;* festum nativitatis Domini:—On geól *at Christmas*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23, note: Menol. Fox 59, note a. Ðý twelftan dæge ofer geóhol *Epiphaniæ*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8. Feówertig daga ǽr eástran and feówertig daga ǽr Cristes acennisse ðæt is ǽr geólum *fourty days before Easter and fourty days before Christ's birth, that is, before Christmas*, Shrn. 82, 11. [*Dan.* juul: *Swed.* jul, *m*: *O. Nrs.* jōl, *n. pl. festum jolense, festum natalitiorum Christi, festum quodvis, convivium.*] For this and the next word v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi, and Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. jól.

Geóla, Iūla, an; *m.* [geól *Yule*] *The* YULE or *Christmas month*, that is, *December:*—Se ǽrra geóla *the ere*, or *former yule, December*. Se æftera geóla *the after yule, January*. Se mōnaþ is nemned on Leden *Decembris*, and on ūre geþeóde se ǽrra geóla, forðan ða mōnþas twegen syndon nemde ānum naman, ōðer se ǽrra geóla [*December*], ōðer se æftera *mensis* [*Januarius*] *hic vocatur Latine* December, *nostra vero lingua prior Geola, quoniam duo sunt menses qui uno nomine gaudent, alter Geola prior* [December], *alter posterior* [January], Hick. Thes. i. 212, 56; Shrn. 153, 23-6. [*Goth.* jiuleis, *m.*]

geoloca, gioleca, geoloca, an; *m. A* YOLK; ovi vitellus:—Sceáwa nū on ānum æge, hū ðæt hwīte ne biþ gemenged to ðam geolcan, and biþ hwædere ān æg *look now on an egg, how the white is not mingled with the yolk, and yet it is one egg*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 28. On æge biþ gioleca on middan *in an egg the yolk is in the middle*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. Genim geolocan *take the yolk*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 7.

geold, es; *n. Charge, impost:*—Ne gafle ne geold *neither tax nor charge*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 1. Strange geoldes *heavy imposts*, 1124; Erl. 253, 21. v. gild.

ge-ōleccan; *v. a. To allure;* blandiri:—Ðā hī ðē mǽst geōleccan *when they most allure thee*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 1.

geole-wearte *a nightingale;* luscinus, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 37; Wrt. Voc. 29, 55.

geolhstor, geolstor, es; *m? Matter, corruption, poison, venom;* sanies:—Hire geolhstor ūt fleów *the matter flowed out from her*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, note 3. Geolster *virus, tabum*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 490.

geolna, an; *m. A kind of Egyptian stork;* ibis, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 30; Wrt. Voc. 29, 49.

geolo, geolu; *gen. m. n.* geolwes; *dat.* geolwum; *def.* se geolwa; *adj.* YELLOW; flavus:—Geolo godwebb *the yellow silk*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 25; Rä. 36, 10. Geolwe linde [*acc. f.*] *yellow shield*, 5213; B. 2610. Him beóþ ða eágan geolwe *his eyes will be yellow*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 12. Geolo *flavus, fuscus*, Hpt. Gl. 510. Mid geolewere fāhnisse *crocea qualitate*, 419.

geolo-ādl, e; *f. The jaundice*, Lye.

geolo-blāo; *adj. Pale yellow*, Lye.

geoloca, an; *m. A yolk;* ovi vitellus:—Genim hænne æges geolocan *take the yolk of a hen's egg*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 7. v. geolca.

geolo-hwít; *adj. Yellow-white;* mellinus, color stramineus, Lye.

geolo-rand, es; *m. A yellow disk, shield*, Beo. Th. 880; B. 438: Elen. Kmbl. 235; El. 118. v. Grm. A. u. E. 145.

geolo-réd; *adj. Yellow-red;* croceus, Lye.

geolstrig; *adj. Poisonous;* virulentus, Hpt. Gl. 450, 453. Geolstru? Som.

geolwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become yellow;* flavescere. DER. a-geolwian.

geó-man, gió-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of old;* qui olim vixit. v. gió-man.

geómeleáslíce *carelessly.* v. gýmeleáslíce.

geómen *care.* v. gýmen.

geómerian *to groan, mourn, murmur*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 43: Homl. Th. i. 142, 17. v. geómrian.

geómer-mód *sad of mind, sorrowful*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 9; Gen. 858. v. geómor-mód.

geómerung *a groaning, moaning, lamentation*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6: Homl. Th. i. 142, 18: ii. 86, 16. v. geómrung.

geómian *to take care of.* v. gýman.

geómor, geómur, giómor; *adj. Sad, sorrowful, mournful, murmuring, miserable, wretched;* tristis, mæstus, quĕrŭlus, mĭser:—Him wæs geómor sefa *his mind was sad*, Elen. Kmbl. 1251; El. 627: Beo. Th. 98; B. 49. He dǽr ána sæt, geoðum geómor *he sat there alone, sad of mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2015; An. 1010. Ic of grundum to ðé geómur cleopode *de profundis clāmāvi ad te*, Ps. Th. 129, 1. Dæt wæs geómuru ides *that was a mournful woman*, Beo. Th. 2155; B. 1075. Ðeós geómre lyft *this murmuring air*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 4; Exod. 430. Dust ne mæg andsware ænige gehátan geómrum gáste *the dust cannot give any answer to the sad spirit*, Soul Kmbl. 211; Seel. 108: Apstls. Kmbl. 178; Ap. 89. Siððan ðú gehýrde galan geómorne geác on bearwe *when thou hast heard the sad cuckoo sing in the grove*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 473, 29; Bo. 22. He wæg hyge geómurne *he bare a mournful spirit*, 52 a; Th. 182, 15; Gū. 1310. In ðas geómran woruld *in this sad world*, 57 b; Th. 207, 10; Ph. 139: 63 a; Th. 232, 35; Ph. 517. Geómran steíne *with mournful voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 122; An. 61: 2254; An. 1128. Geómre gástas *sad spirits*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 9; Gen. 69: 166; Th. 206, 5; Exod. 447. Geómrum to geóce *for salvation to the sad*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 27; Cri. 124. [*Laym.* ȝeomere *doleful, miserable: O. Sax.* jâmar *depressed, sad, sorrowful: Dut.* jammer, *n. misery: Ger.* jammer, *m. misery: M. H. Ger.* jâmer, âmer, *m. pity: O. H. Ger.* jâmar, âmar, *m. mīsĕria.*] DER. sela-geómor, hyge-, mód-, síþ-, wine-.

geómor-fród; *adj.* [geómor *sad*, fród *old*] *Old with sadness;* mīsĕre ætate provectus:—Ic eom geómorfród *I am old with sadness*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 14; Gen. 2224.

geómor-gid, -gidd, -gyd, es; *n. A mournful song, dirge, lamentation;* lūgubris cantus, nēnia, lāmentātio:—Wæs geómorgidd wrecen *a mournful song was sung*, Andr. Kmbl. 3094; An. 1550. Geómorgyd, Beo. Th. 6291; B. 3150.

geómor-líc; *adj. Sad, sorrowful;* mæstus, flēbilis:—Biþ geómorlíc gomelum eorle to gebídanne, dæt his byre ríde giong on galgan *it is sad for an aged man to experience that his child hang young on the gallows*, Beo. Th. 4879; B. 2444: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 31. [*O. Sax.* jâmarlîk: *O. H. Ger.* jâmarlîh: *Ger.* jämmerlich.]

geómor-líce; *adv. Sadly;* lūgubre:—He gilleþ geómorlíce *he yelleth sadly*, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267.

geómor-mód, geómer-mód, giómor-mód; *adj. Sad of mind, sorrowful;* mæstus animo:—Ongan geómormód to Gode cleopian *he sad of mind began to cry to God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2795; An. 1400: Beo. Th. 4094; B. 2044: Gen. 27, 34. Hie engel Drihtnes gemitte geómormóde *an angel of the Lord met her sad in mood*, Cd. 103; Th. 137, 3; Gen. 2268. Heó wǽron geómormóde *they were sorrowful*, Elen. Kmbl. 1107; El. 555: 825; El. 413. Gewitan him gangan, geómermóde *they retired, sad of mind*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 9; Gen. 858. [*O. Sax.* jâmar-môd.]

geómrian, geómerian, geómran; *part.* geómrigende, geómriende, geómerigende, geómrende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [geómor *sad, sorrowful*] *To be sad, to sigh, groan, murmur, mourn, sorrow, lament, bewail;* gĕmĕre, murmŭrāre, ingĕmĕre, ingĕmiscĕre, lūgĕre, quĕri:—Se ðe â wile geómrian on gihða *who for ever will mourn in spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 701; Sal. 350. Bēna geómrigende we asendaþ *prĕces gĕmentes fundĭmus*, Hymn. Surt. 21, 13. Gáþ geómriende weras wíf samod *men and women together go sorrowing*, Andr. Kmbl. 3328; An. 1667: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 35: Gen. 42, 38: Mk. Bos. 5, 38: 8, 12. Geómerigende *mourning*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 42. Gé, geómrende, gehðum ménaþ *ye, murmuring, grieve in spirit*, Exon. 9 a: Th. 6, 26; Cri. 90: 48 a; Th. 164, 34; Gū. 1021. Ic geómrige *gĕmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 58. Hí murcniaþ oððe geómriaþ *murmŭrābunt*, Ps. Spl. 58, 17. Hí geómeriaþ *they murmur*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 17. Ides geómrode giddum *the lady bewailed in songs*, Beo. Th. 2240; B. 1118. On ðone heofon behealdende, geómrode *suspiciens in cælum, ingĕmuit*, Mk. Bos. 7, 34: Jn. Bos. 11, 33, 38. Ne geómra ðú *be not thou sad*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 25; Gen. 2198.

geómrung, geómerung, e; *f. A groaning, moaning, lamentation;* gĕmĭtus, lāmentum:—Brytta geómerung *gĕmĭtus Brittanōrum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42. Fram geómrunga heortan mínre *a gĕmĭtu cordis mei*, Ps. Spl. 37, 8. On geómerunga mínre *in gĕmĭtu meo*, 6, 6: Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 14. Hí getácniaþ háligra manna geómerunge *they betoken the groaning of holy men*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 18. Deáþes geómerunga me beeódon *the moanings of death surrounded me*, li. 86, 16. On geómrungum *in gĕmĭtĭbus*, Ps. Spl. 30, 12. On geómrunga *in lamentation*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 14. For ðære geómrunga ðæs ðéres deáðes *for sorrow at the other's death*, 113, 11.

geómur *sad, sorrowful*, Ps. Th. 129, 1. v. geómor.

geóna; *adv. Hitherto, yet;* adhuc:—Hwædd geóna me gwona is *quod adhuc mihi deest?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 20. Geóna hlifigende *adhuc vivens*, 27, 63. Dá geóna [geone, Lind.] *athuc*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 30: Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 35. Ne ðá geóna *nondum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 39: 8, 57. v. gēna.

ge-onbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bear against, strive against, resist:*—Gif he on ðone geonbyrde ðe hine slóg *if he strove against him who slew him*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 18: L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 11. v. ge-anbyrdan.

geono *young*, Bt. 8; Rawl. 15, 13, note m. v. geong.

geond, giond; *prep. acc. Through, throughout, over, as far as, among, in, after, beyond;* per, trans, inter, post, ultra; κατά:—He gǽð geond drige stówa *ambulat per loca arida*, Mt. Bos. 12, 43: 14, 35. Dá eóde geond Hiericho *tum perambulabat Jericho*, Lk. Bos. 19, 1. Beóþ mycele eorþan styrunga geond stówa *terræ motus magni erunt per loca*, 21, 11. Geond eorþan *throughout the earth*, Beo. Th. 538; B. 266: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 10; Sat. 644. Geond gehwilce weras *viritim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 5. Hí ealle beweópon Aarones forðsíþ geond ðrítig daga *they all mourned Aaron's death during thirty days*, Num. 20, 29. Ðé we þanciaþ geond ungeendode worulde *we will thank thee to all eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 7. Geond to dæg *usque hodie*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 28. Ðǽr se hálga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond *there a holy fragrance rests over the pleasant land*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Geond sídne grund *over the wide abyss*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 35; Gen. 134. Ðú geond holt wunast *thou shalt dwell among the groves*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. Geond ða þeóda *among the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 49; An. 25. Módes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna *he sowed and set the wisdom of mind in the minds of men*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 30; Cri. 663. Mán wridode geond beorna breóst *wickedness blossomed in the breast of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1535; An. 769. Geond feówertig daga *post quadraginta dies*, Num. 13, 22. Fæder folca gehwæs us féran hét geond ginne grund *the father of every nation bids us depart beyond the abysmal deep*, Andr. Kmbl. 661; An. 331. Sittaþ yfele men giond eorþrícu *wicked men sit in earthly kingdoms*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 74; Met. 4, 37. Giond ðas wídan worulde *through this wide world*, 11, 89; Met. 11, 45. [*Laym.* ȝond *per.*] v. geondan, be-geondan.

geond; *adv. Yond, yonder, thither, beyond;* illuc:—Hider and geond *hither and thither*, Lye. Hyder geond *yonder*, Mt. Bos. 26, 36. [*Chauc.* yond: *Goth.* jaind *there.* Cf. *Orm.* ȝond *in* o ȝond half.]

geondan; *prep. acc. Beyond;* trans:—Ðá sóne com Willelm eorl fram geondan sǽ *then earl William soon came from beyond sea*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 29: 1048; Erl. 177, 28. v. geond, be-geondan.

geond-brédan; *p.* -brǽdde; *pp.* -brǽded [geond *over*, brédan *to spread*] *To overspread;* supersternĕre:—Hit geondbrǽded wearþ beddum and bolstrum *it was overspread with beds and bolsters*, Beo. Th. 2483; B. 1239.

ge-ondbyrde *strove against, resisted*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 13, note 30. v. ge-onbyrdan.

ge-ondettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To confess;* confĭtēri: — Ðe geondettaþ *that confess*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 27. Gif he hit geondette *if he confess it*, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 3. v. ge-andettan.

geond-faran; *part.* -farende; *p.* -fór, *pl.* -fóron; *pp.* -faren [geond *through*, faran *to go*] *To go through, pervade;* perambŭlāre, pervăgāri:—He langre tíde ealle heora mǽgþe mid gewéde wæs geonfarende *multo tempŏre totas eorum provincias debacchando pervăgātus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 27. Fram mangunge geondfarendre on þýstrum *a negōtio perambŭlante in tenebris*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6. Wæter wynsumu bearo ealne geondfaraþ *pleasant waters pervade all the grove*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 10; Ph. 67.

geond-felan, -feolan: *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fǽlon; *pp.* -folen [cf. (?) *Goth.* filhan: *Icel.* fela *to hide;* hence *to give into one's keeping; so* geondfolen fýre = *utterly given up to fire. Or may* folen *be taken from the literal meaning and so* geondfolen *compare with the preceding participle* geinnod? The meaning of the verb in any case seems to be] *To fill throughout;* mplere, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 29; Gen. 43.

geond-féran; *p.* -férde; *pp.* -féred [geond *through*, féran *to go*] *To go through, traverse;* pertransire, peragrāre:—Ne móstan ðé geondféran foldbúende *earth's inhabitants may not traverse thee*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 8; Hö. 101. Gewunede he swýðost ða stówe geondféran, and in ðám túnum godcunde lāre bodian, ða ðe in heágum mórum and in hréðum feor gesette wǽron *solēbat autem ea maxīme lŏca peragrāre, illis prædicāre in vicīlis, qui in arduis aspĕrisque montĭbus procul positi,*

Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 26. Ic geondférde ſela fremdra londa *I traversed many foreign lands*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 22; Wíd. 50: 84 b; Th. 318, 23; Wíd. 3.

geond-flówan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flówen *To flow through*; pertransfluere:—Nales đú geondflówan foldbúende *thou flowest not through earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 16; Hö. 105. v. flówan.

geond-folen *filled throughout*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 29; Gen. 43. v. geondfelan.

geond-geótan; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten *To pour, pour out*; perfundére:—Ic geondgeóte *perfundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. Heó mid wópe and mid teárum wæs swýđe geondgoten *flĕtuque ac lacrỹmis perfũsa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10.

geond-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn* or *pass through, go about, traverse*; pertransire, peragrare, perlustrare:—Đonne maga gemynd mód geondhweorfeþ *when remembrance of friends passes through his mind*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 21; Wand. 51. Hwílum cwén flet eall geondhwearf *at times the queen went about all the hall*, Beo. Th. 4039; B. 2017. Đonan ic ealne geondhwearf éđel Gotena *thence I traversed all the country of the Goths*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 9; Wíd. 109. Land eal geondhwearf *he travelled over all the land*, Salm. Kmbl. 372; Sal. 185. DER. hweorfan.

geond-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To harden thoroughly*, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 28.

geond-innan; *prep. acc. Throughout*; per:—Geond woruld innan *throughout the world*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 28; Cri. 469. Geond Bryten innan *throughout Britain*, 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gú. 855: 95 b; Th. 355, 43; Pa. 4.

geond-lácan; *p.* -léc; *pp.* -lácen *To go through* or *over, flow over*; pertransire, transfluĕre:—Đætte dæt tírfæste lond geondlâce lagufloda wynn *that the joy of water-floods sports over the glorious land*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 15; Ph. 70.

geond-leccan; *part.* -leccende; *p.* -lehte; *pp.* -leht *To wet through, moisten, water*; rigare:—Geondleccende muntas of heora uferum dælum *rigans montes de súperiórĭbus suis*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 13.

geond-líhtan; *p.* -líhte; *pp.* -líhted; *v. a.* [lýhtan, líhtan *to shine*] *To enlighten*; illúmĭnare:—Sunne endemes ne mæg ealle [gesceafta] geondlíhtan innan and útan *the sun cannot equally enlighten all* [*creatures*] *within and without*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 24; Met. 30, 12.

geond-mengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mengan *to mingle*] *To mingle, confuse*; perturbare:—Mec dæs full oft fyrwit frineþ, mód geondmengeþ *about this my curiosity full oft enquireth, it confuses my mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 119, MS. B; Sal. 59.

geond-sáwan; *p.* -seów, *pl.* -seówon; *pp.* -sáwen *To sow, scatter, spread abroad*; serere, spargere, disseminare:—Deáw-drúas winde geondsáwen *the dew-fall is scattered by the wind*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 19; Dan. 278. DER. sáwan.

geond-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sceáwian *to look*] *To look at, survey*; perlustrare oculis:—Georne geondsceáwaþ *earnestly surveys*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 23; Wand. 52. Geondsceáwode he đa þing đe to đære stówe belumpon *he looked about at the things which appertained to the place*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 17.

geond-scínan, -scán; *pp.* -scinen *To shine upon, illuminate*; collustrare, illuminare:—Hit seó ece ne mót geondscínan sunne *the eternal sun cannot shine on it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 88; Met. 5, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 678; Sal. 339: Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 9. Sió sunne hine geondscíneþ *the sun shines upon him*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8.

geond-scíneþ *shines upon*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8; *3rd pres. of* geondscínan.

geond-sécan; *p.* -sóhte, *pl.* -sóhton; *pp.* -sóht *To search thoroughly, pervade*; pervestigare:—Se gifra gæst grundas geondséceþ *the greedy guest shall pervade earth*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 22; Cri. 973. His intinga wæs geondsóhte *his business was thoroughly searched*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 28. DER. sécan.

geond-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To overspread*; perfundere:—Wæs gúþ-hergum wera éđel-land wíde geondsended *the people's native-land was widely overspread with hostile bands*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 21; Gen. 1968: 119; Th. 154, 6; Gen. 2551.

geond-seón; *p.* -seáh *To see beyond* or *through*; perspicere, in conspectu habere, Beo. Th. 6166; B. 3087.

geond-smeágan; *p.* -smeáde; *pp.* -smeád *To search through, examine, discuss*; perscrútari, discútĕre:—Dæt we geondsmeáge đa dígolnysse úre heortan *that we search through the secrets of our heart*, Bd. 4, 3; Whelc. 266, 43, MSS. B. C.

geond-spétan; *p.* -spétte; *pp.* -spét *To spit* or *squirt through, syringe through, to squirt water as through a syringe* or *pipe*; siphonĭbus áquam exprímĕre:—Đú hie élce dæge nid pípan geondspét *do thou syringe through it every day with a tube*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 208, 26.

geond-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To sprinkle over*; perspergere, perfundere:—Se awyrgeda gást dæs ylcan preóstes heortan and geþanc mid his searwes áttre geondsprengde [-spregde, MS.] *the accursed spirit sprinkled over with the poison of his deceit the heart and mind of the same priest*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 13. Mé fugles wyn geond [-sprengde] spéd-dropum *the bird's delight* [*feather*] *sprinkled me over with copious drops*, Rä. 27, 8.

geond-spreót *sprouted through* or *over, pervaded*; pergerminavit, pervasit, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 27; Cri. 42. v. spreótan.

geond-, gend-springan *percrebrescere, multiplicari*, Hpt. Gl. 473.

geond-stredan; *p.* -stredde; *pp.* -streded, -stred *To scatter about, sprinkle*; spargĕre:—Ic geondstrede *spargo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 37. Geondstred *scattered over*, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 18.

geond-styrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [geond, styrian *to move, stir*] *To move* or *stir violently, to agitate*; per omnes partes commovere, agitare:—Geondstyred *agitated*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 29; Met. 6, 15.

ge-ond-swarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To answer*; respondere, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 28. v. and-swarian.

geond-þencan; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht [þencan *to think*] *To think over, consider, contemplate*; animo lustrare, contemplari:—Đonne ic eorla líf eal geondþence *when I consider all the chieftains' life*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 5; Wand. 60. Se đis deorce líf deópe geondþenceþ *he profoundly contemplates this dark life*, 77 b; Th. 291, 29; Wand. 89.

ge-ond-weardan, -wardan; *p.* de *To answer*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 21: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 15: 8, 8. v. ge-and-wyrdan.

ge-ond-weardian *to present*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 2: Rtl. 4, 28, 30. v. ge-and-werdian.

geond-wlítan; *p.* -wlát, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten. I. *v. trans. To look through, see through, look over*; perspicĕre, ócŭlis lustrare:—He selfa mæg sæ geondwlítan *he can himself look through the sea*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 18; Sat. 9: Beo. Th. 5335; B. 2771. Sunne woruld geondwlíteþ *the sun looks over the world*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 16; Ph. 211. Dæt ic ingehygd eal geondwlíte *that I can see through all his inward thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 17; Jul. 399. II. *v. intrans. To look about, look around*; circumspectare:—Sioh sylfa đé geond đas sídan gesceaft geondwlítan *see thyself look around this wide creation*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 30; Cri. 60.

geond-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run about*; discurrĕre:—Ic geondyrne *discurro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 51.

ge-onet; *part. p. Hastened*; festinatus, Lye.

ge-ónétan [?] *To make useless*:—Giónétaþ ł gemerras *occupat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. Geónét *occupatus*, Lye. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* ú-nýta *to make useless, destroy.*]

ge-onfenge; *adj. Taken*:—Án geonfenge biþ *una assumetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 35. v. onfenge.

geong, es; *m. A course, passage, journey*; cursus, meátus, iter:—Ongunnon him on úhtan æđelcunde mægþ gierwan to geonge *the noble women resolved ere dawn to prepare for a journey*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 19, note; Hö. 2. Geong *iter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 44: 8, 1.

geong *sighs*; gemitus:—Hér is Brytta geong [gnornung, B.] and geómerung *gemitus Brittanorum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42.

GEONG, giong, geng, ging, giung, iung, gung; *def.* se geonga, seó, đæt geonge; *comp.* geongra, gingra, gyngra; *superl.* gingest, gingst; *adj.* YOUNG, *youthful, new, recent, fresh*; júvĕnis, adolescens, nóvellus, récens:—Đeáh đe he geong sý folces hyrde *although he be a young shepherd of his folk*, Beo. Th. 3667; B. 1831: Rood Kmbl. 77; Kr. 39. Mæden, ođđe geong wífman *puella*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 5. Se geonga mann *adolescens*, Mt. Bos. 19, 22: Lk. Bos. 7, 14: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 12: Chr. 871; Erl. 75, 23. Ymb đæs geongan feorh *about the young man's life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2236; An. 1119. On swá geongum feore *in so young a life*, Beo. Th. 3690; B. 1843. Me éaden wearþ, geongre *it was granted to me young*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 11; Cri. 201. Ic đé geongne gelærde *I taught thee young*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 27: Andr. Kmbl. 1101; An. 551: 2222; An. 1112. Cýse geongne onfón gestreón getácnaþ *to accept new cheese betokens gain*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 29. Đær geonge wiste wíc weardian *where he knew the young* [*woman*] *to be abiding*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 6; Jul. 91. Dæt he feorh geong eft onfón móte *that it may again receive a new spirit*, 62 a; Th. 228, 4; Ph. 433: 58 b; Th. 211, 3; Ph. 192. Sint gebreáde geonge gúþrincas *my young warriors are rebuked*, Andr. Kmbl. 783; An. 392: 1715; An. 860: 3060; An. 1533. Đa geongan leomu *the young limbs*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 18; Vy. 5. Geongra gyfena *of recent gifts*, 63 a; Th. 239, 20; Ph. 624: 78 a; Th. 293, 16; Crä. 2. Geongum and ealdum *to young and old*, Beo. Th. 144; B. 72. He hét hine geonge twegen men mid sípian *he bade two young men accompany him*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 27; Gen. 2867: Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. Geongra ic wæs, witendlíce ic ealdode *júnior fui, etenim sónui*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 26. Gingra bróđor *a younger brother*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 2, note; Rä. 88, 9. Seó gingre *the younger*, Cd. 123; Th. 158, 5; Gen. 2612. Ic gyngra wæs *júnior fui*, Ps. Spl. 36, 26. Gingran bróđor *younger brothers*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 10; Rä. 85, 12. Ioseph gingst wæs hys gebróđra *Joseph was the youngest of his brethren*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 7. Se gingsta ys mid úrum fæder *minimus cum patre nostro est*, Gen. 42, 13, 32. Fram đam yldestan óþ đone gingestan *a májóre usque ad minimum*, 42, 12. [*Wyc.* 3ong: *Chauc.* yong: *Laym.* 3unge, 3enge, 3eonge: *Orm.* 3ung, 3unng: *Plat.* jung, junk: *O. Sax.* jung: *Dut.* jong: *Frs.* jong: *O. Frs.* jung, jong:

Ger. jung: *M. H. Ger.* junc: *O. H. Ger.* jung: *Goth.* yuggs: *Dan. Swed.* ung: *Icel.* ungr: *Lat.* jŭvĕnis: *Sansk.* yuvan *young.*] DER. cild-geong, cniht-, ed-, fela-, heafo-, magu-.

geóng *went*, Beo. Th. 1855, note; B. 925; *p. of* gangan.

geongan, ic geonge, ðū geongest, he geongeþ; *p.* gang, *pl.* gungon *To go;* ire:—He com to sele geongan *he came to go* [=*he came* or *went*] *to the hall*, Andr. Kmbl. 2624; An. 1313. Wutun geonga *eamus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 42: 12, 3. Geongende *ambulans*, 16, 12: Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 36. Ic giungo, geongo, geonga *vado*, 13, 36, 33: 16, 7. Ic geonge *I go*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 4; Rä. 22, 4. Heó to fenne gang *she went to the fen*, Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295: 2022; B. 1009: 2636; B. 1316. Wyt on godes hūse gungan [gangan, MS.] *in domo Dei ambulavimus*, Ps. Th. 54, 13. Geonge for ðē care *intret in conspectu tuo gemitus*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Nū ðū lungre geong hord sceáwian *now go thou quickly and view the treasure*, Beo. Th. 5480; B. 2743. Geong *vade*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 11. v. gān, gangan.

geongerdōm *subjection*, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 3; Gen. 267. v. geongordōm.

geonge-wifre, an; *f. A ganging-weaver, spider;* viātica arānea:—Wǽron ānlícast ūre winter geongewifran, ðonne hió geornast bið, ðæt heó afǽre fleógan on nette *our years* [lit. *winters*] *were most like to a spider when it is most eager to terrify flies into its net;* anni nostri sicut arānea meditābuntur, Ps. Th. 89, 10. v. gange-wifre.

geong-līc; *adj. Youthful, young;* juvĕnīlis:—Geonglīc *juvĕnīlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 39. On geonglícum geárum *in his young years*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* junglich.]

geong-lícnys, -nyss, e; *f. Youth;* juventus, Scint. 32.

geong-ling, es; *m. A youngling, youth;* jŭvĕnis:—Ðæt hī tǽcon sum gerād heora geonglingum *that they teach some prudence to their younglings*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* jungeling: *Ger.* jüngling.]

geongor-dōm, geonger-dōm, es; *m. Youngership, minority, subjection, obedience, service, vassalage;* juvĕnilis status, obsĕquium, obĕdientia, ministĕrium:—Hwý sceal ic būgan him swilces geongordōmes *why shall I submit to him in such vassalage?* Cd. 15; Th. 18, 34; Gen. 283. Unc wearþ God yrre forðon wit him noldon hnīgan mid heáfdum þurh geongordōm *God was angry with us two because we two would not bow to him with our heads in subjection*, 35; Th. 46, 12; Gen. 743: 30; Th. 41, 26; Gen. 662. Ðæt he Gode wolde geongerdōme þeówian *that he would serve God in subjection*, 14; Th. 18, 3; Gen. 267. [*O. Sax.* jungar-dōm.]

geongor-scipe *youngership, service.* v. giongor-scipe.

geongra, giongra, gingra, gyngra, giungra, an; *m. A junior, disciple, vassal, subject, follower, attendant, servant;* jūnior, adŏlescentŭlus, discīpŭlus, assecla, sectātor, minister:—Geongra ic eom *rădŏlescentŭlus sum ego*, Ps. Spl. 118, 141. Ne wille ic leng his geongra wurþan *I will no longer be his vassal*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 15; Gen. 291: 15; Th. 18, 23; Gen. 277. Þurh ænne ðara apostola geongrena *through one of the followers of the apostles*, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 8. He wolde Drihtnes geongran beswīcan *he would deceive the subjects of the Lord*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 15; Gen. 450.

geongre *a female servant, maid-servant.* v. gingre.

geónian; *part.* geóniende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To yawn;* hiāre:—Fore openre wunde and geóniendre *pro aperto et hiante vulnĕre*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19. Hī todydon heora mūþ ongeán me swā swā leó ðonne he geónaþ *aperuerunt in me os suum, sicut leo rapiens*, Ps. Th. 21, 11. v. gýnian.

geonlíc [=geonglíc?]; *adj. Youthful:*—For geonlíces mægdenes plegan *for a young maiden's play*, Shrn. 123, 7.

geónung, e; *f. A* YAWNING, *braying, chattering;* oscitatio, barritus, Cot. 95.

geópan, ic geópe, ðū gýpst, he gýpþ, *pl.* geópaþ; *p.* geáp, *pl.* gupon; *pp.* gopen *To take up, take to oneself, receive;* accĭpĕre:—Óþ-ðæt ic spēte eal-felo āttor, ðæt ic ēr geáp *until I spit the very baleful venom which I took up before*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 29; Rä. 24, 9. [Cf. *Scot.* gowpen *to lift* or *lade out with the hands: Icel.* gaupn: *O. H. Ger.* coufan *both hands held together in the form of a bowl.*]

ge-openian; -openigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad. I. *trans. To open, manifest, shew, reveal:*—He bæd him engla weard geopenigean uncūðe wyrd *he prayed the guardian of angels to reveal to him the unknown fate*, Elen. Kmbl. 2201; El. 1102. Se anweald geopenaþ his yfel and gedēþ hit sweotol *power reveals his evil and makes it plain*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 20: Salm. Kmbl. 266, 2. He his godcundnysse mihta mid ðam tācne geopenode *he revealed the powers of his divinity with that miracle*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 31: Gen. 18, 20. He heofonan rices infær geopenode *he opened an entrance to the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 24: 260, 11: i. 78, 27. Geopena ongeán me lifes geat *open to me the gate of life*, 76, 3.. Ðæt he geopenige *that he shew*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 24; Hat. MS. God hine onwrýhþ ðeáh ðe wit hine ne geopenian *God will reveal it though we two do not make it manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 17. Geopenod *opened*, 9, 8. II. *intrans. To open:*—Ðā geopenode seó sǽ togeánes Moysen *the sea opened before Moses*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 228.

ge-orettan, -oretan, -orrettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To disturb, confound;* perturbare, confundere:—Ealle beóþ georette eác gescende *omnes confundantur et conturbentur*, Ps. Th. 82, 13. Georetan *confundere, conturbare*, Gl. Prud. 735. Georrettan *infamare*, Cot. 111.

georman-leaf, es; *n. Mallow* [?] L. Med. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 12: 33; 80, 9.

GEORN; *comp. m.* geornra; *f. n.* geornre; *sup.* geornast; *adj. Desirous, eager, anxious, ardent, zealous, studious, intent, careful, diligent;* cupĭdus, appĕtens, sollĭcĭtus, studiōsus, intentus, dĭlĭgens:—Cyning bið anwealdes georn *a king is desirous of power*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 4; Gn. Ex. 59. Georn wīsdōmes *desirous of wisdom*, 81 a; Th. 305, 15; Rä. 88. Forðam ðe ēgðer ðæra folca wæs ðæs gefeohtes georn *because the people on both sides were eager for the fight*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 35. Dǽda georn *zealous in deeds*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 27; Dan. 282. Teónum georn *anxious for mischief*, 27; Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581. Azarias, dǽdum georn, Dryhten herede *Azariah, ardent in deeds, praised the Lord*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3. Ic beó lāreów georn *I am a diligent instructor*, 71 b; Th. 267, 3; Jul. 409. Mǽrþa georne *eager for glory*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 5; Gen. 1677. Micle hý wǽron geornran ðæt hī him fram flugen *they were much more eager that they should go from them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 9. Geornast *most eager*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. [*Piers P.* yerne *eagerly: Chauc.* yerne *brisk, quick: R. Brun.* ȝerne *earnestly: Laym.* ȝeorne, ȝeornen *earnestly, eagerly: Orm.* ȝeorne, ȝeorrne, ȝerne, ȝerrne, *willingly, earnestly: O. Sax.* gern *desirous: Frs.* jearn: *O. Frs.* ierne gerne *willingly: Dut.* gaarne *willingly: Ger.* gerne, gern *willingly: M. H. Ger.* gērne, gērn *desirous: O. H. Ger.* gern, gerni *intentus, cupidus, studiōsus, prōnus: Goth.* gairns *yearning for: Dan.* gjerne *gladly: Swed.* gerna *fain, willingly: Icel.* gjarn *eager, willing.*] DER. ælmes-georn, clǽn-, dōm-, firen-, firwet-, fyrwet-, gilp-, glig-, īdel-, lof-, slāp-, weorþ-.

ge-orn *rose;* exortus est, surrexit, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 40; *p. of* ge-yrnan.

geornan, giornan, giornian; *p.* de, ade, ede; *pp.* ed *To desire, beg;* desiderāre:—Gē geornaþ ðæt'gē woldon eówerne naman tobrǽdan geond ealle [eallne, MS.] eorþan *ye desire that ye should spread your name over all the earth*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 4. Se cyng and his witan georndon friþes *the king and his witan desired peace*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 21. To geornanne *mendicare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 3. Giornade, giornede, giornde *begged*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 46: 1, 40: Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 8. v. gyrnan.

georne, giorne, gyrne; *comp.* geornor; *superl.* geornost, geornast; *adv. Eagerly, earnestly, diligently, carefully, zealously, willingly, readily, gladly, well;* cŭpīde, enixe, dilligenter, studiōse, prompte, lĭbenter, bĕne:—Ðæt fýr georne aséceþ innan and ūtan eorþan sceátas *the fire shall eagerly seek within and without the tracts of earth*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 20; Cri. 1004: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 15; Gen. 606. Ic him georne ðæs unrihtes andsæc fremede *I earnestly made denial to their injustice*, Elen. Kmbl. 940; El. 471: 1197; El. 600: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 4; Gen. 2268: 137; Th. 172, 19; Gen. 2846. He sōhte georne æfter grunde *he sought diligently along the ground*, Beo. Th. 4577; B. 2294: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 11; Gū. 777: 57 a; Th. 204, 4; Ph. 92. He befran hī georne hwænne se steorra him æteówde *diligenter dīdĭcit ab eis tempus stellæ, quæ appāruit eis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 7: Ps. Th. 76, 6: 131, 5. Hæleþ hinfūse hýrdon to georne wrāðum wǽrlogan *the death-devoted men too readily listened to the furious pledge-breaker*, Andr. Kmbl. 1224; An. 612: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 24; Gū. 95. Ongan Dryhtnes ǽ georne cýðan *he began gladly to proclaim the Lord's law*, Elen. Kmbl. 398; El. 199: Cd. 32; Th. 42, 26; Gen. 679. Hit gōdode georne *it prospered well*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 13, 16: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 61; Met. 20, 31: 21, 39; Met. 21, 20. Geornor we woldon iówra Rōmāna bismora beón forsūgiende *we would more willingly be silent about the shame of you Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 22: 3, 1; Bos. 53, 14. Swā he geornost mǽge *as he best may*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 58; Met. 27, 29. Geornast *most diligently*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 25; Gu. 328.

geornes, geornys, gyrnes, gyrnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavour;* industria, studium:—Mid dysses cyninges geornesse *hujus industria rēgis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 30. He hæfde swýðe mycle geornysse sibbe *studium vidēlicet pācis hăbuit*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 7: 3, 28; S. 560, 31. Mīne geornnesse mid gōde ðū gefyldest *thou didst satisfy my longing with good*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 4.

georneste; *adj. Earnest, serious:*—Georneste *seria*, Cot. 195. v. eorneste.

georn-ful, -full; *comp.* -fulra; *adj. Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, strenuous, zealous, intent, diligent;* sollĭcĭtus, studiōsus, anxius, sŏdūlus, intentus, dĭlĭgens:—On orde stōd Eádweard, gearo and geornful *Edward stood in the array, ready and eager*, Byrht. Th. 139, 54; By. 274. Geornfull ðū eart *sollĭcĭta es*, Lk. Bos. 10, 41. Wæs he on willsumnesse hāligra gebeda gecneord and geornfull *erat orātiōnum devōtiōni sollertissīme intentus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34. Ðæt he swā geornfulle gýmenne dyde him ða hǽla ūre þeóde *tam sēdŭlam erga sălūtem nostræ gentis cūram gessĕrit*, 2, 1; S. 501, 3: Hymn. Surt. 49, 21. Geornfulle men *diligent men*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 10. Se is yfla gehwæs geornfulra ðonne ic *who is more zealous than I for every evil*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 33; Jul. 324. He wiste ðæt hý woldon georn-

fulran beón ðære wrace, ðonne ðǽre men *he knew that they would be more eager for revenge than others*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 3.

geornful-líce; *comp.* -líor; *adv.* [geornful *eager*] *Anxiously, diligently, earnestly;* stŭdiōse, diligenter, sēdŭlo:—He hūsulfatu and leóhtfatu geornfullíce gegearwode *vasa sancta et lumināria stŭdiōsissīme parāvit*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 4. Swā he geornfullíor ðæs ēcan lífes gewilnode *he the more earnestly desired the eternal life*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 8.

geornful-nes, giornful-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Eagerness, diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour, devotion;* sollertia, dīligentia, industria, fervor, devōtio:—Sió geornfulnes [giornfulnes, MS. Hat.] eorþlícra þinga ablent ðæs mōdes eágan mid ðære costunga *the eagerness for earthly things blinds the eyes of the mind with temptation*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 128, 15; Cot. MS. Ðeós geornfulnyss *hæc dīligentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 6. He geornlíce gýmde ðæt he to lufan and to geornfulnesse awehte gōdra ðǽda *ad dilectiōnem vero et sollertiam bōnæ actiōnis excitāre curābat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 19: 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Ðā he ðā se cyning his gelǽrednysse and his geornfulnysse geseah *cujus erudītiōnem atque industriam videns rex*, 3, 7; S. 529, 46. Mid mycelre geornfulnesse *devōtiōne magna*, 3, 30; S. 562, 3: L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 22. Ðone pipor ða nǽddran healdaþ on heora geornfulnysse *piper quod serpentes servant sua industria*, Nar. 34, 22.

geornlīc; *adj. Desirable:*—Hit biþ geornlīc ðæt . . . *it is desirable that . . .*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 28.

geornlíce; *comp.* -líor; *superl.* -líost; *adv. Earnestly, diligently, zealously, strenuously, carefully, willingly;* dīligenter, stŭdiōse, obnixe, sollicite, libenter:—Faraþ and axiaþ geornlíce be ðam cilde *īte, et interrōgāte dīligenter de puĕro*, Mt. Bos. 2, 8: Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 28: 3, 19; S. 547, 14, 15: 4, 9; S. 576, 21: 5, 14; S. 634, 30. Ongan geornlíce on sefan sēcean weg to wuldre *she began earnestly in her mind to seek the way to glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 2293; El. 1148: Salm. Kmbl. 169; Sal. 84. He geornlíce on gebede hleóþrede *obnixius orātiōni incumbĕret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11: 3, 28; S. 560, 17. Hī bǽdon hyne geornlíce *rōgābant eum sollīcīte*, Lk. Bos. 7, 4. Geornlíce Cyriacus on Caluarie hleór onhylde *Cyriacus willingly bent down his cheeks on Calvary*, Elen. Kmbl. 2192; El. 1097. Ðæt he wolde Paulinus ðone bisceop geornlícor gehýran be ðam Gode sprecende ðe he bodade *quia vellet ipsum Paulinum dīligentius audīre de Deo quem prædīcābat, verbum fācientem*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 26, 30: 4, 9; S. 576, 34. Ðæt he geornlícost God weorþige *that he most zealously worship God*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 19; Cri. 433.

geornung, gyrning, e; *f. A yearning, desire, diligence:*—Ic hane geheórd seo kyninges Æðelrēdes geornunge *I have heard king Ethelred's desire*, Chr. 675: Erl. 37, 21. Geornung *industria*, Lye.

georran, girran, gyrran; ic georre, gyrre, ðū gyrst, he gyrþ, *pl.* georraþ; *p.* gear, *pl.* gurron; *pp.* gorren *To chatter, sound, creak;* sonare, stridere, garrire:—Ic gyrre *garrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 29. Strengas gurron *the ropes creaked*, Andr. Kmbl. 748; An. 374. [Cf. *Laym.* ȝurren þa stanes 28358: garryng Morr. and Skt. Spec. 241, 163.]

ge-orsod *enraged*, P's. Lamb. 105, 37. v. geyrsian.

georst *heath.* v. gorst.

georstan-dæg *yesterday.* v. gyrstan-dæg.

ge-ortrēwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [trēwan *to trust*] *To despair;* dēspērāre:—Ða þreó ðē ne lǽtaþ geortrēwan be ðam ēcan lífe *these three suffer thee not to despair of the everlasting life*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 9. v. ge-ortrūwian.

ge-ortrūwian, -trýwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [or *without*, treówian, trūwian *to trust*] *To distrust, despair;* diffīdĕre, dēspērāre:—Ða ðē ne lǽtaþ geortrūwian be ðis andweardan lífe *they suffer thee not to despair of this present life*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 7. Se man lócaþ underbæc, ðe geortrūwaþ Godes mildheortnysse *the man looks behind who despairs of God's mercy*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 10. Ðæt ūre nān be his nēxtan ne geortrūwige *that none of us despair of his neighbour*, ii. 82, 27. Nis ðæt to geortrýwianne *nec diffīdendum est*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 32. Ðæt ðū ne geortrýwe nānes gōdes on nānre wiðerweardnesse *that thou despair not of any good in any adversity*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 35.

ge-ortrēwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wēn *hope*] *To despair, to be out of hope;* despērāre:—Georwened *despērātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 38. Ðæt he ðý earmlícor georwēnedre hǽlo hēr nū forwurde *quo misĕrābilius ipse despērāta sălūte pĕrīret*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3.

ge-orwyrped *disgraced;* traductus, Cot. 171. v. onwurðe.

geó-sceaft, e; *f. That which has been determined of old, fate:*—Weras wyrd ne cūðon geósceaft grimme [MS. grimne] *men knew not their destiny, their grim fate*, Beo. Th. 2472; B. 1234. [Cf. frumsceaft, gesceaft.]

geó-sceaft-gást, es: *m. A fatal, dire spirit* [?] or *ancient spirit* [?]:—Ðanon wōc fela geósceaftgāsta wæs ðæra Grendel sum *thence arose many dire spirits, Grendel was one of them*, Beo. Th. 2536; B. 1266.

geosterlīc; *adj. Of yesterday;* hesternus. v. gysterlic.

geostra, giestra [estra, Ps. Spl: 89, 4] gystra, gyrsta; *adj. Of yesterday;* hesternus:—Geostran dæg *dies hesterna*, Ps. Th. 89, 4. Gioster doeg *heri*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 52. Giestron *yesterday*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 24; Rä. 41, 44. Gystran niht *yesternight*, Beo. Th. 2672; B. 1334. Gyrstan dæg *heri*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52: Th. An. 22, 1. [*Laym.* ȝerstendæi (o, u): *Goth.* gistra dagis *to-morrow*, with which meaning the *Icel.* í gör occurs, v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. gær: *O. H. Ger.* gestre, gesteren *heri;* gestren *hesternum: Ger.* gestern: *Lat.* heri, hesternus.]

geot *yet*, Bt. 5, 3. v. gyt.

GEÓTAN; ic geóte, ðū gýtst, he gýt, *pl.* geótaþ; *p.* geát, gēt, *pl.* guton; *pp.* goten; *v. a.* I. *to pour, pour out, shed;* fundere, effundere, profundere:—Teáras geótan *to shed tears*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 19; Cri. 173. Geát teáras *shed tears;* fundebat lachrymas, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9. He gēt ðæt blōd uppan ðæt weofod *fudit sanguinem super altare*, Lev. 8, 24: Ex. 24, 6. Swā man gute wæter *as one would pour water*, Ps. Th. 78, 3. Ðý læs weras and idesa on geáþ gutan *lest men and women should pour it forth in mockery*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 8; Gū. 1207. Ofer hleór goten *poured over the cheek*, Elen. Kmbl. 2264; El. 1133. II. *to flow, stream;* profluere, *v. n*:—He hāte lēt teáras geótan *he let hot tears flow*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 16; Gū. 1029. Geofon geótende *the flowing sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 785; An. 393: 3014; An. 1510; Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mid geótendan here *with an overwhelming army*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 17. III. *to found, cast:*—Gold and seolfur ðe hēr geótaþ menn *gold and silver that men here found*, Ps. Th. 134, 15. Hīg guton him hǽðenne god *they have made them a molten image*, Deut. 9, 12. [Cf. *Orm.* Moyses shollde ȝetenn himm a neddre: *Laym.* ȝeoten *to pour: Goth.* giutan: *O. Sax.* giotan: *Dan.* gyde: *Swed.* giuta *to cast: O. H. Ger.* giozan: *Ger.* giessen.] DER. a-geótan, be-, ge-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, to-.

geótende *arteries, veins;* arteriæ, Cot. 8.

geótere, es; *m. A pourer, melter, founder;* fūsor, flātor:—Se geótere *the founder*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 27, 35. DER. ār-geótere.

geōtton *confirmed*, Chr. 656; Th. 53, 32; *for* geātton. v. geātan.

Geoweorþa *Jugurtha*, Ors. 5, 7.

ge-owedan *to subdue;* subjugare:—He bæd his twām sunum ðæt hī ðæs rīces ðriddan dǽl geowedan sculdon *he ordered his two sons to subdue the third part of the kingdom*, Som. ge-ðeówan [?]

geoxa, geoxung *a sobbing, hiccup*, Cot. 109. v. geocsa.

gep *sly, cunning*, Scint. 3, 24, 65. v. geap.

ge-palmtwīged; *def.* se -twīgeda, seó, ðæt -twīgede; *part.* [palm-twīg *a palm-twig*] *Palm-twigged, adorned with palm-twigs;* palmæ rāmis ornātus:—Se gepalmtwīgeda Pater Noster *the palm-twigged Pater Noster*, Salm. Kmbl. 23; Sal. 12. Ðæt gepalmtwīgede Pater Noster, 77; Sal. 39.

ge-pilod *heaped* or *piled up*, Ex. 16, 14.

ge-pīned; *part. p. Punished:*—Ðætte hia wēre gepīned *puniri*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 4.

ge-plægde *danced*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 6. v. plægan.

ge-plantod; *part.* [plantian *to plant*] *Planted;* plantātus:—Sum man hæfde ān fīctreów geplantod on his wīngearde *arbŏrem fici hăbĕbat quĭdam plantātam in vinea sua*, Lk. Bos. 13, 6.

ge-portian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beat, pound;* contundĕre:—Geporta ða wyrta tosomne *pound the herbs together*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 10. v. portian.

ge-pōs, es; *n. The* POSE, *a cold in the head, catarrh;* grăvēdo:—Wið gepōsu *for colds in the head*, Herb. 46, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 12. Wið gepōsum *for poses*, L. M. 1, 10; Lchdm. ii. 54, 17.

ge-price *a point* or *comma;* comma, Som.

ge-punian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To pound, beat, bray;* contĕrĕre, contundĕre:—Gepuna eall tosomne *pound all together*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 13. Genim ðas ylcan wyrte gepunude [gepunode, MS. B.] *take this same herb pounded*, 129, 3; Lchdm. i. 240, 15: 75, 1; Lchdm. i. 176, 20.

ge-pyndan; *p.* -pynde; *pp.* -pynded, -pynd *To pound, impound, shut up;* circumclūdĕre:—Nellaþ hie gehæftan and gepyndan hiora mōd *they will not restrain and shut up their mind*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 13; Hat. MS. 52 b, 26. Ðæt wæter biþ gepynd *the water is shut up*, 38, 6; Swt. 277, 6; Hat. MS. 51 b, 13.

gēr, es; *n.* I. *a year;* annus:—Hærfest biþ hreðeádegost, hæleðum bringeþ gēres wæstmas *autumn is most joyous, [it] bringeth the fruits of the year to men*, Menol. Fox 477; Gn. C. 9. Wintras oððe gēr *winters or years*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 23. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚸ = *g*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is gēr *a year*, hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter *g*, but for gēr *a year*, as,—ᚸ [gēr] byþ gumena hiht, ðonne God lǽteþ hrusan syllan beorhte blǽda beornum and þearfum *the year is the hope of men, when God letteth the earth give her bright fruits to rich and poor*, Runic pm. 12; Kmbl. 341, 20; Hick. Thes. i. 135. v. geár *winter*, II.

ge-rād. v. ge-rīdan.

ge-rād, es; *n. Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner;* ratio, conditio:—Ða he ðæt gerād sette *cum coepisset rationem ponere*, Mt. Bos. 18, 24. Se hlāford dyhte hym gerād *dominus posuit rationem cum eis*, 25, 19. Ðām ealdum gedafenaþ ðæt hī tǽcon sum gerād heora geonglingum *ad senes spectat juvenes prudentia erudire*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 33. On ðæt gerād ðet he gesylle ælce geáre *on the condition that he give every year*, Th. Chart. 147, 31: Chr. 945:

Erl. 116, 31. To ðam gerâde ðe . . . *on the condition that* . . . , Th. Chart. 168, 13. On ða ylcan gerâd *under the same conditions*, Ps. Th. 9, argument 3. Crist awende ûre stuntnysse to gerâde *Christ turned our folly to wisdom*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 19. ¶ On ðæt gerâd *for that reason*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 4. On ða gerâd *on the condition* or *account*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 7: Chr. Erl. 3, 15: 1093; Erl. 229, 25.

ge-râd; *adj. Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, prudent, suited, conditioned;* consultus, considerate, instructus, peritus, prudens, elegans, concinnus:—Gif ic ðê gerâdne gemête *if I find thee instructed* [*skilful*], Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 16. Hî wurdon gerâde wîgcræfta *they became skilful in the arts of war*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 29. Sió is swîðe wel gerâd and swîðe gemetfæst *she is very prudent and very modest*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 20: Beo. Th. 1751; B. 873. Ic him rûmne weg and gerâdne tæhte *I might shew him a spacious and direct road*, Guthl. prol; Gdwn. 6, 3. On gerâde spræce *into prose*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 22. Gerâd beón wiþ his wyrd *to be suited to his fortune*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 11. ¶ Ðus gerâd, swâ gerâd *such, of such sort*, Jn. Bos. 8, 5: Deut. 4, 32: Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 30: Guthl. 3; Gdwn. 22, 2: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 16. Hû gerâd *of what kind*, Guthl. 17; Gdwn. 72, 2. [*Laym.* i-rad: *Goth.* ga-raids.] DER. un-ge-râd.

ge-râdegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To reckon with*:—Anlîc ðam cyninge ðe hys ðeówas gerâdegode *adsimilatum regi qui voluit rationem ponere cum servis suis*, Mt. Bos. 18, 23. [Cf. ge-râdian.]

ge-râdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To arrange, reason, argue;* disponere, rationem conferre, supputare cum aliquo:—Wiðerwearda gesceafta wêron gegaderode and gerâdode *contrary creatures were united and arranged*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 36. v. ge-rêdan.

ge-râdnes, -ness, e; *f. An agreement, a conspiracy;* conjuratio, Cot. 209.

ge-radod; *part. p. Quick;* citatus, Obs. Lun. 26; Lchdm. iii. 196, 7. v. ge-hradian.

ge-râdscipe, es; *m.* [gerâd *consideration*, scipe *condition*] *Prudence;* prudentia:—He âwuht nafaþ on his môdsefan rihtwîsnesses ne gerâdscipes *he has not aught in his mind of wisdom or prudence*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 96; Met. 22, 48.

ge-rêc, es; *m? Opportunity;* opportunitas:—In gerêcum *in opportunitatibus*, Ps. Spl. 9, 9.

ge-rêcan, -rêccan; *p.* -rêhte; *pp.* -rêht *To reach, obtain, seize, get, lay hold on, attain, reproach, present, offer*:—Sió fird hie gerêcan ne mehte *the* [*English*] *force could not reach them*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 22: 894; Erl. 90, 11: Cd. 216; Th. 275, 10; Sat. 169. Gerêcean, Blickl. Homl. 207, 22. Ne dû ðê êfre ne lêt wlenca gerêcan *never do thou let pride lay hold on thee*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 61; Met. 5, 31. Dæs landes mâre gerêcan *to obtain more of the land*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 21. Sige gerêcan *to get the victory*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 30: 9; 68, 11, 12. Andlifne gerêcan *to get* [*one's*] *living*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 26; Gen. 934. Of eágum teáras gerêcan *to draw tears from the eyes*, L. Edg. C. iv; Th. ii. 288, 5. Ðæt he þence ðone sêlestan hwet-stân on to gerêcanne *that he think of applying the best whetstone*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 30. To freán hond gerêcan *to present to the lord's hand*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 10; Gn. Ex. 92. Siððan ic ðurh hylles hrôf gerêce *when I reach through the hill's summit*, 104 b; Th. 397, 30; Rä. 16, 27. Ðe gerêcaþ wêpen *whom weapons reach*, 102 a; Th. 386, 7; Rä. 4, 58. Ðû me gerêhtest mid handa *extendisti manum tuam*, Ps. Th. 137, 7. Hyne Wulf wêpne gerêhte *Wolf reached him with his weapon*, Beo. Th. 5923; B. 2965: 1117; B. 556: Byrht. Th. 135, 63; By. 142: 136, 29; By. 158. He ða burh gerêhte *he took the town*,' Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 14. He hælu gerêhte ecan lîfes *he obtained the salvation of eternal life*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 12; Gû. 142. Ða scipo alle gerêhton *seized all the ships*, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 29: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 13; Gen. 2555. Hî ðæt rîce gerêht hæfdon *they had got that kingdom*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 36; Met. 26, 18. Æfter ðæm ðe ða wîf hî swâ scandlîce gerêht hæfdon *after the women had so reproachfully addressed them*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 12.

ge-rêd *elegans*, Cot. 80.

ge-rêd *advised; p. of* ge-rêdan; *p.* -reórd.

ge-rêdan; *p.* -reórd, -rêd, -rêd *To give counsel, advise, bring about by advice;* consilium dare:—Ðe him ðone teónan gerêd *who brought that injury upon them by his counsel*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 12; Gen. 774: 37; Th. 49, 25; Gen. 797. [Cf. *O. Sax.* Siu bad, that he iru helpa gerêdi.] v. rêdan; *p.* -reórd.

ge-rêdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, -rêdd, -rêd. I. *to arrange, dispose, direct, advise, determine, ordain, consult for, provide for;* decernere, statuere, edicere, consulere, providere:—Gerece and gerêd ða rihtwîsan *diriges justum*, Ps. Th. 7, 10: 24, 4. Gerêdes *dispensas*, Rtl. 71, 11. Ðæne rêd gerêdde Sîric arcebisceop *that counsel advised archbishop Sigeric*, Chr. 991; Th. 238, 28: 1052; Th. 320, 13, col. 1. Gyf dû ðæt gerêdest *if thou decidest on that*, Byrht. Th. 132, 54; By. 36: Exon. 92 a; Th. 344, 24; Gn. Ex. 178. Ða witan gerêddan *the counsellors ordained*, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 15. Heó hire feax gerêdde *crines composuit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* greiða hâr *to dress the hair.*] Bîdon girêded *disponentur*, Rtl. 86, 24. Ic ðone friþ gerêdd hæbbe *I have ordained the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 14. Gerêd *ordained*, § 10; Th. i. 240, 2: L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 324, 1. [*Goth.* ga-raidjan *to enjoin*: *Icel.* greiða *to arrange.*] II. *to read;* legere:—Sŷ gerêd *sit lectus*, C. R. Ben. 22. Hit is gerêd on gewyrdelîcum racum *it is read in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 9. Ðonne gerêde gê ðâs word beforan him ðæt hîg gehîron *then read these words before them that they may hear*, Deut. 31, 11. [Cf. ge-râdian.]

ge-rêde, es; *n.* ge-rædu, e; *f? A housing, harness, trappings, equipage;* phaleræ, apparatus:—Ða here-geata medemra þegna syndon hors and his gerêda *the heriots of the medial thanes are a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12, MS. G: Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 22, MS. B. Folc fêreþ herega gerêdum *the nation marches with martial equipage*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 29; Dan. 699: Elen. Kmbl. 2105; El. 1054: 2213; El. 1108. v. ge-rêde, ge-rêþle.

ge-rêde; *adj. Ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain, simple;* paratus, celer, promptus, expeditus, planus, simplex:—He gedyde mîne fêt swâ gerêde swâ swâ heorotum *qui perfecit pedes meos* [*celeres*] *tanquam cervi*, Ps. Th. 17, 32. Ge meterfers, ge gerêdre spræce *et versibus heroicis, et simplici oratione*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 13: 5, 18; S. 636, 6; Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 27. [*Icel.* greiðr *ready, free*: cf. *North. E.* gradely.] v. rêde, ge-râd.

ge-rêden, ne; *f. A proposal, purpose, condition;* propositum, Rtl. 92, 36. On ða gerêdene *on the condition*, Th. Chart. 484, 29.

ge-rêdend, es; *m. A disposer;* dispositor, Rtl. 108, 16.

ge-rêding, es; *m. A decree;* consultum, Cot. 59; Lye.

ge-rêdnes, -rêdnis, -rêdnys, -ness, e; *f. An ordinance, a decree, purpose, an intention, a resolution, condition;* consultum:—Ðis is seó gerêdnys ðe Eádgâr cyng gerâdde *this is the ordinance that king Eadgar ordained*, L. Edg. i. pref; Th. i. 262, 2: L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 5: L. Ath. v. pref; Th. i. 228, 6: L. Eth. vi. 1, 2, 3; Th. i. 314, 2, 12, 19: Cod. Dipl. ii. 150, 33: Th. Chart. 168, 27. In ðas gerêdnisse *on this condition*, 104, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-raideins *an ordinance.*]

ge-rêdod; *part. p. Furnished with trappings, harnessed*:—Ân gerêdod hors *a harnessed horse*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 36, 12: Th. Chart. 501, 5. v. ge-rêde; *subst.*

ge-rêf; *adj. Fixed;* fixus:—Gif mon folc-leásunge gewyrce and hió on hine gerêf weorðe *if a man commit folk-leasing and it be fixed upon him*, L. Ælf. 32; Th. i. 80, 21, note.

ge-rêft *torn, distracted;* discerptus, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21.

ge-rêpan *to bind*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 15; Met. 13, 8: 25, 73, 96; 25, 37, 48. v. rêpan.

ge-rêsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rêsan *to rush*] *To rush;* irrŭĕre:—Ðe wið swâ miclum mægne gerêsde *who rushed against so great a power*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 15; Gen. 2095: Beo. Th. 5671; B. 2839. Hî gerêsdon *they rushed*, Chr. Erl. 5, 7: Shrn. 130, 22, 23.

ge-reástan *to rest, sit;* quiescere:—Gereástun mid þone Hæland *discumbebant cum Jesu*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 15: Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 20. v. ræstan.

ge-rêswa, an; *m.* [rêswa *a chief*] *A chief, prince;* dux, princeps:—Cyneþ engla gerêswa *the prince of angels cometh*, Salm. Kmbl. 223; Sal. 111.

ge-rêþle, an; *n. A harness, trappings;* phaleræ:—Hors and his gerêþlan *a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12. v. ge-rêde.

ge-rêwen, -rêwud *set in rows, plaited, embroidered;* segmentatus:—Gerêwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68; Wrt. Voc. 40, 10.

ge-rafende, -rawende RIFTING, *cleaving;* infindens, Cot. 181.

Geransingas; gen. a; *pl. The Gergesenes*:—In lond Geransinga *in regionem Gerasenorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 28.

ge-râr *a roaring, howling;* boatus, ululatus, Shrn. 50, 10.

ge-râs. v. ge-rîsan.

GERD, e; *f. A yard, rod, reed, twig, young shoot;* virga, arundo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7: 12, 20. Sex fodur gerda *six fothers of faggots*, Th. Chart. 104, 27.

gerdel *a girdle*, Prov. 31. v. gyrdel.

gere; *adv. Entirely, well, very well;* penitus, bene, optime, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 14; Exod. 291. v. geare; *adv.*

ge-reðpan *to bind.* v. ge-rêpan.

ge-reáfa, an; *m. A reeve, judge, count;* præfectus, judex, comes:—Ic bebeóde eallum mînum gereáfum *I command all my reeves*, L. Ath. i. prm: Th. i. 194, 14. v. ge-rêfa.

ge-reáfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rob, steal, spoil*:—Gereófage *diripere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 27. Secgaþ ðæt his ðeguas gereáfodan his lîc ou us and forstælan *say that his disciples robbed his body from us and stole it away*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 29. Gereáfydon *diripiebant*, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 12. Ðone deórwyrþan gym ðone ðe deófol wolde gereáfian *the precious jewel that the devil would steal*, Shrn. 155, 21.

ge-reahte, -reaht *related, explained, denoted, directed, ruled, reproved*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 12; Gû. 106: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 197; Met. 11, 99; *p. and pp. of* ge-reccan.

ge-rec, es; *n. Rule, government, management, order, direction, explanation;* regimen, moderamen, ratio, directio, expositio:—On ðara ðâra mægþa gerece awunode *in illarum provinciarum regimine permansit*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 28: 4, 23; S. 593, 26. Ðone bisceophâd mid mycele

gerece heóld and rihte *episcopatum sedulo moderamine gessit*, 3, 7; S. 530, 35: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 29: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 2; Met. 22, 1. Be efen-nihte æfter Anatholius gerece *concerning even-night [the equinox] after the explanation of Anatolius*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 19, note.

ge-rec, es; *n. A tumult:* — Gerec *tumultus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 24. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* ungareh *tumultus*.]

ge-reca, an; *m. A governor, ruler, prefect;* præfectus:—Heáh gereca *summus præfectus*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 21, 1.

ge-reccan, -recan, -reccean; ic -recce, ðú -reccest, -recest, he -receþ, -recþ; *imp.* -rece; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans.* I. *to put forth, shew, relate, express, denote, explain, interpret, translate;* exponere, demonstrare, narrare, referre, disserere, exprimere, interpretari, reddere:—Ic gereccan mæg *I can shew*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 74; Met. 25, 37. Ic eów mæg gerecan [MS. Cot. gereccan] *I can shew you*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 7. Gif ðæt cunnon gereccan *ye know how to relate that*, Elen. Kmbl. 1294; El. 649: Homl. Th. ii. 118, 3. Nemn nú gif ðú hit gereccean mæge *declare it now if thou art able to shew it*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 14. Aristoteles hit gerehte *Aristotle has explained it*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 2. Wordum gereccan *to express in words*, 20; Fox 70, 28. Ðæt is gereht Crist *quod est interpretatum Christus*, Jn. Bos. 1, 38, 41, 42: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 12; Cri. 133. Emanuhél, ðæt ys gereht on ûre geþeóde, God mid us *Emanuel, which is, translated into our speech, God with us*, Mt. Bos. 1, 23: Mk. Bos. 5, 41: 15, 22. Gereccean þancas *referre gratias*, Proœm. R. Conc. II. *to set forth, extend, direct, order, rule, control, reprove, correct, subdue, reduce to subjection;* exponere, extendere, dirigere, regere, corripere, corrigere, subigere, sub imperium redigere:—Sý on ðínre gesihþe mínes sylfes gebed gereht swá rícels byþ *dirigatur oratio mea sicut incensum in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 140, 2. Séd heora on worulda bið gereht *semen eorum in seculum dirigetur*, Ps. Spl. 101, 29. He hie gereceþ to eallum gódum *he will direct them to all good*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 33. Ne bið se ofer eorþan gereaht *non dirigetur super terram*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Gerece on gesihþe ðíne weg mínne *dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam*, Ps. Spl. 5, 9: 24, 5: 39, 3: Ps. Th. 118, 133. Hú Gúþlác his in Godes willan mód gerehte *how Guthlac directed his mind to God's will*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 3; Gú. 67. Óþ-ðæt ðæs gewinnes God ende gereahte *until God directed an end of the strife*, 34 b; Th. 110, 12; Gú. 106. Ða witan gerehton Éadgife ðæt héo sceolde hire fæder hand geclénsian *the witan directed Eadgifu to clear her father's hand*, Chart. Th. 201, 33: 70, 31. Míne fét to heofenum gereahte *my feet [shall be] directed to heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 7. Gif hiora mód-sefa meahte weorþan staðol-fæst, gereaht þurh ða strongan meaht *if their mind might become stable, ruled by strong might*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 197; Met. 11, 99. Me stýþæst symble gerecce and mildheorte móde þréage *corripiet me justus in misericordia et increpabit me*, Ps. Th. 140, 7: Exon. 66 b; Th. 247, 4; Jul. 73. To gereccanne ðone gedwolan *ad corrigendum errorem*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 9. In anwald gerehton *they reduced to subjection*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 5. Mon gerehte ðæt yrfe cinge *the property was confiscated to the king*, Th. Chart. 173, 1. v. reccan.

ge-recce-líc; *adj. Stretched out, extended, strict, firm, steadfast;* extensus, strictus, firmus, Som.

ge-recednys, -recednes, -recenes, -nyss, e; *f. A narration, history, report, an interpretation, a direction, correction;* narratio, relatio, historia, interpretatio, directio, correctio:—Ðæt gódspell æfter Matheus gerecednysse *the gospel according to the narration of Matthew*, Mt. Bos. titl: Mk. Bos. titl: Greg. Dial. 2, 15: Th. Apol. 1, 1. To mægwlite andgytes and gástlícra gerecenessa ic to ætýcte *ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjeci*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 35. Ðú gearwodest gerecednysse, dóm and rihtwísnysse on Iacobe ðú dydest *tu parasti directiones, judicium et justitiam in Iacob tu fecisti*, Ps. Spl. 98, 4: 96, 2.

ge-recenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To explain;* exponere, explanare, interpretari:—Rún bið gerecenod *a mystery shall be explained*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 12; Exod. 525.

ge-rec-líce; *adv. In a direct course, directly, extensively, strictly, firmly;* extenso cursu *vel* modo, directe, stricte, firme:—Gerecíce rihte flóweþ *flows in a direct course straight along*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 27; Met. 5, 14: 24, 16; Met. 24, 8: Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1.

ge-réde, an; *n. Harness, trappings;* phaleræ:—Hors and his gerédan *a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12, note 39. [Cf. ge-réde.]

GE-RÉFA, ge-reáfa, groefa, an; *m. A prefect, steward, fiscal officer of the shire* or *county, judge, reeve* or *sheriff, count;* præpósitus, villicus, júdex, præfectus, cómes:—Féreset *vel* geréfa *præpósitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 37; Wrt. Voc. 50, 19. Cwæþ se geréfa *ait villicus*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Gif man biscopes esne tihte oððe cyninges, cænne hine on geréfan hand, oððe hine geréfa clénsie, oððe selle to swinganne *if any one accuse a bishop's servant or that of the king, he shall clear himself before the judge, either the judge shall clear him or give him up to be scourged*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. Ðæs cynges geréfa *the king's reeve*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 282, 31: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 14. Gif hit se geréfa ne amanige mid rihte *if the reeve do not lawfully exact it [the fine]*, L. Ed. 5; Th. i. 162, 12. Ðæt ælc geréfa náme ðæt wedd on his ágenre scíre, ðæt hí ealle ðæt fríþ healdan woldan *that each reeve should take a pledge in his own shire, that they would all hold the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 10; Th. i. 240, 1. Ðæt ælc geréfa fylste ðórum ûre ealra fríþe *that every reeve may help another for the common peace of us all*, v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 286, 27. Ðæs landrícan and ðæs biscopes geréfa *the landlord's and the bishop's reeve*, L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 16: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 7. Iosep, se æðela geréfa, of Arimathia *Ioseph ab Arimathæa, nóbilis decúrio*, Mk. Bos. 15, 43. Sum wæs éhtwelig æðeles cynnes, ríce geréfa *there was a wealthy man of noble race, a powerful count*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 31; Jul. 19. Se geréfa hét Iulianan *the count commanded Juliana*, 73 b; Th. 274, 9; Jul. 530. Geréfa mín *my steward*, Cd. 100; Th. 131, 25; Gen. 2181. Ealdorman oððe geréfa *cómes*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 61. Geréfa *consul*, Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 49; Wrt. Voc. 18, 4. Nán man ne hwyrfe nánes yrfes bútan ðæs geréfan gewitnesse *let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 17, 18. On ælces geréfan manunge *in every reeve's district*, iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 9. Iohanna, Chuzan wíf, Herodes geréfan *Ioana, uxor Chusae, procurátóris Heródis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 3. He cwæþ to his geréfan *præcépit dispensátóri dómus suæ dícens*, Gen. 43, 16. Gecýðe cyninges geréfan *let them declare it to the king's reeve*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 17: 22; Th. i. 76, 5. Swá hie geþingian mágen wið cyning and his geréfan *as they can agree with the king and his reeve*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 12. Gif man ðone geréfan teó *if any accuse the reeve*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 19. On Lindcolene ceastre geréfan *pertingens ad præfectum Lindocolinæ civitatis*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 20: Shrn. 120, 12: 123, 24. He sende his geréfan *misit præfectum suum*, 4, 1; S. 564, 42. Míne ealdormen and míne geréfan *my aldermen and my reeves*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 10. Ic wille, ðæt bisceop and ða geréfan hit beódan *I will that the bishop and the reeves command it*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 10. Ic wille, ðæt míne geréfan gedón, ðæt man agife da ciricsceattas and sáwlsceattas *I will that my reeves cause that a man shall give the church-scots and the soul-scots*, i. prm; Th. i. 196, 8. Ic Æðelstán cyningc cýðe [MS. cýð] ðám geréfan to hwilcere birig *I, Æthelstan king, make known to the reeves at each town*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 3. Eádweard cyning být ðám geréfum eallum, ðæt ge déman swá rihte dómas swá ge rihtoste cunnon, and hit on ðære dómbéc stande *King Edward commands all the reeves, that ye pass the most righteous sentences you can, and as it stands in the doom book*, L. Ed. prm; Th. i. 158, 3: L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 29. Se sette geréfan geond eall ðæt ríce *qui constituat præpósitos per cunctas regiones*, Gen. 41, 34. He hét sécan síne geréfan *he commanded to seek his officers*, Cd. 176; Th. 220, 31; Dan. 79. We ðér settan and geendebyrdedon ûre geréfan *ordinarios proprætoresque nostros proposuimus*, Nar. 3, 25. From ðen groefæ *a præside*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14: Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 5: Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 1, 4. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. and Schmid A. S. Gesetz. *s. v.*; Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. 5; Grm. R. A. 752–4.

ge-réf-ern, es; *n. A court-house:*—Urbanus eode to his geréfærne *Urbanus went to his court-house*, Shrn. 106, 16.

ge-réf-land, es; *n. Tributary land;* tributarium territorium, Cot. 106.

ge-réflang, es; *m. A minister:*—Ða geréflanges of Cristes circean *the ministers of Christchurch*, Chart. Th. 317, 32.

ge-réf-méd, e; *f.* '*The meadow which the reeve owned "ex officio," or over which, as common pasture, he exercised the right of superintendence*,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxiv.

ge-réf-scipe, es; *m. Office of a* geréfa:—Ne heora nán geréfscipe ne drífe *let none of them practise any reeveship*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 33.

ge-réf-scir *or* -scire, e; *f. Stewardship;* villicatio:—Mín hláford míne geréfscire fram me nymþ *dominus meus aufert a me vilicationem*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Geréfscyre *præfectura*, Hpt. Gl. 438. v. scir, ge-sciran.

ge-regnian, -rénian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To put, dispose, adorn:*—Geregnian, *inficere*, Cot. 112. Hwæðer him leófre wére ðe he hý ealle acwealde ðe hý líbbende to bísmre gerénian héte *whether he would rather that he should kill them all or should order them to be put to shame while living*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 14. Lil hit oftræd and hie to loman gerénode ðæt hie mec sénigre note nytte beón ne meahton 52 *it trode down and made them cripples so that they could be of no use to me;* calcatos inutiles fecit, Nar. 15, 26. Ðonne hangaþ ðér éac búfan ðám lástum geregnod swíðe mycel leóhtfæt *moreover there hangs, placed above the footsteps, a great lamp*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 29. Ðæs geregnedan *concinnati*, Cot. 57. Ne ðæt ne beoþ on ðý fægerre ðæt mid elles hwam gerénod bið ðeáh ða gerénu fægeru síen ðe hit mid gerénod bið *nor will that be the fairer which is adorned with something else though the ornaments be fair with which it is adorned*, Bt. 74, 3; Fox 46, 14: 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Golde geregnad *adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1558; B. 777. Gerénod *adorned*, Byrht. Th. 136, 35; By. 161: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 21; Jud. 339. Girínad *ornatum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* garaginon.]

ge-regnong *a making up;* confectio, Cot. 44.

ge-rehtad *made straight, set up;* erectus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 13.

ge-rehte, -reht *related, explained, interpreted, directed*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 2: Ps. Th. 140, 2: Jn. Bos. 1, 38, 41, 42; *p. and pp. of* ge-reccan.

gerela, gierela, an; *m. Apparel:*—Gif ðú wénst ðætte wundorlíc[e] gerela hwelc weorðmynd síe *if you suppose that wonderful apparel is any*

honour, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Wynna gierelan gielplíces *the pleasures of pompous apparel*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 3; Gū. 138: 38 b; 127, 22; Gū. 390. v. ge-gerela.

ge-rén, es; *n. An ornament*:—Deáh ða gerénu fægru sien ðe hit mid gerénod bið *though the ornaments be fair with which it is adorned*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 15. Ða geréno *the ornaments*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 20; Rä. 27, 15. Giríno ł glencas *ædificationes*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 2.

ge-réne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery*; mysterium, Hy. 8, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 11. v. ge-rýne.

ge-rénian. v. ge-regnian.

gereófage. v. ge-reáfian.

ge-reohnung, e; *f. A making up*; confectio, Cot. 171. v. ge-regnong.

ge-reónian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To conspire, ordain, frame, devise*; conspirare, concinnare:—Ic gereúnige *conspiro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 42. Tunge ðín gereónode fácnu *lingua tua concinnabat dolos*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 19; thy tongue frameth deceit; *thi tunge ordeynde treccheries*, Wyc. Æfter manegum dagum gereónodon ða Iudeiscan hū hí done Godes cempan acwellan sceoldon *after many days the Jews conspired how they were to kill that champion of God*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 5.

ge-reónung, e; *f. A conspiracy, confederacy*; conjuratio:—Ne understenst ðū ðisra twegra manna gereónunge ongeán me *dost thou not understand the plot of these two men against me?* Homl. Th. i. 380, 7. Gereónung *fictio, mendacium*, Hpt. Gl. 459.

ge-reord, -reorde, es; *n. Language, speech, tongue, voice*:—Hí cunnon eall mennisc gereord *nationum linguis loquentes*, Nar. 37, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 2: Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 19: 293, 43. Dæt ys on úrum gereorde *that is in our language*, Thw. Hept. 155, 37: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 55. To Norþhymbriscum gereorde *to the Northumbrian speech*, 58. Weorþlíce getýd ge on Ledenisc gereorde ge on Grecisc *Græcæ pariter et Latinæ linguæ peritissimus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33: 2; 565, 28: Th. An. 18, 29. Ðá wǽron ða apostolas cweðende to him hwonon him ða wundorlícan gereordo cóman *then the apostles were saying to him whence came to him those wonderful speeches*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 9. Hwílum ic gereordum rincas ladige to wíne *sometimes with voices I invite men to wine*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 31; Rä. 15, 16. v. reord.

ge-reord, -reorde, es; *n. A meal, refection, food*:—Sæt se Hǽlynd æt gereorde *discumbebat Iesus*, Mt. Bos. 26, 20. Hwǽr is mín gereord *ubi est refectio mea*, Mk. Bos. 14, 14. Ǽr his gereorde *ante prandium*, Lk. Bos. 11, 38: Gen. 19, 3. Be ðam lífícum gereorde *concerning the vital refection*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 24. Óððæt ðæt gereorde gefylled wæs *until the meal was finished*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 26. Cyninga gereordo *regum convivia*, Cot. 93. Him beád reste and gereorda *offered them rest and refreshment*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 17; Gen. 2441: Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 29; Pa. 36: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 7. Heofonlícu gereordu *heavenly food*, Shrn. 30, 28: 64, 2. Giriord *cœna, alimentum prandium, cibus*, Rtl. 70, 37: 99, 11: 107, 19: 116, 5. Gehriord *epula*, 116, 34. To gereordum ł farmum *ad nuptias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 4.

ge-reordan, -reordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ad, od *To give food to, feed, take food, satisfy, refresh, feast*; cibare, saturare, satiare, epulari:—Ic gereordige *prandeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 8. Ic gereordige *vescor*, 29; Som. 33, 50. Ic gereordige *reficio*, ic eom gereordod *reficior*, 37; Som. 39, 2. He hine gereordode mid ðam papan *he dined with the pope*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 34. Giriordade hine *cibavit illum*, Rtl. 46, 9. He gereordode hí *saturavit eos*, Ps. Spl. C. 80, 15. Crist gereorde fíf þúsenda wera *Christ fed five thousand men*, Shrn. 48, 30. Ðæt gé eów gereordian *that ye may refresh yourselves*, Gen. 18, 5. Ǽr mǽle hine gereordige *that one take refection before the time*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. Giriordiga we *epulemur*, Rtl. 25, 17. Giriord *satia*, 146, 17. Unbindaþ hí and gereordigaþ *unbind her and give her to eat*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 19. We willaþ mid ðý hláfe gereorde beón *pane illo refici volumus*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 22. Ðá wæs flet-sittendum fægere gereorded *then were the sitters in the hall nobly feasted*, Beo. Th. 3581; B. 1788. Húsle gereorded *refreshed with the eucharist*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 4; Gū. 1274. Gereordod, Andr. Kmbl. 770; An. 385. Ða ilco bíðon geriorded *saturabuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 6: 14, 20. Hia síe giriordado *reficiantur*, Rtl. 15, 5.

ge-reord-hús, es; *n. A dining-room*; refectorium, triclinium, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 74; Wrt. Voc. 57, 51.

ge-reordig-hús *a dining-room*; refectorium, Lye.

ge-reording, -ung, e; *f. A meal, refection*; prandium, refectio:—Gearca us gereordunge *prepare us a meal*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 18. On gereorduncge *in prandio*, Th. An. 28, 9. On ánre gereordinge *in una refectione*, 34, 37. Ofer wæteru gereordunga *super aquam refectionis*, Ps. Spl. 22, 2. Giriording *a meal*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 19, 37.

ge-reordnes, -nys, se; *f. A repast, dinner, fulness*; refectio, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 2: Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 1.

ge-reósan; *p.* -reás, *pl.* -ruron; *pp.* -roren *To fall*; cadere, Ps. Spl. second 9, 12. v. ge-hreósan.

ge-resp *convicted*; convictus, L. Alf. pol. 28; Th. i. 80, 21.

ge-rest, es; *n. A resting-place, couch*; accubitus, Rtl. 4, 11.

ge-reста, an; *f. One who rests with another, consort*:—Seó wæs Eádwardes cynges geresta *she was king Edward's consort*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 32. Heó Balan sealde Iacobe to gerestan *Bilham dedit Iacobo quacum concumberet*, Gen. 30, 4.

ge-restan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To rest, remain, rest* [*one's self*]:—Ðæt he hine gerestan meahte *ad quiescendum membra*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9. Forðon ic ǽfre ne mæg ðære mód-ceare mínre gerestan *for I can never rest from my mind's sorrow*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 1; Kl. 40. Templ Hálíges Gástes snytro on to gerestenne *a temple for the wisdom of the Holy Ghost to dwell in*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15. Ic me gereste *quiesco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 30. Mín hige gerestep nó *my mind resteth not*, Elen. Kmbl. 2164; El. 1083: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 16; Cri. 53. Oð ðone seofoðan ðū gerestest *on the seventh thou didst rest*, Hy. 9, 23; Grn. ii. 291, 23. Gif ic on ðunwange gereste *si dedero requiem temporibus meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Gerest ðē *requiesce*, Lk. Bos. 12, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 104, 20. Girestun [Rush.] gehræston [Lind.] *requieverunt*, Lk. Skt. 12, 19.

ge-restscipe, es; *m.* I. *rest, ease*; quies, ótium, Som. Ben. Lye. II. *a cohabitation*; concúbitus:—To hyre gerestescipe hire wer ne sceal gangan *ad ejus concúbitum vir suus accédère non débet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 32.

ge-rétan; *p.* -rétte; *pp.* -réted, -rét *To restore, refresh, set right*; recreáre, reficére:—Wæs heó semninga mid gástlícre gesyhþe gerétet *súbito visióne spirituáli recreáta*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 19: 5, 1; S. 613, 22. Ðū me hæfst gerétne mid ðínre gesceadwísnesse *thou hast comforted me with thy reasoning*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 12.

ge-rýþra, an; *m. A sailor, rower*; nauta:—Gerýþra [MS. gerýþru] *nauta*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 15. v. rýþra.

ge-rýþru; *pl. n. Rudder, helm* [the steering was done by means of an oar]:—Ða men ða ðe beóþ winnende in sciplícum gewinne híg ðonne begáþ érost ða gerýþru in ðære hýþe *qui in nauali prælio demicaturi sunt ante in portu inflectant gubernacula*, Shrn. 35, 8: 9. Gerýþru *vel* scipgetawu *aplustre*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 19. Gerýþra *aplustra*, Gl. Mett. 15. On ánum báte búton élcum gerýþrum *in a boat without any means of steering*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 6, see note on this passage. 'Gerýþrum' can however hardly be a case of 'gerýþra' *nauta*, as the singular number would be used with 'élc;' it is rather a plural like 'geatwe' or 'frætwe.'

gér-hwamlíce; *adv. Yearly*; annuatim, Som.

gerian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To clothe*; vestire:—Ðám ðe done lichoman Cúþberhtes geredon *quibus corpus Cudberti vestierant*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 5, MS. B. v. gyrian.

ge-rícsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rule, govern*; regere, dominari, gubernare, Rtl. 8, 7: 26, 43: 38, 41.

ge-rídan; *p.* -rád; *pp.* -riden *To ride, reach* or *obtain by riding, get into one's power, subject*:—Ðá he gerád to Ecgbryhtes stáne *then he rode to Brixton*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 8. Se ðe næs gerád *he who rode to the ness*, Beo. Th. 5789; B. 2898. Ðá gerád he ða burg æt Tameworþige *then he rode and took the town at Tamworth*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 24: 901; Erl. 96, 26. Se here geridon Wesseaxna lond and geséton micel ðæs folces ofer sǽ adrǽfdon and ðæs óðres done méstan dǽl hie geridon *the [Danish] army rode to Wessex and occupied it; much of the folk they drove over sea and most part of the rest they got into their power*, 878; Erl. 78, 29-32. He gerád eall Norþhymbra land him to gewealde *he got all Northumberland into his power*, 948; Erl. 117, 9. Se cing lét gerídan ealle ða land ðe his módor áhte him to handa *the king caused all the lands that his mother owned to be brought under his own control*, 1043; Erl. 168, 8.

ge-rid-men *horsemen, knights*; equites, Cot. 212.

ge-rif, es; *n. A seizing, taking away, a catching—as of fish*, also *that which is caught*; raptura, captura:—Án gerif fisca, oððe án snǽs fisca oððe óðra þinga *one taking of fish, or one spear of fish, or of other things*; una sorta, Mone A. 141; Recd. 37, 77; Wrt. Voc. 64, 9: Ælfc. Gl. 98; Wrt. Voc. 54, 40. DER. fôt-síþ-gerif.

ge-rifled, -riflod; *part. p. Wrinkled*; rugatus, Som.

ge-rifod; *part. p. Wrinkled*:—On ealdlícum geárum bið ðæs mannes neb gerifod *in the years of old age man's face is wrinkled*, Homl. Th. i. 614, 14.

ge-riht, es; *n. What is right, a right, due, last office of the church, direction*; rectum, jus, ratio, officium:—Gif hwá énigra godcundra gerihto forwyrne *if any one refuse any divine dues*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 7. Godes gerihto *God's dues*, 5; Th. i. 168, 25: Homl. Th. i. 74, 22: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 39: L. Eth. 5, 11; Th. i. 306, 30: Shrn. 208, 28. Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning áh ofer ealle men on Wessexan *these are the rights which the king has over all men in Wessex*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 12. Cynescipes gerihta *rights of royalty*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 27: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 28. Ealla ða gerihta ðe ðǽr of arísaþ *all the rights arising therefrom*, 1031; Erl. 162, 4: 1074; Erl. 212, 6. Geriht *ratio*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 23, 24. Heó to cyrcean eóde and hire gerihtan underfeng *she went to the church and received her rites*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 142, 9. Fóron to gefeohte forþ on gerihte *marched straight on to battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 23; Jud. 202. Man ána gǽþ mid his andwlitan up on gerihte *man alone walks with his face erect*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 34; Met. 31, 17. On geryhte ongeán ðæne

mūþan *in a direction opposite the mouth*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 8. On gerihte fram ðam scipe to ðam ancre *right from the ship to the anchor*, Shrn. 175, 19: Cod. Dipl. ii. 172, 20. DER. ald-, cyric-, geár-, woruld-geriht.

ge-riht; *adj.* RIGHT, *direct*; directus:—Ðweoru beóþ on gerihte *erunt prava in directa*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. [*Goth.* ga-raihts.]

ge-rihtan, -ryhtan; *p.* -rihte; *pp.* -rihted, -riht *To set right* or *straight, to direct, correct*; dirigĕre, corrigĕre, emendāre:—He wolde ðone Cristes geléfan gerihtan *he would set right the faith of Christ*, Chr. 680; Erl. 41, 14. Ða þing ðe he unfullfremed gemētte, mid heora fultume he ða gerihte and bētte *ea quæ minus perfecta reperīt, his quoque juvantibus corrigēbat*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 3. Gerihtaþ Drihtnes weg *dirigīte viam Dōmini*, Jn. Bos. 1, 23. Fram sumum ungetýddum gerihted *a quodam imperīto emendātum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 24. Mīn mundbyrd is geriht to ðære róde *my protection is directed to the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 259; Kr. 131. [*Goth.* garaihtjan.]

ge-riht-léċan; *p.* -léhte; *pp.* -léht *To justify, correct, direct, rectify, reprove*; rectificare, corrigere, arguere:—Se Hǽlend wolde ða synfullan gerihtléċan *the Healer* [*Saviour*] *would correct the sinful*, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 14. Ðæt hys weorc ne sỹn gerihtléhte *ut non arguantur opera ejus*, Jn. Bos. 3, 20: Ps. Lamb. 36, 24. He ðǽrbinnan wunode gerihtlécende ðæt folc mid lāre to geleáfan *he dwelt therein directing the people by teaching to belief*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 113. Menn be his lāre hera líf gerihtléton *men by his instruction rectified their lives*, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 8. Gif we beóþ fram ūrum ðwyrnyssum gerihtléhte *if we be corrected from our perversities*, 124, 35.

ge-rihtnes, -ness, e; *f. A setting right, correction*; correctio:—Be heora gerihtnesse *de illōrum correctiōne*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 45. He wæs firena forgifnes and gerihtnes hǽþenra þeóda *he was forgiveness of sins and the setting right of heathen peoples*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 23.

ge-rihtreċan *to direct*:—Ðē to gerihtrecenne ðæt ðū gesyhst myd ðínes módes éagan god *to direct thee to see God with thy mind's eye*, Shrn. 177, 25.

ge-riht-wísian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To justify*; justificare:—He wolde hine sylfne gerihtwísian *ille vōlens justificāre seipsum*, Lk. Bos. 10, 29. Ðū eart se ðe me gerihtwísast *thou art he who justifieth me*, Ps. Th. 4, 1. Ða ðe he him to clypode, ða he gerihtwísode, and ða ðe he gerihtwísode, ða he gemǽrsode *those whom he called unto him he justified, and those whom he justified he glorified*, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 2. Hī synt gerihtwísode *justificāta sunt*, Ps. Th. 18, 8. Gerihtwisud *justificatus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 19,

ge-rím, es; *n. A number, computation, calendar, diary*; nūmĕrus, compūtātio, ephēmĕris = ἐφημερίς:—Ðæs næs nā gerím *cujus non erat numĕrus*, Ps. Spl. 104, 32. Feówer and twentig wintra gerímes *twenty four winters in number*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 26, 40; Edw. 7, 21: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 15; Sat. 502. Ofer gerím *sūper numĕrum*, Ps. Spl. 39, 8: 38, 6. Ic ne mæg gerím witan heardra heteþonca *I cannot know the number of cruel enmities*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 13; Jul. 314: Hy. 3, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 17. Gerím *ephēmĕrides, numĕrus quotidiānus*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 51; Wrt. Voc. 47, 55. On getal gerímes *by reckoning of numbers*, Salm. Kmbl. 184, 7. On geríme *by number*, 192, 10. DER. dōgor-gerím, geár-, heáfod-, níht-, þúsend-, un-, winter-.

ge-rímman, to -rímenne; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rímman *to number*] *To number, reckon*; numĕrare:—He ána mǽge ealle gerímman *he alone can number all*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 22; Exod. 439: Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 4; Hö. 116. Ðonne mæg he eác swilce gerímman dínne ofspring *sēmen quōque tuum numĕrāre pōtest*, Gen. 13, 16: Ps. Th. 104, 30. To gerímenne *to reckon*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 39. Sceáwa heofon, hyrste gerím *behold the heaven, number its ornaments*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 7; Gen. 2189. Ðæm feówer bearn, forþ gerímed, in worold wócon *to him four children, numbered forth, were born into the world*, Beo. Th. 118; B. 59.

ge-rímcræft, es; *m. Arithmetic, art of numbering*:—Ðe sélost cunnon on gerímcræfte *that are best acquainted with arithmetic*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 1; Lchdm. iii. 256, 7: Hexam. 4: Norm. 8, 5.

ge-rímtæl, es; *n. A number, reckoning*:—Bión on ðæm gerímtæle mid mínum bróþor *to be of the number with my brother*, H. R. 13, 11. [Cf. rímgetæl.]

ge-rínan; *pp.* -rinen *To touch, take hold of, grip*; tangĕre, contingĕre, arripĕre:—Ne ofer ðæt syððan hine ó gerínan dorste *neque unquam exinde eum audēret contingĕre*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 14. Wæs he sóna gerinen líchomlíce untrumnysse *confestim languōre corpŏris taetus est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 37. Wæs he semninga fram deofle gerinen *sŭbito a diăbŏlo arreptus*, 3, 11; S. 536, 13, MS. B. v. ge-hrínan.

ge-ríne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery*; mysterium:—Eów is geseald to witanne Godes ríces gerínu *vobis datum est nosse mysteria regni Dei*, Mk. Bos. 4, 11. v. ge-rýne.

ge-rinelíc; *adj. Prosperous*, Hpt. Gl. 466.

ge-rinnan; *p.* -ran; *pp.* -runnen *To run, run together, congeal, join*; coagulare, coagulari:—Nis nā gerunnen togædere seó Godcundnys and seó menniscnys *the divinity and the humanity are not mingled together*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 5. Gerunnen is swā swā meolc heorte heora *coagulatum est sicut lac cor eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 70. Munt gerunnen, dūne fæt, to hwý wēne gē *muntas gerunnene mons coagulatus, mons pinguis, ut quid suspicamini montes coagulatos*, Ps. Spl. 67, 16. Gerunnen *coagulatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 17; Wrt. Voc. 28, 1. Gerunnen blōd *viscum*, 78; Som. 72, 52; Wrt. Voc. 46, 12. [*Goth.* ga-rinnan *to run together*: *O. H. Ger.* gi-rinnan *coagulare*.]

ge-rínu *buildings*; ædificationes, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 2. v. ge-rēn.

ge-rípan; es; *n.* [rípan *harvest*] *A reaping, harvest*; messis:—Ðæt gerípan is micel *the reaping is great*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 16. Gerípan *messis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56: Wrt. Voc. 74, 69: Gen. 8, 22. Biddaþ ðæs gerípes hlāford, ðæt he asende wyrhtan to his gerípe *pray to the lord of the reaping, that he send workmen to his reaping*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 20. On Godes gerípe *in God's reaping*, 530, 19. Hwā gemenigfylt ðæt gerípan of feáwum cornum *who multiplies the harvest from a few grains of corn*, i. 184, 31.

ge-rípan; *p.* -rāp, *pl.* -ripon; *pp.* -ripen *To reap*; mĕtĕre:—Hie heora corn geripon *they reaped their corn*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 32, col. 2. Ón ðæt gerād ðe he ælce geáre gerípe *on the condition that each year he reap*, Cod. Dipl. ii. 398, 21.

ge-rípan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [rípan *to ripen*] *To ripen, grow old*; mātūrāri, sĕnescĕre:—Néron hī gerípode to slege *they were not ripe for slaughter*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 5. On wintrum gerípod *ripe in years*, ii. 24, 23. Mīn hlāford gerípod ys *dŏmĭnus meus vĕtŭlus est*, Gen. 18, 12. Geríped *mātūrus*, C. R. Ben. 43.

ge-rísan; *3rd sing. pres.* -ríseþ, -ríst, *pl.* -rísaþ; *p.* -rās, *pl.* -rison; *pp.* -risen *To behove, become, befit, suit*; dĕcēre, convĕnīre: generally used impersonally:—Gold geríseþ on guman sweorde *gold is fitting on a man's sword*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 14; Gn. Ex. 126. Ðē geríseþ lofsang *te dĕcet hymnus*, Ps. Spl. 64, 1: 92, 7. Cyninge geríst rihtwísnys *righteousness becomes a king*, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 32: i. 418, 8. Ðe him betst geríst *which suits him best*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 20: Menol. Fox 117; Men. 58. Wera gehwylcum wíslícu word gerísaþ *to every man wise words are fitting*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 34; Gn. Ex. 166. Swā ðam þeódne gerās *as was fitting to the master*, 49 a; Th. 168, 34; Gū. 1087. Ðæt ðæm weorce nānum men ne geríse bēt to fandienne, ðonne ðam wyrhtan ðe hit worhte *that it became no man better to prove the work than the workman who made it*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 37.

ge-rísan; *pp.* -risen *To seize, take*; rapere:—Geríseþ *rapit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 19. Gerísaþ *rapiunt*, 11, 12. Æfter gerísenre áre swā myclum B' *juxta honorem tanto Pontifici congruum*, 5, 19; S. 636, 45. Ða gerísno *digna*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. Ðis þínceþ gerísne *this seems fitting*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Swā gerysne ne wæs *as was not seemly*, 76; Th. 94, 22; Gen. 1565: 9; Th. 11, 2; Gen. 169: Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2653. Hit is ealles gerísnost *it is most fitting*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 24.

ge-rísene, -rísne, -rysne; *adj. Fit, convenient, proper*; congruus, decens, conveniens:—He sealde his lāreowum gerísene stówe and ēþel heora hāde *doctoribus suis locum sedis eorum gradui congruum donaret*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 488, 19. Æfter gerísenre áre swā myclum B' *juxta honorem tanto Pontifici congruum*, 5, 19; S. 636, 45. Ða gerísno *digna*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. Ðis þínceþ gerísne *this seems fitting*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Swā gerysne ne wæs *as was not seemly*, 76; Th. 94, 22; Gen. 1565: 9; Th. 11, 2; Gen. 169: Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2653. Hit is ealles gerísnost *it is most fitting*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 24.

ge-rísene, -rísne, -rysne, es; [seems to occur only in *pl.*] *n. What is fitting, decent*:—Godes hūs sindon innan bestrýpte ælcra gerísna *God's houses are stripped within of everything seemly*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 43: Th. Chart. 511, 4. Ðæt heora gerísna nére ðæt hý swā heáne hý geþohtan ðæt hý heora gelícan wurdan *that it was not fitting for them* [*the Romans*] *to think themselves so low as to be their* [*the Carthaginians'*] *equals*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 27: Cd. 93; Th. 242, 17; Dan. 420. Ne fremest ðū gerysnu and riht wiþ me *thou dost not do what is fitting and right towards me*, 102; Th. 135, 19; Gen. 2245: 111; Th. 146, 4; Gen. 2432. Gif he mót ðǽr rihtes and gerysena onbrúcan *if he can there enjoy what is right and fitting*, Runic pm. 23; Kmbl. 344, 6. Ryhtum gerisnum *right fittingly*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 2; Fä. 30.

ge-risenlíc; *comp. m.* -lícra, *f. n.* -lícre; *adj. Convenient, suitable, befitting*; convĕniens, aptus:—Ne þuhte hit me náuht gerisenlíc *I should not think it at all suitable*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 27. Ǽgðer ðara is swíðe nyt weorc and gerisenlíc *either is a very useful and befitting work*, Prov. Kmbl. 60. On ðæm gerisnlícan hēhsetle *on that seemly throne*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 26. Gerisenlíc me to wosanne *oportet me esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 49. Ðē is gerisenlícre ðæt ðū sí mid rihte ofersteled, ðonne ðū oferstele ðderne man mid wōge *it is more befitting thee to be overruled with right than to overrule another with wrong*, Prov. Kmbl. 8: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 23.

ge-risenlíce; *comp.* -lícor; *adv. Becomingly, fitly*; apte:—Seó wæs gerisenlíce gehlidad mid gelíce stáne *operculo símilis lăpidis aptissime tectum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 32: 3, 17; S. 544, 4, col. 1. Gerisenlícor *aptius*, 2, 13; S. 517, 2: 3, 29; S. 561, 29.

ge-risennes, -risnes, se; *f. Convenience, agreeableness, congruity*; convenientia, Cot. 58.

ge-rislíc; *adj. Convenient*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 34, note. v. ge-risenlíc.

ge-rísnian *to agree, accord*; convenire, Cot. 38.

ge-rîxian *to rule;* regnare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 14. v. ge-rîcsian.

gerla, an; *m. Tribute:*—To sellanne ðone gerlo *dare tributum,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 22.

gêrlîc; *adj. Yearly;* annuus, Rtl. 49, 25: Shrn. 208, 28.

Germania, e [=æ]; *f. Germany.* The Germania of Alfred extended from the Don on the east to the Rhine and the German Ocean on the west; and from the Danube on the south to the White Sea on the north; it therefore embraced nearly the whole of Europe north of the Rhine and the Danube. Its great extent will be seen by the countries mentioned in the notes from 5 to 39, and in the text of Ors. Bos. pp. 35–40. See also Cluverii Introductionis in universam Geographiam, Libri vi. Amstelædami, 4to. 1729, Lib. iii. Cap. 1. De veteri Germania, pp. 183–186, and the map of Europe, p. 72. Also the very learned work, Cluverii Germania antiqua, Lugd. Batavorum, Elzevir, Fol. 1616: Lib. 1: Cap. xi. De magnitudine Germaniæ antiquæ, pp. 94–98, also Lib. iii. Cap. xxxviii. pp. 157–162, and the map, p. 3. Also Cellarii Geographia Antiqua, Cantab. 4to. 1703, pp. 309–313. Warnefried's Hist. Longob. Lib. i. Cap. 1:—Nû wille we ymb Europe land-gemære reccan. swâ mycel swâ we hit fyrmest witon.—Fram ðære eá Danais, west ôþ Rîn ða eá, [seó wylþ of ðæm beorge ðe man Alpis hæt, and yrnþ ðonne norþ-ryhte on ðæs gârsecges earm, ðe ðæt land ûtanymblîþ, ðe man Bryttannia hæt];—and eft sûþ ôþ Donua ða eá, [ðære æwylme is neáh ðære eá Rînes, and is siddan eást yrnende wið norþan Crêca land ût on ðone Wendel-Sæ];—and norþ ôþ ðone gârsecg, ðe man Cwên-Sæ hæt: binnan ðæm syndon manega þeóda; ac hit man hæt eall, GERMANIA *now we will speak, as much as we know, about the boundaries of Europe.—From the river Don, westward to the river Rhine,* [*which springs from the Alps, and then runs right north into the arm of the ocean, that lies around the country called Britain*];—*and again south to the river Danube,* [*whose spring is near the river Rhine, and which afterwards runs east by the country north of Greece into the Mediterranean Sea*];—*and north to the ocean, which is called the White Sea: within these are many nations, but it is all called* GERMANIA, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 20–28. Cômon hî of þîm folcum ðâm strangestan Germanie ðæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geâtum *advenerunt de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20.

gern *yarn, spun wool.* DER. nett-gern. v. gearn.

gernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To desire;* desîderâre:—Hê ðæs biscophâdes gernde *he desired episcopal ordination,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 23. v. gyrnan.

gern-winde, es; *m? A yarn-winder, reel;* conductum [âpud textôres], Wrt. Voc. 282, 2. v. gearn-winde.

ge-rora. v. ge-hror.

ge-rôsod *rosy, belonging to roses;* rosaceus, Som.

ge-rostod *roasted;* assus, Som.

ge-rôtsian [=geunrôtsian?] *to make sad;* contristare, Rtl. 56, 20.

ge-rôwen *rowed.* v. rôwan.

gers, es; *n. Grass;* herba:—Se ðe forþatŷhþ wyrtcynren oððe gers þeówdômes manna *qui prodûcit herbam servitûti, hôminum,* Ps. Lamb. 146, 8: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 28. v. gærs.

GERST; GRIST, *pearled barley;* frumentum quodvis tritum, Lye.

gersum, es; *m. n:* gersuma, an; *m. Treasure;* thêsaurus, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 13: 1090; Erl. 226, 38: 1047; Erl. 177, 7. v. gærsum, gærsama; and see Grm. D. M. 840.

ge-rûm, es; *n.* [rûm *space*] *Room, space;* spâtium:—Hî nâuðer ne gestillan ne môton, ne eác swîðor styrian, ðonne he him ðæt gerûm his wealdlederes toforlæt *they neither can be still, nor yet move farther, than he allows to them the space of his rein,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Eódon on gerûm eorlas âgîewe *the men learned in law went apart,* Elen. Kmbl. 639; El. 320. Cyning healdeþ me on heáðore, hwîlum læteþ eft on gerûm sceacan *the king holds me in restraint, sometimes again lets me go at large,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 20; Rä. 21, 14.

ge-rûma, an; *m.* [rûm *room*] *A room, place, space;* lôcus, spâtium:—Ic his bîdan ne dear rêðes on gerûman *I dare not await him fierce in my place,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 7; Rä. 16, 16.

ge-rûme; *adj. Ample, roomy, expanded, made open;* amplus, spâtiôsus, dilâtus, pâtefactus:—Is mîn môd gehæled, hyge ymb heortan gerûme *my mind is healed, the thoughts around my heart expanded,* Cd. 35; Th. 47, 11; Gen. 759. Syndon ðîne willan rihte and gerûme *thy wishes are right and great,* 188; Th. 234, 12; Dan. 291. [*Ger.* geraum *spacious: O. H. Ger.* kirûmo *opportunus.*]

ge-rumpen *rough, wrinkled;* rugosus:—Gerumpenu nædre *cerastes, coluber,* Cot. 38.

ge-rûna, an; *m. A counsellor:*—Gerûna *sinmistes* vel *consecretalis,* Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 66; Wrt. Voc. 18, 18. Gerûna *a secretis,* vel *principis consiliarius,* 113; Som. 79, 127; Wrt. Voc. 60, 32.

ge-runnen *run together, congealed, joined;* coagulatus, Ps. Lamb. 67, 16: 118, 70: Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 17; Wrt. Voc. 28, 1: 78; Som. 72, 52; Wrt. Voc. 46, 12; *pp. of* ge-rinnan.

gerwan, gerwian, gerwigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To make ready prepare, make, construct;* pârâre, præpârâre, fâcêre, construêre:—Ciricean getimbran, gerwan Godes tempel *to build a church, to construct a temple of God,* Andr. Kmbl. 3266; An. 1636. Gerwigan wîfe hûs wexinge getâcnaþ *to prepare* [*one's*] *house for a wife betokens increase,* Som. 205; Lchdm. iii. 210, 3. v. gearwian.

ge-ryd, -rid; *adj. Prepared, ready, usual;* paratus:—Deáh se graf geryd sî *though the grave be prepared,* Lchdm. iii. 355, 2, col. 1; Shrn. 184, 20. Moises dyde on geryde orcas *Moses put it into the usual basons,* Ex. 24, 6.

ge-ryht. v. ge-riht.

ge-ryhtan *to set right;* dirigêre:—He wolde ðone Cristes geleáfan geryhtan *he would set right the faith of Christ,* Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 12. v. ge-rihtan.

ge-rŷman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rŷman *to make room*] *To extend, enlarge, make room, open, manifest, expand;* dilâtâre, amplificâre, lôcum dâre, apêrire, expandêre:—Ongyn ðê scip wyrcan, on ðam ðû monegum scealt reste gerŷman *begin thou to make a ship, in which thou shalt make room for resting-places to many,* Cd. 65; Th. 78, 36; Gen. 1304. Ic gerŷme ðîne gemæro *dilâtâvêro terminos tuos,* Ex. 34, 24. He ôdrum gerŷmeþ wyrmum to wiste *he clears the way for other worms' repast,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 9; Seel. 123. Ic him lîfes weg gerŷmde *I opened the way of life to them,* Rood Kmbl. 175; Kr. 89: Elen. Kmbl. 2496; El. 1249. Ðû me gerŷmdes *dilâtasti mihi,* Ps. Th. 4, 1. Octauianus gerŷmde Rômâna rîce *Octavianus extended the Roman empire,* Homl. Th. i. 32, 18. Ðæt hie him ôðer flet eal gerŷmdon *that they would wholly open to him another dwelling,* Beo. Th. 2177; B. 1086. Se weg biþ us gerŷmed *the way is open to us,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 32: Andr. Kmbl. 3159; An. 1582: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 37; Met. 1, 19: Homl. Th. i. 564, 18: 28, 12. Se ðe his godcundnesse mid sôþum wîsum gerŷmeþ *who truly manifests his divinity,* Blickl. Homl. 179, 24. Gif him swâ byþ gerŷmed *if he has opportunity,* Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 28. On ðam rŷmette ðe se cing hêt gerŷmen into ealdan mynstre *in the space that the king ordered to cede to the old monastery,* Ch. Th. 231, 26.

ge-rŷne, -rîne, -rêne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery, a sacrament;* mysterium:—Ðæt dêgol wæs Dryhtnes gerŷne *that was a secret mystery of the Lord,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 25; Cri. 41. Ðæt monnum nis cûþ gerŷne *that mystery is not known to men,* 9 a; Th. 7, 2; Cri. 95. Dryhtnes gerŷne *the mystery of the Lord,* 49 a; Th. 169, 14; Gû. 1094: Lk. Bos. 8, 10. Ðæt word ðæs heofonlîcan gerŷnes *the word of the heavenly mystery,* Blickl. Homl. 17, 9: 7. Eów is geseald to witanne heofena rîces gerŷnu *vobis datum est nosse mysteria regni cælorum,* Mt. Bos. 13, 11. Ða gerŷnu Cristes menniscnysse *the mysteries of Christ's humanity,* Homl. Pasc. Lisle 12, 17. Hit forlæfed geweaþ ðætte hie sædon swefn cyninge, wyrda gerŷnu *it was denied that they should tell the dream to the king, the mysteries of the fates,* Cd. 179; Th. 225, 4; Dan. 149. Engel Drihtnes wrât in wâge worda gerŷnu *the angel of the Lord wrote on the wall mysteries of words,* 210; Th. 261, 9; Dan. 723. On ðê wrât wuldres God gerŷno *on thee the God of glory wrote* [*his*] *mysteries,* Andr. Kmbl. 3020; An. 1513. Ðæt hie ðæt hâlige gerŷne ârwurþlîce breman mægen *that they may reverently celebrate the holy mystery,* L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23, 43: 497, 2, 5. [*Goth.* ga-rûni *counsel: O. Sax.* gi-rûni *mystery: O. H. Ger.* ki-rûni *mysterium, sacramentum.*] DER. gâst-gerŷne, gæst-, word-. v. rŷne, rûn, ge-rŷno, ge-rŷnu.

ge-rŷnelîc; *adj. Mystical;* mysticus:—Gerŷnelîco word sprecende *mystica verba loquens,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 26. Of gerŷnelîcum gâste *ex mystico spiramine,* Hymn. Surt. 43, 36. Ðâs gerŷnelîcan þing *hæc mystica,* 94, 17: Blickl. Homl. 165, 35.

ge-rŷnelîce *mystically;* mystice, Cot. 131.

ge-rŷno; *indecl. n. A mystery:*—Ðis Eástorlîce gerŷno us æteóweþ ðæs ecean lîfes sweotole bysene *this Easter mystery* [*Christ's resurrection*] *shews us a clear example of the life eternal,* Blickl. Homl. 83, 7. v. ge-rŷne.

ge-rŷnu; *indecl. f. A mystery:*—Ðeós gerŷnu is wedd *this mystery is a pledge,* Homl. Th. ii. 272, 6. Þurh gâstlîcere gerŷnu *through a spiritual mystery,* 268, 29: 260, 12: 262, 22: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 1; Lchdm. iii. 264, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-riuna, *f.*] v. ge-rŷne.

ge-rypon *reaped,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 33, col. 1; = ge-ripon; *p. pl. of* ge-rîpan.

ge-rysene *fit.* v. ge-risene.

gês *geese,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18, MS. H; *pl. nom. acc. of* gôs.

ge-saca, an; *m. An adversary;* adversarius:—Geþafedon ðæt his gesacan *concesserunt id adversarii,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 24. On gesacum *on his adversaries,* Cd. 4; Th. 4, 25; Gen. 59: Beo. Th. 3551; B. 1773. Gesaca *æmulus,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 17; Wrt. Voc. 60, 51. v. sacan.

ge-sacan ? *p.* -sôc, *pl.* -sôcon; *pp.* -sacen *To oppose, strive against;* adversari:—Gesacan sceal sâwl-berendra, niðða bearna, gearwe stôwe *shall strive against the place prepared for those having souls, for the children of men,* Beo. Th. 2012, note; B. 1004. v. sacan.

ge-sacu, e; *f. Contention, hostility;* contentio, hostilitas, Beo. Th. 3479; B. 1737. v. sacu.

ge-sadelod, -sadolod; *part.* [sadelian *to saddle*] *Saddled;* strûtus:—Twâ hors, ân gesadelod and ôðer ungesadelod *two horses, one saddled*

and the other unsaddled, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 17. Eahta hors, feówer gesadelode [gesadolode, MS. A.] and feówer ungesadelode *eight horses, four saddled and four unsaddled*, 72; Th. i. 414, 5, 10. DER. un-gesadelod.

ge-sadian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To satisfy, fill;* saturare:—Beóþ gesadode oððe gefyllede treówa feldes *saturabuntur ligna campi*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 16. Drihten ðé gesadade mid ðý sélestan hwǽtecynnes holde lynde *Dominus adipe frumenti satiat te*, Ps. Th. 147, 3. v. sadian.

ge-sæcan *to dispute, discuss;* disserere, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 2.

ge-sæcgan *to say, tell*, Ps. Th. 77, 8. v. ge-secgan.

ge-sǽd *said, told, proved*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 33, 34; *pp. of* ge-secgan.

ge-sǽgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sǽgan *to cause to sink*] *To lay low, cast down;* prosternŏre, incurvāre:—Hæfdon ealfela Éotena cynnes sweordum gesǽged *they had laid low full many of the Jutes' race with their swords*, Beo. Th. 1772; B. 884: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 294. Ic com gesǽged, *incurvātus sum*, Ps. Th. 37, 8.

ge-sægde, -sǽde, *pl.* -sægdon *said, told*, Beo. Th. 4321; B. 2157: Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 2: 1, 12; S. 481, 3; *p. of* ge-secgan.

ge-sægdnis, e; *f. A mystery;* mysterium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 11.

ge-sægen *a saying, telling, tradition*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 8, 20, 25, 30: 5, 23; S. 647, 17: Blickl. Homl. 55, 26. v. ge-segen, ge-sagun.

ge-sæhtlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [sæhtlian *to reconcile*] *To reconcile;* reconciliāre:—Wearþ Eádgár wið ðone cyng gesæhtlad *Edgar was reconciled with the king*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228.

ge-sæhtniss. v. ge-sehtniss.

ge-sælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sælan *to bind, tie*] *To bind, tie;* līgāre:—Ða folan hý gesǽlaþ *they tie the foals*, Nar. 35, 11. Dæt is se ealda feónd ðone he gesǽlde *that is the ancient fiend whom he bound*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 7; Pa. 59. He ligeþ synnum gesæled *he lies bound with sins*, 18 b; Th. 46, 12; Cri. 736: Beo. Th. 5521; B. 2764: Cd. 37; Th. 47, 23; Gen. 765: 200; Th. 248, 30; Dan. 251. Ðonne gemēte gyt ðǽr eoselan gesǽlede *then shall ye find there an ass tied*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 36: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 2.

ge-sælan; hit -sǽleþ, -sǽlþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sǽl *an occasion*] *To happen, come to pass, befall;* accidĕre, evĕnire:—Hū gesǽleþ ðæt *how doth that happen?* Salm. Kmbl. 698; Sal. 348: Andr. Kmbl. 1021; An. 511: 1029; An. 515. Gif hit ǽfre gesǽlþ, ðæt . . . *if it ever happen that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 13, 43; Met. 13, 22: Th. Ch. 472, 4: 166, 20. Me gesǽlde ðæt ic mid sweorde ofslōh niceras nigene *it befell me that I slew with my sword nine monsters*, Beo. Th. 1152; B. 574: 1784; B. 890: 2504; B. 1250. Þeáh eów nū gesǽle, ðæt . . . *though it now happen to you that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 10, 47; Met. 10, 24. Uncūþ hū him æt ēhtum gesǽle *it is unknown how it may befall him in the matter of property*, Prov. Kmbl. 20.

ge-sælan; *p.* de *To be successful, succeed:*—Ðam ðe eahtan wile sáwla gehwylcre ðǽr he gesǽlan mæg *to him who will persecute every soul if he can manage it*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 6; Gū. 318.

ge-sælge; *adv. Happily;* fauste, Cot. 89.

ge-sǽli; *adj. Happy;* fēlix:—Hwæðer micel feoh mǽge ænigne mon dōn swā gesǽline, ðæt he nānes þinges māran ne þurfe *can much money make any man so happy that he may need nothing more?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 13. v. ge-sǽlig.

ge-sǽlig, es; *m. One who carries a standard;* signifer, Hpt. Gl. 495.

ge-sǽlig, -sǽli; *comp.* ra; *superl.* ost, ust; *adj.* [sǽlig *happy*] *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate;* fēlix, beatus, fortūnātus:—Seth wæs gesǽlig *Seth was happy*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 19; Gen. 1138: 130; Th. 165, 28; Gen. 2738: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 3; Met. 23, 2. Se gesǽliga hlīsa *felix rūmor*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 41: Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 17; Ph. 350. Dæt gesǽlige weorud *the blessed company*, 26 a; Th. 76, 33; Cri. 1249. Wǽron swíðe gesǽlige *they were very happy*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 12; Gen. 18: 220; Th. 282, 33; Sat. 296. Hí fram gesǽlgum tídum gilpaþ *they boast of happy times*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 11: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 1, 17; Cri. 1652, 1660. Mǽrþa gesǽligost *most blessed of glories*, Salm. Kmbl. 136; Sal. 67. Cild gesǽligust *a very prosperous child*, Lchdm. iii. 196, 21. Se gesǽlgosta *the happiest*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 10.

ge-sǽlig-líc, -sǽl-líc; *adj. Happy, fortunate;* fēlix, fortūnātus:—Ðam ðe líf forgeaf gesǽliglíc *to him who gave him a happy life*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 14: Gen. 2844: Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 29; Cri. 1079. v. ge-sǽlig.

ge-sǽlig-líce, -sǽli-líce, -sǽl-líce; *adv. Happily;* fēlicĭter:—Gesǽliglíce *fēlicĭter*, Scint. 1. Manige habbaþ genōg gesǽlilíce [gesǽllíce, MS. Cot.] gewífod *many have married happily enough*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. Gesǽlilíce *fēlicĭter*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27.

ge-sǽlignes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Happiness;* fēlicĭtas:—Ðǽr biþ engla dreám, sib and gesǽlignes *there is joy of angels, peace and happiness*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 23; Cri. 1677. Gif ðū wille ðysses lífes gesǽlignysse mid us brūcan *si vis pĕrennis vītæ fēlicĭtāte perfrui*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 35.

gesǽli-líce *happily;* fēlicĭter, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27. v. ge-sǽlig-líce.

ge-sǽl-líc; *adj. Happy;* fēlix:—Gesǽllíc mon *a happy man*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 34; Met. 2, 17. v. gesǽlig-líc.

gesǽl-líce *happily*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5, MS. Cot. v. gesǽlig-líce.

ge-sæltan; *pp.* -sælted, -sælt *To salt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 49.

ge-sǽlþ, e; *f.* [sǽlþ *happiness*] *Happiness, felicity, prosperity, wealth, good, advantage;* fēlicĭtas, prosperĭtas, bŏnum:—Sió sóðe gesǽlþ *the true happiness*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 30: 34, 2; Fox 134, 32: 34, 4; Fox 138, 21, 24. God is full ǽlcere gesǽlþe *God is full of all happiness*, 34, 3; Fox 136, 20. Sóþra gesǽlþa *of true felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 49; Met. 21, 25. To ðǽm gesǽlþum *to the felicities*, 21, 7, 17; Met. 21, 4, 9. He selþ ða gesǽlþa ðǽm gōdum *he gives felicities to the good*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 2, 5: 34, 1; Fox 134, 7. Ðū miht ða sóðan gesǽlþa gecnāwan *thou mayest discover the true goods*, 23; Fox 78, 32.

ge-sǽlþ *happens*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 43; Met. 13, 22; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-sǽlan.

ge-sǽman. v. ge-sýman.

ge-sæt, *pl.* -sǽton *sat, sat down*, Beo. Th. 5427; B. 2717: Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868; *p. of* ge-sittan.

ge-sætnys. v. ge-setnes.

ge-sagian *to say, tell;* dicere:—Gesaga him *tell them*, Beo. Th. 781; B. 388: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 30. v. sagian.

ge-sagu *a narration*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 1.

ge-sagun, e; *f. A narration*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 1.

ge-salde *sold;* tradidit, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575, = ge-sealde; *p. of* ge-sellan.

ge-saldniss, e; *f. A giving:*—Ic berhtwulf rex ðas mīne gesaldnisse trymme *I, king Berhtwulf, confirm this my gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 5, 32.

ge-sam, in composition, denotes *together, with;* simul, con. v. sam.

ge-sam-hīwan; *gen.* -hīwena, *pl. m. Married persons;* conjugati, conjugia:—Unriht gewuna is arisen betwih gesamhīwum *prava in conjugatorum moribus consuetudo surrexit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 34, note: Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14, note. v. gesinhīwan.

ge-samnian, -somnian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. I. *to gather, collect;* congrĕgāre, collĭgĕre:—Se āncenneda ealle gesamnaþ *the only begotten one shall gather all*, Soul Kmbl. 102; Seel. 51. Valentinianus gesamnode weorod *Valentinian gathered an army*, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 4: Cd. 174; Th. 219, 9; Dan. 52. He hī of sīdfolcum gesamnade *de regiōnibus congrĕgāvit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 2. Gesamnedon síde hērigeas folces frumgāras *the leaders of the people collected their wide bands*, Andr. Kmbl. 2135; An. 1069: Ps. Th. 125, 6. Us gesamna of wīdwegum *congrĕga nos de nātiōnibus*, 105, 36. Wæs eall-geador to dam þingstede þeód gesamnod *the people was collected together in the public place*, Andr. Kmbl. 2198; An. 1100: Elen. Kmbl. 563; El. 282. Mycle mænigeo wǽron gesamnode to hym *congrĕgātæ sunt ad eum turbæ multæ*, Mt. Bos. 13, 2: 26, 3. II. *to unite, join;* consŏciāre, jungĕre:—Geféræscipas fæste gesamnaþ *firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 186; Met. 11, 93: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38. Se gesamnade sāwle to líce *he united the soul to the body*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 23; Met. 17, 12. III. *v. intrans. To collect, come together;* congrĕgāri, convĕnire:—Hí gesamniaþ *congrĕgāti sunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Gesamnadon weras *the men collected together*, Andr. Kmbl. 3270; An. 1638.

ge-samning *a synagogue;* sýnāgōga, Ps. Th. 85, 13. v. ge-samnung.

ge-samnung, -somnung, -samning, -somning, e; *f. A meeting, assembly, council, union, congregation, synagogue, church;* conventus, conventio, concilium, congrĕgātio, sýnāgōga, ecclēsia:—Gesamnung *conventus, conventio*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 48; Wrt. Voc. 50, 30. Se wæs ðære gesamnunge ealdor *ipse princeps sýnāgōgæ ĕrat*, Lk. Bos. 8, 41. Fram gesamnunge mycelre *a concĭlio multo*, Ps. Spl. C. 39, 14. Ealra heora eágan on ðære gesamnunge wǽron on hyne behealdende *omnium in sýnāgōga ŏcŭli ĕrant intendentes in eum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 20: 8, 49: Jn. Bos. 6, 59: 18, 20. He eóde on reste-dæge on ða gesamnunge æfter his gewunan *intrāvit sĕcundum consuetūdinem die sabbăti in sýnāgōgam*, Lk. Bos. 4, 16. He lǽrde hīg on hyra gesamnungum *dŏcēbat eos in sýnāgōgis eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 54: 23, 6: Mk. 1, 39: 12, 39: Lk. Bos. 4, 44: 11, 43: 20, 46. On gesamnunga *in sýnāgōgas*, Lk. Bos. 21, 12. On gesamnunga hāligra *in ecclēsia sanctōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 1. Þurh ða gesamnunga we wǽron gefreoþode fcónda gafoles *through that union we were freed from devils' tribute*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 22.

ge-samodlǽcan *to put together;* conlocare, Blickl. Gl. 112, 8.

ge-sanco; *pl. n. Suckers:*—Gesanco *exigia*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 35.

ge-sárgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [sárgian *to afflict*] *To afflict, trouble, damage;* afflĭgĕre, tribŭlare:—Biþ untreó gesárgad *the faithless shall be afflicted*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 34; Cri. 962: 22 a; Th. 60, 18; Cri. 971. Ne sceal nán mon siócne monnan gesárgodne swencan *no one ought to afflict a sick troubled person*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 20. Wǽron hie gesárgode *they were damaged*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8.

ge-sáwan; *pp.* -sáwen *To sow;* seminare, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 3. DER. sáwan.

ge-sáweled; *part. p. Provided with a soul;* animatus, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 11.

ge-scád *distance, reason*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 16: Reim. 13. v. ge-sceád.

ge-scádenlíce; *adv. Separately, distinctly;* separatim, Cot. 198.

ge-scádwís *reasonable, intelligent.* v. ge-sceádwís.

ge-scádwíslíce; *comp.* or; *adv. Wisely, prudently, clearly;* prudenter, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20: 2, 1; Bos. 38, 29.

ge-scádwyrt, e: *f. Oxeye*, Lchdm. ii. 274, 18; see the glossary at the end of the volume, and also iii. 328.

ge-sceaft, e; *f. Creation;* creātio:—On ða beorhtan gescæft *on the bright creation*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 20; Sat. 139. v. ge-sceaft.

ge-scénan, -sceánan, -scénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To diminish, break, bruise, shake, shatter;* contĕrĕre, confringĕre, conquassāre:—God heora tōþas gescéneþ *Deus contĕret dentes eōrum*, Ps. Th. 57, 5: 67, 21. Ðū ðæs myclan dracan heáfod gescéndest *tu confrēgisti cāput dracōnis magni*, 73, 14. Ða he sylfa oft gebræc and gescénde *quas ipse ălĭquando contrīvĕrat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 27. Gesceányþ heáfda *conquassabit capita*, Ps. Spl. C. 109, 7.

ge-sceanotest *thou hast given drink;* potasti, Ps. Lamb. 59, 3.

ge-scéned, -scæned [?]; *part. p. Ornamented* [?]:—Sweord swíðe gescéned, Salm. Kmbl. 444; Sal. 222. Cf. ou ðæm scennum scīran goldes, Beo. Th. 3392; B. 1694. Grein compares with *O. H. Ger.* giskeinan, and translates *made bright;* Kemble, again, translates *sheathed.*

ge-scénednes, -scéningnes, se; *f. A dashing together, a breaking;* collisio, Cot. 59.

ge-sceap. v. ge-sceap.

ge-scafan, -sceafan; *p.* -scóf; *pp.* -scafen *To shave, scrape, plane;* radere, complanare:—Wið innoðes flǽwsan gāte horn gesceafen [gescafen, MS. B.] *for flux of inwards a goat's horn shaven*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15: 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 344, 23. v. scafan.

ge-scaldwyrt, e; *f. Talumbus*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 40.

ge-scamian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To be ashamed, to blush;* erūbescĕre:—Sýn gecyrred underbæc and gescamian, ða ðe wyllaþ me yfelu *avertantur retrorsum et erūbescant, qui vŏlunt mihi măla*, Ps. Spl. 69, 3. II. *v. trans. impers. To shame, cause* or *bring shame to;* pūdĕre:—Sceal gescamian ða unrihtwīsan *it shall shame the wicked;* erūbescant impii, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Gescamige hī *let it shame them;* erūbescant, Ps. Spl. 82, 16. v. ge-sceamian.

ge-scapennys, -nyss, e; *f. A creation, creating, formation;* creātio, figmentum:—Se emnihtes dæg is se feórþa dæg ðysse worulde gescapennysse *the day of the equinox is the fourth day of the creation of this world*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 14, 16; Lchdm. iii. 238, 18, 20. He sylf oncneów hiwunga oððe gescapennysse ūre *ipse cognōvit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 14. v. ge-sceapennys.

ge-scapu *pudenda.* v. ge-sceap.

gescea *a sobbing;* singultum, Wrt. Voc. 289, 35.

ge-sceád, -scād, es; *n.* I. *separation, distinction, difference:*—Ðæt gesceád *separatio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 51. Gesceád *distinctio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 3: Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 12. Eálā mid hū micle gesceáde God todǽlde betwih leóht and ðýstru *O quam grandi distantia divisit deus inter lucem et tenebras*, Bd. 5, 14: S. 634, 37. He sceal geþencan ðæt gedāl and ðæt gesceád *he must consider the distinction and the difference*, L. de Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 13. Gescād, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 16; Reim. 13. II. *power of distinguishing, reason, discretion, discrimination, an account, a reckoning, argument:*—Gē habbaþ gesceád ægðer ge gōdes ge yfeles *ye can distinguish between good and evil*, Homl. Th. i. 176, 24. Fordý scealde God mannum gesceád *therefore has God given reason to men*, 96, 13: 7: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 436; Met. 20, 218: 22, 88; Met. 22, 44. On gesceád witan *to understand*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 3; Mód. 8. Gesceád witan, cunnan [with *gen;* cf. the same phrase in *O. Sax.* wissun thingo giskēd; and the *Ger.* bescheid wissen] *to be able to distinguish between things, to understand them*, Homl. Th. 186, 4: Beo. Th. 582; B. 288. Gesceád *discretio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Gesceád agyldan *to render an account*, Mt. Bos. 12, 36: Homl. Th. i. 96, 20: ii. 50, 1. Dæt he mid gesceáde hine betealde unsynninne *that he proved himself sinless with reasoning*, 226, 11: Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 17. For hwylcum gesceáde *propter quam rationem, quapropter*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 16. Myd gewyssum gesceáde *propter certam rationem*, Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 6. [*O. Sax.* gi-skēd: *O. H. Ger.* ga-skeit *distinctio, discretio, distantia.*]

ge-sceádan, -scādan; *p.* -scēd, -sceód; *pp.* -scéaden [in the Northern Gospels weak forms occur] *To separate, distinguish, discern, decide:*—Wēron gesceádad from *exceptis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 21. Ðū ðe gesceádest *qui separasti*, Rtl. 182, 31: 36, 27. Gisceád *distingue*, 36, 29. Wolde hilde gesceádan *would decide the war*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 25; Exod. 504: Elen. Kmbl. 298; El. 149. Rodera rǽdend hit on riht gescēd *the ruler of the firmament decided it aright*, Beo. Th. 3115; B. 1555. He bið on ðæt wynstre weorud gesceáden *he will be assigned at the separation to the band on the left hand*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 23; Dōm. 75. [*Goth.* ga-skaidan *to separate: O. H. Ger.* gi-sceidan.]

ge-sceáden; *adj. Rational:*—Nān nýten næfde nān gesceádne sāwle *no beast had a rational soul*, Btwk. Scrd. 19, 35.

ge-sceádlíce; *adv. Reasonably, rationally;* rationabiliter:—Ful gesceádlíce ðū me andswarast and fulrihte *thou answerest me very rationally and rightly*, Shrn. 184, 17: 165, 21. Man sceal gesceádlíce tosceádan ylde and geóguþe *we must discreetly distinguish between age and youth*, L. de Cf. 4; Th. ii. 262, 4. Gesceádlícor *more rationally*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 7.

ge-sceádwís; *adj. Reasonable, rational, discriminating, intelligent, prudent, cautious;* rationalis:—God gesceóp twā gesceádwísan gesceafta *God created two rational creatures*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30: 42, 1; Fox 256, 9. Ælce dǽde sceal gesceádwís dēma wíslíce tosceádan hū heó gedōn sī and hwǽr and hwænne *in each deed an intelligent judge must distinguish how it be done, and where and when*, L. de Cf; Th. ii. 260, 27: Past. 21; Swt. 151, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 27; Met. 15, 14. Mid gesceádwísum mægne *with intelligent power*, 20, 16; Met. 20, 8.

ge-sceádwíslíc; *adj. Reasonable;* rationalis, R. Ben. Interl. 2.

ge-sceádwíslíce; *adv. Rationally, prudently, sagaciously, discreetly, distinctly;* rationabiliter:—Ðū ðe gesceádwíslíce heora welst *thou that rulest them rationally*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 6: 21; Fox 74, 20. Hý him ðā gesceádwíslíce andwyrdon *they answered him discreetly*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. Ic wille gescádwíslícor gesecgan *apertissime expedire curabo*, 2, 1; Bos. 38, 29.

ge-sceádwísnes, ness, e; *f. Reason, discretion;* ratio:—Gelēf ðīnre āgenre gesceádwísnesse *believe thine own reason*, Shrn. 199, 12: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 9: Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 21; Hat. MS. 14 b, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 375: Met. 188: 393; Met. 20, 197.

ge-sceafan *to shave, plane*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15: 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 344, 23. v. ge-scafan.

ge-sceaft, -scæft, -sceft, e; *f.*: es; *n.* I. *the creation, a created being* or *thing, creature, an element;* creātio, creātūra, plasma, ělĕmentum:—Eall ðeós mǽre gesceaft *all this great creation*, Rood Kmbl. 24; Kr. 12: 162; Kr. 82: Salm. Kmbl. 60; Sal. 30. Gesceaft *plasma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Fram fruman gesceafte *ab initio creātūræ*, Mk. Bos. 10, 6: Cd. 9; Th. 11, 7; Gen. 171. On ðisse lǽnan gesceafte *in this perishable creation*, Salm. Kmbl. 653; Sal. 326: 737; Sal. 368. þurh ða ilcan gesceaft *through the same creature*, Elen. Kmbl. 365; El. 183: 2061; El. 1032. Ða widerweardan gesceafta betwux him winnaþ *contrary creatures strive with each other*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 13: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 21; Jul. 183. Ealle gesceafte forhte geweorþaþ *all creatures shall tremble*, Andr. Kmbl. 2997; An. 1501: Cd. 191; Th. 239, 11; Dan. 368: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 16; Met. 11, 8. Hī wuldriaþ ædelne ordfruman ealra gesceafta *they glorify the noble origin of all creatures*, 13 b; Th. 25, 18; Cri. 402: 21 b; Th. 57, 29; Cri. 926: Andr. Kmbl. 652; An. 326: Elen. Kmbl. 1785; El. 894: Bt. 21; Fox 72, 29. Eallum his gesceaftum *to all his creatures*, 21; Fox 74, 2, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 672; Sal. 335. He gemetgaþ ða feówer gesceafta *he regulates the four elements*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 8: 33, 4; Fox 128, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 20: 30, 7. Ofer ealle gesceafte *over all creatures*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 33; Cri. 1388: 43 b; Th. 147, 25; Gū. 732. Biþ ðæt gesceaft swíðe nearu geþuht *the creation will appear very narrow*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 7. He awende ðæt gesceaft *he changed the creature*, ii. 72, 10: i. 276, 8, 10, 14, 15, 20. Ða gescæfta tācnedon ðæt he wæs sōþ god *created things shewed that he was very God*, Shrn. 67, 16. Bodigaþ ælce gescæfte *prædicate omni creaturæ*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 15: Rtl. 97, 12. Giscæf[t] *sexus*, 51, 7. Ðū ðe gimetgaþ gescæfta wrixla *qui temperas rerum vices*, 164, 12. II. *a decree, destiny, fate, condition;* destĭnāta, sors, fātum, conditio:—Ðæt is eald gesceaft *that is the ancient fate*, Salm. Kmbl. 772; Sal. 385. Nǽni eft cymeþ hider, ðe mannum secge hwylc sý Meotodes gesceaft *no one returns hither who may reveal to men what is the condition of the Creator*, Menol. Fox 592; Gn. C. 65. In gesceaft Godes *by God's decree*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 3; Sch. 74. He sægde him wereda gesceafte *he told him the fates of peoples*, Cd. 180; Th. 225, 27; Dan. 160. [*Goth.* ga-skafts *creation, creature: O. Sax.* gi-skefti *decree of fate: O. H. Ger.* ga-skaft *creatura, elementum, habitus, fatum.*] DER. ealdor-gesceaft, eorþ-, forþ-, hand-, heáh-, land-, líf-, mǽl-, metod-, woruld-.

ge-sceamian, -sceomian, -scamian, -scomian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To blush, be ashamed, be confounded;* erubescĕre, confundi:—Gesceamian [MS. gesceaman] oðde gescende sýn ða sécendan sáwle mīne *confundantur quærentes animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 34, 4. Gesceomadon alle fiónda his *erubescebant omnes adversari ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 17: 9, 26. II. *v. trans. To shame, cause* or *bring shame to, confound;* pūdĕre, confundĕre:—Nū mæg ðām Cristenan gescomian *now may the Christians blush*, Ors. 4, 12; Bos. 99, 12. Ne gesceamaþ hý *it shall not confound them;* non confundentur, Ps. Th. 36, 18: 30, 1. Gesceamige heom *erubescant*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 11: Ps. Th. 30, 19. Gisceomiga *confundas*, Rtl. 125, 15. [*Goth.* ga-skaman sik *to be ashamed.*]

ge-sceandnys, -nyss, e; *f. A confusion;* confūsio:—Ðū wást gesceandnysse mīne *tu scis confūsiōnem meam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 23: 131, 19. v. ge-scendnys.

ge-sceánon. v. ge-scénan.

ge-sceap, -scæp, -scep, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -sceapu, -sceapo; *gen.* -sceapa, -sceapena; *n.* I. *a creation, created being* or *thing, creature;* creātio, creātūra:—Song he be middangeardes gesceape *cănēbat de creātiōne mundi*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 9. þurh ðæt beorhte gesceap *through that bright creature*, Elen. Kmbl. 1576; El. 790. Disses

gisceppes *hujus creationis*, Rtl. 21, 10. II. *a decree, fate, destiny, condition, nature, form, shape;* fātum, destĭnāta, conditio, nātūra, indŏles, forma, spĕcies:—Dæt ic sceolde wið gesceape mīnum on bonan willan būgan *that I must submit to a murderer's will against my nature*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 2; Rä. 72, 6. Đeós woruld gesceap dreógeþ *this world fulfils its destiny*, 122 b; Th. 469, 25; Hy. 11, 7: Beo. Th. 6160; B. 3084. Swā mīn gesceapu wǽron *such were my decrees*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 19; Rä. 10, 7: 110 a; Th. 421, 26; Rä. 40, 24: Cd. 76; Th. 95, 4; Gen. 1573. Dæt dīn lichoma leóhtra wurde, dīn gesceapu scénran *that thy body would become brighter, thy form more beauteous*, 25; Th. 32, 14; Gen. 503. God gesceapo ferede ǽghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes *God has borne his decrees to every one of the human race on earth*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 1; Vy. 95. Sinewealt gesceap *volūbile schēma*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 14; Wrt. Voc. 55, 18. Giscæp *habitus*, Rtl. 103, 32. III. *the privy members;* vērenda, pūdenda:—Sumne dǽl dæs felles æt foreweardan his gesceape *part of the foreskin*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 1. His gesceapu maðan weóllon *his members swarmed with vermin*, 86, 10: ii. 512, 4: Gen. 9, 22. Wið gicþan ðæra gesceapa *against itch of the verenda*, Herb. 94, 4; Lchdm. i. 204, 22: 123, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 19. Ðæra gesceapena *of the verenda*, 103, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 7. [*O. Sax.* gi-skap *creature;* gi-skapu, *pl. decrees of fate*, v. Grm. D. M. 817.] DER. frum-gesceap, fyrn-, heáh-.

ge-sceapen; *part. p. Formed, created:*—Adam wearþ ðā mann, gesceapen on sāwle and on līchaman *Adam then became man, formed with soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 30. v. sceppan *to create*.

ge-sceapennys, -sceapenys, -scapennys, -nyss, e; *f. A creation, creating, formation;* creātio:—God geswāc ðære niwan gesceapennysse *God ceased from the new creation*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 17. On ðæs mannes gesceapennysse *in the creating of man*, 19, 7. Se man ðe deófle gefenlǽcþ, se bið deófles bearn, nā þurh gecynd oððe þurh gesceapenysse, ac þurh ða geefenlǽcunge and yfele geearnunga *the man who imitates the devil is a child of the devil, not by nature nor by creation, but by that imitation and evil deserts*, Homl. Th. i. 260, 13, 15.

ge-sceap-hwīl, e; *f. The time appointed by fate for dying:*—To gesceaphwīle *at the appointed time*, Beo. Th. 52; B. 26. v. Grm. D. M. 817.

ge-sceaplīce; *adv. Properly, fitly, well;* apte:—Seó heáfodstōw gesceaplīce gehiwad to ðam gemete hyre heáfdes *locus capitis ad mensuram capitis illius aptissime figuratus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1, note.

ge-scearfan *to cut off;* succidere, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9.

ge-sceát *shot forward, darted*, Beo. Th. 4628; B. 2319; *p. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-sceátaþ *fall to, shall fall to* or *be allotted to*, Ex. 29, 28, = ge-sceótaþ; *pres. pl. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-sceaþan. v. ge-sceþþan.

ge-sceaþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To injure, harm, scathe:*—Hū he on manna sāulum mǽst gesceaþian mǽge *how he can most injure the souls of men*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 31. [Cf. ge-sceþþan.]

ge-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *act. To shew, manifest, exhibit;* exhibere, monstrāre, manifestāre:—Āre ne wolde gesceáwian *would not shew reverence*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 19; Gen. 1581. Wile ðonne gesceáwian wlitige and unclǽne *then will he manifest the fair and the foul*, 227; Th. 303, 7; Sat. 600. Eorle monegum āre gesceáwaþ *to many a man he shews honour*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 15; Deor. 33. He him wolde ārlīc bisceop-setl gesceáwian *he would shew* [*provide for*] *him an honourable bishop's-seat*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 2. II. *act. To see, behold, view, look round upon;* videre, perspicere, circumspicere:—Heó endestæf gesceáwiaþ *they shall behold their end*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 31: Sat. 541. Dæt deáþ ne gesceáwige *qui non videbit mortem*, Ps. Th. 88, 41. Mīnre heortan gehygd gesceáwa *view the thoughts of my heart*, 138, 20. Hord ys gesceáwod *the hoard has been seen*, Beo. Th. 6161; B. 3084. Dæt ðū ða bisne sweotole gesceáwige *that thou mayest clearly view the example*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 15. Him eallum gesceáwodum *iis omnibus circumspectis*, Lk. Bos. 6, 10. III. *intrans. To see, consider;* videre, considerare:—And he scearpe ne mǽge gesceáwian *non considerat?* Ps. Th. 93, 9.

ge-sceft, e; *f. The creation, a creature;* creātio, creātūra:—In ðære ēcan gescefte [MS. gesceft] *in the eternal creation*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 15; Sat. 664. Ealra gescefta *of all creatures*, 226; Th. 301, 20; Sat. 584: 217; Th. 277, 13; Sat. 203. v. ge-sceaft.

ge-sceldod; *part. p. Provided with a shield:*—Twegen englas gesceldode *two angels with shields*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 28.

ge-scēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To break, bruise, wound;* contĕrĕre, vulnĕrāre:—Hī woldon ǽninga heafolan gescēnan *they would at once wound the head*, Andr. Kmbl. 2286; An. 1144. Forðon he ǽren dōr gesceeneþ *quia contrivit portas æreas*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. v. ge-scēnan.

ge-sceondan, -scindan, -scyndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shame, put to shame, confound, corrupt:*—Drihten hȳg gescent *Dominus subsannabit eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 4. Gescendes *corrumpit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 33. Dæt ðū hīg gescindest *that thou didst shame her*, Gen. 20, 6. He us gescende and ūre weorc *he hath put us and our deeds to shame*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 11. Hwā biþ gescended ðæt me forðæm ne scamige *who is shamed and I am not ashamed?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 5; Hat. MS. Ne gescend me *non confundas me*, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Dæt ic ne wese gescended *ut non confundar*, 80: 87, 15: 126, 6. Beóþ gescende mīne fȳnd *confundantur inimici mei*, 69, 2: 82, 13. Ne wylt ðū me gescyndan *noli me confundere*, 118, 31. Ne beó ic gescynded *non confundar*, 6.

ge-sceondnys, -scyndnys, se; *f. A confounding;* confusio:—Gescendnys, Ps. Spl. 43, 17: 34, 30. Ðone deófol ðe ða synfullan gelǽt to gescyndnysse. Babilonia seó Chaldeisca burh is gereht gescyndnys *the devil that leads the sinful to confusion. Babylon, the Chaldean city, is interpreted 'confusion,'* Homl. Th. ii. 66, 21.

ge-sceó *shoes;* calceamenta, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 11. v. ge-scȳ.

ge-sceód; *part. p. Provided with shoes, shod:*—Gesceóde [gescōed, Lind.] mid calcum *calciatos sandalis*, Mk. Bos. 6, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 9.

ge-sceón; *p.* de *To happen, come upon;* accidere, contingere:—Him nīþ godes gesceóde *God's enmity came upon him*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 7; Dan. 620. [Cf. Cod. Ex. Th. 226, 4; Ph. 400.] Him bonena hand hearde gesceóde [Kmbl. gesceód] *the hand of slayers had been hard upon him*, Andr. Kmbl. 36; An. 18. Egyptum wearþ ðæs dægweorces deóp leán gesceód *to the Egyptians for that day's work a deep requital was given*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 29; Ex. 506.

ge-sceorf, es; *n. Scurf, the fur of the mucous membrane;* mucus intestinorum, L. M. 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 23. v. sceorf.

ge-sceorpan; *p.* -scearp *To scrape, carve in pieces;* conscindere minutatim, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 4. v. sceorfan, screpan.

ge-sceortian; *p.* ade *To fall short, fail:*—Middȳ dæt wīn gesceortade *vino deficiente*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 3.

ge-sceot, -scot, es; *n.* I. *the collection of weapons necessary for shooting, a weapon that is shot* or *hurled, an arrow, dart:*—Nim dīn gesceot dīnne cocur and dīnne bogan *take thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow*, Gen. 27, 3. Ðū of heofenum dōm mid gescote sendest *de cælo judicium jaculatum est*, Ps. Th. 75, 6. Ðǽr forwearþ micel Alexandres heres for geǽtredum gescotum *there much of Alexander's army perished by poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* gascoz *jaculum: Ger.* geschoss.] II. *an advance* [*of money*], *a contribution, tribute* [cf. *Ger.* vorschiessen]. v. corn-, Rōm-gesceot. III. *a part of a building shut off from the rest* [v. Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. skot, III; *and* cf. *Ger.* geschoss *story of a house*]:—Gesceot bæftan ðæm heáh-weofode *propitiatorium*, vel *sanctum sanctorum*, vel *secretarium*, vel *pastoforum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 26; Wrt. Voc. 59, 1. v. sele-gesceot.

ge-sceót, es; *n.* I. *shooting, hurling:*—Ge mid gesceótum [*or* gesceotum? v. gesceot] ge mid stānа torfungum *both with shootings and flingings of stones*, Ors. 3, 9: Bos. 68, 19. II. *rapid movement as of anything shot:*—Ða wǽmna flugon mid swiftum gesceóte on heora sīnd *the weapons flew with swift movement on to their enemies*, Jud. c. 16; Thw. 162, 8. v. sceót.

ge-sceótan; he -scȳt, -scīt, *pl.* -sceótaþ; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *subj.* ic, ðū, he -scéote, *pl.* -scéoten; *pp.* -scoten. I. *to shoot forward, to rush* or *dart forward with a quick motion, send forth, expend, pay, to fall to any one's share, be allotted to;* cum impetu movere *vel* ruere, expendere, cedere in partem alicujus:—Draca hord eft gesceát, dryhtsele dyrne *the dragon again darted to his hoard, his secret hall*, Beo. Th. 4628; B. 2319. Dæt feoh ðe ic for hyre āre gescoten [MS. gesceoten] hæbbe *the money which I have paid for her honour*, Th. Diplm. 558, 19. Ðū nāst hwām hit [wela] gescȳt *thou knowest not to whom it* [*wealth*] *shall fall*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 9. Hit gescīt to his dǽle *it shall fall to his share*, Ex. 29, 26 Hīg gesceótaþ [MS. gesceataþ] to Aarones dǽle and his suna ēcre lage fram Israhēla bearnum *cedent in partem Aaron et filiorum ejus jure perpetuo a filiis Israel*, 29, 28. Ðeáh sumum men gesceóte læsse dǽl *though a less part be allotted to one man*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 2: Jos. 9, 7. II. *to bring before* or *refer to any one;* referre ad aliquem:—We lǽraþ, dæt nān sacu ðe betweóx preostan sī, ne beó gescoten to worldmanna sōme *we enjoin that no dispute that be between priests be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4.

ge-sceppan, -scippan, -scyppan; *p.* -sceóp, -scōp, *pl.* -sceópon, -scōpon; *pp.* -scæpen, -sceapen, -sceopen, -sceapen *To form, create;* formare, disponere, creare:—Ic gescippe *creo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 16. God gescypþ symle edniwan *God creates ever anew*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 18. Ðā gesceóp Ādam naman his wīfe *then Adam made a name for his wife*, Gen. 3, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 32. Hēr ǽrest gesceóp ēce Drihten heofon and eorþan *here the Lord eternal first created heaven and earth*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 26; Gen. 112: 12; Th. 14, 16; Gen. 219. God ðas world gescōp *God created this world*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 22; Cri. 659: Salm. Kmbl. 936; Sal. 467. Hwæt! ðū ēce God! ealra gesceafta wundorlīce wel gesceópe *O! eternal God! thou hast made all creatures wonderfully well*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 10; Met. 20, 5: Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 14; Hy. 4, 1. Ǽr dæt ðec ic gesceópe *prius quam te formarem*, Rtl. 55, 4. Nǽron nāwðer ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Denisc *they were formed neither on a Frisian nor on a Danish model*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15. Ðā ðā hīg wǽron gesceopene *when they were created*,

Gen. 2, 4. Mon wæs to Godes anlicnesse ærest gesceapen *man was to God's image first created*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. Gesceapene hig synt *creata sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 9: Ps. Th. 148, 5. Gescype scylfan on scipes bôsme *make shelves in the ship's bosom*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 4; Gen. 1306. God wolde þurh his âgene handa hine gescyppan *God would form him with his own hands*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 10. To gescippenne *in order to create*, 3.

ge-sceppend, -scyppend, es; *m. A creator*:—Fram ðæm heáhsetle ûre gescyppendes *from the throne of our Creator*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 29.

ge-sceran; *p.* -scer, -scær; *pp.* -scoren *To cut, cleave;* secare, dissecare:—Hé him on heáfde helm gescer *he clave the helmet on his head*, Beo. Th. 5939; B. 2973. Helm gescær *he cut the helmet*, 3057; B. 1526. v. sceran.

ge-scerian, -scyrian, -scyrigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to bestow, appoint, provide, ordain, destine;* tribuere, providere, ordinare, destinare:—He sceolde his Drihtne þancian ðæs leánes, ðe he him on ðam leóhte gescerede *he should thank his Lord for the reward which he bestowed on him in that light*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 11; Gen. 258. Ic biddan wille ðæt ðû me ne gescyrige mid scyldhetum *I will pray that thou appoint me not among the guilty ones*, Andr. Kmbl. 169; An. 85 Is se ræd gescyred monna cynne *this counsel is ordained for mankind*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 28; Gen. 424. II. *to number, reckon;* numerare:—Se me beág forgeaf, on ðam siexhund wæs, smætes goldes, gescyred sceatta *he gave me a bracelet, on which six hundred sceats of beaten gold were numbered*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 9; Wíd. 92. Ic wêne ðæt ðâr screoda wære gescyred rîme siexhundreda *I believe that there were six hundred chariots reckoned by number*, 122 a; Th. 468, 10; Phar. 5. [*O. Sax.* gi-skerian *to ordain, arrange.*]

ge-scerpan, -scirpan, -scierpan; *p.* te *To sharpen;* acuere:—Ic gescirpe mîn swurd *I will sharpen my sword*, Deut. 32, 41. Ðære culfran bilwitnesse gescierpan [-scirpan, Hat. MS.] *to sharpen the simplicity of the dove*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 236, 23; Cot. MS.

ge-scerpan, -scirpan, -scyrpan; *p.* te *To clothe, furnish, adorn, deck;* vestire, ornare:—Ðeáh Neron hine gescerpte wlitegum wædum *though Nero clothed himself in beautiful garments*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 4; Met. 15, 2. Gescyrpte, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26. Ele andwlitan gescyrpeþ *oleum faciem exhilarat*, Ps. Th. 103, 15. Ðâ ðæt folc hine geseah swâ gescyrpedne *when the people saw him so furnished* [i. e. *with sword and spear, and riding on the king's horse*], Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 10: 5, 19; S. 638, 9, 10. Fugla cynn fiðerum gescyrped *volucres pennatæ*, Ps. Th. 148, 10. Ða ðe gescirped sind *qui vestiuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8.

ge-sceðan [with the same form in the infinitive are to be found, apparently, two verbs, one belonging to the strong, the other to the weak conjugation. Corresponding to the *Gothic* verb skaþjan, skôþ *is* sceðdan, scôd; [cf. sceppan, scôp.] The infinitive 'sceadan' also occurs. Corresponding to *Icel.* skeðja, skaddi *is* sceðdan, sceðede. There is besides the weak verb 'sceaðian,' which corresponds to *Icel.* skaða, skaðaði, *or O. H. Ger.* scadôn, scadota. With regard to the form 'scôd' instead of 'skôþ,' see Grm. And. u. El. 93] *To injure, hurt, oppress, be an enemy to;* nocere, adversari:—Gisceðeþ *nocebit*, Rtl. 8, 29. Ða ðe hrîppum usum gesceðdaþ and gefrettaþ *quæ messibus nostris adversantur et comedunt*, 147, 7. Ðæt him bâm gescôd *that injured them both*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 14; Gû. 842: 38 b; Th. 127, 35; Gû. 396: 61 b; Th. 226, 4; Ph. 400. He manegum gesceód *it proved a foe to many*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 25; Exod. 488: 198; Th. 247, 1; Dan. 490: 209; Th. 258, 20; Dan. 678. Him hettende oft gescôdan *enemies oft oppressed them*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 23; Ph. 442. Him gesceðde scyldignis *ei noceat reatus*, Rtl. 103, 15. Gâste gesceðdan *to injure the soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 1834; An. 919: Beo. Th. 2899; B. 1447. Gesceðded *læsus*, Lye.

ge-sceðdendlîc; *adj. Hurtful*:—Alle gesceðdendlîca *omnia nociva*, Rtl. 118, 33.

ge-scierpan *to sharpen.* v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scild, es; *n. A refuge;* refugium, Ps. Spl. T. 70, 4.

ge-scildan, -scyldan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shield, cover, protect, defend;* protegere, tueri:—Ic gescilde ðê mînre swýðran handan *I will cover thee with my right hand*, Ex. 33, 22. Ic ðê gescilde on drihtenes name *I will protect thee in the name of the Lord*, Shrn. 15, 19. Gif ðê man scotaþ to ðû gescylst ðê *if you are shot at you shield yourself*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 10. Giscildes *protegis*, Rtl. 62, 14. Us gescyldeþ scyppend engla *the Creator of angels protects us*, Andr. Kmbl. 867; An. 434: Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 14; Jul. 214. He us gesceldeþ wiþ eallum feóndum *he will shield us from all enemies*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 14. Siðdan hie heofonrices weard wið ðone hearm gescylde *after heaven's guardian had protected them against that hurt*, Cd. 196; Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458: Shrn. 90, 7: Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 9. Giscilde *protegat*, Rtl. 49, 34. Wiþ egesan yfeles feóndes mîne sâwle gescyld *a timore inimici eripe animam meam*, Ps. Th. 63, 1. Gescildan wið *to protect against*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 23; Gû. 528. Heó is gescyld *she is protected*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 3. Gescylded *protected*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 4; Ph. 180: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 35.

ge-scildend, -scyldend, es; *m. A protector*:—Mîn gescyldend *protector meus*, Ps. Th. 27, 8: Andr. Kmbl. 2583; An. 1293.

ge-scildnes, -scyldnes, -scildness, e; *f. Protection, defence, shielding;* tuitio, tutamen, tutela, defensio:—Þurh his gescildnisse synd ða fŷnd on ðînum handum oferwunnene *through his protection are the enemies overcome in thy hands*, Gen. 14, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 140, 27. For heora gescyldnysse *ob eorum defensionem*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 4: 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Gescyldnysse *protectionem*, Ps. Spl. 17, 37. Giscildniss *protectio, tuitio, defensio*, Rtl. 17, 9: 62, 8: 145, 30.

ge-scînan; *p.* -scân; *pp.* -scinen *To shine, shine upon, illuminate;* fulgere, collustrare, illuminare:—Ne mæg heó ealle gesceafta gescînan, ne ða gesceafta ðe heó gescînan mæg, ne mæg hió ealle endemest gescînan *she cannot shine upon all creatures, nor those creatures which she may shine upon can she shine upon all equally*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 7-9: Bt. Met. Fox 30, 17; Met. 30, 9: 30, 22; Met. 30, 11. Wuldres gim grund gescîneþ *the gem of glory illuminates the ground*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 26; Ph. 118. Swâ sió sunne hine gescîneþ *as the sun shines upon him*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8. Gescîneþ *lucet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 5. Giscîna *fulgere*, Rtl. 67, 10: 86, 34. Gisceán *innituit* [=*enituit*], 45, 16.

ge-scinclo; *pl. n. The fat about the kidneys.* v. Lchdm. iii. 361.

ge-scindan. v. ge-scendan.

ge-scipian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To provide with ships*:—Se micla here wurdon gescipode *the great army got ships*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 23.

ge-scippan. v: ge-sceppan.

ge-scîran *to act as a steward;* vilicare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2.

ge-scirpan. v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scirpla, -scyrpla, an; *m. Clothing, clothes;* vestitus:—Wêron hie on gescirplan scipfêrendum onlîce *they were in clothing like seafarers*, Andr. Kmbl. 499; An. 250. Hwær beóþ ðonne his îdlan gescyrplan *where shall his vain garments be then?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 35.

ge-scîtt *shoots forward, falls to, is allotted to*, Ex. 29, 26; *pres. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-scôd, -scôed. v. ge-sceód.

ge-scôe, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 7: Lk. Skt. Rush. 10, 4: Jn. Skt. Rush. 1, 27. v. ge-scŷ.

ge-scola, an; *m. A fellow-debtor;* condebitor, Cot. 208. [*M. H. Ger.* geschol.] v. sculan.

ge-scomian. v. ge-sceamian.

ge-scot. v. ge-sceot.

ge-scotfeoht, es; *n. A fight with arrows* or *darts*:—Eft gewurdon on gescotfeohta scearpe gâras *ipsi sunt jacula*, Ps. Th. 54, 21: 75, 3.

ge-scræpe, -screope, -scroepe; *adj. Convenient, meet, fit for, accommodated;* aptus:—Breoton is gescræpe on læswe sceápa and neáta *Brittannia est apta alendis pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13, 22. Giscroepo *aptas*, Rtl. 117, 14: Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 41. DER. un-gescræpe. v. ge-screpelîce, ge-scropenys, ge-screope.

ge-screádian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To cut off, trim, prune;* sarpere:—Gif se wingeard ne biþ onriht gescreádod *if the vineyard be not rightly pruned*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 14. Gescreáded wingeard *sarpta vinea*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 125; Wrt. Voc. 54, 65. DER. screádian.

ge-screncan; *p.* te *To cause to shrink, to destroy, supplant*:—Wêron gescrencde *aruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13 6. Ðû gescrenctyst onarîsende on me *supplantasti insurgentes in me*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 41.

ge-screncednes, -ness, e; *f. A supplanting, an overturning;* supplantatio, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 10.

ge-screngce; *adj. Withered, shrunken, dry;* aridus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 8.

ge-screope; *adj. Fit for, apt;* aptus:—Fela ôðera gescreopa and gesynto he oncneów heofonlîce him forgifen beón *alia commoda et prospera cælitus sibi fuisse data intellexit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 20: Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 42, note. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-screpelîce; *adv. Aptly, conveniently, fitly;* apte:—Gescrepelîce gehiwad *aptissime figuratus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scrîf, es; *n. A judgment, command, ceremony;* censura, edictum, ceremonia, Cot. 59: 79: 56. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-scrip *scriptura, forma.*] v. ge-scrîfan.

ge-scrîfan; *p.* -scrâf, -screáf; *pp.* -scrifen. I. *to judge, deem, assign, impose, appoint;* judicare, assignare, imponere, designare:—Se ðe him gescrâf weán *who to him had assigned misery*, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 16; Exod. 139. Swâ him wyrd gescrâf *so fate assigned to him*, Beo. Th. 5142; B. 2574: Elen. Grm. 1047: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 58; Met. 1, 29. Hió me lytle læs lâðe woldan disses eorþweges ende gescrîfan *paulo minus consummaverunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Siðdan gê agifen habbaþ sceattas gescrifene *when you have given the appointed sum*, Andr. Kmbl. 593; An. 297. II. *to shrive, impose penance, censure;* pœnitentiam imponere, reprehendere:—Manna sâwla lâce sceal geþencan, hû he mannum heora dæda gescrîfe and hî þeáh-hwæðere ne fordême *the physician of men's souls must consider how he shall shrive their deeds and yet not condemn them*, L. de. Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 14.

ge-scrincan; *p.* -scranc; *pp.* -scruncen *To shrink, dry up*:—Giscrinca hia *arrescunt*, Rtl. 125, 35. For ðæm ciéle him gescruncan ealle ða êdra ðæt him mon ðæs lîfes ne wénde [*cum in frigidum amnem descen-*

disset] *obriguit, contractuque nervorum proximus morti fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 38. Gescriungon *aruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. Mengo giscrungenra *multitudo aridorum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 3. Ða gescruncenan *marcida*, Cot. 133.

ge-scroepe. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scropelice *fitly, meetly*, Som. v. ge-screpelice.

ge-scropenys, -nyss, e; *f. An applying, a fitting, accommodation*; accommodatio, Som. DER. un-ge-screpnes. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scrýdan, -scrídan; *p.* -scrýdde; *pp.* -scrýd, -scýrd *To clothe*; induere, vestire:—God gescrídde hí *God clothed them*, Gen. 3, 21. Mann hnescum gyrlum gescrýdne; nú ða ðe synt hnescum gyrlum gescrýdde synt on cyninga húsum *hominem mollibus vestitum? ecce qui mollibus vestiuntur in domibus regum sunt*, Mt. Bos. 11, 8. Mid wlite gescýrd is gescýrd is driht strangnysse *decore indutus est, indutus est dominus fortitudinem*, Ps. Spl. 92, 1. Myrce gescýrded *shrouded in darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2628; An. 1315.

ge-scryfu *ceremonies*; ceremoniæ, Som. v. ge-scrif.

ge-sculdre, -sculdru; *pl. n. The shoulders*; humeri:—Gesculdre *palæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 45; Wrt. Voc. 44, 28. Middel gesculdru *interscapilium*, 74; Som. 71, 46; Wrt. Voc. 44, 29. Mid his gesculdrum *scapulis suis*, Ps. Th. 90, 4.

ge-scý, es; *n. A pair of shoes*; calceamentum, tegmentum pedis, caliga:—Gif he [man] ðonne cwiþ 'Nelle ic híg habban to wífe,' gá ðæt wíf to him and nyme his gescý of his fótum beforan ðám ealdrum and spǽte on his nebb and nemne hine ǽlc man on Israëla folce 'unsceóda' *if he* [*the man*] *then say 'I will not have her to wife,' let the woman go to him and take his shoes off his feet before the elders and spit in his face, and let every man amongst the people of the Israelites call him 'the unshod,'* Deut. 25, 8–10. In Idumea lande ic aþenige gescý mín *in Idumæam extendam calceamentum meum*, Ps. Spl. 59, 9; Ps. Th. 59, 7 *has* On Idumea mín gescý sende. Gescý *calceamentum*, Ps. Spl. 107, 10: Ps. Th. 107, 8. Ðæs gescý neom ic wyrþe to berenne *non sum dignus calceamenta portare*, Mt. Bos. 3, 11: Lk. Bos. 15, 22. Hwæt sind gescý búton deádra nýtena hýda *what are shoes but the hides of dead cattle*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 29. [*Goth.* ga-skohi: *O. Sax.* gi-skohi: *O. H. Ger.* gi-scuohi; *n.*] v. ge-scóe.

ge-scýfan; *pp.* -scyfen *To eject*; ejicere, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 4. [Cf. scúfan.]

ge-scyftan; *pp.* -scyft *To share, distribute*:—Beó seó ǽht gescyft swýðe rihte *let the property be very fairly distributed*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1.

ge-scyld, es; *n. Guilt, debt*; reatus, debitum:—Gescyldum *reatibus*, Rtl. 79, 22. All gescyld *universum debitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 34.

ge-scyldan. v. ge-scildan.

ge-scyldend. v. ge-scildend.

ge-scyldigian, -scyldegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove guilty, charge with guilt, deserve punishment in consequence of guilt*:—Ðæt híg hine gescyldegodon *ut caperent eum in sermone*, Lk. Bos. 20, 20. Þurh ðæt gescildgade wíte *per debitam pœnam*, Bd. 3, 19: S. 548, 30. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sculdigon: *Ger.* schuldigen.]

ge-scyldnes. v. ge-scildnes.

ge-scyldru; *pl. n. The shoulders*:—Me on gescyldrum *on my shoulders*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 4; Rä. 41, 103: 125 b; Th. 483, 17; Rä. 69, 4.

ge-scyndan. v. ge-scendan.

ge-scyndan; *p.* de. I. *to hasten*:—Heofon-torht swegl gescyndeþ *the heaven-bright sun hastens*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 2; Sch. 74. II. *to cause to hasten, to drive*:—Ða twegen drýmen wurdon gescynde of ðam earde *the two wizards were driven from the land*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 8. [Cf. a-, ge-, fýsan.]

ge-scyndnys *a confusion*; confusio, Ps. Spl. 70, 14. v. ge-scendnys.

ge-scýnian *to fear*; metuere, Rtl. 32, 9. [Cf. scúnian.]

ge-scyppan. v. ge-sceppan.

ge-scýrd. v. ge-scrýdan.

ge-scyrian *to ordain, number, reckon*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 28; Gen. 424: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 9; Wid. 92: 122 a; Th. 468, 10; Phar. 5. v. ge-scerian.

ge-scyrigan *to appoint*, Andr. Kmbl. 169; An. 85. v. ge-scerian.

ge-scyrpan. v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scyrtan; *p.* -scyrte; *pp.* -scyrted, -scyrt; *v. a.* [scyrt *short*]. I. *to shorten, contract, lessen*; abbreviare, minuere:—Ða spell ic sceal gescyrtan *I must shorten the stories*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 29. Ðú his dagena tíd gescyrtest *minorasti dies temporis ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Gif drihten ðás dagas ne gescyrte ... he gescyrte ða dagas *nisi breviasset dies ... breviavit dies*, Mk. Bos. 13, 20. Búton ða dagas gescyrte wǽron ... ða dagas beóþ gescyrte, Mt. Bos. 24, 22. Heáp wæs gescyrted *the crowd was diminished*, Elen. Kmbl. 282; El. 141. II. *to become short, be lessened, fail*:—Ðætte gescyrte *deficere*, Jn. Skt. p. 3, 12: Lind. 2, 3.

ge-scýt *shoots forward, falls* or *is allotted to*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 9; *pres. of* ge-sceótan.

GESE, gise, gyse [ge + se = geá + sí]; *adv.* YES; immo, etiam:—Gise, lá gese, *yes, oh yes*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. geá.

ge-sealdniss. v. ge-saldniss.

ge-seáw; *adj.* [seáw *juice*] *Juicy*; súci plǽnus:—Geseáwe pýsan *juicy peas*, L. M. 2, 43; Lchdm. ii. 254, 15.

ge-sécan, -sécean; to -sǽcanne, -sécenne; *part.* -sécende, ic -sǽce, ðú -sǽcst, -sǽcst, he -sǽceþ, -sécþ, *pl.* -sécaþ; *p.* -sóhte, *pl.* -sóhton; *pp.* -sóht; *v. a.* I. *to seek, inquire, ask for*; quærere, requirere, inquirere, inquirere:—Ne mæg ic aldornere míne gesécan *I cannot seek my life's safety*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 30; Gen. 2514. Gif he gesécean dear wíg *if he dare seek war*, Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684. Heó mynster gesóhte *monasterium petiit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 5. Hie ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesóhton *they sought the young man's death*, Andr. Kmbl. 2244; An. 1123; Ps. Th. 70, 22. Ðæt ealra witegena blód sý gesóht fram dysse cneórysse *ut inquiratur sanguis omnium prophetarum a generatione ista*, Lk. Bos. 11, 50. II. *to seek, go to, approach, look for, visit, come to*; adire, ire *vel* proficisci, aliquo *vel* ad aliquem, visitare, venire, pervenire aliquo:—Wile nú gesécan sáwla nergend gǽsta giefstól *now the saviour of souls will seek the spirits' throne of grace*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 4; Cri. 571: Bd. 1, 23; 23; S. 485, 33: 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Nǽnig heora þohte ðæt he scolde eft eardlufan ǽfre gesécean *not one of them thought that he should ever seek his loved home again*, Beo. Th. 1389; B. 692. Land swíðe feor to gesécanne *the land is very far to seek*, Andr. Kmbl. 847; An. 424: Beo. Th. 3848; B. 1922. Ðonne ic ðas ilcan óðre síþe wíc gesǽce *when I seek this same dwelling a second time*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 23; Gen. 2394. He óðer líf eft gesécеþ *he shall seek another life hereafter*, Cd. 218; Th. 277, 30; Sat. 212: Salm. Kmbl. 316; Sal. 157: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 34; Wal. 29. Nales Dryhtnes gemynd siddan gesécaþ *they shall not seek the Lord's remembrance afterwards*, 30 b; Th. 94, 10; Cri. 1538. He gesóhte Súþ-Dena folc *he sought the people of the South-Danes*, Beo. Th. 930; B. 463: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 13; Gen. 2697: Andr. Kmbl. 759; An. 380. Hie gesóhton Sennera feld *they sought the plains of Shinar*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 22; Gen. 1668: 111; Th. 146, 20; Gen. 2425. Ðæt land geséc ðe ic ðé ýwan wille *seek the land which I will show to thee*, 83; Th. 105, 9; Gen. 1750. Cot. 3. III. *to seek with hostile intention, to persecute, afflict, invade*; hostiliter aggredi, invadere, corripere:—Gif úre fýnd us mid gefeohte gesécaþ *if our enemies make war upon us*, Ex. 1, 10. Eorringa gesécеþ bócstafa brego *the prince of letters shall angrily seek him*, Salm. Kmbl. 198; Sal. 98: Beo. Th. 5024; B. 2515. Ðæt he ðone wíd-flogan weorode gesóhte *that he should seek the dragon* [*wide-flier*] *with a host*, 4682; B. 2346. Geáta leóde gesóhton Gúþscilfingas *the people of the Goths sought the warlike Scylfings*, 5845; B. 2926: 4414; B. 2204. Gesóht; *pp.* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 11; Gú. 992: 49 b; Th. 170, 27; Gú. 1118. Hí scyndan sárum gesóhte *they hastened forth sought with wounds*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 30; Jul. 490: 46 b; Th. 159, 21; Gú. 930: 47 b; Th. 163, 33; Gú. 1003. IV. *to seek, go to, visit*; ire, proficisci:—Ðú scealt síþe gesécan ðǽr sylfǽtan eard weardigaþ *thou shalt seek in a journey where the cannibals defend the land*, Andr. Kmbl. 349; An. 175. We ðé willaþ ferigan freólíce to ðam lande ðǽr ðé lust myneþ to gesécanne *we will freely convey thee to the land which desire urges thee to seek*, 589; An. 295. Ðǽr mín hyht myneþ to gesécenne *there my hope thinketh to visit*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 18; Gú. 1062. Ðæt him to módе sorg gesóhte *that to his mind should come care*, 37 b; Th. 123, 19; Gú. 325. V. *to appoint, dispose, beset*; exigere, disponere:—Hæfdon æglǽcan sæcce gesóhte *the wretches had appointed hostilities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2265; An. 1134. Ðæt he mid áþsware to Abrahame, and to Isaac, eác gesóhte *quod disposuit ad Abraham, et juramenti sui ad Isaac*, Ps. Th. 104, 9. Synne gesóhte *beset with sin*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 4; Jul. 624. DER. sécan.

ge-seccan = ge-sécean [?] *or* ge-feccan [?]:—Ides sceal dyrne cræfte hire freónd geseccan gif heó nelle on folce geþeón ðæt hí man beágum gebycge *a woman must by secret art get herself a friend if she do not wish publicly to succeed in being bought with rings*, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44.

ge-sécednes, -ness, e; *f. A search, an inquiry, appeal*; inquisitio, Som.

ge-secgan, -sægan, -secgean; to -secganne, -secgenne; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde, *pl.* -sægdon, -sǽdon; *impert.* -sege; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd *To say, tell, relate, declare, prove*; dicere, narrare, indicere:—Mec Dryhten héht gesecgan *the Lord commanded me to say*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 10; Gú. 676: 102 b; Th. 387, 29; Rä. 5, 12. Nelle ic ðé gesecgan *I will not tell thee*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 11; Gn. Ex. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1966: El. 985. Ic ðé sceal Meotudes mægenspéd *I shall relate to thee the Creator's power*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 7; Sch. 24. Him sceolde se yldra eall gesægcan *narrabunt eam filiis suis*, Ps. Th. 77, 8. Ic wille míne leahterfulle þeáwas gesecgean *I will confess my wicked ways*; vitiosos mores corrigere, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 32. To gesecganne *to say*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 1; Rä. 37, 13: Cd. 202; Th. 250, 9; Dan. 544. To gesecgenne *to say*. Cd. 163; Th. 205, 17; Exod. 437. Gif he hit gesegþ *if he saith it*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 22; Cri. 1310. Andreas þeódne þanc gesægde *Andrew said thanks to his Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 768; An. 384: Beo. Th. 4321; B. 2157. He gesǽde swefen cyninge *he said the dream to the king*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 2; Dan. 165: B. 4, 18; S. 587, 2. Ðá

gesægdon Rómāne Bryttum *then the Romans said to the Britons*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 3. **Gesege me** *dicito mihi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. **Dæt dū geseege sweostor mīnre** *that thou mayest say to my sister*, Exon. 50a; Th. 172, 31; Gū. 1152: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 27. **Wæs gesæd hwām dæt sweord geworht wǽre** *it was said for whom that sword was wrought*, Beo. Th. 3396; B. 1696. **Ic sceall ealle forlǽtan ða de of Perseo and of Cathma gesǽde syndon** *I must pass over all things that are said of Perseus and Cadmus*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 33, 34. **Dæt is gesæd** *that is proved*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 25, 27. DER. secgan.

ge-seggán *to say, tell*; dicere, narrare:—Hio him ne meahton ge-secggan be ðam sigebeácne *they could not tell him about the victorious sign*, Elen. Kmbl. 335; El. 168. v. ge-secgan.

ge-séclod; *part. Taken sick, ill*; ægrōtus:—Warþ se cyng geséclod *the king was taken sick*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 228, 22. v. ge-síclian.

ge-sedian *to satisfy*; satiare, Ps. Th. 106, 8.

ge-séfte; *adj. Soft, mild*; mītis:—Wǽron hyra gongas smēðe and gesēfte *their ways were smooth and soft*, Exon. 43a; Th. 146, 3; Gū. 704. Swā him ēðost biþ, sylfum gesēftost *as to them may be easiest, softest to themselves*, Elen. Kmbl. 2587; El. 1295.

ge-sege *say, tell*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1; *impert. of* ge-secgan.

ge-segen, -sægen, -segn, e; *f. A saying, telling, conversation, relation, tradition*; dictum, narratio, relatio, traditio:—Mid gesegenum unrīm geleáffullra witena *by the sayings of innumerable faithful witnesses*, Bd. pref; S. 472, note 25: Nar. 2, 6. Þurh gesegene ðæs ārwurþan biscopes Cynebyrhtes *through the conversation of the reverend bishop Cynebyrht*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 21. Mid Isses gesægene [gesegnum, MS. B.] ðæs ārwurþan Abbudes *by the conversation of the reverend abbot Isi*, 472, 20. Þurh swíðe getreówra manna gesægene *through the telling of very true men*, 472, 30: Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 5, 11: 5, 23; S. 647, 17. v. segen.

ge-seglian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to sail*; vēlificāri:—Ðyder he cwæþ, ðæt nān man ne mihte geseglian on ānum mōnþe *thither he said that a man could not sail in a month*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 19. II. *to furnish with sails*; vēlis instruĕre:—Se ðe nafaþ gesegled scip *who hath not a ship furnished with sails*, Salm. Kmbl. 450; Sal. 225.

ge-segn *a saying, telling, conversation*, Bd. pref; S. 472, note 20. v. ge-segen.

ge-segnian, -sēnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [segnian, sēnian *to sign*] *To mark with the sign of the cross, to sign, bless*; crūcis signo signāre, bĕnēdīcĕre:—Fæder mancynnes hie gesegnaþ *the Father of mankind shall bless them*, Cd. 221; Th. 286, 30; Sat. 360: Salm. Kmbl. 807; Sal. 403. He heó gesēnaþ mid his swíðran hond *he shall bless them with his right hand*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 18; Sat. 615. Se biscop me gebletsode and gesegnode *the bishop blessed me and signed me*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 33. Gesēnode, 5, 3; S. 616, 25. His wuduwan ic wordum bletsige and gesegnade *vidŭam ejus bĕnēdīcam bĕnēdīcam*, Ps. Th. 131, 16. Gesēnige hine *let him sign himself*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 9, 16. Gif heó gesegnod biþ *if it hath been blessed*, Salm. Kmbl. 812; Sal. 405. Gesunde and gesēnade *safe and blessed*, Exon. 27b; Th. 82, 22; Cri. 1342.

ge-sehtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sehtian *to settle*] *To settle, reconcile*; rēconcilĭare:—Ða heáfodmen ða bróðra geschtodan *the chief men reconciled the brothers*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 26.

ge-sehtness, e; *f. Reconciliation*:—To sibbe and to gesehtnesse *for peace and reconciliation*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 129, 22.

ge-selda, an; *m. One of the same dwelling, a companion, comrade*; contŭbernālis, sŏcius:—Ic eom cyninges geselda *I am a king's companion*, Exon. 127a; Th. 489, 5; Rä. 78, 3. Higelāc ongan sínne geseldan fricgean *Hygelac began to question his comrade*, Beo. Th. 3972; B. 1984: Exon. 77a; Th. 289, 24; Wand. 53

ge-sele, es; *m.* [sele] *A tabernacle*; tăbernācŭlum:—On gesele dínum *in tăbernācŭlo tuo*, Ps. Spl. T. 14, 1.

ge-selenis, -niss, e; *f. A handing over, giving, tradition*:—Æfter gimett giselenisse Cristes *secundum mensuram donationis Christi*, Rtl. 83, 1. Æfter geselenise *juxta traditionem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 5. v. selenis.

ge-sélig; *adj. Happy*; fēlix:—Gebed dón geséligran tíman getācnaþ *to be repeating prayers betokens a happier time*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 23. v. ge-sǽlig.

ge-sélignes. v. ge-sǽlignys.

ge-sellan, -syllan; *p.* -sealde, -salde; *pp.* -seald *To give, give up, betray, sell*; dare, tradere, vendere:—Óðrum gesellan *to give to others*, Beo. Th. 2063; B. 1029. Ic ðē geselle *I will give thee*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 25; Sat. 685. Me ða blǽda Eue gesealde *Eve gave me the fruits*, 42; Th. 54, 27; Gen. 883: Exon. 100b; Th. 379, 31; Deór. 41. Dū me gesealdest sweord *thou gavest me a sword*, 120b; Th. 463, 18; Hö. 72. Ðe feorh gesealdon *who gave up life*, Andr, Kmbl. 3231; An. 1618: 865; An. 433. Inc is feoh geseald *cattle is given to you*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 14; Gen. 202: 74; Th. 91, 23; Gen. 1516. Iudas gesalde Drihten Hǽlend *Judas sold* [*tradidit*] *the Lord Saviour*, 226; Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575. Ælfnōþ and Wulfmǽr feorh gesealdon *Ælfnoth and Wulfmær gave up their lives*, Byrht. Th. 137, 11; By. 184. DER. sellan.

ge-sélþ, e; *f. Happiness*; fēlicĭtas:—Gesélþe tíman hit getācnaþ *it betokens a time of happiness*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 10: 204, 23. We gyt nǽfdon ða gesélþa *we had not yet the happiness*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 25. v. ge-sǽlþ.

ge-sém, es; *n. Reconciliation, an agreement, a compromise*; reconcilĭātio, comprōmissum:—Siddan āne neaht ofer ðæt gesém bíe *postquam ūna nox supra comprōmissum prætĕriit*, L. H. E. 10; Wilk. 8, 49.

ge-séman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compose, settle, make peace with, reconcile, satisfy*; compōnĕre, conciliāre, reconciliāre, satisfăcĕre:—Dæt he hý geséman wolde *that he would make peace with them*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 33. Dæt hī scioldon Wynflǽde and Leófwine geséman *that they should reconcile Wynflæd and Leofwine*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 995; 288, 31: Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 12; Hat. MS. 66b, 13: Byrht. Th. 133, 35; By. 60. Dæt me gesémde snoterra mon *that a wiser man shall reconcile me*, Salm. Kmbl. 501; Sal. 251. Dæt he hý ymbe ðæt ríce gesémde *that he would satisfy them about the kingdom*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 23. Siddan sió sacc gesémed sió *after the suit is settled*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 39. Hī gesémede beón ne mihtan *they could not be reconciled*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 338, 1.

ge-sencan; *p.* -sencte; *pp.* -senct *To sink, drown*; submergĕre:—Hī gesencte [synt] on ðære [MS. ðere] reádan sǽ [MS. sea] *they are drowned in the Red sea*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 4; Thw. 15, 4.

ge-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send*:—Middý gesende stefne *emissa voce*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 37. Dā wæs gesended *then was sent*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 28: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 13: 15, 17. Gesend *missus*, Ps. Lamb. 33, 8.

ge-sēne; *adj.* v. ge-sýne.

ge-sēne; *adv. Clearly*; manifeste, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 14.

ge-sénelíc; *adj. Visible*:—Se gesénelica líchama *the visible body*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 24.

ge-sénelíce; *adv. Visibly*; visibiliter, Rtl. 103, 30.

ge-sénian *to mark with the sign of the cross, to sign, bless*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 18; Sat 615: Bd. 5, 3: S. 616, 25: L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 9, 16: Exon. 27b; Th. 82, 22; Cri. 1342. v. ge-segnian.

ge-seón, -sión, ic -seó, dū -sihst, he -syhþ; *p.* -seah, dū -sāwe, *pl.* -sāwon, -sēgon; *imp.* -syh, -seoh; *subj. pres.* ic -sāwe; *pp.* -sawen *To see*; videre, conspicere. I. *used absolutely or with acc.*:—Ic geseóm menn *video homines*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24. He hēr gesihþ *he here seeth*, Apol. Th. 14, 26. Ða líðende land gesāwon *the voyagers saw land*, Beo. Th. 448; B. 221. Dā heó Isaac geseah *when she saw Isaac*, Gen. 24, 64. Dā he beseah, dā geseah he olfendas *when he looked about then he saw the camels*, Gen. 24, 63. Abraham beseah upp and geseah þrí weras *Abraham looked up and saw three men*, Gen. 18, 2. Hie ðone heora scyppend geségon *they saw their creator*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 28: Exon. 15b; Th. 35, 7; Cri. 554. Manega rihtwíse gewilnudon ða þing to geseónne ðe gē geseóþ and hīg ne gesāwon *multi justi cupierunt videre quæ videtis et non viderunt*, Mt. Bos. 13, 17. Hwí fērde gē geseón . . . hwí fērde gē to geseónne *quid existis videre*, Lk. Skt. 7, 24, 25, note. Dæt hī geseónde ne gesegn *ut videntes non videant*, 8, 10. Cum and geseoh *veni et vide*, Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Dīne gangas wǽron gesewene *visi sunt gressus tui*, Ps. Th. 67, 23: Shrn. 97, 30. Him wæs gesewen ðæt . . . *it seemed to him that* . . . , 111, 27: Blickl. Homl. 195, 20. Hie wurdon gesawene *they appeared*, 173, 25. Ic dē gesāwe *that I saw thee*, Wald. 21; Vald. 1, 13. II. *with predicative adj. or part.*:—Ic geseó mīnne Crist cīgendne me *I see my Christ calling me*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 23: 59, 2. Hie Drihten gesāwon upastīgendne *they saw the Lord ascending*, 121, 22: 123, 25. Gesyhþ wīnsele wēstne *he sees the wine-hall deserted*, Beo. Th. 4901; B. 2455: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 30; Gen. 783: 64; Th. 78, 12; Gen. 1292. Geseah līfes weard drige stōwe wíde æteówde *life's guardian saw the dry place widely displayed*, 8; Th. 10, 28; Gen. 163. III. *with acc. and infin.*:—Ða ðe he gesyhþ to Gode higian *those that he sees hurry to God*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 22. Hie ðæt leóht geseóþ scīnan *they see the light shine*, 129, 7: Cd 5; Th. 7, 20: Gen. 108: 32; Th. 42, 4; Gen. 669. Gesēgun ða dumban gesceaft gefēlan *they saw the dumb creation feel*, Exon. 24b; Th. 69, 30; Cri. 1128. IV. *with infin.*:—Geseah weard beran beorhte randas *the warder saw bright shields borne*, Beo. Th. 463; B. 229: 2051; B. 1023. V. *followed by a clause*:—Hie geseóþ hū God ða stōwe geweorðaþ *they see how God honours the place*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 25: 229, 22: 41, 28: Ps. Th. 73, 19. He gesāwe ðæt he wǽre getogen *he saw that he was pulled*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 26: 145, 8. Ic mæg geseón hwǽr he sylf sitеþ *I can see where he himself sits*, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 34; Gen. 666. v. seón.

ge-seóred; *part. p. Leavened*:—Geseorid hlāf *acrizimus panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 62; Wrt. Voc. 41, 18.

ge-set, es; *n. A sitting, lying in wait, ambush*; insidiæ:—Giseto *insidias*, Rtl. 37, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gisez *obsidio*.]

ge-sete, *pl.* -setu, -scotu; *n. A seat, habitation, house*; sedes, domicilium, habitatio:—Ofer eall beorht gesetu *over all bright habitations*, Exon. 117b; Th. 452, 7; Dóm. 117: 121b; Th. 466, 3; Hö. 115. Sun-beorht gesetu *dwellings bright with the sun*, 59b; Th. 217, 10;

Ph. 278: 62 a; Th. 228, 10; Ph. 436. On sẽllan gesetu *to better dwellings*, 51 a; Th. 178, 10; Gū. 1242. Ofer burga gesetu *over the cities' dwellings*, 26 a; Th. 76, 16; Cri. 1240. Gesetu, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 20; Sat. 602. Ða cynelīcan burh porres and his cynelīcan geseto *ipsam urbem regiam pori domumque*, Nar. 4, 20. To heora gesetum *to their lairs*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gesaze *habitatio, sedes, domicilium: O. Sax.* hōh-gisetu.]

ge-setednes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A constitution, law, ceremony, religion;* constitūtio, lex, cērēmōnia, religio:—Hwæt ys ðeós gesetednys *quæ est ista religio?* Ex. 12, 26. Fram middaneardes gesetednesse *a constitūtiōne mundi*, Mt. Bos. 13, 35. Begýmaþ ðisse gesetednysse *observābitis cērēmōnias istas*, Ex. 12, 25. To gesetednisse *for a law*, Gen. 47, 26. v. ge-setnes.

ge-setenes, -ness, e; *f. A constitution, an appointment;* constitūtio:—Ða gesetenes he lǽt standan *he allows this appointment to stand*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 30. v. ge-setnes.

ge-sēðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sēðan *to affirm*] *To state as true, declare, prove, show, affirm;* effāri, testificāri, vērificāre, contestāri, prōbāre:—Nis ænig ðæs horsc, ðe ðín fromcyn mǽge fira bearnum sweotule gesēðan *none is so wise who may manifestly declare thy origin to the children of men*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 18; Cri. 243. Ne mágon gē ða word gesēdan *ye cannot prove the words*, Elen. Kmbl. 1160; El. 582: Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 7. Ic gesweotelige oððe gesēde ðē God *testificābor tibi Deus*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 7. Gehýr folc mīn and ic gesēðe ðē *audi pōpulus meus et contestābor te*, Ps. Spl. 80, 8. Hī gesēðaþ and sprecaþ unrihtwīsnysse *effābuntur et lōquentur iniqūitātem*, 93, 4. Ðære gesyhþe sōþ wæs gecýðed and gesēded *cujus vēritas prōbāta est*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 10: Cd. 208; Th. 257, 7; Dan. 254. Gesēdde, *pp. pl. proved*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ða wurdon mid manegum tācnum gesēdde *which were proved by many miracles*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 11.

ge-sēðung, e; *f. Assertion, affirmation;* assertio, affirmatio, Hpt. Gl. 455.

ge-setl, es; *n. A seat, settle:*—Ða foerþmestu gisedla æt feormum *primos discubitos in cenis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 39. v. setl.

ge-setnes, -setenes, -setednes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Position, foundation, tradition, an institution, constitution, composition, ordinance, decree, law;* pōsitio, situs, fundātio, trādītio, institūtio, constitūtio, compōsitio, lex, pactum:—Cūþ is gehwilcum snotterum mannum, ðæt seó ealde ǽ wæs eádelīcre ðonne Cristes gesetnys sý *it is known to every intelligent man that the old law was easier than the institute of Christ is*, Homl. Th. i. 358, 28, 30. Wæs se cyning becumen on swā mycle lufan ðære Rōmāniscan cyricean gesetnysse and ðære Apostolīcan *rex tēnēbātur āmōre Rōmānæ et Apōstōlicæ institūtiōnis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 32: 5, 20; S. 642, 13. Be gesetnysse Breotene *de sītu Brittaniæ*, 1, 1; S. 473, 6: Nar. 1, 5. Ǽr middaneardes gesetnysse *before the foundation of the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 27: Mk. Bos. 7, 5. Be Godes gesetnysse *by God's ordinance*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 22; Lchdm. iii. 258, 7: Ælfc. T. 17, 24. Ðū cwǽde ðæt ǽlc wuht his rihte gesetnesse fulēode, būtan menn ānum *thou saidst that every creature fulfilled its right institution, except man alone*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 330, 35. Rǽdaþ sume men ða leásan gesetnysse *some men read the false composition*, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 22: i. 358, 14. Israhēl syngode and ða gesetnisse gewemde *peccāvit Israel et prævāricātus est pactum meum*, Jos. 7, 11. Sint heora gesetnessa swīðe mislīca *their institutions are very various*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 22. Healdende hira yldrena gesetnessa *tēnentes trādītiōnem sēniōrum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 3. Ða gesetnessa sigora Wealdend lǽt geond ðas mǽran gesceaft mearce healden *the Lord of victories permits these constitutions to keep their limits over this great creation*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 141; Met. 11, 71. Be gesetnessum and gemétum spréccynna *de figūris mōdisque lōcūtiōnum*, Bd. 5, 24: S. 648, 42. Be heofenes gesetenissum *de statu cæli*, Nar. 1, 16.

ge-setnian; *p.* ode, ade *To lie in wait;* insidiari:—Herodia gesetnade him *Herodias insidiabatur illi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 19.

ge-settan; *p.* -sette; *pp.* -seted, -set, -sett *To set, put, fix, confirm, restore, appoint, decree, settle, possess, occupy, place together, compose, make, compare, expose, allay:*—Ða apostolas hie gesetton on ðæm fægran neorxna wange *the apostles placed her in the fair paradise*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 25: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 13; Cri. 1390: Ps. Spl. 18, 5. Hie on God ænne heora hyht gesetton *they should put their trust in God alone*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 15. Naman gesettan *to give a name*, 197, 29. He wæs to bōclīcre lāre gesett *he was put to book-learning*, Shrn. 12, 16. Ðǽr is dryhtnes folc geseted to symle *there is the Lord's folk set to the feast*, Rood Kmbl. 279; Kr. 141. Ðæt hī hine Gode gesettan *to present him to God*, Lk. Bos. 2, 22. Under anweald gesett *sub potestate constitutus*, 7, 8: 3, 13. Hwonne he ðisse worlde ende gesettan wolde *when he meant to fix the end of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 9: 27, 24. Ænne of heora aldormannum to biscepe he him gesette *he appointed one of their chief men as their bishop*, 247, 31: Chr. 604; Erl. 20, 21. He Isaace wīf gesette *he fixed upon a wife for Isaac*, Gen. 24, 11. Heora gewinn mid ðam swīðe gesettan *therewith greatly confirmed their hostility*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 109, 5, note. Wilt ðū on ðas tíd gesettan Israhēla folca rīce *si in tempore hoc restitues regnum Israel?* Blickl. Homl. 117, 11. Gesete *restitue*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. Hī him gesetton ðæt hyra ān lātteów wǽre *they decreed for themselves that there should be one leader of them*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 26: Shrn. 112, 18: Blickl. Homl. 193, 3: 61, 27. Dōm gesettan *to judge*, Gen. 18, 25. Gesette ýðum heora onihtne ryne *he appointed the waves their proper course*, Cd. 8: Th. 10, 34; Gen. 166. He gefór ða burg and hét hie gesettan ǽgðer ge mid Engliscum mannum ge mid Deniscum *he gained the town and ordered it to be occupied by both English and Danes*, Chr. 922; El. 108, 31: 886; Erl. 84, 26: Mt. Bos. 21, 33, 41: Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 56, 35. Ealne norþdǽl ðysses eálondes genōman and gesetton *omnem aquilonalem insulæ partem capessunt*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 18: Blickl. Homl. 79, 26. Heora ēðel on heofenum sceolde eft gebūen and geseted weorðan mid hālgum sāwlum *their home in heaven should again be inhabited and peopled with holy souls*, 121, 33. Seó landbūnes is swīðost cýþemonnum geseted *hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum*, Nar. 33, 15. Gesettaþ *possidebit*, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 42: 78, 12: 82, 11. Of lāme ic ðē leoðe gesette *of loam I formed thee limbs*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 31; Cri. 1380: 33 a; Th. 105, 12; Gū. 22. Ðū gesettest sunnan and mōnan *tu fecisti solem et lunam*, Ps. Th. 73, 16. Ic ðē gesette manegra þeóda fæder *a father of many nations have I made thee*, Gen. 17, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 136, 23. Ðæt tempel towearp æfter feówer hund geárum ðæs ðe hit gesett wæs *he destroyed the temple four hundred years after it was built*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 374. Swā hwæt swā ic ðē gehēt eal ic hit gesette *whatsoever I have promised thee I will do it all*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 8. Seó tunge ðe swā monig hálwende word on ðæs scyppendes lof gesette *illa lingua quæ tot salutaria verba in laudem conditoris composuerat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 11: Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Ða bōc ic gesette *I composed the book*, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 2, 8: Homl. Th. i. 70, 7: Th. Apol. 28, 13. Hiora birhto ne biþ to gesettanne wiþ ðære sunnan leóht *their brightness is not to be compared with the sun's light*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 13; Met. 6, 7. Ðæt ðis ǽfre gesett spræc wǽre *that this should be a suit finally settled*, Th. Ch. 203, 4. Ðone storm he gesette and gestilde *tempestatem sedaverit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 8. Ðæt he ðæt yrre gesette *to allay their anger*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 2: Beo. Th. 4062; B. 2029. Ða earman ceasterwaran wǽron to hungre gesette *the miserable citizens were exposed to famine*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 28. Ðæt land sum hit is to gafole gesett *some of the land is let*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 450, 19, 12.

ge-settnys, -nyss, e; *f. Constitution, statute;* stātūtum:—Ða ðe ða reogollīcan gesettnysse hāligra fædera gelufedon and cūðon *qui cānōnīca patrum stātūta et dilīgērent et nossent*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 40. v. ge-setnes.

ge-setu *seats*, Th. 76, 16. v. ge-sete.

ge-séuling *a servant;* minister, Lye.

ge-séunes *the sea;* æquor, Lye.

ge-sewenlīc; *adj. Visible:*—Ðīne gesceafta gesewenlīce and eác ungesewenlice *thy creatures visible and also invisible*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 5: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 12; Lchdm. iii. 232, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 13; Met. 20, 7: 253; Met. 20, 127.

ge-sewenlīce; *adv. Visibly:*—Ðū miht sōþlīce and gesewenlīce ðīne mihte gecýðan on Marian *thou canst truly and visibly make thy power known on Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 157, 3.

ge-sib, -sibb, -syb; *adj. Peaceable, near, related, familiar;* pācīficus, cognātus, prōpinquus, fāmiliāris:—Ne bearh nū for oft gesibb gesibbum ðý mā ðe fremdum *too often now has a kinsman no more protected a kinsman than a stranger*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 75. Sylle swā gesibre handa swā fremdre *give to a relation or to a stranger*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 114, 7. Nǽnig mon ne sceal lufian ne gēman his gesibbes gif . . . *no man shall love or be mindful of his relative if* . . . , Blickl. Homl. 23, 17. Gisibbe *cognatos*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 12. Tēlende digellīce gesibne his *dētrāhentem sēcrēto proximo suo*, Ps. Spl. 100, 5. Ðe him gesibbe wǽron *who were related to him*, Job Thw. 167, 3. Gesibbe ǽrendracan *cādūcēātōres* vel *pācīfici*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 79; Wrt. Voc. 36, 6. Hý habbaþ frēonda ðý mā swǽsra and gesibbra *they will have more friends dear and near*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 34; Rä. 27, 22: 84 a; Th. 317, 21; Mód. 69. Snotor mid gesibbum sēcean wolde Cananea land *the sagacious would seek the Canaanites' land with his kinsfolk*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 8; Gen. 1738: 79; Th. 97, 13; Gen. 1612. Gesibbra ærfeweard *a nearer heir*, Th. Chart. 483, 16. Sweolcum swelce him ðonne gesibbast wǽre *to such as may then be nearest of kin to him*, 105, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* gisibbo *consanguineus.*]

ge-sibbian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [sibbian *to pacify*] *To make peaceful, pacify, appease, gladden;* pācāre, pācīficāre, conciliāre, lætificāre:—Ic gesibbige *concilio*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 74, 18; Wrt. Voc. 50, 2. He gesibbade ða cyningas betwih and ða folc *pācātis altērūtrum rēgibus ac pōpulis*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 22. Gesibbedan sāwle mīne *lætificāvērunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Ðā he hæfde ðone hīred gesibbodne *when he had reconciled the household*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 10. [*Goth.* ga-sibjon *to reconcile: O. H. Ger.* ge-sippot *united.*]

ge-sibbsum; *adj. Peaceful;* pācātus:—Salomon is gecweden gesibbsum on Englisc *Salomon is in English 'peaceful,'* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 353. Sint to manienne ða gesibbsuman *the peaceful are to be admonished*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 3; Hat. MS. 66 b, 27. v. ge-sibsum.

ge-sibbsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. Peacefulness;* pax:—For gesibbsumnysse *for peacefulness*, Lev. 7, 32. v. ge-sibsumnes.

ge-sibliċe; *adv. Peaceably;* pācifice:—Fæste gebunden gesiblīce togædere *fast bound peaceably together*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 135; Met. 20, 68.

ge-sibling, es; *m.* [sibling *a relation*] *A relation;* prŏpinquus:—Mæg *vel* gesibling *prŏpinquus*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 39; Wrt. Voc. 51, 81.

ge-sibness, e; *f. Relationship;* affinitas, Lye.

ge-sibsum, -sybsum, -sibbsum; *adj.* [sibsum *peaceable*] *Peaceable, peaceful, loving peace;* pacatus, pācifĭcus:—Se ðe of Gode cymþ he biþ gōdes willan and gesibsum *that which comes from God is of good will and peaceful*, Past. 46, 3; Swt. 349, 1; Hat. MS. 66 b, 5, 7. On ōðre wīsan sint to manigenne ða gesibsuman *the peaceful are to be admonished in one way*, 46, 1; Swt. 345, 6; Hat. MS. 65 b, 22: 46, 5; Swt. 351, 3; Hat. MS. 67 a, 12: 46, 7; Swt. 355, 9; Hat. MS. 67 b, 19: 47, 1; Swt. 357, 15; Hat. MS. 68 a, 18, 19.

ge-sibsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make peaceable, reconcile:*—Ðē to him gesibsuma *reconcile thyself to him*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 20: Mt. Bos. 5, 24.

ge-sibsumlīce, -sybsumlīce; *adv.* [sibsumlīce *peaceably*] *Peaceably, peacefully;* pācifice:—Ða fuglas gesibsumlīce faraþ *the birds fly peacefully*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 22; Hat. MS. 66 b, 22. Forðamðe me witedlīce gesybsumlīce hī sprǽcon *quŏniam mihi quĭdem pācifice lŏquēbantur*, Ps. Spl. 34, 23: Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 15.

ge-sibsumnes, -sibbsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [sibsumnes *peacefulness*] *Peacefulness, concord, reconciliation;* pax, concordĭa, rĕconciliātio:—We māgon gecnāwan on ðara ungesceádwīsra niétena gesibsumnesse, hū micel yfel sió gesceádwīslīce geeynd þurh ða ungesibsumnesse gefremeþ *we can understand from the peacefulness of irrational animals how great a sin the rational race of man commits in being quarrelsome*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 25; Hat. MS. 66 b, 24; Lev. 7, 32.

ge-sibsumung, e; *f. A making peace, conciliation;* consiliatio, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 16; Wrt. Voc. 49, 39.

ge-sīcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [sīcan *to give suck*] *To wean;* ablactāre:—Swā swā gesīced ofer mōdor his *sīcut ablactatus sŭper matre sua*, Ps. Spl. 130, 4.

ge-sīclian, -sȳclian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [seóc *sick*] *To be taken sick or ill, to be infirm;* ægrōtāre, infirmāri:—Ðæt his fæder wǽre gesīclod *quod ægrōtāret pāter suus*, Gen. 48, 1: Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 10. Sum undercyning wæs, ðæs sunu wæs gesȳclod on Capharnaum *ĕrat quĭdam rēgulus, cujus fīlius infirmābātur Capharnaum*, Jn. Bos. 4, 46. Dā wearþ his hors gesīclod *his horse became ill*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 169.

ge-sīda. v. heort-gesīda.

ge-sie *to be;* esse, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 31.

ge-siehþ *sight*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 18. v. ge-sihþ.

ge-siftan; *p.* -sifte; *pp.* -sifted, -sift *To sift:*—Gesyft [*or* gesyfl?] melu *fine meal*, Ex. 12, 34.

ge-sig; *n. Victory:*—Ðæt gesig *victoria*, Rtl. 28, 3.

ge-sigan; *p.* -sāh, *pl.* -sigon; *pp.* -sigen [sīgan *to sink*] *To sink, fall, set as the sun;* cadere, labi, occidĕre ut sol:—Ǽr heó [sunne] fullīce gesīgan onginne *before it* [*the sun*] *begin fully to sink*, Herb. 19, 5; Lchdm. i. 112, 21. Ðæt he āna scyle gesīgan æt sæcce *that he alone should sink in conflict*, Beo. Th. 5311; B. 2659. Ðonne me ylde tīd on gesīge *in tempore senectutis*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Ða to ðam wage gesāg *then to the wall he sank*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 13; Gū. 1243.

ge-sigefæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted, -fæst [sige *victory*] *To make triumphant, crown;* corrōbōrāre, cōrōnāre:—He ðē gesigefæste sōþre miltse *qui coronat te in mīsĕrātiōne*, Ps. Th. 102, 5. Hī synne geswencton and gesigefæston *they outwearied sin and triumphed*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 13; Az. 189. We gesigefæstan ðīne bǽre *let us crown thy bier*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 19: 151, 9. Ðæt ic mid Criste gesigefæsted wǽre *ipse cum Cristo coronandus*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 21. Twegen cynelīce cnihtas mid syndriglīcre Godes gyfe wǽron gesigefæste *dūō rēgii pueri fratres spĕciāli sunt Dei grātia cōrōnāti*, 4, 16; S. 584, 21. Siendon ðīnne ðōmas gesigefæste *thy decrees are triumphant*, Cd. 188; Th. 234, 8; Dan. 288: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 18; Az. 9: Shrn. 146, 11. Drihten gesigefæsted *the Lord triumphant*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 14.

ge-sigfæstnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To triumph, crown:*—He gesigfæstnade *triumphans*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 3. Gesigfæstnad *coronandus*, Jn. Skt. 8, 12.

ge-siht, -sihþ, -siehþ, -syhþ, -sihtþ, e; *f. Sight, power of seeing, vision, something seen, aspect, respect;* visus, acies oculorum, visio, aspectus, conspectus, respectus:—Se ord on here oððe scearp gesihþ *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Yfel gesihþ *oculus malus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 22. Bodian blindum gesihþe *prædicare cæcis visum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 18: Homl. Th. i. 64, 22: Blickl. Homl. 155, 5. Ðū wāst ðæt gesiht and gehērnes ongitaþ ðone līchoman ðæs monnes *thou knowest that sight and hearing perceive the body of a man*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 6. Ēágena gesihþ *eye-sight*, Andr. Kmbl. 60; An. 30: Ps. Th. 93, 9. Forhwan woldest ðū ðīnre gesihþe me wyrnan *quid avertis faciem tuam a me?* 87, 14. He wundrode æfter ðære gesihþe *he wondered at the sight*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 36: 215, 31. Forht ic wæs for ðære fægran gesyhþe *terrified I was at the fair sight*, Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Ðæt he sume gesihtþe geseah *quod visionem vidisset*, Lk. Bos. 1, 22. Engla gesihþe *visionem angelorum*, 24, 23. Þurh nihtlīce gesihþ *in a vision of the night*, Shrn. 63, 16: Lchdm. iii. 204, 31. Ðære uplīcan sibbe gesihþ *the sight of the peace above*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 16; Hat. MS. On ealles ðæs folces gesihþe *in the sight of all the people*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 25: Blickl. Homl. 121, 17: 201, 5. On ðīnre gesyhþe *in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 55, 7: 137, 1: Cd. 49; Th. 63, 20; Gen. 1035 Of heora gesihþum *from their sight*, Jud. 16, 3. Būtan gesyhþe ēarfæstnesse *sine respectu pietatis*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 41.

ge-sincan; *p.* -sanc, -sonc, *pl.* -suncon; *pp.* -suncen *To sink;* delābi:—Him in gesonc flacor flānþracu *the flickering arrow's force sank into him*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 22; Gū. 1115. Ða ne mealhton hī on ðæm wætere gesincan *then they could not sink in the water*, Shrn. 103, 19.

gēsine; *adj. Void, destitute;* expers:—Mōdum tǽcan ðæt we gēsine ne sȳn godes þeódscipes *to teach our minds that we be not destitute of God's communion*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 18; Exod. 528. v. gēsne, gēsne.

ge-sīne. v. ge-sȳne.

ge-singallan; *p.* ode, ade *To continue, perpetuate:*—Gesyngalade *continui*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 49.

ge-singallīċode *continually;* continuatim, V. Ps. 140, 7. v. singallīce.

ge-singan; *p.* -sang, *pl.* -sungon; *pp.* -sungen *To sing;* cănĕre:—Sceal mon leóþ gesingan *a man shall sing songs*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 8; Gn. Ex. 140: Menol. Fox 140; Men. 70. David þurh Godes gāst Gode to lofe gesang *David through God's spirit sang to the praise of God*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 332. Mæssan gesingan *to sing mass*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31: 207, 5. Ðætte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen *what was sung in the Song of Songs*, 11, 15.

ge-singe [= ge-sinhīge (?) v. ge-sinīg], an; *f. A wife:*—Ne meaht ðū habban mec ðē to gesingan *thou mayest not have me for thy wife*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 34; Jul. 54. [Cf. ge-sinhīwan.]

ge-singian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sin;* peccāre:—We habbaþ swīðe gesingod *we have greatly sinned*, Hy. 7, 115; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 115. v. ge-syngian.

ge-sinhīwan, -hīgan; *pl. m. Married persons;* conjuges, conjugati, conjugia:—Unriht gewuna is arisen betwih gesinhīwum *prava in conjugatorum moribus consuetudo surrexit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 34. Gesinhīwan *conjuges* vel *conjugales*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 25; Wrt. Voc. 50, 7. Ðæt līf ðara gesinhīwena oferstīgþ ðæt līf ðæs mægþhādes *the life of the married surpasses the life of virginity*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 29; Hat. MS. Tu gesinhīwan sprǽcon ymbe hine ealle niht *two married people were talking about him all night*, Shrn. 90, 2. Ealla ðara monna hīis būtan ðara gesinhīgna *all men's houses except the two married people's*, 5. Ðara hāligra gesinhīna tīd *the holy man and wife's tide*, 55, 31. Wit sȳn swā swā gesinhīna [?] *we be as married people*, 40, 20. For gesinhīwum *pro conjugiis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14. v. sin-hīwan.

ge-sinīg [= sin-hīg, -hīw ?], e; *f. Marriage;* connubium:—Fore hālgum gesinīge ǽ *pro sacra connubii lege*, Rtl. 108, 14.

ge-sinīgan *to marry;* nubere:—Gesinīgaþ *nubunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Gisinnīgo, Rush. 20, 34. v. ge-sinīg.

ge-sinīgscipe, es; *m. Marriage;* connubium, Rtl. 108, 23. v. sinhīgscipe.

ge-sinlīce; *adv. Curiously, strictly;* curiose, R. Ben. 58.

ge-sinscipe, es; *m. Marriage, wedlock, matrimony; in pl. Married people;* connubium, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14: 19; S. 587, 30: Shrn. 60, 2. Se mægþhād is hīrra ðonne se gesinscipe *virginity is more exalted than marriage*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 24; Hat. MS. He wæs seofan geár on gesinscipe geseted ǽr his biscopdōme *he was married for seven years before he was a bishop*, Shrn. 110, 1. Ēác is gesynscipum micel þearf *for those married also there is much need*, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 440, 2.

ge-sinscīplīċ; *adj. Conjugal, matrimonial;* conjugalis, L. E. I. 43; Th. ii. 440, 7.

ge-sión *to see, behold;* videre:—Wēnaþ ða dysgan ðæt ǽlc mon sīe blind swā hī sint; and ðæt nān mon ne mǽge seón [gesión, note] ðæt hī gesión ne māgon *the foolish think that every man is blind as they are; and that no man is able to see what they cannot see*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. v. ge-seón.

ge-siowed *sewed together.* v. ge-siwed.

ge-sirwan, -serwan, -syrwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to plot, contrive, conspire, deliberate:*—Se se ðe ða synne gesireþ *he who designs the sin*, Past. 56, 6; Swt. 435, 6; Hat. MS. Ðonne ne gesirede hit nō ðæt hit þurhtuge swelce synne *then would it not have designed to carry out such sin*, Swt. 435, 4. Ic gesyrede *I plotted*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 20; Jul. 468. Ðý ne wrīcþ Dryhten nō gelīce ða gesiredan synne and fǽrlīce þurhtogenan forðæm sió gesirede syn biþ ungelīc eallum ōðrum synnum *so the Lord does not punish equally the deliberate sin and the suddenly perpetrated, for the deliberate sin is unlike all other sins*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 13; Hat. MS. II. *to furnish with arms, equip:*—Gesyrwed secg *an armed man*, Byrht. Th. 136, 30; By. 159. v. ge-syrwan.

ge-síþ, es; *m.* [cf. ge-fêra] *A companion, fellow, companion* or *follower of a chief* or *king;* socius, comes:—Gif mon elþeódigne ofsleá gif he mægleás sie healf kyníncg [āh] healf se gesíþ *if one slay a foreigner, if he be kinless, half the king* [*has*], *half the companion*, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 16. Gif gesíþcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhíwan, nāh he nāne wíterēdenne, se gesíþ *if a 'gesithcund' man compound a suit with the king for his household, he, the 'gesith,' shall not have any fee*, 50; Th. i. 134, 5. Se gesíþ geladede ðone cyning to his hāme *rex, rogatus a comite*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 29. Him se gesíþ fultumade and ealle ða neáhmenn *juvante cŏmite ac vicīnis omnibus*, 4, 4; S. 571, 14. Wæs sum gesíþ on neáweste *erat cŏmes in proximo*, 4, 10; S. 578, 18. Ða bæd se gesíþ hine, dæt he eóde on his hūs *rogāvit cŏmes eum in dŏmum suam ingrĕdi*, 5, 4; S. 617, 10: 5, 5; S. 617, 40. Daniel deóra gesíþ *Daniel, the beasts' associate*, Cd. 208; Th. 251, 24; Dan. 662. Hyre wæs hālig gæst singal gesíþ *to her the Holy Spirit was a constant companion*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 4; Jul. 242. To hām his gesíþes *in dŏmo cŏmĭtis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 43. He on ðæs gesíþes hūs ineóde *dŏmum cŏmĭtis intrāvit*, 5, 4; S. 617, 16. Wæs se bisceop geladed sumes gesíþes cyricean to hālgianne *episcopus vocātus est ad dedicandam Ecclesiam comitis*, 5, 5; S. 617, 34: Shrn. 69, 32: 70, 23: 122, 18. On gesíþes hād *in the condition of a comrade*, Beo. Th. 2598; B. 1297. Fram ðam ylcan gesíþe *ab eŏdem comīte*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 9. To his treówum gesíþe *to his faithful companion*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. He hæfde him to gesíþþe sorge and longaþ *he had for his companion sorrow and longing*, 100 a; Th. 377, 13; Deór. 3. Swése gesíþas *his dear companions*, Beo. Th. 57; B. 29: 4086; B. 2040: 5029; B. 2518. Fróde gesíþas, ealde æglæáwe hit geteáldon *wise fellows, elders skilled in law computed it*, Menol. Fox 36; Men. 18. Ða gesíþas *the comrades*, Salm. Kmbl. 693; Sal. 346. Mec gesíþas sendaþ æfter hondum *comrades send me from hand to hand*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 24; Rä. 31, 5. Hūþe feredon seccas and gesíþþas *warriors and allies carried away the spoil*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 23; Gen. 2067: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Gesíþa ða sæmestan *the worst of companions*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 7; Wid. 125. Nænig swæsra gesíþa *no one of the dear companions*, Beo. Th. 3872; B. 1934. Æðele cempa mid gesíþum *the noble champion with his companions*, 2630; B. 1313: 3852; B. 1924: 5257; B. 2632: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 1; Cri. 473. Dæt wæs Satane and his gesíþum mid gegearwad *that was prepared for Satan and his associates with him*, 30 a; Th. 93, 7; Cri. 1522: 123 b; Th. 474, 21; Bo. 33: 89 b; Th. 337, 2; Gn. Ex. 58: Salm. Kmbl. 907; Sal. 453. Þeóda þrymfæste þegnum and gesíþþum *famous nations with vassals and allies*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 23; Gen. 1908. [For the technical meaning of 'gesith' see Stubbs' Const. Hist. under 'comitatus' and 'gesith;' Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 168; and Schmid's A. S. Gesetz. 'gesiþ.' *Goth.* ga-sinþja: *O. Sax.* gi-sīð: *O. H. Ger.* gi-sindo.]

ge-síþ, -síþþ, es; *n. Company, fellowship;* comitatus:—Sweotol is dæt ðē sōþ metod on gesíþþe is *it is plain that the true Lord is with thee*, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 3; Gen. 2807: 109; Th. 145, 5; Gen. 2401. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-sindi; *n. comitatus: O. Sax.* ge-síþi; *n.*]

ge-síþcund; *adj. Of the rank of a 'gesith:'*—Gif gesíþcund mon landágende forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scillinga and þolie his landes *if a 'gesithcund' man, owning land, neglect the 'fyrd,' let him pay* 120 *shillings and forfeit his land*, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 8. Gif gesíþcund man fare, þonne mōt he habban his gerēfan mid him, and his smiþ and his cildféstran *if a 'gesithcund' man go away, then may he have his reeve with him, and his smith and his child's fosterer*, 63; Th. i. 144, 2: 45; Th. i. 130, 9: 54; Th. i. 136, 12: 68; Th. i. 146, 7: L. Wih. 5; Th. i. 38, 4.

ge-síþcundlīc, -síþlīc; *adj. Pertaining to a companion:*—Swā swá he wære gesíþcundlícre [MS. Ca. gesíþlícre, MS. B.] gegaderunga *quasi comes copulæ carnalis*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 1, note.

gesíþ-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n. A multitude of companions;* comitum turba:—For gesíþmægen, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 4; Gn. Ex. 89.

ge-síþman, -mon; *gen.* -mannes, -monnes; *m. A 'gesith;'* comes:—Se gesíþmon [gesíþmon, MSS. B. H.] *the 'gesith,'* L. In. 30; Th. i. 122, 1. v. ge-síþ.

ge-síþscipe, es; *m. A fellowship, society;* societas:—Nam he twegen bisceopas of Brítta þeóde on gesíþscipe dære hālgunge *adsumtis in societatem ordinationis duobus de Brittonum gente episcopis*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 27. Sum swíþe ealdwífman wæs in his gesíþscipe *a very old woman lived with him*, Shrn. 36, 9. [*O. Sax.* gi-sīðskepi.]

ge-síþwīf, es; *n. A woman of the class to which the 'gesith,' 'comes' belongs:*—Sca anastasiam dære hālegan gesíþwífes seó wæs swíþe ædele for worulde *St. Anastasia's the holy lady; she was very noble with respect to this world*, Shrn. 30, 20. All ða gesíþwíf and ða ædelan fæmnan *all the ladies and noble women*, 87, 21. [Cf. ge-síþman.]

ge-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten. I. *to sit, sit down, settle, lean, recline;* sēdēre, considēre, discumbĕre:—Ic gesitte *I sit*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 6; Jul. 495. Hí gesittaþ him on gesundum þingum *they sit in sound condition*, 89 b; Th. 337, 1; Gn. Ex. 58. He wið earm gesæt *he leaned on his arm*, Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749: Cd. 223; Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432. Ða eóde he into ðæs Fariseiscan hūse, and gesæt *ingressus dŏmum Pharisæi discŭbuit*, Lk. Bos. 7, 36. Alexander æt Somnite gemære and Rómana gesæt *Alexander posted himself on the boundary of the Samnites and the Romans*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 28. Geséton searuþancle sundor to rūne *the wise of thought sat apart in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 2323; An. 1163: Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868. Twegen iunge men gesæton æt me *two young men sat by me*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 35. Him cierde eall dæt folc to, ðe on Mercna lande geseten wæs *all the people who were settled in the Mercians' land submitted to him*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 34. Hie hæfdon heora stemn gesetenne *they had sat out their time of service*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. II. *to occupy, possess, inhabit;* possidēre, hăbitāre:—Þeáh ðe wyrigcwydole Godes rīce gesittan ne māgon *quamvis maledĭci regnum Dei possidēre non possint*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 11. Sume sēcaþ and gesittaþ hámas on heolstrum *some seek and occupy houses in caverns*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 3; Gū. 53: Cd. 170; Th. 213, 34; Exod. 562. Paulinus gesæt dæt biscepsetl on Hrófes ceastre *Paulinus occupied the bishop's see at Rochester*, Chr. 633; Erl. 24, 7: 890; Erl. 87, 27: Beo. Th. 1270; B. 633. Hí folca gewinn fremdra gesæton *lăbōres pŏpŭlōrum possēdērunt*, Ps. Th. 104, 39: 77, 56: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 9; Gen. 961. Būtan ōðrum manegum gesetenum íglandum *besides many other inhabited islands*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 25. Ús is alēfed heofena rīce to gesittenne *we are permitted to occupy heaven's kingdom*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 15: Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 23.

ge-siwed, -siwod, -siwud, -siuwed; *part. Sewed, patched;* sutus, assutus, consutus:—Gediht oððe gesiwed hrægel *acupicta vel Phrygia vestis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 107; Wrt. Voc. 40, 18. Mid golde gesiwud bend *nimbus*, 64; Som. 69, 13; Wrt. Voc. 40, 47. v. siwian.

ge-slǽpan, -slǽpan, -slépian [in the Northern glosses of the Gospels the verb is weak] *to sleep:*—He geslépde *dormiebat*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Geslépedon alle and geslépdon *dormitaverunt omnes et dormierunt*, 25, 5.

ge-sleán; *p.* -slōg, -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slagen, -slægen, -slegen *To strike, pitch* [*a tent*], *smite, slay, quell, forge, fight, obtain by fighting:*—Hí lágon swylce hí wǽron deáþe geslegene *they lay as if they were stricken by death*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 31. Se geslagena biþ mid deáþe gegripen *the man stricken* [*by disease*] *is seized by death*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 12. Ðǽr he geslōh his geteld *he pitched his tent there*, Gen. 12, 8. Wulfheard aldorman micel wæl geslóg and sige nom *alderman Wulfhard made a great slaughter and got the victory*, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 5: 845; Erl. 66, 24: 823; Erl. 62, 17: 867; Erl. 72, 15: Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 23. He geslóg xxv dracena *he slew xxv dragons*, Salm. Kmbl. 417; Sal. 214. Geslōh ðīn fæder fǽhþe mǽste *thy father quelled the greatest feud*, Beo. Th. 922; B. 459. Geslægene grindlas *forged bars*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 26; Gen. 383. Of ðære tíde hwílum Bryttas hwílum Seaxena sige geslógan *ex eo tempore nunc cives nunc hostes vincebant*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22. Offa geslóg cynerīca mǽst *Offa won the greatest of kingdoms*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 32; Víd. 38: Th. 321, 11; Víd. 44. Hūþe ðe ic æt hilde geslōh *spoil that I gained in war*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2149: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 4; Æthelst. 4: Beo. Th. 5985; B. 2996. Dariun we ofercwōmon and oferswýddon and us in onweald geslógon eal his londrīce *dario superato acceptaque in conditiones omni ejus regione*, Nar. 3, 24. Ða þohte ic hwæðer ic meahte ealne middangeard me on onweald gesleán *cogitabam si devicto orbe terrarum*, 29, 2. Óþ dæt up gewát líg and þurh lust geslōh *until the flame went up and at will smote*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 19; Dan. 249.

ge-sleccan; *p.* -slǽhte *To make slack, enfeeble, weaken:*—Sūslum geslǽhte *weakened by torments*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 8; Cri. 149. [Cf. *O. Sax.* an siuni gislekit.]

ge-slēfed; *pp. Having sleeves;* manicatus, manuleātus:—Geslēfed *manuleātus* vel *manicātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 74; Wrt. Voc. 16, 47. DER. slēfan.

ge-sleht; *n.* v. bil-gesleht, ge-slyht.

ge-slit, es; *n. A bite, tearing:*—Ðæra næddrena geslit wæs deádlíc *the bite of those serpents was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 30. Þurh deóra geslit *by the tearing of beasts*, 544, 2.

ge-slítan; *p.* -slát; *pp.* -sliten *To tear, rend, break:*—Middý geslitten wēron ða bendo *ruptis vinculis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 29.

ge-slōh *struck.* v. ge-sleán.

ge-slyht, -sleht, -sliht, es; *n. Battle, fight, conflict:*—Swā he níþa gehwane genesen hæfde slíþra geslyhta *so he had come safely out of every enmity, every fierce conflict*, Beo. Th. 4787; B. 2398. v. bil-gesleht.

ge-smeágan, -smeán; *p.* -smeáde; *pp.* -smeád *To search, examine, consider;* scrutari, cogitare:—Hia gesmeádon miþ him *illi cogitabant secum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 31. Gismeáþ wegas ūsra *scrutemur vias nostras*, Rtl. 20, 21. Gismeága *excogitare*, 170, 5. Gesmeád sprǽc *sermo commentitius*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 21; Wrt. Voc. 55, 25.

ge-smeáh; *gen.* -smeáges [?]; *n. Intrigue:*—Ðǽr wearþ se cyng of France þurh gesmeáh gecyrred *there the king of France was turned back by intrigue*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 23.

ge-smeċgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [smæccan *to taste*] *To taste;* gustāre:—Ic gesmeċge *gusto*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 33; Wrt. Voc. 17, 37.

ge-smēdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To make smooth* or *even, to soothe, soften;* complanare:—Se ele gesmēd ða wunda *the oil sooths the wounds*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 10; Hat. MS.

ge-smiċerad [smicere *elegant*]; *part. p. Worked, neatly made;* fabrefactus, Cot. 28, 184.

ge-smirian *to anoint*, Ex. 29, 29. v. ge-smyrian.

ge-smiten; *part. p. Anointed, smeared, smutted;* litus, unctus, Som. [*Goth.* ga-smeitan.]

ge-smiðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To forge, to make as a smith does;* fabricare:—Bend agimmed and gesmiðed *diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. [*Goth.* ga-smiþon: *O. H. Ger.* gi-smidon *cudere.*]

ge-smyltan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [smylt *serene*] *To appease, quiet;* plācāre:—He ðone aþundenan sæ gesmylte *tumĭda æquŏra plācāvit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8.

ge-smyrian, -smirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [smyrian *to smear*] *To smear, anoint;* ungĕre:—Hī word hira wel gesmyredon, ele anlīcast *mollĭĕrunt sermŏnes suos sŭper ŏleum*, Ps. Th. 54, 21. Forðon gesmiride mec *propter quod unxit me*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 18. Ðætte gesmiredon hine *ut ungerent eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 1. Ðæt hīg sīn gesmirode on ðam and hira handa gehālgode *ut ungantur in ea et consecrentur mănus ĕōrum*, Ex. 29, 29. Ðæt næfre ne afūlaþ ðæt mid hire gesmered biþ *that never becomes foul that is anointed with it*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 23. Gesmeraud ele hālgum *unctus oleo sancto*, Rtl. 198, 31.

gēsne; *adj. Lacking, wanting, destitute, lifeless;* expers, egenus, destitutus, exanimis:—Læg se fūla leáp gēsne *the foul corpse lay lifeless*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 112. He funde ðā on bedde his goldgifan gǽstes gēsne, lifes belidenne *he then found his goldgiver void of spirit, deprived of life*, 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 279. v. gǽsne.

ge-snid, es; *n. A killing, slaughter;* occisio:—Swā swā sceáp to gesnide *sicut oves occisionis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 23.

ge-snīþan; *p.* -snāþ; *pp.* -sniden *To cut, cut off:*—Summ monn gesnāþ him ða eárelipprica *quidam amputavit illi auricula*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 47. Gif ðū stānen weofod me wyrce ne tymbra ðū ðæt of gesnidenum stānum *if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone*, Ex. 20, 25.

ge-snīðan [?] *to lie down:*—Ðætte gesniða [Rush. gesnide] gedydon alle *ut accumbere facerent omnes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 39.

ge-snīþung, e; *f. A cutting;* dolatio, Som.

ge-snot *snot.* v. snot.

ge-snyttro; *f. n.* [?] *Wisdom:*—Gūþlāc wæs ealra gesnyttra goldhord *Guthlac was a treasure of all wisdom*, Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 92, 17.

gesoc, es; *m?* *Suck;* suctus:—Ðæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild to hyre brēoste to gesoc *quod Sara lactāret fīlium*, Gen. 21, 7.

ge-sod, es; *n?* *A cooking, boiling;* coctio, coctūra:—Gesod *coctio*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 70.

ge-soden; *part.* [soden, *pp. of* seóðan *to seethe*] *Seethed, sodden, cooked, boiled;* coctus, elixus:—Gesoden, gebacen *coctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 86; Wrt. Voc. 27, 16: 82, 71. Gesoden mæt on wætere *ělixus cĭbus*, 31; Som. 61, 87; Wrt. Voc. 27, 17. Gesoden wīn *defrūtum vīnum*, 32; Som. 62, 8; Wrt. Voc. 27, 62.

ge-socan *to seek, follow*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 37. v. ge-sēcan.

ge-sōm; *adj. Unanimous, united, peaceable;* concors, pācīfĭcus:—Wǽron gesōme ða ðe swegl būan *those that inhabit the firmament were unanimous*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 1; Gen. 82. Wit wǽron gesōme *we two were united*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 27; Rä. 85, 21: Gen. 45, 24. Gesōme and to ðam geþwǽre ðæt heora nān ne mæg ōðerne mid æalle fordōn *in union and in such accord that none can entirely destroy another*, Shrn. 165, 33.

ge-somnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To assemble, collect;* congregare, colligere:—He us to dæge wolde on disse tīde gesomnian *he wished to assemble us to-day at this time*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 31. Gesomna cūe mesa *collect cow's dung*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. v. ge-samnian.

ge-somning, e; *f. A congregation;* congrĕgātio:—Seó Godes circe, þurh gesomninga sōðes and ryhtes, beorhte blīceþ *the church of God, through congregations of truth and right, brightly gleameth*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 9; Cri. 700. v. ge-samnung.

ge-somnung, e; *f. A congregation, synagogue, church;* congrĕgātio, sȳnăgōga, ecclēsia:—He com into hyra gesomnunge *vēnit in sȳnăgōgam ĕōrum*, Mt. Bos. 12, 9. On gesomnunge ingongan *ecclēsiam intrāre*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 7. Justus reahte ða gesomnunge *Justus rĕgēbat ecclēsiam*, 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Gesomnunga folca ymbtrymdon ðē *sȳnăgōga pŏpŭlōrum circumdăbit te*, Ps. Spl. 7, 7. Befērde se Hǽlend ealle Galileam, lǽrende on hyra gesomnungum *circumibat Iesus tōtam Gălilæam, dŏcens in sȳnăgōgis ĕōrum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 23: 6, 2, 5: 9, 35. v. ge-samnung.

ge-somodlēcan. v. ge-samodlēcan.

ge-sōð *a soother, flatterer;* parasitus, Cot. 152.

ge-sōþfæstian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To justify:*—Bærsynnig gesōþfæstadon god *publicani justificaverunt deum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 29. He wolde gesōþfæstiga hine seolfne *ille volens justificare seipsum*, 10, 29. Gesōþfæstad is snytro *justificata est sapientia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19: 12, 37.

ge-sōþian; ic -sōþige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove the truth of, bear witness;* probare, testari:—Gif man ðæt gesōþige *if that be proved*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13. Menigo of hlāfe and līchoma his gesōþade *plurima de pane et carne sua testatur*, Jn. Skt. p. 5, 2.

ge-sotig; *adj. Dirty*, Gl. Prud. 579.

ge-spǽnning, e; *f. An incitement, a provocation;* incitamentum, Som.

gespan *the tamarisk tree;* myrica, Cot. 131.

ge-span, -spon, es; *n. A prompting, enticing, persuasion, seduction;* suggestio, illectatio, persuasio, seductio, Past. 53, 7; Swt. 417, 20; Hat. MS: Cd. 33; Th. 45, 2; Gen. 720.

ge-span, -spann, -spon, es; *n. A joining, fastening together;* nexus:—Wīra gespann *joining of wires*, Andr. Kmbl. 604; An. 303. Wīra gespon, Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. He is on helle hæft mid hringa gesponne *he is in hell bound with the clasping of rings*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762. Searo-rūna gespon *the web of mysteries*, Exou. 92 b; Th. 347, 20; Sch. 15. v. ge-spannan, eaxle-gespan.

ge-spanan; *p.* -spōn, -speón, *pl.* -spōnon, -speónon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, persuade, induce, draw;* allicere, illicere, incitare, persuadere, inducere:—Ðe hine to ðæm unfriðe gespōn *who had allured him to a violation of the peace*, Chr. 905; Th. 182, 7, col. 1. Gif he ða cwēne gespanan [gespannan, MS.] and geléran mihte, ðæt heó brūcan wolde his gesynscipes *si reginæ posset persuadere ejus uti connubio*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 29. Gespeón *persuadebat*, 2, 15; S. 518, 26. Swȳðost gesponen [gesponnen, MS.] to onfōnne Cristes geleáfan *maxime persuasus ad percipiendam Christi fidem*, 3, 21; S. 551, 5. Wæs hām geladad and gesponen [gesponnen, MS.] *was called and drawn home*, 4, 23; S. 593, 17.

ge-spang, -spong, es; *n. A clasp, binding:*—Me habbaþ hringa gespong sīþes amyrred *the rings' clasps have hindered me from going*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 14; Gen. 377.

ge-spannan, -sponnan; *p.* -speón; *pp.* -spannen *To join, span, clasp, fasten:*—Gūþweard grīmhelm gespeón *the leader clasped his helm*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 27; Exod. 174. Ða hēht cāsere gesponnan fiówer wildo hors to scride *then the emperor ordered to harness four wild horses to a chariot*, Shrn. 71, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-spannan *tendere, conjungere.*] v. spannan.

ge-sparian; *p.* ede *To spare:*—Ne gisperede *non pepercit*, Rtl. 22, 17.

ge-sparrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To shut;* claudere:—Gesparrado dure ðin *clauso ostio tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6.

ge-spearn. v. ge-speornan.

ge-speca, an; *m. A speaker.* DER. eár-gespeca. v. ge-spreca.

ge-spēdan; *p.* -spēdde; *pp.* -spēded, -spēdd *To speed, prosper, succeed;* progredi, prosperare, succedere:—Ðæs ðe blōdgyte, wæll-fyll weres, wæpnum gespēdeþ *because that bloodshedding, slaughter of man, speedeth by means of weapons*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 12; Gen. 1527. Ac hī nāht nā gespēddan *but they succeeded naught*, Chr. 1036; Th. 293, 23, col. 2. Ac man ðǽr ne gespǽdde *but they didn't succeed there*, 1096; Erl. 233, 29. Ealle þinge swā hwæt swā he dēþ beóþ gespēdde *omnia quæcunque faciet prosperabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3.

ge-spēdiglīce; *adv. Prosperously, successfully;* prospĕre:—Gesundfullīce odde gespēdiglīce forþstæpe and rīxa *prospĕre procēde et regna*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 5.

ge-spēdsumian *to prosper, succeed;* prosperari, Hpt. Gl. 491.

ge-spelia, an; *m.* [spelian *to represent*] *A substitute, deputy, vicegerent;* vicārius:—Cristen cyning is Cristes gespelia geteald on cristenre þēóde *a christian king is accounted Christ's vicegerent among christian people*, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 12. Wið Cristes gespelian *against Christ's vicegerent*, ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3. He wæs Æþelstānes b' gespelian siddan he unfere wæs *he was bishop Athelstane's substitute after he was unable to move*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 191, 12.

ge-spellian *to speak, tell:*—Middȳ gespelledon *dum fabularentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24. 15. [*Goth.* ga-spillon.]

ge-speoftad; *part. p. Spit upon:*—Gespeoftad biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. [Cf. speowian.]

ge-speón. v. ge-spanan, ge-spannan.

ge-speornan, -spornan; *p.* -spearn, *pl.* -spurnon; *pp.* -spornen *To tread upon, to perch, spurn;* calcare:—Ðæt heó fōtum ne meahte land gespornan *so that she might not perch on land with her feet*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 33; Gen. 1458: 72; Th. 87, 11; Gen. 1447. Ðæt se hearn-flota sond-lond gespearn *so that the floater of the surge spurned the sandy land*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 11; Gū. 1308.

ge-spēow *prospered*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 7; Jud. 175; *p. of* ge-spōwan.

ge-sperod; *part.* [spere *a spear*] *Armed with a spear;* hastātus:—Gesperod *hastātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13: Blickl. Homl. 221, 28.

ge-spillan; *p.* de *To destroy, dissipate:*—Ðēr ne hrust gespilles *ubi neque ærugo demolitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. Gespilleþ *perdidĕrit*,

Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 33. Alle gespilde *omnes perdidit*, 29: Rtl. 107, 29. Đǽr wǽron manege mid micel unrihte gespilde *there were many very wrongfully destroyed*, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 16: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Erfwardniso gispilledo *hereditates dissipatas*, Rtl. 21, 1.

ge-spittan; *pp.* ed *To spit upon*; conspuere:—Gispitted biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 18, 32. Gispittendum on mec *conspuentibus in me*, Rtl. 19, 17.

ge-spon, es; *n. An enticing, persuasion, artifice*; illectatio, persuasio, seductio:—Deófles gespon *the devil's artifice*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 2; Gen. 720. v. ge-span.

ge-spon. v. *ge-span*.

ge-spón *allured, incited*, Chr. 905; Th. 182, 7, col. 1. v. ge-spanan.

ge-spong. v. ge-spang.

ge-sponnen *persuaded, drawn*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 5: 4, 23; S. 593, 17. For ge-sponen; *pp. of* ge-spanan.

ge-spornan. v. ge-speornan.

ge-spówan; *p.* -spéów, *pl.* -speówon; *pp.* -spówen [spówan *to succeed*] *To succeed, prosper*; succēdĕre, prospĕrāre:—Hū hyre æt beaduwe gespeów *how she prospered in battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 7; Jud. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 2688; An. 1346. Him æt đære byrig ne gespeów *he did not succeed at the city*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 8.

ge-spréc, es; *n. Speech, discourse, conversation, advice*:—Se cyning wæs on gesprǽce wynsum *erat rex affatu jucundus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. Ic wæs mid his gesprǽce wel gerǽted *allocutione ejus refecti*, 5, 1; S. 613, 22. Gearo on gesprǽce *loquela promptus*, 2; S. 615, 29. Đā hæfde he gesprǽce and geþeaht *habito consilio*, 2, 13; S. 515, 40. Com for gesprǽce Finano đæs biscopes *pervenire propter conloquium Finani episcopi*, 3, 22; S. 552, 41. Wæs gemyndig đæs apostoles gesprǽces *was mindful of what the apostle said*, Shrn. 39, 5. Gesprécu, gesprécu *oracula*, Cot. 143, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-spráche; *n.*]

ge-spréce; *adj. Eloquent, affable*; eloquens, affabilis:—Næs ic nǽfre gesprǽce *non sum eloquens*, Ex. 4, 10. Hē wæs eallum gesprǽce *erat affabilis omnibus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-spráche *facetus, affabilis, disertus, orator.*] v. spréce.

ge-spréceliċ; *adj. Loquelaris*:—Đās synd gehātene loquelares, loquela is spréc and loquelares synd gesprǽceliċe forþan đe đās syx prepositiones ne beóþ nā hwār āna ac beóþ ǽfre to sumum ōđrum worde gefēgede, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 49. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-sprachlich *rhetoricus, urbanus.*]

ge-sprédan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To spread out, extend*; extendere:—Gespréd hond đīn *extende manum tuam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 13. Gesprǽde hond *extendens manum*, 8, 3.

ge-spreo, es; *n. The power of speech*:—He him sealde monnes gesprec *he should give him human speech*, Shrn. 76, 23. Sealde he dumbum gesprec *he gave speech to the dumb*. Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577.

ge-spreca, an; *m. One who talks with another, a counsellor*:—Abraham wæs Godes gespreca *Abraham was one who talked with God*, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 12. Đū đē ānne genim to gesprecan symle spella and lāra rǽd-hycgende *always take as thy counsellor one sagacious in discourses and doctrines*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 26; Fä. 25.

ge-sprecan, -specan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak, speak with, agree*; sometimes takes an accusative of the person spoken to:—Gif đū him wuht hearmes gesprǽce *if thou hast said to him aught injurious*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 24; Gen. 661. Feala worda gespæc se engel *many words spake the angel*, 15; Th. 18, 11; Gen. 271. Adam gespræc *Adam spoke*, 27; Th. 36, 31; Gen. 580. Đe git on ǽrdagum oft gesprécon *which ye two in former days oft agreed upon*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 476, 16; Bo. 15: 123 b; Th. 475, 24: Bo. 52. Feówer đa strengestan þeóda hȳ him betweonum gesprécan *the four strongest peoples agreed with one another*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 69, 33: 6, 10; Bos. 120, 32. Mid đȳ đe hie đis gesprecen hæfdon *when they had said this*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 14: 191, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 2568; El. 1285. God hī gespræc đā *God addressed them then*, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 26: 156, 16. Đā wæs ic gesprecende đone man *then was I conversing with the man*, Shrn. 36, 19. Plato hæfde hine gesprecen *Plato had conversed with him*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 70, 443.

ge-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To sprinkle*; conspergere:—Đū nymst ānne hlāf miđ ele gesprengedne *tolles unum panem oleo conspersum*, Ex. 29, 23.

ge-spring, es; *n. A spring*; fons, scaturigo:—Đǽr wæs on blōde brim weallende, atol yđa gespring [geswing, Th.] eal gemenged *there was the surge boiling with blood, the foul spring of waves all mingled*, Beo. Kmbl. 1689. v. spring.

ge-springan; *p.* -sprang, -sprong, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen. I. *v. intrans. To spring, bound, arise, go out, go forth*; prosilire, exoriri, abire, procedere:—Swā đæt blōd gesprang *as the blood sprang*, Beo. Th. 3339; B. 1667. Sigemunde g sprong æfter deáþ-dæge đōm unlytel *to Sigemund sprang after his death-day no little glory*, 1773; B. 884: Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 27; Gn. Ex. 196: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24: Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. II. *v. trans. To get by going* [?], *to cause to spring*; eructare:—Wid-gongel wif word gespringeþ *a rambling woman gets words* [=*a bad reputation*, or *reproofs*?] *by wandering*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. [Or has gespringan the same meaning as in the following?] Fēwor streámas neirxna wong gesprang *quattuor flumina paradisi instar eructans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 5. Gisprunt [?] word *eructavit verbum*. Jn. Skt. p. 187, 26.

ge-sprucg *discord, strife*; seditio, Som. 171; Lye.

ge-spryng *a spring*. v. ge-spring.

ge-spunnen *spun*; netus, Som.

ge-spyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To track, search, seek*:—Gif man spor gespirige *if one trace a track*, L. Ælfelst. 5, 8; Th. i. 236, 20. Loca nū hwæđer đū wille đæt wit gespyrigen æfter ænigre gesceádwīsnesse further *look now whether you wish us two to seek further after any argument*, Bt. 35, 5: Fox 162, 30, note.

GEST, es; *m.* GUEST, *stranger*; hospes:—For feorme and onfangenysse gesta *propter hospitalitātem atque susceptiōnem hospitum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 8: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 30; Rä. 23, 15. Gest hine clǽnsie sylfes āþe on wiofode *let a stranger clear himself with his own oath at the altar*, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 19. DER. fēđe-gest, inwit-, wil-. v. gæst.

gēst *a ghost, spirit*. v. cear-gēst, gāst.

gestæf-léred; *part.* [stæf *a letter*; léred *learned*; *pp. of* léran] *Versed in letters, literate, learned, booklearned*; litĕrātus:—Cild biþ gestæflǽred *a child will be booklearned*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 3: 192, 15: 194, 12.

ge-stælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To set up, put upon, impute, accuse*; statuere, imponere in, imputare, arguere, accusare:—Ge feor hafaþ fǽhþe gestæled *and moreover* [*she*] *hath a deadly feud set up*, Beo. Th. 2685; B. 1340. Ne mæg on me fācnes frum-bearn fyrene gestælan *may not deceit's first-born* [*the devil*] *impute crime to me*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 18; Gū. 1044. He us ne mæg ænige synne gestælan *he cannot accuse us of any sin*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 10; Gen. 391. Đȳ læs on me mǽge īdel spellung ođđe scondliċ leágung beón gestæled *ne aut fabulæ aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 21. v. stælan. [Cf. (?) ge-stal.]

ge-stællan *to stall, stable*:—Đā hēt he on đæs pāpan ciericean gestællan his blancan and monig ōđer neát *he ordered his horse and many other cattle to be stabled in the pope's church*, Shrn. 51, 22.

ge-stēn, es; *n. A groaning*:—Mīn geár wǽron on sīcetunga and on gestēne *anni mei in gemitibus*, Ps. Th. 30, 11. [Cf. *Ger.* stöhnen.]

ge-stēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone*:—Stephanus for Godes geleáfan wæs gestēned *Stephen was stoned for belief in God*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 21. In æ Moises bebeád us duslīc gestēna *in lege Moses mandavit nobis hujusmodi lapidare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 5. Fordætt đætte hiora were mec gestēnas *propter quod eorum opus me lapidatis*, Rush. 10, 32. Đæt folc all gestēnaþ usig *plebs universa lapidabit nos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 6. Ōđer gestēndon *alium lapidaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 35.

ge-stence. v. ge-stence.

ge-stæppan *to step, go*; ire, ingredi:—Đǽr nǽnig fira ne mæg fōtum gestæppan *where no man may step with feet*, Salm. Kmbl. 420; Sal. 210: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 279; Met. 20, 140. v. ge-steppan.

gest-ærn, -ern, gyst-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber, an inn*; hospītālis aula, hospītium, diversōrium:—Fódon hī on sumes tūngerēfan gestærn *qui intrāvērunt hospitium cujusdam villici*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 20: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 11.

ge-stæđđig; *adj.* [stæđig *firm*] *Steadfast, firm*; stăbĭlis, firmus:—Se ān dēma is gestæđđig and beorht *the only judge is steadfast and bright*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 84; Met. 24, 42: 29, 171; Met. 29, 87. Ealle gesceafta onfōþ æt đam gestæđđigan Gode, endebyrdnesse, and andwlitan, and gemetgunge *all creatures receive from the steadfast God order, and form, and measure*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 14.

ge-stæđđignes, -stæđđines, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Gravity, consistency, steadiness, maturity*; grăvĭtas, constantia, mātūrĭtas:—Wæs he mycelre gestæđđignysse wer *multæ grăvĭtātis ac vĕrĭtātis vir*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 21. On līfes gestæđđignesse *in consistency of life*, Past. 13, 1: Swt. 77, 14; Hat. MS. 16 b, 18. Ongan se biscop lustfullian gestæđđinesse his geþohta *dĕlectābatur antistes constantia ac mātūrĭtāte cōgĭtātiōnis*, 5, 19; S. 637, 47. v. ge-stæđđines.

ge-stæđđines *consistency*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47: Shrn. 168, 2: 175, 28. v. ge-stæđđignes.

ge-stal *an obstacle, objection*; objectio, Cot. 144, Lye.

ge-stala, an; *m. A thief*; fur:—Đæt he ne gestala nǽre *that he was not a thief*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 15.

ge-stalian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To steal*; fūrāri:—Gyf gehādod man gestalige *if a man in orders steal*, L. E. G. 3: Th. i. 168, 4, MS. B.

ge-stalu, e; *f.* [stalu *theft*] *Theft*; furtum:—Ylce gestale *for every theft*, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 22. Oft gē in gestalum standaþ *oft ye are engaged in thefts* [*or* gestalum *from* gestala?], Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 31; Gū. 481.

ge-standan, -stondan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen. I. *to stand, stand still, remain, last, exist, be*; stāre, mănēre, existĕre, esse:—Heó mihte Gode willsumra wīfmonna lāreów and fēster-mōdur gestandan

ipsa Deo dēvōtārum māter ac nutrix posset existēre fēmĭnārum, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 114. Eádig byþ se wer, se ðe him ege Drihtnes, on ferhþcleofan, fæste gestandeþ *beatus vir, qui timet Dŏmĭnum*, 111, 1: 113, 20. He fŏr eaxlum gestŏd Deniga freán *he stood before the shoulders of the Danes' lord*, Beo. Th. 722; B. 358: 813; B. 404: Andr. Kmbl. 1414; An. 707. Æðelinga bearn ymbe gestŏdon *sons of nobles stood around*, Beo. Th. 5188; B. 2597: Rood Kmbl. 126; Kr. 63. His fōtas ær fæste gestōdan *stĕtērunt pĕdes ejus*, Ps. Th. 131, 7: 93, 18. Wese ðīn milde mōd geswīðed, and me to frōfre fæste gestande *fiat nunc misĕrĭcordia tua, ut consōlētur me*, 118, 76. Ahsige hū lange seó sibb gestōde *let him ask how long the peace lasted*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 6: Bd. 4, 23: S. 594, 40. Dæt gestōd lytle leng ðonne vii hund wintra *that lasted a little longer than seven hundred years*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 28, 20. Dā gestōd seó cweorn *the mill stopped*, Shrn. 145, 28. Hælend dā gestōd *the Saviour then stood still*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 23: 219, 10. Æfter ðære bēne gestōden him mæssan *after the prayer they attended mass*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 15. Hie on eallum heora līfe orleahtre gestōdan *they continued blameless in all their life*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17, 4. Hie mon to his andweardnesse hēht gestandan *they were ordered to stand in his presence*, 173, 11. Siððan hyt gestanden beó *when it be stood*, Herb. 1, 4; Lchdm. i. 72, 8. II. *to stand against any one, oppose, oppress, attack, urge, seize;* insurgĕre, ingruĕre, urgĕre, corripĕre:—He ā wile ealra feónda gehwone fæste gestandan *he ever will firmly stand against every foe*, Salm. Kmbl. 196; Sal. 97. Forðam me fremde oft fācne gestōdon *quŏniam ālieni insurrexērunt in me*, Ps. Th. 53, 3. Ne mæg hūs nāht lange standan on ðam heán mūnte, gif hit full ungemetlīc wind gestent *a house cannot long stand on the high mountain if a violent wind press on it*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16: 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Būton ðū gestande ðone unrihtwīsan and him his unrihtwīsnysse secge *unless thou oppose the unrighteous man and tell him his unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 23: i. 6, 24. Dā gestōd hine swā micel līchamlīc costung *then so great a temptation of the body assailed him*, ii. 156, 25: 122, 17: Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 80, 5. Wæs heó gestanden mid hefigre untrumysse līchoman *she was seized with a heavy illness*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 16: 5, 13; S. 632, 17: Blickl. Homl. 227, 6. [*Goth.* ga-standan: *O. Sax.* gi-standan.]

ge-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step, go;* gradi, ire, ingredi: Dā gestōp he to ānes wealles bŷge *then he stepped to a bend of a wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 3163; An. 1584. DER. stapan.

ge-starian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [starian *to stare*] *To stare;* rectis ŏcŭlis intuēri:—He gestarode ðær gestaðelad wæs æðelīc ingong *he gazed where a noble entrance was placed*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 27; Cri. 307.

gestaðel-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted [staðel *a foundation*, fæstan *to make fast*] *To found, establish;* stăbilīre:—Ic gestaðelfæste *stăbilio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 54.

ge-staðelian, -staðolian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [staðelian *to found, establish*] *To found, establish, build, erect, place, settle, strengthen, confirm, fortify, repair, restore;* fundāre, stăbīlīre, ædifĭcāre, collŏcāre, lŏcare, confortāre, confirmāre, restaurāre:—Ðe Eádgār cyng hēt Aðelwold gestaðelian *which king Edgar commanded Æthelwold to found*, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 7: Shrn. 138, 1. Dæt hī woldan his bān on ðære ylcan stōwe būfan corþan mid gedafenlīcre ārwurþnesse gesettan and gestaðolian *ut ossa illius in eodem quĭdem lŏco, sed supra pāvīmentum dignæ vĕnĕrātiōnis grātia lŏcārent*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 32. Ðū nā gestaðolast hī *non ædĭfĭcābis eos*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 5: Mt. Bos. 18, 15. Meotud him dæt mōd gestaðelaþ *the Creator strengthens his mind*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 11: Seef. 108. He gestaðolaþ and gemetgaþ ealle gesceaftа *he establishes and regulates all creatures*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 4. Gestrangaþ hȳ and gestaðeliaþ staðolfæstne geþoht *they strengthen and confirm the steadfast thought*, Salm. Kmbl. 477; Sal. 239. Ic geseó mōnan and steorran, ða ðū gestaðelodest *vidĕbo lunam et stellas, quæ tu fundasti*, Ps. Spl. 8, 4: Ps. Th. 89, 8. Se þe middangeard gestaðelode *he who established the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 323; An. 162: Cd. 6; Th. 7, 32; Gen. 115: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 4: Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 33. Ðær me he gestaðelode *ibi me collŏcāvit*, Ps. Spl. 22, 1: Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 42. Þe wuldres blæd gestaðolade *who established the increase of glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1071; An. 536: Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 3; Seef. 104. Þe hit gestaðelod wæs *qua fundāta est*, Ex. 9, 18: Ps. Th. 121, 5. Ðær gestaðelad wæs æðelīc ingong *where a noble entrance was placed*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 28; Cri. 307: 67 a; Th. 249, 6; Jul. 107. Ðū wære gestaðolod þurh me *thou wast confirmed through me*, Soul Kmbl. 90; Seel. 45. Hī ðær gestaðelode wēron *they were settled there*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 1: Ps. Th. 138, 20.

ge-staðolfæstnian *to make firm;* solidare, Rtl. 22, 5.

ge-staðolian *to found, establish, strengthen, confirm*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 32: Ps. Lamb. 27, 5: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 1071; An. 536: Soul Kmbl. 90; Seel. 45. v. ge-staðelian.

ge-staðolung, e; *f. Firmness, stability;* stăbīlĭtas:—Ðū ðe staðelodest corþan ofer gestaðolung his *qui fundasti terram super stăbīlĭtātem suam*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 6.

ge-steal, -steall, es; *n. Constitution, frame:*—Eal ðis corþan gesteal *all this earth's frame*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 2; Wand. 110. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gistelli: *Ger.* gestell.]

ge-stealla, an; *m. A companion;* socius. DER. eaxl-, folc-, fyrd-, hand-, lind-, nȳd-, will-gestealla. v. steal, steallian.

ge-steald, es; *n. A settled place, a station, dwelling-place, an abode;* stătio, dōmĭcilium:—He līfes gestealdstæwode *he beheld life's dwelling-place*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 22; Cri. 304, Dæt he walde wīdanferhþ ēcra gestealda *that he shall rule for ever the eternal abodes*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802.

gestēd-hors, es; *n.* [stēda *a steed*] *A stallion;* ĕquus admissārius *vel* ēmissārius:—He ðone cyng bæd dæt he him wēpen sealde and gestēdhors *rōgāvit sibi rēgem arma dăre et ĕquum ēmissārium*, Bd. 2, 14: S. 517, 5.

ge-stefnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stefnian *to institute*] *To institute, place, fix;* instituĕre:—Frea engla hēht wesan wæter gemæne, stōwe gestefnde *the lord of angels bade the waters to be common, and their places fixed*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 21; Gen. 160.

ge-stelan *to steal;* furari, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 10.

ge-steno, es; *n. Odour, smell;* odor:—Svoetnisse gistenes *suavitatem odoris*, Rtl. 3, 20: 12, 15.

ge-stenoe, -stænce; *adj. Fragrant, odorous:*—He hafaþ hwītne wyrtruman and swȳðe gestencne [-stænene, MS. B.] *it has a white and very fragrant root*, Herb. 156, 1; Lchdm. i. 282, 19.

ge-stenonīss, e; *f. Odour;* odor, Rtl. 3, 22.

ge-steóran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To steer, direct, control, correct;* continēre, corrigĕre:—Hīg wistan dæt hīg ne mihton manegum gesteóran *they knew that they might not control many*, L. E. G. prm; Th. i. 116, 14. Ðū his ȳþum miht āna gesteóran *mōtum fluctuum ejus tu mitīgas*, Ps. Th. 88, 8: Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. ge-stȳran.

ge-stēpan; *p.* -stēpte; *pp.* -stēpt [stēpan *to raise*]. I. *to set erect, raise;* ērigĕre:—Syndon ða fŏrewealla fægre gestēpte *the forewalls are fairly raised*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 26; Exod. 297. II. *to assist, sustain, support, help;* sublĕvāre, sustentāre, fulcīre, auxĭlĭāri:—He gestēpte sunu Ohtheres *he supported Ohthere's son*, Beo. Th. 4766; B. 2393.

ge-steped *stepped, introduced;* initiatus, Cot. 108; *pp. of* ge-steppan. v. steppan.

ge-steppan, -stæppan; *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step, go;* gradi, ire, incedere:—Ðær nænig fira ne mæg fōtum gestæppan *where no man may step with feet*, Salm. Kmbl. 420; Sal. 210: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 279; Met. 20, 140. For hwī geunrōtsod gesteppe ic oððe gā ic *quare contristatus incedo*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 10. Gistepe ue *gradiamur*, Rtl. 51, 9. Gesteped *initiatus*, Cot. 108.

gest-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber:*—Dæt gestern *diversōrium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 11. v. gest-ærn.

gest-hūs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospitium:—Gān we sēcan ūre gesthūs *let us go and seek our hostel*, Th. Apol. 18, 16. In gest-hūsum *in hospitiis*, Ps. Surt. 54, 16. v. gæst-hūs.

ge-stician, -sticcian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [stician *to stick*] *To stick, pierce, transfix:*—Hēt mon me dæt ic ðone swile gesticode *jussērunt me incidĕre tumōrem illum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Gebȳreþ dæt dæt mōd wierþ gesticed mid ðære scylde gielpes *it happens that the mind is pierced by the sin of boasting*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 6; Hat. MS. 41 b, 1.

ge-stiéran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct;* corrigĕre:—He him nolde gestiéran *he would not correct him*, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 5. v. ge-stȳran.

gestig; *adj. Strange:*—Huonne ðec we sēgon gestig *quando te vidimus hospitem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 38.

ge-stīgan; *p.* -stāg, -stāh, *pl.* -stigon; *pp.* -stigen *To mount, ascend, descend:*—He me wolde on gestīgan *he would mount upon me* [*the cross*], Rood Kmbl. 68; Kr. 34. In ēcne geard up gestīgan *to mount up to the eternal abode*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 18; Gū. 763. Ðonne gestīge ic ofer ðone *then will I ascend upon it*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 4. Ðætte gestīge *ut descendat*, Rtl, 98, 10. Of dūne gestīgdes ðū *descendes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 23. Dæt we to ðam hȳhstan hrōfe gestīgan *that we may mount to the highest roof*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 3; Cri. 749. Dā ic on holm gestāh *when I went on the main*, Beo. Th. 1269; B. 632: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 29; Gen. 1369. Mihtig god on hira ānne gestāg *the mighty God mounted on to one of them* [*trees*], Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 13; Cri. 1172. Siððan ðū gestīgest steáþe dūne *after thou dost mount the lofty hills*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 32; Gen. 2853: 227; Th. 303, 14: Sal. 612. Beddreste gestāh *mounted the couch*, 102; Th. 135, 25; Gen. 2248. Rōd ðe ic ær gestāg *the cross which I mounted before*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 15; Cri. 1492. Ic ðis lond gestāg *I have reached this land*, 37 a; Th. 120, 28; Gū. 278: 15 a; Th. 32, 18; Cri. 514. [*Goth.* ga-steigan *to ascend, descend: O. Sax.* gi-stīgan *with acc. and with prepositions.*]

ge-stihtian, -stihtan, -stitian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [stihtian *to dispose*] *To dispose, order, determine;* dispōnĕre, appōnĕre:—Sunu unrihtwīsnesse ne geȳcþ oððe ne gestihteþ derian hine *filius iniquitātis non appōnet nocēre eum*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 23. Ic gestihtode *dispōsui*, Ps. Vos. 72, 25. Gestihtade he and funde dæt he wolde land-fyrde ðider gelædan *terrestri quĭdem ĭtĭnĕre illo vĕnire dispōnēbat*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541,

26. Mellitus and Justus gestihtedon ðæt heó ðǽr wolden ðære wîsan ende gebîdan *Mellitus ac Justus ibi rērum fīnem expectāre dispōnentes*, 2, 5; S. 507, 35. Ðæt cûþ is ðæt ðæt mid Drihtnes mihte gestihtad wæs *quod Dōmĭni nūtu dispŏsĭtum esse constat*, 1, 14; S. 482, 41: Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 31.

ge-stihtung, e; *f.* [stihtung *a disposing*] *A dispensing, disposing, providence;* dispŏsĭtio, prōvĭdentia:—Fram Godes gestihtunge *by God's providence*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 3.

ge-stillan, -styllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stillan *to rest*]. I. *v. intrans. To rest, cease, be still, quiet, mute;* quiescĕre, sēdāri, sīlĕre, obmutescĕre, rētĭcēre:—Hî ne môten æfre gestillan *they may not ever be still*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 51; Met. 11, 26. Seó gecyndelîce hǽtu gestilleþ on ðé *the natural heat shall be quiet in thee*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 28. Se wuldor-maga worda gestilde *the illustrious man ceased from words*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 29; Gû. 1067: Andr. Kmbl. 1064; An. 532. On Sæterdæg hîg gestildon *sabbăto sīluērunt*, Lk. Bos. 23, 56. Tantalus gestilde *Tantalus became quiet*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 2. Sûwa, and gestil *tăce obmūtesce*, Mk. Bos. 4, 39. He bebeád ðæm winde ðæt he gestilde *he commanded the wind to be still*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 8. Ic bebeóde ðé ðæt ðû fram ðisse ungeþwærnysse gestille *I command thee to cease from this troubling*, Guthl. 8; Gdwn. 48, 17. II. *v. trans. To restrain, still, stop, stay, calm, keep in;* compescĕre, cōhĭbēre, sēdāre, mītigāre, rētĭnēre:—Hilde calla hêht ða folctogan fyrde gestillan *the herald of war bade the folk-leaders make the army still*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 2; Exod. 254. Ða hâtheortan hie mid nâne fôreþonce nyllaþ gestillan *the furious will not calm themselves with reflection*, Past. 40, 6; Swt. 297, 4; Hat. MS. 55 b, 7. Hwâ gestilleþ ðæt *who shall still that?* Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 30; Rä. 4, 35. Hî ðone storm gestildon *tempestātem sēdārent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 17. Hæfde Metod regn gestilled *the Creator had stilled the rain*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 18; Gen. 1416: Salm. Kmbl. 236; Sal. 117.

ge-stincan; *p.* -stanc, *pl.* -stuncon; *pp.* -stuncen *To perceive by the sense of smelling;* olfacere aliquid, odorare, odorari:—Nas-þeorlu oððe nôsa hî habbaþ, and hîg ne gestincaþ *nostrils or noses they have, and they smell not*, Ps. Lamb. second 113, 6. Hî nôse habbaþ nâwiht gestincaþ *they have a nose* [*and*] *smell naught*, Ps. Th. 134, 17. Sume mâgon gehîran, sume gestincan *some can hear, some smell*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 24. Ðonne gê ða swêtan stencas gestincaþ *when ye smell the sweet odours*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3. Hî ðæs landes lyft gestuncon *they smelt the air of the land*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35. Hî nâ gestingcaþ [= gestincaþ] *they smell not*, Ps. Spl. 113, 14.

ge-stiðran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct, restrain, direct, guide;* corrĭgĕre:—Wênst ðû ðæt se anwald eáðe ne meahte Godes Ælmihtiges him his yfeles gestiðran *thinkest thou that the power of Almighty God could not keep him from his evil*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 104; Met. 9, 52. v. ge-stýran.

ge-stir, -stirian. v. ge-styr, -styrian.

ge-stîran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct, restrain;* corrĭgĕre, cōhĭbēre:—Forðæm ðæt ða wîtu gestîrdon [gestîrden, MS. Cot.] ôðrum ðæt hî swâ dôn ne dorsten *in order that the punishments might restrain others from daring to do so*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 7. v. ge-stýran.

ge-stiðian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To become hard, strong;* indurare:—Gistîðia *induratam*, Rtl. 102, 41. Mægen on him weôx and gestîðode *his power waxed and was strengthened*, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 12, 26. Ða ða he gestîðod wæs *when he was grown up*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 3.

ge-stitian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dispose, order;* dispōnĕre:—Ða he gestitode to Abrahame *quod dispōsuit ad Abraham*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 8: Ps. Spl. T. 102, 12. v. ge-stihtian.

gest-lîd; *adj. Hospitable;* hospitalis, Som.

gest-lîdnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality;* hospitālĭtas:—Ða se fôresprecena Godes man fela daga mid him wæs on gestlîdnesse *cum præfātus clĕrĭcus aliquot diēbus apud eum hospĭtārētur*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 6. On gestlîdnysse *in hospitality*, 1, 7; S. 476, 37: 477, 16: 1, 27; S. 489, 26. v. gæst-lîdnes.

ge-stondan. v. ge-standan.

ge-stôp *stepped, went*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 22; *p. of* ge-stapan.

gestor-dæge *yesterday;* heri, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 52.

gestran-dæg *yesterday;* hesterna dies, Ps. Vos. 89, 4. v. gyrstan-dæg.

ge-strangian, -strongian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [strangian *to strengthen*] *To make strong, strengthen, confirm, establish;* rōbŏrāre, corrōbŏrāre, confortāre, confirmāre:—Ða wolde he heora geleáfan gestrangian and getrymman *then would he strengthen and confirm their belief*, Homl. Th. i. 152, 34. Ic gestrangige *confirmo*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 26: 350, 34. Ic heortan mannes gestrangie *ego cor hominis confirmo*, Th. Anal. 29, 1. Earm mîn gestrangaþ hine *brachium meum confortābit eum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 477; Sal. 239. He gestrangode hî *illos confortāvĕrit*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 16. Bebeód Iosue and gestranga hine *præcĭpe Iosue et corrōbŏra eum*, Deut. 3, 28. Ne biþ gestrangod man *non confortēmur hŏmo*, Ps. Spl. 9, 20: Ps. Th. 138, 4, 15. Wes ðû gestrangad and ne ondræd ðû ðé *be thou strengthened and fear not*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 2: Lk. Bos. 1, 80. Israêla folc wæron swýðe gestrangode *filii Israel sunt rōbŏrāti nimis*, Ex. 1, 7: Ors. 6, 35; Bos. 131, 1.

ge-streáwian, -streówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strew:*—Swylc hit eall gestreáwod wǽre mid wynsume blôstmen and wyrtgemangum *as if it all were strewed with pleasant flowers and spices*, Shrn. 15, 31.

ge-streccan; *p.* -streahte, -strehte; *pp.* -streaht, -streht *To stretch, spread;* sternere:—Wel gestreht bed *a well spread bed*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 4. v. streccan

ge-stredd; *part. p. Sprinkled;* sale conditus, Lye.

ge-streht *spread; pp. of* ge-streccan.

ge-strengan; *pp.* ed *To strengthen;* confortare:—Se cnæht gestrenced wes *puer confortebatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 80.

ge-streón, -strión, es; *n. Gain, product, emolument, wealth, riches, treasure, usury, business;* merces, mercātus, quæstus, lucrum, ēmŏlŭmentum, ŏpes, thesaurus, ūsūra, nĕgōtium:—Gestreón *quæstus* vel *lucrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 6; Wrt. Voc. 60, 42. Swunce mâre se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stôde *he should toil more, in whose hands lay the unjust gain*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 5. Sunu gestreónes wæstm innoðes *filii mercis fructus ventris*, Ps. Spl. 126, 4. Fæderes gestreónes *patrĭmōnii*, Mone B. 3568. Ic hit witodlîce mid gestreóne onfênge *cum ūsūris ūtique exegissem illam*, Lk. Bos. 19, 23. Fram gestreóne *a nĕgōtio*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Mathusal magum dælde æðelinga gestreón *Mathuselah distributed the chieftains' treasure to his brethren*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 24; Gen. 1071: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 115; Met. 8, 58. Gestreóne *mercātu*, Mone B. 2588. Hý beóþ rûmmôde ryhtra gestreóna *they are liberal of just gains*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 31; Gû. 49: 105 b; Th. 402, 18; Rä. 21, 31: 107 b; Th. 410, 23; Rä. 29, 3. Ðæt he æfter him to eallum his gestreónum fênge *that he should take all his riches after him*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 32. Æfter filiende gestreón *sĕcūtūra ēmŏlŭmenta*, Mone B. 623. Gehlôdon him hordwearda gestreón *they loaded on themselves the riches of the treasure-wards*, Cd. 174; Th. 220, 3; Dan. 65: 208; Th. 257, 31; Dan. 666: 209; Th. 260, 4; Dan. 704. Gestreón *usura*, Blickl. Gloss. Fram gestreóne gangendum *a negotio perambulante*, id. Ic wylle heora cŷpan hêr lufliçor ðonne ic gebicge ðǽr ðæt sum gestreón me ic begyte *volo vendere hic carius quam emi illic ut aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram*, Th. Anal. 27, 21. [*O. Sax.* gi-striuni: *O. H. Ger.* ki-striuni *lucrum.*]

ge-streónan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To gain, get, obtain, acquire;* lucrāri, acquīrĕre:—Heora Criste sâule gestreónan *suas Christo animas lucrāri*, Hymn. Surt. 73, 7. Ðǽr is cûþre lîf ðonne we on eorþan mægen æfre gestreónan *there is a life more glorious than we may ever obtain on earth*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 11; Sat. 597. Ðæt he manige þeóde ûrum Dribtne þurh his lâre gestreónde *so that he gained many a nation for our Lord by his teaching*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 10.

ge-streónful; *adj. Full of riches, copious, expensive, precious, sumptuous;* sumptuōsus:—Gestreónfulre *sumptuōsā*, Mone B. 3566. Gestreónful *copiosus, fructuosus*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 452, 491. His ða leófan and ða gestreónfullan bearn *his beloved and precious children*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 27.

ge-strîc, es; *m? Strife, mutiny, sedition;* sēdĭtio:—Gesihþ león wêdan feóndes gestric getâcnaþ *the sight of a mad lion betokens sedition of an enemy*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 33.

ge-strîcian; *p.* ede *To knit:*—Gestricedon netta hiora *reficiebant retia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* stricken.]

ge-strînan, -striénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To obtain, get, acquire, beget, procreate;* acquīrĕre, gignĕre, procreāre:—Ðæt gê me mid rihte gestrînan mâgon *what ye may justly acquire for me*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 16. Se ðe bearn gestriéneþ *he who begets a child*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2: L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 19. Ðe hit on fruman gestrîndon *who first acquired it*, 41; Th. i. 88, 19. v. ge-strýnan.

ge-strîon, es; *n. Gain, wealth;* merces, ŏpes:—Gió-monna gestrîon sealdon unwillum êðelweardas *the country's guardians unwillingly gave up the wealth of men of old*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 46; Met. 1, 23. v. ge-streón.

ge-strod, es; *n. Banishment;* proscriptio, Cot. 194.

ge-strod, es; *n. Plunder* [?], *wealth:*—Ðæt hî ðŷ ếþ mægen heora unriht gewitt forþbringan hî sind mid gifum and mid gestreónum [Cot. gestrodum] gefyrðrode *flagitiosum facinus ad efficiendum præmiis incitari*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, note 7. [Cf. ge-strûdan.]

ge-strogdniss, e; *f. A sprinkling;* conspersio, Rtl. 25, 15.

ge-strongian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To strengthen;* corrōbŏrāre:—Ceadwala wæs gestrongad *Ceadwalla was strengthened*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 4. v. ge-strangian.

ge-strûdan; *p.* -streád, *pl.* -strudon; *pp.* -stroden *To destroy, plunder;* rapere, spoliare:—Godes cwide helle gestrûdeþ *God's word destroyeth hell*, Salm. Kmbl. 148; Sal. 73. Feoh gestrûdaþ *they destroy the cattle*, Salm. Kmbl. 310; Sal. 154. Ða wîgan gestrudon [MS. gestrudan] gestreóna *the warriors plundered the treasures*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 27; Dan. 61. v. strûdan.

ge-strýnan, -streónan, -strînan, -striénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [gestreón *gain*] *To gain, get, obtain, acquire. beget, procreate;* lucrāri, acquirĕre, gignĕre, procreāre:—Ðæs ðe ic môste mînum leóde swylc gestrýnan

because I have been able to acquire such for my people, Beo. Th. 5589; B. 2798: L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 46, 14. Ic gestrýne *gigno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 57. Nǽnig fira tō ſela gestrýneþ *no man gains too much*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 17; Gn. Ex. 144: L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 13. Dæt hý mid rihte gestrýnaþ *what they lawfully acquire*, L. Ed. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 3: Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 21; Ph. 392. Ðīn pund gestrýnde tyn pund *mna tua děcem mnas acquīsivit*, Lk. Bos. 19, 16, 18: Mt. Bos. 25, 16, 17, 20: Ps. Spl. 77, 59. He worn gestrýnde ſuna and dōhtra *he begat several sons and daughters*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 11; Gen. 1220. Mt. Bos. 1, 2–16. Ðeáh he ealne middaneard gestrýne *si mundum ūnīversum lucrētur*, 16, 26: Mk. Bos. 8, 36. Ic hæbbe gestrýned ōðre twā *alia duo lucrātus sum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 22.

ge-strýnedlīc, -strýnendlīc; *adj. Producing, genitive;* genitivus:—Gestrýnendlīc oððe geágniendlīc *genitive or possessive*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17.

ge-strynge, es; *m. A wrestler, champion;* athleta:—Gestrynga plegſtōw *a place of wrestlers, a theatre;* athletarum locus, Cot. 151. [Cf. strang.]

gest-sele, gyst-sele, es; *m. A guest-hall;* hospītālis aula:—Ðe gestsele gyredon *who prepared the guest-hall*, Beo. Th. 1992; B. 994.

ge-stun, es; *n.* [stunian *to stun*] *A noise, stun, crash, whirlwind;* strĕpĭtus, frăgor, turbo:—Dæt gestun and se storm brecaþ brāde gesceaft *the stun and the storm shall break the broad creation*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 27; Cri. 991. Of gestune *from the whirlwind*, 102 a; Th. 386, 3; Rä. 4, 56. Þurh gestun *per turbĭnem*, Cot. 157.

ge-stuncon *smelt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35; *p. pl. of* ge-stincan.

ge-stund, es; *n. A noise, din:*—Hí swā ungemetlīcum gestundum fōron dæt him þūhte dæt hit eall betweox heofone and eorþan hleóðrode dām egeslīcum stefnum *they came with such immoderate noises that it seemed to him that between heaven and earth it all resounded with their voices*, Guthl. 5; Gdwn. 36, 28.

ge-stungen; *part.* [stungen, *pp. of* stingan *to pierce*] *Pierced;* transfixus:—He wæs mid spere on his sýdan gestungen *he was pierced in his side with a spear*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 31.

ge-styllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To still, calm;* sēdāre:—Se eorl gestylde dæt folc *the earl stilled the people*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 3. v. ge-stillan II.

ge-styllan; *p.* de *To spring, move rapidly:*—Hwīlum he to eorþan gestylde *at times he descended to earth*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 34; Cri. 648. Cyning engla munt gestylleþ gehleápeþ heá dūne *the king of angels shall mount a hill, shall leap the high downs*, 18 a; Th. 45, 9; Cri. 716. [Cf. a-stellan.]

ge-styltan; *p.* te *To be astonished, to be silent from astonishment:*—Gestylton ſ gesuīgdon alle *stupebant omnes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 23. Folc gestylte [gistylted wæs, Rush.] *populus stupefactus est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 15. Gestyldon aldro *stupuerunt parentes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 56. v. ge-stillan [?].

ge-styr, -stīr, es; *n. Movement, action:*—Gestir *actio*, Rtl. 187, 15.

ge-stýran, -stīran, -steóran, -stiórian, -stiórian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stýran *to steer, rule*] *To steer, direct, rule, correct, restrain, withhold;* rĕgĕre, corrīgĕre, cōhibēre, rētĭnēre:—Meaht ðū Adame eft gestýran *thou mightest afterwards rule Adam*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 8; Gen. 568: Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 36. Hām cymeþ nefne him holm gestýreþ *he will come home unless the ocean restrains him*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 5; Gn. Ex. 106. Gif him Scipio ne gestýrde *if Scipio had not withheld them*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 18: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 13; Jud. 60. Forstond ðū mec and gestýr him *protect thou me and correct them*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58.

ge-styrenisse, e; *f. Trouble, tribulation;* tribulatio, Rtl. 40, 39.

ge-styrian, -stirian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [ge, styrian *to move, stir*] *To move, remove, excite, agitate;* amovere, agitare:—Nælle ðū gestyrege hine *noli vexare illum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 49. Bið gestyred hiora orsorgnes [MS. orsorgnesse] *their prosperity will be removed*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 23. Ðū wǽre stronge gestyred *thou wast strongly excited*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 22; Seel. 45. Ðā wearþ swíðe gestired se here ongeán ðone biscop forðan ðe he nolde heom nān feoh behāten *then was the* [*Danish*] *army very much excited against the bishop because he would not promise them any money*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 12. Mægna ða ðe sint in heofnum gestyred bīþon *virtutes quæ sunt in cælis movebuntur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25. Forhuon arogie gestyred *quid turbamini*, 5, 39: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6: Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 27. Dōhter mīn from diwble is gestyred *filia mea a dæmonio vexatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 22.

ge-sufel; *adj.* A word of uncertain meaning, but descriptive of a certain kind of bread:—Ælc gegilda gesylle ǽnne gesufelne hlāf *let each gild-brother give a 'gesufel' loaf*, L. Æthelst. 5, 8; Th. i. 236, 36. Mon geselle cxx gesufra hlāfa *let cxx 'gesufel' loaves be given*, Th. Ch. 460, 32: 469, 3. v. sufel.

ge-sūgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be silent;* tăcēre:—Gif ðū gesūgian meahte *if thou mightest be silent*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 4, MS. Cot. Gesūgode he *he was silent*, 17; Fox 58, 21, MS. Cot. v. ge-swīgian.

ge-suirfed *polished, filed;* polītus, Som.

ge-sund; *adj. Sound, healthy, entire, unhurt, safe, favourable, prosperous;* sanus, integer, salvus, incolumis, prosper, felix:—Dæs ðe hī hyne gesundne geseón mōston *for that they might see him sound*, Beo. Th. 3260; B. 1628: Exon. 74 a; Th. 276, 19; Jul. 568: 42 b; Th. 144, 4; Gū. 673: 23 b; Th. 66, 21; Cri. 1075. Beó gesund *ave, salve:* Beóþ gesunde *avete, salvete*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 42, 43. He cwæþ 'Wel gesund hlāford apolloni' *he said 'All hail, lord Apollonius,'* Th. Apol. 7, 21. Ðā cwæþ he to ānum cnapan 'Swā ðū gesund sȳ sege me' *then said he to a boy 'So be thou in health, tell me,'* 6, 19. Hīg cōmon gesunde to hýðe *they came to port safe and sound*, Shrn. 147, 10. Hý beóþ ðý gesundran *they will be the healthier*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 28; Rä. 27, 19. Dæt ic ðē lǽte brūcan sinces gesundne *that I will let thee enjoy wealth uninjured*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 14; Gen. 2665. Ðonne beón hīg ealle gesunde *cunctus populus salvabitur*, Deut. 20, 11. On ðære stōwe we gesunde māgon bīdan *in that place we may abide safe*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 20; Gen. 2523: Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 21; Cri. 1342: Beo. Th. 641; B. 318. Éalá ðū, Dryhten mīn, dō us gesunde *fac, O Domine, bene prosperare*, Ps. Th. 117, 23: Elen. Grm. 996: 1005. [*O. Sax.* gi-sund: *O. H. Ger.* ge-sunt: *Ger.* ge-sund.] DER. sund.

ge-sund-ful, -full; *adj. Full* or *quite sound, prosperous, successful;* prospĕrus:—Gesundfull sīþfæt dō us, God *prospĕrum ĭter făcĭet nōbis Deus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 21. His swíðre hand is gesundfull óþ dis *his right hand is sound to this day*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 85.

ge-sundfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be made prosperous, to be successful;* prosperari:—Swā hwæt swā he dēþ beóþ gesundfullode *quæcumque faciet prosperabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3. Gesundfulla *prosperare*, Ps. Spl. C. 117, 24.

ge-sundfullīc; *adj. Safe, sound:*—Ne bið ǽfre ówiht gesundfullīces in ðam deófle *there is never aught sound in the devil*, Shrn. 38, 35.

ge-sundfullīce; *superl.* -līcost; *adv. Safely, securely, successfully, prosperously;* tūte, prospĕre:—Hī to ðisum īglande gesundfullīce becómon *they came safely to this island*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 16. Begým gesundfullīce *intende prospĕre*, Ps. Spl. 44, 5. Hió færþ gesundfullīcost *it goes most securely*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 22.

ge-sundfulnes, -fullnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Soundness, healthiness, prosperity;* sānĭtas corpŏris, prospĕrĭtas:—On ðīnre gesundfulnesse *in thy health*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 35. Se oferdrenc fordēþ untwīlīce ðæs mannes sāwle and his gesundfullnysse *over-drinking surely destroys a man's soul and his soundness*, Ælfc. T. 43, 16. Ne breác se ārlēasa Herodes his cynerīces mid langsumere gesundfullnysse *the impious Herod did not enjoy his kingdom in long health*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 34.

ge-sundig; *adj. Prosperous, favourable;* prospĕrus, sēcundus:—Gesundige windas *sēcundi venti*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. v. ge-sundlīce.

ge-sundlīce; *adv. Prosperously;* prospere:—Gesundlīce *prosperare* [= *prospere?*], Ps. Spl. 117, 24. We ða niht on ðære wīcstōwe gesundlīce wicodon *we stopped safely in the camp that night;* quieta nox fuit usque ad lucem, Nar. 21, 30.

ge-sundrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sundrian, syndrian *to sunder*] *To separate, divide, sunder;* sēpărāre, discēdĕre, disjungĕre:—Gesundrode sigora Waldend leóht wið þeóstrum *the Lord of triumphs sundered light from darkness*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 18; Gen. 126: 8; Th. 9, 13; Gen. 141. Gesundrod wæs lago wið lande *water was separated from land*, 8; Th. 10, 26; Gen. 162. Of sceádes ſ gesundras *definiens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13. Ðū ðe gesundradest *qui destinasti*, Rtl. 56, 31.

ge-sūpan; *p.* -seáp, *pl.* -supon; *pp.* -sopen *To sup, sip, suck up, absorb;* absorbēre:—Wēn is dæt hī us woldan wætre gelīce sōna gesūpan *forsĭtan vēlut aqua absorbuissent nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 3.

ge-suppan *to taste:*—Hia dæt gebirigdon ſ gesupedon *gustaturos*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 3. v. suppan.

ge-sūwian *to be silent.* v. ge-swīgian.

ge-swǽd *ceased, rested from*, Mt. Bos. 14, 32: Gen. 2, 3; *p. of* ge-swīcan.

ge-swǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, ud *To light, kindle;* inflammare, accendere:—Geswælud spoon [= spōn, *q. v.*] *vel* tynder *kindled chips* or *tinder;* fomes, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 35; Wrt. Voc. 39, 21.

ge-swǽncan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To afflict, oppress;* affligĕre, opprĭmĕre:—Ða he gelomlīce geswæncte *whom he repeatedly oppressed*, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 11. v. ge-swencan.

ge-swǽpa, -swǽpo; *pl. n. Sweepings;* peripsema, sordes, Cot. 149, 169. Geswāpa *ruina* vel *rudera*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 96; Wrt. Voc. 22, 12. v. æsce-geswāp.

ge-swǽre, es; *n. Heaviness, affliction:*—Gisuoere *afflictionem*, Rtl. 41, 37. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swāri: *Ger.* schwere *weight.*]

ge-swǽre; *adj. Heavy, oppressed, afflicted:*—He lǽrde ǽlcne man ðe geswǽre and ofercumen, and eft gefriþod byþ, dæt he swā ylce Gode þancode *he taught every man that is oppressed and overcome, and afterwards is saved, that he in the same way should thank God*, Ps. Th. 47, argument. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-swar.] v. ge-swǽre, *subst; and* swǽr.

ge-swǽs; *adj. Dear, familiar, kind;* cārus, fămĭlĭāris, blandus:—Ile geceás Iudan him, geswǽs frumcynn *elēgit tribus Juda*, Ps. Th. 77, 67.

Iohannes mid geswǽsum wordum dæt folc tihte *John exhorted the people with kind words*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 34.

ge-swǽslǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To flatter;* blandiri:—Ic geswǽslǽce *blandior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 49.

ge-swǽsnys, se; *f. A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, allurement, a dainty;* blanditia:—Geswǽsnyssa *blanditiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17.

ge-swǽtan; *p.* te *To sweat:*—Heó nā ne geswǽtte *she did not sweat*, Shrn. 150, 2.

ge-swæpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To track out, investigate:*—Geswæpodes *investigasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 138, 2. v. swæp, swapu.

ge-swedrung, e; *f. A failing, a want;* deliquium:—Se mon geswōgunga þrōwaþ and mōdes geswædrunga *the man suffers swoonings and failings of the mind*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 206, 9. v. ge-swederian.

ge-swāp. v. æsce-geswāp.

ge-sweccan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [sweccan *to smell*] *To smell;* odōrāri:—Næspyrlu hī habbaþ and nā gesweccaþ *nāres hābent et non odōrābunt*, Ps. Spl. M. 113, 14.

ge-swefian, ic -swefige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [swefan *to sleep*] *To cause to sleep, cast asleep, lull, appease;* sōpire, sōpōrāre:—Ic geswefige *sōpio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 57. MS. D. God geswefode done Adam *God caused Adam to sleep*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 20. Drihten on rōde mid deáþe wæs geswefod *the Lord was put to sleep by death on the cross*, ii. 260, 18: i. 496, 12: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 37. Ic eom geswefod *sōpōrātus sum*, Ps. Lamb. 3, 6.

ge-swēge; *adj.* v. ungeswēge.

ge-swēgsumlīce; *adv. Harmoniously, with one voice:*—Dā sǽde eall se þeódscipe geswégsumlīce *then all the people agreed in saying*, Shrn. 36, 17.

ge-swel, -swell, es; *n.* [swellan *to swell*] *A swelling, tumour;* tūmor:—Wið ælcum heardum swile oððe geswelle *for every hard tumour or swelling*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 70, 20: Herb. 86, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 20: 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 19: 109, 3; Lchdm. i. 222, 14. Hyt dæt geswel gelīdigaþ *it relieves the swelling*, 109, 3; Lchdm. i. 222, 14: 76, 1; Lchdm. i. 178, 20: iii. 8, 28. Wið geswell *for a swelling*, Herb. 90, 4; Lchdm. i. 194, 18. Wið ealle geswell *for all swellings*, 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 18. Dā wolde se heofenlíca lǽce dæt geswell heora heortan gelácnian *then would the heavenly leech cure the swelling of their heart*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 23. Mislíce geswel and blǽdran *divers boils and blisters*, ii. 192, 30.

ge-swelgan; *p.* -swealg, -swealh, *pl.* -swulgon; *pp.* -swolgen [swelgan *to swallow*] *To swallow, devour;* devōrāre, deglutire:—Đa mægenþreátas meredeáþ geswealh *the sea-death swallowed those mighty bands*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 9; Exod. 517.

ge-swelge, es; *n. An abyss, gulf;* vorago, barathrum, charybdis, Hpt. Gl. 421, 513.

ge-swelgend; es; *m. An abyss, chasm;* vorago, Hpt. Gl. 507.

ge-sweltan; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten [sweltan *to die*] *To die, perish;* mōri:—Men geswelta þ *hōmines moriemini*, Ps. Spl. 81, 6. Geswolten, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 18.

ge-sweno, es; *n. Labour, trouble:*—þurh dæt geswenc to ece reste becom *through that suffering came to the eternal rest*, Nar. 40, 2. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swencan, -swæncan; *p.* -swencte; *pp.* -swenced, -swenct [swencan *to disturb, vex*] *To disturb, agitate, trouble, vex, fatigue, outweary, afflict, harass, oppress;* pulsāre, agitāre, tribulāre, vexāre, fātigāre, affligēre, afflcēre, opprimēre:—Herodes cyning wolde geswencan sume of dære geladunge *Herod the king would afflict some of the church*, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 25: Salm. Kmbl. 299; Sal. 149. Hīg ców to deáþe geswencaþ *morte afficient ex vobis*, Lk. Bos. 21, 16: 8, 45. Sarai hīg dā geswencte and heó sōna fleáh ūt to dam wēstene *affligiente igitur eam Sarai fugam iniit*, Gen. 16, 6. Hī synne geswencton *they outwearied sin*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 12; Az. 189: Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 35. Útancumene and elþeódige ne geswenc dū nō *vex thou not comers from without and strangers*, L. Alf. 33; Th. i. 52, 14. Ic geswenced sỹ *tribulor*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. 4: Bd. 4. 9; S. 576, 27. Synnum geswenced *oppressed with sins*, Beo. Th. 1954; B. 975: 2741; B. 1368: Andr. Kmbl. 788; An. 394. He wæs geswenced mid grimmum gefeohte *he was wearied with fierce fighting*, Chr. Erl. 5, 30. He bip geswenct ōþ geár seofone *he will be troubled for seven years*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 12: 192, 4: 204, 14. Hī wurdan geswencte *vexāti sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 38: 43, 23: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 30.

ge-swencednes, -swincednes, -swenctnes, -nis, -nys, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; ,ſ [geswencan, *pp. of* geswencan *to disturb, trouble, afflict*] *Sorrow, affliction, tribulation;* afflictio, tribulātio:—Hī fórcēomon me on dæge geswencednysse mīnre *prævenērunt me in die afflictiōnis meæ*, Ps. Spl. 17, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 456, 11. Æfter dære geswencednysse *post tribulātiōnem illam*, Mk. Bos. 13, 24: Ps. Spl. 54, 2. For dam hwilwendlícum geswenctnessum [MS. e] *for the temporal afflictions;* temporales adflictiones, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 12. Nān dyssera geswencednyssa ne becom on dam ende dæs eardes de dæt godes folc on eardode *none of these afflictions came into that part of the country in which the people of God dwelt*, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 25.

ge-sweógian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be silent;* tācēre:—Gesweógode he āne hwile *he was silent for some time*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 10. v. ge-swīgian.

ge-sweopornes, -swiopernis, -ness, -niss, e; *f. Cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy;* astutia, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 15. v. ge-swipornis.

ge-sweorc, -sworc, es; *n.* [sweorcan *to darken*] *A cloud, mist, smoke;* nūbes, nēbula, cāligo:—Gif hēr wind cymþ gesweorc upfæreþ *if wind comes here a cloud ascends*, Cd. 38; Th. 50. 12; Gen. 807. Cining geseah deorc gesweorc *the king saw a dark cloud*, 5; Th. 7, 19; Gen. 108. [*O. Sax.* gi-swerk: *O. H. Ger.* gi-swerc.]

ge-sweorcan, he -swyrcþ; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen *To become dark, be darkened, saddened, angry:*—Rōdor eal geswearc *the heavens all grew dark*, Elen. Kmbl. 1709; El. 856: Beo. Th. 3583; B. 1789: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 4; Exod. 461. Seó eorþe wæs gesworcen and apýstrod under his fōtum *caligo sub pedibus ejus*, Ps. Th. 17, 9. Dā geswearc se Godes man semninga and ongan heardlíce and bitterlíce wēpan *then suddenly the man of God became sad and began to weep sorely and bitterly;* solutus est in lacrymis vir Dei, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 3; Wand. 59. Geswearc dā sweor *the father-in-law then grew angry*, 67 a; Th. 247, 13; Jul. 78. Cf. asweorcan. [*O. Sax.* gi-swerkan *to become dark, literally and metaphorically as in English: O. H. Ger.* ge-sworcen; *part. p. turbulentus, nubilus.*]

ge-sweornes, -ness, e; *f. Cloudiness, gloom, horror, affliction;* obscūritus, horror, afflictio:—Ne dǽr nǽfre bip biternes, ne gesweornesse stōw gemēted *nor is bitterness ever there, nor a place found for gloom*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 9.

ge-sweorf, es; *m. n.* [?] *Filings;* limatura. DER. ār-gesweorf. v. ge-swyrf.

ge-sweorfan; *p.* -swearf, *pl.* -swurfon; *pp.* -sworfen *To file* or *rub off, to polish off;* expolire:—To āsworfenum ōran, to gesworfenum ōran *sub expolita*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19. v. sweorfan.

ge-sweoru, -swiru, -swyru; *pl. n. Hills;* colles:—Wurdan gesweoru swā on seledreáme swā on sceápum beóþ sceóne lambru *colles vĕlut agni ŏvium*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Mid wynngtāfe weaxaþ geswiru [MS. gespiru] *exultātiōne colles accingentur*, 64, 13. Muntas and geswyru *montes et omnes colles*, 148, 9: 71, 3: 113, 4.

ge-sweostor, -sweostra, -sweostro, -swustra, -swystra *sisters;* sorores; *used as the pl. of* sweostor:—Hīs twā dōhtor, swāse gesweostor *his two daughters, own sisters*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 29; Rii. 47, 3. Dǽr wæron twā cwēna da wǽran gesweostra *there were two queens who were sisters*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 36. Hwæder mōtan twegen æwe gebrōdro twā gesweostro on gesiuscipe onfōn *si debeant duo germani fratres singulas sorores accipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28. Đara cádigra gesweostra gemynd *the commemoration of the blessed sisters*, Shrn. 69, 18. [*O. Sax.* gi-swester; *O. H. Ger.* gi-suester.] DER. will-gesweostor. v. sweostor.

ge-sweotulian, -sweotlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To manifest;* mānifestāre:—Gesweotula nū dīn sylfes weorc *manifest now thine own work*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 16; Cri. 9. Bip meaht gesweotlad *her might is manifested*, 128 a; Th. 492, 20; Rii. 81, 18. v. ge-swutelian.

ge-swerian, ic -swerige, -swerge; *p.* -swōr, -sweór, *pl.* -swōron; *pp.* -sworen [swerian *to swear*] *To swear, take an oath;* jūrāre:—Ic dæt geswerige þurh sunu Meotudes *this I swear by the son of the Creator*, Elen. Kmbl. 1368; El. 686. Ic geswerge *I swear*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 17; Jul. 80. Swā ic geswōr wið Drihten *sicut jūrāvit Domino*, Ps. Th. 131, 2. Dū geswōre Apollonio *thou didst swear to Apollonius*, Apol. Th. 23, 5. He beforan his fæder gesweór, dæt he nǽfre ne wurde Rōmāna freónd *he swore before his father that he would never become a friend of the Romans*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 25. Him betweonum geswōran *they took an oath among themselves*, 1, 11; Bos. 34, 37: 1, 14; Bos. 37, 16.

ge-swētan; *p.* -swētte; *pp.* -swēted, -swēt [swēte *sweet*] *To make sweet, sweeten, season;* condīre, indulcāre, indulcōrāre:—Ic geswēte synna lustas *I sweeten the delights of sins*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 24; Jul. 369. His bodunga mid sōþre lufe symle geswētte *he ever sweetened his preachings with true love*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 28. Ic genam da reliquias and mid swōtum wyrtum gesweótte *I took the relics and sweetened with sweet herbs*, Nar. 49, 8. Geswēted wīn *sweetened wine;* defrucatum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 58. Geswēt wīn *mēlicrātum* = μελίκρατον, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 113; Wrt. Voc. 27, 42. Geswēt eced *sweetened vinegar;* oximellum, 32; Som. 61, 115; Wrt. Voc. 27, 44. On geswēttum wætere *in sweetened water*, Herb. 103, 3; Lchdm. i. 218, 3: 33, 2; Lchdm. i. 132, 13: 111, 2; Lchdm. i. 224, 17.

ge-swedrian, -swedrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To weaken, destroy:*—Geswederad wæs se swyle *fuga tumoris secuta est*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 39. Đonne beoþ mīn sorg geswedrad *my sorrow will be stilled*, Exon. 48; Th. 164, 17; Gū. 1013. v. swedrian, ge-swidrian, ge-swædrung.

ge-swētlēht; *part. p. Made sweet* [?]:—Onsægnessa geswētlēhte *holocausta medullata*, Blickl. Gloss.

ge-swic, es; *n. An offence;* scandalum, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 165: 49, 21. v. é-, be-swic.

ge-swícan; ic -swíce, ðú -swícest, -swícst, he -swíceþ, -swícþ, *pl.* -swícaþ; *p.* -swác, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen *To leave off, desist, stop, cease, rest from, turn from, withdraw, relinquish, fail, deceive, betray;* intermittere. desistere, cessare, quiescere, requiescere, deserere, discedere, relinquere, deficere, fallere, prodere. I. *v. n.*:—He nolde geswícan *he would not cease,* L. Ælfc. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 5. Ne wolde ic fram ðínum bebodum geswícan *a mandatis tuis non erravi,* Ps. Th. 118, 110. Ic gedó, ðæt hira gemynd geswíceþ of eallum mannum *cessare faciam ex hominibus memoriam eorum.* Deut. 32, 26. Geswác se wind *cessavit ventus,* Mt. Bos. 14, 32: Lk. Bos. 5, 4: 11, 1: Gen. 8, 22. Ic geswíce oððe ic forlǽte oððe ic me reste *quiesco,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 28. Geswác æt sæcce Beówulfes sweord *Beowulf's sword failed in the conflict,* Beo. Th. 5355; B. 2681. Gesuícas *mentientes,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11. II. *with the genitive*:—Wile heó ðæs síðes geswícan *it will desist from its course,* Salm. Kmbl. 647; Sal. 323. Gif he unrǽdes ne geswíceþ *if he desist not from mischief,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 7; Rä. 28, 12. Bútan he ðæs yfles geswíce *except he desist from evil,* Ps. Lamb fol. 183 b, 20. Hí ðæs gefeohtes geswicon *they stopped the fight,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 29. Ðæs fixnoþes geswícan *to cease from fishing,* Homl. Th. ii. 516, 11. Gif ðú unrǽdes ne geswícest *if thou cease not from evil counsel,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 1; Jul. 120. Gif we ðæs unríhtes geswícaþ *if we cease from evil,* Elen. Kmbl. 1030; El. 516. Gerǽddon [gerædden, MS.] ða witan ðæt man ǽlces yfeles geswác *the witan decreed that men should cease from every kind of evil,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 33: Ps. Th. 58, 4. Hí nǽfre heora yfeles geswicon *they never ceased from their evil,* Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 20. He geswác hys weorces *he rested from his work,* Gen. 2, 3. Gé hellfirena sweartra geswícaþ *ye turn from black hell-crimes,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 4; Reb. 7. Geswícaþ ðære synne *turn from that sin,* Cd. 113; Th. 149, 1; Gen. 2468. Geswíc ðisses setles *relinquish this seat,* Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 3; Gü. 249. III. *with the dative*:—Hí ðære heregunge geswicon *they ceased the ravaging,* Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 32. Hí geswicon ðære fyrdinge *they withdrew from the expedition,* 1016; Erl. 153, 29. Ðæt hí woldon [woldan, MS.] Rómánum geswícan *that they would relinquish the Romans,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 29. Ðæt ic ðínum lárum geswíce *that I relinquish thy doctrines,* Andr. Kmbl. 2582; An. 1292. Wélandes geworc ne geswíceþ monna ǽnigum *Weland's work deceiveth not any* [*of*] *men,* Wald. 3; Vald. 1, 2. Seó ecg geswác þeódne *the edge failed its Lord,* Beo. Th. 3053; B. 1524. Earm biþ se him his frýnd geswícaþ *miserable is he whom his friends betray,* Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 22; Gn. Ex. 37. Ne ǽnig iuih giswíca *nemo vos seducat,* Rtl. 13, 29. Hine manoden ðæt he ne geswice Godes word to bodigenne *admonished him not to cease preaching God's word,* Shrn. 13, 33.

ge-swícennes, -swiccnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A ceasing, cessation, abstaining, repentance;* cessátio, resipiscentia:—Bútan geswícennesse *without abstaining,* L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 22. Mid geswícennysse yfelra dǽda *with cessation from evil deeds,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 27: Ælfc. T. 29, 18. Þurh geswícenysse yfeles *by cessation from evil,* Homl. Th. ii. 332, 3. Bútan ǽlcere geswícennesse *sine ulla resipiscentia,* L. M. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 270, 21.

ge-swícn, e: *f. A cleansing, clearance;* purgátio:—Náh he ða geswícne *he shall not have the clearance,* L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 5, MSS. B. H. [Cf. *Goth.* swiknei *purity: Icel.* sykna *blamelessness.*]

ge-swícnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cleanse, clear;* purgáre:—Geswícne se hine be cxx hída *let him clear himself with cxx hides,* L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 16: 15; Th. i. 112, 3: 52; Th. i. 134, 12. [Cf. *Goth.* swikns *innocent, pure: Icel.* sykn *free from guilt, innocent.*]

ge-swícneful; *comp.* -fulra; *adj. Treacherous, deceitful, harmful:*—Sint hie ðé geswícnefulran *they are more harmful to thee,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22.

ge-swícung, e; *f. A ceasing, an intermission;* cessatio, R. Conc. pref. Mon. Angl.

ge-swígian, -swúgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to be silent*:—Monig mon hæfþ ðone unþeáw, ðæt he ne can nyt sprecan ne ne can geswígian *many a man has the bad habit, that he can say nothing to the purpose, nor yet hold his peace,* Prov. Kmbl. 47. Gif ðú geswúgian mihtest *if thou couldst be silent,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 4. He gesúgde *obmutuit,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 12. Gesúigdon alle *stupebant omnes,* 12, 23. Ða for ðæs bysceopes hálignysse geswígdon eall ða deófolgyld *then on account of the bishop's holiness all the idols were silent,* Shrn. 151, 31. II. *to pass over in silence; with the genitive*:—Nelle ic lofes dínes geswígian *I will not pass over thy praise in silence,* Ps. Th. 108, 1. Sóþes geswúgedon *were silent about the truth,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 202. Éác ic wille geswígian Tontolis and Philopes ðara scondlicestena spella *nec mihi nunc enumerare opus est Tantali et Pelopis facta turpia, fabulas turpiores,* Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 24. III. *to silence*:—Fugol biþ geswíged *the bird is hushed,* Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 22; Ph. 145. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-suígan, Grff. vi. 859–60: *Ger.* ge-schweigen *to pass over in silence.*]

ge-swígung *silence,* Lye.

ge-swín, -swins [?], es; *n. Melody;* modulatio:—Geswin *melody,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 5; Ph. 137.

ge-swinc, -swing, es; *n.* [swinc *labour, trouble*] *Labour, exercise, inconvenience, fatigue, trouble, affliction, tribulation, torment, temptation, banishment;* lábor, exercitátio, incommódum, afflictio, tribúlátio, tentátio, exsilium:—Geswinc *lábor,* Ælfc Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 27. Com ðis geswinc ofer us *vénit súper nos ista tribúlátio,* Gen. 42, 21: Ps. Surt. 21, 12. On tíd geswinces *in tempóre tribulátiónis,* 36, 39: 17, 19. Ðú eall þing birest búton geswince *thou bearest all things without labour,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 553; Met. 20, 277: Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 3. On geswince *in exercitátióne,* Ps. Spl. 54, 2. Sum heard geswinc habban sceoldon *they must have some hard torment,* Cd. 17; Th. 20, 30; Gen. 317: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 10. Eallra geswinca *of all labours,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 20; Met. 21, 10: 21, 28; Met. 21, 14. On mínum geswincum *in tentátiónibus meis,* Lk. Bos. 22, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 23. Gé eodon on hyra geswinc *in lábóres eórum introistis,* Jn. Bos. 4, 38. Geswinc *exsílium,* Cot. 73.

ge-swinc-dæg, es; *m. A labour-day, day of toil;* tribulationis dies, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 4; Seef. 2.

ge-swincednes, -nis, -ness, -niss, e; *f. Tribulation;* tribúlátio:—On geswincednisse *in tribúlátióne,* Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9. v. ge-swencednes.

geswinc-ful, -full; *adj. Full of labour, laborious, troublesome, wearisome;* lábóriósus, incommódus:—Hit biþ swíðe geswincful *it is very laborious,* Past. 60; Swt. 453, 10; Hat. MS: Lchdm. iii. 188, 19: 192, 2, 23. Ðis wæs geswincfull *this was troublesome,* Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 24. Sint hí ðé geswincfulran *they are more troublesome to thee,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22, MS. Cot.

geswincfulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Sorrow, affliction, tribulation;* tribúlátio:—Of eallum geswincfulnyssum he gehǽlde hine *de omnibus tribúlátiónibus ejus salvábit eum,* Ps. Lamb. 33, 7.

ge-swincg, es; *n. Labour, toil;* lábor:—Léton ealles þeódscipes geswincg ðus leohtlíce forwurðan *they let the toil of all the nation thus lightly perish,* Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 12. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swing, es; *n. Labour;* lábor:—Geswing is beforan me *lábor est ante me,* Ps. Spl. 72, 16: 89, 11. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swing, es; *n. A vibration;* vibrátio, fluctuátio:—Ofer ýða geswing *over the vibration of the waves,* Andr. Kmbl. 703; An. 352: Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 7; Pa. 8.

ge-swingan; *p.* -swang, *pl* -swungon; *pp.* -swungen *To scourge, beat;* flagellare, verberare:—Hia geswingas iuih *flagellabunt vos,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 17. God geswang Farao ðone cining mid ðám mǽstum wítum *flagellavit Dominus Pharaonem regem plagis maximis,* Gen. 12, 17: Jn. Skt. Lind. 19. 1. Ic wæs ealne dæg geswungen *fui flagellatus tota die,* Ps. Th. 72, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398. Gie biþon geswinged *vapulabitis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Geswungun I gesuinged biþ *flagellabitur,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. Hia gebursson I geswungdon [MS. gesungdon] *cedebant,* Mt. Kmbl Lind. 21, 8.

ge-swins. v. ge-swin.

ge-swip, es; *n. A scourge, whip;* flagellum, Som. v. swip.

ge-swip; *adj. Cunning, crafty;* astutus:—Geswippre múþe *ore astuto,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 19.

ge-swiporlíce; *adv. Cunningly;* astute, V. Ps. 82, 3.

ge-swipornoss, -swiforness, -swioporness, e; *f. Craft, cunning, art:* versutia:—Ðæs deófles geswipornysse syndon swíðe unrisecgendlice *the devil's arts are quite indescribable,* Shrn. 38, 35. Ðæs ealdan feóndes geswifornis *the old enemy's cunning,* 37, 14. Se ðe wiste geswipernise [-swiopornisse, Rush.] hiora *qui sciens versutiam eorum,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 15.

ge-swiria, an; *m. A sister's son;* sororis filius, Cot. 35.

ge-swiru; *pl. n. Hills;* colles, Ps. Th. 64, 13. v. ge-sweoru.

ge-swíðan, -swýðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make strong, confirm, comfort*:—Mín earm hine mid mycle mægene geswýðeþ *brachium meum confortabit eum,* Ps. Th. 88, 18. He twelf apostolas mid his gástes gife geswíðde *he strengthened twelve apostles with the gift of his spirit,* Cd. 226; Th. 300, 29; Sat. 572. Hæfde he ða geswíðed sóþum cræftum werodes aldor *he had then strengthened with true powers the chief of the band,* 143; Th. 179, 17; Exod. 30: 188; Th. 234, 7; Dan 288: Andr. Kmbl. 1394; An. 697: 1402; An. 701: Salm. Kmbl. 91; Sal. 45: Ps. Th. 118, 76: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 16; Cri. 385. Geswýdede, Ps. Th. 118, 77.

ge-swiðrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To weaken, destroy;* imminuere, debilitare, conficere:—Mægen wæs geswidrod *the might was destroyed,* Elen. Kmbl. 1393; El. 698: 1833; El. 918: 2526; El. 1264: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 18; Jud. 266. Ne mót inman geondscínan sunne for ðæm sweartum mistum ǽr ðæm hí geswidrad weo.þen *the sun cannot shine through from within for the black mists before they are dissipated,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 90; Met. 5, 45. Ðæt helle fýr wæs siðdan geswidrad *that hell-fire was afterwards mitigated,* Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 20. v. ge-swedrian.

ge-swôgen; *part. p. Senseless, inanimate, swooned*:—Se læg geswôgen betwux ðám ofslegenum *he lay in a swoon amongst the slain,* Homl. Th. ii. 356, 27: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 66, 324. v. ge-swówung.

ge-swógung, -swówung, e; *f. Swooning*, Lchdm. ii. 176, 13: 194, 3.

ge-sworc, es; *n. A cloud, mist;* nëbúla:—Gesworc swá swá ahsan he tostredeþ *nëbúlam sicut cinërem spargit*, Ps. Spl. C. 147, 5. v. ge-sweorc.

ge-sworfen *rubbed off, polished off*, Glos. Prud. Recd. 142, 19. v. ge-sweorfan.

ge-swúgian. v. ge-swígian.

ge-swungen *scourged, beaten*, Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398; *pp. of* ge-swingan.

ge-swurdod [sweord, swurd *a sword*] *armed with a sword;* glădio cinctus:—Geswurdod *gládiátus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13.

ge-swustra, -swustru *sisters*, Mk. Bos. 10, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 458, 29. To mínre mëder and mínum geswustrum *to my mother and my sisters*, Nar. 3, 8. v. ge-sweostor.

ge-swutelian, -swuteligan, -swytelian, -sweotulian, -sweotlian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud [sweotol *manifest, clear, open*] *To declare, publish, make known, explain, prove, manifest, show, glorify;* monstrăre, demonstrăre, publicăre, exprímëre, manifestăre, signăre, explānăre, prŏbăre, clărificăre:—Ic wolde mid đære gebicnunge geswutelian đæt ic eom đære stówe hyrde *I would manifest by that sign that I am the guardian of the place*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 1: L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 26: Ps. Spl. 79, 2: Jn. Bos. 14, 22. He wolde God geswutelian *clarificātūrus esset Deum*, 21, 19. Ic geswutelige *exprímo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 16: Jn. Bos. 14, 21. He inc geswutelaþ mycele healle gedæfte *ipse vobis demonstrābit cænăculum grande strātum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 15. Geswutelaþ *pröbat*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 25. He him lífes weig geswutelode *he manifested to them the way of life*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 16: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 28: 22, 2. Moses geswutelude đa *ẽ cæpit Moyses explānāre lēgem*, Deut. 1, 5. Geswutelie mid gewitnysse *let him show by witness*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 10. Nis năn þing dígle, đæt ne sý geswutelod *non est occultum, quod non manifestētur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Is geswutelod *signātum est*, Ps. Th. 4, 7. Nú ys mannes sunu geswutelod, and God ys geswutelod on him *nunc clārificātus est filius hŏmĭnis, et Deus clārificātus est in eo*, Jn. Bos. 13, 31, 32.

ge-swutelung, e; *f. A making clear, plain, a manifestation, declaration*:—Đæt sum tácn wǽre on heora líchaman to geswutelunge đæt hí on God belýfdon *that there might be some token on their body as a manifestation that they believed on God*, Homl Th. i. 92, 32: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 300, 9. Hër is siú geswitelung đære geræ̆dnisse đe diús gefërrædden geræd hæfþ *here is the declaration of the ordinance that this society has decided upon*, Th. Chart. 610, 27.

ge-swyrf, es; *m. Filings;* limatum:—Genim ánre yntsan gewihte geswyrfes of seolfre *take the weight of one ounce of the filings of silver*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 12.

ge-swyrfan *to file off, to polish;* elimare, Cot. 71. v. ge-sweorfan.

ge-swyru; *pl. n. Hills;* colles, Ps. Th. 71, 3: 113, 4: 148, 9. v. ge-sweoru.

ge-swystra *sisters*:—Geswystrena bearn *sisters' children*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 10. To mínre mëder and geswystrum *to my mother and sisters*, Nar. 1, 12. v. ge-sweostor.

ge-swytelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make known, manifest, show;* manifestăre:—Đæt he đæt sóþeste geswytelie *that he make manifest what is most true*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. v. ge-swutelian.

ge-syb *peaceable, related*, Soul Kmbl. 107; Seel. 54. v. ge-sib.

ge-sybsum; *adj Peaceable;* păcifícus:—Eádige synd đa gesybsuman *beati păcifíci*, Mt. Bos. 5, 9. v. ge-sibsum.

ge-sybsumlíce *peaceably*, Ps. Spl. 34, 23. v. ge-sibsumlíce.

ge-sýcan, -sícan; *p.* -sýhte *To give suck to, to suckle*:—Đa breóst đe swylce gesihton *the breasts that gave such suck*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 16.

ge-sýlian *to be infirm*, Jn. Bos. 4, 46. v. ge-sílian.

ge-syd, es; *n. A place in which to wallow, mud*:—Sol *vel* gesyd *volutabrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 32; Wrt. Voc. 37, 22.

ge-syfian *to provide* '*sufol*,' *q. v.* Salm. Kmbl. 807; Sal. 403.

ge-syfled hláf *panis lacticinio et ovorum luteo maceratus*, Lye. v. ge-sufel.

ge-syfl-melu; *n. Dough*:—Đæt folc nam gesyflmelu [gesyft melu, Thw.] ær đam hit gebyrmed wǽre *the people took their dough before it was leavened*, Exod. 12, 34.

ge-syft. v. ge-syfl-melu.

ge-syhđ. v. ge-siht.

ge-sylhđ *a plough;* aratrum, Som.

ge-syllan; *p.* -sealde; *pp.* -seald *To give, deliver, betray, sell, give up;* dare, donare:—Mycel feoh to gesyllanne *to give much money*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 29: Ps. Th. 110, 4: 104, 10: 117, 18. Gesyllon đone oxan and todælon đæt wurþ *let them sell the ox and divide the price*, Ex. 21, 35. v. ge-sellan, sellan.

ge-sylt *salted;* sale conditus:—Gyf đæt sealt awyrþ, on đam đe hit gesylt bẽþ *if the salt be insipid, with what shall it be salted?* Mt. Bos. 5, 13: Mk. Bos. 9, 49; *pp. of* ge-syltan. v. syltan.

ge-sýlđ *happiness*. v. ge-sǽlđ.

ge-sýman, -sẽman, -sẽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To load*:—Se cyning gesýmde gold and seolfor uppan olfendas *the king loaded gold and silver upon camels*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 23. Đa wǽron gesýmed mid feó and mid hrægle *that were laden with money and raiment*, Gen. 45, 23. Ealle đe gesýmede synt *omnes qui onerati estis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 28. Đeáh đe we gesẽmde beón mid đare berdene đæs deádlíces líues *licet mortalis vitæ pondere pressi*, Th. Chart. 317, 3.

ge-syndlíc; *adj. Prosperous, healthy, happy;* prosperus:—On đăm gesyndlícan þingum ... and on đăm widerweardum þingum *in prosperous ... and in adverse circumstances*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 21.

ge-syndrian *to separate*:—Gesyndrod sí he fram beodes dælnimunge *let him be separated from sharing in the table*, R. Ben. interl. 24, Lye. On đære gesyndredan híde *in the separate hide*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 4, 8.

ge-sýne, -sẽne, -siẽne; *adj. Visible, seen, evident, plain*:—Ne mihte ic hire bedyrnan mínes módes unrótnesse for đan hit wæs on mínum andwlitan gesýne *I could not hide from her the disquiet of my mind for it was evident in my face*, Shrn. 41, 25: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 28: Blickl. Homl. 93, 35. Đa fótlástas wǽron swutole and gesýne *the footsteps were plain and visible*, 203, 36: Andr. Kmbl. 1129; An. 565: Beo. Th. 2811; B. 1403: 4622; B. 2316: Elen. Kmbl. 527; El. 264. Đǽr wæs gesýne his seó sóþe spéd *videbitur in majestate sua*, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Wæs gesýne đæt ... *it was evident that* ..., Blickl. Homl. 207, 11: Beo. Th. 2515; B. 1255: Andr. Kmbl. 1051; An. 526: 1097; An. 549: Elen. Kmbl. 487; El. 244. On me syndon đa dolg gesiéne *the wounds are visible on me*, Rood Kmbl. 92; Kr. 46. Gesẽne, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 1; Gen. 2806: 218; Th. 278, 30; Sat. 230: Chr. 1121; Erl. 248, 39. Đæt hia gesẽne síe *ut videantur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5, 16.

ge-sýnelíce; *adv. Visibly*:—Đæt tácen gesýnelíce bær *bore that token visibly*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 15.

ge-syngian, -singian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To sin, perpetrate crime, commit adultery;* peccăre, mæchări:—Đæt ælc đæra đe wíf gesyhþ and hyre gewilnaþ, eallunga đæt se gesyngaþ on hys heortan *quia omnis, qui viděrit mulierem ad concupiscendum eam, jam mœchātus eam in corde suo*, Mt. Bos. 5, 28. Nú is gesẽne đæt we gesyngodon *now it is seen that we have sinned*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 31; Sat. 230. Đæt wæs feohleás gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad *that was a priceless fight, criminally perpetrated*, Beo. Th. 4874; B. 2441.

ge-synlíce; *adv. More frequently;* sæpius, R. Ben. 56.

ge-synto; *indecl. in sing; gen. pl.* -synta, -synto; *dat. pl.* -syntum; *f. Health, welfare, safety, prosperity, success, advantage, profit, benefit;* sānĭtas, sospĭtas, sălus, prospĕrĭtas:—Hí đære gefeán đære willendan gesynto onfóþ *cupĭtæ sospĭtātis gaudia redibunt*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 22. For heora gesynto *for their health*, 3, 15; S. 541, 29. Đe on eallum þingum mǽron gesynto hæfdon *qui măgis prospĕrantur in omnibus*, 2, 13; S. 516, 8. Geunne me mínra gesynta *grant me my health*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 34: Jud. 90: Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 9; Gü. 303. Fela ốđera gescreopa and gesynto *many other advantages and benefits*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21. He hẽt hine leóde swǽse sẽcean on gesyntum *he bade him seek his own people in safety*, Beo. Th. 3742; B. 1869: Ps. Th. 114, 5. Him wǽre mín gesynto leófre đonne hiora seolfra hǽlo *magis pro mea salute mori paratos*, Nar. 30, 17: 8, 6.

ge-syrwan; *p.* -syrede; *pp.* -syrwed. I. *to arm* [v. searu *armour*]:—Eode đa gesyrwed secg to đam eorle *then went an armed man to the earl*, Byrht. Th. 136, 30; By. 159. [*Or* gesyrwed *wily*, searu *a wile;* cf. gelýfed *having belief.*] II. *to plot, machinate* [searu *artifice*]:—Wom-dǽda đe [MS. đy] ic gesyrede *the ill-deeds that I have devised cunningly*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 20; Jul. 468.

get, geta. v. git, gita.

gẽt *she-goats*, Som. 126; Lchdm. iii. 206, 2; *acc. pl. of* gãt.

get *a gate*. v. geat.

gẽt *poured out*:—He gẽt đæt blód uppan đæt weofod *fudit sanguinem super altare*, Lev. 8, 24; *p. of* geótan.

ge-tácnian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud [tácen, tácn *a sign, token*]. I. *to denote by a sign, signify, betoken, show, instruct;* signăre, significăre, denŏtăre, insĭnuăre, monstrăre, instruĕre:—Ic getácnige *significo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 36. Wæter getácnaþ on đyssere stówe mennisc ingehýd *water in this place betokens human knowledge*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 1: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 42: Lchdm. iii. 198, 6, 7. Đa alecgendlícan word getácniaþ dǽde *the deponent verbs signify action*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 56. Eua getácnode Godes geladunge *Eve betokened God's church*, Ælfc. T. 6, 11, 13: 7, 1. Adam getácnude úrne Hǽlend Crist *Adam betokened our Saviour Christ*, 6, 8. Đú me sóþfæstnysse weg getácna *viam justificātiōnum tuārum insĭnua mihi*, Ps. Th. 118, 27. Him gedafenaþ đæt hí cunnon hwæt heó gástlíce getácnige *it is fitting that they know what it betokens spiritually*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 27. Mid đý is getácnod, đæt ... *by that is signified that* ..., Bt. Met. Fox 31, 35; Met. 31, 18: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 27, 28. II. *to sign, mark, witness, seal;* signăre, insignire, obsignăre:—He getácnaþ đæt God is sóþfæstnes *signāvit quia Deus vērax est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 33. Đone God Fæder getácnode *hunc Păter signāvit Deus*, 6, 27. Is eall heáhmægen tíre getácnod *all the lofty power is marked with glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 1504; El. 754. Godes þeówas getácnade beón sceoldan *clĕricos insignīri deceret*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 42.

ge-tácniendlíc, -tácnigendlíc; *adj. Bearing a sign, significative, typical;* significātīvus:—Dæt getácniendlíce [getácnigendlíce, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 14] lamb wæs geoffrod æt heora Eástor-tíde *the typical lamb was offered at their Easter-tide*, Homl. Pasc. Lisle 11, 18.

ge-tácnung, e; *f.* [tácnung *a sign*] *A sign, signification, token, type;* significātio:—Dæt unscæddige lamb hæfde getácnunge Cristes þrówunge *the innocent lamb was a token of Christ's passion*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 29: 266, 1: 276, 4: 278, 7: Jud. 16; Thw. 161, 6. Sume þing sind gecwedene be Criste þurh getácnunge *some things are said of Christ typically*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 13, 16.

ge-técan, -técean, -técan; *p.* -téhte; *pp.* -téht [técan *to teach*] *To teach, instruct, show, declare, assign;* dōcēre, instruēre, ostendere, assignāre, offerre:—Ic hit đé wille getécan *I will teach it thee*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 13: 36, 1; Fox 172, 28. He cwæþ dæt he mihte ôđerne getécan [getécnan, MS. T.] *ostendĕre posse se dixit alium*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 2. Getécean, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Đe ic đé getéce *which I will show thee*, Cd. 137; Th. 173, 1; Gen. 2854. Đú me rôde rôdera cining ryhte getéhtest *thou hast rightly shown me the cross of heaven's king*, Elen. Kmbl. 2148; El. 1075. Dæt hie us fersc wæter and swéte getéhton *ut dulcem aquam demonstrarent*, Nar. 10, 20: Guthl. 3; Gdwn. 20, 24. Him Dryhten hlyt getéhte *God assigned to them a lot*, Andr. Kmbl. 12; An. 6: Beo. Th. 4031; B. 2013: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 32; Gen. 2837. We đé wíc getéhton *we assigned to thee a dwelling-place*, 127; Th. 162, 27; Gen. 2687. Weg rihtwísnyssa dínra getéc me *viam justificātiōnum tuārum instrue me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 27. Dæt đú me getéhte *that thou teach me*, Andr. Kmbl. 969; An. 485. Dæt he riht getéhte *that he should declare the truth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1199; El. 601.

ge-tæl, -tel, -teal, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -talu; *n.* I. *a number, series, reckoning, computation;* numerus, series, computus, computatio:—Đæra etendra getæl wæs fíf þúsenda wera *manducantium fuit numerus quinque millia virorum*, Mt. Bos. 14, 21. Seó Abbudisse hét hine [Cædmon] léran dæt getæl dæs hálgan stéres and spelles *the Abbess commanded [them] to teach him [Cædmon] the series of the holy story and narrative;* Abbatissa jussit illum [Cædmonem] seriem sacræ historiæ doceri, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 222, 3. Getel is *numerus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 56: Num. Pref. Ágene naman habbaþ ánfeald getel, and nabbaþ mænigfeald; eác sunne and móna syndon ánfealdes geteles *proper names have a singular number and have not a plural; the sun and moon are also of the singular number*, 13; Som. 16, 1. Sume naman synd ôđres cynnes on ánfealdum getele, and ôđres cynnes on mænigfealdum getele *some nouns are of one gender in the singular number, and of another gender in the plural number*, 13; Som. 16, 25, 26. On fulfremedra hálgena getéal *in the number of perfect saints*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 9, 2. God geíce fela þúsenda to díson getale *Deus addat ad hunc numerum multa millia*, Deut. 1, 11. Twelf pund be getale *twelve pounds by tale*, Chart. Th. 577, 19. II. *a company, race, tribe;* centuria, tribus:—Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundredu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. All getalu ođđe cynn *omnes tribus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 30. Hie gemitton getalum myclum *they met in many tribes*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 27; Gen. 1688. III. *a book of reckoning, a register, catalogue;* laterculum, catalogus = *κατάλογος*:—Getæl *laterculum*, Cot. 119: *catalogus*, 31, 37, 104. DER. bold-getæl, -getel, folc-, rím-, ripc-, tigol-, winter-.

ge-télan, -télan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To accuse, reprove;* accusare, exprobrare, calumniari, reprehendere:—Ne meaht đú nó getélan díne wyrd *thou canst not accuse thy fortune*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Ic mæge getélan *I may reprove*, 32, 3; Fox 118, 27. Word his getéla *verbum ejus reprehendere*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 26. Ôđerne getéleþ *alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 24. Néfre getéldon gé đa unsuinnigo *numquam condemnassetis innocentes*, 12, 7. Dætte hé getéldon him *ut accusarent eum*, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. Đa đé getéled aron *quæ tibi objiciuntur*, 14, 60. DER. tælan.

getæl-fæst; *adj. Measurable;* mensūrābilis:—Efne gemetelíce ođđe getælfæste ođđe ametendlíce đú asettest dagas míne *ecce mensūrābiles pōsūisti dies meos*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 6.

getæl-ríme, es; *n.* [getæl *a number*] *Succession;* successio:—On getælríme *in succession*, Salm. Kmbl. 76; Sal. 38.

ge-tænge; *adj. Incident;* incidens:—Gif hwylcum men sý dæs feórþan dæges fefer getænge *if to any man there be a quartan fever incident*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 5, MS. B. v. ge-tenge.

ge-téasan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [téasan *to tease*] *To pluck, tease;* carpĕre:—Nim wéte wulle wel getéased *take wet wool well teased*, Herb. 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 13.

ge-tése, es; *n. An advantage;* commodum:—Ac geþenc dæt đú hym forwyrndest élcra getésa đá git becgen on líchaman wéron and đú hæfdest élc good and he hefde élc yfel ne môt he đé nú đý máre dôn to getésan đe đú đá hym woldest *but remember that thou didst refuse him every advantage when ye were both in the body and thou hadst every good and he had every evil; he cannot now do more for thy advantage than thou wouldest then do for his*, Shrn. 202, 31–4. Hió an Æþelfléde ealra đera getésa đet đær binnan beóþ *she gives to Æthelfled all the desirable things that are there within*, Th. Chart. 538, 37. Getésc *commodum*, Cot. 59, Lye.

ge-tése; *adj. Meet, convenient, suitable, mild, easy;* accommodus, placidus, lenis:—Gif him wære niht getése *if he had had an easy night*, Beo. Th. 2645; B. 1320. Swá hit getésost wæs *as was most fitting*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 22; Met. 20, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-zeso *dextrum*. v. Grff. v. 708–10.]

ge-tésnes, se; *f. An opportunity, a saving, placing;* commoditas, Cot. 55.

ge-tél; *adj. Quick, ready, active;* agilis, velox, expeditus:—Wæron hyra tungan getele teónan gehwylcre and to yfele gehwám ungemet scearpe *their tongues were swift to every wrong and to every evil exceeding sharp;* lingua eorum machæra acuta, Ps. Th. 56, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-zal *agilis, rapidus, alacer.*]

ge-talian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To tell, number, reckon, consider:*—Getalade *reputans*, I.k. Skt. Lind. 11, 38. Hêras heáfdes alle getalad aron *capilli capitis omnes numerati sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 30. Ueras getaled suelce fífo þúsendo *viri numero quasi quinque milia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 10. Miþ unrehtwísum getaled wæs *cum iniquis reputatus est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 28. v. ge-tellan.

getal-scipe, es; *m. Number;* numerositas:—Getalscipes and tídes *numerositatis et temporis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 14.

ge-talu *tribes;* tribus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 30; *pl. nom. of* ge-tæl, II.

getan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To* GET, *take, obtain;* adipisci, capere, assequi:—Cwæþ he on mergenne méces ecgum getan wolde *said he in the morning would take them with the edges of the sword*, Beo. Th. 5872; B. 2940. DER. a-getan. v.-gitan.

gétan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To grant, to confirm, assent to:*—Geáfon and gétton *gave and granted*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 20. Gétton hit ælle đa óþre *all the others assented to it*, 656; Th. 53, 27. v. geátan.

ge-tang *lying, prostrate;* prostratus, C. R. Ben. 34, Lye.

ge-tanned; *part. Tanned;* cortíce mácĕrātus:—Getannede hýd *subacta cŏria*, vel *mĕdĭcāta*, vel *confecta*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 104; Wrt. Voc. 22, 19.

ge-targed; *part. Provided with a shield;* scutatus, Hpt. Gl. 459. v. targe.

ge-tawa; *pl. f. Instruments;* instrumenta:—Mannes getawa *instrumenta genitalia*, L. M. 1, 29; Lchdm. ii. 70, 7. Đis syndon đa getawa *these are the instruments*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* gizawa *suppellex, stipendium.*] DER. gúþ-getawe, wíg-. v. taw, e; *f.*

ge-tawian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [tawian *to prepare*] *To prepare, reduce* or *bring to;* părāre, redūcĕre ad:—Getawian to yrmþe *redūcĕre ad miserĭam*, Nathan. 7; St. And. 34, 18. Hý se ædcling to dam bismre getawade *the prince brought them to shame*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 15. To bysmere beóþ itawode dæs earman lond-leódæ *to shame are brought this miserable people*, Th. An. 121, 9. v. tawian.

ge-teág, -teáh *drew, led, gave*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 22; Exod. 407: Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 4: Beo. Th. 2093; B. 1044. v. ge-teón.

ge-teágan, -tégan; *p.* -téde; *pp.* -teád *To make, prepare:*—Dæt land mid to teágenne. Đá dæt land đá geteád wæs *to prepare the land with. When then the land was prepared;* preparata terra, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 33. Done ilcan mete đe he hí éror mid tame getéde *the same food with which before he had made them tame* [*the prose has* đa ilcan mettas đe hí ér tame mid gewenedon, Fox 88, 18], Bt. Met. Fox 13, 87; Met. 13, 44. [Cf. ge-tawian.]

ge-teal -teall *a number*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 9, 2: Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 16. v. ge-tæl, I.

ge-teald, es; *n. A tent, tabernacle;* tabernāculum:—God afærþ đé of getealde dínum *Deus emigrābit te de tabernāculo tuo*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. v. ge-teld.

ge-teáma, -týma, an; *m. An advocate, avoucher, a warranter;* advŏcātus, qui rei emptæ fídem præstat:—Ic wille dæt gehwilc man hæbbe his geteáman *I will that every man have his warranter*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 9: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 16. v. teám, ge-téman.

ge-técan *to show:*—Is þearf dæt ic đé hí selfe getéce *it is necessary that I show thee itself*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 1. v. ge-tæcan.

ge-téde. v. ge-teágan.

ge-téh *drew*, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 31. v. ge-teón.

ge-tehhod *determined, decreed*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 30 = ge-teohhod; *pp. of* ge-teohhian.

ge-tel *a number;* numerus:—Gemænigfylde hí synt ofer getele *multiplicati sunt super numerum*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 56. v. ge-tæl, I.

ge-télan. v. ge-télen.

getel-creeft, es; *m. Arithmetic*, Hpt. Gl. 479.

ge-teld, -tæld, -teald, es; *n.* [teld *a tent*] *A tent, tabernacle, pavilion,* TILT, *cover;* tentōrium, tabernāculum:—Geteld *tentōrium* vel *tabernāculum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 84: *scēna* vel *tabernāculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 25; Wrt. Voc. 37, 15. God æteówde Abrahame on dam dene Mambre, đær he sæt on his geteldes ingange *appāruit Abraham in convalle Mambre, sĕdenti in ostio tabernāculi sui*, Gen. 18, 1: Ps. Spl. 26, 9. Hwylc eardaþ on getelde dínum *quis habĭtābit in tabernāculo tuo?* 14, 1. Hí aslógan án geteld *tetendĕrunt tentōrium*, Bd. 3. 17; S. 543, 34. On

sunnan gesette getelda his *in sōle pōsuit tabernāculum suum*, Ps. Spl. 18, 5.

ge-teldung, e; *f. A tent, tabernacle;* tabernāculum:—On sunnan gesette geteldunge his *in sōle pōsuit tabernāculum suum*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5: 26, 9.

geteld-wurþung, e; *f. A celebration of tents, the feast of tabernacles;* scēnōpēgia = σκηνοπηγία:—Getimbra hālgung *vel* geteldwurþung scēnōpēgia, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 77; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50.

ge-telged *coloured, dyed;* coloratus, Cot. 49, 81. v. tælg.

ge-tellan, ic -telle, ðū -telest, he -teleþ, *pl.* -tellaþ; *p.* -tealde, *pl.* -tealdon; *pp.* -teald, -teled *To tell, number, reckon, esteem, consider, ascribe, assign;* numerare, computare, reputare, comparare, dinumerare:—Ruben and Simeon beóþ mid me getealde *Ruben et Simeon reputabuntur mihi*, Gen. 48, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 43, 25: Ps. Th. 118, 119. Hit getealdon ealde ǽgleáwe *elders skilled in laws reckoned it*, Menol. Fox 34; Men. 17: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 33; Exod. 224. Hwylc can getellan *quis novit dinumerare*, Ps. Spl. 89, 13. Đā getealdon hie ðæt ðǽr wæs eác syx hund manna acweald *then they reckoned that there were six hundred men slain*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 27. Seó bōc ðe ys genemned on Englisc getel for ðam ðe Israhēla bearn wǽron on ðære getealde *the book that is called in English Numbers because in it the children of Israel were numbered*, Num. Pref: Ps. Th. 89, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1765; An. 885: Mt. Bos. 10, 30. Ðæt is getealdˉ ðæs læssan mīlgetæles ðe stadia hātte ccc and þreó twentig *it is, reckoned by the smaller measure of distance that are called stadia, three hundred and twenty-three*, Nar. 36, 16: 34, 27. Se bið geteald Godes feónd *he will be accounted God's enemy*, Homl. Th. i. 162, 22. Ān eórod is geteald to six þūsendum *a legion is reckoned at six thousand*, ii. 378, 29: i. 68, 35. Ðæt Mæcedonisce gewinn ðæt mon mæg to ðām mǽstan gewinnum getellan *the Macedonian war which may be reckoned amongst the greatest wars*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 18. Ðonne bið he geteald to ðære fyrenan eá *then shall he be assigned to the fiery river*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 24. Ðæt hī hiora āgnum godum getealde wǽron *that they might be ascribed to their own gods*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 27. Đā ðis Constantine geteald wæs *when this was told to Constantine*, H. R. 5, 27. Geteled rīmes *reckoned by number*, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 30; Gen. 1336: 107; Th. 141, 14; Gen. 2344: Elen. Kmbl. 4; El. 2. Geteled rīme. Cd. 64; Th. 76, 27; Gen. 1263: 161; Th. 201, 15; Exod. 372: Andr. Kmbl. 2070; An. 1037. Tyn hund geteled *ten hundred in number*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 15; Exod. 232: Andr. Kmbl. 1329; An. 665: Ps. Th. 90, 7. v. ge-talian.

ge-tēman, -tȳman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To vouch to warranty;* vocare ad warrantum. "Vouching to warranty. A process by which a person, in whose possession lost or stolen property was found, was compelled to show from whom he bought or had it, which latter was, in like manner, obliged to declare how it came into his hands, and so on to a third holder, beyond whom, provided he could prove lawful possession, the tracing might not proceed. The person from whom the accused party had the property, and who came forth as his warranter, was called the 'getȳma' or 'geteáma,' and the process itself 'teám,'" LL. Th. Glos. v. L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8: L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 10.

ge-temesed, -temsud; *part. Sifted;* cribratus:—Hlāfas getemeseda *panes propositionis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. 6. 4. Nim getemsud melu *take sifted meal*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 20.

ge-temian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To tame;* domare:—Ic gewylde oððe temige [getemige, MS. C.] *domo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 19. Ða getemedon *domitos*, Th. An. 26, 7, 13. Se getemeda assa hæfde getācnunge ðæs Iudēiscan folces, ðe wæs getemed under ðære ealdan æ *the tamed ass betokened the Jewish people that was tamed under the old law*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 20. v. temian.

ge-temprian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To temper, moderate, govern, cure;* temperare:—Seó sunne ða corþan getempraþ *the sun tempers the earth*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. Scienc. 9, 3; Lchdm. iii. 250, 14. Getemprie seó bilewitnys ðæt fȳr ðæt hit to rēðe ne sȳ *let the meekness temper the fire that it be not too fierce*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 8. Ān is ðæt gehwā hine sylfne getemprige mid gemete on ǽte and on wǽte *one is, that every one govern himself with moderation in food and drink*, i. 360, 12. Mót se ðe wile mid sōþum lǽcecræfte his lichaman getemprian *he who will may cure his body with true leechcraft*, 474, 35.

ge-temsud *sifted.* v. ge-temesed.

ge-tengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [tengan *to hasten, rush upon*] *To hasten, join, devote one's self to;* injungére, dēdēre:—Hine sylfne getengde in Godes þeówdōm *he devoted himself to God's service*, Elen. Kmbl. 400; El. 200. Đā getengde se Aristodemius to ðam heáhgerēfa *then Aristodemus hastened to the prefect*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 18. He sōna getengde wiþ ðæs drȳs *he at once hastened towards the magician*, 374, 4. Se þeign ðā ðǽr to geteingde *the servant then hastened thither*, Shrn. 14, 27.

ge-tenge; *adj. Near to, close to, pressing upon, oppressing;* propinquus, incumbens, gravis, molestus:—Geseah gold glitnian grunde getenge *he saw gold glitter lying on the ground*, Beo. Th. 5510; B. 2758: Elen. Kmbl. 2226; El. 1114: 456; El. 228: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 14; Met. 31, 7. Cyningas on heáhsetlum hrōfe getenge *kings high-raised* [lit. *close to the roof*] *on thrones*, 25, 10; Met. 25, 5: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 14; Gen. 808: Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 2; Rūn. 18. Hundas deórum getenge *dogs pressing upon the animals*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 25: Shrn. 37, 14. Swā fela gāsta wǽron getenge ðam ānum men *so many spirits were oppressing that one man*, 378, 30. Heora þurst ðe him getenge wæs *their thirst that was oppressive to them*, Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 28: 6, 4; Bos. 119, 4: Nar. 8, 24: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 24: 10; Fox 30, 5. Brōhþreá Cananēa wearþ cynne getenge hunger se hearda *terrible calamity came upon the race of the Canaanites the hard famine*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 31; Gen. 1814: 149; Th. 187, 9; Exod. 148: 206; Th. 255, 25; Dan. 629: 229; Th. 309, 18; Sat. 711. [Cf. *O. Sax.* bi-tengi: and v. *O. H. Ger.* gi-zengi, Grff. v. 680.] v. ge-tengan, ge-tingan.

getenys, gytenes, se; *f. A procuring, attaining,* GETTING, *instruction, education;* adeptio, institutio, Lye. Getenis *historia*, Hpt. Gl. 459.

ge-teód *determined, decreed,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 12; *pp. of* ge-teón.

ge-teóde *formed, decreed, assigned,* Cd. 182; Th. 228, 19; Dan. 204: Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 17; Gn. Ex. 5; *p.* of ge-teón.

ge-teóh; *gen.* -teóges; *n. Matter, material; pl. instruments, implements, utensils:*—Se ðis leóht onwrāh and ðæt torhte geteóh tillīce onwrāh *who this light displayed and the bright matter* [*the universe*] *revealed*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 32; Reim. 2. Sulh-geteógo *ploughing implements*, Th. An. 118, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-ziug *materia, suppellex, instrumentum: Ger.* ge-zeug.]

ge-teohhian, -teohian, -tiohhian, -tihhian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To appoint, determine, decree, assign;* stātuēre, decernēre, assignāre:—Đā heó Gode ānum geteohode þeówian *cum Deo sōli servire decrēvisset*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 7. Wæs óðer in geteohhod mǽrum Géate *another dwelling had been assigned to the renowned Goth*, Beo. Th. 2605; B. 1300. Geteohod, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 31, note. Ðē sind heardlīcu wītu geteohhad *stern torments are determined for thee*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 13; Jul. 264: Blickl. Homl. 25, 25. Ðe his sylfes sāwle hafaþ deáþe geteohhad *who hath assigned his own soul to death*, 183, 33. Eall ðæt yfel, ðæt hī him geteohod hæfdon *all the evil that they had determined against him*, Ps. Th. 9, argument; 14: 16, 13. Ðæt hī towcorpen ðæt God geteohhad hæfþ to wyrcanne *to destroy what God had determined to do*, 10, 3.

ge-teolod; *part. Gained;* lucrifactus:—Ðonne sceal gehwā him æteówian hwæt he mid ðam punde geteolod hæfþ *then shall every one show to him what he has gained with the pound*, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 10. v. ge-tilian.

ge-teón, ic -teó, ðū -tȳhst, he -tȳhþ, *pl.* -teóþ; *p.* -teáh, -teág, -tēh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. I. *to draw, lead, incite, excite, constrain, restrain, bring up, instruct, bring to an end, complete, draw* or *bind together, string a musical instrument;* trahere, ducere, perducere, stringere, evaginare, excitare, constringere, educare, instituere, ad finem perducere, complere, nervis aptare *vel* instruere: Woldon hine geteón in orwēnnysse *would draw him into despair*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 24; Gū. 546. Ðās wīf wuna getēþ *has mulieres consuetudo constringit*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 494, 11. Ðū getīhst his heálnisse *consummabis summitatem ejus*, Gen. 6, 16. He Adam fram helle geteáh *he drew Adam from hell*, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 31. He monige to rihtre weorþunge ðǽre Drihtenlīcan Ēastrana geteáh and gelǽdde *multos ad Catholicam Dominici Paschæ celebrationem perduxit*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 4. Đā hī hæfdon getogen call Creáca folc to ðǽm gewinnum *when they had drawn all the people of Greece to the wars*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 14, 35. He geteág ealde lāfe *he drew an ancient relic* [i. e. *a sword*], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 22; Exod. 407. Getogene ðȳ wǽpne *evaginata sica*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 21. Folc to mānum getogen *excitatum ad scelera vulgus*, 2, 5; S. 507, 42. Hæfþ ealle gesceafta getogen *he has restrained all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 48; Met. 11, 24. Ða ðe wǽron on rīm-crǽfte rihte getogene *those who were rightly instructed in the art of numbers*, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 31; Edg. 27. Swā getogen mann *a man so well instructed*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 13: Th. Ap. 17, 18. Feós fyrd wæs getogen ðȳ feorþan geáre his rīces *hoc bellum quarto imperii sui anno complevit*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 15. Wæs heó mid micle sāre getogen *illa erat multo dolore constricta*, 5, 3; S. 616, 22. Wamb getogen *alvus constricta*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 11; Lchdm. i. 352, 24. Mid tyn strengum getogen hearpe *a harp strung with ten strings*, Ps. Th. 143, 10. Ða organa wǽron getogene *the organs were played*, Th. Ap. 25, 15. II. *to bring as an offering* or *gift, contribute, bestow, give;* conferre:—Onweald geteáh wicga and wǽpna *gave possession of war-horses and weapons*, Beo. Th. 2093; B. 1044: 4337; B. 2165. Nō ðū him wearne geteóh *do not give them a denial*, 738; B. 366.

ge-teón, -tión; *p.* -teóde; *pp.* -teód *To make, form, frame, appoint, determine, decree, ordain, assign;* fūcēre, stātuēre, constituēre, decernēre:—Ðe him to gode geteóde *which he had formed to himself for a god*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 19; Dan. 204. He us æt frymþe geteóde līf *he assigned life to us at the beginning*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 17; Gn. Ex. 5: 90 a; Th. 337, 28; Gn. Ex. 71: Andr. Kmbl. 28; An. 14. He hine gegyrede mid grame wyrgþu, swā he hine wǽdum wrǽstum geteóde *induit se mālēdictiōne sicut vestimento*, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Hū woruld wǽre wundrum geteód *how the world was wondrously framed*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 28; Dan. 111. Se ðe geteód hæfde *qui decrēvērat*, Bd. 3, 24;

S. 556, 12: Blickl. Homl. 19, 35. Geteód to ðǽm ecan wîtum *destined to eternal torments*, 37, 4: 31, 22. Ðonne biþ ðam heard dôm geteód *a hard sentence will be the lot of that man*, 95, 36. Þurh hwelces monnes hond mîn ende wǽre getiód *by what man's hand my death was determined;* cujus mortem percussoris manu cavendam habeam, Nar. 31, 19: Th. Ch. 483, 15.

ge-teorian, -teorigan, -teorigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud, ad; *v. intrans. To fail, faint, be weary, languish, cease, perish;* deficere, fatigari, languere, exterminari:—Geteoriaþ *deficiant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2: 103, 27: Ps. Spl. 17, 39. Ic geteorode *ego defeci*, Ps. Spl. 38, 14: 54, 11. Ðâ se mete geteorude ðe hig of Ægipta lande brohton *when the food was consumed that they brought from Egypt*, Gen. 43, 2: 47, 15: Jn. Bos. 2, 3. Hî geteorodon *defecerunt*, Ps. Spl. 72, 19. Ure dagas ealle geteorudun *omnes dies nostri defecerunt*, Ps. Th. 89, 9. Ðê læs hig on wege geteorian *ne deficiant in via*, Mt. Bos. 15, 32. Me is heorte geteorad *defecit cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 21. He sent on eów geteorigende eágan and môdes gnornunge *he shall send on you failing eyes and sorrow of mind*, Deut. 28, 65. Geteorigende ateoraþ *deficientes deficient*, Ps. Spl. 36, 21. Be wege hî geteorigeaþ *deficient in via*, Mk. Bos. 8, 3. For swîðlîcre hætan geteorud *wearied by the excessive heat*, Herb. 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 23. Beóþ geteorode *exterminabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 9. Sume sceufon sume tugon and swîðe swǽtton ôþ ðæt hig geteorode wǽron *some shoved, some pulled and sweated exceedingly until they were exhausted*, Shrn. 154, 27.

ge-teorung, e; *f. A failing, fainting, languishing, weariness;* defectio, languor, fatigatio:—Geteorung nam me for synfullum *defectio tenuit me præ peccatoribus*, Ps. Spl. 118, 53: 141, 3.

ge-teóþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tithe, give a tenth part*:—Ic ealle ða landâre ðe ic on Angla þeóde hæfde Gode into hâlgan stôwon geteóðode *I gave a tenth part of all my landed property to God for holy places*, Chart. Th. 116, 27. v. teódian.

ge-ter, es; *n. A tearing;* dilaceratio, Hpt. Gl. 499.

ge-teran *to tear*:—Geteærende *discerpens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 26.

ge-tése. v. ge-tæse.

ge-tete *pomp, show, ostentation, magnificence.* v. ge-tot.

ge-téung. v. ofer-bæc-getéung.

ge-þæca, an; *m. A thatcher, coverer;* tector:—Sceal ðis sâwel-hûs fǽge flǽschoma leomu lâmes geþacan wunian wælreste *this soul-house, the doomed flesh-covering, the limbs, coverers of the earth* [*lying upon the earth*], *must inhabit the mortal resting-place*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 1; Gû. 1005.

ge-þæf; *adj.* [geþafian *to agree, consent*] *Agreeing, content;* consentiens:—He his nô geþæf wæs *he was not a consenting party to it*, Cod. Dipl. 183; A. D. 803; Kmbl. i. 222, 35: R. Ben. 7.

ge-þæht, e; *f:* es; *n. Counsel, consultation;* consîlium:—Ðæt he wolde mid his freóndum spræce and geþæht habban *that he would have a conference and consultation with his friends*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 37. Gipæht *consilium*, Rtl. 1, 9. v. ge-þealht.

ge-þæslǽcan *to fit, to be fit, to become;* aptare, quadrare, congruere, R. Ben. interl. 2: Hpt. Gl. 506; 523.

ge-þæslîc; *adj.* [þæslîc *fit*] *Fit, proper;* dǽcens, opportûnus:—Geþæslîc [MS. geþæsliic] *dǽcens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 44. On tîman geþæslîcum oððe on gedafenlîcre tîde *in tempore opportûno*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 6.

ge-þafa, an; *m.* [geþafian *to consent*] *A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consenter;* fautor, adjûtor:—He biþ ryhtes geþeahtes geþafa *he is the supporter of good designs*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 306, 14; Hat. MS. 58 a, 17: Cd. 22; Th. 127, 8; Gen. 414. Hwî ne eart ðû his geþafa *why art thou not an assenter to this?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 13: L. De Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 30. Ic eom geþafa *I am convinced, I am an assenter*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 13: 36, 5; Fox 180, 16: 38, 2; Fox 196, 16. Gif ðê mon for rihtre scylde bröcie, geþola hit wel and beó his wel geþafa *if thou art afflicted for a just cause, bear it well and assent to it readily*, Prov. Kmbl. 45. Ðâ næs Æðelm nâ fullîce geþafa *then Æthelm did not fully assent*, Th. Ch. 171, 4. We sceolon beón geþafan *we must necessarily be consenters*, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7.

ge-þafian, -þafigan, -þafigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [þafian *to permit, allow, consent*] *To favour, support, permit, allow, admit, assent, consent, agree, approve, obey, submit to;* fâvêre, sustinêre, sînêre, admittêre, permittêre, assentîre, consentîre, obêdîre, concêdêre:—Ðû deáþe sweltest gif ðû geþafian nelt mödges gemânan *thou shalt perish by death if thou wilt not consent to the proud one's fellowship*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 12; Jul. 126: 41 a; Th. 138, 7; Gû. 572: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 60: L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 5. He nolde geþafigan ðæt man hys hûs underdulfe *non sînêret perfôdi dômum suam*, Mt. Bos. 24, 43. Geþafigean, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Ic geþafige *consentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 39: 37; Som. 39, 9: Ps. Th. 130, 3. He ne geþafode ðæt hig ænig þing sprécon *non sînêbat ea lôqui*, Lk. Bos. 4, 41: 12, 39. Se eádega wer idese lârum geþafode *the blessed man assented to the woman's counsels*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 31; Gen. 2233: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 2. Nâ hî geþafudon geþeaht his *non sustînuêrunt consîlium ejus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 13. Ðînum mǽge mân ne geþafa *approve not wickedness in thy kinsman*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 12; Fä. 18. Ne gê in ne gâþ, ne gê ne geþafiaþ ðæt ôðre ingân *vos non intrâtis, nec introeuntes sînitis intrâre*, Mt. Bos. 23, 13. Ðâs hwîlwendlîcan gedrefednyssa we sceolon mid gefeán for Cristes naman geþafian *but these transitory tribulations we ought to submit to with joy for Christ's name*, Homl. Th. i. 556, 10: Prov. Kmbl. 9: Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 15; Hat. MS. Beágmund geþafie and mid wrîte *I, Beagmund, approve and consign*, Th. Ch. 475, 16.

ge-þafsum; *adj. Agreeing;* consentiens:—Wæs ðû geþafsum *esto consentiens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25.

ge-þafsumniss, e; *f. Agreement, consent*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 14.

ge-þafung, e; *f. Permission, allowance, assent, consent;* permissio, assensus, consensus:—Mid Earnulfes geþafunge *with Arnulf's permission*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 3. Be his geþafunge gecyrde se apostol *by his permission the apostle returned*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 6: Th. Ch. 526, 21. On hûse Godes we eodon mid geþafunge *in dômo Dei ambulâvîmus cum consensu*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 15: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 25. Þyssum wordum ôðer ðæs cyninges wita and ealdormann geþafunge sealde, and to ðære spréce fêng *cujus suasiôni verbisque prudentibus alius optîmâtum trîbûens assensum, continuo subdîdit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 12: 4, 8; S. 576, note 5.

ge-þanc, -þonc, -þang, es: generally *m.* but sometimes *n.* [þanc *will*] *Mind, will, opinion, thought;* mens, animus, cogitatio:—Þincþ on his geþance *thinks in his mind*, R. Ben. 65. Done fælan geþanc frine *interroga me*, Ps. Th. 138, 20. Se Hælend geseh hyra heortan geðancas *Iesus videns cogitationes cordis illorum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 47: Ps. Th. 91, 4: 93, 11: 128, 3: 139, 8; all *m;* but the following three are *n*:—Sôþlîce ðæt geþanc eode on hig, hwylc hyra yldest wǽre *intravit autem cogitatio in eos, quis eorum major esset*, Lk. Bos. 9, 46: Byrht. Th. 132, 9; By. 13. Geþancu and geþeahtu *thoughts and plans*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 23. Done ilcan geþang ic ðê êr sǽde *the same thought I have told thee before*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 28. Geþanges *mentis*, Ps. Spl. 67, 29.

ge-þancian, -þoncian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* öd, ed [þancian *to thank*] *To thank, give thanks, reward;* grâtias agêre:—Geþance ðê þeóda Waldend, ealra dæra wynna ðe ic on worulde gebâd *I thank thee, Lord of the nations, for all the delights which I have experienced on earth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 57; By. 173. He geþancode Gode his sande *he thanked God for what he had sent*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 18. We sceolon geþancian Gode ðæt he wolde asendan his âncennedan Sunu *we ought to thank God that he was willing to send his only-begotten Son*, 23, 2. We him his geswinces geþancedon, of ûrum gemênum feó *we would reward him for his labour out of our common money*, L. Ath. v. § 7; Th. i. 234, 27. We giþoncia *gratulamur*, Rtl. 74, 7: 31, 1.

geþanc-metian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deliberate, consider;* considerâre:—Geþancmeta ðîne môde, on hwilce healfe ðû wille hwyrft dôn *deliberate in thy mind on which side thou wilt depart*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 9; Gen. 1917.

ge-þancol, -þancul, -þoncol; *adj.* [þanc *the mind, thought*] *Mindful, thoughtful, considerate, suppliant;* mômor, côgîtâbundus, supplex:—Ic wæs gemyndig mǽrra dôma ðînra geþancol, þeóden Dryhten *mêmor fui judiciôrum tuôrum a sêculo, Dômine*, Ps. Th. 118, 52: Ps. C. 50, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 6. Swâ hleóðrode hâlig cempa, þeáwum geþancul *thus spake the holy champion, in all his ways thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 923; An. 462. Giþoncolo *intenti*, Rtl. 16, 31. Giþoncle *supplices*, 4, 24.

ge-þancol, -þoncol; *adj. Thankful, grateful*:—Giþoncolo wosaþ gie *grati estote*, Rtl. 13, 39.

ge-þang. v. ge-þanc.

ge-þang, es; *n. Growth*:—Gyfe pund, ðanon him wæs geseald se fæt and geþang *a pound of grace, thence was given him the fat and growth*, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 12.

ge-þawenian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To moisten;* hûmectâre:—Hió mid ðæm wætere weorþeþ [weorþaþ, MS.] geþawened *it is moistened with the water*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 204; Met. 20, 102.

ge-þéah *thrived*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 18; *p. of* ge-þéon.

ge-þéód. v. ge-þeód.

ge-þeaht, -þæht, e; *f:* es; *n.* I. *counsel, consultation, deliberation, advice, thought, a determination, resolution, device, plan, purpose;* consîlium, côgîtâtio:—Geþeaht Drihtnes on ecnysse wunaþ *consilium Dômini in æternum mânet*, Ps. Spl. 32, 11: Ps. Th. 88, 6. Ðæt geþeaht *the counsel*, Ps. Th. 9, 6. Hie ðære geþeahte wǽron *they were of the resolution*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 21; Dan. 205. Hî nyllaþ geþafan beón ôðerra monna geþeahtes *they will not be supporters of the plan of other men*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 15; Hat. MS. 58 a, 2. On âre geþeahte [MS. geþeaht] eodan togædere *consîlium fecêrunt in ûnum*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. On geþeahte *in consîlio*, Ps. Spl. 1, 1: Ps. Th. 105, 32. Bûtan geþeahte *without advice;* inconsulte, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Of hiera âgnum geþeahte *from their own determination*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 18; Hat. MS. 58 a, 4. Ealle geþeaht ðîn he getrymþ *omne consîlium tuum confirmet*, Ps. Spl. 19, 4. Þurh monnes geþeaht *through man's device*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 12; Gen. 605: Elen. Kmbl. 2117; El. 1060. Hî forhogodon ðæs Hælendes geþeaht *consîlium Dei sprêvêrunt*, Lk. Bos. 7, 30: Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 32, 40. Hî ân geþeaht ealle ymbsâtan *côgîtâvêrunt consensum in ûnum*, Ps. Th. 82, 5. Ðæt he him geþeaht sealde *ut consîlium sibi dâret*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 38. Ðû [God] eal gôd [MS. good] ânes geþeahte ðînes geþohtest *thou* [*God*] *didst conceive all good*

by the counsel of thyself alone, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 78; Met. 20, 39: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20. Mid geþeahte dīnum *with thy counsel*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 173; Met. 20, 87. Geþancu and geþeahtu *thoughts and plans*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 24. He widcwyþ geþeaht ealdrum *reprōbat consīlia principum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 10: Ps. Th. 55, 5. II. *a council, an assembly;* concīlium:—Geþeaht awyrgedra ofsēton me *concīlium māligantium obsēdit me*, Ps. Spl. 21, 15. Ic ne sæt mid geþeahte ȳdelnyssa *non sēdi cum concīlio vānitātis*, 25, 4. On ðam geþeahte *in the council*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 5. DER. rǣd-geþeaht.

ge-þeaht *covered*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 8; Gen. 1492; *pp. of* ge-þeccan.

ge-þeahta, an; *m. A counsellor;* consiliarius:—Hæfst ðū ǣnigne wīsne geþeahtan *habes aliquem sapientem consiliarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 5.

ge-þeahtend, es; *m. A counsellor;* consīliārius:—Se geþeahtend andsweraþ *consīliārius respondit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 37: 31, 21.

ge-þeahtendlīc; *adj. Deliberative:*—Geþeahtendlīc ymcyme *a deliberative convention*, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 7.

ge-þeahtere, es; *m. A counsellor;* consīliārius:—Se wæs geþeahtere ðæs apostolīcan pāpan *qui consīliārius ērat apostōlici pāpæ*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. DER. þeahtere.

ge-þeahtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take counsel, consult;* consīliāri:—Geniman sāwle mīne hī geþeahtodon *accīpĕre animam meam consīliāti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 17.

ge-þeahting, -þeahtung, -þæhtung, e; *f. Counsel, consultation, deliberation, agreement;* consilium, consultātio, consultum, consensus:—Ic Ælfrēd cingc mid geþeahtunge Æþerēdes ercebiscopes *I, king Alfred, with the counsel of archbishop Athered*, Th. Ch. 484, 11. Hū egesfullīc he is in geþeahtingum ofer monna bearn *quam terrībilis in consīliis sūper filios hōmĭnum!* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 36. Se geþeahtingum hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan *who by his counsels holdeth in his power heaven and earth*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 140, 31; Gū. 618. To geþeahtunge *ad consulta*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 43. Mid geþeahtunge *cum consensu*, Ps. Th. 54, 13. Geþæhtung *consilium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 14: 22, 15.

ge-þearf, ic, he; *I have*, or *he has need* or *necessity*. v. ge-þurfan.

ge-þearfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To impose necessity;* necessitatem imponere:—Þā him swā geþearfod wæs *as necessity thus was imposed upon them*, Beo. Th. 2211; B. 1103. v. þearfian.

ge-þeccan; *p.* -þeahte *To cover;* tegere:—Lago hæfde geþeahte ēðel *the water had covered the country*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 8; Gen. 1492. DER. þeccan.

ge-þecgan; *p.* ede *To consume:*—þurste geþegede *consumĕd with thirst*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 17; Cri. 1510. v. a-, of-þecgan. *But cf. also* ge-þēwan.

ge-þegnian, -þēnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [þegnian *to serve*] *To minister, serve;* ministrāre:—Ðū hæfst to þance geþēnod dīnum hearran *thou hast served thy lord so as to please him*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506.

ge-þencan, -þencean, ic -þence, ðū -þencest, -þenest, he -þenceþ, -þencþ, *pl.* -þencaþ, -þenceaþ; *p.* ic, he -þohte, ðū -þohtest, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht. I. *to think, conceive, perceive, reflect upon, weigh;* meditari, considerare, pensare:—Hwylc cōwer mæg sōþlīce geþencan ðæt he geēacnige āne elne to hys anlīcnesse *quis autem vestrum cogitans potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 27: Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 34; Wand. 58; 100 a; Th. 378, 6; Deor. 12. Ðū meaht sweotole geþencean *thou mayest clearly perceive*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 2; Met. 5, 1. To geþencanne *to think*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 3; Rä. 42, 8. Ðū [God] eal gōd [MS. good] ānes geþeahte dīnes geþohtest, and hī ðā worhtest *thou* [*God*] *didst conceive all good by the counsel of thyself alone, and then didst create it*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 79; Met. 20, 40. Snyttro geþencaþ weras wīsfæste *think prudence, oh ye wise men!* Elen. Kmbl. 626; El. 313. II. *to think about, remember, consider maturely, to take to heart;* recogitare, iterum cogitare, reminisci:—He sceal geþencan gǣstes þearfe *he shall think about the need of his soul*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 20; Cri. 1057. Geþenceþ *thinketh*, 117 a; Th. 449, 27; Dōm. 77. Ic geþence *reminiscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 54. Ic ānne ānlēpne ne mæg geþencean *I cannot remember a single one*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 18; Hat. MS. Ðæt he ne mæg ende geþencean *that he cannot consider his end*, Beo. Th. 3473; B. 1734. Gif he hit geþencan can *if he can consider it*, Salm. Kmbl. 814; Sal. 406: Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 8; Dōm. 4. Hwæt! ðū lyt geþohtest *lo! thou didst consider little*, Soul Kmbl. 45; Seel. 23. III. *to think of, bear in mind, remember;* recordari, cogitare, memor esse:—Mæg geþencan, ðæt geond ðas woruld witig Dryhten wendeþ geneahhe *he may bear in mind that throughout this world the sagacious Lord alternates abundantly*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 10; Deór. 31: 83 b; Th. 314, 5; Mōd. 9. Ðe his synna geþenceþ *who bears in mind his sins*, 117 a; Th. 450, 6; Dōm. 83. Sōþfæste beōt geþenceaþ *the righteous think of the promise* [*of God*], Ps. Th. 106, 41: 118, 74. Ic ealde dagas geþohte *cogitavi dies antiquos*, 76, 5. Geþenc se snottra fengel hwæt wit sprǣcon *let the sagacious prince bear in mind what we have spoken*, Beo. Th. 2952; B. 1474: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 18; Cri. 370. IV. *to excogitate, devise, invent, conceive;* excogitare, struere, invenire:—Ðū meaht rǣd geþencan *thou mayest devise counsel*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 28; Gen. 561. Mid swilcum mæg man rǣd geþencean *with such one may devise counsel*, 15; Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286. He worn geþenceþ hinderhōca *he devises a number of stratagems*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 19; Mōd. 33. Se gerēfa hēt ða hālgan margaretan on karcerne betȳnan ōþ ðæt he geþohte hū he hire mægþhād forspilde *the prefect ordered the holy Margaret to be shut up in prison until he had devised how he might destroy her virginity*, Nar. 41, 17. He cwæþ ðæt he nān ryhtre geþencan ne meahte *he said he could conceive nothing more right*, Th. Ch. 171, 15. Hȳ grōfon ǣghwylcne stān swā se cāsere geþohte *they carved every stone as the emperor devised*, Shrn. 146, 17. V. *to resolve, intend, wish;* intendere, velle:—Uton geþencan Hælende hēran *let us resolve to obey the Saviour*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 9; Sat. 644. Se awyrgda geþohte ðæt he heofencyninge hēran ne wolde *the accursed one resolved that he would not obey heaven's king*, 220; Th. 284, 4; Sat. 316: 217; Th. 276, 11; Sat. 187. Ðū geþohtest ðæt ðū dīne mægþhād Meotude sealdes *thou didst resolve that thou wouldest give to the Lord thy maidenhood*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 23; Cri. 288. DER. þencan.

ge-þenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To stretch out, extend:*—Geþenede *extendens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 49: 14, 31.

ge-þēnsum; *adj. Obsequious, obliging, serviceable;* officiosus:—He wearþ geset cumena þēn ðæt he mynsterlīcum cumum geþēnsum wǣre *he was appointed servant of guests that he might attend upon the monastic guests*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 24. Gif hwilc sibling ðē biþ swā geþēnsum swilce ðīn āgen fōt *if any kinsman be as serviceable to thee as thy own foot*, i. 516, 15.

ge-þeód; *part. p. Captive;* captivus:—Geþeódo *captivi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 24. Fore geþeádum *pro captivis*, Rtl. 177, 19. v. ge-þeón.

ge-þeódan, he -þeót; *p.* -þeódde; *pp.* -þeóded, -þeód *To join, connect, unite, associate, apply, adjust, translate;* jungĕre, adjungĕre, conjungĕre, cōpŭlāre, sŏciāre, aptāre:—Ic geþeóde *conjungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 42. Forðam forlǣt se man fæder and mōder and geþeót hine to his wife *quamobrem relinquet hŏmo patrem suum et matrem et adhærēbit uxōri suæ*, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. Bos. 19, 5. Ðe hī hie oftost to geþeódaþ *to whom they most frequently join themselves*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 34. He ðām wordum sōna monig word to geþeódde *eis mox plūra verba adjunxit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 27. Ðæt us Gode ðū geþeóddest *ut nos Deo conjungĕres*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 29. Ðonne mihte he ðara rīme geþeóded beón *posset eōrum nūmĕro sŏciāri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 36: Ps. Th. 61, 5. Mihte swȳðe well beón to him geþeóded se cwide ðe Iacob se heáh-fæder cwæþ *cui mĕrĭto pŏtĕrat illud quod Patriarcha dīcĕbat aptāri*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 25. Ða wæs geþeóded hefig gefeoht *conserto grŭvi prælio*, 2, 20; S. 521, 10: 4, 21; S. 590, 12. Ðæt bearn fæderlīcum setle ys geþeód *quod partus pŏsternæ sēdi jungĭtur*, Hymn. Surt. 89, 32. Of hwylce cneórysse sculon cristene men mid heora māgum him betwih on gesinscipe geþeódde beón *usque ad quōtam generātiōnem fidēles dēbeant cum propinquis sibi conjŭgio cōpŭlāri?* Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 35: 2, 3; S. 504, 17. He hēt ðisne regul of læden-gereorde on englisc geþeódan *he ordered to translate this rule from Latin into English*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 28. v. ge-þȳdan.

ge-þeóde, es; *n. Language, speech, idiom, translation;* lingua:—Nis nān mennisc geþeóde *non sunt sermones*, Ps. Th. 18, 3. Ðǣr ðǣr hine nān man ne can ne he nǣnne mon ne furðum ðæt geþeóde ne can *where no man knows him nor he any man, nor does he know even the language*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 23. Ðæt ys gereht on ūre geþeóde *quod est interpretatum*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 23: Mk. Skt. 5, 41: 15, 22: Homl. Th. i. 194, 1: Past. pref; Swt. 5, 13; Hat. MS. Ða Finnas and ða Beormas sprǣcon neáh ān geþeóde *the Finns and the Permians spoke nearly one language*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 15. Hēr sind fīf geþeóde Englisc and Brittisc and Wilsc and Scyttisc and Pyhtisc and Bōc Leden *there are five languages here, English, British, Scotch, Pictish, and Latin*, Chr. Erl. 3, 2. Hī mihton sōna sprecan on ǣghwelc ðara geþeóda ðe under heofonum is *they could at once speak in every language under heaven*, Shrn. 85, 16: Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 26. Ðæt hēr ðȳ māra wīsdōm on londe wǣre ðȳ we má geþeóda cūþon *that there might be the more wisdom in the land the more languages we knew*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 25; Hat. MS. Hāt todǣlan heora geþeóde *divide linguas eorum*, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Ic ðā geþeóde to micclan gesceáde telede *I reckoned then a translation to make much difference*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ge-diuti, Grff. v. 131.]

ge-þeóde. v. inge-þeóde.

ge-þeódendlīc; *adj. Conjunctive, joining;* copulativus:—Copulativæ ðæt synd geþeódendlīce *copulativæ, that is, joining together*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 36.

ge-þeódnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [ge, þeódnes, -nys *a joining*]. I. *a joining, juncture, joint;* junctio, junctura, compages:—Sēo geþeódnes ðæs heáfdes tobrocen wæs *the joining of the head was broken*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24. He wæs bȳgendlīc on ðām geþeódnessum his liþa *he was flexible in the joints of his limbs*, 4, 30; S. 608, 38. Monigra monna mōd to geþeódnesse ðæs heofonlīcan līfes onbærnde wǣron *multorum animi appetītum sunt vitæ cælestis accensi*, 4, 24; S. 596, 37. II. *a conjunction:*—Conjunctio mæg beón gecweden geþeódnyss *conjunctio may be called 'geþeódnyss,'* Ælfc. Gr. 44, 2; Som. 45, 24: 5, 26; Som. 3, 50. III. *conjugation:*—Conjugatio verborum is worda geþeódnyss . . . Conjugatio mæg beón gecweden geþeódnyss forðan ðe on ðære

beóþ manega word geþeódde on ánre declínunge, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 24, 19–23. IV. *a translation:*—Đeáh đa scearpþanclan witan đisse engliscan geþeódnesse ne behôfien *though the acute wise men need not this English translation*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 32.

ge-þeódrǽden, e; *f. Fellowship, society:*—Đonne biþ đế sêlre đæt đû heora geþeódrǽdene forbuge *then it will be better for thee that thou avoid their society*, Homl. Th. i. 516, 17.

ge-þeódsumness, e; *f. Assent, consent, agreement*, Lk. Skt. p. 8, 1.

ge-þeófian; *p.* ode, ade: *pp.* od, ad *To steal, thieve;* furări:—Gif hwâ on cirican hwæt geþeófige *if any one thieve aught in a church*, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 2. Đæt he hæbbe ǽr geþeófad *that he had before thieved*, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 8, MSS. B. H.

ge-þeón, ic -þeó, *pl.* -þeóþ; *p.* -þeáh, *pl.* -þugon; *pp.* -þogen *To grow, grow up, increase, thrive, flourish, prosper;* crescĕre, proficĕre, vigĕre:—Lofdædum sceal man geþeón *a man shall flourish by praiseworthy deeds*, Beo. Th. 50; B. 25: 1825; B. 910: Homl. Th. i. 12, 26. Erigende ic geþeó *arando proficio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 18. Ic strangige ođđe geþeó *vigeo*, 26, 3; Som. 28, 47. Fela rîcera manna geþeóþ Gode *many rich men thrive to God*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 33: ii. 22, 15. Gif þegen geþeáh đæt he þênode cynge *if a thane thrived so that he served the king*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 18: 5, 6; Th. i. 192, 7, 9. Wæs his læder ǽrest cyninges þegn and đâ æt nêhstan geþeáh đæt he wæs cininges þegna aldorman *his father was first a king's thane, and at last rose to be chief of the king's thanes*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 21. Đe Gode geþugon þurh gehaltsumnysse his beboda *who throve to God through observance of his commandments*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 32: i. 444, 16. Geþeóh tela *thrive well!* Beo. Th. 2441; B. 1218: Exon. 122 a; Th. 469, 13; Hy. 11, 1. Đæt ic đế geþeó þinga gehwylce *that I may thrive to thee in everything*, 118 a; Th. 453, 9; Hy. 4, 12: L. Wg. 7, 10; Th. i. 188, 1, 8. Se đe for wîsdôme wende to Scottum đæt he ælþeódig on lâre geþuge *who for the sake of wisdom had gone to Scotland that in a foreign land he might increase in learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 19. Đâ đâ he geþogen wæs *when he was grown up*, 38, 9: L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 27. Se đe swâ geþogenne forwyrhtan næfde *he who had not so prosperous a vicegerent*, L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 5. Wæl geboren and yfele geþogen *degĕner*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 6. Geþogen [geþogend, MS.] on mægne *mactus virtūte*, 41; Som. 44, 14.

ge-þeón, -þeówan; *p.* -þeóde, -þeówde; *pp.* -þeód *To tame, oppress;* dômăre, opprĭmĕre:—Se mec âna mæg êcan meahtum geþeón *who alone can tame me by his eternal powers*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 14; Rä. 41, 91. Me đînes yrres egsa geþeówde *the terror of thine anger oppressed me*, Ps. Th. 87, 16. v. ge-þŷwan *and* ge-þeód *captive.*

ge-þeón; *p.* -þeóde *To do, commit, perform;* perficere, patrare:—Đæt we siđđan forþ đa sêllan þing symle môten geþeón *that henceforth we may ever do those better things*, Exon 13 a; Th. 23, 31; Cri. 377. v. þeón.

ge-þeót, es; *n. Howling:*—Wulfa geþeót *howling of wolves*, Guthl. 8; Gdwn. 48, 4.

ge-þeót *shall join,* = *3rd pres. sing. of* ge-þeódan.

ge-þeówan *to oppress*, Ps. Th. 87, 16. v. ge-þeón, -þŷwan.

ge-þeówian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make a slave, enslave;* servĭtūti subjicĕre, in servĭtūtem redĭgĕre:—Ær hine mon geþeówode *before he was made a slave*, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Gif hwelc man biþ niwan geþeówad *if any man be newly made a slave*, 48; Th. i. 132, 7: Th. Chart. 553, 9. Syndon cradolcild geþeówode *infantes e cūnābŭlis sunt mancĭpāti*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 30; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 50.

ge-þerse *a stripe, blow;* verber, Dial. 1, 2.

ge-þerscan; *p.* -þearsc, *pl.* -þursc*on To strike, beat, thrash:*—Geþearsca *cædere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. To geþearscanne, 15, 15. Geþurscon *cederunt*, 12, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 35.

ge-þêwan; *p.* -þêwde; *pp.* -þêwed, -þêwd *To oppress;* opprĭmĕre:—He sârig folc, geþêwde þurste, blissade *he gladdened the sorrowful people, oppressed with thirst*, Ps. Th. 106, 32. v. ge-þŷwan.

ge-þiofyldan; *p.* de *To make thick;* densare, Gl. Prud. 970.

ge-þi^gan, -þicgean; *p.* -þah *To take, accept, receive;* sumere, accipere:—Waldon đa swângerêfan đa læswe forđur gedrîfan and đone wudu geþicgan đonne hit aldgeryhto wêron *the swainreeves wanted to push the pasturage and take the wood further than the old rights extended*, Th. Ch. 70, 22. And hiera se æþeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeád and hiera nænig hit geþicgean nolde *the atheling offered every one of them money and life and none of them would accept it*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 6. Hit on mete ođđe on drince to geþicganne *to take it* [*poison*] *in meat or drink*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 16. He đæt ful geþeah æt Wealhþeón *he took the cup from Waltheow*, Beo. Th. 1261; B. 628: 1241; B. 618: Cd. 42; Th. 54, 30; Gen. 885. Đær ic beág geþah *there I received a bracelet*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 19; Vïd. 65: 84 b; Th. 318, 24; Vïd. 3. Londryht geþah *he received the land-right*, 100 b; Th. 379, 29; Deór. 40: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 10; Exod. 354. Boitius se hæle hâtte se đone hlîsan geþah *Boethius the man was named who got that fame*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 106; Met. 1, 53. Geþǽgon medoful manig *they took many a mead-cup*, Beo. Th. 2033; B. 1014.

ge-þiogan; *pp.* -þiged *To take:*—Seođđan wæs mêce geþiged [Th. geþinged] *afterwards was the sword taken*, Beo. Th. 3881; B. 1938. v. þicgan *wk.*

ge-þiódan. v. ge-þeódan.

ge-þiófian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To steal;* fūrāri, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 8. v. ge-þeófian.

ge-þihan; *p.* -þâh, -þâg, -þâh *To thrive, prosper, grow;* vigere, proficere, crescere:—Ælc đæra đe Gode geþîhþ *every one that thrives to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 29. Eádig biþ se đe in his êđle geþîhþ *happy is he who thrives in his country*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 21; Gu. Ex. 37. Alexandreas monna cynnes mǽst geþâh *Alexandreas prospered most of the race of men*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 23; Wid. 16: 40 b; Th. 134, 16; Gû. 508: Cd. 149; Th. 186, 24; Exod. 143. [Cf. ge-þeón.] DER. þihan.

ge-þincd. v. ge-þingþu.

ge-þind. v. ge-þynd.

ge-þinde; *pl. m. Rivals;* æmulatores, Hpt. Gl. 429. [Cf. þindan.]

ge-þing, es; *n.* I. *a council, an assembly;* concilium, concio:—Đâ se þeóden ongan geþinges wyrcan *then did the prince form a council*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 25; Dan. 468. Hêt hie upastandan to Godes geþinge *he bade them arise to God's assembly*, Andr. Kmbl. 1588; An. 7951. II. *a compact, an agreement, a condition;* pactum:—Be diernum geþinge *concerning a private compact*, L. In. 52; Th. i. 134, 11, 12: 50; Th. i. 134, 1: L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 16; Th. Ch. 465, 12. Hig him geþingo budon đæt hie him ôđer flet eal gerýmdon *they offered him conditions that they would wholly yield to him another dwelling*, Beo. Th. 2175; Th. 1085. v. Grm. R. A. 600. III. *what is impending over one, what is awaiting one, what is certainly to be expected* or *hoped for, fate, destiny;* quod est imminens *vel* expectandum, fatum, sors:—Bâd beadwa geþinges *he awaited the fate of the battle*, Beo. Th. 1423; B. 709: 802; B. 398. Wêndon hie þearlra geþinga þræge hnâgran *they expected a worse period of severe fates*, Andr. Kmbl. 3194; An. 1600: 1512; An. 757.

ge-þingan; *p.* -þang, *pl.* -þungon; *pp.* -þungen *To thrive, grow, become excellent:*—Metode geþungon Abraham and Loth *Abraham and Lot throve to the Lord* [cf. ge-þeón], Cd. 82; Th. 103, 7; Gen. 1714: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 14; Met. 1, 7. Æghwæđer heora wæs ælþeódig đâra and hwæđere for heora lîfes gecarnunge geþungon đæt hî bûtâ wêron Abbudissan on đam mynstre *quæ utraque cum esset peregrina, præ merito virtutum ejusdem monasterii est abbatissa constituta*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Wât ic đæt đû wǽre on woruldrîce geþungen þrymlîce *I know that thou wert in this world exalted gloriously*, Soul Kmbl. 328; Seel. 168. v. ge-þungen.

ge-þingan; *pp.* ed *To determine, fix, destine:*—Gif him đonne Hrêđrîc to hofum Geáta geþingeþ [MS. -ed] he mæg đâr fela frêonda findan *if then Hrethric determine to come to the Goths' courts he can find there many friends*, Beo. Th. 3678; B. 1857. Hafaþ him geþinged hider þeóden usser *our prince hath determined to come hither*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 9; Dôm. 5. [Cf. ge-þingian, II.] Wiste hilde geþinged *he knew war was destined*, Beo. Th. 1299; B. 647: Menol. Fox 326; Men. 164: 14; Men. 7.

ge-þingelîc; *adj. Concerning a council*, Cot. 179.

ge-þingere, es; *m. An intercessor:*—We biddaþ đætte fore us geþingere astonde *quesumus ut pro nobis intercessor existat*, Rtl. 44, 36.

ge-þingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad. I. [ge-þing, II.] *to make terms with a person for one's self* or *for another, to be reconciled, to come to an agreement, to reconcile, settle a dispute, intercede, mediate:*—Swâ hie geþingian mægen wiđ cyning and his gerêfan *according to the terms they can make with the king and his reeve*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11. 62; Th. i. 142, 3: Cod. Dipl. ii. 58, 26. Đâ geþingadun wiđ đâm wyrhtum *conventione facta cum operariis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 2: Chr. 694; Erl. 42, 15: 628; Erl. 24, 4. Đǽr genam Hettulf Honoriuses sweostor and siđđon wiđ hine geþingode *there Ataulf took the sister of Honorius and afterwards made an agreement with him*, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 15. Bûtan đû ǽr wiđ hî geþingige *unless thou first be reconciled to them*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 16; Jul. 198. Geþinge wiđ đînum brôđer *reconciliare fratri tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 24. Swâ beóþ þeóda geþwære đonne hŷ geþingad habbaþ *so are peoples in concord when they have made a treaty*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 29; Gn. Ex. 57. Goda bæd đæt se kyninc*g* him geþingude wiđ Eádgife his bôca edgift *Goda asked that the king would arrange for him with Eadgifu the restoration of his charters*, Th Ch. 202, 32. He geþingade fæhþa mæste *he settled the greatest feud*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 2; Cri. 616: Blickl. Homl. 9, 6. Nâ đế geþingodre *none the more settled*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12, MS. B. Gehwilces mannes dǽda hine gewrêgaþ ođđe geþingiaþ *every man's deeds accuse him or reconcile him* [*to God*], Boutr. Scrd. 20, 38. Đæt me seó hâlge wiđ đone hŷhstan cyning geþingige *that the holy one intercede for me to the most high king*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 20; Jul. 717. Giþingage *intercedat*, Rtl. 66, 13: *intervenire*, 60, 42. Đæt hî to đam mildheortan Hǽlende hire geþingodon *that they would intercede for her to the merciful Saviour*, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 22: 528, 14: Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 2, 10:

Hat. MS. Geþinga us *intercede for us*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 29; Cri. 342. II. *to determine*:—Hafaþ nū geþingod to us þeóden mīra *the great prince hath determined* [*to come*] *to us*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 12; Sat. 598. [Cf. ge-þingan.]

ge-þingio *a provision*; apparatio, Cot. 8, Lye.

geþing-sceat, es; *m. Ransom*:—He ne sealde Gode nǣnne geþingsceat wiþ his miltse *he gave God no ransom for his mercy*, Past. 45; Swt. 339, 10; Hat. MS.

ge-þingþu, -þingeþu, -þincþ, -þyncþ, e; *f.* I. *honour, dignity, rank*; honor, dignitas:—He becom to ðære cynelícan geþincþe *he arrived at the royal dignity*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 1. Eal folc ðone eádigan Gregorius to ðære geþincþe geceás *all folk chose the blessed Gregory to that dignity*, ii. 122, 22. Hū micelre geþincþe sȳ ðæt hālige mǣden Maria *of how great dignity is the holy maiden Mary*, 22, 21. Godes gecorenan scínaþ on heofonlícum wuldre ælc be his geþingcþum; nū is gelcáflíc ðæt seó eádige cwēn mid swā micclum wuldre and beorhtnysse ōðre oferstige, swā micclum swā hire geþincþu ōðra hālgena unwiðmetenlíce sind *God's elect shine in heavenly glory each according to his rank; now it is credible that the blessed queen excels others with so much brightness and glory, as much as her rank is not comparable with that of other saints*, i. 446, 2–5: Jud. Thw. p. 161, 21: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 93: Homl. Th. ii. 450, 2. Sum geþungen lārcow wæs on Engla lande Albin gehāten and hæfde micele geþincþa *there was a certain distinguished teacher in England named Albin and he had great honour*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 6. Him to wǣron witode geþingþo *to him were destined honours*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 31; Gen. 475. Geþyncþum *honourably*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 16; Gū. 577. II. *a court, legal assembly*:—Ðæt griþ ðæt se ealdormann on fíf-burhga geþincþe sylle and ðæt griþ ðæt man sylleþ on burh-geþincþe bēte man *for the 'grith' which the alderman in the assembly of the five-burghs may give and for the 'grith' that is given in a burgh-assembly, let 'bōt' be made*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 6. [Cf. ge-þungen *and* ge-þing (?).]

ge-þingung, e; *f. Intercession*:— Giþingunge *intercessione*, Rtl. 71, 17: 124, 36.

ge-þinnian, -þinngian, -þynnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To thin, lessen, diminish, dispel*; attenuāre:—Ic hie sceal ǣrest geþinnian [geþinngian, MS. Bod.] *I must first dispel them*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 19.

ge-þíóde *speech*. v. ge-þeóde.

ge-þíóstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To obscure*; obscūrāre:—Seó sunne oferlíht calle ōðre steorran, and geþíóstraþ mid hire leóhte *the sun outshines all other stars, and obscures* [*them*] *with her light*, Bt. titl. ix; Fox xii. 2. Sunna biþ geþíóstrod *sol contenebrabitur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

ge-þíwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To threaten, rebuke, oppress*:—Simon me mid his englum geþíwde *Simon threatened me with his angels*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 2. Ōþ-ðæt hio ōðer folc egsan geþíwdan *until they oppressed other people with fear*, Ps. Th. 104, 11. v. ge-þýwan.

ge-þofta, an; *m. A companion, comrade*; sōdālis, contūbernālis:—Onbræd se his geþofta and lōcade to him *expergefactus sōdālis respexit eum*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 17. Ðe ǣr his geþofta wæs *who was formerly his companion*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 18; 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45. Geþofta *contūbernālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 65, 80; Wrt. Voc. 34, 12. Ðæt ðū sī gemyndig dīnes getreówan geþoftan *tui mēmor sis fidissimi sōdālis*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 25. Gemētte he ðone his geþoftan slǣpendne *invēnit sōdālem dormientem*, 3, 27; S. 559, 14. He gesomnode wered his geþoftena *he collected a band of his companions*, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 14, 2: Shrn. 196, 20. Geþofta *cliens*, Wrt. Voc. 291, 33.

ge-þoftian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To associate, join, to enter into an agreement*; assōciāre, sociētātem inīre:—Geþoftade he wiþ Ptholomeus *he joined with Ptolemy*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 26. Seleucus and Demetrias him togædere geþoftedan *Seleucus and Demetrius joined together*, 3, 11; Bos. 75, 14.

ge-þoftrǣden, e; *f. Companionship, fellowship, converse*; consortium:—God to him genam geþoftrǣdene *God held converse with him*, Homl. Th. i. 90, 20.

ge-þoftscipe, es; *m. Companionship, society*; consortium:—Dýlæs he sīe innan asliten from ðæm geþoftscipe ðæs incundan dēman *lest he be inwardly cut off from the society of the internal judge*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 24; Hat. MS. 67 a, 16, 20: Swt. 353, 3.

ge-þogen *grown up*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 9; *pp. of* ge-þeón.

ge-þoht, es; *m. n.* [ge-þoht, *pp. of* ge-þencan *to think*] THOUGHT, *thinking, mind, determination*; cōgitātio, mens:—Ðæt wæs þreálíc geþoht *that was a guilty thought*, Elen. Kmbl. 851; El. 426: Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 6; Kl. 43. Forðonðe mannes geþoht mægen andetteþ *quia cōgitātio hōminis confitēbitur tibi*, Ps. Th. 75, 7: 32, 10. Manna cynnes [MS. kynnes] costere hafaþ acenned on ðē ða unablinnu ðæs yfelan geþohtes *the tempter of mankind* [lit. *of the race of men*] *hath begotten in thee the unrest of this evil thought*, Guth. 7; Gdwn. 46, 10: Bd. 1, 27: S. 496, 32: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 14: Jul. 550. Minne gehýraþ ānfealdne geþoht *hear my simple thought*, Beo. Th. 517; B. 256: 1225; B. 610: Salm. Kmbl. 478; Sal. 239. Hwīle mid geþohte *sometimes with thought*, Hy. 3, 45; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 45: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 27; Wand. 88. Ðæt geþohtas sȳn awrigene of manegum heortum *ut revēlen'ur ex multis cordibus cōgitātiōnes*, Lk. Bos. 2, 35: Ps. Th. 138, 2. Gē sind earmra geþohta *ye are of poor thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1488; An. 745: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 31. On geþohtum *in cōgitātiōnibus*, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Ðæt he him afirre frécne geþohtas *that he banish from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 10; Sat. 284: 217; Th. 277, 18; Sat. 206. The following examples are neuter:—Þurh dyrne [*or* = dyrnne?] geþoht *through dark counsel*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 13; Kl. 12: Ps. Th. 139, 2.

ge-þohte *thought*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 11; Sat. 187; *p. of* ge-þencean.

ge-þolian, to -þolianne, -þolienne, -þoligenne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [þolienne *to bear, suffer*]. I. *to bear, suffer, endure, sustain*; sufferre, pāti, sustīnēre:—Hea geþolas *patiuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 12. Hie geþolian sceolon earmlíc wīte *they shall suffer miserable torment*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 26; Sat. 636: Elen. Kmbl. 2582; El. 1292. Ðæt Andrea þūhte þeódbealo þearlíc to geþolianne *that seemed to Andrew a general evil hard to bear*, Andr. Kmbl. 2274; An. 1138: Beo. Th. 2842; B. 1419: Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 7; Gū. 1039. To geþolienne, Andr. Kmbl. 3375; An. 1691. To geþoligenne, 3317; An. 1661. We hēnþo geþoliaþ *we shall suffer punishment*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 18; Sat. 399: Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 30; Jul. 340. He feala wīta geþolode *he endured a multitude of torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2979; An. 1492: Beo. Th. 297; B. 147. Ic ðæt for worulde geþolade *I suffered that for the world*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 13; Cri. 1424: 29 a; Th. 88, 21; Cri. 1443. Geþoledan, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Geþola Drihtnes willan *sustine Dōminum*, 26, 16: Andr. Kmbl, 213; An. 107. II. *to have patience, endure, wait, remain*; perdūrāre, mānēre:—Ðū scealt geþolian sume hwīle *thou must bear* [*with me*] *for some time*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 8. Gif he inne geþolian wille *if he will remain within*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 6: Beo. Th. 6210; B. 3109. Se ðe geþolias on ende *qui sustinuerit in finem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 13: 14, 34. III. *with the gen. To suffer loss of, forfeit, lose*; cārēre:—Ic geþolian sceal þinga æghwylces *I must forfeit everything*, Cd. 219; Th. 281, 17; Sat. 273.

ge-þonc, es; *m. n. Thought, mind, understanding*; cōgitātio, mens:—Gleáw on geþonce *cunning in thought*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 13. Þurh glædne geþonc *through benign thought*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 10; Cri. 315. Ðæt ic him monigfealde ongeánbere grimra geþonca *that I present manifold dire thoughts to him*, 71 a; Th. 264, 21; Jul. 367: 31 a; Th. 97, 1; Cri. 1584. Ic onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas *I send into his mind bitter thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 29; Jul. 405. He us geþonc syleþ, missenlícu mōd *he gives us understandings, various minds*, 89 a; Th. 334, 7; Gu. Ex. 13. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum *his breast boiled within with dark thoughts*, Beo. Th. 4653; B. 2332: Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 4; Az. 68. v. ge-þanc.

ge-þracen; *part. p. Prepared, decked*; ornatus:—Geþracen hors *mannus* vel *brunnicus*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 18; Wrt. Voc. 17, 22. [Cf. ge-þræc *apparatus*, Lye.]

ge-þræc, -þrec, es; *n. Press, crowd, crush, tumult*:—Ac wæs flōd to deóp atol ýða geþræc *but too deep was the flood, the fierce press of the waves*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 13; Rä. 23, 7: 101 a; Th. 381, 26; Rä. 3, 2. Þurh þreáta geþræcu [?], 109 a; Th. 417, 17; Rä. 36, 6. Beorna geþrec *press of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 228; El. 114: Ps. C. 50, 44; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 44: Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 13; Rä. 4, 61. Geþrec *clangor*, Cot. 59, Lye.

ge-þræo *apparatus, adjutorium*, Cot. 1, Lye.

ge-þréstan; *p.* -þræste; *pp.* -þræst *To twist, hurt, torment, afflict*; contērĕre, affligere:—Gefeóll he semninga on his earm ufan, and ðone swýðe geþræste and gebræc *repente corrŭens brachium contrīvit*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. Se hæleþ heortan geþræste *qui sānat contrītos corde*, Ps. Th. 146, 3. Weorþen hi swā geþræste mid hungre ðæt hi eton swýnen flǣsc *may they be so tormented with hunger as to eat swine-flesh*, Ps. Th. 16, 14. On ðām dagum ðe ic geþræsted wæs *in die afflictionis meæ*, 17, 19. Godes engel hī geþræste *angelus Domini adfligens eos*, 34, 6.

ge-þréstan *adducere, præjudicare*, Hpt. Gl. 440.

ge-þréstnes, -ness, e; *f. Affliction, contrition*; contrītio:—On swā mycelre geþræstnesse *in tanta contritiōne*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 27.

ge-þrāfod *corrected, chastised*. v. þrāfian.

ge-þrang, es; *n. A throng, crowd, tumult*; turba, tumultus:—On geþrang *in the throng*, Byrht. Th. 140, 36; By. 299. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ge-threngi: *Ger.* ge-dränge.]

ge-þrāwan, -þræwan; *p.* -þreów, *pl.* -þreówon; *pp.* -þrāwen, -þræwen *To twist*; torquere:—Ðæt geþræwene [geþrāwene, MS. Cot.] twīn *byssus torta*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 11; Hat. MS. 18 b, 15. Geþrāwan *torquere*, Hpt. Gl. 435.

ge-þreán; *p.* -þreáde; *pp.* -þreád *To reprove, rebuke, afflict, vex, constrain, compel*; corripere, increpare, arguere, cogere, affligere, coartare, urgere, vexare:—Se ðe him sylfum leofaþ rihtlíce he is ýdel geþreád *he who lives for himself is rightly reproved as idle*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 5.

Huelc from iúh geþreáþ mec *quis ex vobis arguit me?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 46: 16, 18. He geþreáde dæt wind *ille increpavit ventum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24: 9, 55. Geþreá hine *increpa illum*, 17, 3. Ne geþreá me *neque corripias me*, Ps. Surt. 37, 2. From giþreándum *ab increpantibus*, Rtl. 19, 15. Hú beó ic geþreád *quomodo coarctor*, Lk. 12, 50. Ic wæs geþreád dæt ic dé söhte *I was compelled to seek thee*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 3; Jul. 344. Egsan geþreád *afflicted with terror*, 30 b; Th. 95, 28; Cri. 1564: 33 b; Th. 106, 22; Gú. 45: Cd. 90; Th. 112, 4; Gen. 1865: 126; Th. 161, 21; Gen. 2668: Andr. Kmbl. 781; An. 391. He nähte his lichoman geweald ac he wæs mid godcundum mægene geþreád *he had no power over his body, but was afflicted by the divine might*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 12.

ge-þreátian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þreátian *to urge, press*] *To urge, oppress, threaten, rebuke, compel, restrain, afflict, torment;* urgére, cógére, afflígére, tríbulare:—Ne mealit dú mec geþreátian dé to gesingan *thou canst not compel me to be thy wife*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 33; Jul. 54. On yrre dú folc geþreátast *in ira populos confringes*, Ps. Th. 55, 6: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 6; Jul. 176. Se snáw hý geþreátaþ *the snow oppresseth them*, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303. Geþýd and geþreátod *rebuked and threatened*, Andr. Kmbl. 871; An. 436: 2231; An. 1117: Elen. Kmbl. 1387; El. 695. Hungre geþreátad *oppressed by hunger*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 8; Gú. 888. Dæt geþreátade mód biþ suíde rade gehwierfed to síunga *the rebuked mind will very soon be turned to hatred*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 13; Hat. MS. Hie hine hæfdon geþreátodne mid fýrenum racentum dæt he ne móste gecwedan 'Miltsa me God' *they had restrained him with fiery chains from saying 'Have mercy on me, O God!'* Blickl. Homl. 43, 30: 221, 15. Geþreátad *coactus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 1. Petrus ongan giþreátiga hine *Petrus coepit increpare eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 32: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 26: 20, 31. Sóna geþreátade þegnas his *statim coegit discipulos suos*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 45.

ge-þrec. v. ge-þræc.

ge-þréstan, Ps. Surt. 146, 3. v. ge-þræstan.

ge-þring, es; *n.* [ge-þringan *to press*] *A press, tumult, crowd, throng;* túmultus, turba:—Ofer wætera geþring *over the throng of waters*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21; Edg. 47: Andr. Kmbl. 736; An. 368: Beo. Th. 4271; B. 2132. Wæs giþring *there was a throng*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 8, 42. [*O. Sax.* ge-þring.] Cf. ge-þrang.

ge-þringan; *p.* -þrang, -þringde [North. Gospels], *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To press, oppress;* comprimere, contendere, opprimere. **I.** *v. intrans:*—Ceól up geþrang *the keel pressed up*, Beo. Th. 3829; B. 1912. Deáþ in geþrong *death pressed in*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 34; Gú. 835. Hú he þurh dæt folc geþrang *how he pressed through the people*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30. Geþringas to ingeonganne *contendite intrare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24. Hæfde dá se æþeling in geþrungen *then had the noble one pressed in*, Andr. Kmbl. 1980; An. 992. Wæs dá ende-dógor neáh geþrungen *the final day had come near*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 10; Gú. 906. Dære tíde ys neáh geþrungen *it is close upon the time*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 31; Jud. 287; Cd 116; Th. 151, 15; Gen. 2509. **II.** *v. trans:*—Woldon Rómwara ríce geþringan *they would oppress the power of the Romans*, Elen. Kmbl. 80; El. 40 Me fiſenlustas díne geþrungon *me thy sinful lusts oppressed*, Exon. 98 b; Th. 369, 2; Seel. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 5; Met. 1, 3. Geþringdon hine *comprimebant eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 24. From dæm here wæs geþringed ł geþrungen *a turba comprimebatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 42. Calde geþrungen wæron míne fét *pinched with cold were my feet*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. Wombe geþrungne *a swollen belly*, 129 a; Th. 485, 3; Rä. 84, 2.

ge-þristian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þríst, þríste *bold*] *To dare, presume;* audére, præsúmére:—Ic ne geþristige *ego non audeo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 5. Foródam he geþrístade *quod se præsumpsisset*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15.

ge-þristlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte, -lǽcte *To dare, presume, excite:* provocare: Ne geþristlǽcaþ hí ó dæt hí mánswergen on his noman *they never dare to swear falsely in his name*, Shrn. 109, 17. Þurh Albinus swíðost ic geþrístlǽhte dæt ic dorste dis weorc ongynnan *hortatu præcipue ipsius Albini ut hoc opus adgredi auderem provocatus sum*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 11. Eádréd biddeþ dæt nán man geþristlice his cynelican gefe gewonian *Eadred prays that no man will presume to diminish his royal gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 26. We geþristlǽcton *provocavimus*, Cot. 154.

ge-þrowian, -þrowigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To suffer:*—Feolo geþrowia *multa pati*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 22. Gé ondspyrnise geþrowiges *vos scandalum patiemini*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 31. On hwylcre þeóden engla geþrowode *on which the prince of angels suffered*, Elen. Kmbl. 1714; El. 859. Se cyle geþrowode wið ða hǽto *the cold should suffer by the heat*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 33. Geþrowade, 1123; El. 563. Twegen mid him geþrowedon *two suffered with him*, 1706; El. 855. Sunu monnes geþrowend biþ *Filius hominis passurus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 12. Dú bist geþrouad *tu cruciaris*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 25. He swá mycel for úre lufan geþrowode *he has suffered so much for love of us*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 3: 91, 12. Geþrowade, Elen. Kmbl. 1035; El. 519. Deáþ he geþrowode for us *he suffered death for us*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 2: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 18; Sat. 666. He æt dæm unlǽdum luddum manig bysmor geþrowade *he suffered many contumelies at the hands of the wicked Jews*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 31.

ge-þruen [= ge-þuren]; *part. p. Pressed together, compact:*—Eorþe is hefigre ódrum gesceaftum þicre geþruen *earth is heavier than the other elements, more closely compact*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 267; Met. 20, 134. v. ge-þweran.

ge-þrycan, -þrycgan; *p.* -þrýde *To press, compress, bind a book* [?], *restrain, express;* premere, comprimere, exprimere, operire:—Oðer geþrýde ł awrát *alius expressit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 6. Eþiluald hit úta giþrýde *Ethewold bound* [?] *it*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 3. See note, p. viii. Done fiónd úserne geþrycg *hostem nostrum comprime*, Rtl. 180, 18.

ge-þrýde. v. ge-þryccan.

ge-þryle *an assembly, a meeting;* frequentia:—For þæs folces geþryle *for the folk's assembly*, Hom. 8, Cal. Jan. p. 18, Lye.

ge-þryscan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To press, oppress, press down, depress;* premere, deprimere:—Dæt hine ne geþrysce nán widermódnes to ormódnesse *non aspera ad desperationem premant*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 18; Hat. MS. 17 b, 26. Donne sió þreáung biþ ungemetgad donne biþ dæt mód dæs agyltendan mid ormódnesse geþrysced *cumque increpatio immoderate accenditur, corda delinquentium in desperatione deprimuntur*, 21, 7: Swt. 165, 19; Hat. MS.

ge-þrýþian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [þryþ *power, strength*] *To strengthen, arm;* corroborare:—Deáþ nimeþ wíga wælgífre wǽpnum geþryþed ealdor ánra gehwæs *death, the blood-greedy warrior, armed with weapons, takes the life of every one*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 9; Ph. 486.

ge-þúf *growing, luxuriant;* luxurians, Cot. 123, 198. v. þúf, þúfian.

ge-þugon *throve*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 32; *p. pl. of* ge-þeón.

ge-þuhtsum; *adj. Abundant:*—Hit wæs ær dǽr singal druwung and sóna æfter dam com geþuhtsum rén on eorþan *there had been there before continual drought, and directly after that came abundant rain on the earth*, Shrn. 113, 20. [Cf. þyhtig, ge-þyht.]

ge-þuild *patience*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 7. v. ge-þyld.

ge-þun, es; *n. A noise;* clangor:—Us þúhte for þam geþune dæt sió eorþe eall cracode *it seemed to us from the noise that the earth all cracked*, Ps. Th. 45, 3.

ge-þungen; *part. p. Grown, thriven, advanced* [*morally, mentally*, etc.], *excellent, pious, noble, perfect:*—Leomum geþungen *perfect in its limbs*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 241, 1; Ph. 649. On geþungenum wæstme *in mature growth*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 25. Geþungen *emeritus, provectus*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 52; Wrt. Voc. 47, 56. Dæt nænig þing ne gedafenade swá æþelum cyninge and swá geþungenum *quia nulla ratione conveniat tanto regi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 38: 2, 1; 501, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 14: 126, 28. Gódne wer and geþungenne to biscophádе *virum bonum et aptum episcopatu*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 11: 4, 23; S. 594, 6. Sum æfast mann and geþungen *veracem ac religiosum hominem*, 3, 19; S. 549, 24. Sum geþungen and gedéfe sacerd *sacerdos quietus*, Nar. 37, 25. Mód geþungen *mens sobria*, Ps. Stev. ii. 202, 7. Wæs he swíde geþungen on his þeáwum *he was very excellent in his conduct*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 6; Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 129. Cwén móde geþungen *the queen excellent of mind*, Beo. Th. 1252; B. 624. Þegen geþungen *an illustrious minister*, Andr. Kmbl. 1055; An. 528: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 8; Jul. 262. Ic ða geþungnestan nemde *I have named the most distinguished*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 6: 905; Erl. 98, 30. Hafa dú me to dan geþungnestan wífe *have me as the most excellent wife*, Shrn. 40, 17. [*O. Sax.* gi-þungan.]

ge-þungenlice; *adv. Soberly;* sobrie, Ps. Stev. ii. 201, 21.

ge-þungennes, -ness, e; *f. Increase, growth, piety, excellence, gravity:*—Dæt wæs dæt templ dære geþungennesse and ealre clǽnnesse *that was the temple of piety and all purity*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 20: Shrn. 40, 2: 44, 9. Geþungennis *incrementum*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 6. Geþungennes *perfectio*, Mone Gl. 365.

ge-þurfan, ic -þearf; *p.* -þorfte *To have need* or *necessity;* indigere, necesse habere:—Dýlæs dé geþearfe to ódres mannes ǽhtum *lest thou have need of another man's goods*, Prov. Kmbl. 73. v. þurfan.

ge-þwénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To moisten, wet, soften;* irrigare, emollire:—Gif þat wæter hí ne geþwénde *if the water moisten it not*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. Da adrugodan heortan geþwænan mid dæm flówendan ýdon [ýdum, MS. Cot.] his lâre *corda arentia doctrinæ fluentis irrigare*, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 19; Hat. MS. 14 a, 15: 18, 5; Swt. 137, 8; Hat. MS. 27 a, 12. His lǽcas tiloden and done swile mid sealfum and mid beþenum geþwænan woldon *curabant medici tumorem adpositis pigmentorum fomentis emollire*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20.

ge-þwéran *mansuescere, respirari*, Gl. Prud. 644, 714.

ge-þwære, -þwére; *adj. United, agreeing, consonant, harmonious, accordant, concordant, mild, gentle, peaceful;* concors, congruus, consónus, mansuétus, pácificus, plácidus:—Geþwære *concors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 4, MSS. C. D. Geþwære sang *harmónia*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 59; Wrt. Voc. 28, 39. Dú noldest on eallum þingum beón geþwære dæs unrihtwísan cyninges willan *thou wouldest not in all things be conformable*

to the will of the unrighteous king, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 16. Sum hafaþ mōd and word monnum geþwēre *one has mind and words agreeable to men*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 15; Crī. 85. Þegnas syndon geþwǣre *the thanes are united*, Beo. Th. 2464; B. 1230: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 33; Cri. 127: 89 b; Th. 336, 29; Gn. Ex. 57. Wurdon ealle gereord geānlǣhte and geþwēre *all languages became united and concordant*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 24. Ða geþwǣran yrfweardiaþ corþan *mansuēti hæreditabunt terram*, Ps. Spl. 36, 11. On geþwērum limum *in agreeing limbs*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 39. Ðonne hit ǣfre geþwǣrust sȳ ondrǣt ðē ðonne ungeþwǣrnisse *when things go most smoothly, then expect trouble*, Prov. Kmbl. 75.

ge-þwǣrian, -þwērian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. **I.** *to cause to agree, to make accordant, mild*:—He geþwǣrede ða ðe ōþ ðæt ungeþwǣre wǣron *he brought those to agree who until then had disagreed*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 31. God gemetgaþ ealla gesceafta and geþwǣraþ dā hē betwuh him wuniaþ *God regulates all creatures and makes them agree when they exist together*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 10: 8; Fox 224, 9, Cot. MS. Geþwēraþ [geþweraþ?] Bt. Met. Fox 29, 94; Met. 29, 47. Dū geþwēras *tu mitigas*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 10. Geþwiærodes *mitigasti*, 84, 3. **II.** *to be* or *become in accord, to agree, consent, be agreeable*; consentire, concordare, congruere, convenire:—Se eorl nolde nā geþwērian ðære infare *the earl would not consent to the entrance*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 11. Uton geþwērian mid ðam yrþlinge *conveniamus apud aratorem*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 27. Gif twegen of eów geþwēriaþ be ǣlcum þinge *si duo ex vobis consenserint de omni re*, Mt. Bos. 18, 19. Des ne geþwǣrode hyra geþeahte *hic non consenserat consilio eorum*, Lk. Bos. 23, 51. Hī geþwǣredon *sibi concordant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 16. Ða þing ðe geþwēredon ǣnnysse ðære cyriclīcan sibbe *ea quæ unitati pacis ecclesiasticæ congruerent*, 4, 5; S. 571, 42. Ðū ðe wǣre geþwērigende ðam Hǣlende *thou that wast consenting to the Saviour*, Nicod. Thw. 6, 24.

geþwēr-lǣcan, -lēcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To agree, assent to*; concordāre, assentīre:—He sǣde ðæt heora þeāwas ne mihton his dihte geþwǣrlēcan *he said that their manners could not accord with his disposition*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 7. Se ðe sōþlīce God lufaþ nele he widerian ongeán his bebodum ac hī geþwǣrlēhþ *he that truly loves God will not resist his commands but comply with them*, 522, 19. Seó sǣ and se mōna geþwērlǣcaþ *the sea and the moon agree*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 15; Lchdm. 268, 12. Ða hǣðengyldan ðisum cwide geþwǣrlǣhton *the idolaters assented to this proposal*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 34. Geþwērlēcan *to agree*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 1.

ge-þwērlīce, -þwērelīce; *adv. Harmoniously, in accord*:—Sió sunne and se mōna rīcsiaþ swīðe geþwērelīce *the sun and moon rule very harmoniously*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6. Geþwērlīce *consonanter*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 35.

ge-þwērnes, -ness, niss, -e; *f. Concord, agreement, mildness*; concordia, mansuetudo:—Mid fægerre geþwērnesse *pulchra concordia*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 23. Sibb and geþwērnyss *pax et concordia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 25: Blickl. Homl. 109, 16. He ðæt rīce heóld on gōdre geþwērnesse and on micelre sibsumnesse *he held the kingdom in great peace and tranquillity*, Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 23: 827; Erl. 64, 8. Geþwērnysse *mansuetudinem*, Ps. Spl. 44, 6: Prov. Kmbl. 23.

ge-þweán; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgun; *pp.* -þwagen, -þwegen, -þwogen, -þwæn *To wash*:—Ongann geþuoá foet his *coepit rigare pedes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38. Geþuógon ðæt nett *lavabant retiam*, 5, 2. Būta oftor geþuógon hondo *nisi crebro lavarent manus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 3. Būton hī geþwegene beón *nisi baptizentur*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4. Se ðe geþuæn is *qui lavatus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 10. Hwī he geþwogen nære *quare non baptizatus esset*, Lk. Bos. 11, 38.

ge-þweor, es; *n. Curd, what is coagulated*; coagulum, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19. v. buter-geþweor.

ge-þweran; *p.* -þwær, *pl.* -þwēron; *pp.* -þworen, -þuren *To stir, beat* or *mix together, to churn, make thick* [*as butter from cream*], poetically, *to forge*; cudere:—Genim cū meoluc būtan wætere lēt weorþan to flēotum geþwer to buteran *take cow's milk, without water, let it become cream, churn it to butter*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 22. Geþworen [Lye], geþrofen [Wrt.] flēote *churned cream*; lactudiclum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 28. Heoru hamere geþuren *the sword forged with the hammer*, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285; Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 16; Rä. 87, 1. Eorþe is hefigre ōðrum gesceaftum þicre geþruen *earth is heavier than the other elements, more closely compacted*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 267; Met. 20, 134. [Cf. þwiril *verberaturium*; *O. H. Ger.* ga-dweran *confundere, miscere*, Grff. v. 278.]

ge-þwēre; *adj. United, agreeing*; concors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 4: Shrn. 182, 5. v. ge-þwǣre.

ge-þwerian, -þwcorian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To mix, mingle*:—Geþwere *mix*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 25. Geþweorod sint þegnas togædere *the ministers are mingled together* [cf. v. 66], Bt. Met. Fox 20, 143; Met. 20, 72. [Cf. ge-þweran, ge-þwǣrian; *and O. H. Ger.* tuaron, Grff. v. 278.]

ge-þwin [-þwing? Grn: cf. *O. Sax.* ge-þwing: *O. H. Ger.* ge-dwing], es; *n. Torment*; tormentum. v. hell-geþwin.

ge-þwinglod; *part. p. Compressed, fastened up*:—Ða Ismaheli hæfdon geþwinglode loccas *the Ishmaelites had their hair fastened up* [?], Shrn. 38, 5.

ge-þwit, es; *n. What is cut* or *shaved off, shavings, cuttings, chips*; assulæ:—Heo of ðǣre ilcan styþe spōnas þweoton ond sceafþan [ðæt geþwit, MS. B.] nōmon ond in wæter sendon *they cut off chips from the very stud* [*prop*] *and threw the cuttings into the water*, Bd. 3, 17, MS. T; S. 544, 44, col. 2, note. DER. þwītan.

ge-þȳan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To press*; premere:—Geþȳþ hȳ *presses them*, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303: Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34. v. þȳan.

ge-þȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join, associate*; sōciāre:—Monige to ðære ānnesse hī geþȳddan þurh geleáfan ðære hālgan Cristes cyrican *plūres ūnītāti se sanctæ Christi ecclēsiæ crēdendo sōciare*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Saga hū ðū ðec geþȳde on clǣnra gemong *say how thou associatest thyself in the company of the pure!* Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 22; Jul. 419. Us is swīðe mycel nēdþearf ðæt we us geþȳdon to ūrum hālgum gebedum *there is very great need for us to betake ourselves to our holy prayers*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 8. Wit sceoldan beón tosamne geþȳdde *we had to be joined together*, Shrn. 39, 19. He wæs Gūþlāce neáh geþȳded *he was nearly associated to Guthlac*, 47 a; Th. 162, 6; Gū. 971. v. ge-þeódan.

ge-þȳde; *adj. Good*:—Sum biþ ārfæst and ælmes-georn þeáwum geþȳde *one is pious and charitable, morally good*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 14; Crī. 68. [Cf. *Goth.* þiuþ.]

ge-þyht; *adj. Good, advantageous*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 25; Reim. 18. [Cf. þyhtig, ge-þuhtsum.]

ge-þylan *succumbere, consentire*, Hpt. Gl. 482.

ge-þyld, e; *f. Patience, resignation*; patientia:—Ðū me eart fæle geþyld *tu es patientia mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 4: Ps. Spl. 61, 5: Job Thw. 167, 16. Sum þafaþ in geþylde ðæt he sceal *one allows what he must with patience*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 20; Crī. 71. On geþylde *in patientia*, L. k. Bos. 8, 15. Gehafa geþyld on me *patientiam habe in me*, Mt. Bos. 18, 26: Exon. 79 b: Th. 298, 3; Crī. 79: Beo. Th. 2795; B. 1395. Mid geþylde *with patience*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 12: Ps. Th. 91, 13. Eal ðū hit geþyldum gehealdest *thou supportest it all patiently*, Beo. Th. 3415; B. 1705. Forþer oft ðæt ðū wrecan mæge geþyld biþ middes cúdes *often forbear when vengeance is in your power, patience is half happiness*, Prov. Kmbl. 25. [*O. Sax.* gi-þuld: *O. H. Ger.* ge-dult: *Ger.* ge-duld.]

ge-þyldelīc; *adj. Patient*:—Crist us onstealde geþyldelīce bysene *Christ has set us an example of patience*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 29.

ge-þyldelīce; *adv. Patiently, quietly*; patienter:—Dribten deófles costunga geþyldelīce abær *the Lord bore the temptation of the devil patiently*, Blick. Homl. 33, 28: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 46.

ge-þyldig; *adj. Patient, long-suffering, quiet*; patiens, longānimis:—Þeáwfæst and geþyldig *upright and patient*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 8; Gen. 2662: 92ᵃ Th. 116, 26; Gen. 1942. Geþyldig and swȳðe mild-heort *patiens et multum misēricors*, Ps. Spl. 144, 8: Ps. Th. 85, 14: 102, 8. Geþyldige hī beóþ *patientes erunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 91, 14. Ða geþyldigan *sustinentes*, Ps. Spl. 36, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-dultig: *Ger.* ge-duldig.]

ge-þyldigean, -þyldgian, -þyldian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be patient, to bear patiently, endure, to bear, endure, sustain*; sustinere, patientiam habere, tolerare, pati:—He ne mæg geþyldigian ðæt he ðæt forhele *he cannot bear to conceal it*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 6, 8. Geþyldega *patientiam habe*, Mt. Bos. 18, 29. Ðē ic geþyldgode ealne dæg *te sustinui tota die*, Ps. Spl. 24, 5. Geþyldigendum *patientibus*, 102, 6. Geþyldiendium, Ps. Spl. T. 145, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-dultian: *Ger.* ge-dulden.]

ge-þyldiglīce. v. ge-þyldelīce.

ge-þyll, es; *n. A breeze, air*:—Giþyll scendende *aura corrumpens*, Rtl. 121, 38.

ge-þylmēdan *to make patient, bring down*:—Hī geþylmēde synt *ipsi obligati sunt*, Ps. Lamb, 19, 9.

ge-þylmōd; *adj. Patient*; patiens, Lye.

ge-þylmōdness, e; *f. Patience*; patientia, Lye.

ge-þȳn = ge-þȳan *to press*:—He mæg ealla gesceafta on ānes weax-æpples [MS. -æples] onlīcnisse geþȳn *he can press all creatures into the likeness of a wax apple*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34.

ge-þyncan; *p.* -þūhte; *pp.* -þūht *To seem, appear*:—Ðǣr him wlite-beorhte wongas geþūhton *where appeared to them plains beautifully bright*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 11; Gen. 1804. Se ðe to-dæg is ūre folgere geþūht *he who to-day seems our follower*, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 20. His loccas and his beard wǣron gylden geþūht *his hair and his beard seemed of gold*, Nar. 43, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 80, 12. Ðonne wǣre geþūht swilce . . . *then it would have seemed as if* . . . , i. 578, 3. Is me geþūht *it seems to me*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 6; Gū. 989: 49 a; Th. 169, 18; Gū. 1096. v. þyncan.

ge-þyncþ. v. ge-þincþ.

ge-þynd, es; *n. A swelling*:—Wið geþind *against a swelling*, Herb 46, 4; Lchdm. i. 150, 1. [Cf. to-þunden.]

ge-þynge, es; *n. Growth, increase, advancement, honour*:—Ðætte he hæbbe forþgeong and geþyngo *that he may have advancement and honour*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 11. Giþynge *provectum*, Rtl. 50, 21. [Cf. ge-þungen.]

ge-þynnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To thin, lessen, diminish*; attenuāre:—Geþynnode synt eágan mīne *attenuāti ŏculi mei*, Cant. Ezech. Lamb. fol. 185 a, 14. v. ge-þinnian.

ge-þyrst; *adj. Thirsty*:—Se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde *the thirsty man milked the hind*, Shrn. 130, 4.

ge-þȳwan, -þýan, -þíwan, -þéwan, -þeón, -þeówan; *p.* -þýwde, -þýde; *pp.* -þýd *To press, impel, urge, force, impress, rebuke, oppress*; prĕmĕre, trūdĕre, urgēre, compellĕre, imprimĕre, increpāre, opprimĕre:—Se snāw geþýþ hȳ and geþreátaþ *the snow presses and afflicts them*, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303. Ðū Reádne Sǽ ricene geþýwdest *increpāvit Mare Rubrum*, Ps. Th. 105, 9. He Ægypti egesan geþýwde mid fealа tācna *pŏsuit in Ægypto signa sua*, 77, 43. Hī mec þingum geþýdan *they pressed me violently*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 10; Rä. 61, 14. Geþýd and geþreátod *rebuked and threatened*, Andr. Kmbl. 871; An. 436. Gesāwon hī swilce mannes fōtlǽsta fæstlīce on ðam stāne geþýde *they saw as it were a man's footsteps firmly impressed on the stone*, Homl. Th. i. 506, 12.

ge-þȳwe; *adj. Customary, usual*:—Him geþýwe wæs ðæt he oft ðǽr wunode [*other version has* his gewuna wæs] *sæpius ibidem diverti ac manere consueverat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 24. Swā him geþýwe ne wæs *as was not usual with him*, Beo. Th. 4654; B. 2332. v. ungeþeáwe.

ge-tīdan, -týdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [tīdan *to betide*] *To betide, happen*; contingere:—Getīdeþ oft *it often happens*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 13. Ðē-læs ðe ðē on sumum þingum wyrs getīde *ne deterius tibi āliquid contingat*, Jn. Bos. 5, 14. Getýdde hit, ðæt . . . *it happened that* . . . , Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34.

ge-tīgan; *pp.* -tīged *To tie, bind*:—Forhwon fealleþ se snāw wæstmas getīgeþ *why does the snow fall, bind up the fruits?* Salm. Kmbl. 606; Sal. 302. Ðǽr stōd ān ramm getīged be ðam hornum *there stood a ram tied by the horns*, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 3; i. 206, 10: Lk. Bos. 19, 30: Mt. Bos. 21, 2.

ge-tigþian *to grant*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 23; Gen. 2752. v. ge-tīdian.

ge-tihhian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To appoint, determine, assign*; stātuĕre, decernĕre, assignāre:—Swā he æt fruman getihhod hæfde *as he at the beginning had determined*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 220, 26. Hafast ðē ānum eall getihhad land and leóde *thou hast brought all the land and people on thyself*, Andr. Kmbl. 2642; An. 1322. v. ge-teohhian, -tiohhian.

ge-tihtan; *p.* te *To incite, urge, persuade*:—Ic getihte hundas mīne *instigo canes meos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15. Getiht *suasum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 53. Getiht *instigatus, præmonitus, compunctus*, Hpt. Gl. 420.

ge-tīhtlod, -tīhtled, -týhtlod, -týhtled; *part.* [tīhtlian *to accuse*] *Accused*; accūsātus:—Gif se getīhtloda man māran werude beó donne twelfa sum *if the accused man be of a larger company than twelve*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8. Nān man ne tǽce his getīhtledan man fram him, ǽr he hæbbe ryht geworhte *let no one dismiss his accused man from him before he has done what is right*, i. 22; Th. i. 210, 23.

ge-tilian, -tilgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to strive after, to get by striving, to obtain, procure, acquire*; acquirĕre:—Ne ic māran getilige to haldænne *nor do I strive to have more*, Shrn. 183, 3. Se ðe hit dēþ him seluan ēce hellewīte ungesǽliglīce getilaþ *he who does it will miserably get for himself everlasting hell torment*, Th. Chart. 117, 24. Hæbbe ic þearfe ðæt ic dīne hyldo getilge *I have need that I acquire thy grace*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 8; Hy. 4, 29. [*Goth.* ga-tilon *to obtain*.] II. *to treat a patient*; curāre:—Ic wāt hū dīn man getilian sceal *I know how you must be treated*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 32.

ge-tillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To touch, reach, attain*; tangere, attingere:—Astrece dīne hand and getill ealle ða þing ðe he āh *extende manum tuam et tange cuncta quæ possidet*, Job Thw. 165, 15. Weras blōda and fācenfulle nā healfe getillaþ *viri sanguinei et dolosi non dimidiabunt*, Blickl. Gl.

ge-tilþ, e; *f. Gain*; mercimonia, Hpt. Gl. 439.

ge-timbernes, -ness, e; *f. A building, edification*; ædificātio:—To gemynde and to getimbernesse ðara æfterfyligendra *ad mĕmŏriam ædificātiōnemque sequentium*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 25. Gitimbernise *ædificatio*, Rtl. 82, 36: 83, 13.

ge-timbran, -timbrian, -timbrigean; *part.* -timbriende; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [timbrian *to build*]. I. *to make of wood, to build, to build up, construct*; ædificāre, construĕre, exstruĕre:—Ciricean getimbran *to build a church*, Andr. Kmbl. 3265; An. 1635. He hēt getimbrian cyrican of treówe *he commanded a church of wood to be built*, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 23. Getimbrigean, Mt. Bos. 26, 61. Getimbriende Hierusalem Drihten *ædificans Hierusalem Dŏmĭnus*, Ps. Spl. 146, 2. Ic getimbre hūs *I will build a house*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 9; Gū. 221. Ic getimbrie, Mk. Bos. 14, 58. Ofer ðisne stān ic getimbrige mīne cyrcan *over this stone I will build my church*, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 2, 10, 11, 12. Nā ðū getimbrast hī *non ædificābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 27, 7. He getimbreþ eardwīc niwe *he builds a new dwelling-place*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 28; Ph. 430: Salm. Kmbl. 150; Sal. 74. Wā, ðæt ðes towyrpþ Godes templ, and on þīm dagum hyt eft getimbraþ *vah qui destruis templum Dei, et in tríduo illud reædíficas*, Mt. Bos. 27, 40: Mk. Bos. 15, 29. On ðam seáþe ufan se eádiga wer, Gūthlāc, him hūs getimbrode *over the cistern the blessed man, Guthlac, built himself a house*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 9: Gen. 4, 17: Ex. 24, 4. Ðe Rōme burh getimbredon *who built Rome*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 41. Naman mīnne on ferhþlocan fæste getimbre *fast build up my name within their hearts*, Andr. Kmbl. 3339; An. 1673. Ðeáh ðe ðæt port beó trumlīce on ælce healfe getimbrod *though the gate be firmly constructed on every side*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 3. Ðǽr getimbred wæs tempel Dryhtnes *where the temple of the Lord was built*, Andr. Kmbl. 1333; An. 667: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 30. Beóþ byrig mid Iudēum eft getimbrade *ædificābuntur civitātes Judæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 36: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 27. II. *to build up the mind, instruct, edify*; instruĕre:—Ic getimbrige ðē on wege *instrŭam te in via*, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 10.

ge-timbru, -timbro; *pl. gen.* -timbra; *n. An edifice, a building, structure*; ædĭfĭcium, structūra:—Gē geseóþ ealle ða fægernessa ðissa getimbra . . . ealle ðās getimbro beóþ toworpene *ye see all the beauties of these buildings . . . all these buildings shall be destroyed*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 34-6: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 24, 1. Ðæt sind ða getimbru ðe nō [MS. nū] tydriaþ *these are the structures which shall not decay*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 5; Cri. 1683: 39 b; Th. 131, 16; Gū. 456: Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 30. Hruran and feóllan cynelīco getimbro and ānlīpie *ruĕbant ædĭfĭcia publĭca sĭmul et privāta*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45: 3, 8; S. 532, 32: Cd. 15; Th. 18, 20; Gen. 276. Getimbra hālgung *scenophegia* [=*scēnŏpēgia*], Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 77; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* gizimbri; *n. materia, ædificium*: *Ger.* ge-zimmer; *n. timber-work*: and cf. *Goth.* ga-timrjo; *f. a building*.]

ge-timbrung, e; *f.* I. *an edifice, a structure, building*; ædĭfĭcium, ædifĭcātio, structūra:—Getimbrung *ædificium*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 12; Wrt. Voc. 47, 19: 86, 26. Hī geswicon dære getimbrunge *they ceased from the building*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 21. Ðæt hī him ætywdon ðæs temples getimbrunge *ut ostendĕrent ei ædĭfĭcātiōnes templi*, Mt. Bos. 24, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 390, 13. Lōca hwylce getimbrunga *aspice, quāles structūræ*, Mk. Bos. 13, 1. II. *a definition*; definitio:—Getimbrung *definītio*, Cot. 69.

ge-tīmian, -týmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [tīma *time*] *To happen, befall*; accĭdĕre:—Getīmian *to happen*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 8. Getīmode hit ðæt he becom to heora byrig ðe wæs Gaza gehāten *it befell that he came to their city which was called Gaza*, Homl. Th. i. 226, 24: 318, 15. Him getīmode swīðe rihtlīce *it happened very justly to them*, 88, 29: ii. 160, 14; 304, 24. Getīmige ðē swā swā ðū gelýfdest *be it to thee as thou hast believed*, i. 126, 21.

ge-ting, -tincg, e; *f. Condition, state*:—Missenlīcræ yldo and getincge men *homines conditionis diversæ et ætatis*, Bd. 1, 7: S. 478, 6.

ge-tingan; *p.* -tang *To press upon, throng*:—Corþer ōðrum getang *one troop pressed on the other*, Andr. Kmbl. 276; An. 138.

ge-tingcræft, es; *m. Mechanics*, Hpt. Gl. 479.

ge-tinge, -tynge *eloquence*; lepor, Lye.

ge-tinge, -tingce, -tynge; *adj. Skilful with the tongue, eloquent*:—Getinge *disertus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 51. Getingce *lepida* vel *facunda*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 76, 129; Wrt. Voc. 55, 1. Gif se Hǽlend gecure æt fruman getinge lārcówas *if the Saviour had chosen at first eloquent teachers*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 1. Wer getinge *vir linguosus*, Ps. Spl. C. 139, 12. v. ge-tynge.

ge-tingelīc, -tyngelīc; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent*; lepidus, affabilis:—Getyngelīc *rhetoricus*, Hpt. Gl. 485: Cot. 179.

ge-tingelīce; *adv. Eloquently*:—Ðæt cild getingelīce spræc *the child spoke eloquently*, Homl. Th. ii. 490, 32.

ge-tingness, -tyngness, e; *f. Eloquence, ease of speech*; facundia:—Dumbum he forgeaf getingnysse *to the dumb he gave eloquence*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 12. Of woruldlīcre getingnysse *from worldly eloquence*, 578, 4: ii. 140, 30: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 403. Metcundlīc getyngnis *metrica facundia*, Hpt. Gl. 409.

ge-tiódе *appointed, determined, decreed*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 76; Met. 11, 38: 13, 26; Met. 13, 13; *p. of* ge-tión.

ge-tiohhian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To appoint, determine, ordain*; stātuĕre, decernĕre:—Ðū ðǽm winterdagum wundrum sceorta tīda getiohhast *thou appointest wondrously short times to winter-days*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 41; Met. 4, 21. Swā him æt frymþe Fæder getiohhode *as the Father appointed to them at the beginning*, 29, 78; Met. 29, 38. Swā he getiohhod habbe *as he has ordained*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 20. v. ge-teohhian.

ge-tión, ic -tió, *pl.* -tióþ; *impert.* -tió, *pl.* -tióþ; *subj. pres.* -tió, *pl.* -tión *To draw, to attract*; trāhĕre, attrahere:—Hwæðer nū gimma wlite eówre eágan to him getió *does now the beauty of gems attract your eyes to them?* Bt. 13; Fox 40, 2: 38, 1; Fox 196, 15.

ge-tión; *p.* -tióde; *pp.* -tiód *To appoint, determine, ordain*; stātuĕre,

decernĕre:—Swā him æt frymþe Fæder getiódе *as the Father appointed to it at the beginning*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 28; Met. 24, 14: 13, 26; Met. 13, 13: 11, 76; Met. 11, 38. v. ge-teón.

ge-tiorian. v. ge-teorian.

ge-titelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To entitle, ascribe*:—Twā bēc for ðære gelīcnisse his gelogodan sprǣce man getitelode him *two books from the likeness to his style are ascribed to him*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 404.

ge-tīþ *draws, constrains*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 11. v. ge-teón.

ge-tīðian, -tȳðian, -tigðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grant, allow*:—Him nolde Alexander ðæs getīðian *Alexander would not grant him that*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 7. Ðæs him getīðaþ Drihten Crist *the Lord Christ grants him that*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 22. Ðū bǣde me and ic ðē ne getīðode *you asked me and I did not grant thee*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 57, 16: Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 30. Gif he eów ðises ne getīðode *if he has not granted you this*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 17. Hȳ him ðære bēne getigðedon *they granted him the request*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 43: Cd. 131; Th. 166, 23; Gen. 2752. Getīða me *grant me*, Hy. 3, 2: 55. Ic wille ðæt gē ealle getīðe mīne worde *I will that ye all allow my words*, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 3. Hī his bēnum getīðodon *they should grant his prayers*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 42. Him wearþ ðæs getīðod *that was granted him*, 44: Beo. Th. 4558; B. 2284.

ge-toge, es; *n. A tugging, contraction, cramp, convulsion, spasm*; contractio, convulsio, spasmus:—Wið sina getoge *for spasm of sinews*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 23; Lchdm. i. 356, 3. v. ge-teón.

ge-togen *drawn, incited, restrained, educated, brought to an end, drawn together, strung*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 14: Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 42. v. ge-teón.

ge-togennes, -ness, e; *f. Cramp, convulsion*; contractio, convulsio, Som.

ge-toht, es; *n. A warlike expedition, battle*; expĕdītio bellīca, pugna:—Æt getohte *at the battle*, Byrht. Th. 134, 54; By. 104. v. tohte.

ge-torfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To stone*:—Hig wǣron myd stānum getorfode *they were stoned with stones*, St. And. 36, 19. v. torfian, oftorfian.

ge-tot, es; *n. Pomp, splendour*; pompa:—Īdel-wuldor ðæt is gylp oððe getot *vain-glory, that is pride or pomp*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 28. Riggon ðe mid ðam leāslīcum getote inneode *Riggo who entered with the false pomp*, 168, 16. Getote *pompa*, R. Ben. 7, Lye.

ge-trahtian, -trahtnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To treat, explain, expound, consider*; tractāre, expōnĕre, considĕrāre:—Sume ðas race we habbaþ getrahtnod on ōðre stōwe *some of this narrative we have expounded in another place*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 23. Ðā cwæþ Pilatus Hū clypedon hig and hū byþ hit getrahtnod on Hebreisc *then said Pilate 'How did they call out and how is it explained in Hebrew,'* Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 31. Getrahtad *interpretatum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 38, 41: 9, 7. Huætd on woeg gie getrahtade *quid in via tractabatis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 33. Habbaþ word gearu wið ðam ǣglǣcan eall getrahtod *we have words ready all considered against the wretch*, Andr. Kmbl. 2718; An. 1361.

ge-tredan *to tread down*; conculcare:—Ðȳ læs hia getrede ða ilco miþ fōtum hiora *ne forte conculcent eas pedibus suis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 6. Getreden biþ *conculcetur*, 5, 13: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 5.

ge-tregian, *to despise*; despicere:—Þū ne getregedest mǣdenes innoþ *tu non despexisti virginis uterum*, Te Deum, Lye.

ge-tremine *a fort, fortress*; munimentum, Prov. 12, Lye.

ge-tremman; *p.* -tremede; *pp.* -tremed *To strengthen, establish, confirm*; firmāre, confirmāre:—Eall ūre līf he getremede *he strengthened all our life*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Hwā hine heālīce torhtne getremede tungolgimmum *who had established it bright on high with starry gems*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 5; Cri. 1151. Me gāste ðīne, God, getreme *strengthen me, O God, with thy spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 102; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 102. Getremed *confirmed*, 50, 133; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 133: Blickl. Homl. 17, 6: 119, 14. v. ge-trymman.

ge-treówan, -triówan, -triẃan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to trust, believe, have confidence, hope*; confidere, credere, sperare:—Ic gemēnscipe getreówe ðīnra hālgra *I believe the communion of thy saints*, Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 52, 55: Ps. Th. 118, 15. Ic on ðīn word getreówe *in verbum tuum speravi*, 114: 62, 1, 7: 129, 5: 124, 1: 129, 6. Ic on ðīnum wordum getreówde *I trusted in thy words*, 5. Ic ðīnum wordum getreówde *in verbum tuum speravi*, 118, 74. Ðū in ēcne god ðīnne getreowdes *thou hast trusted in thy eternal God*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 21; Jul. 435. Gūþlāc sette hyht in heofonas hælu getreówde *Guthlac put his hope in heaven, trusted in salvation*, 39 a; Th. 128, 19; Gū. 406. **II.** *to make true* or *credible*:—Ðīn gewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum and mid sōþe is swīðe getreówed *testimonia tua credibilia facta sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 92, 6. **III.** *to persuade, suggest*:—We getrēwaþ him *nos suadebimus ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14: 27, 20. Ðe hālig gāst gitrióweþ iówih alle ða ðe swā hwæt ic cweðo iów *spiritus sanctus suggeret vobis omnia quæcumque dixero vobis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 26. **IV.** *to make one's self out to be true, to clear one's self*:—Getriówe hine fācnes se ðe hine fēde *let him who brings him up clear himself of treachery*, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 72, 5. Getriéwe hine ðæs sleges *let him clear himself of the slaying*, L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 17. v. getreówian, ge-treówsian, ge-trūwan.

ge-treówe, -trȳwe, -trūwe, -trēwe; *def.* se -treówa; *comp.* -treówra; *superl.* -treówest; *adj. True, trusty, faithful*; fīdus, fīdēlis:—Getreówe oððe geleáfful *fidēlis*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 27: Ps. Lamb. 144, 14. Ælc getreówa man *every true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9, note 12, MS. B. Mid fulre gewitnesse and getreówre *with full and true witness*, L. Ath. v. § 10; Th. i. 240, 9. Gif þegen hæbbe getreówne man *if a thane have a true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 16, MS. B. Ic wille him syllan mīne gewitnesse weorþe and getreówe *servabo testīmentum meum fidēle ipsi*, Ps. Th. 88, 25: 118, 111. Hwæðer gē getreówe synd *whether ye are true*, Gen. 42, 33. Hȳ habbaþ freónda ðȳ mā tilra and getreówra *they will have the more of excellent and faithful friends*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 2; Rä. 27, 23. Beó getreówra *be more trusty*, Prov. Kmbl. 76. Ðe he, getreóweste, gelufade *whom, most faithful, he loved*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 21; Gū. 681. DER. un-getreówe.

ge-treówfæstnian *to be faithful, firm, strong*:—Ðū getreówfæstnig *valeas*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 9.

ge-treówfull; *adj. Faithful*; fīdēlis:—Getreówfull *fidēlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 38. Gecȳðnys getreówfull *testīmōnium fidēle*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Ðū gōda þeów and ðū getreówfulla *thou good servant and faithful*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 26.

ge-treówfullīce; *adv. Faithfully, confidently*; fīdūciāliter:—Getreówfullīce ic dēme on ðam *fidūciāliter ǣgam in eo*, Ps. Spl. 11, 6.

ge-treówian, -triówian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *to trust, confide, hope*:—Nelle gē on ealdurmenn getreówian *nolite confide in principibus*, Ps. Th. 145, 2. Ic on ðīn sōþfæst word getreówige *I will trust to thy true word*, Ps. Th. 118, 80, 43, 48: 130, 5. Ic me on mīnne Drihten getreówige *ego in te sperabo Domine*, 54, 24: 70, 13. **II.** *to make a treaty, be confederate* [v. ge-treówþ]:—Ða beorn getreówedon betwuh him and sieredon ymbe ðone fæder *the children were confederates and plotted against the father*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 13. Getreówod *fœderatus*, Cot. 85, Lye. **III.** *to clear one's self*:—Getriówie hine *let him clear himself*, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 84, 15. v. ge-treówan, ge-trūwian.

ge-treówleás, -trȳwleás; *def.* se -leása; *adj. Without faith, unfaithful, perfidious*; perfidus:—Se getreówleása cyning *rex perfidus*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 11.

ge-treówleásnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Infidelity, perfidy*; perfidia:—Hī þrowedon heora getreówleásnesse *suæ perfidiæ pœnas luēbant*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 34. For heora getreówleásnysse *for their perfidy*, 2, 2; S. 504, 9: 1, 8; S. 479, 34.

ge-treówlīc; *adj. Faithful*; fīdēlis:—Getreówlīcu oððe getrȳwe calle bebodu his synd *fidēlia omnia mandāta ejus sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 8. Us is swīðe unċūþ hwæt ūre yrfeweardas getreówlīces dōn willon æfter ūrum līfe *it is quite unknown to us how faithfully our heirs will act after our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 36.

ge-treówlīce, -triówlīce, -trīwlīce, -trȳwlīce; *adv. Faithfully*; fīdēlīter:—Ðe him getreówlīce þeówdon *qui illi fidēliter serviērunt*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 36: 3, 23; S. 554, 13: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 81: Blickl. Homl. 185, 24, 28. Getrīwlīce, Th. Ch. 202, 26.

ge-treówsian, -trȳwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To justify one's self, clear one's self, prove one's self innocent*; se justificāre, se purgāre:—Getreówsie hine fācnes *let him prove himself innocent of the treachery*, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 5, note 8, MS. H: 36; Th. i. 84, 15, note 36, MS. B.

ge-treówþ, -trȳwþ, e; *f. A covenant, treaty, pledge*; fœdus, pignus:—He gemunde ðara getreówþa *recordātus est fœdĕris*, Ex. 2, 24. v. getrȳwþ.

ge-trēwe; *adj. True, faithful*; fidus, fīdēlis, Cot. 85. v. ge-treówe.

ge-tricce; *adj. Faithful* [?]:—Gif he biþ eáþhylde and ðære stōwe getricce *si contentus fuerit consuetudine loci*, R. Ben. 61, Lye. v. getryccan.

ge-triẃan, -triówan. v. ge-treówan.

ge-trifulian *to rub down*; triturare:—Genim ða reádan netlan getrifula *take the red nettle, bruise it*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 15.

ge-trimmed; *part.* [ge-trymman *to draw up*] *Drawn up*; instructus:—Getrimmed fēða *cuneus*, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 79; Wrt. Voc. 18, 31.

ge-triówlīce; *adv. Faithfully*; fīdēlīter, Prov. 10. v. ge-treówlīce.

ge-trīwe; *def.* se -trīwa; *adj. True, faithful*; fidus, fīdēlis:—Ælc getrīwa man *every true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9, note 12, MS. A. v. ge-treówe.

ge-trucian *to fail*; deficere:—Ða ðæt wīn getrukede *deficiente vino*, Jn. Skt. 2, 3, col. 2.

ge-trudend, es; *m. A seizer*; raptor, Cot. 170, Lye.

ge-trūgung, e; *f. A certainty, defence, refuge*; confidentia, Ps. Vos. 88, 18.

ge-trum, es; *n. A knot, band, mass, company, company of soldiers*; nodus, caterva, cohors, exercitus:—Getrum *nodus, inter militāria*, Ælfc.

Gl. 7; Som. 56, 81; Wrt. Voc. 18, 33. Fyrd sceal ætsomne, tîrfæstra getrum *the army shall be assembled, a band of warriors*, Menol. Fox 523; Gn. C. 32. Under tungla getrumum *under the troops of stars*, Salm. Kmbl. 285; Sal. 142. He eft gewât getrume micle *he returned with a great company*, Andr. Kmbl. 1413; An. 707: Beo. Th. 1849; B. 922: Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 12; Gn. Ex. 63. DER. ân-getrum, folc-, fyrd-, gâr-.

ge-trumа, an; *m. A company, troop of soldiers;* cohors, exercitus:—Wið ðara cyninga getruman *with the kings' troop*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 19, 21. Ðeáh hĭ wyrcen getruman wið me *si consistant adversum me castra*, Ps. Th. 26, 4. v. ge-trum.

ge-trumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad. I. *to grow strong, to recover, to gain strength;* convălescĕre:—Dâ he getrumad wæs *ut convăluit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 3. II. *to make strong, confirm;* confirmāre:—Ðone ðû getrumodest *quem confirmasti*, Ps. Spl. 79, 16, 18. Getrummade *exortans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 18. Getrumade *firmavit*, 9, 51.

ge-trûwa, an; *m. Confidence;* confidentia:—Ælcum getrûwan ic gyrne fultum ðînre foreþingrædene *omni confidentia implōro auxĭlium tuæ interventiōnis*, Wanl. Catal. 294, 4, col. 2.

ge-trûwian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to trust, hope;* confidere, sperare:—Ða ðe on heora feó getrûwigeaþ *confidentes in pecuniis*, Mk. Bos. 10, 24. He getrûwade ðæt he hine beswîcan mihte *he trusted that he could circumvent him*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 10: 4, 1; Bos. 78, 44. Ðæm he getrûwode ðæt hie his giongorscipe fulgan wolden *of whom he expected that they would perform his service*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 25; Gen. 248. Ðû mînum wordum getrûwodest *thou hast trusted my words*, 29; Th. 38, 28; Gen. 613: 33; Th. 44, 9; Gen. 706: Beo. Th. 3071; B. 1533: 5074; B. 2540. Beorges getrûwode wiges and wealles *in his hill he trusted, in his war and his wall*, 4634; B. 2322. Ic on ðînum wordum getrûwade *in verba tua speravi*, Ps. Th. 118, 147: 51, 6. II. *to make a treaty;* sancire:—Hie getrûwedon on twâ healfa fæste friodu-wære *they confirmed on both sides a fast compact of peace*, Beo. Th. 2194; B. 1095. v. ge-treówian.

ge-trûwung, e; *f. Confidence, trust:*—Getrûwung ûre *assumptio nostra*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 18.

ge-tryccan *to trust:*—Getryccaþ *confidite*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 33.

ge-trym, es; *m. n? A support;* firmāmentum:—Æðele getrym eorþan weardaþ, biþ se beorht ahafen ofer beorgas *èrit firmāmentum in terra, in summis montium*, Ps. Th. 71, 16.

ge-trymman, -trymian, -trymigan, -tremman; he -trymmeþ, -trymþ; *p.* -trymde, -trymede; *pp.* -trymed, -trymmed, -trymd. I. *to confirm, strengthen, encourage, establish, found, set in order, arrange, draw up;* firmāre, confirmāre, mūnīre, confortāre, hortāri, fundāre, instruĕre:—Ic Wærferþ bisceop mid mînre âgenre handa ðas sylene getrimme and gefæstnie *I, bishop Wærferth, with my own hand confirm and ratify this donation*, Th. Ch. 169, 3. Ða ðê mâgon getrymian [getrymigan, MS. Bod.] *which may encourage thee*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 27. Ic getrymme ofer ðê eágan mîne *firmābo sŭper te ŏcŭlos meos*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 8: Ps. Th. 74, 3. Getrymmeþ rihtwîse Drihten *confirmat justos Dŏmĭnus*, Ps. Spl. 36, 18. Ealle geþeaht ðîn he getrymþ *omne consĭlium tuum confirmet*, 19, 4: Ps. Lamb. 36, 18. Dû getrymdest ofer me hand ðîne *confirmasti sŭper me manum tuam*, Ps. Spl. 37, 2. Dû me getrymedest *exhortātus es me*, Ps. Th. 70, 20; 79, 14, 16. He ða ymbhwyrft eorþan getrymede *firmāvit orbem terræ*, 92, 2: 104, 20: 131, 11. He beforan ðam geate his folc getrymede *he drew up his army before the gate*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 92, 41. Getrym me *confirma me*, Ps. Spl. 50. 13. Ðîn weorc on us getryme *confirma hoc quod operātus es in nobis*, Ps. Th. 67, 26. Eall ðîn geþeaht he getrymie *omne consĭlium tuum confirmet*, 19, 4. Byþ his heorte getrymed *confirmātum est cor ejus*, 111, 7: 116, 2. Hit wæs ofer ðæne stân getrymed *fundāta ĕrat sŭper petram*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. He hæfde ðæt folc getrymmed *he had drawn up the troops*, Byrht. Th. 132, 27; By. 22. Worde [MS. word] Drihtnes heofonas [MS. heofones] getrymde synd *verbo Dŏmĭni cœli firmāti sunt*, Ps. Spl. 32, 6. II. *v. reflex. To grow strong, gain strength, recover;* convălescĕre:—Ecbyrht hine ðære âdle getrymede *Ecgberct ægrĭtudĭnis convăluit*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559. 23.

ge-trymnes, -ness, e; *f. An exhortation, persuasion, a setting in order, an arraying;* horātus:—Mid his getrymnesse *ejus hortātu*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 498, 35. Gitrymniso *ortamenta*, Rtl. 56, 4. Fyrdweorodes getrymnes *the arraying of a host*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 36.

ge-trŷwan; *p.* de *To trust, hope:*—Ða ðe noldan on hine getrŷwan *those who would not trust in him*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 11. Ic getrŷwe in ðone torhtestan þrŷnesse þrym *I believe in the most glorious virtue of the Trinity*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 28; Gû. 617. Mîn sâwel on ðê swîðe getrŷweþ *in te confidit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 56. 1. Mægene getrŷweþ *trusts in its strength*, Frag. Kmbl. 65; Leás. 34: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 10; Gen. 569. Getrŷwde hweðre on Ælmihtiges Godes miht *he trusted however in the power of Almighty God*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 23. v. ge-treówan.

ge-trŷwe; *def.* se -trŷwa; *adj.* TRUE, *faithful;* fidus, fidēlis:—Beó bliðe, ðû góda þeów and getrŷwa; forðamðe ðû wære getrŷwe ofer lytle þing, ic gesette ðê ofer mycle *euge, serve bŏne et fidēlis; quia sŭper pauca fuisti fidēlis, sŭper multa te constĭtuam*, Mt. Bos. 25, 21, 23: 24, 45: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9. He wearþ Criste getrŷwe *he became faithful unto Christ*, Elen. Kmbl. 2068; El. 1035: Beo. Th. 2461; B. 1228. He eallum mannum sîðe and bodode ðæt wuldor his getrŷwan þeówes *omnĭbus fidēlis sui fămŭli glōriam prædĭcābat*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 10. Gif þegen hæbbe getrŷwne man *if a thane have a true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 16. Twegen getrŷwe men *two true men*, 30; Th. i. 392, 26: 394, 21. Ðam getrŷwestan witan *to the most faithful senator*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 7. v. ge-treówe.

ge-trŷwian; *p.* ode. I. *to trust:*—Ic on ðînum wordum wel getrŷwade *in verbum tuum supersperavi*, Ps. Th. 118, 1. II. *to clear one's self:*—Getrŷwie hine ðæs sleges *let him clear himself of the slaying*, L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 15, MS. B. v. ge-treówian.

ge-trŷwlocs; *adj. Perfidious;* perfĭdus, Greg. Dial. 2, 14. v. ge-treówleás.

ge-trŷwlîce; *adv. Faithfully, confidently;* fidēlĭter, fidūcĭālĭter:—Ðæt flæsclicnysse ûres Drihtnes Hælendes Cristes getrŷwlîce he gelŷfe *ut incarnātiōnem Dŏmĭni nostri Iēsu Christi fidēlĭter crēdat*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 201 b, 29: 202 b, 42. Getrŷwlîce oððe baldlîce ic dô on him *fidūcĭālĭter ăgam in eo*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 6. v. ge-treówlice.

ge-trŷwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To justify one's self;* se justificāre:—Ðæt he hine ðæs getrŷwsige *that he may justify himself thereof*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 18. v. ge-treówsian.

ge-trŷwþ, e; *f. A covenant, treaty, pledge, faith, fidelity;* fœdus, pignus:—Ofer ealle ða getrŷwþa ðe he him gesceald hæfde *against all the pledges which he had given him*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 15: 1093; Erl. 229, 19. Lytle getrŷwþa wæron mid mannum *there has been little faith amongst men*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 8: 107, 74; 111, 220. v. ge treówþ.

ge-tucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To torment, vex, punish;* pūnire:—Swilce he for his synnum swâ getucod wære *as if he was so tormented for his sins*, Job Thw. 167, 14. v. tucian.

ge-tucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adorn, dress* [?]: Ðær stent cwên ðê on ða swŷðran hand mid golde getucode, and mid ælcere mistĭcre fægernysse gegyred *adstitit regina a dextris tuis in vestitu deaurato circumamicta varietate*, Ps. Th. 44, 11.

ge-twæfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To separate, divert, detain, hinder, deprive:*—Ne læt ðû ðec sîðes getwæfan lâde gelettan lifgendne monn *do not thou let any living man divert thee from thy course, hinder thy journey*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 2; Bo. 23: Beo. Th. 3820; B. 1908: 963; B. 479. Sôna biþ ðæt ðec âdl oððe ecg eafoþes getwæfeþ *soon will it be that disease or sword will deprive thee of vigour*, 35,31; B. 1763. Sumne Geáta leód feores getwæfde *one the Goths' prince separated from life*, 2871; B. 1433. Gûþ wæs getwæfed *the contest was parted*, 3320; B. 1658. Swelaþ sæ-fiscas sundes getwæfde *the sea-fishes shall burn out off from the ocean*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 20; Cri. 987. Him se mæra môd getwæfde *the great one took courage from them*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 14; Gen. 53: 148; Th. 185, 8; Exod. 119 [?].

ge-twæman, -twéman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [twæman *to separate*] *To cut off, separate, divide;* sepărāre, sejungĕre, dividĕre:—Ic hine ne mihte ganges getwæman *I could not cut him off from his course*, Beo. Th. 1940; B. 968: L. N. P. L. 65; Th. ii. 300, 28. Dâ man getwæmde ðæt ær wæs gemæne Criste and cyninge *then was separated what was before in common to Christ and the king*, L. Eth. ix. 38; Th. i. 348, 20: Wald. 88; Vald. 2, 16. Ne getwæme nân mann ða de God gesommode *quod Deus conjunxit, hŏmo non sepăret*, Mt. Bos. 19, 6. Beó ælc sacu getwæmed *let every strife be appeased*, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 30. Getwéman *to alienate*, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29, note p.

ge-twang, es; *n. Fraud, deception;* colludium, fraus, deceptio, Hpt. Gl. 442.

ge-twe6; *gen.* -twcón; *m. Doubt, ambiguity:*—In gituiá *in ambiguitate*, Rtl. 105, 9.

ge-twe6gan, -twcón; *p.* -twcóde; *pp.* -twcód; *v. pers. and impers. To doubt, hesitate;* dubĭtāre:—Ne getwcóge ic náwuht be godes ǽcnessa *I do not at all doubt about God's eternity*, Shrn. 195, 4. Nô him treów getwcóde *his faith doubted not in him*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 25; Gû. 311: 40 b; Th. 134, 27; Gû. 515. Getuíga hæsitare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 23. Forhwon getwiódes tû *quare dubĭtasti*. Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 31: Lind. 28, 17. Dâ gehreów him ðæt hyne æfre swâ on his þeþohte getwcóde *then he repented that he had ever so doubted in his mind*, Shrn. 155, 19.

ge-twe6nian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. impers. To seem doubtful to any one;* dŭbium vĭdēri alĭcui:—Getwcónode hĭ hwæðer . . . *it seemed doubtful to them whether* . . . , Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 28.

ge-twîfealdad; *part. Doubled;* duplicĭtus:—Biþ ðæt æfengyfel getwîfealdad *the evening refection will be doubled*, L. E. I. 38; Th. ii. 436, 30.

ge-twîfyldan, -twŷfyldan *to double:*—Seó eahtcoðe præteritum getwŷfylt ðæt æftre stæfgefeg *the eighth preterite doubles the second syllable*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8, Som. 33, 1. Hĭ beóþ getwyfylde *they are doubled*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 35.

ge-twin, es; *m. A twin*:—Geminus ðæt is on ûre geþeóde getwyn *geminus, that is in our language twin*, Shrn. 155, 30. Hí wǽron getwinnas *they were twins*, 92, 22: 134, 23· Salm. Kmbl. 729; Sal. 364: 216; Sal. 107 [?]. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwinal, ge-zuinele *geminus.*]

ge-twis; *adj. Germanus*, Hpt. Gl. 477. Getwise *fratres germani*, Gl. M. 392.

ge-twisa, an; *m. A twin*:—Twegen getwisan *two twins*, Gen. 38, 27: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 62, 197. Getwisan *gemini*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 13: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 5; Lchdm. iii. 244, 24.

ge-tȳan; *p.* de; *pp.* -tȳd *To instruct, teach, imbue*; instruere, imbuere, docere:—He Sanctus Martinus fulfremedlíce on Godes ǽ and on Godes þeówdôm getýde and lǽrde *he perfectly instructed and taught St. Martin in God's law and service*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 5. Ðîn lâr getýde me *disciplina tua ipsa edocuit me*, Ps. Th. 17, 34: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 25: Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 33. Gregorius wæs fram cildhâde on bóclícum lârum getýd *Gregorius was from childhood instructed in book learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 17: Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 11: Nar. 1, 14. Oñ snytrum sýn swýðe getýde *eruditos corde in sapientia*, Ps. Th. 89, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 2034; El. 1018.

ge-tȳd; *part. p. Skilful, learned*; peritus:—Wæs he se getýdesta sangere *cantator erat peritissimus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 11. v. ge-tȳan.

ge-tȳdan; *p.* -týdde [v. (?) ge-týd] *To make learned, skilled, to instruct*:—Dysine and ungelǽredne ic ðé underfêng and ðâ ðé getýdde and gelǽrede *foolish and ignorant I received thee, and then made thee wise and taught thee*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 10. Ic þohte ealra swîdost ymb ðone abbud ðe me getýdde *I thought most of all of the abbot that had instructed me*, Shrn. 46, 33. [*Or* ge-tȳdde = ge-týde?]

ge-tȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To happen*; contingĕre:—Getýdde hit, ðæt . . . *it happened that* . . . , Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34.

ge-tyddrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To produce, bring forth*:—Swilce he swâ fela wînboga getyddrode *as if it so many vine-branches brought forth*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7.

ge-tȳdnes, -ness, e; *f. Learning, knowledge, skill*; erŭdītio, pĕrītia:—Wæs Cûþberhte swâ mycel getýdnes and gelǽrednes to sprecanne *Cudbercto tanta ĕrat dicendi pĕrītia*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 19. Mid ða getýdnesse ge cyriclícra gewrita ge eác gemǽnelícra *cum erŭdītione litĕrārum vel ecclēsiastĭcārum vel genĕrālium*, 5, 23; S. 645, 15.

ge-tyhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To educate, teach, instruct*; erŭdīre, dŏcēre, instruĕre:—Ðe ðû hine getyhtest *quem tu erŭdiĕris*, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Byþ his heorte getrymed and getyhted *confirmātum est cor ejus*, 111, 7.

ge-tȳhtlod, -tȳhtled; *part. Accused*; accūsātus:—Ðe oft getýhtlod wǽron *who have often been accused*, L. Ath. i. 7; Th. i. 202, 25, note 48. Se getýhtleda man *the accused man*, i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8, note 19. v. ge-tîhtlod.

ge-tȳma, an; *m. An advocate, avoucher, a warranter*; advŏcātus:—Be getýmum. Ðæt ælc man wite his getýman *of warranters. That every man know his warranter*, L. A. G. 4; Th. i. 154, 12, 13. v. geteáma.

ge-tymbrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To build*; ædifĭcāre:—Ðæt sýn getymbrod weallas *ædifĭcentur mūri*, Ps. Spl. 50, 19. v. ge-timbrian.

ge-tȳme, es; *n. A team, yoke*; jūgum:—Ic bohte ân getýme oxena *jūga boum ēmi quinque*, Lk. Bos. 14, 19. Fýf hund getýmu oxena *quingenta jūga boum*, Job. Thw. 164, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 372, 23.

ge-týnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut up, hide*; opĕrire, inclūdĕre:—Se Hélend me in ðam engan hâm oft getýnde *the Saviour often shut me up in the narrow dwelling*, Elen. Kmbl. 1839; El. 921. Foldan getýned *hidden in earth*, 1441; El. 722. Ego hiora getýndon *oculos suos clausĕrunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Getýned wæs ðe dura *clausa est janua*, 25, 10.

ge-týne, es; *n. A court*; atrium:—On his getýnum ðe ymb Dryhtnes hûs deóre sindan *in atriis dŏmus Dŏmĭni*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. [Cf. tûn.]

ge-tynge; *adj. Talkative*:—Se getynga wer *vir linguosus*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ge-zungel *loquax, facundus*; gi-zungili *verbositas.*] v. ge-tinge.

ge-tyrfian. v. ge-torfian.

ge-tyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow weary*; fătīgāre:—Ðeáh ðû getyrige *if thou shouldest grow weary*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 23. v. geteorian.

ge-uferian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To exalt, elevate, delay, put off*:—Ðæt he mid dæs wurþmyntes wuldre geuferod wǽre *to be exalted with the glory of that honour*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 26. Ic geseah ârleásne geuferodne *vidi impium elevatum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35. Wæs ða þurh his langsume fær ðæra cildra slege geuferod *the children's slaying was delayed by his long journey*, Homl. Th. i, 80, 28.

ge-unârian *To dishonour*:—Hí hys cyn geunâredon *they dishonoured his race*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 31. Sýn geunârode *may they be dishonoured*, Ps. Spl. 34, 4.

ge-unclénsian *to make unclean, to pollute*; fœdare:—Romulus hiora angin geunclénsode mid his bróðor slege *Romulus polluted their undertaking with his brother's murder*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 30.

ge-ungewlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deprive of beauty*:—Óðre hwîle gegiereþ mid ðâm winsumestum wlitum ôðre hwîle eft geungewliteg*a*þ *at one time adorns with the most delightful beauty, at another again deprives of beauty*, Shrn. 195, 11.

ge-unlustian *to loathe*:—Se lîchoma geunlustaþ ða geógoþlustas to fremmenne *the body loathes to do the pleasures of youth*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 8.

ge-unlybba, an; *m. Poison* [*particularly when used in witchcraft*]:—Ne lǽt ðû lybban ða ðe geunlybban wyrcon *thou shalt not suffer a witch to live*, Ex. 22, 18. v. unlybba, lybläc.

ge-unnan; ic, he -an; ðû -unne, *pl.* -unnon; *p.* -ûðe, *pl.* -ûðon; *subj.* -unne, *pl.* -unnen; *p.* -ûðe, *pl.* -ûðen; *pp.* -unnen *To give, grant, allow, concede*; concedere, indulgere, permittere, largiri:—Gif he us geunnan wile, ðæt we hine grêtan môton *if he will grant to us that we may greet him*, Beo. Th. 698; B. 346: Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 25. Se cyning nolde him his feores geunnan *the king would not grant him his life*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 358; An. 179: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 26. Hêr sit mîn mǽge ðe ic geann ǽgðer ge mînes landes ge mînes goldes ge ealles ðe ic âh æfter mînon dæge *here sits my kinswoman, to whom I give both my land and my gold and all that I own, after my day*, Th. Chart. 337, 30: 560, 9, 11, 15. Ærðon me geunne ece dryhten, ðæt *until to me shall grant the eternal Lord, that*, Salm. Kmbl. 499; Sal. 250. Me geûðe ylda waldend, ðæt *the Ruler of men granted me, that*, Beo. Th. 3326; B. 1661. Ðû geûdest his bearne his cynerîces *thou hast given his kingdom to his child*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 14. Ðæt ðæt him gôde menn geûðon *that which good men have given them*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 56. Hû Cnut cyncg and Ælfgifu seó hlǽfdige geûðan heora preóste ðæt he môste ateón ðæt land swâ him sylfan leófast wǽre *how king Cnut and the lady Ælfgifu granted their priest that he might dispose of the land as he liked best*, Th. Chart. 328, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 152, 15. God him geunne ðæt . . . *God grant him that* . . . , Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 5. Ðæra þinga wurðe ðe se cyng him geunnen hæfde *worthy of those things that the king had granted him*, 1046; Erl. 173, 3. [*O. Sax.* gi-unnan; *p.* -onsta: *O. H. Ger.* gunnen; *p.* gi-onsta, *both with the same cases as the English verb: Ger.* gönnen.]

ge-un-rot *saddened*; *pp. of* ge-un-rêtan.

ge-un-rêtan; *p.* -rêtte; *pp.* -rêted, -rêt *To make sorrowful, sadden, trouble*; contristare:—Ða wæs se engel cwe*ð*ende 'Ne beó ðû Maria geunrêted' *then the angel said 'Be not sorrowful, Mary,'* Blickl. Homl. 139, 15. Hý wurdon geunrêtt mid manncwealme *they were troubled with pestilence*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 27. Ða wearþ se cyning geunrêt for ðam âðe and for ðâm ðe him mid sǽton nolde ðeáh hî geunrêtan *et contristatus est rex propter jusjurandum et propter simul discumbentes noluit eam contristare*, Mk. Bos. 6, 26: Mt. Bos. 14, 9: Lk. Bos. 18, 23.

ge-un-rôtsian, -un-rôtsigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to make sorrowful, to offend*; contristare, contribulare, scandalizare:—Ðæt we hî ne geunrôtsigeon *ut non scandalizemus eos*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27. Ne sý ûre nân geunrôtsod *let none of us be sad*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 19: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 9. Geunrôtsade swîðe *contristati valde*, Lind. 26, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 22. II. *to become troubled, discontented*:—Ðæt se man geunrôtsige ongeán God for ungelimpum dises andwerdan lífes *so that a man becomes discontented with God for the mishaps of this present life*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 16. Gâst geunrôtsod *spiritus contribulatus*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 18.

ge-unsôþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disprove, refute, prove false*; refellĕre:—Gif se ôðer ðæt geunsôþian mǽge ðæt him man onsecgan wolde *if the other can disprove that which any one would charge to him*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 24: L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 22.

ge-unstillian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disquiet, disturb*; inquiētāre:—Ðætte ða mynster ða ðe Gode gehâlgode syndon nǽnigum bisceope alýfed sî in ǽnigum þinge hî geunstillian *ut quæque monastēria Deo consecrāta sunt, nulli episcŏpōrum liceat ea in aliquo inquiētāre*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 35.

ge-unþwǽrian, -unþwǽrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disagree, differ*; dissentire, discordare:—Ic geunþwǽrige *dissentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 9. Ðætte hie selfe ne geunþwǽrigen [geunþwǽrien, MS. Cot.] ðǽm wordum ðe hie lǽraþ, mid ðý ðæt hie ôðer dôn, ôðer hie lǽraþ *that they themselves differ not from the words they teach, by doing one thing and teaching another*, Past. 48, 4; Swt. 371, 12; Hat. MS.

ge-untreówsian, -untrýwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be offended*; scandălizāri:—Ðeáh ðe hig ealle geuntreówsion on ðé, ic nǽfre geuntreówsige *si omnes scandălizāti fuĕrint in te, ĕgo nunquam scandălizābor*, Mt. Bos. 26, 33. Ealle gé wurþaþ geuntreówsode on me *omnes vos scandălum pătiemĭni in me*, 26, 31: 13, 21.

ge-untrumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To enfeeble, make weak* or *sick*; infirmāre, debilĭtāre:—Deófol geuntrumaþ ða hâlan *the devil enfeebles the healthy*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22. Ðe God sylf ǽr geuntrumode *whom God himself had before enfeebled*, i. 4, 27. Þurh ðæs dracan blǽd eal seó menigu micclum wearþ geuntrumod *all the multitude were greatly sickened by the dragon's breath*, ii. 294, 23: 296, 9: 516, 17. Ðe wǽron geuntrumode *qui infirmābantur*, Jn. Bos. 6, 2: Ps. Spl. 17, 38. II. *v. intrans. To be enfeebled, be sick*; infirmāri, ægrōtāre:—

Hī geuntrumiaþ *infirmābuntur*, Ps. Spl. 9, 3. Ða geuntrumade he mid dære mettrymnesse podagre *then he was ill with the gout*, Shrn. 100, 18.

ge-untrýwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be offended;* scandălizări:—Hig wēron geuntrýwsode on him *scandălizābantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 57. v. ge-untreówsian.

ge-unwendness, e; *f. Unchangeableness:*—Ðeós ungewendnes *hæc immutatio*, Ps. Th. 76, 9.

ge-unwurðod *dishonoured.* v. unweorðian.

ge-upped; *part. Revealed:*—Ne mihte Scs Neotus behýdd beón ðā ðā God hine geupped habben wolde *St. Neot could not be hid when God would have him revealed*, Shrn. 12, 15. v. ge-yppan.

ge-ūðe; *p. of* ge-unnan.

ge-ūtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To eject, banish, alienate;* ejĭcĕre, expellĕre:—Se cyng hine geūtode of earde *the king banished him from the country*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 29. Wæs Ōslāc geūtod of Angelcynne *Oslac was banished from England*, 975; Erl. 127, 8. He beád ðæt nāðer ne dære stōwe bisceop ne nānes bisceopes æftergenga ðæt land nāfre of dære stōwe geūtode *he ordered that neither the bishop of the place nor any bishop's successor should ever alienate that land from the place*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 112, 9; iv. 72, 27, 32. Cwǽdon hī ðæt hit betere wǽre ðæt ic ða preóstas of Cristes cyrcean geūtode *they said it would be better that I should expel the priests from Christchurch*, iii. 349, 14. Ic nelle geþafian ðæt ǽnī man geūtige ān æker landes *nolo permittere ut quis unum jugerum excludat*, iv. 202, 15. Geūtian *exiliare*, Hpt. Gl. 517.

ge-ūtlagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To outlaw;* proscrībĕre:—Man geūtlagode Ælfgār eorl *earl Ælfgar was outlawed*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 27: 1020; Erl. 161, 22.

ge-wācian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow weak* or *lose energy, to flinch;* languescere, obtorpescere:—Gif hȳ ðǽr ne gewācodan [gewīcadon, Laud] *if they had not there lost energy* [*stopped*], Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 11. v. wācian, wīcian.

ge-wacsan. v. ge-wascan.

ge-wadan; *p.* -wōd; *pp.* -waden. I. *v. intrans. To wade, go;* vadere, ire:—Sār gewōd ymb ðæs beornes brēost *pain went around the man's breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 2494; An. 1248. Ord in gewōd *the point entered*, Byrht Th. 136, 26; By. 157: Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 29; Gū. 1001. Wundenstefna gewaden hæfde ðæt ða līðende land gesāwon *the ship had gone* [*so far*] *that the sailors saw land*, Beo. Th. 446; B. 220. II. *v. trans. To pervade, go through:*—Flōd blōd gewōd *blood pervaded the flood*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 6; Exod. 462: Elen. Kmbl. 2378; El. 1190. v. wadan.

ge-wǽcan, -wǽccan; *part.* -wǽccende; *p.* -wǽcte, -wǽhte; *pp.* -wǽct, -wǽht *To weaken, affect, trouble, vex, afflict, oppress;* afflĭcĕre, afflīgĕre:—Heó nele ða andweardan myrhþe gewǽcan mid nānre care ðære toweardan ungesǽlþe *it will not trouble the present joy with any care for the future unhappiness*, Homl. Th. i. 408, 21. Beóton hig ðone, and mid teónum, gewǽccende, hine forlēton īdelne *illi hunc cædentes, et afflcientes contūmēlia, dimiserunt inānem*, Lk. Bos. 20, 11. Hī mid deáþe hī gewǽceaþ *morte afficient eos*, Mk. Bos. 13, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 542, 17. Hig eall ðæt rīce myd forspyllednysse gewǽhton *they destroyed all that kingdom*, St. And. 32, 32. Mid sefore gewǽht *suffering from fever*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 30. Gewǽht ic eom *afflictus sum*, Ps. Spl. 37, 8. Ðe mid ðȳ hungre gewǽcte wēron *who were oppressed with the hunger*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 31. Gelomp us ðæt we wurdon earfoplīce mid þurste geswencte and gewǽcte *accidit nobis siti laborare*, Nar. 7, 30. We on ðīnum yrre synt swīðe gewǽhte *in īra tua defĕcimus*, Ps. Th. 89, 9: Jud. 6, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 396, 28.

ge-wæccan *to watch:*—Ne mæhtes ðū ān hūsl gewæccæ *non potuisti una hora vigilare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 37. Gewaccas *vigilate*, 13, 35. Ðætte we giuæcge *ut vigilemus*, Rtl. 124, 23.

ge-wǽcednyss, e; *f. Weakness:*—Him nān þing ne eglaþ ēnigre brosnunge oððe gewǽcednysse *nothing pains him of any corruption or weakness*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 29.

ge-wǽde, -wēde, es; *n. A garment, clothing;* vestimentum:—Saga hwæt ðis gewǽde [gewǽdu, MS.] sȳ *say what this vestment is*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 418, 5; Rä. 36, 14. He nywolnessa him to gewǽde woruhte *abyssus amictus ejus*, Ps. Th. 103, 7. Mīne gewǽda *vestimentum meum*, 68, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 148, 30. Wǽpen and gewǽdu *arms and clothing*, Beo. Th. 589; B. 292. Gewǽde *vestimentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Mid his gewēdum *vestimentis ejus*, 27, 31. He onfēng cynegewēdum *purpuram sumpsit*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 19. Ongon me gewēdum þeccan *he began to c'eck me with weeds*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 13; Rä. 10, 4. [*O. Sax.* gi-wādi: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wāti *vestimentum, vestis.*]

ge-wǽdian, -wēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dress, clothe, equip:*—Giwoedes *induite*, Rtl. 13, 31. Gewǽdod *equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34. Gewēded *vestitus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8. Woere gewoedad *vestiebatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 27.

ge-wǽdod; *part. Prepared, equipped;* appărātus, instructus:—Hī ðæt scip genāmon eall gewǽpnod and gewǽdod *they took the ship all armed and equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34. v. ge-wǽdian.

ge-wæg *bore, carried*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22; *p. of* ge-wegan.

ge-wǽgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to affect, weigh down, oppress;* afficere, deprimere, vexare:—Wīne gewǽged *affected by wine*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 315, 34; Mōd. 41. Wōpe gewǽged *oppressed with weeping*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 5; Met. 2, 3. Mid meteliēste gewǽgde *oppressed with lack of food*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 27. II. *to frustrate;* frustrari, irritum facere:—Cūþ sceal geweorþan ðæt ic gewǽgan ne mæg *that which I may not frustrate shall become manifest*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 3; Dōm. 115. v. wǽgan, a-wǽgan.

ge-wæge, es; *n. A weight, measure:*—Gewæge *weight*, Herb. 1, 15; Lchdm. i. 74, 21: 16; Lchdm. i. 76, 1. Gewege, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 15, note. Gewæge [giwege, Rush.] *mensura*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 24. Gewoege ⁊ gemet *mensura*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 38. v. ge-wegan.

ge-wǽgnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To frustrate, deceive, disappoint;* frustrari, Cot. 83.

ge-wǽlan *to vex, afflict:*—Hie wēron gewǽlde *erant vexati*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 36. v. wælan, be-wælan.

ge-wæltan *to roll:*—Gewælteno *provolutus*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 14. He gewælte stān micel to duru ðæs byrgennes *advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium monumenti*, 27, 60.

ge-wæmnednes, se; *f. A corruption;* corruptio:—Ānes wordes gewæmnednys *a corruption of a word, a barbarism;* barbarismus, Som. v. ge-wemmedness.

ge-wǽmnod *armed;* Ælfc. T. 36, 22, *q.* ge-wǽpnod. v. ge-wǽpnian.

ge-wænian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to accustom;* assuefacere:—Folc to ælmessan gewænian *to accustom the people to alms*, L. Edg. C. 55; Th. 256, 9. II. *to wean;* ablactare, Gen. 21, 8. v. gewenian.

ge-wǽpnian, -wēpnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To arm, furnish with weapons;* armāre:—Ic gewǽpnige *armo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41: 36; Som. 38, 36, 37. He mid rōdetācne his mūþ and ealne his līchaman gewǽpnode *he armed his mouth and all his body with the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 23. Se stranga gewǽpnod his cāfertūn geheált *fortis armātus custōdit atrium sum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 15. Hī ðæt scip genāmon eall gewǽpnod and gewǽdod *they took the ship all armed and equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34.

ge-wær; *adj. Aware;* conscius:—Hī his gewær wurdon *they were aware of him*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 39.

ge-wærlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte, -lēhte; *pp.* -lǽht, -lēht *To remind, admonish;* commonefăcĕre:—Cain wiste his fæder forgǽgednysse, and næs þurh ðæt gewærlēht *Cain knew his father's transgression, and was not admonished by it*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 40.

ge-wærlan; *p.* de *To go, pass:*—Ēghwoelc on weg his giwærlde *quisque in viam suam declinavit*, Rtl. 19, 39. v. wærlan.

ge-wæso *a washing up* or *overflow of water;* alluvio:—Wætera gewæsc *aquarum alluvio*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Wrt. Voc. 55, 26. v. wætergewæsc.

ge-wǽtan, -wētan; *p.* -wǽtte; *pp.* -wǽted, -wǽtt *To wet, to make wet:*—Onsend Ladzarus ðættе he gewǽte his ýtemestan finger on wættre *send Lazarus, that he may wet the tip of his finger in water*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 6; Hat. MS. Strengas gurron wædo gewǽttе *the ropes creaked wet with the waters*, Andr. Kmbl. 749; An. 375: Ps. Th. 104, 36.

ge-wæterian, -wætrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To water, irrigate;* adăquāre, irrigāre:—Ðæt mǽge and cunne ōðerra monna inngeþonc giendgeótan and gewæterian [gewætrian, MS. Cot.] *that he may be able and know how to irrigate and water the minds of others*, Past. 18, 5; Swt. 137, 10; Hat. MS. 27 a, 14. Ic betǽce hig ðam yrþliucge, wel gefylde and gewæterode *adsigno eos arātōri, bĕne pastos et adāquātos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 31. Teóh ðū forþ rēnscūras gif ðū miht and gewætera ðīne æceras *bring forth rain-showers, if thou canst, and water thy fields*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 1.

ge-wald, es; *m. n. Power, mastery, sway:*—Ða Denescan āhton wælstōwe gewald *the Danes had the mastery of the battle-place*, Chr. 833; Th. 116, 7, col. 1: Cd. 214; Th. 268, 15; Sat. 55. v. ge-weald.

ge-waldan *to have power over.* v. ge-wealdan.

ge-walden. v. ge-wealden.

gewald-leðer *a power-leather, a rein*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 77; Met. 24, 39. v. geweald-leðer.

ge-wana, -wona, an; *m. A lack, want:*—Huædd me gwona is *quid mihi deest*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 20, v. wana.

ge-wand *turned*, Beo. Th. 2007; B. 1001; *p. of* ge-windan.

ge-wanian, -wonian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to lessen, diminish:*—Se lārcow ne sceal ða inneran giémenne gewanian for ðære ūterran abisgunge *the teacher is not to diminish his care of inner things for outer occupations*, Past. 18, 1; Swt. 127, 8; Hat. MS. His cynelīcan gefe gewonian *to diminish his royal gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 27. Ðone hryre ðe se feallenda deófol on engla werode gewanode *the loss that the falling devil caused in the host of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 32, 23: 214, 24. He his godcundnesse nāu wiht ne gewanode *he did not at all diminish*

his divinity, Blickl. Homl. 91, 9. Gewanude, Th. Chart. 203, 36. Gewonade, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 19; Gū. 747. Būton he his flǽsclīcan lustas gewanige *unless he diminish his fleshly lusts*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 3: Past. 48, 1; Swt. 127, 12; Hat. MS. Ne gē nān þing ne gewanion *ye shall not diminish ought*, Ex. 5, 8. Gewonige, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 100, 27. Is mīn flet-werod gewanod *my band of retainers is lessened*, Beo. Th. 958; B. 477: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 6; Gen. 481: Gen. 8, 1. Đā wæs dǽm tunglum gewonad heora beorhtnes *then had the stars their brightness diminished*, Shrn. 64, 22. II. *to be wanting*:—Giwonia *deesse*, Rtl. 71, 37.

ge-waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m*; used as a termination to denote *inhabitants, dwellers*; incolæ:—Đa Rōmānisean ceastergewaran noldon geþafian đæt Gregorius đa burh forlēte *the Roman citizens would not consent that Gregory should leave the city*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 13. v. waran.

ge-wardod *seen*; visus:—Þat he sȳ gewardod fram him *ut videatur ab illo*, R. Ben. interl. 49.

ge-warenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To warn, guard*; cavere:—Ælc gleáw mód hit gewarenaþ *every prudent mind guards itself*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. v. warenian.

ge-warian *to protect*; protegere, Hpt. Gl. 489, 500.

ge-warnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To warn*:—God on swefne hī gewarnode *God warned them in a dream*, Homl. Th. i. 78, 29. Đā gewarnode man hī đæt dǽr wæs fyrd æt Lundene *then they had notice that there was a force at London*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 12. Đā wearþ Godwine gewarnod *then was earl Godwin warned*, 1052; Erl. 183, 2. Gebeorh gewarnian *tuitionem præstare*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30, note.

ge-wascan, -wacsan; *p.* -wōs *To wash*:—Ic hine mid mīnen handen gewōchs *I washed him with my hands*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 261, 1.

ge-wāt *departed*; *p. of* ge-witan.

ge-wealc, es; *n. A rolling, motion, an attack*; volutatio, impetus:—Yđa gewealc *a rolling of waves*, Ap. Th. 11, 1: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 21: Exod. 455: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 11; Seef. 6: 82 a; Th. 308, 28; Seef. 46: Beo. Th. 932; B. 464: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 19; Edg. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 517; An. 259. Togeánes đām he manega gewealc and gewinn hæfde *against which he had many a struggle and contest*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 237, 9. v. ge-wilcþ, ge-wylc.

ge-wealcan; *p.* -weólc; *pp.* -wealcen *To roll*; volvere, revolvere:—Fām biþ gewealcen *the foam is rolled*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 1; Rä. 3, 4.

ge-weald, -wald, es; *m n.* I. *power, strength, might, efficacy*; potestas:—Þurh geweald Godes *through the power of God*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 21; Gen. 11. Geweald hafaþ *shall have power*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 29; Cri. 1649. Wiste his fingra geweald *knew the power of his fingers*, Beo. Th. 1533; B. 764. Gif hit geweald āhte *if it possessed power*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 72; Met. 22, 36. Gif mon ōþrum đa geweald forsleá uppe on đam sweoran *if a man rupture the powers* [*tendons*] *on another's neck*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 10. II. *power over any thing, empire, rule, dominion, mastery, sway, jurisdiction, government, protection, keeping, a bridle-bit*; potestas, facultas, imperium, ditio, arbitrium, jus, census:—Đæt he nāge đæra geweald *that he has no power over them*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 12: Jud. Thw. p. 153, 9. Đonne he his geweald hafaþ *when he has power over it*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 7; Gen. 635: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 126; Met. 9, 63. Gescalde wæpna geweald *gave power over weapons*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 31; Exod. 20. Āhte bega geweald, lifes and deáđes *he had power of both, of life and death*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 24; Gū. 494: Beo. Th. 3459; B. 1727: Shrn. 150, 13. On geweald gehwearf woruld-cyninga *it passed into the power of worldly kings*, Beo. Th. 3372; B. 1684: Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275. His gewealdes *of his own accord*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 21. Đæt se Gode mōte in geweald cuman *that he may come into God's dominion*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 27; Cri. 1694; Cd. 10; Th. 13, 14; Gen. 202. Werþeóda geweald *the sway of nations*, 161; Th. 202, 4; Exod. 383. Wīnærnes geweald *jurisdiction over the wine-hall*, Beo. Th. 1312; B. 654. Đū scealt wǽpned-men wesan on gewealde *thou shalt be in subjection to man*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 30; Gen. 920. Đæt mīn sāwul to đē sīđian mōte on dīn geweald *that my soul may proceed to thee, into thy keeping*, Ryrht. Th. 136, 66; By. 178. Ic đē lǽte habban đis land to gewealde *I will let you rule this land*, H. R. 101, 33. Ic hine sealde to dīnum gewealde *I have given him into thy power*, Num. 21, 34. Đæt is God đe calle þing on his gewealdum hafaþ *that is God, that hath all things in its power*, Salm. Kmbl. 178, 11: Blickl. Homl. 63, 3. Sidđan ic đā me hæfde đās þing calle be gewealdum *quibus in potestatem redactis*, Nar. 5, 17. Under hāligra hyrda gewealdum *under the protection of holy guardians*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 15; Gū. 386: Ps. Spl. 31, 12. [*O. Sax.* gi-wald; *f. potestas, facultas, imperium: Ger.* gewalt; *f: M. H. Ger.* gewalt; *f: O. H. Ger.* gawalt; *m. f.*] DER. hand-geweald, ǽht-, nȳd-. v. ge-wealdes.

ge-weald, -wald, es; *m. n. Pudenda, inguen*:—Neáh đam gewealde *prope inguinem*, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 23: 5, 5; Lchdm. i. 94, 22, 24. Đæt geweald, Lchdm. ii. 388, 9. v. ge-weald *power*.

ge-wealdan; *p.* -weóld; *pp.* -wealden *To wield, rule, have power over, command, control, cause*. I. *with gen*:—Ic gewealde ealles middangeardes *I rule all the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 21. Gregorius đæs pāpan setles geweóld *Gregory ruled the papal see*, 132, 18. Būton đū eác ūre gewelde *except thou make thyself altogether a prince over us*, Num. 16, 13. Gif he abilhþe āhwām on unriht āhwār geweólde gebēte hit georne and gif him abulge ænig man swīđe forgife đæt *if he anywhere have wrongly been the cause of offence to any man, let him diligently make amends; and if any man have much offended him, let him forgive it*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 7. Wæpna gewealdan *to wield weapons*, Beo. Th. 3022; B. 1509. Swā heó đæs unlǽdan eáđost mihte wel gewealdan *so she most easily might have complete power over the wretch*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. II. *with acc*:—Se đe gewylt đa đe he gesceóp *he who rules those whom he created*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 27: Th. Chart. 239, 37. De ealne middangeard geweóld *who ruled all the world*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 7. Hālig God geweóld wīgsigor *holy God controlled victory in battle*, Beo. Th. 3112; B. 1554. III. *with instr*:—Nū leng ne miht gewealdan đȳ weorce *now canst thou no longer control the work*, Andr. Kmbl. 2729; An. 1367: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 24; Gū. 1199. Cyning geweóld his gewitte *the king got command of his senses*, Beo. Th. 5399; B. 2703.

ge-wealden; *part. Subject, under the power* or *control of any one, inconsiderable, small*:—God gedēþ him gewealdene worolde dǽlas sīđe rīce *God puts under his power parts of the world, spacious realms*, Beo. Th. 3468; B. 1732. Hond biþ geläered wīs and gewealden *the hand is instructed, wise and under control*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 4: Cra. 46; 91 a; Th. 341, 7; Gu. Ex. 122. Meahtig dryhten scyreþ sumum gūþe blǽd gewealdenne wīgplegan *the mighty Lord assigns to one glory in war, battle under his control*, i.e. *successful*, 88 a; Th. 331, 16; Vy. 9. Drincan gewealden wines for cówres magan mettrymnesse *modico vino utere propter stomachum*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 319, 6; Hat. MS. Đā nǽfdon hī nān wīn būton on ānum gewealdenum butruce *in uno parvissimo vasculo*, Lchdm. iii. 362, col. 1. Būton swīđe gewealdenum dǽle eástweardes đæs folces *except a small part of the people of the east of England*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 11: Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 1. He myd us [wyrcþ] swā swā myd sumum gewealdum tōlum *he works with us as with some insignificant tools* [or *tools under his control, over which he has complete command?*], Shrn. 179, 28. v. Lchdm. iii. 361, col. 1. [Cf. ge-wealden-mōd.]

ge-wealdendo; *adj. Powerful, mighty*; potens, validus:—Mid his gewealdendre hand *with his mighty hand*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. v. wealdende.

ge-wealdendlīce; *adv. Powerfully, mightily*; potenter, valide, Ps. Th. 135, 16.

ge-wealden-mōd; *adj. Subdued in mind, having the mind under control, self-controlled*:—Sum gewealdenmōd þafaþ in geþylde đæt he donne sceal *one, self-controlled, suffers in patience what then he must* [cf. Luke 21, 19], Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 19; Cra. 70. v. ge-wealden.

ge-wealdes; *adv.* [*gen. of* ge-weald *power*] *Of one's power, of one's own accord, willingly*; sponte:—Gif man hine sylfne gewealdes ofslihþ *si quis sponte seipsum occiderit*, L. M. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 268, 15. Se đe his gewealdes monnan ofsleá *he who slays a man of his own accord*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 21, 26. Eówres gewealdes *quod ex vobis est*, Past. 46, 7, 8; Swt. 355, 19, 20, 25; Hat. MS.

ge-weald-leđer, ge-wald-leđer, es; *n.* [ge-, weald-leđer *a directing-leather*] *A power-leather, a directing-leather, a rein*:—Donne he đæt gewealdleđer forlēt đara bridla *when he shall let go the rein of the bridles*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 55; Met. 11, 28: 11, 149; Met. 11, 75: 24, 77; Met. 24, 39: 29, 155; Met. 29, 78.

ge-weallan *to boil, be hot*; fervescere, fervere, Rtl. 101, 26: 105, 3.

ge-weallod, -wealled; *part.* [weall *a wall*] *Walled, surrounded with a wall, fortified*; mūrātus, mūnītus:—Đa strengestan weras wuniaþ on đam lande and micele burga đǽr sind and mǽrlīce geweallode *cultōres fortissimos habet et urbes grandes atque mūrātas*, Num. 13, 29. On ceastre gewealledre *in civitāte mūnita*, Ps. Spl. 30, 27.

ge-weardian. v. ge-weardod.

ge-wearmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become warm*; calere, calescere, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2, 36.

ge-wearnian; *p.* ode; *pp* od *To guard against, avoid*:—Hwǽr him wǽre fultum to sēcanne to gewearnienne swā rēdre hergunge *ubi quærendum est præsidium ad evitandas tam feras inruptiones*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 37.

ge-wearþ *was, became, happened*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: Exon. 11 b; Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210: Andr. Kmbl. 613; An. 307; *1st and 3rd sing. p. of* ge-weorþan.

ge-weaxan; *p.* -weóx; *pp.* -weaxen *To grow, grow up*; crescere:—Gūþ sceal geweaxan *war shall grow*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 27; Gn. Ex. 85. Moises geweóx *Moises creverat*, Ex. 2, 11. Geweaxen *auctus*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 22; Seel. 96: Gen. 38, 11. Đām landbūendum is beboden, đæt calles đæs đe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, hig Gode đone teóđan dǽl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God*, L. E. I.

35; Th. ii. 432, 29. Gyf hit geweaxen man sÿ fæste 1 geár *if he be a grown man let him fast one year*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, note 11, line 9.

ge-wéd, es; *n. A raging, madness;* fũror insānus, rābies:—Wælhreówes [Nerónes] gewéd wæs fulwíde cũþ *the madness of the cruel [Nero] was full widely known*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 9; Met. 9, 5. He langre tíde ealle heora mǽgþe mid gewéde wæs geondfarende *multo tempŏre tōtas eōrum provincias debacchando pervāgātus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 27.

ge-weddian *to weed;* herbis noxiis purgare, Cot. 178, 188, Lye.

ge-weddian *to betroth*:—Gewoedded *desponsata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 27.

ge-wéded. v. ge-wédod.

ge-weder, -wider, -wyder, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wederu; *n.* [weder *weather*] *Weather, the temperature of the air;* tempestas, cæli tempĕries:—Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ lídran gewederu ðonne se langienda dæg *the shortening day hath milder weather than the lengthening day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 9, 21; Lchdm. iii. 252, 9. Godes miht gefadaþ ealle gewederu *God's power ordereth all weathers*, 19, 4; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13.

ge-wefan *to weave;* texere, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 1; Reim. 70 [v. Grimm. D. M. p. 387]: 111 b; Th. 427, 2; Rä. 41, 85: Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 100, 101; Wrt. Voc. 40, 11, 12.

ge-wef[e], -wife, es; *n. A web;* textura. The word gets the meaning *fate, fortune*, from the spinning, which is the occupation of the Fates. Cf. Wyrd gewæf, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 1; Reim. 70. See Grmm. D. M. 387:—Gewife *fatum, fortuna*, Cot. 88; Lye. Him Dryhten forgeaf wígspēda gewiofu *the Lord gave him the webs of success in war*, i. e. *he was successful in war*, Beo. Th. 1398; B. 697.

ge-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen. I. *to bear, carry, move, go, proceed;* vehere, ire, procedere:—He to ðære byrig gewæg myceine aad *advexit illi urbi plurimam congeriem*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. To ðǽm readorlícum blíðe ic sý gewegen ríces coelnesse *ad ethera letus vehar regni refrigeria*, Wanl. Catal. 304, 49. He wíð ðam wyrme gewegan sceolde *he must proceed against the worm [dragon]*, Beo. Th. 4792; B. 2400. [Cf. *Icel.* vega *to fight.*] II. *to weigh, measure*:—Gewihþ *weighs*, L. M. 2, 67; Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–25. Gewegen biþ *remetietur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 2; Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 24. [Cf. a-wegan.]

ge-wélan; *pp.* ed *To bind together*:—Þurh ðas þeóde gewélede togædere *through this people banded together*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 131.

ge-weldan *to rule, restrain;* regere, cohibere:—Ðæt he hit ðonne [ne, MS. Cot.] mǽge to his willan gewealdan [geweldan, MS. Cot.] *so that he then cannot restrain it according to his will*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 119, 17; Hat. MS. 24 a, 6. DER. wealdan.

ge-welgian, -welegian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To enrich, make wealthy, endow;* dītāre, dōtāre:—Ðú gemænifyldest gewelgian hine *multiplicasti lōcuplētāre eam*, Ps. Spl. 64, 9. Mid hire gestreóne he gewelgode Rôme burh *he enriched Rome with its wealth*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 36: Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 1. Ic gewelegode Abram *ego dītāvi Abram*, Gen. 14, 23. Hí nalæs mid deófolcræfte, ac mid godcunde mægene gewelgade cũman *illi non dæmoníca, sed divina virtūte prædīti vēniēbant*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 2: 4, 13; S. 582, 39. Ða ðe geára on sacerdhāde ǽdellíce gewelegode wǽron *quos ōlim sacerdōtii grādu non ignobiliter potītos*, 3, 19; S. 548, 38.

ge-welhwǽr; *adv. Everywhere;* ūbique:—Is wíde cũþ þeódum gewelhwǽr *it is well known to people everywhere*, Menol. Fox 61; Men. 30: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 33.

ge-welhwilc; *adj. Every*:—On gewelhwilcum ende *on every side*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 68: 108, 121.

ge-welt-leðer, es; *n. A power-leather, a rein*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 155; Met. 29, 78. v. ge-weald-leðer.

ge-wéman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, wéman *to persuade, entice*] *To turn, incline, seduce;* inclīnāre, sedūcĕre:—Hí næfdon ðone lārców ðe cũþe hí to sóþfæstnysse wege gewéman *they had not the teacher who could incline them to the way of truth*, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 30: i. 498, 18. Hine wolde se deófol fram Gode gewéman *the devil would seduce him from God*, ii. 448, 28: 478, 34: 542, 19. Seó costnung gewémþ ðone man to syngienne *the temptation seduces the man to sin*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 9. Hí eów to ðórum Gode gewémaþ *they will seduce you to another God*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 9. Ðæt we ne sceolon ná geþafian ðæt deófol us gewéme fram Cristes bróðorrǽdene *we should not allow the devil to seduce us from the bro'herhood of Christ*, i. 260, 11.

ge-wemman; *p.* -wemde; *pp.* -wemmed, -wemd *To stain, defile, pollute, profane, corrupt, vitiate, mar, injure;* coinquināre, turpāre, pollŭere, profānāre, corrumpĕre, vitiāre, contāmināre, violāre:—Ne mihte heora wlite gewemman wylm ðæs wǽfran líges *the heat of the flickering flame might not corrupt their beauty*, Cd. 185; Th. 231, 1; Dan. 240. Ic gewemme *corrumpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 21. Ðyder þeóf ne geneálǽcþ, ne moþþe ne gewemþ *quo fur non appröpiat, neque tinea corrumpit*, Lk. Bos. 12, 33. Hí on ðam temple gewemmaþ ðone restedæg *in templo sabbātum violant*, Mt. Bos. 12, 5. Ic honda gewemde *I have polluted my hands*, Cd. 52; Th. 672; Gen. 1094. Ðú gewemdest his hálignesse on eorþan *profānasti in terra sanctitātem ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 32: Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 5; Cri. 1487. Ða ðín fæle hús ealh háligne gewemdan *coinquināvērunt templum sanctum tuum*, Ps. Th. 78, 1. Næs him gewemmed wlite *his beauty was not injured*, Andr. Kmbl. 2940; An. 1473: Cd. 4; Th. 5, 13; Gen. 71: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 15: Ps. Spl. 13, 2. He geseah síde sǽlwongas widlum gewemde *he saw the wide fertile plains defiled with pollutions*, Cd. 64: Th. 78, 16; Gen. 1294.

ge-wemmednys, se; *f. Defilement, pollution*:—Ælfremed fram líchamlícere gewemmednysse *exempt from bodily defilement*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 15: 90, 2: ii. 478, 10: 552, 24: Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. Gewemmednyssa *prævaricationes*, Ps. Spl. 100, 3.

ge-wemming, -wemmincg, e; *f. A corruption, violation, profanation;* corruptio:—Be reste daga gewemminge *with regard to the profanation of sabbaths*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 22.

ge-wemmodlíce; *adv. Corruptly, impurely:*—Gewæmmodlíce we sprecaþ *corrupte loquimur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8.

ge-wén, e; *f. Hope;* spes. v. ge-wéne.

ge-wénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hope, expect, suppose, think, esteem*:—Ne þurfon hí to meotude miltse gewénan *they need expect no mercy from the Lord*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 35; Cri. 1366. Nellaþ gé gewénan welan unrihte *nolite sperare in iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. On ǽrmergen ic on ðé gewéne *in matutinis meditabor in te*, 62, 6. Ic on God mínne gewéne *spero in Deum meum*, 68, 3: 51, 7. Se sóþfæsta bóte gewéneþ *justus sperabit*, 63, 9. On his milde mód gewénaþ *sperant super misericordia ejus*, 146, 12: 144, 16. Ic me ðyslíce ǽr þrage ne gewénde *I before expected not such a time for myself*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 21; Jul. 453. Gewéned ic eom *æstimatus sum*. Ps. Spl. 87, 4; 43, 25. Ðás beóþ men gewénede *hi putantur homines fuisse*, Nar. 35, 33.

ge-wend, es; *n. A spiral shell, snail-shell;* coclea, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 81; Wrt. Voc. 34, 13. [Cf. ge-wind, windan.]

ge-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended, -wend. I. *v. trans. To turn, change, translate, incline, bring about*:—Gif hit eówer ǽnig mǽge gewendan ðæt . . . *if any of you can bring it about that* . . . , Cd. 22; Th. 27, 35; Gen. 428. He cwæþ ðætte ǽghwilc ungemyndig rihtwísnesse hine hræde sceolde eft gewendan in to sínum módes gemyndo *he said that every one unmindful of righteousness should speedily turn again to his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 113; Met. 22, 57. Wicg gewende *he turned his steed*, Beo. Th. 6356; B. 3156. Gewend *conversus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 32. Ðis folc eall to yfele gewend ys *this people is all inclined to evil*, Ex. 32, 22. Him ðæt heáfod wæs aðúne gewended *his head was turned down*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 4. Ne biþ ðé nó líf afyrred ac biþ gewenden [?] in ðæt betere *life is not taken from thee but changed to the better*, Shrn. 119, 29. Ðonne weorþeþ sunne sweart gewended *then shall the sun be turned black*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 14; Cri. 935. II. *v. intrans. To turn [one's self], change, go, return*:—Wá biþ ðam ðe sceal frófre ne wénan wihte gewendan *woe to the man that must expect no comfort, who must change [his condition] in nothing [whose state is hopeless and unchangeable?]*, Beo. Th. 374; B. 186. He gewendeþ on ða wyrsan hand *he turns to the worse side*, Salm. Kmbl. 997; Sal. 500. Hwílum hie gewendaþ on wyrmes líc *sometimes they turn into the body of a snake*, 305; Sal. 152. Siðdan nǽfre to unrihtum ne gewendaþ *never afterwards do they turn to iniquity*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1230; El. 617. Drusiana hám gewende *Drusiana went home*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 20. Drihten gewende to heofenum *the Lord returned to heaven*, 74, 19. Gewendon ealle heom hám *they all went home*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 11, 6, 12, 15. Ða wæs se cyng gewend ofer Temese *then the king was gone over the Thames*, 1006; Erl. 140, 29: 1052; Erl. 183, 18.

ge-wéne; *adv. Perhaps;* forte:—Gewoene *forte*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 2.

ge-wenge, es; *n. The cheek;* maxilla:—And ðam ðe ðé sliþ on ðín gewenge *et qui te percutit in maxillam*, Lk. Bos. 6, 29; and to him that schal smyte thee on o cheke, *Wyc.* Án strǽl hyne gewundode on hys óðer gewenge *an arrow wounded him in one of his cheeks*, Shrn. 97, 14. Gewenge *maxilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 80; Wrt. Voc. 43, 13. v. wenge.

ge-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to accustom, to accustom any one to one's self;* assuefacere:—Gewenede hine sylfne to heora synlícum þeáwum *he accustomed himself to their sinful manners*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 34, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 11; Met. 29, 6. Heora lārcéowas him biódan ða ilcan mettas ðe hí ǽr tame mid gewenedon *their teachers offer them the same meats which they before accustomed the tame with* or *with which they before accustomed them to be tame*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18: L. Edg C. 55; Th. ii. 256, 9. II. *to wean, to separate;* ablactare, a lacte depellere, depellere, seducere:—Ðæt cild wearþ gewened *puer ablactatus est*, Gen. 21, 8. Se deófol wolde hine fram Gode gewenian *the devil would wean him from God*, Job. Thw. 165, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-wenian *assuefacere.*] v. wenian.

ge-weold. v. ge-wild.

ge-weorc, -worc, -were, es; *n.* [ge-, weorc *a work*]. I. *work;* ŏpus, ŏpusculus:—Ene wæs geweorc Godes *Eve was God's work*, Cd. 38; Th. 51, 6; Gen. 822: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 4; Cri. 112. Ðæt ðam þeódne wæs síþes sigehwíl, sylfes dǽdum, worlde geweorces *that was a victorious moment to the prince of his enterprise, by his own deeds, of his worldly*

work, Beo. Th. 5415; B. 2711. He geseah eald enta geweorc *he saw the antique work of giants*, Andr. Kmbl. 2988; An. 1497: 2155; An. 1079. On dæt geweorc *in ŏpus*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 40. Ne wăciaþ đās geweorc *these works fail not*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 26; Sch. 86. Mære wurdon his wundra geweorc *great were his wondrous works*, 45 b; Th. 155, 2; Gū. 854: 40 a; Th. 133, 35; Gū. 500. Of geweorcum ārwurþra fædera *ex ŏpuscŭlis venerābĭlium patrum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 33. II. *a fort, fortress;* arx:—He of đam geweorce wæs winnende wið đone here *he warred on the army from the fortress*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 5: 896; Erl. 94, 3, 21. He worhte him geweorc æt Middeltūne *he wrought him a fortress at Middleton*, 892; Erl. 89, 14: 894; Erl. 92, 4, 11. Đe æt hām æt đĕm geweorcum wæron *who were at home in the fortresses*, 894; Erl. 92, 18. Hī worhton tū geweorc *they wrought two forts*, 896; Erl. 94, 11. Geweorc *arx, figmentum, măchina*, Sciut. 62: Cot. 85; 128, Lye. [*Goth.* ga-waurki: *O. Sax.* gi-werk: *O. H. Ger.* gi-werk.] DER. ĕr-geweorc, eald-, flān-, fyrn-, gold-, gūþ-, hand-, heáh-, land-, nīþ-, sulh-.

ge-weorht, es; *n. Work, deed, merit, desert;* ŏpus, făcĭnus, mĕrĭtum:—Dætte rinca gehwylc ōđrum gulde edleán on riht be geweorhtum *that every man should render rightly to other a reward proportionable to his deserts*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 53; Met. 27, 27. v. ge-wyrht.

ge-weorhta, an; *m. One working with another, accomplice:* — Gif mæsse-preóst þeófa gewita and geweorhta beó *if a mass-priest be an accessory and accomplice of thieves*, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 9. v. ge-wyrhta.

ge-weorp, es; *n. A throwing, tossing, dashing, what is thrown up, a heap;* jactus, jactātio, projectio:—Ofer waroþa geweorp *over the dashing of the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 611; An. 306. Đær đū geseó tord-wifel on eorþan up weorpan ymbfō hine mid twām handum mid his geweorpe *when you see a dung-beetle in the earth throwing up mould, catch it with both hands along with his casting up*, L. M. iii. 18; Lchdm. ii. 318, 17. v. winter-geweorp, ge-wyrp.

ge-weorpan, -worpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen. I. *to throw, cast;* jacere, projicere:—Hī habbaþ ingang swā mycelre brædo, swā mon mæg mid liđeran geworpan *they have an entrance of so much breadth, as one can throw with a sling*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. Drihten hī gewyrpþ mid grine *the Lord will cast a snare upon them;* pluet super peccatores laqueos, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Miđđỹ gewearp woedo his *projecto vestimento suo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 50. Geworpon būta *ejecerunt extra*, 12, 8, 41. Honda gewurpon on hine *manus injecerunt in eum*, 14, 46. Swā gewundade wrāđe slæpe, syn đonne geworpene on wīdne hlæw *sicut vulnerati dormientes, projecti in monumentis*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. II. *to turn one's self away, go away, depart, pass by;* averti, abire, transire:—Winter sceal geweorpan, weder eft cuman, sumor hāt *winter shall pass by, fair weather again shall come, hot summer*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 11; Gn. Ex. 77. DER. weorpan.

ge-weorþ, es; *n. Value, worth, price*, Th. Chart. 159, 1. v. ge-wyrþe.

ge-weorþan, -wiorþan, -wurþan, -wyrþan; he -weorþeþ, -weorþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ; *p.* ic, he -wearþ, đū -wurde, *pl.* -wurdon; *subj. pres.* -weorþe, *pl.* -weorþen; *p.* -wurde, *pl.* -wurden; *pp.* -worden. I. *to be, be made, become, happen;* fĭĕri:—Hū māgon đās þing đus geweorþan *quomŏdo possunt hæc fĭĕri?* Jn. Bos. 3, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 909; El. 456. Ne sēc đū þurh hlytas hū đē geweorþan scyle *seek not by lots how it is to happen to thee*, Prov. Kmbl. 32. Hū geweorþeþ dæt *how happeneth that?* Salm. Kmbl. 684; Sal. 341: Andr. Kmbl. 2872; An. 1439. Gif feaxfang geweorþ *if there be a taking hold of the hair*, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3. Ealle gesceafte forhte geweorþaþ *all creatures shall tremble*, Andr. Kmbl. 2298; An. 1502. He gewyrþ micelre mæġþe *he shall become a great nation*, Gen. 21, 18. Đes sige gewearþ Punicum *this victory happened to the Carthaginians*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 23. Ic his mōdor gewearþ *I have become his mother*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210: 9 a; Th. 6, 33; Cri. 93. Đū đissum hysse hold gewurde *thou hast been gracious to this man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1100; An. 550. Sió fæhþ gewearþ gewrecen wrāþlīce *the quarrel was wrothfully avenged*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 26; Gū. 64: Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 34. Gewurdon manige wundor on manegum landum *many wonders happened in many lands*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 16. Dæt me Meotud moncynnes milde geweorþe *that the Lord of mankind be merciful to me*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 23; Jul. 667: 78 b; Th. 294, 19; Cra. 17. Đeáh mīn bān and blōd būtū geweorþen eorþan to eácan *though my bones and blood both become an increase to earth*, 38 a; Th. 125, 9; Gū. 351. Saga, hū dæt gewurde *say how that happened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1115; An. 558: Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 19; Cri. 238. Dæt word wæs flæsc geworden *verbum cāro factum est*, Jn. Bos. 1, 14: Homl. Th. i. 40, 17: Cd. 219; Th. 282, 5; Sat. 282: 223; Th. 293, 10; Sat. 453. Wæs onlīce bī hig geworden [swā bī Zachariam] gewearþ and bī Elizabeþ his wīfe *it had happened with them as it happened with Zacharias and his wife Elizabeth*, Shrn. 36, 12. We gesēgon windas and wēgas forhte gewordne *we saw winds and waves become fearful*, Andr. Kmbl. 913; An. 457. II. *v. impers. cum acc. To happen, come to pass, befall, come together, agree, be agreeable;* contingĕre, evĕnire, convĕnire, plăcēre:—Ne mihte hī betwih him geþwærian and geweorþan *they might not accord and agree among themselves*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 2: Cd. 81; Th. 101, 32; Gen. 169, 1. Hū gewearþ đē đæs *how doth this befall thee?* Andr. Kmbl. 613; An. 307: Jud. 16, 21. Me gewearþ *convĕnior*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 6. Hý gewearþ, dæt hý woidan to Rōmānum friþes wilnian *they agreed that they would seek peace from the Romans*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 17: 5, 10; Bos. 108, 29: 6, 30; Bos. 126, 24: Gen. 20, 13. Đā hī nānre sibbe gewearþ *when they could not agree upon any terms of peace*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 19. Đeáh đe Rōmāne hæfde geworden dæt . . . *though the Romans had agreed that* . . . , 4, 12; Bos. 98, 43. Hū đone cumbolwīgan hæfde geworden *how it had befallen the warrior*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15; Jud. 260. III. *cum dat:*—Đā gewearþ đam hlāforde and đām hȳrigmannum wiþ ānum peninge *then the lord and the labourers agreed on a penny*, Th. An. 73, 29: 74, 21 [*or acc.*]. Gewearþ him and đam folce on Lindesīge ānes dæt hī hine horsian sceolde *it was agreed between him and the people of Lindsey that they should provide him with horses*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 1: Thw. 161, 30. Wyn đū ongeán đone wuldres cyning and gewurþe đē and him *fight against the king of glory and let there be an agreement between thee and him*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax.* thea gumon alle giwarth that . . . : *Goth.* ga-wairþi *peace?*]

ge-weorþian, -wurþian, -wyrþian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud. I. *to set a price on, value:*—Đone đe wæs ær geweorþod *quem appretiaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 9, note. II. *to distinguish, honour, dignify, adorn, worship, adore, celebrate, praise;* insignīre, hŏnōrare, ornāre, instruĕre, mactāre, adōrāre, celebrāre:—Đū hine gewuldrast and geweorþast *glŏria et hŏnōre cŏrōnasti eum*, Ps. Th. 8, 6. Đē beorht Fæder geweorþaþ wuldorgifum *the bright Father dignifies thee with glorious gifts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1875; An. 940: Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 13. Me geweorþode wuldres Ealdor *the Prince of glory honoured me*, Rood Kmbl. 177; Kr. 90: 185; Kr. 94. He Abrahames cynn geweorþude *he honoured Abraham's race*, Ps. Th. 104, 6. Geweorþie wuldres Ealdor eall đeós eorþe, ēcne Drihten *omnis terra adŏret te, Deus*, 65, 3. Gē wēnaþ dæt ænig mæg mid fræmdum welum beón geweorþod *ye think that one can be made honourable by external riches*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 10, 11. Wæs ēþfynde Afrisc meówle, golde geweorþod *the African maid was easy to be found, adorned with gold*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 9; Exod. 580: 174; Th. 218, 18; Dan. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 1384; El. 1193. Wuldre geweorþad *honoured with glory*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 2; Ph. 551: Beo. Th. 2904; B. 1450. Wīde is geweorþod hāligra tīd *the time of the saints is widely celebrated*, Menol. Fox 237; Men. 120: 306; Men. 154.

ge-weoton *went, departed*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 34; *p. pl. of* ge-wītan.

ge-wēpan; *p.* -weóp, *pl.* -wcópon; *pp.* -wōpen *To weep, lament;* flere:—Petrus geweáp bitterlīce *Petrus flevit amare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 62. Giweópun alle *flebant omnes*, Rush. 8, 52. Gewōpen *fletum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28.

ge-were, es; *n. A fort, fortress;* arx:—Hie đær gewerc worhton *they there wrought a fortress*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 16. v. ge-weorc.

ge-werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hurt, injure;* lædere, nocere:—Gif hwā on ceáse wīf gewerde *if any one in strife hurt a woman*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17: 26; Th. i. 50, 24. v. ge-wyrdan.

ge-weredlæht, -werodlæht *sweetened, made sweet;* indulcoratus, Scint. 64. v. werod.

ge-werged; *part. Accursed:* — Đara gewergedra *maledicorum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11.

ge-wērgian, -wērigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To weary, fatigue;* fatigāre:—He gewērgad sæt *he sat wearied*, Beo. Th. 5697; B. 2852: Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 12; Gū. 1243. Mauritanie wæron mid đam gewērgode *the Mauritanians were wearied by it*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 7. Đe on lengtenādle gewērigade wæron *who were wearied with ague*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 7.

ge-werian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To put on, cover, clothe;* induĕre, vestīre:—Giwoeria *to cover, conceal*, Rtl. 103, 3. Đe he mid gewered wæs *quibus indūtum ĕrat*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, note 39, 41. Gewered mid wæstme *covered with fruit*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 5; Gen. 462. In hwītum hræglum gewerede englas ne ōþeówdun *angels appeared not clad in white robes*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 16; Cri. 447: 15 b; Th. 35, 3; Cri. 552. [*Goth.* ga-wasjan.]

ge-werian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od. I. *to defend, protect, take care of, make [land] free from claims;* defendĕre, procurare:—Ic geweríge *defendo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 29. Se đe land geweród hæbbe *he who has defended land*, L. C. S. 80; Th. i. 420, 19. Þĕr of is geweród ān and tuenti hīde *twenty-one hides of it are held in undisputed possession*, Schmid. A. S. Gesz. p. 614, col. 1. See also p. 677. Đonnæ his dæs londæs hundseofontig hīda and is nū eall geweared and đā hit æst mīn lāford mæ to lāt đā wæs hit ierfelæás *hujus terræ sunt* lxx *hidæ, et est modo tota bene procurata, quæ quando dominus meus michi eam tradidit omni peccunia caruit*, Th. Chart. 162, 26. Gange [dæt land] into đære stōwe swā gewered swā hit stande mid mete and mid mannum and mid fēlcum þingan *let the land go afterwards to that place so provided as it may then be, with meat and with men and with everything*, 519, 3: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 300, 10. II. *to associate with for the cause of defence.*

to make a treaty with; assŏciāre defensiōnis causa, jungere fœdĕre:—Nalæs æfter micelre tīde ðæt hī geweredon wið him, and heora wæpen hwyrfdon wið Bryttas heora gefaran *non multo post juncto cum his fœdĕre, in sŏcios arma vertĕrit*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 4, 35. v. werian.

ge-wesan *to be together, converse, discuss*:—Ic flītan gefrægn mōdgleáwe men gewesan ymbe hyra wīsdōm *I have learnt that wise men had disputes and discussions about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. 363; Sal. 181. Grein writes 'gewēsan; *p.* -weós,' and compares 'ymbweoson' in the Northumbrian Gospels. But this word is wrongly written by Bouterwek, it should be 'ymbwoeson,' see Mk. Skt. p. 1. The Durham Ritual glosses 'conversatio' by 'giwosa,' and this may throw light on the meaning of 'gewesan.' Both *Goth.* and *O. H. Ger.* have the word 'gawisan, gi-wesan,' in the sense *to remain, abide;* restare.

ge-wēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To soak*:—Mid ecede gewēsed *soaked with vinegar*, Herb. 116, 3; Lchdm. i. 228, 24. Gewēsan *inficere, miscere, fucare*, Hpt. Gl. 524. v. wōs.

ge-wēstan *to lay waste;* desolare:—Gewoested bið *desolabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 25.

ge-wēðnis, se; *f. Mildness;* lenitas:—Giwoeðnis *lenitas*, Rtl. 105, 1. v. wēðe.

ge-wīcan; *p.* -wāc, *pl.* -wicon; *pp.* -wicen *To give way, fail, depart, retire;* cedere, deficere, recedere:—To hwȳ, Driht, gewic [gewite, Sur.] ðū feor *ut quid, Domine, recessisti longe*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1. Ne his mægenes [mæges?] lāf gewāc æt wīge *his kinsman's legacy failed not in the contest*, Beo. Th. 5251; B. 2629: 5148; B. 2577. v. wīcan.

ge-wīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell, lodge, encamp;* hospitare, castra metari:—Hȳ landes hæfdon, ðæt hȳ mihton on gewīcian *they had land on which they could encamp*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 36. Ic on fægerum sċūan fiðera ðīnra gewīcie *in umbra alarum tuarum spero*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Se wilda fugel inūs getimbreþ and gewīcaþ ðǣr *the wild bird builds a house and dwells there*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 1; Ph. 203. Ðonne gewīceaþ faroþ-lācende on ðam ēalonde *then the seafarers camp on that island*, 96 b; Th. 361, 13; Wal. 19. Ðā gewīcode he neáh ānre eá *then he encamped near a river*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 31; Chr. 894; Etl. 90, 8: Blickl. Homl. 79, 14. v. wīcian.

ge-wider, -widor, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wideru, -widera, -widru; *n. Weather, the temperature of the air, a tempest;* tempestas, cæli temperies:—Hī monige dagas windes and gewidor abidon *opportūnos aliquot dies ventos exspectārent*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 19. Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ līðran gewideru [gewidera, MS. R.] ðonne se langienda dæg *the shortening day hath milder weather than the lengthening day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 252, 9, MS. L.: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 121; Met. 11, 61. On ðæm dæge eall godes folc sceal god biddan ðæt he him forgefe smyltelīco gewidra and genihtsume wæstmas *on that day all God's folk are to pray God to give them fair weather and abundant harvests*, Shrn. 74, 11. Ðonne wind styreþ lāþ gewidru *when the wind stirs hateful tempests*, Beo. Th. 2754; B. 1375. [Cf. *O. Sax.* un-giwideri; *O. H. Ger.* gi-witri *temperies, tempestas: Ger.* ge witter.] v. ge-weder.

ge-widlian, -widligan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To defile, contaminate, make common:* coinquinare, contaminare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 15. v. widl.

ge-widmærsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To publish, spread abroad, divulge, celebrate;* divulgare:—Ofer ealle Iudēa munt-land wǣron ðās word gewidmærsode *super omnia montana Iudææ divulgabantur omnia verba hæc*, Lk. Bos. 1, 65: Mt. Bos. 28, 15. Iosep nolde hī gewidmærsian *Joseph nollet eam traducere*, 1, 19.

ge-wif, es; *n. An affection of the eye, web*:—Wið ælces cynnes brōc on ēagon wið gewif *for every sort of malady in the eyes, for web*, Lchdm. iii. 290, 3. v. Hall. Dict. pin-and-web.

ge-wife *fortune, destiny;* fatum, Cot. 88. v. ge-wef.

ge-wīfian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [wīfian *to take a wife*] *To take a wife, marry;* uxōrem dūcĕre:—Gewīfodon *duxērunt uxōres*, Jud. 3, 6. Ðæt cristen man gewīfige *that a christian man marry*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 13, 18: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23. Manige habbaþ genōg gesǣliliċe gewīfod *many have married happily enough*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. Gewīfad, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 7.

ge-wīfsǣlig; *adj. Fortunate;* fato *vel* fortuna felix, Cot. 88, 194, 196, Lye [Cf. ge-wef.]

ge-wiglung, e; *f. Soothsaying, divination, spell:*—Ða gemearr ðe man drīfþ on mislīcum gewiglungum *the erroneous practices that are carried on with various spells*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 4. v. wiglian.

ge-wiht, -wyht, -wihte, es; *n. Weight;* pondus:—Twegra pundra gewiht *two pounds' weight;* dupondius, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 114; Wrt. Voc. 38, 37: Th. Chart. 522, 22: Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 5. Gange ān gemet and ān gewihte *let one measure and one weight pass*, L. Edg ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 2. Nū hæbbe we hit broht ongēn be ðam ylcan gewihte *quam nunc eodem pondĕre reportāvimus*, Gen. 43, 21: 23, 16: Lev. 26, 26. False gewihta *false weights*, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 13: vi. 28; Th. i 322, 14. Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let measures and weights be carefully rectified*, vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 30: L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Gē etaþ hlāf be gewihte *ye shall eat bread by weight*, Lev. 26, 26. Mid twām hundred mancosan goldes be gewihte and mid v. pundan be gewihte seolfres *for two hundred mancuses of gold by weight and for five pounds by weight of silver*, Th. Chart. 557, 28. See Turner's Hist. Anglo-Sax. ii. Appendix ii. [*Ger.* gewicht.]

ge-wil, -will, -wile, -wyle, es; *n. A will, wish, pleasure;* vōluntas, arbitrium, vōtum:—Ne wend ðū ðē nō on ðæs folces unriht gewil *turn thou not thyself to the unjust wish of the people*, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 7: Hy. 7, 78; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 78. On yfelra manna gewill *according to the will of evil men*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 19: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 2; Cri. 362: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 1: 1, 12; Bos. 36, 33. Hit næs ne his gewile [-wyle, MS. A.] *it was not his will*, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11.

ge-wilop, e; *f. Rolling, motion* [*of waves*]:—Gewilcþ ýðe *motum fluctuum*, Ps. Spl. M. 88, 10.

ge-wilcumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To welcome;* salutare:—Se cāsere hig gewilcumode *the emperor welcomed them*, L. Ælf. P. 23; Th. ii. 372, 30.

ge-wild, -weold, es; *n. Power, control:*—Æfter ðæm ðe Alexander hæfde ealle Indie him to gewildon gedōn *perdomita Alexander India*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 9. Geweoldum sylfes willum *spontaneously, of his own accord*, Beo. Th. 4446; B. 2222. [Cf. ge-weald, ge-wealdes, ge-wylde.]

ge-wildan *to exercise power over, rule over*, Gen. 3, 16: Ps. Spl. 105, 38. v. ge-wyldan.

ge-wile, es; *n. A will;* vōluntas, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11. v. ge-wil.

ge-willnung *a wish, appetite*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 7. v. ge-wilnung.

ge-willsum; *adj. Desirable;* desiderābilis:—Hī hæfdon eorþan gewillsum *hābuērunt terram desiderābilem*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 23.

ge-wilnian, -wilnigan, to -wilnienne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wilnian *to desire*] *To wish, desire, expect, seek, strive for;* cŭpĕre, concŭpiscĕre, desiderāre, expĕtĕre, ambīre:—Reáflācum nylle gē gewilnian *rāpinas nōlite concupiscĕre*, Ps. Spl. 61, 10: Ps. Spl. 118, 20. Gōdes þegenas sceolon to ðam ēcan līfe æfre gewilnian *God's servants must ever strive after the life everlasting*, Boutr. Serd. 21, 44. He ne sceal gewilnian ða woruldlīcan þinge *he must not desire the things of this world*, 22, 44. Ðæt sum sume swīðe ondryslīcu, and eác to gewilnienne secgende wæs *ut quidam multa et trĕmenda, et desiderānda narrāvĕrit*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 3. Ic gewilnige [gewilnie, MS. D.] *cupio*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8: 28, 1; Som. 30, 39. Ic gewilnige *ambio*, 30, 5; Som. 35, 8. Ælc ðæra ðe wīf gesyhþ and hyre gewilnaþ *omnis, qui viderit mulierem ad concupiscendum eam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 28. Ic nānes eorþlices gestreónes ne flæsclices lustes ne gewilnige *I desire no earthly treasure nor fleshly pleasure*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 31: 512, 13. Gif hwā gewilnigeþ to gewitane *if any one desires to know*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 10. Gewilnod *ambītus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 10.

ge-wilnigendlīc, -wilniendlīc, -wilnindlīc; *adj. Desirable;* desiderābilis:—For nāht hi hæfdon eorþan gewilnigendlīce *pro nihilo hābuērunt terram desiderābilem*, Ps. Spl. 105, 23. Gewilniendlīc *desiderābilis*, Prov. 21. Gewilnindlīc, Prov. 8.

ge-wilnung, -willnung, e; *f. A wish, desire, longing, seeking, appetite, will, vow;* concŭpiscentia, desidĕrium, ambītus, appĕtitus, affectus, vōtum:—Gewilnung *ambītus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 10. Of gewilnunge ic gewilnode etan mid eów ðās cāstron *desidĕrio desidĕrāvi hoc pascha manducāre vobiscum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 15. Hȳ fērdon on gewilnunge heortan *transiĕrunt in affectum cordis*, Ps. Spl. 72, 7: Homl. Th. i. 136, 9, 31. For gewillnunge ðara ēcra gōda *pro appĕtitu æternōrum bonōrum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 7. Ōðra gewilnunga *reliqua concupiscentiæ*, Mk. Bos. 4, 19: Num. 11, 34. Mid eallum gewilnungum *with all desires*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 25. Ðæt ic agylde gewilnunga of dæge to dæge *ut reddam vōta mea de die in diem*, Ps. Spl. 60, 8.

ge-win, -winn, es; *n.* [winnan *to fight*]. I. *a battle, contest, war, strife, quarrel, hostility, tumult;* certāmen, pugna, bellum, tūmultus:—On ða tīde Troiāna gewin wearþ *the Trojan war happened at that time*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 24; Met. 26, 12. Sceolde he worc ðæs gewinnes gedǣlan *he must get pain on account of that struggle*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296: 17; Th. 21, 12; Gen. 323: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 101; Met. 25, 51. On ðam gewinne *in the contest*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 31: 38, 1; Fox 194, 8: Rood Kmbl. 129; Kr. 65. Hie gewin drugon *they fought*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798: 1758; B. 877. Heora gewinn mid ðam swīðe geícton *their quarrel was thus much strengthened*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 109, 4: 5, 13; Bos. 112, 43. He his mōdsefan wið ðam fēahagan fæste trymede feónda gewinna *he firmly strengthened his mind against the peril of the fiends' hostilities*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 29; Gū. 934. II. *labour, toil, sorrow, agony;* lăbor, tribūlātio, ăgōnia:—Ðis gewin *hic labor*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 29. Gewinn and sār *labor et dŏlor*, Ps. Th. 89, 11: 72, 13. Wæs gewinnes endedōgor neáh gelþrungen *the final day of his labour was near at hand*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 158, 6; Gū. 904: Ps. Th. 127, 2. Ðū scealt wunian in gewinne *thou shalt continue in toil*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 14; Cri. 622: 32 a; Th. 101, 10; Cri. 1656: Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 17. He wæs on gewinne *factus in ăgōnia*, Lk. Bos. 22, 44. Þurh mycel gewinn *with much toil*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 5. On gewinnum *in lăbōribus*, Ps. Th. 106, 11: 72, 4. III. *fruit of labours, gain, profit;* fructus lăbōrum, lucrum, quæstus:—Hī folca gewinn fremdra gesǣton *lăbŏres pŏpŭlōrum possēdērunt*, Ps. Th. 104, 39: 77, 46. Gif hwilc man leoht dēþ on mīnum cirican of his gewinne *if any man*

puts a light in my church [bought] out of his gain, Nar. 47, 6, 15. [*O. Sax.* ge-win *strife*: *O. H. Ger.* ga-win *labor, certamen, quæstus*: *Ger.* ge-winn *gain.*]

ge-wind, es; *n.* [windan *to bend*] *A winding, circuitous ascent*, Ælfc. Gl 55; Som. 67, 6; Wrt. Voc. 37, 4.

gewin-dæg, es; *m. A labour* or *trouble-day, battle-day*; laboris *vel* tribulationis dies, pugnæ dies:—On gewindæge *in the day of trouble*, Ps. Th. 77, 42. Of gewindagum weorþan sceolde lif alýsed *her life should be released from days of trouble*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 9; Jul. 611: Cd. 205; Th. 254, 24; Dan. 616. Þonne cumbulgebrec on gewinndagum weorþan scoldun *when there should be crashings of banners in days of battle*, Ps. C. 50, 12; Ps. Grn. ii. 227, 12. v. win-dæg.

ge-windan; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden. I. *v. trans. To twist, weave, bend, wind*; torquēre, plectere, implicāre:—Ða þegnas gewundun ðæt sigbēg of þornum *milites plectentes coronam de spinis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 2. Ne hafu ic in hráfde hwíte loccas, wrǽste gewundne *I have not white locks on my head, delicately wound*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99. II. *v. intrans. To go, turn, turn about, revolve, roll*; īre, se vertĕre, volvĕre:—He meahte wídre gewindan *he might more widely turn about*, Beo. Th. 1530; B. 763. Se aglǽca on fleám gewand *the miserable being turned to flight*, 2007; B. 1001: Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. Se lig gewand on lāðe men *the flame rolled on to the hostile men*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 22; Dan. 251.

ge-windе; *adj.*:—Ða hit wæs wel gewiude on ða burh *when the wind was in the right quarter* [*for blowing the flames*] *on to the town*; ventum opportunum, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 25.

ge-windwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blow*:—Seó onblâwnes ðære heofonlican onfædmuesse sý gewindwod on ðé *let the inspiration of the heavenly embrace be blown into thee*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 27.

ge-winful, -full; *adj. Full of labour, laborious, troublesome*; laboriōsus:—Agustinus dysses gewinfullan geflites ende gesette *Augustinus hunc lăbōriōsi certāminis finem fecit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 17.

ge-winfullíc, -winnfullíc; *adj. Laborious, toilsome*; laboriōsus:—Dæt hí ne þorftan in swâ frǽcne síþsæt, and on swâ gewinfullícne, and on swâ uncúþe ællþeódignysse féran *ne tam periculōsam, tam incertam peregrinātiōnem adire debĕrent*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 37. Dæt hí nō má ne mihton swâ gewinnfullícum fyrdum swencte beón *non se ultra tam laboriōsis expeditiōnibus posse fatigāri*, 1, 12; S. 481, 4.

ge-winfullíce; *adv. Laboriously, with difficulty*; laboriōse:—Dæt eahta and twentig wintra gewinnfullíce he heóld *id per annos viginti octo laboriōsissĭme tĕnuit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 17.

ge-winna, an; *m. An enemy, adversary, a foe, rival*; hostis, inīmicus, æmŭlus:—Cwom semninga hæleþa gewinna *the foe of men suddenly came*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 7; Jul. 243. Gesaca *vel* gewinna *æmŭlus*, Ælfc. Gl 114; Som. 80, 17; Wrt. Voc. 60, 51. Lǽddon leóde láþne gewinnan to carcerne *the people led their hated foe unto the prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2500; An. 1251: 2603; An. 1303. Beóþ dē hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan *hunger and thirst will be hard adversaries to thee*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 28; Gū. 246. Heora gewinnan hí ēhtan *insĕquĭtur hostis*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 23: 1, 23; S. 483, 13. Ða ǽrran gewinnan *priores inimici*, S. 1, 12; S. 480, 33.

ge-winnan; *p.* -wan, -won, -wann, *pl.* -wunnon; *pp.* -wunnen. I. *to make war, fight, contend*; pugnare, bellum gerere:—He ána gewon *he fought alone*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 15; Gū. 21: Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 2. Hū hie wíd ðæm dry gefliton and gewunnon *how they contended and strove against the sorcerer*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 3. II. *to obtain by fighting, to conquer, gain, win*; pugna consequi, obtinere, subjugare:—Hū he mihte Normandige of him gewinnan *how he might conquer* [*win*] *Normandy from him*, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 25. Ne mágon we ðæt on aldre gewinnan *we cannot ever obtain that*, Cd. 421; Th. 26, 6; Gen. 402. Ænig ne mæg fríþ gewinnan *no one may gain peace*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 14; Cri. 1001. Ðæs ðe he heora sáulum to hǽle and to rǽde gewinnan mihte *provided that he could win their souls to salvation and counsel*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 4. He hit gewan mid wisdóme *he gained it by wisdom*, Th. Ap. 4, 19. Chananéus ðá wann wid Israéla bearn and sige on him gewann *the Canaanite fought against the children of Israel and gained a victory over them*, Num. 21, 1. Ðone cyning ðe hie ǽr mid unrihte gewunnen hæfde *the king that had before unjustly conquered them*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 22. On ágenum hwílum mid earfeþum gewunnen *laboriously gained in their own time*, Swt. A S. Rdr. 106, 55. Ðá wæs Rómâna ríce gewunnen *then the empire of the Romans was conquered*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 34; Met. 1, 17. [*O. Sax.* ge-winnan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-winnan: *Ger.* ge-winnen *to gain, obtain.*]

gewin-stów, e; *f. A place to contend in, battle-place, wrestling-place*; certāminis lŏcus, pălæstra, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 51, 49; Wrt. Voc. 26, 48.

ge-wintred, -wintrad; *part. Grown to full age, full-aged, aged*; adultus:—Oþ-ðæt hit gewintred síe *until it be of age*, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 7. Middý ðú bist gewintrad *cum senueris*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 18. Ðeáh he gewintred wǽre *though he was aged*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 7. Ðæs gewintredan monnes *of a full-aged man*, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 18. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* ge-járet.] DER. un-gewintred.

gewin-woruld, e; *f. A world of toil*; tribŭlātiōnis plĕnus mundus:—Hý scofene wurdon on gewinworuld *they were thrust into a world of toil*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 21; Gū. 829.

ge-wired; *part. p. Made of wire*:—Hyre ealdan gewíredan preón an vi. mancussum *her old brooch made of* [*gold or silver*] *wire, worth six mancuses*, Th. Chart. 537, 34. v. wír.

Gewis, Giwis, es; *m. Gewis, the great grandfather of Cerdic*:—Se Cerdic wæs Elesing, Elesa Esling, Esla Gewising, Gewis Wiging *Cerdic was the son of Elesa, Elesa the son of Esla, Esla the son of Gewis, Gewis the son of Wig*, Chr. 495; Erl. 2, 5: 597; Erl. 20, 7. Giwis, 552; Erl. 16, 19. According to Asser it was from this name that the term Gevissæ, applied by Bede to the West Saxons, was derived. 'Gewis, a quo Britone totam illam gentem Gegwis nominant,' see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 458. For the use by Bede, see Bd. 3, 7—'Gens Occidentalium Saxonum qui antiquitus Gevissæ vocabantur ... primum Gevissorum gentem ingredieus,' where the translation has 'West Seaxna þeód ... Ða com he ǽrest upp on West Seaxum.' See also 4, 15, 16. Smith's note on the word is 'Gevissæ. Saxonicum est pro Occidentalium. Sic Visigothi, præposita tantum Saxonica expletiva *Ge*.' See Thorpe's Lappenberg i. 109, note.

ge-wis, -wiss; *adj. Certain, sure, knowing, foreknowing*; certus:—Gewis be heora gerihtnesse *certus de illorum correctione*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 45. Dæt is gesægd ðæt he wǽre gewis his sylfes forþfóre *qui præscius sui obitus exstitisse videtur*, 4, 24; S. 599, 14. Wite ðæt érest gewiss ðæt ðæt mód byþ ðære sáwle ægc *know first that as certain, that the mind is the soul's eye*, Shrn. 178, 2. Gewis is *constat*, Hpt. Gl. 419. Ða úþwitan ðe sǽdon ðæt nǽfre nán wiht gewisses nære búton twæónunga *the philosophers that said that there was no certainty without doubt*, Shrn. 174, 25. Swâ litel gewis funden *found so little certain*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 20. Gewis andgit *intelligence*, 5; Fox 252, 20, 30. We syndon gewisse ðínes líses *we are acquainted with thy life*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 18. He hí gewisse gedyde and gelǽrde be ingonge ðæs écan ríces *de ingressu regni æterni certos reddidit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 35. On gewissum tídum *at certain times*, R. Ben. interl. 48. Of gewissum intingan *of certain causes*, R. Ben. interl. 63. Myd gewyssum gesceáde *with certain reason, wherefore*; propter certam rationem, quapropter, Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* giwis: *Ger.* gewiss *certus.*]

ge-wíscan, etc. v. ge-wýscan, etc.

ge-wisfullíce; *adv. Knowingly, expertly*; scienter, Greg. pref. lib. 2, Dial.

ge-wísian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To direct, teach, shew*:—Bǽdon ðæt him gewísade waldend se gōda hū hie líbban scealden *prayed the good Ruler to direct them how they were to live*, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 27; Gen. 850.

ge-wislíce, -wisslíce; *adv. Certainly, exactly, truly, especially, besides*; videlicet, scilicet, sane, utique, porro:—Gewisslíce *sane*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 45. Gyf sóþlíce gewislíce rihtwísnysse sprecaþ *si vere utique justitiam loquimini*, Ps. Spl. C. 57, 1. Gewislíce án þing is neád-behéfe *porro unum est necessarium*, Lk. Bos. 10, 42. Ðú miht blissigan gewisslíce *thou mayest certainly rejoice*, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 1. Se wítegode be Criste swíðe gewislíce swilce he godspellere wǽre *he prophesied about Christ with great exactness, as if he had been an evangelist*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 414. Gewislíce ic hæbbe *certe habeo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 7. Ic nát náht gewislíce hwæðer ðæs feós swâ micel is *I do not know for certain whether there is so much money*, Th. Chart. 490, 15. Seó lencten-líce emniht is gewislíce on duodecima kl. April *the spring equinox is certainly on the twelfth day before the kalends of April*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 1; Lchdm. iii. 256, 8. Ic cwéde nú gewislícor *I say now more exactly*, 8, 23; Lchdm. iii. 250, 4: Th. Ap. 15, 24. Ðæs ðe hie gewislícost gewitan meahton *to the best of their knowledge*, Beo. Th. 2704; B. 1350.

ge-wiss, -wisslíce. v. ge-wis, ge-wislíce.

ge-wissend, es; *m. A director, ruler*: præceptor, rector, Hymn. Lye.

ge-wissian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To make* or *cause to know, to instruct, inform, direct, command, govern*; docere, edocere, regere, præcipere, dirigere:—Dæt he ðone iungan cniht gewissian sceolde *that he should instruct the young boy*, Ælfc. T. Lisle, 34, 3. To ðam lande ðe ic ðé gewissige *unto a land that I will shew thee*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 42. On ðam regole ðe us gewissaþ be ðære hálgan Eástertíde *in the rule that directs us about the holy Eastertide*, Lchdm. iii. 256, 10. Heó gewissaþ and gescylt and gelǽt *it directs and protects and guides*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 15. Se ðe gewylt and gewissaþ Israhéla folc *qui reget populum Israhel*, 78, 16. Swâ swâ him Gregorius ǽr gewissode *as Gregory had before directed him*, ii. 130, 22: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 64, 241. Se wítega hine gewissode ðæt he cúðe gelýfan *the prophet directed so that he was able to believe*, 70, 444. Ðú gewissa ða sacerdas *tu præcipe sacerdotibus*, Jos. 3, 8. Ic gean ðara vi. punda ðe ic Éadmunde mínon bréðer gewissod hæbbe *I give the six pounds that I have indicated to my brother Edmund*, Th. Chart. 559, 6. Gif ðú nelt beón gewissod *if thou wilt not be directed*, Ælfc. T. Lisle, 40, 12.

ge-wissung, e; *f. Direction, instruction, guidance*:—For fela gewissungum ðe seó ān bóc hæfþ toforan ðǽm ódrum *for many directions which that one book has above the others*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 65, 295.

ge-wistfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To feast*:—Gewistfullian *epulari*, Lk.

Bos. 15, 23. Et drinc and gewistfulla *eat, drink, and feast*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 21. Gewistfullien *epulentur*, Blickl. Gl. Dæt ic mid mínum freúndum gewistfullode *ut cum amicis meis epularer*, Lk. Bos. 15, 29.

ge-wistian *to feast*:—Et drinc and gewista *comede bibe epulare*, Lk. Bos. 12, 19.

gewist-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To feast*; epulari:—Đá ongunnon hig gewistlǽccan *cœperunt epulari*, Lk. Bos. 15, 24.

ge-wísung, e; *f. Direction*:—Be Godes sylfes gewísunge *by the direction of God himself*, Jud. pref. Thw. 153, 6.

ge-wit, -witt, es; *n.* I. *wits, senses, [right] mind, mind, intellect*:—Wíndruncen gewit *a mind stupefied with wine*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 32; Dan. 753. Đenden mec mín gewit gelǽsteþ *whilst my intellect attends me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 1; Gú. 347. He eft onhwearf wódan gewittes *he recovered from madness*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 22; Dan. 628. Seó gedrǽfednes dæt mód ne mæg his gewittes bereáfian *trouble cannot rob the mind of its faculties*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 25. Nú bidde ic dé dæt dú hí on gewitte gebringe *now I beseech thee bring her to her wits*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 11: Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 12; Jul. 144: 74 b; Th. 278, 13; Jul. 597. Sió wyrd cymþ of đam gewitte dæs ælmihtigan Godes *fate comes from the mind of the almighty God*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 220, 1: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 30; Hú. 78: 78 b; Th. 294, 10; Crá. 13: Andr. Kmbl. 631; An. 316: 1344; An. 672. Bútan gewitte *irrational*, Salm. Kmbl. 46; Sal. 23. Se Hǽlend wódum monnum gewitt forgeaf *the Saviour gave reason to the insane*, Homl. Th. i. 480, 14: H. R. 105, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 69; An. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 200; Met. 26, 100. He him gewit forgeaf *he gave him intelligence*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 29; Gen. 250: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 26; Cri. 1178. Ic wát dæt dæt lýf á byþ and dæt gewit *I know that life and mind will always exist*, Shrn. 199, 30, 26. Gehýlde gewitte *sanato sensu*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 13. II. *knowledge, understanding, consciousness*:—To syllenne his folce hys hǽle gewit *ad dandam scientiam salutis plebi ejus*, Lk. Bos. 1, 77. Lǽran sceal mon geongne monnan . . . sylle him wist and wǽdo óþ dæt hine mon on gewitte alǽde *a young man must be taught . . . give him food and clothing until he be brought to understanding*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 13; Gn. Ex. 47. Hwá meahte me swelc gewit gifan gif hit God ne onsende *who could give me such understanding if God did not send it*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 10; Gen. 671. Cyning geweóld his gewitte *the king recovered consciousness*, Beo. Th. 5399; B. 2703. [*O. Sax.* gi-wit: *O. H. Ger.* ge-wizzi.]

ge-wita, an; *m. One who is cognisant of anything, a witness, an accessory*; testis, conscius:—Gewita *testis*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 21. Ælmihtig drihten đe is ealra þinga gewita *the Lord Almighty that is cognisant of all things*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 20. Đisæs is Oda gewita *of this is Oda witness*, Th. Chart. 510, 5. God sylf his is gewita *God is his own witness*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 9: i. 84, 4: Ps. Th. 88, 31. Đa leásan gewitan *the false witnesses*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 14, 29: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 72, 497. Geweotan, Th. Chart. 480. 16. We þissa wundra gewitan sindon *we are witnesses of these wonders*, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 10; Gú. 724. Gif heó cláne sý and dæs fácnes gewita nǽre *if she be innocent and were not an accessory to the crime*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 17. Dæt đú sý wommes gewita *that thou art an accessory to the crime*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 14; Fá. 19: Frag. Kmbl. 12; Leás 7. Wildeóra gewita *one who has the same knowledge [wit] as the beasts* [Grein and Bouterwek write gewíta = socius], Cd. 206; Th. 255, 14; Dan. 624. [*O. Sax.* ge-wito: *O. H. Ger.* ki-wizo *conscius*.]

ge-witan; *p.* -wiste *To understand, know*; scire:—Hí woldon gewitan hwæt dæt wǽre *dignoscere quid esset*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 7: 4, 18; S. 587, 1; Beo. Th. 2705; B. 1350. Giuta *scire*, Rtl. 5, 18. Gif hwá gewilnigeþ to gewitane hú gedón mann he wæs *if any one wants to know what sort of man he was*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 10. Đone woeg giwutun *viam scitis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 4. Gewiste *sciens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 8: Exon 108 a; Th. 412, 14; Rä. 30, 14. Embihtmen giwistun *ministri sciebant*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 9. Dæt ne sé gewitten *quod non scietur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 26. Gá and gewite *go and get to know*, Ap. Th. 13, 24.

ge-wítan; ic -wíte, đú -wítest, -wítst, he -wíteþ, -wít, *pl.* -wítaþ; *p.* ic, he -wát, đú -wite, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen. I. [wítan, I. *to see*] *to see, behold*; videre, spectare:—Gewíte and beseoh wíngeard disne *vide et visita vineam istam*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. II. *to turn one's eyes in any direction with the intention of taking that direction, to set out towards, start, pass over, to go, depart, withdraw, go away, retreat, retire, die*; transire, discedere. [*a*] *with the infin. of a verb of motion*:—Gewíteþ on weg faran engel *the angel departeth away*, Salm Kmbl. 1003; Sal. 503. Gewát fleógan mid lácum hire *flew off with her offerings*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 27; Gen. 1471: 8; Th. 9, 1; Gen. 135: Andr. Kmbl. 2496; An. 1249: Beo. Th. 1710; B. 853. Geweotan, Andr. Kmbl. 1602; An. 802. Gewít đú nú fêran *go now*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 36; Gen. 1746. Gewát him hám sídian *went off home*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 17; Gen. 2161: Beo. Th. 3930; B. 1963. [*b*] *with other infinitives*:—Ic gewíte sécan gársecges grund *I go and seek the ocean's bottom*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 24; Rä. 3, 1. Heó on síþ gewát wésten sécan *she on her journey went seeking the desert*, Cd. 103; Th 136, 29; Gen. 2265: 93; Th. 120, 24; Gen. 1999: Beo. Th. 230; B. 115: 3811; B. 1903. Him Noe gewát eaforan lǽdan *Noah went leading his offspring*, Cd. 67; Th 82, 2; Gen. 1356: 96; Th. 126, 21; Gen. 2098. [*c*] *followed by a clause*:—Gewát dæt he in temple gestód wuldres aldor *the prince of glory went so as to stop in the temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 1411; An. 707: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 31; Gú. 1301. [*d*] *with prep. or adv. or adj*:—Hí forþ gewítaþ for dæs sumores hǽton *they shall fade away for the summer's heat*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 4. He forþ gewát *he died*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 19: Rood Kmbl. 262; Kr. 133: Beo. Th. 2962; B. 1479. Đá gewát se dæg forþ *dies cœperat declinare*, Lk. Bos. 9, 12. Fyrst forþ gewát *the time went on*, Beo. Th. 425; B. 210: Cd. 47; Th. 59, 36; Gen. 974: Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 6; Gú. 1107. Se to forþ gewát þurh done æþelan *it [the dart] reached and pierced the noble man*, Byrht. Th. 136, 13; B. 150. Gif we gewítaþ fram đé *if we depart from thee*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 31: 21, 12: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 1; Gú. 248. Ne syndon me from gewitene *they have not departed from me*, Cd. 63; Th. 76, 11; Gen. 1255. Me lǽrdon Rómáne dæt ic gewát heonon onweg *the Romans advised me to depart away hence*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 14. Hwyder gewiton đa welan *whither has the wealth gone?* 99, 24. Đonne gewitan đa sáula nider *then down went the souls*, 211, 4: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 32; Wal. 28. Gewít of đam menn *depart from the man*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 5: Blickl. Homl. 139, 13. Đá he of líse gewát *when he departed this life*, Beo. Th. 4934; B. 2471. Ǽr đam dæt óðer of gewíteþ *before the other goes away*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 22; Met. 29, 11. Gewát ofer wǽgholm *went o'er the ocean*, Beo. Th. 439; B. 217. On ficán gewát *fled*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 20; Dan. 614. He nǽfre onweg ne gewát *he has never departed*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 36. Gewiten under wademan *retired under ocean*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 13; Ph. 97. In dæt églond up gewítaþ *they go up into that island*, 96 b; Th. 361, 8; Wal. 16. Đonon ne gewát *he departed not thence*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 31. Dæt us đás tída ídle ne gewítan *that these times do not pass away without profit for us*, 129, 36. Seó deorce niht won gewíteþ *the dark night passes away murky*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 17; Ph. 99. [*e*] *used absolutely*:—Gyf đes calic ne mǽge gewítan *si non potest hic calix transire*, Mt. Bos. 26, 42. Nacode we wǽron acennede and nacode we gewítaþ *naked we were born and naked we depart*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 28. Heofon and eorþe mæg gewítan mín word nǽfre ne gewítaþ *heaven and earth may pass away: my words shall never pass away*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 5: 91, 21: 57, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 2552; El. 1277. Gif đú gewítest *if you depart*, 225, 17. Hí dérrihte æfter đam drence gewiton *they died directly after the drink*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 21: Cd. 62; Th. 75, 7; Gen. 1236. Dæt leóht gewát *the light vanished*, Elen. Kmbl. 188; El. 94. Gif he gewíte ér đonne hia *if he depart before she does*, Th. Chart. 465, 30. Dæt wuldor dysses middangeardes is sceort and gewítende *the glory of this world is short and transitory*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 15. Dare gewítendre ǽhte đises middaneardes *labentibus hujus seculi possessionibus*, Th. Chart. 317, 6: Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20. Dagas sind gewitene *days are passed away*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 26; Seef. 80.

ge-wítendlíc; *adj. Transitory*; transitorius:—Hwæt is điós gewítendlice sibb *what is this transitory peace*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 24; Hat. MS. 67 a, 17. Mín mód forhogode ealle đás gewítendlícan þing *my mind despised all these transitory things*, Greg. Dial. Hat. MS. fol. 1 b, 14. Đis lǽnclíce líf and đis gewítendlice *this poor and transitory life*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 9. Yrfenuma to wítendlícum ǽhtum *heir to transitory possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 13.

ge-wítendnes, se; *f. Departure*:—Sǽdon his gewítendnesse *dicebant excessum ejus*, Lk. Bos. 9, 31.

ge-witennes, se; *f. Departure*:—Đá dære tíde neálǽhte his gewitenesse *propinquante hora sui decessus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 24. On done ylcan dæg byþ dæs bisceopes gewytennys se wæs nemned scs Cassius *on the same day is the bishop's departure who was named St. Cassius*, Shrn. 97, 36.

ge-witfæst; *adj. Of sound mind*:—Nǽnig deófolseóc dæt he eft wel gewitfæst nǽre *no possessed person that was not in his right mind again*, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 17.

ge-widerworded; *part. p. Opposed*; adversatus, Rtl. 114, 1.

ge-witig. v. ge-wittig.

ge-witigian, -witgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prophesy*:—Wel gewítgade Esaias *bene prophetavit Esaias*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 7: 11, 13. Swá hit gewítgod wæs *as it was prophesied*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 29: 83, 28.

gewit-leás; *adj. Witless, foolish, mad*; insanus, amens, stultus:—Gewitleás *amens*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35. Wurde đú dæs gewitleás dæt đú waldende þonc ne wisses *thou wast so witless that thou wast not grateful to the Lord*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 12; Cri. 1473: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 92: Met. 19, 46.

ge-wit-leást, -witt-leást, e; *f. Folly, madness, phrensy*; stultitia:—On dínre gewitleáste *in thy folly*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 16: Ælfc. T. Lisle 32, 24. Wíd đa ádle de grécas frenésis nemnaþ dæt is on úre geþéode gewitlést dæs módes *for the disease which the Greeks call φρένησις, that is, in our language, witlessness of the mind*, Herb. 96, 4; Lchdm. i. 210, 1.

gewit-loca, an; *m. A container of intelligence, the mind*; intelligentiæ clausura, animus, mens, pectus, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 52; Met 12, 26: Exon. 123 a; Th. 473 13; Bo. 14.

ge-witnes, -ness, e; *f.* I. *knowledge, cognisance, witness, testimony*:—Oððe ðeós gewitness weorðeþ on heágum *si est scientia in excelso*, Ps. Th. 72, 9. Būton Godes willan and būton his gewitnesse *without God's will and without his knowledge*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 212, 33: Gen. 31, 27, 31. Gif he stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes *if he steal with the cognisance of all his household*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 16: L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 12. Wundorlic is ðīn gewitnes *mirabilia testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 129, 24. He wearþ gemyndig his gewitnesse *memor erit testamenti sui*, 110, 4. Ne yfel gewitnes ne wrēgde *nor had evil witness accused them*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 1. Be leásre gewitnesse *of false witness*, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 9: L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 22. On hyra gewitnesse *they being witnesses*, Gen. 23, 9. On Moyses bōca gewitnesse *by the testimony of the books of Moses*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 5. Ðæt is to gewitnesse ðæt hit him ne līcode *that is for a testimony that they did not like it*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 13; Hat. MS. In gewitnisse hiora *in testimonium eorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 14. Iohannes cȳþ gewitnesse be him *Iohannes testimonium perhibet de ipso*, Jn. Bos. 1, 15. At ðis gewitnesse wæs seo kiuing Offa *at this witnessing was king Offa*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 12. II. *used of persons*:—Ic Æthelmǣr gewitnys *I Æthelmær am witness*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 351, 12–18: iv. 206, 6–9. Wynflæd gelǣdde hyre gewitnesse ðæt wæs Sigerīc arcebiscop, etc. *Wynflæd brought her witnesses, they were archbishop Sigerie, etc.*, Th. Chart. 288, 3: 539, 31. Here ealre ðe hēr bē gewitnesse *of all those that here are witnesses*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 21. Ymb huæd we willnias gewitnesa *quid desideramus testes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 63. Forðam arison ongeán me leáse gewitnessa *quoniam insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui*, Ps. Th. 26, 14: Hy. 7, 94; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 94. Beforan gewitnessum *before witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 13. [See Grm. R. A. pp. 608, 779.]

ge-witnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To punish, chastise*:—Se ðe mihte hine sōna on helle gewītnian *he that could at once punish him in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 124, 22. Ic gewītnige *punio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 57. Hwī wurdon ða synfullan mid wætere gewītnode? On Noes dagum gewītnode God manna gālnysse mid wætere . . . *why were the sinful punished with water? In Noah's days God punished men's wantonness with water* . . . , Boutr. Scrd. 22, 30: Gen. 20, 18. Se man wæs stranglice gewītnad *the man was severely punished*, Shrn. 73, 13: Beo. Th. 6138; B. 3073.

ge-witnung, e; *f. Punishment*:—On ðære Sodomitiscra gewītnunge forbearn seó eorþe *in the punishment of the people of Sodom the earth was burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33.

ge-witodlīce *truly*; certe, sane, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 1. v. witodlīce.

gewit-scipe, es; *m. A testimony, witnessing*; testimonium, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 6; S. 492, 5, 6. [*O. Sax.* ge-wit-skepi *witness*: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wiz-scaf *testimonium*.]

gewit-seóc; *adj. Mind-sick, lunatic, demoniac*; energumenus, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 35; Wrt. Voc. 45, 67: 75, 52.

gewit-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Insanity*; insanitas, Som.

ge-wittig, -witig; *adj. Wise, knowing, sane, conscious*; intelligens:—Heó ðǣrrihte wearþ gewittig *she straightway became sane*, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 12: 142, 19. Ne forlæt ðē nān ðe gewityg byt *nor does any one forsake thee that is wise*, Shrn. 166, 28. Sum biþ gewittig æt wīnþege beórhyrde gōd *one is expert at feasting, a good keeper of beer*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 26; Crā. 74: Beo. Th. 6179; B. 3094.

ge-wixlan. v. ge-wrixlian.

ge-wlacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make lukewarm*; tepefacere:—Ic eom gewlacod *tepefio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 38.

ge-wlǣtan; *p.* -wlǣtte; *pp.* -wlǣted, -wlǣt *To defile, debase*: fœdare:—Gif ðū swā gewlǣtne mon mētst *if thou shouldest meet a man so debased*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 12. DER. wlǣtan.

ge-wleccan, -wlecian; *pp.* -wleht, -wleced *To make lukewarm*:—Genim ðysse ylcan wyrte seáw gewlæht [gewleht, MS. H. B.] *take of this same herb the juice made lukewarm*, Herb. 19; Lchdm. i. 114, 2: 80; Lchdm. i. 184, 1. Gewleced *made lukewarm*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 21, 29. [Cf. ge-wlacian, wleccan.]

ge-wlencan; *pp.* ed *To make proud, rich, to exalt*:—Ic Æþelrēd eldorman gewelegod and gewlenced mid sume dǣle Mercna rīces *I Ethelred alderman enriched and exalted with a part of the Mercians' realm*, Th. Chart. 129, 26. Wīrum gewlenced *adorned with wires*, Elen. Kmbl. 2525; El. 1264. [*O. Sax.* gi-wlenkid.]

ge-wlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ad, od *To form, adorn, make beautiful*; formare, decorare, exornare, speciosum *vel* pulchriorem reddere:—Giwlitga *decorare*, Rtl. 105, 28. He gewlitegaþ ælle gesceafta *he adorns all creatures*, Shrn. 198, 12: Salm. Kmbl. 793; Sal. 396. Hand his gewlitegodon *manus ejus formaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 94, 5. Wel gewlitegod *formosus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 15. Wuldre gewlitegad *with glory beautified*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 8; Az. 187: 57 b; Th. 205, 23; Ph. 117: 108 a; Th. 413, 7; Rä. 32, 2: 128 b; Th. 493, 22; Rä. 81, 35: Andr. Kmbl. 1337; An. 669.

ge-wlō; *adj. Adorned*; ornatus:—Seó eorþe wæstmum gewlō *the earth with fruits adorned*, Cd. 85; Th. 107, 14; Gen. 1789. v. wlō.

ge-wonian. v. ge-wanian.

ge-wōpen *wept, lamented*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28; *pp. of* ge-wēpan.

ge-woro, es; *n. A work*; factūra:—On geworce ðīnum *in factūra tua*, Ps. Spl. 91, 4. v. ge-weorc.

ge-worpan *to throw, cast*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. v. ge-weorpan.

ge-worpen *thrown, cast*; projectus, Ps. Th. 87, 5; *pp. of* ge-weorpan.

ge-woruht = ge-worht *wrought*; *pp. of* ge-wyrcan, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 18.

ge-wosa, -wesa *a being together, conversation*; conversatio:—Ærfæst giwosa we gifylga bisene *piæ conversationis sequamur exempla*, Rtl. 51, 1: 32, 32: 74, 35.

ge-wrēstan *to writhe, twist, join*; intorquere, Cot. 4.

ge-wrēðan *to be wroth, savage*:—Beran to him gewrēðan gesihþ *if he sees a bear savage at him*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 4.

ge-wrāðian; *p.* ede *To make angry*:—Ða gewrāðede hine Landfranc *then Lanfranc was angry*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 5.

ge-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wrǣcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To wreak, avenge, revenge, punish*; ulcisci, vindicāre, pūnīre:—Gebeótode Cirus ðæt he his þegen gewrecan wolde *Cyrus threatened that he would avenge his officer*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 4: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 13; Gen. 1274. Ic heora unriht gewrece egsan gyrde *vistātbo in virga iniquītātes eorum*; Ps. Th. 89, 29. Se gewryċþ mynne teónan on ðē *he will avenge on thee my wrong*, Shrn. 96, 16. God gewrecþ on ðæm were *God will take vengeance on the man*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 25. Nā ðū ūre gyltas egsan gewrǣce *averti isti ab ira indignātiōnis tuæ*, 84, 3: 98, 9. Ic ðæt eall gewræc *I have avenged all that*, Beo. Th. 4015; B. 2005: 215; B. 107. Ðæt mǣgwinas mīne gewrǣcon *my kinsmen avenged that*, 4952; B. 2479: Cd. 94; Th. 123, 1; Gen. 2038. Hine hafaþ his heofonlīca Fæder swīðe gewrecen *his heavenly Father has amply avenged him*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 14: Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 17. Seó his unsynnige cwalu wæs gewrecen *his undeserved death was avenged*, Shrn. 93, 13.

ge-wrēgan; *p.* -wrēgde; *pp.* -wrēged, -wrēht [wrēgan *to accuse*]. I. *to accuse*; accūsāre:—Ða þwyran hǣðengyldan ðone apostol to ðam cyninge gewrēgdon *the perverse idolaters accused the apostle to the king*, Homl. Th. i. 470, 6: Gen. 37, 2. Ðæt hī hine gewrēgdon *ut accūsārent illum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 2. Secgaþ wyrdwríteras ðæt Herodes wearþ gewrēged to ðam Rōmāniscan cāsere *historians say that Herod was accused to the Roman emperor*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 6. Gytsung is gewrēht wið God *covetousness is accused before God*, 256, 22. II. *to stir up, excite, impel*; concītāre:—Gifen biþ gewrēged *the sea is impelled*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 29; Rä. 3, 3.

ge-wreot. v. ge-writ.

ge-wrefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To support*:—Mid his crycce hine gewrefede *supported himself with his crutch*; baculo innitens, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 18, note.

ge-wrīd, es; *n. A place where shrubs grow, thicket*:—Betwyx ða fenlīcan gewrido ðæs wīdgillan wēstenes *amongst the fenny thickets of the wide wilderness*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 10. Betwux ða þiccan gewrido ðara bremela *amongst the dense thickets of brambles*, 5; Gdwin. 36, 12. Gewrid *glomulus*, Cot. 95: *fruticetum*, 90, Lye. [Cf. wrīðan.]

ge-wridian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To flourish*:—Unarīmed mengeo on manigfealdum ceápum geweóx and gewridode *the innumerable multitude of all sorts of cattle grew and flourished*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 2.

ge-wrincled; *part. p. Wrinkled, crooked, winding*:—Ðe gewrincloda dīc *the winding dike*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 34, 9.

ge-wring, es; *n.* [ge-wringan *comprimere*, wringan *to wring*, torquere] *What one can wring* or *press out, drink, strong drink*; potus, sicera = σίκερα:—*Sicera* ælces cynnes [MS. kynnes] gewring būtan wīne and wætere *what one can press out of every kind, except wine and water*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 120; Wrt. Voc. 27, 48.

ge-wringan; *p.* -wrang, *pl.* -wrungon; *pp.* -wrungen *To wring*; comprimere, constringere:—Gewring ða wōs of hyre leáfon *wring the juice from its leaves*, Th. An. 116, 22. Munt gewrungen *mons coagulatus*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 16. Gewrungan *wrung*, Herb. 72, 2; Lchdm. i. 174, 11.

ge-writ, es; *n. Something written, writing, scripture, inscription, a writing, letter, treatise, writ, charter, book*:—Oþ ðone first ðe hie wel cunnen Englisc gewrit arǣdan *until such time as they can read English writing well*, Past. pref. Swt. 7, 13, 17. Ne rǣdde gē ðis gewrit *nec scripturam hanc legistis*, Mk. Bos. 12, 10. Ðæt gewrit swā be him cwæþ *the Scripture thus spake about him*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 15: 123, 6. Mid ðon worde ðæs godcundan gewrites *with the word of divine Scripture*, 33, 20. Ðæs hālgan gewrites *of holy writ*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Ðis gewrit *inscribtio*, Mk. Bos. 12, 16. Ða hēht he rǣdan ðæt gewrit *then he ordered to read the letter*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 4, 35. Awrītaþ eówre naman on gewrite ðonne asænde ic ða gewrita mīnre dōhtor . . . se cynge nam ða gewrita and geinseglode hī *write your names in a letter, then I will send the letters to my daughter . . . The king took the letters and sealed them*, Th. Ap. 20, 6–10: Chr. 627; Erl. 25, 11. Se pāpa seonde his gewrite to Engla lande *the pope sent his bull to England*, 675; Erl. 37, 15. Mid ðæs cynges gewrite *with the king's writ*, 1048; Erl. 177, 19. Ān oxe ne ān cū ne ān swīn ðæt næs gesæt on his gewrite and ealle

ða gewrita wǽron gebroht to him syððan *there was not an ox nor a cow nor a swine that was not put in his book* [*Doomsday Book*], *and all the writings were brought to him afterwards*, 1085; Erl. 218, 37: Homl. Th. i. 30, 2. Ðis gewrit *this treatise*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 1. Ðeáh ðe gewrita oft nemnan ealle ða land Media *though books often call all those lands Media*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 30. Ðæs gewritu secgaþ *as books say*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 220, 1; Ph. 313: Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 22; Edg. 14: 109 b; Th. 420, 9; Rä. 40, 1. Swá witgan us on gewritum cýðaþ *as sages tell us in books*, 56 a; Th. 199, 24; Ph. 30: Elen. Kmbl. 1651; El. 827. We rǽdaþ on hálgum gewritum *we read in holy writings*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 19. On gewritum *in scripturis*, Ps. Th. 86, 5. Us gewritu secgaþ *the Scriptures tell us*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 23; Gen. 1121: 79; Th. 98, 15; Gen. 1630: 119; Th. 154, 30; Gen. 2563: Elen. Kmbl. 1345; El. 674. Ða hálgan gewreotu *the holy Scriptures*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 8: 17, 21. On gewritu settan *to record in books*, Elen. Kmbl. 1305, 1313; El. 654, 658. Tuegen hleáperas Ælfrēd cyning sende mid gewritum *king Alfred sent two couriers with letters*, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 24. Úre bisceopas to me gewreoto sende *our bishops sent me letters*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 4. Ic hæfde ǽr on ōðre wīsan awriten ymbe mīn yrfe and hæfde monegum mannum ða gewritu ōðfæst *I had previously written in another way about my inheritance and had entrusted the writings to many men*, Chart. Th. 490, 29: 541, 22. DER. ǽrend-, erfe-, firn-, hand-, mæg-, ofer-, riht-, yrfe-gewrit.

ge-wrītan; *p.* -wrāt; *pp.* -writen *To write, to give* or *bestow by writing, to write along with others*; conscribere:—Hē lēt gewrītan hū mycel landes his arceb's hæfdon *he had written how much land his archbishops had*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 29: Th. Chart. 296, 10. Werfriþ bisceop and seó heórēdden æt Weogerna ceastre syllaþ and gewrītaþ æþelrǽde and æþelflǽde heora hlāfordum *bishop Werfrith and the society at Worcester give and convey by writing to their lords Ethelred and Ethelfled*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 150, 4. Æþrēd aldorman and æþelflæd mercna hlāfordes mid us hit gewriotan *Ethelred alderman and Ethelfled, lords of the Mercians, joined with us in writing this*, 151, 2: Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 20. Seo kyning gewrāt *the king signed*, 23. Ðes writ wæs gewriton *this writing was written*, 33, 9. Hwæt is gewriten *quid scribtum est*, Lk. Bos. 10, 26: Ps. Spl. 39, 11. Gewriten yrfe *legatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; 57, 96; Wrt. Voc. 20, 37. Gewriten yrfeweard *legatarius*, Lye.

ge-writere, es; *m. A writer*: — Gewrīteres *scribæ*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 2. v. wrītere.

ge-wrīðan; *part.* -wrīðende; *p.* -wrāð, *pl.* -wriðon; *pp.* -wriðen *To bind, restrain, tie, tie together*; coartare, alligare:—Lim gewrīðan *to bind the limb*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 2. Ða myhta to gewrȳðenne *potestatem ligandi*, Th. Chart. 334, 7. Engel gewrīðende oððe geswencende hig oððe genyrwiende *angelus coartans eos*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 5. Se heora unrōtnesse gewrīðeþ *qui alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Th. 146, 3. Gewrīð *alligat*, Ps. Spl. 146, 3. Seó godcundnys gewrāð done ealdan deófol *the divinity bound the old devil*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 28: ii. 416, 3. Iudas hine sylfne ahēng mid grine and rihtlīce gewrāð ða forwyrhtan þrotan *Judas hung himself with a noose and rightly bound that wicked throat*, 250, 15. He his wunda gewrāð *he bound up his wounds*, 356, 28. Donne gewrīð ðū hȳ *then bind it*, Th. An. 116, 13. Ānra gehwilc manna is gewriden mid rāpum his synna *every man is bound with the ropes of his sins*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 3: 456, 9: 462, 1.

ge-wrixl, -wrixle, es; *n. A change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course*:—Hwylc gewrixl syl̄þ se mann for hys sāwle *quam dabit homo commutationem pro anima sua?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26: Mk. Bos. 8, 37. Cēpena þinga gewrixle *commercium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 53; Wrt. Voc. 21, 41. Ne wæs ðæt gewrixle til ðæt hie on bā healfa bicgan scoldon freónda feorum *nor was the exchange good, that they on both sides must buy with the lives of friends*, Beo. Th. 2613; B. 1304. Nū hæfþ God swīðe gesceádwīslīce geset ðæt gewrixle eallum his gesceaftum *God hath very wisely appointed change to all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 111; Met. 11, 56: Shrn. 168, 11. On hys gewrixles endebyrdnesse *in ordine vicis suæ*, Lk. Bos. 1, 8. Benedictus hæfde Paulus gewrixle *Benedictus tenuit Pauli vices*, Gr. Dial. 2, 17, Lye: Blickl. Homl. 91, 24. [Cf. wæpen-gewrixle.]

ge-wrixl; *adj. Changing, vicarious*; vicarius, alternans, aptus, Hpt. Gl. 460, 476, 506.

ge-wrixlian, -wixlian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to change*:—Gewixla *mutare*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17. II. *to get by exchange, obtain*:—Hie hæfdon gewrixled wīta unrīm *they had got punishments innumerable*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 3; Gen. 335. III. *to give in exchange, grant*:—Swā sceal gewrixled ðām ðe ǽr wel heóldon meotudes willan *so shall be granted to those that before well kept the Creator's will*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 23; Cri. 1261.

ge-wuldorbeágian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown*:—Se gewuldorbeágaþ ðē *qui coronat te*, Ps. Spl. 102, 4. Ðū gewuldorbeágodest hine *tu coronasti eum*, 8, 6. Stephanus is on Leden coronatus ðæt we cweðaþ on Englisc gewuldorbeágod *Stephen is in Latin 'coronatus,' which we express in English by crowned*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 12; 52, 20.

ge-wuldrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glorify*:—Ic hine gewuldrige *glorificabo eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16. Gewuldradon *glorificaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 8. Hie gesāwon ðæt heó wæs gewuldrod *they saw that she was glorified*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 25. Ðū eart gewuldrad *mirificatus es*, Ps. Th. 138, 12. Ðū gewuldroda cyning *thou glorified king*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 35.

ge-wun; *adj. Accustomed, usual*:—Gewune drenceas *usual drinks*, Herb. 68; Lchdm. i. 172, 6. Gewune *assuetæ*, Mone Gl. 435. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-won *solitus, suetus, adsuetus*, Grff. i. 869.] v. ge-wuna; *adj.*

ge-wuna, an; *m. A custom, wont, manner, use, rite*; consuetudo:—Næs ðīn gewuna ðæt ðū būtan ðīnum diácone geoffrodest *it was not thy wont to offer without thy deacon*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 1. Wæs his gewuna ðæt he sægde *referre erat solitus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 42. Ðǽr wæs gewuna ðæm folce ðæt . . . *the people there were accustomed to* . . . , Blickl. Homl. 209, 6. Swā hit gewuna is *ut adsolet*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 20. [*Or do the two last belong to* ge-wuna, *adj.*? (cf. ge-wunelīc.)] Is nū geworden to full yfelum gewunan ðæt menn swīðor scamaþ nū for gōddǽdum ðonne for misdǽdum *it has now become the very bad custom for men to be more ashamed of good deeds than of bad ones*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 161. Mid ðon gewunon ðære heofogoston gewemmednesse *by the practices of the most grievous impurity*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. Heó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana *she remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 53; Met. 13, 27. Gewuna *ritus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Æfter gewunan *after the custom*, Lk. 1, 9: 2, 27, 42: Blickl. Homl. 207, 18: Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 2. Æfter ūron gewunon *nostro more*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 13. Of gewunan *from custom*, R. Ben. interl. 7. Ofer mīne gewunan *contrary to my custom*. Ælf. T. Lisle 43, 7. [*O. Sax.* gi-wono: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wona *consuetudo*.]

ge-wuna; *indecl. adj. Accustomed*:—Dydon eall swá hī ǽr gewuna wǽron *they did just as they were wont to before*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 6. Suǽ dætte he gewuna wæs *sicut consuevrat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Gewuna wæs se groefa *consueverat præses*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 15; Cd. 166; Th. 207, 27; Gen. 473. [*O. Sax.* gi-wono.] v. ge-wun, -wuna, *subst.*

ge-wunden *wound*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99; *pp. of* ge-windan.

ge-wundian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed, od *To wound*:—And eft he hym sende ōðerne þeów and hī ðone on heáfde gewundodon, Mk. 12, 4. Hī hine mid spere gewundedon *they wounded him with a spear*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 23. Se swīðe gewundod wæs *he was sore wounded*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 8. v. wundian.

ge-wundorlǽcan *to make wonderful*; mirificare, Ps. Spl. 16, 8.

ge-wunelīc, -wunolīc; *adj. Accustomed, wonted, usual, ordinary*; consuetus:—þam folce wæs gewunelīc ðæt . . . *it was usual with the people to* . . . , Jud. 7, 8. Ðæm eádberhte wæs gewunelīc ðæt he wunode on dȳgolre stōwe *that Eadberht was in the habit of dwelling in a secret place*, Shrn. 82, 9: 88, 1. Eall ðæt wæs gewunelīc on ðisan lande *all that was usual in this land*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 13: Blickl. Homl. 85, 29. Gewunelīcre mildheortnyssa *solita clementia*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 25. On ūre wīsan us to spræcþ swā ðæt we þurh ða gewunelīcan sprǽce ða þing oncnāwan de us uncūþe wǽron *speaks to us in our manner so that through the speech to which we are accustomed we may understand those things that were unknown to us*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* gewonelich *consuetus*: *Ger.* ge-wöhnlich.]

ge-wunelīce; *adv. According to custom, ordinarily, commonly*; rite:—Swīðe gewunelīce *very commonly*, Ælf. T. Lisle 17. Gewunelīce *rite*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Ðæt mynster ðe gewunelīce is Magigeo nemned *monasterium quod Muigeo consuete vocatur*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 18. Heó oft gewunolīce cwǽde *solita sit dicere*, 4, 19; S. 589, 24.

ge-wunian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to dwell, inhabit*:—Ne mágon ðǽr gewunian wīdfērende ne ðǽr elþeódige eardes brūcaþ *there may not dwell wide wandering men, nor there do strangers enjoy a home*, Andr. Kmbl. 557; An. 279: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 24; Sat. 326. Nǽfre gewurþe ðæt ðǽr on gewunige āwiht lifigendes *non sit qui inhabitet*, Ps. Th. 108, 7. Ðū in ðære stōwe stille gewunadest *in that place didst thou dwell quietly*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 7: Hö. 100. Ic mīnum gewunade frumstaþole fæst *I dwelt fast in my original station*, 122 b; Th. 471, 17; Rä. 61, 2. Siððan gāst wīc gewunode in ðæs weres breóstum *since the spirit inhabited a dwelling in the man's breast*, Elen. Kmbl. 2073; El. 1038. Him on ðæt wēsten gewunode *dwelt in the wilderness*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 8. Him aspidas under welerum is gewunad fæste *venenum aspidum sub labiis eorum*, Ps. Th. 139, 3: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 9; Sat. 103. II. *to remain, stay, abide, continue*:—He leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte *he could not stop any longer in the country*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 11: Ap. Th. 7, 4. Hȳ ealdrihta fēlces mōsten wyrðe gewunigan *they should remain in the enjoyment of every ancient right*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 73; Met. 1, 37: 2, 38; Met. 2, 19. Þurh ðīnra dǽda spēd dagas hēr gewuniaþ *ordinatione tua perseverat dies*, Ps. Th. 118, 91. He on ðæs lāreówes wære gewunade *he continued in the teacher's protection*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 31; Gū. 331. III. *c. acc. To stop, live, associate with, continue in* or *with*:—Hie se leódfruma leng ne wolde gewunian *with them the prince no longer would abide*, Andr. Kmbl. 3320; An. 1636. Ne gewuna wyrsan [MS. wyrsa] *do not associate with an*

inferior, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 22; Fä. 23. Dæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen wilgesîðas *that with him in his age remain his loved comrades*, Beo. Th. 44; B. 22. Đæt hý ðis læne líf long gewunien *that they continue long in this poor life*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 33; Ph. 481. IV. *to be accustomed, wont*:—Se ârwyrþa bisceop gewunade oft secgan *reverentissimus antistes solet referre*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 7: 4, 23; S. 594, 38: 24; S. 596, 31: 5, 2; S. 614, 26. Đâ sæde Sompeius dæt Ioseph gewunode monige wundor to wyrcenne *Sompeius said that Joseph used to work many miracles*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 12. Him gewunode dæt he wæs geond dæt wêsten sundorgenga *was accustomed to go through the desert by itself*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 5. Swâ swâ he gewunode *sicut consueverat*, Mk. Bos. 10, 1. Đes hâlga wer wæs gewunod dæt he wolde gân on niht to sæ *this holy man was accustomed to go at night to the sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 3. His môd to đâm woruldsælþum gewunod wæs *his mind was accustomed to worldly prosperity*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2. [*O. Sax.* gi-wonon: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wonan *manere, solere, consuescere*: *Ger.* ge-wohnen *to be accustomed.*]

ge-wunsum; *adj. Pleasant*:—Swîðe gewunsum hit biþ dæt mon wîf hæbbe and bearn *it is very pleasant to have wife and children*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 8. [Cf. wynsum.]

ge-wurde *wast, hast been*, Andr. Kmbl. 1100; An. 550; *2nd sing. p. of* ge-weorþan: ge-wurde *happened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1115; An. 558; *p. subj. of* ge-weorþan: ge-wurdon *happened*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 16; *p. pl. of* ge-weorþan.

ge-wurms; *adj. Full of matter, suppurated*; purulentus, Cot. 185, Lye. v. wyrmsig, wyrms.

ge-wurþan; he -wurþ; *subj. pres.* -wurþe, *pl.* -wurþon. I. *to be, become*; fiĕri:—Ne mæg nân þinc gewurþan bûtan godes willan *nothing can happen without God's will*, Th. Ap. 22, 7: 9, 5. Hit gewurþ him of mînum fæder, đe on heofonum ys *fiet illis a patre meo, qui in cælis est*, Mt. Bos. 18, 19. Ic đê hâte dæt đû hî gehele and gehealde ôþ-dæt ic wite hwæt God wylle, hwæt be me gewurþe *quam te silentio tĕgĕre vŏlo, donec sciam quid de me fiĕri velit Deus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 38. Dæt đâs stânas to hlâfe gewurđon *ut lăpides isti pānes fiant*, Mt. Bos. 4, 3: 5, 18. II. *v. impers. cum acc. To happen, come to pass, come together, agree*; evĕnire, convĕnire:—Ne meahte hie gewurþan *they might not agree*, Cd. 81; Th. 101, 32; Gen. 1691. v. ge-weorþan.

ge-wurþian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To distinguish, honour, adorn, celebrate, praise*; insignire, honōrāre, ornāre, celebrāre:—Dæt gê gewurþien wuldres Aldor *that ye honour the chief of glory*, Cd. 156; Th. 195, 1; Exod. 270. On Dryhtnes naman se dæg is gewurþod *the day is celebrated in the Lord's name*, Hy. 9, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 30: 7, 59; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 59. Hæfde he gewurþodne werodes aldor *he had honoured the prince of the multitude*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 19; Exod. 31. Wæs đis eâlond gewurþad mid đâm æđelestum ceastrum *insŭla ĕrat civitātĭbus nobilissimis insignīta*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 26. v. ge-weorþian.

ge-wyder, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wyderu, -wydera; *n. Weather, the temperature of the air*; tempestas, cæli tempĕries:—Bringþ sumor wearme gewyderu *summer brings warm weather*, Menol. Fox 177; Men. 90. Godes miht gefadaþ ealle gewydera *God's power ordereth all weathers*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13, MS. R. Of untýdlîcan gewyderum *from unseasonable weather*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 20. v. ge-weder.

ge-wyht, es; *n. A weight*; pondus:—Gewyht *vel* pund *pondus*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 113; Wrt. Voc. 38, 36. v. ge-wiht.

ge-wyld, -wild, es; *n. Power, dominion*:—Æfter đam đe Alexander hæfde ealle Inde him to gewyldon gedôn *perdomita Alexander India*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 21. [Cf. ge-weald *in pl.*]

ge-wyldan, -wildan; he -wyld, -wild, -wylt; *p.* -wylde; *pp.* -wyld; *v. a. To exercise power over, to tame, subdue, conquer, temper, seize, take*; dominari, domare, subigere, prehendere, capere:—Hî gewildon heora *dominati sunt eorum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 38. He gewild đê *ipse dominabitur tibi*, Gen. 3, 16. Dauid gewylde đone wildan beran, and his ceaflas totær *David subdued the wild bear, and tore apart his jaws*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 13, 26: 14, 1. Hine nân man gewyldan ne mihte *nemo poterat eum domare*, Mk. Bos. 5, 4; Homl. Th. ii. 192, 25. Gewylt ealle þeóda *will subdue all the nations*, Deut. 31, 3. Heora flæsclîcan gewilnunga gewyldaþ *they subdue their fleshly desires*, Homl. Th. i. 552, 24. Gewyld mid đam ele đe sŷ of lawer treówe gewrungan *temper with the oil which is wrung out of laurel*, Herb. 72, 2; Lchdm. i. 174, 11. Gewildaþ đa eorþan *subjicite terram*, Gen. 1, 28. Gewylde man hine *prehendat aliquis eum*, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 20: L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22. Seó burh wearþ gewyld *the city was taken*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 42, 20: Jud. 16, 7. Đonne he hine hæfþ gewyldne *dum dominabitur pauperi*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. He hæfþ nû gewyld to mînum anwealde Scottas and Cumbras and eác swylce Bryttas *subditis nobis sceptris Scottorum, Cumbrorumque, ac Brittonum*, Th. Chart. 240, 3. Alexander hine [Poros] gewildne gedyde *Porus captus est*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 35; Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 23. Mid ele wel gewylde *well tempered with oil*, Herb. 12, 3; Lchdm. i. 104, 6 Ic me gedô allophilas ealle gewylde *mihi allophyli subditi sunt*, Ps. Th. 59, 7.

ge-wylde; *adj. Subject, under one's power or control, in one's possession*:—Him wæs gelîce gewylde his wynstre and his swîđre *utraque manu pro dextra utebatur*, Jud. 3, 15. Nis us nân lim swâ gewylde to ælcum weorce swâ us sind ûre fingras *we have no limb so at our disposal for every work as are the fingers*, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 7. Seó gewylde gleáwnes *consummata prudentia*, Nar. 2, 1. He hit eft gedyde unc swâ gewylde swâ hit đâ wæs đâ we hit him ôđlæstan *he should put it again as much under our control as it was when we entrusted it to him*, Th. Chart. 484, 30: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 120, 19. He ne funde nân mâre landes đe điderynn gewylde wære đonne twâ hîda landes *he found no more land belonging thereto than two hides*, Th. Chart. 429, 3. Swâ he swîđor syngaþ swâ he deófle gewyldra biþ *the more he sins the more he will be in the devil's power*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 24. v. un-gewylde.

ge-wyldor, es; *m. A ruler, governor*; rector, gubernator, Som.

ge-wyle, es; *n. A will*; vŏluntas, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11, MS. A. v. ge-wil.

ge-wyllan; *pp.* ed *To boil*:—Gewyll *boil*, Herb. 12, 1; Lchdm. i. 102, 21. Wel gewyllede *well boiled*, 12, 3; Lchdm. i. 104, 6, MS. O. v. a-wyllan.

ge-wylwed *wallowed, rolled*; volutatus, Dial. 2, 2.

ge-wynsumian *to exult*; exultare, Rtl. 1, 17: 13, 37.

ge-wynsumlîc; *adj. Pleasant*; acceptus, desiderativus, Hpt. Gl. 412, 446.

ge-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte, đû -worhtest; *pp.* -worht. I. *to work, make, build, form, dispose, do, perform, celebrate, commit*:—Ûre Drihten wolde mannan gewyrcan *our Lord would make man*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 16: 11; Norm. 18, 14. Gewyrcean mycelne tor *to build a great tower*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 12: Beo. Th. 139; B. 69. Đû miht wundor gewyrcean *tu facis mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Gif ic godes meahte willan gewyrcean *if I could do God's will*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 31; Gen. 835. Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge wiht gewyrcean *I could not perform aught with Hrunting in fight*, Beo. Th. 3324; B. 1660. Đa noldon fleám gewyrcan *they would not fly*, Byrht. Th. 134, 9; By. 81. Hî woldon hyra Eástron gewyrcan *they would celebrate Easter*, Lk. Bos. 22, 7. God wille đisse worlde ende gewyrcean *God will put an end to this world*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 33. He nest gewyrceþ *it makes a nest*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 9; Ph. 469. Hie gewyrcaþ ænne lîchoman *they form one body*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 16. Crist him to cwæþ 'Ic đê geworhte' *Christ said to him 'I made thee,'* Blickl. Homl. 231, 28. Đû eall geworhtest þing þearle gôd *thou didst make every thing exceeding good*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 88; Met. 20, 44. For ûres lîfes dædum đe we geworhtan *for our life's deeds that we have done*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 32. Geworhton me him to wæfersŷne *made me a spectacle for themselves*, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. Mycel yfel gewrohtan *did much harm*, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 3. Þeáh we æbylgþ wiđ hine oft gewyrcen *though we oft offend against him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1024; El. 513. Sió wund đe him se eorþdraca ær geworhte *the wound that the dragon had before given him*, Beo. Th. 5418; B. 2712. Hie geweorc geworht hæfdon *they had made a fort*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 2. He hæfþ mon geworhtne *he hath made man*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 18; Gen. 395. Synna đe we wiđ Godes willan geworht habbaþ *the sins that we have done against God's will*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 15: 125, 4. Heora ciningas hæfdon sige geworht on heora feóndum *their kings had got victory over their foes*, 67, 9. Of glæse geworht *made of glass*, 127, 33. He nys swâ wel wiđ me geworht swâ he wæs *he is not so well disposed to me as he was*, Gen. 31, 5. II. *to get by working, gain, obtain, merit*:—Ic me mid Hruntinge dôm gewyrce *I with Hrunting will gain myself glory*, Beo. Th. 2986; B. 1491. Lof se gewyrceþ hafaþ heáhfæstne dôm *he gains praise, hath undying glory*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 327, 6; Vid. 142. Se đe gewyrceþ dæt him wuldorcyning milde geweorþeþ *he who obtains that the king of glory becomes mild to him*, 63 b; Th. 234, 8; Ph. 536. Hû geworhte ic đæt *how did I merit this?* Cd. 127; Th. 162, 3; Gen. 2675. III. *with gen.* [cf. wyrcan *with gen.*]:—For hwam nele mon him georne gewyrcan dryhtscipes *why will not man earnestly gain himself worship*, Salm. Kmbl. 774; Sal. 386.

ge-wyrd, e; *f. Event, fate, destiny, condition*:—Đeós æþele gewyrd *this noble event* [*the crucifixion*], Elen. Kmbl. 1291; El. 647. Sume cwædon dæt se steorra his gewyrd wære. Gewîte đis gedwyld fram geleáffullum heortum dæt ænig gewyrd sŷ bûton se ælmihtiga scyppend *some said that the star was his destiny. Let this error depart from believing hearts, that there is any destiny except the Almighty Creator*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 11. Fore giwyrd lîchomes *pro conditione carnis*, Rtl. 66, 37. Gewyrd *vel* gecwide *conditio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 117; Wrt. Voc. 20, 54. Hit is of đæra bisceopa gehlote and of heora âgenre gewyrde dæt dæt hý secgaþ *in potestate esse antistitis quid velit fingere*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 34. Gewyrd *fatum, parca, fortuna*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 467. Binnan đam wendun gewyrda and gewât Eádræd cyng *meanwhile matters changed and king Eadred died*, Th. Chart. 207, 22. [Cf. wyrd, ge-weorþan; *and see* ge-wyrde.]

ge-wyrdan, -werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To hurt, injure*; lædere, nocere:—Gif hwâ on ceáse wîf gewerde [gewyrde, MS. G.] *if any one in strife hurt a woman*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17. Gif hwâ gewerde [gewyrde, MS. G.] ôđres monnes wîngeard *if any one injure another*

man's vineyard, 26: Th. i. 50, 24. Ne mæg ðǽr rēn ne snāw gewyrdan *neither rain nor snow can there injure*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 1; Ph. 19. Hæfde hī hungor and þurst heard gewyrded *esurientes et sitientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 4.

ge-wyrde, -wyrd [?], es; *n. Speech, conversation, collection of words, sentence, rule* [?]:—Ðæt ic mǽge sum rust on weg adrīfan of mīnre tungan ðæt ic mǽge becuman to brūddran gewyrde *that I may clear some rust away from my tongue, so that I may attain to more copious speech*, Shrn. 35, 22. Wīsra gewyrdum *by the rules of wise men*, Menol. Fox 132; Men. 66. Gewyrd *verbositas*, Hpt. Gl. 439. [*Goth.* gawaurdi: *O. H. Ger.* ga-wurti *comma, brevis dictio*, Grff. i. 1023.] Cf. andwyrde; *and see* ge-wyrd.

ge-wyrdelīc; *adj. Historical, fortuitous*:—On gewyrdelīcum racum *in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 9. Gewyrdelīc *historialis*, Hpt. Gl. 506; *fortuitus*, 410, 495. [Cf. *Ger.* geschichtlich *and* geschehen.]

ge-wyrdelīce; *adv. Accurately*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 414.

ge-wyrdlian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To hurt, injure*; lædere, nocere, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 11, col. 2. v. wyrdan.

ge-wyrht, es; *n. Work, deed, merit, desert*:—Deág ðīn gewyrhtu *if thy deeds are good*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 11: Fä. 4. Ða heálīcan gewyrhto Sancte Iohannes *the exalted deeds of St. John*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 5. Rǽcaþ ǽghwilcum men āgen gewyrhta *give to every man his deserts*, Hy. Grn. 7, 16. Be heora gewyrhtum *secundum opera eorum* Ps. Th. 27, 5: 102, 10. Be gewirhton we þoliaþ ðās þing *deservedly do we suffer these things*, Gen. 42, 21. Ælcum men wrecan be his gewyrhtum *to punish every man according to his deeds*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 26. Būton gewyrhtum *undeservedly*, 22, 1; Fox 76, 15: 38, 3; Fox 202, 3. Wæs him forgolden æfter his āgenum gewyrhtum *he was requited according to his own deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 2. For heora gewyrhtum *for their deeds*, 125, 2: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 112. Mid gewyrhtum *deservedly*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 7. Seóþ ðonne on ēce gewyrht *they shall look then on an everlasting state* [*one whose character is determined by their deeds*], Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 29; Dōm. 61. [*O. Sax.* gi-wurhti *deed*: *O. H. Ger.* ka-wuruht, Grff. i. 975.]

ge-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker, doer, fellow-worker, accomplice*:—Ælc ðe gewita oððe gewyrhta sī *every one who is cognisant or co-operating*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 28. Þeófa gewita and geweorhta *an accessory and accomplice of thieves*, L. Eth. 9, 27; Th. i. 346, 9: L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 1. Nū gē māgon oncȳðdǽda wrecan on gewyrhtum *now may ye wreak on the doers* [*their*] *grievous deeds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2361; An. 1182. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-waurstwa *a fellow-worker*.]

ge-wyrman *to warm*:—To gewyrmenne, Lchdm. i. 116, 1.

ge-wyrp, es; *n. A heap thrown up* [?]:—Andlang gewyrpes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 78, 29. v. ge-weorp, sand-gewurp.

ge-wyrpan; *p.* -wyrpte; *pp.* -wyrped *To recover*; verti, recuperare:—Gif se seóca man eft gewurþþ *if the sick man recovers*, L. Ælfc. P. 47: Th. ii. 384, 29. Godwine gesiclode and eft gewyrpte *Godwin fell sick and got better again*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 13. He eft gewyrpte, and dam orþe onféng *he recovered again and got his breath*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 17. He hyne gewyrpte, ðeáh ðe him wund hrine *he recovered, though the wound had touched him*, Beo. Th. 5944; B. 2976. He ðā befrān on hwilcere tíde he gewyrpte *he then enquired at what hour he recovered*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 12. Sóna ðæt him bet wæs, and gewyrpte fram ðære untrumnysse *melius habere cœpit, et convalescens ab infirmitate*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 7.

ge-wyrsmed, -wyrmsed; *part. p. Full of matter, suppurated*:—Gewyrsmed, *saporatus*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 20. v. wyrmsan, ge-wurms.

ge-wyrþan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To estimate, value*:—Oðre ungesawene þing mon mōt mid āþe gewyrþan and syððan be ðam gyldan *other unseen things may be estimated on oath, and then paid for accordingly*, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 7. Swā hit man gewyrþe *as it may be valued*, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 11.

ge-wyrþan; he -wyrþeþ, -wyrþ *To be, become, happen*; fiĕri: — Hū mihte ðæt gewyrþan *how might that happen?* Andr. Kmbl. 1145; An. 573. Cūþ ðæt gewyrþeþ *it shall be known*, Elen. Kmbl. 2381; El. 1192: 2548; El. 1275. Hū gewyrþ ðis *quomŏdo fiet istud?* Lk. Bos. 1, 34. v. ge-weorþan.

ge-wyrðe, es; *n. Amount, content*:—Swā micel ðæt sȳ iii ægscylla gewyrðe *as much as three eggshells full*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 23. Ānes æges gewyrðe greátes sealtes *of rock salt the content of one egg*, 40, 10. [Cf. *Goth.* andwairþi *price, value*.]

ge-wyrþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To distinguish, honour, dignify*; insignīre, hŏnōrāre:—Done sōþfæst cyning mid his sylfes miht gewyrþode *whom the just king honoured with his own power*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 11; Exod. 10. Sigore gewyrþod *honoured with victory*, Andr. Kmbl. 232; An. 116. Ða ðe beóþ mid cræftum gewyrþode *who are dignified with virtues*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 25. v. ge-weorþian.

ge-wyrtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To season with herbs, to spice, perfume*:—Gewyrtad mid hyra weldǽdum *perfumed with their good deeds*, Exon. 63 b: Th. 234, 20; Ph. 543. Gewyrtod wīn [cf. *O. H. Ger.* der gewurzeto win] *factitium vinum*, Cot. 268, Lye. Sele him etan gewyrtodne hen fugel *give him to eat a fowl dressed with herbs*, L. M 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 15.

ge-wyrtrumian *to root up, eradicate*; eradicare, Rtl. 65, 25.

ge-wyrtūn, es; *m. A garden*:—Ðǽr wæs fæger gewyrtūn *ubi erat hortus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1.

ge-wȳscan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed. I. *to wish, desire*; optare, desiderare:—Ic wolde gewȳscan ðæt hī næfdon ða heardsǽlþa ðæt hī mihton yfel dōn *I would wish that they had not the unhappiness of being able to do evil*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 3. II. *to adopt*:—Him to gāstlīcum bearnum gewīscede *adopted as his spiritual children*, Homl. Th. i. 220, 31.

ge-wȳscednys, se; *f. Adoption*; adoptio, R. Ben. interl. 2, Lye.

ge-wȳscendlīc; *adj. Optative*:—Gewiscendlīc gemet *modus optativus*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 28. Gewiscendlīce *optativa*, 38; Som. 40, 25.

ge-wȳscendlīce; *adv. By adoption*:—God Fæder Ælmihtig hæfþ ǽnne Sunu gecyndelīce and menige gewiscendlīce *God, the Father Almighty has one Son naturally and many by adoption*, Homl. Th. i. 258, 26.

ge-wȳscing, e; *f. Adoption*, R. Ben. 2, Lye.

ge-ȳcan, -ȳcean; *p.* te *To increase, add, eke*:—Se ðe ðisne freóls geȳcean wille geȳce God his gesynta *qui hanc libertatis dapsilitatem augere voluerit, augeat dominus ejus prosperitatem*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 138, 14. Swā swā sorge and ymbhogan geȳceþ monnes mōd, swā geȳceþ se cræft his āre *as sorrow and cares increase a man's mind so a craft increaseth his honour*, Prov. Kmbl. 59. Ðā geyhte he sum bigspell *he added a parable*, Lk. Skt. 19, 11, MS. A. v. ge-fcan.

ge-yde *subdued, conquered*, Chr. 617; Erl. 23, 16. v. ge-gān.

ge-yflian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to injure*:—Gif hine mon geyflige *if one injure him*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 3. Gif se cristena mann ðē geyfelode *if the christian man hath done thee wrong*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 25. Næs heora neáta nān geyfelad *jumenta eorum non sunt minorata*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Mid fræcedo geyfled *contumelia adfectos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 6. II. *to become ill*:—Hine geyflade *he fell sick*, Th. Chart. 272, 29. Him geyfelade and ðæt him stranglīce eglade *he fell sick and it afflicted him severely*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 33. Lazarus wæs geyfled *Lazarus infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. 11, 2.

ge-ylca; *prn. The same*:—Eall ðæ geylcan gerihta *all the same rights*, Th. Chart. 433, 36.

ge-ymnyttan. v. ge-emnettan.

ge-yppan; *p.* -ypte; *pp.* -ypped, -yped, -ypt *To open, reveal, declare, manifest, disclose*:—Ic geyppe *promo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 12. Wit wēndon ðæt ðæt sand uncre swaðe geypte *we expected that the sand would discover our track*, Shrn. 42, 19. Se geypte hæðenum dēman ðæt ðæs tiburtius wæs cristen *he disclosed to the heathen judge that this Tiburtius was a christian*, 116, 23. Him wæs on swefne geyped *it was revealed to him in a dream*, 112, 6. Hit þurh ǽnne þeówne mann geypped wearþ *it was discovered by a slave*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 20: Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 25. Giypped sē *manifestetur*, Rtl. 13, 3: 102, 43. Biþ geypped *sciatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2447; An. 1225: Menol. Fox 311; Men. 159. Þurh hine wurdon manege geypte *through him were many discovered*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 20.

ge-yrfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To stock with cattle*:—Swā geirfad swā hit nū steut *so stocked as it now stands*, Th. Chart. 158, 10.

ge-yrfweardian *to inherit*, Ps. Lamb. 24, 14. v. yrfweardian.

ge-yrgan, -irgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cowardly, terrify*: — Ealle synd geyrgede ðe eardiaþ on ðisum lande *all the inhabitants of the land do faint because of us*, Jos. 2, 24: 8, 6: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 123. v. earg.

ge-yrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict, make miserable*:—Ðū mīne cūþe geyrmdest *thou didst afflict mine acquaintance*, Ps. Th. 87, 18.

ge-yrnan; *p.* -arn, -orn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run, arise*; exoriri, surgere:—Ða georn ðǽr sōna upp genihtsumlīc yrnþ and wæstm *then an abundant crop and grain* [*fruit*] *soon rose* [*ran*] *up there*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 40.

ge-yrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to anger, make angry*: — Hȳ geyrsedon *irritaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 7. Irtacus ða wearþ swīðe geyrsod *Irtacus then became very angry*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 34. II. *to be angry*:—He nele swā micclum swā we geearniaþ us geyrsian *he will not be angry with us so much as we deserve*, 126, 6. v. yrsian.

ge-ȳwan, -eáwan, -eówan, -iéwan; ic -ȳwe; ðū -ȳwest, -ȳwst; he -ȳweþ, -ȳwþ, *pl.* -ȳwaþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, reveal*; ostendĕre, præbĕre, manifestāre, monstrāre:—Þeóden engla his þegnum seolfne geȳwde *the king of angels revealed himself to his disciples*, Elen. Kmbl. 974; El. 488. Me ðin dōhtor hafaþ geȳwed orwyrðu *thy daughter has shewn me indignity*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69: Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. DER. ȳwan.

gi-; for most words beginning with this prefix see ge-.

giocan *to itch*; prurire:—Wið giccendre wombe *for an itching stomach* [Cockayne prefers to translate the verb *to hiccup*, v. his Glossary], Lchdm. iii. 50, 13. Wið ōðrum giccendum blece *for other itching blotch*, 70, 27. [*Prompt. Parv.* 3ichin *prurire*: *A. R.* 3icchen: *Chauc.* icche: *O. H. Ger.* iuchian *prurire, scalpere*: *Ger.* jucken *to itch*.]

giocig; *adj. Putrid*; putridus, purulentus, Hpt. Gl. 453.

GICEL, es; *m. An icicle*:—Ises gicel *stiria, stillicidia*, Ælfc. Gl. 16;

Som. 58, 68; Wrt. Voc. 21, 55. [*Icel.* jökull.] DER. Cyle-, hilde-, hrîm-, îs-gicel.

gicelig; *adj. Icy*; glacialis, Hpt. Gl. 454, 465.

gicel-stân, es; *m. A piece of ice, hailstone*:—He sent gicelstân *mittit chrystallum*, Blickl. Gl.

gicenes, se; *f. An itch*, or *burning in the skin*; prurigo, Cot. 156.

giċþa, gyhþa, an; *m. Itch, itching*:—Giċþa *pruritus*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 62: Wrt. Voc. 20, 6: Past. 11; Swt. 70, 19; Cot. MS. Wiđ giċþan *against itch*, Herb. 21, 3; Lchdm. i. 116, 23: L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 19, 24: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* 3ikthe *prurigo*: *O. H. Ger.* iuchido *prurigo, scabies.*] v. gihþa.

giċþa *hiccup*, Lchdm. ii. 4, 27.

gid, gidd, gied, giedd, gyd, gydd, ged, es; *n.* I. *a song, lay, poem*; cantus, cantilena, carmen, poema:—Gid oft wreċen *a song oft sung* [*recited*], Beo. Th. 2135; B. 1065. Gidda gemyndig *mindful of songs*, Beo. Th. 1741; B. 868. Đær wæs gidd and gleó *there was song and glee*, Beo. Th. 4216; B. 2105. Gliówordum göl gyd æt spelle *sung in metre a lay in his discourse*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 4; Met. 7, 2. Gerîseþ gleómen gied *a song is proper for a gleeman*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1; Gn. Ex. 167. Cûþ gyddum *known in lays* [*songs*], Beo. Th. 304; B. 151. Se wîtga song and dæt gyd awræc *the prophet sang and recited the poem*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 20; Mód. 51. Đæt ic đa ged ne mæg geféġean *that I cannot compose the poems* [*songs*], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 10; Met. 2, 5. II. as Old English or Saxon proverbs, riddles, and particular speeches were generally metrical, and their historians were bards, hence, *A speech, tale, sermon, proverb, riddle*; sermo, dictum, loquela, proverbium, ænigma:—Gyd æfter wræc *the speech afterwards recited*, Beo. Th. 4315; B. 2154. Mæg ic be me sylfum sôþ gied wreċan *of myself I can relate a true tale*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1. On gewunon gyddes gehwyrfed *in consuetudinem proverbii versum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 27. On gydde *into a proverb*, 3, 12; 537, 30. Nû me dísses gieddes onsware ýwe *now shew me an answer of this riddle*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 28; Rä. 56, 14. v. Grmm. D. M. 853.

giddian, gieddian, gyddian, giddigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sing, recite, speak*:—Ongan he giddian *he began to sing*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24. Giddigan, 16, 4; Fox 56, 36: 21; Fox 72, 27. Se hiora cyning ongan đâ singan and giddian *Tyrtæi ducis composito carmine et pro concione recitato*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 29. Ongan đâ gyddigan þurh gylp micel *began then to speak through great pride*, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 21; Dan. 599. Se wîsdôm geoddode đus *wisdom recited this song*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 168; Met. 1, 84. Wiga gyddode Beówulf maðelode *the warrior spake, Beowulf said*, Beo. Th. 1264: B. 630; Cd. 97; Th. 127, 6; Gen. 2106. Waldere gyddode wordum, Wald. 83; Vald. 2, 13. Đus fród guma in fyrndagum gieddade *thus sang a wise man in days of old*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 8; Ph. 571. Gyddedon hæleþ in healle hwæt seó hand write *heroes in hall discussed what did the hand write*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 18; Dan. 728.

gidding, giedding, e; *f. Song, saying, discourse*:—Iobes gieddinga *Job's songs*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 32: Ph. 549. Mid gieddingum *with songs*, 92 b; Th. 347, 13; Sch. 12. To dyssere gereccednysse genaim se apostol menigfealde gyddunga and gewitnyssa heáhfædera and wîtegena *for this narrative the apostle took manifold sayings and testimonies of patriarchs and prophets*, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 11. Giddung *divinatio, cantus*, Hpt. Gl. 466. [*Chauc.* 3edding.] v. gid.

gidig; *adj.* GIDDY; vertiginosus, Som.

giod, giedd, es; *n. A song, lay, riddle*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1: 114 a; Th. 437, 28; Rä. 56, 14: 18 a; Th. 45, 2; Cri. 713. v. gid.

giefa *a giver*. v. gifa.

giefan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geáfon; *pp.* gifen *To give*; dare:—Ic ców meaht giefe *I will give you might*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 11; Cri. 478. He us ét giefeþ *he giveth us food*, 16 b; Th. 38, 9; Cri. 604: 87 a; Th. 327, 23; Vy. 8. Đû us freódôm gief *do thou give us freedom*, Hy. 5, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 10. v. gifan.

giefernes, -ness, e; *f. Gluttony*; gula:—Gemidliaþ hiera giefernesse [gîfernesse, MS. Cot.] *refrenant gulam*, Past. 46, 2; Swt. 345, 23; Hat. MS. 66 a, 9. v. gîfernes.

gief-stôl, es; *m. A gift-seat, throne of grace*; donorum thronus, gratiæ thronus:—Wile nû geséċan sâwla Nergend gæsta giefstôl *now will the Saviour of souls seek the spirits' throne of grace*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 6; Cri. 572: 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44. v. gif-stôl.

giefu, e; *gen. pl.* -end; *f. A gift, grace, favour*; donum, munus, gratia:—To giefe *as a gift*, or *freely, gratuitously*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 19; Ph. 658: 96 b; Th. 359, 32; Pa. 71. God-bearn on grundum his giefe bryttaþ *the divine Child on earth his grace dispenseth*, 17 b; Th. 43, 2; Cri. 682. Us giefe sealde uppe mid englum *gave us favour above with angels*, 17 b; Th. 41, 24; Cri. 660: 32 a; Th. 101, 24; Cri. 1663. v. gifu.

gield, es; *n. A payment of money, recompense, substitute, offering, worship, service, a heathen deity*:—Sâwlum to gielde *for a recompense to their souls*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 30; Cri. 1079. Wæs Abeles gield *was Abel's substitute*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 32; Gen. 1109: 5; Th. 7, 5; Gen. 101: 47; Th. 60, 5; Gen. 977: Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 17; Jul. 146: 58 a; Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. v. gild.

gieldan, ic gielde, đû gielst, gielst, he gieldeþ, gielt, *pl.* gieldaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden *To yield, pay, render, repay, requite*:—Sceoldon gombon gieldan *they must pay homage*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 11; Gen. 1978. Werum gieldeþ gafol *pays tribute to men*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 15; Rä. 33, 11: 34 a; Th. 109, 24; Gû. 95: 39 a; Th. 130, 9; Gû. 435. He đé mid wîte gieldeþ *he will requite thee with punishment*, 80 a; Th. 301, 15; Fä. 19: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 22. v. gildan.

gieldra *older*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 901–909; 162, 18. v. ieldra.

giellan *to yell*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 19; Rä. 25, 3: 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62. v. gellan.

gielp. v. gilp.

gielpan *to glory, boast, vaunt*; gloriâri, jactâre:—Đæt hỹ gielpan ne þorftan dædum *that they should not boast of deeds*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 21; Gû. 210: 114 b; Th. 440, 4; Rä. 59, 12. v. gilpan.

giéman. v. gýman.

gién, giéna *again, still, yet*. v. gên, gêna.

giéng *went*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 15; Gen. 626; *p. of* gangan.

gierian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To clothe, deck, adorn*; induêre, vestîre, ornâre:—Hæleþ gierede mec mid golde *a man adorned me with gold*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 16; Rä. 27, 13. v. gearwian, gyrian.

gierstandæg *yesterday*. v. gyrstandæg.

gierwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make ready, prepare, put on, clothe, adorn*; pârâre, induêre, vestîre:—Ongunnon him on uhtan æðelcunde mægþ gierwan to geonge *the noble women resolved to prepare for journey at dawn*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 19; Hö. 2. Bearn fæder and môdor gierwaþ *father and mother adorn the child*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 23; Vy. 8. v. gearwian.

giest, es; *m. A guest*:—Mid giestum *with the guests*, Cd. 112; Th. 148, 11; Gen. 2455: 112; Th. 147, 15; Gen. 2440: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 11; Reim. 11. DER. gryre-giest, hilde-, ryne-, stæle-. v. gæst.

giest-lîdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitality, entertainment*; hospitâlitas:—Him se æðela geaf giestlîdnysse *the noble* [*man*] *gave them entertainment*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 28; Gen. 2446. v. gæst-lîdnes.

giestron *yesterday*; hesterus:—Ic giestron wæs acenned *I was yesterday brought forth*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 24; Rä. 41, 44. v. geostra.

giet, gieta *yet*. v. git, gita.

gietan. v. gitan.

gif, e; *f*: *nom. acc.* gif [*as* tîd, dæd] *A gift, grace*; donum, gratia:—Hû he his gif cýdde geond woruld *how he shewed his grace throughout the world*, Andr. Kmbl. 1150; An. 575.

gif, gief, gyf, gib; *conj. with indic. or subj. If, though, whethe.*:—For đỹ me þynċþ betre gif iów swæ þynċþ *therefore it seems to me better, if it seems so to you*, Past. pref; Swt. 7, 6. Gif hie breċaþ his gebodscipe *if they break his commandment*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 434. Gif ic ænegum þegne þeóden-mâdmas forgeáfe *if to any follower I gave princely treasures*, 22; Th. 26, 19; Gen. 409. Gif đû him wuht hearmes gesprǽce he forgifeþ hit đeáh *though thou didst speak to him aught of harm yet will he forgive it*, 30; Th. 41, 23; Gen. 661. Frægn gif him wære niht getæse *asked whether the night had been pleasant to him*, Beo. Th. 2643; B. 1319. Đû wâst gif hit is swâ we secgan hýrdon *thou knowest if it is as we heard say*, 550; B. 272. [*Laym.* 3if: *Orm.* 3iff: *Piers P. Chauc.* 3if, if: *O. Frs.* jef.]

gifa, gyfa, giefa, geofa, an; *m. A giver, bestower*; dator, largitor:—Me þinċþ betere dæt ic forlête đa gyfe and folgyge đam gyfan *it seems to me better to leave the gift and follow the giver*, Shrn. 176, 19. Used in the following compounds:—âr-gifa, æt-, beáh-, beág-, blæd-, eád-, feorh-, gold-, hyht-, lâc-, mâddum-, ræd-, sinc-, symbel-, wil-, will-. [*Laym.* rædgive *counsellor*: *O. Sax.* mêdom-gibo: *O. H. Ger.* gebo *dator.*]

gifan, gyfan, giefan, geofan, giofan; ic gife; đû gifest, gifst; he gifeþ, gifþ, *pl.* gifaþ; *p.* geaf, gæf, gaf, gef, đû geáfe, gêfe, *pl.* geáfon, gêfon; *pp.* gifen, giefen, gyfen *To give*; dare, impertire:—Hwâ meahte me swelc gewit gifan *who could give to me such perception?* Cd. 32; Th. 42, 10; Gen. 672. Ic gife *impertior*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 13. Gife ic hit đé *I will give it thee*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 26; Gen. 679. Us drincan gifest *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Hwæt gifst đû me *quid dabis mihi*, Gen. 15, 2. God gifeþ gleáw word godspellendum *dominus dabit verbum evangelizantibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 12: Hy. 7, 102; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 102: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 22: Ps. Th. 68, 27. He nallas beágas geaf *he gave no rings*, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719. Gæf wæstm his *dedit fructum suum*, Ps. Spl. T. 66, 5. Him scippend geaf [gaf, MS. A.] wuldorlîcne wlite *the Creator gave it wondrous beauty*, Salm. Kmbl. 114; Sal. 56. Gé him hleoþ gêfon *ye gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354 Weoruda waldend đé wist gife heofonlîcne hlâf *the Lord of hosts grant to thee food, heavenly bread*, Andr. Kmbl. 776; An. 388. On Moyses hand wearþ wîg gifen *into Moses' hand martial force was given*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 11; Dan. 5. Đær wurdon đa âđas geworene his dôhter đam Câsere to gifene *oaths were then sworn there to give* [*in marriage*] *his daughter to the emperor*, Chr. 1109; Erl. 242, 23. [*Laym.*

Orm. Chaue. Piers P. ȝiven: *O. Sax.* geban: *Goth.* giban: *Icel.* gefa: *O. Frs.* jeva: *O. H. Ger.* geban.] DER. a-, æt-, ed-, for-, of-gifan.

gifen *the sea*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 29; Rä. 3, 3. v. geofon.

gifende *giving, giving in marriage*, Cot. 216. v. gifan, gift.

gifer, es; *m. A glutton*:—Gifer hâtte se wyrm *the worm's name is glutton*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 31; Seel. 118. v. gîfre.

gîferlîce; *adj. Greedily, eagerly*; avide:—Ongan gîferlîce ðæt gærs etan *virecta herbarum avidius carpere cœpit*, Bd. 3. 9; S. 533, 41. Gîferlîce *pertinaciter*, Hpt. Gl. 424. [Cf. *Icel.* gîfrliga *savagely*: *Mod. Icel. exorbitantly.*]

gîfer-nes, -ness, e; *f. Greediness, avarice, voracity, gluttony*; aviditas, gula:—Gîfernys bið ðæt se man êr tîman hine gereordige oððe æt his mæle to micel þicge mid oferflôwendnysse êtes oððe wætes *greediness is a man's eating before the time, or taking too much at his meal with superfluity of meat or drink*, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 29. Him wæs metes micel lust ac ðeáh mid nânum êtum his gyfernysse gefyllan ne mihte *he had great craving for food but yet could he not with any viands satisfy his voracity*, i. 86, 6: 168, 12. Ða nîðtenu for ðære gewilnunge hieta gîfernesse simle lôcigeaþ to ðære corþan *beasts because of their greedy desires ever look to the earth*, Past. 21; Swt. 154, 20; Cot. MS. Ðæt rîce ðæt ða êrestan men forworhtan þurh heora gîfernesse *the kingdom that the first persons forfeited through their greediness*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 1: Num. 11, 4: Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 2. [*Orm.* gifernesse: *Laym.* ȝivernesse.]

gifeðe, es; *n. What is granted by fate, lot, fortune, fate*:—Wæs ðæt gifeðe to swîð ðe ðone ðyder ontyhte *too strong was the fate that impelled him thither*, Beo. Th. 6163; B. 3085. On gifeðe *by chance*, Andr. Kmbl. 977; An. 489. v. Grmm. And. u. El. p. 108. [Cf. *Laym.* swulc ȝifeðe, 2nd MS. so moche god, v. 8118: *Icel.* gipta *good luck*.] v. next word.

gifeðe, gyfeðe; *adj. Given, granted* [*by fate*]; datus, concessus:—Gief ðæt bið him gifeðe *if that be granted him*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 50, 2: Th. Chart. 470, 1: 472, 3. Nô gifeðe wearþ Abrahame ðæt him yrfeward wlitebeorht ides on worulde brohte *it was not granted to Abraham that the beautiful woman brought him an heir into the world*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 31; Gen. 1726: 101; Th. 134, 13; Gen. 2224: Beo. Th. 5454; B. 2730. Gyfeðe, 1115; B. 555. Him ðæt gifeðe ne wæs *it was not granted him*, 3658; B. 2682. Hwæt him gûðweorca gifeðe wurde *what work of war should be assigned him*, Andr. Kmbl. 2134; An. 1068: Beo. Th. 4976; B. 2491: 604; B. 299. v. Grmm. D. M. 843. [*Laym.* ȝifveðe: *O. Sax.* gibidig: *O. H. Ger.* gibedig.] v. ungifeðe, and preceding word.

gif-fæst; *adj. Gifted with, capable of, fitted for*; capax:—Sum bið wôþbora giedda giffæst *one is a poet gifted with song*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 20; Crä. 36: Cot. 57.

gif-heal, -heall, e; *f. A gift-hall, hall in which gifts are distributed*; aula in qua dominus dona distribuit:—Ymb ða gifhealle *around the gift-hall*, Beo. Th. 1680; B. 838.

giflan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To bestow gifts*:—Se cyng him cynelîce gifode *the king bestowed gifts upon him royally*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 32. Hió ða gifede mycele þinc ðam biscope *she gave great gifts to the bishop*, H. R. 17, 12.

gifl, giefl, gifel, gyfl, es; *n. Food, meat, piece of food*:—Lîc bið wyrmes giefl *the body shall be the worm's food*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 15; Seel. 126. Ðû wyrmа gifl *thou food for worms*, 98 b; Th. 368, 16; Seel. 22. Hî ðæt gyfl þêgun *they ate that food*, 61 b; Th. 226, 24; Ph. 410: 45 a; Th. 153, 8; Gû. 822. Hûsle gereorded ðý æþelan gyfle *fed with the Eucharist, with the noble food*, 51 b: Th. 180, 5; Gû. 1275. Lytlum gieflum *with the little bits of meat*, 88 b; Th. 332, 23; Vy. 89. v. æfen-gifl.

gifnes, -ess, e; *f. A favour, grace*; beneficium, gratia:—Ealle we beþurfon Godes gifnesse *we all have need of God's grace*, Hy. 7, 114, 110; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 114, 110. DER. for-gifnes.

gifol, giful; *adj. Generous, bountiful, liberal*; largus:—He swâ gifol is and swâ rûmedlice gifþ *he is so liberal and gives so abundantly*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 14.

gîfre; *adj. Useful, salutary*:—Niðum to nytte hæleþum gîfre *of advantage to men, useful to warriors*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 12; Rä. 27, 28: 113 a; Th. 433, 6; Rä. 50, 3. v. ungifre, and cf. *Icel.* gæfr.

gîfre; *adj. Greedy, covetous, voracious, eager, desirous*; avidus:—Gîfre *gulosus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 51. Gîfere *vel* frec *ambro*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 83; Wrt. Voc. 50, 63. Tantalus se cyning ðe ungemetlîce gîfre wæs *Tantalus the king who was immoderately greedy*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 1. Ða farasêi ða ðe gîfre wæron *pharasæi qui erant avari*, Lk. Skt. 16, 14. Lîg gold gîfre forgrîpeþ grædig swelgeþ *the flame voracious lays hold on gold, greedy devours it*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 15; Ph. 507: 38 a; Th. 124, 32; Gû. 346. Gîfrum grâpum *with greedy clutches*, 38 b; Th. 126, 28; Gû. 378: Andr. Kmbl. 2671; An. 1337. Gesyhst ðû nû ða sweartan helle grædige and gîfre *seest thou now the black hell greedy and ravenous?* Cd. 37; Th. 49, 16; Gen. 793: 213; Th. 267, 2; Sat. 82: 217; Th. 276, 21; Sat. 192: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 24; Seef. 62. Se gîfra gæst *the greedy spirit*, 22 a; Th. 60, 21; Cri. 973. Ic heora eom swîðe gîfre *I am very desirous for them*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 20. Lîg gæsta gîfrost *flame, most ravenous of spirits*, Beo. Th. 2250; B. 1123. Gîfrost and grædgost *most rapacious and most greedy*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 2; Rä. 81, 24. [*Orm.* giferr: *Laym.* ȝifer: cf. *Icel.* gîfr; *n. pl. fiends.*]

gif-sceatt, es; *m. A gift-treasure, present*; donum pretiosum, munus:—Sælîðende gifsceattas Geâtum feredon *sea-voyagers bore gift-treasures for the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 761; B. 378.

gif-stôl, gief-stôl, es; *m. A gift-seat, seat from which gifts are distributed, throne, throne of grace*; donorum thronus, solium, gratiæ thronus:—Ðone gifstôl grêtan *to greet the throne*, Beo. Th. 338; B. 168. Brynewylmum mealt gifstôl Geâta *the gift-chair of the Goths was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4643; B. 2327: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 6; Cri. 572. Sceal gifstôl gegierwed stondan *a throne shall stand prepared*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 23; Gn. Ex. 69: 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44.

gift, gyft, e; *f.* I. *a gift*; as a technical term, *the amount to be given by a suitor in consideration of receiving a woman to wife*:—Git mon wîf gebycgge and sió gyft forþ ne cume *if a man buy a wife and the sum agreed upon be not forthcoming*, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 5. See the note. That matrimony in the olden-times was a bargain may be seen by the words used in connection with it, e. g. gebycgan, in the passage above; see also ge-ceápian, ceáp. For an account of such a bargaining see Njál Saga, c. 2. See also Th. i. 254–6, Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. mundr, and Grmm. R. A. pp. 419 sqq. II. in *pl. f.* and *n.* gifta, giftu *marriage*; nuptiæ:—Giftu *nuptiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 22: 28, 4; Som. 31, 20: Mone Gl. 433 a. On ðam þriddan dæge wæron gifta gewordene *die tertia nuptiæ factæ sunt*, Jn. Bos. 2, 1: Mt. Bos. 22, 3. Crist wearþ to his gyftum geladod *Christ was invited to his marriage*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 10, 11: Hy. 10, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 17. Æt ðæm giftan sceal mæsse-preóst beón *at the nuptials there shall be a mass-priest*, L. Edm. 13, 8; Th. i. 256, 6. Wifigende and gyfta syllende *nubentes et nubtum tradentes*, Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Lk. Bos. 20, 34. Gifta dôn hearm getâcnaþ *to keep a wedding betokens harm*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 21: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 17. [*Laym. Piers P.* ȝift *gift*: *O. Frs.* jeft: *O. H. Ger.* gift *gift*: *Goth.* fra-gifts *espousal*: *Icel.* gipt *a gift, wedding.*]

gift-bûr, es; *m. A wedding-chamber, bride-chamber*:—Swâ swâ brŷdguma forþ gewîtende of giftbûre his *tanquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5.

gifte, an; *f. Dowry*:—Gilde be ðære giftan mæþe *reddat pecuniam juxta modum dotis quam virgines accipere consueverunt*, Ex. 22, 17. [Cf. L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 8; *and see* gift.]

giftelîc; *adj. Belonging to a wedding*; nuptialis, Cot. 139.

gift-hûs, es; *n. A wedding-house*; nuptiarum domus:—Ða wærun ða gyfthûs mid sittyndum mannum gefyllede *impletæ sunt nubtiæ discumbentium*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 10. v. gift-lîc.

giftian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give a woman in marriage*:—Ne wîfiaþ hî ne ne gyftigeaþ *neque nubent neque nubentur*, Mk. Skt. 12, 25. Ne giftigeaþ hî ne wîf ne lædaþ *neque nubunt neque ducunt uxores*, Lk. Skt. 20, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* gipta *to give a woman in marriage*; giptask *to marry*: *O. H. Ger.* gi-gift *venundatus, deditus.*]

gift-leóþ, es; *n. A marriage-song*; epithalamium, carmen nubentium, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 53; Wrt. Voc. 47, 57.

gift-lîc; *adj. Nuptial, belonging to a marriage*; nuptialis:—Ða geseah he ðær ænne man ðe næs mid gyftlîcum reáfe gescrŷd *vidit ibi hominem non vestitum veste nubtiali*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 11, 12. Ðæt gyftlîce hûs *the house where the marriage was*, Homl Th. ii. 70, 16. Giftlîc *sponsalis*, Hpt. Gl. 525; *nuptialis*, 491. Giftlice *sponsalia*, Mone Gl. 354 a.

giftu. v. gift.

gifu, gyfu, giefu, giofu, geofu, gif, e; *pl. nom. acc.* -a, -e; *gen.* -a, -ena; *f.* I. *a gift, grace, favour*; donum, munus, beneficium, gratia, virtus, facultas:—Wæs gifu Hröþgâres oft gecæhted *the gift of Hrothgar was often prized*, Beo. Th. 3773; B. 1884. Ðâm he geaf micle gife freódômes *to these he gave the great gift of freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 1. Ðæt hie ælmihtiges gife ânforlêten *that they the Almighty's gift might lose*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 19; Gen. 693. Ic ðam mago-rincum mîne sylle godcunde gife *I will give to the youth my divine grace*, 106; Th. 140, 17; Gen. 2329. We onfêngon gife for gife *we have received grace for grace*, Jn. Bos. 1, 16. Heó gefylled wæs wîsdômes gife *she was filled with the gift of wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 2285; El. 1144. Ða him wæstmas brohte geârtorhte gife grêne folde *when to him the verdant earth should bring fruits, yearly-bright gifts*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 13; Gen. 1561. Sâulum on heofonum selest weorþlîca gifa *to souls in heaven thou wilt give worthy gifts*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 453; Met. 20, 227. Næs hió to gnêþ gifa *she was not too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3864; B. 1930. Neorxna wang stôd gifena gefylled *paradise stood filled with gifts*, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28; Gen. 209: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 18; Gû. 578. Ðîn môd trymeþ godcundum gifum *strengtheneth thy mind with divine gifts*, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 8; Gen. 2810. Brŷdlîce gife *nuptialis dos*, Hpt. Gl. 511. Hlâfordes gifu *impost due to the Lord*, L. Eth. 3, 3; Th. i. 292, 16; L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 1: L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 7. See Thorpe's Glossary. To gifes *gratis*, Hpt. Gl. 478. Gâ hire ût to gife bûtan feó

let her go out free without money, Ex. 21, 11: Num. 11, 5. To gife *gratis*, Gen. 29, 15. Gifum *gratis*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 8. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚷ = *g*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is gifu *a gift*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter *g*, but for gifu *a gift*, as:—ᚷ [Gifu] gumena byþ gleng and herenys *a gift is the honour and praise of men*, Runic. pm. 7: Kmbl. 340, 23; Hick. Thes. i. 135. [*Orm.* gife: *Laym.* geve: *R. Brun.* give: *Kath.* geoven, *pl.: Piers P.* yeves: *O. Sax.* geba; *f. donum: O. Frs.* jeve: *O. H. Ger.* geba: *Goth.* giba: *Icel.* gjöf; *f. donum, munus.*] DER. beáh-gifu, bryd-, eád-, feorh-, freót-, frum-, hyht-, mádðum-, morgen-, sinc-, sundor-, sundur-, sweord-, wóþ-, wuldor-, wundor-.

gifung, gyfung, e; *f. A giving, granting, assent, consent*:—Mid gyfunge ðære synne *peccati consensu*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 11.

gigant, gygant, es; *m. A giant*; gigas:—Untydras onwócon, eotenas, swylce gigantas *unnatural progenies sprang forth, monsters, also giants*, Beo. Th. 226; B. 113. Swá swá gigant yrnþ on his weg *ut gigas ad currendam viam*, Ps. Th. 18, 6. Ne se gigant ne wyrþ ná gehæled *nec gigas salvus erit*, 32, 14. He ðone gigant ofwearp *he struck down the giant*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. [*Lat.* gigas; *gen.* gigantis.]

gigant-mæcg, es; *m. Giant progeny*; filius gigantis, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 36; Gen. 1268.

gi-hrinian, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 4. v. ge-regnian.

gihsinga *exugia*, Cot. 73, Lye. v. Lchdm. i. lxx, note 6.

gihþa, an; *m. Itch, itching*:—Unaberendlíc gyhþa ofereode ealne ðone líchaman *an unbearable itching overspread the whole body*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 12. [The word used in the passage of Josephus describing Herod's condition is *κνησμός.*] v. gicha.

gihþig, giþig; *adj. Lymphaticus, vecors*, Hpt. Gl. 520.

gihþu. v. gehþo.

gild, geld, gield, gyld, es; *n.* I. *a payment of money, a tribute, compensation, retribution, substitute*; solutio, tributum, compensatio, remuneratio, retributio:—Beád ðá Swegen full gild *then Sweyn commanded a full contribution*, Chr. 1013; Th. 273, 6. Ðis wæs swíðe hefigtýme geár þurh mænigfealde gylda *this was a very grievous year on account of manifold taxes*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 25. Menn guldon him gyld *men paid him tribute*, 1066; Erl. 203, 8. On Abeles gyld *in compensation for Abel*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 22; Gen. 1104: 153; Th. 190, 15; Exod. 199. On ðære sumun gyld *in the sun's stead*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 14; Cri. 1103. IX gylde forgylde *let him pay nine[-fold] for compensation*, L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3. II. *a* GUILD, *society*, or *club, to which payments were made for mutual protection and support, more extensive than our friendly societies*; societas, fraternitas. The members of the A.-Sax. guild were answerable for each other's conduct, and thus character was made of the very greatest importance. v. Kmbl. Sax. Eng. i. 251–253; Th. Chart. p. xvi; pp. 605–17: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. III. *a payment to God, worship, service, sacrifice, offering*; cultus, sacrificium:—Þú goda ussa gield forhogdest *thou hast despised the service of our gods*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 17; Jul. 146. To ðam gielde *for that sacrifice*, Cd. 74; Th. 90, 26; Gen. 1501. His Waldende gilde onsægde *dedicated an offering to his Lord*, 137; Th. 172, 11; Gen. 2842: Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, note 12. IV. *a heathen deity*; numen:—Gif ðú oncecgan nelt sóþum gieldum *if thou wilt not sacrifice to true deities*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. V. *a visible object of worship, an idol*; idolum:—He sum gild bræc *he was destroying an idol*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 4: 221, 8, 20. Gyld of golde gumum arærde *reared up for the people an idol of gold*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 22: Dan. 175: 182; Th. 228, 18; Dan. 204. [*O. Sax.* geld; *n. retributio, tributum, cultus divinus, sacrificium: O. Frs.* jeld; *n: O. H. Ger.* gelt; *n: Goth.* gild; *n. tributum, census, multa: Icel.* gildi, gjald; *n. tributum, pœna, præmium, multa cædis.*] DER. æftergild, [-geld, -gield, -gyld], án-, bryne-, deófol-, ed-, feónd-, friþ-, frum-, god-, hæðen-, leód-, sceucc-, þeóf-, un-, wer-, wig-, wiðer-. v. Grmm. D. M. 34: R. A. 601, 649. [Cf. friþ-gild.]

gilda, gylda, an; *m. A member of a guild*:—Se gylda ðe óðerne misgrét *the guildbrother that insults another*, Th. Chart. 606, 22: 609, 10. v. ge-gilda.

gildan, geldan, gieldan, gyldan, ic gilde, gielde, gylde, ðú giltst, gieltst, gyltst, gilst, he gildeþ, gilt, gielt, gylt, *pl.* gildaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden; *v. a*; *n. To yield, pay, restore, requite, give, render, make an offering, serve, worship*; reddere, solvere, tribuere, retribuere, rependere, restituere, servire, colere:—Gafol gyldan *to pay tribute*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 24, 28: Mt. Bos. 17, 24. Ic mín gehát Dryhtne gylde *vota mea Domino reddam*, Ps. Th. 115, 8: 78, 13: 93, 22. Se gylt ælcum be his gewyrhtum *he requites each according to his works*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 244, 1: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 35. Gilde ðæt ilce wíte ðæt se ðéer sceolde gif he him ryhtes wyrnde *let him pay the like penalty that the other should if he had denied him justice*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 18. Drihtne guldon gód *they paid good to the Lord*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 9; Gen. 2419. Gilde be twífealdon *duplum restituet*, Ex. 22, 4, 7. Gilde twífealdon, 22, 9. Gilde ðone byrst *reddet damnum*, 22, 6, 12. Gild ðínum esne góde dæde *retribue servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 17. Headó-rásas geald mearum and mádmum *requited war-attacks with horses and treasures*, Beo. Th. 2099; B. 1047. Ðæt ælc gulde óþrum edleán ælces weorces *that each should render to another recompense for every work*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 51; Met. 27, 26. Mín sceal mid grimme gryre golden wurþan fyll and feorh-cwealm *my fall and murder shall be requited with grim horror*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 18; Gen. 1102. Sceucc-gyldum swýðe guldan *servierunt sculptilibus eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Bebeád se cásere ðæt cristne men guldan deófolgeldum *the emperor ordered that christian men should worship idols*, Shrn. 88, 14, 22: 74, 26. Deófium geldan *to worship devils*, 110, 18. [*Laym. Orm.* ȝelden: cf. *Shakspere's* God ild you: *O. Sax.* geldan *reddere, retribuere, solvere, præstare: O. Frs.* jelda: *O. H. Ger.* geltan *reddere, solvere, retribuere, sacrificare: Goth.* -gildan, fra-gildan; *p.* -gald, *pl.* -guldum; *pp.* -guldans *to repay, requite: Icel.* gjalda.] DER. a-gildan, an-, on-, for-, ge-, to-.

gildan *to gild*. v. gyldan.

gilden. v. gylden.

Gild-ford, Gyldford, Guldeford [Gild *a fraternity*; ford *a ford: Domesd.* Gilda ad vadum] GUILDFORD, *a town in Surrey, on the river Wey*, Lye.

gild-ræden, gyld-ræden, -rædenn, e; *f. The relation involved in membership of a guild*:—Gif he nele to bóte gebúgan þolige he ðære gefer-rædene and ælcere óðre gyldrædene *if he will not submit to make amends let him forfeit the fellowship and every other interest in the guild*, Th. Chart. 606, 31. Ðæt byþ rihtlíce gecweden gyldrædene ðæt we ðus dón *that is very properly agreed upon as a part of guild-membership, that we do thus*, 607, 24.

gild-scipe, gyld-scipe, es; *m. A guild-ship, society*; sodalitas:—Án gildscipe is gegaderod on Wudeburg lande *a guild-ship is gathered at Woodbury land*, Th. Diplm. 608, 30: 605, 8: L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 246, 12. v. gild.

gild-sester, es; *m. A measure belonging to a guild*; sextarius:—Scéote ælc gegylda ænne gyldsester fulne clænes hwætes *let each guild-brother contribute one guild-measure full of clean wheat*, Th. Chart. 606, 7: 611, 4.

gillan *to yell*, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267. v. gellan.

Gillinga, Gillinga-hám GILLINGHAM, *in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 1, 18.

gillister, es; *n. Phlegm*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 18.

gillistre, an; *f. Phlegm, matter*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 17: 72; 148, 6.

gilm, es; *m. A yelm, a handful of reaped corn, bundle, bottle*; manipulus:—Eówre gilmas stódon *your sheaves stood*, Gen. 37, 7. v. gelm.

gilp *powder, dust*; scobs, Cot. 181.

GILP, gelp, gielp, gylp, es; *m. Glory, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, vain-glory, haughtiness*; gloria, ostentatio:—Se seofoþa heáfod-leahter is ídelwuldor ðæt is gylp *the seventh chief sin is vain-glory, that is pride*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 27: 218, 22. He nolde nán þing dón mid gylpe forðon ðe se gylp is án heáfod-leahter *he would do nothing in pride, for pride is a deadly sin*, i. 170, 24. Geþenc be ðám gebyrdum gif hwá ðæs gilpþ hú ídel and hú unnyt se gilp biþ *consider birth; if any one boast of that how vain and how useless is the boast*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 20: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 12; Sat. 254: 4; Th. 5, 10; Gen. 69: Blickl. Homl. 243, 9. Gilpes ðú girnest *thou desirest glory*, Bt. 32; Fox 114, 18. Hú Orosius spræc ymb Rómána gylp hú hí manega folc oferwunnan *how Orosius spoke of the glory of the Romans, how they overcame many peoples*, Ors. Bos. 12, 42. Is ðæt unnet gelp *that is useless glory*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 34, 26; Met. 10, 17, 13. Néfre gielpes to georn *never too eager for fame*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 22; Wand. 69. On ídel gylp *in vanitate sua*, Ps. Th. 51, 6. For ðínum ídlan gilpe *for thine idle boasting*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. [*Laym.* ȝælp, ȝelp: *Orm.* ȝellp: *O. Sax.* gelp: *O. H. Ger.* gelf *jactantia*, [*inanis*] *gloria.*]

gilpan, gielpan, gylpan, ic gilpe, gielpe, gylpe, ðú gilpst, gielpst, gylpst, he gilpþ, gielpþ, *pl.* gilpaþ, gielpaþ, gylpaþ; *p.* gealp, *pl.* gulpon; *pp.* golpen *To glory, boast, desire earnestly*; gloriari:—Gif ðú gilpan wille, gilp Godes *if thou will glory, glory in God*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 24. Nó ðæs gilpan þearf synfull sáwel *the sinful soul need not boast of this*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 9; Dom. 68. Ðæt hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste *that he liked to boast of such sport*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 38; Met. 9, 19. Ðæt ðú wile gilpan *that thou wilt boast*, Salm. Kmbl. 409; Sal. 205. Ic wundrige forhwí hí gilpan swelces anwealdes *I wonder why they boast of such power*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 1. Gelpan ne þorfte *had no cause to boast*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 10; Æðelst. 44. Gylpan, Beo. Th. 4016; B. 2006: 5740; B. 2874. Ná ic ðæs gylpe *I boast not of that*, 1177; B. 586: 4116; B. 2055. Hú lange mánwyrhtan mordre gylpaþ *usquequo peccatores gloriabuntur?* Ps. Th. 93, 3: 73, 4. He gealp, ðæt him nówiht widstandan mihte *nihil resistère posse jactábat*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 8. Hréþsigora ne gealp *he boasted not of glorious victories*, Beo. Th. 5160; B 2583. Burga aldor gramlíce gealp *the ruler of towns angrily boasted*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 23; Dan. 714. Swíðe gulpon *they exceedingly boasted*, 210; Th. 260, 20; Dan. 712. Sigore gulpon *they boasted of victory* Cd. 94; Th. 121, 29; Gen. 2017. Firenum gulpon

they wickedly boasted, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 8; Gū. 236. Dæt hī ne gulpan dæs *that they may not boast of it*, Ps. Th. 74, 4. [*Laym* ȝelpen, ȝelpen: *Orm.* ȝellpenn, ȝillpenn: *Chauc.* yelpe *to boast.*]

gilp-cwide, es; *m. A boastful speech*:—Đam wīfe đa word wel licodon gilpcwide Geátes *well did those words please the woman, the boastful speech of the Gaut.* Beo. Th. 1284; B. 640: Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 12; Gū. 1209. [*O. Sax.* gelp-quidi.]

gilpen; *adj. Boastful*:—Ne mæg he geþyldgian đæt he dæt forhele ac wierþ đonon gilpen *he cannot bear to conceal it, but becomes boastful on account of it*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 9: Cot. MS. Wāt ic đæt wæron Caldéas gūđe dæs gilpne *I knew that the Chaldeans were so boastful in war*; Salm. Kmbl. 413; Sal. 207.

gilp-georn; *adj. Desirous of glory*:—Se strangesta cyning and se gilpgeornesta *rex fortissimus et gloriæ cupidissimus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 19.

gilp-hlæden; *part. p. Vaunt-laden*:—Cyninges þegn guma gilp-hlæden gidda gemyndig *a king's thane, a man filled with lofty themes, with memory rich in songs*, Beo. Th. 1740; B. 868.

gilplīc; *adj. Ostentatious, pompous, proud, vain-glorious*:—Đæt wære swiđe gilplīc dæd gif Crist scute đā adūn *it would have been a very vain-glorious act if Christ had thrown himself down then*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 21. Gierelan gielplīces *of pompous garb*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 3; Gū. 138: 38 b; Th. 127, 22; Gū. 390.

gilp-līce; *adv. Proudly, vauntingly*; arroganter, Cot. 1, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gelfligho *jactanter.*]

gilpna, an; *m. A boaster*; jactator:—Betra biþ se geþyldega wer đonne se gilpna *melior est patiens arrogante*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 14; Cot. MS: 20; Swt. 148, 19.

gilp-plega, an; *m. Play of which one may boast* [*war*]:—Gylpplegan gāres, Cd. 154; Th. 193, 2; Exod. 240.

gilp-sceaða, an; *m. An arrogant, boasting criminal*:—Gielpsceaðan *boastful and wicked ones* [*the fallen angels*], Cd. 5; Th. 6, 29; Gen. 96. Đone gelpscaðan *that proud and wicked man* [*Nero*], Bt. Met. Fox 9, 98; Met. 9, 49.

gilp-spræc, e; *f. Boastful speech*, Beo. Th. 1966; B. 981

gilp-word, es; *n. A boastful word, a boast, vaunt*:—Hī him to gylpworde hæfdon 'đæt him leófre wære đæt hī hæfdon healtne cyning đonne healt rīce' *their boast was 'that they had rather have a halting king than a halting kingdom,'* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 26. Gylpword *boastful words*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 23; Gen. 264: Beo. Th. 1355; B. 675: Byrht. Th. 139, 55; By. 274.

gilte, an; *f. A* GILT, *a young sow*:—Gilte *suilla* vel *sucula*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 34; Wrt. Voc. 22, 75. [Selte *scropha*, Wrt. Voc. 177, 7: gilt *Hall. Dict*: *Icel.* gilta *a young sow*: *O. H. Ger.* galza, gelza *sucula.*]

GIM, gimm, gym, gymm; *gen.* gimmes; *m.* I. *a* GEM, *jewel*; gemma:—Se stān bid blæc gym *the stone is a black gem*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24. Đæt nebb līxeþ swā glæs ođđe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 25; Ph. 300. Gim sceal on hringe standan steáp *the gem shall stand prominent in the ring*, Menol. Fox 504; Gn. C. 22: Salm. Kmbl 570; Sal. 284. Gimmas līxton *jewels glittered*, Elen. Kmbl. 180; El. 90. Seó gesomnung đara deórwyrþra gimma *the collection of the precious gems*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 28. Se de wæs gescrīd mid golde and mid gimmum *he that was clad with gold and with gems*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 3: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 20; Sat. 649. Hī wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurþum gimmum *they were turned to precious gems*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5. II. *used metaphorically of the eye, the sun, stars, etc.* [cf. *Icel.* fagr-gim = *sun*]:—He his eágan ontýnde hālge heáfdes gimmas *he unclosed his eyes, the head's holy gems*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 7; Gū. 1276. Hluttor heofenes gim *the clear jewel of heaven*, i. e. *the sun*, 58 b; Th. 210, 9; Ph. 183: 63 a; Th. 232, 33; Ph. 516: Beo. Th. 4151; B. 2072: Andr. Kmbl. 2538; An. 1270. Iunius on đam gim astīhþ on heofenas up hýhst on geāre *June in which the gem* [*sun*] *rises in the heavens highest in the year*, Menol. Fox 216; Men. 109. Hālge gimmas heofontungol sunne and mōna *holy gems, stars of heaven, sun and moon*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 22, 27; Cri. 692, 695. [*Laym.* ȝim: *later MS.* gim: *Icel.* [poetry] gim; *n*: *O. H. Ger.* gimma; *f.*]

gīman. v. gȳman.

gimbére; *adj. Gemmifer, bullifer*, Hpt. Gl. 417.

gim-cyn, gym-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A gem-kind, a precious stone, a gem*; genus gemmarum, gemma:—Se forma feohgītsere grōf æfter gimcynnum *the first miser delved after precious stones*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 114: Met. 8, 57: 15, 8; Met. 15, 4. Ón đære ēđyltyrf niđđas findaþ gold and gymcynn *in that country men find gold and gems*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 29; Gen. 226: Elen. Kmbl. 2046; El. 1024.

gīme-. v. gȳme-.

gīming. v. gēmung.

gimmisc; *adj. Jewelled*; gemmeus:—Monige fatu gimmiscu *gemmea vasa*, Nar. 5, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* gimmisc *gemmarius.*]

gim-reced, es; *m. n. A hall adorned with gems*:—Ne hī gimreced setton searolīce *nor with art did they build palaces*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 50; Met. 8, 25.

gim-rodor, es; *m. A precious stone*; draconites, draconitia, Cot. 63, Lye: Hpt. Gl. 431.

gim-stān, es; *m. A gem, jewel, precious stone*:—Gimstān *gemma*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 23. Đās gymstānas synd tocwȳsede *these jewels are crushed*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 6, 13, 15. 21. Hī behwyrfdon heora āre on gymstānum *they turned their property into jewels*, 60, 28, 24. [*Laym.* ȝimston: *Icel.* gim-steinn.]

gim-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in gems, jeweller*:—Đās gymwyrhtan secgaþ đæt hī nǣfre swā deórwurþe gymstānas ne gemētton *the jewellers say that they never met with such precious jewels*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 9.

GIN, es; *n. A gap, an opening, abyss*; hiatus:—Gārsecges gin *ocean's expanse*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 3; Exod. 430. [*Icel.* gin *the mouth of beasts.*]

gin; *adj. Wide, spacious, ample*:—Beligeđ ūton gimme rīce *encompasseth ample realms*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 230: 46; Th. 59, 2; Gen. 957. Eall đes guma grund *all this spacious earth*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 23; Dōm. 12: 85 b; Th. 321, 24; Vid. 51: Beo. Th. 3106; B. 1551: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 1; Jud. 2. [Cf. *Icel.* gin-; and see Grmm. D. M. 297.]

gīnan, ic gēne, đū gīnest, gīnst, he gīneþ, gīnþ, *pl.* gīnaþ; *p.* gān, *pl.* ginon; *pp* ginen *To yawn*; hiare, Cot. 23. [*Icel.* gīna, *p.* gein *to yawn.*] Cf. giman. DER be-ginan, to-.

gind. v. geond.

gin-fæst; *adj. Very fast* or *lasting*; firmissimus:—Onfōn ginfæstum gifum *to receive very fast gifts*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 28: Gen. 2919; Beo. Th. 2546: B. 1271: 4370; B. 2182; Exon. 68 a: Th. 252, 24; Jul. 168: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 453; Met. 20, 227. [*Grein renders by* amplus; *see* gin.]

ging; *adj. Young*; jūvēnis:—Ic up āhōf eaforan gingne *I raised up a young offspring*, Elen. Kmbl. 706; El. 353: 1746; El. 875. v. geong.

gingifer, gingiber, gingifere, an; *f. Ginger*. -Gingifer *ginger*, L. M. 1, 14; Lchdm. ii. 56, 11: 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 3. Gingiber, Lchdm. iii. 92, 15. Gingifran brōþ *broth of ginger*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 6. Genym gingiferan *take ginger*, Lchdm. iii. 136, 17. [*Laym.* gingiuere. Cf *French* gingembre: *O. French* gingibre: *Lat.* zingiber: *Gk.* ζιγγίβερις.]

gingra, an; *m. A di ciple, vassal, follower*; discipūlus, assecla:—He and his gingran awyrdaþ manna līchaman *he and his disciples injure men's bodies*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 24: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 20; Sat 191: 224; Th. 298, 2; Sat. 526. His gingrum *to his disciples*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 21. He his gingran sent *he sendeth his vassal*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 5; Gen. 515: 26; Th. 34, 32; Gen. 546. v. gengra.

gingre, an; *f. A female servant, maid-servant*; fāmŭla:—Gingran sīnre *to her maid-servant*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132.

ginian, geonian, gynian; *p.* ode *To yawn, gape*:—Ic gynige *hio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 39. Gewite sēo sāwul ūt ne mæg se mūþ clypian đeáh đe he gynige *if the soul depart the mouth cannot cry, though it gape*, Homl. Th. i. 160, 9. Mid gynigendum mūþe *with gaping mouth*, ii. 176, 21: 510. 33. Seó eorþe swā giniende bād *the earth remained gaping so*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 3. [*Wick. p. pl.* ȝeneden: *O. H. Ger.* ginen, ginon *hiare.*] v. geonian.

ginnan. v. a-, an-, be-, on-, under-ginnan.

gīnung, e; *f. A yawning*; hiatus, Cot. 23. [Cf. geonung.]

gin-, gym-wised; *part. p. Well-directed, wise*:—Nænig monna wæs godes willan đæs georn ne gymwised *no man was so eager for God's will nor so wise*, Exon. 45 a; Th 154, 8; Gū. 839.

giō; *adv. Formerly, of old, before*; quondam, olim, pridem:—Se wæs giō cyning *who was formerly king*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 70; Met. 26, 35: 28, 60; Met. 28, 30: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 7, Cot. MS: 38, 1; Fox 194, 3: Elen. Kmbl. 871; El. 436: Beo. Th. 5036; B. 2521. Æror giō *before*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 490; Met. 20, 245. v. geō.

gioc, es; *n. A yoke*; jugum:—Đæt swære gioc *the heavy yoke*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 39; Met. 10, 20: 9, 110; Met. 9, 55. v. geoc.

giōc. v. geōc.

giofan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geāfon; *pp.* gifen *To give*; dare:—Ne mealte se sunu Wonredes hond-slyht gifan [MS. giofan] *nor could the son of Wonred give a hand-stroke.* Beo. Th. 5937; B. 2972. v gifan.

giofolnes, se; *f. Munificence, liberality*; munificentia, Past. 44, 2; Swt. 321, 22; Hat. MS.

giofu, e; *f. A gift, grace*; donum, gratia:—Đē cyning engla gefrætwode giofum *thee the king of angels adorned with gifts*, Andr. Kmbl. 3036; An. 1521. Đæt wæs giofu gæstlīc *that was a ghostly grace*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 26; Cri. 42. v. gifu.

giógoð, giógad *youth.* v. geógoð.

gioleca, an; *m. A yolk*; ovi vitellus, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. v. geolca.

giolu. v. geolewe.

gió-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of old*; qui olim vixit:—Gíómonna gestrīón *the wealth of men of old*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 46; Met. 1, 23. v. iú-man.

giómor; *adj. Sad, sorrowful;* mæstus:—Nū sceal ic wreccea giómor, singan sārcwidas *now shall I, a sad wretch, sing mournful songs*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 6; Met. 2, 3. v. geómor.

giómor-mōd; *adj. Sad of mind;* mæstus animo:—He, giómormōd, giohđo mænde *he, sad of mind, bewailed his afflictions*, Beo. Th. 4526; B. 2267. v. geómor-mōd.

giond; *prep. acc. Through, throughout, over, in;* per, in:—Waldeþ giond werþióda *he rules throughout nations*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 70; Met. 24, 35: 11, 126; Met. 11, 63: 4, 74; Met. 4, 37: 11, 89; Met. 11, 45. v. geond.

giong; *def.* se gionga; *adj. Young;* jŭvĕnis:—Se æđeling biþ giong in geardum *the noble* [*bird*] *is young in its dwelling*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 5; Ph. 355: Beo. Th. 4883; B. 2446. Se gionga cyning *the young king*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 15. v. geong.

gióng *went*, Beo. Th. 4810, note; B. 2409; *p. of* gangan.

giongor-scipe, es; *m. Youngership, service;* juvĕnilis status, ministĕrium:—Dæt hie his giongorscipe fyligan woldan *that they would follow his service*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 26; Gen. 249. [*O. Sax.* jungar-skepi.]

giongra, an; *m. A vassal, follower, attendant;* assecla, sectātor:—Mōton we hie us to giongrum habban *we may have them as our vassals*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 16; Gen. 407. v. geongra.

giorne; *adv. Diligently;* dīligenter:—Gif đū wilnige weoruldrihtnes heāne anwald ongitan giorne *if thou desirest diligently to behold the high power of the world's Lord*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 5; Met. 29, 3. v. georne.

giornfulnes *earnestness*, Past. 18. 2; Hat. MS. 25 b, 21. v. georn-fulnes.

giow, es: *m? A griffin;* gryps, gryphus:—Giow *gryphus*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 3. v. giw.

giowian. v. giwian.

Gipeswīc *Ipswich*, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 4.

gipung, e; *f. Gaping;* os patulum, Gl. Prud. 991.

gird *a staff*, Ex. 4, 2. v. gyrd.

giren, girn *a snare*, Ps. Vos. 17, 6: 24, 16: 58, 6: 65, 10. v. grin.

girian; *p.* đū giredost *To prepare*, Ps. Spl. 146, 8. v. gearwian.

girnan *to yearn, seek for, require*, Ex. 21, 22. v. gyrnan.

girran *to chatter;* garrire. v. georran.

girwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prepare;* părāre:—Girwan up swæsendo *to prepare a feast*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 7: Jud. 9. v. gearwian.

gisoian *to sob, sigh;* singultire, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9.

gise *yes;* immo, etiam:—Gise, lā gese *yes, O yes*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. gese.

gisel, gȳsel; *gen.* gīsles; *dat.* gīsle; *m. A pledge, hostage;* obses:—Gȳsel *obses*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 63: Byrht. Th. 139, 36; By. 265. Būtan ānum Bryttiscum gisle *except one British hostage*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 8. Ecgferþ wæs to gisle geseald *Ecgfrid obses tenebatur*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 26. Đū eādige Maria God đē hafaþ to gīsle on middangearde gesceted *thou blessed Mary, God hath placed thee on earth as a surety*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 5. Hió genam đone ānne to gīsle *she took the one as hostage*. Elen. Kmbl. 1196; El. 600. He him āđas swōr and gīslas salde *he swore oaths to them and gave hostages*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 28. Đā gyrnde he grides and gīsla *then he required protection and hostages*, 1048; Erl. 180, 6. [*Laym.* 3isles, *pl: Icel.* gīsl: *Dan.* gidsel, gissel: *Swed.* gislan: *Ger.* geissel: *O. H. Ger.* kīsal *obses*. v. Grm R. A. 619.]

gīslian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To give hostages* or *security;* obsides dare:—He gīslode and hine man đeāhhwæđere ofslōh *he gave hostages and yet he was slain*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 11. Man gīslade đa hwīle in to đām scipum *hostages were sent to the ships during the time*, 994; Erl. 133, 29. Seó burhwaru gīslode *the town's people gave hostages*, 1013; Erl. 148, 8. Đa weasternan þægnas gīslodon *the western thanes gave hostages*, 17: 1015; Erl. 153, 1. [*Icel.* gīsla *to give as hostage*].

gi-sprunt. v. ge-springan.

GIST, gyst, es; *m.* YEAST, *barm, froth;* spuma cerevisiæ, Herb. 21, 6; Lchdm. i. 118, 10. Niwne gist *new yeast*, L. M. ii. 51, 1; Lchdm. ii. 266, 1. [*Prompt. Parv.* 3eest *spuma*.]

gist, es; *m. A guest:*—Fundode gist of geardum *the guest hastened from the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2280; B. 1138: 3049: B. 1522: Cd. 113; Th. 149, 9; Gen 2472: 115; Th. 150, 20; Gen. 2494. v. gæst.

gist *a storm*. v. yst.

gist-. v. gæst-, gest-.

gist-līđe; *adj. Kind to guests, hospitable;* hospes:—Būton cræft mīn gistlīđe him beó *nisi ars mea hospita ei fuĕrit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 11: Shrn. 129, 26.

gist-mægen, es; *n. A force composed of guests:*—Đār frome wæron godes spellbodan hæfde gistmægen strengeo *there were bold messengers of God, the band of guests* [*the angels visiting Lot*] *had strength*, Cd. 115; Th 150, 20; Gen. 2494.

git, gyt; *nom. You two,* vos duo, *σφῶϊ, σφώ*; *gen.* incer *of you two,* vestrūm duorum, *σφῶϊν, σφῷν*; *dat.* inc *to you two,* vobis duobus, *σφῶϊν, σφῷν*; *acc.* inc. incit *you two,* vos duos, *σφῶϊ, σφώ*; *personal pron. dual of* đū *thou:*—Gif git dæt fæsten fȳre willaþ forstandan *if you two will protect that fastness from fire*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 16; Gen. 2521. Git me freōndscipe cȳđaþ *you two will shew friendship to me*, 117; Th. 152, 3; Gen. 2514. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ. Māge gyt drincan đone calic đe ic to drincenne hæbbe? Đā cwædon hig, Wyt māgon [*vos duo*] *nescitis quid* [*vos duo*] *petatis. Potestis* [*vos duo*] *bibere calicem quem ego bibiturus sum? Dicunt ei,* [*nos duo*] *possumus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 22. Hwæt wylle gyt dæt ic inc dō *quid vultis* [*vos duo*] *ut faciam vobis* [*duobus*]? 20, 32. Gelȳfe gyt dæt ic inc mæg gehēlan [*vos duo*] *creditis, quia hoc possum facere vobis* [*duobus*]? 9, 28. Incer twega *of you two;* vestrūm duorum, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 14; Bo. 47. Ne gehwæder incer *nor either of you two*, Beo. Th. 1173; B. 584. Sȳ inc *fiat vobis* [*duobus*], Mt. Bos. 9, 29. Restaþ incit hēr *rest your two selves here*. Cd. 139; Th. 174, 19; Gen. 2880. Git Iohannis *thou and John*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 7; Hö. 135. [*Laym.* 3it: *Orm.* 3itt: *O. Sax.* git; *dat. acc.* inc: *Goth. gen.* igkwara; *dat. acc.* igkwis: *Icel.* it; *gen.* ykkar; *dat. acc.* ykkr.]

git, giet, get, gyt; *adv. Still, yet:*—Hēr mon mæg giet gesiōn hiora swæþ *their track may still be seen here*. Past. pref; Swt. 5, 15; Hat. MS. Be điosum git is swīđe ryhtlīce gecweden to đæm wītegan *about which further is very rightly said to the prophet*, Swt. 162, 22; Cot. MS. And git hit is māre and eāc manigfealdre dæt dereþ đisse þeóde *and yet there are greater and more manifold things that hurt this people*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 106. Gyf heó gyt lyfaþ *if she yet lives*, Beo. Th. 1893; B. 944. Metod eallum weóld gumena cynnes swā he nū git dēþ *the Lord ruled all of the race of men as he yet does now*, 2121; B. 1058. He nyste ne ic đā git *he did not know, nor I as yet*, Pref. Ælfc. Thw. 2, 2: Gen. 8, 8: Beo. Th. 1077; B. 536. Đā gyt, Cd. 6; Th. 7, 35; Gen. 1160. Đā giet, 63; Th. 75, 25; Gen. 1245. He abād đā git ōđre seofon dagas *he waited then yet other seven days*, Gen. 8, 10. Abraham cwæþ đā git *Abraham said further*, 18, 29. He sende to eallum đām cynegum đe cuce đā git wæron *he sent to all the kings that were still alive*, Jos. 11, 1: Homl. Th. i. 72, 9. Đā get ic furđor gefregen *I yet further learned*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 21; Sat. 225. Đā giet, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 3. Alwalda đec gōde forgylde swā he nū gyt dyde *may the Almighty repay thee with good as he has done until now*, Beo. Th. 1917; B. 956. Ā ic dæt heóld nū giet *I have ever held that until now*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 21; Hö. 73. Ic wille mid giddum get gecȳđan hū *I will further make known in songs how . . .*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 2; Met. 13, 1. Gif giet læst mīna lāra *if even now he obey my counsels*, Cd. 29: Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. Ne wæs đā giet wiht geworden *there was as yet nothing made*, 5; Th. 7, 8; Gen. 103. Næfre git *never yet*, Beo. Th. 1171; B. 583. Swyđor gyt *yet more*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 11; Jud. 182.

gita, gieta, geta, gyta; *adv. Yet, still:*—Dōþ gieta swā *yet do they so*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 7; Gen. 993. Gita *yet*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 13; Met. 23, 7. Ne wearþ wæl māre æfter gieta folces gefylled *never yet was greater slaughter of people made*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 15; Ædelst. 66: Cd. 113; Th. 148, 34; Gen. 2466. Reord wæs đā gieta eorþbūendum ān gemæne *there was as yet one speech common to dwellers on earth*, 79: Th. 98, 25; Gen. 1635. Hiora nænig næs đā gieta *as yet none of them existed*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 24; Met. 8, 12. [*O. Frs.* jeta.]

GITAN, ic gite, gyte, giete, đū gitst, he git, *pl.* gitaþ gytaþ, gietaþ; *p.* geat, *pl.* geâton; *pp* giten *To* GET, *take, obtain;* adipisci, capere, assequi. Only found in the following compounds:—a-gitan, an-, and-, be-, bi-, for-, ofer-, on-, under-: and-git; andgit, -ful, -fullīce, -ol, -tācen: forgitol, ofergitol, -nes: ongitful, -līce. [*O. Sax.* -getan; bi-getan *invenire, assequi*, far-getan, for-getan *perdere e memoria, oblivisci: O. Frs.* jeta; for-jeta *oblivisci: O. H. Ger.* gezan *adipisci: Goth.* -gitan; *p.* -gat, *pl.* -gētum; *pp.* -gitans *adipisci: O. Nrs.* geta *adipisci, assequi, gignere, dare, præbere*.]

gipoorn, es; *n. Spurge laurel:*—Deós wyrt đe man lactyridem and ōđrum naman gipcorn nemneþ *this plant which is called lacterida and by another name githcorn*. Herb. 113: Lchdm. i. 226, 12: L. M. ii. 65, 1; Lchdm. ii. 292, 9: v. glossary. [Hall. Dict. gith *corn-cockle: Palladius on Husbandrie* gith *cockle*, x. 155.]

giprífe, gitrife, an; *f. Cockle;* agrostemma githago:—Gyþrife, L. M. i. 38, 4; Lchdm. ii. 92, 22. Giþrife, 5; Lchdm. ii. 92, 27. Genim gitrifan, 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 18, 23.

gītsere, es; *m. An avaricious, a covetous person, miser:*—Đa đe wēron gītsaras *qui erant avari*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 14. Se ungesæliga gȳtsere wile māre habban đonne him genihtsumaþ *the miserable covetous man wants to have more than suffices him*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 33, 35: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 16. He wæs se wyresta gītsere đe he gesealde wiđ feó heofecnes hlāford *he was the worst covetous man because he sold for money the lord of heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 13, 10. Gītseras đe on mannum heora æhta on wōh nimaþ *covetous men who take their property from men wrongfully*, 61, 21. [*A. R.* 3issare: *M. H. Ger.* gitesære.]

gītsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To covet, desire:*—Đa đe đæs welan gītsiaþ hī bīþ symle wædlan on hyra mōde *those who covet* [*worldly*] *wealth will ever be poor in their mind*, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Gȳtsaþ *covets*, Beo. Th. 3502; B. 1749. Fōþres ne gītsaþ *it craves not food*, Exon. 114 b;

Th. 440, 1; Rä. 51, 11: Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 17. Đã đũ gîtsiende blêda nâme *when thou coveting didst take the fruit*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 7; Gen. 890. Đũ gîtsigenda and đũ welega *thou covetous and wealthy man*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 1. Gȳtsiendre heortan *insatiabili corde*, Ps. Spl. 100, 6. Mid gîtsigendum eágum *with covetous eyes*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 26. Gȳtsian *concupiscere*, Ps. Spl. 61, 10. [*A. R.* ȝiscen: *M. H. Ger.* gitsen.]

gîtsung, e; *f. Covetousness, avarice, cupidity, desire*:—Đa đe ne sêcaþ heora âgen gestreón þurh gȳtsunge *those who do not seek their own gain through covetousness*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 34. Se þrydda heáfodleahter is gȳtsung *the third chief sin is avarice*, 218, 21: 592, 6. Hî ongunnan gîtsunge begân *concupierunt concupiscentias*, Ps. Th. 105, 12. Gîtsung *avaritia*, 118, 36: Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Þurh đa ungefyldan gîtsunge woruldmonna *through the unsatisfied covetousness of worldly men*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 26. Grundleás gîtsung gilpes and êhta *the boundless desire for glory and possessions*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 29; Met. 7, 15: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 2. Nales he giémde þurh gîtsunge lænes lîfwelan *he cared not from covetousness for the frail wealth of this world*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 4; Gû. 121. Þurh his âgene gîtsunga he êfre đas leóde mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs *through his own avarice he was ever harassing this nation with bad taxes*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 1: 1086; Erl. 222, 24. From đisse worlde gîtsungum *from the desires of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 23. [*Laym.* ȝitsung: *Orm.* ȝittsuning: *A. R.* ȝissung.]

glû. v. geó.

giuan. v. giwian.

Gîúl *Yule, Christmas.* v. geól.

giung; *def.* se giunga; *adj. Young, youthful*; jûvĕnis, adolescens:—Wæs sum giung mon *ĕrat quidam adolescens*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. Se giunga *the young man*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 3; Sat. 511. Ic đê giungne underfêng *I took thee young*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23. v. geong.

giungra, an; *m. A junior, disciple, follower*; discipŭlus, assecla:—He đæt rîce forlêt and his giungrum bebeád *ipse relicto regno ac jûvĕnĭōrĭbus commendăto*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 10. v. geongra.

giw, giow, eow, es; *m? A griffin, a four-footed bird*; gryps = γρύψ, griphus:—Giw *griphus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 5.

giwian, giowian, giwan; *p.* ode; *pp.* de *To ask*; petere, postulare:—Wælde giwiga ł giuiade *postulasset*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind 17, 7. Giuiga *petere*, Rtl. 179, 34. Ic giuge wælle *petam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24. Huu giues đũ *quomodo poscis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 9. Se đe giuæþ *qui petit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 8. We giugaþ *poscimus*, Rtl. 52, 10. Giude *mendicans*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 16. Đæt hia giudon *ut peterent*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 20. Giwig *pete*, Mk. Skt. Lind. [Rush. giowa] 6, 22. Giwas *petite*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 7. Giuwende *petentes*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 14. Giuendo *postulata*, 18. Giuiendum *petentibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 11.

giwung, e; *f. An asking, a petition*; postulatio, petitio:—Fîfo giunga *quinque petitionum*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 2. Giwunges, Rtl. 39, 23.

glad. v. glæd.

glâd *glided, slid*, Beo. Th. 4152; B. 2073; *p. of* glîdan.

Glademũ*đ Gledmouth.* v. Cledemũđ.

gladian; *p.* ode. I. *to be glad*; exultare:—Đa gladia worhtest *quos lætari fecisti*, Rtl. 94, 15. Đa đe gedrêfaþ me gladiaþ *qui tribulant me exultabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. Abraham gladade ł glæd wæs *Abraham gavisus est*; *Wick.* Abraham gladide, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 56. Glada and blissa *be glad and rejoice*, Apol. Th. 7, 2. Ne gladige on đæt cyning *let no king rejoice at that*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. II. *to make glad*:—Ic gladige *gratificor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3. Drihten mid to gladienne *to make glad the Lord therewith*, Lev. 1, 3. Gladigan *demulcere*, Hpt. Gl. 476. [*Icel.* gleđja *to gladden*; gleđjask *to become bright, glad.*]

glæd, es; *n. Gladness, joy*:—Swâ missenlîce meahtig dryhten eallum dæleþ sumum earfeþa dæl sumum geógoþe glæd *thus diversely does the mighty Lord allot to all, to one a share of troubles, to one the gladness of youth*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 14; Vy. 68. *Perhaps here the form given by Lye* ær sun gô to glade, v. Grm. D. M. 702-3. [Cf. *Icel.* gleđi; *f. Dan.* glæde *gladness, merriment: and A. R.* gledful.]

GLÆD; *adj.* I. *shining, bright*:—Glæd mid golde *bright with gold*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 16; Rä. 64, 3. Wyrþ heó ungladu đeáh heó êr gladu wære on to lôcienne *it* [*the sea*] *becomes turbid though before it was bright to look at* [cf. glæshlutru on to scónne, 24], *and the Latin* sordida visibus obstat], Bt. 6; Fox 14, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 21; Met. 5, 11. Godes condelle glædum gimme *God's candle, the bright jewel* [*the sun*], Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 3; Ph. 92: 64 b; Th. 237, 20; Ph. 593. Glæd seolfor *shining silver*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 24; Gen. 2719. Ođer biþ golde glædra ođer biþ grundum sweartra *one is brighter than gold, the other darker than the depths*, Salm. Kmbl. 975; Sal. 488. Gimma gladost *brightest of jewels*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 3; Ph. 289. II. *glad, cheerful, joyous, bright*:—Đâ wæþ he swîđe glæd *then he was very glad*, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 20. Glæd wæs *gavisus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 56. Wosaþ glæd *exultate*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 23. Glædman *hilaris*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 87; Wrt. Voc. 50, 67. Ælfre he biþ ânes môdes and glæd þurhwunaþ *he is ever of one mind and continues cheerful*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 25: 72, 27. Hc wearþ glæd on his ansŷne *he was bright of face*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 20. Wînes glæd *merry with wine*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 28; Dôm. 78. Glæd gumena weorud *a joyous band of men*, 32 a; Th. 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Nolde gladu êfre syđđan ætŷwan, *she, joyous, would not ever afterwards appear*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 14; Gen. 1480. Iacob byþ on glædum sælum *exultabit Jacob*, Ps. Th. 52, 8. Sefa wæs đê glædra *her mind was the gladder*, Elen. Kmbl. 1909; El. 956. III. *pleasant, kind, mild, courteous*:—Glæd man *jucundus homo*, Ps. Th. 111, 5. Glade fæmnan *virgines*, 148, 12. Glædman Hrôþgâr *courteous Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 740; B. 367. Beó wiđ Geátas glæd geofena gemyndig *be kind to the Gauts, mindful of gifts*, 2350; B. 1173: 1730; B. 863. Mîn Drihten hine gedô glædne wiþ eów *may my Lord make him kind towards you*, Gen. 43, 14. Đæt we đone Hælend hæbben us glædne *that we may have the Saviour propitious to us*, Th. Chart. 240, 26: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 10; Cri. 315. [*Icel.* gladr *bright, glad*: *Dan.* glad *glad*: *O. H. Ger.* giat *limpidus, candidus*: *Ger.* glatt.]

glædene, an; *Gladden.* v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.

glædlîc; *adj. Bright, pleasant, kind*:—Scîneþ đê leóht glædlîc ongeán *the light shineth bright over against thee*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 31; Gen. 615. Hû glædlîc biþ and gôd swylce *quam bonum et quam jucundum*, Ps. 132, 1. Me gûþhere forgeaf glædlîcne máþþum *Guthhere gave me a splendid jewel*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 31; Vid. 66.

glædlîce; *adv. Gladly, pleasantly, kindly, cheerfully*:—He glædlîce fram heom eallum onfangen wæs *he was gladly received by them all*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 17. He frêfrode hig and spræc glædlîce *he comforted them and spake kindly* [*unto them*], Gen. 50, 21. He glædlîce all eorþlîc þing wæs oferhleápende *alacriter terrena quæque transiliens*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 13. Nû đũ đus rôtlîce and đus glædlîce to us sprecende eart *qui tam hilariter nobiscum loqueris*, 4, 24; S. 598, 38: Cd. 109; Th. 143, 18; Gen. 2381.

glædman, Beo. Th. 740; B. 367. Thorpe and Kemble take this word as the obiique case of a noun = *gladness, pleasure*; but see 'glæd.'

glæd-môd; *adj. Glad-minded, cheerful, of good cheer, joyous, pleasant, kind, courteous*:—Glædmôd wes đũ *animæquior esto*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 49. Geát wæs glædmôd *the Gaut was glad of mind*, Beo. Th. 3574; B. 1785; Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 28; Ph. 462: Andr. Kmbl. 2119; An. 1061. Guman glædmôde god wurđedon *the men with cheerful mind worshipped God*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 14; Dan. 260. Gongaþ glædmôde *go with gladsome mind*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 14; Cri. 576. He biþ đâm gôdum glædmôd on gesihþe *he shall be to the good pleasant of countenance*, 21 a; Th. 56, 36; Cri. 911. Gleadmôd *kind*, 48 a; Th. 165, 27; Gû. 1035. [*O. Sax.* glad-môd.] v. glæd.

glædmôdnes, se; *f. Gladness, cheerfulness, joyfulness, kindness*:—Ac đonne đæt mennisce môd Godes glædmôdnesse mid gôdum weorcum ne geandsworaþ *sed cum largientem Deum humana mens boni operis responsione non sequitur*, Past. 50, 3; Swt. 391, 6.

glædnes, se; *f. Gladness, joy, cheerfulness*:—Ongan se bisceop lustfullian glædnesse his dæda *delectabatur antistes alacritate actionis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47. Glædnisse miclo *gaudio magno*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 10: 13, 20: 25, 21. Glædniso *lætitia*, Rtl. 57, 2.

glædscipe, es; *m. Gladness, joy*:—Crist is mid ealles môdes glædscype to herienne *Christ is to be praised with joy of all the mind*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 19. Glædscip mîn *gaudium meum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 29. [*Laym.* gladscipe: *Orm.* gladdshipe: *A. R.* gledschipe.]

glædsted. v. glêdstede.

glêom, es; *m. Brightness, splendour, radiance*:—Se æđela glêm *the noble brightness* [*the sun*], Exon. 51 b; Th. 178, 31; Gû. 1252: Th. 179, 18; Gû. 1263. Sunnan glêm *the sun's radiance*, 59 b: Th. 215, 15; Ph. 253. Mîn se swêtesta sunnan scîma hwæt đũ glêm hafast *my sweetest sunshine ah! thou hast radiant beauty*, 68 a; Th. 252, 23; Jul. 167. Đê ofslih glêmes grêne folde *the green earth shall deny thee her beauty*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 22; Gen. 1018. [*O. H. Ger.* gleimo *nitor.*]

glær, es; *n. Amber*; electrum, succinum, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 6; Wrt. Voc. 34. 66: Wrt. Voc. 286, 68. [Cf. *Icel.* gler *glass*; and see Grm. Gesch. D. S. 499.]

GLÆS, es; *n. Glass*:—Glæs *vitrum* Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 5; Wrt. Voc. 34. 65. Beorhtre đonne glæs *brighter than glass*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 10. Đæt scîre glæs *the clear glass*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 33; Cri. 1283. Đæt nebb fxeþ swâ glæs ođđe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, 60 a; Th. 218, 25; Ph. 300. Biþ đonne se flæschoma ascŷred swâ glæs *then shall the body be as transparent as glass*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 36. Of glæse geworht *made of glass*, 127, 33. Mid glase geworht *wrought with glass*; comptos vitro parietes, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* glas, clas *vitrum, electrum*: *Icel.* gler.]

glæsen; *adj. Made of glass, grey*; vitreus:—Glæsen *vitreus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60. Đêr is ahangen sum glæsen fæt *there is hung a glass vessel*, Homl. Th. i. 510, 1; ii. 158, 16: Blickl. Homl. 209, 4, 7. Hî toslôgon his glæsenne calic *they broke his glass chalice*. Shrn. 114, 25. Sê glæsen *mare vitreum*, Mt. Kmbl. p 10, 3. [*Piers P.* glasen: *Prompt. Parv.* glasyne: *O. H. Ger.* glesin.]

glæs-fæt, es; *n. A glass vessel, a glass:*—He sende him glæsfæt full wînes *misit ei calicem vini*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 12. [*Laym.* glæsfat: *O. H. Ger.* glasfaz.]

glæs-hluttor; *adj. Clear as glass:*—Đa sæ đe ær wæs glæshlutru *the sea that before was clear as glass*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 24: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 15; Met. 5, 8. Is glisnaþ glæshluttur *ice glistens clear as glass*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 16; Rün. 11.

Glæstinga-burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig: Glestinga-byrig, Glasting-byri; *f.* Glastonbury, *Somerset:*—He getymbrade dæt menster æt Glæstingabyrig *he built the monastery at Glastonbury*, Chr. 688; Erl. 42, note.

glæterian *to glitter, shine;* splendescere, Hpt. Gl. 419.

glêow. v. gleáw.

glappe, an; *f. Buckbean* [?], Lchdm. i. 398, 9: iii. 292, 7.

glas. v. glæs.

glauwnes. v. gleáwnes.

GLEÁM, es; *m. A joyous noise, jubilation, joy:*—Hæfdon gleám and dreám engla þreátas *the hosts of angels had joy and delight*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 1; Gen. 12. [*Icel.* glaumr; *m. a merry noise, merriment, joy;* gleymask *to be merry.*]

GLEÁW; *adj. Clear-sighted, wise, skilful, sagacious, prudent, good;* sagax, prudens, astutus, sapiens, gnarus:—Gleáw *expertus*, i. e. *multum peritus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 121; Wrt. Voc. 22, 35. Gleáw *sagax* vel *gnarus*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 9. Gleáw þeów *servus prudens*, Mk. Skt. 24, 45: 25, 2, 4. Ic gehîrde secgan dæt đû wære gleáw đâron *I heard say that thou wast skilled therein*, Gen. 41, 15. Sumne wîsne man and gleáwne *a discreet and wise man*, 33. Đâ ongan he mid gleáwe môde þenceau and smeágean *cæpitque sagaci animo conjicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 20. Nis nænig swâ gleáw *there is none so skilful*, Cd. 221; Th. 286, 10; Sat. 350: Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 17; Cri. 220: 120 b; Th. 463, 27; Hö. 76: Andr. Kmbl. 2992; An. 1499. Sum biþ leóþa gleáw *one is skilled in songs*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 16; Crä. 52: 79 b; Th. 298, 33; Crä. 94: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 103; Met. 1, 52. Æcraftig gleáw geþances *cunning in the law, wise of thought*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 13; Dan. 743. Swâ him se gleáwa bebeád Gregorius *as the wise Gregory commanded him*, Menol. Fox 198; Men. 100. Þurh gleáwne geþanc *by skilful thought*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 3; Gen. 1078: Ps. Th. 67, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 1185; El. 594. Ic andette êcne Drihten dæne goodan God fordan ic hine gleáwne wât *confitemini Domino quoniam bonus*, Ps. Th. 106, 1: 117, 1. Ioseph se đe gingst wæs hys gebrôđra and cûc g'eáwra ofer hî ealle *Joseph who was youngest of his brethren and wise beyond them all*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 8. He wæs on đâm dagum gleáwast to wîge *he was in those days the most expert man in war*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 8. On gecynde se gleáwesta man *vir natura sagacissimus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 13. Hwilc dære geógoþe gleáwost wære *which of the youth were most skilful*, Cd 176; Th. 221, 1; Dan. 81. [*Laym.* gleáwest *most skilful*: *O. Sax.* glau: *Goth.* glaggwus *diligent*: *Icel.* glöggr: *Scot.* gleg *quick of perception*: *O. H. Ger.* glaw: *Ger.* glau.]

Gleáw-ceaster, Gleáwan-ceaster, Glêu-cester, Glêw-cæster, Glêw-cester, Glôu-cester, Glôwe-ceaster; *gen. dat.* -ceastre Gloucester, *a county town in the west of England:*—Æþelflæd lîd binnan Gleáwceastre *Ethelfleda lies buried at Gloucester*, Chr. 918; Erl. 109, 7.

gleáwe; *adv. Wisely, prudently, well:*—Efne me God gleáwe fultumeþ *ecce Deus adjuvat me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4. Dæt byþ secga gehwam snytru on frymđe, dæt he Godes egesan gleáwe healde *initium sapientiæ timor Domini*, 110, 7: 142, 11. Gleáwast, 118, 99.

Gleáwe-ceastre-scîr *Gloucestershire*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 15.

gleáw-ferhþ; *adj. Of a wise mind, sagacious:*—Gleáwferhþ hæleþ *a man wise of mind*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 12; Gen. 1152: 112; Th. 147, 27; Gen. 2446.

gleáw-hygende; *adj. Thinking wisely:*—Gif đû onsecgan nelt gleáwhygende *if thou, wisely considering, wilt not sacrifice*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 24; Jul. 252.

gleáw-hŷdig; *adj. Wise of thought, heedful, prudent, sagacious:*—Gleáwhŷdig wîf *the woman wise of thought*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 30; Jud. 148: Elen. Kmbl. 1866; El. 935. Glæd man gleáwhŷdig seteþ sôđne dôm þurh his sylfes word *jucundus homo disponet sermones suos in judicio*, Ps. Th. 111, 5.

gleáwlîc; *adj. Wise, wary, astute:*—On spræcum gleáwlîce *in loquelis astuti*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29.

gleáwlîce; *adv. Prudently, wisely, clearly, well:*—Forþam đe he gleáwlîce dyde *quia prudenter fecisset*. Lk Bos. 16, 8. Gleáwlîce *astute*, Blickl. Gloss. Gleólîce *clare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 25. Đâ dæra bæcistra ealdor gehîrde hû glæwlîce he dæt swefen rehte *when the chief baker heard how well he explained the dream*, Gen. 40, 16: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 6; Cri. 130: 27 a; Th. 81, 24; Cri. 1328: Andr. Kmbl. 853; An. 427: Elen. Kmbl. 377; El. 189. Ic mîne sâwle wylle full gleáwlîce Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1. Ic gewitnesse wîse đîne ongeat gleáwlîce *initio cognovi de testimoniis tuis*, 118, 152: 106, 42: Andr. Kmbl. 1721: An. 863.

gleáw-môd; *adj. Of wise mind:*—Frôd guma gleáwmod *a wise man sagacious in mind*; Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 8; Ph. 571: 47 a; Th. 162, 13; Gû. 975: Andr. Kmbl. 3156; An. 1581: Cd. 193; Th. 243, 22; Dan. 440.

gleáwnes, glauwnes, se; *f. Prudence, skill, wisdom, ability, sagacity, acuteness:*—Gleáwnys *argutiæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 48; Wrt. Voc. 61, 26. Gleáwnysse *prudentiam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 3: 104, 20. He hæfde đa gleáwnysse Godes beboda to healdenne and to lâranne *industriam faciendi et docendi mandata cælestia*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Twegen geonge æđelingas mycelre glauwnesse men of Angelþeóde *duo juvenes magnæ indolis, de nobilibus Anglorum*, 3, 27; S. 558, 29. Wer well gelæred and scearpre gleáwnysse *vir doctissimus atque excellentis ingenii*, 4, 23; S. 594, 35. Þeód is bûton geþeahte and bûtan gleáwnisse *the nation is void of counsel and of understanding*, Deut. 32, 28. Beheald đas sunnan mid gleáwnysse *behold this sun intelligently*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 34. Seó orþonce glâunes *the ingenious skill*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 31. Mid gleáwnesse feónd oferfeohtaþ *with prudence they overcome the fiend*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 150, 6; Gû. 774: Elen. Kmbl. 1920; El. 962.

gleáwscipe, es; *m. Sagacity, wisdom:*—To rihtwîsra gleáwscype *ad prudentiam justorum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 17: 2, 47.

GLÊD, e; *f. Burning coal, live coal, gleed, ember, fire, flame;* pruna, carbo, flamma:—Glêd *pruna*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 75; Wrt. Voc. 27, 5: 82, 53. Glêda fŷres *carbones ignis*, Ps. Spl. 17, 14: Ps. Th. 17, 12. Swâ rîcels byþ donne hit glêda bærnaþ *sicut incensum*, 140, 2: 119, 4. Đa þegnas stôdon æt đâm glêdon *stabant ministri ad prunas*, Jn. Skt. 18, 18: 21, 9. Gloedo *scintillæ*, Rtl. 86, 34. Me is leófre dæt mîne lîchaman glêd fæđmie *I would rather that fire should embrace my body*, Beo. Th. 5298; B. 2652: 6220; B. 3114: Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 4; Vy. 46: 108 a; Th. 412, 23; Rä. 31, 4. Goldfrætwe glêda forswelgaþ *flames shall devour the gold ornaments*, 22 b; Th. 62, 4; Cri. 996. Biþ eal đes giunc grund glêda gefylled *all this spacious earth shall be filled with gleeds*, 116 a; Th. 445, 24; Dôm. 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2601; El. 1302. Glêdum spîwan *to spit forth flames*, Beo. Th. 4614; B. 2312: 4659; B. 2335. [*O. Frs.* glêd: *Icel.* glôð; *f. red-hot embers*: *O. H. Ger.* gluot *pruna*: *Ger.* gluth: *and* cf. *O. Sax.* glôd-welo.]

gleddian; *p.* ode *To spatter:*—Gledda, Lchdm. iii. 292, 14.

glêd-egesa, an; *m. Terror caused by fire*, Beo. Th. 5293; B. 2650.

glêd-fæt, es; *n. A fire-vat, chafing-dish:*—Dô glêda an glêdfæt *put live coals in a chafing dish*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 3.

glêd-stede, es; *m. A place for a fire, an altar:*—On đam glêdstyde *at the altar*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 22; Gen. 1810. On đæm glædstede gild onsægde *made an offering on the altar*, 137; Th. 172, 10; Gen. 2842.

glemm *a spot, blemish;* macula, Off. Reg. 15, Lye. [Cf. glam *a wound, sore*, Halliwell; *and see* headu-glem.]

gleno, glenceg. v. glenge.

glendran *to devour, swallow;* devorare:—Monn glendrende † swelgande *homo vorax*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 19. Olbendu glendrende *camelum glutientes*, 23, 24. v. for-glendran.

gleng, e; *f. An ornament, honour;* ornamentum, decus:—Gifu gumena byþ gleng *gift is an ornament of men*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 24; Run. 7. Alege nû đine glenga *now put off thine ornaments*, Ex. 33, 5, 6. Gebyrdne hine gesihþ glænege getâcnaþ *if he sees himself bearded, it betokens honour*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 5.

glengan, glengean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To adorn, trim, deck, compose, set in order;* ornare:—Þeódnes cynegold sôþfæstra gehwone glengeþ *the prince's crown shall adorn each of the just*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 19; Ph. 606. Glengdon heora leóhtfatu *ornaverunt lampades suas*, Mt. Skt. 25, 7: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 14; Reim. 12. Glenged *adorned*, 352. 30; Reim. 3. Glengede word *composita verba*, Lye.

glenge, es; *m. An ornament:*—Hwær beóþ đonne đa glengeas and đa mycclan gegyrelan đe he đone lichoman êr nnd frætwode *where shall then be the ornaments and the grand apparel with which he before decked his body?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 35. Glengas, 99, 24, 19: 115, 2. Gesih đâs glencas *vide has ædificationes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 2.

glengista [?]:—To đon dæt hwæt hwygo to dære ongietenisse dissa mînra þinga đîn gelts and glengista geþeóde *ut aliquid per novarum rerum cognitionem studio et ingenio possit accedere*, Nar. 1, 20.

glenglîc; *adj. Full of pomp;* pompa plenus, Cot. 154.

gleó-, glig-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, harp;* musicum lignum, harpa:—Nis hearpan wyn, gomen gleóbeámes *there is no joy of harp, the mirth of the glee-beam*, Beo. Th. 4518; B. 2263. Sum mæg hearpan stirgan, gleóbeám grêtan *one can awake the harp, touch the glee-beam*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 9; Cri. 67o. Glingbeám *tympanum*, Blickl. Gloss.

gleó-, glig-cræft, es; *m. Glee-craft, art of music, minstrelsy, playing;* ars musica, histrionia, mimica gesticulatio, Greg. Dial. 1, 9. [*Laym.* gleo-cræft.]

gleó-dreám, es; *m. Glee-joy, pleasure caused by music;* jubilum:—Nû se herewîsa hleahtor alegde, gamen and gleódreám *now the martial leader has ceased from laughter, sport and joy of music*, Beo. Th. 6034; B. 3021. [*Laym.* gleo-drem.]

gleó-gamen, -gomen, es; *n. Glee-pleasure, merriment, sport;* jocus, ludus jocularis. v. gleó, gamen.

gleó-hleóþriend *a glee-sounder, musician, minstrel.* v. gliw-hleóþriend.

gleó-mēden *a glee-maiden.* v. gliew-mēden.

gleó-man, glī-man, glii-man, gliig-man, glig-man, -mann, es; *m. A glee-man, musician, minstrel, jester, player, buffoon;* musicus, cantor, joculator, histrio, scurra, mimus, pantomimus:—Leóþ wæs asungen, gleómannes gyd *the lay was sung, the gleeman's song.* Beo. Th. 2324; B. 1160. Wera gehwylcum wīslīcu word gerīsaþ, gleómen gied *to every man wise words are fitting, song to the gleeman,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1; Gn. Ex. 167: 87 a; Th. 326, 29; Wid. 136. Gligman *mimus, jocista, scurra, pantomimus,* Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 59, 60; Wrt. Voc. 39, 42, 43. Gligman *mimus* vel *scurra,* 73, 69: *sophista, parasitus,* Hpt. Gl. 406, 483, 504: *seductor,* Gl. Prud. Gif preóst glīman wurþe *if a priest become a gleeman,* L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 11. Monige welige menn fēdaþ yfle gliigmen [gliimen, Cot. MS.] *nonnulli divites nutriunt histriones,* Past. 44, 6; Swt. 327, 7; Hat. MS. See Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, Bk. 7, c. 7.

gleomu, e; *f. Splendour:*—Gleoma gefrætwed *splendidly adorned,* Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 1; Ruin. 34.

gleó-, gliw-stæf, es; *m. Joy:*—Gliwstafum *joyously,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 22; Wand. 52. [Cf. *other compounds with* stæf, e. g. ēr-, sār-stæf.]

gleow, gleó, gliw, glig, es; *n.* GLEE, *joy, music, musical accompaniment of a song, mirth, jesting, sport;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, mimus, ludibrium:—Ðēr wæs gidd and gleó *there was song and glee* [*music*], Beo. Th. 4216; B. 2105. And gegaderade, gleowe sungon, on ðæra manna midle geongra, on tympanis, togenum strengum *conjuncti psallentibus, in medio juvenum tympanistriarum,* Ps. Th. 67, 24: Cot. 84. v. Grm. D. M. 854. [*O. Nrs.* glȳ; *n. lætitia, gaudium.*] v. gliw, glig.

gleowian, gliowian, gliwian, glywian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play on an instrument, sing, joke, jest, act the gleeman* or *buffoon;* fidicinare, jocari, scurrari, scurram agere:—Ðā ongan se wīsdōm gliowian *then wisdom began to sing,* Bt. 12; Fox 36, 6. Dæt ænig preóst ne gliwige *that no priest act the gleeman,* L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 16. He sumu þing ætgædere mid him sprecende and gleowiende wæs ðe ðār ār inne wæron *cum ibidem positi aliqua, una cum eis qui ibidem ante inerant, loquerentur ac jocarentur,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 34. Mādena glywiendra *juvencularum tympanistriarum,* Ps. Spl. 67, 27. [*Laym.* gleowien *to chant, play: A. R.* gleowede *was merry.*]

gleów-līce. v. gleáw-līce.

gleó-, glió-word, es; *n. A musical strain, a song,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 3; Met. 7, 2.

gleow-stōl, es; *m. A glee-stool, seat of joy;* lætitiæ sedes *vel* sella:—Ðone gleowstōl [MS. gleáw- *prudens, gnarus*] brōðor mīn āgnade *my brother possessed the seat of joy,* Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 1; Rä. 88, 9.

glēsan *to gloss, explain;* interpretari. v. next word.

glēsing, glēsincg, e; *f.* A GLOSSING, *interpretation, explanation;* glossa:—Dæt is glēsincg ðonne mann glēsþ ða earfoðan word mid eáðran Lēdene *that is glossing when one explains the difficult words with easier Latin.* Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 43.

glēw. v. gleáw.

glid; *adj. Slippery, ready to glide;* lubricus, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 7.

glida, an; *m. A kite, glede:*—Glida *milvus,* Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 29; Wrt. Voc. 29, 48: 77, 14. Se ðe þurh reáflāc gewilnaþ ða þing ðe he mid his eágum wiðūtan sceáwaþ se is glida nā culfre *he who by rapine desires the things that he sees with his eyes without, he is a kite, not a dove,* Homl. Th. i. 586, 6: Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 23; Rä. 25, 5. [*Icel.* gleða.]

GLĪDAN, he glīdeþ, glīt; *p.* glād, *pl.* glidon; *pp.* gliden *To* GLIDE, *slip, slide;* labi:—Sunne gewāt to sete glīdan *the sun went gliding to its setting,* Andr. Kmbl. 2610; An. 1306: 2498; An. 1250: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 24; Ph. 102: Ps. C. 50, 145; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 145. Ðeós bāt glīdeþ on geofene *this boat glideth over the ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 995; An. 498: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 340; Met. 20, 170: 29, 54; Met. 29, 27. Seó sunne glīt abūtan *the sun glides round it,* Lchdm. iii. 258, 6. Heofenes gim glād ofer grundas *heaven's gem had glided over the earth,* Beo. Th. 4152; B. 2073: Homl. Th. i. 78, 23: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13: Andr. Kmbl. 741; An. 371: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 15; Ælfelst. 15: Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 37. Ðā git glidon ofer gārsecg *when ye glided over the ocean,* Beo. Th. 1034; B. 515. DER. a-glīdan, be-, bi-, ge-, ōþ-, to-.

glidder; *adj. Slippery;* lubricus.

gliddrian *to slip, totter;* nutare, Hpt. Gl. 503.

gliew-mēden, es; *n. A glee-maiden, female musician;* tympanistria, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 27.

glig, gligg, es; *n. Glee, music, minstrelsy, jesting, sport;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, ludibrium:—Mid ðæm gligе [MS. Cot. ðam gligge] *with the music,* Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 25; Hat. MS. 35 b; 8. Hī hæfdon him to gligе his hālwende mynegunge *habebant inter se ludibrio salutarem ejus admonitionem,* Basil. admn. 9; Norm. 54, 20. v. g'eó, gliw.

glig-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, timbrel, tabret;* tympanum, Ps. Spl. 80, 2: 150, 4. v. gleó-beám.

glig-cræft. v. gleó-cræft.

glig-gamen, -gomen *glee-pleasure.* v. gleó-gamen.

glig-georn; *adj. Glee-loving, fond of sport;* gaudii cupidus, joci amans, Off. Episc. 3.

glī-man, glii-man, gliig-man, glig-man. v. gleó-man.

gliowian. v. gleowian.

glisian *to shine, glisten:*—Se glisigenda wibba *cicindela, the glow-worm,* Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 123; Wrt. Voc. 23, 77. [*Laym.* cliseden *glittered: O. Frs.* glisa *splendere.*]

glisnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glisten, shine:*—Īs glisnaþ glæshluttur *ice glistens bright as glass,* Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 16; Rūn. 11. Se engel hæfde twegen beágas on hys handa ða glysnodon swa rōsan blōsman *the angel had two rings on his hand, they shone like roses,* Shrn. 149, 29. [*Laym.* glissenede: *p. part. pl: Wick.* glisninge.]

glitenung, e; *f. A flash, gleam:*—Mid glitenungum *coruscationem,* Ps. Spl. 143, 8.

glitinian, glitenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glitter, glisten, shine:*—Geseah gold glitinian *he saw gold glisten,* Beo. Th. 5509: B. 2758. Heó glytenode on ðæra engla mydle swā scýnende sunne *she glittered amid the angels as the shining sun,* Shrn. 149, 7. His reáf wurdon glitiniende *vestimenta ejus facta sunt splendentia,* Mk. Skt. 9, 3. [Cf. *Goth.* glitmunjan: *O. H. Ger.* glizinon.]

gliw, es; *n. Glee, joy, minstrelsy, mirth, jesting, drollery;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, mimus:—Ðȳ læs ðe him con leóða worn, oððe mid hondum con hearpan grētan, hafaþ him his gliwes giefe *unless he knows many songs, or with hands can greet the harp, has his gift of glee,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 11; Gn. Ex. 172. Glæd wæs ic gliwum *glad was I in glee,* 94 a; Th. 352, 29; Reim. 3. Gumum to gliwe *for delight to men,* 57 b; Th. 207, 9; Ph. 139. Dæt geára iú gliwes cræfte mid gieddingum guman oft wrecan *what of yore, by art of minstrelsy, with their lays men oft related,* 92 b; Th. 347, 12; Sch. 11. Wynsum gliw *facetiæ,* Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 39; Wrt. Voc. 61, 19: Cot. 132: 214. v. gleow.

gliw-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, timbrel, tabret;* tympanum, Ps. Spl. 149, 3. v. glig-beám, gleó-.

gliwere, es; *m. A jester, player, one who aims at pleasing with a view to gain, a flatterer;* parasitus, assentator, scurra, Hpt. Gl. 422: Gl. Prud. 618.

gliw-hleóþriend, es; *m. A glee-sounder, musician, minstrel;* musicus, fidicen, Cot. 134. v. gleó-hleóþriend.

gliwian. v. gleowian.

gliwian; *p.* ede *To adorn* [?]:—Me gliwedon wrætlīc weorc smiþa, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 17; Rä. 27, 13.

gliw-stæf, es; *m.* v. gleó-stæf.

gloed. v. glēd.

gloed-scof *a fire-shovel, warming-pan,* Lye.

glof, es; *n. A cliff:*—Hafuc sceal on glofe wilde gewunian *the hawk shall dwell wild on the cliff,* Menol. Fox 494; Gn. C. 17. [Cf. *Icel.* gliufr; *n. an abrupt descent.*]

glōf, e; *a weak pl.* glōfan *occurs; f. A* GLOVE; chirothēca = χειροθήκη:—Glōf hangode, sió [glōf] wæs gegyrwed dracan fellum *his glove hung, it was made with dragon's skins,* Beo. Th. 4177; B. 2085. Glōf *mantium?* Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 118; Wrt. Voc. 25, 58. Wilfriþ cwæþ ðæt he forlēte his twā glōfan on ðam scipe *Wilfrid said that he had left his two gloves in the ship,* Guthl, 11; Gdwin. 54, 14, 9, title. He mid gyrde of ðam hūses hrōfe ða glōfe gerǣhte *he reached the glove from the house-roof with a stick,* 22: 56, 4. Earnian mid ðam glōfa him sylfum *deserviat per id cirotecas sibi,* L. R. S; Th. i. 438, 15. Foxes glōfa *buglosse,* Wrt. Voc. 67, 24: Herb. 144; Lchdm. i. 266, 16. [*Laym.* gloven; *pl: Icel.* glōfi; *m.*]

glōfung, e; *f. A providing with gloves:*—Glōfung him gebyreþ *he is to be provided with gloves,* L. R. S; Th. i. 438, 6.

glōf-wyrt, e; *f.* I. *lily of the valley;* convallāria mājālis, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *Apollīnārem,* and ōðrum naman glōfwyrt nemneþ *this plant which is called* Apollīnāris, *and by another name glovewort,* Herb. 23, 1; Lchdm. i. 120, 3: L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 7: Wrt. Voc. 66, 62. II. *hound's tongue;* cynoglossum officīnāle, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe Engle glōfwyrt, and ōðrum naman hundes tunge hātaþ *this plant, which the English call glovewort, and by another name hound's tongue,* Herb. 42; Lchdm. i. 144, 3.

glōm, es; *m* [?] *Gloom, twilight, darkness:*—Glōm ōðer *a second twilight,* i. e. *the twilight of evening, the first being that of morning* [?], Exon. 93 b; Th. 350, 30; Sch. 71. DER. æfen-, mist-, niht-glōm.

glōmung, glōmnung, e; *f. Twilight, gloaming;* crepusculum, Lye.

glōwan *to glow like a coal of fire;* candere, Lye.

glydering, glyderung, e; *f. What glides away, a vision, an illusion;* visio, Cot. 84.

glywian *to play on an instrument; part.* glywiende, Ps. Spl. 67, 27. v. gleowian.

GNÆT, gnætt; *gen.* gnættes; *m.* GNAT; culex:—Gedrehnigeaþ ðone

gnæt aweg *ye strain out the gnat*, Mt. Bos. 23, 24. Com hundes fleógan and gnættas *venit cœnomyia et cinipes*, Ps. Spl. 104, 29. Aaron slóh mid ðære girde on ða eorþan, and gnættas wǽron gewordene on mannum and on yrfe; and ealle ðære eorþan dust wæs gewurden to gnættum ofer eall Egipta land *Aaron percussit pulverem terræ, et facti sunt sciniphes* [*gnats*] *in hominibus, et in jumentis; omnis pulvis terræ versus est in sciniphes per totam terram Ægypti*, Ex. 8, 17, 16: Ps. Th 104, 27. Gnættas cómon ofer eall· ðæt land *gnats came over all the land*, Or. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 29.

GNAGAN, ic gnage, ðú gnægest, gnægst, gnæhst, he gnægeþ, gnægþ, gnæhþ, *pl.* gnagaþ; *p.* gnóh, *pl.* gnógon; *pp.* gnagen, gnægen *To* GNAW, *bite;* rodere:—Ic gnage *rodo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 24. Ðæt gewrit beó geworpen músen to gnagene *illiusmodi litteraturæ membranula suricum morsibus corrodenda*, Chart. Th. 318, 29. [Gnagan = ge-nagan: *Icel.* gnaga, naga: *O. H. Ger.* nagan, gi-nagan.] DER. be-gnagan, for-.

gnást, es; *m. A spark.* [*O. E. Hom.* gnast: *Icel.* gneisti: *O. H. Ger.* gneisto.] DER. fýr-gnást.

gnéáð, gnéd; *adj. Sparing, frugal, stingy, scanty, small;* parcus:—Næs hió to gnéáð gifa *she was not too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3864; B. 1930. He self lifde on gnéáðum woroldlífe ǽn tunece wæs his gegerela and ðæt wæs hǽren and beren hlǽf wæs his gereorde *he himself lived a frugal life in the world, one tunic was his raiment, and barley bread was his food*, Shrn. 110, 4: 77, 4. He ðám ðe on scearan máran wǽron on dǽm mægnum eáðmódnesse and hýrsumnesse nóhte ðon læssa ne gnéðra wæs *eis quæ tonsura majores sunt virtutibus, humilitatis et obedientiæ, non mediocriter insignitus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Of gnéðum, of lytlum *parcis*, Gl. Prud. 227. [Gnede *scanty, O. E. Misc. Morris.*]

gnéáðlicnis *frugality*, Hpt. Gl. 463.

gnéðelíce; *adv. Sparingly, frugally;* parce, Greg. Dial. 1, 7, Lye. [Cf. *A. R.* al þet mon wilneþ more þen heo mei gnedeliche leden hire lif bi, al his giscunge.]

gnéðen, gnéðn; *adj. Moderate, temperate, modest, low;* mediocris, modestus, Cot. 129, Lye.

gnéðenes, gnéðnes, se; *f. Frugality, care;* parcimonia, Cot. 81, 149, Lye.

GNÍÐAN, ic gníde, ðú gnís, he gnít, *pl.* gníðaþ; *p.* gnád, *pl.* gnidon; *pp.* gniden *To rub, break, rub together, comminute;* fricare, comminuere:—Hys leorningcnihtas ða eár mid hyra handum gnidon *his disciples rubbed the ears with their hands*, Lk. Bos. 6, 1. Gif ðú gang ofer his æcer brec ða eár and gnís *if thou go across his field pluck the ears and rub them*, Deut. 23, 25. Nim ǽnne sticcan and gnís to sumum þinge *take a stick and rub it against something*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 3. Gnís ða þungana and on ufan ðæt héfd *rub the temples and the top of the head*, 292, 23. Gnís swíðe smale to duste *rub very small, to dust*, Herb. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 14. [*Dan.* gnide: *O. H. Ger.* gnítan *fricare.*] DER. for-gnídan, ge-.

gnídennys, -nyss, e; *f. A rubbing, contrition.* v. for-gnídennys, Ps. Lamb. 13, 3.

gnídill *a pestle;* pistillum, Som.

gnídingc *a rubbing;* frictio, Som.

gníst, he gnít *rubbest, rubs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* gnídan.

gnóh, *pl.* gnógon *gnawed, bit; p. of* gnagan.

gnorn, es; *m. Sorrow, sadness, affliction;* mœstitia:—Ne biþ ðǽr ǽngum gódum gnorn ætýwed *no sorrow shall there be shewn to any good man*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 19; Cri. 1576. Gnorn þrowian *to suffer sadness*, Beo. Th. 5310; B. 2658.

gnorn; *adj. Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining;* mœstus:—Leónhwelpas grymetigaþ gnorne *catuli leonum rugientes*, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Flugon forhtigende gylp wearþ gnornra *they fled in terror, their boast became more sorrowful*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 19; Ex. 454.

gnornan, gnornian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To grieve, mourn, be sad, bewail, lament;* mœrere:—Ic gnornige *mœreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 49: Ps. Th. 54, 2. Ic cúþlíce wât for hwon ðú gnornast *scio certissime quare mœres*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 42. Gnornaþ *he grieves*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 14; Seef. 92: 51 a; Th. 178, 6; Gú. 1240. Gif hí fulle ne beóþ fela gnorniaþ *si non fuerint saturati, et murmurabunt*, Ps. Th. 58, 15. Ðæt wíf gnornode *the woman mourned*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 4; Gen. 770: Beo. Th. 2239; B. 1117: Elen. Kmbl. 2518; El. 1260. Swá gnornedon godes andsacan *thus lamented God's adversaries*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 1; Sat. 280: Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 7; Gú. 400. Ne scyle nán wís monn forhtigan ne gnornian *no wise man ought to fear or lament*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 19; Sat. 274. Sceoldon wrœcnœcgas ofgiefan gnornende grêne beorgas *the exiles, sorrowing, must give up the green hills*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 116, 6; Gú. 203: 42 b; Th. 142, 29; Gú. 651. He fêrde gnornigende *abiit mœrens*, Mk. Skt. 10, 22. Geómor and gnorngende *sad and sorrowing*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 29: Cd. 39; Th. 52, 9; Gen. 841. Gnorniende cynn *a mourning race*, 216; Th. 273, 9; Sat. 134: Ps. Th. 101, 4. Geonge for ðé gnornendra care ðara ðe on feterum fæste wǽran *intret in conspectu tuo gemitus compeditorum*, 78, 11. [*O. Sax.* gnornon.]

gnorn-cearig; *adj. Sad, sorrowful*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 6; Jul. 529.

gnorn-hof, es; *n. A house of grief, a prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2016; An. 1010: 2087; An. 1045.

gnorn-scendende; *part. Hurrying away in sorrow*, Ps. Th. 89, 10.

gnorn-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Care, sorrow*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 13; Gú. 1309: Elen. Kmbl. 1307; El. 655: 1951; El. 977.

gnornung, e; *f. Grief, lamentation, mourning;* mœstitia:—Gnornung *meror*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 51. Hêr is Brytta gnornung *gemitus Brittanorum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42, note. Me hæfþ ðeós gnornung ðære gemynde benumen *this grief hath deprived me of the remembrance*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 20: 7, 2; Fox 18, 10. Mid mycelre gnornunge ymbe ðæs cyninges slege *with great grief for the king's death*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 24: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 13; Edg. 39. Seó árleáse helwarena stefn wæs gehýred and heora gnornung *the impious voice of the dwellers in hell was heard, and their lamentation*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 4: 91, 30: Cd. 220; Th. 285, 8; Sat. 334: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 29; Gú. 516. DER. heáh-gnornung.

gnorn-word, es; *n. A word of sadness, mournful discourse:*—Him oft betuh gnornword gengdon *oft mournful words passed between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gorn-word.]

gnyran [?] *to creak;* stridere:—Gnyrende *stridentes*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 12. See Skt. Etymol. Dict. gnarl.

gnyrn, es; *m. n* [?] *Grief, sorrow, evil, wrong:*—Lâc weorþade ðe hire brungen wæs gnyrna to geóce *the gift she honoured that was brought to her as a consolation of sorrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 2275; El. 1139. Þeóda waldend ealra gnyrna [MS. gnyrnra] leás *the ruler of nations, free from all evils*, 843; El. 422. Wlance drihtne guldon gód mid gnyrne *arrogant, they repaid good to the Lord with evil*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 10; Gen. 2420. [Cf. gyrn.]

gnyrn-wracu, e; *f. Revenge for injury* or *grief, enmity, hate*, Elen. Kmbl. 718; El. 359. [Cf. gyrn-wracu.]

GOD, es; *m. God, the Deity, a god.* The following epithets occur:—dryhten, wealdend, nergend, hǽlend, sóþ, hálig, mihtig, ælmihtig, lifgende, ealwealda, heáhengla, heofona, heofonengla, heofonríces, gǽsta, mihta, mægena, weoruda, wuldres, sigores, sigora. Án God ys gód, Mt. 19, 17. Nys nán man gód, búton God ána, Lk. 18, 19. Hú gód Israhél God, Ps. Spl. 72, 1. Hér is Godes lamb, Jn. 1, 29. Enoch fêrde mid Gode, Gen. 5, 24. Ða leásan godas *false gods*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 30. Rachel forstæl hire fæder hǽðenan godas *Rachel furata est idola patris sui*, Gen. 31, 19. Hwí forstæle ðú me mîne godas *cur furatus es deos meos*, 31, 30. Hǽðenan godas *heathen gods*, 31, 32. Hǽðenan godas *heathen gods*, 31, 33. Ne wirc ðú ðé agrafene godas *work not thou for thyself graven gods*, Ex. 20, 4. Drihten sylf ys Goda God, mǽre God, and mihtig, and egefull *the Lord himself is God of Gods, a great God, a mighty and a terrible*, Deut. 10, 17. Ne wyrc ðú ðé gyldne godas oððe seolfrene *make thou not to thyself golden or silver gods*, L. Alf. 10; Th. i. 44, 21: Ex. 32, 31: 23, 32: Jn. Skt. 10, 34, 35. Ða hǽðenan noldon beón gehealdene on feáwum godum. . . . Mánfullan men wǽron ða mǽrostan godas *the heathens would not be contented with few gods. . . . Guilty men were the mightiest gods*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 121, 40. [*Goth.* guþ; *m: O. Sax. O. Frs.* god: *Icel.* guð; *m. pl.* guðir *dii: O. H. Ger.* got; *m: Ger.* gott.] v. Grm. D. M. pp. 12 sqq. and cf. god; *n.*

god, es; *n. A god:*—Hiora godu syndon drýcræfta lâreówas *their gods are teachers of magical arts*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 28. He wolde gesécan helle godu *he would visit the gods of hell*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. Goddo [godo, Rush.] gie aron *dii estis?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 34. God *deos*, Rush. 35. Godu, Ps. Th. 81, 6: 94, 3. Syndon ealle hǽðene godu hilde deófol *omnes dii gentium dæmonia*, 95, 5, 4: Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 16; Jul. 598. Gif ðú fremdu godu forþ bigongest *if thou dost continue to worship strange gods*, 67 b; Th. 250, 2; Jul. 121. [*Goth.* guþa; *n. pl: Icel.* goð; *n. pl.*]

gód; *adj.* GOOD; bonus:—Þæs gódan gódnes biþ his âgen gód *the goodness of the good is his own good*, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 14. Gód mann sóþlíce of gódum goldhorde bringþ gód forþ *bonus homo de bono thesauro profert bona*, Mt. Bos. 12, 35. Mæg ǽnig þing gódes beón of Nazareth *a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse?* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Crist, seðe ǽfre is gód ðeáh ðe we wâce sindon *Christ who is ever good, though we are weak*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 20. Ðǽr wearþ Heáhmund bisceop ofslægen and fela gódra monna *there was bishop Heahmund slain and many good men*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 34. Þa men hie gefliémdon and hira gódne dǽl ofslógon *the men put them to flight and slew a good part of them*, 921; Erl. 106, 24: 913; Erl. 102, 7. Genim giþcornes leáfa gode handfulle *take good handfuls of leaves of githcorn*, L. M. ii. 65, 1; Lchdm. ii. 292, 10. Me is on gómum gód and swéte ðín âgen word *quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 103. Gód is ðæt man Drihtne andette *bonum est confiteri domino*, 91, 1: 134, 1. Cyning and cwén sceolon geofum gód wesan *a king and queen shall be liberal*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 35; Gn. Ex. 84. Nis mon his gifena ðæs gód *there is no man so good in his qualities*, 82 a; Th. 308, 15; Seef. 40. He is to freónde gód *he is good as a friend*, 67 a; Th. 248, 28; Jul. 102. We ðǽr góde hwíle stódon *we stood there a good while*, Rood Kmbl. 140; Kr. 70. Him ðæt geleánaþ lífes waldend gódum dǽdum *the ruler of life will repay them that with benefits*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 13; Dóm. 87. Þurh gódе dǽda Gode lícian *to please God by good deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 129,

34. Đām đe gōdes willan sȳn *to those who are of goodwill*, 93, 10: 37, 27. Gōdes lifes bysene onstellan *to set an example of good life*, 81, 6. Wæs he swīðe æþelra gebyrda and gōdra *he was of very noble and good birth*, 211, 19. Gōde sangeras *good singers*, 207, 31. [*Goth.* gōds, gōþs: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* gōd: *O. H. Ger.* guot: *Ger.* gut: *Icel.* gōðr.]

gōd, es; *n. Good, good thing, good deed, benefit, goodness, welfare*:—Æghwylc man sceal on worlde geearnian đæt him đæt gōd mōte to ēcum mēdum gegahgan, đæt him his freónd æfter gedēþ. Se getreówa man sceal syllan his gōd on đa tīd đe hine sylfne lyste his brūcan *each man must in this world deserve that the good that his friend does for him afterwards may conduce to eternal rewards. The true man must give his wealth at the time that it best pleases him to enjoy it himself*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 17. Hwæđer him yfel đe gōd under wunige *whether evil or good dwell in it* [*the heart*], Exon. 27 a; Th. 82, 3; Cri. 1333. Gōd dōend *qui facit bonum*, Ps. Th. 52, 4: Gen. 2, 9: Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 1. His gōd wæs swīðe gecȳđed *his goodness was very famous*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 57; Met. 20, 29. Đæt hēhste gōd *the supreme good*, 90; Met. 20, 46: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 5. Swā hwæt swā we to gōde dōþ *whatever good we do*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 8: 215, 26: Ors. 6, 8; Bos. 120, 12. On ōđres gōde beón gefeónde *to rejoice at another's good*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 20. Se đe gōd onginneþ *he who attempts good*, 21, 34. He Godes good on đære his đēde ongeat, *he perceived in that deed of his the goodness of God*, 215, 33. He mid gōde gyldan wille uncran eaferan *he will repay our offspring with good*, Beo. Th. 2372; B. 1184. Alwalda dec gōde forgylde *may the Omnipotent reward thee with good*, 1916; B. 956. Him sylfum nānige gōde beón *to be of no good to themselves*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 16. For eallum đām gōdum đe he me dyde *pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi*, Ps. Th. 115, 3: 102, 2: Cd. 15; Th. 19, 14; Gen. 291: Homl. Th. i. 76, 7: Blickl. Homl. 29, 11. Būton he mid ōđrum gōdum hit geēce *unless he add thereto other good deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 25. Ic gaderige đyder mīne gōd *illuc congregabo bona mea*, Lk. Skt. 12, 18: Gen. 24, 10: Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 4. He forsihþ eorþlīcu gōd *he despises earthly goods*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 84; Met. 7, 42.

Gōda, an; *m. A deity, god;* deus:—Ealra godena God *Deus deorum*, Ps. Th. 135, 2, 28. God godana *Deus deorum*, Rtl. 101, 10.

god-æpple *a quince apple;* cydonium, Cot. 34, 93.

god-bearn, es; *n.* I. *a divine child, the Son of God;* divinus filius, Dei Filius:—Ahangen wæs Godbearn on galgan *God's Son was hanged on the cross*, Elen. Kmbl. 1434; El. 719. Gesēgon hī on heáhþu hlāford stīgan Godbearn of grundum *they saw the Lord, the Son of God, ascend on high from earth*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 21; Cri. 499: Andr. Kmbl. 1279; An. 640. II. *a god-child, a god-son;* filius lustricus, ex sacro fonte baptismi jam primum susceptus:—Godbearn to fela man forspilde *god-children, too many of them have been destroyed*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 94.

god-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m.* A word of uncertain meaning occurring only in L. Ælf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 4-8. q. v.

god-bōt, an; *f. An atonement made to the church*, L. Æthel. 6, 51; Th. i. 328, 4.

godcund; *adj. Of the nature of God, divine, religious, sacred*:—Seó godcunde *ē lex divina*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 2. Wiotan ægđer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra *wise men both of religious and secular orders*, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 3, 8; Hat. MS. Hēr sende Gregorius pāpa wel monige godcunde lārcówas *in this year pope Gregory sent very many religious teachers*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 11. In godcundum mægne *in divine power*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 134, 2; Gū. 501: 172; Th. 40, 13; Cri. 638. Godcunde bēc *sacred books*, Cd. 123; Th. 158, 4; Gen. 2612. [*O. Sax.* god-kund: *O. H. Ger.* gotchund: *Orm. Laym.* godcund.]

godcundlīc; *adj. Divine*:—Būton yldinge him becom seó godcundlīce wracu *without delay the divine vengeance came upon him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. Đā ongeat he đæt đēr wæs godcundlīc mægen ondweard *then he perceived that there was divine power present*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 29.

godcundlīce; *adv. Divinely, from heaven, by inspiration;* divinitus:—Godcundlīce *divinitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5. Đeáh he sē godcundlīce gesceádwīs *though he be divinely rational*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 18: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 10: 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

godcundnys, se; *f. Divine nature, Deity, Divinity, Godhead, divine service*:—Se God wunaþ on þrȳnnysse untodǣledlīc and on ānnysse ānre Godcundnysse *the Deity exists in Trinity indivisible, and in unity of one Godhead*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 24. Seó hrepaþ swȳđost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse *that* [*book*] *treats chiefly of Christ's divinity*, 70, 1. Đeós wyrt hæfþ mid hire sume wundorlīce godcundnesse *this plant has in it a certain wonderful divine quality*, Herb. 50, 1; Lchdm. i. 152, 24. Ond Wærferþ bisceop and se heórēd habbaþ geseted đas godcundnysse *and bishop Werferth and the convent have established this divine office*, Chart. Th. 137, 28: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 218, 32.

gōd-dǣd, e; *f. A good deed, a benefit*:—Menn swīđor scamaþ nū for gōddǣdum đonne for misdǣdum *men are now more ashamed of good deeds than of misdeeds*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 161: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 7; Cri. 1287: 65 b; Th. 242, 6; Ph. 669. Ealra gōddǣda hī forgiten hæfdon *obliti sunt benefactorum ejus*, Ps. Th. 77, 13.

god-dōhtor; *f. A* GODDAUGHTER:—Ic geann mīnre goddōhtor đæt land æt Strēttūne *I grant to my goddaughter the land at Stretton*, Chart. Th. 548, 5.

gōd-dōnd, -dēnd, es; *m. One who does good, a benefactor*, Elen. Kmbl. 717; El. 359.

god-dreám, es; *m. A heavenly joy*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 32; Gū. 602: 51 b; Th. 180, 1; Gū. 1273.

god-fæder; *m.* I. *a* GODFATHER; baptizati susceptor, patrinus:—Gif hwā ōþres sleá godfæder *if any one slay another's godfather*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13. Hit wæs mīnes godfæder gyfu *it was my godfather's gift*, Chart. Th. 545, 21. II. *God the Father, the Divine Father;* Deus ille Pater, Divinus Pater:—Crist ys word and tunge God-Fæder; þurh hine synt ealle þincg geworht *Christ is the word and tongue of God the Father; through Him are all things made*, Ps. Th. 44, 2. Ic eom Crist . . . ic đē fullwie on mīnne godfæder and on mec his efenēcne sunu and on đone hālgan gāste *I am Christ . . . I baptize thee in the name of my heavenly Father and of me his co-eternal Son and of the Holy Ghost*, Shrn. 106, 13: 118, 6. Đū sitest on đa swīþran hand dīnum God-Fæder *thou sittest on the right hand of thy Divine Father*, Hy. 8, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 31. [*O. Sax.* god-fader *God the Father.*]

gōd-fremmende; *part. pres. used as a noun. One doing good, acting bravely*, Beo. Th.. 603; B. 299.

God-fyrht, -ferht, -friht; *adj. God-fearing*:—To oft man godfyrhte leahtraþ *too often the god-fearing are reviled*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 163. Ic haue hēre godefrihte muneces *I have here godfearing monks*, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 1. Đā ongan Andreas grētan godfyrhtne *then began Andrew to greet the godfearing man*, Andr. Kmbl. 2043; An. 1024: 3030; An. 1518. Godferhte, Ps. C. 14; Grn. ii. 277, 14.

god-gespréce, es; *n. An oracle*:—Wæs đis Godgespréce đysses gemetes *erat oraculum hujusmodi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 1.

god-gild, -gield, -geld, -gyld, gode-gild, es; *n. An idol*:—He hēt wyrcan gyldeno godgeld and seolfrene . . . đā abræc đæt mægden đæt gold and đæt seolfor of đǣm godgeldum *he bade make golden idols and silver . . . then the maiden broke the gold and the silver off the idols*, Shrn. 106, 2-4: 122, 9: L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. Đæt he gulde đǣm hǣđnum godgyldum *that he should sacrifice to heathen idols*, Shrn. 101, 1: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 13. He heora godgieldum eallum widsōc *he renounced all their idols*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 4. Hī on Choreb cealf ongunnan him to godegylde georne wyrcean *fecerunt vitulum in Choreb, et adoraverunt sculptile*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. [Cf. deófol-gild.]

god-gildlīc; *adj. Phanaticus*, Cot. 152, Lye.

god [**gōd-** ?] **-gim**, es; *m. A heavenly* [*an excellent?*] *gem*, Elen. Kmbl. 2225; El. 1114.

god-gyld. v. god-gild.

gōdian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to be* or *become good, to improve, get better*:—Đonne gōdiaþ đæra lendena sār and đæra þeóna swȳđe hrædе *then the pains in the loins and thighs will very speedily get better*, Herb. 1, 28; Lchdm. i. 80, 1. On his dagum hit gōdode *in his days things improved*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 13: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 19. Gif his hreófla gōdigende wǣre *if his leprosy were getting better*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 27. Þurh đæt hit sceal on earde gōdian to āhte *by that means matters must somewhat improve in the land*, L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 8. II. *to do good, make good, improve, endow, enrich*:—Mid eallum þingum gōdode *enriched* [*the place*] *with all things*, Lchdm. iii. 438, 10: Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 28. Gyf ænig sȳ đe hit mid ænigan þingan gecēcan wylle ođđe gōdian *si quis autem hanc nostram donationem largioribus amplificare muneribus studuerit*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 72, 29: Lchdm. iii. 442, 14: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 9. Hig bǣdan đone bisceop đæt hig mōstan đæt mynster gōdian *they asked the bishop that they might endow the monastery*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 290, 9: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 8.

goding, es; *m. The son of God*:—Đe hǣlend sēđe wæs goding *the Saviour who was the Son of God*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 1.

gōd-lēas; *adj. Without good, miserable, wretched*:—Đis ungesǣlige geár and đæt gōdlēase *infaustus ille annus et omnibus bonis exosus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 33.

gōdlīc, -lec; *adj. Goodly, good*:—Gōdlīc gumrinc *a goodly man*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 7; Rä. 84, 4. Gōdlīce geardas *goodly dwellings*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 6; Gen. 740. Gōdlecran stōl *a goodlier throne*, 15; Th. 18, 31; Gen. 281. [*Laym.* godlich: *O. Sax.* gōdlīk: *O. Frs.* gōdlīk: *O. H. Ger.* guotlīh.]

god-mægen, es; *n. A divine power, divinity;* numen:—Ic bæd đa godmægen *orabam numina*, Nar. 24, 22. Hie ondrēdon đæt hie hiora godmægne sceoldon beón benumene *they feared that they should be deprived of their divinity;* de numinum suorum statu timentes, 28, 13.

god-mōdor; *f. A* GODMOTHER:—Æt đam fulwihte hyre onfēng sum gōdes þeów đære noma wæs rōmāna . . . heó slēp æt đære godmōdor hūse *a certain servant of God, whose name was Romana, was her sponsor at baptism . . . she slept at the godmother's house*, Shrn. 140, 24.

Godmundingahâm *Goodmanham*, between Pocklington and Beverley, a place a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, where a famous Witena-gemót was convened by Edwin, king of Northumbria, in A. D. 625, to consider the propriety of receiving the Christian faith. The speeches were so much in favour of Christianity that the creed was at once received; these speeches are particularly worthy of notice, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 17.

gôdnes, -ness, e; *f. Goodness:*—Se hâlga hí eft alýsde and lêt hí forþgân for his gôdnysse *the holy man loosed them again, and let them proceed through his goodness*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 22; Ps. Th. 24, 8. Ðæs gôdan gôdnes biþ his âgen gôd and his âgen edleán *the goodness of the good is his own good and his own reward*, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 14: 33, 4; Fox 128, 15.

god-séd, es; *n. The fear of God, piety:*—Æþele cnihtas and séfæste ginge and gôde in godsséde *noble youths and pious, young and good in the fear of God*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 19; Dan. 90.

godscipe, es; *m. Goodness:*—Godscipe *bonitas*, Rtl. 100, 11: 12, 23.

god-scyld, e; *f. A sin against a god, impiety:*—Ic nýde sceal godscyld wrecan *I needs must avenge impiety*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 29; Jul. 204.

god-scyldig; *adj. Guilty against God*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 31; Gû. 834.

god-sibb, es; *m. A sponsor:*—Godsibbas and godbearn *sponsors and godchildren*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 94. [*Ayenb.* godzyb: *Piers P. Chauc.* gossib.]

gôd-spédig; *adj. Rich in good*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 4; Gen. 1009.

god-spell, es; *n. Gospel:*—Gôdspel *evangelium, id est, bonum nunthum*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Wrt. Voc. 75, 9. Hêr ys godspellys angyn *initium euangelii*, Mk. Skt. 1, 1. Gelýfaþ ðam godspelle *credite euangelio*, 15. Matheus ongan godspell érest wordum wrîtan *Matthew began first to write the gospel in words*, Andr. Kmbl. 24; An. 12. [*Laym. Orm.* goddspell: *Piers P.* godspel, gospel: *Chauc.* gospel: *O. Sax.* god-spell: *Icel.* guð-spjall: *O. H. Ger.* gotspel.]

gôdspell-bôc, e; *f. A copy of the gospels:*—Saltere and pistolbôc and godspellbôc *a psalter, a copy of the epistles, and a copy of the gospels*, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13. [*Orm.* goddspellboc: *Icel.* guðspjallabók.]

godspellere, es; *m. An evangelist:*—Iohannes se godspellere *John the evangelist*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 3, 27: Chr. 84; Erl. 8, 6. [*A. R. Ayenb* godspellere: *Chauc.* gospellere.]

godspellian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To declare the gospel;* evangelizare:—Ic godspellige *evangelizo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 45. Godspellian [MS. A. godspel secgan] Salm. Kmbl. 132; Sal. 65. God gifeþ gleáw word godspellendum *Dominus dabit verbum evangelizantibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 12.

godspellîc; *adj. Evangelical:*—He fylgde ðæt weorc ðæt him gewunelîc wæs ðæt he godspellîce lâre lærde *solitum sibi opus evangelizandi exsequens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 586, 3. Mid ðysum wordum ða godspellîcan gesetnysse ongan *with these words began the gospel narrative*, i. 70, 11, 18.

godspellîce; *adj. Evangelical:*—Ðæs godspellesca bodes *euangelicæ prædicationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 11.

god-spræce, es; *n. An oracle:*—Wæs sum godspræce and heofonlîc onwrigenes *oraculum cæleste*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 23. v. god-gespræce.

god-spræc, es; *n. An oracle:*—We neáh stôdan ðæm godsprecum *we stood near to the oracles*, Nar. 28, 32.

god-sunu, a; *m. A* GODSON:—Ða onfêng he him and æt fulluhtbæþe nam æt ðæs B' handa him to godsuna *then he accepted him and took him from the font at the bishop's hand as his godson*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 18. Hiora wæs ôðer his godsunu ôðer Æþerêdes ealdormonnes *one of them was his godson, the other was alderman Ethelred's*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 29: L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13.

god-þrym; *gen.* -þrymmes; *m. Divine majesty:*—He geseah ðone hælend silfne standan on his godþrimme *he saw the Saviour himself stand in his divine majesty*, Shrn. 32, 2. Melchisedech godþrym onwrâh ëces alwaldan *Melchizedec revealed the divine majesty of the eternal ruler of all*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 24; Cri. 139.

god-web, gode-web, -webb; *gen.* -webbes; *n. A divine* or *very precious web, purple cloth, excellently woven material:*—Mid golde and mid godewæbbe gefrætewod *auro et purpura compositum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 32: Homl. Th. i. 62, 26. Godweb mid golde gefâgod *a purple garment variegated with gold*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 20. Weofod bewrigen mid baswe godwebbe *an altar covered with a purple pall*, 207, 17. Twegea bleó godwebb *fine cloth of two colours;* ex duplici tinctura, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 9; Hat. MS. Heó bewand sce adrianes hand on godwebbe *she wrapped up St. Adrian's hand in fine linen*, Shrn. 59, 35. Gold and godweb iosepes gestreón *gold and purple, Joseph's treasures*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 22; Exod. 587: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 49; Met. 8, 25. Geolo godwebb *yellow silk*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 25; Rä. 36, 10. Godwebba cvst *choicest of textures* [*the veil of the temple*], Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 8; Cri. 1135. [*O. Sax.* godu-webbi: *O. Frs.* god-wob; *Icel.* guð-vefr: *O. H. Ger.* gota-, goto-, gotu-, cota-, coti-weppi *sericum, purpura, polymitum, byssus*, Grff. i. 646–8.]

god-webben; *adj. Purple:*—Nâ mid golde ne mid godwebbenum hræglum *not with gold nor with purple raiment*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* gotaweppin *carbaseus, hyacinthinus, purpureus, coccineus, sericus.*]

godweb-wyrhta, an; *m. A weaver of godweb:*—To ðâm diólgum godwebwyrhtum *ad abditos seres*, Nar. 6, 15.

god-wræc, -wrec; *adj. Impious:*—Crist forlêt mid him beón ðone godwracan þeóf *Christ let that impious thief* [*Judas*] *be with him*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 26. Ða æfêstgodon ðæt sume godwrece men *then certain wicked men were envious of that*, Shrn. 74, 28. Gangaþ ût git godwrecan and gongaþ ût git rôdewyrðan *come out ye two wretches that deserve to be hanged*, 43, 8.

god-wrecnis, -niss, e; *f. Wickedness, impiety:*—Hefig mân is and godwrecnis ðæt mon hine menge mid his steópmêder *cum noverca miscere nefas est facinus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 10.

gold, es; *n. Gold:*—Ðæs landes gold ys golda sélost *the gold of that land is the best of all gold*, Gen. 2, 12: Cd. 12; Th. 14, 29; Gen. 226. Abram wæs swíðe welig on golde *Abram was very rich in gold*, Gen. 13, 6. Cnihtas cûþ gedydon ðæt hie him ðæt gold to gode noldon habban *the youths made known that they would not have that gold* [*the golden image*] *as their god*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 4: Dan. 197: 183; Th. 229, 9; Dan. 216. Reád gold *aurum obrizum*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 110; Wrt. Voc. 38, 33. Ealle ðâs goldsmiþas secgaþ ðæt hí nâfre êr swâ clâne gold ne swâ reád ne gesâwon *all these goldsmiths say that they never before saw such pure and such red gold*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 9. Eall mid reádum golde his cynestôl geworhte *he wrought his throne all with red gold*, H. R. 101, 2. Hundtwelftig mancæs reádes goldes *a hundred and twenty mancuses of red gold*, Th. Chart. 232, 10: 375, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 11; Met. 19, 6: Cd. 109; Th. 145, 11; Gen. 2404. Wunden gold *twisted gold*, 91; Th. 116, 4; Gen. 1931: Beo. Th. 2391; B. 1193. *Other epithets applied to gold are* æpled, beorht, fæted, fætt, hyrsted, scîr, smâte. Gearea gumum gold brittade *Jared dispensed gold to men*, Cd. 59: Th. 72, 4; Gen. 1181. Goldes brytta *a dispenser of gold*, 137; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867. [*Goth.* gulth: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. Ger.* gold: *Icel.* gull.] DER. cyne-, fæt-, heáfod-gold.

gold-éht, e; *f. A possession* or *treasure of gold*, Beo. Th. 5489; B. 2748.

gold-beorht; *adj. Bright with gold;* auro splendens:—Beorn monig goldbeorht scân *many a warrior shone bright with golden ornaments*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 477, 33; Ruin. 34.

gold-bleoh; *gen.* -bleós; *n. A golden colour;* crisoletus, auricolor, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 89; Wrt. Voc. 34, 21.

gold-blôma, an; *m. A golden mass:*—Se hâlga Gâst wunode on ðam gecorenan hordfate . . . se goldblôma on ðas world becom and menniscne lichoman onfêng æt Sancta Marian *the Holy Ghost dwelt in the chosen treasury . . . the golden mass came into this world and received a human body from St. Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 18. [*Or* blôma = *bloom, blossom;* cf. *Goth.* blôma: *Icel.* blômi?] v. blôma.

gold-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A town where gold is distributed* or *which is ornamented with gold*, Andr. Kmbl. 3308; An. 1657: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 2; Gen. 2549. v. Grm. A. u. E. xxxviii.

gold-fæt, es; *n. A golden vessel:*—Godes goldfatu *God's golden vessels*, Cd. 212: Th. 262, 36; Dan. 755. [*O. Sax.* gold-fat: *O. H. Ger.* golt-faz.]

gold-fæt [-fatu?], es; *n. A thin plate of gold;* bractea, lamina aurea:—Stâne gelîcast gladum gimme ðonne in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted weorþeþ *to a stone most like to a bright jewel when by the smiths' art it has been set in a bracelet*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 7; Ph. 303.

gold-fâh; *adj. Variegated* or *adorned with gold:*—Hió becwiþ him hyre goldfâgan treówenan cuppan *she bequeaths to him her wooden cup ornamented with gold*, Th. Chart. 536, 17: Beo. Th. 621; B. 308: 5615; B. 2811. Goldfâg scinon web æfter wagum *the hangings along the walls shone interwoven with gold*, 1993; B. 994. [*Laym.* gold-fah, -faze, -fawe.]

gold-fell, es; *n. Gold skin, gold leaf;* bractea, Cot. 24, Lye.

gold-finc, es; *m. A gold-finch;* auricinctus, florentius, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 62, 126; Wrt. Voc. 29, 21: 38; Som. 63, 36; Wrt. Voc. 29, 54.

gold-finger, es; *m. The ring-finger:*—Goldfinger *medicus* vel *annularis*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 21; Wrt. Voc. 44, 7: L. Alf. pol. 59; Th. i. 96, 5: L. Eth. 54; Th. i. 16, 12.

gold-frætwe; *pl. f. Gold ornaments*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 3; Cri. 996.

gold-geweorc, es; *n. Gold-work, what is made of gold:*—Ðær wæs ðære sunnan anlýcnys geworht of golde and heó wæs on gyldenum scryd and æt ðam wæron gyldene hors . . . ða eode ðær egeslîc deófol ût of ðam goldgeweorce and ðæt goldgeweorc eall todreás swâ swâ weax gemylt æt fýre *there was an image of the sun made of gold, and it was on a golden chariot, and there were golden horses to the chariot . . . then came there a horrible devil out of the goldwork, and the goldwork all fell away as wax melts at the fire*, Shrn. 156, 10–16.

gold-gifa, an; *m. A giver of gold, a liberal lord* or *chief:*—Funde ða

on bedde blâcne licgan his goldgifan *he found then his lord lying pale on the bed*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 279. Goldgyfan, Beo. Th. 5297; B. 2652. Cyningas ne cāseras ne goldgiefan *neither kings nor emperors nor lords*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 31; Seef. 83. *See other compounds under* gifa.

gold-hama, an; *m. A gilded* or *golden coat of mail*, Elen. Kmbl. 1980; El. 992.

gold-hilted; *adj. Having a golden hilt*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 27; Rä. 56, 14.

gold-hladen; *adj. Adorned with gold*, Fins. Th. 26; Fin. 13.

gold-hord, es; *m. n. A treasure, treasury*; thesaurus:—Nellen gē goldhordian eów goldhordas on eorþan . . . goldhordiaþ eów goldhordas on heofenan . . . ðǽr ðīn goldhord is ðǽr is ðīn heorte *nolite thesaurizare vobis thesauros in terra . . . thesaurizate vobis thesauros in cælo . . . ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est cor tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19–21: 2, 11: 13, 44, 52: Exon. 19 b; Th. 49, 18; Cri. 787. Goldhord dǽlan *to distribute treasure*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 16; Dan. 2. Đæt goldhord, đæt yldum wæs lange behȳded *the treasure that was long hidden from men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1578; El. 791. Goldhord *thesaurarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 23; Wrt. Voc. 58, 63. He gesette ðone gārsecg on his goldhorde *ponens in thesauris abyssos*, Ps. Th. 32, 6. Đe forþlǽdeþ fægere windas of his goldhordum *qui producit ventos de thesauris suis*, Ps. Th. 134, 8.

gold-hord-hûs, es; *n. A privy*; ypodromum, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 80; Wrt. Voc. 57, 57, see note.

gold-hordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hoard, lay up treasure*; thesaurizare. Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20.

gold-hroden; *adj. Adorned with gold*:—Cwēn goldhroden *the queen adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1232; B. 614: 1285; B. 640: 3900; B. 1948: 4054; B. 2025: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 29; Vid. 102.

gold-hwæte; *adj. Greedy for gold*, Beo. Th. 6140; B. 3074.

gold-lǽfra, an; *m. Gold-leaf*; bractea, Cot. 207, Lye.

gold-mæstling, -mæslinc, es; *n. Brass, latten*; auricalcum, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 65: Wrt. Voc. 85, 8.

gold-mâdum, es; *m. A precious thing made of gold, treasure*, Beo. Th. 4820; B. 2414.

gold-sele, es; *m. A hall in which gold is distributed*, or *one adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1434; B. 715: 2510; B. 1253: 3282; B. 1639: 4172; B. 2083. [Cf. gold-burh.]

gold-siowod *auro satus, acupictus, segmentatus*, Cot. 178, Lye.

gold-smiþ, es; *m. A goldsmith, worker in gold*; aurifex:—Tubalcain wæs ęgđer ge goldsmiþ ge īsensmiþ *Tubalcain was a worker both in gold and in iron*, Gen. 4, 22. Goldsmiþ *aurifex*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35: Homl. Th. i. 64, 8. Đe Eádrēd cyng gebōcode Ælfsige his goldsmiþe *which king Edred gave by charter to his goldsmith Ælfsig*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 431, 24: vi. 211, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 67; Met. 10, 34.

gold-smiþu, e; *f. The art of the goldsmith*, Exon. 88; Th. 331, 24; Vy. 73.

gold-spēdig; *adj. Wealthy*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 245, 3; Jul. 39.

gold-þeóf, es; *m. One who steals gold*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 5.

gold-torht; *adj. Bright like gold*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 11; Sch. 78.

gold-weard, es; *m. A guardian of gold* [*a dragon*], Beo. Th. 6154; B. 3081.

gold-wine, es; *m. A liberal and kindly prince*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 22: Beo. Th. 2346; B. 1171: 2956; B. 1476: 4829; B. 2419: 5161; B. 2584: Elen. Kmbl. 401; El. 201: Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 23; Wand. 35: 76 b; Th. 287, 31; Wand. 22.

gold-wlanc, -wlonc; *adj. Splendidly adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 3766; B. 1881: Salm. Kmbl. 414; Sal. 207.

gold-wlencu, e; *f. A golden ornament*:—Ðonne ne gefultumiaþ đære sāule đara gimma frætwednes, ne đara goldwlenca nān *then the adornment of the gems does not help the soul, nor any of the golden ornaments*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 11.

GÔMA, an; *m. The palate; in pl. the fauces*:—Gōma *vel* hrōf đæs mūþes *palatum* vel *uranon*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 107; Wrt. Voc. 43, 35. Gōma *palatum*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 53. Đes gōma *hæc faux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 71; Som. 14, 15. Ic eom on gōman swētra ðonne đū beóbreád blende nıid hunige *sweeter am I on the palate than didst thou blend honeycomb with honey*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 18; Rä. 41, 58: 113 a; Th. 433, 11; Rä. 50, 6. Ic dō đæt đīn tunge clifaþ to đīnum gōman *linguam tuam adherescere faciam palato tuo*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 28. Me syndan gōman hīné *raucæ factæ sunt fauces meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 3: Soul Kmbl. 216; Seel. 110. Me is on gōmum gōd and swēte đīn āgen word *quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 103: 136, 5: 149, 6. He đa grimman gōman bihlemmeþ fæste togædre *he clashes fast together the fierce jaws*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 26; Wal. 76. [*Prompt. Parv.* gome *gingiva: Icel.* gómr *the palate: O. H. Ger.* guomo, gaumo, giumo *guttur, faux, palatum: Ger.* gaum, gaumen *the palate.*]

gombe, an; *f. Tribute*:—Niéde sceoldon gombon gieldon and gafol sellan *needs must they pay tribute and tax*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 11; Gen. 1978. Gomban gyldan, Beo. Th. 21; B. 11. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gambra, *used with* geldan.]

gomel, gomol, gamel, gamol; *adj. Advanced in age, aged, old, ancient*; ætāte provectus, sĕnex, vĕtustus, vĕtus:—Se fugel weorþeþ gomel *the bird becomes old*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 24; Ph. 258: Beo. Th. 5578; B. 2793. Ahleóp se gomela *the aged* [*man*] *leapt up*, 2798; B. 1397: 5695; B. 2851. Biþ geómorlīc gomelum eorle *it is sad for an aged man*, 4880; B. 2444. Gomele ymb gōdne ongeador sprǽcon *the old spake together about the good* [*warrior*], 3194; B. 1595. He on him gyrdeþ gomelra lāfe *he girds on him the relic of the ancients*, 4079; B. 2036. Forbærst sweord Beówulfes, gomol and grǽgmǽl *Beowulf's sword burst asunder, ancient and grey-marked*, 5357; B. 2682. Se gomola eald ūþwīta *the ancient old sage*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65.

gomel-feax, gomol-feax, gamol-feax; *adj. Hoary-locked, grey-haired*; cānus:—Gomelfeax gnornaþ *the hoary-locked grieves*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 14; Seef. 92.

gomel-ferhþ *aged.* v. gamol-ferhþ.

gomen, es; *n. Game, joy, mirth, sport*; jŏcus, jūbĭlium, lætĭtia, lūdus:—Nis ðǽr gomen in geardum *there is no mirth in the courts*, Beo. Th. 4909; B. 2459: 4518; B. 2263: 3554; B. 1775. v. gamen.

gomen-wâđu, e; *f. A joyous path*; lætum iter:—Gewiton ealdgesīþas of gomenwāde *the old comrades departed from the joyous path*, Beo. Th. 1713; B. 854.

gomen-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. Pleasure-wood, glee-wood, a musical instrument, harp*; lætĭtiæ lignum, harpa = ἅρπη:—Đǽr wæs sang and swēg samod ætgædere, gomenwudu grēted *there were song and sound at once together, the glee-wood* [*was*] *touched*, Beo. Th. 2134; B. 1065. Đǽr wæs gidd and gleó, hwīlum he hearpan wynne, gomenwudu grētte *there was song and glee, at times he touched the joy of harp, the wood of mirth*, 4222; B. 2108.

gomol *old, ancient*, Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2682: Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65. v. gomel.

gomol-feax; *adj. Hoary-locked, grey-haired*; cānus:—Gomolfeax hæleþ *a hoary-locked hero*, Chr. 975; Th. 228, 27, col. 2, 3. v. gomel-feax.

Gomorringas; *pl.* a *The people of Gomorrha*:—Eorþe gomorringa *terra Gomorræorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 15.

gond. v. geond.

gong. v. gang.

gongan. v. gangan.

gongel, *found in composition as in* fæst-gongel, wīd-. v. gangel-, gongel-wæfre.

gongel-wæfre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, a spider*; arānea vĭātica:—Wið gongelwæfran bīte *for the bite of a spider*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 17: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 142, 23. v. gange-wifre.

gonge-wifre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, a spider*; arānea vĭātica:—Wið gongewifran bīte *against the bite of a spider* [*gangweaver*], L. M. 3, 35; Lchdm. ii. 328, 10. v. gange-wifre.

good. v. gōd.

gop, es; *m. A captive, slave* [?]. Cf. geópan *and Icel.* hergopa; *f. one taken in war, a bondwoman. Or is the word connected with* geap *crafty?*—þurh gopes hond, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 5; Rä. 50, 3.

gor, es; *n. Dung, dirt*; fimus. lutum, coenum:—Đæs cealfes flǽsc, and fell, and gor đū bærnst ūte būtan fyrdwīcon *carnes vituli, et corium, et fimum combures foris extra castra*, Ex. 29, 14. Đæs gores sunu, ðone we wifel nemnaþ *son of the dung, which we call* [*dung-*] *beetle*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 11; Rä. 41, 72. Mid swīnenum gore *with swine dung*, Herb. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Feares gor *bull's dung*, Med. ex Quadr. 11, 10, 11, 12; Lchdm. i. 368, 5, 7, 9. Gor *sordem*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 34. [*Prompt. Parv.* gore *limus: Icel.* gor: *O. H. Ger.* gor *fimus.*]

gorst, gost, es; *m.* GORSE, *furze, bramble*:—Đeós wyrt đe man tribulus and ōđrum naman gorst nemneþ *this plant, which is named tribulus, and by another name gorse*, Herb. 142, 1; Lchdm. i. 262, 16. Of gorstum *de tribolis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 16. Ne wīnberian on gorste ne nimaþ *neque de rubo vindemiant uvam*, Lk. Skt. 6, 44. Đā hēt ualerianus gebindan đysne ypolitum on wildu hors đæt hyne drōgon on gorstas and on þornas *then bade Valerian to bind this Hypolitus on wild horses that they might drag him into the brambles and thorns*, Shrn. 117, 13. Iuniperi đæt is gorst *juniper that is gorse*, L. M. i. 31, 3; Lchdm. ii. 72, 10. Gost *accidenetum*, Wrt. Voc. 33, 32. [*Prompt. Parv.* fyrrys or gorstys tre *ruscus*, p. 162, v. note.]

gorst-beám, es; *m. A bramble*; rubus:—Ofer ðone gorstbeám *super rubum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 26.

GÓS; *gen.* góse; *dat.* gēs; *acc.* gós; *pl. nom. acc.* gēs, gees; *gen.* gósa; *dat.* gósum; *f. A* GOOSE; anser:—Gōs *auca*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 119; Wrt. Voc. 29, 15: 77, 32. Grǽg gōs *a grey goose*, Cot. 99, Lye. Hwīlum ic grǽde swā gōs *sometimes I cry as a goose*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 18; Rä. 25, 3. Gees [gēs, MS. H.] *geese*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18. [*Icel.* gás: *O. H. Ger.* gans: *Lat.* anser: *Gk.* χήν.]

gós-fugol, es; *m. A goose*, Th. Chart. 471, 31.

gós-hafoc, es; *m. Goshawk*; aucarius, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 120; Wrt. Voc. 29, 16. [*Chauc.* gos-hauk: *Icel.* gás-haukr: *O. H. Ger.* gans-hapich.]

gost. v. gorst.

gǽst, Shrn. 152, 35. v. gǽst.

Gota, an; *m. A Goth;* Gothus; chiefly used in the *pl*; *nom. acc.* Gotan; *gen.* Gotena; *dat.* Gotum; *m. The Goths:*—Unrîm mânes se Gota fremede *the Goth perpetrated an excess of wickedness,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 89; Met. 1, 45. I. VISIGOTHS or *West Goths, under Alrîca,* q. v. A. D. 382–410, etc:—Ða [MS. ðe] Gotan of Sciddiu mǽgþe, wið Rômâna rîce gewin upahôfon; and mid heora cyningum, Rædgota and Eallerîca [Alrîca] wǽron hâtne, Rômâne burig abrǽcon *the Goths, from the country of Scythia, made war against the empire of the Romans; and with their kings, who were called Rhadgast and Alaric, sacked the Roman city* [A. D. 410], Bt. 1; Fox 2, 1. Seó hergung wæs þurh Alarîcum [*acc. Lat.*] Gotena cyning geworden *hæc inruptio per Alaricum regem Gothorum facta est,* Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Ða Gotan coman of ðâm hwatestan mannan Germania *the Goths came from the bravest men of Germany,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 5, 11. II. OSTROGOTHS, or *East Goths, under Ermanric,* Þeódric, q. v. A. D. 475–526, etc:—Gotan eástan of Sciddia sceldas lǽddon *Goths from the east led their army from Scythia,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 2; Met. 1, 1. Hû Gotan gewunnon Rômâna rîce *how the Goths conquered the empire of the Romans,* Bt. titl. i; Fox x. 2. Eormanrîc âhte wîde folc Gotena rîces *Ermanric possessed the wide nations of the kingdom of the Goths,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 28; Deor. 23: 86 a: Th. 324, 3; Wid. 89: 86 b; Th. 325, 10; Wid. 109. Weóld Eormanrîc Gotum *Ermanric ruled the Goths,* Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 27; Wid. 18. [*Icel.* Goti, *pl.* Gotnar.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xviii.

Got-land GOTHLAND; Gothia, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 2.

gót-wǽde, an; *f. Goatweed;* ægopodium podagraria, L. M. i. 31, 7; Lchdm. ii. 74, 19: 38, 3; Lchdm. ii. 92, 7.

goung, e; *f. A sighing, sobbing, mourning;* gemitus:—On ðæs tuddres forþlǽdnysse biþ goung and sâr *in prolis prolatione gemitus,* Bd. 1, 27 resp. 8; S. 493, 21. [Cf. [?] *Gk. γοᾶν to sigh.*]

grad, es; *m.* [*Lat.* gradus] *A* GRADE, *step, order, degree, rank;* gradus, ordo:—Seofon stapas sindon ciriclîcra grada and hâligra hâda *seven are the degrees of ecclesiastical ranks,* L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 2. Blód com uppon þâm gradan and of þâm gradan on þa flôre *blood came upon the steps and from the steps on the floor,* Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 28. Æt sumum stǽle ætslâd we hâlga wer on ðâm heálîcum gradum æt ðam hâlgum weofode *on one occasion the holy man slipped on the tall steps at the holy altar,* Homl. Th. ii. 512, 11.

grǽd, es; *m. Greed, rapacity;* aviditas:—Fuglas hungrige grǽdum gîfre *birds hungry, greedily voracious,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 15; Gû. 710. [*Goth.* grêdus: *Icel.* grâðr *hunger, greed.*]

grǽdan; *p.* de *To cry, call out;* clamare:—Ic grǽde swâ gôs *I cry like a goose,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 18; Rä. 25, 3. Ðonne grǽt se lâreów swâ swâ kok on niht *prædichtor clamat quasi gallus cantat in nocte,* Past. 63; Swt. 459, 32; Hat. MS. Hine mon sceal swîðe hlûde hâtan grǽdan oððe singan *he must be bidden to cry out or sing very loud,* L. M. 2, 5; Lchdm. ii. 182, 26. [*A. R. Piers P.* greden: *Laym.* grædde; *p.*]

grǽde, es; *m. Grass, a herb;* gramen:—Grǽde *ulva,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 23; Wrt. Voc. 31, 33. Grǽdas *gramina,* Cot. 95, Lye.

grǽdig; *adj.* GREEDY, *covetous;* avidus:—Grǽdig *vorator,* Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 82; Wrt. Voc. 50, 62. Ða fŷnd heora grîpende wǽron swâ swâ grǽdig wulf *the devils were seizing them like the ravening wolf,* Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. Lîg grǽdig swelgeþ londes frætwe *flame, greedy, swallows the land's treasures,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 16; Ph. 507: Beo. Th. 242; B. 121: 3002; B. 1497. Sum to lyt hafaþ gôdes grǽdig *one hath too little, eager for goods,* Salm. Kmbl. 689; Sal. 344. Dâ getîmode swâ dê þ ðam grǽdigan fisce ðe gesihþ ðæt ês and ne gesihþ ðone angel ðe on ðam ése sticaþ *then it befel as it does to the greedy fish that sees the bait but sees not the hook which sticks in the bait,* Homl. Th. i. 216, 10. Helle grǽdige and gîfre *hell greedy and ravenous,* Cd. 37; Th. 49, 16; Gen. 793: 217; Th. 276, 21; Sat. 192. León-hwelpas sêcaþ ðæt him grǽdigum êt God gedême *catuli leonum . . . quærant a Deo escam sibi,* Ps. Th. 103, 20. Gîfrost and grǽdgost *most rapacious and most greedy,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 2; Rä. 81, 24. [*Goth.* grêdags: *O. Sax.* grâdag: *Icel.* gráðugr: *O. H. Ger.* grâtag.] DER. heoro-, hilde-, wæl-grǽdige.

grǽdig-, grǽdi-, grǽde-líce; *adv.* GREEDILY, *covetously;* avidè:—He gŷmþ grǽdelîce his teolunge *he attends greedily to his gain,* Homl. Th. i. 66, 10. Ðâs fugelas habbaþ feónda gelîcnysse ðe gehwilce menn beswîcaþ and grǽdelîce grîpaþ to grimre helle *these birds are like the fiends, that deceive some men, and greedily snatch them to grim hell,* ii. 516, 10. Ðonne him hingraþ he yt grǽdilîce *when he is hungry he eats greedily,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 21.

grǽdignes, se; *f.* GREEDINESS, *covetousness;* aviditas:—Grǽdinesse he lufode *covetousness he loved,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 25. Eorþlîcan grǽdignysse *greediness after earthly things,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 11.

græf, graf, es; *n. A grave, trench:*—Æt openum græfe *at the open grave,* L. Æthelb. 22; Th. i. 8, 5: L. Eth. 5, 12; Th. i. 308, 4: 6, 20; Th. i. 320, 4: Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 24; Seef. 97: 91 b; Th. 342, 29; Gn. Ex. 149. Ic ongyte ðeáh ðæt ða worlde lustas ne sint eallunga awyrtwalode of ðînum môde ðeáh se graf geryd sî *I perceive however that worldly pleasures are not entirely rooted out of thy mind, though the trench be sufficient,* Shrn. 184, 20. [*O. Sax.* graf: *O. Frs.* greb: *O. H. Ger.* grab: *Ger.* grab; *n: Goth.* graba: *Icel.* gröf; *f.*] DER. eorþ-, fold-, mold-græf.

græf, es; *n. A graving instrument, a style:*—Græf *graffium,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Wrt. Voc. 75, 17: *graphium* vel *scriptorium,* Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 114; Wrt. Voc. 46, 71.

græfa, græfe [?], an:—Twælf fôdur græfan, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Earle in his note on this word, p. 300, suggests a translation other than that given by previous editors. By them it has been translated 'coal,' he suggests 'gravel.' The word may be of Celtic origin, and so may be compared with Old French *grave,* of which *gravel* is a diminutive. Celtic forms are *Bret.* grouan *gravel: Corn.* grow *gravel, sand: W.* gro *pebbles.*

grǽfa, grǽfa, an; *m. A pit, cave, hole:*—Grǽfe *speluncam,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 13. See Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxvii. [Cf. *Goth.* gröba; *f. a hole: Icel.* gröf; *f. a pit: O. H. Ger.* gröba; *f. fovea, scrobs, barathrum: Ger.* grube.]

grǽfere, grafere, es; *m. A graver, an engraver:*—Grǽfere *sculptor* vel *celator,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 121; Wrt. Voc. 47, 4.

grǽf-hûs, es; *n. A grave-house, house of the dead:*—Hell grim grǽfhûs *hell the grim house of the dead,* Cd. 228; Th. 309, 11; Sat. 708.

grǽf-seax, -sex, es; *n. A graving knife:*—Grǽfsex *scalprum* vel *scalpellum* vel *cælum,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 125; Wrt. Voc. 47, 7.

grǽft, es; *m:* græft, e; *f.* [?] *Carving, graving, a carved* or *graven image:*—Græft *sculptura,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 122; Wrt. Voc. 47, 5. Ealle ða ðe gebiddaþ grǽftas *omnes qui adorant sculptilia,* Ps. Lamb. 96, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 105, 19: Homl. Th. i. 464, 27. Îrene grǽfta *ferrea sculptilia, carpenta,* Cot. 38, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* graft, grefti; *f. cælatura, sculptura, sculptile.*]

grǽft-geweorc, es; *n. Carved* or *graven work, a graven image:*—Ne wirce ðû grǽftgeweorc *thou shalt not make any graven image,* Deut. 5, 8.

grǽg, grêg; *adj. Grey:*—Grêg *glaucus,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 90; Wrt. Voc. 46, 47. Deorce grǽg *elbus,* Wrt. Voc. 46, 48. Grǽg hwæte *far,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Som. 9, 52. Se grǽga mǽw *the grey mew,* Andr. Kmbl. 742; An. 371. Wulf se grǽga *the grey wolf,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 3; Gn. Ex. 151: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 13; Ædelst. 64. Sæ grǽge glashluðre *the sea grey and clear as glass,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 15; Met. 5, 8. Grǽgan sweorde *with a grey sword,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 22; Gen. 2865: Beo. Th. 665; B. 330: 673; B. 334. [*Icel.* grâr: *O. Frs.* grê: *O. H. Ger.* grâw: *Ger.* grau.]

grǽg-, grǽ-gôs *a grey goose, wild goose:*—Grǽg-gôs *canta,* Wrt. Voc. 280, 15: 62, 11: Mone Gl. 314. [*Icel.* grâ-gâs.]

grǽg-hama, an; *m. A corslet, coat of mail:*—Gylleþ grǽghama *the corslet rattles,* Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. [Cf. grǽge syrcan, Beo. Th. 673; B. 334; *and* gullon gûþ searo, Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127. Grein takes the word as an adjective = *grey-coated, the grey-coated one,* i. e. *the wolf.* In support of this cf. scîrham, and the passages given under 'grǽg,' in which that adjective is applied to the wolf.]

grǽg-hiwe, -hæwe; *adj. Of a grey hue* or *colour,* Lye.

grǽg-mǽl; *adj. Of a grey colour,* Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2682. See under 'grǽg,' the passage in which that adjective is applied to weapons.

græp *a grip, furrow, ditch;* sulcus, Som.

græs, es; *n. Grass, plant;* grâmen:—On grêne græs *on the green grass,* Cd. 56; Th. 69, 17; Gen. 1137. Ða ðe of græses deáwe geworht wǽron *those that were made of the dew of grass,* Shrn. 66, 3. Sume hió twiccedan ða grasu mid hiora mûþe *some of them pulled the grass with their mouth,* 41, 2: Past. 23, 1; Swt. 173, 20. v. gærs.

græs-hoppa, an; *m. A grass-hopper, locust:*—Græs-hoppa *locustæ,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 4. Hŷ habbaþ êt swylce græs-hoppan *pedes quasi locustæ,* Nar. 35, 7. v. gærs-hoppa.

græs-molde, an; *f. Grassland, greensward;* campus graminibus viridis:—Beówulf græs-moldan træd *Beowulf trod the greensward* [*grassy mould*], Beo. Th. 3767; B. 1881.

græs-wang, -wong, es; *m. A grassy plain,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 2; Ph. 78: 65 b; Th. 243, 5; Jul. 6.

grêtan *to bewail.* v. grêtan.

grœtta GRITS, *groats, bran;* farina crassior, furfur, Som. v. gryt.

graf. v. græf.

grâf, es; *m. n. A grove:*—Heó hæbbe ða wuduráeddenne in ðæm wuda ðe ða ceorlas brûcaþ and êc ic hire lête to ðæt ceorla grâf *let her have right of pasturage in the wood which the 'ceorls' use, and besides I leave to her the 'ceorls'' grove,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 100, 14. Andlang ðære lytlan dîc æt ðæs grâfes ende *along the little ditch at the end of the grove,* 249, 29. Forþ be ðam grâfe *along past the grove,* iii. 18, 31. Ðone grâf, 52, 23. Eác we wrîtaþ him ðone grâf ðærto. Ðis syndon ða gemæru ðe to ðæm grâfe gebyriaþ *also we assign to him in addition the grove. These are the boundaries that belong to the grove,* 261, 5–7. [*Laym.* groue: *Prompt. Parv.* grove *lucus.*]

grafan, ic grafe, græfe, ðū græfest, græfst, he græfeþ, græfþ, *pl.* grafaþ; *p.* gröf, *pl.* gröfon; *pp.* grafen. I. *to dig, delve, dig up;* fodere, effodere:—Ic be grunde græfe *I dig along the ground,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3: Rä. 22, 2. Ðæt fȳr græfeþ grimlīce eorþan sceátas *the fire shall fiercely delve the tracts of earth,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 19; Cri. 1004: 95 a; Th. 354, 55; Reim. 66. Se forma feohgītsere gröf æfter golde *the first miser delved after gold,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57: Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 4; Rä. 34, 6: 130 a; Th. 498, 24; Rä. 88, 6. Ðæt ic gröfe græf *that I may dig a grave,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 3; Reim. 71. II. *to* GRAVE, *engrave, carve;* sculpere, cælare:—Ic grafe *sculpo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 20. Ðonne hī wōhgodu worhtan and gröfun *in sculptilibus suis emulati sunt eum,* Ps. Th. 77, 58. Ac hȳ gröfon ēghwylcne stān swā se cāsere geþohte *they carved each stone as the emperor designed,* Shrn. 146, 16. [*Laym.* graven: *Prompt. Parv.* gravin *sculpere: O. Sax.* (bi-)graƀan: *Goth.* graban; *Icel.* grafa: *O. H. Ger.* graban.] DER. a-grafan, be-, bi-.

grafet, es; *n. A trench* [?]:—On ðæt lange grauet of ðam lange grafette, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 193, 33: 195, 5, 7. Leo takes the word as a diminutive of 'grāf.'

gram, grom; *adj.* [grama *anger*] *Furious, fierce, wroth, angry, offended, incensed, hostile, troublesome:*—He swā grom wearþ on his mōde *he became so incensed;* rex iratus, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 32: 6, 4; Swt. 260, 23. Drihten wæs ðam folce gram *the Lord was angry with the people,* Deut. 1, 37: Cd. 16; Th. 20, 2; Gen. 302. Wearþ se cyng swīðe gram wið ða burhware *the king was very angry with the citizens,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. He wæs on his gāste gram *exacerbaverunt spiritum ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic eom nalæs grames mōdes *non sum turbatus,* 118, 60. Of gramum folce *de populo barbaro,* 113, 1. Ðīn ðæt grame yrre *thy fierce anger,* 68, 25: 84, 1: 108, 18. Seó eádge bīseah ongeán gramum *the blessed maid looked on the fierce one* [*the devil*], Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 12; Jul. 628: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 35; Gen. 582. Ða graman Gydena ðe folcisce men hātaþ Parcas *the fierce goddesses whom common people call Parcæ,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Grame gūþfrecan *fierce warriors,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224: Andr. Kmbl. 1833; An. 919: Ps. Th. 104, 30. Grame me forhogedon *my enemies despised me,* 118, 141: 104, 15: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 2; Jud. 238. Grame manige fremde þeóda *many hostile and strange nations;* alienigenæ, Ps. Th. 82, 6: 118, 138: Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 26; Rä. 72, 3. Ðǣr ða graman wunnon *where the fierce ones struggled,* Bèo. Th. 1559; B. 777. In gramra gripe *into the grasp of foes,* Andr. Kmbl. 433; An. 217: 1901; An. 953. Gromra, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 2; Gen. 2485. Deófla strǣlas gromra gārfare *the shafts of devils, the spears of fierce spirits,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 5; Cri. 781. Ne beó ðū ælþeódegum gram *thou shalt not . . . oppress a stranger,* Ex. 23, 9. Ne beó ðū me gram *noli mihi molestus esse,* Lk. Skt. 11, 7: 18, 5. [*Laym.* gram: *Orm.* gramm: *O. Sax.* gram, the gramo *the devil: Icel.* gramr *wroth; pl.* gramir, grön *fiends, demons;* see Grmm. D. M. 942–3: *O. H. Ger.* gram *iratus: Ger.* gram.]

GRAMA, an; *m. Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath, trouble;* ira, furor, molestia:—On graman dīnum *in ira tua,* Ps. Spl. 6. 1: 7, 6. Drihten wearþ yrre mid graman his folce *iratus est furore Dominus in populo suo,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 73, 54–6: Gen. 19, 25. Ic ondrēd his graman and his yrre *I was afraid of his anger and hot displeasure,* Deut. 9, 19. Ðæne ūre yldran for graman to deáþe gedēmdon *whom our elders for anger doomed to death,* H. R. 9. 23. Wel hī sind Dere gehātene forðan ðe hī sind fram graman generode *well are they named Dere* [*= de ira*], *for they are saved from wrath,* Homl. Th. ii. 120, 35: 124, 9. Se upplīca grama *the wrath of heaven,* 538, 28. Æppla gaderian graman getācnaþ *to gather apples betokens trouble,* Lchdm. iii. 212, 21. [*Laym.* grome, grame: *A. R.* grome *anger: Chauc.* grame: cf. *O. H. Ger.* grame; *f. exacerbatio: Ger.* gram; *m. grief.*]

gramatisc-creft, es; *m. The art of grammar,* Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 26.

gram-bēre; *adj. Angry, passionate;* iracundus, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 5; Hat. MS.

grame, grome; *adv. Fiercely, cruelly, hostilely,* Ps. Th. 57, 5: 68, 3: 93, 2: 123, 7. Grome, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 21; Gen. 1260: 184; Th. 230, 15; Dan. 233: Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 21; Gn. Ex. 52.

gramfæmys, se; *f. Anger, fury:*—Ælc gramfæmys cymþ of deófle *omnis furor venit a diabolo,* L. Ecg. P. 4. 66; Th. ii. 226, 25.

gram-heort; *adj. Having a fierce, hostile heart* or *mind,* Beo. Th. 3368; B. 1682: Exon. 31 a; Th. 136, 14; Gū. 541: 102 b; Th. 387, 17; Rä. 5, 6. [*O. Sax.* gram-hert.]

gram-hygende; *part. Having fierce, hostile thought* or *purpose,* Ps. Th. 68, 25.

gram-hygdig, -hȳdig; *adj. Fierce-minded, hostilely disposed:*—Gramhegdig, Ps. C. 50, 49; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 49. Gromhȳdig guma, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 6; Az. 170: 18 b; Th. 46, 8; Cri. 734: Beo. Th. 3502; B. 1749. Ðǣr nǣfre feóndes ne bīþ gāstes gramhȳdiges gang *where never shall be fiend's or fierce spirit's walk,* Andr. Kmbl. 3384; An. 1696: Ps. Th. 73, 4. Gramhȳdige me oft onginnaþ *injusti insurrexerunt in me,* 85, 13. Gromhȳdge, Exon. 38 a; Th. 124, 31; Gū. 346: 116 a; Th. 445, 27; Dōm. 14. [*O. Sax.* gram-hugdig.]

gramlīc; *adj. Fierce, hostile, cruel:*—He hig betǣhte sumum gramlīcan cininge Iabin gehāton *he gave them into the hands of a fierce king named Jabin,* Jud. 4, 2. Oh heora gasthūsum is gramlīc inwit *nequitia in hospitiis eorum,* Ps. Th. 54, 15. [*Icel.* gramligr *vexatious.*]

gramlīce; *adv. Hostilely, evilly, fiercely:*—Gramlīce be Gode sprǣcan *male locuti sunt de Deo,* Ps. Th. 77, 20: 105, 12: Cd. 210; Th. 260, 23; Dan. 714.

gram-mōd; *adj. Of fierce* or *cruel mind:*—Hine nǣnig man grammōdne ne funde *no one found him cruel,* Blickl. Homl. 223, 33.

gram-word, es; *n. A word* or *speech expressing anger, wrath, hate, evil:*—Ne gē wið gode ǣfre gramword sprecan *nolite loqui adversus deum iniquitatem,* Ps. Th. 74, 5.

grandor-, grondor-leás; *adj. Guileless:*—Geong grondorleás *young and guileless,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 26; Jul. 271. [Cf. *Icel.* graudlauss, grandvarr *guileless.*]

grānian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To groan, lament, murmur:*—Grānude *lamentatæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. Hī grānedan *murmuraverunt,* Ps. Th. 105, 20. [*Laym.* granien, gronie: *A. R.* gronen: *Prompt. Parv.* gronin *gemere:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* grīnan *mutire: Ger.* greinen *to cry.*]

Grantabryegscir *Cambridgeshire.*

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, *a village near Cambridge,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 30.

Grantan-bryeg, e; *f.* Grante brycg, e; *f.* Granta-brycg, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Grantebrige: *Dunel.* Grantabric, Grantnebrige, Grantebryge: *Howd.* Grauntebrigge] CAMBRIDGE, *the chief town in Cambridgeshire, and seat of the University;* Cantābrigia, agri Cantabrigiensis oppidum primarium:—To Grantanbrycge *to Cambridge,* Chr. 875; Th. 144, 9, col. 2: 145, 9, col. 2: 921; Th. 195, 29. To Grante brycge *to Cambridge,* Chr. 875; Th. 144, 9, col. 1, 3. Forbærndon Granta-bricge *they burned down Cambridge,* Chr. 1000; Th. 264, 5, col. 1: 264, 8, col. 2: 265, 7, col. 1.

grānung, e; *f.* GROANING, *lamentation;* gemitus:—Me ymbhringdon sār and sorga and grānung *circumdederunt me gemitus mortis,* Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mīn grānung ðē nis na forholen *gemitus meus a te non est absconditus,* 37, 9. Wununga on ðām ne ablinþ grānung *dwellings in which groaning ceases not,* Homl. Th. i. 68, 7: L. E. I: Th. ii. 400, 7.

grāp, e; *f. Grasp, clutch:*—Me fæste hæfde on grāpe *fast had me in his grasp,* Beo. Th. 1114; B. 555: 881; B. 438. Hond earm and eaxle Grendles grāpe *hand, arm, and shoulder, Grendel's grasp,* 1676; B. 836. On grāpum *in the clutches,* 1534; B. 765: 3088; B. 1542: Andr. Kmbl. 2671; An. 1337: Exon. 38 b; Th. 126, 28: 47 a; Th. 162, 1. [*Icel.* greip; *f. the space between the thumb and the fingers, a grasp: O. H. Ger.* greifa; *f. bidens.*]

GRĀPIAN, grōpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grope, touch, feel with the hands:*—Ic grōpige *palpo,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 42. Grāpige, 36; Som. 38, 46. Handa hī habbaþ and hī nā grāpiaþ *manus habent et non palpabunt,* Ps. Spl. 113, 15. Se cuma his cneów grāpode mid his hālwendum handum *the stranger felt his knee with his healing hands,* Homl. Th. ii. 134, 35. Hire wið healse heard grāpode bānhringas bræc *the hard blade touched her neck, broke the bone-rings,* Beo. Th. 3137; B. 1566: 4176; B. 2085. On ðæt bānleáse brȳd grāpode hondum *touched with hands that boneless bride,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 20; Rä. 46, 3. Hie wurdon sōna ablinde and grāpodan mid heora handum on ða eorþan *they at once became blind and groped on the ground with their hands,* Blickl. Homl. 151, 6. Grāpiaþ *palpate,* Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Þȳstro swā þicce ðæt hig grāpion *darkness that may be felt,* Ex. 10, 21. Ðæt ðū grāpie on midne dæg swā se blinda dēþ on þȳstrum *thou shalt grope at noonday, as the blind gropeth in darkness,* Deut. 28, 29. Ðone līchoman he æteówde to grāpigenne *he shewed the body to be touched,* Homl. Th. i. 230, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* greifon *palpare.*]

grāpigendlīc; *adj. Tangible:*—His līchama wæs grāpigendlīc . . . he æteówde hine grāpigendlīcne *his body was tangible . . . he shewed himself tangible,* Homl. Th. i. 230, 25, 26.

grasian *to graze:*—Oxan grasiende gesihþ *if he sees oxen grazing,* Lchdm. iii. 200, 9. [*Icel.* gresja *to graze.*]

grātan; *pl. Groats, the grain of oats without the husks:*—Nim ātena grātan *take groats of oats,* Lchdm. iii. 292, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* grautr *porridge.*]

Greácas. v. Grēcas.

GREÁDA, an; *m. A bosom;* sinus, gremium:—On Habrahames greádan *in sinum Abrahæ,* Lk. Skt. 16, 22, 23. Ða ðe beraþ on hira greádum ða ā libbendan fatu *those who bear in their bosoms the everliving vessels,* Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 6; Hat. MS. [*Ayenb.* greade: *Alis.* grede.]

GREÁT; *adj. Great, large, thick, coarse:*—Grǣt *grossus,* Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 101; Wrt. Voc. 51, 14. Swā swā greát beám *like a great tree,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. Æðelword Æðelmǣres sunu ðæs grǣtan *Ethelward son of Ethelmar the great,* Chr. 1017; Erl. 161, 7. Tū hund greátes hlāfes and þridde smales *two hundred great loaves and a third of small,* Th. Chart. 158, 25. God him send ufan greáte hagolstānas *God cast down upon them great hailstones,* Jos. 10, 11: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 27; Gen. 384. Ða wǣron unmetlīce greáte heáhnisse *ingenti grossitudine*

atque altitudine, Nar. 4, 22. *Wǽron* hie *ægl* greáte swá columnan ge eác sume gryttran *serpentes columnarum grossitudine aliquantulum prôceriores*, 14, 15. Greáte swá stánene sweras micle *vastitudine columnarum*, 36, 12. Mid greátan sealte *with coarse salt*; cum sale marino, Herb. 37, 5; Lchdm. i. 138, 14. Mid scearpum pílum greátum *with sharp and large stakes*, Chr. Erl. 5, 10. [*Orm.* græt: *Laym.* græt, great: *Chauc.* gret, greet: *O. Sax.* grôt: *O. Frs.* grât: *O. H. Ger.* grôz: *Ger.* gross.]

Greátan leag, leá, e; *f. Probably Greatley, near Andover, Hants*; Greatanleagensis:—Ealle dis wæs gesetted on dam miclan synod æt Greátanleage, on dam wæs se ærcebisceop Wulfhelme, mid eallum dám æðelum mannum, and wiotan [and Æðelstáne cyninge] *all this was established in the great synod at Greatley, in which was the archbishop Wulfhelm, with all the noblemen and witan* [*and King Athelstan*], L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 7. To-écan dám dómum de æt Greátanleá and æt Exanceastre gesette wǽron, and æt Þunresfelda *in addition to the dooms which were fixed at Greatley, and at Exeter, and at Thunresfeld*, v. pref; Th. i. 228, 9.

greáte wyrt, e; *f. Meadow saffron*; colchicum autumnale:—Deós wyrt de man hieribulbum and ôdrum naman greáte wyrt nemneþ *this plant which is called ἱερόβολβος and by another name great wort*, Herb. 22, 1; Lchdm. i. 118, 14: L. M. ii. 52, 1; Lchdm. ii. 268, 22.

greátian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* GREATEN, *to become great* or *large*; grandescere, grossescere:—On dæs siwenígean eágum beóþ da æpplas hále, ac da bréwas greátigaþ *in lippi oculis pupillæ sanæ sunt, sed palpebræ grossescunt*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 2; Hatt. MS. 15 a, 18. [*A. R.* greaten *to grow great*: *O. H. Ger.* grôzen *grossescere*.]

greátnes, se; *f.* GREATNESS; magnitudo, R. Ben. 55, Lye.

Grêc *Greek*:—Cwæþende in Grêc *saying in Greek*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 46.

Grêcas, Greácas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Greeks*; Græci:—Dá gefélde he his líchoman healfne dæl mid da ádle geslægene beón, de Grêcas nemnaþ paralysis, we cwedaþ lyft-ádl *then felt he that the half of his body was struck with the illness which the Greeks call paralysis, we call lift-ill*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 16. Of Grêcum *from the Greek*, Ors. 5, 11; Bos. 109, 30. Dá fôron hí on Greácas *then they went against the Greeks*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 38. Greáca land *land of the Greeks*, 5, 11; Bos. 109, 28.

Grêcisc, Grêccisc; *adj. Greek, Grecian*:—Heora discipulas wǽron well gelérede ge on Grêcisc gereorde ge on Lédennisc *eorum discipuli Latinam Græcamque linguam æque ut propriam in qua nati sunt norunt*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 27: 4, 1; S. 563, 33. Grêccisc, 5, 8; S. 622, 2. Grecus grêcisc of dam grecisso and grecor ic leornige grêcisc *Grecus Greek of which grecisso and grecor I learn Greek*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 32. On grêcisc *in Greek*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 2. On indisc and on grêcisc sprecende *indice et grece loquentes*, Nar. 25, 16. Da grêciscan onginnaþ hyra geár æt dam sunnstede *the Greeks begin their year at the solstice*, Lchdm. iii. 246, 18. [*Laym.* grickisc: *O. H. Ger.* grecisc: *Ger.* griechisch.]

Grêc-land, es; *n. Greece*:—Dionisius gewende on dam tíman fram Grêclande *Dionysius returned at that time from Greece*, Homl. Th. i. 558, 33. [*Laym.* griclond.]

grédig. v. grǽdig.

Gregorius; *gen.* Gregories; *dat.* Gregorie; *acc.* Gregorium; *m. Gregory the Great, Pope* A. D. 590–604, *who sent Augustine and other missionaries to England in* 597; Gregórius:—Gregorius se hálga páp, Engliscre þeóde apostol, wæs of ædelborenre mégþe acenned. . . . Felix, se eáwfæsta páp, wæs his fifta fæder. . . . Gregorius is Grêcisc nama [=Γρηγόριος *watchful*, from γρηγορέω *I watch*], se sweigþ on Lédenum gereorde, *Vigilantius*, dæt is on Englisc *Wacolre. Gregory the holy pope, the apostle of the English, was born of a noble family. . . . Felix, the pious pope, was his fifth father. . . . Gregorius is a Greek name which in the Latin tongue signifies* Vigilantius, *that is in English* Watchful, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 24; 118, 8, 12. Æt Gregories érendracan *from Gregory's messenger*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 29. Augustínus cýdde dam eádigan Gregorie, dæt Angelcynn cristendóm underfêng *Augustine announced to the blessed Gregory, that the English nation had received Christianity*, 130, 24. Dæt dæt folc Gregorium to pápan gecoren hæfde *that the people had chosen Gregory for pope*, 122, 31. Gregorius asende érendracan to dísum íglande. . . . Dæra érendracena naman synd,—Agustinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Iohannes, Iustus. Dás láreówas asende se eádiga páp Gregorius, mid manigum ôdrum munecum, to Angelcynne. . . . Agustínus dá mid his gefêrum dæt synd gerehte feówertig de férdon be Gregories hése, ôdðæt hí becómon gesundfullíce to dísum íglande *Gregory sent messengers to this island*. . . . *The names of these messengers are,—Augustinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Johannes, Justus. These teachers the blessed pope Gregory sent, with many other monks, to the English nation. . . . Augustine then with his companions, who are reckoned at forty men, journeyed by Gregory's command, till they came safely to this island*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 28, 10–13; 28, 19–29, 6; 31, 15–32, 5.

gremettan *to rage, roar*:—Ic gremette *fremo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* gremizon *fremere, rugire*.] v. grimetian.

gremetunc, gremetung, e; *f. A raging, roaring, murmuring*; fremitus, Prov. 19, Lye. v. grimetung.

gremian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To provoke, irritate, exasperate, vex, revile*:—He da ôdre elpendas gremede *it irritated the other elephants*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 23. Gremedon *exacérbaverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Hig me gremedon *they provoked me*, Lev. 26, 40: Num. 11, 20: Deut. 9, 7, 8. Da de forþstôpon hine gremedon *prætereuntes blasphemabunt eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29: Lk. Skt. 23, 39. [*Laym.* gromien, gramie *irritare*: *A. R.* gremeþ *irritat*: *Goth.* gramjan: *Icel.* gremja: *O. H. Ger.* gremian *irritare, objurgare*: *Ger.* grämen.]

Grêna-wîc, Grêne-wîc, es; *n.* GREENWICH, *near London*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 4.

Grendel; *gen.* Grendles GRENDEL, *a monster destroyed by Beowulf*:—Grendel mǽre mearcstapa, se de môras heóld, fen and fæsten *Grendel the great traverser of the march, that ruled* [*held*] *the moors, the fen and fastness*, Beo. Th. 205–208; B. 102–104. [Grendel] reste genam þrítig þegna: gewât to hám mid dære wælfylle [*Grendel*] *took thirty thanes in their rest: departed to his home with the slaughtered corpses*, 245–250; B. 122–125. Grendles módor *Grendle's mother*, Beo. Th. 3078–3085; B. 1537–1540: 3139–3141; B. 1567–1568.

GRÊNE; *adj. Green*; viridis:—Grêne *viridis*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 80; Wrt. Voc. 46, 37. Wende man dæt grêne to dan weofode *let the green* [*side of the sods*] *be turned to the altar*, Lchdm. i. 398, 17. Grêne folde *the green earth*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 14; Gen. 1561. Of grénum âre geworht *wrought of green copper*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 7. On grênum treówe *in viridi ligno*, Lk. Skt. 23, 31. Grêne eorþan *green earth*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 18; Gen. 1921. Grêne bearwas *green groves*, 72; Th. 89, 13; Gen. 1480. Genim dære ylcan wyrte leáf donne heó grênost beó *take the leaves of the same plant when it is greenest*, Herb. 1, 4; Lchdm. i. 72, 7. [*O. Sax.* grôni: *O. Frs.* grêne: *Icel.* grænn: *O. H. Ger.* gruoni: *Ger.* grün.]

grênian *to become green, to flourish*; virescere, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 114; Met. 11, 57. [*A. R.* greneþ; *pres. indic.*: *Ayenb.* greni: *Prompt. Parv.* grenyn *vireo*; *Icel.* grôna: *O. H. Ger.* gruonan *virescere*: *Ger.* grünen.]

grênnes, se; *f.* GREENNESS; viriditas, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21.

grennian; *p.* ode *To grin, shew the teeth as an expression of pain, anger, etc*; ringere:—Ic grennige *ringo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 63. He grennade and gristbitade *he grinned and gnashed his teeth*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 11; Jul. 596. Grenniendum welerum hleahter forþbringan *ringentibus labiis risum proferre*, Scint. 55, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* grennen: *Prompt. Parv.* grennyn *ringo*: *Icel.* grenja *to howl*: *O. H. Ger.* grennat *mutiet*.]

grennung, e; *f.* GRINNING; rictus, Som. [*A. R.* grennung: *Prompt. Parv.* grennynge *rictus*.]

greofa, greaua *a pot*; olla, Cot. 146, 173, Lye.

greósan, ic greóse, dú grýst, he grýst, *pl.* greósaþ; *p.* greás, *pl.* gruron; *pp.* groren *To frighten*. DER. be-greósan.

GRÉÓT, es; *n.* GRIT, *sand, dust, earth, gravel*; pulvis:—Hêt dæt greót útawegan *he ordered the earth to be removed*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 24. Dú scealt greót etan *dust shalt thou eat*, Cd. 43; Th. 59, 9; Gen. 909. Ic gewíte in greótes fædm *I depart into dust's bosom*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 13; Ph. 556: Andr. Kmbl. 1587; An. 795: Beo. Th. 6315; B. 3168. Of greóte *from the earth*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 13; Ph. 267: Andr. Kmbl. 3246; An. 1626. Sand is geblonden grund wid greóte *the sand is mixed together, the abyss with the strand*, 849; An. 425: 475; An. 238: 508; An. 254: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 12; Gú. 1309. Hér lid úre ealdor on greóte *here lies our chief in the dust*, Byrht. Th. 140, 68; By. 315: Andr. Kmbl. 2169; An. 1086: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 308. Deáh de hit sý greóte beþeaht líc mid láme *though with dust it be covered, the body with clay*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dóm. 98: Elen. Kmbl. 1666; El. 835. [*A. R.* greot: *Wick.* greet: *O. Sax* griot; *n. sand, strand*: *Icel.* grjót; *n. stones, rubble*: *O. H. Ger.* grioz *glarea, arena*: *Ger.* gries *gravel, grit*.]

greótan, ic greóte, dú grýtest, grýtst, he greóteþ, grýt, *pl.* greótaþ; *p.* greát, *pl.* gruton; *pp.* groten *To weep*; flere, lacrimare:—Heó sceal oft greótan *she shall often weep*, Salm. Kmbl. 753; Sal. 376. Se de on sefan greóteþ *who weeps in spirit*, Beo. Th. 2689; B. 1342. [*O. Sax.* griotan *to weep*.]

greót-hord, es; *n.* [greót *grit, dust, earth*; hord *hoard, treasure*] *An earthen treasure*, i. e. *the body*:—Greóthord gnornaþ gæst hine sýseþ on écne geard *the body mourns, the spirit hastens to an eternal dwelling*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 6; Gú. 1240.

grep *a furrow, burrow* [*Prompt. Parv.* gryppe *or a* gryppel *where watur rennythe away in a londe*: grip *a drain, ditch, trench*, Hall. Dict.] v. græp.

grétan, grætan; *p.* grêt, *pl.* grêton; *pp.* grêten, grǽten *To bewail, deplore, weep*; plorare, deplorare, flere:—Láþsiþ grêtan *to bewail the dire journey*, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 13; Exod. 44. Beornas grêtaþ *men shall wail*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 30; Cri. 992. Hú da womsceaðan hyra eald-gestreón grêten *how the wicked doers shall bewail their works*

of old, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 10; Cri. 1572. [*Goth.* grêtan: *O. Nrs.* gráta *plorare.*] DER. be-grêtan.

grêtan, he grêt, *pl.* grêtaþ; *p.* grêtte, *pl.* grêtton; *pp.* grêted. I. *to approach, come to, visit, touch, attack, treat* or *use in any way, know carnally;* appropinquare, adire, visitare, tangere, hostiliter aggredi, afficere, cognoscere:—Ðé wyrmas gyt gîfre grêtaþ *the greedy worms yet come to thee*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 14; Seel. 138. Ðonne hine engel grêtte *when the angel visited him*, 37 b; Th. 123, 25; Gû. 328. Nó he ðone gifstôl grêtan môste *he might not touch the throne* [*gift-seat*], Beo. Th. 339; B. 168. Sum mid hondum mæg hearpan grêtan *one may touch the harp with hands*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 11; Crä. 49. Siððan wæs eallum ðâm ôðrum swâ mycel ege fram him, ðæt hî hine grêtan ne dorstan *afterwards the others were in so much fear of him, that they durst not attack him*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 3. On sceortne -as geendiaþ grécisce naman ac we ne grêtaþ nû ða *Greek nouns end in short -as, but we shall not treat them now*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 24; Som. 10, 57. Se dæl se ðæt flôd ne grêtte *the part that the water did not touch*, 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. Gomen-wudu grêted wæs *the glee-wood was touched*, Beo. Th. 2134; B. 1065. Ðæt he ne grêtte goldweard ðone *that he should not assail that gold-ward* [*that dragon*], Beo. Th. 6154; B. 3081: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 41. Gif ðe æ̂nig mid weán grêteþ *if any one entreat thee evil*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 18; Gen. 1755. He ne grêtte hî *non cognoscebat eam*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25. II. *to speak to, call upon, hail, greet, welcome, salute, take leave of, bid farewell to;* alloqui, invocare, ciere, salutare, lætari de, valedicere:—Gomol eówic grêtan hêt *the aged* [*prince*] *commanded to greet you*, Beo. Th. 6182; B. 3095: Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 1; Hat. MS. Ælfric munuc grêt Æðelwærd ealdorman *Ælfric the monk greets alderman Ethelward*, Pref. Thw. 1, 1. Ðonne he on gaton grêteþ his grame feondas *cum loquetur inimicis suis in porta*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. Gif man mannan mid bismær wordum scandlîce grête *if a man address another shamefully with abusive words*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5. Hý grêtte blîðum wordum *he addressed her with kind words*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 17; Jul. 164. His God grêtte *addressed his God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2059; An. 1032. Ongunnon hine grêtan *cœperunt salutare eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 18. Cwên grêtte guman on healle *the queen greeted the men in the hall*, Beo. Th. 1232; B. 614. Wulfas hilde grêtton *the wolves hailed the battle*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 8; Exod. 181. Wâc ne grêtton in ðæt rinc-getæl *the weak they welcomed not into that martial number*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 18; Exod. 233. Hrôþgâr grêtte Beówulf *Hrothgar took leave of Beowulf*, Beo. Th. 1308; B. 652. [*Orm.* gretenn: *Laym.* græten *to accost, greet*; *p.* grætte: *O. Sax.* grôtian: *N. Frs.* groetjen: *O. Frs.* grêta: *N. Dut.* groeten: *N. Ger.* grüszen: *M. H. Ger.* grüezen: *O. H. Ger.* gruozan.] DER. ge-grêtan.

grêting, e; *f. A greeting, salutation, present in acknowledgment of a favour done;* salutatio:—Hwæt seó grêting wære *qualis esset ista salutatio*, Lk. Bos. 1, 29. Ðînre grêtinge stefn *vox salutationis tuæ*, 1, 44. Lufiaþ grêtinga on strætum *diligitis salutationes in foro*, 11, 43. Pâpa sende Êadwine grêtinge *the pope sent to Edwin greeting*, Bd. 2, 10; S. 512, 20. Sendaþ mîn heáfod ân to grêtinge and bringaþ mînre mêder ðæt heó ðæt cysse *send my head only in greeting and bring it to my mother that she may kiss it*, Shrn. 139, 28. Ða brohte seó sce damiane medmicle grêtinge gewritu secgaþ ðæt ðæt wære þreó ægero *then she brought St. Damian a slight acknowledgment; books say that it was three eggs*, 135, 17, 23.

grętta. v. gryt.

grîg-hund *a greyhound*, Cot. 173, Lye.

grillan; *p.* de *To provoke, offend*:—Hie willaþ grillan [griellan, Hat. MS.] ôðre men *they like to provoke other men*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 292, 19; MS. Cot. [*A. R.* gruellen *to make sad: O. E. Homl.* igruld, 2, 259, 30; and see other instances in Stratmann: cf. *Icel.* grellskapr *spite: Ger.* groll *rancour.*]

GRIM; *adj. Sharp, bitter, severe, fell, fierce, dire, savage, cruel,* GRIM, *horrible;* acer, immanis, sævus, crudelis, atrox, dirus:—He him æt his ende grim geweorþeþ and hine gelæ̂deþ on êce forwyrd *he* [*the devil*] *will become cruel to him at his end, and will lead him into eternal perdition*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 13: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 8; Dan. 230. Ðæt wæs grim cyning *that was a fierce king*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 29; Deór. 23. Grim and grædig *savage and greedy*, Beo. Th. 242; B. 121. Mycel wôl and grim *acerba pestis*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 29. Se grimma wîtedôm *dira præsagia*, 3, 14; S. 541, 9. Wæs se winter to ðæs grim ðæt manig man his feorh for cŷle gesealde *the winter was so severe that many a man lost his life with the cold*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 31: Chr. 1005; Erl. 139, 37. Mid grimmun gefeohte *with severe fighting*, 5, 3: Byrht. Th. 133, 36; By. 61. On ðam grimmun dæge dômes ðæs miclan *on the terrible day of the great doom*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 12; Cri. 1205. Ðæt wæter wæs biterre and grimre to drincanne ðonne ic æ̂fre æ̂nig ôðer bergde *amariorem elleboro fluminis aquam gustavi*, Nar. 8, 29. Cŷle ðone grimmestan *the most severe cold*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. Ðeáh ðû wære wyrmcynna ðæt grimmeste *though thou hadst been of serpents the fiercest*, Soul Kmbl. 167; Seel. 83. [*O. Sax O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* grim *acerbus, austerus, atrox, sævus, ferus: Icel.* grimmr: *Ger.* grimm.]

grîma, an; *m.* I. *a mask, visor, helmet*:—Gylden grîma *a golden helm*, Elen. Kmbl. 249; El. 135. Grîma *a mask*, Gl. Mætt. 504. He mîne sâwle swyloe gehealde wið ehtendra egsan grîman *ut salvam faceret a persequentibus ahiniam meam*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. [*Icel.* grîma *a sort of hood* or *cowl.*] See Grmm. D. M. 218–9. DER. beadu-, here-grîma. II. *a spectre;* larva:—Mec mæg grîma abrêgan *a spectre can terrify me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 7; Rä. 41, 17. v. eges-grîma in Appendix.

grîmena, grimenæ *a caterpillar;* bruchus, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 32.

grîmetan, grymetan, grimetian; *p.* ode, ede *To rage, roar, make a loud noise, grunt;* fremere, rugire, grunnire:—Synfull tôþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ *peccator dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. 111, 9. Grimme grymetaþ *fiercely roars*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 491, 22; Rä. 81, 3. Leónhwelpas grymetigaþ *catuli leonum rugientes*, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Ða awéddе he and grymetede *he went mad and cried aloud*, Th. Anal. 125, 8: Ps. Spl. 37, 8. Ecg grymetode *loud rang the blade* [*as it was drawn from the sheath*], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 24; Exon. 408. He gristbitade and grymetade *he gnashed his teeth and raged*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 15; Jul. 598. Sume sceoldan bión eaforas and ðonne hî sceoldan hiora sâr siôfian ðonne grymetodan hî *some had to be boars and when they should lament their misfortune then they grunted*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 35. Grymetedon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 163; Met. 26, 81. Forhwon grymetedon þeóda *quare fremuerunt gentes?* Ps. Spl. C. T. 2, 1. Grymetigan *to roar*, Bt. Met. Fox 13. 58; Met. 13, 29. Fîf manna sâwla hreówlîce gnorniende and grimetende *five men's souls miserably wailing and crying out*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 28. Grimetende *rugientes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 22. Swîðe grymetende *cum ingenti murmure*, Nar. 14, 27. Brim grymetende *the roaring ocean*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 6; Pa. 7. Swâ grymetigende leó *as a roaring lion*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 22. v. gremettan.

grîmetung, grymetung, e; *f. Raging, roaring, grunting, loud noise;* murmur, fremitus, rugitus:—Swŷnes grymetunge *swine's grunting*, Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 48, 3: 46, 20. Leóna grymetunge *roaring of lions*, Shrn. 50, 9.

grîm-helm, es; *m. A helmet with a visor;* galea larvata, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 27; Exod. 174: 160; Th. 198, 29; Exod. 330: Elen. Kmbl. 516; El. 258: Beo. Th. 674; B. 334. See Grmm. A. E. xxviii; and grîma.

grîming *witchcraft;* veneficium, Som.

grimlîc; *adj. Grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody;* atrox, dirus, cruentus, crudelis:—Ðone grimlîcan gârsecg *the fierce ocean*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 15. Hit wyrþ ðonne egesîe and grimlîc *things will then become awful and terrible*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 5. Da Crêtense hæfdon ðone grimlecan sige *cruentiorem victoriam Cretenses exercuerunt*, Ors. 1, 9; Swt. 42, 28. Se lêgdraca grimlîc gryre *the fire-drake, that fierce horror*, Beo. Th. 6074; B. 3041. Ða gewin wæron grimlîcran ðonne hŷ nû sŷn *struggles were more bloodthirsty than they now are;* quod crudelius graviusque erat quam nunc est, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 23.

grimlîce; *adv. Fiercely, severely, cruelly*:—Ðâm mannum sceolan ða dêman grimlîce stŷran *those men must the judges severely restrain*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 15. Oft hî grimlîce Godes costodan *tentaverunt Deum*, Ps. Th. 77, 41. Spreceþ grimlîce *speaketh fiercely*, Soul Kmbl. 31; Seel. 16: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 19; Cri. 100, 4.

grimman, ic grimme, ðû grimst, he grimmeþ, grimþ, *pl.* grimmaþ; *p.* gram, grom, *pl.* grummon; *pp.* grummen. I. *to rage, roar, make a loud noise;* fremere:—Ðû hie grimman meaht gehŷran *thou mayest hear it* [*hell*] *rage*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 17; Gen. 793. Hwæl-mere hlûde grimmeþ *the whale-mere* [*the sea*] *rages loudly*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 3; Rä. 3, 5. [Cf. *O. Sax.* grimmid the grôto séo.] II. *to run with haste, hasten;* properare, currere, festinare:—Gûþmôde grummon *the warlike of mind hastened*, Beo. Th. 617; B. 306. [So Grein translates the verb, but may not the word be taken more nearly in the sense of the preceding passages '*loud and fierce was their shout?*']

grimme; *adv. Grimly, fiercely*:—Hý him æfter ðæm grimme forguldon ðone wîgcræft ðe hý æt him geleornodon *they afterwards gave him grim requital for the military skill they learnt from him*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 30: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 15; Gen. 1275: 183; Th. 229, 2; Dan. 211: Beo. Th. 6017; B. 3012.

grimnes, se; *f.* GRIMNESS, *severity, fierceness, cruelty;* ferocitas, atrocitas:—Se deófol wile hit him mid grimnesse and mid yfele eall forgyldan *the devil will requite it all to him with cruelty and with evil*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 24. Hî sceoldan ðâm unriht-dôndum mid grimnesse stêran *they should restrain with severity all evil-doers*, 63, 12. On grimnesse *in exacerbatione*, Ps. Th. 94, 9. Cwædon to gûðlâce mid grimnysse *fiercely they* [*evil spirits*] *spake to Guthlac*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 33: Gû. 550. [*Prompt. Parv.* grymnesse *austeritas, rigor, horror, horribilitas.*]

grimsian; *p.* ede *To be fierce, cruel, to rage;* sævire:—Ða dara treówleásra cyninga beboda wið cristenum monnum grimsedon *cum perfidorum principum mandata adversum Christianos sævirent*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 36. He grimsigende forleás *sæviens disperderet*, 3, 1; S. 523, 29. Wôl mid grimme wæle lange feor and wíde grimsigende *pestilentia acerba clade diutius longe lateque desæviens*, 27; S. 558, 15: 4, 25; S. 601, 20.

grimsung, e; *f. Fierceness, roughness*:—Mid ungemetlîcre grimsunge *multa asperitate*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 14; Hat. MS.

grin, gryn, e; *f.* es; *n. A snare, gin, noose;* laqueus:—Swā swā grin he becymþ on ealle *tanquam laqueus superveniet in omnes*, Lk. Skt. 21, 35: Ps. Th. 123, 7. Grines *laquei*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 7. Of grames huntan grine *de laqueo venantium*, Ps. Th. 123, 6: 90, 3. Geheald me wiđ ðare gryne *custodi me a laqueo*, 140, 11. On grine *in laqueum*, 68, 23. Gryne, 65, 10. Ic fō mid grine *laqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 17. Iudas fērde and mid gryne hyne sylfne ahēng *Iudas wente awey and goyinge awey he hangide hym with a grane*, Wyc; laqueo se suspendit, Mt. Bos. 27, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 30, 22. Mid ðȳ ilcan grine *in laqueo isto*, Ps. Th. 9, 14. He rīneþ ofer ða synfullan grinu *pluet super peccatores laqueos*, Ps. Lamb. 10, 7: Ps. Th. 17, 5: 34, 9. Fōtum heó mīnum grine gearwodon *laqueos paraverunt pedibus meis*, 56, 7: 141, 4. Mid grinum *laqueis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 13. [*Ayenb.* gryn *snare.*]

GRINDAN, gryndan; *part.* grindende, ic grinde, grynde, ðū grintst, grinst, he grint, *pl.* grindaþ; *p.* ic, he grand, grond, ðū grunde, *pl.* grundon; *pp.* grunden *To* GRIND, *grind together, rub, rub together;* molere, commolere, terere, frendere, allidi, collidi:—Ic seah searo grindan wiđ greóte *I saw a machine grind against the dust*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 30; Rä. 33, 4. Ic grynde *molo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 3. Ic grinde *commolo*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Wrt. Voc. 28, 77. Ðū grinst *thou grindest*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 25. Se hæruflota grond wiđ greóte *the floater of the surge* [*the ship*] *ground against the gravel*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 12; Gū. 1309. Hī grundon ofer me mid tōðum heard *frenduerunt super me dentibus suis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 746; An. 373. Twā beóþ æt cwyrne grindende, ān byþ genumen, and ōðer byþ lǣfed *duæ molentes in mola, una assumetur, et una relinquetur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 41: L. Ethb. 11; Th. i. 6, 6. Sume ðara munecena cōmon to grindanne *some of the nuns came to grind*, Th. Chart. 447, 1. DER. be-, for-, ge-grindan.

grindel, es; *m. A bar, bolt;* in *pl. lattice-work, hurdle;* crates:—Geslægene grindlas greáte *forged large gratings*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 27; Gen. 384. Guest, English Rhythms, ii. 40, note 1, observes:—'As far as we can judge from the drawing which accompanies the description, the *grindel* was a kind of heavy iron grating, which rather encumbered the prisoner by its weight, than fixed him in its grasp.' [*O. H. Ger.* grintil *temo, repagulum, pessulum, obex, vectis:* cf. *Icel.* grind *a lattice-door.*]

grindere, es; *m. A grinder;* molitor, Som.

grind-tōðas *grinding teeth, the grinders*, Som.

gring, es; *n? Slaughter;* clades, Elen. Kmbl. 230; El. 115. v. gringan.

gringan, ic gringe, ðū gringest, gringst, he gringeþ, gringþ, *pl.* gringaþ; *p.* grang, *pl.* grungon; *pp.* grungen *To sink down, perish;* occumbere, prosterni:—On herefelda hǣðene grungon *the heathen sank down upon the battle-field*, Elen. Kmbl. 252; El. 126. [Cf. cringan.]

gring-wracu, e; *f. Deadly punishment*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 14; Jul. 265.

grinian, grynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [grin *a snare*] *To ensnare;* ligare, illaqueare. DER. be-, ge-grinian.

grīnu; *adj. Avidius*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 85; Wrt. Voc. 46, 42.

grīðsn *a pebble stone;* calculus, Prov. 20, Lye.

gripa, an; *m. A handful, a sheaf;* manipulus, pugillus:—Gripa *pugillus*, Hpt. Gl. 497. Genim ðysse ylcan wyrte gōdne gripan *take a good handful of this same plant*, Herb. 36, 4; Lchdm. i. 136, 4: 81, 5; Lchdm. i. 184, 18. Berende gripan heora *portantes manipulos suos*, Ps. Spl. 125, 8.

grīpan, ic grīpe, ðū grīpest, grīpst, he grīpeþ, grīpþ, *pl.* grīpaþ; *p.* grāp, *pl.* gripon; *pp.* gripen; *v. a. To* GRIPE, *grasp, seize, lay hold of, apprehend;* capēre, rapēre, prehendēre, apprehendere:—Ic on Lothe gefrægn hǣþne heremæcgas handum grīpan *I heard that the heathen leaders seized on Lot with their hands*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 32; Gen. 2483: 219; Th. 281, 9; Sat. 269. Ōþ ðæt ðē heortan grīpeþ ādl unlīðe *until severe disease gripeth thee at heart*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 31; Gen. 936: Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 19; Rä. 26, 7. Hwīlum flotan grīpaþ *sometimes they seize the sailor*, Salm. Kmbl. 304; Sal. 151. Grīpaþ lāre *apprehendite disciplinam*, Ps. Spl. 2, 12. Grāp on wrāðe *laid hands on his enemies*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 30; Gen. 61: 69; Th. 83, 18; Gen. 1381: 95; Th. 125, 1; Gen. 2072: 119; Th. 153, 28; Gen. 2545: Beo. Th. 3006; B. 1501: Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 8; Rä. 84, 4. Ðū ðe samod mid me swēte gripe metas *qui simul mecum dulces capiebas cibos*, Ps. Spl. 54, 15: Cd. 42; Th. 55, 8; Gen. 891. Scearpe gāras gripon *the sharp arrows griped*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 16; Gen. 2063. Swā swā leó hreáfiende oððe grīpende oððe gyrretynde and grymetende *sicut leo rapiens et rugiens*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 14: Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. [*Goth.* greipan: *O. Sax.* grīpan: *O. Frs. Icel.* grīpa. *O. H. Ger.* grīfan.] DER. be-, for-, ge-, to-ge-, ðþ-, wiđ-grīpan.

gripe, es; *m. A gripe, vulture;* gryps, vultur. [*Laym.* gripes, *pl: Icel.* grīpr: *O. H. Ger.* grīf: *Prompt. Parv.* grype *vultur*, p. 212, note 4: Wrt. Voc. 252, 28 grype *vultur:* and see Nares' Glossary.]

gripe, es; *m. Gripe, grip, grasp, hold, clutch, seizure:* pugillus, prehensio, captus:—Se gripe ðære hand *pugillus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 1; Wrt. Voc. 43. Gripe *pugilla*, Recd. 38, 72; Wrt. Voc. 64, 75. Eorþgrāp heard gripe hrusan *earth's grasp, the fast hold of the ground*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 15; Ruin. 8. Gripe mēces oððe gāres fliht *the falchion's clutch or the javelin's flight*, Beo. Th. 3534; B. 1735: Andr. Kmbl. 373; An. 187: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 10; Jul. 125. Of gromra gripe *from the cruel ones' clutch*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 16; Jul. 215: 71 b; Th. 265, 34; Jul. 391: Salm. Kmbl. 97; Sal. 48: Elen. Kmbl. 2601; El. 1302: Andr. Kmbl. 433; An. 217: 1901; An. 953. For mīnum gripe *for my grasp*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 11; Rä. 70, 6: Beo. Th. 2300; B. 1148. Staþole strengra ðonne ealra stāna gripe *stronger in position than the hold of all stones*, Salm. Kmbl. 154; Sal. 76. [*Laym.* gripen; *pl. grasps:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* grif: *Ger.* griff.] DER. fēr-, mund-, nīð-, stān-, sweord-gripe.

gripennis, se; *f. Captivity;* captivitas, Som.

gripu, e; *f. A cauldron:*—Seó ǣrene gripu *the brazen cauldron*, Salm. Kmbl. 94; Sal. 46.

grīsan, ic grīse, ðū grīsest, grīst, he grīseþ, grīst, *pl.* grīsaþ; *p.* ic, he grās, ðū grise, *pl.* grison; *pp.* grisen *To shudder, to be frightened;* horrere. [Me grises, A. R. 366, 7, note: gros, *p. King Horn.* 1314: his herte gros, *Man.* ed. Furn. 8532: him gros, Handl. Synne 7875.] DER. a-grīsan, grislīc, an-grislīc, -grisenlīc.

grislīc, grysliċ; *adj.* GRISLY, *horrible, dreadful, horrid;* horridus, horrendus, horribilis. [*Laym.* grislich: *Orm.* grisliȝ: *A. R.* grislich: *Ayenb.* grislich: *O. Frs.* gryslik: cf. *O. H. Ger.* grisenlich, Grff. iv. 301: *Ger.* grässlich.] This word seems to belong to 'grīsan' rather than to 'greósan,' so should be written with *i* rather than with *y*. The spelling in the Ormulum supports the short vowel. v. grīsan.

grist, es; *m.* [?] *Grist, corn for grinding:*—Grist *molitura*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 107; Wrt. Voc. 34, 36. v. gyrst.

gristbītan *to gnash the teeth:*—Gristbītaþ mid his tōþum *fremet dentibus suis*, Ps. Th. 36, 12, note. [Gristbeatien, *Juliana*, 69, 17: *A. R.* gristbatede; and cf. *Laym.* gristbating.]

gristbītung, e; *f. A grinding, gnashing:*—Gristbītung tōþa *stridor dentium*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 12. [*Laym. O. E. Homl.* grisbating.]

gristbītian; *p.* ode, ede *To gnash* or *grind the teeth;* frendere, stridere:—Ic cearcige oððe gristbitige *strideo* vel *strido*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 7. Tōþum gristbitaþ [gristbitteþ, Lind.] *stridet dentibus*, Mk. Skt. 9, 18. He grennade and gristbitade *he grinned and ground his teeth*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 12; Jul 596. Gristbitedon mid heora tōþum ongeán me *striderunt in me dentibus suis*, Ps. Th. 34, 16. He ongan mid his tōþum gristbitian *cœpit dentibus frendere*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 14: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 271.

gristbitung, e; *f. A gnashing of the teeth:*—Tōþa gristbitung [gristbiottung, Lind.] *stridor dentium*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 12: 13, 42, 50: Blickl. Homl. 185, 7: Cd. 220; Th. 285, 7; Sat. 334. Gristbiotung, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 30. Gristbittung, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28.

gristel, gristl, es; *m. Gristle;* cartilago, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 8.

gristel-bān, es; *n. A gristle bone;* cartilageum os.

gristian *to grind, grate, gnash,* Hpt. Gl. 513.

gristlung, grystlung, e; *Gnashing, grinding:*—Tōþa grystlung *stridor dentium*, Lk. Skt. 13, 28.

gristra, an; *m. A baker of dough made from grist, a baker;* cerealis pistor, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 108; Wrt. Voc. 34, 37.

griđ, es; *n.* I. *peace limited to place or time, truce, protection, security, safety.* [The word comes into use during the struggles with the Danes. *Icel.* grið (v. Cl. and Vig. Dict.) means first *home, domicile,* then in *pl. truce, peace, pardon;* friðr is the general word, griđ the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (asylum)]:—Leófsig ealdorman griđ wiđ hī gesætte *alderman Leofsig made a truce with them*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 25. Ðonne nam man griđ and friđ wiđ hī *then was truce and peace made with them*, 1011; Erl. 145, 3, 4. We willaþ wiđ ðam golde griđ fæstnian *for the gold we will make a truce*, Byrht. Th. 132, 53; By. 35. Heó gesōhte Baldwines griđ *she sought the protection of Baldwin*, Chr. 1037; Erl. 167, 3: 1048; Erl. 178, 34: 180, 17, 19. Ðā gyrnde he grīðes and gīsla *then he required security and hostages*, 180, 6: 1095; Erl. 231, 25. Sette man him iv nihta griđ *his safety was secured for four days*, 1046; Erl. 173, 4. Godes griđ *protection belonging to the church*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 99. II. for the passages in which the word occurs as a technical term in the laws, see Thorpe, index to vol. i. of 'Ancient Laws and Institutes,' s. v. Schmid, p. 585, arranges the several 'griths' under the following heads:—(1) Place; churches, private houses, the king's palace and precincts; (2) Time; fasts and festivals, coronation days, days of public gemots and courts, times when the fyrd is summoned; (3) Persons; clergy, widows, and nuns. On this word, Stubbs, i. 181, says—'The *grith* is a limited or localized peace, under the special guarantee of the individual, and differs little from the protection implied in the *mund* or personal guardianship which appears much earlier; although it may be regarded as another mark of territorial development. When the king becomes the lord, patron, and *mundbork* of his whole people, they pass from the ancient national peace of which he is the guardian into the closer personal or territorial relation of which he is the source. The peace is now the king's peace; . . . the *frith* is enforced by the national officers, the *grith*

by the king's personal servants: the one is official, the other personal; the one the business of the country, the other that of the court. The special peace is further extended to places where the national peace is not fully provided for: the great highways . . . are under the king's peace.' [*A. R. Laym.* griþ: *Orm.* griþþ.] DER. cyric-, hélnes-, hád-, hand-griđ.

griđ-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [griđ *peace;* brice, bryce *a breach, violation*] *A breach of the peace;* pacis infractio *vel* violatio:—Griđbrice *infractio pacis*, L. Th. ii. 531, 12. Béte man đone griđbryce *let a man make amends for a breach of the peace*, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 21: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 12.

griđian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to make peace:*—Lundene waru griđede wiđ đone here *the people of London made peace with the army*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 9. Griđode, 1046; Erl. 172, 6: 1070; Erl. 207, 19. Griđedon, 1068; Erl. 207, 2. Griđodon, 1087; Erl. 225, 15. II. *to protect, give 'grith:'*—Hwílum heálíce hádas griđian mihton đa đe đæs beþorf *once those of high rank could extend protection to those that needed it*, L. Eth. 7, 3; Th. i. 330, 7. Godes þeówas griđedan *protected God's servants*, 24; Th. i. 334, 24: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 37. Griđian and friđian, L. Eth. 6, 42; Th. i. 326, 16: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 11: 4; Th. i. 360, 28. [*Laym.* griđien.]

griđ-lagu, e; *f. Law concerning 'grith,'* L. Eth. 7, 9; Th. i. 330, 22.

griđleás; *adj. Without 'grith' or protection, unprotected*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 41.

gritta *grit, bran;* furfur:—Đás gritta *hic furfur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 47. v. gryt.

groene *green*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 31. v. grêne.

groetan *to greet;* groeting *a greeting.* v. grêtan, grêting.

gröf, *pl.* gröfon *carved*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57; *p. of* grafan.

grom. v. gram.

gröpian. v. grâpian.

grorn, es; *m* [?] *Grief, sadness;* luctus, mœror, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 22; Reim. 49.

grorne; *adv. Sadly, mournfully*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 11; Cri. 1205.

grorn-hof, es; *n. A house of sadness, of woe*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 32; Jul. 324.

grornian; *p.* ode *To mourn, murmur:*—Gromaþ eal middangeard *all the earth shall mourn*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 18; Cri. 971. Grornadun *murmurabant*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind 20, 11.

grornung, e; *f. Complaint, mourning:*—Bûta grornunge *sine quærella*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 6.

grot, es; *n. A particle, an atom;* particula:—Nân grot rihtwîsnesse *no particle of wisdom*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 6. Nân grot andgites *no particle of sense*, 41, 5; Fox 252, 22. Uneáþe ænig grot staþoles aðstód *hardly any particle of foundation remained*, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 23. [*A. R.* of al þe brode eorðe ne moste he habben a grot forte deien uppon, 260, 20: *Havel.* karf hem al to grotes, 472.]

GRÓWAN; *part.* gröwende; ic gröwe, đú gröwest, grêwst, he gröweþ, grêwþ, *pl.* gröwaþ; *p.* greów, *pl.* greówon; *pp.* gröwen *To* GROW, *increase, spring, sprout, spring up;* crescere, frondere, virere, germinare, florere:—Láteþ hió đa blówan and gröwan *it lets these blow and grow*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 6; Rä. 35, 9: 90 a; Th. 338, 3; Gn. Ex. 73: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 84; Met. 22, 42: Salm. Kmbl. 969; Sal. 484. Spritte seó eorðe gröwende gærs *germinet terra herbam virentem*, Gen. 1, 11: Ps. Spl. 64, 11: Cd. 5; Th. 6, 13; Gen. 88. Ic gröwe *frondeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Ic gröwe *vireo*, 26, 2; Som. 28, 44: Mk. Bos. 4, 27. Leáf and gærs geond Bretene blóweþ and gröweþ *leaves and grass blow and grow over Britain*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 198; Met. 20, 99: 29, 140; Met. 29, 70: Ps. Th. 91, 11: 146, 8: Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 19; Gn. Ex. 159: Hy. 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 35. Eall se dæl đæs treówes upweardes gröweþ *all that part of the tree grows upwards*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Hí gröwaþ geára gehwilce on lencten tíd *they grow every year in spring time*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 133; Met. 29, 67: Ps. Th. 103, 12: 64, 11. Greów *grew*, Beo. Th. 3441: B. 1718. Đa greówon [MS. greowan] and blósmodon [MS. blosmodan] *the lands grew and blossomed*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 35: Ps. Th. 106, 36, 37. Forhwí ælc sæd gröwe innon đa eorþan? *why should every seed grow in the earth?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 31. Hwæt druge đú gröwendra gifa? *what madest thou of the growing gifts?* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 6; Gen. 890. [*O. Frs.* gröwa: *Icel.* gróa: *O. H. Ger.* gröen, grüen *virescere.*] DER. a-, for-, ge-gröwan.

gröwnes, se; *f. Growth:*—Gröwnys hreódes *viror calami*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ne com đær nænig gröwnes up ne wæstmas ne furþan brordas *nil omnino, non dico spicarum, sed ne herbæ quidem ex eo germinare contigit*, 4, 28; S. 605, 34.

grunean *prurire*, Gl. Prud. 595.

GRUND, es; *m.* I. *ground, bottom, foundation;* fundus, fundamentum:—Grund *fundamentum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 29: 6, 48: Rtl. 82, 34. Ælc sæ đeáh heó deóp sý hæfþ grund on đære eorþan *every sea, though it be deep, hath its bottom in the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 254, 20. Hordweard sóhte georne æfter grunde *the keeper of the hoard sought eagerly along the floor* [*of the cave*], Beo. Th. 4577; B. 2294: 5523; B. 2765: 5510; B. 2758. Grunde getenge *deep in the earth*, i. e. *lying, as it were, at the bottom of a hole*, Elen. Kmbl. 2226; El. 1114. Me to grunde teáh *he drew me to the bottom* [*of the sea*], Beo. Th. 1111; B. 553: Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834. Ufan to grunde *from top to bottom*, 228; Th. 309, 2; Sat. 703: 229; Th 310, 15; Sat. 726: Salm. Kmbl. 61; Sal. 31. Sió gîtsung đe nænne grund hafaþ *avarice which hath no bottom*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 92; Met. 8, 46. Mid fótum ne mæg grund gerâcan *cannot reach the bottom with his feet*, Salm. Kmbl. 453; Sal. 227: Beo. Th. 2739; B. 1367: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 34; Wol. 29. II. *ground, earth, land, country, plain;* terra, solum, campus:—Hie đæt gild gebrâcan and gefyldan eal ðð grund *they broke the idol to pieces and cast it all to the ground*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 33. Eal đes ginna grund *all this spacious earth*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 23; Dóm. 12: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Eall eorþan grund *all the earth*, 192; Th. 240, 5; Dan. 382. We men on grunde *we men on the earth*, Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 39; Hy. 9, 39. Neól ic fére and be grunde græfe *prone I go and along the ground dig*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rä. 22, 2: 128 a; Th. 491, 23; Rä. 81, 3. Geond ealne yrmenne grund *through all the earth*, 14 b; Th. 30, 20; Cri. 481: 66 a; Th. 243, 14; Jul. 10: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 35: Gen. 134: 69; Th. 83, 31; Gen. 1388: Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 26; Ph. 118. He grund gesóhte *he fell to the ground*, Byrht. Th. 140, 13; By. 287: Andr. Kmbl. 3199; An. 1602. Grund and sund *earth and sea*, 1494; An. 748. Geond grunda fela *through many lands*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 326, 30; Víd. 136. On grundum *on earth*, 17 b; Th. 43, 1; Crî. 682: 18 b; Th. 46, 28; Cri. 744. Of grundum, 18 a; Th. 44, 13; Cri. 702. Rûme grundas swilce eác rêđe streámas *spacious plains and fierce streams*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 30; Jud. 349. Grêne grundas, Andr. Kmbl. 1551; An. 777: Beo. Th. 2812; B. 1404: 4152; B. 2073: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 15; Ædelst. 15. III. *a depth, sea, abyss, hell;* profundum, abyssus:—On sæs grund *in profundum maris*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. On grund *in abissum*, Lk. Skt. 8, 31. Grund eall forswealg *the abyss swallowed up all*, Andr. Kmbl. 3179; An. 1592. Sæs sídne grund *the sea's spacious depth*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 2; Sch. 40: Menol. Fox 323; Men. 113: Andr. Kmbl. 786; An. 393: 849: An. 425: Beo. Th. 3106: B. 1551. Wese ic earmum gelíc đe on sweartne grund syđđan astígaþ *ero similis descendentibus in lacum*, Ps. Th. 142, 7. Ic of grundum cleopode *de profundis clamavi*, 129, 1. Ofer deópnesse ealra grunda *above the depth of all abysses*, Blickl. Homl. 141, 9. Deorce grundas *in abyssis*, Ps. Th. 134, 6: Cd. 213; Th. 265, 19; Sat. 10. Of grunde brymmes *de profundo pelagi*, Rtl. 61, 33. Of helle grunde *from the depth of hell*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 21: 85, 4: 33, 19: 65, 14. On helle grunde *in the depth of hell*, Th. Chart. 309, 8. Hêt hine đæie sweartan helle grundes gýman *bade him rule the black hell's abyss*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 25, 31; Gen. 346, 349. To grunde *to hell*, 219; Th. 281, 9; Sat. 269: 227; Th. 304, 21; Sat. 633. Grîp wiđ đæs grundes *stretch forth thy hands towards the abyss* [*hell*], 228; Th. 308, 31; Sat. 701. Đone deópan grund *the deep abyss*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 15. Hâtne grund, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 13; Sat. 485. Grimne grund, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 16; Cri. 1527. Sûsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1885; El. 944. Đás grimman grundas *these grim depths*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 15; Gen. 407: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 23; Sat. 260. On đám grundum helle tintreges *in profundis tartari*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 25: Salm. Kmbl. 976; Sal. 488. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* grund: *Icel.* grunnr *the bottom* [*of the sea*, etc.]: *O. H. Ger.* grunt *fundus, profundum: Ger.* grund: cf. *Goth.* afgrundiþa *abyss;* grundu-waddjus *a foundation.*] DER. bryten-, sæ-, wæter-grund; un-grund.

grund-bedd, es; *n. The ground;* solum, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 3; Rä. 81, 24.

grund-bûende; *pl. Inhabitants of the earth*, Beo. Th. 2016; B. 1006: Salm. Kmbl. 578; Sal. 288.

grunde-hirde, es; *m. A guard of the deep*, Beo. Th. 4279; B. 2136.

grunde-swelge, -swelige, -swilige, -swylige, -swulie, -an; *f.* GROUNDSEL; senecio:—Ompre, grundeswelge, ontre *dock, groundsel, radish*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 25. Grundeswylige *groundsel*, Herb. 77, 1; Lchdm. i. 180, 5. Genîm grundeswelgean *take groundsel*, L. M. 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 19: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 5: 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 15.

grund-fûs; *adj. Ready for hell, hastening to hell:*—Đæt bið feóndes bearn hafaþ grundfûsne gæst *that is a child of the devil, hath a spirit hastening hellwards*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 15; Mód. 49.

grundleás; *adj.* GROUNDLESS, *bottomless, boundless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless;* fundo carens, profundissimus, immensus:—Se grundleás seáþ gæsta gíemeþ *the bottomless pit holds the spirits*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 26; Cri. 1546: Bt. 9, 4; Fox 22, 32, Grundleás gîtsung *boundless greed*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 29; Met. 7, 15: Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 34; Wal. 46: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 7; Gen. 390. Wurdon grundleáse Geátes frige đæt him seó sorglufu slæp binom *Geat's loves were boundless so that anxious love took from him sleep*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 12; Deór. 15.

grundleás-líc; *adj. Bottomless, unbounded, boundless, immense:*—Swâ grundleáslícu costung *such immense temptation*, Past. 53, 6; Swt. 417, 10.

grundlinga, -lunga; *adv. From the very bottom* or *root, entirely, totally:*—Grundlunge oðde mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpatus:* grundlunga *funditus:* grundlinga oðde mid wyrttruman mid ealle *radicitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3, 4. Hí tobrécon ða burh grundlinga *they destroyed the city to its very foundations*, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 3; i. 72, 5. Grundlunge, ii. 164, 16.

grund-sceát, es; *m. A region of earth*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 27; Cri. 42: 17 a; Th. 41, 2; Cri. 649.

grundsópa *ground soap;* saponaria officinalis:—Cartilago, Gl. C. Lchdm. iii. 329, col. 1.

grund-stán, es; *m. A foundation-stone:*—Grundstánas *cementum*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 70; Wrt. Voc. 61, 47. [*Ger.* grund-stein.]

grund-wæg, es; *m. A foundation, the earth:*—He on grundwæge men of deáþe worde awehte *he* [*Christ*] *on this earth raised men from death by his word*, Andr. Kmbl. 1163; An. 582. [Cf. *Goth.* grunduwaddjus *foundation.*]

grund-wang, -wong, es; *m. The bottom, ground, floor, the earth:*—He ðone grundwong ongytan mihte *he could perceive the bottom* [*of the lake*], Beo. Th. 2996; B. 1496: 5533; B. 2770. Grundwong ofgyfan *to give up the earth, to die*, 5169; B. 2588.

grund-weall, es; *m. A foundation:*—Ðes grundweall *hoc fundamentum*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 60. Ic lecge grundweall *fundo*, 37; Som. 39, 20. Se cræft is eallra bóclícra cræfta ordfruma and grundweall *that art is the beginning and foundation of all literary arts*, 50; Som. 51, 2: Wrt. Voc. 81, 6. Se grundweall ðara munta *fundamenta montium*, Ps. Th. 17, 7: Lk. Skt. 6, 48, 49: Homl. Th. ii. 588, 20: Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 67; Met. 7, 34. [*Orm.* grunndwall: cf. *Ger.* grundmauer.] v. grund-wæg.

grund-wela, an; *m. Earthly wealth:*—Him grundwelan ginne sealde hét ðám sinhíwum sæs and eorþan tuddorteóndra teohha gehwilcre wæstmas fédan *he gave them ample riches of earth, bade for the man and wife each of sea's and land's productive tribes bring forth fruits*, Cd. 46: Th. 59, 1; Gen. 957.

grund-wyrgen, ne; *f. A wolf of the deep* [*Grendel's mother*], Beo. Th. 3041; B. 1518.

grunian; *p.* ode *To make a loud noise, grunt:*—Swýn grunaþ *sus grunnit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* grun, grunni, Grff. iv. 328.]

grunung, e; *f. A crying out, roaring;* rugitus, barritus, mugitus, Hpt. Gl. 462, 508.

grut *vorago*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 507; grutte *abyssus*, 529.

grút; *indecl.* but also *dat.* grýt, Lchdm. iii. 28, 9; *f.* GROUT, *the wet residuary materials of malt liquor;* condimentum cerevisiæ:—Wyrc clam of súrre rigenre grút oðde dáge *work a paste of sour rye grout or of dough*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 17. Grút mealtes, i. 31, 7; Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. Genim ealde grút *take old grout*, i. 39, 2; Lchdm. ii. 100, 1: 28; Lchdm. ii. 68, 26: Lchdm. iii. 42, 28. [*Worte* siromellum, sed *growte* dicas agromellum, Wrt. Voc. 178, 3. Growtt *hoc idromellum*, 233, 33. Growte for ale *granomellum*, Prompt. Parv. 217, 3, where see note. *Mod. Engl.* grouts *grounds, dregs.*] Cf. next word; *also* cf. *Icel.* grautr; *m. porridge.*

grút; *pl. n. Fine meal:*—Grút *pollis*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 63: L. M. i. 61, 1; Lchdm. ii. 132, 15. VI ambra grúta *six measures of meal*, Th. Chart. 471, 13. [Cf. grytta, grot, greót, and the preceding word.]

grym. v. grim.

grymede *glyppus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 128; Wrt. Voc. 45, 31.

grymetan. v. grimetan.

grymetung v. grimetung.

gryn, es; *m. n* [?] *Lamentation, grief, affliction, evil:*—Fela ic láðes gebád grynna æt Grendel *much evil have I experienced, many a grief at Grendel's hands*, Beo. Th. 1864; B. 930. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* grun; *m.* grunni; *f.* Grff. iv. 328; *and see* grunian, gyrn. *Or does* gryn = grin?]

gryndan; *pp.* ed. I. *to found.* [*Ger.* gründen.] v. ge-gryndan. II. *to come to the ground, to descend:*—Gryndende *descendens*, Cot. 68, Lye. *v.* agryndan.

grynde, es; *n. An abyss*, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 2; Sat. 331. v. æfgrynde (Appendix), un-grynde.

grynel, es; *m. Kernel;* toles, Mone Gl.

grynian *to ensnare.* v. grinian.

gryn-smiþ, es; *m. One causing grief, affliction, evil* [gryn, q. v.], Andr. Kmbl. 1833; An. 919.

gryre, es; *m. Horror, terror, dread, something horrible, dreadful:*—Óðrum on gryre wǽron to neósienne *aliis horrori erant visendum*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27. Him ðæs egesa stód gryre fram ðam gáste *terror was upon him therefore, horror from the spirit*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 6; Dan. 526: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 12; Dóm. 21: 116 b; Th. 447, 22; Dóm. 43. Wæs se gryre læssa *the horror was less*, Beo. Th. 2569; B. 1282. Se légdraca grimlíc gryre *the firedrake, a fierce terror*, 6074; B. 3041: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 20; Dan. 439. Wið ðæs egesan gryre *against the terror of that fear*, 197; Th. 245, 22; Dan. 467: 223; Th. 293, 13; Sat. 454. Ðæt he in ðone grimman gryre gongan sceolde *that he should go into that fell and fearful place*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 18; Gú. 543. Hie wyrd forsweóp on Grendles gryre *fate has swept them off into the terrible power of Grendel*, Beo. Th. 960; B. 478: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 32; Exod. 20. Mid gryrum ecga *with the terrors of swords*, Beo. Th. 971; B. 483: 1187; B. 591. [*Laym.* grure: *A. R.* grure: *O. Sax.* gruri.] DER. fér-, helle-, hinsíð-, leód-, wæl-, wésten-, wíg-gryre.

gryre-bróga, an; *m. Terror, horror*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 12; Cri. 849.

gryre-fæst; *adj. Terribly fast*, Elen. Kmbl. 1516; El. 760.

gryre-fáh; *adj. Terribly hostile* or *terrible in its variegated colouring*, Beo. Th. 5146; B. 2576.

gryre-gæst, es; *m. A dreadful guest*, Beo. Th. 5113; B. 2560.

gryre-geatwe; *pl. f. Terrible, warlike equipments*, Beo. Th. 653; B. 324.

gryre-hwíl, e; *f. A time of terror*, Andr. Kmbl. 935; An. 468.

gryre-leóþ, es; *n. A song of terror*, Beo. Th. 1576; B. 786: Byrht. Th. 140, 8; By. 285.

gryre-líc; *adj. Horrible, terrible*, Andr. Kmbl. 3101; An. 1553: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 27; Rä. 24, 3: Beo. Th. 2886; B. 1441: 4278; B. 2136.

gryre-síð, es; *m. A terrible way*, Beo. Th. 2928; B. 1462.

grystlung. v. gristlung.

gryt *grues*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 25.

grýto; *f. Greatness;* grossitudo:—Ungemetlícre grýto and micelnysse *vincens grossitudine*, Nar. 8, 22.

grytta *and* **gryttan**; *pl. f. Grits, groats, coarse meal:*—Ðás gritta *hic furfur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 47. Gretta *furfures*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 21. Beren mela oðde grytta *barley meal or grits*, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 8: 39; Lchdm. ii. 250, 2. Grytte, 18; Lchdm. ii. 200, 9. Of berenum gryttum *of barley grits*, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 7: 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 19. Hwǽte gryttan *apludes* vel *cantabra*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 124; Wrt. Voc. 34, 53. [Cf. *A. R.* gruttene brede, 186, 11: *O. H. Ger.* gruzze *furfur: Ger.* grütze; *f. grit, groats.*]

gú-déd, e; *f. A deed done in the past*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 12; Ph. 556. v. iú-déd.

guma, an; *m. A man;* vir, homo:—Grétte ðá guma óðerne *then one man took leave of another*, Beo. Th. 1309; B. 652. God ealle cann guman geþancas *Dominus novit cogitationes hominum*, Ps. Th. 93, 11. Wiste ferhþ guman *knew the man's mind*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 2; Gen. 2793. Guman God wurþedon *the men worshipped God*, 187; Th. 232, 14; Dan. 260. Gumena aldor *ruler of men*, 89; Th. 111, 30; Gen. 1863. God gumena weard *God, the guardian of men*, 184; Th. 230, 22; Dan. 237. Gumena gehwylc *each man*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 25; Cri. 821: 32 a; Th. 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Gumena bearn *the children of men*, Beo. Th. 1760; B. 878. Geared gumum gold brittade *Jared distributed gold to the people*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 3; Gen. 1181. [*Laym.* gume, gome: *Plers P.* gome: *O. Sax.* gumo; *m. vir, homo: O. Frs.* goma: *O. H. Ger.* goma: *Goth.* guma: *O. Nrs.* gumi; *m. homo, vir, primipilus: Lat.* homo.] DER. bryd-, dryht-, þeód-guma.

gú-mann, es; *m. A man of old:*—Ðǽm gúmonnum *antiquis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 27. v. gió-man.

gum-cynn, es; *n. Mankind, men, a race, nation;* humanum genus, gens, natio:—He þohte forgrípan gumcynne *he resolved to destroy mankind*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 14; Gen. 1275. Eom ic gumcynnes ánga ofer eorþan *amongst men on the earth I am unique*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 11; Rä. 85, 12: Beo. Th. 5524; B. 2765. Swá hwylc mægþa ðone magan cende æfter gumcynnum *whatever matron brought forth this son amongst men*, Beo. Th. 1892; B. 944. We synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *we are of the race of the Gauts' people*, 525; B. 260. [*O. Sax.* gumkunni.]

gum-cyst, e; *f. Manly virtue* or *excellence, munificence, liberality:*—Ðú ðé lǽr be ðon gumcyste ongit *learn from that, understand liberality*, Beo. Th. 3450; B. 1723. He siððan sceal gódra gumcysta geásne hweorfan *afterwards shall he pass away wanting in all noble virtues*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 14; Jul. 381. Nú is þearf micel ðæt we gumcystum georne hýran *now is it very needful that we with virtuous zeal attend*, Andr. Kmbl. 3210; An. 1608. Abraham gumcystum gód golde and seolfre gesélig *Abraham, noble in his munificence, blessed with gold and silver*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 10; Gen. 1769: 86; Th. 108, 23; Gen. 1810: Beo. Th. 2976; B. 1486. Gumcystum gód *brave* [*or munificent?*], 5079; B. 2543. *See the use of* cystum *under* cyst III.

gum-dreám, es; *m. The joys of men, this life:*—He gumdreám ofgeaf Gudes leóht geceás *he gave up the joy of men, chose God's light*, Beo. Th. 4929; B. 2469.

gum-dryhten, es; *m. A lord of men;* virorum dominus, Beo. Th. 3289; B. 1642.

gum-féða, an; *m. A troop of men*, Beo. Th. 2807; B. 1401.

gum-man, -maun, es; *m. A famous man, a man;* vir clarus, homo, Beo. Th. 2061; B. 1028.

gum-ríce, es; *n. Power, rule over men, a kingdom, the earth:*—Nis ðé goda énig on gumríce efne gelíc ece Drihten *non est similis tibi in*

diis, Domine, Ps. Th. 85, 7. On ðam gumrîce *in that kingdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 2439; El. 1221. Gumrîces weard *the king*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 25; Dan. 176.

gum-rinc, es; *m. A man*:—Gôdlîc gumrinc *a goodly man*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 7; Rä. 84, 4. Dysiges folces gumrinca gyden *a goddess of the foolish people, of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 105; Met. 26, 53: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 27; Gen. 1552.

gum-stôl, es; *m. A throne*, Beo. Th. 3908; B. 1952.

gum-þegen, es; *m. A man*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 11; Crî. 83.

gum-þeód, e; *f. A nation, people*:—Gumþeóda bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 1; Gen, 226.

gund, es; *m. Matter, corruption*; pus, L. M. 1, 4: 2, 3: Lchdm. ii. 44, 23, 26. [*Prompt. Parv.* gownde of eye *ridda, allugo*. See note, and v. Hall. Dict. gound. *O. H. Ger.* gund, gunt *virus, pus, tabum, tabes*.] DER. heals-gund.

gung; *adj. Young, youthful*; jûvênis, adolescens:—Ic eom gungre yldo *adolescentior sum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 3. Hî ofslógon ænne gungne Brytiscne man *they slew a young Briton*, Chr. 501; Erl. 15, 16. v. geong.

gungling *a youngling*.

GÛÞ, e; *f.* [*a poetical word*] *War, battle, fight*; bellum:—Gûþ nimeþ freán eówerne *war shall take away your lord*, Beo. Th. 5066; B. 2536: 4960; B. 2483: 3320; B. 1658: 2251; B. 1123. Sumne sceal gûþ abreótan *war shall crush one*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 12; Vy. 16: 88 a; Th. 331, 15; Vy. 68. Bîdan Grendles gûþe *to await Grendel's attack*, Beo. Th. 970; B. 483. Gûþe gefŷsed *ready for battle*, 1265; B. 630: Byrht. Th. 137, 27; By. 192: 140, 30; By. 296: Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. He gûþe rêas fremman sceolde *he had to perform a war-onslaught*, Beo. Th. 5245; B. 2626: 4712; B. 2356. Grimre gûþe *in fierce fight*, 1058; B. 527. Ðonne hie to gûþe gârwudu rêrdon *when to battle they reared the spearshaft*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 19; Exod. 325: Beo. Th. 880; B. 438: 2948; B. 1472: Byrht. Th. 132, 8; By. 13: 134, 34; By. 94: Elen. Kmbl. 45; El. 23. Ðe ðê æsca tîr æt gûþe forgeaf *who gave thee martial glory in fight*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 11; Gen. 2109: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 123: Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 17; Cri. 674: Beo. Th. 3074; B. 1535; Byrht. Th. 140, 9; By. 285; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 10; Ædelst. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 2661; An. 1332. Æt ðære gûþe Gârulf gecrang *at the battle fell Garulf*, Fins. Th. 62; Fin. 31. Ðær ðû gûþe findest *there wilt thou find conflict*, Andr. Kmbl. 2698; An. 1351. Ær ðû gûþe fremme *before thou do battle*, 2708; An. 1356: Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 5; Rä. 21, 25. Se ða gûþe genæs *he had come safe out of the battle*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 33; Gen. 2019. Ðe ða gûþe forbeáh *who turned aside from the battle*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 315. Gûþe spôwan *to thrive in battle*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 23; Gen. 2115: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 4; Jul. 393: Salm. Kmbl. 249; Sal. 124. Ic genêþde fela gûþa *I dared many a conflict*, Beo. Th. 5017; B. 2512: 5080; B. 2543. Guma gûþum cûþ *a man distinguished in battles*, 4362; B. 2178: 3920; B. 1958. [*Icel.* gunnr, gûðr *war* (only used in poetry): *O. H. Ger.* gund, Grff. iv. 219.] See Grmm. D. M. 393.

gûþ-beorn, es; *m. A man of war, warrior*; vir bellicosus, bellator:—Gûþbeorna sum wicg gewende *one of the warriors turned his charger*, Beo. Th. 634; B. 314.

gûþ-bil, -bill, es; *n. A war-bill, a sword*, Beo. Th. 5162; B. 2584: 1610; B. 803.

gûþ-bord, es; *n. A warlike board, a shield*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 11; Gn. Ex. 203: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 5; Gen. 2693. [*Icel.* gunn-borð *shield*.]

gûþ-byrne; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 648; B. 321.

gûþ-cearu, e; *f. The care which is caused by battle*, Beo. Th. 2520: B. 1258.

gûþ-cræft, es; *m. Warlike power* or *skill*, Beo. Th. 254; B. 127.

gûþ-cwên, e; *f. A warrior queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 507; El. 254: 661; El. 331.

gûþ-cyning, es; *m. A warlike king*, Cd. 97: Th. 128, 8; Gen. 2123: Beo. Th. 401; B. 199: 3942; B. 1969: 4660; B. 2335: 5119; B. 2563: 5348; B. 2677.

gûþ-cyst, e; *f. Warlike excellence, bravery*:—Sunu simeones sweótum cómon þridde þeódmægen gûþcyste onþrang *the sons of Simeon came in troops, a third great force bravely pressed on* [*or* cyst = *troop, band, and* gûþcyste onþrang = *pressed on in phalanx*, cf. sweótum cómon], Cd. 160; Th. 199, 24; Exod. 343. [Cf. hilde-cyst.]

gûþ-deáþ, es; *m. Death got in fight*, Beo. Th. 4491; B. 2249.

gûþ-fana, -fona, an; *m. A military standard, ensign, banner*; signum vexillum:—Ðær wæs se gûþfana genumen ðe hî ræfen hêton *there was the banner taken that they called the Raven*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 3. Ðæt heofonlîce tâcn ðære hâlgan rôde is ûre gûþfana wið ðone gramlîcan deófol *the heavenly sign of the Holy Rood is our banner against the fierce devil*, H. R. 105, 16: 52. Ða gûþfonan *signa*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 1. Ðær wêron vii hund gûþfanena genumen *there were seven hundred standards taken*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 29: Th. Chart. 430, 1. Under gûþfanum *under the standards*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 32; Jud. 219. [*Icel.* gunn-fani: *O. H. Ger.* gund-fano. Adopted in the French and Italian from the German, *O. Fr.* gun-fanon: *Ital.* gonfalone: hence *Mid. E.* gon-fanoun: *and* gun-faneur *a standard-bearer, A. R.* 300, 17.]

gûþ-flân; *m. f.* or **gûþ-flâ**; *f. A war-dart*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 15; Gen. 2063.

gûþ-floga, an; *m. One that flies to battle, a dragon*, Beo. Th. 5049; B. 2528.

gûþ-freá, an; *m. A warlike lord* or *prince*, Andr. Kmbl. 2667; An. 1335.

gûþ-freo; *adj. Bold in war*:—Gûþfrec guma *man bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2235; An. 1119.

gûþ-freca, an; *m. A warrior*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 1; Ph. 353 [or perhaps this passage should be put under the preceding word]. Grame gûþfrecan gâras sendon *fierce warriors hurled spears*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224. v. freca.

gûþ-fremmende; *part. pres. One doing battle* or *fighting*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 14; Exod. 231: Beo. Th. 497; B. 246.

gûþ-fruma, an; *m. A warlike chief*, Beo. Th. 39; B. 20.

gûþ-fugel, es; *m. A bird of war, eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 22; Rä. 25, 5.

Gûþ-geátas; *pl. The warlike Gauts*, Beo. Th. 3080; B. 1538.

gûþ-geatwe; *pl. f. Warlike dress* or *equipments*, Beo. Th. 796; B. 395.

gûþ-gelâca, an; *m. A companion, comrade in war, a warrior*, Elen. Kmbl. 86; El. 43.

gûþ-gemôt, es; *n. A battle-meeting, battle, fight*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 1; Gen. 2056: Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 28; Rä. 16, 25.

gûþ-getawa; *pl. f. War-equipments*, Beo. Th. 5265; B. 2636.

gûþ-geþingu; *pl. n. The lot to be expected from impending war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2044; An. 1024: 2088; An. 1045. v. ge-þing III.

gûþ-gewæd, es; *n. A martial dress, war-weeds*, Beo. Th. 5228; B. 2617: 5453; B. 2730: 5694; B. 2851: 5735; B. 2871: 459; B. 227: 5240; B. 2623.

gûþ-geweorc, es; *n. A warlike work* or *deed*, Beo. Th. 1360; B. 678: 1967; B. 981: 3654; B. 1825.

gûþ-gewinn, es; *n. Battle, warlike contest*, Andr. Kmbl. 434; An. 217: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 10; Rä. 6, 5.

gûþ-hafoc, es; *m. A war-hawk, eagle*:—Earn grædigne gûþhafoc *the eagle, greedy war-hawk*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 13; Ædelst. 64. [Cf. *Icel.* gunnar-haukr.]

gûþ-heard; *adj. Stout in war*, Elen. Kmbl. 407; El. 204.

gûþ-helm, es; *m. A helm*, Beo. Th. 4967; B. 2487.

gûþ-here, es; *m. A martial band, an army*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 18; Gen. 1967.

gûþ-horn, es; *m. A war-horn, trumpet*, Beo. Th. 2868; B. 1432.

gûþ-hrêþ, es; *m. Glory in war*, Beo. Th. 1642; B. 819.

gûþ-hwæt; *adj. Active, vigorous in war, valiant*, Apstls. Kmbl. 113; Ap. 57. [*Icel.* gunn-hvatr.]

Gûþ-lâc, es; *m. The hermit* or *saint of Crowland* [v. Crûland] *died at the age of* 41, *in* A. D. 714:—Gûþlâc se nama ys on Rômânisc, Belli munus *the name Guthlac is in Latin, Belli munus*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 23. Se hâlga Gûþlâc ðâs word gehŷrde *the holy Guthlac heard these words*, 4; Gdwin. 30, 9. Onginne ic nû be ðam lîfe ðæs eádigan weres, Gûþlaces *I begin now concerning the life of the blessed man Guthlac*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 2: Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 15; 113, 17; 115, 29. Hæfde Gûþlâc ðâ on ylde six and twentig wintra ðâ he êrest on ðam wêstene [Crûlande] gesæt *then Guthlac was six and twenty years of age when he first settled in the desert* [*Crowland*], Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 3. Gûþlâc æfter ðon fiftyne geár ðe he lædde his lîf, ðâ wolde God his þeów geléedan to ðære écan reste ðæs heofoncundan rîces *after Guthlac had led his life for fifteen years, then God would lead his servant to the eternal rest of his heavenly kingdom*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 78, 19–22. A. D. 714, Hêr, forþferde Gûþlâc se hâlga *here*, A. D. 714, *the saint Guthlac died*, Chr. 714; Erl. 44, 5. On ðone ændleftan dæg ðæs mónðes biþ sêe gûþláces geleornes ðæs anceran on brytone *on the eleventh day of the month is the departure of St. Guthlac the anchorite in Britain*, Shrn. 71, 2.

gûþ-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song*, Beo. Th. 3048; B. 1522.

gûþ-mæcga, an; *m. A warlike man*; bellicosus vir, Salm. Kmbl. 181; Sal. 90 [MS. A].

gûþ-maga, an; *m. A warlike man*; bellicosus vir, Salm. Kmbl. 181; Sal. 90 [MS. B].

gûþ-môd; *adj. Of warlike mind*, Beo. Th. 617; B. 306.

Gûþ-myrce; *pl. The Ethiopians*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 10; Exod. 59. [Cf. Ælmyrca.]

gûþ-plega, an; *m. War-play, battle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 35; By. 61: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 8; Cri. 573: Apstls. Kmbl. 43; Ap. 22: Andr. Kmbl. 2737; An. 1371.

gûþ-rêas, es; *m. A warlike attack*, Andr. Kmbl. 3061; An. 1533: Beo. Th. 5974; B. 2991: 3159; B. 1577: 4844; B. 2426.

gûþ-reáf, es; *n. A warlike dress, armour*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 26; Jul. 387.

gūþ-reów; *adj. Fierce in fight*, Beo. Th. 115; B. 58.

gūþ-rinc, es; *m. A man of war, warrior*, Beo. Th. 1681; B. 838: 3007; B. 1501: 3766; B. 1881: Byht. Th. 135, 55; By. 138: Andr. Kmbl. 309; An. 155: 783; An. 392.

gūþ-rōf; *adj. Famous in war*, Beo. Th. 1220; B. 608: Elen. Kmbl. 545; El. 273.

gūþ-sceaða, an; *m. One who harms by warlike attack*, Beo. Th. 4625; B. 2318.

gūþ-scear, es; *m. War-shearing, slaughter in battle*, Beo. Th. 2430; B. 1213. v. scear, inwit-scear.

gūþ-scrūd, es; *n. War-clothing*; vestitus *vel* ornatus bellicus, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 329.

gūþ-scrūd, es; *n. War-clothing*, Elen. Kmbl. 515; El. 258.

gūþ-searo; *n. Arms, armour*, Beo. Th. 435; B. 215: 661; B. 328: Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127.

gūþ-sele, es; *m. A war-hall, hall in which warriors sit*, Beo. Th. 890; B. 443.

gūþ-spell, es; *n. War-tidings*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 18; Gen. 2097.

gūþ-sweord, es; *n. A sword*, Beo. Th. 4314; B. 2154.

gūþ-þrēo; *gen.* -þrēce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. War-force*; vis bellica:—Mid gūþþrēce *with war-force*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 6; Gen. 1046: 93; Th. 119, 2; Gen. 1973.

gūþ-þreát, es; *m. A martial band*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 2; Exod. 193.

gūþ-weard, es; *m. A war-guard, a king*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 26; Exod. 174: Elen. Kmbl. 27; El. 14.

gūþ-weorc, es; *n. A warlike work* or *deed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2133; An. 1068.

gūþ-wērig; *adj. Weary with battle*, Beo. Th. 3176; B. 1586.

gūþ-wīga, an; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 4230; B. 2112.

gūþ-wine, es; *m. A comrade, friend in war*, Beo. Th. 3624; B. 1810: 5463; B. 2735.

gūþ-wudu, a; *m. War-wood, a spear*, Fins. Th. 11; Fin. 6.

gycel-stān. v. gicel-stān.

gyd, gyddian. v. gid, giddian.

gyden, e; *f.*: gydene, an; *f. A goddess*; dea:—Iuno wæs swīðe heálīc gyden *Juno was a very lofty goddess*, Salm. Kmbl. 121, 32. Sceolde bión gydene *was said to be a goddess*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 19: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 105; Met. 26, 53. Ōþ he gemētte ða graman gydena *until he met the fierce goddesses*, 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Seó hæfde gehāten heora gydenne Dianan ðæt heó wolde hiere lif on fæmnhāde alibban *she had promised their goddess Diana that she would live her life in virginity*; virgo vestalis, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* guðja: *O. H. Ger.* gutin, gutenna: *Ger.* göttin.]

gydenlīc; *adj. Nunlike, vestal*; vestalis, Cot. 179, Lye.

gyf. v. gif.

gyfa. v. gifa.

gyfan. v. gifan.

gyfen, es; *n. Ocean*:—Ne on gyfenes grund *not in ocean's bed* [*ground*], Beo. Th. 2792, note; B. 1394. v. geofon.

gyfl. v. gifl.

gyft. v. gift.

gyfu, e; *gen. pl.* -ena; *f. A gift, grace*; donum, gratia:—Gyfu gif hwylc is of me *donum quodcumque ex me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 11. Godes gyfu wæs on him *gratia Dei erat in illo*, Lk. Bos. 2, 40: Cd. 212; Th. 262, 5; Dan. 739. v. gifu.

gyfung. v. gifung.

gy-fylness, e; *f. Completion, end*:—Ōþ ða gyfylnesse ðisse worlde *until the end of the world*, Blickl. Homl. 145, 16. v. ge-fylness.

gyhþa. v. gihþa.

gyhþu. v. gehþo.

gyld, gyldan. v. gild, gildan.

gylda. v. gilda.

gyldan; *p.* ede *To gild*, Chr. 1052; Th. 321, 25. [*Icel.* gylla: *O. H. Ger.* uber-guldete; *p.*]

gylden, gilden; *adj. Golden*; aureus:—Gylden wed *vel* feoh *arra*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 11; Wrt. Voc. 21, 6. Gylden læfr *bractea*, 58; Som. 67, 111; Wrt. Voc. 38, 34. Gylden fel *bractea*, Cot. 27, Lye. Gyldena *vel* gegylde fatu *crisendeta*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 97; Wrt. Voc. 41, 48. Ða stōd ðǽr gyldenu onlícnes *then stood there a golden image*, Shrn. 88, 22. Ðǽr is geat gylden *there is a golden gate*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 19; Sat. 649. On sumum gyldennm wecge *to a golden wedge*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 29. Under gyldenum beáge *under a golden crown*, Beo. Th. 2330; B. 1163. To ðam gyldnan gylde *to the idol of gold*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 18; Dan. 204. Hring gyldenne *a golden ring*, Beo. Th. 5611; B. 2809. [*Laym.* gulden: *Orm.* gilden: *O. Sax.* guldin: *O. Frs.* gulden, golden, gelden: *Icel.* gullinn: *O. H. Ger.* guldin: *Ger.* gülden, golden.] DER. eal-gylden.

gylden-beáh, -beág, es; *m. A crown*:—Mid gehālgodon gildenbeáge *with the hallowed crown*, Lev. 8, 9.

gylden-feaxa; *adj. Having golden hair*; auricomus, Cot. 11, Lye. [Cf. ge-feaxe.]

gylding-weorc *a gold mine, a vein of gold*; aurifodina, Cot. 16, 167, Som.

gylian; *p.* ede *To yell, shout out*:—Styrmde and gylede *shouted and yelled*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. v. gellan.

gyllan *yell, chirp*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 26; Exod. 489: Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. v. gellan.

gylm. v. gilm.

gylp, and its compounds. v. gilp, etc.

GYLT, gilt, gelt, gielt, es; *m. Guilt, crime, sin, offence, fault, wrong, debt, fine, forfeiture*:—Gylt *facinus* vel *culpa*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 67. Adames gylt *Adam's guilt*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 5: 23, 5: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 19; Ph. 408. For ðam gylte ðe hig worhton ðæt gildene celf *for the sin of making the golden calf*, Ex. 32, 35; Deut. 9, 21. Eustatius hæfde gecýdd ðam cynge ðet hit sceolde beón māre gylt ðære burhwaru ðonne his *Eustace had told the king that it was more the citizens' fault than his*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 9. Man geūtlagode Ælfgār būtan ælcan gylte *Ælfgar was outlawed without any crime* [*being proved against him*], Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 28: 189, 35. Æt ðam forman gylte ðære fiohbōte onfōn *on the first offence to accept pecuniary compensation*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8: L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 12: L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11: L. Ath. i, 11; Th. i. 206, 3: L. Edg. S. 2, 2; Th. i. 266, 13. Gif he ðǽr gylt gewyrce *if he there do wrong*, L. Ath. i, 8; Th. i. 204, 8. Gylt ceápes *crime in business*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 10. Þurh forman gylt *through the first sin*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 17; Gen. 998. Forgyf us ūre gyltas *demitte nobis debita nostra*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 12: Ps. Th. 84, 3. Gyltas *delicta*, Ps. Spl. 18, 13. Geltas, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 39. Gieltas, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 26; Ph. 461. Forgifnesse ealra heora gylta *forgiveness of all their sins*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1631; El. 817. Gyltum forgiefene *given up to sins*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 2; Gū. 432. Forgeaf him ðone gylt *debitum dimisit ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 27, 32. Ealle ða gyltes ða belimpeþ to mīne kinehelme *omnes forisfacturas que pertinent ad regiam coronam meam*, Th. Chart. 423, 3. [*Laym. A. R.* gult: *Orm.* gillt: *Ayenb.* gelt.] Cf. scyld.

gyltan; *p.* gylte; *pp.* gylt *To commit guilt* or *sin, to be guilty*:—Ðara gyltendra scylda *the sins of the guilty*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 6; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* gilltenn: *Wicl.* gilten: *O. E. Homl.* gulte; *p.*] v. gylting, gyltend, a-, for-gyltan.

gylte GELT, *gelded*; castratus, Som.

gyltend, es; *m. A debtor, an offender*; debitor:—Gyltend *lapsus*, Rtl. 189, 25. Swā swā we forgyfaþ ūrum gyltendum *sicut nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris*, Mt. Bos. 6, 12. v. gyltende.

gyltende. v. gyltan.

gyltig; *adj.* GUILTY, *liable, bound*; reus:—Swā hwylc swā swereþ on ðære offrunge ðe ofer ðæt weofud ys, se ys gyltig *quicumque juraverit in dono quod est super illud, debet*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 18. [*A. R.* Heo is gulti of the bestes deaðe, 58, 17: *Chauc.* gulty.]

gylting, e; *f. Sinning, sin*:—Gyltincg *prævaricatio*, Rtl. 109, 41. Gultingum *delictis*, 66, 29. Gyltingum, 124, 42.

gyltlīc *wicked, sinful*:—Gē gehýrdon gyltlīce spræce *audistis blasphemiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65.

gym *a gem*. v. gim.

GŸMAN, gēman, gīman, giéman; *p.* de *To care for, take care of, take heed to, heed, observe, regard, keep; cum gen. acc.*:—Ic gýme mīn wedd *I will keep my covenant*, Lev. 26, 42. Ic geornor gýme ymb ðæs gǽstes forwyrd ðonne ðæs līchoman *I care more earnestly about the spirit's destruction than the body's*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 12; Jul. 414. Ic ne gýme ðæs compes *I care not for the strife*, 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35: Lev. 26, 43. Egesan ne gýmeþ *heeds not terror*, Beo. Th. 3519; B. 1757. Dryhten mīn gýmþ *Deus curam habet mei*, Ps. Th. 39, 20. Ōðres ne gýmeþ to gebīdanne yrfeweardes *he cares not to wait for another heir*, Beo. Th. 4894; B. 2451. Se deópa seáð giéméþ gǽsta *the deep pit keeps the spirits*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 26; Cri. 1546. Se ðe ne giéméþ hwæðer his gǽst sīe earm ðe eádig *who heeds not whether his spirit be miserable or blessed*, Th. 95, 6; Cri. 1553. Swīðe geornlīce giémaþ ðæt hie ða eorþlīcan heortan gelǽren *they take very diligent heed to instruct the wordly hearts*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 15; Hat. MS. Gýmaþ, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Ðæt he ðone stān nime hlāfes ne gýme *to take the stone and neglect the bread*, Elen. Kmbl. 1229; El. 616: Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 32; Jul. 70. He ǽtes ne gīmde *he did not care for food*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 60, 110. Giémde, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 3; Gū. 121. Ðæt hig gīmdon ðæs dæges and ðære nihte *to rule the day and the night*, Gen. 1, 18. Moises and Aaron and hira bærn gīmdon ðæs temples *Moses and Aaron and their children took charge of the temple*, Num. 3, 38. Rihtes ne gýmdon *cared not for right*, Andr. Kmbl. 278; An. 139: Cd. 113; Th. 148, 20; Gen. 2459: Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 22; Cri. 706. Hī gýmdon hwæðer . . . *observabant si* . . . , Mk. Skt. 3, 2: Lk. Skt. 6, 7. Ne gīm ðū drýcræfta *regard not the arts of wizards*, Lev. 19, 31, 26: Deut. 18, 10: Beo. Th. 3525; B. 1760. Gēm *observe*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 6; Met. 29, 3. Gýmaþ and warniaþ *intuemini et cavete*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 6. Sceal ic nū ǽniges lustes gīman *shall I care now for any pleasure*, Gen.

18, 12. Ða ðe bet cunnon sceolon gŷman ôðra manna *those who know better are to take care of other men*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 1: Ps. Th. 77, 10: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 5; Cri. 1569. Gif his ðē gēman lyst *if you pleased to care about it*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 2; Met. 31, 1. Gŷman ðæs grundes *to take charge of the abyss*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 31, 25; Gen. 349, 346. [*Laym. A. R.* ȝemen: *Orm.* ȝemenn: *Piers P.* ȝeme: *Goth.* gaumjan: *O. Sax.* gômean: *Icel.* geyma: *Dan.* gjemme: *Swed.* gömma: *O. H. Ger.* goumon.] DER. for-, ge-, ofer-gŷman. v. gēman.

gŷme, an; *f. Care*:—Hŷ ðæs wealles nāne gŷman [giéman, Swt. 134, 21] ne dydan *they took no care of the wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 24. [*Orm.* gom: *Laym. A. R.* ȝeme: *O. Sax.* gôma; *f: Icel.* gaumr; *m.* gaum; *f. heed, attention: O. H. Ger.* gouma; *f.* Grff. iv. 203.] Cf. gŷmen.

gŷmeleás; *adj. Careless, negligent, uncared for, wandering, stray*; negligens:—Gŷmeleás feoh [giémeleás fioh] *stray cattle*, L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9: Ps. Th. 70, 10. Ða gīmeleasan men ðe heora līf adrugon on ealre īdelnisse *careless men who passed their life in all frivolity*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 11. Gŷmeleáse *heedless*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 271, 33; Jul. 491: Blickl. Homl. 55, 30.

gŷmeleásian; *p.* ede *To neglect, be careless, despise*; negligere:—Monige gŷmeleásedon ðām gerȳnum ðæs hālgan geleáfan *aliqui, neglectis fidei sacramentis*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 6. DER. a-, for-gŷmeleásian.

gŷmeleáslīce, gēmeleáslīce; *adv. Carelessly*; negligenter, R. Ben. 44, Lye.

gŷmeleásnyss, se; *f. Carelessness*; negligentia:—Forþgewitenum gŷmeleásnyssum *præteritas negligentias*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 5.

gŷmeleást, gīmelīst, gēmelēst, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence, neglect*; negligentia:—Hit gelamp þurh gŷmeleáste *evenit per culpam incuriæ*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 27. For giémeléste *for negligence*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 6. Gīmeleáste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 376. On heora āgenre gŷmeleáste *from their own carelessness*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 11: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2. Þurh preósta gŷmelēste *through the negligence of priests*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 6. Se Hælend ne forlēt to gŷmeleáste his gelufedan apostol *the Saviour did not leave his beloved apostle to neglect*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 33. [*Orm.* ȝemelæste.]

gŷmen, gēmen; *f. Care, heed, solicitude, diligence, superintendence, rule*; cura:—Se rēða rēn sumes ymbhogan ungemet gēmen *the fierce rain of some anxiety, immoderate care* [cf. se rēn ungemetlīces ymbhogan, Fox 36, 19], Bt. Met. Fox 7, 56; Met. 7, 28: 101; Met. 7, 51. Ðīnre gŷmenne ic wæs beboden *in te jactatus sum*, Ps. Th. 21, 8. Hēr onfēng Pilatus gŷmene ofer ða Iudēas *in this year Pilate received the government of Judæa*, Chr. 26; Erl. 7, 6: to gŷmenne, Erl. 6, 7. Of his bisceoplīcan gŷmenne *cura pastorali*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 348, 35. Se stæf getācnaþ gŷmene and hyrdrǽdene *the staff is a symbol of care and guardianship*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 35. Man sceal healdan ðæt hālige hūsl mid mycelre gŷmene *the holy eucharist must be kept with great care*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 11. He swā geornfulle gŷmenne dyde ymb ða hǽla ūre þeóde *tam sedulam erga salutem nostræ gentis curam gesserit*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 3. Weoruldsorge and gŷmenne forlētan *sæculi curas relinquere*, 4, 19; S. 587, 38. Gŷmene dō se Abbod *curam gerit abbas*, R. Ben. interl. 27, Lye. DER. be-, un-gŷmen.

gŷmend, es; *m. A governor*; gubernator, Scint. 32.

gymmian *jugulare, occidere, perfodere*, Hpt. Gl. 495.

gŷmung, e; *f. A marriage, nuptial*:—To gŷmungum ðæs heofonlīcum brȳdguman eádig fæmne ineode *ad nuptias sponsi cælestis virgo beata intravit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6. v. gēmung.

GYNAN *to* GAIN; lucrari, Lye.

gynd *beyond*. v. geond.

gyngra *younger*, Ps. Spl. 36, 26; *comp. of* geong.

gyngra, an; *m. A junior*; adōlescentūlus:—Gyngra ic eom *adōlescentūlus sum ego*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 141. v. geongra.

gynian. v. ginian.

gynnan. v. ginnan.

gypigend *yawning*; hiulcus, Gl. Prud. 703.

GYR *a fir tree*; abies, Lchdm. iii. 328, col. 1. v. gyrtreów.

gyr, gyra; *m.* gyru; *f. Mud, fen, marsh*:—Gyr *lætamen*, Hpt. Gl. 516. On gyran torr [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 8. Gyrwe fenn *palus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 29. Gyran, gyras *paludes*, Lye. [Cf. *O. Frs.* cere, gere *dirty water*.] v. gor, Gyrwas.

GYRD, gird, gerd, e; *f. A staff, rod, twig*, as a measure of distance, *a yard*, as a measure of area, *the fourth part of a hide*; virga, vīrgata:—Gyrd *virga*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 3. Ðīn gyrd and ðīn stæf *virga tua et baculus tuus*, Ps. Th. 22, 5. Ðū ðīnes yrfes gyrde alȳsdest *liberasti virgam hæreditatis tuæ*, 73, 3. Hit ys gird *it is a rod*, Ex. 4, 2. Ber Aarones girde into ðam getelde *bear Aaron's rod into the tabernacle*, Num. 17, 10: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 8, 11: i. 62, 34. He gebletsode ða grēnan gyrda *he blessed the green twigs*, 64, 1. Fiórþe half gird *three yards and a half*, Lchdm. iii. 362, col. 2. Landes sumne dǽl ðæt is ān gyrd *a certain portion of land, that is the fourth part of a hide*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 260, 32: 263, 7. Ðis synd ðære ānre gyrde landgemǽro *these are the boundaries of the one rood*, ii. 208, 18: L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 1, 2: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 24. Swā swȳde nearwelīce he hit lētt ūt aspyrian ðæt næs ān ælþig hīde ne ān gyrde landes ðæt næs gesæt on his gewrite *so very narrowly did he have things searched out that there was not a single hide nor a rood of land that was not put down in his book*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 35. [*Orm.* ȝerrd: *A. R. Chaue. Piers P.* ȝerd: *O. H. Ger.* gardea, garda, gerta, kirta: *Ger.* gerte.]

gyrdan, girdan; *p.* gyrde; *pp.* gyrded *To* GIRD, *bind round*; cingere:—Ðā ðū gingra wǽre ðū gyrdest ðē . . . ðonne ðū ealdast ōðer ðē gyrt *cum esses junior cingebas te . . . cum senueris alius te cinget*, Jn. Skt. 21, 18. Se ðe hine man gelome gyrt *qua semper præcingitur*, Ps. Th. 108, 19. He girde hine *he girded him*, Lev. 8, 7. Hine se hālga wer gyrede gryregan sweorde *the holy man girded himself with a grey sword*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 22; Gen. 2865: Fins. Th. 27; Fin. 13. Gyrd nū ðīn sweord ofer ðīn þeóh *accingere gladium tuum circa femur*, Ps. Th. 44, 4: Lk. Skt. 17, 8. Gyrded cempa *a belted warrior*, Beo. Th. 4162; B. 2078. [*Icel.* gyrða: *O. H. Ger.* gurten: *Ger.* gürten.] DER. be-, ge-, ymbgyrdan.

gyrdel, es; *m. A* GIRDLE, *belt, zone, purse*; cingulum:—Gyrdel *zona* vel *zonarium* vel *brachile* vel *redimiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 28; Wrt. Voc. 40, 57. Gyrdel *cingulum* vel *zona* vel *cinctorium*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 47. Gyrdel *stropheum*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 33. Fellenne gyrdel *zónam pelliciam*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4: Mk. Skt. 1, 6. We hātaþ on lēden quinque zonas ðæt synd fīf gyrdlas *we call them in Latin quinque zonas, that is five girdles*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 20. Him bebeád ðæt hī ne nāmon feoh on heora gyrdlum *præcepit ne tollerent in zona æs*, Mk. Skt. 6, 8. [*Icel.* gyrðill; *m. a girdle, purse: O. H. Ger.* gurtil; *m. cingulum, cinctorium, strophium, balteum: Ger.* gürtel.] v. gyrdels.

gyrdel-bred, es; *n. Pugillar*, Lye.

gyrdel-hring, es; *m. Ligula*, Lye.

gyrdels, es; *m. A girdle*:—Gyrdels *cingulum*, Recd. 40, 27; Wrt. Voc. 66, 35. Gyrdils *zonam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 3, 4: 10, 9: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 6: 6, 8: Rtl. 79, 7. Gelīc gyrdelse *sicut zona*, Ps. Th. 108, 19: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 4: 114 a; Th. 436, 34; Rä. 55, 11. v. gyrdel.

gyrd-weg, es; *m. A road with a fence on either side* [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 21.

gyrd-wīte, es; *n. Punishment with a rod, the punishment that came upon the Egyptians through Moses' rod*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 22; Exod. 15.

gyren = grin, Ps. Th. 118, 110.

gyrian, gyrigan; *part.* gyrigende; *p.* ede, *pl.* gyredon. I. *to prepare*; preparare:—Gyrigende dūna *præparans montes*, Ps. Spl. 64, 7. Gyrede setl his *paravit sedem suam*, 102, 19. II. *to clothe*; vestire, amicire:—Swylce eác ða gegyrelan ðone līchoman Cūþbertes gyredon *sed et indumenta quibus corpus Cudbercti vestierant*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 5. v. gearwian.

gyrla. v. gerela.

gyrman; *p.* de *To cry out, roar*:—Ic gyrmde *rugiebam*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 8.

gyrn, es; *n. Grief, affliction, trouble, evil, calamity, injury*:—Me biþ gyrn witod *grief will be appointed me*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 18; Rä. 16, 6. Gyrn æfter gomene *grief after joy*, Beo. Th. 3554; B. 1775. Alȳsed of leódhete of gyrme *rescued from the popular hate, from calamity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2301; An. 1152: 3168; An. 1587. He gilleþ geómorlīce and his gyrn sefaþ *mournfully he cries out, sighs forth his grief*, Salm. Kmbl. 536; Sal. 267. Gyrn þurh gāstgedāl *affliction through death*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 31; Gū. 834. Gyldaþ nū mid gyrne ðæt heó goda ussa meaht forhogde *requite now with evil her contempt of our gods' might*, 74 b; Th. 279, 25; Jul. 619. Ðæs ða byre siddan gyrne onguldon *for that the children greviously paid*, 61 b; Th. 226, 23. Wīta unrīm grimra gyrna *torments numberless, grim troubles*, 68 a; Th. 252, 34; Jul. 173: 39 a; Th. 129, 7; Gū. 417. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gornword.] v. gryn.

gyrnan, girnan; *p.* de *To desire, beg, yearn*:—Ic ne me micles gyrne *I do not desire much for myself*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 20; Gū. 291. Glædmōd gyrneþ ðæt he gōdra mǽst dǽda gefremme *joyous is eager to perform very many good deeds*, 62 b; Th. 229, 28; Ph. 492. Ðæt mǽden hire deáþes girnde *the maiden desired to die*, Apol. Th. 2, 24: 3, 8. Ne gyrne gē ðæt eów man Lāreówas nemne *vos nolite vocari Rabbi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8. Gyrnende *orantes*, Mk. Skt. 11, 24. [*Laym.* ȝeornen, ȝernen, ȝirnen: *Orm.* ȝeornenn, ȝeonenn: *Piers P.* ȝerne: *Goth.* gairnjan: *O. Sax.* girnean, gernean: *Icel.* girna.] v. geornan.

gyrne; *adv. Earnestly*; enixe:—Hī gyrne cleopedon to Gode *they earnestly cried to God*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22. v. georne.

gyrnes, gyrnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Diligence, industry*; industria:—Þurh Ōsþryþe gyrnysse *per industriam Osthrydæ*, Bd. 3, 11: S. 535, 12. v. geornes.

gyrning. v. geornung.

gyrn-stæf, es; *m. Affliction, trouble*:—Gleáw gyrn-stafa *skilled in afflicting*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 257, 10; Jul. 245.

gyrn-wracu; *f. Vengeance for trouble* or *injury*:—Geáro gyrnwræce *ready to revenge her grief*, Beo. Th. 4242; B. 2118: 2281; B. 1138.

Mārum sārum gyldan gyrnwræce *with greater pains to revenge their trouble*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 16; Gū. 405.

gyrran. v. georran.

gyrretynde *roaring;* rugiens, Ps. Lamb. 21, 11. v. gyrran.

gyrst *gnashing, grinding;* stridor, Hpt. Gl. 513. v. grist.

gyrst; *adj. Grinding, grating;* stridulus, Hpt. Gl. 513.

gyrstan-dæg, gestran-dæg, gysternlīc-dæg YESTERDAY; heri:—Gyrstan-dæg *heri*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 57. Swā he wæs gyrstan-dæg and ēran dæg *sicut erat heri et nudius tertius*, Gen. 31, 5.

gyr-treów, es; *n. A spruce fir;* abies, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 128; Wrt. Voc. 32, 62. v. gyr.

gyrwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prepare, make ready, make, put on, clothe, adorn;* pārāre, fācĕre, vestire, ornāre:—Angan hine gyrwan *he began to prepare himself*, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442: Andr. Kmbl. 1590; An. 796. Ic hæbbe geweald micel to gyrwanne gōdlecran stōl on heofne *I have great power to form a better throne in heaven*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 30; Gen. 281. Cyning mec gyrweþ since and seolfre *the king adorns me with treasure and silver*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 10; Rii. 21, 9. Wer and wīf bearn mid bleóm gyrwaþ *man and wife adorn their child with colours*, 87 a; Th. 327, 14; Vy. 3. v. gearwian.

Gyrwas; *pl. The people of a district in which Peterborough was situated:*—Se wæs of Gyrwa mǣgðe *de provincia Gyrviorum*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 22. Abbud dæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Medeshāmstyde on Gyrwa[n] laude *Abbas monasterii quod dicitur Medeshamstedi in regione Gyrviorum*, 4, 6; S. 573, 41. v. gyr *a marsh.*

gyse *yes:*—Hig cwǣdon,—Eówer lāreów, ne gylt he gafol? Dā cwæþ he, Gyse he dēþ *they said,—Your master, doth he not pay tribute? He said, Yes, he does;* dixerunt,—Magister vester, non solvit didrachma? Ait. Etiam, Vulg. Mt. Bos. 17, 25. v. gese.

gyst, es; *m. A guest:*—Ic wæs gyst mōdor cildum *factus sum hospes filiis matris meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 8: Cd. 114; Th. 150, 1; Gen. 2485. DER. sele-gyst. v. gæst.

gyst-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber:*—To ðam gysterne *to the guest-chamber*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 40. v. gest-ærn.

gysternlīc-dæg *yesterday:*—Swylce gysternlīc dæg, ðe forþgewāt *tanquam dies hesterna quæ præteriit*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4. v. gyrstan-dæg.

gyst-hūs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospitium:—Hwār is mīn gyst-hūs *where is my guest-house?* Mk. Bos. 14, 14. v. gæst-hūs.

gystigan *to lodge, to abide as a guest;* hospitari, Scint. 47.

gyst-sele, es; *m. A guest-hall;* hospitālis aula:—Ēðelleáse ðysne gystsele gihþum healdaþ [MS. healdeþ] *the homeless hold this guest-hall in memory*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 4; Exod. 534. v. gest-sele.

gyt *you two;* vos duo:—Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ [*vos duo*] *nescitis quid* [*vos duo*] *petatis*, Mt. Bos. 20, 22. v. git.

GYT, gyta. v. git, gita.

gytan. v. gitan, and its compounds.

gyte, es; *m. A pouring, shedding, inundation, flood:*—Beó his blōdes gyte ofer ūrum bearnum *his bloodshed be upon our children*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 20. Gyte *inundatio*, Cot. 108, Lye. Ne mihton hī for ðam ormǣtan gyte heora fēt of ðære cytan astyrian *they could not move their feet from the cottage for the excessive flood*, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 6. Martyrdōm biþ gefremmed nā on blōdes gyte ānum *martyrdom is effected not by bloodshed only*, i. 544, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 23, 30. Mid teára gytum *with sheddings of tears*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* gussi *diluvium; gussa inundatio;* guz *fusio*, Grff. iv. 285: *Ger.* guss.]

gytenes. v. getenys.

gyte-sǣl, es; *m. Joy at the pouring out of wine:*—Dā wæs Olofernus on gytesālum *then was Holofernes joyous in feasting*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17: Jud. 22. [Cf. Dā wæs on sālum sinces brytta, Beo. Th. 1218; B 607 and 2345; B. 1171.]

gyte-streám, es; *m. A current, flowing stream:*—Ebbe *vel* gyte-streám *reuma*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 38; Wrt. Voc. 57, 20: Recd. 37, 65; Wrt. Voc. 63, 78.

gyt-feorm [?], L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

gýtsere. v. gītsere.

gýtsian. v. gītsian.

gýtsung. v. gītsung.

H

In Anglo-Saxon the letter *h* represents the guttural aspirate and the pure spirant. In later English the guttural *h* is generally represented by *gh*, e. g. leóht *light*, heáh *high*. Under certain circumstances *h* takes the place of *c* and *g*, see those letters. In some cases it is dropped, e. g. bleó for bleoh; seón, *p.* seah; nabban = ne habban. In the Northumbrian specimens the use of the initial *h*, especially in the combinations *hl, hn, hr*, is uncertain, e. g. eorta = heorta, haald = ald, hlīf = līf, lysta = hlysta, hnett = nett, nesc = hnesc, hræst = ræst, ræfn = hræfn. The name of the Runic letter was hægl *hail:*—Hægl byþ hwītust corna, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341. 4; the forms accompanying the poem and given by Kemble are these, ᚺ, ᚾ, ᚻ.

ha ha; *interj. Ha ha!*—Ha ha and he he getācniaþ hlehter on lēden and on Englisc *ha ha and he he denote laughter in Latin and in English*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 17.

habban, tō habbanne, hæbbene; *pres. part.* hæbbende; *pres. indic.* ic hæbbe, hafa, ðū hæfst, hafast, he hæfþ, hafaþ, *pl.* habbaþ, hæbbaþ; *p.* hæfde; *subj.* hæbbe, *pl.* hæbben, habban; *imper.* hafa, *pl.* habbaþ; *pp.* hæfed. I. *cum acc. To* HAVE, *possess, hold, keep:*—Swylce getrȳwþa swā se cyng æt him habban wolde *such pledges as the king wished to have from him*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 19. Būton se biscop hie mid him habban wille *unless the bishop want to have it with him*, Past. Pref. Swt. 9, 6. Ða lǣwedan willaþ habban ðone mōnan be ðam ðe hī hine gescōp and ða gelǣredan hine healdaþ be ðisum foresēdan gesceáde *laymen will have the moon according as they see it, and the learned hold of it according to the aforesaid distinction*, Lchdm. iii. 266, 10. Hē ða word nel on his heortan habban and healdan *he will not have and hold those words in his heart*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 8. Ðonne māgon wē ūs God ælmihtigne mildne habban *then may we have God Almighty merciful to us*, 107, 17. Hāt twelf weras nyman twelf stānas and habban forþ mid eów *bid twelve men take twelve stones and have them along with you*, Jos. 4, 3. Dā hēt ic ealdhrægl tōslītan and habban wið ðæm fȳre and sceldan mid *jussi ergo scissas vestes opponere ignibus*, Nar. 23, 30. Hwilce gerihtæ hē āhte tō habbanne *what dues he ought to have*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 28: Cd. 15; Th. 18, 26; Gen. 279. Swā ða hālgan dydon ðe nāht ne gyrndon tō hæbbenne *as the saints did who did not desire to have anything*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 25. Se deáda byþ uneáde ēlcon men on neáweste tō hæbbene *it will be a hard matter for any one to have the dead man in his neighbourhood*, 59, 15. Eall ðæt him wæs leófost tō āgenne and tō hæbbene *all that he liked best to own and to have*, 111, 27. Ic hæbbe geweald micel *I have much power*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 29; Gen. 280. Ic hafo, Beo. Th. 4307; B. 2510. Ic hafu, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 10; Gū. 1040. Ic hæbbe ðē tō secgenne sum þing *habeo tibi aliquid dicere*, Lk. Skt 7, 40. Se hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan *who hath in his hands heaven and earth*, 42 a; Th. 140, 32; Gū. 619. Ðis leóht wē habbaþ wið nȳtenu gemǣne *this light we have in common with beasts*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Wē habbaþ nēdþearfe ðæt wē ongyton *we have need to perceive*, 23, 1. Ða his mǣre word habbaþ and healdaþ *qui facitis verbum ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 19. Æfter ðisum hæfde se cyng mycel geþeaht *after this the king held a great council*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 22: St. And. 32, 29: Chr. 1050; Erl. 176, 9. Hēr hæfde se cyng his hīrēd æt Gleáweceastre *in this year the king held his court at Gloucester*, 1094; Erl. 229, 27. Penda hæfde xxx wintra rīce and hē hæfde l wintra ða ða hē tō rīce fēng *Penda reigned thirty years, and he was fifty years old when he came to the throne*, 626; Erl. 22, 14. Ðæt cilde hæfde læsse ðonne þrȳ mōnðas ðæs þriddan geāres *the child was not quite two years and three months old*, Shrn. 104, 18: Cd. 55; Th. 68, 14: Gen. 1117. Iudas hæfde onlīcnesse ðara manna ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian *Judas was like those men that desire to do evil to God's church*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 23. Hæfde cista gehwilc gārberendra x hund *each troop contained a thousand warriors*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 11; Exod. 230. Hē ongan ða cnyhtas tō āxienne for hwig ðæt folc ðone Hǣlend swā yfele hæfde. Hig cwǣdon Hig habbaþ andan tō hym *he asked the men why the people treated the Saviour so ill. They said,* 'They bear malice to him,' Nicod. 8; Thw. 4, 18. Hē sceal bión strǣc wið ða ðe āgyltaþ ond for ryhtwīsnesse hē sceal habban andan to hira yfele *contra delinquentium vitia per zelum justitiæ erectus*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 13. Ōð ðet hē ðone castel hæfde *until he got the castle*, Chr. 1102; Erl. 238, 14. Hine se mōdega mǣg Higelāces hæfde be honda *the proud kinsman of Hygelac held him by the hand*, Beo. Th. 1632; B. 814. Æðelwulf his dōhtor hæfde him tō cuēne *Ethelwulf had his daughter for his queen*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 5. Heó hyt for Crystes andwlytan ēfre hæfde *she ever considered it as Christ's countenance*, St. And. 38, 4. Eal þeódscype hine hæfde for fulne cyng *all the nation considered him as full king*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 36: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 87; Met. 26, 44: Mt. Kmbl. 14, 5. Ða Seaxan hæfdun sige *the Saxons got the victory*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 8: 909; Erl. 101, 20. Hī hæfdon hine mid heom ōþ ðēt hī ofslōgon hine *they had him with them till they slew him*, 1046; Erl. 174, 20. Hī on gewunan hæfdon *they have been accustomed*, L. Eth. 9, 31; Th. i. 346, 28. Hine grame hæfdon tō hæfte *fierce men held him captive*, Ps. Th. 104, 15. Ða hæfdon monige unwīse menn him tō worde and tō leásungspelle *quidam ridiculam fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 7. Gif cuiht wǣpn brede gilde se hlāford ān pund and hæbbe se hlāford æt ðæt hē mǣge *if a follower draw a weapon, let the lord pay one pound, and let the lord get from him what he can*, Th. Chart. 612, 25. Ðæt ǣrest is ðæt man tō ōðrum lāðre hæbbe *the first kind* [*of murder*] *is for a man to bear enmity to another*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Se ðe forhogaþ ðæt hē ēnig gemynd hæbbe Drihtnes eáðmōdnesse *he that neglects to have any recollection of the Lord's meekness*, 83, 16. Æghwilcum menn biþ leófre swā hē hæbbe holdra freónda mā *the more friends every man has the better he likes it*, 123, 1. Be ðam sacerde ðonne hē mæssaþ hwæt hē on him hæbbe *of the priest when he says mass what he is to have on*, L. Edg. C; Th. ii. 128, 19. Āwriten is ðæt ðīne englas

ðē on hondum habban *it is written that thine angels shall take thee in their hands*, 27, 14. Ða hwīle ðe wē ðæt līf on ūrum gewealde habban *while we have the life in our power*, 101, 11. Uton gebencean hwylc handleán wē him forþ tō berenne habban *let us consider what recompense we have to produce for him*, 91, 14. Hafa ðē wunden gold *take for thyself the twisted gold*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 18; Gen. 2128. Gif man frigne man æt hæbbendre handa gefō *if a freeman be taken with stolen goods upon him*, L. Wiht. 26; Th. i. 42, 15: L. Ath. 1, 1; Th. i. 198, 16: 4, pref. Th. i. 220, 11. Wē beóþ hæbbende ðæs ðe wē ǽr hopedon *we shall be in possession of that which before we hoped for*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 34. Is seó stōw on micelre ārwurþnysse hæfed *in magna veneratione habetur locus ille*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 12. Mid ðý hē mid ðone gesīþ hæfed wæs *dum apud comitem teneretur*, 4, 22; S. 591, 32. Adam and Eva on bendum wǽron hæfde *Adam and Eve were held in bonds*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 26. II. *with partitive gen.*:—Hæbbe ic his on handa *I have some of it in my hand*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 23; Gen. 678. Se ðe ðara mihta hæbbe ārǽre cirican *he who has the means let him erect a church*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 5: L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 22. Hē ne mōste ðæs fyrstes habban ðe hē gewilnode *he might not have any of the respite that he desired*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 28. III. *with the gerundial infin. to express the future*:—Ðone calic ðe ic tō drincenne hæbbe *calicem quem ego bibiturus sum*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 22 [cf. the formation of the future tense in the Romance languages]. IV. *with an uninflected participle*:—Ðū mē forlǽred hæfst *thou hast seduced me*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 34; Gen. 818. Ðæs līfes ðe ðū hafast ofslegen *the life that thou hast slain*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 25; Cri. 1479. For ðissum ælþeódigum ðe wē on ðissum carcerne betȳned hæbbaþ *on account of this stranger whom we shut up in this prison*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 36. Gē habbaþ ūs gedōn lāðe Pharaone *ye have made us hateful to Pharaoh*, Ex. 5, 21. V. *with an inflected participle, sometimes also with an uninflected participle as well*:—Ic mīnes þrēdnes hafa hyldo forworhte *I have forfeited my prince's favour*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 1; Gen. 836. Ðū hæfst ðē wið dryhten dȳrne geworhtne *thou hast made thyself dear to the Lord*, 25; Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507. Ðū hafast helle bereáfod and ðæs deáþes aldor gebundenne *thou hast despoiled hell, and bound the prince of death*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 22. Ðīn āgen gelcúfa ðē hæfþ gehǽledne *thine own faith hath saved thee*, 15, 27: 85, 23. Ðās þing wē habbaþ be him gewritene *we have written these things about him*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 40. Ðā cwæþ Iacob Bearnleásne gē habbaþ mē gedōnne *then said Jacob, Ye have made me childless*, Gen. 42, 36. Hie hine ofslægenne hæfdon *they had slain him*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 1: 867; Erl. 72, 9. [*Laym.* habben, han: *Orm.* habbenn, hafenn: *A. R.* habben: *Goth.* haban: *O. Sax.* hebbian: *O. Frs.* hebba, habba: *Icel.* hafa: *O. H. Ger.* haben.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, wið-, wider-, ymb-habban: nabban: bord-, daroþ-, dreám-, eard-, lind-, rand-, searo-hæbbende.

haca, an; *m. A hook* [?], *bolt* or *bar of a door*; pessulus, Gl. Mett. 658. [*Icel.* haki: *Dan.* hage: *Swed.* hake *a hook*: *O. H. Ger.* hako, hakko *uncinus, furca*: *Ger.* haken *a hook, clasp*: and cf. *Icel.* haka *the chin.*] See Skeat's Dict. hake, hatch, hackle.

haccian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hack*; concidere, secando comminuere, Lye. [*A. R.* hackede; *p.* *Chauc.* hakke: *O. Frs.* (to-)hakkia: *Dut.* hakken *to hew, chop*: *Dan.* hakke *to hack, hoe*: *Ger.* hacken *to chop, cleave.*] v. tō-haccian.

hacele, an; *f.* hæcla, an; *m* [?] *A cloak, mantle, upper garment, coat, cassock.* Lye gives the following meanings *lacerna, subucula, capsula, mantilia, pl.*:—Hacele *clamis*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 40; Wrt. Voc. 40, 67: 110; Som. 79, 51; Wrt. Voc. 59, 22: 284, 65. Ða bewrāh se ārleása gerēfa his ansȳna mid his hacelan *then the impious count covered his face with his cloak*, Nar. 42, 24. Ða gegyrede heó hȳ mid hǽrenre tunecan and mid byrnan ðæt is mid lytelre hacelan *she dressed herself in a tunic of hair and in a byrnie, that is in a little cassock*, Shrn. 140, 30. Ða sende him mon āne blace hacelan angeán *a black mantle* [sagum] *was sent to him*, Ors. 5, 10: Swt. 234, 22. Saulus heóld ealra ðæra stēnendra hacelan *Saul held the garments of all those who were stoning* [*Stephen*], Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22: i. 48, 1. Hæcla *pallium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 40. [*Goth.* hakuls; *m. a cloak*: *O. Frs.* hexil [=hekil (?)]: *Icel.* hekla; *f. a kind of cowled or hooded frock*: hökull; *m. a priest's cope*: *O. H. Ger.* hachul *cuculla, casula.*] See Grmm. D. M. 873 ff. DER. mæsse-hacele. 'In the West of England the word *hackle* is specially used of the conical straw roofing that is put over bee-hives. Also, of the "straw covering of the apex of a rick," says Mr. Akerman, *Glossary of Wiltshire words*, v. Hackle.'—Earle's Chronicle, p. 338.

hacine *pusta*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 21; Wrt. Voc. 28, 4.

hacod, es; *m. A pike*:—Hacod *lucius*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 69; Wrt. Voc. 55, 72; 77, 73. Hacodas *lucios*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. [Haked *a large pike* (Cambridgeshire): *O. H. Ger.* hachit, hechit, hæcid *lucius, mugil*: *Ger.* hecht *a pike.*] v. haca.

HĀD, es; *m.* I. *person*; persona:—Ðū ne besceáwast nānes mannes hād *non respicis personam hominum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 16. Cyninges naman hæfde and wæs ðæs hādes well wyrþe *regis nomine ac persona dignissimus*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 40, MS. B. Weorþian wē ða clāþas his hādes *let us honour the clothes of his person*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 9. Hē wæs on ānum hāde twegra gecynda *he was of two natures in one person*, 33, 33. On þrȳm hādum efnespēdelīcum *in tribus personis consubstantialibus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38: Homl. Th. ii. 42, 26. Þrȳ hādas synd worda. Se forma hād is ðe sprecþ be him sylfum āna . . . Se ōðer hād ðe se forma sprecþ tō . . . Se þridda hād is be ðam ðe se forma hād sprecþ tō ðam ōðrum hāde *there are three persons of verbs. The first person is he who speaks about himself alone . . . The second person is he whom the first speaks to . . . The third person is he about whom the first person speaks to the second person*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 23, 49–53. Hād ðæt is *persona*, 15; Som. 17, 30. II. *sex*:—Gewuldrad is se heánra hād *the humbler sex is glorified*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 10; Cri. 99. Ōðre monige ǽghwæðeres hādes *alii utriusque sexus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12. Ælcere yldo and hāde *omni ætati et sexui*, 1, 1; S. 473, 22. Ðæt hē ne forðon wīflīce hāde ārede *ut ne sexui quidem miliebri parceret*, 2, 20; S. 521, 25. III. *degree, rank, order, condition*:—Ilād *gradus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 17. Gehwylces hādes menn *men of every degree*, Blickl. Homl. 47, 34: L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 19. Sundor ānra gehwilc herige in hāde *let each one separately praise thee in their degree*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 16; Dan. 371: 28; Dan. 377: Th. 240, 27; Dan. 393. Fore ælcum hāde ciricelīca *pro omni gradu æcclesiastico*, Rtl. 175, 25: 193, 37. Wer on lǽwedum hāde *vir in laico habitu*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 7: 4, 11; S. 579, 19. Hē on lǽwedum hāde beón sceolde *he had to lead the life of a layman*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 9. Heárra on hāde *higher in rank*, L. Eth. 6, 52; Th. i. 328, 14. Þurh hāligne hād gecȳðed *made known by clerks*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 107, 27; Gū. 65. Seofon hādas syndon gesette on bōcum tō Godes þēnungum intō Godes circan *seven orders are appointed in books for God's ministries in God's church*, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 1: L. Ælfc. C. 10; Th. ii. 346, 25. Monige sindon hādas under heofenum *many are the conditions under the heavens*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 3; Gū. 2. Biscopes oððe ōðera hāda *episcopi vel reliquorum ordinum*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Wiotan ǽgðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra *wise men both clerks and laymen*, Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 3. Būtan hālgum hādum *extra sacros ordines*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 16. Mid myclum hādum biscopas and cyningas *those of high degree, as bishops and kings*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 27. Swā wē settaþ be eallum hādum ge ceorle ge eorle *so we ordain for all degrees both gentle and simple*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Ðām ðe heora hādas mid clǽnnesse healdan *to those who keep their orders with purity*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 4. Gemǽnes hādes man *clericus*, L. Ecg. P. 2, 24; Th. ii. 192, 8: 16; Th. ii. 186, 31. Tō hāde fōn *to take orders*, 4, 8; Th. ii. 206, 7. IV. *state, condition, kind, nature, form* [*having the meaning which is preserved in the suffix* -hood, -head]:—Leóht hafaþ hād hāliges gāstes *light hath the nature of the holy spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 817; Sal. 408. Se heáþrym ðæs Godes hādes *the excellent glory of the Godhead*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 18. Onsȳn yldran hādes *the aspect of an older state* [*a more advanced age*], Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 12; Gū. 471. Wæs se sūþduru hwæthwega hāde māre *the south door was somewhat greater in form*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 15. On weres hāde *in the form of a man*, Elen. Kmbl. 144; El. 72. Onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hād hǽðenstyrces *mutaverunt gloriam suam in similitudinem vituli*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Hād oferhogedon hālgan līfes *they despised the state of a holy life*, Cd. 188; Th. 235, 2; Dan. 300. Fǽmnan hād *virginity*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 31; Cri. 92: 14 a; Th. 28, 10; Cri. 444. Cildes hād, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 15; Ph. 639: 61 a; Th. 224, 7; Ph. 372. Þurh cuihtes hād onsȳne wearþ *he became visible in the form of a youth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1824; An. 914. Hæleþa leófost on gesīþes hād *dearest of men as a comrade*, Beo. Th. 2598; B. 1297. Næs sinc-māðum sēlra on sweordes hād *there was no better treasure among swords*, 4393; B. 2193. Þurh hæstne hād *by violence*, Beo. Th. 2674; B. 1335: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 7; Cri. 49. Þurh monigne hād *in many a form*, 54 b; Th. 191, 34. Blis manigra hāda cwicera cynna *the joy of many kinds of living creatures*, Menol. Fox 182; Men. 92: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 15; Gū. 23. [*Laym.* hād, hōd: *Orm.* hād: *A. R.* hōd: *Ayenb.* hōd: *Goth.* haidus *manner, way*: *O. Sax.* hēd: *Icel.* heiðr *honour*: *O. H. Ger.* heit *persona, sexus, ordo, gradus.*]

-hād *a suffix forming abstract nouns*, e. g. biscop-, cild-, man-, werhād, etc. In the oldest English it is found combined only with nouns, while in the later stages of the language, as in *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* words are formed with it from adjectives. An early instance occurs in the Laud MS. of the Chronicle 'druncenhed,' 1070; Erl. 209, 35. In later English it takes two forms, -hode, -hede; in modern times, -hood, -head. [*O. Sax.* hēd: *O. Frs.* -hēd, -hēde, -heid: *O. H. Ger.* -heit, -heiti: *Ger.* -heit: *Dan.* -hed.] v. hād.

hād-bōt, e; *f. A recompence, compensation*, or *atonement for injury done to persons in holy orders, or* hād-bryce; sacri ordinis violati compensatio, L. E. B. 4; Th. ii. 240, 17: L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 13.

hād-brece, an; *m. A violator of holy orders*; sacri ordinis violator: — Hād-brēcan *violators of holy orders*, L. C. S. 6; Th. i. 380, 2: Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 3; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 178.

hād-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [hād II. *holy orders in the church*; brice *a violation, breach*] *An injury done to persons in holy orders, a violation of holy orders*; ordinis infractura, sacri ordinis violatio:—Gif hwā hādbryce gewyrce, gebēte ðæt be hādes mēðe *if any one do an injury to a person in holy orders, let him make amends for it according to the degree of the order*, L. C. S. 50; Th. i. 404, 16. On hādbricum [MS. hādbrican] *in breaches of holy orders*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19: v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 148.

hādelīce; *adv. Personaliter*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 13.

haderung [=hād-ārung?] *Personarum acceptio*, Som.

hād-grīþ, es; *n. Peace, security*, or *privilege of holy orders*; sacri ordinis pax, L. Eth. vii. 19; Th. i. 332, 25.

hādian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ordain:*—Tō ðan ðet hē hine hādian sceolde *in order that he might ordain him*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 20. Lēton hig hādian tō bisceopum *they got themselves ordained bishops*, 1053 Erl. 188, 14. Ealdorlīcnys ðæt hē bisceopas hādian mōste *ordinandi episcopos auctoritas*, Bd. 2, 8; S. 510, 5. Hine hādigean tō bysceope *in episcopatus consecrare gradum*, 3, 7; S. 529, 9, note. Sende hē hine tō hādiganne *misit eum ordinandum*, 3, 28; S. 560, 8. Hādigenne, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 26. Hēr mon hādode Byrnstān bisceop tō Wintanceastre *in this year Byrnstan was ordained to the bishopric of Winchester*, Chr. 931; Erl. 110, 22. Ne hādige man ǣfre wudewan tō hrædlīce *never let a widow take the veil too hastily*, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 15. [*Laym.* hoded; *pp: Orm.* hædedd.]

hād-notu, e; *f. The employment, ministry, office belonging to holy orders:*—Būton hē forworhte ðæt hē ðære hādnote notian ne mōste *unless he should do amiss so that he might not exercise the office which belongs to his orders*, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 16.

hādod; *part. p. used as adj. Ordained, in orders, clerical as opposed to lay:*—Ða witan ge hādode ge lǣwede *the 'witan,' both clerical and lay*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 4: 1023; Erl. 162, 46: L. Edm. S. pref: Th. i. 246, 20.

hādor, es; *m. n* [?] *The clear, serene sky*; serenum:—Under heofenes hādor *under heaven's serene*, Beo. Th. 832; B. 416. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heiteri *serenum: Icel.* heið *the brightness of the sky.*] Cf. rodor, *and see* hādor; *adj.*

hādor, hēdor; *adj. Clear* [*applied both to light and to sound*], *bright, serene:*—Hādor heofonleóma *the clear heaven-light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1675; An. 840: 2918; An. 1458: 178; An. 89: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 47; Met. 22, 24. Scōp hwīlum sang hādor on Heorote *at times the poet sang clear-voiced in Heorot*, Beo. Th. 998; B. 497. Seó sunne on hādrum heofone scīneþ *the sun shines in the clear sky*, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 95; Met. 28, 48. Hādre heofontungol *the bright stars of the sky*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 23; Cri. 693. Hādrum nihtum *in clear nights*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 463; Met. 20, 232. Se ðe heofen þeceþ hādrum wolcnum *qui operit cælum nubibus*, Ps. Th. 146, 8. Singaþ hēdrum stefnum *they sing with clear voices*, Elen. Kmbl. 1492; El. 748. [*O. Sax.* hēdor: *O. H. Ger.* heitar *clarus, splendidus, serenus, micans: Ger.* heiter: *Icel.* heiðr *bright* (*of the sky, stars*).]

hādre, hēdre; *adv. Clearly* [*of light and of sound*]:—Hādre scīneþ rodores candel *the lamp of the firmament* [*the sun*] *shines brightly*, Beo. Th. 3147; B. 1571. Hēdre blīcan, scīnan *to shine brightly*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 20; Ph. 115: 120 b; Th. 462, 17; Hl̈. 53: 51 b; Th. 179, 6; Gū. 1257. Swēga mǣste hēdre *clearly with loudest melody*, 64 b; Th. 239, 10; Ph. 619: 54 a; Th. 190, 26; Az. 79. Ðonne sió sunne sweotolost scīneþ hādrost of hefone *when from heaven shines the sun most clearly and brightly*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 7; Met. 6, 4. [*O. Sax.* hēdro.]

hād-swēpe *pronuba*, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 79; Wrt. Voc. 52, 29. v. next word.

hād-swēpe, -swēpe, an; *f. A bridesmaid*; pronuba, paranymphus = *παράνυμφος*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 56, 58; Wrt. Voc. 50, 38, 40: 288, 80. [*Ettmüller compares* hād *in this word with Gothic*, hēþjo *a chamber.*]

hādung, e; *f. Ordination:*—On ðare smyrunge bið lǣcedōm and ne bið nā hādung *in the unction is healing and there is not ordination*, L. Ælfc. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 33. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hī ne beón tō feohgeorne æt hādunge *it is fitting for bishops not to be too eager after money at ordination*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 32. On ǣlcere hādunge se ðe gehādod bið hē bið gesmyrod mid gehālgodum ele *at every ordination he that is ordained is anointed with consecrated oil*, Homl. Th. ii. 14, 25: 124; 2. Ðæt hē ne hāding ne hāleging ne dō *not to ordain nor consecrate*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 4. [*Orm.* hading.]

hæbbendlīc; *adj. Habilis:*—Sume habbaþ sceortne i *amabilis* lufigendlīc, *habilis* hæbbendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11. 41.

hæbbenga; *adv. With constraint, constrainedly.* [Somner gives this word and explains it by *cohibitio*, but it appears to be an adverb like eallenga, etc.]

hæbern. v. hæfern.

hæc; *gen.* hæcce; *f. A hatch, grating, a gate made of latticework* [?]:—Of ðare ealdan hæcce, Th. Chart. 394, 15, 21: 395, 10, 22, 28: 396, 4, 5, 14. [*Prompt. Parv.* hec, hek, or hetche, or a dore *antica.* On this word the following note is given:—"'Antica, a gate, or a dore, or hatche *est antica domus ingressus ab anteriori*," Ortus. "An heke *antica*," Cath. Ang. "*Ostiolum* hek," Roy. MS. 17 c. xvii. f. 27. "Hatche of a dore *hecq*," Pals. "*Guichét*, a wicket, or hatch of a doore," Cotg. Forby gives "hack, half-hack, a hatch, a door divided across." In the North, a heck-door is one partly latticed and partly panelled.' See also Skeat's Dict. *hatch.*] Cf. haca.

hæce *pessulus*, Som. v. haca.

hæcce, e; *f. A crosier:*—Ðis mycel is gegolden of ðære cyricean W. cyninge . . . of ðam candelstæfe x pund and of ðære hæcce xxxiii marca *this much has been paid by the church* [*of Worcester*] *to king William . . . from the candlestick x pounds, and from the crosier xxxiii marks*, Th. Chart. 440, 4. Ðæt hæcce wæs eall of gold and of seolfre *the crosier was all of gold and silver*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Eall ðæt ðider com ðæt wæs ðone hæcce and sume scrīne and sume rōden *all that came there was the crosier and some shrines and some crucifixes*, 32. [Cf. haca.]

hæced. v. hacod.

hæcele. v. hacele.

hæcewol *exactor*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 94; Wrt. Voc. 18, 44.

hæc-wer, es; *m. A weir with a grate to take fish*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 450, 15, 22. ['A salmon-*heck*, a grate to take them in,' English Dialect Society, No. 30, p. 82. v. hæc.]

hæddern. v. hēddern.

hæðre; *adv. Straitly, hardly, oppressively, anxiously*; arcte, anxie:—Hyge hæðre [hearde, A.] wealleþ *my mind is agitated with anxiety*, Salm. Kmbl. 126; Sal. 62. [Mīne sāwle] hæðre gehogode hāl *save* [*my soul*] *oppressed by anxious thoughts*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 5; Hy. 4, 62.

hæðre. v. hādre.

hæfd. v. heáfod.

hæfdling. v. efen-hæfdling, heáfodling.

hæfe, es; *m. Leaven*; fermentum:—Warniaþ fram herodes hæfe *cavete a fermento herodis*, Mk. Skt. 8, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hefo; *m. fæx: Ger.* hefen *yeast.*] v. ge-hafen.

Hæfeldan *the name of a Slavonic people:*—Wylte ðe man Hæfeldan hāt, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 39: 19, 18. In explanation of this double naming, Bosworth, p. 36 (translation), quotes 'Wilsos, Henetorum gentem ad *Havelam* trans Albim sedes habentem.' v. note 12.

hæfen, e; *f. Having, property, possession:*—Be his āgenre hæfene *according to his own property*, Homl. Th. i. 582, 28: 580, 22: ii. 400, 2. [*Icel.* höfn; *f. a holding, possession:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* haba *possessio: Ger.* habe.]

hæfen, e; *f:* hæfene, an; *f. A haven, harbour, port:*—Of ǣiðre healfe ðare hæfene *from either side of the harbour*, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5. Ic ann ða hæuene on Sandwīc *I grant the port of Sandwich*, Th. Chart. 317, 21. Ða hæfenan on Sandwīc *the port of Sandwich*, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 3: 1090; Erl. 226, 26. [*Icel.* höfn; *f: Dan.* havn: *Ger.* hafen.]

hæfen-blǽte, es; *m. A haven-bleater* [?], *a sea-gull*; bugium, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 62, 128; Wrt. Voc. 29, 23.

hæfenleás; *adj. Without property, poor, needy*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 5. v. hafenleás.

hæfenleást, e; *f. Poverty, penury:*—Þurh hæfenleáste *through poverty*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 19: Ps. Lamb. 43, 27. v. hafenleást.

hæfer, es; *m. A he-goat, buck*; caper:—Hæfer *caper*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 17. Nim hæferes smera *take goat's grease*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 8. [*Icel.* hafr: *Lat.* caper.]

hæferbīte, es; *m. Forceps*, Som.

hæferblǽte, es; *m. Bicoca*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 54; Wrt. Voc. 21, 42: 280, 28. [Cf. hammer-bleat *the snipe*, English Dialect Society, No. 20, p. 42.]

hæfern, es; *m. A crab*; cancer, Wrt. Voc. 281, 63. Hæfern *concern* = *cancer* [?], 291, 31. v. wæter-hæfern.

hæft, es; *m.* I. *one seized* or *taken, a captive:*—Hē licgan geseah hæftas in hylle *he saw captives lying in hell*, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 27; Sat. 717: 217; Th. 277, 10; Sat. 202: Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 18; Cri. 154: Andr. Kmbl. 2142; An. 1072. Wē ðē biddaþ ðæt ðū gehȳre hæfta stefne *we beseech thee to hear the voice of the captives*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 32; Cri. 360. Under hæftum *amid the captives*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 9; Sat. 319. II. *one taken and enslaved, a slave, servant:*—Ðā bebohtan bearn Iacobes Ioseph ðǣr hine grame hæfdon tō hæfte *in servum venumdatus est Ioseph*, Ps. Th. 104, 15. Hweorfon ða hēðenan hæftas fram ðām hālgan cnihton *the heathen slaves went from the holy youths*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 28; Dan. 267. Gearwe stōdun hæftas heársume *ready stood the slaves obedient*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 19; Gū. 697. [*Icel.* haftr *a prisoner, bondman:* cf. *Goth.* hafts *joined: O. Sax.* haft: *O. H. Ger.* haft *vinctus, captivus.*]

hæft, es; *m.* I. *a bond, fetter*; vinculum:—Būtan hæftum *without bonds*, Salm. Kmbl. 823; Sal. 411: Cd. 222; Th. 291, 8; Sat. 427. Tō hæftum geferian *to bring into bonds*, 216; Th. 274, 2; Sat. 148: 215; Th. 270, 17; Sat. 92. Of hæftum lǣdan *to bring out of captivity*,

224; Th. 296, 20; Sat. 505: 225; Th. 299, 21; Sat. 553. II. *captivity, bondage, imprisonment, keeping;* captivitas, custodia:—Is ðes hæft tō ðan strang *this imprisonment is so severe*, Elen. Kmbl. 1403; El. 703: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 15; Exod. 583. Hē betǣhte hine on ðam hæfte sixtyne cempum tō healdenne *he committed him to the keeping of sixteen soldiers to hold*, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 29. Hē of hæfte āhlēd folces unrīm *from captivity he drew forth people numberless*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 34; Cri. 568: Andr. Kmbl. 2797; An. 1401: 2938; An. 1472. Him on hæft nimeþ *takes into bondage to him*, 11 b; Th. 16, 29; Cri. 260: 41 a; Th. 138, 1; Gū. 569: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 16; Dan. 307: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 31. In hæftum *in custodias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 12. [*Icel.* haft, hapt: *n. a bond, chain: O. H. Ger.* haft; *m: Ger.* haft; *m. clasp, rivet:* haft; f. *imprisonment.*]

hæft, hæfte, es; *n. A haft, handle;* manubrium:—Hæft and helfe *manubrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 31; Wrt. Voc. 35, 20. Nim ðæt seax ðe ðæt hæfte sīe fealo hryðeres horn *take a knife, the handle of which is yellow ox-horn*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 22: 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 21. Folc Ebrēa fuhton hæfte guldon hyra fyrngeflītu fāgum sweordum *the Hebrew folk fought with the haft* [=sword, a part put for the whole, cf. ord, ecg?], *with stained swords repaid their quarrels of old*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 263. [*Prompt. Parv.* heft *manubrium: Icel.* hepti; *n. a haft* or *hilt: O. H. Ger.* hefti *capulum, manubrium: Ger.* heft *haft, handle.*]

hæftan; *p.* hæfte; *pp.* hæfted, hæft *To seize, bind, arrest, make captive, imprison*:—Gif hē nite hwā hine āborgie hæfton hine *if he knows not who will be his surety let them arrest him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 8. Seó stōw ðe ðū nū on hæft eart *the place in which you are now imprisoned*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 27. Hæft mid hringa gesponne *bound with the clasp of rings*, Cd. 25; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762. Hringan hæfted *confined with rings*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 8; Rä. 5, 2. Tō bodanne hæftedum *prædicare captivis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 18. [*Goth.* haftjan: *O. Sax.* heftian *to bind, fetter: O. H. Ger.* heftan: *Ger.* heften.] DER. be-, ge-hæftan. v. hæft.

hæfte-clomm, es; *m. Fetter, bond*:—On hǣðenra hæfteclommum *in the fetters of heathen men*, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 16.

hæfte-dōm, es; *m. Captivity, service*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 129; Met. 25, 65.

hæften, e; *f. Captivity, custody*:—Ða betste of ðes eorles hīrēde innan ānan fæstene gewann and on hæftene gedyde *he took the best of the earl's household within a fortress and placed them in custody*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 29.

hæft-encel, -incel, es; *m. A slave;* emptītius, Cot. 74, Lye.

hæfte-neód, e; *f. Custody, prison* [?]:—Ūre bān syndon tōworpene be helwarena hæfteneódum *dissipata sunt ossa nostra secus infernum*, Ps. Th. 140, 9. [Grein gives as the meaning of the word *studium captandi* vel *tribulandi;* but is not *infernum* here paraphrased as the 'prison of the dwellers in hell?']

hæfting, e; *f. A fastening*:—Belūcaþ ða ǣrenan gatu and ða hæftinga gehealdaþ ðæt wē ne beón gehæfte *close the brazen gates and keep the fastenings that we be not captured*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 16. [Cf. *Ger.* heftung.]

hæftling, es; *m. A captive*:—Hæftling *captivus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 41. Ðā āxode se ealdorman ðone hæftling hwæðer hē þurh drȳcræft his bendas tōbrǣce *then the alderman asked the captive whether he broke his bonds by witchcraft*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 10. Nabochodonosor hergode on Iudēiscre leóde and hī hæftlingas tō Babilone gelǣdde *Nebuchadnezzar warred on the Jewish people and led them captives to Babylon*, 58, 6: i. 108, 21: Gen. 31, 26.

hæft-mēce, es; *m. A hilted sword*, Beo. Th 2918; B. 1457.

hæft-nēd, -niéd, -nȳd, e; *f. Captivity, thraldom, custody*:—Israhēla folc on hæftnēde Babiloniscum cyninge þeówde *the people of Israel served the king of Babylon in captivity*, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 27. Lȳsan of hæftnēde *to release from captivity*, Elen. Kmbl. 593; El. 297. On hæftnēde habban *to hold in captivity*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 23. On hæftnȳde gelǣdan *to lead into captivity*, Ps. Th. 14, argument: L. Eccg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 4. All Angelcyn ðæt būton Deniscra monna hæftniéde wæs *all the English that were not held in subjection by the Danish men*, Chr. 886; Erl. 84, 28. On hæftnēd lǣdan, Blickl. Homl. 79, 22. Gehweorf ūre hæftnēd *converte captivitatem nostram*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Se Drihten ðe ūs fram deófles hæftnēdum ālȳsde *the Lord who redeemed us from the devil's thraldom*, Homl. Th. i. 546, 34. Twegen gerēfan on ðæra hæftnēdum wæs se apostol gehæfd *two counts in whose custody the apostle was held*, ii. 294, 21.

hæftnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To seize, capture*:—Hī hæftniaþ *captabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 21. Hæftned lǣdde ða on hæftnēde lange lifdon *capitivam duxit captivitatem*, Ps. Th. 67, 18.

hæft-nop, -neþ, es; *m. Custody, keeping, imprisonment*:—On hæftnoþe biþ gehæfd *he will be imprisoned*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 34. On hæftneþe gebringan *to imprison*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 21. Ðǣr hē on hæftneþe wæs *where he was imprisoned*, 1101; Erl. 237, 40.

hæftnung, e; *f. Captivity, fastening, confinement*:—Hē hine gewrā̆þ gelomlīce ac hine ne mihte nānes cynnes hæftnung gehealdan *he often bound him, but no kind of fastening could hold him*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 20. On hæftnunge *in captivity*, 86, 3: Ps. Spl. 13, 11. Ǣr hē forð-fērde hē beád ðæt man sceolde unlēsan ealle ða menn ðe on hæftnunge wǣron *ere he departed he ordered that all those men who were in confinement should be released*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 39. Dōn on hæftnunge *to put into confinement, imprison*, 1087; Erl. 225, 36.

hæft-nȳd. v. hæft-nēd.

hægel, hægl, es; *m.* I. *hail*:—Fȳr, forst, hægel and gefeallen snāw *ignis, glacies, grando, nix*, Ps. Th. 148, 8. Hægl, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 22; Ph. 60. Cymeþ hægles scūr *a shower of hail cometh*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 13; Gen. 808. Hæglas and snāwas *hails and snows*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. Heora wīngeardas wrǣðe hægle nēde fornāmon *occidit in grandine vineas eorum*, Ps. Th. 79, 47. Sealde heora neát hæglum *tradidit grandini jumenta eorum*, 77, 48. II. the Anglo-Saxon rune ᚻ = *h*, the name of which letter is *hægl*:—ᚻ byþ hwītust corna *hail is whitest of grains*, Hick. Thes. 135; Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4. Hægelas twegen *two H's*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 27; Rä. 43, 11. v. hagal.

hæghāl; *adj. Safe, uninjured;* incolumis:—Eftgiondwearda ūsig ārmorgenlīcum tīdum hæghāle *representa nos matutinis horis incolomes*, Rtl. 124, 15: 98, 39: 174, 37.

hægl-faru, e; *f. A hailstorm*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 26; Wand. 105.

hægl-scūr, es; *m. A shower of hail, hailstorm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2515; An. 1259. v. hagal-scūr.

hæg-steald, hæge-, heh-, es; *m:* e; *f*[?] *One living in the lord's house, not having his own household, an unmarried person, a young person, bachelor, virgin;* mansionarius, cælebs, juvenis, virgo:—Hwæðer hē sig hægsteald ðe hēmedceorl *utrum cælebs sit an uxoratus*, L. Eccg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 28. Hegsteald *cælebs*, 14; Th. ii. 142, 13. Hægsteald mōdige wīgend unforhte *youths courageous, warriors fearless*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 24; Exod. 327. His hægstealdas *his young warriors*, Fins. Th. 81; Fin. 40. Hægestealdas and fēmnan *juvenes et virgines*, Ps. Th. 148, 12. Swilce geongum hægstealde *ut ephebo hircitallo*, Mone B. 3434. Hehstald *virgo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 27. Hehstaldo *virgines*, Rtl. 47, 36. Hehstaldun *virginibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 1. Of hieghstalde *de virgine*, Rtl. 126, 3. v. hago-steald.

hæg-steald; *adj. Unmarried, young*:—Hægstealdra, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 28; Gen. 1862: Beo. Th. 3782; B. 1889. See the preceding word.

hægsteald-hād, es; *m. The unmarried state, bachelorhood, virginity*:—Hehstaldhād *virginitas*, Rtl, 105, 19: Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 36. Hægstealdhād *cælibatus*, Mone B. 1419.

hægsteald-līc; *adj. Virgin;* virginalis, Rtl. 66, 1.

hægsteald-man = hægsteald, *q. v.*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 1; Exod. 192: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 18; Rä. 55, 3.

hægstealdnis, e; *f. Virginity*:—Hehstaltnisse *virginitatis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 3.

hægtesse, an; *f. A witch, hag, fury*:—Helle-rūne *vel* hægtesse *pythonissa*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 102; Wrt. Voc. 60, 10. Hægtesse *Tisiphona*, 113; Som. 79, 115; Wrt. Voc. 60, 22. Gif hēr inne sȳ īsenes dǣl hægtessan geweorc hit sceal gemyltan . . . gif hit wǣre ylfa gescot oððe hit wǣre hægtessan gescot nū ic wille ðīn helpan *if herein there be a bit of iron, a witch's work, it shall melt . . . if it were an elf's shot or it were a witch's shot, now will I help thee*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 1–12. v. Grmm. D. M. 992.

hæg-þorn, es; *m. Hawthorn*:—Hægþorn *alba spina*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 50; Wrt. Voc. 33, 46. Genim hægþornes leáf *take leaves of hawthorn*, Herb. 37, 6; Lchdm. i. 138, 17. Of ðam mappuldre tō ðam hægþorne *from the maple to the hawthorn*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 424, 3. [*Icel.* hagþorn: *M. H. Ger.* hagedorn.]

hæg-weard, hæcg-, es; *m. A hayward, the keeper of cattle in a common field, who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground*, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 11, 12. [*A. R.* heiward: *Prompt. Parv.* heyward *agellarius.* The following note is given on this word, p. 234:—'Bp. Kennett observes that there were two kinds of *agellarii*, the common herdward of a town or village, called *bubulcus*, who overlooked the common herd, and kept it within bounds; and the heyward of the lord of the manor, or religious house, who was regularly sworn at the court, took care of the tillage, paid the labourers, and looked after trespasses and encroachments: he was termed fields-man or tithing-man, and his wages in 1425 were a noble. "*Inclusarius* a heyewarde." "*Inclusorius* a pynner of beestes." "Haiward, haward *qui garde au commun tout le bestiail d'un bourgade.*"']

hǣl, es; *n. Omen, auspice*:—Hǣl sceáwedon *they observed the favourable omen* (*for Beowulf's undertaking*), Beo. Th. 414; B. 204. [*Icel.* heill; *n. omen, auspice: O. H. Ger.* heil *omen, auspicium.n.*]

hǣl, e; *f. Health, safety, salvation, happiness;* salus:—Seó hǣl cymeþ symle fram Gode *salus a domino*, Ps. Th. 36, 38. Tō-dæg ðisse hīwrēdene ys hǣl geworden *this day is salvation come to this house*, Lk. Bos. 19, 9: Homl. Th. i. 582, 5. Cristes þēnung is ūre hǣl and folca ālȳsednys

Christ's service is our salvation and the redemption of peoples, ii. 586, 32. Him cymþ göd hǽl *good health will come to them*, Lchdm. i. 342, 9. Sỹ him hǽl *Osanna*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 9. Hrædlice heora hǽle brûcaþ *speedily they enjoy their health*, Homl. Th. i. 510, 8. Brûc disses beáges mid hǽle *use this collar with good fortune*, Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217. Hǽht hé Elenan hǽl ábeódan *he bade them greet Elene*, Elen. Kmbl. 2004; El 1003: Beo. Th. 1311; B. 653. Đîne hǽle syle *salutare tuum da*, Ps. Th. 84, 6. [*Laym.* heal: *O. Sax.* hêli; *f: Icel.* heill; *f. good luck happiness: O. H. Ger.* heili; *f. salus.*] Cf. hǽl; *n. and* hǽlu.

hǽl; *adj. Hale, safe, whole, sound*:—Hǽle and trume *safe and sound*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. v. hâl.

hǽla. v. hǽla.

hǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, make whole, cure, make safe, save;* sanare, salvare:—Ys hyt álỹfed tô hǽlenne on restedagum *si licet sabbatis curare*, Mt. Bos. 12, 10. Earm heora ne hǽlþ hig *brachium eorum non salvavit eos*, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. Sweord mîn ne hǽlþ mé *gladius meus non salvabit me*, 43, 8. Hǽl ûs on heánessum *Hosanna in the highest*, Blickl. Homl. 72, 12: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 13. Hǽlaþ untrume *heal the sick*, Mt. Bos. 10, 8. Ic offrige mîne lâc Hǽlendum Criste *I will present my offerings to Jesus Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 17. Hí hrædlice hǽlde wǽron *sanavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 19. [*Goth.* hailjan: *O. Sax.* hêlean: *O. Frs.* hêla: *O. H. Ger.* heilan *sanare, curare, salvare: Ger.* heilen.]

hǽl-bǽre; *adj. Salutary*, Lye.

hæle, es; *m. A man, brave man, hero* [a word occurring only in poetry]:—Frôd hæle *the aged man*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 14; Gen. 1222. Boitius se hæle hâtte *that man was called Boethius*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 105; Met. 1, 53: Cd. 74; Th. 90, 28; Gen. 1502: 112; Th. 147, 27; Gen. 2446: 121; Th. 156, 16; Gen. 2589: Andr. Kmbl. 287; An. 144. [*Icel.* (in poetry only), halr *a man.*]

hǽle, an; *f. Health, safety*:—On gode standeþ mîn gearu hǽle *in Deo salutare meum*, Ps. Th. 61, 7.

hǽlend, hêlend, es; *m. A healer, Saviour, Jesus*:—Se Hǽlend đe is genemned Crist *Iesus qui vocatur Christus*, Mt. Bos. 1, 16. Đû nemst hys naman Hǽlend. Hé sôþlîce hys folc hâl gedêþ fram hyra synnum *vocabis nomen ejus Iesum; ipse enim salvum faciet populum suum a peccatis eorum*, 1, 16. Iesus is on Lêden Saluator and on Englisc Hǽlend *Jesus is in Latin Salvator and in English healer*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 22: i. 94, 27: Shrn. 47, 28. Hǽlend Crist *Jesus Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 420, 32. Đû eart sôþ hêlend *thou art the true Saviour*, Hy. Grn. 8, 16. [*Laym.* hælend (2nd MS. helare): *Orm.* hælennde: *O. Sax.* hêliand: *O. H. Ger.* heilant: *Ger.* heiland.]

hǽlendlîc; *adj. Healthy, salutary;* salvans, prosperus, Hpt. Gl. 442, 511. [*O. H. Ger.* heilantlih *salubris.*]

hǽletend. v. hâlettend.

hæleþ, heleþ, es; *m. A man, warrior, hero* [a word occurring only in poetry, but there frequently]:—Gleáwferhþ hæleþ *the man wise of mind*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 12; Gen. 1152: 59; Th. 72, 6; Gen. 1182, 94; Th. 122, 13; Gen. 2026: Beo. Th. 383; B. 190: 668; B. 331. Hæleþas heardmôde *warriors stern-minded*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 2; Gen. 285. Hæleþ hâtene wǽron Sem and Cham Iafeþ þridde *the heroes were named Shem and Ham, the third Japhet*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 22; Gen. 1550. Hæleþa scyppend *creator of men*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 7; Cri. 266; Cd. 98; Th. 129, 6; Gen. 2139: Andr. Kmbl. 41; An. 21. Hæleþa bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 30; Gen. 752. Heleþa sceppend *creator of men*, Hy. Grn. 8, 34. [*Laym.* hæleþ, heleþ: *O. Sax.* helid: *O. H. Ger.* helid (appears first in 12th cent. v. Graff. iv. 544): *Ger.* held.]

hæleþ-helm, es; *m. A helm which makes the wearer invisible*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 2; Gen. 444. [*O Sax.* helid-helm: *O. H. Ger.* helot-, helant-helm *latibulum.*] v. Grm. D. M. 432, and cf. heoloþ-helm.

hǽletoþ, es; *m. Greeting, Hosanna*, Hpt. Gl. 467.

hǽlettung, e; *f. A greeting, salutation*:—Hǽlettungæ on gemôte *salutationes in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 7.

hælftre, e; *f. A halter*:—Hælftre *capistrum*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 8. On hælftre *in camo*, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 12. Hælftra *chamos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* halftra *brachiale, capistrum: Ger.* halfter.]

hǽlig; *adj. Slippery, easily moved, fickle, inconstant;* levis:—Đam ungestæþþegan and đam hǽlgan đû miht secggan đæt hé biþ winde gelîcra oððe unstillum fugelum *levis, atque inconstans studia permutat? nihil ab avibus differt*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* hâll *slippery: O. H. Ger.* hâli *lubricus, caducus.*]

hǽling, e; *f. Healing*:—Ic nân yfel on hym næbbe gemêt be hǽlinge *I have found no evil in him with regard to healing*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 21. [*Prompt. Parv.* hcelinge: *O. H. Ger.* heilunga *sanatio: Ger.* heilung.]

hǽlnes, se; *f.* I. *haleness, salvation*:—Nû sint hǽlnesse dagas *now are the days of salvation*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 246, 14. II. *a sanctuary*:—On circan and on hǽlnessan *in churches and sanctuaries*, L. Eth. 7, 25; Th. i. 334, 26. v. hâligness.

hǽlnes-grið, es; *n. Privilege of security belonging to a sanctuary*, L. Eth. 7, 19; Th. i. 332, 25.

hǽlo. v. hǽlu.

hǽlsend, es; *m. An augur*, Cot. 73, Lye.

hǽlsere, es; *m. A soothsayer, diviner;* aruspex, augur, extîspex, Cot. 190: exorcista, Lye. v. hâlsere.

hǽlsian *to foretell;* augurari, ariolari, auspicari, Cot. 14, 17, Lye. v. hâlsian.

hǽlsung, e; *f. Divination, augury;* augurium, Cot. 11, Lye.

hǽlþ, e; *f. Health, healing, cure*:—Đâm ârîst rihtwîsnysse sunne and hǽlþ is on hyre fiđerum *to them shall arise the sun of righteousness, and healing is on its wings*, Lchdm. iii. 236, 31. Đes þegen bæd for his þeówan hǽlþe *this officer prayed for the health of his servant*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 1. For hǽlþe heora untrumra *for the healing of their sick*, ii. 396, 21. Ûre lîchamana hǽlþe wé áwendaþ *we pervert the health of our bodies*, 540, 9. Ealle đa wundra and hǽlþa áwrîtan *to write down all the miracles and cures*, 28, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* heilida *sanitas, salus.*]

hǽlu, hǽlo; *indeel. f. Health, safety, salvation*:—Æt him is hǽlu mîn *ab ipso salutare meum*, Ps. Th. 61, 1. Sỹ hǽlu ûrum Gode đe sitt ofer his þrymsetle *salvation be to our God that sitteth on his throne*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 18. Hǽlo, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 1; Cri. 411. Hǽlu bûtan sâre *health without pain*, 32 a; Th. 101, 8; Cri. 1655. Tô hǽlo hŷđe *to a haven of safety*, 20 b; Th. 53, 33; Cri. 860. For heora sáwla hǽlu *for the salvation of their souls*, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 1. Hǽlo, L. M. Th. i. 102, 7. Uton hǽlu sêcan *let us seek salvation*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 365, 11; Wal. 87. Drihten ûs sealde hǽlu and êce álỹsednysse *the Lord gave us salvation and eternal redemption*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 25. Heó forstæl hire hǽlu *she stole her health*, 394, 12. Gif gie hǽlo beádas *si salutaveritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 47. v. hǽl.

hǽlu-bearn, hǽlo-, es; *n. A child who brings salvation, the Saviour*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 1; Cri. 586: 19 a; Th. 47, 12; Cri. 754.

hǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lie with, have intercourse with, to marry;* concumbere, coire, nubere:—Wit wǽron swîđe unrôte geworden for đỹ hémede đe wé wêndon đæt wit hǽman sceoldon *we became very sad on account of the intercourse that we expected we should be obliged to have*, Shrn. 39, 21. Mid đâm hæleþum hǽman wolden, Cd. 112; Th. 148, 18; Gen. 2458. Gif hwylc man wiđ ôđres riht-ǽwe hǽmþ *if any man lie with the lawful wife of another*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Hé hǽmþ unrihtlîce *he commits adultery*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 16. Đâm mannum đe deófol mid hǽmþ *for those women with whom the devil hath carnal commerce*, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 8. Ne hǽmeþ ne hémde bióþ *neque nubent neque nubentur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 30: 19, 10. Gif hwilc carlman hémde wiđ wimman hire unþances *if any man lay with a woman against her will*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 7: Num. 25, 1. Ne hém đû unrihtlîce *commit not adultery*, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 7. Gif ænig man hême mid ôđres wîfe *if a man be found lying with a woman married to an husband*, Deut. 22, 22: L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 98, 9.

hémed, es; *n. A lying with, sexual intercourse, marriage;* coitus:—Đa đe rihtlîce healdaþ hyra ǽwe and for bearnes gestreóne hémed begâþ *those who rightly observe their marriage and for procreation of children have carnal intercourse*, Homl. Th. i. 148, 22. Mægþhâd bíþ forloren on hémede *maidenhead is lost in intercourse*, ii. 10, 5: 220, 4. Be hémede *de coitu*, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 128, 26. On unrihton hémede *in adulterio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 4: Shrn. 132, 6. Ic wiđ brýde ne môt hémed habban *with a bride I may not have intercourse*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 11; Rä. 21, 28. Hémed *connubium*, Mone Gl. 340. Hémeda *connubii convenientia*, 417. Hémeđa *himeneas*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 119; Wrt. Voc. 19, 2. Hémdo *nubtiæ*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 1.

hémed-ceorl, es; *m. A married man*:—Hwæđer hé sig hægsteald đe hémedceorl *utrum cælebs sit an uxoratus*, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 28.

hémed-gemâna, an; *m. Matrimony, marriage;* matrimonium, Cot. 129, Lye.

hémed-gifta, *pl. f. Nuptials;* hymenæi, Cot. 102, Lye.

hémed-lâc, es; *n. Sexual intercourse;* coitus, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 11; Rä. 43, 3.

hémed-scipe, es; *m. Marriage, matrimony;* connubium, Hpt. Gl. 482: lenocinium, seductio, 521.

hémed-þing, es; *n. Carnal intercourse, venery, matrimony*:—Sió lufu đæs hémedþinges biþ for gecynde *the desire of intercourse is from nature*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 14: Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Be hêđenra manna hémedþincge *de gentilium hominum matrimonio*, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 128, 27. Gif hí him betwynan hémedþing fremmen *si inter se fornicationem commiserint*, 16; Th. ii. 144, 9. Be hémedþingum: eallum þyrrum lîchomum hémedþing ne dugon *of venery: venery does not do for all dry constitutions*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 28: 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 4.

hémed-wîf, es; *n. A married woman;* uxor, matrona, Cot. 136, Lye.

hémere, es; *m. One who lies with another;* concubinus, Lye.

hæn, hen, henn, e; *f. A hen*:—Hæn *gallina*, Recd. 36, 56; Wrt. Voc. 63, 10. Seó henn *gallina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 37: Lind. Rush. henne. Hænne æges geolocan *the yolk of a hen's egg*, L. M. 1, 2, 23; Lchdm

ii. 38, 6: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 40, 10. [*Icel.* hæna: *O. H. Ger.* henna: *Ger.* henne.]

hénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone*:—For hwylcum ðæra weorca wylle gē mē hénan . . . ne hēne wē ðē for gōdum weorce *propter quod eorum opus me lapidatis . . . de bono opere non lapidamus te*, Jn. Skt. 10, 32, 33: 11, 8. Ðū ðe ða witegan hénst *quæ prophetas lapidas*, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Eall folc ūs hénþ *plebs universa lapidabit nos*, 20, 6. Hēne hine man mid stānum *let him be stoned with stones*, Lev. 20, 2. v. hán.

hænep, henep, es; *m. Hemp*:—Henep, hænep, Herb. 27, 1; Lchdm. i. 124, 1, 3: Lchdm. iii. 22, 31. [*Icel.* hampr: *O. H. Ger.* hanaf: *Ger.* hanf: *Lat.* cannabis: *Grk.* κάνναβις. 'Grimm and Kuhn both consider the Greek word borrowed from the East, and the Teutonic one from the Latin *cannabis*, which certainly made its way to them.' Curtius, i. 173.]

hæn-fugul, hen-, es; *m. A hen*: — Henfugel *gallina*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 21. Gewurp tō sumum hen [hæn, MS. B.] fugule *throw it to a hen*, Herb. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 92, 16. iiii hænfugulas *four hens*, Th. Chart. 509, 18. Ðǽr æfter swulten ða henne fugeles *after that the hens died*, Chr. 1130; Erl. 259, 25.

hænne-belle, an; *f. Henbane*; hyoscyamus, Lchdm. iii. 60, 7. Hennebelle, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 3, 6. Henne-belle *simphoniaca*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 96; Wrt. Voc. 30, 42.

hænnewol; *n. m. Henbane*, Lchdm. iii. Gloss.

hæplīc; *adj. Equal*; compar, Cot. 35, Lye. v. ge-hæp.

hæpse, an; *f. A hasp, clasp, fastening*:—Hæpse *sera*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 20: *clustella*, Hpt. Gl. 500. Sum slōh ða hæpsan *one struck the hasps* [*of the door*], Th. An. 124, 14. [*Prompt. Parv.* hespe of a dore *pessulum*: *Icel.* hespa *a hasp, fastening*: *Ger.* haspe.]

hæpsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasp, fasten with a bolt*:—Ic scitte sum loc oððe hæpsige *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 21.

hǽr, hēr, es; *n. Hair, a hair*:—Hǽr *capillus*, Wrt. Gl. 70, 30: *pilus*, Recd. 38, 21; Wrt. Voc. 64, 30. Hǽr *pili*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 54; Wrt. Voc. 42, 62. Loccas *vel* unscoren hǽr *comæ*, 70, 56; Wrt. Voc. 42, 64. Gif hǽr tō þicce sīe *if the hair be too thick*, L. M. i. 87, 3; Lchdm. ii. 156, 8. Ne sceal eów beón forloren ān hǽr of eówrum heáfde *there shall not a hair of your head be lost*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 22. Ðū ne miht wyrcan ān hǽr ðīnes feaxes hwīt oððe blacc *thou canst not make one hair of thy locks white or black*, 482, 19. His reáf wæs geworht of oluendes hǽre *his raiment was wrought of camel's hair*, ii. 38, 9. Ðæt īren ne cume on hǽre ne on nægle *that iron come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. Ne losaþ ðæt heáfod ðonne ða hǽr beóþ ealle geedstaðelode *the head perishes not when the hairs are all restored*, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 35. Wið wiðerweard hǽr onweg tō ādōnne *for contrarious hairs, to remove them*, Lchdm. i. 362, 8. Hēras heáfdes *capilli capitis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 30. Hiora is mycle mā ðonne ic mē hæbbe on heáfde nū hǽra feaxes *multiplicati sunt super capillos capitis mei*, Ps. Th. 68, 4. Mid hērum oððe fæx hire *capillis suis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Se eádiga wæs blīðe on andwlitan mid hwītum hǽrum *the blessed man was cheerful in aspect, with white hair*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 20. Mid olfendes hǽrum gescrȳd *clothed with camel's hair*, i. 330, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Ic bcleás hērum ðām ðe ic hæfde *I lost the hairs that I had*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 36; Rä. 27, 5. [*O. Sax.* hâr: *O. Frs.* hēr: *Icel.* hār: *O. H. Ger.* hâr: *Ger.* haar.] For notices as to the importance attached to the hair in early times, see Grimm R. A. pp. 146, 240, 283, 339, 702; and see *feax* and its compounds. DER. hrycg-, tægl-hǽr.

hǽre, an; *f. Hair-cloth, sack-cloth*; cilicium, saccus:—Gefyrn hī dydun dǽdbōte on hǽran and on axan *olim in cilicio et cinere pœnitentiam egissent*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 21. Mid hǽran gescrȳdd *clad in sackcloth*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 27: Ps. Spl. 34, 15. Se cyning dyde hǽran tō his līce *the king put sackcloth next to his skin*, Homl. Th. i. 568, 13. Ðū slite hǽran mīne *concidisti saccum meum*, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. [*Laym.* ane ladliche here: *A. R.* here, heare, 'Iudit werede heare:' *Prompt. Parv.* hayre *cilicium*. *Cilicium, velamen factum de pilis caprarum* a heere. An haire *cilicium*: *Icel.* hæra; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* hârra, hâra; *f. cilicium, saccus.*]

hǽren; *adj. Made of hair*; cilicius: — Hē hine ðā gegyrede mid hǽrenum hrægle swīðe heardum and unwinsumum *he clothed himself then with a garment of hair very hard and unpleasant*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 24. Wring þurh hǽrenne clāþ *wring through a hair cloth*, Lchdm. i. 382, 21. Reáf hǽren *vestimentum cilicium*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 12. [*Wick.* heeren: *M. H. Ger.* hǽrin: *Ger.* hären.]

hǽrenes. v. herenes.

hærfest, es; *m. Harvest, autumn*:—Hærfest *autumnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 9; Wrt. Voc. 53, 23. Autumnus is hærfeste, Lchdm. iii. 250, 11. Se hærfest welig on wœstmum *the autumn rich in fruits*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 27: 21; Fox 74, 22; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 123; Met. 29, 62. Hærfest *æstatem*, Ps. Spl. 73, 18. Ðæt gewrixle ðara feówer tȳda ðæt is lencten and sumer and herfest and winter *the change of the four seasons, that is spring and summer and autumn and winter*, Shrn 168, 12. Ðæs ilcan hærfestes *in the course of the same autumn*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 13. Foran tō hærfestes emnihte *ante æquinoctium autumnale*, L. Ecg. P. 11; Th. ii. 208, 2: Th. Chart. 151, 11. On hærfeste *in autumno*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 5. Ðis wæs on hærfest *this was in autumn*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* herueste *autumpnus*: *Icel.* haust; *n. autumn*: *O. H. Ger.* herbist; *m. autumnus*: *Ger.* herbst *autumn.*]

hærfest-handful *a due belonging to the husbandmen on an estate*:—Eallum ēhte-mannum gebyreþ hærfesthandful *omnibus ehtemannis jure competit manipulus Augusti*, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 1.

hærfestlīc; *adj. Autumnal*:—Hærfestlīc dæg *autumnalis dies*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 19; Wrt. Voc. 53, 29. On ðæs hærfestlīcan emnihtes ryne *in the course of the autumnal equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 238, 28: 252, 1.

hærfest-mōnaþ, es; *m. September*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 54. [Cf. *Robt. of Glouc.* Þe nexte moneþ afturward, þat heruest moneþ ys, He let clepe aftur hym August ywys. *Icel.* haust-mānuðr: *O. H. Ger.* herbist-manoþ: *Ger.* herbst-monat *September.*]

hærfest-wǽta, an; *m. Autumnal wet*; humor æstatis, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 7.

hǽriht; *adj. Hairy*; crinitus, setosus, Cot. 186, Lye.

hæring, es; *m. A herring*:—Hwæt fēhst ðū on sǽ? Hæringcgas *quid capis in mari? Aleces*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. Ðes hæring *hoc allec*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 22. Hæring *allec* vel *jairus* vel *taricius* vel *sardina*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 80; Wrt. Voc. 56, 3. Hærinc *tarieus* vel *allec*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 62. xxx þūsenda hæryngys ælce eáre 30 *thousand herrings every year*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 172, 3. [*O. Frs.* hereng: *O. H. Ger.* harinc: *Ger.* hüring.]

hæring-tīma, an; *m. Herring-season*:—Twegen hæringc-tīman *two herring-seasons*, Th. Chart. 338, 34.

hǽrlīc. v. hērlīc.

hǽr-loccas; *m. pl. Locks of hair, curls*; cincinni, crines, Hpt. Gl. 526.

hærn, e; *f. The tide, waves, sea*:—Hærn *æstus, flustrum*, Cot. 81, Lye. Hærn eft onwand *back went the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1062; An. 531. [*Icel.* hrönn *a wave.*]

hærn *or* hærne [?], es; *m. n? The brain*:—It gæde tō ðe hærnes *it went to the brains*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* hernys *or* brayne *cerebrum*; herne panne of þe hed *craneum*: *Icel.* hjarni; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* hirni; *n. cerebrum*: *Ger.* hirn; *n.*]

hǽr-nǽdl, e; *f. A hair-pin*; calamistrum, Lye.

hærn-flota, an; *m. A wave-floater, ship*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 9; Gū. 1307.

hær-scеard, es; *n. Hare-lip*:—Wið hærscearde *for hare-lip*, L. M. 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 5. [Cf. *Frs.* haskerde *hare-lipped*: *Icel.* skarði *hare-lip* (a nickname): *Ger.* hasenscharte *hare-lip.*]

hærþan. v. herþan.

hēs, e; *f. A command, hest, behest*:—Hēs *jussio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 40. Gehīr God mīn gebed *exaudi Deus orationem meam*. On dysum is gebed and nā hēs *hear my prayer, O God. In this there is a prayer, not a command*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 52: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 14; Gen. 124. Be his hlāfordes hēse *by his lord's command*, Gen. 24, 10: Ex. 18, 23: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 18; Gen. 965: 69; Th. 82, 31; Gen. 1370: 85; Th. 106, 35; Gen. 1781. Būton ǽnigre hēse *abs quolibet jussu*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 54. Under abbodes hēsum *under the commands of an abbot*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 29. [*Orm.* hæs: *Laym. A. R.* hest: cf. *Goth.* haiti.] DER. be-hēs.

hæsel *galerus*, Lye.

hæsel, es; *m. The hazel*:—Hæsel *corilus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 95; Wrt. Voc. 32, 30. Hæsles ragu *the lichen of hazel*, L. M. i. 38, 8; Lchdm. ii. 96, 2: L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 22. Hwīt hæsel *wich hazel*; ulmus montana: saginus, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 96; Wrt. Voc. 32, 31. [*Prompt. Parv.* hesyl *corulus, colurnus*: *Icel.* hasl; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* hasal; *m*: hasala; *f. corylus, amygdalus*: *Ger.* hasel; *f.*] For special virtue of the hazel see Grmm. D. M. 927, and cf. hæslen. Cf. also the *Icel.* hasla völl *to challenge to a duel on a field marked out by hazel-poles.*

hæsel-hnutu, e; *f. A hazel-nut*: — Hæsl *vel* hæsel-hnutu *abellanæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 43; Wrt. Voc. 33, 40. [*O. H. Ger.* hasal-nuz: *Ger.* hasel-nuss.]

hæsel-wrid, es; *n. m* [?] *A hazel-thicket*:—Tō ðam miclan hæsl-wriðe *to the great hazel-thicket*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 250, 34. v. ge-wrid.

hæsel-wyrt, e; *f. Asarabacca, asarum Europæum*, Lchdm. iii. 329, col. 2.

hēsere, es; *m. A commander, one who orders, commands, a master, lord*:—Hēsere *præceptor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24, 45: 9, 49: 17, 13: 21, 7. Hēsere *imperator*, Rtl. 192, 39.

hæslen; *adj. Of hazel*:—Genim æt fruman hæslenne sticcan oððe ellenne wrīt ðinne naman on ǽsleah þrȳ scearpan on gefylle mid ðȳ blōde ðone naman weorp ofer eaxle on yrnende wæter and stand ofer ðone man ða scearpan ǽsleá ðæt eall swīginde gedō *take, to begin with, a hazel or an elder stick, cut thy name thereon, cut three scores on the place, fill the*

name with the blood, throw it over thy shoulder into running water and stand over the man. Strike the scores, and do all that in silence, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 6–11. Læt ðæt blód on grênne sticcan hæslenne weorp ðonne ofer weg ǽweg ðonne ne biþ nân yfel *let the blood run into a green spoon of hazel-wood, then throw it away over the road; then no harm will come of the bite*, 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 19–21.

hæst, hëst, e; *f. Violence, fury*:—Ic þurh hëst hrîno lâðgewinnum *I violently touch my foes*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 31; Rii. 16, 28. Fære ne môston wætres brôgan hæste hrînan *the terrors of the water might not with violence touch the vessel*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 11; Gen. 1396. [Hæste may also be taken either as *adj.* agreeing with brôgan (v. next word), or as an adverb.] Grein compares with *Goth.* haifsts.

hëst, hëste [?]; *adj. Violent, vehement, impetuous*:—Ðû Grendel cwealdest þurh hæstne hâd heardum clammum *thou didst kill Grendel violently with hard grasps*, Beo. Th. 2674; B. 1335. Næfre ðû ðæs swîðlîc sâr gegearwast þurh hëstne nîþ ðæt ðû mec onwende worda ðissa *never shalt thou, through vehement hate, pain so violent prepare as to turn me from these words*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 3; Jul. 56. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart lîg sâre and grimme hât [Junius hâte] and hëste hëðnum folce *sulphur and swart flame, sorely and fiercely, hot and vehement shall avenge it on the heathen folk* [Junius' reading might be taken and hëste would then be an adverb parallel with sâre *and* grimme: v. preceding word], Cd. 110; Th. 146, 2; Gen. 2416. [Cf. Grff. iv. 969, '*Si quis in curte episcopi armatus contra legem intraverit, quod alamanni* haistera hanti *dicunt*:' and for similar expressions, v. Grmm. R. A. 4.]

hëste; *adv.* [?] See two preceding words.

Hæstingas, Hestingas, Hæstinga ceaster *Hastings*:—And ða hwîle com Willelm eorl upp æt Hestingan *and that time Earl William landed at Hastings*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 3. Ða ferde se cyng tô Hæstingan *then the king went to Hastings*, 1094; Erl. 229, 35. Hî heafdon ofergân Sûþseaxe and Hæstingas [Hæsting, l. 36] *they had overrun Sussex and Hastings*, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. Tô Hæstinga ceastre *at Hastings*, L. Ath. 1, 14; Th. i. 208, 2.

hëstlîce; *adv. Violently, vehemently, fiercely*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 33; Jul. 136. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heistigo biscoltan, Grff. iv. 1063.]

hëswalwe *astur*, Som.

hæt, hætt, es; *m. A hat, covering for the head*; pileus, mitra, tiara:—Fellen hæt *galerus* vel *pileus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 111; Wrt. Voc. 22, 26. Hæt *calamanca*, Wrt. Voc. 41, 8: *capitium*, 74, 57. Terrentius bær hæt on his heafde, for ðon Rômânê hæfdon gesett ðæt ða ðe hæt beran môston môston ægþer habban ge feorh ge freodôm *Terentius pileatus, quod indultæ sibi libertatis insigne fuit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 25–29. [*Icel.* höttr *a hood, cowl*: *Dan.* hat.]

hëtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To heat, make hot*:—Ðæt fŷr ðe man ðæt ordâl mid hëtan sceal *the fire with which the ordeal is to be heated*, L. Ath. 4, 7; Th. i. 226, 11: 14. Tô hëtanne magan *to heat the stomach*, L. M. 2, 10; Lchdm. ii. 188, 16. Hit gelamp sume dæige ðæt ðæs swânes wîf hëtte hire ofen and se king ðær big set *it happened one day that the herdsman's wife heated her oven, and the king sat by*, Shrn. 16, 15. Hêt scenc fulne wînes *heat a cup full of wine*, Lchdm. i. 370, 26: ii. 24, 25. [*Icel.* heita: *Ger.* heizen.]

hëte, an; *f. Heat*:—Cûle and hëte ne geswîcaþ *frigus et æstus non requiescent*, Gen. 8, 22. Ða ða seó hëte com ða forscranc hit *when the heat came then it withered away*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 30. On ðære hëtan ðæs dæges *in the heat of the day*, Gen. 18, 1: Mt. Kmbl. 20, 12. For sunnan hætan *on account of the heat of the sun*, Herb. 100, 8; Lchdm. i. 214, 24: 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 23. Wið eágena hëtan *for heat of the eyes*, Lchdm. i. 352, 5. Eówre glêda nâne hëtan mînum lîchaman ne gedôþ *your embers cause no heat to my body*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 12. Ðæt hellîce fŷr hæfþ unâsecgendlîce hëtan and nân leóht *the fire of hell has heat unspeakable, but no light*, 532, 2. Ongan mid monegum hëtum geswenced beón *multis cæpit æstibus affici*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 31. Wið wunda hëtum *for inflammations of wounds*, Herb. 2, 16; Lchdm. i. 84, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* heita *brewing*.] v. hëtu.

hætera, hæteru, *pl. Garments*:—Hê hæfde ne hëlþe ne hætera *he had neither health nor garments*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 14. Se hund tôtær his hæteru sticmælum of his bæce *the dog tore his garments to pieces off his back*, 374, 8. Sume hî cuwon heora hætera *some of them chewed their garments*, 404, 5. Gâ hê ût mid his hætron swyclon hê in com *let him go out with his garments such as he came in with*, Ex. 21, 4. [*Laym.* alle his hateren weoren totoren: *A. R.* hateren; *dat. pl: Piers P.* I have but one hatere: *Prompt. Parv.* hatyr, rent clothe *scrutum, pannucia: O. H. Ger.* hadarun; *dat. pl. pannis, mastrugis: Ger.* hader *rag, clout*.]

hëþ, e; *f. A heath, waste, desert, uncultivated land*:—Hâr hëþ *the hoar heath*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 5; Exod. 118. Bera sceal on hëþe *the bear shall* [*live*] *on the heath*, Menol. Fox 518; Gn. C. 29. [*Goth.* haiþi: *Icel.* heiðr *a low barren heath* or *fell*: *Ger.* heide (12th cent: Grff. iv. 809).]

hëþ, e; *f. Heath, heather*:—Hëþ *marica* vel *brogus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 3; Wrt. Gl. 33, 3. Smeóce mid hëþe *smoke with heath*, Lchdm. i. 354, 24. v. Gloss. iii. 329, col. 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* hethe or lynge *bruarium: O. H. Ger.* heida *thymus, mirice: Ger.* heide, heidekraut.]

hëþ-berige, an; *f. Heath-berry, bilberry*; vaccinium:—Hëþbergean wîsan *heath-berry plants*, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 10.

hæþ-cole *Cassis, galea*, Cot. 32, 36, Lye.

hæðen. v. heden.

hëðen; *adj.* HEATHEN, *pagan, gentile*; and *subst. a heathen*:—Twâ folc ðæt is Iudêisc and hëðen *two peoples, that is Jew and gentile*, Homl. Th. i. 206, 32. Ðes wæs hëðen *hic erat samaritanus*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 16. Gif ungefullod cild færlîce biþ gebroht tô ðam mæssepreóste hê hit môt fullian sôna ðæt hit ne swelte hëðen *if an unbaptized child be brought to the mass-priest suddenly, he must baptize it at once, that it die not heathen*, L. Ælfc. 26; Th. ii. 352, 17: L. M. I. P. 42; Th. ii. 276, 15. Þêr sæt hëðen here on Tenet *in this year a heathen* [*Danish*] *army sat in Thanet*, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 31. Ôð ðone hëðenan byrgels *up to the heathen tomb*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 250, 13. (The same phrase often occurs in the charters in the descriptions of boundaries.) Se hæfde wununge on hëðenum byrgenum *he had his dwelling among the tombs*, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 26. Hêr hëðne men êrest ofer winter sætun *in this year heathen* [*Danish*] *men first remained through the winter*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 23: 851; Erl. 66, 26. Bachsecg and Halfdene ða hëðenan cyningas *Bachsecg and Halfdene the heathen kings*, 871; Erl. 74, 17. Ða ealdan Rômânî on hëðenum dagum ongunnon ðæs geáres ymbryne on ðysum dæge *the old Romans, in heathen days, began the circuit of the year on this day*, Homl. Th. i. 98, 20. *Used substantively*:—Ðæt hê forgeáfe gôdne willan ðam seócan hëðenan *that he would grant good will to the sick heathen*, ii. 24, 33. Sume ða hëðenan *some of the heathens*, i. 562, 28: 560, 8. Ða hëðenan on Norþhymbrum hergodon *the heathens harried in Northumbria*, Chr. 794; Erl. 39, 19. Ðyssera hëðenra færlîcan deáþ *sudden death from these heathens*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 31. Hëðinra *gentium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 25. Hëðenra þeównêd *thraldom under the heathen*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 17; Dan. 307. Hê hî on handgeweald hëðenum sealde *tradidit eos in manus gentium*, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Hie fêrdon ongeán ðæm hëðnum *they marched against the heathens*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. [Cf. *Goth.* haiþno; *f. a heathen, gentile woman*: *O. Sax.* hëðin: *O. Frs.* hëthen: *Icel.* heiðinn: *O. H. Ger.* heidan *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus, samaritanus*: *Ger.* heide *a heathen*.] v. Grmm. D. M. 1198.

hëðena, an; *m. A heathen, gentile*:—Hëðnana *gentium*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25. See preceding word.

hëðen-cyning, es; *m. A heathen king*:—Herige hëðencyninga *a band of heathen kings*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 13; Dan. 54.

hëðen-cynn, es; *n. A heathen race*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 29; Gen. 2546.

hëðen-dôm, es; *m. Heathendom, paganism*:—Hî gecwædon ðæt hî ænne God lufian woldon and ælcne hëðendôm georne ǽweorpan *they agreed that they would love one God and zealously put away every kind of heathendom*, L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 12. Wê lærað ðæt preósta gehwilc cristendôm geornlîce ârære and ælcne hëðendôm mid ealle ádwæsce *we enjoin that every priest zealously promote Christianity, and totally extinguish every kind of paganism*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 2: Cd. 183; Th. 229, 23; Dan. 221. [*Orm.* hæþenndom 'and tatt [*the death of the soul with the body*] iss mikell hæþenndom to lefenn and to trowenn:' *Icel.* heiðin-dômr: *O. H. Ger.* heidan-tuom: *Ger.* heidenthum.]

hëðen-feoh, *gen.* -feós; *n. A heathen sacrifice*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 31; Jul. 53.

hëðen-gild, -gield, -gyld, es; *n. Heathen worship, idolatry*; also *an idol*:—Ðis hëðengyld deófles biggeng is *this idolatry is worship of the devil*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 4. Hëðengield, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 23; Jul. 15. Tô ðam hëðengilde bugon *they turned to the idol* [*Baal-peor*], Num. 25, 2: 31, 16. Hê bæd hig georne ðæt hig bûgan ne sceoldon fram Godes bigengum tô ðam bysmorfullum hëðengilde *he prayed them earnestly not to turn from the worship of God to degrading idolatry*, Jos. 23, 7. Iulianus ða ongann tô lufigenne hëðengyld *Julian then began to love idolatry*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 30. Ealle ða hëðengyld ðe ðîs Indiscan wurðiaþ *all the idols that these Indians worship*, 454, 14. Hëðengield, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 4; Jul. 22. v. gild.

hëðen-gilda, -gylda, an; *m. A heathen worshipper, heathen, an idolater*:—Hê is gehiwod tô cristenum men, and is earm hëðengylda *he is in appearance a Christian, and is a miserable heathen*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 16. Se yldesta hëðengylda *the chief idolater*, 72, 9. Se ofslôh ðæs hëðengyldan sunû *which slew the idolater's son*, ii. 294, 19. Se ealdorman wolde ða hëðengildan forbærnan *the general then wanted to turn the idolaters*, 484, 8. v. gilda.

hëðenisc; *adj. Heathenish, pagan*:—Heora biscepas sêdon ðæt heora godas bêdon ðæt him man worhte anfiteatra ðæt mon mehte ðone hëðeniscan plegan ðêrinne dôn *suasere pontifices, ut ludi scænici diis expetentibus ederentur*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* heidanisc *gentilis*: *Ger.* heidnisch.]

hǽðen-mann, -monn, es; *m. A heathen:*—Hǽðinmonn *samaritanus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 33.

hǽðen-nes, se; *f. Heathenism, paganism;* gentilitas:—Ðá ongunnon monige hǽðennysse þéaw forlǽtan *relicto gentilitatis ritu*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Hé tó hǽðennysse wæs gehwyrfed *ad apostasiam conversus est*, 3, 30; S. 561, 39. [*Laym.* hæðenesse: *Chauc.* 'as wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse,' Prol. 49: *Piers P.* 'al was hethenesse some tyme Ingelond and Wales, 15, 435.]

hǽðen-scipe, es; *m. Heathenism, paganism:*—Wé forbeódaþ eornostlice ǽlcne hǽðenscipe. Hǽðenscipe biþ ðæt man ídola weorðige ðæt is ðæt man weorðige hǽðene godas and sunnan oððe mónan fýr oððe flód wæter-wyllas oððe stánas *we earnestly forbid all heathenism: heathenism is to worship idols, that is to worship heathen gods, and sun or moon, fire or water, springs or stones*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 17, 20. Ðæt ys mycel hǽðenscype *id magnus est paganismus*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 20; Th. ii. 210, 19: L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27: Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 31. Ða tungelwítegan ðe wǽron on hǽðenscipe wunigende hæfdon getácnunge ealles hǽðenes folces *the astrologers, who were yet heathens, betokened all heathen people*, Homl. Th. i. 106, 9: 70, 25, 28. [*Laym.* hæðenescipe]

hǽðen-styre, es; *m. A heathen stirk, calf used in heathen worship, the golden calf made by the Israelites:*—Hí on Choreb swylce cealf ongunnon him tó godegylde georne wyrcean; onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hád hǽðenstyrces hig etendes *fecerunt vitulum in Choreb, et adoraverunt sculptile; et mutaverunt gloriam suam in similitudinem vituli comedentis fœnum*, Ps. Th. 105, 17.

Hǽðfeld *Hatfield in Hertfordshire:*—Hér gesæt Þeodorius ærcebiscop senoþ on Hǽðfelda *in this year archbishop Theodore presided over a synod at Hatfield*, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 11.

hǽðiht; *adj. Heathy:*—In ða hǽðihtan lége *to the heathy lea*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 121, 21: 262, 22.

hǽð-stapa, an; *m. A heath-stepper, an animal which wanders over heaths* or *uncultivated country:*—Þeáh ðe hǽðstapa hundum geswenced heorot holtwudu sécе *although the heath-wanderer, the hart by the hounds wearied, seek that wood*, Beo. Th. 2740; B. 1368. Wulf hár hǽðstapa *the wolf, the grey wanderer of the heath*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 6: Vy. 13.

Hǽðum, æt *Sleswig*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 30, 39. [Cf. Ethelweard 'Anglia vetus sita est inter Saxones et Giotos, habens oppidum capitale, quod sermone Saxonico Sleswic nuncupatur, secundum vero Danos Haithaby.' *Icel.* Heiðabær.]

hǽðung [=hétung], e; *f. Heating, warming:*—Belimpþ seó hǽðung tó ðære hǽtan and seó onlíhting belimpþ tó ðære beorhtnysse *the heating belongs to the heat and the illumination to the brightness*, Homl. Th. i. 286, 3.

hǽting, e; *f. Calipeatum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 43.

hætsan *to drive, urge, impel* [?]:—Hwílum mec mín freá hætst on enge *sometimes my lord drives me into a narrow place*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 3; Rä. 4, 5.

hættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take the hair and skin from a person's head:*—Ðonne dó man ût his eágan and ceorfan of his nóse and eára and uferan lippan oððe hine hættian *then let his eyes be put out and his nose and ears and upper lip be cut off; or let him have the hair and skin of his head pulled off*, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 14. [The Latin version here has 'aut corium capitis cum capillis (auferatur) quod Angli vocant behættie.' Another translation has 'vel decapilletur.'] Sume man hættode, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 39. In the note Earle quotes Florence of Worcester 'cute capitis abstracta.' Cf. Grmm. R. A. 703, where he quotes an explanation of the punishment by which the hair was dragged from a person's head, 'man windet im die haar mit einer kluppen oder knebel aus dem heupt.' He thinks the form hettian [hættian] has no sense, but may it not be connected with *hæt*, as it was just that part of the head which the hat covered that was affected? It was giving the victim the appearance of wearing a hat of a most ghastly kind.

hétu, héto; *indecl; f. Heat:*—Hétu *calor*, Ælfc. Gr. 4, 26. Þridde ágennys is seó hétu *the third property is the heat*, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 13, 18. Þýstro and héto *darkness and heat*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 6; Gen. 389: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 146; Met. 20, 73. Héto *æstus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 12. Gif se líchoma hwǽr mid hefiglícre héto sý gebysgod *if the body be troubled anywhere with heavy inflammation*, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8. Unácumendlíce hétu þrowiaþ and unásecgendlíce cýle *they suffer intolerable heat and unspeakable cold*, Homl. Th. i. 532, 1. [*O. Frs.* hête; *f: O. H. Ger.* heizi, heiz; *f. æstus, fervor: O. Sax.* hêt; *n.*] v. héte.

hétung. v. hǽðung.

héwen; *adj. Blue, azure, purple, discoloured:*—Héwen *glaucus*, Cot. 96: *jacinthina*, 185: *fulvus*, Lye. Áð6 in éren fæt lét ðǽr in ðá ðæt hit héwen sý *put into a brazen vessel, leave it therein until it be turned colour*, Lchdm. iii. 20, 18. Gyf dæt hús byþ fynig oððe héwen *if the housel be mouldy or discoloured*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 9. Seó héwene lyft *the azure air*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 33; Exod. 476. Genim ðís wyrte ðe grécas brittanice and engle héwen hydele, Herb. 30; Lchdm. i. 126, 6. Héwene hnydele, iii. 24, 8. Ðeós wyrt hafaþ lange leáf and héwene *this plant hath long leaves and purple*, Herb. 133, 1; Lchdm. i. 248, 18: 150, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 16. Seó heall wæs getymbred ynnan and útan myd gréunum and myd héwenum and myd hwýtum *the hall was built within and without with green and with purple and with white*, Shrn. 156, 6. Héwen-grén *cæruleus*, Cot. 53, Lye. Héwen-deáge *hyacinthinus*, Lye.

hafa *and forms as from* hafian. v. habban.

hafecere, es; *m. A hawker:*—Wé lǽraþ ðæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere *we enjoin that a priest be not a hunter, nor a hawker*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 7.

hafela, hafala, heafela, heafola, an; *m. The head;* caput; κεφαλή:—Se hwíta helm hafelan werede *the bright helm guarded the head*, Beo. Th. 2901; B. 1448: 2658; B. 1327: 3564; B. 1780. Of ðæs hálendes heafelan *from the Saviour's head*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 34; Cri. 505. Heafolan, Beo. Th. 5352; B. 2679. Hafalan, 896; B. 446.

hafe-leást, e; *f. Want of means, indigence:*—For haueléste *from lack of means*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 12. v. hafen-leást.

hafen. v. hebban.

hafenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grasp, hold:*—Wǽpen hafenade heard be hiltum *he grasped the weapon hard by the hilt*, Beo. Th. 3151; B. 1573. Bord hafenode *he grasped his shield*, Byrht. Th. 132, 67; By. 42: 140, 57; By. 309. [*O. H. Ger.* hebinon, hefinon, Grff. iv. 737, 828.]

hafen-leás; *adj. Lacking means, poor, indigent;* inops:—Hafenleás *inops*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 20. Hé wæs swíðe welig wǽdlum and þearfum and symle him sylfum swíðe hafenleás *he was very wealthy for the poor and needy, and ever very indigent for himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 34. Sum hafenleás man sceolde ágyldan healf pund ánum menn *a certain indigent man had to pay a man half a pound*, 176, 34. Se hafenleása 178, 6. Se ðe spéda hæfþ and ða áspendan nele hafenleásum bréðer *he that hath riches and will not expend them for his brother who lacks*, 318, 11: 484, 33: 178, 19. v. hæfen-leás.

hafen-leást, e; *f. Lack of means, indigence;* inopia:—Wé ne sceolon ða wannspédigan for heora hafenleáste forseón *we ought not to despise those who are without means for their indigence*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 23. Fela sind þearfan þurh hafenleáste and ná on heora gáste. Sind eác ódre þearfan ná þurh hafenleáste ac on gáste *many are poor from want of wealth, and not in spirit. There are also other poor, not from want of wealth, but in spirit*, 550, 3–5, 11, 12, 17. Úre sáule hafenleáste *the indigence of our souls*, ii. 88, 26. Ðá getímode swá micel hafenleást ðæt ða gebróðra næfdon búton fíf hláfas tó heora ealra gereorde *then there befell so great a lack that the brethren had but five loaves for the refection of them all*, 170, 33. v. hæfen-leást.

hafetian *to clap* [*as a bird with its wings*, or *a man with his hands*], *applaud:*—Ic hafetige *plaudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 28. Flódas hafettaþ handum *flumina plaudent manu*, Ps. Spl. 97, 8. Ærðan ðe se hana hafitigende cláwe *before the cock clapping its wings crow*, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 4.

hafoc, hafuc, heafoc, es; *m. A hawk;* accipiter:—Heafuc *accipiter*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 15. Mid hafoce *accipitre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15, 17, 31, 37. Gód hafoc *a good hawk*, Beo. Th. 4519; B. 2263. Sum sceal wildne fugol ǽtemian heafoc *one shall tame the wild bird, the hawk*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 16; Vy. 86. [*Laym.* havek: *Icel.* haukr: *O. H. Ger.* hapuh, habich: *Ger.* habicht.] DER. gós-, gúþ-, mús-, spear-, wealh-hafoc. The word is found in many names of places, see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. index.

hafoc-cynn, es; *n. The hawk species:*—Ne ete gé nán þing hafoccynnes ne earncynnes *eat nothing of the hawk-kind or the eagle-kind*, Lev. 11, 13.

hafoc-fugel, es; *m. A kawk:*—Ðeáh hafucfugel ábite *etiamsi accipiter momorderit*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 19.

hafoc-wyrt, e; *f. Hawk-weed* [?]; hieracium, L. M. 1, 14; Lchdm. ii. 56, 11.

hafud. v. heáfod.

hafud-scer, es; *m* [?]:—Tióþa hafudscer *decumanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 78; Wrt. Voc. 38, 4.

hafud-land, es; *n. A headland, boundary:*—Hafudland *limites*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 77; Wrt. Voc. 38, 3. ['*Headland*, the upper portion of a field, generally left unploughed for convenience of passage,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix. '*Adlands*, those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedge. Salop,' Halliwell. So in Surrey, Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 12, p. 91. '*Headland*, that is which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other lands,' No. 30, p. 82.]

haga, an; *m. A place fenced in, an enclosure, a haw, a dwelling in a town:*—Haga *sæpem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1. Se haga binnan port ðe Ægelríc himsylfan getimbrod hæfde *the messuage within the town that Ægelric had built himself*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 86, 26: Th. Chart. 569, 2, 5: 514, 13: Cod. Dipl. ii. 150, 5, 11. Ðis syndon ðæs hagan gemǽru *these are the boundaries of the messuage* [in the previous part of the charter the gift is spoken of as *unam curtem*], iii. 240, 18. Ða hagan

ealle ðe hē be westan cyrcan hæfde *all the messuages that he had west of the church*, Th. Chart. 303, 10. Ænne hagan on porte *curtem unum in supradicta civitate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 72, 27: iii. 213, 13. Quandam hospicii portionem in præfata civitate sitam, quæ patria lingua *haga* solet appellari, vi. 134, 24; cf. 135, 14, 25. Tō hagan þrungon *they pressed to the entrenchment*, Beo. Th. 5913; B. 2960: Beo. Th. 5777; B. 2892. [*Chauc.* hawe *yard:* in *Kentish dialect* haw *a yard*, or *enclosure: Icel.* hagi *a hedged field, a pasture.*] DER. bord-, cumbol-, fēr-, swīn-, turf-, wīg-haga.

haga, an; *m. A haw, berry of the hawthorn;* also *used to signify any thing of no value* [?], [cf. Chaucer's 'not worth an hawe']:—Hagan *gignalia*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 24; Wrt. Voc. 33, 24. Hagan *quisquilia*, 285, 31. [*Prompt. Parv.* hawe, frute *cinum, cornum, ramnum.*]

hagal, hagol, es; *m. Hail;* grando:—Hagol *grando*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 100; Wrt. Voc. 52, 50: Homl. Th. ii. 192, 32. Hagol cymþ of ðām rēndropum ðonne hī beoþ gefrorene *hail comes of the raindrops when they are frozen*, Lchdm. iii. 278, 19. Rēn hagal and snāw hrusan leccaþ *rain, hail, and snow moisten the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 127; Met. 29, 64. Mid hagole *with hail*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 8. Gesihþ hreōsan hrīm and snāw hagle gemenged *sees rime and snow fall mingled with hail*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 15; Wand. 48. [*Laym.* haȝel: *Icel.* hagl; *n. hail;* Hagall; *m. the name of the rune* h: *O. H. Ger.* hagal; *m: Ger.* hagel.] v. hægel.

hagalian; *p.* ode *To hail:*—Hit hagalade stānum ofer ealle Rōmāne *saxea de nubibus grando descendens*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 20. [*Icel.* hagla: *M. H. Ger.* hagelen.]

hagal-scūr, hagol-, es; *m. A shower of hail*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 30: Menol. Fox 71; Men. 35. v. hægel-scūr.

haga-þorn, es; *m. Hawthorn:*—Of hagaþornum *de tribolis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 16. v. hæg-þorn.

hagian. v. on-hagian.

hagol-stān, es; *m. A hailstone:*—God him sende ufan greáte hagolstānas *God sent down upon them great hailstones*, Jos. 10, 11. Betwux ðām greátum hagolstānum *amid the great stones*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 18. [*Icel.* hagl-steinn: *M. H. Ger.* hagel-sten: *Ger.* hagel-stein.]

hago-spind, heago-, hecga-, es; *m. n? The cheek:*—Hagospind *genæ*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 41. Heagospind, 282, 56. Hecgaspind, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 78; Wrt. Voc. 43, 11. Heortes heagospind *a hart's cheek*, Lchdm. i. 336, 12. [Somner, Lye, and Wright print *swind* for *spind*, the form which occurs in the transcript by Junius; see note to passage quoted above from Lchdm. i. *Eágospind* occurs, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 4.] v. spind.

hago-steald, es; *m. One living in the lord's house, not having his own household, an unmarried person, a young person, young warrior:*—Hagosteald onwōc mōdig from moldan *the young warrior* [*Christ*] *was roused exulting from earth*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 23; Hö. 21. Heafoc weorþeþ tō hagostealdes honda gelæred *the hawk becomes trained to the youth's hand*, 88 b; Th. 332, 28; Vy. 92. [*O. Sax.* haga-stald, -stold *a servant, young man: O. H. Ger.* haga-stalt, -stolt *mercenarius, cælebs: Ger.* hagestolz *old bachelor.*] v. Grmm. R. A. 484, *and* hæg-steald.

hago-steald, es; *n. Celibacy*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 17; Rä. 21, 31.

hago-stealdmonn, es; *m.* = hago-steald, q. v. Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 3; Rä. 15, 2.

Hagustaldes eá, eó, hām *Hexham*, Chr. 681: 685: 766: 780: 789: 806: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 30. [*Dun.* Hestaldesham, Hestaldeshige: *Ric.* Hestalasham: *Gerv.* Hestoldesham: *Kni.* Exseldesham.]

hagu-swind. v. hago-spind.

hal, es; *n. A secret place, a corner:*—Đā gemētte hē hine hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan wiđ ðam weofode *he found him leaning in the corner of his church against the altar*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 22. On halum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. 16, 13. [Cf. we beth honted from hale to hurne, Pol. Songs. Wrt. 150, 17. In one swiþe diȝele hale, O. and N. 2.] v. helan.

hāl; *adj. Whole, hale, well, in good health, sound, safe, without fraud, honest;* often used in salutation:—Iosep āxode hwæðer hira fæder wære hāl *Joseph asked whether their father were well*, Gen. 43, 27. Se man wæs sōna hāl *statim sanus factus est*, Jn. Skt. 5, 9. Se biþ hāl geworden *he shall be saved*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Hē þurh ðæt sōna wearþ hāl geworden *he was at once by that restored to health*, 223, 26. Gif hie mon gelācnian mæge ðæt hie hāl sīe *if it* [*the broken sinew*] *can be cured so that it be sound*, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 4. Mannes sunu com sēcean and hāl dōn ðæt forwearþ *venit filius hominis quærere et saluare quod perierat*, Lk. Skt. 19, 10. Gedō mē hālne *salvum me fac*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 30: Mk. Skt. 5, 34. Hine ðām mannum hālne and gesundne āgeaf *restored him to the men safe and sound*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 21: 107, 17. Đū mē behēte hāl and clēne ðæt ðæt đū mē sealdest *thou didst declare to me that what thou didst sell me was sound and clean*, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 22: 9; Th. i. 182, 4. Hē hyne hālne onfēng *he hath received him safe and sound*, Lk. Skt. 15, 27. Ic geaf hit on mīnon hālan līfe intō Cristes cyrcean *I gave it while of sound body to Christ's church*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 305, 12. Đā betæhte Ecgferþ on hālre tungan land and bōc Dunstāne *then Ecgferth in plain, unequivocal language delivered land and charter to Dunstan* [cf. *Icel.* með heilum hug *sincerely*], Th. Chart. 208, 11. Hāl wes đū Iudēa cyning *Haue rex Iudæorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29: Lk. Skt. 1, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 1827; An. 916: Beo. Th. 818; B. 407. Hāle wese gē *Havete*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 9. Sȳ đū hāl leóf Iudēiscre leóde cyning *hail sir, king of the Jewish people*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 28. Hāl beó đū *Have*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 49. Beó đū hāl and sig gebletsod se ðe on Dryhtnes naman com *Osanna benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*, Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 32. [*Laym.* hal, hæl, hæil, hail, hol: Lauerd king wæs hæil [wassayl, later MS.], 14309: *Orm.* hal: *A. R.* hol: *Prompt. Parv.* hool: *Goth.* hails: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hēl: *Icel.* heill: *O. H. Ger.* heil: *Ger.* heil.] v. ge-, un-hāl.

halan [*or* hamlan] *afterbirth:*—Gāte geallan on wīne gedruncen wīfa halan him ofāđēþ *goat's gall, drunken in wine, removes women's afterbirth for them*, Lchdm. i. 356, 8. v. Gloss: Lchdm. ii.

hāl-bære; *adj. Wholesome, salutary;* salutaris, Scint. 32, 78, Lye.

hald. v. heald.

hālettan; *p.* te *To salute, greet, hail:*—Sum man hine hālette and grētte and hine be his naman nemde *quidam eum salutans ac suo appellans nomine*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12: 2, 12; S. 514, 31: Blickl. Homl. 155, 20. Iohannes hālette on hie mycelre stefne *John greeted her with a loud voice*, 143, 15. Hie hāletton on hie *they greeted her*, 139, 25.

hālettend, es; *m. The middle finger, the finger by which a sign of greeting is made:*—Hālettend midemesta finger *salutarius*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 21. Hāletend *salutaris*, Reed. 38, 72; Wrt. Voc. 64, 81.

hālettung, e; *f. Greeting, salutation:*—Æfter ðæs engles bletsunga and hālettunga swīgende þohte hwæt seó hālettung wære *after the angel's blessing and greeting she considered in silence what the greeting might be*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Hālettunge, 3, 21. Hāletungæ *salutationes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 7.

half. v. healf.

hāl-fæst; *adj. Salutary;* qui potest sanare, Lye.

hālga, an; *m. A saint:*—Biþ gesmyrod ealra hālgena hālga *the saint of all saints shall be anointed*, Homl. Th. ii. 14, 16. Đæt wundor gelamp þurh ðæs hālgan mihte *that miracle happened through the saint's might*, 28, 28; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 212. Fram ðam rihtwīsan Abel ōþ ðam endenéxtan hālgan *from righteous Abel to the last saint*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 5. Godes hālgan sind englas and men *God's saints are angels and men*, i. 538, 23: 574, 22: ii. 112, 31. Hālgena līchaman ārison *the bodies of saints arose*, 258, 5. On ðone dæg æfter ealra hālgena mæssedæg *on the day after All Saints' day*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 32. November se mōnaþ onginþ on ealra hālgena mæssedæg *the month of November begins on All Saints' day*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 55. [*Chauc.* halwe: *Mod. E.* in All Hallows: *Ger.* heilige *a saint.*] v. hālig.

hālgawaras; *pl. Holy people, saints:*—Gisungan hālgawaras *cantabant sancti*, Rtl. 47, 26. Hālgawara dīnra *sanctorum tuorum*, 62, 12. Hālgawæra, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 52. [Cf. hālig-waras.]

hālgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hallow, make holy, consecrate, sanctify:*—Hweđer hie ða ciricean hālgian dorston on ōđre wīsan *whether they durst consecrate the church otherwise*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 21, 24. Ne miht đū on ōđre wīsan bisceop hālgian būton ōđrum bisceopum *ordinare episcopum non aliter nisi sine episcopis potes*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 3. Đū scealt hālgian hīred dīnne *thou shalt hallow thy family*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 15; Gen. 2310. Hēr man hālgode Ælfēhg tō arcebiscope *in this year Ælfheah was consecrated archbishop*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 138, 2: 1050; Erl. 176, 22. Nis eów þearf ðæt gē ða ciricean hālgian *there is no need for you to consecrate the church*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 1. Hweđer hie ða ciricean hālgedon *whether they should consecrate the church*, 205, 11. Hālgig ođđe hālga đū *sanctifica*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 17, 17. Hālgiaþ eówer fæsten *sanctify ye a fast*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 32. Sȳ hālgad noma *hallowed be thy name*, Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 19; Hy. 5, 2. [*Laym.* halȝien: *Orm.* hallȝhenn: *Prompt. Parv.* halwin *consecrare: O. Sax.* hēlagōn: *Icel.* helga: *O. H. Ger.* heilagōn: *Ger.* heiligen.]

Hālgo-land, es; *n. A district* [fylki] *of Norway, Hālogaland:*—Ōhthere sæde ðæt sió scir hātte Hālgoland ðe hē on būde. Hē cwæþ ðæt nān mann ne būde be norþan him *Ohthere said that the district was called Halogaland that he lived in. He said that no one lived north of him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 16. See Aall's translation of the Heimskringla, p. 24, note.

hālgung, hālegung, e; *f. Hallowing, consecration, sanctification:*—Getimbra hālgung *scenophegia*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 78; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50. Niuæs hūses hālgung *ł* cirica hālgung *encenia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 22. Geworden is Iudēa hālgung *facta est Iudæa sanctificatio*, Ps. Spl. 113, 2: 77, 59. Biscopes hālgung *episcopi ordinatio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 5. Đeáh ealle circan habban hālgunge gelīce *though all churches have like consecration*, L. Eth. 9, 5; Th. i. 340, 27. Sēđe ða hālgunge ođđe ða lectionem ne mæg æfter þeáwe gefyllan *qui consecrationem vel lectionem non potest rite implere*, L. Ecg Ç. 3‡; Th. ii. 160, 16. Hē ne hādinge ne hāleging ne dō *let him not ordain nor consecrate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 28, 34. [*Prompt. Parv.* halwynge of holy placys *consecracio, dedicacio: O. H. Ger.* heilagunga *sanctificatic: Ger.* heiligung.]

hālgung-ram; *m. A consecrated ram:*—For ðam hit ys hālgungram *for it is a ram of consecration*, Ex. 29, 22.

hâli-. v. hâlig-.

hâlian; *p.* ode *To become hale, whole, to heal, to get well*:—Lege tô ðam sâre hyt sceal berstan and hâlian *lay to the sore; it shall burst and heal*, Herb. 148, 2; Lchdm. i. 272, 21. Hê dâ ongan trumian and hâligan *ubi sanescere cœpit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 10. Ðonne hâlaþ ðæt heáfod swýðe hraðe *the head will heal very quickly*, Herb. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 16: 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* heilen *sanescere.*]

hâlig; *adj. Holy*; sanctus, sacer:—Hâlig *sanctus, almus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 41. Ðæt hâlige gewrit *scriptura*, Jn. Skt. 17, 12. Se hâliga frófre gâst *paracletus sanctus spiritus*, 14, 26. Hâlig sealt *holy salt*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 30; 344, 14. Hâliges wæteres *some holy water*, 348, 2. Woroldlícra weorca on ðam hâlgan dæge geswíce man georne *let people carefully abstain from worldly works on that holy day* [*Sunday*], L. Eth. 6, 22; Th. i. 320, 13. On ðone hâlgan Ðunresdæg *on holy Thursday*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 24. Ða hâlgan hâdas *the clergy*, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 9. Hê spræc þurh hys hâlegra wîtegena mûþ *locutus est per os sanctorum prophetarum ejus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Ðâm hâlgum tîdum *at those holy times*, L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 370, 9. Hâlige bêc *sacros libros*, L. Ecg. P. 3, 4; Th. ii. 196, 27. [*Laym.* hali, holy: *Orm.* haliȝ: *Wick.* hooli: *O. Sax.* hêlag: *O. Frs.* hêlich: *Icel.* heilagr: *O. H. Ger.* heilag: *Ger.* heilig.]

hâlig-dæg, es; *m. A holy day, Sunday*:—Be hâlidæiges freólse *of the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 8. On hâligdagum *sabbatis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. [*A. R.* halidei; *Piers P.* halidai.]

hâlig-dôm, es; *m.* I. *holiness, sanctity*; sanctimonia:—Hâligdôm *sanctimonia*, Rtl. 100, 11. Mycel is se hâligdôm and seó weorþung sancte Iohannes *great is the sanctity and worthiness of St. John*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 16. Bûton ða heánesse ðæs hâligdômes *nisi excellentia sanctitatis*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 14: 57; Swt. 439, 23. II. *holy things, relics, holy work, a sacrament*:—Hâligdôm *sacramentum*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 11. On ðone Drihten ðe ðes hâligdôm is fore hâlig *by the Lord, before whom these relics are holy*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 3, 12. Wê sceolon on ðissum dagum fyligan ûrum hâligdôme ût and inn *on these days we ought to follow our relics out and in*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 28. Ðæt hig bereáfodan æt hâligdome and æt eallon þingan *they plundered the monastery of the relics and of every thing*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 40. On ðam hâligdôme swerian *to swear on the relics*, L. Eth. 3, 2; Th. i. 292, 14: Th. Chart. 610, 31: Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 10. Ðýlæs ænig unclænsod dorste on swâ micelne hâligdôm fôn ðære clænan ðegnenga ðæs sacerd hâdes *ne aut non purgatus adire quisque sacra ministeria audeat*, Past. 7, 1; Swt. 51, 1. Tô hâligdôm ðînre gesibsumnesse tô âsend *ad sacramentum tuæ reconciliationis admitte*, Lye. Þurh hâlgum hâligdôm Drihtnes lîchaman and blódes *per sacrosanctum sacramentum Domini corporis ac sanguinis*, Lye. Hâligdôm and hâlige bêc handligan *reliquias et sacros libros manu tractare*, L. Ecg. P. 3, 4; Th. ii. 196, 27: 12; Th. ii. 200, 7. Hâligdôm and hâdas and gehâlgode Godes hûs man sceal weorþian georne *holy things and holy orders and the hallowed houses of God must be zealously honoured*, L. Eth. 7, 28; Th. i. 336, 1: 24; Th. i. 334, 23: L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 9. Wê lêraþ ðæt ealle ða þingc ðe weofode neáh beón, and tô cirican gebyrian, beón swíðe clænelíce and wurþlíce behworfene, and ðær ænig þingc fûles neáh ne cume; ac gelogige man ðone hâligdôm swíðe ârwurþlíce *we enjoin, that all the things which are near the altar, and belong to the church, be very cleanly and worthily appointed, and where nothing foul may come near them; but let the holy things be very reverently arranged*, L. Edg. C. 42; Th. ii. 252, 23–6. Þurh ealne ðane hâligdôm ðe ic on Rôme for mê and for ealne þeódscype gesôhte *by all the relics that I sought out in Rome for myself and for all the nation*, Th. Chart. 117, 10. III. *a holy place, sanctuary*:—Ðînne hâligdôm *sanctuarium tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 7. Hê getimbrade his hâligdôm *ædificavit sanctificium suum*, 77, 69. Tô ðæs hâligdômes dura *to the door of the sanctuary*, Ex. 21, 6. Tôweard ðam hâligdôme *toward the sanctuary*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 20. Án is mid ðæs kynges hâligdôme, ôðer is mid Leófríce eorle and ðæt þridde is mid ðam bisceop *one* [*of the writings*] *is in the king's sanctuary, a second is with earl Leofric, and the third is with the bishop*, Th. Chart. 372, 29: 541, 25: 571, 20. [*Laym.* halidom *relic*: *Orm.* haliȝdom *holiness*; *pl. sacred things*: *Icel.* helgir dômar *relics*; helgidômr *a sanctuary*: *O. H. Ger.* heiligtuom *sacramentum, sanctuarium*: *Ger.* heiligthum *sacred thing, relic, sanctuary.*]

hâlig-ern, es; *n. A holy place, sanctuary*:—Hâligern *sanctuarium*, Blickl. Gl. Hâliern *sacellum*, Hpt. Gl. 482. On ðam hâlierne *in the holy place*, Ex. 29, 30.

hâlig-mônaþ, -mônþ, es; *m. Holy month, September*:—On ðæm nigoþan mônþe on geáre biþ xxx daga se mônaþ hâtte on lêden septembris and on ûre geþeóde hâligmônaþ for ðon ðe ûre yldran ðâ ðâ hî hêdene wæron on ðam mônþe hî guldon hiora deófolgeldum *in the ninth month in the year there are thirty days. The month is called in Latin September, and in our language holy month, because our ancestors, when they were heathen, sacrificed to their idols in that month*, Shrn. 124, 28–31: 136, 27. Hâligmônþ, Menol. Fox 325; Men. 164. [*Bede*, De temporum ratione, c. 13, gives *Halegmonath* as the native equivalent of September, v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 56 sqq.]

hâlig-nes, -ness, e; *f.* I. *holiness, sanctity*:—Hâlygnyss *sanctitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 22. Hâligtys on hâlignysse hys *sanctimonia in sanctificatione ejus*, Ps. Spl. 95, 6. On rihtwîsnesse and on hâlignesse *in righteousness and in holiness*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 36: 155, 31. On hâlignesse *in sanctitate*, Lk. Skt. 1, 75: Ps. Th. 88, 32. II. *a holy thing, relic*:—Seó hâlignis *the relic*, St. And. 42, 7. Ic hâte ðê Veronix ðæt ðû âgif mê ða hâlignysse ðe ðû myd ðê hæfst. Veronix him ðâ swýðe widsôc and sæde, ðæt heó nâne hâligtyssa myd hyre næfde *I command thee, Veronica, that thou give up to me the relic that thou hast with thee. Then Veronica vehemently refused and said that she had no relics with her*, 40, 31–4. III. *a holy place, sanctuary*:—Gecwædon ðæt hî hâlignesse Godes gesettan *dixerunt, possideamus sanctuarium Dei*, Ps. Th. 82, 9. Hâlignessa sindon tô griðleáse *sanctuaries are too unprotected*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 41. Inngongende and ûtgongende beforan Gode tô ðâm hâlignessum *quando ingreditur et egreditur sanctuarium in conspectu Domini*, Past. 15, 4; Swt. 93, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* heilagnissa *sanctificatio, sanctitas.*] Cf. hâlig-dôm.

hâlig-rift, -reft, -ryft, e; *f. A holy garment, veil*:—Hâligryft *theristrum*, Hpt. Gl. 525. Hió an hyre betsþ hâliryft *she gives her best veil*, Th. Chart. 538, 7. Heó ðær hâligryfte onfêng *accepto velamine sanctimonialis habitus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42: Shrn. 94, 25: Lchdm. iii. 430, 26. Sca hyldа wæs xxxiii geára on læwedum hâde and xxxiii geára under hâligryfte *St. Hilda was for thirty-three years in the world and for thirty-three years in the cloister*, Shrn. 149, 5. Effigenia is ðæs Heofenlícan Cynges bryd and mid hâligrefte gehâlgod *Effigenia is the bride of the Heavenly King, and hallowed with the veil*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 32. Mathêus lêde hâligreft ofer hire heáfod *Matthew placed a veil on her head*, 478, 5.

hâlig-wecca, an; *m. One who observes vigils*:—Beón eádmôde and ælmysfulle and hâligwæccan *ut humiles simus et eleemosynis largi et sanctarum vigiliarum studiosi*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 64; Th. ii. 224, 27.

hâlig-wæter, es; *n. Holy water*:—Sumne dæl ðæs hâligwæteres *de aqua benedicta*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 19: L. Ath. 4, 7; Th. i. 226, 24: L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 28. Mid hâligwætere *with holy water*, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 4. On hâligwætre *in holy water*, 45, 1; Lchdm. ii. 110, 14.

hâlig-waras, -ware; *pl. Holy people, saints*:—Þerh mûþe hâligwara *per os sanctorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 70. Hâlgwara *sanctorum*, Rtl. 45, 1. [Cf. hâlga-waras.]

halm, hals. v. healm, heals.

hâlor *salvation*:—From hâlor âhwyrfan, oncyrran *to turn, seduce from salvation*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 3; Jul. 327: 71 a; Th. 264, 6; Jul. 360: 72 a; Th. 268, 30; Jul. 440.

hâls, e; *f. Health, salvation*:—Ðæt hâlubearn hâls eft forgeaf *that saviour-child gave salvation again*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 3; Cri. 587. [*Icel.* heilsa *health.*] v. heáls-bôc.

hâlsere, es; *m. An exorcist*:—Hâlsere *exorcista*, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 166, 21: Rtl. 194, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* heilisari *augur, aruspex.*] v. hâlsian.

hâlsian, heálsian [Ettmüller connects this verb in the sense *obsecrare* with *hals*, and writes *halsian, healsian*; the forms in which *ea* occurs seem to favour this writing, while reference to cognate dialects seems to point to *â*] *To beseech, entreat, implore, adjure, conjure, exorcise*:—Ic hâlsige and bidde ðone gelæredan ðæt hê ðæt ûs ne wîte *I beseech and beg the learned not to blame us for it*, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 2, 10: Blickl. Homl. 57, 33. Ic hâlsige ðê þurh ðone lifiendan God *adjuro te per Deum vivum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 63: Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 6; Jul. 446: Blickl. Homl. 151, 22. Ic eów hâlsige scucna englas ðæt gê leng ne beran *I adjure you, devils' angels, that ye bear him no longer*, 189, 7. Ic ðê hâlsige for ðînre þeówene Sancta Marian *I entreat thee for the sake of thy servant Saint Mary*, 89, 17: Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 26; Jul. 539: Cd. 222; Th. 290, 28; Sat. 422. Ic ðê heálsige *I beseech thee*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10. Ic heálsige *obsecro*, Past. 18, 6; Swt. 137, 17. Ic hâlsigo ðec *exorcizo te*, Rtl. 100, 27: 117, 34. Exorcista is on Englisc se ðe mid âþe hâlsaþ ða âwyrgedan gâstas ðe wyllaþ menn dreccan þurh ðæs Hâlendes naman ðæt hý ða menn forlêton *exorcista is in English he who with oath conjures the accursed spirits that will torment men, in the Saviour's name to leave those men*, L. Ælfc. C. 13; Th. ii. 348, 1. Hê ðone unlybban on Godes naman hâlsode *he exorcised the poison*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 24. For ðam ðe hê hâlsode Israhêla bearn *for he had strictly sworn the children of Israel*, Ex. 13, 19. Hê hie heálsade *he entreated them*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 14: Beo. Th. 4270; B. 2132. Fæder and môdor hâlsedon hî ðæt hî forlêtan ðone cristes geleáfan *father and mother implored them to forsake the faith of Christ*, Shrn. 92, 13. Heálsa hine suâ suâ ðînne fæder *obsecra ut patrem*, Past. 25; Swt. 181, 2. On wigbedde tô hâlsienne *in altari ad augurandum*, Cot. 17, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* halsien: *Chauc.* halse: *O. H. Ger.* heilison *augurari*: cf. *Icel.* heilsa *to salute, greet.*] v. ge-halsian [*where read* ge-hâlsian] *and* hâlsung.

hâlsigend, es; *m. An exorcist*:—Exorcista is hâlsigend, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 6.

hálsigendlíc, hálsiendlíc; *adj. That may be entreated:*—Hálsiendlíc *deprecabilis*, Ps. Spl. M. 89, 15.

hálsigendlíce, hálsiendlíce; *adv. Importune*, Greg. Dial. 1, 2, Lye.

hálsung, heálsung, e; *f. Supplication, beseeching, entreaty, adjuration, exorcising, exorcism, augury, greeting* [?]:—Micel is seó hálsung and mære is seó hálgung ðe deófla áfyrsaþ *great is the exorcising and greater is the hallowing that drives away devils*, L. C. E; Th. i. 360, 28. Hálsung *exorcismus*, Mone Gl. 414. Mid wépendre hálsunga hine bǽdon *with weeping supplication prayed him*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 8. Hé breác ealdre heálsunge *vetere usus augurio*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 40. On hálsunge *in auspicium*, 2, 9; S. 510, 13. Mid eárum onföh mîne hálsunge *auribus percipe obsecrationem meam*, Ps. Th. 142, 1. Hálsunga dóþ *obsecrationes faciunt*, Lk. Skt. 5, 33. Se ðe hálsunga behealdaþ *quicunque exorcismos observat*, L. Ecg. C. 29, note; Th. ii. 154, 29. Hie [*the rich*] hæfdon oforgedrync and dysîce and unrǽdlîce hálsunga *they had excessive drinking and foolish and thoughtless greetings* [?], Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. On hálsungum *in obsecrationibus*, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. On hálsungum *precibus*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 19. [*A. R.* halsung *supplication: O. H. Ger.* heilisunga *omen, auspicium:* cf. [?] *Icel.* heilsan *greeting.*]

hálsung-gebed, es; *n. Litany*, R. Ben. 9, Lye.

hále-wurþung, e; *f. A celebration because of safety*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 11; Exod. 581. v. hál.

hál-wenda, an; *m. A saviour:*—Mîne eágan habbaþ gesewen ðînne Hálwendan. Se hálwenda ðe hé embe spræc is ûre Hǽlend Crist se ðe com tó gehǽlenne ûre wunda ðæt sindon ûre synna *mine eyes have seen thy Saviour* [*viderunt oculi mei salutare tuum*]. *The Saviour that he spoke about is Jesus Christ who came to heal our wounds, that is, our sins*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 32: 136, 21. [Cf. Hǽlend.]

hál-wende; *adj. Conducive to health, salutary, healing, wholesome:*—Ðes hálwenda *hic saluber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 64. Ðîn word is hálwende *thy word is salutary*, Ps. Th. 118, 103. Hálwoende ðîn *salutare tuum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 30. Se middangeard wæs mannum hálwende *the earth was healthful for men*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 8: 209, 10. Ðisse sylfan wyrte sǽd on wîne gedruncen is hálwende ongeán áttres drync *the seed of this same plant is wholesome against a draught of poison*, Herb. 142, 6; Lchdm. i. 264, 13: 157, 2; Lchdm. i. 284, 10. Hit is hálwende bóte *it is a healing remedy*, 374, 24. Wé mágon eów sellan hálwende geþeahte hwæt gé dón mágon *possumus salubre vobis dare consilium quid agere valeatis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 14. Seó tunge ðe swá monig hálwende word gesette *illa lingua quæ tot salutaria verba composuerat*, 4, 24; S. 599, 11. Háte baþa ðe wǽron hálwende gecwedene ádligendum líchaman *hot baths that were said to be salutary for diseased bodies*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 21. Ða hálwendan men *the men who taught a saving faith, the disciples*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 8. Swá se lǽcedóm yldra byþ swá hé hálwendra byþ *the older the medicine is the more healing it is*, Herb. 130, 3; Lchdm. i. 242, 5.

hál-wendlíc; *adj. Salutary, healthful:*—Ðæs Hǽlendes tócyme wæs hálwendlíc ǽgðer ge mannum ge englum *the Saviour's advent was salutary for both men and angels*, Homl. Th. i. 214, 22: ii. 220, 20: 564, 7. Him se bisceop hálwendlíce geþeaht forþbrohte *the bishop proposed to them salutary counsel*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 18.

hál-wendlíce; *adv. Salutarily:*—Hálwoendlíce *salubriter*, Rtl. 9, 29. Se ylca Hǽlend ðe nú hálwendlíce clypaþ on his godspelle *the same Saviour that now cries out salutarily in his gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 9.

hál-wendnes, -ness, e; *f. Salubrity:*—Hibernia ge on bréadon his stealles ge on hálwendnesse ge on smyltnysse lyfta is betere mycle ðonne Breotone land *Hibernia et latitudine sui status et salubritate ac serenitate aerum multum Brittaniæ præstat*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29.

ham, hom, es; *m. A covering, garment, shirt:*—Ham *camisa*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 48. [*Icel.* hamr *a skin.*] v. hama. DER. byrn-, fyrd-, scír-ham.

ham, hom, hamm, e; *f. The ham, the inner or hind part of the knee:*—Hamm *poples*, hamma *suffragines*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 84, 83; Wrt. Voc. 44, 66, 65. Ham *poples*, 71, 50. Monegum men gescrincaþ his fét tó his homme . . . gebeáde ða hamma *with many a man the feet shrink up to the ham . . . warm the hams*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 3–5. [*A. R.* mid hommen iuolden *with bent knees: Icel.* höm *the ham* or *haunch of a horse: O. H. Ger.* hamma *poples, suffrago.*]

ham, hom; *gen.* hammes; *m. A dwelling, fold*, or *enclosed possession.* 'It is so frequently coupled with words implying the presence of water as to render it probable that, like the *Friesic* hemmen, it denotes a piece of land surrounded with paling, wicker-work, etc., and so defended against the stream, which would otherwise wash it away.' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxvii, where see instances of the occurrence of the word in local names. It occurs as an independent word in the following passages:—Ðonne geúðe ic Ælfwine and Beortulfe ðes hammes be norþan ðære littlan díc, iii. 421, 15. Of ðam beorg tó Cwichemhamme; of ðam hamme, v. 157, 24. Ðonne up on sæcmêres hammas súþewearde; of ðán hammum, 338, 32. Ða hammas ða dêr mid rihte tógebyriaþ, 383, 18.

hám, es; *m. Home, house, abode, dwelling, residence, habitation, house and land, estate, property;* domus, domicilium, prædium, villa, mansio, possessio:—Se hám is gefylled mid heofonlícum gástum *that abode* [*heaven*] *is filled with heavenly spirits*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 33: 9, 7. Ðes atola hám *this horrid abode* [*hell*], Cd. 215; Th. 270, 26; Sat. 96. Tó cyniges hâme *ad mansionem regiam*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 7; Shrn. 187, 7, 22. Ða gerâd Æþelwald ðone hám æt Winburnan . . . and sæt binnan ðæm hám mid ðám monnum ðe him tó gebugon and hæfde ealle ða geatu forworht *then Ethelwald rode and occupied the residence at Winborne and sat within with those men that had joined him, and he had blockaded all the entrances*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 26–30. Mînre yldstan dehter ðæne hám æt Welewe and ðære gingestan ðone hám æt Welig *to my eldest daughter the vill at Wellow, and to the youngest the vill at Welig*, Th. Chart. 488, 29–33. Gif cyning æt mannes hám drincæþ *if the king drink at a man's house*, L. Eth. 3; Th. i. 4, 1: L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1. Hælend com tó Lazares hám *Jesus had come to the home of Lazarus*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 21. Ða Noe ongan hám stadelian *then began Noah to establish his home*, Cd. 75; Th. 94, 4; Gen. 556. In hûs fadores mînes hâmas meniga sint *in domo patris mei mansiones multæ sunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 2: 23. Nǽron ða welige hâmas *there were not then splendid mansions*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4. Wæs forðon hæbbend monigra hâmas *erat enim habens multas possessiones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 22. Hig cíptun ealle hire hâmas *vendebant omnia prædia sua*, Gen. 47, 20. On hira hâmon *in possessionibus suis*, 48, 6. Se cyng him wel gegifod hæfde on hâmon and on golde and seolfre and forbærndon Tegntûn and eác fela ôðra gôdra hâma . . . and ðone hám æt Peonhô . . . and ðone hám æt Wealthâm and ôðra cotlífa fela *the king had given him many gifts of vills and of gold and silver. And they burned down Teignton and many other good vills too . . . , and the vill at Penhoc . . . , and the vill at Waltham, and many other hamlets*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 16–32. Ðér hé rád betwih his hâmum oððe tûnum *equitantem inter civitates sive villas*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 10. Abbud of Peortaneá ðam hám *Abbas de Monasterio Peartanea*, S. 519, 28. Æt hám *domi*, Mk. Skt. 9, 33: Lk. Skt. 9, 61. Ðû nêre æt hám *you were not at home*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 26, 9. Hám, *acc. is used adverbially after verbs of motion:*—Ða hé hám com *cum venisset domum*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 28. Hig cyrdon ealle hám *reversi sunt unusquisque in domum suam*, Jn. Skt. 7, 53. Ða se cing lýfde eallon Myrceon hám *the king allowed all the Mercians to go home*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 37: 1066; Erl. 200, 9. [*Goth.* haims; *f. a village: O. Sax.* hêm *a dwelling-place: Icel.* heimr *an abode, world, this world:* heim; *adv. home: O. H. Ger.* haim *domus, domicilium, patria;* haim; *adv: Ger.* heim.]

-hám, es; *m.* 'The Latin word which appears most nearly to translate it is *vicus*, and it seems to be identical in form with the Greek κώμη. In this sense it is the general assemblage of the dwellings in each particular district, to which the arable land and pasture of the community were appurtenant, the *home* of all the settlers in a separate and well defined locality, the collection of the houses of the freemen. Whenever we can assure ourselves that the vowel is long, we may be certain that the name implies such a village or community,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxviii–ix. The distinction between *-ham* and *-hám* seems to have been lost before the Norman Conquest, as in the Chronicle one MS. has *tó Buccingahamme*, another *tó Buccingahâm*, 918; Th. i. 190, col. 1, 2, l. 21. [*Icel.* -heimr, e. g. Álf-heimr *the abode of the elves: O. H. Ger.* -heim.]

hama, homa, an; *m. A covering.* [*Prompt. Parv.* hame *thyn skynne of an eye, or other like: K. Alis.* dragoun's hame (cf. *Icel.* hams *a snake's slough*): *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hamo *in compounds:* and cf. *O. H. Ger.* hemidi *camisa, vestimentum.*] v. ham. DER. byrn-, cild-, feðer-, flǽsc-, gold-, grǽg-, heort-, lîc-, wuldor-hama.

hâma, an; *m. A cricket;* cicada, Wrt. Voc. 281, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* heimo *cicada, grillus: Ger.* heime, heimchen *cricket.*] v. Grmm. D. M. 1222.

hamacgaþ [?]:—Se ðe gelîþ raðe hé hamacgaþ *he who takes to his bed will quickly be up again*, Lchm. iii. 184, 21.

hâm-bringan; *pp.* -broht *To bring a wife home, marry:*—Ne hî beóþ hâmbroht ne gebwnode *neque nubentur*, Mone Gl. 357. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heimbringa, Grff. 3, 201.]

hâm-cûþ; *adj. Familiar:*—Ða hâmcûþa stôwa *familiaria loca*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 1.

hâm-cyme, es; *m. A coming home, return:*—Æfter twegra geára ymbryne æfter ðæs wælhreówan hâmcyme *after two years had elapsed after the return of the cruel tyrant*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 31. [*Will.* hom-kome: *Icel.* heim-kvâma, -koma *return home.*]

hamele, hamule, an; *f. An oar-loop*, but the word occurs only in a phrase, which may be borrowed from the Scandinavian. *Icel.* hamla *an oar-loop*, is used in the phrase, til hömlu = *per man* [v. Cl. and Vig. Dict.], and apparently with the same meaning we get Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 15, 21:—On his dagum man geald xvi scipan æt élcere hamulan viii marc eall swá man ǽr dyde on Cnutes cynges dagum . . . Ða hî gerǽdden ðet man geald lxii scipon æt élcere hamelan viii marc *in his days sixteen ships were paid, eight marks to each of the crew, just as before was done in king Cnut's days . . . Then they decided that sixty-two ships should be paid, to each man eight marks.* William of Malmesbury says twenty marks were paid

to the soldiers of each vessel, ii. 12. Florence of Worcester, Chr. 1040, says eight marks to each rower, and twelve to the steeraman, 'octo marcas unicuique suæ classis remigi et xii unicuique gubernatori præcepit dependi.'

hamelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mutilate*:—Sume man hamelode *some were mutilated*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 38. [*Chaue.* a foot is hameled of thi sorwe, Tr. and Cr. 2, 138: hamling *the operation of cutting the balls out of the feet of dogs*, Hall. Dict. *where see also* hamel: *Icel.* hamla *to mutilate*:—Sumir vöru hamlaðir at höndum eða fötum *some had their hands or feet cut off*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-hamalon *mutilare*, pe-hamaloter *mutilatus*, Grff. iv. 945.]

hamer, homer, hamor, es; *m. A hammer*:—Hamor *porticulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 104; Som. 78, 13; Wrt. Voc. 56, 59. Cf. porticulus *a maylat*, 275, 1. 'Porticulus, malleus in manu portatus quo signum detur remigantibus,' Du Cange. Heoru hamere geþuren *the sword forged by the hammer*, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285. Carcernes dura hamera geweorc *the doors of the prison, the work of hammers*, Andr. Kmbl. 2155; An. 1079. Homra, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 25; Jul. 237. Homera lâfe *with the sword*, 102 b; Th. 388, 14; Rä. 6, 7: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6. [*O. Sax.* hamur: *Icel.* hamarr: *O. H. Ger.* hamar: *Ger.* hammer.] v. Grmm. D. M. 165. DER. scip-hamor.

hamer-secg, homor-, es; *m. Hammer-sedge*, L. M. i. 56, 2; Lchdm. ii. 126, 19.

hamer-wyrt, hamor-, e; *f. Black hellebore*, Lchdm. iii. 330, col. 1: ii. 390, col. 1.

hâmettan; *p.* te *To provide with a home, to house*:—Denewulf bisceop lýfde Beornulfe his mêge ðæt hê môste ða inberðan menn hâmettan tô Ebblesburnan nû hebbe ic hî hâmet *bishop Denewulf allowed Beornulf his kinsman to house the inborn people at Ebblesburn. I have now housed them*, Th. Chart. 152, 3–7. v. ge-hâmettan.

hâm-færeld, es; *n. A going home*:—Ða Antigones ðæt ongeat ða forlêt hê ðæt setl; ac Ymenis him wende fram Antigones hâmfæreld micelra untreówþa *when Antigonus heard that he abandoned the siege: but Eumenes anticipated for himself great treachery from Antigonus' going home*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* heim-ferð, -för *a going home*: *O. H. Ger.* heim-fart.]

hâm-fæst; *adj. Resident, dwelling at home*:—Hû mæg ðêr ðonne ânes ríces monnes nama cuman ðonne ðêr mon furðum ðære burge naman ne geheórþ ne ðære þeóde ðe hê on hâmfæst biþ *how can one great man's name come there, when the name of the town even and of the people among whom he dwells is not heard there*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 3: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 22. Gif mon becume on his gefân and hê hine êr hâmfæstne ne wite *si quis superveniat in hostem suum, et eum antea residentem nesciat*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 15. [Cf. hâm-sittende.]

hâm-faru, e; *f. Forcible entry into a man's house*; the same as hâmsôcn, q. v. [*Trev.* hamfare:—'Hamsokene oðer Hamfare *a rese imade in house, a fray made in an howse*,' ii. 95: *Icel.* heim-för *an inroad*.]

hâm-hæn, -henn, e; *f. A domestic fowl*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 25.

hâm-leás; *adj. Homeless*:—Sceal hâmleás hweorfan *it must wander homeless*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 25; Rä. 40, 9.

hâm-scir, e; *f. The office of an ædile*; ædilitas, officium ædile, Cot. 71, Lye.

ham-scyld [?], L. Eth. 32; Th. i. 12, 1, where see note. Leo in his work on Anglo-Saxon Names quotes a passage from Richthofen in which *skeld* occurs in the sense of fence; so that the crime referred to in the passage would be the breaking through the fence which surrounded the *ham*. v. the translation of Leo, p. 40, note 2.

hâm-sittende; *part. Sitting, dwelling at home, resident*:—Wê beódaþ se mon se ðe his gefân hâmsittendne wite ðæt hê ne feohte êrðam ðe hê him ryhtes bidde *we command that the man who knows his foe to be dwelling at his home fight not before he demand justice*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 2: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 6; Dan. 687: Andr. Kmbl. 1372; An. 686: Cd. 86; Th. 108, 33; Gen. 1815. [*O. Sax.* hêm-sittiandi.]

hâm-sôcn, e; *f. Attack on a man's house*; also *the fine paid for such a breach of the peace*. The following passage will illustrate the character of the offence:—'Hamsocna, quod domus invasionem Latine sonat, fit pluribus modis, extrinsecus vel et intrinsecus accidenciis. Hamsocna est, si quis alium in sua vel alterius domo cum haraido assaliaverit vel persequatur, ut portam vel domum sagittet vel lapidet vel colpum ostensibilem undecunque faciat. Hamsocna est, vel hamfare, si quis premeditate ad domum eat, ubi hostem suum esse scit, et ibi eum invadat, si die vel nocte hoc faciat; et qui aliquem in molinum vel ovile fugientem prosequitur, hamsocna judicatur. Si in curia vel domo, sedicione orta, bellum eciam subsequatur, et quivis alium fugientem in aliam domum infuget, si ibi duo tecta sint, hamsocna reputetur,' L. H. 80, 10, 11; Th. i. 587, 14–25. Other passages in the earlier laws and charters are:—Wê cwêdon be hâmsôcnum seðe hit ofer ðis dô ðæt hê þolige ealles ðæs ðe âge and sî on cyninges dôme hwæðer hê lîf âge *we have ordained respecting 'ham-socns' that he who shall commit it after this forfeit all that he owns, and that it be in the king's judgment whether he have his life*, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 9: L. Eth. 4, 4; Th. i. 301, 18. Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning âh ofer ealle men on Wesseaxan ðæt is hâmsôcne *these are the rights which the king has over all men in Wessex that is* [*the fines for*] *'ham-socn*,' L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 13, see the note: 15; Th. i. 384, 6: Th. Chart. 333, 32: 359, 4: 369, 14. Gif hwâ hâmsôcne gewyrce gebête ðæt mid fîf pundan ðam cyninge *if any one commit 'ham-socn,' let him pay a fine of five pounds to the king*, 63; Th. i. 408, 27. [*Scot.* hame-sucken *the crime of beating* or *assaulting a person within his own house*: *Icel.* heim-sôkn *an inroad* or *attack on one's home*: *O. Frs.* ham-, hem-sekenge *attack on one's house*.] v. sôcan, in its sense of *to seek with a hostile intent*.

hâm-steall, es; *m. A homestead, residence*:—On his hâmstealle *at his homestead*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 255, 9. Ðane hâmstal ðet hê on set *the homestead at which he resides*, iv. 133, 8. [Homestall *a homestead*, Hall. Dict: *a mansion, seat in the country*, Bailey.]

hâm-stede, es; m. *A homestead*:—Tô hâmstede *to the homestead*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 77, 7. v. p. xxxviii s. v. stede for compounds in which the word occurs. [*O. Frs.* heem-steed *domicile*: cf. *Icel.* heim-stöð *a homestead*.]

Hâm-tûn [*or* Ham-tûn?] *Hampton*, a common local name, used for both the present Northampton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 12; and Southampton, Chr. 981; Erl. 129, 36: for other towns see the index to Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vol. vi.

Hâmtûn-scir, e; *f. Hampshire*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 5.

hamule. v. hamele.

hâm-weard; *adv. Homeward, in the direction of home*; domum versus, retro:—Ðâ heó hâmwerd wæs *when it was on its way home*, H. R. 103, 24. Ðâ hý hâmweard wæron *when they were on the way home*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 38. Êgeas wearþ gelêht fram atelicum deófle hâmweard be wege êrðan hê tô hûse côme *Ægeas was seized by a horrible devil on the way home, before he came to his house*, Homl. Th. i. 598, 23. Æþelwulf ða him hâmweard fôr *Ethelwulf then journeyed homeward*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 29: 885; Erl. 82, 30. Se esne hig hâmweard lædde tô his hlâforde *the servant brought her home to his lord*, Gen. 24, 61.

hâm-weardes; *adv. Homewards*:—Sió ôðeru fierd wæs hâmweardes *the other force was returning home*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* heimwartes *domum versus*: *Ger.* heimwärts.]

hâm-weorþung, e; *f. Honour* or *ornament to the house* or *home*:—Eofore forgeaf ângan dôhtor hâmweorþunge *he gave Eofor his only daughter, an ornament of his home*, Beo. Th. 5988; B. 2998.

hâm-weorud, es; *n. The body of people connected with a 'ham*;' vicani:—Ða com hê tô sumum hûse on êfentîd and eode on ðæt hûs ðêr ðæt hâmweorud eall tô symble gesomnod wæs *pervenit ad vicum quendam vespere intravitque in domum in qua vicani cænantes epulabantur*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 26.

hâm-wyrt, e; *f. Home-wort*; sempervivum tectorum, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 4: 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 19: 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 14.

hana, an; *m. A cock*:—Se hana creów *gallus cantavit*, Mk. Skt. 14, 68, 30, 72. [*Goth.* hana: *O. Sax.* hano: *Icel.* hani: *O. H. Ger.* hano: *Ger.* hahn.]

han-crêd, -crêd, hon-, es; *m. Cock-crowing, cock-crow, a division of the night*:—Hancrêd *conticinium* vel *gallicinium*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122; Wrt. Voc. 53, 4. Seó niht hæfþ seofan dælas . . . fîfta is gallicinium ðæt is hancrêd *the night has seven divisions . . . the fifth is gallicinium, that is, cock-crow*, Lchdm. iii. 244, 4. Hêr wæs se mônа âþistrod betwux hancrêd and dagunge *in this year the moon was eclipsed between cock-crow and dawn*, Chr. 795; Erl. 59, 25. On êfen ðe on midre nihte ðe on hancrêde ðe on morgen *sero, ad media nocte, an galli cantu an mane*, Mk. Skt. 13, 35: Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 27: Homl. Th. i. 74, 21. Honcrêd, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 32; Seel. 68. Ðone drenc on þreó þicge æt ðâm þrîm honcrêdum *let him take the drink at three times at the three cock-crowings*, L. M. 2, 65, 2; Lchdm. ii. 294, 5. Se cyning embe forman hancrêd ût gangende wæs *the king about the first cock-crowing was going out*, Lchdm. iii. 424, 34. Ða com se Hælend embe ðone feórþan hancrêd *quarta autem vigilia noctis venit Iesus*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 25. [*O. Sax.* hano-krâd: *O. H. Ger.* hana-crât *gallicinium, galli cantus*.]

hand, hond, a; *f.* HAND, *side, power, control* [cf. mund]; used also of *the person from whom an action proceeds*:—Hand *manus*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 73. Middeweard hand *vola* vel *tenar* vel *ir*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 130; Wrt. Voc. 43, 54. Ðîn seó swýðre hand *dextera tua*, Ps. Th. 59, 5. Ðêr unc hwîle wæs hand gemêne *there for a time we two had a hand to hand struggle* [cf. *Ger.* handgemein werden *to fight hand to hand*], Beo. Th. 4281; B. 2137. Sette Ephraim on his swîðran hand ðæt wæs on Israhêles wynstran hand and Manasses on his winstran hand ðæt wæs on Israhêles swîðran healfe *he placed Ephraim on his right hand, that was on Israel's left hand, and Manasseh on his left hand, that was on Israel's right hand*, Gen. 48, 13. Seó hælo his ðære swýðran handa *salus dextera ejus*, Ps. Th. 19, 6. Gif hê heáhre handa dyntes onfêhþ *if he receives a right* [?] *hand blow* [cf. *Icel.* hægri hönd *the right hand*, and see note on the passage for other translations. The analogy with the Icelandic, it may be observed, is not perfect, since the English does not (as in the

case of swīðre) use the comparative; so that the phrase may perhaps refer to the hand being raised for defence; or the reference may be to the upraised hand of the striker], L. Eth. 58; Th. i. 18, 1. God ālȳsde hī lāðum of handa *quos redemit de manu inimici*, 106, 2. Tō onfōnne æt bisceopes handa *to receive at the hand of the bishop*, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 3: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 22. Æt Seaxena handa forwurðan *to perish at the hand of the Saxons*, 605; Erl. 21, 29. Mid brādre hand slōgan *smote with open hand*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 32; Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 11. Mid ðære ylcan hand *with the same hand*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 15. Ða witan ðe ðā nēh handa wǣron *the 'witan' that were near at hand*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 19. Hand on handa *hand in hand*, Ap. Th. 19, 18. Ðeóf ðe æt hæbbendre handa gefangen sȳ *a thief who is taken with the stolen property upon him*, L. Ath. 1; Th. i. 198, 17. Siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could lift hand and shield*, Beo. Th. 1316: B. 656: Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9. Ðǣr wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæðre hond *there was great slaughter made on either side*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 12: Byrht. Th. 135, 2; By. 112. On ǣgðera hand *on either hand*, L. Ath. 1, 23; Th. i. 212, 6. Wið ælce hand *on all sides, towards every one*, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 18. Ic wille ðæt hit gange on ða nȳhstan hand mē *I will that it go to the next of kin to me*, Th. Chart. 491, 13: 481, 22. Ða witan gerehton ðæt heó sceolde hire fæder hand geclǣnsian be swā miclan feó *the 'witan' decided that she should clear her father in respect to so much money*; sapientes decreverunt quod ego patrem meum purgare deberem, videlicet sacramento xxx librarum, easdem triginta libras patrem meum persolvisse, 202, 1. Būtan osterlandes bēc and hē ða bōc unnendre handa hire tō lēt *excepto libro de osterlande quem bona voluntate dimisit*, 37. Sī mē wuldres hyht hand ofer heáfod *may there be to me a hope of glory, hand over head*, i. e. *without difficulty* [hand-over-head *thoughtlessly extravagant; careless; at random; plenty*, Hall. Dict.], Lchdm. i. 390, 3, 5. Gif mon forstolenne man befō æt ōðrum and sīe sió hond ōðcwolen sió hine sealde ðam men ðe hine mon ætbefēng *if a stolen man be attached in another's possession, and the hand [person] be dead that sold him to the man in whose possession he is attached*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17: 136, 2: 75; Th. i. 150, 5: L. Eth. 2, 8; Th. i. 288, 18, 20. His feoh onfōn fremde handa *diripiant alieni omnes labores ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Handa dīne *manus tuæ*, 118, 73. Se ðe ofer ðis fals wyrce þolige ðæra handa ðe hē ðæt fals mid worhte *he that after this makes counterfeit money, let him lose the hands with which he made the counterfeit*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 17. Domicianus wearþ ācweald æt his witena handum *Domitian was killed by his senators*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 4. Gebindan handum and fōtum *to bind hand and foot*, 570, 10. Be heora handum gebundne *bound by the hands*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 36. Sȳ ðeós gesetnys ðus hēr geendod god helpe mīnum handum *so let this composition here end, God help my hands*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 16. Ealle forgielden ðone wer gemēnum hondum *let them all pay the wergild in common*, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 17: L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 21. Ðā genam Sanctus Martinus hine be his handa *then St. Martin took him by the hand*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 19. Hit hyre on hand āgeaf *gave it into her hand*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 130. Ðȳlæs ðe eów on hand becume seó leáse gesetnys *lest the false account come into your hands*, Homl. Th. i. 436, 30. Him ealle on hand eodan ða hǣðnan leóde *then all the heathen people submitted to them*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 23: Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13. Gif hig on hand gāþ *if they submit*, Deut. 20, 11. Ealle ða burgware ne mehton hiene ǣnne geniéddan ðæt hē him an hand gān wolde *all the citizens could not force him, though a single man, to yield*, Ors. 3, 9; 134, 18. Ðæs wīte on eówre handa geeode *on that account punishment came upon you*, Ps. 57, 2. Hē ealle gesceafta on his handa hafaþ *he hath all creatures in his hand*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 15. Se ðe hie on handa hæfþ *who has it in his possession*, L. Eth. 2, 9; Th. i. 290, 17. Se hæfde his abbotrīce s' Iohis of Angeli on hande *he held his abbacy of St. John of Angeli*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 27, 34: 256, 2. Ealle hē hī oðde wið feó gesealde oðde on his āgenre hand heóld *all of them he either sold for money or kept in his own hands*, 1100; Erl. 236, 6, 9. Mann sette Ælfgār ðane eorldōm on handa ðe Harold ǣr āhte *the earldom that Harold had before was put into Alfgar's hands*, 1048; Erl. 180, 29. Se ðe ic hit nū on hand sette *he into whose hand I now put it*, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 3. Se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stōde *he in whose hands was the unjust gain*, L. Eth. 2, 9; Th. i. 290, 5: Th. Chart. 369, 7. Þridde gewrit ā mid ðam ðe ðæt land on hande stande *the third copy always with him in whose possession the land is*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 235, 31. Gyf neód on handa stande *if there be present need*, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 6. Biþ mannes sunu geseald on synfulra hand *the Son of man shall be given into the hands of sinful men*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 1. On hand syllan *to give a pledge* or *promise*:—Hē sealde him on hand mid Cristes bēc ðæt hē wolde ðisne þeódscype swā wel haldan swā ǣnig kyngc ætforan him betst dyde *he promised him on the Gospels that he would rule this people as well as the king who before him had ruled best*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 31: 1064; Erl. 196, 1. Slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan *the slayer shall give pledge to his advocate*, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14: L. Eth. 2, 8; Th. i. 288, 16. Gif hwā his hand on hand sylle *if any one deliver himself up*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10. Cyricean hyrde tō cristes handa *shepherd of the Church for Christ*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 7. Ðet land eall ābēgdon Willelme tō handa *brought all the land in subjection to William*, Chr. 1073; Erl. 212, 1. Him becōmon swā micele welan tō handa *so great wealth came into his hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 30. Ic beóde ðē ðæt ðū berīde ðās land ðam hælge tō hande *I enjoin thee that thou perequitate these lands into the possession of the saint*, Th. Chart. 369, 22. Swā Ælfric hig mīnre mōder tō handa bewiste *as Alfric administered it on behalf of my mother* [cf. *Icel.* einum til handa], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 222, 19: 226, 4. Sȳ ðæt forworht ðam cyningce tō handa *let it be forfeited to the king*, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 20. Tō Godes handa gefrætwod *equipped for God*, Homl. Th. i. 210, 32. Se cing lēt gerīdan ealle ða land ðe his mōdor āhte him tō handa *the king had all the lands that his mother owned brought into his own power*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 9: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 222, 6. Drihten gewylt eów ealle þeóda tō handa *the Lord will reduce all nations to subjection to you*, Deut. 31, 3. Hī cwǣdon ðæt hī him ðet tō handa healdan scoldan *they said that they would hold it for him*, Chr. 887; Erl. 87, 3: 1036; Erl. 165, 6: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 6. Drihten lēt hī tō handa ðam hǣðenan leódscipe Madian *the Lord delivered them into the hand of Midian*, Jud. 6, 1: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Hēr leót Ceolrēd Wulfrēde tō hande ðet land of Sempigaham *in this year Ceolred let the land of Sempringham to Wulfred*, 852; Erl. 67, 33: 1091; Erl. 227, 7, 24: Anal. Th. 126, 14. Gif þeówwealh Englisc̄ne monnan ofslihþ ðonne sceal se ðe hine āh weorpan hine tō honda hlāforde *if a British slave kill an Englishman, then shall he who owns him give him up to the lord*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 15: 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1: 24; Th. i. 78, 10. Gā bisceope under hand *arbitrio episcopi se dedat*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 52, note; Th. ii. 218, 23. Hī wǣron geseald under sweordes hand *tradentur in manus gladii*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. Alle þinge ðe hī under honde habben *all things that they have in their possession*, Th. Chart. 582, 1, 19: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 268, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* undir höndum einum *in one's power*.] Gelǣddon under hand hæleþ hǣðenum dēman *led the men in subjection to a heathen ruler*, Cd. 175; Th. 220, 14; Dan. 71. [*Goth.* handus: *O. Sax.* hand: *O. Frs.* hand, hond: *Icel.* hönd: *O. H. Ger.* hant: *Ger.* hand.] DER. mǣg-, wǣpned-, wīf-hand.

hand [= and (?)] *also*:—Ymbe midne dæg and nōntīde eode se hīrēdes ealdor ūt and dyde hand swā gelīce *exiit circa sextam, et nonam horam: et fecit similiter*, Anal. Th. 74, 4. Hī fērdon swā tō Sandwīc and dydon hand ðæt sylfa *they went to Sandwich and did just the same*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 5.

hand-bǣftian, -beaftan, -beoftan; *p.* -bæftade, -beafte *To beat with the hands as an expression of grief* [?], *to lament*:—Ða ðe gemǣndon and hondbæftadon *quæ plangebant et lamantabantur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 27. Wē hondbeafton *lamentavimus*, 7, 32. [Cf. apon þair brestes fast þai *beft*, Met. Homl. xviii.] v. beaftan.

hand-bana, -bona, an; *m. A murderer, homicide, one who slays with his own hand* [αὐτόχειρ], Beo. Th. 925; B. 460: 2665; B. 1330: 4997; B. 2502. [*O. Sax.* hand-bano: *Icel.* hand-bani *the actual slayer*.]

hand-bell, e; *f. A hand-bell*:—Ðǣr nǣron ǣr būton vii upphangene bella and nū sind xiii upphangene and xii handbella *before there were but seven hung-up bells, and now there are thirteen hung-up bells and twelve hand-bells*, Th. Chart. 430, 6.

hand-bōc, e; *f. A hand-book, manual*:—Hand-bōc *manualis*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 46. Ða hālgan bēc saltere and pistolbōc . . . sangbōc and handbōc *the holy books: psalter and epistle-book . . . book of canticles and manual*, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 14. [*Ger.* hand-buch.]

hand-bona. v. hand-bana.

hand-brēd, -brēd, e; *f. A hand's breadth*:—Handbrēd *vel* span *palmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 127; Wrt. Voc. 43, 52. [*Chauc.* an hande brede, hondbrede: *Prompt. Parv.* hande brede *palmus*: cf. *Ger.* handbreit, *adj.*]

hand-bred, es; *n. The palm of the hand*; palma:—Ðis handbred *hoc ir*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 26. Handbred *palma*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 2; Wrt. Voc. 43, 56. Hondbreodo *palmas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 67. Sleánde mid handbredum *striking with the palms of their hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 13. [*O. Frs.* hond-brede *palma*.]

hand-clāþ, es; *n. A hand-cloth, towel*:—Ic geseó Godes engel standende ætforan ðē mid handclāþe, and wīpaþ ðīne swātigan limu *I see God's angel standing before thee with a handcloth, and he wipes thy sweaty limbs*, Homl. Th. i. 426, 30. [*Rel. Ant.* hand-clout: *Icel.* hand-klæði *a hand-towel*.]

hand-cops, es; *m. A handcuff, manacle*:—Handcops *manice*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 33. Tō gewrīdenne cyningas heora on fōtcopsum and ædele heora on handcopsum ſynum *ad alligandos reges eorum in compedibus et nobiles eorum in manicis ferreis*, Ps. Spl. C. 149, 8.

hand-crǣft, es; *m. Skill* or *power of the hand, handicraft*:—Ðes lama wædla būton handcrǣfte Godes beboda gefylde *this paralytic pauper without the use of his hands fulfilled God's commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 17. Mid his handcrǣfte *with his manual skill* [*in tent-making*], i. 392, 16. Wē lǣraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc tō eácan lāre leornige handcrǣft

georne *we enjoin that every priest besides book-learning diligently learn a handicraft*, L. Edg. C. 11; Th. ii. 246, 17. Eác him gerîsaþ handcræftas gôde ðæt man on his hîrêde cræftas begange *good handicrafts are also befitting him, that crafts may be practised in his household*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 23. [*O. Sax.* hand-kraft *strength, power of hand.*]

hand-cræftig; *adj. Mechanicus*, Lye.

hand-cweorn, -cwyrn, e; *f. A hand-mill*:—Hêton hine grindan æt hira handcwyrne *ordered him to grind at their mill*, Jud. 16, 21. [*Icel.* hand-kvern.]

hand-dæd, e; *f. Handiwork*, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-tât *opus manuum.*]

hand-dæda, an; *m. One who does a deed with his own hand*:—Ðonne wille ic ðæt eall seó mægþ sŷ unfâh bûtan ðam handdædan *then I will that all the kindred be free from the feud except the actual doer of the deed*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 6, 12: L. Eth. 2, 5; Th. i. 286, 22. [Cf. hand-bana.]

hand-fæstan; *p.* -fæste *To pledge by giving the hand*, Lye. [*Orm.* hanndd-fesst *betrothed*: *Scot.* hand-fast *to betroth by joining hands*: *Icel.* hand-festa *to strike a bargain by shaking hands, to pledge, betroth.*] v. next word.

hand-fæstung, -fæstnung, e; *f. A giving of the hand by way of pledge* or *assurance*:—Handfestnung *mandatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 110; Wrt. Voc. 20, 48. [*Scot.* hand-fasting, -fastnyng *marriage with the encumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off*: *Icel.* hand-festa, -festning, -festr *striking a bargain, the joining hands.* 'In the early Dan. and Swed. laws the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation was called haand-fæstning.' Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hant-feste *emunitas, cautio, testamentum, privilegium.*]

hand-full, e; *f. A handful*; manipulus:—Nimaþ handfulle axan of ðam ofene *tollite plenas manus cineris de camino*, Ex. 9, 8. Nime âne handfulle *tollet pugillum plenum*, Lev. 2, 2. Nim micle handfulle secges *take a great handful of sedge*, L. M. 3, 67; Lchdm. ii. 354, 26. Genim micle twâ handfulla *take two great handfuls*, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 12: Herb. 81, 5; Lchdm. i. 184, 19. Berende handfulla heora *portantes manipulos suos*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 6. [*Orm.* hanndfull: *A. R.* honful: *Icel.* hand-fyllr: *Ger.* hand-voll.]

hand-gang, -gong, es; *m. Laying on of hands*:—Handgang *manus impositio*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 94; Wrt. Voc. 60, 3. [*Orm.* hanndganng *laying on of hands* (used in connection with the Apostles, and with bishops at confirmation).]

hand-geoliht. v. ge-cliht.

hand-geméne. v. hand.

hand-gemôt, es; *n. A hand-meeting, battle*, Beo. Th. 3056; B. 1526.

hand-gesceaft, e; *f. Thât which is formed by the hand, a creature*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 24; Gen. 455.

hand-gesella, an; *m. A companion who is close to one's side, comrade*, Beo. Th. 2966; B. 1481.

hand-gestealla, an; *m. One whose place is close at one's hand, a comrade, an associate*, Beo. Th. 5186; B. 2596. [Cf. preceding word, *and* eaxl-gestealla.]

hand-geswing, es; *n. Stroke given by the hand*:—Ðêr wæs heard handgeswing *there were hard blows dealt by the hand*, Elen. Kmbl. 229; El. 115.

hand-geweald, es; *n. Power*:—Hê hî on handgeweald hæðenum sealde *tradidit eos in manus gentium*, Ps. Th. 105, 30.

hand-geweorc, es; *n. Work of the hand, handiwork*:—Ðæra hæðenra anlîcnyssa sind gyldene and sylfrene manna handgeweorc *the idols of the heathen are of gold and of silver, the work of men's hands*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 26: Deut. 4, 28. His handgeweorc *the work of his hands* [*Adam and Eve*], Cd. 13; Th. 16, 11; Gen. 241: Ps. Th. 18, 1. Gerece ûre handgeweorc *opus manuum nostrarum dirige*, 89, 19. On his handgeweorc byþ gefangen se synfulla *in operibus manuum suarum comprehensus est peccator*, 9, 15. [*Hom: Rel. Ant.* hond-iwerc: *O. Sax.* hand-giwerk.]

hand-gewinn, es; *n. Labour of the hands, struggle, strife, fighting*:—Ða munucas lifdon on hira âgenum handgewinne *the monks lived by the labour of their own hands*, Shrn. 37, 2. Be heora âgenum handgewinne lifigeaþ *proprio labore manuum vivant*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 22: 4, 28; S. 606, note 2. Hefig hondgewinn *a heavy struggle*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 273, 34; Jul. 526. Hê sceal fore hæðenra handgewinne gâst onsendan *he shall because of the heathens' warfare give up the ghost*, Andr. Kmbl. 372; An. 186.

hand-gewrit, es; *n. What is written by the hand, a deed, contract*; chirographum:—Handgewrit *cirographum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 113; Wrt. Voc. 20, 51. Hondgiwrit *chyrographum*, Rtl. 32, 39. Sum man wrât his handgewrit ðam âwyrgedan deófle *a certain man put his hand to a contract with the accursed devil*,

hand-gewriden; *pp. Hand-twisted*, Beo. Th. 3878; B. 1937.

hand-gift, e; *f. A wedding-gift*, Hy. 10, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 18. [Cf. *O. Sax.* hand-geba.] v. gift.

hand-gripe, es; *m. Grasp*, Beo. Th. 1934; B. 965. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-grif *pugillus*: *Ger.* hand-griff.]

hand-grip, es; *n. Peace, protection, security*, L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 21: L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 24: vii. 2; Th. i. 330, 5; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 20. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 182.

hand-hæbbende; *part. Having* [*stolen property*] *in one's hand* [cf. under *hand* the phrase *æt hæbbendre handa*]:—Sit handhabenda, sit non handhabenda *whether the thief be taken with the stolen property upon him or not*, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 218, 32.

hand-hamer, es; *m. A hand-hammer*; malleus, Cot. 135.

hand-hefe, es; *m. A burden*:—Ne gehrînaþ ðêm hondhæfum *non tangitis sarcinas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 46.

hand-hrægl, es; *n. A cloth for the hands, towel, napkin*; mantile, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 70; Wrt. Voc. 26, 67.

hand-hrine, es; *m. A touch with the hand*:—þurh handhrine Hâliges Gâstes *through a touch with the hand of the Holy Ghost*, Andr. Kmbl. 1999: An. 1002.

hand-hwîl, e; *f. A moment*:—Nis nâ eów tô gewitenne ða tîd oððe ða handhwîle ðe mîn Fæder gesette þurh his mihte *it is not for you to know the hour or the moment that my Father hath appointed through his might*, Homl. Th. i. 294, 26. [*Orm.* inn an hanndhwile *in a moment of time*: *A. R.* hondhwule: *Piers P.* handwhile.]

hand-hwyrft, es; *m. A turning of the hand, the time occupied by such a turning, a moment*, Lye. [Cf. hand-hwîl.]

handle, es; *n. A handle*. Cf. sulh-handla *stiba*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 8; Wrt. Voc. 15, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* handyl *manutentum*: *Jul.* hondlen; *dat. pl.*]

hand-leán, es; *n. A reward, recompence given by the hand, retribution*:—Uton wê gebencean hwylc handleán wê him forþ tô bereorne habban *let us consider what recompence we have to offer him*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 13: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 29; Exod. 19: Beo. Th. 3087; B. 1541: 4195; B. 2094. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-lôn *bravium.*]

handlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To handle, feel*:—Gif mîn fæder mê handlaþ *si attrectaverit me pater meus*, Gen. 27, 12. Hŷ ða spæce swâ lange handledon *they handled the suit so long*, Th. Chart. 302, 31. Hâlige bêc handligan *sacros libros manu tractare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 4; Th. ii. 196, 28; 12; Th. ii. 200, 7: Lchdm. iii. 198, 23; 204, 2; 208, 24. [*Laym.* hondlien: *Orm.* hanndlenn: *Icel.* höndla: *O. H. Ger.* hantalôn *tractare*: *Ger.* handeln.]

hand-lîn, es; *n. A hand-cloth, napkin*:—Hand-lîn *manualis*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 117; Wrt. Voc. 25, 57. iiii subdiâcones handlîn *four sub-deacon's handcloths*, Th. Chart. 429, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* hand-lîn *sleeves.*]

handlinga; *adv. With the hands*:—Nis be him gerêd ðæt hê handling ænigne man âcwealde *it is not read of him that he killed any man with his own hands*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 1.

hand-locen; *pp. Fastened, woven by the hand*, Beo. Th. 649; B. 322.

handlung, e; *f. Touching, handling*:—Ðone ðe se eádiga Benedictus nâ handlunge ac on beseónde fram his bendum âlŷsde *whom the blessed Benedict not by touching him, but by looking on him, had released from his bonds*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 4.

hand-mægen, es; *n. Might, power of hand*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 22; Gen. 247: Andr. Kmbl. 1450: An. 725. [*O. Sax.* hand-magan, -megin: *Icel.* hand-megin, -megn.]

hand-mitta, an; *m. The sixth part of an ounce*; exagium, Lye.

hand-nægl, es; *m. A finger-nail*:—Ðonne beóþ him ða handnæglas wonne *then will his finger-nails be livid*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 22.

hand-plega, an; *m. Fighting*:—Heard handplega *hard fighting*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 23; Exod. 327: 95; Th. 124, 3; Gen. 2057: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 25. Hî nêfre wyrsan handplegan on Angelcynne ne gemitton ðonne Ulfcytel him tôbrohte *they had never had more disastrous fighting in England than in their engagement with Ulfcytel*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, note 7. v. plega *for similar compounds.*

hand-preóst, es; *m. A chaplain*; sacellanus, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 13; Wrt. Voc. 42, 22. Stigand ðe was ðes cinges rædgifa and his handpreóst *Stigand who was the king's counsellor and chaplain*, Chr. 1051: Erl. 182, 20.

hand-rês, es; *m. Onset, attack*, Beo. Th. 4150; B. 2072.

hand-rôf; *adj. Distinguished for exploits accomplished by the hand* [*used of warriors*], Cd. 155; Th. 193, 15; Exod. 247.

hand-sceaft, e; *f. That which is formed by the hand, a creature*; creatura, Lye.

hand-sceát, es; *m. A napkin*; manutergium, sudarium, Lye.

hand-sció; *m. A glove*, Beo. Th. 4158; B. 2075. Grein considers this meaning to be inadmissible and translates *impetus manibus factus*; but cf. 4177; B. 2085.

hand-scôlu, -scâlu, e; *f. A retinue*:—Mid his hondscôle *with his retinue*, Beo. Th. 3931; B. 1963. Handscâle, 2638; B. 1317. [Cf. hand-gesella, geneát-scôlu.]

hand-scyldig; *adj. Liable to the penalty of losing the hand*:—Se de gewundaþ man binnan ciricwagum se biþ handscyldig *he that wounds*

a man within church walls shall be liable to lose his hand, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 9.

hand-seax, es; *n. A short sword, dagger:*—Hæfde hē twigecgede handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. Hæfdon handseax on heora handa *habentes in manibus vomeres*, 5, 13; S. 633, 16. Godes engel stōd mid handsexe *God's angel stood with a dagger*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 17. Ān handsecs on hundeahtotigan mancysan goldes *a dagger worth eighty mancuses of gold*, Th. Chart. 501, 3: 502, 16. Handsex, 527, 8. [*Laym.* hond-sæx: *Icel.* hand-sax *a short sword, dirk.*]

hand-selen, e; *f. A giving into the hand of another;* mancipatio, Cot. 136, Lye. [Cf. *Icel.* hand-sal, -sala, -selja.]

hand-seten, e: *f. The setting of one's hand to a deed, etc., a signature, sign manual:*—Ðas trymeþ se forespecena kyng mid Cristes rōde tācne and his weotena hondsetena his geofa *thus the aforesaid king confirms his gifts with the sign of Christ's cross and the signature of his witan*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 11: 14: 89, 11. Mē saldan heora hondsetene ðisse gerēdnesse *they put their hands to this agreement*, 100, 29. Hēr is seó hondseten. Ego Ōswald archiepiscopus, etc. *here are the signatures. I Oswald archbishop, etc.*, iii. 260, 13. Ælfrēd cing Ōsulfe his hondsetene sealde *king Alfred gave his sign manual to Osulf*, ii. 133, 22.

hand-sliht, -slyht, es; *m. A slaying with the hand:*—Ne meahte hē ealdum eorle hondslyht giofan *he could not give a deadly blow to the old warrior*, Beo. Th. 5937: B. 2972: 5851; B. 2929. v. sliht *and its compounds.*

hand-smæll, es; *m. A slap with the hand:*—Sealdon him hondsmællas *dabant ei alapas*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 3. v. smæll.

hand-spor, es; *n. A talon, claw*, Beo. Th. 1976; B. 986.

hand-stoc, es; *m. A handcuff, manacle;* manica, Hpt. Gl. 525, 526.

hand-þegen, es; *m. An attendant, one of a retinue, servant:*—Ðā hē ðā ðyder fērde ðā wēron his handþegnas twegen *when he journeyed thither, two of his attendants were with him*, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 3. Willfriþ his preóst and his hond-þeng *Wilfrid his priest and attendant;* clericus illius, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 27: Cd. 224; Th. 295, 12; Sat. 485. [Cf. hand-gesella, -preóst.]

hand-þweál, es; *n. A washing of the hands:*—Hāndþweáles fæt *malluviæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 87; Wrt. Voc. 25, 27.

hand-weorc, es; *n. Handiwork, work done by the hand:*—Handweorc Godes *the work of God's hand*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 1; Exod. 492. Sinc hondweorc smiþa *treasure, the handiwork of artificers*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 6; Rä. 21, 7. Þurh ðæt handweorc *by manual labour*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 19.

hand-worht; *adj. Hand-wrought, made with hands:*—Ic tōwurpe ðis handworhte tempel *ego dissoluam templum hoc manu factum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 58. [*Goth.* handu-waurhts.] DER. un-handworht.

hand-wundor, es; *n. A wondrous thing wrought by hand*, Beo. Th. 5530: B. 2768.

hand-wyrm, es; *m. An insect supposed to produce disease in the hand:*—Handwyrm *surio* vel *briensis* vel *sirineus*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 28. Handwyrm *ureius*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 4. Hondwyrm, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 24; Rä. 41, 96: 125 b; Th. 482, 15; Rä. 67, 2. Viđ hondwyrmum, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21.

hand-wyrst, -wrist, e; *f. The wrist:*—Fæðm betwux elboga and handwyrste *cubitum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 125; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. [Halliwell gives *hand-wrists* as a Somersetshire word.]

hangian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hang, be suspended, depend:*—Ic hongige *pendeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 11: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 21; Rä. 15, 11. Ðes hālga Hēlend hangaþ unscyldig *this holy Jesus hangeth guiltless*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 14: Beo. Th. 4886; B. 2447. Manega sind beboda mannum gesette ac hī ealle hangiaþ on ðisum twām wordum *many are the commandments appointed to men, but they all depend upon these two sentences*, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 21. Ðā ðā Crist hangode on rōde for ūre ālȳsednysse *when Christ hung on the cross for our redemption*, 240, 22: Lk. Skt. 23, 39. Wīde sceós hangodan on hira fōtum and bogan hangodan on hiora eaxlum *wide shoes hung on their feet and bows hung on their shoulders*, Shrn. 38, 8. His loccas hangodon tō ðām anccleowum *his locks hung down to his ancles*, Homl. Th. i. 466, 25. Swā hālig wer hangian ne sceolde *so holy a man ought not to be hung*, 596, 30. Hangigende, 594, 5. Hangiende, ii. 260, 25. [*Laym.* hongien; *p.* hongede: *A. R.* hongede: *Wick.* hangide: *O. Sax.* hangōn: *O. Frs.* hangia: *Icel.* hanga: *O. H. Ger.* hangen; *p.* hangeta.]

hangra, an; *m.* '*A meadow* or *grassplot, usually by the side of a road; the village green,*' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix:—Of ðam hangran sūþ tō ðære stræt *from the meadow south to the road*, 229, 27: V. 374, 29. Ealle ða hangran betweónan ðam wege and ðam ðe tō Stānleáge ligþ gebyriaþ ealle tō Fearnebeorgan *all the meadows between the road and that which goes to Stanley all belong to Farnborough*, iii. 409, 17. [*Anger in local names*, e. g. Shelfanger, Birchanger.]

hār; *adj. Hoar, hoary, grey, old;* canus:—Hār hēaþ *the grey heath*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 5; Exod. 118. Se hāra wulf *the grey wolf*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 15; Wand. 82. Hāres hyrste *the old warrior's arms*, Beo. Th. 5968; B. 2988: 3360; B. 1678: Cd. 164; Th. 193, 4; Exod. 241: 151; Th. 189, 7; Exod. 181. On ðone hāran hæsel *to the grey [with lichens?] hazel*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 279, 14. Æt ðære hāran apuldran *at the old apple-tree*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 6. Of clife hārum *from the grey cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 25; Met. 5, 13. On brime hāran *on the grey sea*, Menol. Fox 423; Men. 213. Hē geseah sumne hārne stān *he saw a grey stone*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 32: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 313, 26: Beo. Th. 1779; B. 887. Hārne middengeard *canescentem mundum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i, 5. Hrīm and forst hāre hildstapan *rime and frost, hoary warriors*, Andr. Kmbl. 2517; An. 1260. Hāre byrnan *grey byrnies* [cf. grēge syrcan, Beo. Th. 673; B. 334], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 328. [*Chauc.* hoor: *Piers P.* hore: *Ayenb.* hore vrostes: *Alis.* hore al so a wolf: *Icel.* hārr.]

hara, an; *m. A hare:*—Hara *lepus*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 21; Wrt. Voc. 22, 62. Se hara mid ðysse wyrte hyne sylfne gelācnaþ *the hare doctors itself with this plant*, Herb. 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 22: Med. ex Quadr. 4; Lchdm. i. 342, 14, 16, 18. Haran man mōt etan and hē biþ gōd wiđ lengtenādle and wiđ ūtsiht gesoden on wætere and his gealla man mæg wiđ pipor mengan wiđ mūþsāre *leporem licet comedere, et bonus est contra dysenteriam et diarrhœum, in aqua elixus; et fel ejus miscendum est cum pipere contra dolorem oris*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 22. Genim haran wulle *take hare's fur*, L. M. 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 13. Ne onscūnode nān hara nānne hund *no hare was afraid of any hound*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Ic gefeó hwīlon haran *capio aliquando lepores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 33. Hē sætte be ðām haran ðæt hī mōsten freó faran *he decreed concerning hares, that they should go free*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 30. [*Icel.* heri: *O. H. Ger.* haso: *Ger.* hase.]

haran hige *hare's foot;* trifolium arvense:—Genim ðās wyrte ðe man leporis pes and ōðrum naman haran hige nemneþ *take this plant which is called leporis pes and by another name hare's foot*, Herb. 62; Lchdm. 164, 17.

haran-sprecel, -sprecel *viper's bugloss;* echium vulgare, Lchdm. iii. 330.

haran-wyrt, hare- *harewort;* lepidium latifolium, Lchdm. iii. 330. Harewirta [MS. winta] *colocasia*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 9; Wrt. Voc. 31, 20.

hār-hune [*and* hār hune], an; *f. Horehound;* marrubium vulgare:—Hārhune *marrubium* vel *prassium*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 47; Wrt. Voc. 31, 67. Hārhune *marubium*, 79, 35. Rōmāne marubium nemnaþ and eác angle hāre hune *the Romans name it marrubium, the English also call it horehound*, Herb. 46; Lchdm. i. 148, 14. Genim ða hāran hunan *take horehound*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 24. Genim hwīte hare hunan *take white horehound*, Lchdm. i. 374, 18.

harian, horian; *p.* ode *To cry;* clamare:—Tō ðē ic horige *ad te clamabo*, Ps. Th. 27, 1, note. [*O. H. Ger.* haren *clamare*, Grff. iv. 978 sqq.]

hārian; *p.* ode *To grow grey:*—Ic hārige *caneo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 43. Ic sceolde wesan ceorl on hāriendum heáfde *I should have to be a husband when my head was growing grey*, Shrn. 39, 27.

Harold, Harald, es; *m.* I. *Harold, second son of Cnut:*—Hēr man geceás Harald ofer eall tō cinge and forsōc Harðacnut *in this year Harold was chosen everywhere king, and Hardacnut was renounced*, Chr. 1037; Erl. 166, 4. Hēr forþfērde Harold cyng on Oxnaforda *in this year king Harold died at Oxford*, 1039; Erl. 167, 12. II. *Harold, son of earl Godwin:*—Hēr forþfērde Eádward king and Harold eorl fēng tō ðam rīce and heóld hit xl wucena and fēnne dæg *in this year departed king Edward and earl Harold came to the throne and held it forty weeks and one day*, 1066; Erl. 198, 1. Ðēr wearþ ofslægen Harold kyng *there was king Harold slain*, 202, 10.

Harþacnut, Hardacnut, es; *m. Hardacnut, son of Cnut:*—On ðis ilcan geāre com Hardacnut cyng tō Sandwīc vii nihtum ēr middan sumera. And hē wæs sōna underfangen ge fram Anglum ge fram Denum *in this same year king Hardacnut came to Sandwich seven days before midsummer. And he was at once received by both English and Danes*, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 17. Hēr forþferde Hardacnut cyng *in this year died king Hardacnut*, 1041; Erl. 167, 30.

hārung, e; *f. Greyness, hoariness, age:*—Ða meolchwītan hārunge *lacteam caniciem*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 26; Som. 51, 64.

hārwelle; *adj. Hoary:*—Hārwelle *canescens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i, 5.

hār-wenge; *adj. Hoary, grey-haired:*—Hē wearþ fǣrlīce geþuht cnapa and eft hārwenge *he suddenly appeared a youth, and again grey-haired*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 13. Hē hæfþ sīde beardas hwōn hārwencge *he has a good deal of hair on his face, rather grey*, 456, 18.

hās; *adj. Hoarse:*—Hās *raucus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 38. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan ðe nū hās ys *habeo quendam puerum qui modo raucus est*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. Mē syndan gōman hāse *raucæ factæ sunt fauces meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. [*Piers P.* hos, hors: *Chauc.* hors: *O. and N.* hos: *Wick.* hoos, hors: *Icel.* hāss: *O. H. Ger.* heis: *Ger.* heiser.]

hā-sæta, an; *m. A rower*:—And gerædde man ðā ðæt ða scipu gewendan eft ongeán tō Lundene and sceolde man setton ōðre eorlas and ōðre hāsæton tō ðām scipum *it was decided that the ships should go back again to London, and other commanders and other rowers were to be appointed to the ships*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 9. [*Icel.* hā-seti (hār *a thole*) *a thole-sitter, an oarsman*, opposed to the captain or helmsman.]

hāsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow hoarse*:—Ic hāsige *raucio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 38.

hās-ness, e; *f. Hoarseness*:—Hāsnys *raucedo*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 26; Wrt. Voc. 19, 32. Hāsnyss *raucedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 59. [*Prompt. Parv.* hoosnesse, hoorsnesse *raucitas, raucor.*]

hassuc, es; *m. Coarse grass, a place where such grass grows*:—On ðone hassuc, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 223, 25. [v. *Prompt Parv.* p. 228, note 2, where a passage is quoted in which the phrase *usque ad tercium hassocum* occurs in the defining of a boundary. In Engl Dial. Soc. No. 26, is the following:—'Hassock *or* Hassocks. A name sometimes assigned to *aira cæspitosa*, L. but more accurately regarded as a term indicating the large coarse tufts formed in meadows by this grass and some sedges, such as *Carex cæspitosa* and *C. paniculata*.' Cf. too No. 30:—'Hassocks. "Great tufts of rushes, etc., called in Suffolk *kassocks*."' No. 31. [Leicestershire]:—'*Hassock* a tuft of coarse rank grass; an ant-hill.']

hasu, heasu; *adj. Grey, ash-coloured, tawny*; cinereus, fulvo-cinereus:—Hē of earce forlēt haswe culufran *he let out of the ark a grey dove*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 20; Gen. 1451. Hwīlum ic onhyrge ðone haswan earn *sometimes I imitate the grey eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 21; Rä. 25, 4. Se haswa fugel, 57 b; Th. 206, 4; Ph. 121. Rēcas stīgaþ haswe ofer hrōfum *grey smoke mounts o'er the roofs*, 101 a; Th. 381, 6; Rä. 2, 7. [*Icel.* höss *grey* (applied to the wolf and eagle as above): cf. Gen. and Ex. haswed, v. 1723. Grein quotes the following passage from Haupt's Zeitschrift, x. 346:—'*Hasu* wol ursprünglich wolfgrau, und adlergrau, jene gemischte Farbe von goldgelb und grau: bald überwiegt der Gedanke an das Goldgelbe (vgl. blond), bald das Grau der Mischung.']

hasu-fāg; *adj. Grey-coloured*:—Hrægl is mīn hasofāg *my raiment is grey*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 23; Rä. 12, 1.

hasu-pāda, an; *m. One having a grey garment*; a term applied to the eagle, cf. hasu:—Ðane hasupādan, earn *the grey-coated one, the eagle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 11, note.

haswig-feðera; *adj. Having grey plumage*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 10; Ph. 153.

hāt, es; *n. Heat*:—Hāt biþ onæled *heat shall be kindled*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 18; Dōm. 9: 116 b; Th. 447, 11; Dōm. 37. Hāt and ceald *heat and cold*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 29; Dan. 377; 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132: Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 20: Dōm. 106. Hāt þrowian *to suffer heat*, Beo. Th. 5204; B. 2605. [*O. Sax.* hēt; *n.* cf. *O. H. Ger.* heiz, heizi; *f. fervor, æstus.*]

hāt; *adj. Hot, fervent, fervid, fierce* [of pain, punishment, etc.]:—Wæs him seó Godes lufu tō ðæs hāt and tō ðæs beorht on his heortan *the love of God was so fervent and bright in his heart*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 36. Hys gecynde is swīðe hāt *its nature is very hot*, Herb. 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 22: 124; Lchdm. i. 236, 11. Hungor se hāta *fierce hunger*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 32; Ph. 613. Wæs seó ādl hāt *fierce was the disease*, 47 a; Th. 161, 1; Gū. 952: Homl. Th. i. 404, 6. Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on hātum stōwum *this plant is produced in hot places*, Herb. 115, 1; Lchdm. i. 228, 6. Hē hāte lēt teáras geótan *he let hot tears gush forth*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 14; Gū. 1029. Swā hāttra sumor swā māra þunor and līget on geáre *the hotter the summer the more thunder and lightning in the year*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. [*Orm.* hat: *Laym.* hat, hot: *A. R.* hot; *Chauc.* hot, hoot: *Prompt. Parv.* hoot: *O. Sax.* hēt: *Icel.* heitr: *O. H. Ger.* heiz: *Ger.* heiss: cf. *Goth.* heito; *f. a fever.*]

hāt, es; *n. A promise, vow*:—Ic sendo hāt fadores mīnes *ego mitto promissum patris mei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 49. Hātes *promissionis*, Rtl. 14, 14. [*Orm.* hāt: *Gen. and Ex.* hot: *Ps.* hates, hotes *vota: Icel.* heit; *n. a solemn promise, vow*: cf. *Goth.* haiti; *f. a command.*] v. ge-hāt.

Hātabaðan *Bath*:—Æt Hātabaðum *at Bath*, Chr. 972; Erl. 125, 9. v. Baðan.

HĀTAN; ic hāte, ðū hātest, hætsþ, hē hāteþ, hāt, hēt, *pl.* hātaþ; *p.* hēht, hēt, *pl.* hēhton, hēton; *pp.* hāten. I. *to bid, order, command*, (*a*) *with acc. and infin.*:—Drihten hwæt hētst ðū mē dōn *Lord, what dost thou bid me do?* Past. 58; Swt. 443, 24. Drihten hāteþ ða eorþan eft āgifan ðæt heó ēr onfēng *the Lord shall bid the earth give up what it received before*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 30. Mid ðam gemete wē hātaþ ōðre men dōn sum þinge *with that mood* [*the imperative*] *we command other men to do something*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 23. Hē hēht englas him tō cuman and hie cōman *he bade angels come to him and they came*, 181, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 729; An. 365. Ðā hēt hē mē on ðysne sīþ faran *then he bade me go on this journey*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 7; Gen. 499. Hie hine hēton ðæt āttor etan *they bade him eat the poison*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 17. Mid ðȳ ðe ðū mē hāte of mīnum lichoman gewītan *when thou shalt bid me depart from my body*, 139, 13. Hāt mē cuman tō ðē *jube me venire ad. te*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 28. (*b*) *with infin. only*:—Ælfrēd kyning hāteþ grētan Wærferþ biscep and ðē cȳðan hāte *king Alfred bids greet bishop Werferth; and I would that it should be known to you*, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 1–2. Ic Elfrēd dux hātu wrītan and cȳðan an ðissum gewrite Elfrēde regi *I alderman Alfred order to be written and made known in this writing to king Alfred*, Chart. Th. 480, 13. Ðonne hāteþ Sanctus Micahel blāwan ða feówer bēman *then St. Michael will order the four trumpets to be blown*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 12. Hāt [Cot. hāt] fealdan ðæt segl *gives order to furl the sail*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Ðā hēht hē Simon infeccan beforan hine *then he ordered that Simon should be brought in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 1: Andr. Kmbl. 2459; An. 1231: Chart. Th. 137, 6. (*c*) *with a clause*:—Ic ðē hāte ðæt ðū ðās gesyhþe secge mannum *I command thee to tell this vision to men*, Rood Kmbl. 187; Kr. 95. Hē hāt hine ðæt hē hine fealde swā swā bōc *he shall bid it fold itself as a book*, Ps. Th. 49, 5. Ðē hāteþ heofona cyning ðæt ðū onsende *Heaven's king bids thee send*, Andr. Kmbl. 3008; An. 1507. Hēht ðæt hē cuðme tō him *he commanded that he should come to him*, Chart. Th. 47, 11. Hēt ðæt ðū ēte *he bade that thou shouldst eat*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 8; Gen. 500. (*d*) *without an object, or with acc. only*:—Gif ðū hētst ðonne mæg ic *if thou biddest, then I can*, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 31. Wē dydon swā ðū ūs hēte *we have done as thou didst command us*, i. 394, 21. Ða mon sceal swā micle mā hātan ðonne biddan *those are to be so much the more commanded than entreated*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 21. (*e*) *with a verb of motion omitted*:—Hēht ōðre dæge hie ealle þrȳ in beforan hine *he commanded that next day they should all three come in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 18. Ðā hēht hē him tō ealle his discipulos *he summoned to him all his disciples*, 225, 12: Cd. 127; Th. 161, 27; Gen. 2671: Elen. Kmbl. 305; El. 153. Hēt tōsomne sīne leóde *summoned his people together*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 26; Dan. 469. Maria hēht hȳ ōðre mid *Mary bade another accompany her*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 35; Hö. 10. Ðā wæs tō ðam dōme Daniel hāten *then was Daniel summoned to the judgment*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 19; Dan. 532. II. *to promise, vow*:—Gif ðū hētsþ hēðenfeoh *if thou dost vow heathen offerings*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 31; Jul. 53. III. *to call, name, give a name to*:—Nolde hē nō ða rūmmōdnesse hātan mildheortnes ac ryhtwīsnes *non hanc vocare misericordiam, sed justitiam maluit*, Past. 45, 1; Swt. 337, 2: Cd. 106; Th. 140, 13; Gen. 2327. Consul ðæt wē heretoha hātaþ *consul we call heretoha*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12. Ða deór hī hātaþ hrānas *those deer they call rein-deer*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 27: Cd. 80; Th. 99, 19; Gen. 1648. And tū hine hēte ðā flȳman *and then you declared him a fugitive*, Chart. Th. 173, 6. God hēt ða fæstnisse heofenan *vocavit Deus firmamentum cælum*, Gen. 1, 8. Hē hēt his naman Adam *he called his name Adam*, 5, 2: Cd. 124; Th. 158, 7; Gen. 2613: Beo. Th. 5605; B. 2806. Rōmāne hȳ tictatōres hēton *the Romans gave them the name of dictators*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 28. Sum consul Boetius wæs hāten *a certain consul whose name was Boethius*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13: Cd. 79; Th. 99, 13; Gen. 1645. Is ðæt deór pandher bī nonan hāten *that beast is called by the name of panther*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 17; Pa. 13. Hī nemnaþ ða eá archoboleta ðæt is hāten ðæt miccle wæter *archoboleta vocant quæ est aqua magna*, Nar. 35, 21. [*Laym.* haten, heht. In Chaucer this verb and the next are confounded, thus *highte = hātte*; and *hight* is used for *hāten*. *Goth.* haitan *to name, call, bid, command*: *O. Sax.* hētan: *Icel.* heita *to call, name, promise, vow*: *O. Frs.* hēta: *O. H. Ger.* heizan, heizzan *nominare, appellare, jubere, præcipere*: *Ger.* heissen.]

hātan; *pres.* and *p.* hātte, *pl.* hātton *To be called* or *named, have for a name*:—Cwæþ ðæt se hēhsta hātan sceolde Satan siððan *said that the highest should be called Satan afterwards*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 22; Gen. 344. Ān eá of ðām hātte Fison *one river of them is called Pison*, Gen. 2, 11. Saga hwæt ic hātte *say what I am called*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 13; Rä. 24, 16. Hū ne hātte hys mōdor Maria *nonne mater ejus dicitur Maria?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55. Ðe swā hātte *that was thus called*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 17: Dan. 172: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 105; Met. 1, 53. On ðēm bōcum ðe hātton Apocalypsin *in the books called the Apocalypse*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 35: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 34. [*Goth.* haitada *I am called*: *Icel.* heita, ek heiti: *O. H. Ger.* heizan, Grff. iv. 1077: *Ger.* heissen.]

hāte; *adv. Hotly*:—Hāte glōwende *hotly glowing*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 35: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 26; Gen. 383: 38; Th. 50, 18; Gen. 810: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 94. Swā hē hātost mæge *as hot as possible*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 34, 10: Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 13; Ph. 209.

hāten [?] *heated*:—Mid hātene īsene *with heated iron*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 24.

hāt-heort, es; *n. Fury, anger, wrath*; iracundia:—Nū is gefylled ðæt mycelle hātheort and ðæt mycelle yrre ðyses ealdermannes *now is completed the great fury and the great wrath of this ruler*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 10.

hât-heort; *adj. Furious, angry, irascible, passionate, ardent;* furiosus, iracundus, fervens:—Gif hwylc man tô ðam hâtheort sig and strangmôd ðæt hê tô nânum worldrihte and sybbe fôn nelle wið ðone ðe wið hine âgylt *si homo quis adeo furiosus et duro corde sit, ut nullum sæculare jus et pacem admittere velit cum eo qui in eum deliquerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 28; Th. ii. 194, 5. Ðes gerêfa is swîðe hâtheort and hê dê wile forleôsan *this consul is very furious and will destroy thee*, Nar. 42, 4: Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 16; Wand. 66. Ðonne ða hâtheortan hie mid nâne foreþonce nyllaþ gestillan *cum iracundi nulla consideratione se mitigant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 3. Timotheus hê ongeat hâtheortran ðonne hê sceolde *ferventioris spiritus vidit esse Timotheum*, 3; Swt. 291, 22. Ða wæs heora sum rêðra and hâtheortra ðonne ða ôðre *then was one of them fiercer and more furious than the others*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 6.

hât-heorte, an; *f. Anger, fury, rage:*—Ic ðê bletsige forðon ðû mê ne forlête ût gangan mid mînre hâtheortan of ðisse ceastre *I bless thee that thou didst not let me go out of this city in my anger*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 15.

hâtheort-lîce; *adv. Furiously, ardently, fervently:*—Ða ðe hê êr hâtheortlîce lufode *which he before ardently loved*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 9: 17. Hie wêron tô ðon hâtheortlîce yrre ðæt hie woldan ðone câsere cwicenne forbærnan *they were so furiously angry that they wanted to burn the emperor alive*, 191, 11.

hâtheort-nes, -ness, e; *f. Wrath, anger, fury, rage, fervour, zeal:*—Ðeós hâtheortnys *hic furor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 26. Ðis synt ða îdelnyssa ðisse worlde . . . hâtheortnys . . . *hæ sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . furor . . .*, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 33. Sió hâtheortness ðæt môd gebringþ on ðæm weorce ðe hine êr nân willa tô ne spôn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 8. Ðonne wyrþ ðæt môd beswungen mid ðam welme ðære hâtheortnesse *then is the mind scourged with the heat of anger*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21. Hû gesceâdwîs se reccere sceal bión on his hâtheortnesse *quæ esse debet rectoris discretio fervoris*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 6. Fŷr ys onæled on mînre hâtheortnisse *a fire is kindled in mine anger*, Deut. 32, 22. Forlêt yrre and hâtheortnesse *desine ab ira et derelinque furorem*, Ps. Th. 36, 8: Homl. Th. i. 360, 3.

hât-hirtan, -hiertan, -hyrtan; *p.* te *To make angry:*—Ðonne is micel þearf ðættе se, se ða hâtheortnesse ofercuman wille, ðæt hê hiene ongeán ne hâthirte *necesse est, ut hi, qui furentes conantur reprimere, nequaquam se in furore erigant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 296, 6.

haþoliþa, an; *m. The elbow joint:*—Lêt him blôd of ðam hâlan haþoliþan *let him blood from the sound elbow*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 17. vide Glossary, s. v.

hât-hyge, es; *m. Anger, fury, wrath:*—Wê wêron on ðînum hâthige hearde gedrêfde *in furore tuo conturbati sumus*, Ps. Th. 89, 7. [Cf. hât-heort, -heorte.]

hatian, hatigean; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To hate:*—Ne mæg middaneard eów hatian ac hê hataþ mê *non potest mundus odisse vos: me autem odit*, Jn. Bos. 7, 7. Ða ðe ðone rihtwîsan hatiaþ ða âgyltaþ *qui oderunt justum delinquent*, Ps. Th. 33, 21. Hie hatigaþ [hatigeaþ, Cot. MS.] hiera hiéramonna unþeáwas *they hate the vices of their subjects*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 4. Dôþ ðæm wel ðe eów êr hatedon *do well to those that formerly hated you*, 33; Swt. 222, 17. Hû ne hatige ic ða ealle, Dryhten, ða ðe ðê hatigaþ? Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode. Swa mon sceal Godes fiénd hatigean *do I not hate all those, O Lord, who hate thee? With a perfect hatred I hated them. So shall God's enemies be hated*, 46; Swt. 353, 5–8. Hê sceal rŷperas and reáferas hatian and hŷnan *he must hate and humiliate robbers and plunderers*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19: Beo. Th. 4627; B. 2319. [*Goth.* hatan, hatjan: *O. Sax.* hatan, hatôn: *O. Frs.* hatia: *Icel.* hata: *O. H. Ger.* hazên, hazôn: *Ger.* hassen.]

hâtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become or get hot, to be hot:*—Hingrian þyrstan hâtian eall ðæt is of untrumnysse ðæs gecynnes *esurire, sitire, æstuare ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 14. Nim ênne sticcan and gnîd tô sumum þinge hit hâtaþ ðêrrihte of ðam fŷre ðe him on lûtaþ *take a stick and rub it against something, it gets hot directly from the fire which lurks in it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 4: Herb. 90, 13; Lchdm. ii. 198, 4. Hâtode heorte mîn *concaluit cor meum*, Ps. Spl. C. 38, 4. Ôþ ðæt se clam hâtige *till the paste gets hot*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 19. Ðonne byþ heó sôna hâtigende *it will at once be getting hot*, Herb. 90, 8; Lchdm. i. 196, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* heizên *fervere.*]

hâtigend, es; *m. One who hates, an enemy:*—Hatigend oððe feónd osor, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 1.

hatol. v. hetol.

hatte-fagol *a hedge-hog*, Ps. Spl. M. 103, 19.

hatung, e; *f. Hating, hate, hatred:*—Hatung Godes beboda *hate of God's commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 6. Mid ðære rêðan ehtnysse hatunge *with the hate of fierce persecution*, i. 84, 12. Ða unrihtwîsan ic hæfde on hatunge *iniquos odio habui*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 61. Gê beóþ on hatunge eallum mannum *eritis odio omnibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22. On hatunga, Lk. Skt. 21, 17. Hê becom on hatunga his herges *he came to be hated by his army*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 2. Bânu sume handlian hatunge gedêonaþ *to handle bones betokens hate*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* hazunga *æmulatio.*]

hâtung, e; *f. A growing hot, heating:*—Wið wunda hâtunge *against heating of wounds*, Herb. 2, 16; Lchdm. i. 84, 26, note.

hât-wendе; *adj. Burning, hot, torrid:*—Hâtwendne lyft *the torrid air*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 12; Exod. 74.

hâwere, es; *m. An observer, a spectator:*—Ðŷlæs hie sîen tô ôðerra monna gefeohte holde hâweras, and dôn him selfe nâwuht *lest they be friendly spectators of other men's struggle, and themselves do nothing;* ne, si in hoc præsentis vitæ stadio ad certamen alienum devoti fautores, sed pigri spectatores assistant, Past. 34, 1; Swt. 229, 17. [*Laym.* hauwares, hæweres *spies.*]

hâwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To view, look, observe, regard, survey, inspect:*—Ic hâwige bufan and ðû beneoþan *ego supra aspicio, tu infra*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 49. Drihten lôcaþ of heofenum and hâwaþ hwæðer hê geseó ênigne ðæra ðe hine sêce oððe hine ongite *Dominus de cælo prospexit ut videat si est intelligens aut requirens Deum*, Ps. Th. 13, 3. Nŷtene gelîc ðe hâwaþ symle tô ðære eorþan *like a beast that ever looks to the ground*, Homl. Th. ii. 442, 8. Ælc man ðara ðe sægan heft êrest hâwaþ ðæs ðe hê geseón wolde ôþ ðone first ðe hê hyþ gegehâwaþ *every man who has eyes first looks towards what he wants to see, until he has got it under his observation*, Shrn. 178, 6. Þreó þinc sint neódbehæfe ðâm eágan êlcere sâwle . . . ôððer ðæt heó hâwien ðes ðe heó geseón wolden þridde ðæt hî mâgen geseón ðæt ðæt hî gehâwian *three things are necessary for the eyes of every soul . . . second that they look at what they want to see, third that they be able to see what they bring under their notice*, 179, 20. Gûþlâc eode sôna ût and hâwode and hercnode *Guthlac went out at once and looked and listened*, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 15. Sôna swâ hî wêron swâ gehende ðet êgðer on ôðer hâwede *as soon as they were so near as to be in sight of one another*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 8. Hŷ mê hâwedon and mê beheóldon *ipsi consideraverunt et conspexerunt me*, Ps. Th. 21, 16. Drihten hâwa nû mildelîce on ðâs earman eorþan *Lord, look now mercifully on this miserable earth*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Hâwa ðæt se inra wind ðê ne tôwende *look that the inward wind do not cast thee down*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. Hâwa hwæðer his ceaflas sîn tôswollene *notice whether his jowls be swollen*, Lchdm. iii. 140, 8. Hâwiaþ be gehwilcum *take notice in the case of each one*, Homl. Th. i. 332, 15. Nân mon ne scyle dôn his hond tô ðære sylg and hâwian underbæc *no man shall put his hand to the plough and look back*, Past. 51, 8; Swt. 403, 2. DER. be-, gehâwian.

hâwung, e; *f. Looking, observation:*—Ic eom gesceâdwîsnes and ic eom ælcum manniscum môde on ðam stale ðe seó hâwung byþ ðâm eágum *I am Reason, and in every human mind I hold the same place that observation does in the eyes*, Shrn. 178, 10: 21.

hê; *m:* heó; *f:* hit; *n. He, she, it:*—Ða hê gefôr ða fêng his sunu tô ðam rîce *when he died his son came to the throne*, Chr. Erl. 2, 11. Him sprecendum hig cômon *eo loquente veniunt*, Mk. Skt. 5, 35. Hê hine miclum gewundode *he wounded him severely*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Hê hiene him tô biscepsuna nam *he was godfather to him*, 853; Erl. 68, 14. Hê hire hand nam and heó sôna ârâs *he took her hand and she at once arose*, Mk. Skt. 5, 41–2. Hê him þearle bebeád ðæt hî hyt nânum men ne sægden and hê hêt hire etan syllan *præcepit illis vehementer ut nemo id sciret et dixit dari illi manducare*, 43. Ða cuêdon hie ðæt him nânig mæg leófra nære ðonne hiera hlâford and hie nâfre his banan folgian noldon *then said they that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, and they would never follow his murderer*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 18–20. Ealle dîne gebrôðru beóþ under his þeówdôme *all thy brethren shall be servants to him*, Gen. 27, 37. Tô tâcne ðæt hê his gewald âhte *as a sign that he had had power over him*, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 22. Ða hæðenan hæfdon heora geweald *the heathen had power over them*, Jud. pref. l. 8. Gedrinc his þreó full fulle *drink of it three cups full*, Herb. 1, 9; Lchdm. i. 74, 1. Hæbbe ic his on handa *I have some of it in my hand*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 23; Gen. 678. Eorðe and ealle hire gefyllednys and eal ymbhwyrft and ða ðe on ðam wuniaþ ealle hit syndon Godes âhta *earth and all its fulness, and all the globe and those who dwell on it, all are God's possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 10. Etaþ ðisne hlâf hit is mîn lîchama *eat this bread, it is my body*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 33. Ic hyt eom *ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 27: 28. Hit ys âwriten, N. leofaþ se man be hlâfe ânum *scriptum est: Non in pane solo vivit homo*, 4, 4. Ða rînde hit *then it rained*, 7, 27. Hit âfenlêcþ *advesperascit*, Lk. Skt. 24, 29. Hit gelamp *it happened*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 23. Hit wæs winter *hiemps erat*, Jn. Skt. 10, 22. Hit lîcode Herode *it pleased Herod*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6. Ðonne hit tôcymþ ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon *when the time comes that they ought to speak*, Past. 46; Swt. 355, 10. Hit neálêcþ ðam ende; and ðŷ hit is on worulde â swâ leng swa wyrse, and swâ hit sceal nŷde for folces synnum fram dæge tô dæge êr Antecristes tôcyme yfelian swîðe; and hûru hit wyrþ ðonne egeslîc *it is drawing near the end; and therefore the longer it goes on the worse it is in the world, and so for the people's sins it needs must get very bad from day to day before*

Antichrist's coming; and especially then it will be awful, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 1–5. Hwæt mágon wē his nū dōn *what can we do now in the matter*; quid ergo faciemus, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 14. Sume hit ne gedýgdan mid ðam life *some did not come out of it with life*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 12. Se arcebiscop ǽxode hýrsumnesse mid ǽþswerunge at him and hē hit forsōc *the archbishop required obedience with an oath of him, and he refused it*, 1070; Erl. 208, 16: 1039; Erl. 167, 19. Hī nāmon hit ðā on twā healfe Temese tō scipan weard *they took their way on both sides the Thames towards the ships*, 1009; Erl. 143, 11. Hū mæg ic hit on ðrīm dagum gefaran? ac mā wēn is ðæt ðū onsende ðīnne engel, se hit mæg hrædlīcor gefaran . . . ic hit ne mæg hrædlīce gefaran *how can I do it in three days? it is better to send thy angel who can do it more quickly . . . I cannot do it quickly*, St. And. 4, 29–6, 2. Godes bearn nāmon him wīf *the sons of God took them wives*, Gen. 6, 2. Hie woldon ða men him tō mete dōn *they wanted to make the men food for themselves*, St. And. 4, 18. Sȳ ðæt ylfa ðe him sīe *be the elf what it may*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 29. Beó him æt hām *let him be at home*, Deut. 24, 5: Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Abraham stōd him under ðam treówe *Abraham stood under the tree*, Gen. 18, 8. Heó sæt hire feorran *she sat her down a good way off*, 21, 16. Hī eodon heom *they went*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 17: 21. Hī fleóþ him flocemǽlum *they fly in flocks*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9. Ondrēd hē him *timuit*, Jn. Skt. 19, 8. Hæbbe hire ðæt heó hafaþ *let her have what she has*, Gen. 38, 23. Eác him wolde Eádrīc his ealdre gelǽstan *Eadric for his part would follow his chief*, Byrht. Th. 132, 4; By. 11. Ðā bealh hē hine *indignatus est*, Lk. Skt. 15, 28. Ðā beþohte hē hine *then he bethought himself*, 17. Reste ðæt folc hit on ðam seofoþan dæge *let the people rest on the seventh day*, Ex. 16, 30. Hie æt Tharse ðære byrig hie gemētton *they met one another at the city of Tarsus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 2. Se eádiga Mathēus and se hāliga Andreas hie wǽron cyssende him betweónon *the blessed Matthew and the holy Andrew kissed one another*, St. And. 12, 19. Hī betwux him cwǽdon *inter se dicentes*, Mk. Skt. 1, 27. Hig grētton hig gesybsumum wordum *they greeted each other with words of peace*, Ex. 18, 7. Hī ðā hī gecyston *then they kissed each other*, Shrn. 89, 12. Hī micclum ege him ondrēdon and cwǽdon ælc tō ōðrum *timuerunt magno timore et dicebant ad alterutrum*, Mk. Skt. 4, 41: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 21; Met. 25, 11. Sume hī cōmon feorran *quidam ex eis de longe venerunt*, Mk. 8, 3. Nū sceal hē sylf faran *now must he himself come*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 18; Gen. 556. Hire selfre suna *her own sons*, Beo. Th. 2234; B. 1115. Pilatus hymsylf āwrāt ealle ða þyng *Pilate himself wrote all the things*, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 33. On himselfum *in semetipso*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 1. Hū ne becýpaþ hig twegen spearwan tō peninge *are not two sparrows sold for a penny*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29: 5, 11. Hē dyde ðæt hī twelfe mid him wǽron *fecit ut essent duodecim cum illo*, Mk. Skt. 3, 14. Hī ealle þrȳ tōgædere grētton ðone cynge *all three of them together saluted the king*, Th. Ap. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 384, 4. Gewiton hie feówer *they four departed*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 12; Gen. 1964: 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361. Heora begra ǽhte *the property of both of them*, 90; Th. 113, 27; Gen. 1893. Him bām on breóstum *in the breasts of them both*, 10; Th. 12, 25; Gen. 190. Him eallum *to them all*, 156; Th. 194, 16; Exod. 261. Him twām hē wæs ætȳwed *duobus ex eis ostensus est*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Hē Ninus Soroastrem Bactriana cyning se cūðe manna ǽrest drȳcræftas hē hine oferwann and ofslōh [*Ninus*] *Zoroastrem Bactrianorum regem, eundemque magicæ artis repertorem, pugna oppressum interfecit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 10: St. And. 4, 3, 6. Wæs hē se man in weoruldhāde geseted *in habitu sæculari constitutus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 3. Europa hió onginþ *Europa incipit*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 14. Ða ðe his līf ðæs eádigan weres cūðon *those who were acquainted with the life of the blessed man*, Guthl. prol: Gdwin. 4, 26. Wē gesāwon Enac his cynryn *we saw the children of Anak*, Num. 13, 29. 33: Deut. 1, 28. Nilus seó eá hire ēwielme *the source of the river Nile*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 19. Affrica and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnaþ of Alexandria *the boundaries of Africa and Asia begin from Alexandria*, 8, 28. Ðæt se hiera folgoþ hine ne ōðhebbe *istos ne locus superior extollat*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 17. Ða ðe hiera mildheortlīce sellaþ *qui sua misericorditer tribuunt*, 44; Swt. 319, 16. Wē his syndon *we are his*, Ps. Th. 99, 2. Hyra ys heofonan rīce *ipsorum est regnum cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 10. Hē biþ unscildig ðe hine slōh *then shall he that smote him be quit*, Ex. 21, 19. Dōþ sīðfæt ðæs sēftne and rihtne ðe hē sylfa āstāh ofer sunnan up *iter facite ei, qui ascendit super occasum*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Se wer ðe his tōhopa byþ tō swylcum Drihtne *vir cujus nomen Domini spes ejus*, 39. 4: Elen. Kmbl. 324; El. 162. Mid mīnum brōðer steffane ðe fiola gōddra ðǽda siond be him āwritene *with my brother Stephan about whom many good deeds are written*, H. R. 13, 12: Ps. Th. 145, 4. Ðām wītgum ðe god self þurh hī spec *the prophets by whom God himself spoke*, Shrn. 107, 11. Ælc nýten biþ oððe hē oððe heó *every animal is either male or female*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 35, 46. Woepen mon ꝥ hee and hiuu ꝥ wīfmon *masculum et feminam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 6. Hē ꝥ woepenmon *masculinum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 23. [In later English the Northern dialect is first found adopting the forms which in Modern English have replaced the oldest, and the innovation gradually spread. Thus while the Northumbrian Metrical Psalter (before 1300) has *þai, þair, þam* in the plural, the declension in *Piers P.* is *hij* and *þei, here, hem*: and these forms with the exception of *hij*, are used by Wicklif and Chaucer. So with *she* for *heó*, which is still preserved in the Lancashire *hoo*. Amongst the cognate dialects the *O. Frs.* is that which agrees best with English. v. Hilfenstein, Comparative Grammar, p. 193.]

heá. v. heáh.

heaf, es; *n. Sea, water*, Beo. Th. 4947; B. 2477. [*Icel. Swed.* haf: *Dan.* hav *sea, ocean.*]

heáf, es; *m. Lamentation, mourning, weeping, wailing*:—Ðēr is se ungeendoda heáf *there is the never-ending lamentation*, L. E. I; Th. ii. 394, 10: 400, 7. Wōp and heáf micel *ploratus et ululatus multus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 18. Ðēr biþ heáf *illic erit fletus*, 24, 51. Nis hēr nǽnig wōp ne nǽnig heáf gehȳred *there is no weeping nor wailing heard here*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 28: 115, 15: 219, 9: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 32: Gū. 1020: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 28. Ðū gehwyrfdest mīnne heáf mē tō gefeán *convertisti planctum meum in gaudium mihi*, Ps. Th. 29, 11: Blickl. Homl. 195, 17. v. heóf.

heáfan; *p.* heóf, hōf *To mourn, wail, lament*:—Ðæt wīf hōf hreówigmōd *the woman mourned repentant*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 5; Gen. 771. Heófon gehygd *they lamented their purpose*, 221; Th. 285, 28; Sat. 344. v. heófan.

heáfd. v. heáfod.

heáfian. v. heófian.

heáflic; *adj. Mournful, lamentable, grievous*: — Ðæt heáflīce gewrit *that mournful sentence*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 6.

heafoo. v. hafoc.

heáfod; *gen.* heáfdes; *dat.* heáfde; *pl.* heáfdu [v. Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 21–25] HEAD, *chief, source*, '*the commencing point, or the highest point, of a stream, of a field, hill, etc.* In reference to running water, the head is exactly converse to the gemýðe or mouths. In the Saxon charters the word is of frequent occurrence, and, as it seems, generally to denote rising grounds. It is hardly distinguishable from the compound words and-heáfod, on-heáfod.' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix:—Ðis forweard heáfod *hæc frons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 60: Wrt. Voc. 70, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 266, 11. Æfteweard hæfod *occiput* vel *postea*: ofer healf heáfod *sinciput*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 35, 36; Wrt. Voc. 42, 43, 44. Healf heáfod *hoc sinciput*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 24. Cūþ is ðæt se āwyrgda gāst is heáfod ealra unrihtwīsra dǽda, swylce unrihtwīse syndon deófles leomo *it is known that the accursed spirit is the source of all unrighteous deeds, as also unrighteous men are members of the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Hine ðe wæs ǽrur heáfod tō ðam unrǽde *the man that had before been the author of that mischief*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 10. Heáfod ealra heáhgesceafta *the chief of all exalted creatures*, Cd. 1; Th. i. 7; Gen. 4: Hy. 7, 62; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 62. Hē getimbrede ða burg Babylonie tō ðon ðæt heó wǽre heáfod ealra Asiria *Babyloniam urbem instauravit, caputque regni Assyrii ut esset instituit*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 14. Stæfes heáfud *apicem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. Wið healfes heáfdes ece *for megrim*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 14, 17, 21. Þoligo hē heáfdes *let him lose his head*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 13. His heáfdes segl *his head's sun* [*the eye*], Andr. Kmbl. 100; An. 50. His eágan hālge heáfdes gimmas *his eyes, his head's holy gems*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 7; Gū. 1276. Hāt mē heáfde beccorfan *order my head to be cut off*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 16. Wið tōbrocenum heáfde *for a broken head*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 10. On ðam heáfde foran *on the forehead*, 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 22; 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 23. His heáfod forweard mid ðære hālgan rōde tācne gewǽpnige *let him arm his head in front with the sign of the holy rood*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 8. Wē sceolon fyligan ūrum Heáfde and faran fram deófle tō Criste *we ought to follow our Head, and pass from the devil to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 20. Ic ðē gesette eallum Israhēlum tō heáfde *caput te constitui in tribubus Israel*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 10. Ðū settest ūs mænige men ofer heáfod *imposuisti homines super capita nostra*, Ps. Th. 65, 10. Hēr Offa hēt Æþelbryhte ðæt heáfod ofāsleán *in this year Offa ordered Ethelbert's head to be struck off*, Chr. 792; Erl. 58, 2. Būton hē healde iii nihte hȳde and heáfod *unless he keep the hide and head three nights*, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Fare seó buruhwaru sylf tō and begyte ða banan cuce oððe deáde heora nýhstan māgas, heáfod wið heáfde *let the burghers themselves go and get the murderers, living or dead, or their nearest kinsmen, head for head*, ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 32. Æt ðam ōðran cyrre ne sȳ ðēr nān ōðer bōt būtan ðæt heáfod *the second time let there be no other reparation than the head*, i. 1, 2; Th. i. 282, 2, 23. Heáfdas feónda *capita inimicorum suorum*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. Hie heora heáfdu slōgan on ða wagas *they struck their heads against the walls*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 5. Hȳ habbaþ hunda heáfda *they have dogs' heads*, Nar. 34, 32. Ða heáfda wǽran ofācorfena *the heads were cut off*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 7. Nim ðes leáces heáfda *take the heads of this leek*, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. Heáfdu, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 20. Of Godes half and ealre hādode heáfde *on behalf of God and of all persons in orders*, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 25: 963; Erl. 123, 15. Swā swā heó on dæg dēþ þufan ūrum heáfdum *as by day it does above our heads*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 25. Ðone stān ðe

æt his heáfdum læg *the stone that lay at his head*, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 101, 16. Đǽr cōman ðyder tu wilde deór and heáldan ðone líchoman ðǽr æt ðǽm heáfdum ðǽr æt ðǽm fōtum *then came thither two wild beasts and guarded the body, one at the head, the other at the feet*, Shrn. 83, 25: Rood Kmbl. 126; Kr. 63. Heáfdan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 26. [*Laym.* heaved, hæfed: *Orm.* hæfedd: *A. R.* heaved: *Piers P. Chaue. Wich.* hed, heed. The cognate dialects seem to offer two forms, differing in the root vowel, each of which may be represented in the English. Thus heáfod may compare with *Goth.* haubiþ: *O. Sax.* hōbid: *O. H. Ger.* haupit, houbit; while hæfod, hafud may compare with *Icel.* höfuð; v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. s. v.]

heáfod-ǽdre, e; *f. The cephalick vein:*—Lǽt him blōd on ðam winestran earme of ðære heáfodǽdre *let blood from the cephalick vein in his left arm*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 7.

heáfod-bān, es; *n. Head-bone, skull:*—Monnes heáfodbān bærn tō æhsan *burn a man's skull to ashes*, L. M. 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 2. Wulfes heáfodbān bærn swíðe *burn a wolf's skull thoroughly*, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 3. [*Laym.* hæfd-, heued-bon *skull: Icel.* höfuð-bein.]

heáfod-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *m. A head-ring, crown:*—Heáfodbeáh gyldenne *a golden crown*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 8.

heáfod-beorh; *gen.* -beorge; *f. A head-shelter, helmet*, Beo. Th. 2065; B. 1030.

heáfod-beorht; *adj. Having a bright, splendid head*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 2; Rä. 20, 2.

heáfod-biscop, es; *m. A head-bishop, high priest:*—Abiathar ðæra Iudēiscra heáfodbiscop *Abiathar high priest of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 31.

heáfod-bolla, an; *m. A skull:*—Heáfodbollan stōwe *Golgotha*, Lye.

heáfod-bolster, es; *n. A pillow:*—Heáfdbolster *capitale*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 104; Wrt. Voc. 28, 44. Under ðīnum heáfodbolstre *under thy pillow*, L. M. 3, 58; Lchdm. ii. 342, 14.

heáfod-botl, es; *n. A chief dwelling, principal mansion:*—Dǽlon hī ðæt heáfodbotl him betweónan *let them share the chief dwelling between them*, Chart. Th. 529, 33: 542, 10: 597, 6. [*Icel.* höfuð-ból *a manor, domain.*]

heáfod-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Chief town, capital, metropolis:*—Forgeaf him wununge on Cantwarebyrig, seó wæs ealles his ríces heáfodburh *he gave him a dwelling in Canterbury, that was the chief town of all his kingdom*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 31. Hī becōmon æt nǽxtan tō ánre heáfodbyrig Suanir gehāten *they arrived at last at a chief town called Suanir*, 494. 2. Cartaina heora heáfodburh *Carthage their principal city*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 29. [*Orm.* Jerrsalam wass hæfeddburrh off Israeless riche: *Icel.* höfuð-borg *metropolis: O. H. Ger.* houpit-purch.]

heáfod-clǽþ, es; *n. Head-cloth, head-dress:*—Heáfodclǽþ *vel* cappa *capitulum* vel *capitularium*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 14; Wrt. Voc. 40, 48. [*A. R.* hore heued-cloð sitte lowe, 424, 23.]

heáfod-cwide, es; *m.* I. *a saying of especial importance:*—Ða iiii heáfodcwidas in Actibus Apostolorum ðas bebeódaþ *quattuor dicta præcipua in Actibus Apostolorum sic præcipiunt*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 33. II. *a chapter:*—Onginnaþ heáfudcuido *incipiunt capitula*, Rtl. 166, 17.

heáfod-cyrice, an; *f. A principal church, cathedral*, L. C. E. 3; Wilk. 127, 52. [*R. Glouc.* heued chirche of al Cristendom: *Icel.* höfuð-kirkja *high-church, cathedral.*]

heáfod-ece, es; *m. Head-ache:*—Wið heáfodece *for head-ache*, Lchdm. i. 4, 15: Herb. 75, 6; Lchdm. i. 178, 15. [*A. R.* heavedeche.]

heáfodeáht; *adj. Having a head* [of plants]:—Heáfdehtes porres *of a leek having a head to it*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 10.

heáfod-fæder; *m. A patriarch*, Lye.

heáfod-frætewnes, -ness, e; *f. A head-ornament*, Cot. 65, Lye.

heáfod-gemæcca, -gemecca, an; *m. An equal, a mate, fellow:*—Ða sylfan his heáfodgemecan hē forlēt *his very fellows he forsook*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 16. Ic mæg sleán mīne heáfodgemæccan [heáfudgemæccean, Cot. MS.] *I may beat my fellow-servants;* cæperit percutere conservos suos, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. Feówra sum his heáfodgemacene *with three of his equals*, L. Wih. 19, 21; Th. i. 40, 17, 21. Mid heora heáfodgemacum *cum suis similibus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 8. [Cf. heáfod-mǽg.]

heáfod-gerīm, es; *n. The chief number, majority;* or *number of heads*, i. e. *of men* [cf. *the other compounds of* gerīm], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 309. v. next word.

heáfod-getel, es; *n. A principal, cardinal number:*—*Cardinales numeros* ðæt synd ða heáfodgetel, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 64.

heáfod-gewǽdu, es; *n. A head-dress, veil:*—Ðæt beó ðē tō heáfodgewǽdon *let it be to thee for a veil*, Gen. 20, 16.

heáfod-gim; *m. f.* [?] *Jewel of the head, the eye*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 29; Cri. 1331: 89 b; Th. 336, 6; Gn. Ex. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 62; An. 31.

heáfod-gold, es; *n. A crown:*—Ðē him sylst heáfodgold tō mǽrþe *honore coronasti eum*, Ps. Th. 8, 6. [*Icel.* höfuð-gull *head-jewels.*]

heáfod-gylt, e; *f. A capital crime, deadly sin:*—Būton hine hwā mid heáfodgylte forwyrce ðæt hē weofudþēnunge ðanonforþ wyrðe sī *unless any one by deadly sin render himself unworthy thenceforth of the altar-service*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 8.

heáfod-hǽr, es; *n. A hair of the head:*—Heáfod-hǽr *capilli*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 55; Wrt. Voc. 42, 63.

heáfod-hrēofo; *f. Head-roughness;* capitis ícabies, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii 228, 13.

heáfod-land. v. hafud-land.

heáfod-leahter, es; *m. A capital offence, mortal sin:*—Ælc ðara manna ðe mid heáfodleahtre besmiten bið *unusquisque eorum hominum, qui capitalibus criminibus polluti sunt*, L. M. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 266, 3. Se ðe ða heáfodleahtras wyrcþ and on ðǽm geendaþ hē mōt forbyrnan on ðam ēcum fȳre *he who commits the deadly sins and dies in them shall burn in the everlasting fire*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 17.

heáfod-leás; *adj. Headless:*—Heáfodleás bodig *truncus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 30; Wrt. Voc. 44, 16: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 19; Rä. 15, 10.

heáfod-lencten-fæsten, es; *n. The chief Lent fast*, R. Concord.

heáfod-líc; *adj. Chief, capital:*—For heáfodlícum gyltum *pro capitalibus criminibus*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 3. Ðæt wē ūs healdan wið heáfodlícan leahtras *to keep ourselves from deadly sins*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 3.

heáfod-ling, es; *m. An equal, a fellow, mate:*—Heáfodlinges *coæquales*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 16. Heáfudlinges *conservos*, 24, 49. [*Laym. has* hevedling *chief, captain, like Ger.* häuptling.]

heáfod-mǽg, es; *m. A near relation, a relation in the first degree*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 6; Gen. 1200: 78; Th. 96, 36; Gen. 1605: Beo. Th. 1180; B. 588: 4308; B. 2151. v. next word; and cf. *Icel.* höfuð-niðjar, höfuðbarmsmenn *agnates:* v. also cneów-mǽgas, and see Grmm. R. A. pp. 468–70, for terms belonging to the body in their application to degrees of relationship.

heáfod-mǽga, an; *m. A near relation*, Andr. Kmbl. 1884; An. 944. v. preceding word.

heáfod-man, -mann, es; *m. A chief man, prince, captain, leader:*—Heáfodman *vel* þegn *primas*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 5; Wrt. Voc. 42, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 514, 14. Þæt folc wearþ micclum ástyred, and ða heáfodmenn and ða bōceras *the people were much stirred up and the elders and the scribes*, i. 44, 30. Israhēla heáfodmen *heads of thousands in Israel*, Num. 1, 16; 13, 3: Jos. 23, 2. Þa heáfodmen *the lords* [*of the Philistines*], Jud. 16, 27: Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 15: 1101; Erl. 237, 14, 25. Ðǽr on wǽron twægen heáfodmenn Cnut and Hācun eorl *in them were two leaders, Cnut and earl Hakon*, 1075; Erl. 214, 7. [*Laym.* hæfdmen, *pl: Orm.* hæfeddmann: *Icel.* höfuðs-maðr *a chief, leader: O. H. Ger.* haubitman *satrapa: Ger.* hauptmann *captain.*]

heáfod-mynster, es; *n. A chief minster, church*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 340, 27: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 17.

heáfod-panne, an; *f. A skull:*—Heáfodpanne *calvaria*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 24: 282, 40. Forheáfod *vel* heáfodpanne *calvarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 33; Wrt. Voc. 42, 41. Golgotha ðæt is heáfodpannan stōw *Golgotha quod est calvariæ locus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 33: Jn. Skt. 19, 17. Heáfodpannena stōw, Mk. Skt. 15, 22. Hundes heáfodpanne *a dog's skull*, L. M. ex Quad. 13, 3; Lchdm. i. 370, 3: L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 342, 4.

heáfod-port, es; *m. A principal town*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 21.

heáfod-ríce, es; *n. A chief kingdom, empire:*—Feówer heáfodrícu *quatuor regnorum principatus*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 31.

heáfod-sār, es; *m. Pain in the head*, Herb. 4 7; Lchdm. i. 90, 28.

heáfod-sién, -sȳn, e; *f. The eye:*—Ðǽr him hrefn nimeþ heáfodsȳne *there* [*on the gallows*] *shall the raven take from him his eye*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 19; Vy. 36. Heáfodsiéna, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 11; Gen. 2490.

heáfod-slege, es; *n. Head of a pillar* [?]; capital, Cot. 50, Lye. [Cf. ofer-slege.]

heáfod-smeal *capitium*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 43.

heáfod-stede, es; *m. A chief place:*—Heora þeówas hie benōman heora heáfodstedes ðæt hie Capitoliam hēton *servi invaserunt Capitolium*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 30. Hwilum wǽran heáfodstedas and heálice hādas micelre mǽðe wyrðe *formerly the chief places and high ranks were entitled to much honour*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 6. [*O. Sax.* hōbid-stedi: *O. H. Ger.* houpit-stat *toparchia.*]

heáfod-stōl, es; *m. A chief place, capital:*—Thēbāna fæsten ðætte ǽr wæs ealra Crēca heáfodstōl *the city of Thebes which before was the chief place of all Greece*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 5: 3, 11; Swt. 144, 19. [*Icel.* höfuð-stóll *a chief seat.*]

heáfod-stōw, e; *f. A place for the head:*—Seó heáfodstōw cræftiglice geworht wǽre *locus capitis fabrefactus apparuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1.

heáfod-swíma, an; *m. Swimming in the head, dizziness*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 28; Gen. 1568. [*Icel.* höfuð-svimi *dizziness in the head.*]

heáfod-sȳn. v. heáfod-sién.

heáfod-þweál, es; *n. A washing of the head;* capitilavium, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 26; Wrt. Voc. 37, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* houbit-twehela *capitilavium.*]

heáfod-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the head*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18,

5, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* heedwerke, heedwarke *cephalia, cephalargia: Icel.* höfuð-verkr *head-ache.*]

heáfod-weard, es; *m. A chief guardian, chief officer:*—Cynnes heáfodweard *tribunus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 12. Ðæs herefolces heáfodweardas *the leaders of the army,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 239.

heáfod-weard, e; *f. A guarding of the* [*lord's*] *head, attendance as a guard upon the king.* The word occurs in an enumeration of the services required of the thane and the 'geneat,' Th. i. 432, 8, 17. So in Beowulf it is said of Wiglaf that he 'healdeþ heáfodwearde,' keeps guard over the dead king, Beo. Th. 5811; B. 2909. [Cf. *Icel.* höfuð-vörðr *a body-guard.*]

heáfod-weard, e; *f. A chapter;* capitulum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 17: 13, 13. [Cf. fore-weard.]

heáfod-wind, es; *m. A wind from one of the four chief points of the compass:*—Feówer heáfodwindas synd se fyrmesta is éasterne wind . . . se öðer heáfodwind is súðerne . . . se þridda heáfodwind hátte zephirus . . . se feórþe heáfodwind hátte septemtrio, Lchdm. iii. 274, 12–23. [*Icel.* höfuð-vindr.]

heáfod-wísa, an; *m. A chief director, ruler,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 28; Gen. 1619.

heáfod-wóþ, e; *f. The voice,* Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 17; Rä. 9, 3.

heáfod-wund, e; *f. A wound in the head,* L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 90, 13, 14. [*O. Sax.* höbid-wunda.]

heáfod-wylm, es; *m. Burning* or *heat in the head,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 26, 2.

heáfod-wyrhta, an; *m. A chief workman,* Homl. Th. ii. 530, 7.

heafola. v. hafela.

heáf-sang, es; *m. An elegy,* Cot. 118, Lye.

heág. v. heáh.

heáge; *adv. High:*—Heáge flíhþ se earn *sublime volat aquila,* Ælfc. Gr. 41, 16. Beheald ðás sunnan hú heáge heó ástíhþ *behold this sun, how high it mounts,* Homl. Th. i. 286, 31.

heago-rún, e; *f. A mystery in which magic is involved, necromancy:*—Hú manibres ontýnde ða dryllican béc his bréðer iamnes and hiræ geopenude ða heagorúne ðæs deóflgildes his bróður *aperuit membres libros magicos fratris sui iamnis et fecit nicromantiam et eduxit ab inferis idolum fratris sui,* Nar. 50, 14. [Cockayne has the following note:—'Heag hic pro *venefícus, magicus* sumendus; nostrum Hag.']

heago-spind. v. hago-spind.

HEÁH, héh; *adj.* HIGH, *tall, lofty, sublime, haughty:*—Heáh on bodige *statura sublimis,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 7. Gyldenu onlícnes twelf elna heáh *a golden image twelve ells high,* Shrn. 88, 23. Se beám geweóx heáh *the tree grew high,* Cd. 202; Th. 251, 15; Dan. 564. . Hwæt elles getácnaþ se heá torr búton ðone heán foreþonc and ða gesceádwísnesse ðara gódena manna *what else does the high tower signify but the lofty forethought and the sagacity of good men,* Past. 56; Swt. 433, 24. Sió heá lár *lofty doctrine,* 63; Past. 459, 8. Seó heáge dún *the high mountain,* Homl. Th. ii. 384, 29. Heáh heofoncyning *heaven's high king,* Cd. 23; Th. 30, 7; Gen. 463. Hé on hréfe gestód heán landes *he on the summit stood of the high land,* 140; Th. 175, 21; Gen. 2898. Hie be hlíðe heáre dúne eorþscræf fundon *they found a cavern by the side of a lofty hill,* 122; Th. 156, 26; Gen. 2594. Se deófol gesette hine uppan ðam scylfe ðæs heágan temples *the devil placed him upon the summit of the lofty temple,* Homl. Th. i. 166, 18. Seó eádignes ðæs heán heáhengles tíd *the blessedness of the festival of the great archangel,* Blickl. Homl. 197, 4, 24. From stæþe heáum *from the high shore,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 405, 6; Rä. 23, 19. Uppan ánre swíðe heáhre dúne *upon a very high mountain,* Homl. Th. i. 166, 23. Unriht on heán húse ácwédon *iniquitatem in excelso locuti sunt,* Ps. Th. 72, 6. On heágum *in excelso,* 9. Hóf ic míne éagan tó ðam heán beorge *levavi oculos meos in montes,* 120, 1. Fram ðam heágan cederbeáme *from the tall cedar,* Homl. Th. ii. 578, 4. Hát ðú mé ánne heáhne tor getimbrian *order a high tower to be built for me,* Blickl. Homl. 183, 3. Hé ásette míne fét on swíðe heánne stán, ðæt ys on swíðe heáh setl *statuit super petram pedes meos,* Ps. Th. 39, 2. Ofer heáne hróf heofones ðisses *beyond the lofty roof of the sky,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 5; Met. 24, 3. Ðone heán heofon *high heaven,* Cd. 35; Th. 45, 33; Gen. 736. Se ðe gebígde ðone heágan heofonlícan bígels *he who bowed the lofty vault of heaven,* Homl. Th. i. 170, 23: H. R. 103, 1. Ofer heáh wæter *over deep water,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 19; Gen. 1451. Engel drihtnes lét his hand cuman in ðæt heá seld *the angel of the Lord brought his hand into that lofty hall,* 210; Th. 261, 7; Dan. 722. Wæron ófras heá streámas stronge *the shores were high, the streams strong,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 14; Rä. 23, 7. Wé geofiaþ heáh treówu on holte *altum silvæ lignum succidimus,* Past. 58, 6; Swt. 443, 36. Wesan heá mihte handa ðínre ðhafen ofer hælejas *may the excellent powers of thy hand be exalted over men,* Ps. Th. 88, 12. Heágum þrymmum *in excellent majesty,* Cd. 1; Th. 1, 16; Gen. 8. Hýð heáum ceólum *a haven for the tall ships,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 22; Met. 21, 11. On heán muntum heortas wuniaþ *montes excelsi domus cervis,* Ps. Th. 103, 17. Ná gepafian ðæt se heárra derige ðam heánran *not to permit the higher to hurt the lower,* L. L. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Stól heáhran, heárran *a loftier throne,* Cd. 15; Th. 18, 16, 26; Gen. 274, 282. Hérra, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 20; Ph. 28. Tó hléran híde *to a higher rank,* Past. pref. Swt. 7, 15: Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 14. Se mægþhád is hírra ðonne se gesinscipe *præeminere virginitatem conjugio,* Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 23. Wearþ him hýrra hyge *he had a haughtier mind,* Cd. 198; Th. 247, 2; Dan. 491. Hýrre ic eom heofone *higher am I than heaven,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 12; Rä. 41, 38. Cwaþ ðæt his hergas hýrran wæron ðonne israéla ðce drihten *said that his gods were superior to the everlasting lord of Israel,* Cd. 210; Th. 262, 26; Dan. 715. Ðéh ðe hí selfe wilnien ðæs heáhstan *etsi summa appetunt,* Past. 16, 4; Swt. 103, 16: Ps. Th. 112, 4. Se geworden is hwommona heágost *hic factus est in caput anguli,* 117, 21. Ðæs héhstan heofonríces, 90, 1. Seó is ealra dúna mést and hígest *mons maximus et altissimus,* Nar. 37, 32. Se hýhsta ealra cyninga cyning *the most high king of all kings,* Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 1; Cri. 1682. [*Goth.* hauhs: *O. Sax.* höh: *O. Frs.* hách, hág: *Icel.* hár: *O. H. Ger.* hóh *altus, excelsus, celsus, excellens, sublimis: Ger.* hoch.]

heáh, heá; *adv. High:*—Bryne stígeþ heáh tó heofonum *the burning mounts aloft to heaven,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 7; Ph. 521: Cd. 166 Th. 207, 15; Exod. 467: Ps. Th. 138, 6. Heáor *altius,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 16. On ðam gim ástíhþ on heofenar up hýhst on geáre . . . *in is* [*June*] *the sun mounts highest in the year,* .enol. Fox 218; Men. 110. v. heáge.

heáh-beorg, es; *m. A high mountain:*—Hé ðás heáhbeorgas healdeþ swylce *et altitudines montium ipse conspicit,* Ps. Th. 94, 4. [*Icel.* hábjarg *a high rock;* há-fjall *a high fell.*]

heáh-biscop, es; *m. An archbishop, chief bishop, pontiff:*—Birhtwald Bretone heáhbiscop *Birhtwald archbishop of Britain,* L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 8. Mid geþeahte Wulfhelmes mínes héhbisceopes *with the counsel of Wulfhelm my archbishop,* L. Ath. prm.; Th. i. 194, 13. Se heáhbiscop and se hálga Wilfriþ *Antistes eximius Vilfrid,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 41. Heáhbiscop *pontifex,* 2, 3; S. 504, 44, note. Héhbiscop *pontifex,* Rtl. 72, 8: *archiepiscopus,* 194, 27.

heáh-boda, an; *m. An archangel:*—Héht sigores fruma his heáhbodan hider gefleógan *bade the triumphant Lord his archangel fly hither,* Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 3; Cri. 295.

heáh-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A chief town, large town;* also *a town having an elevated situation:*—Ðær is Créca heáhburg *there is the chief town of the Greeks,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 21: Beo. Th. 2258; B. 1127. Tó ðære heáhbyrig *to the chief town* [*Babylon*], Cd. 209; Th. 259, 30; Dan. 699. Se kásere geeode wel manega héhburh *the emperor conquered a good many of the principal towns,* Chr. Erl. 5, 13. Ic wát heáhburg hér ane neáh lytle ceastre *I know that near here is a town placed on high, a little city,* Cd. 117; Th. 152, 8; Gen. 2517.

heáh-bytlere, es; *m. A chief-builder, architect,* Lye.

heáh-cleófa, an; *m. A principal chamber:*—His bryðbúras and his heáhcleófan ealle wæron eorcnanstánum uulonibus and carbunculis ðám gimcynnum swíðast gefrætwode *talami cubiliaque margaritis unionibusque et carbunculis nitebant,* Nar. 5, 2.

heáh-clif, es; *n. A high, lofty cliff:*—Beorgas gemeltaþ and heáhcleofu *the hills shall melt and the lofty cliffs,* Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 3; Cri. 979. [Cf. heáh-beorg.]

heáh-cræft, es; *m. Excellent art* or *skill,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 13; Rä. 36, 4.

heáh-cyning, es; *m. A chief, great king, God:*—Mid heáhcyning *with God,* Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 3; Ph. 483. On ða swýðran healfe ðæs heáhcyninges *on the right hand of the great king* [*God*], Shrn. 118, 9: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 14; Gen. 124. Ðæt wæs hildesetl heáhcyninges *that was the war-seat* [*saddle*] *of the great king* [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 2083; B. 1039.

heáh-deór, heá-, es; *n. A stag, deer:*—Swá swíðe hé lufode ða heádeór swilce hé wære heora fæder *he loved the stags as if he were their father,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 29: Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 3. [Cf. *Ger.* die hohe Jagd *the hunting of deer.*]

heáhdeór-hund, es; *m. A stag-hound, deer-hound, a dog for hunting great game:*—Twegen hafocas and ealle his heádórhundas *two hawks and all his deer-hounds,* Chart. Th. 501, 7. Twegen and twegen fédan ánne heádórhund *duo et duo pascant unum molossum,* L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 20.

heáhdeór-hunta, an; *m. A stag-huntsman:*—Mínon heáhdeórhunton *to my stag-huntsman,* Chart. Th. 561, 24.

heáh-díácon, es; *m. An archdeacon*—Næs ná ðám ánum ðe Gode sylfum underþeódde syndon mid myclum hádum, biscopas and cyningas and mæssepreóstas and heáhdiáconas *not to those alone who are subject to God himself in high positions, as bishops and kings and archdeacons,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 24: Shrn. 17, 11.

heáh-ealdor, es; *m. A chief ruler:*—Hí cómon on ðæs heáhealdres hús *veniunt in domum archi-synagogi,* Mk. Skt. 5, 38.

heáh-ealdorman; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A chief alderman, ruler, patrician:*—Ætius máre man se wæs ítt ðr heáhealdorman *Ætius vir illustris qui et patricius fuit,* Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 40. Ðe hálend cwaþ tó ðæm

hēhaldurmenn *theus alt archesynagogo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 36. Hēhaldormenn *patricius*, Rtl. 193, 5.

heáh-engel, es; *m. An archangel*:—Heáhencgel *archangelus*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 102; Wrt. Voc. 41, 52. Micahel se heáhengel se wæs ealra engla ealderman *Michael the archangel who was the chief of all angels*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 2. Englas and heáhenglas *angels and archangels*, 103, 32: Homl. Th. i. 10, 13. [*Orm.* heh-enngell.]

heáh-fæder; *m. A patriarch*; also *the great Father*, i. e. *God*:—Heáhfæder *patriarcha*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 118; Wrt. Voc. 41, 68. Hēhfæder *patriarcha*, Rtl. 195, 10. Cuoeþ lā hēhfæder *dixit abba pater*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 36. Seó stondeþ on ða swýðran healfe ðæs heáhfæder *she stands on the right hand of the Father*, Shrn. 118, 9: Rood Kmbl. 266; Kr. 134. Deodosius se wæs ðære hēðenre hēhfæder *Theodosius who was the patriarch of the heathens*, Nar. 40, 5. Be ðam heáhfædere Abrahame *concerning the patriarch Abraham*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 11. Jacob gestrýnde twelf suna, ða sind gehātene twelf heáhfæderas *Jacob begat twelve sons, who are called the twelve patriarchs*, ii. 190, 25: i. 396, 9. [*Orm.* Godd heh-faderr *God the Father*: *O.H.Ger.* hōh-fater *patriarca*.]

heáh-fæst; *adj. Very fast, fixed*:—Hafaþ under heofonum heáhfæstne dōm *hath under heaven enduring glory*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 8; Wid. 143.

heáh-fæsten, es; *n. A chief fortress, a city*:—Heáhfæsten *castrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 109; Wrt. Voc. 36, 29. Hēhfæsten *polis* (πόλις), Rtl. 195, 14.

heáh-flōd, es; *m. High tide* [as opposed to *neap tide*], *deep water*:—Heáhflōd *malina*: nēpflōd *ledona*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 30, 29; Wrt. Voc. 37, 12, 11. Lēt fleógan hrefn ofer heáhflōd *he let a raven fly over the deep water* [*of the deluge*], Cd. 71; Th. 87, 1; Gen. 1442. [Cf. *Icel.* hā-flæðr *a high flood-tide*.]

heáh-fore, e; *f. A heifer*:—Heáhfore *annicula* vel *vaccula*: fæt heáhfore *altilium*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 85, 93; Wrt. Voc. 23, 44, 50. Heáhfru *altile*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 55. Ealond hwītre heáhfore *insula vitulæ albæ*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 41. Gif hē hriðeru offrian wille bringe unwemme fear oððe heáfre *if he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or female, he shall offer it without blemish*, Lev. 3, 1. Farra mīno and hēhfaro gislægno *tauri mei et altilia occisa*, Rtl. 107, 21. [hayfare *juvenca*, Wrt. Voc. 177, 7: *Prompt. Parv.* hekfere *juvenca*.]

heáh-freóls, es; *m. A high festival*, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1.

heáhfreóls-dæg, es; *m. The day of a high festival*, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 25.

heáhfreóls-tīd, e; *f. The time of a high festival*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 13.

heáh-gerēfa, an; *m. A high reeve, reeve of high rank*. Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. 156, observes of this word, 'It is a name of very indefinite signification, though not of very rare occurrence. It is obvious that it really denotes only a reeve of high rank, I believe always a royal officer; but it is impossible to say whether the rank is personal or official; whether there existed an office called *heáhgerēfscipe* having certain duties; or whether the circumstance of the shire or other reeve being a nobleman in the king's confidence gave to him this exceptional title. I am inclined to believe that they are exceptional, and perhaps in some degree similar to the Missi of the Franks, officers dispatched under occasional commissions to perform functions of supervision, hold courts of appeal, and discharge other duties, as the necessity of the case demanded; but that they are not established officers found in all the districts of the kingdom, and forming a settled part of the machinery of government.' See also Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 125, 343. Hēhgerēfa *proconsul*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 58; Wrt. Voc. 57, 38. Befora undercyningum ł hēhgeroefum *ante præsides*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Hēghgeroefa *comes*, Rtl. 193, 9. Cyninges heáhgerēfan gild iiii þūsend þrymsa *the 'wergild' of a king's high reeve four thousand 'thrymsas,'* L. Wg. 4; Th. i. 186, 8: Chr. 778; Erl. 55, 26: 779; Erl. 55, 36: 1001; Erl. 136, 6, 8, 23, 24: 1002; Erl. 137, 29.

heáh-gesamnung, e; *f. A chief assembly, synagogue*:—Ða com sum of heáhgesamnungum *et venit quidam de archesynagogis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 22.

heáh-gesceaft, e; *f. An exalted creature*:—Hē is heáfod ealra heáhgesceafta *he is the head of all exalted creatures*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 8; Gen. 4.

heáh-geþungen; *adj. Of high rank, distinguished*:—Ic lērde heáhgeþungene men ðæt hī ne āstigan on ofermēdu *I taught men of high rank not to be exalted in pride*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13.

heáh-getimbrad; *adj. High-built*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 29; Sat. 29. [*Icel.* hā-timbra *to build high*.]

heáh-getimbru, -getimbro; *pl. n. A lofty building, a place built on high*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 9; Gū. 556: 22 a; Th. 60, 24; Cri. 974: 25 a; Th. 72, 34; Cri. 1182: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 5; Gen. 739. [*O.H. Ger.* hōh-gizimbri *pergama* (πέργαμα), *capitolia*.]

heáh-gnornung, e; *f. Deep grief, sorrow, mourning*:—Hē gehȳrde heáhgnornunge ðæra ðe gebundene bitere wēron *ut audiret gemitum vinculatorum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18.

heáh-god, es; *m. High God, the most High*:—Ic cleopige tō heáhgode *clamabo ad Deum altissimum*, Ps. Th. 56, 2.

heáh-graft; *adj. Carved in bas-relief*:—Heáhgræfte *anaglypha*, Cot. 7, Lye.

heáh-hād, es; *m. A high order, religious order*:—Heáhhādes men *men in holy orders*, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 334, 6.

heáh-heort; *adj. High-hearted, haughty, proud*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 1; Dan. 540. [*Goth.* hauh-hairts *proud*.]

heáh-hlīp, es; *n. A high hill*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 31; Gen. 1439.

heáh-lēce, es; *m. A physician of the greatest skill*:—Sc. cosmas and sc. damianus wēron heáhlēcas and hȳ lācnodon ēghwylce untrumnesse monna *St. Cosmas and St. Damian were very excellent leeches, and cured every infirmity of men*, Shrn. 135, 13.

heáh-landrīca, an; *m. Irenarcha*; *ἀρμάρχης*, Lye.

heáh-lāreów, es; *m. A chief teacher*; archimandrita, gymnosophista, Lye.

heáh-līc, -līce. v. heá-līc, -līce.

heáh-lufe, an; *f. Deep love*, Beo. Th. 3912; B. 1954.

heáh-mæsse, an; *f. High mass*, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 32, 34: 442, 3: Chr. 1125; Erl. 254, 2. [*Icel.* hā-messa: *Ger.* hoch-messe.]

heáh-miht, e; *f. Great, excellent power*:—On his heáhmihtum *in potestatibus ejus*, Ps. Th. 150, 2.

heáh-mōd; *adj. Of high, lofty mind, noble, proud, haughty*:—Siððan hine sylfne heáhmōd hefeþ on heánne beám *afterwards exultant raises itself on to a lofty tree*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 13; Ph. 112. Se ðe hine sylfne āhefeþ heáhmōdne se sceal heán wesan *he who exalts his proud self shall be abased*, 84 a; Th. 316, 25; Mōd. 54. [*O.H.Ger.* hōh-mōti; Cf. *Ger.* hoch-müthig.]

heáh-mōdness, e; *f. Pride*:—Dryhten ongiet swīðe feorran ða heáhmōdnesse *Deus alta a longe cognoscit*, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 301, 1.

heáh-nama, an; *A great, exalted name*:—Swā is gehālgod dīn heáhnama *thus is thy great name hallowed*, Hy. 7, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 18.

heáh-, heán-, heá-nes, -ness, e; *f. Highness, height, highest point, elevation, loftiness, sublimity, excellence*:—Ðæs heánes wǣre ōð monnes swyran *its height was up to a man's neck*, Shrn. 81, 13. Sió heánes ðara munta *altitudo montium*, Past. 51, 5; Swt. 397, 36. Hū micel sió heánes is and hū sōðlīc *quam sit vera excellentia*, 41, 1; Swt. 299, 4. Mægnes heánnes *excellentia virtutis*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 38. Heánnisse hiordes *celsitudo pastoris*, Rtl. 32, 21. Heánnisse dīnes mæht *sublimitatis tuæ potentia*, 97, 27. Þrittig fæðma on heáhnisse *thirty cubits in height*, Gen. 6, 15.. Of eorþan heánesse ōð heofones heáhnesse *a summo terræ usque ad summum cæli*, Mk. Skt. 13, 27. On ðæs heáhnysse ufeweardre *on the very top of it* [*the stalk*], Herb. 173, 1; Lchdm. 302, 24. Wē ne māgon for ðære fyrlynan heáhnysse hī nǣfre geseón *we cannot ever see it* [*heaven*] *for its remote elevation*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 15. Hē hæfde swā myccle heánnesse on ðæt cynerīce *tantum in regno excellentiæ habuit*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. For ðæs rīces heánesse him weóxon ofermetto *in tumorem superbiæ culmine potestatis excrevit*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 6, 20. Heó bið āfēorrod swīðe feor from ðære sōðan heánesse *ab altitudine veræ celsitudinis elongatur*, 41, 2; Swt. 301, 20. On ðære heofonlīcan heánnesse *in heaven on high*, Shrn. 82, 20: Exon. 65 a; Th. 239, 34; Ph. 631: Elen. Kmbl. 2247; El. 1125. Gode sȳ wuldor on heáhnesse *gloria in altissimis deo*, Lk. Skt. 2, 14. Dīn mægen is swā mǣre swā ðæt ænig ne wāt ðā deópnesse drihtnes mihta ne ða heáhnisse heofena kyninges *thy power is so excellent that none knows the depth of the might of the lord nor the height of heaven's king*, Hy. 3, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 35. Āstīgend on heáhnisse *ascendens in altum*, Rtl. 83, 3. Ōsanna on heáhnessum *osanna in excelsis*, Mk. Skt. 11, 10: Ps. Th. 92, 5: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 34; Cri. 410: 10 a; Th. 10, 35; Cri. 162. Of heánessum *de alto*, Ps. Th. 143, 8.

heáh-rodor, es; *m. The lofty sky*:—Under heáhrodore *under the lofty sky*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 3; Gen. 151.

heáh-sacerd, es; *m. A chief priest*:—Ða heáhsacerdas and ða bōceras *summi sacerdotes et scribæ*, Mk. Skt. 14, 1: 11, 27; 8, 31.

heáh-sæ; *f. High, deep sea*:—Wealdend heofones and eorþan and heáhsæ *ruler of heaven and of earth and of deep sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 6; Met. 11, 3.

heáh-sæl, e; *f. Great happiness*:—Mīnes mūþes mē mōdes willa on heáhsælum hraþe gebringe *voluntaria oris mei beneplacita fac*, Ps. Th. 118, 108.

heáh-sæ-þēof, es; *m. A chief pirate*; archi-pirata, Cot. 9, 171.

heáh-samnung, e; *f. A chief synagogue*:—Of hēhsomnungum *de archesynagogis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5. 22. v. heáh-gesamnung.

heáh-sangere, es; *m. A chief singer, arch-chanter*:—Se ārwurþa wer Johannes S. Petres cyricean ðæs apostoles heáhsangere *vir venerabilis Johannes archicantator ecclesiæ S. Apostoli Petri*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 23.

heáh-scēawere, es; *m. A chief overlooker, overseer*:—Hēhsceáware *pontifex*, Rtl. 21, 1.

heáh-scīremann, es; *m. A procurator*:—Hēhsciremenn *procuratores*, Rtl. 193, 11.

heáh-seld, es; *n. A throne*:—Ðonne wē tō hēhselde hnīgan þencaþ *when we intend to bend to the throne*, Cd. 217; Th. 277, 21; Sat. 208:

221; Th. 287, 25; Sat. 372. Ymb ðæt hālige heáhseld godes *around the holy throne of God*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 11; Ph. 619. Hēhselda wyn *the joy of thrones*, Cd. 213; Th. 367, 28; Sat. 43.

heáh-sele; es; *m. A high hall*:—Tō ðæm heáhsele *to the high hall*, Beo. Th. 1298; B. 647. [*Icel.* há-salr *a high hall.*]

heáh-setl, es; *n. A high seat, throne, seat of honour* [*at table*], *seat of justice*: — Ðīn heáhsetl *thronum*, Ps. Th. 88, 26. Forðon hēhsetl godes is *quia thronus Dei est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 34. Ðonne crist sitеþ on his cynestōle on heáhsetle *when Christ sitteth on his royal seat, on his throne*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 7; Cri. 1218: Lchdm. iii. 426, 6. Se rīca man ðe sitt on his heáhsetle hraðe geswīcþ hē his gebeórscipes gif ða þeówan geswīcaþ ðæra teolunga *the great man that sits on his high seat will soon discontinue his feast if the servants discontinue the attendance*, Homl. Th. i. 272, 35. Ðā hē ðā sett on hēhsettle *sedente autem illo pro tribunali*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 19. Fore ðæm hēhsedle *pro tribunali*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 13. Be ðām unrihtwīsum cyningum ða wē gesiōþ sittan on ðām hēhstan heáhsetlum *concerning unjust kings whom we see sitting on the highest thrones*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 2. [*Laym.* hæh-setle *throne*: *O. H. Ger.* hōh-sedal *thronus, solium, triclinium*: cf. *Icel.* há-sæti *a high seat* (*at table*).]

heáh-stede, es; *m. A high place*:—Ðenden ðēr wunaþ on heáhstede hūsa sēlest *whilst there in its lofty place the best of houses continues*, Beo. Th. 575; B. 285. [*Icel.* há-staðr *a high place.*]

heáh-stefn; *adj. Having a high stem* or *prow*:—Heáhstefn naca *the high-prowed boat*, Andr. Kmbl. 532; An. 266. Heáhstefn scipu *high-prowed ships*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 2; Wal. 13.

heáh-strēt, e; *f. High road*:—Swā in ða heáhstrēt *so into the high road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 167, 21. Tō ðære hēhstrāte *to the high road*, 246, 20.

hēh-sunn [?]; *adj. Very sinful*:—Openlīce synnige ⁊ hēhsunne *publicani*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 15.

heáh-synn, e; *f. Mortal sin, crime, wickedness*:—Hēhsynn *crimen*, Rtl. 187, 25. Būta hēhsynne sint *sine crimine sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 5. Bebeorh ðē wið ða eahta heáhsynna *cave tibi ab octo capitalibus criminibus*, L. Ecg. C. pref; Th. ii. 132, 5. Hēhsynna *scelera*, Rtl. 5, 16. Hēhsynno *facinora*, 42, 15.

heáh-pearf, e; *f. Great need*:—Æt heáhþearfe *at my greatest need*, Ps. Th. 117, 16, 20, 27.

heáh-þegen, es; *m. A great, high* or *chief minister* or *servant*:—On ðam wæron gecorene twelf heáhþegenas *in that were chosen twelve chief ministers* [*the twelve apostles*], Homl. Th. ii. 520, 24.

heáh-þegnung, e; *f. High service*:—Heáhþegnunga hāliges gāstes *the high services of the holy Spirit*, Cd. 147; Th. 183, 23; Exod. 96.

heáh-þeód, e; *f. A great, chief people*:—Was sum æþela man on ðære hēhþeóde Myrcna rīce *there was a certain noble man in the great kingdom of Mercia*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 2.

heáh-þrymness, e; *f. Great glory*, Hy. 7, 51; Grn. ii. 288, 51: 9, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 43.

heáhþu, hēhþo, hiéhþo; *generally indecl*; *f. Height, high place, glory*:—Hē his āras of heáhþu hider onsendeþ *he will send his messengers hither from above*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 24; Cri. 760: 19 b; Th. 49, 21; Cri. 789: 69 b; Th. 258, 10; Jul. 263. On hēhþo *on high*, Andr. Kmbl. 1745; An. 875: 1995; An. 1000. Of hēhþo *from above*, 2289; An. 1146. Of hiéhþa, Elen. Kmbl. 2171; El. 1087. Heofona heáhþu gereccan *to tell the glory of the heavens*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 33; Dōm. 31. Heofona heáhþu gestīgan *to mount to the heights of heaven*, 117 a; Th. 451, 2; Dōm. 97. Gesēgon hī on heáhþu hlāford stīgan of grundum *they saw the Lord ascend to heaven from earth*, 15 a; Th. 31, 19; Cri. 498. Heofonrīces hēhþe, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 8; Gen. 323. In heáhþum *on high*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 8; Cri. 414: 44 a; Th. 149, 27; Gū. 768. Of heáhþum *from on high*, 46 b; Th. 158, 17; Gū. 910. [*Goth.* hauhiþa *height, loftiness, exaltation*: *O. H. Ger.* hōhida *altitudo, culmen.*]

heáh-þungen; *adj. Of high rank, distinguished, noble*:—Heáhþungen wer *the noble man* [*Moses*], Cd. 169: Th. 210, 18; Exod. 517. Hē befæste ðæt rīce heáhþungenum menn Haroldе *he committed the kingdom to a noble man, to Harold*, Chr. 1065: Erl. 198, 11; Edw. 30. Ða kyningas and ða ōðre heáhþungene men *kings and other men of high rank*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 22. Mōton wyt ðonne unc on heofonum heáhþungene beón *we two may then be exalted in heaven*, Soul Kmbl. 315; Seel. 161. v. heáh-geþungen.

heáh-tīd, e; *f. A high time, high day, festival, solemnity*:—Tō ǣghwilces apostoles heáhtīde fæste man and freólsige *at every apostle's festival let there be fasting and feasting*, L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 15. Hēhtīde *solemnia*, Rtl. 8, 23: 9, 27. [*Icel.* há-tīð *a high day, festival.*]

heáh-timber, es; *n. A lofty building*:—Heáhtimbra gehwæs *of every lofty building*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 2; Crā. 45. v. heáh-getimbru.

heáh-torras; *pl. m. Alps*, Hpt. Gl. 454.

heáh-treów, e; *f. An excellent, noble compact*, Cd. 162; Th. 202, 14; Exod. 388.

heáh-weofod, es; *n. The high altar*:—Gesceot bæftan ðæm heáhweofode *propitiatorium* vel *sanctum sanctorum*, vel *secretarium*, vel *pastoforum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 27; Wrt. Voc. 59. 1.

heáh-weorc, es; *n. Lofty work*:—Æfter heáhweorce heofenes dīnes *secundum altitudinem cæli*, Ps. Th. 102, 11.

heáh-wita, an; *m. A chief councillor*:—Fērde se cyng him hām and ða ealdormenn and ða heáhwitan *the king went home and the aldermen and the chief 'witan,'* Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 10. v. Kmbl. Saxons in England, ii. 209, 9.

heal, hal, es; *m. n.* [?] *A corner, an angle, a secret place* [?]:—Heal oððe hyrne *angulus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 73. Ælc wag bið gebiéged twiefeald on ðæm heale *duplex semper est in angulis paries*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 248, 13. Ðā gemētte hē hine hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan wið ðam weofode *he found him leaning in the corner of his church against the altar*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 22. On halum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. 16, 13. [Cf. we beth honted from hale to hurne, Pol. Songs Wrt. 150, 17. In one swiþe dīele hale, O. and N. 2.]

heal. v. healh *and* heall.

heála, an; *m. Rupture, hydrocele*:—Gif hē hæfde heálan *si fuerit ponderosus*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* haull; *m. hernia*: *O. H. Ger.* hola; *f.* [?] *hernia*, Grff. iv. 848.]

heal-ærn, es; *n. A house with a hall, palace*, Beo. Th. 156; B. 78.

heald, es; *n. Hold, guardianship, protection, rule*: — Hī gecuron Harold tō healdes ealles Engla landes *they chose Harold to rule over all England*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 14. Wit synd ðisra landa hald and mund *we two will be a protection and a defence to these lands*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 73, 5. [*Orm.* hald *support*: *Icel.* hald; *n. upholding, support, custody, keeping.*] v. ge-heald.

heald; *adj. Bent, inclined*:—Ðeáh hī sien āsigen tō yfele and ðider healde *though they are sunk to evil and thither inclined*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 29. Ealle bioþ of dūne healde wið ðære eorþan *all are bent down towards the earth*, 41, 6; Fox 254, 28. Ða men lāgon āþænede on ðære eorþan mid of dūne healdum ondwleotan *the men lay stretched out on the ground with faces turned downwards*, Shrn. 81, 26. [*Icel.* halla *leaning, sloping*: *O. H. Ger.* hald *clivus, obliquus, pronus.*]

healdan, hāldan; *p.* heóld; *pp.* healden. I. *to* HOLD, *keep, grasp, retain, restrain, confine, contain*:—Hēht Petrus and Paulus on bendum healdon *ordered Peter and Paul to be kept in bonds*, Blickl. Homl. 189 17: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 141; Met. 1, 71. Gif se hlāford wiste ðæt se oxa hnitol wære and hine healdan nolde *if the lord knew that the ox were wont to push with its horn, and would not keep it in*, L. Alf. 23: Th. i. 52, 12. Se wīsa hilt his spræce and bītt tīman *the wise man restrains his speech and bides his time*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 220, 14. Afene streám healt ðone norþende *the river Avon bounds the north side*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 466, 21. Jacob heóld ðone yldran brōðer Esau be ðam fōt *Jacob held the elder brother Esau by the foot*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 22: Beo. Th. 1581; B. 788. Hē heóld his ēhta him tō wlencum *he kept his possessions for his own glory*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 8. Judēi heóldon heora ēaran *the Jews stopped their ears*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 33. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte and heald hȳ mid ðē *take this same plant and keep it with you*, Herb. 111, 3: Lchdm. i. 224, 22. Gif hē næbbe ēhta ðonne healde hine man tō dōme *if he have no property, then let him be held to judgment*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 21: L. C. S. 43; Th. i. 402, 1. Se ðe ofer ðæne dæg hit healde āgyfe ðam bisceope ðæne penig and ðēr tō xxx penega *he that keeps it* [*Peter's pence*] *beyond that day, let him pay the penny to the bishop and thirty pence besides*, L. C. E. 9; Th. i. 366, 16. Healde ðonne on his mūþe of ðam ecede lange hwīle *let him hold some of the vinegar in his mouth a long while*, Herb. 181, 4; Lchdm. i. 318, 2. Hū nytt rehton wē nū and rīmdon ða cēga būton wē ēac feáwum wordum ætiéwen hwæt his healden *of what use were it to describe and enumerate the keys, unless in a few words we shew what they lock up*, Past. 23; Swt. 178, 12. Wæterfatu healdende ānlīpige twȳfealde gemetu oððe þrȳfealde. Nis gecweden ðæt ða wæterfatu sume heóldon twȳfealde gemetu, sume þrȳfealde *waterpots holding singly two or three measures. It is not said that some of the waterpots held two, some three measures*, Homl. Th. ii 56, 21–5. II. *to hold, have, possess, occupy, inhabit*:—Hie leng ne mōgon healdan heofonrīce *they may not longer occupy the heavenly kingdom*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 25; Gen. 732: 26; Th. 33, 34; Gen. 530. Fundon on sande hlīnbed healdan ðone ðe him hringas geaf *they found him who had given them rings occupying a couch on the sand*, Beo. Th. 6060; B. 3034. Ðū ðe heofonhāmas healdest and wealdest *qui habitas in cælo*, Ps. Th. 122, 1. Hēr Cynegils fēng tō rīce and heóld xxxi wintra *in this year Cynegils came to the throne and held it thirty-one years*, Chr. 611; Erl. 20, 34. Ðēr heó ēr mæste heóld worolde wynne *in whom before she had had her chief joy in this life*, Beo. Th. 2163; B. 1078: 6079; B. 3043. Ūre ieldran ða ðe ðās stōwa ēr hiéldon *our forefathers who occupied these places before*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 14: Beo. Th. 2432; B. 1214. III. *to rule, govern*:—Hie sealdon ānum unwīsum cyninge þegne Miercna rīce tō haldanne *they gave Mercia to a foolish king's thane to rule*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 28: Beo. Th. 3709; B. 1852. Gif hē hī rihtlīcor healdan wolde ðonne hē ēr dyde *if he* [*Æthelred*] *would rule them more rightfully than he had done before*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 7: 1083; Erl. 217, 5. Ða

eorþbŏende ealle healdest *gentes in terra dirigis*, Ps. Th. 66, 4. Heóld ðæt folc teala *he ruled that people well*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 34; Gen. 1232: Beo. Th. 114; B. 57. Eác ðā hlāfforda gehwylc ðæs for mycle þearfe ðæt hē his men rihtlīce healde *also every lord has very great need to rule* [illegible] *with justice*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 13. IV. *to behave, conduct* [*one's self*]:—Hū se sacerd hine healdan sceal and se diácon *quomodo sacerdos et diaconus se gerere debeant*, L. Ecg. P. iii. pref. v; Th. ii. 194, 29. Nolde ða bēc ágifan ēr heó wyste hū getrīwlīce hē hi [illegible]? æt landum healdan wolde *she would not give up the charters before she knew with what faith he would conduct himself* [or *treat her*?] *as regarded the lands*, Chart. Th. 202, 27. Wē sceolan eall ūre līf on ēadmōdnesse healdan *we should lead all our life in humility*, Blickl. Hom. 13, 1. Heó hit heóld ēr tō fæste wið hine *she had before dealt too hardly with him*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 10. Gif hē hine heólde swā swā hē sceolde *if he conducted himself as he ought*, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 15. Ic lǽrde weras ðæt hie be hīnum getreówlīce hie heóldan *I taught husbands to act faithfully, having to do with their wives only*, Blickl. Hom. 185, 24. V. *to guard, defend, keep, preserve, protect, maintain, sustain, regard, observe, take heed*:—Him behēton ðet hī woldon ðīnne eard healdan *they promised him that they would defend this land*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 10. Se ðe sceal healdan Israēla folc wið feóndum *qui custodit Israel*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Ðā hēht Neron healdan Simones līc þrȳ dagas *Nero ordered Simon's body to be kept three days*, Blickl. Hom. 189, 20. Hī ǽfre woldon fryþ and freóndscype tō ðisan lande haldan *they would ever maintain peace and friendship towards this land*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 37. Uton healdan unc ðæt wit ne wēnan swā swā ðis folc wēnþ *let us guard ourselves from thinking as this people thinks*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 28. Healdan ðone hālgan sunnan dæg *to keep the holy Sunday*, Lchdm. iii. 226, 2. Ðæt hē hȳ healdan wille swā wær his wīf sceal *that he will keep her as a man shall his wife*, L Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 6. Utan ēnne cynehlāford holdlīce healdan *let us loyally support one royal lord*, L. Eth. v. 35; Th. i. 312, 21: vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 11. His mūþ hē sceal symble from yflum wordum healdan *he shall ever keep his mouth from evil words*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33. Clǽnnysse healdan *castitatem servare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 5; Th. ii. 198, 2. Wē sceolan ða tēn bebodu healdan *we ought to keep the ten commandments*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 11. Sceolde ic mīnne brōðor healdon *am I my brother's keeper?* Gen. 4, 9. Ðære heorde ðe hī healdan sceoldan *to the flock that they should have kept*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 15. Hī ne dorstan nān gefeoht healdan wið Willelm cynge *they dared not have any battle with king William*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 8. Oðer æt hām beón heora land tō healdanne oðer ūt faran tō winnanne *vicissim curam belli et domus custodiam sortiebantur*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 17. Tō healdenne, Blickl. Homl. 11, 25. Se ðe hylt Israhēl *qui custodit Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 7. Swā swā sealt hylt ǽlcne mete wið forrotodnysse *as salt preserves every meat from corruption*, 536, 19. Healdeþ meotudes *tō hēope the law of the Lord*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 19; Ph. 457. Wið ōðrum unþeáwum hī sylfe healdaþ *they keep themselves from other vices*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 25. Ne ða Eástron swā healdaþ swā wē healdaþ *nec Pascha ita observant uti nos observamus*, L. Ecg. P. add. 5; Th. ii. 232, 18. Ðīne gebrōðru healdaþ scēp on Sichima *thy brethren are keeping sheep in Shechem*, Gen. 37, 13, 2. Ebrēi healdaþ heora gerāes anginn on lenctenlīcre emnihte *the Hebrews keep the beginning of their year at the spring equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 246, 17. Ða gelǽredan hine healdaþ bē ðisum foresǽdan gescēade *the learned consider it in accordance with the aforesaid distinction*, 266, 11. Ðū heólde mīne līchaman wið ǽlce besmittennysse *thou hast kept my body from every defilement*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 30. Hine swā lange heóld ðē ðæt man hire gryþ salde *she held the castle until they made terms with her*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 18. Se cyng heóld his hīrēd on Wincæstre *the king held his court at Winchester*, 1085; Erl. 218, 39. Ðonne hī wǽron be eástan ðonne heóld man fyrde be westan *when the Danes were to the east then the 'fyrd' was assembled to the west*, 1009: Erl. 144, 5. Heó hyt swȳðe deórwyrþlice heóld *she held it very dearly*, St. And. 38, 3. Ða weardas heóldon ðæs cwearternes duru *the keepers kept the door of the prison*, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 4. Wē nāðor ne heóldon ne lāre ne lage Godes ne manna swā swā wē scoldon *we have not kept as we should the doctrine or law of God or men*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 80. Ðā heóldon ða Judēi on heálicum gewunan *the Jews then held it as a solemn custom*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 8. Heald ðonne georne ðæt se mete sī gemylt *observe then carefully that the meat be digested*, L. M. 2, 69; Lchdm. ii. 284, 2. Heald ðæt hie ne hrīnan eorþan ne wætre *take care that they do not touch earth or water*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 7. Āsette gē ðone līchoman tō ðære byrgenne and hine ðǽr healdaþ swā ic eów bebeóde *put down the body in the tomb and keep it there as I shall bid you*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 32. Healden hie hie ðæt hie ne weorðen ealdormenn tō forlore hira hlāfmonnum *caveat ne fiat subditis auctor ruinæ*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 16. Hit betere wǽre ðæt heora seht tōgædere wurde ðonne hȳ ænige sace hym betweónan heóldan *it would be better for them to come to an agreement than to maintain a suit between them*, Chart. Th. 377, 4: Blickl. Homl. 109, 16. VI. *to hold out, last, hold on, continue, hold with*:—Hē, hēt ðæt werod healdan fæste wið feóndum *he bade that band stand fast against the foes*, Byrht. Th. 134, 51; By. 102. Hē wel healdeþ stondeþ stīðlīce *it holds well, stoutly it stands*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 27; Sch. 86. Feáwa ōðre ðe mid ðam eorle gyt heóldan *a few others that still continued with the earl*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 7. Ðā nolde seó burhwaru ābūgan ac heóldan mid fullan wīge ongeán *the citizens would not submit but held their ground against him by all warlike means*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Hig heóldon þurh ða brycge *they held on their way through the bridge*, 1052; Erl. 184, 23. Hī heóldon ofer sǽ tō Flandran *they took their way across the sea to Flanders*, 1075; Erl. 214, 9. [Cf. *halda* as a nautical term in Icelandic, Cl. & Vig. p. 233, col. 1.] [*Goth.* haldan *to hold, keep, keep sheep*: *O. Sax.* haldan: *O. Frs.* halda: *Icel.* halda: *O. H. Ger.* haltan *servare, custodire*: *Ger.* halten.] DER. an-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, tō-, ymb-healdan.

healdend, es; *m. One who holds, keeps, sustains, rules, a guardian, keeper, ruler*:—Hēr līþ beheáfdod healdend ūre *here lies our ruler beheaded*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 290. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde and healdend *I will be the people's shepherd and keeper*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 25; Gen. 2315. Se hālga healdend and wealdend *the holy preserver and ruler*, Andr. Kmbl. 450; An. 225. Se healdend *the ruler*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 17; Gen. 2161. From ðam healdende ðe mē hringas geaf *from the guardian who gave me rings*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 1; Rä. 21, 23. Mid haldendum *cum custodibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. v. healdan.

heald-nes, -ness, e; *f. Holding, keeping, observance*:—Ealles mǽst ymb ēástrena healdnyssa *maxime in Pascha observando*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7.

heálede; *adj. Ruptured, hydrocelous*:—Heálede *hirniosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 126; Wrt. Voc. 45, 29. Heálede *ydropicus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 62. Heálede *ponderosus*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 4, 9, 11: Herb. 78, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 1: Lchdm. iii. 144, 26. [Cf. *Icel.* haula *ruptured*: *O. H. Ger.* holoht *ponderosus, cui humor viscerum in virilia labitur.*] v. heála.

healf, e; *f.* I. *a half*:—Healfe ðȳ swētre *sweeter by half*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 18; Met. 12, 9. II. *side, part*:—Mid ðæm worde biþ gecȳðed hwæþer healf hæfþ ðonne sige *with that phrase* [*asking permission to bury the dead*] *is declared which side has the victory*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 9. Him be healfe stōd cniht *by his side stood a youth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 16; By. 152. Fram ðære uferran healfe *from the upper part*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 14. On ðās healfe *hac*: on ða healfe *illac*: on ða swīðran healfe *dextrorsum*: on ða winstran healfe *sinistrorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 4, 6. Ðǽr stent lang leóma of hwīlum on ǽne healfe hwīlum ón ǽlce healfe *there stands out from it a long light, sometimes on one side, sometimes on every side*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 20. On ēgðere healfe *on either side*, 1014; Erl. 150, 15. Hī heregodon on heora healfe and Cnut on his healfe *they harried on their side and Cnut on his*, 1016; Erl. 154, 23: 1025; Erl. 163, 10. On twā healfe ðære eás *on both sides of the river*, 896; Erl. 94, 11. Gif ðū fēarst tō ðære winstran hælfe ic healde ða swīðran healfe gif ðū ðonne ða swīðran healfe gecīst ic fare tō ðære winstran healfe *if thou wilt take the left hand then I will go to the right hand; or if thou depart to the right hand then I will go to the left*, Gen. 13, 9: 48, 13. [*Goth.* halba: *O. Sax.* halba: *O. Frs.* halve: *Icel.* hālfa: *O. H. Ger.* halb, halba, Grff. iv. 882–6: *Ger.* halbe.]

healf; *adj.* HALF:—Mē næs be healfan dǽle ðīn mǽrþ gecȳdd *thy greatness was not half told me*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 23. Sie be healfum ðæm ðonne sió bōt *let the fine then be half that*, L. Alf. pol 11; Th. i. 68, 18: 39; Th. i. 88, 2: L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 17. Gē ðǽr būgiaþ on ðam fīftan dǽle healfum londes and unlondes *ye there dwell in the half of the fifth part* [*in the tenth part*, cf. l. 25] *of land and not-land*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 23. Heó mid ðæm healfan dǽle beforan ðæm cyninge farende wæs swelce heó fleónde wǽre *with half the army she was going before the king as if she were flesing*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 27. Healfne sealde ðæm þearfan and mid healfum hine sylfne besweóp *he gave half* [*his cloak*] *to the poor man and wrapped himself up with half of it*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 7. Deáh ðū wylle healf mīne rīce *licet demedium regni mei*, Mk. Skt. 6, 23: Lk. Skt. 19, 8. Habban hī ðone brȳce healfne and healfne ða munecas *let them have half the usufruct, and the monk's half*, Chart. Th. 547, 19. Heó healfne forcearf ðone sweoran him *she half cut through his neck*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 105. Sele ðonne ðæt healf tō drincanne *then give half of it to drink*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 23. Hie wǽron simle healfe æt hām healfe ūte *always half of them were at home and half out*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17: Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 25. Ic wille ðæt man frigm hsalue mīne men *I desire that half my men should be freed*, Chart. Th. 522, 5. Æfter ōðer healf hund daga *after a hundred and fifty days*, Gen. 8, 3. Hē heóld ðæt rīce ōðrum healfum læs ðe XXX wintra *he reigned twenty-eight years and a half*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 24. Hit biþ ōðres healfes fōtes gemet bufan ðæm heáfde *it is a foot and a half above the head*, Shrn. 69, 2. Se bāt wæs geworht of þriddan healfre hȳde *the boat was made of two and a half hides*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 9. Ic him sylle vii æcras feórþe healfne on ānum stede and feórþe healfne an ōðrum stede *I give him seven acres, three and a half in one place and three and a half in another*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 263, 12–15. Nān rēn ne com ofer eorþan feórþan healfan

gére *no rain came upon the earth for three years and a half*, Lchdm. iii. 276, 19. Dæt wæs ehtoþe healf híd *that was seven hides and a half*, Chart. Th. 550, 12. Seofon and twentigoþan healfes fótes *twenty-six feet and a half long*, Lchdm. iii. 218, 4, 12, 16, 19. [*Goth.* halbs: *O. Sax.* half: *O. Frs.* half: *Icel.* hálfr: *O. H. Ger.* halb: *O. Frs. has the same use of* half *with the ordinals*, other, thredda, fiarda, etc., half; *so O. H. Ger. has* andar halb, dritde halp, Grff. iv. 890: *so Ger. In Icel. the ordinal is placed after* hálfr, hálfr annarr, etc.]

healf-clǽmed; *adj. Half finished* [*of house built with mud*]:—Mín dæt healfclǽmede hús *my half-finished mud-hut*, Shrn. 39, 20.

healf-clypigende; *adj. Semi-vowel*:—Healfclypigende *semivocales*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 55, 56.

healf-cwic; *adj. Half alive, half dead*:—Halfcwic *semivivus; half dead*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 30. Helfcuicne, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 8. Funde hiene ænne be wege liegan healfcucne *invenit in itinere solum relictum et extrema vitæ efflantem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. Sume healfcwice flugon on fæsten *some half-dead fled to the fastness*, Elen. Kmbl. 266; El. 133: Blickl. Homl. 203, 19.

healf-deád; *adj. Half dead, palsied on one side*:—Wið dære healfdeádan ádle *for the half-dead disease* [hemiplegia], L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 1: L. M. 1, 79; Lchdm. ii. 152, 2.

healf-eald; *adj. Half grown, of middle age*:—Halfeald swín *half-grown swine*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 246, 2.

healf-héafod, es; *n. The fore part of the head*; sinciput, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 24.

healf-hunding, es; *m. A creature having a dog's head*:—Healfhundingas *cenocephali*, Nar. 34, 30: 22, 15.

healf-hwít; *adj. Half white, whitish*; subalbus, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 73; Wrt. Voc. 46, 30.

healf-mann, es; *m. Half man*:—Halfmann *semivir*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 23.

healf-penig-wurþ, es; *n. A halfpennyworth*, L. C. E. 12; Th. i. 366, 32.

healf-reád; *adj. Reddish*:—Healfreáde peran *crustumia* vel *volemis* vel *insana* vel *melimendrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 40; Wrt. Voc. 39, 25.

healf-slǽpende; *adj. Half asleep*:—Ætýwde him gamalielus gást healfslǽpendum *the spirit of Gamaliel appeared to him when half asleep*, Shrn. 113, 5.

healf-soden; *adj. Half cooked*:—On healfsodenum mete *in semicocto cibo*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 2: Med. ex Quadr. 7, 2; Lchdm. i. 356, 18.

healf-trendel, es; *n. A hemisphere*:—Healftryndel, *emisperia*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 71: Wrt. Voc. 34, 6.

healfunga; *adv. By halves, partially, imperfectly*:—Ðe shundredes ealdor geneálǽhte ðam Hǽlende ná healfunga ac fulfremedlíce *this centurion did not approach the Saviour by halves, but fully*, Homl. Th. i. 126, 23. Hit is nyttre ðæt hit mon healfunga sprece *it is better that it should be said in part only*, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 7: 32; Swt. 209, 22. Gif wé healfunga and be sumum dǽle heora gódan weorc secgeaþ *si quædam illorum bona ex latere requiramus*, 211, 16.

healf-weard, es; *m. One who has a share of another's property or power*:—Hé sette hine on his húse to healfwearde ealra him his áhta anweald betǽhte *constituit eum dominum domus suæ, et principem omnis possessionis suæ*, Ps. Th. 104, 17.

healf-wudu, a; *m. Field-balm*; calamintha nepeta, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 1.

heal-gamen, es; *m. Hall-mirth, song*, Beo. Th. 2136; B. 1066.

healh, halh [*in the declension the final* h *seems to be omitted before an inflection*]; *m.* A word of doubtful meaning. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. xxix. translates it *hall*, probably originally a *stone* building. Leo, A. S. Names, p. 52, takes it to be the same word as *ealh*. Somner gives *healh-stán* crusta, collyrida. In form it agrees with Latin *cala*. The following are some of the passages in which the word occurs:—Se westra éasthealh, Cod. Dipl. iii. 19, 6. On ðone west halh, 18, 25. Óþ cyninges healh, i. 257, 33. On Scottes healh; of ðam heale, vi. 2, 2. In Streónes halh; of ðam hale, 214, 25. On Hengestes healh; of Hengestes heale, iii. 80, 20. In Titten halh, 52, 11. [The word seems to have the same force as *haga* in the same charter, as *at Batenhale* and *at Batanhagan* both occur.] Æt Wreodanhale, i. 166, 18. On Rischale; of Rischale, iii. 399, 18. On hwítan heal; of hwítan heale, iii. 444, 4–5. On ða halas, iii. 34, 13. On fearnhealas; of fearnhealan, iii. 81, 14–5. On cotan healas, v. 401, 34. Tó héaphalan; of héaphalan, iii. 77, 13. Streónes halh, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 37. On Streónes heale, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 13. [Strenaeshalch quod interpretatur Sinus fari, Bd. 3, 25; S. 132, 7.]

healic, es; *m. A herring*; halec:—Healic ðéer sǽfisc *herring or seafish*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 250, 26.

heá-líc; *adj. High, elevated, lofty, sublime, proud, chief, very great, noble, distinguished, deep, profound*:—Nán gereord nis swá healíc swá Ebréisc *no language is so noble as Hebrew*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 28. Abram ðæt is healíc fæder *Abram, that is, great father*, i. 92, 13. Leóht swilce healíc sunnebéam *a light like a splendid sunbeam*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 152. Swíðe healíc nama *a name of great distinction*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 31: L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 11. Is ún ðæra eahta winda aquilo gehátten se blǽwþ healíc and ceald *one of the eight winds is called aquilo; it blows high and cold*, Lchdm. iii. 276, 5. Healíc on his weorcum *actione præcipuus*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 8. Gebletsod ys Abram ðam healícan Gode . . . and gebletsod ys se healíca God *blessed be Abram of the most high God* . . . *and blessed be the most high God*, Gen. 14, 19, 20. Nán leahter swá healíc ðæt man ne mǽge gebétan *there is no crime so deep that it may not be expiated*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 20. Hé nas ácweald þurh ðam healícan fylle *he was not killed by the fall from such a height*, 300, 20. Mid healícum gedwylde *through profound error*, 506, 27. On healícum gemóte *in a principal meeting*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 348. Dæt lengtenfæsten mon sceal mid swíðe healícre gýmene healdan *the fast of Lent ought to be kept with the very greatest care*, L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 5. Healíc þinge dú ðérmid ongitst *thereupon thou wilt observe a remarkable thing*, Herb. 57, 2; Lchdm. i. 160, 1. Swá healícne dam his ágnes hryres *alta ruinæ suæ damna*, Past. 58, 2; Swt. 441, 26. Hafaþ healíce stefne *hath an excellent voice*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 31; Crä. 93. Healíce bodan *archangels*, Homl. Th. i. 342, 26: L. Eth. vii. 2; Th. i. 330, 6. Gif hie hwæt suá healícra yfela on him ongieten *if they perceive any very great evil in them*; si qua valde sunt eorum prava, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 6. On healícum muntum *on lofty hills*, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29. Wé lǽraþ ðæt man wið healíce synna scylde swíðe georne *we instruct people to guard very diligently against very great sins*, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 6. Healíce gegaderunga *legitima conjugia*, L. Ecg. C. 28; Th. ii. 152, 35. Sprec healíg word wið drihten ágne *speke proud words against his lord*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 21; Gen. 294. Ælc sáwul sý underþeód healícrum anwealdum *let every soul be subjected to the higher powers*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 17. Se is healícost sette ðone martyrdóm æfter Gode ástealde *he is most exalted who was the first martyr after God*, i. 50, 1. Ða recceras scoldon þencean ymb ðæt hélícuste and ða underþióddan scoldon dón ðæt unweordlícre *a subditis inferiora gerenda sunt, a Rectoribus summa cogitanda*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 131, 19.

heá-líce; *adv. Highly, on high, excellently*:—Is ðín mildheort mód ábafen healíce *magnificatur misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 107, 4: 137, 6. Healíce ða Cyricean reccende *ecclesiam sublimiter regens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 12. Seó gódnys is of ðam Scyppende se ðe is healíce gód *that goodness is from the Creator, who is supremely good*, Homl. Th. i. 238, 19. Se ðe on heofonum is healíce sittende *who sitteth on high in heaven*, ii. 318, 3: 254, 27. Healíce geweorþod *highly honoured*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 18. Ðus healíce *in such a high degree*, 123, 2. Ðonne fremaþ hit healíce *it will do very great good*, Herb. 4, 2; Lchdm. i. 90, 7. Hé wolde ðæt his lof ðé healícor weóxe *he desired that his praise should grow the greater*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 30. Healícost fremede *was beneficial in the highest degree*, Herb. 73, 3; Lchdm. i. 176, 10.

heá-lícness, e; *f. Loftiness, sublimity, greatness*:—Healícnyss *sublimitas*, Hymn Surt. 74, 26. Seó heofenlíce healícnyss wearþ geopenod *the greatness of heaven was revealed*, Homl. Th. i. 106, 31.

heall, e; *f. A hall, residence*:—Heall *aula*, Ælfc. Gl. 61, 107; Som. 78, 89; Wrt. Voc. 58, 4. Mycel and rúm heall *atrium*, 109; Som. 79, 21; Wrt. Voc. 58, 61. Seó heall ðæs Hálgan Gástes *the residence of the Holy Ghost*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 13. Heal, Beo. Th. 2307; B. 1151. On his ðære hálgan healle *in aula sancta ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Hé dreám gehýrde hlúdne in healle *loud merriment he heard in the hall*, Beo. Th. 178; B. 89: Cd. 210; Th. 261, 1; Dan. 719. Hie tó his healle ne tó his hírðe eft wendan noldan *they would not return to his* [*Nero's*] *residence nor household*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 18. On cynges healle *in the king's hall*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 7, 8: L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 17. Ða heofenlícan healle innférde *entered the heavenly hall*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 20. [*O. Sax.* halla: *Icel.* höll: *O. H. Ger.* halla *aula, palatium, templum*: *Ger.* halle.] DER. gif-, medo-heall.

heal-líc; *adj. Belonging to a hall* or *palace*; aulicus, palatinus, Cot. 194, Lye.

heall-reáf, es; *n. A piece of tapestry for a hall*:—Ælfwine ic geann ánes heallreáfes *I give to Alfwine a piece of tapestry*, Chart. Th. 530, 35.

heall-wahrift, es; *n. Tapestry for hanging on the wall of a hall*:—Ic geann mínum suna ánes heallwahriftes, Chart. Th. 530, 33.

HEALM, es; *n.* I. HAULM, *straw, stem* or *stalk of grass, stalk of a plant*:—Healm *culmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 127; Wrt. Voc. 38, 49. Healmes lǽf *stipula*, Som. 67, 129; Wrt. Voc. 38, 51. Gán and gadrion him sylfe ðæt healm *let them go and gather straw for themselves*, Ex. 5, 7. Swá windes healm *sicut stipulam ante faciem venti*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Genim rigen healm and beren *take rye and barley straw*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 11. II. *a roof of straw* [?]:—Ciricsceat mon sceal ágifan tó ðam healme and tó ðam heorþe ðe se mon on bíþ tó middum wintra *ciriceceattum debet reddere homo a culmine et mansione, ubi residens erit in Natali*, L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* halm *stipula*: *Icel.* hálmr; *m. straw*: *O. H. Ger.* halm; *m. culmus, calamus, stipula, festuca*: *Ger.* halm: *Grk.* κάλαμος *a reed.*]

healm-streaw, es; *n. Straw, stubble*:—Healmstreaw *stipulam*, Ps. Spl. 82, 12.

healoc, es; *m. n.* [?] *A hollow, corner, winding:* — Hēr sint tīen ſheardodre lifre ge on ðām lappum and healocum and filmenum, *here are symptoms of a hardened liver both on the lobes and hollows and membranes*, L. M. R. 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 5. [Cf. (?) *Prompt. Parv.* Halke *angulus, latibulum: Chauc.* halke, *corner.*] v. holc, hylca.

heal-reced, es; *n. A palace:*—Hē healreced hātan wolde medoærn mycel men gewyrcean *he would bid men make a palace, a great meadhouse*, Beo. Th. 136; B. 68.

heals, hals, es; *m. The neck, the prow of a ship:*—Se hals *the neck*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 22; Ph. 298. Gehæfted be ðam healse *fastened by the neck*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 29; Gen. 385. Heals ealne ymbefēng *he clasped all the neck*, Beo. Th. 5376; B. 2691. Lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals *he let his weapon pass through the man's neck*, Byrht. Th. 135, 60; By. 141. [*Orm.* halls: *Piers P. Chauc.* hals: *Prompt. Parv.* hals *collum, amplexatorium: Goth. O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hals: *Icel.* hāls *neck, part of the bow of a ship.*]

heals-beág, es; *m. A ring for the neck, necklace;* monile, collare, Beo. Th. 4350; B. 2172. [*O. H. Ger.* hals-pouc *torques.*]

heals-beorh; *gen.* -beorge; *f. A protection for the neck, gorget, hauberk*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 423. [*Icel.* hāls-björg *a gorget: O. H. Ger.* hals-pirc, -perg *pectoria, lorica.*]

heáls-bóc, e; *f. A book which brings safety, an amulet, a phylactery*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. [*Icel.* hāls-bōk *a book to swear upon.*] v. hāls.

healsed, healsod, healscod *a cloth for the head*:—Healsed *caputium*, Cot. 170, Lye. In halsado *in sudario*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 20. Mid halsodo *sudario*, Jn. Skt. Rush. [halscode, Lind.] 11, 44. Halsodu *sudarium* [hascode, Lind.] 20, 7.

healseta, an; *m.* Se ealdormon rād þurh sumne wudu ðā rīsde ūn næddre of holum treowe æt ðam healsetan him on ðone bōsm and hyne tōslāt ðæt hē wæs sōna deád, Shrn. 144, 27.

heals-fæst; *adj. Stiff-necked, stubborn*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 5; Gen. 2238.

heals-fang, es; *n.* A term occurring in the laws which Thorpe thus defines: 'The sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment had it been in use.' The word occurs in the following passages:—Gif ceorl būton wīfes wīsdōme deófium gelde hē sīe ealra his ēhtan scyldig and healsfange *if a married man without his wife's knowledge sacrifice to idols let him be liable in all his possessions and his 'heals-fang,'* L. Wih. 12, 11, 14; Th. i. 40, 5, 2, 10. Gylde man cxx scill. tō healsfange æt twelfhyndum were. Healsfang gebyreþ bearnum brōðrum and fæderan ne gebyreþ nānum mǣge ðæt feoh būte ðam ðe sȳ binnan cneówe. Of ðam dæge ðe ðæt healsfang āgolden sȳ . . . , L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 23–7: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 20: L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 11: L. C. S. 37: Th. i. 398, 13: 45; Th. i. 402, 14: 61; Th. i. 408, 19: L. C. F. 14; Th. i. 428, 7: L. H. 11, 7, 10; Th. i. 521, 5, 10: 76, 6; Th. i. 582, 4. Schmid A. S. Gesetze, p. 609, suggests a different origin from that given by Thorpe, 'Es liegt nahe, an die Berechnung der Verwandtschaftsgrade nach den Gliedern des menschlichen Leiber zu denken, wo dann die nächsten Verwandten, die auf den Halsfang Anspruch haben, in den Hals zu stehen kommen könnten, und damit hängt vielleicht Zusammen, dass die Gradberechnungen nicht von dem gemeinschaftlichen Stammvater, sondern dessen Kindern beginnen, sodass die näherstehenden Verwandten als *binnan cneówe* befindlich bezeichnet werden konnten.' But while this explanation might suit the circumstances described in the passage given above, from Edmund's Laws, it would not be applicable in the earlier passage from Wihtræd's Laws. Schmid seems to refer the penalty, in its origin, too exclusively to cases of killing: 'Eine Geldbusse, die bei einer Tödtung in Verbindung mit dem Wergeld an die nächsten Verwandten des Getödteten gezahlt werden musste, die aber auch sonst zur Bestimmung der Grösse einer Busse genannt wird.' [Cf. *Icel.* hāls-fang; *n. embracing:* hāls-fengja *to embrace.*]

heals-gebedda, an; *f. A bedfellow, consort around whose neck the arms are thrown, one dearly loved*, Beo. Th. 126; B. 63. v. heals-mæge þ.

heals-gund, es; *m. A swelling in the neck;* struma, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 10, 13, 15, etc.

heálsian. v. hālsian.

heal-sittende; *pl. People sitting in a hall*, Beo. Th. 4035; B. 2015: 5728; B. 2868.

heals-mæge þ, e; *f. A virgin embraced and beloved*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 6; Gen. 2155. v. heals-gebedda.

heals-mene, -myne, es; *m. A necklace, chain for the neck:* — Hē ðyde gyldene healsmyne ymbe his swuran *he put a gold chain about his neck*, Gen. 41, 42. [*O. Sax.* hals-meni; *n: Icel.* hāls-men; *n.*]

heals-ome, an; *f. A humour in the neck*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 26.

healsre-feðer, e; *f. The feathers of a pillow, down*:—Hnescre ic eom micle halsrefeðre *I am much softer than down*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 28; Rä. 41, 80. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* halsare *cervical.*]

heals-wīða, an; *m. A necklace*:—Me healswīðan hlāford sealde *my lord has given me a chain for my neck*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 12; Rä. 5, 4.

heals-wyrt, e; *f.* In Lchdm. ii. Gloss. are given the following plant-names:—1. *Campanula trachelium, Dan.* halsurt: *Ger.* halswurz, halskraut: *Du.* halskrind. II. *Hare's ear;* bupleurum tenuissimum. III. *Scilla autumnalis.* IV. *Symphytum album.*

HEALT; *adj.* HALT, *lame, limping:*—Healt *claudus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 35. Gif hē healt weorþ *if he become lame*, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14. Hæfdon him tō lāðteówe ænne wīsne mon, þēh hē healt wǣre and him tō gielpworde hæfdon ðæt him leófre wǣre ðæt hie hæfdon healtne cyning ðonne healt rīce *they had as their leader a wise man though he was lame, and made it their boast that they had rather the king halted than the kingdom*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 28–31: Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8. Him tō eodan blinde and healte *the blind and halt went to him*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 21: Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 2427; El. 1215: Andr. Kmbl. 1155; An. 578. [*Goth.* halts: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* halt: *Icel.* haltr: *O. H. Ger.* halz.]

heal-þegen, es; *m. A hall-thane, one who resides or is occupied in a hall*, Beo. Th. 287; B. 142: 1443; B. 719.

healtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To halt, limp, be lame:* — Ic healtige *claudico*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 27. Hī nū gyt heora ealdan gewunon healdaþ and fram rihtum stīgum healtiaþ *ipsi adhuc inveterati et claudicantes a semitis suis*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 19. Hȳ healtodan on heora wegum *claudicaverunt a semitis suis*, Ps. Th. 17, 43. Ne healtigeaþ leng *ut non claudicans quis erret*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 18.

heal-wudu, a; *m. The woodwork of a hall*, Beo. Th. 2639; B. 1317.

heamol, hamol [?]; *adj. Frugal;* frugi, Cot. 86, Lye. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* hamal *mutilus.*]

heán; *adj. Low, mean, abject, poor, humbled, humble:*—Hiora heorte wæs heán on gewinnum *humiliatum est in laboribus cor eorum*, Ps. Th. 106, 11. Ic heán gewearþ hē mē hraðe lȳsde *humiliatus sum et liberavit me*, 114, 6. Nānig eft sīðade heán hyhta leás *none returned cast down and hopeless*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 25; Gū. 897. Ðā ðū heán and earm ǣrest cwōme *when abject and poor thou first didst come*, 39 a; Th. 129, 23; Gū. 425. Dēmaþ ðam rīcan swā ðam heánan and ðam litlan swā ðam miclan *judge the high as the low, and the little as the great*, Deut. 1, 17: Homl. Th. i. 64, 30. Hū uncūþ biþ ēghwylcum ūnum men his līfes tīd ēghwæðer ge rīcum ge heánum ge geongum ge ealdum *how unknown to every single man is the period of his life, both to the rich man and to the poor, to the young and to the old*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 8. Habbaþ mē gehnǣged heánne tō eorþan *humiliavit in terra vitam meam*, Ps. Th. 142, 3. Ægðer ge welige ge heáne *simul in unum dives et pauper*, 48, 2. Swā rīce swā heáne *vel divites vel pauperes*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 30. Se scearpa deáþ ðe ne forlēt ne rīce menn ne heáne se hine genam *stern death who spares neither rich men nor poor, that seized him*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 35. Hī hī sylfe lēton ēgðer ge for heáne ge for unwrǣste *ultima propemodum desperatione tabuerunt*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 22. Hī taliaþ ðē wyrsan for heánan gebyrdan ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige *they account the worse, for their humble birth, those whose forefathers were not rich in a worldly point of view*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 2. Ne wandige hē nā for rīcum ne for heánum *non vereri potentes neque humiles*, L. Ecg. P. i. 1; Th. ii. 172, 3. Heánra burhwered *vulgus* vel *plebs*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 82; Wrt. Voc. 18, 37. Heánra man vel ceorlīc ēhta *peculium*, 13; Som. 57, 122; Wrt. Voc. 22, 59. Se heánra hād *the weaker sex*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 10; Cri. 99. Ne se heárra derige ðam heánran *nor let the higher injure the lower*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Ðeáh hit se læsta wǣre and se heánosta *though it were the least and the lowest*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 23. [*Laym.* hæne, hene: *Goth.* hauns: *O. H. Ger.* hōn *humilis, infamis.*]

heán; *p.* heáde; *pp.* heád *To raise, heighten, exalt, advance:*—Mid singalum bysenum ārfæstre wyrcnysse hē ongan heán and miclian *continuis piæ operationis exemplis provehere curavit*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 19. Heáþ and hebbaþ *exalt and raise*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 6; Sch. 42. [*Goth.* hauhjan *to exalt: O. H. Ger.* hōhjan *exaltare: Ger.* erhöhen *exalt, raise.*]

heáne; *adv. Ignominiously, shamefully, abjectly:*—Ðū sylfa mē heáne gehnǣgdest *humiliasti me*, Ps. Th. 118, 71. Scyldigra scōlu āscyred weorþeþ heáne from hālgum *the band of the guilty shall with shame be separated from the holy*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 17; Cri. 1609: 75 b; Th. 283, 16; Jul. 681. Swā hē sȳn fram dīnes handa heáne ādrifene *quidem ipsi de manu tua expulsi sunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. [In some of these passages the word may be a case of the adjective rather than an adverb.]

heá-nes. v. heáh-nes.

heán-líc; *adj. Ignominious, disgraceful, vile, poor:*—Tō heánlīc mē þinceþ ðæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon unbefohtene *too shameful methinks that ye with our treasures should go to your ships without a struggle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 25. Swīðe nearewe sent and swīðe heánlīce ða menniscan gesǣlþa *very scanty and very poor are human felicities;* anxia enim res est humanorum conditio bonorum, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26: Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* hōn-līh *infamis, fœdus, ridendus, dedecor, indecor.*]

heán-líce; *adj. Ignominiously, ingloriously, disgracefully, miserably,*

humbly:—Faulus heánlíce hímweard ófleáh *Fabius ignominiously fled homewards*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 13. Ne lét swá heánlíce dín handgeweorc forwurþan *let not thine handiwork so miserably perish*, Hy. 7, 111; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 111: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 4; Cri. 31: 13 a; Th. 23, 21; Cri. 372.

heán-mód; *adj. Dejected, cast down, humiliated*:—Ic sceal sárigferþ heánmód hweorfan *with sorrowing spirit and with dejected mind must I go*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 32; Gú. 1353. Ic sceal feor ðonan heánmód hweorfan *I must go far thence with humiliated heart*, 71 a; Th. 265, 32; Jul. 390.

heán-spédig; *adj. Scantily, poorly endowed*:—Ðý læs hé forhycge heánspédigran *lest he despise the more scantily endowed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 1; Crä. 26.

heáp, es; *m.* [*generally, but* ðeós earme heáp *occurs*, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 9; Sat. 87.] *A* Heap, *pile, great number, host, multitude, crowd, band, troop, body of people, assembly, company*:—Galað ðæt is gewitnesse heáp *Galaad acervus testimonii interpretatur*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 5. Se hálga heáp hëhfædera and wítgena *the holy host of patriarchs and prophets*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 9. Fyrenfulra þreát heáp synnigra *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Þegna heáp *a troop of thanes*, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Be ðam gesáligan heápe ðe mid ðam Hálende on ðisum lífe drohtnode *of the blessed company that lived with the Saviour in this life*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 22. Of ðam yfelan heápe gehádodra manna be ðám ðe úre Drihten cwæþ 'multi dicunt mihi, etc.' *of that evil band of men in orders about whom our Lord said, 'many will say to me*, etc.' L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 36: Apstls. Kmbl. 17; Ap. 9. Sum sceal on heápe hæleþum cwëman *one shall in company give pleasure to men*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 32; Vy. 77. Gewíteþ mid ðý wuldre mære tungol faran on heápe *the great star departs accompanied with that glory*, 93 b; Th. 350, 26; Sch. 69. Hwanon ferigeaþ gë heresceafta heáp *whence bear ye a heap of war shafts*, Beo. Th. 675; B. 335. Hengestes heáp *Hengest's band*, 2186; B. 1091. His ðone gecorenan heáp *electos suos*, Ps. Th. 104, 38: L. Ælfc. P. 21; Th. ii. 372, 3. Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundredu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. Hine ðá ða heápas frugnon hwæt hie wyrcean mihton ðæt hie Godes erre beflugon *when the multitudes asked him* [*John*] *what they could do to escape God's wrath*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 10: Cd. 161; Th. 202, 2; Exod. 382. Biscopan and gehálgodan heápan *for bishops and consecrated bodies*, L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 23. Heápum *in troops*, Cd. 81; Th. 101, 36; Gen. 1693: 189; Th. 235, 6; Dan. 302: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 29; Cri. 549: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 163. [*O. Sax.* hôp: *O. Frs.* hâp: cf. *Icel.* hópr *a troop, flock*: *O. H. Ger.* houf *strues, acervus*: *Ger.* haufe.] Der. gár-, wíg-heáp.

heáp-mælum; *adv. In heaps, by troops, bands, companies, flocks*:—Telle ðú and Aaron heápmælum *thou and Aaron shalt number them by their armies*, Num. 1, 3. Ne wæs ðá ylding tó ðon ðæt hí heápmælum cóman máran weorod of ðám þeódum ðe wë ér gemynegodon *non mora ergo confluentibus certatim in insulam gentium memoratarum catervis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 31. Ða dumban niétenu hie hie gadriaþ heápmælum and hie ætsomne sédaþ *gregatim animalia bruta pascuntur*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 23. Hý him heápmælum sylfe on hand eodon *they flocked to surrender to him*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 83, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* huufmálum *catervatim*.]

heápung, e; *f. A heaping, heap*:—Onfóþ hine and on ða heápunge eówre niðerunge geléðaþ *accipite et in cumulum damnationis vestræ ducite*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14.

hearoh. v. hearg.

HEARD, hard; *adj.* Hard, *harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave*:—Hond and heard sweord *the hand and the hard blade*, Beo. Th. 5011; B. 2509. Ic wát ðæt ðú eart heard mann *scio quia homo durus es*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24. Heard is ðeós spræc *this is an hard saying*; durus est hic sermo, Jn. Skt. 6, 60. Heú wæs éror ðam cynge hire suna swíðe heard *she had been before very hard to the king her son*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 36: Cd. 103; Th. 136, 20; Gen. 2261. Se mon se ðe nú démeþ ðém earmun bútan mildheortnesse, ðonne biþ ðam eft heard dóm geteód *the man who now judges the poor without mercy, on him shall a hard sentence be then passed in requital*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 36: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432. Him ménig gewin hër on worlde tó lang ne tó heard þuhte *no labour here in the world seemed to him too long or too hard*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 3; Cd. 17; Th. 20, 30; Gen. 317. Hunger se hearda *severe famine*, 86; Th. 108, 32; Gen. 1815. Ðër wæs heard plega wælgára wrixl *there was hard fighting exchange of deadly darts*, 93; Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1989: Elen. Kmbl. 229; El. 115. Hé wæs ánræd heard and hygeróf *he was resolute, hardy and noble-minded*, Andr. Kmbl. 465; An. 233: Beo. Th. 689; B. 342. Ðes hearda héap *this stout band*, 868: B. 432. Wíges heard *bold in battle*, 1776; B. 886; Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 27; Crä. 39; Byrht. Th. 135, 38; By. 130: Andr. Kmbl. 1677; An. 841. Hé wæs heardes cynnes *he was of a brave race*, Byrht. Th. 139, 39; By. 266. Ðone deópan grund ðæs hátan lëges and ðæs heardan lëges *the deep abyss of hot and cruel flame*, Blick. Homl. 103, 15. Hine ðá gegyrede mid hárenum hræle swíðe heardum and unwinsumum *he clothed himself with raiment of hair very hard and unpleasant*, 221, 24. Ic hafu gecnáwen on heardum hyge ðæt ðú hálend eart middangeardes *I have acknowledged in my stubborn heart that thou art the saviour of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 1614; El. 809. Beóþ ðé hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan *hunger and thirst will be hard adversaries to thee*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 28; Gú. 246. Ða heardan heortan *the hard hearts*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 154, 2. Ða heardan þrowunga ðe hé ðrëág *the hard sufferings that he endured*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 15. Ic hine heardan clammum wríðan þohte *I thought to bind him with hard bonds*, Beo. Th. 1931; B. 963. Mé þinceþ ðæt ðú wære ðám ungelëredum mannum heardra ðonne hit riht wære *videtur mihi quia durior justo indoctis auditoribus fuisti*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 32. Hige sceal ðé heardra ðé úre mægen lytlaþ *our courage shall be the stouter as our force lessens*, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Nó ic gefrægn heardran feohtan *I have never heard of a harder fight*, Beo. Th. 1157; B. 576. Náfre hé ér ne siððan heardran hæle fand *never before or since did he find a stouter warrior*, 1442; B. 719. Se líchoma ðonne on ðone heardestan stenc and on ðone fúlostan biþ gecyrred *the body then shall be turned to the strongest and foulest stench*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 12. Ða ðe gecwedene syndon ða heardestan men *who* [*the Scythians*] *are said to be very hardy men*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 3. [*Goth.* hardus: *O. Sax.* hard: *O. Frs.* herd: *Icel.* harðr: *O. H. Ger.* hart, harti, hert, herti *durus, rigidus, asper, acer*: *Ger.* hart.]

heard-cwide, es; *m. Harsh language, reproach, abuse, contumely*:—Ic geþolade hosp and heardcwide *I suffered scorn and contumely*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 22; Cri. 1444.

hearde; *adv. Severely, very much, greatly, sorely*:—Ðá cwæþ se Hálend ðæt him hearde þyrste *then said Jesus that he was sore athirst*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 31. Hearde ofsceamode *sorely ashamed*, 518, 31. Ðæs ðe wë wénaþ and hearde ondrédaþ *according to what we expect and very much fear*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Ll. ii. 380, 35. Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne hé of ðisse worlde móste *he very earnestly longed for the time when he might leave this world*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 1: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 28.

heard-ecg; *adj. Hard of edge*:—Ðá wæs on healle heardecg togen sweord *then in the hall was drawn the sword hard of edge*, Beo. Th. 2581; B. 1288: 2984; B. 1490: Elen. Kmbl. 1513; El. 758: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 15; Rä. 6, 8. v. *other compounds with* ecg.

heard-fyrde; *adj. Difficult to carry*:—Ðër oninnan bær eorl hard-fyrdne dæl goldes *there within bore the earl a weighty portion of gold*, Beo. Th. 4483; B. 2245.

heard-heáwa, an; *m. A chisel*; scalprum, Som.

heard-heort; *adj. Hard-hearted, stiff-necked*:—Heardheort biþ se mann ðe nele þurh lufe ódrum fremigan ðær ðær hé mæg *that man is hard of heart who will not from love benefit others when he can*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 19. Hwá is swá heardheort ðæt ne mæg wépan swylces ungelimpes *who is so hard of heart that he cannot weep at such misfortunes*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 40. Ðis folc is hardheort *thou art a stiff-necked people*, Ex. 33, 3, 5: Homl. Th. i. 108, 22: ii. 258, 22. Gë sind ealra folca ungelëafulluste and heardheorteste *ye are of all nations the most unbelieving and most stiff-necked*, Deut. 9, 6.

heard-heortness, e; *f. Hard-heartedness*:—Hwæt is seó stánige eorþe búton heardheortnyss *what is the stony ground but hard-heartedness*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 35. Þurh ðone wah seó heardheortnes ðara hiéremonna *per parietem duritia subditorum*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 24. Ic can eówre heardheortnisse *I know thy stiff neck*, Deut. 31, 27.

heard-hiegende; *adj. Bold in purpose*, Beo. Th. 793; B. 394: 1602; B. 799.

heardian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become hard, to harden*:—Ic heardige *dureo* and *duro*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 6: 37; Som. 39, 26: Herb. 1, 19; Lchdm. i. 76, 18: 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 4. Ðæt wyrmþ and heardaþ ðone magan *it warms and hardens the stomach*, L. M. 2, 10; Lchdm. ii. 188, 18. Ðonne onginþ sió heardian *then the liver begins to harden*, 19; Lchdm. ii. 200, 25.

hearding, es; *m. A brave man, warrior, hero*, Elen. Kmbl. 50; El. 25: 260; El. 130: Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 1; Rún. 22. [Cf. æðeling and v. Grmm. D. M. 316, 321.]

heard-líc; *adj. Severe, fierce, hard, strict*:—Heardlíc eornost *severe seriousness*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 3100; An. 1553: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 10; Dóm 37. Heardlícu wítu *severe punishments*, 69 b; Th. 258, 11; Jul. 263.

heard-líce; *adv. Hardly, sorely, harshly, sternly, bravely, stoutly*:—Heardlíce *duriter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 41. Se Godes man ongan heardlíce and bitterlíce wépan *the man of God began to weep sorely and bitterly*; solutus est in lacrymis, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29. Hé heardlíce gewon wið Æþelbald cyning *he struggled hard with king Ethelbald*, Chr. 741; Erl. 46, 30. Ðet landfolc hardlíce wiðstódon *the people of the country withstood them stoutly*, 1046; Erl. 171, 4. Hé spræc heardlícor wið hig ðonne wið fremde men *he spoke more harshly to them than to strangers*, Gen. 42, 8. [*O. Sax.* hard-líko.]

heard-lícness, e; *f. Hardness, severity, strictness*:—Sume hí sáðon

ða heardlícnysse his lífes *some of them told the severity of his life*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 15.

heard-mód; *adj. Of a hard, unyielding spirit, self-confident, stout-hearted, brave*:—Eádig bið se man ðe symle bið forhtigende and sóðlice se heardmóda befylð on yfel *blessed is the man that is ever fearing; and verily the self-confident man shall fall into evil*, Homl. Th. i. 408, 30. Hæleþas heardmóde *heroes stouthearted*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 2; Gen. 285. [*O. H. Ger.* hart-muat *obstinatus*; hart-môti *constantia, obstinatio, duritia*. Cf. *O. Sax.* hard-môdig: *Icel.* harð-móðigr.]

heard-módness, e; *f. Hardness of mind* or *heart*:—Stán is gesett ongeán ðone hlíf forðan ðe heardmódnys is wiðerrâde sóþre lufe *a stone is put in opposition to bread, because hardness of mind is contrary to true love*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 18.

heard-neb, -nebb; *adj. Having a hard beak* [*epithet of the raven*]:—Ðâ cwæþ se hálga tó ðâm heardnebbum *then said the saint to the ravens*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 15. *v. other compounds of* neb.

heardness, e; *f. Hardness*:—For eówer heortan heardnesse *ad duritiam cordis vestri*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 8: Mk. Skt. 10, 5. Ðú ætéowdest ðínum folce heardnyssa *ostendisti populo tuo dura*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 5.

heardra, an; *m. The name of a fish*:—Heardra *mulus* vel *mugilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 64; Wrt. Voc. 55, 68: *mullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 63.

heard-réd; *adj. Steadfast, firm*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 21; Gen. 2348. [Cf. *Icel.* harð-ræði *hardiness*.]

heard-sélig; *adj. Having hard fortune, unfortunate, unhappy*:—Sum bið wonspédig heardsélig hæle *one is indigent, an unfortunate man*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 12; Crä. 32: Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 20: Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 27; Kl. 19.

heard-sélness, e; *f. Misfortune, calamity*:—Ðá com eác seó ofermête heardsélnes *then came also the excessive calamity*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 17.

heard-sélþ, e; *f. A hard fate, ill fortune, misfortune, unhappiness, wickedness, misconduct*:—Gong inn and geseoh ða heardsélþa and ða sconde ðe ðás hêr dóþ *ingredere et vide abominationes pessimas quas isti faciunt hic*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 8. Ic wolde gewýscan gif ic mihte ðæt hí næfdon ða heardsélþa ðæt hí mihton yfel dón *uti hoc infortunio cito careant, patrandi sceleris possibilitate deserti, vehementer exopto*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 4. Hit gebyrede þurh ða heardsélþa ðara wrítera ðæt hí for heora sléwþe and for gímeléste and for recceléste forléton unwriten ðara monna dæda ðe on hiora dagum foremêroste wæron *quam multos clarissimos suis temporibus viros scriptorum inops delevit oblivio*, 8, 3; Fox 64, 33.

heard-wendlíce; *adv. Severely, strictly*:—Heardwendlíce [MS. B. heardlíce] *districtius*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 40.

hearg-træf, es; *n. A heathen temple*, Beo. Th. 353; B. 175.

hearg-, herig-weard, es; *m. A guardian of a temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 2249; An. 1126.

hearh, hearch, herh, es; *m*: *pl.* hearga, *f. A temple, an idol*:—Se ylca hearh *quod fanum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 35. Sóna ðæs ðe hê gelíhte tó ðam hearge dá sceát hê mid his spere ðæt hit sticode fæste on ðam hearge *nec distulit ille, mox ut propiabat fanum, profanare illud, injecta in eo lancea quam tenebat*, 13; S. 517, 11. Siððan hê fór tó ðæm hearge ðe Egypti sáðon ðæt hê wære Amones heora godes *inde ad templum Jovis Ammonis pergit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 23. Hê on ðam ylcan hearhge wigbed hæfde tó Cristes onsægdnyssa and óðer tó deófla onsægdnysse *in eodem fano et altare haberet ad sacrificium Christi et arulam ad victimas dæmoniorum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 33. Hie onhnigon tó ðam herige *they bowed to the idol*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Gif énig man gelýfe on Moloches hearch *if any man believe on Moloch*, Lev. 20, 2. Hê hêt his geféran tóworpon ealne hearh and ða getymbro and forbærnan *jussit sociis destruere ac succendere fanum cum omnibus septis suis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 14. Ealle ða hearga(s?) [cf. Swt. 157, 7] *universa idola*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 22. Cwæþ ðæt his hergas hýrran wæron and mihtigran mannum tó friðe ðonne Israéla ece drihten *he said that his idols were greater and more mighty for the protection of men than the eternal Lord of the Israelites*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 25; Dan. 715. On westhealfe Alexandres herga *aras Alexandri magni*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17. Ne ic ne clypige tó heora godum ne tó heargum ne gebidde mid míne múþe *nec memor ero nominum eorum per labra mea*, Ps. Th. 15, 4. Ða wuldriaþ in hergum heara *qui gloriantur in simulacris suis*, Ps. Stev. 96, 7. Ðá ongunnon hí ða heargas edniwian *cæperint fana restaurare*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 42: 562, 15. Mid ðý hê sóhte hwá ða wigbed and ða heargas ðara deófolgylda mid heora hegum ðe hí ymbsette wæron érest éfdlian and tóweorpan scolde *cum quæreret quis aras et fana idólorum cum septis quibus erant circumdata primus profanare deberet*, 2, 13; S. 516, 39. Heora hergas tówearp *templa subvertit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 2: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 485. And geeáþmédaþ hira hearga *et adoraverint simulacra eorum*, Ex. 34, 15. Ne wirc gê eów hearga ne ágrafene godas . . . eówre hearga ic tóbrece *ye shall make you no idols nor graven image . . . I will cut down your images*, Lev. 26, 1, 30. [*Icel.* hörgr; *m.* 'a *heathen place of worship, an altar of stone, erected on high places, or a sacrificial cairn, built in open air, and without images*,' Cl. and Vig. Dict: *O. H. Ger.* haruc, haruch, harug; *m. lucus, nemus, fanum, delubrum, ara*. The word perhaps occurs in the sense of *grove* in Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 25; Az. 110. Grein so translates the word in this passage.]

HEARM, herm, es; *m.* HARM, *hurt, injury, evil, grief, affliction, pain, injurious speech, calumny, insult*:—Hýnþ *vel* lyre *vel* hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 24; Wrt. Voc. 47, 29. Eác is hearm gode módsorg gemacod *pain also and heart-sorrow is caused to God*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 2; Gen. 754. Nán hearm ne bið ðeáh hit nó ne gewyrðe *there is no harm if it do not happen*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 4. Ic forhele ðæt mê hearmes swá fela Adam gespræc eargra worda *I will conceal that Adam spoke so much calumny, so many evil words to me*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 30; Gen. 579: 30; Th. 41, 24; Gen. 661: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 15; Cri. 171. Hê onfunde Godes lerre on ðam hearme ðe his bearne æfter his dagum becom *in damnationem secuturæ prolis ex eo iram judicis pertulit*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 4. Nó hê mid hearme gæst ne grétte *not with insult did he greet the guest*, Beo. Th. 3788; B. 1892. Huscworde ongan herme hyspan *with words of contumely and insult began to revile him*, Audr. Kmbl. 1341; An. 671. Gif hwæs weorc forbyrnþ, hê hæfþ ðone hearm and bið swá ðeáh gehealden þurh fýr *if any one's work is consumed he has the loss, and yet shall be saved by fire*, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 30. Hí gefeordon máran hearm and yfel ðonne hí ófre wéndon ðæt hiom énig þurhwaru gedón sceolde *they got more damage and hurt than they ever expected any citizens would cause them*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 13. Ær hí tó mycelne hearm gedydon *before they did too much harm*, 1004; Erl. 139, 20: Cd. 196; Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458. Ealle synt uncre hearmas gewrecene *all our injuries are avenged*, 35; Th. 47, 12; Gen. 759. Nyste ðæt hearma swá fela fylgean sceolde monna cynne *knew not that so many ills to mankind must follow*, 33; Th. 44, 13; Gen. 708: Andr. Kmbl. 2889; An. 1447. Mê is ðæt hearma mést *that is greatest of griefs to me*, Byrht. Th. 138, 21; By. 233. [*O. Sax.* harm *pain, grief: Icel.* harmr *grief, sorrow, harm*: *O. H. Ger.* harm *calamitas, calumnia, contumelia, ærumna, injuria*: *Ger.* harm *grief, sorrow*.]

hearm = hreám [?] L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10, see note there and Schmid, p. 123.

hearm, herm; *adj. Causing harm* or *sorrow, grievous, injurious, evil, malicious*:—Herm bealowes gást *the malicious spirit of evil*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 19; Sat. 682. Hê mê álýsde of hearmum worde *ipse liberavit me a verbo aspero*, Ps. Th. 90, 3. Ða inwit and fácen hycgeaþ on heortan þurh hearme geþoht *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde*, 139, 2. Tugon longne síð in hearmra hond *went a long journey into the power of evil ones*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 20; Ph. 441. Ne hyld ðú míne heortan ðæt ic hearme word þuruh inwitstæf útforléte *ut non declines cor meum in verbum malum*, Ps. Th. 140, 5.

hearma, an; *m. A shrew-mouse* [?]; nebila, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 6; Wrt. Voc. 22, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* harmo *mygale*.]

hearm-cwalu, e; *f. Grievous destruction*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 18; Cri. 1609.

hearm-cwedelian; *p.* ode *To speak ill of, calumniate*:—Ná hearmcwedelodon mê ofermóde *non calumnientur me superbi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 122.

hearm-cwedan; *p.* -cwæþ *To revile, speak ill of*:—Mið ðý menn iuih harmcuedaþ *cum homines vos exprobaverint*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 22. Hearmcuédon him *convitiabantur ei*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 32.

hearm-cwedend, es; *m. A calumniator*:—Hê ða hermcwedend hýneþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5.

hearm-cwide, es; *m. Injurious, abusive speech, calumny, blasphemy, a sentence pronouncing harm* or *sorrow*:—Heora hearran hearmcwyde *their lord's sentence*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 12; Gen. 625. Judéa cynn wið godes bearne ðhóf hearmcwide *the race of the Jews against God's son blasphemed*, Andr. Kmbl. 1121; An. 561: 157; An 79. Áhrede mê hearmcwidum heánra manna *redime a calumniis hominum*, Ps. Th. 118, 134: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 15; Cri. 1121. [*O. Sax.* harm-quidi: *O. H. Ger.* harm-qhuiti *calumnia*.]

hearm-cwidian, -cwiddian; *p.* ode *To revile, calumniate, speak ill of*:—Ongán hine hyspan and hearmcwiddigan [-cwidian, Cott.] *he began to revile and speak ill of him*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33.

hearm-cwidol; *adj. Given to speak evil, calumnious*:—Gebiddaþ for hearmcwidele *orate pro calumniantibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 44. Ðá wæron hí æfter æþelborennysse oferhýdige and hearmcwiddigan [-cwidian, Cott.] *in consequence of noble birth they were haughty and given to speak contemptuously of others*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 8.

hearm-edwít, es; *n. Grievous reproach*, Ps. Th. 68, 21.

hearm-fullíc; *adj. Harmful, hurtful*:—Swurdboran híne gewordene gesihþ hearmfullíc getácnaþ *to see one's self become a gladiator betokens something hurtful*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 26.

hearm-heortness, e; *f. Murmuring, grieving*; murmuratio, Cot. 187, Lye.

hearmian; *p.* ode *To harm, hurt, injure*:—Gif preóst ðêrne unwarnode lâte ðæs ðe hê wite ðæt him hearmian wille *if a priest leave*

another unaquared of that which he knows will harm him, L. N. P. L. 33; Th. ii. 294, 26: Lchdm. iii. 202, 33. Gif ðū hine forgitst hit hearmaþ ðē sylfum and nā Gode *if thou forgettest him it harms thyself and not God*, Homl. Th. i. 140, 31. Ðeáh ðe hit hearmige sumum *though it may do harm to some*, H. R. 105, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* harmên *calumniari: Ger.* härmen *to afflict, grieve:* cf. *Icel.* hermask *to be annoyed.*]

hearm-leóþ, es; *n. A sorrowful song, lamentation*:—Hearmleóþ galan *to sing a song of grief*, Andr. Kmbl. 2256; An. 1129: 2684; An. 1344. Hearmleóþ ġiċċ earm and unlīðd *wretched and miserable sang a mournful song*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 18; Jul. 615.

hearm-lic; *adj. Hurtful, injurious, painful, miserable, grievous*:—Hearmlīc him wǣre ðæt hē wurþe ðā ēce *it would have been hurtful for him to become eternal then*, Hexam. 18; Norm. 26, 17. Ðæt wæs hreówlīc and hearmlīc *that was sad and grievous*, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 21. [*O. Sax.* harm-lîk.]

hearm-loca, an; *m. An enclosed place where hurt or affliction is suffered, a prison*:—Wræcstōwe under hearmlocan geſōran *they reached their place of exile in hell*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 19; Gen. 91. Hē his magu-þegne under hearmlocan hālo bēad *he announced safety to his servant in prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 189; An. 95: 2058; An. 1031: Elen. Kmbl. 1386; El. 695.

hearm-plega, an; *m. Strife*, Cd. 90; Th. 114, 2; Gen. 1898.

hearm-scearu, e; *f. What is imposed as a punishment or penalty* ['was zur pein und qual auferlegt wird,' Grmm. R. A. 681]:—Wyrþ him wīte gegearwod sum heard hearmscearu *for them punishment will be prepared, some severe penalty*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432: 37; Th. 48, 25; Gen. 781: 38; Th. 51, 19; Gen. 829. [*O. Sax.* harm-skara: *O. Frs.* herm-skere: *O. H. Ger.* harm-, haram-skara *plaga, percussio, afflictio, castigatio, contritio, dejectio, calamitas, supplicium, scantinea*, Grff. vi. 529.]

hearm-sceaða, an; *m. A grievous, pernicious spoiler*, Beo. Th. 1536; B. 766.

hearm-slege, es; *m. A grievous blow*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 88, 4; Cri. 1435.

hearm-sprǽc, e; *f. Slander*; calumnia, Som.

hearm-sprǽcol; *adj. Calumnious*, Som. v. hearm-cwidol.

hearm-sprǽcolness, e; *f. Slandering, traducing*, Som.

hearm-stæf, es; *m. Hurt, harm, sorrow, trouble, affliction*:—Wē nū gehȳraþ hwǽr ūs hearmstafas onwōcan *we now hear whence troubles arose for us*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 1; Gen. 939. Ne mōstun hȳ Gūþlāces gæste sceaðan . . . ac hȳ āhōfun hearmstafas *they might not injure Guthlac's spirit . . . but they raised up troubles*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 35; Gū. 200. [Cf. *other compounds of* stæf.]

hearm-tān, es; *m. A twig of sorrow or evil*, Cd. 47; Th. 61, 4; Gen. 992.

hearpe, hærpe, an; *f. A harp*:—Hearpe *cithara*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 56: Ps. Th. 56, 10. Psalm æfter hærpan sang *canticum:* ǽr hærpan sang *psalmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 57, 58; Wrt. Voc. 28, 37, 38. Ðǽr wæs hearpan swēg *there was the sound of the harp*, Beo. Th. 179; B. 89: 4908; B. 2458: 6039; B. 3023: 4517; B. 2262: 4221; B. 2107. Se hearpan ǽrest handum sīnum hlyn āwehte *he first awaked with his hands the sound of the harp*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. Ðonne ðǽr wæs blisse intingan gedēmed ðæt hī ealle sceoldan þurh endebyrdnesse be hearpan singan ðonne hē geseah ða hearpan him neálǽcean ðonne ǽrīs hē *cum esset lætitiæ causa ut omnes per ordinem cantare deberent ille ubi adpropinquare sibi citharam cernebat surgebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 6. Ic ðē on sealmfatum singe be hearpan *psallam tibi in cithara*, Ps. Th. 70, 20: Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 1; Vid. 105. Ne bið him tō hearpan hyge . . . se ðe on lagu fundaþ *he has no mind to the harp . . . who on the ocean puts forth*, 82 a; Th. 308, 23; Seef. 44. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan feoh þicgan *one shall at his lord's feet sit with the harp and receive treasure*, 88 a; Th. 332, 4; Vy. 80. Sum mid hondum mæg hearpan grētan *one with his hands can touch the harp*, 79 a; Th. 296, 11; Cri. 49: 91 b; Th. 344, 10; Gn. Ex. 171: 17 b; Th. 42, 8; Cri. 669. [*Icel.* harpa: *O. H. Ger.* harfa *plectrum, chelys, psalterium, cythara: Ger.* harfe.]

hearpe-, hearp-nægel, es; *m. An instrument for striking the string of a harp*:—Hearpnægel *plectrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 96; Wrt. Voc. 43, 27. Apollonius his hearpenægl genam *Apollonius took his harp-nail*, Ap. Th. 17, 7.

hearpena, an; *f. A nightingale*; ædon, Cot. 19, Lye.

hearpere, es; *m. A harper*:—Hearpere *citharœdus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 8; Wrt. Voc. 60, 44: *citharista*, 73, 55. Ān hearpere wæs on ðære þēode ðe Thracia hātte . . . ðæs nama wæs Orfeus *there was a harper in Thrace whose name was Orpheus*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 29: Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. [*Icel.* harpari: *O. H. Ger.* harfere *citharœdus.*]

hearpestre, an; *f. A female harper*:—Hearpestre *citharista*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 9; Wrt. Voc. 60, 45.

hearpe-streng, es; *m. A harp-string*:—Hē ða hearpestrengas mid crǽfte ǽstirian ongan *he began to move the strings of the harp skilfully*, Ap. Th. 17, 8. [*Icel.* hörpu-strengr.]

hearpian; *p.* ode *To play on the harp, to harp*:—Hē mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu wagode *he could play on the harp so that the wood moved*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32: Ap. Th. 16, 16. Fægere hē hearpaþ *pulcre citharizat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 31. Ða hwile ðe hē hearpode *whilst he played on the harp*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 5. Stefen swā hearpara hearpandra in hearpum sīnum *vocem sicut cytharedorum cytharizantium in cytharis suis*, Rtl. 47, 24.

hearp-sang, es; *m. A song to the harp, a psalm*:—Hearpsang *psalmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34: Som. 62, 56; Wrt. Voc. 28, 36.

hearp-slege, es; *m. A striking, playing of the harp*:—On hearpan and on hearpslege and on stefne sealmcwides *in cithara, in cithara et voce psalmi*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 5. [*Icel.* hörpu-slagr *striking the harp.*]

hearp-swēg, es; *m. The sound of the harp*:—Sealmleóþ and hearp-swēg *psalterium et cythara*, Blickl. Gloss.

hearpung, e; *f. Harping, playing on the harp*:—Hē hī hæfþ gearnod mid his hearpunga *he hath deserved her by his harping*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 8.

hearra, herra, hierra, an; *m. A lord.* The use of this word, which occurs only in poetry, is noticeable. It occurs twenty-three times in that part of the Genesis [vv. 235–851] for which Sievers claims an old Saxon origin, and only four times elsewhere, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 28; Dan. 393: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 9; Jud. 56: Byrht. Th. 137, 51; By. 204: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 13. [In the Heliand *herro* occurs frequently. *Icel.* has *harri, herra: O. H. Ger. herro:* Grff. iv. 991.]

hearste-, hierste-panne, an; *f. A frying-pan*:—Hē him tǣhte ðæt hē him genīme āne īserne hearstepanna *tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 7: 163, 22.

heart. v. heort.

hearwian *to cool*; refrigerare, Lye.

heaðorian, heaðerian; *p.* ode *To restrain*:—Se godcunda forepone heaðeraþ ealle gesceafta *the divine providence restrains all creatures*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 31. Mid þearfednesse ge mid heora ungelǽrednesse ðara lārēowa fōre heaðoradon *pauperiate ac rusticitate sua doctorum arcebant accessum*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 29. v. ge-heaðorian.

heaðu, heaðo *war*; a word occurring only in compounds. The word is found in proper names in Icelandic, e. g. Höð the name of a Valkyria, Höðbroddr, Höðr the slayer of Baldr; and in *O. H. Ger.* e. g. Hadu-praht, v. Grmm. D. M. 204: Cl. and Vig. Dict. höð. Cf. beadu, gūþ, hilde *and their compounds.*

heaðu [=heáhþu ?] *indecl. f. The deep, the sea*; altum:—Sceal hringnaca ofer heaðu bringan lāc and lustācen *over the deep shall the bark bring gift and love token*, Beo. Th. 3729; B. 1862.

heaðu-byrne, an; *f. A war-corslet*, Beo. Th. 3108; B. 1552.

heaðu-deór; *adj. Brave, stout in war*, Beo. Th. 1380; B. 688: 1548; B. 772.

heaðu-fremmende; *part. Doing battle, fighting*, Elen. Kmbl. 258; El. 130.

heaðu-fȳr, es; *n. Fierce, hostile fire*, Beo. Th. 5037; B. 2522: 5087; 2547.

heaðu-geong; *adj. Young and active in battle* (?) [*Hickes reads* hearo], Fins. Th. 3; Fin. 2.

heaðu-glemm, es; *m. A wound got in fight*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 6; Rä. 57, 3. v. glemm.

heaðu-grim; *adj. Very fierce, cruel with the cruelty of war*:—Hungur heaðogrimne heardne *famne fierce and fell*, Ps. Th. 145, 6: Beo. Th. 1100; B. 548: 5375; B. 2691.

heaðu-helm, es; *m. A war-helm, casque*, Beo. Kmbl. 6304; B. 3156.

heaðu-lāc, es; *n. Battle*, Beo. Th. 1172; B. 584: 3952; B. 1974.

heaðu-lind, e; *f. A linden war-shield*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6; Ælfelst. 6.

heaðu-līðende; *part. Sea-faring*, Beo. Th. 3600; B. 1798: 5902; B. 2955: Andr. Kmbl. 851; An. 426.

heaðu-mǽre; *adj. Illustrious in war*, Beo. Th. 5596; B. 2802.

heaðu-rēs, es; *m. A battle-rush, charge, onslaught*, Beo. Th. 1056; B. 526: 1119; B. 557: 2099; B. 1047.

heaðu-reáf, es; *n. War-dress, armour*, Beo. Th. 807; B. 401.

heaðu-rinc, es; *m. A warrior*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 179: Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 212: Beo. Th. 745; B. 370: 4923; B. 2466: Cd. 154; Th. 193, 4; Exod. 241: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 89; Met. 9, 45.

heaðu-rōf; *adj. Famed for excellence in battle*, Beo. Th. 767; B. 381: 1732; B. 864: 4388; B. 2191: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 21; Ph. 228; Menol. Fox 27; Men. 14.

heaðu-sceared; *adj. In* Beo. Th. 5650; B. 2829; *according to Thorpe the reading of the MS. is* scearede, *other editors read* scearde. *In the former case may not the word be connected with* scear [q. v. *share in ploughshare*] *used here of the blade of a sword*, heaðo-scear *a war-share, blade? and* heárde heaðo-scearede = *with hard and deadly blades. If* scearde *is taken, the Icel.* skarð *may be compared, and the word* = *notched, hacked in battle.*

heaðu-sceóc; *adj. Wounded in fight*, Beo. Th. 5501; B. 2754.

heaðu-sigel, es; *m. The sun* [the prefix seems to be used from seeing

the sun rise or set over the sea], Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 17; Ra. 72, 16? [Cf. mereċandel.]

heaðu-steáp; *adj. Standing out prominently in battle* [an epithet of the helmet], Beo. Th. 2494; B. 1245: 4312; B. 2153.

heaðu-swát, es; *m. War-sweat, blood shed in battle*, Beo. Th. 2924; B. 1460: 3216; B. 1606: 3340; 1668.

heaðu-swenġ, es; *m. A blow given in fight*, Beo. Th. 5155; B. 2581.

heaðu-torht; *adj. Clear-sounding and of warlike import*, Beo. Th. 5109: B. 2553.

heaðu-wǽd, e; *f. Warlike weeds, dress*, Beo. Th. 78; B. 39.

heaðu-welm, -welm, -wylm, es; *m. Fierce, intense heat*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 14; Gen. 324: 149; Th. 187, 8; Exod. 148: Beo. Th. 165; B. 82: 5630; B. 2819: Andr. Kmbl. 3082; An. 1544: Elen. Kmbl. 1154; El. 578: 2607; El. 1305.

heaðu-weorc, es; *n. A work of war, a fight*, Beo. Th. 5776; B. 2892.

heaðu-wériġ; *adj. Weary from fighting*, Vald. 2, 17.

HEÁWAN; *p.* heów, *pl.* heówon; *pp.* heáwen *To* HEW, *cut, strike, smite* [*with a sharp weapon*]:—Gif mon ōðres wudu heáweþ unāliéfedne *if a man cut another's wood without leave*, L. Alf. pol. 12; Th. i. 70, 4. Mǽst ǽlc ōðerne æftan heáweþ mid scandlīcum onscytum *almost all men calumniate* [lit. *strike from behind*] *each other with shameful attacks*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 84. Se seċe unwærlice ðone wuda hiéwþ *is qui incaute ligna percutit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 16. Wē heáwaþ ðone wudu *ligna succidimus*, 167, 6. Hē heów ōð ðæt hē on hilde gecranc *he smote with his sword until in fight he fell*, Byrht. Th. 141, 18; By. 324. Heów ðæt hors mid ðam spuran *he struck the horse with the spurs* [cf. *Icel.* höggva hest sporum], Ælf. T. 36, 25. Ðā heówon hī ðone stān swā swȳðe swā hī mihton *dolantes lapidem in quantum valebant*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 5. Heówon hereflȳman þearle mēcum mylenscearpum *they smote sorely the flying with falchions sharp ground*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Æðelst. 23: Byrht. Th. 137, 4; By. 181. Linde heówon *they hewed the linden shields*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 304: Chr. 937; Erl. 112. 6; Æðelst. 6: Mt. Kmbl. 21. 8. [*O. Sax.* hawan, hauwan: *O. Frs.* hawa, howa: *Icel.* höggva: *O. H. Ger.* houwan: *Ger.* hauen.]

HEBBAN, hæbban; *p.* hōf, *pl.* hōfon; *pp.* hafen, hæfen *To* HEAVE, *lift up, raise*:—Ic mīne handa tō ðē hebbe and þenige *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 87, 9. Tō ðē ic hæbbe mīn mōd *ad te levavi animam meam*, 24, 1. Hine sylfne hefeþ on heáhne beám *raises itself into a lofty tree*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 13; Ph. 112: Ps. Th. 148, 14. Forðon hiora heáfod hebbaþ *propterea exaltabit caput*, 109, 8. Tō ðē ic mīne eágan hōf *ad te levavi oculos meos*, 122, 1. Hōfon hlūde stefne *raised a loud voice*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 24; Exod. 574: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 8; Gū. 871. Hefe ðū ðīne handa *leva manum tuam*, Ps. Th. 73, 4. Hebbaþ upp eówre eágan *levate oculos vestros*, Jn. Skt. 4, 35. God bebeád his englum be ðē ðæt hī ðē healdon and on heora handum hebban *God has given his angels charge concerning thee, that they may preserve thee and lift thee up in their hands*, Homl. Th. i. 516, 30. Siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could lift hand and shield*, Beo. Th. 1317; B. 656. Hē wæs upp hafen engla fæðmum *he was lifted up in angels' bosoms*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 5; Cri. 651: 756: Th. 284, 7; Jul. 693. Wæs wōp hæfen *then was a cry raised*, Andr. Kmbl. 2311; An. 1157: Beo. Th. 6038: B. 3023. [*Goth.* hafjan: *O. Sax.* hebbian: *O. Frs.* heva: *Icel.* hefja: *O. H. Ger.* heffan, heuen *levare, extollere*: *Ger.* heben.]

hebbendlīc; *adj. Exalted*; exaltatus, Rtl. 181, 27.

hebel, hebeld, heben. v. hefel, hefeld, heofon.

Hebrēisc; *adj. Hebrew*:—On Hebrēisc specan *to speak in Hebrew*, Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 28. v. Ebrēisc.

HĒDAN; *p.* de *To* HEED, *take care, observe, attend, guard, take charge, take possession, receive*:—Lazarus ne mōste ǽr on līfe hēdan ðæra crumena his mȳsan *before when alive Lazarus might not take the crumbs of his table*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 31. Wē hēdaþ ðæra crumena ðæs hlāfes and ða Judēiscan gnagaþ ða rinde *we take the crumbs of the bread and the Jews gnaw the crust*, ii. 114, 33. Ða Judēiscan ne hēdaþ nā māre būton ðære stæflīcan gereccednesse *the Jews pay attention to nothing but the literal narrative*, 116, 4. Ne hēdde hē ðæs heafolan *he was not careful for his head*, Beo. Th. 5387; B. 2697. Bōte gesāwon hēddon hereréafes *they saw their compensation, took possession of the war spoils*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 14; Exod. 583. Hēde seċe scire healde ðæt hē wite ā hwæt eald landrēden sȳ *videat qui scyrum tenet, ut semper sciat que sit antiqua terrarum institutio*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32. Ðonne him forþsīþ gebyrige hēde se hlāford ðæs hē lǽfe *when he dies let the lord take possession of what he leaves* [cf. 434, 27], 436, 9: L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hī hunda ne hafeca hēdan tō swȳðe *it is very befitting for bishops not to care too much for hounds or hawks*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Gif ðār nān man ne biþ ðe ðære heofonlīcan bodunge hēdan wille *if there be no man there that will heed the heavenly preaching*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 16. [*O. Sax.* hōdian *to take care of, guard*: *O. H. Ger.* huoten *custodire, observare*: *Ger.* hüten.]

hed-olāp, es; *m. A thick upper garment of coarse material, like a chasuble*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 19; Lchdm. i. 346, 17. v. heden.

hēdd-, hȳdd-ern, es; *n. A storehouse*:—Hȳddern *cellarium*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 5. Hēddern *penu*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 30: *poenum*, 13; Som. 16, 7. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas ðæt hig ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ nabbaþ hig hēddern ne bern *considerate corbos quia non seminant neque metunt quibus non est cellarium neque horreum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. Swā swā mon hēddern ontȳnde ðara swētestena wyrta ðe on middangearde wǽron *quasi opobalsami cellaria esse viderentur aperta*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19. Drihten sent bletsunga ofer ðīne hēddernu *the Lord shall send' blessings upon thy storehouses*, Deut. 28, 8.

heden, es; *m. A hood, chasuble*:—Heden *casla*, Cot. 32, Lye. Sacerd ðonne hē mæssan singe ne hæbbe hē on heden ne cæppan *sacerdos cum missam cantat ne portet cucullum nec cappam*, L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 9. Swā hwylc swā wile lectiones rǽdan ne biþ hē nȳðed tō ðon ðæt hē him ofdō his oferhacelan oððe heden ac gyf hē euangelium rǽde wyrpe him of heden oððe cæppan on his gescyldro *quicunque lectiones legere velit, non necesse est si cappam suam vel cucullum exuere; si autem evangelium legit, cucullum vel cappam super humeros dejiciat*, 20–24. Hæden *mastruca*, Lye. [Cf. hede *dress*, Halliw. Dict: *Icel.* hēðinn, a *jacket of fur* or *skin*.]

hefe, es; *m. Weight*:—Hū mihte hē gefrēdan ǽniges hefes swǽrnysse ðā ðā hē ðone ferode ðe hine bær *how could he feel the heaviness of any weight when he carried one who bore him*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 26. Swilce hē būton hefe wǽre *as if he were without weight*, ii. 164. 35. On gemete and on hefe and on getale *in mensura et pondere et numero*, 586, 32. Hē miċelne hefe gefrēt æt hys heortan *he feels a great weight at his heart*, Lchdm. iii. 126, 10. Āwend hefas leahtra *evente moles criminum*, Hymn. Surt. 23, 7.

hefeld, hebeld, hefel, hebel, es; *m.* [?] *Thread for weaving*:—Hefeld *licium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 50; Wrt. Voc. 59, 21. [Hevel *fine twine*, Halliw. Dict: cf. *Icel.* hefill; *m. the clew-lines* and *bunt lines of a sail*.]

hefeld-gyrd, e; *f. A weaver's shuttle*; liciatorium, Cot. 120, Lye.

hefeldian, hefaldian *to fix the weft or woof*:—Ic hefaldige *ordior*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 73; Wrt. Voc. 59, 42.

hefeld-, hefel-þrǽd, es; *m. A thread for weaving*; licium:—Gewrīð tō ānum hefel [MSS. H. B. hefeld] þrǽde *bind it to a yarn thread*, Herb. 183; Lchdm. i. 320, 6. Ðā tōbræc hē ða rāpas swā swā hefelþrǽdas *and he brake the withs as a thread of tow*, Jud. 16, 9. Hefelþrǽd *licium*, Cot. 193, Lye.

hefe-līc, *adj. Weighty, heavy, grievous, serious, grave, tedious, wearisome*: — Ðǽr nān hefelīc gefeoht ne wearþ *no serious fighting took place there*, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 28. Se cyng lēt beódan mycel gyld and hefelīc *the king had a great and grievous tax proclaimed*, 1083; Erl. 217, 34. Ðæs īlcan geāres wæs swīðe hefelīc geár *it was a very grievous year that same year*, 1085; Erl. 219, 18. For hefelīcum gyltum *pro gravibus peccatis*, L. Ecg. P. i. 6; Th. ii. 174, 17. Nū bidde ic ða ðe hit cunnon and ðis rǽdon ðæt hit him hefelīc ne beó *now I beg that my explanation may not be tedious to those who know the subject and read this*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 10.

hefe-līce; *adv. Heavily, exceedingly, seriously, with difficulty*:—Hig hefelīce mid eárum gehȳrdon *auribus graviter audierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 15. For ðǽre īlcan eádmōdnesse hē ofermōdgaþ innan micle ðȳ hefelīcor *de hac ipsa humilitate graviter interius superbitur*, Past. 43, 3; Swt. 313, 3: 46, 5; Swt. 351, 6.

hefe-time; *adj. Troublesome, displeasing, tedious*:—Hit þuhte Moise swīðe hefetīme *Moses was displeased*, Num. 11, 10. v. hefig-time.

HEFIG, hefeg; *adj.* HEAVY, *weighty, oppressive, grievous, difficult, serious, grieved, important*; gravis, molestus: — Wæs torn were hefig æt heortan *in the man's heart was grievous anger*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 11; Gen. 980. Suīðe hefig is *quam difficile est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 24. Hit swīðe hefegu scyld is *it is a very grievous crime*, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 422, 36. Būtan hefegum gefeohte *without heavy fighting*; sine ullo prælio, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11. Āhōfon hine of ðam hefian wīte *they lifted him off that heavy punishment*, Rood Kmbl. 121; Kr. 61. Heó is hefegon swæce *it is of unpleasant smell*, Herb. 151, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 9: 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 264, 20. Wermōd drincan sace hefige hit getācnaþ *to drink wormwood betokens a serious dispute*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 24: Herb. 132, 7; Lchdm. i. 248, 11. Tō hwon syndon gē ðyses weorces swā hefige *why are you so grieved at this work*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 15. Wurdon mē on yrre yfele and hefige *in ira molesti erant mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Hig bindaþ hefige byrðyna *alligant onera gravia*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 4. Eorþe is hefige ōðrum gesceaftum *earth is heavier than the other elements*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 265; Met. 20, 133. Wē māgon geþencan ðæt ðæt hefigre is ðæt man mid synnum him sylfum geearnige edwīt *we may consider, what is more important, that with sins a man may get disgrace for himself*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 24. Ða þing ðe synt hefegran ðære ē *quæ graviora sunt legis*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. Hī ēow hefigran wīsan budon tō healdanne ðonne wē him budon *they commanded you to keep a harder rule than we commanded them*, L. Ælf. 49; Th. i. 56, 15. Wīð fōtādle ðeáh ðe heó

hefegust sý *for gust, though it be very bld*, Herb. 132, 4; Lchdm. i. 246, 22. Mid ðon gewuhon ðære heofegoste gewemmednesse synna *with the habit of the most grievous impurity of sins*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. [*O.Sax.* hebig: *O.H.Ger.* hebic, heuig *gravis, arduus, molestus.*]

hefige; *adv. Heavily, grievously, with difficulty, hardly*:—Ðæs wîte eft on eówre handa hefige geeode *for that punishment came upon you heavily*, Ps. Th. 57, 2. Hefia *vix*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 39. Forhwon ðhenge ðû mec hefgor *why didst thou crucify me more painfully*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 6; Gen. 1488. [*O.H.Ger.* heuigor *gravius.*]

hefiglan; *p.* ode. I. *to make heavy, oppress, grieve, afflict, vex*:—Forðon sió byrðen ðære sconde hine diógollîce hefegaþ *quia gravit hunc in abditis pondus turpe*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 15. Ðone mete ðe hine hefegaþ on his breóstum *cibum, qui pectus deprimebat*, 54, 1; Swt. 419, 29. Ða ðe mê hefigiaþ *those who vex me*, Ps. Th. 37, 12. Wæs heó eft hefigod mid ðâm êrran sârum *erat prioribus aggravata doloribus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5. Wolde mê hefigad beón mid sâre mînes sweoran *me dolore colli voluit gravari*, 589, 28. II. *to become heavy, to be aggravated* or *increased, to be burdened* or *oppressed*:—Hû sió byrðen wiexþ and hefegaþ *molem crescentis tentationis*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 12. Seó untrumnys dæghwamlîce weóx and hefegode *languor per dies ingravescebat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 38. Monigum monnum ðe heora eágan sârgedon and hefegodan *nonnullis oculos dolentibus*, 4, 19; S. 589, 35: Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 20; Gû. 929: 47 b; Th. 163, 32; Gû. 1002. [*Laym.* heueje *to grow heavy, slumber*: *A. R.* heuegeþ *oppresses*: *Chauc.* hevieþ: *Prompt. Parv.* hevyyng *mestificio, gravo, aggravo, pondero.*]

hefig-lîc; *adj. Grievous, troublesome*:—Ne sig ðê hefilîc geþuht ðæt ðæt Sarra ðê sæde *let not that be grievous in thy sight which Sarah hath said*, Gen. 21, 12. Gif se lîchoma hwær mid hefiglîcre hæto sý gebysgod *if the body be anywhere troubled with inflammation*, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8.

hefig-lîce; *adv. Heavily, grievously*; graviter:—Abraham undernam hefiglîce ðâs word *the thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight*, Gen. 21, 11. Hefiglîce *graviter*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Hefilîce, Lk. Skt. 11, 53. Ða weras mon sceal hefiglecor and stîðlecor lâeran and ða wîf leóhtlecor *illis* [*viri*] *graviora, istis* [*feminæ*] *injungenda sunt leviora*, Past. 24; Swt. 179, 16.

hefig-môd; *adj. Evil-minded, oppressive*:—Hefigmôde *molesti*, Ps. Spl. T. 54. 3.

hefig-ness, e; *f. Heaviness, slowness, weight, grief, affliction*:—Nân hæfignes ðæs lîchoman ne mæg eallunga âtiôn of his môde ða rihtwîsnesse *no heaviness of the body can altogether take away rectitude from his mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 29: 156, 12. Ne geman heó ðære hefinysse *non meminit pressuræ*, Jn. Skt. 16, 21. Yfelra ûserra hefignisse *malorum nostrorum pondere*, Rtl. 15, 30: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 12. Hefignise gebær *ægrotationes portavit*, 8, 17.

hefig-tîme, -tŷme; *adj. Grievous, wearisome, tedious, troublesome*:—Hefigtŷme leahter is ungefôh fyrwitnys *immoderate curiosity is a troublesome vice*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 2. Gif hit is hefigtŷme on ðyssere worulde hit becymþ tô micelre mêde on ðære tôweardan *if it is productive of trouble in this world, it attains to a great reward in that which is to come*, i. 56, 4: Ælfc. Gen. Thw. p. 1, 6. Ne þince ðê tô hefitŷme tô gehŷrenne mîne sprâce *do not let it seem too tedious to thee to hear my speech*, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 12. Se hefigtîma cwide ðe se witega gecwæþ be sumum leódscipe *the grievous sentence that the prophet declared concerning a certain nation*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 73, 543. Ða wudewan fram hefigtîmum heáfodece gehælde *healed the widow of a wearisome headache*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 22.

hefigtîmness, e; *f. Trouble, affliction, vexation*:—Ðone hê tealde him tô frŷnd ðe him sume hefigtŷmnysse on belæddе *him he accounted his friend who brought some trouble upon him*, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 19. Hê is nû mid ylde ofsett, swylce mid gelomlæcendum hefigtŷmnyssum tô deáþe geþreád *it is now oppressed with age, as if wearied to death with frequent troubles*, i. 614, 21.

hefung, e; *f. Heaving, lifting up*; elevatio, speculatio, Lye.

HEG, hig, es; *n. Hay, grass*; fœnum:—Heg [Rush. hoeg] londes *fœnum agri*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 30. Ða bebeád se hælend ðæt ðæt folc sæte ofer ðæt grêne hig *præcipit illis ut accumbere facerent omnes super viride fœnum*, Mk. Skt. 6, 39. Heig [Rush. heg] *fœnum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 10. Ðær nânig mann for wintres cŷle on sumera heg ne mâweþ *nemo propter hiemem fœna secet æstate*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Dô hig on ðîn bed *put hay on your bed*, Lchdm. iii. 178, 6. Wê gesâwon oft in cyrcean ægðer ge corn ge hig beón gehealdene *we have often seen both corn and hay kept in the church*, L. E. I. 8; Th. ii. 406, 30. [*Laym.* hey, heie: *Chauc.* hei, hai: *Goth.* hawi: *Icel.* hey: *O.H.Ger.* hewi, howe, hou *fœnum*: *Ger.* heu.]

HEGE, es; *m. A* HEDGE, *fence*:—Hege *sepes*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 56: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 24. Bebbanburh wæs êrost mid hegge betîned and ðêræfter mid wealle *Bamborough was first enclosed with a hedge and afterwards with a wall*, Chr. 547; Erl. 17, 9. Gâ geond ðâs wegas and hegas *exi in vias et sepes*, Lk. Skt. 14, 23. Ðû tôwurpe ealle hegas his *destruxisti omnes sepes ejus*, Ps. Spl. 88, 39. Gif hryðera hwelc sîe ðe hegas bræce *if there be any beast that breaks hedges*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 12. Mid heora hegum ðe hî ymbsette wâron *cum septis quibus erant circumdata*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 39; Homl. Th. ii. 448, 22. From hegum *a silvis*, Rtl. 118, 35. [Hay, hey *in provincial words*, e. g. heybote, hayboot = hedgeboot *the right of getting wood for mending fences*, Engl. Dial. Soc. vols. iii. vi. Haies, hays *ridges of lands as district boundaries*, vol. iv: *Prompt. Parv.* hedge, hegge.] v. hæg- *and* haga.

hege-olîfe, an; *f. Hedge elivers*; galium aparine, L. M. 1, 9; Lchdm. ii. 54, 8.

hegegian *to hedge, fence*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 16.

hege-rêwe, -rêwe, e; *f. A hedge-row*:—Ðanon on ða hegerêwe *thence to the hedge row*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 54, 11. Hegerêwe, iii. 48, 15.

hege-rîfe, an; *f. Heyriffe*; galium aparine, Lchdm. iii. Gloss. [*Prompt. Parv.* hayryf *rubea vel rubea minor, et major dicitur* madyr. v. note, p. 221. See English Plant-names, Engl. Dial. Soc. no. 26, p. 242 harif.]

heges-sugge *a hedge-sparrow*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 5; Wrt. Voc. 29, 28. [*O. and N.* hei-sugge: *Flower and Leaf* hay-sogge; *Gloucestershire dialect* hay suck.]

heg-, hig-hûs, es; *n. A hay-house*; fœnile, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 20; Wrt. Voc. 58, 60.

heg-, hege-stôw, e; *f. A place enclosed by a hedge* [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 77, 27: 213, 8, 9: 263, 23, 26.

hêh. v. heáh.

hel [?] *a pretext*:—Mid yfelan helan earme men beswîcaþ *with evil pretexts defraud poor men*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 18. [Cf. *O.H.Ger.* hal *tegmen*, Grff. iv. 844.]

HEL, hell, helle, e; *f.* HELL, *the place of souls after death, Hades, the infernal regions, the place of the wicked after death*:—Helle *infernus*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 63, 103; Wrt. Voc. 36, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 11, 34. Satanas ðære helle ealdor cwæþ tô ðære helle . . . Seó hell swîðe grymme andswarode *Satan the ruler of Hell said to Hell . . . Hell answered very fiercely*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 13, 32, 40. In ðæt hâte hof ðam is hel nama *into that hot abode whose name is hell*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 24; Sat. 193. Ðonne heofon and hel hæleþa bearnum fylde weorþeþ *when heaven and hell shall be filled with the children of men*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 17; Cri. 1592. Hel nimeþ wærleásra weorud *hell shall take the host of the faithless*, 31 b; Th. 98, 26; Cri. 1613. Him hel onfêng *hell received him*, Beo. Th. 1709; B. 852. Helle gatu *portæ inferi*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Helle bearn *filium gehennæ*, 23, 15. Fŷr byrnþ ôð helle endas *a fire shall burn unto the lowest hell*, Deut. 32, 22. Ôð helle *in infernum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. For ðam ða deádan ðe on helle beóþ dîn ne gemunan ne ðê andetaþ swâ swâ wê dôþ *quoniam non est in morte qui memor sit tui: in inferno quis confitebitur tibi*, Ps. Th. 6, 4. On ðære sweartan helle *in the black hell*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 16; Gen. 761. Hig intô helle cuce sîðodon *they went down alive into the pit*, Num. 16, 33. Ic fare tô mînum sunu tô helle *I will go down into the grave unto my son*, Gen. 37, 35. Uton nû brûcan ðisses undernmetes swâ ða sculon ðe hiora æfengife on helle gefeccean sculon *prandete tanquam apud inferos cœnaturi*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 2. Swâ ðæt fŷr on ðære helle seó is on ðam munte ðe Ætne hâtte *as the fire on the hell that is in mount Ætna*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. Hire sâwle mon sceolde lædan tô helle *her soul was to be conducted to hell*, 35, 6; Fox 168, 5. [*Goth.* halja *Hades*: *O.Sax.* hel, hellia: *O.Frs.* hille: *Icel.* hel (*local and personal*): *O.H.Ger.* hella *gehenna, infernus, baratrum*: *Ger.* hölle.] v. Grm. D. M. 288-92: 760 7. See compounds with helle.

hel- v. hell-.

HÊLA, hæla, an; *m. The* HEEL:—Hêla *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 75. Hêl *calcaneum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 18. Genim haran hêlan [hælan MSS. H. B.] *take hare's heel* [lat. *talum*], Med. ex Quadr. 4, 17; Lchdm. i. 346 16. Heó gehŷden hælun mîne *ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Gif ðæt wîf mid ðâm hêlum stæpeþ *if the woman steps with the heels*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 14. [*O.Frs.* hêla, heila: *Icel.* hæll.]

helan; *p.* hæl, *pl.* hælon; *pp.* holen *To conceal, hide, cover*:—Gif ðû mê hylest ðîne heortan geþohtas *if thou dost conceal from me thy heart's thoughts*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 12; Gn. Ex. 3. Ðonne cówaþ hê hî nalles ne hilþ *then it shews them and does not conceal them*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 26. Swâ hwâ swâ hilþ his gôdan weorc *si bona quæ agit occultat*, Past. 59, 4; Swt. 449, 29. Ða ðe hira gôd helaþ ðe hie dôþ *qui bona quæ faciunt abscondunt*, 23; Swt. 179, 9. Ic hæl mîne scylda *I concealed my sins*, Ps. Th. 31, 3: L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 21. Ðû heora fyrene fæste hæle *operuisti omnia peccata eorum*, Ps. Th. 84, 2. Hê hit hæl swîðe fæste wið his brôðor *he concealed it very carefully from his brother*, Ors. 6, 33; Swt. 288, 14. Hê ðæt hæl êrest sêe petre *he at first concealed that from St. Peter*, Shrn. 74, 20. Ealle ða ðe ðone gylt mid him wiston and mid him hælon *all those who were cognisant of that crime and joined with them in concealing it*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 24. Hî hælon ðæt hî forhelan ne mihton *they hid what they could not keep hidden*, Lchdm. i. 392, 4. Ðû him fæste hel sôþan sprâce *hide carefully from them true speech*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 11; Gen. 1836. Nân ôðrum his þearfe ne hele *let no one conceal from another what it is needful for him to know*, L. I.

P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 2329; An. 1166. Đa đe willaþ helan đæt hí tó góde dóþ *qui bona clam facient*, Past. 59; Swt. 447, 23. Nele hé ús nánwiht helan se đe ús lást hyne sylfne cunnan *he will not conceal anything from us who lets us know himself*, Shrn. 202, 12. Ic ne mæg leng helan be đam lífes treó *I cannot longer conceal concerning the tree of life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1408; El. 706. [*Chauc.* hele: *A. R.* i-holen, *part. p.*: hele *to cover*, in the Surrey dialect: *O. Sax.* helan: *O. Frs.* hela: *O. H. Ger.* helan *celare, tegere*: *Ger.* hehlen.] DER. be-, for-helan.

held. v. hyld.

heldan. v. hyldan.

helde, an; *f. Allegiance, fealty*: — Hé đér on đæs cynges willelmes heldan tó cynge gesette *he placed Edgar there as king in allegiance to King William*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. Heanrig ofer sé för on đæs cynges heldan *Henry went over sea as liege man of the king*, 1095; Erl. 231, 9. [Cf. un-helde; hyld, hyldo.]

helde, an; *f. Tansy*; tanacetum vulgare:—Helde *tanicetum*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 24; *tanaceta*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 87; Wrt. Voc. 30, 33. Genim heldan *take tansy*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 20.

hele-. v. helle-.

helerung, e; *f. The turning of a balance*; trutinæ inclinatio, Cot. 136, Lye. v. helur-bled, heolorian, heolra.

helfe, es; *m. n.* [?] *Helve, handle*:—Hæft and helfe *manubrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 31; Wrt. Voc. 35, 20. Sió æcs áwient of đæm hielfe *ferrum lapsum de manubrio*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 1. Gaderode me hylfa tó ælcum đara tóla đe ic mid wircan cúđe *I gathered me handles for each of the tools that I could work with*, Shrn. 163, 6. [*Orm.* hellfe: *Prompt. Parv.* helve *manubrium*: *Wick.* helve: *O. H. Ger.* halap, halp, halbe, helbe *manubrium*. *Helve* is a word given as still belonging to the dialects of East Anglia.]

helfling, es; *m. A halfpenny*: — Ne becýpaþ hig fíf spearwan tó helflinge *are not five sparrows sold for two farthings*, Lk. Skt. 12, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* helbeling *obolus*.]

helian; *p.* ode, ede *To hide, conceal, cover*: — Mín unriht ic ná ne helede wið đé *injustitias meas non operui*, Ps. Th. 31, 5. Heó helode hire nébb đæt hé hig ne mihte gecnáwan *she had covered her face that he might not know her*, Gen. 38, 15. Wé láraþ đæt énig gehádod man his sceare ne helige *we enjoin that no man in orders conceal his tonsure*, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 13. [*A. R.* helien: *Piers P.* helien, hylien; *pp.* helid, hiled: *Laym.* helede, *p.*: *Wick.* hilide: *O. Sax.* bi-helian: *O. H. Ger.* hellen: *Ger.* hehlen.]

hell. v. hel.

hell-bend; *m. f. A hell-bond*:—Hellbendum fæst *fast in the chains of hell*, Beo. Th. 6137; B. 3072.

hell-cræft, es; *m. Hellish art*, Andr. Kmbl. 2205; An. 1104.

hell-cwalu, e; *f. Hell-torment*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 15; Cri. 1190.

hell-deófol, es; *m. n. Orcus, Pluto*, Cot. 145, Lye.

hell-dor, es; *n. The gate of hell*:—Tó helldore *in infernum*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. Æt heldore, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 29; Gú. 531: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 20; Gen. 380: 23; Th. 29, 8; Gen. 447. [*O. Sax.* hell-dor.]

helle-. *In the case of at least some of the following words which are given as compounds, they might be taken as independent words, the first of which is the genitive of* hel. *For the meaning of such combinations the second word may be referred to.*

helle-bealu; *gen.* wes; *n. Hell-bale, woe of hell*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 18; Cri. 1427.

helle-brógа, an; *m. The terror of hell*:—On hellebrógan gesette hí syndon *in inferno positi sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 15. Of handa hellebrógan *de manu inferi*, 48, 16.

helle-bryne, es; *m. Hell-fire*, Judth. 10; Th. 23, 11; Jud. 116.

helle-ceaſl, es; *m. The jaws of hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 3403; An. 1705.

helle-cinn, es; *n. The race of hell*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 5; Cri. 1620.

helle-clam, -clom, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 6; Gen. 373. v. clam.

helle-deófol, -dióful, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 15; Jul. 629: Elen. Kmbl. 1799; El. 901: Andr. Kmbl. 2598; An. 1300. [Cf. hell-deófol.]

helle-dor, Exon. 121 a; Th. 464, 14; Hö. 87. [Cf. hell-dor.]

helle-duru, Elen. Kmbl. 2457; El. 1230.

helle-fíđr, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 9; Sat. 70.

helle-fýr, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 101; Met. 8, 51; Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 6; Cri. 1270. On helle fýr *in gehennam ignis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* hella-fiúr *gehenna, tartarus*.]

helle-gást, -gést, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 28; Jul. 457: 74 b; Th. 279, 17; Jul. 615: Beo. Th. 2552; B. 1274.

helle-geat, -gat, Homl. Th. i. 288, 1, 4.

helle-god, es; *n. A god of the infernal regions*:—Orfeus wolde gesécan hellegodu and biddan đæt hí him ágeáfan eft his wíf *Orfeus would visit the gods of the infernal regions and pray them to give him his wife again*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* hella-got *pluto, dis*; *pl. eumenides, manes*.]

helle-grund, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 4; Cri. 265: 16 a; Th. 35, 23; Cri. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 2608; El. 1305. [*O. Sax.* helli-grund: *O. H. Ger.* hella-grunt *tartarus*.]

helle-grut *the abyss of hell*, Hpt. Gl. 422. v. grut.

helle-, hylle-gryre, Cd. 223; Th. 291, 20; Sat. 433.

helle-hæft, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 16; Sat. 631.

helle-hafta, Beo. Th. 1580; B. 788.

helle-heftling, Andr. Kmbl. 2683; An. 1344: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 12; Jul. 246: Salm. Kmbl. 253; Sal. 126.

helle-héf, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 19; Gen. 38.

helle-hinca, an; *m. The hell-limper, -hobbler, the devil lamed by his fall from heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 2343; An. 1173. Grimm [Deutsche Mythologie, 944-5] speaking of the devil observes 'Am ersten fällt sein lahmer fuss auf, daher der *hinkende teufel* [diable boiteux], *hinkebein*, vom sturz aus dem himmel in den abgrund der hölle scheint er gelähmt, wie der von Zeus herabgeschleuderte Hephäst.' [Cf. *Icel.* hinka: *O. H. Ger.* hinkan *claudicare*.]

helle-hund, es; *m. A hell-hound*:—Sý hé Judas geféra Cristes belæwendes and sý hé toren of hellehundes tóþum on đám egeslícum hellewítum mid eallum deófium bútan ælcum ende bútan hé hit ær his endedæge rihtlíce gebéte *may he be the companion of Judas the betrayer of Christ, and be torn by the teeth of a hell-hound in the awful torments of hell among all the devils without any end, unless he make due reparation before his last day*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 350, 18. [Cf. sceolde cuman đære helle hund ongeán hine đæs nama wæs Ceruerus *it was said that the hound of hell, whose name was Cerberus, came towards him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168. 15.] v. Grimm. D. M. 948–9.

helle-hús, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 24; Gú. 649.

helle-líc; *adj. Infernal*: — Helelíc deópnes *barathrum, vorago, profunda*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 97; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* helle-lích *tartareus*.] v. hel-líc.

helle-mere, es; *m. The lake of hell, Styx*: — Hellemere *hæc styx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 13. Helemere *Styx*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 99; Wrt. Voc. 36, 22.

helle-níþ, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 13; Gen. 775.

helle-rúne, an; *f. One who is skilled in the mysteries of hell, the region of the dead, a sorceress, necromancer*:—Hellerúne *pythonissa*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 102; Wrt. Voc. 60, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* hellirúna *necromantia*: v. Grm. D. M. 1175, 1178.] v. hell-rúna.

helle-sceala, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 8; Sat. 133.

helle-sceaþa, Elen. Kmbl. 1911; El. 957. v. hell-sceaþa.

helle-seáþ, es; *m. The pit of hell*:—Helleseáþ [Som. sceaf] *erebum*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 98; Wrt. Voc. 36, 21: Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 29; Jul. 422.

helle-þegn, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 14; Gú. 1042.

helle-wíte, es; *n. Hell-torment, punishment, hell*:—Hellewíte *tartara* vel *gehenna*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 100; Wrt. Voc. 36, 23. Se for đam máde onféhþ écum tintregum hellewítes *æternas inferni pœnas pro mercede recipiet*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 40: Hy. 6, 36; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 36. Mid heardum hellewítum *with hard pains of hell*, Soul Kmbl. 94; Seel. 47: 64; Seel. 32: Andr. Kmbl. 2106; An. 1054. [*O. Sax.* helliwíti *hell-torment*: *Icel.* hel-víti: *Dan.* helvede *hell*: *O. H. Ger.* hellawízi *gehenna, tartara*.]

hell-fíren, e; *f. A hellish crime*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 3; Reb. 6.

hell-fús; *adj. Bound for hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 99; An. 50: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 21; Cri. 1124.

hell-geþwing, es; *n. The restraint, constraint of hell*:—Se hellsceaða wiste đæt hie sceoldon hellgeþwin[g] niéde onfón *the devil knew that they must needs receive the restraint of hell*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 20; Gen. 696. [*O. Sax.* helli-geþwing.]

hell-heóþo; *indecl*; *f. Hell*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 29; Sat. 700. v. heóþu.

hel-líc; *adj. Hellish, infernal*: — Đeós hellíce sýsl *hic tartarus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 29; Homl. Th. ii. 78, 20. Seó fæstnung đære hellícan clýsinge ne geþafaþ đæt hí éfre útábrecon *the fastening of the enclosure of hell does not permit them ever to break out*, i. 332, 20: ii. 80, 6. Wé wæron mid eallum úrum fæderum on đære hellícan deópnysse *we were with all our fathers in the deep of hell*, Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 19. Đa hellícan fýnd *the fiends of hell*, Homl. Th. i. 380, 27.

hell-rúna, an; *m. One skilled in the mysteries of hell, a sorcerer, necromancer*, Beo. Th. 328; B. 163. v. helle-rúne.

hell-sceaða, an; *m. A hell-harmer, fiend, devil*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 22; Gen. 694: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 5; Cri. 364: Byrht. Th. 137, 2; By. 180.

hell-træf, es; *m. A hellish, infernal building*, Andr. Kmbl. 3379; An. 1693.

hell-trega, an; *m. Hell-torment*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 18; Gen. 73.

hell-waran; *pl. The inhabitants of hell*: — Đás hellwaran *hi manes*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 14. Him urnon ealle hellwaran ongeán *all the inhabitants of hell ran to meet him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 29. Hlógan helwaran *the dwellers in hell laughed*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 22; Hö. 21. Đú míne sáwle álýsdest of helwarena hinderþeóstrum *eripuisti animam meam ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Th. 85, 12: 140, 9. Helwarena stefn wæs gehýred *the voice of hell's people was heard*, Blickl. Homl.

87, 3. Cýðnise hellwarana *testamentum infernale*, Rtl. 11, 9. Tó hellwarum *ad inferos*, 101, 16. Ne forlǽr ðú míne sáwle mid hellwarum *leave not my soul in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 33. v. hell-ware, -waru.

hell-ware, -wara; *pl. The inhabitants of hell*:—Ealle gesceafta heofonwara eorþwara helwara onbúgaþ Criste *all creatures, those in heaven, those on earth, those in hell, bow to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 1: i. 36, 26. Ealle hellwara *all the inmates of hell*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 18; Hö. 123. Wuldorweorudes and helwara *of the glorious host and of the dwellers in hell*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 20; Cri. 186: 114 a; Th. 437, 12; Rä. 56, 6. v. hell-waru.

hell-waru, e; *f. The body of inhabitants in hell*: — On ðam mycelan dóme ðǽr heofonwaru and eorþwaru and helwaru beóþ ealle gesomnode *in magno judicio ubi cælicolæ et terricolæ et inferi omnes congregabuntur*, L. Ecg. C. pref; Th. ii. 132, 22: Hy. 7, 98; Grn. ii. 289, 95. Tó ðære helware [*or* ðara helwara (?)] stíðe pínnesse *to the severe torment of the people of hell*, Chart. Th. 369, 34. [Cf. burh-ware, -waru, -wara.]

HELM, es; *m.* I. a HELM, *helmet*:—Leðer helm *galea*: Iren helm *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 13, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 3, 4. Helmes camb *crista*: helmes býge *conus*, 53; Som. 66, 76, 77; Wrt. Voc. 36, 2, 3. Se hwíta, hearda helm, Beo. Th. 2900, 4502; B. 1448, 2255. II. *a crown, the top, overshadowing foliage of trees*:—Helm *corona*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 39. Mid þyrnenum helme his heáfod befǽngon *encircled his head with a crown of thorns*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 26; Mk. Skt. 15, 17. Ful oft unc holt wrugon wudubeáma helm *full oft the wood covered us the shady top of the forest trees*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 2; Rä. 85, 8. Ðæt se stemn and se helm móte ðý fæstor and ðý leng standon *that the stem and top may stand the faster and longer*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 33: Fox 150, 3. Hire hyrdeman sunie ǽc ástáh and his orf lǽswode mid treowenum helme *her herdsman had ascended an oak and was feeding his cattle with its woody crown*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. Forðæm se þorn ðære gítsunga ne wyrþ forsearod on ðæm helme gif se wyrttruma ne biþ fǽrcorfen oððe forbærned ǽt ðæm stemne *si enim radix culpæ in ipsa effusione non exuritur, numquam per ramos emuberans avaritiæ spina siccatur*, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 341, 10: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 31; Hick. Thes. i. 135. III. *a covering* [in this sense the word is preserved in some dialects. Thus in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Glossaries, English Dial. Soc. vols. ii. v. vi, *helm*, a hovel, an open shed for cattle, a shed built on posts]:—Wǽges helm [holm?] *the covering made by the wave, the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 459; El. 230. Under lyfte helm *under the air's covering*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 19; Rä. 4, 64. Helme gedýgled *concealed with a covering*, 1226; Th. 470, 10; Hy. 11, 33. IV. *in poetry the word is applied to persons, thus God and Christ are spoken of as* æþelinga, hæleþa, hálgra, duguþa, dryhtfolca, engla, gǽsta, heofona, heofonríces, wuldres helm *and* helm wera, ælwihta. *Similar phrases occur in speaking of earthly rulers*, æþelinga, heriga, lidmanna, wedra, weoruda helm and helm Scyldinga, Scylfinga. [*Goth.* hilms *a helmet*: *O. Sax.* helm: *Icel.* hjálmr: *O. H. Ger.* helm, *galea, cassis*: *Ger.* helm.] DER. bán-, grím-, gúþ-, hæleþ-, heaþu-, heoloþ-, lyft-, mist-, niht-, sceadu-, suud-, wæter-helm.

Helma, an; *m. A* HELM, *rudder*: — Helma *clavus*, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 124; Wrt. Voc. 56, 42. Be ðæm is swíðe sweotol ðætte God ágh wæs wealt mid ðæm helman his gódnesse *Deus omnia bonitatis clavo gubernare jure credatur*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. [*Icel.* hjálm; *f.*]

helm-berend, es; *m. One who wears a helmet*: — Ne róhte hé helmberendra *he reeked not of helmeted warriors*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 18; Hö. 37. Gegrétte hwate helmberend *he greeted the bold warriors*, Beo. Th. 5027; B. 2517: 5277; B. 2642. [*O. Sax.* helm-berand: *and cf. the epithet* Hjálm-beri *helmbearer, given to Odin.*]

helmian; *p.* ode *To cover*:—Niht helmade beorgas steápe *night covered the high hills*, Andr. Kmbl. 2612; An. 1307.

helmiht; *adj. Full of leaves* or *boughs*; frondosus, Cot. 75, 198, Lye. v. helm II.

HELP, e; *f*: *also* es; *m.* HELP, *aid, succour*:—On ðǽm burgum wæs getícnad ðæt Crist is eáðmódegra help *probans se esse conservatorem humilium*, Ors. 3, 2; Swt. 100, 25. Ðǽr is help gearu ǽt mǽrum manna gehwylcum *there is help ready at the hand of the mighty one for every man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1814; An. 909. Gionn helpe *præsta subsidium*, Rtl. 71, 37. Ða ðe hine helpe biddaþ *who ask him for help*, Ps. Th. 118, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2061; An. 1033. Gehýr helpys bénan *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Uton helpan aa ðam raðost ðe helpes betst behófaþ *let us ever help him first who has most need of help*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 3. Helpes bedǽled *deprived of help*, MS. Cott. Nero A. i. fol. 73. Helpes biddende *asking for help*: sumes helpes biddende *asking for some help*, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 2. Hwá him tó hǽle and tó helpe on ðás world ástág *who came down to this world as their salvation and help*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 32. Ðám burgwarum com mára fultum tó útan tó helpe *more aid came from without to the citizens to help them*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 19. Rúmlícum helpe *benigno favore*, Rtl. 17, 35. Þurh ða gebedu gé mágon on swíðe mycelan hyipe beón ge libbendum ge forþfarenum *by prayers you may be of very great help both to the living and the departed*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 18: 21; Th. ii. 414, 36. Nánige helpe ðam byrnendan húse gedón mihton *nil ardenti domui prodesse valentes*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 34. Ðá nánig him énige helpe fándan mihte *cum nil salutis furenti superesse videretur*, 3, 11; S. 536, 25. Helpe úserne *adjutorium nostrum*, Rtl. 172, 23. Ðǽr mé wið lápum licsyrce mín helpe gefremede *there against the foes my coat of mail afforded me help*, Beo. Th. 1107; B. 550. Gehýr mé and mé help freme *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 68, 17: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 20; Dan. 236. Dǽleþ help and hǽlo hæleþa bearnum *distributes help and salvation to the children of men*, 226; Th. 301, 15; Sat. 586 [*O. Sax.* helpa; *f*: *O. Frs.* helfe; *f*: *Icel.* hjálp; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* helfa; *f. auxilium, adjutorium, subsidium, solatium*: *Ger.* hülfe.] v. helpe.

helpan; *p.* healp, *pl.* hulpon; *pp.* holpen; *v. trans. followed by gen. or dat. To help, aid, assist, succour*: — Ðú monegum helpst *thou helpest many*, Hy. 7, 44; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 44. Wið fefre hylpþ marubis tó drincanne *for fever it helps to drink marrubium*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 27. Hé helpeþ þearfan *parcet pauperi*, Ps. Th. 71, 13. Ðonne helpe gé wel ðám ðe gé lǽraþ gif hí eówre lárum fyligean willaþ *then do ye well help those whom ye teach, if they will follow your teaching*, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 21. Hé nyle helpan ðæs folces mid ðam ðe God his healp *ex muneribus quæ perceperit prodesse aliis non curat*, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 45, 5. Ðonne ðu hulpe mín *when thou didst help me*, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Ða steortas hulpan ealle ðæs heáfdes *all the tails helped the head*, Shrn. 162, 16: Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 10; Cri. 1354. Help mín *help me*, Ps. Th. 60, 1. God úre helpe. Amen *may God help us. Amen*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 112, 225. Wé on ðisum life mágon helpan ðám forþfarenum ðe on witnunge beóþ *we in this life may help the departed that are being punished*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 11. Wé sceolon earmra manna helpan *we ought to help poor people*, 442, 14. Helpa *fovere*, Rtl. 122, 37. [*Chaue. Piers. P. p.* halp, helpe, *pl.* holpen; *pp.* holpen: *the pp.* holpen *occurs in the authorized version of the Bible*: *Goth.* hilpan: *O. Sax.* helpan: *O. Frs.* helpa: *Icel.* hjálpa: *O. H. Ger.* helfan: *Ger.* helfen.] DER. á-, ge-helpan.

helpe, an; *f. Help*: — Gif ðás fultumas ne sýn helpe *if these remedies are no help*, L. M. 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 15. [*Or should this be placed under* help?] Hé him helpan ne mæg énige gefremman *he can give him no help*, Beo. Th. 4888; B. 2448.

helpend, es; *m. A helper*: — Helpend *adjutor*, Rtl. 45, 18. Ealles middangeardes hǽlend and ealra sáula helpend *the saviour of all the earth and the helper of all souls*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 190. Helpend and hǽlend wið hellsceaðum *a helper and saviour against the harmers of hell*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 2; Jul. 157. Helpend ne hafo ic *I have no helper*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 7. Syððan hé ne hæbbe helpend énne *quia non est qui eripiat eum*, Ps. Th. 70, 10. Helpendra leás *without helpers*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 27; Cri. 1414.

helpend-bére; *adj. Helpful, assistant*; opifer, Cot. 148, Lye.

helpend-lío; *adj. Auxiliary.*

hél-spure, an; *f. A heel*: — Unrehtwísnis hélspuran [hellspuran, Ps. Spl. 48, 5] mínre *iniquitas calcanei mei*, Ps. Stev. 48, 6. Hélspuran [hellspuran, Ps. Spl. 55, 6] míne *calcaneum meum*, 55, 7.

helto; *f. Haltness, lameness*:—Áfyrr ðú drihten from ðære stówe blindnesse and helto and dumbnesse *remove O Lord from the place blindness and lameness and dumbness*, Shrn. 101, 35.

helur-bledu, e; *f. The scale of a balance*; lanx, Cot. 26, Lye. v. bledu.

hem; *m. A hem, border*: — Hem *limbus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 7; Wrt. Voc. 26, 6. [*Laym.* þane hem: *Prompt. Parv.* hemme *fimbria, limbus.*] Cf. ham *an enclosure.*

hemlíc, hymlíc, es; *m*: hymlíce, an; *f. Hemlock*: — Hemlíc *cicuta*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 47; Wrt. Voc. 31, 57. Hemlíc hátte wyrt *a plant called hemlock*, L. M. 1, 77; Lchdm. ii. 150, 15. Wyrc hie of hemlíc *make the salve of hemlock*, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 7. Nim hemlíc *take hemlock*, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 6. Wyll nyoðerweardne hymlíc *boil the lower part of hemlock*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 17. Hymlíce *cicuta*, p. 331, col. 1. Dó tó hymlícan *put hemlock to it*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 27.

hemming, es; *m. A kind of shoe*; pero, Cot. 155, Lye.

hen. v. hæn.

hénan. v. hýnan.

-hende. v. an-, án-, ge-, of-, on-, spær-hende.

henge-clíf, es; *n. A steep, precipitous cliff*; præruptum, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 38; Wrt. Voc. 55, 43.

hengen, e; *f.* I. *hanging*: — Eode and hí sylfe ðheng . . . Se deófol hí tó hire ágenre hengene gelǽrde *she went and hung herself . . . The devil persuaded her to her own hanging* [*to hang herself*], Homl. Th. ii. 30, 24. Hét hine hón and mid hengene þráwan tó langere hwile *bade hang him and for a long time torture him with hanging*, 308, 31. II. *that on which any one is hung, a gibbet, gallows, cross*:—Crist ðone de hí on hengene fæstnodon *Christ whom they fastened on a cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 22: 308, 30. Laurentius ástreht on ðære hengene þancode his Drihtne . . . Hé hét slýsan done diácon of ðære hengene *Laurence stretched on the cross thanked his Lord . . . He ordered the deacon to be released from the cross*, i. 426, 32, 35. III. *prison, confinement, durance*. Schmid, p. 609, suggests a connection between this

meaning and that g'ven under I. in the following remark: 'Die grammatische Bedeutung des Wortes fürht darauf, dass ursprünglich darunter das Anhängen an einen Block oder das Einspannen in den Stock, als die Art der Sicherung eines Gefangenen, der man sich bediente, wenn Gefängnisse fehlten, verstanden worden sei.' Accordingly he translates the following passage, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 4: — Gif hē hine on hengenne [MS. B. hengene] ālecgge 'wenn er ihn in den Stock legt,' which Thorpe renders *if he lay him in prison*. In the latter sense it is found L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 27:—Gif freóndleás man swā geswenced weorþe ðæt hē borh næbbe ðonne gebūge hē hengenne [MS. B. hengene] and ðēr gebīde ðþ ðæt hē gā tō Godes ordāle *if a friendless man be so distressed that he have no surety, then let him submit to prison, and there abide, until he go to God's ordeal*. Cf. L. H. 65, 5; Th. i. 568, 14, ponatur in *hengen*. [Cf. *O. Sax.* hie (Krist) welda thesa werold alla mid is henginnia alōsian, Hel. Heyne 5435: thuo sprak therō mannō ōðer (the penitent thief) an thero henginna thār hie geheftid stuod, 5591.]

hengen-wītnung, e; *f. The punishment of imprisonment*:—Gif forworht man friþstōl gesēce and þurh ðæt feorh geyrne ðonne sȳ þreóra ān for his fēore būte man bet geārian wille wergild ēce þeówet hengenwītnung *if a man who has forfeited his life gain a sanctuary, and thereby secure his life, let there be one of three things instead of his life, unless he obtain remission more favourably, wergild, perpetual thraldom, imprisonment*, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18.]

hengest, es; *m. A gelding, horse, steed*: — Hengst *canterius*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 46; Wrt. Voc. 23, 8. Ān hundred wildra horsa and xvi tame hencgestas *a hundred wild horses and sixteen tame steeds*, Chart. Th. 548, 11. [*Laym.* hængest: *O. Frs.* hengst: *Icel.* hestr *a stallion, horse*: *O. H. Ger.* hengist *eunuchus, spado, cantarius, equus castratus*: *Ger.* hengst *a stallion*.] DER. brim-, faroþ-, fæt-, friđ-, mere-, sē-, sund-, wæg-hengest.

Hengest, es; *m. Hengest*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 28: Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 1–21: 455; Erl. 13, 22–25: 457; Erl. 12, 17–20: 465; Erl. 12, 21: 473; Erl. 12, 25: 488; Erl. 14, 3–4.

heng-wīte, es; *n. A fine to be paid for not keeping a criminal in custody so that he may be brought before the proper tribunal*: — Si quis latronem vel furem, sine clamore et insecutione ejus, cui dampnum factum est, ceperit, et captum ultra duxerit dabit x solid. de henwite [hengwite, French text], L. Will. I. 4; Th. i. 469, 27.

henna, an; *m. A fowl*:—Gif swȳn oððe henna ete of mannes līchaman *si porcus vel gallina de corpore hominis ederit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 57; Th. ii. 220, 13. v. hæn.

henne-belle. v. hænne-belle.

hentan; *p.* te *To pursue, follow after, seize* [?]:—Gif hē man tō deáþe gefylle beó hē ðonne ūtlah and his hente mid hearme ælc ðara ðe riht wille *if he fell a man to death, let him then be an outlaw, and let every one that desires right pursue him with hue and cry* [?], L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 11. Nime ðonne lēáfe ðæt hē mōte hentan æfter his āgenan *let him then take leave to follow after his own*, 19; Th. i. 386, 17. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hente *to seize, take, get*: *Prompt. Parv.* hentin *rapere*.] v. ge-hentan.

hēnþ, hēnþu. v. hȳnþ, hȳnþu.

heó. v. hē.

heó-dæg; *adv. To-day*; hodie, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 23; Gen. 661. [*O. Sax.* hiudu: *O. Frs.* hiudega, hiude: *O. H. Ger.* hiutu: *Ger.* heute: cf. *Goth.* himma daga.]

heóf, es: *m. Lamentation, grief, sorrow*: — Maximus mid micelum heófe gedrēfed him tō com *Maximus troubled with great grief came to him*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 17. Sǣde ðæt hie hæfden bet gewyrht ðæt him mon mid heófe [heófe MS. C.] ongeán cōme ðonne mid triumphan *Fabius oblatum sibi a senatu triumphum suscipere recusaret, quia luctus potius debebatur*, Ors. 2. 4; Swt. 70, 20. Heóf mīnne *planctum meum*, Ps. Spl. 29, 13 [heáf, Ps. Th. 29, 11].

heófan; *p.* de *To lament, grieve, wail, mourn*: — Hungre heófeþ *laments for hunger*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 30: Gn. Ex. 150. Heófaþ mid handum [Ps. Th. wēpaþ and heówaþ] *plaudite manibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 46, 1: 97, 8. Wē heófdon and gē ne weópon *lamentavimus et non plorastis*, Lk. Skt. 7, 32. Gif hē mid inweardre heortan heófe *if he heartily grieve*, L. Pen. 8; Th. ii. 280, 10. Heófende spræc *lamenting he spoke*, Andr. Kmbl. 3113; An. 1559. Ālegdon ðā tō middes mǣrne þeóden-hæleþ hiófende hlāford leófne *warriors lamenting laid down in their midst the great prince, the lord beloved*, Beo. Th. 6275; B. 3142. [*Goth.* hiufan; *p.* hauf, v. Lk. 7, 32: *O. Sax.* heobandi, hiobandi, *part. pres.*: *O. H. Ger.* hiufit *luget*; hiufanti *luctuosus*.] v. heófian, heáfan.

heófe-līce; *adj. Lamentable, grievous*; funebris, Som.

heofen. v. heofon.

heófian; *p.* ode *To lament, mourn, wail, bewail*: — Ic heófige *lugeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 63. Gē heófiaþ and wēpaþ *plorabitis et flebitis vos*, Jn. Skt. 16, 20. Hieremias heófode miclum ðæs folces synna swā swā his bōc ūs segþ *Jeremiah lamented greatly the people's sins, as his book tells us*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 70, 440. Ðā weópon hig ealle and heófodon hī *flebant autem omnes et plangebant illam*, Lk. Skt. 8, 52. Hī heófodon folces synna *they bewailed people's sins*, Homl. Th. i. 548, 30. Wā eów ðe nū hlihgaþ gē sceolon heófian and wēpan *woe to you that laugh now, ye shall mourn and weep*, 180, 15. Ðā ongann Ypolitus sacrifice heófian *then Hippolytus began sorely to lament*, 428, 12: 408, 9: L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 398, 36. Heófigende *lugens*, Ps. Spl. 34, 17. Heófiende *flebilis*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 8. Of heófigendre menigu *from a mourning multitude*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 33. Mid heófigendum stemnum *with lamenting voices*, ii. 420, 16. v. heófan.

HEOFON, heofen, heofun, hefon, heben, hiofon, es; *m.* HEAVEN; cælum:—Heofon and heofuna heofun and eorþe and ealle ða þing ðe sind on him sind Drihtnes *the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's, the earth with all that therein is*, Deut. 10, 14. Heofen and eorþe sīde sæflōdas *cæli et terra, mare*, Ps. Th. 68, 35. Heofon and hel *heaven and hell*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 17; Cri. 1592. Heben til hrōfe *heaven for a roof*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 195, 13. Heofonas god *the god of heaven*, Hy. 3, 58; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 58: Andr. Kmbl. 3000; An. 1503. Hiofones leóhtes beorhto *the brightness of the light of heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 77; Met. 21, 39. Of hefene *from heaven*, Beo. Th. 3146; B. 1571. Mid his worde synt getrymede heofonas *verbo Domini cæli firmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 32, 5. Ða wǣron fullfremode heofenas and eorþe *the heavens and the earth were finished*, Gen. 2, 1. Heofona rīce *regnum cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24. Of heofonum ðe of mannum *e cælo an ex hominibus*, 21, 25. Gif ic on heofenas up āstīge *si ascendero in cælum*, Ps. Th. 138, 6. [*O. Sax.* heðan *and* himil: *Icel.* hifinn *and* himinn: *Goth.* himins: *O. Frs.* himul, himel: *O. H. Ger.* himil *cælum, lacunar*: *Ger.* himmel.] v. Grmm. D. M. 661.

heofon, heófon [?]:—Hergas on helle heofon ðider becom druron deófolgyld, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 17; Exod. 47. Grein translates *heofon* lamentation and *druron* mourned; but may not *hergas* be from *hearg* q. v. and parallel to *deófolgyld*, and the passage be translated *the idols and false gods fell to hell and heaven came there*?

heofon-beácen, es; *n. A heavenly beacon* or *sign* [*the fiery pillar*], Cd. 148; Th. 184, 15; Exod. 107.

heofon-beohrt; *adj. Heaven-bright, bright with the light of heaven*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 21; Dan. 341: Exon. 23 a: Th. 63, 13; Cri. 1019.

heofon-bȳme, an; *f. A heavenly trumpet*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 8; Cri. 949.

heofon-candel, -condel, e; *f. A heavenly candle* or *light* [*the sun*], Andr. Kmbl. 486; An. 243: [*the fiery pillar*] Cd. 148; Th. 184, 31; Exod. 115: [*sun and moon*] Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 17; Cri. 608: [*the stars*] 93 a; Th. 349, 30; Sch. 54.

heofon-col, es; *n. The coal of the heavens*: — Brūne hātum heofoncolum *brown with the sun's heat* [*the Ethiopians*], Cd. 146; Th. 182, 5; Exod. 71.

heofon-cund; *adj. Heavenly, celestial*: — Heofoncund mett *manna*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 31. Seó heofencunde weorþung *the heavenly honour*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 26. Heáh and hālig heofoncund þrȳnes *O! high and holy heavenly Trinity*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 4; Cri. 379. Hȳ ðæs heofoncundan boldes bīdaþ *they wait for the heavenly dwelling*, 33 b; Th. 107, 6; Gū. 54: 35 a; Th. 112, 11; Gū. 142. Ða beóþ ðære heofencundan Jerusalem burgware *who are citizens of the heavenly Jerusalem*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 7. [Cf. *Goth.* himina-kunds *cælestis*.]

heofon-cyning, es; *m. The king of heaven, heavenly king*:—God heáh heofoncyning *God high king of heaven*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 7; Gen. 463. Ic eom heáhengel heofoncyninges *I am an archangel of the king of heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 5: Cd. 23; Th. 30, 28; Gen. 474: Andr. Kmbl. 184; An. 92. Heofoncining on heora heortum beran *to bear the king of heaven in their hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 32. Heofoncyning hȳhst *most exalted of heavenly kings*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 23; Dōm. 108. [*O. Sax.* heðan-, himil-kuning: *O. H. Ger.* himel-chuning *superum regem* (*jovem*).]

heofon-dēma, an; *m. A heavenly judge*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 4; Sat. 658.

heofon-dreám, es; *m. Heavenly joy, joy of heaven*, Ps. Th. 113, 11: Soul Kmbl. 206; Seel. 104: Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 27; Az. 79.

heofon-duguþ, e; *f. A heavenly host*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 7; Cri. 1655.

heofone, an; *f. Heaven*:—Heofone næs nā ǽr ǽrðan ðe se ælmihtiga wyrhta hī geworhte on anginne *heaven was not before the almighty workman wrought it in the beginning*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4. Heofenan rīce *the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 2: 58, 4. God gesette hig on ðære heofenan ðæt hie scinon ofer eorþan *God set them in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth*, Gen. 1, 17, 14. On anginne gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth*, 1, 1.

heofon-engel, es; *m. An angel of heaven*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 8; Cri. 492: 21 b; Th. 57, 34; Cri. 928: 75 a; Th. 281, 7; Jul. 642: Hy. 7, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 13.

heofon-feld, es; *m. A Northumbrian local name*:—Is seó stōw on Englisc nemned Heofenfeld wæs heó geára swā nemned for tācnunge ðæra tōweardra wundra forðon ðe ðār ðæt heofonlice sigebeácen ārǽred beón sceolde and ðǽr heofonlīc sige ðam cyninge seald wæs *vocatur locus ille*

lingua Anglorum Hefenfelth, quod dici potest Latine cælestis campus, quod certo utique præsagio futurorum antiquitus nomen accepit significans nimirum quod ibidem cælesti erigendum trophæum, cælestis inchoanda victoria, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 33. Seó stōw is gehāten Heofonfeld on Englisc wið ðone langan weall ðe ðā Rōmāniscan worhton *the place is called in English Heavenfield, by the long wall that the Romans made*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 33.

heofon-fugol, es; *m. A bird of the air, fowl of heaven:* — Heofonfugelas healdaþ eardas *volucres cæli habitabunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 11: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 16; Dan. 387: 74; Th. 91, 21; Gen. 1515: 10; Th. 13, 11; Gen. 201.

heofon-hæbbende *arcitenens, sagittarius*, Lye.

heofon-hālig; *adj. Heaven-holy, of celestial holiness*, Andr. Kmbl. 1455; An. 728.

heofon-hām, es; *m. A heavenly home, heaven:* — On heofonhāme *in cælo*, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 137, 6: 148, 4: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 33; Cri. 293. Ðū ðe heofonhāmas healdest and wealdest *qui habitas in cælo*, Ps. Th. 122, 1.

heofon-hēah; *adj. Heaven-high, reaching to heaven:*—Heofonheánne beám *a tree the height whereof reached unto heaven* [Dan. 4, 11], Cd. 202; Th. 250, 29; Dan. 554.

heofon-heall, e; *f. A heavenly hall:*—Ne hī swā fūle ne mōton intō his fægeran heofonhealle *nor may they so foul enter into his fair heavenly hall*, L. Ælfc. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 10.

heofon-hlāf, es; *m. Heavenly bread, bread from heaven, manna:*— Hī heofonhlāfe hālige gefylde *pani cæli saturavit eos*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himel-brot.]

heofon-hrōf, es; *m.* I. *the roof of heaven, heaven:* — Under heofunhrōfe *under the roof of heaven*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 19; Ph. 173. II. *a roof, ceiling:*—Heofenhrōf *lacunar*, Cot. 119, Lye. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil *laqueare, lacunar, camera:* himilizi *lacunar, laquear.*]

heofon-hwealf, e; *f. The vault of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1089; An. 545: 2803; An. 1404.

heofonisc; *adj. Heavenly:* — Hū ðæt heofenisce fȳr forbærnde ðæt lond on ðæm wǽron ða twā byrig on getimbred Sodome and Gomorre *how fire from heaven consumed the land in which were built the two cities Sodom and Gomorrah*, Ors. tit. 3; Swt. 1, 6. [Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* himilisk: *O. Frs.* himelesk: *Icel.* hifneskr, himneskr.]

heofon-leóht, es; *n. Heavenly light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1948; An. 976. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himel-lieht.]

heofon-leóma, an; *m. A heavenly radiance, light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1675; An. 840. [Cf. *Icel.* himin-ljōmi.]

heofon-līc; *adj. Heavenly:* — Mīn se heofenlīca Fæder *Pater meus cælestis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 35: Ps. Th. 67, 14. Ðīn rihtwīsnes is swā heáh swā ða heofonlīcan muntas *justitia tua sicut montes Dei*, 35, 6. Heofonlīcæ þing *cælestia*, Jn. Skt. 3, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil-līh *cælestis.*]

heofon-līce; *adv. From heaven, heavenly;* celitus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3.

heofon-ligende [lifigende?] *cælebs, virgo, quod vitam cælestem agat*, Som.

heofon-mægen, es; *n. Heavenly might:* — Bibodu hālgan heofonmægnes *the commands of the holy heavenly power* [*God*], Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 19; Hy. 4, 35. Heofonmægna God *God of the heavenly powers*, 256; Th. 75, 8: Cri. 1218.

heofon-rīce, es; *n. The kingdom of heaven:* — Bið him heofonrīce ġiefen *to them shall be given the kingdom of heaven*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 22; Cri. 1260. Heofenrīces duru *the door of the kingdom of heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 1. Heofonrīces weard *auctorem regni cælestis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 17; Gen. 1363. [*O. Sax.* hebon-rīki: cf. *O. Sax.* himil-rīki: *O. Frs.* himel-rīk: *Icel.* himin-ríki: *Dan.* himme-rige: *O. H. Ger.* himil-rīchi: *Ger.* himmel-reich.]

heofon-steorra, an; *m. A star of heaven:*—Seó mænigeo mǽre wǽre swā heofonsteorran *the multitude should be great as the stars of heaven*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 15; Dan. 321: 192; Th. 239, 17; Dan. 371. Hreósaþ heofonsteorran *the stars of heaven shall fall*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 27; Cri. 1044.

heofon-stōl, es; *m. A heavenly throne*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 15; Gen. 8.

heofon-þreát, es; *m. A heavenly band*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 15; Sat. 222.

heofon-þrym, -mes; *m. Heavenly glory* or *majesty*, Andr. Kmbl. 962; An. 481: 3436; An. 1722.

heofon-timber, es; *n. A heavenly structure*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 23; Gen. 146.

heofon-torht; *adj. Heaven-bright*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 1; Sch. 73: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 19; Exod. 78: Andr. Kmbl. 2035; An. 1020: 2539; An. 1270: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 6; Met. 23, 3.

heofon-tungol, es; *n. A heavenly body:* — Hādor heofontungol *the sun*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 47; Met. 22, 24. Hēdre heofontungol *bright heavenly bodies*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 23; Cri. 693; 56 a; Th. 199, 28; Ph. 32: Cd. 199; Th. 247, 23; Dan. 501. [Cf. *O. Sax.* himil-tungal: *Icel.* himin-tungl: *O. H. Ger.* himil-zungal *sidus.*]

heofon-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of heaven:* — Ealle gesceafta ge heofonware ge eorþware *all creatures, both those in heaven and those on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 4. Ða hālgan heofenware *the holy dwellers in heaven*, 135, 17. v. next word.

heofon-waru, e; *f. The inhabitants of heaven:* — Hē dyde ðæt eal heofonwaru wundrode *he caused all the inhabitants of heaven to wonder*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 35: Hy. 7, 95; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 95. Ealle heofonwara and eorþwara on his andwerdnysse beóþ onstyred *all those in heaven and on earth shall be moved in his presence*, Chart. Th. 390, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 360, 32. Bearn heofonwara *children of heaven-dwellers*, Salm. Kmbl. 930; Sal. 464. Ætforan heofonwarum and eorþwarum and helwarum *before the inhabitants of heaven and of earth and of hell*, Homl. Th. ii. 604, 5. Cristes ācennednys gegladode heofenwara and eorþwara and helwara, i. 36, 25.

heofon-weard, es; *m. The guardian of heaven, God*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 6; Gen. 120: 86; Th. 107, 28; Gen. 1796. [*O. Sax.* hebau-ward *an angel.*]

heofon-wolcen, es; *n. A cloud of heaven, of the sky:* — Of heofonwolcnum *from the clouds of heaven*, Ps. Th. 147, 6. Ðēr mec fēddon hruse and heofonwolcn [? MS. wlonc] *where earth and rain from heaven fed me*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 23; Rä. 72, 2. [Cf. *O. Sax.* himil-wolcan: *O. H. Ger.* himil-wolchen *nubes cæli.*]

heofon-wōma, an; *m. A heavenly sound, the sound heard at the day of judgment*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 18; Cri. 835; 22 b; Th. 62, 10; Cri. 999.

heofon-wuldor, es; *n. Heavenly glory*, Hy. 6, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 12.

heōf-sang, es; *m. An elegy*, Lye.

heófung, e; *f. Mourning, lamentation, grieving:*—Ðonne beóþ heora siblingas tō heófunge geneádode *then will their relations be forced to mourn*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 1. Mid micelre heófunge *with great lamentation*, ii. 516, 19. Biddende forgifennysse mid wōpe and heófunge *asking forgiveness with weeping and lamentation*, H. R. 107, 27. On ðære wǽron ġewritene heófunga *scriptæ erant in eo lamentationes*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 8, 9. Ǽr hē tō heófungum sōdre behreówsunge gecyrran mǽge *before he can turn to the lamentations of true repentance*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 13.

heófung-dæg, es; *m. A day of mourning:*—Ða heófungdagas wǽron ðā gefyllede *completi sunt dies planctus*, Deut. 34, 8.

heófung-tīd, e; *f. A time of mourning:* — Fram ðisum dæge óþ eástron is ūre heófungtīd *from this day until Easter is our time of mourning*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 25.

heolca, an; *m.* [?] *Hoar-frost, rime:*—Swā swā bytte on heolcan *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 83.

heolfor, es; *n. Blood from a wound, gore;* cruor:—Blōd ūt ne com heolfor of hreþre ðeáh mec bite stīðecg stȳle *there came not out blood or gore from my breast though the steel with stiff edge bit me*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 9; Rä. 88, 13. Heolfres þurstge *thirsty for gore*, 99 b; Th. 373, 24; Seel. 114. Flōd blōde weól hātan heolfre *blood and hot gore bubbled up in the water*, Beo. Th. 2850; B. 1423: 1702; B. 849: 2609; B. 1302: Andr. Kmbl. 2483; An. 1243: 2555; An. 1279: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 9; Exod. 449: Th. 208, 1; Exod. 476.

heolfrig; *adj. Gory, bloody:*—Heolfrig herereáf *gory armour*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 8; Jud. 317: 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 130.

heoloran, holrian; *p.* ede *To weigh in a balance, to consider:* — Hē holrede *pensavit, cogitavit*, Mone B. 1604. Heolorende *librantes*, Cot. 123: 180, Lye.

heoloþ-cynn, es; *n. A race living in a place of concealment* [?], *the devils in hell*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 19; Cri. 1542. v. *next word*; *and* cf. heolstor.

heoloþ-helm, es; *m. A helm which conceals* or *makes invisible the wearer*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 31; Wal. 45. [*Icel.* huliðs-hjālmr.] v. hæleþ-helm.

heolra, heolora, an; *m. The scale of a balance, a balance* [?]:—Twifeald heolra *bilanx*, Lye. v. helur-blæd, heoloran.

heolstor, es; *n. That which covers* or *conceals, darkness, a veil, covering, place of concealment:*—Siðdan geāra goldwine mīnne hrusan heolstre biwrāh *since long ago the veil of earth enwrapped my bounteous patron*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Nāgan wē ðæs heolstres ðæt wē ūs gehȳdan māgon *we have not the place of concealment to hide ourselves in*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 5; Sat. 101. Gewitan him ðā gangan under beámsceade hȳddon hie on heolstre ðā hie hālig word drihtnes gehȳrdon *they retired then under the trees' shade, hid themselves in the darkness when they heard the holy word of the Lord*, 40; Th. 53, 12; Gen. 860. Ðā com beácna beorhtost of heolstre *then came the sun out of darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 485; An. 243: Elen. Kmbl. 2223; El. 1113. Heolstre gehȳded helme gedȳgled þȳstre oferfæðmed *with a veil hidden, with a covering concealed, with darkness enwrapped*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 9; Hy. 11, 13: 61 b; Th. 227, 4; Ph. 418: 69 a; Th. 257, 2; Jul. 241: Elen. Kmbl. 2161; El. 1082. Sume wuniaþ on wēstennum gesittaþ hāmas on heolstrum *some dwell in deserts, occupy homes in hidden*

places, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 5; Gū. 54. [*Goth.* hulistr; *n. a veil*: cf. *Icel.* hulstr; *m. a sheath, case*: *Dut.* holster *holster*. *In Romaunt of Rose* hulstred *occurs = hidden* 'I wol herborow me There I hope best to hulstred be,' 6146.]

heolstor; *adj. Dark*:—Đēr wunian sceal in đam heolstran hām hyht-wynna leás *there shall dwell in that dark abode reft of the joys of hope*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 14; Jud. 121.

heolstor-cōfa, an; *m. A dark, concealed chamber, grave*:—Deáþræced hæleþa heolstercōfan onhlideð weorþaþ *the death houses, the graves of men shall be uncovered*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 31; Ph. 49.

heolstor-hof, es; *n. A dark dwelling, hell*, Elen. Kmbl. 1524; El. 764.

heolstorhūs, an; *m. A dark enclosure, prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 288; An. 144: 2010; An. 1007.

heolstor-sceado; *f. A shadow that hides*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 9; Gen. 103.

heolstor-scūwa, an; *m. Dark shadow, darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2508; An. 1255.

heolstrig; *adj. Latebrosus*, Cot. 169, Lye.

heona. v. heonan.

heonan, heonon, heonun, hionan; *adv. of place and time. Hence, from here*:—Heonon *abhinc*, Ælfc. Gr. 16; Som. 20, 4. Feor heonan *far from here*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 19; Ph. 1. Ic mæg heonon geseón *I can see from here*, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 34; Gen. 666. Ær đū heonan möte *ere thou mayest go hence*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 29; Jul. 457. Đis is mīn āgen cȳþ ic wæs ār hionan cumen *this is my own country, from here did I formerly come*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 100; Met. 24, 50. Gāþ heonun *recedite*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 24. Āsend đē heonun nyþer *mitte te hinc deorsum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 9. Ge heonon ge đanon *from here and there, from any quarter*, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 16. Ic forþ heonun đīne gewitnesse wel geheólde *I should henceforth keep thy testimony well*, Ps. Th. 118, 31, 24: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 27; Cri. 582. Heonon forþ and ōþ on woruld *ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum*, Blickl. Gloss: Gen. 8, 21. Gif hit sceal heonan forþ gōdiende weorþan *if things from this time forward are to be improving*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 19. Mīn feorh heonan on đisse eahteþan ende gesēceþ *my life shall reach its end on the eighth day from this time*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 10; Gū. 1009. [*Laym.* heonne, hinnes: *Piers P.* hennes: *O. Sax.* hinan: *O. H. Ger.* hinan, hinnan *hinc*: *Ger.* hennen.]

heonane, heonone; *adv. Hence*:—Far heonone *transi hinc*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 20. Đū miht heonane gehȳran *thou mayest hear from this place*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 18; Gen. 794: 39; Th. 51, 24; Gen. 831. [*O. Sax.* hinana: *O. H. Ger.* hinana *hinc*.]

heonan-sīþ, es; *m. Departure, death*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 12; Dōm. 86.

heonon-weard; *adj. Going hence, passing away*:—Đeós world is heononweard *this world is passing away*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 20: Cd. 71; Th. 86, 15; Gen. 1431.

heonu, heono, henu, hona; *interj. Lo, behold*:—Heonu [henu, Rush.] *ecce*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8. Heono, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Hona lā mīn hlāford *ecce dominus meus*, Shrn. 60, 14.

heópa, an; *m. A briar, bramble*:—Ætt đæm heápe [heópe, Rush.] *secum rubum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 37. (*Or should this be placed under* heópe?) [*O. Sax.* hiopo: *O. H. Ger.* hiufo; *m. tribulus*.]

heóp-bremel, es; *m. A dog-rose, wild rose, bramble, briar*:—Heóp-brymel *rubus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 22; Wrt. Voc. 33, 22. Heóp-bremles leáf *leaves of the dog-rose*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8.

heópe, an; *f. A hip, seed-vessel of the dog-rose*; also *the plant on which the hip grows* [?]:—Heópe *butunus* [i.e. button, *Fr.* bouton, *knob*], Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 90; Wrt. Voc. 30, 36. Genim brēr đe hiópan on weaxaþ *take briar on which hips grow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 15. [*Chaus.* hepe.] v. heópa.

heorcnian, hercnian; *p.* ode *To hearken, listen*:—Gūþlīc eode sōna ūt and hīwode and hercnode *Guthlac went out directly and looked and listened*, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 15. Ypolitus mid geþylde heora wordum heorcnode *Hippolytus listened to their words with patience*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 2. Maria geseát æt Godes fōtum his word heorcnigende *Mary sat at the feet of God hearkening to his words*, ii. 440, 16. Đæt hit tō hefigtȳme ne þince đām heorcnigendum *that it may not seem too tedious to the listeners*, 72, 23. [*Orm.* herrcnenn: *A. R.* hercnen: *Laym.* hercnede; *p*: *Chaus.* herkneth.]

heorcnung, hearcnung, e; *f. Hearkening, listening, hearing, power of hearing*:—Wē sceolon ūre ēaran fram yfelre heorcnunge āwendan *we must turn away our ears from evil listening*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 23: ii. 564, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29. Hē forgeaf deáfum heorcnunge *he gave to the deaf hearing*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 13: ii. 16, 13. Hearcnunge, H. R. 7, 14. Drihten ic gehȳrde heorcnunge đīne *Domine audivi auditionem tuam*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 189, 2.

HEORD, e; *f. A* HERD, *flock*:—Hiord *arimentum*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 53. Đēr wæs ān swȳna heord *erat grex porcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Ic hæbbe ōðre sceáp đa ne synt of đisse heorde *alias oves habeo quæ non sunt ex hoc ovili*, Jn. Skt. 10, 16. Hē drāf his heorde tō inneweardum đam wēstene *he led the flock to the backside of the desert*, Ex. 3, 1: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21. Rihtwīs hyrde ofer cristene heorde *a righteous shepherd over a christian flock*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 10. Of eówrum heordum *de gregibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 49, 10. Heora heorda wīslice healdan *to keep their flocks wisely*, L. Eth. vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 14. Godcunde heorda *spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 34. [*Goth.* hairda: *Icel.* hjörð: *O. H. Ger.* herta *grex*: *Ger.* heerde.] v. hrīder-heord.

heordan '*hards of flax*; lini fila utiliora. Stuppa, Gl. C. 58 b. Naptarum heordena, Gl. Cleop. 65 c.' Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 1. [*Prompt. Parv.* hyrdys or herdys of flax, or hempe *stuppa, napta*. See note, p. 241. Hards, hurds *tow*, East Norfolk Gloss: Engl. Dial. Soc. vol. ii.]

heorde; *f. Care, guarding, custody*:—Hē ūt wæs gongende tō neáta scȳpene đara heorde him wæs dære nihte beboden *egressus esset ad stabula jumentorum quorum ei custodia nocte illa erat delegata*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Forhwon beóþ sēfre swā þriste đa ungelēredan dæt hī underfōn đa heorde đæs lāreówdōmes *ab imperitis ergo pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur*, Past. 1; Swt. 25, 17. Monige underfōþ heorde *nonnulli gregis curam suscipiunt*, 18, 5; Swt. 135, 25. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* hirð *a king's body-guard*: hirði- a prefix, *tending, keeping*.]

heorde. v. hirde.

heord-, hyrd-rēden, e; *f. Guard, guardianship, care, keeping*:—Him is sinderlīce betæht hyrdrēden ofer eallum cristenum monnum *to him is especially committed the guardianship over all christian men*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 26. Geþyld is wyrtruma and hyrdrēden ealra hāligra mægna *patience is the root and guard of all holy virtues*, 544, 5. Hī geswencaþ heora hlāford þurh ymbīdignysse heordrēdene *they distress their possessor through solicitude of guarding*, 92, 18. Gehwilc hæbbe him betæhtne engel tō hyrdrēdene *each has an angel assigned to him as guard*, i. 516, 32. Se stæf getācnaþ gȳmene and hyrdrēdene *the staff indicates care and guardianship*, ii. 280, 35. Tō heordrædene *ad custodiam*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 27. Đā gesette God æt đam infære engla hyrdrēdene *then God set a guard of angels at the entrance*, Gen. 3, 24: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 32. Gē habbaþ heordrēdenne *habetis custodiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 65. Heordrēdena se đe gesihþ swicunge hit getācnaþ *to see pickets betokens deception*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 13.

heóre, hȳre; *adj. Gentle, mild, pleasant*:—Nis dæt heóru stōw *it is a savage place*, Beo. Th. 2749; B. 1372. Culufre fōtum stōp on beám hȳre *the dove with her feet stepped on to the tree, gentle*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 20; Gen. 1468. Đēr se hȳra gæst þīhþ an þeáwum *where the gentle spirit thrives in morals*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 9; Gū. 368. [*Icel.* hȳrr *sweet, smiling, mild*.] v. un-heóre.

heoro. v. heoru.

heorot, heort, es; *m. A hart, stag, male deer*:—Nān heort ne onscūnode nānne león *no hart shunned any lion*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Heorot hornum trum *the hart firm of horns*, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Heorut *cervus*, Ps. Stev. 41, 1. Swā hwā swā slōge heort oððe hinde hine man sceolde blendian *whoever killed hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 27, 28. Mid heortes horne and mid ylpenbāne *with hart's horn and with ivory*, Herb. 131, 2; Lchdm. i. 244, 8: Med. ex Quadr. 2, 1, 2, 3; Lchdm. i. 334, 2, 5, 9. Heortas and hinda *harts and hinds*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 33; Met. 19, 17. Heortas *cervos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. [*Icel.* hjörtr: *O. H. Ger.* hiruz *cervus*: *Ger.* hirsch.]

heorot-berge, an; *f. Berry of the buckthorn*, Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 1. [hart-bernes *vaccinium myrtillus*, Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 26.]

heorot-brembel, es; *m. Buckthorn*; rhamnus, Lchdm. ii. 391–2.

heorot-brēr, e; *f. v.* [?] heorot-brembel:—Heortbrēre *moro*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 6.

heorot-, heort-clæfre, an; *f. Hart-clover*; medicago maculata, Lchdm. ii. 392.

heorot-crop *a bunch of the flowers of hartwort*, Lchdm. ii. 392.

Heorot-, Heort-ford, es; *m. Hertford*:—Æt Heorotforda [Heortforda MS. D.] *at Hertford*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 1: 673; Erl. 36, 2; 37, 2.

heorr, hior; *m. f. A hinge, cardinal point*; cardo:—Đeós heorr *hic cardo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 61. Seó hior đe eall gōd on hwearfaþ *the hinge on which all good turns*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 35. Wæs đæt beorhte bold tōbrocen swīðe heorras tōhlidene *the splendid dwelling was sorely shattered, hinges were broken*, Beo. Th. 2002; B. 999. Heorras *serras*, Blickl. Gloss. Đis gesceád ys æfter đām feówor heorren *this distinction is according to the four cardinal points*, Lchdm. iii. 84, 11. [*Chaus.* 'no dore that he nolde heve of *harre*;' *Prompt. Parv.* herre of a lock *cardo*. v. note, p. 237: *Icel.* hjarri *a hinge*.]

heorra, an; *m.* [?] *A bar, hinge* [?]:—Hē gestrangode heorran geata đinra *confortavit seras portarum tuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 147, 2. v. heorr.

heort. v. heorot.

-heort. v. blīð-, ceald-, earm-, gram-, grim-, hāt-, heáh-, heard-, mild-, riht-, rūm-, sam-, stearc-, wulf-heort. [*Goth.* -hairts: *O. Sax.* -hert.]

heort-cōðu, es; *f. A disease of the heart*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 13.

HEORTE, an; *f. The* HEART:—Gif đīn heorte ace *if thy heart ache*, Lchdm. iii. 42, 1. Oþ đæt him heortan blōd foldan gesēceþ *until his heart's blood seek the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 314; Sal. 156. Wyrþ wind

on ðære heortan *wind waneth in the heart*, L. M. 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 7. Of ðære heortan cumaþ yfle geþancas *de corde exeunt cogitationes malæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19. Lustum heortena *desideriis cordium*, Ps. Th. 80, 12. [*Laym. A. R.* heorte: *Orm.* heorrte, herrte: *Chaue. Wich.* herte: *Goth.* hairto: *O. Sax.* herta: *O. Frs.* hirte: *Icel.* hjarta: *O. H. Ger.* herza: *Ger.* hers: *Lat.* cord-: *Grk.* καρδία.]

heort-ece, es; *m. Pain at the heart*:—Heó wiþ heortece well fremaþ *it is very beneficial for heartache*, Herb. 18, 3; Lchdm. i. 110, 19: *ad cardiacos*, 89, 3; Lchdm. i. 192, 16.

heorten; *adj. Of a hart*:—Healfes pundes gewihte beran smeruwes and heortenes *of bear's grease and of hart's, by weight of half a pound*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 15.

heort-genída; *pl. The entrails*; enta, Lev. 3, 3.

HEORÞ, es; *m. A* HEARTH, *fire-place*; and taking the name of the whole from that of a part, *a house*:—Heorþ *foculare*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 73; Wrt. Voc. 27, 2: *arula*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 76. Hí ofslógon hine binnan his ágenan heorþas *they slew him in his own house*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 40. Hé sceolde bebeódan ðæt hí náman æt élcum heorþe ánes geáres lamb *he was to command them to take a yearling lamb for every house*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 27: Chart. Th. 609, 7, 11, 30. Of élcum heorþe, 27. Be élcum frigan heorþe, L. Edg. I. 2; Th. i. 262, 17: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 29: L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 14. Beþe hwílum ða sáran stówe æt heorþe *warm the sore place at times at the hearth*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 26. Genim ðæt séleste hunig dó ofer heorþ *take the best honey, put it over the fire*, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 17. Be heorþe, Lchdm. iii. 122, 21. Hweorfaþ æfter heorþe *they pass along the hearth* [*the floor of the fiery furnace*], Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176. [*Prompt. Parv.* herthe, where fyre ys made *ignearium, focarium*: *O. Frs.* herth, hirth, herd: *O. H. Ger.* hert *arula*: *Ger.* herd.]

heorþa, herþa, an; *m. A deer-skin*:—Heorþa *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 39.

heort-hama, an; *m. A covering of the heart*:—Heorthama *bucleamen*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 102; Wrt. Voc. 45, 9. Ðú nymst ðone heart-haman *thou shalt take the fat that covers the inwards*, Ex. 29, 22. [*O. Frs.* hert-hamo *præcordia*.]

heorþ-bacen; *adj. Baked on the hearth*:—Heorþbacen hláf *subcinericius* vel *focarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 64; Wrt. Voc. 41, 20. Mid heorþbacenum hláfe *with a loaf baked on the hearth*, Herb. 45, 2: Lchdm. i. 148, 8. Abraham nam ðæt flésc mid ðám heorþbacenum hláfum, Gen. 18, 8. Hí worhton þeorfe heorþbacene hláfas *they baked unleavened cakes*, Ex. 12, 39.

heorþ-cniht, es; *m. A domestic, servant, attendant*:—Hió dyde sciella tó bisene his heorþcneohtum and ðus cwæþ *sub squamarum specie de ejus satellitibus perhibetur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 18.

heorþ-fæst; *adj. Having a house of one's own*:—Sý hé heorþfæst sý hé folgere *whether he have a house of his own or be the follower of another man*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 23.

heorþ-geneát, es; *m. A hearth-comrade, a follower who shares the hearth of his lord*:—Wé synt Hygeláces heorþgeneátas, Beo. Th. 528; B. 261: 3165; B. 1580: 4365; B. 2180: 6341; B. 3180; Byrht. Th. 137, 50; By. 204.

heort-hogu, e; *f. Heart-care*:—Ðis mæg tó heorthoge ǽghwylcum bisceope *this may be care of heart for every bishop*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 27. v. hogu.

heorþ-pening, -peneg, es; *m. A tax of a penny to be paid by every house* [e.g. *Peter's pence*]:—Be ðon heorþpeninge. Sý élc heorþpenig ágifen be Petres mæsse dæge: and sede hine tó ðam ándagan gelést næbbe, léde hine tó Rómе, and ðér tó eácan xxx pænega and bringe ðonne swutelunge ðæt hé ðér swá micel betéht hæbbe. And ðonne hé hám cume gylde ðam cynge hundtwelftig scillinga *of the hearth-penny. Let every hearth-penny be paid up by St. Peter's mass day: and he who shall not have paid by that time, let him be led to Rome, and in addition thereto pay xxx pence, and then bring a certificate that he has there paid so much. And when he comes home let him pay the king a hundred and twenty shillings*, L. Edg. I. 4; Th. i. 264, 6-12. Sylle his heorþpænig on hálgan þunresdæg *let him pay his hearth-penny on holy Thursday*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 26: 4; Th. i. 434, 19. Heorþpenegas, Chart. Th. 432, 24.

heorþ-swéope, an; *f. A bridesmaid*; pronuba, Som. [Cf. hád-swáre.]

heorþ-werod, es; *n. A band of household retainers, those who share the same hearth, a family*:—Ðá wearþ Jafeðe áféded heorþwerod suna and dóhtra *then for Japhet was reared a family of sons and daughters*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 35; Gen. 1605. Se hálga héht his heorþwerod wǽpna onfón *the holy man bade his retainers take their weapons*, 94; Th. 123, 4; Gen. 2039: 95; Th. 125, 8; Gen. 2076: Byrht. Th. 132, 30; By. 24.

heort-lufe, an; *f. Love which comes from the heart*, Hy. 9, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 29.

heort-seóc; *adj. Heart-sick*; cardiacus, Cot. 209, Lye.

heort-seócnes *cardialgia*, Lye.

heort-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the heart*:—Wið heortwærce *for pain in the heart*, L. M. 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 4.

heoru, heoro, hioro; *m. A sword*, Beo. Th. 2574; B. 1285: Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 10; Gn. Ex. 202. The word is a poetical one both in English and Icelandic, and in these dialects, as in Old Saxon, is mostly used in compounds. [*Goth.* hairus: *O. Sax.* heru (in compounds only): *Icel.* hjörr.]

heoru-cumbul, es; *n. A warlike ensign*, Elen. Kmbl. 213; El. 107.

heoru-dolg, es; *n. A sword-wound, deadly wound*, Andr. Kmbl. 1883; An. 944.

heoru-dréor, es; *m. Blood coming from wounds made by the sword, gore*, Beo. Th. 978; B. 487: 1703; B. 849.

heoru-dréorig; *adj.* I. *bloody with sword-wounds, gory*, Beo. Th. 1875; B. 935: 3564; B. 1780: 5434; B. 2720: Andr. Kmbl. 1991; An. 998: 2167; An. 1085: Elen. Kmbl. 2427; El. 1218. [*O. Sax.* heru-drórag.] II. *very sad, sad unto death*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 28; Ph. 217.

heoru-dryne, es; *m. The sword's drink, blood flowing from a wound*, Beo. Th. 4706; B. 2358. [Cf. *Icel.* hjör-lögr (lögr *any liquid*) *blood*.]

heoru-fæðm, es; *m. A deadly, hostile grasp*:—Wolde heoru [huru MS.] fæðmum hilde gesceádan *meant with deadly grasps to decide the conflict*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 24; Exod. 504. [Cf. wælfæðmum, Th. 208, 9; Exod. 480.]

heoru-gífre; *adj. Greedy, eager to destroy*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 977: 23 b; Th. 65, 25; Cri. 1060: 74 a; Th. 276, 16; Jul. 567: Th. 277, 25; Jul. 586: Beo. Th. 3000; B. 1498.

heoru-grédig; *adj. Greedy to destroy, bloodthirsty, savagely greedy*, Andr. Kmbl. 75; An. 38: 158; An. 79.

heoru-grim; *adj. Very fierce* or *cruel, savage*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 10; Cri. 1524: 31 b; Th. 98, 25; Cri. 1613: 47 a; Th. 161, 1; Gú. 952: 53 a; Th. 186, 29; Az. 27: 111 a; Th. 425, 12: Rä. 41, 55: Beo. Th. 3132; B. 1564: 3698; B. 1847: Elen. Kmbl. 237; El. 119: Andr. Kmbl. 61; An. 31: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 16; Dan. 307.

heoru-hóciht; *adj. Furnished with sharp hooks, barbed*, Beo. Th. 2880; B. 1438.

heoru-scearp; *adj. Terribly sharp*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 15; Rä. 6, 8.

heoru-scrúd, es; *n. Warlike dress*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 20; Hö. 73.

heoru-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 5072; B. 2539.

heoru-swealwe, an; *f. A hawk*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 17; Vy. 86.

heoru-sweng, es; *m. A blow with a sword*, Beo. Th. 3184; B. 1539: Andr. Kmbl. 1903; An. 954.

heoru-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon of war, a sword*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 263.

heoru-weallende; *part. pres. Boiling fiercely*, Beo. Th. 5556; B. 2781.

heoru-wearh; *gen.* -wearges; *m. A savage, bloody wolf*, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1267.

heoru-word, es; *n. A hostile, fierce word*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 7; Fä. 84.

heoru-wulf, es; *m. A fierce wolf, a warrior*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 7; Exod. 181. [Cf. here-wulf.]

heóþu, e; *f. A room, hall*:—Hé on heóþe gestód *he in the hall halted*, Beo. Th. 813; B. 404. [Dietrich in Haupt. x. 366 compares the word with κύτος: Heyne suggests a derivation from the root from which comes *heáh*, and translates as do Kemble and Thorpe *dais*, at the same time he gives the other etymology as a possible one.] v. hell-heóþo.

heow. v. hiw.

heowaþ, Ps. Th. 46, 1. v. heófan.

HÉR; *adv.* HERE, *in this world, at this time*:—Hér *hic*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 1. Ðá ic hér érest com *when I first came here*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 8; Gen. 2711. Hér gehýrþ Drihten ða ðe hine biddaþ and him sylleþ heora synna forgyfnesse. Hér is his mildheortnes ofer ús ac ðér is se éca dóm *in this world the Lord heareth those that ask him and giveth them forgiveness of their sins. In this world his mercy is upon us, but in the next is the eternal judgement*, L. E. I. prm: Th. ii. 394, 4-16. Hér *in this year*, Chr. *passim*. [*Goth.* hér: *O. Sax.* hér, hier: *O. Frs.* hír; *Icel.* hér: *O. H. Ger.* hiar, hier: *Ger.* hier.]

hér *hair*. v. hǽr.

hér; *adj. Noble, excellent, honourable, holy, sublime*:—Gehýr ðis hére spel [herrespel, Thorpe], *hear this noble lay*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 32; Sch. 37. [*O. Sax.* hér: *O. H. Ger.* hér, hére *almus, sanctus, magnificus*: *Ger.* hehr.]

héra, an; *m. One who obeys another, a servant, follower*:—Héra ł embehtmonn *minister*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 43. Héra ł þegn *minister*. Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 26. Héro *ministros*, Rtl. 11, 35. Æþelinga hleó beorna beággifa héraa hildfruma *the shelter of princes, ring-giver of warriors, warlike chief of his followers*, Elen. Kmbl. 201; El. 101. v. ambehthéra *and* hýran.

hér-after; *adv. Hereafter*:—Swá swá wé eft héræfter secgaþ *as we shall again hereafter say*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 5.

héran. v. hýran.

hér-búende; *pl. People living in this world*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 4; Gen. 1079: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 38; Jud. 96: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 124; Met. 9, 62.

hér-bufan; *adv. Here above:*—Swá swá wé ér hérbiufan sǽdon on disse ilcan béc *as we said before above in this same book*; sicut in priori hujus voluminis parte jam diximus, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 393, 2.

hér-cyme, es; *m. A coming here, coming to this world, advent:*—Þurh dínne hércyme *through thy advent*, Exon. 11b; Th. 16, 8; Cri. 250.

herd. v. heord.

herdan. v. hyrdan.

herde. v. hirde.

HERE; *gen.* heres, heriges, herges; *m. An army, a host, multitude, a large predatory band* [it is the word which in the Chronicle is always used of the Danish force in England, while the English troops are always the *fyrd*], hence the word is used for *devastation* and *robbery:*—Ne dohte hit nú lange inne né úte ac wæs here and hunger bryne and blódgyte *it is now long since matters were thriving at home or abroad, but there has been ravaging and famine, burning and bloodshed*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 68. Micel here *turba multa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 14. Here *legio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 30: *exercitus*, 23, 11. Þeófas wé hátaþ ǽð vii men from vii. hlóþ ǽð xxxv siddan bið here *up to seven men we call thieves, from seven to thirty-five a gang, after that it is an army*, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 14. [Cf. L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 1, be herige; and L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 2.] Hé gearo wǽre tó dæs heres þearfe *he would be ready to supply the needs of the Danes*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 32: 878; Erl. 80, 3. Dæs heriges hám eft ne com énig tó láfe *of that host came no remnant back home*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 30; Exod. 507: Elen. Kmbl. 410; El. 205. Herges, 285; El. 143. Ón Éast-Englum wurdon monige men ofslægene from dam herige *in East Anglia many men were slain by the Danes*, Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2397; An. 1200. Herge, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 9; Gen. 51: Beo. Th. 2500; B. 1248. Se dæm here waldeþ *who rules that host*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 30; Met. 25, 15. Sió fierd done here geflémde *the English force put the Danish to flight*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26. Swá oft swá da ódre hergas mid ealle herige út fóron donne fóron hie *as often as the other armies marched out in full force then they marched*, Erl. 90, 5. Tuelf hergas *duodecim legiones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 53. Hergia[s] *agmina*, Rtl. 115, 10. Dý læs éfre cwedan ódre þeóda héddene herigeas *nequando dicant in gentibus*, Ps. Th. 78, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1304; An. 652. Herigea méste *with the greatest of hosts*, 3001; An. 1503. Herega, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 29; Dan. 699. Heriga, Elen. Kmbl. 295; El. 148. Herga, 230; El. 115. Betwuh dám twám hergum *between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 219; El. 110. Herigum, 811; El. 406. [*Laym. Orm.* here: *Goth.* harjis: *O. Sax.* heri: *O. Frs.* hiri, here: *Icel.* herr: *O. H. Ger.* hari, heri *exercitus, agmen: Ger.* heer.] DER. æsc-, égor-, flot-, forþ-, gúþ-, inn-, isern-, sin-, scip-, þeód-, út-, wæl-here.

hére, e; *f. Dignity, majesty, greatness:*—Hwæt hiora hére búton se hlísa án *what is their greatness but report alone*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 107; Met. 10, 54. The prose, Fox 70, 10, has 'Hwæt is heora nú tó láfe bútan se lytla hlísa and se nama mid feáum stafum áwriten *signat superstes fama tenuis pauculis inane nomen litteris.*' [*O. H. Ger.* hére: *f. dignitas, majestas, magnitudo: cf. O. H. Ger.* hér-tóm *dignitas, auctoritas, principatus*, Grf. iv. 994: *O. Sax.* hér-dóm.]

here-beácen, -beácn, es; *n. A military ensign, standard;* also *a beacon, light-house:*—Herebeácn *farus:* upstandende herebeácn *pira*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 93, 90; Wrt. Voc. 41, 45, 43. Herebeácen and segnas beforan mé láddon *cum signis et vexillis*, Nar. 7, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* heri-pouhan *vexillum, signum.*]

here-bleáþ; *adj. Fearful in fight, timorous:*—Flugon forhtigende woldon herebleáþe hámas findan *fearful they fled and shunning the battle would find their homes*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 17; Exod. 453.

here-bróga, an; *m. The terror produced by an army* or *by war*, Beo. Th. 928; B. 462.

here-býme, an; *f. A war-trumpet*, Cd. 147; Th. 183, 29; Exod. 99. [Cf. *Icel.* her-horn, her-luðr *a trumpet: O. H. Ger.* heri-, her-horn *classicum, tuba.*]

here-byrne, an; *f. A war-corslet*, Beo. Th. 2890; B. 1443. [*Laym.* here-burne.]

here-cirm, es; *m. A war-shout, shout raised by a host*, Exon. 45b; Th. 156, 9; Gú. 872.

here-cumbol, -combol, es; *m. A military signal:*—Wordum and bordum héfon herecombol *with shouts and shields they raised the war-signal*, Elen. Kmbl. 49; El. 25. Cf. [?] Tacitus, Germania c. 3: 'As their line shouts, they inspire or feel alarm. It is not so much an articulate sound, as a general cry of valour. They aim chiefly at a harsh note and a confused roar, putting their shields to their mouths, so that, by reverberation, it may swell into a fuller and deeper sound.' [*Icel.* her-kuml *a war-token, arms on shields* or *helmets.*]

here-cyst, -cist, e; *f. A warlike troop*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 32; Exod. 177: 156; Th. 194, 7; Exod. 257: 158; Th. 197, 3; Exod. 301.

here-draca, an; *A war-drake, an arrow:*—Herdracan, Hickes' Thes. p. 192. [Cf. hilde-nædre.]

here-feld, es; *m. A field, battle-field*, Elen. Kmbl. 537; El. 269: 251; El. 126: Andr. Kmbl. 19; An. 10: 35; An. 18.

here-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Booty:*—Eal dæt herefeoh forléton *prædam amiserunt*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 5.

here-féða, an; *m. A martial band*, Exon. 22b; Th. 63, 1; Cri. 1013.

here-flýma, an; *m. One who flees from battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Æðelst. 23.

here-folc, es; *n. People forming an army*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 234. [*O. Frs.* hiri-folk: *Icel.* her-fólk *men of war.*]

here-fong, es; *m. An osprey;* ossifragus, Wrt. Voc. 280, 6.

Here-ford, es; *m. Hereford:*—Da men of Hereforda *the men from Hereford*, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 31.

here-fugol, es; *m. A bird which attends an army, eagle, vulture, raven*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 2; Exod. 161. v. earn, hrefn.

here-gang, es; *m. An irruption, attack by an army:*—Tó widscúfanne swá répum heregange *ad repellendas tam feras inruptiones*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 37, MS. B. [*Laym.* hire-ȝeong: *Gen. and Ex.* heregong *military expedition: O. Frs.* hiri-, heri-gong *an attack:* cf. *Icel.* her-ganga; *f. a march.*]

heregeat-land, es; *n. Heriot-land*, Chart. Th. 546, 37.

here-geatu; *gen.* -geatwe; *f.* I. *military equipment:*—Hí willaþ eów tó gafole gáras syllan áttryune ord and ealde swurd da heregeatu de eów æt hilde ne deáh *they will give you as tribute spears, the poisoned point and the swords they inherit, equipment for war that will not profit you in battle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 10; By. 48. Heregeatewa, MS. A: heregeatowe, B. wægeþ *it bears arms*, Salm. Kmbl. 106; Sal. 52. Da beóþ mid gyldenum hyltsweordum and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum gehyrste *septos tristibus armis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 17; Met. 25, 9. II. as a technical term, *heriot.* The amount of the heriot for various ranks is given L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4–20; further mention is also made in L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 26–414, 2: 74; Th. i. 416, 3–18: 79; Th. i. 420, 13–17. The word also occurs in the following passages in wills, Chart. Th. 499, 29: 512, 16: 540, 5; 550, 28: 573, 3. For the origin and nature of the heriot see Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 98. [Cf. Grmm. R. A. 372–3.]

heregend-líc. v. herigend-líc.

here-gild, es; *n. A war-tax, the Danegild, tax to support an army:*—Hér wæs det heregeold geléest dæt wéron xxi þúsend punda and xcix punda *in this year the Danegild was paid, it was twenty-one thousand and ninety-nine pounds*, Chr. 1040; Erl. 167, 23. Swá fela sýde swa menn gyldaþ heregyld odde tó scipgylde *quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves seu ad arma*, Chart. Th. 307, 23. Scotfré fram heregeld *free from payment of the war-tax*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 224, 20.

here-grima, an; *m. A helmet*, Beo. Th. 797; B. 396: 4104; B. 2049: 5203; B. 2605.

heregung. v. hergung.

here-hand, a; *f. A hostile hand* or *power:*—Swá dæt ne cyricum ne mynstrum seó herehand ne sparode ne árode *ita ut ne ecclesiis quidem, aut monasteriis manus parceret hostilis*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 8.

here-hlóþ, e; *f. A hostile troop*, Exon. 48a; Th. 166, 13; Gú. 1042.

here-hýþ, -húþe, e; *f. Spoil, booty, plunder:*—Hér wæs mycel here-húþe [herehýþe, MS. C.] dǽr genumen *in this year much spoil was taken at Bamborough*, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 2. Hé his done feórþan dǽl and dære herehýþe for Gode gesealde *quartam partem ejus et prædæ Domino daret*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 10. Hiera heres done mástan dǽl hám sendon mid hiora herehýþe *præcipuam exercitus sui partem onustam præda domum revocant*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 21. Mid dære herehýþe [here-húþe, MS. E.], Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 30. Da mycele herehúþe tó scipon brohton *they brought the great booty to the ships*, 1001; Erl. 137, 15. Da herehýþ de on helle genumen hæfde *the spoil that he had taken in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 33. Genimon myccle herehýþ *to take great spoil*, 95, 2. Ymbe da herehúþe hlemmeþ tógædre grimme gómon *on the prey he snaps together his fierce jaws*, Exon. 97b; Th. 363, 29; Wal. 61. Done here geflémde and da herehýþ áhreddon *put the Danes to flight and rescued the spoils*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* heri-hunda, -hunta *preda.*]

here-láf, e; *f. The remnant of an army* or *people, what is left of an army after a battle, what is left after a battle, spoil:*—Se Chaldéa cyning com tó his earde mid dære húþe and dære herelafe on dære wæs Daniel se witega and da þrí cnihtas *the king of Chaldea came to his country with the spoil and the remnant of the people, among which was the prophet Daniel and the three children*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 380, 392. Gúþrum se héddene king twelf dages hér on lande wunede and sydðan gewende mid his herelafe tó his ágenen earde *Guthrum the heathen king stopped twelve days in this land and afterwards returned with what remained of his army to his own country*, Shrn. 17, 8. Þurh gítsunge wearþ beswicen Sawl se cyning dá dá him leófran wéron da forbodenan herelafa donne Godes willa *through avarice was king Saul betrayed when he preferred*

the forbidden spoils of the host [*of the Amalekites*, v. 1 Sam. xv. 9] *to the will of God*, Basil. admn. 9; Norm. 54, 8. Costontinus ne Anlâf mid heora hereláfum hlehhan ne þorftun *not Constantine nor Anlaf, with the remnants of their forces, had cause for laughing*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 13; Ædelst. 47.

here-líc; *adj. Warlike, military:* — Ða herelícan *res militares*, Cot. 47, Lye.

here-lof, es; *n. Praise gained in war, fame, glory;* also *a trophy;* rumor, fama, Hpt. Gl. 406, 511, 512: 447.

here-mæcg, es; *m. A man of war, warrior, man* [*used of the men of Sodom when attacking Lot*], Cd. 114; Th. 149, 31; Gen. 2483. [Cf. *Icel.* her-megir *warriors.*]

here-mægen, es; *n. A warlike force, an army, a host, multitude*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 10; Dóm. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 1172; An. 586: 1456; An. 728: 2597; An. 1300: 3299; An. 1652: Elen. Kmbl. 339; El. 170.

here-man, -mann, es; *m. A soldier:* — Heremenn *milites*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 8. [*Icel.* her-maðr.] v. Grmm. R. A. 292.

hére-man. v. híre-man.

here-mecel, es; *n. A warlike assembly;* concio, Elen. Kmbl. 1096; El. 550.

here-nes, -nis, -ness, e; *f. Praise:* — Herenes mín *laudatio mea*, Ps. Th. 103, 32: 110, 8: 117, 14. Herenis *laus*, Rtl. 30, 23: 174, 31. In herenesse Godes *in laudem Dei*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 17: 599, 12; Ps. 55, 10. Hé geearnode ðæt hé ða hálgan hærenesse gehýrde *laudes beatas meruit audire*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 35. v. here-word.

here-net, -nett, es; *n. A war-net, coat of mail, corslet*, Beo. Th. 3110; B. 1553.

here-níþ, es; *m. Hostility, enmity which is felt by those at war with one another*, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2474.

here-nítig [?] *expeditio*, Cot. 73, Lye.

here-pád, e; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258.

here-, her-paþ, es; *m. A road for an army, military road, road large enough to march soldiers upon* [occurs not unfrequently in charters]: — Ondlong herpoþes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 172, 18. Up tó herpaþe and fram ðam herpaþe súþrihte, 205, 20. On ðone brádan herpaþ, iii. 23, 35. Wísde herepoþ tó ðære heán byrig *shewed a road for his army to the lofty city*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 12; Dan. 38. Hí swyrdum herpaþ worhton þurh láðra gemong *they with their swords wrought a road through the press of their foes*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 303. DER. þeód-herpaþ.

here-réswa, an; *m. A chieftain*, Elen. Kmbl. 1987; El. 995.

here-reáf, es; *n. Spoil, plunder, booty:* — Herereáf *spolia* vel *manubiæ* vel *prædæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 52; Wrt. Voc. 35, 38: *manubiæ, spolia*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 16, 23. Achan behýdde of ðam herereáfe *Achan concealed some of the spoil*, Jos. 7, 1, 11. Ðú ús mycel herereáf gehéte *thou didst promise us much spoil*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 19. Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wið Walas and genámon unárímedlíco herereáf *Hengest and Æsc fought with the Britons and took countless spoils*, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26: 584; Erl. 18, 25. Hé tódælþ his herereáf *spolia ejus distribuit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Ic geseah betwux ðam herereáfum sumne gildenne dalc *I saw among the spoils a wedge of gold*, Jos. 7, 21.

here-rinc, es; *m. A warrior*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 141; Met. 1, 71: [here-ric, MS.] Beo. Th. 2356; B. 1176. [*O. Sax.* heri-rink.]

here-sceaft, es; *m. A war-shaft, spear*, Beo. Th. 675; B. 335.

here-scearp, es; *n. War-dress*, Fins. Th. 90; Fin. 45.

here-serce, -syrce, an; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 3027; B. 1511.

here-síþ, es; *m. The journey of an army, a military expedition, march*, Elen. Kmbl. 265; El. 133: Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 24; Rä. 30, 4: 84 a; Th. 317, 3; Mód. 60.

here-spéd, e; *f. Success in war*, Beo. Th. 129; B. 64.

here-spel. v. hér.

here-strael, es; *m. An arrow*, Beo. Th. 2874; B. 1435.

here-stræt, e; *f. A military road, one allowing the passage of an army, highway, high road:* — Léton ðone hálgan be herestræte swefan on sibbe *they left the saint sleeping in peace by the highway*, Andr. Kmbl. 1662; An. 833. Ðanan on herestræt *thence to the high road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 265, 30. [Cf. ðá ða wýdestræte, 32.] Wegas syndon drýge herestræta *the ways* [*through the Red Sea*] *are dry, the roads for the host*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 29; Exod. 284. Ne mé herestræta ofer cald wæter cúþe sindon *nor are the highways over the cold water known to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 400; An. 200. Gegier ðæt ðíne willas ierman bí herestrætum *in plateis aquas divide*, Past. 48, 6; Swt. 373, 6. Æfter cyninga herestrætum *along king's highways*, 373, 18. Ic hí ádilgode swá swá wind déþ dust on herestrætum *ut lutum platearum delebo eos*, Ps. Th. 17, 40. Omnes herestrete omnino regis sunt, L. H. 10, 2; Th. i. 519, 11. [*O. Frs.* hiri-strete: *O. H. Ger.* heri-strâza *via publica.*] Cf. here-paþ, -weg.

here-swég, es; *m. A martial sound*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 12; Ruin. 23.

here-teám, es; *m.* I. *plundering, spoiling, devastation, taking part in a* 'here,' i. e. *a predatory band of more than thirty-five members* [v. here]: — Se ðe hereteáme betogen sý *he who is accused of taking part in a* 'here,' L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 2, MS. H: Heardlíc hereteám *fierce devastation*, Andr. Kmbl. 3100; An. 1553. II. *what is got by an army, plunder, booty, spoil:* — Ðæs hereteámes ealles teóþan sceat *a tithe of all the spoil*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 4; Gen. 2121. Gewát hím síþian mid ðý hereteáme ðe him se hálga forgeaf *departed home with the spoil that the holy man gave him*, 98; Th. 130, 19; Gen. 2162.

here-téma, -týma, an; *m. A leader of an army, of a people, a ruler, general:* — Se heretéma cyning selfa *the leader, the king himself* [*Theodoric*], Bt. Met. Fox 1, 62; Met. 1, 31. Se heretýma, caldéa cyning, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 30; Dan. 603. Ðá cwæþ hé hwæs sunu is hit ðá cwæþ se biscop mínes heretéman *then said he 'whose son is it?' Then said the bishop 'my prince's'* [?], Shrn. 130, 9. Hé wearþ tó heretéman *he became general*, Elen. Kmbl. 20; El. 10.

here-þreát, es; *m. A troop, band of soldiers*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 24; Exod. 574: *cohortes*, Cot. 51, Lye.

here-þrym *a cohort*, Cot. 84, Lye.

here-toga, -toha, an; *m. The leader of an army* or *of a people, a general;* dux, consul: — Heretoga *vel* heorl *dux*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 2; Wrt. Voc. 42, 11. Heretoga *comes*, Rtl. 193, 9. Of ðé forþgéþ se heretoga seðe recþ mín folc *ex te exiet dux, qui reget populum meum*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Consul ðæt wé heretoha hátaþ *consul which we call 'heretoha,'* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12: 21; Fox 76, 4. Sum bíþ heretoga fyrdwísa from *one is a leader, a good guide of the host*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 31; Crä. 76. Se heretoga Moyses *the leader Moses*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 25. Moises se mára heretoga *Moses the great leader*, Num. 13, 1: Jud. 1, 1: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 60, 107. Uton ús gesettan heretogan *let us make a captain*, Num. 14, 4. Heora heretogan twegen gebroðra Hengest and Horsa *duces eorum duo fratres Hengest and Horsa*, Bd. 1 15; S. 483, 28. Heora heretogena sum ofslægen wearþ *one of their leaders was slain*, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 21. Twelf heretogan hé gestríneþ *twelve princes shall he beget*, Gen. 17, 20. De heretochiis, L. Ed. C; Th. i. 456, note a. [*Laym.* here-toje: *O. Sax.* heri-togo: *Icel.* her-togi: *O. H. Ger.* heri-zoho, -zogo *dux, imperator: Ger.* herzog.] v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v.

here-togen [?); *pp. Captive:* — Seó herelâf wunode ðæs heretogan [heretogenan ?] folces on Chaldéiscum earde *the remnant of the captive people dwelt in the land of Chaldea*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 393. [Cf. *Icel.* her-numinn, -tekinn *captive.*]

here-wéd, e; *f. War-weed, armour*, Beo. Th. 3798; B. 1897. [*Icel.* her-váðir *armour.*] v. Grmm. R. A. 566–7.

here-wépen, es; *n. A weapon of war*, Ps. Ben. 34, 3; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 3.

here-wæsmun:—Nó ic mé an herewæsmun hnágran talige gúþgeworca ðonne Grendel hine, Beo. Th. 1358; B. 677. *Thorpe reads* wæstmum [*see the use of* wæstm *in the plural*] *and translates 'in martial vigour.' Grein translates by* vis bellica *and refers the word to a nominative* wæsma, *comparing O. H. Ger.* wahsamo, wasmo, wasma *vigor, fructus, fertilitas*, Grff. i. 689. *Leo and Heyne connect with a root meaning rage, fury*, v. Leo. 494. *Taking either of the first the passage might be translated 'I do not account myself worse in the warlike fruits of martial deeds than Grendel himself;'* or an herewæsmum *and* gúþgeworca *might be taken as both dependent upon* hnágran.

here-wéða, an; *m. A war-hunter, a hunter whose game is the enemy*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 126: Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 173. v. Grmm. Geschicht. D. S. 12 sqq.

here-weg, es; *m. A highway, high road:*—Ealles hereweg *publica via*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 52; Wrt. Voc. 37, 39. [*O. Frs.* heer-wei: cf. *Icel.* her-vegir *war-paths.*] v. here-paþ, -stræt.

here-weorc, es; *n. A warlike deed* or *work*, Elen. Kmbl. 1308; El. 656.

herewian; *p.* ode *To despise:* — Tó swíðe wé herewiaþ ús selfe *we despise ourselves too much*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 12. Leófsunu herewade ðæs arcebiscopes gewitnesse *Leofsunu incepit vituperare archiepiscopum et testimonium ejus irritum facere*, Chart. Th. 273, 2. v. herwan.

here-wíc, es; *n. An encampment, camp, dwelling:* — Míne welan ðe ic hæfde syndon ealle gewitene and míne herewíc syndon gebrosnode *my riches that I had are all departed and my dwellings are decayed*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 26. Him mon sægde ðæt ðér mon cyninen wæs of Alexandres herewícum *he was told that a man was come from Alexander's camp*, Nar. 18, 9: Cd. 95; Th. 123, 26; Gen. 2051.

here-wísa, an; *m. The director, guide of an army, a leader, general*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 15; Exod. 323.

here-wóp, es; *m. The shout raised by an army*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 2; Exod. 460. [*Icel.* her-óp *war-whoop, war-cry.*]

here-word, es; *n. Praise, applause:* — Ðá wolde Brihtríc geearnian him hereword *tunc cogitavit Brihtricus adquirere sibi laudem*, Chr. 1009; Erl 142, note 8. [*Laym.* hære-, here-word: A. R. 'a wiudes puf of worldes hereword, of inaunes heriunge,' 148, 3.] v. here-nes, herian *to praise.*

here-wósa, an; *m. One who is fierce in fight, a warrior* [?]: — Here-

wōsan hige *a warrior's soul*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 24; Dan. 629. Siddan herewōsan heofon ofgēfon *since those who fiercely fought gave up heaven*, 5; Th. 6, 7; Gen. 85. [Cf. ealo-wōsa, wudu-wāsa.]

here-wulf, es; *m. A war-wolf, warrior*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 25; Gen. 2015.

herfest. v. hærfest.

hergan. v. herian.

hergaþ, hergoþ, es; *m. Harrying, plundering, making war*:—Hē wæs đā ūtfaren on hergaþ *he was then gone out a harrying*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 20: 911; Erl. 100, 25: 918; Erl. 102, 30. Faran on hergoþ *to wage war*, Thw. 162, 37.

heregeond-līo. v. herigendlīc.

hergere, es; *m. One who praises;* laudator, Rtl. 124, 17.

hergian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To harry, pillage, plunder, ravage, waste, devastate, make an incursion* or *a raid, make war*:—Da Cwēnas hergiaþ hwilum on đa Norþmen ofer đone mōr hwilum đa Norþmen on hȳ *sometimes the Fins made incursions across the mountains on the Norwegians, sometimes the Norwegians on them*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 3. Se here hergade on Peohtas *the Danes made raids upon the Picts*, Chr. 875; Erl. 78, 1. Fōr Willelm cyng into France mid fyrde and hergode uppan his āgenne hlāforde Philippe *king William marched with an army into France and made war upon his own lord Philip*, 1086; Erl. 220, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 58, 5. Wera hof hergode *laid waste the dwellings of men*, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 15; Gen. 1380. Đa hēđenan on Norþhymbrum hergodon *the heathens ravaged in Northumbria*, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 20. Hie hergodon ofer Mercna land oð hie cōmon tō Creccagelāde *they carried on their ravages across Mercia until they came to Cricklade*, 905; Erl. 98, 14. Mycel sciphere hider com and hergedon swīđe be Sefærn *a great fleet came to this country and committed great depredations along the Severn*, 910; Erl. 101, 7. Gif ānig sciphere on Engla lande hergie *if any fleet commit ravages in England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 15, 18. Sēđon đæt hī woldan him sylfe niman and hergian đǣr hī hit findan mihton *protestantur se cuncta insulæ loca vastaturos*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 38. Hī sceoldan ealle mtgædere faran and hergian *they should go all together and harry*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 3. Hē wæs heriende and feohtende fīftig wintra *arma foras extulit, cruentamque vitam quinquaginta annis bellis egit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 28, 28. [*Laym.* hærgien: *Chauc.* haried, harwed: *Icel.* herja *to harry;* herjask á *to wage war on one another: O. H. Ger.* harion, herion *populare, vastare:* cf. *Ger.* verheeren.] DER. ge-, ofer-, on-hergian.

hergung, heregung, e; *f. Harrying, harrowing, plundering, devastation, waging war, an irruption, incursion, invasion, a raid, plunder*:—Seó hergung wæs þurh Alaricum Gotena cyning geworden *isruptio quæ per Alaricum regem Gothorum facta est*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Hēđenra manna hergung ādiligode Godes cyrican in Lindisfarena ee þurh reāflāc and mansleht *the harrying of heathen men destroyed God's church at Lindisfarne by plundering and slaughter*, Chr. 793; Erl. 59, 11. Đæt mǣste yfel đe ǣfre ānig here dōn mihte on bærnette and hergunge and on manslihtum *the greatest evil that any army could do in the way of burning and plundering and manslayings*, 994; Erl. 133, 18. On ānre heregunge *in a single invasion*, Jos. 10, 40. Be his āriste and be his hergunga on helle *concerning his resurrection and his harrowing of hell*, Blickl. Homl. 83, 29. Hell oncneów Crist đā đā heó forlēt hyre hæftlingas ūt þurh đæs Hālendes hergunge *Hell acknowledged Christ when it let out its captives through the harrowing of Jesus*, Homl. Th. i. 228, 17. Hī hergodon and brohton tō đam castele đa hergunge *they plundered and brought the plunder to the castle*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 19. Đā forlēt hē his hergunga *then he left off his harryings*, 1016; Erl. 154, 10.

herian, hærian, hergan; *p.* ode, ede; *imper.* hera *and* here; *pp.* ed *To praise*:—Đē ic herige swā swā wīsne man *te laudo ut sapientem*, Ælfc. Gr. 15: Som. 17, 64: Ps. Th. 55, 4, 9. Ic herge, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 28; Gd. 583. Đæt đæt mon hereþ *hoc ipsum quod laudatur*, Past. 48, 5; Swt. 373, 2. Leofaþ sāwl mīn and đē hereþ *vivet anima mea et laudabit te*, Ps. Th. 118, 175. Heraþ, 101, 16. Weleras đē mīne heriaþ *labia mea laudabunt te*, 62, 3. Wē đē hæriaþ *we praise thee*, Hy. 7, 116; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 116. Herigaþ, Cd. 214; Th. 267, 33; Swt. 47. Ic nāt for hwȳ gē đa tīda sweleras bróca swā wel hergeaþ *I know not why ye praise so highly the times of such miseries*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 4: Blickl. Homl. 89, 31. Hergaþ, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 24; Dan. 375. Heó Drihten herede *she praised the Lord*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 4: Lk. Skt. 16, 8. Đæs cininges ealdormenn heredon hig beforan him *the princes of Pharaoh commended her before Pharaoh*, Gen. 12, 15. Hit is āwriten ne here đē nānne man on his līfe *it is written 'Praise no man during his life,'* Homl. Th. ii. 560, 13. Đē silfne ne here *do not praise thyself*, Salm. Kmbl. 262, 21. Here đū, Sion, swylce đīnne sōþne God *lauda Deum tuum, Sion*, Ps. Th. 147, 1. Mīn hearpe herige Drihten *let my harp praise the Lord*, 56, 10. Herge, Beo. Th. 6333; B. 3177. Đeáh hira hlāfrenena hie mid ryhte heregen *though their subjects with justice praise them*, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 22. Herian, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Hergen, Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 27: Ax. 94. Hie heofona helm herian ne cūđon *they did not know how to praise the heaven's protector*, Beo. Th. 367; B. 182. Hergan, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 8; Cri. 49. Herigean, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. Heó is ūs tō herianne *she is to be praised by us*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 11. Tō herigenne, 63, 21. Tō hergenne, 223, 27. Se hālga wer hergende wæs metodes miltse *the holy man was praising the Lord's mercy*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Herigende, Andr. Kmbl. 1314; An. 657. Đū byst hered *perfecisti laudem*, Ps. Th. 8, 2; Blickl. Homl. 67, 4. [*Laym.* herien, hærien: *A. R.* herede; *p: Chauc. Wich.* hefie: *Spens.* herry, bery: *Goth.* hazjan *to praise.*]

herian [=herewian; cf. gearwian, gerian] *to despise*:—Agar ongan āgendfreán herian *Hagar despised her mistress* [cf. Gen. 16, 4 'her mistress was despised in her eyes'], Cd. 102; Th. 135, 5: Gen. 2238.

herigend-, hergend-līc; *adj. Praiseworthy, laudable*:—Ne bið nān angiun herigendlīc būtan gōdre geendunge *no beginning is praiseworthy without a good ending*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 26; 212, 29. Hergendlīc in worlda world *laudabile in sæcula sæculorum*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 11. Hergiendlīc *laudabilis*, Rtl. 181, 27. Đa giftu beóþ herigendlīce *that marriage is praiseworthy*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 10.

herigend-, hergend-līce; *adv. Praiseworthily*:—Hē sylf herigendlīce leofode *he himself lived praiseworthily*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 14. Hergiendlīce *laudabiliter*, Rtl. 105, 3. Hergeondlīce, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 193.

hēr-inne; *adv. Herein*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 4.

hēr-, hēr-līc; *adj. Noble, excellent*:—Næs đæt hērlīc dēd *that was no noble deed*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 36; Met. 9, 18. Hærlīc, 1, 86; Met. 1, 43. [*O. H. Ger.* hēr-līh *insignis.*] v. hēr; *adj.*

hēr-nis, herstan, hērsum. v. hȳr-nis, hyrstan, hȳrsum.

hēr-ongemong; *adv. Here-among, amongst the rest, meanwhile*:—Gif wē Æfneres dēda sume hērongemong secgaþ *si Abner factum ad medium deducamus*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 13. Gif wē Salamones cuida sumne hērongemong eówiaþ *si Salamonis ad medium verba proferantur*, 49, 5; Swt. 385, 33.

herra. v. hearra.

herþan; *pl. Testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 31. Wið hærþena sāre, L. Med. ex. Quadr. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 358, 4: Lchdm. iii. 116, 15; L. Alf. pol. 65; Th. i. 96, 25.

herþ-belig, -bylig, es; *m. Viscus, scrotum*:—Herþbelig, herþbylig *viscus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 35: 65, 13. Wið herþbylges sāre, L. Med. ex. Quadr. 5, 10; Lchdm. i. 350, 6.

herung, hering, e; *f. Praising, praise*:—Herung *laudatio*, Ps. Spl. 110, 10. For manna herunge *for the praise of men*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 33: 38, 10: 180, 20. On đære heringe đæs ēadgan weres *in praise of the blessed man*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 18: Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4: 30, 1; Fox 108, 22.

herwan. v. hyrwan.

HETE, es; *m.* HATE, *hatred, enmity, malignity, malice, spite*:—Hete *nequitia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 18. Ūs hōl and hete derede swīđe þearle *slander and hate have injured us very sorely*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 70. Wæs his hete grim *fierce was its hate*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 1; Rä. 34, 5: Beo. Th. 5101; B. 2554: 286; B. 142. Hē forseah and on hete hæfde *odio habebat et despiciebat*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551; 25. Se wæs on hete heofoncyninges *he was hateful to the king of heaven*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 32; Gen. 648. Đa Iudēiscan bōceras mid hete đæt tēldon *the Jewish scribes blamed that with malice*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. Đū scealt hine ālȳsan of lāþra hete *thou shalt release him from the hate of foes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1888; An. 946. Đone mǣstan hete hē sent on eów *he shall pour upon you his fiercest hate*, Deut. 28, 59. Hete *malitiam*, Ps. Stev. 35, 5. Ic flȳma wæs đæt ic mē his hete berh and wearnode *qui vagabundus, hostium vitabam insidias*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28. Đa tō Sione hete hæfdon *qui oderunt Sion*, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Hete hæfde hē æt his hearran gewunnen *he had gained hate from his lord*, Cd. 16; Th. 19, 34; Gen. 301: 37; Th. 47, 29; Gen. 768: 103; Th. 137, 13; Gen. 2273. Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode *perfecto odio oderam illos*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 6. Mid inlīce hete *domestico odio*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 38. Hetas *malitias*, Ps. Stev. 93, 23. [*Laym.* hete: *Orm.* hēte: *Prompt. Parv.* hate: *Goth.* hatis: *O. Sax.* heti: *Icel.* hatr: *O. H. Ger.* haz *odium: Ger.* hass.] DER. bil-, cumbol-, ecg-, leód-, mōd-, morþor-, nīþ-, scyld-, teón-, wǣpen-, wīg-hete.

hete-grim; *adj. Of malignant cruelty* or *fierceness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2789; An. 1397: 3122; An. 1564. [*O. Sax.* heti-grim.]

hete-līo; *adj. Inspired by hate, hostils, malicious, evil*:—Heorowearh hetelīc *a wolf hostile and malignant*, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1267. Mid hetelīcum gepance *with evil intent*, H. R. 99, 4. Atregeas and Thigespres hū hī heora fæderas ofslōgan and ymb hiora hetelīcan forligness ic hit eall forlēte *Atrei et Thyestis odia, stupra et parricidia dissimulo*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 20. [*O. Sax.* heti-līk: *O. H. Ger.* haz-līh *invidus: Ger.* hässlich *ugly, wicked.*]

hete-līce; *adv. Fiercely, violently, vehemently*:—Hetelīce *mordicus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5. Hine hetelīce swung [cf. Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13 mid grimmum swingum swong] *scourged him vehemently*, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 3. Ūs Godes yrre hetelīce on sitt *God's anger presses on us fiercely*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 109. Hit sīh hetelīce swīđe *it sank with great violence*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 34. Hē hine hetelīce þīdde *he stabbed him violently*, Jud. 3, 21: Homl. Th. i. 452, 14: H. R 107, 7. Hig

hetelíce slóh and nán þing ne belǽfde lybbende on him *smote them fiercely and left no thing living among them*, Jos. 11, 8. Á hetelíce stýre ðam ðe þwyres willan *ever to punish those severely that desire perverseness*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 17.

hetend. v. hettend.

hete-níþ, es; *m. Enmity, hostility, malice, wickedness:* — Hí sprǽcon heteníþ *locuti sunt nequitiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 8. Geheald ðú mé wið heteníþas and wið fírenfulles folman *custodi me de manu peccatoris*, Ps. Th. 139, 4; Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 22; Sch. 101. Grendel heteníþas wræc *Grendel bore enmity*, Beo. Th. 307; B. 152.

hete-rǽf; *adj. Active in hate* or *hostility, hostile*, Andr. Kmbl. 2839; An. 1422.

hete-rún, e; *f. A charm causing hate* or *evil*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 6; Rä. 34, 7.

hete-sprǽc, e; *f. Hostile* or *malicious speech*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 22; Gen. 263.

hete-sweng, es; *m. A hostile blow*, Beo. Th. 4453; B. 2225.

hete-þanc, es; *m. A hostile thought*, Beo. Th. 955; B. 475: Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 14; Jul. 315.

hete-þancol; *adj. Having hostile* or *evil designs*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 105.

hetlen; *adj. Bearing hate, hostile, malignant*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 5; Cri. 364.

hetol, hetel; *adj. Full of hate, hostile, malignant, evil:*—Se heáhengel ðe nú is hetol deófol *the archangel that now is a devil full of malice*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 22. Maxentius ða burh geheóld mid hetelum geþance *Maxentius held the town with hostile intent*, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 21. Hí habbaþ nú ðone hetolan deófol him tó hlǽforde *they have now the malignant devil as their lord*, 254, 1: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 66, 327. Hér sind on earde cyrichatan hetole *here in the land are foes of the church full of malice*, 109, 154. [*A. R.* hetel: *O. H. Ger.* hazzal *malitiosus.*]

hettan; cf. hatian, *and see nest word.*

hettend, hetend, es; *m. An enemy:* — Hettend lǽddon út mid éhtum abrahames mæg *the enemy led forth Abraham's kinsman with his possessions*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 17; Gen. 2011: 154; Th. 191, 4; Exod. 209: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 10; Ælfelst. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 61; An. 31. Heteud, Elen. Kmbl. 237; El. 119. Hettende, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 21; Ph. 441. Hetende, Beo. Th. 3660; B. 1828. Hettendra, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 13; Gen. 2110: Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 14; Jul. 663. Hettendum, Beo. Th. 6000; B. 3004. Hetendum, Elen. Kmbl. 35; El. 18. [*O. Sax.* hettend, hetteand, hetand.] DER. eald-hettend.

hice-máse, an; *f. The blue titmouse:*—Hicemáse *vel* wrenna *parrax*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 38; Wrt. Voc. 29, 56. [Cornish dialect, hickmal, hekky-mal *the blue titmouse.*] Cf. col-mise.

hicgan. v. hycgan.

híd, e; *f. A hide of land.* The form *híged*, which occurs Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 5, 25, seems to shew that the word is connected with *híwan, hígan*, and this etymology is supported by the use of *familia* and *híd* in the Latin and English versions respectively of Bede's Ecclesiastical History. The original meaning of the word would thus be 'as much land as will support one family.' v. Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 19: 2, 9; S. 87, 32 [Latin]: 3, 4; S. 106, 33 [Latin]: 4, 16; S. 584, 14. Further, in the charters, *híwisc* [q. v.] is used as equivalent to *híd*. The Latin words used as equivalent are *mansus, mansa, mansio, manens, cassatus, terra tributarii, familia*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxx. See for further discussion of the word Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 4: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v: Schmid. A. S. Gesetze, p. 610.

hídan. v. hýdan.

hider; *adv. Hither:*—Hider *huc*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 65. Hideror *citerius*, Som. 41, 3. Sittaþ hér ób ðæt ic gá hider geond *sedete hic donec vadam illuc*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 36. Hider and geond *huc illucque*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 3. Hider and ðider *huc illucque*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 5. Ne mæg hió hider ne ðider stígan ðé swíðor ðe hió symle dyde *it cannot decline to one side or the other more than it ever did*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 328; Met. 20, 164. Sume hyder sume ðyder *some on one side, some on the other*, Elen. Kmbl. 1093; El. 548. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hider: *Wick.* hidir: *Goth.* hidre: *Icel.* héðra.] v. hidres.

hider-cyme, es; *m. A coming hither, to this world, advent:* — Ðín hidercyme *thy advent*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 12; Cri. 367. Fram Cristes hidercyme *ab incarnatione Domini*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 16: 1, 4; S. 475, 26. On his hidercyme *in his coming hither* [*to Hell*], Blickl. Homl. 87, 2, 11. Hidercyme ðínne on wráþra geweald *thy coming hither into the power of enemies*, Andr. Kmbl. 2634; An. 1318: Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 29; Cri. 142: 62 a; Th. 227, 10; Ph. 421: 16 a; Th. 37, 2; Cri. 587.

hider-weard; *adj. Hitherward, in this direction:* — Hie ǽr fætte wǽron and beóþ hiderwearde *they were before fat and are still disposed this way*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 5.

hider-weard; *adv. Hitherward:* — On ðisum geáre menn sǽdon ðæt Cnut cyng fundade hiderweard *in this year men said that king Cnut was making for this country*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 217, 40. [*Laym.* hider-ward, -wardes: *Piers P.* hiderward.]

híd-gild, es; *n. A land tax, tax paid on every hide:* — Ðis mycel is gegolden of ðære cyricean W. cyninge syððan hé ðis land áhte widútan ðam hídgelde ðe nán man widútan Gode ánum ágelan ne mæg *this much has been paid from the church* [*of Worcester*] *to king William since he owned this country, besides the hide-tax, which no one but God alone can reckon*, Chart. Th. 439, 22. [Cf. Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 33–5, Se cyng lét beódan mycel gyld and hefelíc ofer eall Engla land ðæt wæs æt sácere hýde twá and hundseofenti peanega.]

híd-málum; *adv. By hides:*—Ðæt líþ hídmálum and æcermálum *it lies by hides and by acres*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 98, 4.

hidres; *adv. In the phrase* hidres ðidres *hither and thither:* — Ic ondrǽde ðæt ic ðé lǽde hidres ðidres on ða paþas of ðínum wege ðæt ðú ne mǽge eft dínne weg ágredian *verendum est, ne deviis fatigatus, ad emetiendum rectum iter sufficere non possis*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 21: Past. 22; Swt. 168, 13.

hie. v. hé.

hiénþo. v. hýnþ.

hiéran, etc. v. hýran, etc.

hierde. v. hirde.

hierstan. v. hyrstan.

hiertan. v. hyrtan.

hiéwe-stán, es; *m. A hewn stone:*—Ælcne hiéwestán tóbeátan *to beat to pieces every hewn stone*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 10.

híf. v. hýf.

hig *hay.* v. heg.

hig *they.* v. hé.

hígan. v. híwan.

hige. v. hyge.

hí-gedryht, e; *A band of household retainers*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 32; Reim. 21.

higera, higora, an; *m:* higere, an; *f. A magpie or a woodpecker;* see Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 14; Rä. 25 where the name of a bird that can imitate various sounds is given by the runes G, A, R, O, H, I. Higera *picus*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 34. Higere *picus*, 281, 5: *gaia* vel *catanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 14; Wrt. Voc. 29, 37: *cicuanus*, Cot. 34, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hehara, hehera *picus, attacus, orin.*] v. Grein, ii. 72.

higian; *p.* ode *To hie, hasten, strive:*—Ðonne hé higaþ tó ðǽm godcundum þingum ánum *cum ad sola, quæ interiora sunt, nititur*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 14. Se ðonne se ðe suá higaþ tó andweardnesse his scippendes *qui igitur sic ad auctoris speciem anhelat*, 14, 6; Swt. 87, 10. Se ðe æfter ðæm higaþ ðæt hé eáðig síe on ðisse worulde *qui festinat ditari*, Past. 44, 9; Swt. 331, 14. Higaþ ealle mægne ðæt hé wolde . . . *strives with all his might to* . . . , Bt. 30, 1; Fox 110, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 130; Met. 13, 65. Gehíéren ða reáferas ða ðe higiaþ wíð ðæs ðæt hie willaþ ódre men bereáfian hwæt be him gecweden is *cum aliena rapere intendunt, audiant, quod scriptum est*, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 16. Ðætte suá hwelc suá inweard higige tó gangenne on ða duru ðæs écean lífes *ut, quisquis intrare æternitatis januam nititur*, 16, 5; Swt. 105, 14: Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 18: 37, 2; Fox 118, 16. Ða ðe hé gesyhþ tó Gode higian *those that he sees striving towards God*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 22. Hé sceal simle higian ðæt hé weorþe geedniwad *he must ever strive to be renewed*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 10. [*Orm.* hiȝhenn: *Laym.* hiȝeden, *p. pl: A. R.* hien: *Piers P.* hyed, hiȝed, *p: Wick.* hiȝed, *pp.*]

higre [cf. higera] *or* hígre [cf. híwan] *verna*, Cot. 23, Lye: Gl. Epin. 663.

híg-scipe. v. híw-scipe.

híht, hihtan. v. hyht, hyhtan.

hílc. v. hylc.

hild *grace.* v. hyld.

hild, e; *f.* [a poetical word] *War, battle;* pugna, prælium: — In the Scandinavian mythology Hildr is the name of one of the Valkyrias, and Grimm considers that the word occurs, denoting a person, in the Anglo-Saxon poetry, e. g. gif mec hild nime, Beo. Th. 909; B. 452: 2967; B. 1481. v. Grmm. D. M. 392 sqq. Hild swedrode *war ceased*, Beo. Th. 1807; B. 901: 3180; B. 1585: 3698; B. 1847: Andr. Kmbl. 2840; An. 1422: Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18: 298; El. 149. Hyne Hetware hilde gehnǽgdon *him the Hetwaras conquered in battle*, Beo. Th. 5825; B. 2916: 4159; B. 2076: 4586; B. 2298: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 10; Deór. 14: Menol. Fox 493; Gn. C. 17: Apstls. Kmbl. 41; Ap. 21: Cd. 150; Th. 188, 3; Exod. 162. Néfre hit æt hilde ne swíc manna ángum *never had it failed in fight any man*, Beo. Th. 2925; B 1460: 3322; B. 1659: 5143; B. 2575: 5361; B. 2684: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2149: Byrht. Th. 133, 24; By. 55: 135, 24; By. 123: 138, 20; By. 223: 140, 14; By. 324: 131, 18; By. 8: Wald. 6; Vald. 1, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 823; An. 412: Salm. Kmbl. 320; Sal. 159: Fins. Th. 75; Fin. 37: Wald. 55; Vald. 1, 30: Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 5; Crä. 63: 104 a; Th. 396, 7; Rä. 15, 4: 120 a; Th. 461, 17; Hö. 37: Cd. 95; Th. 124, 11; Gen. 2061: 155; Th. 193, 5; Exod. 241: Elen. Kmbl. 63; El. 32: 97; El. 49: 103; El. 52: 129; El. 65. Ongenþeów hæfde Higeláces hilde gefrunen *Ongentheow had heard of Higelac's fighting*, Beo. Th. 5897; B. 2952: 1299; B. 647: 3984; B. 1990:

Wald. 87; Vald. 2, 15: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 31; Cri. 566: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 3; Exod. 181: 167; Th. 209, 25; Exod. 504: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 251. Heardre hilde *with hard fighting*, Elen. Kmbl. 165; El. 83: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 294. Fela ic gebād heardra hilda *many hard battles have I experienced*, Fins. Th. 52; Fin. 26: Andr. Kmbl. 2980; An. 1493. [*O. Sax.* hild: *Icel.* hildr: *O. H. Ger.* hilt.] v. Grff. iv. 912.]

hild-bedd, es; *n. Deathbed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2186; An. 1094.

hilde-bil, -bill, es; *n. Battle-blade, sword*, Beo. Th. 3337; B. 1666: 1118; B. 557: 3044; B. 1520: 5351; B. 2679.

hilde-bord, es; *n. A war-shield*, Beo. Th. 799; B. 397: 6270; B. 3139.

hilde-calla, an; *m. A war-herald*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 26; Exod. 252.

hilde-cordor, es; *n. A warlike troop*, Apstls. Kmbl. 82; Ap. 41.

hilde-cyst, e; *f. Excellence in war, valour*:—Hildecystum *valorously*, Beo. Th. 5189; B. 2598.

hilde-deófol, es; *n. A devil, demon*:—Sindon ealle hǽðene godu hildedeófol *omnes dei gentium dæmonia*, Ps. Th. 95, 5.

hilde-deór; *adj. Stout in war, brave*, Beo. Th. 629; B. 312: 1672; B. 834: 4220; B. 2107: 4372; B. 2183. Hæle hildedeór *a warrior brave*, 3296; B. 1646: 3636; B. 1816: 6213; B. 3111: Andr. Kmbl. 2003; An. 1004: Elen. Kmbl. 1868; El. 936. Hildedeóre *brave men*, Beo. Th. 6320; B. 3170. [Thorpe and Kemble take *deór* to be a noun.]

hilde-freca. v. hild-freca.

hilde-frófor, e; *f. War-help, a weapon, sword* [?], *shield* [?]:—Hæfde him on handa hildefrófre [MS. frore] *had in his hand help for battle*, Vald. 2, 12.

hilde-gæst, -giest, es; *m. An enemy*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 5; Rä. 54, 9.

hilde-geatwe; *pl. f. War equipments*, Beo. Th. 1353; B. 674: 4713; B. 2362.

hild-egesa, an; *m. Terror of battle*, Elen. Kmbl. 226; El. 113.

hilde-gicel, es; *m. A drop of blood*, Beo. Th. 3217; B. 1606.

hilde-grǽdig; *adj. Eager for battle*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 3; Exod. 162.

hilde-grǽp, e; *f. Hostile grasp*, Beo. Th. 2896; B. 1446: 5007; B. 2507. In the latter passage Thorpe and Kemble take *grǽp* to be a verb.

hilde-hlæm, -hlæm, mes; *m. Crash of battle*, Beo. Th. 4691; B. 2351: 5081; B. 2544: 4408; B. 2201.

hilde-leóma, an; *m. A hostile, warlike ray*, Beo. Th. 2291; B. 1143 [*a sword*]: 5159; B. 2583.

hilde-leóþ, es; *n. A battle-song, war-song*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 211.

hilde-mæcg, es; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 1603; B. 799.

hilde-mēce, es; *m. A war-falchion*, Beo. Th. 4411; B. 2202.

hilde-nædre, an; *f. A war-adder, an arrow, dart, warlike missile*, Elen. Kmbl. 238; El. 119: 281; El. 141: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 222.

hilde-pīl, es; *m. A dart, bolt, javelin*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 5; Rä. 18, 6: 104 b; Th. 397, 33; Rä. 16, 28.

hilde-rēs, es; *m. A warlike onset*, Beo. Th. 605; B. 300.

hilde-rand, es; *m. A shield*, Beo. Th. 2489; B. 1242.

hilde-rinc, es; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 2618; B. 1307: 2994; B. 1495: 3156; B. 1576: 6239; B. 3124: Byrht. Th. 136, 50; By. 169: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 5; Æðelst. 39: Elen. Kmbl. 525; El. 263: Rood Kmbl. 122; Kr. 61: 143; Kr. 72.

hilde-sæd; *adj. Wearied with battle*, Beo. Th. 5439; B. 2723.

hilde-sceorp, es; *n. War-clothing*, Beo. Th. 4316; B. 2155.

hilde-scūr, es; *m. War-shower, flight of missiles*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 24; Gū. 1116.

hilde-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, corslet*, Elen. Kmbl. 468; El. 234.

hilde-setl, es; *m. A war-seat, saddle of a war-horse*, Beo. Th. 2082; B. 1039.

hilde-spell, es; *n. A warlike speech*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 22; Exod. 573.

hilde-strengo; *f. Warlike strength*, Beo. Th. 4232; B. 2113.

hilde-swāt, es; *m. Hostile vapour* or *steam*, Beo. Th. 5109; B. 2558.

hilde-swēg, es; *m. Sound of battle*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 7; Gen. 1991.

hilde-þremma, an; *m. A warrior*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 19; Jul. 64.

hilde-þrym, mes; *m. Warlike prowess*, Andr. Kmbl. 2064; An. 1034.

hilde-þryþ, e; *f. Strength in war*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 6; Rä. 20, 4.

hilde-torht; *adj. Having warlike splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 18; Met. 25, 9.

hilde-tusc, -tux, es; *m. A battle-tusk, a tusk* or *tooth that serves as a weapon*, Beo. Th. 3026; B. 1511. [Cf. *Icel.* hildi-tannr.]

hilde-wǽpen, es; *m. A weapon of war*, Beo. Th. 77; B. 39.

hilde-wīsa, an; *m. A military leader, general*, Beo. Th. 2133; B. 1064.

hilde-wōma, an; *m. The crash and rush of battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 436; An. 218: Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 15; Jul. 663: 67 b; Th. 250, 32; Jul. 136. v. Grmm. And. u. El. xxx.

hilde-wrāsen, e; *f. A chain used to secure those taken in war* [?], Salm. Kmbl. 586; Sal. 292.

hilde-wulf, es; *m. A war-wolf, warrior*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 25; Gen. 2051.

hild-freca, hilde-, an; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 4721; B. 2366: 4416; B. 2205: Andr. Kmbl. 251; An. 126: 2141; An. 1072. v. freca.

hild-from; *adj. Stout* or *bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2405; An. 1204.

hild-fruma, an; *m. A military chief* or *prince*, Elen. Kmbl. 19; El. 10: 201; El. 101: Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 7; Jul. 7: Beo. Th. 3360; B. 1678: 5291; B. 2649: 5662; B. 2835.

hild-lata, an; *m. One sluggish in war, slow to fight, a coward*, Andr. Kmbl. 466; An. 233: Beo. Th. 5684; B. 2846.

hild-stapa, an; *m. One who steps to war, a warrior*, Andr. Kmbl. 2517; An. 1260.

hild-þrǽu; *gen.* -þrǽce; *f. Power, force in war*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 9; Gen. 2157.

hil-hāma. v. hylle-hāma.

hill. v. hyll.

hilt, es; *m. n. Hilt, handle* [the plural, as in much later times, e. g. Shakspere's, is used of a single weapon]:—Đā wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince on hand gyfen *then was the golden hilt given into the old man's hand*, Beo. Th. 3358; B. 1677. Đæs swurdes mid đam sylfrenan hylte *the sword with the silver hilt*, Chart. Th. 558, 11. Ic dæt hilt đanon ætferede *I bore the hilt away from there*, 3341; B. 1668. Hylt, 3379; B. 1687. Blīcaþ đa hiltas *the hilt shines*, Salm. Kmbl. 446; Sal. 223. Đa hilt since fāge *the hilt many-coloured with treasure*, Beo. Th. 3233; B. 1614. Be hiltum *by the hilt*, 3152; B. 1574. [*Icel.* hjalt; *n. the boss* or *knob at the end of a sword's hilt*; also *the guard between the hilt and blade*. For some account of the hilts of old swords see Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, pp. 29, 49.] DER. fealo-, fetel-, hroðen-, wreoðen-hilt. v. next word.

hilte, an; *f. A hilt, handle*:—Hilte *capulus, capulum* [?], Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 47, 26; Wrt. Voc. 35, 34, 14. Hiltan *capulum*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 21. Swā dæt đa hiltan eodon intō đam innoþe *the haft went in after the blade*, Jud. 3, 22. Oþ đa hiltan *capulotenus*, Mone Gl. 432. [*O. H. Ger.* helza *capulus*.]

hilte-cumbor, es; *n. An ensign having a hilt*, Beo. Th. 2048; B. 1022.

hilted; *part. p. Provided with a hilt*, Beo. Th. 5966; B. 2987.

hilt-leás; *adj. Without a hilt*:—Hiltleás sweord *ensis*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 46; Wrt. Voc. 35, 33.

hīna. v. hīne, hīwan.

hinan. v. heonan.

hince. v. helle-hince.

hind. v. hynd.

hind, e; *f. A hind, the female of the hart*:—Hind *cerva*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 23; Wrt. Voc. 22, 64. Hynd *cerva*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 27. Đā geseah se godes þeów wilde hinde melce *then the servant of God saw a wild hind in milk*, Shrn. 130, 3. Hē lægde laga dæt swā hwā swā slōge heort oðde hinde dæt hine man sceolde blendian *he made laws that whoever should kill hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 27. Sēcan heorotas and hinda *to hunt harts and hinds*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 33; Met. 19, 17. [*Icel. Dan.* hind: *O. H. Ger.* hinta, hinda *cerva*: *Ger.* hinde, hindinn.]

hindan; *adv. From behind, at the back, in the rear, behind*:—Đā hēt hē gewrīdan đone pāpan and đone ōðerne preóst tō his hricge hindan *then he ordered the pope to be bound, and the other priest behind to his back*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 31. Hindan þyrel *pierced from behind*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 24; Rä. 87, 5. Is him dæt heáfod hindan grēne *its head is green at the back*, 60 a; Th. 218, 12; Ph. 293. Hie hindan ofrīdan ne meahte *could not overtake them*, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 21: 894; Erl. 92, 22: Erl. 93, 7: 911; Erl. 100, 26: Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 25. Heówan hereflēman hindan þearle *smote sorely the fugitives, pressing on their rear*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Æðelst. 23. Se cyng fērde him æt hindan and offērde hī *the king marched in their rear* [*pursued them*] *and overtook them*, 1016; Erl. 158, 1. Pharao fērde him æt hindan *Pharao pursued after them*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 226. [*Goth.* hindana *beyond*: *O. Sax.* bi-hindan: *O. H. Ger.* hintana: *Ger.* hinten.]

hindan-weard; *adv. At the further end, hindwards*:—Sindon đa fidru hwīt hindanweard *the wings are white at the tips*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 21; Ph. 298.

hind-berige, -berie, -berge, an; *f. A raspberry*:—Hyndberige *acimus, erimigio*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 59: 67, 62. Genim hindbergean *take raspberries*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8. Hindberge *ermigio*, Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. [hind-berry, hine-berry, v. English Plant Names, E. D. S. No. 26: *O. H. Ger.* hind-beri: *Ger.* him-beere.]

hind-brēr, es; *m. A raspberry plant*; rubus idæus, Lchdm. iii. 22, 31.

hind-cealf, es; *m. n. A fawn*:—Hindcealf *hinnulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 26; Wrt. Voc. 22, 67: 78, 29. [*Halliw. Dict.* hind-calf, *a hind of the first year*: *O. H. Ger.* hint-kalb *hinnulus, damma, dammula*.]

hindema; *adj. Last*:—Hindeman síde *for the last time*, Beo. Th. 4105; B. 2049: 5023; B. 2517. [Cf. *Goth.* hindumists.] Cf. next word.

hinder; *adv. Back, on the further side, behind, down*:—Mordor món sceal under eorþan befeolan hinder under hrusan *murder must be buried under earth, down under ground*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 24; Gn. Ex. 116. Hí mé ásetton on sceát hinder *posuerunt me in lacu inferiori*, Ps. Th. 87, 6. Gengde on hinder *conversus est retrorsum*, 113, 3. On hinder hé eode *he* [*the devil*] *went behind*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 35. Hé on hinder gǽþ *he shall go back*, Salm. Kmbl. 254; Sal. 126. On hinder in helle hús *down into hell*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 23; Gú. 648. [*Goth.* hindar *beyond*: *O. H. Ger.* hintar, hindar *retro, post*: *Ger.* hinter.]

hinder-geap, -gep; *adj. Crafty, cunning, guileful, deceitful*:—Hindergeap *versutus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 104; Wrt. Voc. 49, 11. Hindergepe *versuti*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. [*Orm.* þatt mann iss fox and hinnderrȝæp and full off ille wiless, 6646. Cf. *Goth.* hindar-weis *deceitful*: hindar-weisei *guile*. Cf. *also* Carrais hine bidohte of ane hindere cræfte [hiþer crafte, 2nd MS.]: *Laym.* 10489: þe grune of hindre þat is of bipeching, *O. E. Homl.* ii. 213, 23: hinder-word, 59, 18: hinderfulle rede *consilium impiorum*, 23.] v. geap.

hinder-hó, es; *m. A stratagem, artifice, snare*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 20; Mód. 34. [Cf. hinder-geap, hinder-scipe.]

hinderling, es; *m. A mean, base, contemptible person*:—Occidentales Saxonici, scilicet execastre, habent in proverbio summi despectus, quod summa ira commotus, unus vocat alterum hinderling, i. ab omni honestate dejectum, L. Ed. C. 35; Th. i. 459, 36. [*Orm.* halde þe forr hinnderrling and forr well swiþe unnwresste, 4860. Halliwell in his Dictionary says under *hilding* 'the word is still in use in Devon, pronounced *hilderling* or *hinderling*.']

hinder-scipe, es; *m. Wickedness*; nequitia, Hpt. Gl. 415.

hinder-þeóstru; *pl. Darkness in a remote* or *low place*:—Of helwarena hinderþeóstrum *ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Th. 85, 12. v. hinder.

hinder-weard; *adj. Backward, slow*:—Nis hé hinderweard swá ne swongor swá sume fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lácaþ fíþrum *non tamen est tarda, ut volucres quæ corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 220, 2; Ph. 314.

hinde-weard, -werd; *adj. Hindward*:—Mid hindewerdum ðam sceafte *aversa hasta*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 10 13: 295, 17: L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17: Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 29; Rä. 22, 15.

hind-fald, es [*or* -falda, an]; *m. A hind-fold*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 112, 33.

hind-hæleþe, -heolaþ, -heoloþe, -hioloþe, an; *f. Water agrimony*:—Hyndhæleþe *ambrosia*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 60. Hindheolaþ, 79, 51. Genim hindhæleþan, Lchdm. iii. 74, 4. Hindheoloþan, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 7: 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 21. Hindhioloþan, L. M. 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 3: 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. v. Lchdm. iii. 331; col. 2.

hindrian; *p.* ede *To hinder, obstruct, keep back, repress*:—Á hé sceal hǽðendóm hindrian *he must always repress heathenism*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 396, 7. [*Icel.* hindra: *O. H. Ger.* hintarian, Grff. iv. 704: *Ger.* hindern.] v. ge-hindred.

hind-síð. v. hin-síð.

hine [= (?) hinan *as* gehúse = gehúsan, hiwe = híwan *in the same verse*] *domesticos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 25. Is this the word which gives later English *hine*, Mod. E. *hind*, or are these taken from the gen. pl. of *híwan*, *hína*, which occurs most frequently in phrases *hína fæder*, etc., and which may have come to be looked upon as an uninflected word used in such cases as the first part of a compound? In v. 36 *domestici* is glossed *hígu* ł *hine* ł *híwen*, and 24, 34 *pater-familias* = *hine-fæder* [but this may be for *hína-fæder*]. [*Laym.* children and hinen, 368: *O. E. Homl.* ðin owune hine, i. 197, 112: *Chauc. Piers P.* hine.] v. híwan.

hin-fús; *adj. Ready to go away* or *depart*, Beo. Th. 1514; B. 755: Andr. Kmbl. 1223; An. 612.

hin-gang, -gong, es; *m. A going hence, departure, death*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 24; Cri. 1413: 30 b; Th. 95, 10; Cri. 1555: 44 b; Th. 150, 24; Gú. 783. [*O. H. Ger.* þina-gang *secessus*.]

hingrian. v. hyngrian.

hin-síð, hinn-, hind-, es; *m. A journey hence, away, from this world, departure, death*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 29; Hö. 7: 87 a; Th. 328, 7; Vy. 13: 97 b; Th. 364, 9; Wal. 68: 52 b; Th. 183, 22; Gú. 1331: Cd. 33; Th. 44, 32; Gen. 718: Th. 45, 3; Gen. 74: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 117. Hindsíð, Blickl. Homl. 123, 6. [Cf. *O. Sax.* hin-fard: *O. H. Ger.* hine-fart *exitus, obitus*.]

hinsíð-gryre, es; *m. Terror connected with death*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 17; Sat. 456.

hió. v. hé.

hiofon. v. heofon.

hioful *the face*:—Ondwlita ł hioful *facies*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 11.

hion, e; *f. A bone of the head* [?]:—Gif sió úterre hion gebrocen weorþeþ, L. Ethb. 36; Th. i. 12, 6, v. note, and cf. L. H. 93, 2; Th. i. 605, 12 si exterius os percussum sit.

hióp. v. heóp.

hior. v. heorr.

hiord. v. heord.

hioro. v. heoru.

hír. v. hýr.

híran. v. hýran.

hird *retinue, court*:—Hé fērde tō Wudestoke and his biscopes and his hird eal mid him *he* [*Henry*] *went to Woodstock, and his bishops and his court all with him*, Chr. 1123; Erl. 249, 30. Dis geár heáld se kyng Heanri his hird on Windlesoure *this year king Henry held his court at Windsor*, 1127; Erl. 255, 1. This form as it occurs in late specimens may be merely a contraction of *híréd* [q. v.], or it may be a form influenced by the Danish *hird*. In the former case it should be written *hírd*.

hird-clero. v. hird-preóst.

hirde, hierde, heorde, hiorde, hyrde, es; *m. A herd, shepherd, pastor, guardian, guard, keeper*:—Hierde *arimentarius*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 52. Crist ðú gōda hyrde *Christ, thou good shepherd*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 24. Ic eom ðære stówe hyrde *I am the guardian of the place*, 201, 9. Hire ágenes húses hirde *the keeper of her own house*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 61; Met. 13, 31. Ríces hirde *the guardian of a kingdom, a prince, king*, 26, 16; Met. 26, 8. Cilda hyrde *vel* láreów *pædagogus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde and healdend *I will be the people's keeper and preserver*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 25; Gen. 2315. Ne ic hyrde wæs bróðer mínes *I was not my brother's keeper*, 48; Th. 62, 1; Gen. 1007. Heorde, Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 33; Gú. 719. Hiorde, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 101. Rihtwís hyrde ofer cristene heorde *a righteous shepherd over a christian flock*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 9. Hie settan him hyrdas tō *they set guards over him*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 26: 237, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 1986; An. 995. Úre ealdan fæderas wēron ceápes hierdas *antiqui patres nostri pastores*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 5. Hyrdas *pastores ovium*, Gen. 46, 32. Hé hæfþ geset his englas ús tō hyrdum *he hath appointed his angels as our guardians*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 10. [*Goth.* hairdeis: *O. Sax.* hirdi: *Icel.* hirðir: *O. H. Ger.* hirti *pastor, custos*: *Ger.* hirte.] DER. beór-, cū-, feorh-, gāt-, grund-, hors-, hriðer-, neát-, sceáp-, swín-hirde.

hirde-belg, -belig, es; *m. A shepherd's bag*:—Ðá nam hé fíf stánas on his herdebelig *then he took five stones in his shepherd's bag*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 17.

hirde-bōc, hierde-, e; *f. Liber Pastoralis*, Past. Pref. Swt. 7, 19.

hirde-leás; *adj. Without a shepherd*:—Ne beóþ hí hyrdeleáse ðonne hí dē habbaþ *having thee they will not be without a shepherd*, Homl. Th. i. 382, 23. Scēp heordeleáse *oves non habentes pastorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 36.

hirde-líc; *adj. Pastoral*:—Ða byrðenne ðære hirdelecan glémenne *pastoralis curæ pondera*, Past; Swt. 23, 11.

hirde-wyrt, e; *f.* I. the greater, *chlora perfoliata*. II. the lesser, *erythæa centaureum*, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 1.

hird-ness, hyrd-, e; *f. Guard, keeping, custody*:—Hé betǽhte hig ða þrí dagas tō hirdnysse *tradidit ergo illos custodiæ tribus diebus*, Gen. 42, 17. Gif hwá befæst his feoh tō hyrdnysse *si quis commendaverit pecuniam in custodiam*, Ex. 22, 7. Swá hí on niht hyrdnesse begangaþ *sicut custodia in nocte*, Ps. Th. 89, 5. On hyrdnyssa *in custodias*, Lk. Skt. 21, 12.

hird [= hīréd] -preóst, es; *m. A domestic chaplain*:—Ælfric mín hírdprēst, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 269, 8: Chart. Th. 574, 10, 11.

hí-réd, hírd, es; *m. A household, house, family, the body of domestic retainers of a great man* or *king, a court, the members of a religious house, a company, band of associates*:—Hírēd *vel* híwrēden *familia*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 28. Se hálga hýrēd wæs wunigende ánmódlíce on gebedum *the holy company continued with one accord in prayers*, Homl. Th. i. 314, 4: Cd. 226; Th. 302, 1; Sat. 592: 221; Th. 288, 5; Sat. 376. Se hírd on Seynt Eádmundsbiri *the brotherhood at Bury St. Edmunds*, Chart. Th. 574, 28, 33. Mín ówen hírd *my own family*, 575, 31. Hírēdes fæder *paterfamilias*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 25. Hírēdes ealdor, 20, 1. Hýrēdes hlāford, Wrt. Voc. 73, 20. Hírēdes módor *materfamilias*, 73, 21. An gewitnesse ðes hírēdes æt Cristes cirican *with the witness of the brotherhood at Christchurch*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 3, 36. Gif hé stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hírēdes gongen hie ealle on þeówot *if he steal with the knowledge of all his household let them all go into slavery*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 17. Of Davides húse and hírēde *de domo et familia David*. Lk. Skt. 2, 4. Tō dæg is ðisum hírēde hél gefremmed *hodie salus domui huic facta est*, Homl. Th. i. 582, 5. Cwæþ ðæt hē mid ðam Hǽlende on hýrēde wēre *said that he was in company with Jesus*, ii. 248, 31. Hit ne biþ ná hús būton hit beó mid hírēde ásylled *it is no house unless it be filled with a household*, 582, 13. Ic wille ðat alle mīne men bēn frē on hírde and on tūne *I desire that all my men be free both in my household and ill*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 269, 12. Ðam hírēde intō ealdan mynstre *to the brotherhood at the old monastery*, Chart. Th. 499, 14. Lucinius bebeád ðæt nán cristen mon ne cōme on his hierēde *Licinius omnes Christianos e palatio suo jussit expelli*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 28. On sumes cyninges hírēde *in tanti patris familias dispositissima domo*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 18: 29, 2; Fox 104, 29: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 23: L. C. S. 60; Th. i. 408, 14: L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 20. Ðá oferhogode

herodes hine mid hys hírēde *eprevit autem illum erodes cum exercitu suo*, Lk. Skt. 23, 11: Cd. 222; Th. 290, 30; Sat. 423. God geswang Farao and ealne his hírēd *flagellavit Dominus Pharaonem et domum ejus*, Gen. 12, 17. Đone geset hys hlāfurd ofer his hírēd *quem constituit dominus suus supra familiam suam*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 45: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 16; Gen. 2310. Gif hē bēo tō đam gewelegod đæt hē hȳrēd and ēht āge *if he be so enriched as to have a household and property*, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 23 [cf. 13 híwisc landes]. Friōne hierēd *a free monastery*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 1, v. note. Se cyng heóld đēr his hírēd v dagas *the king held his court there five days*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 18, 39. [*O.E. Hom.* hired: *Orm.* hird, hirrd: *Laym.* hiredes, *gen;* hirde, *dat: A.R.* hird: *O.H. Ger.* hi-rāt *connubium: Ger.* heirath.] DER. in-hírēd. v. híwan.

hírēd-cniht, es; *m. A man belonging to a 'hírēd,' a domestic*:—þurh Paules bodunge gelȳfdon đæs cāseres þegnas and hírēdcnihtas *through Paul's preaching the members of the emperor's household believed*, Homl. Th. i. 374, 34. [*Laym.* hird-cniht.]

hírēd-lic; *adj. Familiaris*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 504.

hírēd-mann, hírd-man, es; *m. A member of a 'hírēd'*:—Pharaones yldestan hírēdmen *senes domus Pharaonis*, Gen. 50, 7. His hírēdmen fērdon ūt mid feówe mannan of đam castele and geslōgen and gelǣhton fīf hundred manna *the members of his household sallied out with few men from the castle, and slew and captured five hundred men*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 29. Ongunnon đa hírēdmen heardlice feohtan *the* [*earl's*] *household retainers began to fight stoutly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 28; By. 261. Hæbbe ælc hlāford his hírēdmen [hírdmen (MS. A.)] on his āgenum borge *let every lord have the members of his household in his own 'borg,'* L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 394, 27: L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 9. [*Laym.* hired-, heredman (priveman, 2nd MS.)].

hírēd-wīfmann, es; *m. A female member of a household*:—Ic geann eallum mīnum hírēdwīfmannum *I give to all the women of my household*, Chart. Th. 531, 6.

hírēd-wist, e; *f. Familiaritas*, Lye.

híre-man. v. hȳre-man.

hirstan. v. hyrstan.

hírsum. v. hȳrsum.

hiscan. v. hyscan.

hise. v. hyse.

hispan. v. hyspan.

hittan; *p.* hitte *To hit upon, meet with*:—Đā com Harold fūre cyng on unwær on đa Normenn and hytte hī begeondan Eoforwīc æt Stemford brygge *then our king Harold came upon the Northmen unexpectedly and met with them beyond York at Stamford bridge*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 26. [Borrowed from [?] *Icel.* hitta *to hit upon, meet with.*]

hīw, hiow, e; *f. Fortune*:—Swā hit oft gesēleþ on đēm sēlran þingum and on đēm gesundrum đæt seó wyrd and sió hiow hie oft oncyrreþ *ut aliquid plerumque in secundis rebus fortuna obstrepit*, Nar. 7, 27.

hīw, heow, hiow, heó, es; *n. Shape, make, form, fashion, species, kind, appearance, symbol, hue, colour, beauty*:—Hiw *species*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 45; Wrt. Voc. 42, 53. Hiw *figura, scema, specimen, forma, species*, Ælfc. Gr. 2: 9: 14; Som. 2, 45, 46: 8, 22: 9, 31: 17, 19, 20. Hiw *figmentum*, Blickl. Gl. Đeós gerȳnu is wedd and hiw *this mystery is a pledge and a symbol*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 60. Sǣde hwylc đæs biscopes hiw wǣre *effigiem ejusdem Paulini referre esset solitus*, Bd. 2, 16: S. 519, 32: Andr. Kmbl. 1449; An. 725. Heó is on onsȳne ūtan yfeles heowes *outside it is in appearance of a very poor kind*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Seó is brūnes heowes *it is of a brown colour*, 73, 22. Ānes heowes *uniformis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 42. Hwælan hiwes *of a whale's shape*, Salm. Kmbl. 527; Sal. 263. Æt ānes heowes cȳ *from a cow all of one colour*, Lchdm. iii. 24, 13. Hiwes binotene *bereft of their* [*angelic*] *form*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 10; Gū. 872. On ōđrum hiwe *in alia effigie*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Hī ealle wurdon ǧwende of đam fægeran hiwe đe hī on gesceapene wǣron tō lāđlicum deóflum *they were all changed from the fair form in which they were created to loathly devils*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 30. On næddran hiwe *in the form of a serpent*, 16, 32: 104, 23. On fȳres hiwe *like as of fire*, 232, 15. On cuman hiwe *as a guest*, ii. 96, 35. Heowe, Blickl. Homl. 235, 29. Æfter his hiwe *secundum speciem suam*, Gen. 1, 12. Đū eart wlitig on hiwe *pulchra es mulier*, 12, 11. Siđđan heó wunode mid fēmnum on hira hīwe *afterwards she lived with women as a woman*, Shrn. 31, 16: 52, 24. Se sunu onfēng mennisc hiw *the son took the form of a man*, Nar. 39, 23: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 19; Cri. 721: 46 a; Th. 156, 28; Gū. 881. Heó, Elen. Kmbl. 12; El. 6. Tōcnāwan heofones hiw *faciem cæli dijudicare*, Mt. Kmbl 16, 3. Scīnende hiow and gewǣdu *shining face and garments*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 18. Nū berþ Petrus đæt þiw ođđe getācnunge đære hālgan gelaþunge *Peter is now the figure or symbol of the holy church*, 390, 14: 406, 11. Weorþeþ sunne on blōdes hiw *the sun shall become the colour of blood*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 15; Cri. 936. Hiw *decorem*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 13. Gimmas hwīte and reáde and hiwa gehwæs *gems, white and red and of every hue*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 46; Met. 19, 23: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 31; Pa. 20. Bchealdaþ eów wið leásum wītegum đe tō eów cumaþ on sceápa hiwum *take heed of false prophets that come to you as sheep*, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 4. On mistlicum and manigfealdum hiwum *of divers and manifold forms*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 13. [*Goth.* hiwi *form.*] v. feala-, scīn-hiw.

hīwan, hīgan; *pl. Members of a household, of a religious house, a family*:—Heora hīwan *their household*, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 10; Gen. 2780. Hine ofslōgon his hīwan [cf. hírēd] *the members of his household slew him*, Chr. 757; Erl. 53, 8. Hīwan *members of a religious house*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 14. Đenewulf bisceop and đa hīwan in Wintanceastre *bishop Denewulf and the brethren at Winchester*, Chart. Th. 151, 5. Hīgen, Chart. Th. 47, 33: 70, 33: 461, 18, 33. Đa hīwan đe on đam mynstre wǣron *qui erant in monasterio*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 18. Hīgo *familia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4: 12, 42. Hīgo đa đe gihaldaþ *familia quæ abstinet*, Rtl. 16, 11: 14, 30. Hīgu *domestici*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 36. Faderes hīgna *patris familias*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 27; Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25: Chart. Th. 460, 9. Fæder hīna, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 1: 21, 33. Gehwilcne đe his hīna wæs wǣpned cynnes *every one that of his family was of the male sex*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 34; Gen. 2371. Đā hrȳmde heó tō hire hīwun *vocavit ad se homines domus suæ*, Gen. 39, 14. Mid hira hīwun *cum domibus suis*, Ex. 1, 1. Gā tō đīnum hūse tō đīnum hīwum *vade in domum tuam ad tuos*, Mk. Skt. 5, 19. Būton Noe and his seofan hīwon *except Noah and the seven members of his family*, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 34: i. 20, 34. On middum hire hīwum *in medio eorum* [*the members of the monastery*], Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 20: Cnart. Th. 468, 19: L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5. Gilēf hīgum đīnum *concede familis tuis*, Rtl. 30, 17. Ūt of earce hīwan lēd đū *lead thy family out of the ark*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 3; Gen. 1489. Hīwa [MS. A. munecas], Chr. 716; Erl. 45, 17. Hīwæ *domesticos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 25. [*Ayenb. Chauc. Piers P.* hewe *a servant: Orm.* hiwenn *a family:* cf. *Goth.* heiwa-frauja *οἰκοδεσπότης: O. Sax.* hīwa *a wife: Icel.* hjú, hjún, hjón *man and wife, family, household: O.H. Ger.* hīwo *a married man;* hīwa *a married woman.*] DER. gesam-, gesin-, in-, sam-, sin-hīwan.

hīw-beorht, hiow-; *adj. Bright of hue, beautiful in form* or *colour*, Elen. Kmbl. 145; El. 73: Cd. 14; Th. 17, 27; Gen. 265.

hīw-cūþ, heow-; *adj. Familiar, well known*:—Hīwcūþ *familiaris*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 62; Wrt. Voc. 61, 36. Ic ne eom him suā hīwcūþ *familiaritatis ejus notitiam non habemus*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 5: Herb. 67, 1; Lchdm. i. 170, 13. Se đe hine selfne hīwcūþne ne ongiet Gode *qui familiarem se ejus gratiæ esse nescit*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 8. Đa syndon heowcūþe đe wē geseón ne māgon *those things are familiar that we cannot see*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 23. Hīwcūþe, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 122; Met. 10, 61.

hīw-cūþlīce, hiew-; *adv. Familiarly*:—Đa đe hine hīwcūþlīce cūþan *qui eum familiariter noverunt*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 27. Hē biþ hiewcūþlīce þeów đæm Godes feónde *hosti Dei familiarius servit*, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 361, 1. Hine God hiewcūþlīcor on eallum þingum innan lārde đonne ōđre menn mid his gelōmlīcre tōspræce *quem de cunctis interius per conversationem cum Deo sedulam locutio familiaris instruebat*, 41, 5; Swt. 304, 18.

hīwcūþ-rēdness, e; *f. Familiarity, intimacy;* familiaritas, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 66; Wrt. Voc. 61, 40.

hīwe; *adj. Beautiful in form* or *colour*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 8; Ph. 291: Th. 219, 4; Ph. 302. [Cf. twī-hīwe: *or is* hīwe *dative of* hīw?]

hīwen, es; *n. A family, household*:—Đa þing đe eówre hīwenu beþurfon *cibaria domibus vestris necessaria*, Gen. 42, 33. Tō mete eówrum hīwenum *in cibum familiis*, 47, 24. Hīwen *domestici*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 36. [*Orm.* hiwenn *a family.*] v. hīwan.

hīwene [?] *discoloration*, Lchdm. iii. 126, 8.

hīwere, es; *m. One who pretends, a hypocrite*:—Hīwere *simulator*, Ælfc. Gr. 85; Som. 73, 105; Wrt. Voc. 49, 12. Wā eów hīwerum *woe to you hypocrites*, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17.

hīw-gedāl, es; *n. A separation of man and wife, divorce*:—Hē sylle hyre hyra hīwgedāles bōc *det illi libellum repudii*, Mt. Bos. 5, 31: 19, 7; Mk. Skt. 10, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* hjóna-skilnaðr *a divorce.*]

hīwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To form, fashion, shape, colour, feign, pretend*:—Hīwian *colorare*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 112; Wrt. Voc. 54, 54. Ic hīwige *fingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 61. Đū hīwast swilce đū ēhnum cildum hit sparige *you make as if you are saving it for your children*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 8. Ealle đe hīwiaþ hī wiđūtan mid eáwfæstum þeáwum and wiđinnan sind geāttrode mid ārleásnysse *all that fashion themselves outwardly with pious manners, but inwardly are poisoned with impiety*, 404, 13. Sum fēmne hī hīwode sārlice seóce *some woman feigned herself very ill*, 506, 5. Herodes hīwode hine sylfne unrōtne *Herod pretended to be troubled*, i. 484, 26. Đū hīwodest *formasti*, Blickl. Gl: Ps. Spl. C. 138, 4: 93, 9. Hīwgende lang gebed *simulantes longam orationem*, Lk. Skt. 20, 47. v. ge-hīwian.

hīwian; *p.* ode; *To marry*:—Hie forbīodaþ mannum đæt hie hīwien *prohibentium nubere*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 318, 1.

hīwing. v. hiwung.

hīwisc, hīgwisc, es; *n. A family, household, house;* also *a hide of land* [v. hīd]:—Fæder hīogwisc, hiowisc, hiuwisc *paterfamilias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 39: 13, 25: 14, 21. Gif hē hæbbe hīwisc landes *if he have a hide of land*, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 13 [cf. i. 23]. On Cotenes-

feldes ān hȳwysce and þōder dēl of Branok hyalf hīwisce *in Cotenefield & Ieel. hlāda to lade, pile up, build: O.H. Ger.* hladan *onerare, ponere: one hide, and the other part of Branok half a hide*, Chart. Th. 107, 26–8. Hīwisc, 428, 17. God bebeād Moyse ðæt hē and eall Israhēla folc sceoldon offrian æt ælcum hīwisce Gode ān lamb ānes geāres *God commanded Moses that he and all the people of Israel should offer a lamb of the first year to God from every family* [*a lamb for an house*, Ex. 12, 3], L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 5.

hīw-lēás; *adj. Wanting in form* or *in colour*: — Hīwlēás *deformis*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 16. Hū hīwlēase hīe beōþ *how colourless the patients are*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 2.

hīwlēás-nēss *want of form*; deformitas, Som.

hīw-līc; *adj. Having good form* or *colour, shapely*; formosus: — Ansīne hīwlīce hine habban fultum getācnaþ *to see one's self with a handsome face betokens support*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 8. Reāf hīwlīc habban blisse getācnaþ *to have a handsome robe betokens bliss*, 212, 6. Hīwlīc *figuratus*, Hpt. Gl. 432.

hīw-līc *matronalis*, Cot. 129, Lye.

hīw-rēden, e; *f. A family, household, house, a religious house*: — Hȳwrēden *domus*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 66; Wrt. Voc. 57, 45. Godes wīngeard is Israhēla hīwrēden *God's vineyard is the house of Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 31: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 6. Gang in tō ðam arce and eall ðīn hīwrēden *ingredere tu et omnis domus tua in arcam*, Gen. 7, 1: 50, 8. For bēnum abbodes and ðære heōrēdene æt Bercleá *for the prayers of the abbot and of the brethren at Berkeley*, Chart. Th. 129, 30: 168, 24. Sib æt disse hīwrēddenne *pax huic domui*, Lk. Skt. 9, 5: 19, 9: Gen. 28, 2: Ex. 2, 1. Hīwrēdene underfēhþ *familiam susceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 2.

hīw-scipe, hīg-, es; *m. A family, household, house*: — Hīwscype *domus*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 17. Wæs sum hīwscipes fæder and hīna ealdor *erat paterfamilias*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 9. Ðā onfēng heó ānes hīwscipes stōwe *accepit locum unius familiæ*, 4, 23; S. 593, 18. Ealle hīwscipas þeóda *universæ familiæ gentium*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 28. [*O. E. Hom.* of elchan hiwscipe, i. 87, 8. v. Ex. 12, 3.] DER. sin-hīwscipe.

hiwung, hiwing, e; *f. Forming, shaping, form, figure, pretence, feigning, hypocrisy, dissimulation*: — Hē ne bið ðonne geleáfa ac bið hiwung *it is not then belief but hypocrisy*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 21. Hywung, ii. 220, 32. Gē sind wiðinnan ātyllede mid hiwunge and unrihtwīsnysse *within ye are filled with hypocrisy and unrighteousness*, 404, 21. Ða leásan līcceteras ðe mid hiwunge God sēcaþ *the false hypocrites that seek God with outward show*, i. 120, 2. Hē com mid hiwunge *he came with dissimulation*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 32. Mid ðære hiwunga ðe hió līcet ðæt hió sīe gōd *mendacium specie bonorum*, Bt. 29; Fox 72, 1. Hī on fruman tō Godes hiwunga gesceapene wǣron *in the beginning they were created in the image of God*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 7. Þurh hiwwinge *per figuras*, Num. 12, 8. Ðæt hluttre mōd ðe Gode gelīcaþ forsihþ ða hiwunga and healt sōðfæstnysse *the pure mind that pleases God despises pretences and holds the truth*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 8. Þurh deófles hiwunga *per diaboli figmenta*, L. Ecg. C. iii. 14; Th. ii. 202, 5. v. hiwian.

hīwung, e; *f. Marriage*: — Mid his hīwunge and his gefērena *with the marriage of himself and of his companions*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 24. v. hīwian.

hladan; *p.* hlōd; *pp.* hladen. I. *to heap, pile up, build, place, lade, load, freight*: — Ic mē hrycg hlade ðæt ic habban sceal *I load my back with what I am to have*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 21; Rä. 4, 65. Wyrd wōp wecceþ weán hladeþ *fate awakens grief, heaps up misery*, Salm. Kmbl. 874; Sal. 436. Wē gelīce sceolon leánum hleótan swā wē weorcum hlōdun *we shall obtain rewards according as we built with our deeds* [cf. 1 Cor. 3, 12–14], Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 12; Cri. 784. Hlōdan *they loaded*, 106 a; Th. 404, 19; Rä. 23, 10. Ongan ðā ēd hladan *began then to build the pile*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 25; Gen. 2901. Hȳ ne mōston on bǣl hladan leófne mannan *they might not place the beloved man on the pile*, Beo, Th. 4259; B. 2126. Him on bearm hladan bunan and discas *to heap up in his bosom cups and dishes*, 5543; B. 2775. Naca hladen herewǣdum *the bark laden with war weeds*, 3798; B. 1897. Wæs wunden gold on wǣn hladen *twisted gold was laden on the wain*, 6260; B. 3134. Hærfest wæstmum hladen *autumn laden with fruits*, Menol. Fox 281; Men. 142. II. *to lade, draw* [*water*]; haurire: — Ic hlade *haurio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 40. Swā hwæt swā ðū hlæst of ðam flōde *quidquid hauseris de fluvio*, Ex 4, 9. Hē hlōd wæter mid ūs *hausit aquam nobiscum*, 2, 19. Ðā mid ānre helme hlōd hit, Nar. 8, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 118, 21. Ða þēnas ðe ðæt wæter hlōdon *ministri qui hauserant aquam*, Jn. Skt. 2, 9. Hladaþ *haurite*, 8. Hlade ðonne mid ðære ylcan hand ðæs wæteres mūþ fulne *let him then take up with the same hand a mouthful of the water*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 15: 74, 16. Wæter tō hladanne *ad hauriendam aquam*, Ex. 2, 16. Ne ðū næfst nān þing mid tō hladenne *neque in quo haurias habes*, Jn. Skt. MS. A. 4, 11. Gemētte ānne ealdne munuc wæter hladende *found an old monk drawing water*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 7. [*Orm.* lodenn. *p. pl*; lādenn, *pp. to draw* (*water*): *Ayenb.* lhade: *Prompt. Parv.* ladyn̄ i. *onero, sarcino*; ii. *vatilo*: *Goth.* hlaþan *to load*: *O. Sax.* hladan (*like A. Sax.*): *O. Frs.* hlada *to lade*: *Icel.* hlaða *to lade, pile up, build*: *O.H. Ger.* hladan *onerare, ponere*: *Ger.* laden.] DER. ā-, ge-, tō-hladan.

hladung, e; *f. A drawing*, haustus, Som.

hlæd, es; *n. A heap, pile, mound*: — Beraþ hiere hlæd tō *comportabis aggerem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 5; 163, 10, 11. [*Icel.* hlað; *n*: hlaði; *m. a pile, stack*.] v. hladan.

hlæddder. v. hlæder.

hlæd-disc, es; *m. A dish on which many things are heaped up* [?]; satura [MS. satira], Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 69; Wrt. Voc. 26, 66. v. hlæd.

hlædel, es; *m. An instrument for drawing water, a ladle*; antlia, Hpt. Gl. 418. [*Chauc. Piers P.* ladel.] v. hladan.

hlæden *a vessel for drawing water, a bucket*; hauritorium, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 54; Wrt. Voc. 24, 50.

hlædder, hlædder, e; *f*: hlæddre, an [?]; *f. A ladder, flight of steps*; scala: — Ðā geseah hē on swefne standan āne hlædre and godes englas up stīgende and nyðer stīgende on ðære hlædre *viditque in somnis scalam stantem, angelos quoque dei ascendentes et descendentes per eam*, Gen. 28, 12, 13: Past. pref; Swt. 23, 17: Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 11; Rä. 56, 6. On læddran sittan, Lchdm. iii. 210, 23. Tō heofnum up hlædræ rārdon *they raised ladders up to the heavens*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 1; Gen. 1675. Hie æfter hlæddrum āstigon *they mounted by steps*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 7. [*Ayenb.* lheddre: *Piers P.* laddre: *O. Frs.* hladder, hleder: *O.H. Ger.* hleitar, leitara: *Ger.* leiter.]

hlædder-wyrt, hlædder-, e; *f. Ladder-wort, ladder to heaven, Jacob's ladder*; polemonium cæruleum *or* polygonatum multiflorum [v. E. D. S. No. 26, 'ladder to heaven'], Lchdm. iii. 8, 25.

hlæd-hweól, -weogl, -wiogl, es; *n. A wheel used in drawing water*; antlia, Cot. 9, 101, Lye.

hlæd-trendel, es; *m. A wheel used in drawing water*; rota hauritoria, Hpt. Gl. 418.

hlǣfdige, hlǣfdie, an; *f. A lady, mistress of a house*; after Bertric's time it is the title given to the wife of the West-Saxon king. v. William of Malm. bk. ii. c. 2: — Hlǣfdige, *domina*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 79. Hīrēdes hlǣfdige *materfamilias*, 73, 21. Gif hwylc wīf hire wīfman swingeþ and heó þurh ða swingle wyrþ deád and heó unscyldig bið fæste seó hlǣfdige vii geār *si mulier aliqua ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit et ea illa verberatione moriatur, et innocens sit, domina vii annos jejunet*, L. Pen. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 2. Cristes þegnas cweþaþ ðæt ðū sīe hlǣfdige wuldorweorudes *Christ's servants say that thou* [*the Virgin Mary*] *art the queen of the glorious host*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 15; Cri. 384. Hlǣfdige mīn *O lady mine!* Elen. Kmbl. 1309; El. 656. Ðā com seó hlǣfdige hider tō lande *then came the lady* [*Ethelred's wife*] *to this country*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 30: 1013; Erl. 149, 29. Æþelflæd Myrcena hlǣfdige, 918; Erl. 103, 1 [cf. Henry of Hunt. 'Hæc igitur domina tantæ potentiæ fertur fuisse, ut a quibusdam, non solum domina vel regina sed etiam rex vocaretur']. On þȳs ilcan geāre forþfērde seó ealde hlǣfdige Eádwerdes cinges mōder *in this same year departed the old lady, the mother of king Edward*, 1051; Erl. 176, 19. Cnut cyncg and Ælfgifu seó hlǣfdige, Chart. Th. 328, 20. Swā eágan gāþ earmre þeówenan ðonne heó on hire hlǣfdigean handa lōcaþ *sicut oculi ancillæ, in manibus dominæ suæ*, Ps. Th. 122, 3: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 13; Gen. 2273. Agar forseah hire hlǣfdian *Agar despexit dominam suam*, Gen. 16, 4. Ðā forlēt se cyng ða hlǣfdian seó wæs gehālgod him tō cwēne [*of Eward putting away his wife, Godwin's daughter*], Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 20. Him tō wīfum dydon ða ðe ǣr wǣron heora hlǣfdian *those who before had been their mistresses, they made their wives*, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 80, 6. [*Laym.* lafdi, leafdi: *Orm.* lafdiȝ: *Ayenb.* lhevedi: *Chauc. Piers P.* lady, ladi.] v. hlāford.

hlǣnan; *p.* de *To cause to lean, to incline*: — Siððan hȳ tōgædere gāras hlǣndon *after they had inclined their spears together*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 18; Jul. 63. DER. ā-, bi-hlǣnan.

hlǣne; *adj. Lean, meagre*; macer: — Hlǣne *macer*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 102; Wrt. Voc. 51, 15. Oxan fūle and swīðe hlǣne *boves fœdæ confectaque macie*, Gen. 41, 3. Nū wē sind hlǣne *anima nostra arida est*, Num. 11, 6: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 25. [*Laym. Piers P. Chauc.* lene.]

hlǣnian; *p.* ode *To make lean* or *to become lean*: — Ðæt hē his līchoman hlǣnige *ut caro maceretur*, Past. 14, 6; Swt, 87, 17. Ðonne ðæt flǣsc hlǣnaþ *dum carnem macerant*, 43, 6; Swt. 313, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* lenyn̄ *or* make lene *macero*.]

hlǣnnes, -ness, e; *f. Leanness*: — Hlǣnnes *macies* vel *tabitudo*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 104; Wrt. Voc. 51, 17. Mōdes hlǣnnys *leanness of the mind*, Homl. Th. i. 522, 31.

hlǣnsian; *p.* ode *To make lean*; macerare, castigare, Hpt. Gl. 433. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* 'Carnis maceratio fleises lensing. Mon lenseþ his fleis hwenne he him ȝefeð lutel to etene,' i. 147.]

hlæst, es; *n. Burden, freight, lading*: — Eów is holmes hlæst and heofonfuglas and wildu deór on geweald geseald *into your power is given the ocean's freight* [*fishes*] *and the fowls of the air and wild beasts*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 20; Gen. 1515. Hwā ðæm hlæste onfēng *who received that freight*, Beo. Th. 104; B. 52; Cd. 71; Th. 85, 29; Gen. 1422.

Hlæst beran *to bear a burden*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 381, 23; Rä. 2, 2§. Ic ástige mín scyp mid hlæstum mínum *ego ascendo navem cum meribus meis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 31. [*Chauc.* last: *Prompt. Parv.* leste, nowmbyr, as heryngys, and other lyke *legio*: *O.Frs.* hlest: *Icel.* hlass *a cart-load*: *Ger.* last *onus*.] v. hladan, brim-hlæst.

hlæstan. v. ge-hlæstan.

hlǽw, hlíw, hlíu, hlēw, es; *m.* I. *a low* or *law* [*occurring in names of places*], *a rising ground, an artificial as well as a natural mound, a funeral mound;* tumulus:—Wæs ðǽr on ðam eálande sum hlǽw mycel ofer eorþan geworht, ðone ylcan men for feós wilnunga gedulfon and brǽcon *there was on the island a great mound made upon the earth, which same from the desire of treasure men had dug into and broken up*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 5, 7: Beo. Th. 2244; B. 1120. Dá hý ofer ðone hlǽw ridan *when they rode over the hill*, Lchdm. iii. 52, 14. Hátaþ hlǽw gewyrcean se sceal tó gemyndum mínum leódum heáh hlifian on Hrones næsse, ðæt hit sǽlíðend syððan hátan Biówulfes biorh *bid them make a mound; it shall as a memorial to my people tower high on Hronesness, so that hereafter may seafarers call it Beowulf's mount*, Beo. Th. 5597; B. 2802: 6295; B. 3158: 6319; B. 3170. Geworpene on wídne hlǽw *projecti in monumentis*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. On hwelcum hlǽwa hrusan þeccen bán Wélandes *in what tomb do Weland's bones cover the ground?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 85; Met. 10, 43. Beorgas ðǽr ne muntas steápe ne stondeþ, ne stánclifu heáh hlifiaþ ne dene ne dalu ne dúnscrafu hlǽwas ne hlincas *nec tumulus crescit, nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 13; Ph. 25. The word is found in local names, e.g. Cwicchelmes hlǽw, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 21 [for other examples see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. liii. xxxi], and exists still in the forms *-low*, as Ludlow, Hounslow; and *-law*, frequently applied to hills in Scotland. [Cf. *Icel.* haugr *a mound, funeral mound; how* in local names.] II. *the interior of a mound, a cave*:—Draca sceal on hlǽwe *a serpent shall dwell in a cave*, Menol. Fox 512; Gn. C. 26: Beo. Th. 5539; B. 2773. Eorþcele hlǽw under hrusan *an earth-hall, a cave under ground*, 4813; B. 2411. [*Orm.* illc an lawe & illc an hill: *Havel.* lowe: *Goth.* hlaiw *a grave, tomb;* hlaiwasna *grave, sepulchre*: *O. Sax.* hlēwe (*dat.*) *grave*: *O. H. Ger.* hlaeo *mausoleum;* laeo *acervus;* hlēo *agger;* lēuua *aggeres*.]

HLÁF, es; *m. Bread, food, a loaf*:—Gehafen hlǽf *fermentacius panis*: ceorlisc hlǽf *cibarius*: geseórid hlǽf *acrizimus panis*: hwéten hlǽf *siligeneus* vel *triticeus*: heorþbacen hlǽf *subcinericius* vel *focarius*: ofenbacen hlǽf *clibanius*: gehyrst hlǽf *frixius panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 59–69; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15–23. Litel hlǽf *pastillus*: ofenbacen hlǽf *fermentum*, 31; Som. 61, 84, 94; Wrt. Voc. 27, 14, 24. Him hylpþ eác ofenbacen hlǽf, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 17. Smæl hlǽf *artolaganus*, Cot. 21, Lye. Tú hund greátes hlǽfes and þridde smales *two hundred* [*loaves?*] *of coarse bread, and a third of fine*, Chart. Th. 158, 25. Hwítes hlǽfes cruman *crumbs of white bread*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 21. Ne sý neáta cwyld ne ǽdl ne hlǽfes hungor *let there not be murrain among cattle, or disease, or lack of food*, Shrn. 104, 27. Sing ðis on ánum berenan hlǽfe and syle ðan horse etan *sing this over a barley loaf and give it the horse to eat*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 31: Blickl. Homl. 179, 31: Jn. Skt. 6, 9. Man sceolde dón dǽdbóte on hlǽfe and on wætere *panitentia sit agenda in pane et aqua*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 4. Úrne dæghwamlícan hlǽf syle ús tódæg *give us to-day our daily bread*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 11. Mid Grécum diáconas ne móton brecan gehálgodne hlǽf *apud Græcos diaconis non licet frangere panem sanctum*, L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 9: L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 22: L. Edg. C. 43: Th. ii. 254, 1. For hwon ne rǽcst ðú ús ðone hwítan hlǽf ðone ðú sealdest Saban *quare non nobis porrigis panem nitidum quem Saba dabas*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Cyse and drygne hlǽf *cheese and dry bread*, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 278, 21. Hlǽf wexenne *a wax plaster*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 1, 2. Gesufelne hlǽf, L. Ath. V. 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 36. Ðeorfe hlǽfas *unleavened loaves*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 3. cxx. hundtenra hlǽfa and xxx. clénra *one hundred and twenty wheaten loaves and thirty made without bran*, 460, 16. cxx gesufra hlǽfa, 32: 469, 3. On xii mónþum ðú scealt sillan ðínum þeówan men vii hund hlǽfa and xx hlǽfa búton morgenmetum and nónmetum *in twelve months thou shalt give thy slave-man seven hundred and twenty loaves, besides meals at morn and noon*, Salm. Kmbl. 192, 18. Cweþ ðæt ða stánas tó hlǽfum geweorþan *tell the stones to become loaves*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 7. [*Orm.* laf: *Laym.* laves, *pl*: *Ayenb.* lhove: *Goth.* hlaibs: *Icel.* hleifr: *O. H. Ger.* hlaiba, leib *panis, tortella*: *Ger.* laib.] DER. heofon-, offrung-hlǽf.]

hlǽf-æta, an; *m. A loaf-eater, domestic, servant*:—Ceorles hlǽfæta *a 'ceorl's' servant*, L. Ethb. 25; Th. i. 8, 10. [Cf. hlǽford, *and v.* (?) *under* hlǽf *the passage from* Salm. Kmbl. 192, 18.

hlǽf-gang, es; *m. The procession with the host*, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 34.

hlǽf-gebrece, es; *n. A fragment of bread*:—Swá hlǽfgebrece *sicut frustum panis*, Ps. Th. 147, 6.

hlǽf-gebroc, es; *n. A fragment of bread*:—Ðara hlǽfgebroca wæs tó lǽfe twelf binna fulle *of the fragments there remained twelve baskets full*, Shrn. 48, 31.

hlǽf-hwǽte, es; *m. Wheat for making bread*, Chart. Th. 144, 34.

hlǽf-leást, es; *f. lack of bread*:—For ðære hlǽfleáste ða eorþan íton *for lack of bread they ate the earth*, St. And. 34, 20.

hlǽf-mæsse, -messe, an; *f. Lammas, a name for the first of August*:—Ðæt wæs on ðære tíde calendas Agustus and on ðæm dæge ðé wé hátaþ hlǽfmæsse *it was on the first of August, on the day that we call Lammas*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 17. On ðære níhte ðe gé hátaþ Hlǽfmesse *on the day that you call Lammas*, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 11. Bringeþ Agustus Hlǽfmæssan dæg *August brings Lammas-day*, Menol. Fox 277; Men. 140. Betwix hlǽfmæssan and míddum sumera *between Lammas and midsummer*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 5. Tóforan Hlǽfmæssan, 1101; Erl. 237, 24. Æfter hlǽmmessan, 1009; Erl. 142, 16. Tó Lǽmmæssan, 1085; Erl. 219, 3. [*Piers P.* lammasse: *Prompt. Parv.* lammasse *festum agnorum* vel *Festum ad vincula Sancti Petri*.] v. next word, and hlǽf-sénung.

hlǽfmæsse-dæg, es; *m. Lammas-day, the first of August*: —Of ðam gehálgedan hlǽfe ðe man hálige on hlǽfmæssedæg *from the hallowed bread which is hallowed on Lammas-day*, Lchdm. iii. 290, 27. Ǽr hlǽfmæsse [dǽge?], L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 9. Ǽfter hlǽmmæssedæge. Chr. 1100; Erl. 235, 33.

hlǽford, es; *m. A* LORD; dominus, herus:—Hlǽford *heros*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 46; Wrt. Voc. 50, 28. Scipes hlǽford *nauclerus*, 83; Som. 73, 66; Wrt. Voc. 48, 4. Hie cuǽdon ðæt him nánig mǽg leófra nǽre ðonne hiera hlǽford *they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 20. Cwǽdon ðæt him nán leófre hlǽford nǽre ðonne heora gecynde hlǽford, 1014; Erl. 150, 6. Hé wæs ǽgðer mín mǽg and mín hlǽford *he was both my kinsman and my lord*, Byrht. Th. 138, 23; By. 224. Ðæs þegenes lof is ðæs hlǽfordes wurþmynt. Sý lof ðam Hlǽforde ðe leofaþ on écnysse *the servant's praise is the Lord's honour. Praise be to the Lord that liveth for ever*, Homl. Th. ii. 562, 6. Sum sceal mid hearpan sæt his hlǽfordes fótum sittan feoh þicgan *one shall sit with the harp at the feet of his lord, receive money*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 5; Vy. 80. Hine gecés tó hlǽforde Scotta cyning, *the king of Scots chose him as his lord*, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 14. Tó hlǽforde geceósan *to elect king*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 39. Óhthere sǽde his hlǽforde Ælfrǽde cyninge *Ohthere said to his lord, king Alfred*, 1, 1; Bos. 19, 25. Ic geann mínum hlǽforde syxti mancusa goldes *I give to my lord sixty mancuses of gold*, Chart. Th. 516, 32. Úrum hlǽforde holde *loyal to our lord*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 8. Ic mé be healfe mínum hlǽforde be swá leófan men licgan þence *beside my lord, by one so loved, I mean to lie*, Byrht. Th. 141, 7; By. 318: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 251: Andr. Kmbl. 823; An. 412. Heora hlǽford gewrecan *to avenge their lord*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 30. Hé bebeád ðone hlǽford lufian swá hine selfne *he commanded to love the lord as himself*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 13. Áhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tilne holdne hlǽford *I had for many years a good service, a gracious lord*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 26; Deór. 39. Álegdon ðá tómiddes mǽrne þeóden hlǽford leófne *they laid down in their midst the great prince, their beloved lord*, Beo. Th. 6276; B. 3142. Ða menn ða ðǽr hlǽfordas wǽron *the men that were lords there*, Chart. Th. 459, 16. Hlǽforda wín *honorarium vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 1; Wrt. Voc. 27, 67. Heó [*Hagar*] gewát hire hlǽfordum [*Abram and Sara*], Cd. 104; Th. 138, 21; Gen. 2295. [*Laym.* laverd: *Orm.* laferrd: *A. R.* loverd: *Proclam. H. III.* lhoaverd: *Ayenb.* lhord: *Piers P. Chauc.* lord.] DER. cyne-, eald-, hús-, worold-hlǽford.

hlǽford-dóm, es; *m. Dominion, lordship*:—For Godes ege under ðæm geoke his hlǽforddómes þurhwunigen and hine for Godes ege weorþigen, swá mon hlǽford sceal *divino timore constricti ferre sub eis jugum reverentiæ non recusent*, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 8. Se ðe on láreówes onlícnesse ða þénenga ðæs ealdordómes gecierþ tó hlǽforddóme *qui ex simulatione disciplinæ ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis*, 17, 9; Swt. 121, 24. [*Orm.* laferrd-dom.]

hlǽford-gift *principatus*, Hpt. Gl. 412. [Cf. [?] Hlafordes gifu, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 292, 16, and see the Glossary.]

hlǽford-hyldo; *f.* -hyld, -held [?) *m*; *or* -hyldu, e; *f. Fidelity to a lord, loyalty*:—Ac hí gecýðdon rade ðæs hwylce hlǽford-hyldo hí þohton tó gecýðanne on heora ealdhlǽfordes bearnum *but soon after they shewed what kind of loyalty they intended to shew to the children of their late lord*, Ors. 6, 37; Bos. 132, 23. Eall ðæt wé ǽfre for riht-hlǽfordhelde dóþ *all that we ever do from true loyalty*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i 372, 10.

hlǽford-leás; *adj. Lordless, not having a lord*:—Ætwítan mé ðæt ic hlǽfordleás hám síðie *to taunt me that I return home without my lord*, Byrht. Th. 139, 8; By. 251: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 35; Rä. 21, 22: Beo. Th. 5863; B. 2935: Andr. Kmbl. 810; An. 405. Be hlǽfordleásum mannum *concerning men who have no lord*, L. Ath. 1, 2; Th. i. 200, 4.

hlǽford-scipe, es; *m. Lordship, rule*; dominatio:—Hlǽfordscipe ðín *dominatio tua*, Ps. Spl. 144, 13. Hwí wæs Adame ún treów forboden ðá ðá hé wæs ealles ódres hlǽford? Tó ðan ðæt hé hine no onhófe on swá micclum hlǽfordscipe *why was one tree forbidden to Adam, when he was lord of every other? To the end that he might not exalt himself with so great lordship*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 28. Ðú winsþ wið ðam hlǽfordscipe ðe ðú self gecure *you strive against the rule you have yourself chosen*, Bt. 7,

2; Fox 18, 30. Donne wē ágylta þ wið ða hlāforda, donne ágylte wē wið done God ðe hlāfordscipe geleōp *cum præpositis delinquimus, ejus ordinationi, qui eos nobis prætulit, obviamus*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 3: 29; Swt. 201, 22. Dominationes sind hlāfordscypas gecwedene, Homl. Th. i. 342, 32.

hlāford-searu; *f. n. Plotting against the life of a king* or *lord*:—Būton æt hlāfordsearwe ðam hie nāne mildheortnesse ne dorston gecwæðan *except in cases of treason against a lord; to that they dared not assign any mercy*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 9. Be hlāfordsearwe. Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie, ste hē his feores scyldig and ealles ðæs ðe hē āge *of plotting against a lord. If any one plot against the king's life, let him forfeit his life and all that he owns*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 14: 1; Th. 60, 4: L. Ath. i. 4; Th. i. 202, 1: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 23: L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 1. [Cf. L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 312, 5: vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 16: L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 1.]

hlāford-sēcan, e; *f. The 'seeking' a lord for the purpose of being in his service, and under his protection* [cf. hlāford sēcan, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 3: L. Ath. iv; Th. i. 220, 24]:—Ne dominus libero homini hlafordsoknam interdicat si eum recte custodierit, L. Ath. ii. 4; Th. i. 216, 25: iii. 5; Th. i. 218, 25.

hlāford-swice, es; *m. A betrayer of his lord, a traitor to his lord*:—Se man ðe ðis gefæst ne þearf hē him nā ondrēdan hellewītan būtan hē beó hlāfordswica *the man that keeps this fast need not fear the pains of hell, unless he be a traitor to his lord*, Lchdm. iii. 228, 24. Hēr sind on earde on mistlīce wīsan hlāfordswican manige *here in the land are in divers manners many traitors*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 88: 110, 176. [*Laym.* lauerd-, louerd-swike *traitor.*]

hlāford-swice, es; *m. Treachery to a lord, treason*:—Ealra mǣst hlāfordswice se bið on worulde ðæt man his hlāfordes sāwle beswīce and full mycel hlāfordswice eác bið ðæt man his hlāford of līfe forrǣde oððe of lande lifigendne drīfe *the greatest treachery in the world against one's lord is to betray his soul, and very great treachery also is it to deprive him of life, or to drive him from the country alive*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 88. v. hlāford-searu.

hlāf-sēnung, e; *f. Blessing of bread, which took place on August first* or *Lammas-day*:—On ðam ylcan dæge [Aug. 1] æt hlāfsēnunga, Shrn. 112, 8. v. hlāf-mæsse.

hlagol; *adj. Apt to laugh*, Lye.

hlām-mæsse. v. hlāf-mæsse.

hlanc; *adj. Lank, lean, gaunt*:—Ðæs se hlanca gefeah wulf in walde *at that rejoiced the gaunt wolf in the wood*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 205. Swā dū on hrīme setest hlance cylle *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83.

hland, hlond, es; *n. Urine*, Lchdm. i. 362, 18: ii. 40, 20: 156, 14. [*Icel.* hland.]

hlāw. v. hlāw.

hleahtor, hlehter, es; *m. Laughter*:—Hleahter *risus*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 35. Ða gesīdas wōp and hleahtor *the comrades weeping and laughter*, Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347: Beo. Th. 1226; B. 611. Hie habbaþ sum micle mēde ōðerra monna gōdra weorca sum wē habbaþ ðæs hleahtres ðonne wē hliehaþ gligmonna unnyttes cræftes *sic eis virtutum sanctitas, sicut stultis spectatoribus ludicrarum artium vanitas placet*, Past. 34, 2; Swt. 231, 6. Dū ūs gesettest tō hleahtre and tō forsewennesse eallum ðǣm ðe ūs ymbsittaþ *posuisti nos derisu et contemptu his qui in circuitu nostro sunt*, Ps. Th. 43, 15. Hē wæs heáfde becorfen for scondfulles gebeórscypes hleahtre *he* [*John the Baptist*] *had his head cut off for the amusement of a shameful feast*, Shrn. 123, 8. Be hleahtre ðe of milte cymþ *of laughter that cometh from the spleen*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 142, 21. Hē ne sceal sprecan ȳdelu word ða ðe unnytte hleahtor up āhebben ne hē eác sceal lufigean micelne and ungemetlīcne cancettende hleahtor, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 35. Se herewīsa hleahtor ālegde *the host's leader hath put away laughter* [*is dead*], Beo. Th. 6033; B. 3020. Hleahtor ālegdon ðā hī swīðra oferstāg weard *they put away laughter when a stronger guard had overcome them*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 116, 1; Gū. 200. God mē worhte hlehter *risum fecit mihi deus*, Gen. 21, 6. Hwǣr beóþ ða ungemetlīcan hleahtras *where are the immoderate laughings*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18: 195, 15. [*Laym.* lehtre; *A. R.* leihtres, *pl*: *Icel.* hlātr: *O. H. Ger.* hlahter *risus.*]

hleahtor-bære; *adj. Given to laughter*, Lye.

hleahtor-full; *adj. Scornful, derisive*:—Geþence ælc ðara tǣlendra and hleahterfulra *let every one that blames and derides reflect*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 14.

hleahtor-līc; *adj. Ridiculous*:—Gif hē hēr hwylc hleahterlīc word onfinde *if he here find any ridiculous word*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 12.

hleahtor-smiþ, es; *m. One who causes laughter, mirth, joy*:—Wōp wæs wīde woruldrēama lyt wǣron hleahtorsmiþum handa belocne *widespread was the wailing and little of this world's joys, the hands of those who wrought laughter were closed*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 10; Exod. 43.

hleápan; *p.* hleóp, *pl.* hleópon *and* hlupon [cf. *Icel.* hlupu]; *pp.* hleápen *To* LEAP, *jump, dance, run*:—Ic hleápe *salio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 45. Ðonne hleáþ se healta swā swā heort *the lame shall leap as a hart*, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 18. Se ðe hleápeþ *he who dances*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 11; Vy. 83. Hē hleóp on ðæs cyninges stēdan *ascendens emissarium regis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 9: 3, 9; S. 534, 3. Roger hēt ān of heom se hleóp intō ðam castele æt Norþwīc *Roger was the name of one of them, he threw himself into the castle at Norwich*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 34. Hēr Eádwine eorl and Morkere eorl hlupon ūt and mislīce fērdon on wuda and feldon *in this year earl Edwin and earl Morcere fled away and went different ways through wood and open country*, 1072; Erl. 210, 26. Ðæt hie ne hliépen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unþeáwa *per multa, quæ non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 214, 7. Lege on ða wunde gyf heó tōsomne hleápan wolde *lay on the wound if it be ready to close up* [cf. *Icel.* sárið var hlaupit í sundr], Herb. 90, 13; Lchdm. i. 198, 2. Hwīlum hleápan lēton on gefīit faran fealwe mearas *at times they made their fallow steeds run, contend on the course*, Beo. Th. 1733; B. 864. Hē ā wæs gangende and hleápende *ambulans et exsiliens*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 23. Heó him beforan hleápende wæs *the hind kept running before them*, Lchdm. iii. 426, 32. Herodes swōr ðæt hē wolde ðære hleápendan dēhter forgyfan swā hwæt swā heó bǣde *Herod swore that he would give the dancing daughter whatever she asked*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 34. [*Laym.* lepen; *p. pl.* leopen, lupen: *Orm.* læpen; *subj. p.* lupe: *Ayenb.* lheape; *p.* lhip: *Piers P.* lepen; *p. pl.* lope: *Chaucer* lepe; *p.* lep, leep: *Goth.* us-hlaupan *to leap up*: *O. Sax.* a-hlōpan: *O. Frs.* hlāpa: *Icel.* hlaupa *to leap*; also *to run*: *O. H. Ger.* hlaufan *currere*: *Ger.* laufen.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, ofer-hleápan.

hleápere, es; *m. A leaper, dancer, runner, courier*:—Hleápere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 70. Tuegen hleáperas Ælfrēd cyning sende mid gewritum *king Alfred sent two couriers with letters*, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 23. [*Prompt. Parv.* lepare *or* rennare *cursor*: *Scot.* land-louper: *Icel.* hlaupari *a courser, charger*: *O. H. Ger.* loufari *circumcellio, cursor*: *Ger.* laufer.]

hleápestre, an; *f. A dancer*; saltatrix, Wrt. Voc. 73, 71.

hleápe-wince, an; *f. The lap-wing*:—Hleápewince *cucurata*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 22: *cucu*, 280, 27. [*Ayenb.* lhap-wynche: *Gower.* lappe-winke: *Prompt. Parv.* lappe-wynge, lap-wynke *upipa*: *Wick.* lap-, leep-winke.]

hleáppettan; *p.* te *To leap up*:—Hē ongunne hleáppettan *exsiliens*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 22.

hleápung, e; *f. Leaping, dancing*:—Herodias swā mǣres mannes deáþ tō gife hire dēhter hleápunge underfēng *Herodias received as a gift for her daughter's dancing the death of so illustrious a man*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 3: 480, 35.

hleo; *adj. Having cracks* or *rents*:—Hlec, *rimosus, scissurosus*, Hpt. Gl. 529. Swīðe lytlum sīceraþ ðæt wæter and swīðe dēgellīce on ðæt hlece scip, and deáh hit wilnaþ ðæs ilcan ðe sió hlūde ȳþ dēþ on ðære hreón sē būton hit mon ǣr ūtāweorpe *hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella sæviens*, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 15.

hlecan; *p.* hlæc [?] *To join, unite, cohere*:—Swā eác his folgeras swā hie unwiðerweardran and gemōdran beóþ swā hie swīður hlecaþ tōsomne and eác fæstor tōsomne beóþ gefēgde tō gōdra manna hiénþe *sequaces quippe illius, quo nulla inter se discordia adversitate divisi sunt, eo in bonorum gravius nece glomerantur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 20.

hlēda, hlēde; *m. A seat*:—Ðes hlēda, hlēde *sedile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 26.

hleglende [=hlegiende, cf. (?) hlehhan *or* hlēgiende, cf. (?) hlōwan] *sonans*, Cot. 24, Lye.

hlehhan, hlæhan, hlihhan, hlichan, hlihan, hlihgan; *p.* hlōh; *pl.* hlōgan *To* LAUGH [*with gladness* or *contempt*], *to deride*:—Ic hliche *rideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 53: 47; Som. 47, 15. Hē gedēþ ðæt wē hlihhaþ on morgen *ad matutinum lætitia*, Ps. Th. 29, 5. Eádgo ða ðe nū gie woepeþ forðon gie hlæheþ *beati qui nunc fletis quia ridebitis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Wā iúh ða ðe hlēhas forðon gie woepaþ *væ vobis qui ridetis nunc quia lugebitis*, 25. Hlihgaþ, Homl. Th. i. 180, 14. Hlihaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 23. Hliehaþ, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 19. Ðonne wē hliehaþ gligmonna unnyttes cræftes *when we laugh at the useless art of gleemen*, 34, 1; Swt. 231, 7. Ne hlōh ic nā . . . . ac dū hlōge *non risi . . . . sed risisti*, Gen. 18, 15. Dū hlōge and ic weóp *thou didst laugh and I wept*, L. E. I. pref; Th. ii. 398, 15. Se eorl wæs ðē blīðra hlōh ðā, Byrht. Th. 136, 6; By. 147: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 23: Cd. 33: Th. 45, 10; Gen. 724. Hlōgun ȳ tēldon hine *deridebant eum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 53. Ða apostoli hlōgon ðæra deófla leásunga and se ealdorman cwæþ mē stent ege ðysse andsware and gē hlihaþ *the apostles laughed at the devils' lying words, and the general said 'Fear comes upon me at this answer, and you laugh,'* Homl. Th. ii. 482, 25. Ealle geseónde mē hlōgon on bysmor *omnes videntes me deriserunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 8: Exon. 120 a; Th. 160, 22; Hö. 21. Deáh ðē mon hwylces hlihge and dū ðē unscyldigne wite ne rēhst dū hwæt hȳ rǣdon hȳ teóþ ðē ðæs ðe hȳ sylfe habbaþ *though you are derided* [or *blamed* ?] *for anything, and know yourself to be innocent, you shall not care what they say; they accuse you of what they have themselves*, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Hē sǣde ðæt hē gesāwe crist selfne and ðæt hē him hlōge tō *he said that he saw Christ himself, and that he smiled upon him*, Shrn. 70, 9. Hlehhan ne þorftun *they had no*

used to laugh, Chr. 937; Erl. 214, 13; Ælfdl. 47. Ne þorfton hlúde hlihhan, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 17; Gen. 73. Hwæt sceal ic ðonne būtan hliehchan [Cot. MS. hliehhaq] ðæs ðonne gē tō lose weorþaþ *what shall I do but laugh at it, when you come to ruin*; ego quoque in interitu vestro ridebo, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 249, 1. Forðon hī hlyhhan mǣgen *for this reason they can laugh*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 24. Ða deóflu sægdon hī ðe hlihhende *the devils said, laughing loudly*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 30; i. 376, 5; Herb. 9; Lchdm. i. 98, 27. Hlichende, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 18. Mid hlihendum mūþe *with a smile on his lips*, Homl. Th. i. 443, 4; Elen. Kmbl. 1986; El. 995. Ðǣm hlæhendum *ridentibus*, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 7. [*Orm.* lahhjhenn. *Laym.* lehjen, lihjen; *p.* loh, *pl.* lohen: *A. R.* lauhwen: *Ayenb.* lheȝȝe: *Piers P. Chauc.* laughen: *Wick.* lahen, lehe; *p.* leiȝede; *Goth.* hlahjan; *p.* hlōh: *O. Sax.* hlahan; *p.* hlōg; *pp.* hlagan. *O. Frs.* hlaka; *p.* hlackade: *Icel.* hlæja. *p.* hló, *pl.* hlógu; *pp.* hleginn: *O. H. Ger.* hlahan; *p.* hlōc: *Ger.* lachen.] DER. ā-, be-, bi hlehhan.

hlehter. v. hleahtor.

hlem, mes; *m. A sound, noise, crash*:—Nān monn ne gehiórde ne æxe hlem ne bīetles sueg *absque malleī sonitu*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* hlam; *n. a dull, heavy sound*; hlamman *crash, din.*] DER. hilde-, inwit-, uht-, wæl-hlem.

hlemman; *p.* de *To cause to sound, to clash*:—Hē ymbe ða herehūþe hlemmeþ tōgædre grimme gōman *about the prey he clashes his fierce jaws together*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 363, 30; Wal. 61. [*O. Sax.* hlamon: *Icel.* hlamma: *O. H. Ger.* hlamon *crepitare.*] v. hlimman.

hlenca *or* hlence, an; *m. or f. A link, a chain of links, a coat of mail formed with links or rings* [cf. hringlocen serce *and other compounds of* hring]:—Moyses bebeád frecan ārīsan habban heora hlencan beran beorht searo *Moses bade the warriors arise, take their coats of mail, bear their bright arms*, Cd. 153; Th. 191, 21; Exod. 218. Cf. L. M. 3, 55; Lchdm. ii. 342, 4; gif men sió heáfodpanne beō gehlenced *if a man's skull seem to be iron-bound*. [*Icel.* hlekkr; *m. a link, a chain of links: Dan.* lænke.] v. wæl-hlenca.

hlenor-teár, es; *m. Hyssop*:—Hlenorteáre *hyssopo*, Ps. Lamb. 508.

hleó. v. hleów.

hleomoc, hleomoce, an; *f. Brook-lime*, Lchdm. Gloss. ii. iii,

hleón. v. hleówan.

hleonaþ, hleonian, hleonung. v. hlinaþ, hlinian, hlinung.

hleór, es; *n. A cheek, face*:—Hleór *malæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 79: Wrt. Voc. 43, 12. Hleór *maxilla*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 38: *facies*, 282, 37: Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 18; Gn. Ex. 66: 29 a; Th. 88, 5; Cri. 1435. On ðām nōsum oððe on ðam hleóre *on the nose or on the cheek*, Herb. 2, 18; Lchdm. i. 86, 2: L. Ethb. 46; Th. i. 14, 11. Dō his hleór xxx sīðum tō eorþan *vultum suum xxx vicibus ad terram inclinet*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 8: Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 13; Gū. 305: Elen. Kmbl. 2195; El. 1099: Cd. 107; Th. 140, 33; Gen. 2337. [*Laym.* leores, *pl.*: *A. R.* leor: *Piers P.* lere: *O. Sax.* hlior, hlier, hlear, hleor: *Icel.* hlýr *cheek.*]

-hleór; *suffix in adjectives* blāc-, dreórig-, fæted-, swātig-, teárig-hleór.

hleór-bān, es; *n. Cheek-bone, temple*:—Þurhwængum ȝ hleórbānum *temporibus*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 5.

hleór-beran:—Eofor lic scionon [o]fer hleor beran gehroden golde fat [and] fyr heard ferh wearde heold, Beo. Th. 612–6; B. 303–5. Grein and Heyne take *hleor beran* as a compound, the former explaining '*was auf dem Gesicht getragen wird, Helmvisier?* [oder *faciei munimentum?*]' the latter rendering it *cheek*. Thorpe reads *bæron*, Kemble *beran*, an infinitive after *scionon* = they seemed [?]. But may not the verb on which *beran* depends be *gewiton*, v. 607, vv. 608–11 be parenthetical, and *scionon* an adverb, the passage then being translated thus, *they went bearing above their faces the boar's shape, fairly* [scionon] *adorned with gold*?

hleór-bolster, es; *m. A cushion for the cheek, pillow*, Beo. Th. 1381; B. 688. [Cf. heáfod-bolster.]

hleór-drope, an; *m. A tear*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 24; Gū. 1315. [Cf. *Icel.* hlýra skúrir *tears.*]

hleór-sceamu, e; *f. Shame* or *confusion of face*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

hleór-slege, -slege, es; *m. A blow on the cheek* or *face*:—Hleórslægeas hē underfēng *alapas accepit*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 6.

hleótan; *p.* hleát, *pl.* hluton. I. *to cast lots*:—Ic hleóte *sortior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 55. Ðā hluton ða consulas hwelc hiera fǣrest ðæt gewīnn underfēnge. Ðā gehleát hit Quintus Flaminius *then the consuls cast lots which of them should first undertake that war. Then the lot fell to Quintus Flaminius*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 202, 33. Ðonne seó tīd gewinnes and gefeohtes com ðonne hluton hī mid tānum tō ðām ealdormannum and swā hwylc heora swā him se tān ætȳwde ðonne gecuron hī ðone him tō heretogan *Satrapæ, ingruente belli articulo mittunt æqualiter sortes, et quemcumque sors ostenderit hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 24. Lēton tān wīsian bluton hell-cræftum, Andr. Kmbl. 2205; An. 1104. Uton hleótan *sortiamur*, Jn. Skt 19, 24. II. *to obtain by lot, get a share, share in, participate, obtain*.—Ðæs ðū gife hleótest hāligne hyht *gif . . . for that shalt thou obtain in grace and holy hope, if . . .*, Andr. Kmbl. 960; An. 480. Hē ðām feorhwunde hleát *he got a mortal wound*, Beo. Th. 4760; B. 2385. Hī dōm hlutan eádigne upweg *they obtained glory, a blessed ascension*, Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192. Ða Godes þeówas on Israhēla þeóde nāne landāre hleótan ne mōston *to the servants of God among the people of Israel might not be allotted any landed possessions*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 5. Hē sceolde þurh deáþes cyme dōmes hleótan *he was to gain glory through the coming of death*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 18; Gū. 945; 48 a; Th. 164, 20; Gū. 1014; 74 b; Th. 280, 1; Jul. 622: Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 6. Leánum hleótan *to obtain rewards*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 10; Cri. 783. [*O. Sax.* hliotan: *Icel.* hljóta *to get*: *O. H. Ger.* hliozan *sortiri.*] DER. ge-hleótan.

hleoðo, hleoðu. v. hlið.

hleóðor, es; *n.* I. *hearing*:—Ontȳn eárna hleóðor ðæt gehērnes hehtful weorðe on gefeán blīðse forþweard tō ðē *auditui meo dabis gaudium et lætitiam*, Ps. C. 50, 77; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 77. [Cf. *Icel.* hljóð, *e. g.* gefa hljóð, biðja hljóðs *to give, ask for, a hearing*: *Goth.* hliuþ.] II. *what is heard, sound, noise, voice, speech, song*: — Ðā hleóðor cwom bȳman stefne ofer burhware *when the sound came of the voice of the trumpet over the city-dwellers*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 29; Dan. 178: Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 2; Vid. 105; 94 b; Th. 353, 46; Reim. 28: Andr. Kmbl. 3101; An. 1553. Heofonlīce hleóðor gehȳred wæs *a heavenly voice was heard*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 22; Gū. 1297: Cd. 162; Th. 204, 6; Exod. 417: Andr. Kmbl. 1478; An. 740. Hleóðor hāligra *the voice of saints*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 14; Ph. 656: 108 b; Th. 414, 9; Rä. 32, 17. Bið ðæs hleódres swēg eallum songcræftum swētra *the sound of its voice is sweeter than all singing*, 57 b; Th. 206, 24; Ph. 131: 52 a; Th. 181, 15; Gū. 1293. Heriaþ hine on hleódre bēman *laudate eum in sono tubæ*, Ps. Th. 150, 3: 107, 2: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 8; Rä. 15, 4. Him brego sægde æt hleódre hwæt hē freman wolde *in speech with him the Lord told him what he meant to do*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 8; Gen. 1290. Ic onhyrge gūþfugles hleóðor *I imitate the war bird's* [*eagle's*] *voice*, 106 b; Th. 406, 22; Rä. 25, 5: 81 b; Th. 307, 8; Seef. 20: 49 b; Th. 171, 19; Gū. 1129: 42 b; Th. 143, 7; Gū. 657. Hleóðra wyn *the delightful sound of the voices heard in heaven*, 56 a; Th. 198, 18; Ph. 12. Stefnum herigaþ hālgum hleódrum heofoncyninges þrym *with voices and holy songs they praise the glory of heaven's king*, Andr. Kmbl. 1445; An. 723: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 94; Met. 13, 47: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 22; Gū. 878: Cd. 81; Th. 102, 1; Gen. 1693. [*O. H. Ger.* hlioda *sonitus*: cf. *also Icel.* hljóð *sound*; hljóðan *a sound, tune*: *Dan.* lyd: *Swed.* ljud.] DER. efen-, ofer-, swēg-, word-hleóðor.]

hleóðor-cwide, -cwyde, es; *m. A saying, vocal utterance, words, speech, discourse*:—Ic ðæst gehȳre þurh ðīnne hleóðorcwide ðæt . . . *I learn from thy words that . . .*, Exon 72 b; Th. 270, 7; Jul. 461; Beo. Th. 3962; B. 1979. Ēces word hālges hleóðorcwide, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 1; Ph. 399: Andr. Kmbl. 1786; An. 895. Bodan þurh hleóðorcwide hyrdum cȳðdon *messengers made known to the shepherds by speech*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 38, 21; Cri. 450. Hleóðorcwyde, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 16; Dan. 155: 190; Th. 236, 5; Dan. 316: 109; Th. 143, 20; Gen. 2382. Þurh hleóðorcwidas, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 18; Az. 32. Hleóðorcwydas, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 1; Gen. 2338. Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten hālgan hlióðorcwidum *let us glorify the Lord of hosts with holy songs*, Hy. 8, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 2. Andreas herede hleóðorcwidum hāliges lāre *Andrew praised with his words the doctrine of the holy one*, Andr. Kmbl. 1637; An. 820. Æfter hleóðorcwidum *according to the word-*, 3240; An. 1623. [Cf. meðel-cwide.]

hleóðor-cyme, es; *m. A coming that is attended with sound* [*of trumpets*; cf. hleóðor cwom bȳman stefne, v. hleóðor], *the coming of an army*:—Hie iudéa blēd forbrǣcon billa ecgum and þurh hleóðorcyme herige genīmon beorhte frætwe ðā hie tempel strudon *they destroyed the glory of the Jews with the edge of the sword, and by their coming took with their host the bright ornaments, when they spoiled the temple*, Cd. 210; Th. 260. 15; Dan. 710. [Cf. þrym-cyme *a glorious coming.*] Thorpe and Bouterwek translate *oraculum, prophetia*; Grein takes *cyme* as a separate word, and as an adjective.]

hleóðor-stede, es; *m. A place where words have been spoken*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 1; Gen. 2399. [Cf. meðel-stede.]

hleóðrian; *p.* ode *To sound, make a sound* [*with the voice*], *to speak, sing, cry, exclaim, resound*: — Drihten hleóðraþ of heofonum and se hȳhsta syleþ his stefne *intonuit de cælo Dominus et altissimus dedit vocem suam*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 19: Ps. Spl. 17, 15. Ðonne hleóðriaþ hālge gǣstas sāwla sōþfæste song ahebbaþ *when holy spirits shall lift up their voices, just souls raise a song*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 12; Ph. 539. Ðā hleóðrade hlūdan stefne *then cried with a loud voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 2719; An. 1362: 1073; An. 537. Hleódrode, 921; An. 461. Geornlīce on gebede hleóðrede *obnixius orationi incumberet*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Azarias hleóðrade drihten herede and ðā word ācwæþ *Azarias cried out, praised the Lord, and these words then spake*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 25; Dan. 281: Fins. Th. 2; Fin. 2. Ðæt lond hleóðrade for ðara wyrma hwistlunge *sibilabat tota regio*, Nar. 13, 21. Him þuhte ðæt hit eall betweox heofone and eorþan hleóðrode ðām egesīcum stefnum *it seemed to him that all between heaven and earth it resounded with those awful voices.*

Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 4. Ic gehýrde ðæt hit hleóðrode *I heard that it* [*the cross*] *uttered a sound*, Rood Kmbl. 52: Kr. 26. Hit hleóðrode ðá swíðe tóward Haraldes *the general voice was very much in favour of Harold*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 28. Hyre stefn oncwæþ word hleóðrade *her a voice addressed, a word was heard*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 17; Jul. 283: Andr. Kmbl. 2860; An. 1432. Hē wæs ðæra worda wel gemyndig ðe hē hleóðrade tó Abrahame *memor fuit verbi quod locutus est ad Abraham*, Ps. Th. 104, 37. Fýnd ðíne hleóðrodon *inimici tui sonuerunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 82, 2. Hí ealle samod mid gedrémum sange Godes wuldor hleóðrodon *they all together with melodious song sounded the glory of God*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 7. Swá hleóðrodon *so spake*, Andr. Kmbl. 1383; An. 691. Eáran habbaþ ne hí ǽwiht mágon holdes gehýran ðeáh ðe him hleóðrige *aures habent et non audient*, Ps. Th. 134, 17. Hē sǽde ðæt hē openíce hí gehýrde betwyh óðer leóþ monig hleóðrian and singan *referre erat solitus, quod aperte eos inter alia resonare audiret*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 37. Ongan ðá hleóðrian helle deófol hwæt is ðis lá manna *then exclaimed the devil of hell: Lo! what man is this*, Elen. Kmbl. 1798; El. 901. Mūþ habbaþ and ne mágon wiht hleóðrian *os habent, et non loquentur*, Ps. Th. 113, 13. Hleóðrian *increpare, redarguere*, Cot. 51: 105, Lye. Mid hleóðrigende dreáme *consona vocis harmonia*, Hpt. Gl. 467. Hleóðriyndum *sonantibus*, Ps. Spl. C. 150, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* hljóða *to sound, cry out.*]

hleóðrung, e; *f. Speaking, reproving, reproof:*—Nā hæbbende on mūþe his hleóðrunga *non habens in ore suo redargutiones*, Ps. Spl. 37, 15.

hleów, hleó, es; *n. A shelter, protection, covering, refuge;* often applied to persons:—Dægscealdes hleó *the sun's* [cf. *Icel.* himin-targa = *the sun*] *covering*, i. e. *the pillar of cloud*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 22; Exod. 79. God hleó þarfendra *deus, refugium pauperum*, Rtl. 40, 25. Constantínus æðelinga hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 198; El. 99. Beorna hleó ece ælmihtig, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 28; Jul. 272. Duguþa hleó [*Guthlac*], 48 a; Th. 165, 26; Gū. 1034. Wes earmra hleó *be a refuge for the poor*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 32; Dan. 587. Eorla hleó [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 1586; B. 791: *Hrothgar*, 2074; B. 1035: 3736; B. 1866: Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 30: Deór. 41. Tó ðam bisceope reordode: Ðū eorla hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 2145; El. 1074. Freónda hleó [*Guthlac*], Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 33; Gū. 985. Sóþne god gǽsta hleó, 66 b; Th. 245, 23; Jul. 49. Hæleþa hleó [*Byrhtnoth*], Byrht. Th. 133, 62; By. 74. Heriga helm wígena hleó [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 300; El. 150. Wígendra hleó [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 863; B. 429: [*Sigemund*], 1803; B. 899: [*Beowulf*], 3949; B. 1972: Andr. Kmbl. 1011; An. 506: [*Andrew*], 1792; An. 898. Ðū eart weoroda god wígendra hleó, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 31; Cri. 409. Wíggendra hleó Éadmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18; Edm. 12. Ðonne hí tó his hūse hleówes wilniaþ *when they desire shelter at his house*, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Under hleó *under shelter*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691: Exon. 16 b, Th. 38, 13; Cri. 606: 612a; Th. 224, 11; Ph. 374: Andr. Kmbl. 1664; An. 834: Elen. Kmbl. 1011; El. 507. Ðe hē of hleó sende *whom he sent from the shelter* [*of heaven*], Cd. 5; Th. 7, 7; Gen. 102. Eallum tó hleó *as a refuge for all*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 29; Cri. 1197: Andr. Kmbl. 221; An. 111: 1133; An. 567. Uton gán on ðisne weald innan on ðisses holtes hleó *let us go into this wood, into the shelter of this grove*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840: Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 26; Ph. 429. Hē him beád his recedes hleów *he offered them the shelter of his house*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 18; Gen. 2441. Ðæt hē ðonne stán nime wíð hungres hleó hlāfes ne gýme *that he should take a stone then as a protection against hunger, and care not for the bread*, Elen. Kmbl. 1228; El. 616. [*O. Sax.* hleo *in* waldes hleo; *O. Frs.* hlí: *Icel.* hlé; *n. lee* (*a sea-term*). Cf. also *Icel.* hlý *warmth*; hlýr *warm*; hlýja *to shelter*: *Goth.* hlija *a tent.*] DER. hūs-, turf-hleów.

hleówan, hleón, hlýwan; *p.* de. I. *to make warm, cherish, protect, shelter:*—Ðære sunnan hāto ðe ðās eorðan hlýweþ *the heat of the sun which warms this earth*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 21. Wudubearwas eorþwelan hleóþ [cf. holtes hleó; *or is* rēn *the subject of the verb?*] *the groves protect the earth's wealth*, Exon 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85. Se king ðǽr sæt hleówinde hine beo ðan fýre *the king sat there warming himself by the fire*, Shrn. 16, 16. [*Icel.* hlýja *to cover, shelter, make warm.*] II. *to become warm:*—Gif hit wæter sý hēte man hit óþ hit hleówe tó wylme *if it be water let it be heated until it become so warm as to boil*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 14. v. hleów, hleówe, gehlýwan.

hleów-bord, es; *n. A board which serves for covering* or *protection* [*the binding of a book*], Exon 107 a; Th. 408, 14; Rä. 27, 12.

hleów-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A city which affords shelter, protection*, Beo. Th. 1828; B. 912: 3467; B. 1731.

hleów-dryhten, es; *m. A lord who protects, a patron*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 13; Wld. 94.

hleówe; *adj. Warm, sheltered:*—Gefere ðæne mannan on swíðe fæstne cleofan and wearmne gereste him swíðe wel hleówe ðǽr and wearme glēda bere man gelóme inn *carry the man into a room very fast shut and warm, let him rest himself there quite warm and snug, and let warm coals be often carried in*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* hlúa að einum *to make one warm and snug*: hlýr, hlær, *warm, mild*: *Wick.* lew *lukewarm.*] DER. ge-, un-hleówe.

hleów-ðæft; *adj. Sheltering, protecting:*—Heah gǽst hleófæst *exalted and sheltering spirit*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 27; Cri. 358.

hleów-fæder, e; *f. A sheltering wing:*—Gefōr hleówfeðrum þeaht *journeyed covered by* [*his creator's*] *sheltering wings*, Cd. 131; Th. 165, 31; Gen. 2740.

hleów-hræscnes?:—Miclode ofor mē hleóhræscnesse ł forcsncednysse *magnificavit super me supplantationem*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 10.

hleów-leás; *adj. Not having* or *not affording shelter, protection, comfort, cheerless:*—Ða ðe hleóleásan wíc wunedon *those who had occupied a cheerless dwelling*, Andr. Kmbl. 261: An. 131. Ne mōtun hí on eorþan eardes brūcan ac hý hleoleáse hāma þolaþ *they may not enjoy a home on earth but shelterless lose their dwellings*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 21; Gū. 193.

hleów-lora weorþan *to become unprotected*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 14; Gen. 1953.

hleów-mǽg, es; *m. A near relation, one who is bound to offer shelter* or *help* [?], Cd. 48; Th. 61, 34; Gen. 1007: 75; Th. 94, 3; Gen. 1556: 78; Th. 96, 16; Gen. 1596: 76; Th. 95, 21; Gen. 1582: Exon. 81 b; Th 307, 18; Seef. 25.

hleów-scearp, es; *n. A protecting garment*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 15; Rä. 10 5.

hleów-stede, es; *m. A sheltered, warm place:*—Hleówstede *apricus locus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 24.

hleów-stōl, es; *m. A place of protection, one's native city:*—Síðedon fǽmnan and wuduwan freóndum beslægene from hleówstōle *damsels and widows bereft of friends journeyed from their sheltering home* [*of the people of Sodom driven from their city*], Cd. 94; Th. 121, 16; Gen. 2011.

hleówþ, hleóþ, hlíwþ, hlýwþ, e; *f. Shelter, protection, warmth:*—Hleówþ *apricitas*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 25. Ðonne him cælþ hē cēpþ him hlýwðe *when he gets cold he looks out for warmth*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23. Tó neste bǽron heora briddum tó hleówþe *bore it to their nest to shelter their young*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 23. Foresceáwian bigleofan and hleówþe *to provide food and shelter*, 462, 18. Hlýwþe, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 23. Cold bæþ ongeán ða hlíwþe *a cold bath to atone for the warmth*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5. Ða hlýwþe gōdra weorca *the shelter of good works*, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 24. Gē hyra hulpon and him hleóþ gēfon *ye helped them* [*the poor*] *and gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354. [*Laym.* leoð *protection.*]

hleówung, hlýwing, e; *f. Shelter, refuge:*—Hlýwing *refugium*, R. Conc. 11, Lye.

hlēt, hliét, es; *m. A lot;* sors:—Missenlíce hlēte *varia sorte*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 10. Be hlēte *sorte*, Hpt. Gl. 426 Hē hí hæfþ oferstigene mid ðam hliéte his anwaldes *quos sorte potestatis excesserit*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 16. [*Goth.* hlauts; *m. a lot: O. Sax.* hlōt; *m: O. H. Ger.* hlōz; *m. n.*] v. hlot, hlyt.

hlíehan. v. hlehhan.

hlíd, es; *n. A lid, cover, the opening which is closed by the cover:*—Hlídd *opertorium*, Ps. Spl. 101, 28. Ðá lēdon ða þegenas ðone Hǽlend ðǽron and mid hlide belucon ūre ealra Álýsend *then the thanes laid Jesus therein, and closed up with a cover the Redeemer of us all*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 4. Se engel ǽwylte ðæt hlid of ðære þryh *the angel rolled away the cover from the tomb*, i. 222, 8. Hē tōǽwylte mycelne stān tó hlide ðære byrgene *advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium monumenti*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. [*Icel.* hlið *gate, gateway: O. H. Ger.* hlit *operculum.*] DER. ge-hlíd.

hlídan. v. be-, of-, on-, to-hlídan.

hlíd-fæst; *adj. Having a lid:*—Hió becwyþ Éadmǽre ǽne hlidfæsþe cuppan *she bequeaths to Eadmer a cup with a lid*, Chart. Th. 536, 4.

hlíd-geat, es; *n. A swing-gate, folding-door:*—On ðonne stocc ðæt ðæt hlidgeat on hangodæ *to the post that the swing-gate hung on*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 176, 13. Of ðam hlidgeate, 236, 25. Hlidgata *valva*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 36; Wrt. Voc. 26, 35.

hlíepa. v. hlýpa.

hliét. v. hlēt.

hlífendre *munitrix*, Lye.

hlífian; *p.* ode *To stand out prominently, tower up, to be raised high:*—Ic hlífige under heofenum *I am high raised under the heavens*, Rood Kmbl. 167; Kr. 85. Se beorhta beág eádigra gehwam hlifaþ ofer heáfde *the bright crown rises o'er the head of each blessed one*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 14; Ph. 604. Beorgas ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ ne stǽnclifu heáh hlifiaþ *nec tumulus crescit*, 56 a; Th. 199, 9, 27; Ph. 23, 32. Hlifiaþ eáran ofer eágum *ears stand up above my eyes*, 104 b; Th. 396, 14; Rä. 16, 4. Wudubeám hlifode tó heofontunglum *the tree towered up to the stars of heaven*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 22; Dan. 501. Hlifade, Beo. Th. 163, 3801; B. 81, 1898. Hlifodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1681; An. 843. Hlifedon, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 9; Exod. 89. Geáwon salo hlifian *saw the halls towering up*, 109; Th. 145, 10; Gen. 2403: Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 16; Rä. 54, 1. Heáh hlifian, Beo. Th. 5602; B. 2805. Hlífigan, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 12; Gen. 2877: 205; Th. 253, 29; Dan. 103. Hlifigeaη, 66; Th. 79, 35; Gen. 1321. Mid ðý ðe hē wæs

hlifigende ofer sǽs brim *whilst he was standing high up above the sea*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 5. DER. ofer-hlifian.

hligan or hligan? *To allow one a reputation for anything, to give one glory*:—Ne forlǽt đū ūsic ēce drihten for đǽm miltsum đe đec men hlīgaþ *forsake us not, eternal Lord, because of those mercies for which men account thee glorious*, Cd. 190; Th. 235, 25; Dan. 311. Willaþ mid đȳ gedōn đæt hie mon hlīge wīsdōmes *they desire thereby to make men allow them a reputation for wisdom*; doctrinæ sibi opinionem faciunt, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 19. v. hlīsa.

hligiung, e; *f. Laughing*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.

hligsa. v. hlīsa.

hlihan, hlihhan. v. hlehhan.

hlimman; *p.* hlamm; *pl.* hlummon *To sound, roar* [*as the sea*], *clang, clash*:—Gārsecg hlymmeþ *the ocean roars*, Andr. Kmbl. 784; An. 392. Hlimmeþ, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 2; Rä. 3, 5. Đrǽd mē ne hlimmeþ *the thread makes no sound to me*, 109 a; Th. 417, 18; Rä. 36, 6. Scildas hlūde hlummon *loud clanged the shields*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 205. Ic ne gehȳrde būtan sǽ hlimman *I heard nought but the sea roaring*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 4; Seef. 18. v. hlemman.

hlimme, an; *f. A torrent*:—Dō him swā dū dydest Madiane and Sisare swylce Jabin ealle đa nāmon Ændorwylle and Cisone clǽne hlimme *fac illis sicut Madian et Sisaræ; sicut Jabin in torrente Cisson; disperiarunt in Endor*, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Đa đe on wege weorđaþ wætres æt hlimman deōpes ondrincaþ *de torrente in via bibet*, 109, 8. Oft ūre sāwl swȳđe frēcne hlimman gedēgde hlūdes wæteres *torrentem pertransivit anima nostra*, 123, 4: 125, 4. v. hlimman; *and* cf. hlyn.

hlin. v. hlyn.

hlinaþ, hleonaþ, es; *m. A place to lie down in*:—Ic getimbre hūs and hleonaþ, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 10; Gū. 222.

hlīn-bedd, es; *n. A couch*:—Fundon on sande sāwulleásne hlin- [MS. hlim-] bed healdan *they found him without life occupying his couch*, Beo. Th. 6060; B. 3034. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* hlīna *recubitus, accubitus, reclinatorium.*]

hlinc, es; *m.* I. *a link, linch, rising ground*; 'agger limitaneus, parœchias, etc. dividens,' Junius. The word occurs in the charters, e. g.:—Of đere dīc on þornhlinch; đanone on dynes hlinch; of đam hlince, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 223, 29. Đanon on đone miclan hlinc, Chart. Th. 160, 24. Fearnhlinc, landsore hlinc, sweord hlincas, wotan hlinc are other instances of its occurrence. In later times the word is given with a similar sense in provincial glossaries, e. g. in Suffolk some woods are called *links*: *linchets* grass partitions in arable fields, Lisle: *linch* a bawke or little strip of land, to bound the fields in open countries, Pegge's Kenticisms. v. E. D. S. Publications, and Halliwell's Dict. II. *a hill, rising ground*: — Beorgas ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ ne stānclifu heáh hlifiaþ ne dene ne dalu ne dūnscrafu hlǽwas ne hlincas *nec tumulus crescit nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 13; Ph. 25. Heá hlincas, 101 b; Th. 384, 7; Rä. 4, 24.

hlīn-duru, a; *f. A door formed of lattice-work, a grated door*:—Helle hlīnduru [cf. *Icel.* Hel-grindr], Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78. Geseh hē fore hlīndura hyrdas standan *he saw guards standing before the grated door* [*of his prison*], Andr. Kmbl. 1985; An. 995. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hlīnun, *pl. cancelli*, Grff. iv. 1096.]

hlinian, hleonian; *p.* ode *To lean, bend, lie down, recline, rest*: — Ic hlinige *cubo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 55. Ne đǽr hleonaþ unsmēđes wiht *nor does aught unsmooth rest there*, Exod. 56 a; Th. 199, 14; Ph. 25. Đa đe him godes egsa hleonaþ ofer heáfdum *those on whose heads rests the fear of God*, 33 b; Th. 106, 20; Gū. 44. Monige hleonigaþ mid Abraham *multi recumbent cum Abraham*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 11. Hlioniga þ [hliniga þ, Lind.] † restaþ *accumbent*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 29. Hlionede hē in hūse *discumbente eo in domo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush, 9, 10. Hleonede [hlionade, Lind.], 26, 20. Ān đæra leorning cnihta hlinode on đæs hǽlendes bearme *erat recumbens unus ex discipulis ejus in sinu iesu*, Jn. Skt. 13, 23. Æt đæm uferran ende Drihten hlinode *Domino desuper innitente*, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 101, 20. Ānra gehwylc hleonade wið handa *each one leaned on his hand*, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 19; Sat. 433. Ne hlina [hliona, Rush.] dū *non discumbas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 8. Hī sēcaþ đæt hie fyrmest hlynigen æt sēfengiefium *primos in cœnis recubitus quærunt*, Past. 1, 2; Swt. 27, 7. Hē fyrgenbeámas ofer hārne stān hleonian funde *he found the mountain trees resting on the grey rock*, Beo. Th. 2835; B. 1415. Ofer đa se hālga bisceop hlyniende forþfērde *cui incumbens obiit*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 18. Heó wæs hleonigende ofer hire ræste *she was lying on her bed*, Blickl. Homl. 145, 26. Fond hlingendne frēan *found his master lying in his bed*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 2; Gū. 1120. [*Laym.* leonede, *p: A. R.* leonie, *subj: O. Sax.* hlinon: *O. H. Ger.* hlinen *obcumbere, incumbere, recumbere, inniti.*] DER. ge-, on-hlinian: v. hlǽnan.

hlīn-rscead, es; *n. A place with grated doors, a prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2924; An. 1465: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 6; Jul. 243. [Cf. hlīn-duru.]

hlīn-scūa, -scūwa, an; *m. The darkness of a prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2143; An. 1073: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 2; Jul. 544. v. preceding word.

hlinung, e; *f. Leaning, resting, a couch*:—Hlinunge widerræc *unfavourable to leaning*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 20. Đa forman hlininga *primos discubitus*, Lk. Skt. 20, 46.

hlīsa, hligsa, hliosa, an; *m. Sound, rumour, report, reputation, renown, fame, glory*:—Hlīsa *fama*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 1. Đā fērde hys hlīsa intō ealle Syriam *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Đes hlīsa wearþ cūþ đæra leóda cynegum đe begeondan Iordane eardiende wǽron *this report became known to the kings of the nations that were dwelling beyond Jordan*, Jos. 9, 1. Hwæt is heora nū tō līfe būtan se lytla hlīsa and se nama mid feáum stafum āwriten *signat superstes fama tenuis pauculis inane nomen litteris*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 10: 68, 21, 4. Hī wilnodon đæs hlīsan æfter heora deáþe, 18, 4; Fox 68, 9. Sume hī gebycgaþ weorþlīcne hlīsan đisses audweardan līfes mid heora āgnum deáþe forþam hī wēnaþ đæt hī næbben nān oðer fioh đæs hlīsan [hliosan, Bod.] wyrđe būtan hiora āgnum fiore *nonnulli venerandum sæculi nomen, gloriosæ pretio mortis, emerunt*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 27. Deáh đē monig mon herige ne gelȳf đū him tō wel: ac đæs hlīsan þenc đē silf hwæt đæs sōþes sȳ *though many men praise thee, do not believe them too much; but thyself consider how much of this reputation is true*, Prov. Kmbl. 69. Gif wē mid hlȳsan gōdra weorca ūrne Drihten sēcaþ *if we come to our Lord with the fame of good works*, Homl. Th. i. 222, 4: Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 17; Gū. 128: 33 a; Th. 105, 31; Gū. 31. Đæt is đonne đæt mon his mearce brǽde đæt mon his hlīgsan [hlīsan, Hatt MS.] and his noman mǽrsige *terminum vero suum dilatare est opinionis suæ nomen extendere*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 366, 13. Đā gehȳrde heó Salomones hlīsan *she heard of Solomon's fame*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 8: Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 9; Az. 85. Gē gehȳraþ gefeoht and gefeohta hlīsan *audituri estis prælia et opiniones præliorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 6. v. hligan.

hlīs-bǽre; *adj. Famous, glorious*, Som.

hlīs-eádig; *adj. Successful in acquiring fame, famous, renowned*:—Biþ hlīseádigra se đe hit selþ đonne se đe hit gaderaþ: eác đa welan beóþ hlīseádigran đonne đonne hie mon selþ đonne hie beón đonne hī mon gaderaþ. Seó gītsung gedēfþ heore gīteras lāđe and đa cysta gedēfþ đa hlīseádige *hæc effundendo magis quam coacervando melius nitent: avaritia odiosos, claros largitas facit*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11–17. Gif hē nǽre hlīseádig *egere claritudine*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 35.

hlīseádig-ness, e; *f. Renown, celebrity*; claritudo, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 3.

hlīs-ful; *adj. Famous, of good repute, renown*:—Hlīsful *famosus* vel *opinosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 35; Wrt. Voc. 47, 39: *famosus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 71. Đȳ læs đe hē wurde tō hlīsful on worulde and đæs heofenlican lofes fremde wǽre *lest he should become too famous in this world and be a stranger to the praise of heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 26. Cumlīdnys is swīđe hlīsful þing *hospitality is a thing of very good repute*, 286, 16. Hlīsfulle weras *men of renown*, Gen. 6, 4.

hlīsful-līce; *adv. Gloriously*:—Ōswold cyning his cynedōm geheóld hlīsfullīce *king Oswald maintained his kingdom gloriously*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99. 119.

hliþ, es; *n. A slope, declivity, hill-side, hill*:—Of hliþes nōsan *from the promontory*, Beo. Th. 3789; B. 1892: Exon. 123 b; Th. 473, 28; Bo. 22. Beneoþan đæm hliþe *under the hill*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 52, 15. Swā tō đam westhliþe, 123, 5. Hie be hliþe heáre dūne eorþscræf fundon *they found a cavern on the slope of a lofty hill*, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 25; Gen. 2594. Weallsteápan hleoþu *hills steep as walls*, 86; Th. 108, 8; Gen. 1803. Hleoþo, 72; Th. 88, 3; Gen. 1459. Hleoþa, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 6; Rä. 3, 7. Hliþo, 130 a; Th. 498, 17; Rä. 88, 3. Beorgas steáþe hleoþum hlifedon *steep hills rose high with their slopes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1681; An. 843. [*Icel.* hlið *a slope, mountain side: O. H. Ger.* hlīta *clivus: Ger.* leite in cpds. Grff. iv. 1096.] DER. beorg-, burh-, fen-, heáh-, mist-, næs-, sand-, stān-, wulf-hliþ.

hlīwþ. v. hleówþ.

hlodd. v. hlot.

hlond. v. hland.

hlosnere, es; *m. A listener*; auscultator, Hpt. Gl. 461.

hlosnian; *p.* ode *To listen, be silent in expectation of hearing, listen for the coming of a person, watch, await, be on the look out*:—Đā on sumere nihte hlosnode sum ōđer munuc his færeldes and mid sleaccre stalcunge his fōtswaðum filigde *then one night another monk was on the watch for his going, and with stealthy tread followed his footsteps*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 5. Eoda đā tō mæssan and hlosnode georne be đære līfican onsægednesse *he went then to mass and waited eagerly for the living sacrifice*, Homl. Swt. 3, 157. Æfter đissum wordum weorud hlosnode swigodon ealle *after these words the multitude listened* [*astonished* or *expectant*], *all were silent*, Andr. Kmbl. 1522; An. 762. Đæt folc hlosnende wæs gehērde hine *populus suspensus erat audiens illum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 48. Hlosniend *attonitus*, Cot. 3, Lye. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hlosen *audire, attendere, obedire, auscultari*: hlosenti *adtonitus.*]

hlot, es; *n. A lot, portion, share*:—Đis hlot *hæc sors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 3. Hig wurpon hlot đǽr ofer *sortem mittentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35. Hlott, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 24. Hlott † tān, Ju. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Æfter gewunan đæs sacerdhādes hlotes *secundum consuetudinem sacerdotii*

sorte, Lk. Skt. 1, 9. Sel mē ġēl t hlodd [hlott, Rush.] striónes *da mihi portionem substantiæ*, Lind. 15, 12. Hie sendon hlot him betweónum *they cast lots among them*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Hlotu wurpon *mittentes sortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 24: Lk. Skt. 23, 34. v. hlēt, hlyt.

hlōþ, e; *f.* I. *spoil, booty*:—Hē yteþ hlōþe *comedet prædam*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Mycle hlōþe þurh his lāre and fulluhte ðam ealdan feónde āfyrde *magnas antiquo hosti prædas docendo et baptizando eripuit*, 2, 20; S. 522, 22. II. *a band, troop, company, gang, crew, body of robbers*:—Þeófas wē hātaþ ōþ vii men from vii hlōþ ōþ xxxv siððan biþ here, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 13. Ðý geāre gegadrode ōn hlōþ wicenga *in that year a gang of vikings collected*, Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 28. Com ðā hǣðenra hlōþ hāliges neósan *then came a band of heathens visiting the saint*, Andr.-Kmbl. 2777; An. 1391: 3085; An. 1545. Feónda hlōþ *a fiendish crew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 5; Gū. 887. Gif mon twȳhyndne mon unsynnigne mid hlōþe ofslēa gielde se ðæs sleges andetta sīe wer and wīte and ēghwelc mon ðe on slǣ wǣre geselle xxx scill. tō hlōþbōte *if any one in company with others slay an unoffending 'twyhynde' man let him who acknowledges the blow pay 'wer' and 'wite;' and let every one who was engaged in the matter pay thirty shillings as fine*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 6–9. Ne cōman hig nā tō fiohtanne ac ðæt hig woldan mid hlōþe geniman *they did not come to fight, but with the intention of robbing*, Shrn. 38, 10. Geseh hē hǣðenra hlōþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1984; An. 994: 84; An. 42. Heó ðæt weorud āgeaf hlōþe of ðam hātan hreþre *she gave up that multitude, troops from her hot bosom*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 29; Cr. 1163: 75 b; Th. 283, 6; Jul. 676. Hē ðā his here on tū tōdǣlde sum ymb ða burg sætt and hē mid sumum hlōþum fōr and monega byrg bereāfode on Cheranisse *inde propter agendam prædam et curandam obsidionem divisit exercitum. Ipse autem cum fortissimis profectus, multas Cheronesi urbes cepit: profligatisque populis opes abstulit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 17: 3, 1; Swt. 100, 2. Fōran hie hlōþum *they went in bands*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 12: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 1; Gū. 868: 99 b; Th. 373, 23; Seel. 114. III. *the crime of taking part in the action of a* hlōþ:—Be hlōþe. Seðe hlōþe betygen sīe geswicne se hine be cxx hīda oððe swā bēte, L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 15. DER. here-hlōþ.

hlōþ-bōt, e; *f. Compensation* or *fine to be paid by a member of a 'hlōþ' for the wrong committed by any one of them*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 9. v. hlōþ.

hlōþere, es; *m. A robber, spoiler;* prædator, Cot. 170, Lye.

hlōþ-geċrod, es; *n. A press of troops* or *bands*:—Bierstep hlūde heáh hlōþgecrod *with loud noise breaks the press of* [*cloud-*] *troops on high*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 17; Rä. 4, 63.

hlōþian; *p.* ede *To take booty, rob, spoil*:—Ða ðe ēlce geāre ofer ðone sǣ hlōþedon and hergedon *qui anniversarias prædas trans maria cogere solebant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 2. Ða ðe monige geār ǣr hī onhergedon and hlōþedon *qui per multos annos prædas in terra agebant*, 1, 14; S. 482, 19.

hlōþ-sliht, es; *m. Slaying by a member of a 'hlōþ,'* L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 5. v. hlōþ.

hlōwan; *p.* hleów *To low, bellow, make a loud noise*:—Oxa hlēwþ *bos mugit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 9. Hleówon hornboran *the trumpeters sounded*, Elen. Kmbl. 107; El. 54. Hlōwendra fearras flǣsc *the flesh of lowing oxen*, Homl. Th. i. 590, 15. [*Icel.* hlōa *to roar* (*of streams*): *O. H. Ger.* hlōon *mugire, rudere.*]

hlōwung, e; *f. Lowing, noise*:—Hlówenq *bombus*, Cot. 27, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hlōhunga *mugitus.*]

HLŪD; *adj.* LOUD, *sonorous*:—Heora stefn wæs swīðe hlūd *their voice was very loud*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 27: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 14; Exod. 107. Hlimman hlūdes wæteres *torrentem*, Ps. Th. 123, 4. Hlūdre stefne *with a loud voice*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 18. Hlūddre stefne, 15, 19: Cd. 227; Th. 302, 18. Hlūdan stefne, Andr. Kmbl. 2720; An. 1362. Hlūde wǣran hý ðā hý ofer ðone hlēw ridan *loud were they when they rode over the hill*, Lchdm. iii. 52, 13. Francan wǣron hlūde *loud was the sound of the javelins*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 20; Gen. 1982. Hlūddra sang *chorea*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 47; Wrt. Voc. 28, 28. Ðæt ār ðonne hit mon slihþ hit biþ hlūdre ðonne ænig ōðer ondweorc *aes dum percutitur amplius metallis ceteris sonitum reddit*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 267, 24. Hlūdast, Menol. Fox 467; Gn. C. 4. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* hlūd: *O. H. Ger.* hlūt: *Ger.* laut.]

hlūd-clipol; *adj. Calling aloud*, R. Ben. interl. 7.

hlūde; *adv. Loudly*:—Folc ðe hlūde singeþ *a people that sings loudly*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 30: 217, 33. Ðæs cocces þeáw is ðæt hē micle hlūdor singþ on uhtan ðonne on dægrēd *gallus profundioribus horis noctis altos edere cantus solet*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 2.

hlūd-stefn, -stemn; *adj. Loud-voiced*, Cot. 105, Lye.

hlūd-swēge; *adv. With a loud voice*:—Se hana sōna hlūdswēge sang *the cock straightway crowed with a loud voice*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 33. Marcus swā swā leó hlūdswēge clipode, Ælfc. T. p. 25; Grn. 13, 8.

hlutor, hluttor; *adj. Clear, pure, bright, sincere*:—Hluttor wæter *limpha*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 69; Wrt. Voc. 54, 13. Swīðe wynsum and hluttor wǣta *a very pleasant and pure stream*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2. Hlutor, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 26; Met. 5, 13. Wæs hē hluttor and clǣne on his līfe *he was pure and clean in his life*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 9: Ps. Th. 72, 17. Ōþ ðæt byþ āhafen hluttor mōna *donec extollatur luna*, 71, 7: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 9; Ph. 183. Gif ðīn ēage biþ hluttor *si oculus tuus fuerit simplex*, Lk. Skt. 11, 34. xxx ambra hluttres ealoþ, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17. Hlutres aloþ, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Ðæt hig drincon hluttor wīn *'thou didst drink the pure blood of the grape,'* Deut. 32, 14. Genim ða ylcan sealfe hluttre *take the same salve clear*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 3, 3; Lchdm. i. 340, 2. Ōþ hlutturne dæg *usque ad ortum diei*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 13. Þurh hlutterne dæg *during the daylight*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 5; Rä. 21, 7. Hluttor pic *resin*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 24: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 25. Dō on hluttor æg *add the white of an egg*, 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 9. Lǣt standan ōþ hit sȳ hluttor nim ðonne ðæt hluttre *let it stand till it be clear, then take the clear part*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 3. Weder hluttor gesihþ ceápes ferþrunge hit getācnaþ *if he sees clear weather, it betokens furthering of traffic*, 198, 17. Hluttre mōde and bylehwite *simplici et pura mente*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599. 8: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 34; Cri. 293. Mid hluttrum sāwlum *with pure souls*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 21; Gen. 397. Mid hlutrum ēagum *with clear eyes*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 74; Met. 21, 37. Ðone hlutrestan streám *the stream most pure*, 23, 5; Met. 23, 3. [*Orm.* lutter: *Goth.* hlutrs *pure: O. Sax.* hluttar: *O. Frs.* hlutter: *O. H. Ger.* hlutar *clarus, lotus, purus, mundus: Ger.* lauter.] DER. glæs-hlutor.

hlutor-, hluttor-līce; *adv. Clearly, plainly*:—Hlutorlīce tōcnāwaþ *clearly distinguish*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Gif hē him ðæt hluttorlīce gecȳðan wolde hwæt hē wǣre *si simpliciter sibi quis fuisset proderet*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 37: 5, 13; S. 634, 2.

hlutor-, hluttor-ness, e; *f. Clearness, purity*:—Hū heora gecynd būtan ælcre besmitennysse on ēcere hluttornysse þurhwunaþ *how their nature continues without any pollution in eternal purity*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 29. Tō hluttornisse geleáfan *ad simplicitatem fidei*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 42. On hluttornesse and on clǣnnesse *in sinceritate*, 4, 9; S. 576, 21: 2, 15; S. 518, 30.

hlutre, hluttre; *adv. Clearly, brightly*:—Heofon hluttre ongeat *heaven clearly perceived*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 3: Cri. 1150. Ðonne heofontungol hlutrost scīneþ *when the sun shines brightest*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 48; Met. 22, 24. DER. dæg-hluttre.

hluttran [?] *to grow* or *make pure, clean, bright*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85. v. next word.

hluttrian; *p.* ode. I. *to become clear*:—Hit wile hluttrian *it will become clear*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 7. II. *to make clear, purify* [v. āhluttrian]:—Morgenrēn hluttraþ [*or is the verb in the plural?*] *the morning rain purifies*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85.

hlȳd, es; *n. A sound*:—Losaþ gemynd heora mid hlȳde [MS. hlydne] *periit memoria eorum cum sonitu*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 7. [*Laym.* mid lude.] v. ge-hlȳd.

hlȳda, an; *m. The month noisy with wind and storm, March*:—Hagolscūrum færþ geond middangeard Martius rēðe Hlȳda *with hail-showers passes through the earth rude March* [*which we call*] *Hlyda*, Menol. Fox 74; Men. 37. Mōnaþ Martius ðe menn hātaþ hlȳda, Lchdm. iii. 152, 30. Ðæs mōnþes ðe wē hātaþ Martius ðone gē hātaþ Hlȳda, Homl. Th. i. 100, 5. On Martio ðæt is on hlȳdan mōnþe, Lchdm. iii. 152, 9; 250, 5. Se æresta frigedæg ðe man sceal fæsten is on hlȳdan *the first Friday to fast on is in March*, 228, 21. [*Lide* as a name for March is given in the E. D. S. East Cornwall Glossary.]

hlȳdan; *p.* de *To sound, make a loud noise, to clamour, vociferate*:—Ic hlȳde *strepo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 63. Ic hlȳde *garrulo*, 36; Som. 38, 29. Se tympano biþ geworht of drygum felle and ðæt fell hlȳt ðonne hit mon sliehþ *in tympano sicca et percussa pellis resonat*, Past. 46, 2; Swt. 347, 5. Ðīne fynd hlȳdaþ *inimici tui sonaverunt*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 1: Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 14; Cri. 883. Se uncer hlāford hlȳdde ðǣr ūte *that master of ours was vociferating without*, Shrn. 43, 14. Hlōh and hlȳdde *he laughed and clamoured*, Judth, 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23. Ðā hlȳddon hig and cwǣdon *at illi invalescebant dicentes*, Lk. Skt. 23, 5. Ðā hē geseah hwistleras and hlȳdende menigeo *cum vidisset tibicines et turbam tumultuantem*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. Hlȳdende *clamando*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 91, 22, 23. Hlȳdende swīdust innan *sounding chiefly from within*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 19. Se ðe wylle drincan and dwæslīce hlȳdan drince him æt hām nā on Drihtnes hūse *he who wants to drink and make a foolish noise let him drink at home, not in the Lord's house*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357, 40. Hīet hī mid handum sleán on ðæt hleór ðæt heó hlȳdan ne sceolde *he bade strike her with their hands on the face that she should not declaim*, Homl. Swt. 8, 70. [*O. Sax.* a-hlūdian: *O. H. Ger.* hlūtian *sonare, clamare, concrepare: Ger.* lauten.]

hlȳdan. v. hlȳd.

hlȳdend *garrulus*, Cot. 170, Lye. v. hlȳdan.

hlȳdig *garrulus*, Hpt. Gl. 439. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* -hlūtig *-sonus*, Graff. iv. 1098.]

hlȳd-mōnaþ. v. hlȳda.

hlyn, hlin, es; *m.* [?] *The name of a tree, maple* [?], Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 17; Rä. 56, 9. [*Icel.* hlynr *maple.*]

hlyn, hlynn, hlin, es; *m. A sound, noise, clamour, din*:—Tō ðon

ðonne hit hât wære and mon ða earman men oninnan dôn wolde hû se hlynn mâst wære ðonne hie ðæt sûsl dâron þrowiende wæron *ut cum inclusus ibidem subjectis ignibus torreretur, sonum vocis extortæ capacitas concavi aeris augeret*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 25. Hlynn wearþ on ceastrum *a great cry arose in the cities*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 30; Gen. 2546. Hlyn scylda and sceafta *the din of shields and shafts*, 95; Th. 124, 12; Gen. 2061. Hlin, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 7; Rä. 2, 7. Hearpan hlyn *the sound of the harp*, 57 b; Th. 207, 1; Ph. 135; Cd. 52; Th. 66, 7; Gen. 1081: Beo. Th. 1227; B. 6, 11. DER. ge-hlynn.

hlynian; *p.* ode *To make a noise, roar*:—Wælfýra mâst hlynode *the greatest of funeral fires roared*, Beo. Th. 2244; B. 1120.

hlynn, e; *f. A torrent*:—Ofer þah hlynne *trans torrentem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 1. [*Scott.* lin. lyn, lynn *a cataract.*] v. *previous and following words, and* cf. hlimme *and* hlimman.

hlynnan; *p.* ede *To sound, make a noise, shout*:—Gûþwudu hlynneþ scyld scefte oncwyþ *the war-wood resounds, shield replies to shaft*, Fins. Th. 11; Fin. 6. Gârsecg hlynede *the ocean roared*, Andr. Kmbl. 476; An. 238. Hlynede and dynede *raised shout and din*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23. Stefn in becom hlynnan under hârne stân *the voice got in and sounded under the grey stone*, Beo. Th. 5099; B. 2553. Hlynnende hlûde streámas, *torrentes*, Ps. Th. 73, 15.

hlynsian, hlinsian; *p.* ode *To sound, resound*:—Receð hlynsode *the mansion resounded*, Beo. Th. 1545; B. 770. Hlinsade, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 26; Rä. 34, 3. Hôfan and hlynsadan hlûdan reorde *elevaverunt flumina voces suas*, Ps. Th. 92, 4. Hlynsodon, Andr. Kmbl. 3089; An. 1547.

hlýp, es; *m. A leap, jump*:—Hlýp *saltus*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 49; Wrt. Voc. 39, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 14. Se dæg is gehâten saltus lunæ ðæt is ðæs mônan hlýp *the day is called saltus lunæ, that is, the moon's leap*, Lchdm. iii. 264, 24: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 16, 29; 46, 1, 13; Cri. 720, 726, 730, 736. Hlýpum *by leaps*, Th. 46, 31; Cri. 747. Heorta hlýpum *leaping like the hart*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 5; Dan. 574. [*Laym.* lupe, leope: *A. R.* lupes, *pl: Icel.* hlaup; *n: O. H. Ger.* louf *cursus: Ger.* lauf.]

hlýp, e; *f.* [?]:—Dis sind ða landgemêra . . . of ðære ealdan hæcce into Presta hlýpe . . . of ðam æscce tô ðære ealdan hlýpe of ðare hlýpe, Chart. Th. 394, 16: 395, 9, 34, 35.

hlýpa, hliépa, an; *m. That which helps in leaping, in leaping on* or *mounting a horse, a horse-block*:—Siððan hê wæs ðæm cyninge tô ðon geset ðþ his lîfes ende, ðæt hê sceolde swâ oft stûpian swâ hê tô his horse wolde, and hê ðonne se cyning hæfde his hrycg him tô hliépan *hoc infamis officii continua donec visit damnatione sortitus, ut ipse aecliuis humi, regem super adscensurum in equo dorso adtolleret*, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 25. Æt hinde hlýpan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 249, 35. [v. Halliwell's Dict. 'leaping-block *a horse-block*: leaping *the operation of lowering tall hedges for the deer to leap over.*']

hlýp-geat, es; *n.* [?]:—Ondlang geardes on ðæt hlýpgeat, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 180, 28.

hlýrian *to puff out the cheeks as in blowing a trumpet, to blow* [*a trumpet*]:—Býmaþ ł hlýriaþ mid býman *buccinate tuba*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. v. hleór.

hlýsa. v. hlîsa.

hlyst, es; *m:* e; *f. The sense of hearing, hearing, listening*:—Hlyst *auditus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15. Ða fîf andgitu . . . hlyst . . . *the five senses . . . hearing . . .*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 11: i. 138, 27. Gif se hlyst ðþstande ðæt hê ne mæge gehíéran *if the hearing be stopped so that he cannot hear*, L. Alf. pol. 46; Th. i. 92, 23. Ða wearþ hæleþa hlyst *then was there listening of men*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 28; Dan. 178: Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 5; As. 169. On ðæs folces hlyste *in aures plebis*, Lk. Skt. 7, 1. On hlyste *auditione*, Ps. Th. 111, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29. Lâcedômas wið yfelre hlyste *leechdoms against bad hearing*, L. M. 1; Lchdm. ii. 2, 14. Gif[mon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe *if a man have bad hearing*, i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 26. [*Laym.* lust: *O. Sax.* hlust *hearing: Icel.* hlust *the ear.*] DER. ge-hlyst.

hlystan; *p.* te *To list, listen to, hear, hearken*:—Hî gefeallaþ on ða heortan ðe hiera hlyst *they fall on the heart that listens to them*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 1. Mid ðam ðe hê hlyste ðæs heofonlican sanges *whilst he was listening to the heavenly song*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 5. Ne hlyst ðû nâ ungeseéadwises monnes worda *do not listen to the words of an indiscreet man*, Prov. Kmbl. 47: Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 5. Hlyst hider *hearken*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 14. Sunu mîn hlyste mînre lâre *fili mi acquiesce consiliis meis*, Gen. 27, 8. Ne hliste ðû his worda *non audies verba illius*, Deut. 13, 3. Hlystaþ hwæt ic secge *hear what I say*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 310, 8. Hlyste hê gôdes rædes *let him hearken to good counsel*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 16. Wê biddaþ ðê leóf ðæt ðû hlyste ûre sprêce *oramus, domine, ut audias nos*, Gen. 43, 20. Man lâreówum hlyste *let teachers be listened to*, L. Eth. vii. 19; Th. i. 332, 26. Hig hlyston him *audiant illos*, Lk. Skt. 16, 29. Hê sceal bôclârum hlystan swýðe georne *he must pay diligent attention to the teaching of books*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 8. Hig fundon hine hlystende *they found him listening*, Lk. Skt. 2, 46; Past. 49, 5; Swt. 385, 23. [*Laym.* lusten: *Orm.* lissteun: *Ayenb.* lheste: *Icel.* hlusta.]

hlystend, es; *m. A hearer, listener*:—On môde ðære hlystendra *in the mind of the hearers*, Homl. Th. i. 362, 18.

hlystere, es; *m. A hearer, listener*:—Ðæt âþweahþ his hlysteras from synna horewum *that washes its hearers from the foulnesses of sins*, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 7.

hlyt [*or* hlýt?], es; *m. A lot, portion*:—Hlyt *sors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 3. Ðû gedydest ðæt wê mâstan ûre land mid rîpum and mîn hlyt gefeðll ofer ðæt betste *funes ceciderunt mihi in praeclaris*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. On handum ðînum hlyt mîn *in manibus tuis sortes meæ*, Ps. Spl. 30, 18. Hlyt wîsode ðær hie dryhtnes â dêman sceoldon *the lot appointed where they should judge the Lord's law*, Apstls. Kmbl. 18; Ap. 9. On hlyte *sorti*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 18. Ðû hit tôdælst mid hlyte *tu eam sorte dividis*, Deut. 31, 7. Mid hâligra hlyte wunigan *to dwell with the saints*, Elen. Kmbl. 1639; El. 821. Hî sendon hlyt *miserunt sortem*, Ps. Spl. 21, 17. Swâ him dryhten sylf hlyt getâhte *as God himself assigned a lot to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 12; An. 6: 28; An. 14. Ne séc ðû þurh hlytas hû ðê geweorþan scyle *do not seek by casting of lots what thy fate is to be*, Prov. Kmbl. 32. Gif hwâ hlytas begâ *si quis sortilegia exerceat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. [*The Pastoral has the form* hliet (v. hliet), *which seems to correspond with the Gothic* hlauts *and would suggest ý not y in* hlyt. *But compare Icel.* hlutr, hlaut, Cl. and Vig. Dict.] v. hlot.

hlyta, hlytta, an; *m. A diviner, one who divines by casting lots*:—Flaminius forseah ða sægene ðe ða hlyttan him sêdon ðæt hê æt ðæm gefeohte ne côme wið Gallie *Flaminius contemtis auspiciis quibus pugnare prohibebatur adversum Gallos*, Ors. 4, 7: Swt. 184, 26. Tânhlyta *sortilegus*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 106; Wrt. Voc. 60, 13. v. esen-hlytta; hlyt.

hlytere. v. tân-hlytere.

hlypran, Gen. 41, 27. v. lyþer.

hlytm *a parting* or *deciding by lot, an arranging of shares*:—Næs ðâ on hlytme hwâ ðæt hord strude *the part of each in despoiling the hoard was not carefully allotted* [*each took what he could*], Beo. Th. 6243; B. 3126.

hlyttrian *to purify*:—Ic hlyttrige *liquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 41.

hlyttrung, e; *f. A purifying, refining*; defecatio *vel* purgatio, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 23; Wrt. Voc. 55, 27.

hlýwing. v. hleówung.

hlýwþ. v. hleówþ.

hnécan. v. nécan.

hnégan; *p.* de *To neigh*:—Ic hnége *hinnio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 58. Hors hnégþ *equus hinnit*, 22; Som. 24, 9. [*Wick.* nezen: *Prompt. Parv.* neyyñ *hinnio: Icel.* gneggja, hneggja.]

hnéogan; *p.* de *To cause to bow, bring low, humble, humiliate*:—Ic bebeóde bearnum mînum ðæt hie ðê hnégon æt gûþe *I command my sons to humble thee in battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2660; An. 1331. [*Goth.* hnaiwjan *to abase: Icel.* hneigja *to bow: O. H. Ger.* hneigjan *subjicere, inclinare: Ger.* neigen.] v. ge-hnégan, hnâh, hnígan.

hnégan, Beo. Th. 2641; B. 1320. v. négan.

hnégung, e; *f. Neighing*:—Horsa hnégung *neighing of horses*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35.

hnæpf, hnæpp, hnæp, es; *m. A cup, bowl*:—Hnæp *ciatus, anthlia*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 50, 51; Wrt. Voc. 24, 46, 47. Hnæp *anaphus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 43. Hnæpp *patera*, 290, 74. Of ðam hnæpfe *from the bowl*, Chart. Th. 439, 31. ii gebonede hnæppas *two polished bowls*, 429, 30. [*Laym.* nap *a cup: A. R.* nep: *Du.* nap, *a cup, basin: O. H. Ger.* hnapf *cratera, patera*, Grff. iv. 1130: *O. French* hanap: *Low Lat.* hanapus, v. Skt. Dict. *hamper.*]

hnæppan *to strike* [?]:—Swâ swâ sió nasu simle biþ swâ gesund hnæppen ða felga on ðæt ðe hî hnæppen *if the nave is always quite safe the fellies may strike against what they will*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 26. [Cf. (?) nap *to strike the head sharply with a stick*, E. D. S. Mid-Yorkshire Glossary; knap *to strike;* nap *a stroke*, Halliwell Dict.]

hnæppian, hnæppung. v. hnappian, hnappung.

hnæsce. v. hnesce.

hnâh; *adj. Bent down, low, lowly, humble, abject, mean, poor*:—And hê hnâh tô eorþan âleât wið ðæs engles *adoravitque eum pronus in terram*, Num. 22, 31. Næs hió hnâh ne tô gnêþ gifa *she was not mean nor too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3863; B. 1929. Iudas cwæþ ðæt hê wênde him trage [Kmbl. þrage] hnâgre *Judas said that he expected for himself humiliating pain*, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. Wêndon hie wera cwealmes þrage hnâgran *they expected the death of men, a still worse time*, Andr. Kmbl. 3195; An. 1600. Nô ic mê hnâgran talige ðonne Grendel hine *I think myself no worse man than does Grendel himself*, Beo. Th. 1359; B. 677. Ful oft ic leán teohhode hnâhran rince sêmran æt sæcce *full oft have I appointed reward to a warrior inferior and of less worth in battle*, 1909; B. 952. [*Goth.* hnaiws *lowly, humble.*]

hnappian, hnæppian; *p.* ode *To slumber, sleep, doze*:—Ne slêpþ ne ne hnappaþ se ðe hylt Israhêl *non dormitabit neque dormiet qui custodit Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 6. Hnæppaþ, Ps. Spl. 120, 4. Se ðe hnæppaþ *qui dormit*, 40, 9. Ða mâdenu hnappiaþ *the maidens slumber*, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 26. Ne slêpþ se nô fæste ac hnappaþ *non autem dormire sed dormitare est*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 8. Ac ðonne hnæppiaþ ûre

brǽwas *palpebræ vero dormitant*, 195, 2. Gif hē hwōn hnappode ðǽr-rihte hine drehton nihtlīce gedwimor *if he dozed a little, straightway nightly phantoms tormented him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Ic hnæppode *ego dormivi*, Ps. Spl. 3, 5. Ðā hnappedon hig ealle and slǽpon *dormitaverunt omnes et dormierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. [MS. A.] 25, 5. Ne ne hnæppie se ðe healde ðē *neque dormitet qui custodit te*, Ps. Spl. 120, 3. Ne ne hnappigen ðīne brǽwas *ne dormitent palpebræ tuæ*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 193, 24, 19. Hnappiende *dormiens*, Ps. Spl. 77, 71. [*A. R.* nappen: *Chauc. Wich. Piers P.* nappe: *Prompt. Parv.* nappyn *or* slomerynn *dormito*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* nafizan, Grff. ii. 1053.]

hnappung, hnæppung, e; *f. Slumbering, dozing, drowsiness*:—Æresť mon hnappaþ gif hē ðonne dære hnappunge ne swīcþ ðonne hnappaþ hē ōþ ðæt hē o wierþ on fæstum slǽpe *dormitando vero oculus ad plenissimum somnum ducitur*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 11. Wið hnappunge *against drowsiness*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 8, 10; Lchdm. i. 358, 24. Hnæppunge *dormitationem*, Ps. Spl. 131, 4: hnappunga, Ps. Th. *and* Lamb. [*Wich.* napping: *Prompt. Parv.* nappynge *or* slomerynge *dormitacio*: *O. H. Ger.* naffezung *dormitatio*.]

hnāstan; *p.* hneót *To strike together, clash*, Andr. Kmbl. 8; An. 4. v. hnītan.

hneáw; *adj. Stingy, near, niggardly*:—Ðȳ læs se hneáwa and se gītsigenda fægnige ðæs ðætte menn wēnen ðæt hē sīe gehealdsum on ðæm ðe hē healdan scyle oððe dǽlan *ne aut cor tenacia occupet, et parcum se videri in dispensationibus exultet*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 17. Ic ðē hneáw ne wæs landes and lissa *I was no niggard to thee of land and favours*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 5; Gen. 2823. [*Icel.* hnöggr *niggardly, stingy*: *Ger.* ge-nau.] DER. un-hneáw.

hneáw-līce; *adv. Sparingly, stingily*: — Him ðæs leán ǣgeaf nalles hneáwlīce *to him for that the Lord gave reward with no sparing hand*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 20; Gen. 1809.

hneáw-ness, e; *f. Stinginess, parsimony, niggardliness*: — Monig mon dēþ micel fæsten, and hæfþ ðone hlīsan ðæt hē hit dō for forhæfdnesse and dēþ hit ðeáh for hneáwnesse and for feohgītsunge *many a man fasts much, and has the reputation of doing it for abstinence, and yet does it for stinginess and avarice*; sæpe sub parsimoniæ nomine se tenacia palliat, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 6. Swā ða rūmmōdan fæsthafolnessee lǽren, swā hī ða uncystegan on ȳfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen *sic prodigis prædicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus perituraram rerum custodia non augeatur*, 60; Swt. 453, 29.

HNECCA, an; *m. A* NECK, *nape of the neck, back of the head*:—Hnecca *cervix* vel *jugulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 116; Wrt. Voc. 43, 44: Wrt. Voc. 70, 26. Wā ðǽm ðe willaþ lecggean bolster under ælcne hneccan menn mid tō gefōnne . . . Ðonne biþ se hnecca underlēd mid bolstre *væ his qui faciunt cervicalia sub capite universæ ætatis ad capiendas animas . . . Quasi cervicalibus caput jacentis excipitur*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 14. Gnīd ðone hneccan mid ðȳ *rub the back of the neck with it*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 25. Ðæt ðū næbbe nān þing hāles fram ðǽm fōtwolmum ōþ ðone hneccan *sanari non possis a planta pedis usque ad verticem tuum*, Deut. 28, 35. [*Laym.* necke: *Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* nekke *collum*: *O. Frs.* hnecka: *Icel.* hnakki *the nape of the neck, back of the head*: *O. H. Ger.* hnach *testa capitis, occiput, cacumen*: *Ger.* nacken.]

hnesce, hnæsce, hnysce; *adj. Nesh, soft, delicate, tender, effeminate*:—Hnysce hwītel *linna*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 113; Wrt. Voc. 40, 23. Hnesce on mōde tō flǽsclīcum lustum *yielding easily to the lusts of the flesh*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 4. Gefrēdan hwæt biþ heard hwæt hnesce *to feel what is hard, what soft*, 372, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 1216; El. 615. Heó is hnesce on æthrine *it is soft to the touch*, Herb. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 108, 1. Sīe ðǽr eác lufu næs ðeáh tō hnesce *sit itaque amor, sed non emolliens*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 127, 2. Hwæt getǣcnaþ ðonne ðæt flǽsc būton unfæst weorc and hnesce *quid enim per carnes nisi infirma quædam ac tenera*, 34, 6; Swt. 235, 15. Ðonne hys twig byþ hnesce *cum ramus ejus tener fuerit*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. Æghwæt hnesces oððe heardes, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 6: Salm. Kmbl. 574; Sal. 286. Ðonne gefafaþ him mon on ðære hnescean ōlecunge *eique mollities favoris adhibetur*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 21. Swā hē ðone hnescan þafettere on rēcelēste ne gebrenge *ut remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, 60; Swt. 453, 25. Ne gedafenaþ ūs ðæt wē symle hnesce beón on ūrum geleáfan *it befits us not to be ever delicate in our belief*, Homl. Th. i. 602, 12. Mann hnescum gyrlum gescrȳdne *hominem mollibus vestitum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 8; Lk. Skt. 7, 25. Heó biþ hnesceum leáfum *it is a plant with soft leaves*, Herb. 6, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 14. Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas *parvulos habeam teneros*, Gen. 33, 13. Syle him etan hnesce ægere *give him lightly boiled* (?) *eggs to eat*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 22. Ælc wuht biþ innanweard hnescost *every creature is softest inside*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6. Drihten nǽfre ne forsyhþ ða eáðmōdan heortan ne ða hnescestan *the Lord never despises the humble heart nor the weakest*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 5. [*A. R.* nesche: *Orm.* nesshe: *Chaus.* nesh: *Goth.* hnaskwus *soft*.]

hnescian, hnexian; *p.* ode *To make*, or *to become, soft, to soften*:—Ic hnexige *mollio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 53. Lege ðonne on ðǽr hit heardige hnescaþ hyt sōna *apply where it is hard, it will at once soften*, Herb. 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 4. Ðonne hnescaþ se swile sōna *then the swelling will soften at once*, L. M. 2, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 10. Se hearda stān adamans hnescaþ ongeán ðæt līðe buccan blōd *durus adamas leni hircorum sanguine mollescit*, Past. 37, 4; Swt. 271, 4. Hī hnescodon sprǽca his *molliti sunt sermones ejus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 24. Ongunnon ða godes cempan hnexian *God's warriors began to yield*, Homl. Skt. 5, 48, 51: 8, 29. [*Orm.* nesshenn: *Ayenb.* nheseþ, *pres*: *Prompt. Parv.* neschyn *or* make nesche *mollifico*.] DER. ā-hnescian.

hnesc-līce; *adj. Effeminate*:—Hē wæs swīðe hnesclīc man *he* [*Sardanapalus*] *was a very effeminate man*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 15. Hī beóþ hneslice swā forlegene *hi sunt delicati ita fornicantes*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 18.

hnesc-līce; *adv. Gently, softly, tenderly*:—Hē his hiéremonna yfelu tō hnesclīce forberan ne sceal *subditorum mala tolerari leniter non debent*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 25. Ðonne hē his wambe suā hnesclīce ōlecþ *dum ventri molliter serviunt*, 43, 5; Swt. 313, 12.

hnesc-ness, e; *f. Softness, delicacy, gentleness, weakness*:—Hnescnyss *mollities*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 56. Ðære hnescnesse ūres flǽsces wē beóþ underþiódde *corruptionis nostræ infirmitatibus subjacemus*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 5. Genim ðyses wæstmes hnescnysse innewearde *take the inward soft part of this fruit*, Herb. 185, 2; Lchdm. i. 324, 9. Gif hwā for his hnescnysse ðæt fæsten ūberan ne mæg *si quis præ mollitie sua jejunium perferre nequeat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 24. Gif þurh his hnescnysse seó heord forwurþ *if through his want of vigour the flock perish*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 22.

hnifol, es; *m. The forehead*:—Hnifol *frons*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 46. Smire mid ða þunwangan and ðone hnifol and ufan ðæt heáfod *smear therewith the temples and the forehead and the top of the head*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 6.

hnifol-orumb; *adj. Cernuus*, Cot. 45, 56, Lye.

hnīgan; *p.* hnāh; *pp.* hnigen *To bend, bow down, incline, descend, decline, sink*:—Ðonne hnīge eft under lyfte helm londe neár *then I bend again under the airy cover nearer the land*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 18; Rä. 4, 63. Loth ðām giestum hnāh *Lot bowed to the guests*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 15; Gen. 2440. Hnāg ic ðām secgum tō handa *I bowed down within the reach of the men*, Rood Kmbl. 118; Kr. 59. Hnigon ðā mid heáfdum heofoncyninge tōgeánes *bent then their heads before heaven's king*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 1; Gen. 237: 218; Th. 279, 18; Sat. 240: 225; Th. 298, 15; Sat. 533. Wit noldon hnīgan mid heáfdum hālgum Drihtne *we would not bend our heads to the holy Lord*, 35; Th. 46, 10; Gen. 742: 217; Th. 277, 22; Sat. 208. Ðā hē tō helle hnīgan sceolde *when he must sink to hell*, 221; Th. 288, 4; Sat. 375. [*Goth.* hneiwan *to bend downwards, decline*: *O. Sax.* hnīgan: *Icel.* hnīga *to bow down, sink, fall gently*: *O. H. Ger.* hnīgan *obstipare, adorare*.] DER. ge-, on-, under-hnīgan; *and see* hnīgian.

hnīgian; *p.* ode *To bend down* [*the head*]: — Ðonne uplang sīsitte hnīgie *let him sit up and bend his head downwards*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 16.

hnīpend *humilis*, Hpt. Gl. 436. v. next word.

hnīpian; *p.* ode *To bow the head*:—Biþ wuhta gehwilc onhnigen tō hrusan hnipaþ of dūne on weoruld wlītaþ wilnaþ tō eorþan [cf. *in the prose version*, Fox 254, 28, ealle bióþ of dūne healde wið ðære eorðan] *prona tamen facies hebetes valet ingravare sensus*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 26; Met. 31, 13. Ðā wearþ Cain suīðe hrædlīce irre and hnipode of dūne *iratusque est Cain vehementer, et concidit vultus ejus*, Past. 34, 5; Swt. 235, 6. [Þa nipeden hyo ealle *dormitaverunt omnes*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5, col. 2: *Laym.* þa sunne gon to nipen: cf. *Icel.* hnípa *to be downcast, droop*: hnipna *to droop, despond*: *M. H. Ger.* nipfen: *Ger.* nippen *to nod*.]

hnītan; *p.* hnāt, *pl.* hniton; *pp.* hniten *To strike, thrust, push, come against with a shock*:—Ðonne hniton fēðan *in the shock of meeting hosts*, Beo. Th. 2659; B. 1327: 5082; B. 2544. Gif oxa hnite wer oððe wīf *si bos percusserit virum aut mulierem*, Ex. 21, 28. Ðonne ic hnītan sceal hearde wið heardum *when I shall batter hard on the hard*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 21; Rä. 87, 4. [*Icel.* hnīta *to strike, clash*.] DER. of-hnītan.

hnītol; *adj. Given to striking, thrusting, pushing, having the head bent* [*as an animal when it butts* (?)]:—Hnitol *vel* eáðmōd *cernuus, pronus* vel *inclinatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 116; Wrt. Voc. 19, 1. Gif se oxa hnitol wǽre *si bos cornupeta fuerit*, Ex. 21, 29, 36: L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 29.

hnītu, e; *f. A nit*:—Hnītu *lens* vel *lendix*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 8; Wrt. Voc. 24, 12. Hnite and wyrmas on weg tō dōnne ðe on cildum beóþ *to remove nits and worms that are on children*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 15; Lchdm. i. 364, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* nyte, wyrme *lens*: *Icel.* gnit; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* niz: *Ger.* niss.]

hnoc *mutinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 83; Wrt. Voc. 23, 49. v. [?] hnot.

hnol, hnoll, es; *m. The top, crown of the head*:—Hnol *vertex*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 32; Wrt. Voc. 42, 40: 64, 22. Éastdǽl his hnol heóld *the crown of his head held the east*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 2. Fram ðam hnolle ufan ōþ his fōtwylmas neoðan *from the crown of his head down to the soles of his feet*, 480, 12: 452, 26: 524, 2. On hnol his

in verticem ejus, Ps. Spl. 7, 17: 67, 23. [*Wiek.* nol *cervix*: *O. H. Ger.* hnol *culmen, tuoumen, vertex, sinciput.*]

hnoppe, an; *m. Nap of sloth*; villus, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* noppe of a clothe *villus, tomentum*, see note.]

hnossian; *p.* ode *To beat, strike*:—Mec hnossiaþ homera lâfe *swords shall strike me*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 13; Rä. 6, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* hnoss *an ornament.*]

hnot; *adj. Bald, shaven, close-cut*:—Calu oððe hnot *glabrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 37. Hnot *mutilum, mutilatum*, Cot. 131, Lye. Tô ðon hnottan scale *to the pollard-willow*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 193, 35. On ða hnottan dîc of ðære hnottan dîc *the dike without turf* (?), iii. 211, 24. [*Chaue.* not-heed, Prol. 109: *Dep. Rich.* not of his nolle, 3, 46: *Halliwell Dict.* not *smooth, without horns; to shear, poll*: see *Nares' Gloss.* nott, nott-pated, -headed.]

hnut-beám, es; *m. A nut tree*; corylus avellana:—Hnutbeámes *nux* vel *nucarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 38; Wrt. Voc. 33, 35. Hnutbeámes rind, L. M. i. 3, 6; Lchdm. ii. 42, 3; 52, 1. Hnutbeámes leáf, Lchdm. iii. 6, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* hnuz-boum *amygdalus, nux, nucus, corylus*: *Ger.* nuss-baum.]

hnut-cyrnel, es; *m. n. A nut kernel*:—Genim hnutcyrnla, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 19.

hnutu, e; *f. A nut*:—Hnutu *juglantis* vel *nux*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 97; Wrt. Voc. 32, 32. For æppla and hnyta âte *from eating of apples and nuts*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 246, 21. Hnute hula *culliole*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 105; Wrt. Voc. 27, 34. Ôðera hnutena cyrnlu *kernels of other nuts*, iii. 134, 23. Of frencissen hnutu[m] *made of French nuts*, 122, 28. Cyrnlu of pintrŷwenum hnutum *kernels out of pine tree nuts*, Herb. 134, 2; Lchdm. i. 250, 9. Gif heó gelôme eteþ hnyte *if she is often eating nuts*, iii. 144, 20. Hnyte somnian, gaderian *to gather nuts*, 174, 5: 208, 18. On ðam ôðrum dæge wæs Aarones gyrd gemêtt grôwende and berende hnyte *on the next day Aaron's rod was found growing and bearing nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 16, 18. Bringaþ ðam men lîc sumne dâl tyrwan and hunig and hnite *deferte viro munera, modicum resinæ et mellis et amygdalarum*, Gen. 43, 11. [*Ayenb.* nhote: *Prompt. Parv.* note *nux, nucleus*: *Icel.* hnot; *f. pl.* hnetr: *O. H. Ger.* hnus, nuz *nux, migdola*: *Ger.* nuss.] DER. hæsel-, pîn-hnutu.

hnygela [or hnigela?], hnygele, an; *m. f. A shred, clipping*:—Hnygela *tomentum*; seolce hnygele *platum* [=placium, Som.] Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 3, 4; Wrt. Voc. 40, 37, 38. Hnyglan *putamina*, Cot. 152, Lye. [Cf. (?) nig *the clippings of money*: niggling *clipping*: niggler *a clipper*, Grose's Slang Dict: see also *Halliw. Dict.* niggle, niggling.]

hnŷlung, e; *f. A kneeling, reclining*; accubitus, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 52; Wrt. Voc. 41, 9.

hnyte. v. hnutu.

hô. v. hôh.

hô-banca, an; *m. A couch, sofa*; sponda, Wrt. Voc. 290, 13. v. hôh.

hoc; *gen.* hocces *Hock, mallow*:—Hocces leáf, L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 3. Hocces moran, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 27. Hoc, Lchdm. iii. 22, 2. [In E. D. S. Plant Names 'hock *althæa rosea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundifolaria*.' Skeat, Etymol. Dict. supposes the word was borrowed from Celtic: Welsh *hocys* mallows.]

HÔC, es; *m. A* HOOK:—Hooc *arpago* vel *palum*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 71; Wrt. Voc. 16, 43. Ic eom swâ swâ fisc on hôce *I am as the fish on the hook*, Nar. 40, 33. Ðonne biþ hê geteald tô ðære fŷrenan eá and tô ðam îsenan hôce *then shall he be assigned to the fiery river and the iron hook*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 25, 27. Wîngearda hôcas ðe hî mid bindaþ ðæt him nêhst biþ *caprioli* vel *cincinni* vel *uncinuli*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 9; Wrt. Voc. 38, 59. Ðâ sôhtan heora gewinnan him sarwe and worhtan him hôcas *at contra non cessant uncinata hostium tela*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 21: Homl. Th. i. 362, 27. v. hinder-hôc.

hôced; *adj. Shaped like a hook, curved*:—Ôþ ðat hit cymþ tô ðan hôkedan gâran *until it comes to the curved strip of land*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 434, 10.

hôcer. v. hôcor.

hocihte; *adj. Full of mallows*:—Æfrest onlong Foss on ða hocihtan dîc of ðere hocihtan dîc on ðone brâdan þorn *to the mallowy ditch*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 365, 25. [So Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 1, translates the word; or should the word be written *hôciht*=with many bends? Cf. hôced.]

hôciht. v. heoru-hôciht.

hoc-leáf, es; *n. Mallow*:—Hocleáf *malva*, Wrt. Voc 79, 11. Hocleáf. Ðeós wyrt ðe man malus erraticæ and ôðrum naman hocleáf nemneþ byþ cenned êghwær on begînum stôwum *this plant, which is called malva erratica, and by another name hockleaf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places*, Herb. 41, 1; Lchdm. i. 142, 4: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 17. Hocléf, Lchdm. iii. 48, 18.

hôcor, es; *m.* [?] *Mockery, scorn, insult, derision*:—Tô oft man mid hôcere gôddæda hyrweþ *too often good deeds are depreciated with derision*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 162. [*O. E. Hom.* to lusten hoker: *Laym.* hoker and scarn: *Chaue.* hoker and bissemare.]

hôcor-wyrde; *adj. Using scornful, mocking language*:—Hêr sind on ðæ earde hôcorwyrde êghwær *there are in the land here everywhere men of scornful speech*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 156. [Cf. *Laym.* Sexisce men mine unhæle me atwiten mid heore hokerworden.]

hôd, es; *m. A hood*; cucullus, caputium, Cot. 31, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* hod: *O. H. Ger.* huot, hôt; *m. mitra, tiara, cidaris*: *Ger.* hut.]

hoeg. v. heg.

hoelan=hêlan *to speak evil of, calumniate*:—Hoelende *calumniantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 44. [*Icel.* hæla *to praise, flatter, boast.*] v. hêl, hôlian.

hof, es; *n. A house, hall, dwelling, building*; ædes, domus:—Lytel hof *ædicula*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 84; Wrt. Voc. 57, 60. Cinges hof *basilica*, Som. 78, 86; Wrt. Voc. 58, 1. Hof sêleste *dwelling most excellent* [*the ark*], Cd. 69; Th. 84, 6; Gen, 1393: 66; Th. 79, 25; Gen. 1316: 67; Th. 81, 15; Gen. 1345: 73; Th. 90, 2; Gen. 1489. Gif hwâ hwylce hefige yfelnysse on his hofe geseó genime mandragoran on middan ðam hûse swâ mycel swâ hê ðonne hæbbe ealle yfelu hê ût âfŷdeþ *if any one see some grievous evil in his home, let him take mandragora into the middle of the house, as much as he has at the time, he will drive out all evils*, Herb. 132, 7; Lchdm. i. 248, 11: Cd. 76; Th. 94, 29; Gen. 1569: 112; Th. 148, 13; Gen. 2456. Hê gewât from his âgenum hofe Isaac lêdan *he departed from his own house leading Isaac*, 139; Th. 173, 32; Gen. 2870. Him Hrôðgâr gewât tô hofe sînum rîce tô reste *Hrothgar had gone to his sleeping-chamber*, Beo. Th. 2477; B. 1236. Tô hofe sînum *to her dwelling*, 3019; B. 1507: 3953; B. 1974. Se hâlga wæs tô hofe lêded in ðæt dimme ræced *the saint was led to the building* [*prison*] *into that dark house*, Andr. Kmbl. 2616; An. 1309. Of ðam engan hofe, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 12; Jul. 532: Elen. Kmbl. 1420; El. 712. Tô hofe *to the* [*queen's*] *house*, 1111; El. 557. In ðam reónian hofe *underground*, 1664; El. 835. Him hof tâhte *pointed out to them the dwelling* [*of Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 630; B. 312. Ðæt rêdleáse hof *hell*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 32; Gen. 44: 217; Th. 276, 23; Sat. 193. Hofa *ædes*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 83; Wrt. Voc. 57, 59. Hê ða hofa gehealdeþ and begŷmeþ *qui illa oppida maritima observat*, Nar. 37, 26. Hofu, Andr. Kmbl. 1676; An. 840: Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 26; Ruin. 30. On Faraones hofun *in domos Pharaonis*, Ex. 8, 24. Hofum, Beo. Th. 3677; B. 1836. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* hof: *Icel.* hof *a temple*: *O. H. Ger.* hof *curtis, curta, atrium, aula, domus*: *Ger.* hof.] DER. ceaster-, gæst-, gnorn-, grorn-, heolstor-, mearc-, morþor-, sand-, stân-, sûsl-, ŷþ-hof.

HÔF, es; *m. A* HOOF:—Hôf *ungula*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 6; Wrt. Voc. 43, 59: Wrt. Voc. 71, 76. Hors hôfum wlanc *the horse proud of hoofs*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 5; Rûn. 19. [*Icel.* hôfr: *O. H. Ger.* huof *ungula*: *Ger.* huf.]

hofding, es; *m. A chief, captain, principal, ringleader*:—Rawulf eorl and Rogcer eorl wêron hofdingas [cf. yldast tô ðam unræde, l. 13] æt ðisan unrêde *earl Ralph and earl Roger were ringleaders in this evil counsel*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 213, 31. [Borrowed from *Icel.* hôfðingi *a chief, leader, ringleader.*]

hofe. v. dim-hofe.

hôfe, an; *f. Hove, alehoof* [v. English Plant Names, E. D. S.]; glechoma hederacea:—Hôfe *viola*, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 132; Wrt. Voc. 31, 13. Genim hôfan *take hove*, L. M. 1. 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 5. Brûne hôfe, Lchdm. iii. 292, 9. Genim ða reádan hôfan, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 14. Mersc-hôfe, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 10. Tûnhôfe, 3, 60; Lchdm. iii. 344, 2.

hofer, es; *m.* [?] *A hump, swelling*:—Hofer *gibbus* vel *struma*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 71. [*O. H. Ger.* houar, houer *gibbus.*]

hoferede; *adj. Humpbacked*:—Hoferede *gybberosus* vel *strumosus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 70: 49, 7. Ðæt cild biþ hoforode *the child is humpbacked*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 26. Hôferede *gibbus*, Past. 11, 1, 3; Swt. 65, 4; 66, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* houaradi *gibbus*; hofaroht *gibberosus.*]

hoffing, es; *m. A circle*; orbis:—Hoffingas *orbes*, Lye. [Leo, 40, 20; 197, 12, gives a gloss hôf-ring, hôf-hring *orbis*, explaining the word as a *horse-shoe.*]

hôf-rec, -ræc, es; *n. Hoof-track*:—Sing on ðæt hôfrec *sing over the hoof-track*, Lchdm. i. 392, 9. Dryp on ðæt hôfræc ðæt wex *drop the wax into the hoof-track*, iii. 286, 4.

hof-rede; *adj. Confined to the house*; clinicus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 30; Wrt. Voc. 45, 62.

hof-þela *tesqua*, Lye.

hof-weard, es; *m. An ædile*; ædilis, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 105; Wrt. Voc. 18, 54.

hog-. v. hoh-.

hoga; *adj. Careful, thoughtful, prudent*:—Hoga *prudens*, Rtl. 105, 1. Geleáffull þegn and hoga *fidelis servus et prudens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 25. Wosas gê hogo *estote prudentes*, 10, 16. Hogum *prudentibus*, 11, 25. Gearnfulle ? hogo wosa *solliciti esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 11.

hoga, an; *m. Care*, R. Ben. 53, Lye. v. ymb-hoga.

hoga-fæst; *adj. Careful, prudent*:—Hogofæste *prudentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 2, 4. v. hoh-fæst.

hoga-scipe, es; *m. Prudence, carefulness, thoughtfulness, wisdom*:—

Hogascip *prudentia*, Rtl. 81, 14. Hogo·cip *prudentia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 47. Tō hogascipe *ad prudentiam*, 1, 17.

hogde. v. hycgan.

hogian; *p.* ode *To employ the mind, to think, mind, consider, know, understand, care, be solicitous* or *anxious, to purpose, strive, intend, be intent on, resolve*:—Ymbe mīne māgas ic hogige *erga propinquos curo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Đū hogast embe ðīne neōde *thou art busied about thy needs*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 23. Ne hogaþ hē be ðam heofenlican lācedōme *he is not anxious about the heavenly medicine*, ii. 470, 16. Hē hogaþ tō ðære betran wynne *he directs his mind to the better joy*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 23; Reim. 81. Hogaþ *satagit*, Mone Gl. 356. Hogiaþ *satagunt*, 435. Hia hogaþ *sapiant*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 5. For ðām mannum ðe mid māran gewilnunge ðæs āteorigendlican lifes hogiaþ ðonne ðæs ēcan *for those men whose minds are busied with a greater desire of the life that perishes than of the life eternal*, Homl. Th. ii. 368, 4: 342, 28. Ymbe ðīne handgeweorc ic hogode georne *in factis manuum tuarum meditabar*, Ps. Th. 142, 5. Mīd ðȳ ic wæs lytel ic hogade swā lytel *cum essem parvulus sapiebam ut parvulus*, Rtl. 6, 17. Ic ðæt hogode ðæt ic eōwra leōda willan geworhte *I purposed to work your people's will*, Beo. Th. 1268; B. 632. Hwæt hogodest ðū hidercyme ðīnne on wrāðra geweald *why didst thou resolve to come hither into the power of hostile men*, Andr. Kmbl. 2633; An. 1318. Ic on ðīnre hēlu hogode *I thought on thy salvation*, Ps. Th. 118, 81. Ðū ne hogodest *thou didst not consider*, Soul Kmbl. 83; Seel. 42. Hē on heortan hogode georne hū hē mid searuwe swylce ācwealde *he diligently considered in his heart how with cunning he might kill such*, Ps. Th. 108, 16: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 92. Hē lythwōn hogode ymbe his sāwle þearfe *he thought little about the needs of his soul*, 101, 201; Homl. Th. ii. 118, 15. Se feōnd hogode on ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan *the foe intended to cast men into that great perdition*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 14; Gen. 690. Hē tō friþe hogode *his purpose was to protect*, Andr. Kmbl. 1244; An. 622. Ealle ðe mē yfel hogedon *qui cogitant mihi mala*, Ps. Th. 69, 3: 37, 2. Hī hine lufedan leāse mūþe ne ðæs on heortan hogedan āwiht *dilexerunt eum in ore suo, et lingua sua mentiti sunt ei*, 77, 35. Ðæt hī ðȳ læs ymb fleām hogodan *minus posse fugam meditari*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 26. Hogedon ānunga *their only purpose was*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9, 22; Jud. 250, 273. Hogodon georne hwā ðǣr mid orde ærost mihte on fēgean men feorh gewinnan *they eagerly strove who there first with the sword's point might of the foe man win the life*, Byrht. Th. 135, 25; By. 123. Ne hoga ðū embe ðæt *be not anxious about that*, Homl. Swt. 3, 416. Hogiaþ *consider*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 14. Hogiaþ *sapite*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 8. Hogaþ gie *sapite*, Rtl. 13, 21: 25, 5. Hogige se yfela ðæt hē āstande *let the evil man be intent upon standing*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 23. Wē sceolon hogian embe ða bōte *we must busy ourselves about the reparation*, 274, 11. Wē sceolon carfullīce hogian ðæt wē ðone māran gylt forfleōn *we ought anxiously to endeavour to flee from the greater guilt*, 484, 5. Wē sceolon hogian hū wē hī begyton *we must consider how we may obtain it*, ii. 316, 25. Ne þurfon gē nō hogian on ðam anwealde ne him æfter þringan *ye need not aim at power nor press after it*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 29. Ne beō gē nā hogiende ymb ða morgenlican neōde *nolite esse solliciti in crastinum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. Hogiende *cogitantes*, Mone Gl. 390. Hogiendum *nitentibus*, 420. [*Laym.* hoȝede, *p*: *Icel.* huga; *pp.* hugat: *O. H. Ger.* hugeta, hogeta, *p.*] DER. be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, wiđ-, ymb-hogian. v. hycgan.

hogo-. v. hoga-.

hogu, e; *f. Care, anxiety, solicitude*:—Habbon hī hoge ðæt hī sȳn swilce ðæt hī wurþfullīce herigan māgon *let them have a care that they be such that they may worthily praise*, Homl. Th. i. 446, 32. Hē næfþ nān andgit ne hoga embe Godes beboda *he hath no understanding nor cares about God's commandments*, 132, 13. [*O. and N.* hoȝe: *R. Glouc.* howe.] v. heort-hogu, hoga.

hogung, e; *f. Caring, care*; cura, Lye.

hōh, hō; *gen.* hōs; *m. A heel, hough*:—Hōh nīþeweard *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 75. Hō *calx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 72; Som. 14, 17. Hwæt is ðæs wīfes hō? . . . Ðæs wīfes hō getācnode . . . *what is the woman's heel? . . . The woman's heel signified* . . . , Boutr. Scrd. 20, 13, 19. Hōs mīnes *calcanei mei*, Ps. Spl. 48, 5. Dō on ðīnne winstran scō under ðīnum hō *put it into thy left shoe under thy heel*, Lchdm. i. 396, 2. Āhefþ hys hō ongeán mē *levabit contra me calcaneum suum*, Jn. Skt. 13, 18: Gen. 3, 15. Him on hōh beleāc heofonrices weard merehūses mūþ *God closed the door of the ark behind him*, Cd. 69; Th. 82, 16; Gen. 1363. Mīnra hōs *calcanei mei*, Ps. Th. 48, 5. Pharao him filigde æt ðām hōu *Pharaoh followed at their heels*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 22. Hōs mīne *calcaneum meum*, Ps. Spl. 55, 6. [*Cf. Icel.* hā-sin.]

hōh, hōgh, hō, hoo a form occurring in local names whose meaning is thus given by Kemble: 'Originally a point of land, formed like a heel, or boot, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea,' Cod. Dipl. iii. xxvi, where see the references to the various forms. Kemble's supposition is borne out by the following passage, in which the word occurs independently:—Wē ðā fōron forþ be ðæm sæ and ðǣr ða heán hōs and dene and gārsecg ðone æthiopia wē gesāwon *promuntoria ad oceanum in æthiopia vidimus*, Nar. 24, 9. [Cf. (?) over hīl and hogh, Cursor Mundi 15826.]

hoh-, hog-fæst; *adj. Firm of mind, prudent, wise*: — Hogfæstum *prudentibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 25. v. hoga-fæst.

hōh-fōt, es; *m. The heel*: — Hē ī hōhfōt *calcaneum*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 7.

hoh-, hog-ful; *adj. Mindful, careful, anxious, wise, prudent*: — Ic nū on sibbe gesitte on mīnne cynestōl hohful embe ðæt hū ic his lof ārāre *quieto pace perfruens, studiosus sollicite de laudibus Creatoris omnium ecupor addendis*, Chart. Th. 240, 8. Ðā wearþ ðæt mæden mycclum hohful hū heó āfre wæras wissian sceolde *then became the maiden very anxious how she was ever to direct men*, Homl. Skt. 2, 121. Ðām ðe lufiaþ swīdor ða hēalīcan clænnysse ðonne ða hohfullan gālnysse *to those that love exalted chastity more than the wantonness which is full of care*, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 5. Hogfullum *prudentibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 25. [*Laym.* hoh-fulle, *pl*: *Orm.* hoȝhe-full.]

hohful-nesse, e; *f. Anxiety, care, trouble*: — Sēde ic mīnum witan mīnes mōdes hohfulnysse *I told the anxiety of my mind to my 'witan,'* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 11.

hōh-hwyrfing, e; *f. A turning on the heel so as to describe a circle* [?]; orbis, Som.

hohinge-rōd, e; *f. A cross, gibbet*, W. Cat. p. 294.

hoh-, hog-līce; *adv. Prudently, thoughtfully*:—Hoglīce, *prudenter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 8.

hoh-mōd; *adj. Having an anxious mind, anxious*, Lye.

hohmōd-nesse, e; *f. Anxiety, trouble, care*, Som.

hōh-sceanca, an; *m. The shank*; crus:—Sceápes hōhsceancan, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 8.

hōh-sinu, we; *f. Hough-sinew, ham-string, heel-sinew*:—Gif hōhsinu forad sīe *if a heel-sinew be broken*, L. M. 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3. Heora horsa hōhsina ðū ofcirfst *equos eorum subnervabis*, Jos. 11, 6. [*Wick.* houȝ-senu: *Icel.* hā-sin: *Dan.* hase: cf. *O. H. Ger.* hahsanon *subnervare*, Grff. iv. 800.]

hōh-spor, es; *n. The heel*; calx, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 97: Wrt. Voc. 45, 5.

HOL, es; *n. A* HOLE, *hollow, cavern, den*:—Tō ðam ealdan hole; of ðam hole, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 423, 22. Swā swā leó dēþ of his hole *quasi leo in cubile suo*, Ps. Th. 9, 29. Mec hæleþ ūt tȳhþ of hole hātne *a man draws me out hot from a hole*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 6; Rä. 63, 7. On ðis dimme hol *into this dark den* [*prison*], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 21; Met. 2, 11. Ðæt cūðe hol, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 10; Rä. 45, 5. Wild deóra holl and denn *lustra*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 38; Wrt. Voc. 59, 10. Hwelpas leóna on heora holum beóþ gelogode *catuli leonum in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 22. Foxas habbaþ holu *vulpes foveas habent*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20: Lk. Skt. 9, 58. Hola, Homl. Th. i. 160, 33. [*Laym.* hol: *Chauc.* hole: *Prompt. Parv.* boole or pyt in an hylle *caverna*: *O. Frs. O. Dut. Icel. O. H. Ger.* hol *concavum, caverna spelunca, antrum*: cf. *Goth.* hulundi *spelunca*.] v. hola.

hol, es; *n. A covering* [?]:—Ān hol stæfes *apex*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 18.

hol; *adj. Hollow*:—On middan hol *hollow in the middle*, Herb. 174, 1; Lchdm. i. 306, 9. Gif se weobud ufan hol nære *si in altari fossa non esset*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 21. Hol stān *fornix*, Cot. 93, Lye. Sca maria hine ācende on ðære nihte on ānum holum stānscræfe *St. Mary gave birth to him in a hollow cave*, Shrn. 29, 28. Ðæt wæter dranc of his holre hand *drank the water out of the hollow of his hand*, 50, 11. On ānne ealdne holne weg *to an old hollow way*, Chart. Th. 495, 8. Hole dene *convallem*, Ps. Spl. 59, 6. Hȳ beóþ innan holum *they are hollow within*, Herb. 180, 1; Lchdm. i. 316, 2. Gif heó hæfþ hole eágan *if she be hollow-eyed*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* hol *cavus, concavus*: *York-dialect* holl: *O. Frs.* hol: *Icel.* holr: *O. H. Ger.* hol *cavus, concavus*: *Ger.* hohl.] v. holh.

hol; *adj. Having a covering* or *crust* [?]:—Holne hlāf *tortam panis unius crustulam*, Ex. 29, 33. [Cf. hal-, heal-, healh-stān *crusta, crustulum*, Cot. 191, Lye.] v. also heal, healh; hol.

hōl, es; *n. Vain speech, evil speaking without cause, calumny, slander*:—Hōl and hete and rȳþera reāflāc ūs derede *slander and hatred and the rapine of robbers hath harmed us*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 70. Hōl *calumnia*, Off. Episc. 8, Lye. Ne teó ic N. ne for hete ne for hōle [MS. H. hēle] ne for unrihtre feohgyrnesse *I do not accuse N. from hate or with the intention of slandering him or from an unjust desire for money*, L. O. 4; Th. i. 180, 11. Ðæs deópne āþ Drihten āswōr and ðone mid sōðe swylce gefrymede ðæt hē hine for hōle ðē ne āswōre gehēt Dauide swā hē him dyde syððan *juravit Dominus David veritatem, et non frustrabitur eam*, Ps. Th. 131, 11; cf. Grff. iv. 849, huolian. [*Icel.* hōl *flattery, boasting*.] v. hōlunga, hoelan, hōlian.

hola, an; *m. A hole*: — Of ðam oterholan *from the otter hole*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 23, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* hole *foramen*: *Icel.* hola; *f. a hole*: *O. H. Ger.* holl: *Ger.* höhle.]

holc, es; *n.* [?] *A hollow, cavity*: — Weaxeþ ðæt yfele blōd on ðām holcum ðæs līchoman *the evil blood increases in the hollow parts of the*

body, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 7. On ðām holcum ðære lifre *in the hollows of the liver*, Lchdm. ii. 160, 26. [Cf. sniked in ed te breoste holka, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 19: *Halliwell Dict.* holka, holket *hollow*: or is the meaning similar to that of *kylca*, q. v?]

hold, es; *m. A title which seems to have been introduced by the Danes. It occurs several times in the Chronicle*, e. g. Ysopa hold and Ōscytel hold, 905; Erl. 98, 34. Þurcytel eorl and ða holdas ealle, 918; Erl. 104, 22. Þurferþ eorl and ða holdas, 921; Erl. 107, 28. *It is the Norse* höldr *which is thus defined* 'sá er höldr er hann hefir öðöl at erfðum tekit bæði eptir föður ok móður, þau er hans forellrar hafa átt áðr fyrir þeim,' see Cl. and Vig. Dict. höldr. *The importance of the hold in England is marked in the following passage:* — Holdes and cyninges heáþgerēfan wergild iiii þūsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 4; Th. i. 186, 8.

hold, es; *n. A carcase, body*:—Swā hwēr swā hold byþ *ubicunque fuerit corpus*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 28. Ðā woldon öðre fugelas fleón tō ðam holde *descenderunt volucres super cadavera*, Gen. 15, 11. Swā swā grēdige rammas ðar ðær hī hold geseōþ *like greedy ravens, where they see a carcase*, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 3: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 5. Tōdǣlon ðæs deádan hold him betwȳnan *cadaver mortui inter se dispertient*, Ex. 21, 35. [Þu fale hold *olidum cadaver*, O. E. Homl. ii. 183, 15: *Icel.* hold *flesh*.]

hold; *adj. Kind, friendly, pleasant, favourable, gracious* [*of a prince to his subject*], *faithful, loyal, devoted, liege* [*of a subject to his prince*]:— Drihten gedyde ðæt ðæs cwearternes ealdor him wærþ swīðe hold *dominus dedit ei gratiam in conspectu principis carceris*, Gen. 39, 21. Hē wearþ cristnum monnum swīðe hold *benignus erga Christianos*, Ors. 6, 12; Swt. 266, 22. Swā hold is God mancynne ðæt hē hæfþ geset his englas ūs tō hyrdum *God is so gracious to mankind that he hath appointed angels as our guardians*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 9: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 10; Gen. 1202: 107; Th. 142, 26; Gen. 2367. Ðam byþ God hold ðe biþ his hlāforde rihtlīce hold *God will be gracious to him who is rightly faithful to his lord*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 12. Hē cwæþ ðæt hē heom hold hlāford beón wolde, Chr. 1014: Erl. 150, 10. Ðonne biþ se holda þeówa geset ofer manegum gōdum *then will the faithful servant be set over many goods*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 23. Ic wille beón N. hold and getrīwe *I will be faithful and true to N.*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 4: Cd. 196; Th. 244, 4; Dan. 443: Beo. Th. 2463; B. 1229. Ic eom ðīn hold scealc *tuus sum ego*, Ps. Th. 118, 94. Fram sōðum martirdōme ðæs hālgan weres his holdan pāpan *from the true martyrdom of the holy man, his gracious pope*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 29. Hē horn hefeþ holdes folces *exaltavit cornu populi sui*, Ps. Th. 148 14. Heriaþ hine on hleóðre holdre bēman *laudate eum in sono tubæ*, 150, 3. Eáran habbaþ ne hī ēwiht māgon holdes gehȳran *ears have they but nought pleasing can they hear*, 134, 17. Holdum Gode ic sealmas singe *psallum Deo meo*, 145, 1. Ic gebōcie sumne dǣl landes mīnum holdan and getriówan þegne, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 256, 8. Hē hī on hihte holdre lādde *deduxit eos in spe*, Ps. Th. 77, 53. Āhte ic holdne hlāford *I had a gracious lord*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 26; Deór. 39: Ps. Th. 150, 1: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 22; Gen. 2313. Ic geornlīce gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge *I diligently served God with loyal mind*, 28; Th. 37, 7; Gen. 586. Heó dyde hit ðeáh þurh holdne hyge *yet did she it with purpose kind*, 33; Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708: Beo. Th. 539; B. 267. Āhyld mē ðīn eáre tō holde mōde *graciously incline thine ear to me*, Ps. Th. 70, 2: 85, 6. Nele mē Israhēl behealdan holde mōde *Israel will not regard me with loyalty*, 80, 11; 118, 112. Ealle Rōmāne wurdon cristnum monnum swā holde ðæt hie on monegum templum ēwriten ðæt ēlc cristen mon hæfde friþ *all the Romans shewed so much favour to the Christians that they wrote up in many temples that every Christian man should have protection*, Ors. 6, 13; Swt. 268, 19: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 7; Gū. 251. Holde frȳnd mē sēdon *faithful friends told me*, Homl. Th. 414, 7. Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde and getrȳwe *let us ever be to our lord loyal and true*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 9. Hī woldon him beón holde and gehȳrsume *they* [*the monks*] *would be loyal and obedient to him* [*the abbot*], Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 6. Alle mīne þegnes and mīne holde freónd on Hertfordesire *all my thanes and faithful friends in Hertfordshire*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 217, 5. Frȳnd synd hie mīne georne holde on hyra hygesceaftum ic mæg hyra hearra wesan, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 8; Gen. 288. Wē witon ðæt ēghwylcum men biþ leófre swā hē hæbbe holdra freónda mā *we know that the more faithful friends a man has the better he likes it*, Blick. Homl. 123, 1: Beo. Th. 979; B. 487. Is sēlwi mīn symble on ðīnum holdum handum *anima mea in manibus tuis semper*, Ps. Th. 118, 109. Holdost *most faithful*, Byrht. Th. 132, 31; By. 24. [*Laym.* þin holde mon: *Orm.* þin laferrd birrþ þe beon hold and trigg: *O. E. Homl.* mid holde mode: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hold: *Icel.* hollr *gracious, faithful, wholesome*: *O. H. Ger.* hold *propitius, fidelis, devotus*: *Ger.* hold.] v. un-hold.

hold-ēþ, es; *m. An oath of fealty*: — Hī wēron his menn and him holdēþas swēron ðæt hī woldon ongeán ealle öðre menn him holde beón *they did homage to him and swore oaths of fealty to him that they would be loyal to him against all other men*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 7. Hē dyde ðæt ealle ða heáfodmenn on Normandig dydon manrēden and holdēþas his sunu Willelme, 1115; Erl. 245, 12. [*R. Glouc. Havel.* holde-, hold-oþ.]

holde; *adv. Graciously, with devotion*, Ps. Th. 71, 2: 142, 6. v. hold.

holdigean *evisecrare*, Gl. Prud. 337.

hold-līce; *adv. Graciously, with kindness* or *friendliness, with devotion* or *attachment, faithfully, loyally*: — Holdlīce *affectuose* vel *devote*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 50; Wrt. Woc. 61, 28. Hē cwæþ swīðe holdlīce þe ūs 'Fæder mīn ic wille ðæt ða ðe ðū mē forgeáfe beón mid mē ðær ic beó' *he said very graciously concerning us 'My Father, I will that those whom thou hast given me be with me where I am,'* Homl. Th. ii. 368, 10: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 27; Sat. 311: Ps. Th. 54, 1: 58, 3. Holdlīce *kindly*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 18; Cri. 1358. Hē mē holdlīce þegnade *he served me faithfully*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Hwā ðās ælmesse holdlīce healde healde hine God, Chart. Th. 369, 29. Cwēdon holdlīce hȳran woldon *said they would listen devoutly*, Andr. Kmbl. 3276; An. 1641. Eádwearde hȳrdon holdlīce *loyally obeyed Edward*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 33; Edw. 14: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 14; Gū. 576. Ðæt Drihtne ful holdlīce hȳran *ut serviant Domino*, Ps. Th. 101, 20.

hold-rēden, e; *f. Faithfulness, loyalty, faithful discharge of duty to a superior*: — Hire hyrdeman þurh holdrēdene sume āc āstāh *her herdsman in the discharge of his duty had ascended an oak*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 30.

hold-scipe, es; *m. Loyalty, fealty, allegiance*:—Ealra ðæra manna land hī fordydon ðe wēron innan ðæs cynges holdscipe *they destroyed the lands of all those men that were in allegiance to the king*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 15. Sægdon ðæt hī hit dyden for ðes mynstres holdscipe *said that they did it on account of the loyalty of the monastery*, 1070; Erl. 209, 15.

holen, holegn, es; *m. Holly*: — Holen *acrifolius*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 23; Wrt. Voc. 33, 23: *ulcia*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 12: *acrivolus*, 285, 37. Holegn *acrifolius*, Gl. Amplon. 131: Gl. Mett. 34 [Leo]. Holenrinde *holly-bark*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12. Holenleáfa *holly leaves*, 3, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 11. Holen sceal in æled *holly shall to the fire*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 17; Gn. Ex. 80. Se fealwa holen *the sere holly*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10. [*A. R.* holin, holie. For the form *hollen* (*hollin, holyn*) see E. D. S. Plant Names, p. 263.] v. cneówholen.

holenga. v. holunga.

holh, holg, es; *n. A hollow, cavity, hole*:—Hwæt tīcnaþ ðæt holh on ðæm weobude būton gōdra monna geþyld? Forðam ðonne mon his mōd geeáðmōdgeþ ðæt hē wiðerweardnesse and scande forbere ðonne geeácnaþ hē sum holh on his möde swā swā ðæt weobud hæfþ on him uppan. Holh wæs beboden ðæt sceolde beón on ðæm weobude uppan . . . wel hit wæs gecueden ðæt ðæt holh sceolde beón on ðæm weobude ānre elne brād and ānre elne long *quod est altaris fossa, nisi bonorum patientia quæ, dum mentem ad adversa toleranda humiliat, quasi more foveæ hanc in imo positam demonstrat? Fossa ergo in altari fiat . . . Bene autem hæc eadem fossa unius cubiti esse monstratur*, Past. 33, 3; Swt. 219, 1–10. Ðēr ðær se īil hæfde his holh *ibi habuit foveam ericius*, 35, 3; Swt. 241, 7. In ðæm wæs ðæt holg ðæs nearwan scræfes, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 1. [*Laym.* holȝes, *pl. and* holh; *adj*: *R. Glouc.* holu, *sing. adj*; holwe, *pl*: *Chauc.* holwe *pl. adj.*]

holian; *p.* ode *To hollow out, make hollow, dig, make a hole*; cavare:— Hī ðā hwæthwega holodon and ðērrihte ðæt wæter swā genihtsumlīce üt fleów ðæt hit arn streámrynes of ðam munte *they then hollowed out* [*the rock*] *a little, and straightway the water flowed out so abundantly that it ran streaming from the mountain*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 7. [*A. R.* ne holieþ nout aduneward ase doþ þe uoxes: *Prompt. Parv.* holyn *cavo, perforo, terebro*: *Goth.* us-hulon *to excavate*: *Icel.* hola *to make hollow*: *O. H. Ger.* holian, holon *fodere, perforarare, excavare*: *Ger.* höhlen.] DER. ā-holian.

hōlian *to speak evil of, slander, calumniate*:—Ne sele ðū mē hōliendum mē *non tradas me calumniantibus me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 121. [*Orm.* holen o þe laȝhe leod, 9319, *with which compare Goth.* holon *in* Lk. 3, 14: cf. *O. H. Ger.* huolian, Grff. iv. 849.] v. hōl, hōlunga.

hōlinga. v. hōlunga.

holl. v. hol.

holm, es; *m. A mound, hill, rising ground*; but in this sense, which belongs to the word in the Old Saxon, it is not found in English. I. Its most common use in the latter, in the poetry, is in reference to water with the meaning *wave, ocean, water, sea*: — Freá engla hēht wesan wæter gemāne ðā stōd hraðe holm under heofonum sīd ætsomne *the lord of angels bade the waters be together, then quickly stood ocean under heaven far-stretching continuously*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 23; Gen. 161. Holm *the* [*Red*] *sea*, 157; Th. 195, 30; Exod. 284: 166; Th. 206, 9; Exod. 449. Holm *the water of the deluge*, 71; Th. 86, 15; Gen. 1431. Holm storme weól, Beo. Th. 2267; B. 1131. Holm heolfre weóll [*of the lake where Grendel dwelt*], 4282; B. 2137: 3189; B. 1592. Wīde rād ofer holmes hrincg hof sēleste [*of the ark*], Cd. 69; Th. 84, 5; Gen. 1393. Eów is holmes hlæst and heofonfuglas and wildu deór on geweald geseald *the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the earth are*

delivered into your hand, 74; Th. 91, 20; Gen. 1515. Wið holme foldan sceldun *guarded land against sea*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 4; Cri. 979. On holme, 97 a; Th. 363, 9; Wal. 51: Beo. Th. 1090; B. 543: 2875; B. 1435. Æt holme *by the sea*, 3832; B. 1914. Sealt wæter hreóh mé holme besencte *tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 2. Ðá wæs heofonweardes gást ofer holm boren *the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 7; Gen. 121. Léton holm beran *they let the sea bear him*, Beo. Th. 96; B. 48. Ofer wídne holm, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 23; Cri. 55. Ofer heánne holm, Elen. Kmbl. 1962; El. 983: Cd. 213; Th. 266, 4; Sat. 17: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 14; Wand. 82. Ðá ic on holm gestáh *when I embarked*, Beo. Th. 1269; B. 632: Andr. Kmbl. 858; An. 429. Heá holmas *deep waters*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 17; As. 123. Holmas dælde waldend úre *God divided the waters*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 24; Gen. 146: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 31; Sch. 54. Hider ofer holmas *hither over the waves*, Beo. Th. 485; B. 240. Windge holmas *stormy seas*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 26; Cri. 856. Holma begang *the way across the waters*, Ps. Th. 138, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 390; An. 195: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 69; Met. 11, 30. Holma geþring, Beo. Th. 4271; B. 2132. Holma gelagu, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 28; Seef. 64. II. From the Scandinavian *hólmr* an islet especially in a bay, creek, lake, or river, it is used in English with the meaning *land rising from the water, an island in a river, etc., holm [in local names]*:—Ðý ilcan geáre wæs ðæt gefeoht æt ðam Holme Cantwara and ðara Deniscra, Chr. 902; Th. 180, col. 2. Hér fór Cnut Cyng tó Denmearcon mid scipon tó ðam holme æt eá ðære hálgan, 1025; Erl. 163, 7. [*Laym.* holm: *Prompt. Parv.* holm, place besydone a water *hulmus*; of a sonde yn the see *bitalassum* vel *hulmus*. v. p. 243, note 2, and 244, note 2.] DER. æð-, wæg-holm.

holm-ærn, es; *n. A sea-house, vessel, ship*:—Holmærna mæst earc Noes, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 30; Gen. 1422.

holm-clif, es; *n. A sea-cliff, cliff by the water-side*:—On, fram ðam holmclife [*the* holm *is the lake where Grendel dwelt*], Beo. Th. 2846, 3274; B. 1421, 1635. Se ðe holmclifu healdan scolde *he who had to guard the sea-cliffs*, 465; B. 230. [*O. Sax.* holm-klif *a hill.*]

holmeg; *adj. Oceanic*:—Holmegum wederum *with storms such as blow at sea*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 6; Exod. 118.

holm-mægen, es; *n. The might of the ocean, the ocean*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 10; Rä. 3, 9.

holm-præcu; *g.* -præce; *f. The violence of the sea, the tossing of the waves, the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 933; An. 467. Ðú geworhtest heofon and eorþan and holmþræce *thou didst make heaven and earth and the sea with its tossing waves*, Elen. Kmbl. 1453; El. 728: Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 25; Cri. 678: 57 b; Th. 205, 19; Ph. 115.

holm-weall, es; *m. A wall formed by the sea*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 16; Exod. 467.

holm-weard, es; *m. One who keeps guard at sea, a sea-warder*, Andr. Kmbl. 718; An. 359.

holm-weg, es; *m. A way over the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 764; An. 382.

holm-wylm, es; *m. The surge of the sea*, Beo. Th. 4814; B. 2411.

holor, hólrian. v. heolora, heoloran.

HOLT, es; *m. n.* I. *a* HOLT, *wood, grove, copse*:—Holt *lucus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30: *nemus*, 9, 32; Som. 12, 17: *saltus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 104; Wrt. Voc. 32, 39: *nemus* vel *saltus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 34. Wildeóra holt, Salm. Kmbl. 116; Sal. 82. Holtes frætwe *fruit*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 22; Ph. 73. Hé lét him ðá of handon fleógan hafoc wið ðæs holtes *he let the hawk fly from his hands towards the wood*, Byrht. Th. 131, 14; By. 8: Rood Kmbl. 58; Kr. 29. Uton gán innan on ðisses holtes hleó *let us go within the shelter of this grove*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840; Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 26; Ph. 429. Wulf holtes gehlæda, Elen. Kmbl. 225; El. 113. Sum sceal on holte of heáhbeáme fealian, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 21; Vy. 21: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 103, 73; Met. 13, 52, 37. Gewiton ǽweg tó holte *they went away to the wood*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 12. Holt ofgeáfon *they left the wood*, Beo. Th. 5685; B. 2846: 5190; B. 2598. Abraham ðá plantode ǽnne holt *Abraham vero plantavit nemus*, Gen. 21, 33. Ful oft unc holt wrugon wudubeáma heim, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 1; Rä. 85, 7. Ðú geond holt wunast *thou shalt dwell among the woods*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. II. *wood*; lignum:—Ic geseah holt hweorfende *I saw wood moving*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 5; Rä. 57, 3. Holte bi[h]lénan *to pile wood round*, 74 a; Th. 277, 7; Jul. 577. [*Laym. Chaue.* holt: *Prompt. Parv.* holt, lytylle wode *lucus, virgultum*, p. 244, v. note: *O. Frs.* holt *wood, stick*: *Icel.* holt *wood, coppice* (nearly obsolete); *a rough stony hill*: *O. H. Ger.* holz *nemus, silva, saltus, arbor, lignum*: *Ger.* holz.] DER. æsc-, firgen-, ofer-, wudu-holt.

holt-hana, an; *m. A wood-cock*; acegia, Gl. Mett. 41: Gl. Amplon. 138.

hól-tihte, an; *f. Calumny, slander*:—Hóltihte *vel* teóne *calumnia*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 36; Wrt. Voc. 21, 29.

holt-wudu, a; *m.* I. *a wood*; silva, nemus, Beo. Th. 2743; B. 1369: Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 16; Ph. 171. II. *wood from a holt, forest-wood*; lignum, Beo. Th. 4669; B. 2340: Rood Kmbl. 179; Kr. 91.

hólunga; *adv. In vain, to no purpose, without cause, without intent*:—Hólunga *sine causa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 9. Nales hólunge *not without cause*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 14; Gen. 997. Nalles hólinga, Beo. Th. 2156; B. 1076. Wæs his fæder gelǽred in ða gerýno Cristes geleáfan ac hólinga *pater ejus sacramentis Christianæ fidei imbutus est, sed frustra*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 29. Gif hé hit hólinga dó fæste I geár *si casu fecerit, i annum jejunet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 22; Th. ii. 230, 27. Ðære tíde wæs ðæt mǽste wæll geworden on Norþanhymbra þeóde and cyrican. Ne wæs ðæt hólunga forðon ðáer ðæra heretogena wæs hæðen ðáer wæs ðam hæðenan grimra *quo tempore maxima est facta strages in ecclesia vel gente Nordanhymbrorum, maxime quod unus ex ducibus paganus, alter erat pagano savior*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 19. Mid ðý wé wið ðam winde and wið ðam sǽ holonga campodan *cumque cum vento pelagoque frustra certantes*, 5, 1; S. 613, 27.

hom, hóme, homer. v. ham, ðme, hamer.

homela, homola, an; *m.* A word of uncertain meaning occurring in the following passage:—Gif hé hine on bismor tó homolan bescire mid x scill. gebéte. Gif hé hine tó preóste bescire mid xxx scill. gebéte, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 5. See the note there; see also on cutting the hair as a mark of disgrace, Grimm's Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, pp. 702-3. v. hamelian, and cf. [?] *Scot.* hummel, homyll *having no horns.*

hón; *p.* héng; *pp.* hangen *To hang, suspend, crucify*:—Gé hig hón *crucifigetis*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 34. Hine man héng *ille suspensus est in cruce*, Gen. 41, 13. Hig hine héngon *crucifixerunt eum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 33. Ðone héngon on heáne beám fæderas ússe, Elen. Kmbl. 847; El. 424. Hóh hine *crucifige eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 13. Hóh hyne hóh hyne; Ða cwæþ pilatus tó him Nime gé hine and hóþ, Jn. Skt. 19, 6. Hóh on earm *hang it on to the arm*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 12; Lchdm. i. 362, 27. Ðone óðerne hé hét hón on ġealgan *alterum suspendit in crucem*, Gen. 40, 22. Hét se wælhreówa hine hón on heardre hengene, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 29. Ðér wæron geládde twegen sceaþan for heora synnum tó hónne *there were brought two thieves to be crucified for their sins*, 254, 22. Tó hóanne *ad crucifigendum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 19. Ic hæbbe mihte ðé tó hónne, Jn. Skt. 19, 10. Ðém hóendum *crucifigentibus*, Lk. Skt. 11, 7. Frignan ongan on hwylcum ðara beáma bearn wealdendes hangen wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1701; El. 851. [*Laym.* hon; *p.* heng: *Orm. Chaue. Piers P.* heng, *p*: *Goth.* hahan; *p.* haihah: *Icel.* hanga; *p.* hékk *pendere*: *O. Frs.* hua; *p.* heng; *pp.* huen: *O. H. Ger.* hahan; *p.* hieng *figere, crucifigere, suspendere.*] DER. a-, be-, bi-, ge-hón.

hón *tendrils of a vine* [?]:—Ða geseah ic gyldenne wingeard trumlícne and fæstlícne and ða twígo his hongodon geond ða columnan, ða wundrode ic ðæs swíðe. wæron in ðæm wingearde gyldenu leáf and his hón and his wæstmas wæron cristallum and smaragdus eác ðæt gimcyn mid ðæm cristallum ingemong hongode *vineamque solidam auro argentoque inter columnas pendentem miratus sum. in qua folia aurea racemique cristallini ligis erant interpositi, distinguentibus smaragdis*, Nar. 4, 31.

hona, hon-, hond, hongian. v. hana, heonu, han-, hand, hangian.

hóp. v. fen-, mór-hóp.

HOPA, an; *m.* HOPE:—Geleáffullum mannum mæg beón micel hopa tó ðam menniscum Gode Criste *believing men may have great hope on the human God, Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 350, 24. Ne bepǽce Ezechias eów mid leásum hopan *let not Hezekiah deceive you with false hope*, 568, 8. [*Laym. Orm. A. R.* hope: *Du.* hoop: *Dan.* haab: *M. H. Ger.* hoffe.] DER. tó-hopa.

hóp-gehnást, es; *n. The dashing together of waves in a bay* [?]:—Bíðaþ stille stealc stánhleoþu streámgewinnes hópgehnástes ðonne heáh geþring on cleofu crýðeþ *the steep rocks await quietly the strife of the sea, the dash of the waves, when the press of waters towering up crowds on to the cliffs*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 13; Rä. 4, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* hóp *a small landlocked bay* or *inlet*: *Scot.* hope *a haven.*]

hopian; *p.* ode, ede *To hope, have hope* or *confidence* [*in a person*], *expect, watch for* [*with gen.*]:—Ic hopige tó him swá gódan and swá mildheortan ðæt hé hit nylle sylf dón *I have confidence in him, so good and merciful, that he himself will not do it*, Chart. Th. 548, 20. Ðú dysegost manna ðú hopast ðæt ðú hæbbe þoftrádene tó ðam áwyrigedan deófle *thou most foolish of men, thou trustest that thou hast fellowship with the accursed devil*, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 14. Swá eác úre hiht ne becom ná tó ðam ðe hé hopaþ *so also our hope has not arrived at that for which it hopes*, i. 250, 25. Ðonne hé eall forsihþ eorþlícu gód and hopaþ tó ðám ácum, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 87; Met. 7, 44. Se synfulla hopaþ symle ðæs rihtwísan *considerat peccator justum*, Ps. Th. 36, 32. Ðæt ðæt Maria dyde tó ðam wé hopiaþ *that which Mary did, for that we hope*, Homl. Th. ii. 442, 33. Landfranc gewát of ðissum lífe ac wé hopiaþ ðæt hé fórde tó ðæt heofanlíce ríce, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 15. Ic ðé hopode *in te speravi*, Ps. Th. 30, 17. Hé hopode ðæt hé geálwe sum tícen *sperabat signum aliquod videre*, Lk. Skt. 23, 8. Hæbbende ðæs ðe wé ér hopedon, Homl. Th. i. 250, 35. Wé tó ðínum hídercyme hopodan and hyhtan, Blickl. Homl. 87, 11. Hopedon *sperabamus*, Lk. Skt. 24, 21. Ða fíf cyningas hopodon tó lífe *the five kings hoped to save their lives*, Jos.

10, 16. Ne hopige nán man tó dysigre leásunge, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 21. Hit nys tó unnyt dæt wé hopien tó Gode forðæm hé ne went swá swá wé dóþ *it is not vain for us to have hope in God; for he does not change as we do*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 20. Dæt hí swá hopigen tó ðære forgiefnesse *ut sic de spe fiduciam habeant*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 19. Bebeódaþ ðæt hí ne hopian on heora ungewissum welan *bid them not to put their trust in their uncertain riches*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 25. Ne þearf hé hopian nó ðæt hé ðonan móte *he has no ground for hoping that he may go thence*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 12; Jud. 117. Ða hopiendan on ðé *sperantes in te*, Ps. Spl. 16, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* hoffen.] DER. tó-hopian.

hópig; *adj. In hills and hollows* [*applied to the sea in reference to the deep depressions between high waves*; cf. *Scot.* hope *a sloping hollow between two hills, or the hollow that is formed between two ridges on one hill*]:—Com ic on sæs hricg ðær mé sealt wæter hreóh and hópig holme besencte *veni in altitudinem maris; et tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 2.

hoppa. v. gærs-hoppa.

hóp-páda, an; *m. An upper tunic, cope*:—Hóppáda *ependeton* [= ἐπενδύτης], Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 83; Wrt. Voc. 59, 52.

hoppe, an; *f. An ornament suspended from the neck, a bell* [?] *hung from a dog's neck*:—Hryðeres belle and hundes hoppe ælc bið ánes scill. weorþ and ælc is melda geteald *an ox's bell and that on a dog's collar, each is worth a shilling and each is reckoned an informer*, L. Edg. H. 8; Th. i. 260, 16. Hie eall him gesealdon ðæt hie dá hæfdon búton ðæt ælc wífmon hæfde ane yndsan goldes and án pund seolfres and ælc wæpnedmon ánne hring and ane hoppan *ita ut nihil præter annulos singulos, bullasque sibi ac filiis, et deinde per filias uxoresque suas singulas tantum auri uncias, et argenti non amplius quam singulas libras relinquerent*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 21.

hoppere, es; *m. A dancer*; saltator, Som.

hoppestre, an; *f. A female dancer*:—Ðæs mæran wítegan deáþ ðære lyðran hoppystran tó méde forgeaf *rewarded that vile dancer with the death of the illustrious prophet*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 3. [*Chauc.* hoppestre.]

hoppetan; *p.* te *To jump about* [*for joy*], *leap, rejoice, to throb* [*of a wound*]:—Swá benne ne burnon ne burston ne hoppetan *so that the wounds should neither burn nor burst nor throb*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 1. Ðæne ðe méder on rise hoppetende beclýsed Johannes undergeat *quem matris alvo gestiens clausus Johannes senserat*, Hymn. Surt. 51, 1. v. next word.

hoppian; *p.* ode *To hop, leap, dance*:—Dá blissode mín cild on mínum innoþe and hoppode ongeán his Drihten *then rejoiced my child in my womb, and leaped towards his Lord*, Homl. Th. i. 202, 18. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hoppe *to dance, jump*: *Icel.* hoppa *to skip, bound*: *M. H. Ger.* hoppen: *Ger.* hüpfen.]

hopp-scýte, an; *f. A coverlet* [?]:—Ic geann ánes beddreáfes mid wahhryfte and mid hoppascýtan, Chart. Th. 529, 12.

hopu *lygustra*, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 2.

horas. v. horh.

hora-seáþ. Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1. v. horu-seáþ.

hór-cwene, an; *f. An adulteress, whore*:—Hórcwenan, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 21: L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 21: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. [*Icel.* hór-kona *an adulteress.*]

HORD, es; *n. m.* HOARD, *treasure*;—Hord *thesaurus*, Wrt. Voc. 86. 47. Dá wæs óþboren beága hord *then was borne off the hoard of rings*, Beo. Th. 4557; B. 2284: 6015; B. 3011. Hyrde ðæs hordes *keeper of the hoard*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 7; Rä. 87, 9: Beo. Th. 1778; B. 887. Ðæs ðe heáh hlioþo horde onféngon *after the lofty hills had received the treasure* [*the ark*], Cd. 71; Th. 86, 32; Gen. 1439. Héðnum horde, Beo. Th. 4438; B. 2216. Hord eald enta geweorc, 5540; B. 2773. Ðæt hord, 6244; B. 3126. Hord under hrusan [*the nails of the cross*], Elen. Kmbl. 2181; El. 1092. Hí ealgodon hord and hámas *they defended treasures and homes*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 10; Æðelst. 10. Hé ðæt fácen hafaþ in his heortan, hord uncléne *he hath that deceit in his heart, a hoard unclean*, Frag. Recd. 11; Leás 6. Hord, heortan geþohtas, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 1; Cri. 1048: 23 b; Th. 65, 17; Cri. 1056. Breósta hord, Th. 66, 17; Cri. 1074. Breósta hord, gást *the breast's treasure, the spirit*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 6; Gen. 1608. His synna hord onténde *he confessed his sins*, Ps. C. 50, 28; Grn. ii. 277, 28: 151, 155; Grn. ii. 280, 151, 155. Sáwle hord, Beo. Th. 4838; B. 2422. Hordas, gerýne *arcana*, Mone B. 4216 (v. gold-hord). [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Chauc.* hord: *Goth.* huzd; *n*: *O. Sax.* hord; *n*: *Icel.* hodd; *n.* (*but a late form* hoddar; *pl. occurs*) in poetry only *hoard, treasure*: *O. H. Ger.* hort; *n. thesaurus.*] DER. beáh-, bóc-, brand-, breóst-, feorh-, flæsc-, gold-, greót-, lic-, mádm-, mód-, sáwl-, wamb-, word-, wyrm-hord.

hord-burh, -burg, e; *f. A city containing treasure*, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 9; Gen. 2007: Beo. Th. 938; B. 467.

hord-cleófa, -clýfa, an; *m. A treasure-chamber, treasury, store-room, closet*:—Hí gáþ in tó ðínum húse and tó ðínum bedde and tó ðínum hordclýfan *ingredientur cubiculum lectuli tui et super stratum tuum*, Exod. 8, 3. Ic hæbbe on mínum hordcleófan án wundorlic weorc *I have in my treasury a wonderful work*, Homl. Skt. 5, 260. Hí sóhten ðone, behíddan mete on heora hordcleófan *they sought the hidden food in their closets*, Ælfc. T. 42, 144: Grn. 21, 13. v. next word.

hord-cófa, an; *m. A place for treasure, a retired chamber, closet, a place where the thoughts are stored* [v. hord], *the breast, heart*:—Dá æfter ðon dá cégde seó hálige Maria tó eallum apostolum on hire hordcófan *post hæc vocavit Sancta Maria omnes apostolos in cubiculo suo*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 34. Ðæt hé his ferþlocan fæste binde healde [MS. healdne] his hordcófan *that he close fast his mind's coffer and preserve the treasury of his thoughts*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 14 [cf. 22]; Wand. 14. Hine mid ealle inuancundum heortum hordcófan helpe biddaþ *in toto corde exquirunt eum*, Ps. Th. 118, 2.

hordere, es; *m. A treasurer, steward, chamberlain* [v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 106]:—Hordere *cellerarius*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 6. Dá hét hé his hordere ðæt glæsene fæt syllan ðam biddendan subdiácone. Se hordere cwæþ him tó andsware gif hé ðam biddendum sealde ðæt hé nán þing næfde his gebróðrum tó syllenne *then he bade his steward give the glass vessel to the requesting subdeacon. The steward said in answer, that if he gave it he should have nothing to give to his brethren*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 22: Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. Ðis forward was makid wid ordrfic hordere, Chart. Th. 438, 3, 7. Cynges hordera odde úra gerésena swile, L. Ath. 1, 3; Th. i. 200, 23, see note. Nán man ne hwyrfe nánes yrfes bútan ðæs gerésan gewitnesse ... odde ðæs horderes, 9; Th. i. 204, 19. [*Ayenb.* hordier *treasurer.*]

hord-ern, -ærn, es; *n. A store-house, store-room, treasury*:—Hordern *cellarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 100; Wrt. Voc. 58, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 24. *Cellaria uini id est* hordern *promptuaria*, Blickl. Gl. 259, 5: Ps. Surt. 143, 13. Búton hit under ðæs wífes cégclocan gebroht wére ðæt is hire hordern and hire cyste *unless it has been put into the places which the wife locks up, that is, her storeroom and her chest*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. Hordærne neáh *near to the treasure-house*, Beo. Th. 5655; B. 2831. Hé is gód hordern on tó scéwiene *it is a good day for examining a storeroom*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 6. Heora hordernu wæron mid monigfealdum wlencum gefylde *their storehouses were filled with manifold riches*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 16. Hordærna sum, Beo. Th. 4548; B. 2279.

horder-wice, an; *f. The office of a treasurer* or *steward*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 14.

hord-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for holding treasure*:—Se Hálga Gást wunode on ðam æþelan innoþe and on ðam gecorenan hordfæte [*of the Virgin Mary*], Blickl. Homl. 105, 15: Hy. 11, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 18. Hí geopenodon heora hordfatu [cf. Mt. 2, 11 *apertis thesauris suis*] and him lác geoffrodon, Homl. Th. i. 78, 27: 116, 3. On heora hordfatum behíddon *absconderunt inter vasa sua*, Jos. 7, 11.

hord-geat, -gat, es; *n. A door through which a treasure is reached*:—Hwylc ðæs hordgates cégan cræfte ða clamme onleác *which, by the key's art, unlocked the fastenings of the door to the treasure*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 28; Rä. 43, 11.

hord-gestreón, es; *n. Hoarded, accumulated wealth, that which has been acquired and now forms a 'hord*:'—Sum wæs éhtwelig in commedia heóld hordgestreón *there was one of large possessions, he kept in Nicomedia his stored-up wealth*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 3; Jul. 22. Ne mót hé hionane lédan of disse worulde wuhte ðon más hordgestreóna ðonne hé hider brohte, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 21; Met. 14, 11: Beo. Th. 6175; B. 3092. Mæst hlifade ofer Hroþgáres hordgestreónum *the most towered above the riches that had come from Hrothgar's hoard*, 3803; B. 1899. Næs him hyht tó hordgestreónum *no hope had they in hoarded wealth*, Andr. Kmbl. 2229; An. 1116.

hordian; *p.* ode *To* HOARD, *lay up* [*treasure*], *store*:—Ðæt hé for gýtsunge uncyste nánum ódrum syllan ne mæg ðæt hé hordaþ and nát hwam swá swá se wítega cwæþ 'on ídel bið élc man gedréfed se ðe hordaþ and nát hwam hé hit gegaderaþ' *what he from the vice of avarice can give to no other he hoards, and knows not for whom, as the prophet says 'In vain is every man troubled who hoards, and knows not for whom he gathers it,'* Homl. Th. i. 66, 3. Hordiaþ eówerne gold 'hord on heofenum *lay up your treasure in heaven*, ii. 104, 31. DER. gé-hordian.

hord-loca, an; *m. A treasure-chest, coffer*, metaph. *the mind* [v. hord]:—Þeáh ðe hé feohgestreón under hordlocæn éhte *though he had wealth in his coffer*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 11; Jul. 43. Heald hordlocan hyge fæste bind *keep thy thought's treasury, fast bind thy mind*, 122 a; Th. 469, 16; Hy. 11, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1342; An. 671.

hord-mádmum, es; *m. A valuable present, jewel*:—Healsbeága mæst, hordmádmum, Beo. Th. 2400; B. 1198.

hord-mægen, es; *n. Abundance of wealth, riches*, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 13; Dan. 675.

hord-weard, es; *m. A guard of a hoard* or *treasure*:—Hordweard *the dragon which watched over the treasure*, Beo. Th. 4576; B. 2293: 4594; B. 2302: 5102; B. 2554: 5179; B. 2593. Hordweard hæleþa *the Danish king*, 2098; B. 1047: 3708; B. 1852. Hordwearda hryre [*of the death of the first-born in Egypt*], Cd. 144; Th. 179, 27; Exod. 35: [*of the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*], 169; Th. 210,

6; Exod. 51. *Hordwearda geteoða the wealth of the princes of Israel*, 174; Th. 220, 3; Dan. 65.

hord-wela, an; *m. Hoarded, stored-up wealth*:—Đeáh đe hordwelan heðde lange, Beo. Th. 4677; B. 2344.

hord-weorþung, e; *f. The honouring a person by bestowal of treasure*, Beo. Th. 1908; B. 952.

hord-wynn, e; *f. The delightful object that consists in hoarded treasure* [*applied to the treasure guarded by the dragon*], Beo. Th. 4533; B. 2270.

hóre, an; *f. A whore, harlot*; meretrix, Hpt. Gl. 475, 484. [*Laym. A. R.* hore: *Icel.* hóra: *O. H. Ger.* huora: *Ger.* hure.]

horeht. v. horheht.

horh, horg, es; *m. n. A clammy humour, phlegm, rheum*:—Hrog [=horg] *phlegma*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 51. Horg *flegma*, 282, 67. Sió gliferness ǽrist of đæs hores wǽtan *the voracity arises from the humour of the phlegm*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 3. Wið langum sáre đara tóþa þurh horh, 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 4. Gif him ofstondeþ on innan sénigu ceald wǽte đonne spíwaþ hie đæt horh . . . đæt ofstandene þicce horh, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 15–21. Đonne spíwaþ hie sóna đone þiccan horh, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 15. Horas *pituita*, i. e. *minuta saliva*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 55; Wrt. Voc. 46, 15. v. horu.

horheht; *adj. Full of phlegm, phlegmatic*:—Mid yfelre wǽtan horhehtre, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 9: 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 26. v. horweht.

horian, Ps. Th. 27, 1, note. v. harian.

horig, horhig; *adj. Foul, dirty, defiled*:—Swá hit gedafenlíc is đæt his reáf ne beó horig *so is it proper that his vestment be not foul*, L. Ælfc. C. 22: Th. i. 350, 21. Næs his reáf horig, Homl. Th. i. 456, 20. Mid horium reáfe, 528, 24. Mid horhgum scicelse, Th. Ap. 13, 26. [*O. E. Homl.* þat brinþ hori to clene: *Wick.* hoori *unclean*: *Chaucer* horowe; *pl*: *O. H. Ger.* horig *lutulentus, cenosus*.]

hóring, es; *m. An adulterer, fornicator*:—Hér sindon miltestran and bearnmyrđran and fúle forlegene hóringas, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 181. [Cf. *Goth.* hórs: *Icel.* hórr.]

HORN, es; *m. A* HORN, *a drinking-horn, a cupping-horn, a trumpet, the horn-shaped projection on the gable-end of a house* [v. Dasent's translation of Njála, plate 3, p. cvii], *a pinnacle*:—Oxan horn biþ x pæninga weorþ *an ox's horn shall be worth ten pence*, L. In. 58; Th. i. 138, 21. Se horn mínre hélo *cornu salutis meæ*, Ps. Th. 17, 3. Horn stundum song *sometimes the horn sounded*, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Hwílum teóh mid glæse oðđe mid horne *draw at times with a cupping-glass or horn*, L. M. 2, 18; Lchdm. ii. 200, 13. Sete horn on đa openan scearpan *put a cupping-horn on the open scarifications*, 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 21. Gif feorrancumen man oðđe fremde búton wege gange and hé đonne náwþer ne hrýme ne hé horn ne blǽwe for þeóf hé biþ tó prófianne *if a man come from a distance, or a stranger, go out of the highway, and he then neither shout nor blow a horn, he is to be tried as a thief*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 24. Syðđan hie Hygelíces horn and býman galan ongeáton, Beo. Th. 5879; B. 2943. ii hnæppas and iiii hornas *two bowls and four drinking-horns*, Chart. Th. 429, 31. Ne býman ne hornas, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 30; Ph. 134. Ne hér đisse healle hornas [horn næs, Th.] ne byrnaþ *nor here do this hall's gables burn*, Fins. Th. 7; Fin. 4. Ic wíht geseah wundorlíce horna sibitweónum húpe lǽdan *I saw a creature* [*the moon*] *wondrously bringing spoil between its horns*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. Heorot hornum trum *the hart firm-antlered*, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Óþ wigbedes hornas *usque ad cornu altaris*, Ps. Th. 117, 25. [*Goth.* haurn; *n. a horn, drinking-horn, trumpet, husk*: *O. Sax.* horn-[seli]: *O. Frs.* horn; *n. cornu, tuba*: *Icel.* horn; *n. a horn, drinking-horn, trumpet; a corner*: *O. H. Ger.* hórn; *n. cornu, tuba, promontorium*: *Ger.* horn; *n.*] DER. blǽd-, drenc-, fyhte-, gúþ-horn. v. ín-horn.

horn [horh?]-**ádl**, e; *f. A disease of foul humours in the stomach*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 31.

horn-béare; *adj. Horned, having horns*; corniger, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 20.

horn-blǽwere, es; *m. A horn-blower, trumpeter*: — Hornblǽwere *cornicen*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 63: Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 24. Đér mihte wel bén sibúton twenti óđer þritte hornblæweres, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 36. [Cf. *Goth.* haurnja: *O. H. Ger.* horn-blíso *tubicen, cornicen*.]

horn-boga, an; *m. A bow with the ends curved like a horn or a bow made of horn* [?], [cf. *Icel.* horn-bogi *a horn-bow*, Cl. and Vig. Dict.]:—Léton forþ fleógan hildenædran of hornbogan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 222: Beo. Th. 4866: B. 2437. Đér hé hornbogan [horn bogan?] hearde gebendeþ *ibi confregit cornua arcuum*, Ps. Th. 75, 3.

horn-bora, an; *m. A horn-bearer, trumpeter*, Elen. Kmbl. 107; El. 54.

horn-fisc, es; *m. A garfish, a kind of pike*:—Hornfisc plegode glíd geond gársecg, Andr. Kmbl. 740; An. 370. [*Icel.* horn-fiskr: *Dan.* hornfisk *garfish*, esox belone.]

horn-geáp; *adj. Having a wide extent between the 'horns'* [v. horn], an epithet of a building:—Tempel dryhtnes heáh and horngeáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1335; An. 668: Beo. Th. 164; B. 82. [Cf. under geápne hrét, 1677; B. 836.]

horn-gestreón, es; *n. An abundance of pinnacles*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 11; Ruin. 23.

horn-pic, es; *n.* [?] *A pinnacle*:—Sette hine ofer hornpic temples *statuit eum supra pinnam templi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 9.

horn-reced, es; *n. A house having 'horns'* [v. horn] or *pinnacles*, Beo. Th. 1412; B. 704.

horn-sæl, es; *n. A hall having 'horns' in its roof*:—Hornsalu, Andr. Kmbl. 2318; An. 1160: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 10; Rä. 4, 8. v. horn-reced, -sele.

horn-sceaða, an; *m. A pinnacle*:—Ofer hornsceaðe temples *supra pinnaculum templi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 5. v. sceaða.

horn-scip, es; *n. A ship having a beak* [rostrum], *a ship with a horn-like projection in the bow*, Andr. Kmbl. 547; An. 274.

horn-sele, es; *m. A building having pinnacles*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 11; Gen. 1821. [*O. Sax.* horn-seli.] v. horn-sæl.

hornung-sunu, a; *m. A bastard*, Cot. 142. [*O. Frs.* horning *spurius, nothus*: *Icel.* hornungr *a bastard son*.] v. Grmm. R. A. 476, note.

horo-. v. horu-.

hor-pyt, -pytt, es; *m. A dirt-pit, slough* [?]:—Tó đæm horpytte, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 37, 21: 162, 9. v. horu.

HORS, es; *n. A* HORSE:—Geþracan hors *mannus* vel *brunneus*: hors of stéden *vel of* asrenne *burdo*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 18, 19; Wrt. Voc. 17, 23, 24. Hors hófum wlanc, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 5; Rún. 19. Ne beó gé ná swylce hors *nolite fieri sicut equus*, Ps. Th. 31, 10. Đá was Hródgáre hors gebæted wicg wundenfeax *then for Hrothgar was a horse bitted, a steed with plaited mane*, Beo. Th. 2803; B. 1399. Ne hé on horses hrycge cuman wolde ac hé his fótum geeode *non equorum dorso sed pedum incessu vectus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Nis horses flǽsc forboden *caro equina non est prohibita*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 16. Wið horses hreófle . . . dó on đæt hors swá hit hátost mǽge *for a horse's leprosy . . . apply it to the horse as hot as possible*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 152, 10. Gelícnes horses and monnes, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 26; Rä. 37, 11. Đí byþ swíðe dysig se đe getrúwaþ on his horses swiftnesse *falsus equus ad salutem*, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Cwæþ mid hospe horse mete is bere *said contemptuously 'Barley is food for a horse,'* Homl. Skt. 3, 216. Man his hors under him ofsceát *his horse was shot under him*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 42. Ic seah sroh [*the word is written in runes*] hygewloncne, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 1; Rä. 20, 1. Horsa steal *earcores*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 54; Wrt. Voc. 39, 37. Horsa hnǽgung *neighing of horses*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 2, 38. Hé wæs mid đǽm fyrstum mannum on đæm lande nǽfde hé đeáh má đonne twentig hrýðera and twentig sceápa and twentig swýna; ond đæt lytle đæt hé erede hé erede mid horsan *he* [*Ohthere*] *was among the first men of the country; and yet he had not more than twenty oxen and twenty sheep and twenty swine; and the little that he ploughed, he ploughed with horses*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 12–15. Đa hors óþbær *it bore away the horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 20; Rä. 23, 10. [*O. Sax.* hros; *n*: *O. Frs.* hars, hers, hors, ros; *n*: *Icel.* hross; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* hros; *n*: *Ger.* ross.] v. cræte-hors.

Horsa, an; *m. Horsa*:—On hiera dagum Hengest and Horsa geséhte Bretene, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 1. Hér Hengest and Horsa fuhton wið Wyrtgeorne đam cyninge in đære stówe đe is gecueden Agnesþrep and his bróður Horsan man ofslóg, 455; Erl. 12, 13.

hors-bér, e; *f. A horse-bier*; feretrum caballarium, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 5. [*Laym. R. Glouc.* horse-bere: *Prompt. Parv.* hors-bere *lectica*, p. 247, see the note.]

horse; *adj. Quick, ready, active, valiant*, applied generally to mental activity [cf. snel *active*: *Icel.* snjallr *eloquent*], *wise, sagacious, sharp, quick-witted*:—Horse *prudens*, Cot. 191, Lye. Hwylc is hæleþa đæs horse and đæs hygecræftig đæt đæt mǽge ásecgan *who amongst men is so quick and cunning of mind as to be able to declare that*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 36; Rä. 2, 1. Nis sénig đæs horse ne đæs hygecræftig đe đín frumcyn mǽge fira bearnum sweotule gesédan, 11 a; Th. 15, 24; Cri. 241. Horse and hreðergleáw herges wísa *a guide of the host, prompt and prudent*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 17; Exod. 13. On horscum wyllan *by the quick-flowing* [?] *spring*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 456, 15. Þurh horscne hád *through wisdom*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 7; Cri. 49. Módum horsce *sagacious of mind*, 54 a; Th. 190, 12; Az. 72. Horsce mé heredon hilde generedon feóndon biweredon *the valiant praised me, from battle saved me, from foes defended me*, 94 a; Th. 353, 27; Reim. 19. [*O. Sax.* horsk (hugiskaft): *Icel.* horskr *wise*: *O. H. Ger.* horsc *alacer, celer, præproperus, volucer, promtus, sagax*, v. Grff. iv. 1039–42.]

hors-camb, es; *m. A horse-comb, curry-comb*; strigilis, Wrt. Voc. 83, 34.

horse-líce; *adv. Readily, promptly, with activity* [*bodily or mental*], *wisely, prudently*:—Biþ seó tunge tótogen forðon heó ne mæg horsclíce [MS. horslice] wordum wrixlan wið đone wergan gést *the tongue shall be rent asunder, therefore it will not be able to converse readily with the accursed spirit*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 28; Seel. 116. [Hors[c]líce *prudenter*, Cot. 138, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* horsc-lícho *naviter, strenue, agiliter*.]

hors-cræt, es; *n. A chariot;* biga, Lye.

hors-elene, -helene, an; *Elecampane;* inula helenium, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1. Horshelene *helena*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 68; Wrt. Voc. 32, 4. Horselene, Wrt. Voc. 79, 42. See horshele, E. D. S. Plant Names.

hors-ern, es; *n. A horse-house, stable:* — Horsern *equiale*, Ælfc. Cl. 2; Som. 55, 33; Wrt. Voc. 16, 7.

hors-gærstún, es; *m. A meadow for the pasturing of horses:*—Onbútan ðone horsgærstún, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 414, 25.

hors-here, es; *m. A mounted force;* exercitus equestris, Lye. v. here.

hors-hirde, -hyrde, es; *m. A horse-keeper, groom:*—Horshyrde *pabulator*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 123; Wrt. Voc. 19, 6. Horshyrde *agaso*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 37.

hors-hwæl, es; *m. A walrus:* — Swíðost hé fór ðider tóeácan ðæs landes sceáwunge for ðǽm horschwælum for ðæm hie habbaþ swíðe mǽle bín on heora tóþum *his principal object in going there, in addition to the observation of the country, was to get the walruses, for they have very excellent ivory in their tusks*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 36. [*Icel.* hross-hwalr: *Ger.* wall-ross.]

horsian; *p.* ode *To horse, provide with horses:*—West Seaxe horsodon ðone here *the people of Wessex provided the Danes with horses*, Chr. 1015; Erl. 153, 1. Hé beád ðæt man sceolde his here metian and horsian, 1013; Erl. 148, 3: 1014; Erl. 151, 2. DER. be-, ge-horsian.

hors-minte, an; *f. Wild mint;* menthastrum, Lye. v. E. D. S. Plant Names, horse mint.

hors-syðða, an; *m.* v. hors-béar.

hors-þegn, es; *m.* I. *a groom:* — Horsþén *agaso*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 42; Wrt. Voc. 23, 5: *mulio*, Hpt. Gl. 438: Gl. Mett. 516. II. *the title of an officer of the royal household* [cf. marescalcus *among the Franks*]:—Ecgulf cynges horsþegn, Wulfric cynges horsþegn, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 5: 96, 16. v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 107–8.

hors-wægn, -wæn, es; *m. A chariot:*—Horswén *carpentum, currus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 68; Wrt. Voc. 34, 3.

hors-wealh, es; *m. A servant that attends to horses* [*Thorpe takes* wealh *to mean one of British origin*, v. Glossary]:—Be cyninges horsweale. Cyninges horswealh se ðe him mǽge gefrendian ðæs wergield biþ cc scill., L. In. 33: Th. i. 122, 12.

hors-weard, e; *f. A taking care of horses:*—Horswearde healdan, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 17.

hors-weg, es; *m. A horse-road:* — Tó horsweges hesle, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 219, 2.

horu; *gen.* -wes; *m. Dirt, filth, foulness:* — Fæormaþ gyf ðǽr hwæt horwes on biþ *cleanse if there be any foulness in it*, Herb. 9, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 4. Horewes, Mone B. 3561. Gé mid horu speówdon on ðæs andwlitan *ye foully spat on his face*, Elen. Kmbl. 594; El. 297. Mín flǽsc is ymscrýd mid dustes horwum *my flesh is clothed with the filth of dust*, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 10. On his blóde áþwogen fram synna horwum *washed in his blood from the impurities of sins*, Homl. Swt. 11, 297. Horewum, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 8. [*O. E. Homl.* horle, hore (of þe hore þat is cleped hordom): *O. Sax.* horu *dirt: O. Frs.* hore: *O. H. Ger.* horo; *gen.* horawes; *dat.* horowe, horewe, horwe, hore *limus, cenum, lutum, palustre.*] v. horh.

horu-seáþ, es; *m. A foul pit, sink:*—Gesihst ðú nú on hú micium and on hú diópum and on hú þióstrum horaseáþe [MS. Cott. horoseáþa] ðara unþeáwa ða yfelwillendan sticiaþ *videsne igitur quanto in cano probra volvantur*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1.

horu-weg, es; *m. A dirty road, a lane* [?]:—Ðar horoweg útt sceát, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 173, 17. Horwegstige *devia semita*, Cot. 61, Lye.

horweht; *adj. Foul, filthy, dirty:*—Hine ðá lǽddon on ðone sweartan fenn and hine ðǽr on ða horwehtan wæter bewurpon *they led him then to the black fen and flung him into the foul water*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 9. v. horheht.

hós, e; *f. A bramble, thorn:* — Hós *butrus*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 27: *rhamnus, vimen; butrus*, Cot. 25, 165, Lye. Twígu ł hósa *rhamnum*, Ps. Spl. C. 57, 9.

hós, e; *f. A company, band:*—Mid mægþa hóse *with a band of maidens*, Beo. Th. 1853; B. 924. [*Goth.* hansa *multitudo: O. H. Ger.* hansa *cohors:* cf. Hansé *applied to an association of towns.*]

hose, an; *m.* [or hose; *f.*(?) v. next word, and cf. other dialects]. I. *a covering for the leg*, hose:—Hosa *caliga* vel *ocrea*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 48. [*Prompt. Parv.* hose *caliga*, p. 248, see note: *Laym.* hose, v. 18216: *R. Glouc.* (*in the corresponding passage*) hose: *A. R.* hosen; *pl: Chauc.* hosen: *Icel.* hosa; *f. a covering for the leg between the knee and the ankle, serving as a kind of legging or gaiter: O. H. Ger.* hose; *f. caliga; Ger.* hose; *f. breeches, hose.*] II. *a husk, a covering for a grain* or *seed* [or is this a different word?]:—Wilnade gefylle womb his of beánbelgum ł pisum hósum *cupiebat implere ventrem suum de siliquis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 16. v. Jamieson's Dict. hose *the seed-leaves of grain: vagina, the* hose *of corn.* See also E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, No. 5.

hose-bend, es; *m. A hose-band, garter:* — Hosebendas *periscelides*, Lye: Hpt. Gl. 517. [Cf. *Icel.* hosna-reim.]

hosp, es; *m. Reproach, opprobrium, contempt, contumely, insult, blasphemy:*—Hosp *opprobrium*, Ps. Spl. 14, 4: 21, 5. Ða ðe forþgewítaþ of welerum mínum nú ic dó hosp *quæ procedunt de labiis meis, non faciam irrita*, 88, 34. Hé geseah mínue hosp áfyrran *respexit auferre opprobrium meum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 25. Nú tó dæg ic ádyde ðæra Egiptiscra hosp fram eówrum cynne *this day have I rolled away the reproach of Egypt from off you*, Jos. 5, 9. Hǽðenra hosp, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 215: Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 16; Cri. 171: 29 a; Th. 88, 22; Cri. 1444. Hí mid hospe his láre forsáwon *they with contumely despised his teaching*, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 5. Cwæþ mid hospe *said contemptuously*, Homl. Swt. 3, 216. Dá hrýmde Julianus mid hospe and earmlíce gewát *then cried out Julian blaspheming and miserably died*, 275. Swá hwilcne swá hí tó hospe habban woldon hí cwǽdon be ðam ðæt hé wǽre Samaritanisc *whomsoever they wished to hold up to contempt, they said of him that he was a Samaritan*, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 32. Ðonne wurdon hí tó hospe gedóne *then were they made a reproach*, Ælfc. T. 12; Grn. 6, 22. Unrihtwíse habbaþ on hospe ða ðe him sindon rihtes wísran *the unrighteous hold in contempt those that are better skilled in right than themselves*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 87; Met. 4, 44. Hospe gereccan *to reproach opprobriously*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 21; Jul. 300: 90 a; Th. 337, 17; Gn. Ex. 66. Menigfealde earfoþnyssa and hospas wolde gehwá éádelíce forberan wið ðan ðæt hé móste sumum rícan men tó bearne geteald beón *anybody would put up with all kinds of hardships and affronts on condition that he might be accounted the son of some great man*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 11.

hosp-cwide, es; *m. Contemptuous, opprobrious, insulting language*, Elen. Kmbl. 1044; El. 523.

hosp-sprǽce, e; *f. Contemptuous, insulting language:* — Se éádmóda biscop ðe wé ymbe sprecaþ wæs swíðe geþyldig wið þwyrum mannum and him ne eglede heora hospsprǽce ac forbær blíðelíce ðeáh ðe him man bysmor cwǽde *the lowly-minded bishop that we are talking about was very patient with perverse people, and their contemptuous language did not vex him, but he cheerfully bore with it, though he was reviled*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 11.

hosp-word, es; *n. A word expressing contempt, contumely, reproach, abuse:*—Án ðæra hospworda hé forbær suwigende *one of their reproaches he bore with in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 8. Dá hét martianus mid his hospwordum ðæt hé sǽde his síþ him eallum *then Martianus bade him with expressions of contempt tell his journey to them all*, Homl. Swt. 4, 283: Exon. 68 b; Th. 253, 33; Jul. 189. Ongan tó ðam hálgan hospword sprecan *began to speak words of contempt to the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2632; An. 1317.

hoðma, an; *m. A covering* [?], *cloud* [?], *darkness:*—Ðǽr wísna fela wearþ inlíhted ðe ǽr under hoðman híholen lǽgon *there many things were illumined that before lay concealed in darkness*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 32; Cri. 45. Rídend swefaþ hæleþ in hoðman *knights and warriors sleep in the darkness* [*of death*], Beo. Th. 4907; B. 2458. [Cf. heóðu.]

hrá. v. hréw.

hráca, an; *m. Expectoration, spittle, matter brought up when clearing the throat:*—Ðæs seócan mannes hráca biþ maniges híwes *the sick man's expectoration is many-coloured*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 13. Hyt gelídigaþ ðone hráican, Herb. 55, 2; Lchdm. i. 158, 10. Wið swíðlícne hráican, 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 2. Mycelne hráican, 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 23. [*Icel.* hráki *spittle.*] v. hráccan.

hraccn [hracca?] *the back part of the head;* occiput, Som. [Cf. a *rack* of mutton, *dorsum ovile*, E. D. S. vol. 3, B. 18.]

hrace, an; *f:* hraca, an; *m. The throat:*—Hrace *gula*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 4: hracu, 64, 64. Ðǽr gýnude on ðare hracan swylce ðǽr hwylc seáþ wǽre *there yawned in the throat as if there had been a pit*, Lchdm. ii. 364, col. 1. Ne hí on hracan ǽwiht hlúde ne cleopiaþ *non clamabunt in gutture suo*, Ps. Th. 134, 19. Ne him gást on hracan eardaþ *neque est spiritus in ore eorum*, 113, 16. Swille ða hracan *let him swill the throat*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 27. Stinge him on ða hracan ðæt hé mǽge spíwan, 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 12. Hire man bestang sweord on ða hracan, Shrn. 56, 14. Fýrene tungan and gyldenne hracan *a fiery tongue and a golden throat*, Salm. Kmbl. 148, 32. Hracaú [bracan, Som.] *fauces*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 109; Wrt. Voc. 43, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* racho *sublinguium: Ger.* rachen *throat, jaws.*]

hracing, e; *f. A holding back, stopping, stay;* detentio, Rtl. 65, 27. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* hrakning *bad treatment, insult.*]

hracod *laceratus*, Som. [Cf. *Icel.* hrekja *to worry, vex.*]

hrádian; *p.* ode *To quicken, hasten, accelerate, forward:*—Hreáda *accelera*, Ps. Stev. 30, 3. Hreáðedon *acceleraverunt*, 15, 4. DER. for-, ge-hrádian.

hrádung, e; *f. A hastening;* festinatio, acceleratio, Lye.

hrǽc. v. hreác.

hrácan; *p.* hráhte *To clear the throat, hawk, spit:*—Ic hráce oððe ic spáte *screo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 17. Hráce hió him on ðæt nebb foran *huic in faciem mulier expuat*, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 43, 15. Gif hwá blód swíðe hráce *if any one spit much blood*, Herb. 40, 2; Lchdm. i.

142, 1. Wið ðæt man hefelice hræce *for difficulty in clearing the throat in cases of cold*, 46, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 12, 15. [*Icel.* hrækja *to hawk, spit*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* rachison *screare.*] v. hræca.

hræcca, an; *m. Clearing the throat, hawking*: — þurh spǽtl and hræccan *by spittle and clearing the throat*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 8.

hræcetunge, e; *f. Retching, eructation*:—Wið bitere hræcetunge, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 26.

hræc-gebræc, es; *n. A cold in the chest, hoarseness*: — Hræc-gebræc *branchos* [= βράγχος], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 23; Wrt. Voc. 19, 29. v. bræc, gebræceo.

hræctan; *p.* te *To eructate, retch*:—Bið sió wamb ǽþened and hræctaþ gelóme *the stomach is extended and they eructate frequently*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 12.

hræc-tunge, an; *f. The uvula*: — Bið reád ymb ða hræctunga[n ?], L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 10.

hrǽcung, e; *f. A clearing of the throat, hawking*:—Gelome spǽtunga oððe hrǽcunga *frequent spittings or hawkings*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 21. DER. blod-, wyrs-hrǽcung.

hræd, hræd, hreð; *adj. Quick, swift, speedy, sudden, alert, rapid, prompt, active*:—Hræd oððe glæd *agilis*: hræddre *agilior*: ealra hræddost *agillimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 6. Hræd oððe glæd *alacer*, 9, 18; Som. 9, 66. Tó hræd ierre *præceps ira*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 14, 11. Worda tó hræd, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 13; Vy. 50. Sum biþ hræd tæfle *one is quick at games of chance*, 79 a; Th. 297, 25; Crä. 73. Ðæt wæs hræd ærendraca se tylode tó secganne hys ærndunge ǽr ðon ðe hé lyfde *that was a quick messenger, who strove to tell his message before he lived*, Shrn. 95, 20. Se gǽst is hræd *spiritus promptus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Niþ godes hreð [hréð ?] of heofonum *God's anger swift from heaven*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 6; Dan. 620. Hræd and unlæt, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 9; Rä. 54, 11. Ðú ðe on hrædum færelde ðone heofon ymbhweorfest *qui rapido cælum turbine versas*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 31. On hræde spræce *in prosam*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 22. Hræde weámetta *sudden sadnesses*. L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. Hrade [MS. T. hræþe; Ps. Th. hraðe] fót heora tó ǽgeótenne blód *veloces pedes eorum ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. 13, 6. Ða hradan ðonne sint tó manianne *præcipites admonendi sunt*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 281, 20. Mé is fenýce fóre hreðre is ðæs gores sunu gonge hræðra *more swift than I is the fen-frog is its course, the son of dirt* [*beetle*] *is more rapid in its walk*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 9–12; Rä. 41, 71–2. [*Icel.* hraðr *swift, fleet*: *O. H. Ger.* hrat, hrad *velox.*]

hræd-, hræd-bíta, an; *m. An insect which eats away clothes*, etc; blata, Wrt. Voc. 281, 44.

hrædding. v. hredding.

hræd-férness, e; *f. Quickness, rapidity*:—Behealdaþ ða hrædférnesse ðisses heofenes *respicite cæli celeritatem*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 6.

hræd-hýdigness, e; *f. Precipitancy, hastiness*:—Dý læs hie unnytlice forweorpen ðæt ðæt hie sellen for hira hrædhýdignesse *ne præcipitatione hoc quod tribuunt inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44, 2; Swt. 321, 18. Ðonne oncann hé hiene selfne for ðære hrædhýdignesse ðe hé ǽr tó fela sealde *occasionem contra se impatientiæ exquirit*, 4; Swt. 325, 16. For hrædhýdignesse *præcipiti festinatione*, 49, 1; Swt. 375, 16.

hræding, e; *f. Hurry, haste*:—Be ðisum þeófum ðe man on hrædinge fúle geáxian ne mæg and man eft geáxaþ ðe hé fúl biþ *concerning the thieves that are not at once found out to be guilty, and afterwards it is found on enquiry that he is guilty*, L. Æðelst. v. 9; Th. i. 238, 29. Hí burigdon swá swá heó líhtlucost mihten on swylce [h]rædinge *they buried him as best they could in such a hurry*, Th. An. 123, 22.

hræd-líc; *adj. Quick, hasty, sudden, speedy, precipitate*:—Hit wǽre tó hrædlíc gif hé ðá on cildcradole ácweald wurde *it had been precipitate, had he been slain then in the cradle*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 28. Æfter hrædlíce tíde *after a short time*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 28. Hé wæs mid hrædlíce deáþe forgripen *morte immatura præreptus est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 36. Ðǽr forþférde Sideman bisceop on hrædlícan deáþe *died suddenly*, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 36.

hræd-líce; *adv. Quickly, hastily, speedily, immediately, at once, forthwith*: — Hrædlíce *actutum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 64. Hrædlíce hé ástáh of ðam wætere *confestim ascendit de aqua*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16: *continuo*, 13, 5, 20. Gif ðú wille mildheortnesse ús dón sæge ús ðæt hrædlíce *if thou wilt do us kindness, tell us so at once*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 19. Him ðá ásþas swóron ðæt hie hrædlíce of his ríce fóren *they swore oaths to him that they would speedily march out of his kingdom*, Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 11. Hé wæs æfter ðam swíðe hrædlíce gehálgod tó cyninge *very soon after that he was consecrated king*, 979; Erl. 129, 30. Hrædlícor *ocius*; hrædlícost *ocissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 9. Se hit mæg hrædlícor geféran *he can perform the journey more quickly*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 24: Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 19.

hræd-lícness, e; *f. Quickness, suddenness, rapidity, haste*:—Ða micclan welan ðe hig ǽrhwílon áhton hé geseh on hrædlícnysse ealle gewítan *the great riches that they formerly owned he saw all quickly pass away*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 23.

hræd-ness, e; *f. Quickness, rapidity*:—Wunderlícre hrædnysse *with wonderful quickness*, Herb. 18, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 1. Ond wé ðá mid wunderlícre hrædnysse porrum ðone cyning ofercwomon *mira celeritate paro rege devicto*, Nar. 4, 4. Se on hrædnesse swá mycele menigo heora fornom *quæ in brevi tantam ejus multitudinem stravit*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 30.

hræd-spræce. v. un-hrædspræce.

hræd-wægn, -wén, es; *m. A swift chariot*:—Se stiórþ ðam hrædwéne ealra gescafta *volucrem currum regit*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 81; Met. 24, 41.

hræd-wilness, e; *f. Precipitancy, haste*:—Sió hátheortness and sió hrædwilnes ðæt mód gebringþ on ðæm weorce ðe hine ǽr nán willa tó ne spón *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 9. Deáh for hrædwilnesse tó fóþ *tamen præcipitatio impellit*, 23, 2; Swt. 177, 15: 49, 1; Swt. 375, 20. [Cf. hræd-hýdigness.]

hræd-wyrde; *adj. Quick, hasty of speech*:—Ne sceal nó tó hátheort ne tó hrædwyrde *he must not be too passionate nor too hasty of speech*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 17; Wand. 66.

hræfn, es; *m. A raven*:—Hrefn *corvus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 33. Hræmn, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35. Blac hræm *niger corvus*, 6; Som. 4, 21; Wrt. Voc. 77, 13. Noe ásende út ánne hremn se hremn fleáh út út and nolde eft ongeán cirran *Noe dimisit corvum, qui egrediebatur et non revertebatur*, Gen. 8, 7. Ðá wæs sum wild hrem . . . hé ðá wearp ðam hremme ðone geáttrodan hláf *there was a wild raven . . . he threw the poisoned bread to the raven*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 21, 23. Se wanna hrefn wælgífre fugel, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206: Beo. Th. 6041; B. 3024. Hrefn blaca, 3606; B. 1801. Se swearta hrefn, Soul Kmbl. 108; Seel. 54. Ðǽr him hrefn nimeþ heáfodsýne slíteþ salwigpád sáwelleásne *there shall the raven, dark-coated, pluck from him his eyes, shall tear him lifeless*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 18; Vy. 36. Hræfen wan, Elen. Kmbl. 104; El. 52: Fins. Th. 69; Fins. 34. Ðǽr wæs se gúðfana genumen ðé hí ræfen héton *there was the banner taken which they* [*the Danes*] *called the Raven* [see Asser's life of Alfred under the year 878 for an account of this banner; and see further references in Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. under *hrafn*], Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 3. Hrefnes briddum *pullis corvorum*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. His sunu hangaþ hrefne tó hróðre *his son hangs a solace for the raven*, Beo. Th. 4887; B. 2448. Saluwigpádan ðone sweartan hræfn hyrnednebban *the black raven, dusky-coated, hard-beaked*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 10; Æðelst. 61. Hí læccaþ eallswá gýfre hremnas of holde dóþ *they seize just as greedy ravens do from a corpse*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 5. Swá swá grédige ræmmas, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 3. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas *considerate corvos*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. [*Laym.* rem: *Icel.* hrafn, hramn: *O. H. Ger.* hraban, hram *corvus, coracs*: *Ger.* rabe.] DER. niht-hræfn.

hræfn, es; *m. A crab*:—Se hrefn ðe sume menn hátaþ crabba *the 'hrefn' that some people call a crab*, Shrn. 162, 21. Hrefnes geallan and leaxes *a crab's gall and a salmon's*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 6, see note. Hræfnes geallan, Lchdm. iii. 2, 21. Genim cucune hrefn ádó ða eágan of and eft cucune gebring on wætre *take a live crab, put its eyes out, and put it back in the water alive*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 20. v. hæfern.

hræfn-cynn, es; *n. The raven-kind*:—Nán þing hrefncynnes, Lev. 11, 17.

hræfnes fót *ravensfoot*; ranunculus gramineus, see Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1.

hræfnes leác *orchis*, see Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1. v. Grmm. D. M. 1144.

hrægel, hrægl, es; *n. A garment, dress, robe, rail* [in *night-rail*] *clothing*:—Geréwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*: þicce gewefen hrægel *pavidensis*: þenne gewefen hrægel *levidensis*: purpuren hrægel *clavus* vel *purpura*: feala hiwes hrægel *polymita*: wógum bewerod hrægel *ralla* vel *rasilis*: geedniwod eald hrægel *interpola vestis*: geclútad hrægel *panucla*: gediht hrægel *acupicta*: þrýlen hrægel *trilicis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 99–109; Wrt. Voc. 40, 10–19. Hrægl and hringas *robe and rings*, Beo. Th. 2394; B. 1195. Sæt ðǽr sum þearfa nacod bæd hrægles and ælmessan *a beggar sat there naked asked for a garment and an alms*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 33. Hrægles þearfa ic mé leáfum þecce *lacking raiment I cover me with leaves*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 25; Gen. 866. Ðisses hrægles neót *use this robe*, Beo. Th. 2439; B. 1217. Wíf móton under brúnun hrægle tó húsle gán *mulieribus licet sub nigro velamine eucharistiam accipere*, L. Ecg. C. 37; Th. ii. 162, 7. Wese hé hrægle gelíc *fiat ei sicut vestimentum*, Ps. Th. 108, 19. Mid mete and mid hrægle *with food and clothing*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 29. Se ðe mid ðon únum hrægle wæs gegyrwed *who was dressed in that one garment*, 169, 1. On medmyclum hrægle gehealdene *moderate in dress*, 185, 17. Man hine forbærneþ mid his wǽpnum and hrægle *he is burnt with his arms and clothing*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 8. Ðæt hrægl ðe hé ǽr ðæm þearfan sealde *the cloak that he had given to the beggar*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 18: 223, 8. Ongan his hrægl teran *began to rend his robe*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 28; Jud. 283. Ða hwítan hrægl ðara engla *the white robes of the angels*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 24. Sylle earmum mannum his ealde hrægl *let him give his old clothes to the poor*, 53, 13. Hie hæfdon manige glengas deórwyrþra hrægla *they had many ornaments of costly garments*, 99, 19. Beaduscrúda betst hrægla sélest, Beo. Th. 912; B. 454. Án cild hregium [hrægium, MS. C.] bewunden *infantem pannis involutum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 12. Mid godwebbenum hrægium *with purple raiment*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 20.

Hrægl *spolia*, Ps. Spl. 67, 13. [*O. Frs.* hrēil, reil: *O. H. Ger.* hregil *indumentum, ornatus; pl. trophæa, spolia*.] Dan. beadu-, beód-, brēc-, frum-, fyrd-, hrycg-, mere-, set-, setl-, wīte-hrægel.

hrægel-cist, e; *f. A clothes-chest, trunk*:—Ān hrægelcyst *one clothes-chest*, Chart. Th. 538, 20.

hrægel-gefrætwodness, e; *f. Elegance or adornment of dress*:—Hwǽr is nū heora gold and heora hrægelgefrætwodnes? L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 27.

hrægel-gewǽde, es; *n. Dress, clothes*, Cot. 118, Lye.

hrægel-hūs, es; *n. A vestry*: vestiarium, C. R. Ben. 67, Lye. [Rail-hus *vestiarium*, Wrt. Voc. 93, 56.]

hrægel-talu, e; *f. A fund for providing vestments*:—Ic dēs land ǽcefice sealle into sanctæ trinitatan dǽm hīwum tō hira beódlandæ and tō hrægitalæ *ego has terras dono æternaliter familiæ æcclesiæ sanctæ trinitatis ad refectorium fratribus et ad vestimenta*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 218, 20.

hrægel-þegn, -þēn, es; *m. An officer of the royal household or of a monastery*:—Ic Leófric hrægelþēn, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 351, 16. Ælfric wæs dā hrēlþēn, Chart. Th. 170, 10. Hē scolde setten dǽr prior of Clunni and circeweard and hordere and reilþein, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. Hrægilþegn *vestiarius*, C. R. Ben. 55, Lye. [See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 106.]

hrægel-weard, es; *m. One who has charge of vestments*:—Hrægl-weard *vestiarius*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 69.

hrægl. v. hrægel.

hrǽglung, e; *f. Clothing*; vestitus, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 85; Wrt. Voc. 39, 68.

hrægn-loca = [?] brægn-loca *that which encloses the brain, the skull*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 1; Rä. 72, 21.

hræm, hræmn. v. hræfn.

hrān *capreolus*, Som. v. hrān.

hrāron. v. hreran.

hrætele, hrætel-wyrt *rattlewort*, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2.

hræd. v. hræd.

hrǽda. v. hrēda.

hrǽde. v. hrade.

hrǽw, hrīw, hreáw, hrā, es; *n. m. The body of a man living or dead, a corpse, carcase, trunk, carrion*:—Līc *vel* hreáw *funus*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 1; Wrt. Voc. 45, 25. Dū earma nū dū byst geworden dæt fūleste hreáw and wyrma mete *thou miserable thing, now art thou become a very foul corpse and food for worms*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 398, 16. Hrā wundum wērig *the body weary with wounds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279: 2062; An. 1033: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 14; Gū. 254. Hē dæt hrā gescōp *he created the body*, 8 a; Th. 2, 5; Cri. 14. Hrā bip ācōlad *the corpse is cooled*, 59 a; Th. 213, 22; Ph. 228: Elen. Kmbl. 1767; El. 885. Hrā wide sprong *far away sprang the trunk* [*as the head was severed from it*], Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. Ponne flǽsc onginneþ hrāw cōlian *when the flesh, the body begins to grow cold*, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 14. Wealdendes hrāw *the ruler's* [*Christ*] *body*, Rood Kmbl. 106; Kr. 53: 144; Kr. 72. Dā lōcade hē on his āgenne līchoman swā swā on uncūþne hreáw *he gazed on his own body as on an unknown corpse*, Shrn. 52, 4. Da sticca Simones hreáwes *the pieces of Simon's carcase*, Homl. Th. i. 380, 34. Sang se wanna fugel hrǽs on wēnan *the dusky fowl sang hoping for carrion*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 25; Gen. 1985. Furseus dā beseah tō his līchaman swilce tō uncūþum hreáwe, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 7. Da līchoman heáhfædera hrā *the bodies, the patriarchs' corpses*, Andr. Kmbl. 1581; An. 792. Heora fædera hreáw *cadavera patrum*, Num. 14, 33. Hrā, hrāw [other MSS. hrāw, hrā] *corpses*, Chron. 937; Erl. 115, 9; Æðelst. 60. Reócende hrāw *reeking carcases*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hrāwas t da deáþlīcan dīnra þeówana *morticina servorum tuorum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 2. Deádra hrāwum *over the corpses of the dead*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 6; Exod. 41. [*O. Sax.* hrēo: *O. Frs.* hrē: *Icel.* hræ *a corpse, carrion*: *O. H. Ger.* hrēo *cadaver, funus*: cf. *Goth.* hraiwadubo.]

hrāw *raw*. v. hreáw.

hrā-fyl, -fyll, es; *m. Slaughter*, Beo. Th. 559; B. 277.

hragan. v. ofer-hragan.

hrā-gīfre; *adj. Greedy for corpses, deadly*:—Hrāgyfra *funestus*, Cot. 90, Lye. [Cf. wæl-gīfre.]

hrāgra, an; *m. A heron*:—Hrāgra *ardea*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 111; Wrt. Voc. 29, 9: 63, 13. Hrāgra *larum*, Shrn. 29, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* raiger, regera *ardea*: *Ger.* reiher *a heron*.]

hrā-līc; *adj. Deadly* [?], *funereal* [?]; funebris, Cot. 88, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* rē-līh *funestus, funebris*.]

hramma, an; *m. Cramp, spasm*:—Hramma *spasmos*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 12; Wrt. Voc. 19, 21. Gif hwylcum men hramma derige *if cramp annoy any man*, Herb. 94, 11; Lchdm. i. 206, 21. Wið hramman, 153, 5; Lchdm. i. 280, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* hrammr *that with which one clutches, a bear's paw*.] v. hremman.

hramsan; *pl. Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic*; allium ursinum, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2. [See Skeat, Etymol. Dict.]

hran, hron, es; *m. A whale, a mussel* [?]:—Hran *ballena*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 62. Hron *ballena* vel *pilina*, 281, 55. Hran *musculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 78; Wrt. Voc. 56, 1. On huntunge hranes *in venationem balenæ*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 25. Hēr beóþ oft fangene seolas and hronas and mereswȳn *capiuntur sæpissime et vituli marini, et delphines necnon et ballenæ*, Bd. 1, 1; L. 473, 16. Hronesmæs, Beo. Th. 5603, 6264; B. 2805, 3136.

hrān, es; *m. A reindeer*:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fīf hrānes fell *a man of the highest rank has to pay five reindeer skins*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 20. Da deór hī hātaþ hrānas; dara wǽron syx stælhrānas: da beóþ swȳfe dȝre mid Finnum, forðæm hȳ fōþ da wildan hrānas mid *those deer they call 'rein:' six of them* [*Ohthere's*] *were decoys: those are very precious among the Fins, for they catch the wild reindeer with them*, 10–12. [*Icel.* hreinn, see Cl. and Vig. Dict.]

hrand-spearwa, an; *m. A sparrow*:—Hrondsparwas t staras *passeres*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 29.

hran-fisc, es; *m. A whale*:—Hronfixas, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540.

hran-mere, es; *m. The whale-mere, the sea*:—Hronmere, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 19; Met. 5, 10.

hran-rād, e; *f. The whale-road, the sea*:—Ūs bær on hranrāde heáh-stefn naca *us the high-stemmed bark bore on the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 531; An. 266: 1267; An. 634. Geond hronrāde *throughout the ocean*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 19; Gen. 205: Beo. Th. 19; B. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1641; An. 822.

hrade, hræde, hreóe; *adv. Quickly, immediately, at once, soon, forthwith, straightway*:—Gā hrade on da strēta *exi cito in plateas*, Lk. Skt. 14, 21: 16, 6. Cūþ is dætte hrade Drihten dæs de hē of dam fulwihtes bæþe eode dā fæstte hē sōna *it is known that the Lord directly after he came from baptism at once fasted*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 23. Dā wæs hrade geworden dæt hē gelȳfde *then immediately it came to pass that he believed*, 153, 13. Gif heó hrade gǽþ *if she walks quickly*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 8. Hrade æfter *directly after*, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Mē hrade syddan gefultuma *ad adjuvandum me festina*, 69, 1. Tō hrade *too soon*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 23. Hē wæs Godes bearn swā hē hrade swā hē mannes bearn wearþ *he was the Son of God so soon as he became the Son of man*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 1. Swīde hrade *repente*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 166, 14. Hēton ūt hrade æþeling lǽdan *they bade quickly lead out the noble one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2545; An. 1274: 3039; An. 1522. Dū ealne hrade hefon ymbhwearf-est *rapido cælum turbine versas*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 6; Met. 4, 3. Dā wæs hāten hrede *then was bidden straightway*, Beo. Th. 1986; B. 991. Hrede siddan *directly after*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 94; Met. 25, 47. Ne scule gē hit nō dȳ hrador þurhteón *none the sooner shall ye accomplish it*, Ps. Th. 4, 5: Cd. 212; Th. 263, 2; Dan. 756. Nō hē fleótan meahte hrador on holme *not more swiftly than I could he float on the ocean*, Beo. Th. 1090; B. 543. Hī hogedon hū hī unriht hradost ācwǽdon *they considered how soonest they might utter iniquity*, Ps. Th. 72, 6. Swā hwilc swā gearo wearþ hradost *whosoever was soonest ready*, Chr. 755; Erl. 51, 3. Hē ārās swā hē hradost meahte *he arose as quickly as ever he could*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 24; Gū. 1082. And hradost is tō cwedenne *in short*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 60. Dæt is nū hradost tō secganne, Bt. 7; Fox 60, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* ok er þat skjótast af honum at segja.] [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Piers P. Chauc.* raþe; *compar.* raþer: *Icel.* bratt *quickly*; *superl.* (sem) hraðast: *O. H. Ger.* hrado *celeriter, protinus, continuo*; *compar.* hrador; *superl.* hradost *contissime*.]

hrader. v. hreder.

hradian. v. hradian.

hrāw. v. hrēw.

hrā-wērig; *adj. Wearied in body*, or *grievously wearied, wearied to death* [cf. hrā-līc]:—Ic hæle hrāwērig gewīte on longne sīþ *I, a man sore wearied, shall depart on a long journey*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 8; Ph. 554.

hreác, es; *m. A heap, stack, rick, reek* [in dialects, v. E. D. S. Old Country and Farming Words, ii, iii, and Halliwell's Dict.]:—Hreác *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 89, 44. Healfne æcer gauolmǽde on hiora āgienre hwīle and dæt on hreáce gebringan [*to mow*] *half an acre of 'gafol-meadow' in their own time and to bring the hay together in a reek*, Chart. Th. 145, 4. Hreácas *acervi*, Cot. 18, Lye. [*Prompt. Parv.* hreek *acervus*: *Chauc. Wich.* rekes; *pl*: *Icel.* hraukr *in* torf-hraukr *a peat-stack*.] v. hrycce.

hreác-copp, hreác-mete *food given to the labourers on completing a rick*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 28, 27. The Latin version has *macoli summitas, caput macholi* for the former, and *firma ad macholum faciendum* for the latter. Thorpe in explanation of the passage quotes the following from Spelman 'Habetur macholum pro ipsa frugum seu garborum strue, quam hodie dicimus *a reack or stack of corn*. Hujus olim ad constructionem epulari solebant agricolæ et messores.'

hreám, es; *m. A cry, outcry, hue and cry, crying, tumult, uproar*:—Dæra Sodomitiscra hreám ys gemenigfyld *clamor Sodomorum multiplicatus est*, Gen. 18, 20: Past. 55; Swt. 427, 33: Cd. 229; Th. 309, 28; Sat. 717. Dam hālgan were wæs gebuht dæt dæs gefeohtes hreám mihte beón gehȳred geond ealle eorþan *it seemed to the holy man that the uproar of the conflict could be heard over all the earth*, Homl. Th. ii. 336, 17: Cd.

166; Th. 206, 10; Exod. 449: Beo. Th. 2608; B. 1302. Hreám and wōp *crying and weeping*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36: 115, 15. Of ðam leahtre cymþ hreám dysiġ dyrstignys and manslihte *from that sin comes uproar, foolhardiness and manslaughter*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 14. Hīs ys for hreáme *rauous est pra clamatione*, Th. An. 19, 31. Julianus mid anþrēcum hreáme forswealt *Julian with a horrible cry died*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 16. Ða heorde mid hreáme bewerian *to defend the flock with outcry*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 10. Gif hwā þeóf gemēte and hine his þances āweg lǣte būton hreáme . . . and gif hwā hreám gehȳre and hine forsitte *if any one find a thief and voluntarily let him escape without hue and cry . . . and if any one hear hue and cry and disregard it*, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14-17: 170, 10 [MS. hearme]. [*Laym.* ræm, ream: *Orm.* ræm: *A. R.* ream: cf. *Icel.* hreimr (= hreymr?) *a scream, cry:* hraumi *a noisy fellow.*] v. hrēman.

hreámig. v. hrēmig.

hreán: — Wið hreán *for indigestion* [?], L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 16. Somner gives *phthisis*, but see hreáw, and cf. *Icel.* hrāi *crudeness.*

hreáðe-mūs, e; *f. A mouse ornamented, furnished with wings* [cf. hreódan?], *a bat:* — Tōsnidenre hreáðemūse blōd *the blood of a bat cut up*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 17. Swilce eác cwōman hreáðemȳs . . . hæfdon hie eác ða hreáðemȳs tēþ in monna gelīcnesse *sed et vespertilionum vis ingens . . . habentes dentes in morem hominum*, Nar. 15, 5-8. [Cf. hrēre-mūs.]

hreáw *a body.* v. hrēw.

HREÁW, hrēw [*also written* hreów]; *adj.* RAW, *uncooked:* — Ne ne eton gē of ðam nān þing hreówes *non comedetis ex eo crudum quid*, Ex. 12, 9. Ne ete gē of ðam lambe nān þing hreáw, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 5. Syle etan oððe gesodene oððe hrēwe *give* [*the plant*] *to eat either sodden or raw*, Herb. 136, 2; Lchdm. i. 254, 5. Ete ðara hundteóntig hreáwra *eat a hundred of them* [*lentils*] *raw*, L. M. 2, 13; Lchdm. ii. 190, 17. Meng wið hreáw ægru *mix with raw eggs*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 7. Gif hī mon hreáwe swylgeþ *if they are swallowed raw*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 344, 16. Flǣscmettas hreáwe *carnes crudas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 13. [*Icel.* hrár *raw: Dan.* raa: *Swed.* rå: *Du.* raauw: *O. H. Ger.* rou *crudus: Ger.* roh.]

hreá-wīc, es: *n. A place of the dead, a place where people lie slain*, Beo. Th. 2432; B. 1214. [Cf. wæl-stōw.]

HREDDAN; *p.* de *To* RID, *take away, save, liberate:* — God hī hredde wið heora fȳnd *God rid them of*, or *saved them from, their enemies*, Homl. Th. i. 312, 9. Hrede ł nere *eripe*, Blickl. Gl. Ps. 58, 2. Būtan ðū ūsic æt ðam leódsceaþan hreddan wille *unless thou wilt save us from the destroyer*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 23; Crl. 274. Hwīlum ic wrāddum sceal stefne mīne forstolen hreddan *sometimes with my voice I shall save the stolen from enemies*, 104 a; Th. 396, 4; Rä. 15, 18. Ōþ ðæt hīm god wolde þurh hryre hreddan heá rīce *until god would take from him by death his exalted power*, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 5; Dan. 671. [*Orm.* redden: *O. Frs.* hredda, reda: *O. H. Ger.* rettan, Grff. 2, 471; *Ger.* retten.] DER. ā-hreddan.

hredding, e; *f. Saving, salvation, liberation:* — Ūs becom deáþ and forwyrd þurh wīf and ūs becom līf and hredding þurh wimman *death and destruction came upon us by a woman, and by a woman came life and salvation*, Homl. Th. i. 194, 33. His āgen līf syllan for ðæs folces hreddinge *to give his own life for the redemption of the people*, 240, 14. Ongunnon for his hreddinge biddan *began to pray for his liberation*, 534, 27. Heó mid hreáme hyre hræddinge ofclypode *the result of her outcry was to save her*, Homl. Swt. 2, 219.

hrēð-mōnaþ. v. hrēð-mōnaþ.

hrēfan; *p.* de *To roof:* — Hē lēt it rēfen *he had it roofed*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 8. v. ge-hrēfan.

hrefl, Wrt. Voc. 66, 12. v. hrisil.

hrefn. v. hræfn.

hrēh. v. hreóh.

hrem. v. hræfn.

hrēman. v. hrȳman. [*From the meaning the word would seem to correspond to O. Sax.* hrōmian: *O. H. Ger.* hrōmian, hruomian *gloriari, jactare; but the adjective* hreámig, hrēmig, *though especially in the compound* sige-hrēmig *it agrees in meaning with the O. Sax.* hrōmag: *O. H. Ger.* hrōmag, hruomag *gloriosus:* siguhrōmlīh *triumphalis, points to a connection with the noun* hreám: *the verb is therefore given under* hrȳman, *the most usual form under which the verb connected with* hreám *in form and meaning occurs.*]

hrēmig, hreámig; *adj. Clamorous* [*from joy* or *grief*], *exultant, lamenting, boasting, vaunting:* — Blissum hrēmig *exultant*, Andr. Kmbl. 3394; An. 1701: Elen. Kmbl. 2273; El. 1138: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 18; Gū. 1079: 57 b; Th. 206, 14; Ph. 126: 64 b; Th. 237, 19; Ph. 592. Geþūn hrēmig *lamenting*, 98 a; Th. 367, 18; Seel. 9. Hūþe hrēmig *exulting in spoil*, Beo. Th. 248; B. 124: 3768; B. 1882: 4114; B. 2054: Elen. Kmbl. 297; El. 149: Andr. Kmbl. 1728; An. 866. Wuldrum hrēmge *gloriously exulting*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 17; Crl. 54. Wiges hreámige [*the e is written above the line*] *boasting of battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 8; *Æðelst.* 89. Hrēmge [*so the* MS.], Beo. Th. 4715; B. 2363. DER. sige-hrēmig. v. hrēman.

hremman; *p.* de *To hinder, obstruct, cumber:* — Forceorf hit tō hwī hremþ hit ðisne stede *cut it down; why cumbereth it this place?* Homl. Th. ii. 408, 4. Ūre unlustas and leahtras ðe ūs hremaþ *our evil desires and vices that hinder us*, i. 156, 12. Ðī læs ðe seó smeáung ðæra ǣhta hī æt ðære lāre hremde *lest the contemplation of the possessions should be a hindrance to them in learning*, 60, 30: 394, 14. Ne hremmaþ mīnne martyrdōm *hinder not my martyrdom*, 592, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* hremma *to clutch.*]

hremming, e; *f. A hindering, hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, impediment:* — Nū is ðære eorþan sinewealtnys and ðære sunnan ymgang hremming ðæt se dæg ne byþ on ælcum earde gelīce lang *now the roundness of the earth and the course of the sun is an obstacle to the day being equally long in every country*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 11. Mycele swȳðor sceal se sōþa Godes cempa būton ælcere hremminge hrædе gehȳrsumian Cristes sylfes bebodum *much more shall the true soldier of God, without any hindrance, at once obey the commands of Christ himself*, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 23.

hremn. v. hræfn.

hrenian *redolere*, Scint. 28, Lye.

hrēoce *rubellio, rutilus*, Lye. v. reohhe.

HRĒÓD, es; *n.* A REED: — Hwī fērde gē on wēstene geseón ðæt hreód ðe byþ mid winde āstyred *quid existis in desertum videre harundinem vento moveri*, Lk. Skt. 7, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 11, 7. For cynegyrde him hreód forgeáfon *gave him a reed for a sceptre*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 27. Hreódes spīr *a spike of a reed*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 10. Grōwnys hreódes and ricsa *viror calami et junci*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Synd ðǣr manige eáland and hreód *there are there many islands and reeds*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 6. [*O. Dutch* ried: *O. H. Ger.* reod, ried, riet *carectum, carex.*]

hreód-bedd, es; *n. A reed-bed:* — Ðā wæs ðǣr on middan ðam mere sum hreódbed *there was in the middle of the mere a reed-bed*, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 15. Heó ūsette hyne on ānum hreódbedde be ðæs flōdes ōfre *exposuit eum in carecto ripæ fluminis*, Ex. 2, 3. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on dīcon and on hreódbeddon *this plant* [*lion-foot*] *is produced in dikes and reed-beds*, Herb. 8, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 13.

hreódeum [= hreódegum? cf. hreódiht] *reedy, covered with rough grass* [?]: — In heágum mōrum and in hreódeum [other MS. hrēþum] *in arduis asperisque montibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27.

Hreód-ford *Redbridge, Hants*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 29.

hreódiht; *adj. Reedy:* — On ðone hreódihtan mōr, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 121, 20.

hreód-wæter, es; *n. Fenny land where reeds are growing:* — Ðā wæs ðæt land eall swā wē gefērdon īdrigad and fien and hreádwæteru *palus erat sicca et ceno habundans*, Nar. 20, 23.

hreód-writ, es; *n. A reed for writing, pen;* calamus scribæ, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 2.

hreóf; *adj. Rough, rugged, scabby, leprous:* — Hreóf *leprosus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 2. Ðonne biþ se līchoma hreóf ðonne se bryne ðe on ðæm innoþe biþ ūtāslihþ tō ðære hȳde *fervor intimus usque ad cutis scabiem prorumpit*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 5. In hūse simonis ðæs hreófan *in domo Simonis leprosi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 6. Symones hreáfes, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 3. Lǣcedōm wið hreófum līce *a recipe for a scabby body*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 1. Is ðæs hiw gelīc hreófum stāne *it looks like a rough stone*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 20; Wal. 8. Monige hreófe [hreáfo, Lind.] *multi leprosi*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 27: 17, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2428; El. 1215: Blickl. Homl. 177, 15. Hreófum, Andr. Kmbl. 1155; An. 578. [*Icel.* hrjúfr *rough, scabby: O. H. Ger.* riob *leprosus.*]

hreófl, hreófol, e; *f. Roughness of the skin, scabbiness, leprosy:* — Ðonne bī ðam sceabbe suīðe ryhte sió hreófl getācnaþ ðæt wōhhīemed *in scabie fervor viscerum ad cutem trahitur, per quam recte luxuria designatur*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 4. Hreóful [Lind. hriófol] *lepra*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 3. Hriófal [Lind. riófol], Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 42: Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13. Wer full hriófle *vir plenus lepra*, 12. Wið horses hreófle . . . gif sió hreófol sīe micel, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 10, 13. Wið hreóf[l]e, L. Med. ex Quadr. 6, 10; Lchdm. i. 352, 18. Sēde ete his līchaman hreófel *qui corporis sui scabiem edit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, 30.

hreófl; *adj. Leprous:* — Ðā brohte hē hig [his hand] forþ hreófle swā hwīt swā snāw *quam protulit leprosam instar nivis*, Ex. 4, 6. v. next word.

hreófla, an; *m. A leper:* — Ðā geneálǣhte ān hreófla tō him *ecce leprosus veniens*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 2. On simones hūse ānes hreóflan, Mk. Skt. 14, 3. Ðæs hreóflan, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 6. Moyses ūs forbeád tō hrepenne ænigne hreóflan *the law of Moses forbade to touch any leper*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 5. Hreóflan synt gehālede *leprosi mundantur*, Lk. Skt. 7, 22.

hreófla, an; *m. Leprosy, scabbiness:* — Se hreófla him fram fērde *lepra discessit ab illo*, Lk. Skt. 5, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 8, 3: Homl. Th. i. 120, 15. Swā mycel hreófla *tanta scabies*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 44. Geseah ðæt hire

lichama wæs tȝfylled mid hreóflan *eam vidisset perfusam lepra*, Num. 12, 10. Wið sceápa hreóflan *against scab in sheep*, Lchdm. iii. 56, 19.

hreóflia. v. hreóf-lig.

hreóf-lic; *adj. Having elephantiasis*; elephantinus, Hpt. Gl. 519. v. next word.

hreóf-lig; *adj. Leprous*:—Đá com sum hreóflig *there came a certain leprous man*, Homl. Th. i. 120, 11. Se hreoflia *the leper*, 122, 10. Getácnode ðes hreóflia man cal mancyn ðe wæs ȝtelice hreóflig . . . Láðlic bið ðæs hreóflian lic *this leper betokened all mankind that was foully leprous . . . Loathsome is the body of the leper*, 16–21: 33. Wacode ealle ða niht mid ðam wædlian hreóflian, Homl. Swt. 3, 486. Reóflium menn gelíc *like a leper*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 13. Martinus getácnode ánne hreóflinne mannan, 512, 5.

hreóf-ness, e; *f. Leprosy*:—Hreófnis swá snáw *lepra quasi nix*, Num. 12, 10.

hreóh, hrēh; *n. Roughness of weather, storm, tempest*:—Flód ł hrēh middȳ ȝwarþ *inundatione facta*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 48. Sumne sceal hungor áhſdan sumne sceal hreóh fordrſfan *famine shall waste one man, a storm drive another to destruction*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 10; Vy. 15. Ic bíde ðæs beornes ðe mē bōte eft mindōm and mægenes hreóh *expectabam eum, qui me salvum faceret a pusillo animo et tempestate*, Ps. Th. 54, 7. v. hreóh-full, and next word.

HREÓH; *adj.* ROUGH, *fierce, savage, rough* [*of the weather, the sea*, etc.], *stormy, tempestuous, disturbed* [*of the mind*]: — Hreóh weder *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Heom on becom swíðe hreóh weder, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 23. Hit wæs hreóh sǣ *mare exsurgebat*, Jn. Skt. 6, 18. Flód hreóh under heofonum, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 29; Gen. 1387: Andr. Kmbl. 933; An. 466: 3083; An. 1544. Hreóh wæter, Ps. Th. 68, 1. Ne wedra gebregd hreóh under heofonum *non ibi tempestas nec vis furit horrida venti*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 18: Ph. 58. Brond hreóh onetteþ *the flame hurries fierce*, 59 a; Th. 212, 19; Ph. 217. Hrióh bið ðonne seó ðe ǣr gladu onsióne wæs *rough then is the sea that before was smooth*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 20; Met. 5, 10. Án wiht is hreóh and rēðe *there is a creature fierce and fell*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 20; Rä. 81, 2. Yrre gebolgen hreóh and hygeblind *angry, cruel and blind of mind*, 66 b; Th. 246, 13; Jul. 61: 74 b; Th. 278, 9; Jul. 595. Hreóh and heorogrim, Beo. Th. 3132; B. 1564. Wæs him hreóh sefa ege from ðam eorle *troubled was his mind, he was in fear of the man*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 142; Met. 1, 71. Ne mæg wērig mōd wyrde widstondan ne se hreó hyge helpe gefremman *a weary heart cannot withstand fate nor the troubled mind afford help*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 18; Wand. 16: 94 b; Th. 354, 9; Rem. 43. Đá wæs beorges weard on hreóum mōde *then became the hill-ward of fierce mood*, Beo. Th. 5156; B. 2581. On ðære hreón sǣ *turbato mari*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 2. On hreón mōde *troubled*, Beo. Th. 2619; B. 1307. Wē geliden hæfdon ofer hreóne hrycg *we had sailed over a troubled sea*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 31; Cri. 859. Hreó hæglfare *a hailstorm*, 78 a; Th. 292, 26; Wand. 105. Hreó wēron ýða *rough were the billows*, Beo. Th. 1101; B. 548: Andr. Kmbl. 1496; An. 749: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Hreóra wēga, 56 b; Th. 200, 24; Ph. 45. Ðonne seó sǣ hreóhost byþ ðonne wōt hē gewiss smelte wedere tōweard *when the sea is roughest then he knows certainly that fair weather is to come*, Shrn. 179, 18. [*Laym.* reh, ræh: *O. Sax.* hrē.] v. hreów.

hreohehe = reohhe, q. v.

hreóh-full; *adj. Stormy*: — Hreóhfull geár *a stormy year*, Lye. v. hreóh.

hreóh-mōd; *adj. Savage, fierce of mind, ferocious, troubled in mind*:—Hēt and hreóhmōd *angry and savage*, Beo. Th. 4581; B. 2296. Hreóhmōd wæs se hǣðena þeóden *fierce of heart was the heathen prince*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 4; Dan. 242. Se þeóden hreóhmōd *the prince with troubled heart*, Beo. Th. 4270; B. 2132. v. hreóh.

hreóhmōd-ness, e; *f. Ferocity*, Som.

hreóh-, hreó-ness, e; *f. Roughness of the weather, of the sea, storm, tempest*:—Ofer eów cymeþ mycel storm and hreóhnes *tempestas vobis supervenit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33. Hreánis *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. On ymbhwyrfte his hreóhnys strang *in circuitu ejus tempestas valida*, Ps. Spl. 49, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 18, 5. Micel hreóhnys on ðære sǣ, 378, 14. Seó hreóhnys wearþ gestilled *the tempest was stilled*, i. 246, 10, 1. Ic geseó ðæt ðās brōðor synd geswencede of disse sǣwe hreónesse *I see that these brethren are wearied from the roughness of the sea*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 26. On dissere cealdan hreóhnysse *in this cold storm*, Homl. Swt. 11, 187. Gif hwá hreóhnysse on rēwytte þolige . . . seó hreóhnys byþ forboden *if any one suffer stormy weather in rowing . . . the rough weather will be stopped*, Herb. 171, 3; Lchdm. i. 302, 5. Wið hagol and hreóhnysse . . . hecȳ ȝwendeþ hagoles hreóhnysse, 176; Lchdm. i. 308, 10, 14, 16, 23. Hē dyde swíðe hreónesse ðære sǣwe *he made the sea very rough*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 5. On dissere worulde hreóhnyssum *in the storms of this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 26.

hreól *a reel*; alibrum, Ælfc. Gr. 111; Som. 79, 55; Wrt. Voc. 59, 26. [*Prompt. Parv.* reel, womannys instrument *alabrum*.]

Hreopa-, Hreope-, Hrypa-dūn, e; *f. Repton*, Chr. 755; Erl. 52, 1: 874; Erl. 76, 21: 875; Erl. 76, 33. Gūþlāc fērde tō mynstre ðe ys gecweden Hrypadūn and ðǣr ða gefȳnelican ðeare onfēng Sce Petres *Guthlac went to a monastery that is called Repton and there received the mystical tonsure of St. Peter*, Guthl. 23; Gdwin. 16, 20.

hreórig; *adj. Ruinous*: — Hrōfas sind gehrorene hreórge torras *the roofs are fallen, the towers ruinous*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 6; Ruin. 3.

hreósan; *p.* hreás; *pl.* hruron; *pp.* hroren *To fall* [*rapidly, headlong*], *fall down, go to ruin*; ruere, corruere: — Ic hreóse *ruo*; tō hreósenne *ruiturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 54. His weorc hrȳst tō micclum lyre *his work falls to great perdition*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 25. Đá hrȳsþ se stōl nyðer *then the throne falls down*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 2. On hærfest hrēst and fealuwaþ *in autumn it falls and fades*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58. Twegen unþeáwas hreósaþ on ánne man *duorum vitiorum languor irruit*, Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 9. Wongas hreósaþ *the plains shall sink away*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 5; Cri. 811. Hreósaþ tōbrocene burgwealles, 22 a; Th. 60, 30; Cri. 977. Hreósaþ heofonsteorran *the stars of heaven shall fall*, 23 a; Th. 64, 27; Cri. 1044. Ðǣr ne hægl ne hrīm hreósaþ tō foldan, 56 b; Th. 201, 23; Ph. 60. Heofon and eorþe hreósaþ tōgadore *heaven and earth shall rush together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2875; An. 1440. Ne hreósaþ hī tō hrusan hearde gebīged *non est ruina maceriæ*, Ps. Th. 143, 8. Swá ðæt hē hreás and feóll on eorþan *ita ut corruens in terram*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 13. Gomela Scylfing hreás blāc *the aged Scylfing fell down pale*, Beo. Th. 4969; B. 2488: 5654; B. 2831. Hie hrūron gāre wunde *they fell wounded by the spear*, 2153; B. 1074. Hruron him teáras *tears fell from him*, 3749; B. 1872. Hie onweg hruron *they plunged away* [*of the creatures on the top of the water which sank to the bottom on the appearance of Beowulf and his companions*], 2865; B. 1430: Andr. Kmbl. 3199; An. 1602. Ðæt se swá stronglice hrure on ða circan *that it* [*the wind*] *beat so strongly on the church*, Shrn. 81, 22. Hreósan under heolstorhofu, Elen. Kmbl. 1525; El. 764: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 25; Cri. 1413. Gesihþ hreósan hrīm and snāw, 77 a; Th. 289, 14; Wand. 48. Hit hreósan wile sīgan sond æfter rēne, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 44; Met. 7, 22. Hió is má hreósende for ealdōme ðonne án ȝniges cyninges niéde *magis imbecillitate propriæ senectutis quam alienis concussæ viribus contremiscunt*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 2. Ðȳ læs cild sȳ hreósende ðæt is fylleseóc *lest a child be falling, that is, be ill of the falling sickness* [*epilepsy*], L. Med. ex Quadr. 5, 12: Lchdm. i. 350, 12. Hrīð hreósende *the storm rushing*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 20; Wand. 102. Ongeán ðam hreósendum treówe *towards the falling tree*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 35. Synt swíðe hreósende ðās gesǣlþa *these goods are very perishable*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 22. [*Laym.* reosen; *p.* rees; *pl.* ruren: *Icel.* hrjósa *to shudder*.] DER. á-, be-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-hreósan.

hreóse. v. wind-hreóse.

hreósende. v. hreósan.

hreósend-līc; *adj. Frail, perishable, ready to fall*:—Gē sēcaþ ðære heán gecynde gesǣlþa and heore weorþscipe tō ðām niðerlícum and tō ðām hreósendlícum þingum *ab rebus infimis excellentis naturæ ornamenta captatis*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 30. Hreósendlíc *cassabundus, corruendus*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 459.

hreóða. v. bord-, scild-hreóða.

hreóðan. v. hroden.

hreóung, hrīung, e; *f. Shortness of breath, hardness of breathing*:—Hrīung *suspirium*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 28; Wrt. Voc. 19, 34. Hreóung hlȳdende swīðust iunan *hard breathing sounding chiefly from within*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 19.

hreów *raw*. v. hreáw.

hreów, e; *f. Sorrow, regret, penitence, penance, repentance*: — Būton him seó sōþe hreów gefultmige *unless true penitence help them*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 21; Met. 18, 11. Án hreów ys wydewan and fæmnan *viduæ et puellæ una est panitentia*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 9; Th. ii. 228, 30. Ic ðec lǣdan sceal tō ðam hālgan hām ðǣr nǣfre hreów cymeþ *I shall lead thee to that holy home where sorrow never comes*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 20; Cri. 1675; Beo. Th. 4645; B. 2328. Hē langæ dū on hreówe ðwunian sceole *quamdiu panitentiæ insistere*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 11. On gōdre hreówe *in vera panitentia*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 24. Mid synna hreówe *with repentance for sins*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 18: 5; Th. i. 38, 8. From ðære incundan hreówe *ab intentione panitentiæ*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 36. Būtan hreówe *without regret*, 44, 5; Swt. 324, 18. Dōn wē ūrum Drihtne sōþe hreówe and bōte, Blickl. Homl. 35, 36. Hreówe and dǣdbōte, 79, 5. Ne hē wihte hafaþ hreówe on mōde ðæt him hālig gāst losige *he hath not regret for the loss of his holy spirit*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 16; Cri. 1558. Hreówa tornost *most grievous of sorrows*, Beo. Th. 4265; B. 2129. Hreówum gedreahte *afflicted with regrets*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 34; Cri. 994. [*O. and N.* reowe: *O. H. Ger.* hriuwa, hriuwi *panitentia, panitudo, dolor: Ger.* reue.]

hreów; *adj.* In Andr. Kmbl. 2233; An. 1118 the alliteration seems to require *reów*. In the compounds blōd-, wæl-hreów the second syllable seems to be *hréoh* [or is it *reów*, or may *hréow* be a confusion of the two forms?], as the form *hréoh* does not occur independently in the sense of

fieres. Grein separates *hreóh* [*hreów*] under two heads with the meanings *acerus, maestus*, but this seems unnecessary, as the idea of mental disturbance may be derived from that of physical disturbance in *hreóh*, q. v. see also *hreówe*. However, as Ettmüller, p. 504, observes, perhaps the three forms *hreóh, hreów, hreáw* are sometimes confounded.

hreówan; *p.* hreáw *To rue, make sorry, grieve*; often *impers*:—Him nân yfel ne hríwþ *quam mala nulla contristant*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 417, 1. Hí hêr syngiaþ and hit him nô ne hreówþ *they sin in this world and are not sorry for it*, 55, 2; Swt. 429, 17. Hreówеþ, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 23; Gû. 783; Cd. 22; Th. 27, 31; Gen. 426. Ðonne hreówеþ hire ðæt heó hire gehât ne gefylde *panitentia mota quod votum suum non impleverit*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 7. Hreáw him *penituit eum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 42. Hreáw hine, Ps. Th. 105, 34: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 17; Gen. 1276. Gif ðû ongite ðæt him his synna hreówen *if you see that his sins cause him sorrow*, L. de Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 19. Swâ swâ hí læsse ongietad on him selfum ðæs ðe him hreówan þyrfe *cum minus se respiciunt habere quod defleant*, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 5. For ðæm ðe hie ne mâgon ealneg ealla on âne tîd emnsâre hreówan *neque enim uno eodemque tempore aque mens de omnibus dolet*, 53, 3; Swt. 413, 29. Ne hit him ne lêt hreówan *does not let it trouble him*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 2: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 29, 36; Gen. 816, 819: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 28; Cri. 1415: 100 a; Th. 376, 5; Seel. 150. [*Laym.* reouwen: *Orm.* reoweþþ, *prs*; rəw, *p*: *Chauc.* reweþ: *Prompt. Parv.* ruwyñ *penitco, penitet; compatior*: O. *Sax.* hrewan: *Icel.* hryggja, hryggwa *to distress, grieve*: O. *H. Ger.* [h]riuwan; *Ger.* reuen.] DER. ge-, of-hreówan.

hreów-cearig; *adj. Troubled, anxious, sorrowful*: — Hreðer innan swearc hyge hreówcearig *his soul grew dark within, his mind distressed*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 9; Gû. 1026: 73 b; Th. 274, 21; Jul. 536: Rood Kmbl. 49; Kr. 25. Hreówcearigum help *help to the troubled*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 11; Cri. 367.

hreówe; *adj. Sad, grieved, sorrowful, penitent*: — Hreówum teárum *lacrymis panitentiæ*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 15. [*O. Sax.* hriwi: *Icel.* hryggr *afflicted, grieved*.] v. hreów, *and for the form of the word* cf. treówe.

hreówian *to repent*: — Hreówigas *pænitemini*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 15. [*O. Sax.* hriwôn: *O. H. Ger.* hriuwôn.]

hreówig; *adj. Sad, mournful*:—Nû wit hreówige mâgon sorgian for his sîþe *now may we mournful sorrow for his journey*, Cd. 38; Th. 49, 29; Gen. 799. [*O. Sax.* hriwig: *O. H. Ger.* [h]riuwag *panitens, compunctus corde*.]

hreówig-môd; *adj. Sad at heart*:—Wîf hreówigmôd [*Eve*] Cd. 37; Th. 48, 5; Gen. 771. Hí hreówigmôde wurpon hyra wæpen of dûne *they disconsolate flung down their weapons*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 290. [*O. Sax.* hriwig-môd.]

hreów-, hríw-líc; *adj. Grievous, miserable, pitiful, sad*:—Hreówlîc *calamitosus*, Hpt. Gl. 518. His wîf wyrþe wydewe hreówlîc *fiat uxor ejus vidua*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Wâlâ ðæt wæs hreówlîc sîþ *alas! that was a miserable thing*, 1057; Erl. 192, 20. Wê geseóþ ðæt wê elles hríwlîcum deáþe forwurþan sceolon *we see that otherwise we shall perish by a miserable death*, St. And. 36, 7. [*Laym.* reowlich: *R. Glouc.* rewlich.]

hreów-líce; *adv. Miserably, cruelly, grievously*:—Ða ðe swâ hreówlice ácwealde wæron *crudeliter interemptos*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 3: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 35. Blêdran swîðe hreówlîce berstende *blisters bursting very painfully*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. Mâgon hie swâ hreówlice wêpan swâ gê mâgon ðara ôðra bilþelîce hlihhan, 3, 7; Swt. 120, 6. Earme menn sindon hreówlice besyrwde *poor men are grievously ensnared*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 47. Hreówlîce gefærþ sede hine sylfne ðus forþ forscyldigaþ and gesâlig biþ hê ðeáh . . . *miserably does he fare who thus continues to incur guilt; and yet he will be happy* . . . ; L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 28: Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22.

hreów-ness, e; *f. Penitence, repentance, sorrow, contrition*:—Æfter his dâdbôte hreównysse *post panitentiæ contritionem*, L. Ecg. P. Th. ii. 170, 13. Hreównisse [hrêunisse, Rush.] *pænitentiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 21. Hreónisse, 3, 8. Hreáwnise, 21, 29: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 12. Hreóunisse *pænitentia*, Rtl. 8, 33.

hreów-ness. v. wæl-hreówness, *and* hreów.

hreówsian, hrýwsian; *p.* ode *To be sorry, grieve, repent, do penance*:—Ðæt hê êfre ne beþence ymbe ða hreówsunge ðe hê êr hreówsade *deque panitentia qua antea panituit nunquam cogitare*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 26. Hire sint forgifena swîðe manega synna forðæmðe hió swîðe hreówsade, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 12. Hrýwsode *panituit*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 42. Hreówsiaþ *panitemini*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 15. Sume wyllaþ ðæt hê hreówsige *nonnulli volunt ut pæniteat*, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 9. Ðæt se rihtwîsa man hreówsige hine sylfne swylce hê wið God forwyrht sig *ut justus homo pænitentiam agat eorum, quæ erga Deum deliquerit*, L. Ecg. P. i. 5; Th. ii. 174, 6. Heora synna hreówsian and dâdbôte dôn, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 13. Ðâ ongann hê hreówsian *panitentia ductus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 3. Mînum hreówsiendan geþohte *to my sorrowing thought*, Bt. 3; Fox 4. 26. For hreówsigendne man *pro panitenti*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 20. Fore hreósendum *pro pœnitentibus*, Rtl. 177, 7. [*Laym.* reousien: *O. H. Ger.* [h]riuwisôn.] DER. be-hreówsian.

hreówsung, e; *f. Sorrowing, sorrow, penitence, repentance*:—Hreówsung *panitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 510. Se apostol bebeád ðæt hí þritig daga be hreówsunge dâdbêtende Gode geoffrodon *the apostle ordered that they for thirty days with penitence should offer to God doing penance*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 17. Gif hí hwæt gesyngodon hí hit eft mid hreówsunge gebôton *if they sinned in aught they should make amends therein with repentance*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 14. Hig hreówsunge dydon *panituerunt*, Lk. Skt. 10, 13. Ðæt hê þurh ða hreówsunga gemête forgiefnesse beforan ðære sôþfæstnesse *ut per lamenta veniam in conspectu veritatis obtineat*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 165, 22. Forlêtaþ eówre hreówsunga *cease your lamentations*; capita vestra nolite nudare et vestimenta nolite sciudere, Lev. 10, 6. Be his sylfes heortan hreówsungum *according to the penitence of his own heart*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 11. [*Orm.* reowwsunnge.] v. be-hreówsung.

hreopian, hreopian; *p.* ode *To touch, treat*:—Se ðe eów hrepaþ hit mê biþ swâ egle swylce hê hreppe ða seó mînes eágan *he that touches you, it will be as painful to me as if he touches the apple of my eye*, Homl. Th. i. 392, 15: 516, 22. Seó hrepaþ swîðost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse *it [the gospel of St. John] treats chiefly of Christ's divinity*, 70, 1. Swâ hraðe swâ his sceadu hí hreopode *as soon as his shadow touched them*, 316, 16: 492, 25. Hrepede, 176, 6. Gif ic his reáfes gefnæðu hreppe . . . heó hrepode his reáfes fnæðu . . . Hwâ hreopode mê . . . ðû fæst hwâ ðê hreopode . . . ðæt wîf hine hrepode, ii. 394, 10–18. Wê ne hrepodon ðone traht *we did not treat the exposition*, i. 104, 6. Ne hrepa ðû ðæs treówes wæstm *touch not the fruit of the tree*, 14, 1: Homl. Swt. 5, 302. Gód bebeád ûs ðæt wê ðæt treów ne hrepodon *præcepit nobis deus ne tangeremus illud* [*lignum*], Gen. 3, 3. v. gehrepod, *and next word*.

hreppan *to touch, treat*: — Ic hreppe *tango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 56. Ic hreppe Pharao mid ânum wîte *una plaga tangam Pharaonem*, Ex. 11, 1. Se ðe wudu hrepeþ *he who touches the wood*, Exon. 127 b: Th. 490, 7; Râ. 79, 7. Ða wê ne hreppaþ *those* [*nouns*] *we shall not treat of*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 30. Deáh hí hwâ hreppe heó hit ne gefrêt *though any one touch it* [*the soul*] *it does not feel it*, Homl. Swt. 1, 220. Ða rêðe deór ne dorston hí reppan *the fieres beasts durst not touch them*, 4, 405. Hire on beseón oððe hí hreppan *to look upon her or touch her*, 7, 151. Hwâ dearr hí hreppan, Homl. Th. i. 458, 17. His eágan hreppan mid ðæm seáwe *to touch his eyes with the juice*, Herb. 31; Lchdm. i. 128, 12. Moyses ûs forbeád tô hrepenne ænigne hreóflan *the law of Moses forbade to touch any leper*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 5. v. preceding word, and for such pairs of verbs see March's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, § 222. [*Icel.* hreppa *to reach, catch, obtain*.]

hrepsung, e; *f. The evening*:—Æfen oððe hrepsung *vesper*, Som.

hrepsung, e; *f. Touch, touching*:—Hrepung *tactus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15. Ða andgitu sint gehâtene ðus . . . tactus hrepung on eallum limum *the senses are named thus* . . . tactus *touch, in all the limbs*, Homl. Swt. 1, 199: Homl. Th. ii. 372, 26. Hê mihte mid his worde hine gehâlan bûton hrepunge ac hê geswutelode ðæt his hrepung is swîðe hâlwende geleáfullum *he could have healed him with his word without touching; but he shewed that his touch is very salutary to believers*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 9. Drihten gehælde ða untruman þurh his reáfes hrepunge *the Lord healed the sick by the touch of his garment*, ii. 394, 5.

hrêr; *adj. Rear* [provincial], *not thoroughly cooked, lightly boiled* [*of eggs*]:—Nim hrêr henne æg *take a hen's egg lightly boiled*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* rere, or nesche, as eggys *mollis*; see the note p. 430.] v. hrêren-brâden.

hreran [?] *to fall*: — Ðæt ic hryre ŧ gefealle [= ? hrure ŧ gefeálle] *ut caderem*, MS. T: hí hrêron, Ps. Spl. 117, 13.

hrêran; *p.* de *To move, shake, stir*:—Ic wudu hrêre *I move the wood*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 9; Râ. 2, 8. Hrêra, 101 b; Th. 383, 9; Râ. 4, 8. Forhwî drêfe gê eówru môd mid unrihte fiôunge swâ swâ ŷða for winde ða sæ hrêraþ *quid tantos juvat excitare motus*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 5; Met. 27, 3. Hig wegdan hrêrdan heora heáfod *moverunt capita sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 25. Hrêr swîðe *stir thoroughly*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 9, 21. Hrêr mid sticcan, 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 28. Hrêre ðonne swîðe *let it be thoroughly shaken*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 1: 38; Lchdm. 92, 4: 94, 13. Hê ne lêtaþ mîne fêt lâðe hrêran *non dedit commoveri pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 65, 8. Hrêran mid hondum hrîmcalde sæ *to row on the ice-cold sea*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 21; Wand. 4. Sum mæg fromlice ofer sealtne sæ sundwudu drîfan hrêran holmþræce, 17 b; Th. 42, 25; Cri. 678. [*O. Sax.* hrôrian: *Icel.* hræra *to move, stir*: *O. H. Ger.* hruorian *movere, agitare, tangere*: *Ger.* rühren.] v. on-hrêran. hrôr.

hrêred-ness, e; *f. Agitation, haste, precipitation*:—Ealle word hrýrednesse *omnia verba præcipitationis*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6.

hrêre-mûs, e; *f. A rear-, rere-mouse, bat*: — Hrêre-mûs *vespertilio*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 40. [See Nare's Gloss. *rear-, rere-mouse*, and cf. *Ger.* fleder-maus.] v. hreáde-mûs: hrôr.

hrêren-brâden; *adj. Not thoroughly cooked*:—On ân hrêrenbrâden æg *over an egg lightly cooked*, Lchdm. iii. 294, 8. v. hrêr.

hrêr-ness, e; *f. Motion, disturbance, agitation, commotion, storm*:—Hroernis michelo geworden wæs in sæ *motus magnus factus est in mari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Gâst hrýrenesse ŧ stormes *spiritus procellæ*, Ps.

Lamb. 106, 25. Eorþ hroernisse *terra motu*, 27, 24. Swá ðú hí on yrre ehtest and dréfest ðæt hí on hrérnesse hraðe forweorþaþ *ita persequeris illos in tempestate tua; et in ira tua conturbabis eos*, Ps. Th. 82, 11. v. eorþ-hrérness.

hresigende: v. hrisian.

hrést = hrýst, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11. 58. v. hreósan.

hréstan: v. hrýtan.

hreþ. v. hræd.

hréð, es; *m.* [?] *Glory, fame, triumph, honour*:—Siððan him gesélde sigorworca hréð ðæt hé ealdordóm ágan sceolde ofer cynerícu *afterwards fell to him the glory of victorious deeds, that he should have dominion over kingdoms*, Cd. 158; Th. 198, 2; Exod. 316. Him wyrd ne gescráf hréð æt hilde *fate ordained not for him triumph in battle*, Beo. Th. 5143; B. 2575. [*O. H. Ger.* hruodi (*in proper names*), Grff. iv. 1153: cf. *Icel.* hróðr *praise, fame.*] v. gúþ-, sige-hréð; hréðig, hréðor.

hréða, an; *m. A garment made of goat's skin*; melotes, Cot. 133, Lye. v. bord-, scild-hreóða [-hréða].

hréðan; *p.* de *To glory, triumph*:—Hréðdon hildespelle *they triumphed with the song of* [*victorious*] *battle*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 22; Exod. 573.

hréðe; *adj. Fierce, cruel, savage, rough*:—Wearþ hire wráþ on móde heard and hréðe *was wroth with her, harsh and cruel*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 20; Gen. 2261. Deáþ neálácte strong and hréðe, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 18; Gú. 1113. Hrocðo suíðe *sævi nimis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 28. In heágum mórum and hréðum *in arduis asperisque montibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27. Ðám hréðestum feóndum *sævissimis hostibus*, Mone Gl. 346. v. réðe.

hréð-eádig; *adj. Glorious, noble, triumphant*:—Bið ðær his þegna éac hréðeádig heáp *there too shall be a triumphant band of his servants*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 33; Cri. 945. Sum bið on huntoþe hréðeádigra deóra dréfend *one is more famous in hunting, a chaser of wild beasts*, 78 b; Th. 295, 23; Crä. 37. [*Thorpe and Grein take* hréðeádigra *as gen., but see* Th. 298, 1; Crä. 78 *for another comparative.*] Hærfest bið hréðeádegost hæleþum bringeþ géres wæstmas ða ðe him god sendeþ *autumn is most glorious, it brings to man the fruits of the year which God sends them*, Menol. Fox 475; Gn. C. 8. [Cf. *Icel.* hróðr-auðigr *famous.*]

hréðe-mónaþ. v. hréð-mónaþ.

hreðer, hræðer, hraðer, es; *m.* [?] *Breast, bosom*:—Hreðor innan wæs wynnum áwelled *the breast within was joyously agitated*, Andr. Kmbl. 2036; An. 1020. Hreðer [hreder, MS.] innan weóll beorn breóstsefa, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 9; Cri. 539: 46 b; Th. 158, 15; Gú. 910: Beo. Th. 4233; B. 2113. Hreðer innan swearc hyge hreówcearig *dark within grew his breast, troubled with care his mind*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 8; Gú. 1025. Hreðer æðme weóll *his breast heaved with breathing*, Beo. Th. 5780; B. 2593. Is mé ænige gást innan hreðres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. On breóston inne on hraðre, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 91; Met. 25, 46. Him of hræðre [hwæðre, MS.] gewát sáwol *from his bosom departed the soul*, Beo. Th. 5631; B. 2819. Him on hreðre heáfodswíma heortan clypte *in his bosom stupor clasped his heart*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 27; Gen. 1568. Ðe dryhtnes bebod heóldon on hreðre *who kept the lord's command in their breast*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 23; Cri. 1160. Him wæs hreów on hreðre hygesorga mæst, Beo. Th. 4645; B. 2328. Hé mé in hreðre bileác wísdómes giefe, Exon. 51 a; Th. 176, 33; Gú. 1219: Andr. Kmbl. 138; An. 69: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 2; Exod. 366: Beo. Th. 2306; B. 1151. Ys mé on hreðre heorte gedréfed *cor meum conturbatum est in me*, Ps. Th. 54, 4: 70, 8. Bið on hreðre drepen biteran stræle *is smitten in the breast with the bitter shaft*, Beo. Th. 3494; B. 1745. Æt helle duru dracan eardigaþ háte on hreðre *at hell's door dwell dragons that send fire from within* [*firedrakes*], Cd. 215; Th. 271, 1; Sat. 99. Baðu hát on hreðre *hot baths*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 16; Ruin. 42: Beo. Th. 6287; B. 3148. Blód út ne com of hreðre *blood came not from my breast*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 9; Rä. 88, 13. Mé on hreðre heáfod sticade *in her bosom she stuck my head*, 124 b; Th. 479, 9; Rä. 62, 5. Hálig heofonlíce gást hreðer weardode æðelne innoþ *the holy heavenly spirit guarded her breast, her noble womb*, Elen. Kmbl. 2288; El. 1145: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 20; Gú. 1102. Him hildegráp hreðre ne mihte aldre gescéðan *the hostile grasp could not harm his breast, his life*, Beo. Th. 2897; B. 1446. Hreðra gehygd *counsel*, 4096; B. 2045: Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 28; Wand. 72. v. mid-hriðre.

hreðer-bealo; *n. Breast-bale, hurt to the mind, care, grief*, Beo. Th. 2690; B. 1343.

hreðer-cófa, an; *m. The breast*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 25; Cri. 1329.

hreðer-gleáw; *adj. Prudent of mind*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 17; Exod. 13.

hreðer-loca, an; *m. The breast*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 1; Gú. 1237: 82 a; Th. 309, 17; Seef. 58: 23 b; Th. 65, 17; Cri. 1056: Elen. Kmbl. 172; El. 86.

hréðig; *adj. Triumphant, exultant.* [*Goth.* hrôþeigs *victorious, triumphant: Icel.* hróðugr *triumphant, glorious*; mod. *boasting.*] DER. eád-, eáð-, sige-, will-hréðig.

hréð-leás; *adj. Inglorious, joyless, without the joy of victory*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 21; Gú. 876.

hréð-, hréd-mónaþ, es; *m. March*:—On ðam þriddan móðe on geáre bið án and þrittig daga and se mónaþ is nemned on léden martius hád on úre geþeóde hréðmónaþ *in the third month in the year are one and thirty days, and the month is called in latin* martius, *and in our language* hréðmónaþ, Shrn. 59, 9. Ðonne se hréðmónaþ bið ágán ðonne bið seó niht twelf tída lang and se dæg ðæt ilce *when March is past then the night is twelve hours long and the day the same*, 69, 7. Bede in his work 'De temporum ratione' c. 13 says 'Rhedmonath a dea illorum Rheda, cui in illo sacrificabant, nominatur.' Grimm quotes similar forms from other German sources, *Retmonat, Redimonat*, as names of March or February; and supposes an *O. H. Ger. Hruod, Hruoda* to correspond to the English *Hréð, Hréða*, which would be connected with *hruod* [v. hréð] fame, glory. See D. M. 267.

hréð-ness, e; *f. Fierceness, roughness* [*of weather*], *cruelty*:—Hroeðnisse *sævitiam*, Rtl. 122, 14. Hroeðnise *tempestatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24. [Cf. hreóh-ness.]

hreðor. v. hreðer.

hréð-sigor, es; *m. Glorious victory*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583.

hric, hricg. v. hrycg.

hrícse [= ? hrisc *or* hrics] *a rich, crick, a wrench accompanied with a small sound*:—Of fylle oððe of slege oððe of hricsca hwilcum *from a fall or from a blow or from any crick*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 23. [Cf. hriscan.]

hriddel, es; *n.* [?] *A riddle, sieve*, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* rydyl *cribrum.*] v. hridian, hridder.

hridder, es; *n. A sieve, instrument for winnowing corn*:—Hridder *cupisterium, taratantara*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 116, 117; Wrt. Voc. 34, 45, 46. Ða ábæd his föstormöder án hridder . . . Benedictus genam ða sticcu ðæs tóclofenan hriddores . . . hí ðæt hridder up áhéngon æt heora cyrcan geate, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16–24. [*O. H. Ger.* ritra *cribrum, cribellum.*] v. hriddel.

hridrian; *p.* ode *To sift, winnow*:—Satanas gyrnde ðæt hé eów hridrude swá swá hwéte *Satanas expetivit vos ut cribraret sicut triticum*, Lk. Skt. 22, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* ritaron *cribrare*; *Ger.* reitern *to sift.*]

hrif, rif, es; *n. The womb, belly*; uterus, venter:—Ðín ðæt fædmlíce hrif *thine enfolding womb*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 29. Hrif *uterus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 8: 19, 12: Rtl. 51, 27. Ðæt uferre hrif, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 8. Rif *vel* seó inre wamb *alvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 55; Wrt. Voc. 44, 38. Wið hrifes áþundennesse *for puffing of the visceral cavity*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 24. Of módur hrife mínre *de utero matris meæ*, Ps. Th. 138, 11: 70, 5. Of hryfe *ex utero*, Ps. Spl. 21, 8. On hrife ðære á cléánan fémnan, Blickl. Homl. 33, 15. Bán bið funden on heortes heortan hwílum on hrife *a bone is found in a hart's heart, sometimes in its belly*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 2, 17; Lchdm. i. 338, 6. Ácsedon hwider hie fleón woldon ðæt hie óðer gener næfden búton hie on heóra wífa hrif gewiton *quærentes, num in uteros uxorum vellent refugere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 4. Lácnung on ðæt hrif tó sendanne *to send medicine into the belly*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 19. Þurh mínre módor hrif, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 27; Rä. 41, 44: 14 a; Th. 27, 4; Cri. 425. [*O. Frs.* rif, ref: *O. H. Ger.* href, ref *uterus.*] v. mid-hrif.

hrífþo, hríðþo; *f. Roughness of the skin, scurf*:—Heáfdes hrífþo, L. M. 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 20. v. hreóf.

hrif-wire, -wærc, es; *m. A pain in the belly*; yleos, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 16; Wrt. Voc. 19, 24.

hrif-wund; *adj. Wounded in the belly*:—Gif [hé] hrifwund [hrif wund, Thorpe] weorþeþ xii scill. gebéte. Gif hé þurhþirel weorþeþ xx scill. gebéte *if he be wounded in the belly let twelve shillings be paid. If he be run through let twenty shillings be paid* [cf. the passage given in the note from Alamannic Laws, 'si in interiora membra transpunctus fuerit, quod *hrefwunt* dicunt, cum xii sol. componat. Si transpunctus fuerit cum xxiv sol. componat.' See, too, Graff. i. 897-8], L. Ethb. 61; Th. i. 18, 6.

hrig. v. hrycg.

hrílsoung [?] *ratiocinatio*, Som.

HRÍM, es; *m.* RIME, *hoar-frost*:—Hrím *pruina*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 101; Wrt. Voc. 52, 52. Hrím and forst hére hildstapan, Andr. Kmbl. 2516; An. 1259. Se hearda forst hrím heorugrimma, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 12; Rä. 41, 55. Hægel se hearda and hrím, 127 b; Th. 490, 11; Rä. 79, 9. Ðær ne hægl ne hrím hreósaþ tó foldan *nec gelido terram rore pruina tegit*, 56 b; Th. 201, 22; Ph. 60. Hrím hrusan bond hægl feól on eorþan *frost bound the land, hail fell on earth*, 81 b; Th. 307, 31; Seef. 32. Ne hægles hryre ne hrímes dryre, 56 a; Th. 198, 27; Ph. 16. Mid herige hrímes and snáwes *with the legions of frost and snow*, Menol. Fox 406; Men. 204. On hríme *in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83. Hríme gehyrsted *adorned with hoar-frost*, Menol. Fox 70; Men. 35: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77. Wineleás guma gesihþ him beforan baðian brimfuglas bréðan feðra hreósan hrím and snáw hagle gemenged *the friendless man sees before him the sea-birds bathe, and spread their wings, sees rime and snow fall mingled with hail*, 77 a; Th. 289, 14; Wand. 48. Nánig móste heora hróðra hrím æpla gedígean *occidit moros*

arum in pruina, Ps. Th. 77, 47. [*Icel.* hrím; *n.* hríme; *m.*; *O. H. Ger.* rime *gelu*, Graff. ii. 566.]

hríman, *v.* hrýman.

hríst-ceald; *adj. Icy cold:*—Hríscalde sá, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 22; Wand. 4. [*Icel.* hrím-kaldr.]

hrím-gicel, es; *m. An icicle:*—Bihongen hrímgicelum, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 1; Seef. 17.

hrímig; *adj. Rimy, covered with hoar-frost:*—Swíðe hrímige bearwas *woods thickly covered with hoar-frost*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 32: 207, 27 [?]. Winter bið cealdost lencten hrímigost *black frosts in winter, white frosts in spring*, Menol. Fox 411; Gn. C. 6.

hrímig-heard; *adj. Hard with frost, hard frozen*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 25; Rä. 88, 7.

hrínan; *p.* hrán; *pp.* hrinen *To touch, reach, strike.* I. *with gen:*—Gif his hrínan meaht *thou mayest touch it*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 34; Gen. 616. II. *with dat:*—Grundum ic hríne *the depths I touch*, Exon. 125 b; Th. 482, 22; Rä. 67, 5: 102 b; Th. 389, 8; Rä. 7, 4: 104 b; Th. 397, 31; Rä. 16, 28. Gif ic hríno wǽde his *if I touch his garment*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 21. Se hǽlend and hrán [*or* andhrán? cf. *O. Sax.* ant-hrínan] águm heora *Iesus tetigit oculos eorum*, Rush. 20, 34. Se hǽlend hrán him *tangens eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 41: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 18; Rä. 40, 30. Hrinon hearmtánas drihta bearnum, Cd. 47; Th. 61, 4; Gen. 992. Deáh ðe him wund hrine *though the wound had touched him*, Beo. Th. 5945; B. 2976. Ele synfulra ǽfre ne móte heáfde mínum hrínan *oleum peccatorum non impinguet caput meum*, Ps. 140, 7. Nǽnig wæter him hrínan ne mihte *no water might reach him*, Beo. Th. 3035; B. 1515: 1981; B. 988: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 11; Gen. 1396. Dæt hý him mid hondum hrínan mósten, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 5; Gú. 381: 73 a; Th. 273, 7: Jul. 512. Ðé hondum hrínan, 36 b; Th. 119, 13; Gú. 254. Hrínande him *tangens eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 41. III. *with acc:*—Ic hríno ðone hiorde *percutiam pastorem*, 14, 27. Gif hé mid his mihte muntas hríneþ *qui tangit montes*, Ps. Th. 103, 30: Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 4; Rä. 24, 12. Hrín ða gómban mid *touch the fauces with it*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 5, 3; Lchdm. i. 348, 10. Ne sceolon míne ða hálgan hrínan *nolite tangere christos meos*, Ps. Th. 104, 13. Wát ic Matheus þurh mǽnra hand hrínan heorudolgum, Andr. Kmbl. 1883; An. 944. IV. *with object omitted:*—Dæt hé má wolde afrum onfengum earme gǽstas hrínan léton *that he would further let the wretched spirits with their dire attacks touch him* [*Guthlac*], Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 17; Gú. 491. Swá hit him on innan com hrán ǽt heortan *so it came within him, touched him at his heart*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 9; Gen. 724. Óþ ðæt deáþes folm hrán ǽt heortan *until the hand of death touched him at his heart*, Beo. Th. 4532; B. 2270. [*A. R.* rineð, *prs:* *Orm.* ran, *p:* *O. Sax.* hrínan; *Icel.* hrína *to cleave, to hurt:* *O. H. Ger.* hrínán *tangere, obtrectare.*] DER. æt-, and-, ge-, on-hrínan.

hrind. A word of doubtful meaning occurring in the following passage, 'Nis ðæt feor heonon ðæt se mere standeþ ofer ðæm hongiaþ hrinde bearwas wudu wyrtum fæst wæter oferhelmaþ,' Beo. Th. 2731; B. 1363. Thorpe translates *barky*, Kemble *rinded*, but in this case there should be no initial *h*. In Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 5, 6; Wrt. Voc. 38, 56, 57 *hrind* translates *caudex* vel *codex*, and *liber* is translated *seó inre hrind*, but perhaps the better reading for the former would be *rind = cortex*. Otherwise *hrinde bearwas* might be [?] 'groves with [large-] stemmed trees.' Grein compares the word with forms given by Halliwell *rind* frozen to death, *rinde* to destroy, and suggests *dead;* Heyne takes *hrinde = hrínende* and compares with *Icel.* hrína *sonare*. Might *hrinde = hringde* in the sense 'placed in a ring or circle,' so that *hrinde bearwas* would be the trees placed round or encircling the mere?

hrindan; *p.* hrand, *pl.* hrundon *To push, thrust:*—Hé hrand [MS. rand], Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 4. [*Icel.* hrinda *to thrust.*]

hríne, es; *m. Touch:*—Hrine *tactus*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 32. Drihten ðú ðe wé ne mágon ongytan mid hrine *Lord thou whom we cannot perceive with the touch*, Shrn. 166, 21. v. æt-hrine.

hríne-ness, e; *f. Touching, contact:*—Fram wereſce hrinenesse *a viri contactu*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 37. Mid ða ylcan hrinenesse *eodem tactu*, 31; S. 610, 34. v. ge-hrineness.

HRING, hringc, es; *m. A* RING, *circle, circuit, cycle, orb, globe, festoon:*—Ágymmed hringc *ungulus:* geheáfdod hringce *samothracius:* lytel hring *anulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 30, 31, 49; Wrt. Voc. 40, 59, 60; 41, 6. Hringc *ansa*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 34: 284, 7. Hring *fibula, legula, sartum*, Cot. 85, 186, 190, Lye. Án fýren hring *globus ignis*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 3. Mon geseah ymbe ða sunnan swelce ín gylden hring *circulus ad speciem cælestis arcus orbem solis ambiit*, 14; Swt. 248, 9. Ðæs seó hringc *circulus* [*pupillæ*], Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 64; Wrt. Voc. 42, 72. Se hring ealles geáres *totius anni circulus*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 40. Hring útan ymbbearh *the ring* [*armour formed of rings*] *protected him without*, Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503: 4513; B. 2260. Sunnan hring beága beorhtast *the rainbow* [?], Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 11; Ph. 305. Ðone hálgan hringe beteldaþ fiyhte on lyfte *contrahit in cætum sese genus omne volantum*, 60 b; Th. 221, 24; Ph. 339. Ðonne ðæt gecnáwaþ feónd ðætte fira gehwylc on his hringe bið fæste gefǽged *when the devil knows that any man is fast fixed in his ring* [*fetters, chain or circle over which his power extends?*], 97 a; Th. 362, 22; Wal. 40. Gim sceal on hringe standan *the gem must stand in the ring*, Menol. Fox 594; Gn. C. 22. Syllaþ him hring on his hand *date anulum in manum ejus*, Lk. Skt. 15, 22. Sette his geleáfan hring mé lét tó wedde, Homl. Swt. 7, 30. Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne *doff'd from his neck a golden ring*, Beo. Th. 5611; B. 2809. Gewyrc ánne hring ymb ðone slite *make a ring round the incision*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. i. 112, 1. Ðú geáres hring mid gyfe bletsast *benedices coronæ anni benignitatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Ǽr sunne twelf mónþa hringe útan ymbgán hæbbe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 5. Ofer holmes hringe *over the ocean's circuit*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 5; Gen. 1393. Hringe ðæs heán landes, 137; Th. 172, 34; Gen. 2854. Wingearda hringa [*s*] *corimbi*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 11; Wrt. Voc. 38, 60. Hrægl and hringas *raiment and rings*, Beo. Th. 2394; B. 1195. Hringa hyrde, 4482; B. 2245: 3018; B. 1507: 4680; B. 2345. Heortan unhneáweste hringa gedáles *the heart least niggardly in the giving of rings*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 323, 4; Vid. 73. Hæft mid hringa gesponne *bound with the linked chain*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762: 19; Th. 24, 14; Gen. 377. Hringum gehrodene *adorned with rings*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 37: Beo. Th. 2187; B. 1091. Hringum gyrded, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 22; Rä. 87, 4. Hringan, 102 b; Th. 387, 8; Rä. 5, 2. Hé wolde ðæs beornes beágas gefecgan reáf and hringas, Byrht. Th. 136, 34; By. 161. Hringas dǽlan, Beo. Th. 3944; B. 1970: 6061; B. 3034. Ða nigontýnlícan hringas rihtra Eástrana and hét fordilgian ða gedwolan hringas feówer and hundeahtatig geára *circuli Paschæ decennovenales oblitteratis erroneis octoginta et quatuor annorum circulis*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 26. [*Icel.* hringr *a ring, ring of a coat of mail, circle:* *O. H. Ger.* hring *circulus, orbis, spira, sphæra, bulla, corona, sertum, torques, vinculum, laqueus:* *Ger.* ring.] DER. bán-, bridels-, eág-, eáh-, eár-hring. v. beág.

hring, *in the phrase* wópes hring *occurs four times, in poems by the same author:*—Ðá cwom wópes hring þurh ðæs beornes breóst blát út faran weóll waduman streám, Andr. Kmbl. 2558; An. 1281. Ðá wæs wópes hring hát heáfodwylm ofer hleór goten nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2262; El. 1132. Ðǽr wæs wópes hring torne bitolden wæs seó treówlufu hát ǽt heortan hrečer innan weóll, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 5; Cri. 537. Him ðæs wópes hring torne gemonade teagor fýlum weól háte hleórdropan, 52 a; Th. 182, 21; Gú. 1313. *The meaning given by Grein*, sonus [cf. hringan], *does not seem to suit the context very well, which, as in the second passage, where the phrase appears equivalent to* hát heáfodwylm, *points to shedding tears as the idea to be conveyed. Grimm explains* fletus intensissimus, quasi circulatim erumpens, And. u. El. p. 130, *and this seems to give the meaning though the connection with* hring *is not very evident.*

hringan; *p.* de; v. *trans. and intrans. To ring:*—His searo hringeþ *his armour rings*, Salm. Kmbl. 534; Sal. 266. Byrnan hringdon *their byrnies rang*, Beo. Th. 660; B. 327. Hí ringden ða belle *they rang the bells*, Chr. 1131; Erl. 259, 37. Hringe tácn *sonet signum*, Lye. Yc gef leáua ðám munche tó hringinde hyre týde *I give leave to the monks to ring their hours*, Chart. Th. 437, 13. [*Laym.* ringe; *p.* ringeden: and MS. rongen: *R. Glouc. Chauc. Piers P.* ringe; *p.* rong: *Icel.* hringja.]

hring-bán, es; *n. A circular bone, bone in the shape of a ring:*—Hringbán ðæs eágan *teuco*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 73; Wrt. Voc. 43, 6.

hring-boga, an; *m. A serpent* [*from its being bent into coils* (hring)], Beo. Th. 5115; B. 2561. [Cf. *Icel.* hring-laginn *coiled up;* hringa sik *to coil* (*of a serpent*).]

hringed; *adj. Furnished with rings, formed of rings:*—Hringedu byrne *lorica*, Cot. 121, Lye: Beo. Th. 2495; B. 1245: 5224; B. 2615. [*Icel.* hringa *to furnish with a ring: and cf.* hringa-brynja *a coat of ring-mail:* *O. H. Ger.* gi-ringotero *hamata* (*lorica*).]

hringed-stefna, an; *m. A ship having its stern adorned with spiral* or *ring-shaped ornaments* [?], or *furnished with a ring* or *hook;* or *having a curved stern*, Beo. Th. 64; B. 32: 3799; B. 1898: 2266; B. 1132. [Cf. wunden-stefna; hring-naca; *and Icel.* hring-horni *the mythol. ship of the Edda.*]

hring-fáh; *adj. Of many colours, diversified with circular spots of colour* [?]:—Hringfágh *polimita* vel *oculata*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 29; Wrt. Voc. 26, 28. Hét wircean him hringfáge tunecan *fecit ei tunicam polymitam*, Gen. 37, 3. v. hring-wise.

hring-finger, es; *m. The ring-finger, the third finger:*—Hringfinger *anularis*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 23. Mid þuman and mid hringfingre, L. Med. ex Quadr. 1, 5; Lchdm. i. 330, 21. v. Halliwell Dict. ring-finger.

hringian *to surround, encircle.* [*Icel.* hringja: cf. *O. H. Ger.* ga-hringjan *congyrare.*] v. ymb-hringian.

hring-íren, es; *n. The iron rings of a coat of mail:*—Gúþbyrne scán heard hand-locen hringíren scír song in searwum *the corslet shone, hard, hand-wrought, the bright iron rings rang in their armour*, Beo. Th. 650; B. 322.

hring-locca, an; *m. A coat of mail formed with rings*, Byrht. Th. 136, 2; By. 145.

hring-mél; *adj. Ornamented with inlaid rings* [*of a sword*], Beo. Th.

3133; B. 1564. [Cf. *Icel.* mál *used of inlaid ornaments*, e. g. máls-exi *an inlaid sword;* and for ring ornaments see Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 40.]

hring-mǽled; *adj. Ornamented with inlaid rings:* — Hringmǽled sweord, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 10; Gen. 1992. v. preceding word.

hring-mere, es; *n. A round pool, a bath*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 21; Ruin. 45.

hring-naca, an; *m. See* hringed-stefna, Beo. Th. 2728; B. 1862.

hring-nett, es; *n. A net-work of rings, a coat of mail formed of rings:*—Hringnet bǽron locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3783; B. 1889. [Cf. *Icel.* hring-kuðl, -serkr, -skyrta *a coat of mail;* hring-ofinn *woven of rings*, an epithet applied to such a coat.]

hring-sele; *m. A hall in which rings are distributed* or *stored up*, Beo. Th. 4024; B. 2010 [*Hrothgar's palace*]: 6008; B. 3053 [*the cavern where the dragon guarded the treasure*]: 5672; B. 2840. v. beág-sel, -sele.

hring-seta *circenses ludi*, Cot. 43, Lye.

hring-sete *circus*, Cot. 183, Lye.

hring-sittend *circumsedens, spectans*, Hpt. Gl. 407.

hring-stede *circulare stadium*, Lye.

hring-þegu, e; *f. Acceptance of rings, of gifts given by a lord:*—Ne biþ him tó hearpan hyge ne tó hringþege, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 24; Seef. 44. v. beág-þegu.

hring-weorþung, e; *f. Honouring by the gift of a ring:*—Ne mæg þ habban on healse hringweorþunge *no maiden's neck shall be graced with a ring*, Beo. Th. 6027; B. 3017. v. hord-weorþung.

hring-windel *sphæra*, Lye.

hring-wise, an; *f. In the phrase* on hringwísan *ring-wise, in rings:* — Hwítes hiowes and eác missenlíces wæs hió on hringwísan fág *candido versicolore in modum ranarum*, Nar. 16, 1. v. hring-fáh.

hrínung, e; *f. Touch;* tactus: — In hríning hlífes *intincti panis*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 3. Mid ríning ł middý gehrán *tactu*, 8, 7.

hrís, es; *n. A twig, branch*, rise:—Hrís *frondes*, Cot. 93, Lye. [*Laym. O. and N. Chauc.* ris: v. *Halliwell Dict.* rise: *Icel.* hrís; *n. shrubs, brushwood: O. H. Ger.* hris *ramus, frondes, ramusculus: Ger.* reis *a twig, rod.*]

hriscan. v. hryscan.

hrísehł; *adj. Bushy, bristly;* setosus, Cot. 186, Lye.

hrísel, hresl, es; *m.* [?] *A shuttle;* radius:—Hrisl *radiolum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 54; Wrt. Voc. 59, 25: *radium*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 75. Hresl [hresl, Wrt.] *radius*, 66, 12. Hrisil, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 20; Rä. 36, 7. v. hrisian, *and* cf. scytel.

hrísian; *p.* ede *To shake:*—Syrcan hrysedon *shook their coats of mail*, Beo. Th. 458; B. 226. Hrisedon heáfud *moverunt capita*, Ps. Surt. 21, 8: 108, 24. [Cf. Hresigende *febricitans*, Mk. Skt. 1, 30 (later MS.).] Stefn drihtnes hrysendis wésten *vox Domini concutientis desertum*, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 7. [*Laym.* rusien: *Ayenb.* resle: *Chauc.* rese: *Goth.* hrisian: *O. Sax.* hrisian *to shake, tremble:* cf. *Icel.* hrista *to shake.*] v. á-hrisian.

hrístenda [hriscenda?] *astridulus, stridulus*, Lye. v. hryscan, *or next word* [?].

hrístlan *to rustle:*—Hristlend[e] *crepens*, Lye.

hrístlung, e; *f. A rustling;* crepitus, strepitus, Lye.

hrístung, e; *f. A quivering, spasmodic action:*—Ceolan hristung and hreóung hlýdende swíðust innan [*or should* hristlung (*v. preceding word*) *be read?*], L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 18. *Cockayne, who explains as above, compares with Icel.* hrista *to shake. See also* hristenda.

hríð, e; *f. A storm, tempest:*—Hríð hreósende *the driving storm*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 20; Wand. 102. [*Icel.* hríð; *f. a storm, snow-storm.*]

hríð, es; *m. Fever:*—Fefer ðæt is micel hátu and hríð [MS. hruð], L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* rito; *m. febris.*]

hríð-ádl, e; *f. A fever:*—Gif him hríðádl getenge biþ *if fever be upon him*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 16.

hríðer, hrýðer, es; *n. Horned cattle, ox, cow, heifer:* — Jung hrýðer *funiculus* [*anniculus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 86; Wrt. Voc. 23, 45. Geong hrýðer L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 24. Se hláford geáhsode ðæt ðæt hrýðer [cf. fear, 7] geond ðæt wésten férde *the master learned that the bull was going through the desert*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 9, 11, 14, 19, 26. Ðǽr wǽron gecýpe hrýðeru and scép *there were for sale oxen and sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 18. Hwílum hý him ráredon on swá hrýðro *sometimes they bellowed at him like oxen*, Shrn. 141, 10. Gif hrýðera steorfan *if cattle are dying*, Lchdm. iii. 54. 31. Ðǽron nǽs orfcynnes nán mára búton vii hruðeru, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 275, 7: Ex. 34, 19. Bige mid ðam ylcan feó swá hwæt swá ðé lícige hrýðera and sceáp *emes ex eadem pecunia quidquid tibi placuerit sive ex armentis sive ex ovibus*, Deut. 14, 26. Hrýðera and scép, Jos. 6, 21. Næfde hé má ðonne twentig hrýðera and twentig sceápa and twentig swýna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Hrýðera gehlów *the lowing of oxen*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35. Hine oftorfodon mid bánum and mid hrýðera [hrýðeres, MS. F: neáta, MS. D.] heáfdum *they stoned him to death with bones and heads of cattle*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 18. Hrýðra fald *buestum*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 23; Wrt. Voc. 15, 22. Of hríðerum *de armento*, Lev. 1, 3. Of nýtenum ðæt ys of hríðerum and of sceápum *de pecoribus id est de bobus et ovibus*, 2. [*A. R.* reoðer: *Laym.* ruðeren, roðere; *pl: R. Glouc.* roþeren: *O. Frs.* hrither, rither, reder: cf. *O. H. Ger.* hrind *armentum, bos: Ger.* rind.] v. eald-hríðer.

hríðeren; *adj. Of cattle;* bovinus: — Genim hrýðeren flǽsc *take ox-flesh*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rinderin *bovinus, bubula (caro).*]

hríðer-freóla *taurilia*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

hríðer-heáwere, es; *m. A butcher:* — Hrýðerheáwere *bucida, qui boves mactat*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 33; Wrt. Voc. 28, 16.

hríðer-heord, e; *f. A herd of cattle:*—Eówre sceáp and eówer hrýðerheorda *oves tua et armenta tua*, Gen. 45, 10.

hríðer-hirde, es; *m. A neat-herd, herdsman:* — Amos hátte sum hrýðerhyrde *Amos was the name of a certain herdsman*, Homl. Th. i. 322, 35. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* Amos het a reoðer heorde.]

hríðian; *p.* ode *To shake, quake, have a fever:*—Síó wamb hryt *the stomach is fevered*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 20. Hie hríðiaþ *they are feverish*, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 5. Hé hríðode *he was sick with a fever*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 7. Hríðgende [cf. Lind. cuacende ł bifigende] *febricitantem*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Hríðigende, Mk. Skt. 1, 30. Hé biþ hríðende *he is feverish*, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ridan *febricitare.*] v. hrisian.

hríðing, e; *f. Fever, feverishness:*—Mid hríðingum swíðe strangum *with very violent fevers*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 2.

hríð-suht [?], e; *f. Fever:*—Hál of ridesohte *the fever left her*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 31. Perhaps the word is borrowed; cf. *Icel.* riðu-sótt *fever, ague.*

HRÓC, es; *m. A* rook, *a raven, a jackdaw:* — Hróc *gracculus* vel *garrulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 27; Wrt. Voc. 29, 47: 77, 44. Hróc *gralus, grallus*, 62, 31: 281, 1: *garrula*, Shrn. 29, 1. Se selþ nýtenum mete and briddum hróca cígendum hine *qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvorum invocantibus eum*, Ps. Spl. 146, 10. [*O. and N.* rok: *Prompt. Parv.* rook *frugella, graculus: O. Du.* rouca *garula: Icel.* hrókr: *O. H. Ger.* hruoh *graculus.*]

hroden; *pp. of* hreódan *Laden, laden with ornaments, ornamented, adorned:* — Brýd beága hroden *a bride adorned with rings*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 31; Cri. 292. Ðá wæs heal hroden feónda feorum *then was the hall burdened with the lives of his foes* [*filled with the slain*], Beo. Th. 2307; B. 1151. Hroden ealowæge *the ornamented ale-cup*, 995; B. 495: 2048; 1022. [Cf. *Icel.* hroðinn *in* hroðit sigli.] v. beág-, ge-, gold-, sinc-hroden; on-hreódan.

HRÓF, es; *m. A* roof, *the top, summit, highest part* [cf. Tennyson's 'Why should we only toil the *roof* and crown of things?']:—Góma *vel* hróf ðæs múþes *palatum* vel *uranon*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 106; Wrt. Voc. 43, 35. Hróf *camara*, 290, 2. Se hróf hæfde mislice heáhnysse *the roof was not all of one height*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 18. Ðæt héhste gód is hróf ealra ódra góda *the chief good is the roof and crown of all other goods*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 35. Wið ðæs heán hrófes ðæs héhstan andgites *in summæ intelligentiæ cacumen*, 41, 5; Fox 254, 16. Under fæstenne folca hrófes *under the firmament*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 8; Gen. 153. Mec feredon under hrófes hleó *bore me under the shelter of the sky*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 22; Rä. 28, 5. Martinus ástáh on ðam sticelan hrófe, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 7. Ðe ne beóþ tó ðam hrófe ðonne git cumen fulfremedra mægena *nondum ad exstremam manum virtutum perfectione perductas*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 22. From hróf eardes *a summo terræ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 27. On hrófe gestód heán landes *he stopped on the summit of the mount*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 20; Gen. 2898. Of hé[um] heofnes hrófe *ex summa cæli arce*, Rtl. 101, 24. Hé gescóp eorþan bearnum heofon tó [h]rófe *qui filiis hominum cælum pro culmine tecti creavit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 22. Ðenden hé en ðysse worulde wunode under wolcna hrófe, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67: Elen. Kmbl. 178; El. 89: Cd. 158; Th. 196, 28; Exod. 298. Ðæt wé tó ðam hýhstan hrófe gestígan *that we may mount to heaven*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 3; Cri. 749. Ðe ðæs húses hróf staðeliaþ *qui ædificant domum*, Ps. Th. 1: 1, 1. Gif hwylc wíf seteþ hire bearn ofer hróf *si mulier aliqua infæ em suam super tectum posuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 45. Ofer l eánne hróf, Beo. Th. 1970; B. 983: 1857; B. 926: 1677; B. 836. Under beorges hróf *in the cave*, 5504; B. 2755. Ðá gewát se engel up on heánne hróf heofona ríces, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 2; Dan. 442. Fidru mid ðǽm ic fleógan mæg ofer heáne hróf heofones ðisses *pennæ quæ celsa conscendant poli*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 5; Met. 24, 3: Cd. 46; Th. 58, 34; Gen. 956. Ofer wealles hróf *super muros*, Ps. Th. 54, 9: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 1; Rä. 30, 7. Hylles hróf, 104 b; Th. 397, 30; Rä. 16, 27. Helmes hróf, Beo. Th. 2064; B. 1030. Under wæstera hrófas [*of passing through the Red Sea*], Cd. 170; Th. 214, 18; Exod. 571. Boðiaþ uppan hrófum *prædicate super tecta*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. [*Laym.* róf: *Orm.* rhof: *O. Frs.* hróf: *Icel.* hróf *a shed under which ships are built* or *kept.*] ðæs. heofon-, inwit-hróf.

Hrofes-, Hrofe-ceaster, e; *f. Rochester*, Chr. 741; Erl. 46, 31: 885; Erl. 82, 20. Tó Hrofeceastre *in civitate quam gens Anglorum a pri-*

mario quondam illius qui dicebatur Hrof, Hrofes castra cognominat, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 25.

hrōf-fæst; *adj. Having the roof firmly fixed*:—Healle hrōffæste, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 11; Met. 7, 6.

hrōf-sele, es; *m. A hall having a roof*:—Nǽnig wæter him for hrōfsele hrīnan ne mihte *no water could touch him for the roofed hall*, Beo. Th. 3034; B. 1515.

hrōf-stān, es; *m. A roof-stone, stone forming part of a roof*:—Of ðam hrōfstāne, Homl. Th. i. 508, 33. [Cf. hrōf-tigel: *Mod. E.* roof-tree.]

hrōf-tigel, e; *f. A tile for roofing*:—Hrōftigla *tegulæ, imbrices, lateres* vel *latercŭli*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 92; Wrt. Voc. 38, 18.

hrōf-timber, es; *n. Material for roofing*, imbrex, Hpt. Gl. 459.

hrōf-wyrhta, an; *m. A workman who works at roofs, a builder*:—Hrōfwyrhta *sarcitector* vel *tignarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 125; Wrt. Voc. 19, 8.

hromese *acitula*, Cot. 206. v. hramsan.

hron, hrond-. v. hran, hrand-.

hrop. v. rop.

hrōp, es; *m. Crying, clamour, outcry*:—Ðǽr bið ā wōp and hrōp *there shall be ever weeping and wailing*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 7. [*Laym.* rop: *Scot.* roup *an outcry, a sale by auction*; cf. *Goth.* hrōpei *clamor*: *Icel.* hróp; *n. scurrility, crying*: *O. H. Ger.* hruof; *m. clamor*: *Ger.* ruf.]

hrōpan; *p.* hreóp *To cry out, clamour, make a noise, shout, scream*:—Hreópon fricean *the heralds shouted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2314; An. 1158: Elen. Kmbl. 108: 1097; El. 550. Hreópon mearcwearðas *the warders of the border* [*the wolves*] *clamoured*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 14; Exod. 168. On hwǽl hreopon [MS. hwreopon] herefugolas *the birds of war wheeled about screaming*, 150; Th. 188, 1; Exod. 161. Wōp āhōfun hreópun hwīlum wēdende swā wilde deór, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 21; Gū. 878. Hrefnes briddum ðonne heó hrōpende him cīgeaþ tō *pullis corvorum invocantibus eum*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*A. R.* ropeð, *prs*: *Scot.* roup *to cry, shout*; *to sell by auction*: *Goth.* hrōpjan; *p.* hrōpida *to cry out*; *O. Sax.* hrōpan; *p.* hreóp: *O. Frs.* hrōpa; *p.* rōp *and* rōpte: *Icel.* hrópa; *p.* hrópaði *to slander*; *to call aloud*: *O. H. Ger.* hruofan; *p.* hriof: hruofian; *p.* hruofta (Grff. iv. 1135) *clamare*: *Ger.* rufen; *p.* rief.]

hrōr; *adj. Stirring, active, agile, nimble, vigorous, stout, strong*:—Hrōr hægstealdmon *a stout fellow*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 18; Rä. 55, 3. Sǽde ðæt his byrne ābrocen wǽre heresceorpum hrōr [herescorp unhrōr, Th.] *said that his byrnie was broken, strong* [*though it was*] *as armour*, Fins. Th. 90; Fin. 45. Ðā Israēlas ēhte gesǽtan hrōres folces *et habitavit in tabernaculis eorum tribus Israel*, Ps. Th. 77, 56. Swā seó strǽle byþ strangum and mihtigum hrōrum on handa *sicut sagittæ in manu potentis*, 126, 5. Ðā wæs of ðæm hrōran [*Beowulf*] helm and byrne lungre ālýsde, Beo. Th. 3262; B. 1629. Drihten his heáhsetl hrōr timbrade *Dominus paravit sedem suam*, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 88, 26. Geseoh hrōre meaht hysse dīnum *da potestatem tuam puero tuo*, 85, 15. Hrōre stence *with strong perfume*, 132, 2. Ðæt hē folc gesceōp fægere Drihten heraþ holdlīce hrōre geþance *populus qui creabitur laudabit Dominum*, 101, 16. Nǽnig mōste heora hrōrra hrīm æpla gedīgean *occidit moros eorum in pruina*, 77, 47. Hrōrum neátum oððe unhrōrum *mobilibus belluis aut immobilibus animantibus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 14. [*O. Sax.* hrōr: cf. *O. H. Ger.* ga-hrōrig *viridis, floridus, florens*: *Ger.* rührig: cf. *also Prompt. Parv.* rooryn or ruffelyn amonge dyuerse thyngys *manumitto*; *and the epithet* roaring *as applied in the Elizabethan times to bullies*, v. Nares' Gloss. s. v.] v. fela-, un-hrōr; *and* -hrēran.

hroren-līc; *adj. Ready to fall*; ruiturus, Som.

hrōst, es; *m. A wooden framework* [*of a roof*], *a* ROOST:—Hrōst *petaurum*; henna hrōst *gallinarium*, Lÿe. [*Scot.* roost *the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from the one wall to the other*: cf. *O. Sax.* he (*Christ*) ina kuman gisah thurh thes huses hrost (*of the man who was let down through the roof*): *O. Du.* roest *craticula, gallinarium*; *Ger.* rost '*cratieula focaria, clathrum, fundamentum ædificii in cratis modum positum, clathrum galeæ*,' Grein: v. Grff. ii. 552, rōst; *m. craticula, arula, sartago, catasta*.]

hrōst-bēag [?] *the woodwork of a circular roof*:—Tigelum sceáðeþ hrōstbeáges hrōf [MS. hrost beages rof] *the woodwork of the roof parts from the tiles, the tiles fall off leaving the woodwork of the roof bare*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 29; Ruin. 32.

hrot, es; *n. Thick fluid, scum, mucus*:—Gewyrc ðē lēcedōm ðus of ecede and of hunige, genim ðæt sēleste hunig dō ofer heorþ šiseþ ðæt weax and ðæt hrot of *make yourself a medicine thus of vinegar and honey; take the best honey, put it over the fire, seethe* [*strain?*] *off the wax and the scum*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* hroz, roz *mucca, mucus, vomen, phlegma, reuma*; *Ger.* rotz.]

Hrōð- *in proper names*, e. g. Hrōð-gār, -mund, -wulf. [Cf. hrēð, hrēðig.]

hroð [or roð?]-**hund**, es; *m. Inutilis canis*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 77; Wrt. Voc. 23, 36. v. roð-hund.

hrōðor, es; *m. Solace, comfort, benefit, pleasure*: — Ic ðē Andreas onsende tō hleó and tō hrōðre *I will send Andrew to you to protect and comfort you*, Andr. Kmbl. 221; An. 111: 1133; An. 567. His sunu hangaþ hrefne tō hrōðre *his son hangs a solace for the raven*, Beo. Th. 4887; B. 2448: Apstls. Kmbl. 190; Ap. 95. Ðū ðe cwōme heánum tō hrōðre *thou* (*Christ*) *who hast come for a comfort to the humble*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 7; Cri. 414. Feóndum tō hrōðor *to the delight of thy foes*, 17 a; Th. 39, 16; Cri. 623. Hungrum tō hrōðor [cf. Soul Kmbl. 224, hungregum tō frōfre], 99 b; Th. 373, 27; Seel. 116: 71 b; Th. 267, 17; Jul. 416. Tō hleó and tō hrōðer, 25 a; Th. 73, 29; Cri. 1197: Elen. Kmbl. 32; El. 16: 2317; El. 1160. Forðon ðē hrōðra oftlīhþ grēne folde *therefore shall the green earth withdraw from thee her delights* [*fruits*], Cd. 48; Th. 62, 21; Gen. 1017. Gehwǽðer ōðrum hrōðra gemyndig *each to other was mindful of benefits*, Beo. Th. 4349; B. 2171. Wērigmōd heán hrōðra leás *wearied, humbled, comfortless*, Andr. Kmbl. 2733; An. 1369. Heánmōd hrōðra bidǽled, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 33; Jul. 390. v. hrēð.

hrūm, es; *m. Soot*;—Hrūm *cacobatus*, Wrt. Voc. 291, 24. Miclne sigelhearwan ðæm wæs seó onsȳn sweartre ðonne hrūm *a great Ethiopian with a face blacker than soot*, Shrn. 120, 24. v. cetel-hrūm; hrȳme.

hrūmig; *adj. Sooty*; fuliginosus, Cot. 31, Lye. v. be-hrūmig.

hrung, e; *f. A rung, staff, rod, beam, pole*;—Ongunnon stīgan on wægn weras and hyra wicg somod hlōdan under hrunge ðā ða hors ōðbær wægn tō lande *the men mounted the wain and their steeds with them, they stowed them under the rung* [*the pole that supported the covering?*]; *then the wain bore the horses to land*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 19; Rä. 23, 10. [*Chaue. Piers P.* rong (*of a ladder*): *Goth.* hrugga *a staff*: cf. *Icel.* Hrungnir *name of a giant*, v. Grmm. D. M. 494: *Ger.* runge *a pin, bolt*.] v. scil-hrung.

hruse, an; *f. The earth, ground*:—Beofaþ middangeard hruse under hæleþum *the world shall tremble, the earth under men*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 13; Cri. 883: Beo. Th. 5110; B. 2558. Ðǽr mē siteþ hruse on hrycge *there the earth presses on my back*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 5; Rä. 4, 6. Ic goldwine mīnne hrusan heolstre biwrāh *I buried my lord*, 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Ligeþ him behindan hefig hrusan dǽl *there remains behind the heavy earthy part*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 107; Met. 29, 53. Ne gelȳfdon ðætte līffruma in monnes hiw from hrusan āhafen wurde *did not believe that the author of life had been raised from the ground in the form of a man*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 19; Cri. 658. Ne hreósaþ hī tō hrusan *non est ruina macerīæ*, Ps. Th. 143, 18. Under hrusan *under ground*, Beo. Th. 4813; B. 2411: Elen. Kmbl. 435; El. 218. Wæs hungor ofer hrusan *there was a famine upon the earth*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 29; Edg. 55. Hreás on hrusan nalles æfter lyfte lācende hwearf, Beo. Th. 5654; B. 2831. Heofonas ðū wealdest hrūsan swylce *tui sunt cæli et tua est terra*, Ps. Th. 88, 10: 120, 2: 133, 4. Under eorþan befeolan hinder under hrusan, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 24; Gn. Ex. 116. For ansȳne ēcean Drihtnes heofonas droppetaþ hrusan forhtiaþ *terra mota est; etenim cæli distillaverunt a facie Dei*, Ps. Th. 67, 9. Heofenas blissiaþ hrusan swylce gefeóþ *lætentur cæli et exultet terra*, 95, 11. Hyllas and hrusan and heá beorgas ðec wurðiaþ, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 7; Dan. 383. [Grimm D. M. p. 230 says 'mit *crusta* wird das ags. hruse genau verwandt sein.']

hrut-or hrūt *balidus*, Cot. 28, Lye. *Ettmüller suggests* balidus = balans animal, *and compares Icel.* hrūtr *a ram*: *Ducange has the following* 'balidus fortasse pro validus, ad coitum aptus.' *See* hryte.

hrūtan; *p.* hreát, *pl.* hruton *To make a noise, to snore*; stridere, stertere:—Ic hrūte bricc, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 64. Ne æt mē hrūtende hrisil scrīðeþ *nor does the shuttle come whizzing at me*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 19; Rä. 36, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* rowtyn, yn slepe *sterto*: *Chaue.* route *to snore, roar*, 'the wynde so loude kan to *route*:' *Wick.* routeþ *stertit*: *Piers P.* rutte *snored*: *E. D. S. Reprint. Gloss.* B. 15, rute *to cry fiercely*; rowt, rawt *to low like an ox or cow*: *Icel.* hrjóta (*older* rjóta) *to snore*: *O. H. Ger.* riuzan; *p.* rōz, *pl.* ruzun *flere, plangere, stridere*: cf. *also* ruzian, ruzon *stertere*; ruzonti *stridulus, stridens*, Grff. ii. 562.] v. reótan.

hruð, hruðer. v. hrið, hriðer.

hruxl *a noise*; strepitus, Som. v. hryscan, ge-hruxl.

hryo. v. hrycg.

hryoce. v. corn-hrycce.

hryog, es; *m.* I. *a back of a man* or *animal*; dorsum, spina:—Hricg *dorsum*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 47; Wrt. Voc. 44, 30. Hricc, Blickl. Gl. Bæc ī hricc, Ps. Spl. 17, 42. Swylce mē wǽre se hrycg forbrocen *dum configitur* [*confringitur*, Ps. Surt.] *spina*, Ps. Th. 31, 4. Hīora hrycge simle gebiéged . . . se hrycg ðæt sint ða hiéremenn . . . se hrycg færeþ æfter ēlcre wuhte *dorsum illorum semper incurva . . . qui subsequenter inhærent dorsa nominantur*, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 9–14. Hēt gewrīðan ðone pāpan and ðone ōðerne preóst tō his hricge hindan, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 31: 416, 10. Pricaþ innan ðān sculdru[m] and on ðan hrigge swilce ðīs þornas on *sȳ there are prickings in the shoulders and back as if there were thorns in*, Lchdm. iii. 120, 10. Ne hē on hornes hrycge cuman wolde *non equorum dorso vectus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Se cyning hæfde his hrycg him tō hlīépan *ut ipse acclinis humi regem*

super adscensurum in equum dorso adʒollerat, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 24. Đonne went hē his hrycg tō him *jam terga in ejus faciem mittit*, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 407, 8: Lchdm. iii. 242, 13. Of hry[g]um *de spinis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 16. Hryggas *spinæ*, 13, 7. II. *a ridge, rigg* [*of barley*, etc; *see* Halliw. Dict. *rig*], *high line of continuous hills, an elevated surface*:—Anlang hrycges tō đære eorþburh *along the ridge to the earthen fort*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 411, 21. Eal būtan ānan hrycge, 19, 4. West đonan on đone hrycg, 416, 17. Ofer đæs temples hricg *supra pinnam templi*, Lk. Skt. 4, 9. Com ic on sǽs hricg *veni in altitudinem maris*, Ps. Th. 68, 2. Ofer sǽs hrygc, Lchdm. iii. 34, 16. Sende ic ofer wæteres hrycg ealde mādmas *I sent across the water old treasures*, Beo. Th. 947; B. 471. On wæteres hricg, Salm. Kmbl. 38; Sal. 19. Ǽr đon wē tō londe geliden hæfdon ofer hreóne hrycg *ere to land we came across the rough sea*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 31; Cri. 859. Rīdan ʒēa hrycgum *to ride on the crests of the waves*, 101 b; Th. 384, 25; Rä. 4, 33. [*Laym.* rugge: *A. R.* rug: *Ayenb.* reg: *Havel.* rig: *Piers P.* rugge: *Prompt. Parv.* rygge, of a lond *porca*: *Icel.* hryggr *back, spine; a ridge*: *Dan.* rug: *O. H. Ger.* hrucki *dorsum, tergum*: *Ger.* rücken.] v. stān-, sund-hrycg. The word under the forms *rig, ridge* may be found in many compounds among various dialects. See E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, Halliwell's Dictionary, and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.

hryeg-bān, es; *n. Back-bone, spine*:—Hrygcbān *spina*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 4. [Rygboon, v. Halliw. Dict. under *rig*: *Prompt. Parv.* ryggebone of bakke (rigbone *or* bakbone) *spina, spondile*: *Dan.* ryg-ben *backbone, spine*: *O. H. Ger.* hrucki-beini *spina*.]

hryeg-brædan [-brēdan?]; *pl. The parts of the back which stand out on the right and left side*:—Smyre būtan đane swyran and būtan đa hrigbrǽde *smear the neck and on either side of the spine*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 24. [Cf. lenden-brædena (*gen. pl.*) *and O. H. Ger.* ruggi-bratun *palæ, sunt dorsi leva dextraque eminentia membra.* v. Grff. iii. 284–5, *where see the remark under* brat *as to the vowel.*]

hryeg-hǽr, es; *n. Hair on the back of an animal*:—Gif đū hafast mid đē wulfes hrycghǽr and tæglhǽr đa ʒtemestan on stīđīæte būtan fyrhtu đū đone stīđ gefremest ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his stīđ *if you have with you on a journey hairs from a wolf's back and from the tip of its tail, without fear you will perform the journey; but the wolf will have trouble about his journey*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 360, 20.

hryeg-hrægel, es; *n. A dorsal, mantle*:—Ic ʒeann ānes hrighrægles đæs sēlestan đe ic hæbbe *I give one dorsal the best that I have*, Chart. Th. 529, 10, where Thorpe appends this note in explanation of the word, '"manteau très riche d'ornemens, qui n'étoit porté que par les gens de haute condition." Roquefort, *voce* Dossal. A dorsal is also a wall-hanging of tapestry, used chiefly in the church at the back of the stalls.' vii setlhrægel and iii ricghrægel and ii wahrǽft, 429, 28.

hryeg-mearh *the spinal marrow*. [*Dan.* ryg-marv *spinal marrow.*] v. next word.

hryegmearh-liþ, es; *n. The spine*:—Hrygmergliþ *spina*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 46.

hryeg-ribb, es; *n. A rib*:—Hricgrib *spondilia*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 22. Hrycrib, 283, 49.

hryeg-rible, -riple *the parts of the back which stand out on the right and left side*:—Ricgrible *pale*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 20. Hrycriple *palæ*, 283, 45. v. hrycg-brædan.

hryeg-teʊng, e; *f. A spasm in the lower part of the back*:—Hrigteʊng *vel* hrifwirc *yleos*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 57, 16; Wrt. Voc. 19, 24.

hryeg-weg, es; *m. A road running along a ridge* or *elevated piece of ground*:—On đone beorh tō đem ricgwege đonne ēast andlang hricgweges *on to the hill to the road that runs along it, and then east along the road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 427, 33.

hryeigan *to plough into ridges*; resulcare, Gl. Prud. 716.

hryding, e; *f. A clearing, a patch of cleared land*:—Hryding *subcisiva*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 71; Wrt. Voc. 37, 57. [Cf. *O. E. Homl.* þe schal ruden þine wei *qui præparabit viam tuam*: *E. D. S. Cumberland Gloss.* rid, rud *to uproot trees or hedges.* 'The frequent names of Ridding and Rudding applied to houses and fields have doubtless originated from this:' *Icel.* [h]ryðja *to clear land, a road*, etc.]

hrȳfing, e; *f. Roughness, scab, crust of a healing wound*:—Smire mid hunige đæt đȳ đē raþor sīó hrȳfing of fealle, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 86, 4.

hrygile-būc, es; *m.* [?] Of đam æscene đe is ōđre namon hrygilebūc ġecleopad, Chart. Th. 439, 26. [Cf. ridgil-back *a back having a rise* or *ridge in the middle*, Halliwell's Dict. According to this the word might mean 'having a prominent belly' and refer to the shape of the vessel.]

hrȳman, hrēman; *p.* de *To call, cry out, to cry out* [*with exultation* or *in lamentation, complaint*], *boast, exult, lament, murmur*:—Ne hē ne hrȳmþ *neque clamabit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 19. Wē biddaþ ʒ wē hrēmaþ *imploramus*, Rtl. 121, 1. Forhuon gie hrēmas *quid ploratis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 39. Đa hrȳmaþ tō hyra efengelīcon *clamantes coæqualibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 16. Hīg hrȳmaþ tō mē and ic gehīre hira hreám *vociferabuntur ad me et ego audiam clamorem eorum*, Ex. 22, 23. Đā hrȳmde heó tō hire hīwun ... đā hē rehīrde đæt ic hrīmde *vocavit mulier ad se homines domus suæ* ... *cum ego vociferassem et audisset vocem meam*, Gen. 39, 14, 15. Đā hrȳmde sum wōd man and cwæþ, Homl. Th. i. 458, 2. Se cāsere wōdde and hrȳmde dæges and nihtes *the emperor raved day and night*, Shrn. 139, 6. Ne dȳ hrađor hrēmde *nor the more vaunted*, Cd. 212; Th. 263, 2; Dan. 756. Israhēla bearn hrīmdon and ongeán Moisen micclum ceorodon *the children of Israel murmured against Moses*, Num. 13, 31. Gaas đætte hrēme *vadit ut ploret*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 31. Gif feorrancumen man ođđe frǽmde būtón wege gange and hē đonne ūhwđer ne hrȳme ne hē horn ne blāwe *if a man from a distance or a stranger go off the high road and then neither call out nor blow a horn*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 24. Đā ongunnon đa hrȳman đe þurh đæs dracan blǽde slēfode wǽron, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 30. Wē sceolon hrȳman swīđor and swīđor tō đam Hǽlende, i. 156, 22. Đā begann hē tō hrȳmenne and cwæþ, 152, 15. Mid fleáme com on his cyþþe Constontinus hrēman ne þorfte *by flight Constantine got home, had little cause to boast*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 5; Æđelst. 39. Hrēmende *ululatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 18: *plorantem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 33. Mid micelre stemne hrȳmende *crying with a loud voice*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 33. [*Laym. A. R.* remen: *Halliw. Dict.* reem, reme.] v. hreám, hrēmig.

hrȳme *soot*; fuligo, Cot. 83, Lye. v. hrūm.

hrympelle. v. rimpel.

hryre, es; *m. Fall, downfall, ruin, destruction, perdition, decay, decline, death*:—Hryre *casus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10: *ruina*, Ps. Spl. 105, 28. His hryre wæs micel *fuit ruina ejus magna*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 27. Hægles hryre *fall of hail*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 26; Ph. 16. Đæt đæs folces sceolde micel hryre beón *that there should be a great destruction among the Romans*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 45. Līces hryre *the fall of the body* [*death*], Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 26; Gū. 1066: 65 a; Th. 240, 27; Ph. 645: Andr. Kmbl. 457; An. 229. Đǽr him næs ne līfes lyre ne līces hryre *there was for him* [*Adam*] *no loss of life, no bodily decay*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 27; Gū. 801. Yfle preóstas bioþ folces hryre *laqueus ruinæ populi mei sacerdotes mali*, Past. 2, 1; Swt. 31, 9. Dætte hie đone spild đæs hryres him ondrǽden *ut præcipitem ruinam metuant*, 52, 5; Swt. 407, 21. Gif wē æfter đæm hryre ūrre scylda tō him gecierdon *nobis post lapsum redeuntibus*, 52, 3; Swt. 405, 16. Betwux đæra stāna hryre betǽhte hē his fȳnd Gode *whilst the stones were falling he commended his foes to God*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 23. Đis cild is gesett manegum mannum tō hryre *positus est in ruinam multorum*, 144, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 8; Met. 9, 4. Đa twā forman gesceapennyssa feóllon on hryre and seó þridde wæs on hryre ācenned, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 31. Ne fægnode ic on mīnes feóndes hryre, 448, 22. On myclum hryre seó heord wearþ on sǽ besceofen *magno impetu grex præcipitatus est in mare*, Mk. Skt. 5, 13. Đone hryre đe se feallenda deófol on engla werode gewanode *the loss which the falling devil had caused in the host of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 32, 23. 28. Hordwearda hryre, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 6; Exod. 511: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 1; Wand. 7. Ne timbreþ hē nō healle ac hryre *non habitaculum sed ruina fabricatur*, Past. 49, 3; Swt. 383, 33. Mid gelōmlǽcendum hryrum *by frequent destructions*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 34. Hē gefylde hryras *implebit ruinas*, Ps. Spl. 109, 7. Hwilce hryras *quantas ruinas*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1. v. leód-, līc-, wīg-hryre; *and* cf. dryre.

hryre; *adj.* [?] *Falling, decaying, perishing*:—Sōđlīce mid đisum wordum is geswutelod đæt đises middangeardes wæstm is hryre. Tō đam hē wext đæt hē fealle *verily by these words is manifested that the fruit of this world is decaying* [*or a ruin* (?) *v. preceding word*]. *It grows that it may fall*, Homl. Th. i. 614, 8. [Cf. *for a similar relation in form between adj. and verb O. Sax.* luggi; *adj.* and liogan.]

hrȳred-ness, hrȳre-mūs, hrȳre-ness. v. hrēred-ness, hrēre-mus, hrēr-ness.

hryse, hrysca *irruptio*, Som.

hryscan *to make a noise*:—Hriscan *stridere*, Hpt. Gl. 494. Hristenda [hriscende?] *astridulus, stridulus*, Lye. v. hruxl.

hrystan. v. hyrstán.

hrȳtan; *p.* te *To scatter*:—Se đe hrēt *qui sternit*, Prov. 10, Lye. [*Icel.* hreyta *to spread, scatter.*]

hryte *or* hrȳte; *adj. Balidinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 41. *The word occurs in a list of names of colours, but the meaning is uncertain. Ducange has* '*balidinus* forte legendum *badius* vel *balius* nostris *bay, bayard.*' v. hrut.

hrȳđer. v. hrīđer.

hryđig; *adj. Dismantled*? [cf. *Icel.* hrjóða *to strip, clear*] *or tottering*? [cf. hrīdian], Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77.

hryđđa. v. ryđđa.

hrȳw-līc, hrȳwsian. v. hreów-līc, hreówsian.

HŪ; *adv. How.* I. *in direct questions*:—Hū mæg man ingān on stranges hūs *quomodo potest quisquam intrare in domum fortis*? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29: 34. Hū ne synt gē sēlran đonne hig *nonne vos magis plures estis illis*? 6, 26: 25. Hū sculon wit nū libban *how are we to live*? Cd. 38; Th. 50, 7; Gen. 805. II. *in exclamations* [*see also* I]:—Hū la! ne gewearþ unc tō ānum peninge *how now! was not our agreement for a penny*? Th. An. 74, 20. Hū gōd is ōce God *quam bonus*

Deus, Ps. Th. 72, 1. Eálá gásta god hú ðú mid noman ryhte nemned wǽre emmanuhel oh! *God of spirits, how rightly wast thou named by the name of Emmanuel!* Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 6; Cri. 130: 11 a; Th. 14, 8; Cri. 216. Eálá on hú grimmum and on hú grundleásum seáðe swincaþ ðæt sweorcende mód, Bt. Met. Fox 3, 1, 2; Met. 3, 1. III. *in dependent clauses with indic. or subjunct:* — Nú wundraþ gehwá hú se deófol dorste geneálǽcan tó ðam Hǽlende *now every one will wonder how the devil durst come near Jesus*, Homl. Th. i. 166, 32. Wé gehírdon hú gé ofslógon twegen cynegas Seon and Og *audivimus quod interfecistis Sehon et Og*, Jos. 2, 10. Hí gehýrdon hú seó hálige sprǽc, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 37; Jud. 160. Wé gesáwon hú hé wæs on heofenas ástígende, Nicod. 18; Thw. 8, 39. Ús secgaþ béc hú ástág in middangeard bearn godes, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 15; Cri. 786. Ðá angan Thomas his spǽce hú hé com tó Cantuuarebyri and hú se arcebiscop ásode hýrsumnesse at him *then Thomas began his speech, how he had come to Canterbury, and how the archbishop had demanded obedience from him*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 14. Ðá ásode se cáseres ðone ánne preóst hú his nama wǽre oððe hú gefyrn hé gelýfde, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 15. Ðá wearþ ðæt mǽden hohful hú heó ǽfre wæras wissian sceolde, Blickl. Swt. 2, 122. Gefada embe hú ðú wylle *dispose of it how thou wilt*, 3, 285. Hycgaþ his ealle hú gé hí beswícen *consider of it all, how ye may entrap them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 9; Gen. 433. Ábídan sceal miclan dómes hú him metod scrífan wille *must abide the great doom, how the Lord will adjudge to him*, Beo. Th. 1962; B. 979. IV. *with a comparative* [cf. þý, swá]: — Lufade hine lenge hú geornor, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 18; Gú. 109. V. *qualifying, or in combination with, other words:* — Hú mycel scealt ðú *quantum debes?* Lk. Skt. 16, 5. Hú mycel gód is on gehýrsumnesse and hú mycel yfel on ungehýrsumnysse, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 26. On ðyssere dǽde is geswutelod hú micclum fremige ðære sóðan lufe gebed, Homl. Th. i. 50, 35. Hú micele swíðor *how much more?* 68, 24. On hú manegum wísum is Godes weorc? Boutr. Scrd. 18, 14. Hú fela se hǽlend him dyde *quanta sibi fecisset ihesus*, Mk. Skt. 5, 20. Hú fela sagena hig ongén ðé secgeaþ *quanta adversum te dicant testimonia*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 13. Hú lange forbere ic eów *usque quo patiar vos?* 17, 17. Hú long tíd *quantum temporis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 21. Be gebróðrum hú gesibbe wíf hig habban móton *de fratribus quam prope cognatas uxores habere possint*, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 130, 8: 13. Hú hóh and deóp hell seó, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 9; Sat. 707. Witan hú ðú ǽðele eart, Hy. 3, 14; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 14. Mé com swíðe oft on gemynd hú gesǽliglíce tída wǽron giond Angelcynn *it has often come into my mind what happy times there were in England*, Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 4. Ðæt se láreów ðe him tela tǽce him sylf elles hú dó *that the teacher who teaches him well, himself act otherwise*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 4. Ne meg nú hú ælles beón *it cannot be otherwise*, Shrn. 195, 7. Hú geáres *according to the time of year*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 22. Swá hú swá hit gewurde *however it may have happened*, Homl. Th. i. 588, 29. Hí habbaþ æt Gode swá hú swá hí geearniaþ *they will have from God, in accordance with whatever they merit*, ii. 326, 30. [*Laym. Orm.* hu: *A. R.* hwu, hu: *Ayenb.* hou: *Goth.* hwē: *O. Frs.* hu, ho: *O. Sax.* hwō: *O. H. Ger.* hweó, v. Grff. iv. 1193: *Ger.* wie.] v. ge-hú; hú-meta, -hwega.

hu-. v. hw-.

hucs. v. husc.

húdenlan *in the following passage:*—Húdenlge ǽrest hine selfne, ðþ hé wacige and árisige siððan ódre tó geornfulnesse gódra weorca *prius se per sublimia facta excutiant, et tunc ad bene vivendum alios sollicitos reddant*, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 16. [Sweet, in the note on this passage, suggests that the word may be from the same root as *quatio*, adding that Prof. Skeat compares the Scotch *houd* to shake. May not the word however be used from a misconception of the Latin word, by which *excutere* is considered as connected with *cutis = hýd?*]

húf, es; *m. Part of the mouth or upper part of the throat, a tumour affecting that part:* — Húf *sublinguium*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 98; Wrt. Voc. 43, 28. Ad ufam. Ðes lǽcecræft deáh wyð ðone húf *ad uvam. This medicine is good for tumour on the epiglottis*, Lchdm. iii. 106, 6. Of ðan úve droppaþ uppan ða tunga, 138, 28.

húf, es; *m. A horned owl;* bubo, Wrt. Voc. 63, 19. [The word occurs both in English and *O. H. Ger.* with and without initial h, húf, úf; húvo, úvo *bubo.*] v. úf.

húfe, an; *f. A covering for the head:*—Húfe *cidaris* vel *mitra*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 11; Wrt. Voc. 40, 45. Biscopes húf *flammeolum* vel *flammeum*, 112; Som. 79, 88; Wrt. Voc. 59, 55. Húfan hættes *mitræ*, Lye. [*Chauc. Piers P.* houve: *Prompt. Parv.* howe, heed hyllynge *tena, capedulum, sidaris;* and see the note, p. 249: *Scot.* how *a coif, hood: Icel.* húfa *a hood, cap, bonnet: O. H. Ger.* hûba *mitra, thyara: Ger.* haube.]

húfian; *p.* ode *To put on a* hufe:—Hé his suna húfode swá drihten bebeád *he put bonnets upon them, as the Lord commanded;* imposuit mitras ut jusserat dominus, Lev. 8, 13.

Hugas; *n. pl. The name of a people in the neighbourhood of West Friesland*, Beo. Th. 4998; B. 2502: 5820; B. 2914.

hugu. v. hwega.

hú-hwega, -hugu; *adv. About, somewhere about:*—Húhugu ymb ða teóþan tíd dæges *hora circiter decima diei*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 12. Hú-hugu syx hund hída *familiarum circiter sescentarum*, 4, 19; S. 590, 3. Húhwega ymb iii niht *somewhere about three days*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 16. Húhwego fíf hund manna, Blickl. Homl. 201, 14.

hú-ilpa, an; *m. The name of a bird so called from its note* [cf. *Ger.* uhu *owl*]? — Dyde ic mé tó gomene ganetes hleóþor and huilpan swége, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 9; Seef. 21.

hulc, es; *m.* [?] *A light ship, a hulk* [*but in later times the word is applied to a heavy ship of clumsy make*]; liburna, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 102; Wrt. Voc. 56, 23. Si adveniat ceol *vel* hulcus, L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300, 9. [*Prompt. Parv.* hulke, shyppe *hulcus*, and see the note, p. 252: *O. Du.* hulke *navis oneraria: O. H. Ger.* holcho *actuaria navis.*]

hulc, es; *m. A hut, hovel, cabin:*—Hulc *tugurium*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 62: Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 116; Wrt. Voc. 58, 30: 85, 74. Gyf hé his scip uppe getogen hæbbe oððon hulc geworhtne oððon geteld geslagen ðæt hé ðǽr friþ hæbbe and ealle his áhta *if he have drawn his ship ashore or have built a hut or pitched a tent, let him and all his property be unmolested*, L. Eth. i. 3; Th. i. 286, 9. Hé wolde geneálǽcan his hulce *he* [*the leper*] *wanted to reach his hut*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 10. Ou wǽlcíscum screafum oððe hulcum lútigende *lurking in miserable dens or hovels*, 544, 30. [*Wick.* hulke, Is. 1, 8.]

hulfestre, an; *f. A plover;* pluvialis [the word occurs in a list of names of birds], Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 24; Wrt. Voc. 29, 44.

hulfstan *ciupella*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 24.

hú-líc; *pron. Of what sort;* qualis:—Hé áhsode hwæt alexander se cyning dyde and húlíc mon hé wǽre and in hwylcere yldo *he asked what king Alexander was doing, and what sort of man he was, and of what age*, Nar. 18, 12. Nú ic wille secgan húlucu heó wæs *I will tell you what it* [*Carthage*] *was like*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 99, 57. Húlíc is ðes *qualis est hic?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 27. Húlíc is se organ tó begonganne, Salm. Kmbl. 107; Sal. 53. Húlig, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Gisih húlíce [húlco, Lind.] stánas and húlíc [huulig, Lind.] timber *aspice quales lapides et quales structuræ*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 1. v. hwilc.

hulu, e; *f. A hull, husk:*—Hnute hula *culliole*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 105; Wrt. Voc. 27, 34: Gl. Prud. 156: Hpt. Gl. 439. [*Prompt. Parv.* hoole or huske *siliqua;* hoole of pesyn or benys or oðer coddyd frute *tecta;* see note, p. 242: *Scot.* hule *a husk:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* hulsa *siliqua: Ger.* hülse.]

Humbre, an; or *indecl. f. The Humber:* — Óþ gemǽro Humbre [streámes] *ad confinium usque Humbræ fluminis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Óþ Humbre streám *Humbræ fluvio*, 2, 5; S. 506, 11. Behionan Humbre . . . begiondan Humbre, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 14, 16. Be súþan Humbre, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 33. Ofer Humbre múþan, 867; Erl. 72, 6. Humbra [MS. B. Humbran] eá, 942; Erl. 116, 10. Tó Humbran múþan, 993; Erl. 132, 12. Com Tostig eorl intó Humbran mid lx scipum, 1066; Erl. 201, 6.

hú-meta; *adv. How, in what manner;* quomodo:—Húmeta eodest ðú in *quomodo intrasti?* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 12, Húmeta bitst ðú æt mé drincan *quomodo bibere a me poscis?* Jn. Skt. 4, 9. Húmeta bodaþ hé [*Paul*] Cristes geleáfan? Homl. Th. i. 388, 2. Nú is tó besceáwigenne húmeta se ælmihtiga God geþafaþ ðæt . . . *now it is to be considered how it is that the almighty God permits that* . . . , 486, 17. Ðú sǽdest ðæt ðú ne mihte witan húmeta hé his weólde oððe hú hé his weólde *you said that you could not see in what manner or by what means he governed it* [*the world*]; quibus gubernaculis mundus regatur, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 25.

hun [hún?], e; *f. Impurity* [?]; tabes, Cot. 192. v. hunel.

Húnas *and* Húne; *pl. The Huns:*—Húne *Hunni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 15. Húnas, Elen. Kmbl. 42; El. 21. Húna cyning, 64; El. 32: Chr. 443; Erl. 10, 22. Ætla weóld Húnum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 26; Vid. 18: 85 b; Th. 322, 2; Vid. 57. [*Icel.* Húnar: *M. H. Ger.* Hiune.] v. Grmm. D. M. 489–91.

HUND, es; *m. A* HOUND, *dog; applied to persons as a term of abuse in English and in other dialects:*—Ðá hé dider com ðá sceolde cuman ðære helle hund ongeán hine ðæs nama wæs Ceruerus *when he came thither, it is said, that then the dog of hell, whose name was Cerberus, came towards him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 15. Wíð hundes slite *for the bite of a dog*, Herb. 177, 2; Lchdm. i. 310, 8. Of ðæs hundes handa *de manu canis*, Ps. Th. 21, 18. Ðone hǽðenan hund *the heathen dog* [*Holofernes*], Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 7; Jud. 110. Swá hundas *ut canes*, Ps. Th. 58, 6. Dumbe hundas *canes muti*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 89, 17. Hunda gebeorc *barking of dogs*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35. Nys hit nán gód ðæt man nime bearna hláf and hundum worpe *non est bonum sumere panem filiorum et mittere canibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 26. [*Goth.* hunds: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hund: *Icel.* hundr: *O. H. Ger.* hunt: *Ger.* hund.] DER. heáh-deór-, helle-, hrod-, wéde-hund.

hundes beó *a dog-fly*, Cot. 54, Lye.

hundes *cweolcan berries of the wayfaring tree;* baccæ de viburno opulo, colocinthidæ, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2.

hundes fleóge *a dog-fly:* — Hundes fleóge *cinomia*, Ælfc. Gl. 21;

Som. 59, 119; Wrt. Voc, 23, 37. Hundes fleógan *museum caninum*, Ps. Th. 77, 45: Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 1. [*Wick.* hound-fleze: *O. H. Ger.* hunt-, huntes-fliuge *cynomia, musca canina.*]

hundes heáfod *snapdragon*, Lchdm. ii. 395, col. 2.

hundes lús *a dog-fly*; cinomia, Wrt. Voc. 77, 54. [Cf. *Ger.* hundslaus.]

hundes milege *cynoglossum officinale*, Lchdm. ii. 333, col. 2.

hundes tunge *hound's tongue*; cynoglossum officinale, Lchdm. ii. 333, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* huntes-zunga *cynoglossa.*] v. E. D. S. Plant Names, hounds-tongue.

hundes wyrm *a dog-worm*; ricinus, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 33; Wrt. Voc. 24, 33.

HUND; *n. A* HUNDRED; centum:—Gyf hwylc mann hæfþ hund sceápa *si fuerint alicui centum oves*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 12. Hund sestra . . . hund mittena hwástes, Lk. Skt. 16, 6, 7. Senatum ðæt wæs ón hund manna ðéh heora æfter fyrste wære þreó hund, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 36. Mid ón hund scipa, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 30; Met. 26, 15. Sum hund scipa *some hundred ships*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 5. Ðæt flód stód ðá swá ón hund dæga and fiftig daga *obtinuerunt aquæ terram centum quinquaginta diebus*, Gen. 7, 24. Æfter ðáer healf hund daga *post centum quinquaginta dies*, 8, 3. Mid penningum twéim hundum *denariis ducentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 37. Ðær wæron twá hund and eahta and feówertig wera, Blickl. Homl. 239, 14. Mid cc¯ hunde [þridde healf hund, MS. E.] scipa, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25. Ðá geceás Gedeon þreó hund manna, Jud. 7, 6. Þreó hund manna and eahtatýne men, Gen. 14, 14. Geseald tó þrím hunde penega *sold for three hundred pence*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 8: 75, 22. Þrím hundum peninga, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Feówer hund geára, Gen. 15, 13. Ðá ðá hé wæs fíf hund geára, 5, 32. Nigon hund wintra and lxxi, Blickl. Homl. 119, 2. Hira monig hund ofslógon *slew many hundreds of them*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 28. Hund síðon on dæge *a hundred times a day*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 21. [*Goth.* hund: *O. Sax.* hund: *O. H. Ger.* hunt. This word is the representative of a fuller form which is seen in Gothic as *taihun-téhund, -taihund* [Lk. 15, 4: 16, 6], and which points to a primitive *dahan-dahanta* = ten-tenth = hundred. The Latin *centum* shews a similar modification.] v. next word.

hund- as a prefix to numerals from 70 to 120 is a shortened form of the word which appears in Gothic as *téhund, taihund* [v. preceding word], and may be explained *decade*. *O. Sax.* prefixes *ant* [= *hund?*], in *O. Frs.* the prefix is *t*, and a trace of such forms is yet left in the Modern Dutch *t-achtig* = 80. On these numerals March remarks 'Gothic has *sibuntéhund*. The Anglo-Saxon form was once *hund-seofonta* [decade seventh], like *O. Sax. ant-sibunta*. The *-ta* changed to *-tig* through conformation with the smaller numbers, and *hund-*, whose meaning had faded, was retained as a sign of the second half of the great hundred.' Grammar, p. 75. See also Helfenstein's Comparative Grammar, p. 229. For the great hundred [120] cf. *Icel. tólfrætt hundrað* as distinguished from *tírætt hundrað*. See Cl. and Vig. Dict. *hundrað*.

hund-eahtatig; *num. Eighty*:—Hundeahtatig *octoginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Heó wæs wudewe ón þeówer and hundeahtatig geára *hæc vidua usque annos octoginta quatuor*, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. Mid hundehtatigum scipum, Chr. Erl. 5, 2. Ær ðæm ðe Rómeburg getimbred wære llll hunde wintrum and hundeahtatigum *anno ante urbem conditam* ccccIxxx, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 4.

hundeahtatig-wintre; *adj. Eighty years old*:—Hundeahtatigwintre and sixwintre wæs Abram ðá ðá Ager ácende Ysmael, Gen. 16, 16.

hunden; *adj. Of a dog, canine*:—Hundene *caninam*, Blickl. Gloss. [*O. H. Ger.* huntin *caninus.*]

hund-endlefontig; *num. One hundred and ten*:—Feówer and hundendlæftig ealdra swína *one hundred and fourteen old swine*, Chart. Th. 163, 3.

hund-endleftigoða; *num. One hundred and tenth*:—On ðæm eahta and hundælleftigoðan psalme *in the hundred and eighteenth psalm*, Past. 65, 5; Swt. 465, 23.

hundes beó, etc. *See above after* hund.

hund-feald; *adj. Hundredfold*:—Hundfeald getel is fulfremed *the number a hundred is perfect*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 27. Swá hwæt swá wé be ónfealdan Godes þearfum syllaþ hé hit ús forgylt be hundfealdum, ii. 106, 2. Mid hundfealdum, i. 180, 26. Sealdon wæstm sum hundfealdne *dabant fructum aliud centesimum*, Mt. Kmbl. MS. A. 13, 8.

hund-líc; *adj. Doglike, canine*:—Hundlíce [téþ] *canini*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 74. Nú sende hé hundas tó mé forðan ðe hé næfþ godcundlíce englas, ac hæfþ hundlíce *now has he sent dogs to me, for he has not divine angels, but he has doglike ones*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 3.

hund-nigontig; *num. Ninety*:—Hundnigontig *nonaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Se sumor hafaþ hundnygontig daga . . . Se winter hafaþ tú and hundnigontig daga, Shrn. 83, 33; 146, 7. Hundteóntig geára wæs Abraham and his gebedda hundnigontig *Abraham was a hundred years old and his consort ninety*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 21. Nigon and hundnigontig *nonaginta novem*, Lk. Skt. 15, 4. Mid þrím and hundnigentigon scipum, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 2. Feówer hund geára and hundnigontig geára, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 71, 459.

hundnigontig-wintre; *adj. Ninety years old*, Gen. 17, 17.

hundred; *pl.* u; *n. A hundred*:—Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundredu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. Ðéah ðe heora hundred seó *though there be a hundred of them*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. On lxv and þreó hundræd hí beóþ tódælede *they are divided into three hundred and sixty-five*, Nar. 49, 25. Seox hundred wintra and ili and hundseofenti wintra, Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 34. Hundrað scillinga *centum denarios*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 28. On twegera hundred penega wurþe, Jn. Skt. 6, 7. Wið þrím hundred penegon, 12, 5. Mid twéim hundred penegon, Mk. Skt. 6, 40. Hí ðá sæton hundredon and fiftigon *discubuerunt per centenos et per quinquagenos*, 37. [*O. Frs.* hundred, hunderd: *Icel.* hundrað: *O. H. Ger.* hundert: *Ger.* hundert. Two etymologies are suggested for the word; according to one *hunder-* corresponds to *Lat. centur-ia*; according to the other *-red* (*Icel.* rað) is a suffix akin to the *-ræðr* which is found in *Icel.* átt-ræðr, etc. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 175–6.]

hundred, es; *n. A hundred, a territorial division, the assembly of the men in such a division*:—Hú mon ðæt hundred haldan sceal. Ærest ðæt hí heó gegaderian ú ymb feówer wucan and wyrce ælc man ðrum riht *how the* [*assembly of the*] *hundred is to be held. First, they* [*the men of the hundred*] *are to assemble themselves every four weeks; and each man is to do justice to other*, L. Edg. H; Th. i. 258, 2–4, and see the whole section. Fó se hláford tó healfan and tó healfan ðæt hundred *let the lord take half, and the hundred half*, L. Edg. 2, 7; Th. i. 268, 20. Gewitnys sý geset tó ælcere byrig and tó ælcum hundrode, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 8, 10. Twegen þegenas innan ðam hundrede, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 11: L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 384, 30: 19; Th. i. 386, 12. [Various explanations of the word have been given. 'It has been regarded as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides, each of which furnished a single warrior,' Stubbs' Const. Hist. 1, 97; see also following pages and pp. 71–3: Grmm. R. A. 532 sqq: Kemble's Saxons in England, c. ix: Schmid A. S. Gesetz. p. 613–4.]

hundredes ealdor, es; *m.* I. *a centurion*:—Ðá geneáhlæhte hym ón hundredes ealdor *accessit ad eum Centurio*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 5. II. *the presiding officer of the court of the hundred*:—Gif se hundredes ealdor ðæt geáscoþ, L. Edg. S. 10; Th. i. 276, 8. Cýðan hit ðæs túnes men ðam hundredes ealdre, 8; Th. i. 274, 28.

hundredes man *apparently the same as preceding word*, II:—Cýðe hit man ðam hundredes men, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 7. v. hundredmann.

hundred-gemót, hundredes gemót, es; *n. The assembly of the hundred* [v. hundred]:—Séce man hundredgemót swá hit ær geset wæs and ðær beó on scirebisceop and se ealdorman *let the hundredmoot be attended as was before appointed; and let the bishop of the shire and the alderman be there present*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2–5. Séce man hundredes gemót be wíte *let the hundredmoot be attended under penalty of a fine*, L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 386, 1.

hundred-mann, es; *m. The chief of a hundred men, a centurion*:—Ðá clypode hé ðæne hundredman *accersito centurione*, Mk. Skt. 15, 44. Sette hig tó ealdrum and tó hundredmannum and tó fiftigesmannum and tó teóðingmannum *constitui eos principes, tribunos et centuriones et quinquagenarios et decanos*, Deut. 1, 15. Þúsendmen and hundrydmen and fiftiesmen and teóðingmen *tribunos et quinquagenarios et decanos*, Ex. 18, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hunteri *centurio.*]

hundred-penig, es; *m.* '*A collection made for the support of his office by the sheriff or lord of the hundred*:'—Hundredpenegas, Chart. Th. 432, 25: 433, 29. v. Glossary.

hund-seofontig; *num. Seventy*:—Hundseofontig *septuaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 43. Ealles hundseofontig manna *seventy men in all*, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 30. His suna gestríndon twá and hundseofontig suna *his sons begot seventy-two sons*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 61, 154. Ne secge ic ðé ób seofon síðas. ac ób seofon hundseofontigon síðon *non dico tibi usque septies, sed usque septuagies septies*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 22.

hundseofontig-feald; *adj. Seventy-fold*:—Seþtuagesima is hundseofontigfeald getel, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 28: 86, 2.

hundseofontig-wintre; *adj. Seventy years old*:—Ðá hé wæs seofonhundwintre and seofon hundseofontigwintre, Gen. 5, 31.

hund-teóntig; *num. A hundred*:—Hundteóntig *centum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Hundteóntig geára wæs Abraham *Abraham was a hundred years old*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 20. Joseph leofode hundteóntig geára and tín tó eácan *Joseph lived a hundred and ten years*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 208. Hundteóntig and twentig *a hundred and twenty*, Shr. 85, 12. Hundteóntig and þreó and fiftig, Jn. Skt. 21, 11. Feder Abrahames wintra hæfde twá hundteóntig and fífe ehe *and the days of Terah were two hundred and five years*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 26; Gen. 1741.

hundteóntig-feald; *adj. Hundredfold*:—Tó hundteóntigfealdre máde, Blickl. Homl. 41, 19.

hundteóntigfeald-líc; *adj. Hundredfold*:—Ðæt hé on ðyssum life hundteóntigfealdlíce máde onfónge *ut in hac vita centuplum acciperet*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 36.

hundteóntig-geáre; *adj. Aged a hundred:*—Adam leofode hundteóntigeáre and þrittegeáre, Gen. 5, 3.

hund-twelftig; *num. A hundred and twenty:*—Hundtwelftig geára wæs Moses ðá ðá hé gewát *Moyses centum et viginti annorum erat, quando mortuus est*, Deut. 34, 7: Cd. 64; Th. 76, 26; Gen. 1263. Se wudu is éastlang and westlang hundtwelftiges míla lang oððe lengra *from east to west the wood is a hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893: Erl. 88, 28.

hund-twentig; *num. A hundred and twenty:*—Mid ðam ðe hé wæs on ylde hundtwentig wintra *when he was a hundred and twenty years of age*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 1. Hé gean ðæra hundtwæntiga hída æt Wyrðe *he gives the hundred and twenty hides at Worth*, Chart. Th. 526, 32.

hundtwentig-wintre; *adj. A hundred and twenty years old:*—Ic eom tó-dæg hundtwentigwintre *centum viginti annorum sum hodie*, Deut. 31, 2.

hund-wealh, es; *m. A servant to attend to dogs:*—Hundwælh *canum servitor*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 110; Wrt. Voc. 18, 58.

hund-wintre; *adj. A hundred years old:*—Hé sylf wæs ðá hundwintre *cum centum esset annorum*, Gen. 21, 5. Wénst ðú lá ðæt sunu beó ácenned of hundwintrum men *putasne centenario nascetur filius?* 17, 17.

hune, an; *f. Horehound*; marrubium vulgare:—Hunan seáw *juice of horehound*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 19. Nim hunan *take horehound*, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 8. Wyll ða hára hunan *boil the horehound*, Lchdm. iii. 48, 14. v. hár-hune.

Húne. v. Húnas.

hunel; *adj. Foul, wanton, impudent*; procax, protervus, immodestus, impudicus, Lye. v. hun.

HUNGOR, es; *m.* HUNGER, *famine:*—Nis ðær hungor ne þurst slép ne swár leger ne sunnan bryne *there is there neither hunger nor thirst, sleep nor grievous sickness, nor burning heat of the sun*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 20; Cri. 1661. Beóþ ðé hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan, 36 b; Th. 118, 27; Gú. 246. Hæfde hí hungor and þurst *esurientes et sitientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 4. Hér wæs se micla hungor on Angelcynne *in this year was the great famine in England*, Chr. 976; Erl. 127, 34. Hér on ðyssum geáre wæs se mycla hungor geond Angelcynn swilce nán man ær ne gemunde swá grimme, 1005; Erl. 139, 36. Hungor se háta ne se hearda þurst, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 32; Ph. 613. Se grimma hungor ne se háta þurst, 112 a; Th. 430, 5; Rii. 44, 3. Hunger se hearda hámsittendum wælgrim werum, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 32; Gen. 1815. Hungres on wénum blátes beódgæstes *in expectation of hunger, pallid guest at the board*, Andr. Kmbl. 2276; An. 1089. Hungre wéron þearle geþreátod swá se þeódsceaða hreów rícsode, 2230; An. 1116. Láetaþ cuelan hungre Cristes þearfan *cum fame crucientur Christi pauperes*, Past. 44, 6; Swt. 327, 6. Ic on hungre forwurde *fame pereo*, Lk. 15, 17. Hungre ácwelan *to die of hunger*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 28: 918; Erl. 104, 13. Hungre heóseþ wulf se grége *the grey wolf howls for hunger*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 30; Gn. Ex. 150. Hungur headugrimne heardne, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Manncwealmas and hungras *pestilentiæ et fames*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. [*Goth.* huhrus: *O. Sax.* hungor: *O. Frs.* hunger, honger: *Icel.* hungr: *O. H. Ger.* hungar *fames: Ger.* hunger.]

hungor-biten; *adj. Hunger-bitten, suffering from hunger:*—Ac ðes folces ðe be Hungire for fela þúsenda ðær and be wæge earmlice forfóran and fela hreówlice and hungerbitene ongeán winter hám tugon *but of the people that went by Hungary many thousands perished miserably there and by the way, and many came home towards winter in pitiful plight and suffering from hunger*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22.

hungor-geár, es; *n. A year of famine:*—Ða hæfde se hálga wer gedáled ðæs mynstres þing hafenleásum mannum for ðam hungergeáre *the saint had distributed the provisions of the monastery to indigent men on account of the year of famine*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 20.

hungor-léwe; *adj. Hungry, famished:*—Ða hungerléwan gefylde synt *famelici saturati sunt*, Ps. Lamb. Cantic. Annæ, 5.

hungrig; *adj. Hungry, famished:*—Gewát se wilda fugol hungri, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 10; Gen. 1463. Ðæm hungrige *esurienti*, Rtl. 5, 22. Gif ðú ðissere hungrige ceasterwaran gehelpest *if thou helpest this starving town*, Th. Ap. 9, 18. Hungrig *esuriens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 37. Hý him hungrige ymb hond flugon, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 13; Gú. 709. Ða hungrian, Ps. Th. 106, 8. Hungrium, 35: 131, 16. Hungregum tó frófre, Soul Kmbl. 224; Seel. 116. [*Orm.* hunngrig: *O. H. Ger.* hungarag *impastus, esuriens, famelicus: Ger.* hungerig, hungrig.]

hunig, es; *n. Honey:*—Ðær [Éstland] bið swýðe mycel hunig and fisc[n]aþ and se cyning and ða rícostan men drincaþ myran meolc and ða unspédigan and ða þeówan medo *in that country there is very much honey and fishing; and the king and the principal men drink mare's milk, and the poor and the slaves mead*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 15. Doran hunig *dumbledore's honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* humbel-honag.] Englisces huniges *of English honey*, 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 23: 3, 71; Lchdm. ii. 358, 10. Þynceþ þegna gehwelcum huniges bíbread healfe dý swétre gif hé hwéne ær huniges teáre bitres onbyrgeþ *dulcior est apium mage labor, si malus ora prius sapor edat*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. Swá þicce swá huniges teár *as thick as honey that drops from the comb*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 4: 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 4. Tó ðam lande ðe eall flówþ on ríðum meolce and hunies . . . of ðam lande ðe weóll meolce and hunie *in terram, quæ fluit rivis lactis et mellis . . . de terra, quæ lacte et melle manabat*, Num. 16, 14, 13. Beón gif hí man ácwellaþ cwelle hig man rade ær hí tó ðam hunige cumon, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 2. [*Orm.* hunij: *A. R.* huni: *Ayenb.* honi: *O. Frs.* hunig: *Icel.* hunang: *O. H. Ger.* honag, honig: *Ger.* honig.] v. wudu-hunig.

hunig-eppel, es; *m. Pastillus*, Cot. 155, Lye.

hunig-bére; *adj. Mellifluus*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 457.

hunig-camb, e; *f. Honey-comb:*—Hunigcamb teáres *favum nectaris*, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1.

hunig-flówende; *adj. Flowing with honey, dropping honey, mellifluous:*—Wyrta geblówene hunigflówende, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 26; Gú. 1250. [Cf. *Icel.* hunangs-fjótandi *flowing with honey.*]

hunig-gafol, es; *n. Rent paid in honey:*—Syllan huniggafol *to pay rent in honey*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 31. [Cf. mid ðá is gerád ðæt hé (beó-ceorl) sylle v. sustras huniges tó gafole, 5; Th. i. 436, 1.]

hunig-smeoc; *gen.* -smeocces; *m. Taste or flavour of honey:*—Hafaþ on gehátum hunigsmeccas *use honeyed words in their promises*, Frag. Kmbl. 53; Leás. 28.

hunig-súce, -súge, an; *f. Privet, a plant from which honey may be sucked:*—Hunisúge *ligustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 31; Wrt. Voc. 33, 30. Hunisúce, Wrt. Voc. 68, 3.

hunig-swéte; *adj. Like honey*; melleus, Hpt. Gl. 481.

hunig-swéte; *adj. Sweet as honey, mellifluous:*—Hé hlód ðá mid þurstigum breóste ða flówendan láre ðe hé eft æfter fyrste mid hunigswéttre þrotan bealcette, Th. An. 45, 4.

hunig-teár, es; *m.* 'Distillation from the comb, without squeezing, virgin honey; mel purissimum, e favo sponte quod effluxit, mell stillativum,' Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1:—Hunigteár *nectar*, Hpt. Gl. 468. Hunigteáres *nectaris*, Mone Gl. p. 384. Sý gemenged tógædre hunigteár and wín *let virgin honey and wine be mixed together*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 16. Besmyra mid hunigteáre, 11. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* swete al swá ún hunitlar folle upe þlure hlerte, i. 217, 27.]

hunig-teáren; *adj. Sweet as honey* or *nectar:*—Hunigteárenne *nectareum*, Gl. Prud. p. 140.

hunigteár-líc; *adj. Like nectar*; nectareus, Cot. 138, Lye.

hún-spuran 'dolones; great spars or staves with small heads of iron, and swords within,' Som. Lye gives *hun-spera, -spura* dolo, Cot. 62. v. hún-þyrel.

hunt, e; *Hunting:*—Of hunte *de venatione*, Rtl. 117, 4. [*Or is* hunte *for* huntunge?].

hunta, an; *m. A hunter:*—Hunta *venator*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 43; Wrt. Voc. 73, 43. Ænne cræft ic cann. Hunta ic eom *unam artem scio. Venator sum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 1–6: 22, 27. Wé láraþ ðæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere *we enjoin that a priest be not a hunter nor a hawker* [cf. Chaucer's Monk: 'He þaf nat of that text a pulled hen, That seith, that hunters been noon holy men'], L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 7. Eal wéste búton ðær huntan gewícodon oððe fisceras, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29. Wéste land bútan fiscerum and fugelerum and huntum, Swt. 17, 26. Bethsaida is gereht *domus venatorum* ðæt is huntena hús, Shrn. 78, 9. [Ðá són ðæræfter ða sécgon and hérdon fela men feole huntes hunten. Ða huntes wæron swarte and micele and ládlice, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 28. *Laym.* hunte; *pl.* hunten: *Orm.* hunnte: *Chauc.* hunte.] v. hwæl-hunta.

hunta, an; *m. A hunting spider*; salticus scenicus *or* aranea tarantula [?]:—Wið ðon gif hunta gebíte mannan ðæt is swíðra *in case a hunting spider bite a man, that is the stronger*, L. M. 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 18 [see the note]: 14, 19. Wið huntan bite, 144, 2, 5.

Huntan-dún, e; *f. Huntingdon:*—Fór se here of Huntandúne and of Éastenglum and worhton ðæt geweorc æt Tæmese forda and forléton ðæt ðer æt Huntandúne . . . And ðá se firdstemn fór hám ðá fór ðer út and geför ða burg æt Huntandúne and hie gebétte and geedneowade ðær heó ær tóbrocen wæs be Eádweardes cyninges hése, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 16: 107, 31. Tóward Huntendúne porte, 656; Erl. 31, 19.

Huntandún-scír, e; *f. Huntingdonshire:*—Tó Huntandúnscire, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 7.

huntaþ, huntoþ, es; *m. Hunting, game*; venatio:—On feáwum stówum wícaþ Finnas, on huntoþe on wintra and on sumera on fiscaþe be ðære sé, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. On huntoþe, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 22; Cri. 37. Tó huntaðe [*a prayer*] *for hunting*, Rtl. 117, 1. On ðæt gerád ðet ðenne ðæs neód biþ his men beón gearuwe tó huntoþe *on the condition that, when there shall be need for it, his men may be ready for hunting*, Chart. Th. 148, 3. Isaac lufode Esau for his huntoþe *Isaac amabat Esau, eo quod de venationibus illius vesceretur*, Gen. 25, 28. Bring mé of ðínum huntoþe *affer mihi de venatione tua*, 27, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34. Huntaþ dón gestreón getícnaþ *to hunt betokens gain*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 2. Ména se fíf and twentigoþa huntoþas begán nytlíc *the five and twentieth moon is good for all sorts of hunting*, 196, 1. [*R. Glouc.* Edgar an hontep ywend was.] v. hwæl-huntaþ.

huntaþ-faru, e; *f. A hunting expedition, hunting:* — Cýþinga and folcgemôta and huntaþfara and woroldlîcra weorca on ðam hâlgan dæge geswîce man georne *let people diligently abstain from marketings and folk-moots and hunting expeditions and secular employments on the holy day* [*Sunday*]; L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 322, 12: L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. [Cf. the Icelandic law 'Maþr a at fiskja drottins dag eþa messu dag eþa veiþa annat ef hann vill. Hann scal hafa messu um morgininn aþr oc lata eigi veiþina standa fyrir tiþa socninni.']

hûn-pyrel, es; *n. The hole in the mast-head through which the halyard went:*—Hûnþyrlu *carchesia*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 49. [*Icel.* hûnn *a knob at the end of a staff, at the top of a mast;* hûn-bora *the hole in the mast-head through which the halyard went.*]

huntian; *p.* ode *To hunt:*—Ic âsende mîne fisceras and hî gefixiaþ hî mîne huntan and hî huntiaþ hî of êlcere dûne and of êlcere hylle *I will send for many fishers and they shall fish them; and after will I send for many hunters and they shall hunt them from every mountain and from every hill* [A. V. Jer. 16, 16], Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Gif him þince ðæt hê huntige beorge him georne wiþ his fŷnd *if he fancies that he is hunting, let him guard himself well against his foes*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 19. Ne canst ðû huntian bûton nettum *nescis venari nisi cum retibus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 21. Ic fare huntian *venatum pergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 10. Huntigendra *venantium*, Ps. Spl. 90, 3: 123, 6.

huntigestre, an; *f. A huntress:*—Huntigystran *venatrices*, Nar. 38, 3.

huntig-spere, es; *n. A hunting-spear, boar-spear:* — Bârspere *vel* huntigspere *venabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 23; Wrt. Voc. 35, 12.

huntnaþ, huntnoþ, es; *m. Hunting:*—Be huntnaþe. Ic wylle ðæt êlc man sŷ his huntnoþes wyrðe on wuda and on felda on his âgenan. And forgî êlc man mînne huntnoþ hwêr ic hit gefriþod wille habban *Of hunting. I will that every man have the right to hunt in wood and in open country on his own property. And let every man leave my hunting alone where I wish to have it preserved*, L. C. S. 81; Th. i. 420, 23–6. Wêre ðû tô-dæg on huntnoþe *fuisti hodie in venatione?* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 35. Hê of huntnoþe com *venerat de venatu*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 33. On fiscnoþum and on huntnoþum and on fugelnoþum *piscationibus, venationibus, aucupationibus*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 350, 9.

huntung, e; *f. Hunting:*—Mêre on huntunge heorta and rêna *cervorum caprearumque insignis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41. Gyrstandæg ic wæs on huntunge *heri fui in venatione*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 3. Hwæt ðêst ðû be ðînre huntunge? Ic sylle cync swâ hwæt swâ ic gefô *quid facis de tua venatione? Ego do regi quicquid capio*, 25–7. Of huntungum *de venationibus*, Rtl. 118, 39.

hup-bân, -seax. v. hype-bân, -seax.

hûru; *adv. At least, at all events, at any rate, in any case, however, even, yet, only, indeed, certainly, especially:*—Hûru gif ic hæfde ænne penig *saltim si haberem unum denarium*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 35. Hûru nû hæfþ mîn heâfod uppâhafen ofer mîne fŷnd *nunc autem exaltavit caput meum super inimicos meos*, Ps. 26, 7. Ðæt ic hûru underfô sum fôstercild of hyre *si forte saltem ex illa suscipiam filios*, Gen. 16, 2. Beô ðû hûru gehyrt *tu tantum confortare*, Jos. 1, 18, 17. Hûru ðæt hig ofer niht ðêron ne wunigon *ita saltem ut non per noctem ibi restent*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 2. Ôðre lytle fugelas sind læssan ðonne heó sŷ and hwæðere hî ofsleâþ sum þing hûru ðâs fleógan *other little birds are less than it* [*the dove*] *is, and yet they kill something, at any rate these flies*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 17. Woldon hine habban hûru swâ deádne *they would have him when he was dead at any rate*, 518, 23. Hûru fîftêne mîla brâd *at least fifteen miles broad*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 8. Ðæt hê hûru þreó þing ðananforþ healdan wille, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 8: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 33. Be emnihte oððe hûru be ealra hâlgena mæssan *by the equinox or in any case by Allhallows' mass*, L. Eth. ix. 9; Th. i. 342, 22. Eallum cristenum gebyreþ ðæt hî riht luſian and hûru [*certainly*] gehîdode men scylon â riht rêran, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 34. Hûru hit wyrþ ðonne egeslîc, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 5. Gif hit on ôðwegum men ênige hwîle fæstlice wunaþ se deáþ hit hûru âfirreþ, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 4. Ðæt deáh tô êlcum and hûru tô deópun dolgum *it is good for all, and especially for deep wounds*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1. Ðæt man cristene men and unforworhte of earde ne sylle ne hûru on hæðene leóde *certainly not to a heathen nation*, L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 15. Heora eáþmetto ne mihton nâuht forstandan ne hûru heora ofermetta *their humility could not avail aught, and certainly not their pride*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 34. [*A. R.* hure.]

hûru-pinga; *adv. Especially, at least, at any rate:*—Hûruþinga *praesertim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 65. Hû ne scolde hine hûruþinga sceamian seofon dagas *nonne debuerat saltem septem diebus rubore suffundi?* Num. 12, 14. Hyne bêdon ðæt hig hûruþinga his reáfes fnæd æthrinon *rogabant eum ut vel fimbriam vestimenti ejus tangerent*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 36. Lâtaþ mê fyrst ôþ tômerigen hûruþinga fyrst ôþ tômerigen *allow me respite until to-morrow, only until to-morrow*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 23. Swilce hê swutellîce cwæde 'Gif gê noldon Gode lybban on cildhâde, ne on geógoþe, gecyrraþ nû hûruþinga on ylde to lîfes wege.' ii. 78, 13.

HÚS, es; *n. A* HOUSE, *a family:*—*Hic lar* þis fŷr on ânfealdum getele, and hit getâcnaþ hûs on mænigfealdum getele, *hi lares* ðâs hûs; ðanon is gecweden *lardum* spic, forðan hit on hûsum hangaþ lange, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 48. Baðleudra manna hûs ðær hî hî unscrêdaþ inne *apodyterium*, i. e. *domus qua vestimenta balneantium ponuntur*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 9; Wrt. Voc. 37, 6. Lytle hûs of bredan *taberna* vel *gurgustia*, Wrt. Voc. 37, 8. Byþ gelîc ðam wîsan were se hys hûs ofer stân getimbrode *assimilabitur viro sapienti qui ædificavit domum suam supra petram*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Gewât neósian heán hûses *went and visited the lofty house*, Beo. Th. 233; B. 116. Maria hûse gesæt *Maria domi sedebat*, Jn. Skt. Lind, 11, 20. Lêt fleógan hrefn of hûse ût [*out of the ark*], Cd. 71; Th. 87, 2; Gen. 1442. Se wilda fugel ofer heánne beám hûs getimbreþ, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 24; Ph. 202. Ðæt fæge hûs *the corpse*, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Israhêla hûs *domus Israel*, Ps. Th. 113, 18, 1, 19: 134, 21. Nis nân wîtega bûton wurþeipe bûton on his êðele and on his mægþe and on his hûse *non est propheta sine honore nisi in patria sua et in cognatione sua et in domo sua*, Mk. Skt. 6, 4. [*Goth. O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. O. H. Ger.* hûs: *Ger.* haus.] DER. ambiht-, bân-, bed-, dôm-, eorþ-, feld-, feoh-, feorh-, friþ-, gæst-, geofon-, gift-, græf-, helle-, mân-, mere-, mordor-, nicor-, sîwel-, wîg-, wîte-hûs.

hûsa, an; *m. A member of a household:* — Fióndes menn hûsa *his inimici hominis domestici ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 36. v. ge-hûsa.

hûs-bonda, -bunda, an; *m. The master of a house:*—Ân his manna wolde wîcian æt ânes bundan hûse his unþances and gewundode ðone hûsbundon and se hûsbunda ofslôh ðone ôðerne. Ðâ wearþ Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefeoran uppon heora and fêrdon tô ðam hûsbundon and ofslôgon hine binnan his âgenan heorþa *one of his men wanted to stop at a man's house against his will, and wounded the man of the house, and the man of the house slew the other. Then Eustace got on his horse and his companions on theirs, and went to the man of the house and slew him in his own home*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 35–40. [*O. E. Homl.* þe husbonde þat is wit warneþ his hus þus, i. 247, 19: *Laym.* of swerelche huse þat husbonde wunede, 31958: *Prompt. Parv.* hose-, hus-bonde *paterfamilias*; also *maritus: Icel.* [*from which the word seems borrowed*] hus-bóndi [=-búandi] *a house-master; a husband.* Cf. *Chaue. Wich.* husbond-, housbonde-man *a householder.*]

hûs-bonde, an; *f. The mistress of a house:*—Ða Israêliscan wîf biddaþ æt ðâm Egiptiscan wîfon æt hira nêhgebûron and æt hira hûsbondum sylfrene fatu *postulabit mulier a vicina sua et ab hospita sua vasa argentea*, Ex. 3, 22.

hûs-bræce, es; *m. Housebreaking, burglary:*—Hûsbrice [-brec, MS. A.] and bærnet æfter woruldlage is bôtleás *housebreaking and arson are according to the secular law inexpiable*, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 5. Cf. quedam non possunt emendari, que sunt husbreche, et bernet, L. H. 12, 1; Th. i. 522, 27: 47; Th. i. 546, 10. [*O. Frs.* hûs-breke: cf. *Icel.* hús-brot *housebreaking, burglary: and O. H. Ger.* hûs-prehho *prædator.*] v. brecan, â-breçan.

hûs-bryne, es, *m. The burning of a house, a fire:*—Æt hûsbryne êlc mon ânne pening *at the burning of a house let every man contribute one penny*, Chart. Th. 614, 13. [*Icel.* hús-bruni: cf. *O. Frs.* hûs-brand.]

huse, hucs, hux, es; *m.* [cf. hosp.] *Insult, scorn, scoffing, mockery:*—Abraham mid hucse bewand ða hleodorcwidas on hige sînum [cf. *Sarah laughed within herself*, Gen. 18, 12], Cd. 107; Th. 140, 34; Gen. 2337: 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382. Þurh hucx *per ironiam*, Cot. 186, Lye. [*Laym.* hux and hoker: *O. L. Ger.* hosc *subsannatio: O. H. Ger.* hosc *sugillatio.*] v. hux-lîc.

hûs-carl, es; *m.* [*A word apparently taken from the Scandinavians, as the English form would be* hûs-ceorl.] *A member of the king's body-guard:* — Ðurstîn mîn hûskarll *præfectus meus palatinus* Ðurstanus, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 202, 4. Urk mîn hûskarl, 221, 6. On gewitnesse eallra ðæs kynges hûscarlan [-carla?], 291, 15. Ða Densca hûscarles, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 25. Man gerâdde ðæt Ælfgifu Hardacnutes môdor sæte on Winceastre mid ðæs cynges hûscarlum hyra sunu, 1036; Erl. 165, 5. [*O. Frs.* hûs-kerl: *Icel.* hús-karl I. *a man-servant*, opposed to hús-bondi *a master;* II. *a member of the king's body-guard.* See Cl. and Vig. Dict.] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 118 sqq: Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 150.

huse-word, es; *n. An insulting, scornful word* or *speech*:—Huscworde ongan ealdorsacerd hyspan, Andr. Kmbl. 1338; An. 669. [*Laym.* hux-word.]

HÚSEL, hûsul, hûsl, es; *n. The* HOUSEL, *consecrated bread and wine, the Eucharist:*—Ðæs hlâfes wê onbyriaþ ðonne wê mid geleáfan tô hûsle gâþ forðan ðe ðæt hâlige hûsel is gâstlice Cristes lîchama *that bread we taste when we believingly go to the Lord's supper, for the consecrated bread is spiritually Christ's body.* Homl. Th. i. 34, 18. Hwî is ðæt hâlige hûsel gecweden Cristes lîchama oððe his blôd, gif hit nis sôþlice ðæt ðæt hit gehâten is? Sôþlice se hlâf and ðæt wîn ðe beóþ þurh sacerda mæssan gehâlgode ôðer þing hî æteówiaþ menniscum andgitum wiðûtan and ôðer þing hî clypiaþ wiðinnan geleáffullum môdum. Wiðûtan hî beóþ gesewene hlâf and wîn âgðer ge on hiwe and on swæcce, ac hî beóþ sôþlice æfter ðære hâlgunge Cristes lîchama and his blôd þurh gâstlicere gerŷnu, ii. 268, 21–9. Ðæt hûsel is Cristes lîchama nâ lîchamlice ac gâstlice nâ se lîchama ðe hê on þrowode ac se lîchama ðe hê embe spræc ðâ ðâ hê bletsode hlâf

and wín tó húsle . . . and cwæþ be ðam gebletsodan hláfe Ðis is mín líchama and be ðam gehálgodan wíne Ðis is mín blód . . . Understandaþ ðæt se Drihten dæghwamlíce bletsaþ þurh sacerda handa hláf and wín tó his gástlícan líchama and blóde *the housel is Christ's body, not bodily but spiritually; not the body that he suffered in, but the body that he spoke about when he blessed bread and wine for housel . . . and said of the bread he had blessed: 'This is my body,' and of the hallowed wine: 'This is my blood' . . . Understand that the Lord daily blesses, by the priest's hands, bread and wine so that they become his spiritual body and blood,* L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 15–24. Dæm folce húsl syllan *Eucharistiam populo dare*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13. Hé frægn hwæðer hí énig húsel ðérinne hæfdon. Ðá andswaredon hí hwylc þearf is ðé húsles' . . . Cwæþ hé Beraþ mé hwæðere húsel tó *interrogavit, si Eucharistiam intus haberent. Respondebant, 'Quid opus est Eucharistia?' 'Et tamen' ait 'afferte mihi Eucharistiam,'* 4, 24; S. 598, 35–9: L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 16–38, 360, 5–15, 24–29. Tó húsle gán *to go to the sacrament*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 5: 209, 6. Húsle gereorded ðý æþelan gyfle *having been fed with the Eucharist, that noble meal*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 4; Gú. 1274. [*The older meaning of the word is seen from the Gothic* hunsl *sacrifice; hunslian to offer; hunsla-staþs an altar*, see Grmm. D. M. 35. The word is found in *Icel.* húsl: *Swed.* husl: *Orm. A. R. O. E. Hom.* husel: *R. Glouc.* hosel: *Piers P. Chauc.* housel: and for later use see Nares' Gloss.]

húsel-bearn, es; *n. A person who may partake of the Eucharist*:—Hálig húsulbearn [*Guthlac*], Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 28; Gú. 531.

húsel-díse, es; *m. Housel-dish, the plate for the consecrated bread, the paten*:—Húseldisc *patena*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 91; Wrt. Voc. 25, 31: *patina*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 2. Ðis mon sceal wrítan on húsldisce and on ðone drenc mid háligwætere þwéan and singan on *this is to be written on a paten and washed into the drink and sung over*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 3.

húsel-fæt, es; *n. A sacrificial vessel, [in Christian times] a sacramental vessel*:—Húselfatu *vasa sacra*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 9. Subdiaconus is underdiácon se ðe ða fatu byrþ forþ tó ðam diácone and þénaþ under ðam diácone set ðam hálgan weófode mid ðám huselfatum, L. Ælfc. C. 15; Th. ii. 348, 11. Húsfatu hálegu *the vessels of the temple*, Cd. 209; Th. 260, 5; Dan. 705: 212; Th. 262, 24; Dan. 749.

húsel-gang, es; *m. Attendance upon* or *partaking of the sacrament*:—Fulluht and synna forgyfenys húselgang sind eallum geméne earmum and cádigum *baptism and forgiveness of sins, attendance at the sacrament, are common to all, to poor and rich*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 32: ii. 48, 29. Se ðe hit singþ æt his endedæge ðonne forstent hit him húselgang *he who sings it at his last day, for him it shall stand instead of receiving the Eucharist*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 16. Gearwige tó húselgange oft and geómne gehwá hine sylfne, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 7. Gearwige hine tó húsel-gange húru þríwa on geáre, vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 7: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 32. v. next word.

húsel-genga, gengea, an; *m. One who goes to the Lord's supper, a communicant*:—Gif hé húselgengea síe, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 7: L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 11. Be húselgengum, 15; Th. i. 112, 4.

húsel-hálgung, e; *f. The sanctifying that comes from receiving the Eucharist, attendance at the Eucharist*:—Ðreó heálíce þing gesette God mannum tó clénsunge ón is fulluht óðer is húselhálgung þridde is dǽdbót . . . Se húselgang ús gehálgaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 27. Úre gástlícan líc sind úre gebedu and lofsang and húselhálgung *our spiritual gifts are our prayers and praise and attendance at the Eucharist*, i. 54, 27.

húsel-láf, e; *f. What is left of the housel*:—Man ne mót hálgian húsel on Langa Frigedæg . . . Gange se preóst tó ðam weofode mid ðære húsel-láfe ðe hé hálgode on Ðunresdæg *housel must not be hallowed on Good Friday . . . Let the priest go to the altar with what remains of the housel that he hallowed on Thursday*, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 22.

húsel-portíc, es; *m. Sacristy*:—His líchoma wæs bebyriged beforan ðam húselportice *sepultus est corpore ante secretarium*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 15.

húsel-þegn, es; *m. An acolyte*:—*Acolitus* ðæt is húslþén, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. i. 166, 20.

húsel-wer, es; *m. One who may take the sacrament, a communicant*:—Húsulweras, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 28; Gú. 768.

hús-fæst; *adj. Having a house, being a householder*:—Ælc man húsfæst on his ówe land *every man having a house on his own land*, Chart. Th. 438, 5.

hús-heofon, es; *m. A ceiling*:—Húshefen *lacunar*, Cot. 119, Lye.

hús-hláford, es; *m. The master of a house*:—Secgeaþ ðam húshláforde *dicetis patrifamilias*, Lk. Skt. 22, 11.

hús-hleów, es; *n. Shelter afforded by a house*:—Gif[e] his húshleów and mete and munde ðam ðe ðæs beþurfe *let him give the shelter of his house and food and protection to him that needs it*, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 25.

húslian; *p.* ode *To house, give shelter in a house*:—Féde þearfan and scrýde and húsige *let him feed the needy and clothe and house them*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 15. [*Icel.* húsa *to shelter*; hýsa *to house.*]

hús-incel, es; *n. A small house, a habitation*; domicilium, tabernaculum:— Husincil *tabernaculum*, Rtl. 181, 5, 15. In húsincle *in domicilio*, Ps. Surt: húsincyle, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hûsili *domicilium, domuncula.*]

húsl. v. húsel.

húslian; *p.* ode *To housel, to administer the sacrament*:—Hý mihton wel habban wíf on ðám dagum forðan ðe hý néfre ne mæssodon ne menn ne húslodon *they might well have wives in those days for they never celebrated mass nor administered the Eucharist to men*, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 8. Wé láraþ ðæt élc preósta seóce men húslige ðonne heom þearf sí, L. Edg. C. 65; Th. ii. 258, 10. Diaconus mót ðæt folc húsligan, L. Ælfc. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 14. [Cf. Diaconus mót hláf sillan, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 12.] Gif man biþ tó húsligenne, 29; Th. ii. 352, 31. [*Orm.* huslenn: *Prompt. Parv.* howselyñ wythe the sacrament *communico*, see note, p. 250: *Piers P. Chauc.* houseled; *pp*: cf. *Shaks.* un-houseled: *Goth.* hunslian *to offer*: *Icel.* húsla *to give the Corpus Domini to a sick person.*]

húslung, e; *f. The administration of the sacrament*:—Æfter ðære húslunge gewát tó ðam lífigendan gode, Homl. Swt. 3, 622: Homl. Th. ii. 548, 9.

hús-ráden, e; *f. A house, family*:—Húsráden israhéles *domus israel*, Ps. Lamb. 113 [2nd], 9. Húsráðenne hire *domus ejus*, 47, 14.

hús-stede, es; *m. The site of a building*:—Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on ealdum hússtedum, Herb. 52, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 25: 85, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 12. [*O. Sax.* hûs-stedi: *O. Frs.* hûs-stede: *Icel.* húsa-staðr: *O. H. Ger.* hûs-stat.]

hús-ting, es; *n. A word taken from the Scandinavians* [*Icel.* hús-þing *a council* or *meeting* to which a king, earl or captain summoned his people or guardsmen], *a meeting, court, tribunal*, apparently so called from its being held within a building when other courts were held in the open air. The word occurs in the following passages [Latin]:—Debet eciam in Londoñ, que caput est regni et legum, semper curia domini regis singulis septimanis die Lune hustingis sedere et teneri, L. Th. i. 457, 36. Ad folkemoth vel ad husteng, 463, 11. Non on hustenge neque in folkesmote, 503, 3. Ad pondus Hustingie Londonensis, Chart. Th. 533, 10. It is found also in English:—Mid hundeahtigum marcan hwítes seolfres be hústinges gewihte, 329, 22. Hí [the Danes] leaddon ðone biscop tó heora húslinga, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 17.

hús-wist, e; *f. A house, household*:—Ic ingange on ðínum húswiste ł intó ðínum húse *introibo in domum tuam*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

húðe [v. herehúðe], e; *f. Prey, spoil, booty*:—Húðe hrémig *exulting in spoil*, Elen. Kmbl. 297; El. 149: Beo. Th. 248; B. 124. Cómon tó Moyse mid micelre húðe *adduxerunt prædam ad Moysen*, Num. 31, 12. Se Chaldéa cining com ðá tó his earde mid ðære húðe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 23: Cd. 174; Th. 220, 2; Dan. 65. Habbaþ nú ða húðe and ðæt orf eów geméne *prædam vero et omnia animantia diripiens vobis*, Jos. 8, 2: Cd. 97; Th. 127, 19; Gen. 2113: 98; Th. 129, 24; Gen. 2149. Húða méste *greatest of spoils*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 35; Cri. 568. [Cf. *Goth.* hunths *captivity*: *O. H. Ger.* heri-hunda *præda.*] v. here-hýð.

húðe, tó *in portum*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 30. v. hýð.

hux-, husc-líc; *adj. Ignominious, involving shame, scorn, insult*:—Huxlíc *dedecor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 34. Ðá þuhte him tó huxlíc ðæt hé híran sceolde énigum hláforde *it seemed to him too ignominious to obey any lord*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 36. Ðá þuhte ðam heáhgeréfan huxlíc ðæt heó óðerne tealde tóforan his gebyrdum, Homl. Swt. 7, 24. v. husc.

hux-líce; *adv. Ignominiously, disgracefully, unbecomingly*:—Ðone seó eorþlíce árleásnyss huxlíce tealde *whom earthly impiety had disgracefully calumniated*, Homl. Th. i. 48, 23. Ða ðe hí huxlíce hér on lífe gedrehton *those who shamefully afflicted them in this life*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 10. Gelédde ðone kining mid him swíðe huxlíce *carried the king with him very ignominiously*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 20.

hwá; *m. f*; hwæt; *n. Who; what.* I. *in direct questions* [*with indic. or subj.*]:—*Quis* hwá is werlíc hád *que* hwilc is wíflíc, *cujus* hwæs, *cui* hwam *a quo* fram hwam . . . Gif ic cwéde *quis hoc fecit* hwá dyde ðis ðonne bíþ se *quis interrogativum* ðæt is fixigendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 12–27. Hwá hwylc mann swá Drihten ondrǽt *quis est homo qui timeat Dominum?* Ps. Th. 24, 10. Hwá is moncynnes ðæt ne wundrie *what man is there that does not admire?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 10; Met. 28, 5. Hwá þegna, 86; Met. 28, 43. Hwæt is se gewuldroda cyning *quis est iste rex gloriæ?* Ps. Th. 32, 10. Hwæt hátte Noes wíf *what was Noe's wife called?* Salm. Kmbl. 184, 28. Hwæt wénst ðú hwæt is ðes *quis putas est iste?* Mk. Skt. 4, 41: Lk. Skt. 5, 21. Hwæt ys ðes mannes sunu? Jn. Skt. 12, 34. Hwæt sind ðás búton þrymsetl heora Scyppendes *what are these but thrones of their Creator?* Homl. Th. i. 346, 11. Hwæt sind ða strangan? Ða beóþ strange and trume ðe þurh geleáfan wel þeónde beóþ, ii. 390, 22. Ðá cwæþ Isaac: Hwæt eart ðu? Hé andwirde: Ic eom Esau. Ðá cwæþ Isaac: Hwæt wæs se ðe mé ǽr brohte of huntoþe? Gen. 27, 32–3. Hwæt is se ðe ðé slóh *quis est qui te percussit?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 68. Hwæt eom ic manna ðæt ic mihte god forbeódan *what manner of man am I, that I could forbid God*, Homl. Swt.

10, 191: Elen. Kmbl. 1802; El. 903; Beo. Th. 479; B. 237. Hwæt is þinga ðe bitere sie *what thing is there that is bitterer?* Past. 21; Swt. 164, 1. Hwæt næddercynna sí on eorþan *how many kinds of snakes are there on the earth?* Salm. Kmbl. 204, 7. Hwæt suna hæfde Adam *what sons had Adam?* 184, 31. Hwæt synt dínum esne ealra dagena *quot sunt dies servi tui?* Ps. Th. 118, 84. Hwæt gódes dó ic *quid boni faciam?* Mt. Kmbl. 19, 16. Hwæt þinceþ eów be Criste hwæs sunu ys hé *quid vobis videtur de Christo? cujus est filius?* 22, 42. Hunta ic eom. Hwæs? *venator sum. Cujus?* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 7. Hwæs wénaþ se ðe nyle gemunan *what does he expect that will not remember?* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 1; Cri. 1200. Tó hwam gá wé *ad quem ibimus?* Jn. Skt. 6, 68. Bí hwon scealt ðú lifgan *by what art thou to live?* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 23; Gú. 244. For hwan náron eorþwelan gedálede gelice *why have not earth's treasures been equally divided?* Salm. Kmbl. 685, 693, 703; Sal. 342, 346, 351. For hwan gást ðú swá búton wæstme dínes gewinnes? St. And. 24, 15; Ps. Th. 73, 11: 113, 5. For hwon sécest ðú sceade? Cd. 42; Th. 54, 7, 12; Gen. 873, 876. On hwam mæg man geséon mannes deáþ *by what can one foresee a man's death?* Salm. Kmbl. 206, 10. On hwan *in quo?* Ps. Th. 118, 9. Tó hwæm willaþ gé þider faran *why will ye go thither?* St. And. 6, 18. Tó hwam, Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446. Tó hwan, Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 17. Hwæne séce gé *quem quæritis?* Jn. Skt. 18, 7. For hwí *quare?* Ps. Th. 113, 5: Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 19. For hwí swá *cur sic?* 27. Tó hwí stande gé idele *why stand ye idle,* Homl. Th. ii. 74, 35. Hwý biþ his anwald úhte ðý mára gif hé náh his selfes geweald *in what way will his power be at all the greater if he has not command over himself?* Bt. Met. Fox 16, 39; Met. 16, 20. II. *in dependent clauses:*—Gif ic cweþe *nescio quis hoc fecit* nát ic hwá ðis dyde ðon biþ se *quis infinitivum* ðæt is ungeendigendlíc. Gif ic cweþe *tu scis quis hoc fecit* ðú wást hwá ðys dyde ðon biþ se *quis relativum* ðæt is edlesendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 27–30. Hogodon georne hwá érest mihte on fégean men feorh gewinnan *strove eagerly who might first obtain the life of a 'fey' man,* Byrht. Th. 135, 26; By. 124. Men ne cunnon secgan hwá ðæm hlæste onfeng, Beo. Th. 104; B. 52: Andr. Kmbl. 761; An. 381. Ic nú scortlíce secgan scyle hwá ðæs ordfruman wéron *I will now shortly tell who its authors were,* Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 18. Næfdon hwæt hí éfton *nec haberent quod manducarent,* Mk. Skt. 8, 1. Ne rédde gé ðæt hwæt dauid dyde ðá hine hingrede *nec hoc legistis quod fecit david cum esurisset,* Lk. Skt. 6, 3. Ðonne sceal gehwá him ætéowian hwæt hé mid ðam punde geteolod hæfþ, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 10. Gehiéren hwæt áwriten is, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 7: 45; Swt. 341, 12: 52; Swt. 405, 29. Gepince gé hwæt gé síen and hwelce gé síen *pensa quod es,* Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14: 1, 3; Swt. 27, 23. Hé sæde hyre hwæt heó man ne wæs *he told her how she was not a man,* Homl. Swt. 2, 78. Seó eorþe is tó wundrienne hwæt heó érest ódde gódra þinga cenne *mirandum est terra quantum aut bonarum rerum pariat,* Nar. 2, 12. Mé wæs uncúþ hwæt ðæs ðám lícian wolde ðe æfter ús wéren *I did not know how much of it would please those that should be after us,* L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 22. Hit næs ná gesæd hwæt Pirruses folces gefeallen wére, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 30. [Ðæt is ungeliéfedlíc tó gesecganne] hwæt ðæs ealles wæs *what there was of it all,* 5, 12; Swt. 240, 16: Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 3. Hé nyste hwæt ðæs sóðes wæs *he did not know how much truth there was in it,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 33. Hý ne áhsedan hwæt ðæra gefarenra wére, ac hwæt heora ðonne tó láfe wére *they did not ask how many were dead, but how many of them were then left,* 4, 4; Bos. 80, 12. Ðá befran se sceaða hwæt hé manna wére, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 27: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 6; Gen. 1271. Saga hwæt ic hátte *say what I am called,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 1; Rä. 4, 72. Ðæt hie geþencen hwæs folgeras hie sindon *ut cujus sint sequaces agnoscant,* Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 16. Wé cwédon hwæs se wyrde wére ðe ðérum ryhtes wyrnde, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10. Ic cýðe hwæs ic gean intó ealdan mynstre, Chart. Th. 333, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 290; An. 145. Swá wæs gemearcod hwam ðæt sweord geworht érest wére *so was marked for whom that sword was first wrought,* Beo. Th. 3397; B. 1696. Ic ne can for hwam se streám ne mót stillan nihtes *I know not why the stream cannot rest at night,* Salm. Kmbl. 795; Sal. 397. Lyt ðú gemundest tó hwan dínre sáwle þing siddan wurde *little didst thou mind to what thy soul's condition would come,* Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 20: Beo. Th. 4149; B. 2071. Sió hálige gesomnung þurh gesceádwísnesse gesiehþ of huan élc costung cymeþ *sancta ecclesia, qua ex causis singulis tentamenta prodeant, per discretionem conspicit,* Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 24. Ac ðú findst wíd hwone ðú meaht fástan *sed contra quos valeatis vos extendere, semper invenitis,* 44, 8; Swt. 331, 5. Be hwý *according to what principle,* Chart. Th. 171, 7. Ic wundrige for hwý se góda God láte énig yfel beón *I wonder for what reason the good God allows any evil to exist,* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 4. For hwig, St. And. 32, 13. Frægn hí mid hwí hí gescildan heora hús *he asked them what they protected their house with,* Shrn. 90, 7. III. [an indefinite pronoun] *any one, some one; anything, something:*—Gif hwá on cirican hwæt þeófige *if any one steal anything in a church,* L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 2. Gýf hwá eów énig þinge tócwyþ *si quis vobis aliquid dixerit,* Mt. Kmbl. 21, 3. Nellaþ hí gelýfan ðeáh hwá of deáþe árise *they will not believe, though one rose from death,* Homl. Th. i. 334, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 53; Met. 10, 27. Ðeáh ánra hwá ealles wealde ðæs íglandes *though any one rule all that island,* 16, 31; Met. 16, 16. Hwæt hwá ódrum tó wó gedó *what any one does wrongfully to another.* L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 26. Búton hwá þurh flánes flyht fyl genáme, Byrht. Th. 133, 56; By. 71. Gif hé næbbe hwæt hé selle *if he have not anything to give,* L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 16. Ne furþum ne giémaþ hwæt hie dón ódde hwonne hie hwæt dón *qui nequaquam, quæ quando agant, inspiciunt,* Past. 39, 3; Swt. 287, 7. Ánes hwæt tó singanne *to sing something,* 46, 2; Swt. 347, 6: Beo. Th. 6013; B. 3010. Tó ðæm gleáw ðæt hé swelces hwæt tócnáwan cunne *so skilled that he can distinguish in a matter of such a kind,* Past. 52, 10; Swt. 411, 26. Blæc ódde won ódde swilces hwæt *pale or livid or something of that kind,* L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 13: Beo. Th. 1764: B. 880. Gif hwæt yfles on biþ, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 13. Lytles hwæt, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 4: 3, 9; Swt. 136, 18. Gif fripgeard' sí on hwæs lande *if a 'frijgeard' be on any one's land,* L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Gif hwæs bróðor deád biþ *si cujus frater mortuus fuerit,* Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Ðonne ðæt mód hwæs wilnode tó witanne ðæs ðe hit ér for sweotole ongytan ne meahte, Shr. 164, 19. Ðeáh hwæm swá ne þince *though to any one it seem not so,* Bt. 20; Fox 70, 32. Rinca hwæm, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 56; Met. 22, 28. Oft hwæm gebyreþ ðæt hé hwæt mærlíces and wundorlíces gedéþ, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 6: 40, 5; Swt. 297, 4. Hit biþ on ánes hwæm ðé unfæstre *impar quisque invenitur ad singula,* 4, 1; Swt. 37, 15. Sóna swá sacerda hwylc hwone on wóh gesyhþ *directly any priest sees any one in error,* L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26. Ðeáh mon hwone gódra mid rihte herige, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 1; Met. 10, 1: Beo. Th. 312; B. 155. IV. *in combination with* swá, *whosoever, whatsoever, whatever:*—Swá hwá *quicunque,* Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 37: swá hwá *quisquis,* 34. Swá hwá swá ðé genýt þúsend stapa *quicunque te angariaverit mille passus,* Mt. Kmbl. 5, 41: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 20; Gen. 438: 24; Th. 31, 10; Gen. 483. Swá hwæt swá hig woldon *quæcumque voluerunt,* Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 4; Gen. 755. [Hí mósten cósen of clerchádes man swá hwam (*acc.*) swá hí wolden, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 11. V. *taking the place of the earlier* se:—Hé wið ðone cyng geworhte for hwan hine se cyng ealles benémde *he acted against the king; on which account the king deprived him of everything,* 1104; Erl. 239, 31: 1110; Erl. 243, 15: 1117; Erl. 246, 21.] [*Laym.* wha; whæt, what, wat: *Orm.* wha; whatt: *A. R.* hwo; hwat: *O. and N.* hwo, wo; hwat, what, wat: *R. Glouc.* wo; wat: *Ayenb.* huo; huet: *Chauc. Piers P.* who; what: *Goth.* hwas, *m:* hwô; *f:* hwa; *n: O. Sax.* hwe; hwat: *O. Frs.* hwa; hwet: *Icel.* hvar; hvat: *O. H. Ger.* hwer; hwaz: *Ger.* wer; was: *Lat.* quis; quid.] v. hwæt, hwý; ge-hwá.

hwæcca *a chest, kutch:* — Corn-hwæcca *arca frumentaria,* Lye. [*Piers P.* (A.) Til perneles porfyl be put in heore *whucche,* iv. 102: *Allit. Poems* Alle woned in the *whichche* (*ark*) þe wylde & þe tame, 49, 362: *Jos. of Arith.* Make a luytel *whuccha,* 2, 39: *Prompt. Parv.* whyche or hoche, hutche *cista, archa,* pp. 242, 255, see note on latter page.]

hwæder, hweder; *adv. Whither:* — Hwæder gá ic *ego quo ibo,* Gen. 37, 30. Ic gesette him hwæder hé búgan sceal *constituam tibi locum, in quem fugere debeat,* Ex. 21, 13. Gif hé eów ísie hweder gé willon *si interrogaverit 'quo vadis?'* Gen. 32, 17. [*Goth.* hwadre *whither.*] v. hwider.

hwæg, hwæig, hweg, es; *n.* [?] *Whey:*—Hwæg *serum,* Wrt. Voc. 290, 36. Ðeówan wífmen hwæig on sumera *to a servant maid shall be given whey in summer,* L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 32. Sceáphyrdes riht is ðæt hé hæbbe ... blede fulle hweges oððe syringe ealne sumor, 14; Th. i. 438, 25. DER. cýse-, wring-hwæg.

hwæl, es; *m. A whale:* — Hwæl *balena* vel *cete* vel *cetus* vel *pistrix,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 54; Wrt. Voc. 55, 57. Hwæl *cætus,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 31. Se hwæl biþ micle læssa ðonne ódre hwalas *the walrus is much less than other whales,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 3. On ðæs hwæles innoþe *in ventre ceti,* Mt. Kmbl. 12, 40. Hwæles édel *the sea,* Andr. Kmbl. 548; An. 274: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 20; Seef. 60: Chr. 975: Erl. 126, 22; Edg. 48. Bí ðam miclan hwale *concerning the great whale,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 10; Wal. 3. God ðá gegearcode énne hwæl and hé forswealh ðone wítegan, Homl. Th. i. 246, 12. Wilt ðú són sumne hwæl? Nic. For hwí? Forðam plyhtlíc þinge hit ys gefón hwæl *vis capere aliquem cetum? Nolo. Quare? Quia periculosa res est capere cetum,* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 15–22. Hé geseóp ða micclan hwalas, Lchdm. iii. 234, 12. [*Icel.* hvalr: *O. H. Ger.* wal *balæna, cetus,* Graff. i. 839.] v. hors-hwæl.

hwæl:—On hwæl hreópon [hwreopon, MS.] herefugolas *the birds of war screamed as they wheeled round,* Cd. 130; Th. 188, 1; Exod. 161. [Cf. *Icel.* hvel.] v. hwél *in* hweogul.

Hwæla, an; *m. A whale:*—Hé is on middon hwælan hiwes *he is of a whale's shape in the middle,* Salm. Kmbl. 527; Sal. 263.

hwæl-hunta, an; *m. A whale-hunter, whale-fisher, whaler:*—Hwæl-hunta *cetarius,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 55; Wrt. Voc. 55, 59. Ðá wæs

hē swā feor norþ swā ðā hwælhuntan fīrrest faraþ *was as far north as the whalers ever go*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 12.

hwæl-huntaþ, es; *m. Whale-fishing, whaling*:—On his ġnum lande is se betsta hwælhuntaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 5.

hwæl-mere, es; *m. The sea*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 2; Rä. 3, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 739; An. 370.

hwæm *a corner*. v. hwem.

hwēne. v. hwēne.

hwænne. v. hwanne.

hwær [or hwæt?], hwar; *adv. Where.* I. *in direct questions*:—Gyf ic cweþe *ubi posuisti meum librum*, hwær lēdest ðū mīne bōc ðonne is se *ubi interrogativum* ðæt is ġxigendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 60. Hwær ys se Judēa cyning ðe ācenned ys *ubi est qui natus est rex Judæorum?* Mt. Kmbl. 2, 2. Hwær cwom mearg hwær cwom mago hwær cwom mēaddumgyfa *where is the steed gone, where the rider, where the giver of treasure?* Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92: Cd. 213; Th. 267, 11; Sat. 36. II. *in dependent clauses*:—Gif ic cweþe *tu scis ubi liber tuus est* ðonne biþ *ubi relativum*. Gif ic cweðe *nescio ubi inveniam meum librum*, nāt ic hwær ic finde mīne bōc, ðonne biþ se *ubi infinitivum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 61. Ic næbbe hwær ic mæge ealle mīne wæstmas gegaderian *I have not where I may gather together all my fruits*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 16: Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20. Hī gesāwon hwær hē ða deādan tō līfe ārærde, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 8: Cd. 32; Th. 41, 35; Gen. 667. Hwær mon unsōfte getilaþ on forewearde ða īdle *where the treatment is severe in the early stage of the disease*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 15. Lōca hwær ðæt blōd ūtwealle *see where the blood wells out*, Lchdm. iii. 142, 15: 226, 13. Đā frægn wuldres aldor cain hwær abel eorþan wære *the Prince of glory asked Cain where on earth Abel was*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 26; Gen. 1003. Ic sēce mīne gebrōðru hwar hig healdon hyra heorda, Gen. 37, 16. III. *indefinite, anywhere, somewhere*:—Gyf hȳ hwær hit tōbrǽcaþ *if they violate it anywhere*, L. Ælfc. C. 34; Th. ii. 356, 16: Homl. Th. i. 170, 18: 482, 26. Gif se līchoma hwær mid hefiglīcre hāto sȳ gebysgod, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8. Swā gelǽrede biscepas swā swā nū wel hwær [*or* welhwær] siendon *bishops so learned as now are nearly everywhere*, Past. pref. Swt. 9, 5: Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 19. Elles hwær *elsewhere*, Beo. Th. 277; B. 138. Hȳ writon hwær ānne dōm hwær ōðerne *they wrote at one place one doom, at another another*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 16. IV. *combined with* swā, *wheresoever, wherever*:—Swā hwær swā hē on wīc oððe on tūnas eode *quocunque introibat in vicos vel in villas*, Mk. Skt. 6, 56. Swā hwær swā *ubicunque*, 14, 9. [*A. R.* hwar; *O. and N.* hwar, war: *Orm.* whær: *Laym.* whær, wher: *Chauc. Wick. Piers P.* wher: *Ayenb.* huer: *Goth.* hwar: *O. Sax.* hwār: *O. Frs.* hwēr: *Icel.* hvar: *O. H. Ger.* hwār.] DER. ā-, ǣ-, ǽg-, ge-, gewel-, nā-, nāt-, ō-, wel-hwær.

hwær *a vessel*. v. hwer.

hwæs; *adj. Sharp, keen*:—Hī hwæsne beág ymb mīn heáfod heardne gebȳgdon *they encircled my head with a crown sharp and hard* [*the crown of thorns*], Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 23; Cri. 1444. [*Goth.* hwass-aba *sharply*: *Icel.* hvass *sharp.*] Cf. hwæt.

hwæstrian, hwæstrung. v. hwāstrian, hwāstrung.

hwæt; *neut.* of hwā, *used as an adv.* or *interj. Why, what! ah!*—Be ðæs folces heringe ic nāt hwæt wē ðæs fægniaþ *as regards popular applause, I know not why we rejoice at it*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 22. Hwæt befealdest ðū folmum dīnum brōðor dīnne *why hast thou felled thy brother with thy hands?* Cd. 48; Th. 62, 6; Gen. 1010: Andr. Kmbl. 1257; An. 629. Hwæt ðū leóda feala forleólce and forlǽrdest *how many people hast thou deceived and seduced!* 2726; An. 1365: Beo. Th. 1064; B. 530. Hwæt iudas hēt ðā settan ðæt līc *ah! then Judas bade them put down the body*, H. R. 13, 26. Hwæt mē dīn hand dyder lǽdeþ *etenim illuc manus tua deducet me*, Ps. Th. 138, 8. Hwæt ðā Sem and Japheth dydon ānne hwītel on hira sculdra *at vero Sem et Japheth pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23. Hwæt ðū ēce God *O! thou eternal God*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 7; Met. 20, 4: 20, 92; Met. 20, 46. Hwæt ðū eart se sylfa God ðe ūs ādrife fram dōme *nonne tu Deus qui repulisti nos?* Ps. Th. 107, 10. Hwæt wē nū gehȳraþ *ah! now we learn*, Cd. 45; Th. 57, 36; Gen. 939. Hwæt wē gefrunon twelfe tīrēadige hæleþ *lo! we have heard of twelve glorious heroes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1; An. 1: Beo. Th. 1; B. 1: Cd. 143; Th. 177, 27; Exod. 1: Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Ēá lā hwæt! Bt. Met. 4, 49; Met. 4, 25. [*So O. Sax.* hwat: *Icel.* hvat: *O. H. Ger.* waz *cur, quid, quare.*] v. hwā, hū.

hwæt; *adj. Quick, active, vigorous, stout, bold, brave*:—Sum biþ tō horse hwæt *one is a bold rider*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 7; Cri. 81. Nis mon ofer eorþan tō ðæs hwæt ðæt hē ā his sēfōre sorge næbbe *there is no man on earth so bold as never to have anxiety for his journey on the sea*, 82 a; Th. 308, 16; Seef. 40. Ne scyle se hwata esne ymb ðæt gnornian hū oft hē feohtan scule *virum fortem non decet indignari, quoties increpuit bellicus tumultus*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10: Beo. Th. 6048; B. 3028. Hwatum Heorowearde, 4328; B. 2161. Hwate Scyldingas, 3206; B. 1601: 4111; B. 2052. Hȳ beóþ heortum þȳ hwætran *they will be the stouter of heart*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 30; Rä. 27, 20. Ðēh ðe Sciþþie hæfdon mīran monnemie and self hwætran wǽron *cum Scythæ et numero et virtute præstarent*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 25. Ðone cræftgestan dǽl and ða hwatestan men ealles ðisses middangeardes *fortissimos mundi partes*, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Of ðǽm hwatestan monnum Germānie *from the bravest men of Germany*, Swt. 48, 14. [*O. E. Homl.* hwat, wat: *Laym.* whæt, wat: *Ayenb.* huet: *O. Sax.* hwat: *Icel.* hvatr.] DER. ār-, bearhtm-, blēd-, dǽd-, dōm-, ēyht-, fyrd-, gold-, gūþ-, leód-, mōd-, sund-, swīð-hwæt; *and see* hwæs, hwettan.

HWÆTE, es; *m.* WHEAT:—Hwēte *triticum*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 17. Grēg hwēte *far*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Som. 9, 52. Þurh ða gemetgunge hwētes *per mensuram tritici*, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 13. Fyrsas ða ðe willaþ derian clǽnum hwēte, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 9; Met. 12, 5. Hē hī sǽdde mid hwēte, Ps. 80, 15. Tō ðæm ðæt hē him tō tīde gemetlice gedǽle ðone hwēte *ut det illis in tempore tritici mensuram*, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 13. Fullne hwēte on ðam eare *plenum frumentum in spica*, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. Hwētas *frumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 10. On hwētum *frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. [*Orm.* whæte: *Ayenb.* huete: *Piers P.* whete: *Goth.* hwaiteis: *O. L. Ger.* huēte: *Icel.* hveiti; *n.*: *Dan.* hvede: *O. H. Ger.* hwaizi *triticum, frumentum*: *Ger.* weizen.] DER. hlāf-hwēte.

hwæt-sēdig; *adj. Successful in war* [cf. *other compounds of* sēdig]:—Biþ se hwæteādig wiggeweorþod se ðe ðæt wīcg byrþ *he shall be successful and honoured in war whom that steed bears*, Elen. Kmbl. 2388; El. 1195.

hwēte-corn, es; *n. A grain of wheat*:—Genim hnutcyrnla and hwētecorn *take nut-kernels and grains of wheat*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 19. [*O. E. Homl.* hwete-corn: *Icel.* hveiti-korn.]

hwēte-cynn, es; *n. Wheat-kind*:—Hē ðē gesadade mid ðȳ sēlestan hwētecynnes holde lynde *adipe frumenti satiat te*, Ps. Th. 147, 3.

hwēte-god *Ceres*, Lye.

hwēte-gryttan; *pl. Coarse wheaten meal*:—Hwētegryttan *apludes* vel *cantalna* [= *cantabra*], Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 124; Wrt. Voc. 34, 53.

hwēte-healm, es; *m. The straw or stalk of wheat*:—Genim hwētehealm and gebærn tō duste, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 14.

hwēte-land, es; *m. Wheat-land, land for growing wheat upon*:—Ðæt hæft se arcebisceop genumen tō hwētelande, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 159, 23.

hwēte-melu, wes; *n. Wheaten meal* or *flour*:—Mid hwētemelwe, L. M. 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 12. [*Icel.* hveiti-mjöl.]

hwēten; *adj. Wheaten*:—Hwēten hlāf *siligineus* vel *triticeus panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 63; Wrt. Voc. 41, 19. Ic secge eów ðæt hwētene corn wunaþ ūna būton hyt fealle on eorþan and sȳ dēad *dico vobis nisi granum frumenti cadens in terram mortuum fuerit ipsum solum manet*, Jn. Skt. 12, 24. Mid hwētenan meluwe, Herb. 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 13. Of hwētenum mealte geworht, iii. 74, 3. Hwētenne hlāf, L. M. 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 1: Ps. Th. 77, 25. On hwētene wyrte *in wheaten wort*, L. M. 2, 57; Lchdm. ii. 268, 12. Nim hwēten corn, L. M. 1, 75; Lchdm. ii. 150, 8. cxx hwētenra hlāfa, Chart. Th. 460, 15.

hwēte-smedeme, an; *f. Fine wheaten flour*:—Hunig and hwētesmedman, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5.

hwēte-wæstm, es; *m.* [?] *Corn*; frumentatio, Ps. Vos. 77, 29, Lye.

hwæðer; *pron.* I. *which of two*:—Hwæðer ðara twegra dyde ðæs fæder willan *whether of them twain did the will of his father?* Mt. Kmbl. 21, 31. Hwæðer ys māre ðe ðæt gold ðe ðæt templ ðe ðæt gold gehālgaþ *whether is greater, the gold or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?* 23, 17, 19. Hwæðer wǽre twegra strengra wyrd ðe warnung? Salm. Kmbl. 853; Sal. 426. Gebīde gē hwæðer sēl mǽge wunde gedȳgan uncer twega, Beo. Th. 5054; B. 2530. Hwæðres ðonne ðara ȳfela is betre ār tō tilianne būton swæðres swæðer frēcenlīcre is *quæ igitur pestis ardentius insequenda est, nisi quæ periculosius premit?* Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 21. Hwæðres biþ hira folgoþ betra? Salm. Kmbl. 740; Sal. 369. Hwæðerne wylle gē ðæt ic forgyfe eów of ðīsum twām *whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you?* Mt. Kmbl. 27, 21. Đā befran Pilatus hwæðerne hī gecurōn Hælend oððe Barraban? Homl. Th. ii. 252, 12. Nāst ðū hwæðer beóþ ðæs rīcan mannes bān hwæðer ðæs þearfan *thou knowest not which are the rich man's bones, which the poor one's*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 16. II. *one or other of two, either*:—Hie hit gesund begen ġgifan swā hit hwæðer hiora ār onfēnge būton hiora hwæðer þingode ðæt . . . *let them both return it sound as either of them may have before received it, unless either of them made a condition that* . . . , L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 81; Met. 5, 41. Gif hwā tō hwæðrum dissa geniēd sīe *if any one be forced to either of these*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 3. Tō manigenne sint ða gesomhīwan ðeáh hira hwæðrum hwæthwugu hwīlum miliícige on ōðrum ðæt hie ðæt gedyldelīce forberen *admonendi sunt conjuges, ut ea, in quibus sibi aliquando displicent, patientes invicem toleront*, Past. 51, 3; Swt. 395, 32. III. *each of two, both*:—Hwæðer hāt and ceald hwīlum mencgaþ *both heat and cold at times mingle*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132. IV. *in combination with* swā, *whichever of two*:—Heora eáþmetto ne mihton nāuht forstanden ne hūru heora ofermetta dydon swā hwæþer swā hȳ dydon *their humility availed naught nor indeed did their pride, whichever course they followed*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Bī swā hwæðerre efes swā hit ðonne fierdleás

wæs on *whichever border there was then no force*, Chr. 894; Exl. 90, 13. On swá hwæðere hond *on whichever hand*, Beo. Th. 1376; B. 686. Dribtenes áre oððe deófles þeówet swá hwæðer wé geearniaþ hér on life, Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 99; Hy. 7, 99. [*Laym.* whaðer: *O. and N.* hweþer: *Chauc.* whether: *Goth.* hwaþar: *O. Sax.* hweðar: *O. Frs.* hweder: *Icel.* hvárr: *O. H. Ger.* hwedar.] DER. á-, ág-, ná-, nó-hwæðer; *and see* swæðer.

hwæðer, hweðer; *conj. Whether.* I. *in direct questions:*—Hwæðer ic móte lybban óþ ðæt ic hine geseó *may I live till I see him?* Homl. Th. i. 136, 30. Hwæðer gé willen on wuda sécan gold ðæt reáde? Bt. Met. Fox 19, 9, 29; Met. 19, 5, 15. Hwæðer ðe ðín eáge mánful ys forðam ðe ic gód eom *an oculus tuus nequam est, quia ego bonus sum?* Mt. Kmbl. 20, 15. Hwæðer cweþe wé ðe úre ðe ðæra engla *shall we say ours or the angels?* Homl. Th. i. 220, 20. Cwyst ðú hwæðer ic hyt sí *numquid ego sum?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 25. II. *in dependent clauses:*—Lǽtaþ ðæt wé geseón hwæðer elias cume *sinite videamus si veniat helias*, Mk. Skt. 15, 36. Gregorius befran hwæðer ðæs landes folc cristen wǽre ðe héðen, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 23. Hí nysten hwæðer hé on Godes mihte ða þing worhte ðe þurh deófles cræft, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 17. Swíðe hrædе æfter ðon hé gecýðde hwæðer hé ménde ðe ðæs módes föster ðe ðæs líchoman *qui hoc in loco pastionem cordis an corporis suaderet, aperuit*, Past. 18, 6; Swt. 137, 18. Hwæðer hit sig ðe sóþ ðe leás *utrum vera an falsa sint*, Gen. 42, 16. Josep áxode hig hwæðer hira fæder wǽre hál oððe hwæðer hé lyfode *ille interrogavit eos dicens: Salvusne est pater vester? adhuc vivit?* 43, 27. Sceáwiaþ ðæt land hwæðer hit wæstmbǽre sí . . . and hwæðer ðæt landfolc sí tó gefeohte stranglíc oððe untrumlíc, feáwa on getele hwæðer ðe fela, Num. 13, 19–20. [*O. Sax.* hwedar: *O. Frs.* hweder: *Icel.* hvárt: *O. H. Ger.* hwedar.] v. preceding word.

hwæðere, hwæðre, hwæððre, hweðre; *adv. Yet, however, nevertheless:*—Ac nǽnig hwæðere him gelíce dón ne mihte *but none however could do like him*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 39. Hwæðere ðú meaht mé singan *attamen mihi cantare habes*, 597, 15. Hwæðere for fremsumnysse *tamen pro benignitate*, 1, 27; S. 493, 7. Hwæðere *verumtamen*, Ps. Th. 61, 5, 9: 67, 21. Ðeáh ðe . . . hwæðere *although . . . yet*, Beo. Th. 3441; B. 1718. Ne ðú hwæðere on móde milde weorþest eallum *non miseraris omnibus*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Nó hwæðere reste fand *did not find rest however*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456. Hwæþre hé getrymede heora geleáfan mid ðon heofonlícon weorce ðeáh hie ðæt word ðæs heofonlícan gerýnes ne ongeáton, Blickl. Homl. 17, 7. Hwæðre ðeáh *however*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 108; Met. 20, 54. Hwæðre swá ðeáh, Beo. Th. 4876; B. 2442. Hwæððre, Past. 56, 2; Swt. 431, 26. Hwedre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 31: 207, 34. v. ðeáh-hwæðere.

hwæðere, hwæðre [=hwæðer]; *conj. Whether*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 15; Gú. 323: Beo. Th. 2632; B. 1314.

hwæt-hwega, -hwigu, -hugu; *pron.* and *adv.* [*cf. use of* something *in Shakspere.*] *Something, somewhat, a little:*—Sing mé hwæthwegu *canta mihi aliquid*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12. Hwæthugu wundurlícre hálignesse *aliquid miræ sanctitatis*, 3, 9; S. 534, 1. Hwæthwegu seldcúþes *something strange*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Hwæthwygo *aliquid*, Nar. 1, 18. Ic hwæthwugo on bócum geleornode, 39, 19. Huodhuoegu *aliquid*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 4. Hwæthwega *paulisper, parumper*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 65. Hé hwæthwego fram ðam wage ða limu áhóf, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 90, 29. Hwæthwega ufor gán, 32, 22. Hwæthwegu tódǽled *somewhat separated*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 14. Hwæthwiga *aliquantulum*, Ps. Th. 89, 15. Hwæthwygu, 93, 8. Hwæthwugu, Bt. Met. Fox 221; Met. 20, 111.

hwæt-hweganunges, -hwugununges, -huguningas; *adv. Somewhat:*—Hwæthweganunges [MS. Cot. -hwugununges] *aliquantum*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 27. Hwæthwegnunges, 11, tit; Fox xii. 10. Ða niétenu ðonne beóþ hwæthuguningas [MS. Cott. -hwugununges] from eorþan áhæfen *in animalibus vero jam quidem cogitationes aliquantulum a terra suspensæ*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 15.

hwæt-hwoegno; *pron. Anything, something;* aliquid, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 4. v. hwæt-hwega.

hwæt-líce; *adv. Quickly, speedily:*—Gehýr mé hwætlíce *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Hwætlícor *citius*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23. [*Icel.* hvat-liga *quickly.*]

hwæt-módd; *adj. Stout-hearted, bold:*—Hæleþ hwætmóde *men stout of heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 2009; El. 1006: Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 3; Az. 184.

hwæt-ness, e; *f. Quickness, agility:*—Seó fægernes and seó hwætnes ðæs líchoman geblissaþ ðone mon *pulcritudo atque velocitas videntur præstare celebritatem*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 8.

hwæt-ráed; *adj.* [?] *Strong of purpose* or *counsel:*—Hwætráed, hygeróf, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 5; Ruin. 20.

hwæt-scipe, es; *m. Quickness, boldness, bravery, valour:*—Oft mon biþ swíðe rempende and rǽsþ suíðe dollíce on élc weorc and hrædlíce and ðeáh wénaþmen ðæt hit síe for arodscipe and hwætscipe *sæpe præcipitata actio velocitatis efficacia putatur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 13. For hiora cræftum and for hiora hwætscipe íówra selfra anwald[es] eówer unþonces habban mehton *by their strength and valour might have had dominion over you against your will;* armis vindicare potuissent, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 21. Sinope tóéacan hiere hwætscipe and hiere monigfealdum duguþum hiere líf geendade on mægþhíde *Sinope singularem virtutis gloriam perpetua virginitate cumulavit*, Swt. 46, 24.

hwalf. v. hwealf.

hwall; *adj. Procax*, Cot. 171, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hwell *procax;* hwelli *pertinacia.*]

hwalwa [=hwalfa ?] *devexus*, Cot. 67, Lye. v. hwealf.

hwamm, hwomm, es; *m. A corner:*—Heáfod hwommys *caput anguli*, Ps. Spl. C. 117, 21. Huommes, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10: Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 17. Ðá eode út of ðæs karcernes hwomme swíðe egeslíc draca *then came a very horrible dragon out of a corner of the prison*, Nar. 43, 13. Hwommona heágost *caput anguli*, Ps. Th. 117, 21. On ðínes húses hwommum *in lateribus domus tuæ*, 127, 2. In hwommum worþana *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 5. Ofer ealle heá hwommas *super omnes angulos excelsos*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 7. v. hwemm.

hwam-stán, es; *m. A corner-stone:*—In heáfut huomstánes *in caput anguli*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 42.

hwanan, hwanon, hwonan, hwanone; *adv. Whence.* I. *in direct questions:*—*Interrogativa* synd áxigendlíce, *unde* hwanan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 58. Hwanon hæfde hé coccel *unde habet zizania?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 27. Hwanun wát ic þis *unde hoc sciam?* Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Hwanone sceoldest ðú specan on Hebréisc *how should you speak in Hebrew?* Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 27. II. *in dependent clauses:*—Hí spyredan hwæt and hwonan hé wæs *investigantes unde vel quis esset*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 12. Ic ne wát hwonon his cyme sindon *I know not whence is his coming*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 18; Gú. 1196. Hwanan, Beo. Th. 4798; B. 2403. Ðá næfde hé hwanon hé his wer águlde *he had not means to pay his 'wer,'* Chart. Th. 207, 36. [*Laym.* whanene: *O. and N.* wanene, hwonene, hwenne: *Ayenb.* huannes: *Chauc.* whennes: *O. Sax.* hwanan: *O. H. Ger.* hwanan, hwanana: *Ger.* wannen.] DER. ág-, ge-, ná-, ó-hwanon.

hwanne, hwænne, hwonne; *adv. When.* I. *in direct questions:*—*Quando venisti* hwænne cóm ðú? is *interrogativum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 64. Hwonne ér beó deád oððe hwænne his nama áspringe *quando morietur, et peribit nomen ejus?* Ps. Th. 40, 5. II. *in dependent clauses:*—*Quando ero doctus* hwænne beó ic gelǽred, is *infinitivum*, Som. 40, 65. Sege ús hwænne ðás þing gewurdon *dic nobis quando ista fient*, Mk. Skt. 13, 4: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 7. Þincþ him tó lang hwænne hé beó genumen of ðyses lífes earfoþnyssum *it seems to him too long* [*to the time*] *when he shall be taken from the troubles of this life*, Homl. Th. i. 140, 9. Lǽt gebídan beornas ðíne hwænne ðú eft cyme *let thy men await the time of thy return*, Andr. Kmbl. 800; An. 400. Ðá wæs ðæt hé sorgiende bád hwonne seó ádl tó him cóme *qui cum sollicitus horam accessionis expectaret*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 537, 6. Hit biþ long hwonne se hláford cume *moram facit Dominus meus venire*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. Hit earfoþe is ánegum menn tó witanne hwonne hé geclǽnsod sie *it is difficult for any man to know when he is cleansed*, 7, 2; Swt. 51, 5. Séles bídeþ hwonne ér heó cræft hyre cýðan móte *it waits for the time for displaying its art* [*cf. O. Sax.* that werod bíd hwan ér the fródo man gifrumid habdi waldandes willeon], Exon. 108 b; Th. 413, 29; Rä. 32, 13. III. *indefinite, at some time:*—Se ilca ús wile nú hwonne eft mid eallum egesan gesécan *the same will visit us again at some time with all terror*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 32. [*Laym.* whenne, wonne: *Orm.* whanne: *O. and N.* hwanne, wonne: *A. R.* hwonne, hwon: *Wick.* whanne: *Chauc.* whan: *Goth. O. Sax.* hwan: *O. H. Ger.* hwanne, hwenne *quando, aliquando: Ger.* wann.]

hwar. v. hwǽr.

hwarne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 30. v. hwergen.

hwæst, es; *or* [?] hwasta, an; *m. An effeminate person* [?], *a eunuch:*—Hwastas *molles*, Som. Huastana *eunuchorum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 9.

hwæstrian, hwæstrian; *p.* ede *To whisper, murmur, mutter:*—Ágen mé hwæstredun ealle fýnd míne *adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 8. Huæstredon *murmurabant*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 11: Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 7: Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 41, 61. Huæstria *murmurari*, 6, 43. Huæstrende *murmurantem*, 7, 32. [Cf. hwisprian, hwistlian; and *Icel.* hvískra, hvísla *to whisper.*]

hwæstrung, hwæstrung, e; *f. A whispering, murmuring, muttering:*—Þurh hwæstrunge *per susurrationem*, Confess. Peccat. Huæstrung micel *murmur multus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* hvískran *a whispering.*]

hwat, es; *n. Augury, divination:*—Ne gímon hwata ne swefna *non augurabimini nec observabitis somnia*, Lev. 19, 26. Wé lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde hwata and galdra *we enjoin that every priest forbid auguries and incantations*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3. v. hwatung.

hwata; *adj.* v. hwæt.

hwata, an; *m. An augur, divinor:*—Warna ðé ðæt ðú ne gíme dryctæfta ne swefena ne hwatena *nec inveniatur in te, qui ariolos scisciteatur et observet somnia et auguria*, Deut. 18, 10. v. fugel-hwata.

hwatend *iris illyrica*, Lchdm. iii. 334, col. 1.

hwatung, e; *f. Divination:*—Álýfed nys ídele hwatunga tó begínne

permissum non est vanas divinationes exercere, L. Ecg. P. ii. 23, title; Th. ii. 180, 36. Nis nā sōdlice ālȳfed nānum cristenum men ðæt hē īdele hwatunga begā swā hēðene men dōþ ðæt is ðæt hig gelȳfon on sunnan and on mōnan and on steorrena ryne and sēcon tīda hwatunga hyra þing tō begynnanne *homini christiano certe non est permissum vana auguria facere, uti gentiles faciunt, id est, quod credant in solem et lunam, et in cursum stellarum; et auguria temporum exquirant, ad negotia sua incipienda*, 23; Th. ii. 190, 30–3. Gif hwā hwatunga begā *si quis divinationes exerceat*, iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. v. hwat.

hwealf, e; *f. An arched* or *vaulted covering*:—Under heofenes hwealf *under the vault of heaven*, Beo. Th. 1156; B. 576: 4034; B. 2015. Behealde hē hū wīdgille ðæs heofenes hwealfa bīþ *late patentes aetheris cernat plagas*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 22. Hū wīdgil sint heofones hwealfe, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 13; Met. 10, 7. Hwalf *clima*, Cot. 56, Lye. [*Icel.* hvālf; *n. a vault; the concavity of a shield.*] v. heofon-hwealf.

hwealf; *adj. Arched, vaulted, concave* [*of a shield*]:—Hwealfum lindum, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 214. v. preceding word.

hwealfian *to arch, vault*, Som. [*Icel.* hvelfa *to arch, vault.*]

hweard, es; *m. A crowd, troop, band of people*:—Hwearfum þringan *to press in crowds*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 249: Exon. 36 a; Th. 118, 3; Gū. 234. [*O. Sax.* hwarf *a crowd.* Cf. hweorfan; *and* gang *a number of people* (*in its connection with the verb* gangan).]

hweard, hwerf, es; *m. A turn, space, change, exchange, that which is exchanged*:—Be hwearfe. Nān man ne hwyrfe nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse . . . Gif hit hwā dō tō se landhlāford tō ðam hwearfe *Of exchange. Let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve . . . If any one do so let the lord take possession of the property exchanged*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 16–21. In huarf *in spatio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 13. Huelc seles monn hwerf fore sāuel his *quam dabit homo commutationem pro anima sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 26. Huoerf, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 37. Gif huerf gie sellas *si mutuum dederitis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 34. Huoerf, 35. Ðæt wharfe and ðæt foreward *pactionem et commutationem*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 241, 37. [Cf. *O. Frs.* hwarf, werf (*with numerals*) ȝchte werf *octies: O. H. Ger.* sibun warb *septies*; hwarba *motus, vicis*, Grff. iv. 1235. Cf. *the use of* sīþ *in A. S. and the corresponding forms in other dialects, and the use of* gang *in Danish and Swedish, with numerals.*] v. ge-hwearf, hwearf-līce.

hweard, es; *m. A wharf, bank, shore*:—Dā gyrnde ðæt hē mōste macian foran gēn Mildryþe æker ānne hwerf wiþ ðon wōdan tō werianne *then he desired that he might make a bank opposite Mildred's field for protection against floods* [?], Chart. Th. 341, 7. v. mere-hwearf.

hweard; *adj. Turning about, shifting, veering, changeable*:—Norþan wind heaþogrim and hwearf *a wind from the north deadly fierce and whirling in eddies*, Beo. Th. 1100; B. 548. Thorpe, Kemble, Heyne read *andhwearf*=came against [us]; Grein takes *and hwearf*, and compares *Icel.* hverfr *shifty.* The word may describe a strong wind often shifting its direction and whirling round with violent gusts. Cf. ge-hweorf; hwerf-līc.

hwearfan. v. hwerfan.

hwearfian; *p.* ode *To turn, change, roll about, revolve, wander, move, toss about*:—Ic nū giet hwearfige mē self on ðēm ȳðum mīnra scylda *adhuc in delictorum fluctibus versor*, Past. 65, 7; Swt. 467, 22. Ælc gesceaft hwearfaþ on hire selfre swā swā hweól and tō ðam heó swā hwearfaþ ðæt heó eft cume ðēr heó ēr wæs *every creature turns on itself as a wheel, and it so turns to the end that it may come again where it was before*: repetunt proprios quæque recursus, redituque suo singula gaudent, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 32: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 150; Met. 13, 75. Hē bīþ fremede freán ælmihtigum englum ungelīc āna hwearfaþ *he shall be a stranger to the almighty Lord, unlike angels, alone shall he wander*, Salm. Kmbl. 70; Sal. 35. Drihtnes stīge hwearfaþ aa wīsra gewyrdum *Ascension-day ever changes according to the rules of the learned*, Menol. Fox 131; Men. 65. Wē hwearfiaþ heánlīce *we wander abjectly*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 21; Cri. 372. Hālige englas ðēr ābūtan hwearfiaþ *holy angels hover round about the place*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 34. Ðū wāst hū ða woruldsælþa hwearfiaþ . . . hwī ne hwearfost ðū mid him *thou knowest how worldly blessings change . . . why dost thou not change with them?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 6. Swā swā on wānes eaxe hwearfiaþ ða hweól *as the wheels turn on the axle of a waggon*, 39, 7; Fox 220, 32. Gūþ hwearfode *the battle rolled on* [or could *guþ* here be taken as a person, one of the Valkyrias, and *hwearfode*=hover about, as in the passage above, L. C. E. 4?], Cd. 149; Th. 187, 29; Exod. 159. Fana hwearfode on sceafte *the banner waved on its staff*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 20; Met. 1, 10. Hwæt is ðē ðæt ðū ðærmid ne ne hwearfige *why shouldest thou not change with them?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 22. Nis ānegu gesceaft ðe ne hwearfige swā swā hweól dēþ, Met. Fox 13, 147; Met. 13, 74. Hwearfode, 20, 411; Met. 20, 206. Hwearfian, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 11. Heán hwearfian *to wander abject*, Andr. Kmbl. 1781; An. 893. Fōran hwearfigende [hwearfiende, MS. Cott.] geond ðæt wēsten *they went wandering through the desert*; per vasta deserti evagatur, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 19. [*Goth.* hwarbōn *to go about: O. Sax.* hwarbōn: *Icel.* hvarfa *to wander about: O. H. Ger.* hwarbōn *versari.*]

hwearf-līce; *adv. In turn*:—Huoerflice *vicissim*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 6.

hwearflung. v. hwerflung.

hwearft, es; *m. A circuit, circle, revolution*:—Hwæt bīdaþ gē on hwearfte *why do ye stand round waiting?* Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 12; Cri. 511. Under heofones hwearfte *under heaven's circuit*, 110 b; Th. 424, 3; Rä. 41, 3. Brādne hwearft *the broad expanse* [*of the sky*], 53 b; Th. 187, 29; Az. 38. Ymb wintra hwearft *after years have rolled on*, Th. 188, 5; Az. 41. v. ymb-hwearft, hwyrft.

hwearftlian; *p.* ode *To turn round, roll round, revolve, move about, rove*:—Ic hwearftlige *verso*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 15. Ða ēagan ðe nū þurh unālȳfedlīce gewilnunga hwearftliaþ *the eyes that now rove through unallowed desires*, Homl. Th. i. 530, 31. Se cwyrnstān ðe tyrnþ singallīce and nānne færeld ne þurhstīhþ getācnaþ woruldlufe ðe on gedwyldum hwyrftlaþ and nānne stæpe on Godes wege gefæstnaþ *the millstone that is continually turning and makes no progress, betokens worldly love, that goes round and round in errors and takes no firm step in the way of God*, 514, 21. Micel trūwa hwearftlode on Petres heortan *great trust was revolving in Peter's heart*, 392, 34.

hwearfung, e; *f. A turning, revolution, change, exchange, barter*:—Ðē wæs ðeós hwearfung betere forðam ðe ðissa woruldsælþa tō wel ne lyste *this change was more tolerable to thee, because thou didst not take too much pleasure in temporal blessings*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 23. On midre disse hwearfunga, Fox 22, 19. Ðæt tācnaþ ceápunge and hwearfunge *that betokens chaffer and barter*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 6. Ne miht ðū ðara woruldsælþa hwearfunga onwendan *nor canst thou avert the revolutions of worldly happiness*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 37. v. hwerfung.

hweg. v. hwæg.

hwega. v. hū-, hwæt-, hwilc-hwega.

hwelan, hwylan; *p.* hwæl *To roar, bellow*:—Streámwelm hwileþ *the surf roars*, Andr. Kmbl. 990; An. 495. [Cf. *Icel.* hvellr *a shrill sound*; hvellr *shrill.*] v. on-hwelan; hwelung.

hwelc. v. hwilc.

hwele *putrefaction*, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* whele or whelke [whelle] *pustula.*] v. next word.

hwelian; *p.* ode, ede *To turn to matter*; in pus converti:—Ðanon se andiga hwelaþ *inde invidus contabescit*, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 1. Gif ðæt līc heard sī ūtan lege on ðane lēcedom ðe ðæt heard forðī hwelige and ðæt yfel ūt teó *if the body be hard on the outside apply such leechdom as the hard part may turn to matter thereby, and may draw out the mischief*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 23. [*Prompt. Parv.* whelyñ, as sooryś *pustulo.*] v. ge-hweled; hwele.

HWELP, es; *m. A* WHELP, *a young dog, the young of other animals*; catulus:—Hund *canis*, hwylp *catulus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 53. Hwelp *catulus* [*leonis*], Ps. Th. 16, 11. Ða hwelpas etaþ of ðām crumum ðe of hyra hlāforda beódum fealląþ *catelli edunt de micis quæ cadunt de mensa dominorum suorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 27: Mk. Skt. 7, 28. [*Laym.* whelp: *Orm.* (leness) whellp: *A. R.* hweolp: *Prompt. Parv.* whelp, lytyl hownde *catellus, catulus: O. Sax.* hwelp: *Icel.* hvelpr: *Dan.* hvalp: *O. H. Ger.* hwelf *the young of animals* (*lion, tiger, ape*).] DER. león-, wæl-hwelp.

hwelung, e; *f. Sound, noise*:—Hwelung *clangor tubæ*, Cot. 109, Lye. v. hwelan.

hwem, hwemm, es; *m. A corner, angle*:—Hwæt fremaþ ðære burh-ware ðeáh ðe ðæt port beó trumlīce on ælce healfe getimbrod gif ðēr bīþ ān hwem open forlāten ðæt se onwinnenda here þurh ðam infær hæbbe *what does it avail the citizens, though the town be firmly built on every side, if a corner be left open, so that the assailing host may have entrance through it?* Homl. Th. ii. 432, 4. Hwæm *angulus*, Ps. Spl. T. 117, 21. Ða feówer hwemmas ealles middangeardes *the four corners of the whole world*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 21: ii. 252, 3. v. hwamm.

hwem-dragen; *adj. Sloping, not perpendicular*:—Wæs ðæt īlce hūs hwemdragen nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces ðæt ða wagas wēron rihte ac git swīðor on scræfes onlīcnesse ðæt wæs æteówed *that same house had sloping walls, not at all after the custom of men's work so that the walls should be perpendicular, but it appeared much more like a cave*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 17. v. next word.

hwemman; *p.* de *To slope, incline*:—Hī hwemdon ðā mid ðām scypon wið ðæs norþlandes *they inclined them with the ships towards the north shore*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 25.

hwēne, hwēne [=hwoene]; *adv. A little, somewhat*:—Hwēne ēr *a little before*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 27. Hwēne wīddre ðonne bydenfæt *somewhat wider than a bushel measure*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6. Hwēne rūmedlīcor *paulo latius*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 17. Niopor hwēne *somewhat lower*, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Hwēne heardor and strangor *paulo districtius*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 12. Hwēne ēr, Shrn. 50, 13. Hwēne gangende *progressus pusillum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 39. Hwoene læssan *paulo minus*, Ps. Stev. 8, 6. [*In Cumberland Dialect* wheen, whun *a few: Scot.* quheyne *few*; quhene *a small number*; wheen *a number.*] v. hwōn.

hweogul, hweowol, hweohl, hweól, es; *n. A wheel*:—Se firmamentum went on ðām twām steorrum swā swā hweogel [hweogul, MS. L; hweowul,

MSS. R. P.] tyrnþ on eaxe *the firmament turns on those two stars just as a wheel turns on an axle*, Lchdm. iii. 270, 22. Swā swā hweowol *ut rotam*, Ps. Spl. 82, 12. Wǣnes hweowol *a waggon-wheel*, Shrn. 32, 12. Swā swā yrnende hweowol, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 29. Ðære sunnan hweogul *solis rota*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 25. Hweól *rota*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 48; Wrt. Voc. 16, 20. Ðæt hweól hwerfþ ymbūtan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Ðæt unstille hweól ðe Ixion wæs tō gebunden ðæt ōþstōd, 35, 6; Fox 168, 31. Ðæs hweohles [hweoles, MS. Cott.] felga, 39, 7; Fox 222, 19. On hweohle *in rota*, Ps. Spl. 76, 17. Hwēl in hwēlum *rota in rota*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 20. [*A. R.* hweol: *Ayenb.* hueȝel: *Orm.* wheol, whel: *Icel.* hvel, hjól: *Dan. Swed.* hjul. Zacher in his 'Das Gothische Alphabet,' pp. 114–5, compares the two forms *hwool*, *hwoogel* with the Greek κίρκος, κύκλος (=κύκλος) respectively, and so does not write hweól. See also Grmm. D. M. p. 664, where *hweol* is taken as corresponding to a Gothic *hwil*.]

hweóled; *adj. Provided with wheels*:—Hēhhwiólad wǣn *a waggon having high wheels*, Lye.

hweól-fāg; *adj. Circular and ornamented* [*applied to a dress*]:—Hwiólfāg *cyclas*, Cot. 49, Lye.

hweop *a whip*; flagellum, Som.

hweorf. v. hwearf.

hweorfa, an; *m. Something which turns, a joint, a whorl* [*of a spindle*]:—Hweorfa *vertuba*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 16. Hwerfa *vertigo*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 49; Wrt. Voc. 44, 32 [*in both cases the words occur among names of parts of the body—the two following are found among words connected with spinning*]. Hweorfa *verticillum*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 16: *vertelum*, 281, 72. Nim ðone hweorfan ðe wīf mid spinnaþ bind on his sweoran *take the whorl that women spin with, bind it on his neck*, L. M. 3, 6; Lchdm. ii. 310, 21. [Halliwell quotes Kennett's description of a *whorle*, 'the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread.' Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hwerbo *vorten*, *vorago*.] v. þeóh-hweorfa.

hweorfan, hworfan, hwurfan *To turn, change, go, return, depart, go about, wander, roam, hover about*:—Nēfre ic from hweorfe ac ic mid wunige ǣwa tō ealdre *I will never go from you, but I will dwell with you for ever*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 8; Cri. 476. Ðū hweorfest of hēnþum in gehyld godes *thou shalt pass from humiliations into the favour of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 233; An. 117. Mīn folc hider hweorfeþ *revertetur huc populus meus*, Ps. Th. 72, 8: Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 27; Jul. 703. Siddan heó ofer brim hweorfeþ *after it* [*the sun*] *goes beyond the ocean*, 93 b; Th. 351, 17; Sch. 81: 110 a; Th. 422, 13; Rä. 41, 5. Gē tō mē on hyge hweorfaþ *ye turn to me in thought*, 98 a; Th. 366, 2; Reb. 6. On hinderling hweorfaþ mīne feóndas *convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: 69, 3. On heora āgen dust æfter hweorfaþ *in pulverem suum revertentur*, 103, 27. Hī tōwrecene wīde hweorfaþ *ipsi dispergentur*, 58, 15. Hweorfaþ æfter heorþe *they walk along the floor of the furnace*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; An. 176. Swā hweorfaþ gleómen *so gleemen roam about*, 87 a; Th. 326, 28; Vld. 135. Ðā seó scyld ūt tō his heortan hwearf *ad cor suum rediit*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 35. Ierre hē hwearf ðonan tō his āgnum, Chr. 584; Erl. 18, 25. Hē āna hwearf mondreámum from *he went alone from human joys* [i. e. *died*], Beo. Th. 3433; B. 1714. Hwearf geond ðæt healreced Hæredes dōhtor, 3965; B. 1981. Hē hwearf æfter wegum *he went along the roads*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 13: Beo. Th. 5657; B. 2832. Hwearf ðǣr Hrōðgār sæt, 717; B. 356. Fæder ellor hwearf, 110; B. 55: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 112. Hwærf him ðā tō heofenum hālig drihten *the holy Lord returned to heaven*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 7; Gen. 240. Hwearf eft tō his āgnum biscopdōme, Chr. 813; Erl. 60, 22. Hē hwearf be wealle *he went along the wall*, Beo. Th. 3150; B. 1573: 2380; B. 1188. Hengest hwearf him on līste *Hengest went after them*, Fins. Th. 35; Fin. 17. Gāstas hwurfon sōhton engla ēþel *spirits went and sought the angels' country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1280; An. 640. Hyssas hāle hwurfon in ðam hātan ofne *the men walked unharmed in that hot furnace*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 5; Dan. 271. Blāce hworfon sceaþan hwearfdon, 214; Th. 269, 11; Sat. 71. Ær hī on tū hweorfon *before they separated*, Andr. Kmbl. 2102; An. 1052. Hweorfon ða hēðenan hæftas fram ðām hālgan cnihton *the heathen slaves went from the holy youths*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 28; Dan. 267. Hweorfaþ eft tō mē *return to me*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 16. Him his gebed hweorfe tō fyrenun *oratio ejus fiat in peccatum*, Ps. 108, 6. Ðȳ læs hē for wlence of gemete hweorfe and forhycge heánspēdigran *lest from pride he depart from moderation and despise the more scantily endowed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 35; Crä. 25. Ær hē on weg hwurfe gamol of geardum, Beo. Th. 534; B. 264. Hogedon georne ðæt ā godes ealle gelǣste and ne āwācodon wereda drihtne ne ðan mā gēn [(?) þan mægen, Th: heánmægen, Grein: mægenhwyrfe, Btwk.] hwyrfe in hēðendōm *they strove earnestly to perform all God's law, and not to be apostate from the Lord of hosts any more than to turn to heathendom*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 22; Dan. 221. Hwonne se dæg cume ðæt hē sceolde ðæs ealles īdel hweorfan *when the day comes that he must depart having nothing of it at all*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 26. Ðæt ic meahte hweorfan ymbe ðinne ðone hālgan alter *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Th. 25, 6: Cd. 32; Th. 42, 5; Gen. 669. Ðam þegne ongan his hige hweorfan *the man's mind began to change*, 33; Th. 44, 8; Gen. 706. Hweorfan fram hellrafum tō fægeran gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 3378; An. 1693. Hē lāteþ hworfan monnes mōdgeþonc *he lets the mind of man roam*, Beo. Th. 3461; B. 1728. Hweorfan, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 29; Wand. 72. Hīāmleás hweorfan *to wander homeless*, 110 a; Th. 420, 25; Rä. 40, 9. Ic seah searo hweorfan giellende faran, 108 b; Th. 414, 29; Rä. 33, 3: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 11; Sat. 270: 215; Th. 272, 16; Sat. 120. On wræc hweorfan, 43; Th. 57, 15; Gen. 928: 48; Th. 62, 15; Gen. 1014. Of gesyhþe ðīnre hweorfan *to go from thy presence*, 50; Th. 63, 21; Gen. 1035. Ðæt hē in ðone grimman gryre gongan sceolde hweorfan gehȳned, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 20; Gū. 544. Com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wōma, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 25; Dan. 110. Hie wǣron eft hām hweorfende *they were returning home*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 10. Ðā wæs Maria eft hweorfende tō hire hūse, 139, 3. Hie ymb ðæt fuhton on hweorfendum sigum *Samnitium bellum ancipiti statu gestum*, Oro. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 3. In the following passage the verb is transitive:—Fulwiaþ folc hweorfaþ tō heofonum *baptize people and turn them to heaven*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 25; Cri. 485. [*Goth.* hwairban *to walk*: *O. Sax.* hwerban *to go, wander*: *O. Frs.* hwerva: *Icel.* hverfa: *O. H. Ger.* hwerban *redire, reverti, remeare, ambulare*.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, tō-, ymbe-hweorfan; v. hwerfan. [Cf. *Mod. E.* walk, went.]

hweorf-, hwyrf-, hwer-bān, es; *n. A joint* [*of the back*], *vertebra*, [*of the knee*], *the knee-cap*:—Hwyrfbān *vertibulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 43; Wrt. Voc. 19, 46. Hwerbān *vertibulum* vel *vertebra*, 74; Som. 71, 50; Wrt. Voc. 44, 33. Hweorbān *vertibula*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 38. Hwiorfbān, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* whyrle-bone, or hole of a joynt *anca*, *vertebrum*, *vertibulum*, and see note, p. 524: *Scot.* whorle-bane *hip-joint*: *Ger.* wirbel-bein *vertebra*.]

hweoða. v. hwiða.

hweoðerian, hwoðerian; *p.* ode *To roar, be tempestuous*:—Se brym hwoðerode under his fōtswaðum *the sea roared under his footsteps*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 19. v. hwiða.

hweoðerung, e; *f. Murmuring*; murmuratio, Lye.

hweowol. v. hweogul.

hwer, es; *m. A kettle, pot, basin, caldron, cooking-vessel*:—Hwer *lebes*; cyperen hwer *cucuma*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 84, 83; Wrt. Voc. 25, 24, 23. Moab mīnes hyhtes hwer *Moab olla spei meæ*, Ps. Th. 59, 7. Ðā hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere leád and pic and hē hēt ðone cniht on ðæs hweres welm āsetton *the emperor ordered lead and pitch to be melted in a caldron, and ordered the young man to be put into the boiling of the caldron*, Shrn. 91, 7. Āwyl ða wyrte on hwere *boil the plants in a pot*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 18. Ænne sylfrene hwer on v pundon *a silver basin of five pounds*, Chart. Th. 558, 35. Ðēr wǣron inne geseted hweras and pannan and hē clypte ða hweras and cyste ða pannan ðæt hē wæs eall sweart and behrūmig *pots and pans had been put in there, and he embraced the pots and kissed the pans, so that he was all black and sooty*, Shrn. 69, 27, 30. [*Icel.* hverr *a caldron, boiler*; hverna *a pan, basin*.]

hwer-bān. v. hweorf-bān.

hwerf, hwerfa. v. hwearf, hweorfa.

hwerfan, hwierfan, hwirfan, hwyrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to turn, revolve, move about, go, return, depart*:—Ōþ ðæt ðū eft hwyrfest tō him *until thou shalt return to him*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 29. Mannes sāwl hweóle gelīcost hwærfeþ ymbe hȳ selfe *man's soul, just like a wheel, revolves about itself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 422; Met. 20, 211. Hwærfþ, 434; Met. 20, 217. Hwerfeþ, 28, 30; Met. 28, 15. Hwyrfeþ, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 3; Rä. 13, 12. Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte *hail whirls down from the sky*, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 5. Hī hām hwyrfaþ *domum redeunt*, L. Ecg. P. i. 14; Th. ii. 178, 6. Cynna gehwylcum ðara ðe cwice hwyrfaþ *for every race that living moves*, Beo. Th. 197; B. 98. Hig eft syddan tōgædere hwyrfdon *postea iterum se conjunxerint*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 8; Th. ii. 206, 8. Hie eft hwirfdon tō hiora ealdormannum *they returned to their rulers*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 29. Hwearfdon geond ðæt atole scref *roamed through that horrid den*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 13; Sat. 72. Gehwā hām hwyrfe *let every one return home*, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 422, 1. On gemynd hwyrfe unrihtwīsnys fædera his *in memoriam redeat iniquitas patrum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 108, 13. Hwyrf eft on ða ceastre *go again to the city*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 8. Wæs eft hwyrfende *was returning*, 199, 6: 207, 30: 249, 12. Ðæt hwerfende hweól *the revolving wheel*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 35. II. *to turn, change* [*trans.* and *intrans.*]:—Hē hwierfde his stemne nales his mōd *vocem, non mentem mutavit*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 18. Adame his hyge hwyrfde and his heorte ongann wendan tō hire willan *Adam's mind changed, and his heart began to turn to her desire*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 28; Gen. 716. Ðeáh ðe his leóht gelōmlīce hwyrfe *though its light change frequently*, Lchdm. iii. 242, 16. Hwærfe hia *convertantur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Hiora heortan hē ongan hwyrfan *convertit cor eorum*, Ps. Th. 104, 21. Hwȳ ðū woldest ðæt seó wyrd swā hwyrfan sceolde *cur tantas lubricā versat fortuna vices?* Bt. 4; Fox 8, 12. III. *to exchange, barter* [*with gen.*]:—Aðelwold biscēop and Wulfstān Uccea hwyrfdon landa on Ēadgāres cyninges gewytnesse *bishop Athelwold and Wulfstan Uccea exchanged lands with the witness of king Edgar*, Chart. Th. 230, 1. Nān man nē

hwyrfe nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse *let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 17. **Nān man ne bycge ne hwyrfe** [hwirfe, MS. H.] **būton hē gewitnesse habbe** *let no man either buy or barter unless he have a witness*, L. Eth. 1, 3; Th. i. 282, 26. **Huerfa** *mutuari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 42. [*Laym.* whærven; *p.* whærfde: *Orm.* wherrfedd *perverse*: *O. Sax.* gi-hwerbian *to turn, change*: *Icel.* hverfa; *p.* hverfði *to turn*: *O. H. Ger.* hwarbian; *p.* hwarpta *versare, rotare, redire, convertere, revertere*, Grf. iv. 1233.] DER. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, on-, ymb-hwerfan; *and see* hweorfan, hwearfian.

hwerfel. v. sin-hwerfel. [*O. H. Ger.* sin-hwerbal *rotundus, teres.*]

hwerfere, es; *m. A changer, trader.* [*O. H. Ger.* werbare *negotiator.*] v. pening-hwerfere.

hwerf-līc; *adj. Changeable, shifting, not enduring*:—Hū hwerflice ðās worulds ēliþa sint *quam sit mortalium rerum misera beatitudo*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* hwarb-, hwerb-līh *versatilis, volubilis*: cf. *Icel.* hverfull *shifty, changeable.*] v. hwearf; *adj.*

hwerflung, e; *f. Wandering, error*:—Hwærflung *error*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 24. [Cf *Icel.* hvarfla *to wander.*] v. hwurf.

hwerfung, e; *f. Change, mutation, vicissitude*: — Hwæt singaþ ða leóþwyrhtan ōðres be ðisse woruld būton mislīca hwerfunga ðisse worulde *quid tragœdiarum clamor aliud deflet, nisi indiscreto ictu fortunam felicia regna vertentem?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 21. v. hwearfung.

hwergen; *adj. Somewhere*:—Elles hwergen *elsewhere, somewhere else*, Beo. Th. 5173; B. 2590. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hwergin *usquam, alicubi*: cf. *Icel.* hvargi *wheresoever.*]

hwer-hwette, an; *f. A cucumber*:—Hwerhwette *cucumer*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 99; Wrt. Voc. 30, 47. Hwerwette, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9. Hwerhwettan gesihþ on swefnum untrumnysse getācnaþ *if a man sees in dreams a cucumber it betokens illness*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 16.

hwerwe *a plant name*, perhaps *colchicum autumnale*:—Ða greátan wyrt hwerwe hātte, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 22. [Cf. Ðeós wyrt ðe man hieribulbum and ōðrum naman greáte wyrt nemneþ, Herb. 22, 1; Lchdm. i. 118, 13. v. Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1.]

hwēsan; *p.* hweós *To wheeze, make a noise in breathing, to breathe hard*: — Gif hē mid earfoþnysse hwēst *if he breathes with difficulty*, Lchdm. iii. 122, 3. Hē hwēst swýðe hefelīce, 126, 9. Hē egeslīce hweós *he wheezed terribly*, Lchdm. ii. 86, 1. [*Icel.* hvæsa *to hiss.*]

hwet-stān, es; *m. A whetstone*:—Hwetstān *cos*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 100; Wrt. Voc. 38, 25: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 30. Nim ðonne hwetstān brādne *then take a broad whetstone*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* wezi-stein, *cos*: *Ger.* weţ-stein.]

hwettan; *p.* te *To* WHET, *sharpen, instigate, urge, incite, excite*:—Ic hwette *acuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 48; Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 1; Rä. 12, 3. Se lǣce his seax hwæt *the physician sharpens his knife*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 187, 5. Ūsic lust hwætep *desire urges us*, Andr. Kmbl. 571; An. 286. Ðurh ðæt his mōd hweteþ *by that means excites his mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 988; Sal. 495: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 26; Seef. 63: 83 b; Th. 314, 23; Mōd. 18. Hwettaþ hyra blōdigan tēþ *they whet their bloody teeth*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 6. Ic hig hwette tō fleánne *I instigated her to fly*, Shrn. 41, 25. Swā ðīn sefa hwette, Beo. Th. 985; B. 490. Hwetton higerōfne, 413; B. 204. Hý hwetton *exacuerunt*, Blickl. Gloss. [*Laym.* whætte; *p*: *Icel.* hvetja *to whet, incite*: *O. H. Ger.* wezzen *acuere, exacuere, provocare*: *Ger.* weţen.] DER. ā-, ge-hwettan.

hwī. v. hwý.

Hwiccas, Hwicceas, *and* Hwiccan [?] *or* [?] Hwicce [cf. Seaxe]; *pl. The people of a small state which extended over Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and part of Warwickshire*:—Ðæt is geseted in Huicca mægþe in ðære stōwe ðe mon hāteþ Weogernaceaster *it is situated in the province of the Hwiccas, in the place that is called Worcester*, Chart. Th. 28, 31. Fērde ðā in Hwicca mægþe ðǣr wæs ðā Ōsric cyning *divertit ad provinciam Huicciorum cui tunc rex Osric præfuit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 22. Wilfrid is Hwicna biscop *provinciæ Huicciorum Vilfrid episcopus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 22. Ðý ilcan dæge rād Æþelmund aldorman of Hwiccium [Hwiccum MS. E.] ofer æt Cynemǣres forda. Ðā mētte hine Weoxtan aldorman mid Wilsǣtum, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 5. Seó cwēn ðære nama wæs Ebbe on hire mægþe ðæt is on Hwyccum wæs gefullad *regina nomine Eabæ in sua, id est, Huicciorum provincia fuerat baptizata*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 16.

hwider; *adv. Whither* [*in direct interrogation, or in dependent clauses*]:—Hwider wylt ðū *quo vadis?* Gen. 16, 8: Deut. 1, 28. Hwyder gǣst ðū *quo vadis?* Jn. Skt. 13, 36. Ðū nāst hwanon hē cymþ ne hwyder hē gǣþ *non scis unde veniat et quo vadat*, 3, 8: 12, 35. [*O. and N.* hwider, wider: *Ayenb.* huider: *Laym.* whuder, woder: *Gen. and Ex.* quider: *Wick.* whidir.] v. hwæder.

hwig. v. hwý.

HWĪL, e; *f.* A WHILE, *space of time*:—Wæs seó hwīl micel *it was a great while*, Beo. Th. 295; B. 146. Ðā wæs hwīl dæges ǣr hē ðone grundwong ongytan mihte *it was a day's space ere he might feel the bottom*, 2995; B. 1495. Ǣr dæges hwīle *before day-time*, 4630; B. 2320. On dæges hwīle *in the day-time*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 4; Dan. 349. Crist on ðære hwīle tō helle gewende *Christ during that time* [*while in the tomb*] *went to hell*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 35. Iu hwīle tīde *in momento temporis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 5. Tō hwīle lǣn *momentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 47; Wrt. Voc. 21, 36. Bētan tō hwīle *to make better for a time*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 21. Tō langre hwīle *for a long while*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489. Tō lǣssre hwīle, Homl. Th. i. 64, 14. Tō suīðe scortre hwīle, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 11. Ða hwīle his līfes *vivendi spatia*, 2; Swt. 249, 25. Ða hwīle ðisses andweardan līfes *the time of this present life*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 4. Ða hwīle ðe his līf [tīma, l. 20] wæs, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 18. Sume hwīle *some time*, 1055; Erl. 190, 12. Gōde hwīle ðone here geflémde *put the Danes to flight for a good while*, 837; Erl. 66, 8. Nū is ðisses mægnes blǣd āne hwīle *for a while*, Beo. Th. 3528; B. 1762. Ǣnige hwīle, 5090; B. 2548. Ealle hwīle *all the while*, Byrht. Th. 140, 47; By. 304. Nū hwīle *just now*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Grendel wan hwīle wið Hrōðgār *Grendel strove for a time with Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 306; B. 152: 211; B. 105. Ða ðe on carcerne hwīle wunedon, Andr. Kmbl. 262; An. 131. Man gīslade ða hwīle *hostages were given the while*, Chron. 994; Erl. 133, 29. Ða hwīle ðe ðū eart on wege mid him *dum es in via cum eo*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. Ðā besæt sió fierd hie ðǣr ūtan ða hwīle ðe hie ðǣr lengest mete hæfdon *the English force besieged the Danes there as long as ever they had provisions there*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 29. Hwīle mid weorce hwīle mid worde hwīle mid geþohte *at one time with deed, at another with word, at another with thought*, Hy. 3, 44–5; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 44–5. Ðæs ungeendodan līfes hwīla *æternitatis infinita spatia*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 5. [*O. and N.* hwile: *A. R.* hwule: *Orm.* while: *Laym.* while, wile: *Goth.* hweila: *O. Sax.* hwīla: *O. Frs.* hwīle: *O. H. Ger.* hwīla *hora, momentum*: *Ger.* weile: cf. *Icel.* hvíla *a bed*; hvíla *rest.*] DER. bearhtm-, dæg-, earfoþ-, gesceap-, gryre-, hand-, langung-, orleg-, rōt-, sige-, þræc-, wræc-hwīl. v. hwīlum.

hwīlc, hwylc, hwelc; *pron.* I. *which, who, of what kind*, [*in direct questions*]:—*Quis* hwā is werlīc hād, *quæ*, hwilc is wīflīc, *quod*, hwilc nis nādres cynnes; *cujus* hwilces; *cui* hwilcum; *quem virum laudas* hwilcne wer herast ðū; *a quo* fram hwilcum. *Pluraliter qui* hwilce; *quorum* hwilcera; *quibus* hwilcum; *quos laudas* hwilce herast ðū; *a quibus* fram hwilcum . . . *Qualis* hwilc getācnaþ þreó þinge *interrogationem* and *infinitionem* and *relationem*. Gif ic cweðe *qualis est rex* hwilc is se cinge, ðon biþ hē *interrogativum* . . . Ðū cwyþst *qualis est ille* hwilc is hē, ic cweðe *talis est* swilc hē is, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 12–18, 57–63. Hwylc man is of eów *quis est ex vobis homo?* Mt. Kmbl. 7, 12. Hwylc þearf is ðē hūsles *quid opus est Eucharistia?* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37. Hwā is ūre Fæder? Se Ælmihtiga God. And hwilcera manna Fæder is he? Swutelīce hit is gecnǣd, yfelra manna. And hwilc is se Fæder? *who is our Father? The Almighty God. And of what sort of men is he Father?* It is plainly said, *of evil men. And of what kind is the Father?* Homl. Th. i. 254, 5–8. Hwylc is mihtig God būtan ūre se mǣra God *quis Deus magnus sicut Deus noster*, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Hwylc is wīsra ðe ðās mid gehygde healdan cunne *quis sapiens et custodiet hæc?* 106, 42. Hwylces dæra sufona byþ ðæt wīf *cujus erit de septem uxor?* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 28. Hwylcum bigspelle wiðmete wē hit *cui parabolæ cumparabimus illud?* Mk. 4, 30. II. [*in dependent clauses*]:—Gif ic cweðe *nescio qualis est rex* nāt ic hwilc se cynge is, ðon is se *qualis infinitivum*. Gif ic cweðe *tu scis bene qualis est* ðū wāst wel hwilc hē is, ðon biþ hit *relativum*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 59–61. Geseó hē hwylc se man sig oððe ðæt neát *videat qualis homo sit vel pecus*, L. Ecg. C. 14; Th. ii. 142, 19. Gē habbaþ gehýred hwilc ðes god is ðe gē wēndon ðæt eów gehēlde, Homl. Th. i. 464, 10. Hwelc se bión sceal ðe tō reccenddōme cuman sceal *qualis quisque ad regimen venire debeat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 5. Bæd ðæt hē him geswutelode hwylc basilius wǣre on wurðscype mid him *prayed that he would reveal to him what manner of man Basil was in honour as compared with himself*, Homl. Swt. 3, 498. Sege ūs hwilc tīden sī dīnes tōcymys *dic nobis quod signum adventus tui*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 3. Hēt sēcan hwilc ðære geógoðe gleáwost wǣre *bade seek which of the youth was most skilled*, Cd. 176; Th. 220, 34; Dan. 81: Andr. Kmbl. 821; An. 411. Cwēn frignan ongan on hwylcum ðara beárna bearn wealdende hangen wǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 1698; El. 851. Dō mē wegas wīse ðæt ic wite on hwylcne ic gange *notam mihi fac viam, in qua ambulem*, Ps. Th. 142, 9. Geþence gē hwæt gē sīen and hwelce gē sīen *pensa quod es*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14. Ðā onfunde se mōdiga, hwilce his mihta wēron *then the proud spirit found out what his powers were*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 47. III. *indef. pron. any one, any, of any kind, some*:—Oððe gif hwylc cyningc wyle faran *aut quis rex iturus*, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Hwæt wēnstū nū, gif hwelc forworht monn cymþ and bitt ūrne hwelcne ðæt wē hine lǣden tō sumum rīcum menn and him geþingien *si enim fortasse quis veniat, ut pro se ad intercedendum nos apud potentem quempiam virum ducat*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 1. Ne hig ne gelýfaþ ðeáh hwylc of deáþe ārise *neque si quis ex mortuis surrexerit credent*, Lk. Skt. 16, 31. Swelc ic wǣre hwelc folcīc mon and mē wǣre mete and wines þearf *ut vini et carnis quidam emptor*, Nar. 18, 4. Wēn is ðæt hwilc wundor ineode on ðæt carcern, St. And. 14, 28. Manslyht oððe elles hwilc ðara heáfodlīcra leahtra *manslaughter or any other of the capital crimes*, L. E. I. 26; Th. i. 422, 5. Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone ón wōh gesyhþ *as soon as any priest sees any one in error*, 28; Th. ii.

424, 25. Gif mínra þegna hwilc, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 7; Gen. 414. Ánra hwilc *each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 129; Met. 20, 65. Gif him þince ðæt hē on hwylcere fægerre stōwe sī *if it seems to him that he is in some fair place*, Lchdm. iii. 174, 26. Æt mǽstra hwelcre misdǽde *for almost every misdeed*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 6. Gyf hwylce ðǽr beōþ ðara ðe hwæt ābylhþa wið ōðre habbaþ *if there are any there who have any grudges against others*, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 7. Wē gesāwon oft in cyrcean ǽgðer ge corn ge hig ge hwylce woroldlícu þing beón gehealdene *we have often seen in churches corn and hay, and any kind of secular things kept*, 8; Th. ii. 406, 31. Gif hwā bīþ mid hwelcum welum geweorþod and mid hwelcum deórwyrþum ǽhtum gegyrewod, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 11. IV. *combined with* swā:—*Quisquis* swā hwā, *quæque* swā hwilc, *quodquod* swā hwilc; *quicunque* swā hwā, *quæcunque* swā hwilc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 35, 37. Ðæs cyninges þegnas ðider urnon swā hwelc swā ðonne gearo wearþ *the king's thanes ran thither, whichever of them was ready*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3. Swā hwylc swā sylþ ānne drinc *quicumque potum dederit*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 42. Swā hwylcum manna swā him gemet þuhte, Beo. Th. 6106; B. 3057: 1890; B. 943. Swā hwylce daga *in quacumque die*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Dæt git ne lǽstan wel hwilc ǽrende swā hē sendeþ *that ye will not perform what business soever he sends*, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 15; Gen. 555. V. *correlative of* swilc [v. I]:—Hit is scondlíc ymb swelc tō sprecanne hwelc hit ðā wǽs *it is shameful to talk about such a state of things as it then was*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. [*O. E. Homl.* hwilche: *A. R.* hwuch: *Laym.* whilc, whulc: *Orm.* whillc: *R. Glouc.* wuch: *Piers P. Chauc.* which: *Goth.* hwēleiks, hwileiks: *O. Sax.* hwilīk: *O. Frs.* hwelik, hwelk, hulk, hwek: *Icel.* hvílíkr: *O. H. Ger.* hwelīh: *Ger.* welcher.] DER. ǽg-, ge-, wel-hwilc.]

hwilc-hwega, -hwugu, -hugu [*in the Northern Gospels the whole form is declined, elsewhere only* hwilc]; *pron. Some, any, some one*:—Gehrān mec huoelchuoege *tetigit me aliquis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 46. Hwilc-æthwega yfel wǽte *some evil humour*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 27. Bröðer huoelchuoeges *frater alicujus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 28. Swā hē sīe mid hwilcre-hwega byrþenne gehefegod *as if he is weighted with some burden*, L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 212, 11. Gif man forleóse gehālgodne mete hwylcne-hwugu dǽl *si quis perdiderit cibi consecrati aliquantulum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52, note; Th. ii. 218, 23. Hwelcne-hugu dǽl, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 13. Hwelce-hwugu gerisenlíce leáfe dyde *he gave some suitable leave*, Past. 51, 4; Swt. 397, 25. Heó geþingode tō gode sumre hǽðenre fǽmnan gǽste hwylce-hwegu ræste in ðære ēcan worulde, Shru. 133, 16. Ðe hwilce-hwega gefēlnesse hæbbe, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 30. Hafaþ ðæt mōd hwylce-hugu scyldo *habet animus aliquem reatum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 42. Hwylce-hugu tīd *aliquanto tempore*, 4, 22; S. 591, 31. Huselchuoego *quid*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 15. Huoelchuoegu *aliquid*, Rtl. 146, 23. [Cf. hwæt-, hū-hwega; and next word.]

hwilc-hwōne, -hwōne; *pron. indef. Some, some one*:—Bēcon hwelchuoene *signum aliquid*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 8. Wið huelchuōne *adversus aliquem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 25.

hwilc-nesse, e; *f. Quality*:—Sume synd *qualitatis* ðe getācniaþ hwilcnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 31. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hweolīhi, hweolīhnissi *qualitas*.] v. ge-hwilcness.

hwīlen; *adj. Lasting only for a time, transitory, brief*:—Uton sibbe tō him on ðās hwīlnan tīd hǽlu sēcan *let us seek in this brief season [the present life] peace and salvation from him*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 365. 10; Wal. 87. [*O. H. Ger.* hwīlin *temporalis*.] v. un-hwīlen.

hwīlend-líc; *adj. Lasting only for a time, of time, temporal, temporary, transitory*:—Þrió þing sindon on ðīs middanearde. Án is hwīlendlíc ... Ōðer þing is ēce ... þridde þing is ēce *three things there are in this world. One is of time ... the second ... and the third are of eternity*, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 15. Ðā se cyning wæs ceasterwara gefremed ðæs ēcan rīces and wolde eft ðæt ēþel sēcan his hwīlendlícan rīces *rex æterni regni jam civis effectus, temporalis sui regni sedem repetiit*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 33. Mid ðȳs hwīlendlícan onwalde *temporali potentia*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 11. Mid ðissum hwīlendlícum þingum *temporali sollicitudine*, 18, 7; Swt. 139, 7. Ðū næfst ða hwīlendlícan ārwyrþnessa ðe ðū ǽr hæfdest *thou hast not those temporary dignities that thou hadst before*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 31. v. hwīlwendlíc.

hwīl-fæc *a space of time*, Lye.

hwīlon. v. hwīlum.

hwīl-stycce, es; *n. A fragment* or *short portion of time*:—Æghwæ ðæs ðe hie on ānegum hiora hwīlsticcum gecearnian mǽgen *all that they can earn in any of their fragments of time*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 12.

hwīl-tīdum; *dat. pl. as adv. At times, sometimes*:—Hwīltīdum oððe nū ðā *modo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 37: *aliquando*, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 3: Lchm. iii. 240, 23: 242, 18. Eác hē sceal hwīltīdum geara beón on manegum weorcum tō hlāfordes willan *also at certain times he must be prepared for many kinds of work at the lord's pleasure*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3. Ðeós woruld ðeáh ðe heó myrige hwīlīdum geþuht sȳ *this world though sometimes it appear joyous*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 17. Seó sē is hwīlīdum smylte and myrige on tō rōwene, hwīlon eác swíðe hreóh and egeful on tō beónne, 182, 32. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stunt-hwīla *momentum*, Grff. iv. 1226.]

hwīlum, hwīlon; *dat. pl. as adv. At times, for a time, sometimes, whilome*:—Hwīlon ic dyde swā *aliquando feci sic* ... *Dudum* gefyrn, *quandam* hwīlon, and *olim* getācniaþ þreó tīda, forþgewitene and andwerde and tōwerde, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 62–4. Ic wiste ðæt ðū hwīlon lufodest God *scivi te aliquando amasse Deum*, 24; Som. 25, 9. Ða ðe on horsum hwīlon wǽron *qui ascenderunt equos*, Ps. Th. 75, 5. Hwīlum tō gebede feðlon *sometimes they fell to praying*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777: 38; Th. 50, 17; Gen. 810. Hī hwīlum gelýfaþ *qui ad tempus credunt*, Lk. Skt. 8, 13. Hwīlon ǽr wē wǽron hēr and bohton ūs hwǽte *jam ante descendimus, ut emeremus escas*, Gen. 43, 20. Ic secge ðæt ic hwīlon ǽr forstīwode *I say what I sometime before passed over in silence*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Hwīlan ǽr, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 106; Met. 29, 53. Hwīlum on ǽne healfe hwīlum on ōðre healfe *now on one side, now on every side*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 20. Ða hālgan lāreówas hwīlon sprecaþ be ðam Ælmihtigan Fæder and his Sunu, hwīlon swutolíce embe ðære Hālgan Þrynnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 26: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 7–12; Sat. 132–5. [*O. Sax.* hwīlun: *O. H. Ger.* hwīlon *paulatim, nunc*; hwīlom ... hwīlom *modo ... modo*: *M. H. Ger.* wīlont, Grff. iv. 1225: *Ger.* weiland *formerly*.]

hwīl-wende; *adj. Temporary, lasting for a time, not eternal*:—Him fremede tō ōcere hǽlþe seó hwīlwende ehtnys *the persecution that lasted but for a time, helped him to the salvation which lasts for ever*, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 7. Hē hī mǽrsaþ on ðære ēcan worulde for heora hwīlwendum geswince ðises sceortan lífes, 562, 5. Ðæt hī gelýfon tō geāgenne ða ēcan welan, ða ðe for his naman ða hwīlwendan spēda forhogiaþ, i. 64, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* hweila-hwairbs *lasting only for a time*.]

hwīlwend-líc; *adj. Temporary, lasting only for a time, not eternal*:—Hit is hwīlwendlíc *est temporalis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 21. Þreó þing synd on middanearde ūn is hwīlwendlíc ... ōðer þing is ēce ... þridde þing is ēce, Homl. Swt. 1, 25. Manna freóndscipe biþ swíðe hwīlwendlíc *the friendship of men lasts but a very short time*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. Se ælmihtiga se ðe is ēce leóht ǽrest ðæt hwīlwendlíc leóht geworhte, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 5. Hwīlwendlíc líf ... ēce líf *the life of time ... the life of eternity*, Homl. Th. ii. 240, 15–20. Nalæs ðæt ūn ðæt hē hī fram yrmþum ēcre niðerunge ac swylce eác fram ðam mānfullan wæle hwīlwendlícre forwyrde generede *non solum eam ab ærumna perpetuæ damnationis, verum et a clade infanda temporalis interitus eripuit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 27. Hē swanc for heofonan rīce swíðor ðonne hē hogode hū hē geheólde on worulde ða hwīlwendlícan geþincþu, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 93. Ðæt wē ða heofonlícan þinga mid ðām eorþlícum and ða ēcelíc mid ðām hwīlwendlícum geearniaþ, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 27. [*Orm.* hwilwendlic: cf. *O. H. Ger.* wīlwendige *fortuna*, Grff. i. 763.] v. hwīlend-líc.

hwīlwend-líce; *adv. Temporarily, for a time only*:—Beóþ blōwende and welige hwīlwendlíce ðæt gē ēcelice wædlion *be flourishing and wealthy for time that ye may be beggars for eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 15: 162, 15: ii. 384, 26.

hwīnan; *p.* hwān; *pl.* hwinon *To make a whistling, whizzing sound [as an arrow, etc. in its flight]*:—Ful oft of ðam heáþe hwīnende fleág, giellende gār *full oft from that band flew whistling the shrieking javelin*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 12; Vid. 127. [*Prompt. Parv.* whynyñ, as howndys or oþer beestys *ululo, gannio*: *Chauc.* for as an hors I coude bite and whine: *Icel.* hvína; *p.* hvein *to give a whizzing sound [as an arrow]*, e. g. örvarnar flugu hvínandi yfir höfuð þeim: *Dan.* hvine *to whistle (of the wind)*; hvin *a piercing shrish*.]

hwiócd. v. hweócd.

hwiocd. v. hwicd.

hwirfan. v. hwerfan.

hwirfel, es; *m. A whirl-pool* [?]:—On ðone hwyrfel, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* hvirfill *a ring; the crown of the head; a top, summit*: *Dan.* hvirvel *a whirl-pool; the top of the head*: *O. H. Ger.* hwirvil *turbo*: *Ger.* wirbel.]

hwirf-pōl, es; *m. A whirl-pool*:—Hwyrfepōle *vorago, syrtis*, Cot. 59, Lye.

hwisprian; *p.* ode, ede *To mutter, murmur*, WHISPER:—Alle hwispredon *omnes murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 7. Hwispradun, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 41: *murmurarent*, 61. Nallaþ gē hwispriga *nolite murmurari*, 43. [*Prompt. Parv.* whysperyñ *mussito*: *O. Du.* wisperen: *O. H. Ger.* hwispalōn *sibilare*: *Ger.* wispern.] v. following words.

hwisprung, e; *f. A muttering, murmuring*, WHISPERING:—Hwisprung *murmur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 12.

hwistle, an; *f. A pipe, flute*, WHISTLE;—Hwistle oððe pípe *musa*; hwistle *fistula*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 60, 65. Mid hwistlum *tibiis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 32. [*Chauc.* so was hire joly whistle wel ywette.]

hwistlere, es; *m. A piper, player on a flute*:—Pípere oððe hwistlere *tibicen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 25. Ðā hē geseah hwistleras *cum vidisset tibicines*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23.

hwistlian; *p.* ode *To make a hissing sound, to hiss, whistle*:—Hē hwystlode stranglíc[e] stemne *he [the devil] made a great hissing*, Nar. 43, 17. [*Wisk.* whistlen *hiss* (A. V.): *Piers P.* whistlen (*to birds*).]

hwistlung, e; *f. A hissing*, WHISTLING, *piping, music*:—Đeós hwistlung *hic sibilus*, ðás hwystlunga *hæc sibila*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 28. Hwistlung *sibilatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 67; Wrt. Voc. 46, 24. Huislung *simphonia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 25. Ic beswíce fugelas mid hwistlunge *decipio aves sibilo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15. Suã suã mid lîðre wisðlunga mon hors gestilleþ suã eác mid ðære illcan wistlunga mon mæg hund ástyrigean *lenis sibilus equos mitigat, catulos instigat*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 21.

HWÎT; *adj.* WHITE, *bright, clear, fair, splendid*:—Hwît *albus; amineus* vel *albus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 71–2; Wrt. Voc. 46, 28–9. His reáf hwît scínende *vestitus ejus albus refulgens*, Lk. Skt. 9, 29. Wlitescýne hwît and hiwbeorht hæleþa nâthwylc *some man beauteous, shining and bright of hue*, Elen. Kmbl. 145; El. 73. Hwît heard stân *creta* vel *cimolia*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 40; Wrt. Voc. 37, 29. Se hwíta stân mæg wið stice *the white stone is effective against stitch*, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 9. Se hwíta helm *the shining helm*, Beo. Th. 2900; B. 1448. Ðû ne miht ænne locc gedôn hwîtne oððe blacne *non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 36. Hæfde hê hine swâ hwîtne geworhtne gelîc wæs hê dâm leóhtum steorrum *so splendid had he formed him he was like the bright stars*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 4; Gen. 254. Leóht hwît *clear light*, 29; Th. 38, 33; Gen. 616. Ðone hwîtan hlâf *panem nitidum*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Fæst ælce dæge and forgang hwît *jejuna quotidie et abstine te ab albo*, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 5. Gedô æges dæt hwîte tô *add white of egg*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 18. Dô æges dæt hwîte tô, 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 6: 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 21: Homl. Th. i. 40, 27. His reáf wæron swâ hwîte swâ snâw *vestimenta ejus facta sunt alba sicut nix*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 2. Ða scîran dagas hwîtan *the clear bright days*, L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 10. Hwîte metas *lacticinia* [cf. *Icel.* hvítr matr *milk, curds, etc. opposed to flesh*], Lye. Wæron on ðyssum felda unrîme gesomnunge hwîttra manna and fægera *erant in hoc campo innumera hominum albatorum conventicula*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 25. Engla and deófla, beorhtra and blacra, hwîtra and sweartra, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 9; Cri. 898. Hire þuhte hwître heofon and eorþe *heaven and earth seemed brighter to her*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 7; Gen. 603. Engla scýnost and hwîttost *most beautiful and most splendid of angels*, 18; Th. 22, 11; Gen. 339. [*Goth.* hweits: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hwît: *Icel.* hvítr: *O. H. Ger.* hwîz *albus, candidus, lacteus*: *Ger.* weiss.] v. eall-, geolu-, healf-, snâw-hwît.

hwîta. v. sweord-hwîta.

hwîtan *to make white, to polish*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 48; Reim. 62. v. hwîtian.

Hwît-cirice, an; *f. A local name*, WHITCHURCH:—Æt Hwîtcirican, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 7.

hwît ewidu, cudu, es; *n.* v. cwudu.

hwîtel, es; *m. A* WHITTLE, *a cloak, mantle, blanket*:—Hwîtel *sagum*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 111; Wrt. Voc. 25, 51. Hnysce hwîtel *linna*, 63; Som. 68, 112; Wrt. Voc. 40, 23. Sceó wimman mid hire hwîtle bewreáh hine *she covered him with a mantle*; opertus ab ea pallio, Jud. 4, 18: L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 23. Dâ hêt Benedictus beran ða tôcwysedan lima on ânum hwîtle intô his gebedhûse, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 21. Sem and Jafeth dydon ânne hwîtel on hira sculdra *Sem et Japheth pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23. Dâ eode ðes brôðor sume dæge dæt hê wolde his reówan and hwîtlas ða de hê on cumena bûre brûcende wæs on sê wacsan and feormian *hic cum quadam die lenas sive saga quibus in hospitale utebatur in mari lavasset*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 10. [*A. R.* (MSS. C. T.) hwitel (other MS. kurtel): *Piers P.* for when he streyneþ hym to strecche þe straw is hus whitel, C-text 17, 76: *Halliwell Dict.* whittle '*a blanket. Kennett says "a coarse shagged mantle." The whittle, which was worn about* 1700, *was a fringed mantle, almost invariably worn by country women out of doors*': *Icel.* hvítill *a white bed cover.*] v. gafol-hwîtel.

Hwît-ern, es; *n. Whitherne in Galloway*:—His mynster is æt Hwîterne, Chr. 565; Erl. 19, 7. [Cf. Bd. 3, 4:—Qui locus ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgo vocatur *Ad candidam casam*, eo quod ibi ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Brittonibus more fecerit. See also 5, 23:—On ðære stôwe ðe is gecíged æt Hwîtan earne *quæ candida casa vocatur*, S. 646, 31.]

hwît-fôt; *adj. Having white feet*:—Hwîtfôt *albipedius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 48. Huítfoot, 99, 71.

hwiða, hweoða, an; *m.*: hweoðu, e; *f. A breeze*:—Hwiða oððe weder *aura*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 43: Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 109; Wrt. Voc. 52, 59. Hwioðan oððe oreþe *aura*, ii. 6, 56. Ælc hwiða windes *every breath of wind*, Past. 42. 1; Swt. 306, 6. Hê ýste mæg eáðe oncyrran dæt hî windes hweoðu weorþeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 29. On lyftu ł tô hwiðan ł tô wedere *in auram*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 28. On lyfte [MS. C. wedyre ł hweoðan], Ps. Spl. 106, 29. [*Icel.* hviða *a squall of wind.*]

hwîtian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become white, to whiten*:—Ic hwîtige *albeo, albesco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 6: *albo, albico*, 36; Som. 38, 29–30. Dæt ðæt fel hwîtige *that the skin may become white*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 6. [*A. R.* hwiteþ *prs. becomes white*: *Piers P.* whitten *to make white*: *Prompt. Parv.* whytoñ or make whyte *dealbo, candido*: *Goth.* ga-hweitjan *to make white*: *O. H. Ger.* hwîzên *to become white*; ga-hwîzit *albatus*: *Ger.* weissen *to whiten.*]

hwîting, e; *f. Whiting, chalk and size*:—Of hwîtingmelwe, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 20.

hwîting-treów, es; *n. Whitten tree*; pirus aria:—Hwîtingtreów *varieulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 25; Wrt. Voc. 33, 25. v. Lchdm. iii. 334. col. 1.

hwît-leác, es; *n. Onion*; allium cæpe:—Hwîtleác *poletis*, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 118; Wrt. Voc. 30, 61.

hwît-loc; *adj. Having white* or *bright, shining hair*:—Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 12; Rä. 48, 3. v. next word.

hwît-locced; *adj. Fair-haired, having bright hair*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 7; Rä. 78, 4.

hwît-ness, e; *f. Whiteness*:—Seó reádnes ðære rôsan and seó hwîtnes ðære lilian, Blickl. Homl. 7, 30: Homl. Th. i. 444, 14. His gewæda scinon on snâwes hwîtnysse *his raiment shone with the whiteness of snow*, ii. 242, 7.

Hwît-sand *Wissant near Calais*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 5.

hwît-stôw *is the translation of Libanus*, Ps. Spl. 71, 16.

hwom. v. hwamm.

hwôn; *adj. Little, few* [but the word occurs for the most part only in the neuter acc. with a substantive or adverbial force = *a little*]:—Dô huniges hwôn tô *put a little honey to it*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 15. Hwôn buteran, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 3. Hwôn buteran and pipores hwôn and hwôn sealtes, 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 25–6. Swâ hwæt swâ hê læs and hwôn hæfde geearnunge *si quid minus haberet meriti*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 1. Bealosíþa hwôn, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 24; Seef. 28. Dô hwôn on ðîne tungan *put a little on to your tongue*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 18: 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 7. Genim hwôn sealt *take a little salt*, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 3. Ácrind and hwôn wermôd gecnua *pound oak rind and a little wormwood*, 52; Lchdm. ii. 124, 22. Hwôn aron ða ðe onfindes ða ilco *pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 14. Ofer lytla ł huôn *super pauca*, 25, 21. Huôn ł unmonige *paucos*, p. 15, 7. Bûta hwôn untrymigo gehælde *nisi paucos infirmos curavit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 5. Huônum *paucis*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 19. Ðanon hwôn âgân *progressus inde pusillum*, Mk. Skt. 1, 19. Uton ûs hwôn restan *requiescite pusillum*, 6, 31. Huôn *paululum*, Lind. 14, 35. Hine hwôn fram ðâm cnihtum gewænde, Ap. Th. 21, 27. Gif huidir huôn ic sægde *quominus dixissem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 2. Gif hê hwôn hnappode *if he dozed a little*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Dâ hwôn onslêp, Shrn. 60, 17. Hwônn, Bd. 3, 9: S. 534, 11. Ðâm mannum ðe mâgon hwôn gehŷran *for those people who can hear but little*, L. Med. ex Quadr; Lchdm. i. 362, 20. Môt ic nû cunnian hwôn ðinne fæstrædnesse *pauculis rogationibus*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 34. Hê wæs hwôn giernende ðissa woroldþinga and micelra onwalda *vir tranquillissimus*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 28. Hê ðær bâd westanwindes and hwôn norþan *he there waited for a wind rather from the north of west*, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 15. Hwôn lange *rather long*, Herb. 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 24. Hwôn weredre swæce *of a rather sweet taste*, 151, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 9. Tô hwôn God andræde þ *fear God too little*; minime, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 15: 63, 7; Swt. 417, 35. [*O. E. Hom.* wan: *Laym.* whon.] v. lyt-hwôn; hwôn-líc, -líce; hwéne.

hwonan. v. hwanan.

hwôn-líc; *adj. Little, slight, small*:—Gif wê eów ða gâstlîcan sæd sâwaþ hwônlîc bið ðæt wê eówere flæslîcan þing rîpon *if we sow the spiritual seeds for you, it is a slight matter that we reap your fleshly goods*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 26. Ic wearþ belocen on ânre lytlan byrig mid hwônlîcum fultume *I was shut up in a little town with an inconsiderable force*, Homl. Swt. 7, 347.

hwôn-líce; *adv. Little, slightly*:—Ða hwîlwendlîcan geþincþu ðe hê hwônlîce lufode *the temporal dignities that he loved but little*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 94. Nû gê habbaþ hwônlîce tô geswincenne, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 14. Hê byþ hwônlîce biter on byrgincge *it is a little bitter of taste*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 9. Hwônlîce þyrnihte, 161, 1; Lchdm. i. 288, 16. Heó hwônlîce undergæþ ðære eorþan geendunge *it goes a little below the horizon*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 6: 134, 3. Him hwônlîce speów *he had but little success*, Homl. Skt. 7, 94. Mid ðære sceall seó sâwul ealle þing gemætegian ðæt hit tô swîðe ne sŷ ne tô hwônlîce *therewith shall the soul moderate all things, that there be not error by excess or by defect*, 1, 162. Hwônlîcor *minus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 47. On ðâm mâran ðe swýðor syngaþ, on ðâm læssan ðe hwônlîcor syngaþ, Homl. Th. i. 460, 27. Hwônlîcost *minime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 49.

hwôn-lotum; *adv. A little while*:—Huônlotum *parumper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 46.

hwonne, hwonon. v. hwanne, hwanon.

hwôpan; *p.* hweóp *To threaten*:—Ne ondræd ðû ðê ðeáh ðe elþeódige egesan hwôpan heardre hilde *fear not though strangers threaten terror and cruel war*, Elen. Kmbl. 164; El. 82. Bælegsan [bell egsan, MS.] hweóp hâtan lîge dæt hê on wêstenne werod forbærnde nymðe hie moyses hŷrde *with terror of fire, with hot flame it* [*the pillar of fire*] *threatened that it would consume the host in the wilderness, unless they hearkened to Moses*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121. Geofon deáþe hweóp *the ocean threatened death*, 166; Th. 206, 6; Exod. 447: Th. 208, 3; Exod. 477. Ongan ðâ þurh swefn sprecan tô ðam æþelinge and him yrre hweóp *then did God speak in a dream to the prince and in anger threatened him*, 125; Th. 159, 18; Gen. 2636. Ðonne hŷ him yrre hweópan frêcne fŷres wylme, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 22; Gû. 161. Ðær ênig ne mæg læþþum hwôpan *there cannot any threaten injuries*, 64 a; Th. 236, 31; Ph. 582. [*Goth.* hwôpan *to boast.*]

hworfan. v. hweorfan.

hwōsan. v. hwēsan.

hwōsta, an; *m. A cough:*—Hwōsta *tussis*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 5; Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 33. Hwōsta and nearones breōsta, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 26. Hine dreceþ þyrre hwōstan and him on ðam hwōstan hwīlum losaþ sió stemn *he is troubled with a dry cough and at times during the cough he loses his voice*, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 13. Wið hwōstan hū hē missenlīce on mon becume and hū his mon tilian scyle *for cough, in what different ways it comes on a man and how it must be treated*, 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* hosse, hoost, hoost *tussis: Scott.* host, hoast, hoist *a cough: Icel.* hósti: *O. H. Ger.* huosto *tussis: Ger.* husten.]

hwōstan; *p.* te *To cough:* — Hwōstaþ [hwosaþ, MS.] gelōme *they cough frequently*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* hostyn, *or* rowhyn, *or* cowghyn *tussio, tussito: Scott.* host, hoist *to cough: Icel.* hósta: *Dan.* hoste: *O. H. Ger.* huostōn: *Ger.* husten.]

hwōðerian. v. hweoðerian.

hwu. v. hū.

hwugu. v. hwega.

hwurf *a going about, wandering, error:* — Huurf *error*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 64.

hwurfan. v. hweorfan.

hwurf-bān, Lchdm. iii. 98, 16. v. hweorf-bān.

hwurf-līc; *adj. Changeable;* mutabilis, Hpt. Gl. 470, 62. v. hwerf-līc.

hwurfling, es; *m. That which turns:*—Hwurflinces *orbis*, Hpt. Gl. 453.

hwurful; *adj. Changeable, fickle:*—Hwæt getācniaþ ða truman ceastra būtan hwurfulu mōd *what do the strong cities betoken but fickle minds;* quid per civitates munitas nisi suspectæ mentes, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 7.

hwurful-ness, e; *f. Changeableness, mutability:* — Ða twigu ðære hwurfulnesse *genimina mutabilitatis*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 1. Hió hit gecȳþ self mid hire hwurffulnesse ðæt hió biþ swīðe wancol *se instabilem mutatione demonstrat*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 34.

HWÝ, hwī; *inst. of* hwæt. WHY. I. *in direct questions:*—*Interrogativa* synd ǣxigendlīce *cur* hwī, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 58. Hwī dydest ðū ðæt *quare hoc fecisti?* Gen. 3, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 9, 11. Hwý sceal ic æfter his hyldo þeōwian? Cd. 15; Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282. II. *in dependent clauses:*—Se wīsa Augustinus smeáde hwī se hālga cȳðere cwǣde . . . *the wise Augustine inquired why the holy martyr said* . . . , Homl. Th. i. 48, 10. Ǣall ðæra ludēiscra teóna ārās þurh ðæt hwī Drihten Crist seðe æfter flǣsce sōðlīce is mannes sunu eác swilce wǣre gecweden Godes sunu *all the quarrel of the Jews had its origin from this, why Christ, who according to the flesh is truly the son of man, should also be called the son of God*, 16. Ðā āscade hē Æðelm hwý hit him ryht ne þuhte ðæt wē him gere‹ht hæfden *then he asked Æthelm why that did not seem right to him which we had arranged for him*, Chart. Th. 171, 12. Ða ōðre ða ðe ðǣr nǣron þurh gewrite atīwdon hwī hī ðǣr beón ne mihton *the others who were not there shewed by letter why they could not be there*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 206, 6. v. hwā.

Hwyccas, hwyder, hwylc. v. Hwiccas, hwider, hwilc.

hwylca, an; *m. A swollen vein;* varix, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 129; Wrt. Voc. 45, 32.

hwyrfan, hwyrf-bān, hwyrfel, hwyrfere, hwyrfolung, hwyrf-pōl. v. hwerfan, hweorf-bān, hwerfel, hwerfere, hwerflung, hwirf-pōl.

hwyrf-ness, e; *f. Giddiness:*—Wið brægenes hwyrfnesse, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20.

hwyrft, es; *m. A turn, revolution, going, course, orbit, circuit, orb, circle:*—Ða ðe ofercumaþ allum hwyrfte *quæ superveniunt universo orbi*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 26. Hwā ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban *who does not wonder that some stars have a less orbit than others?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 18. Heofonsteorran bebūgaþ brādne hwyrft *the stars of heaven encompass a spacious circle [the earth]*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322. Geþancmeta on hwilce healfe ðū wille hwyrft dōn cyrran mid ceápe *consider on which side thou wilt bend thy course, turn with thy cattle*, 91; Th. 115, 12; Gen. 1918. Gif ic on helle gedó hwyrft ēnigne *si descendero in infernum*, Ps. Th. 138, 6. Helle hlīnduru nágon hwyrft ne ūtsīþ ēfre *never is there return or passage out through the grated doors of hell*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 30; Wal. 78. Nāhton māran hwyrft *they could go no further*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 6; Exod. 210. Nāh ic hwyrft weges [*Grein reads* hwyrftweges] *I cannot return*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 6; Rä. 4, 6. Sōna æfter ðǣm wordum helle hæftas hwyrftum scrīdaþ þūsendmǣlum *straightway after those words shall the captives of hell by thousands bend thither their steps*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 17; Sat. 631: Beo. Th. 379; B. 163. Ðā wæs ǣgangen geāra hwyrftum *then had passed in course of years*, Elen. Kmbl. 2; El. 1. DER. ed-, ymb-hwyrft. v. hwearft.

hwyrftlian. v. hwearftlian.

hý. v. hē.

hycgan, hycgean; *p.* hogde. I. *to employ the mind, take thought, be mindful, think, consider, meditate:*—Bēc bodiaþ ðam ðe wiht hycgeþ *books tell to him that thinks at all*, Salm. Kmbl. 476; Sal. 238. Hycgeþ ymbe se ðe wile *he shall think about it who will*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 2; Met. 19, 1. Ðām ðe mid heortan hycgeaþ rihte *his qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 72, 1. Ða inwit and fācen hycgeaþ on heortan *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde*, 139, 2, 8. Gif gē teala hycgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 3223; An. 1614. Hwæt hē on hyge hogde heortan geþoncum *what he meditated in his mind with the thoughts of his heart*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 14; Gū. 1227. Ðū wið Criste wunne hogdes wið hālgum *thou didst strive with Christ, didst plot against the saints*, 71 b; Th. 267, 28; Jul. 422. Hycgaþ his ealle hū gē hī beswīcen *all think of this, how ye may deceive them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 8; Gen. 432. Hicgeaþ on ellen *let your thoughts be of valour*, Fins. Th. 21; Fin. 11. Ðæt seó forlētene cyrice ne hycgge ymb ða ðe on hire neáwiste lifgeaþ *that the forsaken church will take no thought for those that live in her neighbourhood*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1. Hū ðū ymb mōdlufan mīnes freán on hyge hycge *how thou mayest think in thy mind of the love of my lord*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 5; Bo. 10. Hū gōd biþ ðætte brōður on ān hicgen *how good it is that brothers should be unanimous*, Ps. 132, 1. Wærwyrde sceal wīsfæst hæle breóstum hycgan *a man cautious of words and wise must keep his thoughts to himself*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 24; Fä. 58. Uton wē hycgan hwǣr wē hām ǣgen and ðonne geþencan hū wē ðider cumen *let us consider where we may have a home, and then devise how we may come thither*, 83 a; Th. 312, 30; Seef. 117. Ā sceal snotor hycgean ymbe ðisse worulde gewinn *ever must the prudent man meditate about the struggle of this world*, Menol. Fox 570; Gn. C. 54. Iç mid heortan ongann hycggean *meditatus sum cum corde meo*, Ps. Th. 76, 6. Hycgan on ellen, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218. Micel is tō hycganne wīsfæstum menn hwæt seó wiht sý *to a sagacious man it is a great subject for thought what the creature may be*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 14; Rä. 29, 13. Hycgenne, 108 b; Th. 414, 21; Rä. 32, 23. Hycgende mon *a man who thinks*, 92 b; Th. 347, 10; Sch. 10. Wē sculon ā hycgende hǣlo rǣdes gemunan sigora waldend *mindful of saving counsel must we ever remember the disposer of victories*, 84 b; Th. 318, 13; Mōd. 82. Gemune ūs on mōdsefan forþ hycgende folces dīnes *remember us, being continually mindful of thy people;* memento nostri in beneplacito populi tui, Ps. Th. 105, 4. II. *to direct the mind [to an object], to be intent upon, to intend, purpose, determine, endeavour, strive:*—Ic hicge *molior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 51: *nitor*, 36; Som. 38, 53. Ic mid ealre mīnre heortan hige hycge swīðe ðæt ic ðīn bebod ātredde *ego in toto corde meo scrutabor mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118. 69. Ic hycge ðæt ic sōðne dōm symble healde *statui custodire judicia justitiæ tuæ*, 106: 146. Hió hogde georne ðæt hire mægþhād clǣne geheólde *she earnestly determined to keep her maidenhood pure*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 18; Jul. 29. Freóndrǣdenne heó from hogde *her mind revolted from relationship with him* [i. e. *she determined not to marry*], Th. 244, 28; Jul. 34. Hicg þegenlīce *viriliter age*, Jos. 1, 18. Hycge swā hē wille ne mæg wērigmōd wyrde widstondan *strive as he will the weary-hearted cannot withstand fate*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 15; Wand. 14. Ne hycge tō slǣpe se ðe heoldeþ ðē *neque obdormiet qui custodit te*, Ps. 120, 3. Hēt ðā hyssa hwæne hicgan tō handum *he bade then each of his men look to the arms in their hands*, Byrht. Th. 131, 6; By. 4. Ongunnon ðæt ðæs monnes mǣgas hycgan þurh dyrne geþoht ðæt hý tōdǣlden unc *this did the man's kinsmen through dark design endeavour, to part us two*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 12; Kl. 11. Wē ðæs sculon hycgan georne ðæt . . . *we must therefore earnestly endeavour to* . . . , Cd. 19; Th. 25, 22; Gen. 397: 226; Th. 302, 6; Sat. 594. III. *to direct the mind with a feeling of confidence, to hope:*—Ic on ðē gēare hycge *sperabo in eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 2. Ic hycge tō ðē *in te speravi*, 142, 8. Hycge him hālig folc hǣlu tō Drihtne *sperate in eum, omnis conventus plebis*, 61, 8. Wē cunnon hycgan and hyhtan ðæt . . . *we can hope that* . . . , Frag. Kmbl. 83; Leas. 44. [*Goth.* hugjan: *O. Sax.* huggian: *Icel.* hyggja *to think, intend, purpose: O. H. Ger.* huggen *meditari, sperare*, Grff. iv. 786.] DER. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, wið-hycgan; *and see* hogian.

-hycgende. v. bealu-, deóp-, gleáw-, gram-, heard-, morðor-, nīþ-, rǣd-, stīð-, swīð-, þanc-, þrīst-, wīs-, wiðer-hycgende.

HÝD, e; *f.* HIDE, *skin:*—Hýd *cutis* vel *pellis; corium* vel *tergus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 31, 32; Wrt. Voc. 44, 17, 18. Getannede hýd *subacta coria* vel *medicata* vel *confecta*, 17; Som. 58, 103; Wrt. Voc. 22, 19. Hiora hýd biþ swīðe gōd tō scipräpum *their [walruses'] hide is very good for ship-ropes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 2. Him seó hýd ǣheardod wæs on ðǣm cneówum swā olfendan cneó beóþ *the skin on his knees had got as hard as a camel's knees are*, Shrn. 93, 10. Þurh ðære hýde wunda ādwæscte his mōdes wunda *through the wounds of his skin extinguished the wounds of his mind*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 31. Twegen scipräpas ōðer of hwæles hýde geworht ōðer of sioles, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 22. Se bāt wæs geworht of þriddan healfre hýde *the boat was made of two hides and a half*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 9. Þincþ him [*cattle*] genōg on ðam ðe hī binnan heora ǣgenre hýde habbaþ tōeácan ðam fōðre ðe him gecyndelīc biþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox, 44, 23. Gif mon ōðrum rib forsleá binnan gehālre hýde geselle x scill. tō bōte gif sió hýd sīe tōbrocen . . . *if a man fracture another's rib without breaking the skin let him pay ten shillings in compensation; if the skin be broken* . . . , L. Alf. pol. 70; Th. i. 98, 11–13. Ðā heó [*the snake*] gefylled wæs hē hēt hý behyldan and ða hýde tō

Rôme bringan . . . heó wæs hundtwelftiges fôta lang, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 1. Hē healde iſi niht hŷde [*of an ox*] and heáfod and sceápes eallwá. And gif hē ða hŷde ſweg sylle gilde xx ðran, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Hwæt sind gescŷ būton deádra nytena hŷda? Homl. Th. ii. 280, 30. Ic bicge hŷda and fell *ego emo cutes et pelles*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 29. Horses hŷda hī habbaþ him tō hrægle *pelliculas equorum ad vestimentum habentes*, Nar. 38, 2. In the Laws the word is used in technical phrases relating to flogging [cf. colloquial 'to give one a *hiding*']:—Wealh gafolgelda cxx scill. . . . . weales hŷd twelfum *the 'wer' of a tenant of British race is one hundred and twenty shillings . . . the 'hide-gild' of a man of British race is twelve shillings* [the 'hide-gild' of a *þeów* (v. infra), whose *wer* was half that of a *wealh*, was six shillings; if the same proportion was kept, the *weales hŷd* would be, as here, twelve shillings], L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 4. Þeówman þolie his hŷde oððe hýdgyldes *let a slave be flogged or pay the 'hide-gild,'* L. E. G. 7, 8; Th. i. 172, 1. 7: L. C. S. 45; 47; Th. i. 402, 16, 26. Ðara hyrda ælc þolige ðære hŷde, L. Edg. S. 9; Th. i. 276, 3. Gif þeów deófium geldaþ vi scill. gebēte oððe his hŷd *if a slave offer to devils let him pay six shillings or be flogged*, L. Wih. 13: 15: 10; Th. i. 40, 8, 11: 38, 22. Gif hwá his hŷde forwyrce and cirican geierne sīe him sió swingelle forgifen *if any one be liable to flogging* [lit. *forfeit his hide*] *and escape into a church, let the scourging be forgiven him*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 15. Se ðe ēnig dissa dō, gilde wīte, frīman xii ōr, þeówman ða hŷde, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25. v. Grm. R. A. 703. [*Laym. A. R. O. and N.* hude: *O. Frs.* hūd, hēd: *Icel.* húð *a hide:* also a law term as above, e. g. fyrirgöra húð sinni *to forfeit one's hide;* leysa húð sína *to redeem one's hide;* cf. hýða *to flog: O. H. Ger.* hūt *cutis, corium, pellis, tergus, birsa: Ger.* haut.]

-hŷd = -hygd, q. v.

HŸDAN; *p. de To* HIDE, *conceal:*—Ic mē wið heora hete hŷde *absconderem me ab eo*, Ps. Th. 54, 12. Se lǽce hŷd his ísern wið ðone monn ðe hē snīðan wile *the surgeon hides his knife from the man that he means to cut*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. Hŷt *abscondit*, Swt. 187, 9. Se ðe his hwǽte hŷtt *qui abscondit frumenta*, 49, 1; Swt. 377, 13. Hŷdeþ, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 34; Seef. 102. Hī on holum hŷdaþ hī *in cubilibus suis se collocabunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Fleóþ ðonne tō muntum and hié hŷdaþ for ðara engla onsýne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 26: Past. 15, 1; Swt. 89, 15. Ic on mīnre heortan hŷdde *in corde meo abscondi*, Ps. Th. 118, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 109; Met. 29, 55. Ðe hǽlend hine hŷdde *Iesus abscondit se*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 59. Hŷddon hié *they hid themselves*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 12; Gen. 860. Hŷde se ðe wylle *hide who will*, Beo. Th. 5526; B. 2766. Ne sylþ hē hit ūs tō ðon ðæt wē hit hŷdon, Blickl. Homl. 53, 17. Crist hēt hine hŷdan ðæt hearde ísen [*put up his sword*], Homl. Th. ii. 246, 24. Nō ðū mīnne þearft hafelan hŷdan [*bury*], Beo. Th. 896; B. 446. Hwǽr se wuldres beám under hrusan hýded wǽre *where the tree of glory* [*the cross*] *under ground was hidden*, Elen. Kmbl. 436; El. 218. Ðǽr da sǽdelestan hŷdde wǽron, 2214; El. 1108. [*Orm.* hidenn; *Laym. A. R. O. and N.* huden: *Ayenb.* hede: *Chauc.* hide.] DER. ā-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-hŷdan.

hŷdd-ern. v. hēdd-ern.

hŷdels, es; *m. A place of concealment, hiding-place, cavern*:—Hŷdels þeáfána *spelunca latronum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 17. Gif hit on hŷdelse funden sý *if it be found in a place of concealment*, Is. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 226, 4. [*Laym.* an hudlese wuneden *lived in caverns: A. R.* inę hudles *in secret: Trcv.* break out of his hydels (hudels, huydels) *de latibulo suo erumpens*): *Wick.* in hidils (hudlis) *in abscondito.*]

hŷd-gild, es; *n. A payment made to escape the punishment of flogging.* v. hŷd.

hŷdig; *adj. Made of hide, leathern*:—Hŷdig fæt *bulga*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 28; Wrt. Voc. 26, 28. [Cf. leðer-coddas *bulgæ*, 16; Som. 58, 58; Wrt. Voc. 21, 45.]

hŷdig = hygdig, q. v.

HŸF, e; *f.* A HIVE:—Hŷf *canistrum* vel *alvearium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 60; Wrt. Voc. 25, 2. Hŷf *alvearia*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 40. Hŷfe *alvearii*, ii. 4, 64. Hŷfi *alvearia*, 100, 1. Wið ðæt beón æt ne fleón genim ðās ylcan wyrte ðe wē veneriam nemdon and gehōh tō ðære hŷfe ðonne beóþ hý wungyude *that bees may not fly away, take this same plant that we called veneria and hang it to the hive, then will they be stationary*, Herb. 7, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 1. Mæderecīþ on ðīnre hŷfe ðonne ne āsponþ nān man ðīne beón ne hī man ne mæg forstelan ða hwīle ðe se cīþ on ðære hŷfe biþ [*put*] *a plant of madder in your hive; then nobody will lure away your bees, nor can they be stolen while the plant is in the hive*, Lchdm. i. 397, 2–4. [Hē wunede eall riht swá dráne dōþ on hīue *he lived exactly as drones do in the hive*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 20. *Rel. Ant.* huive: *M. L. Ger.* huve.]

-hygd. v. ge-, ofer-, wan-hygd, -hŷd.

hygdig, hýdig; *adj. Disposed, minded, careful, considerate, chaste, modest*:—þancolmōd wer þeáwum hýdig *a man of thoughtful mind, virtuously disposed*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 25; Gen. 1705. Hygdig *casta*, Rtl. 68, 12. Hygdigo friódōm *casta libertas*, 105, 1. Hygdego, 109, 35. [*O. Sax.* hugdig, hūdig (*in compounds*).] DER. ān-, bealu-, deóp-, fæst-, gleáw-, gram-, læt-, lytel-, nīþ-, ofer-, reðe-, stīð-, þrist-, un-, wan-, wís-, wíder-hygdig, -hŷdig.

hygdig-líce; *adv. Chastely*:—Hia seolfa hia hygdiglīge beheóldon *seipsos castraverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 12.

hygdig-nes, e; *f. Chastity, modesty*:—Hygdignisse *castitatis*, Rtl. 77, 33: 103, 40. Hygdignisse *pudore*, 110, 5.

hyge *the upper part of the throat, fauces*:—Hyge *faus* [*faus* or *fauces*?] Wrt. Voc. 282, 78: ii. 36, 46.

hyge, es; *m. Mind, heart, soul*:—Cwæþ ðæt hine his hige speóne ðæt hē wyrcean ongunne getimbro *he said that his heart lured him to attempt making buildings*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 17; Gen. 274. Óþ hine his hyge forspeón and his ofermetta ealra swíðost *until his heart seduced him, and his pride most of all*, 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350. Hyge Euan wífes wāc geþoht *the mind of Eve, weak thought of woman*, 30; Th. 40, 34; Gen. 648. Ðam þegne ongan his hige hweorfan *the man's mind began to change*, 33; Th. 44, 8; Gen. 706. Næs him blīðe hige *no cheerful mind was his*, 178; Th. 223, 10; Dan. 117. Wearþ him hýrra hyge ðonne gemet wǽre *haughtier grew his soul than was meet*, 198; Th. 247, 2; Dan. 491. Him wæs geómor sefa hyge murnende *mournful was their mind, sorrowing their soul*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 24; Cri. 500. Forðon is mīn hyge geómor, 115 a; Th. 442, 24; Kl. 17. Se hreó hyge, 76 b; Th. 287, 18; Wand. 16. Ys mīnre heortan hige hluttor and clǽne *quia delectatum est cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. Hyge wearþ mongum blissad *the heart of many was made glad*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 30; Cri. 1163. Hlihende hyge *a gladsome mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1986; El. 995. Hyge wæs him hinfūs *he was minded to flee away*, Beo. Th. 1514; B 755. Ne biþ him tō hearpan hyge *no mind hath he for the harp*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 23; Seef. 44. Ne wæs him bleáþ hyge *no coward heart had he* [cf. *Icel.* hug-blauðr *timid;* hug-bleyði *cowardice*], Andr. Kmbl. 462; An. 231. Ðā wæs hyge onhyrded *then was his heart confirmed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1678; El. 841. Se hearda hyge wunade *the stout heart continued*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 31; Gū. 517. Hyge sceal heardum men *a bold man must have courage*, 92 a; Th. 346, 15; Gn. Ex. 205. Hige sceal ðē heardra heorte ðē cēnre ðē ūre mægen lytlaþ *the firmer must courage be, braver the heart, the more our force dwindles*, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Hyge weallende *a mind agitated by violent emotions*, Andr. Kmbl. 3415; An. 1711. Weóll him on innan hyge ymb his heortan, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 5; Gen. 354. Mīn hyge dreóseþ bysig æfter bōcum: hwílum hyge heortan neáh hleaðe wealleþ, Salm. Kmbl. 122–6; Sal. 60–2. Ðū wást ðæt ic eom unwís hyges *tu scis insipientiam meam*, Ps. Th. 68, 6. Ic mīn gehāt mid hyge gylde ðæt mīne weleras ēr wíse gedǽldan *reddam vota mea, quæ distinxerunt labia mea*, 65, 12: 102, 19. Ic audette ðē mid hyge ealle heortan mīnre *confitebor tibi in toto corde meo*, 110, 1: 118, 69: 94, 10. Wesan ðīne eáran gehŷrende mid hige on eall gebedd esnes ðīnes *fiant aures tuæ intendentes in orationem servi tui*, 129, 2. Mid hyge þencan *to think with the mind*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 23; Seef. 96. Wese heorte mīn on hige clǽne *fiat cor meum immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 118, 80. On mīnum hyge hreóweþ *I am grieved to think*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 31; Gen. 426. Ne meahte hē æt his hige findan ðæt hē wolde þeódne þeówian *he could not find it in his heart to serve his prince*, 14; Th. 18, 1; Gen. 266. Hālig on hige *holy of thought*, 133; Th. 168, 9; Gen. 2780: Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 14; Jul. 533. On heardum hyge *in my hard heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 1614; El. 809. Hēt hicgan tō hige gōdum *bade them see to it that they were of good courage*, Byrht. Th. 131, 7; By. 4. Hī on heofon setton hyge hyra mūþes *posuerunt in cælum os suum*, Ps. Th. 72, 7. Hæfde hyge strangne *he had a strong heart*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 9; Gen. 447. Heardrǽdne hyge, 107; Th. 141, 21; Gen. 2348. Ic geornlīce gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge *diligently I served God with loyal heart*, 28; Th. 37, 7; Gen. 586: Beo. Th. 539; B. 267. Þurh yrne hyge *in anger*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 10; Cri. 620: Andr. Kmbl. 1941; An. 973. Ðīnne hyge gefæstna *strengthen thine heart*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 33; Sch. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 2427; An. 1215. Dōþ eówre heortan hige hāle and clǽne *effundite coram illo corda vestra*, Ps. Th. 61, 8. Nyllan gē eów on heortan ða hige stadelian *nolite cor apponere*, 11. [*Laym.* huge: *Orm.* hiȝ: *Goth.* hugs: *O. Sax.* hugi: *O. Frs.* hei: *Icel.* hugi, hugr: *O. H. Ger.* hugu, hugi *animus, sensus, affectus.*] DER. hāt-hyge.

hyge-bend, es; *m:* e; *f. A tie* or *bond which is furnished by the mind*:—Hygebendum fæst *fixed firm by the mind's chains*, Beo. Th. 3761; B. 1878.

hyge-blind; *adj. Having the mind blinded*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 13; Jul. 61.

hyge-blíðe; *adj. Glad at heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 3378; An. 1693: Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 31; Rä. 27, 20.

hyge-clǽne; *adj. Pure in mind*, Ps. Th. 104, 3.

hyge-cræft, es; *m. Mental power, intellect, wisdom*:—Ealle þeóde ēcne Drihten mid hygecræfte herigan *let all nations praise the Lord with the powers of their minds*, Ps. Th. 116, 1: 118, 61, 73. Gif ðū mē ðīnne hygecræft hylest and ðīne heortan geþohtas *if thou dost conceal from me thy wisdom and thy heart's thoughts*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 12; Gn. Ex. 3. Wísdōm higecræft heáne, Cd. 176; Th. 222, 1; Dan. 98. Hygecræftum, Hy. 6. 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 3.

hyge-cræftig; *adj. Having mental power, wise, sagacious*, Exon.

11 a; Th. 15, 25; Cri. 241: 92 b; Th. 348, 8; Sch. 25: 101 a; Th. 380, 37; Rä. 2, 1.

hŷ-gedriht. v. hī-gedryht.

hyge-fæst; *adj. Firm of mind, prudent, wise*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 33; Rä. 43, 14. [*Icel.* hug-fastr *steadfast.*] Cf. hoga-fæst.

hyge-frōd; *adj. Wise of mind, prudent*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 13; Gen. 1953.

hyge-frōfor, e; *f. Comfort for the mind* or *heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 709; El. 355: Hy. 9, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 13.

hyge-gælsa; *adj. Slow, sluggish*:—Nis hē hinderweard ne hygegælsa swā*r* ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lācaþ fiþrum *non tamen est tarda, ut volucres quæ corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 3; Ph. 314. v. gælan.

hyge-gāl; *adj. Light-minded, wanton*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 2; Rä. 13, 12. v. gāl.

hyge-gār, es; *m. A dart of the mind, a wile, device*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 21; Mōd. 34.

hyge-geómor, -giómor; *adj. Sad in mind, mournful, sorrowful*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 18; Gen. 879: Andr. Kmbl. 2175; An. 1089: 3112; An. 1559: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 20; Gū. 1129: Beo. Th. 4807; B. 2408: Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 29; Cri. 891. Hygegeómorne, 115 a; Th. 442, 28; Kl. 19. Hygegeómre, 10 a; Th. 10, 17; Cri. 154: 22 b; Th. 61, 33; Cri. 994: 70 b; Th. 262, 4: Jul. 327: 45 b; Th. 155, 8; Gū. 857: 46 a; Th. 157, 31; Gū. 900: Elen. Kmbl. 2429; El. 1216.

hyge-glæw; *adj. Wise, prudent, having clear mental vision*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 23; Cri. 1194: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 25; Edg. 51: Elen. Kmbl. 665; El. 333.

hyge-grim; *adj. Cruel of mind, fierce, savage*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 9; Jul. 595.

hyge-lēas; *adj. Thoughtless, careless, foolish*:—Ne gerīseþ biscopum ne æt hām ne on sīðe tō higeleás [iuncg'lc, MS. G.] wīse ac wīsdōm and weorþscipe ne gedafenaþ heora hāde *a too thoughtless manner is not seemly for bishops, neither at home nor when travelling, but wisdom and dignity are becoming to their rank*, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 41. Higeleás plega *senseless play*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 6. Hygeleáse *lacking wisdom* [*the rebellious angels*], Cd. 3; Th. 4, 10; Gen. 51. Leahtra hegeleásra *of sins committed thoughtlessly*, Ps. C. 50, 144; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 144. [*Icel.* hug-lauss *fainthearted.*]

hyge-lēast, e; *f. Thoughtlessness, foolishness, folly, want of wisdom, heedlessness*:—Ealā gē cildra gāþ ūt būtan hygeléaste tō claustre oððe tō leorninge *O vos pueri egredimini sine scurrilitate in claustrum vel in gymnasium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 9. Ne ūs ne gedafenaþ dæt wē ūrne līchaman ðe Godе is gehālgod mid unþæslīcum plegan and higeléaste gescyndan *it doth not beseem us to put our body, that is sanctified to God, to shame with indecent play and folly*, Homl. Th. i. 482, 12. Wē sceolon blīsian on ūrum Drihtne nā on higeléaste *we ought to rejoice in our Lord, not in folly*, ii. 292, 32. Englas wēron befeallene on ða hātan hell þurh hygeléaste and þurh ofermētto *angels had fallen into the hot hell through folly and through pride*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 29; Gen. 331. Biscopum gebirað wīsdōm ... ne gerīsaþ heom micele ofermētta ne ænige higelīste, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* hug-leysa *timidity.*]

hyge-mēd, e; *f. Honour that is shewn with the heart* or *mind, reverence*; or *fitness that is determined by the mind* [?]:—Wiglāf healdeþ higemēdum [hige mēdum, Th.] heáfodwearde *Wiglaf keeps guard reverently* [or *duly*], Beo. Th. 5810; B. 2909. v. mēd.

hyge-mēde; *adj. Wearying the heart* or *mind*, Beo. Th. 4875; B. 2442.

hyge-rōf; *adj. Stout, strong of mind* or *heart, magnanimous*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 6; Ruin. 20; 46 b; Th. 159, 13; Gū. 926: Andr. Kmbl. 465; An. 233: 2009; An. 1007: Beo. Th. 413; B. 204: Cd. 82; Th. 102, 32; Gen. 1709: 75; Th. 93, 22; Gen. 1550: Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 31; Cri. 534: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1: Jud. 303.

hyge-rūn, e; *f. A secret of the mind* or *heart*:—Cyriacus hygerūne ne māþ gāstes mihtum tō Godе cleopode *Cyriacus did not conceal the secret of his heart, but with the powers of the spirit cried to God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2196; El. 1099. v. Grmm. A. u. E. 139. [*Icel.* hug-rúnar *magical runes with a power of wisdom.*]

hyge-sceaft, e; *f. Mental constitution, mind, disposition, heart*:—Frȳnd synd hié mīne georne holde on hyra hygesceaftum *they are my zealous friends, loyal in their hearts*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 8; Gen. 288. [*O. Sax.* hugi-skafti; *pl.*]

hyge-snottor; *adj. Wise of mind, prudent, sagacious*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 23; Gū. 1082: 71 a; Th. 265, 24; Jul. 386: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 14; Met. 10, 7.

hyge-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Mental care, anxiety*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 31; Gen. 2035: Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 21; Cri. 174: 47 b; Th. 162, 28; Gū. 982: 50 a; Th. 174, 15; Gū. 1178: 51 a; Th. 176, 32; Gū. 1219: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 16; Gen. 776: Beo. Th. 4646; B. 2328.

hyge-teóna, an; *m. Deliberate injury* or *offence*:—Ic him hygeteónan hwītan seolfre bēte *with white silver will I make reparation to him for injury*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 13; Gen. 2731: 69; Th. 83, 16; Gen. 1380. Higeteónan spræc on fæmnan *from her heart spoke injuriously against the woman*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 21; Gen. 2261.

hyge-þanc, es; *m. Thought*, Andr. Kmbl. 1634; An. 818: Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 30; Cri. 1331: 109 a; Th. 417, 14; Rä. 36, 4: Elen. Kmbl. 311; El. 156: Ps. Th. 74, 5.

hyge-þancol; *adj. Thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 681; An. 341: Cd. 176; Th. 221, 26; Dan. 94: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 131.

hyge-þrymm, es; *m. Strength of heart* or *mind*, Beo. Th. 683; B. 339.

hyge-þȳþ, e; *f. Pride of heart* or *mind, insolence*:—Higeþȳþe wæg *was insolent*, Cd. 102: Th. 138, 6; Gen. 2238.

hyge-þyhtig; *adj. Doughty of heart*, Beo. Th. 1497; B. 746.

hyge-treów, e; *f. Faith deliberately pledged*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 25; Gen. 2367.

hyge-wælm, es; *m. Agitation of the mind, violent emotion*, e. g. *anger*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 12; Gen. 980.

hyge-wlanc; *adj. Proud, elated in mind*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 1; Rä. 20, 2: 112 b; Th. 431, 21; Rä. 46, 4.

hyht, es; *m.* [*f.* Ps. Th. 77, 53.] *Hope, joyous expectation, joy*:—Hiht on Godе *hope in God*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 11. Dære gāstlīcan strenge mycel hyht *the great hope of spiritual strength*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 28. Mē is hālig hyht on hine *spes mea in Deo est*, Ps. Th. 61, 7: 70, 4. Dū eart hyht ealra ðe on dysse eorþan ūtan syndon *spes omnium finium terræ*, 64, 6. Hwīlum hié gehēton æt heargtrafum wigweorþunga bēdon dæt him gāstbona geóce gefremede. Swylc wæs þeáw hyra hæðenra hyht *sometimes they vowed in their temples idolatrous honours, prayed that the destroyer of souls would afford them help. Such was their custom, such the hope of the heathens*, Beo. Th. 360; B. 179. Dū eart mīn se sōða hiht *tu es spes mea*, Ps. Th. 141, 5. Ælc hyht līfes *omnis spes vitæ*, Rtl. 3, 28. Dū cēgst his noman Iohannes and ðē bið ðonne hyht and gefeá *vocabis nomen suum Johannem et erit gaudium tibi et exultatio*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 10. Līfes hyht and ealles leóhtes gefeá, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 32; Cri. 585: 42 a; Th. 141, 23; Gū. 631. Ðær is hyht and blis *there is joy and bliss*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 5; Cri. 750: 15 b; Th. 33, 22; Cri. 529: 46 b; Th. 159, 14; Gū. 926. Ne bið him tō hearpan hyge ne tō wīfe wyn ne tō worulde hyht *he hath no mind for the harp, nor delight in woman, nor joy in life*, 82 a; Th. 308, 26; Seef. 45. Næs him tō mādme wyn hyht tō hordgestreónum, Andr. Kmbl. 2229; An. 1116. Sigbēg hyhtes *corona spei*, Rtl. 1, 15. Hygtes, 3, 26. Is mē Moab nīnes hyhtes hwer *Moab olla spei meæ*, Ps. Th. 59, 7. Dære hælo ðe hē ūs tō hyhte forgeaf *for the salvation which he hath given us to hope for*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 28; Cri. 613. Hæbbe ic mē tō hyhte heofonrices weard *I have the guardian of the kingdom of heaven as my hope*, 68 b; Th. 255, 10; Jul. 212. Hæfdon hym tō hyhte helle flōras beornende bealo *they had the bottom of hell and burning torments to look forward to*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 8; Sat. 70. Nabbaþ wē tō hyhte nymþe weán and wītu *we have nothing to expect but woe and punishments*, 220; Th. 285, 9; Sat 335. Se beorn wæs on hyhte *the man was in good hopes* [*of performing his journey*], Andr. Kmbl. 478; An. 239: 1274; An. 637. Ic eom wunderlīcu wiht wīfum on hyhte *I am a wondrous creature giving joy to women*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 7; Rä. 26, 1: Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 16; Rūn. 16. Hē hī on hihte holdre lædde *deduxit eos in spe*, Ps. Th. 77, 53. Ic hāligne gāst hyhte belūce emne swā ēcne *I believe the Holy Ghost to be just as eternal*, Hy. 10, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 41. Hē him forgeaf ēces līfes hyht, Blickl. Homl. 137, 7. Hī on God ænne heora hyht gesetton *they placed their hope on God only*, 185, 15: Ps. Th. 113, 20. Beón ða ofdrēdde ða ðe sint ofsette mid flæsclīcum lustum, and nabbaþ nænne hiht tō engla werode *let those be afraid that are oppressed with fleshly lusts and have nothing to hope for from the angelic host*, Homl. Th. i. 222, 29. Dæt hī gleáwne hiht tō Godе hæfdan *ut ponant in Deo spem suam*, Ps. Th. 77, 9. Ic hiht on ðon hæbbe georne *exultabo*, 62, 7. Hyhta leáse helle sōhton *hopeless they sought hell*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 18; Jul. 682. Hyhtum tō wuldre *with hopes of glory*, 116 b; Th. 448, 3; Dōm. 48. [*O. E. Homl.* huht, hiht: *Orm.* hihht; *O. and N.* hihte, hiġte.] DER. tō-, woruld-hyht.

hyhtan; *p.* te *To hope, trust, look forward to with hope* or *joy, rejoice*:—Ic under fiðrum hihte *sub pennis ejus sperabis*, Ps. Th. 90, 4. Ic ðē hihte tō *sperantem in te*, 85, 2. Hihte ic tō dīnra handa hālgum dēdum *in operibus manuum tuarum exultabo*, 91, 3. Heorte mīn and flæsc hyhtaþ georne on ðone lifgendan Drihten *cor meum et caro mea exultaverunt in Dominum vivum*, 83, 2. Hē hyhte tō mē *in me speravit*, 91, 14. Dām [ðe] longe his hyhtan hidercyme *to those who had long hoped for his advent*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 29; Cri. 142. Sione bearn symble hihtan *filii Sion exultant*, Ps. Th. 149, 2. Se þeóda lāreów lærde ða rīcan dæt hī heora hiht ne besetton on dām æwicelum welum, ac hihton on God dæra gōda syllend *the teacher of the gentiles taught the rich that they should not set their hope on deceitful riches, but should hope in God, the giver of good things*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 1. Wē cunnon hyhtan dæt wē heofones leóht āgan mōton *we can hope that we may possess the light of heaven*, Fragm. Kmbl. 84; Leás. 44. Ic ellen wylle habban and hlyhhan and mē hyhtan tō *I will have courage, and laugh and look forward with hope*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 22; Hy. 4, 70: 12 b; Th. 21, 26; Cri. 340. Gōd ys on Dryhten tō hyhtanne *bonum est confidere in Domino*, Ps. Th. 117, 9. [*O. and N.* hihte.] v. ge-hyhtan.

hyht-ful; *adj. Full of hope* or *joy, joyous, exultant, glad, pleasant*:—Ic þurh Judas ær hyhtful gewearþ and nū gebýned eom þurh Judas eft *through Judas formerly I became exultant, and now again through Judas am I humiliated*, Elen. Kmbl. 1842; El. 923. Ontýn earna hleoðor dæt mīn gehēnes hehtful weorþe *auditui meo dabis gaudium*, Ps. C. 50, 78; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 78. Him on läste beleac hihtfulne hām hālig engel *a holy angel closed behind them the pleasant abode* [*paradise*], Cd. 45; Th. 58, 14; Gen. 946. Wē hyhtfulle hālo gelýfiaþ *we, filled with hope, trust the salvation* [*or* hyhtfulle *may agree with* hālo], Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 17; Cri. 119.

hyht-gifa, an; *m. One who gives hope* or *joy* [*an epithet of Christ*], Elen. Kmbl. 1700; El. 852.

hyht-gifu, e; *f. A gift which causes hope* or *joy*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 31; Reim. 21.

hyhting, e; *f. Exultation, joy*:—Hihting *exultatio, lætitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 30.

hyht-leás; *adj. Without hope* [*of that which is promised*], *joyless*:—Āhōf brýd Abrahames hihtleásne hleahtor *Abraham's wife laughed incredulously* [*without hope that the promise of a son would be fulfilled*], Cd. 109; Th. 144, 9; Gen. 2387. v. hyht-ful.

hyht-líc; *adj. Giving*, or *having*, *cause for hope* or *joy, hopeful, pleasant, joyous, exultant*:—Hyhtlíc heorþwerod *a hopeful family*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 35; Gen. 1605. Beóþ ðonne eádge ðe ðær in wuniaþ hyhtlíc is dæt heorþwerud *happy are they that dwell therein, joyous is that band*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 352, 1; Sch. 91: Cd. 95; Th. 125, 8; Gen. 2076. Hyhtlíc heofontimber *the pleasant frame of heaven*, 8; Th. 9, 23; Gen. 146: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 18; Dóm. 24. Hyhtlícra hām, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 3; Sat. 216: 216; Th. 273, 17; Sat. 138. Ðonne biþ hyhtlícre . . . biþ dæt érende eádiglícre, Soul Kmbl. 250; Seel. 129. Hāma hyhtlícost, Andr. Kmbl. 207; An. 104. [*O. E. Hom.* hihtliche bure *a pleasant chamber*: cf. *Laym.* un-huhtlic.]

hyht-plega, an; *m. Joyous play, sport*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 14; Cri. 737: 105 b; Th. 402, 12; Rä. 21, 28.

hyht-willa, an; *m. Desire accompanied by hope* or *joy*:—Hyhtwillan leás *without hope of attaining any good*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 25; Sat. 159.

hyht-wynn, e; *f. Joy of hope*:—Ne þearf hē hopian nō dæt hē ðonan mōte ac ðær wunian sceal hyhtwynna leás *no need has he to hope that he may go thence, but there shall he dwell hopeless and joyless*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 14; Jud. 121.

hylo, es; *m. A bend, turn, winding*:—Ábrocen land *vel* hilces *anfractus*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 9; Wrt. Voc. 55, 12. Wōge hylcas *anfractus, reflectus*, Hpt. Gl. 448. Hylcas *anfractus*, 486. Hylcum *anfractibus*, 493.

hyld, held, es; *m. Favour, protection, grace* [*of a superior to an inferior*], *loyalty, allegiance* [*of the inferior to the superior*]:—Ic hālsige eów for dæs cāseres helda dæt gē mē secgon *I adjure you by your allegiance to the emperor that you tell me*, Nicod. 8; Thw. 4, 7. Gecýþe dæt on Godes helde and on hlāfordes *let him declare that on his faith towards God and the lord*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 23. On gesyhþe ðara hāligra ðe dīnne held curan *in the sight of the saints that chose thine allegiance* [*chose thee as their lord*]; ante conspectum sanctorum tuorum, Ps. Th. 51, 8. Ðe his hyld curon, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 19; Dan. 481. Gē ðe ūres dæs hālgan Godes held begangeþ *ye who practise loyalty towards our holy God*, Ps. Th. 133, 2. Ðeáh ðe ic on mīnes hūses hyld gegange *si introiero in tabernaculum domus meæ*, 131, 3. Hyld hæfde his feorlorene *he had lost the favour of his chief*, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 1; Gen. 301. Hæfde wuldres beám werud geléded on hild godes *the pillar of glory had conducted the host into the favour of God*, 170; Th. 214, 13; Exod. 568. On gāstes hyld, 195; Th. 243, 23; Dan. 440. Hylda leáse *without favours*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 20; Az. 21. Ðē éfre on fullum hyldum hold and on fulre lufe *faithful to thee with full faith and with full love*, Chart. Th. 598, 31. For eówrum hyldum ðe gē mē symble cýddon *for your fidelity that you have ever shewn me*, L. Edg. 5, 12; Th. i. 276, 19. v. helde, hyldu, gehyld, hold; Grmm. R. A. 252.

hyldan, heldan; *p.* de; *trans. and intrans. To bend, incline, heel, tilt*:—Ðū gestaþoladest eorþan swíðe fæstlice dæt heó ne helt on nāne healfe *thou hast fixed earth very firmly, so that it does not incline to any side*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 36. Heldeþ, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 327; Met. 20, 164. Hylde hine hleór bolster onfēng *he bent himself* [*to the couch*] *and the pillow received his cheek*, Beo. Th. 1380; B. 688. Ðā hig hyra andwlitan on eorþan hyldun *cum declinarent vultum in terram*, Lk. Skt. 24, 5. Hié tō gebede hyldon *they bent down to pray*, Andr. Kmbl. 2054; An. 1029. Ne hyld ðū mīne heortan *ut non declines cor meum*, Ps. Th. 140, 5. Ic hyldan mē ne dorste *I dare not bow myself* [*the Ruthwell cross has* hælda ik ni darstæ], Rood Kmbl. 90; Kr. 45. Is mīn feorh tō helldore hylded geneahhe *vita mea in infernum appropinquavit*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. [*Laym.* scipen gunnen helden: *A. R.* helden wīn ine wunden: *Prompt. Parv.* heldyn *or* bowyn *inclino, flecto, defleeto*, p. 234, see note: *Wick. Piers P.* helde *fundere*: *O. Sax.* af-heldian: *Icel.* halla *to lean* or *turn sideways*; hella *to pour out*: *Dan.* hælde *to incline*: *Swed.* hälla: *O. H. Ger.* halden *vergere, recubare*; haldian, heldian *inclinare, declinare*.] DER. á-, on-hyldan.

hyldan; *p.* de *To flay, take off the skin*:—Hylde þ *discoriat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 78. And hyldon ða offrunge *detractaque pelle hostiæ*. Lev. 1, 6. [*Laym. Wick.* hilde: *Icel.* hylda *to slash*.] v. be-, on-hyldan; hold *and* hyldere.

hyld-áþ, es; *m. An oath of fealty* or *fidelity*:—Ðus man sceal swerigean hyldáþas *in this manner are oaths of fealty to be sworn*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 2: see 252, 5. v hold-áþ.

hylde, an; *f. The slope of a hill*:—Óþ ðæs clifas norþ hyldan *to the north side of the cliff*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 418, 24. [*Icel.* hallr; *m. a slope, hill*: *O. H. Ger.* halda; *f. clivus*.] v. hyldan, held.

-hylde. v. earfoþ-, on-hylde *and* heald.

hylde-mæg, es; *m. A near and dear kinsman*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 1; Gen. 1094: 94; Th. 122, 25; Gen. 2032.

hyldere, es; *m. A flayer, butcher*:—Hyldere oððe cwellere oððe flāsctawere *lanio* vel *lanista* vel *carnifex* vel *macellarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 121; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27. From hylderum *a lanionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 2. v. hyldan, hold.

hylding, e; *f. A bending, inclination*; curvatura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 66.

hyld-réden, e; *f. Fidelity*:—Ælc ðrum áþ on hāligdóme sealde sóðre heldrédenne *each should give to other on the relics an oath of true fidelity*, Chart. Th. 610, 32. v. hold-réden.

hyldu, e; hyldo; *indecl. f. Kindness, favour, affection, friendship, grace, fidelity, loyalty* [v. hold.]:—Ys mē heortan gehygd hyldu Drihtnes *Deus cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 72, 21. His hyldo is unc betere tō gewinnanne ðonne his wiðermēdo *his favour is better for us to gain than his hostility*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 20; Gen. 659. Ðē wæs leófra his sibb and hyldo ðonne dīn sylfes bearn *his* [*God's*] *peace and grace were dearer to thee than thine own child*, 141; Th. 176, 33; Gen. 2921. Unc is his hyldo þearf *we need his favour*, 32; Th. 41, 30; Gen. 664: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 4. Hyldo tō wedde *as a pledge of favour*, Beo. Th. 5989; B. 2998. For ealdre hyldo *from old friendship*; amicitia vetus, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 28. Eallum monnum nānuht swā gōd ne þuhte swā hié tō his hyldo becóme *to all men nothing seemed so good as to obtain his favour*, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 18. Ácwæþ hine fram his hyldo, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 6; Gen. 304. Hyldo *affectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 12. Swā ic āge Pharaones helde *so may I possess the favour of Pharaoh*; per salutem Pharaonis, Gen. 42, 15. Wē hraðe begytan hyldo ðīne *cito anticipet nos misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 78, 8. Wutun ūrum Hálende hyldo gebeódan *jubilemus Deo salutari nostro*, 94, 1. Ic hyldo sóhte *I sought grace*, 118, 123. Englas ðe ær godes hyldo geléstou *angels who were loyal to God*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 9; Gen. 321: Ps. Th. 55, 10: 84, 8. [*O. Sax.* huldi *grace, favour, devotion*: *O. Frs.* helde, hulde: *Icel.* hylli *favour, grace*: *O. H. Ger.* huldi *gratia, favor, devotio, fides*: *Ger.* huld.] DER. hlāford-, un-hyldu; *and see* helde, hyld.

hyll. v. hel.

hyll, es; *m*; e; *f. A hill*:—Hyll *collis*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 62; Wrt. Voc. 54, 6. Þurþ hylles hrōf *through the top of the hill*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 29; Rä. 16, 27. Stondende on lytlum hylle, Shrn. 70, 14. Hī huntiaþ hī of élcere hylle *they shall hunt them from every hill*, Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Hyllas *montes*, Ps. Spl. C. 71, 3. Hyllas and heá beorgas, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 7; Dan. 383. Hyllas and cnollas, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 11; Cri. 717. Gebígde synt hylla middaneardes *incurvati sunt colles mundi*, Cant. Abac. 6. Dūna and hylla *montes et colles*, Hymn. T. P. 75. Ðonne hie cweþaþ tō ðém dūnum and tō ðém hyllum *tunc incipient dicere montibus et collibus*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 33: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 30. [*Laym. A. R.* hul: *Orm.* hill: *Ayenb.* hell: *Prompt. Parv.* hylle.] v. sand-hyll.

hyll-háma, an; *m. A cricket*:—Hilhāma *cicada*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 7; Wrt. Voc. 29, 29. Hyllehāma oððe gærstapa *cicada*, ii. 21, 54. v. hāma.

hyll-wyrt, e; *f. Hill-wort*:—Hylwurt *sanum*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 82; Wrt. Voc. 30, 34. Hylwyrt *pollegia*, 44; Som. 64, 83; Wrt. Voc. 32, 19. v. Lchdm. ii. 392, col. 2. In E. D. S. Plant Names hill-wort is given as [1] *mentha pulegium*: [2] *thymus serpyllum*.

hyl-song *a timbrel*:—On hylsongæ *in tympano*, Ps. Spl. T. 150, 4.

hylsten. v. hilsten (*Appendix*).

hylte, es; *m. A wood, shrubbery*:—Scoom hylti *frutices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 60.

hymblíce *cicuta*, Ep. Gl. 7 d, 8. v. hemlíc.

Hymbre. v. Norþan-, Norþ-, Súþ-hymbre.

hymele, an; *f. The hop plant*; humulus lupulus, Lchdm. ii. 392, col. 2. [*Icel.* humall: *Dan.* humle *hop-plant*.]

hymen, es; *m. A hymn*:—Be ðam hymene ðe wē be hire gewrihton *of the hymn that we composed about her*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 16.

hýnan, hēnan; *p.* de *To abuse, humiliate, rebuke, correct, treat with insult* or *contumely, despise, oppress, afflict, ill-treat, bring* or *lay low, subject*:—Ðām ilcan monnum ðe hē ðær þreáta þ and hēnþ *ipsis fratribus qui corriguntur*, Past. 17, 7; Swt. 117, 16. Ða ðe hē ðær hīnþ *those whom he subjects there*, 33, 2; Swt. 218, 19. Hē hermcwedend hýneþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5. Sēðe iuih gehēneþ mec hēnes sēðe wutedlíce mec hēnes gehēneþ ðone sēðe mec sende *qui vos spernit me spernit, qui autem me spernit spernit eum qui me misit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16. Ðæt se bealofulla hýneþ heardlíce *the baleful one cruelly afflicts it*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 27; Cri. 260. Hī hýnaþ ða heorde ðe hī sceoldan healdan *they ill-treat the flock that they ought to keep*, L. I. P. 12;

Th. ii. 320, 17; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 135. Ic hiora fýnd fylde and hýnde *ad nihilum inimicos eorum humiliassem*, Ps. Th. 80, 13. Hē Godes hālgan hýnde mid wītum *he oppressed God's saints with torments*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 25. Hē bebeād ðæt hié mon on ælce healfe hiénde *he ordered that they should be treated with insult on every side*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 6. Se gūþsceaþa Geáta leóde hatode and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4627; B. 2319. Hē heów and hýnde *he smote and felled*, Byrht. Th. 141, 18; By. 324. Hī Godes cyrican hýndan and bærndon *they evilly entreated and burned the churches of God*, Chr. 684; Erl. 41, 22. Hý ða slōgon and hýndon ðe ealle Rōmāne friþian woldon, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 4. Hefe ðū ðīne handa and hýn hiora oferhygd *raise thine hand and humble their pride*; leva manum tuam in superbiam eorum in finem, Ps. Th. 73, 4. Ne hēn ðū *ne despicias*, Rtl. 43, 13. Hergian and hýnan *to ravage and ill-use*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 1. Of ðæs handum ðe hine hýnan wolde *from the hands of him that would have laid him low*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 23. Hē sceal rȳperas and reáferas hatian and hýnan *robbers and plunderers he must hate and humble*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 20. Ic wolde helpan ðæs ðe unscyldig wǣre and hēnan ðone ðe hine yfelode, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 17. Hēnan ða yflan and fyrþrian ða gōdan *to bring the evil low and to promote the good*, 39, 2; Fox 212, 22. Ic eom frymdi tō ðē ðæt hī helsceaþan hýnan ne mōton *I am suppliant to thee that fiends of hell may not evil entreat it* [*the soul*], Byrht. Th. 137, 3; By. 180. [*O. E. Hom.* stala and steorfa swiðe eow scal hene: *Laym.* hænen and hatien; *Goth.* haunjan *to humiliate*: *O. Frs.* hēna: *O. H. Ger.* hōnjan *debilitare, illudere*: *Ger.* höhnen.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-hýnan; *and see* heán.

-hynde. v. six-, twelf-, twý-hynde.

hynden, e; *f. A legal association of one hundred men. It will appear from the following passage that the* hynden *was an association of ten tithings*: — Ðæt wē tellan ā x. menn tōgædere and se yldesta bewiste ða nigene tō ōðrum ðara gelāste ðara ðe wē ealle gecwǣdon and syððan ða hyndena heora tōgædere and ǣnne hyndenman ðe ða x. mynige tō ūre ealre gemǣne þearfe and hig xi. healdan ðære hyndene feoh [*resolved*:] *that we always count ten men together, and that the chief one should direct the nine in each of those duties that we have all agreed upon; and then groups of ten tithings and* [*in each such group*] *one chief man* [hyndenman] *who may admonish the ten* [*chiefs of tithings*] *to the common benefit of us all; and let these eleven keep the money of the* hynden *to which they belong*, L. Æðelst. v. 3; Th. i. 230, 22–232, 3. On ðære hyndenne, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 11. v. next word; and see for a discussion of the term Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 242, sqq.

hynden-mann, es; *m. The head man of a* hynden: — Ðæt wē ūs gegaderian ā emban ǣnne mōnaþ gif wē māgon and ǣmtan habban ða hyndenmenn and ða ðe ða teóþunge bewitan ... and habban ða xii [xi?] menn heora metscype tōgædere [*resolved*:] *that we gather to us once every month, if we can and have leisure, the* hyndenmen *and those who direct the tithings ... and let these eleven* [*the* hyndenman *and one from each tithing in the* hynden *of which he was the head*] *have their refection together*, L. Æðelst. v. 8; Th. i. 236, 1–6. v. preceding word; and cf. hundred-mann.

hyngrian, hyngran; *p.* ode, ede *To hunger.* I. *with nom. of person*: — Eádige synd gē ðe hingriaþ nū *beati qui nunc esuritis*, Lk. Skt. 6, 21. Eádige ða ðe rihtwīsnesse hingriaþ *beati qui esuriunt justitiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. Hingrian is of untrumnysse ðæs gecynnes *esurire ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 14. Hwænne gesāwe wē ðē hingrigendne *quando te vidimus esurientem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 37. Ðane hingriendan *famelicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 27. Gē gēfon hingrendum hlāf, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 12; Cri. 1355. God gefylþ ða hingrigendan mid his gōdum, Homl. Th. i. 202, 35. II. *with dat. or acc. of person*: — Siððan him hingrode *afterwards he hungered*, 166, 12. Him nān þing ne hingrode, 168, 19. Hine hingrede *esuriit*, Lk. Skt. 4, 2. Mē hingrode *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35. Ðā ongan hyne syððan hingrian *postea esuriit*, 4, 2. [*Piers P.* þe hungreþ: *Goth.* huggrjan *impers. with acc.*: *O. Sax.* gihungrian: *O. Frs.* hungera: *Icel.* hungra: *O. H. Ger.* hungarian *pers. and impers. with acc. esurire*: *Ger.* hungern.] v. ge-hyngran.

hyngrig; *adj. Hungry*: — Ic wæs hingcgrig *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 35. v. hungrig.

hȳn-ness, e; *f. Humiliation, abasement, proscription*: — Unsceaþþiendra hýnnysse *proscriptionibus innocentum*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25, note. v. heán, hȳnan.

hynni-laec *ascolonium*, Ep. Gl. 2 d, 6. v. enne-leác.

hȳnþ, e; hýnþu [-o]; *indecl. f. Humiliation, abasement, disgrace, contempt, injury, harm, loss*: — Hýnþ *vel* lyre *vel* hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 24; Wrt. Voc. 47, 29. Mycel hýnþ and sceamu hyt ys men nelle wesan ðæt ðæt hē ys and ðæt ðe hē wesan sceal *magnum damnum et verecundia est homini nolle esse quod est, et quod esse debet*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 3. Hēnþa *detrimentum, damnum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 69. Sorh is mē tō secganne hwæt mē Grendel hafaþ hýnþo gefremed *a grief it is to me to say what harm Grendel hath done me*, Beo. Th. 954; B. 475: 1190; B. 593. Undōm dēman earmum tō hýnþe *to judge unjust judgment to the injury of the poor*, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 24. Hī willaþ geinnian ða æftran hīnþe mid ðām uferan gestreónum *they desire to supply the consequent loss with the heavenly gains*, Homl. Th. i. 340, 33. Hýnþu and hrāfyl *injury and slaughter*, Beo. Th. 559; B. 277. Wē hēnþo geþolaþ *we shall suffer humiliation*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 18; Sat. 399. Helle hiénþu heofones mārþu *the disgrace of hell, the glory of heaven*, Exon. 16b; Th. 37, 10; Cri. 591. Hýnþu unrim *ills unnumbered*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 15; Gen. 776. Fela heardra hýnþa *many cruel injuries*, Beo. Th. 334; B. 166. Hēnþa, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 41; Met. 12, 21. Nā beóþ ða eádige ðe for hýnþum oððe lirum hwīlwendlīcra hyðða heófiaþ *they are not blessed, who mourn for losses of temporal comforts*, Homl. Th. i. 550, 28. Eall gē ðæt mē dydon tō hýnþum *ye did all that against me*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 24; Cri. 1514. Hié in hýnþum sculon wergþu dreógan *in abject state shall they undergo damnation*, Elen. Kmbl. 420; El. 216. Ðū hweorfest of hēnþum in gehyld godes *thou shalt go from humiliations into the grace of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 233; An. 117. Ðæt wē on ðam tōweardan līfe hýnþa forbūgan māgon *that in the life to come we may escape disgrace*, H. R. 17, 29. Hēnþa, Dōm. L. 6, 88. Ic heóld nū nigon geár wið ealle hýnþa ðīnes fæder gestreón *I have kept now nine years thy father's wealth from all losses*, Homl. Skt. 9, 42. [*O. E. Hom.* hendt: *O. H. Ger.* hōnida *contumelia, ignominia, calumnia, dedecor, crimen, humilitas.*] v. heán, hýnan.

HYPE, es; *m. The* HIP, *haunch, upper part of the thigh*: — Hype *clunis*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 49: *ilia*, ii. 110, 54. Ānra gehwylc hæfde sweord ofer his hype for nihtlīcum ege *every man had his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night* [Song of Sol. 3, 8], Blickl. Homl. 11, 18. Dō his sweord tō his hype *ponat vir gladium super femur suum*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 383, 2. Hypas *clunes*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 70; Wrt. Voc. 44, 52. [*A. R. R. Gloue.* hupe: *Wick. Chauc.* hipe, hippe: *Goth.* hups; *m*: *Icel.* huppr: *m*: *O. H. Ger.* huf; *f. femur, coxa, clunis*: *Ger.* hüfte.]

hȳpe, an; *f. A heap*: — Hýpe *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 70. Hī beóþ gegaderode tō micelre hýpan gif wē hī weaxan lǣtaþ *they will be gathered together into a great heap, if we let them grow*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 7. Goldes and seolfres ungerīme hýpan, i. 450, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hūfo; *m. strues, acervus, tumulus, congeries.*] v. mold-hȳpe, heáp.

hype-bān, es; *n. The hip-bone*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 54; Wrt. Voc. 44, 37. Hupbān *catacrinis*, ii. 22, 63. Hupbánan *lumbi*, 54, 11.

hȳpel, es; *m. A heap*: — On hýpel *in cumulum, in augmentationem*, Hpt. Gl. 465. Hypplas *congeries*, 499. On reáde hýplas *in rubicundas congeries*, 449. Cf. scald-hýflas *vel* sond-hyllas *alga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 73. [Hupel *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 89, 44: *Wick.* hipil: *Trev.* huples; *pl.* Cf. also *Wick.* hipilmelum *acervatim.*]

hype-, hup-seax, es; *n. A knife hanging at the hip, a dagger, short sword*: — Lytel sweord *vel* hypesex *pugio* vel *clunabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 50; Wrt. Voc. 35, 37. Helm oððe hupseax, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 6; Crä. 64. Helmas and hupseax, Judth. 12; Th. 26, 15; Jud. 328.

hype-were, es; *m. Pain in the hip, sciatica*: — Hipwerc *sciascis*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 42; Wrt. Voc. 19, 45.

HÝR, e; *f.* HIRE, *payment for service done* or *money lent, interest*: — Ne nim ðū nā māre æt him tō hýre ðonne ðū sealdest. Ne syle ðū ðīn feoh tō hýre *computabuntur fructus ex tempore, quo vendidit, et quod reliquum est, reddet emptori. Pecuniam tuam non dabis ad usuram*, Lev. 25, 27, 37. Tō hīre *ad usuram*, Deut. 23, 19. Hwī ne sealdest ðū mīn feoh tō hýre *quare non dedisti pecuniam meam ad mensam*, Lk. Skt. 19, 23. Ðe hyra feoh lǣnaþ tō hýre *qui pecuniam suam mutuam dant fœnore*, L. Ecg. P. iii. proem; Th. ii. 194, 31. [*Laym.* hure: *A. R.* hure, huire: *Piers P.* hyre: *Wick.* hire: *Du.* huur *wages*: *Dan.* hyre *hire*: *O. Frs.* hēre *a lease.*]

hȳra, an; *m. A hired servant, hireling*: — Se hýra se ðe nis hyrde *mercenarius qui non est pastor*, Jn. Skt. 10, 12, 13: Homl. Th. i. 238, 14: 240, 15. Hýrena þeáwe gē fleóþ ... swā se hýra ðonne hē ðone wulf gesyhþ *ye flee after the manner of hirelings ... as the hireling does when he sees the wolf*, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 38, 14.

hȳra, an; *m. One who is subject to another*: — Æþelbryhtes hýra *sub potestate positus Ædilberti*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 21.

HÝRAN, hēran, hiéran; *p.* de [*with acc., with infin., and with acc. and infin.*] I. *to* HEAR, *hear of*: — Morgensteorran ðe wē ōðre naman ǣfensteorra nemnan hēraþ *the morning star which we hear called evening star by another name*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 29; Met. 4, 15. Nēnigne ic sēlran hýrde hordmādmum *no better treasure did I ever hear of*, Beo. Th. 2399; B. 1197. Ǣfre ic ne hýrde ðon cymlīcor ceól gehladenne heáhgestreónum *never have I heard of a bark any fairer laden with treasures*, Andr. Kmbl. 720; An. 360. Wundorlīcor ðonne ǣfre byre monnes hýrde *more wonderfully than ever child of man heard*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 19; Ph. 129. Ic londbūend secgan hýrde *I have heard the people of the country say*, Beo. Th. 2697; B. 1346. Ne hýrde ic idese lǣdan mægen fægerre *I have not heard of a queen leading a fairer force*, Elen Kmbl. 480; El. 240. Hýrde ic ðæt hē ðone healsbeáh Hygde gesealde *I have heard that he gave the collar to Hygd*, Beo. Th. 4350; B. 2172. II. *to listen to, follow, serve, obey, be subject to, belong to*: — Ic hēro *servio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 29. Se port hýrþ in on Dene *the port belongs to the Danes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 24. Ic gean ðæs landes æt Holungaburnan and ðæs ðe dǣrtō hýrþ *I grant the land at*

Hollingbourn and what belongs thereto, Chart. Th. 558, 27. Se haga æt Wiltúne ðe hýrþ intó Wilig, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 415, 4. Hé mínum lárum hýreþ [MS. hyraþ] *he listens to my teachings*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 29; Jul. 371. Ða men ðe híraþ intó heora mynstre *the men that belong to their minster*, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 384, 4. Ða ígland ðe in Denemearce hýraþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 31. Ðás land eall hýraþ tó Denemearcan, 36; 20, 4. Inc hýraþ eall *all shall be subject to you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 20; Gen. 205. Gíf gé hýraþ mé *if ye obey me*, 106; Th. 139, 26; Gen. 2315. Ðú tunglu genédest ðæt hie ðé tó hêraþ *legem pati sidera cogis*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 10; Met. 4, 5. Hýrde on ðam ða bysene ðæs érestan hyrdes Godes cyricean *in quo exemplum sequebatur primi pastoris ecclesiæ*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Hié cwédan ðæt se án wære sóþ God se ðe Martinus hýrde *they said that he alone was true God whom Martin followed*, Blickl. Homl. 231. 1. Englas hêrdon him *angeli ministrabant illi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. Ðæt Israhélisce folc hýrdon gode and Moise his þeówe *populus crediderunt domino et Moysi servo ejus*, Ex. 14, 31. Tó ðǽm landum eallum ðe ðǽrtó hiérdon *to all the lands that thereto belonged*, Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 32. Filgan hí ðam láfordscipe ðe ðæt land tó hýre *let them follow the lordship that the land belongs to*, Chart. Th. 549, 33. Eal ðæt folc ðe ðé híran sceal *omnis populus qui subjectus est tibi*, Ex. 11, 8. Ne mæg nán mon twám hlâfordum hiéran *nemo potest duobus dominis servire*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 24. Hêra, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 24. Gif hé Gode wile rihtlíce hýran, L. Edg. C. 60, note; Th. ii. 256, 36. Him ǽghwilc hýran scolde gomban gyldan *him each one had to obey, to him pay tribute*, Beo. Th. 20; B. 10. Hêran, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 61; Met. 1, 31. Holdlíce hýran woldon *were ready loyally to obey*, Andr. Kmbl. 3277; An. 1641. Hǽðengild hýran wig weorþian *to follow false Gods, to worship idols*, Apstls. Kmbl. 94; Ap. 47. [*Goth.* hausjan: *O. Sax.* hôrian *to hear, obey: O. Frs.* hêra: *Icel.* heyra *to hear, hearken; belong to: Dan.* höre: *O. H. Ger.* hôren *audire, auscultare, obedire, pertinere: Ger.* hören.] DER. ge-, mis-, ofer-hýran.

hýran *to hire*. v. hýrian.

hyrcnian *to hearken*, Andr. Kmbl. 1307; An. 654: Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 21; Gû. 979. v. heorcnian.

hyrdan, herdan, hierdan; *p.* de *To make hard, strong* or *bold, to embolden, encourage, brace*:—Sóna æfter ðon suíðe líðelíce hierde [hirde, Cott. MS.] ða ðe hé unfæsðráde wisse *eaute monendo postmodum, quæ infirma sunt, roborat*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 213, 8. Tó ðam wáge geság heafelan onhylde hyrde ðá géna ellen on innan *to the wall he sank, bowed his head, yet within did he brace up his strength*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 15; Gû. 1244. Hyrde hine georne *diligently encouraged him*, Wald. 1; Vald. 1, 1. Herd hyge ðínne heortan staðola *make thy soul strong, firm fix thine heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 2427; An. 1215. [*Goth.* ga-hardjan *to harden: O. Saxon.* gi-herdian *to make strong, firm: O. Frs.* herda: *Icel.* herða *to harden, temper* [*iron*]; *to exhort, cheer: O. H. Ger.* hartian *confortare.*] DER. á-, for-, ge-, on-hyrdan. v. heardian.

hyrde. v. hirde.

hyrdel, es; *m. A hurdle, a frame of intertwined twigs* or *bars*:—Hyrdel *cleta, cratis*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 44; Wrt. Voc. 26, 43: *cratis* i. *flecta*, 49; Som. 65, 88; Wrt. Voc. 34, 20. Ða forlét se cásere ðone hálgan lícaman uppon ðam ísenan hyrdle *then the emperor left the holy body* [*of St. Lawrence*] *on the iron hurdle*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 23. Hyrþil *cratem, flecta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 45. Hyrdlas *crates*, 80, 22. [*Prompt. Parv.* hyrdel *plecta, flecta, cratis: R. Glouc.* an chyrche of herdles and of ȝerden: cf. *Goth.* haurds *a door: Icel.* hurð *a door, a hurdle: O. H. Ger.* hurt *crates, craticula: Ger.* hürde *a hurdle.*]

hyrd-ness. v. hird-ness.

hyrd-réden. v. heord-réden.

hyrdung, e; *f. Strengthening, restoring*:—Hyrdung *constructio* vel *instructio*: ealdere timbrunga bóte *instructio*: niwe timbrung *constructio*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 74–6; Wrt. Voc. 39, 57–9. v. hyrdan, á-hyrding.

hýre *hire*. v. hýr.

hýre-borg, es; *m. Interest, usury*:—Hiéreborg (*or*? hiére, borg) *fenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 18.

hý-réd. v. hí-réd.

hýred-ness *fame, report*; fama, Lye.

hýre-gilda, an; *m. One who receives* (?) *pay for service, a mercenary*:—Hýregildan *mercedarii*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 96; Wrt. Voc. 18, 46.

hyrel [?]:—Andlang ðære fyrh ðæt hit cymþ tó hyrel; ðonne þwyres ofer hyrel on ða furh ofer clénan dúne, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 435, 9.

hýre-, hiére-, hýr-mann, es; *m. One who obeys*, or *is subject to, another, a subject, follower, servant, subordinate*, [*as an ecclesiastical term*] *a parishioner, a hearer*:—Fordon oft for ðæs láreówes unwísdóme misfaraþ ða hiéremenn and oft for ðæs láreówes wísdóme unwísum hiéremonnum biþ geborgen *for often from the ignorance of the teacher the followers go astray, and often from the wisdom of the teacher the followers are preserved*; per pastorum ignorantiam hi, qui sequuntur, offendant, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 5. Se hrygc ðæt sint ða hiéremenn *hi, qui subsequenter inhærent, dorsa nominantur*, Swt. 29, 12. On ódre wísan sint tó monianne ða ealdormen on ódre wísan ða hiéremenn *quomodo admonendi subditi et prælati*, 28; Swt. 189, 13. Bist ðú úre cyning oððe beóþ wé ðíne hýrmen *rex noster eris aut subjiciemur ditioni tuæ*? Gen. 37, 8. Wé beódaþ eác úrum híremannum *we also command our subjects*, L. Æðelst. v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 1. Æt his hýremannum *from his subordinates*, 11; Th. i. 240, 16. Éowrum hýremonnum cýðan *to make known to your parishioners*, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 20. His hiéremonnum *auditores suos*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 17. His hýrmen, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 22. Is gehwylcum mæssepreóst micel þearf ðæt hé his hýremen georne láre, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 6; 28; Th. ii. 424, 33. v. hýran.

hýr-geoht, es; *n. A hired yoke of oxen*:—Be hýrgeohte, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 7.

hýrian; *p.* ode: hýran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hire*:—Ús nán man ne hýrode *nemo nos conduxit*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 7. Nán man ús ne hýrde, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 5. Seðe wolde hýrian wyrhtan, 72, 19. [*A. R.* huren; *Prompt. Parv.* hyryn *conduco: Laym.* hureden, *p. pl: Piers P.* huyred, *pp: O. Frs.* hêra: *O. Dut.* hueren: *M. L. Ger.* huren.] v. á-hýrian, ge-hýran.

hyrian; *p.* ede *To imitate*:—Hió hyrigaþ monnum *they imitate men*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 26. v. æfter-, on-hyrian.

hýrig-mann, es; *m. A subject, follower, parishioner*:—Hýrigmonnum, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 27. Hýrigmen, 28; Th. ii. 424, 16. v. hýre-mann.

hýrig-mann, es; *m. A person hired to work*:—Ðá gewearþ ðam hlâforde and ðám hýrigmannum wíð ánum peninge *an agreement to work for a penny was made between the lord and the workmen he had hired*, Th. An. 73, 30.

hýrling, es; *m. A hireling, one who works for hire*:—Hí heora fæder on scipe forlêton mid hýrlingum *relicto patre suo in navi cum mercenariis*, Mk. Skt. 1, 20.

hýr-mann, es; *m. One who works for hire*:—Hýrman *mercenarius*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 40. Mid ðǽm hýremonnum *cum mercenariis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 20. [Hurmon, Wrt. Voc. 95, 51.]

hýr-mann. v. hýre-mann.

hyrnan; *p.* de *To project in the shape of a horn* or *wedge*:—Andlang ðæs streámes on ðone níðdham ðe hyrnþ into Scylftúne and fram Scylftúne andlang streámes ðæt it cymþ tó ðam mylewere ðe hyrnþ intó duceling dúne *along the stream to the meadow-enclosure that projects wedge-shaped into Scylfton; and from Scylfton along stream until it comes to the mill-weir that juts out into Ducklingdown*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 92, 29. [Cf. 'Herne, a nook of land, projecting into another district, parish, or field,' Forby.] v. hyrne.

hyrne, an; *f. A horn, corner, angle*:—Hyrne *angulus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 73. Ðæt wæter ðe man ða bán mid ðǽwón binnan ðære cyrcan wearþ ágoten on ánre hyrnan *the water that the bones were washed with in the church was poured away in a corner*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 162. Tó ðæs hegges hyrnan *to the corner of the hedge*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 423, 18. Tó mórmére norþ hyrnan, 449, 19. On stréta hyrnum *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. On ðæs weofodes hyrnan *super cornua altaris*, Ex. 29, 12: Lev. 4, 18: 8, 15. On ða feówer hyrnan ðære earce *per quatuor arcæ angulos*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 21. [*A. R.* hurne: *R. Glouc.* hurne: *Prompt. Parv.* hyrne *angulus*, see note, p. 241: *Chauc.* herne: *Piers P.* huirne, hirne, hyrne: *O. Frs.* herne: *Icel.* hyrna *one of the horns* or *points of an axe-head; a mountain peak.*] v. horn.

-hyrne. v. án-, þreó-hyrne.

hyrned; *adj. Provided with a horn* or *beak* [*of a ship*], *having angles* or *corners*:—Ða hyrnedan nǽddran *the horned snakes*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 7. Hyrnde ciólas *ships having horn-shaped prows*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 46; Met. 26, 23. v. án-, eahta-, ofer-, six-hyrned.

hyrned-nebba; *adj. Horny-* or *hard-beaked* [*epithet of raven and eagle*], Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 212: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 11; Ælfelst. 62.

hyrnen; *adj. Made of horn*:—On stefne bémen hyrnenre [Ps. Spl. býman hyrnendre; Ps. Stev. hornes hyrnes; *Wick.* þe hornene trumpe] *voce tubæ corneæ*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* hurnîn *corneus.*]

hýr-ness, e; *f. Obedience, subjection, a district in subjection to secular or ecclesiastical authority*:—His mód biþ áfédd mid ðære smeáunga ðære wilnunga óderra monna hiérnesse *in occulta meditatione cogitationis ceterorum subjectione pascitur*, Past. 8, 2; Swt. 55, 6. Hé underþeódde and him tó hérenysse geteáh *subjecit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 33. Wæs hé érest arcebiscopa ðæt him eall Angelcynn hýrnysse geþafode *is primus erat in archiepiscopis, cui omnis Anglorum ecclesia manus dare consentiret*, 4, 2; S. 565, 22. Underþeódde on hérnysse *subjecti*, 30; S. 561, 36. Ne spane nán mæssepreóst nánne mon of ódre cyrcean hýrnysse tó his cyrcan ne of ódre preóstscyre láre ðæt mon his cyrcan geséce *let no priest entice any man from the parish of another church to his church, nor persuade any one to come from another district to attend his church*, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 410, 31. Eall Beorcleá hýrnesse hí áwéston, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 21. From hwélm ondfóaþ gæfle oððe hérnisse *a quibus accipiunt tributum vel censum*? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 25. v. mis-hýrness; hýran, hýre-mann.

hyrnetu, hyrnet, e; *f. A hornet*:—Hyrnet *crabro*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 107; Wrt. Voc. 23, 63. Hyrnetu *crabro*, ii. 16, 25. Hurnitu, 105, 46. Ic ísende hyrnytta *mittam crabrones*, Ex. 23, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* hornuz *crabro, scabro: Ger.* horniss.]

hyrn-ful ; *adj. Full of corners*; angulosus, Hpt. Gl. 409.

hyrn-stán, es; *m. A corner-stone*:—Hé is se hyrnstán ðe gefégþ ða twegen weallas tógædere *he is the corner-stone that joins together the two*

walls, Homl. Th. i. 166, 12, 23. [*Orm.* he wass himm sellf þatt hirnestan þatt band ta tweȝȝenn waȝhesse.]

hýr-oxa, an; *m. A hired ox*, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 7, note.

hyrst, e; *f. An ornament, a decoration, jewel, anything of value, trapping, equipment, armour, implement*:—Hyrsta *falerarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 74. Hryste *farelas*, 108, 34. Hyrsta scýne bord and brād swyrd brūne helmas *beautiful equipments, shield and broad sword, brown helms*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 317: Fins. Th. 41; Fin. 20. Bēg and siglu eall swylce hyrsta swylce on horde ār men genumen hæfdon *ring*[*s*] *and jewels, just such ornaments as before men had taken in the hoard*, Beo. Th. 6309; B. 3165. Īren byrnan heard swyrd hilted and his helm hāres hyrste *the iron byrnie, the hard and hilted sword, and his helm, the hoary one's equipments*, 5968; B. 2988. Hyrste [hyrsta, Soul Kmbl. 114] ða reādan ne gold ne seolfor [*not*] *the red ornaments, nor gold nor silver*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 15; Seel. 57. Hwīlum mec ðhebbaþ hyrste mīne *sometimes my trappings* [*wings*] *raise me up*, 103 a; Th. 390, 1; Rä. 8, 4: 103 b; Th. 392, 16; Rä. 11, 8: Th. 392, 24; Rä. 12, 1. Hyrste gerīm rodores tungel *number* [*heaven's*] *ornaments, the stars of the firmament*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 7; Gen. 2189. Ðeáh ðe hyrsta unrīm ðhte *though he owned jewels unnumbered*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 12; Jul. 43. Ne mōt hē ðara hyrsta hionane lǣdan wuhte ðon māre hordgestreóna ðonne hē hiðer brohte *defunctum leves non comitantur opes*, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 17–22; Met. 14, 9–11. Fyrnmanna fatu hyrstum behrorene *vessels of men of old, deprived of their ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5517; B. 2762. Hilderincas hyrstum gewerede, Elen. Kmbl. 526; El. 263. Hyrstum frætwed wlītig on wāge, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 22; Rä. 15, 11: 108 b; Th. 413, 15; Rä. 32, 20: 113 b; Th. 436, 1; Rä. 54, 7: 129 a; Th. 495, 22; Rä. 85, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* hrusti, Grff. ii. 546.] DER. ge-, wīg-hyrst.

hyrst, es; *m. A hurst, copse, wood*. The word occurs most frequently in compounds, e. g. *knut-hyrst, æsc-hyrst*, etc., and is still found as *hurst* in names of places. See Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxii, and Leo's Anglo-Saxon Names, p. 107: — In hyrst sciofingden, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. 273, 6. Wermōd hēr on hyrstum heasewe standeþ *wormwood stands dusky here in the woods* [Grein takes *hyrstum* under the previous word], Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 24; Rä. 41, 61. v. horst, hurst, Grff. iv. 1042.

hyrstan, hrystan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ornament, decorate, deck*:—Beón hyrst *comi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 43. Hyrsted sweord, Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672. Helm hyrsted golde, 4503; B. 2255. Hyrsted gold *gold fairly wrought*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 5; Gen. 2155. Hyrstedne hrōf hālgum tunglum *the* [*heavenly*] *canopy adorned with holy stars*, 46; Th. 58, 34; Gen. 956. Beorc byþ on helme hyrsted [hrysted, MS.] fægere *the birch at its top is fairly adorned*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 32; Rūn. 18. [*O. H. Ger.* hrusten *ornare*, Grf. ii. 546.] v. ge-hyrstan; īsen-hyrst.

hyrstan, hierstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To fry, roast*:—Ic herste *frigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 64. Hwæt is þinga ðe bietere sīe on ðæs lāreówes mōde oððe hit sufður hierste *quid vero acrius doctoris mentem frigit?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 2. Nim ūne clǣne panne and hyrste hý mid ele *take a clean pan and fry them with oil*, Lchdm. iii. 136, 4. Hē hine hēt ðþenian on īrenum bedde and hine cwicne hirstan and brǣdan and swā hine mon mā hirste swā wæs hē fægera on ondwlitan *he ordered him to be stretched on an iron bed and roasted alive; and the more he was roasted the fairer was his face*, Shrn. 116, 3–5. v. ge-hyrstan.

hyrste *a little gridiron*; craticula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 53.

hyrste-panne. v. hearste-panne.

hyrst-geard, es; *m. An enclosed wood* [?]:—In ðone hyrstgeard, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 19, 1.

hyrsting, hiersting, e; *f. Frying, burning, a frying-pan* [?]:—Hyrstinceg *cremium*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 4. Hyrstynge[-panne?] *frixorium*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 69. Hyrstung *frixorium*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 65. Hyrsting *frixura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 84. Mid ðisse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned *Paulus hujus sartaginis urebatur frixura*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* harsta *frixura*.]

hyrsting-hlǽf, es; *m. Crust*:—Herstinghlāfum *crustis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 51.

hyrsting-panne, an; *f. A frying-pan*:—Hyrsting [dyrsting, MS.] panne *sartago* vel *frixorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 59; Wrt. Voc. 25, 1.

hyrsuðon [?], Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11, note.

hýr-, heár-sum; *adj. Obedient, compliant*:—Se ðe him hýrsum beón wolde hē gehēt *qui sibi obtemperantibus promitteret*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Him hýrsum beón *ei obtemperare*, 2, 12; S. 574, 16. Hit biþ his lāreówum hýrsum *it is obedient to its teachers*, Salm. Kmbl. 798; Sal. 398. Wē beóþ hīrsume *erimus obedientes*, Ex. 24, 7. Nemne ic gode sylle hýrsumne hige *unless I give to God an obedient mind*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 13; Gū. 340. Heársume, 42 b; Th. 144, 13; Gū. 677: 43 a; Th. 145, 19; Gū. 697. [*O. E. Homl.* her-sum: *Orm.* herr-summ: *Laym.* hær-sum: *O. H. Ger.* hôr-sam.] v. ge-hýrsum.

hýrsumian; *p.* ode, ede *To be obedient, obey, serve*:—Windas and sǣ him hýrsumiaþ *venti et mare obediunt ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 368, 28. Hýrsumiaþ *ancillantur*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 6; Wrt. Voc. 55, 9. Wē ðē on ðissum ne hērsumiaþ *we shall not obey thee in this*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 19. Ða hālgan heofonware him hýrsumedon, 135, 17. Hē ðām bebodum heársumede, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 41. [*O. E. Homl.* hersunian: *O. H. Ger.* hôrsamôn *obedire*.] v. ge-hýrsumian.

hýrsum-ness, e; *f. Obedience, subjection*:—Myrcna cyninge on hýrsumnesse underþeódded syndon *Merciorum regi subjecta sunt*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 27. Þurh ða hýrsumnysse ðe wē heom hýrsomiaþ *through the obedience with which we obey them*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 21. [*O. E. Homl.* hersamnisse: *Laym.* hersumnesse.] v. ge-hýrsumnys.

hyrtan, hiertan; *p.* te *To* HEARTEN, *encourage, animate*:—Tō heora ágenre þearfe hyrteþ *ad propriam eorum necessitatem animat*, L. M. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 266, 8. Hyrt *cohortat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 5. Mid ðām ðrum worde hē hierte mid ðām hē brēgde *favet ergo eis desiderio, et terret ex præcepto*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 11. Hyrte hyne hordweard *the hoard-ward* [*dragon*] *took courage*, Beo. Th. 5179; B. 2593. [*Laym.* hirten: *Prompt. Parv.* hertyn *animo*.] v. ge-hyrtan.

hyrwan, hyrwian; *p.* de, ede *To speak ill* or *contemptuously of any one, blaspheme, despise, condemn, treat ill, oppress, vex, harass*:—Ōðerne herweþ *alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 24. Ða earman ðe nū Godes bebodu hyrwiaþ beóþ cwylmede *the miserable men that now despise God's commandments shall be tormented*, L. E. I; Th. ii. 396, 36. Ðū heruwdest Godes bebodu, Blickl. Homl. 49, 36. Hē hyrwde godes naman and wirigde hine *eum blasphemasset nomen et maledixisset ei*, Lev. 24, 11. Ðā hyrwdon hī ealle hine *omnes condemnaverunt eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 64. Hió hyrwdon ðē *they despised thee*, Elen. Kmbl. 710; El. 355. Gē gewritu herwdon *ye despised the scriptures*, 774: El. 387. Ne hyrw ðū ūre godas *blaspheme not our gods*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 13. Ne hyrwe gē ūtancymenne man *non exprobretis advenæ*, Lev. 19, 33. Sceal wīs cyning cristendōm miclian and mǣrsian and ā hē sceal hǣðendōm hindrian and hyrwan *a wise king must extend and magnify christianity, and ever must he hinder and harass heathendom*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* harwian *exasperare*, Grff. iv. 1043.] v. ge-hyrwan.

hyrwe *name of a tree*; torriculum, Wrt. Voc. 285, 50.

hyrwend, es; *m. A blasphemer*: — Lēd ūt ðone hirwend *educ blasphemum*, Lev. 24, 14.

hyrwend-líc; *adj. Contemptible, despicable*:—Heruuendlícae *contemptum*, Ep. Gl. 7 d, 9. Heuuendlíce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 31. Ða hirwendlícan *contemtibiliora*, 15, 62.

hyrw-ness, e; *f. Contempt, reproach*:—Hirwnessæ *contemptus*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 141. Gefylled wē synd hirwuesseum *repleti sumus despectione*, 122, 4.

hyscan; *p.* te *To mock, deride, taunt, reproach*:—Hē hiscþ geþeahtas ealdra *reprobat consilia principum*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 10. Seðe eardaþ on heofonum hyseþ [hyscþ?] hý *qui habitat in cælis irridebit eos*, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 4. Ðonne hyscte hē on ða godcundan lāreówas, Wulfst. 235, 25. Hyhsan *conviciari*, Gl. Prud. 696. Hihsendes *subsannantis*, Hpt. Gl. 524. v. husc, ge-, in-hyscan.

hyse, es; *m. A young man, warrior*: — Hyse cwom gangan *there came a young man*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 14; Rä. 55, 1. Him be healfe stōd hyse unweaxen cniht on gecampe *by his side stood a youth not yet grown up, a boy in battle*, Byrht. Th. 136, 17; By. 152. Hyse [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217: Andr. Kmbl. 1190; An. 595: 1622; An. 812: Elen. Kmbl. 1043; El. 523. Hē lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals *he pierced the man's neck with his javelin*, Byrht. Th. 135, 60; By. 141. Hysse dīnum *puero tuo*, Ps. Th. 85, 15. Tō Abrahame his ágenum hysse *ad Abraham puerum suum*, 104, 37. Þissum hysse hold *gracious to this man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1099; An. 550. Hysas, Byrht. Th. 135, 24; By. 123. Beornas feóllon, hyssas lāgon, 135, 2; By. 112. Noldon ða hyssas hýran lārum hǣðnum *the youths would not listen to heathen lore*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 14; Dan. 217: 184; Th. 230, 11; Dan. 231. Hēt hyssa hwæne *bade each man*, Byrht. Th. 131, 2; By. 2: 135, 34; By. 128: Fins. Th. 96; Fin. 48. v. þegn-hyse.

hyse-beorþor, -berþor, -borþor, es; *n. The bearing of male offspring, the offspring itself, a young man*:—Hyseberþor *puerperium*, Mone B. 3894. Hyseborþor, 4975. Hysebeorþ[or], Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 42. Woldon on ðam hysebeorþre [cf. 2253, se geonga] heafolan gescénan *they would hurt the head of the man*, Andr. Kmbl. 2285; An. 1144. v. beorþor.

hyse-berþling, es; *m. The bearing of a male child, a male child* [?]; *puerperium*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 8; Wrt. Voc. 17, 16.

hyse-cild, es; *n. A male child*: — Ælc hysecild betwux eów beó ymbsniden *circumcidatur ex vobis omne masculinum*, Gen. 17, 10. Gif hit hysecild byþ *si masculus fuerit*, Ex. 1, 16. Hyscild *mas*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 22; Wrt. Voc. 50, 6. Beó hit hysecild beó hit mǣdencild *sit masculus infans, sit femina*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 21: L. M. cont. 2, 60; Lchdm. ii. 172, 17. Ðā fēddon hió ða mǣdencild and slógon ða hysecild *mares enecant, feminas nutriunt*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 11: Homl. Th. i. 30, 15.

hyseþ, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 4. v. hyscan.

hyse-wíse, an; *f. The manner of young men*:—Hysewíse *hircitallo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 26. This gloss is sufficiently explained by the following quotation from Paulus' epitome of Festus, ed. Müller, p. 101:—*Hirquitalli* pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti. Further, in the notes to this word is added, *hirquitalli βούναιδες*; *irquitalus νηπιώτατος*.

hyspan; *p.* te *To mock, scorn, taunt, revile, insult, reproach*:—Drihten hispeþ hȳ *Dominus subsannabit eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 4. Hū lange hyspeþ feónd *usque quo improperabit inimicus?* 73, 11. Se ðe hespþ *qui calumniatur*, Kent. Gl. 497. Hȳ mē hyspaþ *exprobraverunt me*, Ps. Th. 41, 12. Tōgeánes mē hyspton ealle fȳnd mīne *adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 8. Hyne hyspdun *improperabant ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 44. Ðone hyspton *quod exprobraverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Hié Cristes bebod hyspton and hit forsáwon *they scorned Christ's commandment and despised it*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 25. Hyspton hearmcwidum *mocked opprobriously*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 15; Cri. 1121. Ðæt nā hyspen *ut non insultent*, Blickl. Gl. Hyspan *exprobrare*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20. Ongan hine hyspan and hearmcwiddigan, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 1341; An. 671. Fram stemne hyspendes *a voce exprobrantis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 18. Hyspendra *exprobrantium*, Blickl. Gl. v. hosp, ge-hyspan.

hyspend. v. hyspan.

hysping, e; *f. Reproach, reviling, contumely*:—Siddan hē his hyspinge gehēred hæfde *acceptaque contumelia*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 35.

hysp-ness, e; *f. Reproach, opprobrium*:—Ðū settest ūs hyspnesse neáhgebūrum ūrum *posuisti nos opprobrium vicinis nostris*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 15.

HȲÐ, e; *f.* 'A HITHE, or *place that receives the ship, etc., on its landing; a low shore, fit to be a landing place for boats, etc.,' a port, haven*:—Hȳð *angiportus, i. refrigerium navium*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 32; Wrt. Voc. 17, 36: *confugium*, i. *statium, portus*, ii. 131, 51. Hȳð *portus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 8. Seó ān hȳð byþ simle smyltu æfter eallum ðām ȳstum ūrra geswinca *hic portus placida manens quiete*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 21, 25; Met. 21, 11, 13. Ðæt hie wilnigen ðære hȳðe ðæs gesinscipes *ut conjugii portum petant*, Past. 51, 8; Swt. 401, 33. Martha swanc ðā swilce ou rēwette and Maria sæt stille swilce æt ðære hȳðe, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 32. Hera ðone steórman ac nā ērdan ðe hē becume gesundful tō ðære hȳðe, 560, 22. Cōmon ðǽr þrȳ men tō ðære hȳðe *three men came to the landing-place*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24. Ðǽr æt hȳðe stōd æðelinges fær, Beo. Th. 63; B. 32: Elen. Kmbl. 495; El. 248: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 8; Gū. 1307. Hē hī on hælo hȳðe gelǽdde *edwit eos in portum*, Ps. Th. 106, 29; Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 34; Cri. 860: Salm. Kmbl. 489; Sal. 245. [*Prompt. Parv.* hybe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde *stacio*. 'Hithe occurs in the names of seaports, and also landing-places on rivers, far from the coast,' p. 242, note 1. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. xxxii, notes 'Rotherhithe (hrȳðra hȳð) the place where oxen were landed; Clayhithe, near Cambridge; Erith, in Kent and Cambridge, Eárhȳð; Cwēnhȳð, Queenhithe.']

hyð; *gen.* hyðe; *f. Advantage, gain, profit, benefit*:—Hyð *vel* freme *commodum, questus*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 25; Wrt. Voc. 47, 30. Gif feohbōt ārīseþ ðæt gebyreþ rihtlīce tō þearfena hyðe *if a money-fine arises, it is properly applied for the benefit of the needy*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. Uton dōn þearfum sume hyðe ūre gōda *let us do some good to the needy with our wealth*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 35. Ða ðe for lirum hwīlwendlīcra hyðða heófiaþ *those who mourn for losses of temporary advantages*, i. 550, 29. On earmra manna hyððum *for the advantage of poor men*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 11. Se hȳra smeáþ embe ða woruldlīcan hyðða and lǽt tō gȳmeleáste ðæra sceápa lyre *the hireling inquires after worldly advantages, and leaves to neglect the loss of the sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 240, 29.

hȳðan; *p.* de *To despoil, plunder, lay waste, pillage, ravage*:—Hīdeþ and tō hām tȳhþ *it plunders and brings home*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 25; Rä. 35, 4. Hȳðaþ wīde gīfre glēde *widely shall the greedy flames lay waste*, 23 a; Th. 64, 28; Cri. 1044. Hit feor and wīde hȳðde and hergode *longe lateque devastans*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 17. Cwæþ ðæt hē mid his gesīðum wolde hȳðan eal heofona rīce *said that with his comrades he would ravage all the kingdom of heaven*, Salm. Kmbl. 909; Sal. 454. Hīðende lēg *the wasting flame*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 23; Cri. 974: 130 b; Th. 499, 28; Rä. 88, 22: 109 a; Th. 416, 5; Rä. 34, 7. Hīðendum *grassantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 49. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* far-hundit *captivus*, Grff. iv. 965.] v. hūð, ā-hȳðan.

hyðegung, e; *f. Profit, advantage;* commodum, Lye. v. ge-hyðegod.

hyðe-līc; *adj. Convenient, advantageous*:—Ðæt wæs hyðelīc *that was convenient*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 17; Ruin. 42. v. hyð, ge-hyðelīc, be-hyðelīce.

hȳð-gild, es; *n. A port-due* [?]:—Hȳðgilda *portunalia*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

hȳð-līc; *adj. Relating to a port*:—Ða hȳðlīcan *portunalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 19.

hȳð-scip, es; *n. A pirate-ship*:—Hīðscip *myoparo*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 100; Wrt. Voc. 56, 21. Hȳðscip *mioparo*, ii. 59, 26. v. hȳðan.

hȳð-weard, es; *m. One who guards a hithe*, Beo. Th. 3833; B. 1914.

hyw. v. hiw.

hȳwyt *hewn, cut*; dolatum, i. incisum, planum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 63.

I

THE Runic character ᛁ for this vowel was named *ís*:—Ís byþ ofereald ungemetum slidor; glisnaþ glæshluttur gimmum gelīcust, Runic pm. Kmbl. p. 341.

The short *i* generally corresponds to Gothic *i*. e. g. *in*, Goth. *in*, *biddan*, Goth. *bidjan*; the long *i*, which is sometimes written *ii*, é. g. *rīihtæ* on the Ruthwell Cross, to Gothic *ei*, e. g. *īsarn*, Goth. *eisarn*, *bīdan*, Gothic *beidan*. In early West Saxon MSS., however, *i*, ī are found arising from other sources. Thus the mutation of the breaking *ea* is written *i*, e. g. *ildu*, *irmþu* from *eald*, *earm*; and the mutations of *eó*, *eú* are written *i*, ī, e. g. *onlihtan*, *hīran*. In such cases, however, instead of *i* the diphthong *ie* is very often found; and not only in such, but also in those where the root-vowel is *i* or ī, e. g. *ongiestan*, *wiestan* [=*witan*]; even in the place of *ȳ*, e. g. *iedegende*. In the later MSS. instead of *i* or *ie*, *y* is found very commonly; indeed even in the earlier MSS. *y* has in some instances already made its way into the place of *i*, thus *ryht* is the form regularly used in Alfred's translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care. In the case of *niht* in the earliest times, in that of *mihi* and its compounds in later, *i* takes the place of original *a*.

Initial *i* before *a*, o, *u* is found where most generally *ge* is used; for examples see below.

iā; *adv. Yea*:—Æt ðū tōdæg? Iā ic dyde *manducasti hodie? Etiam feci*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 40, 17. Eart ðū Esau mīn sunu? And hē cwæþ: Iā leóf ic hit eom *tu es filius meus Esau? Respondit: Ego sum*, Gen. 27, 23. Se kyng befealh georne hire brēðer ðþ ðæt hē cwæþ iā wið *the king pressed her brother eagerly until he said yes in reply*, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 23. v. geá.

iácen stūre, Wrt. Voc. 286, 21. v. geác.

iacinð, es; *m. Jacinth*:—Iacinðe [iaciute, Cot. MS.] *en kyacintho*, Past. 14, 4; Swt. 87, 3.

Ianuarius; *m. January*:—Forma mōnaþ folc mycel Ianuarius hēton *the Romans called the first month January*, Menol. Fox 19; Men. 10.

IC; *pron. of* 1*st pers. s. I*:—Ic Æðelstān cyninge cȳðe *I, king Athelstan, proclaim*, L. Ath. 1, prm; Th. i. 194, 2. Ic hyt eom *it is I*; ego sum, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 27. Ic sylf hit eom *ipse ego sum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Ic eom Gabriel ic ðe stande beforan gode *ego sum gabrihel qui adsto ante deum*, 1, 19. For Wulfgāres sāwle ðe ic hit selle *for Wulfgar's soul* [*I*] *who give it*, Chart. Th. 496, 24. [*Laym. O. and N.* ic, ich, ihc: *Orm.* icc, I: *Chauc.* ich, I: *Goth. O. Frs. O. Sax.* ik: *Icel.* ek: *Dan.* jeg: *Swed.* jag: *O. H. Ger.* ih: *Ger.* ich: *Lat.* ego: *Gk.* ἐγώ.] For other forms in the declension of the pronoun of the first person, see the several words.

īcan, iécan, īcean, ȳcan; *p.* īhte, īcte *To* EKE, *increase, add to, augment*:—Ðū ȳcest ðīne yrmþo *thou dost increase thy misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2381; An. 1192. Hwæt is ðis manna ðe īceþ ealdne nīð *what man is this that adds to ancient hate?* Elen. Kmbl. 1806; El. 905. Ȳceþ, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 9; Gn. Ex. 31. Sunne and mōna iécaþ eorþwelan *sun and moon increase the wealth of earth*, 16 b; Th. 38, 23; Cri. 611. Ȳcaþ, 119 a; Th. 457, 32; Hy. 4, 93. Ðā īhte hē eft his synna *auxit peccatum*, Ex. 9, 34. Ðǽr eác ȳcte tō *also he added thereto*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 15. Iécte, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 25; Gen. 1122; 108; Th. 143, 9; Gen. 2376. Īcte, 59; Th. 72, 22; Gen. 1190. Siddan wōcan ða īcton mǽgburh Caines *afterwards were born those who increased the kindred of Cain*, 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065. In eallum hī ðissum īhtan synne *in omnibus his peccaverunt adhuc*, Ps. Th. 77, 31. Ac ða hwīle ðe hē giernþ ðæt hē his welan iécе hē āgiómeleásaþ ðæt hē forbūge his synna *profecto enim, qui augere opes ambit, vitare peccatum negligit*, Past. 44, 9; Swt. 331, 16. Hwylc eówer mæg þencende īoan āne elne tō his anlicnesse *quis vestrum cogitando potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum?* Lk. Skt. 12, 25. Ðū gehēte ðæt ðū hyra frumcyn īcan wolde *thou didst promise that thou wouldest increase their race*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 8; Dan. 318. Hī sculon ælce dæg eácan [Cott. MS. ȳcan] ðæt mon ælce dæg wanaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 1. Ȳcan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 11; Jud. 183: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 3; Rä. 31, 9. Ȳcean *augmentare*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 16. Ȳced *increased*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 25; Az. 36. [*Laym.* æchen, eche: *Orm.* ekenn: *R. Glouc. Chauc.* eche: *O. Sax.* ōkian: *O. H. Ger.* auhhōn *augere, adjicere.*] v. eác, ēcan, eácan.

īce. v. yce.

īcend, es; *m. One who increases* or *augments*:—Ðon hē cymþ of ðam worde *augeo* ic geīce and hē getācnaþ geeácnunge ðon macaþ hē *hic auctor* ðes īcend and *hæc auctrix* ðeós īcestre *when it comes from the word* augeo *I increase, and indicates augmentation, then it makes* hic auctor *this augmenter, and* hæc auctrix *this augmentress*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 42–4.

īcestre, an; *f.* v. preceding word.

īoge gold, Beo. Th. 2219; B. 1107. The translation of this phrase is difficult. Thorpe has 'moreover,' Kemble 'heaped up;' Heyne suggests comparison with *Sskr.* iç *dominare, imperare*, and gives 'Schatzgold, reiches gold;' Grein's note is as follows: 'Sollte vielleicht zu *icg* das Altn. *yggr* [terror] zu halten sein, da das Gold Altn. auch *ógnar ljómi* [splendor terroris] heisst? oder sollte sich etwa der Begriff Sühngold herausbringen lassen?' Grundtvig suggests the reading *ége-gold*, i.e. gold given in addition on the occasion of a solemn reconciliation.

Iclingas; *pl. The name of a Mercian family to which St. Guthlac belonged*:—Hē was ðæs yldestan and ðæs æðelstan cynnes de Iclingas wǽron genemnede *he* [*Guthlac's father*] *was of that chiefest and noblest race that were called Iclings*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 4. [Icelingtún (*Ickleton in Cambridgeshire?*) occurs Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 300, 24; *and there is* Icklingham *in Suffolk.*]

Í-dæges; *adv. On the same day:*—Se ðe sloh his ágenne þeówne esne and hē ne sỹ ídæges deád *he who smites his own slave, and he dis not on the same day*, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 13. Hī ne móston metes þicgan gif hī igdæges tō mynstre gecyrran mihton *they were not allowed to partake of food if they could return to the monastery on the same day*, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 32. Swā hraþe swā hē him tō com ýdæges swā gewāt hē of ðisum andwerdum lífe *as soon as he came to him, on the same day, he departed from this present life*, 176, 3. [Cf. Í-síðes.]

ÍDEL; *adj.* I. *empty:*—Tō hwan mæg ðis eorþlice hūs gif hit ýdel stent? Hit ne biþ nā hūs būton hit beó mid hīrēde ỹfylled *what purpose can this earthly house serve, if it stand empty? It is not a house unless it be filled with a household*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 12. Is nū forðī gehwilcum men tō hogienne ðæt hē ýdel ne cume his Drihtne tōgeánes on ðam gemǣnelícum ārīste *now is it therefore for every man to take care that he come not empty-handed to meet his Lord at the general resurrection*, 558, 18. Ðonne se geohsa of ðære ídlan wambe cymþ *when the hiccup comes from the empty stomach*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 60, 28. Ídelne hine forlēton *dimiserunt eum inanem*, Lk. Skt. 20, 10, 11. Sāwle ídle *animam inanem*, Ps. Th. 106, 8. Hē forlēt ða rícan ídele, Homl. Th. i. 204, 6. II. *not possessing, destitute, void, devoid* [*with gen.*]:—Londrihtes mōt monna ǽghwilc ídel hweorfan *every man must wander destitute of land-right*, Beo. Th. 5768; B. 2888. Se deófol on sumum uncystum gebringþ ðone ðe hē gemēt ídelne ǽlces gōdes weorces *the devil brings into some vices him whom he finds devoid of every good work*, L. E. I, 3; Th. ii. 404, 13. Ða ðe ídle beóþ swelcra giefa *those who are devoid of such gifts*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 17. III. *vain, useless, idle, to no purpose*:—Seó eorþe wæs ýdel and ǽmtig *terra erat inanis et vacua*, Gen. 1, 2. Ídel sangere *temelici*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 57; Wrt. Voc. 39, 40. Eall eówer geswinc biþ ídel *consumetur incassum labor vester*, Lev. 26, 20. Ýdel biþ se lǣcedom ðe ne mæg ðone untruman gehǣlan; swā biþ các ýdel seó lār ðe ne gehǣlþ ðære sāwle leahtras *vain is the medicine that cannot heal the sick; so also is the doctrine vain that does not heal the sins of the soul*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Wese wīc heora wēste and ídel *fiat habitatio eorum deserta*, Ps. Th. 68, 26. Unnyt oððe ýdel *supervacuus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 46. Oft biþ swíðe ídel and unnyt ðara yfelena manna hreówsung *plerumque mali inutiliter compunguntur*, Past. 54, 4; Swt. 431, 1. Ðes wīda grund stōd ídel and unnyt, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 14; Gen. 106: Beo. Th. 830; B. 413: 293; B. 145. Man byþ merwe gesceaft mihtum ídel *homo vanitati similis factum est*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Ídel gelp him on ne rīcsode *vanæ gloriæ contemptorem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Ídel gylp *vanitas*, Ps. Th. 51, 6. Ídel searu, 138, 17. Ídel gielp *inanis gloria*, Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 20. Ídel wuldor *vainglory*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 107, 12; Gū. 57. Hē nǣfre nōht leásunga ne ídeles leóþes wyrcean ne mihte *nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, Bd. 4, 14; S. 596, 42. Ða bodan ðæs ídlan fætes *the messengers of the useless vessel*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 16. Hig ðā æfter ridon ídelum færelde *they rode after, but their journey was to no purpose*, Jos. 2, 7. Guman geþancas ídle synt *cogitationes hominum vanæ sunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 11. Ðǣr ðæt heáfod biþ unhál eall ða limu blóþ ídelu *languente capite membra incassum vigent*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 8. Ýdele spellunga *fabulæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Som. 52, 2. Ne hī ðǣr ǽnig unnit ne geþafian ne ídele spǽce ne ídele dǽde, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 6: Hy. 7, 108; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 108. Ídel word *idle words*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 30; Gū. 279. On ídel *in vain*; nequiquam, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55. On ídel gē swincaþ and eówre fỹnd his brūcaþ *frustra seretis sementem, quæ ab hostibus devorabitur*, Lev. 26, 16. Ne nemne gē drihtnes naman on ídel, Deut. 5, 11. Ne sint hig eów on ídel beboden *non incassum præcepta sunt vobis*, 32, 47. On ídel hī mē wurdiaþ *in vanum me colunt*. Mk. Skt. 7, 7: Ps. Th. 62, 8. IV. *idle, unemployed*:—Hē geseah ōðre on strēte ídele standan *vidit alios stantes in foro otiosos*, Mt. Kmbl 20, 3. Hwī stande gē hēr eallne dæg ídele, 6; Exon 92 a; Th. 345, 6; Gn. Ex. 184. [*Orm. Piers P. Chauc.* on idel *in vain: O. Sax.* īdal: *O. Frs.* īdel: *O. H. Ger.* ītal *vanus, inanis: Ger.* eitel.] v. mān-ídel.

Ídel, es; *n. Idleness, vanity, futility, frivolity*:—Ðæt ýdel fēt unþeáwas *idleness nourishes bad habits*, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Ælc ýdel fēt unhǣlo, 61. Wē lǽraþ ðæt preóstas ðǣr ne geþafian ne ídele spǽce ne ídele dǽde ne ǽnig ídel *we enjoin that priests do not permit there* [*in the church*] *idle talk or action or any frivolity*, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 27. Gif ðū gesihst manega gēt ýdel getācnaþ *if thou seest many goats it betokens frivolity*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. Nys eác mid ídele tō forlǽtenne ðæt wundor ðæt þurh wītedōmes cræft hē wiste *nor is the miracle, that he knew things by prophetic power, to be lightly dismissed*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 2 [cf. 76, 10]. Ða ídlo *vanitates*, Rtl. 162, 32. v. preceding word.

Ídel-georn; *adj. Fond of idleness, lazy, inert*:—Ne beó ðū tō slǽpor ne tō ídelgeorn forðan ðe slǽp and ðæt ýdel fēt unþeáwas and unhǣlo ðæs lícchoman *be not too fond of sleep or idleness, for sleep and idleness nourish bad habits and bad health in the body*, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Eálā gē eargan and ídelgeornan *ah! ye sluggish and lazy ones*; inertes, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 30.

Ídel-gild, es; *n. False worship, idolatry*:—Hig mē tirigdon mid hírá ídelgildum *ipsi me provocaverunt in eo qui non erat deus et irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis*, Deut. 32, 21. v. ídelness.

Ídelgild-offrung, e; *f. An offering to an idol*:—Ídelgildoffrung *idolothytum*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 109; Wrt. Voc. 22, 25.

Ídel-hende; *adj. Empty-handed, empty*:—Ne cum ðū tō mīnum hūse ídelhende *nec apparebis in conspectu meo vacuus*; none shall appear before me empty, Ex. 34, 20. Gif hē cume ídelhende tō *si vacuus appropinquat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 379, 21. Hē biþ ealra his ǽhta ídelhende *he shall be destitute of all his possessions*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 26. Nō ídelhende bona of ðam goldsele gongan wolde, Beo. Th. 4169; B. 2081. Ne lǽt ðū hine gān ídelhende fram ðē *nequaquam vacuum abire patieris*, Deut. 15, 13. Forleórton hine ídelhende *dimiserunt eum inanem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 10, 11. Ðonne gē ūt faraþ ne fare gē ídelhende *cum egredieimi, non exibitis vacui*, Ex. 3, 21. [Cf. *Ayenb.* idel-honded.]

Ídel-ness, e: *f. Idleness, vanity, frivolity, uselessness, futility, emptiness, falseness*:—Seó ýdelnes is ðære sāwle feónd *idleness is an enemy of the soul*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 11. Ælces líbbendes mannes mægen and anwald is ídelnes *universa vanitas omnis homo vivens*, Ps. Th. 38, 6. Ðonne hī mid fulle gesceáde ongietaþ ðæt ðæt wæs leás and ídelnes ðæt hī ǽr heóldon *cum certo judicio deprehenderint falsa se vacue tenuisse*, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 19. Sebastianus cwæþ ðis is swutol gedwyld and leás ýdelnyss, Homl. Skt, 5, 274. Sanctus Paulus cwæþ ðæt sió gītsung wǽre hearga and ídelnesse gefēra *avaritia quæ est idolorum servitus*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 6. On ídelnisse gē fæstniaþ eówer mōd on him *incassum cor figitis*, 51, 2; Swt. 395, 29. Ne mīnne noman ne cíg ðū on ídelnesse, L. Alf. 2; Th. i. 44, 7. Hierusalem winþ for rihtwīsnysse and Babilonia winþ ongēan for unrihtwīsnysse seó ōðer for sōðfæstnysse ōðer for ýdelnysse *Jerusalem fights for righteousness, and Babylon fights in opposition for unrighteousness: the one for truth, the other for falsehood*, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 31. Ða gímeleásan men ðe heora líf ādrugon on ealre ídelnisse *the careless men who passed their lives quite idly*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 13. Nys eác mid ídelnysse tō forelǽtenne ðæt wundor ðe ðes hālga wer foresǽde *nor is the wonder which this holy man foretold to be lightly dismissed*, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 77, 10 [cf. 70, 2]. Ne ðū manna bearn tō ídelnesse geworhtest *non vane constituisti filios hominum*, Ps. Th. 88, 40: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. Forhwan gē mid ídelnesse ealle ārīsep ǽrðon leóht cume *in vanum est vobis ante lucem surgere*, Ps. Th. 126, 3. Hwī lufige gē ídelnessa and sēcaþ leásuncga *quid diligitis vanitatem, et quæritis mendacium?* 4, 3. Hē forlēt ða ídelnesse deófolgylda *relictis idolorum superstitionibus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 26. Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa ðisse worlde *hæ sunt vanitates hujus mundi*, L. Ecg. P. 1, 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. On ídelnyssum heora *with their vanities*, Cant. Moys. ad fil. 21. [*O. Frs.* tō ýdelnisse *in vain*: *O. H. Ger.* ídalnissa *desolatio*.]

Ídel-sprǽce; *adj. Talking idly, vainly*:—Da ſelaſídelsprǽcan *multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 25.

Ídes, e; *f. A woman* [it is a word little used except in poetry, and it is supposed by Grimm to have been applied, in the earliest times, like the Greek *νύμφη*, to superhuman beings, occupying a position between goddesses and mere women, v. D. M. 372]:—Ídes *virgo*, Kent. Gl. 1196. Freólecu mæg ides ǽwiscmōd [*Eve*], Cd. 42; Th. 55, 18; Gen. 896. Freólecu mæg ides eaforan fēdde [*Cain's wife*], 50; Th. 64, 22; Gen. 1054. Wlitebeorht ides [*Sarah*], 82; Th. 103, 34; Gen. 1728. Monig blāchleór ides [*the women of Sodom and Gomorrah*], 92; Th. 118, 24; Gen. 1970. Freólecu mæg ides egyptisc [*Hagar*], 101; Th. 134, 19; Gen. 2217. Ides ælfscīnu [*Judith*], Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 14. Ides Helminga beághroden cwēn [*Wealtheow, Hrothgar's queen*], Beo. Th. 1245; B. 620. Ides Scyldinga, 2341; B. 1168. Idese onlícnes *a woman's form*, 2706; B. 1351. Him brýda twā idesa eaforan fēddon [*Lamech's wives*], Cd. 52; Th. 65, 34; Gen. 1076. Weras and idesa, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 7; Gū. 1205. Eorlas and hira idesa mid, Andr. Kmbl. 3275; An. 1640. A weak form occurs in Hpt. Gl. 456, 76:—Tō, on ydesan *in juvenculam*. [*O. Sax.* idis: *O. H. Ger.* itis *matrona*; ítis-līh *matronalis*, Grff. i. 159. Grimm D. M. 373 takes the Icel. *dís* to be the same word, and compares the phrase from the Edda *dís skjöldunga* with the similar phrase given above from Beowulf.]

Ídig [?]; *adj. Busy, active*:—Tōþas idge *busy teeth* [*referring to the eating of the forbidden fruit by Adam and Eve*], Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 18; Ph. 407. [Cf. *Icel.* iðja *activity*: iðinn *assiduous, diligent*; iðja *to be active, busy*. The passage is somewhat uncertain, as the MS. has *to þas*, and Thorpe prints as if there were a gap between *þas* and *idge*.]

Ídise, ýddisc, es; *pl.* e; *m. n* [?]. *Property, household stuff*:—Ýddisce *supellex*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 80, 98; Wrt. Voc. 25, 38. Ýddisce *supplex*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 28. Ne forlǽte gē nān þing of eówrum ýddisce *nec dimittatis quidquam de supellectili vestra*, Gen. 45, 20. Āgif ðises ceorles ýddysce [cf. ǽhta l. 18, þing, l. 23] *give up this fellow's property*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 27. DER. in-ídisc. v. eád, ēdisc.

Ídlian; *p.* ode *To become vain or idle, come to nought, to make vain or empty*:—Him hyge brosnaþ ídlaþ þeódscype *their mind corrupts, discipline comes to nought*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 13; Fä 69. Ídlodon on ídelnyssum heora *irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis*, Cant. Moys. ad. fil. 21. Wæs ídlod *cassaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 515. Ídelude *exinanita*, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-ītallant *adnullabunt*: *Ger.* ver-eiteln.] DER. á-, ge-ídlian.

Ídol, es; *n. An idol*:—Héðenscype bið ðæt man ídola [idol, MS. 13; deófolgyld, MS. G.] weorðige *it is heathendom, to worship idols*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 378, 18. Ídola wurðing *worship of idols*, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1.

íé *gen. dat.* of eá, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 10, 11, 14.

íe, ié. *For words beginning with these combinations look under* i, í, *and see the preliminary remarks under the letter* I.

IFIG, ifegn, es; *n. Ivy*:—Ifig *eder*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 2. Ifegn *eder*, ii. 106, 78. Yfig. Ðeós wyrt ðe man hederam crysocantes and ðórum naman ifig nemneþ is gecweden crysocantes forðý ðe heó byrþ corn golde gelíce *Ivy. This plant, which is named hedera crysocantes, and by another name ivy, is called crysocantes, because it bears berries like gold*, Herb. 121; Lchdm. i. 234, 1–4. Nim ðæt ifig ðe on stáne weaxe *take the ivy, which grows on stone*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 3. Ífies seáw *juice of ivy*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 26. Weal se is mid ifige bewrigen *a wall that is covered with ivy*, Shrn. 139, 27. [*O. and N.* ivi: *Prompt. Parv.* ivy *edera*: *O. H. Ger.* ebah *hedera*, Grff. i. 91.] DER. eorþ-ifig.

ifig-crop, -cropp, es; *m. A cluster of ivy berries*:—Ifigcrop *corymbus*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 2.

ifig-croppa, an; *m. A cluster of ivy berries*:—Ifigcroppena fíf and xx *five and twenty bunches of ivy berries*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 18.

ifig-leáf, es; *n. An ivy leaf*:—Nim ifigleáf ðe on eorþan wixþ *take leaves of ivy that grows on the ground*, L. M. 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 11.

ifig-tearo; *n*: -tara, an; *m. Ivy tar, gum that comes from ivy when it is cut*:—Nim sciptearo and ifigtearo, L. M. 1, 76; Lchdm. ii. 150, 12. Dó clæne ifigtaran ðær on gif ðú hæbbe [cf. dó gódne sciptaran tó, 326, 14], 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 27.

ifíht; *adj. Covered with ivy*:—On ðonæ ifihtan stoc *to the ivy-covered post*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 176, 8. In ða ifihtan ác, 379, 29. On ðone ibihttan alr; of ðam ibihtan alre, v, 124, 27.

-ig *a suffix connoting possession of an object denoted by the stem, used in the formation of adjectives, and represented in modern English by* y. *Early English and cognate forms may be seen in the following examples*: *Orm.* modiȝ: *Laym.* modi: *A. S.* módig: *Goth.* módags: *O. Sax.* módag, módig: *Icel.* móðugr, móðigr: *O. H. Ger.* muotig, muotich, muodic: *Ger.* müthig: *Orm.* mahhtiȝ: *Laym.* mæhti: *A. S.* meahtig: *Goth.* mahteigs: *O. Sax.* mahtig: *O. Frs.* machtich: *Icel.* máttugr, máttigr: *O. H. Ger.* mahtig: *Ger.* mächtig: *A. S.* hálig: *Icel.* heilagr: *Goth.* haudugs.

íg, e; *f. An island*:—Wulf is on iége ic on ðóerre fæst is ðæt égland fenne biworpen sindon wælreówe weras ðær on íge *the wolf is on one island, I on another; closely is that island surrounded with fen, fierce men are there on the island*, Exon. 100b; Th. 380, 6–11; Rä. 1, 4–6. *The word occurs in names of places*:—Án ígland ðæt is Meresíg hátten, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24. Hér hæfdne men on Sceápíge sétun, 855; Erl. 68, 23. Æt Ædelinga íge, [eigge, MS. A.], 878; Erl. 81, 5. Of Ceortesíge, 964; Erl. 124, 3. On Beardanigge, 716; Erl. 44, 14. [*Icel.* ey *frequent in local names*, e. g. Fær-eyjar *the Faroe islands*, Orkneyjar *the Orkneys*: *Dan.* öe: *Swed.* ö.]

íg-búend, es; *m. A dweller in an island, an islander*:—Hí ígbúend ðáre worde Baðan nemnaþ *island-dwellers by another name call it Bath*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12. Ðis ærendgewrit Agustinus ofer sealtne sæ súðan brohte ígbúendum *this letter Augustine brought across the salt sea from the south to the islanders*, Past. Pref; Swt. 9, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* ey-búi *an islander*.] v. ég-búend *and next word*.

íg-búende; *part. Dwelling in an island*:—Swá hine cígaþ ígbúende Engle and Seaxe weras mid wífum *so call it the island-dwellers, Angles and Saxons, men and women*, Menol. Fox 367; Men. 185. v. *preceding word*.

íg-dæges. v. í-dæges.

-íge *-eyed.* v. -éage.

ígeoþ, ígoþ, iggaþ, iggoþ, es; *m. An eyot, ait, islet, small island*:—Ðá ásende hé hine on wræcsíþ tó ánum ígeoþe ðe is Padmas gecíged *then he sent him away into exile to an island that is called Patmos*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 31. Binnan ánum ígoþe Pathmos gehátten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 23. Binnan iggoþe, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 61, 7. Hié flugon up be Colne on ánne iggaþ *they fled up along the Colne on to an island*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28. Ðus feale synden ðere ýgetta ðe liggeþ intó Chertesége *so many are the islets that belong to Chertsey*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 17, 30.

ígil, il, es; *m. A hedgehog, porcupine, an urchin*:—Se mára igil *istrix* [=ὕστριξ], Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 29; Wrt. Voc. 24, 30. Íl *yricius* vel *equinacius*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 21. Se læssa íl *iricius*; se mára íl *istrix*, ii. 49, 52, 53. Hé wæs ðara [strúla] swá full swá igl biþ byrsta *he* [*St. Sebastian*] *was as full of arrows as a hedgehog is of bristles*, Shrn. 55, 9. Se íl ærðæm hé gefangen weorðe mon mæg gesíon égðer ge his fét ge his heáfod ac sóna swá hiene mon gefehþ swá gewint hé tó ánum cliewene and tíhþ his fét swá hé inmest mæg and gehýt his heáfod *ericius cum apprehenditur, ejus et caput cernitur, et pedes videntur; sed mox ut apprehensus fuerit, semetipsum in sphæram colligit, pedes introrsus subtrahit, caput abscondit*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 9–12. Íl, Swt. 243, 6. Ðonne bið ðæs íles heáfud gesewen *caput enim ericii cernitur*, 241, 16. Hé [Eádmund] all was biset mid heora scotungum swylce íles burstas swá swá Sebastianus was, Th. An. 122, 17. Íles byrsta, Homl. Skt. 5, 428. Stán is gener íglum [Blickl. Gl. ílum] *petra est refugium erinacsis*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 18. [*A. R.* yiespilles felles *hedgehogs' skins*: *Trev.* iles piles *ericii*: *Icel.* igull *a sea-urchin*; igul-köttr *a hedgehog*: *O. H. Ger.* igil *erinacius*: *Ger.* igel *hedgehog, urchin.*]

íg-land, es; *n. An island*:—Brittene íglond is ehta hund míla lang and twá hund bréd. And hér sindon ðis íglande fíf gepeóde *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long and two hundred broad. And at present there are five languages in this island*, Chr. pref; Erl. 3, 1. Heora cyng him gesealde ðæt ígland ðe man Ii nemnaþ, 565; Erl. 18, 1. Sió wunode on ðam íglande, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 21. Hié cómon on án ígland ðæt is úte on ðære sæ ðæt is Meresíg hátten, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 184, 11. Ðæt íland ðe wé hátaþ Thyle, 29, 3; Fox 106, 23. [*Laym.* i-lond: *Icel.* ey-land.] v. eá-, ég-, eig-land.

ígoþ. v. ígeoþ.

-íht *an adjective suffix having much the same meaning as* -ig, *or as the Latin* -osus, e. g. sténíht: *O. H. Ger.* steinaht: *Ger.* steinicht *petrosus. Icel. has a suffix* -óttr.

íht, e; *f. Increase*:—Ic sóhte hwylc wære elnes oððe ióhte eorlscipes se Pater Noster *I sought what in respect of power or increase of valour the Pater Noster might be*, Salm. Kmbl. 22; Sal. 11. v. ícan.

Ii, Hii, Iona:—Heora cyng him gesealde ðæt ígland ðe man Ii nemnaþ . . . Nu sceal beón séfre on íl abbod and ná biscop and ðan sculon beón underþeódde ealle Scotta biscopas forðan ðe Columban was abbod ná biscop *their king gave him* [*Columba*] *the island that is called Iona . . . Now there must always be in Iona an abbot and not a bishop, and to him all the bishops of the Scots must be subject, for Columba was abbot, not bishop*, Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 1–8. Wæs hé sended of ðam eálande and of ðam mynstre ðe Hii is nemned *de insula quæ vocatur Hii*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 11.

íil, íl. v. igil.

íloe; *pron.* [*occurs in the weak declension only*]. *The same*:—Hé sylf oððe se ylca *ipse*; heó sylf oððe seó ylce *ipsa*; hí sylfe oððe ða ylcan *ipsi*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 53–4. Ðú byst se ilca se ðú ær wære *tu idem ipse es*, Ps. Th. 101, 24. Se ilca hét ácwellan ða ríscostan witan *the same man* [*Nero*] *ordered the greatest senators to be killed*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 47; Met. 9, 24. Hæfþ se ilca god eorþan and wætere mearce gesette *the same God hath appointed a limit to earth and water*, 11, 127; Met. 11, 64. Ðis is se ilca ealwalda god ðone on fyrndagum fæderas cúðon, Andr. Kmbl. 1501; An. 752. Seó ylce bóc *idem libellus*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 16. Hé weorþan sceolde eft ðæt ilce ðæt hé ærðon wæs *it should become again the same, that it was before*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 21; Ph. 379. Hié cwédon ðæt tæt ilce hiera geférum geboden wære *they said that the same offer had been made to their comrades*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 22. On ðisse ylcan tíde *hac ipsa hora*, Ex. 9, 18. On ðære ylcan tíde *eadem hora*; Wick. *in the same hour*, Lk. Skt. 24, 33. Hí smeágaþ unriht and on ðam ilcan forweorþaþ *scrutati sunt iniquitatem; defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio*, Ps. Th. 63, 5. Gelíce disse ilcan ðe wé ymb sprecaþ *like the very one we are talking about*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 5; Met. 26, 3. Ðisne ilcan þreát *this same band*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 2; Cri. 570. Ðyssum ylcum tídum *his temporibus*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Swá ðám ilcum byþ ðe nellaþ ðínre é bebod healdan *so shall it be with those, who will not keep thy law*, Ps. Th. 118, 36. [*Ilk* is used as late as the time of Chaucer, and remains yet in the phrase 'of that ilk,' but its place was gradually occupied by *same* (the Icelandic *sami*) which occurs once in the Ormulum.]

íloe; *adv. In the same way*:—Hú ne eom ic monn swá ilce swá ðú *am I not a man the same as you are?* Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 12. Eft swá ilce *again in the same way*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 10. [Cf. swilce.]

íld, e; *f.* I. *an age, period of time*; ævum, sæculum:—Yld *ævum*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 118; Wrt. Voc. 52, 68. Hér wæs seó forme yld ðissere worulde and seó óðer yld wæs óþ Abrahames tíman . . . Seó þridde yld wæs ðá wuniende óþ David *at this time was the first age of this world, and the second age was till Abraham's time . . . The third age was lasting then till David*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 5, 34. Hé cóm on ðære syxtan ylde, Blickl. Homl. 71, 26. Se eahtoþa dæg getácnode ða eahtoþan ylde ðyssere worulde, Homl. Th. i. 98, 8. Be ðám syx yldum, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 15. II. *age, time of life, years*; ætas:—Eádig is heora yld seó ðe ðá gyt ne mihte Crist andettan and móste for Criste þrowian *blessed is their* [*the children of Bethlehem*] *age, which as yet could not confess Christ, and might suffer for Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 3. Ealle wé cumaþ tó ánre ylde on ðam geménelícum áriste ðeáh ðe wé nú on myslícere ylde of ðyssere worulde gewíton *we shall all come at one age at the general resurrection, though now we depart from this world at different ages*, 23–5. Deóplícor mid ús ðú smeágast ðonne yld úre anfón mæge *profundius nobiscum disputas quam ætas nostra capere possit*, Th. An. 33, 11. Hé wæs ðá sixhund geára on ylde *he was six hundred years of age*, Gen. 7, 6. Ðá was ígán his ielde xxiii wintra *he was then twenty-three years of age*, Chr. prm; Erl. 4, 19. Hé leng ne leofaþ ðonn on midre ilde *he will not live beyond middle age*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 21. Ærðæmðe hé self wære fulfremedre ielde *nisi perfecta ætate*, Past. 49, 5; Swt. 335, 19. Hundehtatig ylda *octoginta anni*, Ps. Th. 89, 11. III. *mature or old age, eld*; senectus, vetustas:—Yld *senectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 28. Seó nóntíd

biþ ūre yld forðan ðe on nōntīde āsiht seó sunne and ðæs ealdigendan mannes mægen biþ wanigende *the ninth hour is our old age, for at the ninth hour the sun sinks, and the force of the man that grows old is diminishing*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 20. Geswenced yld *wearied age*, Dōm. L. 16, 255. Ðonne mē ylde tīd on gesīge *in tempore senectutis*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. On hyre ylde ācende sunu *peperit filium in senectute sua*, Gen. 21, 2. Cild ðæt ðe heó Abrahame on his ylde ācende *filium quem peperit ei [Abraham] jam seni*, 7: Beo. Th. 43; B. 22. Sume beóþ gelǣdde on cildhāde tō rihtum līfe, sume on cnihthāde, sume on geþungenum wæstme, sume on ylde, sume on forweordre ealdnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 26. Ðǣr is geógoþ būton ylde *there is youth without age*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 17: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 6; Cri. 1654. Gōdscēal wyrd yfele geógoþ sceal wið ylde sacan, Menol. Fox 562; Gn. C. 50. Nēron eówre gescī mid ylde fornumene *nec calceamenta pedum vestrorum vetustate consumpta sunt*, Deut. 29, 5. Gesceādlīce tōsceādan ylde and geógoþe *to distinguish discreetly between age and youth*, L. de Cf. 4; Th. ii. 262, 5. IV. *age, old people, chief people* [v. eald]:—Seó yld hī gebæd and seó iúguþ wrāt *age prayed and youth wrote*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 21. Ðǣr wæron Eást-Engla folces seó yld ofslagen *there the principal men of the East Angles were slain*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 33. [*Goth.* alds, alþs *an age, generation*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* eldi [*old*] *age*; *antiquitas, senectus*: *O. Frs.* elde: *Icel.* elli *old age*: *O. H. Ger.* alti, elti *ætas, ævum, senium, senectus, vetustas.*] v. eld, æfter-yld; ildu.

ilda. v. ildu.

ildan; *p.* de *To delay, tarry, defer, put off, postpone, procrastinate. delay the notice of anything, connive at, dissimulate*:—Tō hwon yldestū middangeard tō onlȳhtenne *why dost thou delay to enlighten the world?* Blickl. Homl. 7, 33. Tō hwon yldest ðū ðæt ðū raðost dō ðæt man ðās menn wītnige and cwelle *why dost thou delay at once to cause these men to be punished and killed*, 183, 1. Seó hālige cyrice sum þing þurh sceáwunge yldeþ and swā ābireþ and ældeþ ðæt oft ðæt wiðerwearde yfel āberende and yldende bewerað *sancta ecclesia quædam per considerationem dissimulat, atque ita portat et dissimulat, ut sæpe malum quod adversatur portando et dissimulando compescat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 29–32. Ðā se brȳdguma ylde *moram faciente sponso*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5. Hē ilde [Cott. MS. ielde] and þafode ða scylda *dissimulavit culpas*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 22. Hē ða gewilnunge nāht lange ne ylde *he did not long delay that desire*, Th. Ap. 1, 17. Ne ylde hē hit ðā leng *nec exinde distulit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 34. Hē ylde ðā gyt *distulit*, Ps. Th. 77, 23. Ne yld ðæt ðū mē ūrie *ne tardaveris*, 39, 21. Ðeáh ðe ic hit læng ylde *though I should longer delay to notice the matter*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 11. Ne ðæt se aglǣca yldan þohte *nor did the wretch mean to delay that*, Beo. Th. 1483; B. 739: 4471; 2239. Yldan *dissimulare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 37. Yldende tō andettenne *differentes confiteri*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 5. Ðonne se lāreów ieldende sēcþ ðone tīman ðe hē his hióremenn sidelīce on þreátigean mǣge *cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quæritur*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* altian *differre*; altōn *dissimulare*; altinōn *differre, dissimulare, elongare.*] v. ældan, ildcian, ildian; for-ildan.

ildcian; *p.* ode *To delay*:—Se dysega ungeþyldega all his ingeþonc hē geypt ac se wīsa hit ieldcaþ and bīt tīman *totum spiritum suum profert stultus, sapiens autem differt et reservat in posterum*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 220, 10. v. elcian, eldcung.

ilde; *pl. m. Men* [a poetical term]:—Hātaþ ylde eorþbūende fison *men, earth-dwellers, call it Pison*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 19; Gen. 221. Yldo ofer eorþan, 163; Th. 205, 15; Exod. 436. Nædran ða aspide ylde nemnaþ, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Ylda ǣghwilc *every man*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 4; Gen. 480. Ylda gehwilc, Ps. Th. 77, 4. Earmlic ylda cwealm *miserable slaughter of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182: 3108; An. 1557. Ylda Waldend *God*, Beo. Th. 3327; B. 1661. Ilda cyn *the race of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1040; El. 521, Ylda bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 6; Gen. 2470: 177; Th. 222, 17; Dan. 106. Sceal mid yldum wesan ismahel hāten *shall be called among men Ishmael*, 104; Th. 138, 3; Gen. 2286: Beo. Th. 154; B. 77. Ðæt wæs yldum cȳþ, 1415; B. 705: Ps. Th. 144, 9. Niht becwom ōðer tō yldum, Beo. Th. 4240; B. 2117: Menol. Fox 174; Men. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 1581; El. 792. [*O. Sax.* eldi; *pl. men*; eldeō barn *children of men*: *Icel.* öld; aldir; *pl.* [*in poetry*] *men*; alda börn *children of men.*]

ildend, es; *m. One who delays*:—Næs ðā nǣnig yldend [ylding?] tō ðam ðæt syððan hī on ðæt hūs cōmon hī ðā sōna ðone hālgan wer gebundon *there was no one, after they had got into the house, who delayed at once to bind the holy man*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 5. *See note, where the other reading* ylding *is given.*

ildend-līc; *adj. Tardy, dilatory*:—Eldendlīce *morosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 58.

ildest; *superl. of* eald. I. *eldest, oldest*:—Ūre ieldesta mǣg *parens primus* [*Adam*], Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 15. Hē sōhte fram ðam yldestan ōþ ðone gingestan *quos scrutatus, incipiens a majore usque ad minimum*, Gen. 44, 12. Ða yldestan *senes*, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ða yldestan chus and cham hātene wæron *the eldest were named Cush and Ham*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 22; Gen. 1616. II. As the *oldest* might be supposed best fitted to fill the highest positions the word gets the meaning *principal, chief, greatest*:—Se yldesta *cardinarius, i. primarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 66; Wrt. Voc. 34, 1. Yldest hyrla *magister calicum*, 113; Som. 79, 130; Wrt. Voc. 68, 34. Hē wæs ieldest [*summus*] ofer ða hālgan ciricean, Past. 17, 6; Swt. 114, 16. Hwylc hyra yldest wǣre *quis eorum major esset*, Lk. Skt. 9, 46, 22, 24. Ieldesta bisceop *pontifex maximus*, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 2. Tyrus hēt him tō clypian ðone ðe on ðam scype yldost wǣre *Tyrus bade call to him the principal man on the ship*, St. And. 28, 6. Hē clipode hine tō his yldestan gerēfan *dixit ad servum seniorem*, Gen. 24, 2. Aaron and ða yldestan men *tam Aaron quam principes synagogæ*, Ex. 34, 31. Ða ieldestan men ðe tō Bedanforda hiérdon, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 23. Ða yldestan witan gehādode and leáwede Angelcynnes, 1012; Erl. 146, 7: 978; Erl. 127, 9. Ða yldestan þægenas, 1015; Erl. 151, 19. Ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon *all the principal men of Wessex*, 1036; Erl. 165, 1. Ða ðe ieldeste wǣron *equites*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 24. Ða yldstan setl on gesamnungum *the highest seats in the synagogues*; primas cathedras in synagogis, Lk. Skt. 20, 46. Ic hit rehte ðām yldostan Egiptan witun *I told it to the chief wise men of Egypt*, Gen. 41, 24. [*Laym.* ældeste: *Ayenb.* eldeste: *Icel.* ellztr: *O. H. Ger.* altist, altost *primus, primogenitus*; thie altoston thes folkes *seniores.* For the use similar to that given under II. of a word denoting in the first instance age, cf. *Goth.* þai sinistans (lit. *eldest*) manageins *by which Ulfilas translates οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ λαοῦ*; *and the passage in Ammianus Marcellinus* 'sacerdos omnium maximus apud Burgundios vocatur *sinistus.*'] v. ildra.

ildian; *p.* ode *To delay, defer, put off*:—Nis forðī nānum synfullum tō yldigenne āgenre gecyrrednysse ðȳlæs ðe hē mid sleacnysse forleóse ða tīd Godes fyrstes *it is not, therefore, for any sinner to delay his own conversion, lest by remissness he lose the time of God's respite*, Homl. Th. i. 350, 14. v. ildan.

ilding, e; *f. Delay, putting off, deferring, prolonging, delaying to notice anything, connivance*:—Ylding *tricatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 19. Ne wæs ðā ylding tō ðon ðæt hī heápmǣlum cōman *non mora ergo confluentibus catervis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 31. Ne wæs ðā ylding ðæt monige gelȳfdon *quid mora? crediderunt nonnulli*, 1, 26; S. 487, 39: 3, 9; S. 533, 38. Ðā hit mycel ylding wæs *cum mora multa fieret*, Mk. Skt. 6, 35. Hwæt is ðæt līf elles ðysses middangeardes būton lytelu ylding ðæs deáþes *what else is the life of this world but a little deferring of death?* Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Hit biþ deáþes ylding swīðor ðonne līfes *it is rather the deferring of death, than the prolonging of life*, 32. Beó ðū on tīd gearu ne mæg ðæs ǣrendes ylding wyrðan *be thou at the time ready, the errand may not brook delay*, Andr. Kmbl. 430; An. 215. Ðā bæd hē hine yldinge and fyrstes *petens inducias*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 7. Būtan ǣnigre yldinge *sine ulla dilatione*, 1, 27; S. 493, 30. Būton yldinge, Homl. Th. i. 84, 34. Būton ǣlcere yldinge, Blickl. Homl. 87, 4. Be ðære ildinge [MS. Cott. ieldinge] suīðe wel Drihten þreáde Iudēas *qua dissimulatione bene Iudæam Dominus corripit*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 19. Ðæt ic yldinge onfō tō līfianne *ut inducias vivendi accipiam*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 34. Ieldinga *morarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 57. v. ildan, eldung.

ildo. v. ildu.

ildra; *m.* ildre; *f. n. comp. of* eald. I. *elder, older, grand* [in *grand-father*, cf. eald-fæder, -mōder]:—Ældra *senior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 48. Seó yldre hātte Lia and seó gingre Rachel *nomen majoris Lia, minor vero appellabatur Rachel*, Gen. 29, 16. Hys yldra sunu wæs on æcere *erat filius ejus senior in agro*, Lk. Skt. 15, 25. Mīn yldra mǣg *my elder brother*, Beo. Th. 940; B. 468. Yldra brōðor, 2653; B. 1324. Ōþ ðæt hē yldra wearþ *until he got older*, 4746; B. 2378. Ic eom micle yldra *I am much older*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 20; Rä. 41, 42. Ældra fæder *avus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 22. Yldra fæder *avita*, 78, 3. Geornful tō witanne ðætte ǣr wæs ǣr ðū ācenned wǣre oððe furðum ðīn yldra fæder geboren wǣre *desirous to know what was before you were begotten, or even before your grandfather was born*, Shrn. 198, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 872; El. 436. For mīne sāwle and for mīnes fæder and for mīnes ieldran fæder *for my soul, and for my father's, and for my grandfather's*, Chart. Th. 496, 21: 497, 15. Þurh heora yldran mōdor lāre hī gelȳfdon gode *through their grandmother's teaching they believed on God*, Shrn. 53, 10, 16, 21. Ða gingran ārīsaþ wið ðām yldrum *the younger shall arise against the elder*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 23. Swelce snytro swylce manegum ōðrum ieldran gewittum oftogen is *such wisdom as is withheld from many older minds*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 28. II. *greater, superior* [v. yldest II.]:—Hwæðer ys yldra ðe se ðe þēnaþ ðe se ðe sitt *quis major est qui recumbit an qui ministrat?* Lk. Skt. 22, 27. Gewurþe hē swā swā gingra seðe yldra ys betwux eów *qui major est in vobis fiat sicut junior*, 26. Ða ðe synt yldran habbaþ anweald on him *qui majores sunt, potestatem exercent in eos*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 25. [*Orm.* elldre: *Laym.* ældre, eldere: *O. Sax.* aldiro (*as a noun*): *Icel.* ellri: *O. H. Ger.* altero.] v. next word.

ildra, an [*but the singular rarely occurs*]; *m. A parent, ancestor, father, forefather, predecessor, elder*:—Ða mē yldra mīn āgeaf andsware fæder reordode *then my father answered me and spake* [cf. 872; El. 436: 891; El. 447: 906; El. 454], Elen. Kmbl. 921; El. 462. Hī forgeten hæfdon ðara wundra heora yldran on lōcadan *obliti sunt mirabilium quæ ostendit coram patribus eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 13. Ūre ieldran ða ðe ðās stōwa ǣr hiéldon hié lufodon wīsdōm *our forefathers, who formerly held these places, loved wisdom*, Past. Pref.; Swt. 5, 14: Exon.

47 a; Th. 160, 20; Gū. 946. Ure yldran ġeultan and swīðe oft ūs from wendan *our parents have died and very often gone from us*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. Wǣron his yldran fæder and mōdor hēðne *his parents, father and mother, were heathens*, 211, 19: 213, 2. Ūre yldrena lage *traditionem seniorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Twegen gebrōðru ðe hæfdon behwyrfed eall heora yldrena ġestreón on deórwyrþum gymstānum *two brothers who had converted all their parents' wealth into precious stones*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 23. Bebirge mē mīnum yldrum *condas me in sepulchro majorum meorum*, Gen. 47, 30. Eafora æfter yldrum *the son after the parents*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 1; Gen. 1129. Suna ic lǣrde ðæt hié hȳrdon heora yldrum *I taught sons to obey their parents*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 20. Nolde hē him ġeceósan welige yldran *he [Christ] would not choose wealthy parents for himself*, 23, 25. [*Laym.* aldren, ældere, eldre *forefathers: R. Glouc.* eldren: *Piers P. Chaue.* eldres: *O. Sax.* aldiro *a forefather; pl. parents;* eldiron, *pl. parents: O. Frs.* alder, elder, aldera, ieldera *father, parent: O. H. Ger.* altiron, eldiron *parentes: Ger.* ältern, eltern *parents.*] v. eldran.

ildu; *indecl. f.* I. *an age;* ævum:—Nis ðæt tō geortrȳwianne ðæt on ūre yldo ðæt beón mihte ðæt forþgongendre yldo oft geworden getrēowe spell secgaþ *nec diffidendum est nostra etiam ætate fieri potuisse, quod ævo præcedente aliquoties factum fideles historiæ narrant*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 32: 3, 27; S. 558, 31. II. *age, time of life;* ætas:—Ōþ nigon and fīftig wintra mīnre yldo *usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nonum*, 5, 24; S. 647, 32. On ðære ǽrestan yldo his lífes *in prima ætate*, 5, 13; S. 633, 32. Mid ðī ðe heó bicom tō ġiftelīcre yldo *when she arrived at a marriageable age*, Th. Ap. 1, 10. Ða ðe nabbaþ nāwþer ne ildo ne wīsdōm *quos vel imperfectio vel ætas prohibet*, Past. 49, 3; Swt. 383, 21. III. *age, old age;* senectus:—Seó yldo and se ende ðæs heora lífes *their old age and the end of their life*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 5. Heora ylda ġelīffæsted wæs, 18. Him æfter ðȳ yldo ne derede *after that age should not harm him*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 24; Gen. 471. Nis ðǽr on ðam londe yldu ne yrmþu *there is not in that land old age nor misery*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 6; Ph. 52. On geóguþe . . . on yldo, 88 a; Th. 330, 32; Vy. 60. Geógoþ būton yldo, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Heó hire on ylda ðā wǣre *she was in her old age*, 163, 10. Nū gyt syndan manige manna swylce ðe hiom yldo gebīdan ǽr tō genīhte *adhuc multiplicabuntur in senecta uberi*, Ps. Th. 91, 13. Ða yldu wendan tō līfe *to turn old age to life*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 23; Ph. 190. Mīne yldo beóþ ēghwǽr genihtsum *senectus mea in misericordia uberi*, Ps. Th. 91, 9. [*Orm. A. R. R. Glouc. Ayenb. Piers P. Chaue. Wick.* elde *age, old age, eld: Icel.* öld *an age.* v. ild *for other related words.*] v. æfter-, ǽr-, fium-yldo; ældo, eldo, ild.

ile, es; *m.* I. *the sole of the foot:*—Ile [? cf. 283, 75 hela *calx, occurring in a very similar list*] *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 47. Ilas, wearras *calces*, ii. 127, 45. From his hnolle ufewerdan ōþ his ilas neoþewerde *from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Mid ſeouum pīlum heora ilas gefæstnode *fastened the soles of their feet with iron nails*, Homl. Skt. 5, 388. II. *hard skin* [*such as comes on the sole of the foot?*], *callosity:*—Ile *callus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 51; Wrt. Voc. 46, 11. Weorras *vel* ill *callos*, ii. 103, 16. Him weóxon ylas on olfendes ġelīcnysse on his cneówum *callosities grew on his knees, just as on a camel's*, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 26. [To þe yle of hire helen, Marh. 10, 19: *O. Frs.* ili, ile, il *hard skin: Icel.* il; *gen.* iljar; *f. the sole of the foot.*]

ilf, e; *f. An elf:*—Ðanon untydras ealle onwōcon eotenas and ylfe *thence sprang all monstrous things, giants and elves*, Beo. Th. 224; B. 112. Gif hit wǣre ēsa ġescot oððe hit wǣre ylfa ġescot oððe hit wǣre hægtessan ġescot *if it were Æsir's shot, or elves' shot, or witches' shot*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 10. [Cf. *Scot.* elf-shot; elf-arrow, *Halliw. Dict;* Grmm. D. M. 429: *Prompt. Parv.* elfe *lamia*, 138, see note: *M. H. Ger.* elbe; *f.* see Grmm. D. M. 411.] v. ælf, -elfen.

ilfette, an: ilfetu, e; *f. A swan:*—Aelbitu *olor, cicnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 47: *tantalus*, 98, 30. Ilfatu *alvor*, 6, 55. Ilfetu *olor*, 63, 40. Ylfete *cignus*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 105; Wrt. Voc. 29, 3. Elfetu, Wrt. Voc. 62, 5. Ylfette *olor* vel *cingnus*, 77, 25. Ylfete song *the song of the swan*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 6; Seef. 19. Sume fugelas beóþ langsweorede swā swā ylfettan *some birds are long-necked, such as swans*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 17. [*Icel.* álpt, álft 'the common Icel. word for *swan;* svan is only poët:' *O. H. Ger.* albiz, alpiz, elpiz *olor*, Grff. i. 243.]

ilfig; *adj. Affected by elves* [?], *mad, frantic:—Fanaticus*, i. *minister templi, futura præcinens, vel* ylfig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 40. Ylfie *vel* mōnaþseóce *comitiales*, i. e. *garritores*, 132, 26. *Comitiales, lunaticos* wanseóce i. *garritores*, ylfie, Hpt. Gl. 519, 44.

illeracu, e; *f. A surfeit;* crapula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 62. v. ge-illeroca þ.

ilnetu *ciciris* [? v. DuCange 'cicurris *domesticus sus*'], Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 15.

im-byrdling. v. in-byrdling.

impe [?], an; *f. An imp, scion, graft, shoot:*—Ðæt is sió hālige ġesomnung Godes folces ðæt eardaþ on æppeltūnum ðonne hie wel begāþ hira plantan and hiera impan ōþ hié fulweaxne beóþ *ecclesia quippe in hortis habitat, quæ ad viriditatem intimam exculta plantaria virtutum servat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 17. [Gunge *impen* me bigurt mid þornes, *A. R.* 378, 24: Yzet mid guode *ympen*. Þe ilke *ympen* byeþ þe virtues, *Ayenb.* 94, 34: I was the coventēs gardyner, for to graffe *ympes*, *Piers P.* 5, 137: *Prompt. Parv.* impe or graffe *surculus:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* impitunga *insertio;* ga-impitōn *inserere*, Grff. i. 262: and see Skeat's Etym. Dict. *imp.*]

in; *prep. cum dat. inst. acc.* '*In* is not found in Alfred's Metres, in the Runic poem, or in Byrhtnoþ; it occurs twice in the metrical Psalms, three times in Cædmon's Genesis; elsewhere in the poetry *in* and *on* freely interchange; but *in* prevails in the North, *on* in the South. The distinctive *on* has a vertical element [*up* or *down*], which easily runs to *against* or *near*,' Mærch, p. 163. I. *with dat. inst. In, on:*—Wē sceolan on ðisse sceortan tīde ġecarnian ēce ræste ðonne mōtan wē in ðære engellīcan blisse ġefeón mid ūrum Drihtne *we must in this short time earn eternal rest, then may we in angelic bliss rejoice with our Lord*, Blickl. Homl. 83, 2. On sumre stōwe hē wæs ðæt man mid his handa neálīce ġerǽcean mihte in sumre eáðelice mid heáfde gehrīnan *in one place the roof was so that it could hardly be reached with the hand, in another it could easily be touched with the head*, 207, 22. Hē wæs on Pannania ðære mǽġðe ǽrest on woruld cumen, in Arrea ðæm tūne. Wæs hē hwedre in Italia ālēded, in Ticinan ðære byrig, 211, 16–18. Ðara monna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wǣron *of the men that were most distinguished in the army*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 21. In woruldhāde *in sæculari habitu*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42: 4, 7; S. 574, 34. In regollīces līfes lāre swȳðe geornful *regularis vitæ institutioni multum intenta*, 4, 23; S. 593, 33. Eall ða hē in gehīernesse ġeleornian mihte *cuncta quæ audiendo discere potuit*, 4, 24; S. 598, 5. Hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 32; Gū. 619. Wē sculon ā gemunan in móde ðone sigora waldend *we must ever keep in mind the disposer of victories*, 84 b; Th. 318, 15; Mód. 83. Lifgan fracoþ in folcum *to live vile among nations*, 10 b; Th. 12, 33; Cri. 195. Ðū ðe in dryhtnes noman cwōme *thou who didst come in the name of the Lord*, 13 b; Th. 26, 5; Cri. 413. In hwītum hræglum gewerede *clad in white raiment*, 14 a; Th. 28, 15; Cri. 447: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 10; Exod. 212. Wuniaþ in wynnum *they dwell in delights*, 224; Th. 296, 26; Sat. 508. Þafaþ in ġeþylde *allows in patience*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 20; Crā. 71. Ic on unrihtum eác ðan in synnum ġeeácnod wæs *I was conceived in iniquity and in sin*, Ps. C. 50, 60; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 60: Bd. 2, 12; S. 574, 9. In campe *in battle*, Beo. Th. 5003; B. 2505. In Caines cynne ðone cwealm gewræc ēce Drihten *the eternal Lord avenged that death among the race of Cain*, 214; B. 107. Ne mōste Efe ðā ġyt wlītan in wuldre *Eve might not as yet look on glory*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 2; Sat. 409. Ne hafu ic in heáfde hwīte loccas *I have not white hairs on my head*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 28; Rä. 41, 98. Ābīdan sceolan in sinnihte *they shall abide in eternal night*, 31 b; Th. 99, 29; Cri. 1632. In grimmum sǽlum *in rough seasons*, 89 b; Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. In līfdagum *in lifetime*, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 22; Exod. 423. In ġeárdagum *in days of yore*, Beo. Th. 2; B. 1. [Cf. On fyrndagum, Andr. Kmbl. 2; An. 1.] On stōwe seó is ġecīged in Hripum, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 38. In ðȳs ginnan grunde *in this wide world*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 1; Jud. 2. II. *with acc. into, in, to:*—Ǽr ðon ðe hē in heofenas āstīge *before he ascended into heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 16. Genāman his līc and in ða stōwe āsetton ðe Vaticanus hātte *they took his body and put it into the place called the Vatican*, 191, 33. Ðā eode hē in ða cetan *then he went into the cell*, 219, 14. Gūþlāc sette hyht in heofenas, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 18; Gū. 406. Heó hine in ðæt mynster onfēng . . . Hē eall in ðæt swēteste leóþ gehwyrfde *susceptum in monasterium . . . Ipse cuncta in carmen dulcissimum convertebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 3–7. Ðā gewāt heó in Éast-Engla mǽġþe *secessit ad provinciam Orientalium Anglorum*, 4, 23; S. 593, 8: Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 7; Wal. 16. Ne inlēd ūsih in [West Sax. on] costunge *ne inducas nos in temtationem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 13: Hy. 6, 28; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 28. Beraþ forþ scīre helmas in sceaþena gemong *bear forth your bright helms into the press of the foes*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. Hēton æðeling lǣdan in wrāðra geweald, Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1276. Ðā wæs eft ġeseted in aldordōm babilone weard *the king of Babylon was restored to sovereignty*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 16; Dan. 641. Ðā hié ūp in ðone heofon lōcodan æfter him *as they looked after him unto heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 21. Se ǽgend upārǽrde reáde streámas in randgebeorh *the Lord hath raised up the waters of the Red Sea as a protection*, Cd. 156; Th. 196, 24; Exod. 296. Gelǽred in ða gerȳno Cristes geleáfan, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 28. In ða tīd bād ðone ēcan sige *ipso tempore coronam exspectabat æternam*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 14: 2, 3; S. 504, 20. In āne tīd *in one hour*, Andr. Kmbl. 2183; An. 1093. Dīn dōm wunaþ in ǽlce tīd *thy glory lasteth to all time*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 26; Cri. 406. In ealle tīd, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 15; Seef. 124: 95 b; Th. 356, 25; Pa. 17. In woruld weorulda *in sæcula sæculorum*, Elen. Kmbl. 901; El. 452. III. In *sometimes follows its case:*—Ðǽr se eádga mōt eardes neótan, wyllestreáma wuduholtum in, wunian in wonge, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 20; Ph. 362. Blǽd wīde sprang Scyldes eaferan Scedelandum in, Beo. Th. 38; B. 19. [*Goth. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. Ger.* in: *Icel.* í: *Lat.* in: *Grk.* ἐν.]

in [*adv. and noun*]. v. inn.

in-, inn-. In the case of some of the verbs where *in* is given as a prefix perhaps it should be separated; the passages may then be taken as illustrating the adverb *inn.*

in-áberan; *p.* -bær *To bring in*:—Be ðam hunde ðe his hand eft innáber *of the dog that brought his hand in again*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 14.

in-ádl, e; *f. An internal disease*:—Sára inádle, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 28. Wið eallum inádlum, 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 6.

in-álan; *p.* de *To kindle*:—Eów wæs íd inæled *for you a pile was kindled*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 6; Gú. 640. v. on-álan.

in-ásendan; *p.* de *To send in*:—Hí inásendan ðæt bed *summiserunt grabatum*, Mk. Skt. 2, 4.

in-áwritting, e; *f. An inscription*:—Innáwritting *inscribtio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 24.

in-bærnisa, e; *f. Incense, frankincense*:—Inbærnis *tus*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 54. Inbernisse *incensum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 2. v. an-, on-bærnisa; and cf. in-récels.

in-belúcan; *p.* de *To lead in, introduce*:—Ðú inbelúdst hig *introduces eos*, Cantic. Moys, 17.

in-belgan; *p.* -bealg; *pp.* -bolgen *To exasperate*: — Ða inbolgeno *aspirando*, Rtl. 15, 40. v. á-belgan.

in-belúcan; *p.* -leác *To shut*:—Ðá ða duru inbeleác æfter him *then he shut the door after them*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 26.

in-bend; *m. f. An internal bond*:—Wæs se báncofa ádle onæled inbendum fæst *his body was inflamed with disease, fast with the fetters within*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 18; Gú. 928.

in-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pp.* -boden *To announce, declare, proclaim*:—Inboden fæsten *indicto jejunio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9. 5. v. on-beódan.

in-beornan; *p.* -bearn *To burn, be on fire*:—Inbiorne wé *inardescamus*, Rtl. 95, 27.

in-beran; *p.* -bær *To bring in*, Beo. Th. 4310; B. 2152.

in-berdling. v. in-byrdling.

in-berþ. v. in-byrd.

in-bestingan; *p.* -stang *To pierce, penetrate, make a thrust which enters but does not go quite through*:—Gif hé þurhstinþ .vi. scill. gebéte. Gif man inbestinþ .vi. scill. gebéte, L. Ethb. 64; Th. i. 18, 12.

in-bewindan; *p.* -wand *To wrap up, enwrap*:—Innbewand *involvit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 53. Innbewunden *involutum*, 2, 12.

in-bewreón; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover up*:—Heora andwlitan inbewrigenum *with their faces covered up*, Cd. 77; Th. 95, 28; Gen. 1585.

in-bindan; *p.* -band *To unbind*:—An sceal inbindan forstes fetre *one shall unbind the fetters of frost*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 8; Gn. Ex. 75. v. an-, on-bindan.

in-birding. v. in-byrding.

in-birigan; *p.* de *To taste*:—Inberigde *gustavit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 9. v. on-birian.

in-bláwan; *p.* -bleów *To inspire, breathe upon*:—Inbleów on hine *insuflavit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 22. Ðec inbláwende *te inspirante*, Rtl. 103, 32.

in-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A security required in cases where property had been stolen, bail*:—Gif hwá þíſþe betogen sý . . . ðonne niman ða ðe hit tógebyreþ on his éhtan inborh *if any one be accused of theft . . . then let those to whom it appertains take security from his property*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 20. Ðonne sette mon inborh *let security be given* [the property in dispute is *þeófstolen*, v. l. 12], L. O. D. 8; Th. i. 356, 10. [Cf. L. H. 1; Th. i. 589, 19, de suo aliquid pro *inborgo* retineatur. Heore godfaderes scullen beo *inborges* for hem, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 32. Inboreges, ii. 17, 20.]

in-brengan; *p.* -brohte *To bring in* or *to, present*:—Hú micele hefigra biþ se wénenda deáþ ðonne se inbrohta *how much more grievous is death when it is expected than when it is presented to us*, Shrn. 42, 31. v. next word.

in-bringan *to bring in, present*:—Ðá hí ne mihton híne inbringan *cum non possent offerre eum illi*, Mk. Skt. 2, 4.

in-bryne, es; *m. A fire, burning*:—Inbyrno *incendia*, Rtl. 64, 12.

in-bryrdan; *p.* de *To stimulate, instigate, incite, animate, inspire*:—Inbryrdendre Godes gefe *God's grace instigating me*, Chart. Th. 129, 25. Breóstum inbryrded *animated in spirit*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 18; Jul. 535. Breóstum inbryrded tó ðam betran hám, 42 a; Th. 141, 12; Gú. 626. Ðá wæs, þurh ðæt hálige treó, imbryrded breóstsefa, Elen. Kmbl. 1680; El. 842. Inbryrded breóstsefa, 2089; El. 1046. v. on-bryrdan.

in-bryrdnisa, e; *f. Inspiration, animation, compunction, feeling*:—Mid ða mástan swétnesse and inbryrdnisse [inbrydnisse, MS.] *maxima suavitate et compunctione*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34: 3, 19; S. 549, 21. Tó inbryrdnesse [inbyrdnesse, MS.] and tó gemynde ðære æfterfyligendra *ad instructionem memoriamque sequentium*, 17; S. 585, 16. note. v. on-bryrdnisa.

in-búan *to inhabit*:—Sedte inbýeþ in ðæm *qui inhabitat in ipso*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 21.

in-búend, es; *m. An inhabitant, native*:—Inbúend *colonus, incola, inquilinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 25.

in-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A hall, vestibule*:—Inburh *atrium*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 35.

inburh-fæst; *adj. Stationed in a hall*; atriensis; scil. atrii janitor, seneschallus, lictor, Lye.

in-byrde; adj. *Born in a master's house*:—Dunne wæs inbyrde tó Hádfelda *Dunne belonged by birth to Hatfield*, Chart. Th. 650, 28. Wiflis and Dunne and Seoloce syndan inbyrde tó Hádfelda, 649, 33. Ða inberdan menn tó Eblesburnan, 152, 8. See next two words, and Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 203 sqq. [Cf. *Icel.* inn-borinn *native*: *O. H. Ger.* in-burto *eriundus*; in-burtig *indigena*: *O. L. Ger.* in-burdig *indigena*.]

in-byrding, es; *m. A slave born in a master's house*:—Inbirding *vernaculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 103; Wrt. Voc. 18, 52. v. next word.

in-byrdling, es; *m. A slave born in a master's house*:—Inberdling *vel* fóstorling *verna* vel *vernaculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 34; Wrt. Voc. 50, 17. Inbyrdlingc *vernaculus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 82. Sicul inberdli[n]c, sicilisc inhyrdlincg (= -byrdling) *siculus indigena*, Hpt. Gl. 499. Mín inbyrdling biþ mín yrfenuma *vernaculus meus heres meus erit*, Gen. 15, 3. Ælc werhádes man on eówrum mágðum and inbyrdlingum and geboht þeówa *omne masculinum in generationibus vestris, tam vernaculus quam emptitius*, 17, 12. Ealle werhádes men his inhírédes ágðer ge imbyrdlingas ge gebohte þeówan *omnes viri domus illius, tam vernaculi quam emptitii*, 27.

ino; *dat.*: inc, incit; *ae.*: incer; *gen. of dual of pronoun of 2nd person*:—Inc ágénymþ sum man *occurrit vobis homo*, Mk. Skt. 14, 13. Nys mé inc tó syllanne *non est meum dare vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 23. Hwí gewearþ inc swá ðæt gyt doraton fandian Godes *why have ye* [*Ananias and Sapphira*] *agreed to tempt God?* Homl. Th. i. 316, 33. Bám inc *to you both*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 26; Cri. 357. Inc bám twám, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 30; Gen. 562. Neótaþ inc ðæs ódres ealles wariaþ inc wið ðone wæstm ne wyrþ inc wilna géd, 13; Th. 15, 18–21; Gen. 235–6. Incit, 130; Th. 165, 16; Gen. 2732: 139; Th. 174, 19; Gen. 2880. Incer twega *of you two*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 14; Ro. 47. Yncer ágðer ofsilyhþ óderne and hundas licciaþ eówre blód and fugelas fretaþ incer flésc and yncer wíf beóþ on únum dæge wudewan, Shrn. 148, 1–4. Gehwæðer incer *either of you two*, Beo. Th. 1173; B. 584. [*Laym.* 1st MS. inc selven; 2nd MS. 3ou seolve: *Mark.* inc baðen; *Orm.* 3unnc baþe; gunkerr baþre.] v. git, incer.

ince, an; *m. Doubt, question, cause of complaint, offence, ill-will* or *fear*:—Inca *apporia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 8: *occasio*, R. Ben. 38, Lye. Ðá ongan hé mé ácsian hwæðere ic wiste hwæðer ic on riht bútan incan gefullad wære *cæpit me interrogare, an me esse baptizatum absque scrupulo nossem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 45. Ðá frægn hé hwæðer hí eallе smylte mód and bútan eallum incan blíðe tó him hæfdon. Ðá andswaredon hí ealle ðæt hí nánigne incan tó him wiston *then he asked them, whether they all were peaceably and kindly disposed to him without any cause of complaint. Then they all answered that they knew no cause of complaint against him*; interrogavit, si omnes placidum erga se animum, et sine querela controversiæ ac tancoris haberent. Respondebant omnes, se mentem ad illum ab omni ira remotam habere, 4, 24; S. 598, 39–41. Ðú mé scealt edwítt mín of áwyrpan ðæt mé tó incan áhwær gangeþ *thou shalt cast from me my reproach, which everywhere goes as a cause of fear to me*; amputa opprobrium meum, quod suspicatus sum, Ps. Th. 118, 39. Ðeáh ðe ic né [MS. on] ingcan wiste hú ic míne heortan heólde mid sóðe *though I did not know any cause of complaint, as to the manner in which I had kept my heart truly*; ergo sine causa justificavi cor meum, 72, 11. Ne ic culpan in ðé incan énigne éfre onfunde womma geworhtra *I found not fault in thee, nor cause of complaint for sins committed*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 29; Cri. 178. Incan *scrupulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 7. Incan *causas*, 130, 13.

-incel *a diminutive suffix*, e. g. rép-incel, scip-incel, hús-incel.

in-cempa, an; *m. A member of a household capable of bearing arms*:—Incempa, gescota *commanipularius, collega, miles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 48. v. in-hirdman, in-hírēd, in-cuiht.

incer; *adj. pron. 2nd person dual. Of* or *belonging to you two*: — Ic nú ðás þing wríte tó ðé geméneilce and tó mínre méder and mínum geswustrum forðon incer lufu sceal beón somod geméne *nunc tibi et matri mee sororibusque meis de singulis regni mei commodis scribebam, que tibi et illis communia esse arbitror*, Nar. 3, 6–9. Sý inc æftyr incrun [MS. A. eowrum] geleáfan *secundum fidem vestram fiat vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 29. Ðý læs gyt láð gode incrum [*Adam and Eve*] waldende weorðan þyrfen, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 25; Gen. 577. Tó incre andsware, Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557. Biddaþ incerne [*Moses and Aaron*] god, Ex. 10, 17. Dǽlan somwist incre [*Hagar and Sarah*], Cd. 104; Th. 137, 27; Gen. 2280. Fyllaþ eorþan incre [*Adam and Eve*] cynne, 10; Th. 13, 4; Gen. 197. [*Laym.* 1st MS. incker moder inc hateþ; 2nd MS. 3oure moder 3ou hoteþ: *Goth. a. Ex.* gunker: *Goth.* iggkwar.] v. git, inc.

inege, *in the phrase* incge láfe [*a sword*], Beo. Th. 5747; 13, 2577, *appears to be a proper name*. Ing *occurs in stanza 22 of the Runic poem, and* Ing-winas *is a name of the Danes in Beowulf.*

in-cígan; *p.* de *To invoke*:—Ic incégo *invoco*, Rtl. 119, 5.

in-cígung, e; *f. Invocation*:—Innceigungum *invocationibus*, Rtl. 121, 26. Innceiginge *invocationem*, 122, 22. Inceigence, 172, 8.

incit. v. inc.

in-cleofa, an; *m. An inner chamber, closet, bed-chamber, den, cave*:—Incleofa *cellarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 56: *camera*, 127, 79. Incleofe *spelunca*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 10. Forþ of hire inclifan *out of her closet*, Chart. Th. 230, 17. On inclífum [bedcliofum, MS. T.] eówrum *in cubilibus vestris*, Ps. Spl. 4, 5. On incleofum [bedcliofum, MS. T.] his *in cubili suo*, 35, 4. On incleofum [bedclyfum, MS. T.] heora *in cubilibus suis*, 149, 5: Blickl. Gl. Ácende eorþe heora froggan on inclyfum heora

cyninga *edidit terra eorum ranas in penetralibus regum ipsorum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 30. Hwelpas leóna on incleofum heora hí gesomnia*þ* *catuli leonum in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 103, 23.

in-cnapa, an; *m. A domestic servant*, Lye. v. next word.

in-cniht, es; *m. A servant in a house, household* or *domestic servant*:—Incniht *clicus* vel *clientulus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 80. Incniht *parasitus, clicus, domesticus*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 483, 514. Se hlâford gegaderode micele menigu his incnihta *the master gathered together a great many of his household servants*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. [*O. L. Ger.* in-knecht *apparitor: O. H. Ger.* in-kneht *vernaculus, servus* vel *domigena, verna, inquilinus, apparitor.*]

in-cofa, an; *m. An inner chamber*, [*metaph.*] *the breast, heart*:—On his incofan † on his clyfan *in cubili suo*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 5. On dîglum † on incofan † on eówrum clyfum *in cubilibus vestris*, 4, 5. Eal þæt hê hæfde on his incofan *all that he had in his breast*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 35; Met. 22, 18. v. breóst-cofa.

in-coðu, e; *and* an; *f. An internal disease*:—Wið incoðe, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. i. 276, 6. Fela incoða hê gehælde umtrumra sáwla mislîcra manna *many diseases of sick souls of diverse men he healed*, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 33. Incoða *infirmitates*; incoðe *fibras* [=*febris*?], Hpt. Gl. 453. Incoðan *melancholias*, 478. [Cf. in-âdl.]

in-cuman; *p.* -com *To come in, enter*:—Þonne gê incuma*þ* on ðæt lond ðe ic eów sille *cum ingressi fueritis terram, quam ego dabo vobis*, Lev. 23, 10. On swâ hwilcum hûse swâ gê incuma*þ* *whatever house you enter*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 8. Gâ hê ût mid swilcum reáfe swilce hê incom *cum quali veste intraverit, cum tali exeat*, Ex. 21, 3. Đâ hió tôsamne incóman *when they entered together*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 5. Đâr nâfre nânig dæl regnes incuman ne mæg *never can any rain enter there*, 125, 33. Incuma *introire*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 45.

in-cund; *adj. Internal, inward, intimate*:—Da ôðre werod brûca*þ* ðære incundan embwlâtunge his godcundnysse swâ ðæt hí nâteshwôn fram his andweardnysse âsende ne gewîta*þ* *the other hosts enjoy the closest contemplation of his divinity, so that on no account do they depart on any mission from his presence*, Homl. Th. i. 348, 7. Ðære þeóde sáwla þurh ða ŷttran wundra bcó*þ* getogene tô ðære incundan gife *the souls of that people are drawn by those outward miracles to the inward grace*, ii. 132, 3. Đonne hê ða ûterran þing dôn sculon, ðæt hié ne sîen ðæm incundum ingeþance âfirrede . . . hié lætа*þ* âcólian ða incundan lufan *ne, dum cura ab eis exterior agitur, ab interna intentione mergantur . . . ab intimo amore frigescunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 5-9. Wið êghwylcum incundum earfoþnyssum *for all internal difficulties*, Herb. 90, 11; Lchdm. i. 196, 21. Tô incundum *ad intima*, Kent. Gl. 999. v. innan-, inne-cund.

in-cûð; *adj. Strange, not friendly, grievous*:—Hê wolde eác swylce þurh ðone regul oncnâwan ða wîslîcan gefadunge ðe snotorlîce geset is be incûðra þinga endebyrdnesse *he wished also to know by means of the Rule* [*of Benedict*] *the wise arrangement, that is prudently appointed concerning the disposition of strange matters*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 26. Hê hâlegra cyricena land incûðum reáferum tôdælde *he* [*Edwy*] *distributed the lands of holy churches to strangers and robbers*, 436, 1. v. next word.

in-cûðlîce; *adv. Grievously, sorely*:—Đâ began se ealda incûðlîce siccetan and mid wôpe wearð ofergoten *then the old man began to sigh grievously and became suffused with tears*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 1.

in-dælan; *p.* de *To impart, infuse*:—Þæt lêht scînende indæl heartum ûsum *illud lumen splendidum infunde cordibus nostris*, Rtl. 2, 13. Indælde *infudit*, 47, 1.

Indea, India *India*:—Þæt sint India gemæro *in his finibus India est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 15. Hê fôr on Indie *Indiam petit*, 3, 9; Swt. 132, 4. Đâ wilnode ic Indeum innwearde tô geseónne *interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens*, Nar. 5, 17. On Indea *to India*, Chr. 883; Erl. 83, 17.

Indéas; *pl. Indians*:—Đæm strengstan Indêa cyninge *fortissimo Indorum rege*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 17. Tô Indêum, Apstls. Kmbl. 85; Ap. 43: Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 22. Ôþ Indéas, Bt. Met. Fox 16, 35; Met. 16, 18.

in-dîpan; *p.* te *To dip in, immerse*:—Ðætte indêpe ûtaweard fingeres in wætre *ut intinguat extremum digiti in aquam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. [Cf. *Goth.* daupjan.]

Indisc; *adj. Indian*:—Đone gârsecg mon hât Indisc *e qua oceanus Indicus vocari incipit*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 8. On indisc sprecende *indice loquentes*, Nar. 25, 16. Indisce mŷs *mures indici*, 16, 5. Indiscum wordum *indico sermone*, 29, 8.

in-drencan; *p.* te *To soak, saturate, inebriate*:—Hí ðâ sylfe betweónum indrencton mid ðâm cerenum ðære gôdspellîcan swêtnysse *they mutually saturated each other with the wines of evangelic sweetness*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 7. [Cf. *Ger.* ein-tränken *to soak, impregnate.*] v. indrincan.

in-drîfan; *p.* -drâf *To impel, send forth, utter*:—Hê in wîtum word indrâf *in tormenta he spoke impetuously*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 29; Sat. 80.

in-drincan; *p.* -dranc *To imbibe, drink*:—Indranc *inbibit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 7. Indrungno [*Rush.* indruncne] *inebriati*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 10.

in-dryhten; *adj. Noble, courtly, befitting one who belongs to a king's body-guard* [cf. *Icel.* inn-drótt *a king's body-guard*]:—Đæt bi*þ* in eorle indryhten þeáw ðæt hê his ferþlocan fæste binde *it is a noble habit in a man, to bind fast his mind's casket*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 11; Wand. 12. Ic eom indryhten and eorlum cûð *I am noble and known to men*, 130 b; Th. 500, 3; Rä. 89, 1. Ic wât indryhtne giest, 112 a; Th. 430, 1; Rä. 44, 1. *Does* indryhten wicg *ippus* (=? ἵππος), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 37 *belong here?*

in-dryhto; *f. Nobleness, honour, glory*:—Blæd is gehnæged eorþan indryhto ealda*þ* and searu*þ* *glory is laid low, earth's honour grows old and withers*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 8; Seef. 89. Gehwone wyrta wynsumra ðe wuldercyning ofer eorþan gescôp tô indryhtum ældа cynne *every pleasant plant that the king of glory created on earth as honours for the race of men*, 58 b; Th. 211, 15; Ph. 198.

Ine, es; *m. Ine, king of the West Saxons from* A. D. 688 *to* 726:—Hêr Ine fêng tô Wesseaxna rîce and heóld xxxvii wint., Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 4. Hêr Ine fêrde tô Rôme and ðâr his feorh gesealde, 728 [726, MS. E]; Erl. 44, 33. Ine wæs Cênrêding. pref; Erl. 4, 10. The laws of Ine are given in Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, vol. i. pp. 102–150.

in-ðdisc. v. in-îdisc.

in-elfe. v. in-ylfe.

in-erfe. v. in-irfe.

in-fær, es; *n. An entrance, ingress*:—Đâ gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrdrâdene *then God set a guard of angels at the entrance*, Gen. 3, 24. Mid ðam innfære mid ðam ðe hê inn îfaren wæs *by the entrance at which he had entered*, Homl. Th. i. 178, 2. Hê hæfþ gerŷmed rihtwîsum mannum infær tô his rîce *he hath opened to righteous men an entrance to his kingdom*, 28, 13. Geopenige ûre sârnys ûs infær tôðre gecyrrednysse *let our affliction open to us an entrance to true conversion*, ii. 124, 7. Of inferum *ex aditis*, i. *ex ingressibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 49. v. in-faru.

in-færeld, es; *n. An entrance*:—Ûre gâst forhtode tô eówrum infærelde *elanguit cor nostrum ad introitum vestrum*, Jos. 2, 11. Infæreld *introitus*: infærelda *vestibula, introitus*, Hpt. Gl. 498.

infangeneþeóf '*the right to judge one's own thief when taken within the jurisdiction, and the privilege consequent upon that jurisdiction, viz. the receiving of the mulct, or money-payment for the crime*,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. xlv. The word, which does not occur in the earlier laws, is thus defined in those of Edward the Confessor:—De infangeneþef. Justicia cognoscentis latronis sua est de homine suo, si captus faerit super terram suam, L. Ed. C. 22; Th. i. 452, 4. In the preceding chapter, 'descripcio libertatum diversarum,' it is said the lords 'haberent eos [*their men who had committed crime*] ad rectum in curia sua, si haberent sacham et socham, tol et theam, et infangene thef.' Other passages in which the word is found are L. Wil. I. 2; Th. i. 467, 27, Si quis eorum, qui habent soche et sache et tol et them et infangene theof, implacitetur in comitatu; and L. H. xx. c; Th. i. 528, 9, Archiepiscopi, episcopi, comites, et alie potestates in terris proprie potestatis sue sacam et socnam habent tol et theam et infongentheaf. The word also occurs in the following charters of Edward the Confessor:—Concedo eis in omnibus terris suis prænominatis, consuetudines hic Anglice scriptas, scilicet, infangene þeóf, etc. Chart. Th. 359, 3. A similar enumeration occurs in 384, 25 and in 411, 32. In 369, 13 the word occurs in an Anglo-Saxon charter. See also Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 227, 9, where is the form 'mid infangenum þeófe.'

in-faran; *p.* -fôr *To go into, enter*:—Ic infare on hûse dînum *introibo in domum tuam*, Ps. Spl. 5, 8. Innfæreþ *ingredietur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 9. Infôr se cinge on ða sæ *ingressus est pharao in mare*, Cantic. Moys. 19. Đis synd Israhêla naman ðe infôron on Egipta land *hæc sunt nomina filiorum Israel, qui ingressi sunt in Ægyptum*, Gen. 46, 8. Infara*þ* tô his cafertûnum *introite in atria ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 8. Ne mæg hê infaran on godes rîce *non potest introire in regnum dei*, Jn. Skt. 3, 5. Þæt hê sælmessan underfênege æt ðâm infarendum *that he might receive alms from those entering*, Homl. Skt. 10, 27.

in-faru, e; *f. Invasion, march into a country, inroad*:—Se cyng bæd hine faran intô Cent . . . ac se eorl nolde nâ geþwêrian ðære infare *the king bade him* [*Godwin*] *march into Kent . . . but the earl would not assent to the invasion*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 11.

in-feccan *to fetch in*:—Đâ hêht hê done drŷ infeccan beforan hine *he ordered the sorcerer to be fetched into his presence*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 1.

in-fêran; *p.* de *To enter*:—Infoerden *ingrediuntur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 21. Gê in giwinne hiora infoerdun *vos in laborem eorum introistis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 38.

in-fiht, -feoht, es; *n. An attack made upon a person by one inhabiting the same dwelling; it was a breach of the peace for which a fine had to be paid to the head of the house if he were competent to exercise jurisdiction*:—Infiht [infitht, MS.] *vel insocna est quod ab ipsis qui in domo sunt contubernales agitur; hoc eciam vita emendabitur patrifamilias, si questionem habent querentem vel quesitam*, L. H. 80, 12; Th. i. 587, 25.

in-findan; *p.* -fand *To find, discover*:—Soecaþ gê and gê infindes *quærite et invenietis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 7. Infund restende *invenit vacantem*, 12, 44. Ic ne infand in him intinga *ego non invenio in eo causam*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 6. Infunden wæs *inventa est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 18. v. on-findan.

in-flêsenes, e; *f. Incarnation*, Lye.

in-flôde; *adj. Full of water* [*of a stream*]:—Tigris eá infloede *Tigris, stream of abundant flood*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 12; Gen. 232. Læt nû streámas weallan, eá infloede, Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. v. flêde.

in-fóster, es; *n. Rearing, breeding*:—Hit mín ágen éht is and mín infóster *it is my own property and my rearing*, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 7.

in-fród; *adj. Very old or very wise*:—Hé him helpe ne mæg eald and infród énige gefremman *old and stricken in years he can afford him no help*, Beo. Th. 4889; B. 2449. Him wæs wén ealdum infródum, 3752; B. 1874.

-ing *a suffix of feminine nouns denoting action.*

-ing. I. *a patronymic suffix*:—Sume uaman syndon patronymica, ðæt synd fæderlíce naman, æfter Grécíscum þeáwe, ac seó Lédensprǽc næfþ ða naman; hí sind swá ðeáh on Engliscre spréce, Penda, and of ðam Pending, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 52–4. Ælfréd Æþelwulfing *Alfred the son of Ethelwulf*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3. The use of this suffix is well shown by the genealogies in the Chronicle, e. g. pref; Erl. pp. 2, 4: 855; Erl. 68, 69, with which may be compared similar lists in Icelandic where *-son* is used. See also Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 23–38 where the suffix is used with the foreign names, e. *g. Seth Adaming* Seth son of Adam. In a rather extended sense the suffix is found in the names of families or peoples, who are regarded as descendants of a common ancestor, and traces of this use remain in many place-names in England. 'The Wælsings, in Old Norse Völsungar, reappear at Walsingham in Norfolk, Wolsingham in Northumberland, and Woolsingham in Durham. The Billings at Billing, Billingham, Billinghoe, etc. Such local names are for the most part irregular compositions, of which the former part is the patronymic *-ing*, declined in the genitive plural. The second portion is a mere definition of the locality, as -geat, -hyrst, -hám, -wíc, -tún, -stede, and the like. In a few cases the patronymic stands alone in the nominative plural, as Tétingas, Tooting, Surrey; Wócingas, Woking, Surrey; Meallingas, Malling, Kent. . . . In dealing, however, with these names, some amount of caution is necessary: it is by no means enough that a name should end in *-ing*, to convert it into a genuine patronymic. On the contrary it is a power of that termination to denote the genitive or possessive, which is also the generative case: and in some local names we do find it so used: thus Æðelwulfing lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 179, a. 801] is exactly equivalent to Æðelwulfes lond, the estate of a duke Æðelwulf, not of a family called Æðelwulfings. So again, ðæt Folcwining lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 195, a. 811], ðæt Wynhearding lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 195, a. 811], imply the land of Folcwine, of Wynheard, not of marks or families called Folcwinings, and Wynheardings. [*Cf.* Cásering † caseres gafel *didrachma*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 24.] Woolbedington, Wool Lavington, Barlavington, are respectively Wulfbæding tún, Wulflǽfing tún, Beórlǽfing tún, the tún or dwelling of Wulflǽf, Wulfhæd, and Beórlǽf. Between such words and genuine patronymics the line must be carefully drawn, a task which requires both skill and experience; the best security is, where we find the patronymic in the genitive plural. . . . Changes for the sake of euphony must also be guarded against, as sources of error: thus Abingdon in Berks would impel us strongly to assume a family of Abingas; the Saxon name Æbban dún convinces us that it was named from an Æbba [*m.*] or Æbbe [*f.*]. Dunnington is not Duning tún, but Dunnan tún.' Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 59, nn; see also the text in the following pages, and Taylor's Names and Places, pp. 82-3. 89. As was seen above in *Adaming*, the native suffix could be applied in the case of individuals to foreign names: it was so also in the case of peoples. Thus in the Rushworth Gloss, Mt. 8, 28, 'in lond gerasinga' translates *in regionem Gerasenorum*; in 10, 15 'eorðe sodominga and gomorringa' is the rendering of *terra Sodomorum et Gomorræorum*, and above in v. 5 of the same chapter we have 'cæstra samaringa' for *civitates samaritanorum*. These may be compared with the forms in the Chronicle, West Kentingas, 999; Erl. 134, 28; Éast Centingas, 1009; Erl. 142, 19; Centingas, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. II. The suffix is also found in nouns formed from adjectives with a force which may be seen in the following examples:—æðeling *a prince*: earming *a wretch*.

ing *the name of the nasal guttural* ᛝ ng, *in the Runic alphabet. In the Gothic the name seems to have been* iggws, see Zacher, Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 3. *In the Runic poem* 22; Kmbl. 343, 27 *it is taken as the name of a prince of the East Danes*:—Ing wæs ǽrest mid Éast Denum gesewen secgum; óþ hé siððan eft ofer wǽg gewát. Ðus heardingas ðone hæle nemdon. This name [cf. Gothic form] may be the same as that found in a genealogy in the Chronicle a. 547:—Esa wæs Inguing Ingui Angenwitting, Erl. 16, 11. As a proper name or as part of a proper name Ingi occurs in Icelandic, e. g. Ingi-björg, Ing-veldr, Ingi-mundr, Ingólfr: 'many more compounds are found in the Swedish-Runic stones as this name was national among the ancient Swedes; cf. also Yngvi and Ynglingar.' Cl. and Yig. Ingi. For the Rune see Zacher, pp. 30, 56–7: Taylor's Greeks and Goths, pp. 31, 82; and for the name Grmm. D. M. pp. 320–1.

ing, e; *f. A meadow, an ing* [in dialects of north and east, see E.D.S. Reprinted Glossaries, Nos. 2, 15, 16, 17]. The word occurs in local names, e. g. Ing-ham, Ing-thorpe, Ink-set, Ink-pen; see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 306. [*Icel.* eng; *f, a meadow*; engi; *n. meadowland, a meadow*: *Dan.* eng: *Swed.* äng.]

in-gán; *p.* -eode *To go in, enter*:—On swá hwylce burh swá gé ingáþ... Donne gé ingán on ðæt hús *in quamcumque civitatem intraveritis . . . Intrantes in domum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11, 12. Ða hé ineode *ingresso*, Gen. 48, 3. Hé on ðæs gesíðes hús ineode, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 16. Hú mæg man ingán on stranges hús *quomodo potest quisquam intrare in domum fortis*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29: Lk. Skt. 8, 51. Hé nolde ingán *nolebat introire* 15, 28.

in-gang, es; *m. Entrance, entry, ingress, entrance-fee*:—Þurh ðé sceal beón se ingang eft geopenod *through thee* [*the Virgin Mary*] *shall the entrance* [*to heaven*] *be again opened*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 8. Hundteóntiga swína ingang *right of entry into a pasture for a hundred swine*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 283, 12. Ingong and útgong *ingress and egress*, Chart. Th. 578, 26. Ðæt beó geláest binnan twám dagum be ðæs inganges wíte *let that be done within two days, under penalty of forfeiting the entrance-fee*, 606, 10, 20. Gebéte hé be his ingange, 25. Gylde his ingang, 35. Be útgonge Israhéla folces of Ægypta lande and be ingonge ðæs gehátlondes *de egressu Israel ex Ægypto et ingressu in terram repromissionis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. Him ódres lífes ingang gegearwode *vitæ alterius ingressui paravit*, S. 599, 2. Ingang ðín and útgang ðín *thy going out and thy coming in*, Ps. Spl. 120, 8. Inngang, Ps. Th. 117, 19. [*O. E. Homl. A. R.* in-ȝong: *Laym.* in-ȝeong: *Piers P.* in-gong, -gang *entrance*: *O. Frs.* in-gong, -gung: *Icel.* inn-ganga, -gangr *entrance, entering*: *O. H. Ger.* in-gang *introitus, aditus, vestibulum, janua*: *Ger.* ein-gang.]

in-gangan; *p.* -gēng *To enter, go in*:—Ic ingange *ingredior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 47. Ic on unscyldignyssa mínre ic ingange *ego in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, Ps. Spl. 25, 1. Ingangeþ cyninge wuldres *introibit Rex gloriæ*, 23, 7. Óþ ðæt ic ingange on háligra godes *donec intrem sanctuarium Dei*, 72, 17. Gé nú þyder ingongaþ *do ye now enter in*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 2. Cyricean duru ingangan *ecclesiæ januam ingredi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Wæs ingangende on ðære hálgan Marian hús *entered the house of the Holy Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 1. Ingongende, 4. Ðæt deófol genam mid him ódre seofon deófla and ingangende on ðæt carcern, 243, 5. Ðonne is óðer ingangendum ðam mónþe ðe wé agustus hátaþ se æresta mónan dæg *the second day is at the beginning of the month that we call August, the first Monday*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 16. Ðæt ða ingangendan leóht geseón *ut intrantes videant lumen*, Lk. Skt. 8, 16.

in-geat [?] *cubiculum*, Lye.

in-gebed, es; *n. Hearty, earnest prayer*:—Gange mín ingebed [*or* gebed in?] on ðín gleáwe gesihþ *introit oratio mea in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 87, 2. [From the Latin *intret* the *in* might be expected to belong to the verb; if so it should occupy some other place.]

in-gebyrigan; *p.* de *To taste*:—Ingeberigde *gustavit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 9.

in-gedón *to put in*:—Hé on ðæt gemynegade mynster ingedón wæs *monasterio supra memorato inditus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 9.

in-gefeoht, es; *n. Intestine* or *civil war*:—Ðætte Bryttas sume tíd gestildon fram útgefeohte and hie sylfe þræston on ingefeohtum *ut Brittones quiescentibus ad tempus exteris, civilibus sese bellis contriverint*, Bd. 1, 22; S. 485, 12. [Cf. in-gewinn.]

in-gefolc, es; *n. A native race*, Cd. 149; Th. 186, 22; Exod. 142. [Cf. in-geþéode.]

in-gehrif, es; *n. The womb*:—Of ingerife *ex utero*, Ps. Spl. T. 21, 8. v. hrif.

in-gehygd, -hýd, e; *f*: es; *n. Thought, mind, intent, sense, knowledge, understanding, conscience, intention, purpose*:—Hwæt fremaþ ðé ðæt ðín cyst stande ful mid gódum and ðín ingehýd beó æmtig élces gódes *what doth it profit thee that thy chest stand full of good things, and thy mind be empty of every good thing?* Homl. Th. ii. 410, 11. Ðæs mannes wísdóm is árfæstnys and sóð ingehýd ðæt heó yfel forbúge *the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding*, Homl. Skt. 1, 237. Æfæstre ingehýde *religiosæ intentionis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 10. Treów ingehýdes gódes and yfeles *lignum scientiæ boni et mali*, Gen. 2, 9. Gé ætbrudun ðæs ingehýdes cége *tulistis clavem scientiæ*, Lk. Skt. 11, 52. Cherubin is gecweden gefyllednys ingehýdes oððe gewittes, Homl. Th. i. 344, 3. Úre wuldor is seó gecýdnys úres ingehýdes *our glory is the testimony of our conscience*, ii. 564, 32. Mid ealle inngehygde heortan mínre *in toto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 118, 145. Ða onwende heó hine fram ðære yfelan ingehygde his módes *revocavit eum illa ab intentione*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 574, 37. Wæs se ylca munuc mid hluttre ingehýde ðæs upplican edleánes *erat idem monachus pura intentione supernæ retributionis*, 4, 3; S. 567, 18. Ða andwyrde eugenia and cwæþ mid ðisum ingehýde ðæt ða gewylnunga ðissere andweardan worulde synt swíðe swicole *then answered Eugenia and spoke to this effect, that the desires of this present world are very deceitful*, Homl. Skt. 2, 163. Mid ingehygde *conscientia*, Ps. Stev. ii. 203, 11. Se Hálga Gást him forgeaf ingehýd ealra gereorda *the Holy Ghost gave them knowledge of all languages*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 13. Sumum men hé forgifþ wísdom sumum gód ingehýd *to one man he gives wisdom, to another good knowledge* [cf. 1 Cor. xii. 8], 322, 26. Wæter getácnaþ on ðyssere stówe mennisc ingehýd, ii. 280, 2. Ða [*the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit*] sind wísdóm and andgit, rǽd and strengþ, ingehýd and árfæstnys; Godes ege is se seofoða, 292, 23. Hé heóld his þeáwas swá swá heálfc biscop and his munelíce ingehýd swá þeáh betwux mannum *he behaved as an exalted bishop, and yet to all intents and purposes was a monk among men*, 506, 13. Hí hæfdon ðæt góde ingehýd on heora heortan ðæt hí woldon Gode únum gecwéman and ná cépan dysegra manna herunge *they had the good sense in their hearts, to wish to please God only, and not to care for the*

praise of foolish men, 564, 29. Seó geladung geopenaþ Criste hire ingehýd and ðé digelan geþohtas on sóðre andetnysse *the church opens her mind and secret thoughts to Christ in true confession*, 586, 20. Dus áfandaþ God his gecorenan, nú swilce hé nyte heora ingehýd, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 7. Ðæt gold getácnode úrne geleáfan and úre góde ingehíd ðe wé Gode offrian sceolon, Gen. pref. Thw. 3, 33. On ðam is godcundnesse wén ðe manna ingehygd wát and can, Blickl. Homl. 179, 26. Ða eorþlican sorga hie forléton and ða ingehýd heora heortan ful fæstlíce on done heofonlican hyht gestaþelodon *they dismissed earthly cares, and fixed full firmly the intents of their heart on the heavenly hope*, 135, 29. Ingehýd *conscientias*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 8. Ic ingehygd eal geondwítte *I survey all his mind*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 16; Jul. 399. Sió swíðe gedréfþ sefan ingehygd monna gehwelces *sorely does it trouble the thought of every man's mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 84; Met. 25, 42. God ingehýda drihten is *Deus scientiarum dominus est*, Cantic. An. 3. [Cf. in-geþanc.]

in-gehygdness, e; *f. Intention, purpose:* — Ic ontýne on sealmlose ingehygdnessa ł foresetnysse *aperiam in psalterio propositionem*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 5.

in-geládan; *p.* de *To lead* or *bring in, introduce:*—Ingelédde ofer hie Drihten weter séwe *the Lord brought upon them the water of the sea*, Cantic. Moys. 23; Thw. notæ, p. 30. Óþ ðæt ic ðé ingelæde on mines Fæder hús *until I brought thee into my father's house*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 19. Ingelæded *introducta*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 37.

in-geladian; *p.* ode *To invite*:—Se ðe ðé ingeladode *is qui te vocavit*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9, 10. Ðá sæde hé sum bigspel be ðám ingeladudan *dicebat ad invitatos parabolam*, 7.

in-gemynd, es; *n:* e; *f. Memory, mind, remembrance:* — Ic dæs wuldres treówes oft hæfde ingemynd *oft had I remembrance of the tree of glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 2504; El. 1253. Húlíc is se organ ingemyndum tó begonganne ðam ðe his gást wile ásceádan of scyldum *of what nature is the Pater Noster for use by the mind, in the case of him who will separate his spirit from guilt*, Salm. Kmbl. 108; Sal. 53. v. in-gehygd.

in-gemynde; *adj. Recollected, remembered, in mind, in memory:*— Ðá wæs ðam folce on ferhþsefan ingemynde swá him á scyle wundor ða ðe worhte weoroda dryhten *then did the people remember in mind, as is ever their duty, the miracles which the Lord of Hosts wrought*, Elen. Kmbl. 1788; El. 896.

in-genga, an; *m. An aggressor, invader:* — Seoððan Grendel wearþ ingenga mín *since Grendel became my aggressor*, Beo. Th. 3557; B. 1776.

in-geótan; *p.* -geát *To pour in:* — Hí on élce healfe inguton *they poured in on every side*, Guthl, 5; Gdwin. 34, 18.

in-geóting, e; *f. A pouring in, purification:*—Yngeóting *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483.

in-gerec, es; *n. A tumult:* — Hé ðá eác on ðam ingerece óðerne cyninges þeng mid ðý mánfullan wæpne ácwealde *in ipso tumultu etiam alium de militibus sica nefanda peremit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 26. v. ungerec, gerec.

in-gerif. v. in-gehrif.

in-gesteald, es; *n. Household goods:* — Tó scypum feredon eal ingesteald swylce hie æt Finnes hám findan meahton sigla searogimma, Beo. Th. 2314; B. 1155.

in-geswell, es; *n. An internal swelling;* empus [= *ἔμπυος*], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 30; Wrt. Voc. 19, 36.

in-geþanc, es; *m. n. Thought, thinking, cogitation, intent, mind, heart, conscience:*—Seaxes ord and seó swíðre hond eorles ingeþonc and ord somod *the knife's point and the right hand, the mind of man and the point combined*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 8; Rä. 61, 13. Ðæt ingeþonc élces monnes done líchoman lít [lét?] ðider hit wile *the mind of every man bends* [*leads?*] *the body whither it will*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 235; Met. 26, 118. Gif hé his ingeþances anweald næþ *if he has not power over his mind*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 26. Eft sint tó manigenne ða geþyldegan ðætte ðæt hie mid hiera wordum and ðádum forgiefaþ ðæt hie ðæt eác on hiera ingeþonce forgifen ðý læs hé mid ðý níðe yfles ingeþonces tóweorpe ða mægenu ðæs gódan weorces ðe hé Gode útan anwealgíce forgeaf *contra admonendi sunt patientes, ne in eo, quod exterius portant, interius doleant: ne tantæ virtutis sacrificium, quod integrum foras immolant, intus malitiæ peste corrumpant*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 220, 19. Mid eádmóde ingeþonce ðú mé cíddest *me humili intentione reprehendis*, prm; Swt. 22, 10. Suelcum ingeþonce gerist *cujus intentioni bene congruens*, 10, 1; Swt. 61, 9. Se Démia se ðe ðæt inngeþonc eall wát hé eác ðæm inngeþonce démþ *intus quippe est qui judicat, intus, quod judicatur*, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 11. Geleornigen eác ða bearn ðæt hí suá hiéren hira ieldrum suá suá hie selfe wieten on hira inngeþonce beforan ðæs diéglan Déman eágum ðæt hí hit for Gode dón *illi discant, quomodo ante occulti arbitri oculos sua interiora componant*, 28, 1; Swt. 191, 2. Of úrum ágnum ingeþonce *a nobismet ipsis*, 49, 4; Swt. 385, 9. Mid ealles módes geornfullan ingeþance higie *with diligent thought of the whole mind strive*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 18. Agustinus worhte twá béc be his ágnum ingeþance *Augustine composed two books about his own mind*, Shrn. 164, 16. Ðú ongitst ðín ágen ingeþanc ðæt hit biþ micele beorhtre ðonne seó sunne, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 28. God besceáwaþ élces mannes ingeþanc *Deus intuetur cujuslibet hominis cogitationem*, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 13. Hyra ingeþanc hig forleóraþ on hyra wege *they lose their conscience on their way*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 22. Nú ic wilnige ðæt ðeós sprǽc stigge on ðæt ingeþonc ðæs leorneres *ut ad lectoris sui animum gradiatur*, Past. prm; Swt. 23, 16. Se dysega ungeþyldega all his ingeþonc hé geypt *totum spiritum suum profert stultus*, 33, 4; Swt. 220, 10. Drync se onwende gewit wera ingeþanc *a drink that perverted the wit, the mind of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 70; An. 35. Næfdon hí máre monnum gelíces ðonne ingeþonc; hæfde únra gehwylc his ágen mód, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 188; Met. 26, 94. Hie forgytaþ ðæt hie hwéne ér ymbhygdigum eárum and ingeþancum gehýrdon reccean *they forget what they a little before with anxious ears and minds have heard related*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 27. Ðá azarias ingeþancum hleóðrade *then did Azariah sing full thoughtfully*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 24; Dan. 280. Ingeþoncum beofiaþ *they tremble at heart*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 4; Cri. 1014. Hiorte geclánsod and geeádméded ingeþancum, Ps. C. 50, 128; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 128. Óþ ðæt hé ongeat ðæs módes ingeþancas *until he understood the mind's thoughts*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 5. Hie behealdaþ ealle ða ingeþoncas hiora módes *tota illud mentis intentione custodiunt*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 14. Unclǽne ingeþoncas *impure thoughts*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 34; Cri. 1316. Uton word and weorc rihtlíce fadian and úre inngeþanc clænsian georne *let us order our words and works aright, and purify our thoughts diligently*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 218. Gesamnige swá hé swíðost mǽge ealle tó ðæm ánum his ingeþonc *let him collect, as far as possible, all his thoughts to that one object*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 24; Met. 22, 12.

in-geþéode; *pl. Peoples, nations:*—Dryhten is ofer ealle ingeþéode [? MS. inca þeode.] se heáhsta *excelsus super omnes gentes Dominus*, Ps. Th. 112, 4: Cd. 163; Th. 205, 30; Exod. 443.

in-gewinn, es; *n. An intestine struggle:*—Scortlíce ic hæbbe nú gesæd hiora ingewinn *I have now shortly related their intestine struggles*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 29. [Cf. in-gefeoht.]

in-gewitness, e; *f. Knowledge, knowing, consciousness, conscience:*— Besmitene syndon ge heora mód ge heora ingewitnys *coinquinata sunt et mens eorum et conscientia*, Bd. 1, 17; S. 494, 42. Ða wyrstan ingewitnesse mé ic geseó *pessimam mihi scientiam præ oculis habeo*, 5, 13; S. 632, 32.

Ingwine; *pl. A name of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 2092; B. 1044: 2642; B. 1319. v. Grmm. D. M. 320–1; *and see* Ing.

in-heald *interrasilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 24.

in-hebban *to raise, remove*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 6; Cri. 313.

in-heord, e; *f. A herd belonging to the lord and kept on his estate:*— Æhteswáne ðe inheorde healt gebyreþ . . . *servo porcario, qui dominicum gregem curie custodit, pertinet* . . . , L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

in-here, es; *m. A native army, the army of a country, home-forces:*— Se here férde swá hé sylf wolde and se fyrdinge dyde ðære landleóde élcne hearm ðet him nádor ne dohte ne innhere ne úthere *the Danes went as they liked, and the English levy did every kind of harm to the people of the country, so that neither the native nor the foreign army did them any good*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13.

in-hirdmann, es; *m. A member of a retinue* or *body-guard:*—þegnas ł innheardmenn *milites*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 9. v. hird.

in-híréd, es; *m. Household, family, house:*—Tirus wæs on Cryst gelýfende hé sylf and eall hys ynhýréd *Tyrus believed on Christ, he himself and all his household*, St. And. 30, 15. Inhýredes *clientelæ*, Hpt. Gl. 523. Ealle werhádes men his inhíredes ágðer ge inbyrdlingas ge gebohte þeówan *omnes viri domus illius, tam vernaculi quam emptitii*, Gen. 17, 27. Ðá wearþ gefullod fæder and sunu mid heora innhýréde *then was baptized the father and son with their household*, Homl. Skt. 5, 308. v. in-híwan.

in-hírness, e; *f. A belonging to any one:*—Ðe Æðelréd cyning geúðe God elmihtigum and his hálgan apostolan Petre and Paule on ece inhýrnesse *which king Ethelred granted to Almighty God and to his holy apostles Peter and Paul to belong to them for ever*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 136, 14.

in-híwan, -hígan; *pl. Members of a household, of a convent, domestics:*—Gif gesíþcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhíwum *if a 'gesithcund' man make terms with the king for his household*, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 3. Élce gére ane dægfeorme inhiowum *every year one day's provision for the members of the convent*, Chart. Th. 509, 14. Gie aron inhígo godes *estis domestici Dei*, Rtl. 82, 33. [Cf. Al mi nestfalde cun beoð me meast feondes and mine *inhinen* alre meast hearmen, Jul. 33, 5.] v. híwan.

in-hold; *adj. Thoroughly loyal, loyal from the heart:*—Abbodissum wé tǽcaþ ðæt hí inholde sín and ðæs hálgan regoles gebodum eallum móde þeówigen *we teach abbesses to be heartily loyal, and to be subservient to the commands of the holy rule with all their mind*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 28.

in-ídise, es; *m. n.* [?] *Household furniture:*—Inéddise *vel* inorf *enthesa g. suppellex*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 90; Wrt. Voc. 38, 16.

in-ílve. v. in-ylfe.

in-irfe, es; *n. Household stuff* or *goods:*—Se ðe micel inerfa [MS.

Cott. innierfe] and mislíc ágan wile hē beþearf eác micles fultumes *pluribus adminiculis opus est ad tuendam pretiosa supellectilis varietatem*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 10. v. in-orf; *and cf. O. Frs.* in-bold, in-gōd *household furniture.*

in-lād, e; *f. A way in, bringing in, introduction, entrance-fee* [? v. in-gang]:—Æhtu ōra seulfres tō inlāde *eight oras of silver as entrance-fee*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 9. Mid inlāde and ūtlāde *cum inductione et eductione*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 209, 5. v. lād.

in-lēdan; *p.* de *To lead or bring in, introduce*:—Ne inlēd ūsih in costunge *ne inducas nos in temtationem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 13. Se ðe mē manna inlēde ðonne hē sceole *he who introduces more men than he ought*, Chart. Th. 606, 32. Mið ðý inlǽddon ðone cnæht aldro his *cum inducerent puerum parentes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 27.

in-lænde, -lændisc. v. in-lende, -lendisc.

in-lagian; *p.* ode *To restore an outlaw to the protection of the law*:—Ærest ðæt hē his āgenne wer gesylle ðam cyninge and Criste and mid ðam hine sylfne inlagige *first, that he* [*a man who has committed manslaughter in a church*] *pay his own 'wer' to the king and to Christ, and therewith inlaw himself*, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 13. Inlagie, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 3. Cf. Si rex paciatur ut qui in ecclesia fecerit homicidium ad emendacionem veniat, primo episcopo et regi precium nativitatis sue reddat, et ita se *inlegiat*, L. H. 11, 1; Th. i. 520, 11. v. ge-inlagian.

in-land, es; *n.* '*Demesne land, that part of a domain which the lord retained in his own hands, in contradistinction to* ūt-land *terra tenementalis, signifying land granted out for services; terra dominicalis, pars manerii dominica*':—Wulfēge ðæt inland and ælfēge ðæt ūtland, Chart. Th. 502, 13. Sex æceras innlondes ægðer ge mǽdlondes ge eyrþlondes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 95, 16. xxx hīda .ix inlandes and xxi. hīda gesettes landes . . . is sum inland sum hit is tō gafole gesett *thirty hides, nine of 'inland' and twenty-one hides of let land . . . some is 'inland,' some of it is let*, iii. 450, 11–18. Ægðer ge of þegnes inlande ge of geneátlande, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 8. Ðat inlond ðe Leófríc hædde for his eádmōdre hērsumnesse, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl iii. 256, 11. His hlāfordes inland, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 27.

in-ladian; *p.* ode *To invite*:—Ðā cwæþ hē tō ðam ðe hine inladode *dicebat ei qui se invitaverat*, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Ic wæs cuma and gē mē inladodon *hospes eram, et collegistis me*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35.

in-lenda, an; *m. A native*:—Inlenda *indigena*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 102; Wrt. Voc. 18, 51: ii. 49, 47. Inle[n]da *accola, habitator*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 52. Inlendan *accolas*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 10. v. next word.

in-lende; *adj. Native, indigenous*:—Inlænde ic eam on eorþan *incola ego sum in terra*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 19. Ðēr on fyrd hyra fǽrspell becwom ōht inlende *there to their host came tidings sudden and terrible, fear of the men of the land* [*the Israelites hearing of the pursuit by the Egyptians*], Cd. 148; Th. 186, 9; Exod. 136. David mǽnde tō Drihtne be his feóndum ægðer ge inlendum ge ūtlendum *David complained to the Lord about his enemies, both of his own land and of other lands*, Ps. Th. a, Arg. [*Icel.* inn-lendr *native*: cf. *O. Frs.* in-lendes: *O. H. Ger.* in-lenti *patria*, Grff. ii. 238.]

in-lendisc; *adj. Native, indigenous*:—Inlendisc *indigena* vel *incola*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 63. Sī hē gemang eów swā inlendisc *sit inter vos quasi indigena*, Lev. 19, 34. Ðēr ūtlendisc man inlendiscan derie *where a foreigner injures a native*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 29. Se forsǽda biscēop ongan tō befrīnenne sume inlendisce ymbe ðæs ġlondes gewunan *the aforesaid bishop began to ask some of the natives about the customs of the island*, Lchdm. iii. 432, 28. Hæbben for dī ða ungelǽredan inlendisce ðæs hālgan regules cȳðde þurh āgenes gereordes anwrigennesse *the unlearned natives therefore may have knowledge of the holy Rule, through an explanation in their own language*, 442, 8. [*Icel.* inn-lenzkr *indigenous*: *Ger.* in-ländisch.]

in-lendiscness, e; *f. Incolatus, peregrinatio*, Lye.

in-līc; *adj. Inner, internal, inward*:—Inlīca *intimus*, Hymn. Surt. 66, 13. Se inlīca dēma *internus arbiter*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 19. Mid ðone inlīcan gewitan *apud internum testem*, 5, 6; S. 618, 32. Mid inlīce hete *domestico odio*, 5, 24; S. 646, 38. Fram ðām inlīcum bendum ðara synna *internis peccatorum vinculis*, 4, 25; S. 600, 2. [*O. Frs.* in-lēk, -līk: *O. H. Ger.* in-līh *internus.*]

in-līce; *adv. Inwardly, internally, thoroughly, heartily*:—Hē hine bæd and hēt ðæt hē inlīce ðam biscope freónd wǽre *amicum episcopo fieri petiit et impetravit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 8. Ðū miht openlīce ongiton ðæt ðæt is fór inlīce gōd þing ðæt . . . *you can plainly perceive that that is a very thoroughly good thing that* . . . , Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 32. [*Piers P.* in-liche: *O. H. Ger.* in-līho *medullitus.*]

in-līchamung, e; *f. Incarnation*:—Inlīchomung *incarnatio*, Rtl. 44, 40: 66, 27.

in-līhtan; *p.* te *To illumine, enlighten*:—Ðū tīda gehwane inlīhtes *thou dost enlighten every season*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 29; Cri. 108. Inlēhteþ ðec *inluminabit te*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 36. Inlīhteþ *inluminat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 9. Hine inlȳhte *he enlightened him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 9; Gū. 70. Ðæt ðū inleóhte *that thou illumine*, 9 b; Th. 8, 9; Cri, 115. Inlīhte *inluminare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 79. Inlīhted, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 29; Cri. 43. Inlȳhted, 42 a; Th. 141, 14; Gū. 817. v. on-līhtan.

in-līhtend, es; *m. One who enlightens*:—Inlīhtend *inluminator*, Rtl. 2, 11.

in-līhtian; *p.* ode *To illumine, enlighten*:—Inlēhtaþ ðec *inluminabit te*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 36. Inlīchtade *inluminasset*: inlīchtet *inluminatus*, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 1, 2.

in-līþewǽc; *adj. Inflexible, intractable*; intractabilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 72. v. un-līþewǽc.

in-līxan, -līxian *to shine, grow light*:—Sunnadæg inlīxade [wæs inlīxende, Rush.] *sabbatum inluescebat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 54.

in-merce *inscribtio*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 16.

INN, es; *n. A dwelling, house, chamber, lodging*:—Næs Beówulf ðēr ac wæs ōðer in ēr geteohhod *Beowulf was not there, but other lodging had before been assigned to him*, Beo. Th. 2604; B. 1300. Ðā eode hē tō his inne ðēr hē hine restan wolde *intravit cubiculum, quo dormire disponebat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 18: Cd. 76; Th. 94, 25; Gen. 1567: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 21; Jud. 79. Hē com tō his inne *venit in domum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 36. Sōna swā hī ūt of ðam inne eodon *directly they went out of the house*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 16. Ðā lǽdde heó hine on ða cyrcan . . . and on ðam ylcan inne hē oncneów hwæt ðēr inne wæs *then she led him into the church . . . and in the same house he recognized what was therein*, 22; Gdwin. 96, 23–98, 5. Ðā hē tō his inne com hē hine sēnne ðēr inne beleác and hine sylfne ofslōh *when he came to his house, he shut himself in alone, and slew himself*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 39: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 10. Se steorra him ðæs cildes inn gebīcnode *the star pointed out to them* [*the Magi*] *the child's lodging*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 16. Ðēr Petrus inn hæfde *where Peter lodged*, 372, 34. [*Laym.* he hafde an *in* iȝarked toȝeines him: *Orm.* þær he wass at *inne*: *A. R.* in: *Piers. P.* where dowel was at *inne*: *Icel.* inni; *n. abode, home.*]

inn-. v. in-.

inn, in; *adv. In, within*:—Ic wæs cuma and gē mē ne in ne gelaðodun *I was a stranger, and ye did not invite me in*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 43. Waciaþ and gebiddaþ eów ðæt gē in ne gān on costunge *vigilate et orate ut non intretis in temtationem*, 26, 41. Gangaþ inn þurh ðæt nearwe geat *intrate per angustam portam*, 7, 13: Ps. Th. 117, 19. Ðære se geatweard lǽt in *whom the porter lets in*, Jn. Skt. 10, 3. Hē ġwearp ða scyllingas in on ðæt templ *he cast the money into the temple*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 5. Æt hām gebring and nǽfre in on ðone mon *bring it home and never into the man's presence*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 26. Ðæt land beág ðēr sūþryhte oððe seó sē in on ðæt land, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 18. Hēht ōðre dæge hie ealle þrȳ in beforan hine *next day he ordered them all three in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 18. Ðēr gedydon twā weofedu in *they put two altars in there*, 205, 15. Duru ðæt mannes heáfod ge ða sculdro māgan in *a door so that a man's head and shoulders may get in*, 127, 9. Ðā heó ðā in tō ðære hālgan Elizabethe eode *when she went in to the holy Elizabeth*, 165, 28. Ðā eode Simon in tō Nerone, 175, 10. Ðā eodan hī in tō swǽsendum, Bd. 3. 14; S. 540, 31. Hreóh wæter tō mīnum feore inn flōweþ and gangeþ *introierunt aquæ usque ad animam meam*, Ps. Th. 68, 1. Ðā mē gerȳmed wæs sīð inn under eorþweall *when a road was cleared for me in under the earthwall*, Beo. Th. 6171; B. 3090. [*Goth.* inn: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* in: *Icel.* inn: *O. H. Ger.* in, Grff. i. 287: *Ger.* ein.]

inna [?], an; *m. The womb*:—In inna *in utero*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 15, 31, 41: 2, 21. Inna *vulvam*, 2, 23.

innan; *adv. and prep. gen. dat. acc. In, into, within, from within.* I.—Gē synt innan fulle reáflāces *intus estis pleni rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25. Hig synt innan fulle deádra bāna *intus plena sunt ossibus mortuorum*, 23, 27. Heorot innan wæs freóndum āfylled, Beo. Th. 2039; B. 1017. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum *his breast was agitated within by dark thoughts*, 4652; B. 2331. Smire mid ða eágan innan *smear the eyes therewith inside*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 5. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumaþ *abintus de corde hominum malæ cogitationes procedunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 21. Innan and ūtan, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 1; Gen. 1322: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 21; Cri. 1005; 60 a; Th. 219, 2; Ph. 301. II. *with gen*:—Is mē ænige gāst innan hreðres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. Hie hiora onweald innanbordes [cf. *Icel.* innan-borðs] gehióldon *they maintained their power at home*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7. Innabordes *intus*, Rtl. 2, 21. III. *with dat*:—Ðā hē sæt innan hūse *discumbente eo in domo*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 10. Hē ādrāf ūt ealle ða ðe ceápodun innan ðam temple *ejiciebat omnes vendentes et ementes in templo*, 21, 12. Gif hē ēr on ðæs ofermōdan engles wīsan innan his geþance of Godes gesiehþe ne āfcólle *nisi more superbientis angeli a conspectu conditoris prius intus aversione mentis caderet*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 359, 1. Hē wæs bebyrged innan ðære cyrican *he was buried inside the church*, Chr. 789; Erl. 57, 32. Ródetācn wearþ æteówed innan ðære dagenge *a cross appeared at dawn*, 806; Erl. 60, 24. IV. *with acc*:—Feall innan ða sǽ *jacta te in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Ne gā gē innan samaritana ceastre *in civitates Samaritanorum ne intraveritis*, 10, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 2350; An. 1176. Innan ðās tȳd Gifemund forþfērde and Brihtwald gehālgode Tobian on his stedl *at this time* [or *meanwhile*] *Gifemund died and Brihtwald consecrated Tobias in his place*, Chr. 693;

Erl. 43, 17. Hēr fōr se here innan Mierce *in this year the Danes marched into Mercia*, 868; Erl. 72, 21. V. *in combination with* in, on [cf. *O. Sax.* an innan], geond, be:—Đā hēt ic feā strēla sendan in ðā burh innan *paucas in civitatem dejici sagittas imperavi*, Nar. 10, 22. In ðone ofn innan, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 24; Dan. 238; Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 19; Ph. 200. On ðæt morþor innan, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 18; Gen. 342. Burgum in innan, Beo. Th. 3941; B. 1969. In innan *intrinsecus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. Eardode ic in innan, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 31; Seel. 33. Ne wæs mē feorh ðā gēn, ealdor in innan, 103 a; Th. 391, 10; Rä. 10, 3. Innan on ðisses holtes hleó, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840. On innan ðē *in te*, Ps. Th. 147, 2. Geond worulď innan, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 28; Cri. 469; 95 b; Th. 355, 43; Pa. 4. Geond Bryten innan, 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gū. 855. Be innan ðam carcerne, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2. [*Laym.* inne: *A. R.* ine, ine: *Ayenb.* ine: *Goth.* innana; *adv. and prep. with gen: O. Sax.* innan *adv. and prep. with dat. acc: O. Frs.* inna, ina; *id: Icel.* innan; *adv. and prep. with gen: O. H. Ger.* innan, innana; *adv. and prep. gen. dat. acc.* Grff. i. 296: *Ger.* innen.] v. innane.

innan-bordes. v. innan, II.

innan-burhware; *pl. Those living within a town*—Ða gefērscipas innanburhwara and ūtanburhwara *the fellowships of the in-townsmen and of the out-townsmen*, Chart. Th. 510, 31.

innan-cund; *adj. Inward, internal, not superficial, thorough, earnest, genuine, sincere:*—Ðonne deáh hit wið ēghwylcre innancundre unhēlo *than it does for every internal complaint*, Herb. 2, 22; Lchdm. i. 86, 18; Lchdm. iii. 44, 27. Ic ðē mid ealre innancundre heortan sēce *in toto corde meo exquisivi te*, Ps. Th. 118, 10, 2. v. in-, inne-cund.

innane; *adv. Within:*—Hig beoþ innane reáfigende wulfas *intrinsecus sunt lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. v. innan.

innan-onfeall. v. onfeall.

innan-weard; *adj. Inward, internal, interior:*—Ælc wuht cwices biþ innanweard hnescost *mollissimum quodque, sicuti medulla est, interiore semper sede reconditur*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6. Flet innanweard *the interior of the hall*, Beo. Th. 3957; B. 1976: 1987; B. 991. Breóst innanweard *the breast within*, Andr. Kmbl. 1294; An. 647: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 19; Jul. 400. Eal innanweard wæs wynsumra ðonne hit in worulde mēge stefn āreccan *all the interior of the dwelling was more delightful than any voice in the world can declare*, 52 a; Th. 181, 16; Gū. 1294. Mec fsern innanweardne bennade *iron wounded me within*, 130 a; Th. 499, 6; Rä. 88, 11. [*Icel.* innan-verðr.] v. inne-weard.

inne; *adv. In, within, inside, in-doors:*—Ðonne ðær biþ man deád hē līþ inne unforbærned mid his freóndum . . . and ealle ða hwīle ðe ðæt līc biþ inne ðær sceal beón gedrync and plega *when there is a man dead, he lies unburnt in the house among his friends . . . and all the while that the body lies inside, there has to be drinking and playing*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 20-6: Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 7. Gif man inne feoh geniméþ se man iii gelde gebēte *if a man take property within* [i. e. *in a house*] *let that man pay a threefold compensation*, L. Ethb. 28; Th. i. 10, 1 [cf. *Icel.* brenna inni *to be burnt to death in a house*]. Hwæðer ðe ūte ðe inne *utrum intus an foris*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Ne mæg ðē deófol sceþþan inne ne ūte *the devil cannot harm thee in-doors nor out*, L. M. 3, 58; Lchdm. 342, 15. Sīe se drenc ðær inne ðær se seóca man inne sīe *let the drink be in the same place that the sick man is in*, 3, 64; Lchdm. ii. 352, 15. On ðām scyran ðe ordfc abbud hæfþ land inne *in those shires that abbot Ordric has land in*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 228, 5. Alle ða ðe ðær inne eardedon *all who dwelt therein*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 6. Hie sume inne wurdon *some of them got inside* [*York*], 867; Erl. 72, 14. Ðone here mētton ðær on ðam geweorce and hine inne besetton *they found the Danes there in the fort, and besieged them inside*, 868; Erl. 73, 25. Ðær wēron fīf wucan inne *they were in there five weeks*, 910; Erl. 100, 15. Seó ān inne āwunode, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 16. Bēte swā seó dōmbōc sægge gif hit sȳ hēr inne. Gif hit sȳ ēast inne gif hit sȳ norþ inne bēte be ðam ðe ða friþgewritu sæcgan *let him make 'bōt' as the law says, if it be in this part of the country. If it be in the east or north let him make 'bōt' according to what the treaties say*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 7. Inne on ðære þeóde, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 31. On breóstum inne *within their breasts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 90; Met. 25, 45. Hēr inne *herein*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 16; Gen. 436. Hié ðær inne fulgon *they got in*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 27: Beo. Th. 2567; B. 1281. [*Goth.* inna: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* inne: *Icel.* inni *in-doors: O. H. Ger.* inna, inni, inne *adv. and prep. intus, intra.*] v. innor, innemest.

inne-cund; *adj. Internal, inward:*—Is geornlīce tō behealdenne ðonne hie ða ūterran þing dōn sculon ðæt hie ne sīen ðæm innecundan ingeþonce īfierrede . . . hī ðonne lǣtaþ ācōlian ða innecundan lufan *est vigilanter intuendum, ne, dum cura ab eis exterior agitur, ab interna intentione mergantur . . . ab intimo amore frigescunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 5–8. v. in-, innan-cund.

inne-fare, an; *f. The intestines:*—Wið wambe cōðe and wið inneforan sāre *for dysentery*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 22. Sió filmen biþ þeccende ða wambe and ða innefaran *the film covers the stomach and the inwards*, 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 17.

innemest; *adv. A superlative form from* inne:—Innemest *intime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 13.

innemest; *adj. Inmost:*—Ealle ða innemestan geþohtas *all the inmost thoughts; omnia cogitationum interiora*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 7.

innera, innra; *adj. Inner, interior:*—Seó inre hrīnd *liber*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 6; Wrt. Voc. 38, 57. Se innra man ðæt is seó sāwl *interior homo, id est anima*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63: Th. ii. 224, 6. Se inra wind, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. Þurh ða twā pund wæs getācnod ǣgðer ge ðæt ȳttre andgit ge ðæt inre *by the two pounds was signified both the external and the internal sense*, 554, 34. Se leó gewāt on ðæt inre wēsten *the lion departed into the interior of the desert*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 22. Eall mīn inneran *omnia interiora mea*, Ps. Th. 102, 1. Ealle mīne ða inneran, Blickl. Homl. 89, 2. Ðeáh hē mē ðara ūterrena gewinna gefreóde ðeáh winnaþ wið mē ða inran unrihtlustas *though he has freed me from outward struggles, yet the inner lusts strive with me*, Ps. Th. 15, 7. On ðām inneran gōdum ge on ðām ūttran *interioribus bonis et exterioribus*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 39. [*O. Frs.* inra: *Icel.* inri, iðri: *O. H. Ger.* innero, Grff. i. 297.]

inne-weard; *adj. Inward, internal, interior:* the word may generally be rendered by the phrase *the inner part of* [the noun with which it agrees]. In the neut. sing. and pl. it is used as a noun, *intestines, viscera, the inward part:*—Inneweard þeoh *femen*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 78; Wrt. Voc. 44, 60. Ðes windiga sele eall inneweard *all the interior of this windy hall*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 15; Sat. 137. Hū hēh and deóp hell inneweard seó, 228; Th. 309, 10; Sat. 707: Beo. Th. 2000; B. 998. Tō inneweardum ðam wēstene *ad interiora deserti*, Ex. 3, 1. Ðā com of inneweardre ðære byrigenne swā mycel swētnysse stenc*g tantæ fragrantia suavitatis ab imis ebullivit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 17. Of inneweardre heortan *intimo ex corde*, 2, 1; S. 501, 14: 3, 27; S. 559, 4. Mid inneweardum mōde *with all my mind*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7, 24. Inneweard *intestina*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 62; Wrt. Voc. 44, 44. Innoþes inneweardе *viscera*, 75; Som. 71, 99; Wrt. Voc. 45, 7. Ðā gewand him ūt eall his inneweardе *all his intestines came out*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. Etaþ ðæt heáfod and ða fēt and ðæt inneweardе, ii. 264, 6: 280, 7. Etaþ his heáfod and his fēt and inneweardе *caput cum pedibus ejus et intestinis vorabitis*, Ex. 12, 9. Innewerde, 29, 17. v. innan-, in-weard.

innian; *p.* ode *To get within, put in, bring in, put up, lodge:*—Hē werodaþ syððan hē innaþ *interius recepta dulcescant*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 31. Ðā hī ðider cōmon ðā woldon hī innian hī ðær heom sylfan gelīcode *when they came thither then they wanted to put themselves up, where it pleased themselves*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 35. [Me nuste wære hem inny *people did not not know where to lodge them*, R. Glouc. 336, 14. Þe kyng lette lede hem to a feir old court and *innes* hem þere, Jos. 174 Theseus *ynned* hem, everich at his degre, Chauc. Kn. T. 1334. *O. Frs.* innia *to harbour, lodge: O. H. Ger.* innōn *recipere, suscipere, adjungere, afferre*, Grff. i. 298.] v. inne, ge-innian.

innihte; *adv. Within certain limits:*—Innihte beborene *municipales*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 16.

in-niwian; *p.* ode *To renew:*—Inniwa *innova*, Rtl. 168, 23.

innon. v. innan.

innor; *adv. epve of* inne:—Innor *interius*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* innor *interius.*]

INNOÞ, innaþ, es; *m. f.* [?] *The inner part of the body, the inside, stomach, womb, bowels, the breast, heart:*—Innoþ *alvus*; wīfes innoþ *uterus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 52, 30: *viscus*, 9; Som. 12, 12, Wīfmannes innoþ *matrix, uterus*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 56; Wrt. Voc. 44, 39. Eádig is se innoþ ðe ðē bær *beatus venter qui te portavit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 27. His innoþ tōfleów *his bowels gushed out*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26. Ðætte hira mōdes innaþ yfele and hefiglīce mid gefylled wæs *quæ mentis intima deprimebat*, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 419, 32. Sió his innaþ wan wætere gelīc *intravit sicut aqua in interiora ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Wið innoþes sār *for sore of inwards*, Herb. 11, 2; Lchdm. i. 102, 11. Wið innoþes fæstnysse *for costiveness*, 62; Lchdm. i. 164, 16. Wæstm ðe of his innaþe ǣgenum cwōme *de fructu ventris tui*, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe *collidebantur in utero ejus parvuli*, Gen. 25, 22. Hē biþ swīðe līþe on ðam innoþe *it is very mild in the stomach*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 31. Ealle ðās yfelu of ðam innoþe cumaþ *omnia hæc mala ab intus procedunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 23. Ðē ic andette mid mūþe and mid mīnre heortan and mid eallum innoþe ic ðē gewilnige *with my mouth and with my heart I confess thee, and with all that is within me I desire thee*, Homl. Skt. 7, 237. Hālig gāst hrēðer weardode ædelne innoþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2289; El. 1146. Mæg hē eft cuman on his mōdor innoþ *numquid potest in ventrem matris suæ iterato introire?* Jn. Skt. 3, 4. Innoþas *viscera*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 76. Eádige synt ða innoþas ðe ne cendun *beati ventres qui non genuerunt*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. Wið innoþa wræc *for pain of intestines*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 2, 18; Lchdm. i. 338, 9. Wiþ tōbrocenum innoþum *for ruptured bowels*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 23. On innoþas his *in interiora ejus*, Ps. Spl. M. 108, 17. Ðæt sār hwyrfde on hire innoþas *converso ad interanea dolore*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 26. Innaþo *viscera*, Rtl. 13, 33. [*O. E. Homl.* inneþ: *O. L. Ger.* innethron *viscera: O. H. Ger.* innod *uterus, viscera*; innodili *viscera.*]

innoþ-tyderness, e; *f. A weakness of the intestines:*—Wið eallum innoþtydernessum, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 24.

innoþ-wund, e; *f. A wound of the intestines*:—Wiđ innoþwundum, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 18, 21.

innung, e; *f. A putting* or *getting in, what is put* or *got in*:—Se heofon is betera and fægera đonne eall his innung būton monnum ānum *the heaven is better and fairer than all it includes, except men only*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 10. Đes tūnes cȳping and seó innung [*the getting in*, or *revenue?*] đara portgerihta gange intō đere hālgan stōwe *villæ mercimonium censusque omnis civilis sanctæ ecclesiæ deserviat*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 138, 10.

in-orf, es; *n. Household goods*:—Inēddisc *vel* inorf *entheca*, g. *suppellex* Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 90; Wrt. Voc. 38, 16. Gif hit sȳ innorf *if it be goods from a house* [*that are taken*], Lchdm. iii. 286, 5. For hwilcum gylta fērdest đū đus æfter mē and tōwurpe eall mīn inorf *quam ob culpam meam sic exarsisti post me et scrutatus es omnem supellectilem meam?* Gen. 31, 36. v. in-irfe.

inra. v. innera.

in-rēsan; *p.* de *To rush upon*:—Inrēsdon *inruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 25. Inrēsan *inrumpere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 84.

in-rēcels, es; *n. Incense*:—Inrēcels, *incensum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 9.

in-sēte; *adj. Belonging to one who is 'settled in' the household of the lord, one who lives close to the lord's mansion* [?]:—Insēte hūs *vel* lytel hūs *casa* vel *casula*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 113; Wrt. Voc. 58, 28. v. -sēta, -sēte.

in-sceáwere, es; *m. An inspector*:—Ofer-insceáweras *super-inspectores*, Rtl. 194. 25, 29.

in-sceáwung, e; *f. Inspection*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 6.

in-segel, es; *n. A seal, signet*:—Insegel *sigillum* vel *bulla*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 31; Wrt. Voc. 26, 30. Insegl *sigillum*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 4. Geþenc nū gyf đines hlāfordes ærendgewrit and his insegel tō đē cymþ hwæđer đū mæge cweþan đæt đū hys willan đǣr on gecnāwan ne mæge *consider now, if your lord's letter and his seal come to you, whether you can say that you cannot recognise his pleasure in them*, Shrn. 176, 10. Insegle *signaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 37. Đā com Sparhafoc tō him mid đæs cynges gewrite and insegle, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 20. Swā hwæđer swā heó beó fūl swā clǣđe binnan đam insegle *whether it* [*the hand*] *be foul or clean within the seal*, L. Æđelst iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 32. Đā sende se cyning his insegel tō đam gemōte, Chart. Th. 288, 22. [Þet inseil þe þe deofel ne mei nefre tobreocan, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 33. He haueđ his merke on me iseilet wiđ his inseil, Marh 5, 16. Bisett wiþþ seffne insezzles, Orm. *O. Frs.* in-sigel, -sigil *a seal*: *Icel.* inn-sigli *a seal, a seal-ring*; also *the wax* affixed to a deed: *O. H. Ger.* in-sigili *sigillum, signaculum, lunula, annulus, moneta*: *Ger.* in-siegel.] v. insigle.

in-seglan; *p.* ode *To seal, place a seal upon*:—Hig innseglodon đone stān *signantes lapidem*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66. Inseglige man đa hand *let a seal be put upon the hand*, L. Æđelst. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. [*Icel.* inn-sigla *to seal*: *O. H. Ger.* in-siglian *signare*.] v. ge-inseglian.

in-seglung, e; *f. A sealing, seal*:—Ic bidde đē for godes lufan đæt đū mē unlȳse đa inælunge *I pray thee for the love of God that thou unloose for me the seal*, Homl. Skt. 3, 537. [*Icel.* inn-siglan *sealing*.]

in-sendan; *p.* de *To send in*:—Insendes *inmittit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16. Insende engel dryhten *inmittit angelum Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 33, 8: 39, 4.

in-setness, e; *f. A rule, regulation, institute*:—Insetnissum *institutis*, Rtl. 34, 14. Insætnissum, 18, 21.

in-settan; *p.* te *To appoint, institute*:—Insette *instituit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 38.

in-sigle, es; *n. A seal, signet*:—Hē brohte insigle tō mē ... Đā āgeaf ic đæt insigle đē *he brought a signet to me ... Then I gave the signet to thee*, Chart. Th. 173, 8, 11. Wyrđe ard onfōa bōc and untȳne insigloe his *dignus es accipere librum et aperire signaculum ejus*, Rtl. 29, 19. v. in-segel.

in-siht, e: *f. An account, narrative, argument*:—Onginneþ insiht æfter iohannem *incipit argumentum secundum Johannem*, Ju. Skt. p. 1, 1. [*Goth.* in-sahts *narrative*.]

in-sittende; *part. Sitting within*:—Ealra wēron līfe eorla and idesa insittendra, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 3; Rä. 47, 7.

in-smoh; *gen.* -smōs [?]; *m. A slough*:—Hē āgeaf đone clǣnan gāst and đæs līchaman insmoh [*exuvias*] forlēt monnum tō mundbyrde *he gave up the clean spirit, and left the slough of the body as a protection for men*, Shrn. 126, 2. v. smūgan; and cf. *O. Frs.* in-smuge *a creeping in*.

in-spinn, es; *n. An instrument for spinning, a spindle*:—Inspinn *netorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 46; Wrt. Voc. 59, 17. Inspia, Wrt. Voc. 66; 15. [Netorium *fusus* quo netur: *fusum, fusile*, Du Cange.]

in-stæppan; *p.* te *To step in, enter*:—Ic ne instæppe ođđe ingā ođđe ic ne fare *non introibo*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 4. Insteppaþ ođđe ingāþ on gesihþe his *introite in conspectu ejus*, 99, 2. On unscyldignysse mīnre instæppende ic eom *in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, 25, 11. Hī sume gesāwon englas instæppende *some of them saw angels entering*, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 23.

in-stæpe, es; *m. Entrance*:—Hī gemētton đæt ēce līf on instæpe đæs sūdweardan līfes *they found the life eternal at the entrance of the present life*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 7. [*O. Frs.* in-stap, in-steppi *entrance*.] v. next two words.

in-stæpe, -stepe; *adv. At the outset, at once, directly, immediately*:—Instæpe *confestim*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 21: *extemplo*, 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Ārās hē instæpe *surrexit continuo*, 3, 5; S. 618, 14. Hī instæpe fram mīnre gesihþe gewiton *statim disparuerunt*, 5, 13; S. 633, 15. Đonne wǣre mīn blōd instæpe āgoten *then had my blood been at once shed*, Shrn. 39, 17. Seó strēl instepe weorþ eft gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 199, 21. v. next word.

in-stæpes, -stepes; *adv. At once, immediately*:—Se mon se đe ōđerne ācwelþ and instæpes hine sylfne ongyteþ đæt hē mycel mān gedōn hæbbe *the man who kills another, and at once perceives himself to have done a great wrong*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 5. Hē đā sōna instæpes geseh *he then immediately saw*, 15, 27. Đēh gē sōna instæpes đǣre mēde ne ne onfōn, 41, 13. Instepes, 33, 19. Đæt fæsten wæs ongunnen instepes đæs đe ... *the fast was begun directly after* ..., 35, 5. Hī flugon instæpes *they fled forthwith*, Elen. Kmbl. 254; El. 127.

in-standan; *p.* -stōd *To be near* or *present*; instare:—Ēce instondaþ wuldur *perennis instat gloria*, Rtl. 165, 7. Instond[end]um *instantibus*, 69, 11.

in-standendlīc; *adj. Present, of to-day*:—Hlāf ūre instondenlīce syl ūs tō dæge *give us to-day our daily bread*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 11.

in-stede, -styde [*or* in stede; cf. *Icel.* í-stað *on the spot, at once*]; *adv. On the spot, at once, immediately*:—Instyde *continuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 48. Instyde *statim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 28: 2, 12.

in-stice, es; *m. An inward stitch, a prieking sensation within*:—Wiđ instice, L. M. 2, 54; Lchdm. ii. 274, 27.

in-stihtian; *p.* ode *To arrange, regulate, dispose*:—Instihtade ł dihtade *instigante*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 6. v. stihtian.

in-sting, es; *m. Authority*:—Nān đere biscope ne habbe nān insting on đæt mynster *let no bishop have any authority in that monastery*, Chart. Th. 348, 12. v. on-sting.

in-swān, es; *m. The herd who had charge of the lord's swine*:—Ælc gebūr sylle .vi. hlāfas đam inswāne đonne hē his heorde tō mæstene drīfe *omnis geburus det vi. panes porcario curie quando gregem suum minabit in pastinagium*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21.

in-swēpen. v. swīpan.

in-swōgennes, e; *f. A rushing in with a loud sound, violent entrance*:—Hē mid đæs unclǣnan gāstes inswōgennisse þrycced wæs *spiritus inmundi invasione premebatur*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 4. v. swōgan.

inđer; *adv. Apart*; seorsum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 1.

in-þicce; *adj. Gross, thick*:—Inþicce is hearta folces đisses *incrassatum est cor populi hujus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15.

in-þinen, e; *f. A female domestic servant*; incola, Germ. 401, 125.

in-timbrian; *p.* ede, ode *To instruct*:—Hē hī intimbrade and gelērde *he instructed and taught them*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 34. Intimbrede, 4, 27; S. 603, 45. In cyricīcum þeódscipum and in mynsterīcum heálīce intimbred *ecclesiasticis ac monasterialibus disciplinis summe instructus*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 35: S. 622, 2. v. on-timbrian.

in-tinga, an; *m. A cause, sake, plea, case, occasion, matter, affair, business*:—Intinga *pragma*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 93; Wrt. Voc. 20, 34: *negotium*, 81; Som. 73, 17; Wrt. Voc. 47, 24: *causa* vel *negotium*, 90; Som. 74, 115; Wrt. Voc. 51, 28: *causa*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 62. Đysse þeóde wæs se æresta intinga tō onfōnne Cristes geleáfan đæt ... *huic genti occasio fuit percipienda fidei, quod* ..., Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 18. His intinga wæs geondsōhte beforan Agaþone *causa ejus ventilata est præsente Agathone*, 5, 19; S. 639, 28. Se forma intinga mennisces forwyrdes wæs đā đā se deófol āsende ōđerne deófol tō Evan *the first cause of man's perdition was when the devil sent another devil to Eve*, Homl. Th. i. 194, 30. Þæt mīn sāwul lybbe for đīnum intingan *ut vivat anima mea ob gratiam tui*, Gen. 12, 13. For hwilcum intingan *quam ob causam*, 19. Tō đisum is genumen se grēcisca y for intingan grēciscra namena *to these* [*the vowels*] *is added the Greek y for the sake of Greek names*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 51. For hīs intingan hē hit dēþ *sui causa facit*, 17; Som. 20, 50: Homl. Th. i. 84, 2. Ic ongann þe đam intingan hwæthwega geornlicor smeágan *I began to inquire somewhat more diligently about the matter*, ii. 32, 23. Gif hīo of cealdum intingan cymþ đonne sceal mon mid hātum lēcedōmum lācnian *if it* [*the disease*] *comes from a cold cause then it is to be cured with hot medicines*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 5. Būton intingan *sine causa*, Ps. Spl. 3, 7. Būtan intingan hig mē wurđiaþ *sine causa colunt me*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Đā hī đā heora intingan him wēpende sēđon đā wæs hē sōna mid mildheortnysse gefylled *when with tears they had told him their business, he was at once filled with pity*, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 25. Tō-sceáđ intingan mīnne *discerne causam meam*, Ps. Spl. 42, 1. Dēm intingan đīnne *judica causam tuam*, 73, 23. Ne finde ic nānne intingan on đysum men *nihil invenio causæ in hoc homine*, Lk. Skt. 23, 4, 14. Hē nolde syllan intingan đām Iudēiscum đæt hē hī forsāwe đe Godes sē heóldon and đæt hīēdene folc him tō getuge *he would not give the Jews cause to complain, that he despised those who kept God's law, and drew to him the heathen people*, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 5. Forđon misenlīce intingan gelimpeþ *quia diversæ causæ impediunt*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 7.

in-tō; *prep. Into*. I. *with dat*:—Dū gǣst intō đam arce ... and twegen gemacan đū lǣtst intō đam arce *ingredieris aream* ... *et bina induces in arcam*, Gen. 6, 18, 19. Noe eode intō đam arce *ingressus est Noe in aream*, 7, 7. Ic gange intō đære byrig *in urbem vado*. Ic

gange intō ðinum hūse *introibo in domum tuam.* Intō ðære ceastre rīd se kyning *in civitatem equitavit rex,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 15–7. Ðā se hǣlend com intō ðæs ealdres healle *cum venisset Iesus in domum principis,* Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. Sume urnon intō cyrcean and belucan ða duran intō heom *some ran into the church and shut the doors upon them,* Chr. 1082; Erl. 217, 13. II. *with acc.*:—Fērde his hlīsa intō ealle Syriam *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam,* Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Wiō feō sealdon wīde intō leodscipas *they sold them far and wide into various nations,* Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. III. *with inst.*:—Ðā ongeāton hie ðæt se eādiga Michael him sylfa ðæt tācn ðæs sīges gecȳðde intō ðȳ swīðan slǣpe *then they perceived that the blessed Michael had himself made known that token of victory in the deep sleep,* 205, 4.

in-trahtnung, e; *f. Explanation, interpretation:* — Sōþ intrahtnung *vera interpretatio,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 6.

in-trifelung, e; *f. Intritura,* Cot. 109, Lye.

in-wēte, an; *f. An inward humour:*—Gif hit biþ cumen of yfelre inwētan *if it is come of an evil inward humour,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 27.

in-weard; *adj. Inward, inner, internal:* — Gif gē hine mid inweardre heortan sēceaþ *si toto corde quæsieris,* Deut. 4, 29. Biddaþ mid inweardre heortan ðysne Godes apostol, Homl. Th. i. 68, 8. Ðā wilnode ic indeum innewearde tō geseōnne *interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens,* Nar. 5, 17. v. innan-, inne-weard.

in-weard; *adv. Within:* — Ðætte inweard is *quod intus est,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 39. Ðā hig inweard fōron ðā gemytton hig twegen ealde weras *when they went in, they met two old men,* Nicod. 31; Thw. 18, 3. [Let þene lust gon inward, A. R. 272, 8. Inwardes, 92, 6.]

inweard-līc; *adj. Inward, internal:*—Innweardlīc *interius,* Rtl. 4, 20. On heora inweardlīcum stōwum *in their inward parts,* L. Med. ex Quadr. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 338, 19, MS. H.

inweard-līce; *adv. Inwardly, thoroughly, heartily, earnestly:* — Herodes innweardlīce gelearnade from him *Herodes diligenter didicit ab eis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 7, 8. Innweardlīce cliopaþ hine *invocate eum,* Rtl. 10, 26. Is ðæt for inweardlīce riht racu *that is a'very thoroughly right explanation,* Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 9. Se ðe æfter rihte mid gerece wille inweardlīce æfterspyrian swā deōplīce ðæt hit tōdrīfan ne mæg monna ænig *quisquis profunda mente vestigat verum, cupitque nullis ille deviis falli,* Bt. Met. Fox 22, 3; Met. 22, 2. Wearþ ðā him inweardlīce gelufod *he was heartily loved by him,* Homl. Th. i. 58, 18. Ða ðe tō geleāfan cyrden hē ða inweardlȳcor lufade *credentes arctiori dilectione amplecteretur,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 16.

in-weorud, es; *n. A band of domestics* or *courtiers, a household:*—Ðæt wæs innweorud Earmanrīces, Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 13; Vid. 111. [Cf. in-hīrēd.]

inwid, inwit, es; *n. Fraud, guile, deceit, evil, wickedness:*—Inwid *dolus,* Ps. Spl. T. 14, 3. Ne beō nǣnig man hēr on worldrīce bregda tō full ne inwit tō leōf *let no man in this world be too full of wiles, nor let guile be too dear to him,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. Ne wæs ǣfre fācen ne inwid on his heortan *nor was ever deceit nor guile in his heart,* 223, 31. Gramlīc inwit *nequitia,* Ps. Th. 54, 15. Mān and inwit, 9. Forðan mē inwit næs on tungan *quia non est dolus in lingua mea,* 138, 2. Mān inwides *dolus,* 54, 10. For inwite *propter dolos,* 72, 14. Mid inwite [mit fācne, A. S.] *dolo,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 4. Gē on heortan hogedon inwit *in corde iniquitates operamini,* Ps. Th. 57, 2. Hiō ðā inwit fealа ȳwdan on tungan *locuti sunt adversum me lingua dolosa,* 108, 2. His esnum inwit fremedan *dolum facerent in servos ejus,* 104, 21. Ða inwit and fācen hycgeaþ on heortan *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde,* 139, 2. Hie sprecaþ fācen and inwit, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 31; Gen. 2414. Inwit syredon *they plotted evil,* Andr. Kmbl. 1220; An. 610. Hwǣr ǣhangen wæs waldend þurh inwit, Elen. Kmbl. 413; El. 207. [*O. Sax.* inwid: cf. *Goth.* inwindiþa *injustice.*]

inwid-. v. inwit-.

inwidda, inwit; *adj. Guileful, deceitful, evil, wicked, malicious:*—Gelpan ne þorfte ealdinwidda [inwitta, MSS. B. C. inwuda MS. D.], *no cause to boast had he, old and crafty,* Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 12; Æðelst. 46. Swā se inwidda ofer ealne dæg dryhtguman sīne drencte mid wīne *so the evil one* [*Holofernes*] *all through the day his men drenched with wine,* Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 28. Ealle weleras inwiddæn *universa labia dolosa,* Ps. Spl. T. 11, 3. Wordum inwitum *with guileful words,* Cd. 229; Th. 310, 22; Sat. 731. [Cf. *Goth.* inwinds *unjust, perverse.*]

in-wise, an; *f. A condiment:*—Ðæt hit sīe on ða ōnlīcnesse geworht ðe senop biþ getemprod tō inwisan *that it may be made like mustard when it is mixed for a condiment,* L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 22.

inwit. v. inwid, inwidda.

inwit-feng, es; *m. A wily* or *malicious grasp,* Beo. Th. 2898; B. 1447.

inwit-flān, es; *m. A treacherous shaft,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 27; Mōd. 37.

inwit-full; *adj. Deceitful, guileful, malicious, evil:*—Inwitfull *dolosus, insidiosus, fraudulentus, callidus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 66. Ne mæg ðǣr inwitfull ænig gefēran womscyldig mon *there may none guileful come, none guilty of sin,* Cd. 48; Th. 58, 18; Gen. 498. From ðære inwitfullan ȳðan tungan *a lingua dolosa,* Ps. Th. 119, 3. Hē āfylleþ ða inwitfullan word of his tungan *he causes deceitful words to fall away from his tongue* [cf. Ps. Th. 14, 3, non egit dolum in lingua sua], Blickl. Homl. 55, 16. Ðā geseah sigora waldend hwæt wæs monna mānes and ðæt hī wǣron inwitfulle *then saw the Lord of victories what the wickedness of men was, and that they were full of deceit,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 10; Gen. 1273. Synfulra and inwitfulra mūþas *os peccatoris et dolosi,* Ps. Th. 108, 1.

inwit-gæst, es; *m. A guileful, evil guest,* Beo. Th. 5333; B. 2670.

inwit-gecynd, es; *n. A malicious, evil nature,* Salm. Kmbl. 660; Sal. 329.

inwit-gyren, e; *f. A treacherous snare:*—Forhȳddon mē oferhȳdge inwitgyrene *absconderunt superbi laqueos mihi,* Ps. Th. 139, 5.

inwit-hlemm, es; *m. A stroke treacherously* or *maliciously given,* Rood Kmbl. 93; Kr. 47.

inwit-hrōf, es; *m. A deceitful, evil roof* [*the fire-drake's den*], Beo. Th. 6238; B. 3123.

inwit-net, es; *n. A net of treachery* or *malice,* Beo. Th. 4340; B. 2167.

inwit-nīþ, es; *m. Malicious, treacherous enmity,* Beo. Th. 3720; B. 1858: 3898; B. 1947: Hy. 3, 46; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 46. [*O. Sax.* inwid-nīð.]

inwit-rūn, e; *f. Malicious, guileful counsel,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 7; Jul. 610.

inwit-scear, es; *m. Slaughter effected by craft,* Beo. Th. 4949; B. 2478. [Cf. gūþ-scear.]

inwit-searo; *n. Malicious* or *treacherous artifice,* Beo. Th. 2206; B. 1101.

inwit-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Sorrow brought about by malice* or *guile,* Beo. Th. 1666; B. 831: 3477; B. 1736.

inwit-spell, es; *n. A tale of evil,* Cd. 94; Th. 122, 9; Gen. 2024.

inwit-stæf, es; *m. Evil, wickedness, malice;* nequitia, Ps. Th. 54, 15: 140, 5.

inwit-þanc, es; *m. Evil, malicious, deceitful thought* or *purpose,* Andr. Kmbl. 1339; An. 670: 1118; An. 559: Elen. Kmbl. 616; El. 308: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 16; Met. 9, 8: 27, 46; Met. 27, 23: Beo. Th. 1502; B. 749.

inwit-wrāsen, e; *f. A chain of guile* or *malice,* Andr. Kmbl. 126; An. 63: 1892; An. 948.

in-wreōn; *p.* -wrāh; *pl.* -wrigon *To uncover, reveal:*—Ðū mē inwrige wyrda gerȳno *thou hast revealed to me the mysteries of fate,* Elen. Kmbl. 1621; El. 813. v. on-wreōn.

in-writting, e; *f. An inscription;* inscriptio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 5.

in-wund, e; *f. An inward wound:*—Wiō inwunde magan *for an inward wound of the stomach,* L. M. 2, 9; Lchdm. ii. 188, 11. [Cf. *O. Frs.* in-werdene *internal injury.*]

in-wunenes, e; *f. Persistence, perseverance;* instantia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 41.

in-wunung, e; *f. Habitation, dwelling,* Lye.

in-ylfe, es; *n. A gut, bowel:* — Inelfe *intestinum,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 55. Inilve, 284, 2. Inelve *interamen,* 286, 60. Ðȳ læs ðæt innelfe ūtsīge *lest the matrix prolapse,* L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 328, 25. Gif men sīe innelfe ūte . . . gedō ðæt innelfe on ðone man *if a man's bowel protrude . . . put the bowel into the man,* 3, 73; Lchdm. ii. 358, 23–5. Inelfe *viscera,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 32. Inilve, 285, 58. Sume nimaþ hwelpes innylfe *some take a whelp's intestines,* L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 5; Lchdm. i. 362, 7. [*Icel.* inn-yfli, -ylfi; *n. pl. entrails, bowels: O. H. Ger.* inn-uveli, -oveli *viscera.*]

Iob, es; *m. Job:*—Sum wer wæs geseten on ðam lande ðe is gehāten Hus, his nama wæs Iob, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 10. Iobes dōhtra, 458, 32. Tō mīnum þeōwan Iobe, 456, 30. Be ðan eādigan were Iob, 446, 4.

Iob, es; *m. Jove, Jupiter:*—Job Saturnes sunu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox, 162, 5. Ercules Iobes sunu, 16, 2; Fox 52, 34. Iobes templ, Nar. 37, 23. v. Iofes.

ioc. v. iuc, geoc.

Iofes, es; *m. Jove:*—Ðanc hafa ðū, Iofes, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 37. Hyra hēhstan godes hūs Iofeses, 4, 2; Bos. 79, 11. v. Iob.

Iōl *Yule,* Chart. Th. 423, 5. v. Geōl.

iōr, es; *m. The name of the rune* ᛇ; also of a fish, perhaps *the eel:*—ᛇ byþ eāfixa [sum] and ðeāh ā brūceþ fōdres on faldan *eel is a river-fish, and yet ever eats food on the ground,* Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 4. See Zacher's Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 26; Taylor's Greeks and Goths, pp. 97–8.

Iotas, Iutan; *pl. The Jutes:*—Ðā cōmon ða men of þrīm mēgðum Germanie of Ald-Seaxum of Anglum of Iotum. Of Iotum cōmon Cantwara and Wihtwara ðæt is seō mēgð ðe nū eardaþ on Wiht and ðæt cyn on West Sexum ðe man nū git hēt Iutna cyn *then came the men from three tribes of Germany, from old Saxons, from Angles, from Jutes. From the Jutes came the people of Kent and Wight, that is, the tribe that now lives in Wight and the race among the West Saxons that is to the present time called the Jutes' race,* Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 10–14. The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, i. 15, has *Geat* for *Iot,* but in 4, 16 *Iutorum provincia* is rendered *Eota land.* See Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 511 sqq. [*Icel.* Iótas *Jutes.*]

Íów, íówian, íówlh. v. eów, eówian, eówlc.

Ír; *adj. Angry*:—Yr on móde, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63. v. irre, ir-scipe.

Íra-land, es; *n. Land of the Irish, Ireland*:—Gewitan him đá Norþmenn Dyflen sócean eft Íraland [Yraland, hira land], Chr. 937; Th. 206, col. 2, l. 15; Æđelst. 56. In Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 15, 16 Íraland *is doubtful*. In the Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's History *Hibernia* generally is rendered by *Hibernia Scotta edland*. v. Ír-land.

Íras; *pl. The Irish* [v. Íra-land]:—Fêrde twelf geár bodiende betwux Yrum and Scottum and siđđan ofer eal Angelcyn *he went twelve years preaching among the Irish and Scotch, and afterwards over all England*, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 35. *But the people of Ireland are often spoken of as* Scottas, e. g:—Þyhtas cóman ærost on norþ Yberniun up and đær búdon Scottas đæt hí đær móston wunian, Chr. Erl. 3, 9. Scotta sum dæl gewát of Yberniun on Brittene, 18. Þrie Scottas cuómon tó Ælfrêde of Hibernia, 891; Erl. 88, 5. *So in Alfred's Orosius it is said* Igbernia đæt wé Scotland hátaþ, 1, 1; Swt. 24, 16. [*Icel.* Írar.]

Íren, es; *n. Iron, an iron weapon* [cf. use of *steel* in modern English], *a sword, blade*:—Đæt swurd, drihtlic íren, Beo. Th. 1788; B. 892. Gif đæt gegangeþ đæt ídl ođđe íren nimeþ ealdor đinne *if it come to pass, that disease or sword take off thy prince*, 3700; B. 1848. Mé sceal wæpen niman, ord and íren, Byrht. Th. 139, 12. Áres and írenes *aris et ferri*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23, note. Heardes írenes grindlas *gratings of hard iron*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 25; Gen. 383. Đeáh hé wære mid írne ymbfangen, 224; Th. 297, 15; Sat. 513. Héht his sweord niman, leóflic íren, Beo. Th. 3622; B. 1809. His sweord, írena cyst, 1350; B. 673: 1609; B. 802. Bite írena, 4511; B. 2259. Íren ecgheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2363; An. 1183. [*Icel.* járn: *Dan.* jern: *Swed.* järn.] v. hring-íren; ísen, ísern.

Íren; *adj. Of iron, iron*:—Ecg wæs íren *the edge was of iron*, Beo. Th. 2922; B. 1459: 5549; B. 2778. Hé hine hét ąfenian on írenum bedde and hine cwicne hirstan *he bade stretch him on an iron bed, and roast him alive*, Shrn. 116, 2. Mid írenum gyrdum *with iron rods*, 115, 24: Salm. Kmbl. 55; Sal. 28: 942; Sal. 470. Scyttelas ýrenne hé forbræc *vectes ferreos confregit*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. v. eal-íren, *the following compounds, and* ísen, ísern.

Íren-bend, es; *m. An iron bond* or *band*:—Licgaþ mé ymbe írenbendas, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 2; Gen. 371. Írenbendum fæst, Beo. Th. 2001; B. 998. [Cf. *Goth.* eisarna-bandi.]

Íren-byrne, an; *f. An iron byrnie*:—Námon írenbyrnan, heard swyrd hilted, and his helm, Beo. Th. 5965; B. 2986.

Íren-geló̂ma, an; *m. An iron implement*:—Đa írengeló̂man *ferramenta*, Nar. 9, 19. v. geló̂man.

Íren-heard; *adj. Iron-hard*, Beo. Th. 2227; B. 1112.

Íren-helm, es; *m. An iron helmet*:—Írenhelm [*or* íren helm; *but cf. preceding compounds*] *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* járn-hattr a kind of *helmet*.]

Íren-preát, es; *m. A band having iron armour*, Beo. Th. 666; B. 330.

Íre-þwoorh; *adj. Having the mind perverted by rage*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 3; Jul. 90.

Írfan; *p. de To inherit*:—Yrfan hí swá hí wyrđe witan *let the land devolve upon such as they know to be worthy* or *entitled* [v. wyrđe], Chart. Th. 578, 9. v. [?] Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. xxxiii–v on the leases of church lands for lives, in which such phrases as the following occur:—His dæg forgeaf, and æfter his dæg twâm *yrfeweardum*. Such lives were sometimes named in the instrument setting forth the grant. [*O. Frs.* ervia *to inherit*: *O. L. Ger.* gi-ervan *hereditare*: *Icel.* erfa *to honour with a funeral feast*; mod. *to inherit*: *O. H. Ger.* erbet *hæreditabit*: *Ger.* erben.]

Írfe, lerfe, yrfe, es; *n. Inheritance, property*:—Gewriten yrfe *legatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 96; Wrt. Voc. 20, 37. Ungewriten yrfe *intestata hereditas*, Som. 57, 101; Wrt. Voc. 20, 41. Yrfe drihtnes *hereditas Domini*, Ps. Spl. 126, 4. Yrfe sceal gedæled deádes monnes *a dead man's property must be divided*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 18; Gen. Ex. 80. Ne wilna đú đínes néhstan ierfes mid unríhte *covet thou not thy neighbour's goods*, L. Alf. 9; Th. i. 44, 21. Þolige his wæpna and his ierfes *let him forfeit his weapons and his property*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 14. Gif hwá gefeohte on cyninges húse sío hé scyldig ealles his ierfes, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 3. Đonne is riht đæt heó sý healfes yrfes wyrđe and ealles gif hý cild gemáne hæbban *then is it right that she be entitled to half the property, and to all if they have children together*, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 15. Đú đínes yrfes æđele gyrde álýsdest *liberasti virgam hæreditatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 73, 3. Malalehel wæs æfter iarede yrfes hyrde fæder on líste *Mahalaleel was after Irad the guardian of the heritage, in succession to his father*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 17; Gen. 1067. Nelle ic from mínum hlâforde ne from mínum wife ne from mínum bearne ne from mínum ierfe *I will not go from my lord, nor from my wife, nor from my child, nor from my goods*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 9. Ne sylle gé đæt land on ece yrfe *terra non vendetur in perpetuum*, Lev. 25, 23. His yrfe forhogode *hæreditatem suam sprevit*, Ps. Th. 77, 62. Gif hé wite hwá đæs deádan ierfe hæbbe tíéme đonne tó đam ierfe and bidde đa hond đe đæt ierfe hafaþ đæt hé him gedó đone ceáp unbecéasne ođđe gecýđe đæt se deáda hæfre đæt ierfe áhte *if he know who has the property of the dead, let him then vouch the property to warranty, and demand of the hand which has that property, that he make the chattel uncontestable to him; or prove that the dead man never owned that property*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4–8. Him on líste heóld land and yrfe malalehel, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 8; Gen. 1167. [Under the single form *yrfe* two words seem to be comprised; the one just given, also written *arfe, erfe*, and another, which would correspond with a Gothic *aurbi*, connected with *orf*, with the meaning *cattle*. With the former may be compared *Goth.* arbi; *n. heritage, inheritance*: *O. Sax.* erbi; *n*: *O. L. Ger.* ervi; *n. hæreditas*: *O. Frs.* erve; *n*: *O. H. Ger.* arbi, erbi, arpi; *n. possessio*: *Ger.* erbe; *n*: *Icel.* arfr; *m. inheritance*; erfð; *f. inheritance*. *See* yrfe, orf]. v. sundor-irfe; and Grmm. R. A. pp. 466–7; 565.

Irfe-bó̂c; *pl. f. A will, testament*:—Uncwedene yrfebéc *ruptum testamentum*: forswíged yrfebéc *suppressum testamentum*: underne yrfebéc *nuncupatio*: samhíwna yrfebéc *jus liberorum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 102–8; Wrt. Voc. 20, 42–6: ii. 49, 14. Áwégune yrfebéc *inritum testamentum*: unárlíce yrfebéc *inofficiosum testamentum*, 49, 15–18.

Irfe-first, es; *m. A delay before entering upon an inheritance*; cretio, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 106; Wrt. Voc. 20, 44.

Irfe-gedál, es; *n. A division of an inheritance* or *property*:—Yrfegedál *familiæ erciscundæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 109; Wrt. Voc. 20, 47. Yrfegedál *familia erciscundæ, quia arciscunda enim apud veteres divisio nuncupabatur*, ii. 39, 26.

Irfe-geflit, es; *n. A dispute about inheritance*: — Đá gehýrde wé manegu yrfegeflitu *then did we hear of many disputes about the inheritance*, Chart. Th. 486, 12.

Irfe-gewrit, es; *n. Writing concerning an inheritance, a will, testament*:—Ac hit gelamp đæt Æđelrêd cinge geféor đá ne cýđde mé nán mann nán yrfegewrit ne náne gewitnesse đæt hit ænig óđer wære bútan swá wit on gewitnesse ér gecwédon *but it happened that king Ethelred died; then no man made known to me any testament or any witness that it was any other than as we two before with witness agreed*, Chart Th. 486, 7. On đam yrfegewrite *in the testament*, 32.

Irfe-hand, a; *f. One who manages the estate of a deceased person, an administrator* [?]:—Se manŋ se tó londe féo ágefe hire erfehonda xiii pund pendingæ and heó forgifeþ xv pund for đý đe mon đás feorme đý soel gelæste *let the man who succeeds to the land give to her administrator thirteen pounds of pennies; and he will give fifteen pounds, in order that this refection may be the better provided*, Chart. Th. 474, 9. v. hand.

Irfe-lâf, e; *f. An hereditary relic, heirloom, what is left of an inheritance, inheritance, heir*:—Hé fédeþ folc Iacobes and Israhéla yrfelâfe *pascere Jacob servum suum, et Israel hæreditatem suam*, Ps. Th. 77, 70. Æghwylcum mádđum gesealde yrfelâfe *to each he gave a gift, an heirloom*, Beo. Th. 2110; B. 1053. Hé bútwearde swurd gesealde, đæt hé syđđan wæs módme đý weorđra, yrfelâfe, 3810; B. 1903. Wolde líge gesyllan his swésne sunu ángan ofer eorþan yrfelâfe *he [Abraham] was ready to give to the flame his dear son, the only heir that was left him on earth*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 14; Exod. 403.

Irfe-land, es; *n. Land that passes as an inheritance, heritable land*:—Ic cýđo hú mín willa is đæt mín ærfelond fére đe ic gebohte on ece ærfe *I declare how my will is that my heritable land shall go, that I bought in perpetual inheritance*, Chart. Th. 476, 12. Hie dydon mín land him selfum tó ierfelonde *dederunt terram meam sibi in hereditatem*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 387, 30. Gebletsa đín yrfeland *benedic hæreditati tuæ*, Ps. Th. 27, 10. Sealde heora eorþan on yrfeland *dedit terram eorum hæreditatem*, 135, 22.

Irfe-numa, an; *m. One who takes an inheritance, an heir*:—Đes and đeós yrfenuma *hic et hæc heres*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 33. Mín inbyrdling biþ mín yrfenuma . . . Ne byþ đes đín yrfenuma ac đone đú hæfst tó yrfenuman đe of đé sylfum cymþ *vernaculus meus heres meus erit . . . Non erit hic heres tuus, sed qui egredietur de utero tuo, ipsum habebis heredem*, Gen. 15, 3–4: 21, 10. Đes ys yrfenuma *hic est heres*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 38: Mk. Skt. 12, 7. Hit wære geþuht đæs đé máre gemynd đæs fæder, đá đá se sunu, his yrfenuma, wæs geciged đæs fæder naman, Homl. Th. i. 478, 11. Fæderas and módđru bestandaþ heora bearna líc and heora yrfenuman him sylfum tó forwyrde forestæppaþ *fathers and mothers stand about the corpses of their children, and their heirs precede them to destruction*, ii. 124, 18. Se đe sitte uncwydd and uncrafod on his íre on lífe đæt nán man on his yrfenuman ne spece æfter his dæge *he who sits without contest or claim on his property during life, that no one bring an action against his heir after his day*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 10. Gif hwá tó deádan týme, búton hé yruenoman hæbbe đe hit clánsie, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 9. Gif se bónda ér hé deád wære beclypod wære đonne andwyrdan đa yrfenuman swá hé sylf sceolde đeáh hé líf hæfde *if the man of the house before his death were cited, then let the heirs answer as he himself would have had to do if he had lived*, L. C. S 73; Th. i. 416, 1. Se man đe on fyrdunge æstoran his hlâforde fealle, beón đa heregeata forgyfene, and són đa yrfenuman tó lande and tó áhtan, 78; Th. i. 420, 16. [*Goth.* arbi-numja *an heir*: *O. H. Ger.* arpi-, erpi-nomo *hæres*: *Ger.* erb-nehmer: cf. *Icel.* arf-takari, arf-taki, arf-tökumaðr *an heir*.]

irfe-stól, es; *m. An hereditary seat*:—Se burgstede, eádges yrfestól, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 14; Gú. 1293. Eafora chuses yrfestóle weóld, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 13; Gen. 1629. Ne þearf ic yrfestól eaforan bytlian énegum minra . . . ne sealdest ðú mé sunu *I need not build an hereditary seat for any descendant of mine . . . thou hast not given me a son*, 99; Th. 131, 14; Gen. 2176.

irfe-weard, es; *m. The guardian of an inheritance, an heir, possessor of a property*:—Hér ys se yrfeweard [erfuard, Lind: erfeword, Rush.] *hic est hæres*, Lk. Skt. 20, 14. Ðær mé gifeðe énig yrfeweard æfter wurde *if any heir to follow me had been granted me*, Beo. Th. 5455; B. 2731: Cd. 83; Th. 103, 33; Gen. 1727. Ódres ne gýmeþ tó gebídanne yrfeweardas *cares not to await another heir*, Beo. Th. 4897; B. 2453. Wæs swá mycel manewealm ðæt manige land binnan ðære byrig wéran bútan élcum yrfewearde *there was so great a pestilence that many lands within the city were without any to inherit them*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 13. Ús is swíðe uncúþ hwæt úre yrfeweardas and lástweardas dón willon æfter úrum lífe *we are very ignorant of what our heirs and successors will do after our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 35. Ða ðe God bletsiaþ beóþ eorþan yrfeweardas *benedicentes eum possidebunt terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 21. Geréfa mín myneþ ðæt mé æfter síe eaforan síne yrfeweardas *my steward supposes that after me his children shall be heirs*, Cd. 100; Th. 131, 29; Gen. 2183. Hwæðer freá wille énigne ðé yrfewearda on woruld látan, 101; Th. 134, 26; Gen. 2230. Ða sylfan wilniaþ him tó yrfeweardum tó habbanne *ipsos habere heredes quærunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 18. Ic landes sumne dǽl sumum wífe hiere dæg forgæaf and æfter hiere dæge twám yrfeweardum *I granted a certain portion of land to a certain woman for her life, and after her death to be held for two other lives*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 5, 10. See i. xxxiv. Forlét hé ðæs hwílenlecan ríces yrfeweardas his suna þrý *tres suos filios regni temporalis heredes reliquit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 8. [*Gen. and Ex.* er(f)ward: *O. Sax.* erbi-ward: *Icel.* (poët.) arf-vörðr *an heir.*]

irfe-, irf-weardness, e; *f. An inheritance*:—Yrfeweardnes *hereditas*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 95; Wrt. Voc. 20, 36. Drihtnes dǽl wæs his folc and Iacob his yrfeweardnis *pars domini populus ejus, Jacob funiculus hereditatis ejus*, Deut. 32, 9. God cwæþ ðæt hé sylf wǽre heora yrfweardnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 7. Ðonne biþ úre seó yrfeweardnes *nostra erit hereditas*, Mk. Skt. 12, 7.

irfe-, irf-weardian; *p.* ode *To inherit, possess an inheritance*:—Ðú yrfweardast on eallum þeódum *tu hæreditabis in omnibus gentibus*, Ps. Spl. 81, 7. Hí yrfweardiaþ eorþan *hereditabunt terram*, 36, 11. Ðæt ðú yrfweardige eorþan, 36. DER. be-irfeweardian.

irfeweard-wrítere, es; *m. One who specifies his heir in writing, a testator*:—Yrfeweardwrítere *legatarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 99; Wrt. Voc. 20, 39.

irfe-writend, es; *m. One who writes concerning the disposition of his property, one who makes a will*:—Yrfewrítend *testator*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 100; Wrt. Voc. 20, 40.

irf-. v. irfe-.

irgþ, e: irgþu, irgþo; *indecl*; *f. Sluggishness, cowardice, timorousness, pusillanimity*:—Wé witon georne ðæt hie for iergþe náðer ne durran ne swá feor friþ gesécan ne furþon hie selfe æt hám hie werian *we know well that they from cowardice dare neither seek peace at such a distance, nor even defend themselves at home*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 28. For eówre forhtnysse and yrhþe ðe eów eglaþ *propter cordis tui formidinem, qua terreberis*, Deut. 28, 67. Se man ðe ætfleó fram his hláforde oððe fram his geféran for his yrhþe sý hit on scipfyrde sý hit on landfyrde þolige ealles ðæs ðe hé ágé and his ágenes feores *the man that flies from his lord, or from his comrade, from cowardice, be it on an expedition by sea or by land, let him lose all that he owns and his own life*, L. C: S. 78; Th. i. 420, 8. Ðá hétou hí secgan ðysses landes wæstmbérnysse and Brytta yrgþo *nunciatum est simul et insulæ fertilitas, ac segnitia Brittonum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15. Þurh lyðre yrhþe Godes bydela ðe clumedon mid ceaflum ðér hí scoldon clipian *through the vile sluggishness of God's messengers, who mumbled with their mouths when they should have cried aloud*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 202. [*Laym.* Arður, *ærhðe* bideled, 23546: *O. and N.* he for *arehþe* hit ne forlete, 404: *O. H. Ger.* argida *habitudo, ignavia.*] v. earg.

irhþ. v. irgþ.

Iringes weg *via secta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 50. v. Grmm. D. M. 332.

Îr-land, es; *n. Ireland*:—Ðrie Scottas cuómon tó Ælfréde cyninge of Yrlande, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 6, note. Tó Írlande, 918; Erl. 104, 15: 1051; Erl. 176, 18. Se preóst cwæþ ðæt án wer wǽre on Írlande geléred, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 200. Hé férde geond eal Yrrland, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 28. v. Íra-land.

ir-líc; *adj. Angry*:—Hé swíðe irlícum andwlitan beseah tó ðam iungan cnyhte *he looked at the young man with a very angry countenance*, Th. Ap. 4, 6: 5, 3.

irman; *p.* de *To make miserable* or *wretched, to afflict, vex*:—Ðá ongunnan twá þeóda Pyhtas norþan and Scottas westan hí onwinnan and heora áhta niman and hergian and hí fela geára yrmdon and hýndon *then began two peoples, the Picts from the north, the Scots from the west, to attack them, and to take their possessions, and to harry, and afflicted and vexed them many years*; Brittania denique subito duabus gentibus transmarinis vehementer sævis, Scottorum a circio, Pictorum ab aquilone, multos stupet gemitque per annos, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 24. Hé hæfde him tó gamene hú hé eorþcyningas yrmde and cwelmde *he* [*Nero*] *made it his sport, how he could vex and torment the kings of this earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 94; Met. 9, 47. Ic mæg sleán and ierman míne heáfodgemæccan *I can beat and vex my companions*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-ermit uuerdemes *aporiamur*, Grff. i. 423.] v. for-, ge-yrman.

irmen, yrmen; *adj.* A word occurring mostly as a prefix with the idea of *greatness, universality*. In the following passages it occurs independently:—Faraþ geond ealne yrmenne grund *go through the whole earth*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 18; Cri. 481. Ofer ealne yrmenne grund, 66 a; Th. 213, 14; Jul. 10. [*O. Sax.* irmin-: *Icel.* jörmun-, e. g. jörmungrund *the earth*. See Grmm. D. M. 104-7: 325, sqq.] v. eormen-.

irmen-þeóde; *pl. The peoples of the earth*:—Bringeþ Agustus yrmenþeódum hláfmæssan dæg *August brings Lammas day to all the nations of earth*, Menol. Fox 276; Men. 139. [Cf. *O. Sax.* ik allun skal irminthiodun dómos adélian *I shall judge all the nations of the world*, Hel. 3316.]

irming, es; *m. A poor, mean, wretched, miserable person, a wretch*:—Ic eom ána forlæten yrming *unicus et pauper sum ego*, Ps. Th. 24, 14. Ic eom yrming and þearfa *ego egenus et pauper sum*, 39, 20. Ðú eart ðé godes yrming *as to thee, thou art God's pauper*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 22; Gú. 243. Betere is ðé ðæt ðé sceamige nú hér beforan mé ánum yrmingce ðonne eft beforan Gode on ðam mycelan dóme *melius est tibi nunc hic coram me solo misero pudefieri, quam posthac coram Deo in magno judicio*, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 20. Ðá ða iermingas ðe ðér tó láfe wurdon úr of ðǽm holan crupon ðe heó on lutedan *when the wretched people that remained crept out of the holes that they had lurked in*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 29. Se ðe énigne díssa ierminga beswíceþ *qui scandalizaverit unum de pusillis istis*, Past. 2, 2; Swt. 30, 17. Ðæt is sió friþstów and sió frófor án eallra yrminga æfter díssum weoruldgeswincum *that alone is the asylum and the comfort of all the wretched after these labours in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 33; Met. 21, 17. [Makede him *erming* þer he was er king, O. E. Homl. 2, 62: þu *erming* þu wrecche gost, O. and N. 1111: Agag þe king, þu ært an *ærming*, Laym. 16690: *Icel.* armingi *a poor fellow, a wretch*: *O. H. Ger.* arming *pauper.*] v. earming, erming.

irmþ, e; irmþu, irmþo; *indecl. f. Poverty, penury, misery, wretchedness, calamity, distress, disorder*: — Yrmþ *miseria*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24. Nis ðér on ðam londe yldu ne yrmþu *in that land there is not age or misery*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 6; Ph. 52: 64 b; Th. 238, 34; Ph. 614. Him gewearþ yrmþu tó ealdre *upon them* [*Adam and Eve*] *came misery for ever*, 73 a; Th. 272, 24; Jul. 504: 119 a; Th. 457, 15; Hy. 4, 84. Ne biþ him hyra yrmþu án tó wíte ac ðara óðerra eád tó sorgum *nor alone shall their own misery be torment, but the bliss of the others shall be a grief*, 26 b; Th. 79, 19; Cri. 1293. For yrmþe unspédig[ra] *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Deós of hyre yrmþe eall ðæt heó hæfde sealde *hæc de pœnuria sua omnia quæ habuit misit*, Mk. Skt. 12, 44. Ðonne sende hé him fultum þurh sumne déman ðe hí álýsde of heora yrmþe *then he sent them help by some judge, who released them from their misery*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 26. Wið ðæs migðan yrmþe *for disorder of the urine*, Herb. 163, 3; Lchdm. i. 292, 7. Ic ádreáh feala yrmþa ofer eorþan *I suffered many miseries on earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1939; An. 972: Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 5; Cri. 1269. Ic eom gefylled mid iermþum *saturatus sum miseria*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 8. Seðe hine fram swá monigum yrmþum and teónum generede *qui se tot ac tantis calamitatibus ereptum*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19. Ðæt hí ðám yrmþum á ne wiðstanden *in miseriis non subsistent*, Ps. Th. 139, 10. Gif hé ðære tíde yrmþo beswicode *si temporis illius ærumnis exemptus*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 36. Ðus hí heora yrmþo árehton *ita suas calamitates explicant*, 1, 13; S. 481, 43. Ðisse worlde yrmþa *the miseries of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 3. Yrmþo, 203, 20. Dreógan yrmþu bútan ende *to suffer endless misery*, Elen. Kmbl. 1902; El. 953. Ðú scealt écan díne yrmþu, Andr. Kmbl. 2767; An. 1386. Yrmþo, 2381; An. 1192. Ides yrmþe gemunde *the woman remembered her misery*, Beo. Th. 2523; B. 1259. Hé ða yrmþu oncyrde ðe wé ér drugon *he averted the miseries that before we suffered*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 29; Cri. 614. [*O. E. Homl.* ermðe *poverty*: *Laym.* ærmðe *misery*: *O. H. Ger.* armida *paupertas, inopia, penuria.*] v. ermþu, earmþu, eormþu, weoruld-irmþu.

irnan; *p.* arn, *pl.* urnon; *pp.* urnen *To run*: — Ic yrne *cucurri*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 32. Seó eá Danai irnþ ðonan súþryhte *the river Don runs thence due south*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17. Æspringe irneþ wið his eardes, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 29; Met. 5, 15. Hé arn him sylf tó his hrýðera falde *ipse ad armentum cucurrit*, Gen. 18, 7. Ðonne orn hé eft inn tó ðæm temple *ad templum recurrit*, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 103, 4. Ðú urne mid him *simul currebas cum eo*, Ps. Th. 49, 19. Ðá urnon him tógénes twegen ðe hæfdon deófolseócnesse *occurrerunt ei duo habentes dæmonia*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 28. Gangende ðyder urnon, Mk. Skt. 6, 33: Jn. Skt. 20, 4. Tó ðam ylcan ryne ðe hié ér urnon, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 12. Ðæt hí mǽgen iernan and fleón tó ðæs láreówes móde *ut ad pastoris mentem recurrant*, Past.

16, 4; Swt. 16, 22. Hē sceal yrnan fōrþ *he must run forth*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 494, 9; Rä. 82, 4. Seó [eá] is irnende of norþdǽle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 18. Æt hī forweorþan wætere gelīcost ðonne hit yrnende eorþe forswelgeþ *ad nihilum devenient, velut aqua decurrens*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Oþ ðæt wintra biþ þūsend urnen *until a thousand years are passed*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 23; Ph. 364. DER. ā-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, ōþ-, tō-, þurh-, under-, up-, ymb-irnan. v. rinnan.

irnere. v. fore-irnere.

irre, es; *n. Anger, wrath, ire, rage*:—Ðonne tyht hie ðæt ierre [Cott. MS. irre] ðæt hie wealwiaþ on ða wēdenheortnesse . . . Ðonne ðæt ierre æfþ anwald ðæs monnes hē self nāt hwæt hē on ðæt irre dēþ *impellente ira in mentis vesaniam devolvuntur . . . Quos cum furor agit in præceps, ignorant quidquid irati faciunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 5–10. Godes yrre ys ofer hig *egressa est ira a domino*, Num. 18, 46. Nū is gefylled ðæt mycelle hātheort and ðæt mycelle yrre ðyses ealdermannes *now is completed the great rage and anger of this ruler*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 11. Ste ǽlc monn lætt tō Iorre Iorra forðon weres sōþfæst godes ne giwyrcaþ *sit omnis homo tardus ad iram; ira enim viri justitiam Dei non operatur*, Rtl. 28, 21: 40, 35: 41, 3. Seó gesceádwīsnes sceal wealdan ēgðer ge ðære wilnunga ge ðæs yrres *reason must rule both desire and anger*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 9. Hē him weg worhte wrāðan yrres *viam fecit semitæ iræ suæ*, Ps. Th. 77, 50. Ic bidde ðē, hlāford, ðæt ic mōte būtan yrre wið ðē sprecan *oro, domine mi, loquatur servus tuus verbum in auribus tuis et ne irascaris*, Gen. 44, 18. Wurdon mē on yrre yfele and hefige *in ira molesti erant mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Ðæt gē fleón fram ðam tōwerdan yrre *fugite a ventura ira*, Lk. Skt. 3, 7. Ðā cwæþ se hlāford mid yrre *tunc iratus paterfamilias dixit*, 14, 21. Mid miclum wylme and yrre onstyred *nimio furore commotus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 41. Ðā wæs hē mid yrre swīðlīce onstyred, Blickl. Homl. 199, 16. Ic ondrēd his graman and his yrre *timui indignationem et iram illius*, Deut. 9, 19. Āgeót ofer hī ðīn ðæt grame yrre *effunde super eos iram tuam*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. Ða hine on yrre gebringaþ *qui in ira provocant*, 65, 6. Ðē læs gē habban godes yrre *ne super omnem coetum oriatur indignatio*, Lev. 10, 6. Hē gearwe wiste ðæt hie godes yrre habban sceoldon, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 24; Gen. 695: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 20: Ph. 408. Godes yrre bær *the wrath of God was upon him*, Beo. Th. 1427; B. 711. [Godess irre iss upponn himm, Orm. 18000: *O. E. Homl. A. R.* eorre: *Reliq. Antiq.* urre.] v. eorre, *and next word.*

īrre, yrre; *adj.* I. *Gone astray, wandering, confused, perverse, depraved*:—Ðæt wæs earfoþcynn yrre and rēðe *genus pravum et peramarum*, Ps. Th. 77, 10. Oþ ðæt his ēage biþ æfþancum ful yrre geworden *until his eye is filled with evil thoughts and gone astray*, Salm. Kmbl. 994; Sal. 498. Sumum mēces ecg yrrum ealowōsan ealdor ōþringeþ *the edge of the sword crushes the life out of one, confused* [or *angry?*] *and mad with drink*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 10; Vy. 49. Ealle synt yrre ða ðe unwīse heora heortan hige healdaþ mid dysige *turbati sunt omnes insipientes corde*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. II. *angry, enraged, wrathful, indignant*:—And ierre hē hwearf ðonan *and he went away in a rage*, Chr. 584; Erl. 18, 25. Iorra *iratus*, Rtl. 179, 36. Hwī eart ðū yrre *quare iratus es?* Gen. 4, 6. Se cyning wæs yrre wið mē, 41, 10. Hē wæs mē yrre, Deut. 1, 37. Ðā wearþ yrre god and ðam werode wrāþ, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 12; Gen. 34. Ne hine nǽnig man yrne ne grammōdne ne funde *nor did any man find him angry or cruel*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 33. Þurh yrne hyge *with cruel purpose*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 36, 10; Cri. 620. Hē hine on yrre mōd gebrohtan *exacerbaverunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 40. Ða irran [Cott. MS. ierran] nyton hwæt hie on him selfum habbaþ and eác ðætte wiersa is ðætte hie ful oft wēnaþ ðætte hiera hierre [Cott. MS. ierre] sīe ryhtwīslīc anda *ignorant quidquid a semetipsis patiuntur irati; nonnunquam vero, quod est gravius, iræ suæ stimulum justitiæ zelum putant*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 10. Hie wǽron tō ðon hātheortlīce yrre ðæt hie woldan ðone cāsere cwicenne forbærnan *they were so furiously enraged, that they wanted to burn the emperor alive*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 11. Yrre wǽron begen rēðe *angry were both and fierce*, Beo. Th. 1543; B. 769. [Forð wende þe eorl ire [2nd MS. yr] on his mode, Laym. 18597: Þe eorre Demare *iratus Judex*, A. R. 304, 24: *Goth.* airzis wisan *or* wairþan *to go astray, err*; airzei, airziþa *error*; airzjan *to lead astray*: *O. Sax.* irri *angry*; irrian *to disturb, confuse*: *O. L. Ger.* irrōn *errare, commovere*: *O. H. Ger.* irri *vagus, lascivus*; irre sīn *errare*; irra-heit *error*; irrado *impedimentum*: irran *impedire, confundere*; irrōn *errare, apostatare*: *Ger.* irre *confused, wandering*; irren *to err, go astray.* Cf. irsian, *and see* Diefenbach i. 21: Grff. i. 449 sqq.] v. eorre.

irre-mōd; *adj. Of angry mood, angry-minded*:—Eode yrremōd, him of ēagum stōd līge gelīcost leóht unfæger, Beo. Th. 1456; B. 726.

irre-weorc, es; *n. A work undertaken in anger*:—Engla drihten wile uppe heonan sāwla lǽdan and wē seoððan ā ðæs yrreweorces hēnþo geþolisaþ *the Lord of angels will up from hence lead souls, and we ever after shall suffer the humiliation of that angry feat* [*the harrowing of Hell*], Cd. 222; Th. 289, 17; Sat. 399.

irringa, irrenga; *adv. Angrily, in anger*:—Be ðæm ilcan hē cwæþ eft ierrenga *hinc iterum iratus dicit*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 11. Ðā tō evan god yrringa sprǽc, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 27; Gen. 918. Seó beó sceal losian ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ *the bee shall perish when she stings anything in anger*, Bt. 31, 2; Rox 112, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 13; Met. 18, 7. Yrrenga, 26, 167; Met. 26, 84. Se brēda sǽ of clomme brec þæ yrringa eorþan ūpðm *the broad sea from durance broke up angrily on to earth's bosom*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 31; Cri. 1147. Gē mec yrringa up gelǽddon ðæt ic of lyfte louda getimbru geseón meahte, 39 b; Th. 131, 13; Gū. 455. Hē yrringa slōh *he angrily smote*, Beo. Th. 3135; B. 1565: 5921; B. 2964. v. eorringa.

ir-scipe, es; *m. Anger*:—Æfter mycelnes[se] his irscipes *secundum multitudinem iræ suæ*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 4.

irsian; *p.* ode. I. *to be angry, to rage*:—Hū lange yrsast ðū on ðīnes esnes gebed *quousque irasceris in orationem servi tui*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Synfull yrsaþ *peccator irascetur*, 111, 9. Ðonne ūs ðara manna mōd yrsade and ūs wiðerwearde wǽron *cum irasceretur animus eorum adversum nos*, 123, 3. Swā him yrsade se for ealle spræc feónda mengu *so did he, who spake for all the multitude of fiends, rage against him* [*Guthlac*], Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 11: Gū. 171. Moises ðā yrsode and āxode *iratusque Moyses ait*, Num. 31, 14. Hīs gebrōðru yrsodon swīðe wið hine *invidebant ei fratres sui*, Gen. 37, 11. Ne yrsa ðū wið mē, Nar. 43, 7. Yrsiaþ *irascimini*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. Ic bidde ðæt ðū ne yrsie *obsecro ne irascaris*, Gen. 18, 32. Yrre is ðære sāwle forgifen tō ðȳ ðæt heó yrsige ongeán leahtres *anger is given to the soul that it may be angry against vice*, Homl. Skt. 1, 104. Ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceall *that with which rightly it must be angry*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 13. Ðēr ðēr ðū neóde irsian scyle gemetiga ðæt ðeáh *in case you needs must be angry, still be moderate*, Prov. Kmbl. 24. Úþwitan secgaþ ðæt sió sāwul hæbbe þrió gecynd ān is ðæt heó biþ wilnigende óðer ðæt hió biþ irsiende þridde ðæt hió biþ gesceádwīs *philosophers say that the soul hath three natures, one is that it desires, the second that it is angry, the third that it is rational*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4. Ðæt irsigende mōd hē gegremeþ and wierse ierre [Cott. MS. irre] hē āstyreþ *irati animus ad deteriora provocatur*, Past. 10, 3; Swt. 63, 13. Hwæthwugu biþ betweoh ðēm irsiendan and ðēm ungeþyldgan . . . ða iersigendan him tō getiðiaþ ðæt ðætte hie eáþe būtan bión meahton *in hoc ab impatientibus iracundi differunt . . . isti, quæ tolerentur, important*, 40, 4; Swt. 293, 15. Ða ludēiscan yrsigende cwǽdon tō Criste *the Jews being angry said to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 4. II. *to make angry, to anger, provoke*:—Hī yrsodon moyses *irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. Spl. 105, 16.

irsigend-līc; *adj. Capable of anger*:—Úþwytan secgaþ ðæt ðære sāwle gecynd is þrȳfeald. Ān dǽl is on hire gewylnigendlīc óðer yrsigendlīc þrydde gesceádwīslīc *philosophers say that the nature of the soul is threefold. There is one part in her capable of desire, a second capable of anger, a third is rational* [cf. Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4], Homl. Skt. 1, 97.

irsung, e; *f. Anger, readiness to anger, irascibility*:—Twā ðara gecyndu habbaþ nētenu swā same swā men óðer ðara is wilnung óðer is irsung *two of those natures beasts have the same as men, one of them is desire, the other is anger*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 6. Yrsung, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 371; Met. 20, 185. Oft ungemetlīcu irsung biþ gelīcet ðæt menn wēnaþ ðæt hit sīe ryhtwīslīc anda *sæpe effrenata ira spiritalis zeli virtus æstimatur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 11. Sió gesceádwīsnes sceal on gehwelcum waldan semle irsunge [cf. wealdan ðæs yrres, Fox 132, 10], Bt. Met. Fox 20, 397; Met. 20, 199. Of irsunge wyxt seófung and of ðære geþwǽrnesse lufu *from anger grows sighing, and from gentleness love*, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Gē yldran ne sceolan gē eówru bearn tō yrsunge geciegean *ye parents, ye shall not provoke your children to anger*, L. E. I. 33; Th. ii. 430, 39. Hē hyne sceal forhabban wyð yrsunga *he shall restrain himself from anger*, Lchdm. iii. 140, 27. Ac ða irsunga [Cott. MS. iersunga] sindun swīðe ungelīca óðer biþ swelce hit sīe irres anlīcnes . . . óðer biþ ðæt ierre ðæt mon sīe gedrēfed on his mōde būtan ǽlcre ryhtwīsnesse óðer ðara irsunga biþ tō ungemetlīce ātyht on ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceall óðer on ðæt hió ne sceal biþ ealneg tō swīðe onbærned *sed longe alia est ira, quæ sub æmuldtionis specie subripit, alia, quæ turbatum cor et sine justitia prætenta confundit. Illa enim in hoc, quod debet, inordinate extenditur; hæc autem semper in his, quæ non debet, inflammatur*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 9–14.

irþ, e; *f.* I. *ploughing, tilling*:—For yrþe *for ploughing*; ad arandum, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 27. II. *the produce of arable land, a crop*:—Ðæt ðæs wæstmes yrþ ðēr mā upyrnende wǽre. Ðā him ðā ðæt sǽd broht wæs ofer ealle tíd tō sāwenne and ofer ealne hiht wæstm tō beranne ðe hē on ðam ylcan land seów ðā georn ðēr sōna upp genihtsumlīc yrþ and wæstm *ut illius frugis ibi potius seges oriretur. Quod dum sibi adlatum, ultra omne tempus serendi, ultra omnem spem fructificandi, eodem in agro sereret; mox copiosa seges exorta est*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 38–602, 1. Ic sello ðās land mid cwice erfe and mid earþe and mid eallum þingum ðe tō londum belimpaþ *I give these lands with the live stock, and crops and all things that belong to the lands*, Chart. Th. 481, 3. Rīpe yrþe *maturam segetem*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35, note. III. *ploughed land*:—Cf. on ða foryrþe eāstewerde, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 449, 32 *where Kemble translates* foryrþ 'the land *which is first ploughed*,' xlii. [On erthes *aracionibus*, Pall. 4, 68: *Scott.* earth *the act of earing or ploughing.*] v. gærs-, gafol-, lencten-yrþ; *and* erian.

irþ-land, es; *n. Arable land*:—Ierþland *arva*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 6. Yrþland

arva, 289, 77. «Ðuhon up ondlang yrþlandes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 23, 31. Ic ſweſte ðinne burh and gewyrce tó yrþlande *I will lay waste thy city and make it into ploughed land*, Homl. Skt. 3, 224. Ðonne is des londes ðe ic higum selle xvi gloc æcrþelandes and mēdwe *now of the land that I give to the convent there are sixteen acres of arable land and meadow*, Chart. Th. 477, 26.

irþling, es; *m.* I. *a husbandman, farmer, ploughman*:—Yrþlingc *arator*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 34: Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 8. Noe ðá yrþling began tó wircenne ðæt land *coepitque Noe vir agricola exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. Mónа se twentigoþa cild ácenned yrþlincg *a child born on the twentieth day of the moon will be a husbandman*, Lchdm. iii. 194, 6. Hwæt sægest ðú Yrþlingc *quid dicis tu, Arator?* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 11. Hwilce ðá geþuht betwux woroldcræftas heoldan ealdordóm? Eorþtilþ forðam se yrþling ús ealle fétt *qualis tibi videtur inter seculares artes retinere primatum? Agricultura, quia arator nos omnes pascit*, 30, 23-8. Sume synt yrþlincgas sume scēphyrdas sume oxanhyrdas *alii sunt aratores, alii opiliones, quidam bubulci*, 19, 3. *Laboratores* sind yrþlingas and ſihtemen, tó ðam ánum betáhte, ðe hig ús bigleofan tiliaþ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 19. II. *the name of a bird, a cuckoo* [?]:—Irþling *cucuzata*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 14: *birbicariolus*, 281, 22. Ærþling *tanticus*, 29, 63. Geác *cuculus*, eorþling *birbicaliolus*, 63, 3-4. Yrþling *berbigarulus* vel *tanticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 60. Erdling *bitorius*, 102, 1. Erþling *enistrius*, 143, 57. In connection with the cuckoo it may be noticed that *cucusare* is given in DuCange as the verb properly used of the note of the cuckoo; and see Grmm. D. M. 640, sqq. on the cuckoo as associated with a particular season of the year. However, in Wrt. Voc. 62, 22 the *lapwing* is glossed by *cucurata*.

ís *is*. v. eom.

Ís, es; *n.* I. ICE:—Ís *glacies*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 103; Wrt. Voc. 52, 53. Hwí ne wundriaþ hí hwí ðæt ís weorþe *why do not they wonder why ice comes?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35. Ofer eástreámas ís brycgade *the ice formed a bridge over the streams*, Andr. Kmbl. 2524; An. 1268: Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 4; Gn. Ex. 73. Íses gicel *stiria, stillicidia*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 68; Wrt. Voc. 21, 55. Hit eal gemealt ſse gelícost *it all melted just like ice*, Beo. Th. 3221; B. 1608. Ðá eode hē sumre nihte on ſse unwærlíce *dum incautius forte noctu in glacie incederet*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 1. Styccum healfbrocenra ísa *semifractarum crustis glacierum*, 5, 12; S. 631, 26. II. *the name of the Rune* ᛁ = i:—ᛁ byþ ofercald ungemetum slidor *ice is exceedingly cold and excessively slippery*, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 14. [*O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* ís; *n: Icel.* íss; *m: Ger.* eis; *n.*]

-ísc, *modern -ish, a suffix of adjectives, connoting the quality of the object denoted by the stem*, e. g. ceorl-isc *churl-ish*, cild-isc *child-ish*; *also connotes origin from a place or stock*, e. g. Engl-isc, Grēc-isc, Iudē-isc. The suffix may be seen in the cognate dialects in the following words, *Goth.* þiud-isk-o *after the manner of the Gentiles*; Iudaiw-isk-s: *O. Sax.* menn-isk *human*: *O. Frs.* mann-isk: *Icel.* bern-sk-r *childish*; En-sk-r *English*: *Dan.* Engel-sk *English*: *O. H. Ger.* diut-isc: *Ger.* deut-sch.

ís-ceald; *adj. Ice-cold*:—Ísceald sǽ, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 28; Seef. 14: 307, 5; Seef. 19: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 6; Met. 27, 3.

ísen, iesen, iesend. v. Lchdm. iii. 361, col. 2; *and* gesen *in the appendix*.

ÍSEN, es; *n. Iron, steel, an implement made of iron*:—Ísen *ferrum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 58. Ðis ſysen *hic calibs*, 9; Som. 13, 18. Eorþe swilce ísen *terra ferrea*, Deut. 28, 23. Ðá wæs se ofen onhǽted ísen eall þurhglǽded *then was the furnace heated, the iron made red hot*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 8; Dan. 244. Ísenes scearpnyss *acumen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 31. Gemeng tógædere mid glówende ísene *mix together with a glowing iron*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 1. Ne delfe nán man ða moran mid ísene *let no man dig up the roots with iron*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 24. Bútan ǽlcan ísene genumen *gathered without using any iron implement*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 29 [cf. Grmm. D. M. 1148, sqq. as to the use of iron in getting plants]. *The two following passages refer to the ordeal* [v. ísen-ordál] *by hot iron*:—Gif hē hine lǽdian wille ðonne gá hē tó ðam hátum ísene and lǽdige ða hand mid ðe man týhþ *if he be willing to clear himself, then let him go to the hot iron, and clear the hand therewith that is accused*, L. Ath. I. 14; Th. 206, 23. Ælc tiónd ége geweald swá hwæðer hē wille swá wæter swá ísen, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4. Ácéle ðú wealhát ísen ðonne hit furþum sīe of fýre ástogen *cool very hot iron when it is just drawn from the fire*, L. M. 2, 45; Lchdm. ii. 256, 15. [*Ayenb.* izen (*but the general form in middle English is that with* r): *O. H. Ger.* isen: *Ger.* eisen.] v. íren, ísern; brand-, delf-, gād-, ordál-ísen.

ísen; *adj. Iron, made of iron*:—Ísen *ferreus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 58. Seó gyrd wæs eal ísen *the rod was all iron*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 17. Hig hyne on ánum ſsenum scrýne gebrohton on ðære byrig Damascus *they brought him in an iron chest to the city of Damascus*, St. And. 38, 8. Drihten sett ísen geoc on eówerne swuran *dominus ponet jugum ferreum super cervicem tuam*, Deut. 28, 48. Ísene bendas *vincula ferrea*, Ps. Th. 149, 8. Ádrífan ísene næglas þurh ða handa, Homl. Th. i. 146, 11. Ðá wurdon hrædlice forþ áborene ísene clúsas and ísene clawa and ísen bedd . . . Decius cwæþ 'Lecgaþ ða ísenan clúsas hāte glówende tó his sídan,' 424, 18-35. v. íren, ísern.

ísen-grǽg; *adj. Iron-grey*:—Ísengrǽg *ferrugo*, i. *color purpuræ subnigræ*: ísengrǽgum blóstme *ferrugineo flore vel purpureo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 63-67. Ða ísengrágan *ferrugineas*, 38, 44. [*Icel.* járn-grár; *Ger.* eisengrau.]

ísen-hearde, an; *f. Ironhard*; centaurea nigra, Lchdm. iii. 4, 28: 22, 31: 334, col. 2. See Plant Names in E. D. S. Pub. íren-harde, iron-heads, iron-weed.

ísen-hyrst; *adj. Fitted with iron*:—Ærest of ísenhyrste gate . . . eft in on ísenhyrsten geat *first, from the gate fitted up with iron . . . back to the same gate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 130, 27 . . . 131, 19. [Cf. *Icel.* járnsleginn *mounted with iron*.]

ísenian; *p.* ode. *To furnish* or *cover with iron* (*armour*): Ða ísnoðan truman *ferratas acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 52.

ísen-ordál, es; *n. The ordeal by hot iron*, in which the accused who wished to clear himself had to bear, on the naked hand, a piece of red hot iron. The passages from which the following extracts are taken will illustrate this mode of trial:—Gif hit sý ýsenordál beón þreó niht ér man ða hand undó *if it be the ordeal by hot iron, let it be three days before the hand be undone*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 3. Wē cwǽdon . . . ðæt man . . . myclade ðæt ordálýsen ðæt hit gewege þrý pund . . . and hæbbe se teónd cyre swá wæterordál swá ýsenordál swá hwæðer him leófre sý *we have ordained that the ordeal-iron be increased so that it weigh three pounds . . . and let the accuser have the choice of ordeal by water or by iron, whichever he prefer*, iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 12-16. *See too*, Dóm be hátan ísene, 7; Th. i. 226, 7, sqq; *and* Schmid A. S. Gesets. p. 419. [Cf. *Icel.* bera járn, járn-burðr *in* Cl. and Vig. Dict. *and see* Grmm. R. A. 915, sqq.] v. ordál.

ísen-panne, -panne, an; *m. f. A frying-pan*:—Ísenpanna *sartago*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 68. Ísenpanne, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 94; Wrt. Voc. 25, 34. *See other compounds of* íren, ísen, ísern.

ísen-smiþ, es; *m. An iron-smith, worker in iron, blacksmith*:—Tubalcain wæs ēgðer ge goldsmiþ ge ísensmiþ *Tubalcain fuit malleator et faber in cuncta opera æris et ferri*, Gen. 4, 22. Ic hæbbe smiþas ísen[e]smiþas goldsmiþ seolforsmiþ írsmiþ *habeo fabros, ferrarios, aurificem, argentarium, ærarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. [Cf. *Wiek.* íren-smiþ: *Icel.* járn-smiðr *a blacksmith*: *O. H. Ger.* isarn-smid *faber ferrarius*: *Ger.* eisenschmied.] v. ísen-, ísern-wyrhta.

ísen-swǽt, es; *m.* [?]:—Smít on ísenswǽt, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 18. *See* iii. 366, col. 1.

ísen-tanga, an; *m. A pair of snuffers*:—Candel *candela*; ísentanga *munctorium*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 34-5. v. tang, tange.

ísen-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in iron, blacksmith*:—Ísenwyrhta *ferrarius*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 28. v. ísen-smiþ, ísern-wyrhta.

ísern, es; *n. Iron, an instrument* or *weapon made of iron*:—Sweord sceal on bearme drihtlíc ísern *the sword shall lie in the lap, the noble steel*, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26. Oft mec ísern scód sáre on sídan *oft has iron harmed me sorely in the side*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 14; Rä. 71, 13: 130 a; Th. 499, 5; Rä. 88, 11. Áres and ísernes *æris, ferri*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 23; Gen. 1088. Ísernes dǽl, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 25; Rä. 59, 9. Wið slege ísernes oððe stenges *for a blow from iron* [*sword*] *or stick*, Herb. 32, 8; Lchdm. i. 132, 4. Wið wunda som hý sýn of ísserne som hý sýn of stenge, 63, 3; Lchdm. i. 166, 9. Achilles mid ðysse sylfan wyrte (*yarrow*) gehǽlde ða ðe mid ísserne geslegene and gewundude wǽran, 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 8. Ðú swyltst nalles mid ísserne ácweald swá ðú wēnst ac mid ítre *morieris, non ferro quod suspicaris, sed veneno*, Nar. 31, 27. Gebundene on ísserne *ligatos in ferro*, Ps. Th. 106, 9. Ísernе wund, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 2; Rä. 6, 1. Þurh ðæt ísern ðæt mægen ðara þreátunga is getácnod *per ferrum inerepationis fortitudo signatur*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 163, 24. Se lǽce hýd his ísern wið ðone mann ðe hē snídan wile *the surgeon hides his knife from the man he wants to cut*, 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. [*Goth.* eisarn *iron, an iron fetter*: *O. Sax.* ísarn: *O. L. Ger.* ísarn *chalybs*: *O. Frs.* ísern: *Icel.* ísarn (*occurs five times in old poetry; the usual form is* járn): *O. H. Ger.* isarn.] v. íren, ísen; hōc-, leóht-, mearc-, stemping-ísern.

ísern; *adj. Iron, made of iron*:—Hē him tǽhte ðæt hē him genǽme ane ísserne hearstepannan and sette betweoh hine and ða burg for ísserne weall *et tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream, et pones eum murum ferreum inter te et inter civitatem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 7: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 16; Dan. 248. Ísserne steng *vectes ferreos*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. Hēt gebindan beám ðone miclan ærenum clammum and ísernum *he bade bind that great tree with brazen bands and with iron*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 29; Dan. 320. [*Goth.* eisarneins: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* isarnin: *Ger.* eisern.] v. íren, ísen.

ísern-byrne, an; *f. An iron byrnie* or *corslet*:—Hē him of dyde ísernbyrnan, Beo. Th. 1347; B. 671. v. íren-byrne.

ísern-gelóman. v. gelóman.

ísern-here, es; *m. An iron-clad host*: — Ísernhergum ún wísode, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 33; Exod. 348.

ísern-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in iron, a blacksmith*; ferrarius, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 46; Wrt. Voc. 16, 18. v. ísen-wyrhta.

ís-gebind, es; *n. A bond of ice*:—Winter ýðe beleác ísgebinde *winter locked up the wave with icy bond*, Beo. Th. 2270; B. 1133.

ís-geblǽd, es; *m.* [?] *A blister that is produced by ice*:—Wið ýsgeblæd Lchdm. iii. 36, 22.

ís-gicel. v. gicel.

ísig; *adj. Icy, covered with ice*:—Ðǽr stód hringedsteſna ísig and útfús, Beo. Th. 65; B. 33. v. eall-ísig.

ísig-feðera; *adj. Having ice on the wings*:—Stearn ísigfeðera, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 15; Seef. 24.

í-síðes; *adv. At that time, at once, directly*:—Man ísíðes sóna ðǽrafter swytelaþ *it is immediately thereafter manifested*, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 338, 11. [Cf. í-dæges.]

Ismahéli; *pl. m. Ishmaelites, Bedouins*:—Ðá þiccodan ðider semninga ða ismahéli on horsum and on olfendum *then crowded thither on a sudden the Bedouins, on horses and camels*, Shrn. 38, 4.

Ismahélitas; *pl. m. Ishmaelites*:—Ismæhélita, *Ismahelitum*, Ps. Th. 82, 6. Ysmahélitum *Ismaelitis*, Gen. 37, 28.

Ismahélitisc; *adj. Ishmaelite*:—Æt ðám Ismahélitiscum mannum *de manu Ismaelitarum*, Gen. 39, 1.

ís-mere, es; *m. A mere covered with ice*:—Scíneþ sunne sóna ísmere weorþeþ tó wætre *the sun shines, at once the icy lake turns to water*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 123; Met. 28, 62.

Ispania *Spain*; Hispania, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1, 7, 9.

-isse. *This suffix, Lat.* -issa, *which in later English became the common suffix to mark the feminine gender, is found before the Norman Conquest in the word* abbud-isse *abbess*. [Cf. -estre.]

Ístas; *pl. m. The Esthonians*:—Ic wæs mid Ístum, Exon. 86 a; Th. 323, 31; Vid. 87. [*Icel.* Eistir.] v. Éste; *and see* Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 499, sqq.

istoria *history*:—Istoriam Indéa ríces, Salm. Kmbl. 7; Sal. 4.

-istre. v. -estre.

Italie, a; *pl. The Italians* or *Italy*:—Pencentes Italia folc, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 27. Pirrus fór of Italium (*ab Italia*), 4, 1; Swt. 158, 30: 154, 32.

íð, íéð, ýð; *adv. compve. More easily*:—Ðæt hie hiera godum ðé íéð blótan mehten *that they might the more easily sacrifice to their gods*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 29. Hwá meahte íéð monnum rǽdan bútan scylde ðonne se ðe hí gescóp *quis principari hominibus tam sine culpa, quam is, qui hos nimirum regeret, quos ipse creaverat?* Past. 3. 1; Swt. 33, 16. Ðý ýþ, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 6; Hö. 66. v. eáðe, éð.

íðan; *p. de To lay waste, desolate, destroy*:—Ic ýðde eotena cyn and on ýðum slóg niceras nihtes, Beo. Th. 846; B. 421. Ýðde ðisne eardgeard ælda scyppend *the creator of men laid waste this world*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 20; Wand. 85. Ýðan, 126 a; Th. 484, 13; Rä. 70, 7. Íðende *depopulia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 27. [*Icel.* eyða *to lay waste, destroy, waste desolate*: *O. H. Ger.* ôdian *desolare*, Grff. i. 150: *Ger.* ver-öden.] v. á-íðan.

íðast, íðost; *adv. superl. Most easily*:—Ýðast meahtan frófre findan *might find comfort most easily*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 15; Cri. 800. Ýðæst, 26 b; Th. 79, 1; Cri. 1284. Ýðost, Hy. 7, 3; Hy Grn. 287, 3. v. íð.

íð-belig; *adj. Easily made angry*:—Ne wé tó ýðbelige [eáðbylige, MS. D.] ne sýn, ne tó langsum yrre hæbben, Wulfst. 253, 11.

íð-dǽde; *adj. Easy to do*:—Hit wæs Gode ýðdǽde, ðá hé hit swá gedón habban wolde, Wulfst. 15, 18. v. eáð-dǽde.

íðe; *adj. Easy, pleasant*:—Nó ðæt ýðe byþ tó befleónne *that is not easy to flee from*, Beo. Th. 2009; B. 1002: 4822; B. 2415. On his heortan hé Gode þancie ealles ðæs ðe hé him forgeaf ǽgðer ge ýðran ge unýðran *in his heart let him thank God for all that he has given him, both pleasant and unpleasant*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 11. Ús ðis se ǽðeling ýðre gefremede *this the prince has made easier for us*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 25; Cri. 627. v. eáðe, éðe, un-íðe.

íðe-líce; *adv. Easily*:—Iéðelice and scortlice ic hæbbe nú gesǽd hiora ingewinn *without making the account difficult or long I have now related their intestine struggle*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 28. Iéðelíce forneáh búton élcon gewinne *easily, almost without any struggle*, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 28. Ýðelíce, Beo. Th. 3116; B. 1556. Forðæm se lytega feónd swá micle iéðelícor ðæt mód gewundaþ swá hé hit ongiet nacodre ðare byrnan wǽrscipes *quia hostis callidus tanto liberius pectus percutit, quanto nudum a providentiæ lorica deprehendit*, Past. 56, 1; Swt. 431, 10. v. eáðe, éðelíce, un-íðelíce.

íð-fynde; *adj. Easy to find*:—Ýðfynde, Andr. Kmbl. 3092; An. 1549. v. eáð-, éð-fynde.

íð-gesýne; *adj. Easy to see*:—Ýðgesýne, Beo. Th. 2493; B. 1244. v. éð-gesýne.

íð-ness, e; *f. Easiness, freedom, ease, satisfaction, delight*:—Hwelce íðnesse hæfþ God æt úrum wítum *neque Deus nostris cruciatibus pascitur*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 11. v. un-íðness, éðness.

íú. v. geó.

iuc, ioc *a yoke*; jugum, Wrt. Voc. 284, 54: ii. 46, 37: *juger*, 38. Ioc *jugum*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 88; Wrt. Voc. 16, 30: Ps. Spl. C. 2, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 29, 30: Rtl. 108, 21. [*These examples should be given under* geoc.] v. geoc.

iuc-boga, an; *m. The bow or curved part of a yoke*:—Iucboga *jujula* [among things connected with vehicles], Wrt. Voc. 284, 50: *jugula*, ii. 46, 36.

iucian; *p.* ode *To join, yoke*:—Ic iucige *jungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 53. v. ge-iukod.

iuc-sticca, an; *m. The bar of a yoke*:—Ioc-sticca *obicula*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 61; Wrt. Voc. 16, 33. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* iuh-rota *pertica*, Grff. ii. 491.]

iuc-téma, an; *m. An animal yoked with another*:—Ioctéma *jugalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 59; Wrt. Voc. 16, 31. [cf. ge-týme.]

Iudan burh *Jedburgh*, Chr. 952; Erl. 118, 26.

iú-dǽd, e; *f. A deed done of old* or *formerly*:—Gú-dǽda, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 12; Ph. 556. Iúdǽdum, 76 a; Th. 284, 26; Jul. 703: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 10; Sat. 186.

Iudéa *Judea*:—Fram Iudéa *de Judæa*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 25. On ðam wéstene Judéæ *in deserto Judææ*, 3, 1.

Iudéas; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Jews*; Judæi, Jn. Skt. 2, 20. Eal Indéa þeód *omnis Judæa* Mt. Kmbl. 3. 5. Betwux ðám Iudéum, Jn. Skt. 10, 19.

Iudéisc; *adj. Jewish*:—Ðá stód án Iudéisc wer, ðæs nama wæs Nichodemus, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 38: Jn. Skt. 18, 35. Crist cwæþ be ðám ungeleáffullum Iudéiscum wá eów *Christ said of the unbelieving Jews 'Woe to you,'* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 5.

iú-geára; *adv. Formerly*:—Breoton wæs iúgeára Albion háten *Britannia cui quondam Albion nomen fuit*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8. v. geó-geára.

iugian *to join, yoke*:—Ic iugie hí tó syl *jungo eos ad aratrum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15. v. iucian.

iúgoþ *youth, young people*, Jos. 5, 5: Homl. ii. 506, 21: Homl. Skt. 6, 2. v. geógoþ.

Iúla, an; *m. December* or *January*:—Mónaþ Decembris, érra Iúla, Menol. Fox 439; Men. 221. v. Geóla.

iú-leán, es; *n. A reward for something done long ago*:—Iúleán ðæs ðe hine of nearwum Widia út forlét *a reward, because in time past Widia released him from straits*, Wald. 2, 7.

iú-mann, es; *m. A man of old, of a former time*:—Iúmonna gold, Beo. Th. 6096; B. 3052. v. gió-mann.

iú-meówle, an; *f. One who was a maiden long ago, an old woman*:—Ió-meówlan, Beo. Th. 5854; B. 2931.

iung; *adj. Young*:—Sum iung man, Th. Ap. 3, 23: 4, 7: Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 27: Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 106; Wrt. Voc. 32, 41: 64, 93; Wrt. Voc. 32, 28. v. geong.

iung-líc; *adj. Youthful*:—Iunglícre ylde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 40. v. geong-líc.

iung-ling, es; *m. A youth*:—Iunglinge *juvenis*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 19: Gen. 4, 23. Sum iungling him fyligde *adulescens quidam sequebatur eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 51: Homl. Th. ii. 312, 16. v. geong-ling.

Iútan, Iútas. v. Iótas.

iú-wine, es; *m. A friend of old* or *former times*:—Wát his iúwine eorþan forgiefene *knows that his friends of old are committed to earth*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 15; Seef. 92.

Íw, es; *m. Yew*:—Íw *taxus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 131; Wrt. Voc. 32, 65: Wrt. Voc. 79, 74: 285, 49. Se hearda íw, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 18; Rä. 56, 9. On ðone ealde íw ðonan of ðon íwe *to the old yew; thence from the yew*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 218, 35. *In proper names*, vi. 306, col. 2; 307, col. 1. [*Chauc.* ew: *Icel.* ýr *a yew, a bow*: *O. H. Ger.* íwa *taxus*: *Ger.* eibe.] v. eow.

íwan; *p.* de *To show, bring before the eyes, display, reveal*:—Ýweþ and yppeþ *shews and reveals*, Salm. Kmbl. 985; Sal. 494. Ðá ýwde hé ðǽr synne wisan *culpam esse demonstravit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 2. Ðá ýwde ic him sóna ða ylcan bóc ðara reogola *quibus statim protuli eundem librum canonum*, 4, 5; S. 572, 25. Mid his sylfes dǽde ýwde and cýdde *propria actione præmonstraret*, 4, 27; S. 604, 40. Ýwaþ mé ánne peninc *ostendite mihi denarium*, Lk. Skt. 20, 24. Wénþ gif hé hit him iéwe ðæt hé him nylle geþafigean ðæt hé hine snídе *he expects, if he show it* [*the knife*] *to him, that he will not allow him to cut him*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. Ðíne miltse ýwe *show thy mercy*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 32; Cri. 245. Ðæt land ðe ic ðé ýwan wille *the land that I will show thee*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 11; Gen. 1751. Ord and ende ðæs ðe him ýwed wæs *the beginning and end of what was revealed to him*, 180; Th. 225, 31; Dan. 162. DER. æt-, ge-, óþ-íwan [-ýwan]; *and see* eáwan, eówan.

K.

THE letter *k* appears to have had no distinct duty to perform in the oldest English, but to have been a mere variant of *c*. In the MSS. (more particularly the Cotton) of Alfred's translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care, where in the words *kyning, kynn &c.* it occurs not unfrequently, this writing is not uniform. Thus in Sweet's edition *Angelkynn* is found p. 2, ll. 3, 13, but *Angelcynn* l. 4; whilst in each case the Hatton MS. has *c*. So in the following page in l. 10, *kynn*, in l. 20, *cynn*. On pp. 2, 3, l. 1 *kyning* is the writing of both MSS. while pp. 34, 35, l. 14 it is *cyning*: p. 32, 20–1 we find *kyning, kynehad*, the Hatton MS. in the same passage has *c*: p. 38, ll. 13, 18 *kyning, kynestol*, where the Hatton MS. has *cyning, kynestol*: pp. 6, 7, l. 18 both have *kynerice*: p. 84, ll. 10, 12, 13 *kynelic* occurs four times, in the Hatton MS. it is twice written with *c*, twice with *k*. On p. 212, l. 15 is found *Crist*, while the Hatton writes *Krist*; on p. 152, line 5 the Cotton MS. has *kraft*, the Hatton MS. *cræft*. On p. 459, ll. 29, 31, 32 (Hatton MS.) occur the forms *kokka, kokkum, kok*. So in the Chronicle. Erl. p. 8, l. 15 *kyning*, but

p. 6, l. 23 *cyning*: p. 24, l. 1, *kyning*; 26, 1, *cyning*. The later use with regard to the letter may be, to some extent, illustrated from the concluding years. For many years previous to 1111 the form is *cyng*, in that year we have *Kyng* Henri; again until 1122 the opening line of each annual contains the phrase *Cyng* Henri, then until the end the spelling is *k*.

Words beginning with *h* are to be looked for under *c*.

L.

In the later specimens of the West Saxon dialect those words in which the vowel *a* immediately preceded a combination of consonants beginning with *l* are generally found to have undergone a change which was represented by writing *ea* instead of *a*. This change does not occur to the same extent in the earlier specimens, and seems not to occur at all in the Northumbrian dialect, or in the kindred languages. Thus in the translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care and in the Parker MS. of the Chronicle *alle*, *onwald* are found as well as *ealle*, *onweald*, while in Ælfric's Homilies they are regularly written in the latter form. So the West Saxon forms, *healdan*, *sealt*, *healf*, are found in the Northumbrian Gospels as *halda*, *salt*, *half*, and in Gothic, O. Sax., Icel., O. H. Ger. the vowel also is *a*.

In the Runic alphabet the character, which in name and form agrees with the Scandinavian rune ᛚ, *lögr*, was ᛚ, *lagu*. The same name seems to have been given to the corresponding letter in the Gothic alphabet, though it occurs only in a corrupt form *laar* = *lagus*. The meaning of this word may be seen from the verses in the Runic poem that are devoted to the letter:

Lagu byþ leódum	*water to wanderers*
langsum geþuht	*wearisome seemeth*
gif hí sculun néþan	*if they must venture*
on nacan tealtum	*on vessel unsteady*
and hí sǽýþa	*and them the sea-waves*
swýðe brégaþ	*sorely affright*
and se brimhengest	*and the sea-horse*
bridles ne gýmþ	*steering despiseth.*

Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 19–26.

lá. I. *interj. Lo! Oh! Ah!*:—Lá nǽddrena cyn *Oh! generation of vipers*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7: 12, 34. Lá dú líccetere, 7, 5. Lá freónd *amice*, 22, 12. Lá Drihten *Domine*, Ps. Th. 21, 17: 118, 176. Lá hú oft hí gremedon hine *quotiens exacerbaverunt eum!* Ps. Spl. 77, 45. Áfæst lá and hí lá hí and wel lá well and ðyllíce ódre syndon englisc interjectiones, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 28. Weg lá weg lá *euge, euge*, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Wá lá se tówyrpþ ðæt tempel *ua qui destruit templum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29. Wá lá áhte ic mínra handa geweald *alas! had I power over my hands*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 32; Gen. 368. Wá lá wá *heu, proh dolor!* Bd. 2, 1; 8. 501, 14. Wei lá wei, [cf. Chauc. *weilawey*: Shakspere *welladay*] Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 12, Cott. MS. Wel lá men wel *oh! men*, 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Wel lá, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 1; Met. 21, 1. . II. *Enclitic particle used to emphasise interrogation, exclamation, entreaty, affirmation, negation*:—Understenst dú lá *sentisne*, wylt dú lá *visne*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 47. Is ðér genoh lá *satisne est*, Som. 46, 40. Hú lá ne wurpe wé þrý cnihtas intó ðam fýre *why, did not we cast three youths into the fire?* Homl. Th. ii. 20, 12. Wénst dú lá ðæt dú beó álýsed fram ðisum tintregum *do you suppose then that you will be released from these torments?* Homl. Th. i. 424, 29. Dá cwæþ ic hwæt is ðæt lá *then said I* '*what then is that?*' Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 14. Hwæt is ðæt lá þinga? 38, 3; Fox 200, 2. Hwæt is ðis lá manna? Elen. Kmbl. 1802; El. 903. Hwæt biþ hit lá elles búton flǽsc seoððan se écea dǽl biþ hwæt biþ lá elles seó láf búton wyrma mete *why, what else is it but flesh when the eternal part is away? what else then is the remnant but worms' food?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 31. Hwér biþ lá ðonne se ídla lust? hwér beóþ ðonne ða symbelnessa? 58, 16. Is ðis lá wundorlíc and winsum spell *this is indeed a wonderful and delightful speech*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 10. Ðæt lá mæg secgan se ðe sóð and riht fremeþ *that indeed may he say who does truth and right*, Beo. Th. 3404; B. 1700: 5720; B. 2864. Ðæt lá wæs fæger, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 18; Sat. 457. Uton lá geþencan *let us then determine*, 227; Th. 305, 9; Sat. 644. Ac feor ðæt lá sí ðæt . . . *sed absit ut* . . . Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 24. Ic ðæs lá wísce ðæt wegas míne on ðínum willan weorðan gereahte *I do indeed wish that my ways may be directed according to thy will*; utinam dirigantur viæ meæ, Ps. Th. 118, 5. Bidde ic ðé lá gif . . . *precorque si* . . . Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 40: 4, 3; S. 568, 27: Dóm. L. 6, 65. Nese lá nese, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 27. v. eálá.

lác; *generally neuter, but occasionally feminine* [v. Shrn. pp. 3–4], *or masculine, as in the compound* lyb-lác q. v. The idea which lies at the root of the various meanings of this and of the next word seems to be that of motion. Thus *lácan* and Icel. *leika* are used to describe the motion of a vessel riding on the waves, the flight of a bird as it rises and falls in the air, the flickering, wavering motion of flame, and the like; while Gothic *laikan* renders σκιρτᾶν in Luke i. 41, 44: vi. 23. From this idea of activity we pass to that of *games, playing, dancing* &c.; and so Gothic *laiks* = χορός in Luke xv. 25; in Icel., where the meaning *play, sport* is the prevailing one (see also compounds in which *leik-* occurs), *leikr* is used of *dancing, athletics, various games, music*, as in *strengleikr*, *leika* = to play, to *lake* in the dialect of the North of England. In O. H. Ger. the application is generally to music, *leih*, *leich* = modus, modulus, carmen versus, but in *rang-leih* = wrestling the meaning is similar to the Icelandic (see Grff. ii. 152–3.) And just as *plega* is used, by itself or in its compounds, of war and battle, so in the Icelandic poetry we have *Hildar leikr*, *sverða leikr* = battle (see Cl. and Vig. Dict. p. 382, col. 2), and in English *lác* could be applied in the same way. But in the latter language the more frequent meanings are those of *offering, gift*, and to connect these with the preceding ones Grimm notes the association of dancing and playing with offerings and sacrifices. From this special meaning of *offering* the more general one of *gift, present* might easily come. To quote his words 'Das wort (*lác*) scheint einer wurzel mit dem goth. *laiks* (saltatio) ahd. *leih* (ludus, modus) altn. *leikr*, ursprünglich also tanz und spiel, die das opfer begleiteten, allmählich die gabe selbst zu bezeichnen,' D. M. 35. The passages which follow will shew the English use of the word. I. *battle, struggle*:—Wíga unlæt láces *a warrior not slow to fight* (*referring to death which was approaching Guthlac*), Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 5; Gú. 1007. II. *an offering, sacrifice, oblation*:—Gode onsægdnesse tó beranne ðæs hálgan láces *ad offerendas Domino victimas sacræ oblationis*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 26. Hí him sculon láces lof lustum bringan *sacrificent sacrificium laudis*, Ps. Th. 106, 21. Ic ðé láces lof lustum secge *tibi sacrificabo hostiam laudis*, 115, 7. Ic ðé lustum lácе cwéme *voluntarie sacrificabo tibi*, 53, 6. And bærnon uppan ðam weofode drihtne tó lácе *adolebuntque super altare in oblationem domino*, Lev. 3, 5. Offrian tó lácе *to offer as a sacrifice*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 27. Hie drihtne lác begen brohton *they both brought an offering to the Lord*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 2; Gen. 975. Se rinc Gode lác onsægde, 85; Th. 107, 21; Gen. 1792. Onbleót ðæt lác Gode, 142; Th. 177, 21; Gen. 2933. Ðú scealt blótan sunu, and leófes líc forbærnan, and mé lác bebeódan, 138; Th. 173, 9; Gen. 2858. Ðú dínne lác offrige, Homl. Skt. 7, 119. Þurh lác ðære hálwendan onsægdnesse *per oblationem hostiæ salutaris*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22. Mára is allum cwicum lácum and sægdnissum *majus est holocaustomatibus et sacrificiis*, Mk. Skt. Rush 12, 33. Ænig ðæra þinga ðe gedwolgodum tó lácum betǽht biþ *any thing that is appointed to false gods for sacrifices*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 30. Nemne hé lufige mid lácum ðone ðe gescóp heofon and eorþan *unless by offerings he shew his love to him that created heaven and earth*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 13; Jul. 111. Mid háligra lofsanga lácum cóman *with offerings of holy hymns they came*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 9. Gode lác onsægdon, 201, 13: Guthl. 20; Gdwin 32, 13. On ðám lácum geleáfsumra *fidelium oblationibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 38. Geoffrode lác *obtulit holocausta*, Gen. 8, 20. Genimaþ eów lác and ingangaþ on his wícúnas *tollite hostias et introite in atria ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Seó cwén Sabæ geseah ða lác ðe man Gode offrode *the queen of Sheba saw the offerings that were made to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 16. Hé frǽt fíftýne men and óðer swylc út offerede lábliícu lác *he* (*Grendel*) *devoured fifteen men and as many bore away, horrid sacrifices*, Beo. Th. 3172; B. 1584. III. *a gift, present, grace, favour, service; a present* or *offering of words, a message*:—Lác *munus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 12, 14. Lác *munus* vel *xenia*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 77; Wrt. Voc. 28, 55. Lác *elogia*, i. e. *munus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 19: 29, 24: *xenium, donum*, Hpt. Gl. 496: *munificentia*, 414. Gúþlác se nama ys on rómánisc *belli munus*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin 10, 23. Leóht wé geseóþ lácе *lumen videmus muneris*, Hymn. Sort. 43, 17. Behátenre fæderes lácе *promisso Patris munere*, 95, 27. Lácе *eulogia, benedictionis*, Hpt. Gl. 496. Tóforan ðære cynclícan láce ðe hé hire geaf, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 31. Sende tó lácе *sent it as a present*, Elen. Kmbl. 2398; El. 1200. Hé ðære mægeþ sceolde lácе (*acc. fem.*?) gelédan láþspel tó sóþ *he to the maiden must bring the message, the grievous tale too true*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 28; Gú. 1317. Tíd is ðæt dú fére and ða ǽrendu eal biþence ófestum láede swá ic ðé ǽr bibeád lác tó leófre *time is that thou go and think about those errands* [cf. Th. 173, 24 sqq. where Guthlac speaks of his burial], *with speed bring, as I before bid thee* [cf. Th. 172, 31 sqq], *the message to my dear sister*, 51 b; Th. 179, 35; Gú. 1272. Heó lác weorðade ðe hire brungen wæs *she honoured the gift* [*the nails of the cross*] *that was brought her*, Elen. Kmbl. 2272; El. 1137. Cwæþ hé his sylfes suna syllan wolde . . . Hie ða lác hraðe þégon tó þance *he said he would give his own son* . . . *They that gift soon accepted thankfully*, Andr. Kmbl. 2224; An. 1113. Ða hálgan þrýnesse georne biddan ðæt heó ðæt lác ðæt hie þurh ðone hálgan heáhengel ǽrest stéowde mannum wundorlíc tácn ðæt hie ðæt mannum tó fylgenne oncýðde *earnestly to entreat the holy Trinity that the grace of shewing by the holy archangel a wondrous token to men, that that it would make known to men for their guidance*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 30. Ðonne onfóþ hí from Gode máran méde ðonne hí from ǽnigum óðrum lácum dón *then shall they receive from God greater reward than they do from any other gifts*, 45, 34. Him lácum cwémaþ *dona adducent*, Ps. Th. 71, 10. Lácum, þeódgestreónum, Beo. Th. 86; B. 43. Him eorla hleó gesealde máþmas xii,

hét hine mid ðám lácum leóde sécean, 3740; B. 1868. Culufre gewát fleógan eft mid lácum hire (*the olive branch*), Cd. 72; Th. 88, 28; Gen. 1472. Hí geopenodon heora hordfatu and him lác geoffrodon gold and récels and myrram *they opened their treasures, and presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh* [Mt. 2, 11], Homl. Th. i. 78, 27. Lác gifan, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 2; Rä. 1, 1. Bringan lác and luftácen *to bring gifts and love-tokens*, Beo. Th. 3730; B. 1863. Lác *munera*, Ps. Spl. T. 14, 6. IV. *medicine*:—Heofendlícere lác [= heofenlícere láce] *cælestis medicinæ*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 36. Lác *medicamine*, 507, 77. Lác *medicamenti*, 527, 18. [*Laym.* 1st MS. lac, 2nd MS. lock *gift*: *Orm.* lac *a sacrifice, offering*: *Gen. a. Ex.* loac; *Piers P.* laik *a game*.] v. ag-, æfen-, beadu-, berne-, brýd-, cwic-, feoht-, freó-, ge-, hámed-, headu-, lyb-, mæsse-, reáf-, sá-, scín-, wed-, wíf-, wíte-lác. *It also occurs in proper names*, e. g. Güþ-lác, Hyge-lác.

lácan; *p.* leóc, léc; pp. lácen. I. *to swing, wave about, move as a ship does on the waves, as a bird does in its flight, as flames do*:—Ic láce mid winde *I wave about with the wind*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 17; Rä. 31, 1. Sum láceþ on lyfte *one swings in the air* [*of the man who is hung on a tree*], 87 b; Th. 328, 25; Vy. 23. Is ðæt frécne streám ſða oferméta ðe wé hér on láceþ *perilous is the stream, huge the waves, on which here we toss*, 20 a; Th. 53, 24; Cri. 855. Hie ofer feorne weg ceólum láceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 506; An. 253. Fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft láceþ fiðrum *birds which slowly through the air move with their pinions*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 7; Ph. 316. Brondas láceþ on ðam deópan dæge *fires shall flame up on that solemn day* [cf. *to play* applied to flame, and *Icel.* logi lék um þá v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. leika II. 2], 116 b; Th. 448, 23; Dóm. 58. Ða ðe láceþ ymb eaxe ende *those stars that revolve about the pole*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 44; Met. 28, 22. Leóc on lyfte *he took his flight through the air* [*of the lost angel who was to tempt Adam*], Cd. 23; Th. 29, 10; Gen. 448; Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 15; Rä. 57, 8. Hé leóc ofer laguflód *he bounded o'er the water*, 75 b; Th. 283, 2; Jul. 674. Fugel uppe sceal lácan on lyfte *up in the air must the bird wing its flight*, Menol. Fox 537; Gn. C. 39. Hwylc hyra [*the seraphim*] néhst mége nergende flihte lácan, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 11; Cri. 399. Ðú meahtes ofer rodorum feðerum lácan, feor up ofer wolcnu windan, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 17; Met. 28, 9. Heofonfuglas ða ðe lícende geond lyft faraþ, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 24; Az. 144: Beo. Th. 5657; B. 2832: Élen. Kmbl. 1797; El. 900. Lagu lácende *the tossing waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 437. Lácende líg *the leaping flame*, Cd. 197; Th. 246, 8; Dan. 476: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 23; Cri. 1595: Elen. Kmbl. 1156; El. 580: 2219; El. 1111. II. *to play* [as in 2. Sam. 2, 14 'Let the young men play before us . . . And every one thrust his sword in his fellow's side,' cf. æsc-plega], *make use of a weapon, fight*: Ða ne dorston ér dareðum lácan on hyra mandrýhtnes miclan þearfe *who before had not dared at their lord's dire need to join in the javelin-play*, Beo. 5689; B. 2848. III. *to play* [*a musical instrument*]:—Hió dumb wunaþ hwæðre hyre is on fóte fæger hleóþor; wrætlíc mé þinceþ hú seó wiht mége wordum lácan þurh fót neoþan *dumb does it dwell, yet in its foot hath a fair voice; wondrous it seems to me how the wight can play with words by its foot from below*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 13; Rä. 32, 19. [*Orm.* to þeowwtenn Godd and lakenn [*sacrifice*], 973; þa þre kingess lakedenn [*presented*] Crist wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess, 7430: *Havel.* leike; *p.* leikede *to play*: *Piers P.* laike *to play*: *Goth.* laikan; *p.* lailak: *Icel.* leika; *p.* lék: *M. H. Ger.* leichen.] DER. be-, for-, geondlácan: daroþ-, faroþ-, lyft-lácende. v. lácan, ellen-lácea, and preceding word.

lác-dǽd, e; *f. Munificence*; munificentia, Hpt. Gl. 496.

lác-gifa, an; *m. One who gives gifts*:—Drihten is lácgeofa manna bearnum *dominus dedit dona hominibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 18.

lacing (?):—Ðis sint ða landgemǽra, érest of cealcforda on ealdan lacing . . . ðonn tó smalan wege and on lacing, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 317, 22–26. [Cf. (?) lacu.]

lác-líc; *adj. Sacrificial, having the nature of a sacrifice* or *offering*:—Swá oft swá hí offrodon ða láclícan lác ðe ðá gewunelice wǽron *as often as they offered the sacrificial offerings that were then customary*, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 18.

lácnian; *p.* ode *To heal, cure, tend, take care of, treat, dress* (*a wound*):—Ic lácnige *medeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 47. Se láce ðonne hé on untíman lácnaþ wunde hió wyrmseþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3. Ðæt lácnaþ ðone milte *that heals the milt*, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 11. Hé mid ælmessan sáwla lácnaþ, Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 30; Alm. 9. Betwyh ðon ðe hine mon lácnode *inter medendum*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 15. Lácnode *fomentat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 17. Lácnode, 91, 39. Hé hine lácnude *curam ejus egit*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Lécnade monigo *curavit multos*, Mk. Skt. Lind, 1, 34. Ne ða wanhálan gé ne lécnedon *neque ægras sanavistis*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 26. Ðonne ðæt dolh open sý genim ða ylcan wyrte unsodene . . . lácna ða wunde ðérmid ðonne byþ heó sóna hál *when the incision* (*made by a snake*) *is open, take the same plant unsodden . . . dress the wounds therewith; it will soon be well*, Herb. 90, 16; Lchdm. i. 198, 16. Lácna mid ðý, L. M. 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 19. Lá léce lécna ðec solfne *medice cura te ipsum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 23. Cymeþ and lécnigaþ *venite et curamini*, 13, 14. Ðonne sceal man mid cealdum lácedómum lácnian *it must be cured with cold medicines*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 4. Ðan scealt ðú hine ðus lácnigean, Lchdm. iii. 126, 12. Freónd ðe his gýmenne dyde and his wunda lácnian wolde *amicos qui sui curam agerent*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 2. Ðis is þearf ðæt se se ðe wunde lácnian (Hatt. MS. lácnigean) wille géote wín on *necesse est, ut, quisquis sanandis vulneribus præest, in vino morsum doloris adhibeat*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 124, 11. Se lácnigenda *the physician*, 21, 2; Swt. 153, 4. Lácnod wæs fram his wundum *curabatur a vulneribus*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 30. [*O. E. Homl.* lechinen: *Laym.* lechinien (2nd MS. lechnie), lacnien (2nd MS. lechni): *A. R.* lecnen: *Piers P.* lechnede (*other* MS. lechede), *p.*: *Goth.* lêkinon, leikinon *to cure, heal*: *O. L. Ger.* lâcnôn *mederi*: *Icel.* lækna: *O. H. Ger.* lâhinon *mederi, fomentare, temperare*.] v. ge-lácnian, lácnan; láce.

lácnigend-líc; *adj. Medical, surgical*:—Lácnigendlíc tól *a surgical instrument*, Hpt. Gl. 478.

lácnung, lácnung (v. sealf-lácnung), e; *f. Healing, cure, remedy, medicine*:—Lácnung *medicamen*, R. Ben: *medicamentum*, Hpt. Gl. 478. On gódan láce biþ gelang seóces mannes lácnung *the sick man's cure depends on a good doctor*, L. Pen, 1; Th. ii. 278, 4. Ða hé gehélde ðe lácnunga beþorftun *eos qui cura indigebant sanabat*, Lk. Skt. 9, 11. Gebéte wið hine ða wunde and begyte him ða lácnunge *compenset ei vulnus, et sanationem ei comparet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 25 [*O. E. Homl.* hit (*Christ's blood*) beo mi *lechnunge*, i. 202, 16: *Jul.* ne mahte he wið ute þe *lechnunge* of hire luue libben, 7, 4: *Icel.* lækning *a cure, medicine; the art of healing*: *Dan.* lægning *healing*: *O. H. Ger.* lâchenunga *medicine*.]

lácra, Fins. Th. 68; Fiu. 34. v. lácc.

lác-sang, es; *m. A song made when offering* (?):—Lácsang (MS. lane sang) *offertorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 62; Wrt. Voc. 28, 42.

lactuca, an; *f.* This word seems to retain its Latin form in the nominative, but otherwise conforms to English usage, and is generally treated as a weak noun. The form *lactucas*, however, occurs in the Leechdoms, which, though it looks like a strong plural masc., seems to be singular:—Lactuca hátte seó wyrt ðe hí etan sceoldon mid ðám þeorfum hláfum heó is biter on þigene *lettuce was the name of the herb that they were to eat with the unleavened loaves; it is bitter in the eating*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 26. Nim lactucan ane hand fulle *take a hand full of lettuce*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 13. Eton þeorfe hláfas mid ðære lactucan ðe on felda wixþ *edent azymos panes cum lactucis agrestibus*, Ex. 12, 8. Etau þeorfe hlácas mid feldlícere lactucan, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 3. Lácnian innan mid lactucan *to cure by the internal application of lettuce*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 16. Mid feldlícum lactucum, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 19. Him is tó sellanne lactucas *lettuce is to be given him*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 212, 7. Him is nyt ðæt hé hláf þicge and lactucas ðæt is leahtric *it is beneficial for him to eat bread, and* lactucas, *that is, lettuce*, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ladducha, latoch, lattouch *lactuca*, Grff. ii. 202.]

lacu, e; *f. A pool, pond, piece of water, lake*:—Óþ ðæt seó lacu ût scýt—ðæt norþ andlang lace *to the point where the water runs out of the lake . . . then along the lake*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 26. Ðonne of exa[n] on ða smala[n] lace of ðære lace eft on exan *then from the Exe to the small pool, from the pool again to the Exe*, ii. 205, 10. Tó æscwylles lace heáfdon, 24. Tó æscwylles lace, 20. On Suttúninga lace, iii. 211, 23. Andlang foslace, 25, 19. On ða ealdan lace; andlang lace on ða norþeá, vi. i. 20. Laca *lacos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 52. [Meres and laces, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 19: *Laym.* ouer þen lac (2nd MS. þe lake) of Siluius and ouer þen lac (and MS. þan lake) of Philisteus: *Prompt. Parv.* lake *lacus*. It might be supposed that *lacu* was taken from Latin *lacus*, and the fact that the gender of the Latin is not that of the English word does not disprove the supposition; for feminine *porticus* gives masculine *portic*, and masculine *versus* gives neuter *fors*. And in the specimens of later English just quoted (in *Laym.* it will be observed the gender is no longer feminine) it may have been to Latin that the English word is due; but there may have been at an earlier time a native word; cf. *leccan* to water, and O. H. Ger. *lacha*; *f.* palus, botinus, Grff. ii. 100.]

lád, e; *f.* I. *a course, way*:—Micel is lád ofer lagustreám *great is the way across the water*, Andr. Kmbl. 845; An. 423: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 17; Reim. 14. Brimwudu láde fús *the ship swift in its course*, 52 a; Th. 182, 6; Gú. 1306. Ne lét ðú ðec síðes getwǽfan láde geletan lifgende monn *do not thou let living man divert thee from thy journey, hinder thee from thy way*, 123 b; Th. 474, 3; Bo. 24: Beo. Th. 1142; B. 569. Hú lomp eów on láde ðá ðú gehogodest sæcce sécean ofer sealt water, 3978; B. 1987. Ic freónda beþearf on láde ðonne ic sceal langne hám ána gesécan *I need friends on my way, when alone I must seek my long home*, Apstls. Kmbl. 183; Ap. 92: Andr. Kmbl. 551; An. 276. Noe tealde ðæt hé (*the raven*) hine, gif hé on ðære láde land ne funde, sécan wolde, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 5: Gen. 1444. Se ús ðás láde sceóp *who shaped this course for us*, 89: Th. 110, 21; Gen. 1841. II. *a lode, watercourse* (*as a component in local names*):—Mariscem quam circumfluit Iaegnlaad, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 190, 6. Ad aquæ ripam Iaenláde, 163, 16. Cappeláð, Wodeláð are other instances occurring in the Charters. III. *carrying, carriage, bringing* (*see* ládan):—Sunnandæges cýpinge wé forbeódaþ and ðíc weorc and ðíce láde ágðer ge on wéne

ge on hors ge on byrdene *we forbid Sunday traffic and all work and all carrying (of goods, &c.) both by waggon and by horse and by the man himself*, L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. [The word *lád* in this passage can hardly be translated 'journeying;' for, in the first place, such a meaning does not well suit the phrase *on byrdene*, and, next, some journeying was allowed. Thus, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 21–, it is said no secular work was to be done 'būtan hwam gebyrige ðæt hē nȳde faran scyle; ðonne mōt hē swā rīdan swā rōwan swā swilce færelde faran swylce tō his wege gebyrige.' The threefold division of the means of carriage seems to be that found in the Icelandic law where, dealing with the observance of Sunday, it is said of the amount that might be carried in journeying on that day 'er rētt at bera á sjálfum ser (= on byrdene) eþa fara á skipi eþa bera á hrossi.'] On sumon hē sceal lāde lǣdan *on some lands the 'geneát' has to furnish means of carriage*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 14. Cf. 436, 5-6:—Hē sceal beón gehorsad ðæt hē mæge tó hlāfordes seáme ðæt syllan oððe sylf lǣdan. The word used in both cases in the Latin translation is *summagium*, in reference to which, and to the English words which it translates, may be quoted Thorpe's explanation in his glossary: 'Lād, seám, summagium. A service, which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burthen, or, as defined by Roquefort (*voce* somey): "Service qu'un vassal devoit à son seigneur, et qui consistoit à faire faire quelques voyages par ses bêtes de somme." *See* Spelman *sub voce, and* Du Cange voce Sagma.' The phrase *lāde lǣdan* occurs in a similar passage, dealing with the duties of the 'geneát,' in Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 31–:—Se geneát [at *Dyddankam*] sceal wyrcan swā on lande, swā of lande, hweðer swā man bȳt and rīdan, and auerian, and lāde lǣdan, drāfe drīfan, and fela ōðra þinga dōn. The later English *lode* seems to keep this meaning. Thus *Prompt. Parv.* 310, loode or caryage *vectura*; lodysmanne *vector, lator, vehicularius*: the verb *lead* is found with the sense of *carry*, e. g. p. 62 cartyn or *lede* wythe a carte; and in the note, and again in a note on p. 293, we have the phrases 'to *lede* dong,' 'to *lede* wheet,' &c. See also scip-lād. IV. *Sustenance, provision, means of subsistence*:—Ne sceal se dryhtnes þeów in his mōdsefan māre gelufian eorþan ēhtwelan ðonne his ānes gemet ðæt hē his līchoman lāde hæbbe *nor shall the servant of the Lord love more of earth's possessions, than a sufficiency for himself, that he may have sustenance for his body*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 27; Gū. 360. With this use of *lād* may be compared the later English *lif-lode* which, besides the meaning *conduct*, has that of *sustenance*:—Heo tilede here lyflode . . . heo fonden hem sustynance ynow, R. Glouc. 41, 22: *Prompt. Parv.* lyvelode *victus*; lyflode or warysone *donativum*. So *O. H. Ger.* līb-leita *victus, annona, alimonium*. [In further illustration of *lād* the following native and foreign words are given. *Orm.* Þe steoressmann a33 lokeþþ till an steorrne þatt stannt a33 still . . . forr þatt he wile follȝhenn a33 þatt illke steorrness *lade* (*guidance*); o lade *on the way*: *A. R.* lode *burthen* (v. III): *Mod. E.* lode-star: *Icel.* leið. I. *a way, course, road.* II. *a levy*: *O. H. Ger.* leita, *funus, ducatus; pl. exequiæ; see also compounds of* leiti, Grff. ii. 187]. DER. brīm-, eá-, ge-, in-, lagu-, līf-, mere-, sǣ-, scip-, ūt-, ýð-lād.

lād, e; *f.* I. *excuse, defence against a charge*:—Nū hī nabbaþ nāne lāde be hyra synne *nunc excusationem non habent de peccato suo*, Jn. Skt. 15, 22. Dætte hē nāne lāde ne mæge findan ac sīe sūa mid his āgnum wordum gebunden *et in nulla sui defensione se exerceat, quam sententia proprii oris ligat*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 16. Ða nǣnige lāde gedōn ne māgon on dōmes dæge ah sceolon mid deōflum in ēce wīte gefeallan *those will not be able to make any defence at the day of judgment, but will have to fall with devils into everlasting punishment*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 20. II. as a technical term in the laws, *purgation, exculpation, the clearing one's self from a charge or accusation*. The accused might clear himself by his own oath, supported by the oaths of a certain number of compurgators, or he might undergo some form of ordeal. The *lād* varied with the character of the deed with the commission of which the accused was charged. In the *ánfeald lād*, if the purgation were by oath, the oaths of the accused, and two others were necessary, in the *þrýfeald lād*, the accused was to bring five compurgators; if the ordeal was used, in the former case the iron weighed one pound, in the latter, three. Other passages than those cited below, which may illustrate the terms *ánfeald, þrýfeald*, are the following:—Wē cwǣdon be ðām morþslyhtum ðæt man dýpte ðone sþ be þrýfealdum and myclade ðæt ordālisen ðæt hit gewege þrý pund, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 12–14. Gange hē tó ðam þrýfealdan ordāle; and ofgā man ðæt þrýfealde ordāl ðus: nime fīfe and beó hine sylfa syxta, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 3–5: 44; Th. i. 402, 7. The term 'lād,' it will be seen from the following passages, does not, as Schmid observes, occur in the laws before Ethelred's time, *canne* and *andsæc* being used previously:—Gyf mon ðone hlāford teó . . . nime him fīf þegnas tó and beó him sylf syxta and lādie hine ðæs. And gif seó lād forþcume beó hē ðæs wexes wyrðe *if the lord be accused . . . let him take to himself five thanes, and be himself the sixth, and clear himself of the charge. And if he be successful in clearing himself, let him be entitled to the 'wer,'* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 7; L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 22. Gif him seó lād byrste *if the attempt to clear himself fail*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 14: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 21: 31; Th. i. 396, 5. Gif lād forberste, 54; Th. i. 406, 10. Ðeáh lād teorle, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 14: 6; Th. i. 354, 31. Ne stent nān ōðer lād æt tihtlan būte ordāl betweox Wealan and Englan būte man þafian wille *no other method of clearing a man upon accusation is valid between Welsh and English but the ordeal, unless it be permitted*, 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Lāde wyrðe beón *to be entitled to clear one's self* (*by oath or by ordeal*), L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 21. Sȳ ælc getrýwa man ðe tihtbysig nǣre and nāðor ne burste ne āþ ne ordāl ánfealdre lāde wyrðe *let every true man that has not previously been accused, and in whose case neither oath nor ordeal has failed, be entitled to single purgation*, 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Dūnstān gedēmde ðæt se mæssepreóst nǣre, gif hē wīf hæfde, ænigre ōðre lāde wyrðe, būtan eallswā lǣwede sceolde ðe efenboren wǣre, gif man mid tihtlan ðæne belēde, L. Edg. C. 60, note; Th. ii. 256, 38. Gebyreþ ðæt mon ōðrum riht wyrce ge æt lāde ge æt ǣlcre spræce ðe him betweox biþ *it is proper for men to do right to one another both as regards clearing themselves of charges and as regards any suits that there are between them*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 17. Gif æt lāde mistīde dēme se bisceop *if the attempt to clear himself miscarry, let the bishop pass sentence*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 27. Gelādige hine mid fulre lāde, 42; Th. i. 400, 25. Gelādige swā mid þrýfealdre swā mid ánfealdre lāde be ðam ðe seó dǣd sī, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 2: L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 15. Lādige hine mid þrýfealdre lāde, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 20: 48; Th. i. 404, 3. Ofgā man ánfealde lāde mid ánfealdan forāþe and þrýfealde lāde mid þrýfealdan forāþe [*the Latin version has the following in explanation*:—Qui autem conquirere debet simplicem purgationem, simplici sacramento hoc faciat, hoc est, accipiat duos et sit ipse tertius, et sic jurando conquirat. Triplex vero juramentum sic conquiratur; accipiat quinque et ipse sit sextus, et sic jurando acquirat triplex judicium aut triplex juramentum'], 22; Th. i. 388, 14. Se gerēfa namige ða lāde *let the reeve name the compurgators*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 1. Se ðe ofer ðæt lāde geþafie oððe se ðe hȳ sylle gilde vi healfmarc *he that admits, or he that offers, purgation after that, shall pay six half-marks*, Th. i. 298, 7. Hēr swutelaþ an (ðissum gewrite) ðæt Godwine hæfþ gelēd fulle lāde æt ðan unrihtwīse ðe Leófgār bisceop hine tihte and ðæt wæs lǣd æt Licitfelda *in this writing is declared that Godwine has fully cleared himself of the charge in the matter of the woman about whom bishop Leofgar accused him: and he cleared himself at Lichfield*, Chart. Th. 373, 31. *See* wer-lād, cor-snæd, ordāl, lādian; Stubb's Const. Hist. i. 609–; Grmm. R. A. 856, 859–; Du Cange *sub voce* lada; Richthofen's Altfries. Wört. lēde, lāde.

lādian, *p.* ode. I. *to excuse, clear* [*one's self of a charge*], *exculpate, defend*: — Ðe hit symle lytiglīce lādaþ *sese callide defendentis*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 244, 9. For ðan ðū tōwyrpest ðīne fȳnd and ealle ða ðe unrihtwīsnesse lādiaþ and scyldaþ *ut destruas inimicum et defensorem*, Ps. Th. 8, 3. Dære leóhtmōdnesse sanctus Paulus hine lādode ðā hē cwæþ . . . *à mentis levitate se alienum Paulus fuisse perhibuit, cum dicit* . . . Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 7. Ða lādode hē hine *ille se excusans*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 26. Ðā cwæþ Petrus wǣre ðū mid ðīnum fæder ðā hē mē swā lādode ðæt hie mē ne gegripon *then said Peter 'Wast thou with thy father when he made such excuse for me that they did not seize me?'* Blickl. Homl. 151, 26. Him Rōmāne his forwierndon and hit under ðæt lādedon for ðon ðe hē ǣr æt ðæm ōðrum cirre sige næfde *the Romans refused it* [*the triumph*] *to him, and excused* [*the refusal*] *under the pretext that before on the other occasion he had not gained the victory*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31. Ic bidde ðē ðæt ðū mē lādige *I pray thee to excuse me*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 10. Ðæt synfulle mōd ðe hit simle wile lādian *peccantem animam excusantemque se*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 7. Hū mæg ic lādigan lāðan spræce oððe andsware ænige findan wrāðum tōwiðere *how can I clear myself of the hateful charge, or find any answer in reply to my foes?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 9; Cri. 183. II. as a technical legal term [lād, II.] *to clear from an accusation*. [Amongst instances in which suspicion of crime is removed by the oath of the suspected party and the oaths of compurgators, may be taken that of King Alfonso who, when suspicion rested on him of complicity in the murder of his brother Sancho, cleared himself by the oaths of himself and twelve of his vassals. See the account in the Cronica del Cid. cc. 76-79.]:—Gif se hūshlāford hit nāt lādie hine [*shall clear himself by oath*] *si latet fur, dominus domus . . . jurabit, quod non extenderet manum in rem proximi sui*, Ex. 22, 8. Gif hē hine lādian wille gā hē tō ðam hātum īsene and lādige ða hand mid ðe man tȳhþ ðæt hē ðæt fācen mid worhte *if he be willing to clear himself, then let him undergo the ordeal by hot iron, and therewith clear the hand with which he is accused of committing the fraud*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 22–4. Gyf mon ðone hlāford teó, nime him fīf þegnas tō, and beó him sylf syxta, and lādie hine ðæs [*by his own oath and the oaths of five compurgators clear himself of that charge*], L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 4–6, 13. Hē hine twelfa sum lādige ðæt hē ða sōcne nyste *let him clear himself by his own oath, supported by the oaths of eleven others, from the charge of having known that the slain man had sought sanctuary*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 2. Gif man hwilcne man teó ðæt hē ðone man fēde ðe ūres hlāfordes grið tōbrocen habbe lādige hine mid þrinna xii (cf. *Icel.* þrennar tylftir), L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 296, 29. Mæssepreóst lādige hine on ðam hūsle . . . Diacon nime six his gehādan and lādige mid ðām . . . &c. I.

Eth. ix. 19–27; Th. i. 344, 346: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 364. Būtan hē hine lǽdian mǽge ðæt hē him nān flæcn on nyste *unless he can clear himself from the charge of having known of any fraud in the man*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 6. Būtan hē hine lǽdian durre be ðæs flýman were [*the degree* of lād *to be determined by the status of the fugitive*) ðæt hē hine flýman nyste, i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13. Lǽdian be ðæs cynges wergilde oððe mid þrýfealdan ordǽle, L. Eth. v. 30; Th. i. 312, 6. Lǽdian be ðam deópestan ðþe oððe mid þrifealdan ordǽle, vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 18. Gif mon cyninges þegn beteó manslihtes, gif hē hine lǽdian dyrre, dō hē ðæt mid xii cyninges þegnum, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 6. Gif se hlāford hine lǽdian wylle mid twām gōdum þegenum, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 12. DER. ā-, be-, ge-lǽdian; *see previous word.*

lǽdigend-líc; *adj. Excusable*:—Lǽdiendlīce *excussabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 19.

lǽd-mann, es; *m. A leader, guide*:—Đū canst wegas geond ðæt wēsten beó ūre lǽdmann *thou knowest the ways through the desert; be our guide;* eris ductor noster, Num. 10, 31. Abram fērde of Egipta lande and Farao him funde lǽdmen *præcepit Pharao super Abram viris et deduxerunt eum*, Gen. 12, 20. [Cf. *Laym.* ȝe scullen habben lædesmen and forð ȝe scullen liden (2nd MS. lodesmen forþ ȝou to lede): *Ayenb.* þe ssipmen yhyerþ þane smīte of þe lodesmanne: *Prompt. Parv.* p. 311, n. lodesman *pilot.*]

lǽd-rinc, es; *m. A word of uncertain meaning occurring in the following passage*:—Gif cyninges ambihtsmiþ oððe laadrinc mannan ofslehþ meduman leódgelde forgelde *if the king's smith or 'lādrinc' kill a man, let him pay for it with a half fine* [cf. § 21; Th. i. 8, 3), L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 8. The word, as Schmid observes, might have the same meaning as *lād-mann* q. v. just as Layamon uses the compound *lod-cniht*, 'biforen rad heore *lod-cnihte*' 25730; or taking *lād* in the sense of journey the reference may be to a messenger of the king, cf. L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13 where it speaks of 'Cyninges horswealh se ðe him mǽge geǽrendian.' But there is another use of lād [v. lād, III) which perhaps is that in the passage; then the *lād-rinc* would be the king's carrier, one who did for the king similar service to that which the *geneát* does for his lord. In the Prompt. Parv. *lodysmanne* is rendered by *vector, lator, vehicularius.*

lǽdsar *lasserwort*; laserpitium:—Nim lædsar, Lchdm. iii. 88, 20.

lǽd-scipe, es; *m. Leadership, command*; ducatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 70.

lǽd-teáh, lāt-tēh; *gen.* -teáge, -tēge: *f. A leading-rein*:—Lāttēh *ducale*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 64; Wrt. Voc. 23, 24.

lǽd-teów, es; *m. A leader, guide, conductor, a leader in war, general*:—Ǽnne of þām þrim englum ða ðe him on ęghwæðere gesihþe lǽdteów wæs *unum de tribus angelis, qui sibi in tota utraque visione ductores adfuerunt*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 31. Ðæt hē his lǽdteów beón sceolde on Breotone *ut ipse eum perduceret Brittaniam*, 4, 1; S. 564, 15. Hengest se ðe wæs ǽrest lǽdteów and heretoga Angelcynnes on Breotene *Hengist qui Brittaniam primus intravit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 34. Hē sende fyrd ðære wæs Beorht lǽdteów and heretoga *misso cum exercitu duce Berto*, 4, 26; S. 602, 5. Lǽdteáw, Bt. tit. 36; Fox xviii. 4. Lǽteáu, Kent. Gl. 131. Lǽdtow *dux*, Ps. Surt. 30, 4: 54, 14. Mīn lǽdþeów *dux mihi*, Ps. Th. 30, 4: Ps. Spl. C. 54, 14. Đū eart ęgðer ge weg ge lǽdþeów *tu semita, dux*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Lātteów *dux*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37. 49. Heretoga and lātteów *dux*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 18. Lātteów wæs ðara leóda *duces eorum*, Ps. Th. 67, 25. Ic eom ealdor and lātteów drihtnes heres *sum princeps exercitus domini*, Jos. 5. 14. Wilferþ bæd ðæt hē him ðæs siiþfætes lātteów wǽre *Wilfridum ducem sibi itineris fieri rogaret*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 35: 2, 20; S. 521, 41. Lātteów ðæs weges, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 11. God, lífes lātteów, Elen. Kmbl. 1037; El. 520: 1794; El. 899. Lífes lāt|þeów, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 8; Exod. 104. Wæs ðæt se mīn lāt|þeów se ðe mē ǽr lǽdde *ille erat ipse qui me ante ducebat*, Bd. 5, 12: S. 629, 8. Lāt|þeów *ductor*, S. 629, 40. Lāt|þeów *dux*, Ps. Spl. 54, 14. Lífes lǽdteów *the guide of life*, Dōm. L. 52, 9. Ðes and ðeós lāteów oððe heretoga *hic et hæc dux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 9: Wrt. Voc. 72, 60. Drihten ðe eówer lāteów ys *dominus qui ductor est vester*, Deut. 31, 8. Ðæt hē ðæs lātteówes lārum hýre *that he listen to the guide's instructions*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 5; Gū. 335: Elen. Kmbl. 2417; El. 1210. Hē sōhte hine him tō lātdeówe on ðæm wege *ducem requirebat in via*, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 305, 5. Seó leó gif heó blōdes onbirigþ ābīt ǽrest hire lādteów *the lioness, if she tastes blood, will first rend her keeper*; primusque lacer dente cruento domitor rabidas imbuit iras, Bt. 25; Fox 38, 14. Þurh sume ða Wyliscean de him tō wǽron cumen and his lǽdteówas wǽron *by means of some of the Welsh who had come to him and were his guides*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 233, 39. Hig synt blinde and blindra lātteówas (Lind. lātuas) *cæci sunt, duces cæcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 14. Wǽron heora lātteówas and heretogan twegen gebrōðra Hengest and Horsa, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Ic mē ðā mid genom .cc. lādþeówa and eác .l. ðe ða gēnran wegas cūðan ðara sīðfato *acceptis .cl. ducibus qui brevitates itinerum noverant*, Nar. 6, 7. Gē preóstas synd gesette tō lādþeówum and tō lāreówum ofer Godes folc. L. Ælfc. P. 5; Th. ii. 366, 4. Him ðā Rōmāne æfter ðæm lādteówas gesetton, ðe hie consulas hēton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 68, 2. Ealle mīne lādþeówas ðe mec on swelc earfeðo geléddon *locorum demonstratores qui nos in insidias deducebant*, Nar. 26, 23. In Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 6: Rtl. 38, 15: 193, 15, the form *lǽdwa* with pl. *lǽdwas*, Mt. 15, 14, occurs; also *lǽdwu*, Rtl. 193, 17, 19; and in 2, 5 *lǽdwan* glosses *ducere*. [*O. E. Homil.* lattes *a guide*: *Jul.* lauerd, liues lattow: *cf. Icel.* leið-togi *a guide.*] v. under-lǽdteów.

lǽdteów-dōm, es; *m. Leadership, guidance, conduct*:—Mid engla lādþeówdōme *ducentibus angelis*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 41. Ðýlæs hī underfō ðone lādteówdōm (Hat. MS. lātteówdōm) ðæs forlores *ne ducatum suscipiat perditionis*, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 32, 9 Ðone lādteówdōm (Hat. MS. lāttlówdōm) ðæs folces *plebium ducatum*, 7, 2; Swt. 50, 18. Lādteówdōm (Hat. MS. lātteówdōm) geearwian *ducatum præbere*, 18, 7; Swt. 138, 16. Lādteówdōm *magisterium, pædagogium*, Hpt. Gl. 477.

lǽdung, e; *f.* I. *An excusing, a clearing of* or *defending against a charge, an apology, excuse, a defence, exculpation*:—Lādung *apologia*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 64; Wrt. Voc. 57, 43: *excussatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 15. God lēt him fyrst ðæt hē his mānðǽda geswīce gif hē wile: gif hē nele ðæt hē beó būtan ǽlcere lādunge swīðe rihtlīce tō deófles handa āsceofen *God allows the wicked man time, that he may, if he will, cease from his wicked deeds: that, if he will not, he may, having nothing to plead in his defence, very justly be thrust into the hands of the devil*, Homl. Th. i. 270, 1. Mōd ymbtrymedu mid lytelīcre lādunge *mentes fallaci defensione circumdatæ*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 8. Hī simle sēceaþ endeleáse lādunga *semper improbas defensiones quærunt*, 35, 2; Swt. 239, 8. II. as a legal term, *purgation, the clearing himself on the part of an accused person, by oath or by some form of ordeal, of the charge made against him*:—And stande betwux burgum ān lagu æt lādunge, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22. Bisceop sceall æt tíhtlān lādunge gedihtan ðæt ænig man ōðrum ænig wōh beódan ne mǽge āðor oððe on ðþe oððe on ordǽle *when accusation is made, the bishop shall so order the proceedings by which the accused is to clear himself, that no man may be able to offer wrong to another in the matter of taking oath or of undergoing the ordeal*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 15. v. lād, lādian, be-lādung.

lǽ *hair*:—Lǽ wiffex *cæsaries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 46. [*Icel.* lá *hair*: cf. lō, lōð *shagginess*; also *a flock of wool.*] Perhaps we may compare here *lee* of threde, Prompt. Parv. 291, where the following note is given. 'Forty threads of hemp-yarn are termed in Norfolk a lea. The "lea" by which linen yarn was estimated at Kidderminster, contained 200 threads.' Halliwell gives as a northern word '*lea* the seventh part of a hank or skein of worsted.'

lǽe *a gift*. v. lāc.

lǽo; *adj.* The word, if this be the true form of it, occurs only once, in the following passage:—Gārulf gecrang ealra ǽrest . . . ymb hyne gōdra fela hwearf lacra hrǽr hrǽfn wandrode sweart and sealobrūn, Fins. Th. 64–70; Fin. 33–5. All the editors for *hrær*, which Hickes gives, read *hrǽw*, but in the MSS. *r* (ꝛ) and *s* (ſ) are so nearly alike that perhaps *hrǽs*, the genitive of *hrá*, was the original word. With regard to *lacra* various explanations have been given. Kemble and Conybeare print *hwearflacra*, Ettmüller reads *hwearflicra*, Thorpe *hwearf lāðra*, Grein *hwearf lacra*. Taking the word to be independent, and retaining the reading of Hickes, we may compare it with *Icel. lakr* lacking, defective, and render it by *weak, failing* (*from wounds*), *wounded*. Another form that attracts comparison is given by Graff ii. 100, *lah*, which has reference to cutting, and this suggests the rendering *wounded*. With the reading *hrǽs* for *hrær* the passage might be translated '*first of all sank down Garulf . . . around him moved many a stout man weak or wounded in body: the raven wheeled round swart and dusky.*' Ettmüller p. xxiv, giving a meaning to *wandrian* which it will hardly bear, translates the doubtful part of the passage '*volubilium* (=*mortuorum*) *cadavera corvus conculcavit.*' Similarly, as regards the first part, Conybeare has '*circa illum fortes multi caduci moriebantur.*'

lǽca, an; *m. A leech, doctor, physician*:—Se lǽca ðe sceal sāre wunda wel gehǽlan hē mōt habban gōde sealfe ðǽrtō *the doctor who has to make a good cure of painful wounds, must have good salve for the purpose*, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 15: 5; Th. ii. 278, 20. v. lǽce.

-lǽca. v. ag-, ellen-, lyb-, scīn-lǽca.

lǽcan; *p.* lǽhte, lǽcte *To move quickly, spring, leap* [*as flame*]:—Hwīlum se wonna lēg lǽhte wīð ðes lāþan *at times the lurid flame leaped towards the fiend*, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 25; Sal. 716. DER. Ǽfen-, dyrst-, ed-, efen-, geān-, gedyrst-, geneā-, geriht-, geþrīst-, lof-, neā-, riht-, sumor-, þrīst-, winter-lǽcan; *and see* lācan.

lǽccan, lǽccean; *p.* lǽhte; *pp.* lǽht *To take, grasp, seize, catch, apprehend, capture*:—Lǽdeþ hine and lǽceþ and hine geond land spaneþ *leadeth and taketh him, and through the land lures him*, Salm. Kmbl. 989; Sal. 496. Hī lǽccaþ of manna begeatum hwæt hī gefōn mǽgen ealliswā gýfre hremnas of holde dōþ *they seize of men's gettings what they can grasp, just as greedy ravens do from a corpse*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 4. Hī gærs āton georne and ǽlc lǽhte of ōðrum gif hē hwæt lītles hæfde *they eagerly ate grass, and each seized from the other, if he had any little bit*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 10. Heora āgðer uppon ōðerne tūnas bærnde and eác menne lǽhte *in their struggle they burned one another's towns and captured one another's men*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 13. Ðætte ðióstro ðuih ne læcga *ut non tenebræ vos comprehendant*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 35. Allswā tō þeáse gié foerdon mid suordum and stengum tō læccanne mec *tam-*

quam ad latronem existis cum gladiis et lignis comprehendere me, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 48. Đæt wíf wearþ đá læht and gelæd tó đam cininge *sublata est mulier in domum Pharaonis*, Gen. 12, 15. [*Orm.* to lacchenn þurrh trapp; bikahht and lahht (*pp.*): *A.R.* lecche; *p.* lahte: *O. and N.* grine þe for to lacche: *Piers P.* to lacche foules; *p.* lauȝte: *Gen. and Ex.* lagt *pp.*] v. ge-læccan.

LÆCE, es; *m.* I. A LEECH, [Shakspere uses the word once, and even now it has not quite died out, but perhaps, in prose at least, its meaning is usually that given by Bailey in his Dictionary 'a Farrier or Horse-Doctor,' a doctor rather for animals than men], *doctor, physician*:—Læce *medicus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 4. Éálá læce gehæl đé sylfne [lá læce lácne đec seolfne, Lind.] *medice cura te ipsum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 23. Cyneferþ læce se æt hire wæs đá heó forþférde *medicus Cynifrid, qui morienti illi adfuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 41. Hálig læce [*the Deity*] Hy. 7, 62; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 62. Hé [*the Pater Noster*] is lamena læce, Salm. Kmbl. 155; Sal. 77. Lǽteþ flint brecan his sconcan ne biþ him læce gód *he shall cause the stones to break his legs, no doctor shall avail him*, 206; Sal. 102. Nys hálum lǽces nán þearf *non est opus valentibus medico*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 12: Lk. 5, 31: Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 8; Gn. Ex. 45. Hé hine gelǽdde on his lǽcehús and hine lácnude and brohte ódrum dæge twegen penegas and sealde đam læce *duxit illum in stabulum et curam ejus egit, et altera die protulit duos denarios et dedit stabulario*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34–5. Ođđe hí lǽceas (Ps. Spl. lácas) weccean *aut medelam infirmantium*, 3, 10; S. 534, 24. For hwylcum lǽcedóme *pro aliquo remedio*, L. Ecg. C. 21; Th. ii. 156, 14. Becuman tó đam sóþan lǽcedóme *pervenire ad veram medelam*, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 174, 4: Blickl. Homl. 107, 15. Ne hogaþ hé be đam heofenlícan lǽcedóme, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 16. Wíd untrumnysse lǽcedóm sécan *medicamentum contra ægritudines explorare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Him lǽcedom bǽron *illis solent adferre medelam*, 4, 6; S. 574, 10. Đá sóhte Colemannus đysse unsibbe lǽcedóm *quæsivit Colmanus huic dissensioni remedium*, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Ic wolde ymbe đone lǽcedóm đara đínra lára hwéne máre gehýran *remedia audiendi avidus vehementer efflagito*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 17. Ús is nédþearf đæt wé sécan đone lǽcedóm úre sáuwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Þurh his lǽcedóm *by means of the remedy he has provided*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 30; Sat. 589. Lǽcedóm findan, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 13; Cri. 1573. Lǽcedómas, see Lchdm. ii. pp. 2–16: pp. 158–174. Hí tó dám dweoligendum lǽcedómum deófolgylde ésteon *ad erratica idolatriæ medicamina concurrebant*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. Tó lǽcedómum écum *ad remedia æterna*, Rtl. 23, 20. Untrymnessa lǽcedómas onféngon *languorum remedia conquisiere*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 47. Lege on lǽcedómas đa đe út teón đa yfelan wǽtan *apply remedies that may draw out the evil humour*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 26. [*O. E. Homl.* ȝif he lechedom con, i. 111, 2: *Orm.* Drihhtinness læchedom and sawless eȝhe sallfe, 1851: *O. H. Ger.* lâh-tuom *medicina, medicamentum, fomentum*: cf. *Icel.* læknis-dómr *medicine*: *Dan.* læge-dom *medicine, healing power, cure.*]

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lǽce-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in medicine*:—Arestolobius wæs hálten án cing hé wæs wís and lǽcecræftig hé đá gesette fordon gódne morgendrænc wíd eallum untrumnessum đe mannes líchoman lond styriaþ *there was a king named Arestolobius, he was wise and skilled in medicine, for which reason he composed a good-morning drink for all infirmities that stir throughout man's body*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 16.

lǽce-cynn, es; *n. The race of physicians* or *surgeons*:—Néfre [ic] lǽcecynn on folcstede findan meahte đara đe mid wyrtum, wunde gehǽlde *never could I find on the battlefield the leeches, those who with herbs my wounds would heal*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 20; Rä. 6, 10.

lǽce-dóm, es; *m. Medicine, a medicine, remedy, cure*:—Lǽcedóm *medecina*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 5: Lchdm. ii. 16, 9–27. Lǽcedom, Kent. Gl. 148. Lǽcedóm *malagma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 59: *cura*, 92, 61. In untrymnisse wæs đú lǽcedóme *in infirmitate sis medecina*, Rtl. 105, 13. On đare smyrunge biþ lǽcedóm and sinna forgifnes and ne biþ ná hádung *unction is medicinal, and in it there is forgiveness of sins, but there is no ordination*, L. Ælfc. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 32. Ýdel biþ se lǽcedóm đe ne mæg done untruman gehálan *vain is the medicine that cannot heal the sick*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 34. Búton hé done tíman árédige đæs lǽcedómes donne biþ hit swutol đæt se lácnigenda forliés done cræft his lǽcedómes *nisi cum tempore medicamenta conveniant, constat procul dubio, quod medendi officium amittant*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3–5. Hwí ne bidst đú đé lífes lǽcedómes æt lífes freán, Dóm. L. 6, 81. Mycel wund behófaþ mycles lǽcedómes *grande vulnus grandioris curam medelæ desiderat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 40. Tó lǽcedóme and tó hále untrumra manna *ad medelam infirmantium*, 3, 10; S. 534, 24. For hwylcum lǽcedóme *pro aliquo remedio*, L. Ecg. C. 21; Th. ii. 156, 14. Becuman tó đam sóþan lǽcedóme *pervenire ad veram medelam*, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 174, 4: Blickl. Homl. 107, 15. Ne hogaþ hé be đam heofenlícan lǽcedóme, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 16. Wíd untrumnysse lǽcedóm sécan *medicamentum contra ægritudines explorare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Him lǽcedom bǽron *illis solent adferre medelam*, 4, 6; S. 574, 10. Đá sóhte Colemannus đysse unsibbe lǽcedóm *quæsivit Colmanus huic dissensioni remedium*, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Ic wolde ymbe đone lǽcedóm đara đínra lára hwéne máre gehýran *remedia audiendi avidus vehementer efflagito*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 17. Ús is nédþearf đæt wé sécan đone lǽcedóm úre sáuwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Þurh his lǽcedóm *by means of the remedy he has provided*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 30; Sat. 589. Lǽcedóm findan, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 13; Cri. 1573. Lǽcedómas, see Lchdm. ii. pp. 2–16: pp. 158–174. Hí tó dám dweoligendum lǽcedómum deófolgylde ésteon *ad erratica idolatriæ medicamina concurrebant*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. Tó lǽcedómum écum *ad remedia æterna*, Rtl. 23, 20. Untrymnessa lǽcedómas onféngon *languorum remedia conquisiere*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 47. Lege on lǽcedómas đa đe út teón đa yfelan wǽtan *apply remedies that may draw out the evil humour*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 26. [*O. E. Homl.* ȝif he lechedom con, i. 111, 2: *Orm.* Drihhtinness læchedom and sawless eȝhe sallfe, 1851: *O. H. Ger.* lâh-tuom *medicina, medicamentum, fomentum*: cf. *Icel.* læknis-dómr *medicine*: *Dan.* læge-dom *medicine, healing power, cure.*]

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die protulit duos denarios et dedit stabulario et ait curam illius habe, Lk. Skt. 10, 34–5. [The translator seems not to have kept close to the text, but to have rendered the passage in accordance with the part played by the Good Samaritan. A more literal translation is given Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125 where *in stabulum* is rendered *tó ðæm giesðhúse*.] [*Prompt. Parv.* a leche house *lauiena, quia infirmi ibi laniantur*, p. 291, note 4.]

lǽce-sealf, e; *f. A medicinal salve* or *ointment, a plaster*; malagma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 77.

lǽce-seax, es; *n. A surgeon's knife*:—Se lǽce hýt ðonne his lǽceseax under his clǽðum *medicus abscondit igitur ferrum medicinale sub veste*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 187, 9.

lǽce-wyrt, e; *f.* I. *a herb having medicinal virtue*:—Se wísa Augustinus cwæþ ðæt unpleólíc sý ðeáh hwá lǽcewyrte þicge ac ðæt hé tælþ tó unlýfedlícere wiglunge gif hwá ða wyrta on him becnitte búton hé hí tó ðam dolge gelecge *the learned Augustine said, that it is not dangerous, though any one eat a medicinal herb; but he considers it as unlawful sorcery, if any one bind the herbs on himself, unless he lay them to the wound*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 4. II. *the name of a particular plant*:—Lǽcewyrt *quinquenerina* [*quinquenervia*], Wrt. Voc. 286, 39. Lǽciwyrt *quinquenervia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 57. Lǽcewyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man lichanis stefanice and ðórum naman lǽcewyrt nemneþ *this plant which is named λύχνις στεφανική and by another name leechwort* [Cockayne Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 2 suggests *campions* or *ragged robin* or one of that kindred as the plant here meant], Herb. 133, 1; Lchdm. i. 248, 15–7. Lǽcewyrt *plantago lanceolata*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 7: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 14. See Cockayne as above where he gives lákeblad *plantago major*, in West Gothland. [*Dan.* læge-urt *medicinal plant*: cf. *Icel.* læknis-gras *a healing herb*.]

lǽcing, e; *f. Blame, reproof*; redargutio, Sonner. [Cf. *Chauc. Piers P.* to lakke *to blame, dispraise, speak ill of*; *Prompt. Parv.* lakkyn *vitupero, culpo*; lacke *or* blame *vituperium*, p. 285, note 3, where this line from Lydgate, besides other instances, is given 'with lawde or *lack* liche as they have deserved': *O. Frs.* laking *impugnatio*; lakia *impugnare*.]

lǽcnan *to tend*:—Lǽcnende *procurans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 72. v. lácnian.

lǽcnung. v. lácnung.

lǽcung, e; *f. Healing, remedy.* [*O. E. Homl.* hit beo mi *leckunge* hit beo mi bote, i. 187, 35: *O. H. Ger.* lâhunka *remedium*.] v. sealf-lǽcung, *and* cf. lácnung.

lǽd, Chart. Th. 166, 21. v. lǽwed.

lǽd. v. un-lǽd.

LǼDAN; *p.* de; *pp.* lǽded, lǽd TO LEAD, *conduct, take, carry, bring, bring forth, produce* [the word translates the Latin verbs *ducere, ferre* with many of their compounds]:—Ic naman Drihtnes herige and hine mid lofsange lǽde swylce *laudabo nomen Dei mei cum cantico, et magnificabo eum in laude*, Ps. Th. 68, 31. Twegen gemacan ðú lǽtst in tó ðam arce *bina induces in arcam*, Gen. 6, 19. Se wísa mon eall his líf lǽt on gefeán [cf. orsorg líf lǽdaþ woruldmen wíse, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 80; Met. 7, 40] *duces serenus ævum*, Bt. 12; Fox. 36, 24. Se blinda gyf hé blindne lǽt *cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 14. Lǽt, Dóm. L. 18, 294. Se ðe nimeþ ł lǽdeþ synne middangeardes *qui tollit peccatum mundi*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Gé cunnon hwæt se hláford is se ðisne here lǽdeþ, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 11; Cri. 574. Man ða moldan nimeþ and men wíde geond eorþan lǽdaþ tó reliquium *the earth is taken, and men carry it far and wide over the world as relics*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 16. Hí hergiaþ and tó scipe lǽdaþ *they harry and carry off the plunder to their ships*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 137. Hí Crist heriaþ and him lof lǽdaþ *Crist they laud and to him bring praise*, Hy. 7, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 25. Ic wille ácwellan cynna gehwylc ðara ðe lyft and flód lǽdaþ and fédaþ *I will destroy every kind that air and water produce and nourish*, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 25; Gen. 1298. Wæstme tydraþ ealle ða on Libanes lǽdaþ [MS. lǽdeþ] on beorge cwice cederbeámas ða ðú sylfa gesettest *cedri Libani quas plantasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Ða men mon lǽdde tó Winteceastre tó ðæm cynge *the men were brought to Winchester to the king*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 10. Se deófol hine genam and lǽdde hine on swíðe heáhne munt *assumpsit eum diabolus in montem excelsum valde*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8: Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. Ðá cwæþ hé tó ðam engle ðe hine lǽdde *then said he to the angel that conducted him*, 43, 32. Eal ðæt folc hine lǽdde mid gefeán, 249, 21. Ecgbryht lǽdde fierd wíð Norþanhymbre *Egbert led a force against the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 7. Hé wæs ofslegen mid ealle ðý weorude ðe hé lǽdde, Bd. 1, 34: S. 499, 34. Hé onbeád ðæt hé of Rómе cóme and ðæt betste ærende lǽdde *mandavit se venisse de Roma ac nuncium ferre optimum*, 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Hé ancorlíf lǽdde *vitam solitarians duxerat*, 4, 27; S. 603, 28. Hé lǽdde *eduxit*, Blickl. Gl. Hé hine lǽdde forþ tó ðon cafortúne ðæs húses. Blickl. Homl. 219, 20. Lǽde mon hider tó ús sumne untrumne mon. Ðá lǽdde mon forþ sumne blindne mon of Angelcynne. Wæs hé érest lǽded tó Brytta biscopum *adducatur aliquis ægr . . . Allatus est quidam de genere Anglorum, oculorum luce privatus; qui oblatus Brittonum sacerdotibus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 21–5. Ðá Abraham ǽhte lǽdde of Egypta éðelmearce, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 20; Gen. 1873. Hé hét smiðian ane lytle róde ða hé lǽdde on his swíðran *he ordered a little cross to be forged, that he laid upon his right hand*, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16. His ðegnas lǽddon him tó done eosol *his disciples brought the ass to him*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 6. On hæftnéd lǽddon *led into captivity*, 79, 22. Ða fíf cyningas mit húðe lǽddan (*prædati sunt*) Loth gebundenne, Prud. 2 a. Mé lǽddon *me deduxerunt*, Ps. Spl. 42, 3. Ða ilcan ðe ér landgemǽre lǽddon *the same that before had marked the boundaries of the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 19. Hettend lǽddon út mid éhtum abrahames mǽg of Sodoma byrig, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 17; Gen. 2011. Ne lǽd ðú ús in costunge *lead us not into temptation*, Hy. 6. 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 27. Lǽd út mid ðé *edue tecum*, Gen. 8, 17. Ðá cwæþ hé tó his gerefan lǽde in ðás menn and gearwa úre þénunga *præcepit dispensatori domus suæ dicens: Introduc viros domum, et instrue convivium*, 43, 16. Ðá cwæþ hé lǽde hig tó mé *addue, inquit, eos ad me*, 48, 9. Lǽdaþ hig forþ and forbearnaþ hig *producite eam ut comburatur*, 38, 24. Fare gé tó eówrum húse and lǽde eówerne gingstan bróðor tó mé *vos abite in domos vestras et fratrem vestrum minimum ad me adducite*, 42, 20. Gáþ and lǽdaþ út ðæt wíf *producite eam*, Jos. 6, 22. Lǽde seó eorþe forþ cuce nítenu *producat terra animam viventem*, Gen. 1, 24. Lǽdæ þrouc *tollat crucem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 34. Hé his ða menniscan gecynd on heofenas lǽdon wolde *he would take his human nature into heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 24. Hé hét his lichoman up ádón and lǽdon tó Wintonceastre *translatus in Ventam civitatem*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 24: Blickl. Homl. 193, 10. Hé forðon cóme ðæt hé sceolde mete lǽdan *propter victum adferendum*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 8. Hí hæfdon ǽrend ðe hí him lǽdan sceolden *haberent aliquid legationis quod deberent ad illum perferre*, 5, 10; S. 624, 22. Ne dorste siððan nán Scotta cininga lǽdan here on ðás þeóda, Chr. 603; Erl. 21, 16. Sceal ic lǽdan ðínne sunu eft tó ðam lande ðe ðú férdest? Beó wær æt ðam ðæt ðú néfre mínne sunu ðyder ne lǽde *numquid reducere debeo filium tuum ad locum, de quo egressus es? Cave, ne quando reducas filium meum illuc*, Gen. 24, 4–5. Wíf lǽdan *to take a wife*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 5: 212, 8. Þuhte mé ðæt ic geséwe treów on lyft lǽdan *methought that I saw a tree borne aloft*, Rood Kmbl. 9; Kr. 5. Wudu mót him weaxan tánum lǽdan *wood may grow, be productive of twigs*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 105. Ecbyrht munuclíf wæs lǽdende on Hibernia, Bd. 3, 27 tit.; S. 558, 8. Hé wæs eft swá ér lof lǽdende *he was again as before bringing forth praise*, Andr. Kmbl. 2952; An. 1479. Se ána ealra heáma up lǽdendra *it alone of all trees that bear on high their branches*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 30; Ph. 178. Sagaþ Matheus ðætte se Hǽlend wǽre lǽded on wésten, Blickl. Homl. 27, 4. Ðá wæs geond ða werþeóde wíde lǽded mǽre morgenspel *then was a mighty report carried far and wide among the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1935; El. 969. Feorran lǽded *brought from far*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 2; Rä 29, 6. Ðæt wæs lǽd æt Licitfelda *that* [*the exculpation from the charge*] *was produced at Lichfield*, Chart. Th. 373, 34. Tó ðam écan setle ðæs heofonlícan ríces lǽded wæs *ad æternam regni cælestis sedem translatus est*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 11. Forðon of Breotone nædran on scipum lǽdde wǽron *nam de Brittania adlati serpentes*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 34. [*Laym.* læden *to lead, take: Orm.* ledenn 3uw *to conduct yourselves: A. R.* lede lif: *Gen. and Ex.* leden song *to sing: O. Sax.* lêdian *to lead, bring, bear: O. L. Ger.* lêdian, leidan *ducere, deducere: O. Frs.* lêda *to lead, conduct: Icel.* leiða: *O. H. Ger.* leitan: *Ger.* leiten.] v. lád, III. á-, an-, for-, ge-, in-. on-, óþ-, út-, wíð-lǽdan.

lǽdan, *to execute*. v. lǽdend.

Lǽden, es; *n.* I. *Latin, the Latin tongue*:—Is ðæt Lǽden on smeáunge gewrita eallum ðám ðórum gemǽne *quæ* [i. e. *lingua Latinorum*] *meditatione scripturarum cæteris omnibus est facta communis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 4. Swá gelǽred ðæt hé Grécisc gereord of miclum dǽle cúþe and Lǽden him wæs swá cúþ swá swá Englisc *in tantum institutus, ut Græcam linguam non parva ex parte, Latinam non minus quam Anglorum noverit*, 5, 20; S. 641, 34. Wé ne durron ná mǽre ǽwríttan on Englisc ðonne ðæt Lǽden hæfþ, ne ða endebirdnisse ǽwendan búton ðam ánum ðæt ðæt Lǽden and ðæt Englisc nabbaþ ná áne wísan on ðære spræce fadunge [fandunge, Thw.]. Ælfre se ðe ǽwent of Lǽdene on Englisc, élfre hé sceal gefadian hit swá ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his ágene wísan, elles hit biþ swíðe gedwolsum tó rǽdenne ðam ðe ðás Lǽdenes wísan ne can, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 5–11. Hé Grécisc geleornode mid Lǽdene *Græcam cum Latina didicit linguam*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 16. Of Lǽdene on Englisc áreccean *to translate from Latin into English*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 15. Of Lǽdene tó Engliscum spelle gewendan, Bt. pref; Fox viii, 9. *Glossa* is ðonne man glésþ ða earfoþan word mid eáðran lǽdene *faustus* is on ðórum lǽdene *beatus* ðæt is eádig *fatuus* is on ðórum lǽdene *stultus* ðæt is stunt *a gloss is when the difficult words are explained with easier Latin; another Latin word for* faustus *is* beatus i. e. *happy; another Latin word for* fatuus *is* stultus i. e. *foolish*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 43–4. Ða bóc ðe is genemned on Lǽden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierdebóc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 19. Hér is geleáfa lǽwedum mannum ðe ðæt lǽden ne cunnon, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 2. Gitrahtad on lǽden [Lind. in Latin] *interpretatum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 41. On lǽden [Lind. lǽddin] *latine*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 20. Didymus, geuil-

nus in latin, Lind, 20, 24, margin. Hī beoþ oft ōðres cynnes on lēden, and ōðres cynnes on englisc; wē cweþaþ on lēden *hic liber*, and on englisc ðeós bōc, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 37–40. On lēden *latine* and *latialiter*, 38; Som. 41, 32. Gelǣrede on lēden and on grēcisc, Homl. Skt. 2, 44: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 11. Sum mæssepreóst cūðe be dǣle Lȳden understandan *a certain mass-priest could understand Latin partially*, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. p. 1, 20. [*Cf. Icel.* Lātīna; *f.*] II. *any tongue, speech, language*:—Spasmus ðæt ys on ūre leódene hneccan sār *σπασμός, that is in our language, a pain at the back of the neck*, Lchdm. iii. 110, 1. Mara ðæt ys on ūre lȳden biternys, Ex. 15, 23. Ealle hig sprecaþ ān lȳden *est unum labium omnibus*, Gen. 11, 6. [*Laym. cerno* an Englisc leoden, ich iseo, 29677: *Mark.* þe moneþ ðat on ure ledene is ald englisch esterlid inempnet, 23, 6: *A. R.* on ebreuwische ledene, 136, 24; on englische leodene, 170, 9: *Piers P.* I leve his lednе be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes chiteryng, 12, 253: *Chauc.* every thing that any foul may in his ledene seyn, F. 435 [see Skeat's note in the Clarendon Press edition]. For the extended use of forms in Romance from *latinus* cf. the passage, given in that note, of Dante's Canzone beginning 'Fresca rosa novella,' 'Cantino gli augelli ciascuno in suo *latino*;' Parad. iii. 63 si che 'l raffigurar m'è piu latino [*clear*]; Convito bk. 2, c. 3 a piu *latinamente* veder la sentenza. In Old Spanish *ladino* is explained 'el que sabe otra lengua o lenguas ademas de la suya.' Is it possible that in the case of English the forms *geþeóde*, *þeód* may have had some influence in giving currency to *lȳden* in the general sense of *language*, by suggesting a connection of this latter form with *leód*?]

Lēden; *adj. Latin*:—Lēden *latinus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 32. Ealle naman lēdenre spræce [lēdenspræce, MS. O.] ðe on a geendiaþ *all latin nouns that end in a*, 7; Som. 6, 55. Ða gemetu gebyriaþ tō lēdenum leódcræfte *metres belong to latin poetry*, 50; Som. 51, 66. On lēdenum gereorde, Homl. Skt. 6, 367. Lēdene lāreówas maciaþ on sumum namum accusativum on *im*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 32. Stafum crēciscum and lēdenum [latinum, Lind.] *litteris græcis et latinis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 38. See the compounds of which *Lēden* forms the first part.

Lēden-bōc; *f. A Latin book*:—Nān man næfþ lēdenbōca angit be fullon būton hē ðone cræft cunne *no man perfectly understands Latin books, unless he know that art* [*grammar*], Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 50, 65. Āwriten on lēdenbōcum *written down in Latin books*, Homl. Skt. p. 4, 48. Ða ealdan lēces gesetton on lēdonbōcum, Lchdm. iii. 152, 1.

lēdend, es; *m. One who leads* or *brings*:—Se wæs ē bringend, lāra lēdend, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 27; Cri. 141.

lēdend, es; *m. One who excuses*:—Ne hyld ðū mīne heortan ðæt ic lēdend wese lāðra firena *ut non declines cor meum ad excusandas excusationes in peccatis*, Ps. Th. 140, 5. Cf. lādian.

Lēden-gereord, -gereorde, es; *n. Latin, the Latin language*:—Of lēdengereorde on englisc, Lchdm. iii. 440, 27.

Lēden-geþeóde, es; *n. The Latin language*:—Lǣre mon furður on Lēdengeþióde ða ðe mon furðor lēran wille . . . Ðā ic ðā gemunde hū sió lār Lēdengeþiódes āfeallen wæs giond Angelcynn *let those to whom it is desired to give further instruction, be instructed in Latin . . . When I remembered how the teaching of Latin was decayed throughout England*, Past. Pref; Swt. 7, 13–17.

Lēdenisc; *adj. Latin*:—On Lēdenisc gereorde gē on Grēcisc, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33. On Lēdennisc, 4, 2; S. 565, 28: 5, 8; S. 622, 1. On lēddin ł lēdinisc *latine*, Jn. Skt. Kmbl. 19, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in latinisgon *latine*.]

Lēden-nama, an; *m. A Latin noun*:—Gif ðū nāst sumne lēdennaman [lēden- MS. H] hwylces cynnes hē sȳ *if you do not know some Latin noun, of what gender it is*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 35.

Lēden-spræc, e; *f. The Latin speech* or *language*:—Ealle naman lēdenspræce [*also* lēdenre spræce] *all Latin nouns*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 55. On lēdenspræce, 2; Som. 2, 47. Hālige lāreówas hit āwriton on lēdenspræce, Homl. Skt. p. 6, 51. Se cræft geopenaþ lēdenspræce [MS. H. lēden-] Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 50, 65.

Lēden-stæf, es; *m. A Latin letter*:—Hit wæs āwriten grēcisceon and lēdenstafon *erat scribtum græce et latine*, Jn. Skt. 19, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* Lātīnu-stafr.]

Lēden-ware; *pl. The Latins, the Romans*:—Lēdenware wendon hié ealla on hiora āgen geþeóde *the Romans turned them all into their own language*, Past. Pref; Swt. 6, 3. On Lēdenwara gereorde *lingua Latinorum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 4. *Sui* næfþ nēnne nominativum nāðer ne mid Grēcum ne mid Lēdenwarum, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 5. Firgilius wæs mid Lēdenwarum sēlest *amongst the Romans Virgil was best*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 5.

Lēden-word, es; *n. A Latin word*:—Ðās word ne beoþ nā lēdenword gif se *r* byþ āweg gedōn, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 54.

lēdere, es; *m. A leader, guide*, Cant. Moys. [?], Lye. [Piers P. leder: *O. Frs.* folk-lēdera: *O. H. Ger.* leitari *dux*.]

lēd-nesse, e; *f. A bringing forth, production*:—On ðæs tuddres lēdnysse *in prolis prolatione*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 21 note. v. forþ-lēdness.

lēd-teów. v. lād-teów.

lēf. v. līf, leáf.

lēfan; *p.* de. I. *to leave*:—Ic lēfe eów sibbe *pacem relinquo vobis*, Jn. Skt. 14, 27. Ic lēfe *lego*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 66. Gif hwæs brōðor deád biþ and lēfþ his wīf *si cujus frater mortuus fuerit et dimiserit uxorem*, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Hig ne lēfaþ on ðē stān ofer stāne *non relinquent in te lapidem super lapidem*, Lk. Skt. 19, 44. Se forma lēfde his brōðer his wīf *primus reliquit uxorem suam fratri suo*, Mt Kmbl. 22, 25. Ða men ðe hē beæftan him lēfde *for those men that before he had left behind him*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 13. Hié begeáton welan and ūs lēfdon *they got wealth and left it us*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 15. Swā hit his yldran begeáton and lētan and lēfdon ðam tō gewealde ðe hȳ wel ūðan, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 3. Ðinum māgum lēf folc and rice *leave to thy kinsmen people and power*, Beo. Th. 2361; B. 1178. Ðonne him forþsīð gebyrige gȳme his hlāford ðæs hē lēfe *when his death happens, let his lord take charge of what he leaves*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 28: 5; Th. i. 436, 9. Ne biþ lēfed stān uppan stāne, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2. Ān byþ genumen and ōðer byþ lēfed, 24, 41. Heora landāre ðe him lēfed wæs *their landed property that was left them*, Homl. Skt. 4, 82. Nā lēfedum sǣde *non relicto semine*, Mk. Skt. 12, 20. Ðæt ða bān āne beón lēfed *so that the bones only are left*, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 11; Lchdm. i. 340, 26. II. *to remain, be left remaining*:—Gif hwæt lēfde *if anything remained*, Homl. Th. ii. 40, 14. Hiæ lēfdun *superaverunt*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 12. [*Goth.* bi-laibjan *to remain*: *O Sax.* far-lēbian *to remain*; lēbōn *to be left*: *O. Frs.* lēva *to leave*: *Icel.* leifa *to leave*: *O. H. Ger.* leibjan *relinquere*: leibēn *to remain*.] DER. be-, ge-, ofer-lēfan.

lēfan *to allow*. v. līfan.

lǣfel, es; *m. A cup, vessel, bowl*:—Lǣfel *sciffus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 66. Lævel, 25, 18. Lævil *manile*, 290, 69. Lǣuel *aquemanile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 14. Label *aquemale*, 100, 60. Lebil *manile*, 113, 43. Lebl *triplia*, 122, 62. Se lǣfyl ðe gē forstǣlon wæs mīnum hlāforde swīðe dȳre *scyphus, quem furati estis, ipse est, in quo bibit dominus meus*, Gen. 44, 5. Æren fæt, lǣfel oððe cēc, Lchdm. iii. 292, 9. Of ðæm hlǣfle, Chart. Th. 439, 30. Ðonne gesealde Aðelwold biscop his cynehlāforde ānne sylfrenne lefel on fīf pundum *dedit autem Athelwoldus episcopus regi quoddam vas argenteum quinque libras appendens*, 236, 11. Nym mīnne sylfrenan lǣfyl *scyphum meum argenteum*, Gen. 44, 2. viii lǣfas *eight cups*, Chart. Th. 429, 36. [*Laym.* water me brohte mid guldene lǣflen: *O. L. Ger.* lavil *pelvis*: *O. H. Ger.* label, lapel *labium, concha, pelvis*, Grff. ii. 78–9.]

lēfend, es; *m. One who misleads* [*a traitor*, = lēfwend?]; seductor, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 110; Wrt. Voc. 49, 17.

lǣfer, e; *f.* I. *a rush*:—Lǣfer *pirus* [l. *papyrus*], *gladiolus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 15; Wrt. Voc. 33, 15: *scirpio*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 9: *scirpia*, 289, 44. Lebr *scirpea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 81. Eórisc, leber *scirpea*, 120, 17. Genim lǣfre neoðowearde *take the lower part of a bulrush*, Lchdm. i. 382, 21. II. *a thin plate of metal*:—Gylden lǣfr *bractea*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 111; Wrt. Voc. 38, 34. Xerxes beworhte ða bīgelsas mid gyldenum lǣfrum *Xerxes wrought over the arches of the roof with golden plates*, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 3. Mid lǣfrum *liscis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 9. [See E. D. S. Plant Names s. v. *levers*: Grff. ii. 80 leber *scirpus, herba rotunda*.]

lǣfer-bedd, es; *n. A bed of rushes*:—Lǣferbed *pirorium* [v. lǣfer], Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 14; Wrt. Voc. 33, 14. [*Cf. liver-ground* the place where the plant grows, E. D. S. Plant Names s. v. levers.]

-læg. v. or-læg.

lēl, lēl, e; *f.* I. *a pliant twig, withe, whip, switch*:—Lēl *vimen*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 13; Wrt. Voc. 33, 12: *vibex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 4: 96, 35. Lēla *mastigias* [mastigia *flagrum, flagellum, virga*, Ducange], 55, 25. Lēlan *vibice*, 123, 68. II. *a weal, mark left on the flesh by a stroke from a rod, stripe, mark, bruise, swelling*:—Sylle wunde wið wunde lēl wið lēle *reddat vulnus pro vulnere, livorem pro livore*, Ex. 21, 25: L. Ælfc. 19; Th. i. 48, 22. Ne sȳ him blōdig wund līces lēla ac gē hine gesundne āsettaþ ðǣr gē hine genōman *let there be no bloody wound on him, no stripes on his body, but do you put him down sound, where you took him*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 34; Gū. 671. Lēla *livor*, Kent. Gl. 763. Lēla *nevorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 50. Wið lāðum lēlum and wommum *ad perniones*, L. Med. ex Quad. 2, 20; Lchdm. i. 318, 15. Wið ðæt man lēla and ōðre sār of līchaman gedō *in order that weals and other sores may be removed from the body*, Herb. 102, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 21. Wið yfele lēla *οἰδήμασι*, 153, 4; Lchdm. i. 280, 1. Ða eode se mæssepreóst tō ðam bysceope and hym eówde ða lēla ðæra swyngellan ðe hē from dryhtne onfēng *then the priest went to the bishop and shewed him the marks of the scourging that he had received from the Lord*, Shrm. 98, 18. [(?) *Scot.* leill *a single stitch in marking on a sampler.*] v. lēlan, lēlian; *and* cf. [*for the double use*] walu.

lēlan *to become black and blue with blows, to be bruised*:—Geseoh nū seolfes swæðe swā ðīn swāt āgeát blōdige stīge līc lēlan *see now thy track, where thy blood hath poured forth, a bloody path, see thy body bruised*, Andr. Kmbl. 2884; An. 1445. *Kemble and Grimm read* līclēlan *spots* [*of blood*] *on the body, but* cf. lēlian.

lēlian *to become black and blue*; livescere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 41.

laembis lieg. v. lendis lieg.

lǽmen; *adj. Made of clay, earthen*:—Lǽmen fæt *lagena*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 93; Wrt. Voc. 25, 33. Lǽmen fet *vas fictile*, Kent. Gl. 1001. Lǽmen crocca *testa*, Ps. Th. 21, 13. Lǽmen fæt *a vessel of earth*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 2; Jul. 574: L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 15. Lǽmene fatu *fictilia* vel *samia*; reádde lǽmene fatu *aretina* [MS. *alsirina*], Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 94, 95; Wrt. Voc. 41, 46, 47. Lǽmene fatu beóþ on ofne áfandode, Homl. Th. i. 554, 33. Leomo lǽmena *limbs of clay*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 6; Cri. 15. Lǽmina *fictilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* leimin *fictilis, luteus.*]

lǽn, lán [*v. under* lǽn-land], e; *f.* I. *a loan, grant, gift*:—Lǽn *commodum*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 5; Wrt. Voc. 21, 1. Lǽn *commodum, lucrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 1: *depositum* i. e. *commendatum*, 139, 1. Borg *vel* lǽn *fenus* i. e. *lucrum, usura*, 148, 24. Tó hwíle lán *momentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 47; Wrt. Voc. 21, 36. Dæt hridder tóbærst on dære lǽne. Seó fóstormódor weóp for dære ǽwyrdan lǽne *the sieve broke in two during the loan. The foster-mother wept for the injured loan*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Sum man sceolde ágyldan healf pund and wæs dearle geswenct for dære lǽne *a certain man had to pay back half a pound, and was exceedingly harassed on account of the loan*, 176, 35. Hé tó dære lǽne flcn ne wiste *he knew of no ill-design in the loan* [*of arms*], L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 7. Se de æt his néhstan hwæt tó lǽne ábit *qui a proximo suo quidquid mutuo postulaverit*, Ex. 22, 14. Dá biddaþ manega þeóda dínes þinges tó lǽne and dú ne bitst nánne *fœnerabis multis gentibus, et ipse a nullo fœnus accipies*, Deut. 28, 12. Tó lǽne syllan *mutuum dare*, 15, 8. Tó lǽne beón *to be lent*, Past. pref; Swt. 9, 7. Lǽne syllaþ *mutuum date*, Lk. Skt. 6, 35. Dá meahte heó wíde geseón þurh dæs ládan lán *then could she widely see through the fiend's gift*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 3; Gen. 601. Lán Godes, ælmihtiges gife, 32; Th. 43, 18; Gen. 692. Deáh hé him nánra ódcrra lǽna [*but* Cott. MS. leana] ne wéne *though he expect no other benefits*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 1. II. [*in connection with land*] *a grant that may be recalled, lease, fee, fief*:—Landes lán *precarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 6; Wrt. Voc. 21, 2. Mon gerehte dæt yrfe cinge forðon hé wæs cinges mon and Ordláf fóng tó his londe forðon hit wæs his lán dæt hé onsúte hé ne meahte nó his forwyrcan *the property went to the king because he* [*Helmstan*] *was the king's man; and Ordlaf took the land, for the land that he* [*Helmstan*] *occupied was held in fee from Ordlaf, so he* [*Helmstan*] *could not forfeit it*, Chart. Th. 173, 4. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. lix. Dá oferbád Ælfséh his bróðor and fóng tó his lǽne [cf. geúde hé him &c. 9–12] *then Ælfsek survived his brother, and resumed the lands he had granted to him*; mortuo Ælfrico Ælfegus statim omnia præstita sua, quæ fratri suo viventi præstiterat [resumpsit], 272, 13, 21. Ælcne man lyst siddan hé ǽnig cotlýf on his hlǽfordes lǽne getimbred hæfþ dæt hé hine móte hwílum dar on gerestan and his on gehwilce wísan tó dære lǽnan [*is this a form* lǽne, an; *f.* = lán, *or can it be the adj.* lǽne *transitory, as the opposite of which* ǽce *occurs afterwards, with the noun that it qualifies omitted?*] tilian óþ done fyrst de hé bócland and ǽce yrfe geearnige *every man, after he has built any cottage on land granted him by his lord, desires that he may rest himself therein at times, and in some fashion provide for himself from the grant* [*?*], *until the time that he has gained a freehold and a perpetual possession*, Shrn. 164, 2–8. Æpelwald and Alhmund his sunu hit woldon habban on his lǽne and hína *Ethelwald and his son Alhmund would hold it* [*certain land*] *of him* [*the bishop*] *and of the convent in fee*, Chart. Th. 140, 32. Denewulf biscep and da hýwan on Wintanceastre ænlǽnaþ Ælfréde his deg xl hída landes æt Alresforda æfter dære lǽna de Túnbryht biscep ér álénde his yldran *bishop Denewulf and the convent at Winchester lease to Alfred for his life xl hides of land at Alresford, according to the lease that Tunbryht granted before to his parents*, 147, 29. [*O. E. Hom.* se riche *lane* as beoð þeos sustren, i. 257, 22: *A. R. Ayenb.* lone *what is lent*: *Piers P.* lone, loone, lene. The double form of the word in later English may be partly owing to Scandinavian influence. Icelandic has both lán; *n. a fief, fee, grant*, and lán; *n.* (though an older feminine is indicated) *a loan, fief. O. Frs.* lên; *n. a grant, fee, fief*: *O. H. Ger.* léhan; *n. fœnus, beneficium, usura, præstatio*: *Ger.* lehen; *n. fief, fee.*] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 310.

lǽnan; *p.* de *To lend, grant, lease*:—Lǽnþ *commodat*, Ps. Spl. 36, 27: 111, 5: Blickl. Gl. Lǽnþ *fenerator*, Kent. Gl. 699. Gif gé lǽnaþ dám de gé eft æt onsóþ hwile þanc is eów sóþlice synfullum lǽnaþ *si mutuum dederitis his a quibus speratis accipere quæ gratia est vobis? nam et peccatores peccatoribus fœnerantur*, Lk. Skt. 6, 34. Hig lǽnaþ eów and gé ne lǽnaþ him *ipse fœnerabit tibi et tu non fœnerabis ei*, Deut. 28, 44. Dæt hé hæbbe dæt land æt Ludintúne iii. geár for dám þreóm pundum de hé lǽnde, Chart. Th. 434, 33. Lǽn mé þrý hlǽfas *commoda mihi tres panes*, Lk. Skt. 11, 5. Lǽne mé da bóc tó rǽdenne *commoda mihi librum ad legendum*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 20. Ne lǽne dínum bréðer nán þing tó híre *non fœnerabis fratri tuo ad usuram pecuniam*, Deut. 23, 19. Ys forboden dæt hé his feoh tó nánum unrihtum gafole ne lǽne *prohibitum est, pecuniam suam ullo injusto fœnore mutuam dare*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 30; Th. ii. 194, 16. Ymb dæt land dæ dú mé firmdig tó wǽre dæt ic dá ende *de terra illa, de qua egisti apud me, ut ego eam tibi commodarem*, Chart. Th. 162, 15. Him drihten mihte spéde lǽnan *the Lord could grant him success*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 8; Gen. 2059. Hlǽnan *mutuare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 10. [*Laym.* lenen *to grant*:—þis lond he hire lende, 228: *Orm.* lenen: *Chaus.* lene: *Prompt. Parv.* leendyñ *presto, fenero*: *O. Frs.* lêna *to lend, grant*: *Icel.* lêna *to grant*; lâna *to lend*: *O. H. Ger.* léhanon *mutuari*: *Ger.* lehnen.] DER. á-, be-, ge-, on-lǽnan.

lǽn-dagas; *pl. m. The days granted to a man in which to live, the time during which a man lives*:—Sceolde lándagas [MS. þend daga] æþeling ende gebídan worulde lífes *the end of the days that had been granted, of life in this world, was to come upon the prince*, Beo. Th. 4672; B. 2341. Swá sceal ǽghwylc mon ǽlástan lándagas, 5175; B. 2591. Cf. lǽne.

lænding. v. lending.

lǽne, an; *f.* = [?] lán, Shrn. 164, 6. v. lán II.

lǽne; *adj. Granted as a* lán [q. v.], *granted for a time only, not permanent, transitory, temporary, frail* [generally used as an epithet of things of this world when they are contrasted with those of the next]:—Ac ic wolde witan hwæder dú þuhte be dam de dú hæfst hwæder hyt wære de lǽne de ǽce *but I would know whether you thought of what you have, that it was temporary or eternal*, Shrn. 176, 29. Hér bid feoh lǽne hér bid freónd lǽne hér bid mon lǽne *in this world shall not wealth endure, or friend, or man*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 32; Wand. 108: Elen. Kmbl. 2539; El. 1271. Dis lǽne líf de wé lifiaþ on *this transitory life in which we live*, Ps. Th. 62, 3. Dis deáde líf, lǽne on londe, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 32; Seef. 66. Deós lǽne gesceaft [*the world*], 20 a; Th. 52, 34; Cri. 843. Dis is lǽne dreám [*the present life*], Cd. 169; Th. 211, 25; Exod. 531. Lǽnes landes bryce *fructus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 31. Lǽnan lífes leahtras, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 16; Ph. 456: Cd. 156; Th. 194, 29; Exod. 268. Ende him on becom disses lǽnan lífes *there came upon him an end of this life which is but for a moment*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 8. Ne biddan wé úrne Drihten dyses lǽnan welan, ne dyssa eorþlícra geofa de hrædlice from monnum gewítaþ, 20, 11. Se dæg wæs fruma dyses lǽnan leóhtes, and hé bid fruma dæs ecan æfterfylgendan, 133, 10. Má derep monna gehwylcum módes unþeáw donne mettrymnes lǽnes lícchoman, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 225; Met. 26, 119. Eádgár dis wíce forlét líf dis lǽne, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 32. Suelce hé cwǽde ic eów onlǽne dás gewítendan and ic eów geselle da þurwuniendan. Gif donne dæs monnes mód and his lufu bid behleápen eallunga on da lǽnan sibbe donne ne mæg hé nǽfre becuman tó dære de him geseald is *relinquo scilicet transitoriam, do mansuram. Si ergo in ea cor, quæ relicta est, figitur, nunquam ad illam quæ danda est, pervenitur*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 350, 12–16. Monnes lífdagas lǽne syndan, Ps. Th. 102, 14. Æghwilc þing de on dís andweardan lífe licaþ lǽnu sindon eorþlícu þing á fleóndu *everything that pleases in this present life, transient are they, earthly things ever fleeting*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 58; Met. 21, 29. Sceoldon sécan dreám æfter deáþe, and dás lǽnan gestreón, idle éhtwelan forhogodon, Apstls. Kmbl. 166; Ap. 83. Gylt gefremmaþ þurh lichaman lǽne gepohtas, Ps. C. 50, 15; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 15. [*O. E. Homl.* 3if we forleosað þas lenan worldþing, i. 105, 30: *O. Sax.* lêhni (fehu, werold).] DER. un-lǽne.

lǽne-, lán-lic; *adj. Transitory, transient, not enduring*:—Cwæþ se godspellere Martha and Maria getácniaþ dis lǽnelice líf and dis gewítendlice, Blickl. Homl. 73, 9. Hér is seó lǽnlíc winsumnes ac dér is seó syngale nearones *in this world is the delight that endures not, but in the next is the anxiety that continues for ever*, L. E. I. pref; Th. ii. 394, 7.

lǽnend, es; *m. A creditor, lender*:—Lǽnend *fenerator* vel *commodator* vel *creditor, redditor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 26. Twegen gafolgyldon wæron sumum lǽnende *duo debitores erant cuidam feneratori*, Lk. Skt. 7, 41.

lǽnend-líc; *adj. Transitory, transient*:—Uton geþencan hú lǽnendlíc deós woruld ys, Wulfst. 136, 27. v. lǽne-líc.

lǽnere, es; *m. A creditor, lender*:—Lǽnere *creditor*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 124; Wrt. Voc. 60, 29. [*Ayenb.* lenere: *Wick.* leenere: *Prompt. Parv.* lendare *fenerator, creditor*: *O. Frs.* lêner: *O. H. Ger.* int-léhenari *fenerator.*]

lǽnian, Gen. 50, 15. v. leánian.

lǽn-land, es; *n. Land let on lease, which was never out of the possession of the lessor*:—Donne is dæs landes iii hída de Óswald arcebiscep bócaþ Eádríce his þegne swá swá hé hit ér hæfde tó lǽnlande *there are three hides of land that archbishop Oswald conveys by charter to the possession of Eadric his thane, such as before he held by lease*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 165, 5. Fif hída de Óswald bócaþ Eádríce swá swá hé hit ér hæfde tó lǽnlande, 217, 20. Wé wítaþ dæt hé hæbbe hit swá rúm tó bóclande swá hé ér hæfde tó lǽnlonde, 258, 29. Eall dæt yrfe dæ ic hæbbe on lǽnelendum, v. 333, 21. v. lǽn; and see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. lxii: Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. xi.

lǽnung. v. feoh-lǽnung.

læpeldre *a dish, platter*:—Læpeldre fæt *paropsis* vel *catinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 89; Wrt. Voc. 25, 29. Se de bedypþ on disce mid mé his hlǽf on læpeldre *qui intingit mecum manum in parapside* [Mt. 26, 23], Homl. Th. ii. 244, 4.

-læpped *having laps or lobes*:—Fíf-læppedu, Lchdm. ii. 160, 12.

læppa, an; *m. A skirt* [*of a garment*], *lappet, lobe* [*of the ear* &c.],

lap [in dew-*lap*; cf. also *lop*-eared], *a detached portion, a district*:—Læppa oððe ende *ora*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 30. Hý môstan ðam læppan friþ gebicgean ðe hý under cyngces hand oferhæfdon *they might purchase peace for that district which, subject to the king, they ruled over*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. On læppan his hrægles *in oram vestimenti ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. 132, 3. Hê genam his loðan ænne læppan tô tâcne ðæt hê his geweald âhte, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 36, 6. Hê forcearf his mentles ænne læppan *oram chlamydis ejus abscidit*, 28, 6; Swt. 197, 21: 199, 11, 17. Læppan *vel* fnado *fimbria*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 68, 128; Wrt. Voc. 40, 33. Lappan *lacinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 51. Lifre læppan *vel* þearmas *fibræ*, 76; Som. 71, 110; Wrt. Voc. 45, 16. Hêr sint tâcn âheardodre lifre ge on ðâm læppum and filmenum *here are symptoms of a hardened liver both on the lobes and the membranes*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 4. Sió lifer hæfþ fîf læppan, 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 1. [*P. L. S.* þe lappe of oure loverdes cloþ, 21, 29: *Laym.* leyde uppe his lappe [1st MS. bærm], 30261: *Chauc.* lappe: *Piers P.* he shal lese for hir loue a lappe of caritatis, 2, 35: *Prompt. Parv.* lappe, skyrte *gremium*, p. 287 where see note: *O. Frs.* lappa: *Dut.* lap *a remnant, patch*: *Dan.* lap *a patch*: *O. H. Ger.* lappa *lacinia*: *Ger.* lapp.] DER. eár-, fræt-, lifer- læppa.

lêr. v. lâr.

lêran; *p.* de *To teach, instruct, educate, to give religious teaching, to preach, to teach a particular tenet* or *dogma, to enjoin a rule, to exhort, admonish, advise, persuade, suggest*:—Ic lêre *instruo*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 32, 4: *erudio*, 30; Som. 34, 60. Ic tŷ oððe lêre *imbuo*, 28, 3; Som. 32, 46. Ic eów lêre Godes ege *timorem Domini docebo vos*, Ps. Th. 33, 11. Ânra manna gehwylcne ic myngie and lêre ðæt ânra gehwylc hine sylfne ongyte *I admonish and exhort every man to understand himself*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. Ic lêre *persuadeo*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 107; Wrt. Voc. 54, 50. For ðon ic lêre ðæt ðæt tempel wê on fŷre forbærnon *unde suggero ut templa igni contradamus*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33. Ne mæg ic ðæt dôn ðæt ðû mê lêrest *non hoc facere possum quod suggeris*, 2, 12; S. 513, 24. Ðû lêrst ûs *tu doces nos*, Jn. Skt. 9, 34. Paulus ðæt ilce lêreþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 13. Lêrþ *erudit*, Kent. Gl. 470. Wê lêraþ ðæt . . . *we enjoin that*, L. Edg. C; Th. ii. 244–258. Gyf se dêma ðiss geſxaþ wê lêraþ hyne and gedôþ eów sorhleâse *si hoc auditum fuerit a præside, nos suadebimus ei et securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Ic lêrde sibbe ymb manige þeóda; êrest ic lêrde ðæt men lufodan hié him betweónan . . . Fæderas ic lêrde ðæt hié heora bearnum ðone þeódscipe lêrdon Drihtnes egsan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 10–20. Se Hâlga Gâst hié êghwylc gôd lêrde, 131, 30. Lêrde Paulinus Godes word *prædicabat Paulinus verbum*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 18. Ðæt Agustinus Brytta biscopas lêrde and monade *ut Augustinus Brittonum episcopos monuerit*, 2, 2; S. 502, 2. Lêrde hine and manede *ammonens*, 2, 12; S. 514, 37: Blickl. Homl. 19, 36: Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 16. Ðâ lêrde se câsere hine ðæt hê forlête Cristes geleáfan *the emperor advised him to leave the faith of Christ*, Shrn. 83, 14. Ðâ gewunode se cyning ðæt hê hine trymede and lêrde *solebat eum hortari*, Bd. 3. 22; S. 552, 10. Hî lêrde tô healdenne reogollîcnes lîfes þeódscipe *disciplinam vitæ regularis custodire docuit*, S. 553, 10. Hê ful baldlîce beornas lêrde *full boldly he exhorted the warriors*, Byrht. Th. 140, 61; By. 311. Se widermêda wordum lêrde folc tô gefeohte, Andr. Kmbl. 2392; An. 1198. Leóde lêrde on lîfes weg *he brought people by his teaching into the way of life*, 339; An. 170. Hê lêrde men geornlîce tô Godes geleáfan *he urged men in his teaching to a belief in God*, Shrn. 125, 8. Se bisceop hié lêrede ðæt hié sendon tô ðæm pâpan *the bishop advised them to send to the pope*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 18. Scottas lêrdon geonge and ealde on reogollîcne þeódscipe *imbuebantur præceptoribus Scottis parvuli Anglorum, una cum majoribus, studiis et observatione disciplinæ regularis*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9. Hî hî on metercræfte and on tungolcræfte and on gramatisccræfte tŷdan and lêrdon, 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Hî him lîfes weg bodedon and lêrdon *verbum ei vitæ prædicarent*, 1, 25; S. 487, 8. Ða ðe bododan and lêrdon *qui dogmatizabant*, 5, 19; S. 639, 34. Hî hî trymedon and lêrdon ðæt hî fæsten worhtan, 1, 12; S. 480, 31. Ðâ cleopedon his þegnas him tô and hine bêdon and geornlîce lêrdon ðæt hê hine ofslôge *cum eum viri sui ad feriendum Saul accenderent*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 18. Mê bêdon and lêrdon Rômâne ðæt ic gewât heonon onweg, Blickl. Homl. 191, 13. Hine hys yldran tô woruldfolgaþe tyhton and lêrdon, 211, 28. Sume lêrdon ðæt hine mon onweg âcurfe *quidam abscidandum esse dicebant*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20. Lêr ûs *doce nos*, Lk. Skt. 11, 1: Ps. Th. 118, 12. Ðû ðê lêr be ðon, Beo. Th. 3449; B. 1722. Lêraþ ðæt hig healdon ealle ða þing ðe ic eów bebeád, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 20. Lêre Pharao *ut suggeras Pharaoni*, Gen. 40, 14. Ða men ðe bearn habban lêran hié ðâm rihtne þeódscipe, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. Heora scriftbôc tâcan and lêran, 43, 8. Se mæg hine sylfne be ðare bysene lêran *he may teach himself by this example*, 101, 6. Hê ongan lêran tô healdenne ða þing, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 41. Lange sceal leornian se ðe lêran sceal *long must he learn who is to teach*, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15: L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 8. Mid brôðorlîce lufan hî manigean and lêran *eis fraterna admonitione suadere*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8. Wæs ic seald tô fêdanne and tô lêranne *datus sum educandus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Cyningas and rice men sendon heora dôhtor ðider [*France*] tô lêranne *filias suas eruiendas mittebant*, 3, 8; S. 531, 18. Ðæt willsume weorc ðâm þeódum godspell tô lêranne *desideratum evangelizandi gentibus opus*, 5, 11; S. 625, 33. Godcunde lâre tô lêranne on Angelþeóde, 2, 2; S. 502, 10. Tô lêrenne, Blickl. Homl. 233, 17. Lêrende and strangende hira heortan, 249, 17. Lêrendum Athamnano *instante Adamnano*, Bd. 5, 15; S. 635, 10. Cneohtas and geonge men tŷdde and lêrde wêron *pueri erudirentur*, 3, 18; S. 546, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 345: El. 173. [*Orm. Laym.* læren: *A. R.* learen, leren: *Gen. and Ex.* leren *to learn*: *R. Glouc.* lere *to learn*: *Piers P.* lere: *Chauc.* lere *to learn*: *Prompt. Parv.* lerȳn *or* techȳn another *doceo*; lerȳn *or* receyue lore of anothere *addisco*: *Goth.* laisjan *to teach*: *O. Sax., O. L. Ger.* lêrian: *O. Frs.* lêra: *Icel.* læra *to teach*; but in modern usage *to learn*: *Dan.* lære *to teach, learn*: *O. H. Ger.* lêran *docere, instruere, monere, redarguere*: *Ger.* lehren.] DER. â-, for-, ge-lêran.

-lêred. v. ge-, sam-, þurh-, un-lêred.

lærest, *least*:—Æt ðam lærestan wlitewamme iii scillingas and at ðam mâran vi scill. *for the smallest disfigurement of the face iii shillings, for the greater vi shillings*, L. Ethb. 56; Th. i. 16, 15. As this seems to be the only instance in which this form occurs, Schmid suggests that *r* is wrongly written for *s*, but the O. Frs. *lerest* may justify the presence of the *r*. v. læssa.

lêrestre, an; *f. A female teacher, an instructress, preceptress*:—Lêrestre *doctrix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Zup. 71, 8. Siððan clypode heó hire tô ða ylcan lêrestran, Homl. Th. ii. 543, 8. [Cf. *Wiek.* lerere: *Prompt. Parv.* lerare *doctor, instructor*: *Goth.* laisareis: *O. H. Ger.* lêrari: *Ger.* lehrer; *but the form to which these point, and which would be a masculine corresponding to* lêrestre, *seems not to occur, the usual word being* lâreów.]

lêr-geðêfe:—Leorna lâre lêr geðêfe wene ðec in wîsdôm. Exon, 806; Th. 303, 31; Fä. 61. *In this passage Ettmüller and Grein take* lêrgeðêfe *as an adj. but* lêr *may well be, as Thorpe takes it, the imperat. of* lêran, *which verb naturally accompanies* leornian.

lêrig. A word of doubtful meaning occurring only twice:—Bærst bordes lêrig, Byrht, Th. 140, 6; By. 284. Ne him bealubenne gebiden hæfdon ofer linde lêrig, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 29; Exod. 239. Grein suggests comparison with λαισήϊον *a buckler, target*, and that the word like *rand* may mean *the rim of the shield* and also *the body of the shield*. Either rendering is admissible so far as the sense is concerned.

lêring, e; *f. Instruction, teaching* [see next two words and *Icel.* læring *teaching, learning*: *O. H. Ger.* lêrunga *institutio, doctrina*.]

lêring-mêden, es; *n. A girl who is receiving instruction, a female pupil*:—Nim nû lâreów and bryng ðinum lêringmêdene *take now, master, and bring them to thy pupil*, Th. Ap. 20, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* læri-mær *a female disciple*.]

lêring-mann, es; *m. A disciple*; discipulus, R. Ben. 5, Lye. [Cf. *Icel.* læri-sveinn *a disciple*.]

lêre; *adj. Empty* [see next word.] [*O. and N.* lere house: *R. Glouc.* was þis lond of Romaynes almest lere, 81, 1: *O. Sax.* lâri: *O. H. Ger.* lâri *inanis*: *Ger.* leer.] v. ge-lêr.

lêr-ness, e: *f. Emptiness*:—Se cymþ of tô micelre lêrnesse *it* [*hiccup*] *comes of too much emptiness*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 60, 20.

lês, we, e; *f. A pasture, leasow* [still found in local names]:—Lês *pascua*; gemêne lês *compascuus ager*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 44, 47; Wrt. Voc. 53, 51, 54. Se wudu and seó lês is gemêne tô ðâm ân and twentigum hîdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 28. Sceáp lêswe ðînre *oves pascuæ tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 73, 1: 78, 14: 94, 7: 99, 4: 22, 1. Hit is gescræpe on lêswe sceápa and neáta *alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 14. Ic wylle hî healdan on genihtsumere lêse *I will keep them in an abundant pasture*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 15. On gemênre lêse, L. Edg. 5, 8; Th. i. 274, 26: 9; Th. i. 276, 1: L. R. S. 12; Th. i. 438, 14. Ic drîfe sceáp mîne tô heora leáse *mino oves meas ad pascua* . . . Ic lâde hig tô lêse *ego duco eos* [boves] *ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 13, 27. Ne land ne lêsse [lêswe? MS. H. lêse], L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 7. Fint lêse [lêsua, Lind: lêswe, Rush.] *pascua inveniet*, Jn. Skt. 10, 9. Waldon ða swângerêfan ða lêswe . fordur gedrîfan, Chart. Th. 70, 20. Lêswe *pascua*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 49. Lêsa *pascua*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 24. Mid heora fæder heordum on lêsum *in pascendis gregibus patris*, Gen. 37, 12. [*O. E. Homl.* leswe; *acc*: *Laym.* leswa [2nd MS. lesewes]; *pl*: *A. R.* leswe: *Wick.* leswe, lesewe: *R. Glouc.* lese. Tusser uses *lease* = *pasture*.] v. eten-lês.

lês, e; *f. A letting* [*of blood*]:—Blódes lês *bloodletting*, L. M. 3, 47, cont; Lchdm. ii. 302, 23. Cf. þurh ða blódlêse gecliênsad, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 18; and v. blôd-læswu, lêtan: cf. ês *and* etan.

LÆS; *adv. also used in conjunctional phrases and as a noun. Less, lest*:—Hió mê lytle læs lâðe woldan ðisses eorþweges ende gescrîfan *paulominus consummaverunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Nôht ðon læs *nihilominus*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 516, 6. Nôhte ðon læs, 3, 6; S. 528, 10. Nôhte ðŷ læs unârâefnendlîc *non minus intolerabile*, 5, 12; S. 627, 38. Cŷð ðis folc ðæt hig ne gân ofer ða gemêro ðê læs hig swelton *contestare populum ne forte velit transcendere terminos et pereat*, Ex. 19, 21, 24: Ps. Th. 68, 14. Ðê læs *ne*, Kent. Gl. 161. Wê hine mid swâ micle mâran unryhte oferhycgeaþ swâ hê læs forhogaþ ðæt hê ûs tô him spane, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 407, 18. Ðŷ læs ðe, Homl. Th. i. 88, 32: Gen. 32, 11. Ân læs

twentig *undeviginti*, twām læs twentig *duodeviginti*, Ælfc. Gr. 491, Som. 50, 41. Hē rīxode twā læs xxx geāra, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 16. Ōðrum healfum læs ðe xxx wintra, 901; Erl. 96, 24. Ðȳ ilcan sumera forwearþ nō læs ðonne xx scipa *that same summer no less than twenty ships were lost*, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Ðā wæs āgangen fīf þūsend geāra and ēne geāre læs ðonne twā hund, Shrn. 29, 34. Gif læs manna beó *sin minor est numerus*, Ex. 12, 4. Swā man māre spryceþ swā him læs manna gelȳfeþ *the more a man speaks, the fewer men believe him*, Prov. Kmbl. 38. Swā mid læs worda swā mid mā *whether with fewer words or with more*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12. Forðon hit næs þeáw on ðēm tīdum ðæt mon ænig wæl on ða healfe rīmde ðe ðonne wieldre wæs būton ðær ðȳ læs ofslagen wǣre *quia scriptorum veterum mos est, ea ea parte quæ vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum: nisi forte cum adeo pauci cadunt*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Ðes dæg is geweorþod mid manegum godcundum geofum næs ðara gifena læs ðonne Drihtnes ārist and eác ðonne seó gift ðæs Hālgan Gāstes *this day is distinguished by many divine gifts, no less gifts than the Lord's resurrection, and also than the gift of the Holy Ghost*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 3. Āhte ic holdra ðȳ læs, Beo. Th. 929; B. 487: 3897; B. 1946: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 27; Rä. 10, 11. Ða ðe læs āgun 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gū. 50. Læsast brūcan, 37 b; Th. 122, 22; Gū. 309. Licgende beám læsest grōweþ, 91 b; Th. 343, 19; Gn. Ex. 159. Ðonne hī læst wēnaþ *when they least expect*, Ps. Th. 13, 9: 10, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 104, 12: Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Hū gē fullecost māgon Gode þiówian ðæt eów læst þing mierþ *quod facultatem præbeat sine impedimento Domino observiandi*, Past. 51, 7; Swt. 401, 17. [*O. Sax.* les.]

læsast, læsest. v. læs, læssa.

læs-boren; *adj. Of inferior birth*:—Wē lǣraþ ðæt ænig forþboren preóst ne forseó ðonne læsborenan *we enjoin that any highborn priest do not despise the one of inferior birth*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21.

læs-hosum = [?] **læst-hosan**; *pl. Some species of covering for the foot, socks without soles*:—Fōt-lēaste [= -lǣste], **læshosum** [= **læsthosan**] *cernui* [*'cernui* socci sunt sine solea,' Ducange], Ælfc Gl. 28; Som. 61, 17; Wrt. Voc. 26, 16. v. **læst, læst-wyrhta.**

læsian. v. **læswian.**

læssa; *adj. cpvo. Less*:—Se ðe læssa ys ys on heofena rīce him māre *qui autem minor est in regno cælorum, major est illo*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Hwæðere hē ðām ðe on sceare māran wēron on ðām mægnum eáþmōdnesse and hȳrsumnesse nōhte ðon læssa wæs *verum eis quæ tonsura majores sunt virtutibus humilitatis et obedientiæ non mediocriter insignitus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Ðæt māre leóht and ðæt læsse leóht *luminare majus et luminare minus*, Gen. 1, 16. Gaderodon sum māre sum læsse *collegerunt, alius plus, alius minus*, Ex. 16, 17. Ne eart ðū læst [læsest, Rush.] *nequaquam minima es*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Nis ðæt læsast, Exon. 43 b; Th. 148, 7; Gū. 741. Ðara ānum ðeáh hit se læsta wēre and se heánosta *to one of them, though it were the least and the humblest*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 22. Ðæt læste fæc *parvissimum spatium*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. Ðone læstan dǣl þunges *the least bit of aconite*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 31. Ðara læstena worda hreówsian *se de tenuissima verbi laceratione reprehendunt*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 199, 15. Se ðe tōwyrpþ ān of ðysum læstum [leasestum, Lind: læsest, Rush.] bebodum... se bīþ læst [leasest, Lind: se læsesta, Rush.] genemned on heofonan rīce *qui solverit unum de mandatis istis minimis, ... minimus vocabitur in regno cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 19. Æt læstan 1 scypa *at least* 50 *ships*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 173, 15. [*O. Frs.* lessa.] v. lærest.

læst. v. læssa, læs.

læst *a track.* v. **lāst.**

læst, e; *f. A covering for the foot, a boot*:—Lǣste *ocreæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 25; Wrt. Voc. 26, 24. v. **læs-hosum, læst-wyrhta, lāst,** *and Icel.* leistr; *m. a short sock: O. H. Ger.* leist *calopodium, forma: Ger.* leisten.

læst *act, performance* (?):—Nalles hige gehyrdon hāliges lāre siððan leófes leóþ lǣste neár swēg swiðrode *they did not neglect the holy one's* [*Moses*] *teaching, after the loved one's lay, when the time drew nearer for action* [*crossing the Red Sea*], *and his voice died away*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 17; Exod. 308. v. Bouterwek's Cædmon i. 321; *and* cf. ful-**læst**, ge-**læst.**

læstan; *p.* te. I. *to follow, attend, accompany, do suit and service*:—Sōna ða beótunge ðēdum lǣstan *neque segnius minas effectibus prosequuntur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. MS. C. Allum ðām ðe him lǣstan woldon *with all those who would follow him*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 31. Gif hī ðeódfruman lǣstan dorsten, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 54; Met. 1, 27. Him se līchoma lǣstan nolde *the body would not do him service* [*of Grendel powerless in the grasp of Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 1629; B. 812. II. *to do, perform, observe, carry out, execute, discharge* [*a debt* or *duty*]:—Ic lufan symle lǣste wið eówic *I will ever love you*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 10; Cri. 471. Gif hē lǣst mīna lāra *if he does my teachings*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 3; Gen. 619. Ðenden ðū mīne lāre lǣstest, 99; Th. 130, 32; Gen. 2169. Lǣstes, 27; Th. 36, 15; Gen. 572. Forðon hē ða godspellīcan bebode heóld and lǣste *quod evangelica præcepta servaret*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 23: 4, 25; S. 600, 20. Ðæt hī ða ungewerigadre geornfullnysse fylidon and lǣston *ut instituta indefessa instantia sequerentur*, 4, 3; S. 568, 15. Ðæt mid ðēdum lǣston ða ðe hī ongitan mihton *ut ea quæ intelligere poterant, operando sequerentur*, 4, 27; S. 604, 18. Wē sōðfæstes swaðe folgodon, lǣston lārcwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1347; An. 674. Lǣstun, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 21; Cri. 1225. Bibēad ic eów ... earge gē ðæt lǣstun *my command was ... ill have ye performed it*, 30 a; Th. 92, 3; Cri. 1503. Leófa Beówulf lǣst eall tela, Beo. Th. 5320; B. 2662: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 4; Gen. 2304. Lǣste ðū georne his ambyhto *do diligently his messages*, 25; Th. 33, 9; Gen. 517. Ðū lǣstan scealt ðæt his bodan bringaþ, Th. 32, 26; Gen. 509. Geongordōm lǣstan, 30; Th. 41, 26; Gen. 663. Gif ðū wilt his wordum hȳran and his bebodu lǣstan *if thou wilt hear his words, and do his commands*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 1: Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 28; Gū. 815. [Ic an six marc silures and ðat schal Godrīc mīne brōðer lǣsten (*pay*), Chart. Th. 566, 23, 31.] III. *to continue, last*:—Ðonne him dagas lǣstun *in their life-time*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 12; Cri. 1289. [Ðæt fīr lǣste swa lange þ hit wæs liht ofer eall, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 25. ð lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king, 1137; Erl. 262, 19.] [*Gen. and Ex.* lesten *to perform*: *Orm.* lasstenn *to last*: *Laym.* læsteþ *lasts*: *O.E. Homl.* lasteþ: *A.R.* lesteþ: *Mark.* leasteþ: *Mand.* laste *to perform*: *Goth.* laistjan *to follow*: *O. Sax.* lēstian *to do, perform*: *O. Frs.* lāsta, lēsta, *to do, perform, pay*: *O. H. Ger.* leistan *reddere*: *Ger.* leisten.]

lǣste, es; *m* [?]. *A shoemaker's last*:—Læste *musticula* [*'mustricola* machina ad stringendos pedes, hoc est, ad calceum suendum qui pedes tegit et stringit: forma in qua calceus suitur,' Ducange]. Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 25; Wrt. Voc. 26, 24. Lǣste *vordalium* [?], Wrt. Voc. 287, 37. [lest *formipedia*, Wrt. Voc. 181, 13: *Prompt. Parv.* leste, sowtarys forme *formula, calopodia*: *Dan.* læst *a last*: *O. H. Ger.* leist *calopodium, forma*: *Ger.* leisten.] v. **lǣst.**

lǣstend, es; *m. One who performs* or *executes*:—Ðara þinga ðe hē ōðre lǣrde tō dōnne hē sylfa wæs se wylsumesta fyllend and lǣstend *eorum quæ agenda docebat erat executor devotissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4. Fylgend and lǣstend, 4, 3; S. 568, 15, note.

Lǣsting, Lǣstinga eá *Lastingham in Yorkshire*:—Fram ðām brōðrum ðæs mynstres ðe Lǣstinga eá is nemned, Bd. pref: S. 472, 17. Getimbrede ðǣr mynster ðæt is nū gecȳged Lǣstinga eá, 3, 23; S. 555, 3. Hē gewāt tō his mynsterscire ðæt is on Lǣstinga eá, 5, 19; S. 639, 14. On Lǣstinge, 4, 3; S. 566, 28.

lǣst-wyrhta, an; *m. A shoemaker*:—Lǣstweorhta *caligarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 23; Wrt. Voc. 26, 22. Lǣstwyrhta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 66. v. **lǣst.**

lǣswian, lǣsian: *p.* ode, ede, *trans. and intrans. To pasture, feed, graze*:—Ic lǣswige *pasco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 13. Ic lǣsewige, lǣswige, 28: Som. 30, 33. Ic hī lǣswige on dōme and on rihtwīsnysse *I will feed them in judgement and righteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 18. Hig man lǣswode on mōrium lande *pascebantur in locis palustribus*, Gen. 41, 2. Ðā lǣswede heó hire fēstermōdor sceápum *then she fed her foster-mother's sheep*, Shrn. 101, 14. Ðā lǣswede hē mid his fæder sceápum, 108, 31. Ða assan wiðlǣswodon *the asses were grazing by them*, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 6. Lǣswa mīne scēp *feed my sheep*, 290, 30. Oxanhyrde mōt lǣswian ii. oxan oððe mā on gemǣnre lǣse *bubulco licet adhærbare duos boves, et alicubi plus, in communibus pascuis*, L. R. S. 12; Th. i. 438, 13. Heord lǣswlende *grex pascens*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Lǣsgende, Mk. Skt. 5, 11. Hwylc eówer hæfþ þeów scēp lǣsgende [lǣsuande, Lind.] *quis vestrum habens servum pascentem*, Lk. Skt. 17, 7. Heord swȳna lǣsiendra [lǣsuuandra, Lind.] *grex porcorum pascentium*, 8, 32. On lǣswigendum eówdum *in pascendis gregibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 20. [*O. E. Homl.* leseweþ, *pr.* 3: *A. R.* leswe, *imper*: *Wick.* leseweden, *p.* 3.]

læt, es; *m. One of a class that was inferior to that of the ceorl but above that of the slave.* The word occurs only in the following passage:—Gif [man] læt ofslæhþ ðone sēlestan lxxx scill. forgelde gif ðane ōðerne ofslæhþ lx scillingum forgelde ðane þriddan xl scillingum forgelden *if any one slay a 'læt' of the highest class, let him pay eighty shillings; if he slay one of the second, let him pay sixty shillings; let them pay for one of the third with forty shillings*, L. Ethb. 26; Th. i. 8, 12–14. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v: Grmm. R. A. 305–309: Grff. ii. 190: Thorpe's Glossary: Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. 8: Lappenberg's Hist. ii. 321.

læt; *adj. Late, slow, sluggish, tardy*:—Wundrodon ðæt hē on ðam temple læt wæs *mirabantur quod tardaret ipse in templo*, Lk. Skt. 1, 21. Hræd tō gehiéranne and læt tō sprecenne *velox ad audiendum, tardus ad loquendum*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 281, 6. Hlæt, Rtl. 28, 19. Nalas elnes læt *not slow of courage*, Beo. Th. 3063; B. 1529. Ne sceal se tō sǣne beón, ðissa lārna tō læt, seðe him wile lifgan mid Gode, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 17; Dōm. 89: Apstls. Kmbl. 66; Ap. 33. Se mæssepreóst se ðe bīþ tō læt ðæt hē ðæt deófol of men ādrīfe *the priest who is too slow in driving the devil from a man*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 22: Exon. 74 a; Th. 276, 29; Jul. 573: 76 a; Th. 285, 11; Jul. 712. Heora behreówsung wæs tō lætt *their repentance was too late*, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 15. Nis seó stund latu ðæt ... *the time does not tarry, when* ... Andr. Kmbl. 2422; An. 1212: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 16; Gū. 875. Nis seó tīd latu, 51 a; Th. 178, 4; Gū. 1239. Be lætre meltunge *of sluggish digestion*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 6. Wiðlætre meltunge, 2, 34;

Lchdm. i. 238, 27. Læte gange *gradu lento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 76. Læte *dissides*, i. *tardi*, 141, 6. Ne beóþ ǽfre tó late *numquam sunt sera*, 62, 18. Swæfna gewisse synt oft late *dreams are certain, but often late of fulfilment*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 27. Ðæt hí ne beón ne wordes ne weorces, ne ealles tó hræde ne tó swíðe læte, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 36. Nalæs læte wǽron eorre æscberend tó ðam orlege, Andr. Kmbl. 92; An. 46. On heortan læte [hlatto, Lind.] tó gelýfenne *tardi corde ad credendum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 25. Ðæt hé ðý lætra bíþ tó uncystum *that it* [*the body*] *be the less ready to vices*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 20. And ǽ swá hit forþwerdre beón sceolde swá wæs hit lætre *and ever as things ought to have been more forward, did they go on more slowly*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 33. Siddan ðú sprǽce tó ðínum þeówe ic hæfde ðé lættran tungan *ex quo locutus es ad servum tuum, impeditioris et tardioris linguæ sum*, Ex. 4, 10. [*Goth.* lats *slothful*: *O.Sax.* lat: *O.Frs.* let: *Icel.* latr: *O.H.Ger.* laz *piger, segnis, stupidus, tardus*: *Ger.* lass.] v. unlæt, lata; lætemest, lætest.

-lǽte. v. freó-, frig-, scyld-lǽta.

LǼTAN, *p.* lǽt, leórt; *pp.* lǽten. The ellipsis of a verb in the infinitive, the meaning of which may be inferred from the context, not unfrequently takes place after *lǽtan*; and the connection of many of the meanings which follow with the simple one seems explainable in this way. I. *to* LET, *allow, permit, suffer*:—God lǽt him fyrst ðæt hé his mándǽda geswíce *God allows him time that he may cease from his crimes*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 32. Ðonne ne lǽteþ hé ús nó costian ofer gemet *then he will not let us be tempted beyond measure*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Gif Drihten ðé lǽteþ ðone teóþan dǽl ánne habban *if the Lord lets thee have only the tenth part*, 51, 3. God lǽt hí habban ǽgenne cyre, Homl. Th. i. 10, 19. Ne leórt ǽnigne monno tó fylgenne hine *non admisit quemquam sequi se*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 37. Ðá onlýsde hé hine and lǽt hine féran æfter ðam biscope *absolvit eum, et post Theodorum ire permisit*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 3. Se dǽma lǽt ða módor tó ðam suna on synderlícre clýsingce *the judge allowed the mother to come to the son in a chamber apart*, Homl. Skt. 4, 342. Se ǽca Drihten hine sylfne lǽt lǽdon on ða heán dúne *the Lord eternal allowed himself to be led on to the high mountain*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 10. Drihten ealle ða gefylde ða ðe hié on eorþan lǽton hingrian and þyrstan for his naman *the Lord had filled all those who let themselves*, or *were content to, hunger and thirst for his name's sake* [cf. in Icel. *láta* with a reflex. infin.], 159, 17. Lǽt beón ealne dæg *let it be all day*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 25. Lǽtaþ ǽgðer weaxan *sinite utraque crescere*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. Lǽte *pateretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 4. Hé lífde búton synnum ðeáh ðe hé hine lǽte costian, Blickl. Homl. 33, 17. Lǽtan nánne lybban *to let none live*, Ex. 14, 5. Se ðe mýn blód nolde lǽtan ǽgeótan *he that would not suffer my blood to be shed*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 17. Lǽton, Exon. 46 b; Th. 152, 3; Gú. 921. Gif ðú ðé wilt dón manegra beteran ðonne scealt ðú ðé lǽtan ánes wyrsan *if thou wilt make thyself the superior of many, thou must allow thyself to be the inferior of one*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 14. II. *to let* [*alone*], *let go, give up, dismiss, leave, forsake, let* [*blood*]:—Ne recce ic hwæt hí déman. Ic lǽte tó ðínum dóme má ðonne tó hiora *I care not what judgements they make. I give myself up*, or *trust, to your judgement more than to theirs*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 14. Hwý nelt ðú géman ðæt mín sweostor mé lǽt ánne þegnian *why dost thou not heed that my sister leaves me to serve alone?* Blickl. Homl. 67, 31. Hé lǽt his hláfordes gebod tó gíemeliéste *he leaves to neglect* [*neglects*] *his lord's command*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 14. Lǽtt ðonne án ðæt gefeoht sume hwíle *he lets the battle alone then for some time*, 33, 7; Swt. 227, 10. Hé cwæþ tó him lǽtaþ ðæt nett on ða swíðran healfe ðæs rǽwettes . . . hig lǽton *dixit eis mittite in dexteram navigii rete . . . miserunt*, Jn. Skt. 21, 6. Ðæt ic sylf ongeat ne lǽt ic ðæt unwriten *what I myself knew, I did not leave unwritten*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 26. God hine lǽt frigne *God left him free*, Homl. Th. i. 18, 29. Ic lǽt míne wylne tó ðé *ego dedi ancillam meam in sinum tuum*, Gen. 16, 5. Se arcebiscop lǽt hit eall tó heora ágene rǽde *the archbishop left it all to their own discretion*, Chart. Th. 341, 11. God hí hǽðenum leódum lǽt tó anwealde *God left them to the power of heathen nations*, Jud. 1, 8. Hé lǽt hí tó handa Madian *tradidit illos in manu Madian*, 6, 1. Ðá gyrnde se cyng ealra ðæra þegna ðe ða eorlas ǽr hæfdon, and hí lǽtan hí ealle him tó handa, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Gé forsáwon eall mín geþeaht and lǽton eów tó gíemeléste ðonne ic eów cýdde *despexistis omne consilium meum et increpationes meas neglexistis*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 22. Swá swá hit his yldran lǽtan and lǽfdan ðam tó gewealde *as his parents left and bequeathed it to be at his disposal*, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 3; Lchdm. iii. 286, 15. Hine eft ðám mannum hálne and gesundne ágeaf ðám ðe hine ǽr deádne lǽton *gave him back safe and sound to the men who before had left him dead*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 22. Lǽt ðíne lác beforan ðam altare *relinque munus tuum ad altare*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 24. Lǽt ðú him blód on ǽdre *let blood for him from a vein*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 22. Beó ðú be ðínum and lǽt mé be mínum *be thou with thine, and leave me with mine*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 8. Gif hé tóþ of ísleá lǽt hig frige *dentem si exeusserit, dimittet eos liberos*, Ex. 21, 27. Lǽte hig frige, 26. Wé lǽraþ ðæt man ǽnig ne lǽte unbiscpod tó lange, Wulfst. 120, 15. Lǽte [ðæt feoh] ǽn and fó se ágend tó *let him give up* [*the property*], *and let the owner take it*, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 9: 12; Th. i. 34, 12. Hwilce hwíle hine wille Drihten hér on worlde lǽtan *how long the Lord will leave him in this world*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 9. Hé sceal lǽtan hí unnyttan geþancas of his móde *he must dismiss his idle thoughts from his mind*, Wulfst. 234, 26. Ðonne hé hí nyle lǽtan tó hiera ágnum wilnungum *quos in sua desideria non relaxat*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 22. Hé nó be ðæm ágnum lǽtan wolde ac ofer ðone gársecg ðone ylecan leóman ðæs fullan geleáfan áspringan lǽt *he would not leave off when that* [*the spreading of the gospel over part of the world*] *only was done, but caused the same beam of the perfect faith to spring forth across the ocean* [*to England*], Lchdm. iii. 432, 16. Wíd poccum swíðe sceal mon blód lǽtan, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 3. Nis him blód tó lǽtanne, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 16. III. *to let, cause, make, get, have, cause to be, place*:—Ic hine symble gehýre and míne mildse ofer ðone lǽte *I will ever hear him, and my mercy shall be upon that man*, Wulfst. 264, 11. Swá hí hiora lufe neár Gode lǽtaþ swá hí bióþ orsorgru *the nearer to God they place their love, the more free are they from care*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 24: 40, 7; Fox 242, 26–28. Hé lǽt betwux him and níwum feóndum ðæt hé nǽfre geseweu [wæs] fram him *posuit tenebras latibulum suum*, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Ðá fór hé norþryhte be ðæm lande lǽt him ealne weg ðæt wéste land on ðæt steórbord *then he sailed due north along the coast: he had the waste land all the way on his starboard*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10. Ða hé lǽt standan beforan ymbeútan ða eardungstówe *quos stare fecit circa tabernaculm*, Num. 11, 24. Hé sette scole and on ðære hé lǽt cnihtas léran *he set up a school, and had boys taught in it*; instituit scholam in qua pueri literis erudirentur, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45. Se cing lǽt gerídan ealle ða land ðe his módor áhte him tó handa, Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 19: 1023; Erl. 162, 35: 1035; Erl. 164, 22. Wit ðæt dá lǽtan and unéþelíce þurhtugan ðæt hé ðæs geþafa wolde beón *with difficulty we got him to assent to it*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Hí lǽton hig hádian tó bisceopum *they got themselves ordained bishops*, 1053; Erl. 188, 14. IV. *to make a thing appear* [*so and so*], *make as if, make out, profess, pretend, estimate, consider, suppose, think*:—Ic lǽto *existimabo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 18. Hé lǽttes *arbitretur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 2. Ne lǽtaþ wé *non dissimulamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 22. Ealle wé lǽtaþ efendýrne Englisene and Denisene *we estimate all at the same amount, Englishman and Dane*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 152, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* mannglöld skyldi jöfn látin ok spora-höggit.] Ðonne wé ðisses middangeardes welan foresettaþ and ús leófran lǽtaþ ðonne ða lufan ðara heofonlícra eádignessa *cum mundi divitias amori cælestium præponimus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 16. Fela is ðæra ðe embe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leóhtlíce lǽtaþ *many are there that esteem lightly of blessings or cursings* [cf. *Piers P.* iv. 160–161 moste peple . . . *leten* mekenesse a maistre and Mede a mansed schrewe. Loue *lete* of hir lizte and lewte ȝit lasse: *Orm.* 7523– uss birrþ *lætenn* unnorneliȝ and litell off uss sellfenn and *lætenn wel* off oþre menn], L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 36. Gé beótlice lǽtaþ *ye boast*, Wulfst. 46, 15. Hý þencaþ and lǽtaþ ðæt tó warscype, ðæt hý ðóðre mágan þícan, 55, 2. Hé lǽt ðæt hyt Dryhtnes sylfes andwlyta wǽre *he supposed that it was the face of the Lord himself*, St. Andr. 42, 9. Ðá sendun hig mid searwum ða ðe rihtwíse lǽton *observantes miserunt insidiatores qui se justos simularent*, Lk. Skt. 20, 20. Ðá lǽton hý sume ðæt ðæt mycel unræd wǽre *some of them considered it a very bad plan*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 32. Manige lǽton ðæt hit cometa wǽre *many supposed that it was a comet*, 1097; Erl. 234, 13. Ðæs ðe men lǽton *as men supposed*, Erl. 234, 17. Hí hí selfe lǽton ǽgðer ge for heáne ge for unwræste *they considered themselves as abject and undone;* ultima propemodum desperatione tabuerunt [cf. *Piers P.* xv. 5 somme *leten* me for a lorel], Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 22. Lǽton ðá gedwealde men, swylce Simon Godes sylfes sunu wǽre, Wulfst. 99, 7. Ðæt man þurh ðæt lǽte ðæt hé sí ðæs legeres wyrðe *so that for that reason it be considered that he is worthy of such burial*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 17. Ðæt hé ða ðe him underþiódde sfen lǽte him gelíce *æqualem se subditis deputet*, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 15. Ðæt cild ðe læg on cradele ða gýteras lǽton efenscyldig and hit gewittig wǽre, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 2. Ic wælle lǽta *æstimabo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 20. Se ealdormonn sceal lǽtan hine selfne gelícne his hiéremonnum, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 8. V. *to behave towards, treat*:—Ðam elþeódigan and útancumenan ne lǽt ðú nó uncýþlíce wið hine *as regards the alien and foreigner do not behave unkindly towards him* [cf. *Icel.* björn lætr allblítt við hana], L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 20. VI. *to let* [*land, &c.*]:—Eádward cyning and ða híwan ín Wintanceastre lǽtaþ tó Dænewulfe bisceope twentig hída landes, Chart. Th. 158, 7. Ðá com sum óðer and beád máre ðonne ðe óðer ǽr sealde and se cyng hit lǽtt ðam menn ðe him máre beád *then some other man came and offered more than the other had before given, and the king let it to the man that offered more*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 10. Ðá hý lǽtan him tó ðæt land æt Fádburge byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 76, 5: Chart. Th. 151, 6. VII. *with adverbs*:—Ðás óðre lǽtaþ ðone n ágweg on sopinum *these others let the n fall away in the supine*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 60. Ælmǽr abbod hí lǽtan ágweg *they let abbot Aylmer go away*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 13. Ðá cwǽdon ða witan ðæt betere wǽre ðæt man ðene áþ ágweg lǽte ðonne hine man

sealde . . : Đá lét hé done áþ áweg *then the witan said that it would be better that the oath should be dispensed with than that it should be taken . . . Then he omitted the oath*, Chart. Th. 289, 24–30. Æt ealre ðære hergunge and æt eallum ðám hearmum ðe ár ðam gedón wǽre ár ðæt fríþ geset wǽre man eall onweig láte and nán man ðæt ne wrece ne bóte ne bidde *as regards all the harrying and all the injuries that were done before the peace was made, let it all be dismissed, and let no man avenge it or ask for compensation*, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 3. Petrus cnucode óþ ðæt hí hine inn létoh *Peter knocked until they let him in*, Homl. Th. i. 382, 23. Hé lét him eáþelice ymbe ðæt *he takes it easily*, Wulfst. 298, 30: Homl. Skt. 4, 342. [*Goth.* lêtan: *O. Sax.* lâtan: *O. Fries.* lêta: *Icel.* láta: *O. H. Ger.* lâzan.] DER. á-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, tó- létan.

læt-byrd, e; *f. A late* or *slow birth*:—Se wífman se hire cild ǽfédan ne mæg gange tó gewitenes mannes birgenne . . . and cweþe ðás word ðis mé tó bóte ðære láþan lætbyrde *let the woman who cannot nourish her* [*unborn*] *child go to the grave of a dead man . . . and say these words*: '*May this help me with the troublesome late birth*,' Lchdm. iii. 66, 21.

-léte. v. á-léte.

lætemest; *a double superlative of* læt. *Last*:—In ðǽm lætemestan dæge *in novissimo die*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 44: 39, 40. Stówe ða lætemestu *novissimum locum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 9, 10. Monige wutudlice bióþun árist ða foerþmestu and ða lætemestu foerþmest *multi autem erunt primi novissimi et novissimi primi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 31. Ða endo ? lætmesta *novissima*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 45.

lætemest; *adv. Lastly, at last, finally*:—Lætemest (lætmest, Lind.) *novissime*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 14.

létere. v. blód-létere.

lætest; *superl.* of læt. *Last*:—Đe lætest [ða lætmesta, Lind.] *the last*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 27. [*O. Eng. Homl.* latest: *Orm.* latst: *A. R. Laym.* last.]

lǽd, es; *n. Land*:—Dó swá ic láre beó ðé [Lchdm. ðú] be ðínum and lét mé be mínum ne gyrne ic ðínes ne lǽdes ne landes ne sace ne sócne ne ðú mínes ne þearft *do as I advise; be thou with thine and leave me to mine; I desire nothing of thine, neither lea nor land, neither 'sac' nor 'socn'; nor needest thou mine*, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 15; Lchdm. iii. 288, 8. The Icelandic has the same alliterative phrase, e. g. 'deyr fé; deyja frændr; eyðisk land ok láð.'

lǽd *a lathe* [e. g. Kent is divided into six *lathes*], *a district containing several hundreds*, v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 100. The word occurs in the Latin laws of Edward the Confessor:—In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocabatur *lód*, quod isti dicunt tithinge [*or* trihinge], Th. i. 455, n. 3. In L. Hen. I. viii. 2 occurs amongst the names of other officials *leidegrevi* = *lódgerǽfan*, Th. i. 514, note 1. Cf. *Icel.* leið, leiðangr *a levy*: *Dan.* leding. Skeat, Etymol. Dict. under *lathe*, suggests that lǽd = lægd, in which case perhaps it may be compared with *Dan.* lægd *a levying district.*

lǽdan; *p.* de *To speak ill of, accuse, abuse, execrate, detest, hate*:—Man eall hyrweþ ðæt man scolde herian and lǽdeþ [lǽdeþ ?] ðæt man scolde lufian *people scorn what they ought to praise, and hate what they ought to love*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 167. Gif hwelc cymiþ tó mé and ne lǽdes [lǽdues, Lind] fæder his *si quis venit ad me et non odit patrem suum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 26. Middý iuih lǽdeþ menn *eum vos oderint homines*, Lind. 6, 22. Ða ðe lǽdes ? lǽdedon *qui oderunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 44. Ða ðe lǽddon, Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 71. Hý wǽron ealle únspræce ðonne hý mé leahtrodon and lǽddon *loquebantur simul*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* leiða *to make a person loathe a thing*: *O. Sax.* a-lêdian *to disgust*: *O. H. Ger.* leidan *accusare, detestari*; leidên *execrari, odiosum facere.*] v. be-lǽdan, lǽdian.

lǽdð[u], e; lǽddo; *indecl.*; *f. An injury, offence, hatred, enmity, malice*:—Lǽdðe *livoris*, Wt. Voc. ii. 50, 16. Mid lǽdo hæfe ðú fónd ðínne *odio habebis inimicum tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 43. Lǽddo *odio*, 24, 10. Sette unlage nǽre oððe undóm gedéme heononforþ for lǽdðe oððe for feohfange *he that from this time forth shall set up unjust law, or judge unjust judgement on account of malice or of bribery*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Þurh Þendan lǽdðe hyra cyninges, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 14. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt érest ðæt man tó ðórum lǽdðe hæbbe *now first it is murder, that a man hate another*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Ne dóm ic ðé lædo *non facio tibi injuriam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 13. Ðæt hié ongieten ðæt ðæt sindon ða forman lǽddo ðe hié Gode gedoon mǽgen *ut noverint, quod hanc primam injuriam faciunt Deo*, Past. 45, 2; Swt. 339, 7. Ðara lǽdda ðe gé lange drugon *for the injuries that ye have suffered long*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 36; Jud. 158. Hé mid lǽddum ús eglan móste, Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Done Jacobum Judéa leorneras otslógan for Cristes lǽddum *that James the disciples of the Jews slew from hatred to Christ*, Shrn. 93, 12. Lǽddum hwópan *to threaten injuries*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 31; Ph. 582. [Cf. *Icel.* leiða; *f. irksomeness*: *O. H. Ger.* leida; *f. accusatio.*]

læt-hýdig; *adj. Slow-minded, slow of thought, dull*:—Nis mon on moldan . . . ðæs læthýdig ðæt hine se ǽrgifa ealles biscyrge módes cræfta *no man is there on earth so dull, that the bounteous giver hath quite cut him off from powers of mind*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 5; Crá. 10.

læt-líce; *adv. Slowly*:—Ðá andswarode hé him lætlíce *then he answered him slowly*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin, 80, 12. Lætlicor *more slowly* Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 16; Hy. 4, 33.

lætmest. v. lætemest.

læt-réde; *adj. Slow of counsel, deliberate*:—Oft mon bið suíðe wandigendre æt ǽlcum weorce and suíðe lætrǽde and wénaþ menn ðæt hit sie for unfirmódnesse and for unarodscipe and bið deáh for wisdóme and for wærscipe *often a man will be very hesitating in every action, and very deliberate, and men suppose that it is from stupidity and from cowardice, and yet it is from wisdom and caution*; the Latin however has 'sæpe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur,' Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 14.

lætsum; *adj. Slow, late*:—Wæs swíðe lætsum geár on corne and on ǽlces cynnes wæstmum *it was a very late year for corn and crops of every kind*, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 18.

lætt, e; *f. A lath*:—Lætta *asseres*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 42; Wrt. Voc. 26, 41. Latta *vel* reafteres *asseres*, 108; Som. 78, 123; Wrt. Voc. 58, 35. [*Hic asser* a lath, Wrt. Voc. 235, 37: *Prompt. Parv.* lathe latthe, laththe *tignus, tignum, tigillum*: *O. H. Ger.* latta, lata *tignum, asser, tegula*: *Ger.* latte *a lath.*]

læuw. v. leów.

léwa, an; *m. A betrayer, traitor*:—Léwa *proditor* vel *traditor*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 43. Judam scarioð se wæs léwa [hléga, Lind] *iudam scarioth qui fuit proditor*, Lk. Skt. 6, 16. His léwa him tácen sealde *dederat traditor ejus signum eis*, Mk. Skt. 14, 44: Homl. Th. ii. 246, 10. Mid Judan ðe Cristes léwa wæs; Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 21. Hér is ðæs léwan hand *ecce manus tradentis me*, Lk. Skt. 22, 21.

léwan; *p.* de *To betray*:—Donne léweþ bróðer óðerne héðnum on deáþ and sunu se léweþ his fæder *then one brother shall betray another to the heathen to death, and a son he shall betray his father*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 21. [*Goth.* lêwjan, *to betray*: *O. H. G.* gi-lâti; *p.* (*he*) *betrayed.*] v. be-léwan.

léwed, léud, es; *m. A layman*:—Gif man léud ofsleá an þeówþe licge bútan wyrgelde *if a layman be slain while thieving, let no wergild be paid for the slaying*, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. v. next word.

léwede; *adj. Lay, laic, not learned, not of the church*; by gradual change of meaning it has become the later *lewd*:—Léwede man *laicus*, Wt. Voc. 72, 8. Ðara manna sum wæs bescoren preóst sum wæs léwede sum wæs wífmon *e quibus hominibus quidam erat adionsus ut clericus*,'*quidam laicus, quædam femina*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 35. Hí underfengon ða dígelnyssa ðære láre ðe ðæt léwede folc undergitan ne mihte *they* [*the apostles*] *received the mysteries of the doctrine that the unlearned people could not understand*, Homl. Th. i. 190, 13. Búton ða láreówas screádian symle ða leahtras þurh heora láre áweg ne bið ðæt léwede folc wæstmbǽre on gódum weorcum, ii. 74, 17. Hé munuclíce leofode betwux ðam léwedan folce *he lived as a monk among laymen*, 97, 67. Sum wer wæs on léwedum háde *fuit vir in laico habitu*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 7. Deáh ðe hé ðá gyt on léwedum háde beón sceolde . . . hé munuclífe gyta swíðor lifde ðonne ðonne léwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 9–11. Ðæt hit nǽfre on lédu hand ne wende *that it should never pass to a lay hand*, Chart. Th. 166, 21. Ealle ge bescorene ge léwede, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 36: 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Ða ðe mid him wǽron swíðust léwde *qui cum ipso erant, maxime laici*, 5, 6; S. 618, 42. Ða witan ealle ge hádode ge léwede *all the witan both churchmen and laymen*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 4. Ne úre nánig his líf ne fadode swá swá hé scolde, ne gehádode regollíce ne léwede lahlíce, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 78. Þurh gelǽredra regolbryce and þurh léwedra lahbryce *through breach of* [*monastic*] *rule by the learned and breach of law by the unlearned*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 199. [In the later English the *lewed* are contrasted with the *lered*, e. g. *Orm.* 3a *læwedd* follc, 3a *læredd*; and Robert Manning writes 'not for þe lerid bot for the *lewed*:' *Prompt. Parv.* lewde *illitteratus, inseius, ignarus, laicus.*]

léwend, es; *m. One who betrays, a traitor*:—Léwend *proditor*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 125; Wrt. Voc. 49, 18: Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 75. Léwend, Kent. Gl. 1156.

léwerce. v. léwerce.

Læwes, Læwe *Lewes in Sussex*:—Tó Læwe [other MS. Læwes] *at Lewes*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 208, 1. Æt Hamme wið Læwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 388, 18. Hamme juxta Læwes, vi. 46, 11.

láf, e; *f.* I. *what is left, remnant, remains, relic, remainder, rest, lave* [in northern dialects]:—Láf *superstes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 11, 7. Healmes láf *stipulæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 131; Wt. Voc. 38, 51. Ðǽr wæs ungemetlíc wæl geslægen and sió láf wið done here fríþ nam *there was immense slaughter, and those who were left made peace with the Danes*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 17: 894; Erl. 93, 1. Seó wǽpna láf *the weapons' leavings, the survivors of a battle*, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 5; Gen. 2005. Secg gára láf se ða gúþe genæs, 94; Th. 121, 32; Gen. 2019. Ða Norþmen dreórig daraþa láf, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 3; Æðelst. 54. Seoððan se écea dǽl of bið ðæt is seó sáwl hwæt bið elles seó láf búton wyrma mete *when the eternal part, that is the soul, is gone, what else is the rest but food for worms?* Blickl. Homl. iii. 32. Ic beó tó láfe *reste*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 62. Ne wearþ ðǽr forþon ún Bret tó láfe *there* [*at Anderida*] *was not even one Briton left*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 7. Ðæs folces ðe ðǽr tó

lífe wæs, Blickl. Homl. 79, 20. Betýcan eów on héðenra hand heries lífe *to deliver you into the hands of the heathen, all that is left of* or *by a host*, Wulfst. 298, 20. Sumes þinges lífe *reliquiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 19. Lífa ðriéásra forwurþaþ *reliquiæ impiorum interibunt*, Ps. Spl. 36, 40. Wætra lífe *the survivors of the flood*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 21; Gen. 1549. Hí námon ða lífa *tulerunt reliquias*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 20. II. *used in poetry of weapons with the gen. of the implement employed in making them*:—Ic eom wrúðra líf fýres and feóle *I am the leaving of foes, of fire and of file* [a sword, forged in the fire and sharpened by the file], Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 6; Rä. 70, 3. Homera lífa *swords*, Beo. Th. 5651; B. 2829: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 14; Rä. 6, 7: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6; Æðelst. 6. III. *what is left as an inheritance, legacy, heirloom* [of armour or weapons: 'das schwert ist des mannes grösztes kleinod, das nur auf seinen nächsten männlichen erben übergeht' Grmm. Gesch. D. S. p. 12]:—Beaduscrúda betst ðæt mine breóst wereþ; ðæt is Hrædlan líf, Welandes geweorc, Beo. Th. 913; B. 454. Gomel swyrd Éanmundes líf *an ancient sword, an heirloom from Eanmund*, 5216; B 2611: 5250; B. 2628. Ðér brægd eorl Beówulfes ealde lífe, 1595; B. 795: 2981; B. 1488. Hét in gefetian Hréðles lífe; næs sincmáðdum sélra on sweordes hæd, 4389; B. 2191. IV. *a relict, widow*:—Líf *vel* forlíften wíf *derelicta*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 65; Wrt. Voc. 50, 46. Ne nime ðæs forþfarenan líf nánne óðerne man búton his bróðor *uxor defuncti non nubet alteri, sed accipiet eam frater ejus*, Deut. 25, 5. And áfre ne geweorþe ðæt Cristen man gewífige on ðæs lífe ðe swá neáh wére on woroldcundre sibbe *and never let it happen that a Christian man marry the relict of him who was so near* [*within the prohibited degrees*] *in worldly relationship*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 15: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23. Se forlét his fulluht and lifode on héðenum þeáwe swá ðæt hé heafde his feder lífe tó wífe, Chr. 616; Erl. 21, 40. Paulinus genam Æðelburge Éádwines lífe and gewát on scipe tó Cent, 633; Erl. 25, 21. Ðá gewát Éadríc . . . Ðá hæfde Éadríc lífe and nán bearn *then Eadric died . . . Eadric left a widow but no child*, Chart. Th. 272, 22. [*Goth.* laiba *a remnant: O. Frs.* láva: *O. Sax*, léba: *Icel.* leif: *O. H. Ger.* leiba.] DER. ege-, ende-, eormen-, here-, húsel-, met-, sé-, un-, weá-, ýð-, yrfe-líf.

lafian; *p.* ode *To lave, bathe, pour water on*:—Nim ðone wéstan and wyrm and lafa ðín heáfod mid *take the liquor and warm it and lave thy head with it*, Lchdm. iii. 48, 7. Wyrc ðæt bæþ of ðám ilcum wyrtum on cealdum wyllewætre gecnuwa ða wyrta swíðe wel lege on ðæt wæter lafa on ðone swile *make the bath of the same herbs in cold spring-water, pound the herbs very thoroughly, lay on, pour the water on to the swelling*, L. M., 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 29. Genim beren eár beseng lege on swá hát and hát wæter lafa on *take a barley ear, singe it, apply it as hot as possible, and pour hot water on*, 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* labian, laben, labôn *reficere, refocillare: Ger.* laben.] v. ge-lafian.

lafor, es; *m. A leopard* [so Cockayne, but ought not the word in the following passage to be *eoforas*?]:—Swelce eác laforas ðær cwóman unmétlícre micelnisse and monig óðer wildeór and eác tigris *nec minus apri ingentis forme misti maculosis lincibus tygribusque*, Nar. 15, 1.

-lafte. v. twí-lafte.

lag-. v. lah-.

lága, an; *m. Law*:—Stande án laga, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22, MS. B. Réde gé forþ lagan fyrþor ic wolde gif mé tó anhagode *proceed further in determining laws; I would, if it were convenient for me*, Wulfst. 275, 11. v. riht-, woruld-laga.

-lága. v. án-, úst-laga.

lagian; *p.* ode *To make a law, ordain*:—Lagiaþ góde woruldlagan and lecgaþ ðértóeácan ðæt úre cristendóm stande *ordain good secular laws, and add thereto the establishment of our christianity*, Wulfst. 274, 7. [*Kath.* lahede *ordained.*] v. ge-in-, in-, úst-lagian.

lago-. v. lagu-.

lagu, e; *f. Law, statute, decree, regulation, rule, fixed custom*:—Lagu *jus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 22. God him sette é ðæt ys open lagu ðam folce tó steóre *God appointed them law, that is a plain rule, for the guidance of the people*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 36. *Deuteronomium* ðæt ys óðer lagu, 39. Gif hé hine ládian wille dó ðæt be ðam deópestan áðe on Engla lage and on Dena lage be ðam ðe heora lagu sí *if he will clear himself, let him do it by the most solemn oath in the district under English law; in that under Danish, by what their law may be*, L. Eth. vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 20. Manna gehwilc óðrum beóde ðæt riht ðæt hé wille ðæt man him beóde and ðæt is swýðe riht lagu *let every man offer that justice to another that he wishes to be offered to himself, and that is a very just rule*, 49; Th. i. 326, 32. Nú is seó ealde lagu geendod æfter Cristes tócyme and men ne ceósaþ nú on ðissere cristenan lage of nánum biscopcynne óðerne biscop ac of álcum cynne *now the old law is ended after Christ's advent, and men do not now under the Christian law choose a bishop from an episcopal race, but from any race*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 24. Hig geceótaþ tó Aarones dæle and his suna ðére lage *cedent in partem Aaron et filiorum ejus jure perpetuo*, Ex. 29, 28. Hwí forgýmaþ ðíne leorningcnihtas úre yldrena lage? . . . Gé for náht dydon Godes bebod for eówre lage *quare discipuli tui transgrediuntur traditionem seniorum?* . . . *Irritum facistis mandatum Dei propter traditionem vestram*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2, 6. Ðér hæfþ ána lage earm and se welega *there poor and rich shall have one law*, Dóm. L. 12, 163. Godes lage healdan, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 36, 23. Hé niwade ðér Cnutes lage, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. Ðér þegen áge twegen costas lufe oððe lage *where a thane has two alternatives love or law* [i. e. where a case may be arranged amicably or by appeal to law], L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 6. Ðis synd ða bebodu and dómas and laga ðe drihten gesette *hæc sunt judicia atque præcepta et leges quas dedit dominus*, Lev. 26, 46. Ðis ys seó é ðe Moises foresette and laga and dómas *ista est lex quam proposuit Moyses, et hæc testimonia et cæremoniæ atque judicia*, Deut. 4, 44-45. Ic wille ðæt hig beón swá gódera lagana wurðe swá hig betst wéran on ániges cynges dæge *I will that they be entitled to as good laws as there ever have been in any king's day*, Chart. Th. 416, 24. And ic wille ðæt woruldgeriht a mid Denum standan be swá gódum lagum swá hý betst geceósen mágen, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 30. Hwilc óðer þeód is swá máre ðæt hæbbe laga and rihte dómas and ealle é *quæ est alia gens sic inclyta, ut habeat cæremonias justasque judicia et universam legem*, Deut. 4, 8. Hé lægde laga ðæt swá hwá swá slóge heort oððe hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendian, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 26. Ic wylle ðæt man rihte laga upp árére and ághwilce unlage georne ásylle, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 7. In the phrases *on Engla, Dena, &c. lage*, which may be compared with the *Icel.* á þrænda lögum, *lagu* is nearly equivalent to 'district in which certain [English, Danish, &c.] laws prevail,' and in Cl. & V. Dict. [v. lög ii.] *lög* is rendered 'law community, communion, also a law district.' So in L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 3 it is said:—Gif hláford his þeówan freólsdæge nýde tó weorce gylde lahslitte inne on Deone lage and wíte mid Englum. These laws are the first in which *lagu* or *lah-* occurs, afterwards these forms are not unfrequent, and are continued in the Laws of William the Conqueror 'en Dene lahe, en Merchene lahe, en West Sexene lahe,' Th. i. 466, and in L. H. I. 'in Denelaga,' 566. From the time of the appearance of the word it would seem that its use was due to Scandinavian influence. v. Steenstrup's Normannerne, iv. 15 sqq. In Icelandic the word is used in the sense of law only in *pl.* lög: *Dan.* lov. v. land-, mánig-, riht-, þegen-, un-, woruld- lagu; laga *and* lah.

lagu, lago; *m.* I. *sea, water*:—Ðæt gelimpan sceal ðætte lagu flóweþ ofer foldan *it shall come to pass that the sea shall flow over the earth* [*at the last day*], Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 1; Dóm. 1. Lagu, wæter under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 3265; B. 1630. Lagu líðende *the tossing water*, Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 437. Lyft and lagu [cf. *Icel.* lopt ok lögr] land ymbclyppaþ gársecg embegyrt gumena ríce *air and sea embrace earth, ocean girds round the kingdom of men*, Bt. Mt. Fox 9, 72; Met. 9, 40. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer londe and lagu swíge, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 16; Rä. 4, 11. Lagu land gefeól lyft wæs onhréred *sea fell to earth, air was stirred* [*of the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*], Cd. 167; Th. 208, 12; Exod. 482. Ðá gesundrod wæs lago wið lande, 8; Th. 10, 27; Gen. 163. Lago yrnende, 12; Th. 13, 32; Gen. 211. Willflód ongan lytligan eft, lago ebbade [*of the subsiding deluge*], 71; Th. 85, 12; Gen. 1413. Mid lande and mid loge mid wude and mid felde *cum terra et cum aqua, cum sylva et cum agro*, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 1. Under lyft ofer lagu, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 21; Ph. 101. Á hafaþ longunge seðe on lagu fundaþ, 82 a; Th. 308, 30; Seef. 47. Ne lagu dréfde ne of [on?] lyfte fleág *it troubled not water, nor flew it in air*, 106 a; Th. 404, 31; Rä. 23, 16. Ic ymb síþ spræce and on lagu þence, 119 a; Th. 458, 9; Hy. 4, 97. II. *the name of the Rune* ᛚ:—Lagu byþ leódum langsum geþuht gif hí sculun néðan on nacan tealtum *water to men wearisome seemeth, if they must venture on vessel unsteady*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 19; Rún. 21. Swá ᛚ tóglideþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2536; El. 1269. [*Goth.* (see the name of Gothic *l*) lagus: *O. Sax*, lagu (in cpds.): *Icel.* lögr; *m. sea, water, liquid*; also *name of Rune* ᛚ: *O. H. Ger.* lagu *name of Runic letter.*]

lagu-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in matters connected with the sea*:—Lagucræftig mon, Beo. Th. 423; B. 209.

lagu-fæðm, es; *m. A watery embrace*:—Ýð sió brúne lagufæðme beleólc *the dark wave played round me with its watery embrace*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7.

lagu-fæsten, es; *n. A water-fastness, sea, ocean*:—Ofer lagufæsten, Andr. Kmbl. 796; An. 398: 1650; An. 826: Elen. Kmbl. 2031; El. 1017. Lagofæsten, 497; El. 249.

lagu-flód, es; *m. Sea, ocean, stream, wave, water*:—Lagufloð *unda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 33. Lyftheim and lagufloð *air and sea*, Menol. Fox 553; Gn. C. 46. Swá wé on lagufloðe ofer ceald wæter ceólum líðan geond síðne sæ, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 16; Cri. 851. Heliseus leóle ofer lagufloð on swoncráde, 75 b; Th. 283, 2; Jul. 674. Fereþ oft lagoflód on lyfte *oft bears water aloft*, 114 b; Th. 440, 3; Rä. 59, 12. Ær gescóp ðe dryhten lagufloða bigong *before had the Lord eternal created the course of the waters*, 54 b; Th. 193, 29; Az. 129: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 345; Met. 20, 173. Twelf síþum ðæt tírfæste lond geondlíce lagufloða wynn *fons duodecies undis irrigat omne nemus*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 16; Ph. 70. Lageflódum þodenum *cæruleis turbinibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 38. ᛚ flódum bilocen, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 26; Cri. 807. Ofer lagoflódas, Andr. Kmbl. 487; An. 244.

lagu-lád, e; *f. A way across water*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 19; Wand. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 627; An. 314. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lagu-lídandi *a seafarer*.]

lagu-mearh, -mearg; *m. A sea-steed, ship*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 7; Gú. 1306. [Cf. *Icel.* lög-dýr, -fiskr *a ship*.]

lagu-síþ, es; *m. A sea-journey*:—Dære láfe lagosíþa *for those who are left after sea-journeyings* [*those who were saved in the ark*], Cd. 67; Th. 81, 11; Gen. 1343. Lagosíþa rest *rest from sea-journeyings* [*on coming out of the ark*], 73; Th. 89, 26; Gen. 1486.

lagu-strét, e; *f. A sea-road, the sea*:—Ofer lagustréte, Beo. Th. 483; B. 239.

lagu-streám, es; *m. Sea, stream, river, water*:—Folde and lagustreám *earth and sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 86; Met. 11, 43. On lagostreáme [*the Danube*], Elen. Kmbl. 273; El. 137. Lyft wið lagustreám *air with water*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 22; Sch. 84. Lád ofer lagustreám, Andr. Kmbl. 845; An. 423: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 31; Met. 26, 16. Déor lagustreámas wyllan onspringaþ *fons in medio est*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 27; Ph. 62. Lagustreáma full *full of water*, 102 a; Th. 385, 1; Rä. 4, 38. Álýs mé and genere wið lagustreámum manegum wæterum *eripe me, et libera me de aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 143, 8: Cd. 91; Th. 115, 21; Gen. 1923. Ofer lagustreámas [*the waters of the deluge*], 161; Th. 201, 5; Exod. 367. Ofer lagustreámas *across the sea*, Beo. Th. 599; B. 297. [*O. Sax.* lagu-strôm.]

lagu-swimmend, es; *m. A creature that swims, a fish*:—Laguswimmendra, Salm. Kmbl. 580; Sal. 289.

lah; *n.*(?) *Law*:—Ælc mynetere ðe betihtlad sí bicge him lah mid xii ðran [cf. bicge him lage, Th. i. 294, 8] *let every minter that is accused buy himself law with xii ores* [v. lah-ceáp], L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 16. [*Icel.* lög, is neuter.] v. lagu; lah-ceáp.

lah-breca, an; *m. A law-breaker*, Scint. 2, Lye.

lah-bryce, es; *m. A breach of the law*:—Dæt wæs geworden ðæs ðe hé sæde þurh geléredra regolbryce and þurh léwedra lahbryce *that happened, according to him* [*Gildas*], *through the violation of their rule by ecclesiastics, and through the breaking of the law by laymen*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 199. Deóflice dǽda on mistlícan lahbrycan [MS. D. lagbrycan] on hádbrycan and on ǽwbrycan *devilish deeds in the shape of diverse violations of law, of holy orders and of marriage*, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 18. Wearþ ðes þeódscipe swíðe forsyngod þurh lahbrycas and þurh ǽswicas þurh hádbrycas and þurh ǽwbrycas, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 147.

lah-ceáp, -cóp, es; *m. Payment made for re-entry into legal rights which have been lost*; redemptio privilegiorum quæ per utlagationem fuerint amissa:—Lahceáp, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Lahcóp, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 1. In the note on the latter passage an illustration is quoted from old Danish Law, where 'bylagh' [*town law*] being lost under certain conditions after an absence of a year and a day, a man 'bör at *köbe* sigh thet igen a ny.' The term is found in Old Sleswick Law:—'Rex habet quoddam speciale debitum in Slæswick, quod dicitur *Læghkiöp*, quo redimitur ibi hereditas [quorundam] morientium.' In the same passage occurs the phrase 'emere lagh.' v. lah.

lah-líce; *adv. Lawfully, according to law*:—Ne úre nánig his líf ne fadode swá swá hé scolde ne gehádode regollíce ne léwede lahlíce *nor hath any one of us ordered his life as he should, neither those ordained according to their rules nor the laymen according to the law*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 78. Dæt hí léran dæt gehádode menn regollíce libban and léwede lahlíce heora líf fadian, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 27.

lah-mann, es; *m. A man acquainted with, and whose duty it was to declare, the law*:—xii lahmenn scylon riht tǽcean Wealan and Æglau vi Engliscne and vi Wylisce. Þolien ealles ðæs hý ágon gif hí wóh tǽcen oþþe geládian hí dæt hí bet ne cúþon *xii lawmen shall declare the law to Welsh and English, vi English and vi Welsh. Let them forfeit all they own if they declare wrong; or clear themselves* [*on the ground*] *that they knew no better*, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 9. In L. Ed. C. 38; Th. i. 461, 21 the latinized form of the word occurs:—Postea inquirat justicia per *lagemannos*, et per meliores homines de burgo vel hundredo vel villa. See Cl. & Vig. Dict. *sub voce* lögmaðr.

lah-riht, es; *n. Legal right*:—Æghwylc lahriht ge burhriht ge landriht *every legal right, both of town and country*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 19. Gif hwá openne widercwyde ongeán lahriht Cristes oþþe cyninges gewyrce *if any one act in open contradiction to the legal right of Crist or of the king*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 9.

lah-slit; *n*[?]; -sliht, -slite, es; *m*; -slitt, e: *f.* According to its component parts the word means *a breach or violation of the law*; in the Laws however it is applied to *the fine payable for the breach*, and is used only with reference to the Danes, the corresponding term among the English being *wite*:—Beó se wið done cyninge hundtwelftig scill. scyldig on Engla lage . . . and on Dena lage lahslites scyldig, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 15. Gebéte dæt be dæm ðe seó dǽd sý swá be wíte swá be lahslitte [lahslite, MS. B.] *let him make 'bot' for that according to what the deed is, either by 'wite'* [*if English*] *or by 'lahslit'* [*if Danish*], L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 6. Gif preóst fulluhtes forwyrne ðam ðe ðæs þearf sý, gylde wíte mid Englum and mid Denum lahslit, ðæt is twelf ðran, 10–13. Gylde swá wíte swá lahslitte [lahslite, MS. B], 2; Th. i. 168, 3. Gylde lahslitte inne on Deone lage and wíte mid Englum, 7; Th. i. 172, 3. Lahslite, 8; Th. i. 172, 7. Lahslit, 9; Th. i. 172, 11. Donne gilde hé láhsliht, L. N. P. L. 51: 52: 53; Th. ii. 298, 9: 12: 15. The word is continued in the Laws of William the Conqueror:—In Danelahe erit in forisfactura de suo *laslite* [*laxlite* in French], Th. i. 483, 24. In Th. i. 168, note a, a passage is quoted from old Swedish law in which 'lagsliht' occurs. See also Grmm. R. A. 623: Steenstrup's Normannerne, iv. 264 sqq.

lah-wita, an; *m. One who has a knowledge of law, a lawyer*:—Cyningan and biscepan eorlan and heretogan geréfan and déman lárwitan and lahwitan gedafenaþ mid rihte ðæt hí Godes riht lufian *it rightly befits kings and bishops, nobles and generals, sheriffs and judges, those who have learning and those who know law, to love God's justice*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 14.

lám, es; *n. Clay, mud, mire, earth*:—Laam *argilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 35; Wrt. Voc. 37, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 66. Lám a[r]*gella*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 7: *limus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 4: Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 81. Lámes gelícnes *the body* [*after death*], Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 9; Seel. 19. God gesceóp man of ðære eorþan láme *formavit dominus deus hominem de limo terræ*, Gen. 2, 7: Homl. Th. i. 12, 29: 236, 15. Áfæstnod ic eom on láme grundes *I sink in deep mire*; infixus sum in limo profundi, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. Genera mé of láme *deliver me out of the mire*; eripe me de luto, C. 68, 18. Láme bitolden *covered with earth* [*buried*], Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 11; Ph. 555: 50 a; Th. 173, 27; Gú. 1167: 117 b; Th. 451, 5; Dóm. 99. Ic áworpe ða myht fram mé ðe mé fram ðé gehálten ys swá ðæt lám ðe ic myd mýnum fótum ontrede *I cast away from me the power that is promised me by thee, as the dirt that I tread upon with my feet*, Shrn. 151, 22. [*O. L. Ger.* lêmo, leimo *limus*: *O. H. Ger.* leim *argilla, limus, lutum*: *Ger.* lehm.]

lama, loma, lame; *adj. Lame, disabled in the limbs, maimed, crippled, weak, paralysed, palsied, paralytic*:—On sídan lama *pleuriticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 25; Wrt. Voc. 19, 31. Lame *debilis* vel *enervatus*, 77; Som. 72, 22; Wrt. Voc. 45, 55. *Conclamatus* i. *commotus, convocatus, desperatus, vel* loma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 28: *conclamatus*, 105, 20. Ánne man se wæs lama *hominem qui erat paraliticus*, Lk. Skt. 5, 18. Ic eom lama þearfa *egenus et pauper sum*, Ps. Th. 108, 22. Dá læg ðér sum creópere lama fram cildháde *then lay there a cripple lame from his childhood*, Homl. Skt. 10, 25. Ánne bedrydan for eahte geárum lama *a bedriddén man paralysed for eight years*, 42. Man ne mót nán þing gehálan on restedagum þéh hyt lama beó nú hélþ hé ágðer ge healte ge blynde ge deáfe ge dumbe ge gebýgede laman and deófolseóce, Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 29. Án méden seó wæs lama *puella paralytica*, Bd. 3, 9: S. 533, 5. Hé wæs lama and ealra his lima þénunge benumen *deficiente penitus omni membrorum officio*, 5, 5: S. 617, 37. Mid langre ádle laman legeres swíðe gehefigod *longo paralysis morbo gravatam*, 3, 9: S. 534, 5. Oft him feorran tó láman liomseóce cwómon healte hreófe and blinde *oft to him from far came the lame, the crippled, the halt, the leprous, and the blind*, Elen. Kmbl. 2425; El. 1214. Lamena [lamana, MS. B.] hé is léce *of the lame it is the leech*, Salm. Kmbl. 155; Sal. 77. Iii hit oftræd and hié tó loman gerénode ðæt hié mec énigre note nytte beón ne meahton *duos et l. calcatos inutiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 26. Laman *paralyticos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. [*O. Sax.* lamo: *O. Frs.* lam, lom: *Icel.* lami, lama: *Dan.* lam *lame, palsied, paralytic*: *O. H. Ger.* lam *claudus, mancus, debilis, paralyticus*.] v. ád-, lim- lama.

lamb, es; *and* lamber; *n. A lamb*:—Dæt lamb sceal beón ánwintre *erit agnus annieulus*, Ex. 12, 5. Hér is Godes lamb *ecce agnus dei*, Jn. Skt. 1, 29. Swá plegende lamp *quasi agnus lasciviens*, Kent. Gl. 214. Hé gefullode done wulf and geworhte tó lambe *he baptized the wolf and made it a lamb*, Homl. Th. i. 390, 26. Godes lomber folgian, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 22; Gú. 1015. Nyme ælc mann án lamb *tollat unusquisque agnum*, Ex. 12, 3. Swá swá lamb *sicut agni*, Ps. Spl. 113, 4. Swá sceóne lambru, Ps. Th. 113, 4, 6. Lambra, Ps. Spl. 113, 6. Mid lamba rysle *cum adipe agnorum*, Deut. 32, 14. Abram gesette seofon lamb on sundron *statuit Abram septem agnas seorsum*, Gen. 21, 28. Ic eów sende swá swá lamb [lombro, Lind: lombor, Rush.] betwux wulfas *ego mitto vos sicut agnos inter lupos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 3. Heald míne lamb [lombor, lomboro, Lind: lombor, Rush.] *pasce agnos meos*, Jn. Skt. 21, 15, 16. [*Orm.* lammbre; *pl*: *Ayenb. Piers P.* lambren: *Goth. O. Sax. Icel. O. H. Ger.* lamb; in *O. H. Ger.* lember, lembir *as well as* lamb *are found in pl.* v. Grff. ii. 214.]

lambes cerse, an; *f. Lamb's cress*; cardamine hirsuta:—Cersan sǽdes sume men hátaþ lambes cersan, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 24, 16. v. E. D. S. Plant names.

Lamb-, Lambe-hýþ, e; *f. Lambeth in Surrey*:—Hér forþferde Hardacnut æt Lambhýþe, Chr. 1041; Erl. 167, 30. Dis synd ða landgemǽre intó Lambehýþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 158, 4. v. hýþ.

lam-byrd, e; *f. A lame, weak, imperfect birth*, Lchdm. iii. 66. 22. v. læt-byrd.

lám-fæt, es; *n. A vessel of clay, the body*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 9; Jul. 578: 100 a; Th. 375, 4; Seel. 133.

lampréde, an; *f. A lamprey* [Low Latin *lampreda*.]:—Hwilce fixas

gefðhst ðé? Lampredan *qualos pisces capis? muranas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* lampreda, lantphida *murenula*, Grff. ii. 241.]

lám-pytt, es; *m. A clay-pit*:—Swá andlang mearce on lámpyttas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 252, 24.

lám-seáðe [?], an; *f. A clay-* [*or mud-*] *pit*:—Of sceadwellan in lámseáðan; of lámseáðau in ledene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 80, 14.

lám-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in clay, a potter*:—Lámwyrhte [-wrihta, Lind.] *figuli*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 7. Lámwyrhtæ [-wrihtæs, Lind.], 10.

LAND, es; *n.* I. LAND as opposed to water or air, *earth*:—Wé ðec in lyft geláddun oftugon ðé landes wynna *we led thee aloft, earth's pleasures withdrew from thee*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 15; Gú. 438. Ðá siddan tóférdon ða apostolas wíde landes geond ealle ðás world *then afterwards the apostles separated and went far and wide on earth, throughout all this world*, L. Ælfc. P. 21; Th. ii. 372, 6: Wulfst. 105, 6. Monigra folca ceápstów of lande and of sé cumendra *multorum emporium populorum terra marique venientium*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Úsic æt lande gebrohte, 5, 1; S. 614, 10. Hig tugon hyra scypo tó lande *subductis ad terram navibus*, Lk. Skt. 5, 11. Ðá cómon hié tó londe on Cornwalum, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 11. Wéron ða menn uppe on lounde of ágáne, 897; Erl. 95, 24. Án scip flotigende swá néh ðan lande swá hit nýxt mége, 1031; Erl. 162, 7. Ðá gesundrod wæs lago wíd lande, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 27; Gen. 163. Com ðá tó lande swíðmód swymman, Beo. Th. 3250; B. 1623. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer londe, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 15; Rä. 4, 11. Lifigende ða ðe land tredaþ *living creatures that walk the earth*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 16; Gen. 203. II. *a land, country, region, district, province*:—Ðæs landes gold ys golda sélost *aurum terræ illius optimum est*, Gen. 2, 12. Is seó cirice on Campania ðæs landes geméro *the church is on the borders of the land of Campania*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 19. Úres landes mann *nostras*: eówres landes mann *vestras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 94, 8: 102, 21. Ne nim ðú náne sibbe wíð ðæs landes menn *ne ineas pactum cum hominibus illarum regionum*, Ex. 34, 15. Twegen landes menn and án sælþeódig, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 20. Twegen sacerdas ðe ér on lífe wéron his landes menn *two priests who before, when living, had been his countrymen*, 342, 3. Ðá cómon ða landes menn [*the Northumbrians*] tógeánes him and hine ofslógon, Chr. 1068; Erl. 205, 2. Hí wéron of Galiléam ðæm lande, Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Hé leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte *he could not live longer in that country*, 113, 11. On Lindesse lande *in provincia Lindissi*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 34. Andreas sette his hand ofer ðara wera eágan ðe ðér on lande wéron *Andrew placed his hand upon the eyes of the men who were there in that country*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 3. Ceólwulf and Eádbald of ðæm londe áfóron *Ceolwulf and Eadbald left the country*, Chr. 794; Erl. 58, 6. Ælþeódige mæn of lande mid heora éhtum and mid synnum gewíten *let foreigners depart from the country with their goods and with their sins*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 2. Þerh óðer woeg eft gecerrdon in lond hiera *per aliam viam reversi sunt in regionem suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 12. Mid ðý hí ðider cómon on land *cum illo advenissent*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 1. Ðæt wéron ða érestan scipu Denisera monna ðe Angelcynnes lond geséhton, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 16. Ælc ðæra landa ðe énigne fripige ðæra ðe Ængla land hergie *every land that affords protection to any of those that harry England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 17. Ðá lédde hé mé on fyrran lænd *cum me in ulteriora produceret*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 9. In ða nésta geméro and londo [lond, Rush.] *in proximas villas et vicos*. Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 36. III. *land, landed property, estate, cultivated land, country* [as opposed to *town*]:—Gesáwen æcer *vel* land *segðes*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 48; Wrt. Voc. 53, 55. Land *solum* vel *tellus* vel *terra*, vel *arvum*, 98; Som. 76, 98; Wrt. Voc. 54, 42. Ðis land *hoc rus*, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 21. Land *agellum*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 5. Se árfæsta bigenga ðæs gástlícan landes *pius agri spiritalis cultor*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 8. xii hída gesettes landes *xii hides of cultivated land*, L. In. 64: 65; Th. i. 144, 6: 9. Be gyrde londes *of a yard of land*, 67; Th. i. 146, 1. Þolige landes and lífes *let him lose land and life*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21. On lande *ruri*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 18. Sý hit binnan byrig sý hit upp on lande, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 5. Ge on lande ge on ódrum þingum ge on ódrum gestreónum *consisting of land and of other things and of other acquisitions*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 7. Noe began tó wircenne ðæt land *cæpit Noe exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. Búton earmre wudewan ðe næfde nán land *except a poor widow that had no land*, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 20. Færende on lond *euntes in villam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 12. Heora wlenca wéron swíðe monigfealde on landum and on wingeardum, Blickl. Homl. 99, 15. Hér geswutelaþ on ðissum gewrite ðæt Leófríc eorl and his gebedda habbaþ geunnen twá land *hac inscriptione manifestatur Leofricum comitem et Godgivam comitissam duas villas concessisse*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 20. Ælc ðe forlæt land [londo, Lind.] *omnis qui reliquit agros*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 29: Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 35. Feówer land hé forgeaf sælþeódigum tó andfencge and tó ælmesdædum *he gave four estates for the reception of strangers and for deeds of charity*, Homl. Skt. 7, 386. Byrig and land þurhféran *oppida et rura peragrare*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 32: 3, 30; S. 562, 13. [The word occurs in all the Teutonic languages.] DER. burg-, eár-, éard-, eást-, ég-, él-, ele-, édel-, feld-, feor-, folc-, gehlot-, heáfod-, heáh-, íg-, inc, írle-, íw-, lín-, mearc-, mór-, omer-, sand-, síd-, sundor-, suudorgeræ-, ðún-, þeód-, un-, út-, wea[lh]-, wíd-, wyn-, wyrðe-land.

-landa. v. ge-landa.

land-ádl, e; *f. Nostalgia* [so Cockayne, but cf. lond-luil *epilepsy*, Prompt. Parv.]:—Wíð londádle, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 13.

land-elf, e; *f. A land-elf*:—Landælfe *ruricolas musas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 83.

land-ágend, es; *m. A land-owner, one of those to whom a country belongs, a native*:—Hí wéron on myclum ege ðám sylfan landágendum ðe hí ér hider laþedon *ipsis qui eos advocaverant indigenis essent terrori*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 34 note. [Cf. *Icel.* land-eigandi *a land-owner*.]

land-ágende; *adj. Owning land*:—Gif gesíþcund mon landágende forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scill. and þolie his landes, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 8. Landágende man, L. N. P. L. 49: 52; Th. ii. 298, 4: 10. Landágende men ic lǽrde ðæt hié heora gafol mid gehygdum águldon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 21. DER. un-landágende.

land-ár, e; *f. Property in land, landed estate*:—Of Seint Petres landáre *in territorio Sancti Petri*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 242, 16. Hé him ða landáre forgeaf ðe hé ðæt mynster on getimbrade *quo concedente et possessionem terræ largiente, ipsum monasterium fecerat*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 35. Wilniende ðætte heó him funden swylce londáre swylce hé mid árum on beón mehte *desiring that they should provide him such an estate as he might reside on with dignity*, Chart. Th. 47, 21. Ðæt land æt Boccinge intó Cristes cyrcean, and his ódre landáre intó ódran hálgan stówan, 540, 26. Nimaþ ðis gold and bicgaþ eów landáre, Homl. Th. i. 64, 12. Ða ðe landáre hæfdon hí hit beceápodon, 316, 10: ii. 224, 5. Ic wille ðæt se cyng beó hláford ðæs mynstres ðe ic getimbrede, and ðære landára ðe ic ðyderinn becweden hæbbe, Chart. Th. 547, 31.

land-begenga, an; *m.* I. *a cultivator of land, husbandman, farmer*:—Se mǽra landbegenga [londbegengea, MS. Cott.] *magnus colonus*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 2. Gif hit on Wódnes dæig þunrige ðæt tácnaþ landbigencgena cwealm and cræftigra *if it thunder on Wednesday, that betokens death of husbandmen and craftsmen*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 14. Ágæf ða ðǽm londbigencgum [-bigengum, Rush.] *locavit eam agricolis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1. II. *an inhabitant of a country, a native*:—Ðá sægdon mé ða londbigengan *miki locorum incole affirmabant*, Nar. 20, 16. Ðám sylfan landbigengum *ipsis indigenis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 34. Ealle ða landbigengan útamǽran *omnes indigenas exterminare*, 4, 16; S. 584, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-pikengeo *accola, indigena*.]

land-begang, es; *m. Cultivation of land*, or *habitation in a land*:—Londbigonges mínes *incolatus mei*, Ps. Surt. 118, 54. v. preceding word.

land-bóc; *f. A charter in which land is granted*:—Ðis is ðara xxv hída landbóc ðe Eádgár cyng gebócede Gode and Sca. Marian intó Abbandúne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 29, 10. Ic wylle ðæt man ágyfe ðám híwum æt Domrahamme hyra landbéc, ii. 116, 35. Landbéç *donatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 77.

land-bréce, es; *m. Breaking up* or *ploughing of* [*fallow*] *land*:—Landbréce *proscissio*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; *Som.* 55, 20; Wrt. Voc. 15, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* brâhha *aratio prima*; brâhhôn *proscindere*, Grff. iii. 268: *Ger.* brachen *to plough a field after it has been lying fallow*.]

land-búend, es; *m.* I. *a cultivator of the land, husbandman*:—Fæder mín londbúend [-býend, Rush.] is *pater meus agricola est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 1. Ða landbúendo *agricolæ*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 38. Ðǽm landbúendum *agricolis*, 33: 40: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 2. Ðǽm scipmannum is beboden gelíce and ðǽm landbúendum ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe hig Gode ðone teóþan dǽl ágyfen *it is commanded to those who trade with ships, just as to those who cultivate land, that they give to God the tenth part of all their increase*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 28. Sende ða londbúend *misit agricolas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 34. II. *an inhabitant of a country, a native, a dweller on earth*:—Hæleþ wéron irre landbúende *the men were angry, the inhabitants of the land*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 36; Jud. 226. Ælda bearn, londbúendra, Exon. 130 b; Th. 500, 23; Rä. 89, 11. Gesette sunnan and mónan leóman tó leóhte landbúendum, Beo. Th. 191; B. 95. Londbúendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 7; Crk. 29: 87 a; Th. 326, 22; Vid. 132. Londbúendum [*the Jews*], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 315. Ic ðæt londbúend leóde míne secgan hýrde *I heard the land's inhabitants, my people, say*, Beo. Th. 2694; B. 1345. v. next two words.

land-búend, e; *f. A settlement, colony*:—Seó landbúend *colonia*, Nar. 33, 8. v. note p. 78.

land-búende; *adj. Inhabiting a country, living on the earth*:—Hwá ðæs leóhtes londbúende brúcan móte *who that lives on land may enjoy that light*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 15; Sch. 80.

land-búness, e; *f. A settlement, colony*:—Seó landbúness is swíðost cýpemonnum geseted *hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum*, Nar. 33, 15. Londbúnes *colonia*, 35, 18.

land-ceáp-, cóp, es; *m. A fine* or *tax paid when land was purchased*:—Landcóp, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 292, 16. Landceáp, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Forðrǽde mínum þegne nigen higida lond . . . hé sealde tó londceápe xxx mancessan and nigen

hund scill. wið ðæm londe *I, King Berhtwulf, sell my thane Forthred nine hides of land . . . he gave xxxv mancusses as fine at the purchase, and nine hundred shillings for the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 5, 24–31. [Cf. *Icel.* land-kaup; *n. the purchase of land*; in Norse, *a fine to be paid to the king* by one exiled or banished: *O. Frs.* land-kâp.] v. lah-ceáp.

land-cofa, an; *m.* A translation of *Sicima* [Shechem], Ps. Lamb. 59, 8.

landes mann. v. land.

land-fæsten, es; *n. A land-fastness, a strong military position on land, a pass*:—Leonida on ðnum nearwan londfæstenne him wiðstód *Leonida in angustiis Thermopylarum obstitit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 14.

land-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n.* '*A recognitory rent for land*,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 22. v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 328–9.

land-fird, e; *f. An expedition, journey by land, a land-force*:—Ne him tó ne dorste sciphere on sæ ne landfyrd *the fleet durst not approach them at sea nor the land force* [*on land*], Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 18. Man sceolde mid scypfyrde and eác mid landfyrde hym ongeán faran, 999; Erl. 134, 30. Se man ðe ætfleó fram his hlâforde sý hit on scypfyrde sý hit on landfyrde þolige ealles ðæs ðe hê âge and his ágenes feores, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 9. Dæt is fyrdfara sig hit on scipfyrde sig hit on landfyrde *scilicet expeditio, sive sit in navali collectione, sive in pedestri*, Chart. Th. 333, 20. Dâ gestihtade hê ðæt hê wolde landfyrde ðider gelædan *terrestri itinere illo venire disponebat*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 26.

land-folc, es; *n. The people of a land* or *country*:—Hwæðer ðæt landfolc sí tó gefeohte strangliċ oððe untrumliċ *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20. Þet landfolc hardliċe wiðstód *the people resisted stoutly*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 4: 1070; Erl. 207, 22. On sumere tíde com micel hungor on ðam lande and gehwær ðæt landfolc micclum geangsumode *at one time a great famine came on the land and very much afflicted the people everywhere*, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 32: 164, 19.

land-fruma, an; *m. A prince of a country*:—Leóf landfruma, Beo. Th. 61; B. 31.

land-gafol, es; *n. Rent for land*:—Hê sceal landgafol syllan *he must pay rent*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 13. Hê sceal . . . his lâforde wyrcan . . . ne þearf hê landgafol syllan *he must work for his lord, then he need not pay rent*, 3; Th. i. 432, 23. v. gafol-land.

land-gehwearf, es; *n. An exchange of land*; commutatio terræ:—Dis is seó gerædnes ðe Byrhtelm biscop and Aþelwold abbod hæfdon ymbe hira landgehwerf . . . Se biscop gesealde ða hída æt Cenintúne and se abbud gesealde ðæt seofontýne hýda æt Crydanbricge, Chart. Th. 191, 6.

land-gemæcca, an; *m. A neighbour*:—*Vicinum* landgemacena, (*in margin*) *affinium* landgemaca, Hpt. Gl. 480, 18–20.

land-gemære, es; *n. A boundary, confine*:—Ligeþ ðæt londgemære [*of Asia and Africa*] sûþ ðonan ofer Nilus ða eá, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 29. Cirus fôr ofer ðæt londgemære ofer ða eá ðe hâtte Araxis *Cyrus passed the boundary, the river that was called Araxis*, 2, 4; Swt. 76, 6. Dis syndon ðara twegra hída landgemæru *these are the boundaries of the two hides*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 25. Landgemæro, 207, 34. The word is of frequent occurrence in the Charters. Sí se man áwirged, ðe forhwyrfe his freóndes landgemæro *maledictus, qui transfert terminos proximi sui*, Deut. 27, 17. Ofer landgemæru *extra terminum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Dâ cómon hí mid sciphere on heora landgemæro *advecti navibus inrumpunt terminos*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 34: Ps. Th. 45, 8.

land-gemirce, es; *n. A boundary*:—Se westsûþende Europe landgemirce is in Ispania westewardum et ðæm gársecge *Europæ in Hispania occidentalis oceanus terminus est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 23. Ðær Asia and Europe hiera landgemircu tógædre licgaþ, 10. Affrica and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnaþ of Alexandria, 28. Landgemyrcu, Beo. Th. 424; B. 209.

land-gesceaft, es; *n. The earthly creation, created things on earth*:—Bêdon bletsian eall landgesceaft ęcne drihten *they called upon all created things on earth to bless the Lord eternal*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 25; Dan. 360.

land-geweorc, es; *n. The principal stronghold of a country, one which it has been the work of the country to build* [cf. Beo. Th. 135–152; B. 67–76], Beo. Th. 1880; B. 938.

land-gewyrpe, es; *n. A heap of earth thrown up* [?]:—Andlang ðare landgewirpa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 453, 30. On ða landgewyrpu . . . andlang ðara landgewyrpa, 434, 2–4.

land-hæbbende; *adj.* I. *owning land*:—Monnes landhæbbendes, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 10. Cf. landágende. II. *holding a country as a ruler*:—Landhæbbende ł his cynnes lâtwa *tribunus*, Rtl. 193, 15.

land-hæfen, e; *f. Property in land*:—Be Wilisces monnes londhæfene. Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe hîde londes, his wer biþ cxx scill., L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 8.

land-here, es; *m. A military force which acts on land* [opposed to *sciphere*], or *which belongs to the land* [opposed to a foreign force]:—Æfter ðam gegadorode micel here hine of EástEnglum ágðer ge ðæs landheres ge ðara wícinga ðe hié him tó fultume ûspanen hæfdon *after that a great force collected from East Anglia, both of the native force and of the vikings that they had allured to their assistance*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 15. Hêr fôr Æþelstân in on Scotland ágðer ge mid landhere ge mid sciphere, 933; Erl. 110, 27. [*Icel.* land-herr *people of the land.*]

land-hlâford, es; *m.* I. *a land-lord, an owner of land, lord of the manor*:—Tódæle man ða eahta dâlas on twá and fó se landhlâford tó healfum tó healfum se biscep sý hit cynges man sý hit þegnes [cf. H. I. 11; Th. i. 520, 18–20 reliquum in duas partes dividant, dimidium habeat dominus, dimidium habeat episcopus, sit homo regis vel alterius], L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 3: L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 19: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 9. Healde se landhlâford ðæt forstolene orf ób ðæt se ágenfriges ðæt gelæcige *let the lord keep the stolen cattle until the owner get to hear of it*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 14: L. Eth. i. 3; Th. i. 282, 27. And nân man ne hwyrfe nânes yrfes bûtan ðæs gerâfan gewitnesse oððe ðæs mæssepreóstes oððe ðæs landhlâfordes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 18. II. *the lord of a country*:—Hê stíðe se landhlâford spræc wið hig, and hig cwâdon se landhlâford wende ðæt wê wæron sceáweras *locutus est nobis dominus terræ dure et putavit nos exploratores esse*, Gen. 42, 30.

land-lagu, e; *f. Law* or *regulation prevailing in a district*:—Ðeós landlagu stænt on suman lande *hæc consuetudo stat in quibusdam locis*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 29. Landlaga sýn mistlíce swá ic êr sæde *leges et consuetudines terrarum sunt multiplices et variæ, sicut prælibavimus*, 21; Th. i. 440, 19.

land-leás; *adj. Landless, not having land*:—Be landleásum mannum. Gif hwylc landleás man folgode on ôðre scire, L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 4.

land-leód, es; *pl.* e, an [cf. Seaxe, Seaxan]; *m. An inhabitant of a country*:—Landleód *accola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 76: [*in*]*digena*, 28, 59. Eft hê frægn hwæðer ða ylcan landleóde Cristene wæron *rursus interrogavit, utrum iidem insulani Christiani essent*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 12: 4, 26; S. 602, 8. Ac hii ða londléóde tiolode má ûssa feónda willan tó gefremmanne ðonne ûrne *sed illi* [*periti regionum*] *majorem hosti quam mihi favorem accommodantes*, Nar. 6, 19. Dâ wurdon ða landleóde his ware and him wið gefuhton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 16. Dæt folc eal ðæt ðêr tó lâfe wæs ðara landleóda beág tó Eádwearde cyninge *the people, all that remained of the inhabitants of the district, submitted to king Edward*, 921; Erl. 108, 1. Hê wæs ðæs cynges swica and ealra landleóda, 1055; Erl. 189, 4. Hié from ðâm londleódum þurh seara ofslægene wurdon *conspiratione finitimorum per insidias trucidantur*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 28. Hê betealde hine wið Eádward cyng his hlâford and wið ealle landleódan *he cleared himself to his lord king Edward and to all the people*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 20.

land-leód, es; *m.* [?]: e; *f. The people of a country*:—Se wer gebiraþ mágum and seó cynebôt ðâm leódum; *other reading*:—Ðam were habbaþ ða mágas and ðam cynebôt se [seó?] landleód, L. Wg; Th. i. 190, 9, and note 14. Schmid p. 396 gives the further reading:—Dæt cynebôt tó ðam landleód. [These passages seem corrupt, so that much reliance perhaps cannot be placed upon them for determining the gender, but it may be noticed that *O. H. Ger. lant-liut* is masc. v. Grff. ii. 195.] Se fyrdinge dyde ðære landleóde ælcne hearm *the levy did the people of the country every kind of harm*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 12. Ealle ðás landleóda belicgaþ ûs *all these people will surround us*, Jos. 7, 9.

land-lyre, es; *m. Loss of land*:—For his landlyre hêr on lande *on account of his loss of land in this country*, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 11.

land-mann, es; *m. A native of a country*:—Nâh nâðer tó farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land ne Ænglisc on Wylisc ðê má bûtan gesettan landmen se hine sceal æt stæðe underfôn and eft ðêr bûtan fæcne gebringan. Gyf se landman ænniges fæcnes gewita sý ðonne sý hê wites scyldig, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 23–7. Landmanna cyme *the coming of the men of the country*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 4; Exod. 179. v. landes mann *under* land. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-man *patriota.*]

land-mearc, e; *f. Boundary of an estate* or *of a country*:—Seó landmearce lîþ of Terstân upp be Hohtúninga mearce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 5. Londmearce neáh *near to the land's boundary*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 27; Jul. 635. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-marcha *funiculum.*] Cf. landgemære, -gemirce.

land-mearc; *adj. Belonging to the boundaries of a country*:—Mîn is se landmearca and mîn is mannaseisca landsplot *meus est galaad* (= heap of witness) *et meus est mannases*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 9.

land-openung, e; *f. Breaking up of land*; proscissio, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 68; Wrt. Voc. 37, 54.

land-ráden, ne; *f. Institution, disposition, ordinance of a district* or *country*:—Hêde se ðe scíre healde ðæt hê wite á hwæt eald landráden sý and hwæt þeóde þeáw *videat qui scyram tenet, ut semper sciat quæ sit antiqua terrarum institutio, vel populi consuetudo*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 33.

land-rest, e; *f. A land-couch, grave*:—Lâtan landreste *to leave the grave*, Andr. Kmbl. 1561; An. 782.

land-rica, an; *m. A powerful man in a district, a landed proprietor, a land-lord*; the term seems equivalent to *land-hlâford*, q. v.:—Heáh landrica *ierarchon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 29. Fó se landrica tó healfan, and tó healfan ðæt hundred, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 30. Gif cyninges þegn oððe ænig landrica hit forhæbbe, gilde x. healf-mearc, healf Criste healf cynge, L. N. P. L. 58, 59; Th. ii. 300, 3: 6, 7. Fare ðæs cinges

gerēfa tō, and ðæs biscepes, and ðæs landrīcaē [cf. landhlāford, II], L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 8: L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 16. Healf landrican, healf wīðpentake, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 8, 9. Hē ðeāh gange ðam landrīcan tō ordāle, 4; Th. i. 294, 20. Healf landrican, healf cinges gerēfan binnan port, 7; Th. i. 296, 8. Gylde ðam cyninge oððe landrican, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 348, 13. Healf Criste and healf landrican, L. N. P. L. 49; Th. i. 298, 5. Gif hwā borhleās orf hæbbe, and landrican hit befōn, ālīfe ðæt orf and gilde xx ōran, L. Eth. iii. 5; Th. i. 296, 1.

land-rīce, es; *n. A territory, region, estate*:—Bōcland *vel* landrīce *fundos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 18. Hē ðāgiet lytel landrīce hæfde būton ðære byrig ānre *he had as yet little territory except the town only*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 14. Ic hæbbe gesād ymb ða þrīe dælas ealles ðises middangeardes ac ic wille nū ðara þreóra landrīca gemēre gereccan *tripartiti orbis divisiones dedi, ipsarum quoque partium regiones significare curabo*, 1, 1; Swt. 10, 5.

land-riht, es; *n.* I. *the law of the land, the rights and privileges belonging to the inhabitant of a country* or *to the owner of land* [?]:—Londrihtes mōt ðære mægburge monna ǣghwilc ðdel hweorfan *shall each man of the family wander lacking the rights of those who live in the land*, Beo. Th. 5765; B. 2886. Grimm, R. A. 731 q. v. quotes in illustration from Saxo the order of Frotho: 'Si quis in acie primus fugam capesseret, *a communi jure alienus* existeret.' See also pp. 39–42. Mid rihtum landrihte swā hit on lande stonde *in accordance with the regular law of the land, as it stands in the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 35. Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittaþ . . ne willaþ rūmor unc landriht heora *round our border sit bold ones, who will not more largely allow us their landright*, i. e. *will not allow us to possess more land in their country*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 28; Gen. 1911. Hē landriht gepah *he received landright, he was settled in the country with the right of a native*, 161; Th. 200, 10; Exod. 354. Āhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tilne holdne hlāford ōððæt Heorrenda nū leódcræftig mon londryht gepah ðæt mē eorla hleó ār gesealde *good service had I for many a winter, a kind lord; until now Heorrenda, a man skilled in song, has received land right; the prince had before given me that*, i. e. *H. was now admitted, as Deór had been before, to the rights of a native, and had succeeded in attracting to himself the favour before shown to Deór*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 29; Deór. 40. II. *that which is due from land or estates*:—Þegenes lagu is ðæt hē þreó þinc of his lande dō . . . Eác of manegum landum māre landriht ārīst tō cynges gebanne *the law as regards the thane is that he do three things for his land. Also for many lands* or *estates, more extensive dues arise upon decree of the king*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 6. [*O. Sax.* land-reht *law of the land* c. g. irō aldirono ēo, therō liudiō landreht: *O. Frs.* land-riucht: *O. H. Ger.* lant-reht *jus, lex*: *Ger.* land-recht *common law.*]

land-sēta, an; *m. One settled in a country, a colonist*:—Ōðres eardes landsēta *colonus*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 100; Wrt. Voc. 18, 49. [*O. L. Ger.* land-sētio: *Ger.* land-sass.]

land-sceap, es; *n. A district, tract of country, land*:—Swā hē on landsceape stille stande ðēr hine storm ne mæg wind āwecgan *as if it* [*the vessel*] *stand still on land, where storm or wind cannot move it*, Andr. Kmbl. 1002; An. 501. *v.* land-scipe.

land-scearu, e; *f.* I. *a share, division*, or *portion of land, land, country*: — Sumē hine lēdaþ ofer landscare rīdum tōrinnan. Nis ðæt rādlīc þing gif swā hlutor wæter tōflōweþ æfter feldum ōð hit tō fenne werþ *some let it* [*spring of water*] *run away over their land in rills. It is not a wise thing if water so pure disperses itself along the fields, until it becomes a marsh*, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 5. Hēton lēdan ofer landsceare . . . drōgon æfter dūnscræfum ymb stānhleoðo efne swā wīde swā wegas tōlēgon innan burgum strēte stānfāge *they bade lead him over the country . . . they dragged him by mountain caves, across rocky slopes, far as the roads stretched, within the towns, the streets with many-coloured stones*, Andr. Kmbl. 2460; An. 1231. II. *a boundary of land* [cf. *Icel.* skör *a rim, edge*]. With this meaning the word occurs in charters which Kemble [Cod. Dip. iii. xli.] notices as being of comparatively late date and belonging to the extreme south of England:—Ðis his ðara fīf hīda landscaru tō westtūne [*then follow the boundaries*: cf. landgemēra *in such phrases*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 338, 4. Of ðam hlince tō ðam beorge tō Ælfrēdes landscare; ðonne is hit ðēr feówer furlanga brād būtan feówer gyrdan; ðonne gēþ hit ðēr nider be ðara wyrhtena landscare, 420, 25–7. Ðonne eást andlang hricgweges tō Brytfordinga landsceare, 302, 16. *The word also occurs in compounds* landscar-hlinc [*also* landscare hlinc], landscar-āc. [Halliwell in his Dictionary gives *land-share* as a Devonshire word, meaning 'headland of a field': he also gives the word *land-score*]

land-scipe, es; *m. A tract of land, region*:—Ic ā ne geseah lāðran landscipe *never saw I a more hateful region*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 11; Gen. 376. [*O. Sax.* land-skepi: *Icel.* land-skapr *a region: O. H. Ger.* lant-scaf *regio, provincia, patria.*]

land-setem, e; *f.* I. *Land in possession or occupation, an estate*:—Ðis his sió landseten æt Stāntūne ðe Cēnwold hæfde [then follow the boundaries], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 403, 24. [cf. ii. 143 where it is said 'Æþelwulf suo fideli ministro nomine Cenwold jure hereditario possidendam condonavit terram in loco ubi a ruricolis Stantun nominatur.' And 144, 'Territoria istius agelli his terminibus circumdata esse videntur.' II. *occupation of land*:—Gebyreþ ðæt him man tō landsetene sylle ii oxan and i cū and vi sceáp *moris est ut ad terram assidendam dentur ei ii boves, et i vacca, et vi oves*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 23.

land-setla, an; *m. An occupier of land, a tenant*:—Ic an mīne landsetlen here toftes tō ōwen āhte *I give to my tenants their tofts into their own possession*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 282, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* land-sidilo *accola, colonus, indigena*, Grff. vi. 310: also *a tenant.* v. Grmm. R. A. 317: cf. *Icel.* land-seti *a tenant.*]

land-sidu, a; *m. Custom of a country*:—Gemacaþ ðæt his ege wierþ tō gewunan and tō landsida *he causes the fear of him to become a habit and custom of the country*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 121, 25. Be landsīde *according to the usage of the district*, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. Ealle landsida ne sȳn gelīce *omnium terrarum instituta non sunt equalia*, 4; Th. i. 434, 30. [*O. Sax.* land-sidu.]

land-sittende; *adj. Occupying land*:—Hē lēt gewrītan hū mycel ælc man hæfde ðe landsittende wæs innan Englalande on lande oððe on orfe and hū mycel feós hit wǣre wurþ *he* [*William I.*] *caused to be written how much every man that was in the occupation of land in England, had in land or in cattle, and how much money it was worth*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 32.

land-sōcn, e; *f. Search for land* or *country*:—Tōfaran on landsōcne *to separate in search of land* [*of the dispersion at the tower of Babel*], Cd. 80; Th. 100, 17; Gen. 1665: 81; Th. 102, 12; Gen. 1699.

land-spēd, e; *f. Property in land*:—Ða munecas tō biscopan gewurdan ðære cyrcean landspēde [*substantiam ecclesiae*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 24.

land-spēdig; *adj. Rich in landed property, having large estates*:—Landspēdig *locuples*, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 72; Wrt. Voc. 50, 52. Ðes and ðeós landspēdiga *hic et hæc locuples*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 22.

land-splott, es; *m. A small portion*, or *plot, of ground*:—Mīn is nīannaseisca landsplot *meus est mannases*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 9. Ðisne landsplot becwæþ Æþelwine intō Abbendūne [it is spoken of before as *parva ruris particula, ruris particula*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 39, 12.

land-stede, es; *m. Land, country*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 22; Kl. 16.

land-stycce, es; *n. A small portion of land*:—Him gebyreþ sum landstycce for his geswince *convenit, ut aliquam terre portiunculam habeat pro labore suo*, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 8. Him mann hwilces landsticces geann, 19; Th. i. 440, 14.

land-waru, e; *f. The people of a country, country*, Beo. Th. 4631; B. 2321. [Cf. burh-, ceaster-waru.]

land-weard, es; *m. The guard of a country, prince, ruler*, Beo. Th. 3785; B. 1890.

land-wela, an; *m. The wealth of this earth*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 11; Ph. 505.

lane, an; *f. A lane, a narrow and bounded path, a street in a town*:—Hit cymeþ on ægles lonan; ondlang ðære lonan ðæt hit cymeþ eft in ða burnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 33, 7. On ða ealdan lanan, 456, 3. Ðinne lichoman geond ðisse ceastre lanan hió tōstenceaþ *thy body shall they scatter through the streets of this city*, Blickl. Homl. 237, 5: 241, 21, 25. [*O. Frs.* lona, lana.] v. norþ-lane.

lane-sang. v. lāc-sang.

lang *length of time.* v. leng.

LANG; *adj.* LONG, *tall*:—Hē sæde ðæt ðæt land sīe swīðe lang norþ ðonan *he said that the land stretches thence far to the north*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 4. Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mīla lang oððe lengra *the wood, measuring from east to west, is a hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28. Ðæt is þrittiges mīla lang eást and west *habet ab oriente in occasum triginta circiter milia passuum*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Ðæt hē wǣre lang on bodige *quod esset vir longæ staturæ*, 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Ðæt is nū ðæs lichoman gōd ðæt mon sīe fæger and lang and brād, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 32. Eádweard se langa, Byrht, Th. 139, 53; By. 273. Se biþ lang līfes and welig *he shall be long-lived and wealthy*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 18. Næs lang tō ðȳ ðæt his brōðor ðyses lēnan līfes tīman geendode *it was not long before his brother died*, 434, 24. Nis hit lang tō ðon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Hió tealdon ðætte Israhēla rīce sceolde beón hēr on eorþan mycel and lang *they reckoned that the kingdom of Israel should be great and lasting here on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 18. Tō langum gemynde *as a lasting memorial*, Homl. Skt. pref. 51. Langere tīde *tanto tempore*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 11. Mid langre ādle *longo morbo*, 3, 9; S. 534, 5. Ofer swā langne weg sǣs and landes *per tam prolixa terrarum et maris spatia*, 2, 18; S. 520, 36. Ealle ðās naman habbaþ langne .o. on eallum casum *all these nouns have long o in all cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 52. Ðā andswarode hē ymbe long *then answered he after long*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 8. Lange tīde *multis temporibus*, Lk. Skt. 8, 27, 29. Hiwgende lang gebed *simulantes longam orationem*, 20, 47. Ða beóþ eahta and feówertiges elna lange and ða mǣstan fīftiges elna lange. Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 6. Ða ðe tō lang tō þeccenne syndon *which are too long to narrate*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 12. Wæs se lichoma sponne lengra ðære þrȳh *corpus mensura palmi longius erat*

sarcofago, 4, 11; S. 580, 5. Ne bið hē lengra ðonne syfan elna lang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 4. Ðis eálond hafaþ mycele lengran dagas on sumera ðonne ða sūþdǽlas middangeardes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 32. Ða bebeád hē ðæt him mon lengran cwidas beforan cwǽde *præcepit eum sententias longiores dicere*, 5, 2; S. 615, 14. Ða onfōþ lengestne dōm *hi accipient prolixius judicium*, Mk. 12, 40. [The word occurs in all the Teutonic dialects.] DAN. and-, dag-, ealdor-, ge-, morgen-, niht-, sumor- lang; *it also is found in combination with the words denoting the points of the compass*, ēast-lang, &c.

Langa-Frige-dæg *Good-Friday*:—Ðes passio gebyreþ on Langa-Frigadæg, Jn. Skt. 18, 1, rubric. Man ne mōt hālgian hūsel on Langa-Frigedæg forðan ðe Crist þrowode on ðone dæg for ūs *the eucharist must not be consecrated on Good Friday, for Christ suffered for us on that day*, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 16. [On langfridæi him on rode hengen, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 25.] [*Icel.* Langi-frjádagr: *Da.* Lang-fredag. In the E. D. S. Holderness Glossary *Lang-Friday* is given as the first Friday in Lent.]

Langa-land, es; *n. Langeland* an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark:—On bæcbord hine wæs Langaland . . . and ðās land eall hýraþ tō Denemearcan, Ors. 1, 1: Swt. 19, 35. [*Icel.* Langa-land.]

langaþ. v. langoþ.

Lang-beardas, -beardan; *m. pl. The Lombards*:—Ða Gallie ðe mon nū hāt Longbeardas, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 180, 25. Tō Longbeardna londe, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 9. Longbeardum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 21; Vld. 32: 86 a; Th. 323, 18; Vld. 80. [*Icel.* Lang-barðar.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxv; cf. Heaðo-beardan.

lange; *adv. Long, a long time, far*:—Lange *diu*; leng *diutius*; ealra lengst *diutissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 10. Longe *procul*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 71: *penitus*, 72. Ðā hē ðā lange and lange hearpode *when then he had harped a long, long time*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 5. Hū longe *how long*, Past. pref; Swt. 9, 4. Hū langæ, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 10. Nōht longe æfter ðon *not long after that*, Shrn, 105, 9. Swā lange swā gē dydon ānum of ðysum mīnum lǽstum gebrōðorum swā lange gē hyt dydon mē *quamdiu fecistis uni de his fratribus meis minimis, mihi fecistis*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 40: Blickl. Homl. 169, 21. Genōh lange *long enough*, Deut. 1, 6. Hwæt mæg ic leng dōn *ultra quid faciam?* Gen. 27, 37. Hwider mæg ic nū leng fleōn *quo enim nunc fugiam?* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 27. Swaðer uncer leng wǽre [lifede, 38] *which of us two lived the longer*, Chart. Th. 485, 29. Ðænne ðū lengc ne mōst līfes brūcan, Dōm. L. 32, 61. Lencg, Lk. Skt. 16, 2. Leng swā swiðor, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 30; Gen. 989. Swā leng swā swiðor, Exod. 19, 19. Nā leng heó ne gebād ðonne hit dæg wās *she waited only till it was day*, Apol. Th. 19, 2. Ðone aldormon ðe him lengest wunode *the alderman that stopped with him longest*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 21.

lang-fǽre; *adj. Lasting, enduring, old*:—Nānwuht nis langfǽres on ðis andweardan līfe *there is nothing lasting in this present life*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 6. On langfǽre ylde bet hē dēþ *at an advanced age he will do better*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 26. Eác ða treówa ðe beóþ ðeahwene on fullum mōnan beóþ heardran wið wyrmǽtan and lengfǽrran [langferran, MS. L.], 268, 10. Swā eác treówa gif hī beóþ on fullum mōnan geheáwene hī beóþ heardran and langfǽrran tō getimbrunge *so too trees, if they are cut down at the full moon, are harder and more lasting for building*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* lanc-fāri *longævus*, Grff. 3, 574.]

lang-first, es; *m. A long space of time*:—Nolde fæder engla in ðisse līfe longfyrst ofer ðæt wunian lēton *the father of angels would not let him remain in this life a long space after that*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 2; Gū. 920.

langian; *p.* ode *To grow long*:—Ðonne se dæg langaþ ðonne gēþ seó sunne norþweard ōþ ðæt heó becymþ tō ðam tācne ðe is gehāten Cancer, Lchdm. iii. 250, 9. Se langienda dæg, 252, 6, 9. Eft on langiendum dagum hē ofergēþ ðone sūðran sunnstede, 14.

langian; *p.* ode: *v. impers. with acc. of pers. To cause longing, desire, discontent*, or *pain in a person*:—Langaþ ðē ǣwuht *dost thou desire aught?* Cd. 25: Th. 32, 1; Gen. 496. Hæleþ langode hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan mōsten *the men longed for the time when they might step from durance*, 71; Th. 86, 16; Gen. 1431. Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne hē of ðisse worlde mōste, Blickl. Homl. 227, 1. Mec longade *I was ill at ease*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 18; Kl. 14. Longiga *tædere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. Ðæt ūs nū æfter swelcum longian mǽge swelce ðā wǽron *that we should now long for such times as then were*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 27. Ða ongan hine eft langian on his cȳððe *then he began to long again for his native land*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 15. [*O. Sax.* langōn (*with acc. of pers.*): *Icel.* langa (*pers. and impers.*): *O. H. Ger.* langēn, langōn (mih langet *desidero.*)]

langian; *p.* ode *To summon, call*:—Godes ængel cwæþ ðæt hē sceolde ðē him tō langian [MS. U. gelangian] *God's angel said that he was to summon thee to him*, Homl. Skt. 10, 122. v. ge-langian.

langian; *p.* ode *To belong, pertain*:—Alle ða land ðe longen intō ðare hālagen stōwe *all the lands that belong to the holy place*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-langōn *pertingere.*] v. lengan *to belong.*

lang-lice; *adv. Long, at length, for a long time*:—Langlice *trastim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 12. Hēt ðone diácon langlice swingan, Homl. Th. i. 426, 13: ii. 490, 5. Langlice on gebedum læg, 160, 35: 510, 25. Langlice bæd, i. 66, 23. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lang-līh *long* (of time): *Icel.* lang-liga *for a long time past.*]

lang-līfe -līf; *adj. Long-lived*:—Langlīfe *longævus*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 95; Wrt. Voc. 28, 72. Langlīf [MS. C. langlīfe, Zup. 320, 1] *longævus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 59. Ðæt ðū sī langlīfe *ut longo vivas tempore*, Deut. 5, 16: 4, 1. Longlīfe and gliéáffull suā Sarra *longeva et fidelis ut Sarra*, Rtl. 109, 39. Langlīfe hē bið *he shall live long*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 4. [*Icel.* lang-lífr: *O. H. Ger.* lanc-līp *longævus*, Grff. 2, 46.]

lang-mōd; *adj. Patient, long-suffering*:—Longmōd *longanimis*, Ps. Stev. 7, 12. [*Ps.* 102, 8 lang-mode: *O. H. Ger.* lanc-mōt *longanimis*: cf. *Ger.* lang-müthig *patient, long-suffering.*]

lang-ness, e; *f. Length*:—Brādnyss langnyss heáhnyss and deópnyss *breadth, length, height and depth*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 21. Langnysse dagena ic gefylle hine *longitudine dierum replebo eum*, Ps. Spl. 90, 16. Ðonne sceal man ðysne wyrttruman gedrīgean and ða langnysse tōceorfan on pysena gelicnysse *this plant is to be dried, and its length cut up into pieces about the size of peas*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 15. Ealle ōðre dagas on twelf mōnþum habbaþ mislice langnisse *all other days in the twelve months have various lengths*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 2.

langoþ, es; *m. Longing, desire, discontent*, or *weariness that arises from unsatisfied desire*:—Æfter men dyrne langaþ born *a secret longing for the man burned within him*, Beo. Th. 3763; B. 1879. Hine ne meahte longaþ gelettan, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 29; Gū. 330. Ic sēfre ne mæg ðære mōdceare mīnre gerestan ne ealles ðæs longaþes ðe mec on ðissum līfe begeat *never can I be at rest from my grief of mind, nor from all the weariness that in this life hath laid hold on me*, 115 b; Th. 444, 2; Kl. 41. Wā bið ðam ðe sceal of [on?] langoþe leófes ībīdan *woe to him that must wait, with unsatisfied longing, for one that he loves*, Th. 444, 26: Kl. 53. Hæfde him tō gesīþþe sorge and longaþ *he had for company sorrow and discontent*, 100 a; Th. 377, 14; Deór. 3. Forðon mec longeþas lyt gegrētaþ *therefore longings visit me little*, 37 a; Th. 121, 11; Gū. 287. Forlēt longeþas lǽnra dreáma *he gave up desires for transitory delights*, Th. 122, 5; Gū. 301.

lang-sceaft; *adj. Having a long shaft*:—Mid longsceaftum sperum *longas habebamus hastas*, Nar. 13, 24. Mid longsceaftum sperum *venabulis*, 15, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* lang-skeptr.]

lang-scip, es; *n. A long-ship, a large war-ship*:—Ða hēt Alfrēd cyng timbran langscipu [*other* MSS. lange scipu] ongēn ða æscas, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 11. [*Icel.* lang-skip.]

lang-strang *glosses* longanimis *in* Ps. Lamb. 102, 8.

lang-sum; *adj. Long, taking a long time, prolix, lasting a long time, long-enduring, long-suffering*:—Nis mē ðæs þearf tō secgenne forðon hit longsum is and eác monegum cūþ *nec per ordinem nunc rateuere nostrum est, quia et operi longum et omnibus notum videtur*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 16. Ða tō talanna longsum is *quos enumerare longissimum est*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 2962; An. 1484. Hū langsum wæs him se hlīsa *how lasting was that fame for him?* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 5: Beo. Th. 3076; B. 1536. Hwæt gif ic bīde merigenes se ebrēisca cwæþ ne bið hit swā langsum '*What if I last till morning?*' *The Jew said* '*It will not be so long*,' Homl. Skt. 3, 585. Ðonne seó ǣheardung ðære līfre tō langsum wyrþ *when the hardening of the liver lasts too long*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 210, 4: Beo. Th. 268; B. 134: Homl. Skt. 4, 128. On ðam tīman wæs swīðe langsum līf on mancynne *at that time life lasted long among men*, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 3. Lufu langsumu *lasting love*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 18; Gen. 1906. Langsum *longanimis*, Ps. Spl. 102, 8. Mid heora langsuman gebede *sub obtentu prolixæ orationis*, Mk. Skt. 12, 40: Hpt. Gl. 500, 25. Ðam þeódscype tō langsuman rǽde *to the lasting advantage of the nation*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 5: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 4; Sat. 250. Gehǽlede fram heora langsumum bróce *healed from their long sickness*, H. R. 105, 2. Him and his gebeddan tō langsumum gemynde *as a lasting memorial for him and his consort*, Chart. Th. 605, 12. His sāwle tō gescyldnesse on langsuman sȳðe *as a protection to his soul on its long journey*, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 7. Ða þrȳ cyningas hæfdon langsume sprǽce wið ðone gedrehtan Job, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 24. Langsume *longanimem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 52. Tō langsumum wȳtum, Homl. Skt. 4, 120. Him ðce geceás langsumre līf *he chose for himself a more enduring, an eternal life*, Apstls. Kmbl. 39; Ap. 20. Ūs selfum betst word and longsumast æt ūrum eude gewyrcan *to gain for ourselves the best and most enduring fame at our death*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 2. [*O. Sax., O. H. Ger.* langsam *longus, diuturnus, prolixus*: *Ger.* langsam *slow.*]

langsum-ness, e; *f. Length*:—Langsumnysse daga *longitudinem dierum*, Ps. Spl. 20, 4. Swā ðæt hī ne beún þurh ða deópnysse ǣmōde ne þurh ða langsumnysse āþrytte *so that they be not discouraged by the deepness, nor wearied by the length*, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 8. Ealle ōðre dagas on twelf mōnþum habbaþ mislice langsumnysse, Lchdm. iii. 258, 2 note. Ða brādsumnessa and ða langsumnessa, Wulfst. 244, 27.

lang-sweored, -swyred; *adj. Having a long neck, long-necked*:—Sume fugelas beóþ langsweorede swā swā swanas *some birds are long-*

necked, such as swans, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 16. Ða beóþ langswyrede ðe lybbaþ be gærse swá swá olfend and assa, 9; Norm. 16, 2.

lang-twidig; *adj. Granted for a long time*:—Ðú scealt tó fröfre weorþan eal langtwidig leódum ðínum *thou, granted for long to them, shalt prove a comfort to thy people*, Beo. Th. 3420; B. 1708.

langung, e; *f. Longing, desire, weariness* or *grief* that comes from unsatisfied desire:—Hié langung beswíc eorþan dreámas ðces rædes *the longing for the joys of earth cheated them of eternal good*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 28; Dan. 29. Hé for ðære langunga and for ðære geómrunga ðæs ódres ðeáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte . . . him néfre seó langung ne geteorode *for grief and sorrow at the other's death he could not live in that land any longer . . . his grief never wore itself out*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 10–14. Ðá wæs him micel langung and sorh on heora heortan ðá hié ðæt ongeáton ðæt hé leng mid him líchomlíce wunian nolde, 135, 21. Ða myclan byrþenne ðberan ðære myccian langunga heora ðæs leófes Hláfordes *to bear the great burden of the great longing after their dear* [*departed*] *Lord*, 135, 8. Tó fröfre for ðære miclan langunga Drihtnes framfundunga *as a comfort for the great grief at the Lord's departure*, 131, 14. For longunge *præ tædio*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 28. Longunge fús *longingly eager*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 8; Hy. 4, 97. Á hafaþ longunge se ðe on lagu fundaþ *ever hath he weariness whose way is on the water*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 29; Seef. 47. Langunga habban æfter ðám freóndum *to think with grief of dead friends*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 26.

langung, e; *f. Lengthening, prolonging, delay*:—Longunga *prolixæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 40; *prolixa* [in both cases = *prolixe*], Jn. Skt. p. 7, 18. On élcre longunge geþyldige *patient in every delay*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 16.

langung-hwíl, e; *f. A time of longing* or *weariness*:—Feala[ic] ealra gebád langunghwíla, Andr. Kmbl. 249; An. 125.

lann, lonn, e; *f. A bond, fetter*:—Licgeþ lonnum fæst *lies fast in fetters*, Salm. Kmbl. 531; Sal. 265. Fæste gebindan, lonnum belúcan, 557; Sal. 278. [Grein refers to Grff. 2, 217 'Lanna *lamina* (among words referring to weaving.)']

lapian; *p.* ode *To lap, lick*:—Ic lapige *lambo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 25. Gedó ðonne on glæsfæt and ðonne mid hláfe oððe mid swá hwilcum mete swá ðú wille lapa on *then put it into a glass vessel, and then, with bread or with whatever food you will, lap it up*, L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 24. Lapien on hunig *let them lap up honey*, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* lepja *to lap* as a dog: *O. H. Ger.* laffan; *p.* luof *lambere*.]

lappa. v. læppa.

LÁR, e; *f.* I. LORE, *teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, cunning, science, preaching, doctrine, dogma, precept*:—Lár *disciplina: doctrina*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 100, 101; Wrt. Voc. 46, 57, 58. Folclíc lár *omilia*, 35; Som. 62, 75; Wrt. Voc. 28, 53. Lár *dogma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 24. On ðam wæs áwriten Lár and Sóðfæstnys *in quo erat Doctrina et Veritas*, Lev. 8, 8. Seó hálige lár *sancta prædicatio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 40. Seó rihtgelýfde lár wæs dæghwamlíce weaxende *crescente per dies institutione catholica*, 3, 28; S. 560, 39. Bisceopes dægweorc biþ . . . lár oððon leornung *a bishop's daily work . . is . . . teaching or learning*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. Him tó fultume godcundre lár *sibi adjutorem evangelizandi*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 14. Mynster tó timbrianne ðám monnum ða ðe Scotta lár fyligdon *ad construendum monasterium his qui Scottos sequebantur*, 5, 19; S. 638, 39. Lár *gravitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 34. Ic mé gýþbordes sweng lár gebearh *I warded off the blow from me by cunning*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 7; Gen. 2693. Hé sceal habban lár ðæt hé máge Godes folc mid wísdóme láran *he must have learning, that he may be able to instruct God's people with wisdom*, Homl. Th. i. 206, 26. Hú giorne ða godcundan hádas wǽron ágðer ge ymbe lár ge ymbe liornunga . . . and hú man útanbordes wísdóm and lár hieder on lond sóhte *how diligent the clergy were about teaching and learning . . . and how wisdom and instruction were sought here by foreigners*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 9–12. Ne sceolan ða láreówas ágímeleásian ða lár, Blickl. Homl. 47, 29; 7, 11. Tó bodigenne godcunde lár *ad prædicandum*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 16. Þurh his lár *docendo*, 2, 20; S. 522, 22. Hé godspellice lár lǽrde *opus evangelizandi exsequens*, 3. 19; S. 547, 9. Háliges lár [cf. langsum leornung, 2962] *the story of the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2955; An. 1480. Lár *disciplinam*, Ps. Spl. 118, 66. Bodigende his lár *prædicans præceptum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 6. Hálige lára *dogmatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 58. Ic wolde ymbe ðone lǽcedóm ðara ðínra lára hwéne máre gehýran *I would hear a little more of the medicine of those instructions of thine*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 17. Lárna, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 17; Dóm. 89; Andr. Kmbl. 964; An. 482. Gif wé ódre men teala láraþ, and hié be úrum lárum rihtlice for Gode libbaþ, ðonne bringe wé Drihtne swétne stenc on úrum dǽdum and lárum, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14. Hig láraþ manna lára *docentes doctrinas hominum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Betwih ódre lára tó lifigeanne *inter alia vivendi documenta*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 20. Wið Arium and his lára *contra Arium et ejusdem dogmata*, 4, 17; S. 585, 44; 586, 1. Wé sceolan healdan ða lára ðara feówer godspellera *we must keep the precepts of the four evangelists*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 11. II. *exhortation, admonition, counsel, suggestion, instigation, persuasion*:—Mid his getrymnesse and lára *ejus hortatu*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 498, 35. Mid his dæghwamlícre lára *quotidiana exhortatione*, 2 9; S. 510, 37. Lára *hortamentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 55. Ealle ða men Julius hét ofsleán ðe æt ðære lára wǽron ðæt mon Pompeius ofslóg *Julius ordered all the men to be killed who advised that Pompey should be slain*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 242, 23. Hé wið his hláford wan for ódra manna lára *he fought against his lord at the instigation of other men*, 6, 35; Bos. 131, 11. Hlyste mínre lára *acquiesce consiliis meis*, Gen. 27, 8. Þurh Wulfheres lára *suggerente rege Wulfhere*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 7. Wes ðú ús lárena gód *be liberal to us of thy counsels*, Beo. Th. 544; B. 269. Lárum *hortamentis*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Hié swýðor fylgaþ deófles lárum *they rather follow the suggestions of the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 10: 61, 13. Ðín rice for his lárum gefealleþ *thy kingdom will fall because of his counsels*, 181, 34. [*O. Sax.* lêra: *O. Frs.* lâre: *O. H. Ger.* lêra *doctrina, dogma, sermo, præceptum, exhortatio, consultum: Ger.* lehre.] DER. bóc-, folc-, freónd-, mis-, un- lár.

lár-bóc; *f. A book which conveys instruction:* Swá swá Beda áwrát, Engla þeóde láreów, on his lárbócum, Chart. Th. 241, 20.

lár-bysn, e; *f. An example, proof, specimen*:—Lárbysn *documentum* vel *specimen*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 104; Wrt. Voc. 46, 61.

lár-cræft, es; *m. Knowledge, science*:—Ic ſglanda ealra hæbbe lárcræftas onlocen. Salm. Kmbl. 5; Sal. 3.

lár-gewide, es; *m. Precept, doctrine*:—Wé sóðfæstes láston lárcwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1347; An. 674.

láreów, es; *m. A teacher, master, preacher*:—Láreów *doctor* vel *imbutor*, vel *eruditor: dogmatista*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 73, 98, 102; Wrt. Voc. 46, 55, 59. Cilda láreów *pædogogus*, Som. 73, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60. Láreów *dogmatista*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 50. Wé cildra biddaþ ðé eálá Láreów ðæt ðú tǽce ús sprecan *nos pueri rogamus te, Magister, ut doceas nos loqui*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 1. Ne gyrne gé ðæt eów man Láreówas nemne ón ys eówer Láreów *nolite vocari Rabbi: unus enim est Magister vester*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8. Hé is ordfruma and láreów ealre clǽnnesse *he is the origin and teacher of all purity*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 21. Heó æfter ðon wæs magister and láreów ðæs mynstres *deinde magistra exstitit*. Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 5. On ðære heó mihte Gode willsumra wífmonna láreów and féstermódur gestandan *in quo ipsa Deo devotarum mater ac nutrix possit existere feminarum*, 4, 6; S. 574, 17. Wæs se Columba-se ǽresta láreów ðæs cristenan geleáfan *erat Columba primus doctor fidei christianæ*, 5, 9; S. 622, 40. Be ðære lára mínes láreówes, Blickl. Homl. 185, 8: Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 6; Cri. 458. Hí sendon Aidan ðone biscop Angelþeóde tó láreówe *ad prædicationem gentis Anglorum Aidanum miserant antistitem*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 25: 3, 5; S. 527, 29. Hé ða hálgan láreówas hider onsende *filios prædicatores mittens*, 2, 1; S. 501, 36. [*Orm.* lârew: cf. *O. Sax.* lêreo.] DER. heáh-láreów.

láreów-dóm, es; *m. The office of a teacher, mastership, governance, teaching*:—Forðonðe nán cræft nis tó láranne ðæm ðe hine ǽr geornlíce ne leornode forhwon beóþ ǽfre suð þriste ða ungeláredan ðæt hí underfón ða heorde ðæs láriówdómes ðonne se cræft ðæs láreówdómes biþ cræft ealra cræfta *nulla ars doceri præsumitur, nisi intenta prius meditatione discatur. Ab imperitis ergo pastoralæ magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur, quando ars est artium regimen animarum*, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 15–19. Ne hí scoldon ne underfón ða ǽre ðæs láreówdómes *ne locum regiminis subeant*, 2, arg; Swt. 29, 19. Ðæt biþ ðæs recceres ryht ðæt hé þurh ða stemne his láriówdómes ætiéwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplícan ódles *debitum rectoris est supernæ patriæ gloriam per vocem prædicationis ostendere*, 21, 5; Swt. 159, 22. Tó Criste hé Angle gehwyrfde mid árfæstnysse láreówdómes *ad Christum Anglos convertit pietate magistra*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 28. Mid ealdorlícnesse láreówdómes *auctoritati magistri*, 4, 27; S. 603, 44. Wæs on his láreówdóme áfæded *erat in magisterio illius educatus*, 4, 3; S. 569, 6: 5, 19; S. 638, 15: L. Ælfc. P. 10; Th. ii. 368, 3. Ðætte unlǽrde ne dyrren underfón láreówdóm *ne venire imperiti ad magisterium audeant*, Past. 1, arg; Swt. 25, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 320, 12.

láreów-líc; *adj. After the manner of a teacher*:—Láreówlíc *exhortatorium*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 45. Láreówlícum cræftum *gymnicis* (gl. *magisterialis*) *artibus*, 405, 8.

láreów-setl, es; *n. The seat of a teacher* or *doctor*:—Ofer Moyses láreówsetl *super cathedram Mosi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 2.

lár-hlystend, es; *m. One who listens to instruction, a catechumen*, Mone B. 2802.

lár-hús, es; *n. A house for instruction, a school*; gymnasium, Hpt. Gl. 405, 11.

lár-leást, -lýst, e; *f. Lack of learning* or *instruction*:—Þurh lárleáste hí ne cunnon ne lǽdan ne léran hí *through want of knowledge they cannot guide or teach them*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 28. Wé sceolon bodigan ðám lǽwedum ðý læs ðe hý for lárlýste losian sceoldan *we must preach to the layman, lest for lack of instruction they should perish*, L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 1: Wulfst. 79, 19.

lár-líc; *adj. Instructive*:—Sume Godes þeówan mid lárlícre sprǽce ódre getrymmaþ *some servants of God confirm others with instructive discourse*, Homl. Th. i. 346, 22. Hit is swíðe gedafenlíc ðæt gé sume lárlíce word æt eówerum láreówum gehýron, ii. 282, 31.

lár-smiþ, es; *m. A wise man, a counsellor*:—Lársmiþas, Elen. Kmbl. 406; Kl. 203. Lársmeoþas, Andr. Kmbl. 2441; An. 1221.

lár-spell, es; *n. A discourse, sermon, homily, treatise*:—God cwæþ be láreówum on his lárspelle *God said of teachers in his sermon*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 25. Se bisceop ðam folce sæde lárspell, Homl. Skt. 3, 141. Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lárspella *I have composed quite forty homilies*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 45. Swá swá wé áwriton áror on ódrum lárspellum, 4, 15. Ða spostoli gesetton eác swilce lárspell [*the epistles*] tó ðám leódscipum ðe tó geleáfan bugon, 14, 3. [*Laym. Orm.* lar-spell *a sermon.*]

lár-swice, es; *m. n.* [?] *Deception, seduction, delusion, treachery*:—Mycel is nýdþearf manna gehwylcum, ðæt hé wið deófles lárswice warnige symle, Wulfst. 309, 14.

lár-wita, an; *m. A learned man*:—Lárwitan and lahwitan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 14.

laser, es; *m. n.* [?]. *A tare, cockle*:—Laser, *zizania*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 29; Wrt. Voc. 55, 34. Lasur *lolium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 15. Ætan ł lasor *zizania*, 72, 61.

lást, lást, leást, es; *m. A step, footstep, sole of the foot, track, trace*:—Lást *solum*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 98; Wrt. Voc. 45, 6. Ðú ðás werþeóde wræccan láste feorran gesóhtest *from far with the foot of an exile this people hast thou sought*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 22; Gen. 2478. Sarran brýde láste beddreste gestáh, 129; Th. 164, 15; Gen. 2715. Of láste *e vestigio, statim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 33. On láste *e vestigio*, 107, 41. Him on láste setl wide stódan *behind them heaven stood spacious*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 10; Gen. 86. Malalehel wæs æfter Jarede yrfes hyrde fæder on láste *Mahalaleel was after Jared the guardian of the heritage in succession to his father*, 52; Th. 65, 18; Gen. 1068. Him on láste fór sweót Ebréa *on their track marched the band of Hebrews*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 298. Yldran ússe ún forléton ðone wlitigan wong on láste *our parents left that beauteous plain behind*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 18; Ph. 440. Frætwe léton licgan on láste, 104 a; Th. 394, 30; Rä. 14, 11. Ðé wearþ forht ferþ manig folces on láste *then was the mind of many a man of that folk left in fear*, Andr. Kmbl. 3191; An. 1598. Hié ðæs láðan lást sceáwedon *they marked the track of the foe*, Beo. Th. 265; B. 132. Lást weardian [cf. lást-weard] *to guard the track of one gone before, to remain behind*; also *to follow in the steps of another*. Cyning úre gewát þurh ðæs temples hróf ðær hý tó ségun ða ðe leófes lást weardedun [*of the disciples watching the ascension of Christ*], Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 16; Cri. 496. Se ðe his mondryhten lífe bilidene lást weardian wiste *who knew his lord, of life bereft, remained behind*, 52 a; Th. 182, 19; Gú. 1312. Sceal se líchoma leást weardigan eft on eorþan *the body shall again be left in the ground*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 482; Met. 241. Hé his folme forlét lást weardian, Beo. Th. 1947; B. 971. Hýrde ic ðæt ðám frætwum feówer mearas lást weardode *I heard that four steeds followed those trappings*, 4335; B. 2164. Him arn on lást þýstre genip *dark cloud succeeded it*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 8; Gen. 138. Him fleáh on lást earn áfter georn, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 209. Geseoh nú seolfes swæðe . . . Ðá on lást beseah leóflíc cempa '*see now thine own track.*' . . . *Then the good warrior looked behind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2880–90; An. 1443–48. On lást faran *to return*. Beo. Th. 5883; B. 2945. Wessexe on lást legdun láþum þeódum *the West Saxons hung on the rear of the foe*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 22; Ædelst. 22. On lást [cf. *Icel.* á lesti] *at last*. Ðú sárgige on lást *gemas in novissimis*, Past. 36, 2; Swt. 249, 13. Hit on lást of his tungan útábirst tó openum bismere *ad extremum usque ad apertas lingua contumelias erumpat*, 38, 7; Swt. 279, 8. Ðæt mód him érest ná ne ondrét ða lytlan scylda, ne ðonne on lást ða miclan, 57, 2; Swt. 437, 28: Bt. 7, 20; Fox, 16, 11; Fox 72, 7. Lástas wáron wide gesýne, gang ofer grundas, Beo. Th. 2809; B. 1402. Ic sume in bryne sende ðæt him lásta wearþ sídast gesýne *some have I sent into the fire, so that no trace of them was left*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 33; Jul. 474. Blódgum lástum, 36 b; Th. 119, 25; Gú. 260. Ðonne is ðér geworht emb ða lástas . . . ðæt man mæg tó ðém lástum onhnígan and mænige men ða moldan neomaþ on ðém lástum *the footsteps are built about, yet so that people can stoop down to the footsteps, and many men take the earth from the footsteps*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 5–11, 15, 19. Ðæt nánig man ða lástas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte ne mid golde ne mid seolfre *so that no man might overlay the footsteps themselves, neither with gold nor with silver*, 125, 35. Sceáwian láðes lástas, Beo. Th. 1686; B. 841. Lástas lecgan [cf. colloquial *to make tracks*] *to journey, travel*. Ic lástas sceal wide lecgan *wide must I wander*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 3; Gen. 1026. Gewít ðú féran, lástas lecgan, 137; Th. 172, 26; Gen. 2850: 118; Th. 153, 9; Gen. 2536: 109; Th. 145, 3; Gen. 2400. [*Goth.* laists *a footstep.*] DER. æf-, feorh-, fót-, fóte-, fót-, sweart-, úrig-, wíd-, wræclást. v. lást.

lást. v. ge-lást.

lástian. v. wræc-lástian.

lást-weard, es; *m. One who keeps in the steps of another, a successor, pursuer*:—Ðone lástweard, his swésne sunu [*Isaac*], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 7; Exod. 400. Wræcmon gebád láðne lástweard *the fugitive awaited the foe that followed*, 148; Th. 186, 13; Exod. 138. Ús is swíðe uncúþ hwæt úre yrfeweardas and lástweardas getreówlíces dón willon efter úrum lífe *it is quite unknown to us how faithfully our heirs and successors will act after our death*, Blickl. Homl 51, 36. Ic ne míne lástweardas *neither I nor my successors*, Chart. Th. 29, 12.

lást-word, es, *n. Report, reputation*:—Eorla geþwam lástworda betst *the best reputation for every man*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 12; Seef. 73.

láta, an; *m. One who is late or slow*:—Déah heó ðæs bearnes láta wére *though she were late in bearing the child*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 8. [*Icel.* láti *the lazy one.*] v. hild-láta.

láte; *adv. Slowly, late, at length, at last*:—Alexander láte unweorðlícne sige gerúhte [*anceps*] *pugna tandem tristem pene victoriam Macedonibus dedit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 8. Hú ne cymþ se deáþ ðeáh ðe hé láte cume and láðeþ eówer of ðisse worulde *sera vobis rapiet hoc etiam dies*, Bt. 19; Fox, 70, 16. Gif wit ðæt ealle sculon ásmeágan ðonne cume wit láte tó ende ðisse béc oððe náfre, 42; Fox, 256, 22. Hú láte hí on dysne middangeard ácennede wurdon and hú raþe hí him eft of gewítan sceolan, Blickl. Homl. 59, 23. Láte on geáre *late in the year*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 11. Láte mylt gásten flésc *goat's flesh digests slowly*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 16. Gif heó gáþ láte . . gif heó hraþe gáþ, Lchdm. iii. 144, 7: Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 2; Gú. 1137. Ic ðæt gecneów tó láte *too late I perceived it*, 72 a; Th. 269, 2; Jul. 444: Elen. Kmbl. 1412; El. 708. Síð and láte *at last*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. Ér oððe látor *prius aut posterius*, Athan. 25. Látor *tardius*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10. Ðæt ðæt látor biþ, ðæt hæfþ anginn, Homl. Th. i. 284, 7. Onbútan Martines mæssan and gyt látor, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 20. Ðæt hit hraþost weaxan mæg, and látost wealowigan, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. Sý ágifen be emnihte oððe látest be ealra hálgena mæssan *let it be paid by the equinox, or at latest by All-Hallows' Mass*, Wulfst. 208, 5.

láteów. v. láð-teów.

láð, es; *n. What is hateful* or *harmful, harm, evil, injury, hurt, trouble, grief, pain, annoyance, enmity*:—Ðætte monnum héh is laaþ [*adj.*?] is mid Gode *quod hominibus altum est, abominatio est apud deum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15. Hit sóna nánig láð ne biþ *it* [*the pain*] *will soon be no annoyance*, Herb. 1, 11; Lchdm. i. 74, 10. Hé mé nówiht láðes ætýwde *ille mihi nil inimicitiarum intulerit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 25. Ðæt hé ðé nánwiht láðes ne dó *ut nec ipse tibi aliquid mali faciat*, 514, 3. Ðæt him mon nóht láðes gedón dorste *ne qui prædicantibus quicquam molestiæ inferret*, 5, 10; S. 624, 6. Ic eom mid ðæs láðes sáre swíðe ofþrycced *I am sorely oppressed with the pain of this trouble*; insitus animum. mœror prægravat, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 14. Ða ungeþyldegan ne mágon áberan nánwuht ðæs láðes ðe him mon on legþ oððe mid wordum oððe mid dédum *the impatient cannot bear any annoyance that is put upon them either by word or deed*; impatientes ab aliis illata non tolerant, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 16. Déah hié nán mann mid láðe ne gréte hié séceaþ ða ðe hié fleóþ *though no man attacks them, they seek those that flee from them*; iracundi se declinantes insequuntur, 293, 19. Hié hit tó nánum ríhte ne tó nánum láðe nædon ðætte ða earman wífmen hié swá tintredon *nec tamen miseriæ hominum pressura temporum deputata est*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 13. Wið ðæm ðe hié of ðæm londe móston búton láðe *ut tutum et incolumem exercitum a locorum periculo liberaret*, 6, 32; Swt. 286, 28. Mid lufe ge mid láðe *with what is pleasant and what is unpleasant*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 8. Nis hit gód ðæt hié sýen on ðam láðe *it is not good that they be in that durance* [*the fiery furnace*], Cd. 193; Th. 243, 2; Dan. 430. Ne dó ic him ná láð *I will not harm them*, Gen. 18, 30: Nar. 16, 22. Eálá hwæt ðú mé mycel yfel and láð dést mid ðínre ærninge *O quam magnum væ facis mihi sic equitando*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 14: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 11; Gen. 392. Wið eal ðæt láð ðe intó land fare *against all the harm that comes into the land*, Lchdm. i. 388, 14. Ðonne hié láð gedóþ hié sculon lufe wyrcean *when they do evil, they must act so as to regain love*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 11; Gen. 624. Ðú míne sáwle of deáþes láðum wiðláddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, Ps. Th. 55, 11. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* láð: *O. H. Ger.* leid *dolor, moeror, injuria, malum, execratio*: *Ger.* leid.]

láð; *adj.* I. *Causing hate, evil, injury, annoyance; hateful, hated, loathed, loth, displeasing, injurious, grievous*:—Láð *ingratus*, Ep. Gl. 12 b, 16. Laath *invisus*, 12 f, 5. Ðá wæs ic swíðe onscúniende and mé láð wæs *multum detestatus sum*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Deáh hit láð wére, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 7. Him wæs láð tó ámyrrene his ágenne folgaþ, 1048; Erl. 178, 11. Fram allum mannum hé biþ láð *he shall be hated of all men*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 19. Se wæs láð Gode, on hete heofoncyninges, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 31; Gen. 647. Swá láð wæs Péna folc Scipian *so hateful were the Carthaginians to Scipio*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 15. Mánswara láð leóda gehwam, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 31; Cri. 194. Leófest on lífe láð biþ ðæsne *what is dearest in this life, shall then be hateful*, Dóm. L. 16, 243. Láð biþ ághwær wineleás hæle *he is everywhere unloved, a friendless man*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 9; Vy. 31. Wæs ðæt gewinn tó láð and longsum *that strife was too grievous and long*, Beo. Th. 268; B. 134. Hé mé álýsde of láðum grine huntum unholdum *ipse liberavit me de laqueo venantium*, Ps. 90, 3. Láðan on láðne síþ *to lead to hell*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 20; Hy. 4, 52. Ðec gelegdon on láðne bend *they put thee into grievous captivity*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 27; Sat. 539. Ða fuglas ús nánige láðe ne ýfle ne

wǽron *awa nón nobis perniciem ferentes*, Nar. 16, 18. Ða rihtwîsan sint lâðe and forþryste *the righteous are hated and oppressed*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23. Hê hæfde feá dînta ðe him wǽron lâðe tô forlâtenne *he had many possessions that he was loth to leave*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 56, 7. Gê habbaþ ês gedôn lâðe Pharaone, Ex. 5, 21. Lâð gewidru *grievous storms*, Beo. Th. 2754; B. 1375. Næs ic him lâðra ôwihte ðonne his bearna hwylc *I was not a whit less dear to him than any of his children*, 4856; B. 2432. Ic â ne geseah lâðran landscipe *never saw I scene more hateful*, Cd. 19; Th. 24. 11; Gen. 376. Sege ðinum leódum miccle lâðre spell *tell to thy people a tale that will please much less*, Byrht. Th. 133, 15; By. 50. Gnornsorga mǽst wyrda lâdost *greatest of griefs, most grievous of fates*, Elen. Kmbl. 1953; El. 978. Ðêr ðê lâdast bið, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 17; Gû. 560. Âne ða mǽstan synne and Gode þa lâðustan *one of the greatest sins and most displeasing to God*, Ex. 32, 21. II. *bearing hate to another, hostile, malign, inimical*:—Ne leóf ne lâð *nor friend nor foe*, Beo. Th. 1026; B. 511. Lâð wið lâðum *foe with foe*, 884; B. 440. Lâðe cyrmdon *the foes shouted*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. Wið lâðra lygesearwum *against false wiles of foes*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 23; Cri. 776: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 304. Ðæt on land Dena lâðra nǽnig sceâðan meahte, Beo. Th. 490; B. 242. Lâðan fingrum *with hostile fingers*, 3015; B. 1505. Lâðum egsan, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 3; Exod. 179. Lâðum wordum, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 17; Cri. 1376. Âlŷs mê fram lâðum *libera me a persequentibus me*, Ps. Th. 141, 7. Ðæt hê ðê ne forlête lâðum tô handa, Dôm. L. 30, 29. Hê ne lêteþ mîne fêt lâðe hrêran, Ps. Th. 65, 8. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* lêð: *Icel.* leiðr: *O. H. Ger.* leid *exosus, odiosus, invisus, tristis, malignus, ingratus*: *Ger.* leid.] v. þurh-lâð.

lâð-bite, es; *m. A wound*:—Blôd ætsprang lâðbite lîces, Beo. Th. 2248; B. 1122.

lâðe; *adv. With hatred* or *enmity, in detestation*:—Hió mê lytle læs lâðe woldon ðisses eorþweges ende gescrîfan *paulominus consummaverunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Ðis ungesælige geâr gyt tô-dæg lâðe wunaþ *this miserable year still continues in detestation to-day*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* leido *invise, odiose*.]

lâðettan; *p.* te *To be odious or hateful, be hated, be hostile, to abominate, hate*:—Lâðetteþ *detestantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 8. Man lâðette tô swŷðe ðæt man scolde lufian *people hated too much what they ought to love*, Wulfst. 168, 13. Uncer lâðette ægðer ôðer ðeáh ðe hê hît ôðrum ne sæde *each of us hated the other, though he did not say so to the other*, Shrn. 39, 22. Ðâs gyltas ne mægon ûre sâwla ofsleán ac hî mâgon hî âwlîstan and Gode lâðettan *these sins cannot destroy our souls, but they can pollute them and be hateful to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 29. Hundas beorcynde gesihþ oððe him lâðhetan *if a man sees dogs barking, or be hostile to him*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 26. Olfendas geseón and fram him gesihþ lâðhetan *to see camels and if he sees himself to be hated by them*, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* leidezan, leidezzan *detestari, abominari, aversari, inhorrescere*, Grf. 2, 177.] v. lâðian.

lâð-genîðla, an; *m. A foe, enemy*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 3; Ph. 50: 69 a; Th. 256, 15; Jul. 232.

lâð-geteóna, an; *m. One who does evil, an enemy*, Beo. Th. 1953; B. 974: 1123; B. 559.

lâð-gewinna, an; *m. A hated opponent, an enemy*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 33; Rä. 16, 29.

lâðian; *p.* ode *To invite, call, call upon*:—Hwîlum ic rincas lâðige tô wîne *at times I invite men to wine*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 32; Rä. 15, 16. Ðyder ðe unc lâdaþ and cêgþ uncer Drihten *whither our Lord invites and calls us*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 26: Cd. 226; Th. 301, 29; Sat. 589 Loth hig·lâdode geornlîce *Lot compulit illos oppido*, Gen. 19, 3. Hê hî lâdede ðæt hî onfêngon ðam gerŷno Cristes geleáfan *ad fidei suscipiendæ sacramentum invitaret*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 31. Mê of weorulde cîgde and lâðode *me de sæculo evocare dignatus est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 18. Heora ða leásan godas hió him lâðodan on fultum *they called upon their false gods to help them*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 31. Hê hêht hîm lâðian Mellitum and Iustum *revocavit Mellitum et Justum*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 33. Ða hêt hê Willfriþ tô ðam synoþe lâðian *vocari jussit Wilfridum*, 5, 19; S. 639, 35. Hê sende his þeówan tô lâdigenne mancynn tô ðære êcan feorme, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 5. [*Goth.* laþôn: *O. Sax.* lathian: *O. Frs.* lathia: *Icel.* laða: *O. H. Ger.* ladôn: *Ger.* laden.]

lâðian; *p.* ode *To be hateful* or *loathed*:—Heora fela wǽron mid olfendes hêrum tô lîce gescrŷdde and ðǽr lâðode sôftnys *many of them were clad with camel's hair next to the body, and there softness was hateful*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 24. Hió ðæm folce lâðade *she was hateful to the people*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 15. [Þe schal laðin his luue, Jul. 16, 6: þat te schal laði þi lif, H. M. 9, 2: him loðie, A. R. 324, 27: us lotheth þe lyf, Piers P. prol. 155: *O. Sax.* lêðôn: *O. H. Ger.* leidôn.] v. lâðian, lâðettan.

lâð-leás; *adj. Innocent, harmless, free from harm or annoyance*:—Gif hê lâðleás [MS. H. ladleas] beó sêce swylcne hlâford swylcne hê wille forðŷ ðe ic an ðæt êlc ðara ðe lâðleás [MS. H. ladleas] beó folgie swylcum hlâforde swylcum hê wille, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. 1, 220, 24–222, 1. Lâðleáse *inimunes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 68.

lâð-lîc; *adj. Hateful, loathsome, disgusting, unpleasant, detestable, abominable, horrible*:—Lâðlîc *detestabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 5. Lâðlîc biþ ðæs hreóflan lîc mid menigfealdum springum *the leper's body is loathsome with manifold ulcers*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 21. Ðæt is lâðlîc lîf ðæt hî swâ maciaþ *it is an abominable life that they do so*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 26: Exon. 266; Th. 78, 19; Gri. 1276. Þincþ his neáwist lâðlîco and unfæger *his* [*the dead man's*] *nearness seems disgusting and displeasing*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Nis ðêr ne se lâðlîca cyle ne lâðlîc storm, Dôm. L. 16, 259, 262: Soul Kmbl. 306; Seel. 157. Hine mou ðêr lâðlîce deáþe âcwealde *eum detestanda omnibus morte interfecit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 46: 541, 10. Lâðlîc wîte, Elen. Kmbl. 1038; El. 520. Hêr æfter sint lungenâda lâðlîcu tâcn *here follow the unpleasant symptoms of lung disease*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 9. Ða lâðlecan *obscena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 12. [*Prompt. Parv.* lothli *abominabilis*; *O. Sax.* lêð-lîc: *Icel.* leiði-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* leid-lîh *detestabilis, execrabilis, exosus, horrendus*.]

lâð-lîce; *adv. Hatefully, detestably, horribly, unpleasantly*:—Ongunnon lâðlîce rŷnan *they began to roar horribly*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 166; Met. 26, 83. Wit gewîdost lifdon lâðlîcost *we should live as far apart as possible, and in most grievous sort*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 17; Kl. 14.

lâð-scipe, es; *m. A painful condition, calamity*:—Abram wolde Loth ælynnan of lâðscipe [*when Lot was carried off captive*], Cd. 95; Th. 123, 20; Gen. 2048.

lâð-searu *a fell device*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 14; Dan. 436.

lâð-sîþ *a painful journey*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 12; Exod. 44.

lâð-spell, es; *n. A painful, grievous story*:—Hié ealle ðêr ofslôgon bûton ânum se ðæt lâðspel æt hâm gebodade *omnes ibidem trucidati sunt; uno tantum ad enunciandam cladem reservato*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2160; An. 1080: Exon. 52 b; Th. 182, 29; Gû. 1317.

lâð-treów *a fell, harmful tree* [*the tree of knowledge*], Cd. 30; Th. 40, 25; Gen. 644.

laðu. v. freónd-, neód-, word-laðu.

laðung, e; *f. A calling, invitation*; vocatio, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 405, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* ladunga *vocatio, evocatio, ecclesia*.] v. ge-laðung.

lâð-wende; *adj. Evilly disposed, evil, hostile, malignant*:—Wæs lâðwendo ongan wið Sarran winnan *Hagar was evilly disposed and began to strive with Sarah*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 7; Gen. 2239. Gyf mon mête ðæt hê gât geseó ðonne mæg hê wênan ðæs lâðwendan feóndes him on neáwyste *if a man dream that he sees goats then may he expect the devil in his neighbourhood*, Lchdm. iii. 176, 3. Lâðwende here [*the fallen angels*], Cd. 4; Th. 5, 7; Gen. 68. Ludon lâðwende rêðe wæstme *fruits evil and dire sprang forth*, 47; Th. 60, 29; Gen. 989. Lâðwende men *evil men*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 24; Cri. 1595. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* leid-wentige *calamitas*, Grf. 1, 763.]

lâðwende-môd; *adj. Evilly* or *hostilely disposed*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 11; Gen. 448.

lâð-weorc, es; *n. An evil work, work that is hateful to another*:—Leornedan lâðweorc Gode, Ps. Th. 105, 26. [*O. Sax.* lêð-werk: and cf. *O. H. Ger.* leid-tât *supplicium*.]

latian; *p.* ode *To be slow, to linger, loiter, delay*:—Ic latige on sumere stôwe *moror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 14. Hwî latast ðû swâ lange ðæt ðû ðê lêce ne cŷðst *why dost thou delay so long to show thyself to the leech?* Dôm. L. 6, 66. Lataþ *tardat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 48. Deáþ ne lattaþ *mors non tardat*, Rtl. 11, 7. Eall lîchoma hefegaþ and latiaþ ða fêt *all the body grows heavy, and the feet are sluggish*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 23. Ic latode *distuli*, Cant. M. ad f. 27. Þeáh ðe hê ðâ get latode on ðissum lîchomlîcum gebyrde *though his birth was still deferred*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 7. Hit is swytol ðæt man ðæs latode ealles tô lange, Wulfst. 168, 2. Ne lata ðû *ne cunctaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 34. Ne yld ðû ŷ ne lata ðû *non tardaveris*, Ps. Spl. 39, 24: Ps. Th. 69, 7: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 23; Cri. 373. Smeáge hûru georne gehwâ hine sylfne and ðæs nâ ne latige tô lange *at any rate let every one examine himself, and not delay in that too long*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 192. Nô latiendum *non cunctante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 22. [*Icel.* lata *to be slow*: *O. H. Ger.* lazôn *tardare*.]

latta. v. lætt.

lât-têh, -teów. v. lâð-teáh, -teów.

latu. v. word-latu.

lâtwa. v. lâð-teów.

laur, lawer, es; *m. Laurel, bay*:—Laures croppan, seáw, blêda, leáf, Lchdm. ii. 20, 17: 226, 2: 228, 25: 230, 3. Mid lawere gebeágod *crowned with laurel*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 27.

laur-beám, es; *m. Laurel*:—Laurbeám *daphnis* vel *laurus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 110; Wrt. Voc. 32, 45. Lauwer [lawer] beám *laurus*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 78. Laurbeáme gelîce *similes lauro*, Nar. 36, 30.

laur-berige, an; *f. A berry of the laurel*:—Lauberigan, Lchdm. iii. 122, 22: 6, 16. Laurberigle, 106, 1. Lauwinberigean, 136, 28. Lauwerberian, i. 376, 6.

laur-treów, es, *n. Laurel*:—Laurtreówes leáf, Lchdm. iii. 88, 10. Of lawertreówe, i. 174, 11.

lawer, laber *lawer* [a plant, v. E. D. S. Plant Names], Lchdm. i. 254, †, 2.

lâwerce, an; *f. A lark, laverock*:—Lâwerce *alauda*, Ælfc. Gl. 37;

Som. 62, 127; Wrt. Voc. 29, 22. Lǽwerce *tilaris*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 42: *laude*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 49. Lǽwerce *caradrion*, 13, 46. Lǽuricae *allauda*, 100, 9. Lǽurice *laudæ*, 112, 26. Lǽfercan beorh *occurs several times in charters*. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 307. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Lêrichanveit. [*Icel.* lævirki: *O. H. Ger.* lêrahha *caradrius, caradrion, aloda, laudula*: *M. H. Ger.* lêrche: *Ger.* lerche.]

leác, lêc, lêc, es; *n.* Generally, *a garden herb* [as in leác-tûn, &c.], *an alliaceous plant* [v. compounds], *a leek*:—Dis lêc *hoc cepe*: dis leác *hoc porrum*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 32, 35. Leác *ambila*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 24: Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 49. Lǽc, Ep. Gl. 2 d, 8. Leáces heáfod *cartilago*, 17, 40. Đæt greáta crûuleác; nim đes leáces heáfda, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. On đære mycele đe leáces, Herb. 49; Lchdm. i. 152, 16. Leáces sêd, Lchdm. i. 104, 26. Gebeát đæt leác [*garlic*]. L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 21. Leác, 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 7: iii. 16, 10. Nim forcorfen leác and cnuca hyt, 102, 13. v. brâde-, crâw-, crop-, enne-[ynne-], gâr-, hol-, hwîte-, por-, secg-leác. [*Icel.* laukr; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* louch *cepa, porrum*.]

leác-cærse, an: *f.* '*A cress with an onion-like smell*, alliaria officinalis' E. D. S. Plant Names. Cockayne says 'erysimum alliaria,' Lchdm. ii. 318, 7: 320, 3. In Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 40, leáccærse *id est* tûncærse glosses *nasturcium*.

leác-, leáh-tric, es; *m. A lettuce*:—Leáhtric *lactuca*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 47: ii. 50, 57. *Lactucas* đæt is leáhtric, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6: 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Đâ geseah heó ênne leáhtric đâ lyste hî đæs and hine genam and forgeat đæt heó hine mid Cristes rôdetâcne gebletsode *then she saw a lettuce and had a longing for it, and took it and forgot to bless it with the sign of the cross*, iii. 336, col. 1. Wudu-lêctric *lactuca silvatica*, Herb. 31; Lchdm. i. 128, 6, 8.

leác-trog, -troc, es; *m. A bunch of berries*:—Leáctrogas *corimbos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 78: 104, 70. Leáctrocas *corimbus*, Ep. Gl. 8 f, 34. Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 336, col. 1, puts this with the preceding word.

leác-, leáh-, lêh- tûn, es; *m. A garden of herbs, a kitchen-garden*:—Leáhtûn *ortus olerum*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 76: ii. 64, 9 Đêr wæs lêhtûn *ubi erat hortus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1: 19, 41. Nân man on đysne đæg wyrte in lêhtûne ne fatige, Wulfst. 227, 8: 231, 18. Monn sende in lêhtûne his *homo misit in hortum suum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 19. [*Misc.* leyhtun *a garden*.] Cf. wyrt-tûn.

leácetûn-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Lêctûnweard *olitor*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 82; Wrt. Voc. 27, 12. [*Misc.* leyhtunward *a gardener*.]

leác-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Leácweard *holitor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 57. Lêcueard *hortulanus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 15. Lêcword, p. 8, 4. Cf. wyrt-weard.

LEÁD, es; *n. Lead*:—Leád *plumbum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 11. Đæt leád is hefigre đonne ênig ôđer andweorc *plumbum ceteris metallis est gravius*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 7. Irenes and leádes đa men on đêm londum wædliaþ and goldes genihtsumiaþ *ferro et plumbo egent, auro habundant*, Nar. 31, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Beworhte mid leáde, Homl. Skt. 3, 532. Đû herast đone mancgere đe begytt gold mid leáde, Homl. Th. i. 254, 26.

leáden; *adj. Leaden*:—Leáden *plumbeus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60. Sî đæt ślfæt îsen ođđe êren leáden ođđe lêmen, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 15: Nar. 46, 3. Mid leádenum swipum swingan, Homl. Th. i. 426, 13.

leád-gedelf, es; *n. A lead-mine*:—Eft in leádgedelf; of leádgedelfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 401, 7.

leád-stæf, es; *m. A scourge* [cf. *last entry under* leáden]:—Leádstafum *mastigiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 75.

LEÁF, es; *n. A* LEAF *of a tree, of a book, a shoot*:—Leáf hys ne fylþ *folium ejus non defluet*, Ps. Spl.; his leáf and his blêda ne fealwiaþ ne ne seariaþ *folium ejus non decidet*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Leáf *antes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 16. Leáf *folia*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 19: 24, 32: Mk. Skt. 13, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 114; Met. 11, 57. Man scôf đara bôca leáf đe of Hibernia cômon and đa sceafþan dyde on wæter *rasa folia codicum qui de Hibernia fuerant, et ipsam rasuram aquæ immisam*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 37. Mid grênum leáfum *virentibus foliis*, Gen. 8, 11. [*Goth.* laufs; *m.*: *O. Sax.* lôf: *O. Frs.* lâf: *Icel.* lauf: *O. H. Ger.* laub *folium, frons*: *Ger.* laub.] DER gold-leáf.

LEÁF, e; *f.* LEAVE, *permission, license*:—Leáf *licentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 17. Lôciaþ đæt điós eówru leáf ne weorđe ôđrum monnum tô biswicę *videte, ne forte hæc licentia vestra offendiculum fiat infirmis*, Past. 59, 6; Swt. 451, 32. Gif him lîf seald wære, Bd. 1, 23; S. 486, 8, note. Đa seofan cnihtas đe be đînre leáfa lyfedan bûton ehtnisse *the seven youths that by your leave lived without persecution*, Homl. Skt. 4, 255. Se Englisca be fulre leáfe hine werige *Anglicus plena licentia defendat se*, L. Wil. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 13. Hê sæt on đam biscoprîce đe se cyng him êr geunnan hæfde be his fulre leáfe, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 27. Be đæs cynges lêfe and rêda, 1043; Erl. 169, 25. Bûtan đæs cyninges leáfe and his witena, 901; Erl. 96, 28. Bûton đæs bisceopes leáfe *absque permissu episcopi*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Đa đe willaþ grîpan on swelcne folgaþ for hiera gîtsunge hié dôþ him tô leáfe đone ewide đe sanctus Paulus cwæþ *qui præsse concupiscunt, ad usum suæ libidinis instrumentum apostolici sermonis arripiunt, quo ait*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 7. Hê begeat đâ leáf đæt hê of đam lande môste *he got leave to go out of the country*, Homl. Skt. 5, 328. Hî hæbbaþ leáf [Cott. MS. leáfe) yfel tô dônne *they have leave to do evil*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 104, 11. Hæbbe hê fulle leáfe swâ tô dônne, L. Wil. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 8. Đe đâ Aulixes leáfe hæfde đæt hê đonan môste, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 42; Met. 26, 21. Mê đa leáfe forgyf tô geopenienne đone ingang đînre hâligan cyrcan, Glostr. Frag. 106, 13. Leáfe syllan *to give leave*, Gen. 50, 5: Lchdm. iii. 424, 27. Hî bêdon lêfa æt mê *they asked leave of me*, Guthl. 14; Gdwin 62, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* leyfi, *leave*: *O. Sax.* or-lôf: *Icel.* or-lof; *O. H. Ger.* urlaup *licentia, permissus*.]

leáfa, an; *m. Belief, faith*:—Hû mæg se leáfa [other MS. geleáfa] beón forþgenge gif seó lâr and đa lârcowas âteoriaþ *how can belief be prosperous if teaching and teachers fail*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 37. Leáfa *fides*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 10: 15, 28. Leáfo, 21, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* laubo.] v. ge-leáfa.

leáfa, [?], an; *m. Leave*:—Be his leáfan ârærde mynster *with his leave raised a monastery*, Homl. Skt. 6, 148.

leáf-full; *adj. Believing, faithful*:—Leáffull *fidelis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 21: Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 27. Ic cŷđe on đissan gewrite eallum leáffullum mannum hwet ic gerêdd habbe wid mîne arcebiscópes, Chart. Th. 347, 26. God cwæþ tô Moysen đæt hê wolde cuman and hine astforan đam folce gesprecan đæt hî đŷ leáffullran wêron *God said to Moses that he would come and talk with him before the people, that they might be the more believing* [v. Exod. 19, 9], Homl. Th. ii. 196, 18.

leáf-helmig; *adj. Having a leafy top*; frondicoma Germ. 390.

leáf-hlystend, es; *m. A catechumen*:—[Ge?] leáfhlestend *catechumenus*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 12. v. geleáfhlystend.

leáf-, lêf-, lŷf-ness; *e*; *f. Leave, permission, licence*:—Gif him lêfnys seald wære *if leave had been given him*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 486, 8. Lŷfnes *licentia*, 4, 18; S. 586, 34: 2, 1; S. 501, 32: 5, 19; S. 640, 10. Bûtan heora leóda geþafunge and leáfnysse *absque suorum consensu ac licentia*, 2, 2; S. 502, 35. Bûtan kyninges lêfnesse [MSS. B. H. leáfe], L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 16. Mid his lêfnysse *accepta ab eo licentia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 11. Mid Ebrinum lŷfnysse, 4, 1; S. 564, 44. Heó his leáfnysse hæfde đæt . . . *she would have his permission to* . . . 1, 25; S. 486, 34. Nymđe þurh leáfnysse his ágenes abbudes *nisi per demissionem proprii abbatis*, 4, 5; S. 572, 38. Hî mâran lêfnysse onfêngon tô lâranne *majorem prædicandi licentiam acciperent*, 1, 26; S. 488, 5. Lŷfnesse, 5, 11; S. 625, 30. Lŷfnesse sealde đæt . . . *gave leave to* . . . . 1, 25; S. 487, 20. Him lŷfnesse sealde tô farene, 4, 1; S. 564, 34. Heó freó lêfnesse sealdon, 2, 5; S. 507, 10. Forgeaf him lŷfnesse, 4, 22; S. 592, 9. v. leáf.

leáf-scead, es; *n. A place made shady by leaves* or *foliage*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 4; Ph. 205.

leáf-wyrm, es; *m. A canker, caterpillar*:—Hê sealde leáfwyrme (MS. C. treowyrme) wæstm heora *he gave their increase unto the caterpillar* (A.V.), Ps. Spl. 77, 51.

leágung, e; *f. Lying*:—Đŷ læs on mê mæge îdel spellung ođđe scondlîc leágung [leásung?] beón gestæled *ne aut fabulæ aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 21.

leáh; *g.* **leás**; *m. A lea, meadow, open space, untilled land*:—Đanne is đêr se leáh đe man đæt lond mid friþe haldan scæl an eásthealfe sió ealdæ strêt *&c. now there is the open space* (?) *by which the land is protected; on the east side the old road &c.*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 71, 20. Đonne geûđe ic Ælfwine and Beorhtulfe đæs leás and đæs hammes be norþan đære lytlan đîc *I granted Alfwine and Beorhtulf the meadow and the enclosure to the north of the little dike*, 249, 33. Æt đam leá ufeweardan, 36. Tô đam leá . . . on eásteweardan đam leá . . . tô fealuwes leá đæt on fealuwes leá . . . fram fealuwes leá, 250, 2, 16, 29, 32. Æt Eardulfes leá . . . tô Apelwoldes leá, Chart. Th. 291, 19, 22. Đæt intô Eardulfes leá; of đan leá, đæt eft tô đære greátan đîc, 292, 4. Þurh đone leá tô đam miclan hæslwride, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. 250, 34. Betweox đa twegen leás, 21. Lytle leás *amarcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 14. v. next word.

leáh; *g.* **leáge**; *f. A lea*, as a termination of local names *-leigh, -ley, -ly*; it occurs frequently in the charters:—Hrîđra leáh *campus armentorum*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 232, 21. Đis syndon đa landgemêro tô madanleáge (cf. 120, 28 madan lieg) êrest on witena leáge, iii. 121, 13–4. On mapodorleáge; be eáston đære leáge . . . eft on Heortleáge westeweardre, 407, 7, 8, 13. On hemlêcleáge, 437, 4. Đonne on đæt (đa?) lêge . . . đonon on gerihte on riscleáge, 10, 24–5. Of đam clyfe on heán leage; đæt on lungan leáge . . đonne on Swonleáge, 48, 6, 7. On Wytleáhe; of Wytleáge, 14, 6. Ôđ đa lêge, 406, 27. [*Piers P.* bad hym eyren his leyes, 7, 5: *Promp. Parv.* lay, londe not telyd, see note 2, p. 285; cf. *Pol. Songs Wrt.* mi lond leye liþ and leorneþ to slepe, 152, 10: ley lond *tere fresche*, Wrt. Voc. 153, 4. *O. H. Ger.* v. Grmm D. M. 1202, *has* lôh; *m. lucus*, which occurs also in local names, e. g. Hohenlohe, Grff. 2, 127–8: the same suffix is found in Water-*loo*.] v. preceding word.

leáh; *g.* **leáge**; *f. Lye, a mixture of ashes and water*:—Lâeg *lexiva*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 28. Leáh *lexiva* 50, 50: *lixa*, 52, 13. Ón bitere lêge, L. Med. Ex. Quad. 9, 14; Lchdm. i. 364, 5. Ofergeót đa ascen mide, mac swâ tô lêga, 378, 11. Wyrc him leáge of ellenahsan, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 25. [*Ayenb.* we byeþ alle ywesse of onelepi

leȝe, 146, 22: *Prompt. Parv.* ley *for watrynge* *lixivium*, 294, see note: *O. H. Ger.* louge *lixivia*.]

leahan. v. leán.

leáh-hryeg, es; *m. The ridge of a lea*:—Tó ðæm ealdan lēghrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 17.

leáh-mealt-wurt *some kind of wort*: — Lēhmealtwurt *lexinum* (? *lixivum*, cf. *lixivum mustum* the wine that runs out of the grapes before they are pressed), Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 23; Wrt. Voc. 34, 6.

leahter, es; *m.* I. *a moral defect, a crime, fault, offence, sin, vice, disgraceful* or *shameful act, reproach, opprobrium, blame, disgrace*:—Leahter *crimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 29. Hosp, lehter *probrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 35. Æghwilc mennisc leahter on ðām eádigan Sancte Johanne cennendum gestilled wæs *every human vice was stilled in the blessed St. John's parents*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15, 1. Būtan leahtre *sine crimine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 3: Mt. Kmbl. 12, 5. Hié eodan on eallum Drihtnes bebodum būtan leahtre *they walked in all the commandments of the Lord blameless*, Blickl. Homl. 161, 31. Būtan ælcon womme and swā clǣne fram ælcon leahtre *stainless and pure from every vice*, Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 31. *Vitia* ðæt synd lehtras on lēdenspræce, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 53. Swā sceal wīsdōmes bodung healdan manna heortan wið brosnunge fūlra leahtra, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 21. Ic mē synnum and leahtrum þeódde *vitiorum implicamentis solebam servire*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 30. Hē unscyldig and būtan leahtrum wæs clǣne gemēted *absque crimine inventus est*, 5, 19; S. 639, 30. Bysmrian leahtrum belecgan *to revile and load with opprobrium*, Andr. Kmbl. 2591; An. 1297. Hē begann tó lufienne leahtras tó swíðe *he began to love vices too much*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 13. Leahtras *noxas* (cf. gylt *noxam*, 50), Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 41. Ỳdel byþ seó lār ðe ne gehēlþ ðære sāwle leahtras (v. II.) and unþeáwas, Homl. Th. i. 60, 35. Wið ða heáfodlīcan leahtras *against the deadly sins*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 3. II. *a bodily defect, disease, disorder, hurt, malady*:—Hyt āfeormaþ ðone leahtor ðe grēcas hostopyturas hātaþ, ðæt ys, scurf ðæs heáfdes, Herb. 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 15. Hyt ealne ðone leahtor genimeþ *it takes away all the malady*, 13, 3; Lchdm. i. 106, 2. Heó ðone leahtor [*cancer*] gehēlan mæg, 32, 3; Lchdm. i. 130, 14. Leahtras *noxas* [cf. dare *noxam*, 64], Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 41. Wið leahtras ðæs mūþes *for blotches of the mouth*, Herb. 145, 3; Lchdm. i. 268, 13. Wið misenlīce leahtras ðæs bæcþearmas, 165, 3; Lchdm. i. 294, 15. DER. syn-leahter.

leahter-cwide, es; *m. Opprobrious, insulting, injurious speech, blasphemy*:—Æfter leahtorcwidum, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 18; Jul. 199.

leahter-full; *adj. Vicious, seductive*:—Leahterfulle þeáwas *vitiosos mores*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 32. Leahte[r]fulle *decipulosa* i. *inlecibrosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 1.

leahter-leás; *adj. Faultless, free from defect, free from sin, innocent*:—Forðon nis nān man leahtorleás *quoniam nemo vitiorum expers est*, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 16. Ðonne ðū ōðerne man tǣle, ðonne geþenc ðū ðæt nān man ne byþ leahterleás, Prov. Kmbl. 3. Ic ða meorde wāt leahtorleáse *I know the reward to be faultless*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 14; Gū. 1060. Hié freóndrǣdenne fæste gelǣston leahtorleáse *firmly should they friendship maintain, free from offence*, Elen. Kmbl. 2415; El. 1209.

leahter-líce; *adv. Viciously, noisomely*:— Ðæt deáde flǣsc rotaþ leahtorlīce ðonne se deádlīca līchama þeówaþ gālnysse *the dead flesh rots noisomely when the mortal body is a slave to lust*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 13.

leahter-wyrþe. v. un-leahterwyrþe.

leahtrian; *p.* ode. I. *to charge with crime, impeach, accuse, blame, revile, reproach*:—Ic leahtrige *criminor*; ic leahtrode *criminatus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 61. Man godfyrhte lehtreþ ealles tó swíðe *godfearing men are reviled far too much*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 163. Ða ðe ða tída fūres cristendōmes leahtriaþ *hi qui de temporibus Christianis murmurant*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 33. Ðā herede hē and nānuht ne leahtrade *laudavit*, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 14. Hỳ wǣran ealle ānspræce ðonne hỳ mē leahtrodon and lēþdon *loquebantur simul*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. Ðæt hié ðās tída leahtrien, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 31. Gif se midwinter byþ on Seternes deag ða clēnan beóþ leahtrode *if midwinter be on a Saturday the guiltless will be accused*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 12. Leahtrian *insimulare*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 3. II. *to corrupt, vitiate*:—Lehtriende *inficians*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 7. v. ge-leahtrian.

leáh-tric. v. leác-tric.

leahtrung, e; *f. Accusation, blame, detraction*:—Lehtrung *derogatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 44; Wrt. Voc. 39, 28.

leáh-tūn. v. leác-tūn.

leán, es; *n. Reward, recompense, remuneration, requital, retribution*:—Leán *meritum laboris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 40. Se ðe ðæt gelǣsteþ him biþ leán gearo, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 14; Gen. 435. Him ðæs grim leán becom *terrible retribution befel them for that*, 2; Th. 3, 36; Gen. 46. Gif hē eal wel gefriðaþ [ðe] hē wealdan sceal ðonne biþ hē gōdes leánes ful wel weorðe *if he protects well all that he has to keep, then is he quite entitled to good pay*, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 18. Ic ðē tó leánes ðinne noman mǣrsige *in recompense I will magnify thy name*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 28. Hwæt dēst ðū ūs ðæs tó leáne *what recompense will you give us for that?* Homl. Th. i. 392, 33: Cd. 135; Th. 170, 27; Gen. 2819. Sigores tó leáne *as a reward of victory*, Beo. Th. 2047; B. 1021. Be hundfealdon hē onfēhþ leán *centuplum accipiet*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 29. Wē sceolan habban ānfald leán ðæs ðe wē on līfe ār geworhtan, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 21. Gebyreþ ðæt man his geswinces leán gecnāwe þ *it is proper that the reward of his labour be acknowledged* [i. e. *he be rewarded for his labour*], L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 12. Ðār leán cumaþ werum bī gewyrhtum *there rewards come to men according to their deserts*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 2; Cri. 1367. Sægde leána þanc and ealra ðara ðe hīm sīð and ār gifena drihten forgifen hæfde, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 22; Gen. 2933. Gē eów ondrǣdaþ ðæt gē onfōn tó lytlum leánum *you are afraid of receiving too little reward*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 21. Leánuna mīne gife gyldan *to requite my gift*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 4; Gen. 412. Nealles ic ðām leánum forloren hæfde, mægnes mēde, Beo. Th. 4296; B. 2145. Ðonne forlīest gōd man his leánum ðonne hē his gōd forlǣt *tum suo praemio carebit, cum probus esse desierit*, Rt. 37, 2; Fox 189, 26. Ðæt edleán is ofer ealle ōðre leán tó lufienne, Fox 190, 1. [*Goth.* laun: *O. Sax.* lōn: *O. Frs.* lān: *Icel.* laun; pl.: *O. H. Ger.* lōn *praemium, merces, stipendium, remuneratio*: *Ger.* lohn.] DER. æfter-, and-, dǣd-, drinc-, ed-, eft-, ende-, feorh-, fōstor-, hand-, lú-, morþor-, sige-, sigor-, wiðer-, word-, wuldor-leán.

leán; *p.* lōg [*a weak form also occurs* (cf. *Icel.*)]:—Se ðe wolde leógan oftost on his wordon, ealle hine *leódan*, ða ðe God lufedan, Wulfst. 168, 17.] *To blame, reproach, find fault with, disapprove, scorn*:—Ne leá ic ðē nā ðæt ðū ēgðer lufige *I blame thee not for loving either*, Shrn. 197, 2. Hỳ nǣfre man lyhþ se ðe secgan wile sōð æfter rihte *a man that will rightly tell the truth will never blame them*, Beo. Th. 2101; B. 1048. Ða ðe ðæt unliófde leáþ and swā ðeáh dōþ *qui accusant prava, nec tamen devitant*, Past. 55, 1; Swt. 427, 12. Paulus ðæt yfel ðære forlegnesse swā manegum āwiergdum leahtrum lōh *Paulus fornicationis vitium tot criminibus execrandis inseruit*, 51, 8; Swt. 401, 26. Hē him lōh ðæt hē hæfde his brōðor wīf him tó cifese *he reproached him with having his brother's wife as his concubine*, Shrn. 123, 1. Nales wordum lōg mēces ecge *he brought no word of blame against the blade's edge*, Beo. Th. 3627; B. 1811. Ðara monna ðe mē ðæt lōgon ðæt ic ðām wegum fērde *hominum qui dixerant mihi ne festinarem*, Nar. 6, 27. Ðonne sīðfæt him snotere ceorlas lythwōn lōgon *prudent men a little blamed him for that journey*, Beo. Th. 408; B. 203. Ne hié winedrihten wiht ne lōgon, 1729; B. 862. Ne ðē silfne ne hera ne ðē silfne ne leah *neither praise thyself, nor blame thyself*, Prov. Kmbl. 36. Herigaþ oft suā suīðe suā hié hit leán scoldon *plerumque laudant etiam, quod reprobare debuerant*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 6. Ða dēman beóþ swīdor tó herigenne ðonne tó leánne, Blickl. 63, 21. Eal swilc is tó leánne nǣfre tó lufianne, L. Eth. vi. 29; Th. i. 322, 22. Bōclāre leánde and unriht lufiende *scorning booklearning and loving wrong*, Wulfst. 82, 2. [*Goth.* laian; *p.* lailō *to revile*; *O. Sax.* lahan; *p.* lōg: *Icel.* lā; *p.* lāði *to blame*: *O. H. Ger.* lahan; *p.* luog *vituperare*.] v. be-leán.

leán-gifa, an; *m. One who gives recompense* or *reward*:—Swylce se rihtwīsa leángyfa nō nid wordum ac mid dǣdum ðus cwǣð *as if the righteous Recompenser had said not with words but with deeds*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 23.

leánian; *p.* ode *To reward, recompense, requite, pay*:—Ic ðē ða fēhþe leánige ealdgestreónum *I will recompense thee for the strife with ancient treasures*, Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380. Ðū ūs leánest unfreóndlīce *thou dost requite us unkindly*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 29; Gen. 2688. God mǣrlīce leánaþ ēghwylcum ðara ðe him gōd behēt and ðæt eft fullīce gelǣst, Lchdm. iii. 436, 16: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 4; Cri. 828: 113 a; Th. 434, 12; Rä. 51, 9. Gūþlāce God leánode ellen mid ārum, 39 a; Th. 129, 13; Gū. 420. Mē ðone wælrǣs wine Scyldinga leánode manegum mādmum, Beo. Th. 4211; B. 2102. Lofe leánige, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 13; Az. 121. Ðæt hió him leánige ðæt hē ār tela dyde *that it may reward him for having done well*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox. 236, 4. Ðām gōdum leánian hiora gōd *to reward the good for their goodness*, 39, 12; Fox 230, 25. Nū ic wolde ðē ðone unþanc mid yfele leánian *valet manus mea reddere tibi malum*, Gen. 31, 29. Ðā cwæþ heó ðæt heó ne dorste him swā leánian swā hē hire tó geearnud hæfde *then said she, that she dared not requite him as he had deserved of her*, Chart. Th. 202, 21. Æghwylcum ānum men gyldan and leánigean æfter his sylfes weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 123, 34. [*O. Sax.* lōnōn: *O. Frs.* lānia: *Icel.* launa: *O. H. Ger.* lōnōn *retribuere, munerare, reddere*: *Ger.* lohnen.] v. ge-leánian.

leánung, e; *f. Reward, recompense*:—Leánung [? leasung. Wrt.] *hostimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 20. v. ed-leánung.

leáp, es; *m.* I. *a basket, a basket containing a certain amount*, [two-thirds of a bushel? 'Leps quod est tertia pars duorum bussellorum;' in Sussex, time of Ed. I.] *a weel for catching fish*:—Leáp *corbis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 6: *calatus*, 127, 73. Leóht leáp *imbilium*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 27: ii. 46, 40. Leáp *vel* wilige *cophinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 32; Wrt. Voc. 55. 37. Leáp *vel* bogenet *nassa*, 84; Som. 73, 90; Wrt. Voc. 48, 28. Sēdere gebyreþ ðæt hē hæbbe ælces sēdcynnes ǣnne leáp fulne, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 9. Leápas *corbes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 52. Ðā bær man up of ðan ðe hī lēfdon twelf leápas fulle, Wulfst. 293, 32. II. *trunk* [*of the body*], Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 111. [The word is to be found among English dialects, see the note in Prompt. Parv. p. 296; also the following reference in E. D. S. Publications 'Leap a

large deep basket; *a* chaff basket, B. 2. *Leap* or *lib* half a bushel [in Sussex], B. 16, 18. *Lep* a large wicker basket, Gloss. of old farming words, vi. *Leap* a wicker basket for catching eels, Lincoln. *Icel.* laupr *a basket of lattice work.*] v. sǽd-leáp.

leás; *adj.* I. *loose, free from, destitute* or *void of, without*:—Hē wæs ealra fyrena leás *he was free from all sins*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 2: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123. Wer womma leás *a man spotless*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 29; Dan. 283. Land leóhtes leás and līges full *a land without light and full of flame*, 18; Th. 21, 32; Gen. 333. Rīces leás *powerless*, 19; Th. 24, 4; Gen. 372. Būendra leás *without inhabitants*, 5; Th. 6, 16; Gen. 89. Alles leás ēcan dreámes *void of all eternal joy*, 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182: Beo. Th. 1705; B. 850. Nāge wē nāne þearfe ðæt wē dyses weorþan leáse ac utan dōn swā ūs þearf is gelǽstan hit georne *we have no need to fail in this; but let us do, as there is need for us, diligently perform it*, Wulfst. 38, 13. II. *vain, false, lying, deceitful, deceptive, faulty*:—Leás *pellax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 60. *Solecismus* bið sum leás word on ðam verse, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 51. Ðonne sægde Petrus ðæt hē wǽre leás drȳ *then said Peter that he was a false sorcerer*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 7. Hit is swīðe leás tōhopa *falsus equus ad salutem*, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Hwæðer hit sig ðe sōð ðe leás ðe gē secgaþ *utrum vera an falsa sint, quæ dixistis*, Gen. 42, 16. Se leása gewita *the false witness*, Deut. 19, 19. Se leása gylp *vainglory*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18. Mid leásre gecȳdnesse *with false witness*, 173, 35. Ne beó ðū on lēasre gewitnysse ongēn ðīnne nēhstan *non loqueres contra proximum tuum falsum testimonium*, Exod. 20, 16: Wulfst. 40, 11. Leáse mūðe *with lying mouth*, Ps. Th. 77, 35. Sume sǽdon leáse cȳdnesse āgēn hine *quidam falsum testimonium ferebant adversus eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 57. Leáse sybbe ne sceal mon syllan *feigned friendship must not be formed*, Glostr. Frag. 112, 14. Ðonne cumaþ leáse Cristas and leáse wītegan *surgent enim pseudo-cristi et pseudo-prophetæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 24. Ðās leásan spell *hæc fabula*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 15. Fram leásum wītegum *a falsis prophetis*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. Wiðsacaþ ðām leásum welum *renounce the deceitful riches*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Ða leásan godas *false gods*, 201, 30. Fiscere ðone leásostan *a fisherman most false*, 179, 14. [*R. Glouc.* les: *Prompt. Parv. Chauc.* lees: *Goth.* laus *empty, vain: O. Sax.* lōs *free from; false: O. Frs.* lās: *Icel.* lauss *loose, free, void: O. H. Ger.* lōs *levis, turpis: Ger.* los.]

leás es; *n. Falsehood, falseness*:—Hī ongietaþ ðæt ðæt wæs leás and īdelness ðæt hī ǽr heóldon *they perceive that that was falsehood and vanity that they formerly held*; deprehenderint falsa se vacue tenuisse, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 18. Ðæt leás, Elen. Kmbl. 1157; El. 580. Gif gē ðisum lēase leng gefylgaþ *if longer ye follow this falsehood*, 1148; El. 576. Būtan leáse *truly*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 30, 36; Met. 30, 18. [*A. R.* leas *falsehood*, 82, 16: *Laym.* buten lese.]

-leás a frequently occurring suffix used to form adjectives, having the force of *without* [v. leas I.], modern *-less*. It is found in the cognate dialects. v. leás.

leás-bregd, -brēd; *adj. False, deceitful, cheating*:—Ðū leásbrēda feónd and fācnes ordfruma, Homl. Skt. 6, 314.

leás-bregd, -brēd, es; *m. Deceit, fraud, a trick, cheat, wile*:—Hē hiwode þurh drȳcræft fela leásbregda *he performed many tricks by magic*, Wulfst. 99, 16. Swicol on dēadum and on leásbregdum, 107, 2. Þurh his leásbregdas, 252, 19. Mid leásbregdum earmum mannum derian *to harm poor men with tricks*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 25.

leás-bregdende, -brēdende; *adj. Wily, deceitful*:—Hund sīðon līhþ se leásbrēdenda *centies mentitur versipellis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 31.

leás-bregdness, -brēdness e; *f. Deception, falsehood*, Leo. 220, 22.

leás-cræft, es; *m. A false art, deception*:—Hē hié getȳhþ tō eallum uncystum and tō ðære lufan ðisse worlde mid his leáscræftum *he draws them to all vices and to the love of this world with his false arts*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 12.

leásere, es; *m.* I. *a false person, hypocrite*:—Leáseras ł lēgeras *falsos*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 8. II. *one who feigns* or *acts, a buffoon, jester*:—Se wæs ǽrest sumes cāseres mima, ðæt is leásere and sang beforan him scandlīcu leóþ *first he was some emperor's* mima, *that is, jester, and sang obscene songs before him*, Shrn. 121, 9. Ðā gesealde hē ða fīfmnan his leáserum, 154, 23. Ðā hēt hē his leáseres hine lēdan tō ðæm wuda, 83, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* lōsare *dolosus.*]

leásettan; *p.* te *To feign, pretend*:—Leásetende ðæt hī woldon hine eft tō līfe ārǽran *pretending that they would raise him to life again*, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 10.

leás-ferhþness, e; *f. Inconstancy, falseness, folly*:—Hū micel leóhtmōdnes and leásferhþnes *quanta mentis levitas*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 10. v. leás-līc.

leás-fyrhte (=(?) leás-ferhþ), *false*:—Leásfyrhte is unrihtwīsnys him *mentita est iniquitas sibi*, Ps. Spl. 26, 18.

leás-gewitness, e; *f. False witness*:—Leásgewitnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5.

leás-gilp, es; *m. Vain-glory*:—Ðæt hié ne wilnigen leásgielpes *ne inanem gloriam quærant*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 24.

leásian; *p.* ode *To lie*:—Leásiaþ ðē fȳnd ðīne *mentiantur tibi inimici tui*, Ps. Spl. C. 65, 2.

leásing, es; *m. A false person* [cf. earming]:—Nāfre ðū gelǽrest ðæt ic leásingum dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gafol onhāte *never shalt thou persuade me to promise tribute to false creatures, to dumb and deaf idols* [*or is* leásingum = *with lies, falsely.* v. leásung], Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 23; Jul. 149.

leás-līc; *adj. False, vain, frivolous*:—Wēnþ ðæt hit hæbbe sum heálīc gōd gestrȳned . . . oud mē þincþ ðæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swīðe leáslīce mēarþe *it supposes that it has gained some exalted good . . . and methinks it has purchased a very false greatness*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Leáslīce cristene *false christians*, Wulfst. 93, 8. Leóhtlīcu weorc and leáslīcu *levitas operis*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 1. Mid leáslīcum wordum hī hine beswīcaþ *with false words they deceive him*; blandientes sermone ut decipiant eos, Nar. 37, 5. Ða leáslīcan ceápas binnan ðam Godes hūse geþafedon *they allowed false bargains within God's house*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 15.

leás-līce; *adv. Falsely, deceptively*:—Leáslīce *falso*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 35. Leáslīce geclypode oððe āwritene *pronounced or written wrongly*, 50; Som. 51, 52. Hit biþ swīðe leáslīce on siolufres hiewe [*stannum*] *argenti speciem mentitur*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 3: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20 note.

leás-līcettan; *p.* te *To dissemble, feign*:—Leáslīccettan *dissimulari*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 38.

leás-līcettung, e; *f. Dissimulation, pretence*:—Næs hē begangende leáslīcetunge *he did not practise dissimulation*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin 12, 18.

leásmōd-ness, e; *f. Inconstancy, want of stability*:—Ðære leóhtmōdnesse and ðære leásmōdnesse sanctus Paulus hine lādode *a quibus* [*mentis levitas, cogitationum inconstantia*] *se alienum Paulus fuisse perhibuit*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 6.

leás-ness, e; *f. Levity, fickleness; falseness, lying*:—Þurh leásnesse *per mendacium*, Confess. Peccat. Ðæt ic swā wǽre ālȳsed from ðære scylde ðære swȳðe īdlan leásnesse *ut sic absolvar reatu supervacuæ levitatis*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 30.

leás-ðlecung, e; *f. Flattery, cajolery*:—Leásðlecung *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 68.

leás-sagol; *adj. Saying what is false, mendacious*:—Se ðe wǽre leássagol weorðe se sōðsagol *he that told lies, let him tell the truth*, Wulfst. 72, 16.

leás-spanung, e; *f. Seduction, allurement, enticement*:—Leássponunge *nec lenonum* [*lenocinium?*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 71.

leás-spell, es; *n. A false story, fiction, fable*:—Leásspel *figmenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 43. Be swylcum menn leásspell secgaþ *de qualibus fabulæ ferunt*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 26.

leás-spellung, e; *f. Idle, vain,* or *false talking*:—Leásspellunga *fabulationum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 14. Leásspellunga *nenias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 74. Sōna swā hit forlǽt sōðcwidas swā folgaþ hit leásspellunga *ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 16.

leást. v. lēst.

-leást, -liést, -lēst, -lȳst *a termination of nouns formed from adjectives in* -leás.

leás-tyhtan; *p.* te *To wheedle, flatter*:—Leástyhtendum *lenocinantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 15.

leás-tyhtung, e; *f. Wheedling, flattery, cajolery*:—Leástihtinge *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 68.

leásung, e; *f. Leasing, lying, vain* or *frivolous speech, fiction, false witness, falsehood, falseness, hypocrisy, deception, deceitfulness, artifice*:—Leásung *vel* faam *famfaluca* (*Ital.* fanfaluca, *a whim, trifle,* and see Ducange, s. v.), Ep. Gl. 9 d, 12. Leásung ðissa woruldwelena *fallacia divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22. Leásung *falsitas*, Rtl. 37, 31. Heóra leásung wæs gecyrred tō heom sylfum *mentita est iniquitas sibi*, Ps. Th. 26, 14. Ðæs forwyrd and leásung and forleornung swīðe raþe cymþ tō him ðe hē hine sylfne dēþ tō ðon ðe hē nis *for this reason destruction and lying and error come quickly to him, that he makes himself out what he is not*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 34. Sōðfæstnysse feónd and seó lufu līges and leásunge *odium veritatis amorque mendacii*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 24. *Nebulonis* heowunga; *fallacis* scūan ł leásunge, Hpt. Gl. 459, 14. Hē nāfre nōht leásunga ne īdeles leóþes wyrcean ne mihte *nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, 4, 24; S. 596, 52. Fulle mid leásunge *pleni hypocrisi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 28. Ne beó ðū leás gewita. Ðis bebod wiðcweþ leásunge *'Thou shalt not be a false witness.' This commandment forbids leasing-making* [cf. *Scott.* 'leasing-making' the crime of uttering falsehood against the king to the people or *vice versa*], Homl. Th. ii. 208, 27. Ða Judēiscan noldon gehȳran Cristes sōðfæstnysse, forðan ðe hī wǽron āfyllede mid heora fæder leásunge, 226, 24. Ðonne glād ðæt deófol ūt mid his leásunge swā swā smýc æt his ēagdura *then the devil by his artifice stepped out at his eye in the form of smoke*, Shrn. 52, 33. Wrec ðē gemetlīce ðȳ læs ðe men [man?] leásunga teó ðæt ðū ðīne cysta cȳðe *revenge thyself in moderation, lest the charge be falsely made, that thou display thy virtues*, Prov. Kmbl. 46. Leásunga *frivola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 55. Leásunga *factiones*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 3. Leásunga *lenonum*, 500, 55. On leásungum *in mendaciis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. Se hlisa ðe hē ǽr mid leásungum wīnode *the reputation* (*of philosopher*)

that he had before desired, under false pretences, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 5. Nelle wē eác mid leásungum þyllíc licetan, Homl. Skt. pref. 49. Leásingum beswícen ðæt hē wēneþ furþon ðæt hē man ne sý [so] *deceived by false notions that he thinks even that he is not man*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2243; El. 1123. For ðínum leásungum *on account of thy falsehoods*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 28; Sat. 62. Ðū fordēst ða ðe symle leásinga specaþ *thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing* [A. V.], Ps. Th. 5, 5. Onscúna ðū ā leásunga, L. Ælf. 44; Th. i. 54, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 482, 25. Fácen and leásunga from ūrum heortum ádoon *to remove deceit and falseness from our hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 27. Þurh ádbrycas and þurh weddbrycas and þurh mistlíce leásunga, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 151. Būton ðū forlǽte ða leásinga, weohweordinga, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 13; Jul. 179: Elen. Kmbl. 1375; El. 689. Ðyllíce leásunga hī worhton and mihton eáþe secgan sōþsped gif him ða leásunga nǽron swētran, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 14: 38, 1; Fox 196, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* leesynge *mendacium*; lesynge *nuga*: *Icel.* lausung *lying, falsehood.*]

leásung-spell, es; *n. A false* or *foolish story, a fable*:—Ðā hæfdon monige unwíse menn him tō worde and tō leásungspelle ðæt sió hāte nǽre for hiora synnum ac sǽdon ðæt hió wǽre for Fetontis forscapunge *ex quo quidam, dum non consedunt Deo potentiam, suas inanes ratiunculas conquirentes, ridiculum Phaetontis fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 8.

leáþor, es; *n* [?]. *A kind of nitre used for soap, lather*:—Leáþor *nitrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 3. Of leáþre *nitria*, 61, 27. Gnīd swíðe ðæt heó sý eall geléþred þweah mid ðý leáþre ðæt heáfod gelōme *rub strongly so that it may be all lathered, wash the head frequently with the lather*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 4. [*Icel.* laudr; *n. froth* or *foam* of the sea water; a kind of *nitre* or *soap*.]

leáþor-wyrt, e; *f. Lather-wort, soap-wort*; saponaria officinalis:—Leáþorwyrt, *borith, erba fullonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 47: 38, 43: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 22.

leáw-finger, es; *m. The forefinger*:—Leáwfinger *index*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. [Cf. [?] O. H. Ger. gi-lou *versutus, sollers, gnarus*, Grff. 2, 35.]

leax, læx, lex, es; *m. A salmon, lax* [Scott.]:—Lex *salmo* vel *esocius*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 65; Wrt. Voc. 55, 70. Leax *ysox*, 65, 66: *esox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 48. Laex *isic*, 112, 8. Leax sceal on wǽle mid sceóte scrīðan *swiftly shall the salmon in the stream's eddy move*, Menol. Fox 538; Gn. C. 39. Leaxes geallan, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 6. Hwý gē nū ne settan on sume dūne fiscnet eówru, ðonne eów fōn lysteþ leax? Bt. Met. Fox 19, 23; Met. 19, 12. Hwæt fēhst ðū on sē? Hærincgas and leaxas *quid capis in mari? Alceos et isicios*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. Ðis is seó gerǽdnes . . . gesyllan ælce geare xv. leaxas *this is the agreement . . . that they give xv salmon every year*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 34: L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. [*Icel.* lax *a salmon*: *O. H. Ger.* lahs *salmo, esox*: *Ger.* lachs.]

leax-heáfod, es; *n.* ?:—Lex heáfod *capital*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128. 43.

leber, lebr. v. læfer.

leo *rimosus*, Germ. 400. v. hlec.

leo (?), *sweet*:—Lec *dulcia*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 47.

lēc. v. leác.

lēc, es; *m. Look, sight*:—Wē sceolon ǣwendan ūrne lēc fram yfelre gesihþe, urne hlyst fram yfelre sprǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 3. v. on-lēc.

leccan; *p.* lehte, leohte *To moisten, wet*:—Ic lecce *rigabo*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6. Hæglas and snāwas and se oftrǽda rēn leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra *hiemem defluus irrigat imber*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16: Met. Fox 29, 128; Met. 29, 64: Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 4; Ph. 64. Sumu twigu hē lehte mid wætere *some twigs he watered*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 7. His eágospind mid teárum leohte *wetted his cheeks with tears*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin 82, 4. Leohte ðæt líðe land lago yrnende, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 30; Gen. 210. Seó wæs wætrum weaht and wæstmum þeaht lagostreámum leoht *it was refreshed by the waters, covered with various growths, irrigated by running streams*, 91; Th. 115, 21; Gen. 1923. Leccende *rigans*, Ps. Surt. 103, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* lekjan; *p.* lacta *rigare, irrigare*: *Ger.* lecken: cf. *Icel.* leka; *p.* lak *to drip*.] DER. ge-, geond-leccan.

leccing, e; *f. Watering, moistening*:—Leccinc *inrigatio*, Kent. Gl. 33.

lēce. v. lǽce.

lecg, e; *f. Some part of a weapon, the cross bar in the hilt* [?]:—Ān handsex and [an?] ðæræ lecge is hundeahtati mancussa goldæs, Chart. Th. 527, 9. Leo takes *lecg* = gift, legacy, and then a dish of three pounds and a cup of equal amount would go to make up the amount of eighty mancusses. As regards the value of a *handseax*, Chart. Th. 501, 5 may be quoted, where one worth eighty mancusses is mentioned. [Cf. *ledge*, a bar E. D. S. Publ. B. 20: *ledge* the horizontal bar of a gate, Lincolnshire. In *Prompt. Parv.* legge, ouer twarte byndynge *ligatorium*, occurs: other words that suggest themselves by their form for comparison are *M. H. Ger.* lecke *leiste, saum*: *O. H. Ger.* legge *tornaturus, intransversum ligna tornata*: *Icel.* lögg the *ledge* or *rim at the bottom of a cask*.]

LECGAN; *p.* legde, lægde, lēde *To cause to lie*. I. *to lay, place, put, lay* [*a dead body in the grave*.]:—Syððan hē ðanne grundweall legþ *postea quam posuerit fundamentum*, Lk. Skt. 14, 29. Ða ungeþyldegan ne mágon áberan nānwuht ðæs lāðes ðe him mon on legþ *impatientes ab aliis illata non tolerant*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 17. Wā ðǽm ðe willaþ under ælcne elnbogan lecggean pyle . . . Se legeþ pyle under ælces monnes elnbogan seðe . . . *væ his qui consuunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus . . . Pulvillos sub omni cubito manus ponere, est* . . . 19, 1; Swt. 143, 14. Cwēn mec hwílum hond on legeþ, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 8; Rā. 78, 4. Ða land ðe hig ðiderin lecgeaþ beón ða dǽm gebrōðran ðe ðǽr binnan beóþ tō fōdnoþe and tō scrūde *let the lands, that they assign thereto, be for the feeding and clothing of the brethren there*, Chart. Th. 370, 25. Sege mē hwar ðū hine lēdest *dicito mihi ubi posuisti eum*, Jn. Skt. 20, 15. Se cyng lægde hī wið Eádward kyng hire hlāfforde *the king laid* [*buried*] *her by King Edward her lord*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 12. Lēde him ætforan *posuit coram eis*, Gen. 18, 8. Hē nam stānas and lēde under his heáfod, 28, 11. Hine betellan æt ælc ðæra þinga ðe him man on lēde *to clear himself from every thing that was laid to his charge*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Abraham legde hleór on eorþan, Cd. 107; Th. 140, 32; Gen. 2336. Se mec wrǽde on æt frumsceafte legde *who at the beginning binding laid on me*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 22; Rā. 4, 14. Wē on bearm lægdon *we put them into our laps*, Salm. Kmbl. 864; Sal. 431. Gē on his wergengan wíte legdon *ye imposed pain upon his pilgrim*, 43 a; Th. 144, 29; Gū. 685. Ðæt folc geald heom swā mycel swā hī heom on legden *the people paid as much as they imposed*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 15. Hig lægdon ǽrende on hine tō ðam cynge *they commissioned him to the king*, 1064; Erl. 194, 24. Ðā lægdon hī fýr on *they set fire to it*, 1083; Erl. 209, 1. Lege hit hēr beforan ðínum freóndum *pone his coram fratribus tuis*, Gen. 31, 37. Lecgaþ ðǽrtōeácan *add thereto*, Wulfst. 274, 7. Sleá mon hine and on fūl lecge *let him be slain and buried in unconsecrated ground*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. 284, 2: vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. Hwā wolde gelýfan ðæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild tō hyre breóste tō gesoce *quis crederet, quod Sara lactaret filium*, Gen. 21, 7. Josue hēt lecgan him on uppan ormēte weorcstānas *præcepit, ut ponerent super os ejus saxa ingentia*, Jos. 10, 27. Lecgan ðone mæst *to lower the mast*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. Ægru lecgan *to lay eggs*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 30. Lāstas lecgan *to go, journey*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 3; Gen. 2400: 118; Th. 153, 9; Gen. 2536: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 14; Seef. 57. II. *to cause to lie* [*dead*. v. licgan], *to slay*:—Hine lecge for þeóf seðe him tō cume *let him that comes at him slay him for a thief*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 10. Gif hine hwā lecge, L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 9. Se ðe mid þeófe stande and mid feohte, lecge hine man mid ðam þeófe. v. 1, 3; Th. i. 228, 23. Ðæt hine man lecgan ne mōste, Th. i. 230, 6. [*Goth.* lagjan: *O. Sax.* leggian: *O. Frs.* leia: *Icel.* leggja: *O. H. Ger.* legjan: *Ger.* legen.] DER. a-, be-, ge-, of-, tō-, under-, wið-lecgan.

leoþ, e; *f.* ?:—Lecþ [=? legþ] *peana*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 29. Ducange gives '*peanius* lignum tectis conficiendis aptum;' Spanish has *peana* a pedestal, a frame put at the foot of an altar to tread upon.

leoþa, an; *m. The lowest part of a ship, in which bilge water collects*:—*Sentina* lectha *ubi multae aque colliguntur in navem*, Ep. Gl. 23 d, 15. Lectha *sentina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 27. Cf. (?) lec, hlec.

Lēden. v. Lǽden.

lēf [*or* lef?]; *adj. Weak, injured, infirm*:—Lēf *debilis*, Germ. 389. On fýre hī ne lyst lōcian gif se æppel lēf biþ *men do not like to look at fire if the apple of the eye be injured*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 29. Lēf mon lǽces behōfaþ *a sick man needs a doctor*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 8; Gn. Ex. 45. On fēðe līf seonobennum seóc *weak for walking, sick with sinew-wounds*, 87 b; Th. 328, 16; Vy. 18. Oft him feorran tō laman liomseóce lēfe cwōmon *oft from far to him the paralytic, the cripple, the infirm came*, Elen. Kmbl. 2426; El. 1214. See note to Grmm. A. u. E. p. 166. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* lēf: *Dut.* loof.] v. ā-, ge-lēfan; lēf; *n*; lēfung.

lēf, es; *n. Hurt, damage, injury*:—Ðeore feorþan niht gif wind byþ lēf byþ lítel *if there is wind on the fourth night, the damage will be little*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 17.

lēfan *to permit*. v. līfan.

lefel. v. læfel.

lēf-ness. v. leáf-ness.

lēft, e; *f. A vow*; votum, Ps. Spl. T. 64, 1: 65, 12. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* leyfð *praise*.]

lēfung, e; *f. Weakening, laming, lameness, paralysis*:—Ðī læs ðe hī ðās lēfunge on heora limum gebrohton *lest they should bring this paralysis* [*want of power to speak, walk and see*] *upon their limbs*, Homl. Th. ii. 486, 18.

lēg. v. līg.

leger, es; *n.* I. *a lying*:—Hys spēda hý forspendaþ mid ðan langan legere ðæs deádan mannes inne *they squander his wealth with the long lying of the dead man in the house*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 9. II. *a lying sick or dead, sickness, death*:—Nis ðǽr hungor ne þurst ne slǽp ne swǽr leger *there is neither hunger nor thirst nor sleep nor grievous sickness*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 21; Cri. 1662: 56 b; Th. 201, 15; Ph. 56. On ðam sixtan dæge his legeres *on the sixth day of his illness*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 28. Mid langre ádle laman legeres swíðe gehefigod *longo paralysis morbo gravatam*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 6. Moyses and Aaron geendodon heora līf swíðeáh būton legere *Moses and Aaron ended their lives, yet without sickness*, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 13. Se preóst sceal smyrigan ða seócan symble on legere *the priest must always anoint the sick in ill-*

ness, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 14. Tó hæbbenne and tó syllanne for life and for legere *to have and to give during life and at death*, Chart. Th. 208, 3. Đá cwæþ se cyng ðæt mihte beón geboden him wið clénum legere *then the king said, the offer might have been made to him, if the death had been by fair means* [it was by drowning], 31. III. *a place to lie in, a couch, a lair, a place where the dead lie, a grave*:—Hálig leger [legerstów (?)] *cimiterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 74; Wrt. Voc. 34, 9. Þolige hé clénes legeres and Godes mildse *let him forfeit a hallowed grave and God's mercy*, L. N. P. L. 62, 63; Th. ii. 300, 19, 22: Wulfst. 39. 19. Wé láraþ ðæt man innan circan ánigne man ne birige búton . . . hé si ðæs legeres wyrðe *we enjoin that no man be buried within a church, unless he be worthy of such a place of burial*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 17. On gehálgodan legere licgan *to be buried in consecrated ground*, 22; Th. ii. 248, 20. Ge on life ge on legere *both alive and in the grave*, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 22; vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14: ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 19. Unsac hé wæs on life beó on legere swá swá hé móte, i. 184, 13; Lchdm. iii. 288, 6. Líchoman, se ðe on legre sceal weorþan wyrme tó hróðor, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 15; Jul. 415. Be ðære róde ðe ér in legere wæs lange bedyrned [*of the cross that had been buried*], Elen. Kmbl. 1200; El. 602; 1442; El. 723. Líc legere fæst, 1762; El. 883. Se wæs fiftiges fótgemearces lang on legere *he was fifty feet long in the place where he lay*, Beo. Th. 6078; B. 3043. Leger ðis *lectum istum*, Rtl. 111, 24. On legir *in lectum*, 181, 7. Frýnd leger weardiaþ ðonne ic on úhtan úna gonge *my friends rest in their couches, when ere the dawn I go solitary*, Exon 115 b; Th. 443, 23; Kl. 34. [*O. E. Homl.* (to) leire *couch*: *O. Sax.* legar: *O. Frs.* legor: *Ó. H. Ger.* legar *cubile, lustrum, accubitus, concubitus*: *Ger.* lager: *Goth.* ligrs; *m. a couch.*]

leger-bære; *adj. Suffering from sickness*:—Búton hé on hláfordes neóde beó oððe legerbære *unless he be on his lord's necessary business, or suffering from sickness*, Chart. Th. 611, 20.

leger-bedd, es; *n. A sick-bed, bed of death, grave*:—Sum máden hé gehálde ðæt ðe langlíce læg on legerbedde seóc *a maiden he healed that had long been confined to her bed by sickness*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 25. Árís nú and ber hám ðín legerbed, i. 472, 25. Đæt ðú ðus láðlíc legerbed cure *that thou shouldst choose so loathly a couch* [*the grave*], Soul Kmbl. 307; Seel. 157: Wulfst. 187, 12. Sceal ðis sáwelhús legerbedde fæst wunian wælræste, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 2; Gú. 1005: Beo. Th. 2019; B. 1007. [*O. Sax.* legar-bed.]

-legere. v. fot-legere.

leger-fæst; *adj. Sick, ill*, R. Ben. 39, Lye. [*O. Sax.* legar-fast.]

legerian; *p.* ode *To be ill, afflicted with sickness.* v. ge-legerian.

leger-stów, e; *f. A burial-place, cemetery*:—Hálig leger [legerstów ?] *cimeterium, polliandrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 74; Wrt. Voc. 34, 9. Cyricean ðe legerstów on sý *a church at which there is a burial-place*, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 12: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 24: 3; Th. i. 360, 23. Đæt hí þolian woroldáhta and gehálgodre legerstówe *that they forfeit worldly possessions and a consecrated burial-place*, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 14: 4; Th. i. 246, 6. Ypolitus bebyrigde ðone hálgan líchaman on ðære wudewan legerstówe *Hippolytus buried the holy body in the burial-place of the widow*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 26. [*Laym.* leir-stow.]

leger-teám, es; *m. Matrimony, sexual intercourse* [*lawful or unlawful*]:—Matheus him sægde ðæt hé wære swá synnig wið God gif hé ða gehálgodan fémnan tó legerteáme onfénge swá se þeów wære se ðe fénge on kyninges cwéne tó unryhtum hémde *Matthew said to him, that he would be as guilty against God, if he received the consecrated virgin as his wife, as the slave would be who took a king's queen to commit adultery with her*, Shrn. 132, 4. Legerteám *flagitium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 34.

leger-wíte, es; *n. A fine for lying with a woman*, L. H. 23; Th. i. 529, 23: 81; Th. i. 589, 3. [*Trev.* leir-wite *fine for lying with a bond-woman.*]

lígetu *lightning.* v. lígetu.

Legra ceaster. v. Ligora ceaster.

léh *lye.* v. leáh.

léhtan *to alleviate.* v. líhtan.

lehter *disgrace.* v. leahter.

léh-tric, -tún. v. leác-tric, -tún.

lél. v. lél.

lelopre [*error for* gelopre *according to Cockayne.* v. gelod-wyrt], *A kind of dock*:—Lelodrae *lapatium* (=λάπαθον; cf. uude docce *lapatium*, Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 2), Ep. Gl. 13 f, 31. Lelothras *radinape*, 22 b, 32. Lelopre *lápadium*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 14: ii. 54, 24. Lelodrae *lapatium*, 112, 35. Lelothrae *radinope*, 119, 24.

lemian; *p.* ede *To lame, cripple, enfeeble, strike* [?]:—Swá wildu hors ðonne wé hié ðreað gefangnu habbaþ wé hié stréciaþ mid bréadre handa and lemiaþ *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 11. Hine sorhwylmas lemedon [MS. lemede] tó lange *the waves of care had crippled him too long*, Beo. Th. 1814; B. 905. [*Icel.* lemja *to beat so as to lame* or *disable, to suppress*: *O. H. Ger.* lemian *debilitare*: *Ger.* lähmen.]

lempedu, e; *f. A lamprey*:—Lempedu *lemprida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 42.

lemp-healt, hæmpi-halt; *adj.* The word occurs in Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 20, and in Ep. Gl. 13 f, 4 as the gloss of *lurdus* which Ducange explains as *foul*, cf. Ital. *lordo*, or *stupid*, cf. Fr. *lourde, lourdand.* Lye quotes without reference *lempe* lenitas; *Icel.* has *lempiligr* pliant, could the word mean 'unable to bend, stiff, awkward?'

lenog; *adv. Longer.* v. langa.

lenoten, lengten, lenten, es; *m. Spring, Lent*:—Lencten *ver*: foreweard lencten *vel* middewærd lencten *ver novum*: æfterwærd lencten *ver adultum*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 7, 12-14; Wrt. Voc. 53, 21, 26, 27. Swá nú lencten and hærfest; on lencten hit grêwþ, and on hærfest hit fealwiaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 22. Gif middes wintres messedeg biþ on sunnandeg, ðonne biþ gód winter and lengten windi, Lchdm. iii. 162, 26. Winter biþ cealdost, lencten hrímigost, Menol. Fox 471; Gn. C. 6. Wæs ðá lencten ágán búton vi. nihtum ér sumeres cyme on Maias Kl., Elen. Kmbl. 2452; El. 1227. Þæs sylfan lentenes hé fór tó Rôme *in the course of the same spring he went to Rome*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 13. Đá com Æðelréd cyning innan ðam lenctene hám tó his ágenre þeóde, 1014; Erl. 150, 17. Sunnan glém on lenctenne lífes tácen wece þ *the sun's gleam in spring wakes signs of life*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 16; Ph. 254. Đé má ðe man mót on lenctene flésces brúcan *any more than flesh may be eaten in Lent*, Wulfst. 305, 25. Sumor ðú and lencten swylce geworhtest *astatem et ver tu plasmasti ea*, Ps. Th. 73, 16. Ðone lencten wæron him on Cent *during the spring they were in Kent*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Nis nán blódlátfd swá gód swá on foreweardne lencten *there is no time for letting blood so good as in the early spring*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 3: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 8. Gif mon in lencten hálig ryht in folce bútan leáfe álecge gebéte mid cxx. scill *if any one in Lent suppress holy law among the people without leave, let him make amends with cxx shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 13. Đú dydes sumer and lenten, Ps. Surt. 73, 17. [*Piers P.* lenten: *Prompt. Parv.* lente: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lengiz *and* lenzo *ver*: *Ger.* lenz. v. Grmm, D. M. 715.]

lenoten-ádl, e; *f. A fever, typhus fever, tertian fever*:—Lengtenádl *tipus*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 24; Wrt. Voc. 19, 30. Lenctenádl *tertiana*, 289, 58. Lenctinádl *tertiana*, ii. 122, 20. Án lytel cniht fram lengtenáðle wæs gelácnod . . . sum cniht on langre lengtenáðle wæs hefiglice geswenced *puerulus a febre curatus sit . . . puerulus quidam longo febrium incommodo graviter vexatus fuit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 2-5. Ða ðe on lengtenáðle wæron *febricitantes*, 4, 6; S. 574, 6. Wið lenctenáðle, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 28: 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 12.

lenoten-bryce, es; *m. A breach of the Lenten fast*:—Gif hwá openlíce lengctenbryce gewyrce, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 29.

lenoten-dæg, es; *m. A day in Lent*:—Lengctendagum, L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 3: Wulfst. 117, 15.

lenoten-eorþe, an; *f. Land ploughed in the spring*; veractum. Ducange gives 'veractum champ reonné' and refers to *warectum* 'terra novalis, seu requieta, quia alternis requiescit, sic dicta, inquit Edw. Cokus quasi vere novo victum, vel subactum.'], Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 16; Wrt. Voc. 15, 16.

lenoten-fæsten, es; *n. The fast of Lent*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 25: 40; Th. i. 88, 12: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 22: Wulfst. 117, 9.

lenoten-líc; *adj. Vernal, lenten*:—Lengtenlíc dæg *dies vernalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 11; Wrt. Voc. 53, 25. Manegra manna cwyddung is ðæt seó lenctenlíce emniht gebyrige rehtlíce on Marian mæssedæge, Lchdm. iii. 256, 4. Ða clénan tíd lenctenlíces fæstenes *the pure time of the Lenten fast*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 24. Þæs lænctenlíces emnihtes dæg *the day of the vernal equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 238, 17. Ebréi healdaþ heora geáres anginn on lenctenlícre emnihte, 246, 17. On lenctenlícre tíde *in spring time*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 3. Nú is ús slýfed ðæt wé ðæghwomlíce on ðyssere lenctenlícan tíde úre líchaman gereordigan mid forhæfednysse and clénnysse. Stuntlíce fæst se lenctenlíc fæsten, se ðe on ðisum clénum tíman hine sylfne mid gálnysse befýlþ, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 13-17.

lenoten-súfel, es; *n. Food for the spring* or *for Lent*:—Syster beána tó længtensuſle *i. sester fabe ad quadrigesimalem convictum*, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 31.

lenoten-tíd, e; *f. Spring-time, spring, Lent*:—*Ver* is lenctentíd, Lchdm. iii. 250, 9. Hit wæs lenctentíd *erat vernum tempus*, Gen. 48, 7. On lengtentíde mónþes tíde *mense verni temporis*, Ex. 34, 18. Néfre on lenctentíde *never in Lent*, Wulfst. 305, 24. Hé on lenctentíd gesceóp ðone forman dæg ðyssere worulde ðæt is xv cl. Aprilis *he in spring created the first day of this world, that is the 18th of March*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 135; Met. 29, 68.

lenoten-tíme; *adj. Vernal*:—Lenctentíme *vernali* (s. *tempore*) Hpt. Gl. 496, 44.

lenoten-wícu, an; *f. A week in Lent*:—Ðys sceal on þursdæg on ðære ðáre lenctenwucan *this shall be read on Thursday in the second week in Lent*, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 5, 30.

-lenda, -lende. v. in-, ut-lenda, -lende.

lendan; *p.* de *To arrive, come to land*:—Man hine lédde tó Eligbyrig . . . sóna swá hé lende on scype man hine blende *he was brought to Ely . . . as soon as he arrived he was blinded on board ship*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 27; Ælf. Tod. 14. [*Icel.* lenda *to come to land, get to*: *O. H. Ger.* lantian *applicare.*] v. ge-lendan.

lenden-bán, es; *n. The loin-bone*:—Lendenbán neoþeweard *sacra spina*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 52; Wrt. Voc. 44, 35. [Cf. *Misc.* 12, 360, leigeð his skinbon on oðres *lendbon.*]

lenden-, lende-bræd, e, *f*: -brǽda, an; *m. A loin*:—Lendebrǽde *lumbulos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 31. Lendebrǽde, 113, 38. Wið lendenbrǽdena sáre *against lumbago* [?], Herb. 1, 10; Lchdm. i, 74, 3. Sió helt ða lendenbrǽdan *it* [*the liver*] *has a hold on the false rib*, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 1. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lenti-práto; *m. ren, renunculus, lumbulus, lumbus*, Graff. 3, 285: *Ger.* lenden-braten *loin, sirloin: and see* hrycg-brǽdan.]

lenden-reáf, es; *n. A covering for the loins, an apron*:—Lenden-sid-reáf *lumbare* vel *renale*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 112; Wrt. Voc. 40, 22.

lendenu; *pl. The loins, reins*: — Lendenu *renes* vel *lumbi*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 53; Wrt. Voc. 44, 36. Lændenu *lumbi*, 65, 26. Lendena *renes*, 71, 41. Lændino *rien*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 17. Lendene *renes*, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 7. Beón eówer lendena ymbgyrde . . . On ðám ymbgyrdum lendenum is se mægþhád tó understandenne *let your loins be girded . . . By the girded loins virginity is to be understood*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 25. Beóþ eówre lændenæ ymbgirde . . . on ðám lændenum is getácnad swá swá wé leorniaþ on bócum seó fúle gálnes, L. Ælfc. P. 13–14; Th. ii. 368, 32–35. Begyrdaþ eówer lendenu *renes vestros accingetis*, Ex. 12, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 8. Se Johannes hæfde fellennę gyrdel embe hys leudenu *ipse Joannes habebat zonam pelliciam circa lumbos ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* lenda; *f. ren: Icel.* lend; *f: O. H. Ger.* lenti: *f: Ger.* lende; *f.*]

lenden-wæra, es; *m. A disease of the kidneys*: nefresis [nefritis?], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 39; Wrt. Voc. 19, 42.

lending, e; *f. Landing, landing-place*:—Ic ann ealle ða lændinge and ða gerihte of ðam ilcan wætere *concedo omnes exitus ejusdem aequæ*, Chart. Th. 317, 22. [*Icel.* lending *landing, landing-place.*]

lendis lieg *bofor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 12. Laembis lieg, 11, 28.

-lendisc. v. dún-, eówer-, in-, up-, úre-, út-lendisc.

leng; *adv. Longer*. v. lange.

leng, e; *f. Length* [of time or space], *height, stature*:—Mannes leng *statura*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 4. Néfre ne sý se hálga easterdæg gemérsod ér ðan de ðæs dæges lenge [lencge MS. P; længe, MS. L.] oferstíge ða niht *never let the holy Easter-day be celebrated, before the length of the day exceed the night*, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Swá micel swá seó sé heó mést widteóhþ and git ánes mannes lenge ðe healt únne spreót on his hand and strecþ híne swá feor swá hé mæg árécan intó ðere sé *quantum mare plus se retraxerit, et adhuc statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Angle nominant* spreót, *et tendentis ante se quantum potest*, Chart. Th. 318, 10. Lenge *proceritatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 8. Hú lang wæs Adam on lenge gesceapen *how tall was Adam created?* Salm. Kmbl. 180, 19. Hwilc eówer mæg gefcan áne elne to his lenge? Homl. Th. ii. 464, 2. Forneán on lenge ungeendod *almost infinite in length*, 350, 7. Þreóhund fæðma bið se arc on lenge, Gen. 6, 15. Far geond ðis land on lenge and on bréde *perambula terram in longitudine et in latitudine sua*, 13, 17: Nar. 33, 22. Leáf on fingeres længe *leaves of the length of a finger*, Herb. 147, 1; Lchdm. i. 270, 22. On fingres lencge, 150, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 14. Seó sunne stód stille ánes dæges lencge [længce, MS. M.] *the sun stood still for the length of one day*, Lchdm. iii. 262, 9. Dó ðus ða lange ðe hit beþurfe *do thus for the length of time that is necessary*, 114, 18. Tele ða lenge ðære hwile . . . *compare the length of time* . . . Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6. On ðínum handum synd ða lenge mínra tída *in manibus tuis tempora mea*, Ps. Th. 30, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* lengi: *Ger.* länge.] v. lengu.

lengan; *p.* de *To make* or *to become long, protract, delay, extend, lengthen*:—Lengeþ, Exon. 107 b: Th. 411, 6; Rä. 29, 8. Ðá lengde hit man swá lange *it was so long delayed*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 10. Ne lengde ðá leóda aldor witegena wordcwyde ac hé wíde beád metodes mihte *the prince was not slow to heed the prophet's words, but widely proclaimed the might of the Lord*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 25; Dan. 646. Hyre lof lengde geond londa fela *her praise extended through many lands*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 23; Vid. 99. Giestas lisse lengdon *the guests prolonged their pleasure*, 94 a; Th. 353, 13; Reim. 12. Hí lengdon (*prolongaverunt*) unrihtwísnyssa heora, Ps. Spl. 128, 3. [*Havel.* lenge *to prolong: Ayenb.* lenge *to delay: Piers P.* lenge *to delay, tarry: Icel.* lengja *to lengthen, prolong: O. H. Ger.* lengjan *protrahere, differre.*] DER. gelengan.

lengan; *p.* de *To pertain, belong*:—Ðonne heó byþ ii and xx niht eald ðæt ðú gesihst hit lengeþ tó góde and gefeán *when the moon is twenty-two nights old, what thou seest belongs to good and to joy*, Lchdm. iii. 160, 9. v. lenge, langian, ge-lang.

lenge; *adj. Belonging, related*:—Him bið lenge húsel *to them belongs the housel*, Exon. 326; Th. 103, 9; Cri. 1685. Gód bið wið God lenge *good hath affinity with God*, 91 a; Th. 341, 5; Gn. Ex. 121. v. *preceding word*, and ge-lenge.

lengian; *p.* ode *v. impers. To long*:—Lengaþ hine hearde *sorely doth he long*, Salm. Kmbl. 542; Sal. 270. [Cf. *Icel.* lengjask mjök *to long exceedingly.*]

lengeo, lengo. v. lengu.

leng-fǽrra. v. lang-fǽre.

lengten. v. lencten.

lengþ, e; *f. Length*:—On lengþe mid him hé begeat ealle ða éastlond *at length with them he gained all the east country*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 144, 1. [Hit weáx on lengþe *it grew in length*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 22.] [*Icel.* lengd *length.*]

lengu; *indecl. f. Length*:—Geriseníicre lengo tó gemete ðæs lichoman *congruæ longitudinis ad mensuram corporis*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 14. Seó wæs ungeendodre lengo *infinita longitudinis*, 5, 12; S. 627, 36. Hí tóetýcton lengeo ðære þrýh twegra fingra gemet *addiderunt longitudini sarcofagi quasi dworum mensuram digitorum*, 4, 11; S. 580, 6. Ðæs lengo ne his heánesse únig ende gesewen wæs *cujus neque longitudini neque altitudini ullus esse terminus videretur*, 5, 12; S. 629, 13. Tó lengo his *ad staturam suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 6, 27. Lengu dæga *longitudine dierum*, Ps. Surt. 90, 16. Lengu, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 25. Se ðe líffa gehwæs lengu wealdeþ *he who determines the length of every life*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 2; Gú. 483. Tele nú ða lengu ðære hwíle, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6 note. v. leng.

lent, e; *f. A lentil*:—Lent *legumen* (cf. lentis, legumen, Ep. Gl. 13 e, f, 8), Germ. 390. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* linsi; *f. lens: M. H. Ger.* linse.]

leó, *g.* león; [*a dat.* leóne *and acc. f.* leó *are found as well as regular forms* león: *the dat. pl.* leónum *is put under* leóna q. v.] *m. f. A lion, lioness*:—Leó *leo*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 78. Leó *leo, leena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 47, 49. Ðæt néfre míne fýnd ne grípen míne sáwle swá swá leó *nequando rapiat ut leo animam meam*, Ps. Th. 7, 2: 21, 11. Ðá ongan seó leó fægnian . . . Seó leó mid hire earmum scræf geworhte, Glostr. Frag. 110, 7, 15. Ðonne seó leó bringþ his hungregum hwelpum hwæt tó etanne, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 24. Seó leó ðeáh hió wel tam sé and hire magister swíðe húfige, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 9. Etan león flǽsc . . . Nim león gelynde *to eat lion's flesh* . . . *take lion's suet*, L. Med. ex Quad. 10, 12; Lchdm. i. 364, 22, 24. Gefriða mé of ðæs león múðe *libera me de ore leonis*, Ps. Th. 21, 19. Of león hwelpum, 56, 4: 103, 20. León hwelpas *leunculi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 42. *Griffus* fiðerfóte fugel, leóne gelíc on wæstme, Wrt. Voc. 78, 2. Hió sceolde forsceoppan tó león and ðonne seó sceolde sprecan ðonne rýnde hió *she turned into a lioness, and when it ought to have spoken, then she roared*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. Nán heort ne onscúnode nánne león, 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Hé geláhte áne león be wege, Jud. 14, 5. Ða wildan leó hé gewylde *the wild lion he subdued*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Ðú miht tredan león and dracan *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13: Glostr. Frag. 110, 3. Ús symle león and beran úre ehtan *incursantibus leonibus ursisque*, Nar. 12, 3. Ða ðe león wǽron ongunnon rýnan, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 165; Met. 26, 68. Tólýsep leóna mægen *molas leonum confringet*, Ps. Th. 57, 5. Hwelpas leóna *catuli leonum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 22. Hý mon sende in wildra deóra menigo, in leóna and in berena, Shrn. 133, 10: Wulfst. 200, 23. Hwænne áhredst [ðú] míne ángan sáwle æt ðǽm leóum (leóm, Ps. Surt.) *restitue a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Th. 34, 17. Hé hét geládan león and beran, manega and mycele, Homl. Skt. 4, 403. [In *Orm.* and *Laym.* leo *occurs as well as* leon. *Icel.* leó; *m: O. H. Ger.* lîo, leuuo; *g.* leuuen, Graff. 2, 31.]

leód, es; *pl.* [which is more frequent] leóde; *m. A man*, poet. *a prince* [cf. *Icel.* álfa ljóði]; in *pl. men, people, people of a country, country* [cf. *the use of proper names*, e. g. hé gewát intó Galwalum *he departed into Gaul*, Chr. Erl. 5, 14]:—Leód Ebréa [*Abraham*], Cd. 136; Th. 171, 28; Gen. 2835. Ebréa leód, 98; Th. 130, 21; Gen. 2163. Wedera leód [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 687; B. 341: 702; B. 348: 1254; B. 625. Gif hwá his ágenne geleód [MS. H. leód] bebycgge *if any one sell his own countryman*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3. Ðá hatedon híne his leóde *cives autem ejus oderant eum*, Lk. Skt. 19, 14. Ða leóde ðá flugon ðá hié ðonne here tóweardne wiston *the people fled when they knew the army was coming*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 12. Ðá flugon ða héðnan leóde, 203, 16. Lifigende leóde, Cd. 205; Th. 255, 3; Dan. 618. Leóde ne cúðan móðblinde men meotud oncnáwan *people, men mind-darkened, could not their maker recognize*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 10; Cri. 1187. Wedera leóde, Beo. Th. 455; B. 225. Wé synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *by race are we men of the Gauts*, 526; B. 260. Hé ealle ða landbigengan wolde útáméran and his ágenra leóda mannum gesettan *omnes indigenas exterminare, ac suæ provinciæ homines pro his substituere contendit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 7. Hit nú geweorþan sceolde ðæt se wǽre leóda cyning se ðe ér wæs folce þeów *it ought not to be, that he that had been a servant to a people, should be a king of men*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 27. Leóda lífgedál Lothes gehýrde brýd *Lot's wife heard the death of men*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 25; Gen. 2561. Leóda únigum nytte *of use to any man*, Beo. Th. 1591; B. 793. Láþ leóda gehwam, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 31; Cri. 194. Hæleþa éðel, leóda gesetu, Andr. Kmbl. 2519; An. 1261. Wé ðissa leóda land gesóhton, 535; An. 268. Ðér wæs þreó þúsend ðæra leóda *there was three thousand of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 570; El. 285. Leóda bearn [cf. *O. Sax.* liudi-barn] *the children of men*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 11; Cri. 1119: Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 32; Edg. 24. Leóda [MS. leode] þeódum, Ps. Th. 80, 12. Geáta leóda cempan *warriors of the men of the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 416; B. 205. Ic eówra leóda willan geworhte, 1273; B. 634. Næs ðǽr má sínra leóda nemne elleófne orettmægas, Andr. Kmbl. 1326; An. 663. Wæs hé eallum his leódum leóf *ipse* [*Oswin*] *amabilis omnibus præfuit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. Bæd hé Theódor ðæt hé him and his leódum bisceop funde [*sibi suisque*], 4, 3; S. 566, 25. Tó nytnysse his leódum *militaiti suæ gentis*, 2, 16; S. 520, 3. Ðæt Súþseaxna

mǽgþ sceolde habban ǽgenne biscеop on heora leódum *ut provincia Australium Saxonum ipsa proprium haberet episcopum*, 5, 18; 8. 636, 14. Æþelwulf tó his leódum cuom, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 31. Æl|þeódige men . . . swǽse men in leódum *aliens . . . natives of the country*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 3. [Cf. below, Beo. Th. 3741.] Đǽm Cristenum leódum com Godes engel on fultum *God's angel had come to the Christians as a help*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 25, 20: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489: 157; Th. 195, 16; Exod. 277. Hié wíf tó Denum feredon lǽddon tó leódum *they bore her to Denmark*, Beo. Th. 2322; B. 1159. Wǽron æþelingas eft tó leódum fúse tó farenne *the nobles were eager to go back to their people*, 3613; B. 1804. Gif cyning his leóde tó him gehǽteþ and heom mon đǽr yfel gedó *if a king summon his people to him and evil is done to them there*, L. Ethb. 2; Th. i. 2, 8. Ceadwealla slóh đa Norþhymbran leóde ǽfter heora hlǽfordes fylle, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 9. Leóda, 96, 40. Leóde hogode on đæt micle morþ, men forweorpan, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 14; Gen. 690: Andr. Kmbl. 339; An. 170. Leóde, Judéa cyn, Elen. Kmbl. 416; El. 208. Hét hine leóde swǽse sécean *bade him seek his own people*, Beo. Th. 3741; B. 1868: 2677; B. 1336. Land and leóde, Andr. Kmbl. 2643; An. 1323: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 6; Edw. 25. Gif đú đæt gerǽdest đæt đú đíne leóda lýsan wille *if you decide to save thy men*, Byrht. Th. 132, 56; By. 37. [*O. L. Ger.* liud: *m*; *pl.* liudí: *O. Sax.* liudí: *O. Frs.* liode, liade: *Icel.* lýðir; *pl.* [e. g. af lýðum sínum *by his people*]: *O. H. Ger.* liuti *homines*: *Ger.* leute.] v. burh-, eást-, ge-, land- leód; *and next word.*

leód, e; *f. A people, nation, race, district occupied by a people* [v. *preceding word, and* cf. mǽgþ], *country*:—Hit wæs hwílum on Engla lagum đæt leód and lagu fór be geþincþum *at one time it was in the laws of the English, that the people and the law went according to ranks*, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 11. Đæt leód and lagu trumlíce stande, Wulfst. 74, 8. Feówer folccyningas, leóde rǽswan, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 6; Gen. 2075. Đa fǽhþe eówer leóde *the hostility of your people*, Beo. Th. 1197; B. 596. Tó fela Deniga leóde, 1396; B. 696: 1202; B. 599. Se wæs Cantwara leóde *oriundus de gente Cantuariorum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 27. Moyses leóde *from the Israelites*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 16; Exod. 152. Wæs his gewuna đæt hé his ágene leóde Norþanhymbra mǽgþe sóhte *solebat suam, id est, Nordanhymbrorum provinciam revisere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 6. Hé wæs ealle đa land and leóde þurhfærende *omnia pervagatus*, 3, 30; S. 562, 13. Úres hlǽfordes gerǽdnes is đæt man cristene menn of earde ne sylle né húru on hǽdene leóde *our lord's ordinance is, that Christian men be not sold out of the land, certainly not into a heathen country* [*or* leóde = *men*, preceding word], L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 16: Beo. Th. 387; B. 192. Đone Denisca leóda lufiaþ swýðost *him* [*Thor*] *the Scandinavian peoples love most*, Wulfst. 106, 23. Beneuentius and Sepontanus hátton đa twá leóde *Benevento and Sepontus were the two places called*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 22. Ealle him leóda lácum cwemaþ *all nations shall make offerings to please him*, Ps. Th. 71, 10. [*O. Sax.* liud-: *O. Frs.* liod: *Icel.* ljóð-; lýðr; *m. people, common people*: *O. H. Ger.* liut; *m. n.* populus, plebs.] v. land-leód, *and preceding word.*

leód, es; *m. Fine for slaying a man* [cf. leudus, id est weregildus; *and see other passages in* Grmm. R. A. 652]:—In xl nihta ealne leód forgelde *let him pay the whole fine within forty days*, L. Ethb. 22; Th. i. 8, 6. Healfne leód, 23; Th. i. 8, 7. v. leód-geld, wer-geld.

leóda, an; *m. A man, one of a people* or *country*:—Gif hwá his ágenne geleód [MS. B. leódan] bebycgge *if any one sell a man of his own people*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3. Be leódan bygene *concerning the sale of a man of one's own country*, Th. i. 110, 1 note.

leódan; *p.* leód; *pl.* ludon *To spring, grow*:—Swá Líbanes beorh líðeþ and gróweþ *sicut cedrus Libani multiplicabitur*, Ps. Th. 91, 11. Of đam twige ludon rǽde wæstme *from that branch sprang dire fruits*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 29; Gen. 989. [*Goth.* liudan: *O. Sax.* liodan: *O. H. Ger.* ar-, fram-liutan.] Der. á-, ge-leódan.

leód-bealu, wes; *n. Harm* or *bale which affects a people*, Beo. Th. 3448; B. 1722: 3896; B. 1946.

leód-biscop, es; *m. A bishop of a district, province*, or *diocese, a bishop subordinate to an archbishop, a suffragan. The* leódbiscop *ranks with the* ealdorman, *the* arcebiscop *with the* æþeling. In Rtl. 194, 34–40 occurs the following 'Chore episcopi; Grèce core, Latine vicari, episcopi: hii in vicis et villis constituti habentes licentiam constituere gradum minorem, non presbiterum neque diaconum, propter scientiam episcopi in cujus regione est.' The Greek form is here glossed by *liódbiscop*, the Latin by *scírebiscop*. Ercebiscop *archiepiscopus*; leódbiscop, *episcopus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 70, 71. Se hálga Cúðbertus Lindisfarneusiscere gelaþunge leódbiscop [cf. hé wæs tó biscope gecoren đære cyricean æt Lindisfarena eá, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 7], Homl. Th. ii. 148, 22. Gif hwá arcebiscopes oððe æþelinges horh abrece . . . Gif hwá leódbiscopes oððe ealdormannes, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 408, 8–10. Đæt Turonisce folc hine geceás him tó leódbiscope *the people of Tours chose him as their bishop*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 3: Chr. 971; Erl. 125, 34. Bútan hit beforan cyninge oððe leódbiscеope oððe ealdormen beó, Chart. Th. 612, 13. Sǽce man tó đam leódbiscope; and gif man furþor scule tó đam arcebiscope; and syðđan tó đam páp an, Wulfst. 275, 6. Gif hé sóhte leódbiscop oððe ealdorman đonne áhte hé vii nihta griþ, L. Eth. vii. 5; Th. i. 330, 14. Đá bǽdon ealle đa leódbisceopas đone hálgan apostol đæt hé đa feórþan bóc gesette *then all the provincial bishops asked the apostle to compose the fourth gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 6. Hé lǽt gewrítan hú mycel landes his arcebiscopas hæfdon and his leódbiscopas and his abbodas and his eorlas, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 30. [Mid arcebiscopes and leódbiscopes and abbotes, 1125; Erl. 254, 8. Ealle đa leódbiscopes đa đá wǽron on Englalande, 1129; Erl. 258, 10.] [*Icel. adopts from English* ljóð-, lýð-biskup *a suffragan bishop.*] Cf. scír-biscop.

leód-burh; *f. A people's town, a town of a country, town occupied by a people*:—Of đysse leódburig [*Sodom*], Cd. 116; Th. 150, 33; Gen. 2501. Hé eaferum lǽfde lond and leódburig *he to his children left his land and its towns*, Beo. Th. 4933; Th. 2471.

leód-cyning, es; *m. The king of a people*:—Beówulf Scyldinga leóf leódcyning, Beo. Th. 107; B. 54. [*Laym.* leod-king.]

leóde; *pl. people.* v. leód.

leód-fruma, an; *m. The first in time of a people, the founder of a people, a patriarch; the first in rank among a people, a prince, chieftain, king*:—Him wæs ín fæder leóf leódfruma *one father had they, founder beloved*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 9; Exod. 354. Leódfruma [*St. Andrew*], Andr. Kmbl. 3318; An. 1662: [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 382; El. 191. Mín leódfruma *my lord*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 5; Kl. 8. Sethes cyn, leófes leódfruman, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 26; Gen. 1246. Of đam leódfruman brád folc cumaþ *from that patriarch* [*Isaac*] *shall come nations wide-spreading*, 106; Th. 140, 24; Gen. 2332. Gif hí leódfruman lǽstan dorsten *if they durst follow their chief*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 53; Met. 1, 27. Cyning, leófne leódfruman, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 7; Ph. 345: [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 4266; B. 2130: [*St. Andrew*], Andr. Kmbl. 1977; An. 991.

leód-geard, es; *m. The dwelling of a people, country*:—Sunu æfter heóld leódgeard, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 20; Gen. 1225. Ethiopia land and leódgeard, 12; Th. 15, 6; Gen. 229: 85; Th. 106, 18; Gen. 1773. [Cf. *Icel.* ljóð-heimar *the people's abode, the world.*]

leód-gebyrga, an; *m. The protector of a people, a prince, chief man*:—Se æþeling, leódgebyrga [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 405; El. 203. Hlǽford đínne, leódgebyrgean [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 543; B. 269. Leódgebyrgean *the chief men of the city* [cf. ceastre weardas *applied to the same persons in* v. 767], Elen. Kmbl. 1108; El. 556.

leód-geld, es; *n. The fine paid for slaying a man*, L. Ethb. 21; Th. i. 8, 4: 7; Th. i. 4, 9. v. Grmm. R. A. 653, *and* leód.

leód-geþyncþ, es; *f. Rank existing amongst a people*:—Be leódgeþincþum, L. R.; Th. i. 190, 10.

leód-gewinn, es; *n. Strife*:—Lǽt sace restan, lǽð leódgewin, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 22; Jul. 20.

leód-gryre, es; *m. Terror affecting a people*, Salm. Kmbl. 558; Sal. 278.

leód-hata, an; *m. A tyrant*:—Nalæs swá swá sigefæst cyning ac swá swá leódhata *non ut rex victor sed quasi tyrannus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 29. Bana, lǽð leódhata [*the angel that destroyed the first-born in Egypt*], Cd. 144; Th. 180, 4; Exod. 40. For wédenheortnesse đæs leódhatan Brytta cyninges *propter vesanam Brittonici regis tyrannidem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 2: Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 30. Lǽðne leódhatan [*Holofernes*], Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 22; Jud. 72. Hér sind on earde leódhatan grimme ealles tó manege *here in the land are fierce tyrants all too many*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 155. Áwyrgede womsceadan, leáse leódhatan, Elen. Kmbl. 2597; El. 1300. Cyninga đa habbaþ under him mænigfealde leódhatan *reges sub se multos habentes tyrannos*, Nar. 38, 19.

leód-hete, es; *m. Hate* or *enmity felt by a people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2278; An. 1140: 224; An. 112: 2300; An. 1151.

leód-hryre, es; *m. Fall* or *destruction of a people*, Beo. Th. 4771; B. 2391: 4064; B. 2030.

leód-hwæt; *adj. Very brave* [cf. leud *a prince?*]:—Se leódhwate lindgeborga, Elen. Kmbl. 21; El. 11. [*Grein suggests* lindhwata leódgeborga; cf. leód-gebyrga.]

leód-mǽgen, es; *n. The might of a people, its fighting men*:—Đæt leódmægen, gúþrófe hæleþ, eorlas ǽcrófe, Elen. Kmbl. 544; El. 272. Lofige hine eall his leódmægen *laudate eum omnes virtutes ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 2. Leódmǽgnes worn *a host of warriors*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 7; Exod. 195: Th. 188, 13; Exod. 167.

leód-mearc, e; *f. A people's territory, a country*, Andr. Kmbl. 572; An. 286: 1554; An. 778.

leód-riht, es; *n. Public law, common law, the law which affects a whole people, law of the land*; jus publicum:—Mid rihtum landrihte and leódrihte swá hit on lande stonde *in accordance with the common law of the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 438, 35. Bútan leódrihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1357; An. 679. v. folc-, land-riht.

leód-rúne, an; *f. A witch, wise woman* [cf. burh-rúne *furia*; helle-

rûne *pythonissa*: Grmm. D. M. 375 *on the forms of feminine names in* -rûn, -rûna]:—Wiđ ælcre yfelre leódrûnan . . . eft ôđer dust and drenc wiđ leódrûnan, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 23, 26. Cockayne translates the word 'heathen charm.' Cf. *Laym.* 9121 seolcuđe leodronen [tocke, 2nd. MS.]: leoten weorpen & fondien leodrunen [*incantations*], 15499, 15511: leodrunen [deorne rouning, 2nd MS.], 14553.

leód-scearu, e.; *f. A people, nation*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 12; Exod. 337. Cf. folc-scearu.

leód-sceađa, an; *m. A harmer of men, a public enemy*:—Læt leódsceađa [*the serpent*], Cd. 43; Th. 56, 24; Gen. 917. Æt đam leódsceađan breddan *to save from the devil*, Exon, 11 b; Th. 17, 20; Cri. 273. Ic đam leódscađan [*Grendel*] hondleán forgeald, Beo. Th. 4193; B. 2093. Hearmcwide lâđra leódsceađena [*the Mermedonians who abused St. Matthew*], Andr. Kmbl. 159; An. 80. [*O. Sax.* liud-skađo (*the devil*).] cf. folc-sceađa.

leód-scipe, es; *m. A people, nation, country occupied by a people*:—Đe đes leódscype longe bieode *whom this people have long worshipped*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 2; Jul. 208. Of đam leódscipe đe is Siria gehâten *from the country that is called Syria*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 7: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 30; Ph. 582. Eallum his leódscipe tô þearfe *for the behoof of all his people*, L. Edg. pref; Th. i. 262, 4: L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 10. Woruldrihta ic wille đæt standan on ælcum leódscipe [*English and Danish and British, see the rest of the section*], L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23: Beo. Th. 4400; B. 2197. On đam leódscipe [*the Greeks*], Bt. Met. Fox 30, 3; Met. 30, 2. Hwæt tô bôte mihte æt đæm fâercwealme đe his leódscipe swýđe drehte, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 10: Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 9: Beo. Th. 5495; B. 2751: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 135; Met. 1, 68. Đrý leódscipas sind gehâtene India, Homl. Th. i. 454, 11. Hî cyning habban woldon swâ swâ ôđre leódscipas hæfdon *they wanted to have a king, as other nations had*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 45. Tô đâm leódscipum đe tô geleáfan bugon, 14, 3. Đa cynegas đe eardodon on đâm leódscipum *reges Amorrhæorum et Chanaan*, Jos. 5, 1. Bodigende geleáfan đâm leódscipum đe sind gecwedene Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithinia, Asia, Italia, Homl. Th. i. 370, 26: L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 28. Hê wiđ feó sealdon wîde intô leódscipas *sold them into distant countries*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. [*O. Sax.* liud-skepi *a people*: *O. H. Ger.* liut-scaf.] Cf. þeód-scipe.

leód-stefn, es; *m. A race, family, people*, Ps. Th. 82, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* liut-stam: cf. *O. Sax.* liud-stemni; *adj. belonging to a people.*]

leód-þeáw, es; *m. Custom of a people* or *country*:—Đâ hê tô mê cwom đâ grêtte hê mê sôna and [h]âlette his leódþeáwe *cum me more rituque salutaret*, Nar. 27, 3. Ne wolde đâm leódþeáwum Loth onfôn *Lot would not adopt those customs of the country*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 18; Gen. 1938.

leód-weard, e; *f. The guard* or *government of a people* or *country*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 1; Gen. 1180: 60; Th. 72, 3; Gen. 1196: 145; Th. 181, 6; Exod. 57.

leód-wer, es; *m. A man of a nation*:—Leódweras [*the Egyptians*], Cd. 89; Th. 110, 5; Gen. 1833. Ofer leódwerum [*the Israelites*], 148; Th. 184, 20; Exod. 110.

leód-werod, es; *n. The host formed by a people*:—Wolcen lædde leódwerod [*the Israelites*], Cd. 146; Th. 182, 17; Exod. 77.

leód-wita, an; *m. A man of intelligence in a people*:—Đâ wêron þeódwitan [leódwitan, MS. H.] weorþcipes wyrþe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 12. v. Grmm. R. A. 267.

leód-wynn, e; *f. Joy that comes from being among one's own people*:—Leódwynna leás, wineleás wræcca, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 25; Hy. 4, 89.

leóf, *used as a form of address to one* or *to many*, cf. *modern* '*dear sir*'*s*—Wê biddaþ đê leóf đæt đû hlyste ûre spræce *oramus, domine, ut audias nos*, Gen. 43, 20: 3, 10: Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 1, 5, 14. Đâ cwæþ đæt wîf tô him leóf đæs mê þingþ đû eart wîtega *dicit ei mulier domine video quia propheta es tu*, Jn. Skt. 4, 19. Hî cwêdon, leóf, wê wyllaþ geseón đone hælend, 12, 21. Seó gegaderung his leorningcnihta cwæþ Drihten leóf wilt đû nû gesettan ende đysre worulde *the assembly of his disciples said, Lord, wilt thou now put an end to this world*, Homl. Th. i. 294, 24. Ic bidde eów leóf đæt gê gecirron tô mînum hûse *obsecro, domini, declinate in domum pueri vestri*, Gen. 19, 2. Gefyrn ic hine cûđe leóf . . . La leóf nele hê gelŷfan mînum wordum *long ago I knew him, Sir . . . Ah! Sir, he will not believe my words*, Glostr. Frag. 2, 10, 19. Lâ leóf *O Lord*, Gen. 18, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31. Hî cwêdon tô đâm apostolon lâ leóf hwæt is ûs tô dônne *they said to the apostles, Sirs, what shall we do?* Homl. Th. i. 314, 33. v. next word.

LEÓF; *adj.* LIEF, *desirable, pleasant, acceptable, loved, beloved, dear*; used substantively, *one who is dear, a friend, loved one*:—Se đe gôd onginneþ and đonne âblinneþ ne biþ hê Godes leóf on đæm nêhstan dæge *he who begins good and then ceases, will not be God's friend at the last day*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 35. Wæs hê eallum his gefêrum leóf *he was dear to all his companions*, 213, 12: Cd. 4; Th. 5, 30; Gen. 79. Hê wæs leóf Gode, 130; Th. 165, 26; Gen. 2737. Ealre his þeóde leóf heora rîce tô habbanne and tô healdenne *totæ suæ genti ad tenenda servandaque regni sceptra exoptatissimus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 33. Ne ênig mon ne leóf ne lâđ *no man, neither friend nor foe*, Beo. Th. 1026; B. 511. Gode is swîđe leóf đæt gê earmum mannum syllon *it is very acceptable to God, that you give to poor men*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 28. On đa tîd wæs mannum leóf ofer eorþan and hâlwende *at that time it was pleasant for men upon earth, and healthful*, 115, 8. Đâ cwæþ Petrus and Andreas tô Johanne đû leófa drihten gecŷđe ûs hwylce gemete đû côme tôdæg tô ûs *then said Peter and Andrew to John, 'Dear Sir, tell us how thou camest to us to-day,'* 141, 20. Brûc đisses beágas, Beówulf leófa, mid hêle, Beo. Th. 2437; B. 1216. Eálâ leóf hlâford, *O, mi domine*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13. Hêr is mîn leófa sunu *hic est filius meus dilectus*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Matheus mîn se leófa, beheald on mê, Blickl. Homl. 229, 30. Forþferde Gode se leófa fæder Agustinus *defunctus est Deo dilectus pater Augustinus*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30. Se leófa cuma and se lufigendlica *hospes ille amabilis*, 4, 3; S. 568, 16. Mê sealde sunu on leófes stæl đæs đe Cain ofslôh *he gave me a son in place of the loved one, him whom Cain slew*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 7; Gen. 1113. Leófes and lâđes *of friend and foe*, Beo. Th. 5813; B. 2910. Fela sceal gebîdan leófes and lâđes *he shall experience much pleasure and pain*, 2126; B. 1061. Ic đê wolde leófum lofsang cweþan, Ps. Th. 118, 164. Âlêdon leófne þeóden of bearm scipes, Beo. Th. 68; B. 34. Hlâford leófne, 6276; B. 3142. Leófe dîne *dilecti tui*, Ps. Th. 59, 4. Mîne brôđru leófon *my dear brethren*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 43. Đær ne biþ leófra gedâl ne lâđra gesamnung *there shall not be parting of friends there, or meeting of foes*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 20. Ê cwêdon hié đæt him nânig mêg leófra nêre đonne hiera hlâford *then they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 19. Hî cwêdon đæt him nân hlâford leófra nêre đonne hiora gecynda hlâford, 1014; Erl. 150, 25. Leófre mê ys đæt ic hig sylle đê đonne ôđrum men *melius est, ut tibi eam dem, quam alteri viro*, Gen. 29, 19. Ic wylle and mê leófre sig gif đû mâge *volo et multum delector, si potes*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. Æghwilcum men biþ leófre swâ hê hæbbe holdra freónda mâ *the more true friends he has, the better every man likes it*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 36. Ûs biþ đonne leófre đonne eal eorþan wela gif hê ûs miltsian wile *if he will shew us mercy, shall we not prefer that to all the wealth of earth?* 51, 29. Ænne tîman đonne ûs wêre leófre đonne eall đæt on middanearde is, đæt wê âwerhtan georne Godes willan, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 18. Ne dêm đû ôđerne dôm đam liófran and ôđerne đam lâđran, L. Alf. 43; Th. 1, 54, 12. Him wêron êr his êhta leófran tô hæbbenne đonne Godes lufu *he would rather have his possessions than God's love*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 9. Eall forlæteþ đæt him wæs leófost tô âgenne and tô hæbbenne, 111, 26. For oft hit wyrþ raðost forloren đonne hit wêre leófost gehealden *too often it is most quickly lost, when keeping it would be most pleasant* [*or* leófost *adv.*?], Wulfst. 109, 4. Đes is mîn leófesta sunu *hic est filius meus carissimus*, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Đû leófesta [Hat. MS. leófusta] brôđur *frater carissime*, Past; Swt. 22, 9. Ic sende grêtan đone leófastan cyning Ceólwulf, Bd. ded; S. 471, 8. Mîne gebrôđra đa leófostan *my dearest brethren*, Homl. Th. ii. 4, 19. Men đa leófostan, 188, 25: Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Leófestan, 9, 13. Đa word đe hê wênþ đæt him leófoste sŷn tô gehŷrenne *the words that he thinks will be most pleasant for him to hear*, 55, 20. [*Goth.* liubs: *O. Sax.* liof: *O. Frs.* liaf, lief: *Icel.* ljúfr: *O. H. Ger.* liub, liob, lieb *gratus, desiderabilis, carus, optatus, amicus*: *Ger.* lieb.] DER. fela-, môd-, ofer-, un-leóf. The word occurs forming part of proper names, e.g. Leóf-ric, Leóf-sunu, Leóf-wine; so in other dialects.

leófan; *p.* leáf; *pl.* lufon. Grein suggests that this verb is found in the following passage:—Êđelweardas lufan lîfwelan đenden hié lêt metod, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 17; Dan. 56. Is it possible however that a verb such as *hæfdon* should be supplied, and that *lufan* is the accusative after it?

leofen. v. lifen.

leoflan. v. lifian.

leóflan, *p.* ode *To be dear* or *pleasant, to delight*:—Him leófedan londes wynne bold on beorhge *the pleasures of the country were dear to him, the house on the hill*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 19; Gû. 110. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* ge-lievan *delectari, delectare*: *O. H. Ger.* liubjan *diligere, affectare, commendare.*]

leóf-líc; *adj. Lovely, beautiful, delightful, pleasant, lovable, dear*:—Wiglâf leóflîc lindwîga *Wiglaf, warrior dear*, Beo. Th. 5199; B. 2603. Leóflîc cempa, Andr. Kmbl. 2891; An. 1448. Leóflîc wîf, Elen. Kmbl. 572; El. 286. Eafora leóflîc on life, Cd. 82; Th. 103, 4; Gen. 1713. Leóflîc geþwærnes *fair concord*, Dôm. L. 18, 270. Đone wlitigan wong and wuldres setl leóflîc *the beauteous plain and the pleasant seat of glory*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228. 18; Ph. 440. Hié Sarran wlite heredon ôđ đæt hê lêdan nêht leóflîc wîf tô his selfes sele, Cd. 89; Th. iii. 16; Gen. 1856. His sweord leóflîc freu *his sword, weapon of price*, Beo. Th. 3622; B. 1809. Lofiaþ leóflîcne *they laud the beloved* (*God*), Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 13; Cri. 400. [*Goth.* liuba-leiks *lovely* (Phil. 4, 8): *O. Sax.* liof-lîk: *O. Frs.* liaf-lik: *O. H. Ger.* liub-lîh *amoenus, venustus, pulcher, gratus, elegans, splendidus*: *Ger.* lieb-lich.]

leóf-líce; *adv. Kindly, graciously, gladly, lovingly*:—Đeáh đe ic scyle ealle wucan fæstan ic đæt leóflice dô *though I have to fast all the week, I will do it gladly*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 7. Hê leóflice lîfes ceápode moncynne *graciously he purchased life for mankind*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67,

29; Cri. 1096. Fore onsýne ðces dēman lāddon leóflice *beforе the face of the eternal judge they led him lovingly*, 44 a; Th. 149. 3; Gū. 756. [*O. H. Ger.* liub-liho *gratifice, perfloride, evitaliter.*]

leóf-spell, es; *n. A pleasant message*:—Leófspell manig, Elen. Kmbl. 2d32; El. 1017.

leóf-tǣle, -tǽl; *adj. Loving, dear, desirable, estimable, grateful, pleasant, gracious*:—Hē bip freónd and leóftǽl lufsum and līfe *he* (*Christ*) *shall be friendly and gracious, kind and gentle*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 4; Cri. 913. Hē is monþwǽre, lufsum and leóftǽl, 96 a; Th. 357, 21; Ps. 32. Ōðer bip unlāde on eorþan ōðer bip ēadig swīðe leóftǽle mid leóda dugupum *one will be miserable on earth, the other fortunate, high in favour with the best of men*, Salm. Kmbl. 733; Sal. 366. Nān cræft nis Gode deórwyrðra ðonne sió lufu ne eft ðam deófle nān cræft leóftǽlra ðonne hié mon slīte *nil pretiosius est Deo virtute dilectionis, nil est desiderabilius diabolo extinctione caritatis*, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 359, 24. Ða welan beóþ hlīseádigran and leóftǽlran ðonne ðonne hié mon selþ ðonne hié beón ðonne hī mon gadraþ. Seó gītsung gedēþ heore gīteras lāðe ēgðer ge Gode ge monnum and ða cysta gedōþ ða simle leóftǽle and hlīseádige *divitiæ effundendo magis quam coacervando melius nitent: siquidem avaritia semper odiosos, claros largitas facit*, Bt. 13; Fox. 38, 13–17.

leóf-wende; *adj. Pleasing, gracious, acceptable, amiable, estimable*:—Nē liófwende *non gratus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 62. Sum bip leófwende hafaþ mōd and word monnum geþwǽre *one man is amiable, he hath mind and speech in accord with men*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298. 13; Crā. 84. Ne beó ðū nō tō tǽlende ac beó leófwende *be not too ready to blame, but be amiable*, 81 a; Th. 305, 22; Fä. 92. Ðæt ic meotud ðīnum lǽrum leófwendum lyt geswīce *that I, O Lord, little desert thy pleasant precepts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2581; An. 1292. Wuton wuldrian weorada dryhten lufian lióf wendum līfes āgend *let us glorify the Lord of hosts, gratefully love the disposer of life*, Hy. 8, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 3: Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 31; Cri. 471. Ðeáh hit gōd seó and deóre ðeáh bip hlīseádigra and leófwendra *se ðe hit selþ ðonne se ðe hit gaderaþ* and on ōðrum reáfaþ *though it* (*gold*) *be good and precious, yet will he be of better repute and esteem who gives it, than he who collects it and robs it from another*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 12.

LEÓGAN; *p.* leáh; *pl.* lugon *To lie, tell a lie, say falsely, break one's word, play false, deceive, feign*:—Ic leóge *mentior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 53. Eal hit is swā, ne leóge ic, Blickl. Homl. 179. 3. Ðū līhst ðæt ðū God sý *thou sayest falsely that thou art God*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 7. Seó orsorge wyrd simle līhþ and līcet *prospera fortuna semper mentitur*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30: Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 30. Hē līhþ him sylfum, Wulfst 66, 3. Se ðe lýhþ oððe ðæs sōðes ansaceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181. Mā sceamigan ðonne fagnian ðonne hī geheóraþ ðæt him man on līhþ *qui falso prædicantur, suis ipsi necesse est laudibus erubescant*, Bt. 20, 1; Fox 108, 8. Ic geseó tō sōðe nales mē sefa (MS. selfa) leógeþ *I do indeed see, my mind deceives me not*, Cd. 193; Th. 242, 9; Dan. 416. Ðīne feóndas ðē fācne leógaþ (lēgaþ, Ps. Surt.) *mentiuntur tibi inimici tui*, Ps. Th. 65, 2: 80, 14. Nū cwǽdon gedwolmen ðæt deófol gesceópe sume gesceafta, ac hī leógaþ, Homl. Th. i. 16, 20. Oft ða unþeáwas leógaþ and līcettaþ ðæt hī siēn gōde þeáwas *plerumque vitia virtutes se esse mentiuntur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 2. Ðā ðā hē leág *fefellisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 26: Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 12; Mōd. 81. Hēr begann se deófol tō reccanne hālige gewrita and hē leáh mid ðære race *here the devil began to expound holy writ, and he spake falsely in his exposition*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 4. Ðā swōran hié swīðe ðæt hié sōð sægdon and nōht lugon ðara þinga *quibus jurantibus se nichil falsi commiscere*, Nar. 25, 28. Sǽdon ðæt hī wǽran on Criste gelýfede, ac hī lugon swā ðeáh, Homl. Skt. 2, 303. Hig hym fæla ongeán lugon *they brought many false charges against him*, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 39. Gē tō dæge wǽron Somnitum þeówe gif gē him ne lūgen (other MS. lugon) iówra wedd *hodie Romani Samnio servirent, si fidem fœderis ipsi Samnitibus servavissent*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 13. Ne leóh ðū leng *noli ultra fallere*, Ex. 8, 29. Ne leóh ðū *non mentiemini*, Lev. 19, 11. Swā wēnaþ manige men, ðæt ðes diáccon leóge be ðam fȳre, Wulfst. 206, 13. Ðone ilcan geþang ic ðē ǽr sǽde, ǽr hē leóge, ðæt hē ðē leógan ne durre, Blickl. Homl. 179, 29. Būton Priscianus luge *unless Priscian have made a mistake*, Ælfc. Gr. 17; Som. 20, 49. Se ðe wolde leógan on his wordon, Wulfst. 168, 17. Ðonne onginþ him leógan se tōhopa ðære wræce *then the hope of revenge begins to deceive them*, Bt. 37; Fox 186, 23: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 100: Met. 25, 50: Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 27; Gū. Ex. 71. Dæne nǽnig mæg leógan *quem nemo potest fallere*, Hymn. Surt. 33. 15. Ðū leógende sagast, Blickl. Homl. 179, 22. Ðonne hī secgeaþ ǽlc yfel ongēn eów leógende *cum dixerint omne malum adversum vos mentientes*, Mt. Kemble. 5, 11. Gē sind leógende *mentita es*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 21. [*Goth.* liugan: *O. Sax.* liogan: *O. Frs.* liaga: *Icel.* ljúga: *O. H. Ger.* liugan *mentiri, fallere, fingere*: *Ger.* lügen.] DER. á-, for-, ge-, of- leógan.

leógere, es; *m. A liar, one who speaks* or *acts falsely, a false witness*:—Up ārisaþ leáse leógeras, Wulfst. 79, 4. Leógeras, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 380, 5. Ðā cōmon twegen ðæra leógera *venerunt duo falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 60. [*Icel.* ljúgari *a liar*: *O. H. Ger.* liugari *fictor.*]

LEÓHT, líht, es; *n.* LIGHT, *a light*:—Geweorþe leóht and leóht wearþ geworht *fiat lux, et facta est lux*, Gen. 1, 3. Tweóne leóht *crepusculum*: tweónul leóht *maligna lux* vel *dubia*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122, 125: Wrt. Voc. 53, 3, 6. Ðæt leóht ðe wē dægrēd hātaþ *the light that we call dawn*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 28. Ic geseó ðis hūs mid swā mycele leóhte gefylled ðætte ðæt eówer blācern and leóht mē is eallinga þýstre gesewen *domum hanc tanta luce impletam esse perspicio, ut vestra illa lucerna mihi omnimodis esse videatur obscura*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 3. Ðære sunnan beorhtnys and ðæs mōnan leóht and ealra tungla, Homl. i. 64, 29: Blickl. Homl. 91, 23. Ðenden him leóht and gǽst somod fæst seón *whilst he lives*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 27; Cri. 1580. Ðū eart dōhtor mīn mīnra ēagna leóht *thou art my daughter, the light of mine eyes*, 67 a; Th. 248, 14; Jul. 95. Leóhtes leóhting *lucubrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 89; Wrt. 41, 42. Se blinda bæd his ēagena leóhtes *the blind man asked for his eye-sight*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 6: Elen. Kmbl. 596; El. 298. Se dæg wæs fruma ðyses lǽnan leóhtes *the day was the beginning of this transitory light*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 10. Godes cyrcan mid leóhte and lācum gelōme gegrētan *to visit God's church frequently with candles and offerings*, Wulfst. 308, 28. Of ðissum leóhte ālǽded *de hac vita subtractus*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 23. Ða ðe hī of ðissum leóhte foreode *qui eas ex hac luce præcesserant*, 4, 7; S. 575, 4. Se sacerd forbærnþ ða drihtne tō leóhte and tō wynsumum stence *adolebit ea sacerdos in holocaustum et suavem odorem domino*, Lev. 1, 9. On lifgendra leóhte *in lumine viventium*, Ps. Th. 55, 11. Ic tō ðē æt leóhte gehwam wacie *ad te de luce vigilo*, 62, 1. Be dæges leóhte *by daylight*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 17; Rä. 28, 17. Hē hié lǽdæþ tō līhte ðǽr hī līf āgon ā tō aldre, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 2; Sat. 361. Geearnian leóht ðæs ēcan līfes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 21. Ðæt þridde ne geseah ðære sunnan leóht nǽfre, Glostr. Frag. 8, 27. Hē Godes leóht geceás *he died*, Beo. Th. 4930; B. 2469: Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 13; Gū. 1343. Eádgār ceás him ōðer leóht, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 30; Edg. 22. Drihten nam in ōðer leóht Agustinus, Menol. Fox 191; Men. 97. Beó nū leóht on ðære heofenan fæstnysse *fiant luminaria in firmamento cœli*, Gen. 1, 14. Gesceóp God twā miccle leóht *God created two great lights*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 7. Wē sceolon on ðisum dæge beran ūre leóht tō cyrcan and lǽtan hī ðǽr bletsian *we must on this day carry our lights to church and have them blessed there*, Homl. Th. 1, 150, 27. [*Goth.* liuhaþ: *O. Sax.* lioht: *O. Frs.* liacht: *Icel.* ljós: *O. H. Ger.* lioht, lieht *lux, candela, lucerna, lumen*: *Ger.* licht.] DER. ēfen-, fȳr-, heofon-, morgen-leóht.

leóht, lēht, líht; *adj. Light, bright, cheerful* (perhaps the passages in which the word has the meaning of *cheerful* should be put under the next word v. leóht-mōd), *shining, clear*:—Cwæþ ðæt his līc wǽre leóht and scēne *he said that his body was bright and beautiful*, Cd. 14; Th. i. 26; Gen. 265. Lēht (líht, Rush.) bip all līchoma ðīn *lucidum erit totum corpus tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23. Bebod drihtnes leóht *præceptum dominum purum*, Ps. Spl. C. 18, 9. Him wæs leóht sefa . . . blīðheort wunode *his soul was unclouded by sorrow . . . blithe of heart he continued*, Andr. Kmbl. 2504; An. 1253. Him wæs leóht sefa, ferhþ gefeónde, Elen. Kmbl. 346; El. 173. Swā leóhtes andwlitan men *tam lucidi vultus homines*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. Ðam ðe ic ofonn leóhtes geleáfan *to whom I grudge clear belief*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 8; Jul. 378: Apstls. Kmbl. 131; Ap. 66. Leóhte gesihþe *lucidus aspectu*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 32. Æt leóhtum fȳre *at a bright fire*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 7. Se ðe reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge *he who robs a man in daylight*, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 11. Ða þióstro ðīnre heortan willaþ mīnre leóhtan lāre widstondan, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 43; Met. 5, 22. Mid leóhtum andgite *with clear understanding*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 31: Wulfst. 252, 5. Gē syttaþ ealle niht and drincaþ ōð leóhtne dæg, and swā ǽwendaþ dæg tō nihte and niht tō dæge, 297, 28. Be leóhtne dæg *in matutino*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. Dō ðīne ansýne esne ðīnum leóhte *facient tuam illumina super servum tuum*, 118, 135. Ðonne wurþaþ ðīn ēagan swā leóht *then shall thine eyes become so clear*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 34; Gen. 564. Gelīc wæs hē (*Lucifer*) ðām leóhtum steorrum, 14; Th. 17, 7; Gen. 256. Ðæt wē māgon oft leóhtum dagum geseón *quam sæpe lucidioribus diebus aspicere solemus*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15. Leóhte nihte on sumera hafaþ *lucidas æstate noctes habet*, S. 473, 29. Se heofen mōt brengon leóhte dagas, Bt. 7, 3: Fox 20, 21. Wurde ðīn līchoman leóhtra micle, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 13; Gen. 502. Eác wǽre ðam earman leóhtre on mōde gif hē ðæs rīcan mannes welan ne gesāwe *also the poor man would have been more cheerful, if he had not seen the rich man's wealth*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 11. Benedictus ðe ūs bōc āwrāt leóhtre be dǽle ðonne Basilius *Benedict who wrote us a book clearer in some respects than Basil did*, Basil prm; Norm. 32, 9. Ingeþonc leóhtre and beorhtre ðonne se leóma sunnan on sumera, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22: Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 11. Lēga leóhtost *brightest of flames*, 9, 33; Met. 9, 17. [*O. Sax.* lioht: *O. Frs.* liacht: *Icel.* ljós: *O. H. Ger.* lioht, lieht *lucidus*: *Ger.* licht.]

leóht, lēht, líht [*from comparison with other dialects the proper spelling would seem to be* líht, *but* leóht (*or* leoht?), *in West-Saxon at least, is the regular form*]; *adj. Light, not heavy, inconsiderable; not slow, quick, ready, nimble, fickle, easy*:—Mīn byrðyn ys leóht (Lind. lēht; Rush. líht) *onus meum leve est*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 30. Leóht and leoþuwāc *nimble and supple*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 12; Crā. 84. Hē is snel and swift and leóht *levis et velox est*, 60 b; Th. 220, 9; Ph. 317: 52 a; Th. 182, 6;

Gū. 1306. Mē leóht slǽp oferarn *levis mihi somnus obrepisset*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 33. Leóht drenc *a light drink*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 26. Leóht wȳn, Lchdm. iii. 122, 1. Hwilum ða leóhtan scylda beóþ beteran tō forlǽtenne *aliquando leviora vitia relinquenda sunt*, Past. 63; Swt. 457, 7. Hȳ habbaþ swȳðe lytle scypa and swīðe leóhte *they have very little ships and very light ones*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 8. Ðæt sió wamb ðȳ ðē leóhtre sīe *by it the stomach may be relieved*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 1. Wīd mōdes (? innoþes, MS.) hefignesse . . . sōna biþ ðæt mōd leóhtre, Lchdm. iii. 50, 23. Leóhtre ic eom micle ðonne ðes lytla wyrm *I am much lighter than this little worm*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 19; Rä. 41, 76. Līhtre *tolerabilius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 15. Wē underfōþ scortne ryne ðæs leóhtran gewinnes *we have a short course of the easier conflict*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 10. Mid nānum leóhtran þinge gebēte ðonne him mon āceorfe ða tungan of, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 80, 21. Hȳ habbaþ ðæs ðē leóhtran gang *they shall walk the easier for it*, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 12. Se hæfde moncynnes leóhteste hond *he had of all men the readiest hand*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 323, 1; Wld. 72. [*Goth.* leihts: *O. Sax.* līht(-līc): *O. Frs.* līcht: *Icel.* lēttr: *O. H. Ger.* līhti *levis, facilis*: *Ger.* leicht.]

leóhtan; *p.* te *To give light, to illumine, make light, cause to shine*:—Ðǽr leóhtes ne leóht lytel sperca earmum ēnig *there doth not any little spark give light to the miserable ones*, Ðōm. L. 14, 218. Hē lofe leóhteþ leófe ða hālgan *hymnus omnibus sanctis ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Ðīne līgetta leóhteþ and beorhteþ, 143, 7. Beorhte leóhte ðīnne andwlitan *illuminet vultum suum*, 66, 1. v. līhtan.

leóht-bǽre; *adj. Luminous, brilliant, splendid*:—Hyra leóhtbǽran ryne *their (the stars) luminous course*, Lchdm. iii. 272, 10. Ā ðæs dōm āge leóhtbǽre lof se ūs ðis līf giefeþ *ever therefore may he have glory, splendid praise, who giveth us this life*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 299, 34; Crä. 112.

leóht-beámed; *adj. Having bright beams* or *rays*:—Sind sume steorran leóhtbeámede, fǽrlice ārīsende and hrædlice gewītende, Homl. Th. i. 610, 2.

leóht-berend, es; *m. Lucifer*:—Leóhtberend *Lucifer*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 19. Ðā wæs ðæs teóþan werodes ealdor swīðe fæger and wlitig gesceapen swā ðæt hē wæs gehāten Leóhtberend, Homl. Th. i. 10, 22. Se hātte Lucifer, ðæt ys Leóhtberend, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 35.

leóht-berende; *adj. Light-bearing, Lucifer, luminous*:—Lucifer hāten, leóht-berende, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 15; Sat. 367. Swylce ān ofen eall smōciende and leóhtberende fȳr fērde ofer ða lāc *apparuit clibanus fumans et lampas ignis inter divisiones illas*, Gen. 15, 17.

leóht-brǽdness, e; *f. Illumination*:—Leóhtbrǽdnesse *facibus*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 11.

leóhte; *adv. Brightly, clearly*:—Leóhte and beorhte scīnaþ *clearly and brightly they shine*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 35: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 10; Dōm. 20: 26 a; Th. 76, 14; Cri. 1239: Elen. Kmbl. 2229; El. 1116: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 25; Met. 9, 13. Leóhte oncnāwan *clearly recognise*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 13; Cri. 1119: Elen. Kmbl. 1929; El. 966. Wæs se blāca beám bōcstafum āwriten beorhte and leóhte, 183; El. 92. Wearþ mē on hige leóhte *my mind was enlightened*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 20; Gen. 676. Scȳnan leóhtor *to shine more brightly*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 18; Cri. 902.

leóhte; *adv. Lightly, easily, gently*:—Līhte *lento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 62. Ðā wæs heó gesewen þurh twegen dagas ðæt hire leóhtor wǽre *videbatur illa per biduum aliquanto levius habere*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 3. [*O. Sax.* liohto: *O. H. Ger.* līhto *leviter, leniter*.]

leohte; *p.* leoht; *pp.* v. leccan.

leóht-fæt, es; *n. A lamp, light, lantern*:—Leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 55; Wrt. Voc. 26, 54. Ðīnes līchaman leóhtfæt is ðīn ēage *lucerna corporis est oculus*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 22. Leóhtfatu *lampades*, 25, 1. Judas com mid leóhtfatum *Judas venit cum lanternis*, Jn. Skt. 18, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 246, 9. Hē leóhtfatu (lehtfeatu, Ps. Surt.) micel geworhte *fecit luminaria magna*, Ps. Th. 135, 7: Hymn. Surt. 126, 12. [*O. Sax.* lioht-fat: *O. H. Ger.* lioht-faz *lucerna, lampas, luminarium* (cœli), *lanterna*.]

leóht-fruma, an; *m. The author* or *origin of light* (cf. lucis auctor, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 3; Ph. 667):—Līfes leóhtfruma *God*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 14; Gen. 175: 43; Th. 57, 10; Gen. 926: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 26; Gū. 565: 41 b; Th. 138, 24; Gū. 581: Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 46: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 143; Met. 11, 72.

leóht-gescot, -gescot, es; *n. Contribution made to furnish the church with lights*. The various regulations respecting it may be seen in the following passages:—Gif hwā leóhtgesceot ne gelǽste, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wīte mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 4. Gelǽste man leóhtgescot þrīwa on geāre, L. Eth. V. 11; Th. i. 308, 2: vi. 19; Th. i. 320, 3. Leóhtgescot gelǽste man tō Candelmæssan; dō oftor se ðe wile, ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 31. Leóhtgesceot þrīwa on geāre: ǽrest on Eástersǽfen, healfpenigwurþ wexes ǽt ǽlcre hīde; and eft on Ealra Hālgena mæssan eall swā mycel; and eft tō ðǽm Sanctam Mariam clǽnsunge eal swā, L. C. E. 12; Th. i. 366, 31. Leóhtgescot þreówa on geāre: ǽrest healfpeningwurþ wexes tō Candelmæssan, and eft on Eástersǽfen and þriddan sīþe tō Ealra Hālgena mæssan, Wulfst. 116, 6. Leóhtgescota, 113, 11. Leóhtgescot gelǽste man be wīte tō Cristes mæssan and tō Candelmæssan and tō Eástron; dō oftor se ðe wylle, 311, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* ljóstollr *fee to a church for lighting*.]

leóhtian; *p.* ode *To give light*:—Leóma leóhtade leóda mǣgþum *a ray gave light to the tribes of men*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 10; Cri. 234. v. līhtan.

leóhtian, *p.* ode *To grow light, become less heavy*, or *easy, be relieved*:—Ðonne leóhtaþ him se līchoma *his body will be relieved of the pain*, Herb. 1, 16; Lchdm. i. 76, 2. v. līhtan *to ease*.

leóhting, e; *f. Lighting*:—Leóhtes leóhting *lucubrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 89; Wrt. Voc. 41, 42. v. līhting.

leóht-lesern, es; *n. A candlestick*:—Lēohtlesern *candelabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15; Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 21: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 16.

leóht-leás; *adj. Without light*:—Hē sǽde ðæt hē wǽre gelǽd tō leóhtleásre stōwe *he said that he was conducted to a place without light*, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 29.

leóht-līc; *adj. Light, bright, shining*:—Lyftfæt leóhtlīc [*the moon*], Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 21; Rä. 30, 3.

leóht-līc; *adj. Light, of little weight* or *value*:—Leóhtlīcu weorc *levitas operis*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 1. [*O. Sax.* līht-līk: *Icel.* lētt-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* līht-līh *levis, infimus, humilissimus*.] v. next word.

leóht-līce; *adv. Lightly, slightly, gently, without trouble* or *effort, easily, quickly*:—Swā swā leóhtlīce gebylged *quasi leviter indignata*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 24. Swā swā hē leóhtlīce onslǽpte *quasi leviter obdormiens*, 4, 11; S. 580, 2. Geswēt swīðe leóhtlīce mid hunige *sweeten very slightly with honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 3: 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 20. Hī forlēton ða scipo ðus leóhtlīce . . . and lēton ealles þeódscipes geswincg ðus leóhtlīce forwurþan *they abandoned the ships thus lightly . . . and let all the nation's labour thus lightly come to nought*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 10–13. Ða weras mon sceal hefiglecor lǽran and ða wīf leóhtlecor *illis* [men] *graviora, istis* [women] *injungenda sunt leviora*, Past. 24; Swt. 179, 16. [Swā swā heó līhtlucost mihten *as quickly as they could*, Th. An. 123, 21.] [*Icel.* lētt-liga *lightly, easily, readily*: *O. H. Ger.* līht-līhho *lenitur, levius*: *Ger.* leicht-lich.]

leóht-mōd; *adj. Of light* or *cheerful mind, light-hearted, easy-tempered; light-minded* (v. next word), *inconstant, fickle*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 30; Gn. Ex. 86. [Cf. *Icel.* lētt-látr *cheerful*; lētt-lyndr *easy-tempered*; lētt-ūð *light-heartedness*; mod. *levity, frivolity*: *O. H. Ger.* līht-mōtig *levis*.]

leóhtmōd-ness, e; *f. Lightness of mind, want of gravity* or *steadiness, levity, frivolity, inconstancy*:—Gif ǽresċ se wyrtruma biþ forcorfen ðæt is sió leóhtmōdnes . . . Mon hine bewarige wið ða leóhtmōdnesse . . . Paulus cwæþ 'Wēne gē nū ðæt ic ēnigre leóhtmōdnesse brūce' . . . hē ðære leóhtmōdnesse unþeáwes nānwuht nælde *cum prius radicem levitatis abscidunt . . . Mentis levitas caveatur . . . Paulus dicit 'Numquid levitate usus sum?' . . . levitatis vitio non succumbo*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 2–11: 32, 2; Swt. 215, 2: 33, 6; Swt. 225, 12. For hira leóhtmōdnesse *levitate cogitationum*, 42, 1; Swt. 305, 17. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* līht-mōti *levitas*.]

leóht-sceáwigend *light-seeing*; lucivida, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 56.

leóht-sceot. v. leóht-gesceot.

leólc. v. lācan.

leóma, an; *m. Light, radiance, sheen, splendour, lightning, ray* or *beam of light*:—Ðes leóma *hoc jubar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 43. Candeles leóma *lampas*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 88; Wrt. Voc. 41, 41. Leóma *globus*; leómum *globis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 74, 75: 109, 73: *globis, luminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 27. Fýres leóma *illuminatio ignis*, Ps. Th. 77, 16. Sunnan leóma *the light of the sun*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 16; Cri. 901. Swegles leóma *the radiance of the sky*, 57 a; Th. 204, 26; Ph. 103. Berhtre ðonne se leóma sunnan on sumera *brighter than sun-light in summer*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 46; Met. 22, 23. Stōd se leóma him of swylce fýren þecele ongeán norþdǽle middangeardes *the brightness* [*tail of a comet*] *proceeded from them* [*two comets*] *as a fiery torch towards the north*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29: Beo. Th. 5532; B. 2769. God ēastan sende leóhtne leóman *God from the east sent bright radiance*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 191: Cd. 223; Th. 294, 11; Sat. 469. Ðæt nānes mannes gesihþ ðæs leóhtes leóman sceáwian ne mihte, Homl. Th. i. 76, 11. Fýrleóht geseah blācne leóman beorhte scīnan *he saw the firelight, a pale gleam, shine brightly*, Beo. Th. 3038; B. 1517. Seó sunne byþ swā feorr sūþ ūgān ðæt hyre leóman ne mǣgon tō ðam lande gerǽcan *the sun is gone so far south, that its rays cannot reach that land*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 10: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 25; Exod. 112. Leóman *fulgura*, Hymn. T. P. 73: Ps. Lamb. 134, 7. Leómena leás *blind*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 13; Vy. 17. Leómum inlȳhted *illumined with his rays*, 42 a; Th. 141, 14; Gū. 627. Seó sunne behȳdde hire hātan leóman *the sun hid its hot beams*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 34. [*O. Sax.* liomo: *Icel.* ljómi *radiance, a ray*.] DER. æled-, beadu-, bryne-, fýr-, ge-, heofon-, hilde-, sweord- leóma.

leomu *limbs*. v. lim.

león. v. leó.

león; *p.* lāh. *To lend, grant for a time*:—Mīn lond ðe ic hæbbe, and mē God lāh, Chart. Th. 469, 25: Beo. Th. 2916; B. 1456. Līh mē þreó hlāfas *commoda mihi tres panes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 5. [*Goth.*

leihwan: *O. Sax.* far-lîhan: *O.L.Ger.* lîan: *O.Frs.* lîa: *Icel.* ljá: *O.H.Ger.* lîhan *commodare, fenerare, mutuare: Ger.* leihen.] v. on-léon.

león-fót, es; *m. Lion's foot* [plant name]; alchemilla vulgaris:—Leónfót *leontopodium*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 50: Herb. 8, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 12. Liónfót *leontopedium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 48. [*Icel.* ljóns-fótr *alchemilla.*]

leóna, an; *m. A lion* or *lioness*:—Zosimus tó ðam leónan cwæþ: Eálá ðú mǽsta(e) wildeár [cf. l. 15 seó leó mid hire earmum], Glostr. Frag. 110, 9. Oft hálige men wunedon on wéstene betwux wulfum and leónum, Homl. Th. i. 102, 5: 488, 4: 572, 13: ii. 192, 24. Fram leónum *a leonibus*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. [*Icel.* leóna *a lioness:* león, ljón; *gen.* ljóns: *m. n. a lion.*] v. leó.

leonian. v. linian.

leópard, es; *m. A leopard*:—Fore hundum tigros and leópardos hí fédaþ *pro canibus tigres et leopardos nutriunt*, Nar. 38, 4. [*Icel.* leópardr, hlébarðr: *O. H. Ger.* lébarto, lébard, leóparto.]

leóran; *p.* de *To go, depart, pass, pass away*:—Ic ne leóru *non emigrabo*, Ps. Surt. 61, 7. Leoreþ *transeat*, 56, 2. Wið ða hwile líores [geleóreþ, Rush.] heofon and eorþo *donec transeat cœlum et terra*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18. Hé leórde ðonan *transiit inde*, 11, 1: Andr. Kmbl. 247; An. 124. Hé tó drihtne mid sibbe leórde *he departed in peace to the Lord*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 30. Hé leórde tó heófonum *migravit ad cœlos*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 36. Of ðissum leóhte leórde, 3, 20; S. 550, 26. Leórde *transivit*, 4, 23; S. 592, 39. Ðe of weorulde leórdan *qui de sæculo migraverant*, 4, 22; S. 592, 27. Ðá leórdon ða gástas tó écum gefeán, Shrn. 134, 7. Lungre leórdon, nalas leng bidon, Andr. Kmbl. 2085; An. 1044. Leór ł gewít heonan *transi hinc*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 20. Ðé gedafenaþ ðæt ðú leóre on ðíne bǽre, Blickl. Homl. 149, 11. Leóre from mé ðes calic *transeat calix iste*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 39. Dætte munecas ne leóran of stówe tó óðre *ut monachi non migrent de loco ad locum*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 37. Leóran *transire*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 42. Leórendum dagum *in the transitory days* [*of this life*], Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 9; Hy. 4, 30. DER. á-, forþ-, be-, fore-, ge-, ofer-, þurh-leóran.

leóred-ness, e; *f. Migration, departure, ecstasy, vision*:—Lióreduesse *visione spiritali*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 30. v. ge-leóredness.

leornere, es: *m. A learner, disciple scholar, learned person, reader*:—Be ðam wrát Beda se leornere *of him the scholar Bede wrote*, Shrn. 155, 25. Gif leornere geþéh þurh láre ðǽt hé hád hæfde and þénode Criste *if a scholar succeeded by learning so that he had holy orders and served Christ*, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 12. Brýde beág bēc leornere *a ring for a bride, books for a scholar*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 25; Gn. Ex. 131. Ðone leornere ic nú bidde *lectorem obsecro*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 31. Swá leorneras secgaþ *as scholars say*, Shrn. 63, 10: Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 17; Ph. 424. Se Hǽlend tóbræc ða hlǽfas and sealde his leornerum, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 21: Blickl. Homl. 131, 20. Johannes gesende twægen leorneras his *Joannes mittens duos de discipulis suis*. Mt. Kembl. Rush. 11, 2, 1: 10, 1. Ealle ða gelǽredestan men and ða leorneras *multis doctioribus viris*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 30. v. stæf-leornere.

leór-ness, e; *f. Going, departure, withdrawal*:—Dægas leórnisse his *dies assumptionis ejus*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 51. Leornisse *transmigrationis*, Ps. Surt. ii. 191, 3. In leórnisse *in secessu* [cf. gang II.], Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 17. v. ge-, ofer-leórness.

leornesse [?] Bd. 6, 5; S. 527, 16, *other MSS. have* geornesse.

leornian; *p.* ode *To learn, study, read*:—Swá swá in ðære bēc his lífes gemeteþ swá swá hwylc swá hí rǽdeþ and leornaþ *sicut in volumine vitæ ejus quisque legerit inveniet*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 7. Ælc ðe gehýrde æt fæder and leornode *omnes qui audivit a patre et didicit*, Jn. Skt. 6, 45. Fram ðám hé ðæt gemet leornode regollíces þeódscipes *a quibus normam disciplinæ regularis didicerat*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 35. Hé hálige gewritu leornade and smeáde *scripturis legendis operam daret*, S. 555, 29. Ða ðe hé on gewritum leornode tó dónne *ea quæ in scripturis agenda didicerat*, 3, 28; S. 560, 16. Gé ne leornodan *non legistis*, 4, 3; S. 569, 17. Leorna ðæt ðú ondrǽde drihten *ut discas timere dominum*, Deut. 14, 23. Leorneaþ æt mé *discite a me*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 29. Leornigeaþ bigspell be ðam fictreówe *ab arbore fici discite parabolam*, 24, 32. Syle andgit ðæt ic ðíne gewitnesse wel leornige *da mihi intellectum ut sciam testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 125. Ic hit for ðære hálo de hit leornige oððe gehýre ǽwrát *ob salutem legentium, sive audientium narrandam esse putavi*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 634, 2. Lange sceal leornian se ðe láran sceal *long must he learn who has to teach*, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15: L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 8. Bēc on tó leornianne *libros ad legendum*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 27. Ða hús ða ðe on tó gebiddenne and tó leornigenne geworhte wǽron *domuncula quæ ad orandum vel legendum factæ erant*, 4, 25; S. 601, 12. Ealswá David dyde leornigendum módе [*with docile mind*], Wulfst. 172, 22. [*O. Frs.* ge-lerna, -lirna: *O. H. Ger.* lernôn, lirnên *discere, meditari: Ger.* lernen. *Goth.* has leisan, *and* ga-laisjan sik: *O. Sax.* linôn: *mod. Scandinavian dialects use forms corresponding to* láran.] v. ge-leornian.

leornung, e; *f. Learning, study, meditation, reading*:—Lár oððe leornung *teaching or learning*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 20: Past. pref; Swt. 3, 10. Micel is tó secganne langsum leornung ðæt hé in lífe ádreág *much is it to tell, lengthy the reading, what he in life underwent*, Andr. Kmbl. 2962; An. 1484. Geleoso ðære godcundan leornunge *studia divinæ lectionis*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 29. On smeáwunge and on leornunge háligra gewrita . . . ðonne hí on heora leornunge wǽron and heora bēc rǽddon and beeodan *meditationi scripturarum . . . cum illi intus lectioni vacabant*, 4, 3; S. 567, 29–34. On leornunge úra stafa *nostrarum lectione litterarum*, 5, 14; S. 635, 8. On leornunge *in discendo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 18. Gáþ úr tó claustre oððe tó leorninge *egredimini in claustrum vel in gymnasium*, 36, 9. Hí hiene niéddon tó leornunga ðéh hé gewintred wǽre *they compelled him to go to school, though he was an old man*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 21. Tó liornunga ódíeste, Past. pref; Swt. 7, 12. Ðú hatodest leornunga *tu odisti disciplinam*, Ps. Th. 49, 18. Mid ða leornunga dissa bóca *hujus* [*libri*] *lectione*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 4. Tó begangenne his leornunge *lectioni operam dare*, 5, 2; S. 614, 35. Hé micle gýminge hæfde háligra leorninga *curam non modicam lectionibus sacris exhibebat*, 3, 19; S. 547, 27. On hálgum leornungum, 4, 2; S. 565, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* lirnunga, lernunga *disciplina, industria, doctrina, lectio.*]

leornung-cild, es; *n. A scholar, pupil, disciple*:—Benedictus bemǽnde ðæt his leorningcild Maurus ðæs óðres deáþes fægnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 10.

leornung-cniht, es; *m. A youth engaged in study, scholar, disciple*:—Leorningcniht *discipulus* vel *mathites*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 99; Wrt. Voc. 46, 56. Nys se leorningcniht ofer his láreów *non est discipulus super magistrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 24. Sí ðú his leorningcniht, wé synt Moyses leorningcnihtas, Jn. Skt. 9, 28. [The word occurs frequently in the Gospels, as it regularly translates *discipulus.*] Monige ðeáh ðe hí nǽfre leorningcnihtas nǽren wilniaþ ðeáh láreówas tó beónne *plerique qui, quæ non didicerint, docere concupiscunt*, Past. proem; Swt. 25, 8. Ðá undergeat se preóst ðæt hé ne mihte ðone hálgan wer líchamlíce ácwellan, and wolde ðá his leorningcnihta sáwla fordón, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 30.

leornung-cræft, es; *m. Learning, erudition*:—Ða ðe leornungcræft hæfdon *scholars*, Elen. Kmbl. 760; El. 380.

leornung-hús, es; *n. A house for study, a school*:—Leorninghús *gymnasium*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 76; Wrt. Voc. 57, 54; Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 56.

leornung-mann, es; *m. A learner, pupil, scholar, student, disciple*:—Sum leorningman well gelǽred on gewritum *scholasticus quidam doctus studio literarum*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 18. Ærest discipula and leorningmon reogollíces lífes *primo discipula regularis vitæ*, 3, 24; S. 557, 4. Ic wylle tó him gecyrran and biddan ðæt ic móte heononforþ his leorningman beón, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 15. Hí [*Martha and Mary*] wǽron ðæs Hǽlendes leorningmen, 438, 18. Mæssepreóstas sceolon symble æt heora húsum leorningmonna sceole habban, and gif hwylc gódra wile his lytlingas hiom tó láre befæstan, hig sceolon swíðe lustlíce hig onfón and him éstlíce tǽcan, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 7–10.

leórt. v. lǽtan.

leósan. v. be-, for-leósan.

LEÓÞ, es; *n. A song, poem, ode, lay, verses*:—Ðis leóþ *hoc carmen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 28. Leóþ *poema*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 98; Wrt. Voc. 60, 6. Sárlíc leóþ *tragœdia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 37. Leóþ wæs ásungen *the song was recited*, Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1159. Leóþ Gode úrum *carmen Deo nostro*, Ps. Spl. 39, 4. Hé for ðon nǽfre nóht leásunga ne ídeles leóþes wyrceanne mihte *unde nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 42. Ðý betstan leóþe geglenged *optimo carmine compositum*, S. 597, 37. Ðæt leóþ singan *dicere carmen*, 597, 31. Ðis leóþ him andswaraþ for gewitnysse and ðæt leóþ ne ádiligaþ nán man of ðínes ofspringes múþe *respondebit ei canticum istud pro testimonio, quod nulla delebit oblivio ex ore seminis tui*, Deut. 31, 21. Ic geworhte hí eft tó leóþe *I made a poetical version of it*, Bt. proem; Fox viii, 10. Ðá ic ðis leóþ ásungen hæfde *when I had recited these verses*, 3, 1; Fox 4, 16. Leóþ *odai*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 63. Leóþa gleáw *skilled in songs*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 16; Crä. 52. Omerus wæs mid Crécum leóþa cræftgast, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2. Ic líðþa fela sang, 2, 1; Met. 2, 1: Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 8; Gn. Ex. 170. Leóþum and spellum leódum reahte *in songs and stories he related to men*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 15; Met. 30, 8. Ða líðþ ðe ic geó lustbǽrlíce song *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 6. Hé gewunode gerisenlíce leóþ wyrcean ða ðe tó sélnesse and tó árfæstnesse belumpon *carmina religioni et pietati aptâ facere solebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 31. Ne wéne ǽnig ælda cynnes ðæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige wríte wódcræfte *let none imagine of the race of men that with lying words my lays I compose, writing in verse*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 29; Ph. 547. [*Goth.* awi-liuþ: *Icel.* ljóð: *O. H. Ger.* leod, lied *carmen: Ger.* lied.] DER. séfen-, bismer-, brýd-, byrgen-, byrig-, dæg-, dryht-, fús-, fyrd-, galdor-, gift-, gryre-, gúþ-, hearm-, hilde-, líc-, sǽ-, sige-, sorg-, wíg-, wóp-leóþ.

leóþ-cræft, es; *m. The art of poetry, poetry, verse, a poem*:—Ðes leóþcræft *hoc poema:* ðás leóþcræftas *hæc poemata* [all the other cases are also given], Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 16–21. Hé biþ swá ðeáh on leóþcræfte ágðer ge lang ge sceort *it* [*i of the genitive in certain words*] *is however in poetry both long and short*, 18; Som. 21, 51. Ða gemetu gebyriaþ tó lédenum leóþcræfte *metres pertain to Latin poetry*, 50; Som. 51, 66. Sixfealdum leóþcræfte *exametro heroico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 47. Hé ðone leóþcræft geleornode *canendi artem didicit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 40.

leóþ-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in poetry*:—Leóþcræftig mon, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 28; Deór. 40.

leóþ-cwide, es; *m. A poem*:—Ic nāt for hwī eów sindon ða ārran gewin swā lustsumlīce on leóþcwidum tō gehiéranne *I do not know why the earlier contests are so pleasant for you to hear in poems*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 2.

leóþ-gidding, e; *f. A poem, song*, Andr. Kmbl. 2956; An. 1481.

leoþian. v. ā-leoþian, liþian.

leóþian; *p.* ode *To sing, sound*:—Wōd ōðer ne lythwōn leóþode ðonne in lyft āstīg ceargesta cirm *a second cry sounded, nor weakly, when to the heavens rose the wail of the troubled spirits*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 32; Gū. 363. Folcum ic leóþode *to peoples I sang*, 94 b; Th. 354, 4; Reim. 40. [*Goth.* liuþōn *to sing*: *O. H. Ger.* liudōn *canere, jubilare*.]

leóþ-līc; *adj. Poetical*:—Beda ðises hālgan līf ēgðer ge æfter ānfealdre geteccednysse ge æfter leóþlīcere gyddunge āwrāt *Bede wrote this saint's life both in prose and in verse*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 1.

leoþa. v. leoþu.

leóþ-sang, es; *m. A song, poem*:—In swinsunge leóþsanges *in modulationem carminis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. For his leóþsongum *cujus carminibus*, S. 596, 36.

leoþu. v. liþ.

leoþu [?]:—Wæs on lagustreáme lād ðēr mē leoþu ne biglād [cf. (?) *Icel.* lið *a host, people*, or lið *a ship*], Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 18; Reim. 14.

leoþu-bend; *m. f. A fetter, bond*:—Ic ðē ālȳse of ðyssum leoþubendum *I will release thee from these bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 200; An. 100: 2746; An. 1375: 327; An. 164. Of leoþobendum, 2066; An. 1035: 3127; An. 1566. Lioþobendum, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 23; Gen. 382. [*O. Sax.* liđo-bend.]

leoþu-bīge, -bīg; *adj. Flexible at the joints, humble, meek*:—Ðā wearþ ðæt hālige līc hāl on eorþan gemēt liþebīge on limum *the holy body was found in the earth sound, and with the limbs not yet stiff*, Homl. Th. ii. 152, 33. Ic gesette eów sōðe gebysnunge, ðæt eówer ælc sceole ōðres fēt āþweán, swā swā ic lāreów eów liþebīg [*humble*] āþwōh, 242, 28.

leoþu-cēge, an; *f. A limb-key, key which consists of limbs*:—Ðē [*the Virgin Mary*] æfter him engla þeóden eft unmæle lioþucēgan þileác, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 13; Cri. 334.

leoþu-cræft, es; *m. Bodily skill, skill in the use of the limbs*:—Se gedæleþ missenlīce leoþucræftas londbūendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 6; Crā. 29. Segn eallgylden hondwundra mæst gelocen leoþocræftum [*skilfully; or* leóþocræftum, (cf. leóþcræft *and next word*) *with charms, magically*; cf. the Danish banner, the Raven, supposed to be woven by the daughters of Ragnar, and to which extraordinary qualities were attributed. See also Burnt Njal, c. 156.]

leóþu-cræft, es; *m. Poetic art* or *skill*, Elen. Kmbl. 2499; El. 1251. v. preceding word.

leoþu-cræftig; *adj. Skilful with the limbs*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 14; Ph. 268.

leoþu-fæst; *adj. Firm of limb, strong, able*:—Sum biþ bōca gleáw, lārum leoþufæst, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 34; Crā. 95.

leoþu-geþynd. v. leoþu-sār.

leoþu-līc; *adj. Belonging to the limbs, bodily*:—Leoþolīc and gāstlīc, Andr. Kmbl. 3254; An. 1630. [*O. H. Ger.* lido-līh.]

leóþu-rūn, e; *f. Counsel conveyed in verse*, Elen. Kmbl. 1042; El. 522.

leoþu-sār, es; *n. A pain of the limbs* or *joints*:—Leoþusār *vel* geþind *condolomata articula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 67.

leoþu-sīrce, an; *f. A coat of mail*:—Locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3014; B. 1505: 3784; B. 1890.

leoþu-wāc; *adj. With pliant joints, flexible, pliant, supple*:—Liþowāc *habile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 67. Leoþuwāc, 110, 25. Leóht and leoþuwāc *nimble and supple*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 12; Crā. 84. Swilce liðewācum *velut lentescente*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 36. Liðewācum tagum [?tānum] *lentis viminibus*, 514, 69. [*O. H. Ger.* lido-weih *flexible*; lentus.] v. un-leoþuwāc.

leoþuwāc-nes. v. un-leoþuwācness.

leoþu-wācung, e; *f.* In Ps. Spl. T. 78, 11 *competitorum* is glossed by *liþewācunga*.

leoþuwācan, liþewācan; *p.* -wāhte *To become* or *to make soft*, or *pliant, to grow calm, to assuage, soften*:—Liþewācaþ brymmas sæs *the surges of the sea become still*, Hymn. Lye. Liþewāhte *lenteceret*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 30. Liþewāhtan *mollescerent, delenirent*, 481, 13. Leoþewāce *mitigare, pacificare*, 495, 22. v. ge-liþewācan.

leóþ-wræc, es; *n. Song-making, poetry*; poesis, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 99; Wrt. Voc. 60, 7.

leóþ-wīse, an; *f. A poetical manner, verse*:—Mycel Englisc bōc on leóþwīsan geworht *a large English book composed in poetry*, Chart. Th. 430, 24. Āwend of Lēdene on Englisc on leóþwīson, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 10.

leóþ-word, es; *n. A word in a poem*, Andr. Kmbl. 2975; An. 1490.

leóþ-wyrhta, an; *m. A poet*:—Leóþwyrhta *poeta* vel *vates*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 100; Wrt. Voc. 60, 8: 73, 68. Hleot [=leóþ] wyrhta *melopius*, 291, 26. Leódwyrhta *melopius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 50. Ælfrēd cyning Westsexna leóþwyrhta, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 5; Met. Einl. 3.

leów, es; *pl.* (?) leówer, leówera; *n. A thigh, ham*:—Ān hrīðres læuw *a ham of beef*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 355, 7. Leówer *pernas*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 13. Léwera, lxxiii, 31. [*Or is* leower *a different word*. Cf. *Icel.* lær *thigh*, and see Lchdm. iii. 386, col. 1.]

leówe, an; *f. A league, a mile*:—Leóuue *miliarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 81; Wrt. Voc. 38, 7. ['*Lat.* leuca, leuga *a Gallic mile of* 1500 *Roman paces*; a word of Celtic origin.' Skt. Etym. Dict. under *leagwe*.]

lepeþ:—Sum sceal wildne fugel ātemian . . . fēdeþ on feterum . . . lepeþ lyftswiftne lytlum gieflum ōþ ðæt se wælisca his ētgiefan eáþmōd weorþeþ, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 14–27; Vy. 85–91. Grein compares with *M. H. Ger.* erlaffen *languefacere*, the passage would then mean that the hawk's fierceness and wildness were subdued by giving it little to eat. Might we however for *lepeþ* read *lēfeþ* [cf. *lēf*] or *lēweþ* [cf. *ge-lēwan*] = weakens, which would give very much the same meaning?

les. v. ge-les.

lesan; *p.* læs; *pl.* lǣson; *pp.* lesen *To lease* [= *glean* dialect.], *gather, collect*: — Se eorþlīca anweald nǣfre ne sǣwþ cræftas ac lisþ and gadraþ unþeáwas *earthly power never sows virtues, but collects and gathers vices*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 25. Gif gē lesaþ wyrte on Sunnandæg *if ye gather herbs on Sunday*, Wulfst. 231, 18. Ic læs *I collected*, Elen. Kmbl. 2474; El. 1238. Hī lǣson æfre forþ mid heom ealle ða butsecarlas ðe heó gemētton *they kept on all the while collecting and joining to themselves all the sailors they found*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 15. Ne gē ne gaderion ða eár ðe bæftan eów beóþ ac lǣtaþ þearfan and ūtācymene hig lesan *nec remanentes spicas colligetis, sed pauperibus et peregrinis dimittetis eas*, Lev. 23, 22. [*Piers P. Wick.* lese *to glean*: *Goth.* lisan: *O. Sax.* lesan: *O. L. Ger.* lesan *to read*: *O. Frs.* lesa: *Icel.* lesa: *O. H. Ger.* lesan *legere, colligere*: *Ger.* lesen.] DER. ā-lesan.

lēsan *to loose*. v. līsan.

lesu; *indecl. f. Numen*:—Leso *numine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 19.

lesu; *adj.* v. lysu.

letanīa, an; also with *pl.* -as; *m. A litany*:—Ðæt hē ðysne letanīan sungan *quia hanc litaniam modularentur*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24. Mid reliquium and mid letanīan, Wulfst. 170, 18. Cristes folc mǣrsiaþ letanīas, Shrn. 79, 28.

leter. v. eald-leter.

LEÐER, es; *n. Hide, skin, leather*. [The word is found chiefly, if not exclusively, in compounds. So in Icelandic, though frequent in modern usage, it is not found in old writers except in compounds. *O. H. Ger.* leder *corium*.] v. geweald-, heals-, weald-leðer.

leðer-codd, es; *m. A leather bag*: — Leðercoddas *bulgæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 58; Wrt. Voc. 21, 45.

leðeren, liðeren, leðern, leðren; *adj. Leathern, of leather*: — Leðern *scorteus*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 126; Wrt. Voc. 54, 66. Leðren fæt *scortia*, 16; Som. 60, 75; Wrt. Voc. 25, 15. Liðerene trymsas *asses corteas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 18. Lidrinae *scorteas*, Ep. Gl. 2 b, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* lidirin *pellicea*: *Ger.* ledern.]

leðer-helm, es; *m. A leather helmet*; galea, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 13; Wrt. Voc. 35, 3.

leðer-hose [-hosu?]; *f. A leather covering for the leg, gaiter*:—Leðerhosa [-hosan?] *caligas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 33. [*Icel.* leðr-hosa; *f. a gaiter*: *O. H. Ger.* leder-hosa; *f. ocrea, cenarga*.] v. hosa.

leðer-wyrhta, an; *m. A tanner, currier*; byrseus, byrsarius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 49: 102, 38: 127, 31. Lediruuyrcta, Ep. Gl. 6 d, 13.

lēðran. v. līðran.

letig. v. lytig.

lettan; *p.* te *To cause to be slow* [læt], *to let, hinder, impede, delay*:—Ne leteþ *non tricaverit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 75. Ðæs andwearda wela ǣmerþ and læt [MS. Cot. let] ða men ðe beóþ ātihte tō ðām sōþum geséllþum, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. Ðæt flǣsc oft lett [MS. Hat. lætt] ða geornfulnesse and ðone willan ðæs þeóndan mōdes hēr on worulde. Swā swā mon oft lett fundiende monnan and his færelt gǣlþ, swā gǣlþ se līchoma ðæt mōd, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 256, 4–6. Ōþ oreldo hī hine hwīlum lettaþ *they sometimes defer it* (*death*) *until extreme old age*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 10. Ðæt syððan nā brimlīþende lāde ne letton *so that afterwards they did not hinder seafarers from their course*, Beo. Th. 1142; B. 569. Ac ic ðē hālsige ðæt ðū mē nō leng ne lette *tu modo quem excitaveris ne moreris*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 32. Gyf ðonne ðissa þreóra þinga ænig hwylcne man lette, ðæt hine tō ðam fæstene ne onhagie *if any of these three things hinder any man, so that the fast be inconvenient to him*, Wulfst. 285, 4. Hwī wille gē lettan ūre sīþfæt *why will ye hinder our journey*? Homl. Th. ii. 336, 11. Wē ðē ðæs nū nellaþ lettan ðæs ðū ǣr geþoht hæfdest *we will not hinder thee from that which thou didst before purpose*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 24. [*O. Sax.* lettian: *O. Frs.* letta: *Icel.* letja: *O. H. Ger.* lezjan *retardare*.] v. ge-lettan, latian.

letting, e; *f. Letting, hindering, obstruction, delay, retarding*:—Ðeós yl[d]fulle letting *hæc morosa tricatio*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 6. Lettinge *obstaculo*, 523, 16. Lettincge *offendiculo*, 429, 35. On ðære lettinge his færeltes *in ejus itineris retardatione*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 254, 20. [Se cyng scipa ūt on sǣ sende his brōðer tō dære and tō lættinge, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 19.] Blindne se ðe hine gesihþ lettincge getācnaþ *if a man* [in a dream] *sees himself blind, it betokens hindrance*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 14: 202, 3: 204, 2.

leu, leuw. v. leów.

léwsa, an; *m. Weakness, infirmity, misery*:—Égan mine sárgodon for léwsan *oculi mei languerunt præ inopia*, Ps. Spl. T. 87, 9. v. léf, ge-léwán.

lib-. v. lyb-.

LIBBAN; *p.* lifde *To* LIVE:—For ðam ic lybbe and gé lybbaþ *quia ego vivo et vos vivetis*, Jn. Skt. 14, 19. Ne lybbe ic, ac Crist leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 165, 23. Wé lybbaþ mislice on twelf mónþum; nú sceole wé lybban Gode, wé ðe ódrum timan ús sylfum leofodon, Homl. Th. i. 180, 17. Godes þeówas ðe be gódra manna ælmessan libbaþ *God's servants who live by the alms of good men*, Wulfst. 120, 4. Hié be úrum lárum libbaþ *they live according to our instructions*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 15. Eal his líf hé lifde búton synnum, 33, 16. Hé on wynsumnesse lifde, 113, 7: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 27. Hé on ælþeódignesse lifde *exulabat*, S. 559, 30. Hé hér on eorþan engelíce lífe lifde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 33: 213, 11. Se þeódcyning þeáwum lyfde *the king lived virtuously*, Beo. Th. 4295; B. 2144. Wynnum lifde *lived joyously*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 13; Rä. 41, 107. Wé ealne dysne geár lifdon mid úres lichoman willan *we have lived all this year as it was pleasing to our body*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 27. Æfter ðon ðe hí lærdon hí sylfe þurh eall lifdon *secundum ea quæ docebant ipsi per omnia vivendo*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 37. Hí dágyt on héðennysse gedwolum lifdan *paganis adhuc erroribus essent implicati*, 2, 1; S. 501, 13. Ðá námon hí him wintersetl on Temesan and lifdon [lifedon, MS. E.] him of Eást Seaxum *they took up their winter quarters on the Thames and got their provisions out of Essex*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 4 note. Swá ða drihtguman dreámum lifdon, Beo. Th. 199; B. 99. Swá swá diácon ðe regollíf libbe, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 21. Swínes scearn ðæs ðe on dúnlande and wyrtum libbe, L. M. 1, 20; Lchdm. ii. 62, 28. Ne hié selfe ðý beteran ne taligen ðe ða ódre ðeáh ða ódre be him libben *ne se meliores æstiment, quia contineri per se ceteros vident*, Past. 44, 1; Swt. 319, 19. Ða niétenu onlútaþ tó ðære eorþan forðon hié sculon be ðære libban, 21, 3; Swt. 154, 17. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen, ðe tilian sceolon ðæs ðe eal þeódscipe big sceal lybban, Wulfst. 267, 15. Uton libban ðam lífe ðe scrift ús wísige, 112, 18: 150, 13. Lífe swilcum libban *vitam talem vivere*, Hymn. Surt. 90, 13. Hé séde ðæt hé wolde ðer oððe ðær libban oððe ðær lecgan *he said that he would either live* [*conquer*] *there or die there*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 33: Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 158, 32. Hé hié ealle geniédde ðæt hié ápas swóran, ðæt hió ealle sætgædere wolden oððe on heora earde licgegan, oððe on heora earde libban, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 27. Hé cwæþ 'Ðú eart ðæs lifigendan Godes sunu.' Se is lybbende God ðe hæfþ líf þurh hine sylfne, Homl. Th. i. 366, 33. Eall ðæt ic hæbbe on libbandan and on licgendan *all the live and dead stock that I have*, Chart. Th. 548, 12. Nán man nán þing ne byege ofer feówer peninga weorþ ne libbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. Hý hit be ðán libbendan habban *let them have it during their lifetime*, Chart. Th. 491, 25. [*Goth.* liban: *O. Sax.* libbian: *O. Frs.* libba: *Icel.* lifa: *O. H. Ger.* lebên.] v. lifian.

libn. v. lifen.

líc, es; *n. A body* [*living or dead*] generally the latter; the word remains in *lich*-gate, *lyke*-wake:—Líc oððe lichama *corpus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 16. Líc égðer ge cuces ge deádes *corpus;* líc oððe hreáw *fumus;* líc oððe hold *cadaver*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 51-54: 49, 25. Næs nán hús on eallum Egipta lande ðe líc inne ne légde *neque erat domus, in qua non jaceret mortuus*, Ex. 12, 30. Ealle ða hwíle ðe ðæt líc bið inne, ðér sceal beón gedryne and plega, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 25. Ðér ðæs hélendes líc áléd wæs *ubi positum fuerat corpus Iesu*, Jn. Skt. 20, 12. Cwæþ ðæt hís líc wære leóht and scéne, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 25; Gen. 265. Ðendan þu somod líc and sáwle lifgan móte *whilst both soul and body may live together*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 21; Cri. 1327. Líc and gást, 46 b; Th. 160, 8; Gú. 940: 502; Th. 172, 25; Gú. 1149. Næs fýre gemélted ne líc ne leoþu *neither body nor limbs were marked by the fire*, 74 a; Th. 278, 3; Jul. 592. Líc sáre gebrocen, bánhús blódfág, Andr. Kmbl. 2808; An. 1406. Ðé is gedál witod líces and sáwle, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 20; Gen. 931. Sweostor mín líces mágge *my sister, kinswoman according to the flesh*, 89; Th. 110, 4; Gen. 1833. Líces lustas *lusts of the flesh*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 2; Jul. 409: 26 b; Th. 79, 28; Cri. 1297. Gang tó ciricean tó ðæs hálgan Óswaldes líce and site ðér *ingredere ecclesiam, et accedens ad sepulcrum Oswaldi, ibi reside*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 9. Stód se biscop set ðam líce, 4, 11; S. 580, 13: L. Edg. c. 65; Th. ii. 258, 13. Bæþ wið ðam miclan líce *a bath for elephantiasis*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 18. Mynte ðæt hé gedálde ánra gehwylces líf wið líce *meant to part the life of each one from the body*, Beo. Th. 1470; B. 733. Hé ðæt andweorc of Adames líce áleoþode, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 18; Gen. 177. Hé sceáf reáf of líce, 76; Th. 94, 21; Gen. 1565. Forþ gewát Cham of líce *Ham died*, 79; Th. 97, 35; Gen. 1623. Hí his líc námon and hine on byrgene lédon, Mk. Skt. 6, 29: Beo. Th. 4261; B. 2127: L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5; vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6. Ðæs mynstres bróðra dydon sé. Cúþberhtes líc of eorþan, and hí ðæt gemétton swá gesund swá hé ðágyt lifde, Shrn. 82, 14. Se ús líf forgeaf, leomu, líc and gást, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 25; Cri. 777. His [*the Phœnix*] líc, 59 b; Th. 216, 14; Ph. 268. Hé wearp hine ðá on wyrmes líc, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 26; Gen. 491. Éowre líc sceolon sweltan on disum wéstenne *vestra cadavera jacebunt in solitudine*, Num. 14, 32. Ðér ðara arcebiscepa líc bebyrigde syndon *ubi archiepiscopi Cantiæ sepeliri solent*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 5. Forleósan líca gehwilc ðara ðe lífes gást fæstmum þeahte, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 26; Gen. 1281. Lícu *cadavera*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 27. [*Goth.* leik: *O. Sax.* *O. Frs.* lík: *Icel.* lík: *Dan.* lig: *Swed.* lik: *O. H. Ger.* lîh: *Ger.* leiche.] DER. eofor-, wyrm-líc.

-líc. v. ge-líc, *and the numerous adjectives of which* -líc [*modern* -ly] *forms the last part.*

-líca. v. elen-, ge-, man-, swín-líca.

lícan *to please*:—Ne líca þ him deáh his earfoþu *his troubles do not please him*, Ps. Th. 40, 1. Wel líca þ Drihtne ða ðe hine him ondrédaþ *beneplacitum est Domino super timentes eum*, 146, 12. [*Goth.* leikan: *O. H. Ger.* líchên.] v. lícend-líc; lícian.

líc-beorg [beorg; *m. a hill, funeral mound; or* beorg; *f. protection; or* beorg *connected with* beorgan *to taste, eat, a literal reproduction of* sarcophagus?] *a sarcophagus*:—Lícbeorg *sarcofago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 50

líc-bysig; *adj. Of active body, active with the body*:—Ic eom líchysig líce mid winde *active am I of body, move hither and thither with the wind*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 22; Rä. 31, 1.

líccettan. v. líccettan.

líccian; *p.* ode *To lick*:—Ic líccige *linguo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 57: *lambo*, 32, 25. Seó lyft líca þ and átýhþ done wéstan of ealre eorþan and of ðære sæ, and gegaderaþ tó scúrum, Lchdm. iii. 276, 12. Fýnd his eorþan líccia þ [líccigea þ, Th.] *inimici ejus terram lingent*, Ps. Spl. 71, 9. Ða réðan deór heora líþa líccodon mid lídran tungan, Homl. Skt. 4, 407: Lk. Skt. 16, 21. Líccedon *linxerunt;* líccigan *lincxere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 54. 55. His fótlástas lícciende. Glostr. Frag. 110, 3. [*O. Sax.* líkkôn: *O. H. Ger.* lechôn *lambere, lingere: Ger.* lecken.] v. ge-líccian.

líccung, e; *f. Licking*:—Hundes líccung gehélþ wunda *a dog's licking heals wounds*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 23.

-líce *a frequent adverbial termination, modern* -ly.

lícend-líc; *adj. Pleasing, pleasant*:—Forðon on his folce is fægere Drihtne wel lícendlíc *quia beneplacitum est Domino in populo suo*, Ps. Th. 149, 4. v. líciend-líc.

lícend-líce; *adv. Pleasingly*:—Forðon mín gebed nú gyt bécnum standeþ ðæt hím on wísum is wel líycendlíce *quoniam adhuc est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8.

Lícetfeld, a; *m. Lichfield in Staffordshire*:—Hæfde hé bisceopsetl on ðære stówe ðe gecýd is Licitfeld, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 44. Líccetfelda bisceop, 5, 24; S. 646, 14. Æt Licettfelda, Shrn. 59, 20. On Licetfelda, Chr. 716; Erl. 45, 14. Æt Licetfelda, Chart. Th. 373, 34.

líccettan; *p.* te *To feign, pretend, profess falsely, simulate*:—Forðam seó orsorge wyrd simle líhþ and lícet ðæt mon scyle wénan ðæt heó is sió sóþe geæélþ *illa* [*prospera fortuna*] *enim specie felicitatis, cum videtur blanda, mentitur*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30. Oft ða unþeáwas leógaþ and líccetaþ ðæt hí sien góde þeáwas *plerumque vitia virtutes se esse mentiuntur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 2. Hé líccette hine selfne ðæt hé wære ungeleáffull *in se personam infidelium transfigurans*, 16, 2; Swt. 101, 8. Job líccette ðæt hé sceolde bión se héhsta god *Jove feigned to be the supreme god*, Bt. 28, 1; Fox 194, 13. Lícetton *scemmatizarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 49. Ðá líccettan hí fleám beforan him *simulantibus fugam hostibus*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19. Ðæt is wísdóm ðæt wís man lícette dysig *it is wisdom for a wise man to feign folly*, Prov. Kmbl. 37. Ðeáh hé líccete untrymnesse, Ps. Th. 40, 9. Nelle wé mid leásungum dyllíc líccetan *we will not feign such things with falsehoods*, Homl. Skt. pref. 49. Monige sint ðe mon sceal wærlíce líccettan *nonnulla prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 13. Bið gód tó líccettanne suelce hé hit nyte *it is good to make as if he did not know it*, 151, 9. Líccettende *scemmatizans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 70. Ðus mid wordum líçcetende *offering the following pretext*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* líhizan *simulare, fingere*]. v. ge-, leás-líccettan.

líccettere, es; *m. One who feigns, a hypocrite*:—Líccetere *ypocrita*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 39: *fictor* vel *hipocrita*, 49, 13. Swylce leáse líceteras [líccetteras, Rush.] *sicut hypocritæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 16. Wá eów líceteras *væ vobis, hypocritæ*, 23, 13. Líccetteras, 23, 15. Líceteras and leógeras Godes graman habban búton hig geswícan *may those who are false in deed and in word have the wrath of God, unless they desist*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. Wel wítegod Isaias be eów líceterum *bene prophetavit Esaias de vobis hypocritis*, Mk. Skt. 7, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* líhizari *hypocrita.*] DER. riht-, þeód-líccettere.

líccettung, e; *f. Feigning, pretence, false representation, simulation, hypocrisy*:—Líccetung *hypocrisis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Hwér com seó manigfealde líccetung heora freóndа *what is become of the manifold flattery of their friends?* Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Innan gé synt fulle líccettunge [MSS. A. B. líccetunge] *intus pleni estis hypocrisi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 28. Búton líccetunge *sine hypocrisi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 7. Ðæt his gesacan on miclum dæle líccettunge and leáse wið hine syredon and onsægdon *accusatores ejus nonnulla in parte falsas contra eum machinasse calumnias*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 14. Þurh líccetunge *per simulationem*, Confess. Peccat. [*O. H. Ger.* líhizunga *dissimulatio.*] v. leás-líccettung.

líc-fæt, es; *n. The body*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 20; Gú. 1063.

LICGAN; *p.* læg; *pl.* légon; *pp.* legen. I. *To* LIE, *be at rest,*

be in bed, lie dead, lie low, fail:—Árís nú hwí list dú neowel on eorþan *surge! cur jaces pronus in terra?* Jos. 7, 10. Hwæt ligst dú on horwe? Dóm. L. 6, 77. Mín cnapa líþ on mínum húse lama *puer meus jacet in domo paralyticus*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 6. Gif híne on iii níhte ealdne mónan gestandeþ se líþ fæste and swylt *if sickness attack him when the moon is three days old he will be confined to his bed and will die*, Lchdm. iii. 182, 8. Ðonne dín flæsc ligeþ *when thou art dead*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 5; Gen. 2188. Nú se wyrm ligeþ *the serpent is dead*, Beo. Th. 5484; B. 2745. Ðonne wind ligeþ weder biþ fæger *when the wind is at rest the weather is fair*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 7; Ph. 182. Swá dín blæd líþ *so shall thy glory lie low*, Cd. 202; Th. 251 13; Dan. 563. Ða creópendan licgeaþ mid ealle líchoman on eorþan *creeping things lie on the earth with all the body*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 17. Heora líchoman licgaþ on eorþan and beóþ tó dúste gewordne, Blickl. Homl. 101, 2. Á ðær hé læg [*in his bed*] hé hæfde his handa upweardes, 227, 16. Hé læig æt forþíde *he lay at the point of death*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 7: Homl. Skt. 3, 301. Næfre on óre læg [*failed*] wídcúþes wíg, Beo. Th. 2088; B. 1041. Ðær se cyning ofslægen læg, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 14. Hié simle feohtende wæron ðá hié alle lágon *they kept on fighting until they all lay dead*, 50, 7. On carcernum lágon *they lay in prison*, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 18. Hí ealne ðone geár an monncwealme lágan *all that year they suffered from a pestilence*, 3, 5; Swt. 106, 10. Lige on ða sídan *lie on the side*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 10. Licge bútan wyrgelde *let him lie* [*dead*] *without wergeld*, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Gif híne mon ofsleá licgge hé orgilde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 15. Híne wulfas ábiton ðær hé ástifod lége, Blickl. Homl. 193, 8. Hié gemétton ða seofon hyrdas deáde licgan, 239, 25. Tó tácne ðæt hié ðóer woldon oððe ealle líbban oððe ealle licgan *parato animo, ni vincant, mori*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 32: Chr. 901: Erl. 96, 28. Gif hé nylle hit geþafian léton híne licgan *if he will not allow it, they shall kill him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 9. Ðær ða scipu sceoldan licgan *the ships were to lie there*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 24. Hwæt hé gefélde cealdes æt his sídan licgean, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 15. Hé má gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and níhtes sittan and licgean *magis in officina sua die noctuque residere consuerat*, 5, 14; S. 634, 16. Licggean, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 27. Ðæt mægn ðæs licgendan *the virtue of the dead man*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 7. Hana ða licgenda[n] ácwecþ *gallus jacentes excitat*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 36. Licgende feoh *dead* [*as opposed to live*] *stock, other property than cattle, ready money*: — Heó beceápode ða scínendan gymmas and eác hire landáre wíd licgendum feó *she sold the shining gems and her landed property too, for ready money*, Homl. Skt. 9, 54. Eall ðæt ic hæbbe on líbbandan and on licgendan *all the live and dead stock that I have*, Chart. Th. 548, 13. Ðær wæs xx M horsa gefangen ðéh hié ðær nán licgende feoh ne métten *pecorum magna copia abducta, auri atque argenti nihil repertum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 32. And nán man nán þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorþ ne líbbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. See Grmm. R. A. pp. 491 sqq. II. *to lie, be situated* [of a place], *go* or *run* [of a road or stream]: — On ðam wege ðe líþ tó Éuphrate *in via, quæ ducit Euphratam*, Gen. 35, 19. Swá swá se weg líþ, wé faraþ, Num. 21, 22. Tó ðam wege ðær éast ligþ . . . on ðone wege ðe líþ tó Stánleáge . . . ðam wege ðe tó Stanleáge ligþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 409, 2–17. Sió stów ðe se weg tó ligþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Seó Wisle líþ út of Weonodlande and líþ in Estmere . . . and ligeþ of ðæm mere west and norþ on sé, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 7–12. On Swalewan streáme se ligþ be Ceterehttúne *in fluvio Sualua, qui vicum Cataractam præterfluit*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Lindesse ligeþ út on sé *Lindissi, pertingens usque ad mare*, 2, 16; S. 519, 19: 1, 25; S. 486, 21. On his gehlotland ðe líþ on Ephraim dúne *in finibus possessionis suæ, quæ est sita in monte Ephraim*, Jos. 24, 30. Saulus ríce swá hit súþ licgeþ ymbe Gealboe, Salm. Kmbl. 382; Sal. 190. Seó forme India líþ tó ðæra Silhearwena ríce seó óðer líþ tó Medas, seó þridde tó ðam micclum gársecge *the first India extends to the kingdom of Ethiopia, the second to Media, the third to the great ocean*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 12. On ðam wege ðe læg tó Thamnaþa *in bivio itineris, quod ducit in Thamnam*, Gen. 38, 14. Ðá læg ðær án micel eá up in on ðæt land, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 20. Hé wolde fundian hú longe ðæt land norþryhte lége *he wanted to try how far the land extended due north*, Swt. 17, 8. III. *with prep.* or *adv.*:— Se hláford ðe ryhtes wyrne and for his yfelan man licge *the lord who refuses justice, and makes his wrong doing man's cause his own*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 15. Godwine eorl and ealle ða yldestan menn on West Seaxon lágon ongeán swá hí lengost mihton *earl Godwin and all the chief men in Wessex opposed as long as ever they could*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 2. xiiii æceras and ða mæde ðe ðær tó líþ *xiiii fields and the meadow belonging thereto*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 34. Mid eallon ðám þingon ðe ðær tó læg forðam ðe his witan him sædon ðæt hit hwílon ær læg ðiderin *with everything that belonged thereto; for his witan told him that in former times it had belonged to that place*, vi. 190, 20. Ælc ðæra landa ðe on mínes fæder dæge læg intó Cristes cyrcean, iv. 232, 10. [Ic wille ðæt ligge intó sainte Petre 219, 26: 220, 19.] [*Goth.* ligan: *O. Sax.* liggian: *O. Frs.* liga: *Icel.* liggja: *O. H. Ger.* ligan, liggan: *Ger.* liegen.] DER. á-, æt-, be-, dyrn-, for-, ge-, tó-licgan.

líc-hama, an; *m. The body* [generally of a living person], *the corporeal, in contrast to the spiritual, part of man*: — Se líchoma biþ líchoma ða hwile ðe hé his línia ealle hæfþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 6. Is ðæs monnes líchoma betera ðonne ealle his ágta . . . seó sáwl betere ðonne se líchoma, 32, 2; Fox 116, 11–13: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Hire líchama wæs áfylled mid hreúfian, Num. 12, 10. Ðæt dín líchama sí eallum fugelum tó mete *sit cadaver tuum in escam cunctis volatilibus cæli*, Deut. 28, 26. Ðis is mín líchaman [líchama, MS. A.] *hoc est corpus meum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 26. Án líchama mid his fæder wæs *una caro cum patre fuit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 15. Cépecnihtas hwítes líchoman and fægeres andwlitan *pueros venales candidi corporis, ac venusti vultus*, 2, 1; S. 501, 7. Ðínes líchaman leóhtfæt is dín eáge, Mt. 6, 22. Hé wearþ ðá mann gesceapen on sáwle and on líchaman *he became then man formed of soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 30. Ðonne betæcþ Crist ða mánfullan mid líchaman and mid sáwle intó hellewíte *then will Christ deliver the wicked, body and soul, into hell*, ii. 608, 7. Hí tú beóþ in ánum líchoman *erant duo in carne una*, Bd. i, 27; S. 491, 14. Hé wæs álæded of líchaman *raptus est e corpore*, 3, 19; S. 547, 33: 4, 3; S. 569, 46. Ne beó gé brégyde fram dám ðe ðone líchaman ofsleáþ and nabbaþ syððan hwæt hig má dón, Lk. Skt. 12, 4. In ðam ealra ærcebiscopa líchoman syndon bebyrged bútan twegra, heora líchaman sindon on ðære cyricean sylfre gesette, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 36. Wé nán ðing nabbaþ búton land and líchaman, Gen. 47, 18. Hé healdeþ ða deádan líchoman ungemolsnode *he keeps the dead bodies undecayed*, Shrn. 82, 21. [*O. Sax.* lík-hamo: *O. Frs.* líkkoma, líema: *Icel.* líkami, líkamr: *O. H. Ger.* líchamo.]

lícham-leás; *adj. Without a body, incorporeal*:—Englas líchamleáse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 25.

lícham-, lícum-líc [cf. *cognates under* líc-hama]; *adj. Bodily, corporeal, material, carnal, not spiritual*: — Seó [heofene] is geháten firmamentum seó is gesewenlíc and líchamlíc *it* [*heaven*] *is called the firmament; it is visible and material*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 14. Hyre líchomlíce dóhtor *filia ipsius carnalis*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 3. His lícumlíce untrumness *corporea infirmitas*, 4, 1; S. 564, 5. Óswald hæfde lícumlícre yldo xxxvii wintra *anno ætatis suæ trigesimo octavo*, 3, 9; S. 533, 13. Hí wilnodon ðæs líchomlícan deáþes . . . wíd ðan écan lífe, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3; Blickl. Homl. 103, 10. Se hálega gást ástáh líchamlícre ansýne *corporali specie*, Lk. Skt. 3, 22. Wæs hé líchomlícre gebyrdo æþeles cynnes *erat carnis origine nobilis*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 15. Lícumlícre gegaderunga *copulæ carnalis*, 2, 9; S. 511, 1. Ealle ða líchamlícan gód biþ forcúþran ðonne ðære sáwle cræftas, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 5. Ne geseó wit unc ofer ðæt líchomlícum eágum *we shall never see one another after that with our bodily eyes*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 21: Blickl. Homl. 21, 20. [*Icel.* líkamligr: *O. H. Ger.* líhham-líh *corporalis, carnalis.*] DER. un-líchamlíc.

lícham-, lícum-líce; *adv. Bodily, in the body*:—Ðeáh ðe hé líchamlíce on heora síege andweard nære *though he was not present in the body at their slaughter*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 33. Líchamlíce *corporaliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 6. Seó stów ðe Drihten líchomlíce néhst on stód on middangeardе, Blickl. Homl. 125, 15. Hié híne líchomlíce gesáwon *they saw him with their bodily eyes*, 135, 19. Ðeáh ðe hé lícumlíce æfward wære *quamvis corporaliter absens*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 6.

líc-hord, es; *n*; *The inner parts of the body*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 19; Gú. 939: 47 b; Th. 163, 31; Gú. 1002.

líc-hrægel, es; *n. Winding-sheet*:— Hí dydon sċe Cúþberhtes líic of eorþan . . . ðá béron hí ðæs líchrægles dæl tó Eádberhte ðæm biscope, Shrn. 82, 16.

líc-hryre, es; *m. Fall of the body, death*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 11; Gen. 1099.

lícian; *p.* ode *To please*:—Ic licige *placeo*, Ps. Spl. T. 114, 9. Ne mæg nán man hine sylfne tó cynge gedón ac ðæt folc hæfþ cyre tó ceóseenne ðone tó cyninge ðe him sylfum líca *no man can make himself king, but the people have the option of choosing him as king who pleases them*, Homl. Th. i. 212, 8. Hé mé wel líca, ii. 40, 5. Ðé lícaþ se almihtiga God bet ðonne þeodisius, Shrn. 196, 35. Ealle ða þing ðe hér líciaþ sint eorþlíce, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 35. Hit lícode Herode, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6: Mk. Skt. 6, 22. Swá heó wiste ðæt his fæder lícode, Gen. 27, 14. Ac mé swá ðeáh nó ne lícade on him ðæt hé ða weorþunge Eástrena on riht ne heóld *however I did not like in him his not keeping Easter rightly*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 2. For ðí sceolde élc mon beón on ðam wel gehealden ðæt hé on his ágenum earde lícode *erit igitur pervagata inter suos gloria quisque contentus*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 28. Hí cwédon ðæt him ealle ða wel líkedon, 4, 5; S. 572, 24. Ðé is sélost ðæt ðú Gode lície, Blickl. Homl. 64, 34. Ac lícige swá hit lícige *but please as it may*, Wulfst. 191, 21. Æghwylc man þurh góde dæda Gode lícian sceal, Blickl. Homl. 129, 34. Hé ðam cyninge wæs líciende, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 9. Him sílfan líciende, Lchdm. iii. 190, 24. [*O. Sax.* líkôn: *O. Frs.* líkia: *Icel.* líka.] DER. ge-, mis-lícian; v. líkan.

líciend-líc; *adj. Pleasing, pleasant*:—Se is Gode wel líciendlíc *beneplacitum est Deo*, Ps. Th. 67, 16. Teala líciendlíc, 68, 13. v. licend-líc.

líc-lélan. v. lélan.

líc-leóþ, es; *n. A funeral song, dirge*: epicedion, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 2.

líc-mann, es; *m. A person having to do with a corpse*:—Ealle ða líc-menn wurdon áfyllede mid ðam wynsumum stence, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 8: 334, 31. His líc læg ealle ða níht inne beset, ac hé árás of deáþe. Ða

lícmenn ðá ealle flugon ſweg, 348, 20: 548, 15. Ðá bær sum wuduwe hire suna líc tó bebyrgenne . . . Seó dreórige módor mid ðám lícmannum hí ſtrehte æt ðæs hálgan apostoles fótum . . . Johannes ofhreów ðære méder and ðæra lícmanna dreórignysse, i. 66, 15–21. [*Icel.* lík-maðr.]

líc-ness, e; *f. Likeness, form, image, stature*:—Lícnessa *imaginis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 5. Tó lícnesse *ad staturam*, 6, 27. an-, ge-, un-ge-lícness.

líc-pytt, es; *m. A grave*:—Lícpytt [MS. ic pytt] *scrobs*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51; Som. 13, 17.

líc-rest, e; *f. A place of rest for a dead body, tomb, sepulchre*:—Hé hæfde ðæt land syððan him ſylfon tó lícreste *he had the land afterwards for his own burial place*, Gen. 23, 20. On líchryste *in cœmeterio*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 67. Man slóh ín geteld ofer ða hálgan bán binnan ðære lícreſte, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 150. Heó hyre lícreste geceás on élíg byrig *she chose her burial place in Ely*, Lchdm. iii. 430, 17. [*Laym.* þu hit ſcalt leden to ðere *lichraste* . . . þer þine wines liggeþ.]

líesan. v. líxan.

líc-ſang, es; *m. A funeral song, dirge*:—Wópleóþ ł birisang ł líc-ſang *tragœdiam, miseriam, luctum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 56. [*Icel.* líksöngr.]

líc-ſár, es; *n. A body-wound, a mortal wound* [?], Beo. Th. 1635; B. 815: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 25; Cri. 1430.

líc-ſirce, an; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 1105; B. 550.

líc-þegnung, -þénung, e; *f. Last offices done to the dead, funeral, exequies*:—Ic mæg habban ſrwurþfulle lícþénunge of heófigendre menigu *I may have honourable service done to my corpse by a mourning multitude*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 33. Ðá ðá his frýnd ða lícþénunge gearcodon *when his friends were performing the last offices for the dead*, ii. 28, 3. Ða ſémnan dedan hire lícþénunge and léddon hí tó byrgenne, Shrn. 87, 27. Lícþénunga *exsequiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17.

líc-þeóte, an: *f. A pore*:—Lícþeótan *pori* i. *ſpiramenta unde sudor emanat*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 41; Wrt. Voc. 44, 25.

líc-þrowere, es; *m. A leper, one suffering from ulcers on the body*:—Lícþrowere *leprosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 32; Wrt. 45, 64. Lazarus wæs líchrowere [*ulceribus plenus*], Homl. Th. i. 328, 15: Homl. Skt. 3, 480. On Simones húſe ðæs líchroweres *in the house of Simon the leper*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 2. Manega líchroweras *multi leprosi*, Lk. Skt. 4, 27: H. R. 105, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* lík-þrá *leprosy*.]

líc-tún, es; *m. An enclosure in which to bury people, a grave-yard, cemetery*:—Hí woldon ðæt heora líctún wǽre geſeted *cimeterium fieri vellent*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 37: Glostr. Frag. 8, 20. On ðæra bróðra líctune wæs bebyriged *in cœmeterio fratrum ſepultum est*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 46: 4, 10; S. 578, 2, 17, 28: Chart. Th. 157, 23. Hé nǽfre binnan nánum gehálgodum líctúne ne licge *let him never lie in a consecrated graveyard*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 20: L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 35.

lícum-líc. v. líchum-líc.

lícung, e; *f. Pleasing, pleasure, gratification*:—Ðætte hié for ðære lícunga ðære heringe ðe hié lufigeaþ eác geþafigen ða tælinge *ut dura admittunt favores, quos diligunt, etiam correptiones recipiant*, Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 19. Wel gedafonaþ ðætte ða gódan recceras wilnigen ðæt hié monnum lícigen, forðæm ðætte þurh ða lícunga hí mǽgen gedón ðætte hiera Dryhten lícige ðæm ſolce, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 7. Ne ſylþ Gode lícungæ his *non dabit Deo placationem suam*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 7. Lícongum *libitos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52. 34.

líc-wiglung, e; *f. Necromancy*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3.

líc-wund, e; *f. A wound*, Cd. 154; Th. 193, 1; Exod. 239. [*O. Sax.* lík-wunda.]

líc-wyrþe; *adj. Fit to please, pleasant, well-pleasing, acceptable, agreeable, estimable, sterling* [*of money*]:—Ne mæg heó nán ðæra þinga gedón ðe Gode lícwyrþe beó *nequit quidquid eorum facere quæ Deo grata sunt*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 5: Wulfſt. 279, 17. Líchorþe, Shrn. 170, 31. On ðære líchyrþe is Gode eardian *in quo beneplacitum est Deo habitare*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 17. Suſ wæs líchyrþe before ðec *sic fuit placitum ante te*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 26. Ðé micle má líchyrþe se gehnysta gást *much more pleasing to thee is the contrite spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 126; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 126. Ne lét ðú unlofod ðæt ðú ſwutele ongite ðæt líchyrþe *sý leave not unpraised what you clearly see is estimable*, Prov. Kmbl. 62. Hwæt bið ðǽr ðonne líchyrþes búton his gód and his weorþſcipe ðæs gódan cyninges *quid in eis aliud, quam probitas utentium, placet?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 16. iiii pund líchyrþes feós *four pounds of sterling money*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 254, 15. For his líchweorþan feó, 255, 11. Ðínre ðære líchurþan mundbyrdnesse *to thine acceptable protection*, Glostr. Frag. 108, 16. Him ſwá gecwéme and líchyrþe ſolc, Lchdm. iii. 434, 5. Hié Gode ſwíðe líchyrþe forhæfdnesse brengaþ *placentem Deo abstinentiam offerunt*, Past. 43, 8; Swt. 314, 21.

líchwyrþ-ness, e; *f. Good pleasure*:—On ðínre líchwyrþnysse *in beneplacito tuo*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 18.

líd, es; *n. A vessel, ship*:—On lides [*the ark*] bósme, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 21; Gen. 1332: 71; Th. 85, 6; Gen. 1410: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 27; Aðelst. 27. Tó lides ſtefne, Erl. 112, 34; Aðelst. 34: Andr. Kmbl. 806; An. 403; 3411; An. 1709. Seó [*the dove*] eſt ne com tó lide [*the ark*] ðeógan, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 11; Gen. 1479. Lǽt nú geferian flotan úſerne, lid tó lande, Andr. Kmbl. 795; An. 398. [*Icel.* lið; *n. a ship* (almost exclusively in poetry.)] v. líþ.

lída, an; *m. A sailor, traveller*:—Lida biþ longe on ſíþe, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 34; Gn. Ex. 104. [*Icel.* liði *a sailor, traveller*.] v. ſǽ-, sumor-, ýð-lída; *and* líðan.

líðeþ, Ps. Th. 91, 11. v. leódan.

líd-mann, es; *m. A sailor, seaman*:—Wícinga werod . . . lidmen, Byrht. Th. 134, 44; By. 99. Lidmanna sum, 136, 41; By. 164. Lidmanna helm (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3251; B. 1623. Lidmonna freá [*Ulysses*], Bt. Met. Fox 26, 126; Met. 26, 63. [Cf. *Icel.* liðs-maðr.]

líd-weard, es; *m. One who guards a ship*:—Lidweardas on merebáte, Andr. Kmbl. 487; An. 244.

líd-wérig; *adj. Weary of being on shipboard*, Andr. Kmbl. 963; An. 482.

Líd-wiccas, Líd-wícingas; *pl.* The people of Brittany [or using the name of the people for the country] *Brittany*:—Carl fénge tó eallum ðam westríce . . . búton Lidwiccium *Charles took all the western kingdom . . . except Brittany*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 13. Two other MSS. have Lidwícingum, Th. 154, 155, and this form occurs in the Scop's Tale:—Ic wæs mid Lidwícingum, Exon. 86 a; Th. 323, 17; Vfd. 80. Micel ſciphere com súþan of Lidwicum, Chr. 910; Erl. 101, 32. Lidwiccum, 918; Erl. 102, 22. The word seems to contain the British name for Armorica, *Llydaw*. v. notes to the passages from the Cod. Exon. and from the Chron. 918.

LÍF, es; *n.* LIFE [the opposite of death], *mode of life, period during which a man lives*:—Hwæt is ðæt líf elles ðysses middangeardes búton lytelu ylding deáþes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Twá líf sind ſóðlice . . . ðæt án líf is deáðlíc, ðæt óðer undeáðlíc, Homl. Th. i. 224, 14–16. Ðis andwarde líf manna on eorþan, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. Lífes treów *lignum vitæ*, Gen. 2, 9. Lífes wæter *aqua viva*, Jn. Skt. 4, 10. Lífes weg, Blickl. Homl. 17, 19. Lífes bæþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 19. For heora lífes geearnunge geþungon ðæt hí wǽron abbudissan *on account of the merit of their lives succeeded in becoming abbesses*; præ merito virtutum, 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Seó þearlwísnes ðæs heardan lífes *districtio vitæ arctioris*, 4, 25; S. 599, 32. Reogollíces lífes þeódscipe, 3, 22; S. 553, 10. On ðære béc Cúþberhtes lífes, 4, 30; S. 609, 32. Ealle hig wǽron háliges lífes menn, Wulfſt. 270, 15. Hé geendode his dagas æfter mycclum geſwince his lífes, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 3. On ðam ýtemeſtan dæge his lífes, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 19, col. 1. Lífes *alive*:—Ætýwde ðæt hé lífes wæs *quia viveret demonſtrans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Geáxian hwæðer hé lífes wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 1: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 14: Chart. Th. 471, 34: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. 234, 28. 32. Ðǽr belifon ſwáðeáh lífes on ðam mynſtre feówer and twentig muneca, Homl. Skt. 6, 351. Gif hé biþ vi nihta eald and hine ádl geſtandeþ ſe biþ lífes [*he will survive*], Lchdm. iii. 182, 12. [*Icel.* lífes *alive*.] Sume hit ne gedýgdan mid ðam lífe *some did not get off with their lives*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 13. Heó of deáþe férde tó lífe *she went from death unto life*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 32. Hé forþférde of ðyssum life and férde tó ðam ſóðan lífe, 2, 1; S. 500, 13. On ðís lífe, Dóm. L. 32, 80. Hé nǽre ná man geþuht, gif hé mannes lífe ne lyfode, Homl. Th. i. 150, 8: Blickl. 167, 33. Se hálga Augustinus be his hálan líue hine hádode tó biscope [*while alive and in health*], Chr. 616; Erl. 22, 27. Þearfendum lífe wunedon *pauperem vitam agebant*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Be muneca lífe *de vita monachorum*, 2, 4; S. 505, 33. On munuclícum lífe geſeted, 4, 27; S. 603, 24: 5, 1; S. 613, 6. Seó bóc þe is ſwriten be his lífe, 3, 19; S. 547, 32. Seó freólsbóc ealra ðare landa ðe in tó ðæm mynechina lífe [*nunnery*, v. munuc-líf] æt Wiltúne forgifene ſint, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 117, 25. On, tó lífe [*Icel.* á lífi *alive*] *alive, living*:—Ðá hé on lífe wæs *adhuc vivens*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 63. Hé wæs on lífe eorþlíc cing, hé is nú æfter deáþe heofonlíc ſanct, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 9. Ða hwíle ðe hig on lífe beón *quamdiu in vivis erunt*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 19; Th. ii. 188, 28. Hwí hig heóldon ða wífmenn tó lífe *why they kept the women alive*, Num. 31, 15. Hé lǽſde uneáðe ǽnne tó lífe, Wulfſt. 106, 8. Se deáþ cymeþ ðæt hé ðæt líf áfyrre, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 7. Sylle líf wíð lífe *reddat animam pro anima*, Ex. 21, 23. Ðéah hé líf hæfde *if he had been alive*, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 416, 1. Wé ús nyton witod líf æt ǽfen, Wulfſt. 151, 17. Líf and land werian, 274, 17. Preóſtas and nunnan heora líf rehtan *let priests and nuns order their lives*, 269, 15. Liif, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 42, col. 2. Nis mé tíd mín líf tó onwendenne *there is no time for me to change my life*, 5, 14; S. 634, 32: Past. 17, 4; Swt. 111, 23. Seó Cúþburh ðæt lýf [*monastery*] æt Winburnan árǽrde, Chr. 718; Erl. 45, 19. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel.* líf: *O. H. Ger.* líp *vita, conversatio, habitus*. In Icelandic the word has also the meanings *body* [e. g. líf ok sála] *person*, and the latter use is found in Piers. P. e. g. no *lyf* elles. In *O. H. Ger.*, v. Grff. ii. 44, it is seldom, if ever, used with the meaning of the modern *leib*. DER. ancor-, edwíſt-, ende-, feorh-, munuc-, mynſter-, regol-, ſundor-, woruld-líf.

líf, *permission*. v. leáf.

líf; *adj.* v. léf.

lífæt [?], Lchdm. iii. 82, 13.

lífan, léfan, lýfan; *p. de To give leave, allow, permit*:—Ða feówer ic eów lýfe tó ſǽde and tó mete *quatuor reliquas permitto vobis in sementem*

et in cibum, Gen. 47, 24. Ic đē selfes dōm līfe *I allow you to decide*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 7; Gen. 1916. Moyses lȳfde eów eówer wīf tō forlǽtenne *Moses permisit vobis dimittere uxores vestras*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 8. God lȳfde Adame, đæt hē mōste brūcan ealra wæstma, Wulfst. 9, 6: Blickl. Homl. 189, 22. Đā bēdon hȳ đæt hē lȳfde him on đa gān. Þā lȳfde hē him, Lk. Skt. 8, 32. Đā se cing lȳfde eallon Myrceon hām and hig swā dydon *then the king gave leave to all the Mercians to go home, and they did so*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 37. Wē hit ne selfe ne lufedon ne eác ōđrum monnum ne līfdon [lēfdon, Hat. MS] *we did not love it ourselves nor allow it to other men*, Past. pref; Swt. 4, 6. Ic bidde đæt đū mē lȳfe ofer đīn land tō fēreune *obsecro, ut transire mihi liceat per terram tuam*, Num. 21, 22. Tō đam dyrstig, đæt hē ēfre līfe ǣnigan men đis fæsten tō ābrecenne, Wulfst. 174, 60. Gif priōst lēfe unrihthǣmed, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 9. Gif eów Crist lȳfan wylle, đæt . . . Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 27; Gū. 565. [*Icel.* leyfa *to permit*] v. ā-, ge-līfan.

līfan, lēfan, lȳfan; *p.* de *To believe:*—Đā lȳfde Simplicus and fulwihte onfēng, Shrn. 146, 18. Đa dysegan men đe đysum drȳcræftum lȳfdon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 197; Met. 26, 99. Swā is tō lȳfenne đæt . . . Blickl. Homl. 11, 12. [*Goth.* laubjan.] v. ge-līfan.

līfan *to remain.* v. be-līfan.

līf-bryogung, e; *f. Life, intercourse;* conversatio, Rtl. 7, 29.

līf-bysig; *adj. Busy about saving life, struggling for life, anxious about life;*—Đæt hē for mundgripe mīnum scolde licgean līfbysig būtan his līce swīce *that for my handgrip he should lie struggling for life, unless his body should escape*, Beo. Th. 1936; B. 966.

līf-cearu, e; *f. Care* or *anxiety about life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2856; An. 1430: Cd. 42; Th. 54, 17; Gen. 878.

līf-dæg, es; *m. A day of life, any portion of the time that a person lives:*—Đīn geleáfa in līfdæge ūrum mōde þurhwunige *may belief in thee while we live continue in our hearts*, Hy. 6, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 8. Swā his līfdagas lǽne syndon, Ps. Th. 102, 14. Ic on līfdagum healde đīnra worda waru *vivam et custodiam sermones tuos*, 118, 17: 139, 8: Cd. 162; Th. 203, 25; Exod. 409: Elen. Kmbl. 880; El. 441. On hyra līfdagum *in the days of their life*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 22; Cri. 1225: 97 b; Th. 364, 23; Wal. 75: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 11; Met. 15, 6. Ic him līfdagas lange sylle *longitudine dierum replebo eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16: Chart. Th. 372, 18. Gyf God ne gescyrte đæs þeódscaþan līfdagas, Wulfst. 86, 17. Sumon dægbōte and sumon mā daga and sumon ealle his līfdagas, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 14: Cd. 43; Th. 56, 10; Gen. 910. Hē him līfdagas leófran ne wisse đonne hē hȳrde heofoncyninge *no pleasanter time in his life did he know, than when he obeyed heaven's king*, 162; Th. 203, 25; Exod. 409. Oflēt līfdagas *died*, Beo. Th. 3248; B. 1622. [*Icel.* líf-dagar.]

līfen, leofen, e; *f. That by which one lives, support, sustenance:*—Libn *vicatum* [=*victum*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 51; Ep. Gl. 28 b, 17. Līfes tō leofne *for the support of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2247; An. 1125. [Cf. *Goth.* libains *life.*] v. and-līfen.

LIFER, e; *f. The* LIVER:—Lifer *jecur*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 50: 71, 6. Lifre læppan *fibræ*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 110; Wrt. Voc. 45, 16. Đære lifre nett *reticulum jecoris*, Ex. 29, 13. Ealle đa þing đe tō đære līfe clifiaþ *cuncta, quæ adhærent jecori*, Lev. 1, 8. Se vultor sceolde forlǽtan đæt hē ne slāt đa lifre Tyties đæs cyninges, Bt. 35, 6; Fox, 170, 3. [*Icel.* lifr: *O. H. Ger.* libara: *Ger.* leber.]

līfer *a level surface* [?]; libramentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 78. v. [?] læfer.

līfer-ādl, e; *f. Disease of the liver*, L. M. Cont. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 162, 2.

līfer-bȳl, e; *f. A prominence on the liver*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 20. v. next word.

līfer-hol, es; *n. A hollow in the liver:*—Hwæđer on đām liferbȳlum đe on đām liferholum, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 20.

līfer-læppa, an; *m. A lobe of the liver:*—Liferlæppa *fibra* i. *vena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 55. Librlæppan *fibræ*, 108, 54.

līfer-wære, es; *m. Pain in the liver:*—Wiđ eallum liferwærcum, L. M. Cont. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 162, 5.

līfesne, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. v. lybesn.

līf-fadung, e; *f. The ordering* or *regulating of one's life:*—Be gehādodra manna līffadunge *of the ordering of the life of men in orders*, L. Wilk. 82, 22.

līf-fæc, es; *n. The time during which life lasts, life:*—On lǽnan līffæce, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 4. Æfter heora līffæce, Wulfst. 4, 6: 5, 5.

līf-fæst, *adj. Living, having life, quickened:*—Đæt hē onfōn wolde đam gerȳne đære līffæstan rōde Cristes *ad suscipiendum mysterium vivificæ crucis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 29: Glostr. Frag. 108, 4. Ic mid đa līffæstan *ȳđe* þurgoten wæs *vitali unda perfusus sum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 17. Đa līffæstan leoþu, Exon. 37 a; Th. 327, 19; Vy. 6. v. next word.

līf-fæstan; *p.* te *To give life, quicken, vivify:*—Đonne hine God līffæsteþ *when God shall quicken him;* Deo vivificante, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 20. Gāst is se đe līffæsteþ *spiritus est qui vivificat*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 63. Hē is se līffæstenda God, Homl. Th. i. 280, 23; ii. 598, 7. v. ge-līffæstan.

līffættan. v. lyffettan.

līf-frēa, an; *m. The Lord of life* [epithet of God], Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 7, 30; Cri. 15, 27: Beo. Th. 32; B. 16: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 28; Gen. 868: 1; Th. 2, 9; Gen. 16: 86; Th. 108, 18; Gen. 1808: 156; Th. 195, 3; Exod. 271: 192; Th. 240, 33; Dan. 396.

līf-fruma, an; *m. The author of life,* [*Christ*], Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 16; Cri. 656: [*God*], 23 a; Th. 64, 25; Cri. 1043: Andr. Kmbl. 2570; An. 1286: [*Christ*] 1124; An. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 670; El. 335: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 31; Cri. 504: 42 a; Th. 140, 13; Gū. 609: [*God*], Cd. 208; Th. 256, 20; Dan. 643.

līf-gedāl, es; *n. Parting with life, separation from life, death*, Beo. Th. 1687; B. 841: Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 2; Vy. 45: 48 a; Th. 164, 29; Gū. 1019: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 25; Gen. 2561.

līf-gescēaft, e; *f. A condition of life as ordered by fate*, Beo. Th. 3910; B. 1953: 6120; B. 3064.

līf-getwinnan; *pl. m. Twins*, Salm. Kmbl. 284; Sal. 141.

LIFIAN, leofian; *p.* ode *To* LIVE:—Ne swelte ic ac ic lifige *non moriar, sed vivam*, Ps. Th. 117, 17: 118, 93. Đū eádig leófast, 127, 2. Đenden đū hēr leofast, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 29; Gen. 935. Đēr hit lifaþ swā unnyt swā hit wæs *where it continues as useless as it was before*, Beo. Th. 6316; B. 3168. Lyfaþ *vivet*, Ps. Th. 71, 15. Þurh Godes fultum, đe lyfaþ and rīxaþ ā būtan ende, Blickl. Homl. 131, 6. Leofaþ, 13, 29. Đa gāstlican lāre, đe ūre sāul big leofaþ, 57, 9. On gewinne and on swǽte hē leofaþ, 59, 36. Se đe him sylfum leofaþ *he who lives to himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 4. Be heora āgenum handgewinne lifigeaþ *proprio labore manuum vivant*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 22: 4, 28; S. 605, 16. Be đæm balzamum đa men in đæm londe lifgeaþ *opobalsamo vescuntur*, Nar. 31, 6. Godes is đæt yrfe đe wē big leofiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 18. Đēm mannum đe be his lārum lifiaþ, 61, 13. On hwylcum geswince hié lifiaþ, 59, 25. Gif wē đa dagas fulfremedlīce for Gode lifgeaþ, 35, 25. Đa hwīle đe wē lifgaþ hēr on worlde, 35, 35. Se cyning Ęglippus leofode his līf on eáwfæstre drohtnunge, 476, 16. Se hālga swā leofode swā hē tǽhte, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 19. Se æþeling lyfode [other MS. leofode] đā gyt, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 21. Hē đēr sum fæc on forhæbbendum līfe lifede *aliquandiu continentissimam gestit vitam*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 16. Hī for heofonan rīces lufan on ellþeódignesse lifedon *pro æterna patria exulaverant*, 5, 10; S. 624, 12. Đū leofa būtan mē gif đū mǽge *live without me, if you can*, Wulfst. 259, 5. Ic beó lāreów georn đæt hē monþeáwum mīnum lifge *I am diligent in teaching him to live according to my customs*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 5; Jul. 410. Đone geleáfan đȳ Cristenan þeáwe lifigean and đone wel healdan *fidem more christiano servare*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 31. Hū hī mid heora gefērum drohtian and lifigean scylon *qualiter cum suis clericis conversentur*, 1, 27; S. 488, 37. Leofigean, S. 489, 21. Hē wolde his līf on ælþeódignysse lyfian *peregrinus vivere vellet*, 3, 27; S. 559, 9. Se līchoma būtan mete and drence leofian ne mæg. Blickl. Homl. 57, 10. On forhæfdnesse lifgean, 35, 21. Hē ongan lifgean ongeán Gode ārđon đe hē him sylfum lifgean mihte, 165, 22. Gif seó upplīce ārfæstnys mē ǣnig fæc tō lifiaune forgifan wylle, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538. 31. Ic symle tilode tō lifigenne tō đīnes mūþes bebode. 4, 29; S. 607, 28. On dwolan lifigende, 2, 15; S. 518, 42. Be Diocletiane lyfgendum *vivente Diocletiano*, 1, 8; S. 479, 28: Chart. Th. 485, 33. Sume forlǽtaþ đa hig ǽr hæfdon and be lifiendre cwenan eft ōđre nimaþ *some leave the wives they had before, and while the wife is still living, take another*, Wulfst. 269, 23. Sum đēh hē forlǽte đa hē ǽr hæfde, hē be lifiendre đære eft ōđere nimþ, L. Eth. vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 10. Hine þurh đone lifigendan Drihten hālsedon, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 14. [*O. Frs.* livia.] v. ā-, ge-lifian; cwic-, un-lifigende; libban.

līf-lād, e; *f. Conduct of life, way of life, life*, R. Ben. 1, Lye [cf. hwa so eauer boc writ of mi *liflade*, Marh. 20, 16: heo god mid gode *liflode* touward þe riche of heouene, A. R. 350, 4. It is also used to mean that by which life is supported, *livelihood:*—Heo tilede here *lyflode*, R. Glouc. 41, 22: lyvelode *or* lyfhode *victus*, Prompt. Parv. 308. So *O. H. Ger.* lib-leita *victus, annona, alimonium, alimentum.*]

līf-lēas; *adj. Lifeless, without life:*—Đū bist deád and đa đe đē tō lōciaþ beóþ līfleáse eác *morte morieris tu et omnia quæ tua sunt*, Gen. 20, 7. Fela templa ārđon and mid andgitleásum and līfleásum anlīcnyssum āfyldon *erected many temples, and filled them with images that were without sense and without life*, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 28.

līf-lēast, -lǽst, e; *f. Loss of life, death:*—On ælcum đara daga gif man ǣnige ēddran geopenaþ on đara tīde đæt hit biþ līfleást ođđe langsum sār *on each of those days, if a vein be opened at that hour, it is death or long disease*, Lchdm. iii. 152, 5. Bendas ođđe dyntas hwīlum līflēsta *bonds or blows, at times death*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 27.

līf-līc; *adj. Pertaining to life, living, causing life, vital:*—Līflīc *vitalis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Līflīc ys blód lǽtan *to let blood [at this time] is as much as a man's life is worth*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 28. Is hwæđere swā tō lǽtanne swā đæt līflīce mægen ne āspringe *blood however is to be let so that vital power be not dissipated*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 12. Wyll līflīc *fons vivus*, Hymn. Surt. 92, 15. Ic eom se līflīca hlāf đe of heofenum āstāh *I am the living bread, that came down from heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 5. Đæra næddrena geslit wæs deádlīc Cristes deáþ wæs līflīc *the bite of the serpents brought death; Christ's death brought*

life, 238, 31. Lífíc onsægednys *a living sacrifice*, i. 358, 18: 482, 12. Ádylegode of ðære líflícan bēc *blotted from the book of life*, 68, 11. Líflícum blōde *vivido sanguine*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 21. God ábleów on his ansýne líflícne blǽd, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 26.

líf-líce; *adv. Vitally, so as to infuse life:*— Hē genam ðā hlāf and hine líflíce hālgode, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 10.

líf-lyre, es; *m. Loss of life:*—Gif líflyre wurþe *if loss of life occur*, L. E. B. 2; Th. ii. 240, 11.

líf-nere, e; *f. Support of life, food:*—Tō lífnere Andr. Kmbl. 2180; An. 1091. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* líf-nara *sustenance: O. H. Ger.* líb-nara *victus, alimonia.*]

lífnes, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9 note. v. lyfesn.

lífrig; *adj. Connected with the liver:*—Ðæt þiccæ and lífrige blōd, L. M. 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 250, 10.

líft *the air.* v. lyft.

líft, lýft *a grant, allowance:*—Ús bōceras beteran secgaþ lengran lýft wynna *learned men tell us of a better and longer grant of joys*, Cd. 169; Th. 221, 24; Exod. 531. Cf. lífan. [*Bouterwek suggests* lyst (= lust) wynna, Grmm. Gr. ii. 466 *would read* lyftwynn *recreatio in aere; Thorpe suggests* líf *for* lyft.]

líf-weard, es; *m. A guardian of life* [*Christ*], Elen. Kmbl. 2069; El. 1036.

líf-weg, es; *m. A way which leads to life, way of life, one's path in life:*—Lífweg [*the road followed by the Israelites under the guidance of the pillar of cloud*], Cd. 147; Th. 184, 9; Exod. 104. Uton nū ealle ūre lífwegas georníce rihtan *let us diligently amend our ways*, Wulfst. 75, 22. Líðe lífwegas, Exon. 43 b; Th. 148, 5; Gū. 740.

líf-wela, an; *m. Riches that confer* or *possess life, heavenly riches, wealth belonging to this*, or *to the next, life:*—Him wæs wuldres dreám, lífwela leófra ðonne ðās leásan godu, Apstls. Kmbl. 97; Ap. 49. Ða lífwelan, swāse sweglðreámas, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 33; Cri. 1348. Líf-welan *the wealth of this world*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 17; Dan. 56.

líf-welle; *adj. From a living spring:*—Lífwelle wæter [wæter cwic-welle, Rush.] *aquam vivam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 10.

líf-wræðu, e; *f. A support of life*, Beo. Th. 1946; B. 971: 5746; B. 2877.

líf-wynn, e; *f. A pleasure* or *joy of life:*—Hē lytle hwīle lífwynna breác *a little while he enjoyed the pleasures of life*, Beo. Th. 4201; B. 2097: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 27; Cri. 807: Elen. Kmbl. 2535; El. 1269.

líg, lēg, es; *generally masc. but* ðæt lēg *occurs. Flame, lightning:*—Líg *flamma*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 49: 82, 52. Lēg, 284, 12. Ðæt fȳr and ðæt lēg [se líg MS. C.] swíðe weóx . . . Ða fōr se wallenda lēg . . . ðǽr se lēg mǽst wæs, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 19–24. Se lēg ongan sleán ongeán ðone wind, Blickl. Homl. 221, 12. Wonna lēg *the pale flame*, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Hlemmeþ hāta lēg, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 9; Cri. 933. Reáda lēg, 19 b; Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. Sweart líg, Cd. 110; Th. 145, 33; Gen. 2415. Ne biþ ðǽr [*heaven*] nānes líges gebrasl, Dōm. L. 16, 259: Beo. Th. 166; B. 83. Wylm ðæs wæfran líges *the heat of the flickering flame*, Cd. 185; Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. Ligges leóma, 190; Th. 237, 25; Dan. 343. Ðone deópan grund ðæs hātan lēges and ðæs heardan lēges [*hell*], Blickl. Homl. 103, 15. For ðæs lēges [*lightning*] bryne, 203, 11. Lēges blæstas, Andr. Kmbl. 3103; An. 1554. Biscopas mid folcum mid íserne and líge fornumene wǽron *presules cum populis ferro et flammis absumebantur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 2. Fýres líge wæs fornumen, 4, 25; S. 599, 20. On fíres líge *in flamma ignis*, Ex. 3, 2. On brādum ligge, Wulfst. 188, 3. Ligge gelícost, Beo. Th. 1458; B. 727. For dracan lēge *for the flame that was sent forth by the dragon*, 5092; B. 2549. Blācan lýge, Andr. Kmbl. 3081; An. 1543. Úre synna líg, Wulfst. 287, 9. Hī wǽron on ēnne unmǽtne lēg gesomnade *in immensam adunati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. Ðǽr [*hell*] hē hæfþ weallendene lēg, and hwílum cýle ðone grimmestan, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. Ou ðæt líg tō ðē hweorfan, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 33; Gen. 753. Líga *fulminum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 30. On fýreura lēga onlícnesse *in the form of flames of fire*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 20. Lēgea, 135, 3. Monige heápas sweartra lígea *crebri flammarum tetrarum globi*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 16, 22. Lēga leóhtost, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 33; Met. 9, 17. Wununga ásyllede mid brastligendum lígum, Homl. Th. i. 68, 5: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 34. Brand and bráde lígas, Cd 18; Th. 21, 16; Gen. 325: 36; Th. 47, 20; Gen. 763. Mellitus ða lígeas his byrnendre ceastre gebiddende ádwæscte *Mellitus flammas ardentes suæ civitatis orando restinxerit*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 2. Lígeas gemonigfealdaþ and hī gedrēfeþ *fulgura multiplicavit et conturbavit eos*, 4, 31; S. 569, 20. Lías *flammas*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 29. [*O. E. Homl.* leies; *pl.: Piers P.* leye: *A. R.* leie: *Jul.* ley: *Icel.* leygr *a flame* [poet.]: *O. H. Ger.* louch, loug *flamma:* cf. *O. Sax.* lōgna: *Icel.* log, logi *a flame, lowe.*]

líg-bǽre; *adj. Flame-bearing, flaming, fiery:*—Lígbǽrum *flammifera*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 71. Ligbǽrum scridum *flammigeris quadrigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 13.

líg-berend; *adj. Flame-bearing, fiery:*—Ligberend *flammiger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 9. Lēgberend, 36, 52.

líg-bryne, es; *m. Burning of flame, fire:*—Æfter lígbryne, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 20; Ph. 577. Lēgbryne, 22 b; Th. 62, 15; Cri. 1002.

líg-cwalu, e; *f. Torment, or death by fire*, Elen. Kmbl. 591; El. 296.

líg-draca, an; *m. A fire-drake, dragon vomiting flames*, Beo. Th. 4655; B. 2333. Lēgdraca, 6073; B. 3040.

Líge *the river Lea.* v. Lyge.

lige, ligen, *a lie.* v. lyge, lygen.

líg-egesa, an; *m. Fear caused by fire*, Beo. Th. 5554; B. 2780.

ligen; *adj. Flaming, fiery:*—Ligen *flammaticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 5. Ðǽr wæs ligen swurd gelogod æt ðam ingange *there was placed a flaming sword at the entrance*, Hexam. 19; Norm. 28, 1. Lēgene sweorde, Elen. Kmbl. 1511; El. 757. Heofen ligenne gesihþ *if he sees the heavens fiery*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 14. Ligen ðære sunnan hweogul *flammeam solis rotam*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 23. Se ealda deófol hine æteówode mid byrnendum mūþe and ligenum eágum, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* laugin *flammeus.*]

líget, es; *m. n.*: ligetu, e; *f. Lightning, a flash of lightning:*—Ligit *fulgor* vel *fulmen*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 46. Hys ansýn wæs swylce ligyt, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 3: 24, 27. Ðǽr begann tō brastligenne micel þunor and liget sceótan, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 23. Swā hāttra sumor swā māra þunor and liget, Lchdm. iii. 280, 10. [Swā stor þunring and lēgt wes, swā ðæt hit ácwealde manige men, Chr. 1085: Erl. 219, 22.] Æfter ðæm wolcne cymeþ lēgetu and þunor, Blickl. Homl. 91, 33. Lēgitu, Ps. Surt. ii. 196, 19. Lēgite *fulgoris*, 190, 15. Men sweltaþ for ðæs þunres ege ánum and ðære ligette, Wulfst. 207, 26. Ðæt fȳr ábyrst ūt þurh ligett [ligette, MS. R. P.], Lchdm. iii. 280, 7. Hē lǽdeþ wind and liget, Ps. Th. 134, 7. Gif ligette and þunorrāde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon *si corusci ac tonitrua terras et aera terrerent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. Ligette *coruscationes*, Ps. Th. 76, 15. Ligetta, 143, 7: *fulgura*, Ex. 19, 16: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 15; Az. 102. Ðā flugon ða lēgetu swylce fýrene strǽlas, Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. Ligetu, Ps. Th. 17, 12: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 2; Dan. 380. Ligetas, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Ligettas *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 15. Ligetta [lýgyttu, MS. C.] *fulgura*, Ps. Spl. 134, 7. Hē gemanigfealdode his ligeta *fulgura multiplicavit*, Ps. Th. 17, 14. Lēgite, Ps. Surt. ii. 197, 34. [Cf. *Goth.* lauhatjan *to lighten: O. H. Ger.* laugazan: lōhazan *rutilare, micare, coruscare.*]

líget-ræsc, es; *m. Lightning:*—Ic geseah Satanan swā swā ligetræsct of heofone feallende, Lk. Skt. 10, 18, MS. A. v. líg-ræsc.

líget-sliht, e; *f. A flash of lightning:*—Ðā com þunerrād and lēget-sleht and ofslōh ðone mǽstan dǽl ðæs hǽðnan folces, Shrn. 57, 35. Lēged-slæht *fulgor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 18.

líg-fǽmende, -fāmblāwende, -fýrberende [-ferbærnde, MS.] *vomiting flame;* flammivomus [the words are those used by the several MSS. in] Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 12.

líg-fýr, es; *n. Flaming fire*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 18; Exod. 77.

líg-hrægel [?]:—Líghrægel *orbiculata* [*vestis*], Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 30; Wrt. Voc. 26, 29. Cf. Ducange 'duo *orbicularia* de opere ad acum' *under* orbiculare.

líg-locc; *adj. Having flaming locks:*—Ligloccum *flammicomis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 12.

líg-loccod; *adj. Furnished with fiery locks:*—Ligloccode [-liccode, Wrt.] *flammicomos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 10.

lignian; *p.* ede *To deny:*—Ðū lignest nū ðæt sīe lifgende se ofer deóflum dugeþum wealdeþ, Cd. 212; Th. 263, 18; Dan. 764. Hū hine [*Christ*] lýgnedon leáse on geþoncum, Exon. 24 a: Th. 69, 13; Cri. 1120. [*Goth.* laugnjan: *O. Sax.* lōgnian *to deny: O. H. Ger.* lauganiau *negare, diffiteri, inficiari: Ger.* läugnen.]

líg-ræsc, es; *m. Lightning, a flash of lightning, bright light:*—Líg-ræsc *coruscatio i. fulgor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 2. His ansýn wæs swylce líg-ræsc, Nicod. 15; Thw. 7, 20. Ic geseah Satanan swā swā lígræsc of heofone feallende *videbam Satanan sicut fulgor de cælo cadentem*, Lk. Skt. 10, 18: 17, 24. Ðæt leóhtfæt ðæs lígræsces *lucerna fulgoris*, 11, 36. For lígræsce *præ fulgore*, Ps. Spl. 17, 14. Lígrascas *coruscationes*, 76, 18. Lígræscas *fulgura*, 96, 4. Lēgræscas, 17, 16: *coruscationes*, Blickl. Gl. Ðæt ðū ēwende hagolas and lígræsceas [-ræceas, MS. O.] *that thou avert hail and lightning*, Herb. 176; Lchdm. i. 308, 23. Líghræsceas gesihþ orsorhnesse hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 202, 17. Líghræscas, Ps. Lamb. 134, 7.

líg-rescetung, e; *f. Lightning:*—Lígrescetunga *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 15.

líg-spiwol; *adj. Vomiting flame:*—Ðǽr beóþ ða welras gefylde lígspiwelum bryne, Dōm. L. 14, 209: Wulfst. 139, 9.

líg-præcu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Violence* or *tumultuous movement of flames:*—Æfter líghræce *after the fire has spent its forces*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 15; Ph. 225.

líg-ýp, e; *f. A wave of flame*, Beo. Th. 5338; B. 2672.

líht. v. leóht.

líhtan; *p.* te *To shine, lighten, give light:*—Hit líht *fulminat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 7. Ðæt leóht lýht on þýstrum *lux in tenebris lucet*, Jn. Skt. 1, 5. Se mōna líht on níht, Bt. 21; Fox. 74, 25. Swā swā ðæt leóhtfæt líeht on níeht ūrum eágum, ðætte ða gewritu on dæg líehten ūrum mōde, Past. 48, 1; Swt. 365, 15. Líhteþ *luceat*, Ps. Surt. li. 202, 11: Exon. 64 a; Th. 237, 9; Ph. 587. Wedercondel (*the sun*) wearn weorodum lýhteþ, 58 b; Th. 210, 18; Ph. 187. Ne hēr dæg lýhteþ *day-shines not here*,

Cd. 215; Th. 271, 14; Sat. 105. Líhte *auroresceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 54. Đá dæg lýhte *at dawn*, 180; Th. 225, 23; Dan. 158: Andr. Kmbl. 2794; An. 1399: Exon. 21b; Th. 58, 21; Cri. 939. Swá se lígræsc lýhtende scínþ *sicut fulgor coruscans fulget*, Lk. Skt. 17, 24. Hé wæs byrnende leóhtfæt and lýhtende *ille erat lucerna ardens et lucens*, Jn. Skt. 5, 35. Sumre niwre gyfe líhtendre *nova quadam relucente gratia*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 26. [*Goth.* liuhtjan: *O. Sax.* lióhtian: *Icel.* lýsa: *O. H. Ger.* liuhtjan: *Ger.* leuchten.] DER. á-, geond-, in-, on- líhtan; *and see* leóhtan.

líhtan; *p.* te. I. *to make light* or *easy, to alleviate, relieve, assuage*:—Líht dæt done swencendan magan *that relieves the labouring stomach*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 20: 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 13. Gif ðær hwylc wíteþeówman sý bútan ðyson hió gelýsþ tó hyre bearnon dæt hí hine willon lýhtan for hyre sáulle *if there be any penal slave besides these, she trusts to her children that they will relieve* (*release*, v. líhting) *him for her soul's sake*, Chart. Th. 535, 38. Đá wolde ic mínne þurst lęhtan *sitim levare cupiens*, Nar. 8, 28. II. *to relieve of a burden, to light, alight*:—Hé lýhte of his horse *he alighted from his horse*, Bd. 3. 22; S. 553, 32. Đá líhte se eorodman, 3, 9; S. 533, 33: H. R. 103, 17: Byrht. Th. 132, 28; By. 23. [*Icel.* lękta *to lighten, ease, leave off what is laborious*: *O. H. Ger.* ga-líhtjan *lenire, levare, relevare*.] DER. á-, ge-líhtan; *and see* leóhtian *to grow light*.

líhte. v. leóhte.

líhting, e; *f. Lighting, shining, illumination, giving light*:—On líhtinge fýres *in illuminatione ignis*, Ps. Spl. 77, 17. God geworhte ðæt mære leóht tó dæs dæges líhtinge, Gen. 1, 16. Ða steorran sint tó nihtlícere líhtinge gesceapene, Homl. Th. i. 110, 15. Mid sóðre sunnan líhtincge úre heortan álíhte, Btwk. 196, 17. Nú is sélc dæg of ðære sunnan lýhtinge, Lchdm. iii. 234, 18. Hí (*the stars*) nabbaþ náne lýhtinge for ðære sunnan andwerdnysse, 236, 1. Se móna næfþ náne líhtincge *the moon shall not give her light*, Wulfst. 137, 12. Dæt swearte fýr him náne líhtinge ne déþ '*from those flames no light*,' Homl. Th. i. 132, 17. Healde man sélces sunnandæges freólsunga fram nóntíde ðæs Sæternes dæges óþ ðæs mónandæges líhtinge, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 20: Wulfst. 117, 4: 207, 12. Dæt ða gesceaftu gesewenlíce wurdon þurh ðæs dæges líhtinge, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 3. Líhtunge *coruscationes*, Ps. Spl. T. 76, 18. DER. á-, on-líhting. v. leóhting.

líhting, e; *f. Lightening, alleviation, relief, mitigation, release*:—Dis is seó líhtinge ðe ic wylle eallon folce gebeorgan ðe hig ær ðyson mid gedrehte wæron ealles tó swýðe *this is the relief that I will secure to all folk in regard to matters with which they were ere this all too much harassed*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 18. Đonne bið him geseald his synna líhtinge *then shall a release from his sins be given him*, L. Pen. 18; Th. ii. 286, 3. Gif ðæt riht tó hefig sý séce siððan ða líhtinge tó ðam cynge, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 12.

líhting-ness, e; *f. Lightness of taxation*; levitas tributi, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 22.

líht-líce. v. leóht-líce.

líht-ness, e; *f. Lightness, brightness*:—Se sunnandæg is wuldorlíc dæg and líhtnesse dæg, Wulfst. 230, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* liuht-nissa *illuminatio*.] DER. á-líhtness.

lílie, lilige, an; *f. A lily*:—Lilie *lilium*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 60; Wrt. Voc. 30, 10. Liliæ. Ðás wyrt man lilie and ðórum naman *lilium* nemneþ, Herb. 109; Lchdm. i. 222, 5. Lilige, Lchdm. iii. 24, 9. Genim ða twá wyrta, ðæt is, lilie and róse; ber tó bearneácenum wífe . . . gif heó nimþ lilian, heó cenþ cnyht; gif heó nimþ rósan, heó cænþ mæden, 144, 10–13. Þeáh ðe lilie sý beorht on blóstman ic eom betre ðonne heó, Exon. 110b; Th. 423, 24; Rä. 41, 27. Drince hé lilian wyrttruman áwylledne on wíne, L. M. 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 90, 13. Genim neoþeweard-e lilian, Lchdm. i. 374, 6. Godes gelaþung hæfþ on sibbe lilian, ðæt is clæne drohtnung; on ðam gewinne, rósan, ðæt is martyrdóm, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 2. Besceáwiaþ æcyres lilian, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 27. [*O. Sax.* lilli: *Icel.* lilja: *O. H. Ger.* lilia; *f*; lilio; *m*: *Ger.* lilie.]

LÍM, es; *n.* (but it also occurs with adj. fem. :). *A limb, joint, member of a body, branch of a tree*:—Án lim *membrum*; má lima *membra*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 20, 21. Gif men cíne hwylc lim, genim regen mela, dó on ðæt lim, L. M. 1, 73; Lchdm. ii. 148, 22. Be ðæs limes (*the finger*) micelnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 6. Limes dæl *commata* (*commota*, Wrt.) Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 25. On sélcre lime, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 22. Wíð foredum lime *for a broken limb*, 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 22, 26. Ne bið nán tó ðæs lytel liþ on lime áweaxen, Soul Kmbl. 192; Seel. 96. Ic nán lim onstyrian ne mihte *I could not stir a limb*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 26. Hafa ðínne niéxtan swá swá ðín ágen lim, Basil Admn. 5; Norm. 44, 24. Monegu limu beóþ on ánum men, and weorþaþ ðeáh ealle tó ánum líchoman, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 25. Gif wé tó lange sittaþ, slapaþ ða lima, Homl. Th. i. 490, 1. Gé sindon Cristes líchama and leomu (cf. *Icel.* Guðs, fjándans limir), ii. 276, 19. Unrihtwíse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 8. Ðæs biscopes leoma on ðysse byrigenne syndon betýned, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 22. Leomu gnornian *the* (*leafless*) *branches* (*shall*) *mourn*, Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 35; Gn. Ex. 26. Án ðíora lima *unum membrorum tuorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 29: Bd. 4. 9; S. 577, 17. Hé bið Cristes lima án, Wulfst. 37, 5. Þurh deófles oððe his lima lár, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 16. Leoma, Blickl. Homl. 147, 15. Leomena, Salm. Kmbl. 205; Sal. 102. Fram árleásum deófles limum, Homl. Th. i. 556, 8: Wulfst. 37, 7: Ps. Th. 21, 15. Ic geseó ðára ðe on mínum leomum . . . synne ðe seó is on mínum limum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 35–37. Leomum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 11: 167, 2. Leomum and leáfum *with branches and leaves*, Beo. Th. 194; B. 97. Hé ongan his limu þræstan, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 15. Hé his lima gesette and hine gerestan wolde, 4, 11; S. 579, 32. Límo 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Leomu, 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Ádyde ða leomu and dæt heáfod on weg ðæs sceápes, Blickl. Homl. 183, 24. Leomo lémena, Exon. 8a; Th. 2, 6; Cri. 15. [*Icel.* limr; *m. a limb, a joint* (*of an animal*): lim; *n. a branch*; limar; *pl. f. branches of a tree*.] DER. gecynd-, sceam- lím.

LÍM, es; *m.* LIME, *material which causes adhesion, cement, mortar, glue, gluten, bird lime, thick substance made of curds, paste*:—Ánes cynnes lím *bitumen*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 43; Wrt. Voc. 37, 31. Lím tó fugele *gluten*; eglím *glara*, Ælfc. Gl. 80, 81; Som. 72, 118, 119; Wrt. Voc. 47, 1, 2. Gebærnd lím *calcis viva*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 49. Lím *cementum*, i. *cesura lapidis*, 130, 62: *bitumen*, 11, 8: *colæ*, 20, 24: *gluten*, 40, 25: *glus*, 40, 72. Lílm, caluuer *galmilla*, 109, 55. Lím, molecgn *galmilla*, 40, 62. Lilm, molegn, Ep. Gl. 10 f, 32. Lím *calmilla*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 35: *gluten*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 30. Swá lím gefæstnaþ fell tó sumum brede *as glue fastens a skin to a board*, 44; Som. 45, 25. Límes *calcis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 52. Áfæstnod ic eom on lírne grundes *infixus sum in limo profundi*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. Ic beswíce fugelas mid líme *decipio aves glutino*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 13. Eorþan líme . . . dæt is syndrig cynn, symle bið ðý heardra ðé hít swearte sástreámas swíðor beátaþ, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 2–10; Gen. 1322–1326. Þurh lím *per cola*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 7. [*Icel.* lím; *n. lime, glue, paste*: *O. H. Ger.* lím *bitumen, gluten, viscus*: *Ger.* leim; *m.*] DER. æg-, fugel-, stán-lím; and see ge-líman, -límian.

limb-stefning, e; *f. An awning, curtain*; peripetasma, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 69; Wrt. Voc. 61, 46.

lim-gelecg, es; *n. The disposition* or *arrangement of the limbs, form, shape*:—Limgelecg *liniamento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 31.

lim-hál; *adj. Sound of limb*, Exon. 42b; Th. 143, 14; Gú. 661.

límian. v. ge-límian (*Appendix*).

líming, e; *f. Daubing, plastering, cementing*:—Líming *liture*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 43. Líminge *liturœ*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 54. [*A. R.* limung *joining*: *Icel.* liming *glutinatio*.]

lim-lést, e; *f. Injury to the limbs, mutilation*:—Bendas oððe dyntas . . . hwílum lim-léwa and hwílum lífléesta *bonds and blows . . . at times mutilations of the limbs, and at times deprivation of life*, L. Pen. 3, note; Th. ii. 278, 27. v. next word.

lim-léwe; *adj. Maimed* or *injured in the limbs*:—Gif limléweo (other MS. -læpeo) lama ðe forworht wære weorþe forlæten and hé æfter ðam þreó niht álibbe siððan man mót hylpan *if a criminal that has been mutilated be left, and he live after that three days, then he may be helped*, L. E. G. 10; Th. i. 172, 16. v. léf, ge-léfan, léwsa *and preceding word*.

lim-lama; *adj. Lame in the limbs, crippled*:—Manege ðára wurdan hále, ðe ær wæran limmlaman, Wulfst. 4, 12.

lim-leás; *adj. Without limbs*:—His (*Christ's*) gástlíca líchama, ðe wé húsel hátaþ, is of manegum cornum gegaderod, bútan blóde and báne, limleás and sáwulleás, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 22.

lim-mélum; *adv. Limb-meal* (used by Shakspere in Cymbeline), *limb by limb, a limb at a time*:—Limmélum *membratim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 55: *membratim, particulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 3: *membratim, per singula membra*, 486, 44. [*Laym.* he hine limmele todroh.]

lim-nacod; *adj. With uncovered limbs, naked*:—Se eádega wer [*Noah*] him selfa sceáf reáf of líce; læg ðá limnacod, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 23; Gen. 1566.

-límp. v. ge-, mis-límp.

límpan; *p.* lamp, *pl.* lumpon *To befall, happen, fall* (*to one's share*), *pertain, belong, affect, concern*:—Ða yfelan habbaþ gesélþa, and him gelimpþ (Cott. MS. limpþ) oft æfter heora ágnum willan, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 5. Ða unrihtwísan ne beóþ ná swylce ne him eác swá ne limpþ *non sic impii, non sic*, Ps. Th. 1, 5. Eádig bið ðæt folc ðe him swá on foldan fægre limpeþ *beatum populum, cui hæc sunt*, 143, 19: Exon. 81b; Th. 306, 26; Seef. 13. Hwæt limpeþ ðæs tó ðé of hwylcum wyrttruman ic ácenned sí *quid ad te pertinet qua sim stirpe genitus*? Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 27. Sorgaþ ymb ðérra monna wísan ðe him náuht tó ne limpþ *is busied about other men's affairs, that do not all concern it*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 21. Dis sind ða landgemæra ðæs londes ðe lympþ tó Stúre *these are the boundaries of the land that belongs to Stour*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 34. Hú lomp eów on láde *what hap was yours by the way*? Beo. Th. 3978; B. 1987. Twegra sceopa ðærtó ðe limpende beóþ *of two ships that are thereto pertaining*, Chart. Th. 28, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* limphan, límfan *convenire*.] DER. á-, be-, ge-límpan.

límp-líce; *adv. Fitly, opportunely, conveniently*:—God swíðe límplíce geset ðæt gewrixle eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 21.

lim-rǽden, e; *f. A cloak* (?). In Hpt. Gl. 465, 72 *limrǽdenne* is given as a marginal reading against *chlamide*.

lim-seóc; *adj. Having diseased limbs*, Andr. Kmbl. 1157; An. 579: Elen. Kmbl. 2425; El. 1214.

lim-wǽd, e; *f. A garment*:—Swā limwǽdum *sicut vestimento*, Ps. Th. 103, 2.

lim-wæstm, es; *m. Limb-growth, stature, size of body*:—Ic eom limwæstmum dæt ic gelutian ne mæg *so large am I of limb, that lie hid I cannot*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 2; Sat. 130.

lim-wērig; *adj. Having the limbs wearied*:—Ālēdon hié dǽr limwērigne, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63.

līn, es; *n. Flax, linen, something made of linen*:—Flæx ϸ līn *linum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 20. Līn *manitergium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 44. Besweópun hine mid līne *ligaverunt eum linteis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 40. Mid dý onfēng dæt līn *cum accepisset linteum*, 13, 4. Bohte līn and hine biwand in līne *mercatus sindonem eum involvit sindone*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 46: Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 53. Gisæh da līn gisetedo *vidit linteamina posita*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 6. [*Goth.* lein *linen*: *O. Sax.* līn: *Icel.* līn *flax, linen*: *O. H. Ger.* līn *linum*: *Ger.* lein.] DER. biscop-, heáfod-, breóst-, hand-, swāt- līn.

lind, e; *and* linde, an; *f.* I. *the linden* or *lime-tree*:—Lind *seno* vel *tilia*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 111; Wrt. Voc. 32, 46. Linde *tilie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 29. In da greátan lindan; of dære lindan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 24. On da gemearcodan lindan; of dære gemearcodan lindan, vi. 182, 2. Donon in āne linde, iii. 392, 1. II. *what is made of the wood of the tree, a shield* (in poetry):—Wisse hē gearwe, dæt him holtwudu helpan ne meahte, lind wið lige, Beo. Th. 4671; B. 2341. Ofer linde lǽrig, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 29; Exod. 239. Under linde *protected by the shield*, Andr. Kmbl. 91; An. 46. Leófsunu his linde āhōf, Byrht. Th. 138, 63; By. 244. Rond, geolwe linde, Beo. Th. 5213; B. 2610. On fyrd wegan fealwe linde, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 14; Gen. 2044. Under lindum, 154; Th. 192, 7; Exod. 228: 155; Th. 193, 23; Exod. 251. Bordum beþeahte, hwealfum lindum, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 214. Beraþ linde forþ, Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 191. Scyldas wēgon, linde bǽron, Byrht. Th. 134, 45; By. 99: Beo. Th. 4719; B. 2365. Hwīte linde, Cd. 158; Th. 107, 4; Exod. 301. [*Icel.* lind *a lime-tree*; poet. *a shield, a spear*: *O. H. Ger.* linta *tilia*: *Ger.* linde.] DER. headu-lind; *and see* linden.

lind-croda, an; *m. Shield-press, battle*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 21; Gen. 1998.

linden; *adj. Made of the lime-tree*:—Scyld, leóht linden bord, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 16; Gn. Ex. 95.

Lindisfaran; *pl. Name of people settled in part of Northumbria* (the word occurs generally with *ea* or *eá-land*):—Ōswald Aidanum on Lindesfarona eálonde biscopsetl forgeaf (*in insula Lindisfarnensi*): on Lindesfearona eá, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 20, 35. Lǽdde mon his līchoman tō Lindisfarena eá, 3, 17; S. 543, 37, col. 2. Mid dām brōdrum dære cyricean æt Lindisfarena *a fratribus ecclesiæ Lindesfarnensis*, pref; S. 472, 29. Is Cynebyrht Lindisfarena biscop *provinciæ Lindisfarorum Cyneberct episcopus præest*, 5, 24; S. 646, 22. Hēr forþferde Higbald Lindisfarna biscop, Chr. 803; Erl. 61, 22. Hē wæs on dam munuclīfe de is Lindisfarneá gehāten, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 6.

Lindisfarnensisc; *adj. Of Lindisfarne*:—Se hālga Cūþberhtus, Lindisfarnensiscere gelaþunge leódbiscop, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 22.

Lindesse, Lindisse, Lindesīge *Lindsey, the northern part of Lincolnshire* [Lat. Lindi colonia]:—Lǽrde Scs. Paulinus Godes word on Lindesse: scó mǽgþ is seó nýhste on sūþhalfe Humbre streámes, ligeþ ūt on sǽ, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 18. On Lindesēge mǽgþe, 519, 16. On Lindese, 3, 11; S. 535, 14. On Lindesse and on Eást-Englum, Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 13: 873; Erl. 76, 19: 874; Erl. 76, 21. Lindisse, 627; Erl. 25, 5. On Lindesīge ge on Norþhymbran, 993; Erl. 133, 4: 1013; Erl. 147, 20: 1014; Erl. 151, 2. His lýchama resteþ on Lyndesse mǽgþe Shrn. 155, 24.

Lindis-ware; *pl. The people of Lindsey*:—Man gehālgode Lindiswarum tō biscope Eádhēd; se wæs on Lindissi érost biscopa, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 8.

lind-geborga, an; *m. A protector bearing a shield, a warlike protector* [?]. v. leód-hwæt.

lind-gedrod, es; *n. A shield-bearing crowd*, Andr. Kmbl. 2442; An. 1222.

lind-gelāc, es; *n. A shield-conflict, battle*, Apstls. Kmbl. 151; Ap. 76.

lind-gestealla, an; *m. A companion in arms*, Beo. Th. 3950; B. 1973.

lind-hæbbende; *part. as noun. Shield-bearer, warrior*, Beo. Th. 495; B. 245: 2808; B. 1402.

lind-hōh; *gen.* -hōs; *m. A* hōh [q. v.] *where lime-trees are growing* [?]:—On lindhōh; of lindhō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 33.

lind-hryeg, es; *m. A ridge on which lime-trees are growing* [?]:—On lindrycg; of lindrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 20.

lind-plega, an; *m. Shield-play, battle*, Beo. Th. 4085; B. 2039: [MS. hild-] 2151; B. 1073.

lind-wecrud, es; *n. A band armed with shields*, Elen. Kmbl. 283; El. 142.

lind-wiga, an; *m. A warrior armed with a shield*, Beo. Th. 5199; B. 2603.

lind-wigend, -wiggend, es; *m. A warrior armed with a shield*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 25; Met. 1, 13: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 42: Elen. Kmbl. 539; El. 270.

līne, an; *f.* I. *a line, rope, a coil of rope*:—Langre līnan *with a long line*, Salm. Kmbl. 589; Sal. 294. Līnan *spiræ*, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 14; Wrt. Voc. 56, 60. II. *a line, row, line for guidance, rule, canon*:—þurh dæs cantices cwide, Cristes līnan [*the rule laid down by Christ in the Lord's Prayer*], Salm. Kmbl. 34; Sal. 17. Dǽr sceal wesan se torhta æsc ān an līnan ǽcas twegen hægelas swā some 'æ' *must occur once*, 'a' *and* 'h' *twice* [*in forming the words* hæn, hana], Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 25; Rä. 43, 10. [*Icel.* līna *a line* (*cord*), *line* (mathem.): *O. H. Ger.* linna *linea*.] DER. sceát-, steding-, sund-, toh-līne.

līnen; *adj. Made of flax, linen*:—Līnen *lineum*: līnen wearp *linostema*, Ælfc. Gl. 62, 63; Som. 68, 97, 98; Wrt. Voc. 40, 6, 8. Līnnin rýhae *villa*, Ep. Gl. 28 d, 19. Līnen *byssina*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 31. Hig bewundon hine mid līnenum clāþe [līnninum hræglum, Liud.] *ligaverunt eum linteis*, Jn. Skt. 19, 40. Mid līnenum reáfe *subucula linea*, Lev. 8, 7: Past. 14, 4; Swt. 83, 23. Līnen hrægel *linteum*, Jn. Skt. 13, 4. Hió becwiþ līnnenne cyrtel oððe līnnen web *she bequeathes a linen kirtle or a piece of linen*, Chart. Th. 537, 24. Ne hē wyllenra hrægla breác ac līnenra ealra, Shrn. 93, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* līnin *lineus*: *Ger.* leinen.]

līnen-werd; *adj. Dressed in linen*:—Hē wæs līnenwerd and his lændena wǽron ymbgirde *he was clothed in linen, and his loins were girded*, L. Ælfc. P. 17; Th. ii. 370, 11. [Cf. wolleward *dressed in woollen garments*, Piers P. B. 18, 1.]

līnete, an; *f. A linnet* [*for connection with* līn cf. *Ger.* hanf *hemp*, hänfling *linnet*]:—Līnete *cardella*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 46.

līne-twige, -twigle, an; *f. A linnet*:—Līnetwige *carduelis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 43: 103, 13: *fronulus*, 36, 3. Līnetuige *fronulus*, 109, 14. Cf. þisteltuige *cardella*, 102, 76. [Cf. *Scot.* lyntquhit *a linnet*.]

-ling. v. deór-, eorþ-, geong-, hæft-, hýr-, nīd-ling.

-ling, -linga, -lunga. v. bæc-, ears-, hinder-ling; bæc-, grund-, hand-linga.

līn-hǽwen; *adj. Flax-coloured* [?]:—þurh līnhǽwenne clāþ, Lchdm. iii. 2, 23: 4, 22.

linian, leonian *to leave* [?]:—Ic leonige ōðrum eorþcyningum tō bysne dæt hié witen dý gearwor dæt mīn þrym and mīn weorþmynd māran wǽron donne ealra ōðra kyninga de in middangeарde ǽfre wǽron *I leave it* [*an account of my exploits*] *as an example to other kings, that they may the better know that my glory and honour were greater than all other kings that ever were in the world*, Nar. 33, 2. v. ā-linian.

līn-land, es; *n. Land where flax grows*:—Dæt lytle līnland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 19, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* līn-akr.]

linnan; *p.* lann, *pl.* lunnon *To cease, leave off, desist, part from, lose*:—Blǽd his blinnip blisse linnip [-aþ MS.] listum [lissum?] linneþ *his glory comes to an end, he ceases from joy, desists from delights*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 30; Reim. 53. Lunnon sāwlum *they parted from their souls* i. e. *they died*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 9; Exod. 496. Ealdre linnan *to die*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 21; Vy. 54: An. 2277; An. 1139: Beo. Th. 2960; B. 1478. Ealdres linnan, 4878; B. 2443. [*Goth.* af-linnan: *Icel.* linna: *O. H. Ger.* bi-linnan.] DER. ā-linnan, blinnan [= be-linnan], ā-, ge-blinnan.

līn-sǽd, es; *n. Linseed*:—Līnsǽd *elimos* vel *lini semen*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 32. Mid līnsǽde, Herb. 39, 3; Lchdm. i. 140, 13.

līn-wǽd, e; *f. A linen garment, linen cloth*:—Hē drīgde hig mid dære līnwǽde de hē wæs mid begyrd *coepit exstergere linteo quo erat præcinctus*, Jn. Skt. 13, 5. Hē geseah da līnwǽda licgan *videt posita linteamina*, 20, 5: Lk. Skt. 24, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* līn-wāt *linteamen*.]

līn-wyrt, e; *f. Flax*, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 17: 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 10.

lippa, an; *m. A lip*:—Ufeweard lippa *labium*: nioera lippe *labrum*: foreweard feng dære lippena tōgædere *rostrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 93-95; Wrt. Voc. 43, 24-26. Lippan *labia*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 24. Āwergode beón heora tungan and lippan, Wanl. Catal. 137, 51. Wið lippe sār. Eft sóna des lǽcedōm sceal dan manne da hyra lippa beóþ sāre oððe hyra tunga . . . smire mid da lippa, Lchdm. iii. 100, 15-21. [*O. Frs.* lippa; *m*: cf. *O. L. Ger.* lepor: *O. H. Ger.* leffur *labium*: lefs *labium*.]

lira, an; *m. Fleshy part of the body without fat or bone, brawn*:—Lira *pulpa* vel *viscum*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 37; Wrt. Voc. 44, 21. Lira *pulpa*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 12: 290, 48: ii. 76, 10. Sār þeóh and lira *the thigh and the fleshy parts are sore*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 11. Da liran dara lendena sāriaþ *the fleshy parts of the loins get sore*, 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 24. [Toleac lift ba and lire *broke both joints and flesh*, Jul. 59, 10. Lire *the flesh of an animal* or *rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky*, E. D. S. Whitby Glossary. See also Halliw. Dict. *Scot.* lire *flesh or muscles, as distinguished from the bones*.] DER. ears-, spear-lira.

lireht; *adj. Brawny, fleshy*:—Hī habbaþ lirehte fēt, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 14.

lísan, lýsan; *p.* de *To loosen, release, redeem, deliver*:—Mín sáwl ðu ðú sylf lýsdest *anima mea, quam redemisti*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Se sylfa cyning mid sínre líchoman lýsde of firenum, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 22; Cri. 1210. Gif hé ða hand lésan [álýsan, MS. H; lýsan, MS. B.] wille . . . gelde swá tó his were belimpe, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 5: Byrht. Th. 132, 57; By. 37: Elen. Kmbl. 592; El. 296: Rood Kmbl. 82; Kr. 41. [*Goth.* lausjan: *O. Sax.* lósian: *O. Frs.* lésa: *Icel.* leysa: *O. H. Ger.* lósen: *Ger.* lösen.] v. á-, ge-, on-, tó-lísan; untólísende.

lísian *to release, redeem*:—Gif hé on hand gán wille dó hine man on carcern swá hit æt Greátanleá gecweden wæs and hine be ðam ylcan lýsige *if he is ready to submit, let him be put in prison, as it was determined at Greatanlea* [v. Th. i. 198], *and according to the same let him be redeemed*, L. Æthelst. v. 12; Th. i. 240, 33.

lísing, es; *m. A freedman*:—Lísingas and þeówe, Chart. Th. 592, 1. Búton ðam ceorle ðe on gafollande sit, and heora [*the Danes*] liésingum [lýsingum]; ða syndan efendýre, ségðer tó cc. sciff., L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 3. [*Icel.* leysingi, leysingr *a freedman.*]

lísing, e; *f. A loosing, releasing, redemption*:—Lésing *redemtio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 38. v. á-, crism-lísing.

lísne, Ps. Th. 52, 6. v. [?] lyswen.

lís-ness, e; *f. Redemption, release, deliverance*; redemtio, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 68: 2, 38. DER. á-, tó-lísness.

lísnian. v. be-lisnian.

líss, e; *f. Mildness, lenity, mercy, kindness, favour, grace, delight, joy*:—Hé bæd ðæt Lazarus móste his tungan drýpan ac him næs getíðod ðære lytlan lisse *he prayed that Lazarus might put a drop of water on his tongue; but that little favour was not granted to him*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 30. Ic ðé biddan wile lífes and lisse *I will ask thee for life and favour*, Ps. C. 50, 69; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 69. Hé þancode líses leóhtfruman lisse and ára, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 19; Gen. 1889. Hé him ðære lisse leán forgilde þ *he will requite him for that grace* [*honouring God*], Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 21; Cri. 434. Ða eádigan ceasterwaran gefeóþ and wynsumiaþ on lisse and on blisse and on écum gefeán, Wulfst. 265, 12. Lífgan in lisse lucis et pacis *to live in the delight of light and peace*, Exon. 656; Th. 242, 12; Ph. 672. Hé onfón sceal blisse mínre lufan and lisse *he shall receive my joy, my love and my favour*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 23; Gen. 2332: 190; Th. 237, 19; Dan. 340. Forgif mé tó lisse bitre bealodæde *in mercy to me forgive my evil deeds*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 21; Hy. 4, 18. Lífes tó lisse *to save life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2223; An. 1113. Lisse ic gelýfe leahtra gehwylces *I believe in the forgiveness of sins*, Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 54. Se rinc on líchoman lisse sóhte *Enoch while yet in the body sought* [*heaven's*] *joy*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 14; Gen. 1204. Ðé is éðelstól gerýmed, lisse on lande, 73; Th. 89, 25; Gen. 1486. Ic ðé lissa lifigendum giet láte brúcan, 126; Th. 161, 10; Gen. 2663: 136; Th. 171, 6; Gen. 2824: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 24; Cri. 373: Beo. Th. 4306; B. 2150. Wilna biscirede, lufena and lissa, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 27; Gú. 1049. Lufum and lissum, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 25; Gen. 2737. Wé ðé getéhton land tó lissum ðú ús leánest nú unfreóndlíce *we assigned thee land for thy delight, now dost thou repay us in fashion unfriendly*, 127; Th. 162, 28; Gen. 2688. Lissum *kindly, graciously*, Andr. Kmbl. 1735; An. 870. v. líðs.

lissan *to soften, weaken, tame, subdue*:—Yldo beoþ on eorþan éghwæs cræftig . . . lisseþ eal ðæt heó wile beám heó ábreóteþ . . . friteþ wildne fugol . . . heó oferwígeþ wulf *on earth age has power over everything . . . she subdues all that she will; the tree she destroys . . . the wild bird she devours . . . the wolf she conquers*, Salm. Kmbl. 590; Sal. 294. [Cf. I trowe my peyne shalle never *lisse*, Chauc. R. R. 4128: it shulde *lisse* me, Gow. iii. 82, 19: hire care to *lisse*, Will. 631. Jamieson gives the verb in his Scottish Dict. lis *to ease, assuage*; liss *to cease, stop*.] v. liss.

list, es; *m*: list, e; *f. Art, skill, craft, cunning, artifice*:—Lot sceal mid lyswe list mid gedéfum *cunning goes with evil, skill with things proper*, i. e. lot *and* list *are the names for a corresponding vice and virtue*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 17; Gn. Ex. 189. Ðú miht león and dracan liste gebýgean *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90. 13. List *art* (*of poetry*), Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 5; Met. Einl. 3: Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 13; Crä. 50. Þurh calle list, 27 a; Th. 81, 5; Cri. 1319. Ðæs líchoman listas and cræftas of ðæm móde cumaþ *the arts and powers of the body come from the mind*; intus est hominum vigor arce conditus abdita, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 216; Met. 26, 108. Hé fela ongin þ leornian lista *many arts doth he learn*, 28, 153; Met. 28, 77: Cd. 13; Th. 16, 5; Gen. 239. Mid listum spéon idese on ðæt unriht *with wiles he lured the woman to that wrong*, 28; Th. 37, 12; Gen. 588: 32; Th. 43, 8; Gen. 687. Listum *skilfully, craftily, cunningly*:—Him listum áteáh rib of sídan *skilfully drew a rib from his side*, 9; Th. 11, 19; Gen. 177: 77; Th. 95; 29; Gen. 1586: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 101: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 84; Met. 13, 42: 1, 118; Met. 1, 59: Beo. Th. 1566; B. 781: Ps. Th. 87, 10. Wyl tógædere listum *boil them skilfully together*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 11: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 8. Hé ðé hét listas léran *he bade teach thee arts*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 8; Gen. 517. [*Goth.* lists: *O. Sax.* list: *O. Frs.* lest: *Icel.* list; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* list; *m. f. ars, ingenium, astutia, peritia*: *Ger.* list; *f.*]

líste, an; *f. A list, hem, border, selvage*:—Líste *lembus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 1: 50, 68. Listan *lembum*, 112, 54. Listum, *lembus*, 50, 69. [*Icel.* lista; *f*: listi; *m. list, border*: *O. H. Ger.* lista; *f. limbus, fimbria*: *Ger.* leiste.]

list-hendig; *adj. Having skilful hands*:—Sum biþ listhendig tó áwrítanne wordgeryno, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 1; Crä. 95.

listig-, liste-líce; *adv. Skilfully*: Seóð æt leóhtum fýre listelíce, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 7.

list-wrenc, es; *m. Wile, artifice*, Lye. v. lot-wrenc.

lítan [*from* lútan, *as* bígan *from* búgan] *to cause to bow, to bend, incline*:—Ðæt ingeþonc sélces monnes ðone líchoman lít ðider hit wile *the mind of every man inclines the body whither it will*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 237; Met. 26, 119.

líte-líce. v. lytig-líce.

líð, es; *m. n. A joint, lith* [Scott. e. g. the Laird of Auchinleck to Johnson, Cromwell 'gart kings ken they had a *lith* in their necks'], *member of the body, limb*:—Líð *artus*: lytel líð *articulus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 16, 17: Soul Kmbl. 191; Seel. 96. Ðætte sum man fram deáþes líðe wæs geháled *ut sit quidam a mortis articulo revocatus*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 3. Ðæt hé dyppe his fingres líð on wætere *that he may dip the tip of his finger in water*, Lk. Skt. 16, 24. On ðone líð ðæra eaxla, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 12. On ðæt líð, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 6. Líðu *artus*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 77. Ða máran líða *artus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 4; Wrt. Voc. 43, 58. Gif men his leoþu acen, Herb. 3, 1; Lchdm i. 86, 21. Foxes leoþu, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 338, 20: Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 18; Vy. 6: 74 a; Th. 278, 3; Jul. 592. Sint mé leoþ tólocen líc sáre gebrocen, Andr. Kmbl. 2807; An. 1406. Býgendlíc on ðám geþeódnessum his líða *flexilibus artuum compagibus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 38. Betwyh líðum *inter femora*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 24. Hé ðé worhte of líðum mínum, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 33; Gen. 818. Leoþum onfón, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 3; Cri. 1032. Líða *articulos*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 61. Býgdon heora heáfda tó ðære hálgena fótum and heora líða liccodon, Homl. Skt. 4, 407. Of láme ic ðé leoþe gesette, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 31; Cri. 1382. Leoþo, Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. Leomena líð, Salm. Kmbl. 205; Sal. 102. [*Goth.* liþus; *m. a limb, member*: *O. Sax.* lið; *m*: *O. Frs.* lith; *n*: *Icel.* liðr; *m. a joint, limb*: *O. H. Ger.* lid; *m. n. artus, articulus, membrum*: *Ger.* g-lied.] v. hrycgmearh-líð, leoþu-.

líð, es; *n. Strong drink*:—Ðá him ðæt líð gescired wæs *digesto vino*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 295, 6. Ðam men ðe hine ne lyst his metes ne líðes *for the man that does not care for his meat or drink*, L. M. 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 16. Of mistlícum dryncum ðæs líðes *from various strong drinks*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. Se ðe ús oferdrenceþ mid ðæs écan lífes líðe *aeterna nos dulcedine inebrians*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 15. Ðá bær unc mon líð forþ *oblato poculo*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. [*Goth.* leiþus *οἶνος*: *O. Sax.* liđ: *O. Frs.* lith: *Icel.* liðr *cider*: *O. H. Ger.* lid, lith *potus, liquor, poculum, fiala, sicera*: *it remains in some provincial German words*, e. g. leit-haus *an ale-house*; leit-geber *keeper of an ale-house*.]

líð, es; *n.* [*The Scandinavian form of* líd q. v.] *a fleet*:—Ðæs sumeres com ðet líð of Humbran *in the course of the summer the fleet came from the Humber*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 210, 4: 1052; Erl. 183, 12: 1069; Erl. 207, 12. [*Icel.* liðr *a host* by land or sea.]

líð; *adj.* v. líðe.

Líða, an; *m. Name of the months June and July*:—Se mónaþ is nemned on léden Iunius, and on úre geþeóde se ærra Líða, for ðon seó lyft biþ ðonne smylte and ða windas. Ond monnum biþ ðonne gewunelíc ðæt hí líðaþ ðonne on sées bryme, Shrn. 87, 34. Se ærra Lýða, 99, 11. Ærra Líða, Junius, Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108. Mónaþ ðone wé nemnaþ on lýden Iulius . . . ðone mónaþ wé nemnaþ on úre geþeóde se æftera Lýða, Shrn. 99, 26: 110, 24. [iþe moneþ þ on ure ledene is ald englisch efterliđ inempnet iulius o latin, Marh. 23, 6.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 56 sqq.

líð-ádl, e; *f. Gout*:—Líðádl *artericus* vel *artriticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 44; Wrt. Voc. 19, 47. Wiđ líðádle, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 11; Lchdm. i. 340, 25.

líðan; *p.* láð *To go* [generally by sea], *sail*:—Ic tólíðe, ic líðe *applicabo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 54. Monnum biþ gewunelíc ðæt hí líðaþ ðonne [ærra Líða, *June*] on sées bryme, Shrn. 88, 1. Ða ðe sé séceaþ mid scipe líðaþ *qui descendunt mare in navibus*, Ps. Th. 106, 22. Hé ofer sé láð in Gallia ríce *navigavit Galliam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 1: Shrn. 60, 5. Se cyning sylfa and se hálga bisceop líðan of ðæt eálond *rex ipse cum sanctissimo antistite insulam navigavit*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 12. Nú is ðon gelícost swá wé on laguflóde ofer cald wæter ceólum líðan, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 18; Cri. 852. Líðan cymeþ *comes sailing*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 11; Gn. Ex. 109: 108 b; Th. 415, 23; Rä. 34, 1: Andr. Kmbl. 512; An. 256: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 119; Met. 26, 60. Líðendum wuda *a ship*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 9; Rä. 11, 5. Ða líðende land geságwon *those sailing saw land*, Beo. Th. 447; B. 221. Ðá wæs sund líden *then was the sea passed* [cf. *Icel.* líða *as a transitive verb*], Beo. Th. 452; B. 223. Dóhtor mín eácen up líden *my daughter, great and grown up* [?], Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 13; Rä. 34, 11. [*Goth.* ga-leiþan: *O. Sax.* líðan: *Icel.* líða: *O. H. Ger.* ga-líðan *peregrinari, cedere, evanescere*.] DER. be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, tó-, ymb-líðan; brim-, eá-, heaðu-, mere-, sé-, scip-, wág-líðende.

líðan *to suffer loss* [?] :—Beám sceal leáfum líðan *a tree must lose its leaves*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 34; Gn. Ex. 26. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* lidan *to suffer*.]

líðan *to assuage, mitigate, soften* :—Ðæt se hié líðe and hálle *foveantur sananda*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 124, 12. v. líðian.

líðe, líð ; *adj. Lithe, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet* :—Swá fæder þenceþ his bearnum milde weorþan swá ús God dám ðe hine lufiaþ líðe weorþeþ *sicut miseretur pater filiis, ita misertus est Dominus timentibus se*, Ps. Th. 102, 13. Leornia þ æt mé ðæt ic eom líðe and swíðe eádmód *discite a me, quia mitis sum et humilis corde*, Homl. Th. i. 210, 18. Hé bi þ dám gódum lufsum and líðe, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 5; Cri. 914. Óðer [wæstm] wæs swá wynlíc wlitig and scéne líð *the other [fruit] was so delightful, beauteous and fair, delicate*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 17; Gen. 468. Hwæðer him cume ðe rép u wyrd ðe líðu *whether fortune foul or fair come to him*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 9. Líðe t smilte *serenum*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 15. Hé forlét eall ðæt ðær líðes wæs and swétes *vino epulisque deseruit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 14. Cumb fulne líðes aloþ *a coomb full of mid ale*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 8: Chart. Th. 105, 12. Dreám líðes lífes *the joy of the serene life [of heaven]*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 7; Cri. 1638. Mid líðre *mulsa*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 14. Mid líðra tungan *with lithe tongue*, Homl. Skt. 4, 407. Mid líðran gesceafte [*water*], Boutr. Scrd. 22, 30. Andwlitan mid líðan *vultu sereno*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 11: 143, 2. Mid líðere spræce *with gentle speech*, Ap. Th. 2, 25. Mid líðre wisdlunga mon hors gestilleþ *lenis sibilus equos mitigat*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 21. On líðum wíne, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 1: 80, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 19. Líðne (*lenis*) drenc, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Ðæt líðe land *the pleasant land*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 31; Gen. 211. Eádige beó þ ða líðan . . . Ða synd líðe and gedéfe, ða ðe ne wiðstandaþ yfelum, ac oferswýðaþ mid heora goodnesse ðone yfelan, Homl. Th. i. 550, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 5. Líðe æppla *mitia poma*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 26. Nú ic freónda beþearf líðra on láde *now need I gracious friends on my course*, Apstls. Kmbl. 183; Ap. 92. Hearda wunda beó þ mid líðum beðengum gehnescode *dura vulnera per lenia fomenta mollescunt*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 20. Swíðe líðum wordum *with very gentle words*; humanitatis lege eos mulcens, Nar. 25, 10: Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 3; Gú. 334. Mid líðum styrungum *with gentle gestures*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 8. Lagu lácende sceal líðra wyrðan *the tossing wave shall become calmer*, Andr. Kmbl. 874; An. 437. Oft byþ ðæt brocc líðre *the disease is often less severe*, Wulfst. 12, 5. Ðær syndon lýðran wedera ðonne on Brettania *coeli solique temperie magis utilis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 19. Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ líðran gewederu ðonne se langienda dæg, Lchdm. iii. 252, 9. Líðesta *nittissime*, Hymn. Surt. 65, 11: 126, 2. Manna mildust, leódum líðost, Beo. Th. 6346; B. 3183. [*O. Sax.* líði: *Icel.* linr: *O. H. Ger.* linde lind *lenis, mollis: Ger.* ge-lind, -linde.] DER. cum-, gæst-, uncum-, un- líðe; v. líðig.

líþe-bíge. v. leoþu-bíge.

líðeg. v. líðig.

líðe-líce ; *adj. Gentle, mild, soft:* — Líðelíce stefne *lena voce*, Nar. 36, 21. Mid líðelícum wordum *with gentle words*, Past. 30, 2; Swt. 205, 8.

líðe-líce; *adv. Gently, mildly, softly, kindly, graciously* :—Líðelíce, fægere *pedetemtim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 49. Hé hié líðelíce hélan wolde *graciously he would heal them*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 26. Líðelíce hé ádlaþ *he will have a mild attack of illness*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 15. Hwílum líðelíce tó þreátlanne hwílum suíðlíce and strælíce tó þrafianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando vehementer increpanda*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 11. Ðú scealt líðelíce monian *suadendo, blandiendo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 22. Sume þearflícor sume líðelícor synd gerihte *quidam districtius, quidam levius corrigantur*, S. 490, 11: L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 5.

líðend, es ; *m. A traveller, sailor* :—Líðend brohte elebeámes twig án tó handa *the traveller (the dove) brought home an olive-branch* [Bouterwek takes *líðend* to be a dative; if it is, the word refers to Noah], Cd. 72; Th. 88, 29; Gen. 1472. v. sæ-líðend, líðan.

líðercian ; *p.* ode *To soften, charm, flatter* :—Líðercaþ, óleccaþ *adulatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 7. Líðercade *promulserit*, 117, 72. Líðircadae, Ep. Gl. 17 f, 30.

líðere, an ; *f*: líðera, an ; *m. A sling* :—Líðere *funda*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 34. Lyðre, 35, 30. Líðre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 41. Leðera *funda*: líðeran *fundibulæ*, 36, 23, 24. Swá mycelre bréado swá mon mæg mid líðeran geworpan *amplitudinis quasi jactus fundæ*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. Mid his líðeran ofwearp ðone geleáfleásan ent, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 18. Of blacere líðran, Salm. Kmbl. 54; Sal. 27. v. staef-líðere.

líðeren. v. leðeren.

líðer-líc ; *adj. Of a sling* :—Líðerlícum swége *fundali stridore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 16.

líþe-wác, líþewécan. v. leoþu-wác, leoþuwécan.

líþ-geat. v. hlíd-geat.

líðian ; *p.* ode *To be, become, or make* líðe [q. v.] : — Miltsige man for Godes ege and líðige man georne *let mercy be shewn for fear of God, and let kindness be diligently shewn*, L. Eth. vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 28. Swá hwæt swá gé gebindaþ hér ofer eorþan eall hit wyrþ on heofenan mid Godes yrre gebunden bútan gé líðian *whatsoever ye bind on earth shall all be bound in heaven with God's anger, unless ye be gracious*, Wulfst. 178, 4. Bi ðæs innoþes sár líðigende ðæt hit sóna nánig láð ne bi þ *the disease of the stomach will grow easier, so that soon it will be no annoyance*, Herb. 1, 11; Lchdm. i. 74, 10. [*Icel.* lina *to soften, alleviate, abate: O. H. Ger.* lindian *mollire, blandiri.*] DER. ge-, on-líðian; v. líðiglan, líðan.

líðig ; *adj. Lithe, pliant, supple, flexible, soft, yielding* :—Heó bi þ líðig swá cláþ ongeán deófles láre *it [a man's heart] is pliant as cloth to the devil's teaching*, Wulfst. 234, 22. Ðá gelæhte Petrus hire líðian [líðigan, MSS. U. B.] hand *then Peter took her supple hand*, Homl. Skt. 10, 73. On his líðegum cneówum, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 27. His líðegan fingeras, 512, 1.

líðigian, líðegian ; *p.* ode *To make*, or *be soft* or *yielding, to assuage, calm* :—Gewylc ýða his ðú líðegast *motum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas*, Ps. Spl. 88, 10. Se ðe on ðam ærran tócyme líðegode se dém þ stíðne dóm æt ðam æfteran tócyme *he that was mild at the first advent shall judge stern judgement at the second*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 17. Ðæt ðú líðegie *ut mitiges*, Ps. Spl. 93, 13. Uton líðegian úre móde *leniamus animum nostrum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 26. v. ge-líðian.

líþ-incel, es ; *n. A little joint* ; articulus, Wrt. Voc. 283, 17: ii. 8, 3.

líþ-líc. v. riht-líþlíc.

líð-mann. v. lid-mann.

líð-ness, e ; *f. Softness, gentleness, mildness, lenity, kindness* : — Hí sind gesewene mid líðnysse ac heora líðnys is sóðlíce ísolcennys *they appear with gentleness, but their gentleness is really sluggishness*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 11. On ligette is óga and on snáwe líðnysse ðære beorhtnysse *in lightning is the terror of brightness, in snow its mildness*, i. 222, 32. Hé forbær manna yfelnysse þurh his líðnysse *he endured the evil of men by reason of his gentleness*, 320, 16. Swá is tó mengenne ða líðnesse wið ða réðnesse *miscenda ergo est lenitas cum severitate*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 124, 13. DER. cum-, gæst-líðness.

líþrian, *p.* ede *To lather, smear* :—Léðrede *unxit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Lýþre mid sápan, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 5. [*Icel.* leyðra *to wash.*]

líðs, e ; *f. Gentleness, calm, ease, pleasure* : — Líðsa and wynna hám *a home of pleasures and of joys* [*Eden*], Cd. 45; Th. 58, 13; Gen. 945. Líðsum gewunedon *they lived at ease*, 80; Th. 100, 28; Gen. 1671. v. liss.

líþ-seáw, es ; *n. The oily matter between the joints, synovia* :—Gif mon bi þ on eaxle wund ðæt ðæt líþseáw út flówe gebéte mid xxx scill., L. Alf. pol. 53; Th. i. 94, 22. Manegum men líþseáu sýhþ . . . wið líþseáwe, L. M. 1. 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 10–13.

líðs-, lits-mann *a sailor* : — Ða líðsmenn [*the Danes*], Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 14. Litsmanna, 1047; Erl. 175, 11. [*Icel.* líðs-maðr.] v. lid-mann.

líþule [= líþ-ele, Cockayne, Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 1] *synovia* :—Gif líþule út yrne, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 3, 8. v. líþ-seáw.

líðung, e ; *f. Relieving, alleviation, relief* : — Hé ongit ðæs innoþes líðunge *he will find relief for the stomach*, Herb. 18, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 2.

líþ-wære, es ; *m. Pain in the joints* :— Wið líþwærce, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 2, 4.

líþ-wége, es ; *A drinking-cup, wine-cup*, Beo. Th. 3969; B. 1982.

líð-wyrt, e ; *f. Dwarf elder* :—Lýðwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man ostriage and ðárum naman lýðwyrt nemneþ, Herb. 29, 1; Lchdm. i. 124, 13. Líð-wyrt, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 13. Líðwyrt *ostriago*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 26: *eripheon*, 68. 12: *ostriago*, ii. 65, 48. v. Gloss. to Lchdms. ii. iii.

líðel, litig. v. lytel, lytig.

líxan, licsan ; *p.* te *To shine, glitter, gleam* :—Seó reádnes ðære rósan líxeþ on ðé, and seó hwítnes ðære lilian scíneþ on ðé, Blickl. Homl. 7, 30. Móna líxeþ, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 6; Cri. 698. Ðæt nebb líxeþ swá glæs oððe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, 60 a; Th. 218, 24; Ph. 299. Sóðfæste scínes t líxeþ swé sunna *justi fulgebunt sicut sol*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 43. Líxaþ, 64 b; Th. 238, 15; Ph. 604. Líxte *fulminavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 18: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 34; Cri. 505: Beo. Th. 627; B. 311. Ðonne dæg líxte, 975; B. 485. Sumum scínan ða scilla and líxtan swylce hié wéron gyldene *auri fulgori similes*, Nar. 13, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 46; El. 23: 180; El. 90: 2229; El. 1116: Cd. 148; Th. 185, 20; Exod. 125. Hié gesáwon eóred líxan *they saw the host glitter*, 149; Th. 187, 28; Exod. 157: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94. Ðonne ligette líxan cwóman *illuxerunt coruscationes tuæ*, Ps. Th. 76, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 25; Met. 9, 13. Líxende *fulgens*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 4: *lucens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35. Líexændum *coruscantibus*, Rtl. 3, 1. Liéxende ligetta, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 14; Az. 106. Líxende lof *brilliant praise*, 93 a; Th. 349, 20; Sch. 49. v. in-líxan.

líxende ; *adv. Splendidly:* — Fegerlíce t licsendo *splendide*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 19.

líxung, licsung, e ; *f. Splendour, brightness* : — Líxung *splendor*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 11: Rtl. 3, 13. Licsung, 38, 29.

lobbe, an ; *f. A spider* : — Úre gæ r swá swá lobbe oððe rynge beó þ ásmeáde *anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur* [cf. Ps. Th. 89, 10, anlícast geongewefran ðonne hié geornast bi þ ðæt heó áfére fleógan on nette], Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. Mistlíce þreála gebyriaþ for synnum bendas oððe dyntas carcernþýstra lobban *various punishments are proper for sins, bonds or blows, prison darkness, spiders*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 26. Cf. (?) *Icel.* lubbi *a shaggy longhaired dog.*]

loc, es; *n.* I. *A lock, bolt, bar, that by which anything is closed, an enclosed place, enclosure, fold:*—Loc *claustra*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 17. Locc *mandra* vel *ovile*, 23, 55. Loc *caula*, 85, 73. Gāta loc *titula*, 288, 20. Locc ł fæstene *clustello*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 72. In scīpa locc *in ovile ovium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1: p. 6, 2. Ic scitte sum loc oððe hæpsige *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 21. Uton belūcan ðās circan and ðæt loc inseglian, Homl. Skt. 3, 329. Sceāpa locu *caule*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 21; Wrt. Voc. 16, 6. Ða locu feōllan, clūstor of ðām ceastrum, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 22; Hö. 39. Ealle ða ſsenan scyttelas helle loca wurdan tōbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5. Hwylc manna is ðæt his āgene sāwle fram helle locum generige *quis eruet animam suam de manu inferi*, Ps. Th. 88, 41. Tō helle locum gelæded beón sceolde *ad inferni claustra raperetur*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 22: 5, 13; S. 633, 20. Mid ðām trumestum locum getimbrade *seris instructa firmissimis*, 1, 1; S. 473, 27. Ðonne wē sittaþ innan ceastre ðonne wē ūs betȳnaþ binnan ðǣm locum ūres mōdes *in civitate quippe considemus, si intra mentium nostrarum nos claustra constringimus*, Past. 49, 4; Swt. 385, 6: L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 442, 13. Heó hēht ða rōde in seolfren fæt locum belūcan, Elen. Kmbl. 2051; El. 1027. Locu *mandras*, *caulas*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 30. Loca *caulas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Godes engel undyde ða locu ðæs cwearternes, Homl. Th. i. 572, 27: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 21; Cri. 321. II. *A close, conclusion, settlement:*—Loces *syllogismi, conclusionis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 65. And ðises loces ǣrendracan wǣran . . . Ðonne is hēr seó gewitnes ðe æt ðisum loce wæs *and of this settlement the commissioners were . . . Here are the witnesses that were at this settlement*, Chart. Th. 303, 12–19. Mid ðām ilcan mannan ðe ǣr ðæt loc makedon *with the same men that had before made the settlement*, Chr. 1094, Erl. 230, 3. [*Icel.* lok *a conclusion*; loka *a lock, latch.*] DER. ār-, clūster-, word-loc; v. loca.

lōc, lōca *look, see, look you*; the word often occurs in connection with a pronominal form, and seems equivalent to a suffixed *-ever*, loca hū *however*, &c.:—Efne oððe lōca nū hēr hit is *en*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 56: Homl. Th. i. 358, 9. Hig cwǣdon Lōca nū hū hrædlīce þæt fictreōw forscranc *dicentes: quomodo continuo aruit ficulnea*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 20. Lōca nū hū hē hyne lufode *ecce quomodo amabat eum*, Jn. Skt. 11, 36. Þreá hig lōca hū ðū wylle *punish her, look you, as you will*, Gen. 16, 6. Ðū hæfst ðæt feoh mid ðē, gefada embe, lōca, hū ðū wylle, Homl. Skt. 3, 285: 4, 262. Hī fērdon lōc [MSS. C.D. lōca] hū hī wolden *they went however they liked*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 26. Lōca, hwā ūt gange, licge hē ofslagen, Jos. 2, 19. Lōca, hwā ðære mihte āge, hē mōt gehæftne man ālȳsan [*whoever has the power*], Wulfst. 294, 32. Lōca hwylc cristen man sȳ ungesibsum, 295, 4. Hlystan lōca hwæt ða lāreōwas tǣcan, 294, 26. Dōn lōc hwæt wē māgon, 141, 28: 150, 11. Lōc hwæt eald sī *hic et hæc et hoc vetus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 9. Lōc hwæt hæbbe tȳn fēt *decempes*, 49; Som. 50. 49. Bide mē lōce hwæs ðū wille *ask me for whatever you will*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 10. Lōc hwǣr ic hit gefriþod wille habban *wherever I will have it protected*, L. C. S. 81; Th. i. 420, 26. Lōca hwonne *whenever*, Wulfst. 199, 16. Swā ðæt lōc hwenne ðæt flōd byþ ealra hēhst, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5. Lōc hweðer ðæra gebrōðra oððerne oferbide wǣre yrfeweard ealles Englalandes *whichever of the two brothers should survive the other, should inherit all England*, 1101; Erl. 237, 31: Chart. Th. 605, 27. v. lōcian.

locc, an; *m. That which closes or shuts, a bar, bolt, lock, an enclosed place, locker:*—Hepse ł loca *clustella, serra*, Hpt. Gl. 500. Ālȳsde leōda bearn of locan deōfla [*hell*], Elen. Kmbl. 362; El. 181. Under helle cinn under līges locan, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 7; Cri. 1621: 72 b; Th. 270, 32; Jul. 19. Se ðe healdeþ locan *who guards the lock*, 8 a; Th. 2, 14; Cri. 19: Salm. Kmbl. 371; Sal. 185. DER. bān-, brægn-, breōst-, burg-, feorh-, ferhþ-, ferþ-, fȳr-, fyrhþ-, gewit-, hearm-, heolstor-, hord-, hreðer-, hring-, nīþ-, þeōster-, word-loca; v. loc.

locc, an; *m. A lock of wool:*—Loca *floccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 71, cf. locc.

loc-bore, an; *f. One wearing long hair, a free woman:*—Frī wīf loc-bore, L. Ethb. 73; Th. 1. 20, 7. See the note there, and Grmm. R. A. 286, 239.

locc, es; *m. The hair of the head, a hair, a lock of hair, a curl, ringlet:*—*Comatus* se ðe hæfþ loccas, *coma* is locc, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 9. Locc unscoren *coma* vel *cirrus*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 45. Locc *uncinus*, 42, 48. Loc *coma*, 70, 33: *cicinnus* i. *vinnus*, ii. 131, 12: *cirrus, crinus*, 24. Ne ān loc of eōwrum heáfde forwyrþ *not a hair of your head shall perish*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 2845; An. 1425. Locces *cincinni*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 44. Se deófol hēdde hine ūt of ðære cyrican be ðam locce, Wulfst. 236, 10. Ðū ne miht ǣnne locc gedōn hwītne oððe blacne *non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 36. Se scīmenda līg his locc up āteáh *the shining flame drew up his hair*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 3. Wīfmannes loccas *crines*: loccas *vel* unscoren hǣr *comæ*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 49, 64. Loccas *capilli*, 64, 27. Loccas oððe feaxeácan *antiæ frontis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 66. Winde loccas *cincinni*, 20, 43: 14, 23. Locca *crinieulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 27. Cyrpsum loccum *crispantibus*, 435, 11. Loccum *cirris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 70. Hī ne scoldon hira loccas lǣtan weaxan *non comam nutrient*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 13. Teóh him ða loccas and wringe ða eáran and ðone wangbeard twiccige, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. Hē hæfde crispe loccas *capillis crispis*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 30. Fȳfene loccas, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 10; Exod. 120. Wundne loccas *curled locks*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 7; Rä. 41, 98. [*Icel.* lokkr: *O. H. Ger.* loc; locc *cincinnus, capillus, crinis*: *Ger.* locke.] DER. eár-, hēr-locc.

-locc, **-locced**, **-locked**. v. hwīt-, līg-, wunden-locc, hwīt-, līg-loceed.

loccian. v. ge-loccian.

locen, *an enclosed place* (?), Cd. 220; Th. 283, 6; Sat. 300.

locer *a carpenter's tool, a plane*:—Locor *runcina*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 12. Locer, sceaba, ii. 119, 32. Locaer *vel* scraba, Ep. Gl. 22 b, 23.

loc-feax, es; *n. Hair*:—Ðæs wonges locfeax *cæsaries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 57.

loc-gewind, es; *n. Hair*:—Locgewind *vel* fexnes *capillatura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 38.

LŌCIAN; *p.* ode *To* LOOK, *see, gaze, observe, regard, take heed, look (to), belong, pertain*:—Gif ic on ealle ðīne bebodu lōcie *dum respicio in omnia mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 6. Ðū eádmōdra lōcast *humilia respicit Dominus*, 137, 6. Ðās sælāc ðe ðū tō lōcast *these offerings from the sea that thou dost look at*, Beo. Th. 3313; B. 1654. Hē on ðās eorþan ealle lōcaþ *qui respicit terram*, Ps. Th. 103, 30. Lōcaþ unhlōre *looks fiercely*, Salm. Kmbl. 532; Sal. 265. Ealles ðæs ðe mē ðēr tō lōcaþ *all that there belongs to me*, Chart. Th. 542, 11. Ðās ii bēc lōciaþ intō Ryppel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 19, 22: 256, 31. Būton Raab ūna libbe and ða ðe lōciaþ tō hire *sola Rahab vivat cum universis, qui cum ea in domo sunt*, Jos. 6, 17: 8, 1. Hié simle lōcigeaþ tō ðære eorþan *they (animals) always look to the earth*; ad terram semper inclinentur, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 20. Hwæt stondaþ gē hēr and up on ðysne heofon lōciaþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 22. Ðā lōcode Petrus tō Paule, 187, 34. Lōcode ðā up wið Simones, 189, 6. Hē forþ lōcade of his ðām heán hālgan setle *prospexit de excelso sancto suo*, Ps. Th. 101, 17. Hē on heofon lōcode *intuens in cælum*, Mk. Skt. 6, 41. Ōþ hē on ðone æþeling lōcude *until his eyes fell on the atheling*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Hié lōcodan æfter him, Blickl. Homl. 121, 22. Blinde men gehēlde ðæt hié lōcodan *healed blind men so that they saw*, 173, 28: Wulfst. 5, 1. Ðǣr men tō lōcedon *where men were looking on*, 98, 21. Lōcæ feónd mīnne *respice inimicos meos*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 20. Lōca nū *receive thy sight*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 26. 'Lōca hider;' ðā lōcade hē ðider, Wulfst. 236, 20. Lōciaþ brāde and nān þing gecnāwaþ *look far and wide, and understand nothing*, 47, 13. Gāþ and lōciaþ *ite et videte*, Mk. Skt. 6, 38. Lōciaþ nū ðæt ðiós eówru lēaf ne weorðe ðrum monnum tō biswice *videte, ne forte hæc licentia vestra offendiculum fiat infirmis*, Past. 59, 6; Swt. 451, 32. Fore cyningum ðēr hig eágum on lōcian *in conspectu regum*, Ps. Th. 118, 46. Ic rǣhte mīne hond tō eów nolde iówer nān tō lōcian *extendi manum meam, et non fuit qui aspiceret*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247. 22. God hēt hyne lōcian tō heofonum *suspice cælum*, Gen. 15, 5. Hié ongeán lōcian ne mihton for ðæs lēges bryne, Blickl. Homl. 203, 11. Swīðe fæger an tō lōcianne, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 13. Matheus ðā lōciende geseah Drihten Crist, Blickl. Homl. 229, 30. Forðam ðe lōciende hig ne geseóþ *quia videntes non vident*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 13. v. lōc.

locor. v. locer.

loddere, es; *m. A beggar, poor person*:—Se rīca besihþ on his pællenum gyrlum and cwyþ 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mīn gelīca *but the rich man looks at his purple robes and says 'the beggar with his rags is not my fellow,'* Homl. Th. i. 256, 8. [*Icel.* loddari *a tramp, juggler*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lotar *cassus, vanus, inanis.*] v. lodrung.

lodrung, e; *f. Nonsense, triviality*:—Lodrung *nenias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 51. [cf. *O. H. Ger.* loter unde unreht *iniquitas*; lotarum sprâcha *nenias*, Grff. ii. 204.] v. loddere.

lof, es; *n. m. Praise, glory, a song of praise, hymn*:—Ðam Dryhtne sȳ lof and wuldor *to the Lord be praise and glory*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 34. Sȳ ðē þanc and lof ðīnre mildse, Hy. 7, 58; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 58. Ðēr biþ gehȳred ðīn hālige lof, 7, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 32. Ðis lof *hic paan*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 11; Som. 9, 21. Be ðam Fortunatus on fæmnena lofe cwæþ *de quo Fortunatus in Laude Virginum ait*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 32. Be ðam is gecweden on ðære brȳde lofe, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 22. Gecwedenum lofe *hymno dicto*, Mk. Skt. 14, 26. Wē cweþaþ lof ymb hié, Blickl. Homl. 149, 32. Drihtnes lof singende, 231, 9. Lof secgean, Ps. Th. 106, 31. Eall folc Gode lof sealde, Lk. Skt. 18, 43. Wē herigaþ hira cræftas and ðeáh nyllaþ hī habban forðæm wē hiera nabbaþ nān lof *we praise their arts, and yet do not wish to have them, for we get no credit from them*, Past. 34, 2; Swt. 231, 8. Ic eów sylle mīne sibbe þurh mīn ðæt hēhste lof (*the Holy Ghost*), Blickl. Homl. 157, 30. Gegān longsumne lof *to earn lasting praise*, Beo. Th. 3076; B. 1536. Lofa ic cwæþe ðē *laudem dixi tibi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 164. Lofu ł herunga *præconia, laudes, favores*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 2: *melos*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 31. [*O. Sax.*, *O. L. Ger.*, *O. Frs.*, *Icel.* lof: *O. H. Ger.* lob *laus, favor, hymnus*: *Ger.* lob.] DER. here-lof.

lōf, es; *m.*?—Hæfde sigora weard on ðam wangstede wǣre betolden leófne leódfruman mid lōfe sīnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1978; An. 991. Grimm A. u. E. 989 would translate 'lōf' *hand*, comparing *Goth.* lōfa: *Icel.* lóf (*Scott.* loof) *the palm of the hand*. In Hpt. Gl. 525, 8 *redimicula* is

glossed 'wrâdas oððe cynewiddan, lofas;' would this be the same word as that in the above passage?

lof-bære; *adj. Laudatory, giving praise:*—Lofbærum werodum *hymnifaris choris*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 12.

lof-dæd, e; *f. A deed deserving praise*, Beo. Th. 48; B. 24.

lof-georn; *adj. Desirous of praise:*—Se ðe wære lofgeorn for ðelan weorþcype weorþe se carfull hū hē swýðast mǣge gecwēman his drihtne *he that was eager for praise on account of empty honour, let that man be careful how best he may please his Lord*, Wulfst. 72, 10. Manna lofgeornost *of all men most desirous to deserve praise* (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6347; B. 3183. [*Jactancia* þet is idelþelp on englisc, ðenne mon biþ lofgeorn and deþ for þelpe mare þenne for godes luue, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 29. *Icel.* lof-gjarn: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lob-gerni *jactantia*.]

lof-herung, e; *f. Praising, commendation:*—Ic ágylde lofherunga ðē *reddam laudationes tibi*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 12.

lofiað; *p.* ode *To praise, value, put a price upon:*—Mīne weleras gefeóþ wynnum lofiaþ ðonne ic ðē singe *gaudebunt labia mea dum cantavero tibi*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Wē ðē hæriaþ and lofiaþ *we laud and praise thee*, Dōm. L. 48, 116: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 33; Dan. 396: Elen. Kmbl. 904; El. 453: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 13; Cri. 400. Job herede helm wera, hálend lofede, 172; Th. 40, 6; Cri. 634. Song ðhōfun, lofedun líffruman, 15a; Th. 31, 31; Cri. 504. Hē gehýrde hū hī God lofodon and heredon, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 36. Lofa *lauda*, Ps. Lamb. 147, 1. Ðec mihtig God gāstas lofige, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 21; Dan. 373. Lofigen, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 2; Az. 100. Ic gehýrde hine ðīne ðēd and word lofian, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 24; Gen. 508. [*O. Sax.* lofōn: *Icel.* lofa: *O. H. Ger.* lobōn *hymnizare, glorificare, commendare, magnificare*: *Ger.* loben.] v. ge-lofian; lofung.

lof-lāc, es; *n. An offering made to do honour:*—Ða hǽðenan him brohton oft mistlīce lofāc *the heathens often brought him offerings of divers kinds to do him honour*, Wulfst. 107, 6.

lof-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To praise:*—Sāwle mīn lōflǽceþ [MS. -aþ] ł heraþ ðē *anima mea laudabit te*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 175.

lof-līc; *adj. Praiseworthy, laudable, honorable:*—Of lofflícere *laudabili, honorabili*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 45. [*Icel.* lof-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* lobe-lîh *laudabilis*: *Ger.* löb-lich.]

lof-līce; *adv. Honorably, gloriously:*—Uton wē gehýran hū swíðe lofllíce Sanctus Johannes wæs mid ðæs Hálgan Gāstes mægenum gefylled, Blickl. Homl. 165, 16. [*Icel.* lof-liga *gloriously*.]

lof-mægen, es; *n. Abundance or greatness of praise:*—Hwylc mæg spēdlíce eall Drihtnes lofmægen leóde gehýran *quis auditas faciet omnes laudes Domini*, Ps. Th. 105, 2.

lof-sang, es; *m. A song of praise, hymn, psalm*, as an ecclesiastical term *lauds*:—Lofsang *ymnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 45; Wrt. Voc. 28, 26. Fram ðære tíde ðæs ūhtlīcan lofsanges *a tempore matutinæ laudis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 23. Ðā se sealmsang gefylled wæs ðæs ūhtlīcan lofsanges *expletis matutinæ laudis psalmodiis*, 4, 7; S. 575, 3. Mid lofsange *cum cantico*, Ps. Th. 68, 31: Ex. 15, 21. Mid þysum lofsange *with this psalm* (v. Ps. Th. 53, 1), Homl. Skt. 11, 89. Moises sang Gode lofsang *cecinit Moyses carmen hoc Domino*, Ex. 15, 1. Ðā hig hæfdon heora lofsang gesungenne *hymno dicto*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 30. Lofsang cweþan *laudem dicere*, Ps. Th. 118, 164. Æfter ða hālgan lofsangas and mæssan gefyllede wǽron *after the holy psalms and masses were completed*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 29. God heriaþ mid gāstlīcum lofsangum, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 11. Him lofsangum cwēmdan *cantaverunt laudes ejus*, Ps. Th. 105, 11. 'Gloria in excelsis Deo' sungon englas . . . Nū forlǽte wē ðās lofsangas, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 3. Ic sang ūhtsang æfter ðā wē sungon dægrēdlīce lofsangas *cantavi nocturnam, deinde cantavimus matutinales laudes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27; Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 5. [*O. Sax.* lof-sang: *Icel.* lof-söngr: *O. H. Ger.* lob-, lobe-sang *hymnus*.]

lof-singende *hymning, hymn-singing:*—Lofsingende *hymnizantes*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 9.

lof-sum; *adj. Deserving praise, excellent, noble:*—Wæstm wæs lofsum, Cd. 23; Th. 30. 17; Gen. 468. [*O. Sax.* lof-sam; *O. H. Ger.* lob-sam *probabilis, meritus*: *Ger.* lobe-sam.]

loft *air:*—Heó ne līþ on nānum þinge ac on lofte heó stynt *it (the earth) does not rest on anything, but stands in the air*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 20. v. lyft.

lofung, e; *f. Praising, appraising:*—Næfþ Godes rīce nānes wurþes lofunge ac biþ gelofod be ðæs mannes hæfene. Heofenan rīce wæs ālǽten ðisum gebrōðrum for heora nette and scipe and ðam rīcan Zacheo tō healfum dǽle his ēhta and sumere wudewan tō ānum feorþlinge and sumum menn tō ānum wæteres drenc *God's kingdom hath no fixed price, but a price is put upon it according to a man's property. The kingdom of heaven was allowed to these brothers for their net and ship, and to the rich Zacheus for half his possessions, and to a certain widow for a farthing, and to a certain man for a drink of water*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 21–26. Lofunga ł herunga *laudationes*, Ps. Lamb, 9, 15.

-loga. v. fīf-, treów-, wēr-, wed-, word-loga.

lōgian (v. lōh); *p.* ode *To lodge, place, put in order, arrange, frame:*—Tō þreágenne gē lōgiaþ eówere spræce *ye frame your speech to reprove*, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 25. Hī on heora scype heora nett lōgodon *in navi componentes retia*, Mk. Skt. 1, 19. Wē lǽraþ ðæt man intō circan ānig þinga ne lōgige ðæs ðe ðærtō ungedafenlīc *si we enjoin that nothing be lodged in the church that is unsuitable for the place*, L. Edg. c. 27; Th. ii. 250, 11. [Ne neuer se stede ne uurþe lōged mid ōðere hōdes manne ðanne mid moneke, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 231, 9.] v. ge-logian.

logðor, logeðer *plotting mischief, wily, crafty*:—Logðor *cacomicanus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 77: 127, 35. Logðer, 13, 31. Logeðer *marsius* (cf. (?) '*Marsi* homines, quibus naturalem vim contra serpentes inesse olim creditum, incantatores,' Ducange, v. wyrm-galere), 55, 58.

lōh; *gen.* lōges; *n. A place, stead*:—Gehādode Tobias on his lōh (on his steall, two other MSS.), Chr. 693; Thorpe 67, 9 col. 3. [*O. Frs.* lōch; *dat.* lōge *a place*; *O. H. Ger.* luog *specus, cubile*: *M. H. Ger.* luoc *locus*. v. Grmm. R. A. 955.]

lōh-sceaft, es; *m. A bolt, bar* (?):—Gaderode mē kigelas and stuþan sceaftas and lōhsceaftas, Shrn. 163, 6.

Loidis *Leeds*:—Ða æftran cyningas him botl worhton on ðam lande ðe Loidis[is] hāten *reges posteriores fecere sibi villam in regione quæ vocatur Loidis*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 21: 3, 24; S. 557, 12.

lōma *a tool*. v. and-, andge-, ge-lōman.

lomb, lond, long. v. lamb, land, lang.

lōm-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To use often, repeat, frequent*:—Lōmlǽhtan *frequentabant*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 44. v. ge-lōmlǽcan.

loppe, an; *f. A flea* (?), *a spider* (?); also *a silk-worm*:—Furþum ðeós lytle loppe hine hwīlum deáðne gedēþ *even this little flea sometimes kills him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 13. Seolucwyrm oððe sídwyrm oððe loppe *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 23 (or is this a different word, corresponding to another meaning of *bombix*, 'silk or fine wool;' cf. *Icel.* lyppa *wool drawn into a long hank before being spun*? In Ps. Lamb. 38, 12 *sicut araneam* is glossed 'swā swā ǽtterloppan'; if this is not a mistake for 'ǽttercoppan,' by which the word is rendered in Ps. Spl. 38, 15, 'loppe' would be rather a *spider* than a *flea*, and the same word might be used for the silk worm, as both insects are spinners. And in Wrt. Voc. 24, 1 *loppe* (apparently however intended to be a Latin word) is given as the equivalent of 'fleónde næddre *vel* ǽttorcoppe.') [Lop *a flea*, in some dialects, v. E. D. S. Reprinted Gloss. B. 15, 22; C. 1; and gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire and Holderness: *Dan.* loppe.]

lopystre, an; *f. A lobster, a locust*:—Loppestre *polypus*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 77; Wrt. Voc. 56, 2: 77, 69. Lopust *locusta*, ii. 113, 11. Hwæt fēhst ðū on sǽ? Crabban and lopystran *quid capis in mari? Cancros et polypodes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. Lopestro (loppestra, Rush.) *lucustas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 6.

lor, es; *n.* (v. ðæt forlor, Past. Swt. 403, 13). *Loss, destruction*:—Ðæt tō lore weorþe ān ðīne lioma *ut pereat unum membrorum tuorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 29: 9, 17: 10, 6. Ðæt nǽniges mannes feorh tō lore wearð for ðam ofslægenan cyninges brēðer *ut nullius anima hominis pro interfecto regis fratre daretur*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 23. Ðās heán mihta hēr on worulde āfeallaþ and tō lore wurþaþ *these lofty powers here on earth decay and perish*, Wulfst. 149, 4: 262, 17. Ēdel ðe nǽfre tō lore ne weorþeþ *nunquam amittenda hæreditas*, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 4. Ðonne hié him ǽr tíde tō tíoþ ðæt hī ne mágon, ðonne is him tō ondrǽdenne ðæt hīm weorþe tō lore ðæt hié tō ryhtre tíde gefolgian meahton, ðæt is se wisdōm, ðe hié ǽr tíde wilniaþ and eówiaþ, ac hē him wyrþ ðonne swíðe ryhtlīce tō lore *admonendi ne, cum arripiunt intempestive, quod non valent, perdant etiam quod implere quandoque tempestive potuissent: atque scientiam, quia incongrue conantur ostendere, juste ostendantur amisisse*, 49, 3; Swt. 383, 25–28. Ðonne ðīn līchoma beó tō lore gedōn and ðīn flǽsc gebrosnod *quando consumseris carnes et corpus tuum*, 36, 2; Swt. 249, 13. Tō hwon sceolde ðeós smyrenes ðus beón tō lore gedōn *why should this ointment be thus wasted?* Blickl. Homl. 69, 7. DER. for-lor; *and see* los.

lorh, lorg, e; *f. A pole, a weaver's beam*:—Lorh *vel* webbeám *liciatorium* [lignum in quo licium involvitur, et laqueus qui de filo solet fieri, Ducange], Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 48; Wrt. Voc. 59, 19. Lorg *amitis* [*amis* lignum bifurcatum, per quod venatores expandunt retia, ad capiendas feras, Ducange], 285, 17: ii. 8, 38. Loerge *amites*, Ep. Gl. 1 b, 3.

lorian. v. losian.

los, es; *n. Loss, destruction*:—Ða þing tō lose wurdon ðe on ðam scipe wǽron *perditis his quæ in navi erant rebus*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 20. Ðonne gē tō lose [Cott. MSS. lore] weorþaþ *in interitu vestro*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 249, 1. Weg ðiū lǽdas tō lose *via quæ ducit ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13. Ðæt tō lose weorþe *ut pereat*, Rush. 18, 14: 5, 30. Hū hine mæhtes tō lose gedōa *quomodo eum perderent*, Lind. 12, 14. [*Icel.* los *looseness, breaking up*.] v. lor.

los-, lose-wist, e; *f.*: es, *m.* [?] *Hurt, loss, destruction, waste*:—Tō huon losuist ðíós smirinisse ǽworden wæs *quid perditio ista unguenti facta est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 4. Loswist [losewest, Rush.] walana *deceptio divitiarum*, 4, 19. Suna losuistes [loswest, Rush.] *filius perditionis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 17, 12. Of losuist *de interitu*, Rtl. 169, 33. Sāules loswist geþolas *animæ detrimentum patiatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 26. Losuist [losewest] gedōe, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 36: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 25.

lose [?] *frutectum, locus ubi ponunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 23.

losian; *p.* ode *To perish, be lost, stray, escape*:—'Drihten ic losige.' Cweþ 'ic losige' ðý læs ðe ðū losige '*Lord, I perish.*' *Say 'I perish,' lest thou perish*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 1–2. Hwilum losaþ sió stemn *sometimes the voice is lost*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 14. Hwæt losaþ ælfre ðam ælmihtigan Gode *what is ever lost to the Almighty God?* Homl. Skt. 11, 278. Gif hwylc mann hæfþ hund sceápa and him losaþ ān of ðām . . . ða nigon and hundnigontig ðe nā ne losedon *si fuerint alicui centum oves et erraverit una ex eis . . . nonaginta novem, quæ non erraverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 12, 13: Homl. Th. i. 338, 27. Nō hē on helm losaþ *she shall not escape into shelter*, Beo. Th. 2789; B. 1392. Ealra ðæra sāwla ðe þurh ðæt losiaþ *all the souls that perish through that*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 37. Ðæt sēd ðe feóll be ðam wege mid twýfealdre dare losode [*perished*], Homl. Th. ii. 90, 14. Ðā losade hió him sōna *she was at once lost to him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 15. Hē onweg losade *he escaped*, Beo. Th. 4199; B. 2096. Fiftig þurh fleám onweg losedon *quinquaginta fuga lapsos esse*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 6. Dý læs ðe ðū losige *ne tu pereas*, Gen. 19, 15. Gif hē losige and hine mon eft gefō *if he escape and be caught a second time*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 11: 1; Th. i. 60, 17. Gif hit [feoh] him losige, 20; Th. i. 74, 17. Gaderiaþ ða lāfe and hī ne losion *gather the remnants, and let them not be lost*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 21. Ne sceal hē for ðām læssan losian *he shall not be lost for the lesser sins*, ii. 336, 22. Swā swā seó beó sceal losian, ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Ðætte nū foraldod is ðæt is forneāh losad *quod enim antiquatur, prope interitum est*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 9. Ðonne ðē mon ærest secge ðæt ðīn ceáp sý losod, Lchdm. iii. 60, 9: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15. Mē syndon losode fōta gangas *effusi sunt gressus mei*, Ps. Th. 72, 1. v. ge-losian.

losigend-līc; *adj. Ready to perish, in danger of destruction*:—Ða tōweardan frecednyssa ðises losigendlīcan middangeardes, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 7. Se ðe ða losigendlīcan buruhware [*people of Jerusalem*] bemǣnde, i. 408, 6.

losing, e; *f. Loss, perdition*: Tō lose ↄ losing *ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13.

lot, es; *n. Deceit, guile, fraud, craft, cunning*:—Nāuht ne deregaþ monnum māne āþas ne ðæt leáse lot ðe beoþ mid ðām wrencum bewrigen *nil perjuria, nil nocet ipsis fraus, mendaci compta colore*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 189 [v. list]. Mid his lote bewunden *encompassed with his deceit*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 243, 1: 46, 3; Swt. 347, 19. Þurh ðara scuccena lot *daemonum solertia*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 220, 14 note. v. lytig.

lotendra? *madendum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 46.

loða, an; *m. A cloak, upper garment*:—Loða *lodix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 58: *lacerna*, 53, 65: *sandalium*, 119, 55: *sagulum*, 119, 58: *colobium, dictum quia longum est, et sine manicis*, 134, 37. Hē genom his loðan ænne læppan *he took a skirt of his robe*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 37, 5. Loðan *clamidem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 31. Hloðan, gegirelan *liniamento*, 50, 4. Heora andwlitan bewrigenum under loðum *their faces wrapped under their cloaks*, Cd. 77; Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586. [*Icel.* loði *a fur cloak*; cf. loðinn *shaggy*: *O. H. Ger.* ludo, lodo *birrus, penula, lodix, genus vestimenti.*]

lot-wrenc, es; *m. Deceit, deception, cunning, fraud, device, wile, craft*:—Lotwrænc *deceptio, fraus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 13. Mid hwelcum lotwrence hit deófla dydon *with what deception devils did it*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 18. Philippus mid his lotwrence āliéfde ðæt heora anwaldas mōston standan swā hió ǽr dydon *Philip, with his craftiness, allowed their powers to stand as they did before*, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 9. Gif hwā mid his lotwrencum ōðres mannes folgere fram him āþéce *si quis versutiis suis alius hominis pedisequam ab eo allexerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 14; Th. ii. 186, 22. Ða wearþ se mann mid deófles lotwrencum bepǽht, Homl. Th. i. 192, 11: 376, 9: Wulfst. 84, 19. For his lotwrencium, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 19. Þurh ðara scuccena mislice lotwrencas *daemonum varia solertia*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 220, 14. Hē heora lotwrencas [-wrenccas, MS. B.] wiste *sciens versutiam eorum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Ða ðe ðisse worulde lotwrenceas cunnon *sapientes hujus seculi*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 5: Swt. 205, 17.

lotwrenc-ceást, e; *f. Wiliness, cunning*:—Hē heora lotwrencceáste *sciens versutiam eorum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 15.

lox, es; *m. A lynx*:—Lox *linx*, Ælfc. [Gl. 19; Som. 59, 14; Wrt. Voc. 22, 55. Aristoteles sǽde ðæt deór wǽre ðæt mihte ǽlc wuht þurhseón ge treówa ge furþum stānas; ðæt deór wē hātaþ lox, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* luchs, lohs *lynx, pardus, panthera*: *Ger.* luchs.]

loxe *in* loxanwudu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 5. Cf. [?] Grff. ii. 163 luhsa, *Linsa* [*sylvestris, Gotheit*]"; *or* loxan wudu = *lynx-wood.*]

lūcan; *p.* leác, *pl.* lucon; *pp.* locen *To close, conclude, fasten, lock*:—Ðæt hē leác on hāfre tungon *qui statim concluxit et omnino confirmavit totum quod pater suus in vita sua fecerat*, Chart. Th. 272, 5. On ðæt gerād ðe ðæt stande ðe wit beforan ðam ealdormen lucan *on the condition that that arrangement stand which we concluded before the alderman*, 597, 32. Hrīm and forst lucon leóda gesetu *rime and frost shut up men's dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 2519; An. 1261. Ðǽr com flōwende flōd æfter ebban lucon lagustreámas *there came flowing flood after ebb, the streams intertwined or closed up [the surface of the water shewing a network of lines from the varying currents, as the tide flowed up the river]*, Byrht. Th. 133, 46; By. 66. Siððan ða ýslan eft onginnaþ lūcan tōgædere geclungne tō cleowenne *afterwards the ashes begin to close up again, pressed to a ball*; in massam cineres coactos, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 16; Ph. 225. Lūcan eorþan cīðas (*frost shall*) *lock up the germs of earth*, 90a; Th. 338, 6: Gn. Ex. 74. Lūcan [onlūcan?], Cd. 220; Th. 283, 5; Sat. 300. Sincgim locen *the jewel fastened in its setting*, Elen. Kmbl. 528; El. 264. Locen *is applied to coats of mail, which were formed of [interlacing] rings fastened on to some material to which they might be sewn, see* hring *with its compounds, and* cf. brogden byrne; *also Icel.* hring-ofin:—Locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3014; B. 1505: 3784: 1890. Locen beág *a closed ring [not a spiral* wunden beág], 5982; B. 2995; Andr. Kmbl. 605; An. 303. [*O. Sax.* ant-, bi-lūkan: *O. Frs. Icel.* lūka: *O. H. Ger.* lūhhan.] DER. ā-, be-, ge-, on-, tō-, un-lūcan.

lūcan; *p.* leác *To pull up*:—Swā swā londes ceorl of his æcere lýcþ ýfel weód monig, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 55; Met. 12, 28 [*E. D. S. Mid-York. Gloss.* louk, look *to weed*: *Holderness Gloss.* lookers *weeders in a cornfield*; look *to hoe weeds in a field of young corn*: lowker *runcinator*, Wrt. Voc. 218, col. 2: *O. H. Ger.* ar-, ūz-liuhhan *evellere*, Grff. ii. 138.] v. ā-lūcan.

lud-geat, es; *n. A back door, postern*:—þurh ludget *per seudoterum* [ψευδοθυρον], Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 72. þorh ludgæt, 116, 70: Ep. Gl. 18 b, 16.

lufe. v. lufu.

lufe-līc. v. luf-līc.

lufen, e; *f. Hope* [?]:—Sceal eall ēðelwyn eówrum cynne lufen āligean [lufena licgean, MS.] *all delight in their country and hope shall fail your kin*, Beo. Th. 5764; B. 2886. [Grein who emends thus compares *lufen* with Gothic *lubains*; Grimm takes *lufen* = *leofen* victus, R. A. 731.]

lufestice, es, *also*, an; *m. Lovage*:—Lufestice *lubestica*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 79; Wrt. Voc. 30, 27: 69, 23. Lubestica *conine*, 67, 40. Lufestice *libestica*, 79, 2. Genim lubastican wyrttruman, Herb. 146, 3; Lchdm. i. 270, 7. Lufestices sǽd, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 20: iii. 128, 22. Genim lufestice, 4, 10.

lufestre, an; *f. A sweetheart*:—Lufestran *amatricis*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 70.

lufian; *p.* ode *To love, feel affection for, shew love to*:—Simon lufast ðū mē . . . hē cwæþ tō him ðū wāst ðæt ic ðē lufige *Simon diligis me . . . dicit ei tu scis quia amo te*, Jn. Skt. 21, 15. Se ðe lufaþ his sāwle forspilþ hig *qui amat animam suam perdet eam*. 12, 25. Lufiaþ mid lācum ða ðe læs āgun *shew their love with gifts to those that have less*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 32; Gū. 50. Hē āgsode hý, hwā wolde on ðære gefēr-rǽdenne beón ðe hē wǽre, and ðæt lufian ðæt hē lufode, L. Edg. 4; Th. i. 162, 6. Hē mē mid syndrige lufan lufode, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 33. Hū ūs wuldres weard wordum and dǽdum lufode in life, Andr. Kmbl. 1193; An. 597. Ðū mé on ðinum weorcum lufadest *delectasti me in factura tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 3. Hī hine lufedan leáse mūðe *dilexerunt eum in ore suo*, 77, 35. Lufigean his nēhstan swā hine sylfne, Mk. Skt. 12, 33. Ðæt is tō lufigenne on dysse wyrte ðæt heó hafaþ gehwǽdne wyrttruman *it is an excellent property of this plant, that it has a small root*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 5. Ðes lufigenda wer *hic amans vir*; ðis lufigende wīf *hæc amans fœmina*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 49. Hē wæs fram eallum mannum lufad, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11: 5, 19; S. 637, 19. v. ge-lufian.

lufiend, lufigend, es; *m. A lover*:—*Amans Deum*, lufigende God, is participium, and *amans Dei* is nama, ðæt is, *amator Dei*, Godes lufigend, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 61. Swā swīðe se cyning wæs geworden lufiend ðæs heofonlīcan rīces, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 5 col. 2. Ic hæbbe ōðerne lufiend *I have another lover*, Homl. Skt. 7, 27. Se wīsdōm gedēþ his lufiendas wīse, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 1. Lufigendas, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 27.

lufiend-, lufigend-līc; *adj. Lovely, lovable, amiable*:—Lufigendlīc *amabilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 40. Lufigendlīc miht *amanda virtus*, 26; Som. 28, 19. Luffendlīc stede *amenus locus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 63; Wrt. Voc. 33, 59. Swīðe lufigendlīc and leóf ǽghwǽðere þeóde *utrique provinciæ multum amabilis*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 16: 4, 3; S. 568, 16. Swīðe lufiendlīce sind geteld ðīn *quam amabilia sunt tabernacula tua*, Ps. Surt. 83, 2.

luf-līce; *adv. Amiably, kindly, dearly, with good will* or *love, willingly*:—Lufīce *affabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 11. Hē lufīce him hýrde *libenter eum audiebat*, Mk. Skt. 6, 20. Ðæt hē lufīce swā gedyde *libentissime se facturum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 31: Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Ælfrēd cyning hāteþ grētan Wærferþ biscep his wordum lufīce and freóndlīce *with love and friendship*, Past. Swt. 3, 1: Blickl. Homl. 199, 36. Hū lufīce hē ūs gesōht hider on middangeard *with how great love he visited us here on earth*, 129, 11: Wulfst. 204, 16. Ic wylle eówran lufīcor ðonne ic gebicge *volo vendere carius quam emi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19.

luf-rǽdenn, e; *f. Love*:—Hig gesetton hatunge for lufrǽddenne mīnre *posuerunt odium pro dilectione mea*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 5.

luf-sum; *adj. Amiable, pleasant, lovable*:—Lufsum swá Rahel *amabilis ut Rachel*, Rtl. 105, 37, Lufsum and líðe leófum monnum *amiable and kind to the men that are dear to him*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 5; Cri. 914; 96 a; Th. 357, 21; Ps. 32.

lufsum-líce; *adv. Kindly, graciously*:—Đá sende Vitalianus se páfa cyninge lufsumlíce ærendgewrit, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 18.

lufsum-ness, e; *f. Amiability, pleasantness, love, kindness*:—Lufsumness *delectatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 56. Lufsumnisse *dilectionis*, Rtl. 3, 24: 13, 21. Lufsumnisse *jocunditatem*, 45, 33.

luf-tácen, es; *n. A token of love*, Beo. Th. 3730; B. 1863.

luf-tíme; *adj. Giving rise to love, pleasant, grateful*:—Gregorius ðæt luftýme weorc gefremode *Gregory performed that grateful work* [*the conversion of the English*], Homl. Th. ii. 126, 26.

LUFU, e *and* an [v. Anglia vi. 176]; *f.* LOVE:—*Te amo* ðé ic lufige, ðon befylp mín lufu on ðé and ðú miht cwepan *amor a te* ic eom gelufod fram ðé, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 36. Gif ðonne ðæs monnes mód and his lufu bip behleápen on ða lænan sibbe *si ergo in ea* [*pace*] *cor quæ relicta est figitur*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 14. Swá mycel lufu tó godcundre láre *tantus amor persuadendi*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 20. Sæde hire ðá his lust and his willan ðæt his lufu wære ðæt hé ða stówe neósode ðara eádigra apostola *indicavit ei desiderium sibi inesse beatorum apostolorum limina visitandi* 5, 19; S. 637, 30. On ðæm welme ðære sópan lufan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10: Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 7; Rä. 27, 25. Mid bróðorlice lufan hí léran ðæt hí rihte sibbe and lufan betwih him hæfdon, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8. For Godes lufon *pro Domino*, 3, 19; S. 547, 16. For úre lufan *for love of us*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 35. Mid lufe ge mid láðe, 45, 8. For hylde and lufe *affectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 65. Gif hé secge ðæt hé hæbbe híre freóndscipe ðæt ys be lufe *si dicat se amicitiam ejus habere, id est, amatorie*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 17; Th. ii. 230, 17. Hié sceolan léran Godes lufan and manna, Blickl. Homl. 77, 20. Godes ege and his lufe fæstlice on úrum heortum healdan, 131, 3. And ðar þegen ðge twegen costas lufe oððe lage and hé ðonne lufe geceóse *and where a thane has a choice of two courses, love or law* [*an amicable settlement or appeal to law*] *and he choose the former*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 5. Deós woruld nére wyrðe ðæt man tó hire lufe hæfde ealles tó swíðe *this world does not deserve to be loved too much*, Wulfst. 273, 14. For Godes ege and for his lufu, 302, 27. Ðér wé sib and lufu samod gemétaþ, Hy. 7, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 30. Lufena tó leáne, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 11; Hy. 4, 115. Ðeáh monn good onginne for sumes wítes ege, hit mon sceal ðeáh geendigean for sumes gódes lufum, Past. 37, 1; Swt. 265, 7. For ðém lufum ðe hí tó him habbaþ *per caritatem*, 52, 7; Swt. 409, 13. Ðone mon lufaþ for lufum, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 34. For ðínum lufum, 22, 2; Fox 78, 12. Hé onféng ða ilcan gecynde for úrum lufon *he received the same nature for our sakes*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 24. For mínum lufan, Wulfst. 231, 17. Lufum *voluntariis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 64. DER. bearn-, brýd-, eád-, eard-, feoh-, freónd-, fyrhþ-, gást-, heáh-, heort-, mæg-, man-, mód-, ofer-, sib-, sorg-, treów-, wíf-lufu.

luf-wende; *adj. Beloved, amiable, pleasant*:—Cild ácenned lufwende *a child born* [*at that time will be*] *amiable*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24. Mid lufwendum módes willan *cum benevolo animi affectu*, Lye. Ða lufwende eardas *dilecta rura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 42.

lufwend-lic; *adj. Amiable*; amabilis, Lye.

luh (a borrowed word apparently, Welsh *llwch*; cf. *pól* and Welsh *pwll*]; *n. A loch, lough*:—Ofer ðæt luh *trans fretum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 13: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 22. Ofer luh ł lytel sæ, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 1.

Lunden *London*:—Hé bebohte hine on Lundenne *he sold him in London*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 3: Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 16: 898; Erl. 96, 20. Of Éastenglum and of Lunden, 992; Erl. 131, 33.

Lunden-burh; *f. London*:—Ðes géares forbarn Lundenburh, Chr. 1077; Erl. 215, 12. Ða Bryttas forléton Kentland and mycclum ege flugon tó Lundenbyrig, Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 29: 872; Erl. 76, 15. Ðý ilcan géare gesette Ælfréd cyning Lundenburg, 886; Erl. 84, 26.

Lunden-ceaster, e; *f. London*:—Is heora [*East Saxons*] ealdorburh nemmed Lunden-ceaster on ofre geseted ðæs foresprecenan streámes [*the Thames*] . . . Ðá hét Æþelbyrht on Lundenceastre cyricean getimbrian and ða gehálgian Sce. Paule, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 17-23. Se wæs Lundenceastre biscop, 2, 7; S. 509, 8. Eác swylce Éast-Seaxum hé gesette Ercenwold biscop in Lundenceastre, 4, 6; S. 573, 43.

Lundentsc; *adj. Belonging to London*:—Lundenisc *Lundoniensis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 28.

Lunden-waran, -ware; *pl. The people of London*:—Mellitum ðone biscop Lundenwaran onsón ne woldon *Mellitum Lundonienses episcopum recipere noluerunt*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 37. Ðá wurdon Lundenware hédene, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 10.

Lunden-wic, es; *n. London*:—Æþelbyrht gesealde Mellite biscopsetle on Lundenwíc, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 22.

lund-laga, an; *m. Rein, kidney*:—Ðes lundlaga *hic rigen* oððe *ren*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 13; Som. 9, 34. Lundlaga *lien*, Wrt. Voc. 45, 14: *renunculus*, ii. 118, 72. Lundlagan *renunculi*, Wrt. Voc. 44, 67: *renunculæ*, 65, 58. Ðú nymst twegen lundlagan *sumes duos renes*, Ex. 29, 13: Lev. 8, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* lundir; *pl. f. the flesh along the back*: *O. H. Ger.* lunda *arvina*; *and see* gelynd, gelyndu.]

lungen, e; *f. A lung*:—Lungen *pulmo*, Wrt. Voc. 45, 11: *pulmon*, 65, 51. Lungena *pulmones*, 71, 5. Done man ðe bip lungenne wund, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 21. [*Icel.* lungu; *pl. n. the lungs*; *O. H. Ger.* lunga, lungina; *f. pulmo*: *Ger.* lunge.]

lungen-ádl, e; *f. Disease of the lungs*, Lchdm. iii. 20, 24: 22, 8.

lungen-sealf, e; *f. A salve for the lungs*:—Ðás wyrte sculon tó lungensealfe, Lchdm. iii. 16, 6.

lungen-wyrt, e; *f. Lung-wort*, Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 1: iii. 337, col. 1.

lungre; *adv. Quickly, soon, at once, straightway, speedily*:—Loth eode lungre út *Lot went out straightway*, Cd. 113; Th. 148, 24; Gen. 2461: Beo. Th. 5480; B. 2743. Cyning álýsde hine lungre, Ps. Th. 104, 16. Wén is ðæt hí ús lifigende lungre wyllen, snióme forsweolgan, 123, 2. Ðær him lífgedál lungre weorþeþ *there the parting with life shall happen to him suddenly*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 3; Vy. 45: 102 a; Th. 11, 8; Cri. 167. Hié lungre ær feorh áléton *just before they had lost their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 3255; An. 1630. Næs him gewemmed wlite ne wlóh of hrægle lungre álýsed *his beauty was not spoiled nor a fringe of his garment even loosened* [Grimm would translate *lungre* here *acriter*, *fortiter*], 2942; An. 1474. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lungar *strong*: *O. H. Ger.* lungar *strenuus*.]

lús; *f. A louse*:—Lús *pediculus* vel *sempes*, Wrt. Voc. 24, 11. Swínes lús *usia*, 24, 34. Luus *peduela*, ii. 117, 8. Hine byton lýs, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. Hé álýsde eal heora land mid froggon, and siððan mid gnættum, eft mid hundes lúsum, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 21. [*Icel.* lús: *f*; *pl.* lýss: *O. H. Ger.* lús *pediculus*: *Ger.* laus.]

LUST, es; *m.* Lust, *desire, pleasure, voluptuousness*:—Epicurus sæde ðæt se lust wære ðæt héhste gód *Epicurus summum bonum voluptatem esse constituit*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 23. Swá mycel hæto and lust Cristes geleáfan *tantus fervor fidei et desiderium*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 4. Him wæs metes micel lust *he had a craving for food*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 6. Lust oððe gálsa *luxus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 11. Hwær beoþ ðonne se ídla lust and seó swétnes ðæs hæmedþinges ðe hé ær hátheortlice lufode, Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Lustes *veneris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 79. Luste *oblectamento*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 68. Mid ungeswencedlice luste heofonlícra góda *infatigabili cœlestium bonorum desiderio*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 35. Nú is ðín folc on luste *now is thy people desirous*, Andr. Kmbl. 2046; An. 1025: Elen. Kmbl. 276; El. 138. Wedres on luste *glad on account of fair weather* or [?] *desirous of fair weather*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 28; Wal. 26. Of luste flæsces *ex voluntate carnis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. In lust *in luxum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 3: Hpt. Gl. 514, 5. Him sæde his willan and his lust *ei indicasset desiderium suum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 7. Ofer lust mínne *a desiderio meo*, Ps. Th. 139, 8. Ðonne hafaþ hé micelne lust *ita ingentem libidinem haberet*, L. Med. ex Quad. 8, 8; Lchdm. i. 358, 20. Plegan, lustas *luxurica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 64. Him swedraden synna lustas *sinful lusts were stilled in him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 3; Gú. 84. Se man hine forhabban sceal on manegum þingum his lífes lusta *homini a multis vitæ suæ libidinibus abstinendum sit*, L. Ecg. P. 1, 5, arg; Th. ii. 170, 10. Hé hine æthréd ðám flæsclícum lustum, Homl. Th. i. 58, 19. Hé fulgeþ his lustum and his plegan *he follows his desires and his pleasure*, 66, 12. Tó ðám upplícan lustum *ad superna desideria*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 15. Of lustum ðiss lífes *voluptatibus vitæ*, Lk. Skt. 8, 14. Lustum *joyfully, gladly, voluntarily*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 8; Gen. 16. Ic ðé lustum láce cwéme *voluntarie sacrificabo tibi*, Ps. Th. 53, 6. Néde oððe lustum, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 88; Met. 9, 44. Mid lustum, Dóm. L. 6, 70. Wesan on lustum *to live joyously*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 26; Gen. 473. Here wæs on lustum *joyous were the people*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162. Ne heora lustas ne heora willan gefyllan *nec desideria vel vota complere*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 38. Líces lustas, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 2; Jul. 409. [*Goth.* lustus: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* lust *luxus, appetitus, venus, delectatio, concupiscentia*: *Ger.* lust.] DER. firen-, syn-, un-lust.

lust; *adj.* (?) *Pleased, glad, desirous*:—Ðæt ðú ne gehýre lustum móde ðæra twýsprécena word *that thou be not glad* or *desirous to hear the words of the double-tongued* [or does *lustum* belong to the preceding word?], Wulfst. 246, 10.

lust-bære; *adj. Producing* or *having desire* or *pleasure, desirous, desirable, pleasant, agreeable*:—Lustbære *libens*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 18: 44; Som. 46, 32. Lustbære on gesihþe *aspectu delectabile*, Gen. 3, 6. Ic wæs swíðe lustbære hine tó gehýranne *me audiendi avidum*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7. Sió hálu hine gedéþ lustbærne *salubritas videtur praestare voluptatem*, 24, 3; Fox 84, 9. Wæron lustbære for ðone leófan drihten wíta tó þrowienne, Homl. Skt. 4, 116. Ðás word sind lustbære tó gehýrenne *these words are pleasant to hear*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 16.

lustbær-lic; *adj. Desirable, pleasant*:—Fálá hú lustbærlíce tída on ðam dagum wæron *O tempora desiderio dignissima!* Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 25.

lustbær-líce; *adv. With delight, pleasure, eagerness, pleasantly*:—Ða leóþ ðe ic geó lustbærlíce song *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Ðá se wísdóm ðis leóþ lustbærlíce sungen hæfde *hæc cum philosophia leniter suaviterque cecinisset*, 36, 1; Fox 170, 25.

lustbǽr-ness, e; *f. Desire, pleasure, pleasantness*:—Lustbǽrnes *delectatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 56. Ða bereáfodon ælcere lustbǽrnesse *they robbed me of every pleasure*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 11. Wé ðonne ne beóþ onælde mid ðære lustbǽrnesse ures módes ðonne bistilþ sió sláwþ on ús óþ ðæt heó ús áwyrtwalaþ from ælcere lustbǽrnesse gódra weorca *ipsa quippe mentis desidia, dum congruo fervore non accenditur, a bonorum desiderio funditus convalescente furtim torpore macinatur*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 3. Hit biþ onstyred mid ðære lustbǽrnesse *ex delectatione pulsatur*, 53, 6; Swt. 417, 13. Þurh Evan lustbǽrnesse oferswíðed *delectatione superatus*, 53, 7; Swt. 417, 28. Hí náne lustbǽrnisse nabbaþ hí tó sécanne *they have no desire to seek them*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 23. Lustbǽruesse nimþ *cupidinem contrahat*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 202, 4: Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 72.

lust-full; *adj. Desirous*:—Gif his hwá síe lustfull máre tó witanne séce him ðonne self ðæt *if any one be desirous to know more of it, let him seek it himself*, Ors. 3, 2; Swt. 100, 27.

lustfullian; *p.* ode *To rejoice, be glad, take pleasure* [*in*]: — Swá ic lustfullige on ðisum láðum witum, swá swá se ðe gesihþ ðone ðe hé gewilnode, Homl. Skt. 8, 116. Heó lustfullode on hire fóstormóder húse, Nar. 40, 12. Se cyning ongan lustfullian ðæt clǽneste líf háligra and heora ðám swétestan gehátum [*rex*] *ipse delectatus vita mundissima sanctorum, et promissis eorum suavissimis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 8. Mid ðý se líchoma ongynneþ lustfullian *cum caro delectari cœperit*, 1, 27; S. 497, 22. Wé witan ðæt se líchoma ne mæg lustfullian bútan ðam móde *cum caro delectare sine animo nequeat*, 497, 28. Ðá ongan hé lustfullian ðæs biscopes wordum, 2, 9; S. 511, 34. Ðá ongan se biscop lustfullian his wíslícra worda, 5, 19; S. 637, 46. Evan swá swá líchoma wæs lustfulliende *Eva velut caro delectata est*, 1, 27; S. 497, 15; 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Lustfulligende, 4, 25; S. 600, 22. DER. ge-lustfullian.

lustful-líce; *adv. With joy* or *pleasure, joyfully, gladly*:—Lustfullíce *libenter*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 30. Se mildheorta Drihten onféhþ swíðe lustfullíce eallum ðǽm gódum ðe ænig man gedéþ his ðæm néhstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 25.

lustful-ness, e; *f. Pleasure, delight, desire*:—Lustfulnes *oblectamenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 49. Seó lustfulnys biþ þurh líchoman *delectatio fit per carnem*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 13, 10, 18, 12, 30: Past. 53, 6; Swt. 417, 7, 8, 21, 24, 25. Drihten eallum geleáffullum monnum heora gong gestaþelade tó lífes wege ðæt hió mágon þurh ða lustfulnesse heora módes mid gódum dǽdum geearnian leóht ðæs écan lífes *the Lord established for all believers their passage to the way of life, that they may through the ardent desire of their mind earn with good deeds the light of everlasting life*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 20.

lustfullung, e; *f. Pleasure, delight*:—Of ýdelum gylpe biþ ácenned lustfullung leásre herunge *from vainglory is born a delight in false praise*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 33. Lustfullunge *oblectamento*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 68.

lustgeorn-ness, e; *f. Desire, concupiscence*:—Lustgeornnisse *fornicationis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 16. Lustgiornisses *concupiscentiæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 19.

lust-grin, e; *f. Snare set by pleasure*, Soul Kmbl. 46; Seel. 23. [The MS. has *lustgryrum* for which Grein proposes to read *lustgrynum*.]

lûs-þorn, es; *m. The spindle tree*; euonymus Europæus:—On lûsþorn; of lûsþorne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 19. [*v. E. D. S. Plant Names* louse-berry tree: *Dutch* luizen-boom.]

lust-líce; *adv. With pleasure, gladly, willingly*: — Lustlíce *libenter*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 32. Lustlíce onfón *libenter excipere*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 18: 3, 3; S. 525, 30. For ðé wé wolden lustlíce sweltan *for thee we would gladly die*, Ap. Th. 26, 6. Ðe nú lustlíce sibbsumes friþes æt eów biddende sindon *who now are willing to ask a friendly peace from you*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 48, 22. Ða godcundan láre lustlíce gehýran, Blickl. Homl. 47, 28: 49, 32. v. for-lustlíce.

lustmoce, an; *f. Lady's smock*; Cardamine pratensis:—Lustmoce croppan, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 23. Lustmocan crop, Lchdm. ii. 92, 8. Genime lustmocan, 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 17.

lustsum-líce; *adj. Pleasant, delectable*:—Ic nát for hwí eów sindon ða érran gewin swá lustsumlíce on leóþcwidum tó gehiéranne, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lustsam *amoenus, dulcis, delectabilis*.]

LÚTAN; *p.* leát; *pl.* luton; *pp.* loten *To lout, bow, bend forward, stoop, fall down before one*: — Hé lúteþ æfter *he boweth after it*, Salm. Kmbl. 806; Sal. 402. Leótt [hleát, Lind.] tó fótum his *procidit ad pedes ejus*, Mk. Skt. Rush, 5, 22. Hé árás and ðá tó eorþan leát *he rose up, and then bowed to the ground*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 74, 7. Hé leát tó ðæs cáseres eáre *he bent down to the emperor's ear*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 28. Ðæt heofonlíce wolcn leát wið his and hine genam *the cloud from heaven stooped towards him, and received him*, 296, 2. Hé forþ leát on his andwlitan *procideret in faciem*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Hé leát forþ ðæt him man áslóh ðæt heáfod of *he bent forward so that his head was struck off*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 16. Hé leát forþ tó ðæm men ðe hine sleán mynte, Blickl. Homl. 223, 7. Gásta uncléánra lutun tó him *spiritus immundi procidebant ei*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 11. Loð and Josuè luton wið heora (*the angels they saw*), Homl. Th. i. 38, 21. Ðeáh heó onsíge and lúte tó ðære eorþan *though she* [*the sun*] *sink and stoop to the earth*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25. Forþ lúten wé *procidamus*, Ps. Surt. 94, 6. [*R. Glouc. Chaue.* Piers P. loute: *Icel.* lúta *to bow down.*] DER. á-, ge-, on-, under-lútan.

luðer-. v. lyðer-.

lutian; p. ode *To lie hid, be concealed, lurk, skulk, be latent*:—Sum gedwyld lutaþ ðǽr *aliquis latet error*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 46. Of ðam fýre ðe him on lutaþ *from the fire that is latent in it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 4. Hú moniga dígla costunga ðæs ealdan feóndes lutigeaþ on ðýs andweardan lífe *quanta in hujus vitæ itinere tentamenta antiqui hostis lateant*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 24. Ðú lutodest óþ ðis on ðam láðum cristendóme *thou hast skulked until now in that detestable Christianity*, Homl. Skt. 5, 413. Ða iermingas út of ðæm holan crupon ðe heó on lutedan *the wretched creatures crept out of the holes that they had lurked in*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 30. Ða óðre ðe lutedon on ðære dígelnisse *insidiæ, quæ latebant*, Jos. 8, 19. Lutiaþ ðǽr þrý dagas *ibi latitate tribus diebus*, 2, 16. Eal ðæt gehýddes lutige *omne, quod clausum latet*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 15. Nys hyt swá stearc winter ðæt ic durre lutian æt hám for ege hláfordes mínes *non est tam aspera hyems ut audeam latere domi prae timore domini mei*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Férde ðá lutigende geond heges and weges geond wudes and feldes swá ðæt hé [*king Alfred*] gesund becom tó Æþelingége, Shrn. 16, 11. Dígelne leahter on menniscre heortan lutigende *secret sin lurking in the human heart*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 18. Cwæþ ðæt hé god wǽre on mannes híwe lutiende *said that he was a god concealed in the form of a man*, ii. 474, 22. [*Laym. Trev. Piers P. Chauc.* lotie *to lie hid: O. H. Ger.* luzên *latere*, Grff. ii. 322.] Cf. lot, lytig.

lybb, es; *n. Medicine, drug, simple*, in a bad sense *poison*; the word often implies the use of witchcraft, see the compounds; as Grimm says 'aus der bedeutung des erlaubten *φάρμακον* gieng hernach die des schädlichen, zauberhaften hervor,' D. M. 1103:—Lyb *obligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 31. Lybb, Ep. Gl. 17 b, 13. Ðæt biþ lyb wið ægena dimnesse *that is a medicine for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 14. Oxna lyb *green or black hellebore*, Lchdm. ii. 34, 28. Ðis ðé líb be cyrneles *this may be a medicine for thee for churnel*, iii. 62, 21. [*O. L. Ger.* lubbe; *dat. suco*: cf. lubbian *medicare: Icel.* lyf; *f.* also *n. a herb, simple*, esp. with the notion of healing, witchcraft, or supernatural power; cf. ú-lyfjan *poison*; lyfja *to heal: O. H. Ger.* luppi; *n. maleficium, succus lethiferus*; luppôn *medicare*: cf. *Goth.* lubja-leisei *φαρμακεία*.] v. cýs-lybb, un-lybbe, lybesn.

lybbestre, an; *f. A witch, sorcerer*:—Lybbestran *carios*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 12. v. lybb, lyb-lǽca; *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* luppari *veneficus, maleficus*.

lyb-corn, es; *n.* '*A grain of purgative effect*, especially the seeds of various *euforbias*, probably also of some of the gourds, as *momordica elaterium, cucumis colocynthis*,' Cockayne Lchdm. ii. 397, col 2:—Libbcorn *catharticum*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 8. Libcorn *lacyride*, 67, 73: *tytymalosca*, 68, 55. Lybcorn *cartomo*, ii. 14, 14; *latyride*, 54, 23: *cartam*, 103, 53; *chartamo*, 76: *catarticum, potus*, 129, 43. Wyrc útyrnendne drænc genim fíf and hundeahtatig lybcorna *make a purgative drink thus; take eighty-five purgative seeds*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 12: 20, 1. Wyrc óðerne [spíwdrænc] of beóre and of feówertig lybcorna, 20, 10.

lyb-cræft, es; *m. Magic, witchcraft, skill in the use of* lybb:—Hió him sealdon áttor drincan ðæt mid myclen lybcræfte wæs geblanden, Blickl. Homl. 229, 12.

lybesn, lysesn, lybsen, e; *f. A charm, an amulet*:—Lyb, lybsn *obligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 23. Lyb, lysesn, 63, 23. Lybsin *lustramenta*, 82, 10. Lysesna *filacteria*, 36, 72: 73, 16. Lybesne *strenas*, 121, 36. Swá swá hí ðæt sende wíte fram Gode scyppende þurh heora galdor oððe lifesne oððe óðre dígolnesse deófolcræftes bewerian mihte *quasi missam a Deo conditore plagam per incantationes, vel sylacteria, vel alia dæmonicæ artus arcana cohibere valerent*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9.

lyb-lác, es; *n. m. Sorcery, witchcraft, the art of using drugs* or *potions for the purpose of poisoning*, or *for magical purposes*:—Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa disse worulde . . . lyblác . . . scíncræft *hæ sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . maleficium . . . ars magica* [cf. Gal. 5, 20 *where Gothic has* lubjaleisei = *φαρμακεία*, A. V. witchcraft], L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Hér ys seó bót hú ðú meaht ðíne æceras bétan gif ðǽr hwilc ungedéfe þing on gedón biþ on dry oððe on lybláce, Lchdm. 1, 398, 3. Gif hí hwilc man niman wile oððe hyra æthrínes ðonne forbærnaþ hí sona eall his líc ðæt syndon ungefrægelícu lyblác *if any man wants to catch them* [*certain fowls*] *or touches them, then at once they consume all his body: those are most extraordinary cases of witchcraft*, Nar. 34, 3. Wið ealra bealwa gehwylc ðara lybláca *against every harm from sorceries*, Lchdm. i. 402, 11. Wé cwǽdon be ðǽm wiccecræftum and be líblácum gif ðǽr man ácweald wǽre . . . *we have ordained concerning witchcrafts and sorceries, if in such cases any one were killed* . . ., L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 10. Be líblácum. Ða ðe lyblác wyrcaþ sýn hí á fram ælcum Godes dǽle áworpene, búton hí tó rihtre dǽdbóte gecyrran, L. Edm. F. 6; Th. i. 246, 13–16. Bebeorh ðé wið lybláca and áttorcræftas *cave tibi a maleficiis et veneficiis* [cf. ne unrihtlybláca ne ongynne wé, Wulfst. 253, 11, MS. D.], L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132 9. DER. unriht-lyblác. v. next word.

lyb-lâca, an; *m. A sorcerer*:—Lyblâcan *caragios* [*caragius* sortilegus, præstigiator qui characteribus magicis utitur, Ducange], Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 53. v. fugel-hwata.

lyb-wyrhta. v. unlyb-wyrhta.

lȳfȝ, Bt. Met. 12, 55; Met. 12, 28. v. lûcan.

lȳden. v. lêden.

lȳfan. v. lîfan.

lyfesn. v. lybesn.

lyffetere, es; *m. A flatterer*:—Lyffetere *adulator*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 40. Liffetere, 49, 14. Ðonne âdumbiaþ ða ýdelan lyffeteras *then shall the vain flatterers be dumb*, Homl. Th. ii. 570, 35. Faraþ tô ðâm lyffeterum ðe eów êr leâslîce ôlæhton *go to the flatterers that before fawned on you falsely*, 570, 23: i. 494, 10.

lyffettan; *p.* te *To flatter, pay court to*:—Ic lyffytte *adulor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. Ða byrþeras ðe hine tô byrgenne feredon synd ôlæcunga lyffetyndra geférena *the bearers who carried him to the grave are the blandishments of flattering companions*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 28. Lyffetyndra tungan gewrîðaþ manna sâwla on synnum *the tongues of flatterers bind the souls of men in sins*, 494, 6.

lyffetung, e; *f. Flattery, adulation, paying court to*:—Lyffetung *adulatio*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 41. Liffetung, 49, 15. Herige hine nâ on ðisum lîfe, ac æfter his geendunge, ðonne we deraþ nân lyffetung ðâm herigendum, and nân upâhefednys ne costnaþ ðone geheredan, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 19. Ne hlyste gê heora geswêsan lyffetunge, 404, 29. Heora nân ne gedyrstlâce ðæt heó Godes landâre woroldrîcum sellen for lyffetunge *let none of them dare to give God's lands to the powerful of the earth as a means of paying court to them*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 32. Ðæt mâðen ne mihte beón bepêaht þurh ênige lyffetunge fram hire leófan drihtne, Homl. Skt. 7, 86. Hwær beóþ ða lîðan lyffetunga ðe hine forlæddon êror *where are the fair flatteries that formerly seduced him?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 27. Ða smeðan lyffetunga, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 1. Lyffetungum befangen, i. 492, 32.

lȳf-ness. v. leâf-ness.

lyft, es, e; *m. f. n. Air, atmosphere, breeze, sky, heavens, cloud*:—Lyft *aer*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 55. Lybt *sudum*, ii. 121, 66. Stemn is geslagen lyft . . . êlc stemn biþ geworden of ðæs mûþes clypunge and of ðære lyfte cnyssunge; se mûþ drŷfþ ût ða clypunge and seó lyft biþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 31–35. Ân ðæra [*the elements*] is eorþe, ôðer wæter, þridde lyft, feówrþe fŷr, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30. Ðeós lyft ðe wê on libbaþ is ân ðæra feówer gesceafta . . . Lyft is swŷðe þynne, seó ofergêþ ealne middangeard, and up âstîhþ forneán ôþ ðone mônan, on ðam fleóþ fugelas . . . Ne mihte heora nân fleón nêre seó [ðæt MS. R.] lyft ðe hî byrþ. Ne nân man næfþ nâne orþunge bûton þurh ða lyfte [ðæt lyft MS. M.], Lchdm. iii. 272, 12–22. Seó lyft ðonne heó âstyred is byþ wind, 274, 10. Se storm and seó stronge lyft *the storm and the strong blast*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 28; Cri. 991. Seó hêwene lyft *the azure air*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 33; Exod. 476. Ðeós lyft scînþ unwederlîce *rutilat triste cælum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Lyft *nubes, aer*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 52. Seó lyft hî ofersceadewude and stefn com of ðære lyfte *facta est nubis obumbrans eos et venit vox de nube*, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Ðære lyfte fugelas, Gen. 1, 28. Lagufloda gelác lyfte and tungla *the movement of waters, of air and of stars*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 346; Met. 20, 173. Under lyfte helm, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 19; Râ. 4, 64. Lîxeþ lyftes mægen, 116 b; Th. 448, 16; Dôm. 55. On genipum lyftes *in nubibus aeris*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Se giem jacintus, se is lyfte onlîcusd on hiwe, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 5. Beorc byþ lyfte getenge *the birch towers to the sky*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 2; Rûn. 18. Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte, 341, 5; Rûn. 9: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 10; Dôm. 20. Nân wolcn næs on ðære lyfte gesewen *no cloud was seen in the sky*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 35. Leólc on lyfte *sported in air*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 10; Gen. 448. On lyfte cumende *venientem in nube*, Lk. Skt. 21, 27. On lofte heó stynt *it* [*the earth*] *rests in the air*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 20. Under lyfte *sub divo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 839; An. 420. Nalles æfter lyfte lâcende hwearf *he went not sporting through the air*, Beo. Th. 5656; B. 2832. Hê gesette storm his on lyfte *statuit procellam ejus in auram*, Ps. Spl. 106, 29. Hê gesceóp ðæt upplîce lyft, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24. Ðæt lyft hê gesceóp, Norm. 8, 17. Sôna swâ hî [*snakes*] ðæs landes [*Ireland*] lyft gestuncan, swâ swulton hî, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35. Ðonne ligette and þunorrâde eorþan and lyfte brêgdon, 4, 3; S. 569, 13. Swâ oft swâ hê lyft onstyrige, 569, 29. Hî fleóþ geond ðás lyft, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 1464; El. 734. On lyft âstâh *rose into the air*, 1796; El. 900. Ðû þurh lyft lâtest leódum tô freme mildne morgenrên *for the benefit of men thou dost let the gentle morning rain fall through the air*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 30; Az. 81. Fugel under lyft ofer lagu lôcaþ georne, 57 a; Th. 204, 21; Ph. 101. Âhafen on ða heán lyft *raised aloft*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 22; Gen. 1401. Hâtwendne lyft *the torrid air*, 146; Th. 182, 12; Exod. 74. Ðonne gê geseóþ ða lyfte cumende on westdâle *cum videritis nubem orientem ab occasu*, Lk. Skt. 12, 54. Hibernia on sniyltnysse lyfta is betere mycle ðonne Breotone land *Hibernia serenitate aerum multum Britanniæ præstat*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 30. Geleht lyftum *moistened by the clouds*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 195; Met. 20, 98. Lyftu *æthera, aera*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 48. Geond lyftu *per aera*, Hymn. Surt. 66, 5. Ðâs lyfta and windas hê âstyraþ, Wulfst. 196, 6. [*Goth.* luftus; *m: O. Sax.* luft; *m. f: Icel.* lopt; *n; O. H. Ger.* luft; *f. n.: Ger.* luft; *f.*]

lȳft. v. lîft.

lyft-âdl, e; *f. Palsy, paralysis*:—Mid ða âdle ðe Grêcas nemnaþ *paralysis*, wê cweþaþ lyftâdl, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 17. Fram lyftâdle gehæled *a paralysi sanatus*, 610, 2. Wið lyftâdle, L. M. 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 1.

lyft-eðor, es; *m. An enclosure formed by clouds* [? v. lyft]:—Stîðboda lyftedoras brœc *the pillar of fire broke through the clouds*, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 24; Exod. 251.

lyften; *adj. Aërial, airy*:—Hwî is ðæt tâcn on ðære lyftenan heofonan gesewen *why is that sign* [*the rainbow*] *seen in the aërial heaven?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 23. Hî sind genumene tô lyftenre heofenan nâ tô rodorlîcre *they* [*Enoch and Elijah*] *are taken to the aërial heaven, not to the etherial heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 308, 3. Lyftene gnættas *the gnats of the air*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* luftin *aëreus.*]

lyft-fæt, es; *n. An aërial vessel* [*the moon*], Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 21; Râ. 30, 3.

lyft-flêogend, es; *m. That which flies in the air, a bird*:—Lyftfleógendra, Salm. Kmbl. 579; Sal. 289.

lyft-floga, an; *m. A flier in the air* [*a dragon*], Beo. Th. 4619; B. 2315.

lyft-gelâd, es; *n. Motion in* or *of the air*:—þurh lyftgelâc on land becwom [*he was borne through the air*], Andr. Kmbl. 1653; An. 828. þurh lyftgelâc lêges blæstas weallas ymbwurpon [*the winds blew the flames*], 3102; An. 1554.

lyft-geswenced; *adj. Weather-beaten*:—Ceól lyftgeswenced on lande stôd, Beo. Th. 3830; B. 1913.

lyft-helm, es; *m. The air, atmosphere, cloud*:—Lyfthelm and lagufloð *air* [or *cloud?*] *and water*, Menol. Fox 553; Gn. C. 46. Wæron land heora lyfthelme beþeaht *their lands were covered with cloud*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 13; Exod. 60.

lyft-lâcende *sporting* or *playing in the air, moving hither and thither in the air*:—Ic bidde ðæt ðû mê gecŷðe hwæt ðes þegn sŷ lyftlâcende, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 12; Jul. 281. Forlêt rêc âstîgan lyftlâcende, Elen. Kmbl. 1588; El. 796. Swâ tugon lyftlâcende *took their way in flight through the air* [*of evil spirits*], Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 31; Gû. 117. Hefonfugelas lyftlâcende, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 17; Dan. 388.

lyft-sceaþa, an; *m. The robber of the air* [*the raven*], Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 24; Vy. 39.

lyft-wundor, es; *n. A wonder of the air* [*the pillar that conducted the Israelites*], Cd. 146; Th. 183, 11; Exod. 90.

lyft-wynn, e; *f. The pleasantness of the air*:—Lyftwynne heóld *enjoyed himself* [*the dragon*] *by flying through the air*, Beo. Th. 6079; B. 3043.

Lyge, an; *The river Lea*:—Úre landgemæra up on Temese and ðonne up on Ligan [Ligean, 2nd text] and andlang Ligan [Ligean] ôþ hire êwylm *our* [*English and Danes*] *boundaries: up on the Thames, then up on the Lea, up to its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. Ða Deniscan tugon hira scipu up on Temese, and ðâ up on Lygan, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 32. Se foresprecena here worhte geweorc be Lygan, 896; Erl. 93, 35. Lygean, 913; Erl. 102, 2.

lyge, es; *m. A lie, lig* [provincial], *falsehood*:—Ic eów tô sôþe secgan wille and ðæs in lîfe lyge ne wyrþeþ *in truth I will tell you, and never shall it prove false*, Elen. Kmbl. 1147; El. 575. Sôþfæstnysse feóung and seó lufu liges and leásunge *odium veritatis amorque mendacii*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 24. Liges fŷr *mendacii ignis*, 3, 19; S. 548, 13. Bûta lyg *verumtamen*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 24. Hî on lige lange feredon *de mendacio compellantur*, Ps. Th. 58, 12. Mengan lyge wið sôðe, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Ðû êr sægdest sôþlîce and nû on lyge cyrrest, 1329; El. 666. Ðû ûs gelærdæst þurh ðinne lyge *thou didst persuade us through thy falsehood*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 11; Sat. 53. Hwæðer him mon sôþ ðe lyge sagaþ, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1307. Ic ðé tô sôþe secgan wille, nelle ic lyge fremman, 67 b; Th. 250, 27; Jul. 133. Mân on môde, in mûþe lyge, 80 b; Th. 302, 13; Fä. 35. [*Icel.* lygi; *f. a lie: O. H. Ger.* lugi; *f. mendum, falsum, figmentum, fabula: Ger.* lüge.]

lyge, lycce; *adj. Lying, mendacious, false*:—Sôhtun lyge gewitnisse wið ðone hælend . . . ðonne monige lyge [leáse ł lycce, Lind.] gewitu cwômun ætnæhste ðâ cwômon twægen lyge [leáso ł liycce, Lind.] gewitu *quærebant falsum testimonium contra Jesum . . . cum multi falsi testes accessissent novissime autem venerunt duo falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 59–60. Monige lyge ł leáse witga *multi pseudoprophetæ*, 24, 11: 24, 44. Behaldeþ eów wið lyge ł leáse witgu *attendite a falsis prophetis*, 7, 15. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* luggi: *O. H. Ger.* luggi, lucki *mendax, falsus.*] *See also the compounds of which* lyge *is the first part.*

lyge *a plant name*, sicalia, Wrt. Voc. 68, 72.

Lygean-burh, *Lenborough, near Buckingham*:—Hêr Cûþwulf genom Lygeanburg, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13. See Green's Making of England, pp. 118 sqq.

Lyge-tûn, Lyg-tûn *Leighton, in Bedfordshire*:—Ðæt râd ût wið Lygtûnes, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 16. Æt Lygetûne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 196, 3.

lygen, e; *f. A lie, falsehood*:—Dǽr lyt gebǽta bið dǽr bið lyt lygena *where there are few promises, there are few lies*, Prov. Kmbl. 7. Mid ligenum *with lies*, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 36; Gen. 496; 26; Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531: 28; Th. 37, 11; Gen. 588. Lygenum, Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. [*O. Sax.* lugina: *O. H. Ger.* lugina *mendacium*.]

lygen-word, es; *n. A lying word, lie, falsehood*:—Mid ligenwordum, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 32; Gen. 699. Cf. lyge-word.

lyge-searu, wes; *n. A false trick, artifice, wile, snare, lying art*:—Hý ligesearwum ǽhôfun hearmstafas *with lying arts they stirred up mischiefs*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 34; Gû. 199: Elen. Kmbl. 415; El. 208. Lygesearwum, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 23; Cri. 776.

lyge-spell, es; *n. A false speech*:—Mid ligespelle *me[n]dosa mandata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* lygi-saga *a lying story, false report*.]

lyge-synnig; *adj. Guilty of lying, false*:—Lygesynnig feónd, Elen. Kmbl. 1795; El. 899.

lyge-torn, es; *n. Feigned anger* or *grief*[?]:—Ne bið cwênlîc þeáw dǽtte freoþuwebbe feores onsæce æfter ligetorne leófne mannan *it is no womanly fashion that a peaceweaver* [*woman*] *attack a loved man's life, having only a pretended cause for anger against him* [? *Thorpe reads* ligtorn *burning anger*], Beo. Th. 3890; B. 1943.

lyge-word, es; *n. A lying word, lie, falsehood*:—Lygeword spǽcon *locuti sunt falsa*, Ps. Th. 57, 3: Cd. 210; Th. 261, 3; Dan. 720. Ne wêne ênig dæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 28; Ph. 547. [*Icel.* lygi-orð.]

lyge-wyrhta, an; *m. A liar, a forger of lies*:—Mid dǽm ligewyrhtum *with the forgers of lies*, Fragm. Kmbl. 19; Leás. 11.

lyg-ness, e; *f. Deceitfulness, falseness*:—Lygnisse weolan *fallacia divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 22.

lȳgnian. v. lîgnian.

lȳhtan. v. lîhtan.

lynd, e; *f. Grease, fat, fatness*:—Lind *arvina*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 14. Lynde [*a*]*rvina*, 284, 6. Hé hî fédde mid fætre lynde hwéte *cibavit eos ex adipe frumenti*, Ps. Th. 80, 15: 147, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* lunda *arvina*.]

lyni-bôr [v. Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 7 boor *dasile*] *a gimlet, auger*:—Lynibôr *terebellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 287, 14. v. next word.

lynis, es; *m. An axletree*:—Spácan *radii*: felg *canti*: lynis *axedo*: eax *axis*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 47-51. Lynis *axsedo*: lynisas *axsedones*, ii. 7, 52, 51. [*Wm. of Shoreham* linses *axles*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lun *obex*: *Du.* luns: *Ger.* lünse *a linch-pin*: *Dan.* lun-stikke *a linch-pin*. Linch-, lin-pin *is earlier spelt* lins-pin.]

lypen-wyrhta, an; *m. A tanner, currier*:—Lypenwyrhta *byrseus*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 14. Leðerwyrhta oððe lypenwyrhta *byrseus*, ii. 11, 49.

lyre, es; *m. Loss, damage, destruction, detriment*:—Lyre *jactura*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 51. Hýnþ *vel* lyre *vel* hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum*, 47, 29. Hire lima lyre [*of a person paralysed*], Homl. Th. ii. 546, 31. 'Ic wille ofgân æt ðé his blód' dæt is his lyre '*I will require at thy hands his blood*,' *that is, his destruction*, i. 6, 27. Lîfes lyre *death*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 26; Gû. 801. Ne se enga deáþ, ne lîfes lyre, 56 b; Th. 201, 8; Ph. 53. Ne bið ðǽr wædl ne lyre ne deáþes gryre, Dôm. L. 16, 265; Wulfst. 139, 32. Hé macode heora líf tô lyre *he destroyed them*, 106, 6. Hwílum forlidenesse ic þolie mid lyre ealra þinga mînra *aliquando naufragium patior, cum jactura omnium rerum mearum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. On lyre *in perditione*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 12. Lyre *jacturam, damnum*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 43. Ná beóþ ða eádige ðe for hýnþum oððe lírum hwílwendlîcra hyðða heófiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 550, 28. DER. feorh-, land-, líf-lyre; *and see* lor.

lȳsan, lȳsing. v. lîsan, lising.

lyssen. v. lyswen.

LYSTAN; *p.* te *To* LIST, *cause pleasure* or *desire* [with dat. or acc. of person in whom the feeling is caused, and gen. of the thing, or infin.]:—Mé ne lyst *piges*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 23. Mé lyst rǽdan *lecturio*, 34; Som. 37, 56. Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 51, 16. Hû ne bið ælc mon genóg earm ðæs ðe hé næfþ ðonne hit hine lyst habban *is not every man poor enough as regards that which he has not, when he desires to have it?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 2. Ne him néfre genóg ne þincþ êr hé hæbbe eall dæt hine lyst, 33, 2; Fox 124, 7. Wel mé líkode dæt dû êr sǽdest and ðises mé lyst nû get bet *I liked well what you said before, and am still better pleased with this*, 35, 4; Fox 162, 3; 34, 6; Fox 142, 12. Ðam men ðe hine ne lyst his metes *for the man who has no appetite for his food*, L. M. 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 15. Ðonne hine ǽtes lysteþ, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 12; Wal. 52: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 27; Met. 10, 14. Se leahtor deþ dæt ðam men ne lyst nân þing tô góde gedôn *that sin causes a man to have no desire to do anything to good purpose*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 22. Him lyste ðǽr on ðigolnysse his gebedu begangan, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 33. Hine lyste mid him etan and drincan *ipse delectaretur manducare et bibere cum eis*, 5, 5; S. 618, 16: Beo. Th. 3591; B. 1793. Hine nânes þinges ne lyste on ðisse worulde *he cared for nothing in this world*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 142; Met. 26, 71. Se gesceádwîslîca wilia dæt hine ðara twega lyste *the rational will which delights in them both*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 2; Met. 10, 1. Hé sceal syllan his gód on ða tíd ðe hine sylfne sélest lyste his brûcan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* lustôn (*with gen.*) *to desire*: *O. Sax.* lustean (*acc. of pers., gen. of thing*): *Icel.* lysta (*acc. of pers.*): *O. H. Ger.* lustjan (*acc. of pers., gen. of thing*, or *infin.*); cf. *also* lustôn *to desire*: *Ger.* lüsten (*impers.*)] DER. ge-, of-lystan.

lystere (=? hlystere):—Lysteres *fautoris*, Hpt. Gl. 5714, 40.

lysu; *adj. Depraved, corrupt, evil, dishonourable, shameful, profligate*:—Lyswe lârsmeoþas *corrupt counsellors*, Andr. Kmbl. 2441; An. 1222. Cf. lyswen.

lysu, wes; *n. What is depraved* [v. preceding word]:—Gif cyning æt mannes hâm drincæþ and ðǽr man lyswæs hwæt gedô il bôte gebête *if the king be entertained at a man's house, and any evil be done there, let a double fine be paid*, L. Ethb. 3; Th. i. 4, 2. Gif frî wîf leswæs hwæt gedéþ xxx scill. gebête, 73; Th. i. 20, 7. Lot sceal mid lyswe, list mid gedéfum [v. list], Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 189.

lyswen, lyssen; *adj. Full of matter, corrupt, purulent; depraved* [?]:—Ðonne se swile tôbyrst ðonne bið seó micge lyswen swilce worms, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 26. [In Ps. Th. 52, 6 the word *lisne* occurs; can this be the adverb from this adjective, taken in the sense given to *lysu*:—Manna bân mihtig Drihten lisne tôsceáðeþ *scatters with shame* or *dishonour*?] v. lysu *and next word*.

lyswen, lyssen *matter, purulence*:—On ðære þrotan bið swyle and lyssen, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 14.

lyt; *indecl. used as subst. adj. and adv. Few, little*:—Ðæra is nû tô lyt ðe wile wel tâcan *there are now too few of those that will teach well*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 22. Ðæra bið ealles tô lyt, ðe hé ne beswíce, Wulfst. 97, 7. Is swíðe lyt monna ðæt ne sý mid ðǽm sumum besmiten *there are very few men that are not defiled with some of them*, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 4. Wôp wæs wîde, worulddreáma lyt, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 9; Exod. 42. Ðé eádes tô lyt þuhte, Exon. 28 a; Th. 86, 1; Cri. 1401. Wergendra tô lyt þrong ymbe þeóden, Beo. Th. 5758; B. 2882. Ðæt lyt manna þâh *it succeeded with few*, 5665; B. 2836. Hé on folce lyt freónda hæfde, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 32; Gen. 2626. Cyning hæfde wîgena tô lyt, Elen. Kmbl. 126; El. 63. Hé mid lyt wordum ac geleáffullum his héle begeat *he obtained his salvation with words few but full of faith*, Dôm. L. 6, 61. Ne sceal hé tô lyt þancian heora ælmessan *he shall not be too sparing of thanks for their alms*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 13. Forðon hé lyt genihtsumede on smeáwunge and on leornunge hâligra gewrita hé dý mâ mid his handum wonn and worhte *nam quo minus sufficiebat meditationi scripturarum, eo amplius operi manuum studium impendebat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 29. Hé lyt ongeat dæt him swâ earme gelamp. Cd. 76; Th. 94, 24; Gen. 1566. Ðæt eów swâ lyt gespeów, Andr. Kmbl. 2688; An. 1346. [*O. Sax.* lut (werodes).]

lyteg. v. lytig.

LYTEL; *adj.* LITTLE:—Nû gyt is ân lytel fyrst *adhuc modicum*, Jn. Skt. 14, 19. Hwæt is dæt líf elles bûton lytelu yldiug ðæs deáþes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Lytulu sprǽc, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 16; Dôm. 8. Se lytla finger, L. Alf. pol. 60; Th. i. 96, 7. Lâ lytle heord *pusillus grex*, Lk. Skt. 12, 32. On swâ lytlum fæce *in such a little space*, Elen. Kmbl. 1917; El. 960. Ælfrêd cyning gefeaht wið alne ðone here lytle werede, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 5. Lytle læs *paulo minus*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Lytle êr, Elen. 1325; El. 664. Lytle lengre ðonne seofon fóta, Lchdm. iii. 220, 4. Lytle mâre ðonne feówer, 220, 12. Ðæt lytle dæt hé erede, hé erede mid horsan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 15. Lytle hwîle sceolde hé his lífes niótan, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 16; Gen. 486. Se lîcette litlum and miclum, gumena gehwylcum, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 72; Met. 26, 36. On ǽlcum þingum ðe ðǽr unbecweden bið, on bócum and on swylcum lytlum, Chart. Th. 536. 26. On swíðe lytlon hiera hæfþ seó gecynd genóg *paucis minimisque natura contenta est*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Ða lytlan *parvulos*, Ps. Th. 114, 6. Lytlum *by little, by degrees, in little pieces, a little at a time*:—Lytlum *paulatim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 30. Tôlrec hig lytlum *divides eos minutatim*, Lev. 2, 6. Sele dæt lytlum sûpan, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 1. Hé gewýt swâ lytlum and lytlum fram Gode *so little by little he departs from God*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 35: Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 9. Ic geseah weaxende blôsman litlum and litlum *videbam crescere paulatim in gemmas*, Gen. 40, 10. [*Goth.* leitils; *O. Sax.* luttil: *Icel.* lîtill: *O. H. Ger.* luzil, luzzil.]

lytel; *neut. of adj. used as subst. or adv. A little*:—Dô lytel sealtes tô *put a small quantity of salt to it*, Herb. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 86, 7. Hwerhwette niþewearde ân lytel *the lower part of cucumber, a little*, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 4. Mycel *multum*, lytel *parum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 34. Ymbe lytel *post pusillum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 70. Ymbe ân lytel gê mé ne geseóþ and eft ymbe lytel gê mé geseóþ *modicum non videbitis me et iterum modicum et videbitis me*, Jn. Skt. 16, 16.

lytel-fôta; *adj. Having small feet*:—Litelfôta *petilus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 132; Wrt. Voc. 45, 35.

lytel-hygdig-, hýdig; *adj. Small-minded, pusillanimous*:—Mon ðæs lytelhýdig ne ðæs læthýdig *no man of mind so small and so sluggish*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 4; Cri. 10.

lyte-líc. v. lytig-líc.

lytel-mód; *adj. Of little courage, faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—Se

mec hâlne dyde from lytelmôdum *qui me salvum faceret a pusillanimo*, Ps. Surt. 54, 9. Ða lytelmôdan and ða unþristan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte hió weorþaþ oft ormôde *pusillanimes dum nimis infirmitatis suæ sunt conscii, plerumque in desperationem eadunt*, Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 7.

lytel-ne; *adv. All but, almost, nearly:* — Hé lytelne [lytesne?] Breotona rîce forlêt *Brittaniam pene amisit*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 22.

lytel-nesa, e; *f. Littleness*:—Sume [*adverbs*] syndon *quantitatis*; ða getâcniaþ mycelnysse oððe lytelnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 34.

lytes-nâ, lytes-ne, lytest-ne; *adv. Almost, nearly, within a little*:— Lytesnâ *concedam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 49. Lytianâ, 14, 65: Ep. Gl. 7 d, 31. Wæs his rîce brâd wîd ofer werþeóde lytesnâ ofer ealne yrmenne grund *his realm was broad, wide over mankind, almost over all the world*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 13; Jul. 10. Lytestne eall his weorod ofslegen wæs *omnis pene ejus est cæsus exercitus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 32: 3, 24; S. 556, 30. Lytesne [*pene*] of ealre Lindesse stôwum, 3, 11; S. 535, 25. Lytesne of eallum *de cunctis prope*, 3, 14; S. 540, 11. Bôc lytestne unâberendlîcre byrþenne *codicem ponderis pene importabilis*, 5, 13; S. 633, 6.

lyðer-, luðer- full; *adj. Base, vile, dissolute, depraved*: — Leófan men ne beón gê nâðor ne leáse ne luðer- [lyðer- MS. B] fulle, ne fûle ne fracode, ne on ênige wîsan tô lehterfulle, Wulfst. 40, 5.

lyðer-lîc; *adj. Sordid, mean, vile*: — Se cyning self mid swîðe lyðerlîcum gegierelan *ipse imperator sordida servilique tunica discinctus*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 16. [The word comes to mean *lazy* in later times. Cf. Tusser 'some *litherly* lubber leaveth undone that another will do.']

lyðer-lîce; *adv. Wickedly, vilely*:—Luðerlîce *pessime*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 101; Wrt. Voc. 54, 45. [Leiden swa *luðerliche* on hire lichðæt hit brec oueral, Marh. 5, 21: A. R. 290, 8. A clerk hath *litherly* byset his while Bot if he cowde a carpenter bygyle, Chauc. Miller's Tale, 113.]

lyðre; *adj. Evil, wicked, base, mean, poor, sordid, vile, lewd, depraved*: — Ðæt Godes feoh ne ætlicge and hê beó lyðre þeówa gehâten *that God's money be not idle, and he be called a wicked servant*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 30. Lytel is se fyrst ðyses lîfes and lyðre is *few and evil are the days of this life*, Wulfst. 109, 2. Hû lâne and hû lyðre ðis lîf is on tô getrûwianne, 189, 3. Eálá ðû lyðra þeówa *serve nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 32: Lk. Skt. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 552, 6. Ic eom se lytla for ðê and se lyðra man, se syngige swîðe genehhe, Hy. 3, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 41. Eówre lyðre môd *incircumcisa mens*, Lev. 26, 41. Gif hwylc wîf for hwylcum lyðrum andan hire wîfman swingþ *si mulier aliqua, ex prava aliqua invidia, ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11. Se ðe Crist belêwde for lyðrum sceatte *who betrayed Christ for filthy lucre*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 26: Wulfst. 297, 26. Ðæs mæran wîtegan deáþ ðære lyðran hoppestran [*the daughter of Herodias*] tô mêde forgeaf, Homl. Th. i. 484, 3. Lyðerne earhscype *base cowardice*, Wulfst. 53, 12. Þurh lyðre yrhþe, 166, 26. Ða seofon hlyðran ear *septem spicæ tenues*, Gen. 41, 27. Ôðre lyðre cynn *cetera adulterina genera*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 31; Wrt. Voc. 55, 36. Lyðra bearn *filii excussorum*, Ps. Th. 126, 5. Se Hælend geþafode lyðrum mannum ðæt hî hine ofslôgon, Homl. Th. i. 168, 6. Se ealdorman hî betêhte liðrum mannum tô behealdenne *the aldorman entrusted it to base* [cf. ða wæron yfele and earge l. 27] *men to hold*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 23. Eár lyðre and forscruncene *spicæ tenues et percussæ uredine*, Gen. 41, 6. Þurh lîchaman leðre geþohtas *through the wicked thoughts of the body*, Ps. C. 50, 41; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 41. [*A. R. Laym.* luðer: *Piers P.* luþer, liþer: *Prompt. Parv.* lyder or wyly *cautus* [see note for *lither* = lazy in later English]: cf. *Ger.* lüder-, lieder-lich.]

lyðre; *adv. Badly, vilely*:—Habbaþ wê alle for ðînum leásungum lyðre gefêred *we have all fared miserably for thy falsehoods*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 29; Sat. 62.

lyt-hwôn; *subst.* and *adv. A little* [*space, time, quantity*]: — Meng lythwôn wið hunig *mix a little with honey*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 20. Lythwôn becom cwicera tô cŷðde *few living reached their country*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 5; Jud. 311: Elen. Kmbl. 284; El. 142. Ða hê wæs lythwôn ðanon âgân *progressus pusillum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39: Mk. Skt. 14, 35. Hê his eágan lythwôn fram ðære eorþan up âhôf, Glostr. Frag. 104, 13. Ðara ðe lythwôn rêccaþ embe bôca bebodu, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 34: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 200: Beo. Th. 408; B. 203. Ne lythwôn *not a little*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 32; Gû. 363. Ða geswîgode heó lythwôn *parumper reticuit*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 22. v. lyt.

lytig, lyteg; *adj. Cunning, astute, sly, artful, crafty, wily*: —Litig *procax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 48. Se lytega sâtere *seductor callidus*, Past. 63, 2; Swt. 463, 11. Hû manega costunga ðæs lytegan feóndes *quanta hostis callidi tentamenta*, 21, 5; Swt. 161, 18. Forðæm him [*a simple person*] is micle iéðre tô gestîganne on ðone ryhtan wîsdôm, ðonne ðæm lytegan sîe tô anbûganne, for ðæm ðe hê bið âr upâhæfen for his lotwrencium, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 18. Marius ðone consul â swâ lytigne swâ hê wæs *Marii consulis, qui non minore pene quam ipse præditus erat astutia*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 228, 32. Ðone leásan lytegan ðû scealt hâtan fox *insidiator occultis surripuisse fraudibus gaudet? vulpeculis exaequetur*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 17. On leásungum lytige *in mendaciis vafri*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. Ða lytegan *sapientes hujus seculi*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 6, 24: 205, 3.

lytigian; *p.* ode *To get cunningly*:—Ongunnon lytegian ðâ lâðe gystas *began then to act guilefully the hateful guests*, Byrht. Th. 134, 18; By. 86. v. be-lytigian.

lytig-, lyte-lîc; *adj. Deceitful, false*:—Ymbtrymedu mid lytelîcre lâdunge *fallaci defensione circumdata*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 8.

lytig-, lyte-lîce; *adv. Cunningly, artfully, craftily*:—Ðe hit symle lytiglîce lâdaþ *esse callide defendantis*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 8. Litelîce *callide*, Ex. 32, 12. Ða woruldsælþa mid swîðe manigre swêtnesse swîðe lytelîce ðleccaþ ðâm môdum, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 10. Hû lytelîce hŷ ðonne deófol bepæhte, Wulfst. 11, 9, 16. Ne weorþeþ on worulde lytelîce swicolra ðonne hê wyrþeþ *none in the world is more craftily deceitful than he*, 54, 22. Se ðe litelîcost cûðe leáslîce hiwian unsôþ tô sôþe *he that most cunningly could make untruth appear truth*, 128, 9.

lytig-nesa, e; *f. Cunningness, craftiness, astuteness*: — Ðære nædran lytignes *astutia serpentis*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 22.

lytlian; *p.* ode *To make or to become little, to lessen, diminish*:—Gidæfnaþ ðæt ih lytlige *oportet me minui*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 30. Ðonne lytlaþ him se tôhopa ðe hê hæfde ðâ hê synful wæs *spem, quæ esse potuit de peccatore, subtraxit*, Past. 58, 10; Swt. 447, 14. Heorte sceal ðê cênre môd ðê mâre ðê ûre mægen lytlaþ *heart shall the hardier be, courage the more, the fewer our forces*, Byrht. Th. 140, 65. Lytlaþ ðæt his anweald and êcþ his ermþa *it lessens his power, and increases his miseries*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 19. Drenc ðe lytlaþ ða yfelan wêtan, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 10. Ðonne lyttlaþ hê ðæt fæsten *tunc breviabit jejunium*, L. Ecg. P. Add. 19; Th. ii. 234, 18. Cristes lage wanedon and cyninges lage lytledon *Christ's laws waned, and the king's laws were weakened*, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 19. Lytligen ða grambæran hiera gedrêfednesse *damnent iracundi perturbationem*, Past. 40, 2; Swt. 291, 2. Willflôd ongan lytligan, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 11; Gen. 1413. Hŷ mon sceal lytlian *they shall be lessened*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 12. Se ðe hît þence tô litlianne, gelitlige hine God elnihtig hêr on worulde, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 171, 21. Blþ se ece litliende [litligende, MS. B], Herb. 3, 3, 4; Lchdm. i. 88, 2, 7.

lytling, es; *m. A little one, a young person, child*:—Se ðe underfêhþ ênne lytling on mînum naman *he that receives one little one in my name*, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 30. Lyttlingas, i. 512, 21. Furþon litlincgas nellaþ forbîgean mê *nec parvuli nolunt præterire me* [*the baker*], Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 1. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe, Gen. 25, 22. Ænne of ðyssum lytlingum *unum de pusillis istis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6: Homl. Th. i. 84, 11. His efenealdan lytlingas [*the children killed in Bethlehem*], 88, 12. Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas *parvulos habeam teneros*, Gen. 34, 13: 50, 21. Gif hwylc gôdra wile his lytlingas hiom [*priests*] tô lâre befæstan, hig sceolon swîðe lustlîce hig onfôn, and him tæcan, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 8.

lytluc[**o**], es; *m. A bittock, small piece*:—Lytluccas (MS. lyttuccas) *segmenta, particulas*, Germ. 400, 531.

lytlum. v lytel.

M

Original *m*, generally speaking, is preserved in Anglo-Saxon, and is found corresponding to *m* in the Gothic and other cognate dialects, e. g. *mê, manna, dôm*; Goth. *mik, manna, dôms*. When, however, *m* is not initial, the correspondence is not always maintained; thus, A.S. *fîf*, but Goth. *fimf*; A.S. *sîfte*, O.H.Ger. *samfto*. Also for earlier *fn* is found *mn*, as in *emn* along with *efn*, Goth. *ibn*; *stemn* and *stefn*, Goth. *stibna*. In some inflexions *m* is no longer found; so in the 1st pers. sing. pres. indic. *eom* is the only instance in which the old person-ending has maintained itself; though *beón, dôn*, and *gân* offer occasional instances of its retention in the Northern Gospels; while the *m* which is found in the plural of the Gothic and O. H. Ger. conjugations has left no trace. In declensions *n* in the later times began to take the place of *m* in the dative, so *ðan* for *ðam*.

The form of the Runic letter, whose name was *man*, was ᛗ, but from the similarity to the *d*-rune (*dæg*) ᛞ, the two seem to be sometimes confounded. In each case the symbol was sometimes employed, after the runes had been generally supplanted by the Latin letters, to express the word which was its name; thus in the Durham Ritual *quis* is glossed *ænig* ᛗ, *nemo, ne ænig* ᛗ: the same symbol being also used to gloss *dies*. The form of the rune accompanying the Runic poem is ᛗ, Kmbl. plate 16, fig. 11, and the verse attached to it the following:—

Man byþ on myrgþe
his mâgan leóf
sceal ðeáh ânra gehwylc
ôðrum swîcan
forðam dryhten wile
dôme sînum
ðæt earme flæsc
eorþan betæcan.

Men will be cheerful,
dear to their friends,
shall yet each one
depart from other,
for the Lord will
by his doom
the 'vile body'
commit to earth.

Kmbl. 343, 11–18.

má; *indecl. epve. used as subst. and adj. More.* I. *as subst.*:—Sume naman sind *omonima*; ða getácniaþ má þinga mid ánre clypunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 13. Seó þridde declinatio heſþ eahta and hundseofontig geendunga oððe má, 9; Som. 8, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1264; El. 634. Hé hæfþ weána má ðonne éniges mannes gemet sý ðæt hié árfman mége, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36: 213, 28. Æghwylcum men biþ leófre swá hé hæbbe holdra freónda má, 123, 1. Mid ðý eówer má is *cum sitis numero plures*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 13. Ne gehérde ða ondsware má manna ðonne ða mínne getreówestan freónd, Nar. 32, 15. Má ðæra Iudéiscra ealdra embe Cristes cwale smeádon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 28. Næfde hé má ðonne twentig swýna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Nó ðé láðes má gedón móton *no worse may they do thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 2885; An. 1446. Ða habbaþ twegen misliſce casus and ná má on gewunan . . . nis ðér ná má misliſcra casa *they have two different cases, and no more generally . . . there are no more different cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 3-7: 15; Som. 17, 38: Blickl. Homl. 35, 24. Donatus téþ gyt má tó ðysum . . Gyt synd má ðyssera æfter Priscianus, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 6-10. Gyt má wæs ðe ðæt dón ne wolde *there were yet more who would not do that*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 17. Swá ðér má beáh tó ðam sóðan geleáſan, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 27. Dá geneálíehton má hine meldigende, 248, 32. Nabbaþ syððan hwæt hig má dón *non habent amplius quod faciant*, Lk. Skt. 12, 4. Hwæt sceal ic ðonne má secgean fram Sancte Johanne, Blickl. Homl. 169, 24: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 22: Ps. Th. 125, 2. Gif hé má wille, drince hé hát wæter, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 5. Be ðam man mæg gecnáwan and be má þinga, Wulfst. 5, 4. Swá mid læs worda, swá mid má, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12. Hé ne úde ðæt énig óðer man áfre mérða ðon má gehédde ðonne hé sylfa *he would not allow that any other man should have any more distinctions than he himself had*, Beo. Th. 1012; B. 504. Wát ic sorga ðý má, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 33; Gen. 886. Má wundra *plura signa*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7. 31. II. *as adj.*:—Seó sáwul ys má ðonne se líchama and se líchama má ðonne ðæt reáf *anima plus est quam esca, et corpus quam vestimentum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 23. Má wén is ðæt ðú onsende ðínne engel *there is more hope if you send your angel*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23. Má wæter of ðínum múþ ðú ne send, 247, 7. Ic nelle nán word má of ðínum múþe gehýran, Nar. 45, 23. Ic wæs sixtýne síðum on sébáte . . . is þys áne má *I have been sixteen times in a sea boat...this is once more*, Andr. Kmbl. 984; An. 492. Ðæt wæs má cræft ðonne hit eorþbúend ealle cúþan [cf. use of *mikil* in *O. Sax.* kúðean kraft mikil], Exon. 13b; Th. 26, 24; Cri. 421. Ne synd ná má namanspeligende bútan ðás fífténe *there are no more pronouns than these fifteen*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 46. v. *next word, and* mást.

má, mó; *adv. More, rather, further*:—Má *amplius*, Ps. Surt. 50, 4. Gáþ má tó ðám sceápum *potius ite ad oves*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 6: 28. Élces monnes æþelo bióþ má on ðam móde ðonne on ðam flǽsce, Bt. 30, 1; Fox, 110, 2: Past. 17, 9; Swt. 121, 22. Nis him blód tó létanne ac má hira man sceal tilian mid wyrtdrencum *he is not to be let blood, but rather the symptoms are to be treated with drinks made from herbs*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 16. Hé ðone ná eft ne wyrge, ac hine má bletsige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 12. Forðon ðe Godes willa is ðæt tó Columban mynstre hé má fære and lére *Dei enim voluntatis est ut ad Columbæ monasteria magis pergat docenda*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 39. Hé má geceás ðæt hé wæs eft hám hweorfende *he preferred to return home*, 5, 2; S. 615, 33. Him wíslícre and gehyldre wére ðæt hí má hám cyrdan ðonne hí ða eallreordan þeóde gesécan sceoldan, 1, 23; S. 485, 32. Ðæt hié má mehten heora weras wrecan *that they might better avenge their husbands*; Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 4. Gyt má oððe gyt swíðor *immo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 18: Bt. 32, 1; Fox, 114, 17. Ne ðonne má *nor further*, 16, 3; Fox, 54, 29. Ongunnon hí Moyses má bysmrian, Ps. Th. 105, 14. Se má eallum Angelcyningum Brytta þeóde fornom *qui plus omnibus Anglorum primatibus gentem vastavit Brittonum*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 19. Wénestú recce hé hire áfre má *numquid revertetur ad eam ultra*, Past. 52, 3; Swt. 405, 12: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 21; Sat. 140. Ne synga ðú náfre má, Jn. Skt. 8, 11. Ðæt ðú má ne síe múnra gylta gemyndig, Elen. Kmbl. 1630; El. 817. Má of heora múþe hit ne eode *it (water) no longer came out of its mouth*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 9. Sægdon ðæt hí nó má ne mihton swencte beón *they said that they could not be troubled any more*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 3. Ðam mycle má hé scrýt eów *quanto magis vos vestit*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Mycle má, 7, 11. Swá mycele má, Lk. Skt. 12, 28. Hwæt is ðæt ðé má ðæt énig man máge ódrum dón ðæt hé ne máge him dón ðæt ilce *quid autem est, quod in alium facere quisquam potest, quod sustinere ab alio ipse non potest*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 27. Dá clypodon hig ðæs ðé má [*so much the more*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* des diu mér: *Ger.* desto mehr], Mt. Kmbl. 20, 31: Mk. Skt. 6, 51: 10, 48. Hit ðér ne weaxt ðé má ðe gimmas weaxaþ on wíngeardum *it does not grow there any more than jewels grow in vineyards*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 10: 34, 1: Fox 134, 15. Ðæra mádma ne róhte ðé má ðe reócendes meoxes, Homl. Skt. 7, 20: L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 280, 6. Gelpan ne þorfte Costontinus ne Anláf ðý má *no need had Constantine to boast, no more had Anlaf*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 12; Æðelst. 46. Næs him le swég tó sorge ðon má ðe sunnan scíma *the noise (of the flames) was not troublesome to them any more than sunshine*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 23; Dan. 264. Hié ðæs ne onmunden ðon má ðe eówre geféran, Chr. 755; Erl. 59, 25. Dá ne wolde se pápa ðæt gefæfigeau ne ða burhware ðon má *then the pope would not permit it, no more would the citizens*; et si pontifex concedere illi quod petierat voluit, non tamen cíves potuere permittere, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 33: Ps. Th. 93, 13: Salm. Kmbl. 436; Sal. 218. Má and má *magis magisque*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 15. Weaxan á má and má, Past. 37, 1; Swt. 263, 18. Se wela ðe [hí] him dæghwamlíce gesamnodan má and má, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29. [*Mo, moe* remains down to Shakspere's time. *O. Frs.* má; *adv. and subst.*; other dialects have forms which contain the comparative suffix: *Goth.* mais: *adv.*; ni þana mais *no more*; *O. Sax.* mér; *subst. and adv.*; þan mér *any more*: *Icel.* meir: *adv.*; *O. H. Ger.* mêr; *adv.*]

maca, an; *m. A make, mate, match*:—Fadores æc gimaca ðæm maca *patrisque compar unice* (the glosser seems to have misunderstood *unice*), Rtl. 165, 11. [*Make* is used by Ben Jonson. *Icel.* maki *a match, mate*: *Dan.* mage.] v. ge-maca, ge-mæc.

maca-, macca-líc; *adj. Fit, suitable, convenient*:—Mid ðý dæg maccalíc [macalíc, Rush.] gecuom *cum dies opportunus accidisset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21 [*Scot.* makly *seemly*: *Icel.* mak-ligr *meet, becoming, fitting.*] v. ge-mæc, *and preceding word.*

MACIAN; *p.* ode *To* MAKE, *do, act*:—Ic macige ðé mycelre mǽrþe *faciam te in gentem magnam*, Gen. 12, 2. Seó forme declinatio macaþ hire genitivum on *ae*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 4: 24; Som. 24, 24. Ðæt is ðæt héhste gód ðæt hit eall swá mehtiglíce macaþ *that is the highest good, which does everything so mightily*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1. Ne swincaþ á ymbe énige þearfe ac maciaþ eall be luste and be éþnesse . . . Ðæt is láþlíc líf ðæt hí swá maciaþ *they never labour at any necessary matter, but do all for pleasure and ease . . It is a detestable life, that they act so*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 23-26. Sweriaþ mé ðæt gé dón wið mé swilce mildheortnisse, swá ic macode wið eów, Jos. 2, 12. Dá befrán heó ðæt cild hú hit macode on eallum ðam fyrste *then she asked the child what it had been doing in all the time*, Homl. Th. i. 566, 20. Swá hé hit macode on his lífe *such was his practice in his life*, ii. 354, 24. Jubal wæs fæder ðæra ðe organan macodun, Gen. 4, 21. Forðan hí macodon mǽst ðet unseht betweónan Godwine eorle and ðam cynge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 27. Ðæt ic macige mete ðínum fæder ðér of, Gen. 27, 9. Ðæt ða cristenan hine tó martyre ne macion *that the Christians may not make a martyr of him*, Homl. Skt. 5, 460. Hé (*Lucifer*) wolde hine macian tó gode, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 43. Bǽdon sume ðæt Samson móste him macian sum gamen *some asked, that Samson should make sport for them*, Jud. 16, 25. Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlíce macian *it is right that nuns that should practise the rules of their monasteries*, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 32. Gestihtode hú men sceoldon ðérinne hit macian *qualiter debeant conversari dispensat*, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 98, 11. Se wísdóm sǽde him hú hé hit macian sceolde gif hé heora þegen beón sceolde, Bt. tit. 7; Fox x, 16. [*O. Sax.* makôn: *O. Frs.* makia: *O. H. Ger.* machôn: *Ger.* machen.] v. ge-macian.

má-cræftig; *adj. Very* (?) *skilled* or *powerful*:—Hwanon cómen gé ceólum líðan mácræftige menn, Andr. Kmbl. 513; An. 257. Néfre ic sélidan sélran métte, mácræftigran, 943; An. 472. [Grimm in a note on the former passage suggests that *má* in this compound may be a substantive from the same root and with the same meaning as *mere*.]

macung, e; *f. Making, doing, action*:—Þurh ðes macunge mǽst se eorl Rotbert ðises geáres ðis land mid unfriþe gesóhte *it was mostly his doing that Earl Robert attached this country in the course of this year*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 238, 1.

mád (v. ge-maad *vecors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 36); *adj. Unreasoning, foolish, mad*:—Þrinteþ him on innan ungemédde mád mód *within him (one guilty of* oferhygd) *swells a mind displeasing by its folly*, Exon. 83b; Th. 315, 2; Mód. 25. v. ge-mǽd.

mádm. v. mádm.

má, *more.* v. má.

mæc; *adj. Well-matched, equal, agreeable* (?):—Hár hildering hrémman ne þorfte mæcan (*other MSS.* mecca, meca, mecga) geménan *the grey-haired warrior had no need to boast of well-matched intercourse*, i. e. *would not boast of being a match for those against whom he fought, and by whom he had been defeated*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6; Æðelst. 40. [*Prompt. Parv.* make *or* fyte *and* mete; mak, fyt, esy *aptus, convenient*: *Icel.* makr *suitable, easy to deal with.*] v. ge-mæc.

mæced [= má-éced? cf. má-geéct] *glosses* mactus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 53.

Mæcedonie; *pl. The Macedonians*:—Philippus Mæcedonia cyning, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 5. Gewin wið Mæcedonie, Swt. 202, 33.

Mæcedonisc; *adj. Macedonian*:—Ðæt Mæcedonisce gewin, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 5.

mǽce-fisc. v. mǽce-fisc.

mæcg, mecg, es; *m. A man*:—Ic meþelcwide mæcges (*the angel that visited Guthlac*) ongeat, Exon. 50b; Th. 175, 9; Gú. 1192. Mægþ and mægas, 45a; Th. 153, 29; Gú. 833: 113a; Th. 434, 7; Rä. 51, 7. Fréfra ðíne mægas (*the disciples of St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 843; An. 422. Mæcga misgehýd *men's evil intent*, 1543; An. 773. Mæcgea (mecga, MS. C.) mundbora (*Edmund*), Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 8.

Mecga (*those in hell*) gnornunge, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 8; Sat. 334. Mæcgum (*the children in the fiery furnace*), 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265. Ádam iécte siddan mægþum and mæcgum mégburg sine *Adam afterwards increased his family with daughters and sons*, 55; Th. 68, 26; Gen. 1123.

DER. ambeht-, earfoþ-, eóred-, Geát-, gigant-, here-, hilde-, oret-, wræc-mæcg.

mæcga, an; *m. A man*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 16; Vy. 52. v. gúþ-, ofer-, wræc-nitecga.

mæcige, Lchdm. iii. 126, 19. v. mecgan.

mæctor. v. mæte.

MÆD, e *and* we; mædwe, an; *f. also* (?) mædwa, an; *m. A* MEAD, *meadow*:—Mæd *pratum*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 75; Wrt. Voc. 38, 1: 96; Som. 76, 45; Wrt. Voc. 53, 52. xii æcras an westhealfe dære stréte and ón mædwa beneoþan dæm hlipe *xii acres on the west side of the road, and one meadow beneath the hill*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 52, 15. vi æcras mæde on ða gerésmæde, 53, 2. xvi gioc ærþelandes and mædwe, i. 316, 26. On Wíserþes méduan hege *to the hedge of Wiferth's meadow*, iii. 78, 21. Andlang heges on Eomeres méduan (cf. on Eomeres mædwa, 405, 24); of dam méduan . . . andlang burnan on Hereferþes méduan, 78, 6–9. Tó wudumædwan; of dæm mædwan, 246, 22. (In the last two passages perhaps the forms are plural as in) Tó dém mædwum wid súdan da mædwa, 169, 2–3. [Mid léswe and mid mædwe, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 12.] Gelice and mon méd máwe *just as one mows a meadow*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 15. xiiii æceras and da mæde de dár tó líþ Dúnstán gebohte æt Uhtlufe *xiiii acres and the meadow pertaining thereto Dunstan bought of Uhtlufu*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 3, 34. Norþribte on mére mæde westewearde, iii. 416, 18. Of dere ealdan díc dæt on wylihte mædwan; of wylihte mædwan, 235, 16. On rýdmædwan ufewarde, 378, 14. Eahta æceras mædwa . . . xii æceras mædwa, 4, 12–13. Méda *prata*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 38. Deós wyrt biþ cenned on mædum *this plant is produced in meadows*, Herb. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 70, 2. [Cf. *Ger.* mähde *a meadow.*] v. gafol-, gerés-, mór-méd; méþ.

méd, mædan. v. ge-méd, ge-mædan.

méden. v. mægden.

mæder (?), *a measure*:—Ofgeót mid. iii. mædrum ealoþ, Lchdm. iii. 28, 16.

mædere, an; *f. Madder*:—Mæddre *vermiculi, rubia*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 13, 19; Wrt. Voc. 31, 24, 29. Mædere *anchorum*, 67, 38: *veneria*, 68, 38: *sandix* (*herba*), Hpt. Gl. 524, 41. Deós wyrt de man *gryas* and ódrum naman mædere nemneþ, Herb. 51, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 12; L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 15. [*Icel.* maðra.] v. feld-mædere.

mædere-cíp, es; *m. A sprig of madder*, Lchdm. i. 397, 2.

méd-land, es; *m. Meadow-land, grass-land which is mown*:—Ægder ge médlondes ge eyrþlondes *both of land for mowing and of arable land*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 95, 16. Médlandes, vi. 219, 4. v. mædwe-land.

méd-méwest, *the mowing of a meadow*:—Eác hé sceal hwílum geara beón on manegum weorcum tó hláfordes willan tóeácan . . . mædmé-ecte *also he shall at times be ready for labour of many kinds at his lord's pleasure, besides . . . mowing his meadows*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3–5.

méd-rédenn, e; *f. A mowing, grass mown on a piece of land*:—Seó médrédenn beniþan díc betweónan cealdan lace and cullig, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 153, 10. Cf. wudu-rédenn.

méd-splott, es; *m. A plot of meadow-land*:—Énne mædsplot, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 7.

mædwa. v. méd.

mædwe-land, es; *n. Meadow-land, land where grass that is to be mown grows*:—Hió sellaþ him dæt mædweland bí westan Sæferne . . Éc twelf æceras gódes mædwelandes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 150, 10–18: vi. 219, 3. v. méd-land.

MÆG, es; *m. A relative, kinsman*:—Mæg *propinquus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 45: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 51. Hwylc þynceþ dé dæt sý dæs mæg de on da sceadan beseóll *quis videtur tibi proximus fuisse illi qui incidet in latrones?* Lk. Skt. 10, 36. Meig *contribulius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 26. Meeg, Ep. Gl. 6 f, 17. Se wæs his mæg and his freónd and hæfde his sweoster tó wífe *qui erat cognatus et amicus ejus, habens sororem ipsius conjugem*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 6: Blickl. Homl. 113, 22. Him cýþdon dæt hiera mágas him mid wéron . . And dá cuédon hié dæt him nánig mæg leófra nére donne hiera hláford . . and dá budon hié hiera mágum dæt hié gesunde from eodon, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 17–21. Hér Æþelherd cining forþférde and síðng Cúðréd his mæg tó West-Seaxna ríce, 740; Erl. 47, 33: 754; Erl. 49, 18: 962; Erl. 120, 2. Abrahames mæg (*Lot*), Cd. 94; Th. 121, 19; Gen. 2012. Higelâces mæg (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 820; B. 408. Úre ieldesta mæg *our first parent*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 15. Ne hæme nán man wid his mæges (*fratris*) wíf, Lev. 18, 16. Mæges *filii*, Cd. 140; Th. 176, 5; Gen. 2907. Moises heóld his mæges (*soceri*) sceáp, Ex. 3, 1. Moises gecirde tó his mæge, 4, 18. Abrahame, mæge Lothes, Cd. 141; Th. 177, 2; Gen. 2923. Cénwalh gesalde Cúþréde his mæge (*fratrueli*), Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 15. Ne bysmra dú dínne mæg *non facies calumniam proximo tuo*, Lev. 19, 13. Gif man gehádodne man ódde ælþeódigne forræde donne sceal him cyningc beón for mæg and for mundboran, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 6. Ne his mágas (*fratres*) ne gelýfdon on hyne, Jn. Skt. 7, 5. His eorþlican mágas *his kinsmen according to the flesh*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 12. His mágas and his frýnd *cognati atque amici*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 22. Gif þana of lande gewíteþ his mágas healfne leód forgelden, L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 7. Bócland him his mágas (MS. B. his yldran) leáfden, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 16. Hine móton his mágas (MS. B. mágas) unsyngian *his kindred may exculpate him*, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 8. Sunu odde mágas (MS. B. mágas), 23; Th. i. 116, 15. Mága *affinium*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 18. Ænig dínra mága odde yldrena *aliquis de tuis parentibus aut cognatis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 15. Mid gýmenne mínra mága *cura propinquorum*, 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Se wæs æðelboren of éwfæstum mágum *he was nobly born of pious parents*, Homl. Skt. 4, 3. Suna ic lærde dæt hié hýrdon heora yldrum and heora mágum, Blickl. Homl. 185, 21. Súþ-Seaxe and Eást-Seaxe from his mégum (*ancestors*) ér mid unryhte ánidde wérun, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 23. Gé beóþ gesealde fram mágum and gebródrum and cúdum and freóndum *trademini a parentibus et fratribus et cognatis et amicis*, Lk. Skt. 21, 16. Læraþ eówre suna and eówre mágas *docebis filios ac nepotes tuos*, Deut. 4, 9. Mágos *propinquos*, Kent. Gl. 368. Bearn árísaþ ongén mágas *insurgent filii in parentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 21. Ymbe mine mágas ic hogige *erga propinquos curo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Dine leófostan frýnd fæder and módor and dine mágas *patrem tuum et matrem et omnem cognationem tuam*, Jos. 2, 18: Ps. Th. 73, 8. Ealle wyrd forsweóp mine mágas, Beo. Th. 5622; B. 2815: Blickl. Homl. 139, 16. [*Laym.* mæi *a cousin*: *Goth.* mêgs *a son-in-law*: *O. Sax.* mâg *a relation*: *O. Frs* mêch: *Icel.* mágr *a father-in-law*: *O. H. Ger.* mâg *cognatus, affinis.*] v. cneó-, fæderen-, freó-, friðe-, heáfod-, hleó-, hylde-, leód-, médren-, neáh-, wine-, woruld-még; un-még; ge-mágas.

még, e; *f. A woman, kinswoman*:—Freólecu még (*Eve*), Cd. 42; Th. 55, 17; Gen. 895: (*Cain's wife*), 50; Th. 64, 21; Gen. 1053: (*Hagar*), 101; Th. 134, 18; Gen. 2226. Drihtlícu még (*Sara*), 89; Th. 111, 2; Gen. 1850: 133; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. Még ælfscíno (*Sara*), 86; Th. 109, 23; Gen. 1827: 130; Th. 165, 11; Gen. 2730. Seó eádge még, sancta Maria, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 21; Cri. 87. Seó æþele még (*Juliana*), 68 a; Th. 253, 4; Jul. 175. Seó wuldres még, 74 b; Th. 278, 20; Jul. 600. Cáseres még (*Elene*), Elen. Kmbl. 660; El. 330: 1335; El. 669. [*Laym.* may: *Orm.* mazz: *Chauc.* mai.] v. eád-, wyn-még.

mæg *may*. v. magan.

mæg-bana, an; *m. A destroyer of one's kinsmen*:—Hit (*surfeiting*) biþ mégbana, and hit ne murneþ for nánum men, ne for fæder ne for méder ne for bróðer ne for swuster ne for nánum gesibban men, Wulfst. 242, 5.

mæg-bót, e; *f. The 'bót' paid to the kinsman of a slain man for the slaying of the latter.* It seems to be used only in the case of the spiritual relationship of godfather and godchild:—Gif hwá ódres godsunu sleá odde his godfæder síe sió mégbót and sió manbót gelíc. Weaxe sió bót be dam were swá ilce swá sió manbót déþ de dam hláforde sceal . . . Gif hé on done geonbyrde de hine slóg donne ætfealle sió bót dæm godfæder swá ilce swá dæt wíte dam hláforde déþ *if any one slay another's godson or his godfather, let the compensation to the godfather or godson and that to the lord of the dead man be alike. Let them both increase in proportion to the 'wer' . . . If he (the slain man) strove against him that slew him, then let there be no 'bót' to the godfather just as there is no 'wite' to the lord*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13–20. Ægder ge mégbóte ge manbóte fullíce gebéte, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 7.

mæg-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Kindred, family, relatives, tribe*:—Mégburg *cognatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 70. Weóx under wolcnum mégburh Semes, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 20; Gen. 1703: 100; Th. 132, 14; Gen. 2193: 81; Th. 102, 4; Gen. 1695. Ne weorþeþ sió mégburg gemicledu eaforan mínum, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 31; Rä. 21, 20. Heó ongan his mégburge men gelcean sunum and dóhtrum, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 7; Gen. 1132: 101; Th. 134, 5; Gen. 2220: Beo. Th. 5766; B. 2887. Hé hit ne móste sellan of his mégburge *he might not sell it* (bócland) *out of the family*, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 18. Wes mégburge mínre árfæst *be kind to my kindred*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 8; Gen. 2825: Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 3; Vy. 62. Gielden siddan his mágas done wer gif hé mégburg (-borh, MS. B.: -burh, MS. H.) hæbbe freó *let his kinsmen afterwards pay the wergild, if he have free kindred*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Mégburge mine *my children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 15; Rä. 16, 20. Iécte mégburg sine, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 27; Gen. 1123. Mégburh, 52; Th. 65, 14; Gen. 1066. Cúðe éghwilc mégburga riht *each one knew the rights of the tribes*, 161; Th. 200, 5; Exod. 352. Da de mégburge mést gefrunon frumcyn feora fæderæþelo gehwæs *those who were best informed as to families, as to the origin of men, and the ancestry of each*, Th. 200, 21; Exod. 360.

mæg-cild, es; *n. A young kinsman*:—Hine áhsode hwær hé his mégcildum cumen hæfde de hé him forstolen hæfde *asked him what he had done with his young kinsmen* (*cousins*) *whom he had stolen away from him*, Lchdm. iii. 424, 37. Dý læs énig man cwede dæt ic míne mégcild mid wó fordémde *lest any man say that I wrongfully decided against my kinsmen* (*nephews*), Chart. Th. 486, 27.

mæg-cúð; *adj. Related*:—Mégcúðre sibbe *cognate propinquitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 34.

mæg-cwealm, es; *m. Murder of a father* or *kinsman*:—Mégcualm *parricidio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 53.

mǽg-cynren, es; *n. Race, family*:—Macyniere [= (?) mægcynrene] *prosapia*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 11.

mægden, mǽden, es; *n. A maiden, girl, virgin*:—Mǽden oððe geong wífman *puella*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 5. Nis ðis mǽden ná deád ac heó slǽpþ... Hé nam ðæs mǽdenes módor, Mk. Skt. 5, 39–40. Ðú nú sceáwa ðínes mæg(d)enes (*the Virgin Mary*) eáþmódnesse, Blickl. Homl. 159, 4. Ðá wearþ ðæs mægdnes mód miclum geblissad, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 3; Jul. 608. Hit ǽealde ðam mǽdene (*the daughter of Herodias*), and ðæt mǽden hit sealde hire méder, Mk. Skt. 6, 28. Gif hwá mǽden nýdnéme *si quis violenter virginem opprimat*, L. C. S. 53; Th. i. 406, 3. Ne nýde man nǽðer ne wíf ne mǽden tó ðam ðe hyre aylfre mislícige *let no woman, whether she have been married before or not, be forced to a marriage which she dislikes*, 75; Th. i. 416, 20: L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 2. Mǽdenu *virgines*, Ps. Th. 44, 15. Tó ábbudissan gehádod ofer má ðonne twám hund mǽdenum, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 20. Mǽdenu niman on þeáwe gódne tíman getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 208, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* magatín: *M. H. Ger.* magetín.]

mægden-éw, e; *f. Marriage with a virgin*:—Ðæt bíþ rihtlíc líf ðæt cniht þurhwunige on his cnihthádе óþ ðæt hé on rihtre mǽdenéwe gewífige and hæbbe ða syððan and nǽnige óðre ða hwíle ðe seó libbe *that is right life, that a young man remain a bachelor until in lawful matrimony he take a maiden to wife, and let him have her afterwards and no other while she lives*, L. I. P. 22; Th. i. 332, 29.

mægden-cild, es; *n. A female child, girl*:—Gif hit hysecild byþ ofsleáþ ðæt gif hit sí mǽdencild healdaþ ðæt *si masculus fuerit, interficite eum, si femina reservate*, Ex. 1, 16. Ðonne ða wíf heora bearn cendon, ðonne fǽddon hié ða mǽdencild and slógon ða hysecild, and ðǽm mǽdencildum hié fortendun ðæt swíðre breóst foran, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 10–12. Tǽcende ðám mǽdencildum *docendo puellas*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 16.

mægden-hád, es; *m. Maidenhood, virginity*:—Ðeáh wæs hyre (*the Virgin Mary*) mægdenhád ǽghwæs onwalg, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 5; Cri. 1420. Gif ǽnig wer oððe wíf geháte ðæt hé wylle mǽdenhád gehealdan *si quis vir aut mulier voverit virginitatem servare*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 1. v. mægþ-hád.

mægden-, mǽden-heáp, es; *m. A virgin band, troop of maidens*, Dóm. L. 18, 288.

mægden-líc; *adj. Maidenly, girlish, virgin, virginal*:—Mǽdenlíc *puellaris, virginalis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 23. Seó mǽdenlíce clénnys *virginalis castitas*, Hymn. Surt. 118, 21. Mǽdenlícere *virginalis*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 38. Godes sunu þurh mǽdenlícne innoþ ácenned wearþ, Homl. Th. i. 458, 33.

mægden-mann, es; *m. A maid, virgin*:—Mǽdenman *virgo*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 6. Gá án mǽdenman tó, and hó hit on his sweoran, Lchdm. iii. 42, 9. Gif hwylc mǽdenman on geférrédene mid gehádodum wunaþ *si puella aliqua in societate cum ordinatis habitet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 9. Gif man wið cyninges mægdenman geligeþ, L. Ethb. 10; Th. i. 6, 4. For ðon Mesiane noldon ðæt Lacedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden and heora godum onsægden *propter spretas virgines suas in solemni Messeniorum sacrificio*, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. [*Orm.* Sannte Marje wass æfre *mayydennmann*.] v. mægþ-mann.

mǽge, an; *f. A kinswoman*:—Elizabeth ðín mǽge (MSS. A. B. mage,) *Elisabeth cognata tua*, Lk. Skt. 1, 36. Hér sit Leófléd mín mǽge, Ðurcilles wíf, Chart. Th. 337, 30. Cwæð ðæt heó wére gramena mǽge, Deádes dóhtor, Homl. Skt. 2. 173. Saga ðæt ðú sie sweostor mín, líces mǽge, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 4; Gen. 1833: 127; Th. 162, 18; Gen. 2683. In Dauides dýrre mǽgan (*the Virgin Mary*), Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 5; Cri. 96. v. mǽge, mǽg.

Mægelan, Mægelang, *Milan*:—Tó Mægelan [Mægolange, MS. C.] *apud Mediolanum*, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 30.

MÆGEN, es; *n.* I. MAN, *might, strength, force, power, vigour, efficacy, virtue, faculty, ability*:—Úrum líchoman cymþ eall his mægen of ðam mete ðe wé þicgaþ *all its strength comes to our body from the food that we take*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 34. Ðæt mycle mægen mínra handa *the mighty power of my hands*, Ps. Th. 80, 13. Micel drihten úre and micel mægen his *Magnus Dominus noster, et magna virtus ejus*, Ps. Spl. 146, 5. Ðǽm monnum ðe him mægen and cræft wiexþ eác hwílum eákiaþ æfter ðæm mægenum ða costunga *crescente virtute plerumque bella tentationis augentur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 8. Se wæs moncynnes mægenes strengest *he was mightiest among men*, Beo. Th. 395; B. 196. Nánne man ðæs ne tweóþ ðæt se seó strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglíc weorc wyrcþ *nemo dubitat esse fortem, cui fortitudinem inesse conspexerit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Ǽr hí geseón Godes ríce on mægne cuman *donec videant regnum dei veniens in virtute*, Mk. Skt. 9, 1. Hé sealde ǽghwylcum be hys ágenum mægene *dedit unicuique secundum propriam virtutem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15. Lufa ðínne drihten mid eallum mægne *diliges dominum tuum ex tota fortitudine tua*, Deut. 6, 5. Of eallum ðínum mihtum and of eallum ðínum mægene *ex omnibus viribus tuis et ex omni mente tua*, Lk. Skt. 10, 27. Eallon mægene tilian, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 6. Wiðstandan ealle mægene, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 91, 1: Beo. Th. 5328; B. 2667. Ðú ne wénst ðæt heó mǽge swá mycel mægen habban *you will not expect that the plant can have so great efficacy*, Herb. 12, 4; Lchdm. i. 104, 12. Hé moncynnes mǽste hæfde mægen and strengo, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 19; Gen. 1632. Ða ðe snyttro mægn and módcræft mǽste hæbben *those who in the greatest degree have wisdom, ability and mental power*, Elen. Kmbl. 815; El. 408. Ðonne hí ðæt mægen ðære unmǽtan hǽto ásrefnan ne mihton *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 41. Mægyn and mihta (*angeli*) *potentes virtute*, Ps. Th. 102, 19. Eall his bearna mægen *omnes virtutes ejus*, 20. Seó sýfernes and ódre mægnu *sobrietas et alie virtutes*, Prud. 54 a: 64 a. Ðá ódðan welan ðæt sínd hálige mægnu *the true riches, they are holy virtues*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 310. Mægenu, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 9. Mægno and cræftas, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 116, 1. Wísdóm módur ealra mægena *virtutum omnium nutrix*, 10; Fox 26, 24. Mycelre mægna fémne *magnarum virgo virtutum*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 12. Geleáfa is ealra mægena fyrmest, Homl. Th. i. 134, 2. Geþyld is wyrtruma ealra hálигra mægna, and ungeþyld is ealra mægna tóstencednys, ii. 544, 6. Þurh ðínra mægna spéd *through the abundance of thy powers*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 516; Met. 20, 258: Cd. 1; Th. 1, 6; Gen. 3. Eallum hire mihtum and mægenum, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Ða ðe faraþ fram leahtrum tó mægnum *those who pass from vices to virtues*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 26. Mægnum, Prud. 28 a. Ðá ongunnon hí níð and mægen niman . . . Mód and mægen Bryttas onféngon *ceperunt illi vires animosque resumere . . . vires capessunt Brittones*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15–19. Ðeáh ðe ic nú gyt ða ǽrran mægen ne hæbbe *etsi necdum vires pristinas recepi*, 5, 3; S. 616, 34: 5, 4; S. 617, 25. Heó hæfþ ðás mægnu *it* (*henbane*) *has these virtues*, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 10. Megene *vires*, Kent. Gl. 930. II. *an exercise of power, effort, a mighty work, miracle*:—Mægene *conamine*, Wit. Voc. ii. 24, 57. Hé ne mihte ǽnig mægen wyrcan *non poterat virtutem ullam facere*, Mk. Skt. 6, 5. Án mægen and án wundor of monegum ásecgan *unum e pluribus virtutis miraculum enarrare*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 38. Monige mægen and hélotácen gefremede wǽron *innumeræ virtutes sanitatum noscuntur esse patratæ*, S. 524, 28. On him synd mægenu geworht, Mk. Skt. 6, 14. Ða burga on ðám wǽrun gedóne manega hys mægena, Mt. Kembl. 11, 20. III. *a force, military force*:—Gif ðet full mægen ðǽre wǽre ne eodan hí nǽfre eft tó scipon *if the full force had been there, they would never have got back to the ships*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 34. Úre mægen lytlaþ *our forces lessens*. Byrht. Th. 140, 65; By. 313. Mægen, folc Ebréa, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15, 10; Jud. 261, 253. Werod, módigra mægen, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 2; Exod. 101: 158; Th. 197, 1; Exod. 300. Mægen forþ gewát, 160; Th. 199, 30; Exod. 346. Mægen (*the Egyptian army*) wæs ádrenced, 166; Th. 206, 28; Exod. 458. Seó sibgedriht bád máran mægenes *the Israelites awaited the greater force of the Egyptians*, 154; Th. 191, 15; Exod. 215. Mægenes wísa (*Belshazzar*), 209; Th. 260, 2; Dan. 703. Se wæs mid his dǽdum snelra ðonne hé mæ[ge]nes hæfde *he was quicker in his actions than in proportion to the force he had*; celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. Hé self fór ðǽrtó mid eallum ðæm mægene ðe hé ðǽrtó gelédan mehte *he himself marched thither with all the troops that he could lead there*, Swt. 80, 24. Martyra mægen unlytel *no small host of martyrs*, Andr. Kmbl. 1752; An. 878: Beo. Th. 894; B. 445. Mægen unrím *hosts innumerable*, Elen. Kmbl. 121; El. 61. [*O. Sax.* megin: *Icel.* magn *and* megin: *O. H. Ger.* magan, megin, *robur, vigor, vis, virtus, fortitudo*.] DER. beadu-, deáþ-, eal-(æl-), eorþ-, eorl-, folc-, gæst-, gesíþ-, hand-, here-, heáh-, heofon-, holm-, hord-, lcód-, lof-, ofer-, ráed-, tóþ-, þeód-mægen.

mægen-ágende; *adj. Possessing strength, mighty*, Beo. Th. 5666; B. 2837.

mægen-byrðenn, e; *f. A mighty burden*, Beo. Th. 3254; B. 1625: 6174; B. 3091.

mægen-corþor, es; *n. A powerful band*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 27; Gen. 1986.

mægen-cræft, es; *m. Main force, great power* or *might, mighty power*:—Mægencræft ðe him meotud engla forgiefen hæfde *the power which the Lord of angels had given him*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 1; Gü. 1105. Is ðæt mægencræft micel móda gehwylces ofer líchoman (cf. hit is micel cræft ðæs módes for ðone líchoman, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 10), Bt. Met. Fox 26, 209; Met. 26, 105. Ðæt hé þrittiges manna mægencræft on his mundgripe hæbbe, Beo. Th. 765; B. 380. Mircne mægencræft, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 26; Cri. 1280. [*O. Sax.* megin-kraft: *O. L. Ger.* megin-craft *majestas*: *O. H. Ger.* magan-kraft *majestas*.]

mægen-cyning, es; *m. A chief, mighty* or *powerful king*:—Mægencyning (*God*), Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248: Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 21; Dóm. 57: (*Christ*), 21 a; Th. 57, 11; Cri. 917. Mægencyninga meotod *the Lord of mighty kings*, 21 b; Th. 58, 29; Cri. 943: 116 a; Th. 445, 12; Dóm. 6. [Cf. *Icel.* megin-dróttning (*the Virgin Mary*): megin-skjöldungr (*Christ*).]

mægen-dǽd, e; *f. A mighty deed, an action requiring strength*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 9; Cri. 12.

mægen-éaca, an; *m. An increase of strength, succour*:—Monnum tó mægeneácan *a succour for men*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 14; Az. 138.

mægen-éacen; *adj. Endowed with strength, powerful*:—Móde mægen-

eácen, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 7; Crä. 98. Mægeneácen folc (*the victorious Hebrews*), Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 35; Jud. 293.

mægen-earfeþe, es; *n. A great labour* or *hardship*:—Nales fore lytlum geómre, ac fore ðám mǽstum mægenearfeþum, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60. 4; Cri. 964. Mægenearfeþu, sár and swár gewin and sweartne deáþ, 28 b; Th. 86, 20; Cri. 1411.

mægen-ellen, es; *n. Mighty valour*, Beo. Th. 1323; B. 659.

mægen-fæst; *adj. Strong, vigorous, firm*:—Sealde him snyttru mægenfæste gemynd *he gave him wisdom, vigorous thought*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 28; Gú. 445. Ælc hchamlíce gesceaft ðe eorþe ácenþ is fulre and mægenfæstre on fullum mónan ðonne on gewanedum *every bodily creature that earth produces is more complete and more vigorous at the full moon than when the moon has waned*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 21. [Cf. mægen-leás.]

mægen-folc, es; *n. A mighty people*:—Mægenfolc micel (cf. *O. Sax.* meginfolk mikil *the multitude that flocked about Christ*) *a people mighty and vast* (*the good at the day of judgment*), Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 1; Cri. 877.

mægen-fultum, es; *m. A powerful help*:—Næs ðæt mǽstost mægenfultuma (*the sword lent to Beowulf by Hunferth*), Beo. Th. 2915; B. 1455.

mægen-heáþ, es; *m. A powerful band*:—Mægenheápum, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 11; Exod. 197.

mægen-heard; *adj. Very strong, powerful*:—Ðam ðe sitteþ on ufan meare mægenheardum, Runic pm. 5; Kmbl. 340, 5.

mægenian, mægnian; *p.* ode *To gain strength*:—Mód mægnode *mind gained might*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 55; Reim. 33. v. ge-mægened.

mægen-leás; *adj. Without strength, powerless, weak, feeble*:—Mægenleás *enervis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 6: *elumbis*, Germ. 396, 216. Seó sáwul, gif heó næfþ ða hálgan láre, heó biþ ðonne weornigende and mægenleás, Homl. Th. i. 168, 33. [*Icel.* megin-lauss.]

mægenleas-líce; *adv. Feebly, impotently*:—Mægenleaslíce *eviscerando*, Germ. 398, 122.

mægen-leást, e; *f. Weakness, feebleness, impotence*:—Ðá ofhreów ðam munece ðæs hreóflian mægenleást (*inability to walk*), Homl. Th. i. 336, 11. Módes mægenleást *weakness of mind*, ii. 220, 5. Hí ne mihtou for heora mægenleáste ða meniu bewerian (*of the Jews reduced by famine during the siege of Jerusalem*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 8.

mægen-rǽs, es; *m. A mighty* or *violent attack*:—Mægenrǽs forgeaf hilde bille (*Beowulf attacking Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 3043; B. 1519.

mægen-rófe; *adj. Of great power*:—Módig and mægenrófe mid ðære miclan hand (*applied to God*), Cd. 156; Th. 195, 11; Exod. 275. Þegn, mægenrófa man, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 9; Rä. 38, 3.

mægen-scipe, es; *m. Power, might*:—Metodes mægenscipe, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 9; Dan. 20.

mægen-spéd, e; *f. Abundance of strength, strength* (cf. on ðínes mægenes miclum spédum *in virtute tua*, Ps. Th. 73, 13), *power, virtue*:—Ic ðé sceal meotudes mægenspéd gesecgan *to thee am I to tell the Maker's abundant might*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 6; Sch. 24. Hé mec for miltsum and mægenspédum nǽfre wille án forlǽtan *on account of his mercy and his might he will never forsake me*, 42 a; Th. 140, 17; Gú. 611: Andr. Kmbl. 2572; An. 1287. Mín múþ sægeþ ðíne mægenspéde *os meum pronuntiabit justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 14.

mægen-stán, es; *m. A mighty stone* or *rock*:—Him on innan feld muntes mægenstán (cf. þǽr micel stán wealwiende of ðam heáhan munte on innan fealþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 28). Bt. Met. Fox 5, 31; Met. 5, 16. Ðis synd ðæra xx hída geméro . . andlang wægas óþ ðonne mægenstán, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 112, 18.

mægen-strang; *adj. Strong in power*:—Hú ðú mǽre eart mihtig and mægenstrang *how great thou* (*Christ*) *art, how mighty and strong in power*, Hy. 3, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 21. Ðú eart se miccla and se mægenstranga, 3, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 38. Mægenstrong, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 5; Rä. 84, 3.

mægen-strengo; *indecl. f. Main strength, great force*:—Gúþcyning (*Beowulf*) mægenstrengo slóh hilde bille *with mighty force the warrior-king smote with his battle-blade*, Beo. Th. 5350; B. 2678. Sum biþ gleáw módes cræfta sum mægenstrengo onfehþ *one is skilled in the arts of the mind, another receives great bodily strength*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 15; Crä. 33.

mægen-strengþu; *indecl.*: **-strengþ**, e; *f. Great strength, power*:—Hí ðíne mægenstrengþu mǽrsien wíde *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Th. 144, 6. Ic siges mihte and mægenstrengþe swá micele eów sille ðæt gé eów tó gamene feónda ǽfillaþ swá fela swá gé reccaþ *I will give you so great victorious might and power, that it shall be sport to you to slay as many foes as you can count*, Wulfst. 132, 19.

mægen-þegen, es; *m. A mighty minister* (an angel), Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 23; Gú. 1099.

mægen-þreát, es; *m. A mighty band*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 26; Dan. 45: 169; Th. 210, 8; Exod. 512.

mægen-þrymm, es; *m.* (The word is used almost exclusively in reference to the Deity). I. *Majesty, greatness, glory*:—Se myccla mægenþrym *the great majesty* (*of Christ*), Blickl. Homil. 179, 8. Mægenþrymmes God *Deus majestatis*, Ps. Th. 28, 3. Mægenþrymmes ðínes *majestatis tuæ*, 144, 5. His mægenþrymmes *magnitudinis ejus*, 150, 2. His ríces ongin, ne his mihte, ne his mægenþrymmes nǽfre gewonad ne weorþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 17. Hé (*Christ*) hine ungyrede ðæs godcundan mægenþrymmes, and gegyrede hine þeówlíce, 105, 3. Ðonne se heofenlíca déma cymþ on egeslícum mægenþrymme, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 9: Lk. Skt. 9, 26, 31, 32. Mid ðý mǽstan mægenþrym mínre, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 30: Cri. 1009. Johannes on Godes mægenþrymme hí gebletsode, Homl. Th. i. 64, 4. Wé gesáwon Godes mægenþrim and his micelnisse (*majestatem et magnitudinem suam*), Deut. 5, 24. II. (*using the attribute for the person*), *Christ*:—Mægenþrym árás, sigefæst and snottor, Exon. 120 a; Th. 420, 25; Hö. 22. III. *great power, might*:—Gé geseóþ mannes Bearn sittende on ða swýðran healfe Godes mægenþrymmes *videbitis filium hominis sedentem a dextris virtutis Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64. Ic sóhte hwylc wǽre mægenþrymmes oððe elnes se Pater Noster, Salm. Kmbl. 20; Sal. 10. In ðam mægenþrymme mid ðam sý áhefed heofon and eorþe *in that mighty power with which is uplifted heaven and earth*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 31; Sch. 88. Hé hine of sáwle deáþe áwehte þurh ðone mægenþrym *he raised him from the death of the soul through divine power*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 10. Mægenþrymmum mǽst *mightiest*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 35; Exod. 349. IV. *an instance in which the divine glory or power is displayed*:—Eftwyrd cymþ, mægenþrymma mǽst, dæg dǽdum fáh (*doom's day*), Cd. 169; Th. 212, 16; Exod. 540. V. *the glory of heaven, heaven, the angels who inhabit heaven*:—Wuldres ealdor middangeardes and mægenþrymmes *the prince of glory, of earth and of heaven*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 33; Jul. 154. Hé is cyning middangeardes and mægenþrymmes, wuldre biwunden, 65 b; Th. 241, 33; Ph. 665: 16 a; Th. 35, 13; Cri. 557. Ufan of roderum, of his mægenþrymme, 98 a; Th. 368, 24; Seel. 29. Héht sigores fruma his heáhbodan hider (*to earth*) gefleógan of his mægenþrymme, 12 a; Th. 19, 5; Cri. 296. Næs ǽnig dá giet engel geworden ne ðæs miclan mægenþrymmes nán *was not any angel then created, nor any of that great and glorious band*, 12 b; Th. 22, 16; Cri. 352.

mægenþrym-ness, e; *f. Majesty, magnificence, glory*:—His mægenþrymnes (-þrymmes, MS.) micellíc standeþ *magnificentia opus ejus*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Mæg[en]þrymnysse *majestatis*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 18. Ælmihtig God, ánes gecyndes, and ánre mægenþrymnisse on ánre godcundnysse, Hexam. 2; Nprn. 4, 23. Ðonne sit hé on dómsetle his mægenþrymnysse, Wulfst. 287, 31. Mæg[n]þrumnysse *majestati*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 52. God sylf se ðe ǽfre þurhwunode on his miclan wuldre and on his mægenþrimnisse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 4. Ða ðe gesáwon míne mægenþrimnisse *qui viderunt majestatem meam*, Num. 14, 22.

mægen-þyse, an; *f. Violence, force*:—Sóna ðæt onfindeþ se ðe mec féhþ ongeán and wið mægenþisan mínre genǽsteþ ðæt hé hrycge sceal hrusan sécan *soon doth he find that fights against me, and with my force comes into conflict, that with his back he must visit the earth*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 2; Rä. 98, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* þysja *to rush*.]

mægen-weorc, es; *n. A mighty work*:—Hú micle synt ðíne mægenweorc *quam magnificata sunt opera tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 4. [*Icel.* megin-verk; *pl. mighty works*.]

mægen-wísa, an; *m. The leader of a force* or *army*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 17; Exod. 553.

mægen-wudu, a; *m. A mighty spear-shaft*:—þegn Hróðgáres cwehte mægenwudu mundum *Hrothgar's thane shook his mighty shaft with his hands*, Beo. Th. 477; B. 236.

mægen-wundor, es; *n. A very great wonder* (of the circumstances attending the day of judgement), Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 31; Cri. 927.

mǽger; *adj. Meagre, lean*:—Ða men beóþ mægre and blâce on onsýne ðeáh ðe hié ǽr fætte wǽron *the men will be lean and pale of aspect, though before they were fat*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 3. [*Icel.* magr: *Dan., Swed., Du.* mager: *O. H. Ger.* magar *macilentus: Ger.* mager.]

mǽgerian; *p.* ode *To macerate, emaciate, make lean*:—Mǽgeregan *macerare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 16: 96, 34. [*Icel.* mœgra *to emaciate: O. H. Ger.* magarian *macerare, macrescere*; cf. magar fleiski *pulpa: Ger.* magern.]

mægeþ, mǽgeþ. v. mægþ, mǽgþ.

mægeþe *name of a plant*. v. mageþe.

mǽg-gemót, es; *n. A meeting of kinsmen*:—Hé bebeád ofer ealne middangeard ðæt ælc mǽgþ tógædere cóme, ðæt ælc man ðý gearor wiste hwǽr hé gesibbe hæfde. Ðæt tácnode ðæt on his dagum sceolde beón geboren se se ðe ús ealle tó ánum mǽggemóte gelaþaþ, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 18.

mǽg-gewrit, es; *n. A writing containing a list of kinsmen, a genealogical table, pedigree*, Cot. 213, Lye.

mǽg-gildan (?) *to pay part of the wergild for a homicide committed by a kinsman*:—Ne þearf se frigea mid ðam þeówan mǽggieldan (*or should this be* mǽge gieldan? cf. *MS. B. which has* mid ðam þeówan men gyldan. But the word is supported by L. H. i. 70, 5:—Non cogitur liber cum servo *maggildare*), L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 1.

mǽg-hémed, es; *n. Incest*:—Nánig mǽghémed ne uncláne fremme *nullus incestum faciat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 15.

mǽg-hand, a; *f. A relation, kinsman*:—Nis Eádelmóde énig mǽghond

neór ðes cynnes ðanne Eádwald *there is no nearer relative to Ethelmod in the family than Eadwald*, Chart. Th. 466, 1. Wes hit becueden his bróðar suna and siððan nēniggra mēlhanda mā ðes cynnes, 465, 20. Cf. ða nýhstan hand mē, 491, 13.

mægister. v. magister.

mǽg-lagu, e; *f. Law regulating the duties and responsibilities of kinsmen* (mǽgas), e. g. in the matter of paying or receiving certain parts of the wergild if one of their number slew or was slain:—Hē (mynstermunuc) gēþ of his mǽglage ðonne hē gebýhþ tō regollage, L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 2. v. mǽgþ-lagu *and* lagu.

mǽg-leás; *adj. Without kinsmen:*—Gif hē sī mǽgleás *if he have no kinsmen*, L. Eth. ix. 24; Th. i. 344, 28: L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 16: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 24. Fædrenmǽga mǽgleás mon *a man having no kinsmen on the father's side*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20.

mǽg-līc; *adj. Belonging to kinsmen:*—Hē hine lufode nā swā micclum for ðære mǽglīcan sibbe *he loved him, not so much because they were relations*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 4. Næfde hē ðæt andgit þurh mǽglīce lāre *he did not have that intelligence through the teaching of his parents*, 368, 10.

mǽg-lufu, an; *f. Love:*—Heó sagaþ ðæt heó mǽglufan mīnre ne gýme *she (Juliana) says that she cares not for my (Heliseus', who wished to marry Juliana) love*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 31; Jul. 70.

mǽg-morðor, es; *n. Murder of a kinsman:*—Mǽgmorðor *parricidium*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 74. Mǽgmorðres wītnung *parricidii actio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 15; Wrt. Voc. 21, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* māg-mord *parricidium.*]

mǽg-myrðra, an; *m. One who murders a kinsman, a parricide:*—Mǽgmyrðra *parricida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 15: Hpt. Gl. 509, 72.

mægn. v. mægen.

mǽg-raðu, e; *f. The account of a family, a genealogy:*—Dis is seó bōc Adames mǽgrace *hic est liber generationis Adam*, Gen. 5, 1. Gif ðū telst ða mǽgrace fram Judan ðonne findst ðū fīf mǽgþa *if you reckon the genealogy from Judah, then you will find five generations*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 19.

mǽg-rǽdenn, e; *f. Kinship, relationship:*—Gesibbere mǽgrǽdene *consanguinitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 20. Hē (*Julius Cæsar*) hiene (*Octavianus*) for mǽgrǽdenne gelǽrde, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 244, 24. Nǽfre ic ðæs þeódnes þanan wille mǽgrǽdenne *I will never consent to marry the prince*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 9; Jul. 109.

mǽg-rēs, es; *m. An attack by men upon their kinsmen:*—Wearþ ðes þeódscype swýðe forsyngod þurh morðdǽda and þurh mándǽda . . þurh mǽgrēsas and þurh manslihtas *this nation is sunk in sin through deeds foll and foul . . through attacks of kinsmen upon kinsmen and through manslaughters*, Wulfst. 164, 4.

mǽg-scīr, e; *f. A division of a people, containing the kinsmen of a particular family:*—Teá monna lātwu ofer tēno oððe of mēgscīre is *decanus super x. vel decurio* (the glosser seems to have taken *de* as a separate word) *est*, Rtl. 193, 19.

mǽg-sibb, e; *f.* I. *kinship, relationship:*—Eva hine hālsode for scā Marian mǽgsibbe ðæt hē hire miltsade. Heó cwæþ tō him gemyne mīn drihten ðæt heó wæs bān of mīnum bānum and flǽsc of mīnum flǽsce *Eve conjured him (Christ) on account of her kinship to St. Mary to pity her. She said to him 'Remember, my Lord, that she was bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh,'* Shrn. 68, 15. Hē (*Christ*) hym (*men*) his mildse onwreáh and his mǽgsibbe gecýdde. Ǽr ðam wē wǽron steópcild gewordene, Wulfst. 252, 9: Blickl. Homl. 107, 2. Wel is tō warnianne ðæt man wite ðæt hý (*the man and woman about to be married*) þurh mǽgsibbe tō gelænge ne beón (i. e. *are not within the prohibited* (*seven*) *degrees*), L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 9. Seó hālige ǽ forbeódeþ ða sceondlīcnysse onwreón mǽgsibba (ðære mǽgsibbea, MS. B.) *sacra lex prohibet cognationis turpitudinem revelare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 7. II. *Love between kinsmen, affection:*—Mēgsibbe *affectui* vel *dilectione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 52. Mēgsibbi, Ep. Gl. 3 b, 9.

mǽgsib-līc; *adj. Of kin, related:*—Mǽgsiblīcum *contribulibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 18.

mǽg-slaga, an; *m. The slayer of a kinsman:*—Mǽgslaga *parricida*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 114; Wrt. Voc. 49, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 46. Se mǽgslaga Cāin *the fratricide Cain*, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 28. Hēr syndan mannslagan and mǽgslagan, Wulfst. 165, 27: 266, 26.

mǽg-sliht, es; *m. The slaughter of a kinsman:*—Wearþ ðes þeódscipe swíðe forsingod þurh manslihtas and þurh mǽgslihtas, Wulfst. 130, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* māg-slaht; *f. parricidium.*]

mægþ, mægeþ; *without inflection in the sing. and in the n. ac. pl., f. A maid, virgin, girl, maiden, woman* (almost confined to poetry):—Gif man mægþ gebīgeþ ceápe geceápod sý gif hit unfācne is *if a man make terms for his marriage with* (lit. *buys with a price*, cf. *Icel.* kona mundi keypt) *a woman, let the bargain stand, if it be without fraud*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1. Wæs seó fǽmne geong, mægþ mānes leás (*the Virgin Mary*), Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 14; Cri. 36. On fǽmnan, mægeþ unmǽle, 18 b; Th. 45, 18; Cri. 721: 122 b; Th. 470, 14; Hy. 11, 16. Þa torhtan mægþ (*Judith*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 35. Mægþ scýne *maiden fair*, Beo. Th. 6025; B. 3016. Ofer mægþ giunge, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 134; Met. 26, 67. Þurh Judithe lāre, mægþ mōdigre, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 335. Mægeþ, brýde dīnre (*Sarah*), Cd. 134; Th. 169, 10; Gen. 2797. Hē ðære mægeþ (*Guthlac's sister*) sceolde lǽce gelǽdan lāð spel, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 27; Gū. 1316. Mægþ and mægas, 45 a; Th. 153, 29; Gū. 833. Mægeþ and mægas, 113 a; Th. 434, 7; Rä. 51, 7. Him tō nimaþ mægeþ tō gemæccum *take to themselves maidens as mates*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 18; Gen. 1259. Mægþa sīð *the maidens' coming*, 123; Th. 157, 11; Gen. 2604: Beo. 1853; B. 924. Swā hwylc mægþa swā ðone magan cende, 1890; B. 943. Mægþa cynnes *of womankind*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 16; Jul. 551. Mægþum and mægcum, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 26; Gen. 1123. [*Goth.* magaþs *a maid, virgin: O. Sax.* magad: *O. Frs.* megith: *O. H. Ger.* magad *virgo: M. H. Ger.* maget: *Ger.* magd.] v. heals-mægeþ.

mǽgþ, e; *f. Importunate desire, ambition:*—Ðæt mōd sǽde ðæt him nǽfre seó mǽgþ and seó gītsung forwel ne līcode, Bt. tit. 17; Fox xii, 24. Cf. Ðū wāst ðæt mē nǽfre seó gītsung and seó gemǽgþ disses eorþlīcan anwealdes forwel ne līcode *scis ipsa minimum nobis ambitionem mortalium rerum fuisse dominatum*, 17; Fox 58, 23. v. māh, ge-mǽhþ (*with which* ge-mǽgþ *in the above passage should be put*).

mǽgþ, mǽgeþ, e; *f. A collection of mǽgas.* I. with a more limited extent, *a family, stock, race:*—Mǽgþ oððe styb *styrps*, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Som. 3, 17. Mǽgþ *progenies*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 48: *cognatio*, Ps. Spl. 73, 9. Mýgþ *propinquus*, Kent. Gl. 876. Ðā wæs ān mǽgþ ðe nǽfre ne ābeáh tō nānum deófolgylde . . Seó mǽgþ āsprang of Noes eldstan suna . . And ðyssere mǽgþe God sealde ǽ . . forðan ðe hē wolde of ðyssere mǽgþe him mōdor geceósan, Homl. Th. i. 24, 5–20. Woldon ofsleán Claudius for Gaiuses þingum ðæs ǽrran cēsares and ealle ða ðære mǽgþe wǽron *evertenda penitus Caesarum universa familia decrevissent*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 258, 25. Rīm miclade monna mǽgþe, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 22; Gen. 1244. Mǽgþe dīnre (*Abraham's*), 84; Th. 105, 34; Gen. 1763. Nis nān wītega būton wurþscipe būton on his ēðele and on his mǽgþe (*cognatione*) and on his hūse, Mk. Skt. 6, 4. Ða hwīle ðe ǽnig man wǽre on hira mǽgþe ðe godcundes hādes beón walde *as long as there was any man of their stock that was willing to take orders*, Chart. Th. 166, 16. II. as a technical term in the laws, *relatives, kindred*, the mǽgas *who were living at the same time, and to whom the* mǽg-lagu *applied:*—Gā seó mǽgþ him on borh *let the family go bail for him* (*the thief*), L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 24. Gif ðonne ðæt gebyrige ðæt ǽnig mǽgþ tō ðan strang sý . . ðæt ðonne þeóf foran forstande, V. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 9: 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 3: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 5. Bēte ðam cyninge swā ilce swā ðære mǽgþe *let amends be made to the king in the same way as to the kindred*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 17: L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7. Ealle of ǽgðere mǽgþe, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 21. Se slaga wille bētan wið mǽgþe, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 15. Gebēte wið ða mǽgþe, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 27: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 25. III. in a wider sense, *descendants of a common ancestor living at the same time, a generation:*—Ðē ic geseah sōdlīce rihtwīsne ætforan mē on dissere mǽgþe *te enim vidi justum coram me in generatione hac*, Gen. 7, 1. On ealre mǽgþe *in omni generatione*, Ps. Spl. 44, 19. Hwī is ǽwriten on ðære bēc Genesis ðæt Abrahames cynn sceolde gecyrran ongeán fram Aegypta lande on ðære feórþan mǽgþe and seó ōðer bōc Exodus sægþ ðæt hī fērdon of Aegyptan lande on ðære fīftan mǽgþe? . . Gif ðū telst ða mǽgrace fram Iudan ðonne findst ðū ðǽr fīf mǽgþa, and gif ðū telst fram Leui ðonne findst ðū ðǽr feówer mægþa, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 16–20: Homl. Th. ii. 458, 34. Noe wæs rihtwīs wer on his mǽgþum *Noe vir justus fuit in generationibus suis*, Gen. 6, 9: 9, 12. IV. with wider limits than those implied by *family*, (*a*) *a tribe, subdivision of a people:*—Mǽgþ *tribus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 48: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 23. Gegaderiaþ eów tō mǽgþum [and gange] ðæt gehlot fram mǽgþe tō mǽgþe and be manna hīwrǽdenum *accedetis singuli per tribus vestras, et quamcumque tribum sors invenerit, accedit per cognationes suas*, Jos. 7, 14. Of Asseres mǽgþe *de tribu Asser*, Lk. Skt. 2, 36. Leóda mǽgþe *the tribes of men*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 16; Gen. 1665. Ðæra mǽgþa ealdras *principes tribuum*, Num. 1, 4. Of ðām twelf mǽgþum, 13, 3: Blickl. Homl. 155, 30. (*b*) *a people, nation:*—Ðære mǽgþe monwīsan *the manners of the people* (*of Sodom*), Cd. 92; Th. 116, 20; Gen. 1939. Nā dyde hē swylc ǽlcre mǽgþe *non fecit taliter omni nationi*, Ps. Spl. 147, 9: 49, 7. Gebannan manigre mǽgþe geond ðisne middangeard, Beo. Th. 150; B. 75. Ðonne hē ys tōweard on micelre mǽgþe and ða strengstan mǽgþe nū ealra eorþan mǽgþ beóþ on him gebletsode *cum futurus sit in gentem magnam ac robustissimam et benedicendæ sint in illo omnes nationes terræ*, Gen. 18, 18. Fremde þeóde, ōðre mǽgþe, Ps. Th. 88, 43. Hæfdon ða mǽgþa ǽlcne for ǽcne god *the nations held each to be god eternal*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 98; Met. 26, 49. Mǽgþa tīda *tempora nationum*, Lk. Skt. 21, 24: Cd. 124; Th. 158, 12; Gen. 2616: Beo. Th. 49; B. 25: 9; B. 5. (*c*) as in the case of proper names the word for the people is used for their country, so *province, country:*—Seó mǽgþ West-Seaxna *provincia occidentalium Saxonum*, Bd. 3. 7; S. 529, 2. Seó yldre mǽgeþ ǽrest dysne biscop āgenne onfēng *hunc primum eadem provincia proprium accepit praesulem*, 4. 12; S. 581,

24. Willferþ biscеop Sūþ-Seaxna mǣgþe (*provincia*), 4, 13; S. 581, 37. From Armoricano ðære mǣgeþe, 1, 1; S. 474, 7. Mid his mǣgþe Eást-Englum, 2, 15; S. 518, 27. On Beornicia mǣgþe, 2, 14; S. 518, 14. Hē fērde geond ealle Angelcynnes mǣgþe *perlustrans universa*, 4, 2; S. 566, 1. Him twā mǣgþe (*duas provincias*) forgeaf, 4, 13; S. 582, 10. Ða mǣgþe ðe mon hāteþ Gallia Belgica, 1, 1; S. 473, 12. On Palestina ðære mǣgþe, Shrn. 100, 26. On Tiro ðære mǣgþe, Th. Ap. 3, 24: Blickl. Homl. 211, 16: Andr. Kmbl. 528; An. 264. [*Orm.* off Aszeress maȝȝþe.] v. fæderen-, folc-, ge-, mēdren-, sūþ-, wer-mǣgþ.

mægþa, an; *m. Maithen, may-weed;* anthemis cotula: — Mægþa *herba putida*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 11; Wrt. Voc. 31, 22: *caluna* (= *calmia*, v. Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 2), 39; Som. 63, 71; Wrt. Voc. 30, 19. Him mon mægþan tō mete gegyrede, Lchdm. iii. 34, 11. v. mageþe.

Mægþa land *the Polish province of Mazovia* (?): — Be norþan Horiti is Mægþa land; and be norþan Mægþa londe Sermende ōþ ða beorgas Riffen, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 21.

mægþ-, mægeþ-blǣd, es; *n. Pudendum muliebre:*—Mægeþblǣdd *virginal*, Germ. 400, 8. Leo 508, 9 says on this word 'Dieselbe Bedeutung hat Blatt noch in der deutschen Jägersprache: das Blatt einer Ricke, einer Hinde.'

mægþ-bōt, e; *f. The fine to be paid by an unmarried woman:*—Mægþbōt sī swā friges mannes *let the fine to be paid by an unmarried woman be the same as that by a free man* (*for the same offence*), L. Ethb. 74; Th. i. 20, 9. This regulation follows one that settles the fine to be paid by 'frī wīf locbore.'

mægþ-, mægeþ-hād, es; *m.* I. *maidenhood, virginity, celibacy, chastity:*—Dū cennest cyning ealra clǣnnessa and dīnne mægþhād nō ne gewemmest, Blickl. Homl. 7, 36: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 25; Cri. 289: 9 a; Th. 6, 16; Cri. 85: Homl. Th. i. 460, 4. Mægþhād is ēgðer ge on wǣpmannum ge on wīfmannum. Ða habbaþ rihtne mægþhād ða ðe fram cildhāde wuniaþ on clǣnnesse, 148, 13. Mæigþhād, 7. Ðæt sindan ða ða ðe mid wīfum ne beōþ besmitene, and hira mægeþhād habbaþ gehealdenne, Past. 52, 7; Swt. 409, 7. Mæ[g]þhādes *virginitatis, puritatis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 32: *castitatis*, 441, 69: *celibatus, pubertatis*, 453, 56. Hē sceal foresceáwian ðam mēdene hire mægþhādes wurþ (*pretium pudicitiæ*), Ex. 21, 10: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 18. Ān man ðe sȳ mægþhādes man, cnapa oððe mægden, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 21. Hire meiþhādes *pupertatis sue*, Kent. Gl. 26. Ic bidde ðē for Scam. Marian mægþhāde, Bt. Fox 260, 3. II. *a body of young persons:*—Mægeþhāde *pedagogio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 30. [*Mark.* meiðhad: *Orm.* maȝȝþhadd: *O. H. Ger.* magad-heit *virginitas, pubertas, coelibatus.*] v. mægden-hād.

mægþ-hād, es; *m. Kinship, relationship:*—'Se ðe his brōðor ne lufaþ hē wunaþ on deaþe.' Ealle wē sind gebrōðra ðe on God gelȳfaþ and wē ealle cweþaþ 'Ūre Fæder ðe eart on heofonum.' Ne gedyrstlǣce nān man be mǣgþhāde būtan sōðre lufe '*he who loveth not his brother continueth in death*' . . . *All we are brethren that believe on God, and we all say 'our Father that art in heaven.' Let no man presume on kinship without true love*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 6–11.

mægþhād-līc; *adj. Virgin, virginal:*—Mæg[þ]hādlīcre sidefulnysse *pudicitiæ virginalis*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 65.

mægþ-lagu = **mǣg-lagu** q.v., L. C. F. V; Th. i. 362, 28.

mægþ-leás; *adj. Belonging to no family, not of distinguished family;* ignobilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 73.

mægþ-mann, es; *m. A maiden, virgin:*—Gif man mægþman nēde genimeþ *if a maiden be carried off by force* (*to be married*), L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 3. v. mægden-mann.

mægþ-sibb, e; *f. Kindred:*—Mægþsybbe *parentelæ*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 10. v. mǣg-sibb.

mǣg-tudor, es; *n. That which is produced from the same stock:*—Mǣgtudre *cognata*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 52. Cf. magu-tudor.

mǣg-wine, es; *m. A kinsman and friend:*—Mon mænig be his mǣgwine *many a man standing by his kinsman* (of the people at the tower of Babel), Cd. 80; Th. 100, 9; Gen. 1661. Mǣgwinas mīne, Beo. Th. 4951; B. 2479. Mǣgwinum, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 4; Exod. 146: 158; Th. 197, 28; Exod. 314: Salm. Kmbl. 719; Sal. 359. [*O. Sax.* māg-wini.]

mǣg-, mǣg-wlite, es; *m. Appearance, form, species;* species, forma, aspectus:—Mǣgwlit *aspectus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 3. Mǣgwlit (mǣgwlitt, Rush) onsióne his *species vultus ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 29. Tō mǣgwlite andgytes *ad formam sensus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 34. Ðæt ðū meahte mīnum weorþan mǣgwlite gelīc, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 30; Cri. 1433. Gedyde ic ðæt ðū onsȳn hæfdest, mǣgwlite mē gelīcne, 28 a; Th. 84, 35; Cri. 1384: Andr. Kmbl. 1711; An. 858. Ne mǣgulit (mǣgwlit, Rush.) his geségon *neque speciem ejus vidistis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 37. Mǣgwlite, Rtl. 2, 7. Mǣgewlit Godes *majestatem Dei*, 1, 19. Mon ne mǣge ða lāstas on ōðerne mǣgwlite oncyrran; ah hié ā beōþ on ðære ilcan onsȳne *the footsteps cannot be changed into another form; but they always appear the same*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 19. Ælc hafaþ mǣgwlite metodes and engla, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 17; Gen. 1530. Monge mǣgwlitas *many species*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 7; Gū. 706: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 9; Met. 31, 5. Woroldgīfe monige on miseníicum mǣgwlitan *dona in diversis speciebus perplura*, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 21.

mǣgwlitian *to form, shape:*—Oferhiiad ī [ofer] mǣgwlitgad *transfiguratus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 2.

mǣgwlit-līce; *adv. Figuratively:*—Mǣgwlitlīce *figuraliter*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 10.

mæhe (*for* mæhte?) *dicions*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 75.

mæht, mæhtig. v. meaht, meahtig.

mǣl, mǣl, mǣl, es; *n. m.* (?) I. *a measure:*—Dō wīnes þrīé mǣl on *pour three measures of wine on*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 26. v. cucler-mǣl, dæg-mǣl, fot-mǣl, mǣl-tange; *and* cf. *Icel.* mál *a measure: Dan.* maal. II. *a mark, sign, cross, crucifix:*—Hēr ōþiéwde reád Cristes mǣl on hefenum *in this year a red cross appeared in the sky*, Chr. 773; Erl. 52, 23. Mid ðām wæs sum mycel gylden Cristes mǣl *in quibus crucem magnam auream*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 9. Hē ðæt Cristes mǣl hrædе weorce geworhte . . and ðæt Cristes mǣl genam and on ðone seáþ sette, 3, 2; S. 524, 16–18. Bǣron Cristes rōde tācen sylfrene Cristes mǣl *crucem pro vexillo ferentes argenteam*, 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Ænne sylfrene mǣle on V. pundon *a silver crucifix of five pounds*, Chart. Th. 558, 33. Ðon on ealdan Cristes mǣle; of ðam Cristes mǣle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 66, 34. Ealle hit writen mid Cristes mǣl *all signed it with a cross*, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 25. v. fȳr-mǣl, ge-mǣl, grēg-mǣl: *O. Sax.* hobid-mēl *head on a coin* and cf. *Icel.* mál *applied to the inlaid ornamenting of weapons: and English* hring-, wunden-mǣl. *The word is also used for the sword itself* brogden mǣl, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616: 3338; B. 1667: Elen. Kmbl. 1574; El. 759. v. mǣl-sweord. III. *fixed, suitable, appointed time, season, occasion:*—Mǣl is mē tō fēran *it is time for me to go*, Beo. Th. 637; 316. Ðā wæs sǣl and mǣl ðæt tō healle gang Healfdenes sunu, 2021; B. 1008. Ðā dæs mǣles wæs mearc agongen *then was the appointed time past*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 16; Gen. 1719: 224; Th. 296, 12; Sat. 501. Ic ðæt mǣl geman ðonne wē gehēton ūssum hlāforde *I remember the time when we promised our lord*, Beo. Th. 5259; B. 2633. Ælce mǣle *on each occasion*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 30; Hy. 4, 92. Se geweald hafaþ sǣla and mǣla *he hath power over times and seasons*, Beo. Th. 3226; 1611. Esne swylce mǣla swylce . . . *just at such times as* . . . , 2502; B. 1249. Mǣla gehwylce *on every occasion*, 4121; B. 2057: Ps. Th. 118, 62. Ðū him mete sylest mǣla gehwylce and dæs tīdlīce tīd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno*, 144, 16: 21. Ðæt ēr feala mǣla behȳded wæs *which long before was hidden*, Elen. Kmbl. 1971; El. 987. Ærran mǣlum *on former occasions*, Beo. Th. 1819; B. 907: 4466; B. 2237: 6062; B. 3035. IV. *the time for eating, a meal:*—Þās hālgan lenctenlīce tīde gehealdan mid clǣnum fæstene ælce dæge tō ānes mǣles (*having only one meal a-day*, cf. *Icel.* fasta einmælt), Wulfst. 285, 2. Hē gereordade æt ānum mǣle fīf þūsend manna *he fed at one* (*meal*) *time five thousand men*, 293, 27. Yfel bið ðæt man rihtfæstentīde ēr mǣle ete, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. Gīfernys bið ðæt se man ēr tīman hine gereordige oððe æt his mǣle tō micel þicge *it is greediness when a man eats before the time or takes too much at his meal*, 218, 30. Ne fæsþ se nō Gode ac him selfum se ðe ðæt nyle þearfum sellan ðæt hē ðonne on mǣle lǣfþ ac wile hit healdan eft tō ōðrum mǣle *non Deo, sed sibi quisque jejunat, si ea quæ ventri ad tempus subtrahit, non egenis tribuit sed . . custodit*, Past. 43, 8; Swt. 317, 4. Mūþa gehwylc mete þearf mǣl sceolon tīdum gongan *every mouth needs meat; meals must there be at times*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 13; Gn. Ex. 125. [Laym. Orm. mæl: *O. E. Homl. A. R.* mel: *Chaue.* mel, meel *a meal: Prompt. Parv.* meel *pastus: Goth.* mēl *a time: Icel.* mál *time, meal-time, season: O. H. Ger.* māl *time, occasion: M. H. Ger.* māl: *Ger.* ein-mal, etc.: *M. H. Ger.* māl *time for eating, meal: Ger.* mahl.] v. -mǣlum.

mǣl, e; *f. A speech, talk, conversation:*—Gemuna ða mǣla ðe wē oft æt meodo sprécon *think of the talks that we oft had at table*, Byrht. Th. 137, 66; By. 212. [*Icel.* mál; *n. speech, colloquy, talk.*] v. mǣlan.

mǣl, es; *n. A cause, suit, action* (?):—Ðū symle furðor feohtan sōhtest mǣl ofer mearce *thou didst ever press on to fight, didst pursue thy cause* (i. e. *carry on war*) *over the border*, Wald. 1, 33; Vald. 1, 19. Cf. *Icel.* mál *a suit, cause;* sækja mál *to prosecute* (as a law term). Stephens takes *mǣl* here = *mark, goal:* Rieger (quoted by Grein) takes it = *gemōt, concio*, so figuratively battle. v. mǣl.

mǣlan; *p.* de *To speak:*—Se stān mǣlde for mannum *the stone spake before men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1533; An. 768. Wīcinga ār wordum mǣlde, Byrht. Th. 132, 35; By. 26: 133, 1; By. 43: 137, 63; By. 210. Hyre se feónd oncwæþ, wordum mǣlde, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 18; Jul. 351. Be eów Essaias for weorodum wordum mǣlde, Elen. Kmbl. 702; El. 351. Him ðā tō wuldorgāst wordum mǣlde, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 16; Gen. 2913. Him Andreas wið, wine þearfende, wordum mǣlde, Andr. Kmbl. 600; An. 300. Him ðā tōgēnes ða gleáwestan wordum mǣldon, Elen. Kmbl. 1072; El. 537. Hwæt mē God on mīnum mōdsefan mǣlan wille *quid loquatur in me dominus*, Ps. Th. 84, 7. [*Orm.* mælenn: *Havel.* mele: *Icel.* mæla *to speak.*] v. ge-, on-mǣlan.

mǣlan *to mark.* [*Goth.* mēljan *to write: O. Sax.* mālon *to mark* (of

a wound made by a sword): *O. H. Ger.* mâlôn, mâlên *pingere: Ger.* malen *to paint.*] v. hring-, scîr-mâled; mâl II.

mâlan *to spot, blemish.* v. ge-mâlan, mâl, un-mâle.

mâl-cearu, e; *f. Care* or *trouble belonging to a particular time:*—Swâ ða mâlceare maga Healfdenes singala seâþ *so did Healfdene's son ever brood over the trouble of that time,* Beo. Th. 380; B. 189.

mâl-dæg, es; *m. A day, season, an appointed time:*—Hê ðæs mâldæges self ne wênde ðæt him Sarra bringan meahte on woruld sunu *he himself never hoped for the day when Sarah could bring him a son into the world,* Cd. 107; Th. 141, 4; Gen. 2339. Hê moncynnes mâste hæfde on ðêm mâldagum mægen and strengo, 79; Th. 98, 18; Gen. 1632.

mâl-dropa, an; *m. Phlegm:*—Mâldropa *flegma.* i. *saliva,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 39.

mâl-dropiende *phlegmatic;* flegmaticus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 13; Wrt. 45, 47.

Mældûn Maldon *in Essex,* Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 5: 920; Erl. 104, 32: 993; Erl. 132, 5.

mâle *spotted.* v. un-mâle.

mâl-gesceaft, e; *f. That which happens at its appointed time in accordance with the decrees of fate:*—Ic bâd mâlgesceafta *I waited for that which in due time fate would assign me,* Beo. Th. 5467; B. 2737.

mâl-mete, es; *m. Food to eat:*—Ne biþ ðec mâlmete nymþe môres græs *no food shall there be for thee but the grass of the moor,* Cd. 203; Th. 252, 7; Dan. 575. [*Grein, quoting Dietrich, would read* mâl mête (= *obvius*), v. Hpt. Zeitsch. x. 358.]

mâl-sceafa, an; *m. A canker:*—Mâlsceafa *eruca,* Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 3; Wrt. 24, 7. Mâlsceafa *caniglata,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 19. Mâlsceafa *eruca,* Wrt. Voc. 78, 66; Zup. 310, 5. In the last reference one MS. (v. Wrt. Voc. 91, 23) has *mæslesceafe;* in Wrt. Voc. 161, 23 *maseles* translates *rugeroles* (see also Skeat's Dict. s.v. *measles*), so *mâl,* in this word, would mean a *spot.*

mâl-tange, an; *f.* -tang, es; *m.* (?) *A pair of compasses:*—Mâltange *circinum,* Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 70; Wrt. Voc. 34, 5: 62; Som. 68, 78; Wrt. Voc. 39, 61. Mâltanges prica *centrum,* 39, 62.

-mâlum *-meal* (in piece-*meal*). v. æcer-, bit-, dæl-, drop-, flocc-, folc-, fôt-, heáp-, hîd-, lim-, nam-, sceáf-, stæp-, stund-, stycce-, þrag-, þreát-, þûsend-, worn (wearn)-, wræd-mâlum.

mânan; *p.* de *To mean.* I. of persons (*a*) *to intend to convey a certain sense:*—Gif hê of wege ênigne gebrohte . . ðæt is ðæt ic mâne gif hê ênigne man on synne bespeóne *if he have brought any man out of the way . . ., what I mean, is, if he have lured any man to sin,* L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 12. Hwet mênde Crist ðâ cwæþ: 'Ða unrihtwîsan faraþ on êce wîtu,' Shrn. 197, 18. God ðâ geopenude Abrahame hwæt hê mid ðære sprêce mênde, Gen. 18, 20. (*b*) *to intend to indicate a certain person* or *thing without direct statement:*—Cweþan swâ hê tô ânum sprece and hwædre ealle mâneþ *to say, as if he speaks to one and yet means all,* Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 24; Cri. 1378. Hê gecŷðde ðæt hê ne mênde (*indicaret*) ðis andwearde lîf, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 22. Hwylc beren mênde hê ðonne elles bûton heofona rîce, Blickl. Homl. 39, 27. Crist mênde ðone êcan deáþ . . . ða Iudêiscan mêndon ðisne andweardan deáþ, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 20. Ne mênde ûre Drihten mid ðisum wordum ða treówa ðe on appeltûne wexaþ, 406, 9. (*c*) *to mean, purpose, have as an object to which the mind is directed, intend:*—Gif hê ðara nân ne dêþ ðonne nât hê hwæt hê mênþ (Cott. MS. mænþ) *if he does none of these, then he does not know what he means,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 28. Ðâ ongon hê sprecan swîðe feorran ymbûtan swilce hê nâ ða sprêce ne mênde, 39, 5; Fox 218, 12. Hwæt dû ðonne mêne mid ðære gîtsunge ðæs feós *what do you mean by the greed of money?* 32, 1; Fox 114, 7. II. (of things) *to signify, have a certain signification* or *purpose:*—Saga hwæt ic mêne, Salm. Kmbl. 472; Sal. 236: Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 18; Rä. 62, 9. Oft gehwâ gesihþ fægre stafas and nât hwæt hî mênaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 3. Hwæt mênde ðæt syxtig wera strongera? Blickl. Homl. 11, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 234, 31. Faraþ and leorniaþ hwæt ðæt mêne: 'Ic wylle mildheortnysse, and nâ offrunge,' 470, 18. Geleornian hwæt fulluht mêne, Wulfst. 123, 4. Understandan hwæt ða twâ word mânan, *abrenuntio* and *credo,* 38, 8. [*O. Sax.* mênian: *O. Frs.* mêna: *O. H. Ger.* meinian: *Ger.* meinen.] v. ge-mânan.

mânan; *p.* de *To tell of, relate, declare:*—Ne wyrneþ word lofes, wîsan mêneþ mîne for mengo (cf. *O. Sax.* thû fora thesaro thiod telis, mahtig mênis), Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 14; Rä. 21, 11. Hæleþ hŷ hospe mânaþ *men speak of her contemptuously,* 90 a; Th. 337, 17; Gn. Ex. 66. Secgas nemnaþ, mânaþ mid mûþe meodugâles gedrinc, 88 a; Th. 330, 26; Vy. 57. Ðŷ læs ðæt weras gieddum mêndan be mê lîfgendum *lest men should tell of it in songs during my lifetime,* 50 b; Th. 176, 9; Gû. 1206. Ic mæg singan and secgan, spell mânan, hû mê cynegôde cystum dohten, 85 b; Th. 321, 32; Wld. 55: Beo. Th. 2139; B. 1067. Ðêr wæs Beówulfes mærþo mêned *there was told Beowulf's greatness,* 1718; B. 857. [*O. Sax.* mênian, gi-mênian *to make known: O. H. Ger.* meinian *dicere:* ga-meinian *dicere, dicare,* Grff. ii. 785, 788.]

mânan; *p.* de *To lament, mourn, complain.* I. *intrans.*:—Ðû simle mid wôpe and mid unrôtnesse mânst gif ðê ênies willan wana biþ (*tu*) *qui abesse aliquid tuae beatitudini tam luctuosus atque anxius conqueraris,* Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 22. Ðâ hê gehlêrde ðæt ðæt folc mênde tô him Arone ymb hiera earfeðo *Moyses cum contra se et Aaron conqueri populum cognovisset,* Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 4. Ealle wordum mêndon, Cd. 222: Th. 288, 24; Sat. 386. II. *followed by a clause:*—Ða welan ðe dû mêndest ðæt dû forlure *the wealth which you complain of having lost,* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 18. Bonan mêndon ðæt hŷ monnes bearn oferþunge, Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 8; Gû. 401. III. *with acc.:*—Hû Boetius his earfoðu tô Gode mênde, Bt. tit. cap. 4. His tungan hê mênde swîðost *he complained most of his tongue,* Homl. Th. i. 330, 31. Basilius mênde ðæt unriht, Homl. Skt. 3, 322. Hê misbeâd his munecan and ða munecas hit mêndon lufelîce, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 4. Hî mêndon mondryhtnes cwealm *they mourned their lord's death,* Beo. Th. 6289; B. 3149. Ic wundrige hwæt ðê seó oððe hwæt dû mâne *admiror cur aegrotes,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 11. Hû miht dû mânan ðæt wyrse nû dû ðæt leófre hæfst gehealden *poterisne, meliora quaeque retinens, de infortunio jure caussari?* 10; Fox 28, 10. Cyning mênan *to mourn their king,* Beo. Th. 6324; B. 3172. Ic gehêre gnorniende cynn grundas mênan (*the devils in hell*), Cd. 216; Th. 273, 10; Sat. 134. Ðæt ic sceal teárum mênan *that I must mourn with tears,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 10; Jul. 712. v. bemânan.

mâne; *adj.* I. *mean, wicked, false, evil:*—Synna lustas mâne môdlufan *the pleasures of sin, vicious love,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 364, 26; Jul. 370. Hygeleáse mâne *mad and false* (*the rebel angels*), Cd. 4; Th. 4, 11; Gen. 52. Þurh mânra hand searonettum beseted, Andr. Kmbl. 1882; An. 943. II. the word however occurs most often in reference to oaths:—Se ðe his þances mânne âþ swerige and hê wite ðæt hê mâne biþ æfter ðam *qui sua sponte perjuraverit et postea scit quod perjurus est,* L. Ecg. C. 34; Th. i. 158, 20, 14, 16. Gif hwâ swereþ and se âþ beó mâne . . se ðe mâne âþas begâ *si quis juraverit et perjurium sit . . . Qui perjuria commiserit,* L. Ecg. P. iv. 68; Th. ii. 228, 7–9: L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 262, 31. Gif mæssepreóst stande on leásre gewitnesse oððe on mânan âþe *if a masspriest be concerned in false witness or perjury,* L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 9: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 30. Se ðe mânâþ (*other MS.* mânne âþ) swerige, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Be mânan âþe. Gif hwâ mâne âþ swerige, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 3–4. Gebête ðone mânan âþ, L. In 35; Th. i. 124, 13. Swerian mânne âþ þurh swâ miclan mægenþrymme, Wulfst. 214, 15. Eall yfel forlætan ge on manslihte ge on mânum âþum, 228, 21. v. un-mâne; mân.

mâne; *adj. Common:*—Mâna lâse *common pasturage,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 284, 8. v. ge-mâne.

mængan, Mæn-ig, mænig, mænigeo, mænnisc. v. mengan, mon-ig, manig, menigu, mennisc.

maenoe. v. mene.

mânsumian; *p.* ode. I. *to have the companionship of a person, to marry:*—Ne hiâ mânsumiaþ (mânsumigaþ, Rush.) ne hiâ biþon gemânsumad (*i.* ne ceorl hæfis wîfes gemâna ne wîf hæfis ceorles) *neque nubent neque nubentur,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 25. II. *to share with another, to communicate:*—Mânsumede *participavit, communicavit,* Hpt. Gl. 467, 2.

mânsumung, e; *f.* I. *communion, admission to fellowship with others* (opp. of excommunication):—Benedictus cwæþ ðæt hî unâmânsumode wêron . . . Hî underfêngon ða hâlgan mânsumunge æt Gode þurh his þeówan Benedicte, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 31. II. *participation:*—Hê ûs forgeáfe dêl on his rîce, and mânsumunge on his godcundnysse, i. 140, 11.

mantel. v. mentel.

mær. v. wudu-mær.

mæra, mera, an; *m. An incubus:*—Mera ł satyrus *incuba,* Ep. Gl. 12 f, 14. v. mære.

mêr-âc, e; *f. An oak which serves as part of a boundary* (?):—Of ðære âc in ða mêrâc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 31. v. mêr-bröc, mearc-bêce.

mêran, mâran; *p.* de *To make known, celebrate, declare, proclaim:*—Mîn mûþ sægeþ ðîne mægenspêde and ðîn sôþfæst weorc mêreþ *os meum pronuntiabit justitiam tuam,* Ps. Th. 70, 14. Songe lofiaþ mêraþ môdigne meaglum reordum *they praise with song and with powerful voices celebrate the noble bird,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 21; Ph. 338. For cyning mêraþ leófne leódfruman *they proclaim the loved chief as king,* Th. 222, 6; Ph. 344. Swylce mîn tunge tîdum mêrde ðîn sôþfæst weorc *sed et lingua mea tota die meditabitur justitiam tuam,* Ps. Th. 70, 22. Ðæt hî heora bearnum budun and sægdun and cinn ôðrum cŷðden and mêrden *ut notam faceret eam filiis suis; ut cognoscat generatio altera,* 77, 7. Gê scyldigra synne secgaþ, sôþfæstra nô môd and monþeáw mâran willaþ, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 26; Gû. 478. Hit nênig mon ût cŷðan ne môste, ðŷ læs ða eireordigan kyningas on ðæt fægon, ðæt ic swâ lytle hwîle lifgean môste. Ne hit ênig mon ðære ferde ðurh mâ ût mâran môste, ðŷ læs hié for ðon ormôde wêron, Nar. 32, 22. [*Goth.* mêrjan *to proclaim, announce: O. Sax.* mârian; *Icel.* mæra *to praise: O. H. Ger.* mârian *diffamare, declarare, clarificare, praedicare.*] v. ge-mêran.

mêr-apeldre, an; *f. An apple-tree which serves as a boundary:*—Hit cymeþ tô mêrapeldran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 390, 5.

mǽr-bróc, es; *m. A brook which forms a boundary*, cf. mearc-bróc:—Tó mǽrbróce; of mǽrbróce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 5: 438, 27: v. 284, 29 (*where* mǽr-bróc *is the same as* merc-bróc *of* l. 13). v. mere *and* mǽre *a boundary*.

mæ̆rc. v. mearc, mearh.

mǽr-díc, e; *f. A boundary dike*:—On ða mǽrdíc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 24. On ða ealdan mǽrdíc, 449, 10.

mæ̆re *a mere*. v. mere.

mæ̆re, mare, mere, an; *f. A night-mare, a monster oppressing men during sleep* (cf. passage quoted in Cl. and Vig. under *mara*: 'En er hann hafði lítt sofnat, kallaði hann ok sagði at mara trað hann. Menn hans fóru til, ok vildu hjálpa honum; en er þeir tóku uppi til höfuðsins, þá trað hón fótleggina swá at nær brotnuðu. Þá tóku þeir til fótanna, þá kafði hón höfuðit, svá at þar dó hann'):—Mære *fascce*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 44: *incuba*, 111, 46. Mere *fecce*, 35, 26. Gif mon mare ríde, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 9. Hí beóþ góde wið nihtgengan and maran, 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. [*Prompt. Parv.* mare or nyȝhte mare *epialtes*; mare or wyche *magus, maga, sagana*, and see note, p. 326: *Icel.* mara: *M.H.Ger.* mare: *Ger.* mahr: cf. *French* cauchemar.] v. mær, mæra.

mǽre, es; *n. A boundary, limit, confine, border*:—Ondlong ðæs mǽres (meres?) heges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 30: ii. 250, 7 (?). In mǽre Judǽana *in fines Judæa*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 1. In mǽrum *in villas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 56. In mǽrum (mǽro, Rush.) *in vicos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* mærr *a border-land*.] v. ge-mǽre; mǽr-ác, -apeldre, -bróc, -díc, -heg, -stán, -þorn, -weg.

mǽre; *adj. Great, excellent, distinguished, illustrious, sublime, splendid, celebrated, famous, widely known* (of persons or things):—Mǽre *clarus, insignis, nobilis, perspicuus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 66: *inclytus*, 46, 10, 11. Mǽre weard *percrebuit*, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 10. Mǽre *celeber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 10. Mǽrne *celebre*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 45. Beorht ł mǽre *præclara, splendida*, 436, 43. Mǽr[re] *illustrius*, 460, 23. I. (*of persons and* (a) *in a good sense*):—Dryhten ys mǽre God and mihtig *Dominus est deus magnus et potens*, Deut. 10, 17. Ðú eart mǽre God, and Jacobes God se mǽra, Ps. Th. 83, 8: 103, 23. God mǽre (*excelsus*) ælȳsend heora is, Ps. Spl. 77, 39. Freá ælmihtig, mǽre þeóden, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 34; Gen. 853. Se mǽra Fæder (*God*), L. Ælfc. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 4. Hé byþ mǽre beforan Drihtne *erit magnus coram domino*, Lk. Skt. 1, 15: 32. Ðeáh hé on ðam lande seó mǽre ðonne bið hé on ðǽrum unmǽre *though he be famous in one country, he is not in another*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 15. Wæs hé (*St. Martin*) swíðe mǽre geond middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 221, 1. Mǽru cwén *the illustrious queen* (*Wealhtheow*), Beo. Th. 4037; B. 2016. Sunu se ðe bið góde mǽre *a son* (*Isaac*) *who shall be great in goodness*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 24; Gen. 2198: Beo. Th. 3909; B. 1952. Mihtum mǽre *great in power*, Elen. Kmbl. 679; El. 340. Marian mǽrre meówlan *of Mary, maiden illustrious*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 13; Cri. 446. Smeágende cwidas and dǽda ðara mǽrena (*illustrium*) wera ûre þeóde, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 13. Ðes ys mǽrra (*major*) ðonne ðæt templ, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 6. Nis betwux wífa bearnum nán mǽrra wítega ðonne Johannes, Lk. Skt. 7, 28. Nán man ne bið for ðǽres góde nó ðý mǽrra ne nó ðý geheredra *splendidum te aliena claritudo non efficit*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 27. David wæs hearpera mǽrost, Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 4. Ðás mánfullan men wǽron getealde for ða mǽrostan godas, Wulfst. 106, 17. (*b*) in a bad sense, *notorious, distinguished by evil deeds*; insignis:—Hæfdum ênne gebundenne mǽrne (mærne, Lind.) monn se wæs háten Barrabas (cf. *O. Sax.* mâri meginthiof) *habebat vinctum insignem qui dicebatur Barabbas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 16. Grendel, mǽre mearcstapa, Beo. Th. 206; B. 103: 1528; B. 762 (?). II. (*of things*):—Sum deófolgild ðe mid ðǽm hǽðenum mannum swíðe weorþ and mǽre wæs *a certain idol that was held in high honour and esteem among the heathens*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 7. Swíðe mǽre burh se is háten Sepontus *a very famous town which is called Sepontus*, 197, 20. On ðam mǽran (*inlustri*) tûne, se is nemned æt Walle, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 11: Cd. 205; Th. 254, 10; Dan. 609. Tó ðære mǽran byrig (*the heavenly Jerusalem*), 227; Th. 304, 4; Sat. 624. Tempel heáhst and háligost, hælþum gefrégost, mǽst and mǽrost (*Solomon's temple*), 162; Th. 202, 28; Exod. 395. Ðæt wæs ðæt mǽreste hûs ðe on eorþan geworht wurde *that* (*the temple*) *was the most splendid house that was built in the world*, Wulfst. 278, 1. Mǽre wurdon his wundra geweorc wíde and síde *far and wide spread the fame of the wonders he wrought*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 1; Gû. 853. Eall ðeós mǽre gesceaft *the universe*, Rood Kmbl. 24; Kr. 12. Mǽre wundur *mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 106, 30: 110, 3. Sunne mǽre tungol *the sun, resplendent star*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14; Ædelst. 14. Mǽrost tungla, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 28; Ph. 119. In dege mǽrum *in die insigni*, Ps. Surt. 80, 4. Ðone mǽron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstige, Blickl. Homl. 131, 10: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 11; Gen. 155. Seó mǽre tíid (*Easter*), Menol. Fox 114; Men. 57. Se mǽra dæg *the great and terrible day of the Lord*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 16; Cri. 1055. Ðæt is mǽre spell *no common tale is that*, Cd. 119; Th. 155, 2; Gen. 2566: Elen. Kmbl. 1936; El. 970. Æfter ðisse dǽde his noma wæs weorþ and mǽre geworden *after this deed his name became honoured and famous*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 4: Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 11; Rä. 27, 27. Is wuldur ðín wíde and síde ofer ðás eorþan ealle gemǽre *in omnem terram gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 6. Se mǽresta hlísa *fama celeberrima*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 37. Ðæt is mǽro wyrd *that is a tremendous event* (*the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 84, 18; Gen. 1399. Ðín mægen is swá mǽre, swá ðæt énig ne wæt eorþbúende ða deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, Hy. 3, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 31. (*In a bad sense*) Caudenes Furcules seó stów gewearþ swíðe mǽre for Rómána bismere *Caudinas furculas satis celebres et famosas Romanorum facit infamia*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 21. [Cf. *Goth.* waila-mêrs *of good report*; wailamêreins *good report*: *O. Sax.* mâri: *Icel.* mærr: *O. H. Ger.* mâri *memorabilis, famosus, illustris, insignis, clarus*.] v. efen-, folc-, fore-, forþ-, freá-, frið-, heaðo-, un-, wíd-mǽre.

mǽre *pure, in the phrase* mǽre peningas = *Lat. mari denarii* i.e. coins made of pure silver, v. Ducange s.v. *merus*, quoted by Schmid. The passage in which the word is found occurs in L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 10:—Mid V. pundum mǽrra þeninga. With this may be compared the following passage:—For his licweorðan feó, ðæt is ii pund mǽrehwítes seolfres, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 255, 12.

mǽrels, mârels, es; *m. and* **mǽrels-ráp**, es; *m. A rope for mooring a ship*; pronesium [v. Ducange: '*pronesium* funis quo navis religatur ad palum']:—Mǽrelsráp *pronesium*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 21; Wrt. Voc. 57, 3. Mârels *pronesium*, 63, 62. [Both words occur in lists giving the names of ships, and their various parts. Cf. *Du.* marlijn, *also* marl-reep = mar-reep *a marline, a small cord used for binding large ropes, to protect them*: *O. Du.* maren *to tie knots*, which occurs in English in the phrase to *moor* a ship. *Also* cf. marlyñ *illaqueo*, marlyd *illaqueatus*, Prompt. Parv. 327, and note.] v. scip-mǽrels.

mǽre-torht. v. mere-torht.

mæ̆rh. v. mearh.

mǽr-heg, es; *m. A boundary* (?) *hedge*:—Ondlong ðære búrnan óþ hit cymeþ tó ðæm mǽrhege; ondlong ðæs mǽres heges ðæt hit cymeþ up on ða dúne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 29. Cf. gemǽr-haga.

mǽr-hlísa, an; *m. Great fame, celebrity*:—Mid mǽrhlísan *cælebri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 74.

mǽrian; *p.* ode *To become great, be distinguished*:—Swá mǽregend[iend]um cýðere *tanto prestanti martiri*, Hymn. Surt. 46, 3.

mæ̆ring *a plant name*:—Hwít mæringc (Cockayne suggests *sweet basil*), Lchdm. iii. 2, 21.

mǽr-líc; *adj. Great, magnificent, glorious, splendid, illustrious* (of persons or things):—Mǽrlíce *magnificas*, Gl. Wülck. 254, 11. I. (*of persons*):—Mǽrlíc (*God*) on hálignysse *magnificus in sanctitate*, Cant. Moys. 11. Ðæt wæter feóll ofer Pharaones mǽrlícum riddum *the water fell upon Pharaoh's splendid knights*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 31. II. (*of things*):—Mýrlíc cynehelm *corona inclita*, Kent. Gl. 67. Gabrihel bodade Zacharian his mǽrlican drohtnunge *Gabriel announced to Zacharias his* (*John's*) *glorious life*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 26. Ða hæfde ðæt cild swíðe mǽrlíce stemne *the boy had a magnificent voice*, Wulfst. 152, 11. Hwæðer má mǽrlecra dǽda gefremed hæfde ðe Philipus ðe Alexander *which had performed more splendid deeds, Philip or Alexander*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 27. Hwæðer ðé ðonne þynce unweorþ and unmǽrlíc seó gegaderung ðara þreóra þinga . . oððe hwæðer hit ðé þince ealra þinga weorþlícost and mǽrlícost *obscurumne hoc, atque ignobile censes esse, an omni celebritate clarissimum?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 31. [*O. Sax.* mâr-lîk: *O. H. Ger.* mâri-lîh.] v. fore-, un-mǽrlíc.

mǽrlíce; *adv. Magnificently, excellently, nobly, splendidly, with distinction*:—Mǽrlíce *insigniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 81: Hpt. Gl. 512, 47. Ðam sý mǽrlíce mægen and wurðment bútan ænde *cui sit magnifice virtus et honor sine fine*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 32: Hy. 7, 19; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 19. Hé mǽrlíce weorhte *magnifice fecit* (he hath done excellent things, A. V.), Cant. Es. 5. Sum welig man . . dæghwamlíce mǽrlíce (*splendide*) leofode, Homl. Th. i. 328, 13. Joseph leofode on ðam lande (*Egypt*) mǽrlíce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 8. Hwæt is ðes mihtiga ðe ðus mǽrlíce fére þ (*Christ entering Jerusalem*), Blickl. Homl. 71, 14. Mǽrlíce ðæt líc behwurfon mid miclum wópe *celebrantes exequias planctu magno*, Gen. 50, 10. Healdaþ ðisne dæg on eówerum gemynde and freólsiaþ hine mǽrlíce, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 15. Swá hé ûs mǽrlícor gifeþ swá wé him mǽrlícor þancian scylon *the more excellent his gifts are, the more excellent ought our thanks to be*, Wulfst. 261, 20. [*O. Sax.* mâr-lîko.]

mǽr-ness, e; *f. Greatness, distinction, celebrity*:—Mycelnesse ł mǽrnesse *magnitudinis*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 3. Mǽrnesse *insignia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 12. Mǽrnessa *preconia*, 66, 39. v. fore-mǽrness.

mǽr-pytt, es; *m. A pit that forms part of a boundary* (?):—On ðone mǽrpyt; of ðam pytte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 439, 1. Éast tó mǽrpytte, ii. 250, 5.

mǽrsere, es; *m. One who proclaims* or *makes widely known, a herald*:—Mǽreris *preconis*, Rtl. 56, 35.

mǽrsian; *p.* ode. I. *to make great, extend*:—Hig tóbrédaþ hyra hélsbéc and mǽrsiaþ heora reáfa fnadu *dilatant philacteria sua, et magnificant fimbrias*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. II. *to make known, spread the knowledge of anything, declare, proclaim, announce, celebrate*:—Ic mǽrsige *insignio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 60. Mǽrsaþ

tunge mín spǽce ðíne *prouintiabit lingua mea eloquium tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 122. Wē mǽrsiaþ *prædicamus*, Rtl. 71, 25: 6, 11. Ðíne mægenstrengþu mǽrsien wíde *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Th. 144, 6. Ðǽr gǽsta gedryht Hǽlend hergaþ, and heofoncyninges meahte mǽrsiaþ, singaþ Metude lof, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 6; Ph. 617. Sceal manna gehwylc weorc Godes wíde mǽrsian (*annuntiaverint*), Ps. Th. 63, 8. Wuldur ðín wíde mǽrsian (*cantare*), 70, 7. Mǽrsiga ðæt word *diffamare sermonem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 45. Ðætte hiá ne mǽrsades hine *ne manifestarent eum*, 3, 12. Ðæt is ðæt mon his mearce brǽde ðæt mon his hlísan and his naman mǽrsige *terminum suum dilatare, est opinionis suæ nomen extendere*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 14. Mǽrsedon *celebrabant*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 21. Mǽrsud [wearþ] *crebruit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 71. Ðǽr hǽlo untrumra manna and neáta mǽrsode syndon *sanitates infirmorum et hominum et pecorum celebrari non desinunt*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 19. III. *to celebrate (a particular event, season, &c.)*:—His symbeldæg wē mǽrsiaþ *ejus natalitia celebramus*, Rtl. 44, 30. Be ðisse hǽligan tíde (*birthday of John the Baptist*) weorþunga ðe wē nú tódæg mǽrsian sceolan . . . swíðe ús is ðes dæg tó mǽrsienne . . nǽniges Godes hǽligra gebyrd ciricean ne mǽrsiaþ, nemþe Cristes sylfes and ðysses Johannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 4–11: Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 19: Homl. Th. i. 324, 8. Wē ðe his ǽriste mǽrsiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 8. Swēg mǽrsiendes *the voice of one celebrating a festival*; sonus epulantis, Ps. Lamb. 41, 5. IV. *to celebrate, perform a rite, ceremony, &c. with due solemnity*:—Ða hǽligan gerýne mǽrsian *sacra mysteria celebrare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23. Ða symbelnysse tó mǽrsianne massesanges *missarum sollemnia celebrandi*, S. 497, 1: 2, 5; S. 507, 12. V. *to magnify, exalt, praise, glorify*:—Clypa mē on dæge ðínre gedrēfednysse and ic ðē ǽhredde and ðú mǽrsast mē *invoca me in die tribulationis; eripiam te, et magnificabis me*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 8. Mǽrsa ðínne Sunu ðæt ðín Sunu ðē mǽrsige *clarifica filium tuum ut filius tuus clarificet te*, 360, 8. Mín sáwl mǽrsaþ Drihten *magnificat anima mea dominum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 46. Ic onginne ðē tó mǽrsigenne *incipiam exaltare te*, Jos. 3, 7. Ðǽr Sicilia sǽstreámum in ǽþel mǽrsaþ *where Sicily, the sea streams among, her land makes illustrious*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 32; Met. 1, 16. [*O. L. Ger.* ge-mǽrsōn *mirificare*.] v. ge-, wíd-mǽrsian; mǽrsung.

mǽr-stán, es; *m. A boundary-stone*:—Ðis syndon ða landgemǽro . . . On mǽrstán; of mǽrstáne on ðone ealdan gǽran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 438, 28.

mǽrsung, e; *f.* I. *a making known, report, rumour*:—Spranc mǽrsung ðiús (*fama hæc*) in alle eorþo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 26. Gefehto and mǽrsungo (*opiniones*) ðara gefehto, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. II. *fame, renown, celebrity*:—Gesprang mǽrsung his in alle Syria *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24. Herodes gehérde mǽrsung (*famam*) Hǽlendes, 14, 1. Gesprang mǽrsung (*rumor*) his in all lond, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. III. *celebration (of a rite, festival, &c.)*:—Gibedes ðisses gérlícre mǽrsunge *observationis hujus annua celebritate*, Rtl. 9, 21. Mǽrsung his gebyrdtíde *the celebration of his birthday*, Homl. Th. i. 480, 34. Ðás fíftig daga sind ealle gehálgode tó ánre mǽrsunge, 312, 23. On ðære Eástrena mǽrsunge *in celebratione Paschæ*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 21. Mid ða mǽrsunga ðara heofonlícra gerýna, 2, 9; S. 510, 37; 4, 22; S. 591, 21. IV. *a making great, magnifying, glorification*:—Se Fæder hine sette tó his swíðran on heofenan ríce . . Ðeós is Cristes mǽrsung æfter ðære menniscnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 28. Mid ealre þoncunga and mǽrsunga hine herian *to praise him with giving thanks and glory to him*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 21. V. *Greatness, magnificence, excellency, honour, favour*:—Syllaþ mǽrsunge Gode úrum *date magnificentiam deo nostro*; ascribe ye greatness to our God (A. V.), Cant. M. ad f. 4. Mǽrsunge *favore*, Rtl. 8, 40. Ofer gesamnunge is his mǽrsung *his excellency* (magnificentia) *is over Israel*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 35: Ps. Spl. 110, 3: 70, 23. Ðæt ic synge ealne dæg mǽrsunga (*magnitudinem*) ðíne, 70, 9. Stefn Drihtnes on mǽrsungum *the voice of the Lord is full of majesty*, 28, 4. v. cyric-, ge-mǽrsung.

mǽrsung-tíma, an; *m. A time of celebration* or *glorification*:—Ðá wæs his mǽrsungtíma, ðæt se Fæder hine mǽrsode swá ðæt hē hine sette tó his swíðran on heofenan ríce, and him forgeaf andweald on heofenan and on eorþan, and eác ofer hellwarum, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 25.

mærþ *a weasel*. v. mearþ.

mǽr-þorn, es; *m. A hawthorn tree which serves as a boundary*:—Of ðæm pytte on ðone díc, ðæt on mǽrþorne; of ðæm þorne norþ on ðone hwítan stán, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 168, 33.

mǽrþu, mǽrþo; *indecl.*: mǽrþ, e; *f.* I. *greatness, honour, glory, fame*:—Gesprang mǽrþu his in all lond Galilææ *processit rumor ejus in omnem regionem Galilææ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. Lof wíde sprang, miht and mǽrþo, ofer middangeard, þeodnes þegna, Apstls. Kmbl. 13; Ap. 7. Ðǽr wæs Beówulfes mǽrþo mǽned *there was celebrated Beowulf's glory*, Beo. Th. 1718; B. 857: 1322; B. 659. Mǽrþo fremman *to achieve glory*, 4274; B. 2134. Ðæt hié him tó mǽrþe burh geworhte *that they should build a city in their own honour*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 12; Gen. 1663. Ðú ongunne ætýwan ðíne mǽrþe (*magnitudinem*), Deut. 3, 24: Ps. Lamb. 150, 2. Sillaþ mǽrþe (*magnificentiam*) úrum Gode, Deut. 32, 3. Dryhtne ðe hyre weorþmynde geaf mǽrþe *to the Lord that gave her honour and glory*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 25; Jud. 344. Geceósan swá belle hiénþu swá heofones mǽrþu, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 11; Cri. 591. Mē þincþ ðæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swíðe leáslíce mǽrþe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Ic ongite ðæt . . ða mǽstan mǽrþa ne sint on ðysse woruldgylpe *video . . nec celebritatem gloria posse contingere*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 4. Mǽrþa gesǽligost *most blessed of glories*, Salm. Kmbl. 136; Sal. 67. Mǽrþa ðíne hig tellaþ *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 6. Eálá mín drihten . . mǽrþum gefrége, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 4; Met. 20, 2. Hine God trymede mǽrþum and mihtum *him God confirmed with glory and with might*, Elen. Kmbl. 29; El. 15. II. *a great, honourable, glorious action, a wonderful thing, mighty work*:—Hē hēt ða hýðe tó Rómе bringan and hié ðǽr tó mǽrþe ǽþenian for ðon heó wæs hundtwelftiges fóta lang *corium (serpentis) Romam devectum (quod fuisse centum viginti pedum spatio ferunt) cunctis miraculo fuit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 16. Sceoldon hiera senatus ða menn beforan him drífan gebundene ðe ðǽr gefongene wǽron, ðæt heora mǽrþa sceoldon ðý þrymlícran beón, 2, 4; Swt. 70, 30. Ðǽr syndon ða micclan mǽrþa ðæt syndon ða geweorc ðe Alexander hēt gewyrcean *ibi sunt illa magna insignia que Alexander operari jusserat*, Nar. 33, 20. Mǽrþa georne *eager to do great things*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 5; Gen. 1677. Hæbbe ic mǽrþa fela ongunnen, Beo. Th. 821; B. 408: 5284; B. 2645: Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 34; Seef. 84. Ðú hit worhtes eall . . ðeáh ðē nǽnegu nēdþearf wǽre ealra ðara mǽrþa *thou didst make it all . . though thou didst not need all those mighty works*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 51; Met. 20, 26. Mǽrþa fruma *God*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 15; Edg. 41. Standaþ and geseóþ Drihtnes mǽrþa (*magnalia*), Ex. 14, 13: Hy. Surt. 96, 36. Mǽrþa, Ps. Spl. 105, 21. Ic wylle fǽhþe sécan, mǽrþum (*gloriously, nobly*) fremman, Beo. Th. 5021; B. 2514. Hǽfdon neowne gefeán mǽrþum (*wondrously, miraculously*) gemǽted, Elen. Kmbl. 1738; El. 871. [*Goth.* mēritha *fame, report*: *O. Sax.* mārida: *O. H. Ger.* mārida *fama, opinio, rumor, praeconium, claritudo*.] v. ellen-mǽrþu.

mǽr-weg, es; *m. A boundary* (?) *road*:—On ðone mǽrweg; ondlong ðæs mǽrweges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 33. Ondlong ðæs lytlan weges ðæt hit cymeþ on ðone norþran mǽrweg; ondlong ðæs mǽrweges, 33, 5: 77, 26. [Cf. mearc-weg, 202, 5; *but also* on piddes meres weg, 77, 14.]

mǽr-weorc, es; *n. A great, splendid work*, Ps. Th. 110, 4.

Mǽs, e; *f. The Maes* or *Meuse*; Mosa:—Hēr fór se here up onlong Mǽse feor on Fronclond, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* Masa: *Ger.* Maas.]

mæscre, an; *f. A mesh of a net*:—Mæscre *macula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 5. v. masc.

mæsen [*for* (?) mæsereu]; *adj. Of maple*:—Ví mæse[r]ne sceala *vi vessels of maple*, Chart. Th. 429, 29. [Cf. *Icel.* mösur-skál *a vessel of maple*; 'such bowls are frequently mentioned in inventories of churches; cp. mid. H. G., where *maser* is even used *of a chalice, a maple-wood cup*.' Cl. and Vig. Dict. See also *Prompt. Parv.* masere *murrus*, p. 328 and note there. The noun perhaps occurs in Maser-feld, Chron. 641; Erl. 27, 8.]

mæslen, mæsling v. mæstling.

mæsle-sceafe. v. mél-sceafa.

mæsse, messe, an; *f.* I. *a service of the church, mass*:—Mæsse *missa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 8. Ǽne þrowade Crist, ac swíðdeáh dæghwomlíce bið his þrowung geedníwod þurh gerýnu dæs hálgan húsles æt ðære hálgan mæssan; forðí fremaþ seó hálige mæsse miclum ge ðám lybbendum ge ðám forþfarenum, Homl. Th. ii. 376, 10–13. Nú is seó mæsse gemynd Drihtnes þrowunge, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. 6, 13. Mæssan singan *to celebrate mass*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23: 4, 22; S. 592. 8. Mæssan dón, 4, 22; S. 591, 29 note. Se biscop and se mæssepreóst sceolan húru embe seofon niht mæssan gesingan for eal cristen folc ðe ǽfre ácenned wæs, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31. Æfter ðon ðe ðǽr wǽron ða hálgan lofsangas and mæssan gefyllede, 207, 59. II. *a festival day when a solemn mass was celebrated*, *-mas* in *Christmas, Michaelmas, &c.*:—Temples mæssa *scenopegia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 2. Æfter Andréas mæssan, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 56. Tó sanctae Michaheles mæssan, Blickl. Homl. 197, 2. Tó sancte Martines mæssan, 211, 11. Ǽr ealra háligra mæssan, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 22. Tó Cristes mæssan, 1104; Erl. 239, 13. Wē Marian mæssan healdaþ, Menol. Fox 40; Men. 20: L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 7. [From Low Latin *missa* v. Skeat's Dict. s.v. *mass*, for the meaning. *Icel.* messa: *O. H. Ger.* messa, missa: *M. H. Ger.* messe: *Ger.* messe.] v. candel-, capitol-, hlǽf-mæsse; mæsse-dæg.

mæsse-ǽfen, es; *m. The eve of a festival*, e. g. *Christmas Eve*:—On sće Michaeles mæsseǽfenas, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 13. Fæstaþ ðæra háligra martyra mæsseǽfenas, Wulfst. 136, 19.

mæsse-bóc; *gen.* -bēc; *f. A mass-book, missal*:—Saltere and pistolbóc, godspellbóc and mæssebóc, sangbóc and handbóc, gerím and pastoralem, penitentialem and rǽdingbóc, ðás bēc sceal mæssepreóst nēde habban, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13; Chart. Th. 430, 7. On ðǽm ealdan sacramentorium, ðæt is on ðǽm ealdan mæssebócum, Shrn. 88, 5. [*Orm.* Havel. messe-bok: *O. H. Ger.* missi-puoh *missalis*: *Icel.* messu-bók.]

mæsse-créda, an; *m. The creed used in the service of the mass, the Nicene creed*:—On ðam sinoþe (on ðære ceastre Nicéa) wǽron gesette

ða hálgan cyricþénunga, and se mæssecréda, L. Ælfc. C. 4; Th. ii. 344, 9. *The* mæssecréda *is given in* Homl. Th. ii. 596, 24–598, 14.

mæsse-dæg, es; *m. A festival* (v. mæsse, II.):—Úton sécan úre cyrcean Sunnandagum and mæssedagum *frequentemus ecclesias nostras diebus Dominicis, et diebus festis*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 29: Blickl. Homl. 47, 27. Be mæssedaga freólse, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 1. November onginþ on ealra hálgena mæssedæg, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 56. Uppon sče Laurent mæssedæg, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 5. [*Orm.* messedazz to freollsenn: *Ayenb.* messedayes *holidays.*]

mæsse-gierela, an; *m. Vestment used at the celebration of the mass*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 19.

mæsse-hacele, an; *f. A cope*:—Mæssehacele *casula*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 42. [Ic án þeódréd mín wíte massehakele ðe ic on Pauie bouhte, Chart. Th. 515, 16: 512, 30. Messehacel, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 16. Mæssehakeles, 1070; Erl. 207, 35: 1122; Erl. 249, 8.] [*Icel.* messu-hökul *a cope: O. H. Ger.* missa-hachul *casula.*]

mæsse-hrægel, es; *n. A surplice*:—Se sacerd scolde beón fæste bewæfed on bám sculdrum mid ðæm mæssehrægle *in utroque humero sacerdos velamine superhumeralis adstringitur*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 9. Ðes pápa gesette ðæt mæssepreóstas ne sceoldon brúcan gehálgodra mæssehrægla búton on cyrcean ánre, Shrn. 112, 19.

mæssian; *p.* ode *To say mass*:—Be ðam sacerde ðonne hé mæssaþ hwæt hé on him hæbbe *de iis quibus indutus esse debet sacerdos, cum missam celebrat*, L. Edg. C. tit. ix.; Th. ii. 128, 19. Mæssode se apostol ðam folce, Homl. Th. ii. 478, 14. For mé gelómlíce mæssaþ *pro me missas crebras facit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 29. For hreówsigendne man man mót mæssian ymb. xxx nihta, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 21. Hý mihton wel habban wíf on ðám dagum forðan ðe hý néfre ne mæssodon, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 8. Wé lǽraþ ðæt preóst on énigum húse ne mæssige, búton on gehálgodre cirican, L. E. B. 30; Th. ii. 250, 18. (*For other regulations see* §§ 31–33, 35, 37; and L. N. P. L. 13, 14, 16, 18; Th. ii. 292, 16–24.) Benedictus ísende íne ofeletan, and hét mid ðære mæssian, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 27. Ymbe underntíd dá dá se bróðor wæs gewunod tó mæssigenne, 358, 21. [*Icel.* messa.]

mæsse-lác, es; *n. The mass-offering, the host*:—Mæselác *fertum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 41: 147, 76. Messelác, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 61; Wrt. Voc. 28, 41. [v. Ducange: '*fertum* genus panis, in Glossis MSS. Isidoro et Papiæ dicitur oblatio, quæ ad altare fertur et sacrificatur a Pontificibus, a quo offertorium nominatur. In Festus; *fertum* genus libi dictum, quod crebrius ad sacra ferebatur altero genere libi.']

mæsse-níht, e; *f. The night which precedes a festival* (mæsse-dæg):—Ðis sceal on mydde-wyntres mæssenyht (i.e. *on Christmas morning*) tó ðære forman mæssan, Lk. 2, 1 (rubric). Nágan lǽwede men wífes gemánan mæssenihtum, Wulfst. 305, 23.

mæsse-preóst, es; *m.* I. *A priest not of the Christian church*:—Melchisedec wæs cyningc and mæsse-preóst, Prud. 5 a. Dá cwǽdon ða ealdras and ða mæssepreóstas tó Pilate, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 22: 11; Thw. 6, 2. II. *a priest of the Christian church, who had attained the last of the seven appointed orders, and might celebrate the mass. His orders were the same as those of the bishop, but the latter alone could ordain priests, confirm children, and consecrate churches. He might be a regular or not. There is the* mæssepreóst ðe regollíce libbe *or the* folcisc mæssepreóst ðe regollíf næbbe, L. Eth. ix. 19, 21; Th. i. 344, 11, 21; *but he was forbidden to marry. As compared with the laity his oath was equal to that of a thane, and he was worthy of thane-right.* [v. mæsse-þegen.] *His presence was necessary at a wedding, and he was one of those who were proper witnesses when property was exchanged. For manslaughter and other crimes he might be deprived of his orders.* See the passages below taken from the Laws. Mæssepreóst *presbiter*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 21: 71, 75. Swá hwæðer ðú sý swá mæssepreóst swá munuc, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 35. Ælc mæssepreóst sceal beón swá hé gehálten is *sacerdos*, ðæt is on Léden *sacrum dans* . . Hé sceal syllan hálignysse ðam folce ðe hé tó láreówe bið geset, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 16. *Presbiter* is mæssepreóst oððe ealdwita; ná ðæt élc eald sý, ac ðæt hé eald sý on wísdóm. Se hálgaþ Godes húsel, L. Ælfc. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 20. Beggen sind on ánum háde, se biscop and se mæssepreóst, ðæt is on ðam seofoþan cirichádе, L. Ælfc. P. 35; Th. ii. 378, 14. Nis ná máre betwyx mæssepreóste and biscop búton se biscop bið gesett tó hádigenne preóstas, and tó biscepgenne cild, and tó hálgyenne cyrcan, and tó gýmenne Godes gerihta, L. Ælfc. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 25. Mæssepreóstes áþ and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage geteald efendýre; and for ðám seofon cirichádan ðe se mæssepreóst geþeáh ðæt hé hæfde, hé bið þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 14. *For the books necessary for the* mæssepreóst *and for rules to be observed by him in celebrating mass see passages given under* mæsse-bóc, mæssian *respectively.* Æt ðám giftan sceal mæssepreóst beón mid rihte, L. Edm. B. 8; Th. i. 256, 6. Nán man ne hwyrfe nánes yrfes búton ðæs gerésan gewitnesse, oððe ðæs mæssepreóstes, oððe ðæs landhláfordes oððe ðæs horderes, oððe ðáres ungelygenes mannes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 18. Gif hwá ðonne ða teóþunge geléstan nelle, fare ðæs cynges gerésa and ðæs bisceopes, and ðæs mynstres mæssepreóst, L. Edg. i. 3 Th. i. 262, 25. Mæssepreóstum and diáconum is eallunge forboden élc hámed. Þreó hund biscopa and eahtatýne gesetton canon, ðæt nán mæssepreóst oððe diácon on his wununge wífhádes mann næbbe, búton hit sý his móder, oððe sweoster, oððe fadu, oððe módrie; and gif hé dearnunge oððe eáwunge wífes brúce, ðæt hé his hádes þolige, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 27–33: L. Ecg. P. iii. 1; Th. ii. 196, 12: iii. 6; Th. ii. 198, 7. *But the rule is still stricter in* L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 7. Nis hyt ryht ðæt énig wífmon mid mæssepreóste on húsum wunige. *Other regulations which concern the* mæssepreóst *follow q.v.* Gif mæssepreóst manslaga wurðe oððe elles mánweorc tó swíðe gewurce, ðonne þolige hé ágðres ge hádes ge eardes, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 4: L. Ecg. P. iii. 3; Th. ii. 196, 23: iv. 2; Th. ii. 204, 10. For other crimes and their punishment see L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 8–16: L. Ecg. P. iv. 7; Th. ii. 206, 1. Ic Ælfríc munuc and mæssepreóst, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12. Arrius se mæssepreóst *Arius presbyter*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 33. Mammǽa sende æfter Origenise ðæm gelǽredestan mæssepreóste, 6, 18; Swt. 270, 27. [*Icel.* messu-prestr.] v. esen-mæssepreóst.

mæssepreóst-hád, es; *m. The orders of a mass-priest*:—Of ðære tíde ðæs ðe ic mæssepreósthádе onfeng *on quo tempore accepti presbyteratus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 32: 5, 1; S. 613, 12.

mæssepreóst-scír, e; *f. The district attached to the church at which a masspriest officiated*:—Gif man hwylc metrum cild tó mæssepreóste bringe, sý of swylcre mæssepreóstscýre swylce hyt sý, L. E. I. 17; Th. ii. 412, 21. Cf. Ne spane nán mæssepreóst nánne mon of ðáre cyrcean hýrnysse tó his cyrcan, ne of ðáre preóstscýre lǽre ðæt mon his cyrcan gesǽce, and him heora teóþinge syllan, and ða geryhtu ðe hig ðam ðáru syllan sceoldan, 14; Th. ii. 410, 30–33.

mæsser-bana, an; *m. One who slays a priest*:—Mæsserbanan (MS. C. sacerdbanan), Wulfst. 165, 28.

mæssere, es; *m. One who says mass, a mass-priest*:—Mæssere *presbyter*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 1: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 34; Az. 149.

mæsse-reáf, es; *n. Vestment used when celebrating mass*:—Wé lǽraþ ðæt élc preóst hæbbe corporalem ðonne hé mæssige, and subuculam under his alban and eal mæssereáf wurðlíce behworfen, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 250, 28: L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 19. Ic geann ánes mæssereáfes mid eallum ðam ðe ðǽrtó gebyreþ, Chart. Th. 529, 8.

mæsse-sang, es; *m. The service of the mass*:—Ða symbelnysse tó mérsianne mæssesanges *missarum sollemnia celebrandi*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Mæssesong dón *missas facere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 4. Gewuna mæssesonga *consuetudo missarum*, 1, 27; S. 489, 33. On mæssesangum and on sealmsangum, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 17.

mæsse-þegen, es; *m. A mass-priest*:—Mæsseþegnes and woruldþegnes wergild ii þúsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10. v. mæsse-preóst.

mæsse-tíd, e; *f. A time at which mass was said*:—Æt mæssetídum *tempore missæ*, L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 20.

mæsse-wín, es; *n. Wine used in the service of the mass*:—Messewín *infertum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 126; Wrt. Voc. 27, 52. [*Icel.* messu-vín.]

mæst, es; *m. A pole to support a sail, a mast*:—Mæst *malus* vel *artemo: artemon* vel *malus*, Ælfc. Gl. 83, 104; Som. 73, 81: 77, 126; Wrt. Voc. 48, 19: 56, 43. Mest *malus*, 63, 47. Mæstum *malis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 15. Mæst (?) *columbarium*, 134, 61 (cf. ár-locu *columbaria*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 41). Segelgyrdena, mæsta *antennarum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 20: Menol. Fox 508; Gn. C. 24: Beo. Th. 71; B. 36: 3801; B. 1898: 3814; B. 1905: Andr. Kmbl. 929; An. 465. Hé hæt fealdan ðæt segl, and eác hwílum lecgan ðone mæst, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15; Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* mast *malus.*]

mæst, es; *m. Mast, fruit of forest trees* e.g. *oak, beech, used for feeding swine*:—Ðrím hunde swína mæst, ond se biscop and ða hígen áhten twégðe ðæs wuda ond ðæs mæstes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 279, 3. Mid wude and mid felde mid mæste *cum sylva et cum agro, cum porcorum esca*, iv. 202, 2. Micle beámas ða ðe mæst and wæstm mannum bringaþ *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* mast *sagina.*] v. mæsten, mæstan.

mǽst. v. micel.

mǽst; *adv.* I. *most, chiefly, especially*:—Se westsúþende Europe landgemirce is in Ispania westeweardum and mǽst (*maxime*) set ðæm Iglande ðætte Gades hátte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 24. Ðara nýtena meolc ðe hý mǽst bí libbaþ, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 10. Geond ealle world, and ðeáh mǽst in Thasalia, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 8. Swá hié mǽst mehten *as much as ever they could*, 6, 5; Swt. 260, 32: Past. 28; Swt. 190, 9. Ealles mǽst *maxime*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7. Preóst oftor ne mæssige ðonne þríwa mǽst ðara þinga (*at the utmost*), L. Edg. C. 37; Th. ii. 252, 4. II. *with the adj.* eall, *almost, nearly*:—Hit is eal mǽst mid hálgra manna naman geset *it is almost all occupied with holy men's names*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 22. Ðæt him sealde mǽst eal his sunu *almost all of which his son gave him*, Chart. Th. 271, 33. Wigheard and mǽst ealle (*omnes pene*) his geféran, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 25. Hié mǽst ealle ofslægene wurdon, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 22. Swá swá ealle mǽst dyssere declinunge, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 7; Som. 9, 9. Ða ðáre ealle mǽst *almost all the others*, 9, 4; Som. 10, 24. Ealle mǽst ðás word, 30; Som. 38, 35. v. mǽ, *and* micel.

mæstan; *p.* mæste; *pp.* mæsted, mæst *To fatten*:—Maestun *saginabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 61: Ep. Gl. 24 b, 27. Ic wylle ðæt man mæste mînum wîfe twâ hund swîna, Chart. Th. 596, 21. Is mæst *saginatur, nutritur*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 43. Weorþaþ mæsted *pinguescent*, Ps. Th. 64, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* Mastyn beestys *sagino, impinguo*; mast-hog, mastid swyne *maialis*: *O. H. Ger.* mastian *to feed*; ge-mestet, ge-mast *fattened*, v. Grff. ii. 882: *Ger.* mästen.] v. ā-, ge-mæstan.

mæst-cist, e; *f. The hole in which the mast is fixed*:—Mest *malus*: mastcyst *modius*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 48, 49. Mæstcyst *modius*, ii. 59, 27. ['dicitur *modius* cavum illud in navi cui arbor institit', Forcellini.]

mæstel-bearh; *gen.* -bearges; *m. A fattened barrow pig*:—*Ante porcos*, before bergum; ðæt sindon ða mæstelbergas; ðæt aron ða gehâdade menn, and ða gôde menn, and ða wlonce menn forhogas Godes bebod and godspelles, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6 note.

mæsten [n], es; *m. Mast-pasture, pasture for swine, consisting of the fruit of forest trees*:—Man mæste mînum wîfe twâ hund swîna, ðænne ðær mæsten sŷ, Chart. Th. 596, 23: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 20, 5. Be unâliċfedes mæstennes onfenge. Gif mon on his mæstene unâliéfed swîn gemête, L. M. 49; Th. i. 132, 11. Ðonne hê [se inswân] his heorde tô mæstene drîfe, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21. [Ðis geár wæs gêsne on mæstene, Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 36.] v. mæsten-rêden.

mæsten-treów, es; *n. A tree producing mast*:—Mæstentriów *suberies* (*suberes*?) Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 102; Wrt. Voc. 32, 37.

mæsten-rêden [n], e; *f. The right to feed swine in places where there was mast*:—[Hæbbe] mæstenrêdene ðonne mæsten beó, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 10. v. mæst-rêden.

mæst-land, es; *n. Land on which mast is produced*:—Eall ðæt wudulond ðæt Æþelbald gesealde tô mæstlonde, Chart. Th. 140, 2.

mæstling, mæsling, mæslen [n], es; *n.* I. *A kind of brass.* The word is used to gloss *aes, aurichalcum*, and *electrum*:—Mæstlinge êr and tin *aurichalcum, aes et stannum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. Mæstlinc, grêne êr *auricalcos*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 66. Cwicseolfer *vel* mæstling *electrum* i. *sucus arboris*, ii. 142, 78. Mæslen *aes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 8. Ðæt mæslenn (mæslen, Rush.), 12, 41. Mæslen, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 15. II. *a vessel made of the metal* (? v. *Halliw. Dict.* 'Plater, disse, cop and *masseline*):—Calicea frymþa and ceáca and êrfata and mæstlinga *baptismata calicum et urceorum et æramentorum et lectorum*, Mk. Skt. 7, 4. Gedôn on cyperen fæt oððe mæstling [-fæt?] oððe bræsen, Lchdm. iii. 292, 17. [*A. R.* copper, *mestling*, breas: al is icleopet or: *Halliw. Dict.* bras, *maslyn*, yren and stel; where also *mastelyn* panne: *R. Glouc.* mastling: cf. also *Icel.* mersing, messing *brass*: *M. H. Ger.* messinc: *Ger.* messing.] v. gold-mæstling.

mæstling-, mæsling-smiþ, es; *m. A worker in brass*:—Mæstlincsmiþ *aerarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 7; Wrt. Voc. 47, 14. Mæslingcsmiþ, 73, 32.

mæst-lôn (?) *pulleys at the top of the mast over which the ropes are drawn*:—*Carceria*, mæstlôn, *sunt in cacumine arboris trocliae, quasi flicteria, per quas funes trahuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 59.

mæst-rêden [n], e; *f. The right of feeding swine in places where mast is produced*:—Hê nêfre hine bereáfian wolde ðære mæstrêddene ðe hê him âlêfed hæfde on Longan hrycge, Chart. Th. 140, 35. v. mæsten-rêden.

mæst-rêp, es; *m. A rope fastening a sail to a mast*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 27; Exod. 82.

mæst-twist, es; *m. A rope to support a mast, a stay*:—Mæsttwist *parastates*, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 127; Wrt. Voc. 56, 44. Mæstwist, 63, 48.

mæst = mete, q.v.

mêtan; *p.* te *To dream* (with dat. or acc. of person; cf. *Icel. dreyma* which takes acc. of dreamer and of dream):—On înre nihte ealdne mônan, swâ hwæt swâ ðê mêteþ ðæt cymþ tô gefeán, Lchdm. iii. 154, 15. Gyf mon (*acc.* cf. l. 27) mêteþ ðæt hê geseó . . . , 168, 8. Gyf man mête ðæt hê hæbbe . . , 176, 2. Ongitan swelce eów mête, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 4: tit. 26; Fox xiv, 16. Hit gelamp ðæt hine mête, Gen. 37, 5. Mîn swefen ðe mê mête, 37, 6. Oðer swefen hine mête, 37, 9: 41, 5, 11: 42, 9. Gif hê secge ðæt him mête swefen, Deut. 13, 1. Ðære Perpetuan mête ðæt heó wære on weres hiwe, Shrn. 60, 28. [*Chauc.* meten.] v. ge-mêtan.

mête; *adj. Moderate, mean* (*between two extremes*), *small, poor, bad*; in the cpve. *inferior*, applied to persons, *of a middle* or *lower class*:—Reste hê ðêr mête weorode (*alone*), Rood. Kmbl. 138; Kr. 69. *So again* Ic *âna* wæs mête werede, 245; Kr. 124. Unrîm ealra cwycra, mycelra and mêtra (*pusilla et magna*), Ps. Th. 103, 24: 113, 21: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 16; Gû. 24. Ic ðê feáwe dagas mîura mêttra môde secge *I will tell thee the fewness of my days poor and evil*; pauclatem dierum meorum enuntia mihi, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Ðe mêtu sprecaþ ofer mê *qui maligna loquuntur super me*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 30. Biþ seó sêþre tîd sêda gehwylces mêttre in mægne (*inferior in virtue*), Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 2; Gû. 17. Gif hió biþ gôd drenc, biþ on peninge; gif mêtra, biþ on ôðrum healfum oððe on twîm; and gif îfel þrîm, ac ne mê, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 24. Hors tô healfan punde gif hit swâ gôd sŷ; and gif hit mêtre sŷ, gilde be his wlites wyrþe, L. Ath. V. 6; Th. i. 232, 25. Nalas ðæt în ðætte ða mêttran (mêteran, MS. B.) . . ac eác swylce cyninges and ealdormen *non solum mediocres . . sed etiam reges et principes*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 43 note. Eall ðâs getimbro ge ða mâran ge ða mêttran *cuncta haec ædificia publica vel privata*, 4, 25; S. 600, 33. Micle and mêttran (MS. and micle mêttan), Chart. Th. 510, 32. Mêtran, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 11 note. Næs ðæt mêtost mægenfultuma *not poorest of aids was that*, Beo. Th. 2914; B. 1455. Mêtestum *pessimi*[s?], Kent. Gl. 711. v. ge-, ofer-, or-, un-, unge-mête.

mêþ, e; *f.* (*but* ofer ðinne mêd, Prov. Kmbl. 27.) I. *measure, degree, proportion*:—Gilde be ðære giftan mêþe *reddet pecuniam justa modum dotis*, Ex. 22, 17: L. Ecg. P. i. 11; Th. ii. 176, 28. Be ðære synne mêþe *secundum peccati gradum*, tit. i; Th. ii. 170, 5: Ors. i, 12; Swt. 56, 4. Be dêde mêþe, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 1. Beó seó êht gescyft swîðe rihte wîfe and cildan and nêhmâgon êlcum be ðære mêþe ðe him tô gebyrige *let the property be shared among the wife and children and near relatives with strict justice, to each according to the proportion that is proper for him*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 2. II. *the measure* or *extent of power, ability, capacity, efficacy*:—Nis nâ eówer mêþ tô witenne ðone tîman *it is not for you to know the time* (Acts 1, 7), Homl. Th. i. 298, 12. Ûre mêþ nis ðæt wê ealle Godes gecorenan eów gereccan, ii. 72, 1: 188, 28. Nis êfre êniges mannes mêþ ðæt hê cunne God swâ forþ geherian swâ hê wyrþe is *it is never within any man's power to praise God to the extent he deserves*, Btwk. 194, 15. Ðeáh hit ûre mêþ ne sîe ðæt wê witan hwæt hê sîe, wê sculon ðeáh be ðæs andgites mêþe ðe hê ûs gifþ fundigan, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 2. Ælc winþ be his andgites mêþe *each strives according to the measure of his understanding*, 41, 4; Fox 250, 26: Homl. Th. i. 344, 22. Crist dælþ his gyfe his limum be gehwylces mannes mêþe *according to each man's ability*, ii. 526, 8. Gif ðû oncnêwst ðinne Drihten mid ðînum êhtum be ðînre mêþe, i. 140, 30. Gôdne dæl êlces be ðære mêþe (*efficacy* of the ingredient), Lchdm. iii. 12, 20. Dô ðêrtô be ðæs huniges mêþe, 76, 9. Gôde sind ðâs þing (*bread, fish, &c.*) be heora mêþe *these things are good as far as they go*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 26. Ofer mêþe ûre ðû forþtŷhst sprâce *ultra aetatem nostram protrahis sermonem*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 11. Ðeáh wê nû ofer ûre mêþ þencen *sive mente excedimus*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 11. Ðæt môd ðe ofer his mêþ biþ upháefen *animus qui extra se in elationem ducitur*, 36, 7; Swt. 255, 18. Ðû scealt gelŷfan on ðone lifigendan God and nâ ofer ðîne mêþe môtian be him, Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 17. Ðû bêde ofer mîne mêþe *thou hast asked beyond my power*, Homl. Skt. 3, 515. Ne wilna ðû ofer ðînne mêd tô witanne ymbe ða heofonlîcan þing, Prov. Kmbl. 27. Manna gehwylc mæg be his mêþe, mid ðâm lâcum ðe hê hæfþ, Gode eáðe gecwêman, forðam ne gewilnaþ hê nâ mâran ðonne ðæs mannes mêþa beóþ, Wulfst. 280, 27. III. *degree, rank, status, condition*:—'Ne onwréah ðê flêsc ne blôd ðisne geleáfan.' Flêsc and blôd is gecweden his flêsclîce mêiþ '*flesh and blood did not reveal this belief to thee.*' *His fleshly condition is called flesh and blood*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 9. Ða wêron þeódwitan weorþscipes wyrþe, êlc be his mêþe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 13. Eallum cristenum mannum gebyraþ ðæt hî hâda gehwylcne weorþian be mêþe, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 28: L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 8. IV. *due measure, right*:—Hê þeáh swâ hit mêþ wæs fægere forþwerd *he made good progress, as was right and fit*, Wulfst. 17, 8. Manna gehwilc ôðrum beóde ðæt riht ðæt hê wille ðæt man him beóde, be ðam ðe hit mêþ sî, L. Eth. vi. 49; Th. i. 326, 31. Manna mâ ðonne hit ênig mêþ wære *more men than was at all right*, Byrht. Th. 137, 33. Ofer mêþe *justo amplius*, Ger. 395, 58. V. *due measure in regard to others, honour, respect* (v. mêþ-full):—Hwîlum wêron heáfodstedas and heálîce hâdas micelre mêþe and munde wyrþe, and griþian mihton ða ðe ðæs beþorftan and ðêrtô sôhtan aa be ðære mêþe ðe ðêrtô gebyrede *formerly chief places and high orders were entitled to much respect, and to the right of giving protection, and they could afford sanctuary to those that needed it, and repaired thereto, ever according to the dignity that thereto belonged*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 7. Se wæs ðonne mêþe and munde swâ micelre wurþe, swâ ðonne ðam hâde gebirede, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 13. Ðæt Godes circan beón beteran mêþe and munde wyrþe, Wulfst. 266, 9. Godes þeówas syndan mêþe and munde gewelhwar bedêlde, 157, 19. Man sceal mêþe on hâde gecnâwan *people must feel respect for the clergy*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 362, 4: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 26. Ælc cristen man âh mycele þearfe ðæt hê on ðam griþe mycle mêþe wite (*shew great respect to*), 25; Th. ii. 338, 38: Wulfst. 161, 2. Se hæfþ ârfæstnysse ðe mêþe cann on ôðrum mannum . , and nele forseón ôðerne, 51, 30. Deófol sendeþ ârleásnesse ðæt ungesællig man mêðe ne geseó on his underþeóddum ne on his efenlîcan *shews no respect for his subordinates or equals*, 53, 24. [*Orm.* mett and mæþ i claþess: *Allit. Pms.* in mesure and meþe.]

mêþ, es; *n.* (?) *Math* in after-*math*, *mowing*, *hay-harvest*:—Freóh êlces weoruldcundes þeówetes bûton þreom þingum ân is circsceat and ðæt hê mid ealkum cræfte twuga on geâre [wyrce?] êne tô mêþe and ôðre sîþe tô rîpe *free from every secular service except three things; one is church scot, and* (*the other two*) *that he* [*work*] *with all his might twice a-year, once at hay-harvest, the other time at corn-harvest*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* mâd: *M. H. Ger.* mât; *gen.* mâdes; *n*: also *f*: *Ger.* mahd; *f.*] v. mêðere.

Mǽdas, Mǽde, Mǽdas, Mǽdan *the Medes*:—Siddan hæfdon Mǽde onwald: ofer Mǽdas ðæt loud: Asiria anwald gekwearf on Mǽdas: Mǽda rice, onwald: on ðam Mǽda anwalde: Mǽda ealdorman: betuh Mǽdum: Mǽdum gafol guldon: cyning in Mǽden, Ors. 1, 12; 2, 1; Swt. pp. 52, §4, 60. Mǽda mǽdðumsela, Salm. Kmbl. 379; Sal. 189: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 7; Dan. 688. Mǽdum, Th. 258, 26; Dan. 681. v. Mǽdisc.

mæðel, meðel, medel, es; *n.* I. *an assembly, a deliberative* or *judicial meeting, council*:—In mæðle *in curia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 45: Ep. Gl. 12 d, 35. An meðle oððe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Sum in mæðle mæg módsnottera folcrédenne forþ gehycgan, ðær witena bið worn ætsomne, Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 30; Crä. 41: 128 b; Th. 494, 16; Rä. 83, 2. On meðle, Elen. Kmbl. 1088; El. 546: 1182; El. 593. Se þeóden ongan gebinges wyrcan . . and ða on ðam meðle bebeád, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 28; Dan. 470. Upp ástódon manige on meðle *many stood up in the assembly*, Andr. Kmbl. 3250; An. 1628. Æt meðle on ðam miclan dæge *at the assembly on that great day* (*of judgment*), 2870; An. 1438: Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 10; Ph. 538. Mæðel hégan *to hold a meeting, take counsel, consult, address* (cf. *Icel.* heyja þing):—Ða módigan mid him mæðel gehédon (*took counsel together*), Andr. Kmbl. 2100; An. 1051. Hé wið énne ðæra (*pillars*) mæðel gehéde (*addressed*), 2991; An. 1498. II. *speech, address, harangue, conversation*:—Ðú gehýrdest ðone hálgan wer Moyses on meðle (cf. *Icel.* vera á máli *to converse*) *thou didst hear the holy man Moses when conversing with him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1568; El. 78 b. Módiges meðel monige gehýrdon *many heard the proud one's harangue* (*of Moses addressing the Israelites when pursued by Pharaoh*), Cd. 156; Th. 194, 3; Exod. 255. [*Goth.* maþl ἀγορά: *O. H. Ger.* madal *in cpds.* v. Grff. ii. 706: cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* mahal *concio.*] v. mæðlan, maðelian, here-meðel.

mæðel-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A house of meeting for speaking or for consulting*:—In mæðelern *in preterium* (l. *pretorium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 52: 74, 23.

mæðel-cwide, es; *m. Discourse, converse*:—Ic ðæs þeódnes word meðelcwide ongeat gæstes spréce *I the words of the prince, his discourse, have heard, the guest's speech*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 9; Gú. 1192. Hyrcnigan hálges lára mildes meðelcwida *to listen to the instructions of the holy man, the discourses of the kind one*, 47 b; Th. 162, 23; Gú. 980. Meaht ðú meðelcwidum worda gewealdan *are words at thy command for discourse*, Th. 163, 4; Gú. 988. Ðonne wé on gefiitum sæton meðelcwidas mengdon *when we sat in discussion, and now one, now another spoke*, Salm. Kmbl. 865; Sal. 432.

mæðel-hégende; *part. pres. Attending, holding* or *addressing an assembly* or *council, consulting, conversing* (cf. Icel. *þing-heyjandi* 'the law term for any person who visits a *þing*, on a summons to perform any public duty,' Cl. and Vig.):—Biscopas and bóceras and ealdormen mæðelhégende (*in council*), Andr. Kmbl. 1217; An. 609. Beornas cómon mæðelhégende . . Ða wæs tó ðam þingstede þeód gesamnod *men came who had to attend the meeting . . Then was the people collected at the meeting-place*, 2194; An. 1098. Hwæt se manna wæs meðelhégendra *who of men that speak was he*, 524; An. 262. Héht gebeódan meðelhégende on gemót cuman, ða ðe deóplícost Dryhtnes gerýno reccan cúdon, Elen. Kmbl. 557; El. 279. v. mæðel.

mæðel-hergende; *past. pres. Speech-praising, esteeming conversation highly*: — Monige beóþ mæðelhergendra, sittaþ æt symble, wordum wrixlaþ, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 13; Mód. 13.

Mæð-hild, e; *f. A woman's name, Matilda*:—Wé ðæt Mæðhilde gefrugnon, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 10; Deór. 14. *Grein would read* mǽð hilde, *comparing* mǽð *with Icel.* meiða *to injure, spoil.*

mæðel-stede, es; *m.* I. *A place of assembly, place where a meeting is held* (cf. þing-stede):—Tó ðam meðelstede manige cómon snottere selerédend, Andr. Kmbl. 1315; An. 658: 1393; An. 697. Swá him Offa ér ástéde on ðam meðelstede ðá hé gemót hæfde, Byrht. Th. 137, 40; By. 199. Is eów rédes þearf on meðelstede (*in the queen's palace*), módes snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 1104; El. 554: Cd. 179; Th. 224, 33; Dan. 145. Tó ðam meðelstede (*Mount Moriah*), 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. On ðam meðelstede (*the place of the last judgment*), 169; Th. 212, 20; Exod. 542. II. *a place of hostile meeting, a battle-place*:—Hé ne meahte on ðæm meðelstede wið Hengeste wiht gefeohtan, Beo. Th. 2169; B. 1082. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mahal-stat *curia.*]

mæðel-word, es; *n. A word used in a formal address*:—Þegn Hróðgáres meðelwordum frægn (*of the question put by the coast-guard to Beowulf on his landing*), Beo. Th. 478; B. 236.

mǽðere, es; *m. A mower*:—Síþberend *vel* mǽðre *falcarius*, i. *falciferens* vel *falcifera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 80. Mǽðeras *fenisece*, 148, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* mádari *feniseca, messor.*]

mǽþ-full; *adj, Shewing respect to others, courteous, humane* (v. mǽþ, V.):—Mǽðfull *humanus*, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 41, 42. v. mǽþ-líc, mǽþian.

mǽþian; *p.* ode *To regard, respect*:—Hé sylþ árleásnysse ðæt hé ne árige ne các ne mǽþige his underþeóddum ne his gelícum *the devil gives pitilessness, so that the man neither spares nor regards his subordinates or his equals*, Wulfst. 59, 17. v. mǽþ, V; ge-mæðian.

Mǽdisc, Mǽdisc; *adj. Of the Medes*:—Mycel fyrd Mǽdiscra monna, Nar. 17, 8. v. Mǽdas.

mæðlan, meðlan, a word occurring only in poetry, *to speak*:—Ðǽr (*at the day of judgment*) hé (*Christ*) tó ðám eádgestum árest mæðleþ, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 14; Cri. 1338. Gehýreþ cyning mæðlan, sprecan réðe word, 19 b; Th. 50, 9; Cri. 797. Ic God mæðlan gehýrde, Cd. 26; Th. 33, 23; Gen. 524. Ongan wordum mæðlan, 101; Th. 134, 2; Gen. 2218: Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 30; Cri. 1364: 50 a; Th. 174, 10; Gú. 1175. Meðlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2879; An. 1442. v. maðelian.

mǽþ-leás; *adj. Without moderation, greedy*:—'Ðás fugelas habbaþ feónda gelícnysse, ðe menn grédelíce grípaþ tó grimre helle.' Ðá hét Martinus ða mǽþleásan fugelas ðæs fixnoþes geswícan, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 11.

mǽþ-líc; *adj. Moderate, in accordance with due measure, proper to a person's degree, having regard to others* (v. mǽþ-líce):—Beón ða heregeata swá hit mǽþlíc sý *let the heriots be as is proper to the several degrees* (*earl's, king's thane, &c.*), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4. Gif hwilc forwyrht man hiówan gesáce, bió se þingad swá hit médlíc sió be ðæs geltes méðe *if any criminal betake himself to the convent, let terms be made for him, as may be fit and proper according to the measure of the crime*, Chart. Th. 509, 23. v. mǽþ, un-mǽþlíc.

mǽþ-líce; *adv. With due regard to others, courteously*:—Mǽþlíce *humaniter*, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 41, 43: 42, 6.

mǽþrian; *p.* ode *To shew respect to, honour*:—Búton hé hwæne furþor gemǽþrian (mǽðrian, MS. A. gemæðian, MS. B.), and hé him ðæs weorþscipes geunne, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 15.

mǽting, e; *f. A dream*:—On xxii nihta seó mǽtinga bið eall costunge full; ne bið ðæt ná gód swefen, Lchdm. iii. 156, 7. Gé mǽtinge mine ne cunnon, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 24; Dan. 141.

mǽt-líc. v. ofer-, un-ge-mǽtlíc.

mǽt-ness. v. or-, un-mǽtness.

mǽw, meáw, méw, es; *m. A sea-mew, gull*:—Mǽw *aloedo* vel *alcion*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 1; Wrt. Voc. 29, 24: 62, 13: *akacid*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 62: *alcido*, 10, 31. Meáu *alcido*, 100, 2: *gabea*, 109, 56: *larus*, 112, 35. Méu *larus*, 50, 59. Méu *vel* mǽg *larum*, Shrn. 29, 2. Se grǽga mǽw, Andr. Kmbl. 742; An. 371. Mǽw singende, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 11; Seef. 22. Mǽwes song, 106 b; Th. 404, 25; Rä. 25, 6. Mere, mǽwes éðel, 123 b; Th. 474, 6; Bo. 25. [*Icel.* már: *Dan.* maage: *Du.* meeuw: *O. H. Ger.* méh: *Ger.* möwe.]

mæfa, an; *m. A caul*; omentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 43: Ep. Gl. 17 d, 23.

maga, an; *m. The* MAW, *stomach*:—Maga *stomachus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 114; Wrt. Voc. 45, 19: 65, 54: Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 40. *Fleumon*, magan untrymness, 39, 12. Magan *masdi*, 56, 9. Gif se maga ápened sie, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 158, 4. Be geswelle ðæs magan, 158, 6. Mú ðone cealdan magan ungelíclice mettas lyste, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 160, 7. Hit ðone magan ealne áfeormaþ, Herb. 70; Lchdm. i. 162, 19. Lege ofer ðone magan, L. M. 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 20. [*H. M.* mahe: *A. R. Chauc. Piers. P.* mawe: *Icel.* magi: *Dan.* mave: *O. H. Ger.* mago: *Ger.* magen.] v. mage.

maga; *adj. used as subst. Powerful, strong, a powerful person*:—Ic lǽre ǽlcne ðara ðe maga sí *I advise every one that is powerful*, Shrn. 163, 12. Ne derige se maga ðam unmagan *let not the strong injure the weak*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Se maga and se unmaga ne mágon ná gelíce byrdene áhebban, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 2: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 160. Ne mæg se unmaga ðam magan gelíce byrdene áhebban, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 7. v. dirn-, un-maga.

mǽga, an; *m.* (cf. nið *for similar division of meanings*) I. *a relative*, v. heáfod-, níd-mága; mǽge. II. *a son*:—Mága Healfdenes (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 381; B. 189: 2953; B. 1474: 4293; B. 2143. Mága Ecgþeówes (*Beowulf*), 5168; B. 2587. Ic (*Christ*) sylf gestág mága in módor, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 4; Cri. 1420. Fæder eft lǽrde mágan, 80 a; Th. 301, 32; Fä. 28. Ðonne módor mágan cenneþ, Salm. Kmbl. 742; Sal. 370. On mágan, ðín ágen bearn, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 26; Gen. 2395. Mágan (*Isaac*) gelǽdde Abraham, 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sínne, mágan, Th. 204, 2; Exod. 413. III. *a man*:—Se mága geonga (*Wiglaf*), Beo. Th. 5343; B. 2675. On ðære mǽgþe mága wæs háten Tubal Cain, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 11; Gen. 1082. Mága cystum eald *a man old in virtues*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 7; Fä. 2. Se mága (*Christ*), Andr. Kmbl. 1278; An. 639: 1630; An. 816: (*St. Andrew*), 1967; An. 986: 1249; An. 625. Mága mǽne fáh (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978. v. gúþ-, wuldor-mága.

MAGAN (*the infin. does not occur in* W. S. *but* mæge *glosses* posse, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 1; *and* magende (cf. *Icel.* megandi) = *quiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 21. Megende *valens*, Kent. Gl. 189: *the later English forms seem to point to* mugan, *Gen. and Ex.* mugen: *Orm.* muȝhenn: *Chauc.* mowen: *Wick.* mowe: *Prompt. Parv.* mown. *Icel. has* mega: *O. H. Ger.* magan *and* mugan: *M. H. Ger.* mugen, mügen: *Ger.* mögen); *prs.* ic, hé mæg, ðú meaht, mæht, meht, miht; *pl.* mágon, máhan, mégon (*or* mágon?): *Goth.* keeps a

throughout: *Icel.* megum: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* mugan: *O. H. Ger.* (sie) magun, mugun (*later* mugen); *p.* meahte, mæhte, mehte, mihte (*Goth.* mahta: *O. Sax.* mahta, mohta; *O. Frs.* machte: *Icel.* mátti: *O. H. Ger.* mahta, mohta: *M. H. Ger.* mohte: *Ger.* mochte); *subj. prs.* mǽge, mǽge, mége, meige (*or* mæge? *Icel.* megi: *O. Sax.* mugi: *O. H. Ger.* megi, mugi) I. *to be strong, efficacious, to avail, prevail, be sufficient*:—Gif ðū meht *si vales*, Kent. Gl. 52. Wel mæg ðæm dæg wēriginse his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 41. Ne meg mon *non praevaleat homo*, Ps. Surt. 9, 20. Ne mágon ūre woruldfrýnd ūs ðonne ænigum góde *our friends will avail us nothing then*, Wulfst. 151, 12. Helle gatu ne mágon ongēn ða *portæ inferi non prævalebunt adversum eam*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Magan tō *to serve a purpose, be good for, have an effect, be the cause of*:—Ne mæg tō nāhte *ad nihilum valet*, 5, 13. Bið men ful lytle ðý bet ðeáh ðe hē gódne fæder hæbbe, gif hē self tō nāuhte ne mæg, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 30. Tō hwan mæg ðis eorþlīce hūs, gif hit ýdel stent, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 12: 432, 15: Past. Swt. 7, 12. Him mæg tō sorge ðæt hē nāt hwæt him tōweard bið *it causes him anxiety that he knows not what will happen to him*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 12. Wæs geworden ðætte seó ylce eorþe mihte tō hǣle *factum est ut ipsa terra gratiæ salutaris haberet effectum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 34: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 21; Cri. 922: 100 a; Th. 374, 17; Seel. 127: 82 b; Th. 311, 30; Seef. 100. Magan wið (cf. *Icel.* mega við) *to prevail with* or *against, to be efficacious against* (of a medicine) *to be good for* (*a disease*):—Gif ic swā wel wið ðē mæg *if I am so influential with thee*, Homl. Skt. 3, 176. Wið ælcum āttre mágon *contra venenum valent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36. Ðeós wyrt mæg wið manega untrumnyssa, Herb. 171, 1; Lchdm. i. 300, 24: L. Med. ex Quad. 5, 3; Lchdm. i. 348, 9: L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 10. Ðis mæg horse wið ðon ðe him bið corn on ða fēt, Lchdm. iii. 62, 24. Migtigra wīte wealdeþ ðonne hē him wið mǽge *one too mighty for him to withstand is the disposer of punishment*, Cd. 200; Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. II. *to be strong, be in good health* (*so Icel.* mega vel, &c.):—'Hū mæg hē?' Hig cwǽdon ðæt hē wel mihte '*sanusne est?*' '*Valet,*' *inquiunt*, Gen. 29, 6. Ðā sǽde se cnapa ðæt hē swíðe wel mihte, Homl. Skt. 3, 435. Ðonne ðū mē getrymedest, ðæt ic teala mihte, Ps. Th. 70, 20. III. *to be able, may* (because a thing is possible):—Ic mæg *queo*; magende *quiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 21. Ic mæg *queo*, ðū miht *quis*, hē mæg *quit*; ic mihte *quivi*, 30; Som. 35, 5. (1) *With infin.*:—Ic mid handum ne mæg heofon gerǽcan, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 9; Sat. 169. Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meaht ðīne æceras bētan, Lchdm. i. 398, 1: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 1; Gen. 565. Ðū .. ðe ǽghwylc miht wundor gewyrcean, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Hū mæg ðæt yfel beón ðætte ælces monnes ingeþanc wēnaþ ðætte gōd sie, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 12. Ðæt mæg engel ðīn eáþ gefēran, 387; An. 194. Eall ðis mágon him sylfe geseón . . . mágun leóda bearn oncnāwan, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 5–12; Cri. 1115. Hī ne mágon ðone earman gefyllan, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 1. Him ða stormas derian ne māhan (mágon, Cott. MS.), 7, 3; Fox 22, 6. Wē ðæt sōþ mágon secgan, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 21; Gen. 2013. [Beo ðan wē mugen understanden, Shrn. 17, 26.] Ðæt hē ūna mǽge gerīman, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 21; Exod. 439. Ic mæge, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 61. Ic mǽge *possim*, Ps. Surt. 70, 8. Ðū meige *possis*, Kent. Gl. 958. Ðæt ic mǽge geseón, Homl. Th. i. 152, 22. Cunnige mǽge man of eágum teáras gerǽcan *try whether tears can be drawn from their eyes*, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 4. Gif wē hit mágen ūþencan, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400: 226; Th. 302, 11; Sat. 597. Ūs mági, Rtl. 45, 3. Mági hiá, 95, 16. Wīddra ðonne befæstman mǽge foldan sceattas, 163; Th. 204, 32; Exod. 428. [Ðæt heó þurh ða mugen tō līfes wege becumen . . ðæt ða ðe ðǽr ingāþ mugen ðone leóme geseón, Shrn. 12, 10–13.] Ne meahte hē æt his hige findan, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 1; Gen. 266: Beo. Th. 3322; B. 1659. Mehte, 2168; B. 1082. Eáþe heó mehte beón geseald, Blickl. Homl. 69, 7. Swā swā mihte beón fīf þūsend wera, Homl. Th. i. 182, 16. Ðū meahtes geseón ǽgðer ge fēt ge heáfod, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 14: St. And. 10, 22: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 19; Gū. 440. Mihtest, Blickl. Homl. 175, 28. Ða ne meahton āsecgan, 145, 13: Cd. 115; Th. 150, 14; Gen. 2491. Wē ðæt deór gewundigan ne meahte, Nar. 21, 4. Maehtun, Ps. Surt. 20, 12. Mehton, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13. Mihton, 79, 16. Ðæt lāðra nǽnig sceððan ne meahte, Beo. Th. 492; B. 243. Oþ ðæt ðū meahte . . forsíón, meahtes . . lācan, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 11–17; Met. 24, 6–9. Mihte, Blickl. Homl. 45, 27. Swā hit men fægrost geþencean meahton, 125, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 648; El. 324. Meahten, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 13; Ph. 573. Meahte, 39 a; Th. 128, 14; Gū. 404. Mehten, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 3. Mihtan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 14: 137, 1. Mihten, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 11; Sat. 500. Mihton, Blickl. Homl. 49, 10. Mihte, Ps. Th. 77, 1. (2) *followed, by a clause*:—Hwā mæg ðæt hē ne wundrige, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 9. (3) *with ellipsis of the infin.* (*a*) *of a verb which occurs elsewhere in the sentence*:—Gelācna ðū hý forðan ðū ǽdest miht (gelācnian), Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. Nelle ic aldre benéotan, ðeáh ic ǽðe mǽge, Beo. Th. 1365; B. 680. Ðæs ofereode, ðisses swā mæg, Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 22; Deór. 7. Telle ðās steorran, gif ðū mǽge, Gen. 15, 5: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. Forlǽte swā hē oftost mǽge, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 18; Met. 22, 9: 27, 58, 66; Met. 27, 29, 33. Ārās swāhē hraðost meahte, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 24; Gū. 1080. Wolde ic freódrihtscipe ðīnne, gif ic mihte, begitan, Andr. Kmbl. 958; An. 479. (*b*) *of a verb whose place is taken by swā*:—Wolde freádrihtnes feorh ealgian, ðǽr hié meahton swā, Beo. Th. 1599; B. 797. Cwǽdon ðæt heó rīce ágan woldon, and swā ǽáe meahtan, Cd. 3; Th. 4, 4; Gen. 48. Wyllen forsweolgan, gif hīt swā mágon, Ps. Th. 123, 2. (*c*) *of a verb to be inferred from the context*, (i) *verbs of motion*:—Nō ðý ǽr fram meahte (*might escape*), Beo. Th. 1513; B. 754. Ic ne mæg of ðissum lioþobendum, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 22; Gen. 381. Ne mæg hē on ðæt *non intrabit in illud*, Mk. Skt. 10, 15. On ðone forecwedenan portic mā ne mihte *prædicta porticus plura capere nequivit*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 38. Ðæt ic up heonon mǽge, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 3; Sat. 425. (ii) *other verbs* (see also I):—Wel ðæt swā mæg *that may well be so*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 18. Þuhte heom ðæt hit mihte swā, ðæt hié wēron seolfe swegles brytan, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 13; Sat. 22: Andr. Kmbl. 2786; An. 1395. Wolde hyre būr ātimbrian, gif hit swā meahte, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 28; Rä. 30, 6. Wīsdōm sǽde ðæt men mihton (*could understand*) be Gode swelce hī mǽte, Bt. tit. 26; Fox xiv. 16. Ne mágon ðam breahtme býman ne hornas (*cannot equal*), Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 29; Ph. 134. IV. *may* (*because a thing is permissible or lawful, because there is sufficient cause*):—Ðū miht ðæs habban þanc, ðæt ðū mīnra gifa wel bruce. Ne miht ðū nō gereccan ðæt ðū ðīnes āuht forlure, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12. Hū miht (mæht, Lind.) ðū secgan ðīnum brēðer, Lk. Skt. 6, 42. Ðū meaht ðē forþ faran, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 25; Gen. 543. Hié leng ne mágon healdan heofonríce, 35; Th. 45, 24; Gen. 731. Nū wit mágon sorgian for his sīðe *we have good cause to rue his journey*, 38; Th. 49, 29; Gen. 799; Exon. 9 b: Th. 8, 34; Cri. 127. Hwæðer sēl mǽge wunde gedýgan, Bco. Th. 5054; B. 2530. Hit ne meahte swā *that was not allowed*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 29; Gū. 548. V. *in the Northumbrian Gospels the verb is used as an auxiliary in the translation of the Latin subjunctive, or fut. indic.*:—Synngiga mæge *peccabit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 21. Wē habbas ł mágon habba *habebimus*, 21, 38. (*Also the W. S. version in* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 54, *has* hū mágon beón gefyllede *quomodo implebuntur*.) Hū hine mæhtes tō lose gedōa *quomodo eum perderent*, 12, 14. Ðatte hiá éton ł mæhton eata *quod manducarent*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 1. Huu hine hiá ácuoella mæhton (mæhtun, Rush.) *perderent*, 11, 18. Mæghton (mæhtun, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 2.

magdala-treów, es; *n. An almond-tree*; amigdala *vel* nutida, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 36; Wrt. Voc. 33, 34.

mage, an; *f. The belly*; ventriculus, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 43; Wrt. Voc. 44, 26. v. maga.

mǽge, an; *f. A kinswoman*:—Elizabeþ ðīn mǽge (mǽge, MSS. A. B.) *cognata tua*, Lk. Skt. 1, 36. Seó cwēn hiis mǽge *regina propinqua illius*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 24. Ða landes ðe hire mǽge hire geūþe, Chart. Th. 338, 14: 337, 27. From bearme ūnre mágan, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 25; Rä. 44, 14. Grendles mágan (*mother*) gang, Beo. Th. 2786; B. 1391. Be hire mágan (*propinqua*), Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 3. Ne hǽme nān man wið his mágan ne wið his mǽges wīf, Lev. 18, 16. Se wolde niman his mágan (*cousin*) tō wīfe, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 19. Menn hæfdon on frymþe heora mágan tō wīfe, Homl. Skt. 10, 215. v. mǽge, mága.

mā-geácet (mā = *magis*, ge-ēcan = *augere*), *mactus* (= *magis auctus*):—Ða māgeácetan *macta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 3. Cf. 54, 71. Māgeácte *morota* (*macta?*), 57, 24.

Mage-sǽte, -sētan; *pl. The people of Herefordshire*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 4.

mageþe, an; *f.* A plant-name, *maythe, chamomile, ox-eye*:—Mageþe *benevolentem* [*camemelon*], Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 27: *obtalmon*, 68, 50. Magoþe *optalmon*, ii. 65, 52. Ðās wyrte ðe man *camemelon*, and ōðrum naman mageþe nemneþ, Herb. 24; Lchdm. i. 120, 14. Wildre magþan wyrttruman (*matricaria chamomilla*) L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 15. Magoðe, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 7. Ða reádan magoþan (*anthemis tinctoria*), 140, 4. [Maiþe *camomilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 27. Mathen (maythe) *ameroke*, 162, 20. Maythe *embroca*, 190, 51. See Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 2, iii. 337, col. 1, and E. D. S. Plant-names under *mathes* and *May-weed*.] v. mægþa.

magister, mægister, es; *m. A master*:—Se magister, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 20. Byrla magister (cf. byrla ealdor, v. 20), Gen. 40, 21. Mægister, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 6. Mīn mægister Euripides, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 20. For his magistre, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 10. Ðeáh hió hire magister lufige, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 10. His ágenne mægistre, 29, 2; Fox 104, 19. Magistra betst, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 8; Met. 30, 4. Hī hæfdan magistras, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34. Mægestras, Ex. 1, 11.

magu, a; *m.* I. *A child, son*:—Dā wearþ eafora sēded, mago Caines, Malalahel, Cd. 58; Th. 70, 28; Gen. 1160. Mago Ecglāfes (cf. Ecglāfes bearn, 1003), Beo. Th. 2935; B. 1465. Mago Healfdenes (*cf.* sunu Healfdenes, 541), 3738; B. 1867: 4027; B. 2011. Eald fæder ongon his mágo monian, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 28; Fä. 60. Ðinum magum (mágum?) lǽf folc and rice, Beo. Th. 2361; B. 1178. II. *a young person, a servant* (cf. cniht, cnapa, geongra):—Ongan his

magu frignan (cf. ombehtþegu, l. 9), Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 30; Gl. 983. III. *a young, strong man, a man* (cf. cniht):—Hwǽr cwom mearg hwǽr cwom mago *where is the steed gone? where his rider?* 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92. Mago Ebrēa (*Abraham*), Cd. 100; Th. 132, 34; Gen. 2203: 109; Th. 145, 25; Gen. 2411: 127; Th. 161, 32; Gen. 2674. Maga gemēdu, Beo. Th. 499; B. 247. [*Goth.* magus *wais* (*puer, servus*): *O. Sax.* magu *child*: *Icel.* mögr *a son, a man.*]

magu-dryht, e; *f. A band of young men*:—Oþ ðæt seó geógup geweóx, magodriht micel, Beo. Th. 134; B. 67.

magu-geógup, e; *f. Youth*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 23; Cri. 1429. [Cf. *O. Sax.* magu-jung *young*].

magu-rēdend, es; *m. One who advises men*:—Woldon cræfta gehygd magorēdendes (*St. Andrew*) mōd oncyrran, Andr. Kmbl. 2920; An. 1463.

magu-rēswa, an; *m. A leader of men, a chief*:—Se magorēswa mǽgþe sīnre dōmas sægde, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 2; Gen. 1624. Se ðe lǽdde, mōdig magorēswa (MS. -ræwa), 145; Th. 181, 2; Exod. 55: 143; Th. 178, 25; Exod. 17.

magu-rinc, es; *m. A child, young man, a man, warrior*:—Se magorinc sceal wesan Ismahel hāten, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 2; Gen. 2285: (*Isaac*), 106; Th. 140, 15; Gen. 2328. Ða magorincas (*youths*), Abraham and Loth, 82; Th. 103, 6; Gen. 1714: (*Cato and Brutus*), Bt. Met. Fox 10, 111; Met. 10, 56. Cwom LX monna . . ne meahton magorincas ofer mere feolan, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 9; Rä. 23, 5. Magorinca heáp (*the men in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1464; B. 730. Magorinca mōd, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 51; Met. 1, 26.

magu-þegn, *m. A thane, vassal, follower, retainer, warrior, servant*:—Ic eom Higelāces mǽg and magoþegn, Beo. Th. 820; B. 408: (*Beowulf's follower, Wiglaf*), 5507; B. 2757. Mǽrum magoþegne (*a retainer of Hrothgar*), 4164; B. 2079: (*God's servant, Matthew*), Andr. Kmbl. 188; An. 94: (*St. Andrew*), 2416; An. 1209. His engel, mǽrne magoþegn, 731; An. 366. Ic magoþegnas (*servants*) mīne hāte flotan eówerne healdan, Beo. Th. 591; B. 293. Mōdige magoþegnas (*the Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 2281; An. 1142: 3028; An. 1517: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 8; Wand. 62: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 1; Jud. 236. Magoþegna done sēlestan (*Æschere* s. vv. 2654 sqq.), Beo. Th. 2815; B. 1405.

magu-timber, es; *n.* I. *A child*:—Ðā heó wæs magotimbre eácen worden *when she was with child*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 36; Gen. 2235. Mē sealde sunu sigora waldend, and mē cearsorge mid ðȳs magotimbre of mōde āsceáf, 55; Th. 68, 10; Gen. 1115. [Cf. *Icel.* manns-efni (efni *material, stuff*) *a promising young man.*] II. *progeny, all those who are born*:—Ne sȳ ðæs magutimbres gemet ofer eorþan gif hī ne wanige se ðās worulde teóde *there would be no bounds upon earth to those who are born, if they waned not through him that created the world*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 13; Gn. Ex. 33.

magu-tudor, es; *n. Offspring*:—Ær ðȳ magotudre mōdor wǽre eácen be eorle, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 13; Gen. 2765. Ūs ðis se æþeling gefremede . . monnes magutudre *for us, the human race, the prince* (*Christ*) *did this*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 28; Cri. 629. Cf. magu-timber.

mān; *adj. Wicked, wanton*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 47; Reim. 62. v. ge-mān.

māl, es; *n. A mole, spot, mark*:—Fūll maal on [h]rægel *stigmentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 13; Wrt. Voc. 26, 12. Māl *maculam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 9: 92, 19. [*Goth.* mail *spot, blemish*: *O. H. Ger.* meil.]

māl, es; *n.* I. *an action, suit, cause*:—Māl *clasma* (cf. *clasma* clam oððe wed oððe wæra. 'This barbarous word meant in medieval Latin, an action at law, for a bond or other obligation,' 21, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 42: Hpt. Gl. 496, 4. [*Icel.* māl *an action*: *O. H. Ger.* mahal *concio, pactio, foedus.*] II. occurring late in the chronicle and borrowed from Icelandic (?):—Ðǽr bær Godwine up his māl (*case*) (cf. *Icel.* bera upp māl), Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 19. Ēádweard scylode ix scypa of mǽle (=*Icel.* skilja af māli) *put an end to the agreement with, paid off, nine ships*, 1049; Erl. 174, 38. Hē sette calle ða litsmen of mǽle, 1050; Erl. 176, 13. Se cyng sealde his lande swā deóre tō mǽle swā heó deórost mihte *made as hard terms as ever he could*, 1086; Erl. 220, 8. [*Icel.* māl *a case; terms, agreement.*] v. māl *and next word.*

māl-dæg, es; *m. An agreement, covenant, settlement* (?) (*Icel.* māl-dagi) or *a day on which terms are fixed* (?) (*O. H. Ger.* mahal-tag *dies sponsionis*) *a day when the dowry was settled*:—Ic an mīne wīfe al þe þing þe ic haue on Norfolke so ic hire gaf tō mund and to mǽldage, Chart. Th. 574, 1. v. māl-dæg.

mǽletung, e; *f. Verbosity*:—Hlȳdig gewyrd, mælelung (maletung?) *garrula verbositas*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 60.

malscra. v. next word.

malscrung, e; *f. Bewitching, fascination*:—Malscrung *fascinatus*, i. *laudatis stultis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 7: *fescinatio*, 108, 23. Wiċ malscrunge, Lchdm. iii. 36, 13. Wiċ feóndes costunga and nihtgengan and maran and malscra (malscrunga?), L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* mascrunc *fascinatio, laus stulta*: cf. *Goth.* untila-malsks *προνοητής*: *O. Sax.* malsk *proud*: *Allit. pms.* Þe mon malskred (*fascinated, spell-bound*) in drede; þat malscraude mere: *Will.* hou he hade . . malskrid (*wandered as under the influence of a charm, maniel*) aboute.]

māl-sweord, es; *n. A sword with inlaid ornament*:—Ic geannȳdes mālswurdes, Chart. Th. 560, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* māla-sax *an inlaid sword.*]

malt, malu. v. mealt, mealu.

Mame-ceaster, e; *f. Manchester*:—Mameceaster on Norþhymbrum, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 4.

mamme, an; *f. A teat, breast* (*Lat.* mamma):—An mamman *in papillas*, Germ. 401, 77.

mamor, es; *m. Deep sleep, unconsciousness*:—Mamor *soporem*, Kent. Gl. 695. Momna (=mamor?) *sopor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 82. v. next word.

mamorian, mamrian *to be deep in thought about anything* (?):—Hī mamriaþ mān and unriht *they are plunged in thought of crime and wrong*; scrutantes scrutinio, Ps. Th. 63, 5. [*Somner gives* mamerung *dormitio, dormitatio*: cf. *later English* mammering:—He sits now in a *mammering*, As one that minds it not. Halliw. Dict. q. v. See also Nare's Glossary.]

man, mon; *indef. pron.* (*originally nom. of noun* mann q. v.; cf. *French* on *from* homo). *One, anyone, they, people*; it is often used with the active voice where modern English would take the passive:—Man brohte his heáfod on ānum disce and sealde ðam mǽdene *allatum est caput ejus in disco, et datum est puellæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 11. Tō middyre nihte man hrȳmde *media nocte clamor factus est*, 25, 6. His brōþur Horsa man ofslōg, Chr. 455; Erl. 12, 15. Man gehālgode ii. biscopas on his stal, 678; Erl. 41, 7. Hine man hēng . . Hyne man dyde up and hine man efosode and scrȳdde hine and brohte hine tō ðam cynge *ille suspensus est in cruce. Eductum de carcere Joseph totonderunt, ac veste mutata obtulerunt regi*, Gen. 41, 13, 14. Ne ete man his flǽsc *non comedentur carnes ejus*, Ex. 21, 28. Gif hē næbbe hwæt hē wiþ ðære stale sylle sylle man hine wiþ feó. Gif man cucu finde ðæt hē stæl *si non habuerit, quod pro furto reddat, ipse venundabitur. Si inventum fuerit apud eum, quod furatus est, vivens*, 22, 3, 4. Hū mæg man (*quisquam*) ingān on stranges hūs, būton hē gebinde ǽrest done strangan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29. Worhte man hit him tō wīte, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 2; Gen. 318. Hit gedēfe bip ðæt mon his winedryhten herge, Beo. Th. 6332; B. 3176. [*Later English* me: *Du.* men: *Ger.* man.]

mān, es; *n. A bad, shameful action, a crime, crime, guilt, wickedness*:—Maan *facinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 98; Wrt. Voc. 49, 5. Mān, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 54: *piaculum*, 68, 68. Mān and inwit *guilt and guile*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Mān and unriht *iniquitas*, 118, 69. Mān, yfel endeleás, Andr. Kmbl. 1388; An. 694. Mān and mordor (cf. *O. Sax.* mēn endi mordwerk), misdǽda worn (v. Fox 58, 2, hwilc mān hē weorhte), Bt. Met. Fox 9, 13; Met. 9, 7. Mānes *fraudis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 44. Mānes wyrhtan *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Māne *piaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 30: Lev. 19, 29. Mid manegum māne *with many a crime* (cf. eác ðam wæs unrīm ōðres mānes, Met. 1, 44), Bt. Fox 1, 10. Gē mid māne men ongunnon *irruitis in homines*, Ps. Th. 61, 3; Cd. 16; Th. 19, 30; Gen. 299. For þȳ māne (*the murder of Abel*), Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Māne fāh *stained with crime*, 1960; B. 978. Mān *nequitiam*, Ps. Spl. 72, 8: Ps. Th. 140, 4. Tō ðam ilcan men (*Achan*) ðe ðæt mān (*taking of the forbidden spoil*) gefremode, Jos. 7, 17: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 22; Gen. 189. Ne swera ðū mān (cf. *O. Sax.* ni thū mēnes ni sweri) *non perjurabis*, Lev. 19, 12. Se man ðe swereþ mān, 5, 4. For ðȳhwæderum dysse māna *utroque scelere*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 40. Hī geclǽnsian ðæra ǽrrena māna *a pristina flagitiorum sorde purgare*, 3, 23; S. 554, 28. On manegum mānum (*flagitiis*) hī sylfe besencton, 1, 22; S. 485, 12. Ealle ða mān (*scelera*) ðe ic ǽfre gefremede, 5, 13; S. 633, 8. [*Orm.* man inn a þess and i wittness: *O. Sax.* mēn: *O. H. Ger.* mein *nefas, inlicitum*: *Icel.* mein *hurt, harm.*] v. next word.

mān; *adj. Wicked, false, base*:—Mān inwitstæf *nequitia*, Ps. Th. 54, 15. Heora mænige māne swultan *many a wicked one of them died*, 77, 30. Nāuht ne deregaþ monnum māne ǽþas *nil perjuria nocet ipsis*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16. Mānum treówum woldon hié ðæt feorhlean, fācne gyldan, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 11; Exod. 149. [*Icel.* meinn *mean, base*: *O. Frs.* mēn *false (oath)*: *O. H. Ger.* mein.] v. mǽne *and preceding word.*

man-. v. mann-.

mān-ǽþ, es; *m. A false oath, perjury*:—Se ðe mānǽþ [*other reading* mǽnne ǽþ] swerige *he who commits perjury*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. 212, 18. [*Orm.* þatt tu ne swere nan manaþ: *O. E. Homl.* man-að: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* mēn-ēd: *Icel.* mein-eiðr: *Da.* meen-ed: *O. M. Mod. H. Ger.* mein-eid.] v. mān; *adj.*, mǽne.

mān-bealu, wes; *n. Wicked injury*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 27; Dan. 45.

mān-bryne. v. mann-bryne.

mancus, es; *m. A mancus, the eighth of a pound, the sum of thirty pence*:—Fif penegas gemaciga ānne scillinge and xxx penega ānne mancus (*other* MSS. manccus, manca), Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8. *In Cnut's laws the heriot of an earl included* twā hund mancus goldes (*which is rendered in a Latin version by* quinquaginta marcas auri, v. Schmid. p. 309, *so that the* mancus *is the fourth of a* marc), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 8. Cf. *for an instance of the manner in which this might be*

paid the will of an ealdorman *where the heriot included* feówer bealgas twegen on hundtwelftigum mancosum and twegen on hundeahtatigum, Chart. Th. 500, 3. *The value of the* mancus *is also seen from* L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1:—Oxan tó mancuse *compared with* Th. i. 232, 7 *where an ox is rated at thirty pence*, be xxx penega oððe be ánum hrýdere. The word occurs not unfrequently in the charters. Gedéle hé ælcum mæssepreóste binnan Cent mancus goldes, Chart. Th. 471, 19. Ágyfe man mínra (*king Alfred*) ealdormanna ælcum án hund mangcusa . . . and Æðerðe ealdormenn án sweord on hundteóntigum mancusum, 489, 29–33. Ic geann ælcum biscope v. mancessa goldes, 544, 8. Án hund mancosa, 596, 9. Mancussa, 530, 13. Ænne beáh on þrittigan mancysan, 501, 9. Ánes beáges on sextigum mancussum goldes, 529, 4: 531, 4. Mid xvi. mancussum reádes goldes, 536, 21. Týn mancusas goldes, v. mancusas goldes, 544, 11–14. [*O. H. Ger.* mancuss, manchuss, manchussa (*nummos*) *aureos, philippos, solidos*, Grff. ii. 808: *O. L. Ger.* mancusi *aureos.*]

mand, mond, e; *f. A basket, mand, maund* (archaic or dialectic v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 1: 15: 16: Mid-Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Gloss. *Prompt. Parv.* mawnd, skype *sportula*, p. 300, see the note for other examples):—Mand *corvis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 20: *cophinus*, ii. 74, 47: 104, 62: *qualus*, 118, 47: *corben*, 104, 42. Manda *coffinos*, 17, 47: 72, 68. Twælf monde fulle *duodecim cophinos plenos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 20: 16, 9. Hú monig monda *quot sportas*, Lind. 16, 10. Mondo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8. Huu monig mondo (monde, Rush.) *quot cophinos*, 19.

mán-dæd, e; *f. An evil deed, crime, sin*:—Mándæd *crimen, peccatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 3. Mándæda *scelera*, 149, 29. Hé sume mándæde (*aliquid sceleris*) gefremede, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 34. Mándæda forlétan *intermissis facinoribus*, S. 601, 27. His synne and mándæde *scelera sua*, 5, 13; S. 632, 12: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 18; Ph. 457. Mándæda *facinorum, peccatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 14: 469, 9: *flagitiorum*, 529, 73: Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 17. Ðá dá hé ða módigan preóstas for heora mándædon ðanan út ádrífde and ðérinne munecas gelógode, Chart. Th. 227, 21. Wolde mid mándædum menn beswícan, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 16; Gen. 451. [*O. E. Homl.* man-dede: *O. Sax.* mén-dád: *O. H. Ger.* mein-tát *scelus, flagitium, facinus, placulum*: cf. *Icel.* mein-görð *offence.*]

mán-dæde; *adj. Doing evil, wicked, flagitious*:—Hé sceal mándæde men þreágean þearle *he must sharply rebuke evil-doers*, Wulfst. 266, 24: L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 18. Ealles tó ídele ælcere góddæde and tó mándæde *far too deficient in every good deed and too ready to do evil*, 14; Th. ii. 322, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax.* mén-dádig: *O. H. Ger.* mein-tátig *flagitiosus, sacrilegus.*]

mán-deorf; *adj. Labouring to do evil, wicked*;—Ne mæg se yfela preóst mid his yfelnysse, ðeáh hé móndeorf sý and mánful on dædum, ne mæg hé néfre Godes þénunge gefilan, náðer ne ðæt fulluht, ne ða mæssan, L. Ælfc. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 12. v. deorfan.

mán-drinc, es; *n. An evil, poisonous drink*:—Ðone móndrinc (*the poison from an arrow*, cf. éttren l. 7), Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 6; Rä. 24, 13.

manetian (?), *to admonish, reprove*:—Gé monetigaþ Godes ece bearn (cf. vv. 1331 sqq. *for the speech of the* ealdorsacerd), Andr. Kmbl. 1492; An. 747. Cf. manian.

mán-fæhþu; *f. Guilt, wickedness* (cf. máne fá, morþorscyldige, Andr. Kmbl. 3196; An. 1601: *also* Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978):—Mánfæhþu bearn (*those who were drowned by the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 83, 11; Gen. 1378.

mán-feld, es; *m. The field of crime*:—Mon hæfð ðæt lond Mánfeld ðær hié mon byrgde *obruta est in campo, qui nunc Sceleratus vocatur*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 20.

mán-folm, e; *f. A hand that does evil*:—Alýs mé and genere wið mánfolmum fremdra beorna, Ps. Th. 143, 8.

mán-fordædla, an; *m. One who wickedly destroys*:—Mánfordædlan (*the sea monsters that attacked Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1130; B. 563.

mán-forwyrht, es; *n. Sin, crime*:—Fore moncynnes mánforwyrhtum, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 28; Cri. 1095.

mán-frea, an; *m. The prince of evil, the devil*:—Mordres mánfrea, Andr. Kmbl. 2627; An. 1315: Elen. Kmbl. 1880; El. 942: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 6; Jul. 546.

mán-fremmende; *part. Doing evil, working wickedness*:—Mid mannum mánfremmendum *cum hominibus operantibus iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 140, 6: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 34; Jul. 137: 29 a; Th. 88, 9; Cri. 1437: Elen. Kmbl. 1810; El. 907.

mán-full; *adj. Evil, wicked, flagitious, producing an evil effect, dire*:—Mánful *profanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 8: *infandum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 2: *flagitiosus, criminosus*, 140, 27. Mánfull *nequam*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 30: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Mánful, 20, 15. Án sundorhílga oðer mánfull (*publicanus*), Lk. Skt. 18, 10, 11, 13. Ðæt mánfulle wuht *the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 7. Mánfulles *fanaticae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 61. Mánfulles scínlíces *fanaticae superstitionis, nefandæ vanitatis*, 488, 40: 509, 38. Becom ðæt tó eáran ðæs mánfullan (*nefandi*) ealdormannes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 6. Ðone mánfullan *flagitiosum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 52. Mánfulle and synfulle *publicani et peccatores*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 10, 11: Mk. Skt. 2, 15, 16. Ðonne ús mánfulle menn onginnaþ *cum insurgerent homines in nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 2; Andt. Kmbl. 359; An. 180. Mánfulre wurte *dirorum* (*nefandorum*) *graminum*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 9. Sodoman and Gomorran ðæra mánfulra þeóda, Gen. 14, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 84; An. 82: Salm. Kmbl. 298; Sal. 148. Ða mánfullan *infandas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 69. Eác mycle mánfullran (*sceleratiora*) fremedon, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 29. [*O. Sax.* mén-ful: *O. H. Ger.* mein-fol *profanus, flagitiosus, nefarius, funestus.*]

mánful-líc; *adj. Evil, wicked*:—Hé sáwþ mánfullíce gehohtas intó ðæs mannes heortan, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 17.

mánful-líce; *adv. Wickedly*, Scint. 4.

mánful-ness, e; *f. Wickedness*:—Git Martianus for his mánfulnysse nolde on God gelýfan, Homl. Skt. 4, 389. Hé leornode néfre máran and máran on his mánfulnysse and ne lét nánne his gelícan on yfele, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 28.

mán-genga, an; *m. One conversant with* or *practising evil, a sacrilegious person*:—Ðone mángengan and ðone widfeohtend *rebellem ac sacrilegum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 18.

mán-genípla, an; *m. A wicked, evil persecutor*:—Ðæt ne móton mángeníplan, grame grynsmiþas, gáste gesceððan, Andr. Kmbl. 1832; An. 918.

mangere, es; *m. A monger* (in iron-*monger*, cheese-*monger*, &c.), *merchant, trader, dealer*:—Mangere *mercator* vel *negotiator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 72. Hwæt sægst ðu, mancgere (*mercator*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 23. Ne preóst ne beó mangere *a priest shall not be a merchant* (cf. *Icel.* prestar skulu eigi fara með mangi né okri), L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 1. Wé léraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc tilige him rihtlíce and ne beó énig mangere mid unrihte, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 24. Heofena ríce is gelíc ðam mangere (*negotiatori*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 45. Ðú herast ðone mancgere ðe begytt gold mid leáde, Homl. Th. i. 254, 25. [*Icel.* mangari: *O. H. Ger.* mangari, mengari; *Graff quotes an O. L. Ger.* fleiscmengere.] v. flésc-mangere.

mán-gewyrhta, an; *m. A worker of wickedness*, Ps. Th. 77, 38.

mangian; *p.* ode *To trade, traffic, act as a monger*:—Ic mangige *mercor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. Mid sceápum hé mangaþ *he traffics with sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 412, 6. Gif man mid cirican mangie, béte be lahalite, L. N. P. L. 20; Th. ii. 292, 28. Hwæt forstent énigum menn ðæt ðeáh hé mangige ðæt hé ealne ðisne middangeard áge gif hé his sáule forspildt *what does it benefit any man, though he come to own all this world by his trading, if he destroys his soul*, Past. 44, 10; Swt. 333, 9. [*A. R.* mangen: *O. Sax.* mangón: *Icel.* manga *to trade*: cf. *Du.* mangelen *to barter.*] v. ge-mangian.

mangung, e; *f. Trade, traffic, business, commerce, dealing*; also *merchandise*:—Mangung *mercimonium*, gestreón i. *commercium*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 44. Mid mangunge ł gestreóne *commercio*, 478, 31. Fram mangunge *a negotio*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6. Hig férdun, sum tó his túne, sum tó his manggunge (*negotiationem*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 5. Se færþ embe his mangunge (cf. sume tó heora ceápe, l. 9), Homl. Th. i. 524, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* mang *traffic.*]

mangung-hús, es; *n. A house for traffic*:—Ne wyrce gé mínes feder hús tó mangunghúse (*domum negotiationis*), Jn. Skt. 2, 16.

mán-hús, es; *n. A house of wickedness, hell*:—Mánhús fæst under foldan, ðér biþ sýr and wyrm, open scræf yfela gehwylces, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 7; Exod. 535.

manian, manigean, monian; *p.* ode. I. *to bring to mind what ought to be done, to urge upon one what ought to be done, to admonish, exhort, instigate*:—Ðonne manige ic ðæt gé eów ælésan of eówrum synnum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 32. Ic myngige and manige manna gehwylcne ðæt hé his ágene dæda georne smeáge, 109, 11. Manaþ *cohortatur, ammonet*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 52. Uton forhradian Godes ansýne on andetnysse, swá swá se witega ús manaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 24. Monaþ módes lust tó féran, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 7; Seef. 36. Ealle ða gemoniaþ módes fúsne féran tó slþe . . . swylce geác monaþ, Th. 309, 6; Seef. 53. Menede *instigavit, monuit*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 30. Hé manode hig georne ðæt hig Moyses sé heóldon, Jos. 23, 6. Manade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 11. Agustinus Brytta biscopas for rihtgeleáffulra sibbe lérde and monade (*monuerit*), 2, 2; S. 502, 3. Hine mid ðisum wordum manode, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 33. Hí hí manedon and lérdon ðæt hí him wépno worhton, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. Ongan hí manigean and léran ðæt hí sibbe hæfdon, 2, 2; S. 502, 8. Manian, Byrht. Th. 138, 31; By. 228. Maniende *instigantes, incitantes, cohortantes*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 23. II. *to bring to mind what should not be forgotten, to admonish, remind, suggest, prompt*:—Forþon ic eów manige ealle ðæt *therefore I remind you all of it*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 7. Hér ús manaþ and mynegaþ þe (*we are here reminded of*) ðisse hálgan tíde weorþunga, 161, 3. Manaþ swá and myndgaþ sárum wordum Beo. Th. 4120; B. 2057. Mec ðæs þearf monaþ, micel módes sorg, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 21; Jul. 717. III. *to tell what ought to be done, to teach, instruct, advise*:—Hé hié mid ðissum wordum lérde and manode *he taught them what they should do in these words*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 12. Hé ús lérde and monade, hú wé ús gebiddan sceoldan, 19, 36. Hé dyde swá swá hé manede, Homl. Th. i, 238, 23. God bebead Moyse ðæt hé

manode ðæt folc, ðæt swá hwá swá áþiten wǽre, beslíwe up tó ðære ǽrenan næddran, ii. 238, 17. Heó lǽrde hine and manede, ðæt ðæt-ne gedafenade, ðæt hé sceolde his freónd on gold bebycgean, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 37. Fæder ongon his mago monian (cf. l. 13 lǽrde), Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 28; Fä. 60. IV. *to claim of a person* (acc.) *what is due* (gen); in jus vocare (cf. *the Frankish* ad mallum mannire, *and the use of* monere *in the laws*. v. Grmm. R. A. 842; *Mod. Ger.* mahnen *to ask payment of a debt: Icel.* mana *to provoke, challenge*):—Hwane manaþ God mâran gafoles ðonne ðone biscop *of whom will God demand more tribute, than of the bishop?* Blickl. Homl. 45, 16. Drihten manaþ ǽghwylene man ðæs ðe hé him hêr sylep, 49, 31. Ðam ðe Drihten micel sylep, mycles hé hine eft manaþ, Wulfst. 261, 22: 148, 18. Forgield mé ðín líf...ðæs lífes ic manige, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 24; Cri. 1479. Líþ se ðe londes monaþ, leóf se ðe mâre beódeþ, 89 b; Th. 337, 5; Gn. Ex. 60. Ðá cwæþ se ðe ðæs feós manode, Shrn. 127, 30. Mana ðone ðæs ǽngyldes, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 11. [*O. Sax.* manôn: *O. Frs.* mâna *to admonish; to claim* (with gen.): *O. H. Ger.* manôn, manên *monere, suggerere* with acc. of person (and gen. of thing)]. v. á-, fore-, ge-mania; maniend, manung.

mân-îdel; *adj. Wicked and vain*:—Ðara mûþas sprecaþ mânîdel word *quorum os locutum est vanitatem*, Ps. Th. 143, 9, 13.

maniend, es; *m. One who claims* (*debts* &c.):—Se wæs ǽrest theloniarius ðæt is gafoles moniend *he* (*St. Matthew*) *was first theloniarius, that is a tax-gatherer*, Shrn. 131, 24.

MANIG, maneg, monig, mænig; *adj.* I. with a noun or adjective, MANY, (with sing. noun) *many a*:—Ðǽr biþ swýðe manig burh, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 14. Ðá wæs ymb ða gifhealle gûþrinc monig, Beo. Th. 1681; B. 838. Manig man cwyþ *multi dicunt*, Ps. Th. 4, 7. Geong manig, Beo. Th. 1712; B. 857. Monig, 345; B. 171. With a plural verb:—Wlanc manig on stæþe stôdon, Elen. Kmbl. 461; El. 231. Maniges þinges hé wilniaþ, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 32. Ðises hí wundriaþ and manies þyllíces, 39, 3; Fox 214, 31. Mid manegum mâne, 1; Fox 2, 10. Manegum men þuhte, 11, 1; Fox 32, 24. Swíðe manigne hlíford and swíðe manigne mundboran, Shrn. 35, 32. Mid monige wíte, 101, 23. Ðé biddaþ manega þeóda, Deut. 28, 12. Hû ða monegan yflan wundor wurdon on Rôme, Ors. 4, 2, tit; Swt. 3, 25. Ic sceal ðara monegena gewinna geswígian, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 20. Ðû bist manegra þeóda fæder, Gen. 17, 4. Hé sende Agustinum and ôðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. II. used absolutely:—On manig dǽlan, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 11. Ðû tôsyndrodest hig on manega, Hy. 7, 65; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 65. Mænego, 9, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 21. Ðyllícu þing and ôðre manega, Shrn. 35, 28. Mænige gefôþ hwælas, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. Hwí ǽrísaþ swá mænige wið mé, Ps. Th. 3, 1. Ðǽr módlíce manega sprǽcon, Byrht. Th. 137, 43; By. 200. Hié witon ðæt ðæt ilce yfel ofereode, swá ða monegan ǽr dydan, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 3. Manigra sumne *one of many*, Beo. Th. 4188; B. 2091. III. with a genitive:—Moniges breác wintra, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 31; Gen. 1230. Heáfod hé gebreceþ hæleþa mæniges, Ps. Th. 109, 7. Heora manigne ofslôg, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, 41, 5; Fox 252, 20. Monige ðara brôðra sêdon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 4. Geseah hé rinca manige, Beo. Th. 1461; B. 728. [*Goth.* manags: *O. Sax., O. H. Ger.* manag: *O. Frs.* monich: *Ger.* manch.] v. un-manig.

manig-brǽde (?); *adj. Consisting of many things*:—Mænibrǽde dôm *satura lex* (*lanx*?), Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 111; Wrt. Voc. 20, 49. Cf. (?) brǽdan *to roast*.

manig-feald; *adj.* I. *Manifold, multifarious, of many kinds, various, consisting of many parts, complex*:—Mænigfeald *multiplex*, Ps. Th. 67, 17. Ys mænigfeald *multiplicata est*, 118, 69. Ðes pistol is swíðe menigfeald ûs tó gereccenne *this epistle is very complex for us to expound*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 7. Ûs þincþ tó manigfeald ðæt wé swíðor ymbe ðis sprecon, Lchdm. iii, 276, 8. Manigfealde *multifariam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 51. Manigfealdne *multimodam*, 58, 20: Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 27; Cri. 662. On swá manigfeald gedǽled, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 17. Wé swá monigfeald witon, alra tâcna gehwylc, Elen. Kmbl. 1284; El. 644. Ða manigfealdan mîne geþohtas, Exon. 18 a; Th. 453, 1; Hy. 4. 8. Þurh monigfealdra mâgna gerýno, 16 b; Th. 38, 7; Cri. 603: 42 a; Th. 140, 26; Gû. 616. For ðâm mistlícum and manigfealdum weoruldbisgum, Bt. prooem; Fox viii, 5. Hit sceal heonanforþ mænigfealdre weorþan, Wulfst. 83, 19. Monigfealdran, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 2; Gû. 1221. Wæs ðǽr seó monigfealdeste wôl, mid moncwealme, ge eác ðætte ne wíf ne niéten ne mehton nânuht libbendes geberan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 17. II. *Manifold, numerous, abundant*; as a grammatical term, *plural*:—Menifeld *augmentatus*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 51. *Numerus* is getel, *singularis* anfeald, and *pluralis* menigfeald, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 59. Sume naman maciaþ heora mænigfealdan dativum on *-bus*, 7; Som. 6, 64. On hyra menigfealdan spǽce *in multiloquio suo*, Mt. 6, 7. Manifealde *copiosa*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 5. Mid mænifealdre *crebra*, 512, 34. Heora ǽhta wǽron menifælde, Gen. 13, 6. Hí cômon swá mænigfealde swá swá sandceosol, Jos. 11, 4. Mænigfealdum þénungum *exequiis pluribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 78. [*Goth.* manag-falþs: *O. Sax., O. H. Ger.* manag-fald *multiplex, frequens, varius*.]

manigfeald-líc; *adj. Manifold, having many parts, of many kinds, various*:—Ðeáh hit ûs manigfealdlíc þince, sum gôd, sum yfel, hit is ðeáh him ǽnfeald gôd, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 8. Forðon wǽron swá manigfealdlíce sorga Cristes þegnum *therefore Christ's servants had such manifold sorrows*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 18. Sangeras and mæssepreóstas and manigfealdlíce ciricean þegnas *Church ministers of many kinds*, 207, 32.

manigfeald-líce; *adv. Manifoldly, in many ways*; as a grammatical term, *in the plural*:—Monígfaldlíce *multipliciter*, Ps. Surt. 62, 2. Wé mihton be eallum ðâm ôðrum stafum mænigfealdlíce sprecan *we might speak of all the other letters under various heads*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 10. Mænigfealdlíce *pluraliter*, 5; Som. 3, 42: 13; Som. 16, 9, 12. Se ealda mænegfealdlíce bæd *the old man made many prayers*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 18. Mænifealdlíce, Menol. Fox 185; Men. 94. [*O. H. Ger.* managfalt-lîho *multifariam*.]

manigfeald-ness, e; *f. Multiplicity, complexity; abundance, great number*:—Manifealdnes *perplexitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 20. Of monigfaldnise *en habundantia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 45. On mænigfealdnysse *in multitudine*, Ps. Spl. 65, 2: 68, 20: Cant. Moys. 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* managfaltî *multitudo, affluentia*.]

manigfildan; *p.* de *To multiply*:—Ic mænigfylde *multiplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* managfaltôn *multiplicare*.] v. ge-mænigfyldan.

manig-síðes; *adv. Many times, often*:—Manisíðes swutelaþ ðæt man wile on ǽnne God gelýfan, Wulfst. 144, 11.

manig-teáw, -tíwe; *adj. Skilful, dexterous*:—Mænigtíwe *sollers*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 49. [Menituwe, 88, 48.] Mænigtýwe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 43; Som. 12, 67. Mænigteáwum *sollerti*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 29. Ðære mæniteáwestan *sollertissimæ*, 407, 65. v. sêl-teáw.

manigteáw-ness, e; *f. Skill, dexterity*:—Mæniteáwnys *sollertia*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 3. Meniteáwnysse *sollertiam*, 407, 7.

MANN, man, monn, es; *m.* I. MAN, *a human being of either sex*:—*Hic et hæc homo* ðéger is mann ge wer ge wíf, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 54. Ðes mann *iste homo*, ðises mannes *istius hominis, dat.* ðisum menn, *acc.* ðysne mann, *abl.* fram ðisum menn; *pl. n. acc.* ðâs menn, *gen.* ðyssera manna, *dat.* ðisum mannum, 15; Som. 18, 25–28. Uton wircean man (*hominem*) tó ûre andlícnisse..God gesceóp man tó his andlícnisse, Gen. 1, 26, 27. Se man (*homo*) wæs geworht on libbendre sâwle, 2, 7. Wâst ðú hwæt mon sîe. Ðá cwæþ ic: Ic wât ðæt hit is sâwl and lîchoma. Ðá cwæþ hé: Hwæt ðú wâst ðæt hit biþ mon ða hwîle ðe seó sâwl and se lîchoma undǽlde beóþ; ne biþ hit nân mon siddan hí tôdǽlde bióþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 3–6. Hû Hanna ân mon wæs onwaldes giernende, Ors. 4, 5 tit; Swt. 3, 32. Hiene ofslôg Othon ân mon, 6, 6; Swt. 262, 9. Hé geceás him tó fultume Traianus ðone mon, 6, 10; Swt. 264, 18. Hé ofslôg Albînus ðone mon, 6, 15; Swt. 270, 10: 6, 26; Swt. 276, 23: 6, 31; Swt. 284, 20. Gif hund mon tôslíte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 2. Gif mon swá gerâdne mon ofsleá, 28; Th. i. 80, 2. Syxhynde mon, 30; Th. i. 80, 11. Gif mon cierliscne mon gebinde, 35; Th. i. 84, 2. Hwæne secgeaþ menn ðæt sý mannes sunu *quem dicunt homines esse filium hominis?* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 13. Hwæt eom ic manna ðæt ic mihte God forbeódan '*what was I, that I could withstand God?*' Homl. Skt. 10, 191. Ðá ðú ǽrest tó monnum becôme *cum te matris ex utero natura produxit*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 10. Englas hé worhte, ða sind gâstas, and nabbaþ nânne lîchaman. Menn hé gesceóp mid gâste and mid lîchaman. Nýtenu hé gesceóp on flǽsce bûtan sâwle. Mannum hé gesealde uprihtne gang, ða nýtenu hé lêt gân flotene, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1–5. *Used of a male*:—Ðeós biþ gecíged fæmne, for ðam ðe heó ys of were genumen. For ðam forlêt se man fæder and módor and geþeót hine tó his wífe, Gen. 2, 23–24. Gelíc ðam dysigan men (*viro*, cf. wîsan were, 24), Mt. Bos. 7, 26. Hé sǽde hyre hwæt heó man ne wæs *he told her that she* (*Eugenia*) *was no man* (cf. vv. 48–53 from which it is seen that Eugenia was dressed as a man), Homl. Skt. 2, 78. *Used of a female*, cf. wíf-man:—Ðæt se mon (*woman*) swǽte swíðe, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 332, 1. Ercongota hâli fæmne and wundorlíc man, Chr. 639; Erl. 27, 5. Agathes clypode: 'Mîn drihten ðe mé tó menn gesceópe,' Homl. Skt. 8, 185. His módor wæs cristen, swíðe gelýfed mann, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 4. *Used of both*:—Twegen mien, wer and wíf (*Adam and Eve*), 206, 21: Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 24; Cd. 33; Th. 45, 18; Gen. 728. II. *a man who is under the authority of another* (cf. mann-rǽden), *a servant, vassal, liege-man*; as an ecclesiastical term, *a parishioner*:—Se cyng Melcolm griðede wið ðone cyng Willelm and his man wæs, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 6. Sý hit cynges man, sý hit þegnes, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 4. Sý ðæs mannes man ðe hé sý, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 20. Nân man his men fram him ne tǽce, ǽr hé clǽne sý fêlcere spræce, 28; Th. i. 392, 11. Ne underfô nân man ôðres mannes man bûtan ðæs leáfe ðe hé ǽr fyligde, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 16: L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 20. Ealle ða landsittende men ofer eall Englaland, wǽron ðæs mannes men ðe hí wǽron. And ealle hí bugon tó him and wǽron his menn, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 4–6. Se ðe hý feormige oððe hyra manna ǽnigne, L. Ath. iv. pref.; Th. i. 220, 12. Eác is mæssepreóstum micel þearf ðæt hig hyra mannum cýðen, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 422, 34. III. *the name of the Rune*

for M, which is sometimes used instead of writing the word *man*, e. g. ǽnig ᛗ *quis*, Rtl. 11, 41. Ne ǽnig ᛗ *nemo*, 13, 25, 29. ᛗ byþ on myrgþe, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 11; Rûn. 20. *So the compound* mann-dreám *is written with the rune in*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 14; Ruin. 24. The word forms the second part of very many compounds. [Cognate forms are found in all the Teutonic dialects, but in Gothic a nominative occurs only in the weak form, and in *Icel.* the nom. takes the form *madr*.] v. man, manna.

manna, monna, an; *m. Man, a man*:—Hwæt is se manna *quid est homo?* Ps. Th. 143, 4. Ou mannan mód, 117, 8. For ðissum earfoþnessum ðe wé ðissum mannan dydon, Blickl. Homl. 247, 18. Ic ádilige ðone mannan *delebo hominem*, Gen. 6, 7. God geworhte énne mannan of láme, Homl. Th. i. 12, 29. Ðá wolde God wyrcan mannan, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 9. Gif man frigne mannan ofsleahþ, L. Ethb. 6; Th. i. 4, 6. Eorlcundne mannan, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8. Gif frigman mannan forstele, 5; Th. i. 28, 10. Abraham, leófne mannan, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 11; Gen. 2587. Geongne monnan, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 9; Gn. Ex. 45. Fremde monnan, 90 b; Th. 339, 32; Gn. Ex. 103. [*Goth.* manna: *Icel.* manni.] v. mann.

manna, monna; *indecl. Manna*:—Nemdon ðone mete manna, Ex. 16, 31: Ps. Spl. T. 77, 28: Num. 11, 9. Monna, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 19.

mann-bére; *adj. Productive of men*:—Ic tówurpe ðás burh and tó yrþlande ǽwende, swá ðæt heó biþ cornbére swíðor ðonne mannbére, Homl. Th. i. 450, 12.

mann-bót, e; *f. A fine to be paid to the lord of a man slain.* Its amount was regulated by that of the 'wer':—Sie sió mǽgbót and sió manbót gelíc. Weaxe sió [mǽg]bót be ðam were swá ilce swá sió manbót dǽþ ðe ðam hlǽforde sceal, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 14–16. Æt twýhyndum were mon sceal sellan tó monbóte xxx. scill, æt vi. hyndum lxxx. scill, æt twelfhyndum cxx., 70; Th. i. 146, 13–15: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 21: L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 27: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 7; L. W. I. 7; Th. i. 471, 11: L. H. I. 43; Th. i. 543, 27. [*Icel.* mannbætr; *pl.*]

mann-bryne, es; *m. A fire in which men lose their lives* (?):—Ðá wæs swíðe micel mancwealm, and se micela manbryne wæs on Lundene, and Paules mynster forbarn, Chr. 962; Erl. 120, 6. [Thorpe with previous translators renders the word by *fever*; Earle would read *mánbryne* = destructive fire. If *mánbryne* be taken perhaps an *incendiary fire* is meant.]

mann-cwealm, es; *m. Death of men, pestilence, mortality, slaughter*:—Mancwealm *pestilentia*, Bd. 1, 14, tit; S. 482, 14. On ðém dagum wæs se mǽsta mancwealm (*pestes plurimas dirosque morbos*), Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 15. Se micla moncwealm *ingens pestilentia*, 3, 3; Swt. 102, 4. Ðý ilcan geáre wæs micel mancwealm, Chr. 664; Erl. 34, 21. Wæs swíðe micel mancwealm (cf. se fǽrcwealm ðe his (*Edgar*) leódscipe swýðe drehte and wanode, L. Edg. 5; Th. i. 270. 9), 962; Erl. 120, 5. On ða tíd ðæs mancwealmes *tempore mortalitatis*, Bd. 3, 30, tit; S. 561, 31. Mec ongan hreówan ðæt moncynnes tuddor sceolde mancwealm seón, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 33; Cri. 1417. Hú monege missenlíce moncwealmas gewurdon *quantae clades gentium fuere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 11. Manncwealmas (*pestilentiæ*) beóþ, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7.

mann-cwealmness, e; *f. Man-slaying, homicide*:—Monncualmniss *homicidium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. (moncwælmnisse, Rush.) 15, 7.

mann-cwild, e; *f. Mortality, pestilence*:—On ða tíd ðæs miclan wóles and moncwylde *tempore mortalitatis*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 15.

mann-cynn, es; *n.* I. *mankind, men, the human race*:—Engla hláf éton mancynn *panem angelorum manducavit homo*, Ps. Th. 77, 25. Sende se Fæder his áncennedan sunu tó cwale for mancynnes álýsednysse, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 17. For ealles mancynnes hǽle, Blickl. Homl. 129, 14. Ord moncynnes (*Adam*), Cd. 55; Th. 68, 2; Gen. 1111. Drihten of deáþe árás mancynne tó bysene, Blickl. Homl. 83, 21. Hié sceoldan geond ðysne middangeard mancynne bodian, 121, 4. Hine on woruld tó moncynne módor brohte, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 23; Gen. 2770. Hine feor forwræc Metod mancynne fram *the Lord drove him away far from men*, Beo. Th. 221; B. 110. Hé wolde mancyn lýsan, Rood Kmbl. 82; Kr. 41: Blickl. Homl. 71, 26. Hé ealle eáðmódnysse wið mancynn gecýðde, 123, 31. II. *a race of men, a people, men* (a limited number):—Ðonne is sum eáland on ðære Reádan Sǽ ðǽr is moncynn (*hominum genus*) ðæt is mid ús Donestre genemned, Nar. 37, 1. Æfter ðam ðe Iosue ðæt mankyn (*the Israelites*) gebrohte tó ðam behátenan earde. Jud. pref. 3. Hé ða burg gewann and eall ðæt moncynn ácwealde *he took the town and slew all the inhabitants*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 16. Micel ðæs moncynnes sum ácwealde sum on Mæcedonie lǽdde *magnam Romanorum praesidiorum multitudinem partim occidit, partim in Macedoniam duxit*, 4, 11; Swt. 208, 15. [*Laym.* mon-kun: *Orm.* mann-kinn: *Ayenb.* man-kende: *O. Sax.* man-kunni: *Icel.* mann-kyn: *O. H. Ger.* man-chunni *humanum genus, generatio.*]

mann-dreám, es; *m. Human joy, joyous life among men, joyous noise*:—Ðú ne gemyndgast æfter mandreáme, ne wást bútan wildeóra þeáw *thy mind shall not be according to human life, nor shalt thou* (*Nebuchadnezzar*) *know aught but the habit of wild beasts*, Cd. 203; Th. 251, 30; Dan. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 74; An. 37. Cain fág gewát mandreám fiéon, Beo. Th. 2533; B. 1264. Lifde and lissa breác Malalehel mon-dreáma hér, Cd. 59; Th. 71, 26; Gen. 1176. Meodo heall monig ᛗ dreáma full, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 14; Ruin. 24. Hé ána hwearf mondreámum from, Beo. Th. 3435; B. 1715. [*Laym.* þa aras þe *mon-drem* þat þe uolde dunede agen.]

mann-dryhten, es; *m. A lord of men, liege lord* (cf. mann, II.):—Mandryhten, Beo. Th. 3961; B. 1978. Úre mandryhten (*Beowulf*), 5287; B. 2647. Mondryhten, 5722; B. 2865. Mondrihten, 876; B. 436. Æfter mandrihtne, æfter ðam æðelinge (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 207; Th. 256, 8; Dan. 637. Ðá ic ðæt wíf (*Sarah*) gefrægn wordum cýðan hire mandrihtne (*Abraham*), 102; Th. 135, 15; Gen. 2243. Hé fore his mondryhtne módsorge wæg (*of Guthlac and his disciple*), Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 5; Gú. 1024: (cf. onbehtþegn, Th. 170, 29) 49 ᛗ Th. 171, 10; Gú. 1124. [*O. Sax.* Mattheus ward im úses drohtines man, kós . . milderan medgeðon than ér is mandrohtin wári an thesero weroldi, 1200.]

mann-eáca, an; *m. An increase of human beings*:—Ðæt hié wéron ortriéwe hwæðer him énig moneáca cuman sceolde *ut defectura successio crederetur* (*on account of pestilence no children were born alive*), Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 20.

mann-faru, e; *f. A going of men* or *a moving band of men*, v. faru:—Wé ðás wíc mágun fótum áfyllan, meara þreátum and monfarum, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 20; Gú. 257. [Cf. *Laym.* al mi mon-uerde (2nd MS. alle mine cnihtes), 16453: he sende after man-ferde (1st MS. mon-weored), 10747.]

mann-fultum, es; *m. Military force, troops*:—Hié ér tweóde hwæðer hiene mon mid énige monfultume gefriéman mehte *they before doubted whether he* (*Hannibal*) *could be routed by any troops*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 16: 5, 7; Swt. 230, 9. Hié gegaderodon máran monfultum ðonne Philippus hæfde *they got together a greater force than Philip had*, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 16.

mannian; *p.* ode *To supply with men, to garrison*:—Heora élc férde tó his castele and ðone mannoden and metsoden swá hig betst mihton *every one of them went to his castle and garrisoned and provisioned it as well as ever they could*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 16. v. ge-mannian, full-mannod.

mann-leás; *adj. Without men, uninhabited, deserted*:—Róflеáse and monleáse ealde weallas *parietinæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 35; Wrt. Voc. 59, 8. [*Icel.* mann-lauss.]

mann-líca, an; *m. A human form, image of a man, statue*:—Ǽfre siððan se monlíca (*the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was turned*) stille wunode, Cd. 119; Th. 155, 1; Gen. 2566. Eall Adames cynn ðe módor gebǽr tó manlícan *all the race of Adam that mother gave the form of man to at birth*, Wulfst. 137, 26: Dóm. L. 131. Énne manlícan (*the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar set up*), gyld of golde árǽrde, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 20; Dan. 174. Hé þurh dreócræft worhte stǽnene manlícan and érene, and hié hié styredan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 23. Twegen manlícan (*images in the sick man's eyes of the observer*) beóþ on mannes eágum; gif ðú ða ne gesihst, ðonne swilt se man, and biþ gewiten ér þrím dagum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 206, 11. v. Grmm. D. M. 1133. [*Goth.* man-leika *imago: O. H. Ger.* man-lîha *statua, imago, figura, effigies: Icel.* mann-líkan *a human image, idol, being in human shape.*]

mann-líce; *adv. Manfully, in a manner becoming to a man, nobly*:—Swá manlíce mǽre þeóden headorésas geald mearum and mádmum, Beo. Th. 2096; B. 1046. [*Icel.* mann-liga: cf. *O. H. Ger.* man-lîh *virilis.*]

mann-lufu, an; *f. Love of men*:—Woldun ðæt him tó móde fore monlufan sorg gesóhte, ðæt hé síþ tuge eft tó éþle *they desired that for love of men care would visit his mind, that he might take his journey back to his country* (*and not remain as a hermit*), Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 18; Gú. 324.

mann-mægen, es; *n. A force of men, a troop of men, cohort*:—Ðæt monnmægen ł þegna uorud *cohortem*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. [Cf. *O. Sax.* man-kraft *a host of people.*]

mann-menigu; *f. A multitude of people*:—Manmenio (*the tribe of Reuben*), Cd. 160; Th. 199, 5; Exod. 334. [*Grein reads* mán menio *but there seems no reason to apply such an epithet to the* menio *in question.*] Ðéh ðe Sciþþie hæfdon máran monmenie *cum Scythae numero praestarent*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 24.

mann-mirring, es; *f. Destruction of men*:—Ac man þér ne gespédde bútan manmyrringe *they did not succeed without loss of men*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 29.

mann-rǽdenn, -rǽden, e; *f.* I. *homage, the condition of being another's man* (v. mann, II.):—Ðá cwǽdon úre frínd ðæt wé cómon tó cówre manrǽdene *then our friends said that we should come and make submission to you*, Jos. 9, 11. Ealle hig bugon tó Israéla manrǽdene, 13, l. 5: Th. An. 120, 27. Sum man deófle manrǽdene befæste *a certain man sold himself to the devil*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 15. [Hé dyde ðæt

ealle ða heáfodmen on Normandig dydon manrǽden his sunu Willelme, Chr. 1115; Erl. 245, 18. Cf. Hí hadden hím manrǽd maked, 1137; Erl. 261, 32. *Laym.* he heora monredne onfeng.] II. *service* or *dues paid by the tenant to the owner*:—Ðæt is ǽrest of ðam lande æt Nigon hídon seó mannrǽdden intó Tantún, cirhsceattas..., Chart. Th. 432, 22.

mann-rím, es; *n. A number of men*:—Ðínre mǽgþe monrím, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 35; Gen. 1763. Monrím mægeþ (mægþa?) *a number of women* (*the Egyptian women spoken of before as* freó and þeówe), 131; Th. 166, 15; Gen. 2748. Hwæt ðǽr ealra wæs on manríme... deádra gefeallen, Elen. Kmbl. 1296; El. 650.

mann-scipe, es; *m. Humanity, kindness, civility*:—Manscipes weldǽdum underþeódde *humanitatis officiis deditos*, Cod. Dip. Birch 154, 38. Mahscipe gyfan beþearfendum and ælþeódigum *humanitatem peregrinis et egentibus impendere*, 155, 5.

mann-silen, e; *f. The wrongful selling of men into slavery*:—Þurh mannsylena, Wulfst. 164, 1. Mansilena, 130, 1. Leódhatan ðe þurh mansylene bariaþ ðás þeóde, 310, 5. Cf. earme men wǽron úte of ðisan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdum tó gewealde, 158, 13. *And see* L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 14.

mann-slaga, an; *m. A homicide, man-slayer*:—Manslaga *homicida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 44: L. Edm. E. 4; Th. i. 246, 7. Ne beó ðú manslaga *non occides*, Deut. 5, 17: L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8: L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 13. Gé sind manslagan *ye are murderers*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 24. Ðyder sculan manslagan, Wulfst. 26, 14. [*O.H.Ger.* man-slago.]

mann-slege, es; *m. Man-slaying, homicide*:—Gif þeóf brece mannes hús nihtes and he weorðe ðǽr ofslegen, ne síe hé (*the slayer*) ná mansleges scyldig. Gif hé ǽfter sunnan upgonge ðis dǽd, hé biþ mansleges scyldig, and hé ðonne self swelte, L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 18–21: Blickl. Homl. 189, 34. Be manslege. Gif Ænglisc man Deuiscne ofsleá gylde hine mid xxx pundum, oððon mon ðone handdǽdan ágyfe, L. Eth. i. 5; Th. i. 286, 20.

mann-sliht, -slieht, -slæht, sleht, es; *m. Manslaughter, homicide, murder*:—Ða heáfodleahtras sind, manslíht..., Homl. Th. ii. 592, 4. Ðonne mæg hé beón orsorg ðæs monnsliehtes (monnsliehtes, Hatt. MS.) *reus perpetrati homicidii non tenetur*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 166, 20. Manslehtes beteón, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 5. Be monslihte (monnslyhte, MS. H.), L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 15: L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 1: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 1. Be ðám monnum ðe heora wǽpna tó monslyhte lǽnaþ. Gif hwá his wǽpnes ódrum onlǽne ðæt hé mon mid ofsleá, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 1–4. Manslyht gewyrcan *to commit murder*, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. Héðenra manna hergung ádiligode Godes cyrican þurh reáflác and mansleht, Chr. 793; Erl. 59, 12. Manslæht, Confess. Peccat. Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa ðisse worlde.. manslehtas (*homicidia*), L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34: Wulfst. 164, 4. Ðǽr wǽron swá micle monslihtas on ágðere healfe ðæt hié mon bebyrgan ne mehte *inhumatas strages reliquit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 30. Ungetíma ágðer ge on monslehtum ge on hungre, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 19: Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 18. [*Laym.* monslæht: *A. R.* mon-sleiht: *Gen. and Ex.* man-slagt: *O. Sax.* man-slahta: *O. Frs.* mon-slachta: *O. H. Ger.* man-slaht.]

mann-(mán-?)swica, an; *m. A traitor*:—Ðyder (*to hell*) sculan mannslagan and ðider sculan manswican, Wulfst. 26, 15.

mann-þeáw, es; *m. A manner, custom, practice*:—Gé scyldigra synne secgaþ sóþfæstra nó monþeáw mǽran willaþ *ye rehearse the sin of the guilty, the practice of the just ye will not celebrate*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 25; Gú. 478. Ðæt hé monþeáwum mínum lifge *that he live according to my customs*, 71 b; Th. 267, 4; Jul. 410. Hé forlǽteþ lára ðíne, and manþeáwum mínum folgaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1856; El. 930. In monþeáwas, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 15; Az. 190. [Cf. þe hwile hit (*a child*) is lutel ler him *monþewes*, Morris Spec. i. 152, 432.] Cf. mann-wíse.

mann-þeóf, es; *m. A man-stealer*:—Manigu wítu [wǽron] máran ðonne ódru; nú sint ealle gelíce bútan manþeófe, cxx scill, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 7. Cf. Gif mon *forstolenne* man befó æt ódrum, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 16. Gif þeówne man man *forstǽle*, L. Æðelst. v. 6; Th. i. 234, 4. Man-stealing is dealt with in Theodore's Liber Penitentialis: 'si quis servum alterius, vel quemcunque hominem, furtu quolibet in captivitatem duxerit aut transmiserit, vii annos pœniteat, ii in pane et aqua,' xxiii. 13. See also xlii. 5.

mann-þwǽre; *adj. Gentle, mild, meek, not harsh, courteous*:—Manþwǽre *cicur*, i. *mansuetus, placidus*, Wrt. Voc. ii, 131, 35; *cicur*, 17, 12: i. 288, 46. Cyningc ðín cymeþ ðé monnþwǽre (*mansuetus*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 5. Milde and monþwǽre, Blickl. Homl. 71, 4. Earmum mannum milde and manþwǽre *pauperibus benignus et mitis*, L. Ecg. C. pref.; Th. ii. 132, 14. Manþwǽre (*propitius*) heora fyrendǽdum, Ps. Th. 77, 37. Mildheort and manþwǽre *misericors et miserator*, 144, 8: Bt. 42; Fox 258, 9. On þeáwum monþwǽre *moribus civilis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. On ódre wísan sint tó manlenne ða monþwǽran on ódre ða grambǽran *quomodo admonendi mansueti et iracundi*, Past. 40; Swt. 287, 20: Ps. Th. 33, 2: 149, 4. God geriht ða manþwǽran (*mites*) on dómum, 24, 7. Manna mildust and monþwǽrost *most gentle and courteous of men*, Beo. Th. 6345; B. 3182.

mann-þwǽrness, e; *f. Gentleness, meekness, courtesy*:—Forðam oft gebyreþ ðæm monþwǽran ðonne hé wierþ ríðce ofer ódre menn ðæt hé for his monnþwǽrnesse ſáliwaþ and wierþ tó unbeald forðam sió unbieldo and sió monnþwǽrnes bióþ swíðe anlice *nonnunquam enim mansueti, cum praesunt, vicinum et quasi juxta positum torporem desidiae patiuntur*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 287, 24. Manþwǽrnes *mansuetudo*, Ps. Th. 89, 12: 131, 1. Mycelre monþwǽrnysse (*mansuetudinis*) mon, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 31. On his hátheortnesse (*fervor*) and on his monþwǽrnesse (*mansuetudo*), Past. 21, tit; Swt. 151, 6. Scearpnyssa beóþ ǽwende tó smédum wegum, ðonne ða yrsigendan mód, and unlíþe gecyrraþ tó manþwǽrnysse, Homl. Th. i. 362, 30: ii. 226, 9: Blickl. Homl. 33, 29.

mann-weorð, es; *m. A band of people, an assembly*:—Ðá Philippuse gebyrede ðæt hé for ðæm plegan úte of ðæm monweorode ǽrád, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 33. Gemun ðín mannweorod *memento congregationis tuae*, Ps. Th. 73, 2. [*Laym.* mon-weored: *O. Sax.* man-werod.]

mann-weorþ, es; *n. The value* or *price of a man*;—Gif mannes esne eorlcundne mannan ofslæhþ.. se ágend ágefe ðone banan, and dó ðǽr þrió manwyrþ tó. Gif se bana óþþyrste feórþe manwyrþ hé tó gedó, L. H. E. 1–2; Th. i. 26, 8–28, 1: 3–4; Th. i. 28, 4–8.

mann-weorþung, e; *f. The worshipping human beings*:—Wé lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde wilweorþunga.. and manweorþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3.

mann-wise, an; *f. Custom, fashion, usage, manner of men*:—Æfter monwísan *after the manner of men*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 30; Cri. 77. Hé ðære mǽgþe monwísan fleáh *he shunned the customs of that country*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 21; Gen. 1939.

mán-sceaða, -scaða, an; *m.* I. *A wicked and harmful person*:—Se mánsceaða (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 5022; B. 2514. Se mánscaða (*Grendel*), 1428; B. 712: 1479; B. 737: (*Grendel's mother*), 2682; B. 1339. Míne myrðran and mánsceaðan (*evil spirits*), Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 5; Gú. 622: 46 a; Th. 156, 27; Gú. 881: (*the giants before the flood*), Cd. 64; Th. 77, 2; Gen. 1269: (*the Egyptians who oppressed the Israelites*), 144; Th. 179, 31; Exod. 37. II. *a sinner, one who wickedly does wrong*:—Ðonne mánsceaða fore Meotude forht on ðam dóme standeþ, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 20; Cri. 1560. Ðǽr fýr maansceaðan ða synfullan forbærnde *flamma combussit peccatores*, Ps. Th. 105, 16. [*O. Sax.* mên-skaðo *applied to the devil and to the Jews.*]

mán-sceatt, es; *m. Usury, unjust gain*:—Of mánsceatte and of máne *ex usuris et iniquitate*, Ps. Th. 71, 14.

mán-scyld, e; *f. Guilt, sin*:—Ðú eart ðæt hálige lamb ðe mánscilde middangeardes tówurpe, Hy. 8, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 23. [*O Sax.* alát ús managoró mênskuldio *forgive us our trespasses.*]

mán-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of crime*:—Mé mánscyldigne (*Cain*), Cd. 49; Th. 63, 7; Gen. 1028: 50; Th. 64, 11; Gen. 1048.

mán-slagu, e; *f. A wicked blow*:—Ne móton hié ðínne lichoman lehtrum scyldige deáþe gedǽlan, ðeáh ðú drype þolige, myrce mánslaga (*or* manslagan *in apposition to* scyldige?), Andr. Kmbl. 2437; An. 1220.

mánsumian. v. á-mánsumian.

mánsumung, e; *f. Anathema*:—Nellaþ ða apostoli nánne rihtwísne mid heora mánsumunge [ámánsumunge?] gebindan, Homl. Th. i. 370, 10. v. á-mánsumung.

mán-swara, -swora, an; *m. A perjurer, one who swears falsely*:—Gif man mannan mánswara hátep, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 4: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 30; Cri. 193. Mánswaran, Blickl. Homl. 61, 13: 63, 13. Mánsworan, Wulfst. 26, 16: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 23; Cri. 1612: L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 18, 19: L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 19, 20. [*Icel.* mein-svari: *O.H.Ger.* mein-swero *perjurus.*]

mán-swaru, e; *f. Perjury*:—Mánswara *perjuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 70: L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 15: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15. [*Laym.* mon-sware: cf. *Icel.* mein-særi; *n.*]

mán-swerian; *p.* swór; *pp.* -sworen *To swear falsely, commit perjury, forswear*:—Gif man wát ðæt óðer mánsweraþ (*or* mán sweraþ, cf. se man ðe swereþ mán, v. 2), Lev. 5, 1. Be mánsworum. Ða ðe mánsweriaþ, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 246, 14. Ne swerige hé ðýlæs hé mánswerige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 8. Ða mánsweriendan *perjurantes*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 8. [*Laym.* þ he weore touward his lauerd manswore: *Scott.* to manswear *to perjure*; manswearing *perjury*: Mid. York. Gl. main-swear *to forswear.*]

manung, e; *f.* I. *monition, admonition, advice*:—Seó monung ðære godcundan árfæstnesse *admonitio divinae pietatis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 24. Ðá sealdon hí strange manunge *dant fortia monita*, 1, 12; S. 481, 13. Tó onfónne and tó ongitanne ða monunge ðære hálwendan lára *ad suscipienda et intelligenda doctrinae monita salutaris*, 2, 12; S. 512, 26. II. *a claiming* or *exaction of debt, tribute, &c.*:—Gafules manung *exactio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 10. Ic beóde ðæt hý nán man ne brocie mid feós manunge, Chart. Th. 472, 10. III. *the place where toll is demanded, the district in which a power of summoning or exacting is exercised*:—Monno sittende æt gæſlas monunge *hominem sedentem in telonio*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 9. Nemne man on álces gerǽfan manunge swá fela manna swá man wite ðæt ungelygne sýn, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 9. Ðæt wé rídan be eallum tó mid ðam gerǽfan ðe hit on his

monunge sý, v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 13. **IV.** *the people residing in such a district, and bound to answer his summons*:—Fô se gerêfa tô mid his monunge, and ædrîfe ðæt spor ût of his scîre, v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 22. v. manian.

mân-wamm, es; *m. A blot caused by sin*:—Mânwomma gehwone geseón on ðâm sâwlum *to see every guilty stain in the souls*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 27; Cri. 1280.

mân-weorc, es; *n. A wicked work, crime*:—Gif mæssepreóst mânweorc tô swîðe gewurce, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 4: L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 14. Ðæt hý môstun mânweorca tôme lîfgan, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 25; Cri. 1211: 72 b; Th. 270, 2; Jul. 459. Ðæt ic in mânweorcum môd oncyrre, 72 a; Th. 268, 28; Jul. 439. Ær man âweódige ða unriht and ða mânweorc ðe man wîde sâwþ, Wulfst. 243, 19. [*O. Sax.* mên-werk.] Cf. mân-dæd.

mân-weorc; *adj. Doing evil, wicked*:—Ðæt ðû mê swâ mânweorcum inwrige wyrda gerýno, Elen. Kmbl. 1621; El. 812. v. mân-wyrhta.

mân-word, es; *n. A wicked word*:—Ys hyra mûðes scyld mânworda feala ða hî mid welerum âspræcan *delicta ores eorum sermo labiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 58, 12.

mân-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker of wickedness, a sinner*:—Mânwyrhtan *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 93, 3: *qui operantur iniquitatem*, 118, 3.

mapulder (-dur, -dor); *m.* (?) *f.* (?) *A maple tree*:—Mapuldur *acerabulus*, Ep. Gl. 26, 14: Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 1. Mapuldor, 4, 26: L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. Mapulder *acer*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 1; Wrt. Voc. 33, 1. Mabuldor *acerabulos*, 285, 35. On ðære (ðæne?) ealdan mapolder, Chart. Th. 146, 26. Tô ðon reádleáfan mapuldre; of ðam mapuldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 298, 16. The word is found in several place-names in the Charters v. Cod. Dip. vi. 313, and still occurs, e. g. Mappledurwell in Hampshire, Mapplederham in Oxfordshire. v. mapultreów, *and* cf. apulder.

mapuldren; *adj. Made of maple*:—Mapuldern *acernum*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 1; Wrt. Voc. 33, 1. On mapoldren geat, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 18.

mapul-treów (*it is made masc. in the following*):—In ðonne mapultrê . . from ðam mapoltrê, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 381, 1–2. v. mapulder.

mâra, *more*. v. micel.

mâran. v. mæran.

marc, es; *n. A mark, half a pound* (in the laws only the half-mark occurs):—Swîðe strang gyld, ðæt wæs viii. marc, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 21. Six marc silures . . âne marc goldes, Chart. Th. 566, 21–29. ii marc gold, 567, 33. Tô marc goldes tô ðe kynges heregete and half-marc goldes ðe erl Harold and half-marc goldes Stîgand bisscop, 573, 10–14. Wið x marcun goldes, Wanl. Cat. 150, 11. Gilde x healfmarc, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 2. (See also several of the following paragraphs.) Tô viii. healfmarcum âsodenes goldes, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 1. [*O. Frs.* merk, mark; *f*: *Icel.* mörk; *f*: *M. Lat.* marca.]

mare, mârels. v. mære, mârels.

mare, an; *f. Silverweed*, L. M. 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. [*Icel.* mara. v. Lchdm. ii. 399, col. i.]

margen. v. morgen.

marian. v. â-marian *and* mirran.

market, es; *n. Market*:—Ðat market æt Dûnhâm *mercatum de Dunham*, Chart. Th. 422, 20 (a charter of Edward the Confessor). [Market and toll. Ic wille ðat markete beó in þe selue tûn, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 5–18.] [*O. Frs.* merked, market: *Icel.* markaðr: *O. H. Ger.* markat *mercatus, forum*; all from Latin *mercatus*.] v. geár-market.

marma, an; *m. Marble*:—Heó hæfþ hwîtes marman (marbran, MS. H.) bleoh *it has the colour of white marble*, Herb. 51, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* marmari: *O. H. Ger.* marmul.] v. marman-stân.

marman-stân, es; *m. Marble, a piece of marble*:—Gehêr ðû marmanstân, Andr, Kmbl. 2994; An. 1500. Þrûh of marmanstâne, Homl. Th. i. 564, 20. On ðam marmanstâne, 506, 11: Blickl. Homl. 203, 35: 207, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* marmara-steinar *slabs of marble*.]

marm-stân, es; *m. Marble, a piece of marble*:—Ðes marmstân *hoc marmor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 31: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 19. Of marmstâne geworht, Chart. Th. 241, 12. On mearmstâne, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 12; Ph. 333. Of fiðerscîtum marmstânum geworht *made of squared blocks of marble*, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. [*Laym.* mearm-stân, marbre-ston: *R. Glouc.* marbre-ston: *O. E. Homl.* marbel-ston; cf. *O. H. Ger.* marmulstein *marmor*.]

marmstân-gedelf, es; *n. Marble-quarrying*:—Mâ ðonne twâ þûsend cristenra manna ðe tô marmstângedelfe gesette wæron, Homl. Th. i. 560, 32.

Maroara; *The people of Moravia*:—Hié Maroara habbaþ bewestan him þyringas . . . Be éastan Maroara londe is Wisle lond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 10–17.

martyr, martyre, es: *m. A martyr*:—Se strengesta martyr *martyr fortissimus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. Wæs se martyre from moncynnes synnum âsundrad, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 5; Gû. 485. Hê wilnade ðæt hê mid ðone martyr þrowian môste, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 18. Hî cômon tô ðæs martyres hûse, S. 477, 9. Ðêr martiras meotode cwêmaþ, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 30; Sat. 655. Hê gemynegode ðara eádigra martyra, Bd. 1. 7; S. 476, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 1751; An. 878. Martira gemynd, Menol. Fox 137; Men. 69. Æfter gerisenre âre martyrum, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 17. [*O. L. Ger.* martir: *O. Frs.* martir, martil: *O. H. Ger.* martyr.]

martyr-dôm, es; *m. Martyrdom*:—Mid sige martyrdômes, Homl. Th. i. 374, 24. Hê (*Stephen*) is fyrmest on martyrdôme, ii. 34, 22. His martyrdôme wyrþe *ejus martyrio condigna*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 7. Hê gearcodon heora môd tô ðam martyrdôme, Homl. Skt. 5, 150. Martyrdôm (*martirium*) þrowiende, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 36: Menol. Fox 249; Men. 126: 287; Men. 145. [*O. H. Ger.* martar-toam *martyrium*.]

martyr-hâd, es; *m. Martyrdom*:—Se ðe rêdeþ bôc mînes martirhâdes, Nar. 47, 11. Hê martyrhâd gelufade, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 24; Gû. 443. Ne heora martyrhâda wona wæron heofonlîcu wundru *nec martyrio eorum cælestia defuere miracula*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 4.

martyrian. v. ge-martyrian.

martyrung, e; *f. Suffering as a martyr*:—Ymbe his martyrunga *de passione Christi*, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 254, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* martirunga *passio*.]

masc, max, es; *n. A mesh, a net, toil*:—Ic wyrpe max mîne on eá *pono retia mea in amne*, Coll. Monast, Th. 23, 9: 21, 13. On ðâm maxum *in retibus*, 21, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* maske of a nette *macula*: *Scott.* mask *a crib for catching fish*; to mask *to catch in a net*: cf. *Icel.* möskvi *a mesh*: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* masca *a mesh*; mascun; *pl. retia, plagæ, maculæ*.] v. mæscre.

mâsc-, mâx-wyrt, e; *f.* '*Mash-wort, the wort in the mash-tub*. On the malt boiling water is poured and allowed to stand three quarters of an hour; the liquid is wort, or mash-wort,' Lchdm. ii. 399, col. i:—Mâxwyrte amber fulne, L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 16. Wylle swîðe on mâxwyrte, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 14. Dô picce mâxwyrt on gemang, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 18. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* maschyn yn brewynge *misceo*, maschynge *mixtura*: *Scott.* to mask *to infuse*; mask-fat *a vat for brewing*: *Dan.* mask *grains*: *Swed.* mäsk: *Ger.* meisch *mash*; meisch-fass *mash-tub*.]

mâse, an; *f.* (*Mouse* in) *tit-mouse*:—Mâsae *parrula*, Ep. Gl. 20 b, 13. Mâse *parula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 62: 116, 36. [*O. and N.* mose: *O. H. Ger.* meisa *parus, parix*: *Ger.* meise: *Du.* mees: *Icel.* meisingr.] v. col-, cum-, fræc-, hice-, spic-mâse.

masian. v. â-masian.

massere, es; *m. A merchant*:—Gif massere geþeáh ðæt hê fêrde þrige ofer wîdsæ be his âgenum cræfte, se wæs ðonne syððan þegenrihtes weorþe, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 9. Ne beó ênig mangere mid unrihte, ne gîtsigende massere, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 24: L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 1.

maða, an; *m. A grub, worm, maggot*:—Maþa *tomus* (= *tarmus*), Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 12; Wrt. Voc. 24, 16. Maða (maðu?) *eimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 44. His gesceapu maðan weóllon, Homl. Th. i. 86, 10. Cf. Eorþ-mata (-maða?) *vermis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 44. [York. Gl. mad *an earthworm*: *Prompt. Parv.* make, maþe, wyrm yn þe fleshe *tarmus*: *O. E. Homl.* meaðen i forrotet flesch, i. 251, 19: *Goth.* maþa *a worm*: *O. L. Ger.* matho *lignorum et lardi vermis*: *O. H. Ger.* mado *tarmus, tarmes*: *Ger.* made: cf. *Icel.* maðkr *grub, worm*.] v. maðu.

maðelian; *p.* ode *To speak, harangue, make a speech, declaim*:—Maðelaþ *concionatur*, i. *conclamat, loquitur, contestatur in populo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 34. Maðalade *contionatur, declamat*, Wülck. Gl. 15, 36. Satan maðelode, sorgiende spræc, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 27; Gen. 347. Abraham maðelode . . ongan his brýd wordum lêran, 86; Th. 109, 9; Gen. 1820: Beo. Th. 701; B. 348: 747; B. 371. Byrhtnoþ maðelode, wordum mælde, Byrht. Th. 132, 66; By. 42. Byrhtwold maðelode, hê ful baldlîce beornas lærde, 140, 60. Elene maðelade, and fore eorlum spræc, Elen. Kmbl. 807; El. 404. Wîdsiþ maðolade, wordhord onleác, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 19: Vîd. 1. Maðeliendra *concionatorum, rhetorum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 76. v. mæðlan.

maðelere, es; *m. One who speaks* or *harangues*:—Maðelere *contionator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 72. Môtere *vel* maðelere *concionator*, i. *locutor*, 135, 32.

maðelig; *adj. Tumultuous, inciting to tumult* as in the case of one who harangues people (?):—Maðeli *tumultuosa*, Kent. Gl. 725.

maðelung, e; *f. Loquacity, garrulity*:—Maðelunge *garrulitatis, verbositatis, loquacitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 42.

mâðm. v. mâðum.

maðu, e; *f. A bug, maggot* (?):—Maðu *cimex*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 9; Wrt. Voc. 24, 13: 78, 69. [*Prompt. Parv.* mathe *cimex, tarmus*.] v. fîfesc-maðu, maða.

mâðum, mâðm, mâdm, mâðdum, es; *m. A precious* or *valuable thing* (often refers to gifts), *a treasure, jewel, ornament*:—Gylden mâdm, sylofren sincstân, gearogimma mân, middangeardes wela môdes eágan ne onlýhtaþ, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 40; Met. 21, 20. Mâðdum ðêres weorþ gold mon sceal gifan *treasure shall change hands, gold must be given*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 11; Gn. Ex. 155. Næs him tô mâðme wynn, hyht tô hordgestreónum, Andr. Kmbl. 2238; An. 1115. Deórum mâdme (*a sword*), Beo. Th. 3060; B. 1528. Æghwylcum eorla drihten mâð-

ðum gescalde *to each the lord of earls* (*Hrothgar*) *gave a rich present*, 2109; B. 1052. Hē ðone mādðum byreþ ðone ðe ðū mid rihte rǣdan sceoldest *he the jewel bears, that of right should be thine*, 4117; B. 2055. Mādm, goldhilted sweord, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 26; Rä. 56, 13. Ðis synd ða mādmas ðe Æðelwold sealde intō ðam mynstre . . ōn Cristes bōc mid sylure berēnod, and iii. rōde eāc mid sylure berēnode, ii. sylure candelsticcan and ii. ouergylde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 101, 21–26. Fato ł mādmas *vasa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 29. Hió hyre ða betstan mādmas tō Cantwaran cyricean brohte, Lchdm. iii. 422, 14. Heora dȳre gold ne biþ nāhte wurþ wið ða forescādan mādmas (*St. Swiðhun's bones*), Glostr. Frag. 2, 30. Hī be hyra gate tō sē eodon, and mādmas ofer L mīla fram sē fættan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 27. Ic (*Hrothgar*) ðæm gōdan (*Beowulf*) sceal mādmas beódan, Beo. Th. 776; B. 385. Mādmas, 3739; B. 1867. Ealde mādmas (*the spoil of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea*), Cd. 171; Th. 215, 19; Exod. 585. Welan þicgan, mādmas and meoduful, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 2; Vy. 62. Gehēt unrīm mādma and cynelīcra gyfena *promisit se ei innumera ornamenta regia vel donaria largiturum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8. Ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stōdon mādma and bōca gefyldæ, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 10. Unc sceal worn fela mādma gemǣnra *many a precious thing will we share*, Beo. Th. 3572; B. 1784: 5590; B. 2799. Ðǣr wæs mādma fela, frætwa gelǣded, 72; B. 36. Mādma, 81; B. 41. Dȳrwurþre eallum mādmum *omnibus ornamentis pretiosior*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 41. Ðæt se fēnge ǣgðer ge tō lande ge tō mādmum and tō eallum his ēhtum *that he should succeed to the land and to the valuables and to all his possessions*, Chart. Th. 486, 1. Ön circlīcum mādmum (*then follows a list of crucifixes, chalices and other valuables connected with a church*), 429, 11. [Se cyng sende his dōhter mid mænigfealdan mādman ofer sǣ, Chr. 1110; Erl. 242, 33.] Rūmheort beón mearum and mādmum, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 2; Gn. Ex. 88; Beo. Th. 3800; B. 1898: 2100; B. 1048. Wine Scyldinga fættan golde fela leánode, manegum mādmum, 4212; B. 2103. [*Laym.* maðmes; *pl.* (2nd MS. godes): *Orm.* maddmess; *pl.* (*the gifts brought by the Magi*): *Goth.* maiþms δῶρον: *O. Sax.* mēdmōs; *pl. gifts, precious things: Icel.* meiðmar; *pl. gifts, presents.*] v. dryht-, gold-, hord-, ofer-, sinc-, þeóden, wundor-mādum.

mādum-ēht, e; *f. A costly possession, valuable, treasure*:—Ne nom hē mādmēhta mā, ðeáh hē monige geseah, būton ðone hafelan and ða hilt somod since fāge *more things of price he took not, though many he saw, than the head and the hilt gay with gold*, Beo. Th. 3230; B. 1613. Draca mādmēhta wlonc *the dragon proud of his treasures*, 5659; B. 2833.

mādum-cist, e; *f. A treasure-chest, treasury*:—Nys hyt nā ālȳfed ðæt wē āsendon hyt on ūre mādmcyste (*in corbanan*, cf. *Goth.* kaurban, þatei ist maiþms, Mk. 7, 11), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 6.

mādum-fæt, es; *n. A costly vessel*:—Mādðumfæt mǣre, Beo. Th. 4801; B. 2405. Ða genam hē ða mādmfatu, gyldene and sylfrene, binnon Godes temple, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 25. Ða mādmfatu ðæs temples ungerīme, gyldene and sylfrene, mid ōðrum goldhordum, 66, 7. [Ða Ælfrēd king forlēt his mādmes and mādmfaten, Shrn, 16, 10.]

mādum-gestēald, es; *n. Treasure, riches*:—Eall ðæt mādðumgestēald ðe in ðæs ǣðelinges ēhtum wunade, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 32; Jul. 36.

mādum-gestrēon, es; *n. Treasure*:—Næs heó tō gneáð gifa Geáta leódum, mādmgestreóna, Beo. Th. 3866; B. 1931.

mādum-gifa, an; *m. A giver of costly gifts, a liberal prince*:—Hwǣr cwom mādðumgyfa? Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 1; Wand. 92. [*O. Sax.* mēdom-gibo (*Christ*).]

mādum-gift, e; *f. A costly gift*:—Æfter mādðumgife, Beo. Th. 2606; B. 1301.

mādum-hirde, es; *m. A treasurer*:—Ða mādmhyrdas ðe ðæt feoh heóldon ðe mon ðām ferdmonnum on geāre sellan sceolde, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 13.

mādum-hord, es; *n. Treasure*:—Mādmhorda mǣst (*the Ark with its contents*), Cd. 161; Th. 201, 6; Exod. 368. [*O. Sax.* mēdom-hord.]

mādum-hūs, es; *n. A treasure-house, treasury*:—Mādmhūs *gazophilacium*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 11; Wrt. Voc. 47, 18. Mādmhūs, 86, 48: *erarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 42. On ðæs cynges mādmhūse *in ærarium regis*, Gen. 47, 14: Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 13. Gesæt se Hǣlend binnan ðam temple ætforan ðam mādmhūse, Homl. Th. i. 582, 12. Hē lǣdde ða ælliþeódgan ærendracan on his mādmhūs and him geiēwde his goldhord, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 3. Ða fōr Julius and ābræc hiera mādmhūs (*ærarium*), Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 15.

mādum-sele, es; *m. A hall in which a prince gives costly gifts*, or *a hall containing costly things* (cf. gold-sele):—Mēda mādðumselas, Salm. Kmbl. 379; Sal. 189.

mādum-sigle, es; *n. A costly jewel*:—Geseah mādðumsigla fela, Beo. Th. 5508; B. 2757.

mādum-sweord, es; *n. A costly sword*:—Mǣre mādðumsweord, Beo. Th. 2050; B. 1023.

mādum-wela, an; *m. Wealth consisting of costly things*:—Æfter mādðumwelan (*the contents of the fire-drake's cave*), Beo. Th. 5493; B. 2750.

matt, meatt, e; meatte, an; *f. A mat*:—Matte *spiato* (=*piato*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 7. Meatte *matta*, i. 82, 20. Meatta *storia* vel *piata*, i. 41, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* matte *matta, storium*: *O. H. Ger.* matta, madda *piatum, matta.*]

mattuc, mattoc, mettoc, meottic, es; *m. A mattock, kind of pickaxe*:—Mattuc *ligonem*; mattucas *lagones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 35, 36. Mettac *tridens*, i. 289, 59. Mettocas *ligones, rastros*, Ep. Gl. 22 d, 29: *lagones*, 13 b, 20: *ligones*, 13 f, 1: Wrt. Voc. ii, 50, 77: *rastros*, 118, 68. Meottoc *tridens*, 122, 64. Meotticas *ligones*, 112, 66. Ðonne hēt hē hiene (*the rock*) mid fȳre onhātan and siddan mid mattucun heáwan *rupes igni ferroque rescindit*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 19. [Mattok *bidens*, Wrt. Voc. 234, 10: *Prompt. Parv.* mattok, pykeye or twybyl *ligo, marra.* Welsh matog, *a hoe.*]

māwan; *p.* meów [cf. *Laym.* medewen heo *meowen* (2nd MS. *mewen*)]; *pp.* māwen *to mow*:—Ðǣr nǣnig mann heg ne māweþ, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Gelīce ond mon mǣd māwe, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 15: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Rīpan and māwan, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 15. Māwenum hege, Ps. Th. 102, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* mājan: *Ger.* mähen.]

max, māx-wyrt. v. masc, māsc-wyrt.

mē; *dat.*: mē, mec, meh, mech; *acc. of pronoun of first person. Me*:—Ealle þing mē synt gesealde *omnia mihi tradita sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 27. Ælcne ðe mē (Lind. meh; Rush. mec) cȳð *omnis qui confitetur me*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 32. Ða ðe swencaþ mec *qui tribulant me*, Ps. Surt. 3, 2, 5, 6. Hālne mē dōa *salvum me fac*, 3, 7; 4, 2. Se ðe gelēfes on mech (mec, Rush.) *qui credit in me*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 35. Ne hæfes ðū dǣl mech (mec, Rush.) mid *non habes partem mecum*, 13, 8. Hē mē habban wile dreórges fāhne, gif mec deáþ nimeþ, Beo. Th. 897, 899; B. 446, 447. [*Goth.* mis; *dat.*; mik; *acc.*; *O. Sax.* mi; mi, mik: *O. Frs.* me; mi: *Icel.* mēr; mik: *O. H. Ger.* mir; mih.]

meagol, megol; *adj. Earnest, strenuous, firm*:—Ðæt ic Gode and Sancta Marian meaglum mōde on ēce yrfe geseald hæbbe *what I, with mind immovable, have given as a perpetual inheritance to God and St. Mary* (cf. the form 'Ego donationem *indeclinabiliter* consensi,' 322, 6), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 5. Mandryhten holdne gegrētte meaglum wordum *the lord* (*Hygelac*) *greeted his liege* (*Beowulf, on his return*) *with earnest words, gave him a hearty greeting*, Beo. Th. 3964; B. 1980: Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 8; Gū. 706. Fugla cyn hine weorþedon meaglum stefnum, 46 a; Th. 157, 13; Gū. 891: 60 b; Th. 221, 22; Ph. 338. v. un-meagol *and following words.*

meagol-līce; *adv. Earnestly, strenuously*:—Hié ðone lifgendan God and ðone hālgan heáhengel Michael meagollīce (cf. Homl. Th. i. 504, 7 *where in the same narrative* geornlīce bēdon *occurs*) gebēdon *they earnestly prayed to the living God and the holy archangel Michael*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 13. Hē hafaþ wīslīcu word, wile meagollīce mōdum tǣcan, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 16; Exod. 527.

meagol-mōd; *adj. Of earnest mind, earnest, strenuous*:—Ic synful bydde ðæt ðū onsende in mē (mē in?) heortan meagolmōd gemynd and gedēfe hreówe and sōðe ondetnesse ealra mīnna synna *I, sinful, pray that thou send into my heart an earnest mind, and suitable penitence, and the true confession of all my sins*, Wanley Cat. 246, 9.

meagolmōd-ness, e; *f. Earnestness, diligence*:—Hē sang ǣghwylce dæge mæssan Gode tō lofe myd swȳðe mycelre meagolmōdnysse and myd wēpendum teárum *every day he sang mass to the praise of God with very great earnestness, and with tears*, Shrn. 98, 3. Ðæs wē sceolan mid ealre heortan meagolmōdnesse ūrum Drihtne þanc secgan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 16. v. next word.

meagol-ness, e; *f. Earnestness*:—Lufian wē hine mid ealre ūre heortan megolnesse *let us love him in all earnestness of heart*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 23. v. preceding word.

meaht, maht, mæht, meht, mieht, miht, e; *f.* (*but* mihtes, Ps. Th. 70, 18). I. *Might, power, virtue, ability*:—Meaht eorþlīces rīces *potestas terreni imperii*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 13. Seó godcunde meht, Blickl. Homl. 19, 20. Gif hāto oððe meht ne wyrne lǣt him blōd *if heat, or his ability to bear it do not forbid, let him blood*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 4. Miht is Drihtnes *potestas Dei est*, Ps. Th. 61, 12. Meahte *opis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 26: *potentatus*, 77, 78. Mihte lufigend *dmans virtutis*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 255, 10. His rīces ongin, ne his mehte, ne his mægenþrymmes nǣfre gewonad ne weorþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 17. Ðīnes mihtes þrym *potentiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 18. Meahte *nutu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 78: 91, 31. Ungelīcnesse fiscere, nāwðer ne on worde ne on gebyrdum mid nānigre mihte (*ability*) gewelgode, Blickl. Homl. 179, 15. Hē on mihte (mæhte, Lind.) and on mægene uncliénum gāstum bebȳt (*in potestate et virtute*), Lk. Skt. 4, 36. Būtan ðīnre miht *abs te*, Ps. Th. 138, 10. Maht *potentiam*, Ps. Surt. 144, 4. Meahte *numen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 25. Ðīn wuldor ūs gecȳð, cræft and meaht, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 11; Az. 44. Swā swā mæht hæbbende *sicut potestatem habens*, Mt. Kmbl. Kush. 7, 29. Ða mæhte (ðæt mæht, Lind.) seðe eode from him *virtutem quæ exierat de eo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 29. Hē nānige mehte wið ūs nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 33. Þurh his godcunde meht, 121, 15. Ðīn mægen is āterod and ða mihte ðū næfst, Homl. Skt. 3, 611. Se weard hafaþ miht and strengþo, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 22; Gen. 950. *Virtutes* sind

gecwedene mihta, þurh ða wyrcþ God fela wundra, Homl. Th. i. 342, 27. His meahte synt *powers are his*, Ps. Th. 98, 10. Þurh ðínra mehta spéd *through the abundance of thy powers*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 64; Met. 4, 32. His mihta name *nomen majestatis ejus*, Ps. Th. 71, 19. Ðú sés wealdest mihtum *tu dominaris potestati maris*, 88, 8. Gástes miehtum, Hy. 8, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 12. Eallum hire mihtum and mægenum *with all her might and main*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Eallum mihtum, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 9. Mid eallum mægene and eallum mihtum *ex omni virtute, et omnibus viribus*, L. Ecg. C. pref.; Th. ii. 132, 13. On hyre yldrena mihtum *in potestate parentum suorum*, 27; Th. ii. 152, 15. Ðæt geþyld oferswíðdum leahtrum sprecþ tó ðám mihton (mægnum, 28 a) *patientia devictis vitiis ad virtutes loquitur*, Prud. 28 b. Ón ðíne ða mycłan mihte *in potentias Domini*, Ps. Th. 70, 15. Mihta strange, 102, 6. II. *an exercise of power, mighty work*:—Swilce mihta (mæhto, Lind.: mæhte, Rush.) ðe þurh his handa gewordene synd *virtutes tales quæ per manus ejus efficiuntur*, Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ne dyde mæhto ł mæguo monigo *non fecit virtutes multas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 58: 14, 2. [*O. E. Homl.* maht: *Laym.* mæht, miht: *Orm.* mahht, mihht: *Ayenb.* miȝt: *Goth.* mahts: *O. Sax.* maht: *O. Frs.* macht, meht: *Icel.* máttr: *O. M. H. Ger.* maht: *Ger.* macht: *Du.* magt.] v. eall-, heáh-, un-meaht.

meahte; *adj.* I. *mighty, powerful*:—Se meahta moncynnes fruma, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 17; Ph. 377. Se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes, 20 b; Th. 54, 16; Cri. 869. Ealle ðínes múðes meahte dómas, Ps. Th. 118, 13. II. *possible*:—Alle mæhte sindun mid God *omnia possibilia sunt apud Deum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 27. [*Goth.* mahts *possible.*] v. æl-miht.

meahte-, meaht-líc; *adj. Possible*:—Gode synt mihtelíce ða ðing ðe mannum synt unmihtelíce *quæ impossibilia sunt apud homines possibilia sunt apud Deum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 27. Ealle þing synd gelýfedum mihtlíce (MS. A. myhtelíce), Mk. Skt. 9, 23. [*Cf. Icel.* máttu-ligr *mighty; possible: O. H. Ger.* maht-líh *possibilis.*] v. un-mihtelíc.

meahte-, meaht-líce; *adv. Mightily, powerfully, with power, in power*:—Mihtelíce *potenter*, Hy. Surt. 26, 4. Myhtylíce *potentialiter*, 29, 11. Mihtlýce *potenter*, 49, 19. Sé oncneów ðá Cristofer hyre ýða mihtelíce eode *the sea acknowledged him, when Christ in his might walked over the waves*, Homl. Th. i. 108, 17. Mid ðám hé ðý mihtlícor wiðscúfan mihte *quibus potentius confutare posset*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 39. Meahtelícor, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 27; Rä. 41, 62. [Cf. *Icel.* máttu-liga *mightily.*] v. meahtig-líce.

meahtig, mæhtig, mehtig, mihtig; *adj.* I. *mighty, powerful, able*:—Meahtig God, Ps. Th. 98, 9: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 12; Gú. 760: Hy. 4, 108; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 108. Dryhten strong and maehtig (*potens*), Ps. Surt. 23, 8: 71, 12: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 29. Mæhtih, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 19. Meahtig God, Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 89. Cyning ríce and mihtig *rex potentissimus*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 16. Wyrta módor, innan mihtigu, Lchdm. iii. 32, 8. Heó was swá mihtegu wið God ðæt heó sealde blindum gesihþe, Shrn. 31, 12. Meotud bið meahtigra ðonne ænges monnes gehygd, Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 28; Seef. 116. Migtigra, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 33; Dan. 522. Allra mæhtigust is snytro *omnium potentior est sapientia*, Rtl. 81, 9. On ðysum eahta dælum (*parts of speech*) synd ða mæstan and ða mihtigostan *nomen* and *verbum*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 5. II. *possible*:—Mæhtiga *possibilia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 27. Cf. meaht; *adj.* and meahte-líc, meahtelíce. [*Goth.* mahteigs: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* mahtig: *Ger.* mächtig: *O. Frs.* machtich: *Icel.* máttigr.] v. eal-, efen-, fela-, fore-, ofer-, swíð-, tír-, un-meahtig.

meahtig-líce; *adv. Mightily, powerfully, with might*:—Ðæt is ðæt héhste gód ðæt hit eall swá mihtiglíce macaþ, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 32. Mihtiglíce hé mihte mid his worde hine gehélan bútan hrepunge *by an exercise of power he could have healed him with his word, without touching*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 8. Ðás seofonfealdan gifa wunodon on Criste æfter ðære menniscnysse swíðe mihtiglíce, Wulfst. 57, 9. [*O. Sax.* mahtiglík *mighty.*] v. meahte-líce.

meaht-leás; *adj. Powerless*:—Ðonne (*at the day of judgement*) stent ealra hergea mést heortleás and earh, mihtleás and áfæred, Wulfst. 137, 23. [*Icel.* mátt-lauss *weak.*]

meaht-mód, es; *n. Strong feeling, passion*:—Wæron heaðowylmas heortan getenge mihtmód wera *fierce rage pressed on the heart, and the mighty passions of men*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 10; Exod. 149.

meala. v. melu.

Mealdumes burh *Malmsbury*:—Aldhelme abbode æt Mealdumesbyrig, Cod. Dip. Birch 154, 6. Æt Meldum, ðæt is ódrum naman Maldumes buruh geclypud, 24, Binnon Mealdelmes byrig, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 3: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 312, col. 2.

meale-hús. v. melu-hús.

mealm, es; *m. Sand, chalk*(?) (see next two words). [*Goth.* malma; *m. ἄμμος: O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* melm; *m. pulvis: Icel.* málmr; *m. sand* (in names of places).]

mealmiht; *adj. Sandy, chalky*(?):—Tó mealmehtan leáhe (*the land lay in Surrey*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 394, 13. [E. D. S. Ellis' Farming Words, 'The chalk and mould were so mixed together, that in Hertfordshire we call it a *maumy* (*malmey*) earth.' 'A chalk or a *maume*.' 'Chalk, *maume*, or loam.']

mealm-stán, es; *m. Maum-stone*. 'In agro Oxoniensi lapidem invenies friabilem, quem *maum* vocant indigenæ.' E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15. A correspondent of Dr. Bosworth's writes: 'The *Maumstone* is to be found, more or less, all over Wiltshire, especially towards Stonehenge. It is used for the foundation of walls, and the poor people use it for whitening, in keeping their hearth-stones clean. It is not so white as chalk, and is much more brittle.'—Mon heardlíce gníde ðone hnescestan mealmstán, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 28.

mealt; *adj. Cooked, boiled*(?):—On gewylledre mealtre meolce (mealtre = gewylledre? Cockayne says the word should be struck out), Lchdm. iii. 6, 17. v. miltan.

mealt, malt, es; *n. Malt*:—Malt *bratium*, Ep. Gl. 6 b, 2: Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 18. Mealt, 11, 44: 127, 15: *macetum*, 58, 13. [*Icel.* malt; *n. O. H. Ger.* malz *brasium.*] v. alo-malt.

mealt-gescot, es; *n. A contribution of malt*:—Sceóte man swá hwæt swá witan gerædan, hwílum weaxgescot, hwílum mealtgescot, Wulfst. 171, 2.

mealt-hús, es; *n. A malt-house*; brationarium, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 127; Wrt. Voc. 58, 38. [Cf. *Icel.* malt-hlaða.]

mealt-wyrt, -wurt, e; *f. Malt-wort*:—Maltwyrt *acinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 37, 54. Mealtwurt, i. 28, 7. v. leáh-mealtwurt.

mealwe, an; *f. Mallow*:—Malwe *malva*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 31; Wrt. Voc. 31, 41. Mealewe, 67, 56. Wildre mealwan sceáw, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 14. Hé hláf þicge and mealwan, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6: 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 14. [From *Lat.* malva.] v. mersc-mealwe.

mearc, e; *f.* I. *a mark, sign* made upon a thing:—Tácon ł merca *titulus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 26. Cf. onmerca *inscriptio*, 12, 16. Merce ł stæfes heafud *apicem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. Mearce *caracteres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 81. II. *a mark, ensign*:—Hé nam ðone stán and árærde hine tó mearce (*in titulum*; for a pillar, A. V.), Gen. 28, 18. Moyses getimbrode twelf mearca (*titulos*; pillars, A. V.), Ex. 24, 4. Nimaþ ða sigefæstan mearcá *victricia tollite signa*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 66. [*O. Frs.* merke; *f. a mark*; macula: *Icel.* mark; *n. a mark, sign*; merki; *n. a mark, landmark; standard: O. H. Ger.* marcha, marca *titulus: M. H. Ger.* marc; *n. a sign.*]

mearc, e; *f.* I. *a limit, bound, term* (of time):—Ðá ðæs mæles wæs mearc ágongen *then was the limit of the time passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719: 224; Th. 296, 13; Sat. 501. Him ðæt tó mearce wearþ hé ðær feorhwunde hleát *that proved his life's limit; there his death-wound he got*, Beo. Th. 4758; B. 2384. II. *a limit, boundary* (of place), (a):—Beó ðær gemeten nygon fét of ðam stacan tó ðære mearce (*the limit up to which the hot iron had to be carried*; cf. Grmm. R. A. 918), L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 13. Hé hæfþ heora mearce swá gesette ðæt hió ne mót heore mearce gebrædan ofer ða stillan corþan *ut fluctus avidum mare certo fine coerceat, ne terris liceat vagis latos tendere terminos*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 129, 139, 146; Met. 11, 65, 70, 73: 20, 177; Met. 20, 89. Swá ðæt heora nán ódres mearce ne ofereode, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 32. (b) *a boundary* (= gemære) *of a particular estate*:—Ðis is éastmearc tó stánmere . . . swá tó Rithmærce, Cod. Dip. B. 280, 18, 12. Swá be mearce . . . ðonon súð andlang mearce, 148, 31–37. His metis rus hoc gyratur . . . forþ on ða mearce . . . andlang mearce . . . ðonon tó Æðelbirhtes mearce . . . ðonan forþ on ða mearce tó Beonetlégæ gemére . . . ðonan west on ða mearce ðær Ælfstán líþ on héðenan byrgels . . . ðonan Wulfstanes mearce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 26–131, 13. Be rihtre mearce (cf. be gerihtum gemére, l. 22) tó ðém gemérþornan; ðæt tó ðære reádan róde; swá forþ be ealdormonnes mearce; á be mearce ðæt hit cymþ on Icenan, 404, 31–405, 2. Heallingwara mearc, 400, 24. (c) *a boundary, confine of a district, border*:—Sí swá hwær swá hit sý, swá be norþan mearce, swá be súþan, á of scíre on ódre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 26: 4; Th. i. 232, 19. Cépeman oððe óderne ðe sió ofer mearce cuman, L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17: L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 17. (Thorpe in the last two examples would take mearc to be the limit of an estate.) Ðú symle furðor feohtan sóhtest mél ofer mearce, Wald. 1, 33; Vald. 1, 19. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon his mearce bráde . . . hira mearce mid tó rýmanne *terminum suum dilatare est . . . ad dilatandum terminum suum* (cf. getryman hira landgemæru, 4), Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 13–15: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 19; Gen. 2830. Unc módige ymb mearce sittaþ (*sit on our borders*), 91; Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. Merce gemærde wið Myrgingum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 6; Vid. 42. Hé sume on wræcsíð forsende sume on ódra mearca gesette *alios avulsos a sedibus suis, alios in extremis regni terminis statuit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 34. III. *the territory within the boundaries*; fines:—Hit wæs geond ealle Rómána mearce ðæt *it was the custom throughout all the Roman territories* (cf. *O. Sax.* thero marka giwald égan *to succeed to the throne*), Bt. 37, 4; Fox 100, 13. Hwílum wycg byreþ mec ofer mearce, hwílum merehengest fereþ ofer flódas, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 11; Rä. 15, 6. Mearce healdan (*or* II. c), Cd. 98; Th. 128, 32; Gen. 2135. Néfre on his weorþige weá áspringe mearce mid scýte mán

inwides *non defecit de plateis ejus usura, et dolus*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. [*Goth.* markôs; *pl. borders* (of a country): *O. Sax.* marka *border, district: O. L. Ger.* marka *district: O. Frs.* merke *limit, district: Icel.* mörk *a forest;* in compounds, *a border-land, district: O. H. Ger.* marcha, marka *limes, confinium, terminus, fines: Lat.* margo.] v. éðel-, first-, land-, leód-, tæl-, þeód-, Weder-mearc; ge-mearc, ge-mirce, *and the following compounds with* mearc-; *and cf. these with compounds of* mǽr-. On the *mark* see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 49–52, and Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i.

mearc-bêce, an; *f. A beech-tree which forms part of a boundary:*—Ðis synd ðæra viii. hída landgemǽra . . . tó ðære mearcbêcean; of ðære bêcean, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 9. On ða ealdan mearce bêcan, 296, 26.

mearc-beorh; *gen.* -beorges; *m. A hill which forms part of a boundary:*—Predicta tellus his terminis circumcincta. Ærest on æscwoldes hlâw: ðonne on gemǽtbiorh . . . ðonne on mearcbiorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 14. Æt ðæne mearcbeorh, iii. 175, 35. Cf. gemǽr-beorh, iii. 403, 27. [Kemble says 'the *mearcbeorh* appears to denote the hill or mound which was the site of the *mearc-mót*.' Saxons in England, i. 56.]

mearc-bróc, es; *m. A brook which serves as a boundary:*—Andlang Ecclesburnon tó ðam mearcbróce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 193, 31. Ðis synd ða landgemǽra. Ærest ðǽr mercbróc scýt on Seolesburnan; of mearcbróce . . . swá andlang burnan eft on mǽrbróce, 284, 12–30.

mearc-denu, e; *f. A valley which serves as a boundary:*—Tó mearcdene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 23.

mearc-díc, e; *f. A ditch which serves as a boundary:*—On ða ealdan mercdíc, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 7.

mearcere, es; *m. A notary, writer:*—Mærcerum, wrí[terum] *notariis*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 67.

mearc-hof, es; *n. A dwelling in a mark* or *country*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 14; Exod. 61.

mearcian; *p.* ode (mearc *a mark*). I. *to make a mark on anything:*—Hé byreþ blódig wæl . . . mearcaþ (*marks with blood*) mórhopu, Beo. Th. 904; B. 450. Mearciaþ on marmstáne hwonne se dæg and seó tíd geeáwe *in marmore signant titulo remque diemque*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 11; Ph. 333. Mearcode *sulcaret* ł *scriberet* ł *labararet*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 6. Hé mearcode ða stówe, Homl. ii. 160, 35. Mearca ðé sylfne mid tácne ðære hálgan róde, i. 534, 22. Mearcie (*brand*) man hine (þeówman) æt ðam forman cyrre. L. C. S. 32; Th. i. 396, 9. Mercande *signantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. II. *to mark out, design:*—Ælc cræftega þencþ and mearcaþ his weorc on his móde ǽr hé it wyrce *every artificer considers and marks out his work in his mind before he does it*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 4. Him tó gingran metot mearcode *the Lord marked them out for his servants*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 33; Gen. 459. [*O. Sax.* markôn *to mark out: O. Frs.* merkia: *Icel.* marka *to mark; mark out, design;* merkja *to mark: O. H. Ger.* marchôn *significare, notare;* markjan, markên *notare, designare.*] v. ge-, tó-mearcian; fore-mearcod.

mearcian; *p.* ode (mearc *a limit*) *To fix the bounds* or *limits of a place:*—Se mearcode ða stówa ðe gé eówre geteld on sleán sceoldon *metatus est locum, in quo tentoria figere deberetis*, Deut. 1, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* marchôn *definire, collimitare.*]

mearc-ísen, es; *n. A branding-iron:*—Mearcísen *cauterium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 18. Mearcísene *cauterio*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 22. Hé sǽde ðæt hé gesége ðæt ic wǽre gemearcod mid deófles mearcísene, Shrn. 37, 13. v. next word.

mearc-ísern, es; *n. A branding-iron:*—Mearcísern *cauterium*, Ep. Gl. 8 d, 35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 76: *ferrum quo note pecudibus inuruntur*, 3. Mercíseren, 102, 58.

mearc-land, es; *n.* I. *a border-land, waste land lying outside the cultivated:*—Se mylenhâm and se myln and ðæs mearclandes swá mycel swá tó þrím hídon gebyraþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 11. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 50. Mearclonde (*the sea coast*) neáh, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 6; Rä. 4, 23. Him ðe feára sum mearclond gesæt (*of Guthlac when he retired to his hermitage.* Cf. *what is said before of his dwelling place:*—Wæs seó londes stów bimiðen fore monnum, ðǽðæt meotud onwráh beorg on bearwe, 34 b; Th. 110, 32–35), Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 17; Gú. 145. Hêht ymbwícigean Æthanes byrig mearclandum on *bade them encamp about Etham's town, in its borders*, Cd. 146; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 67. II. *a district, country, territory:*—Ðæt mearcland, folcstede gumena, hæleþa ǽðel, Andr. Kmbl. 37; An. 19. Geweoton ða wítigan mearcland tredan, 1603; An. 803. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 46 sqq. [*Icel.* mark-land *forest-, border-land.*]

mearc-mót, es; *n. The place where the assembly* (mót) *of a district* (mearc) *was held:*—Ðis syndon ða landgemǽra . . . tó mercemóte; fram mercemóte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 71, 31. v. Saxons in England, i. 55.

mearc-pæð, es; *m. n.*(?) *A path leading through a country:*—Be mearcpaðe, stráte neáh, Andr. Kmbl. 2124; An. 1063. Ic síðade wíddor mearcpaðas (*paths across the marches?*) træd, móras pæðde, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 7; Rä. 71, 10. Gewát hé ðá féran ofer mearcpaðu (-paðum? -waðu, Grimm, Kemble), ðæt hé on Membre becom, Andr. Kmbl. 1575; An. 789. v. mearc-wæd.

mearc-stapa, an; *m. One who wanders about the desolate mark* or *border-land:*—Grendel, mǽre mearcstapa, Beo. Th. 206; B. 103. Hié gesáwon swylce twegen micle mearcstapan móras healdan; ðǽr wæs idese onlícnes ðǽr on weres wæstmum wræclástas træd . . . Hié dýgel lond warigeaþ, wulfhleoþu, windige næssas, frécne fengelád, 2698–2722; B. 1347–1359. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 48.

mearc-stede, es; *m. Desolate, border-land:*—Saga mé from ðam lande ðǽr nénig fira ne mæg fótum gestæppan . . . Hé on ðam felde geslóg xxv dracena, . . forðan ðá foldan ne mæg fira énig, ðone mearcstede, mon gesécan, fugol gefleógan, ne ðon má foldan neát, Salm. Kmbl. 418–436; Sal. 209–218. v. preceding word.

mearc-þreát, es; *m. A band of men occupying the frontier of a country:*—Manna þengel mearcþreáte rád (cf. Th. 187, 33: 188, 14), Cd. 151; Th. 188, 25; Exod. 173.

mearc-treów, es; *n. A tree serving as a boundary:*—Ðonne tó mearctreówe, Cod. Dip. Kembl. iii. 434, 18. Cf. gemǽr-treów.

mearcung, e; *f.* I. *a marking, mark:*—*Nota* ðæt is mearcung Ðæra mearcunga sind manega, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 19. Mærcunge *characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 13. II. *a marking out, description, arrangement, disposition:*—Mercung *descriptio*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 2. Mearcung *capitulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 40. Mearcunge *constellationem, constellationes*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 1, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* marchunga *propositum, institutio.*] v. fore-, ge-, on-mearcung.

mearc-wæd, es; *n. Boundary-water, the water by the shore:*—Wlanc monig on stæþe stódon stundum wrécon ofer mearcwaðu and ðá gehlódon hildesercum wǽghengestas *many a proud one stood on the shore; now and again they pressed over the border-floods, and then laded the wave-steeds with their war-shirts* (but cf. mearc-pæð), Elen. Kmbl. 465; El. 233.

mearc-weard, es; *m. A mark-warden, a wolf*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 14; Exod. 168.

mearc-weg, es; *m. A road that forms part of a boundary:*—Andlang mearcweges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 40, 3. On mearcwei, iii. 202, 5. Cf. mǽr-, gemǽr-weg.

meard. v. meord.

mear-gealla, an; *m. A kind of gentian:*—Mergelle, Lchdm. iii. 24, 1. Wyl mergeallan on meolcum, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 18. v. mersc-meargealla.

mearh, mærh, es; *n. m. Marrow, pith;* also *a sausage.* Cf. mearh-gehæcc:—Mearh *medulla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 23. Mearg, 283, 48. Mærh, 70, 47. Merg, ii. 114, 3. Mearh *lucanica* (*lucanica* genus farciminis ex porcinis carnibus concisis a Lucanis populis, a quibus Romani milites primum didicerunt, Forcellini), 51, 55: *amilarius*(?), 6, 59: 100, 19. Mærh, 113, 22. Meargh, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 53 (given amongst words *de suibus*). Mearh *medulla* vel *lucanica*, 44, 42. Mid mearche *cum medulla*, Cant. M. ad fil. 14. Wudupistles ðone grénan mearh ðe biþ on ðam heáfde, L. M. 3, 70; Lchdm. ii. 358, 1. Gedó ðæt mearh on ða eágan, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 9. Heortes smeoruw oðde ðæt mearh, Herb. 96, 3; Lchdm. i. 208, 22. Nim foxes smero and ráhdeóres mearh, Lchdm. iii. 2, 25. Wulfes mearh, L. Med. ex Quad. 9, 6; Lchdm. i. 362, 9. Heortes mearg, 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. Nim mærc, sápan (MS. mærcsápan) and hinde meolc, Lchdm. iii. 4, 1. Mearga *medullas*, Germ. 397, 493. [*O. L. Ger.* marg: *O. Frs.* merg: *Icel.* mergr; *m.: O. H. Ger.* marag, marg, mark: *Ger.* mark; *n.*]

mearh; *g.* meares; *m. A horse, steed:*—Mearh moldan træd, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. Cyninges mearh, 2383; El. 1193. Se swifta mearh burhstede beátcþ, Beo. Th. 4521; B. 2264. Hwǽr cwom mearg, hwǽr cwom mago, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92. Sum biþ meares gleáw *one is skilful in the management of a steed*, 79 a; Th. 297, 17; Crä. 69. Tomes meares, 91 a; Th. 342, 13; Gn. Ex. 142. Ðá hé on meare rád, on wlancan ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54: Elen. Kmbl. 2349; El. 1176. Ðe him mænigne mear gesealde, Byrht. Th. 137, 19; By. 188. Eahta mearas, Beo. Th. 2075; B. 1035. Fealwe mearas, 1735; B. 865. Mearas æppelfealuwe, 4333. Meara and mádma, 4338; B. 2166. Mearum and mádmum, 3800; B. 1898. Beornas cómon wiggum gengan on mearum módige, Andr. Kmbl. 2193; An. 1098. [*Icel.* marr *a steed* (in poetry; used in compounds, e.g. vág-marr *wave-steed*, of ships: *O. H. Ger.* marah, march *equus.*] v. lagu-, sǽ-, ýð-mearh.

mearh-cofa, an; *m. A marrow-chamber, a bone:*—Mearhcofan *ossa*, Ps. Th. 101, 3.

mearh-gehæcc, es; *n. A kind of pudding, a sausage:*—Mearhgehæc *isica* (*insicia* genus farciminis, seu obsonii ex carne concisa, Forcellini), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 35. Mærhgehæc (-hæt, Wrt.) *isicia*, i. 27, 22. [Halliwell gives '*hack* the lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine: *hackin* a pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog: *hack-pudding* a mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits: *hatcher* a dish of minced meat.] v. *next word and* haccian.

mearh-hæcsele; es; *n. A sausage, hog's-pudding:*—Gehæcca oðde mearhhæcsel *farcimen* (*farcimen* intestinum varie ac minutim concisa carne refertum, Forcellini), Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 77. v. preceding word.

mearh-, mearg-líc; *adj. Marrowy, fat:*—Onsegdnisse mergfice ic

offriu *holocausta medullata offeram*, Ps. Surt. 65, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* marag-haft (*in same passage*).]

mearrian; *p.* ode *To err, go astray*:—Ne þyncþ ðeáh ðām monnum ðæt hī ſuht mearrigen ðe ðæs wilniaþ tō begitanne ðæt hī māran ne þu.ſon tilian *num enim uidentur errare hi, qui nihilo indigere nituntur?*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 1. v. ge-mearr, mirran.

mearþ, es; *m. A marten, a kind of weasel*:—Mearth *furuncus*, Ep. Gl. 9 d, 11. Mearþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 21: *furo, idem deminutive furunculus*, 39, 58: *ferunca* vel *ferunculus*, l. 22, 51. Mærþ *ferunca*, 78, 17: *mus musculus*, ii. 76, 36. Merþ *ferunca*, 40, 12. Se byrdesta sceall gyldan xv mearþes fell (cf. *Icel.* marð-skinn.), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 20. Ofer mearþes hrycg (*in an enumeration of boundaries*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 20. [*Icel.* mörðr.]

mearu, mæru, meru, myru; *adj. Tender, soft, delicate*:—Ðonne his twig biþ mearu (*tener*), Mk. Skt. 13, 28. Merwe, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 32. Mearuwe *delicatus i. tenerus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 40. Gyf se līchoma mearu (MS. B. mearuw) *gif the body be tender* (*with sores*), Herb. 102, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 24. Hwæðer sió gecynd ðæs līchoman sīe heard ðe hnesce and mearwe, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 14. Man byþ merwe gesceaft, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Myra *tenellus*, Kent. Gl. 62. Se myrwa *mactus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 71. Ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *tenellis ecclesiæ crementis*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 37. Blōd fleów of hire ðæm merwan līchoman, Shrn. 101, 22. Genim ðās wyrte swā mearwe *take this plant as young and tender as possible*, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, 8, 12. Mearawa *tenera, gracilia*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 42. Ne gedafenaþ ūs ðæt wē symle hnesce beón on ūrum geleáfan swā swā ðās merwan cild, Homl. Th. i. 602, 13. Þurh ða myrwan *per tenera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 23. Hī (*the leaves*) beóþ mearwran (MS. H. mearuwran), Herb. 153, 1; Lchdm. i. 278, 15. Ða hwītan līchoman beóþ mearuwran and tedran ðonne ða blacan, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 21. Mærwost, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 190, 21. On mearwis[tum?] *in tenerrima, gracillima*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 69. Merewistan *gracillima*, 521, 29. [*A. R.* meruwe (*of young trees*): *O. H. Ger.* marawi, maro *tener, delicatus; there is besides* muruwi, murwi *with same meaning*: *M. H. Ger.* mürwe: *Ger.* mürbe.]

mearuw-ness, e; *f. Tenderness, delicacy*:—Hira mōdes mearuwnesse (Cott. MSS. meruwenesse) *eorum teneritudinem*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 18. Marenysse *teneritudine*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 35.

meatt. v. matt.

meáu. v. mǣw.

mec. v. mē.

mēce, es; *m. A sword, falchion, blade*:—Mēce *machera*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 44: 424, 30: Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 47: *mucro*, 114, 35. Mēcha *aciem gladii, vim gladii*, 98, 36. Mēche *frameam*, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 14. Mēces ecge, Beo. Th. 3628; B. 1812. Mid ǣwendenlīcum mēce *romphæa versatili vel volubili ancipiti, utraque parte acutus*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 70. Slōh fāgum mēce, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. Scīrne mēce *a bright blade*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 8; Crä. 65. Heardne mēce, Byrht. Th. 136, 47; By. 167. Mēcea gemānan, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6; Æðelst. 40. Mēcum mylenscearpan, Erl. 112, 24; Æðelst. 24. [*Laym.* mæche: *Goth.* mēki (*acc.*): *O. Sax.* māki: *Icel.* mækir.]

mēce-fisc, es; *m. A mullet*:—Mēce-(mēce-)fisc *mugil*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup, 308, 5. Cf. gār-fisc.

mecg. v. mæcg.

mecgan; *p.* mægde (?) *To stir, mix*:—Cnuca eall ðās tōgadere and magce tōgadere *pound all these together, and stir together*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 8. Nime ðat dust and mæcige mid ðan æge *take the dust and stir it up with the egg*, 126, 19. Stream sceal mecgan mereflōde *the river shall stir up* (*as it pours in*) or *mix with, the ocean*, Menol. Fox 507; Gn. C. 24.

mechanisc; *adj. Mechanical*:—Án wurþlīc weorc on mechanisc geweorc, Homl. Skt. 5, 251.

mēd, e; *f. Meed, reward*:—Mēd *merces*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 45: *merx*, ii. 58, 41. Dīn mēd byþ swīðe micel, Gen. 15, 1: Lk. Skt. 6, 35. Hwæt byþ ūs tō mēde, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 27: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 19; Jud. 335. Elles næbbe gē mēde mid eówrum fæder ðe on heofenum ys, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Mēde onfōn, 6, 5. Hē mē mēde gehēt, Beo. Th. 4275; B. 2134. Ðē sind gehealdene dīne mēda gewisse, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 24: Cd. 19; Th. 130, 29; Gen. 2167. Ðū mēdum scealt onfōn, 141; Th. 176, 24; Gen. 2916: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 34. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mēda, miéda: *O. Frs.* mēde, meide, mīde: *O. H. Ger.* mieta, miata: *Ger.* miete.] v. meord.

mēdan. v. on-mēdan.

Mēdas, Mēdisc. v. Mēðas, Mēðisc.

mēdder, mēddern. v. mōdor, mēdren.

med-drosna; *pl. f. Dregs of mead*, L. M. 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 15.

-mēde; *subst.* and *adj.* v. eáþ-, ge-, ofer-, unblīðe-, unge-, wider-mēde (-mēdu).

medel. v. mædel.

medeme. v. medume.

mēderce. v. mȳdrece.

mēderen. v. mēdren.

meder-wyrhta. v. meter-wyrhta.

Medeshāmstede, es; *m. Peterborough*:—Abbud ðæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Medeshāmstyde on Gyrwan lande, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 41. Nama hit gīfden Medeshāmstede, forðan ðet dēr is ān wæl ðe is gehāten Medeswæl, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 9. Hē geaf hit ðā tō nama Burch ðe ēr hēt Medeshāmstede, 963; Erl. 123, 34. See also Cod. Dip. Kembl. vi. 312.

mēd-gilda, an; *m. One who receives pay, a needy person*:—Wædla ł mēdgylda *mendicus*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 18. Se hȳra oððe se mēdgylda *the hireling or the mercenary*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 5. Swā swā mēdgildan (*hireling's*) dagas, ii. 454, 27. Nafa ðū dīnne nēhstan for weal and for mēdgildan *non fratrem tuum opprimes seruitute famulorum*, Lev. 25, 39.

-medla. v. an-, on-, ofer-medla.

medlen. v. midlen.

mēd-līc. v. mēþ-lic.

med-micel; *adj.* I. *not great, moderate, small* (of time, space, quantity):—Se medmicla fyrst *modica illa intercapedo*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 14: Blickl. Homl. 111, 24. Is on westan medmycel duru, 127, 8. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ medmycclum feó, 61, 30. Ðā fēng hē tō medmycclan bigleofan, ðæt wæs tō ðam berenan hlāfe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 5. Hæfde hē medmycel (*permodicum*) mynster, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 21. Cærenes gōdne bollan fulne, and ecedes medmicelne, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 20. Midmycle (*other MS.* medmycle), Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Medmiclu and miclu *pusilla et magna*, Blickl. Gl. *Used as a noun*:—Dō medmicel on ða ēagan *put a little into the eyes*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 8. Medmicel pipores, 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 5. Medmicel hlāfes, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Ðæs medmāsta (*or* medmasta? *from* medume. v. *also under* II, III) geleáfe *minime fidei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 30. II. *not great, trifling, venial, not important*:—Gif man medmycles (*enigui*) hwæthwega deóflum onsægþ, fæste i. geár; gif hē mycles hwæt onsecge, fæste x winter, L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 15. Medmycel ærende wē ðyder habbaþ, Blickl. Homl. 233, 11. Ða gōd ðe ic ǣfre dyde wǣron swīðe feáwe and medmicle (*nimium pauca et modica*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 38. Ne māgon wē būton ðām medmyclum synnum beón, Blickl. Homl. 37, 10. On mycclum gyltum oððe on medmycclum, 107, 14. Micclum þingum and medmiclum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 304, 12. Ðæt ic on ðam medemǣstan (medemæstan?) geþohte gesyngode *quæ tenuissima cogitatione peccavi*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 10. III. *not great, lowly, mean, poor*:—On medmyclum hrægle gehealdene *content with mean apparel*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 17. On ðone medmycclan innoþ ðære ā clǣnan fǣmnan *into the lowly womb of the ever clean virgin*, 5, 18, 33: 23, 23. Æt ānum of ðissum medmǣstan *unum de pusillis istis*, L. Ecg. P. Add. 23; Th. ii. 236, 10.

medmicel-ness, e; *f. Smallness*:—Medmicelnysse gāstæs *pusillanimitate spiritus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 8.

medmicle; *adv. Humbly, meanly*:—Oft wīc beúþ on manegum stōwum medmyccle gesette; seó ceaster ðonne wæs hēh and aldorlīc, Blickl. Homl. 77, 24.

medo. v. medu.

mēdren, mēdern, mēddern; *adj. Maternal*, (of lineage) *on the mother's side*:—Eádweard his brōðor on mēdren (cf. *Icel.* möðerni *the mother's side*), Chr. 1041; Erl. 166, 28. Þurh mēdderne *per maternam*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 70. Of mēdernum hrīfe *de vulva*; mēdernum *maternis*, 441, 41, 25. Of mēddernum geeácnungum *partubus*, 480, 9. v. *following words and* ge-mēdred.

mēdren-cynn, es; *n. Maternal kin, kin by the mother's side*:—Ælfrēdes reht meódrencynn *Alfred's direct maternal kin*, Chart. Th. 483, 5. Ðæt wē ðīn mēdrencynn mōtan cunnan, nū wē āreccan ne māgon ðæt fædrencynn, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 34; Cri. 246.

mēdren-geeynd, es; *n. Nature derived from the mother*:—Hē wæs sōð man þurh his mēdrengecynd (mēddrengecynd) *he was very man in the nature derived from his mother*, Wulfst. 17, 7.

mēdren-mǣg, es; *m. A kinsman by the mother's side, maternal kinsman*:—Mēddernmāgas *cognati*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 80. Ðara mēdrenmǣga (mēddrenmāga, MS. H.) dǣl, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 21. Gif hē mēdrenmǣgas nāge, 27; Th. i. 78, 21.

mēdren-mǣgþ, e; *f. Kindred by the mother's side*:—Gebyriaþ twelf men tō werborge, viii fæderenmǣgþe, and iii. mēdrenmǣgþe, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 19.

med-rīce; *adj. Of little power, not powerful, of the lower as opposed to the higher classes*:—Medrīca gesetnyssa *plebiscita*; rīccra gesetnes *senatus consultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 65–66.

med-sǣlþ, e; *f. Bad fortune, ill success*:—Ðæt hió mōsten gefandian hweðer hié heora medsǣlþa oferswīðan mehte, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 28.

mēd-sceatt, es; *m.* I. *payment in reward of service done, a reward, wages, fee*:—Ne onfēng hē ðæt tō mēdsceatte *he did not accept it as a fee*, Shrn. 135, 24. Hē ne sealde Gode nānne mētsceat for his sāule . . . Ðæt is ðonne se mēdsceat wið his sāule ðæt hē him gielde gōd weorc *non dabit Deo pretium redemtionis animæ suæ . . . Pretium namque redemtionis dare, est opus bonum reddere*, Past. 45, 2; Swt. 339, 9–11. Swelce hié ða mētsceattas rīmen ðe hié Gode sellen . . . Ac hié sceoldon

gehiéran ðone cwide ðe ſwriten is: 'Se ðe mēdsceattas gaderaþ hē legeþ hiō on þyrelne pohchan.' An þyrelne pohchan se legþ ðæt hē tō mētsceatte sellan þenceþ *quasi mercedem numerant . . . Audiant, quod scriptum est: 'Qui mercedes congregavit, misit eas in saeculum pertusum.' In saeculo pertuso videtur, quando pecunia mittitur*, 45, 4; Swt. 343, 16–21. II. *payment for service or favour expected* (generally in a bad sense), *a gift, present, a bribe*:—Sī se ſwirged ðe unscildigne man belēwe wiō mēdscette *maledictus, qui accepit munera, ut percutiat animam sanguinis innocentis*, Deut. 27, 25. Ælc wōh for lyðran mēdsceatte gelǣtaþ tō rihte, Wulfst. 297, 26. Se man ðe bringþ mēdsceat ðam gerēfan, se gerēndaþ bet ðonne se ðe nānne ne bringþ, 238, 8. Gif hwā æt þeōfe mēdsceatt nime, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 14. Swylc gerēfa swylc mēdsceat nime, and ōðres ryht þurh ðæt ſlecge, iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 5: L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 12. Mēdsceattas *munera propriæ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 9. Mēdsceattas ſiblendaþ wīsra manna geþancas, Deut. 16, 19. Swýðre heora gefylled. is of mēdsceattum (*muneribus*), Ps. Spl. 25, 10: L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 17: L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25.

med-spédig; *adj. Unprosperous, poorly provided*:—Ne biþ ænig ðæs earfoþsǣlig mon on moldan, ne ðæs medspédig ðæt hine se ārgifa ealles biscyrge mōdes cræfta *no man upon earth is there of such hard fortune or so meanly endowed, that the gracious giver quite cuts him off from powers of mind*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 3; Crā. 9.

med-strang; *adj. Of moderate means, of middle rank*:—Ic lǣrde wlance men and heáhgeþungene . . . Ic lǣrde eác ða medstrangan men (cf. Homl. Th. i. 370, 20, *see under* medume) . . . and þearfum ic lǣrde, Blickl. Homl. 187, 13–17.

med-, met-trum; *adj.* I. *not strong in health, infirm, weak, ill*:—Hwā biþ medtrum ðæt ic ne sīe for his þingum seóc *quis infirmatur, et ego non infirmor?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 4. Se mettruma lichoma *debile corpus*, 61, 2; Swt. 455, 27. Sint tō manianne ða mettruman (*ægri*), 36, 4; Swt. 251, 20. Manega wurdon mettrume gehēlede, Homl. Th. ii. 512, 7. Mettrumra *ægrotorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 20. II. *of inferior position* (?):—Nalæs ðæt ān ðætte ða metruman (MSS. O. T. mǣttran: MS. B. mēteran) men ymb heora nēdþearfnesse wēron ac eác cyningas and ealdormen from hire geþeaht sōhton *non solum mediocres in necessitatibus suis, sed etiam reges ac principes ab ea quærerent consilium*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 43. Cf. med-strang.

med-, met-trum-, -trym-ness, e; *f. Infirmity, ill-health, sickness, illness*:—Seó lange mettrumnes ðæs seócan mannes, ðonne hine God forlǣtan nele ðþelice lifian, ne hē swyltan ne mōte, Blickl. Homl. 59, 28. Hwilum oſþryceþ ðone lichoman ungemetlicu mettrymnes (*languor*). Ongeán swelce metrymnesse mon beþorfte stronges lǣcedōmes . . . swā hē mǣge ða mettrymnesse (*morbum*) mid gefliéman, Past. 61, 2; Swt. 455, 26–30. Se ðe biscephād underſēhþ hē underſēhþ ðæs folces mettrymnesse *quasi ad ægrum medicus accedit*, 9; Swt. 59, 23. Hē geſōr on ðære mettrymnesse, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 21. Ðā gehēldon hié sum wīf of micelre medtrumnesse, Shrn. 135, 16. Mettrumnesse, Ps. Th. 5, arg: 6, arg: 15, arg: Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 13. Ða lǣcas cunnon heora medtrumnesse ongitan, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 16. Mettrymnysse *infirmitates*, Ps. Spl. C. 15, 3. Metrymnisse *ægrotationes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 17. Wīf sceolon gemunan hyra mettrumnessa and hyra hādes tyddernessa *women must remember their infirmities and the weaknesses of their sex*, L. E. I. 6; Th. ii. 406, 12.

medu, meodu, a; *m.*: wes; *n. Mead, a drink made from honey*:—Medu *medo* vel *modus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 41. Meodu *medo*, 82, 30. Medo *mulsum*, 290, 60. Medo, geswēt *vel* weall *defrutum*, i. *vinum*, ii. 138, 24. Meodu, Andr. Kmbl. 3051; An. 1528. Medewes *defruti*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 74. Ða mǣla ðe wē oft æt meodo sprǽcon, Byrht. Th. 137, 66; By. 212. Tō medo, Beo. Th. 1212; B. 604. Ðā wē medu þēgon, 5260; B. 2633. Ða þeówan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Wylle swā swýðre medo, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 7. Gedō on ðone drenc swíðe gōd medo, 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 15. Hwītne medu, Finn. Th. 78; Fin. 39. Ðǽr hý meodu drincaþ, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 16; Rä. 21, 12. Medewa, wīn *defruta, decocta vina*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 38. [*Icel.* mjöðr; *m: O. H. Ger.* meto, mito *mulsum, medum: Ger.* meth: *Lithuan.* middus: *Gk. μέθυ.*]

medu-ærn, es; *n. A house in which mead is drunk, a banqueting-house*:—Medoærn micel, Beo. Th. 138; B. 69.

medu-benc, e; *f. A bench in a banqueting-hall*:—Medubenc monig, Beo. Th. 1556; B. 776. On ðære medubence, 2108; B. 1052. Medobence, 4376; B. 2185. Meodobence, 3808; B. 1902. Meodubence, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 9; Vy. 48.

medu-burh; *f. A city in which mead is drunk, one in which mead-drinking warriors live*:—On ðære medobyrig, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 2; Jud. 167. On meoduburgum, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 18; Bo. 16.

medu-dreám, es; *m. Joy attending mead-drinking, festivity*:—Ne seah ic meduðreám māran, Beo. Th. 4036; B. 2016. Meodoðreáma, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 8; Bo. 44.

medu-drenc, es; *m. Mead*:—Ðonne biþ heom heora meodudrenc wīn and beór eall tō ēcum þurste ſwend *then shall their mead and wine and beer all be turned for them to eternal thirst*, Wulfst. 245, 4.

medu-drinc, es; *m. Mead-drinking*:—Fore medodrince *instead of mead-drinking*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 12; Seef. 22.

medu-full, es; *n. A mead-cup*:—Meoduful, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 2; Vy. 66. Meðoful, Beo. 1253; B. 624: 2034; B. 1015.

medu-gāl; *adj.* '*Flown with wine*,' *excited with mead*:—Holofernus mōdig and medugāl, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 26: Cd. 209; Th. 260, 1; Dan. 703. Meodugāl, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 16; Vy. 52. Meodugāles gedrinc, 330, 27; Vy. 57.

medu-heall, e; *f. A mead-hall, banqueting-hall*:—Deós (*Hrothgar's*) medoheal, Beo. Th. 972; B. 484. Meodoheall, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 13; Ruin. 24. In meoduhealle, 76 b; Th. 288, 6; Wand. 27: 79 a; Th. 297, 16; Crā. 69: 85 b; Th. 321, 33; Vid. 55. In medohealle, Elen. Kmbl. 2515; El. 1259.

meduma, meoduma, an; *m. A weaver's beam*:—Meoduma *insubula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 33: 282, 18. (Cf. Webbeámas *insubulæ*, 59, 43.) Meodoma, ii. 46, 33.

medume, medeme, meodume; *adj.* I. *middling, moderate, common*:—Medeme *mediocer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 67. Gif hwylc man forstele deórwurþe þing . . . Gif hwylc man medeme þing (*rem mediocrem*) stele, L. Ecg. P. ii. 25; Th. ii. 192, 17–20. II. *occupying the middle* or *mean position as regards* (*a*) *size, amount*, etc.:—Medume leódgeld *a half fine* (cf. *medietas leudis*, and other examples, Grmm. R. A. 653), L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 9: 21; Th. i. 8, 3. Hē hæfþ medemne wæstm *he is of middle height*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 18. Heáfdu medumra manna *heads of average, ordinary men*, Salm. Kmbl. 525; Sal. 262. Gehwar gebūrrihta sýn hefige, gehwar medeme (*moderate*), L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 5. Se mǣsta segl *acateon*; se medemesta segl *epidromas*; se lesta *dalum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 51–53. (*b*) *place, rank, means*:—Medemra þegna heregeata *the medial thanes' heriots*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12. Ic tǽhte ðām rīcan . . . ic tǽhte ðām medeman mannum . . . Ic bebeád þearfum, Homl. Th. i. 378, 20. Heáfodmynstres griþbryce . . . medemran mynstres . . and ðonne git læssan, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Ðæs medemestan līfes (*the life mid-way between the best and worst*, cf. mon forlǣt ðæt wyrreste līf and ne mæg git cuman tō ðæm betstan, 10), Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 15. (*c*) *age*:—Mīnre yldstan dehter . . . ðære medemestan . . . ðære gingstan, Chart. Th. 488, 28–32: 489, 23–25. III. *observing the just mean, perfect, meet, fit, worthy*:—Hē wæs þurh eall meodum (MS. B. medeme: MS. O. medum) *erat dignus per omnia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 19. Meoduma, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 37. Hwelc se beón scolde ðe medome (*dignus*) hierde bión sceolde, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 20. Medeme, Blickl. Homl. 129, 35. Hē wyrþ ælces cræftes medeme (*fit for, capable of*) . . . ælces þinges swā medeme swā hē ǽfre medemast (medomist, MS. Cott.), Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 25–29. Hwylc ðæt medeme gōd wæs hwylc ðæt unmedeme *quæ sit imperfecti, quæ perfecti boni forma*, 35, 1; Fox 134, 4. Medeme fæsten *a proper fast*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 436, 35. Medeme lāc, Blickl. Homl. 37, 32. Ful medomne wæstm, 55, 5. Drihtne tō geearnienne medome folc (' *a prepared people*,' Lk. 1, 17), 165, 15. Ne gedēþ se anweald gōdne ne meodumne (MS. Cott. medomne) *power makes him neither good nor worthy*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 20. Gōde and medeme, Blickl. Homl. 129, 23, 32. Mid medemum wæstmum hreówe *dignis pœnitentia fructibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 8. Medeme þinc *res dignas*, Kent. Gl. 396. Drihten dū ðe eall medemu geworhtest and nāht unmedemes, Shrn. 165, 31. Ne mǣgon wē nānwuht findan betere (MS. Cott. medemre) ðonne God, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 26. Nis meodumre ne māra ðonne *it is not too good nor too great for*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 16; Gū. 355. Ðæt medemeste *the best*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 10. Ða medumestan ealdras *exspectabiles senatores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* metam, metem.] v. un-medume.

medumian, medemian, medmian; *p.* ode. I. *to fix the measure of anything*:—Dōm æfter ðǽde medemige man be mǽde *according to the deed let the measure of doom be fixed in proportion*, L. Eth. vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 6: vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 17. Man sceal medmian and gescādlice tōscādan ylde and geógoþe *youth and age must have their proper place assigned them, and be discreetly distinguished*, vii. 52; Th. i. 328, 18. Medmian (medemian), L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 8. II. *to deem worthy* (v. medume, III.), *respect, esteem*:—Ic gemedemige (*other* MSS. medemige) ðē tō ðam þinge *dignor te illa re*, and medemigende ðē tō ðam þinge *dignans te illa re*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 250, 9–10. Weofodþēna mǽde medemige man, L. Eth. ix. 18; Th. i. 344, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* metamēn *temperare, moderare, dimidiare.*] v. ge-medemian.

medum-líc; *adj.* I. *middling, moderate, small*:—Gehwǽdum ī medemlicum *mediocri*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 55. Hē hæfþ medemlice nosu (cf. medmicle neosu þynne *naso pertenui*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34) *he has a slender nose*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 18. II. *worthy, honourable*:—Medomlican *dignitosam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 64. Medomlice *dignitosa*, 106, 55: 140, 27.

medum-líce; *adv.* I. *moderately, in a small degree, imperfectly*:—Medomlice *mediocriter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 27. Wē cunnon ðære leóde gerecord, nā medemlice ac fulfremedlice, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 3. II. *worthily, fitly, kindly* (cf. mǽþ-líce, medum-ness):—Hī ne

mágon medomlíce (Cott. MSS. medumlíce) þénian *ministrare digne nequeunt*, Past. 1, 2; Swt. 27, 10. Suíde medomlíce Iacobus his stírde *hine pis Iacobus prohibat*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 9. Medomlíce *benigniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 3. Meodomlíce *digne*, Rtl. 2, 41.

medumlíc-ness, e; *f. Smallness*:—Gehwǽdnys ł medemidlícnys (medemlícnys?) *mediocritas, parvitas*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 14.

medum-ness, e: *f.* I. *worth, dignity*:—Medumnes (Cott. MSS. medomnes) *dignitas*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 25. Nán man for his ríce ne cymþ tó cræftum and tó medemnesse ac for his cræftum and for his medumnesse hé cymþ tó rice *non virtutibus ex dignitate, sed ex virtute dignitatibus honor accedat*, 16, 1; Fox 50, 20–22. Gé underþiódaþ eówre héhstan medemnesse under ða ealra nýdemestan gesceafta *vos dignitatem vestram infra infima quæque detruditis*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 34. Dæt gé néfre swá heálice medumnesse (*the priestly office*) ne forwyrcen, L. E. I. 1; Th. i. 402, 27. Ealdordómes medomnysse, Shrn. 151, 19. II. *kindness, condescension, appreciation of worth in others* (cf. mǽþ, V):—Medemnysse ðínre *benignitatis tuæ*, Blickl. Gl.; Ps. Spl. 64, 12. Medumnysse *benignitatem*, 51, 3: Blickl. Homl. 145, 33. Cf. medumlíce, II.

medumung, e; *f.* I. *the fixing of the measure of anything*:—Á sceal dóm æfter dǽde and medemung be mǽde *ever shall doom be according to deed, and fine be fined with fair measure*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 5: L. E. B. 10; Th. ii. 242, 11. II.?:—Ðonon á be ecge on ða medemuncga (medemunga); of ðære medemuncge (mædemunge) on ðone ealdan widig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 25, 21–23: v. 286, 31–33. [*O. H. Ger.* metemunga *temperies, temperamentum.*] v. medumian.

medu-réden[n], e; *f. Strong drink, cellar* (in the sense of the liquors contained in it):—Rúmheort beón meodorédenne *liberal with liquors*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 3; Gn. Ex. 88.

medu-scenc, es; *m. A draught* or *cup of mead*:—Meoduscencum hwearf geond ðæt healreced (cf. Ymbeode ides Helminga ðá ðæt heó Beówulfe medoful æt bær, 1244–), Beo. Th. 3965; B. 1980.

medu-seld, es; *n. Mead-house, house in which feasting takes place*, Beo. Th. 6123; B. 3065.

medu-setl, es; *n. A mead-seat, a seat in a banqueting-hall*, Beo. Th. 10; B. 5.

medu-stíg, e; *f. Path to the mead-hall*:—Cyning of brýdbúre treddode ... and his cwén mid him medostíg gemæt ... Hróðgár tó healle geóng, Beo. Th. 1845–1855; B. 920–925.

medu-wæge, an: -wæg, e; *f. The Medway*:—Sint dæs londes gemǽra: an westhealfe Scipfliót, an norþhalfe Meodowæge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 71, 25. Miodowæge, iii. 400, 26. Partem fluminis Meduwaeian, i. 135, 34. Andlang Medwæge, 283, 4. Andlang Medwægan, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 24. In tó Medewæge, 1016; Erl. 157, 4. Óþ mediwægan sindan ða gemǽra. Fram Miadawegan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 86, 24. Óþ Miodowegan, 17. In flumen Medewisege, iii. 386, 26. Óþ ða eá Medewegan, 400, 31.

medu-wang, es; *m. A mead-plain, the ground surrounding the house where mead is drunk*:—Tó sele comon feówertýne Geáta gongan, módig (*Beowulf*) on gemonge meodowongas træd. Ðá com ingán ealdor þegna, Beo. Th. 3291; B. 1643.

medu-wérig; *adj. Sated with feasting*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229: 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 245.

medu-wyrt, e; *f. Meadow-sweet*, also *mead-sweet*:—Meodowyrt *melleuna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 43: L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 14. Medowyrt, Lchdm. ii. 96, 17: 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 11. Medewyrt *malletina* (?), Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 1: Lchdm. iii. 6, 12: 16, 9. Meodeuyrt *mellauna, papamo*, 304, 1, 35. [*Scott.* med-uart: *Dan.* mjöd-urt.]

med-wís; *adj. Not wise, dull, foolish*:—Ða medwísan *hebetes*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 6, 15, 21; 205, 2, 4, 17. Sume wísran sume medwísran *quosdam sapientes, quosdam tardiores*, 30, 2; Swt. 205, 7. Medwísum men, Exon. 102 b: Th. 387, 24; Rä. 5, 10.

még, megen, megende. v. mǽg, mǽw, mægen, magan.

meh, meht. v. mé, meaht.

méi, meig. v. mǽg.

mela. v. melu.

melc, meolc; *adj. Giving milk, milch*:—Melc *foetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 57: *fetus*, ii. 36, 33. Melce and tydrende *foetus*, 36, 32. Hé geseah wilde hinde melce and se gepyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde, Shrn. 130, 3. Wíd tittia sár wísa ðe beóþ melce, Herb. 19, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 16. Meolce breóst *ubera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 14. [*Icel.* mjólkr *giving milk*: *O. H. Ger.* melch *foetus*: *Ger.* melk.]

melcan; *p.* mealc, *pl.* mulcon; *pp.* molcen *To milk*:—Ic melce *mulgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 55. Melke, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Se ðe melcþ *qui emulget*, Kent. Gl. 1121. Milciþ *morgit* (?), Ep. Gl. 14 f, 16. Milcet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 73. Milcit, 114, 17: *mulgit*, Wülck. 33, 26. Hé ðwa mealc, Shrn. 61, 19. Dæt fæt ðe ðú wille on melcan, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 9. Níge molcen, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 13: 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* melchan.] v. meolcian.

melcing-fæt, es; *n. A milk-pail*:—Melcingfata *muletra*, Germ. 390, 66. v. meolc-fæt.

meld, e; *f.* [*O. H. Ger.* melda; *f. delatura, delatio, proditio*] *Declaration, proclamation*:—Hé wíde beád Metodes mihte ðǽr hé meld íhte *he declared the Lord's power widely, where he could proclaim it*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 30; Dan. 648.

melda, an; *m.* I. *a narrator, an informer, announcer*:—Dæs de ic áfre on ealdre éngum ne wolde monna ofer moldan melda weorþan *what I would never relate to any man upon earth*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 3; Gú. 1203: 73 b; Th. 275, 28; Jul. 557. Sió æsc biþ melda, nalles þeóf *the axe is an informer, not a thief* (i. e. the noise made by hewing with an axe would attract the attention, which a thief would certainly shun, v. Grmm. R. A. 47). L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23: L. Edg. H. 8; Th. i. 260, 17. Þurh ðæs meldan hond; se sceolde wong wísian, Beo. Th. 4802; B. 2405. Ic tó meldan wearþ *I turned informer* (cf. Th. 259, 28 sqq., 270, 10 for the narrative forced from the devil by Juliana: cf. also Jul. pp. 39 sqq.), Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 30; Jul. 621. Dæt wé ðæs morþres meldan ne weorþen *that we be not informers of the crime*, Elen. Kmbl. 856; El. 428. II. *a betrayer*:—Gé sind meldan and manslagan (*betrayers and murderers*, Acts vii. 52), Homl. Th. i. 46, 24. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* meldari *sponsor*: *O. H. Ger.* meldari *delator, proditor.*]

meldan; *p.* ede *To announce, declare*:—Ús frunon fécnum wordum meldedan *they questioned us, with crafty words declared*, Ps. Th. 136, 3. Ic ne mæg word sprecan, mældan for monnum, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 18; Rä. 19, 2. Meldan, 109 b; Th. 411, 13; Rä. 29, 12. v. tó-meldan, meldian.

melde, an; *f. Orach*, a plant-name:—Melde, Lchdm. iii. 6, 11. Nim meldon ða wyrt, 54, 23. [*Dan.* meld: *O. H. Ger.* malta *beta*; melda *atriplex*: *Ger.* melde.] v. tún-melde.

meld-féoh, *gen.* -feós; *n. Fee paid for giving information*:—Se ðe hit (forstolen flésc) ofspyraþ, hé áh dæt meldfeoh, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 4. v. Grmm. R. A. 656.

meldian; *p.* ode, ede. I. *to declare, announce, tell*:—Múþ habbaþ and ne meldiaþ wiht *os habent, et non loquentur*, Ps. Th. 134, 16. Hí sprecaþ unnyt sæcgeaþ and wóh meldiaþ *pronuntiabunt et loquentur iniquitatem*, 93, 4. Ælfréd creft meldode *Alfred displayed his art*, Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 4; Met. Einl. 2. Ic sceal mód meldian swá ðú mé beódest *I must tell all my mind, as thou dost bid me*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 10; Jul. 463. Ongan meldigan ðone hálgan wer *the devil began to tell who the holy man was*,. Andr. Kmbl. 2341; An. 1172. Ðá geneálǽhton má hiue meldigende (*declaring that Peter was with Jesus*), Homl. Th. ii. 248, 32. II. *to inform against, accuse*:—Oft mec fsern scód sáre on sídan, ic swígade, néfre meldade monna éngum (*never accused any man* (?) or *told no man*), Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 17; Rä. 71, 15. Meldadun *vel* wroegdun *defferuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 17. Meldedun, 25, 26. *Desequunt vel* meldadan i. *accusabant*, 139, 15. Hé nolde meldian on his geféran ðe mid him sieredon *he would not inform against his companions who had plotted with him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 20. [*O. Sax.* meldôn *to declare, betray, proclaim*: *O. H. Ger.* meldên, meldôn *prodere, deferre, producere*: *Ger.* melden.] v. ge-meldian, meldan.

meldung, e; *f. Information* (against a person), *betrayal*:—Hé swýðe mánfullíce ácweald wæs þurh meldunga his ágenes wífes *multum nefarie peremptus est proditione conjugis suæ*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* meldunga *proditio, delatura*: *Ger.* meldung.]

méle, méle, es; *m. A cup, bowl, basin*:—Meeli *alvium*, Ep. Gl. 26, 38: Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 72. Méli *avum* (= *alvium*?), 101, 31. Méle *albium*, 8, 27: i. 285, 9: *patera*, 24, 39. Mélas *karchesia*, 24, 42: *ciatos*, ii. 22, 44. Dó méle fulne buteran on, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 17. [Halliw. Dict. meles and payles.] v. wæter-méle (-méle).

mele-, mil-deáw, es; *n. m. Honey-dew, nectar*:—Hunig[deáw] oððe mildeáw *nectar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 38. Nó hé fóddor þigeþ niete on moldan nemne meledeáwes dǽl gebyrge se dreóreþ oft æt middre nihte *non illi cibus est nostro concessus in orbe, ambrosios libat cælesti nectare rores, stillifero tenari qui cecidere polo*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 29; Ph. 260. [Swetter is munegunge of þe þen mildeu o muðe, O. E. Homl. i. 269, 5. In *Prompt. Parv.* and *Wick.* the word has the modern sense *blight, uredo, aurugo*; so *O. H. Ger.* mili-tou: *M. H. Ger.* mil-tou: *Ger.* mehl-thau. The first part of the word seems to mean *honey*, cf. milisc and *Goth.* miliþ *honey*. Grmm. D. M. p. 607, gives another etymology, connecting it with *Icel.* mél *bit* (*of a bridle*), the dew being the foam which fell from the bit of the horse Hrímfaxi.]

melec. v. milisc.

meltan; *p.* mealt, *pl.* multon; *pp.* molten. I. *to melt, become liquid, be consumed, dissolved*:—Ic mylte *liqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 7. Mylt *dissolvitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 25. Swá weax melteþ, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Mylteþ, 67, 2. His sylfes hám brynewylmum mealt (*was consumed*), Beo. Th. 4642; B. 2326. Multon meretorras (*when the waters of the Red Sea fell upon the Egyptians*), Cd. 167; Th. 208, 16; Exod. 484. Ðonne mé mægen mylte *dum defecerit virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Ne sceal áne hwæt meltan (*be consumed on the pile*), Beo. Th. 6014; B. 3011. Weax miltende *cera liquescens*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13. Mylteude *liquidas*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 73. II. of food, *to digest*:—Láte mylt géten flésc *goat's flesh digests slowly*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 16, 25. Ða scearpan þing unýþelíce meltaþ, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii.

212, 2. Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte. 2, 29; Lchm. ii. 226, 5. Þa ðe on ðære uferan wambe gewuniaþ and ne mágon meltan, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 17. Myltan, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 18. Wel meltende mettas, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 21. v. for-, ge-meltan; miltan.

meltung, e; *f. Melting* (of food), *digestion*:—Þara metta meltung, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 3. Hió næfþ góde meltunge *it (the stomach of a watery nature) hath not good digestion*, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 27. v. un-meltung.

melu, melo, mela, meolu, mealu, wes; *n. Meal, flour*:—Melu oððe offrung *ador*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 32: *farina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 17: ii. 38, 70. Swá swá mon melo (Cott. MS. meolo) sift, ðæt melo (meolo) þurhcrýpþ élc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Ðæt mela biþ gód, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 2. Genim hwætenes meluwes smedman, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 4. Melwes (Lind. mælo) *farinæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 33. Melues *similæ*, Lev. 6, 20. Melewes smedma *simila*, 83, 65. Melewes *polline*, mealewes *farinæ*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 36, 37. Ðrittig mittan clánes melowes (*fine flour*) and sixtig mittan ódres melowes, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 32. Meolwes, Chart. Th. 40, 10. *Pollis* smedma, *pollinis* of melowe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 48. Windlas mid meluwe *canistra farinæ*, Gen. 40, 16. Of rigenum melwe, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Genim beren mela gód, L. M. 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 50, 3. Beren mealа, Lchdm. iii. 8, 15. [*Icel.* mjöl: *O. H. Ger.* melo *farina, polenta, pulvis*: *Ger.* mehl.] v. ed-melu.

melu-gescot, es; *n. A contribution* or *payment made in meal*:—Hwílum weaxgescot, hwílum mealtgescot, hwílum melagescot, Wulfst. 171, 2 note. [Cf. *Icel.* mjöl-skuld *rent to be paid in meal.*]

melu-hús, es; *n. A house in which to keep meal*:—Mealehús *farinale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 41.

men *in* nim sealtes, þrý men *take of salt three parts*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 4. [*Cockayne compares the word with Swedish* mån *apart.*]

mend-líc (?); *adj. Moderate, small*:—Tó medmyclum (MS. C. mendlícum) fæce *ad modicum*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21.

mene, myne, es; *m. A necklace, an ornament*:—Maenoe *crepundia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 44. Mene *lunules*, 71, 1. Myne *crepundium* i. *monile gutturis*, 136, 68. Myne *vel* sweorbēh *monile* vel *serpentinum*, i. 40, 50: 74, 58. Ðes myne *hoc monile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 28. Brósinga mene, Beo. Th. 2403; B. 1199. (v. Grmm. D. M. 283.) Menas *monilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 60: *crepundia, ornamenta, monilia*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 30: 517, 29. Mynas, 481, 43: *lunulas*, 458, 30. Menum *monilibus*, 434, 71. Mynum *lunulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 71. [*O. Sax.* hals-meni: *Icel.* men; *n. a necklace*: *O. H. Ger.* menni; *pl. monilia.*] v. heals-mene.

menen, mennen, minnen, es; *n. A female servant, bondwoman, handmaid*:—Án menen ł þeówæ *ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 69: *vernacula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 37. Mennen *ancilla*, 2, 39. Sunu menenes dínes *filius ancillæ tuæ*, Ps. Surt. 115, 16: 122, 2. Minenes, p. 200, 6. Be ceorles mennenes niédhémede. Gif mon ceorles mennen tó nédhémde geþreáteþ, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78. 11–12: Cd. 103; Th. 136, 14; Gen. 2258: 97; Th. 128, 13; Gen. 2126. Deáh hwá bebycgge his dóhtor on þeówenne ne sie hió ealles swá þeówu swá ódru mennen is, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. CCL ðara monna, esna and mennena (*servos et ancillas*), Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* man; *n. a bondman* or *bondwoman*: *O. H. Ger.* mana-houpit = *a servant*; v. Grmm. R. A. 301.] v. drunc-, mere-, þeów-menen (-mennen).

menen-líc (= ?), myniend-líc *hortandus, ammonendus*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 64.

mene-scilling, es; *m. A coin worn as an ornament*:—Menescillingas *lunules*, Ep. Gl. 13 b, 37: Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 15. Mynescillingas, 49, 72.

mengan, mængan, mencgan; *p.* de. I. *to mix, mingle, combine*:—Ic menge *mango* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 42. Mengio, 113, 59: Epl. Gl. 156, 36. Mænge *margo* (*mango*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 48. Menget *confundit*, 105, 11. Ic mínne drinc mengde wið teárum *potum meum cum fletu temperabam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7. Ðú wið fýre ſoldan mengdest, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 223; Met. 20, 112. Ðara blód Pilatus mengde (*miscuit*) mid hyra offrungum, Lk. Skt. 13, 1. Ðonne wé medelcwidas mengdon *when we conversed*, Salm. Kmbl. 865; Sal. 432. Hí hí wið mánfullum megndan þeóde *commisti sunt inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Hí mínne mete mengde wið geallan, 68, 22. Meng ða blisse wið ða unrótnesse, Prov. Kmbl. 71. Fíficáfon seáw mencg (mængc, MS. B) tó wíne, Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 12. Menge mon wið ſeowen hunig, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 10. Nánne wǽtan hí ne cúþon wið hunige mengan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 10. Mængan, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 48; Met. 8, 22. Mengan lyge wið sóde, Elen. Kmbl. 612; El. 306. *Of sexual intercourse*:—Is eác bewered ðæt mon híne menge wið his bróðor wífe *cum cognata misceat prohibitum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 16, 10. II. *intrans*:—Hát and ceald hwílum mencgaþ, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 6; Sat. 132. III. *to mingle together, stir up, disturb*:—Mengan mereſtreámas, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 3; Bo. 42. Meregrundas mengan, Beo. Th. 2903; B. 1449. [Cf. his mod him gon mengen, Laym. 3407; wraþþe meinþ þe heorte blod, O. and N. 945. *Prompt. Parv.* mengyn *misceo*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mengian: *O. Frs.* mengia: *O. H. Ger.* chi-menghid; *pp.*: *Ger.* mengen.] v. ge-, geond-mengan.

mengung, mencgung, e; *f. Mixture, preparation, composition*:—Mencinge *confectio*, Hpt. Gl. 250, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* mengynge *mixtura, commistio.*] v. ge-mengung.

menian, menig. v. mynian, manig.

menigdu; *f. A multitude, a body of people*:—Menigdu *manum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* managoti; *f. manus.*]

menigu, mengu, menigeo; *indecl.*: also *gen.* e; *f. A many, multitude, crowd, great number*:—Seó menigu ðara freónda, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 6. Menigo, Andr. Kmbl. 898; An. 449. Menego, Cd. 214; Th. 270, 1; Sat. 83. Menigeo (MS. A. mænigeo) *turba*, Mk. Skt. 2, 13. Mænigeo (MS. A. mænio), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 8. Mænegeo, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588. Mengu, Elen. Kmbl. 450; El. 225. Mengeo, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 13; Gen. 1663. Mengio, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 20. Menio, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 25; Sat. 476. Mænieo, 173; Th. 216, 12; Dan. 5. Ðære menigo þeáw, Andr. Kmbl. 354; An. 177. Menego, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 14; Sat. 321. On menigeo *in multitudine*, Ps. Th. 65, 2. Mænigeo, 68, 13. Mid manigeo, Rood Kmbl. 300; Kr. 151. From mengu *a multitudine*, Ps. Surt. 63, 3: Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 16; Jul. 45. Mid mengo, Elen. Kmbl. 754; El. 377. For ðære meniu, Gen. 16, 10. For ðære miclan menige, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 36. Of menge wetra *de multitudine aquarum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 17. For ðære mænige, Rood Kmbl. 221; Kr. 112: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 121; Met. 26, 61. Ic álýse ealle ða menigo, Andr. Kmbl. 201; An. 101. Menigeo (MS. A. mænio) *turbam*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 25. Mænegu (Rush. mengu), 15, 33. Mænego, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 7; Gen. 1932. Manegu, Hy. 10, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 8. Mengu *multitudinem*, Ps. Surt. 9, 25. Mengo, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 12; Rä. 81, 29. Mengeo, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 30; Gen. 1726. Meniu *exercitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 46. God ða miclan Pharones menge gelytlode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 27: Cd. 56; Th. 69, 8; Gen. 1132. Cómon menigu (MS. A. mænigu: Lind. menigo) *conveniunt turbæ*, Mk. Skt. 10, 1. Ða menigeo (MS. A. mænio: B. mænigeo: Rush. menigu: Lind. menigo) *turbæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 23. Forlǽt ðás mænegeo (MS. A. mænygeo: B. mænegu: Rush. mengu) *demitte turbas*, 14, 15. Ða eargan mengo *fugaces turmas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 48. [*Goth.* managei: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* menegí, menigí: *O. Frs.* menī: *O. H. Ger.* managí, manegí, menigí *multitudo, turba, legio, caterva*: *Ger.* menge.] v. mann-menigu.

meniso, men-lufigende, menn. v. mennisc, menn-lufigende, menen.

mennisc; *adj. Human*:—Nán mennisc man *no human being*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 15. Ne gegrípe eów nǽfre nán costung búton menniscu *tentatio vos non apprehendat, nisi humana*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 12. Ðus mǽrsode se mennisca Crist his heofenlican Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 11. Ðá getreówde hé in godcundre fultom ðǽr se mennesca wan wæs, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 23. Anginn menniscre álýsednysse . . . intinga mennisces forwyrdes, Homl. Th. i. 194, 27–30. Mennisce handa hit ne mihton tówurpan, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 13. Hæleþa forlor, menniscra morþ, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 5; Gen. 722. [*Goth.* mannisks: *O. Sax.* mennisk, mannisk: *O. Frs.* mannisk: *Icel.* mennskr: *O. H. Ger.* mennisc.]

mennisc, es; *n. Men, people*:—Dis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle míne dǽda mid heora wordum onwendan, Blickl. Homl. 175, 24. Ðonne eówre wærgaþ mennisc *when men curse you*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 11. Gif ðǽr óðer mennisc borh sie *if other people be surety*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 19. Ðá wearþ micel mennisc geweaxen *then men began to multiply*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 21. Ðǽr wæs mycel mennisc tóweard *there was a great multitude of people coming*, 182, 5. Deáh eal mennisc wǽre gegaderod *though all men were gathered together*, 26, 26. Ðære þeóde mennisc swá wlitig wǽre *the men of that nation were so beautiful*, ii. 120, 22. Ðæt ðú ne nyme wíf mínum suna of ðisum menisce (*de filiabus Chananæorum*), Gen. 24, 3. Josue ofslóh eall ðæt mennisc de on muntum wunode (*omnem terram montanam*), Jos. 10, 40: Thw. 161, 37. Ácwealde ðæt earme mennisc, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mannisco, mennisco *homo*: *Ger.* mensch.]

mennisc-líc; *adj. Human*:—Mennisclíc *humanus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 42. Mennisclíc (*humanum*) is ðæt mon on his móde costunga þrowige, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* manisc-, menisc-, mennisc-líh *humanus*: *Ger.* mensch-lich.]

mennisc-líce; *adv. Humanly, after the manner of men*; humaniter, humanitus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 43: 42, 6.

mennisc-ness, e; *f.* I. *humanity, human nature* (generally in reference to Christ), *incarnation*:—Crist becom on hire innoþ and þurh hí on menniscnysse wearþ ácenned (*was born a man*), Homl. Th. i. 194, 8. Ne wearþ se Fæder mid menniscnysse befangen, 284, 23. Wé wurþiaþ úres Hálendes ácennednysse æfter ðære menniscnysse. Hé wæs ácenned mid líchaman and mid sáwle, se ðe wæs ǽfre mid ðam Fæder wunigende on ðære godcundnysse, ii. 4, 20. Úre Hálend Crist underféng menniscnysse, 600, 6. Fram Drihtnes menniscnysse *ab incarnatione Domini*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5. Æfter ðære drihtenlican menniscnysse, 1, 6; S. 476, 16. II. *humaneness, humane behaviour*:—Hí syndon fremfulle (*benigni*) menn, and gyf hwylc mann tó him cymeþ ðonne gyſaþ hí him wíf ǽr hí híne on weg látan. Se Macedonisca Alexander ðá ðá hé him tó com ðá wæs hé wundriende hyra menniscnysse (*miratus*

est eorum humanitatem), Nar. 38, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* mannisc-nissa; *and* cf. mennig-heit *humanitas, incarnatio.*]

menniscu, e; *f. Humanity, state of man*:—Hē forleás his mennisce *ut homo esse perderet*, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 39, 24. [*Mid. E.* menske *honour*: *O. Sax.* menniskî *humanitas*: *Icel.* menska: *O. H. Ger.* mennisgî.]

mentel, es; *m. A mantle, cloak*:—Mentel *colobium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 38. Hē forcearf his mentles ánne læppan *oram chlamydis ejus abscidit*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 21. Mid twyfealdum mentle *diploide*, Ps. Spl. 108, 28. Hyre beteran mentel, Chart. Th. 537, 32. [*Lat.* mantellum: *Icel.* möttull: *O. H. Ger.* mantel, mandal *chlamys, pallium.*]

mentel-preón, es; *m. A mantle-pin, brooch*:—Hió becwiþ hyre mentelpreón, Charl. Th. 533, 33.

meó; *gen.* meón *A shoe* or *sock covering the foot*:—Meó *pedula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 2. Meón *pedulos* (cf. Wülck. 601, 19–21 '*pedules*, pars caligarum que pedem capit, *a vampey*: *pedulus* a pynson, or a sok'), 82, 1: *calsus* (cf. *Fr.* chausser: *Span.* calzar *to put on shoes*), ii. 127, 71.

meodu-, meocs, meohs, meolc; *adj.* v. medu-, meox, melc.

meolc, meoluc, milc, e; *f. Milk*:—Ðeós meolc *hoc lac*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 76; Som. 14, 21: Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 31. Sūr meolc *oxygala, acidum lac*: þicce meolc *colustrum*, 28, 2–3. Áwilled meolc *juta*, 290, 45. Hē (*the Pater Noster*) biþ sāwle hunig and mōdes meolc, Salm. Kmbl. 135; Sal. 67. Meoluc, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 9: Ps. Th. 118, 70. Of ðam lande ðe weóll meolce and hunie . . . ðe flēwþ on rīdum meolce and hunies, Num. 16, 13–14. Mid þynre meolce *with skim milk*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Mid lytle meolc (MS. B. meoloce) wætere gemengedre *cum parvo lacte aqua mixto*, 3, 23; S. 554, 33. Ðe flēwþ meolece and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Abraham nam meoloc, Gen. 18, 8. Meoluc, Deut. 32, 14. Dō on þeorfe meoluc *put into skim milk*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 1. Ða rīcostan men drincaþ myran meolc, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Is ðæt eálond welig on meolcum *dives lactis insula* (*Hibernia*), Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 40. Wyl on meolcum *boil in milk*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 19. Mid cū meolcum, 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 22. From milcum ādōen *ablactatus*, Blickl. Gl. [*Goth.* miluks: *O. Frs.* melok: *Icel.* mjólkr: *O. H. Ger.* miluh.] v. frum-meolc.

meolc-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for holding milk, a milk-pail*:—Meolcfæt *mulctrale* vel *sinum* vel *mulctrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* melich-faz *multra.*] v. melcing-fæt.

meolc-hwīt; *adj. Milk-white*:—Of meolchwýttre *lacteo*, Germ. 389, 70. Meolchwītum *lacteis*, 397, 32.

meolcian; *p.* ode. I. *to milk, take milk from an animal*:—Se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde and dranc ða meolc, Shrn. 130, 4. Nān wīf hire yrfe ne meolcige, būtan heó ða meolc for Godes lufan syllan, Wulfst. 227, 10. Hyt biþ gōd ceáp tō milcian, Lchdm. iii. 178, 30. II. *to give milk, to suckle* (v. ge-milcian):—Ða breóst ða ðe nēfre meolcgende nǣron, Blickl. Homl. 93, 32. [*Icel.* mjólka *to milk*; also *to give milk.*] v. melcan.

meolc-sūcend, es; *m. A suckling*:—Meolocsūcendra *lactantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 71. Meolcsucgendra, 73, 9.

meolc-teónd, es; *m. A suckling*:—Of mūðe cilda and milcdeóndra *ex ore infantium et lactentium*, Ps. Surt. 8, 3.

meolu, meoluc. v. melu, meolc.

meord, meorð, meard, e; *f. Reward, pay*:—Byþ ðē meorð wið God, Andr. Kmbl. 550; An. 275. Meard *premium*, Rtl. 165, 5. Leán ł meard (mearða, *pl.* Lind.) *merces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 12. Leán ł mearde *mercedem*, 6, 2; (meard, Lind.), 10, 41. Geld him meard *redde illis mercedem*, Lind. 20, 8. Meorde (mearda, Lind.) onfōeþ *mercedem accipit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 36: Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 13; Gū. 1059: 62 b; Th. 230, 15; Ph. 472: 76 a; Th. 286, 9; Jul. 729. Meorda hleótan, gingra geafena, 48 a; Th. 164, 20; Gū. 1014. Ðē sīe þonc meorda and miltsa *to thee be thanks for rewards and mercies*, 118 b; Th. 456, 15; Hy. 4, 67. Morða, 95 a; Th. 355, 24; Reim. 82. [*Goth.* mizdo: *Gk.* μισθός.]

meoring, e; *f. Obstacle, impediment, hindrance*:—Moyses ofer ða fela meoringa fyrde gelǣdde *Moses with many hindrances led the army across them*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 16; Exod. 62. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* marunga *impedimentum.*] v. mirran.

meornan; *p.* mearn, *pl.* murnon; *pp.* mornen *To care, feel anxiety, trouble one's self about anything, reck*:—Nalles for ealdre mearn *he recked not of life*, Beo. Th. 2889; B. 1442. Nalas for fǣhþe mearn *for fear of the feud was not troubled*, 3079; B. 1537. Nō mearn fore fyrene *he cared not for the crime he committed*, 273; B. 136. Lyt ænig mearn ðæt hié ūt geferedon dýre mādmas *little anxiety did any feel about bringing out the precious treasures*, 6250; B. 3129. Wōdon wælwulfas for wætere ne murnon (*cared nought for water*), Byrht. Th. 134, 39; By. 96. v. be-meornan *and* murnan.

meós, es; *m. n.* (?) *Moss*:—Treówes meós *muscus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 72. Ragu and meós fornymþ eówres landes wæstmas *omnes fruges terræ tuæ rubigo consumet*, Deut. 28, 42. Sumne dǣl ealdes meóses ðe on ðam hālgan treówe geweaxen wæs (*aliquid de veteri musco*), Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 10: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 30. Meóse *muscum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 38. Cf. meós mōr, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* mios: *M. H. Ger.* mies; *m. n.*] v. mos *and next word.*

meós; *adj. Mossy*:—Innon meóson mōre; of meóson mōre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 23.

meóse, meotud, meottuc. v. mēse, metod, mattuc.

meoto *thought* (?) *in*:—Site nū tō symle and onsāl meoto secgum swā ðīn sefa hwette *sit now at the feast, let loose thy thoughts to men, as thy mind prompts thee*, Beo. Th. 983; B. 489.

meówle, an; *f. A maid, damsel, virgin, woman*:—Ænlicoste meówle *juvencula pulcherrima*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 39. Seó hālige meówle (*Judith*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 56. Him brýd sunu, meówle (*Mahalaleel's wife*) tō monnum brohte, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 17; Gen. 1172. Afrisc meówle, 171; Th. 215, 7; Exod. 579. Meówle, seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 5; Vy. 46. Secg oððe meówle *man or maid*, 102 b; Th. 387, 15; Rä. 5, 5. Ceorles dóhtor, módwlonc meówle, 107 a; Th. 407, 18; Rä. 26, 7. Freólīcu meówle *a damsel fair*, 124 b; Th. 479, 2; Rä. 62, 1. Marian, mǣrre meówlan, 14 a; Th. 28, 13; Cri. 446. In wīfes lufan, fremdre meówlan, 80 b; Th. 302, 20; Fä. 39. Wið ða hālgan mægð, Metodes meówlan (*Judith*), Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15; Jud. 261. [*Goth.* mawilo *a damsel, girl.*] v. ifi-meówle.

meox, mix, myx, es; *n. Muck, dung, ordure, dirt*:—Meox *stercus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 17: *coenum*, 13; Som. 16, 6: *rudera* vel *ruina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 12. Fugeles meox *avium stercus*, L. Ecg. P. add. 10; Th. ii. 232, 32. Ðæt treów bið bedolfen and mid meoxe beworpen . . . ðæt meox is ðæt gemynd his fūlan dǣda . . . Hwæt is fūlre ðonne meox? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 29–33: Lk. Skt. 13, 8. Licgaþ forsewene swā swā meox (Cott. MS. miox) under feltūne, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 11: Homl. Skt. 2, 241. Heó eall forseah on meoxes gelícnysse, 8, 38. Ða nýtenu forrotedon on heora meoxe, Homl. Th. i. 118, 15. Būton hē ǽrest ārīse of ðam reócendum meoxe, ii. 320, 23. Ðone hlāf ðe biþ tō meoxe āwend, i. 258, 2. Tō meohxe, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Meoxe (meoxene?) *sterquilinio*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 21. Mixe, horwe *ceno*, i. *luto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 70. Of myxe dustes *de fece pulveris*, Hy. Surt. 136, 1. Meoxa *stercorum*, 484, 22. [*Mid. E.* mix, mex: *Frs.* miux: cf. *Goth.* maihstus: *O. H. Ger.* mist.]

meox-bearwe, an; *f. A dung-barrow, basket for carrying dung*:—Wylige oððe meoxbearwe *corbis* vel *cofinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 2. v. meox-wilige.

meoxen. v. mixen.

meox-force, an; *f. A fork used for removing dirt*:—Myxforce *rotabulum* (*rotabulum* furca vel illud lignum cum quo ignis movetur in fornace causa coquendi: et dicitur sic, quia rotat et proruit ignem furni gratia coquendi vel *stercora* purgandi), Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 34.

meox-wilige, an; *f. A basket for carrying dung*:—On meocswilian *in cophino*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 7. v. meox-bearwe.

mere, Merce, Mercisc, merce, mercels. v. mearc, Mirce, Mircisc, merece, mircels.

mere, mære, es; *m. f* (?). I. *the sea* (*mer* in *mer*-maid):—Mere swíðe grāp on fǣge folc (*of the waters of the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 83, 18; Gen. 138. Mere (*the Red Sea*) stille bād, 158; Th. 197, 2; Exod. 300: 166; Th. 206, 27; Exod. 458. Mere sweoðerade, ýða ongin eft oncyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 930; An. 465. Æt meres ende *on the shore*, 442; An. 221. Ofer wīdne mere, 566; An. 283. Ofer sealtne mere, Menol. Fox 203; Men. 103. Mere sēcan, mǣwes ēþel, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 5; Bo. 25. II. *a mere, lake*:—Meri *stagnum*, Ep. Gl. 25 b, 16. Mere *stagnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 15: ii. 121, 28. Nis ðæt feor heonon ðæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. In eálonde ðæs myclan meres (*stagni*), Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 10. Seó menigeo ðe stōd begeondan ðam mere, Jn. Skt. 6, 22. On culfran mere; of ðæm mere . . . On weorces mere; of ðære mere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 37–77, 3. Wið ðone mere *secus stagnum*, Lk. Skt. 5, 1, 2: 8, 22. Ðæt wē fundon sumne swíðe micelne mere in ðæm wǣre fersc wæter, Nar. 11, 26. On mære *in stagnum*, Blickl. Gl. Be norþan hodes mære . . . ðonon up on ðone mære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 10, 19–26. Ofer burnan ge ofer meras and ofer ealle wæterpyttas *super rivos ac paludes et omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. III. *an artificial pool, cistern*:—On Syloes mere *in natatoria Siloae*, Jn. 9, 7, 11. Drinc ðæt wæter of ðīnum āgennm mere *bibe aquam de cisterna tua*, Past. 48, 5; Swt. 373, 4, 8. [*Goth.* marei; *f.*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* meri; *f.*: *Icel.* marr; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* mari, meri; *m. n.*: *Ger.* meer; *n.*: *Lat.* mare.] v. fisc-, hran-, hring-, hwæl-, īs-, sund-, wīn-, ýð-mere.

mere, myre, an; *f. A mare*:—Mere *equa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 7. Mire, 287, 78. Myre, ii. 30, 42: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 7, 2. Myran meolc, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 16. Ðære myran sunu, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 30. On myran rīdan, 2, 13; S. 517, 7. [*Icel.* merr: *O. H. Ger.* meriha, marha: *Ger.* mähre.] v. ass-, stōd-mere.

mēre. v. mǣre.

mere-bāt, es; *m. A sea-boat*, Andr. Kmbl. 492; An. 246.

mere-candel, e; *f. The sea-candle, the sun which rises from*, or *sets in the sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 114; Met. 13, 57. Cf. heáðu-sigel.

merece, merce, es; *m. Marche* (a plant), *smallage*; apium graveolens:—Merici *apio*, Ep. Gl. 1 f, 4. Merice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 46. Merce, 8, 44:

I. 286, 8: *apiastr*, 36, 37: 66, 69. Swînes mearce *apiaster*, li. 7, 7. Mercs*erraniliaris*, 59, 45: *apiaster*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 16. Merces wâd, Herb. 37, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8. Grênes merces leâf, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 23. Genim merce niodowearde, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 3. Merece (meric, Lind.) *menlam*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 42. [*Dan.* mærke *smallage, water-parsley.*] v. stân-, wudu-merece (-merce).

mere-cist, e; *f. A sea-chest*:—Noe ongan wyrcan micle merecieste (*the ark*), Cd. 66; Th. 79, 26; Gen. 1317.

mere-deâþ, es; *m. Death in the sea, death by drowning*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 9; Exod. 512. Meredeâþa mâst (*the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), 166; Th. 207, 9; Exod. 464.

mere-deór, es; *n. A sea-beast*, Beo. Th. 1120; B. 558. [*O. L. Ger.* meri-dier *a water-fowl: O. H. Ger.* meri-tier.]

mere-fara, an; *m. A sea-farer*, Beo. Th. 1008; B. 502.

mere-faroþ, es; *m. Sea-waves*:—On merefaroþe *on the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 577; An. 289: 701; An. 351: Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 16; Rä. 61, 2.

mere-fisc, es; *m. A sea-fish*:—Wæs merefixa môd onhrêred, Beo. Th. 1102; B. 549. [*O. H. Ger.* mere-uisc *piscis maris.*]

mere-flôd, es; *m.* I. *a flood of water, deluge*:—Merefiôd *diluvium*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 18; Ph. 42: Cd. 67; Th. 81, 7; Gen. 1341. Streâm fleów ofer foldan . . . miclade merefiôd, Andr. Kmbl. 3050; An. 1528. II. *a body of water, flood, ocean*:—Merefiôdes ýþa, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 4; Met. 27, 2: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 23; Exod. 503. On merefiôde middum *in the midst of the waters*, 8; Th. 9, 21; Gen. 145. Besencte on merefiôde *drowned in ocean*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 10; Jul. 480: 82 a; Th. 309, 19; Seef. 59.

mere-grot, es; *n. A pebble* or *stone of the sea, a pearl*:—Ne forlæte ic ðê nâfre, mîn meregrot! Blickl. Homl. 149, 2. Is heofena rîce gelîc ðam mangere ðe sôhte dæt gôde meregrot. Ða hê funde dæt ân deórwyrðe meregrot dâ bohte hê dæt meregrot, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 45–46. Bergean swylce meregrota (*margaritæ*), Nar. 37, 29. Gefrætwod swâ swâ mid meregrotum, Homl. Th. i. 596, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* meri-grioz *margarita, unio.*] v. next word.

mere-grota, an; *m. A pearl*:—Meregrota *margarita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 24. On ðâm beóþ oft gemêtte ða betstan meregrotan *quibus inclusam sæpe margaritam optimam inveniunt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 18. [Cf. *O. Sax.* meri-grita, -griota.]

mere-grund, es; *m. The bottom of a sea* or *lake*, Beo. Th. 2902; B. 1449: 4207; B. 2100.

mere-hengest, es; *m. A sea-steed, a ship*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 12; Rä. 15, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 49; Met. 26, 25.

mere-hrægel, es; *n. A sea-garment, a sail*:—Merehrægla sum, segl sâle fæst, Beo. Th. 3815; B. 1905.

mere-hûs, es; *n. A sea-house* (*Noah's ark*), Cd. 65; Th. 78, 34; Gen. 1303: 69; Th. 82, 18; Gen. 1364.

mere-hwearf, es; *m. A sea-wharf, sea-shore*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 16; Exod. 516.

mêre-hwît. v. mêre *pure*.

mere-lâd, e; *f. A sea-way, the road which the sea furnishes*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 9; Bo. 27.

mere-lîðende *sea-faring, a sea-faring person*, Cd. 71; Th. 84, 34; Gen. 1407; Beo. Th. 515; B. 255: Andr. Kmbl. 705; An. 353. [Cf. *Icel.* mar-lîðendr; *pl. sea-farers.*]

mere-men[n], e; *f. A siren*:—Meremen *sirena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 6. Meremenna *sirenarum*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 65. [Brutus iherde siggen þurh his sæmonnen of þan ufele ginnen þe cuðen þa *mereminnen*, Laym. 1337: *O. H. Ger.* mer-minn *siren*; meri-meni, -menni *scylla.*] v. next word and Grmm. D. M. 404–407.

mere-menen, -mennen, e; *f. A siren*:—Meremenin *sirina*, Wülck. 47, 7. Meremennena *sirenarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* mar-mennill; *m. a sea-goblin.*] Cf. mere-wîf.

mere-næddra, an; *m.* -nædre, an; *f. A sea-adder, a lamprey*:—Merenæddra *murena* vel *murina* vel *lampreda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 65. Myrenæddra, 77, 72. Merenædre, ii. 59, 23.

mere-smylte; *adj. Having the sea calm*:—Meresmylta wîc, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 24; Met. 21, 12.

mere-strêt, e; *f. The road which the sea furnishes*, Elen. Kmbl. 483; El. 242: Beo. Th. 1032; B. 514.

mere-streám, es; *m. A sea-stream, the sea, water of the sea*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 27; Gen. 833: 154; Th. 191, 5; Exod. 210: 166; Th. 207, 17; Exod. 468. Merestreám ne dear ofer eorþan sceát eard gebrêdan (cf. sê, Bt. Fox 74, 26), Bt. Met. Fox 11, 130; Met. 11, 65: 20, 228; Met. 20, 114. Oþ merestreámas *unto the waters of the sea*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 27; Dan. 503: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 65; Met. 28, 33. Manegum merestreámum *de aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 143, 12. [*O. Sax.* meri-strôm.]

mere-strengu; *f. Strength in the sea, strength for swimming*:—Ic merestrengo mâran âhte, earfeþo on ýdum, ðonne ênig ôðer man, Beo. Th. 1070; B. 533.

mere-swîn, es; *n. A sea-pig, porpoise, dolphin*:—Des mereswîn *hic delfin*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 14; Som. 9, 37: Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 15: i. 281, 56. Mereswîn *bacharus*, 281, 57: 65, 61: *delphin* vel *bocharius* vel *simones*, 55, 60. Mereswýn *bacharus*, 21, 46. Meresuîn *bacarius*, ii. 102, 11. Ælc seldfynde fisc ðe weordlîc byþ, styria and mereswýn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 28. Nim mereswînes fel, L. M. 3, 40; Lchdm. ii. 334, 1. Mereswýn and stirian *delphinos et sturias*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17. [*Icel.* mar-swîn: *O. H. Ger.* meri-suîn: *Ger.* meerschwein *dolphin, porpoise.*]

mere-þyssa, an; *m. A sea-rusher, a ship*:—On mereþyssan, Andr. Kmbl. 892; An. 446. On mereþissan, 514; An. 257. [Cf. *Icel.* þysja *to rush*; þyss *uproar.*]

mere-torht; *adj. Bright from bathing in the sea* (epithet of morning):—Sió sunne brencþ eorþwarum morgen meretorhtne *the sun rising from the sea brings bright morn to men*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 121; Met. 13, 61. Becwom ofer gârsecges [begong] morgen mæretorht [*or* mæretorht *splendidly bright*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* mâri-mihil], Cd. 160; Th. 199, 29; Exod. 346. Cf. mere-candel.

mere-torr, es; *m. A tower formed by the sea* (*the walls formed by the waters of the Red Sea*), Cd. 167; Th. 208, 16; Exod. 484.

mere-weard, es; *m. A sea-ward, one who keeps guard in the sea*:—Se mereweard (*the whale*), Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 13; Wal. 53.

mere-wêrig; *adj. Weary of journeying on the sea*:—Merewêrges môd *the mind of the sea-weary man*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 23; Seef. 12.

mere-wîf, es; *n. A water-witch, woman living in a lake* (*Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 3042; B. 1519. [*O. H. Ger.* meri-wîb *sirena.*]

mergen. v. merigen.

merian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To purify, refine*:—Ðam ðe his gâst wile mergan (MS. B. meriam) of sorge âsceâdan of scyldum *for him who will purify his spirit from the dross of care, separate it from guilt*, Salm. Kmbl. 112; Sal. 55. v. â-merian.

merig. v. mirig.

merigen, merien, mergen, es; *m.* I. *morning*:—Ûres andgites merigen is ûre cildhâd, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 14. Dâ se mergen geworden wæs *when it was morning*, St. And. 10, 3. Mergen þridda, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 11; Gen. 155: Beo. Th. 4213; B. 2103: 4255; B. 2124. Merien *mane*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 53. On mergenne *mane*, Ps. Spl. 91, 2: Ps. Th. 54, 17: 89, 16: Beo. Th. 1134; B. 565. In merne *mane*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 1: 21, 18. Tô merne, 16, 3. On ðam dæge worhte God merigen and êfen, Homl. Th. i. 100, 5. On mergen *mane*, Ps. Spl. 89, 6. II. *the morning of the next day, morrow*:—Dû ðe nâst hwæðer dû merigenes gebîde *thou that knowest not whether thou wilt live to see the morrow*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 26. Hwæt gif ic bîde merigenes, Homl. Skt. 3, 585. In merne *in crastinum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34. On merne, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 43: 12, 12. Tô merne *cras*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 32. On mergen *in crastinum*, Jn. Skt. 1, 43: 12, 12. On merien, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 16. Wê nyton hwæt tô merigen biþ tôweard, 82, 17: i. 374, 21: 462, 3. Tô merigen *cras*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 59. v. êr-, ærne-mergen, *and* morgen.

merigen-, mergen-dæg, es; *m. Morrow*:—Hê dæs mergendæges gebîdan môste, Blickl. Homl. 213, 25. v. morgen-dæg.

merigen-, mergen-lîc; *adj.* I. *belonging to the morning*:—Se merigenlîca tilia *the labourer who came to work in the morning*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 29. Se mergenlîca steorra *the morning star*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 32. II. *belonging to the morrow*:—Ðam ne fyligþ merigenlîc dæg, forðan ðe him ne forstôp se gysternlîca, Homl. Th. i. 490, 19. Ðys mergenlîcan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 143, 21: 147, 29. v. morgen-lîc.

merigen-, mergen-tîd, e; *f. Morning-time, morning*:—Fram ðære mêran mergentîde oþ ðæt êfen cume *a custodia matutina usque ad noctem*, Ps. Th. 129, 6. v. morgen-tîd.

merisc. v. mersc.

merne. v. merigen.

merra, merran, merring. v. mirra, mirran, mirring.

mersc, es; *m. A marsh*:—Mersc *salmetum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 42: 103, 10: 127, 55. Tô mærsce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 32. Ðat lond at Þorpe mid mêdwe and mid merisce, iv. 295, 7. On sealtum mersce, Ps. Spl. 106, 34. Hê ða weaxendan wende eorþan on sealtne mersc (*in salsuginem*), Ps. Th. 106, 33: Blickl. Gl.: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 4; Exod. 333. Ne ferse ne mersc, Lchdm. iii. 286, 21. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on merscum *alias herbas ferunt paludes*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 23. On feldum and on mêdum and on sealtum merscum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 8. Mersc *Romney Marsh*, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 11.

mersc-land, es; *n. Marsh-land*:—Forneâh êlc tilþ on mersclande forfêrde, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 12.

mersc-mealwe, an; *f. Marsh-mallow*:—Merscmealewe *althea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 20. Merscmealwe *hibiscum*, ii. 43, 3. Merscmealuwe. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *hibiscum* and ôðrum naman merscmealwe (-mealuwe, MS. B.) nemnaþ, Herb. 39; Lchdm. i. 140, 3–5. Merscmealwan crop, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24. Nim merscmealwan, 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 12.

mersc-mear-gealla, an; *m. A kind of gentian*; gentiana pneumonanthe:—Nim merscmeargeallan, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 5: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 1.

Mersc-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of marshy land*:—Myrcena cining oferhergode Cantware and Merscware (*men of Romney Marsh*), Chr. 796;

Erl. 59, 40. Monige on Mercwarum *many of the men of the fens*, 838; Erl. 66, 12.

mertze (?):—Mertze *merx*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 82. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* merzi *merx*, Grff. ii. 861.]

mes (?) *dung*:—Gesomna cũe mesa *collect cow-dung*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. ['Mes *stercus, fimus* (Kilian),' Cockayne.]

mẽsan *to feed, eat*:—Ic mẽsan mæg meahtelícor ealdum þyrse *I can eat mightier meals than an old giant*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 26; Rä. 41, 62. v. mẽs.

mẽse, meóse, míse, mýse, an; *f. A table*; also *what is on a table*:—Míse (MS. T. mẽse) *mensa*, Ps. Spl. 68, 27. Meóse *mensorium* (*mensorium* quod est in mensa, ut mantile, et vas escarium), Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 61. Mýse ł beód *mensa*, 82, 21. Ða hwelpas etaþ of ðám crumon ðe fealláþ of heóra hláfordes mýsan . . . Seó mýse is bóclíce lár . . . Be ðære mýsan cwæþ se witega: Drihten ðũ gegearcodest mýsan on mínre gesihþe, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 24–28: i. 330, 31, 34: Ps. Spl. 127, 4: Mk. Skt. 7, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 21, 30. [*Goth.* mẽs: *O. H. Ger.* mias, meas *mensa*.]

met. v. ge-, tæl-met.

metan; *p.* mæt, *pl.* mẽton; *pp.* meten. I. *to mete, measure*:—Ic mete *metior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 32. Ic meotu *metibor*, Ps. Surt. 59, 8: 107, 8. Ælc ðæra þinga ðe man met on fate *everything that is measured in a vessel*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 8. On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gẽ metaþ eów byþ gemeten *qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 2. Hwílum mid folmum [hẽ] mæt weán and wítu, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 22; Sat. 714. II. *to measure out, mark off, assign the bounds of a place*:—Se geleáfa and seó lufu mẽton ðone stede hwér hió drihtnes tempel rærran woldan, Prud. 80. Ðũ gedydest ðæt wẽ mẽtan úre land mid rápum, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Wícsteal metan *castra metari*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 16; Exod. 92. III. *to measure by paces, to traverse, pass over*:—Him eoh fore mílpaðas mæt, Elen. Kmbl. 2523; El. 1263. Fẽrdon forþ ðanon, fẽðelástum foldweg mẽton, Beo. Th. 3271; B. 1633: 1032; B. 514: 1838; B. 917. Forþ gesáwon lífes látþeów lífweg (liftweg?) metan, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 9; Exod. 104. IV. *to measure one thing by or with another, to compare*:—Se swẽg wæs be winde meten *the sound was compared to the wind*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 31. Hẽ mæt ðone welan tó ðære winestran handa *he compared wealth to the left hand*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 18. Ne sint hí nõ wiþ eów tó metanne *they are not to be compared with you*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 10; 39, 8; Fox 224, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 83; Met. 21, 42. Tó metenne wið ðæt mõd, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 6: 32, 2; Fox 116, 7. Tó mettanne, 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. [*Goth.* mitan: *O. L. Ger.* metan: *O. Frs. Icel.* meta: *O. H. Ger.* mezan: *Ger.* messen.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, wið-, wíder-metan.

mẽtan; *p.* te *To paint*:—Ic mẽte *pingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 60. Swá mẽteras mẽtaþ on anlícnyssan *as painters paint in likenesses*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 5. Seó ðe mẽtan sceall *pictura*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 3. Mẽtton ofergeweorke *depicto mausoleo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 35. [Þeȝȝ haffdenn licness metedd, Orm. 1047. Cf. *Goth.* maitan *to cut*: *Icel.* meita *to cut*; meitill *a chisel*: *O. H. Ger.* meizan *to cut*; meizil *a chisel*.] v. ā-, ge-mẽtan, *and* mẽting.

mẽtan; *p.* te *To meet with, come upon, come across, find*:—Ealle ðe hẽ mildheorte mẽteþ and findeþ, Ps. Th. 75, 6. For ðý hí hit ne gemẽtaþ (MS. Cott. mẽtaþ) ðe hí hit on ríht ne sécaþ, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 178, 4. Gẽ unæþelne énigne [ne] mẽtaþ (gẽ nánne ne mágon mẽtan unæþelne, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16), Bt. Met. Fox 17, 34; Met. 17, 17. Moette *offendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 41. Mẽtte, 63, 35. Ðá eode hẽ furþor ðþ hẽ gemẽtte (MS. Cott. mẽtte) ða Parcas *then he went on until he came upon the Fates*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Ðá mẽtte hẽ ðane man forþfẽredne *he found the man departed*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 17. Hẽ ne mẽtte mundgripe máran, Beo. Th. 1506; B. 751: Andr. Kmbl. 942; An. 471: 1106; An. 553. Hẽ þreó mẽtte róda ætsomne *he came upon three crosses together*, Elen. Kmbl. 1663; El. 833. Hí mẽtton *invenerunt*, Ps. Spl. 106, 4. Nime se ðe hit on his æcere mẽte, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 14. Swá ér swá hẽ hádes wyrþne mon mẽtan mihte *as soon as he could meet with a man worthy of the (episcopal) rank*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 26. Ðér byþ sóþ symble mẽted *truth is ever found there*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ðæt sigorbeácen mẽted wére, funden in foldan, Elen. Kmbl. 1969; El. 986. [*Goth.* ga-mõtjan: *O. Sax.* mõtian: *O. Frs.* mẽta: *Icel.* mæta.] v. ge-mẽtan.

met-cund (? meter-cund, q. v.); *adj. Metrical*:—Ðý metcundan (dy-metcunda, Wrt.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 30. v. next word.

metcund-líc; *adj. Metrical*:—Metcundlícere getincnesse *metrica facundia*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 17. v. preceding word.

METE, mæte, es; *m.* MEAT, *food*:—Mete *cibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 80. Mín mete (mett, Lind. Rush.) is ðæt ic wyrce ðæs willan ðe mẽ sende, Jn. Skt. 4, 34. Gesoden mæt on wætere *elixus cibus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 17. Swẽte mete *dapis*, ii. 28, 29. Ðũ scealt mid earfoþnyssum ðẽ metes tilian *thou shalt with hardships get thyself food*, Homl. i. 18, 15. Ðæt hig beón eów tó mete *ut sint vobis in escam*, Gen. 1, 29: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 25; Gen. 814. Gẽ hyt eft in tó ðam hálegan mynstre mid mete and mid mannum *let it revert to the holy monastery with meat and with men*, Chart. Th. 379, 21. Wyt ætón swétne mete (*dulces cibos*), Ps. Th. 54, 13. Ðæt ic mæge mete dínum fæder *ut faciam dilecto patri tuo*, Gen. 27, 9. Gif hý him syððan ne dõþ mete ne mundе *if they afterwards give him neither food nor favour*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 7. Ðér mæte þygde, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Mettas *cibaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 71: *dapes*, 28, 1: *fercula*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 75. Ða mettas (*cibos*) ðe God self gesceóp, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 319, 1. Mínum þeówum ic sylle mettas, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 65. Se ðe mettas (*escas*) hæfþ, Lk. Skt. 3, 11. Earmra hungur hẽ oferswýþde mid mettum, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 24. Mid cynelícum mettum (*regalibus epulis*) gefylled, 2, 6; S. 528, 14. Fram swéttrum mettum *a cibis luculentioribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 25. [*Goth.* mats: *O. Sax.* meti: *O. Frs.* mete: *Icel.* matr: *O. H. Ger.* maz; *n. esca*.] v. ésen-, cócor-, dæg-, ést-, físesc-, hreác-, mél-, morgen-, nón-, pan-, undern-, wyrt-mete.

mete-ærn, es; *n. A room for taking meals in*:—Gemẽne metern *cænaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 50.

mete-ádlúng, e; *f. Atrophy*; atrophia, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 44.

mete-bælg, es; *m. A bag for food, wallet*:—Búta metbælge (metbælig, Lind.) *sine pera*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 35.

mete-corn, es; *n. Corn for food*:—Ílk habbe his metecũ and his metecorn, Chart. Th. 580, 7. v. next word.

mete-cũ, e; *f. A cow that is to furnish food*:—Ánan esne gebyreþ tó metsunge xii pund gódes cornes and i gód metecũ, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. v. preceding word.

mete-fæt, es; *n. A dish*:—Micel and rúm metfæt *graves et ampla parabsis*, Germ. 403, 18.

mete-fætels, es; *m. A wallet*:—Metefætels *sitarchia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 39.

mete-físc, es; *m. An edible fish*:—Ðes metefisc *hic mugil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Som. 9, 10.

mete-gafol, es; *n. Tax or rent paid in food*:—On sumen lande gebúr sceal syllan huniggafol, on suman metegafol, on suman ealugafol, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32.

mete-gearwa; *pl. f. Preparations of food*:—Ódre hwátene (MS. wætan) metegearwa sint tó forbeódanne *other preparations of wheaten food are to be forbidden*, L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 26.

mete-gird. v. met-gird.

metegian, metegung. v. metgian, metgung.

mete-láf, e; *f. A remnant of food*:—Délon ealle ða meteláfe *let them distribute all the remnants of food*, L. Ædelst. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 7. On ðíne meteláfa *in reliquias eiborum tuorum*, Ex. 8, 3. Ða metláfo *reliquias*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20.

mete-leás; *adj. Without food, lacking food*:—On sumere tíde wæs micel menigu mid ðam Hálende on ánum wéstene meteleás (*nec haberent, quod manducarent*), Homl. Th. ii. 396, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 612: 1392; El. 698. Heó wunode seofon níht meteleás *she remained seven days without food*, Homl. Skt. 10, 283. [*Icel.* mat-lauss.]

mete-leást, -liést, -lést, -lést, -líst, e; *f. Want of food*:—Him ofhreów ðæs folces meteleást, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 19. Ðá wæron hié mid meteliéste gewégde *they were reduced by want of food*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 27. For meteliéste heora líf álétan, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 30. Meteléste *inedia*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 34. Meteléste, 497, 31. Meteleáste *cibi inopia*, 517, 66. Murnende mód nales meteliste, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 29; Rä. 1, 15. For meteleáste mẽde, Andr. Kmbl. 77; An. 39: 2315; An. 1159. [Cf. *O. Sax.* meti-lósi: *Icel.* mat-leysa *lack of food*.]

metend, es; *m. One who measures* or *metes*:—Him leán ágeaf metend (*God*), Cd. 86; Th. 108, 21; Gen. 1809. Middangeardes metend *ex Ormista* (the A. S. gloss seems to be intended as a translation of the title commonly given to Orosius' History, [H]Ormesta Mundi, and is *the measurer* or *describer of the world*, i. e. a general history of the world), Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 18. Cf. metod, metten.

metend-líce, meten-ness. v. ā-metendlíce, wið-metenness.

meter, es; *n. Metre*:—Missenlíce metre *diverso metro*: eroico metre *heroico metro*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 36, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* meter; *n.*]

meter-cræft, es; *m. The art of versification*; ars metrica, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 25.

meter-cund; *adj. Relating to metre*:—Metercund *catalecticus, ubi in pede versus una sillaba deest*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 41. Ðý metercundum *catalectico*, 17, 67.

mẽtere, es; *m. A painter*:—Mẽtere *pictor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 72: 75, 18. Síd reáf swylce mẽtere[s] wyrceþ on anlícnysse *toga*; scrúd swá mẽteras mẽtaþ on anlícnyssan *cinctus gabinus*, 41, 3, 5. Ælfnóþ ðe mẽtere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 261, 20. v. mẽtan, mẽting.

meter-fers, es; *n. Hexameter verse*:—Be his lífe wé áwriton ge meterfers ge gerýdre sprǽce *de vita illius et versibus heroicis et simplici oratione conscripsimus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 605, 13. Meterfersum *versibus hexametris*, 5, 18; S. 636, 6.

meter-geweorc, es; *n. Verse*:—Paulinus bẽc of metergeweorce on gerýde sprǽce ic gehwyrfde *I turned Paulinus' books from verse into prose*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 21.

meter-líc; *adj. Metrical, poetical*:—Mid meterlícum fótum *pedibus poeticis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* meter-líh.]

met-ern. v. mete-ern.

metèr-wyrhta, an; *m. A verse-maker, poet:*—Mederwyrhta *metricus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 7. Meterwyrhta, 55, 64. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* meterwurcha *poetica musa.*]

mete-, met-[?]sacca, an; *m. A kind of measure:*—Metesacca *legula* (*ligula* mensuræ genus quod alio nomine cochlea dicitur et est octava pars cyathi) vel *coclea,* Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 62.

mete-seax, es; *n. A meat-knife, knife used in cutting food, dagger:*—Hiene mid heora metseacsum ofsticedon, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* maz-sahs *cultellum.*]

mete-sôcn, e; *f. Desire for food, appetite:*—Of ðæs magan ádle cumaþ ungemetlíca metesôcna, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 27.

mete-swamm, es; *m. An edible mushroom:*—Metteswam *fungus* vel *tuber,* Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 52.

mete-þearfende; *part. Wanting food:*—Hié éghwylcne ellþeódigra dydon him tô môse meteþearfendum *they made every foreigner food for themselves in want of meat,* Andr. Kmbl. 54; An. 27: 272; An. 136.

mete-þegn, es; *m. An officer whose duty it is to see after food, a sewer,* Cd. 148; Th. 185, 31; Exod. 131. [Cf. disc-þegn.]

mete-ûtsiht, e; *f. A disease which causes food to pass the bowels without digestion:*—Meteûtsiht *lienteria* (λειεντερία), Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 54. Meteûtsihþ, ii. 53, 75.

met-fæt. v. mete-fæt *and* gemet-fæt.

metgian, metegian, metian; *p.* ode. I. *to assign due measure* (with dat.):—Ðonan metgaþ élcum be his gewyrhtum *thence assigns to each due measure according to his deserts;* quid unicuique conveniat, agnoscit, et, quod convenire novit, accomodat, Bt. 39, 9: Fox 226, 23. II. *to moderate, regulate* (with acc.):—Se ilca God se ðæt eall metgaþ *the same God who regulates all that,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 188; Met. 11, 88. III. *to measure in the mind, consider, meditate upon* (cf. *Goth.* mitôn *to consider*):—Ic ðîne gewitnysse on môde metegie georne *testimonia tua meditatio mea est,* Ps. Th. 118, 24. Ðæt ic é ðîne metige *lex tua meditatio mea est,* 118, 174. Ic é ðîne on môde metegade, 118, 97, 143: 142, 5. Ic on ðînre sôdfæstnesse symble meteode (*meditabar*), 118, 16. Ic metegian ongan mænigra weorca *meditatus sum in omnibus operibus tuis,* 76, 10. v. ge-metgian.

met-gird, -geard, -gyrd, e; *f. A rod for measuring, a rod, perch:*—Metgeard *pertica,* Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 5. Riht is ðæt ne beó énig metegyrd lengre ðonne óder, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 6. Ðonne is ðæs imbganges ealles þrió furlanges and þreó metgeurda, Chart. Th. 157, 27. Twegræ metgyrda brâd, 232, 17.

metgung, metegung, e; *f.* I. *moderation, temperance:*—Wîsdôm is se héhsta cræft, and se hæfþ on him feówer ódre cræftas, ðara is án wærscipe, óder metgung, þridde is ellen, feórþe rihtwîsnes, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34. II. *meditation:*—Mé is metegung hû ic é ðîne cnast healde *lex tua meditatio mea est,* Ps. Th. 118, 77. v. ge-metgung.

Méðas, meðel. v. Méðas, nædel.

méðe; *adj.* I. *weary, exhausted* (with labour, hunger, disease, etc.):—Hé hine ðær hwîle reste, méðe æfter ðam miclan gewinne, Rood Kmbl. 129; Kr. 65. Méðe and meteléas, Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 612: 1392; El. 698: Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 15; Gn. Ex. 111. Méðe for ðâm miclan bysgum *exhausted by disease,* 49 a; Th. 168, 25; Gû. 1083. Mé swâ méðum (*exhausted from want of food*), Elen. Kmbl. 1620; El. 812. Méðne *fessum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 26: Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 3; Gû. 988: 49 b; Th. 171, 23; Gû. 1131. Méðe stôdon, hungre gehæfte, Andr. Kmbl. 2316; An. 1159: 78; An. 39. Hié slép ofereode méðe be mæste, 929; An. 465. II. *weary in mind, troubled, sad:*—Ðé unrôtne, méðne, môdseócne, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 30; Gû. 1235. Hyge geómurne, méðne môdsefan, 52 a; Th. 182, 16; Gû. 1311. Ongunnon sorhleóþ galan, ðâ hié woldon sîðian méðe fram ðam méran þeódne, Rood Kmbl. 137; Kr. 69. Méðra frêfrend *comforter of the weary-hearted,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 13; Ph. 422. III. *troublesome, causing weariness:*—Nelle ðû mé moede ł hefig wosa *noli mihi molestus esse,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 7. [*O. Sax.* môdi: *Icel.* môdr *weary, exhausted: O. H. Ger.* muodi *fessus, fatigatus, lassus: Ger.* müde.]

meðema = (?) meduma:—Meðema persa (wersa, Wrt.) *tramarium,* Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 27.

méðian *to grow weary:*—Wið miclum gonge ofer land . . . mucgwyrt nime him on hand oððe dô on his scô ðý læs hé méðige *for much walking over the country . . . let him take mugwort into his hand, or put it into his shoe, lest he grow weary,* L. M. 1, 86; Lchdm. ii. 154, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* muoðen *fatiscere, lassari:* cf. *Icel.* mœða *to weary, trouble.*] Cf. ge-méðgian.

méðig; *adj. Weary, exhausted:*—Hié hiene méðigne on cneówum sittende métten, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 31. Ða ðe tô lâfe beón môston wæron tô ðæm méðie ðæt hié ne mehton ða gefarenan tô eorþan bringan *the survivors (of the pestilence) were exhausted to such a degree, that they could not inter the dead,* 2, 6; Swt. 86, 28. v. méðe.

metian *to supply with food:*—Ða beád hé ðæt man sceolde his here metian (MS. C. mettian) and horsian *he ordered that his army should be supplied with food and with horses,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 3. v. metsian.

méting, e; *f. A painting, picture:*—Métincg *pictura,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 61. Métinge, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 73: 75, 19. Swâ swâ on métinge bið forsewen seó blace anlícnys, ðæt seó hwíte sý beorhtre gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 334, 12. On ódre wîsan wé sceáwiaþ métinge, and on ódre wîsan stafas. Ne géþ ná máre tô métinge bûton ðæt ðû hit geseó and herige, 186, 5–7. v. métan.

met-lîc. v. un-metlîc.

metod, metud, meotud, meotod, es; *m.* A word found only in poetry (the phrase *se metoda drihten* occurs twice in Ælfric's Homilies, but in alliterative passages). The earlier meaning of the word in heathen times may have been *fate, destiny, death* (cf. metan), by which Grein would translate *metod* in Wald. 1, 34; Val. 1, 19:—Ðý ic ðé metod ondréd ðæt ðû tô fyrenlice feohtan sôhtest (Stephens here takes *metod* as vocative with the meaning of prince); in this sense it seems to be used in its compounds, and in the Icelandic *mjötuðr* weird, bane, death (Cl. and Vig. mjötuðr, II). Could this be the meaning in the phrase *se metoda drihten* used of Christ in the following passages?—Ne dorston ða deóflu, ðâ ðâ hî ádræfde wæron, intô ðâm swýnum, gif hé him ne sealde leáfe, ne intô nânum men forðan se metoda drihten ûre gecynd hæfde on him sylfum genumen, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 4–7. Gemyndig on môde hû se metoda drihten cwæþ on his godspelle be his godcundan tôcyme, 512, 27. But the word, which occurs frequently, is generally an epithet of the Deity as the O. Sax. *metod;* so too Icel. *mjötuðr* (Cl. and Vig. mjötuðr, I) is applied to heathen gods:—Metod engla, lîfes brytta, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 9; Gen. 136. Blídheort cyning, metod alwihta monna cynnes, 10; Th. 12, 29; Gen. 193. Hine forwræc metod mancynne fram, Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Metud *O Lord!* Elen. Kmbl. 1634; El. 819. Middangeardes meotud, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 2; Dôm. 65. Cyninga wuldor, meotud mancynnes, Andr. Kmbl. 343; An. 172. Sôdfæst meotud, 772; An. 386. Meotod hæfde miht ðâ hé gefestnade foldan sceátas, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 3; Sat. 2. Meotod mancynnes, 223; Th. 293, 22; Sat. 459. Meotod alwihta, 228; Th. 308, 24; Sat. 697. Mægencyninga meotod, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 29; Cri. 943. Cf. metend, metten.

metod-gesceaft, e; *f. Decree of fate, death:*—Sum sceal seonobennum seóc sâr cwânian, murnan meotudgesceaft (*approaching death*), Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 19; Vy. 20. [*O. Sax.* hie iro mundoda widar metodigiskeftie (*the death of her son*).] v. next word.

metod-sceaft, e; *f. Decree of fate, doom, fate after death:*—Ealle Wyrd forsweóp mîne mágas tô metodsceafte (*to their doom*), Beo. Th. 5623; B. 2815. Gâst onsende Matheus his tô metodsceafte (*to the fate appointed to it*), in écne gefeán, Menol. Fox 342; Men. 172. Weccaþ of deáþe dryhtgumena bearn tô meotudsceafte *the children of men shall awake from death to doom,* Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 24; Cri. 888. Hé forþ gewât metodsceaft seón *he died,* Cd. 83; Th. 104, 31; Gen. 1743: Beo. Th. 2364; B. 1180. Heó metodsceaft (*the death of her kinsman*) bemearn, 2158; B. 1077.

metod-wang, es; *m. The plain where the decrees of fate are executed, a battlefield:*—Ðonne rond and hand on herefelda helm ealgodon, on meotudwange, Andr. Kmbl. 21; An. 11.

met-râp, es; *m. A line for sounding the depth of water:*—Sundgyrd on scipe *vel* metrâp *bolidis* (βολίς), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 46: 11, 17.

met-seax. v. mete-seax.

met-scipe, es; *m. Food, refection:*—Habban ða xii heora metscype tôgædere, and fêdan hig swâ swâ hig sylfe wyrde munon, and dælon ealle ða meteláfe, L. Æðelst. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 6. [*Icel.* mat-skapr *victuals, food.*]

metsian; *p.* ode. I. *to feed:*—Ðû metsast ûs *cibabis nos,* Ps. Spl. 79, 6. Hé metsode hî *cibavit illos,* 80, 15: *nutrisbat,* Hpt. Gl. 466, 28: *saginaverit,* 493, 9. Ðû ûs geþafodest him tô metsianne swâ swâ sceáp, Ps. Th. 43, 13. II. *to furnish with provisions:*—Heora élc férde tô his castele and ðone mannoden and metsoden swâ hig betst mihton *each of them went to his castle and manned and provisioned it as well as ever they could,* Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 16. Him man metsod *they were furnished with provisions,* 1006; Erl. 141, 11. v. ge-metsian.

metsung, e; *f. Provision, food:*—Be manna metsunge. Ánan esne gebyreþ tô metsunge xii pund gôdes cornes, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 25. Hî tô metsunge fêngon and tô gafle *they accepted provisions and tribute,* Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 26. Ða gerâdde se cyng ðæt man him gafol behéte and metsunge, 994; Erl. 133, 23: 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Beád ða Swegen full gild and metsunga tô his here, 1013; Erl. 149, 3. Heom man geaf gíslas and metsunga, 1052; Erl. 184, 6.

mettoc. v. mattoc.

metten, e; *f. One of the Fates:*—Ða graman gydena (MS. Cott. mettena) ðe folcisce men hâtaþ Parcas, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Cf. metend, metod.

métto, met-trum, metud, méu. v. eáþ-, ofer-métto, med-trum, metod, méw.

micel; *adj. Mickle, great.* I. of size; magnus:—Mycel *magnus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 54, 67. Mycel belle *campana,* 81, 39. Þurhslegene mid ðare ádle ðæs myclan lîces (*elephantiasis*), Lchdm. ii. 399, col. 2. Micel *grandem,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 70. Ða miclan tân *alloces,* 5, 18.

God geworhte twá micele leóht, ðæt mâre leóht tó ðæs dæges líhtinge, and ðæt læsse leóht tó ðære níhte líhtinge, Gen. 1, 16. Se læssa tí *tricius;* se mâra tí *istrix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 52, 53. Ic tówurpe mîne bernu and ic wyrce mâran (*majora*), Lk. Skt. 12, 18. Hit is ealra wyrta mæst *majus est omnibus holeribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Feldhûsa mæst, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 3; Exod. 85. Of mæstan dæle *maxima ex parte*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 2: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 2. Ðá geseah ic beforan unc ðone mæstan weal, 5, 12; S. 629, 13. Ða tếþ of ðám ðe hé mæste hæbbe *remove the biggest teeth it has*, L. Med. ex. Quad. 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 13. II. of quantity, *much, many;* multus:—Mycel *multum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 67. Ðá com micel wynsum stenc, Shrn. 91, 28. Gé sáwaþ micel séd and rípaþ litel *sementem multam jacies in terram et modicum congregabis*, Deut. 28, 38. Him fyligdon mycele menigu (*turbæ multæ*), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 25. Éalá sáwel ðú hæfst mycele gód (*multa bona*), Lk. Skt. 12, 19. Ðes man wyrcþ mycele tácna (*multa signa*), Jn. Skt. 11, 47. Him mon sóhte mæstra daga ælce *they were attacked most days*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 15. His fultum mihte mæstra (MS. C. mæstne) ælcne heora flána on heora feóndum áfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 10. III. *great* in a metaphorical sense:—God, ðú eart se miccla kyning, Hy. 3, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 38. Ic ne eom swá micel swelgere *I am not so great a glutton;* non sum tam vorax, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 35. Ðá wæs geworden mycel (*loud*) stefn of heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 145, 14: Mt. Kmbl. 27, 46. Micel sído mid Rómwarum wæs ðæt ðér nâne óðre on ne séton búton ða weorþestan (*a custom carefully observed*), Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Micel is ðæt and wundorlíc ðæt ðú gehétst *magna promittis*, 36, 3; Fox 174, 30. Micel óga him becom, Gen. 15, 12. Bíþ ðér seó miccle milts áfyrred, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 9; Cri. 1371. On ðam miclan dæge (*the day of judgment*), 23 a; Th. 65, 7; Cri. 1051. On hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe, Beo. Th. 5691; B. 2849. Mâre ł miclu weorc drihtnes *magna opera domini*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 2. Se lícette litlum and miclum, gumena gehwylcum, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 72; Met. 26, 36. Ne árás betwyx wífa bearnum mára Johanne Fulwihtere, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Ðes is mára ðonne Saolmon, 12, 42. Nys óðer mâre bebod, Mk. Skt. 12, 31. Ne þorfte hé ná máran fultumes ðonne his selfes, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 23: 33, 1; Fox 120, 13. Se hæfþ máran synne se ðe mé sealde, Jn. Skt. 19, 11. Ægðer ge on ðém máran (*main*) landum ge on ðém íglandum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 25. Ðonne ðæt gefeoht mæst wére *when the fight was hottest*, 4, 11; Swt. 206, 18. Se mésta *precipuus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 66. Drihten is on Sion dêma se mésta, Ps. Th. 98, 2. Manege tellaþ ðæt tó mæstum góde and tó mæstere gesælþe ðæt mon síe simle blíðe, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 12. On ðæm mæstan dæge (*the day of judgment*), Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 11; Dóm. 6. Pirrusan ðone mæstan feónd Rómánum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 4. On ðám wéron ða érestan and ða mæstan (*primi et præcipui*), Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 7. IV. *neuter used substantively* (a) *with gen.:*—Ic nát náht gewislíce hwæðer ðæs feós swá micel is, ne ic nát ðeáh his mâre sý, Chart. Th. 490, 15. Heora heriges wæs mycel ofslægen, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 35. Hé wæs wilniende ðæt hé ðæs gewinnes mehte mâre gefremman *he was desirous to carry on the struggle*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 8. Hit mâre ðæs landes forbærnde ðonne hit ælfre ér dyde, 5, 2; Swt. 220, 16. Ðæt hí þurh ðæt mæge mæst bearna begitan, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 25. Ðér manna wese mæst ætgædere, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Se ðissum herige mæst hearma gefremede, Andr. Kmbl. 2397; An. 1200. (b) *without gen.:*—On swá miclum heó hæfþ genóg swá wé ér spræcon. Gif ðú heore mâre selest . . ., Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 11. Ðæt hé mid swá lytle weorode swá micel anginnan dorste, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 16. Hú mycel scealt ðú *quantum debes?* Lk. Skt. 16, 5. Hú mycel hé dyde mínre sáwle, Ps. Th. 65, 14. Ðæt hé genóg hæbbe and nó máran ne þurfe, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 10. Ðém ðe ænigre wuhte mâre habbaþ . . . swá hé mâre hæfþ swá hé má monna óleccan sceal, 26, 2; Fox 92, 29–33: 26, 3; Fox 94, 16. Ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe mâre . . . Hwæt mâre dêst ðú? Gewylíce mâre ic dé, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 23–35. Ðonne hí mæst tó yfele gedón hæfdon, ðonne nam man grið and fríð wið hí, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 2. V. *oblique cases used adverbially:*—Se lâce biþ micles tó beald (*much too bold*), Past. 9; Swt. 61, 2. Ðara micles tó fealu winþ wíþ gecynde, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 32; Met. 13, 16. Micles on æþelum wíde is geweorðod hâligra tíd, Menol. Fox 236; Men. 119. Hié God wolde onmunan swá micles, Andr. Kmbl. 1789; An. 897. Micclum *nimium*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 46. Ne cwebe ic ná ðæt ðeós bóc mâge micclum tó lâre fremian, pref.; Som. 1, 43: Herb. 17, 2; Lchdm. i. 110, 10. Ealle micclum ðæs wundrodon, Homl. Th. i. 42, 16, 21: Ps. Th. 103, 14. Ne him mycelum ondrédeþ, 111, 6. Swá man æt méder biþ miclum féded, 130, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 244; An. 122: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 40; Met. 13, 20. Micel ic gedeorfe *multum laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. Oftor micle *much oftener*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 37; Met. 19, 19. Hé wæs micle ðé blíðra, 9, 63; Met. 9, 32. Swíðe micle scyrtran ymbhwearft, 28, 14; Met. 28, 7. Nóht micle ér, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 21. Ðam mycle má (*quanto magis*) hé scrýt eów, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Ic þegnum dînum dyrnde and sylfum ðé swíðost micle *I concealed it from thy servants, and from thee much the most*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 12; Gen. 2713. [*Laym. O. E. Homl. A. R. Chaus. Ayenb.* muchel, mochel: *Orm. Havel.* mikel; *Gen. a. Ex.* mikel, michel: *Goth.* mikils: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mikil: *Icel.* mikill: *O. H. Ger.* michil.] v. efen-, fré-, mis-, ofer-, wuldor-micel, *and* má.

micel-éte; *adj. Eating much, gluttonous:*—Ic geseó dæighwamlíce ðæt ðú myceléte eart, Shrn. 16, 20. Cf. ofer-éte.

micel-dóend; *adj. Doing great things;* magnificus, Rtl. 45, 14.

micel-héafded; *adj. Having a great head:*—Mycelheáfdode *capitosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 34. Micelheáfdede, ii. 22, 69.

micelian, miclian, micclian; *p.* ode. I. *to become great, to increase in size* or *in quantity:*—Micelaþ *grandescit, crescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 42. Rím miclade, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 21; Gen. 1243: Andr. Kmbl. 3050; An. 1528. Wæter micladon *the waters waxed*, 3105; An. 1555. Ðæt folc ongan weaxan and myclian (*grandescere*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 33. On ðém dagum wæs ðæt norþmeste (rice) micliende, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 12. II. *to make great, to increase the size* or *quantity* of a thing:—Man myclade ðæt ordálýsen *the ordeal-iron should be increased in weight*, L. Æðelst. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13. Ðæt ic mágburge móste dínre rím miclian, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 7; Gen. 2221. III. metaphorically, *to extol, magnify:*—Micliaþ sáwel mîn drihten *magnificat anima mea dominum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 46. Mycliaþ, Blickl. Homl. 7, 2. Ic micliu *magnificabo*, Ps. Surt. 68, 31. Wé micliaþ *magnificabimus*, 11, 5. Eal ðæt folc his noman myccledon, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. Myclian wé his noman, 13, 7. [*Jul.* muchelin, mucli: *A. R.* muchelen: *Ps.* mikel: *Goth.* mikiljan: *Icel.* mikla: *O. H. Ger.* michilên.] v. ge-miclian.

micel-líc; *adj. Great, grand, magnificent, splendid, illustrious:*—Micellíc *magnificum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 64. Wæs se wer for Gode and for mannum micellíc (*magnificus*), Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 38. Hú his mægenþrymmes mycellíc standeþ, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Hwæt ðæt síe mérlíces and micellíces ðæt git mec gehátaþ *quid sit illud quod mihi tam illustre et tam magnificum pollicemini*, Nar. 25, 12: Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21. Hú micellíce (*magnificata*) sind were dîn, Ps. Surt. 91, 6. [*Icel.* mikilligr: *O. H. Ger.* michil-líh *illustris, magnificus.*]

micel-líce; *adv.* I. *greatly, grandly, splendidly:*—Singaþ dryhtne forðon micellíce (*magnifice*) dyde, Ps. Surt. p. 184, 15. II. *greatly, exceedingly:*—Micellíce intimbred *multipliciter instructus*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 622, 2. Micellíce gelæred *doctissimus*, 5, 23; S. 645, 13. [*Icel.* mikilliga: *O. H. Ger.* michil-lího *magnifice, magnopere, exaggerative.*]

micel-mód; *adj. Having a great mind, magnanimous:*—Nis his micelmódes mægenes ende *magnitudinis ejus non est finis*, Ps. Th. 144, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* michil-muot *magnanimus, animosus.*]

micel-ness, e; *f.* I. *greatness, bigness, size:*—Stánas on pysna mycelnysse *stones the size of peas*, Herb. 180, 1; Lchdm. i. 314, 22: Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Se clâð wæs swíðe geméte hire micelnysse *the garment was exactly adapted to her size*, Homl. Skt. 7, 157. His micelnesse ne mæg náu man ámetan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 12. II. *greatness* (of quantity), *multitude, abundance:*—Ðá wæs geworden mid ðam engle mycelnes (*multitudo*) heofonlíces werydes, Lk. Skt. 2, 13. Ne meahton ásecgan for ðæs leóhtes mycelnesse, Blickl. Homl. 145, 14. Æfter micelnisse dínre mildheortnisse, Num. 14, 19. III. *greatness, magnificence:*—Micylnys *magnificentia*, Ps. Spl. C. 8, 2. In micelnisse *in magnificentia;* in mikelnes, Ps. Surt. 28, 4. On mycelnysse earmes dínes *in magnitudine brachii tui*, Cant. Moys. 16: Ps. Spl. 78, 12. Ús weorþ þuruh díne mycelnesse mílde and blíðe, Ps. Th. 66, 1. Sancte Johannes mycelnesse se Hélend sylfa tácn sægde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 17. [*Wick.* michelnes: *O. H. Ger.* michil-nessi *majestas.*]

micel-sprecende; *adj. Talking big, boasting:*—Tungan micelsprecende *linguam magniloquam*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 4.

micelu, e; *f. Size:*—On ðære mycele ðe leáces *of the size of a leek*, Herb. 49, 1; Lchdm. i. 152, 16. [*Goth.* mikilei *greatness: O. H. Ger.* michilî *magnitudo, quantitas.*]

micelung, miclung, e; *f. A doing of great things;* magnificentia:—Miclung ł mérsung weorc his *magnificentia opus ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 3. v. ge-miclung.

micga, an; *m. Urine:*—Hlond *vel* micga *lotium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 63: *urina*, 46, 8. Drince buccan micgan . . . sélost ys se micga ðæt hé sý oftost mid féded, L. Med. ex Quad. 6, 16; Lchdm. i. 354, 12, 15. Fúles hlondes, miggan *fœtentis lotii*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 19. Stingendum miggan *putenti lotio* (*urina*), 487, 65. [*A. R.* migge.] v. micge.

micge, an; *f. Urine:*—Gesceáwa ælce dæge ðæt dín útgong and micge síe gesundlíc. Gif sió micge síe lytelu . . ., L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 226, 20. Ðonne onginþ ðære hæto welm wanian þurh ða micgean, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 212, 7: 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 88, 20.

miogern. v. mycgern.

miogþa. v. migþa.

miogung, e; *f. Making water:*—Miggung *minctio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 9.

miole, micles, miclum; miclung. v. micel; micelung.

MID, (in Gloss. Ep. and Lindisfarne Gospels) mið; *prep. with dat. acc. inst. With;* at the root of the various meanings lies the idea of association, of being together. I. having very nearly the same force as *and*, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.:*—Hig léddon hí of ðære byrig mid eallum

hire mǽgum (*Rahab et cunctum cognationem illius*), Jos. 6, 23. Wé sungon seofon seolmas mid letanian, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29. Se feónd mid his gefẽrum eallum feóllon of heofnum, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 10; Gen. 306. Dũ scealt frỉþ habban mid sunum ũnum *thou and thy sons shall be protected*, 65; Th. 78, 28; Gen. 1300. Æðelinga bearn, weras mid wífum, 83; Th. 104, 20; Gen. 1738. (b) *with acc.:*—Wes dũ hál mid ðũs willgedryht, Andr. Kmbl. 1828; An. 916. II. with the idea of joint action or companionship, *in conjunction with, in company with, along with*, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.:*—Ic sang ũhtsang mid gebrõðrum *cantavi nocturnam cum fratribus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 25. Mittan wítegan clypige, R. Ben. 29, 6. Mit ðam wítegan cwedan, 31, 16. Đá fẽrde se Hǽlend mid him, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Mycel menegu wæs mid hyre, 7, 12. Đá bebeád se fæder ðæm consule ðæt hẽ mid his fierde angeán fõre, and hẽ bescftan gebád mid sumum ðæm fultume, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 19. Gefeaht Æþelhelm wiđ Deniscne here mid Dornsétum, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 8. Se winterlíca wind wan mid (*in league with*) ðam forste, Homl. Skt. 11, 144. Ic fleáh mid fuglum, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 16; Rä. 73, 3. Hẽ fulluhtes gerýno onfẽng mid his þegnum ðe mid hine wǽron, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 27. Đa eágan . . . ætgædere mid ðæs martyres heáfde on eorþan feóllan, 1, 7; S. 478, 38. (b) *with acc.:*—Đẽ dǽlnimende gedẽþ mid hine, 2, 12; S. 515, 29. Hẽ bæd ðæt hẽ mid ðone martyr þrowian móste, 1, 7; S. 478, 18: 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Nemþe hẽ Cristes geleáfan onfẽnge mid ða þeóde ðe hẽ ofer cyning wæs, 3, 21; S. 551, 1. Hẽ gewát mid cyning engla, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 26; Gen. 1210: Beo. Th. 1329; B. 662. Ðæt mínne líchaman mid mínne goldgyfan glẽd fæðmie, 5297; B. 2652. Ic mid mec gelǽdde míne frýnd, Nar. 29, 26. Mid dryhten rúne beságton, Andr. Kmbl. 1252; An. 626. (c) *with inst.:*—Eode hẽ in mid ũne his preósta, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 4. His hand mid ðý earme ðe of his líchoman áslegen wæs hẽ hẽt tõ ſhõn, 3, 12; S. 537, 34. Mid medmycele werede hẽ fẽrde, 3, 24; S. 556, 20. III. with the idea of reciprocal action:—Hé wolde mid his freóndum spráce and gepẽhte habban, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 36. IV. expressing the relation between animate and inanimate things, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.:*—Đá ða wífmen urnon mid stánum wiđ ðara wealla *cum matronae currerent, et convekere in muros saxa gestirent*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 11. Twelf stánas hí hæfdon forþ mid him, Jos. 4, 8. Faran tõ eá mid scype mínum, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 23. Ic ástíge mín scyp mid hlæstum mínum, 26, 31: Beo. Th. 250; B. 125. Hǽlend cymeþ mid wolcnum, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 5; Sat. 608. Hí fẽrdon mid ðý hálgan Cristes mǽle, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 22. (b) *with acc.:*—Ða (*these things*) mid hine brohte, 2, 4; S. 505, 38. Mid ða nõþe niðer gewíteþ, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 31; Wal. 28. V. with the idea of an association which affords protection or help:—For ðan ðe ic beó mid ðẽ on eallum ðám ðe dũ tõ færst, Jos. 1, 9; Mt. Kmbl. 28, 20. Theodosius hæfde ðone wind mid him, ðæt his fultum mehte mǽstra ślcne heora flána on hiora feóndum áfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 26. VI. with the idea of permanent association, (residing) *with, at*, (when the relation expressed is that of one to many) *among*; apud, penes, (a) *with dat.:*—Elles næbbe gẽ méde mid eówrum Fæder (*apud patrem vestrum*), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Bæd æt Gode ðæt hẽ him geswutelode hwylc Basilius wǽre on wurðscype mid him (*in what estimation he was with God*), Homl. Skt. 3, 498. Eallum ũs leófre ys wíkian mid (*apud*) ðam yrþlinge ðonne mid (*apud*) ðẽ, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 1. Ys seó mildheortnes mid (*apud*) ðẽ, Ps. Th. 129, 4. Albanus hæfde ðone andettere mid (*penes*) him, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7. Mid mannum ic eom *apud homines sum*, mid ðam biscope hẽ wunaþ *apud episcopum manet* . . mid eów hẽ is *penes vos est*, mid dẽmum *penes judices*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 23–47. Ic wæs mid Englum, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 10; Víd. 61 (and often). Ic hæfde ðẽ mid ðám fyrmestan ðe mínum hýrẽde folgodon *I held thee among the first who followed my court*, Homl. Skt. 5, 412: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 13. Gefrugnen mid folcum *known among nations*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 26; Cri. 225. (b) *with acc.:*—Is mín hyht mid God, 37 a; Th. 121, 16; Gũ. 289: 39 a; Th. 128, 27; Gũ. 410. Sibb sý mid eówic, 75 b; Th. 282, 25; Jul. 668. Wuna mid ũsic, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 29; Gen. 2722. VI a. *between*:—Dẽma mid unc twih *a judge between us two*, 102; Th. 136, 5; Gen. 2253. VII. expressing an accompanying circumstance, the phrase being often equivalent to an adverb of manner, (a) *with dat.:*—Mid gõdum willan fæstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27: 35, 27. Mid his sylfes willan, willum *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22, 15. Mid mycelre willsumnysse bodian *magna devotione predicare*, 3, 3; S. 526, 4. Hẽ hæfde hí mid mycelre ǽre mid him, 4, 1; S. 564, 33. Wæs sió fæmne mid hyre fæder willan beweddad, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 24; Jul. 32. Brúc ðisses beáges mid hǽle, Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217. Ic eów mid gefean ferian wille, Andr. Kmbl. 693; An. 347. Winnan mid mánе (*criminally*), Cd. 16; Th. 19, 30; Gen. 299. Mid swǽte and mid sorgum libban, 24; Th. 31, 8; Gen. 482. Wíf ðonne heó mid cylde biþ *mulier gravida*, L. Ecg. C. 28, tit; Th. ii. 130, 14. Heó wæs mid bearne (cf. *Icel.* ganga með barni), Shrn. 60, 33. Đá heó mid ðam bearne wæs, 149, 1. Swá mid ðam cilde wearþ, Homl. Th. i. 460, 7. (b) *with acc.:*—Ðæt hẽ mid ða mǽstan swétnesse (*maxima suavitate*) geglencde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34. (c) *with inst.:*—Ðá ongan hẽ mid gleáwe móde þencean, 3, 10; S. 534, 20: Past. 9, 13: Swt. 55, 20. VIII. expressing the idea of instrumentality, *by, through*, (a) *with inst.* or *dat.:*—Hié wǽron gebrocede . . . mid ðæm ðæt manige ðara sélestena cynges þéna forþfẽrdon *they suffered from the death of many of the best king's thanes*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. Ne canst dũ huntian búton mid nettum? . . . Mid swiftum hundum ic betéce wildeór, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 21–27. Đũ ðæt land tõdǽlst mid hlyte (*sorte*), Deut. 31, 7. Mid ðissum woruldgesélþum and mid ðís andweardan welan mon wyrcþ oftor feónd ðonne freónd, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 2–4. Mid his handum gesceóp, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 30; Gen. 251. Hié heora líchoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid ðý wealde, 40; Th. 52, 19; Gen. 846. Stód bewrigen folde mid flóde, 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157. Ofgeót mid scíre wíne ealde, L. M. 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 188, 20. Mid monige wíte þreágan, Shrn. 101, 23. Mid ðý blóde gewurþad, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 24. Mid deáþe fornumen, forgripen, 1, 27; S. 492, 30: 3, 8; S. 532, 27. Mid his láre *by means of his teaching*, 3, 28; S. 560, 38. Mid gýmenne mínra mǽga *by the care of my kinsmen*, 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Dǽle hẽ swá mycel feoh for hyne swá hẽ ér mid him nam (*as much as he got with him*, i. e. *by selling him*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 26; Th. ii. 212, 12. Eom ic leóhte geleáfan and mid lufan gefylled, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 9; Gũ. 624. Hẽ frægn hí mid hwí hí gesceldan heora hũs wiđ ðæs fýres frécennysse, Shrn. 90, 7. Gewiton mid ðý wǽge in forwyrd sceacan *carried by the wave they hurried to destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 3186; An. 1596: Cd. 12; Th. 14, 5; Gen. 214. (b) *with acc.* (*and inst.*):—Hẽ mid hí féran sceolde tõ ðon ðæt hẽ ða fémnan ẽghwæðer ge mid ða (ðære, MS. B.) mérsunge heofonlícra gerýna ge mid his dæghwamlícre láre trymede, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 37. Hẽ monige . . . mid ða leornunga ðissa bõca gelǽdde, 5, 18; S. 636, 4: Cd. 100; Th. 133, 9; Gen. 2208. Se mihtiga slõh mid hálige hand, 167; Th. 208, 18; Exod. 485. IX. having reference to time, *with, at*:—On ũhtan mid ærdæge, Beo. Th. 253; B. 126: Andr. Kmbl. 2776; An. 1390: 3048; An. 1527: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 19; Gen. 2575. X. *giving direction*:—Onlong bróces mid streáme *along the brook in the direction in which it runs*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 226, 20. XI. in adverbial or conjunctional phrases, (a) *with* eallum, ealle:—Hyne myd scrýne myd eallum on feastum cwearterne beclýsdon *they shut him up cage and all in prison*, St. And. 38, 9. Mid ealle *penitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 46. Mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpitus*; mid wyrttruman mid ealle *radicitus*, Som. 42, 3–4. Hió ásettan hí on énne síþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 24 (cf. *Icel.* með öllu). (b) *with dat. or inst. case of the demonstrative*, denoting that the two actions expressed by the verbs in the connected clauses are in close association, being either simultaneous, or the one following upon, and being regarded, more or less, as the result of the other, *when, since, seeing that*; cum:—Mid ðam ðe se apostol stõp intõ ðære byrig, ðá bær man him tõgeánes ánre wydewan lík, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Mid ðam ðe hẽ hig geseah ðá éfste hẽ *quos cum vidisset, cucurrit*, Gen. 18, 2. Hũ yfele mẽ dõþ manege woruldmenn, mid ðam ðæt ic ne mót wealdan mínra ágenra þeówa *how ill do many men act towards me, when I may not rule my own servants*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 19. Mid ðý ðe heó gehýrde . . . ðá cwæþ heó, Blickl. Homl. 7, 19: 15, 6. Mid ðí ðe hié cõmon . . . hié gemétton seofon hyrdas standan, 237, 17. Mid ðý ðe (*dum*) hẽ hine geseah on singalum gebedum . . . ðá wæs hẽ semninga mid ðam godcundan gýfe gemildsad, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37. Mittẽ *dum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 8. Mid ðý (*cum*) Peohtas wíf næfdon, bẽdon him fram Scottum, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 19. Gif hẽ eów ne wyllan árísan tõgeánes, mid ðý eówer má is (*cum sitis numero plures*), 2, 2; S. 503, 13: 1, 27; S. 493, 42. Mid ðí hé ðis cwæþ, hé ástáh on heofenas, Blickl. Homl. 237, 15. XII. *used after its case* or *as an adverb*:—On ðam clifian ðe him gõd mid worhte *cleave to him who did good with them*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 10, 12. Ða him mid scoldon *which were to go with him*, Beo. Th. 82; B. 41. Ðara ðe hẽ him mid hæfde, 3255; B. 1625: 1783; B. 889: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 24. Manega óðre ðe him mid (*simul cum eo*) fẽrdon, Mk. Skt. 15, 41. Mid fẽrdan *comeant, simul pergebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 45. Hẽ his heres þriddan dǽl gehýdde and him self mid wæs, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 27. Hine mid wunode án ombehtþegn, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 8; Gũ. 972. Biddan ðone ele ðæt ðũ Adam myd smyrian móte *to ask for the oil, to anoint Adam with*, Nicod. Thw. 13, 23. Smyre ðone man mid, Herb. 54, 3; Lchdm. i. 158, 2. Đá sceolde hẽ sendan lýgetu and windas, and tõwyrpan eall hira geweorc mid, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 14. Ic wilnode andweorces ðone anweald mid tõ gereccenne, 17; Fox 60, 8: 20; Fox 72, 24. Se forma hád and se óðer hád beóþ ǽfre ætgedere . . . se þridda hád is hwílon mid, hwílon on óðre stówe, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 39. Ðonne se mon nõ his ágenne gielp mid ne sécþ, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 15. Gif hẽ nõht geseón ne mǽge mid, L. Alf. pol. 47; Th. i. 94, 6. Hẽ hæfde mildheortnysse ða þearfan mid tõ fréfrigenne, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 13. Geond ðone ofen eodon and se engel mid, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 14; Dan. 354. Ðæt wæs Satane and his gesíðum mid, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 7; Cri. 1522. Ælc ðara ðe mid stande *every one that stands by* (*assists*) *him*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 200, 3. [*Mid* occurs in Piers P., and still remains in *mid*-wife: *Goth.* miþ, mid;

O. Sax. midi, mid: *O. Frs.* mith, mit, mei: *O. L. Ger.* mid, mit, met: *Icel.* með: *Swed. Dan.* med: *O. H. Ger.* miti, mit: *Ger.* mit: *Du.* met.]

midd; *adj. with superl.* midemest, midmest *Mid, middle.* I. of place:—Seó burh wæs on midre ðære eá (*in medio amne*), Nar. 10, 11. Ðá wé wéron on middre ðære sǽ (*in medio mari*), Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 23. Is on middre ðære cyricean, 2, 3; S. 504, 39. Hire (*the anis*) midore ymbe (cf. ymb ða eaxe middewearde, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23), Bt. Met. Fox. 28, 46; Met. 28, 23. On middum ðinum temple *in medio templi tui*, Ps. Th. 47, 8. On mereflóde middum, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 22; Gen. 145. Gáþ from geate tó geate þurh midde ða ceastre (*per medium castrorum*), Past. 49, 2; Swt. 383, 3: St. And. 14, 17. On middum ðǽm ðrum wícum *in media castrorum parte*, Nar. 12, 24. Ða gesettan scép in middum wulfum (*in medio luporum*), Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 16. Hé mé lǽdde betweoh midde ða þreátas *inter choros medios*, 5, 12; S. 629, 26. Hálettend midemesta finger *salutarius*; ðwiscberend midmesta finger *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 21–22. Gif hí done midmestan weg ǽredian willaþ, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 23. Ða sélestan men . . . ða midmestan . . . swá bióþ ða midmestan men, 39, 7; Fox 222, 1–10, 15. II. of time:—Tó middes dæges Crist wæs on róde áþened, Btwk. 216, 14. On middes wintres mæsseniht, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 30. Swá hé in swoloþan middes sumeres wǽre *quasi in mediae aestatis caumate*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Sunnon upgong æt middan sumere *ortum solis solstitialem*, 5, 12; S. 627, 35. Fæste án lengten foran tó middan wintra (*ante Natale Christi*) . . . fæste ii lengtenu, án tóforan middan sumera (*ante mediam aestatem*), ðder foran tó middan wintra, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22, 23; Th. ii. 210, 25–28. Tó middan (middum, MS. B.) wintre, L. Ath. iv. pref.; Th. i. 226, 5. Tó middyre (MS. A. myddre) nihte *media nocte*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Æt midre niht, Ps. Th. 118, 62. Æt middre nihte, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 2; Ph. 262. Æt middere niht, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 32; Exod. 37. Hé leng ne leofaþ ðonn on midre ilde *he will not live beyond middle age*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 21: Ps. Th. 54, 24. On midne dæg *meridie*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 47. Seó seofoþe tíd dæges, ðæt is án tíd ofer midne dæg, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 27. On midne winter, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 28. Ofer done midne sumor *after midsummer*, 1006; Erl. 140, 5. Ofer midne sumor, Lchdm. iii. 74, 11. On midde niht, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40. [*Goth.* midjis: *O. Sax.* middi: *O. Frs.* midde: *Icel.* miðr: *O. H. Ger.* mitti.] v. on-middan, tó-middes.

mid-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 12: Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 33: Jn. Skt. 4, 6. Middæg *meridies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 46: Hymn. Surt. 16, 29. Ðæs middæges gereord, R. Ben. 65, 20. Tó middæges, 65, 18. Tó middæge *at midday*, Lchdm. iii. 218, 4, 6, 9, etc. On ðæm sumerlícan sunnstede on middæge (MS. R. middan dæge), 258, 15. [*O. Frs.* mid-dei: *Icel.* mið-dagr: *O. H. Ger.* mittitag: *Ger.* mit-tag.] v. middel-, midne-dæg.

middæg-líc; *adj. Midday, meridian*:—Ðære middæglícan sunnan scíman beorhtre *solis meridiani radiis præclarior*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 23. Fram deófle middæglícum *ab daemonio meridiano*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* mittitaga-líh.]

middæg-sang, es; *m. The midday service*:—Úhtsang and prímsang, undernsang and middægsang, nónsang and éfensang, and nihtsang, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7. *De officio sextae horae.* Middægsang. On midne dæg wé sculon God herian, Btwk. 216, 13; R. Ben. 39, 19: 40, 7.

middæg-tíd, e; *f. The midday hour, noon*; meridies, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 66.

middandæg-líc, *adj. Midday, meridian*:—Fram middendægílcum deófle *ab daemonio meridiano*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6.

middan-eard, es; *m. The middle dwelling, the abode of men, the earth, the world* (in a physical sense):—*De mundo.* Middaneard is geháten eall ðæt binnan ðam firmamentum is . . . Seó heofen and sé and eorþe synd gehátene middaneard, Lchdm. iii. 254, 6–9. Hé sǽde, ðæt eal ðes middaneard nǽre dé máre dríges landes ofer done mycelan gársecg, ðonne man ǽnne prican ðpricie on ánum brádum brede. And nys ðes middaneard búton swylce se seofoþa dǽl ofer done mycelan gársecg, se ðe mid his ormétnysse ealle ðás eorþan útan embliþ, Wulfst. 146, 19–24. Middaneardes gewissast ðú ðe getimbrunge *mundi regis qui fabricum*, Hymn. Surt. 91, 21. Done eard Asiam, se ðe is geteald tó healfan dǽle middaneardes, Homl. Th. i. 68, 35. Eálá middaneard! eálá dæg leóhta! eálá upheofon! Cd. 216; Th. 275, 2; Sat. 165. Sume sceolon hweorfan geond hæleþa land . . . geond middaneard, 219; Th. 281, 16; Sat. 272. Geond eorþan . . . ofer middaneard, Ps. Th. 137, 6: 144, 12. Ðú miht on ánre hand befealdan ealne middaneard, Hy. 7, 120; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 120. II. *the world, mankind*:—Ealle ðé heriaþ . . . eall middaneard, 9, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 38. Middaneardes Hélynd *salvator mundi*, Jn. Skt. 4, 42. Ic eom middaneardes leóht ða hwíle ðe ic on middanearde eom, 9, 5: 8, 12. [*Laym.* midden-erd; cf. *Laym. Orm. Gen. and Ex. Havel.* middel-erd, -ærd.] v. middan-geard *and next word.*

middaneard-líc; *adj. Earthly.* I. in a physical sense:—Ðæt heó mid hyre hǽtan middaneardes (other MSS. middaneardlíce) wæstmas ne forberne, Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. II. as distinguished from spiritual or heavenly, *worldly, mundane, earthly*:—Godes sunu becom tó ðissum middanearde tó ðí ðæt hé mid his hálgan líre middaneardlíc gedwyld (*human error*) ádwǽscte, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 13: 366, 9. On middaneardlícum lustum *in worldly pleasures*, 368, 3. Ealle middaneardlíce þing forhogiende *despising all the things of this world*, 130, 1. Middaneardlíce genipu *mundana nubila*, Hymn. Surt. 74, 3: 91, 23: Homl. Skt. 2, 241.

middan-geard, es; *m.* I. *the middle dwelling* (*between heaven and hell*), *the earth, world*:—Middangeard *chosmos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 36. Se lǽssa middangeard *microchosmos*, 56, 22. On Godes onwealde is eal ðes middangeard, and ðás windas and ðás regnas syndon ealle his, and ealle gesceafta syndon his, Blickl. Homl. 51, 19. Ðes middangeard wæs tó ðon fæger, ðæt hé teáh men tó him þurh þa wlite, 115, 10. Ðes middangeard daga gehwylce fealleþ and tó ende ðéfteþ, 59, 26: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290; Wand. 62. Cwealmdreóre swealh middangeard *earth drank gore*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 23; Gen. 986. Gefylled wearþ eall ðes middangeard monna bearnum, 75; Th. 93, 30; Gen. 1554. Beofaþ middangeard, hrúse under hæleþum, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 12; Cri. 882. Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes swá swá Oceanus útan ymbligeþ *orbem totius terrae, Oceani limbo circumseptum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1. Middangeardes, eorþan sceátta, Beo. Th. 1507; B. 751. Rice middangeardes ðér nó men búgaþ *hunc orbem, mors ubi regna tenet*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 17; Ph. 157. Rícsian on ðiosan middangearde, Ors. 1, 2, tit.; Swt. 1, 4. Seó ród biþ árǽred on ðæt gewrixle ðara tungla, seó nú on middangearde ǽwergede gástas flémeþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 24. Ðæt nǽre nǽfre nénig tó ðæs hálig mon on ðissum middangearde, ne furþum nénig on heofenum, 117, 26. Swá hwár swá ðys godspel byþ gebodud on eallum myddangearde (*in toto mundo*), Mt. Kmbl. A. 26, 13. Geond ealne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 69, 19. Ðá ic wíde gefrægn weorc gebannan manigre mǽgþe geond ðisne middangeard, Beo. Th. 151; B. 75: Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 1; Gú. 1: 95 b; Th. 355, 37; Pa. 1. God ðysne middangeard tócleóseþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35: Andr. Kmbl. 322; An. 161. II. *the world and they that dwell therein, mankind*:—Se middangeard ús wæs lange underþeóded, and ús deáþ mycel gafol geald, Blickl. Homl. 85, 11. Him æteówde eal eorþan ríce and ídel wuldor ðisses middangeardes, 27, 17: 65, 15. Líf ðysses middangeardes *this present life*, 59, 27. Gé synt middaneardes (-geardes, MS. A.) leóht *vos estis lux mundi*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 14. Ða hwatestan men ealles ðises middangeardes, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Hú gesélig seó forme eld wæs ðises middangeardes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 3. Heofones waldend, ealles waldend middangeardes, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 12; Cri. 557: 63 b; Th. 241, 32; Ph. 665: Andr. Kmbl. 453; An. 227. Middangeardes weard (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 205; Th. 253, 17; Dan. 597. Gecýþ nú middangearde blisse, Blickl. Homl. 87, 24. Hé getácnaþ ðysne middangeard, se wæs synna and mána full, 75, 5. Hé com on ðære syxtan ylde on ðysne middangeard mancyn tó álýsenne, 71, 26: Homl. Th. i. 62, 11. [*Goth.* midjun-gards *οἰκουμένη*: *O. H. Ger.* mittan-, mittin-gart: cf. myddellyard *the world*, Chest. Plays 1, 67: *O. Sax.* middel-gard: *O. H. Ger.* mittil-gart *orbis: Icel.* mið-garðr. 'The Icel. Edda has preserved the true mythical bearing of the word.—The earth (miðgarð), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (úthaf); on the other side of this sea is the Út-garð, the abode of giants; the Miðgarð is defended by the Ás-garð (*the burgh of the gods*), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within.'—Cl. and Vig. Dict. s.v. See also Grmm. D. M. 754.] v. middan-eard.

middangeard-líc; *adj. Terrestrial, physical as opposed to spiritual*:—Forðon hé oft stormas ðara werigra gásta fram his sylfes sceþenisse and his geférena mid bedum wiðsceáf, wæs ðæt ðæs wyrþe ðæt hé wið ðam middangeardlícum windum and lígum swíðian mihte (*ventus flammisque mundialibus*), Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 34. v. middaneard-líc.

middan-sumor, -winter. v. *under* midd, II, *where perhaps in the instances in which* middan *occurs that word is to be taken as the first part of a compound.* Cf. midde-sumor, -winter, and middandæg-líc.

midde, an; *f. The middle* (*only in the phrase* on middan):—Se fugel hafaþ iiii heáfdu . . . and hé is on middan hwælan hiwes *the bird hath four heads . . . and in the middle it is of a whale's shape*, Salm. Kmbl. 526; Sal. 262. Forwrát hé wyrm on middan, Beo. Th. 5404; B. 2705. Múð wæs on middan, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 10; Rä. 33, 9. On ægе biþ gioleca on middan, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. [*O. Sax.* middea (an middean): *Icel.* miðja (í miðju): cf. *O. H. Ger.* mittí (in mittí): *Ger.* mitte.] v. on-middan.

middel, es; middels (?), an; *m. The middle, centre*:—In midle *in centro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 13. On middele (Ps. Lamb. midle) sunoþes mín *in medio ventris mei*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13, 21. Hé ánne cnapan gesette on hyra middele (*in medio eorum*), Mk. 9, 36. Se ðe álédde Israhel of middele heora . . . þurh middele his, Ps. Spl. 135, 11, 14. Of midle *ex centro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 47. Of ðæs wuda midle, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202,

6; Ph. 65. Hió is geceapen on ðam midle, betwux ðære dryġan and ðære cealdan eorþan and ðam hâtan fyre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 37. Hió is on midle fyres and eorþan, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 163; Met. 20, 82. On midle mînra dagena, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Is ðis eáloud geseted ongeán midle Sûþ-Seaxna (*contra medium Australium Saxonum*), Bd. 4, 16; S. 585, 1. Intô ðam middelan (intô middan, other MS.) ðere strête, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 9. On middel ðæs unmétan cyles, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 42: 628, 1. On ðone middel ðære méran byrig, Elen. Kmbl. 1724; El. 864. Hió gegripan on hire middel *laid hold of her waist* (cf. Laym. 28069, þa leo iueng me bi þan midle: Piers. P. 5, 358, B. text), Blickl. Homl. 141, 29. [Cf. *Icel.* á, f meðal *among*; á, f milli (*from* miðli) *between*: *M. H. Ger.* mittel.] v. next word.

middel; *superl.* midlest; *adj. Middle*:—Be midelen streáme *in mid stream*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 15. Se midlesta finger *the middle finger*, L. Alf. pol. 58; Th. i. 96, 3. Be ðam midlæstan (*the third in a list of five names*) is nû tô secgenne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 15. Swâ biþ ðâm midlestan monnum *so it is with men of an intermediate class* (*between the best and the great majority of mankind*), Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 4 (v. midd). [*O. Sax.* middil-gard: *O. Frs.* middel; *superl.* midlest, -ost, -ast: *Icel.* meðal-, *in cpds.*: *O. H. Ger.* mittil: *Laym. Gen. and Ex. A. R. Ayenb. have superl.* midlest.] *Middel* is found as the first part of many names of places, e. g. *Middel-tûn* Middleton, *Middel-hâm* Middleham, etc., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 315; see also following words.

middel-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Syle drincan middeldagum, Lchdm. iii. 74, 6: L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 22. Hê ðonne on middeldagum inne gewunode, 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mittila-tagun *meridianus* (*ventus*).] Cf. middel-niht.

middel-dæl, es; *m. The middle*:—Ongên ðæm middeldæle (other MS. middele) on ðæm eástende *ad mediam frontem orientis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 6.

Middel-Engle, a; *pl. The Middle Angles, the Angles of Leicestershire* (v. Green's Making of England, pp. 74-80):—Of Engle cômon Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle and Myrce and eall Norþhembra cynn *de Anglis Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merci, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies . . sunt orti*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 25. Midel-Angle, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 12. Middel-Engla mægþ . . . wæs cristen geworden. Þissum tîdum Middel-Engle Cristes geleáfan onfêngon, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 36-39. Ðâ wæs Dêma biscop geworden Middel-Engla and eác Myrcna samod . . . hê forþfêrde on Middel-Englum on ðam þeódlande ðe is nemned on Feppingum, S. 551, 32-36: 3, 24; S. 557, 17. [When the Middle Angles had a bishop of their own the see was at Leicester.] Færpinga þreó hund hýda is in Middel-Englum, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 27. Ðone Ceaddan se ercebiscop ésænde Myrceon tô biscope and Middel-Englum and Lindesfarum, Shrn. 59, 14.

middel-finger, es; *m. The middle finger*:—Middelfinger *medius* vel *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 6: 71, 32: ii. 58, 5. Gif man middelfinger of âslæhþ iv. scill. gebête, L. Ethb. 54; Th. i. 16, 11.

middel-flêra, an; *m.* -flêre, an; *f. A partition* (?; it occurs as an alternative with words meaning) *the gristle of the nose, bridge of the nose*:—Middelflêra *interpinnium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 48. Nose grystle *vel* middelflêre *internasus* vel *interfinium* vel *interpinium*, i. 43, 20. [v. interfinium *the grystell of the nose*, Wülck. 590, 15: *bryg of the nese*, 634, 9: 675, 25.]

middel-fôt, es; *m. The middle of the foot, the instep*:—Middelfôt *subtel*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 3.

middel-geméru; *pl. n. A middle* or *central district*:—On Filistina middelgemérum *in the centre of the land of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 509; Sal. 255.

middel-gesculdru, -gescyldru; *pl. n. The part between the shoulders*:—Middelgesculdru *interscapilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 29. Middelgescyldru *interscapulum*, ii. 49, 49. [Cf. *Icel.* mið-herðar *mid-shoulders*.]

middel-niht, e; *f. Mid-night*:—Nalles æfter lyfte lâcende hwearf middelnihtum, Beo. Th. 5658; B. 2833: 5557; B. 2782: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 93; Met. 28, 47: Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 4; Rä. 87, 7. Cf. middel-dæg *and* mid-niht.

Middel-Seaxe, -Seaxan; *pl. The Middle-Saxons*, Saxons who settled in the district west of London, and whose name is preserved in the present Middlesex: they appear to have been an offshoot of the East Saxons. v. Green's Making of England, p. 111, note:—Hêr Middel-Seaxe (*but* MS. E. Middal-Engla, *v. under* Middel-Engle) onfêngon ryhtne geleáfan, Chr. 653; Erl. 26, 24. Hî hæfdon ðâ ofergân i. Éást-Engle, and ii. Éást-Sexe, and iii. Middel-Sexe, 1011; Erl. 144, 33. In provincia quæ nuncupatur Middel-Seaxan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 59, 20 (the charter is of a king of Essex). In Middil-Saexum, 142, 7.

middes. v. tô-middes.

midde-sumor, es; *m. Mid-summer*:—Ðis godspel gebyraþ on middesumeres mæsseséfen, Lk. Skt. 1, 1, rubric. On middesumeres dæg, Herb. 4, 5; Lchdm. i. 90, 17. [*Icel.* mið-sumar.] v. midde-winter, mid-sumor.

middе-weard; *adj. Mid-ward, middle of* (the noun with which the word agrees):—Middeweard hand *vola* vel *tenar* vel *ir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 54. Middeweard lencten *vel* foreweard lencten *ver novum*, 53, 26. Middeweard hit mæg bión þritig mîla brâd oððe briddre *Norway may be thirty miles or more across the middle*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 31. Andlangnes bröces middesweardes *along the middle of the brook*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 31. On middeweardum (-an, MSS. R. L.) hyre ryne, Lchdm. iii. 250, 26. On middeweardre sê *in medio mari*, Cant. Moys. 8. Ymb ða eaxe middewearde hwearfaþ *they revolve about the middle of the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23. Seó eá is irnende þurh middewearde Babylonia burg *mediam Babyloniam interfluentem*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 3: 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. *As a noun*:—On middewearðan innoþes mînes *in medio ventris mei*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 15.

midde-winter, es; *m. Mid-winter, Christmas*:—Ðis sceal on Sunnandæg betweox myddewintres mæssedæge and twelftan dæge, Lk. Skt. 2, 33, rubric. Ne miht ðû win wringan on midne winter (meddewinter, MS. Bod.), Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. v. midde-sumor, mid-winter.

mid-eard, es; *m. The world*:—Mideardes ordfruman *mundi originem*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 30. Seó sunne ðe onlîht ealne mideard, Homl. Skt. 1, 72. v. middan-eard.

mid-fæsten, es; *n. Mid-Lent*:—Wæs mycel gemôt tô midfestene, Chr. 1047; Erl. 175, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* mið-fasta *mid-Lent*.]

mid-feorh, *gen.* -feores; *m. n. The period of middle age*:—Midferh *juventus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 17. Oft biþ on hâlgum gewrietum genemned midfeorh (MS. mid feorwe) tô giúguþhâde *aliquando adolescentia juventus vocatur*, Past. 49, 5; Swt. 385, 31. [Cf. Ps. Th. 54, 24 on middum feore: *O. Sax.* (man) mid-firi: *O. H. Ger.* mitti-uerha *dimidio* (*dierum meorum*).] v. next two words.

mid-ferhþ, es; *m. n. Middle life* or *age*:—On cnihthâde . . . swâ forþ ealne giógoþhâd . . . and ðonne lytle êr his midferhþe, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 25.

mid-ferhtness, e; *f. Middle age*:—Seó heora iúgoþ and seó mid-fyrhtnes bûtan ségwylcum leahtre gestanden, hwylc talge wê ðæt seó yldo and se ende ðæs heora lîfes wære? Blickl. Homl. 163, 3-6.

mid-help, es; *m*: e; *f. Help, assistance*:—Tô midhelpe *adjuvando*, Rtl. 29, 36.

mid-hrif, es; *n. m.* [mid *middle*, hrif *ventus*] *The mid-riff, the diaphragm, separating the heart from the stomach, etc.*; also *the entrails*:—Midrif *disseptum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 51: *exta*, 44, 49. Wiht ðæt mannes midrif ace, Herb. cont. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 6, 21. Midrife, Lchdm. i. 88, 11. On ðam uferan hrife oððe on ðam midhrife, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 20. Of ðam midhrife, se is betweox ðære wambe and ðære lifre, 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 278, 10. [*O. Frs.* mid-ref.] v. *next word, and see* hrif.

mid-hriðere, -hridir, es; *n. The membrane enclosing the entrails*:—Midhridir, nioþanweard hype *ilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 54. Midhriðre *omentum*, i. 65, 56. Midhryðre, 284, 3. Midhryðere, ii. 64, 4. [*O. Frs.* midrithere *membrana qua jecor et splen pendent*; cf. *also* mid-rede, -rith *the mid-riff*: mydrede *diafragma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 208, 31.]

midl, es; *n.* I. *a bit, curb* (*of a bridle*):—Midl *frenum* vel *lupatum*: brîdles midl *chamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 21, 22. Midlum *lupatis* (*repagulis*), Hpt. Gl. 406, 27. Of îsenum midlum ł brîdlum *ferratis salivaribus* (*repagulis*), 458, 3: Homl. Th. i. 360, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 2349; El. 1176: 2384; El. 1193. Midlum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 49. II. *the thong which bound the oar to the pin*:—Mldla *strupiar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 6. Midlu, 63, 65. [Cf. *in the same list of words connected with ships* âr-widde *struppus*, 56, 37.]

midlen, es; *n. The middle, midst, centre*:—Of midlene *ex centro* i. *ex medio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 66. On medlene *in meditullio* i. *in medio*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 37. Ic eom on eówrum midlene, Lk. Skt. 22, 27. On fyres midlene *de medio ignis*, Deut. 4, 15: 5, 24. Hê eardode in hréðenra midlene . . . on þorna midlynæ, Shrn. 125, 7-8. Ða englas âsyndriaþ ða yfelan of ðæra gôdra midlene, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 49. Ic eom on hyra midlene, 18, 20. On midline *in dimidio*, Blick. Gl. Se Hælend gesette ænne lytling on hyra midlen, 18, 2. Ða fêrde hê þurh hyra midlen, Lk. Skt. 4, 30.

mid-lencten, es; *n. m. Mid-Lent*:—On mydlenctenes Sunnandæg, Jn. Skt. 6, 1, rubric. Tô midlængtene, Chart. Th. 349, 28.

midlest. v. middel.

midl-hring, es; *m. The ring of a bit*:—Midlhringas *armillae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 18.

midlian; *p.* ode *To bridle, curb, restrain*:—Forðæm is sió tunge gemetlîce tô midliganne (midlianne, Cot. MSS.) *lingua itaque discrete frenanda est*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 275, 11. v. ge-midlian; ġ-, un-, unge-midled.

midlian; *p.* ode *To mediate*. [*Icel.* miðla *to mediate*.] v. midligend *and* ge-midlian.

mid-lifiend, es; *m. One co-existent with another*:—Uppstige ðæs midlifiendes [ðæs lifigendan, MS. Ca.], Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 24, note. v. next word.

midligend, es; *m. A mediator*:—Uppstige ðæs midligendes Godes *ascensionem mediatoris, Dei*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 24, note.

midlung, e; *f. The middle, midst*:—Of midlunge hwelpa *de medio catulorum*, Ps. Lamb. 56, 5. Of midlunge ðinum bôsme *de medio sinu*

fwo, 73, 11. On midlunge sceaduwe dæ̆ges *in medio umbræ mortis*, Ps. Spl. 22, 4: Cant. Moys. 19: Cant. Abac. 2: Ps. Lamb. 73, 12. On midlunga, 81, 1. v. next word.

midlunga; *adv. To a moderate* or *middling degree, intermediate between much and little*:—Sam hē hine miclum lufige, sam hē hine lytlum lufige, sam hē hine mydlinga lufige, Shrn. 194, 14. v. preceding word.

midmest. v. midd.

midne-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Se rehta geleáfa swē swē midnedæg *fides velut meridies*, Ps. Surt. ii. 201, 25. Cf. ǽrne-mergen *in another version of the same hymn*:—Cléannyss sỹ swā swā ǽrnemergen, geleáfa swā swā middæg, Hymn. Surt. 16, 27.

mid-ness, e; *f. Middle, midst*:—In midnesse dæs mynstres . . . wit wǽron on midnesse miccles eges; đā genāmon wit on midnysse dæs eówdes twegen buccan, Shrn. 41, 20–27.

mid-niht, e; *f. Mid-night*:—Seó niht hæfþ seofan dǽlas . . . feórþa is *intempestum*, đæt is midniht, Lchdm. iii. 244, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 32. Midniht *intempestum* vel *intempesta nox*, i. 53, 5. On middre nihte wearþ clypung gehỹred . . . Hwæt getācnaþ seó midniht būton seó deópe hytennys, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* mið-nætti: *O. H. Ger.* mittinaht: *Ger.* mitter-nacht.] v. middel-niht; midd, II.

mid-rād, e; *f. A riding with another*:—Đæt ǽlc man wǽre ōđrum gelāstfull ge æt spore ge æt midrāde (*in accompanying the other in following the trace of the lost property*), L. Æđelst. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 12. [*Icel.* með-reið.]

mīdreoc. v. mỹdrece.

mid-rif. v. mid-hrif.

mid-singend, es; *m. One who sings with another*; concentor, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 23.

mid-sīđian; *p.* ode *To accompany*:—Hū ne midsīđgadest đū *comitarisne tū?* Midsīđige *comitatur, sequitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 34–38. Midsīđudu *comitata*, 23, 39. v. ge-midsīđian.

mid-sprece, an; *m. One who speaks on behalf of another*:—Paulus wæs midspreca and bewerigend đære ealdan ē *Paul was an advocate and defender of the old law*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* með-mæli *the speaking a good word for one.*]

mid-sumor, es; *m. Mid-summer*:—Ær midsumeres mæsseǽfen, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 5. v. midde-sumor.

[**midsumor-dæg**, es; *m. Midsummer-day*:—Tō midsumer dæi, Chr. 1131; Erl. 259, 34.]

mid-weg, es; *m. Mid-way*:—Segor stōd on midwege betweox đǽm muntum and đǽm merscum, Past. 51, 5; Swt. 399, 13.

mid-winter, es; *m. Mid-winter, Christmas*:—Gif se (seo, MS.) midwinter biþ on Wōdnesdæg, đonne biþ heard winter and grim . . . Gif heó byoþ on Đunresdæg, đonne byoþ gōd winter . . . Gif se midwinter byþ on Frigendæge, đonne byþ onwendædlīc winter . . . Gif se midwinter byþ on Seternesdæg, đonne byþ winter gedrēfedlīc, Lchdm. iii. 164, 1–10. On đære hālgan midwintres tīde, L. C. E. pref.; Th. i. 358, 7. [*O. Frs.* mid-winter.] v. mid-sumor, midde-winter.

mid-wist, e; *f. The being with others, presence, society*:—Þurh fonthālgunge gewyrþ sōna Godes midwist *by the hallowing of the font God becomes at once present*, Wulfst. 36, 2. Ælc đe gewita ođđe gewyrhta sī đǽr ūtlendisc man inlendiscan derie gelādie đære midwiste *let every one that is cognisant or co-operating, where a stranger injures a native, clear himself of the participation*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 29. Snottre men lufiaþ midwist mīne, Exon. 130 b; Th. 500, 17; Rä. 89, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* mite-wist *consortium, participatio.*]

mid-wunung, e; *f. Dwelling with others*:—Þūsend þūsenda þēnodon wealdende, and tēn þūsend sīđan hundfealde þūsenda him mid wunodon. Ōđer is þēnung, ōđer is midwunung, Homl. Th. i. 348, 5. Ece līf and midwununcg mid Gode, R. Ben. 133, 18. Đæt wē on đam tōweardan līfe diófia midwununga forbūgan māgon, H. R. 17, 29.

mid-wyrhta, an; *m. One who works with others, a co-operator*:—On đæt gerād đæt hē wǽre his midwyrhta ǽgđer ge on sǽ ge on lande *on the condition that he would co-operate with him by sea and by land*, Chr. 945; Erl. 116, 31: Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 25. Hyt āwriten hys, đæt ǽlcum welwyrcendum God myd beó mydwyrhta, Shrn. 179, 29.

mīgan; *p.* māh, *pl.* migon *To make water*:—Ic mīge *mingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 63. Ic mīge *meio*; mīge gē *meite*; mīgan *meire*, 33; Som. 37, 44–45. Đæt hē mỹhþ (*mingit*), byþ sweart, Lchdm. iii. 140, 22. Đām đe under hỹ mīgaþ, L. Med. ex Quad. 8, 12; Lchdm. i. 360, 8. [*Laym.* mæh, meh; *p.*: *Icel.* mīga: *M. L. Ger.* mīgen.] v. ge-mīgan.

miggung. v. micgung.

mīging, e; *f. A making water*: minctio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 10.

migol; *adj. Diuretic*:—Đām monnum synd tō sellanne migole drincan, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 27: 208, 7. Mid wyrtdrencum ūtyrnendum ođđe migolum, 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 206, 17.

migoþa, migþa, micgþa, an; *m. Urine*:—Gif se micgþa ætstanden sỹ, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5. Heó earfoþlicnysse đæs migþan āstyreþ, 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 3. Mid his selfes migoþan, ii. 42, 1. Swā hwæt swā đæne migþan gelet, 4, 6; Lchdm. i. 90, 26: 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 8: 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 278, 4. v. micga, micgung, cū-migoþa.

mihte. v. meahte.

mīl, es; *n. Millet*:—Miil *milium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 9. Mīl, 55, 68.

mīl, e; mīle (?), an; *f. A mile*:—Ālecgaþ hit on āre mīle đone mǽstan dǽl fram đæm tūne, đonne ōđerne . . . ōđ đe hyt eall ālēd biþ on đære āre mīle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 30–32: Blickl. Homl. 129, 4. Leówue, mīle *milliarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 7. Twelf mīla, Blickl. Homl. 197, 23. Of đære burnan tō mīla stāne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 382, 22. Hund þūsenda mīla, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 9; Sat. 724. Ehta hund mīla lang, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 11. On nygan mīlum, 4, 27; S. 603, 30. [*Icel.* mīla: *O. H. Ger.* mīla, mīlla.]

mīlc. v. meolc.

milcen; *adj. Of milk*:—Mylcen mete *food made of milk*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 14.

milcian. v. meolcian, melcan.

mild-beorht; *adj. Mildly bright, serene*:—Miltbeorhtum leóhte *luce serena*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 29.

MILDE; *adj.* I. MILD, *gentle, meek, benign, liberal* (?):—Se wæs milde wer and monþwǽre *vir omnium mansuetissimus ac simplicissimus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 35. Heora cining cymeþ milde and monþwǽre (*mansuetus*, cf. Mt. 21, 5), Blickl. Homl. 71, 4. Ic eom milde and eáþmōdre heortan *mitis sum et humilis corde*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 4. Đæt milde mōd (*Guthlac*), Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 17; Gū. 711. Of ārfæstre heortan and mildre, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27. Milde *mitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 43. Spræc mildum wordum, Beo. Th. 2348; B. 1172. Mildre *indulgentior*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 49. Manna mildost (*Moses*), Cd. 170; Th. 213, 8; Exod. 549. Cwǽdon đæt hē wǽre manna mildust and monþwǽrost *they said that he was kindest and most courteous of men*, Beo. Th. 6344; B. 3182. Se leó gewāt swā swā đæt mildoste lamb, Glostr. Frag. 110, 22. II. of the more towards the less powerful, *merciful, clement, propitious*:—Biddende đæt Drihten him ārfæst and milde wǽre *Dominum sibi propitium fieri precabatur*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 31. God beó đū milde (*propitius*) mē synfullum, Lk. Skt. 18, 13: Ps. Lamb. 98, 8: Blickl. Homl. 47, 32. Mē milde weorþ *miserere mei*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. His milde gehigd *misericordia sua*, 56, 4. Cyning cystum gōd, clǽne and milde (*clement*), Chr. 1065; Erl. 199, 6. Đam mildestan cyninge Wihtrǽde rixigendum *in the reign of the most clement king Wihtræd*, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 4. [*Goth.* milds: *O. Sax.* mildi: *O. Frs.* milde: *Icel.* mildr *mild*; also *munificent*: *O. H. Ger.* milti *mansuetus, largus, munificus.*] v. un-milde.

milde; *adv. Mercifully, graciously*:—Ūs milde æteów dīnne andwlitan, Ps. Grn. 79, 18: Ps. C. 50, 72; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 72: Hy. 6, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 35: Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 7; Cri. 249. [*O. Sax.* mildo.]

mil-deáw. v. mele-deáw.

milde-līc; *adj. Merciful, clement, propitious*:—Mildelīc *propitius*, Rtl. 37, 19. [*Icel.* mild-ligr *gentle.*]

milde-līce; *adv. Graciously, kindly, mercifully*:—His se cyning mildelīce onfēng *the king received him kindly*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 18. Swā mildelīce wæs Rōmeburg on fruman gehālgod mid brōđor blōde, 2, 2; Swt. 66, 4. Hāwa mildelīce on đās earman eorþan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Mildelīce *propitiatus*, Rtl. 120, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* milt-līhho *largiter*: *Icel.* mild-liga *gently.*]

mild-heort; *adj.* I. *kind-hearted, of gentle disposition, meek*:—Leorniaþ æt mē forđon đe ic eom mildheort and eáþmōd (*mitis et humilis corde*, Mt. 11, 29), Blickl. Homl. 13, 19. Uton beón eáþmōde and mildheorte and ælmesgeorne, 95, 26. Đā weóp hē eác sylf . . . swā hē wæs manna mildheortost, 225, 23. II. *merciful, compassionate, gracious, clement*:—Đū God mildheort (*misericors*), Ps. Spl. 85, 14: *miserator*, 102, 8. Beóþ mildheorte swā eówer fæder is mildheort, Lk. Skt. 6, 36: Blickl. Homl. 97, 32. Đīn mildheort mōd *misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 107, 4. Mid mildheortum weorcum *with works of mercy*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 19. Cyng đū mildheortesta *rex clementissime* (*Christ*), Hymn. Surt. 86, 29; Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39 note. Hē wæs eallra monna mildheortast *he was most compassionate of all men*, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* milt-herzi *misericors.*]

mildheort-līce; *adv. Kindly, compassionately, mercifully*:—Mildheortlīce *misericorditer*, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 15: ii. 2; Th. ii. 182, 27: Past. 44, 1; Swt. 319, 12, 14: Blickl. Homl. 101, 36. Mildheortlīcor *clementius*, Hymn. Surt. 138, 1.

mildheort-ness, e; *f. Mercy, compassion, pity, clemency*:—Hys mildheortnes *misericordia ejus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 50. Drihtnes mildheortnes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 24. Ūre sāula smerian mid mildheortnesse ele, 73, 24. Þurh mildheortnesse weorc, 97, 2. Mid āre mildheortnyssa *sola clementia*, Hymn. Surt. 115, 27: Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 13. Mildheort God . . . đū đe gehilst mildheortnysse *Deus misericors . . . qui custodis misericordiam*, Ex. 34, 6. Hī nāne mildheortnesse ne gecarnodon, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 28. Godes mōdor hire mildheortnisse đære burhware gecȳđde, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 15. Đǽr beóþ gegearwode Godes mildheortnessa,

Blickl. Homl. 193, 20: 103, 18. Hē him lytle mildheortnesse gedyde, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 15.

mild-hleahtor, es; *m. Gentle laughter*:—Bysmrodon mē mildleahtre (*or* mid hleahtre?) *subsannaverunt me subsannatione*, Ps. Spl. 34, 19.

mildian; *p.* ode *To become mild*:—Mildode *mansuescit*, Germ. 399, 435. v. ge-mildian.

milds, mildsian, mildsiend, mildsung. v. milts, miltsian, miltsiend, miltsung.

milescian. v. miliscian.

mīl-gemearc, es; *n. Space of a mile* or *distance measured by miles*:—Nis đæt feor heonon mīlgemearces đæt se mere standeþ *it is not far hence, measuring by miles, that the mere lies*, Beo. Th. 2728; B. 1362. Cf. fōt-, geár-gemearc, *and* mīl-getæl.

mīl-gemet, es; *n. A mile-measure, a mile-stone*:—On đæt mīlgemæt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 252, 21.

mīl-getæl, es; *n. The number of paces in a mile, a mile*:—On rīme đæs læssan mīlgetæles đe *stadia* hātte fīf hund and đæs miclan mīlgetæles đe *leuua* hātte þreó hund and eahta and syxtig *reckoning according to the smaller mile, which is called* stadia, *it is five hundred miles, and according to the great mile, which is called* leuua (*league*), *it is* 368, Nar. 33, 9–11.

miliso; *adj. Honeyed, sweet, mellow*, (of drink) *mulled*:—Milisc apuldor *malarium*: milisc æppel *metianum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 54, 55. (Melarium, *pomarium melis* (μῆλοις), *hoc est malis, consitum*, Du Cange: the Anglo-Saxon glosser seems to connect the word with *mel*?.) Milisc æppel *nicalbum*, 289, 74: ii. 60, 42. Đære miliscan *mulsæ*, 32, 66: 54, 35. Myliscre, Hpt. Gl. 520, 39. Drince mylsce drincan, sió gebēt đa biternesse đæs geallan, L. M. 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 108, 2. Milscra (milscre, Wrt.) treówa blōsman *qui[n]tinas*, g. *caducas* (Du Cange quotes Isidore: 'Flores malorum (*punicorum*) a Græcis appellati sunt quintinæ. Latini caducum vocant'), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 16. Melsc appla *nicolaos* (cf. *nicolaus* = *dactulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 79; *nicolatis* palmæpla, 60, 67), Hpt. Gl. 496, 65. Genim milsce æppla (*dates*?), L. M. 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 19. Mylsce æppla, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* milska *a honeyed beverage*; milska *to mix* (a beverage): *Goth.* miliþ *honey*.] v. next word.

miliscian *to become sweet* or *mellow*:—Milescian *mitescere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 8.

mīl-þaþ, es; *m. A road along which miles are reckoned*:—Wlance þegnas mæton mīlpaþas meara bōgum *proud thanes traversed the roads on their steeds*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 20; Exod. 171: Elen. Kmbl. 2523; El. 1263; Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 16; Rūn. 5.

miltan, mieltan, meltan; *p.* te. I. *trans.* (a) *To melt*:—Nim heortes mearg mylt *take heart's marrow, melt it*, L. Med. ex Quad. 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. Mylt buteran, Lchdm. iii. 6, 22. Beó ælc calic geworht of myldendum antimbre (*of fusible material*), gilden ođđe seolfren, glæsen ođđe tinen; ne beó nā hyrnen, ne hūru treówen, L. Ælfc. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 6. (b) *to digest*:—Sió wamb seó đe biþ hātre gecyndo melt mete wel . . . Seó đe biþ wæterigre gecyndo næfþ gōde meltunge, swīđost on đām mettum đe uneáþe melte beóþ, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 22–28. (c) *to refine by melting*:—Đæm đe his gāst wile meltan (MS. B. miltan) wið mordre āsceádan of scyldum *by him who will refine his spirit from the dross of crime, separate it from sins*, Salm. Kmbl. 111; Sal. 55. II. *intrans.* (= meltan) *To melt, become liquid*:—Ic mylte *liqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Đonne mē mægen and mōd mylte *dum defecerit virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Weax miltende *cera liquescens*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13. Myltende *madens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 56. Myltende[s] *liquidas*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 73. [*Icel.* melta *to digest*.] v. ge-miltan, meltan.

milt-oođu, e *and* an; *f. Disease of the spleen*; lienosis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 74.

MILTE, es; *m.*: an; *f. The* MILT, *spleen*:—Milti, Ep. Gl. 256, 24. Milte *lien*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 67: 112, 71: *splen*, i. 45, 12: *splena*, 65, 52. Se milte biþ emlang đære wambe, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 15, 22, 28. Þeós milte *hic splen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 13; Som. 9, 34. Hyt gelamp hwīlon đæt man þearmas mid đære miltan uppan đās wyrte gescearp, đā geclyfude seó milte tō đysse wyrte and heó hrædlīce đa miltan fornam . . . hȳ beón būtan miltan gemētte, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 3–10. Wið miltan sāre . . . heó đæt sār fornimþ đære miltan, 32, 6; Lchdm. i. 130, 22: L. Med. ex Quad. 2, 8; Lchdm. i. 334, 23. Wið đam wētan yfle đæs miltes . . . đæt lācnaþ đone milte, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 9–11, 18. Of milte, Lchdm. ii. 248, 1. Wið āswollenum milte, 2, 45; Lchdm. ii. 256, 16. [*O. Frs.* milte; *f.*: *Icel.* milti; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* milzi; *n.*: *Ger.* milz; *f.*]

milte-seóc; *adj. Splenetic*:—Milteseóc *lienosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 41. Wið milteseócum men, him mon sceal sellan eced, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 9: 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 5.

milte-wærc, milt-wræc, es; *m. Pain in the spleen*:—Be miltewærce, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 1: 3, 16; Lchdm. ii. 318, 9. Wið milt-wræce, L. Med. ex Quad. 9, 5; Lchdm. i. 362, 5.

miltestre, an; *f. A harlot*:—Myltestre *meretrix* vel *scorta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 72: Gen. 38, 15. Ne lāt đū đīne dohtor beón myltestre *ne prostituas filiam tuam*, Lev. 19, 29. Beclypte seó myltestre đæt clāne mæden, Homl. Skt. 2, 169: 7, 128. Cōmon tō ānre miltistran hūse *ingressi sunt domum mulieris meretricis*, Jos. 2, 1. Melt[r]estran hūs *lupanar*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 61. Myltistryna hūs, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Som. 9, 45: Homl. Skt. 7, 148. Ođđe đū mid mādenum đīnne lāc geoffrige, ođđe đū lādum myltestrum scealt beón geferlīght, 7, 119. Mūfulle and myltystran *publicani et meretrices*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 31, 32.

miltestre-hūs, es; *n. A brothel*:—Myltestrehūs *lupanar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 53.

milts, milds, e; *f.* I. *mildness, kindness, favour, mercy* (most commonly with reference to the Deity):—Mid đec milds is *apud te propitiatio est*, Ps. Surt. 129, 4. Đonne wurþe ūs eallum Godes milts đē gearuwre, L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 5: L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 23: Past. 44; Swt. 325, 13. Biþ đær seó miccle milts āfyrred . . . đæs Ælmihtigan, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 10; Cri. 1371. Ūs wæs ā syđđan Merewioingas milts ungyfeþe, Beo. Th. 5835; B. 2919. Þolige hē clānes legeres and Godes mildse, L. N. P. L. 62; Th. ii. 300, 19. Đū mid mildse mīnre fērest *thou shalt depart with my favour*, Andr. Kmbl. 3344; An. 1676. Hē Drihtnes mildheortnysse gecȳgde and đa mildse bæd monna cynne *misericordiam Domini invocaret, et eam generi humano propitiari rogaret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 9. Miltse gecȳđan, onwreón, Blickl. Homl. 39, 23: 107, 2. Hæbbe hē Godes miltse (mildse), L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20: L. N. P. L. 64; Th. ii. 300, 24. Gemyne mildsa đīnra *reminiscere miserationum tuarum*, Ps. Surt. 24, 6: 68, 17. Seceggan wē him þanc ealra his miltsa, Blickl. Homl. 103, 26: 109, 10. Āsecggan đa miltsa đe hē wið đis mennisce cynn gecȳđde, 103, 19. For his miltsum *by his mercies*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 6; Vy. 98: 42 a; Th. 140, 16; Gū. 611. II. *meekness, humility* (?), *joy* (?), (cf. *O. H. Ger.* milti *hilaritas*):—Đec Anananias and Azarias and Misahel miltsum [*humbly* (?), *joyously* (?)] hergaþ, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 11; Az. 154: Th. 194, 29; Az. 146: 54 b; Th. 193, 8; Az. 118.

miltsian, mildsian; *p.* ode *To have* or *take pity upon a person, shew mercy, be merciful, pity*. I. *not followed by an object*:—Ic miltsige *indulgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 54: *ignosco*, 28, 1; Som. 30, 31. Miltsige (mildsige, MS. B.) man for Godes ege *for fear of God let mercy be shewn*, L. C. S. 68; Th. i. 410, 22: L. Eth. vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 28. Cum and mildsa, Hy. 7, 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 27. II. *with dative*:—Ic miltsige đē *misereor tui* . . . miltsa ūs Drihten *miserere nostri Domine*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 63–64. Đū eallum miltsast đām đe on đē gelȳfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 145, 19. Hē bæd đæt Hælend him miltsade, 19, 13. Hē đīnum mādmum miltsade eallum *qui propitiatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 102, 3. Mon mildsige đām yfelum, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 7: 38, 7; Fox 210, 18. Gebrōđru, miltsige eów God, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 24. Ealā! đū man, miltsa đē, L. E. I. pref.; Th. ii. 394, 30. Miltsa mē *miserere mei*, Mk. Skt. 10, 48. Miltsa eallum đīnum wiđerwinnum, and āgyld gōd for yfele, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 2. Mildsa monna cynne, Hy. 8, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 32. Him wile git God miltsian, Blickl. Homl. 47, 7. Gif hē ūs ārian and miltsian wile, 51, 30. Biþ hē sōna ūs efenþrowiende and hrađe miltsiende, 19, 30. Hælend wæs miltsigende Adame, 87, 35. III. *with genitive*:—Hē þearfendra miltsude, Ps. Th. 106, 40. Miltsa mīn *miserere mei*, 56, 1. Tīd tō mildsiende his *tempus miserendi ejus*, Ps. Surt. 101, 14. Miltsigende đīn *miserens tui*, miltsigende his *miserens illius*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 63. IV. *with a preposition*, v. miltsiend. v. ge-miltsian.

miltsiend, mildsiend, es; *m. One who takes pity*:—Đū nære miltsiend ofer heora cild, Blickl. Homl. 249, 6. Mildheort and mildsiend *miserator et misericors*, Ps. Spl. 102, 8. Mildsiend *miserator*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 15. Milsend, Rtl. 69, 7: 170, 9. v. ge-mildsiend.

miltsigend-līc; *adj. To be pardoned, venial*:—Miltsigendlīc *propitiabilis*, Germ. 401, 130. Hwī wæs đæs heáhengles syn unmiltsigendlīc and đæs mannes miltsigendlīc? Boutr. Scrd. 17, 21.

miltsung, mildsung, e; *f. Mercy, pity, compassion, a shewing mercy, pardon, indulgence*:—Hit is rihtre đæt him mon mildsige đæt is đonne hiora mildsung đæt mon wrece hiora unþeáwas *it is more fitting that mercy be shewn them. Now this it is to shew them mercy, to punish their vices*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 18. Ealle for miltsunge stefne uton sellan *omnes pro indulgentia vocem demus*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 22. Swā micclum swā đæs mannes gecynd unmihtigre wæs swā hit wæs leóhtre tō miltsunge *the weaker was man's nature, the easier was it to pardon*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 24. Būtan forgifenysse ⁊ miltsunge (milsunge) *sine respectu*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 53. Hē ūs mid his miltsunge (*sua miseratione*) gescylde, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 24. Petrus tīhþ đa geleáffullan þurh þingrēdene þurh miltsung him forgyfenre mihte *Peter draws the faithful by intercession, by the merciful exercise of the power given to him*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 2. Crist mæg đīne nytennysse þurh his miltsunge onlīhtan, Homl. Skt. 5, 200. Gemune miltsunga đīnra (*miserationum tuarum*), Ps. Spl. 24, 8: 50, 2. v. un-miltsung.

milt-wræc. v. milte-wærc.

mimor. v. ge-mimor *and next word*.

mimorian; *p.* ode *To keep in the memory, remember*:—Pater noster and crēdan mynerian (mynegian, MS. C.) ða yldran and tācan heora gingran, Wulfst. 74, 15.

mīn; *adj.* I. *small*:—Ne ðē sunne on dæge ne gebærne ne ðē mōna on niht min ne geweorþe *may the sun not burn thee by day, nor the moon withhold her light from thee by night*, Ps. Th. 120, 6. II. *mean, vile*:—Hwilum cyrdon eft minne mānsceaþan on mennisc hiw *at times the vile criminals turned into human form*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 27; Gū. 881. [The positive does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, but comparative and superlative forms are found in Gothic, O. Frs., O. Sax., Icel. and O. H. Ger. Cf. also Lat. *minor, minimus*.] v. minsian, min-dōm.

mīn; *pron. gen.* of ic *Of me*:—Beó ðū mīn gemyndig, Ps. Th. 24, 6. Miltsa mīu, 56, 1. Ne æthrīn ðū mīn, Jn. Skt. 20, 17. Ic sprece *ego loquor*, mīn sprēc *mei locutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 56. Ær ðū ða miclan meaht mīn oferswiddest, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 25; Jul. 521. Ne wāt ic hygeþoncum mīn, 109 a; Th. 417, 14; Rä. 36, 4. Hē wæs mīn on ða swīðran, Eleu. Kmbl. 694; El. 347. Mīn sylfes gāst wæs ōrmod worden, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Mīn sylfes weorc hī gesāwon, 94, 9. (Cf. next word, V.) [*Goth.* meina: *O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. O. H. Ger.* mīn.]

mīn; *adj. pron. Mine, my.* I. *with a noun*:—Mīn cnapa līþ on mīnum hūse lama . . . Ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ðū ingange under mīne þecene . . . Ic cweþe tō mīnum þeówe, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 6-9. Hwylc is mīn mōdor and hwylce synt mīne gebrōðra, 12, 48. Fæder mīn! 26, 39. Ðis is mīnes fæder willa, Jn. Skt. 6, 40. Mīnre fadan yldre mōder, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 19. On mīnre gesihþe, Ps. Th. 88, 31. Ne cunne gē mē ne mīnne fæder, Jn. Skt. 8, 19. Nimaþ mīn geoc ofer eów, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 29. Mīne fearras and mīne fuglas synt ofslegene, and ealle mīne þing synt gearwe, 22, 4. Mid lyre ealra þinga mīnra, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. Hū gelȳse gē mīnum wordum, Jn. Skt. 5, 47. II. *as predicate*:—Eall eorþe ys mīn, Ex. 19, 5. Ealle ða þing synd mīne, Gen. 31, 43. Ðīne twegen suna beóþ mīne, 48, 5. III. *used substantively*:—Wlwine habbe ðat lond ðe hē mīnes hafde, Chart. Th. 580, 24. Ic heóld mīn tela, Beo. Th. 5468; B. 2737. Gif ic mōt mīne wealdan, Cd. 102; Th. 136, 1; Gen. 2251. Ealle mīne synt ðīne, and ðīne synt mīne, Jn. Skt. 17, 10. Ðū mundbora wære mīnum, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 25; Hö. 75. Ða mīnan, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 19; Sat. 504. IV. *with a pronoun*:—Hēr is mīn se gecorena sunu *hic est filius meus dilectus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17. Ðes mīn sunu, Lk. Skt. 15, 24. Se mīn wine, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 21; Kl. 50. Mīn se ēca dēl in gefeán fareþ, 38 a; Th. 125, 11; Gū. 352. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, 68 a; Th. 252, 20; Jul. 166. Bi ðam bitran deáþe mīnum, 29 b; Th. 90, 18; Cri. 1476. Ic mid mec gelædde mīne þrīe ða getreówestan frȳnd, Nar. 29, 27. Mīne ða hālgan, Ps. Th. 104, 13: 121, 8. Ða manigfealdan mīne geþohtas, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 1; Hy. 4, 8. V. *with* self (a) *agreeing with the noun* (see also preceding word):—On mīnne sylfes dōm, Beo. Th. 4301; B. 2147. (b) *agreeing with* self:—Mīnes sylfes mūþ *os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. Mīnes sylfes gebed *oratio mea*, 140, 2. Mīnre sylfre sīþ, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 20; Kl. 2. VI. *with* āgen:—Ic ne mōt wealdan mīnra āgenra þeówa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 20. [*Goth.* meins: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* mīn: *Icel.* mīnn.]

mīn-dōm, es; *m. Smallness, abjectness, pusillanimity*:—Ic bīde ðæs beornes ðe mē bōte (? bēte) eft mindōm *expectabam eum qui me salvum faceret a pusillo animo*, Ps. Th. 54, 7. v. min, minsian.

mīne, es; *m. A minnow*:—Myne *vel* ælepūte *capito*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 75. Mynas and ælepūtan *menas et capitones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33.

mīn-līce; *adv. In my way, in my manner*:—Mīnlīce *meatim* (= *meo more*, Wülck. 32, 20), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 46.

minna (?) *a sheaf*:—Ða minnan gaderaþ *qui manipulos colliget*, Ps. Spl. T. 128, 6.

minsian; *p.* ode *To lessen, diminish, become small*:—Wlite minsode, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 30; Dan. 268. Minsade, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 48; Reim. 29. Cf. Ne mæg ænig man Godes mihta ne his mærþa geminsian, Wulfst. 35, 3. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* minsōn *to make less*: cf. *Icel.* minnka *to make less*.] v. next word.

minsung, e; *f. Parsimony*:—Forhæuednys *parsimonia*; minsong *abstinentia*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 41.

minte, an; *f. Mint*:—Minte *menta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 11: ii. 98, 18: *mentha*, i. 67, 65. Eal mintan cyn *mentastrum*, ii. 56, 34. Gē ðe teódiaþ mintan, Lk. Skt. 11, 42: Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. v. bröc-, feld-, fen-, hors-, sē-, tūn-minte.

mire-apuldor *a dark apple-tree*:—Mireapuldur *melarium* (as if from μέλας?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 78. v. millse.

Mirean. v. next word.

Mirce, Mierce, Myrce; *pl. The Mercians*, (and as the name of the people is used where modern English uses the name of their country) *Mercia* [see Green's The Making of England, p. 85]:—Hēr Mierce wurdon Cristne, Chron. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Ða nāmon Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) friþ wið ðone here, 872; Erl. 76, 16. Of Engle cōman Éast-Engle and Middel-Engle and Myrce (*Merci*) and eall Norþhembra cynn, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 25. Mierena cyning, land, rice, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 7: 877; Erl. 78, 26: 794; Erl. 58, 7. Mircena cining, 704; Erl. 43, 30. Merena land, rice, cyningcynn, 905; Erl. 98, 14: 655; Erl. 28, 4: Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 8. Myrcna cynn, mǣgþ, þeód, 3, 21; S. 551, 23: 4, 3; S. 566, 24: 2, 12; S. 515, 7. Myrcna landes is þrittig þūsend hýda ðǣr mon ǣrest Myrcna hāt, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 15. Myrcena cining, land, Chr. 792; Erl. 59, 1: 796; Erl. 59, 39: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 25: L. Eth. i. pref.; Th. i. 280, 4. Ða ðēng Æðelbald tō rice on Mercium (Myrcum, MS. E.), Chr. 716; Erl. 44, 14. In Mercum preóst, 731; Erl. 47, 10. On Myrcean, L. C. S. 14; Th. i. 384, 1. On West-Sexan and on Myrcan and on Éast-Englan, 72; Th. i. 414, 14: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 146. Hine on Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) lǣddon, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 12. Hē fōr ofer Mierce on Norþ-Walas, 853; Erl. 68, 10. Innan Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) tō Snotengahām, 868; Erl. 72, 21. Of Wesseaxum on Merce, 853; Erl. 68, 22. v. Norþ-, Sūþ-Mirce; *and* mearc.

mirce; *adj.* I. *dark, murky*:—Ða mircan gesceaft (*Hell*), Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 23; Dōm. 26. Gang ofer myrcan mōr *her course o'er the dark moor*, Beo. Th. 2814; B. 1405. II. in a metaphorical sense (of sin, crime, etc.) *dark, black, evil*:—Mircne mægencræft mānwomma gehwone *dark power, each sinful stain*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 26; Cri, 1280. Þeáh ðū drype þolige, myrce mānsiaga, Andr. Kmbl. 2437; An. 1220. Leahtras mirce mandǣde *crimes, black deeds of wickedness*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 18; Ph. 457. Mircast mānweorca *blackest of crimes*, 73 a; Th. 272, 26; Jul. 505. [*Havel.* mirke: *Chauc. Piers P.* merke: *Prompt. Parv.* myrke *obscurus, tenebrosus*: *O. Sax.* mirki: *Icel.* myrkr: *Dan. Swed.* mörk.] v. mirc-apuldor, æl-myrca, Gūþ-myrce.

mirce, es; *n. Darkness*:—Se ðe hié of ðam mirce (*the fiery furnace*) generede, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 15; Dan. 448. Myrce (*or adv.?*) gescȳrded *shrouded with darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2628; An. 1315. [*Piers P.* men þat in *merke* sitten: *Scot.* mirk: *Icel.* myrkr; *n. darkness*; mjörkvi *darkness, thick fog*: *Dan.* mörke.]

mircels, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *a sign, mark, token*:—Ðū āsettest ðīnes wuldres myrecels on worlde, sete nū ðīn wuldres tācn in helle, Blickl. Homl. 87, 16. II. *a mark to aim at*:—Hē miste mercelses, and his mǣg ofscēt, Beo. Th. 4869; B. 2439. Hī setton hine tō myrcelse, and heora flān him on āfæstnodon, Homl. Skt. 5, 426. III. *a signet, seal*:—Gehealdenre mercelse *salvo signaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 27. Insegle, mercelse *signaculo*, 504, 37. IV. *an ensign, a trophy*:—Ða hēt se hǣðena cyning his heáfod of āsleán and his swīðran earme, and settan hī tō myrcelse, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 135. Ða ðū gehēte ðæt ðec hālig gāst wið earfeþum eáðe gescilde for ðam myrcelse ðe (ðec!) monnes hond from ðīnre onsȳne āhwyrfde *when thou didst promise, that the Holy Spirit would easily shield you from troubles, on account of the ensign (the cross?) that would turn man's hand from thy face*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 30; Gū. 429. V. *a marked spot*:—Hē hēt ða gebrōðru ādelfan ænne pytt, ðǣr ðǣr hē ǣr gemearcode . . . Ða gebrōðru ða eodon tō ðam mercelse, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 1-6.

Mircisc; *adj. Mercian*:—Be Merciscan āðe, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 18.

mire *a mare*. v. mere.

mirgan; *p.* de *To be merry, to rejoice, be glad*:—Fægniaþ and myrgaþ Gode mid wynsumre stemne *jubilate Deo in voce exultationis*, Ps. Th. 46, 1.

mirgen *that which causes delight, poetry* (?):—Him wæs lust micel ðæt hē ðiossum leódum leóþ spellode, monnum myrgen *great his (Alfred) delight was lays to relate, matter of mirth for men*, Bt. Met. Fox introd. 9; Met. Einl. 5. Cf. miriginess.

mirhþ. v. mirigþ.

mirige; *adj. Pleasant, delightful, sweet*:—Myrige leóþ *dulce carmen*, Hymn. Surt. 55, 17. Ðeós woruld deáh ðe heó myrige hwīltīdum geþuht ȳ *this world, though it seem at times pleasant*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 17. Ðeós woruld is hwīltīdum myrige on tō wunigenne, 182, 24. Gæs myrige on tō sittenne, 182, 15. Wære hit ðonne murge mid monnum, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 203; Met. 11, 102. Eall se eard wæs mirige (*or adv.?*) mid wætere gemenged, Gen. 13, 10. Dōmes dæg, ðæt is se myriga dæg, Wulfst. 244, 15. Hwæt ða woruldlustas myreges (myrges, MS. Cott.) brengaþ *quid habeat jucunditatis*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 4. Ne geleofaþ man nāht miriges ða hwīle ðe mon deáþ ondrǣt *one gets no pleasure from life, while one fears death*, Prov. Kmbl. 16. Mid merigum lofsange *dulci ymno*, Hymn. Surt. 141, 38. Him ða twigu þincaþ swā merge *the boughs seem so pleasant to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 89; Met. 13, 45. Ða mergen *amoena*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 36. [*Laym. A. R.* murie: *Gen. and Ex.* mirie: *Prompt. Parv.* myry yn chere *letus, jocundus*; myry, mery weder *malacia*: *Chauc. Piers P.* murie, merie.] v. next word.

mirige; *adv. Pleasantly, sweetly, gladly*:—His mōdor gehȳrde hū myrge hē sang mid ðām munecum and hyre wæs myrge on hyre mōde *his mother heard how sweetly he sang with the monks, and she was glad at heart*, Wulfst. 152, 11-13.

mirig-ness, e; *f. Pleasantness, sweetness* (of sound), *music*:—Myrgnis *musica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 45. v. mirgen, mirige.

mirigþ, mirgþ, mirhþ, myrþ, e; *f. Pleasure, joy, delight, sweetness* (of

sound):—Dæg byþ myrgþ eádgum and earmum *day is a delight to rich and to poor*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 12; Rún. 24. Wé him ðære mirigþe búte hé ðæs yfeles ær geswíce *alas for his delight, unless first he leave evil*, Hy. 2, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 6. Hé ádrášed wæs of neorxena wanges myrþe (*paradisum voluptatis*), Gen. 3, 24. For ðære mirhte (mergþe, MS. Cott.) ðæs sónes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 11. On heofonan ríces mirhþe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 11. Myrhþe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 4. Ða heorde tó heofonlícre myrhþe (myrþe, MS. B.) lǽdan, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 11. Man byþ on myrgþe (*joyous*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 11; Rún. 20. Dú ðær núne myrhþe on næfdest ðá ðá dú hié hæfdest *thou hadst no pleasure in them, when thou hadst them;* nec habuisse te in ea pulcrum aliquid, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 17. Ðín ríce ðér wé gemétaþ ealle mirhþe, Hy. 7, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 31. Ðér (*heaven*) syndan mihta, márþa and myrhþa, Wulfst. 5, 5: 167, 9: 28, 7. Adam wearþ of myclum myrhþum bescofen tó hefigum geswincum, 104, 1. v. myrige, un-mirigþ.

mirra, merra, an; *m. One who leads astray, a deceiver*:—Merra *seductor*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 63.

mirran, mierran, merran; *p.* de. I. *to be a stumbling-block to, to hinder, obstruct*:—Ðe ðone ungesceádwísan mirþ (*scandali occasionem praebere*), Past. 59, 6; Swt. 453, 4. Sió ofersmeáung mirþ (*is a hindrance to*) ða unwísan, 15, 5; Swt. 97, 17. Ðæt eów læst þinga mierþ *sine impedimento*, 51, 7; Swt. 401, 17. Ðæs andwearda wela ámerþ and læt (MS. Cott. myrþ and let) ða men ðe beóþ átihte tó ðám sóþum geáfþum, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. Merþ, tit. 32; Fox xvi, 12. Seó ungesceádwísnes heora eágena hí myrþ (ámerraþ, Cott. MS.), 32, 2; Fox 116, 26. Gyf hí ðé myrraþ and lettaþ, Shrn. 185, 5. Hwí mirraþ git ðis folc fram heora weorcum *quare sollicitatis populum ab operibus suis?* Ex. 5, 4. God nolde ðæt hié ðone Cristendóm mierde leng *God would not that they should longer obstruct Christianity*, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 21. Gif hwá Godes lage wyrde oððe folclage myrre, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 12. II. *to waste, squander*:—Ðý læs mon unnytlíce mierre ðæt ðæt hé hæbbe *ne, quae possident, inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44, 4; Swt. 325, 3. Ne myr dú eal ðæt dú hæbbe, ðý læs ðe gepearfe tó ódres mannes áhtum, Prov. Kmbl. 73. Gif dú dín ágen myrre, ne wít dú hit ná Gode, 51. Se hordere ná mynstres áhta ne ýte, ne ná myrre, R. Ben. 55, 4. III. *intrans. To err*:—Gié merras ł geduellas *erratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 29. [*Goth.* marzjan σκανδαλίζειν: *O. Sax.* merrian (*trans.* and *intrans.*): *O. Frs.* meria: *O. H. Ger.* marrian *impedire, scandalizare.*] v. á-, ge-myrran.

mirrelse, an; *f. A hindrance, stumbling-block*:—Gif sóþfæstra þurh myrrelsan mód ne óðcyrreþ *if the mind of the righteous, through rock of offence, turn not aside*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 25; Jul. 338.

mirring, e; *f.* I. *hindering, leading astray*:—Merrunga *seductiones*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 8. Cf. mirra. [*O. Frs.* meringa *hindrance*: *O. H. Ger.* marunga *impedimentum.*] II. *waste, squandering* (v. mirran, II):—Oððe se gielpna for his góda mierringe (mírringe, Cott. MSS.) gielpe and wéne ðæt hé síe kystig and mildheort *aut cum effuse quid perditur, largum se gloriatur*, Past. 20, 2; Swt. 149, 20. Ða uncystgan cysta lǽre hé, swá hé ða cystgan on merringe ne gebringe *sic tenacibus infundatur tribuendi largitas, ut prodigis effusionis frena minime laxentur*, 60; Swt. 453, 27. v. mann-mirring.

mirt, myrt *a mart, market*:—Céping *mercatum*: scipmanne myrt þe (Wrt. se) céping *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 9–10.

mis-, miss-, mist-, misse- a prefix denoting *defect, imperfection, Goth.* missa- (*for* miþo- *a participial form connected with root meaning* to lose): *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* mis-: *Icel. Da. Swed.* mis-: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, missi-: *M. H. Ger.* misse-: *Ger.* mis-, miss-.

mis-begán *to cultivate badly, waste, disfigure*:—Misbegáas onsióne hiora *exterminant facies suas* (cf. unrótlíce dóþ *exterminant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 64), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 16.

mis-beódan; *p.* -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden *To do wrong to, to offend, abuse, ill-use*:—Hé misbeád his munecan on fela þingan *he ill-used his monks in many things*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 3. Ðé læs ænig man ódrum misbeóde *lest any do wrong to other*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 22: Chart. Th. 320, 13: 416, 13. Ne misbeóde ænig ódrum, fordam eal ðæt ænig man ódrum on unriht tó hearme gedéþ, eal hit sceal eft mænigfealdlíce derian him sylfum, Wulfst. 112, 7–11. Misbeódan, 157, 20. Gif him ænig man heálíce misboden hæbbe (cf. Who hath yow misboden, or offended, Chauc. Kn. T. 51), L. Edg. C. 5; Th. ii. 244, 18. [*Piers P. mysbede* nou3te þi bondemen: *Icel.* mis-bjóða *to ill-use, offend.*]

mis-boren; *pp.* I. *mis-born, mis-shapen at birth, abortive*:—Gif cild misboren sý, Herb. 115, 3; Lchdm. i. 228, 10. (Cf. H. M. 33, 34: ȝif hit (the child) is mis-born, as hit ilome limpeð.) II. *degenerate*:—Misboren *degener*, Germ. 393, 130. v. mis-byrd, -byrdo.

mis-bregdan *to remove, draw aside* (?):—Misbroden [ic eom ?] *disto* i. *differo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 50. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-brigði *deviation.*]

mis-byrd, e; *f. A mis-birth, abortion*:—Misbyrd *abortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 13: 98, 17: Ep. Gl. 2 f, 4. [*Da.* mis-byrd *miscarriage, abortion.*]

mis-byrdo; *f. indecl. Imperfect nature* or *quality*:—Be wambe missenlícre gecyndo oððe ðære misbyrdo, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 14. Sió womb-sló ðe bið cealdre gecyndo oððe misbyrdo, 222, 3. [Cf. *Da.* mis-byrd *mean birth.*]

mis-bysnian; *p.* ode *To set a bad example*:—Gif ða lǽreówas wel tǽcaþ and wel bysniaþ ðonne beóþ hí gehealdene; gif hí mistǽcaþ, oððe misbysniaþ, hí forpéraþ hí sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 3–5.

miscan, miscean *to injure, afflict*:—Hwí lǽtst dú má gán unrótne ðonne mé mysceaþ míne fýnd *quare tristatus incedo, dum affligit me inimicus?* Ps. Th. 44, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* miski *a misdeed, offence.*]

mis-cealfian; *p.* ode *To cast a calf*:—Miscalfaþ *abortabit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 1.

miscian; *p.* ode *To mix, to mix in due proportion*:—Hé of ðæm heán hrófe hit eall gesihþ and ðonan miscaþ and metgaþ ælcum be his gewyrhtum *qui, cum ex alta providentiae specula respicit, quid unicuique conveniat, agnoscit, et, quod convenire novit, accommodat*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 22. Gehwæderes sceal mon nyttian and miscian ðæt ðone lícchoman héle *each method* (*treatment by hot or by cold remedies*) *shall be used and applied in due proportion, that the body may be cured*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* misken *mix ere*: *M. H. Ger. Ger.* mischen.]

mis-cirran *to pervert*:—Oft ic miscyrre cúðe spræce, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 15; Met. 2, 8. v. mis-fón.

mis-crocettan *to make a horrible noise*:—Hí (*evil spirits*) miscrocetton on hásrúnigendum stefnum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1. v. cræcetung.

mis-cwedan. I. *to speak amiss* or *incorrectly*:—Miscweden word *barbarismus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 46: Ælfc. Gr. 50, 21; Som. 51, 49. *Solocismus*, ðæt is miscweden word on endebyrdnysse ðære rǽdinge of ðam rihtan cræfte, 50, 22; Som. 51, 49. II. *to curse*; maledicere:—Se ðe miscwedes feder ł moeder *qui maledixerit patri aut matri*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 10. Miscuðdon him *maledixerunt ei*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 28. [*Cf. Goth.* missa-kwiss *dissension*: *Icel.* mis-kvíðr *a slip in pleading.*]

mis-dǽd, e; *f. A mis-deed, evil action, transgression, offence, injury*:—Míne misdǽda bióþ simle beforan mé *delictum meum coram me est semper*, Past. 53, 2; Swt. 413, 18. God him geunne ðæt his góde dǽda swýðran wearþan ðonne misdǽda, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 6. Gif hund mon tóslíte æt forman misdǽde geselle vi scill . . . Gif æt ðissa misdǽda hwelcere se hund losige . . . Gif se hund má misdǽda gewyrce, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 3–6. Menn scamaþ for gódðédan swýðor ðonne for misdǽdan, Wulfst. 164, 16. Forsyngod þurh mænigfealde synna and þurh fela misdǽda, 163, 20: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 15: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 16. Gif hwá lengctenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh ænige heálíce misdǽda, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1. [*Goth.* missa-dǽds: *O. L. Ger.* mis-dât *delictum*: *O. Frs.* mis-dêd: *Da.* mis-daad: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-tât *offensio, delictum, culpa, injuria*: *Ger.* misse-that.]

mis-dón *to act wrongly, offend, transgress*:—Gif hit geweorðeþ ðæt man unwilles ænig þing misdéþ, ná bið ðæt ná gelíc ðam ðe sylfwilles misdéþ, and eác se ðe nýdwyrhta bið ðæs ðe hé misdéþ, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21: L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 6. Se ðe misdóeþ *qui male agit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 20. Se ðe misdyde, hé hit gebéte, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 15. Tó fela is ðæra ðe misdydan, Wulfst. 270, 30. [Durste nán man misdón wið óðer on his tíme, Chr. 1135; Erl. 261, 7.] [*O. Frs.* mis-dûa: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-tuon *delinquere, offendere, culpare.*]

mis-efesian *to cut the hair improperly* (of the tonsure):—Wé lǽraþ, ðæt ænig gehádod man his sceare ne helige, ne hine misefesian ne lǽte, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 13.

mis-endebyrdan *to arrange improperly, put in wrong order*:—Gif preóst misendebirde ciriclíce geárþénunga, L. N. P. L. 38; Th. ii. 296, 7.

misen-líc. v. missen-líc.

mis-fadian *to misconduct, order wrongly*:—Gif hé his líf misfadige *if he do not order his life aright*, L. Eth. ix. 29; Th. i. 346, 20. Gif preóst ordál misfadige, L. N. P. L. 39; Th. ii. 296, 9.

mis-fadung, e; *f. Misconduct, irregularity*:—For oft hit getímaþ ðæt sacu and ungeþwérnessa on mynstre áspringaþ þurh ðæs profostes misfadunge, R. Ben. 124, 5. Þurh ðis beóþ áwecte saca and tala, ungeþwérnessa and misfadunga, 124, 18. Misfadunga *enordinationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 78.

mis-faran. I. *to go astray, to err, transgress*:—Oft for ðæs lǽreówes unwísdóm misfaraþ ða hiéremenn *per pastorum ignorantiam hi, qui sequuntur, offendant*, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 4. Ðæt men for nytennysse misfaran ne sceolon, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 5. [Cf. If Joseph sag hise bredere misfaren His fader he it gan unhillen and baren, *Gen. and Ex.* 1911.] II. *to fare badly, have ill success*:—Sume secgaþ ðæt hí (*certain animals*) þurh bletsunge misfaraþ, and þurh wyrigunge, gepeóþ, Homl. Th. i. 100, 31. Þurh deófol fela þinga misfór *by the devil's agency many things have gone on badly*, Wulfst. 104, 22. Se ðe Gode nele hýran, witod hé sceal misfaran, 178, 21. [*O. Frs.* mis-fara *to act falsely*: *Icel.* mis-fara *to go astray, to transgress*; mis-farask einum *to go badly with one*: *Da.* mis-fare *to miscarry*: *O. H. Ger.* missa-faran *to transgress.*] v. mis-féran.

mis-fédan *to feed improperly*:—Misfédeþ *glosses* de-pascet *in* Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14.

mis-féran *to go astray, transgress*:—Hé (*Saul*) ðæt folc bewerode

wið ða hæðena leóda, ðeáh hē misfērde on manegum ōðrum þingum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 4. [*Laym.* mis-ferde; *p. wandered: Havel.* mis-ferde; *p. acted ill.*] v. mis-faran.

mis-fōn *to fail to take, to mistake*:—Ic hwīlum gecopīce funde ac ic nū gerādra worda misfō *once I readily invented, but now I fail to get appropriate words*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9. Be ðām ðe on cyricean misfōn. Gif hwylc brōðor wēgþ and misfehþ (*makes a mistake*) on boduncge sealma, R. Ben. 71, 4–5. Wīn gedēþ, ðæt furþon witan oft misfōþ and fram rihtum geleáfan būgan, 65, 5. Ðȳ læs ænig ðære tale brūce ðæt hē ðȳ dæge misfēnge (*mistook the day*), Lchdm. iii. 442, 3. [Mine songe þah he beó god me hine mai misfonge (*mis-apply, take wrongly*), O. and N. 1374: cf. *Icel.* mis-fangi *a taking one thing for another.*]

mis-gedwild, es; *n. Error*:—Ðæt wē sōðfæstra, þurh misgedwield, mōd oncyrren, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 1; Jul. 326.

mis-gehygd, es; *n. Evil mind* or *thought*, Andr. Kmbl. 1543; An. 773. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-huga *to think evil.*]

mis-gelimp, es; *n. Mishap, misadventure*:—Hē sende misgelimpu on manna bearn, Wulfst. 211, 30.

mis-gemynd, e; *f. Evil memory* or *memorial*:—Ȳweþ him earmra manna misgemynda *shews him the evil memories of wretched men*, Salm. Kmbl. 987; Sal. 495.

mis-gewider, es; *n. Bad weather*:—Hwanan sió ǣdl cume be misgewiderum, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 11. v. mis-wider.

mis-gīman *to fail to take care, to neglect*:—Gif preóst sceare misgȳme beardes oððe feaxes, L. N. P. L. 34; Th. ii. 294, 27.

mis-grētan *to affront, insult*:—Se gylda ðe ōðerne misgrēt . . . gebēte hē ðæt wið ðone man ðe hē mysgrētte, Chart. Th. 606, 22–27. Gif hwilc gegilda ōðerne misgrēte, 612, 18. Cf. mis-beódan.

mis-hæbbende *being ill*:—Alle mishæbbende *omnes male habentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 16. Cf. yfel-hæbbende.

mis-healdsumness, e; *f. Want of observance, negligence*:—Be muneces mishealdsumnysse *de monachi inobservantia*, L. Ecg. P. iii. tit. 11; Th. ii. 196, 3.

mis-hīran *to pay no attention to a person speaking, to disobey*:—Se ðe eów gehȳrþ, hē gehȳrþ mē, and se ðe eów mishȳrþ, hē mishȳrþ mē, R. Ben. 19, 23. Mid ðām murcnerum ðe Gode mishȳrdon, 21, 5. Mancynn Gode mishȳrde, Wulfst. 104, 23. Mishȳrdan, 13, 13. Ūre bisceopas ðe wē nēfre mishȳran ne scylon on nān ðara þinga ðe hī ūs tǣcaþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 19.

mis-hīrness, e; *f. Disobedience, act of disobedience*:—Forlǣt mē hȳ on wīta lǣdan, and ða mishērnessa gewrecan, ðe hȳ wið ðē forworhtan, Wulfst. 256, 4.

mis-hwirfed; *pp. Perverted*:—Swā hit is mishweorfed *sic rerum versa conditio est*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 18. Mishwyrfedre *praepostero*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 41: 518, 19. v. next word.

mis-hworfen; *pp. Perverted, inverted*:—Tō mishworfenum *depravandam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 73: 85, 61. Mishworvenre tīde *tempore praepostero*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* missa-huarpida *eversio*; missa-huarpari *eversor*, Grff. iv. 1236, 1237.]

mis-lǣdan *to mislead, lead astray*:—Gif hē lāre ne can, ne hē leorniau nele, ac mislǣt his hȳrmen and hine silfne forþ mid, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 22.

mis-lǣran *to teach wrongly, to persuade a person to do what is wrong*:—Ðā ongunnon heora māgas behreówsian ðæt hī ǣfre ða martyras mislǣran woldon, Homl. Skt. 5, 119. [Luþer men ðat hine mislerede, Laym. 4311.]

mis-lār, e; *f. Bad teaching* or *doctrine*, Scint. 21: 78.

mis-lībban *to lead a bad life*:—Biþ mannum sceamu ðæt hī mislybban sceolon, and ða nȳtenu healdaþ heora gesetnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 18.

mis-, mist-, misse-līc; *adj.* I. *wanting in likeness* or *unity, unlike, diverse, various*:—Sorh manig and mislīc, Frag. Kmbl. 2; Leás. 2. Hū ne sǣdon wē ðæt ðis andweardе līf nǣre nō ðæt hēhste gōd, forðam hit wǣre mistlīc (MS. Cott. mislīc), Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 17. Mistlīc *promiscuum, mixtum*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 5. Mistlīc bleó *discolor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 35. Mistlīces bleós *discolor*, 77, 5. Gescȳ mistlīces cynnes *calceamenta diversi generis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 31. Se hrōf wæs on mislīcre heánesse *the roof was of varying height*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 21. Se ðe micel inerfe and mislīc ǣgan wile, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 10. Synna beóþ mislīce, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. Mistlīce wōge wegas *divortia, diverticula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 44. Mistlīcra (*variarum*) cræfta biggenceras, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1. Misselīcum sweccum *variis odoribus*, Kent. Gl. 1016. Mistlīcum *diversis*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 73. Ðæt geár wæs hefigtȳme on manegum þingum and mislīcum . . . þurh mistlīce coða, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 5–9. Mistlīce *varios, multimodos*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 33. II. *diverging from the usual course* (?), *erratic* (v. mis-līce, II):—Mistlīcum *errabundis, vagabundis*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 20. [*Goth.* missa-leiks *various: O. Sax.* mis-līc: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-līh *varius, diversus, dispar, multiplex, multifarius.*]

mis-, mist-līce; *adv.* I. *diversely, variously, in different ways*:—Godwine his gefēran mislīce ofslōh *Godwine killed his companions in different ways*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 33; Ælf. Tod. 2: Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 13; Rä. 29, 12. Hī his mistlīce (Cott. MS. mislīce) willnigen, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 26. II. *in an irregular manner* (v. mis-līc, II):—Eádwine eorl and Morkere eorl hlupon ūt and mislīce fērdon (*went wandering about*) on wuda and on feldon ōþ ðæt Eádwine wearþ ofslægen fram his āgenum mannum, Chr. 1072; Erl. 210, 26. [Cf. Laym. 6270: fulle seouen ȝere heo misliche foren (*wandered about*).]

mis-līcian *to displease*:—Gif heó mislīcaþ (*displicuerit*) ðam hlāforde, Ex. 21, 8. Se ðe him sylfum mislīcaþ tō dī ðæt hē Gode gelīcige, Homl. Th. i. 512, 35. Ðonne eów mislīciaþ ða mettrumnessa ðe gē on ōðrum monnum geseóþ, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 13. Hē him sylfum mislīcade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 10. Ðeós ūre mynegung wile mislīcian eów wel manegum, L. Ælfc. P. 2; Th. ii. 364, 14. [*Icel.* mis-līka: *O. H. Ger.* misse-līchēn *displicere.*]

mis-, mist-līcness, e; *f. Diversity, variety*:—Be swefena mistlīcnysse *de somniorum diversitate*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 4. Mislīcnysse *varietate*, Ps. Spl. 44, 11. Mistlīcnesse *varietates, diversitates*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 75. Ðās ylcan mislīcnyssa ðæra foresǣdra tīda, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 12.

mis-limp, es; *n. A mishap*:—Mislimp *excessus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 67. Mislimp tearte *casus asperos*, Hymn. Surt. 16, 5.

mis-limpan *to turn out unfortunately*:—Æfter ðæm ðe him swā oftrēdlīce mislamp hié angunnan hit witan heora lāttēowum *iterum infelicius victi sunt; propter quod ducem suum exsulare jusserunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 24. Nis nān wundor ðeáh ūs mislimpe *it is no wonder, though we have ill success*, Wulfst. 163, 16. Gif hit geweorðe ðæt folce mislimpe þurh here oððon hunger, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 28. [*O. E. Homl.* him mai sone mislimpe.]

mis-micel; *adj. Wanting in greatness* or *quantity* (?), *few*:—On feorhgebeorh hæfde eallum eorþcynne ēce līfe frumcneów gehwæs fæder and mōder tuddorteóndra geteled rīme mismicelra (misselīcra *or* missenlīcra ?) ðonne men cunnon *to preserve the life of all that lives on earth Noah had an everlasting remnant* (*one from which an endless line of descendants would come*), *an original pair, father and mother, of every one of the offspring-producers, few in number, (fewer indeed) than men know*, (or ? *of many kinds when reckoned up, more so than men know*), Cd. 161; Th. 201, 16; Exod. 373.

mis-rǣcan *to reach* or *touch wrongly*, metaph. *to apply abusive language to a person*:—Ðæt man biddendne þearfan misrǣce *to abuse a needy person who begs* (*is one of the lighter offences*), Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. v. ge-tǣcan (*the last example there given*).

mis-rǣd, es; *m.* I. *evil advice* or *direction, mis-guidance*:—Hī beóþ geyrmede þurh unwīsne cyning on manegum ungelimpum for his misrǣde *they* (*a people*) *are made miserable through an unwise king, by many mischances, on account of his misguidance*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 3. II. *evil conduct*:—God hī (*the Israelites*) betēhte ðam hǣðenan folce feówertig geára for heora misrǣde, Jud. 13, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-ræði *an ill-advised deed.*]

mis-rǣdan *to counsel amiss, give bad advice*:—Gif geferrǣden ðæne rǣd on gemǣnum geþeahte misrēdaþ (-rǣdaþ) and feáwa witena ðæs geféres ða þearfe wīslicor tōcnāwaþ stande ðara rǣd ðe mid Godes ege and wīsdōme ða þearfe geceósaþ *if the society in a general council act ill-advisedly* (*in the choice of an abbot*), *and a few wise men of the society with greater wisdom recognize what is necessary, let their counsel prevail, who with the fear and wisdom of God choose what is necessary*, R. Ben. 117, 19. [Cf. *Laym.* 'we adredeð ðat heo him mis-ræden.' Þa answerede þe abbed: 'Næi ac heo him radeþ god,' 13130: *Ayenb.* me him gyleþ and misret, 184, 31: *Icel.* mis-rāðit *ill-advised.*]

missan; *p.* miste. I. *to miss, fail to hit* (with gen. of object):—Hē miste mercelses, Beo. Th. 4869; B. 2439. II. *to escape the notice of a person* (with dat.): Beó se canon him ætforan eágum, beseó tō gif hē wille, ðȳ læs ðe him misse (*lest any part be omitted by him*), L. Edg. C. 32; Th. ii. 250, 25. [*Laym.* missen *to notice the absence of a person: Gen. and Ex.* missen *to lose, fail: Prompt. Parv.* missyn *careo: O. Frs.* missa *to be without: Icel.* missa *to fail to hit, to lack, to omit, to lose: O. H. Ger.* missan *carere.* The verb governs the gen. in the cognate dialects.]

mis-scrence; *adj. Shrivelled up, distorted*:—Hī (*demons*) hæfdon wōge sceancan and misscrence tān, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1. Cf. ge-screngce.

mis-scrȳdan *to clothe improperly*:—Bindaþ ðone misscrȳddan (*the man who had not on the wedding garment*), Homl. Th. i. 530, 13.

missen-, misen-, missend-līc; *adj. Dissimilar, different, diverse, various, divers*:—Hwītes hiowes and eác missenlīces *candido versicolore*, Nar. 16, 1. Draca missenlīces hiwes, 43, 13. For missenlīce heora feaxes hiwe ōðer wæs cweden se bleaca Heáwold ōðer se hwīta (*pro diversa capillorum specie*), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 16. Misenlīco wilddeór him cōmon tō, Shrn. 88, 16. Wið misenlīce (misendlīce, MS. B.) leahtras, Herb. tit. 165, 3; Lchdm. i. 62, 8. Missendlīce cynno *diversitatem gentium*, Rtl. 32, 1. Hē gedǣlep missenlīce (*or adv.?*) leoþocræftas londbūendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 4; Crä. 28. Hē ūs syleþ missenlīcu mōd. 89 a; Th. 334, 8; Gn. Ex. 13. Ealle ysfelhæbbende missenlīcum ǣdlum (*variis languoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Mid eallum missenlīcum ǣfeddum blōstmum *with all the various flowers that are brought forth*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 31. For missenlīcum intingan *diversis ex causis*, Bd.

4, 1; S. 564, 17. Mid missendlícum blóstmum *variis floribus*, 1, 7; S. 478, 22. v. mis-líc.

missen-líce; *adv. Variously, diversely, differently*:—Đeáh hé hié mannum missenlíce dǽle, Blickl. Homl. 39, 18; Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 6; Vy. 64: 79 b; Th. 299, 18; Crä. 104.

missenlíc-ness, e; *f. Variety, diversity*:—Đanon him wæs eágena missenlícnes geseald *thence was given him variety of eyes*, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 14. Đeós wyrt is gecweden *iris illyrica* of ðære missenlícnysse (*variegated character*) hyre blóstmena, for ðý ðe is geþuht ðæt heó done heofonlícan bogan mid hyre bleó geefenlǽce, Herb. 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 14. Missenlícnesse *varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 16.

missere, missare, es; *n. A period of half a year* [cf. *Icel.* ár heitir tvau misseri, *but the word also means* a year: *as in the following examples the Icelandic word* (*also written* missari) *occurs generally in the plural.* v. Grmm. D. M. 716]:—Swá ic Hring-Dena hund missera (*fifty years*) weóld, Beo. Th. 3543; B. 1769: 3001; B. 1498. Fela missera *many a year*, 309; B. 153: 5234; B. 2620: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 23; Exod. 49. Hé forþ gewát misserum fród (*well stricken in years*), 83; Th. 104, 30; Gen. 1743. Missarum fród, 107; Th. 141, 16; Gen. 2345.

mis-spówan *to succeed badly*:—Hé sǽde ðæt hit ðæm cyninge læsse edwit wǽre, gif ðæm folce búton him misspeówe *if it went ill with the people when he was not with them*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 34.

mis-sprecan *to murmur*:—Misspreca *murmurari*; misprécon *murmurabant*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 43, 41.

mist, es; *m. Mist, dimness*:—Mist *vel* genip *nebula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 61. Dymnys oððe myst *caligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ðá slóh ðǽr micel mist *facta est caligo tenebrosa*, Gen. 15, 17. Ǽr se þicca mist þinra weorðe, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 11; Met. 5, 6. Woruld miste oferteáh *covered the world with mist*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 178, 35; Gú. 1254. Tódrif done mist ðe nú hangaþ beforan úres módes eágum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32. Done sweartan mist, módes þióstro, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 9; Met. 23, 5. Ða mistas ðe ðæt mód gedrǽfaþ, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 17. On ðás sweartan mistas (*hell*), Cd. 21; Th. 25, 9; Gen. 391. *Dimness* (*of sight*):—Lǽcedómas wið eágna miste, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 6. Of wlǽtan cymþ eágna mist, Lchdm. ii. 28, 1. Deós eáhsealf mæg wið ǽlces cynnes broc on eágon . . . wið mist, Lchdm. iii. 292, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* mistr *mist.*] v. eáh-, gedwol-, wæl-mist; mistian, mistrian.

mis-tǽcan *to teach wrongly*:—Gif ða lǽreówas wel tǽcaþ, donne beóþ hí gehealdene; gif hí mistǽcaþ, hí forpéraþ hí sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 4. [*Gen. and Ex.* mis-tagte *mis-directed.*]

mistel, es; *m* (?). I. *basil*:—Mistel *ocimum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 37: ii. 65, 51. Genim ðás wyrte ðe man *ocimum*, and ðórum naman mistel nemneþ, Herb. 119, 1; Lchdm. i. 232, 11. Heó hafaþ leáf neáh swylce mistel, 137, 1; Lchdm. i. 254, 12. v. eorþ-mistel. II. *mistletoe*:—Mistil *viscus*, Ep. Gl. 28 d, 21. Mistel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 59. v. ác-mistel. [*Da.* mistel: *O. H. Ger.* mistil; *m. viscus.*] v. next two words.

mistel-lím, es; *n. Bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe*:—Mistellím *viscus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 65.

mistel-tán, es; *m. Mistletoe*:—Mistiltán *viscarago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 66. [*Icel.* mistil-teinn: *Da.* mistel-ten.] v. tán *a twig.*

mist-glóm *darkness caused by mist*:—Helle sécaþ grundleásne wylm under mistglóme *seeks hell, bottomless burning, amid the misty gloom*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 1; Wal. 47.

mist-helm, es; *m. A veil* or *covering of mist*:—Oft ic misthelme forbrægd eágna leóman *oft have I drawn a misty veil before the light of their eyes*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 25; Jul. 470.

mis-þeón; *p.* -þáh *To succeed badly, to fail to improve, to degenerate*:—Ic misþeó *degenero*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 29. Misþíhþ *degenerat*, ii. 138, 36. Misthógch *degeneraverat*, 106, 30. Misþáh, 25, 36: Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 39; Reim. 58. [*O. H. Ger.* missi-díhan *deprimi.*] v. geþeón.

mist-hlíþ, es; *n. A mist-covered hill-side*:—Ðá com of móre under misthleoþum Grendel gongan *then came from the moor, under the misty slopes, Grendel walking*, Beo. Th. 1425; B. 710. Ðis leóhte beorht (*the sun*) cymeþ morgna gehwam ofer misthleoþu wadan ofer wǽgas, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 8; Sch. 60.

mistian; *p.* ode *To grow dim*:—Mé mistiaþ míne eágan *caligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 48. v. mistrian.

mis-tídan; *p.* de (*used impersonally*) *To turn out badly*:—Gif æt lǽde mistíde *if the attempt at exculpation prove a failure*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 27. [Cf. *O. and N.* þu miht wene þat þe mistíde, 1501.] Cf. mis-tímian.

mistig; *adj. Misty, covered with mist*:—Ofer mór mistig *super montem caliginosum*, Rtl. 18, 38. Hé heóld mistige móras, Beo. Th. 326; B. 162.

mis-tímian; *p.* ode *To happen amiss, to do amiss* (with dat. of person):—Gif ðú hwene gesihst geþeón on góde bliss on his dǽdum and gif him hwæt mistímaþ besárga his unrótnysse *if you see any one* [illegible] *rejoice at his deeds, and if any mishance befall him* (of [illegible] *he do anything amiss?*) *sorrow for his disquietude*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 44, 30. [Gyf énie prusten mistímde on ǽþeran mynstre ne fóre hé náwiðer ac gesóhte hé his nágebúras and him þingadan *if there were misconduct on the part of any priest in either monastery, he would go no whither, but would seek his neighbours, and they would mediate for him*, Chart. Th. 324, 8. *A. R.* þe ueorðe is Gledschipe of his vuel, lauhwen oðer gabben, gif him misbiueolle (mistimes, MS. T.; mistimeð, MS. C.), 200, 21.]

mist-líc. v. mis-líc.

mistran; *p.* ede *To grow dim*:—His eágan ne mistredon *non caligavit oculus ejus*, Deut. 34, 7. v. mistian.

mis-tríwan *to mistrust, be diffident*:—Wé mistríwaþ *diffidimus*, Rtl. 39, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-trúa *to mistrust*: *O. H. Ger.* missa-trúên *diffidere*: *Ger.* miss-trauen.]

mis-tucian *to maltreat*:—Đe abbot wolde hí (*the monks*) mistukian, and sende æfter lǽwede mannum, and hí cómon intó capitulan fullgewépnede, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 9.

mis-tyhtan *to incite* or *persuade to what is wrong, dissuade*:—Hig ðæt folc mistihton *murmurare fecerant multitudinem*, Num. 14, 36. Hé cwæþ tó ðám mágum ðe ða martyras mistihton (*urged them to renounce Christianity*), Homl. Skt. 5, 69. v. next word.

mistyhtend-líc; *adj. Dissuasive*:—Sume (*adverbs*) synd *deortativa*, ðæt synd forbeódendlíce oððe mistihtendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 8.

mis-weaxan *to grow in an improper way*:—Ðæt hí symle ða misweaxendan bógas of áscreádian, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 12.

mis-wendan; *p.* de. I. *trans. To pervert, apply to a wrong use, abuse*:—Ðá miswendon sume ða englas heora ágenne cyre, and hý sylfe tó deóflum geworhton *then some of the angels made an ill-use of the choice that was theirs, and made themselves devils*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 7. Hé begann tó þreágenne ða gebróðru ðe miswende wǽron *he began to rebuke the two brothers who were perverted*, 66, 34. Mid þweorum ðú bist miswend *cum perverso perverteris*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 27. II. *intrans. To turn in a wrong direction, be perverted*:—Gif seó gewylnung miswent, ðonne ácenþ he[ó] gýfernesse and forlygr and gítsunge, Homl. Skt. 1, 102. [*Ayenb.* hwanne he miswent and went to þe worse half al þet he yherþ, 62, 15: *O. H. Ger.* missa-wenten *evertere*; missa-wentit *transversus, obliquus.*]

mis-weorc, es; *n. An evil deed*:—Miswerc *mala opera*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 19. [*Icel.* mis-verk.]

mis-weorþan *to turn out badly* (for a person, dat.):—Gif ða penegas teóþ swíðor ðonne ðæt gold ðonne miswyrþ ðam men hraðe *if the pennies weigh more than the gold, then will it soon prove a bad thing for the man*, Wulfst. 240, 4.

mis-weordian, -wurðian *to dishonour, treat disrespectfully*:—Gif preóst circan miswurðige, ðe eal his wurðscipe of sceal árisan, gebéte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 25; Th. ii. 294, 10.

mis-wider, es; *n. Bad weather, storm*:—Gif hwæt fǽrlíces on þeóde becymþ, beón hit hererǽsas, beón hit miswyderu oððon unwæstmas, Wulfst. 271, 2. v. mis-gewider.

mis-wissian *to mis-direct*:—Gif mæssepreóst folc miswissige æt freólse and æt fæstene, gylde xxx scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 8.

mis-wrítan *to write incorrectly, make a mistake in writing*:—*Barbarismus*, ðæt is ánes wordes gewæmmednyss, gif hit bi þ miswriten, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 21; Som. 51, 48. On manegum wísum miswritene, 50, 23; Som. 51, 54.

míte, an; *f. A small insect, a mite*:—Míte *tamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 16. [*Chauc.* These wormes, ne these mothes, ne these mites Upon my paraille fret hem never a del: *O. Du.* mijte *acarus*: *O. H. Ger.* míza *culex.*]

mið. v. mid.

míðan; *p.* máð, *pl.* miðon; *pp.* miðen. I. *to conceal, dissemble* (a) *with gen.*:—Ðú mé téldesð fordon ic mín máð and wolde fleón ða byrðenne ðære hirdelecan gíemenne *pastoralis curae me pondera fugere delitescendo voluisse reprehendis*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 11. Mé néfre mæs ealles swá ic wolde ðeáh ic his miðe *it was never with me just as I would, though I dissembled the fact*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 28. (b) *with acc.*:—Ic on móde máð, monna gehwylcne, þeódnes þrymcyme, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 18; Gú. 1229. Hé ða wyrd ne máð, fáges (*Guthlac*) forðsíð, 52 b; Th. 182, 33; Gú. 1319. Ðá hié ús gesáwon hié selfe sóna in heora húsum deágollíce hié miðan *visis nobis continuo inter tectorum suorum culmina delituerunt*, Nar. 10, 18. Ne sceal ic míne onsýn for eówere mengu miðan, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 18; Gú. 680. Ic miðan sceal monna gehwylcum sídfæt mínne, 127 b; Th. 491, 12; Rä. 80, 13. Ic monnan funde heardsǽligne mód miðendne *I found a man of hard fortunes, his thoughts concealing*, 115 a; Th. 442, 29; Kl. 20. (c) *case undetermined*:—Miðiþ *dissimulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 42. Miðeþ, 25, 51. Fela gé fore monnum miðaþ, ðæs ðe gé in móde gehycgaþ, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 10; Gú. 436. Cyriacus hygerúne ne

mâd tô Gode cleopode *Cyriacus concealed not the* [illegible] *cried to God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2196; El. 1099. Hwîlum bîþ gôd tô mîdanne his hiéremonna scylda *aliquando subjectorum vitia prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 8. Mîdene *concealed*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24. II. *intrans. To be concealed, lie hid*:—Ðonne bîþ sôna sweotol ætéowod on him ðæt êr dêagol mâd *then at once will be made manifest in him what before lay hid*, L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 8. Monig þing ge egeslîce ge willsumlîce ðe ôðre men mîdon *multa, quae alios laterent, vel horrenda, vel desideranda*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 30. Mîdende *dilitiscendo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 39. III. *to avoid, refrain from, forbear* (*with inst.* (?) *dat.* (?) or *intrans.*):—Ic þurh mûþ sprece . . . hleoðre ne mîde *I speak with my mouth . . . refrain not from sound*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 20; Rä. 9, 4. Wulf on walde wêlrûne ne mâd, Elen. Kmbl. 56; El. 28. Ne mîd ðû for menigo *forbear not on account of the multitude*, Andr. Kmbl. 2419; An. 1211. Ne mæg ic ðý mîdan, Exon. 125 a; Th. 481, 1; Rä. 64, 10. [*Havel.* his sorwe he couþe ful wel miþe (*conceal*), 948: *Gen. and Ex.* ðog ðis folc miðe (*forbore*) a stund, 3807: *O. Sax.* mîdan (*with gen. acc.* and *intrans.*) *to avoid, forbear: O. H. Ger.* mîdan *vitare, cavere, latere, latitare, occultare, erubescere: Ger.* meiden: *O. Frs.* for-mîtha.] v. be-mîdan.

mitine. v. mitting.

mitte, an; *m. A measure, both dry and liquid, as for corn, meal, ale, honey*; according to one passage it seems equal to two 'ambers':—Under mittan *sub modio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 9: Hpt. Gl. 505, 4. Under mitte (mytte, Rush), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15. Mitta, Mk. Skt. 4, 21: mitto, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 33. Selle mon xxx ombra gôdes Welesces alo þ, ðæt limpaþ tô xv mittan, and mittan fulne huniges, oððe twegen wînes, Chart. Th. 460, 22–28. Mittan *bata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 52: *chori*, 15, 82. His bigleofa wæs êlce dæg þrittig mittan clênes melowes and sixtig mittan ôðres melowes '*Solomon's provision for one day was thirty measures of fine flour, and threescore measures of meal*' (1 Kings 4, 22), Homl. Th. ii. 576, 31–32. Hund mittena *centum choros*, Lk. Skt. 16, 7. Wîf gehŷdeþ in meolo mitto þrió *mulier abscondit in farinae sata tria*, Lind. 13, 21. [Cf. *Goth.* mitaþs, mitaþjô *a measure: O. H. Ger.* mezzo: *Ger.* metze.] v. an- (on-), cyric-, hand-mitta.

mittan; *p.* te *To meet with, find*:—Ne meahton ceastre weg cûðne mittan *viam civitatis non invenerunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 3. v. ge-mittan.

mitting, e; *f. A meeting*:—Ðonne habbaþ wê gecweden ðæt ûre mytting sîe þrîwa on xii mônþum *we have agreed that our meeting be thrice a year*, Chart. Th. 613, 25. Se mæssepreóst â singe twâ mæssan æt êlcere mittinge, 614, 5. v. gâr-, ge-, word-mitting.

mix. v. meox.

mixen, [n]e; *f. A mixen, dung-heap*; also *dung*:—On ðære nyðemestan flêringe (*of the ark*) wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 7. Meoxine *sterculii*, Germ. 397, 449. Job sæt on his mixene, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 28. Nis hyt nyt ne on eorþan ne on myxene (mixen, Lind.: mixenne, Rush.) *neque in terram neque in sterculinium utile est*, Lk. Skt. 14, 35. Ðeós wyrt bîþ cenned on ealdum myxenum (myxennum, MS. H.), Herb. 14, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 12. Meoxena *sterquilinia*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 2. Ic sendo micxseno (mixenne, Rush.), *mittam stercora*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8.

mixen-plante, an; *f. The mixen-plant*; '*solanum nigrum*, which is morella minor, and is often found on mixens. Otherwise *night-shade*,' Lchdm. iii. 338, col. 2:—Of ðære wyrte ðe man hâteþ myxenplante, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 23.

môd, es; *n.* I. *the inner man, the spiritual as opposed to the bodily part of man*, e. g. ða ryhtæþelo bîþ on ðam môde, næs on ðam flêsce, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Ðone blindan ðe on lichoman wæs gehêled ge eâc on môde, Blickl. Homl. 21, 10. Like the English *spirit, soul* it can be used to denote a person, e. g. ðæt æðele môd (*St. Andrew*), Andr, Kmbl. 2486; An. 1244: (*St. Juliana*), Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 4; Jul. 209. Ðæt milde môd (*St. Guthlac*), 43 b; Th. 146, 17; Gû. 711; and throughout Alfred's translation *ðæt mód* represents Boethius, e. g. ðâ ðæt môd ðillîc sâr cweþende wæs se wîsdôm him blîþum eágum on lôcude and hê for ðæs môdes geómerunge næs nâuht gedrêfed *haec ubi continuato dolore delatravi, illa vultu placido, nihilque meis questibus mota*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 23–26. (a) with more especial reference to intellectual or mental qualities, *mind*:—Gesceád *ratio*, môd *mens*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 48. Môd *vel* geþanc *animus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 33. Seó sâwul is *animus*, ðæt is môd, ðonne heó wât; heó is *mens*, ðæt is môd, ðonne heó understent, Homl. Skt. 1, 184: Blickl. Homl. 229, 14, 18. Nû ic wât tela and ic onfêng gewit mînes môdes, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 34. Hit is êlces môdes wîse ðæt sôna swâ hit forlêt sôþcwidas swâ folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 15. Hê ongeat ðæs môdes ingeþancas, 7, 1; Fox 16, 5. Hâles môdes *sane mentis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 15. Hê ðâ cwices môdes (*animi vivacis*) geornlice leornade, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 37. Môdes snyttru, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 28; Cri. 662: 78 b; Th. 295, 14; Crä. 33: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 16; Gen. 1085. Heó cwæþ on hyre môde *dicebat intra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 21. Nis mê on geþance *vel* on môde *non mihi est cordi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 47. Ic hæfde mê êce geár ealle on môde *annos aeternos in mente habui*, Ps. Th. 76, 5. Gleáw on môde, Cd. 107; Th. 143, 2; Gen. 2373: 213; Th. 266, 14; Sat. 22. Môde gegrîpan *to comprehend*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 10; Sch. 26. Mód *mentes*, Wülck. 253, 30. (b) with reference to the passions, emotions, etc., *soul, heart, spirit, mind, disposition, mood*:—God bîþ ðonne þearlîwra ðonne êfre ênig môd gewurde *God shall then be more severe than ever any soul might be*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 31. Ðâ weóp hê sylf, and his môd wæs onstyred, 225, 22: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 10; Gen. 758. Him wæs murnende môd *sad hearts had they*, Beo. Th. 99; B. 50. Hî lêrdon ðæt hî him wîepno worhton and môdes strengþo nâman *they* (*the Romans*) *urged them* (*the Britons*) *to make themselves weapons and to take courage*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. In môdes heánnesse *in estasi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 20. On gnornunga môdes *in merore animi*, Kent. Gl. 517. Môdes heánes *loftiness of soul*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 20: 31, 34. Ðæt is ðînes môdes wille *the desire of thy heart*, 225, 19. Ða ðe betran môdes wêron *those who were better disposed*, 215, 11. His þegnas wêron flêsclîces môdes (*carnally minded*), 17, 5: Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 25: 5, 3; Swt. 222, 2: Ps. Th. 118, 60: 144, 5. Lufa ðînne drihten mid ealre ðînre heortan and mid eallum môde (*ex tota anima tua*), Deut. 6, 5: 13, 3. Forseó ðisse worulde wlenco gif ðû wille beón welig on ðînum môde; fordam ða ðe ðâs welan gîtsiaþ, hî bîþ wædlan on hyra môde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Hê wæs â on ânum môde and heofonlice bilsse mon mihte â on his môde ongytan *he was always the same, and heavenly joy might ever be seen in him*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 34. Ðâ wêron hié swîðe erre on heora môde *then were they very angry in their hearts*, 149, 28: Cd. 3; Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63: 16; Th. 20, 2; Gen. 302. God onsende on ðara brôðra môd ðæt hî woldan his bân geniman *God put it into the hearts* (in animo) *of the brethren to take his* (*Cuthbert's*) *bones*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 28. Bêgan wê ûre môd from ðære lufan ðisse worulde, Blickl. Homl. 57, 22. Is mê nû swîðe earfeþe hiera môd tô âhwettane, nû hit nâwþer nyle beón, ne scearp ne heard, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 30. Hî hine on yrre môd gebrohtan *in ira concitaverunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 40: Cd. 3; Th. 4, 28; Gen. 60: 21; Th. 26, 7; Gen. 403. Hŷ se sylfa cyning lŷfde þurh milde môd, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 23; Cri. 1211. Ða tydran môd, 43 b; Th. 147, 19; Gû. 729. Drihtnes weg gegearwian tô heora môdum, Blickl. Homl. 81, 8. Hê ûs syleþ missenlicu môd (*different dispositions*), Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 8; Gn. Ex. 13. Môde, *inst. with much the same force as the Romance suffix* -mente, -ment:—Unforhte môde *fearlessly*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Untweógende môde *undoubtingly*, 171, 13. Erre môde, 189, 25. Sorgiende môde, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Mid freó môde, 2, 5; S. 507, 32. II. a special quality of the soul, (a) in a good sense, *Courage, high spirit*:—Æfter ðam ðe his môd wæs mid ðam bismre âhwæt hê êr eft on Perse and hî geflŷmde *after his courage had been sharpened by this disgrace, he again marched against the Persians, and put them to flight*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17. Heorte sceal ðê cêne môd sceal ðê mâre ðê ûre mægen lytlaþ *heart shall the braver be, courage the higher, as our force dwindles*, Byrht. Th. 140, 64; By. 313. Ðâ ongunnon hî môd niman *then they began to take courage*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15. Hê hæfde môd micel, Beo. Th. 2338; B. 1167. Woldon ellenrôfes môd gemiltan, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. (b) in a bad sense, *Pride, arrogance*:—Ðæs engles môd, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 2; Gen. 29. Hyre môd âstâh *her* (*Hagar's*) *pride mounted up*, 101; Th. 134, 35; Gen. 2235: 205; Th. 253, 18; Dan. 597: Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 27; Gû. 633. Cf. Hê wæs on swâ micle ofermêtto âstigen *efferatus superbia*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 8. Næs mê for môde *it was not from pride in me*, 28 b; Th. 87, 22; Cri. 1429. Him se mâra môd getwêfde, bælc forhîgde, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 14; Gen. 53. Þurh ðîn (*Lucifer's*) micle môd, 35; Th. 46, 2; Gen. 738. III. applied to inanimate things, *Greatness, magnificence, pride*:—Heriaþ hine æfter môde his mægenþrymmes *laudate eum secundum multitudinem magnitudinis ejus*, Ps. Th. 150, 2. Mycel môd and strang ðînes mægenþrymmes *magnificentiam majestatis tuae*, 144, 5. Ne mihton forhabban werestreámes môd *they could not restrain the pride of the flood* (*of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea*), Cd. 167: Th. 208, 24; Exod. 448. [*Goth.* môds *anger*: *Icel.* môðr *wrath, grief: O. Sax. O. Frs.* môd *mind, heart, courage*: *O. H. Ger.* muot *mens, animus, anima, cor*: *Ger.* muth.] v. ofer-môd.

-môd *in composition of adjectives.* v. âcol-, an-, ân-, âttren-, âwisc-, blîðe-, deór-, dreórig-, eád-, eâð-, forht-, freórig-, gâl-, gealg-, geómor-, gewealden-, glæd-, gleáw-, gûþ-, heáh-, heán-, heard-, hreóh-, hreówig-, hwæt-, irre-, lâðwende-, leóht-, meagol-, meaht-, micel-, ofer-, or-, reomig-, reónig-, rêðe-, rêðig-, rûm-, sârig-, scrêoh-, stîð-, styrn-, swîð-, þancol-, þearl-, til-, torht-, torn-, wêrig-, wrâð-môd.

môd-blind; *adj. Having the mind's eye darkened, undiscerning*:—Leóde ne cûðan, môdblinde men, Meotud oncnâwan, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 11; Cri. 1188: Andr. Kmbl. 1627; An. 815: Elen. Kmbl. 611; El. 306. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* muot-plinti *coecitas animi.*]

môd-blissiende *rejoicing at heart*:—Môdblissiendra *laetantium*, Ps. Th. 67, 17.

mód-byrgung, e; *f. Anxiety of mind*:—Dam ðe his synna sáre geþenceþ módbyrgunge micle dreógeþ *to him who his sins with sorrow remembers, much anxiety suffers of mind*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 7; Dóm. 84.

mód-cearig; *adj. Anxious at heart*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 18; Wand. 2. [*O. Sax.* mód-karag.]

mód-cearu, e; *f. Sorrow of heart, grief*:—Ðæt gelumpe módcearu mágum, Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 1; Gú. 166. Ic ǽfre ne mæg ðære módceare minre gerestan, 115 b; Th. 443, 34; Kl. 40. Dreógeþ mín wine micle módceare, Th. 444, 22; Kl. 51. Hygesorge wæg, micle módceare, 47 b; Th. 162, 29; Gú. 983: 52 a; Th. 182, 26; Gú. 1316: Beo. Th. 3560; B. 1778: 3989; B. 1992. Higum unróte módceare mændon mondryhtnes cwealm *troubled in mind they mourned with sorrow of soul their lord's decease*, 6289; B. 3149. [*Laym.* heo þolede modkare, 3115: *O. Sax.* mód-kara.]

mód-cræft, es; *m. Mental power* or *skill*:—Ða ðe snyttro mid eów and módcræft habben, Elen. Kmbl. 815; El. 408. Módcræfte séc þurh sefan snyttro ðæt ðú wite, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 4; Cri. 441.

mód-cræftig; *adj. Possessing mental power, intelligent, skilled*:—Móðercræftig smiþ, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 2; Crä. 62.

mód-cwánig; *adj. Sad at heart*:—Mengo módcwánige, Elen. Kmbl. 754; El. 377. v. cwánian.

módðor, módðrige. v. módor, módrige.

mód-earfoþ, es; *n. Travail of soul, distress of mind*:—Ic wonn (MS. þonc) módearfoþa má, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 19; Hy. 4, 86.

móde-líc, -wǽg, móder. v. módig-líc, -wǽg, módor.

mód-full; *adj. Proud, arrogant*:—Cild ácenned [biþ] weallende módful *a child born* (*on the eleventh day of the moon*) *will be turbulent and arrogant*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 26. [Oswi hæfde emes sunen þe weoren swiðe þrute gumen, and ma of his cunne þe weoren modfulle, Laym. 31464.]

mód-gehygd, es; *n. Thought*:—Ic tó ðé mid módgehygde clypade *I cried to thee in thought*, Ps. Th. 87, 13. Hine fyrwyt bræc módgehygdum *his thoughts were distracted by curiosity*, Beo. Th. 471; B. 233.

mód-gemynd, es; *n.*: e; *f. Mind, thought, intelligence*:—Ðá wæs módgemynd miclum geblissod hyge onhyrded *then was his mind much rejoiced, his heart confirmed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1676; El. 840. Ða ðe leornungcræft þurh módgemynd hæfdon *those who had knowledge through intelligence*, 761; El. 381: Andr. Kmbl. 1375; An. 688: Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 9; Wal. 3.

mód-geómor; *adj. Sad at heart, of mournful mind*:—Ðæt eorlwerod módgiómor sæt, Beo. Th. 5779; B. 2894. Þeód wæs módgeómre, Andr. Kmbl. 2227; An. 1115: 3412; An. 1710.

mód-geþanc, es; *m. n. Mind, thoughts, thought*:—Hé mid his eágum up tó heofenum lócade ðyder his módgeþanc á geseted wæs *with his eyes he looked up to heaven, whither his thoughts were ever directed*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 17: Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 33; Gú. 1170. Módgeþonc, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 37; Met. 31, 19. Néron gé swá eácne ofer ealle men módgeþances *ye were not so gifted above all men with understanding*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 16; Dan. 137. Métra on módgeþanc *more humble in mind*, 207; Th. 256, 3; Dan. 635. Nú gé fyrhþsefan and módgeþanc mínne cunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 1067; El. 535. Nú wé sceolan herigean metodes módgeþanc (-gidanc) *nunc laudare debemus creatoris consilium*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. Monnes módgeþonc, Beo. Th. 3462; B. 1729: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 45; Met. 5, 23. Ne þearf hé gefeón módgeþance *he need not rejoice in his heart*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 5; Gen. 1524. On hige sínum, módgeþance, 107; Th. 141, 3; Gen. 2339. Ðá þeahtode þeóden úre módgeþonce, 5; Th. 6, 23; Gen. 93. Swá monig beóþ men ofer eorþan swá beóþ módgeþancas *quot homines, tot sententiæ*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 4; Gn. Ex. 168: 91 a; Th. 341, 11; Gn. Ex. 124.

mód-geþoht, es; *m. Mind, thought*:—Mihtigne on his módgeþohte *mighty of mind*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 1; Gen. 253. [*O. Sax.* módgiþaht.]

mód-geþyldig; *adj. Patient of soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 1962; An. 983.

mód-gewinna, an; *m. A foe of the mind, care, anxiety*:—Lét ðé álúfan sorge of breóstum, módgewinnan, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 9; Gen. 2797.

mód-glæd; *adj. Of gladsome mind*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 23; Gú. 1131.

mód-gleáw; *adj. Wise of mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 361; Sal. 180.

mód-hete, es; *m. Hate*:—Ic hine wergþo on mínne sette, and módhete, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 21; Gen. 1756.

mód-hord, es; *n. m. The mind*:—Módhord onleác weoruda dryhten and ðus wordum cwæþ, Andr. Kmbl. 344; An. 172.

mód-hwæt; *adj. Strong of soul, courageous, brave*:—Mægeþ módhwatu *a maiden strong of soul*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 14; Hy. 11, 16. Nymðe hié módhwate Moyses hýrde *unless they with courage good obeyed Moses*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 17; Exod. 124. Ða módhwatan *the courageous ones*, 191; Th. 238, 20; Dan. 357.

módig; *adj.* I. *of high* or *noble spirit, high-spirited, noble-minded*:—Ðis is se ǽcca God módig and mægenróf *this is the eternal God, noble and mighty*, Cd. 156; Th. 195, 11; Exod. 275: Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 32; Cri. 746: Rood Kmbl. 81; Kr. 41. Ðæt wæs módig cyn *that was a high-spirited race*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 16; Dan. 7. Se fugel engla eard geðúhte, módig, meahtum strang, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 31; Cri. 647. Is se wyrhta módig meahtum spédig *of noble mind is the maker, abundant in might*, 56 a; Th. 198, 14; Ph. 10: 42 b; Th. 143, 26; Gú. 667. Ðæt is módig wuht *it* (*the bull*) *is a high-spirited creature*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 12; Rún. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 2524; El. 1263. Hlóh ðá módi man (*Byrhtnoth*), Byrht. Th. 136, 6; By. 147. Se módiga (*Holofernes*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 52. Se módega mǽg Higeláces (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1630; B. 813. Se módga (*the Phœnix*), Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 3; Ph. 262. Geáta leód trúwode módgan (*Beowulf's*) mægnes, Metodes hylde, Beo. Th. 1344; B. 670. Unc módige ymb mearce sittaþ, þeóda þrymfæste, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 20; Gen. 1907. Módge magaþegnas, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 8; Wand. 62. II. *bold, brave, courageous* (physically or morally):—Wæs from se ðe lǽdde, módig magorǽswa, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 2; Exod. 55. Gáþ se ðe mót tó medo módig *he that may shall go bold to the mead*, Beo. Th. 1212; B. 604: Andr. Kmbl. 481; An. 241. Ðæt wæs módig secg *a brave man was he*, Beo. Th. 3629; B. 1812: 3021; B. 1508. Næs énig ðæs módig mon ofer eorþan . . . ðæt mec ðus bealdlice bendum bilegde, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 8; Jul. 513. Sió hand gebarn módiges mannes, Beo. Th. 5329; B. 2698. Beówulfes síþ, módges merefaran, 1008; B. 502. Hægsteald módige, wígend unforhte, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 24; Exod. 327. III. *proud, arrogant*:—Módig *superbus* . . . eádmód *humilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 25, 27. Ne beó nánig man hér on worldríce tó módig, Blickl. Homl. 109, 27. Módig and medugál '*flown with insolence and wine*,' Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 26. Mére and módig (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 177; Th. 222, 15; Dan. 105. Æfter ðæra módigra gásta hryre, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 11. Hé tóstæncte ða módigan *dispersit superbos*, Cant. Mar. 51. IV. *hearty, earnest, impetuous*; in a bad sense, *bold, headstrong, stubborn, wilful*:—Bidde ic monna gehwone . . . ðæt hé mec neódful . . . gemyne módig *I pray every man that diligently and heartily he bear me in mind*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 28; Jul. 721. Merestreám módig *the impetuous flood* (v. mód, III; *and* módigian), Cd. 166; Th. 207, 17; Exod. 468. Módig *contumax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42. Gif énig man hæbbe módigne sunu and rancne *si genuerit homo filium contumacem et protervum*, Deut. 21, 18. On ódre wísan sint tó manianne ða módgan (*protervi*), on ódre ða unmódgan (*pusillanimes*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 4. [*Goth.* módags *angry*: *Icel.* módugr: *O. Sax.* módag: *M. H. Ger.* muotec: *Ger.* muthig.] v. fela-, ofer-, til-, un-módig.

módigian, módigan; *p.* ode. I. *to be* or *become proud, to glory, exult*:—Se unwæra oft módegaþ on gódum weorcum *the heedless is often proud of good works*, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 4. Se rica módegode on his welum *the rich man gloried in his wealth*, i. 328, 19. Se deófol ðe módegode *the devil who grew proud*, 138, 11. Swá módgade wuldres cempa *thus exulted the soldier of glory* (*Guthlac*), Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 25; Gú. 294. Bebeódaþ ðám rícum ðæt hí ne módigan on heora ungewissum welan, Homl. Th. i. 256, 25. Ðá begann hé (*Lucifer*) tó módigenne for ðære fægernesse ðe hé hæfde, 10, 22. Wá lá wá ðæt énig man sceolde módigan swá, hine sylf upp áhebban, and ofer ealle men tellan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 36. II. *to take offence through pride*:—Sum æþelboren cild heóld leóht ætforan his mýsan, and ongann módigian ðæt hit on swá wáclícum þingum him wícnian sceolde. Se hálga undergeat his módignysse, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 25. III. *to bear one's self proudly, impetuously*:—Flota módgade (*moved proudly*), Cd. 160; Th. 198, 32; Exod. 331. Ðǽr ér wegas lágon mere módgode (v. módig, IV) *where before ran the roads, now raged the sea*, 166; Th. 206, 27; Exod. 458. v. ofer-módigian.

módig-líc; *adj.* I. of persons, *Noble-mind, high-souled, courageous, brave*:—Eálá mín drihten! ðæt ðú eart ælmihtig, micel, módilíc, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 3; Met. 20, 2. Módiglíce menn stíðfrome *brave men, bold in travel*, Andr. Kmbl. 491; An. 246. Ne seah ic elþeódige men módiglícran *no braver men from foreign lands have I seen*, Beo. Th. 680; B. 337. II. of things (v. mód, III), *Superb, magnificent*:—Nánig man nafaþ tó ðon módelíco gestreón hér on worlde, Blickl. Homl. 111, 24: 113, 6.

módiglíce; *adv. Boldly, bravely*:—Modelíce manega sprǽcon ðe eft æt þearfe (MS. þære) þolian noldon *many used brave words, who would fail at need*, Byrht. Th. 137, 42; By. 200. [þo mihhte modiglike onnjæn Anndswerenn þuss, Orm. 2035.]

módig-ness, e; *f.* I. in a bad sense, *Pride*:—Módignys *superbia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 26. Se eahteoða heáfodleahter is módignys (þe ehtuðe sunne is ihatan *superbia*, þet is on englisc modinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 33), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 22. Flǽsces tóbryte módignesse *carnis terat superbiam*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 22. Ða heofenlícan myrhþe ðe ða englas þurh módignysse forluron, Homl. Th. i. 360, 28. II. in a good sense, *Highmindedness, magnanimity, greatness of mind which does not resent injury*:—Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlícne cynedóm up wegaþ:

sōþfæstnyſſ mōdignes (*patitia*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 28. [Þatt wære modignesse ȝ idell þellp, Orm. 12040: stiȝþ on þeh þurh modinesse, O. and N. 1405.]

mōdig-wæg, es; *m. An impetuous wave*:—Mōdewæga mæst (*the water that overwhelmed the Egyptians*), Cd. 167; Th. 209, 14; Exod. 499. v. mōdig, IV.

mōd-leās; *adj. Spiritless, dull*; excors, Kent. Gl. 400.

mōd-leāst, e; *f. Want of courage, pusillanimity*:—Ðā wearþ se wælhreōwa wōdlīce geancsumod, ðæt his māgas ne mihton his mōdleāste ācuman, ac hēton ācwellan ðæt mēden, Homl. Skt. 9, 125. [Þe sixte unþeau is þet þe ðe to lauerd bið iset þet he for modleste ne mei his monnan don stere, O. E. Homl. i. 111, 24.]

mōd-leōf; *adj. Dear to the heart, beloved*:—Fæder lēofde mōdleōfne māgan, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 32: Fä. 28.

mōd-lufu, an; *f. Heart's love, affection*, Beo. Th. 3650; B. 1823: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 25; Cri. 1262: 71 a; Th. 264, 26; Jul. 370: 76 a; Th. 284, 18; Jul. 699: 123 a; Th. 473, 3; Bo. 9. [*O. H. Ger.* mōt-luba *affectu*.]

mōdor; *gen.* mōdor, mēder; *dat.* mēder; *f. A mother* (of human beings or of animals):—Heó is ealra libbendra mōdor, Gen. 3, 20. Hēr is ðīn mōdor, Mk. Skt. 3, 32. Ānes cildes mōdor *mater*; manigra cilda mōdur *materfamilias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 20, 21. Fæder and mōdor, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 8; Rä. 10, 2. Mōdur, Gen. 37. 10: Ps. Th. 108, 14. Ðæt is mōddor monigra cynna, Exon. 112 a; Th. 428, 16; Rä. 41, 2: 128 a; Th. 492, 13; Rä. 81, 15. Þridde mōder *proavia*: feówerþe mōder *abavia*: fīfte mōder *tritavia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 56, 58, 60. Wynburge þridde mōdor, Chart. Th. 650, 23. Of his mōdor (mōderes, Lind.: moeder, Rush.) innoþe, Lk. Skt. 1, 15. Of mōdur hrife, Ps. Th. 70, 5. From bearme mōddor, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 27; Rä. 44, 15. Þurh geleāfan ðæs fæder and ðære mēder, Homl. Th. ii. 52, 2: 50, 35: 116, 13: i. 66, 21. Hē mīn ne rǽcþ ne ðære mēder, Homl. Skt. 4, 313. Þurh þingunge his ðære eādigan mēder, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 42. Segþ his fæder and mēder, Mk. Skt. 7, 11: Ps. 130, 4: Wulfst. 119, 3: Cd. 50; Th. 64, 10; Gen. 1048: Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 15; Cri. 36. Riht is ðæt ðæt bearn mēdder folgige, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 4: 99 a; Th. 370, 7; Seel. Ex. 53. Nim ðæt cild and his mōdor, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 13. Gif mon cū oððe stōdmyran forstele, and folan oððe cealf of ādrīfe forgelde . . . and ða mōder be hiora weorðe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 72, 1. Ealle fæderas and mōddru, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 32: 124, 17. Heáp mōddra *caterva matrum*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 5. Ðē læs hē ofsleá ðās mōdra, Gen. 32, 11. [*The Gothic uses* aiþei, *the other dialects use a form corresponding to the English. O. Sax.* mōdar: *O. Frs.* mōder: *Icel.* mōðir: *O. H. Ger.* muotar: *Lat.* mater: *Grk.* μήτηρ.] v. beó-, eald-, fóstor-, steóp-mōdor.

mōdor-cynd, e; *f. The nature derived from the mother*:—Hē wæs sōþ man þurh his mēdrengecynd (mōdercynde, MS. H.), Wulfst. 17, 7.

mōdor-leās; *adj. Motherless*:—Fylstan fæderleāsum and mōderleāsum cildum, Wulfst. 228, 22.

mōdor-līc; *adj. Maternal*:—Mōderlīc *maternus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 57. Mōderlīcere stæddinysse *materna gravitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 37.

mōdor-slaga, an; *m. A matricide*; matricida, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 46.

mōdren, mōddren; *adj. Maternal*:—Mōddrenum flǽsce ic brūce *materna carne vescor*, Ap. Th. 4, 12. v. mēdren.

mōdrige, mōderge, mōddrige, an; *f.* I. *an aunt*:—Mīn mōddrige *matertera mea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 25: 51, 53: Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 21. Mōdriæ, Kent. Gl. 1190. Bisceop næbbe on his hūse nǽnne wīfman būton hit sȳ his mōdor . . . oððe mōdrige, L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 14. Mōddrie, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 32. Mōdrigan sunu *fratrueles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 53: 55, 31. Mōdrian sunu *consobrinus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 21: Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 9. Mōdergan sunu, Shrn. 93, 3. Mōddrian sunu, Homl. Th. i. 58, 5: Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 2, 27, 28. II. *a cousin*:—Mōderge *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 31. Mīnre mōdrigan mōder *matertera mea materna*, 55, 33. Tō ðære hire (*the Virgin Mary*) mōddrian ðære hālgan Elizabethe, Blickl. Homl. 165, 28. [His mo ddrie sune, Laym. 30644.]

mōd-sefa, an; *m.* [*a poetical word with much the same meaning as* mōd, *e. g.* Swā biōþ ānra gehwæs monna mōdsefan āwegede of hiora stede, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 47; Met. 7, 24 = swā ðæt mennisce mōd biþ āweged of his stede, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17: *and* Gif heora mōdsefa meahte weorþan staþolfæst gereaht, 11, 195; Met. 11, 98 = gif heora mōd wære gestaþelod, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 40.] *The inner man, mind, spirit, soul, heart*:—Ðæt ðīn mōdsefa māra wurde and ðīn lichoma leóhtra micle *that thy mind would be mightier and far fairer thy body*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 10; Gen. 501. Ðā wæs mōdsefa miclum geblissod *greatly then was his heart gladdened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1783; An. 894: Elen. Kmbl. 1748; El. 876. Wæs mōdsefa āfȳsed on forþwege *my soul longed to be gone*, Rood Kmbl. 246; Kr. 124. Mē ðīn mōdsefa līcaþ *you please me*, Beo. Th. 3711; B. 1853. Ne gemealt him se mōdsefa *his heart did not fail*, 5249; B. 2628. Helle gemundon in mōdsefan *hell had they in mind*, 362; B. 182. Ic ne mētte on mōdsefan māran snyttro, Andr. Kmbl. 1107; An. 554. Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów in his mōdsefan (*in his heart*) mīre gelufan eorþan ēhtwelan, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 22; Gū. 358: 66 b; Th. 247, 1; Jul. 72. Man cweþeþ on his mōdsefan *dicet homo*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. On mōdseofan, 115, 2. Mōdsefan āsecgan *to open one's heart to another*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 6; Wand. 10. Hē his mōdsefan fæste trymede *he his soul surely stablished*, 46 b; Th. 159, 26; Gū. 933: Andr. Kmbl. 2420; An. 1211. Syððan hē mōdsefan mīnne cūðe *after he knew my heart*, Beo. Th. 4028; B. 2012: Exon. 54 a; Th. 188, 24; Az. 50. Beóþ mōdsefan dālum gedǽled, sindon dryhtguman ungelīce, 83 b; Th. 314, 29; Mōd. 21. [*O. Sax.* mōdsebo: *Icel.* mōð-sefi.]

mōd-seóc; *adj. Sick at heart, with mind diseased, distressed*:—Unrōtne, mōdseócne, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 30: Gū. 1235. [*O. H. Ger.* muot-siuh: cf. *Icel.* hug-sjukr *distressed*.]

mōd-seócness, e; *f. Disease of the stomach*:—Mōdseócnes *vel* [mōd-] unmiht *morbus cordis* (*cardiacus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 66.

mōd-snotor, -snottor; *adj. Prudent of mind, wise, sagacious*:—Frōd fæder freóbearn lǽrde, mōdsnottor, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 6; Fä. 2. In mæðle mōdsnottera, 79 a; Th. 295, 31; Crā. 41: 100 a; Th. 374, 19; Seel. Ex. 128. Mōdsnotra, Soul Kmbl. 249; Seel. Verc. 128.

mōd-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Care* or *sorrow of mind, sorrow of soul*:—Eác is hearm Gode, mōdsorg gemacod, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 3; Gen. 755. Hē mōdsorge wæg hefige æt heortan *sorrow of soul bore he heavy at heart*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 6; Gū. 1024: Elen. Kmbl. 122; El. 61. [Mid muchele modsorȝe (sorewe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8692.]

mōd-staþol, es; *m. The foundation on which the mind rests*:—Stedefæst mōdstaþol biþ witena gehwilcum weorþlīcre micle ðonne hē his wīsan fāgige tō swīðe *a firm foundation for the mind is much more honourable for every man of counsel, than an excessive variation of manners*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 38.

mōd-staþolfæstness, -staþolness, e; *f. Stability of mind*:—Ongeán mōdstaþolnysse (-staþolfæstnesse, MS. C.) and mōdes strencþe se mānfulla deófol sendeþ wācmodnysse and lyðerne earhscype, Wulfst. 53, 10.

mōd-swīð; *adj. Strong of mind* or *soul*:—Wec ðū in mē mōdswīðne geþanc *crea in me spiritum rectum*, Ps. C. 50, 89; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 89.

mōd-þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Impetuosity of mind, impetuous* or *daring courage*:—Ic ðæm gōdan (*Beowulf*) sceal for his mōdþræce mādmas beódan, Beo. Th. 775; B. 385. [*O. Sax.* mōd-thraka *conflict of mind, grief*:—Sind that mōdthraka manno gehwilikumu, that hē farlātan skal liobana herron, Hel. 4775.]

mōd-preá; *gen.* -þreán; *m. Pain* or *torment of mind*:—Egsa micel mōdþrea *terror, great torment of mind*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 25; Rä. 4, 50.

mōd-pryðu (o); *indecl. f. Violence of mind*:—Mōdþryðo wæg folces cwēn *a violent heart bore the queen of the people*, Beo. Th. 3867; B. 1931.

mōd-þwære; *adj. Gentle, meek, mild*:—Hē gereahþ mōdþwære on dōme *diriget mansuetos in judicio*, Ps. Lamb. 24, 9.

mōd-þwærness, e; *f. Gentleness, meekness, patience*:—Mōdþwærnes (*patientia vel* geþyld, MS. E.), Wulfst. 69, 1.

mōd-unmeaht, -miht. v. mōd-seócness.

mōd-welig; *adj. Rich in spiritual* or *mental gifts*:—Gregorius, Rōmwara betest, monna mōdwelegost, Past. Swt. 9, 12.

mōd-wēn, e; *f. Hope entertained by the mind*:—Forþ āscūfan ðæt mīnes freán mōdwēn (P, MS.) freoþaþ middelnihtum *to push on what my lord's hopes favour at midnight* (*to carry out the plans which are thought on at night, and in which he hopes to succeed?*), Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 3; Rä. 87, 7.

mōd-wlanc; *adj. Proud, haughty, of high courage*:—Nis ðæs mōdwlonc mon ofer eorþan ðæt hē ā his sæfōre sorge næbbe *no man upon earth is of courage so high, as on his sea-journey ne'er to feel fear*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 13; Seef. 39. Mōdwlonc meówle *haughty maiden*, 107 a; Th. 407, 18; Rä. 26, 7.

mohþe. v. moðde.

molcen, es; *n. Curdled milk*:—Molcen *lac coagolatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 29: ii. 52, 7. Swā þicce swā molcen, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 18. Nim sūr molcen, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 25.

mold-ærn, es; *n. An earth-house, a grave*:—Þeáh mīn līc scyle on moldærne molsnad weorþan, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 28; Ph. 564: Rood Kmbl. 130; Kr. 65: Andr. Kmbl. 1604; An. 803.

molda *or* molde, an; *m. or f. The top of the head*:—Ðæt galdor man sceal singan ærest on ðæt wynstre eáre ðænne on ðæt swīðre eáre ðænne ufan ðæs mannes moldan *the charm must first be sung into the left ear, then into the right ear, then on the top of the man's head*, Lchdm. iii. 42, 9. [Cf. Trev. v. 369, 7: þe Longobardes used to schere of þe heere of hir heed from þe *molde* to þe nolle (from the toppe un to the hynder parte, MS. Harl.) *comam capitis a cervice usque ad occipitium tondebant*. Halliwell gives *mold* the suture of the skull.]

molde, an; *f.* I. *mould, dust, sand, earth*:—Molde *sabulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 24: *sablo*, ii. 119, 39: 89, 36. Of ðære moldan (*pulvere*) ðæs flōres monige untrume men gehǽlede wǽron. Ond heó

bæd ðæt hyre man sumne dæl ðære hálwendan moldan (*pulveris*) sealde, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 5-8: 3, 10; S. 534, 23, 29. Ða ðe for hund wintrum mid eorþan moldan (*pulvere terræ*) bewrogene wǽron, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 23. Ðonne hit (*cadaver*) biþ on ða byrgenne set, ðonne wyrpeþ man moldan ofer hit, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 3. Hiꝭ þegnas mid moldan hit (*a cross*) gefæstnedon *adgesto a militibus pulvere, terræ figeretur*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 19. Be moldan ða ðe on ðære stówe genumene wǽron, 3, 9; S. 533, 27. II. *ground, earth, land*:—Molde *vel* land *humus, rus, arvum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 61: *humus*, 70, 12: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 53. Of ðære moldan tyrf *from the grass of the ground*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 8; Ph. 66. God forþ ǽteáh of ðære moldan (*de humo*) ælces cynnes treów, Gen. 2, 9. Þeóda wealdend árás of moldan (*rose from the grave*), Hy. 10, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 34: Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 24; Hö. 22. Ðonne of ðisse moldan men onwecniaþ, deáde of duste árísaþ, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 22; Sat. 604. Ða moldan ðe meolce and hunige flǽwþ *humum lacte et melle fluentem*, Num. 14, 8. Mearh moldan træd *the steed trod the ground*, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. III. *earth* (the dwelling place of men):—Ne mihte ða on moldan man gerímman *no man on earth might number them*, Ps. Th. 104, 30: 127, 5: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 21; Dan. 567: Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 13; Seel. 75. Of moldan on ða mǽran gesceaft *from earth to heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 561; Met. 20, 281. Men ofer moldan *men upon earth*, Rood Kmbl. 23; Kr. 12: Hy. 3, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 12: Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 2; Gū. 1203. Meotud ða moldan gesette, 56 a; Th. 198, 15; Ph. 10. [*Goth.* mulda *dust: Icel.* mold *mould, earth: O. H. Ger.* molta *pulvis, humus, solum, terra.*] v. græs-molde.

mold-corn, es; *n.* '*The granular tuber of saxifraga granulata, and the plant itself*,' Cockayne:—Moldcorn *vulnetrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 8: Lchdm. iii. 18, 8.

mold-græf, es; *n. A grave*:—Wæs lǽded líc tó moldgræfe, Exon. 75 b; Th. 284, 1; Jul. 690. Ǽnra gehwylc from moldgrafum sécep Meotudes dóm, 63 b; Th. 233, 13; Ph. 524.

mold-hrérende *moving upon earth*:—Nis ðæt monnes gemet moldhrérendra *it is not within the compass of man, of those who move upon earth*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 13; Sch. 27.

mold-hýpe, an; *f. A heap of earth* or *dust*:—Ðonne biþ hit swylce hē sý mid sumere moldhýþan ofhroren *it is as though he be overwhelmed by a heap of dust*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 33.

mold-stów, e; *f. A place on the earth, a site*, or *a place in the earth, a grave*:—Moldstówe, stówlícere moldan *situ* i. *sepulcro*, Germ. 391, 195.

mold-weg, es; *m. A way upon earth, earth*:—Gif wē on moldwege fundne weorþen *if we are found on earth*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 18; Jul. 334: 48 a; Th. 164, 15; Gū. 1012: Elen. Kmbl. 931; El. 467.

mold-wyrm, es; *m. An earth-worm, a worm in the grave*:—Ðec (*the body*) sculon moldwyrmas monige ceówan, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 7; Seel. 72. [*O. H. Ger.* molt-wurm *stellio.*]

molegn, es; *n.* (?) *A thick substance made of curds*:—Molegn *calmum* (occurs under the heading *de mensa*), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 34: ii. 17, 20: *galmum*, 40, 63: Ep. Gl. 10 f, 15: *galmilla*, 10 f, 32. Molegen *galmilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 64. Moling *galmum*, Wülck. 24, 4.

molegn-stycce, es; *n. A portion of* molegn (?):—Molegnstycce *galmulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 54.

molsnian; *p.* ode *To moulder, become corrupt, decay*:—Sóna hē molsnaþ and wyrþ tó ðære ilcan eorþan ðe hē ǽr of gesceapen wæs *soon it* (*the body*) *suffers corruption, and turns to the same earth from which before it was made*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 28. Ðonne hit (hūsl) molsnaþ tó þicgenne *cum prae mucore percipi non potest*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 48; Th. ii. 218, 8. Deáh mín líc scyle on moldærne molsnad weorþan, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 29; Ph. 564. v. á-, for-, ge-molsnian.

momna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 82. v. mamor.

mon. v. man.

mōn *in the phrase* full mōn *plenilunium*:—Fullum mōne *plenilunio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* -māni *in* niu-māni *neomenia*; vol-māni *plenilunium*; unter-māni *interlunium*, Grff. 2, 795.]

mōna, an; *m.*: *but also* mōne, an; *f.* I. *the moon*:—Se mōna and ealle steorran underfōþ leóht of ðære miclan sunnan, Lchdm. iii. 236, 19. Se mōna wæs æt fruman on ǽfen gesceapen, 264, 26. Sunna and mōne (*but* næs se mōna dágyt uppe, 29, 22), Nar. 28, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 73; Met. 29, 37. Ðæs sunnan ǽsprungnis oððe ðære mónan, Nar. 28, 10. Ðæs mónan trendel *the moon's disc*, Lchdm. ii. 242, 4. II. *moon* as in new, full *moon*, the reference being to the stage reached in a lunar month:—Níwe mōna *neomenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 51. Se níwa mōna, Lchdm. iii. 264, 26. Mōna se forma, se óðer, se þridda, etc., pp. 184-196. [Ful]les mónan *plene lunae*, Kent. Gl. 210. Néfre būton on níwum mónan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 23. On ánre nihte ealdne mónan . . . on tweigra nihta mónan, etc., 154, 15-28, 156, 1-16. Hē gesette ðone mónan fulne, 238, 27. Ðæt geár hæfþ twelf níwe mónan, 248, 25-26. [*Goth.* mēna; *m.: Icel.* māni; *m.*; *O. Sax.* māno; *m.: O. Frs.* mōna; *m.: Du.* maan; *f.: O. H. Ger.* māno; *m.: M. H. Ger.* māne; *m. also f.*; mānt, mānde: *Ger.* mond; *m.*]

Mónan-æfen, es; *m. Monday-eve, the evening of Sunday*:—Gif ǽne ofer dryhtnes hǽse þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnandæg oþþe mare, hire setlgange ób Mónanǽfenes setlgang, L. Wih. 9; Th. ii. 49. v. Mónanniht.

Mónan-dæg, es; *m. Monday*:—Útgangendum ðam mónþe ðe we Aprelis hátaþ, se nýhsta Mónandæg & ingangendum ðam mónþe ðe we Agustus hátaþ se ǽresta Mónandæg . . . se ǽresta Monandæg æfter útgange ðæs mónþes Decembris *the last Monday in April . . . the first Monday in August . . . the first Monday after the end of December*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 14-18. On Mónandæg, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 2, 12: 7, 32. [*O. Frs.* móna-, mónan-dei: *O. H. Ger.* māno-tag: *Ger.* mon-tag: *Icel.* māna-dagr: *Dan.* man-dag.] v. Món-dæg.

Mónan-niht, e; *f. Monday eve, the evening of Sunday*:—Hē ūs ðonne myngaþ ðæs Sunnandæges weorces and ðæs Sæternesdæges ofer nón and ðære Mónannihte, Wulfst. 210, 10. v. Mónan-æfen.

mōnaþ, mōnþ, es; *pl.* mōnaþ, mōnþas; *m. A month, lunar* or *calendar*:—Ælce mōnþe seó sunne yrnþ under ān ðæra tācna . . . Ælc ðæra twelf tācna hylt his mōnaþ, and ðonne seó sunne hí hæfþ ealle underurnen, ðonne byþ ān geár ágān. On ðam geáre synd getealde twelf mōnþas . . . Ðæs mónan mónaþ is ðonne hē gecyrþ níwe fram ðære sunnan óð ðæt hē eft cume hyre forne ágeán, eald and áteorod, and eft þurh hí beó ontend. On ðam mōnþe synd getealde nigon and twentig daga and twelf tída, ðis is se mónelíca mónaþ . . . Se mónelica mónaþ hæfþ ǽfre on ánum mōnþe xxx nihta, and on óðrum nigon and xx. On swá hwilcum sunlícum mōnþe swá se móna geendaþ, se byþ his mōnaþ. Ic cwéde nú gewislícor; gyf se ealda móna geendaþ twím dagum binnan Hlýdan mōnþe, ðonne byþ hē geteald tó ðam mōnþe, Lchdm. iii. 244-250. Ðá ān mónuþ ágan wæs, Gen. 29, 14. Fulne mōnoþ, Num. 11, 20. Se teóþa mōnþ, October, Menol. Fox 360; Men. 181. On ðone seofenteóþan dæg ðæs mōnþes, Gen. 7, 11: Lev. 23, 5. Healfum mōnþe se móna biþ weaxende, healfum hē biþ wanigende, Homl. Th. i. 154, 27. Ðý syxtan mōnþe ðæs ðe Sanctus Johannes on his módor bósm onfangen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 165, 24. Æfter nigan mōnþa fæce, 9, 29. Feola mōnþa, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 19. On xii mōnþum, Chart. Th. 433, 10. Fíf, syx mōnþas, Lk. Skt. 1, 24: 4, 25. Feówer, eahta, seofon, nigon, twelf, feówertýne mónaþ, Ors. 6, 28; Swt. 278, 8: 6, 31; Swt. 286, 2: Blickl. Homl. 193, 13: 89, 19: 39, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 25. The names of the months are as follows: Se æftera Geóla *January*, Sol-mónaþ *February*, Hréd- or Hlýd-mónaþ *March*, Eáster-mónaþ *April*, þrímilci *May*, se ǽrra Líða or Sear-mónaþ *June*, se æftera Líða or Mǽd-mónaþ *July*, Weód-mónaþ *August*, Hálig- or Hærfest-mónaþ *September*, Winterfylliþ *October*, Blót-mónaþ *November*, se ǽrra Geóla *December*. See the several words for references, and Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi for the month-names in Anglo-Saxon and related dialects. [*Goth.* mēnoþs: *Icel.* mánuðr: *Dan.* maaned: *Swed.* monad: *O. L. Ger.* mānuth: *O. Frs.* mōnath: *O. H. Ger.* mānod: *Ger.* monat.]

mōnaþ-ádl, e; *f. A disease that occurs at intervals of a month*:—Ða ðe ðonne on gewunon mónaþádle numene beóþ . . . Ðæt wíf mid ðý heó ðone gewunan þrowaþ mónaþádle *cum in suetis menstruis detinentur . . . Mulier dum consuetudinem menstruam patitur*, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 40-43.

mōnaþádlig; *adj. Suffering from* mōnaþádl:—Gif hwylc man gangeþ tó mōnaþádligum wífe *si quis vir ad menstruatam mulierem accedat*, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 42.

mōnaþ-blód, es; *n. Menstruum*:—Mónaþblód *menstrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 22: *menstrua*, i. 46, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mānod-blóti *menstruus.*]

mōnaþ-bót, e; *f. Penances extending over a month*:—Sumon geárbóte, sumon mí geára . . .; sumon mōnþbóte, sumon mí mónþa; sumon wucubóte, sumon mí wucena, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 12.

mōnaþ-fyllen, e; *f. The time of full moon*:—Mónaþfylene *plenilunio*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 63.

mōnaþ-gecynd, e; *f. Menstruum*:—Gif wífe tó swíðe of flówe sió mónaþgecynd, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 26, 13.

mōnaþ-líc; *adj.* I. *monthly*:—Ða mónaþlecan *menstrua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 34. II. *lunar*:—Mónoþlíces clywnes *lunaris luminis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* mónoþ-líc: *O. H. Ger.* mānod-líh *menstruus.*] v. symbel-mōnaþlíc.

mōnaþ-seóc; *adj.* I. *lunatic, epileptic*:—Mónaþseóc *lunaticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 65. *Comitiales* i. *garritores* ylfie *vel* mónaþseóce, ii. 132, 26 (v. ilfig). Mónaþseóce *lunaticos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24: Herb. 10, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 18. II. *suffering from* mónaþádl:—Bearneácnigende wíf and mónaþseóc, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* mānod-siuh *lunaticus*: *and* cf. mānod-suhtig *menstruata.*] v. mōn-seóc.

mōnaþseóc-ness, e; *f. Lunacy*:—Wíd mónoþseócnysse, gyf man ðás wyrte ðam mónoþseócan ligcgendon ofer ílegþ, sóna hē hyne sylfne hálne up ǽhefþ, Herb. 66, 2; Lchdm. i. 170, 4.

mond = (?) mód, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 26; Gū. 514.

Món-dæg, es; *m.* *Monday*:—Ælce Mónðæge, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 21. v. Mónan-dæg.

mónelíc-, mónlíc-, mónlíc-, mónlíc-, mónaþ, Lchdm. iii. 240: 250, 1. Seó sunne biþ hwílitídum þurh ðæs mónelícan tredles midsetyte ðþýstrod, Homl. Th. i. 608, 32.

Mon-ig, e; *f. The Isle of Man* or *Anglesey*; Mona:—Ðá gehergodon hí Monige [Mænige] *then they harried the Isle of Man*, Chr. 1000 (ed. Thorpe). Monige Brytta eáland Angelcynnes ríce hé underþeódde *Mevaniam insulas imperio subjugavit Anglorum*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 16. [*Icel.* Mön; gen. Manar *Isle of Man.*]

món-seóc; *adj. Lunatic, epileptic*:—Mónsêk (fylleseóc, W. Sax.) hé is *lunaticus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15. Mónsêkæ *lunaticos*, 4, 24. v. mónaþ-seóc.

mór, es; *m.* I. *a moor, waste and damp land*:—Moor *uligo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 23. Móres græs *the grass of the field* (*which Nebuchadnezzar was to eat*), Cd. 203; Th. 252, 8; Dan. 575. On ðone hreódihtan mór; of ðon móre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 121, 21: Beo. Th. 1424; B. 710. Ofer myrcan mór, 2814; B. 1405. Ys on Breotoneland sum fenn unmétre mycelnysse . . . Ðær synd unmáete móras, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 1–4. Fennas and móras *paludes*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 14. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on dúnum sumra on merscum sumra on móre *alias herbae montibus oriuntur, alias ferunt paludes*, 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Ofer burna and ofer móras *super rivos et paludes*, Ex. 8, 5. Mistige móras, Beo. Th. 326; B. 162: 207; B. 103. II. *high waste ground, a mountain*:—Licgaþ wilde móras wíd eástan . . . on ðém móre eardiaþ Finnas . . . Ðær hit (*Norway*) smalost wære, hit mihte beón þreora míla brád tó ðæm móre; and se mór syððan, on sumum stówum, swá brád swá man mæg on twám wucum oferféran . . . Ðonne is tóemnes ðæm lande súðeweardum, on óðre healfe ðæs móres, Sweóland (*Ohthere's description of Norway*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 27–34, 19, 1–2. Ne munt ne mór, Salm. Kmbl. 845; Sal. 422: 681; Sal. 340. In mór héh *in montem excelsum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 8: 5, 1. Swá unefne is eorþe þicce, syndon ðás móras myclum ásprotene, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Ungefér-edra móra *inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. In heágum móre and in hréðum *in arduis asperisque montibus*, 4, 27; S. 604, 27: 3, 23; S. 554, 20. Of ðissum wéstum wídum móre *a desertis montibus*, Ps. Th. 74, 6. Waldend scóp wudige móras, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 12; Az. 120. [*O. H. Ger. M. H. Ger.* muor; *n. a marsh, bog.*]

mórað, mórod, es; *n. A drink formed by boiling down and sweetening wine* (*with mulberries*), *a decoction of wine and herbs*:—Móraþ *carenum* (*cf. carenum* æþele alu, ii. 23, 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 64. Ne ete fersce gós . . . ne fersc swín ne náht ðæs ðe of móre cume. Gif hé hwilc ðissa ete síe ðæt sealt *do not let him eat fresh goose or fresh pork or aught of that which comes out of a decoction of wine and herbs* (*has been cooked with wine and herbs?*). *If he eat any of these, let it be salted*, Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. Áwylle on ealdum móre, 88, 14: 122, 16. Nim eald mórod, iii. 14, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* móraz *mulberry wine.* v. Du Cange, moratum.]

mór-beám, es; *m. A mulberry tree* or *blackberry bush*:—Mórbeám *morus* vel *rubus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 60: *murus*, 80, 26. Márbeámas *moros*, Ps. Surt. 77, 47. [Cf. Wick. mór-tree.]

mór-dénu, e; *f. A swampy* or *fenny valley*:—Of ðam stocce inn on mórdene; of mórdene inn on ðere saltstrét, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 30. Cf. mór-fæsten.

more, moru, an; *f.* (*also* mora *in cpds.* q. v.) *An* (*edible*) *root, a carrot, parsnip*:—Bétan more *a root of beet*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 19. Wylisc moru *carrot* . . . Englisc moru *parsnip*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16, 21. Eolonan moran dust, doccan moran dust, 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 6. Míntan broþ oððe moran (*carrot*), 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 6: 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 25. Nim celeþonian moran and glædenan moran and hocces moran, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 27. Ete wælwyrte moran, Lchdm. i. 354, 13. Nim Englisce moran, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 15. Moran *pastinace*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 13. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* moraha, morach *pastinaca, cariota: Ger.* möhre.] v. feld-, weal-, weald-more; ég-moran.

mór-fæsten, es; *n. A place secure from attack from the swampy character of the country*:—Hé (*Alfred*) lytle werede uniéþelíce æfter wudum fór, and on mórfæstenum, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 34.

morgen, es; *m.* I. *morning, morn*:—Ðá hyt morgen wæs *mane facto*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 1: Blickl. Homl. 235, 18. Syððan morgen com, Beo. Th. 2159; B. 1077: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 29: Exod. 346. On morgene *mane*, Ps. Th. 91, 2. On morgenne *in matutino*, 100, 8. Æt ðære þriddan tíde on morgenne, Blickl. Homl. 201, 35: 203, 2. On morgne *at morn*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 10; Gú. 1192: Th. 176, 29; Gú. 1217. On marne *mane*, Ps. Surt. 5, 4. 5: 54, 18: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 23. Bringþ morgen tó mannum Decembris, Menol. Fox 435; Men. 219. On morgen *mane*, Gen. 28, 18: Blickl. Homl. 69, 28: 231, 36. Swíðe ær on morgen, Ps. Th. 18, 5. Morgena gehwilce *every morning*, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 23; Gen. 848: Ps. Th. 58, 16. Morgna gehwam, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 7; Sch. 60. Morna, Beo. Th. 4892; B. 2450. Drince þrý morgenas *let him drink three mornings*, Lchdm. i. 88, 13. Nigon morgenas, ii. 118, 5. viiii morgnas . . . viii morgnas, 294, 1. Morghenas, iii. 6, 17. II. *the morning of the next day, morrow*:—Gá and cum tó morgenne *go, and come to-morrow*, Past. Swt. 325, 1. On morgne *on the morrow*, Beo. Th. 4961; B. 2484. On morne, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 7. Tó morgen *cras*, Ex. 8, 23: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30: Kent. Gl. 54: Cd. 111; Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438. Tó morhgen (morgen, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 13, 32, 33. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen, morwen; *A. R.* morwen: *Ayenb.* morȝen: *Chauc. Piers P.* morwe: *Laym.* morȝen, marȝen, morwe: *Goth.* maurgins: *Icel.* morginn: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* morgan: *O. Frs.* morn: *Dan. Du. Ger.* morgen: *Swed.* morgon.] v. ár-morgen, ærne, *and* mergen.

morgen-ceald; *adj. Chilled with the cold of early morning*:—Sceal gár wesan monig morgenceald, Beo. Th. 6036; B. 3022.

morgen-colla, an; *m. Dread* (?) or *rage* (?), *furious attack* (?) *which comes in the morning*:—Him fírspel bodedon, morgencollan, atolne ecgplegan, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 245. v. collen-ferhþ.

morgen-dæg, es; *m.* I. *morning, day-light*:—Ðá hit wæs tóforan dæges ðá cwómon fugelas . . . hí eft gewiton. Ðá hit on morgendæg wæs ðá . . ., Nar. 16, 24. II. *the morrow*:—Be ðan morgendæge þencean, Blickl. Homl. 213, 22. v. mergen-dæg.

morgen-dreno, es; *m. A drink* or *potion to be taken in the morning*:—Hé gesette gódne morgendrænc wíð eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. iii. 70, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* morgin-drykkja.]

morgen-gifu, e; *f. The gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after the consummation of the marriage*:—Morgengifu *dos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 53. Hit (*five hides of land*) wæs hire morgengifu ðá heó érest tó Aðulfe com, Chart. Th. 170, 24. Gif heó (*a widow*) binnan geáres fæce wer geceóse, ðonne þolige heó ðære morgengyfe, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 8 (cf. 522, 3: 576, 2). Ic cýðe hwæt ic mínum wífe tó morgengife sealde, ðæt is Beadewan and Burgestede and Strátford and ða þreó hýda æt Heánhealan, Chart. Th. 596, 31. Hig ðone cineg bǽdon ðæt heó móste gesyllan hire morgengife intó Cristes cyrcean, 540, 18. Gif hió bearn ne gebyreþ fæderingmágas ágan morgengyfe, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 2. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen-giwe: *A. R.* marhen-, marech-, morh-giue: *Laym.* mor-, mær-ȝeue *douaire*: *Prompt. Parv.* mor-yve *dos*: *Icel.* morgun-gjöf: *Dan.* morgen-gave: *O. H. Ger.* morgan-geba: *Ger.* morgen-gabe.] v. Grmm. R. A. 441.

morgen-lang; *adj. Having a long morning*:—Eorlwerod morgenlongne dæg módgiómor sæt *sad at heart sat the warriors through a day whose evening seemed as if would never come*, Beo. Th. 5780; B. 2894.

morgen-leóht, es; *n. The morning light, morning*, Beo. Th. 1213; B. 604: 1839; B. 917. [*Laym.* morȝen-, more-liht: *O. H. Ger.* morgan-lioht *mane.*]

morgen-líc; *adj.* I. *morning*:—Morgenlíc *matutinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 67. From gehæld morgenlícum *a custodia matutina*, Rtl. 181, 1. Tó morgenlícum tídum *ad matutinas horas*, 36, 35. Ic beó ðýs morgenlícan dæge (*on the morning of this day:* St. Mary's death seems to have taken place on the day when she says this) gongende of líchoman, Blickl. Homl. 143, 2: 139, 18. II. *of to-morrow*:—Se morgenlíca dæg *crastinus dies*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. [*Icel.* morgun-ligr *matutinus: O. H. Ger.* morgan-líh *matutinus.*] v. mergen-, myrgen-líc.

morgen-mete, es; *m. A morning meal, breakfast*:—On xii mónþum ðú scealt sillan ðínum þeówan men vii hund hláfa and xx hláfa, búton morgenmetum and nónmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 129, 19. [ȝief he frend were me sceolde ȝief him his morȝemete (cf. 231, 19 where it is called *forme mete*) þat he þe bet mihte abide þane more mete, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 33.]

morgen-regn, es; *m. Rain that falls in the morning*:—Ðú þurh lyft lǽtest, leódum tó freme, mildne morgenrǽn, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 2; Az. 82.

morgen-seóc; *adj. Sick in the morning*:—Him biþ á sefa geómor, mód morgenseóc, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 4; Hy. 4, 95.

morgen-spell, es; *n. A story* or *narrative told in the morning*:—Ðá wæs wíde lǽded mǽre morgenspel . . . ðæt Cristes ród funden wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1936; El. 970.

morgen-spréc, e; *f. The periodical assembly of a guild held in the morning*, or *on the morrow after the guild-feast*:—Se gegilda ðe ne gesǽce his morgenspǽce gilde his syster huniges *the member of a guild, who does not attend the assembly of the guild, shall pay a sester of honey*, Chart. Th. 613, 7. [Cf. And if any broþer be somound to any *morwe-speche* . . . and wil nouht come, he scal paye a pound of wax, English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54. See also the Glossary for other references to the word, and Introduction, pp. xxxii–xxxiii, for remarks upon it. In the Promptorium morow-, morwe-, mor-speche = *crastinum colloquium*; cf. English Guilds, p. 30, where a meeting is held 'on morwe aftyr þe gylde day.']

morgen-steorra, an; *m. The morning star*:—Ðone beorhtan steorran ðe wé hátaþ morgensteorra *Lucifer*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 3: 39, 13; Fox 234, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 26; Met. 4, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* morwe-

morwyn-sterre *Lucifer:* cf. *Icel.* morgun-stjarna: *Ger.* morgen-stern.] v. ófen-steorra.

morgen-swég, es; *m. A sound made in the morning:*—Đá wæs on úhtan Grendles gúþcræft gumum undyrne. Đá wæs æfter wiste wóp up áhafen, micel morgenswég, Beo. Th. 258; B. 129.

morgen-tíd, e; *f. Morning-tide, morning:*—In morgentíd *in matutinis*, Ps. Surt. 100, 8. On morgentíd, Beo. Th. 973; B. 484: 1041; B. 518: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14. On ða morgentíd, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 1; Jud. 236. Útgong margentíde *exitus matutini*, Ps. Surt. 64, 9. Tó margentíde *ad matutinum*, 29, 6. In margentíd *in matutino*, 72, 14. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen-tid: *O. Sax.* morgan-tíd: *Icel.* morgun-tíðir *matins.*] v. mergen-tíd.

morgen-torht; *adj. Bright with the brightness of morning* (applied to the sun), Andr. Kmbl. 482; An. 241.

morgen-wacian; *p.* ode *To get up early in the morning:*—Morgenwacode *manicabat* (v. Lk. 21, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 72: 56, 58.

mór-héþ, e; *f. A mountain-heath:*—Swá líg freteþ mórhéþ *velut flamma incendat montes*, Ps. Th. 82, 10.

mór-heald (?):—Wéron land heora lyfthelme beþeaht mearchofu mórheald, Cd. 145: Th. 181, 14; Exod. 61. *Grein takes the word to be an adjective = placed on a mountain slope*, cf. heald; *adj. But the word might be a noun*, cf. *O.H.Ger.* halda; *f. clivus: Icel.* hallr; *m. a slope, 'their march-dwellings were the mountain-slope.' Or perhaps* heald, ge-heald *in the sense of* keeping *might be compared, as also* hald *fermum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 71, so mór-heald = *mountain-hold* or *fastness. Yet again,* heald *may be* [*a northern form* (?) *of*] *the verb* = heóld, *'the mountain guarded their march-dwellings.' Bouterwek and Thorpe read thus.*

mór-hop, es; *n. A pool in a marsh:*—Hé byreþ blódig wæl . . . mearcaþ móthopu *he* (*Grendel*) *will bear the bloody corse . . . will mark the marshy pools* (*with the blood*), Beo. Th. 904; B. 450. Cf. fen-hop.

mórig; *adj. Marshy, fenny:*—On mórium lande *in locis palustribus*, Gen. 41, 2. v. mór-méd.

mór-land, es; *n. Moor-land, wild hilly country:*—Se ðe on wéstenne, méðe and meteleás, mórland trydeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1221; El. 612. Hé wunede on ðám mórlandum (*in montanis*), Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 33. Se æresta láreów on ðám mórlandum ða ðe syndon tó norþdæle Pehta ríces *primus doctor transmontanis Pictis ad aquilonem*, 5, 9; B. 622, 40. Ofer alle mórlonda *super omnia montana*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. i. 65.

mór-méd, e; *f. A marshy meadow:*—Tó mórméde norþhyrnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 19. v. mórig.

morne, mórod. v. morgen, mórap.

mór-pytt, es; *m. A marshy pool:*—On mórpyt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 381, 9.

mór-sceaþa, an; *m. A bandit, a robber who takes refuge in the moors* (v. mór):—Đone mórsceaþo (*Barabbas*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 15, 11. Wæs Barabbas mórsceaþe (sceaþa, Rush.) *erat Barabbas latro*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 40. Swá tó mórsceaþe (scaþe, Rush.) gié cwómun (*ad latronem*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 55. Tuoge mórsceaþo *duo latrones*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 27: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 33.

mór-seáþ, es; *m. A boggy, marshy pit*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 13.

mór-secg, es; *m. n. Sedge:*—Bedde hys bed myd mórsecge, Lchdm. iii. 140, 25.

mór-stapa, an; *m. A moor-stepper, traverser of the moors:*—Mére mórstapa (*the bull*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 11; Rún. 2.

mortere, es; *m. A mortar:*—Mortere *mortariola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 28. Se ealra méste mortere *girba*, 42, 22: i. 20, 25. Gepuna call tósomne on ánum mortere, Lchdm. i. 216, 13: 142, 18.

morþ, es; *n. m.* I. *death, destruction, perdition:*—Hit wæs hæleþa forlor menniscra morþ ðæt hié tó mete dǽdon ofet unfǽle *it was men's ruin, our race's destruction, that for their food they took that evil fruit*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 5; Gen. 722. Mid morþes cwealme *with death's pang*, 35; Th. 47, 9; Gen. 758. Ðæt micle morþ (*death which followed the eating of the forbidden fruit*), 30; Th. 40, 16; Gen. 640. Nys ús ná tó secgenne ðone sceamlican morþ ðe ðér gedón wæs (*the mortality, attended with so many horrible circumstances, that happened at the siege of Jerusalem*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 15. II. *that which causes death:*—Ðú (*the evil soul*) wére ðær (*in this world*) morþ and myrþra, ac ðú ne miht hér (*in the next world*) swá beón, Wulfst. 241, 9. Ic bidde ðæt man ðæs morþes (*deadly sin, marriage by men in orders*) heononforþ geswíce, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 23. Hé (*the devil*) hógode on ðæt micle morþ (*the eating of the forbidden fruit*) men forweorpan, forléran and forlédan, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 15; Gen. 691. Man téh ðæt morþ (*apparently an image of the intended victim whose destruction was being attempted through witchcraft by a widow and her son*, v. III *and* morþ-dǽd) forþ of hire inclifan. Ðá nam man ðæt wíf and ádrencte hí æt Lundenebricge, Chart. Th. 230, 17. III. *murder;* (a) as a technical term, *slaying with an attempt at concealment of the deed.* Cf. the distinction in Icelandic law between *morþ* murder and *víg* manslaughter, 'þat er morþ ef maðr leynir eða hylr hræ ok gengr eigi í gegn,' but if declaration (*lýsing*) were made it was *víg.* v. Cl. & Vig. Dict. and Grmm. R. A. 625. Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. p. 633, suggests that *morþ* has particular reference to death caused by witchcraft or by poison, and refers to the connection in which the compounds *morþ-dǽd-, weorc, -wyrhta* occur: see the passages given under those words. See also the last passage under II:—Gif open morþ weorþe ðæt man sý ámyrdred ágife man mágum ðone banan and gif hit tihtle sý and æt lǽde mistíde déme se biscep *if there be a death and it afterwards appear that the man was murdered, the* (*supposed*) *murderer being discovered, let the latter be given up to the kinsmen* (*of the slain man*), *and if the accusation be brought, and the attempt of the accused to clear himself fail, let the bishop pass sentence*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. Ǽbere morþ æfter woruldlage is bótleás *slaying, which is proved to be murder, according to the secular law, cannot be compounded for*, 65; Th. i. 410, 5. (b) as a general term, *murder, homicide:*—Hí swylc geblód and swylc morþ dónde wéron (*of Busiris sacrificing strangers to the gods*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 26. Ðæs ðe hé blódgyte, wælfyll weres wépnum gespédeþ, morþ mid mundum, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 13; Gen. 1528. [*Laym.* morþ *destruction: O. Sax.* morð: *O. Frs.* morth: *Icel.* morð: *O.H.Ger.* mord: *Lat.* mort-.] v. morþor.

morþ-bealu, wes; *n. Deadly harm, murder*, Beo. Th. 272; B. 136. v. morþor-bealu.

morþ-grundel. v. crundel.

morþ-dǽd, e; *f. A deed which causes destruction,* (a) *of the body:*—Be ðǽm wiccecræftum and be liblácum and be morþdǽdum, gif man ðér ácweald wére (v. *last passage under* morþ, II, *and* morþ-weorc), L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 11. (b) *of the soul, deadly sin, evil deed:*—Hé gewenede swá hine sylfne tó heora synlícum þeáwum and tó márum morþdǽdum mid ðam mánfullum flocce . . . Swá férde se cniht on his fraceþum dǽdum and on morþdǽdum micclum gestrangod on orwénnysse his ágenre héle, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 18–24. Wearþ ðes þeódscype swýðe forsyngod . . . þurh morþdǽda and þurh mándǽda, Wulfst. 163, 21. [Þonne scalt þu (*the body*), erming, up arisen imete þine morþdeden, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 37.]

morþor, es; *n. m.* I. *murder:*—Manige men wénaþ ðæt morþor sý seó méste synne; ac ús is tó witenne ðæt þreora cynna syndon morþras. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt ǽreste, ðæt man tó ódrum lǽþþe hæbbe, and hine hatige . . . Þa ǽfstigan men, ðéh hí sýn ðæs morþres scyldige, hí hit him tó nánre synne ne gelýfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 34–65, 11. Ðara banena byre morþres gylpeþ, Beo. Th. 4116; B. 2055. Ðeáh hié (*cannibals*) morþres feala gefremed habben, Andr. Kmbl. 1950; An. 977. Morþres on luste, 2282; An. 1142. Draca morþre swealt *the dragon perished by the sword*, Beo. Th. 1789; B. 892. Ic on morþor ofslóh minra sumne hyldemága, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 32; Gen. 1093. Morþor sceal mon under eorþan befeolan, ðe hit forhelan þenceþ, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 23; Gn. Ex. 115. Morþer *homicidium* . . . fore morþre *propter homicidium*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 19, 25. Ne ðú morþur ne fremme *non homicidium facies*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 18: Lind. 27, 16. Morþur *homicidia*, 15, 19. II. *mortal sin, great wickedness:*—Wælhreówes árleásta fela, mán and morþor, misdǽda worn (cf. hwilc mán and hwilce árleásnesse Neron weorhte, Fox 58, 2), Bt. Met. Fox 9, 13; Met. 9, 7. Morþres brytta (*Holofernes*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 33; Jud. 90: (*the devil*), Andr. Kmbl. 2342; An. 1142. Ðæt wé ðæs morþres meldan ne weorþen, hwǽr ðæt hálige treó beheled wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 855; El. 428: 1248; El. 626. Ðære synwræce sceoldon, morþres ongyldan, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 30; Gú. 833. Hú lange mánwyrhtan morþre gylpaþ *usque quo peccatores gloriabuntur*, Ps. Th. 93, 3. Seó sáwl sceal mid deóflum drohtnoþ habban in morþre and on máne, Wulfst. 187, 18. Morþor (*adultery*), Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 29; Cri. 193. Ic andette mínes módes morþor, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 262, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 82; Sal. 41. III. *torment, deadly injury, great misery:*—Swá hwæt swá wit morþres þoliaþ, hit is Adame forgolden, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 4; Gen. 755. Se hié of ðam morþre álýsde (*from the fiery furnace*), 196; Th. 244, 23; Dan. 452. God wearp hine on ðæt morþer innan (*into hell*), 18; Th. 22, 18; Gen. 342. Heó his mágwinum morþor fremedon (*greatly afflicted*), 149; Th. 187, 5; Exod. 146. Sceolde his wíte habban, ealra morþra mést, 16; Th. 19, 26; Gen. 297. Ðe ús monna mést morþra gefremede, sárra sorga, Judth. 21; Thw. 24, 10; Jud. 181. [*Goth.* maurþr *φόνος.*] v. morþ.

morþor-bealu, wes; *n. Deadly hurt, murder:*—Geseón morþorbealo mága, Beo. Th. 2162; B. 1079: 5477; B. 2742. v. morþ-bealu.

morþor-bedd, es; *n. The bed of death, the bed where a murdered man lies:*—Wæs ðam yldestan mǽges dǽdum morþorbed stréd (*of a man shot by his brother*), Beo. Th. 4864; B. 2436.

morþor-cofa, an; *m. A prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2008; An. 1006.

morþor-cræft, es; *m. Deadly* or *murderous art* or *power:*—Ðér sylfétan (*the cannibal Mermedonians*) édel healdaþ morþorcræftum, Andr. Kmbl. 353; An. 177.

morþor-cwealm, es; *m. Murder, slaughter*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 4; Gn. Ex. 152.

morþor-hete, es; *m. Murderous, deadly hate*, Beo. Th. 2214; B. 1105.

morþor-hof, es; *n. A place of torment* or *extreme misery* (*hell*), Elen. Kmbl. 2603; El. 1303.

morþor-hûs, es; *n. A house of torment* (*hell*), Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 15; Cri. 1625.

morþor-leán, es; *n. Recompense of sin* or *a terrible recompense*:—Ðær (*in hell*) sceolan þeófas and þeódsceaþan, leáse and forlegene, lífes ne wénan, and mánsworan morþorleán seón, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 24; Cri. 1612.

morþor-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of murder* or *of grievous sin*, Andr. Kmbl. 3197; An. 1601.

morþor-slaga, an; *m. A murderer, homicide*:—Morþorslago *homicidas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 7. v. morþ-slaga.

morþor-slagu (?), e; *f. Murder, homicide*:—Morþurslaga *homicidium*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 13. Morþorslago (morþurslagu, Rush.) *homicidia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21.

morþor-slege, es; *m. Murder, homicide*:—Swá hwylc swá morþorslege þafaþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14.

morþor-sliht, es; *m. Slaughter, the slain*:—Hwæt wæs on manrîme morþorslehtes, deádra gefeallen, Elen. Kmbl. 1297; El. 650. v. morþ-sliht.

morþor-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker of iniquity* or *of murder*:—Hêr syndan mánsworan and morþorwyrhtan, Wulfst. 165, 30. v. morþ-wyrhta.

morþ-slaga, an; *m. A murderer, an assassin*:—Sý élc morþslaga áwirged *maledictus, qui clam peresserit proximum suum*, Deut. 27, 24. Oferfyll biþ mægbana and morþslaga, Wulfst. 242, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* morð-slaza; *pl.*] v. morþor-slaga.

morþ-sliht, es; *m. Murder, assassination*:—Be morþslihtum, L. Æðelst. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 11, 12. v. morþor-sliht.

morþ-weorc, es; *n. An act which causes death* (*by witchcraft* or *poison*):—Hæðenscipe biþ ðæt man . . . wiccecræft lufige oððe morþweorc gefremme (*causes death by witchcraft or poison*, v. morþ, III), L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21. Deófisce dæda on morþweorcum and on manslihtan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 15: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 16. [*O. Sax.* mord-werk.] Cf. morþ-dæd *and next word.*

morþ-wyrhta, an; *m. One who causes death* (*by witchcraft* or *poison*):—Wiccan oððe wigleras, mánsworan oððe morþwyrhtan, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20 (see note): L. Eth. vi. 7, 36; Th. i. 316, 21, 324, 11: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7: Wulfst. 266, 25. v. morþ, III.

moru. v. more.

mór-wyrt, e; *f. Moor-wort*:—Wyrc hié (*a salve*) of ðære smalan mórwyrte (*drosera rotundifolia*, Cockayne), Lchdm. ii. 128, 8.

mos, es; *n. A moss, a marshy place*:—In ðæt micle mos; of ðæm mose, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 121, 19. Cf. Tó mossetena gemære, and swá big mossetena gemære . . . Ðis syndon ðæs landes gemære æt mosleáge, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 56, 22, 28. [*N. of England and Scott.* moss (*as in* moss-trooper): *O. H. Ger.* mos *palus*: cf. *Icel.* mosi *a moss*: *Dan.* mose *a bog, moor.*]

mós, es; *n. Food, nourishment*:—Gé oftugon hrægles nacedum, móses meteleásum, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 11; Cri. 1507. Tó móse ł éte *ad edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 66. Ðú his heáfod sealdest tó móse (*in escam*), Ps. Th. 73, 14. Tó móse *manducare*, 77, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 53; An. 27: 271; An. 136: Salm. Kmbl. 576; Sal. 287. Móse fédan, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 26; Gú. 245. Wista ł mósa *epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* muos, mós *esca, cibus*: *O. H. Ger.* muos, mós *cibus, esca, edulium, coena, alimonia*: *Ger.* mus: cf. ge-müse.]

mot, es; *n. A mote, an atom*:—Mot *attomos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 37: ii. 8, 10. Mote *atomo*, 9, 62. Tó hwí gesihst ðú ðæt mot (*festucam*) on ðínes bróðor ége, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 3, 5. Ðú gesáwe gehwæde mot on ðínes bróðor eáge, R. Ben. 12, 3. Ðæt lytle mot . . . ðone mot, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 41, 42.

mót *a meeting, court.* v. folc-, ge-mót, *and compounds in which* mót *forms the first part.*

mót, e; *f.* (?) *Toll, tax*:—Mót ðæs cyninge[s] *nomisma census*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 19. [*Goth.* móta *toll, custom*: cf. *Icel.* múta *a fee*: *O. H. Ger.* múta *toll*: *Ger.* mauth.]

mótan = (?) métan:—Gif man ðáerne sace tihte and hé ðane mannan móte (*meet with*; Price translates *cite*, see his note) an medle oððe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11.

[**mótan**;] ic, hé mót, ðú móst; wé móton; *p.* móste (*from* mót-te). I. *to be allowed, may, mote*, (a) *with an infinitive*:—Mót ic drincan *licet mihi bibere*, ic móste *mihi licuit*, gif wé móstan *si nobis liceret*, beón álýfed *licere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 15. Wé móton *nobis licet*, ðú móstest *tibi licuit*, 44; Som. 46, 29. Ðú móst heonon húðe lædan, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2148: Beo. Th. 3347; B. 1671. Monna gehwylc geceósan mót swá helle hiénþu swá heofones mærþu, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 9; Cri. 590. Gif hé ús geunnan wile ðæt wé hine grétan móton, Beo. Th. 700; B. 347. Ne mágon hié and ne móton (*are not able and are not permitted*) ðínne líchoman deáþe gedælan, Andr. Kmbl. 2431; An. 1217. Ðæt hié on ðæt fægon, ðæt ic swá lytle hwíle lifgean móste, Nar. 32, 21. Ðæt ðú wilwega wealdan móstest, Ps. Th. 90, 11. Móstes, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 10; Cri. 1389. Hé him álýfde ðæt hí ænan móstan, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42. Ðæt ic gást mínne ágifan móte, Andr. Kmbl. 2832; An. 1418. Ðæt ðú móte fræstwa dælan, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 15; Gen. 2828. Ðæt hé ða yldu móte wendan tó lífe, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 24; Ph. 190. Ðér wé mótun sécan, 65 b; Th. 242, 8; Ph. 670. Mótan, 11 b; Th. 16, 1; Cri. 246. Móten, 13 a; Th. 23, 30; Cri. 376. (b) *with ellipsis of infinitive*, (1) *to be supplied from preceding clause*:—Ða ic for God wille gemundbyrdan gif ic mót, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 12; Gen. 2473. Blíðd biþ éghwæm ðæm ðe Hélende héran þenceþ, and wel is þam ðe ðæt mót, 221; Th. 287, 11; Sat. 365. Uton fleón ða hwíle ðe wé móton, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 20. Nú cweþaþ oft preóstas ðæt Petrus hæfde wíf: fulsóþ hý secgaþ, forðam ðe hé swá móste dó, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 23. (2) *to be inferred otherwise*:—Ic him yfle ne mót *I may not be harmful to him*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 5; Rä. 80, 9. Ðú of néde móst (*mayst go*), Andr. Kmbl. 230; An. 115. Néfre hió tó helle mót, Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 19; Rä. 40, 20. Hé begeat leáfe ðæt hé of ðam lande móste, Homl. Skt. 3, 328. Ðæt Metellus tó Róme móste, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 25. Ðæt hé móste mid ðæm sunu wið Somnitum, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 17. II. *to be obliged, must*:—Man mót on eornost mótian wið his drihten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 15, 3. Londrihtes mót monna éghwylc ídel hweorfan, Beo. Th. 5765; B. 2886. Ðæt hit sceaðen mæl scýran móste, 3883; B. 1939. [This verb is one of the small class of verbs called preterite-present. The infin. does not occur in any of the dialects, but in the forms which are found the conjugation is the same as that of the A. S. verb. *Goth.* ga-mót; *p.* -mósta: *O. Sax.* mót; *p.* mósta: *O. Frs.* mót; *p.* móste: *O. H. Ger.* muoz, móz; *p.* muosi, muoste.]

mót-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A court-house*:—Mótern *praetorium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 28. v. gemót-ærn.

mót-bell, e; *f. A bell rung to call an assembly together*:—Debent statim pulsatis campanis, quod Anglice vocant *mótbel*, convocare omnes et universos, quod Anglice dicunt *folcmóte*, L. Edw. Conf. Schmid, p. 509, § 4.

mótere, es; *m. One who addresses a meeting*:—Mótere *vel* maþelere *concionator*, i. *locutor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 31. On mótera ford; of mótera forde andlang mótera lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* motare *or* pletare *diceptor*, p. 345, *and see note.*] v. mótian, II, III.

mót-geréfa, an; *m. The gerefa who presides at a court* or mót:—Swá ðæt nán scýrgeréfe oððe mótgeréfe dár habban ne sócne oððe gemót búton ðæs abbudes ágen hése (*nullus vicecomes vel praepositus*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 9. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 181, 155, note 2.

moððe, an; *f. A moth*:—Moððe *tinea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 15: 78, 70. Ðér moððe (mohða, Lind. Rush.: mouþe, mouȝte, Wick.) hit fornimþ *ubi tinea demolitur*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20: Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Moððe word fræt, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 4; Rä. 48, 1. Ðær moðdan hit áwéstaþ, Wulfst. 286, 32. [*H. M.* mohde: *Prompt. Parv.* mouȝte: *Chaue.* mouhtes; *pl.*: *Icel.* motti: *Ger.* motte.]

mót-hûs, es; *n. A house where a court* or *assembly is held*:—Dómhûs *vel* móthûs *epicausterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 52. Móthúses *prod*[*r*]*omi*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 61.

mótian; *p.* ode. I. *to address one's self, speak* (*to a person*), *converse* (v. mótung):—Man mót on eornost mótian wið his Drihten se ðe wyle ðæt wé sprecon mid weorcum wið hine *the Lord, who will have us speak to him by our deeds, must be addressed in all seriousness*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 15, 3. Ne hiwa ðú swilce ðú mid bilewitnysse mæge ðé gán orsorh tó mædena húsum and wið hí mótian ðæt ðín mód ne beó yfele besmiten þurh ða ýdelan spellunga *do not pretend, as if in innocency you can go secure to maidens' houses and converse with them, and your heart not be defiled through the idle conversations*, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 11. Gif se munuc wyle gán tó wífmanna húsum and wið hý mótian, and gif ðæm mædenum líkiaþ hyra luftýman sprǽce, 48, 15. [Cf. Stille beo þu, ne schaltu motin wið me na mare, Marh. 17, 26.] II. *to address an assembly* (cf. mótere):—Heródes hæfde gemót . . . Mid ðam ðe hé swíðost mótode, on his dómsetle sittende (cf. Acts 12, 21: *Herod sat upon his throne, and made an oration*), Homl. Th. ii. 382, 30. III. *to discuss, dispute, moot a question* (cf. a *moot* point):—Ðú scealt gelýfan on ðone lifigendan God, and ná ofer ðíne mæde mótian be him, Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 17. [Cf. ge-mótod, *and Prompt. Parv.* mootyn *discepto, placito*; mótynge *disceptacio.*]

mót-lédu *in* Chart. Th. 433, 22. *The word occurs in a list of services due from the tenant of certain land, and seems to mean 'courts, assemblies':*—þreó mótlédu ungeboden on xii mónþum *the tenant must attend three courts a year without summons. In the same charter, in similar lists, occur two phrases which seem identical in meaning with that just given,* þríwa sécan gemót on xii mónþum, 433, 9, *and* iii gemót on geáre, 433, 32. The charter is later than 1066, perhaps the *Icel.* leið *an assembly*, may be compared. Cf. also kynnis-leið *a visit to relations.*

mót-stów, e; *f. A place of assembly, forum*:—Mótstów on burge *forus* (*forum*?) vel *prorostra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 43: 47, 22. v. gemót-stów.

mótung, e; *f. Conversation, discourse*:—Of mótunge *colloquio, sermocinatione*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 26. v. mótian, I.

mót-weorþ; *adj. Entitled to attend a* mót:—Ealle ða men ða beón mótwurðe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 208, 32.

muog-, mug-wyrt, e; *f.* A plant name *mug-wort*, (Scott.) *muggart, muggon*, also called *mother-wort*. In the Herbarium, Lchdm. i, three kinds of *mug-wort* are mentioned:—Mugcwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *artemisiam* and ódrum naman mucgwyrt nemneþ (*Artemisia vulgaris*), 102, 1-3. *Herba artemisia tragonthes* ðæt is mugcwyrt (*Artemisia dracunculus tarragon*), 102, 18. Mucgwyrt. Ðeós wyrt þridde ðe wé *artemisiam lepteſilos*, and ódrum naman mucgwyrt nemdon (*Artemisia Pontica*), 104, 15-18. Mugwort was supposed to prevent weariness on a journey, v. Lchdm. i. 102, 3-7: ii. 154, 8-12. Mugwyrt *artemisia* vel *matrum herba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 51: 66, 61. Mucgwyrt, ii. 8, 36. Mugwyrt *gagantes* (see above, Lchdm. i. 102, 18), i. 68, 78. Mucgwyrt, ii. 42, 40. See Lchdm. iii. 339 for other references, and Grmm. D. M. 1152.

muxle, múdrica. v. muscle, mýdrece.

múga, múha, múwa, an; *m. A mow* (as in barley-*mow*), *a heap* (of hay, corn):—Múha *aceruus*, Wülck. 3, 10. Múwan *acervum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 10. Múwan, hreácas *acervos*, 9, 55. Gif fýr bærne múgan oððe standende æceras *si ignis comprehenderit acervos frugum sive stantes segetes in agris*, Ex. 22, 6. [Cf. Wrt. Voc. i. 154, 23 a mowe (reke, MS. Camb.) *une moye*: Sparewen grupen in þen *muȝen*, Laym. 29280: *Icel.* múgi *a swathe*.]

múl, es; *m. A mule*:—Múl *mulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 25: 78, 10: 287, 49: ii. 56, 40. Ne beó gé ná swylce hors and múlas, Ps. Th. 31, 10. [*From Lat.* mulus. *Icel.* múll: *O. H. Ger.* múl: *Ger.* maul (-thier, -esel).]

múl-hirde, es; *m. A mule-keeper*:—Múlhyrde *mulio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 37.

munan (a pret. pres. verb); ic, hé man, ðú manst, wé munon; *p.* munde. I. *to remember, be mindful of, to be careful of*:—Til mon tiles and tomes meares *a good man thinks of, is careful of, a good and quiet horse*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 12; Gn. Ex. 142. [Cf. *Icel.* muna *to remember with feelings of gratitude, hate*, etc.] II. *to consider, think*:—Fédan hig swá hig sylfe wyrþe munon *let their meal be such as they consider suitable*, L. Ath. v. 8; Th. i. 236, 7. Ðæt hine God ðæs cynedómes weorþne munde, Ps. C. 50, 150; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 150. [*Goth.* ga-munan; *prs.* -man, *pl.* -munum; *p.* -munda *to remember*: *O. Saw.* far-munan; *prs.* -man, *pl.* -munun; *p.* -munsta *to despise*: *Icel.* muna; *prs.* man, *pl.* munum; *p.* mundi *to remember*.] v. á-, ge-, of-, on-munan.

mund, e; *f.* I. *a hand*:—Hé cwehte mægenwudu mundum, Beo. Th. 477; B. 236: 6037; B. 3022. Merestréta mundum brugdon (*swam*), 1033; B. 514. Mundum brugdon scealcas of sceáðum scírmáled swyrd, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229. Gif monna hwelc mundum sinum aldre beneóteþ, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 31; Gen. 1040. Ic gefénġ mid mundum mægenbyrðenne, Beo. Th. 6173; B. 3091. II. *a hand* (as a measure):—Stánen bedd þrými mundum hiérra ðonne ðæs húses flór, Shrn. 69, 4. III. (a) *protection* (cf. *to be in a person's hands, and* v. hand):—Wé woldon gesettan ðás bóc mannum tó getrymminge and tó munde ús sylfum *we wished to compose this book to encourage other men, and to secure ourselves*, Homl. Skt. pref. 71. Gé orsorge wuniaþ on lande under mýnre munde, Wulfst. 132, 16. Ða héðenan mid lácum heora leásra goda munde and gescyldnysse bédon, Homl. Th. i. 504, 19. Munde *patrocinium*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 19. Gif hý him syððan ne dóþ mete ne munde *if afterwards they do not feed or shelter him*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 7. Gif mete and munde ðam ðe ðæs beþurfe, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 25: Hy. 7, 48; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 48. Hwí wénst ðú ðæt hý habban nánege munde heora freónda on disse weorulde *why do you think that they (the good who are dead) afford no protection to their friends in this world*, Shrn. 202, 25. (b) in a technical sense, *Guardianship*:—Ða betáhte Ecgferþ land and bóc on cynges gewitnesse Dúnstáne arcebiscepe tó mundgenne his láfe and his bearna. Ða hé geendod wæs ðá rád se bisceop tó ðam cynge myngude ðære munde and his gewitnesse *then Ecgferth delivered land and charter, with the witness of the king, to archbishop Dunstan, that he might act as guardian in respect to them, on behalf of his widow and children. When he died, the bishop rode to the king, and reminded him of the guardianship and his witness*, Chart. Th. 208, 10-18. (c) in a personal sense, *A protector, guardian* (cf. mund-bora, mundbyrdness, II):—Ðæt hé beó ðærtó geheald and mund under mé, Chart. Th. 391, 17. Ic wile ðæt Æðelhelm sý hire mund and ðæs landes, 545, 23. Ic wille ðæt Ælfríc and Æðelhelm bén mund and freónd intó ðære stówe, 547, 37. Ic eom ðæs mynstres mund and upheald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 7. [Bé Alfríc and Tosi and Drunni ðese quides mundes, Chart. Th. 567, 1.] IV. as a technical term in the laws, (a) *protection, guardianship* extended by the king to the subject, *the king's peace*, by the head of a family to its members:—Gif man his mæn freóls gefe freólsgefa áge munde ðare hína *if a man give his slave freedom, let him who gives the freedom be the guardian of the freedman's family*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. Ðonne ðæt gedón sý ðonne rére man cyninges munde ðæt is ðæt hý ealle gemænum handum of ágdere mágþe on únum wápne ðam sémende syllan ðæt cyninges mund stande *when that is done, then let the king's peace be declared, that is, that they all of either kindred, with their hands in common upon one weapon, engage to the mediator that the king's peace shall not be broken*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 20-22: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 19. Be munde. Hwílum wéron heáfodstedas and heálíce hádas micelre máþe and munde wyrþe and gridian mihton ða ðe ðæs beþorf[ton] (*they were entitled to afford protection, and might give 'grid' to those that needed it*), L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 7: Wulfst. 157, 19. Se æreebiscop spæc tó mé ymbe Xþes circean freóls, ðæt heó hæfþ nú læsse munde ðonne hió hwílan ér hæfde, Chart. Th. 308, 20. [Ich wille ðat hió habben alsuá hiere rigte ðane tún mid alsuá muchele munde alsuá on méseluen stant, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 204, 7.] (b) *the fine paid for violation of* mund, cf. mund-bryce, mund-byrd:—Mund ðare betstan widuwan eorlcundre, L. scillinga gebéte, L. Ethb. 75; Th. i. 20, 10. Gif man widuwan unágne genimeþ, ii gelde seó mund sý, 76; Th. i. 20, 14. Heáfodmynstres gridbryce béte man be cyninges munde, ðæt is mid .v. pundum (*let the fine be as in the case of breach of the king's* mund, cf. gif hwá cynges mundbrice gewyrce, gebéte ðæt mid .v. pundum, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 330, 29), L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 19. Gif hwá folces fyrdscip áwyrde, gebéte ðæt georne, and cyninge ða munde, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 6. [*O. Saw.* mund *hand*: *Icel.* mund; *f. hand* (mostly poetry); also *hand* (a measure): *O. Frs.* mund *guardianship*; also *a guardian*: *O. H. Ger.* munt *palmus, cubitus; protectio; protector*, Grff. ii. 815: 813. v. Grmm. R. A. 447.] v. féðe-mund. The word also is found in proper names, e. g. Eád-mund.

mund (?):—Hú ic fémnanhád mund inne geheóld and eác módor gewearþ Meotodes suna, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 32: Cri. 93.

mund-beorh, -beorges; *m. A sheltering hill*:—Hí (*Jerusalem*) synd mundbeorgas micle ymbútan, Ps. Th. 124, 2.

mund-bora, an; *m.* I. *one who can give protection* (mund), *a protector, patron, guardian, advocate*:—Forspeca *vel* mundbora *advocatus, patronus* vel *interpellator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 42. Mundbora *patronus*, ii. 67, 24: *subfragator*, 121, 55; Ep. Gl. 24 b, 31: *advocatus*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 73. (a) applied to the Deity:—Se ðe (*Christ*) is úre mundbora, Homl. Th. i. 350, 25: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 24; Hö. 75: 68 a; Th. 251, 36; Jul. 156. Drihten ðín mundbora *Dominus protectio tua*, Ps. Th. 120, 5. Úres mundboran (*Christ*) láre folgian, Blickl. Homl. 169, 17: (*God*), Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 25; Gú. 514: 8 a; Th. 2, 33; Cri. 28. (b) to angels or saints:—Tó ðæm heáhengle Michaele, swá tó ðæm getreówestan mundboran, Blickl. Homl. 201, 27. Hé (*Dives*) ðone wolde habban him tó mundboran, ðam ðe hé nolde ér his cruman syllan, Homl. Th. i. 330, 27. (c) to earthly kings:—Wes ðú (*Hrothgar*) mundbora mínum mágoþegnum, Beo. Th. 2964; B. 1480. Eádmund cyning, mága mundbora, Chr. 942; Edm. 2. Eádgár, West-Seaxena wine, Myrcene mundbora, 975; Erl. 125, 17. Eást-Engla cyning and seó þeód gesóhte Ecgbryht him tó mundboran, 823; Erl. 62, 25: 921; Erl. 108, 14. Sceal him (*an ecclesiastic or a foreigner who was wronged*) cyng beón oððon eorl and bisceop for mágg and for mundboran, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 8: L. Eth. ix. 33: Th. i. 348, 6: L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 6. II. *a guardian* (of things):—Ðara mádma mundbora wæs, Beo. Th. 5552; B. 2779. [*O. Saw.* mund-boro: *O. L. Ger.* mund-boro *municeps*: *O. H. Ger.* munt-poro *patronus, protector*.]

mund-bryce, es; *m.* I. *a breach of* mund (v. mund, IV):—Wé cwédon be mundbrice, se ðe hit dó, ðæt hé þolige ealles ðæs ðe hé áge, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 9. Gif hwá cynges mundbrice gewyrce, gebéte ðæt mid v. pundum, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 330, 29. Ón Centlande æt ðam mundbryce (*for the offence*), v. pund ðam cingce, and þreó ðam arcebiscope, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 20. II. *the fine paid for the offence to the authority whose* mund *was violated*:—Ðís syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning áh ofer ealle men on Wessexan, ðæt is, mundbryce . . . , L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 13. Gif hwá folces fyrdscip ámyrre ðæt hit ánote weorþe forgilde hit fullíce and cyninge ðone mundbrice (*pay the fine to the king for the offence*), L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 7. Béte cyníngce be fullan mundbryce, 42; Th. i. 400, 24: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 5. On Cantwara lage cyning and arcebiscop ágan gelícne and efendýrne mundbryce, L. Eth. vii. 6; Th. i. 330, 18. Myndbræcas and élces wýtes, Chart. Th. 333, 33.

mund-byrd, e; *f.* (v. mund, mund-bora). I. *protection, patronage, aid*:—Mundbyrd *suffragium*, Ep. Gl. 24 b, 32: *patrocinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 59: ii. 66, 53: 116, 3: Hpt. Gl. 497, 59. Hé þancaþ Gode his mundbyrde, ðonne hé hine of hwylcum earfoþum álysed hæfþ, Ps. Th. 17, arg. Se ðe him écean Godes tó mundbyrde miht gestreóneþ *qui sperat in Domino*, 83, 13: Cd. 83; Th. 105, 14; Gen. 1753. Mundbyrde and fultome *presidio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 41. Under mundbyr[d]e *sub pretextu*, 79, 84: 84, 15. Ic mundbyrd on ðé hæfde *tu es meus protector*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Hwá funde mundbyrd æt ðam méran þeódne, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 2; Jud. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1447; An. 724: Exon.

35 a; Th. 113, 11; Gū. 113. Gif ðū ðē tō swā mildum (*heathen gods*) mundbyrd sēcest, 68 a; Th. 252, 29; Jul. 170. Ða mundbyrde (*patrocinium*) ðæs fēorendan fæder tō Drihtne, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 41. Geornlīce mundbyrde gelȳfaþ tō ðære stōwe (*a church*), Blickl. Homl. 207, 3. Ðæt folc beág tō Ēadwearde cyninge and sōhton his friþ and his mundbyrde, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 2. Ūs gehēl mid mundbyrdum *nos salva patrociniis*, Hymn. Surt. 111, 44. II. *the fine paid for a violation of* mund (v. mund, IV a, b; mund-bryce, II):—Cyninges mundbyrd .L. scillinga, L. Ethb. 8; Th. i. 6, 1: 15; Th. i. 6, 12. Ciricean mundbyrd .L. scill. swā cinges, L. Wih. 2; Th. i. 36, 17. Scyldig (*liable to pay*) cyninges mundbyrde, L. Alf. pol. 5 Th. i. 64, 11. Forgylde ðem mæn his mundbyrd (*the fine for violating the man's* mund *by fighting in his house*), L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 15: L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 1. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mund-burd: *O. H. Ger.* mundi-burd.]

mundbyrdan. v. ge-mundbyrdan.

mundbyrdness, e; *f.* I. *protection*:—Ic fare swā hwyder swā ðū mē tō mundbyrdnysse gerecst *I will go whithersoever thou dost direct for my protection*, Glostr. Frag. 106, 24. II. in a personal sense (v. mund, III b), *A protector, patron, advocate*:—Ic ðē mē tō mundbyrdnysse geceóse wið ðīn ágen bearn *I choose thee for my advocate with thy own child*, 106, 19. Swā swā ic ēr cwæþ dīnre ðære līcwurþan mundbyrdnysse, 108, 16. III. *a protection of rights granted by charter*:—Ic wille ðæt ðeós mundbyrdnesse beó strang *volo ut haec confirmatio vim obtineat*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 20: 205, 7. Icc nelle ðat any man ðās mundbyrdnesse tōbreke, 213, 19.

mund-cræft, es; *m. Power of hand* or *power to protect*:—Cunne ic his mihta, his mægen, and his mihta, and his mundcræftas, Lchdm. i. 384, 13.

mund-gripe, es; *m. Hand-gripe, grasp*:—Ðæt hē þrittiges manna mægencræft on his mundgripe hæbbe, Beo. Th. 766; B. 380. Strenge getrūwode, mundgripe mægenes, 3072; B. 1534. Æfter mundgripe, 3880; B. 1938. Ðæt hē ne mētte middangeardes on elran men mundgripe māran, 1510; B. 753.

mund-heáls, -hāls, e; *f.* (?) *Safety which comes from the protection* (mund) *afforded by another* (?):—Ðā se ælmihtiga ācenned wearþ siððan hē Marian mundheáls geceás *when Christ was born, after he had chosen a safe retreat in Mary's protecting womb*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 14; Cri. 446.

mundian; *p.* ode. I. *to protect, shelter, guard*:—Se ðe ðē mundaþ swā swā fæder, Homl. Th. i. 274, 6: Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 28; Gū. 231. Baldwine geaf Ælfgife wununge on Bricge and hē hī mundode and heóld ða hwīle ðe heó ðær wæs, Chr. 1037; Erl. 167, 4. Cristenum cyninge gebyreþ ðæt hē Godes āre mundie, Wulfst. 266, 17. II. in a technical sense, *To act as guardian*. v. mund, III b. [*O. Sax.* mundôn: *O. H. Ger.* muntôn *defendere*.] v. ā-, ge-mundian.

mundiend, es; *m. A protector, guardian*:—Ic hine bidde ðæt hē mīn fulla freónd and mundiend beó on mīnum dege, Chart. Th. 525, 8.

mund-leów, (-leáw?), -laú, -leú, e; *f. A basin for washing the hands*:—Mundlaú *vescada* (among things belonging to the table), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 68. Mundleú, ii. 123, 22: *conca* (cf. *Ital.* conca *a laver*: *Span.* cuenca *a wooden bowl*), 105, 7. Mundleów *conca, coclea*, 136, 15. [*Icel.* mund-laug *a basin for washing the hands, especially before and after a meal*.]

mund-rōf; *adj. Ready* or *active with the hands*:—Þegn mægenstrong and mundrōf, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 5; Rä. 84, 3.

munec, munecian, munecenu. v. munuc, munucian, mynecenu.

munt, es; *m.* [*from Lat.* mons] *A mount, hill, mountain*:—Munt *mons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 4. Wæs se munt Garganus bifigende, Homl. Th. i. 504, 28. Tō Oliuetes muntes nyðerstige, Lk. Skt. 19, 37. Ofer ðæs muntes cnæpp, 4, 29: Ex. 19, 20. Ne mæg hūs on munte lange gelēstan, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 36; Met. 7, 18. Munte *promontorio*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 6. Munt *Scyllam*, 529, 20. Ābūtan ðone munt, Ex. 19, 12. Ðæra munta cnollas, Gen. 8, 5. Tō ðām muntum, 14, 10. On heán muntum heortas wuniaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 17. On heálīcum muntum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29. Ðā ðā hē com tō muntum, ðā gemētten hine sceaþan, 502, 24. Tō Alpes ðǣm muntum, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 16. Ofer ða muntas ðe Caucaseas wē hātaþ, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 10: Gen. 8, 4. v. fore-munt.

munt-sælfen, e; *f. A mountain-nymph*:—Muntælfen *oreades*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 14.

munt-geóf, -lōf, -giōf, es; *m. The Alps*:—Muntiōfes clifu *Alpes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 41. From muntgiōf ōð ðone mǣran wearoþ (cf. betwux ðām muntum and Sicilia, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4), Bt. Met. Fox 1, 27; Met. 1, 14. Ðā wæs ofer muntgiōf monig ātyhted, 1, 15; Met. 1, 8. Hē com tō Alpis ðǣm muntum . . . and ðone weg geworhte ofer munt Iōf, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 18. Muntgeōfa *Alpium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 27.

munt-land, es; *n. A hilly country*:—Fērde on muntland *abiit in montana*, Lk. Skt. 1, 39.

munuc, munec, es; *m.* [*Lat.* monachus] *A monk*:—Munuc *monachus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 19. Ic Ælfrīc munuc and mæssepreóst, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12: Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 41. Be ðām ðe munecum heora feoh būtan leáfe befēstaþ. Gif mon ōðres monnes munuce feoh ōðfæste, būtan ðæs munuces hlāfordes lēfnesse, L. Alf. pol. 20; Th. i. 74, 13–16. Swā swā dafnaþ munuce, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. Ic eom geanwyrde monuc *professus sum monachum*, 18, 28. Godes þeówas, biscopas, abbudas, munecas, preóstas, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 26. Wē willaþ ðæt munecas regollīcor libban ðonne hī nū ēr dīsan on gewunan hæfdon, ix. 31; Th. i. 346, 27. Muneca gehwylc ðe ūte sȳ of mynstre and regoles ne gȳme . . . gebūge georne intō mynstre, v. 5; Th. i. 306, 1. Be munuca cynne. Feówer synt muneca cyn, R. Ben. 9, 2–3. Syx synt munuca cynerena, 134, 3. Hē beád, ðæt nān his bearna ðæt menster leng mid preóstan gesette, ac ðæt hit ēfre mid munecan stōde, Chart. Th. 227, 17. Hē sende Godes þeów Agustinum and ōðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. [*Icel.* mūnkr: *O. H. Ger.* munich.] v. mynster-munuc.

munuc-cild, es; *n. A boy that is being brought up to be a monk*:—Sum munuccild drohtnode on his mynstre, and hæfde micele lufe tō his fæder and tō his mēder. Swīðor for ðære sibbe ðonne for Godes dēle wearþ ðā oflangod, and arn of mynstre tō his māgum, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 33. Ān munuccild wunode on Mauricius mynstre . . . hæfde ðæt munuccild swīðe mǣrlīce stemne, Wulfst. 152, 7–11: 22.

munuc-gegerela, an; *m. A monastic dress*:—Gegyrede hine mid his munucgegyrelan, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 10.

munuc-hād, es; *m. Monk-hood, the monastic state* (of women as well as of men):—Munuchād and abbudhād syndon on ōðre wīsan (*different from the seven orders previously mentioned*), L. Ælfc. C. 18; Th. ii. 348, 31. Ægðer ge preósthādes ge munuchādes menn *both the secular and regular clergy*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 16. Wæs sum mæssepreóst munuchādes *quidam monachus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 41, MS. B. Hē weoruldhad forlǣte and munuchād (*habitum monachicum*) onfēnge, 4, 24; S. 598, 2. Of munuchāde on bisceophāde gecorene *de monachorum collegio in episcopatus gradum adsciti*, 4, 12; S. 581, 21: Blickl. Homl. 219, 32. Seó ērest wīfa is sǣd in Norþanhymbra mǣgþe ðæt heó munuchāde and hāligrifte onfēnge *quae prima feminarum fertur in provincia Nordanhymbrorum propositum vestemque sanctimonialis habitus suscepisse*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 23.

munuc-heáp, es; *m. A band of monks, the monks of a monastery*:—Ān abbod . . . mid eallum his munucheápe, Anglia viii. 325, 43.

munucian; *p.* ode *To make a person a monk*:—Hē hine mōt munecian *se monachum potest facere*, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 13.

munuc-līo; *adj. Monastic*:—On munuclīcre drohtnunge *in monachica conversatione*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 46: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 2: 4, 27; S. 603, 24. Hē wolde ārǣran on his biscopríce munuclīcne regol, Homl. Skt. 6, 59. Healdan his munuclīce scrūdware, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9. Hē heóld his munelīce ingehȳd swā ðeáh betwux mannum *he preserved the habit of mind which he had when a monk though mixing with men*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 13. On munuclīcum hādum *in monachico habitu*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 21.

munuc-līce; *adv. Monastically, after the manner of a monk*:—Hē munuclīce leofode betwux ðām lǣwedan folce, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 67.

munuc-līf, es; *n.* I. *the monastic life*:—Monige of Breotone for intingan munuclīfes (*monachicae conversationis gratia*) gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstro, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 17. Hē in heardnesse munuclīfes lifde *in monachica districtione vitam duxit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 40. Man on munuclīfe gelǣred *viro monachica vita instituto*, 3, 21; S. 551, 40: (*of a woman*), 4, 23; S. 593, 1. Hē munuclīfe swīðor lifde ðonne lǣwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 10. Hē ārǣrde mynster and munuclīf *he established a monastery and monastic discipline*, Homl. Skt. 6, 146. Munuclīf lǣdan, dōn *monachicam vitam ducere, agere*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 7: (*of a woman*), 4, 23; S. 593, 19. Hē sundorlīf and munuclīf wæs foreberende *vitam privatam et monachicam praeferens*, 4, 11; S. 579, 8. II. *the place in which the monastic life is lived, a monastery*:—Hē ārǣrde him munuclīf . . . Ðæt mynster hē gelōgode mid wellybbendum mannum, ðæt wǣron hundeahtatig muneca, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 14. Hē ārǣrde six munuclīf on Sicilia lande, and ðæt seofoþe binnan Rōmāna burh getimbrode, on ðam hē sylf regollīce under abbodes hæsum drohtnode, 118, 27: Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 4. Munuclīfa *coenobiorum, monasteriorum*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 22. Aþelwold biscop æft ða lāre (*Latin*) on munuclīfsum ārǣrde, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 42. [Cf. *Icel.* mūnk-līfi *a monastery*.]

munuc-regol, es; *m.* I. *the rule of a monastic order*:—Basilius āwrāt munucregol, Homl. Skt. 3, 145. II. *the monastic order which observes a certain rule*:—Ic geann intō ælcum munucregole .i. pund, Chart. Th. 544, 12.

munuc-stōw, e; *f. A place for monks*; locus monachorum, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 42.

munuc-wīse, an; *f. The manner of monks*:—On munucwīsan gescrȳd, Homl. Skt. 6, 247.

mūr, es; *m. A wall*:—Burstan mūras and stānas, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 23; Cri. 1143. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mūra: *f.*: *O. Frs.* mūre; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* mūra, murî; *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* mûre, mûr; *f.*: *Ger.* mauer; *f.*: *Icel.* mūrr; *m.* all from Latin *murus*.]

muroen (?); *adj. Sad, complaining*:—Ða ðe murcne ēr hungur heardne geþoledan, Ps. Th. 145, 6. [v. murcian, murcnian, *and* cf. *for*

similar relation murnan *and* un-murne, Ps. Th. 75, 4; *also* weorsen Bruttes bliðe an mode þæ ær weoren *murne*, Láym. 16159.]

murcnian; *p.* ode *To grieve, complain, repine:*—Hwí murcnast (MS. Bod. murcas) ðú wið mín *quid tu reum me quotidianis agis querelis?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. Murcaþ forðý ðæt hē Gode nolde þeówian *gemunt homines quod Deo servire noluerunt*, Past. 36, 3; Swt. 250, 16. Ðæt hí him ondrǽden and murkien for hira unfullfremednesse *ut imperfectionis suae taedio tabescant*, 65, 6; Swt. 467, 13. Sóna swá ic ðé on disse unrótnesse geseah ðus murciende (Cott. MS. murcniende) *cum te moestum lacrymantemque vidissem*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 27. v. murcung, murcnian.

murcnere, es; *m. One who murmurs:*—On écum wíte mid ðám murcnerum, R. Ben. 21, 5.

murcnian; *p.* ode *To murmur, complain, repine, grieve:*—Hwæt murcnast ðú æfter ðæm ðe ðú forlure oððe tó hwon fagnast ðú ðæs ðe ðú ær hæfdest *quid est, quod vel amissis doleas, vel laeteris retentis?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 31: 7, 3; Fox 20, 3 (v. murcian). Hí murcniaþ ł geómriaþ *murmurabunt*, Ps. Spl. 58, 17. Gé murcnodon *murmurastis*, Deut. 1, 27. Ne murcniaþ, Jn. Skt. 6, 43. Ðá ongunnon hig murcnian ongēn ðone hírédes ealdor, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 11. Ðonne onginþ hē tó murcnienne, and þincþ him tó lang hwænne hē beó genumen of ðyses lífes earfoþnyssum, Homl. Th. i. 140, 19. Ða Pharisēi gehýrdon ða menigeo ðus murcnigende be him, Jn. Skt. 7, 32: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 27 (v. murcian). v. be-murcnian.

murcnung, e; *f. Complaint, murmuring:*—Ðá gehýrde Drihten folces murcnunge (*murmurationes*), Ex. 16, 11. Ic syngede þurh tale and þurh murcnunge (*per detractionem et per murmurationem*), Confess. Pecc. Wōpllcum murcnungum *flebilibus questibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 26. Hiófum, murcnungum *questibus*, 472, 64.

murcung, e; *f. Complaint, grief, murmuring:*—Hwæt is eówer murcung (*murmur*) wið unc? Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 5. Mid swá micelre murcunga his ágen mód gedrēfþ *tanto mentem moerore conturbat*, 33, 7; Swt. 227, 19. Ðæt hié weorþen on murcunga and on ungeþylde *ad impatientiae murmurationem prorumpunt*, 45, 3; Swt. 341, 3. Hý ðé willaþ on murcunga gebringan ðonne hié ðé fram hweorfaþ *fortuna cum discesserit allatura moerorem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 19 note.

murge. v. mirige.

murnan; *p.* de. I. *intrans. To mourn, be sad, be anxious:*—Gif ðú ðonne heora þegen beón wilt and ðé heora þeáwas líciaþ tó hwon myrnst ðú swá swíðe *si probas, utere moribus, ne queraris*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 7. Sélre biþ ǽghwæm ðæt hē his freónd wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2775; B. 1385. Ðæt mín murnende mód, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 18: Beo. Th. 99; B. 50: Andr. Kmbl. 3332; An. 1669: Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 28; Rä. 1, 15. Geómor sefa, hyge murnende, 15 a; Th. 31, 24; Cri. 500. Cwom seó murnende Maria, 119 b; Th. 459, 33; Hö. 9: 131 a; Th. 464, 22; Hö. 91. Bonan gnornedon, mǽndon murnende, 38 b; Th. 128, 8; Gú. 401. Murnan on móde *to be sad at heart*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 31; Gen. 735: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 154. Hí murnaþ on móde, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 6; Exod. 535. Ne beó ðú on sefan tó forht, ne on móde ne murn *be not fearful of mind, nor anxious of heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 197; An. 99. II. *with prepositions* for, æfter:—Ne mæg nā for feore murnan se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán *not for life must he care that his lord will avenge*, Byrht. Th. 139, 25; By. 259. Ne murn ðú for ðí méce ðe wearþ mǽðma cyst, Wald. 1, 44; Vald. 1, 24. Hyge wæs oncyrred ðæt hié ne murndon æfter mandreáme *the mind was o'erthrown, so that after the glad life of men they longed not*, Andr. Kmbl. 73; An. 37. III. *trans.* (a) *To mourn, lament:*—Sum sceal murnan meotudgeceaft móde gebysgad *the Maker's decree shall one mourn, troubled in mind*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 19; Vy. 20: Salm. Kmbl. 971; Sal. 485. (b) *to care about, regard:*—Se ðe hiora welt ne murnþ náuþer ne friénd ne fiónd ðé má ðe wēdende hund *he that rules them regards neither friend nor foe any more than he would a mad dog* (cf. se hlāford ne scrífþ freónde ne feónde, Met. 25, 15), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7. [*A.R.* murnen; *p.* murnede: *Laym.* murnede; *p.*: *Piers P.* mornede; *p.*: *Goth.* maurnan *μεριμνᾶν*: *O.Sax.* 'mornōn: *Icel.* morna: *O.H.Ger.* mornēn *moereo*; *part.* mornēnti *moestus.*] v. be-murnan, meornan.

murnung, e; *f. Grief, anxiety*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 19. v. murcung (last passage).

murra, myrra, an; *m. Cicely:*—Murra hátte wyrt, Lchdm. ii. 18, 3. Nim murran ða wyrt, iii. 8, 1. Myrran, 14, 20.

murre *myrrh.* v. myrre.

mús, e; *f.* I. *a mouse:*—Muus *mus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 41. Mús *sorex*, i. 23, 31: *mus* vel *sorex*, 78, 23. Ðeós mús *hic mus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 20. Gif gé gesáwen hwelce mús ðæt wǽre hlāford ofer ódre mýs, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. Mýs *sorices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 73. [Ðæt gewrit beó geworpen músen tó gnagene, Chart. Th. 318, 28.] II. *a muscle:*—Mús ðæs earmes *torus* vel *musculus* vel *lacertus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 48. [*Icel.* mús, *pl.* mýss *a mouse*; also *a muscle*: *O.H.Ger.* mús *mouse*; *muscle*: *Ger.* maus *mouse*; *muscle*: *Gk.* μῦς *mouse*; *muscle.*] v. hreáde-, hrēre-, scirfe-, sise-mús; músc-pise.

muscelle, muscle, muxle, musle, an; *f.* [from Latin] *A muscle* or *mussel, a shell-fish:*—Muscle *muscula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 76. Muxle, i. 77, 71: *geniscula*, 281, 62. Mucxle, 65, 68: ii. 41, 19. Musclan scil *concha*, 15, 35. Of muscellan *de concha*, 26, 39: 75, 71: 89, 35. Musclan, Hpt. Gl. 417, 9. Hēr beóþ oft numene missenlícra cynna muscle (muslena, note), Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17. Muslan *musculos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. [*O.H.Ger.* muscula; *f.*]

muso-fleotan. v. must-fleóge.

muse-pise, an; *f. Mouse-pea, a vetch:*—Músepise *vicia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 55.

mús-fealle, an; *f. A mouse-trap:*—Muusfalle *muscipula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 34. Músfealle *pelo*, 71, 28. [*Prompt. Parv.* mows-falle: *O.H.Ger.* mús-falla; *f. muscipula*: *Ger.* mäuse-falle.]

mús-fealu; *adj. Mouse-coloured:*—Músfealu, bleóréad *myrteus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 8. [*Ger.* mäuse-fahl.]

mús-hafoc, es; *n. A mouse-hawk:*—Múshafoc *siricarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 17: *suricarius*, 280, 21. Múshabuc *soricarius*, ii. 120, 81.

must, es; *m.* (?) *Must, new wine:*—Must *mustum* (cf. níwe wín *mustum*, 27, 47), Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 36. Must mid hunig gemenged *inomellum*, 27, 45. Heortan manna must and wíndrinc myolum blissaþ *vinum laetificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. Ne miht ðú wín wringan on midne winter, ðeáh ðé wel lyste wearmes mustes, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. Ðás men sindon mid muste fordrencte (*these men are full of new wine*,' Acts 2, 13), Homl. Th. i. 314, 21. [*O.H.Ger.* most; *m.*: *Ger.* most; *m.* From Latin.]

must-fleóge, an; *f. A small fly found in wine;* bibio, parva musca quae in vino nascitur:—Mustfleógan (muscfleotan, Wrt.) *bibiones*, *mustiones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 74. Cf. bibulus musti bibiones (Anglice *myntys*) arcet amurca, 176, 24.

múþ, es; *m.* I. of persons, (a) *The mouth:*—Múþ *os*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 52. Múþes hróf *palatum*, 64, 58. Gān[i]gende múþe *hiulco rostro*, ii. 79, 34. Hē for ðý sáre ne mihte his hand tó múþe gedón *could not put his hand to his mouth*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 4. Eall ðæt on ðone múþ gǽþ, gǽþ on ða wambe, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 17. Múþum *buccis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 16. (b) *the mouth* as an instrument of speech:—Be élcon worde ðe of Godes múþe gǽþ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 4. Hē æt his sylfes múþe gehýrde, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 40. Múþas ealle ða unriht sprecaþ *os loquentium iniqua*, Ps. Th. 62, 9. (c) *the face:*—Ic sprece tó him múþe tó múþe, Num. 12, 8. II. of things, *A mouth, opening, orifice:*—Élces kynnes múþ *orificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 57: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 10; Rä. 33, 9. Duru sceal on healle, rúm recedes múþ, Menol. Fox 533; Gn. C. 37. Gif mon biþ on hrif wund . . . gif hē þurhwund biþ, æt gehwéderum múþe twentig scill., L. Alf. pol. 61; Th. i. 96. 12. Beleác heofonríces weard merehúses múþ (*the door of the ark*), Cd. 69; Th. 82, 18; Gen. 1364. [*Goth.* munþs: *Icel.* munnr, múðr; *O.Sax.* múd: *O.Frs.* muth, mund: *O.H.Ger.* mund.]

múþa, an; *m.* I. *the mouth of a river:*—Ðǽr ligeþ se múþa út on ðone gársecg ðære ié ðe mon hāteþ Gandis (*ostia fluminis Gangis*) . . . Be súþan dæm múþan is se port Caligardamana . . . be norþan dæm Gandes múþan is se port Samera. Be norþan dæm porte is se múþa ðære ié . . . Ottorogorre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 6–13. On Limene múþan . . . Se múþa is on éastweardre Cent . . . On ða eá hí tugon up hiora scipu óþ ðone weald, iiii míla fram dæm múþan útanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25–32. Élc ceápscip friþ hæbbe ðe binnan múþan cumau, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 284, 20: ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 6. Ofer Humbre múþan, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 7. On súþhealfe Sæfern múþan . . . óþ Afene múþan, 918; Erl. 104, 4–5; Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 20. Ofer ðone múþan *trans fretum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 18, 28. On hwelcum wæterum and on ǽghwelcra eá múþum hí sculun sécan fiscas, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 19. II. *an opening, door:*—Recedes múþan, Beo. Th. 1452; B. 724. [*Icel.* munni *mouth* (of a cave, etc.).] v. ge-múþe.

múþ-ádl, e; *f. A mouth-disease:*—Múþádl on gómban *mentedra* vel *oscedo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 64: ii. 58, 7. v. múþ-coþu.

múþ-bana, an; *m. One who destroys with the mouth:*—Him Grendel wearþ tó múþbonan, leófes mannes líc eall forswealg, Beo. Th. 4165; *B.* 2079.

múþ-berstinge, e; *f. A breaking out about the mouth:*—Múþberstinge (*in a list of diseases*) *frenus* (cf. *frenusculi*, ulcera circa rictum oris, similia his quae fiunt jumentis asperitate frenorum, Isid. 4, orig. 8), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 14. Múþbersting, ii. 39, 17. Múþberstung, 150, 56.

múþ-coþu, e; *f. A mouth-disease*; oscedo (=oris ulcus), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 13; ii. 64, 2.

múþ-freó; *adj. At liberty to speak:*—Hwí ne synt wē múþfreó? hú ne móton wē sprecan ðæt wē willaþ, Ps. Th. 11, 4.

múþ-hél, es; *n. Salutary words pronounced by the mouth:*—Módiges (*Moses*) múþhél (cf. ǽce rǽdas Moyses sægde, Th. 210, 15–17), Cd. 170; Th. 213, 14; Exod. 552.

múþ-hróf, es; *m. The roof of the mouth, palate:*—Múþhrófe *palato*, Hpt. 414, 22.

múþ-leás, *adj. Without a mouth:*—Ic sccolde múþleás sprecan, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 1; Rä. 61, 9.

mútian. v. bi-mútian.

mútung, e; *f. A loan* (?):—Mútung *vel* wrixlung *mutuum*, Wrt. Voc.

ii. 58, 60. Cf. lǽn *commodum*; wrixlung *mutuum*, i. 21, 1–3: *and* tō borge *mutuum*, Kent. Gl. 817.

mūwa, muxle. v. mūga, muscelle.

myccel. v. micel.

mycg, mygg, es; *m.*: mycge (?), an; *f. A midge*:—Mygg *culix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 60: *sciniphes*, 120, 9. Mycg *culix*, 15, 55. Mygc, i. 281, 36. Micge (micgc?) *culex*, 24, 17. Mycgæs *cynomya*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 29. Wiċ gnættas and micgeas, Lchdm. i. 54, 14. Heó gnættas and micgeas (micgas, MS. B.) ācwelleþ, 266, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* muggia; *f. culex*: *O. H. Ger.* mucca, mugga; *f. culex, conopis, scinifes*: *Ger.* mücke: *Icel.* mý; *n.*: *Dan.* myg: *Swed.* mygg.]

mycgern *fat about the kidneys*:—Micgern *exugium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 10: *exugia*, ii. 30, 13. Micgerne *exugia* i. *minctura*, 146, 31. Rysele, mycgern *axungia*; micgern *arvina*, i. *adeps* ł *pinguedo*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 4–7. [*Leo suggests borrowing from Welsh* mychiryn *lard*.]

myceg-nett, es; *n. A mosquito-net*:—Fleóhnet *vel* micgnet *conopeum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 24.

mydd, es; *n. A bushel*; modius:—Hannibal sende tō Cartaina þrió mydd gyldenra hringa his sige tō tācne *Annibal in testimonium victoriae suae tres modios annulorum aureorum Carthaginem misit*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* muddi: *O. H. Ger.* mutti *modius*.]

mýdrece, an; *f. A chest*:—Mýderce (mēderce, MS. J.) oððe cyst *loculus*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 313, 15. Ðēs synt twā micle mýdercan, and ān hrægicyst, and ān lytulu towmýderce, and eác twā ealde mýdercan, Chart. Th. 538, 19–22. Heó becwiþ him twā mýdrecan, and ðǽr aninnan ān bedreáf, eal ðæt tō ānum bedde gebyreþ, 536, 24: 537, 26. vi. mīdreca, 430, 2. Mūdrica *loculos*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6.

mýgþ. v. mǽgþ.

myl *dust*:—Ðæt ðære ylcan stōwe myl wiċ fȳre wæs freomigende *ut pulvis loci illius contra ignem voluerit*, Bd. 3, 10, tit.; S. 534, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* mul *pulvis*, p. 348, and note. Cf. *Icel.* mylja *to crush*.]

myldan, myldende. v. be-myldan, miltan I (a).

mylen, es; *m. A mill*:—Myln *molendenum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 7. Mylen *mula*, ii. 58, 16: R. Ben. 127, 6. Se mylenham and se myln ðǽrtō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 10. Of Fádwcardes mylne, 438, 26: 439, 2. Ne mylnum nis ālȳfed tō eornenne (*on Sunday*), Wulfst. 227, 11. [Myln *molendinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 235, 60: *A. R.* mulne: *Wick.* milne: *Icel.* mylna: *O. H. Ger.* mulīn; *f.*: *Du.* molen.]

mylen-brōc, es; *m. A mill-brook*:—On mylenbrōc; ðonne andlang streámes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 198, 30.

mylen-ham[m], es; *m. An enclosure in which a mill stands*:—Hit (*the boundary*) cymþ nyðer tō ðam mylenhammæ and se mylenham and se myln ðǽrtō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 10.

mylen-hweogul, es; *n. A mill-wheel*:—Seó heofon ēfre tyrnþ onbūtan ūs swiftre ðonne ǽnig mylenhweól (-hweowul, MS. P.), Lchdm. iii. 232, 19.

mylen-pūl, -pōl, es; *m. A mill-pool*:—On mylepūl; of mylenpūlle in Afene streám, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 401, 8. In ðone mylenpōl; of ðam pōle tō ðære portstrēte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 418, 1.

mylen-scearp; *adj. Ground sharp*:—Heówan mēcum mylenscearpum, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 24; Æðelst. 24. v. next word.

mylen-stān, es; *m. A stone for grinding*:—Feól oððe mylenstān *lima*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 75: i. 287, 2.

mylen-steall, es; *m. A mill*:—Tō myllnstealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 4, 14. Mylenstall, 169, 9. v. next word.

mylen-stede, es; *m. A mill-stead, mill*:—Ðysne mylenstede ðe ðǽrtō gebyreþ æt Leóferes hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 243, 10.

mylen-stīg, e; *f. A path to a mill*:—Æfter ðam grēnan wege in tō ðære mylnstīge; of ðære mylenstīge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 389, 9.

mylen-troh, -trog, es; *n. A mill-trough, the channel in which water comes to a mill-wheel*:—Mylentroh *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 16.

mylen-waru, e; *f. A mill-dam* (? cf. *Icel.* vörr; *f. a fenced-in landing place*):—Andlang streámes on ða mylenware; of ðare mylenware tō ðare swēte apuldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 7. Cf. mylen-wer.

mylen-weard, es; *m. A miller*:—Mylenwyrd *molendinarius* vel *molinarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 35. Mylewearð *molendarus*, ii. 58, 17.

mylen-wer, es; *m. A mill-weir, mill-dam*:—Andlang streámes ðæt it cymþ tō ðam mylewere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 92, 30.

mylma, an; *m. A retreat* (?); recessus, Germ. 398, 150.

myltan, mylte, myltestre. v. miltan, milte, miltestre.

-mynd. v. freónd-, ge-, weorþ-mynd.

myndgian; *p.* ode. I. *to bear in mind, recollect*:—Gē sweltaþ deáþe nympe ic dōm wite sōðan swefnes ðæs mīn sefa myndgaþ *ye shall die unless I know the import of the true dream, of which my mind is still conscious*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 31; Dan. 144. Wē ðæs hereweorces myndgiaþ (*recollect*), and ða wiggþræce on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1311; El. 657. II. *to bring to the mind of another, recall, remind*:—Manaþ swā and myndgaþ mǽla gehwylce sārum wordum, Beo. Th. 4120; B. 2057. Ic wolde ðē nū myngian (Cott. MS. myndgian) ðære manigfealdan lāre ðe ðū mē ǽr gehēte, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 11. v. ge-myndigian, mynegian *and next two words*.

myndgiend, es; *m. One who reminds*:—Gyf Frysna hwylc ðæs morþorhetes myndgiend wǽre; Beo. Th. 2215; B. 1105.

myndgung, e; *f. A reminding one of anything, admonition*:—Sió myndgung ðara hāligra gewrita *divinae admonitiones verba*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 8.

myndig; *adj. Mindful*:—Myndig wæs Petrus wordes ðætte cweden wæs him, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 72. v. ge-myndig.

mynd-leás; *adj. Senseless, foolish*:—Se wīsdōm hine sylfne sētbret fram myndleásum geþohtum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 4. v. ge-myndleás.

myne, es; *m.* I. *the mind*:—Mōd mægnade, mine fægnade, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 56; Reim. 33. II. *mind* (as in to have a *mind* for anything), *purpose, desire*:—Læssan hwīle ðonne his myne sōhte *for a less time than he would have desired*, Beo. Th. 5138; B. 2572. Wæs him ūt myne fleón fealone streám *they had a mind to escape, to flee the yellow stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 3073; An. 1539. Gē holdlīce hyge staþeladon mid mōdes myne (*with full purpose of heart*), Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 20; Cri. 1359. Hē lārum wile, þurh mōdes myne, mīnum hȳran, 71 a; Th. 265, 10; Jul. 379: 74 a; Th. 282, 2; Jul. 657. Nō hē ðone gifstōl grētan mōste for Metode ne his myne wisse *he might not approach the throne because of the Lord, and knew not his purpose*, Beo. Th. 341; B. 169. III. *love*:—Hwǽr ic feor oððe neáh findan meahte ðone ðe in meoduhealle mine wisse (*would feel love, would love*), oððe mec frēfran wolde, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 7; Wand. 27. [Do þu þis mid gode mune (*intent*), þenne eart þu godes sunu, O. E. Homl. i. 57, 53. *Goth.* muns *purpose, device, readiness*: *Icel.* munr *the mind; mind, longing; love*.] v. wīf-myne.

myne. v. mene, mine.

mynecenu, e; *f. The feminine form corresponding to masc.* munuc:—Mynecenu *monacha* vel *monialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 28. Munuc and mynecenu ðe Gode sylfum beōþ gehālgode, and hyra gehāt Gode gehāten habbaþ, L. Ecg. P. iii. 11; Th. ii. 198, 32. Seó mynecynu *monacha*, iv. 9; Th. ii. 206, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 184, 1. Bysn be sumere mynecyne, 546, 26. Gif hwā mynecene, ðe Godes brȳd biþ gehāten, him tō wīfe nimþ, beó heó āmānsumad, L. Ecg. P. ii. 19; Th. ii. 188, 21. Godes þeówas, munecas and mynecena, preóstas and nunnan, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 26. Munecas and mynecena, canonicas and nunnan, vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 17: L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 7. Be mynecenan. Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlīce macian, efne swā wē cwǽdon ǽror be munecan (v. *next paragraph where* preóstas and nunnan *are taken together*), L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 31–33. Eugenia hæfde āsteald mynecena mynster, Homl. Skt. 2, 311. Munecena mynstru, R. Ben. 136, 4. Ða forlǽtenan mynstru mid munecum gesettan and eác mid mynecenum, Chart. Th. 240, 17. Basilisca wearþ mōdor ofer manega mynecena, Homl. Skt. 4, 85. Mynecæna, Lchdm. iii. 440, 15. [Ealra ðare landa ðe intō ðæ mynechina līfe æt Wiltūne forgīfene synt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 117, 25. *Laym.* munechene: *Piers P.* monchen: *Trev.* minchin.]

mynegian, myngian; *p.* ode (*with acc. of person and gen. of thing, or with a clause*). I. *to bring to one's own mind, recall*:—Dauid myngode ðæra gyfa ðe God his fædrum and his foregengum sealde, Ps. Th. 43, arg. II. *to bring to another's mind*, (a) *to remind*:—Drihten ūs ðonne myngaþ ðæs Sunnandæges weorces *the Lord will remind us then of the work done on Sunday*, Wulfst. 210, 9. Mec ðæra nægla fyrwet myngaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2156; El. 1079. Ic ðē ǽr mynegode (Cott. MS. myndgode) ðære ilcan spræce, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 7. Hū ne mynegodest (Cott. MS. myndgodest) ðū mē ðære ilcan spræce, 35, 2; Fox 156, 14. Ic wolde ðē myngian (Gott. MS. myndgian) ðære manigfealdan lāre ðe ðū mē ǽr gehēte, 40, 5; Fox 240, 11. Wē willaþ eów myngian, ðæt hit ne gange eów of gemynde, Homl. Th. i. 220, 3. (b) *to bring a duty to the mind, to admonish, exhort*:—Eów ic mynegie *vos moneo*, Ælfc, Gr. 15; Som. 18, 3. Mīne wylna ic mynegige *meas ancillas moneo*, 19, 6. Ic myngige and manige manna gehwylcne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 11. Ic myngie and lǽre, 107, 10. Manaþ ūs and myngaþ seó ār and seó eádignes, 197, 3. Mynegaþ, 161, 3. Menegaþ *instigat*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 63. Eádweard cyning myngode his wytan ðæt hȳ smeádon hū heora friþ betere beón mæhte, L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 160, 23. Minga hine *hunc exhortare*, Deut. 1, 38. Ælc biscop ðone cyning myngige (MS. B. myndgige) ðæt ealle Godes cyrcan sȳn wel behworfene, L. Edm. E; Th. i. 246, 11. Ænne hyndenman, ðe ða .x. mynige tō ūre ealre gemǽne þearfe, L. Æðelst. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 2. Wē willaþ myngian freónda gehwilcne, ðæt gehwā hine sylfne beþence, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 6. (c) *to remind of a debt, to ask for payment*. v. manian:—Myngaþ *exigit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 81. Sǽde on heortan hys ne myngeþ (*requiret*), Ps. Spl. T. 9, 15. Gif hē gelōmlīce þurh his bydelas his gafoles myngaþ *if he by his messengers often asks for his tribute*, L. Edg. S; Th. i. 270, 20. Heáhberht oft ðæs myngode, oððe ðæs landes bæd, Chart. Th. 167, 6. Se ðe nimþ ða þing ðe ðīne synt ne mynega ðū hyra (*ne repetas*), Lk. Skt. 6, 30. III. *to have in the mind, to purpose, intend, determine*:—Menegiaþ, hogiaþ *conati rumus, decrevimus*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 66. [*A. R.* munegen: *Mark.* munegia:

Laym. munègie: *Piers P.* munge, menewe: *O. H. Ger.* bi-munigôn.] v. ge-mynegian.

mynegung, e; *f.* I. *admonition, exhortation* (v. mynegian, II b):—Mynegung *monitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16. Myuigung, 43; Som. 44, 53. Mynegunge *monitionem*, 15; Som. 18, 4. Þurh Albinus myngunge (*hortatu*), Bed. pref.; S. 472, 8. 'Ne ondræde gē eów' hē cwæþ . . . þurh ðās minegunge . . ., L. Ælfc. P. 13; Th. ii. 364, 26. Þurh ðæs apostoles mungunge (myngunge, MSS. O. F.; minegunge, MS. T.), R. Ben. 53, 1. Heó wolde þurh his mynegungum hire mōd getrymman, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 10. Æfter mynegungum Ædeluuoldes ðe mē oft manode, Chart. Th. 240, 30. Menegungum *hortamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 52. II. *a demand for payment of what is due, a claim* (v. mynegian, II c):—Þurh ða gedurstegnysse ðe folces men widhæfton ðære gelōmlican mynegunge (myngunge, MS. F.) . . . ðe ūre lāreówas dydon ymbe ðæt neádgafol ūres Drihtnes, L. Edg. S; Th. i. 270, 25. Ne forlǽte hē ða mynegunge *let him not relinquish the claim*, L. Æðelst. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 26.

mynele, an; *f. Desire, longing*:—Ðæt hē tō his earde ænige nyste mōdes mynlan *so that he* (*Ulysses*) *felt no heart's desire for his native land*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 133; Met. 26, 67. v. myne.

myne-lic; *adj. Pleasant, desirable*:—Oft hē geþah mynelicne māþþum, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 25; Vid. 4. [*O. Sax.* muni-lîh: *Icel.* mun-ligr *pleasant.*] v. myne.

mynet, es; *n.* I. *a coin*:—Mynet *nummisma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 48. Mynit *nomisma*, ii. 114. 75. Mynete *nummismate*, 61, 14: 96, 80. Genim pipores swilce ān mynet gewege, diles sǽdes swilce iiii mynet gewegen, Lchdm. ii. 192, 14. Ætgȳwaþ mē ðæs gafoles mynyt, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 19. Ðæt hī sceoldon ðæt gyldene mynet (*aureum illud numisma*) mid him geniman, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 1. Hē hēt ðæm cwelre syllan .xxv. gyldenra myneta, Shrn. 129, 12. II. *coinage, money*:—Ðæt ān mynet sȳ ofer eall ðæs cynges onweald, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 18: L. Edg. i. 8; Th. i. 268, 27. Ān mynet gange ofer ealle ðās þeóde būtan ælcon false, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 28: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 15: Wulfst. 272, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* munita: *f. nomisma, moneta: O. H. Ger.* muniza, munizza; *f.*: *Ger.* münze. *From Latin* moneta.]

mynet-ōipa, an; *m. A money-dealer*:—Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ on Godes gelaþunge, and ne caraþ ymbe Cristes teolunge, se biþ mynetcȳpa getalod, Homl. Th. i. 412, 16.

mynetere, es; *m.* I. *a moneyer, a money-changer, money-dealer*:—Mynetere *nummularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 15: *trapezita*, 57, 33: *trapezeta* vel *nummularius*, 73, 47. Miyniteri *numularius, nummorum praerogator*, ii. 115, 2. Mynetere *trapezita*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 43. Myneteras *nummulariorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 51. Munetera, 73, 8, 41. Ða setl ðara mynetera *the seats of the money-changers*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 19. Hyt gebyrede ðæt ðū befæstest mīn feoh mynyterum, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 554, 8. Hē gemētte sittende myneteras, Jn. 2, 14. II. *a minter, one who coins*:—Mynetere *monetarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 33. Be myneterum . . . Nān man ne mynetege būtan on porte. And gif se mynetere fūl wurþe, sleá man of ða hand ðe hē ðæt fūl mid worhte, and sette upp on ða mynetsmiðdan . . . On Cantwara byrig .vii. myneteras, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 17–26. Ælc mynetere ðe man tīhþ ðæt fals feoh slōge . . . gif hē fūl beó, sleá hine man, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12–15. Ða myneteras ðe inne wuda wyrcaþ oððe elles hwǽr; ðæt ða bión heora feores scyldige, iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 13. Godes feoh biþ befæst myneterum tō sleánne, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 14. Ic habbe geunnen Baldewyne abbode ōnne meonetere widinne Sæint Eádmundes byrg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 223, 6. [*O. Sax.* muniteri *a money-changer: Icel.* myntari *a minter: O. H. Ger.* munizari, munizzari *numularius, monetarius, trapezita: Ger.* münzer.]

mynetian; *p.* ode *To mint, coin*:—Nān man ne mynetege būtan on porte, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 19. [*O. Sax.* gi-munitôd: *O. H. Ger.* munizôn *cudere.*]

mynet-smiðde, an; *f. A mint, place for coining.* v. mynetere, II.

myngian. v. mynegian.

mynian; *p.* ede (cf. myne, II) *To have as the object of desire* or *purpose, to intend, direct one's course to an object*:—Ðǽr mīn hyht myneþ tō gesēcenne *my heart's desire is to visit there*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 17; Gū. 1601: Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 294. Ic lǽre ælcne ðara ðe maga sī and manigne wǽn hæbbe ðæt hē menige tō ðam ilcan wuda *I advise every one that is able and has many a waggon, to direct his steps to that same wood*, Shrn. 163, 13.

mynster, es; *n.* I. *a monastery, a place where a body of monks* or *of nuns resided*:—Gif hit beón mæg, swā sceal mynster beón gestaþelod, ðæt ealle neúdbehēfe þing ðǽr binnan wunian, ðæt is wæterscype, mylen, wyrtūn and gehwylce misenlice cræftas ðe synd gōde tō begānne, R. Ben. 127, 4–7. Wæs se ǽrest abbod ðæs ylcan mynstres Petrus hāten, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 5: 2, 2; S. 502, 40. Mynstres aldor, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13. Gif hwā gefeohte on cyninges hūse sīe hē scyldig ealles his ierfes . . . Gif hwā on mynstre gefeohte, hundtwelftig sciff. gebēte, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 4. Gif hwā gefeohteþ on mynstre būtan circean gebēte . . . be mynstres mǽde, L. Eth. vii. 10; Th. i. 330, 26. Muneca gehwylc ðe ūte sȳ of mynstre . . . gebūge georne intō mynstre, v. 5; Th. i. 306, 1–3. Gif hwā nunnan of mynstre ūt ālǽde, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 15. Wæs heó . . . on ðam mynstre ðe oh Franclande wæs getimbrad fram ðære abbadissan ðe Fara hātte . . . forðon on ða tīd ne wǽron monige mynstra getimbrade on Angelþeóde; forðon monige of Breotone gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstro, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 12–17. Mid ðȳ ðe wǽn dā com, ðe ða bān on lǽded wæron, in ðæt foresprecene mynster, ðā ne woldan ða hīwan ðe on ðam mynstre wǽron him lustlice onfōn, 3, 11; S. 535, 17. Se munuc ðe mynster næbbe, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 6. On mynstrum fæste gewunian and regollice libban (*said of abbots*), ix. 32; Th. i. 348, 1. In mynsterum, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 16; Gū. 387. Coloman twā mynstro geworhte, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 30. Twā æðele mynstere, 4, 6; S. 574, 12. Mynstru, R. Ben. 139, 4. II. *a church, minster* (v. mynster-clǽnsung):—Ne sīn ealle circan nā gelīcre mǽðe worldlice wyrðe . . . Heáfodmynstres griþbryce . . . bēte man be cyninges munde . . . and medemran mynstres mid hundtwelftigan sciff., L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Man āgife ælce teóþunge tō ðam ealdan mynstre (*ad matrem ecclesiam*) ðe scó hȳrnes tō hȳrþ, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 7. Ðæs mynstres mæssepreóst, i. 3; Th. i. 262, 25. (See also sections 2 and 5.) Öswold fullworhte on Eferwīc ðæt ǽnlice mynster ðe his mǽg Eádwine ǽr begunnen hæfde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 90. [*Laym.* munster *a monastery: Orm.* i þezzre minnstre (*the temple*, cf. i þe kirrke, 1099), 1017: *O. H. Ger.* munustiri *monasterium.* From the Latin.] v. heáfod-, nunn-mynster.

mynster-clǽnsung, e; *f. Purification of a minster* (*within whose walls a man has been slain*):—Ðonne bēte man ðæt ciricgriþ intō ðære circan . . . and ða mynsterclǽnsunge begite (cf. gif ænig man Godes ciricgriþ swā ābrece ðæt hē binnon ciricwāgum manslaga weorþe, ll. 6–8), L. Eth. ix. 3; Th. i. 340, 18: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 6.

mynster-gang, es; *m. Going into a monastery, entering on a monastic life*:—Heó ðonne mōt gif heó wile ðæt forlǽtan and hyre mynstergang geceósan *tunc, si velit, licebit ei id derelinquere, et vitam monasticam sibi eligere*, L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 146, 23.

mynster-hām, es; *m. A monastic house, monastery*:—Gif hwā ðara mynsterhāma hwelcne, for hwelcre scylde gesēce, ðe cyninges feorm tō belimpe, oððe ōðerne freóne hiérēd, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 23. Ðone oferecan mon gedǽle gind mynsterhāmas tō Godes ciricum in Sūðregum and in Cent, Chart. Th. 482, 18.

mynster-hata, an; *m. A hater* or *enemy of monasteries*:—Hēr syndan sācerdbanan and mynsterhatan, Wulfst. 165, 28.

mynster-lic; *adj. Monastic*:—Man ārǽrde cyrcan on his rīce geond eall and mynsterlice gesetnyssa (*monastic institutions*), Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 71. [*O. H. Ger.* munistri-lih *monasterialis.*]

mynster-lice; *adv. Monastically, in a manner suitable to a monastery*:—Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlice macian (*act in accordance with monastic rules*), L. I. P. 15; Th. i. 322, 32. Hē æþele mynster getimbrede. Ðā hē dā ðæt hæfde mynsterlice ge þeáwlice gesett, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 37.

mynster-lif; es; *n.* I. *monastic life*:—Gif hlāford nylle hire mynsterlīfes geunnan, oðða hiá siolf nylle, Chart. Th. 471, 2. Hē mynsterlīf ðam weoruldlīfe forbær *monasticam saeculari vitam praetulit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 7. Hē him sendan sceolde sume eáwfæste munecas ðe him mynsterlīf āstealdon, Homl. Skt. 6, 57. II. *a place in which the monastic life is lived*:—Mynsterlīf *coenobium* (cf. *hec cenobium* an abbay, i. 230, 8), Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 47: 93, 32: *gurgustia*, 93, 33. Ic wille ðæt ðǽr ǽfre beó mynstrelīf and samnung (*a monastery and brotherhood*), Chart. Th. 391, 29. Cf. munuc-līf.

mynster-mann, es; *m. A man who lives in a monastery, a monk*:—Gif hit mynsterman sig *si monasticus sit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 10. Ðās bōc be ðæra hālgena līfe ðe mynstermenn mid heora þēnungum wurðiaþ, Homl. Skt. pref. 44: Swt. Rdr. 100, 148. Ðæt forme muneca cyn is mynstermanna, ðe gemǽnan līfe drohtniaþ on mynstre, R. Ben. 134, 5: 9, 3. Mynstermannum gedafenaþ ðæt hī on stilnysse heora līf ādreógan, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 29: Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 38.

mynster-munuc, es; *m. A monk who lives in a monastery*:—Ne þearf ænig mynstermunuc mid rihte fǽhþbōte biddan, L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 1. Ða mynstermunecas urnon tō, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 23. Benedictus mid his mynstermunecum, 178, 33: i. 532, 33.

mynster-prafost, es; *m. The provost of a monastery*:—Ælfnōð mynsterprauost, Chart. Th. 434, 4.

mynster-preóst, es; *m. A priest who conducts service in a minster*:—Wē lǽraþ ðæt mæssepreósta oððe mynsterpreósta ænig ne cume binnan circan dyre, ne binnan weohstealle būtan his ofersīpe, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 8.

mynster-scīr, e; *f. The management of a monastery*:—Hē gewāt tō his mynsterscīre *ad monasterii sui curam secessit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 13.

mynster-stōw, e; *f. A place where there is a minster, a town*:—Hē fērde geond ealle ge þurh mynsterstōwe ge þurh folcstōwe *per cuncta et urbana et rustica loca*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 27.

mynster-þeáw, es; *m. A monastic custom*:—Cyriclice þeáwas oððe

mynsterþeáwas *ritus ecclesiastici sive monasteriales*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 24.

mynster-þegnung, e; *f. Service done in a monastery*:—Deós foresceáwung sý gehealden ... on eallum mynstres þénungum (mynsterþénungum, Wells Frag.), R. Ben. 85, 17.

mynster-wise, an; *f. A custom* or *manner followed in a monastery*:—Se abbod ongeat sume ða mynsterwísan tó gerihtanne *the abbot managed to correct some of the abuses practised in the monastery*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 27.

myntan; *p.* te. I. *to mean, intend, purpose, determine*, (a) *with infin.*:—Se ðe Gode mynteþ bringan beorhtne wlite, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 22; Cri. 1058. Mynte ic hió hátan ýflian *I had a mind to order them to be punished*, Nar. 25, 27. Heó hí mynte for hý tó abbudissan gesettan *abbatissam eam pro se facere disposuerat*, Bd. 5, 3; 616, 19. Hé mynte hine sleán, Blickl. Homl. 223, 7, 9, 11, 16. Hé mynte mid his discipulum tó his mynstre fêran, 225, 11: Beo. Th. 1428; B. 712. Ðá mynton wé ús gerestan, Nar. 14, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 143; Met. 26, 72. (b) *with infin. to be supplied*:—Gif ðú seó riht cyning swá ðú êr myntest, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 8; Sat. 688. Mynte se mêra hwêr hé meahte ðanon fleón *the mighty one designed* (*to get*) *where he could flee thence*, Beo. Th. 1528; B. 762. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* myntyń or amyń towarde *attempto*.] (c) *with a clause introduced by* ðæt:—Gerêfa mín mynteþ ðæt mé æfter síe eaforan sîne yrfeweardas *my steward means his children to be heirs after me*, 100; Th. 131, 27; Gen. 2182. Hé mynte ðæt hé gedêlde líf wið líce, Beo. Th. 1466; B. 731. (d) *with a case*:—Wit sculon sécan ðæt ðæt wit êr mynton *sed quae proposuimus intueamur*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 11. Hí him sylfum rîce mynton, Wulfst. 145, 26. II. *to think, suppose*:—Mynton ealle, ðæt se brego and seó mægþ wêron ætsomne, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 253. v. ge-myntan.

mynung (?) *admonition*:—Úre hálige fæderes mid gelómrædre menunge ús gemenegiþ, Chart. Th. 316, 27. v. mynegung, manung.

Myrce, myrce, myrcels, myre, myrhþ, myrgan, myrige. v. Mirce, mirce, mircels, mere, mirigþ, mirgan, mirige.

myrgen-líc; *adj. Morning*:—Ðýs myrgenlícan dæge heó biþ gongende of líchoman *she will depart before evening*, Blickl. Homl. 141, 33. v. morgen-líc.

myrran, myrrelse, myrring. v. mirran, mirrelse, mirring.

myrre, myrra, an; *f. Myrrh*:—Hí him lâc brohton; ðæt wæs gold and rêcels and myrre, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11. Seó myrre getácnode ðæt hé wæs deádlíc, Homl. Th. i. 116, 10. Myrra déþ ðæt ðæt deáde flêsc ne rotaþ, 118, 11. Murre *myrra*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Wín gemenged mid myrran *myrratum vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 59. Uton him bringan myrran, Homl. Th. i. 116, 25: 118, 17. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* myrra.]

myrt. v. mirt.

myrten, es; *n. Flesh of animals that have died a natural death*:—Ne énig man myrtenes êfre ne ábíte, Wulfst. 71, 1. Gif hé myrten ete *si morticinam ederit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 142, 26. v. next word.

myrten; *adj. That has died by disease*:—Gif swýn etaþ myrten flêsc *si porci carnem morticinam ederint*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 18. Grêcas myrten flêsc nénigum men ne lýfaþ ac ða hýda ðæra myrtenra neáta hý heom déþ tó scón *Graeci carnem morticinam nulli permittunt, de pellibus tamen morticinorum animalium calceamenta sibi faciunt*, Th. ii. 166, 29–31.

myrþ. v. mirigþ.

myrþra, an; *m. A murderer, homicide*:—Se man biþ myrþra (*homicida*), se ðe his bróþor hataþ, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 10. Gif hwylc man for his mâges wræce man ofsleá, dó (*do penance*) hé swá myrþra .vii. geár oððe .x., L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 18; Th. ii. 230, 19, 21: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 37. Ðú (*the soul*) wêre ðêr (*in the world*) morþ and myrþra, Wulfst. 241, 9. Ðonne biþ hé ealra ðara manna deáþes sceldig and myrþra beforan ðæs écan Dêman heáhsetle, Blickl. Homl. 53, 7. Myrþran and mânswaran, 61, 13. Mîne myrþran and mânsceaþan (*the devils*), Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 4; Gû. 622. Myrþra *homicidas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 7. [*Goth.* maurþrja: *O. H. Ger.* murdreo *latro*.] v. bearn-, mêg-, self-myrþra.

myrþrian *to murder*. [*Goth.* maurþrjan: *O. H. Ger.* murdrian *jugulare*.] v. for-, of-myrþrian.

myrþrung, e; *f. Murder, homicide*:—Myrþrunge *parricidium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 30.

myrwa. v. mearu.

mysci; *pl. Flies*:—Sóna cwóman mysci manige *venit cynomyia*, Ps. Th. 104, 27. [From *Lat.* musca.]

mýse *a table*. v. mése.

mýða (?); *pl. The mouth of a stream*:—Andlang bróces on ða mýðy; of ðes gemýðon on Ceahhanmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 25. v. gemýðe.

mýðe (?), an; *f. The mouth of a stream*:—Ærest fram mýðan in cyrstilmêl âc ... eft in ða mýðan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 20–380, 7. v. múða.

myxen. v. mixen.

N.

N, like *m* (q. v.), in Anglo-Saxon generally corresponds to *n* in Gothic and in other cognate dialects, e. g. *net, hand, ân*; Goth. *nati, handus, ains*; O. H. Ger. *nezzi, hant, ein*; O. Sax. *net, hand, ên*; but, like *m*, it falls away before *ð* and *s*, and the vowel which preceded the *n* is lengthened, e. g. *cûð, tôð, ôðer, mûð, kûsel, est*; Goth. *kunþs, tunþus, anþar, munþs, kunsl, ansts*; O. H. Ger. *chund, zand, andar, mund, anst*; O. Sax. *kûð, tand, ôðar, mûð, anst*. If, however, *n* and *s* come together by the loss of an intervening vowel the *n* remains, e. g. *winstre*; O. H. Ger. O. Sax. *winistar*. The character which appears in the Runic poem is ᚾ, and the verse, in which the name (cf. Icel. *nauð*) is given, is the following:—

Nýd byþ nearu on breóste oft tó helpe
niða bearnum, and tó hâle gehwædre
weorðeþ heó ðeáh gif hí his hlystaþ êror.
Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8–13.

nâ, nó; *adv. No, not*; non. I. *qualifying a verb expressed or implied*, (a) *without any other negative particle*:—Nâ cunne *neuciat*, Wülck. Gl. 257, 28. Fela gódra hâma ðe wé geneminan nâ cunnan, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 29. Fremde nâ heóm God setton on gesyhþe, Ps. Th. 53, 3. Nâ ðú andwlitan ðínne âwend fram mé, 101, 2. Swá sceal man dón, ðonne hé gegân þenceþ longsumne lof, nâ ymb his líf cearaþ, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ealle hí sciuaþ, nâ hwædre ðeáh ealle efenbeorhte, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 460; Met. 20, 230. Gewíte ðes calic fram mé, ðeáhhwædere nâ swâ swâ ic wylle, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39. Ða habbaþ twegen casus and nâ má on gewunan, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 3. Ðæt is se êþel ðe nó geendad weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 100, 12; Cri. 1640. Ic gelýfe nó ðæt him eorþwelan êce stondeþ, 309, 33; Seef. 66. Nó ðæt ðín aldor wolde Godes goldfatu in gylp beran, ne ðý hraðor hrêmde ... ac ðæt oftor gecwæþ ... ðæt hé wêre âna Drihten, Cd. Th. 263, 34; Dan. 754. Nó seoððan ðæt hí mósten in ðone écan andwlitan, 288, 8; Sat. 377: 304, 23; Sat. 634. (b) *with other negatives*:—Hyt nâ ne feóll *non cecidit*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Ne eom ic nâ Crist, Jn. Skt. 1, 20. Râde ðe mon nâ ne rîmde, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 12. Næs ðæt nâ ðæt hé nyste, Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Ne hé hine nâ ne onstyreþ, 21, 27. Ðæt ðâs lâreówas ne sceolan Godes dómas nâwðer ne nâ wanian, ne ne écan, 81, 4. Ne wandige nâ se mæssepreóst nó for rîces mannes ege, 43, 9. Nâron gê nó mín gemunende, ne gê nó geþohton, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 21. Swá nân óðer nâ déþ, Menol. Fox 392; Men. 197. Nabbaþ ðâs naman nâ óðre gebígednysse, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 24. Nis nâ má casa on gewunan ... nis nâ má mislícra casa, 14; Som. 17, 4–7. Ne behófaþ nâðor ðyssera pronomina nâ má stemna bûton twegra, 15; Som. 17, 38. Ne synd nâ má namanspeligende bûtan ðâs fífténe, Som. 17, 46: Blickl. Homl. 35, 24. Nó má, Exon. Th. 441, 25; Kl. 4. Telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan, næs nâ ðê, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Næs nâ for ðam ðe ðæs landes swá fela wêre, ac for ðam ðe se Wendelsæ hit hæfþ swá tódæled, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 25. Lufian wé hine ... næs nó on gesundum þingum ânum, ac eác swylce on wiðerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 7. II. *qualifying* (a) *an adjective*:—Mid langum scipum nâ manegum, Chr. Erl. 3, 7. Ðý ilcan sumera forwearþ nó læs (=*not a smaller number*) ðonne xx scipa, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Wíse sweltende samod nâ wís *sapientes morientes, simul insipiens*, Ps. Spl. 48, 9. (b) *an adverb or adverbial phrase*:—Nis nó ðæt ân ... ac eác *not only ... but also*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 15. Næs hit nâ ðæt ân ðæt ðú on ungemetlícum ungesélþum wêre, ac eác ðæt ðú fulneáh mid ealle forwurde, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 6. Ðe nâ ðæt ân mé, ac eác swylce mîne gefêran, mæg besencan, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 31: L. Ecg. P. iii. 1; Th. ii. 196, 13. Nâ ðá git *non dum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 55. Nâ swá *numquam ita*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 9. Nâ lancge *non diu*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 31. Nâ elles *haud secus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3. Ðú hit nâ hû elles begitan ne miht, Bt. 32; Fox 114, 8. Ne mæg hé nó ðé raþor, Bt. tít. 32; Fox xvi, 15. Næs him nó ðý læs underþeóded eall ðes middangeard, 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Ðá nâ ðê læs beseah Lothes wíf underbæc, Scrd. 22, 42. Nó ðý fægra wæs, Cd. Th. 203, 6; Exod. 399. Nó ðý sêl dyde, 246, 35; Dan. 489. Ne sý nâ tó ðæs hwón (*on no account*) geendod nâðer ne dægrêdsang ne æfensang bûtan ðam drihtlícan gebede, R. Ben. 38, 14: 87, 1, 10: 95, 7. Nâ tó hwón (nâ tó ðæs hwón, MS. T.), 111, 19. v. lytes-nâ.

nabban (=ne habban, *the verb is conjugated throughout*) *not to have, to be without*:—Næbbe ic synne gefremed, Cd. Th. 160, 15; Gen. 2650. Næbbe ic welan, Andr. Kmbl. 601; An. 301. Nafast hlâfes wiste, 621; An. 311. Ðú næfst nân þing, Jn. Skt. 4, 11. Næft ðú, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 71; Met. 20, 36. Hé nénige mehte nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 33. Hé wilnaþ ... ðæs ðe hé næft, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 2. Næfþ, Ps. Th. 71, 12. Wé nebbaþ, Mk. Skt. 9, 13. Earmra manna gehelpan ðe sylfe nabbaþ and ðæra myhta nabbaþ ðæt hié wyrcen mágon, L. E. I. 3, Th. ii. 404, 22. Hí heora nabbaþ má ðonne hí heora habban, Bt. 26, 1;

Fox 90, 19. Ðonne ðū hæfdest ðæt ðū noldest oððe næfdest ðæt ðū woldest, Fox 90, 31. Næfde heó nōht on hire, Blickl. Homl. 147, 15. Næfde gē, Jn. Skt. 9, 41. Nafa ðū fremde godas, Deut. 5, 7. Ðonne gē faran næbbe gē mid eów hlāf, Blickl. Homl. 233, 17. Gif hē wīf næbbe, Ex. 21, 4. Ne mæg ðæt nā beón ðæt ða bearn langunga nabban, Blickl. Homl. 131, 26. Næbben, Beo. Th. 3705; B. 1850. Hēt mē fremdne god hergan, oððe hī nabban, Exon. Th. 247, 12; Jul. 77. Sint hī ðē pliólīcran hæfd ðonne næfd, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, note 10. [*O. Frs.* combines the negative with the verb in the same way.] v. ge-næfd.

nabo-gār, nabula. v. nafo-gār, nafola.

naca, an; *m. A boat, bark, ship, vessel*:—Ne hió scip fereþ, naca, Exon. Th. 439, 17; Rä. 59, 5. Sǽgeáp naca, Beo. Th. 3797; B. 1896. Heáhstefn naca, Andr. Kmbl. 532; An. 266. Of nacan stefne, 582; An. 291: Exon. Th. 306, 14; Seef. 7. On bearm nacan, Beo. Th. 433; B. 214. Néðan on nacan tealtum, Runic pm. 343, 22; Rūn. 21. Flotan nīwtyrwydne, nacan, Beo. Th. 596; B. 295: Exon. Th. 474, 31; Bo. 39. [*O. Sax.* nako: *O. H. Ger.* nacho: *Icel.* nökkvi.] v. hring-, sǽ-, ýð-naca.

nacian; *p.* ode *To strip (the clothes off a person)*:—Ðā hē ðæt nolde hē wæs nacod and on carcern onsænded *when he would not do that (deny Christ), he was stripped and sent to prison*, Shrn. 51, 12. [The shenship of his flesh he shal *nakyn*, Wick. Lev. xx, 19; he *nakide* (later version, *made nakid*) the hous of the pore man, Job xx, 19: O nice men, whi *nake* ye youre bakkes, Chauc. Boeth. l. 4288: *Prompt. Parv.* nakyn *nudo, denudo*, v. p. 351, note 1. The verb *to nake* occurs as late as Tourneur who has '*nake* your swords;' v. Skeat Dict. s. v. naked.] v. be-nacian, nacod.

nacod, næcad; *adj.* I. *naked, bare;* nudus:—Nacod *exertum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 70. Næcad *exerta*, 107, 78. (a) of persons, *without clothing*:—Nacod and ceald *nuda*, 61, 65. Nacod plegere *gymnosophista*, i. 17, 10. Ic eom nacod (*nudus*), Gen. 3, 10, 11. Ðā sæt ðǽr sum þearfa nacod, bæd him hrægles, Blickl. Homl. 213, 33: Cd. Th. 255, 32; Dan. 633. Ic wæs nacud and gē mē scrýddon, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36: Cd. Th. 207, 29; Exod. 474. Gif ðū earm gewurðe, geþenc ðū ðæt ðīn mōder ðē nacodne gebær, Prov. Kmbl. 15. Nacode wē wǽron ácennede, and nacode wē gewītaþ, Homl. Th. i. 64, 28. Gē gēfon hrægl nacedum, Exon. Th. 83, 13; Cri. 1355. Nacode scrýdan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 18. Se feónd swā micle iédīlicor ðæt mōd gewundaþ swā hē hit ongiet nacodre ðære byrnan wǽrscipes, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 10. (b) of an animal, *unsaddled, bare-backed*:—Hē nolde on nacedum assan rīdan, Homl. Th. i. 210, 27. (c) of a sword, *naked, unsheathed*:—Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 27: Beo. Th. 1082; B. 539. II. *bare* in a metaph. sense, (a) of persons, *destitute, stripped of property*:—Se nacoda wegférend *vacuus viator*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Ðū (*Adam*) scealt on wræc hweorfan, nacod niédwædla, neorxna wanges dugeþum bedǽled, Cd. Th. 57, 16; Gen. 929. Ðū (*Laban*) mē (*Jacob*) woldest forlétan nacodne, Gen. 31, 42. (b) of words, *not accompanied by deeds*:—God nele ðæt ðū hine lufie mid nacodum wordum ac mid rihtwīsum dǽdum, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 18. [*Goth.* nakwaþs: *Icel.* nökviðr: *O. Frs.* nakad: *O. H. Ger.* nachot, nahhut: *Ger.* nackt.] v. eall-, lim-nacod; nacian.

nacodian. v. ge-nacodian. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-, ant-nachatōn.]

nǽcan *to kill*:—Ic nǽce (other MSS. knǽce, nǽte) oððe ic ácwelle *neco*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 25, 56. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* neihan *immolare*, Grff. 2, 1015.]

nacod, e; *f. Nakedness*:—Gif hwylc man stele mete oððe cláðas and hine hungor oððe næced ðǽrtō drife (*fames vel nuditas eum coegerit*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 25; Th. ii. 212, 4. Drihten ásent hungor on eów and þurst and nacede, Deut. 28, 48. [*Goth.* nakwadei: *Icel.* nekt *nakedness.*]

nacodness, e; *f. Nakedness*:—Swā ðæt hig ne gesáwon heora fæder nacednesse, Gen. 9, 23. Ðē ne sceamaþ ðínre nacednysse, Homl. Th. i. 432, 5.

næt, nædder-, næddre, nǽdel. v. niht, næder-, nædre, nǽdl.

nædder-bīta, an; *m. An ichneumon*:—Nædderbīta *hinc neomon* (= *ichneumon*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 49. Nædderbīta *cicidemon*, 131, 40.

nædder-winde, an; *f.* The name of a plant, *adder-wort*:—Nædde-winde *viperina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 26. v. next word.

nædder-, nædre-wyrt, e; *f. Adder-wort*; polygonum bistorta:—Nædderwyrt *uiperina*, Wülck. Gl. 300, 23. Nædrewyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *viperinam* and ōðrum naman nædderwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 96, 11. Nædderwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *basilisca* and ōðrum naman nædder-(næddre-, MS. O) wyrt nemneþ, 242, 7: iii. 8, 24. Genim nædderwyrte, ii. 110, 25. [v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, *adderwort*, and Lchdm. ii. Glossary.]

nǽdl, e; *f. A needle*:—Nǽdl *acus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18. Hwanon seámere nǽdl *unde sartori acus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33. Þurh nǽdle (nēdle, Rush.) eáge *per foramen acus*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 24: Lk. Skt. 18, 25. Þurh nǽdle þyrel, Mk. Skt. 10, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 1. Nǽdle sceorpran, Soul Kmbl. 230; Seel. 116. Mid nǽdle *acu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 37. Mid naedlae, Ep. Gl. 19 f, 30. [*Goth.* nēþla: *O. Sax.* nādla: *O. Frs.* nēdle: *O. H. Ger.* nādala: *Icel.* nál.] v. feax-, hǽr-nǽdl.

nædre, næddre, an; *f. Any kind of serpent, adder, viper*:—Nædre *gipsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 55: *natrix*, 97, 36: 60, 77. Snaca oððe nædre *coluber*, 16, 75. Gerumpenu, gehyrnedu nædre *coluber cerastis*, 15, 68: 16, 2. Mē nædre beswāc, Cd. Th. 55, 20; Gen. 897. Nǽddre *vipera* vel *serpens* vel *anguis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 55. Fleónde nǽddre, 24, 1. Ðære nædran *basilisci*, ii. 12, 2: 86, 58. Efter gelícnisse nedran (*serpentes*), Ps. Surt. 57, 5: Cd. Th. 271, 8; Sat. 102. Ðære scortan nǽddran *spalangii*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 25. Nedran *colubri*, Kent. Gl. 1095. God cwæþ tō ðære nǽddran (*ad serpentem*), Gen. 3, 14. Nædran *celidrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 21. Nædran *hilidros*, i. *celidros*, 43, 38. Swā swā Moyses āhōf ða nǽddran . . . Ðā sende God fýrene nǽddran . . . God bebeád Moyse ðæt hē geworhte āne ærene nǽddran, and sette up tō tācne, and ðæt hē manode ðæt folc ðæt swā hwā swā fram ðām nǽddrum ābiten wǽre, besāwe up tō ðære ærenan nǽddran, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 4–19. Nædran *serpentes*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Gif mon hine (gagates) on fýr dēþ, ðonne fleóþ ðǽr neddran onweg, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 25. Nædrena *draconum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 71. Nǽddrena āttor *venenum aspidum*, Deut. 32, 33. Lā nǽddrena (ætterna, Lind.; nedrana, Rush.) cyn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7: 12, 34. Hig wurpon ealle hira gyrda nyðer and hī wurdon tō nǽddrum (*versas sunt in dracones*), Ex. 7, 12. [*Goth.* nadrs: *Icel.* naðr (*in poetry*); *m.*; naðra; *f.*: *O. Sax.* nadra: *O. H. Ger.* natra, natara; *f.*: *Ger.* natter.] v. hilde-, mere-, wæter-nædre.

næfde = ne hæfde. v. nabban.

næfig; *adj. Not having means, poor*:—Þarfa ł næfga (næfge, Lind.) *mendicus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 9, 8. Næfgum (næfigum, Lind.) *egenis*, 13, 29. Næfigum, Lind. 12. 5.

nǽfre (= ne ǽfre); *adv. Never.* I. alone:—Nǽfre ætýwde swylc, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Nǽfre ic māran geseah eorl ofer eorþan, Beo. Th. 500; B. 247. Nǽfre gē mid blōde beódgereordu eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 26; Gen. 1518. Éadig biþ se ðe in his ǽþle gepīhþ; earm se him his frýnd geswīcaþ; nǽfre (?) sceal se him his nest áspringeþ (*never shall he thrive whose provision fails him* (?). Grein takes *nefre* = infirmus), Exon. Th. 335, 23; Gn. Ex. 38. II. with another negative:—Ne hit nǽfre ne gewurðe *nec unquam fiat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 14. Ðæt hī nǽfre ne gedóþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 15. Nǽfre sidan Rōmāne ne rícsodon on Bretone, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 7. Hié nǽfre his banan folgian noldon, 755; Erl. 50, 20. Nān man ne dorste sleán ōðerne man, næfde hē nǽfre swā mycel gedōn wið done ōðerne, 1086; Erl. 222, 6.

négan, négan; *p.* de *To address, accost, speak to*:—Nigeþan síþe négde se gomola, ségde eaforan worn, Exon. Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65. *But generally the verb is accompanied by* wordum:—Ðū mē wordum négest, fúsne frignest, 175, 26; Gū. 1200. Hine weroda God wordum nægde, Cd. Th. 179, 4; Exod. 23. Hē done wísan wordum nægde (hnægde, MS.) freán Ingwinx, Beo Th. 2641; B. 1318. Ongan ðā wīf weras wordum négan, Elen. Kmbl. 574; El. 287: 1115; El. 559. v. ge-négan.

nægel, nægl, es; *m.* I. *the nail of a finger* or *toe*:—Nægel *unguis*; næglas *ungues*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 60. Fingras *digiti* . . . nægel *ungula*, 65, 4. Nægl, 283, 25. Nægl *unguana*, ii. 124, 10. Gif nægl of honda weorðe *if a nail come off a hand*, Lchdm. iii. 58, 7: ii. 80, 20. Gif þuman nægl of weorðeþ, .iii. scill. gebēte . . . Æt ðām neglum gehwylcum scilling *if a thumb-nail come off (from a blow) the* bōt *shall be* iii *shillings* . . . *For each finger-nail a shilling* (cf. L. Alf. pol. 56–60; Th. i. 94, 96 *where the* bōt *for the thumb-nail is* 5 *shillings, for the nail of the fore-finger and for that of the ring-finger* 4 *shillings each, for that of the middle finger* 2 *shillings, and for that of the little finger one shilling*), L. Ethb. 54, 55; Th. i. 16, 9–14. Wið scurfedum nægle; nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on done nægl, Lchdm. iii. 150, 4: i. 570, 9: iii. 114, 21. Deóplíc dǽdbōt biþ . . . , ðæt ðren ne cume on hǽre ne on nægle, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 280, 21. God of ðam lāme flǽsc worhte and blōd, bān and fell, fex and næglas, Homl. Th. i. 236, 16. II. *a nail, peg*:—Nægl *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 10. Nægl *paxillum, palum*, 116, 27. Nægles *epigri* vel *clavi*, i. 39, 63. Nægle *cuspide*, ii. 21, 24. Ðǽr hýdde wǽron næglas (*the nails by which Christ was fastened to the cross*) on eorþan, Elen. Kmbl. 2216; El. 1109: 2217; El. 1115: 2344; El. 1173. Ne gelýfe ic būton ic geseó ðæra nægela (*clavorum*) fæstnunge on his handa, and ic dō mīnne finger on ðære nægela stede, Jn. Skt. 20, 25. Ðæt fýr eode andlang ðara nægla ðe seó studu mid gefæstnad wæs tō ðam wāge, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 31, col. 1. Mid nǽglum þurh-drīfan ða hwītan honda, Exon. Th. 68, 27; Cri. 1110: Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. Hié nāmon treówu, and ālōgon on ōðerne ende monige scearpe ísene nǽglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 5. Heó lǽdde tō hire suna ða ísenan nǽglas ðe wǽron ádrifene þurh Cristes folman, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 15. Nægelas geseón anxsumnysse getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 24. III. *an instrument for striking the strings of a harp*, v. hearpe-nægel, Exon. Th. 332, 12; Vy. 84. [*O. Sax.* nagal (*in both senses*): *O. Frs.* neil (*in both senses*): *O. H. Ger.* nagal *unguis, clavus. paxillus*: *Icel.* nagl *unguis*; nagli *clavus*: cf. *Goth.* ga-nagljan.] v. hearpe-, scōh-, steór-nægel.

nægel-seax, es; *n. A knife for cutting the nails*:—Nægleax *novacula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 22: *novacula*, 86, 22. [*Leym.* nail-sax (-sex).]

nægen = ne mægen:—Gedó ðæt hý nægen dón ðæt yfel ðæt hý þencaþ *make them unable to do the evil that they devise;* decidant a cogitationibus suis, Ps. Th. 5, 11.

nægled-bord. v. nægllan.

nægled-onearr, es; *m. A vessel the planks of whose sides are nailed together*:—Gewitan him ðá Norþmen nægledcnearrum, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 2; Æðelst. 53.

nægllan; *p.* ode, ede *To nail, fasten with nails*:—Hí dulfon ẏ nægledun handa mínne and fét mínne *foderunt manus meas, et pedes meas*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 17. Siæ nægled on róde *crucifigatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 23. Ne hié scip fereþ naca nægled bord (*or* nægled-bord; adj.?) *nor does ship carry her, vessel, nailed plank* (*or with nail-fastened sides*), Exon. Th. 439, 17; Rä. 59, 5. Siddan nægled bord, fær sæleste, flód up áhóf, Cd. Th. 85, 22. Hwonne hié of nearwe ofer nægled bord stæppan mósten *when from durance over the vessel's* (*the ark*) *nail-fastened side they might step*, 86, 20; Gen. 1433. Hió [næ]gled sinc hæleþum sealde (*bracelets fastened with rivets* or *studs*), Beo. Th. 4051; B. 2023. Nægllede (ætlede, Th.) beágas, Exon. Th. 474, 22; Bo. 34. Nægledne, 400, 7; Rä. 20, 5. [*Goth.* ga-nagljan: *Icel.* negla: *O. Sax.* neglian; negilid sper, neglit skip: *O. H. Ger.* nagalian.] v. ge-nægled.

Nægling *the name of Beowulf's sword*:—Nægling forbærst, sweord Beówulfes, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680.

næh, næht, náht, nám, náman, námne. v. neáh, niht, náht, níd-nám, be-, míd-náman, nemne.

náming, e; *f. Acceptance, agreement, bargain*:—Ceáp *distractio*; sala *venditio*; náminge *contractio* vel *contractus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 54–56.

nánig (= ne ænig). I. used as an adjective, *not any, none, no*, (a) without another negative:—Nánig óðer hý éfre má eft onlúceþ, Exon. Th. 20, 27; Cri. 324. Deáh ðe nánegu nédþearf wére, Met. 20, 25. Ðér nángu biþ niht on sumera, 16, 13. Naenge earbeðe *nullo negotio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 5. Nánigue ic sélran hýrde hordmádmum, Beo. Th. 2398; B. 1197. Hafaþ tóþ nánigne, Exon. Th. 439, 24; Rä. 59, 8: Cd. Th. 272, 20; Sat. 122. Him ðæs nánige bót dydon, Blickl. Homl. 201, 23. (b) with other negatives:—Nánig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne géman his gesibbes, 23, 16. Ðæt wíte ðe náfre nánig ende ne becymeþ, 51, 31. Ne hé nánigne man unrihtlíce fordémde, ne hine nánig man yrne ne funde, 223, 32. Ðér him nánig wæter wihte ne sceþede, Beo. Th. 3032; B. 1514. Óðer nánig sélra nére, 1723; B. 859. Nis nánigu gecynd, Salm. Kmbl. 839; Sal. 419. Ne sý eów nánigu cearo, Blickl. Homl. 145, 8. Ne hié nánigo firen ne gewundode, 161, 33. Næs nánig ylding, 87, 17. Nis nánig máre mægen, 31, 30. Eów nánig wuht ne deraþ, And. 14, 8. God ðonne ne gýmeþ nánges mannes hreówe, Blickl. Homl. 95, 29. Nánges þinges mâre þearf nére, 175, 8. Hé náfre nánigum woruldrícum men onbúgan nolde, 223, 27. Warna ðé ðæt ðú hyt nánegum men ne secge, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 4. Ðæt hé nánigum ódrum men ne séde, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 3: Blickl. Homl. 221, 16. Hié eów tó nánigre áre ne belimpeþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 23: 179, 15. Hí ne mihtan ðære heorde nánige góde béon, 45, 16. Hé nánige mehte wið ús nafaþ, 31, 33: 79, 7. Ne bideþ hé æt ús nánig óðer edleán, 103, 21. Ne ðér nánige þingunga ne beóþ, 95, 30: 157, 13: 185, 9. Hé náfre nánige godcunde englas nærde, 181, 28. II. as a substantive, *no one, not any one*, (a) without another negative:—Nánig bihelan mæg wom unbéted, Exon. Th. 80, 23; Cri. 1311: 294, 20; Crä. 18: Beo. Th. 3870; B. 1933. Nánig óðerne freóþ, Frag. Kmbl. 69; Leás. 36: Exon. Th. 491, 29; Rä. 81, 6. Nánegum þuhte dæg on þonce, Met. 12, 15. Se ðe nángum scód, Exon. Th. 90, 1; Cri. 1467. Nánige *neminem*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 57. Ðér hé nánige forlét bendum fæstne, Andr. Kmbl. 2074; An. 1039. (b) with other negatives:—Nis nánig swá snotor nymþe God seolfa, Cd. Th. 286, 8; Sat. 349. Ðone nánig heonon ne sceáwaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 9. Nánigne tweógean ne þearf, 83, 9. III. with partitive gen. (a) without another negative:—Nánig fira ðæs fród leofaþ, Exon. Th. 351, 6; Sch. 76. Nánig wera gewiste, 412, 13; Rä. 30, 13. Nánig manna is, Andr. Kmbl. 1088; An. 544: Salm. Kmbl. 120; Sal. 59. Him nánig wæs élárendra óðer betera, Elen. Kmbl. 1008; El. 505. Nánig heora þohte, Beo. Th. 1385; B. 691. Nánegum áraþ leóde Deniga, 1201; B. 598. Ic nángum sceðde burgsittendra, Exon. Th. 407, 9; Rä. 26, 2. Mid ðý se cyning nánige þinga (*nulla tenus*) his bénum geþafian wolde, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 11. (b) with other negatives:—Ne ðér nánig wihte wénan þorfte, Beo. Th. 316; B. 157: 490; B. 242. Nánig gumena ongitan ne mihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1971; An. 988: Salm. Kmbl. 867; Sal. 433. Nániges Godes hâligra gebyrd, ne his heáhfædera . . . ciricean ne mærsiaþ nemþe . . . , Blickl. Homl. 161, 9. Nis ðæt mín miht ne nániges úres (= úre nániges), 151, 29. Be ðare nánigum gecweden beón ne mihte, 161, 22. Ne eart ðú ðon leófre nángum lifgendra, Exon. Th. 370, 5; Seel. Ex. 54. Deós dæd nánige þinga forholen ne wurþe, Lchdm. iii. 60, 24: Met. 10, 16: 19, 37. Ne sculon mæssepreóstas náteshwón nánig þinga bútan ódrum mannum mæssan syngan, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 21.

nánig-wiht; *adv. Nothing, not, not at all*:—Andreas nánigwuht ðú gefirnodest *Andrew, thou hast nothing sinned*, And. 10, 20. v. nán-wiht.

nániht. v. nán-wiht.

náp, es; *m. Turnip, rape*:—Náp *napus, rapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 44, 51: *napis*, 68, 18: 286, 26: ii. 114, 56. Wilde náp *nap silvatica*, i. 31, 27: *diptamnus* vel *bibulcos*, 32, 5. Nim Ænglisene náp, Lchdm. iii. 12, 14. Nim smælne náp, 40, 5. Healde hine wið nápas, and wið ða þing ðe windigne ébm on men wyrcen, ii. 214, 3. [Nepe *bacar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 191, 39: nepe *coloquintida, cucurbita*, Prompt. Parv. 353. See also E. D. S. Plant Names, *nape, nep*: *Icel.* næpa; *f. a turnip.*]

náp-sæd, es; *n. Seed of turnip* or *of rape*:—Genim senepes sádes dæl and nápsædes, Lchdm. ii. 24, 15. Nim senepsæd and nápsæd, iii. 88, 15.

nepte, nére, néron. v. nepte, næs.

næs = ne wæs *was not*:—Wære ðú tódæg on huntnoþe? Ic næs, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 1: 34, 9. Ðú nére mildsiend ofer heora cild, Blickl. Homl. 249, 6. Man næs, ðe ða eorþan worhte, Gen. 2, 5. Néron ðá welige hámas, ne diórwyrþra hrægla hí ne girndan, fordam hí ðá git néran, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4–6. Ða cyningas Rómeburg begeáton ðér Mutius nére (*if it had not been for Mucius*), Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 20. Gif hé nére yfeldæde, ne sealde wé hine ðé, Jn. Skt. 18, 30. Hié wýscaþ ðæt hié náfre néron ácennede Blickl. Homl. 93, 28. [*O. Frs.* nas = ne was; nére = ne wére.]

næs; *adv. Not.* I. alone:—Búton hit riht spræc sý and behéfe næs ídel *nisi recta locutio sit et utilis, non anilis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 16. Ic wylle mildheortnesse næs onsægdnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Gif hit fæger is, ðæt is of heora ágnum gecynde, næs of dínum; heora fæger hit is, næs dín, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 33. Heó wæs ful cweden, næs ænetugu, Blickl. Homl. 5, 5. Ic cýðe mid dædum, næs mid wordum ánum, 181, 25: Ps. Th. 48, 12. Næs hié ðære fylle gefeán hæfdon, Beo. Th. 1128; B. 562: 6140; B. 3074. II. with another negative:—Ábréd of ða fideru, næs ne cerfe, Lev. 1, 17. Ic ondræde ðæt hé wirige mé, and næs ná bletsige, Gen. 27, 12. Ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan, næs ná ðé, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Gif ðú gesáwe þeóf, ðú urne mid him, næs ná ongeán hine, Ps. Th. 49, 19. Gesceapene tó ðon écan lífe, næs ná tó ðon écan deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 61, 8. Næs ná mid golde, ac mid gódum dædum, 95, 19. Lufian wé hine næs nó on gesundum þingum ánum, ac eác swylce on wiðerweardum þingum, 13, 7. [*O. Frs.* nas.]

næse *fawn-skin*:—Fel *pellis*, hýd *cutis* vel *corium*; næsc *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 37–39. Geféh fox, ásleah of cucum ðone tuxl, lét hleápan áweg, biud ou næsce, hafa ðé on, Lchdm. ii. 104, 13: 140, 10. Dó on næsc, 36, 8. Naescum *tractibus* (cf. tracta; *pl. in mulomedicina emplastrum ex variis medicamentis compositum, et in tela linea distentum*, Forcellini.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 77.

næse. v. nese.

næs-gristle *the gristle* or *cartilage of the nose*:—Naesgristlae *cartilago*, Ep. Gl. 7 b, 5. Naesgristle, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 45. Næsgristle, 13, 10. [Þe laðe helle wurmes þe freoteð ham ut te ehnen ant te nease gristles, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 16.] v. nos-gristle.

næss, ness, es; *m.* I. *a ness, land running out into water, headland, promontory*. [The word *ness* found in English local names is mostly of Scandinavian origin, *Icel.* nes; but, in a charter of 778, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 382, 28, Tucingnæs occurs, and in another of 801 is the passage, 'adjecto uno piscatorio on Taemise fluuio ubi dicitur Flacnaes,' i. 216, 25. Other instances in the charters are, Herces næs, iii. 437, 1: on scearpan næsse, 438, 22. Earna næs *Eagles-ness*, Beo. Th. 6055; B. 3031, Hrones næs *Whales-ness*, 5603; B. 2805, are examples of the word in foreign local names]:—Æt brimes næsse *at the sea-headland*, Andr. Kmbl. 3417; An. 1712. Beorh wæterýðum neáh, be næsse, Beo. Th. 4478; B. 2243. Geset on næsse cyning, 4825; B. 2417. Wearþ on næs (*of a lake*) togen wundorlíc wégbora, 2883; B. 1439: 3205; B. 1600. Se ðe næs (*by the sea*) gerád, 5789; B. 2898. Windige næssas *wind-swept headlands*, 2721; B. 1358. Neowle næssas *headlands that plunge into the water*, 2826; B. 1411. Hié Geáta clifu ongitan meahton, cúþe næssas, 3828; B. 1912. II. in connection with *under, niðer*, and often in pl. *ground* (as in under-*ground*):—Ongan ðá eorþan delfan, ðæt hé on twentigum fótmálum feor funde behelede under neólum niðer næsse gelýdde in þeóstorcofan (*he found the cross hidden twenty feet underground*), Elen. Kmbl. 1661; El. 832. Gæst ellor hwearf under neoweine næs (*underground*, i. e. *to hell*), Judth. Thw. 239; Jud. 113. Sunne gewát tó sete glídan under niflan næs (*sink beneath the horizon*), Andr. Kmbl. 2611; An. 1307. Fyrgenstreám under næssa genipu niðer gewíteþ (*the stream disappears in a dark chasm*), flód under foldan, Beo. Th. 2724; B. 1360. Hí (*the fallen angels*) gedúfan sceolun niðer undær nessas (*to hell*) in ðone neowlan grund, Cd. Th. 266, 32; Sat. 31: 270, 15; Sat. 91. Ingong in ðæt atule hús (*hell*) niðer under næssas, neóle grundas, Exon. Th. 136, 2; Gü. 535. v. sæ-næss *and next word.*

næsse, an; *f. A headland, promontory, cape*:—Óþ ða norþmestan næssan ou eorþan *to the most northerly cape on earth*, Met. 9, 43. Næssun (-an?) *litora*, Germ. 400, 488. v. næss.

næss-hliþ, es; *n. The slope of a headland*:—Geáwon on næshleoþum nicras licgean, Beo. Th. 2858; B. 1427.

nǽstan. v. ge-nǽstan.

næster *caneale* (=? *navenalis wild carrot*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 74.

næs-þyrel, -þyri, es; *n. A nostril*:—Næsþyrel *pennula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 66: *nares*, ii. 62, 5. Dǽ on ðæt næsþyri, Lchdm. i. 352, 4. On næsþyrl bestungen, 348, 4. His (*the dead man*) næsþyrlo beóþ belocene, Blickl. Homl. 59, 14. Wiđ næsþyrla (næsþurla, 14, 11) sáre, Lchdm. i. 114, 19. Blódryne of næsþyrlon, 282, 12. Mid hundes lúsum, ða flugon intó heora múðe and heora næsþyrlum, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 22. Hit gǽþ þurh eówre næsþyrlu *exeat per nares vestras*, Num. 11, 20: Ps. Spl. 113, 14. Dó on ða næsþyrlu, Lchdm. i. 72, 21. [*Wick.: Prompt. Parv.* nese-þirl.] v. nos-þyrel.

nǽstan; *p.* te *To trample upon, crush, subdue*:—Oft ic cwice bærne nǽste mid nýþe *oft the living I burn, painfully oppress them*, Exon. Th. 389, 7; Rä. 7, 4. Hé sceal weorðan his lífe tó nytte mid ðý ðæt hé nǽste his unþeáwas *mores pravorum premere, vitae prodesse*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 10. Nǽstendne *proterentem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 3: Ep. Gl. 18 b, 27. v. ge-nǽstan *and next word.*

nǽsting, e; *f. Blaming, upbraiding*:—Ac hú wéne wé hú micel scyld ðæt sie ðæt monn ðreóte ðære nǽstinge yfelra monna and nimé sume sibbe wið ða wierrestan *pensandum ergo est, quando ab increpatione quiescitur, quanta culpa eum pessimis pax tenetur*, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 353, 11. [Cf. *Goth.* naiteins *blasphemy.*]

nafa *a nave.* v. nafu: nafa = ne hafa. v. nabban.

nafala, an; *m. The navel*:—Nabula *umbilicus*, Wülck. Gl. 54, 13. Navela, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 50. Ðínum nafelan, Kent. Gl. 32. Hé (*Minutius*) hiene (*the elephant*) on ðone nafelan ofstang, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 11. [*O. Frs.* navla: *Icel.* nafli: *O. H. Ger.* nabalo.]

nafel-sceaft, e; *f. The navel*:— Ðisne lǽcedóm man sceal dó ðan manne se his nafulsceaft in týhþ, Lchdm. iii. 124, 22.

nafeþa, an; *m. A nave*:—Naveþa *modiolus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 22.

nafu, e; *f.*: nafa (?), an; *m. A nave*:—Nafu *modialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 55. Sió nafa (nafu, Cott.) nǽhst ðære eaxe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Sió nafu, Fox 222, 1. Se nafa, 222, 12. Fæst on ðære nafe, 222, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12. [*Icel.* nöf: *O. H. Ger.* naba *modiolus.*]

nafu-gǽr, es; *m. An auger*:—Nabogaar *terebellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 21. Nabogár *rotrum*, 119, 31. Nafogár *foratorium*, 149, 74: *foratorium* vel *terebellum*, 38, 50. Navegár *terebrum*, i. 16, 12; 84, 63. [Wymble, nauger *terere*, 170, 17: *O. H. Ger.* naba-gér *terebellus, terebellum, terebrum*: *Icel.* nafarr: *Du.* ave-gaar.]

-nág. v. ge-nág.

nágan = ne ágan. I. *not to have*, (a) with acc.:—Náh se sacerd náne þearfe (*sacerdoti non opus est*), ðæt hé forwyrne ðam men rihtre andetnysse, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 11. Gif hé náh his selfes geweald, Met. 16, 21. Helle hlinduru nágon hwyrft, Exon. Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78. Deáh ðú hí nágfre náhtest, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 1. Hé náhte his líchoman geweald, Blickl. Homl. 223, 11. Náhton hié náðer ne mete ne freónd, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 34. Sí on cynges dóme hwæðer hé líf ége ðe náge, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 25. (b) with gen.:—Nágan wé ðæs heolstres, ðæt wé ús gehýdan mágon, Cd. Th. 271, 5; Sat. 101. II. *not to be allowed, ought not*:—Náh náðer tó farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land, ne Ænglisc man on Wylisc, L. O. P. 6; Th. i. 354, 23. Náge hé hié út on elþeódig folc tó bebycgganne *it shall not be allowable for him to sell her abroad into a foreign people*, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. On ða gerád ðæt hine náge nán man of tó áceápienne, Chart. Th. 151, 13. Ðæt hit náge nán man fram ðære stówe tó délanne, 157, 6.

náht. v. ná-wiht.

ná-hwǽr, -hwár, -wér; *adv.* I. *no-where, in no place*:—Náhwǽr *nusquam*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55. Ðú ne stándest náhwár on ðisum earde *nec stes in omni circa regione*, Gen. 19, 17. Hé sóhte his wífpou, ac hé ne geseah hí náhwǽr, Homl. Skt. 3, 257: Blickl. Homl. 59, 20: 181, 23. Deáh hé hire náwér ne geneálǽce on élcere stówe hé is hire emnneáh *though the sky nowhere approach the earth, it is everywhere equally near to it*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 22. II. *in no case, never*:—Ðás *propositiones* ne beóþ náhwár ána, ac beóþ ǽfre tó sumum ðrum worde gefégede, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 50. Ne heard sweopu húse ðínum náhwǽr sceþþan [mágon], Ps. Th. 90, 10. Ðú mé náhwár forlǽte *thou didst never forsake me*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 32. III. *in no respect, not at all*:—Eall moncynn and ealle nýtenu ne notigaþ náwér neáh feórþan dǽles ðisse eorþan *men and animals do not use anywhere near a fourth part of this earth*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 8: 18, 2; Fox 64, 6. Nese lá nese ne náwér neáh, Shrn. 196, 28. Ne trúige ús swá wel, ne náwér neáh swá ðám, 197, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* hvergi nær.]

ná-hwǽrn (?), -wérn; *adv. No-where*:—Náwern *non usquam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 9: 95, 8. Cf. ágwérn, Ors. Swt. 154, 22.

ná-hwæðer, náwðer, náðer, nóðer; *pron. Neither*:—Náðer *neuter, neutra, neutrum*; náðres *neutri*; náðrum *neutro*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 49. Getácnigende oððe sum þyngc tó dóne, oððe sum þingc tó þrowigenne, oððe náðor, 19; Som. 22, 23, 25. Náuðer ne sie tó ðon gedurstig ne cyning ne bisceop ne nánes hádes man *nullus rex aut episcopus, vel aliquis alius potens, sit tam audax*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 26. Ne formime nóðer óðer ofer will *let neither of you deprive the other against his or her will*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 34. Hí gecýðaþ ðonne hié endiaþ ðæt hié náwðer ne bióþ, 16, 3; Fox 56, 27. Ða þing ða ðe náuðer ne sint, ne getréwe tó habbenne ne eác óðe tó forlétanne, 7, 2; Fox 18, 15. Dydon swá hwæðer swá hý dydon ne dohte him náwðer *whichever of the two they did, neither did them any good*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 2: Exon. Th. 12, 22; Cri. 189. His rihtwísnys nolde hí neádian tó nádrum Homl. Th. i. 112, 3. Godes gelaþung nis búton nádrum ðæra (*the strong and the weak*), ii. 390, 29. Swá mín sáwl bád ðæt ðú swylce heó for náhwæðer nówiht hále *sicut expectavit anima mea, pro nihilo salvos facies eos*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Ðæt se yfela mége dón yfel ðeáh hé gód ne mége, and se deáda ne mége náuðer dón, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 25. Hié náðer (náwðer, Cott. MS.) ne mágon, ne ðín helpan ne heora selfra, 14, 1; Fox 42, 9. Hié náðer næfdon siddan, ne heora namon ne heora anweald, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 7. Se ðe náðor nele, ne leornian ne técan, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 34. v. next word.

ná-hwæðer, náwðer, náðor; *conj. Neither*:— Ðá ðá wé hit náhwæðer ne selfe ne lufodon ne eác ðrum monnum ne lǽfdon *when we neither loved it ourselves nor allowed it to other men*, Past. Swt. 5, 6. Wé náhwæðer ne hit witan nyllaþ ne hit bétan nyllaþ, ne furðum ne récaþ hwæðer wé hit ongieten, 28; Swt. 195, 5. Náwðer ne ða wóhhémendan, ne ða ðe diófulgieldum þiówiaþ, ne ða unfæstdrýdan, ne ða þiófas, ne ða giétseras, ne ða reáferas Godes ríce ne gesittaþ, 51; Swt. 401, 26. Náron náwðer ne on Fresisc gescæpene, ne on Denisc, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15: Blickl. Homl. 45, 14. Láreówas ne sceolan Godes dómas náwðer ne ná wanian, ne ne écan, 81, 4. Hié náwðer ne him sylfum helpan ne mihton, ne nánum ðara ðe tó him áre wilnodan, 223, 2: Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 5. Ðá nolde hé ásendan náðor ne engel, ne heáhengel, ne witegan, ne apostolas, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 15. v. preceding word.

ná-hwanon; *adv. From nowhere*:— Sió his gesǽlþ him náhwonan útane ne com, ac wæs simle on him selfum, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 20.

ná-hwider; *adv. No-whither, to no place*:—Hý náhwider faraþ bútan ðæs abbodes ráde, R. Ben. 137, 10.

nalas (-læs, -les), nalles. v. nealles.

nám, e; *f. Seizure of property belonging to one which is in the hands of another*:—Be naame. Ne nime nán man náne náme, ne innan scíre ne út of scíre, ǽr man hæbbe þríwa on hundrede his rihtes gebeden; (*but on the failure of legal means*) nime ðonne leáfe ðæt hé móte heutan æfter his ágenan, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 9–17. Cf. Nullus *namium* capiat... accipiat licenciam *namium* capiendi, L. W. I. 45; Th. i. 485, 13–17: L. H. I. 29, 2; Th. i. 533, 7. Nulli sine judicio vel licencia *namiare* liceat alium in suo vel alterius, 51, 3; Th. i. 550, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* land-nám in Norse law *an unlawful holding of another man's land*, and hence a *fine* for trespassing on another man's land; in Icel. *the taking possession of land as a settler*: nes-nám *in phrase* nema nesnám *to land on a ness and seize cattle*: nám *a seizing by the mind, learning*: *O. H. Ger.* náma; nót-náma *rapina.*]

nama, an; *m.* I. *a name*:—Sumum men, ðam is Æþelm nama, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 383, 24. Wæs ðæm hæftmécе Hrunting nama, Beo. Th. 2919; B. 1457. Ðære (eá) is Geon noma, Cd. Th. 15, 9; Gen. 230. *Ego hoc feci*, ic dyde ðis, ðon stent se ic on ðínes naman stede, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 33. Naman *titulo*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 4: *vocabulo*, 517, 61. Hé nemþ his ágene sceáp be naman *propias oves vocat nominatim*, Jn. Skt. 10, 3. Be naman cígean, Ps. Th. 146, 4. Ðone ilcan wé hátaþ ódre naman ésensteorra, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 3: 33, 4; Fox 128, 27. Ðú nemdest eall mid úne noman, Met. 20, 56. Him se páfa Petrus tó noman scóp, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 43. God him sette naman Adam, Homl. Th. i. 12, 31. Hí him naman gesceópon, 92, 27. Hit ofetes noman ágan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 34; Gen. 719. II. *a noun*:—*Nomen* is nama, mid ðam wé nemnaþ ealle þing... *Pronomen* is ðæs naman speliend... *Amans* lufigend cymþ of ðam worde *amo*, ic lufige; ðon nymþ hé of ðam naman him ealle ða six casus, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 26–46. Sume synd ágene naman, swá swá is Eádgár, Dúnstán. Sume geméneliee, kyninc, biscop, Som. 4, 10–11. [*Goth.* namô: *Icel.* nafn: *O. Sax.* namo: *O. Frs.* noma: *O. H. Ger.* namo.] v. freó-, heáh-nama.

nam-bóc; *f. A book in which names are written, a register*:—Nombéc *albo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 1.

nam-bred, es; *n. A tablet on which names are written, a register*:—Nombred *albo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 35.

nam-cúþ; *adj. Having the name well-known, celebrated, famous, of note, of renown*:—Nabochodonossor se namcúþa cining, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 15. Ælcre namcúþre wyrte dǽl *a bit of every well-known plant*, Lchdm. i. 398, 9. Twegen sacerdas ðe ér on lífe wǽron swíðe namcúþe, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 3. Heáhfæderas namcúþe weras (*the twelve patriarchs*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 2: R. Ben. 33, 20. On ðám gemótan ðeáh rǽdlíce wurðan on namcúðan stówan *in those assemblies, though advisedly they were made in places of note*, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 18. Se rica bið namcúðre on his leóde ðonne se þearfa *the name of the rich man is better known in his country than that of the poor man*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 5. [Sodome and Gomorre, and alle þe nomecuðe buruhwes (*famous cities*), A. R. 334, 25. Cf. *Icel* nafn-kunnigr *famous.*]

namcūþlīce; *adv. By name:* — Ūre mǽþ nis ðæt wē ealle Godes gecorenan eów namcūðlice gereccan *it is not within our power to recount to you by name all God's elect*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 2. Hē gehwilce eardas namcūðlice on gemynde hæfde, i. 558, 25. [þurh him and ðurh ealle his freónd namcūðlice, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 12.]

namian; *p.* ode. I. *to name, mention the name of, mention:* — Git ðū namast Crist *dost thou still name the name of Christ?* Homl. Skt. 8, 165. Ða twā tabelan getācnodon ða twā bebodu ðe ic nū namode, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 21. On ðære ylcan byrig ðe wē ǽr namodon, 296, 32. Namedon, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 7. Ðæt ðū nānne brȳdguman nǽfre mē ne namige *that you never mention the name of any bridegroom to me*, Homl. Skt. 9, 37. Ðeáh ðe wē ðās sinderlice namian *though we mention the names of these in particular*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 23. II. *to name, appoint by name to a particular duty, nominate:* — Gif hē ne mehte, ðonne namede him man six men, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21. Beforan his witum ðe se cyng silf namode, L. Ædelst. v. 10; Th. i. 240, 6. III. *to name, give a name to:* — Hwī namode Crist Abel rihtwīsne? Boutr. Scrd. 18, 6. [*O. Frs.* nomia: *O. H. Ger.* namōn.] v. ge-namian.

nam-mǽlum; *adv. Name by name:* — Nammǽlum *nominatim, per singula nomina*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 28.

namnian; *p.* ode *To name, call by name:* — Se namnode ðone Hǽlend be his naman, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 16. [*O. Frs.* namna, nanna.] v. nemnan.

nām-rǽden[n], e; *f. Learning, erudition:* — Nāmrǽdenne *litteratura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 19. [Cf. *Icel.* nām *learning, study.*]

nān [= ne ān]; *pron.* I. as adjective, *not one, none, no*, (a) without other negatives: — Nān mǽrra man wurde ácenned, Menol. Fox 319; Men. 161. Hit is nānum men getiohhod ac is eallum monnum *it is not intended for one man, but for all men*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 15. (b) with other negatives: — Ne nān heora ān nis nā læsse ðonne eall seó þrynnys *and no one of them is less than all the Trinity*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 1. Nān heort ne onscunode nǽnne león, ne nān hara nǽnne hund, ne nān neát nyste nǽnne andan ne nǽnne ege tō ðǽrum, 35, 6; Fox 168, 9-11. Nān swylc ne cwom . . . brýd, Exon. Th. 18, 28; Cri. 290. Swā nān ōðer nā dēþ mōnaþ, Menol. Fox 392; Men. 197. Nān þing ðæs folces belyfen næs *there was nothing left of the people*, St. And. 34, 13. Næs ðæt nān þing wundor ðæt . . . *it was no wonder that*, Deut. i. 37. Ða cild ðe niton nānes þinges nān gesceád ne gōdes ne yfeles, 1, 39. Seó leáse wyrd ne mæg ðam men dōn nǽnne dem, forðam heó nis nānes lofes wyrðe, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 22-24. Ne cyning næ bisceop ne nānes hādes man *nullus rex aut episcopus, vel aliquis alius potens*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 28. Hió nǽfre tō nānum men ne becumaþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 27. Hē on nāne wīsan ne mæg forbūgan *he can in no wise avoid*, 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. Ðā ne mihton hig him nān word andswarian ne nān ne dorste hyne nān þing māre fixigean, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 46. Ne sǽdon hyt mē nāne swā sōðfeste men, Shrn. 204. 22. II. as predicate: — Forhwī ðē hātan dysige men wuldor nū ðū nāne eart (nān neart, MS. Cott.) *why do foolish men call thee glory, when thou art none*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 3. III. as substantive, (a) absolutely, *none, no man, nothing:* — Nān mihtigra ðē nis, ne nān ðīn gelíca, 33, 4; Fox 128, 11. Nān in nearowe néþan mōste, Exon. Th. 436, 12; Rä. 54, 13. Ðam wæs nān tō gedǽle, Cd. Th. 84, 20; Gen. 1400. Hē nolde nǽnne forlǽtan ðe him fylgian wolde, Hy. Grn. 10. 38. Deáþ nāne forlǽt, Met. 10, 66. (b) with partitive genitive: — Næs ǽnig engel geworden, ne ðæs miclan mægen-þrymmes nān, Exon. Th. 22, 17; Cri. 352. Him ne mæg ealdfeónda nān ātre sceþþan, 229, 2; Ph. 449. Gūþbilla nān, Beo. Th. 1610; B. 803: 1980; B. 988. Næs heora neáta nān geyfelad *jumenta eorum non sunt minorata*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Ne þearf hæleþa nān wēnan, Met. 7, 6. Hwæt wille gē cuéðan hwæs oððe hwæs gē sīen? gē habbaþ gecýðed ðæt gē ūres nānes (= ūre nānes) ne siendon *quid vos hujus vel illius dicitis, qui nullius vos esse monstratis?* Past. 32, 1; Swt. 211, 14. Nānne ne sparedon ðæs herefolces, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Nāne þinga beór ne drince *on no account let him drink beer*, Lchdm. ii. 88, 10. [*Icel.* neinn: cf. *O. Sax.* nēn: *O. H. Ger.* nein (*particle of negation*).] v. nǽnig.

nān-wiht, nān-uht. I. as subst. *nothing:* — Nānwiht *nihil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 32. Heó hire self gecýþ ðæt heó nānwuht ne biþ *she herself shews that she is nothing*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 24. Ðū wēndest ðæt ðē nānwuht unrihtlīces on becuman ne mihte, 7, 3; Fox 22, 15: 16, 3; Fox 56, 31: 38, 2; Fox 198, 6. Ðæt gecynd nyle nǽfre nānwuht wiðerweardes lǽtan gemengan, 16, 3; Fox 54, 36. Hió nānwuht elles ne lufaþ būtan ðē, 10; Fox 28, 24. Hē nānwuht ealles (*nothing at all*) næbbe ymbe tō sorgienne, 11, 1; Fox 32, 12. Hié hiora nānwuht ongiotan ne meahton, Past. Swt. 5, 12. Ðone ðe ðū nānwiht yfles on nystest, Blickl. Homl. 85, 36. Nánuht berendes, ne wīf ne niúten, ne mehton nānuht libbendes geberan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 18. Nānuht ágiefan nolde ðæs ðe hió bēna wǽron, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 35. Gē nānuht nabbaþ fæstes ne stronges, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 28. *The Northern gospels have* nǽniht (*from* nǽnig?): — Nǽniht unmæht biþ *nihil impossibile erit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 20. Tō nōwihte ↑ nānihte *ad nihilum*, 5, 13. Bibeód him ðæt nǽniht (ne ǽniht, Lind.) hiē gilǽdde on woeg *praecepit ne quid tollerent in via*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 8. Nāneht ↑ ne ōht (nāniht ↑ nōht, Rush.) *nullam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 22. II. as an adverb, *nothing, not at all, no whit:* — Hē his godcundnesse nānwiht ne gewanode *he no whit diminished his divinity*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 9. Ne gefyrenodest ðū nānwuht *thou hast done no sin*, 235, 34. v. nā-wiht.

nāpan. v. ge-nāpan *and* nīpan.

nard, es; *m. Spikenard;* nardus: — Sealfbox deórwyrþes nardes *alabastrum unguenti nardi spicati praetiosi*, Mk. Skt. 14, 3. Nardys, Lchdm. i. 184, 19. Ete nardes eár, 354, 12. Ele ðe sȳ of nardo, 246, 20. Nardes stenc, Exon. Th. 423, 28; Rä. 41, 29. [*Goth.* nardus: *O. H. Ger.* narda. *From Latin.*]

naru. v. ealdor-, feorh-, līf-naru.

nāst. v. nytan.

nasu; *f. The nose:* — Nasu *naris;* eall seó nasu *columpna;* forewerd nasu *pirula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 63-65. Gif nasu þyrel weorþ, L. Ethb. 45; Th. i. 14, 10: 48; Th. i. 14, 13. Gif man ōðerne mid fyste in naso slæhþ, 57; Th. i. 16, 17. [*Icel.* nös: *O. H. Ger.* nasa.] v. nosu.

nāt. v. nytan.

nāteshwōn; *adv. Not at all, by no means:* — *Haud, adverbium*, ðæt is on Englisc nāteshwōn, Ælfc. Gr. 59, 16; Som. 51, 25. Nāteshwōn *haud, minime, nullatenus*, 38; Som. 40, 13-15: *nequaquam*, Som. 41, 55: *nequaquam, nullo modo*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 62: *haud*, 466, 70: *minime*, 470, 24. Ne eart ðū nāteshwōn wacost burga *thou art by no means least of towns*, Homl. Th. i. 78, 14. Ne mæg ic nāteshwōn būton mynstre nihtes wunian, ii. 182, 33: 80, 16. Sume teolunga sind ðe man earfoþlice mæg oððe nāteshwōn (*hardly or not at all*) būton synnum begān, 288, 22: Homl. Skt. 7, 104. Hē ne āwyrpþ nāteshwōn his wǽpna him fram, ǽr ðam ðe ðæt gewinn wurðe geendod, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 9. Ne sculon mæssepreóstas nāteshwōn būtan ōðrum mannum mæssan syngan, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 21. v. nā-wiht.

nāðor. v. nā-hwæðer.

nāt-hwǽr; *adv. In some place unknown*, Exon. Th. 480, 8; Rä. 63, 8: 407, 14; Rä. 26, 5.

nāt-hwæt; *pron. indef. Something unknown:* — Rūwes nāthwæt *something rough, but what I know not*, Exon. Th. 479, 17; Rä. 62, 9: 436, 23; Rä. 55, 5: 499, 25; Rä. 88, 21.

nāt-hwilc; *pron. indef. Some one, I know not who:* — Hæleþa nāthwylc *some man, I know not who*, Elen. Kmbl. 146; El. 73. Hē, gumena nāthwylc, Beo. Th. 4459; B. 2233. Ðara banena byre nāthwylces *the child of one of those murderers, but I know not of which*, 4113; B. 2053: 4451; B. 2224. þurh nāthwylces . . . , Exon. Th. 12, 21; Cri. 189. Hē in nīþsele nāthwylcum wæs *in some unknown hall was he*, Beo. Th. 3031; B. 1513. (Cf. sceaða ic nāt hwylc, 554; B. 274.)

nāuht. v. nā-wiht.

nāwa [= ne āwa]; *adv. Never:* — Ðæt is swíðe strang ðam ðe ðæt nāwa ǽr þigde *it is very strong for him who never before tasted it*, Lchdm. ii. 252, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* nēo: *Goth.* ni aiw.] v. āwa.

nā-wǽrn. v. nā-hwǽrn.

nā-wiht, nō-wiht, nā-uht, nāwht, nāht, nōht. I. as subst. *with gen.* es; *n.* (a) *nothing, naught, a thing of no value, an evil thing:* — Is tō cýðanne hwelc nāwuht (nāuht, Cott. MSS.) ðes woruldgielp is *intimandum est, quam sit nulla temporalis gloria*, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 299, 6. Nāwuhtes cearu ofer ða ryhtwīsnesse *care for nothing besides righteousness*, Swt. 302, 9. Ðū hī miht tō nāwihte (*ad nihilum*) forniman, Ps. Th. 72, 16, 17: 107, 12. Spoede mīne swē swē nōwiht beforan ðē biþ *substantia mea tanquam nihil ante te est*, Ps. Surt. 38, 6. Tō nōwihte, 14, 4: 80, 15. Fore nōwihte *pro nihilo*, 55, 8. Hē nōwiht ne fremede *nec ipse aliquid profecisset*, Bd. 5, 9 tit.; S. 622, 6. Hē nōwiht elles ne dyde, 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Yfel is nāuht. Ðǽr yfel āuht wǽre, ðonne mihte hit God wyrcan. For ðý hit is nāuht, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 10-11. Heore þincþ eall nāuht (nōht, Cott. MS.) ðæt heó hæfþ, 10; Fox 28, 28. Hū ne is se anweald ðǽr nāuht? 16, 2; Fox 54, 7. Hū ne wāst ðū ðæt hit nis nāuht gecynde ne nāuht gewunelīc ðæt ǽnig widerweard þing bión gemenged wið ōðrum widerweardum *do you not know that it is not a natural or usual thing, for contraries to be mingled with other contraries*, 16, 3; Fox 54, 11. Ne eart ðū nō eallunga tō nāuhte gedōn *thou art not altogether brought to naught*, 10; Fox 30, 4. Weorðan tō nāuhte *to come to naught*, Met. 11, 87. For nāuht tō habbene *to be considered worthless*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 17. Mon ongiet mid hwelcum stæpum ðæt nāwht (nāuht, Cott. MSS.) wæs þurhtogen *quibus vestigiis nequitia sit perpetrata*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 18. Nāht *nichil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 68: *nihili*, 47, 33; *nihil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Som. 9, 13. Nāht mē wana biþ *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Spl. 22, 1. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten nāht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrencþ, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 23. Heora dýre gold ne biþ nāhte wurð wið ða foresǽdan mādmas *their precious gold will be worth nothing in comparison with the aforesaid treasures*, Glostr. Frg. 2, 29. Tō nāhte *ad nihilum*, Ps. Spl. 14, 5; Ps. Th. 59, 11. Ne ðæt tō nāhte nyt ne biþ *it is to no purpose*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 5. Hig tellaþ mīn wedd for nāht *irritum facient pactum meum*, Deut. 31, 20. For nāhtum *pro nihilo*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 15. Ungeleáfsumum nōht biþ clǽne *infidelibus*

nihil est mundum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 40. Mon nôhtes wyrþe his sâule ne dêþ ne his goldes ne his seolfres *a man does not make his soul worthy of anything, of his gold or of his silver*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 5. Næfdon heó nôht on hire, bûton dæt ân dæt heó hæfde mennisce onlicnesse, 147, 15. Ne forstent hit him nôht, ne him nôhte don mâ ne beóþ forlêtna his âgna synna, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 19. ¶ genitive used as predicate:—Ða sêlþa ðe hê êr wende dæt gesêlþa beón sceoldan, nâuhtas nêran (*were worthless*), Bt. 10. tit.; Fox xii. 6. Eówer godas ne synd nâhtes, Homl. Skt. 7, 205. (b) with a genitive:—Eallinga nâwiht mægenes hæfeþ seó êstnys *nihil omnino virtutis habet religio illa*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 3. Ic ðæs nôwiht wât, Exon. Th. 393, 5; Râ, 12, 5. Ealles nâuht *nothing at all*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 8. Nâuht elles *nothing else*, 3, 2; Fox 6, 11. Hê ne mæg ûtane nâuht âgnes habban, 27, 2; Fox 98, 8. Þes nâht yfeles ne dyde *hic nihil mali gessit*, Lk. Skt. 23, 41. Nâht elles bûton *nothing but*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 3. Nôht elles ne wunaþ, bûton ðæt ân, 101, 4. Gif wê yfles nôht gedôn habbaþ, Exon. Th. 262, 8; Jul. 329. II. as an adverb, *not*:—Hit gelamp neâht micelre tîde æfter his slæge (*non multo exacto tempore*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30. Nâht feor eâst, 2, 13; S. 517, 15: Blickl. Homl. 43, 26. Mannum ðe nâht swîðe God ne lufiaþ, 53, 18: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 27. Ic wât ðæt ðû nâht (âuht, Cott. MSS.) ne forslâwodest, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 15. Heó nôht lata ne wæs, Blickl. Homl. 163, 8. Ne þurfan gê nôht besorgian hwæt gê sprecan, 171, 18. Ne wæs hê nôht feor on oferhygd âhafen, 215, 32. Nôht longe ofer ðis, Exon. Th. 172, 15; Gû. 1144. Æfter nôht langre tîde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 10. Ic nôht ðon êr ðære ærninge blon, 5, 6; S. 619, 15. [*O. Frs.* nâ-wet: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* neô-wiht.] v. nâtes-hwôn *and following words.*

nâwiht-, nâht-fremmend, es; *m. One who does evil*:—Genere mê fram nîðe nâht-fremmendra *eripe me de operantibus iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 58, 2.

nâwiht-, nâwht-, nâuht-gîtsung, e; *f. Wicked avarice*:—Ðonne hié wilniaþ þurh ða nâwhtgîtsunga (nâuhtgîdsunga, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hié hira woruldspêda îcean *dum per avaritiae nequitiam multiplicari appetunt*, Past. 44, 10; Swt. 333, 5.

nâwiht-, nâht-lîc; *adj. Good for nothing, worthless, naughty*:—Seó hæfde nigon dohtra, nâhtlîce and fracode, Homl. Skt. 8, 11. Manna râdas syndon nâhtlîce ongeán Godes geþeaht *men's plans are of no avail against God's counsel*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 27. Ða hê geceás ðe dyselîce and nahtlîce geþuhte synt *he chose those that seemed foolish and of no account*, R. Ben. 138, 30. v. next word.

nâwiht-, nôht-lîce; *adv. Worthlessly, evilly*:—Ðætte nôhtlîce ðû dôe *ut nequiter facias*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8, 9.

nâwiht-, nâht-ness, e; *f. Worthlessness, cowardice*:—Heom seggan Brytwalana nâhtnesse (MS. E. nâhtscipe. Cf. secgan Brytta yrgþo (*segnitia*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15), Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 6.

nâwiht-, nâuht-wela, an; *m. False wealth, wealth that is not really wealth*:—Gê wênaþ ðæt eówre nâuhtwelan (nôht-, Cott. MS.) sien eówra gesêlþa, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 37.

nâwðer. v. nâ-hwæðer.

Nazareniso, Nazaresc; *adj. Of Nazareth*:—Se Nazareniscea (Nazaresca, Lind.) Hælend, Mk. Skt. 10, 47: 14, 67. Ðone Nazareniscean (Natzarenisca, Lind.) Hælend, Jn. Skt. 18, 5.

ne. I. *adv.* (a) *Not*; non, ne:—Ic ne dyde *non feci*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 13. Nis hit swâ hit nys *non, non*, 40, 23. Warna ðæt ðû ðæt ne dô *cave ne hoc facias*, 40, 9. Hwî forbeád God eów, ðæt gê ne êton of sêlcum treówe? Gen. 3, 1. Hî nyllaþ geswîcan ðæt hî ôðre men ne reáfigen, Past. 45, tit; Swt. 335, 4. Ne gæst ðû ðanone *non exies inde*, Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ne sleh ðu. Ne synga ðû. Ne stel ðû, Ex. 20, 13–15. (b) *no, nay*:—Ne secge ic eów *I tell you, Nay*, Lk. Skt. 12, 51: 13, 5. Ne secge ic nâ, 13, 3. II. *conj. Nor, neither*; ne, neque, nec:—Ne tunge ne handa oððe eágan syngion *ne lingua nec manus oculive peccent*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 47. Ne ic ne herige ne ic ne tæle *nec laudo, nec vitupero*, 45, 49. Ne ic ne dyde ne ic ne dô *neque feci, neque faciam*, 38; Som. 40, 9. Ne fare gê ne ne fyliaþ, Lk. Skt. 17, 23. Ne hig ne cweðaþ *neque dicent*, 17, 21. Ne him eác nêfre genôg ne þincþ êr hê hæbbe eall ðæt hine lyst, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 6. Suelcum ingeþonce gerîst ðæt hê for licuman tiedernesse ne for worold-bismere ânum wið ða scîre ne winne, ne hê ne sîe giétsiende ôðerra monna âhta, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 9–11. Ða ðe nôhwæðer ne ôðerra monna ne wilniaþ, ne hiora âgen nyllaþ sellan, Past. 45, tit.; Swt. 335, 1. *The word often occurs with other negatives.* v. nâ, nâ-wiht, nâ-hwæðer; *it also coalesces with many words beginning with a vowel, with* w *or with* h. v. nabban, nâgan, næs, neom, nic, nyllan, nytan; nân, nâ-, nât-, nêfre, nênig. [*Goth.* ni: *O. Sax.* ne, ni: *O. Frs.* ne: *O. H. Ger.* ni.]

nê-, neá-, neád. v. neó-, neáh-, nîd.

neádian; *p.* ode (v. nîd, VI) *To force, compel, constrain*:—Neádaþ forlêtan *cogit intermittere*, Hymn. Surt. 56, 13: 84, 17. Útlagan ûs wêpan neádiaþ *exules nos flere cogunt*, 56, 3. Se ðe ôðerne neádaþ ofer his mihte tô drincenne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 31. God hine ne neádode on mâdre healfe, ac lêt hine habban his âgene cyre, Hexam. 15; Norm. 22, 30. Ne neádige hine man tô fæstene *ne cogatur ad jejunium*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 25; Th. ii. 212, 5: L. Ælfc. C. 29; Th. ii. 352, 29. Neádede *cogeret*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 19. Neádiendum *cogenti*, 503, 39. His deópe rihtwîsnys nolde hî neádian tô nâdrum, Homl. Th. i. 112, 3. v. ge-, of-neádian, nîdan.

neádian, neódian; *p.* ode (v. nîd, IV) *To be necessary*:—On cealdum eardum neódaþ (is neód, W. F.), ðæt ðæs reáfes mâre sŷ, on hleówfæstum læs. Ðæs abbodes forsceáwung sceal beón be ðysum, hû ðæs neódige, R. Ben. 89, 6, 8.

neádigness, e; *f. Obligation*:—Neádinysse ł neóde *debitum*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 14.

neádlunga; *adv. Forcibly, against one's will*:—Manega gewilniaþ ôðres mannes wîfice and hî beóþ benæmede neádlunga hyra âgenes *many covet another man's goods, and they shall be forcibly deprived of their own*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 20. v. nîdlinga *and next two words.*

neádung, e; *f. Force* or *violence used against any one, compulsion, necessity*:—Ðeós neádung *haec vis*, Ælfc. Gl. 9, 29; Som. 11, 62. Of ðisum leahtre (gîtsung) beóþ âcennede reáflâc, stala, unmæðlic neádung, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 12. Hê nolde geniman ûs neádunge of deófles anwealde, i. 26, 30. Hine betellan swilce hê neádunge gefremode ðæt lîcn *to excuse himself, as if he committed that crime of necessity*, H. R. 105, 26. Neádunge *vim*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 70. [*Icel.* nauðung *compulsion.*] v. next word.

neádunga(-inga); *adv. Forcibly, not willingly, under compulsion, of necessity*:—Hê nolde niman mancyn neádunga of ðam deófle bûton hê hit forwyrhte *he would not have taken mankind by force from the devil, unless he had forfeited it*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 5. Ðone cniht ðe hê neádinga genam (*rapuisset*), Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 10. Hî hine neádunga mid him lædden *invitum duxerunt*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 22. Gif læweda man neádinga (*invite*) man ofsleá, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 16. Neádunga, L. M. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 266, 27. Gif hê (*man*) wære neádunga (*without power of choice, necessarily*) Gode underþeód, ðonne næfde hê nân wuldor for gôdum weorcum, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 26. Sió leáse gesêlþ tîhþ on lâst neádinga (*inevitably*) ða ðe hiere tô geþeódaþ from ðâm sôdum gesêlþum; seó wiðerweardnes full oft ealle ða ðe hiere underþeódde bióþ, neádinga getîhþ tô ðâm sôdum gesêlþum, swâ swâ mid angle fisc gefangen biþ, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 7–11. v. nîdinga *and preceding word.*

neáh; *adj.* I. *nigh, near*:—On ðam neáhgum mynstre [neáh-nunnan-mynstre] *de vicino virginum monasterio*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4 note. Neágum *proximis* (cf. *O. L. Ger.* nâan *proximum*), Germ. 399, 409. Seó ûs neárre Ægyptus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 3. Seó ûs neárre Ispania, Swt. 22, 31: 24, 9. Sîe se lâreów eallum monnum se niéhsta and eallum monnum emþrowiende on hira gesuincum *sit rector singulis compassione proximus*, Past. 16; Swt. 97, 22. Seó mægþ is seó nŷhste on sûþhalfe Humbre streámes *provincia* (*Lindissi*) *quae est prima ad meridianam Humbrae fluminis ripam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 19. Nîhsta *proxima*, Ps. Spl. 21, 10. Sió nêste hond *the nearest relative*, Chart. Th. 481, 21. Gif hwylc man wîfige on his nêhstan mâgan (*proximam cognatam*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 18; Th. ii. 188, 16. Hiera niéhstan friénd, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 1. Heora nŷhstan mâgas, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 32. II. in cpve. *later, latter*; superl. *last, latest.* v. ende-nêhst:—Se æftera ł nîerra *novissimus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 31. His ða nêrran tîde wêron wyrsan ðâm êrran *habuit posteriora pejora prioribus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 31. Cedd and Adda and Bete and Dema, se nŷhsta wæs Scyttysces cynnes, 3, 21; S. 551, 15. Ðis is Byrhtrîces nîhsta cwide (*last will*), Chart. Th. 500, 24. Oðer is se êresta apostol, oðer se nêhsta, Blickl. Homl. 171, 9. On ðæm nêhstan dæge *on the last day*, 21, 35. On ða nêhstan tîd disse worlde, on dômes dæge, 123, 32. Oþ ða nŷhstan orþuncge *until his latest breath*, L. Ælfc. E.; Th. ii. 392, 9. From Ninuse hiora êrestan cyninge oþ Sardanapolim heora nîhstan, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 8. Be ðâm neáhstan twâm is æfter tô cweþanne *de ultimis infra dicendum est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 12. Monige beóþan ða êrestu nêhstu and ða nêhstu êrestu, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 30. From ðæm nêhstum oþ ðe êrestum, 20, 8. Æt neáhstan *postremo*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 19. Æt nêhstan (Rush. nîhsto) *novissime*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 11: Blickl. Homl. 85, 1. Æt nêxtan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 23. Æt niéhstan, Cd. Th. 84, 19; Gen. 1400. Æt nîhstan, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 35. Æt nŷhstan, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 4. Æt nŷxtan, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 20; 1010; Erl. 144, 9. v. nîhsta *and next word.*

neáh, nêh *nigh, near.* I. *as adv.* (1) of place:—Ealle hire mâgas ða ðe ðêr neáh wêron, Blickl. Homl. 139, 16. Ic wât heáhburh hêr âne neáh, Cd. Th. 152, 9; Gen. 2817. Feor oððe neáh, 63, 8; Gen. 1029. Ge neáh ge feor, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 7. Ge nêh ge feor, Andr. Kmbl. 1083; An. 542. Gâ hider neár *accede huc*, Gen. 27, 21. Mid ðŷ ic ðâ wolde neár geseón *quos cum adire vellemus vicinius*, Nar. 22, 11. Swa fyr swâ nŷr, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 16. Ðêr ðêr hê niéhst rŷmet hæfde, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9. (2) of time:—Ðisses middangeardes ende (*or dat.?*) swîðe neáh is, Blickl. Homl. 107, 23. Eall ðis getimbro neáh is ðæt hî eall fŷr forniméþ and on axsan gehwyrfeþ *cuncta haec aedificia, in proximo est ut ignis absumens in cinerem convertat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 33. Nemnan ðæt ûs neáh (*lately*) geweard gecŷþed, Exon. Th. 107, 26; Gû. 64. Ðâ ic hine nêhst geseáh *when I last saw him*, Cd.

Th. 34, 12; Gen. 536. Đonan hý God nýhst eágum sẽgun, Exon. Th. 34. 1; Cri. 535. (3) of degree, *near, nearly, about*:—Heó hafaþ leáf neáh swylce mistel, Lchdm. i. 254, 12. Đa Finnas and đa Beormas sprécon neáh ân geþeóde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 34. Hié æt nihstan hæfdon ealra đara anwald đe ér nẽh heora hæfdon *in the end they had dominion over all those who before nearly had dominion over them*, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 35. Swá neáh wæs þúsend áurnen *so nearly had a thousand years passed* (*all but twenty-seven*), Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 23. Swíđe neáh đú ongeáte đæt riht, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 10. Nihtscúwan neáh ne mihton (*could not nearly*) heolstor áhýdan, Col. Th. 184, 29; Exod. 114. Hí ne notigaþ nâwẽr neáh feórþan dæles đisse eorþan *they do not use anywhere near a fourth part of the earth*, 18, 1; Fox 62, 9. Đæt gẽ dón ne mágon, ne furþum nâwẽr neáh, 18, 2; Fox 64, 6: Shrn. 196, 28: 197, 13. Ne mæg hió đeáh gescínan áhwẽrgen neáh ealla gesceafta *the sun cannot reach with its rays anywhere near all creatures*, Met. 30, 10. Ús is þearf đæt wẽ geþencen hwæt Dauid cwæþ and eác đon dón swá wẽ nýhst mẽgan *we must consider what David said, and besides that act as nearly as we can accordingly*, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 38. II. *as prep. with dat.* (1) of place:—Neáh helle *secus infernum*, Ps. Spl. 140, 9. Neáh [Lind. Rush. nẽh] đam tûne *juxta praedium*, Jn. Skt. 4, 5. Seó flóweþ neáh đære ceastre wealle, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 5. Him wæs engel neáh, Exon. Th. 112, 14; Gû. 143. Đæt nân ne sẽte hiere x mîlum neáh *that no one should settle within ten miles of it* (*Carthage*), Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 22. Tó đæm tûne nẽh Oliuetes dûne, Blickl. Homl. 69, 33. Gang mẽ neár hider *come hither nearer to me*, 179, 30. Seó Ægyptus đe ûs neár is, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 16. Swá hẽ biþ đære sunnan neár swá biþ hire fyrr *whether it* (*the moon*) *is nearer to the sun or farther from it*, Shrn. 64, 32. Swá neár ende áyssere worulde swá mâre ehtnys đæs deófles *the nearer to the end of the world, the greater the devil's persecution*, Homl. Th. ii. 370, 15. Ne biþ hió merestreáme đẽ neár đe on midne dæg, Met. 28, 37. Đá se swég mẽ nýr wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 31. Swá swá sió nafu fẽrþ nẽhst (Cott. MS. neáhst) đære eaxe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 1. Sceall beón se læsta dæl nýhst đæm tûne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 33. (2) of time:—Ne dûre forþfóre swá neáh is *neque mori adhuc habes*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37, 32: 3, 8; S. 531, 36. Đære týde is neáh, đæt Godes cyrce hafaþ sybbe on eorþan, Shrn. 154, 33. Biþ nẽh đæm seofoþan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 95, 11. Hié wẽndon đæt hit neár worulde endunge wǽre đonne hit wǽre, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 6. (3) of manner:—Ic dó neáh đam đe đú cwéde *juxta verbum tuum faciam*, Ex. 8, 10. Neáh (*juxta*) eallon đám þingum, đe Drihten bebeád, Num. 1, 54: 8, 20. Neáh andefene *prope modum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 73. Ágnung biþ nẽr đam đe hæfþ đonne đam đe æfter sprecþ *possession is nine points of the law*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Ús sylfe gerihtlécan swá neáh swá wẽ nýhst mágon đam rihte *to direct ourselves as much according to right as we possibly can*, Chart. Th. 615, 24. [*Goth.* nẽhw; *adv.*; *cpve.* nẽhwis: *Icel.* nâ- (*in cpds.*); nær; *adv.* (*pos. and cpve.*): *O. Sax.* nâh; *adv. prep. with dat.*; *cpve.* nâhor: *O. Frs.* nî, nei; *adv.*: *O. H. Ger.* nâh; *adv. prep. with dat.*; nâh; *adj. contiguus, vicinus.*] v. efen- (emn-), un-neáh, *the preceding word, the cpds. with* neáh-, *and* neáwung.

-neah. v. be-, ge-neah.

neáh-bûend, es; *m. A near-dweller, a neighbour*: — Ic eom neáhbûendum nyt, Exon. Th. 407, 8; Rä. 26, 2.

neáh-bûr. v. neáh-gebûr.

neáh-dûn, e; *f. A neighbouring hill*: — Of đẽm neáhdûnum and scrafum *ex vicinis montium speluncis*, Nar. 14, 6.

neáh-eá; *f. A neighbouring river*: — Hié of đẽm neáhêum and merum đa hronfiscas up tugon and đa étun, Nar. 22, 9.

neáh-eáland, es; *n. A neighbouring island*: — On áysum neáheálande đæt is nemned Ulcani, Shrn. 86, 1.

neáh-freónd, es; *m. A near friend* or *relation*:—Đér wæs mycel menigo manna gegaderod his mâga and eác ódra his nẽhfreónda, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 22. [*Icel.* nâ-frændi *a near kinsman.*]

neáh-, nẽh-gebûr, nẽhche-, nẽhhe-, nẽche-, nẽhe-bûr, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhgebûr *adfinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 68: *convical*, 135, 56. Mîne frýnd and mîne mâgas and mîne neáhgebûras *amici mei, et proximi mei*, Ps. Th. 37, 11. His neáhgebûras (nẽhebûras, Lind.: nẽhgibûras, Rush.) *vicini*, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Hyre nẽhchebûras (nẽhhebûras, MS. A.: nẽhebûras, Lind.: nẽhgibûras, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 58, 65. Nẽhhebûras, 14, 12: 15, 6. Neapolite đa heora nẽhgebûras, Blickl. Homl. 201, 19. Nẽchebûrena gefeoht *intestinum bellum*. Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 16. V. men his neáhgebûra (nẽhbûra), L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. On his nẽhebûra gewitnesse, v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 3. Se đe æfter énegum ceápe rîde, cýþe his neáhgebûrum ymbe hwæt hẽ ríde, L. Edg. S. 7; Th. i. 274, 20: Ps. Th. 30, 13. Ne lađa đú đîne welegan neáhgebûras, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* nâ-búi *a neighbour.*] v. next two words.

neáh-gebýrild, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhebýrildas *vicinas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 9. v. next word.

neáh-gebýren, e; *f. A neighbour*:—Heó clypaþ hyre frýnd and nẽhhebýryna (-byrna, MS. A.) *convocans amicas et vicinas*, Lk. Skt. 15, 9. v. neáh-gebûr.

neáh-gehûsa, an; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhgehûsum mînum *vicinis meis*, Ps. Surt. 30, 12: 78, 4, 12: 79, 7.

neahhige; *adv. Abundantly, frequently*, Ps. Th. 138, 9. v. geneahhie.

neáh-, neá-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte, -lǽcte *To draw nigh, approach*:—Đis sýr mẽ swíđe neálǽceþ *ignis mihi adpropinquat*, Bd. 3, 19: S. 548, 24: Exon. Th. 164, 4; Gû. 1006. Deáþ neálǽcte, 170, 16; Gû. 1112. Hẽ neálǽhte *accessit*, Gen. 27, 27. On đære tíde đe neálǽhte niđđa bearnum, Cd. Th. 77, 32; Gen. 1284: Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hí neáhlǽhton tó đære ceastre *adpropinquantes civitati*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 21. Hí đam mynstre neálǽctan, 4, 25; S. 600, 28. Tó him neálǽcan, 4, 3; S. 567, 43. v. ge-, tó-neáhlǽcan.

neáh-, neá-lǽcung, e; *f. A drawing nigh, approach*:—Đá đá hẽ gefrẽdde his deáþes neálǽcunge *when he was sensible of the approach of his death*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 8. Hý sylfe fram manna gesyhþe áscyriende đara manna neálǽcynge ná underfóþ *cutting themselves off from the sight of men they do not admit the approach of man*, R. Ben. 135, 1. v. ge-neálǽcing.

neáh-lîc; *adj. Near*:—Unrótnysse neáhlîce *tribulatio proxima*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 12. [*Icel.* nâ-ligr *near, close at hand.*] v. next word.

neáh-, neá-lîce; *adv. Nearly, about*:—Hié neálîce swá fela (*tot pene*) þearfena ofsleáþ swá hié íđelice mid hiera ælmessan gehelþan meahton, Past. 45, 1; Swt. 335, 15. Hý blówaþ đonne neálîce (*just about when*) ódre wyrta scrincaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. [*Icel.* nâ-liga *nearly, almost*: *O. H. Ger.* nâh-lîcho *ferme.*] v. ge-nẽhlîce.

neáh-, neá-, nẽh-mǽg, es; *m. A near kinsman*:—His gebróđru and his neámágas *fratres ejus omnisque cognatio illa*, Ex. 1, 6. Neáhmâga *adfinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 8. His nẽhmâga sum and his worldfreóndra, Blickl. Homl. 113, 9. Se man leóf his nẽhmâgum and his worldfreóndum, 111, 27. Wîfe and cildan and nẽhmâgon (MS. B. neáhmâgum), L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. [*Icel.* nâ-mâgr *a near kinsman by marriage.*]

neáh-mǽgþ, e; *f. A neighbouring province* (v. mǽgþ, IV. c):—On đa neáhmǽgþe *in proximam provinciam*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 23. Đæra neáhmǽgþa *finitimarum provinciarum*, 3, 24; S. 557, 15.

neáh-, nẽh-mann, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Him se gesíþ eác fultumade and ealle đa neáhmienn *juvante etiam comite ac vicinis omnibus*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 14. Đa nẽhmen *vicini*, 1, 33; S. 499, 10. Úrum neáhmannum *vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 79, 6: Shrn. 73, 35.

neáh-munt, es; *m. A neighbouring mountain*:—Of đæm neáhmunte (*ex vicino monte*) wealleþ wæter, Nar. 31, 7.

neáhness, e; *f. Nearness, neighbourhood*:—Hwylc tóweard yfel đú đẽ on neáhnysse forhtast *quae ventura tibi in proximo mala formidas*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. On nẽhnesse his cytan *in vicinia cellae illius*, 5, 12; S. 630, 42.

neáh-nunnan-mynster. v. neáh, I.

-neáhsen. v. ge-neáhsen.

neáh-sibb, e; *f. Relationship*: — Nẽhsibbe *propinquitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 36.

neáh-sibb; *adj. Related*:—Wẽ lǽraþ đæt énig cristen man éfre ne gewîfie on his mǽges lâfe đe swá neáhsib (neáh sib, Th.) wǽre, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Nân man ne wîfige on neáhsibban (neáh sibban, Th.) nẽr (m', Th.) đonne widûtan đam .iiii. cneówe *let no one take a wife among his relations nearer of kin than beyond the fourth degree*, L. N. P. L. 61; Th. ii. 300, 14.

neáhsta *a neighbour.* v. nîhsta.

neáh-stów, e; *f.* I. *a neighbouring place*:—Ealle đa neáhstówa đér ymbûtan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22. II. *neighbourhood*:—On đære circean ođđe on hire neáhstówe, Shrn. 81, 24.

neaht. v. niht.

neáh-þeód, e; *f. A neighbouring people*:—Europe ne Asia ne ealle đa neáhþeóda, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 28. Ægđer ge hié self wẽndon ge ealle đa neáhþeóda đæt hié ofer hié ealle mehte anwald habban, 3, 1; Swt. 96, 6.

neáh-tîd, e; *f. A time close at hand*:—Đæt heó tó đon đider com đæt heó hire sẽde đa neáhtîde hire geleórnesse *quod ipsa ei tempus suae transmigrationis in proximum nunciare venisset*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 33.

neáh-tûn, es; *m. A neighbouring town*:—Sum eald man wæs in đam nẽhtûne đẽr ic wæs đæs nama wæs Malchus *there was an old man in the town near where I was, whose name was Malchus*, Shrn. 36, 6.

neáh-wæter, es; *n. A piece of water that is near*:—Wẽ gewícodon be đẽm neáhwætrum, Nar. 22, 24.

neáh-west, -wist, e; *f.*: es; *m.* I. *nearness, neighbourhood*:—Hẽ ne dorste his neáwiste geneálǽcan *he dare not come into his neighbourhood*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 21. Ungewuniendlîc for đære sunnan neáweste *uninhabitable on account of the nearness of the sun*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. On đære neáwiste næs nân wæterscipe, Jud. 15, 18. In đara neáwiste *in quorum vicinia*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 28. Hig on neáwiste (*in vicino*) eardodon, Jos. 9, 16: Elen. Kmbl. 133; El. 67. Wæs đær on neáweste (*in proximo*) hûs, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 27: Blickl. Homl. 197, 20: Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 13. Đá wícode se cyng on neáweste đare byrig, 896; Erl. 94, 5. Swá feala earmra manna swá on đæs rícan

neáweste ſwéttaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 5. Đa ðe on hire neáwiste liſgeaþ, 43, 2. Ne [mágon] hūſe ðínum on neáweste náhwǽr sceþþan *flagella non appropiabunt tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Th. 90, 10. Ealle ða wǽpnedmen ðe him on neáweste wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 2. Ealle ða rícu ðe him under beóþ oððe on neáweste, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Tó ðæs rices neáwiste belimpeþ seó stów *ad cujus vicina pertinet locus ille*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 22. II. *the being with another, presence, society, fellowship*:—Hwæt is betere ðonne ðæs cyninges folgaþ and his neáwest (cf. ðæs cyninges geſérrǽden, l. 2) *what is better than to serve and be with the king?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 7. Hwelc is ánigum men máre daru ðonne hē hæbbe on his geſérrǽdenne and on his néweste feónd on freóndes anlícnesse, 29, 2; Fox 106, 14. Þincþ his neáwist (*the presence of the dead body*) lǽþlíco and unfæger, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Ne cume hē ná on ðæs cyninges neáwiste (ansýne, MS. H.), L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 3. Se sacerd dēmde ðæt hē sceolde beón ásċyred fram manna neáwiste *the priest judged that he* (*the leper*) *should be separated from the society of men*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 25. Hē férde tó folces neáwiste and bodade, 352, 11. From alre nēweste geleáfulra sýn heó ásceádene, Chart. Th. 29, 19. Mid ðý ic wæs him on neáwiste, hē ðus wæs sprecende, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 23. Forlét mec englas geniman on ðínne neáwest (*into thy presence*), Exon. Th. 455, 13; Hy. 4, 49. Ic forboden élcon biscepe and mæsseprēoste ðæt hig nánes wífmannes neáweste mid him næbbon (*ne mulieris alicujus societatem secum habeant*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 198, 8. Wē láraþ ðæt ánig preóst ne lufige wífmanna neáwiste, L. Edg. c. 60; Th. ii. 256, 21. Hí wífes neáwiste forléton, L. Ælfc. C. 1; Th. ii. 342, 14: Homl. Skt. 10, 204. Libia and Agrippina wurdon swá gelýfede ðæt hí forbugon heora wera neáwiste, Homl. Th. i. 374, 33. Ne can ðara ideas ówðer þurh gebedscipe beorna neáwist, Cd. Th. 148, 36; Gen. 2467. [*Laym.* ne-, neo-weste (-uste): *Icel.* nā-vist *presence*: *O. H. Ger.* náh-wist *praesentia*.]

nealles, nalles, nallæs, nallas, nales, nalæs, nalas; *adv. Not, not at all*:—(a) in the second clause of a sentence. Ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan, nealles ðé *I ascribe the honour to the maker, not to thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19 note. Swá sceal mǽg dón, nealles inwitnet ódrum bregdan, Beo. Th. 4340; B. 2167: 4365; B. 2179. Hē spræc þurh feóndscipe, nalles hē hié freme lǽrde, Cd. Th. 38, 22; Gen. 610: 14, 2; Gen. 212. Hēt hine ðære sweartan helle grundes gýman, nalles wið God winnan, 22, 26; Gen. 346. Nallæs, Soul Kmbl. 206; Seel. Verc. 104. Hwæðere him on ferhþe greów breóstherd blódreów, nallas beágas geaf, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719: 3503; B. 1749. Ic feówer men geseó tó sóðe, nales mē selfa [sefa?] leógeþ, Cd. Th. 242, 9; Dan. 416. Ðǽr heó brynewelme bídan sceolden, nales swegles leóht habban, 266, 27; Sat. 28. Waraþ hine wræclást, nales wunden gold; ferþloca freórig, nalæs foldan bléd, Exon. Th. 288, 16–19. Ðis ic cweþe æfter forgifenysse nalæs æfter bebode *hoc autem dico secundum indulgentiam, non secundum imperium*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 45. Hí áwendan áweg, nalæs wel dydan, Ps. Th. 77, 57: Andr. Kmbl. 92; An. 46. Ðū eart geong, nalas wintrum fród, 1012; An. 506: Beo. Th. 2991; B. 1493: Blickl. Homl. 207, 17. (b) in the first clause:—Nealles him handgesteallan ymbe gestódon, ac hý on holt bugon, Beo. Th. 5185; B. 2596: 4296; B. 2145: 4446; B. 2222. Nealles ... hwæðre, 5738; B. 2873. Heó nalles on goldes wlite ne scíneþ, ac on sundorweorþunge heó gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 8: Cd. Th. 173, 19; Gen. 2863: 249, 14; Dan. 530. Nales, Exon. Th. 60, 1; Cri. 963: 111, 3; Gū. 121. Nalæs ... ðágyt, Beo. Th. 85; B. 43. Nalas ... ah, Blickl. Homl. 121, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 3180; An. 1593. Nales ðæt án ðæt ... ac eác swelce *not only ... but also*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27: 1, 7; Swt. 40, 4. Nalæs ðæt án ðæt ... ac swylce eác, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 4: 1, 14; S. 482, 24: 4, 29; S. 608, 17. Nalæs ðæt án ... ac eác, 2, 12; S. 514, 8. Écan gesélþa sóhtan nallas þurh ðæt án ðæt hí wilnodon ðæs líchomlícan deáþes, ac eác manegra sárlícra wíta hié gewilnodon, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3. (c) with an adjective or adverb:—Nealles swéslíce, Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Nalles hólinga, 2156; B. 1076. Nalles hneáwlíce, Cd. Th. 108, 20; Gen. 1809. Nales feám síðum, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818. Nales hólunge, Cd. Th. 61, 14; Gen. 997. Nales swá wíde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 55. Nales [nalles, 60, 69] ungeráde *non dissona*, 86, 12. Monge, nales feá, Exon. Th. 72, 11; Cri. 1171. Nalæs æfter myclum fæce *non multo post*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 33. Nalæs æfter mycelre tíde, 4, 23; S. 593, 24. Oft, nalæs seldan, Ps. Th. 74, 4.

neán; *adv.* I. *from near*:—Neán and feorran *from near and far*, Cd. Th. 14, 28; Gen. 225. Feorran oððe neán, 64, 8; Gen. 1047. Somnaþ súþan and norþan, éastan and westan, faraþ feorran and neán, Exon. Th. 220, 26; Ph. 326: Beo. Th. 1683; B. 839. Ic eów wísige ðæt gē genóge neón sceáwiaþ beágas *I will guide you so that from near ye may gaze on rings in abundance*, Beo. Th. 6200; B. 3104. II. *near, close at hand*:—Gíf ðū Grendles dearst neán bídan *if thou durst here await Grendel*, 1061; B. 528. Wæs ðæs wyrmes wíg wíde gesýne, neán and feorran, 4624; B 2317. Hí ðære eaxe útan ymbhwerfaþ, ðone norþende neán ymbcerraþ (cf. hí sint swá neáh ðam norþende ðære eaxe, Fox 214, 20), Met. 28, 14. III. *nearly, about*:—Neán twelfwintre *fere annorum duodecim*, Lk. Skt. 8, 42. Ða wæs geworden æfter ðam wordum neán (MS. f. neáh) eahta ðagas, 9, 28. Ða wæs neán seó syxte tíd *erat autem fere hora sexta*; 23, 44. Wē ðæs hereweorces neán myndgiaþ *we bear that warlike deed in mind, nearly as it happened, have an accurate remembrance of it*, Elen. Kmbl. 1311; El. 657. v. for-neán.

neap *a cup*, Lchdm. i. 374, 23. v. hnæpf.

Neapolite; *pl. The Neapolitans*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 19.

neár; neara, nearo. v. neáh; nearu.

nearu; *adj.* I. *narrow, strait, confined, not spacious*:—Neara scræf *gurgustulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 29. Neare pyt *puteus angustus*, Kent. Gl. 901. Gangaþ inn þurh ðæt nearwe (MS. B. nearuwe: Lind. nearuo: Rush. naarwe) geat ... Eálá hū neara (MS. A. nearu: Lind. naruu: Rush. naru) is ðæt geat *intrate per angustam portam ... Quam angusta porta*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13–14: Lk. Skt. 13, 24. Se sē ðe ségðer is ge nearo ge hreóh, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 12. Alexander him ðæt ondréd for ðære nearwan stówe ðæt hē ðá on wæs *timens angustias quibus inerat locorum*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 25. In án nearo fæsten ungeféredra móra *in angustias inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. Nearo wíc *mansionem angustam*, 4, 28; S. 605, 23. Tóbrǽdan ofer ða nearwan eorþan (cf. ofer ðás nearowan eorþan sceátas, Met. 10, 16), Bt. 19; Fox 68, 25. Binnon nearwum gemǽrum *intra fines angustiores*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 9. Nearewum *artis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 67. Mid ða nearwan *arta*, 5, 57. Ofereode stíge nearwe, enge ánpaðas, Beo. Th. 2823; B. 1409. II. *narrow, limited, poor, restricted*:—Hū ne ongite gē hū neara (Cott. MS. nearo) se eówer hlísa beón wile, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. Swíðe nearewe (Cott. MS. nearwa) sent and swíðe heánlíce ða menniscan gesélþa, 11, 1; Fox 30, 25. Hēt hié from hweorfan neorxna wange on nearore líf, Cd. Th. 58, 11; Gen. 944. III. *strait, oppressive, causing anxiety* (of that which restricts free action of body or mind):—Nýd byþ nearu on breóste niðra bearnum *need straitens the breast of man*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8; Rún. 10. Nearo nihtwaco *the anxious night watch*, Exon. Th. 306, 13. In hæft under nearone clom (*under confining fetter*), Exon. Th. 138, 2; Gū. 570. Ðone nearwan níþ onfón, Cd. Th. 43, 27; Gen. 697: 304, 22; Sat. 634. Of ðǽm nearwum bendum, Homl. Skt. 3, 197: Exon. Th. 435, 6; Rä. 53, 3. Under nearwum clommum, 134, 22; Gū. 511. Hié wilnodan ðæt hē hié of ðǽm nearwan þeóstrum álésde, Blickl. Homl. 103, 13. IV. *oppressed, not having free action*:—Wið nearwre sworetunge *for difficult breathing*, Lchdm. i. 340, 11. Hym beóþ on hyra brósten nearuwe (*people with asthma*), iii. 116, 23. V. *strict, severe*:—Ðæt hié ne þyrfen bión gesewene æt ðæm nearwan dóme *ut a districta judice videri non debeant*, Past. 53, 2; Swt. 413, 16. [*O. Sax.* naru.]

nearu, we; nearu (o); *indecl. f.* I. *confinement, durance, prison*:—Hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan mósten, of enge ūt éhta lǽdan (*when they might come out of the ark*), Cd. Th. 86; Gen. 1433. Hió bebeád ðæt hine man of nearwe and of nýdcleofan, fram ðam engan hofe forléte, Elen. Kmbl. 1418; El. 711. Næglas of nearwe scínende *the nails shining from the hole where they had been hidden*, 2227; El. 1115. Neb wæs mín on nearwe *my face was in confinement*, Exon. Th. 392, 1; Rä. 11, 1. Siddan mē nioþan upweardne on nearo fégde *afterwards fixed me upside down in durance*, 479, 12; Rä. 62, 6: 480, 8; Rä. 63, 8. II. *a strait, difficulty*:—On nearwe *in a strait*, Elen. Kmbl. 2203; El. 1103. Nearwe genýddon on norþwegas wiston him be súþan Sigelwara land *the difficulties of the situation forced them to the north for they knew that to the south of them lay the land of the Ethiopians*, Cd. Th. 181, 29; Exon. 68. Nearu, nearo þrowian *to be in straits*, Andr. Kmbl. 828; An. 414: Beo. Th. 5182; B. 2594. Hē ér fela nearo nēþende níða gedígde *from many straits and strifes had he come safely*, 4689; B. 2350. Hine of nearwum ūt forlét, Vald. 2, 8. In nearowe nēþan *to venture into difficulties*, Exon. Th. 436, 12; Rä. 54, 13.

nearu-bregd, es; *n. A wile* or *trick that brings others into straits* (v. *preceding word and* nearu, III):—Nēþde ic nearobregdum, ðǽr ic Neron biswíc, ðæt hē ácwellan hēt Cristes þegnas, Exon. Th. 260, 24; Jul. 302.

nearu-creft, es; *m. An art that confines* or *imprisons* (?):—Beorh wunode on wonge nearocræftum fæst ðǽr on innan bær eorl gestreóna ... feá worda cwæþ: Hold ðū nú hrúse eorla éhte *the mound stood on the plain firm in its prisoning powers* (*able to keep in durance the treasure entrusted to it*); *therein bore the earl treasures ... few words he spake: Hold thou now, earth, the possessions of earls*, Beo. Th. 4475–4488; B. 2241–2248. v. nearu; *f.* I.

nearu-fáh; *adj. Disastrously hostile, bearing enmity the result of which is to reduce others to straits*:—Wæs ðæs wyrmes wíg wíde gesýne, nearofáges níð, hū se gúþsceaþa Geáta leóde hatode and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4623; B. 2317.

nearu-grǽp, e; *f. A close grasp*:—Án wiht is ... hreóh and rēþe hafaþ ryne strongne ... and be grunde faraþ ... neól is nearogrǽp, Exon. Th. 491, 28; Rä. 81, 6. v. grǽp.

nearu-líc; *adj. Oppressive, distressing, grievous*:—Feala mē se Hǽlend hearma gefremede, níða nearolícra, Elen. Kmbl. 1822; El. 913. v. next word.

nearulíce; *adv.* I. *narrowly, within narrow limits, briefly*:—

Nearolice *strictim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 60. Ys seó foresǽde bōc (*Genesis*) on manegum stōwum swīðe nearolice gesett (*is a mere narrative of events*), and ðeáh swīðe deóplice on ðam gāstlicum andgite, Ælfc. Gen. Thor. 4, 3. II. *oppressively, grievously*:—Ða ðe nearwlicast cūðan swician *those who knew how to cheat in most oppressive manner*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 24. III. *narrowly, exactly, strictly*:—Manegu dīglu þing sindon nearolice (*subtiliter*) tō smeáganne *many secret things are to be narrowly examined*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 13. Swā swýðe nearwelice hē hit lētt ūt āspyrian (*of the enquiry which was made when Doomsday Book was compiled*), Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 34. [He nule nout so neruhliche demen ase ȝe siggeð, A. R. 334, 14.]

nearuness, e; *f.* I. *a strait*:—Mid longre nearonesse be eástan Constantinopolim ligeþ *juxta Constantinopolim longae mittuntur angustiae*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 21. II. *oppression, distress* (of body):—Nearones breósta *oppression of the chest*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 27. Ðæt (*asthma*) ys nearunyss . . . and breóst byþ innen mid micle nearnysse, iii. 116, 23–26. III. *distress* (of mind), *anxiety, tribulation, trouble, grief*:—Hēr is seó lǣnlice winsumnes ac ðēr is seó syngale nearones *in this world is the transient delight, in the next is the perpetual distress*, L. E. I. introd.; Th. ii. 394, 8. Hū ne witon wē ðæt nān nearewnes ne nān unrōtnes nis nān gesēlþ *nam non esse anxiam, tristemque beatitudinem quid attinet dicere?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 20. Hē on swā micelre nearanesse becom *he fell into so great trouble* (*was imprisoned*), 1; Fox 2, 27. Swā hwā swā ða flǣsclican unþeáwas forlǣtan wile hē sceal geþolian micele nearanesse *corporis voluptatum appetentia plena est anxietatis*, 31, 1; Fox 110, 26. Seó hreówsung ne beoþ nā būtan sorge and būton nearonesse, Fox 110, 29. On swā micelre mōdes unrēto and nearonisse *anxietate*, Nar. 30, 24. Nearonessa *angustia*, Ps. Th. 118, 143. On mīnum earfoþum and nearonessum *in tribulatione*, 4, 1. Of nearonessum heora *de necessitatibus eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 6. Nearonessum mōdes *mentis angoribus*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 33 note.

nearu-nīd, -nēd, e; *f. Sore need, grievous trouble*:—Ða menigo ðe ðē mid wuniaþ on nearonēdum [*or* (?) on nearo nēdum *in confinement by force*], Andr. Kmbl. 203; An. 102. From naronēðe *de angusta* (as if *angustia*?), Lk. Skt. p. 8, 6.

nearu-searu, we; *f. A wile that causes restraint* or *confinement* (?):—Hýdde wēron þurh nearusearwe nægles on eorþan (*of the nails in the cross that had been buried*), Elen. Kembl. 2215; El. 1109.

nearu-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Oppressive care, grievous trouble*:—Nearu-sorge dreáh, Elen. Kmbl. 2520; El. 1261.

nearu-þanc, es; *m. Illiberal thought, wickedness*:—Feóndlícra nearaþanca *spiritalium nequitiarum*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 61. Syle heom æfter nearuþancum (nearoþancnysse, Ps. Lamb. 27, 4), wiðmētednyssa heora *da illis secundum nequitiam adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 27, 5.

nearu-þancness. v. preceding word.

nearu-þearf, e; *f. Pressing need*:—Ic on ýðum slōg niceras nihtes, nearoþearfe dreáh, Beo. Th. 849; B. 422: Exon. Th. 5, 14; Cri. 69.

nearu-wrenc, es; *m. A trick* or *wile that causes anxiety* or *trouble*, Exon. Th. 316, 5; Mōd. 44.

nearwe; *adv.* I. *straitly, strictly, closely*:—Nearwe gebunden *straitly bound*, Exon. Th. 463, 2; Hö. 64. Hyne sār hafaþ nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1957; B. 976: Elen. Kembl. 2550; El. 1276: Met. 21, 5. II. *narrowly, strictly, exactly* (of enquiry):—Þeódcwēn ongan georne sēcan nearwe, tō hwan hió ða næglas gedōn meahte, Elen. Kmbl. 2313; El. 1158: 2476; El. 1240. III. *oppressively, forcibly*:—Ðonne hiue æt niðhstan nearwe stilleþ G, Salm. Kmbl. 268; Sal. 133. Nearwe gebēged, Cd. Th. 292, 26; Sat. 446. IV. *anxiously, in a manner causing trouble*:—Hyge gnornende nihtes nearwe *the mind mourning in anguish at night*, Exon. Th. 174, 25; Gū. 1183. Ferþ gebysgad, nearwe genēged, 162, 35; Gū. 986. Ðā heó nearwe beswīc yldran ūsse *when the serpent deceived our first parents to their hurt*, 226, 30; Ph. 413: Frag. Kmbl. 51; Leás. 27.

nearwe-līce. v. nearu-līce.

nearwian; *p.* ode. I. *to make narrow, straiten, compress*:—Se ðe mec nearwaþ, Exon. Th. 407, 25; Rä. 26, 10. II. *to become narrow, contracted*:—Sefa nearwode (*of Noah when drunk*), Cd. Th. 94, 32; Gen. 1570. Sinc searwade, sib nearwade, Exon. Th. 353, 63; Reim. 37. v. ge-nearwian, nirwan.

neát, es; *n. A neat, an ox* or *a cow, cattle, beast, animal*:—Gif neát mon gewundige, weorpe ðæt neát tō honda oððe foreþingie, L. Alf. pol. 24; Th. i. 78, 9. Nān neát nyste nǣnne andan tō ðōrum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. Ne ligeþ hē callinga on ðære eorþan sūa ða creópendan wuhta, ac biþ hwæthwugu upāhæfen sūa ðæt neát from eorþan, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 1. Fugel oððe fisc on sǣ oððe eorþan neát, feldgongende feoh būtan snyttro, Exon. Th. 371, 23; Seel. 80. Foldan neát, Salm. Kmbl. 436; Sal. 218. Ic eom anlīc ānum neáte *ut jumentum factus sum*, Ps. Th. 72, 18. Sealde heora neát (*jumenta*) hæglum, 77, 48. Deór and neát *bestiae et universa pecora*, 148, 10. Ða dumban neát, Andr. Kmbl. 134; An. 67. Tō neáta scypene *ad stabula jumentorum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Nǣnig mann scypene his neátum ne timbreþ, 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Ðām monnum ðe beóþ neátum gelīce, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 3 note: 41, 5; Fox 254, 5. [*O. Frs.* nāt: *Icel.* naut *cattle*; *onon*: *O. H. Ger.* nōz *jumentum*.] v. steg-neát.

Neátan-leáh (?) *Netley*, Chr. 508; Erl. 14, 18.

neáten, neá-west. v. nīten, neáh-west.

neáwung, e; *f. Nearness, coming near*:—In neáwung sīe sumer *in proximo sit aestas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28.

nebb, es; *n.* I. *a neb* (dialect.), *nib, a beak, a beak-shaped thing*:—Neb *rostrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 25. Ðæt nebb (*of the Phœnix*) līxeþ swā glæs oððe gim, Exon. Th. 218, 24; Ph. 299. Neb (*of a ship*), 392, 1; Rä. 11, 1. Neb (*of a plough*), 403, 1; Rä. 22, 1. Nebb (*of a rake*), 416, 23; Rä. 35, 3. Neb (*of a musical instrument*), 413, 16; Rä. 32, 6. Ic (*a key*) bregde nebbe, 498, 6; Rä. 87, 8. Ic (*a helm*) hæbbe heard nebb, 489, 29; Rä. 79, 1. II. *a nose, the gristle of the nose*:—Neb *internasum* (cf. nose gristle *internasus*, 43, 20), Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 50. Gif mon ðōrum ðæt neb (nebb, MSS. B. H.: næb, MS. G.) of āsleá, gebēte him mid. lx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 48; Th. i. 94, 8. III. *the face, countenance*:—Neb *facies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 51: *vultus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 6. Hys nebb (*facies*) wæs mid swātlīne gebunden, Jn. Skt. 11, 44. Neb, Met. 31, 23. Be blēdrum ðe on mannes nebbe sittaþ . . . smyre ðæt neb mid, Lchdm. i. 86, 5–8. Mid ðam wlitegostan nebbe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 14. Ðonne wē wendaþ ūre neb tō eástdǽle, 262, 10: ii. 102, 16. Heó helode hire nebb (*vultum*), Gen. 38, 15: Ex. 3, 6. Spēte ðæt wīf on his nebb (*faciem*), Deut. 25, 9: Num. 12, 14. Ðā forceáw hē his āgene tungan and wearp hine on ðæt neb foran (*in os tyranni abjecit*), Bt. 16, 2; Bt. 52, 25. Hý habbaþ twā neb on ānum heáfde *duas in uno habentes capite facies*, Nar. 35, 24. [*Icel.* nef (*gen. pl.* nefja) *the nose*; *the beak of a bird*.]

nebbian; *p.* ode *To turn the face towards anyone* (?), *to retort upon anyone* (?):—Se rīca besihþ on his pællenum gyrlum, and cwyþ: 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mīn gelica.' Ac se apostol Paulus hine nebbaþ mid ðisum wordum (*retorts upon him, meets him, with these words*): 'Ne brohte wē nān þing tō ðisum middangeardе, ne wē nān þing heonon mid ūs lǣdan ne māgon, Homl. Th. i. 256, 7–12.

neb-corn, es; *n. A pimple on the face*:—Gif nebcorn on wīfmannes nebbe weaxan . . . hit āfeormaþ of ealle ða nebcorn, Lchdm. i. 118, 22–25.

neb-gebræc, es; *n. A defluxion from the head, mucus of the nose*:—Nebgebræc *coriza* (= κορύζα), Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 28: ii. 135, 77.

Nebrond, es; *m. Nimrod*:—Freónd Nebrondes, Salm. Kmbl. 426; Sal. 213. v. Nefrod.

nebwlāt-ful; *adj. Bold, impudent, shameless*:—Nebwlātful, scamleás *frontosa*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 78. v. *next word and* wlātian.

neb-wlātung, e; *f. Boldness, impudence*; frontositas, Lye (from a vocabulary in the Cotton library). v. preceding word.

neb-wlatung, e; *f. Dejection*; vultus demissio, Lye.

neb-wlītu, e; *f. The form of the face, the face, countenance*:—Heora nebwlitu sceán swā swā sunne, Homl. Th. ii. 426, 10. Ic ne mæg on his nebwlite beseón, Homl. Skt. 7, 104. Hī gesāwon his nebwlite swylce sumes engles ansýne. Homl. Th. i. 46, 5. Sege ūs his nebwlite *describe his face to us*, 456, 15. Ne behealde gē heora nebwlite, ii. 404, 28.

nēchebúr, necte-gale, nēd-. v. neáh-gebūr, nihte-gale, nīd-.

nedlende (?) *abominandum, execrandum*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 40.

nefa, an; *m.* I. *a nephew*; nepos:—Bróðer sune *vel* suster suhe ðæt is nefa, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 71. Neva *nepos*, 72, 35. Hlōþhere Ægelbrhytes nefa (cf. hē him onsende Leutherium his nefan (*nepotem*), Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 29), Chr. 670; Erl. 34, 29: 789; Erl. 57, 34: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Som. 11, 69. Eám and nefa, Exon. Th. 431, 35; Rä. 47, 6. Heó wæs Édwines nefan (*nepotis*) dohtor, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 2. Hē swylces hwæt secgan wolde eám his nefan, Beo. Th. 1766; B. 881. II. *a grandson*:—Nefena bearnum *pronepotibus, filiis nepotum*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 50. Ealdra nefena *pronepotum*, 445, 56. III. *a step-son*:—Nefa *prifignus*, Wülck. Gl. 41, 28. [*Icel.* nefi *a cognate kinsman, a nephew*: *O. Frs.* neva: *O. H. Ger.* nefo *nepos, sobrinus*: *Ger.* neffe.] v. for-, ge-nefa.

nefene, an; *f. A niece* or *grand-daughter*:—Bróðer dochter *vel* suster dohter, nefene *neptis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 72. Nefenu[m] *nepotibus* (*neptibus*?), Hpt. Gl. 485, 42.

nefne, nemne. I. *conj.* connecting clauses, *Unless, except*:—Hē hyra mā ācwellan wolde, nefne him witig God forstōde, Beo. Th. 2116; B. 1056: 6101; B. 3054: Exon. Th. 340, 5; Gn. Ex. 106: 345, 11; Gn. Ex. 186. Hī sǽdon, nemne (*nisi*) hī him māran andlyfne sealdon, ðæt hī woldan him sylfe niman, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37. Hē læg swā swā deád mon nemne ðynre ēðunge ānre ætýwde ðæt hē līfes wēre *quasi mortuus jacebat, halitu tantum pertenui quia viveret demonstrans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Nymne, 1, 27; S. 493, 38. Nō hē sōddor þigeþ, nemne meledeáwes dǽl gebyrge, Exon. Th. 215, 29; Ph. 260: 124, 12; Gū. 338: 249, 10; Jul. 109: Beo. Th. 3108; B. 1552: 5302; B. 2654. Næfne, 506; B. 250. On weres wæstmum, næfne (*except that*) hē wæs māra ðon ænig man ōðer, 2710; B. 1353. Hwæt hæfde seó godcunde þurh ða menniscan nemne būton ðæt heó mihte beón ācenned, Blickl. Homl. 19, 22. II. connecting words in the same case (contracted clauses, the verb of the second clause

being the same as that in the first, and not expressed:—Ne gehýrde nǽnig man on his mũþe ðht elles nefne Cristes lof and nytte spræce, 223, 36: Exon. Th. 308, 28; Scef. 46. Nǽneg dorste nefne sinfreá, Beo. Th. 3873; B. 1934. Ic lyt hafo heáfodmǽga nefne ðec, 4309; B. 2151. Ðæt unc ne gedǽlde nemne deáþ ǽna ðwiht elles, Exon. Th. 442, 34; Kl. 23: Andr. Kmbl. 1327; An. 664. III. *prep. Except*:—Nemne feáum ǽnum, Beo. Th. 2167; B. 1081.

nefre. v. nǽfre.

Nefrod, es; *m. Nimrod*:—Nefrod se gigant; se Nefrod wæs Chuses sunu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 17. v. Nebroud.

nefte. v. nepte.

nẽ-fugol, nẽgan, nẽh, nẽhsta, neht, nele, nellan. v. neó-fugol, nẽgan, neáh, nĩhsta, neht, nyllan.

nemnan, nemnian; *p.* nemde. I. *to name, give a name to a person* or *thing*:—Ðũ cennest sunu ðone ðũ nemnest Hǽlend, Blickl. Homl. 7, 19, Ðũ nemdest mid ǽne noman ealle tõgædere worulde, Met. 20, 55. Ða hẽ nemde (*nominavit*) apostolas; Simonem ðæne hẽ nemde (*cognominavit*) Petrus, Lk. Skt. 6, 13–14. Hẽ ðone yldestan Noæ nemde, Cd. Th. 75, 4; Gen. 1235. Hig nemdon (*vocant*) hyne hys fæder naman Zachariam, Lk. Skt. 1, 59. Ðysne dæg hié nemdon siges dæg, Blickl. Homl. 67, 13. II. *to use such and such a name* or *title in speaking of a person* or *thing*:—Ðone wẽ wisel wordum nemnaþ *which we call beetle, when we speak of it*, Exon. Th. 426, 14; Rä. 41, 73. Hine tõ sylfcwale secgas nemnaþ *men speak of him as a suicide*, 330, 25; Vy. 56. Ǽac hí ððre worde beornas Baðan nemnaþ *men also use the name Bath in speaking of it*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 13: 975; Erl. 124, 32. David sylf nemde hine drihten *ipse David dicit eum dominum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 37. Heó sylf hié þeówen nemde, Blickl. Homl. 13, 13. Drihten ða cynelícan burh forhogodlíce naman nemde *the Lord used a contemptuous name* (wíc) *in speaking of the royal city*, 77, 23, 26. Ðis andwerde líf hẽ nemde for weg *this present life he spoke of as a way*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 23. Ðone hwítan hlãf (*the eucharistic bread*) ðone ðũ sealdest Saban ũssum fæder nemdon heó hine swã (*sic eum appellare consuerant*), Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 15. Ne gyrne gẽ ðæt eów man Lãreówas nemne *nolite vocari Rabbi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8: Ps. Th. 82, 4. Ðẽh ðe gewrito oft nemnen eal ða lond Mẽdia, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 24. Ðeáh mon anweald and genyht tõ twǽm þingum nemne ðeáh hit is ǽn *though power and abundance be spoken of as two things, yet are they one*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 21. Hí gewunedon hí mõder cỹgean and nemnian (tõ hãtenne and tõ nemnenne, MS. B.) *quam matrem vocare consueverant*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39. Ðæs fæder wæs Wõden nemned, 1, 15; S. 483, 30: Blickl. Homl. 81, 1. On ðǽm bõcum ðe nemned is *Actus Apostolorum*, 133, 11: 137, 31. Ðæt wæs swíðe heálíc nama ðæt Sanctus Johannes engel wæs nemned, 167, 32. Ðam is tõ naman nemned Drihten *Dominus nomen est ei*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. III. *to call upon the name of, address by name, to invoke*:—Ne nemn ðũ Drihtnes naman on ýdel ne byþ unscyldig se ðe his noman on ýdel nemþ *non assumes nomen Domini Dei tui in vanum! nec enim habebit insontem Dominus eum, qui assumpserit nomen Domini frustra*, Ex. 20, 7. Ic naman ðĩnne nemde, Dryhten, Ps. Th. 118, 55. Hẽ nemde mẽ mĩnne noman *vocavit me nomine meo*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 37. Hine se ǽr be naman nemde, Elen. Kmbl. 155; El. 78. Se nemde God niþþa bearna ǽrest ealra, Cd. Th. 69, 13; Gen. 1135. God nemdon and hine bẽdon, 48, 22; Gen. 779. Ongan swegles weard be naman nemnan, Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 81. IV. *to mention by name, to mention, relate*:—For mĩne brõðru ic bidde, and mĩne ða neáhstan nemne swylce, Ps. Th. 121, 8. Ðǽm unþeáwum ðe ic ǽr nemde, Met. 25, 62. Ealle ða ððru gõd ðe wẽ ǽr nemdon, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 24: Cd. Th. 288, 20; Sat. 383. Sege hwæt ic þence, nemn gif ðũ hit gereccean mǽge, Blickl. Homl. 181, 14. Mãgun wẽ nemnan *we can tell*, Exon. Th. 107, 25; Gũ. 64. Ðeáh ðe ic hý nĩhst nemnan sceolde *though I should mention their names last*, 326, 10; Vĩd. 126. *Pronomen* spelaþ ðone naman ðæt ðũ ne þurfe tuwa hine nemnan *the pronoun represents the noun so that you need not mention it* (*the noun*) *twice*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 30. Swã on ðære ilcan lãre nemned (*mentioned*) is, Blickl. Homl. 133, 34. V. *to name, nominate*:—Gif landágende man ætsace, ðonne nemne man him his gelícan ealswã micel Wente swã cyninges þegne, L. N. P. L. 52; Th. ii. 298, 10. [*Goth.* namnjan: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* nemnian: *Icel.* nefna.] v. ge-nemnan, namnian, namian.

nemne. v. nefne.

nemnigend-líc; *adj. Nominative*:—*Nominativus* is nemnigendlíc, mid ðam casu wẽ nemnaþ ealle þing, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17.

nempe. v. nimþe.

Nen *the river Nen in Northamptonshire*:—Ðæt water, ðæt man cleopeþ Nen, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 17.

neó *a corpse.* v. dryht-nẽ, neó-bedd, -fugol, -sĩð. [*Goth.* naus: *Icel.* nár.]

neó-bedd, es; *n. A bed for a corpse*:—Ic in mĩnum neste neóbed ceóse '*I shall die in my nest*' (A. V.), Exon. Th. 235, 7; Ph. 553. God wearp hine niðer on ðæt neóbedd (*that couch of corpses, Hell*; cf. Milton '*that fiery couch*'; *and Icel.* nã-strönd *the place where the dead came, who had not fallen in battle*), Cd. Th. 22, 19; Gen. 343.

neód, nẽd, niéd, nýd, e; *f. Desire, eagerness, diligence, earnest endeavour*:—Wæs him neód micel ðæt hié tõbrugdon fira fĩfschoman him to fõddorþege *great was their desire to rend the bodies of men for their repast*, Andr. Kmbl. 316; An. 158. Biþ him neód micel ðæt hẽ ða yldu mõte wendan tõ lífe feorg geong onfõn *it is most eager to turn old age to life, to receive youth*, Exon. Th. 210, 22; Ph. 189: 228, 3; Ph. 432. (Cf. *O. Sax.* was im niud mikil that sie selbon Krist gisehan mõstin *they desired eagerly to see Christ.*) Ũs is eallum neód ðæt wẽ ðĩn mẽdrencynn mõtan cunnan *we all desire to know thy descent on the mother's side*, 15, 33; Cri. 245. Wundorlíc is geworden ðĩn wísdõm ne mæg ic him on neóde ǽ neáh cuman (*I cannot with all my endeavours come near it*), Ps. Th. 138, 4. Noe tealde ðæt hẽ on neód hine gif hẽ land ne funde sẽcan wolde *Noah reckoned that if the raven did not find land it would eagerly seek him*, Cd. Th. 87, 4; Gen. 1443. Hié God herigaþ, and him be namon gehwam on neód (*earnestly*) sprecaþ, 242, 25; Dan. 424. Ic ðĩnne naman on neód secge *confitebor nomini tuo*, Ps. Th. 137, 2. Sõdfæste ðĩnne naman willaþ þuruh neód herigean *justi confitebuntur nomini tuo*, 139, 13. Se ðe naman ðĩnne þurh neód forhtaþ *he that is earnest in reverencing thy name*, 60, 4. ¶ *The instrumental with adverbial force occurs very frequently in the Psalms.* Neóde, nẽde, niéde, nýde *earnestly, diligently, eagerly*:—Weoroda mǽst fore Waldende gẽþ neóde and nýde (*the good will go eagerly, the wicked only on compulsion*), Exon. Th. 66, 15; Cri. 1072. Oft hẽ hẽþengield gesõhte neóde geneahhe (*very diligently*), 244, 7; Jul. 24: Ps. Th. 82, 12, 13. His naman neóde heriaþ, 67, 4. His naman neóde lufiaþ, 68, 37. Hí hyrdnesse neóde begangaþ *they diligently keep watch*, 89, 5: 112, 2: 121, 6. Nẽde, 105, 36: 118, 55. Nýde, 118, 132: 114, 4. Niéde, Ps. Ben. 43, 27. Þurh ðĩnra neóda (niéda, MS. Verc.), lust *by the pleasure of thy passions*, Exon. Th. 369, 29; Seel. Ex. 48. Hẽ ũs on hæft nimeþ ofer ũsse neóde lust (*contrary to our desires*), 16, 30; Cri. 261. Wẽ ðǽrinne andlangne dæg nióde nãmon *in the hall the live long day we took our pleasure*, Beo. Th. 4238; B. 2116. [*O. Sax.* niud: *O. Frs.* niod: *O. H. Ger.* niot; *m. desiderium, cupido.*] v. next word.

neód (= neád) *necessity. The distinction in form between the word* = *Goth.* nauþs, *and the preceding word seems not to have been observed in A. S. MSS. See the passages under* nĩd.

neód-fracu, e; *f. Desire, appetite, the object of desire* or *of appetite*:—Wuhta gehwilc hnipaþ of ðũne, wilnaþ tõ eorþan, sume nẽdþearfe, sume neódfræce (cf. ealle beóþ of ðũne healde wið ðære eorþan and ðider wilniaþ, oððe ðæs ðe hĩ lyst oððe ðæs ðe hĩ beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 28), Met. 31, 15.

neód-freónd. v. nĩd-fréond.

neód-ful; *adj. Earnest, zealous*:—Bidde ic monna gehwone ðe ðis gied wræce, ðæt hẽ mec neódful gemyne, Exon. Th. 285, 26; Jul. 720.

neódian *to be necessary.* v. neádian.

neód-laðu; *f. Earnest, hospitable invitation*:—Hẽ frægn gif him wǽre ǽfter neódlaðu nĩht getǽse *Beowulf asked if to Hrothgar the night had been pleasant after the hospitality of the preceding evening* (?) (cf. him wæs ful boren and freóndlaðu wordum bewægned, 2389; B. 1192), Beo. Th. 2644; B. 1320.

neód-líce; *adv. Diligently, sedulously, zealously, eagerly, earnestly*:—Smire ða sídan mid ðý neódlíce *smear the sides with it diligently*, Lchdm. ii. 262, 11. Ða ǽfste se abbud wið ðæs muneces, and neódlíce (*eagerly, anxiously*) cwæþ: 'Hwǽr is se ðe ðũ feredest?' Homl. Th. i. 336, 22: ii. 26, 5. Lustlíce gehyrdon ða ðe him gelǽrde wǽron and eác swylce neódlíce mid dǽdum lǽston ða ðe hí ongitan mihton *libenter ea quae dicerentur, audirent; libentius ea quae intelligere poterant, operando sequerentur*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 18. Gõd is ðæt man neódlíce Drihtnes naman ǽsinge, Ps. Th. 91, 1: 128, 6: 133, 3: 148, 12. Neódlíce on naman ðĩnum ealle eorþbũend egsan habbaþ *greatly do all dwellers on earth stand in awe of thy name*, 101, 13. Mẽ neódlíce tõ forsceape scýhte, Cd. Th. 53, 21; Gen. 897. Nǽnig ðĩnra þegna neódlucor ne gelustfullícor hine sylfne underþeódde tõ ũra goda bigange ðonne ic *nullus tuorum studiosius quam ego culturae deorum nostrorum se subdidit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 5. Nýdlícor *libentius*, 4, 13; S. 583, 4. [*O. Sax.* niud-líko.]

neód-lof, es; *n. Diligent praise*:—Herian naman Drihtnes mid neódlofe (cf. hebbaþ neódlíce eówre handa on hãlig lof, 133, 3), Ps. Th. 148, 12.

neód-spearuwa, an; *m. An active, restless sparrow* (cf. (?) sparuwe is a cheateriṅde brid; cheatereð euer aut chirmeð, A. R. 152), Ps. Th. 123, 6.

neód-weorþung, e; *f. Great honouring*:—For naman ðínes neódweorþunge *propter nomen tuum*, Ps. Th. 142, 11.

neó-, nẽ-fugol, es; *m. A bird that feeds on carrion, a vulture* or *crow*:—Nẽfuglas sittaþ þeódherga wæl þicce gefylled *carrion-birds sit gorged with the slain*, Cd. Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158.

neól. v. neowol.

neom, neam, nam = ne eom *am not*, nis = ne is *is not*:—Ðæs gescý neom (nam, Lind.: næm, Rush.) ic wyrðe tõ berenne, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11. Neam ic *non sum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 30. Sí eówer spræc: Hyt ys, hyt ys;

nyt nys, hyt nys, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 37. Nis álýfed *it is not allowed*, Homl. Th. i, 94, 29.

neómian (?) *to produce harmonious sounds*:—Nægl (*plectrum*) neómigende (MS. neome cende), Exon. Th. 332, 12; Vy. 84. [Grein compares the word with *O. H. Ger.* niumôn *jubilare, psallere*; there is also the noun niumo *modulatio, sonus, canticum.*]

neón. v. neán.

neorxna wang, es; *m. Paradise*:—*Paradisum* ðæt wē hātaþ on Englisc neorxna wang, Hexam. 16; Norm. 24, 5: Cd. Th. 13, 26; Gen. 208: Blickl. 17, 15: Homl. Th. i. 12, 32. Gif hē beget aud yt rinde sió ðe cymþ of neorxna wonge, ne dereþ hīm nān ātter. Ðonne cwæþ se ðe ðās bōc wrāt hió wǣre torbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 4. Neorxena wang, Gen. 2, 9: 3, 8. Neorxnewong, Hpt. Gl. 447, 2. Nearxnewang, Hy. Surt. 64, 25. Nerxnewang, 47, 12. Nercsna ([n]erexna, Rush.) wong, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 43. Neirxna wong, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 5: Rtl. 124, 7. Nerxna wong, 124, 3.

neósan; *p.* de (?) *with gen. acc. or clause.* I. *to search out, find out by enquiry*:—Wolde ic ānes tō ðē cræftes neósan ðæt ðū mē getǣhte hū ðū sǣhengeste sund wīsige *one art would I find out by enquiry of thee; that thou wouldest teach me how for the sea-horse thou guidest its swimming*, Andr. Kmbl. 968; An. 484. Hý neósan cwōman, hwæðere him ðæs wonges wyn sweðrade, Exon. Th. 123, 12; Gū. 321. II. *to seek, visit* (a) a place:—Gewāt his beddes neósan *Holofernes sought his couch*, Judth. Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 63: Beo. Th. 3587; B. 1791. Setles neósan, 3576; B. 1786. Ceóles neósan, 3617; B. 1806: Andr. Kmbl. 620; An. 310. Ēðles neósan, 1660; An. 832: 2050; An. 1027. Burga neósan, Elen. Kmbl. 304; El. 152. Wīca neósan, Beo. Th. 251; B. 125: Exon. Th. 184, 5; Gū. 1339. Þýstra, wīta neósan *to seek hell*, 275, 23; Jul. 554: 280, 18; Jul. 631. Hāmes niósan, Beo. Th. 4722; B. 2366: 4765; B. 2381. Ēce stadulas neósan, Cd. Th. 207, 30; Exod. 474. (b) a person:—Ūser neósan, Beo. Th. 4155; B. 2074. Com ðā hæðenra hlōþ hāliges neósan, Andr. Kmbl. 2778; An. 1391: Exon. Th. 170, 30; Gū. 1119. Ic his neósan wille, 145, 8; Gū. 691. Word āres oft neósendes (ðīn), 175, 6; Gū. 1190. III. *to seek with hostile intent* (cf. sēcan):—Wyrm yrre cwom fiónda niósan, lāðra manna, Beo. Th. 5336; B. 2671. [*Goth.* bi-niuhsjan *to spy out*: *Icel.* nýsa *to pry, enquire*: *O. Sax.* niusian: *O. H. Ger.* niusian *niti, conari.*] v. next word.

neósian; *p.* ode *with gen. acc.* or *clause.* I. *to search out, find out by enquiry* or *inspection, to inspect*:—Wolde neósian Nergend, hwæt his bearn dyde, Cd. Th. 53, 2; Gen. 855. Gewāt neósian heán hūses hū hit Hring-Dene gebūn hæfdon *he came and inspected the lofty house, how the Hring-Danes had ordered it*, Beo. Th. 230; B. 115. II. *to seek, visit* (a) a place:—Wæs his gewuna ðæt Norþanhymbra mǣgþe sōhte and neósode *solebat Nordanhymbrorum provincian revisere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 7. Gewiton him wīgend wíca neósian, Frysland geseón, Beo. Th. 2255; B. 1125. (b) a person:—Mannes sunu ðe ðū neósast (*visitas*), Ps. Th. 8, 5. Neósode hē mīn eft *me revisens*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 43. Se hine ǽghwylce daga neósade, Exon. Th. 162, 11: Gū. 974. Hwīlum mennisce āras neósedon (hine *or* his), 157, 16; Gū. 892. Ic wæs on ðæm carcerne and gē mīn neósodon, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 29. Se leófa cuma se ðe gewunade ūre brōðer neósian (*visitare*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 17. Ðone ðe hī untrumne neósian cōman, 4, 11; S. 579, 40: R. Ben. 17, 2. Ðonne Drihten ūre hwylces neósian wille, Blickl. Homl. 125, 13. III. *to seek with hostile intent* (cf. sēcan), *to visit with calamity, disease*, etc.:—Leomu hefegedon, hē gecneów ðæt hine ælmihtig ufan neósade (cf. the phrase *the visitation of God*), Exon. Th. 159, 24; Gū. 931. Ðēr Ongenþeów Eofores niósade (MS. niosað), Beo. Th. 4966; B. 2486. [*O Sax.* niusōn.] v. ge-neósian *and preceding word.*

neó-sīþ, es; *m. Death*:—Se sceal æfter neósīþum wunian wītum fæst Exon. Th. 316, 27; Mód. 55.

neósung, e; *f. A visiting, visitation*:—Synna forgyfenys, hūselgang and Godes neósung sind eallum gemēne, Homl. Th. i. 64, 32. Johannes wearþ on ðysum dæge tō heofenan rīces myrhþe þurh Godes neósunge genumen, 58, 4. Mid ðý ðā æfter langre tīde com tō him for neósunge intingan (*gratia visitationis*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 41. Būton niósunga *absque visitatione*, Kent. Gl. 710. v. ge-neósung.

neótan, niótan; *p.* neát, *pl.* nuton *To enjoy, have the benefit of, make use of*, (a) with gen.:—Brūc ðisses beágas and ðisses hrægles neót, Beo. Th. 2439; B. 1217. Niótaþ inc ðæs ōðres ealles *all other take for your use*, Cd. Th. 15, 18; Gen. 235. Līfes, feores neótan *to live*. Hwylc is manna ðæt feores neóte *quis est homo, qui vivet*, Ps. Th. 88, 41: Exon. Th. 328, 14; Vy. 17. Niótan, Cd. Th. 31, 17; Gen. 486: 26, 4; Gen. 401. Mīnes ēðelrīces eádig neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 25; Cri. 1462: 223, 18; Ph. 361: 356, 14; Pa. 11. Geofona neótan, 225, 5; Ph. 384: 152, 6; Gū. 804. Willum neótan blǣdes and blissa, 184, 21; Gū. 1347: 82, 26; Cri. 1344. Ðæt hē ðēr brūcan mōt wonges mid willum, and welan neótan līfes and lissa, 208, 2; Ph. 149. Sēcan swegles dreámas and (ðara dreáma) willum neótan, Andr. Kmbl. 1620; An. 811. Wǣpna neótan *to make good use of his weapons*, Byrht. Th. 140, 55; By. 308. (b) with acc.:—Ic ðē on ða fægran foldan gesette tō neótenne neorxna wonges beorhtne blǣdwelan, Exon. Th. 85, 14; Cri. 1391. [*Goth.* niutan: *O. Sax.* niotan: *O. Frs.* niata: *Icel.* njóta: *O. H. Ger.* niuzan (*with gen. and acc.*) *uti, frui.*] v. be-, (bi-)neótan.

neóten. v. nīten.

neoþan; *adv. Down, beneath, from beneath*:—Nyþan (niþan, neoþan) *dēdeorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 10. On heofenum and on eorþan neoþan *in coelo sursum et in terra deorsum*, Jos. 2, 11. Ealle stōwa hē neoþan underwreþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20. Ðæt wæter wæs sweart under ðæm clife neoþan, 211, 2: Cd. Th. 20, 18; Gen. 311. Wrætlīc is seó womb neoþan, Exon Th. 219, 14; Ph. 307: 392, 2; Rä. 11, 1: 407, 14; Rä. 26, 5: 414, 14; Rä. 32, 20. Ðū mē of neowelnesse neoþan ālýsdest, Ps. Th. 70, 19: 103, 7: Elen. Kmbl. 2228; El. 1115. Neoþan, Exon. Th. 479, 11; Rä. 62, 6. v. be-, wið-neoþan, *and next word.*

neoðane; *adv. Beneath, below*:—Hēr is fýr micel ufan and neoþone, Cd. Th. 24, 8; Gen. 375. Ufane and neoþane, Met. 20, 141. [*O. Sax.* niðana: *O. H. Ger.* nidana *subtus, subtu.*]

neoþan-weard; *adj. Low in position*:—Nioþanweard hype *ilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 54.

neoþemest. v. *next word and* neoþor.

neoþera, niþera; *adj.* (*without a positive form*) *Lower*:—Neoþera welor *albrum* (=*labrum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 79: i. 282, 71. Niþera lippe *labrum*, 43, 25. Ðū generedest mīne sāule of ðære neoþeran helle, Blickl. Homl. 89, 28. Neoþran, Ps. Spl. 85, 12. On seáðe ðam neoþeran *in lacu inferiori*, 87, 6. Cyng āh ðone uferan and bisceop ðone nyþeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 16. On nyþerum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Spl. 138, 14. On ða neoþran eorþan, 62, 9. On ðās niþeran dǽlas ðisse ceastre, Blickl. Homl. 239, 6. Yfemest is eallra gesceafta fýr ofer eorþan, folde neoþemest, Met. 20. 85. On ðære nyþemystan (*lowest*) bytminge, Homl. Th. i. 536, 10. Ða niþemestan ic gebrenge æt ðām hēhstan, and ða hēhstan æt ðām niþemestan, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 35. Gē underþiódaþ eówre hēhstan medemnesse under ða eallra nyþemestan gesceafta, 14, 2; Fox 44, 34. On ða neoþemestan helle wītu, Blickl. Homl. 185, 6.

neoþe-, nioþo-, niþe-weard; *adj. Low, situated beneath, bottom of* (the noun with which the adjective agrees):—Niþeweard fōt *planta*; hōh niþeweard *calx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 73, 75. Is se hals grēne nioþoweard and ufeweard, Exon. Th. 218, 23; Ph. 299. On nyþewerdum ðam munte *ad radices montis*, Ex. 19, 17. Hē (*Noah's ark*) wæs on nyþeweardan wīd, and on ufeweardan nearo, Homl. Th. i. 536, 9. Wyrc hió of nioþoweardre netlan, Lchdm. ii. 128, 6. Wyl neoþewearde netelan, 312, 5. Lege on ðone pyt neoþewearne *lay it at the bottom of the pit*, i. 398. 22. Neoþouard *crepidinem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 5. Tōsliten of ufewerdum ōþ neoþeweard (nioðuord, Lind.: nioþawordum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 38. Nyþeweard (nioþaweard, Lind.: neoþewearde, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Of neoþeweardum *imis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 57. Fram his hnolle ufewerdan ōþ his ilas neoþewerde *from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27.

neoþor, nioþor, niþor; *adv.* (*without a positive form*) *Lower, in an inferior position*:—Niþor *inferius*, nyþemyst *infime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 14. Se ðe wæs neoþor on endebyrdnysse wearþ fyrmest on þrowunge *he (Stephen) that was lower in order, was first in suffering*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 4. Ðā heó ðā hié in ðæm gefeohte neoþor gesēgon *qui dum se inferiores in bello conspicerent*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 16. Ðē læs ðe ðæt mōd sý neoþer ðonne se līchoma, Homl. Skt. 1, 58. Nioþoror, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 31. Sió eorþe is nioþor ðonne ēnig ōðru gesceaft, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20. Nioþor hwēne, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Ðæt mōd glīt nioþor and nioþor (niþor and niþor, Hatt. MS.) stæpmǽlum, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 278, 2. Hine nyþor āsette Metod *the Lord humbled him (Nebuchadnezzar)*, Cd. Th. 247, 7; Dan. 493.

neówan, neówe, neowel, neówian, neówinga, neówness. v. nīwan, nīwe, neowol, nīwian, nīwinga, nīwness.

neowol, nifol, nihol, nihold, neól, niwol; *adj.* I. *prone, prostrate*:—Nihol *pronus*, Ep. Gl. 20 b, 2. Nihold, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 20. Hwī līst ðū neowel on eorþan *cur jaces pronus in terra?* Jos. 7, 10. Hē feóll niwel on ða eorþan, Gen. 33, 3. Niwol, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3. Neowol, Met. 1, 80. Ðǽrrihte fērde eall seó heord myclum onrǽse niwel on sǽ *ecce impetu abiit totus grex per praeceps in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 32. Neól ic fēre, Exon. Th. 403, 2; Rä. 22, 1. Hīt swā niowul (*prostrate*) up ārǽrde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 26. Neowle nihtscūwan *the shades of night that had settled down upon earth*, Cd. Th. 184, 28; Exod. 114. Ða neowelan *cernua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 14: 78, 59. Neóle *cernuas*, 83, 3. Nióle, 18, 42. Nifle nædran cynn *serpentes*, Ps. Th. 148, 10. II. *deep down, low, profound* (v. neowolness):—Niól *infima*, 110, 73. Under neólum niþer næsse *deep underground*, Elen. Kmbl. 1660; El. 832. In ðam neólan scræfe *in that deepest den* (*hell*), Exon. Th. 283, 23; Jul. 684. In ðissum neowlan genipe (*hell*), Cd. Th. 271, 7; Sat. 102. In ðone neowlan grund *to that profound abyss*, 267, 1; Sat. 31: 270, 16; Sat. 91. In ðis neowle genip, 275, 31; Sat. 180: 292, 25; Sat. 446. Drihten for ðē of ðæm heán heofone on ðās neowlan gesceaft niðer āstāh *for thee the Lord descended from the high heaven to this lower world*, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 2. Gē beóþ forǽltene on ðone neowlan helle seáð *ye shall be dismissed to the bottomless*

pit, 396, 18. Gæst ellor hwearf under neowelne næs, Judth. Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 113. Sunne gewæt tō sete glīdan under niflan næs, Andr. Kmbl. 2611; An. 1307. Nyþer gefeallaþ under neowulne grund *descendunt usque ad abyssos*, Ps. Th. 106, 25. Neowle næssas *low-lying headlands*, Beo. Th. 2826; B. 1411; Niþer under næssas, neóle grundas (*hell*), Exon. Th. 136, 3; Gū. 535.

neowol-líc; *adj. Profound:* — Hē siccetunga teáh of niwellícum breóste *he heaved sighs from the depths of his breast*, Homl. Skt. 7, 66.

neowolness, e; *f. A deep place, an abyss:*—Neowelnys *abyssus*, Ps. Spl. 35, 6. Seó neólnes cliopaþ tō ðære neólnesse *abyssus abyssum invocat*, Ps. Th. 41, 8. Ealle wyllspringas ðære micelan niwelnesse, Gen. 7, 11: 1, 2. Of neowelnesse *de abyssis terrae*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. In neólnesse, in sūsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1882; El. 943 Ealle neowelnessa *omnes abyssi*, Ps. Th. 148, 7. Neowelnyssa, Cant. Moys. 5. Neólnessa, Blickl. Homl. 93, 12. On þa neowolnesse ðæs seáþes *in profunda*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 21. Neólnisse *abyssos*, Ps. Surt. 32, 7, Nywolnessa, Ps. Th. 103, 7.

nēp; *adj. Lacking, scanty* (?):—Mægen wæs on cwealme fæste gefeterod forþganges nēp *the force of the Egyptians was fast fettered in death, they could make no advance* (*when they were overwhelmed in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 207, 20; Exod. 469. v. next word.

nēp-flōd, es; *m. A neap-tide, a very low tide:*—Nēpflōd *vel* ebba *ledona*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 11: *ledo*, 63, 74: li. 98, 22. On ælcum ānum geáre weaxeþ ðæt flōd ðæs sǣs feówer and twentigum sīða, and swā oft wanaþ; fylleþflōd biþ nēmned on lǣden *malina*, and se nēpflōd *ledo*, Shrn. 63, 31. [Cf. Eng. Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425, 30, where '*neep* sesons' are mentioned, the times of neap-tides.]

nepte, nefte, an; *f. Nep* or *nip* (v. E. D. S. Plant-Names), *cat's mint*:—Nepte *nepita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 40. Næpte, i. 30, 21. Nepte. Ðās wyrte man *nepitamon*, and ōðrum naman nepte nemneþ, and eác Grēcas hȳ *mente orinon* hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 208, 7–9. Nefte, ii. 122, 13: 316, 5: 318, 12. Neptan sǣd, iii. 72, 11. Wyl neftan, ii. 62, 25: 76, 19: 142, 3: 266, 11. [*Prompt. Parv.* nepte *nepta*.]

ner, es; *n. A refuge:*—Geworden is [Dryhten] ner oððe rōtnes ðam þearfan *factus est Dominus refugium pauperi*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10. v. ge-ner.

nergend, nerigend, neriend, es; *m. A saviour, preserver:* — Ðec, mihtig God, nergend, Cd. Th. 239, 24; Dan. 375. Crist nergend, Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 39. Dryhten God, nerigend fira, Andr. Kmbl. 2573; An. 1288. Neregend, 581; An. 291. Se Godes cwide is folces nerigend (MS. B. neriend), Salm. Kmbl. 162; Sal. 80. Nergendes hās *God's command*, Cd. Th. 173, 19; Gen. 2863. Nergende leóf, 77, 35; Gen. 1285. Ealra fæmnena cwēn cende ðone sōþan Scyppend and ealles folces Fēorfrend, and ealles middangeardes Hǣlend, and ealra gāsta Nergend, and ealrasāula Helpend, Blickl. Homl. 105, 18. [*O. Sax.* neriand (*Christ*).]

nerian; *p.* ede *To save:*—Wyrd oft nereþ unfǣgne eorl *if a man's death be not doomed, oft destiny saves him*. Beo. Th. 1149; B. 572. Of neádum heora hē nerode (*eripuit*) hig, Ps. Spl. 106, 6. Hié hālig God nerede, Cd. Th. 84, 13; Gen. 1397: 90, 6; Gen. 1491. Hī freá nerede fram hellcwale, Exon. Th. 73, 14; Cri. 1189. Ðīn ealdor nere, Cd. Th. 151, 2; Gen. 2502. Ðæt ðū nerige (*eruas*) mē, Ps. Spl. 39, 18. Se ðe wyle oððe sceall nerian *eruiturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 26. Hyne God wolde nergan wið nīþum, Exon. Th. 135, 16; Gū. 525. Gewiton feorh heora fleáme nergan, Cd. Th. 120, 126; Gen. 2000. Nergean, 151, 16; Gen. 2509. Tō nergenne, 234, 1; Dan. 285. Tō nerganne, Exon. Th. 185, 11; Az. 6. Neriende Crist (cf. *O. Sax.* neriendi Krist), Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 4, 28. Nerigende, Cd. Th. 238, 15; Dan. 355. Nergende Crist, 300, 25; Sat. 570. [*Goth.* nasjan: *O. Sax.* nerian: *O. Frs.* nera: *O. H. Ger.* nerian *alere, pascere, sustentare, salvare*: *Ger.* nähren: cf. *Icel.* næra *to nourish*.] v. ge-nerian.

nering, e; *f. Protection, defence:*—Nerin[ge] *presidio, protectionis*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 68.

Neron, es; *m. Nero:*—Neron cwæþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 33. Nerones wīf Libia, 173, 13. Tō Nerone, 173, 10.

nerwett. v. nirwett.

nesan; *p.* næs; *pl.* nǣson; *pp.* nesen *To be saved from, to escape from:*—Ðam ðe mid sceolon mereflōd nesan *those who are to be saved with you from the flood* (*the living creatures in the ark with Noah*), Cd. Th. 81, 7; Gen. 1341. v. ge-nesan.

nese (= ne sī); *adv. No* (*the opposite of* gese):—Wylt ðū ðis? Nese *vis hoc? Non*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 13. Wylt ðū wē gadriaþ hig? Ðā cwæþ hē, Nese (*non*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 29. Syllaþ ūs of eówrum ele ... Ðā andswarudun ða gleáwan, Nese, 25, 9. Ðā cwæþ hē: Nese (Lind. næsæ) fæder Abraham, Lk. Skt. 16, 30. Sume cwǣdon, he is gōd; ōðre cwǣdon, nese (Lind. næse), ac hē beswīcþ ðis folc, Jn. Skt. 7, 12. Næsi, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 5. Hwæðer ðū swelces ǣuht geworhtes habbe. Nese, nese, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 26, 33.

-nes[s], -nes[s], -nys[s], a frequently occurring suffix of feminine abstract nouns, cf. *Goth.* -assus, e. g. ufar-assus: *O. H. Ger.* -nessī; *f.* nessi; *n.*; -nissa, -nissi; *f.* -nissi; *n.* v. Grimm. Gram. ii. 321 sqq.

ness. v. næss.

nest, es; *n. A nest;* also *the young birds in the nest*; nidus:—Nest *nidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 39: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Ic in mīnum neste neóbed ceóse, '*I shall die in my nest*,' Exon. Th. 235, 6; Ph. 553: 212, 25; Ph. 215. Nest timbran, gearwian, getimbran, wyrcan *to build a nest*, 210, 20, 21; Ph. 189: 228, 2; Ph. 432: 229, 6; Ph. 229. Ðīne bearn gegaderian swā se fugel dēþ his nest (*nidum*) under his fiðerum, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Heofones fuglas habbaþ nestþ (MS. A. nest: Lind. nesto) *volucres coeli habent nidos*, 9, 58. Nest (Lind. nestas ǳ nesto), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20: Homl. Th. i. 160, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* nest *nidus*.] v. nistian, nestlian.

nest, es; *n.* I. *provisions, victuals:*—Se him his nest āspringeþ *he whose provisions fail him*, Exon. Th. 335, 23; Gn. Ex. 38. Sum sceal on feorwegas gongan, and his nest beran, 329, 3; Vy. 28. On ðæm fæstelse ðe hyre foregenga hyra beges nest þyder lǣdde, Judth. Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128. II. *provisions served out at fixed times, rations:*—Nest *epimenia* (*ἐπιμήνια*, cf. fōstraþas *epimoenia*, 32, 41. *Epimenia* expensae vel exennia vel tributa quae dantur per singulos menses, Ducange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 32. Ða cempan cwǣdon: Hwæt dō wē? Ðā sǣde hē him: Beóþ ēðhylde on eówrum andlyfenum (Lind. Rush. nestum = *stipendiis*), Lk. Skt. 3, 14. [*Icel.* nest; *n. provisions: O. H. Ger.* wega-, fart-nest *viaticum*.] v. weg-nest, nest-pohha.

nēst, nēsta. v. neáh, nīhsta.

nestan; *p.* te *To spin:*—Ne wynnes and ne nestas *non laborant neque nent*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 28. Nestaþ, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* nist *a pin*; nista *to pin: O. H. Ger.* nestilo, nestila *vitta, funiculus, redimiculum, vitta, fibula, ansa: Ger.* nestel.]

nestlian; *p.* ede *To make a nest:*—Ðār spearwan nestliaþ *illic passeres nidificabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 16. [Þar nestleþ (1st MS. næstieþ) hearnes, Laym. 21753. Nestlyñ *nidifico*; nestlyd *nidificatus*; nestelynge *nidificatio*, Prompt. Parv. 354.] v. nistian, nistlan.

nest-pohha, an; *m. A bag for food, wallet:*—Nestpoha *pera*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* nest-baggi *a wallet*.]

neta, an; *m. A caul:*—Inilve *intestinum*; midhryþre *onentem*; neta *disceptum*; blind þearm *cecum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 2–5. v. nette.

netele, netle, netel, an; *f. A nettle:*—Netele *urtica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 43: ii. 65, 49. Netle, i. 31, 60: 68, 25. Netel (netele, netle) *urtica*; blind netel (netele, netle) *archangelica*, 79, 30, 31. Netle, blinde netle, Lchdm. ii. 66, 4. Netele. Genim ðysse wyrte seáw ðe man *urticam*, and ōðrum naman netele nemneþ, i. 310, 14–16. Seó reáde netele *lamium purpureum*, iii. 52, 11: li. 58, 10: 92, 10. Netelan sǣd, i. 228, 24: ii. 94, 12. Of nioþoweardre netlan, 128, 7. Nim netelan, 152, 10: 312, 5. Ða greátan netlan (*urtica dioica*), 86, 12. Smale netelan (*urtica urens*), 68, 4. Netlan *verticeta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* nezila] v. worþig-netele.

nēton, neteness. v. nīten, nytenness.

nēðan; *p.* de *To have courage to do, to dare to do, to venture:*—Nēþeþ hwīlum meówle ðæt heó on mec grīpeþ *the maiden has at times the courage to lay hold on me*, Exon. Th. 407, 15; Rä. 26, 5. Nēðde ðǣr ic Neron beswīc: *I dared to go where I deceived Nero*, 260, 24; Jul. 302. Hē in ðæt būrgeteld nēðde *he ventured into the pavilion*, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. Git on deóp wæter aldrum nēðdon *ye ventured into deep water at the risk of your lives*, Beo. Th. 1024; B. 510: 1080; B. 538. Ic nēðan gefrægn hæleþ tō hilde *I have heard that warriors dared to do battle*, Cd. Th. 124, 9; Gen. 2060. Nēðan on nacan tealtum *to venture upon the unsteady vessel*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 21; Rūn. 21. In nearowe nēðan, Exon. Th. 436, 13; Rä. 54, 13. [*Goth.* ana-nanþjan *to be bold: Icel.* nenna *to strive, have a mind to: O. H. Ger.* nendjan *insurgere*; gi-nendjan *audere*.] v. ge-nēðan.

nēðing, e; *f. Daring, audacity:*—Ðæt hē þurh nēðinge wunne, Exon. Th. 109, 33; Gū. 99. Ða swā swīðe hiene ondrēdan ðe on westeweardum ðisses middangeardes wǣron ðæt hié on swā micle nēðinge ... hiene æfter friþe sōhton on ēastweardum ðeosan middangearde *those who were in the west of this earth feared him* (*Alexander*) *so much, that they had the courage to visit him in search of peace in the east of this earth*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. [*Icel.* nenning *activity, energy*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* nendigī *audacia*.]

net-gearn, es; *n. Net-yarn, string for making nets:* — Ān cliwen gōdes nettgemes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 7.

net-rāp, es; *m. A toil:*—Netrāpas *plagas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 26: 57, 21.

nett, es; *n.* I. *a net* (for fowling, fishing, or hunting):—Net *rete*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 16. Nyt, 73, 41. Ned *cassis*, ii. 14, 3. Hyra net wæs tōbrocen, Lk. Skt. 5, 6. Ures fisceres nett *nostri piscatoris rete*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 57. Fealla þ on nette his *cadent in retiaculo ejus*, Ps. Spl. 140, 11. Ic mīn nett ūt lǣte *laxabo rete*, Lk. Skt. 5, 5: Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Lǣtaþ ðæt nett on ða swīðran healfe, Jn. Skt. 21, 6. Ic brēde nett *plecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 8. Oþ ðæt ðe hig (wildeór) cuman tō ðām nettan ... Ne canst ðū huntian būton mid nettum? Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15–21: 22, 11. On feala wīsan ic beswīce fugelas, hwīlon mid nettum, 25, 11. Hī forlēton hyra nett (netta, Lind.) *relictis retibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 22: Homl. Th. i. 578, 21. II. *a mosquito-net:*— Nette, fleógryfte *conopio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 18. III. *net-*

work, web:—Swá tedre swá swá gangewifran nett, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Ðonne hió (*the spider*) geornast bið ðæt heó fíffére fleógan on nette, 89, 10. Folc gescylde hálgan nette (*with a net-work of clouds*), Cd. Th. 182, 11; Exod. 74. [*Goth.* nati: *O. Sax.* netti, (fisk-)net: *O. Frs.* nette: *Icel.* net; *gen. pl.* netja: *O. H. Ger.* nezzi *rete.*] v. fíl-, boge-, breóst-, deór-, dræg-, feng-, físc-, fleóh-, here-, hring-, inwit-, mycg-, searo-, wæl-nett, *and next word.*

nette, an; *f. The net-like caul:*—Nette (*under the heading* de membris hominum) *disceptum* i. *reticulum* (cf. hoc reticulum, pinguedo circa jecur, 704, 7), Wülck. Gl. 293, 6. Nettae *oligia*, 35, 34. Nytte *obligia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 18. Nette, ii. 63, 39: *disceptum*, 26, 19. [*Icel.* netja *the caul:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* nezzi *adeps intestini; pl. intestina.*] v. neta.

neurisn, e; *f. A kind of paralysis:*—Wiđ paralisin and wiđ neurisne, Lchdm. i. 12, 21: 130, 11.

newe-, niwe-, nu-seóđa, an; *m. The pit of the belly:*—Be ðam nafolan and bæcþearme and neweseóđan, Lchdm. ii. 232, 1. Niweseóđan, 164, 8: Sió bið on ða swíđran sídan ásponed óþ ðone neweseóđan, 198, 1: 242, 19: 258, 6. Nuseóđan, 160, 12. Cf. (?) seód.

né-west, néxt, néxta. v. neáh-west, neáh, níhsta.

ní-. v. níw-.

nic=ne ic *not I:*—Wilt đú fón sumne hwæl? Nic *vis capere aliquem cetum? Nolo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 17. Eart đú witega? Hé cwæþ nic, Jn. Skt. 1, 21. Eart đú of ðysses leorningcnihtum? Đá cwæþ hé: Nicc, ne eom ic, 18, 17.

ní-cend, -cumen. v. níw-cenned, -cumen.

nicor, es; *m.* I. *a hippopotamus:*—Him wéron ða breóst gelíce niecres breóstum *hypopotami pectore*, Nar. 20, 29. Nicoras *hypopotami*, 11, 11. II. *a water-monster:*—Sanctus Paulus wæs geseónde on norþanweardne ðisne middangeard, ðér ealle wætero niþer gewítaþ, and hé ðér geseah ofer ðæm wætere sumne hárne stán . . . and under ðæm stáne wæs niccra eardung and wearga. And hé geseah . . . manige swearte sáula . . . and ða fýnd on nicra onlícnesse heora grípende wéron . . . gewitan ða sáula niþer and him onfængon ða nicras, Blickl. Homl. 209, 29–211, 5. On nicera mere, Beo. Th. 1695; B. 845. Ic on ýðum slóg niceras nihtes, 848; B. 422: 1154; B. 575. Nicras, 2859; B. 1427. [*Icel.* nykr *a sea-goblin; a hippopotamus: O. H. Ger.* nichus *a crocodile.* v. Grmm. D. M. 135, 146.]

nicor-hús, es; *n. The abode of a 'nicor,'* Beo. Th. 2827; B. 1411.

níd, neád, néd, neód, niéd, nýd, es; *n.:* e; *f.* I. *necessity, inevitableness:*—Neód (néd, Lind. Rush.) ys ðæt swycdómas cumon *necesse est ut veniant scandala*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7: Homl. Th. i. 514, 33. Gif ðæt nýd ábédeþ *cum ipsa necessitas compellit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Nemne hwylc nýd máre ábédde, 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Swá hyne nýd fordráf, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. Nýd bið wyrda heardost, Salm. Kmbl. 622; Sal. 310. Éadfriþ for neóde (neáde, MS. T.: nýde, MS. B.) tó Pendan gebeáh *Eadfrid necessitate cogente ad Pendam transfugit*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 15: Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 11. Mid nýde gebédded *necessitate cogente*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 7. Nýde genýdde *forced by necessity*, Beo. Th. 2014; B. 1005. II. *necessity, need, urgent requirement:*—Ne néd is ðé ðætte hwelc ðec gifregne *non opus est tibi ut quis te interroget*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 30. Mé is neód *necesse habeo*, ic habbe neóde *necesse habeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 38. Nis Gode nán neód úre éhta, Homl. Th. i. 140, 24. Nis Gode nán neód ðæt wé gód wyrcan, ne hé nán þing ne hæt for his ágenre neóde, Homl. Skt. 11, 299. Seó þearlwisnes ðæs heardan lífes hím érest of nýde becom for bóte his synna ac forþgangendre tíde ðæt hé ðæt nýd on gewunon gecyrde . . . *ea necessitate obvenerat, sed . . . necessitatem in consuetudinem verterat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 32. Nabbaþ hí neóde tó farenne, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 16: Lk. Skt. 14, 18. III. *a necessary business, duty:*—Neád *debita*, Wrt. ii. 139, 68. Ús is neód (*it is our bounden duty*) ðæt wé ða hálgan easterlíde be ðam sóðan regole healdon, Lchdm. iii. 256, 17. Ús is twýfeald neód on bóclícum gewritum. Ánfeald neód ús is, ðæt wé ða bóclícan láre mid carfullum móde smeágan; óðer ðæt wé hí tó weorcum ásvendan, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 23. Hé férde embe sumere neóde *he was going about some necessary business*, 508, 15. Nolde Maurus of ðam mynstre faran for nánre neóde, bútan hé nýde sceolde, Homl. Skt. 6, 290. Éadsige hine wel lærde and tó his ágenre neóde and ealles folces manude (*exhorted him with regard to his duty as king*), Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 5. Hé wolde gán embe his neóde forþ, Homl. Th. i. 290, 18. Gafele ł nédde (neáde?) *debito, necessitate*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 29. Neóde *debitum*, 456, 14. On ðam tóweardan lífe ne beóþ ðás neóda (*the duties of feeding the hungry, etc.*), ne ðás þénunga Homl. Th. ii. 442, 18. Neódum *causis*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 57. IV. *need, what one wants:*—Ðæt man underfó máre ðonne his líchaman neód sý, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 21. Mid ðý hí ðá ðæt scyp gehlæsted hæfdon mid ðám þingum ðe swá mycles sídsíðes nýd ábédde *cum navi imposuissent quae tanti itineris necessitas poscebat*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 18. Ne lufode hé woruldlice éhta for his neóde ána (*to supply his own needs only*), ac tó délenne eallum wædliendum, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 21. Gylde se túnscipe tó ðære muneca neóde (*ad usus*), Chart. Th. 307, 26. Tó ðæs mínstres neóde, 362, 7. Ðú hogast embe ðíne neóde, Homl. Th. i. 488, 24. Ðám mannum ðe hýra neóde habbaþ *who have what they want*, ii. 106, 18. Hé sylþ him his neóde *he gives him what he wants*, Lk. Skt. 11, 8. God dæghwamlíce ús déþ úre neóde *God daily supplies our needs*, Basil Admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29: Homl. Th. i. 516, 9. Ealle úre neóda ágðer ge gástlíce ge líchamlíce, 272, 16. V. *necessity, need, difficulty, hardship, distress:*—Lust hæfþ wíte and neád wuldorbeáh gegearwaþ *pleasure hath punishment and hardship is a preparation for a crown*, R. Ben. 26, 9. Ðá cwédon hié ðæt him leófre wére ðæt hié an swelcan niéde deáþ fornóme ðonne hié mid swelcan niéde friþ begeáte *tutius rati sese armatos mori quam miseros vivere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 25–27. Sume men ða wétan for ðæm nýde þigdon *suam urinam venatos ultimis necessitatibus haurientes*, Nar. 9, 22. Moises sáede Drihtne ðæs folces neóde, Ex. 15, 25. Of neádum mínum genera mé *de necessitatibus meis erue me*, Ps. Spl. 24, 18: 106, 6. Nédum, 30, 9. Niédum, Andr. Kmbl. 2754; An. 1379. VI. *force, compulsion:*—Ríccra manna need *vis potestatis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 28. Ne eom ic nánre neáde gecnáwe, Chart. Th. 296, 1. Him beóþ ealle mid nédе (*by force*) on genumene, Blickl. Homl. 49, 26. Mid nánigum nóde gebédeð, 83, 32. Ða kyningas ðe ic mid nédе tó hýrsumnesse gedyde, Nar. 32, 19. Má hreósende for ealdðóme ðonne of ánіges cyninges niéde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 3. Heofena ríce þolaþ neád (*vim*), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 12. Néd, Ps. Surt. 37, 13. Nýd, Ps. Spl. 37, 12. VII. *the name of the rune,* ᚾ, N; hence the symbol is sometimes put instead of writing the word, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8; Rún. 10: Exon. Th. 429, 22; Rä. 43, 8: 50, 14; Cri. 800: 284, 28; Jul. 704: Elen. Kmbl. 2519; El. 1261. [*Goth.* nauþs: *Icel.* nauð, neyð: *O. Sax.* nód: *O. Frs.* néd: *O. H. Ger.* nót *vis, violentia, exactio, necessitas, tribulatio, angor.*] v. hæft-, nearo-, óht-, þeów-, þréa-níd; nédе, nédes, *and* neód.

nídan; *p.* de *To force, compel, urge:*—Ic nýde *cogo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 14. Hé ús ne nét (Cott. MS. néd) tó ðam ðæt wé nédе scylen gód dón, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 3. Hé nýt (*compellet*) eów ðæt gé faron út, Ex. 11, 1. Hié hié selfe nídaþ (Cott. MSS. niédaþ) tó healdonne swígean, Past. 38, 1; Swt. 271, 16. Se pápa nédde Adrianus ðæt hé biscopháde onfénge, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 6. Gif gé gesáwen hwelce mús ðæt wére hláford ofer óðre mýs and nídde (Cott. MS. nédde) hié æfter gafole (*exacted tribute from them*), Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 3. Hé nýdde his leorningcnihtas on scyp stígan, Mk. Skt. 6, 45. Ne nýdde hé ná ðæt folc tó his cwale *he did not force the people to kill him*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 1. Ðá nýdde hé ðone unclénan gást út, Lk. Skt. 9, 42. Hé hié nýdde in fæðm fýres, Cd. Th. 230, 14; Dan. 233. Ða Egiptiscan nýddon (*urgebant*) ðæt folc út of hira lande, Ex. 12, 33. Ðá nýddon híne his yldran tó ðæm ðæt hé sceolde woroldlícum wépnum onfón, Blickl. Homl. 213, 1. Ðone hig nýddon ðæt hé bére hys róde, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 32. Nýd *compelle*, Lk. Skt. 14, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 376, 14. Ne niéde (MS. H. nýde) ðú hine *you shall not press him* (*the debtor*), L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 22. Hwæðer seó godcunde foretiohhung oððe sió wyrd ús nédе tó ðam ðe hí willen, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 15. Nédendum dóme *urgente decreto*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 68. Ic eom nýded, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 26. [*Goth.* naubjan: *Icel.* neyða: *O. Sax.* nódian: *O. Frs.* néda: *O. H. Ger.* nótian.] v. ge-nýdan, neádian.

níd-bád, e; *f. An enaction, a due, toll:*—Ic Æðelbald Myrcna cincg wæs beden from bisceope Milrédе ðæt ic him álýfde alle nédbáde tuegra sceopa, Chart. Th. 28, 25: 29, 8. Hé nymeþ nýdbáde *he* (*Grendel*) *takes toll*, Beo. Th. 1200; B. 598. v. bádian, bædan, níd *debitum*, níd-gafol, *and next word.*

níd-bádere, es; *m. One who enacts toll:*—Ic him álýfde alle nédbáde tuegra sceopa, ða ðe ðér ábédde beóþ from ðæm nédbáderum in Lundentúnes hýðe, ond néfre ic ne míne lástweardas ne ða nédbáderas geþrístlécen ðæt heó hit onwenden, Chart. Th. 29, 7–14. v. preceding word.

níd-bebod, es; *n. An urgent command, mandate:*—Healdeþ nýdbibod hálgan Dryhtnes, Exon. Th. 350, 32; Sch. 72.

níd-behéfe; *adj. Necessary, needful:*—Neádbehéfe *necessarium*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 65. Án þing is niédbehéfe, Lk. Skt. 10, 42. Is ðeáh niédbehéfe ungeléredum woroldmonnum, Lchdm. iii. 440, 32. Se man wæs ðam déman þearle nýdbehéfe, Homl. Skt. 4, 144. On eallum ðissum þingum is geþyld nýdbehéfe, Homl. Th. i. 470, 31. Seó hand getácnaþ úrne nýdbehéfan freónd, ðe ús úre neóde déþ, 516, 8. Synd gesealde from ðam abbode ealle neádbehéfe þing, R. Ben. 92, 2: 127, 5. In Godes lofe and in nýdbehéfum weorcum wé sceolon gewunigan. L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 31. Wé habbaþ ða nýdbehéfestan ánunga áwritene, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 12. v. níd-behóf *and next word.*

níd-behéfe (?) *necessity:*—Ðá hnédbihoefe (Lind. néd) hæfde *quando necessitatem habuit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 25.

níd-behóf; *adj. Necessary, needful:*—Án þing is nýdbehóf, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 9. v. níd-behéfe.

níd-behóflíc; *adj. Necessary:*—Hé sáede ðæt him wére his líf nýdbehóflíc *quia multum necessaria sibi esset vita ipsius*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 3.

níd-beþearf; *adj. Necessary:*—Sumæ béc ða ðe níédbeþearfosta (níd-beþyrfesta, Cott. MSS.) síen, Past. præf.; Swt. 7, 7.

níd-boda, an; *m. One who announces violence or distress* (v. níd, V,

VI):—Sincalda sǽ, nýdboda (*the Red Sea which overwhelmed the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 207, 29; Exod. 474.

nîd-brýce, es; *m. Necessary use, requirement, need*:—Đá wolde se hálga sum hús timbrian tó his nédbrícum, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 31.

nîd-bysig; *adj. Troubled by distresses*:—Đǽr (*in hell*) đú (*the devil*) nýdbysig fore oferhygdum eard gesóhtes, Exon. Th. 267, 31; Jul. 423.

nîd-bysigu, -bysgu; *f. Distress, trouble*:—Nýdbysgum neáh, Exon. Th. 354, 11; Reim. 44.

nîd-clamm, -clomm, es; *m. Necessity, need, distress*:—Of neádclammum heora hẽ álǽdde *de necessitatibus eorum eduxit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 28.

nîd-cleofa, -clafa (?), an; *m. A prison*:—Đæt hine man of nearwe and of nýdcleofan fram đam engan hofe up forlǽte, Elen. Kmbl. 1419; El. 711. In nédcleofan nearwe geheadrod, 2249; El. 1276. Đá wæs carcernes duru behliden . . . symle heó wuldorcyning herede in đam nýdclafan, Exon. Th. 256, 31; Jul. 240. v. next word.

nîd-cofa, an; *m. A prison*:—Se hálga wæs lǽded in đæt dimme ræced, sceal đonne in neádcofan nihtlange fyrst wunian, Andr. Kmbl. 2619; An. 1311.

nîd-costing, e; *f. A distressing trial, affliction*:—Nearwum genẽged nýdcostingum, Exon. Th. 171, 14; Gú. 1126.

nîd-dǽda, an; *m. One who does something under compulsion*:—Gif hẽ æfter sunnan upgonge đis dẽþ (*kills the housebreaker*), hẽ bið mansleges scyldig, and hẽ đonne self swelte, bûton hẽ nióddǽda (nýd-, MS. H.) wǽre (*unless he were forced to do it in self-defence*), L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 21. Cf. Se đe hine nédes ofslóge ođđe unwillum ođđe ungewealdes, 13; Th. i. 46, 22. v. nîd-wyrhta.

nîde, neáde, neóde, níde, niéde, nýde; *adv.* (*a case of* nîd, q. v.). I. *of necessity, as a natural, inevitable consequence, from force of circumstances*:—Gif gẽ neáde swá dón sceolon (*si sic necesse est*), dóþ swá gẽ wyllon, Gen. 43, 11. Wegfĕrende môton for neóde mete neáde ferian and for unfriþe man môt freólsǽfenan nýde fulfaran betweonan Eferwíc, and six mîla gemete *travellers may, when compelled by circumstances, carry food to supply their needs; and on account of war, a man may, on the eve of a festival, when compelled by circumstances, travel between York and a distance of six miles*, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25–27. Forđamđe wẽ witon đæt ân wealdend is eallra þinga wẽ sceolon beón nẽde geþafan (*we must inevitably assent to the conclusion*) đæt hẽ síe se hẽhsta hróf eallra gôda, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7. Þes middangeard nẽde (*as the result of natural, inevitable laws*) on đás eldo endian sceal, Blickl. Homl. 117, 35. Wæs his fæder cininges þegna aldorman. Đá sceolde Sanctus Martinus nẽde (*as an inevitable result*) beón on his geógoþhâde on đære gefĕrâdenne cininges þegna, 211, 22. Niéde sceal bión gebrocen đæt mód đara hiéremonna, gif se láreów ágiémleásaþ đæt hẽ hiera ûtan ne helpe, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 13; Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 20. Đǽr đǽr đú neóde irsian scyle, gemetiga đæt đeáh, Prov. Kmbl. 24. Hit is on worulde swá leng swá wyrse, and swá hit sceal nýde ǽr Antecristes tôcyme yfelian swíđe, Wulfst. 156, 4: 157, 8. II. *of necessity, because a law, natural, moral or human, is to be satisfied*:—Đis sceal se mæssepreóst nẽde bebeódan *the priest is bound by his duty to proclaim this*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 6. Đone andleofan đe hẽ nẽde big lifgean sceolde (*the provision that nature required*), 213, 20. Đás bẽc sceal mæssepreóst nẽde habban (*these books are indispensable*), and hẽ ne mæg bûtan beón, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 15. Niéde hẽ sceolde him forgyfan ânne (*custom required it*), Lk. 23, 17. III. *from force, under compulsion, without free-will*:—Nân nyle onginnan đæt đæt hẽ nele, bûton hẽ nẽde scyle (*unless he is forced*), Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 9: 41, 4; Fox 252, 3. Sceal nẽde riht wyrcean se đe ǽr nolde, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 9. Nẽde ođđe lustum hêran, Met. 9, 44. Niéde sceoldon gombon gieldan, Cd. Th. 119, 10; Gen. 1977. v. next word.

nîdes; *adv. Of necessity, not willingly*:—Se đe hine nẽdes (nýdes, MS. G.) ofslóge, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 22. v. nîd-dǽda *and preceding word*.

nîd-, nýd-fara, an; *m. One who journeys under compulsion, who is forced to march*, Cd. Th. 191, 1; Exod. 208. v. *next word and* nîd-genga, -dǽda.

nîd-faru, e; *f. A journey one is forced to take, death*:—Fore there neidfaerae naenig uuirthit thoncsnotturra than him tharf sie, Archaeologia, vol. xxviii. p. 357. v. nîd-gedâl.

nîd-freónd, es; *m. One closely connected by relationship* or *friendship*:—Hẽ wæs þâpan ẽhte bifealden Enagrius his neódfreóndes, Shrn. 36, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* nôt-friunt; *pl. necessarii.*] v. nîd-gestealla, -mǽg.

nîd-gafol, es; *n. A tax that must be paid, tribute*:—Nẽdgaefel đæm cásere *tributum Caesari*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 2. Ymbe đæt neádgafol úres Drihtnes, đæt sỹn úre teóþunga and cyricsceattas, L. Edg. S.; Th. i. 270, 26, 13. v. nîd-gild.

nîd-gedâl, es; *n. An inevitable parting, the parting of body and soul*:—Nis nû swíđe feor đam ýtemestan endedógor nýdgedâles, Exon. Th. 172, 9; Gú. 1141. Se Dryhtnes dóm wîsade tó đam nýhstan nýdgedâle, 129, 5; Gú. 416. Þurh nýdgedâl, 158, 9; Gú. 906.

nîd-genga, an; *m. One who is forced to go* or *one who goes in misery*:—Nacod nîdgenga (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 255, 32; Dan. 633. v. nîd-fara.

nîd-gestealla, an; *m. One who is closely bound to another by the ties of comradeship*:—Hié á wǽron æt nîđa gehwam nýdgesteallan, Beo. Th. 1769; B. 882. v. nîd-freónd.

nîd-geweald, es; *n. Power that is forcibly exercised* or *that causes distress, tyranny*:—Of deófles nýdgewalde genered, Exon. Th. 89, 2; Cri. 1451.

nîd-gewuna, an; *m. A necessary, suitable custom* (√. nêd, IV):—Neádgewuna *debitus usus*, i. *congruus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 72.

nîd-gild, es; *n. Enforced payment, tribute, exaction*:—Scandlíce nýdgild ûs sind gemǽne, Wulfst. 162, 11. [*Icel.* nauð-gjald.] v. nîd-gafol.

nîd-gilda, an; *m. One who is forced to pay*:—Neádgilda *debitor* i. *obnoxius, reus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 74.

nîd-gripe (?) *a violent grasp*:—Hyne (*Grendel*) sár hafaþ in nîdgripe (MS. mid gripe; Th. nîþgripe) nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1956; B. 976.

nîd-hâd, es; *m. Force, compulsion*:—Neádhâde *vim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 54.

nîd-, nêd-, niéd-, nýd-hǽmed, es; *n. Rape*, L. Alf. pol. 25, 26; Th. i. 78, 11–18.

nîd-hǽmestre, an; *f. A woman who has been violated, a mistress*:—Nêdhǽmestran *amatricis*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 70.

nîd-hês, e; *f. A command which is attended by compulsion*:—Man for cyning gebidde and hine bûton neádhêse heora wordigen *let people pray for the king, and honour him without injunction, of their own accord*, L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 16.

nîd-help; *m. f. Help in need, needful help*:—On wîsum scrifte bið swíđe forþ gelang forsyngodes mannes nýdhelp, L. Pen. 1; Th. ii. 278, 3.

nîd-hîrnes, e; *f. Enforced obedience, servitude*:—In nêdhêrnesse ic bẽgo *in servitutem redigo*, Rtl. 6, 9.

nîding. v. neádung *and next word.*

nîdinga (-unga); *adv. By force, against a person's will*:—Nêdunga *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. Đý læs nêdunga genom Crist menn *ne raperet Christus homines*, Rtl. 197, 35. Woldon hine dôn niódenga (nîdenga, Cott. MSS.) tó cyninge, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 14. Đá tugon heó hine nýdinga of đam mynstre *illum invitum monasterio duxerunt*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 22. Gif hwá mǽden nýdinga nimþ *si quis puellam invitam ceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 130; Th. ii. 186, 20. v. neádunga, nîdlinga.

-nîdla, -nýdlíc. v. þreá-nîdla, -nîdlíc.

nýd-líce. v. neód-líce.

nîdling, es; *m.* I. *one who serves of necessity, a slave, bondman*:—Gif đú fioh tó borge selle dînum gefĕran đe mid đẽ eardian wille, ne niéde đú hine swá niédling (MS. H. nýdling), L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 22. Hié on cnihthâde wǽron ôđerra manna niédlingas *in youth they had been the bondman of others*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 17. Se æđeling bebeád đæt hié đa consulas and witan him beforan drífen swá swá niédlingas, đæt heora bismer đý mâre wǽre, 3, 8; Swt. 122, 7. Hý ealle tó nýdlingum him gedydon, 1, 5; Swt. 34, 34. Wæterberere ođđe nêdlungum *lixarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 73. II. *one who has to serve on board ship, a sailor*:—Nêdling *nauta*; nêdlingas *nauticos*, 60, 30, 29. Đá ongunnon đa nýdlingas and đa scypmen đa ancras on đone sǽ sendan woldon đæt scyp mid gefæstnian *tentabant navitae anchoris in mare missis navem retinere*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40.

nîdlinga; *adv. By force, against a person's will*:—Gif hwá mǽden nýdlinga nimþ *si quis puellam invitam ceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13; Th. ii. 186, 20 note. v. neádlunga.

nîd-mâg, es; *m. A near kinsman, a cousin*:—Iohannes úres Drihtenes nýdmâg, L. Ælfc. P. 9; Th. ii. 366, 37. v. nîd-mâge, -freónd, -sibb; *and* cf. *Icel.* nauð-maðr *a near kinsman.*

nîd-mægen, es; *n. Force, violence*:—Nêdmægn *vim*, Rtl. 117, 25.

nîd-mâge, an; *f. A near kinswoman, a cousin*:—Ælfre ne geweorđe đæt cristen man gewîfige on đæs wífes nýdmâgan đe hẽ ǽr hæfde, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 16. Nêdmâgan, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. v. nîd-mâg.

nîd-micel; *adj. Very important, urgent*:—Nêdmycel (medmycel, MS. B.) ǽrende wẽ đider habbaþ, and ûs is þearf đæt wẽ hit gefyllon, St. Andr. 6, 20.

nîd-nâm, e; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Nânigum biscope álýfed sí ôwiht of heora ẽhtum þurh nýdnâme him on geniman (*violenter abstrahere*), Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 36. Gif hwá binnan đâm gemǽrum úres ríces reáflác and niédnâme dô, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nôt-numft *violentia, rapina.*] v. next word.

nîd-nâman; *p. de To take by force, to force a woman, to ravish*:—Gif hwá nunnan gewemme ođđe wydewan nýdnâme, L. Eth. vi. 39; Th. i. 324, 25; L. C. S. 53; Th. i. 406, 2, 3. v. nîd-niman.

nîdnes, e; *f. Necessity*:—Đeáhhwæđere mid nýdnysse hire man môt lýfan đæt heó mid đam sig *tametsi si necesse est, licet viro ejus ei permittere secum esse*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 10.

níd-nima, an; *m. One who takes by force*:—Nédniomu *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 12. Nédnioma (-niomo, Lind.) *raptores*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 18, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nôt-nemo *rapidus*; nôt-numeo *raptor*.]

níd-niman; *pp.* -numen *To take by force, ravish*:—Đeáh heó nýd-numen (neád-, MS. B.) weorđe, þolige đæra ǽhta, būton heó fram đǽm ceorle wille eft hǽm ongeán and nǽfre eft his ne weorđe, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 13. v. níd-nimung, -nǽman.

níd-nimu (?), e; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Fulle sint nédnima (-nimende, Rush.) *pleni sunt rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23. 25. Full is miđ nédnime, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. Nédnioma *rapinam*, Rtl. 21, 18. v. níd-nǽm.

níd-nimung, e; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Wífa nýdnimung *stuprum, raptum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 32. Full is miđ nédnimincg *plenum est rapina*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 39.

níd-riht, es; *n.* (v. níd, III). I. *a duty that must be performed, service, office*; officium, debitum:—Nédreht *debitum*, Rtl. 89, 26. Godcund þeówdóm is gesett on cyriclícum þénungum æfter canoneclícan gewunan tó niédrihte eallum gehádedum mannum. On ǽlcne tíman man sceal God herian . . . Ac đeáhhwæđere sindon gesette tíman synderlíce tó đam ánum, đæt gif hwá for bisgan oftor ne mǽge, đæt hé húru đæt niédriht dæghwamlíce gefylle, Btwk. 194, 3–8. II. *a due, what must be paid*:—Eallum ǽhtemannum gebyreþ midwintres feorm and Eástorfeorm . . . tóeácan heora nýdrihte, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 2. v. next word.

níd-scyld, e; *f. Bounden duty*:—Sóna swá hé tó đære áre cymþ, swá þyncþ him đæt se hié him niédscylde sceolde se se hié him sealde *as soon as he comes to the honour, it seems to him that he who gave it him was bound to grant it as a matter of right*; repente perveniens jure sibi hoc debitum, ad quod pervenerit, putat, Past. 9; Swt. 57, 6. v. preceding word.

níd-sibb, e; *f. Relationship*:—Neádsibba *necessitudinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 15. v. níd-mǽg.

níd-syn[n] (?), e; *f. A sin of violence*:—Hú ic becwom in đis neowle genip níđsynnum (MS. mid synnum: Grein, nípsynnum) fáh, Cd. Th. 275, 32; Sat. 180.

níd-syndrig; *adj. Quite apart* (?):—Hí sylfe đa munecas nédsyndrige (*monachos*) *seipsos*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 12.

níd-þearf, e; *f.* I. *necessity, inevitableness*:—Sum hit sceal geweorþan unáwendendlíce, đæt biþ đætte úre nýdþearf (néd-, Cott. MS.) biþ, and his willa biþ. Ac hit is sum swá gerád đæt his nis nán neódþearf (néd-, Cott. MS.), and đeáh ne derap nó đeáh hit geweorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 1–4. II. *necessity, constraint*:—Đé nán neódþearf ne lǽrde tó wyrcanne đæt đæt đú worhtest, ac mid đínum ágenum willan đú ealle þing geworhtest, 33, 4; Fox 128, 11. III. *need (for something)*:—Nis him nánes þinges nédþearf, 42; Fox 258, 8. Him biþ níđþearf (niéd-, Cott. MSS.) đæt hé fleó, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 16. Is suíđe micel niédþearf đæt . . ., Swt. 159, 2. Đé heora nán nýdþerf nis eft on mé tó nimene *bonorum meorum non eges*, Ps. Th. 15, 1. Nédþearf, Met. 20, 20. Mycel is nýdþearf manna gehwylcum đæt . . ., Wulfst. 157, 10. Hé wæs fram him eallum árǽfned fore nýdþearfe his úttran weorca (*ob necessitatem operum ipsius exteriorum*), Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 13. Him nánes ne biþ wana, ne hé nánes neódþearfe næfþ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 22. Wé habbaþ nédþearfe đæt wé ongyton, Blickl. Homl. 23, 1: 81, 36. IV. *a necessary thing, what a person needs*:—Wuhta gehwylc wilnaþ tó eorþan, sume nédþearfe (cf. ealle đider (*earthwards*) willniaþ . . . đæs đe hí beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29) sume neódfræce, Met. 31, 15. Hé wirþ swá earm đæt hé næfþ furþum đa neódþearfe áne (*fit ut necessariis egeat*), đæt is wíst and wǽda; wilnaþ đonne đære neádþearfe, næs đæs anwealdes, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 15–18. Scó gítsung ne cann gemet, ne nǽfre ne biþ gehealden on đære níđþearfe, ac wilnaþ simle máran đonne hé þurfe, 26, 2; Fox 94, 6. Se cyning his láreówum sealde heora nýdþearfe on missenlícum ǽhtum (*necessarias in diversis speciebus possessiones*), Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 20. V. *need, distress, trouble*:—Hwí noldest đú cuman tó ús tó đære tíde đe ús nýdþearf wæs *quid recessisti longe in tribulatione?* Ps. Th. 9, 20. Đæt gé mé ne forseón on đisse mycclan nédþearfe tíde, Blickl. Homl. 151, 23. Gedó đæt đú mé gefriđie æt mínre nýdþearfe *de necessitatibus meis eripe me*, Ps. Th. 24, 15. Fylston eów æt nýdþearfe *in necessitate vos protegant*, Deut. 32, 38. Seldon būtan máran nýdþearfe (*praeter arctiorem necessitatem*) má đonne ǽne síþe on dæge đæt heó wolde mete þicgan, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 11. VI. *a necessary business*:—Đá cwǽdon hí đæt hí wǽron on heora nýdþearfum swýđe geswencte, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 64. 3. [*O. H. Ger.* nôt-duruft *necessitas, necessarium*: *Ger.* noth-durft.] v. níd *and next word.*

níd-þearf; *adj. Necessary, needful*:—Ys cræft mín behéfe þearle eów and neódþearf *est ars mea utilis valde vobis et necessaria*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27: 29, 17. Is eallum mannum nédþearf and nytlíc đæt hié heora fulwihthádas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 25. Behófliċ ł nédþarf *necessarius*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 3. Án is nédþarf ł behóflíc *unum est necessarium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 42. Nédþærfo tído ymbhuoerfnise undercymende *necessaria temporum vicissitudine succedente*, Rtl. 37, 35. Habban góde geféran and þearle neódþearfe (*necessarios*), Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 31. v. *preceding word and* níd-þearfness.

nídþearf-líc; *adj. Necessary, needful, useful*:—Neádþearflíc *operae pretium*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 25: 506, 29: *operae pretium, necessarium, utile, justum*, 499, 78: *debitum, necessarium*, 424, 51. Is swýđe nýdþearflíc (*necessaria*) gesceád, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Gif ic síe đínum folce nédþearflíc tó hæbbene, Blickl. Homl. 225, 26. Būtan tó his neódþearflícre þénunge *nisi ad usum necessarium*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. Be monigum sócnum đa đe him nýdþearflíce (*necessariae*) gesewen wǽron, 1, 27; S. 488, 33. Đa þing đe heora andlyfene nédþearflíco gesawen wǽron, 1, 26; S. 487, 35. Nýdþearflícu, 5, 9; S. 622, 26: 4, 3; S. 567, 31. Be đám nýdþearflícan þingum, intíngum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 24: 2, 4; S. 505, 30. Neádþearflícum gestreónum *debito emolumento*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 69. Đa nédþearflícan hús, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 25.

nídþearflíce; *adv. Necessarily*:—Nédþearflíce (níd-, nýd-, neád-) *necessario*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 37.

nídþearfness, e; *f.* I. *necessity, compulsion*:—Mid rihtre nýdþearfnysse gebǽded *justa necessitate compulsus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 27. II. *necessity, need (for something)*:—Mycel nýdþearfnys is đæt đæt gesceád . . . *necessaria est magna discretio*, 1, 27; S. 497, 17. III. *need, trouble, distress*:—Wæs biddende đætte hé on swá mycelre neódþearfnysse his bigengum gehulpe *deprecatus est ut in tanta rerum necessitate suis cultoribus succurreret*, 3, 2; S. 524, 15: Cant. M. ad fil. 38. Of nédþearfnessum *de necessitatibus*, Ps. Surt. 30, 8: 24, 17. On neádþearfnessum *in opportunitatibus*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 1. Nýdþearfnyssum, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 6. Ymb heora nédþearfnesse *in necessitatibus suis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 1.

níd-þeów, es; *m. A slave, thrall*:—Wé đé, Hǽlend, biddaþ, đæt đú gehýre hæfta stefne đínra niédþiówa, Exon. Th. 22, 33; Cri. 361. Ne derige se hláford his mannum, ne fordan his nýdþeówan, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 3. v. next word.

níd-þeówetling, es; *m. One who is forced into slavery (for an unsatisfied claim)*:—Hér kýđ on đissere bēc đæt Ælfríc wolde þeówian Putraele him tó nýdþeówetlinge (*the enslavement was abandoned at the intercession of Bora, Ælfric's brother, on payment to Ælfric of eight oxen; Bora received sixty pence for his mediation*), Chart. Th. 628, 11–26.

níd-þeówian; *p.* ode *To reduce to servitude, to compel service from*:—Gif man cirican nýdþeówige (cf. ǽnig man heonan forþ cirican ne þeówige, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 27: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 26), L. N. P. L. 21; Th. ii. 294, 1.

níd-þing, es; *n. A necessary thing*:—Ealra neádþinga hé (*the monk*) sceal hihtan and wilnigan fram his mynstres fæder (*the abbot*), R. Ben. 57, 3.

níd-wædla, an; *m. A needy person*:—Đú scealt on wræc hweorfan nacod niédwædla, neorxna wanges dugeþum bedǽled, Cd. Th. 57, 16; Gen. 929.

níd-wís; *adj. Necessary, due*:—Lof neádwís *laus debita*, Hy. Surt. 49. 29. Neádþearflíc ł neádwís *debitum, necessarium*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 52. Swá swá se lichama biþ ontend þurh unálýfede lustas, swá eác byrnþ seó sáwul þurh neádwís wíte, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 19. Neádwísum ł neádþearflícum gestreónum *debito emolumento*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 68. Þances hit ágylde neadwíse *grates rependat debitas*, Hy. Surt. 27, 21. Lofu neádwíse *laudes debitas*, 86, 33. v. níd, III.

nídwíslíce; *adv. Of necessity*:—Hé sylf wæs đære hálgan ǽ underþeód, đæt hé đa álýsde đe neádwíslíce đære ǽ underþeódde wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 94, 16.

nídwísness, e; *f. Necessity*:—Neádwísnysse *debitum*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 69.

níd-wraca, an; *m. One who is forced to be an avenger, who avenges an affront*:—Gif ǽnig gilda hwilcne man ofstleá, and hé neádwraca sí, and his bismer bēte, fylste ǽlc gegylda, Chart. Th. 611, 29. v. níd-dǽda, -fara.

níd-wracu, e; *f. Violence, misery caused by violence*:—Wæs đæt gewin lád and longsum, đe on đa leóde becom, nýdwracu níþgrim, nihtbealwa mǽst, Beo. Th. 388; B. 193. Hyne God wolde nergan wið níþum, and hyra nýdwræce deópe dēman, Exon. Th. 135, 17; Gú. 525.

níd-wyrhta, an; *m. One who acts from necessity, an involuntary agent*:—Se đe nýdwyrhta biþ đæs đe hé misdéþ, se biþ đý beteran dómes symle wyrđe, đe hé nýdwyrhta wæs đæs đe hé worhte, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 23–25. On mænigre dǽde đonne man biþ nýdwyrhta, đonne biþ se gebeorges đé bet wyrđe đe hé for neóde dyde đæt đæt hé dyde, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 12–14. v. níd-dǽda.

níéd, **niéten**. v. níd, níten.

nífol. v. neowol.

níft, e; *f. A niece, grand-daughter*, or *a step-daughter*:—Níft *privigna, filia sororis*, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 6. Nift *privigna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 80. Seó wæs nift đæs hína ealdres (*neptem patris familias*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 5. Ic an míne lǽuedy half marc goldes an míne nifte ánn óre wichte goldes, Chart. Th. 556, 27. [*Prompt. Parv.* nypte, nifte *neptis*;

nypt, broderys douter *Bells:* Rebecca was ford nefte (*great niece*) of Abraham, Gen. a. Ex. 1386: *O. Fris.* nift *niece: Icel.* nipt *a female relative, sister, daughter, niece: O. H. Ger.* nift *neptis, privigna.*] Cf. nefa.

níg-. v. níw-.

nígan (?):—Ðonne ic bûgendre stefne styrme, stille on wîcum siteþ nígende (*one who listens* [?]), Exon. Th. 390, 27; Rä. 9, 8.

nígon *nine.* I. *as subst.:*—Hwæ̂r synt ða nigone (nygene, MS. A: nigona, Lind.: nióne, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 17, 17. Ðá hêt se cyng faran mid nigonum ðara níwena scipa, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 20. II. *as adj.:*—Harold wes gewend mid nigon scipon, 1052; Erl. 183, 18. Nigon níhtum êr middum sumere, 898; Erl. 96, 19. Ic ofslôh niceras nigene, Beo. Th. 1154; B. 575. [*Goth. O. H. Ger.* niun: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* negun: *Icel.* níu.]

nígon-feald; *adj. Nine-fold:*—Nígonfeald *novenarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 17.

nígonteóþa *nineteenth:*—Se niganteóþa getælcircul *circulus decennovenalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 33. Nigonteóþe healf geár, Chr. Erl. 4, 7: 855; Erl. 68, 33. Ðý nígonteóþan geáre mînes lífes, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 28.

nígontig *ninety:*—Ofer nigon and nigontigum rihtwîsra, Lk. Skt. 15, 7. v. hund-nígontig.

nígontîne *nineteen:*—Embe nigontýne niht, Menol. Fox 141; Men. 71.

nígontîn-líc; *adj. Containing the number nineteen:*—Ða nigontýnlícan hringas rihtra Éastrana *circuli Paschae decennovenales*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 26.

nígon-wintre; *adj. Nine years old:*—Ðá hê nigonwintre cniht wæs *cum esset novem annos natus*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 10.

nígoþa *ninth:*—Embe ða nigoþan tîde, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 5. Fram ðære sixtan tîde oþ ða nigoþan tîde. Ymbe ða nigoþan tîd clypode se Hêlend, 27, 45, 46. Ðý nigeþan dæge, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 9. Nigend half *eight and a half*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 194, 11. Nigende, vi. 203, 15. Nióþa, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 16: 11, 8.

níhol, nihold. v. neowol.

níhsta, an; *m. A neighbour;* proximus:—Se ðe his neáhstan yfeles nân þing ne dyde, and se ðe hosp on his neáhstan ne sette, R. Ben. 3, 20–22. Ne gim ðû dînes neáhstan wîfes (*uxorem proximi tui*), Deut. 5, 21. Gif ðû wed nime æt dînum nêhstan, Ex. 22, 26. Gif hwâ ofsliheþ his nêhstan, 21, 14. Lufa dînne nêhstan (Lind. nêsta), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 19. Hwylc is mîn nêhsta (neestæ, Lind.)? Lk. Skt. 10, 29. Lufa dîne nêxtan (nêste, Lind: nêxstan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 43. Hwâ is ûre nêxta? Homl. Th. ii. 318, 1. Hwelc ðara niéhstena (nîhstena, Cott. MSS.) ðæs ofslægenan, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 3. Tô nýhstan his, Ps. Spl. 11, 2: Ps. Th. 11, 2. v. neáh.

níhstig, nistig, nestig; *adj. Fasting:*—Gedrinc his on niht nistig, Lchdm. i. 74, 1, 6: 76, 7, 13. Nyhstig, iii. 48, 2. Nihstig, 48, 15: 50, 21: i. 82, 14: 84, 16. v. niht-níhstig.

níhstnig *fasting* (?):—Eft hý (*monks*) gaderiaþ hý on nixtnig, ðæt hý raca gehýren æt heora fæder . . . Hý siddan heora lîchoman gereordaþ, R. Ben. 138, 2–8.

níht, næht, næct, neaht, neht, nyht, e; *f.; but also with gen.* es. I. *night* (as opposed to day):—Níht is gesett mannum tô reste on ðysum middanearde . . . Ûre eorþlîce níht (nyht, MS. M.) cymþ þurh ðære eorþan sceade . . . Seó níht hæfþ seofan dælas fram ðære sunnan settlunge oþ hire upgang. Ân ðæra dæla is *crepusculum*, ôðer is *vesperum*, þridde is *conticinium*, feórþa is *intempestum*, ðæt is midníht, fîfta is *gallicinium*, syxta is *matutinum vel aurora*, seofoþa is *diluculum*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 10–244, 5. Hê hine micelre tîde ðære deáhlan neahte swong, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. Scînaþ þurh ða scîran neaht, Met. 20, 229. Níht (næht, Lind. Rush.) cymþ ðonne nân man wyrcan ne mæg, Jn. Skt. 9, 4: 13, 30. Fîra bearnum neálêhte níht seó þýstre, Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hê com tô him ânes níhtes, Shrn. 16, 27. Næs nênig man ðe êfre níhtes tîdum dorste on ðære ciricean cuman, Blickl. Homl. 207, 34. Wacana næhtes *vigilia noctis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 8: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 14, 25. Swâ swâ se beorhta dæg tôdrîfeþ ða dimlîcan þeóstru ðære sweartan níhte, Homl. Th. i. 604, 2. On dæge and nâ on níhte, 36, 28. Hê fealh ðære ilcan níht of ðâm bendum, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 12: Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 9: Blickl. Homl. 215, 15. Tô níht *hac nocte*, Num. 22, 19. On næht *nocte*, Ps. Surt. 16, 3. On níht êr hê næste, Blickl. Homl. 47, 18. Feówurtig daga and feówurtig níhta (Lind. næhta), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 2. Þreó níht and dagas, Cd. Th. 20, 12; Gen. 307. Dagum and níhtum, Met. 20, 213. II. *night, darkness* (as opposed to light):—Seó swearte níht ðære êcan geniþerunge, Homl. Th. i. 530, 23. Dryhten ðe ûs of duste geworhte, nergeud of níhtes sunde, Salm. Kmbl. 675; Sal. 337. III. *night* (as in se'n-*night*, fort-*night*; cf. Tacitus' Germania, *c.* xi: 'Instead of reckoning by days as we do, they reckon by nights'):—Be ânre níhtes (MS. B. níhte) þiéfþe, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11. Hê fôr ymb âne níht tô Íglea, and ðæs ymb âne tô Epandûne . . . and ðâr sæt xiiii níht . . . and hê was xii níht mid ðam cyninge, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 12–24. Embe seofon níht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31. Emb tên níht, 177, 16. On twâm níhtum [illegible] mannes sunu geseald on synfulra hand, 73, 1. For tên níhtum *ten days ago*, 131, 10. Mid ðon dæge wæs gefylled se dæg ðe is nemned Pentecósten ymb fîftig níhta æfter ðære gecýþdan âriste, 133, 14. [*Goth.* nahts: *O. Sax.* naht: *O. Frs.* nacht: *Icel.* nátt, nótt: *O. H. Ger.* naht.] v. Éaster-, efen- (emn-, em-), Frige-, mæsse-, mid-, middel-, mônan-, sæter-, sin-, sunnan-, þunres-, Tîwes-, Wôdnes-níht; níhtes.

níht-bealu, wes; *n. Bale or hurt that comes at night*, Beo. 389; B. 193.

níht-buttorfleóge, an; *f. An insect that flies at night;* blatta, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 65.

níht-eáge, -ége; *adj. Able to see at night:*—Níhteáge *nyctalmus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 23. Níhtêge *nictalmus*, i. 20, 8.

níht-eald; *adj. A day old:*—Gif hit biþ níhteald þiéfþ *if it is a theft a day old*, i. e. *if a day passes between the commission of the crime and the capture of the thief*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 10.

níht-egesa, an; *m. Terror by night:*—Ne ðû ðê níhtegsan ondrêdest *non timebis a timore nocturno*, Ps. Th. 90, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* naht-forhta *timor nocturnus.*]

níhte-gala, an; *m. A nightingale:*—Níhtegala *luscinia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 25. v. next word.

níhte-gale, an; *f. A bird whose note* (v. galan) *is heard at night.* I. *the night-raven:*—Naechthraebn, *ali dicunt* nectigalae *noctua*, Ep. Gl. 16 b, 15; *but more generally* II. *the nightingale:*—Naectegale *luscinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 30: *roscinia*, 119, 23. Nectægalae *roscinia*, Ep. Gl. 22 b, 27. Nictigalae *achalantis*, 1 f, 6. Nehtegale *achalantis* vel *luscinia* vel *roscinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 3. Nihtegale, 4, 24: *luscinia*, 51, 27: *philomela*, 1. 63, 23. Nightegale *lucinia* vel *philomela*, 29, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* nahti-gala *luscinia, acredula: O. H. Ger.* nahti-gala *luscinia, filomela;* also *corax, nocticorax, noctua.*]

níhte-líc. v. níht-líc.

níhterne, neahterne; *adj. Nocturnal:*—Þurh níhterne besmitenesse *per nocturnam pollutionem*, Confess. Peccat. v. next word.

níhterne, neahterne, níhternum; *adv. For a night:*—Ðæs gâst wæs neahterne of lîchoman âlæded *his* (*Fursey*) *spirit was for a night taken from his body*, Shru. 51, 30. Lêt standan neahterne, Lchdm. ii. 24, 21: 32, 25. Lêt licgean neahterne, 66, 12. Bind on ða eágan níhterne, 34, 23. Lêt beón níhterne, 74, 14: 270, 8. Lêt standan nyhternum, iii. 16, 17. v. *preceding and following words, and* dægþerne.

níhternness, e; *f. Night-time:*—Ðonne gescyit ðê God wið unswefnum ðe níhternessum on menn becumaþ *then will God protect thee against evil dreams that come to men at nights*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 22. v. preceding word.

níhtes (*gen.* of níht, q. v.); *adv. At night, night:*—Ne mæg ic bûton mynstre níhtes wunian *I cannot stop out of the monastery at night*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 34. Ða gestôd hê æt ânum êhþyrle ôþ forþ níhtes (*far on into the night*), 184, 27. Hys leorningcníhtas cómon níhtes (*nocte*), Mt. Kmbl. 28, 13. Ðæra eágan scînaþ níhtes, Nar. 34, 14. Se biþ dæges hât and níhtes ceald, 36, 27. Dæges and níhtes *die et nocte*, Ps. Th. 1, 2: Mk. Skt. 4, 27: Blickl. Homl. 47, 11: 127, 30: 137, 22. Deges and naehtes, Ps. Surt. 31, 4. [*O. Sax.* nahtes: *O. Frs.* nachtes: *O. H. Ger.* nahtes: *Ger.* nachts.]

níht-feormung, e; *f. Entertainment for the night:*—Hê (*Lot*) ðâm rincum (*the angels*) beád níhtfeormunge, Cd. Th. 147, 2; Gen. 2433.

níht-genga, an; *m. A creature that goes at night, a goblin, evil spirit:*—Wið feóndes costunga and níhtgengan and maran, Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. Wyrc sealf wið níhtgengan, 342, 1. Wið ælfcynne and níhtgengan and ðâm mannum ðe deófol mid hæmþ, 344, 7. Gif men hwylc yfel costung weorþe oððe ælf oððe níhtgengan, 344, 16. Hió (*betony*) hyne scyldeþ wið unhýrum níhtgengum and wið egeslîcum gesihþum and swefnum, i. 70, 5.

níht-genge, an; *f. A night-goer, an animal that prowls at night, a hyena:*—Naectgenge *hyna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 41. Níhtgenge *hyna*, 43, 6.

níht-gerîm, es; *n. Reckoning by days* (v. níht, III), *number of days:*—Æfter seofontýnum níhtgerîmes *after seventeen days*, Menol. Fox 52; Men. 26: 110; Men. 55: Andr. Kmbl. 229; An. 115: 315; An. 158. Ealra hæfde v. and syxtig ðâ hê forþ gewât and nigon hund eác níhtgerîmes *in all the number of his days when he died was nine hundred and sixty-five years*, Cd. Th. 72, 28; Gen. 1193. [Cf. dógor-gerîm, *and Icel.* náttar-tal: *Chauc.* nighter-tale.]

níht-gild, es; *n. A service, sacrifice celebrated at night:*—Níhtgild *nyctilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 18. Blôstmfreólsas and níhtgilda *floralia nictelia* (cf. blôstmgeld *floralia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 52), Hpt. Gl. 515, 18.

níht-glôm, es; *m.* (?) *The darkness of night:*—Wæs ðam bâncofan æfter níhtglôme (*when the shades of night prevailed*) neáh geþrungen, Exon. Th. 158, 27; Gú. 916. v. êfen-glôma.

níht-helm, es; *m. The covering of night, night's curtain:*—Níhthelm gewearc deorc ofer dryhtgumum *night's curtain dark was drawn over men*, Beo. Th. 3583; B. 1789.

niht-hræfn, es; m. *The night-raven, night-jar, night-owl:* — Naechthraebn *noctua*, *nycticorax*, Ep. Gl. 16 b, 15, 18. Naehthraefu *noctua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 76. Nihthræfn *nycticorax*, i. 63; 12. Niht-hrefn, 281, 42. Nihthremn, ii. 60, 36. Nihtremn, i. 29, 35. Niht-hrefne (nihtrefen, Ps. Spl.; næhthrefn, Ps. Surt.; nihthræm, Ps. Lamb.) gelíc, Ps. Th. 101, 5. [*Icel.* nátt-hrafn: *O. H. Ger.* naht-hraban *nocticorax*, *noctua*, *bubo*.]

niht-hrôc, es; m. *The night-rook, raven:*—Nihtrôc *nycticorax*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 7.

niht-lang; *adj. Night-long, a night in length:* — Nafa đũ nânes þearfan wedd mid đẽ nihtlangne fyrst *si pauper est proximus tuus, non pernoctabit apud te pignus*, Deut. 24, 12: Cd. Th. 191, 2; Exod. 208: Andr. Kmbl. 1668; An. 836: 2620; An. 1311: Elen. Kmbl. 134; El. 67. Nihtlongne fyrst, Beo. Th. 1060; B. 528. [*Icel.* nátt-langt *for a night.*] v. next word.

niht-langes; *adv. For the night:*—Ic bidde eów đæt gẽ gecirron tô mînum hûse and đẽr wunion nihtlanges, Gen. 19, 2. [Ne moste nihtlonges istonden, Laym. 15504.] v. preceding word.

niht-lîc; *adj. Nightly, of the night, nocturnal:*—Fram ege nihtlîcum *a timore nocturno*, Ps. Spl. 90, 5. For nihtlecum ege, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 11. Hî swuncon on nihtlîcum rẽwette, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 24. Đa steorran sint mannum tô nihtlîcere lîhtinge gesceapene, i. 110, 15. On nihtlîcre tîde *at night*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 21; 270, 26. On nihtlîcre gesyhþe *in a vision of the night*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 12. Hine drehton nihtlîce gedwimor, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Đæs synfullan lîf is wiđmeten nihtlîcum þeóstrum, ii. 200, 33. Nihtlîcum tîdum *in the night seasons*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 11. Þerh næhtlîco mysto *per nocturnas caligines*, Rtl. 171, 39. [*Icel.* nátt-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* naht-lîh *nocturnus*.]

niht-nihstig, -nestig; *adj. Fasting for a night:*—Sele nihtnestig drincan, Lchdm. ii. 64, 18. Gedrinc ælce dæge neahtnestig, 30, 26. Drince iii morgenas neahtnestig, 296, 12. Mid his selfes nihtnestiges migoþan, 42, 1. Sele nihtnestigum drincan, 64, 9, 19: 186, 5. Syle on morgenne đam seócum men neahtnestigum, 286, 11.

niht-rest, e; *f. The couch on which one rests at night:*—Abram sîne nihtreste ofgeaf, Cd. Th. 173, 18; Gen. 2863.

niht-rîm, es; *n. A number of days:*—Nihtrîm scridon, Exon. Th. 167, 35; Gû. 1070.

niht-sang, es; *m.* I. *the service at the seventh of the canonical hours, compline:*—Nû gebyraþ mæssepreóstum đæt hî đa seofon tîdsangas gesyngon . . . nihtsang seofoþan, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 3–7: R. Ben. 40, 7. Hwænne wylle gẽ singan nihtsangc (*completorium*), Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 3. II. *a copy of the service:*—Sind .ii. fulle sangbẽc and .i. nihtsang . . . Hẽ ne funde nâ mâ bûton âne capitulare and .i. forealdodne nihtsang . . . , Chart. Th. 430, 8, 28. [*Icel.* nátt-söngr.]

niht-scada (-sceadu?) *night-shade* (plant name):—Nihtscada *strumus* vel *uva lupina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 18.

niht-scûa, -scûwa, an; *m. The darkness, shades of night:*—Đonne nîpeþ nihtscûa, Exon. Th. 292, 24; Wand. 104: 307, 29; Seef. 31. Æfter nihtscûan, 162, 5; Gû. 971. Under nihtscûwan, Cd. Th. 124, 10; Gen. 2060. Neowle nihtscûwan, 184, 28; Exod. 114.

niht-slẽp, es; *m. Sleep during the night:*—Đæt ilce geþanc đe heom amang đam nihtslẽpe wæs on heora heortan, eall đâ hî âwac. Odon hî đæt sylfe geþohton, Homl. Skt. 23, 442.

niht-wacu (o); *f. A night-watch:* — Mec oft bigeat nearo nihtwaco æt nacan stefnan, Exon. Th. 306, 13; Seef. 7. v. next word.

niht-wæcce, an; *f. A night-watch, vigil:* — Nihtwæccan *vigilias*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 22. Hyrdas wẽron waciende and nihtwæccan (-wæcan, MS. C.) healdende *pastores erant vigilantes et custodientes vigilias noctis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 8. [*Icel.* nátt-vaka: *O. H. Ger.* naht-wacha *vigilia*.]

niht-waru, e; *f. Night-wear:*—Genôh byþ đam munuce đæt hẽ hæbbe twâ cûlan and twegen syricas for đære nihtware and for đæs reâfes þwéale, R. Ben. 90, 4.

niht-weard, es; *m. A guard who keeps watch at night:*—Heofoncandel (*the fiery pillar*) barn, nîwe nihtweard, Cd. Th. 185, 1; Exod. 116.

niht-weorc, es; *n. A work done at night:*—Nihtweorce (*the defeat of Grendel*) gefeh, Beo. Th. 1659; B. 827.

nillan. v. nyllan.

nima. v. nîd-nima.

niman; *p.* nam, *pl.* nâmon; *pp.* numen (*kept in the slang word* nim = *steal.* Cf. Shakspere's Corporal Nym). I. *to take, receive, get;* sumere, accipere:—Nimþ *sumpserint*, Kent. Gl. 1056. Hwâr nime wẽ (hwonon ûs tô niomane, Rush.) swâ fela hlâf? Mt. Kmbl. 15, 33. Cristes onsægdnesse đe wẽ æt đæm weofode nimaþ, Blickl. Homl. 77, 5. Đæt (*food*) hẽ êr tô blisse nam, 57, 7. Đâ nam Petrus and đa ôđre apostolas hié (*Mary*), and hié âsetton ofer hire bêre, 149, 5. Hié nâman blôwende palmtwigu and bêron him tôgeánes, 69, 30. Nim and telle Israhêla folc, Num. 1, 2. Nim ênne ođđe twegen tô đẽ *adhibe tecum unum vel duos*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Nim đẽ đis ofæt on hand, Cd. Th. 33, 11; Gen. 518. Đæt đũ nâfre ne nyme wîf mînum suna of đisum mennisce, Gen. 24, 3. Nân man ne sceal sceattas niman for Godes cyrcan, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 21. Hẽ lârde tô healdenne reogollîces lîfes þeódscipe swâ swîđe swâ đa nîwan Cristenan hit niman (*capere*) mihton, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 11. Hêht his sweord niman, Beo. Th. 3621; B. 1808. II. *to take, keep, hold;* tenere: — Nimþ mẽ seó swýđre đîn *tenebit me dextera tua*, Ps. Spl. 138, 9. Đũ nême (*tenuisti*) hand đa swýđran, 72, 23. Hẽ đæt wolcn him beforan nam *he had the cloud before him*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 14. Hî oferhygd nam (*tenuit*), Ps. Th. 72, 5. Hî hî be handum nômon *junctis manibus*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 31. III. *to take, catch:*—Hêr beóþ oft numene missenlîcra cynna weolcscylle, i, 1; S. 473, 17. IV. *to contain:*—Nô swâ đæt heó (*the coffin*) đone lîchoman neoman mihte, 4, 11; S. 580, 7. V. *to take* (*with one*), *carry, bring:*—Đâ nam hẽ flf stânas on his herdebelig, Blickl. Homl. 31, 17. Nâmon wẽ hlâfas mid ûs, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 7. VI. *to take* (*to one*), *give:*—Hât đẽ niman Pilatus êrendgewrit, Blickl. Homl. 177, 2. VII. *to take forcibly, seize, take away, carry off;* tollere, capessere, auferre, rapere:—Ic nyme *tollo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 53. Đam đe đîn reâf nymþ *qui auferet tibi vestimentum*, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Se đe hine deáþ nimeþ, Beo. Th. 887; B. 441. Gûþ nimeþ freán eówerne, 5066; B. 2536. Þeófas đe on mannum heora êhta on wôh nimaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 22. Manige men đa moldan neomaþ on đâm lâstum, 127, 11. Nimaþ *capessunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 33. Nam *capessit*, 20, 8. Hẽ nam *tulit*, Kent. Gl. 209. Nam mid handa rinc on raste, Beo. Th. 1496; B. 746. Đæt hẽ môste niman đæs Hâlendes lîchaman . . . Đâ com hẽ and nam đæs Hâlendes lîchaman *ut tolleret corpus Jesu . . . venit ergo et tulit corpus Jesu*, Jn. Skt. 19, 38. Đæt flôd com and nam (*tulit*) hig ealle, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 39. Nimaþ đæt pund fram him *auferte ab illo mnam*, Lk. Skt. 19, 24. Nis nânum men âlŷfed đæt hẽ nime on his þeówe ênig feoh *nemini licet servo suo pecuniam aliquam auferre*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 35 note; Th. ii. 238, 11. Gif mec hild nime, Beo. Th. 909; B. 452. Mẽ sceal wæpen niman, Byrht. Th. 139, 11; By. 252. Ne biþ âlŷfed æt đam þeówan his feoh tô nimanne *non licet pecuniam suam servo auferre*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 35; Th. ii. 238, 6. VIII. in phrases in a metaphorical sense:—Andan niman *to take umbrage, offence.* Đâ nam đæt folc micelne andan ongeán his lâre, Homl. Th. i. 26, 21. Tô đon ealdfeóndas ondan nômon, Exon. Th. 115, 14; Gû. 189. Bysne niman be, æt *to take example by, from.* Nime heó bysne be đisre wudewan, Homl. Th. i. 148, 5. Hî nâmon đa bysne đæs fæstenys æt đam Niniveiscan folce, 244, 23. Casum niman *to take a case* (of the government of verbs), Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 57. Eard niman *to take up one's abode.* Đẽr ic eard nime *hic habitabo*, Ps. Th. 131, 15. Heofones cyning sylf cymeþ, nimeþ eard in đẽ, Exon. Th. 5, 1; Cri. 63. Freóndrâdene niman *amicitias jungere*, Ex. 34, 12. Friþ niman wiđ *to make peace with*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 17: 868; Erl. 72, 29 (often in the Chronicle). Geleáfan niman *to believe*, Cd. Th. 41, 2; Gen. 650. Geþeódrâdene niman wiđ *to associate with.* Gif hwylc brôđor gedyrstlêcþ đæt hẽ on ênige wîsan geþeódrâdene nime wiđ done âmânsumedan, R. Ben. 50, 11. Graman niman *to take offence, feel angry.* Đâ nam hẽ micelne graman and andan tô đâm mannum, Homl. Th. i. 16, 30. Lâre niman *to accept teaching.* Hŷ leng mid him lare ne nâmon, Salm. Kmbl. 926; Sal. 462. Lufe niman tô *to take an affection for.* Mâran lufe nimþ se heretoga tô đam cempan, đe æfter fleáme his wiđerwinnan þegenlîce oferwinþ, Homl. Th. i. 342, 2. Môd niman *to take courage*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15. On niman *to take effect on*, Lchdm. ii. 84, 6: 234, 5: 282, 22. On gemynd niman *to bear in remembrance*, Elen. Kmbl. 2464; El. 1233. On hæft niman *to take captive*, Exon. Th. 16, 29; Cri. 260. Sibbe niman wiđ *to make terms with.* Ne nim đũ nâne sibbe wiđ đæs landes menn *ne inseas pactum cum hominibus illarum regionum*, Ex. 34, 15. Sige niman *to gain the victory*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 8 (and often). Tô gemæccan niman *to take to wife*, Cd. Th. 76, 17; Gen. 1258. Tô suna niman *to adopt as a son*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 16. Wæpna niman *to take up arms*, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Ware niman *to take care.* Hẽ ne nom nâne ware hûlîco hié wæron, 5, 4; Swt. 224, 21. Weg niman *to take, go one's way*, Cd. Th. 80, 16; Gen. 1329. Wîcstôwa niman *to pitch a camp*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 8. [*Goth.* niman: *O. Sax.* niman: *O. Frs.* nima, nema: *Icel.* nema: *O. H. Ger.* neman *tollere, carpere, vellere, rapere, capere.*] v. â-, æt-, be- (bi-), dæl-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, under-niman.

nimþe, nemþe, nymþe; *conj. Unless, except:*—Nimþe *nisi*, Wülck. Gl. 249, 9. Nimþe wẽn *wære ni forsan*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 4: 93, 3. I. connecting clauses:—Ne hine mon on ôđre wîsan his bêne tŷþigean wolde, nemþe hẽ Cristes geleáfan onfênge, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 43. Ne sceal nâfre his torn tô rycene beorn âcŷđan, nemþe hẽ êr đa bôte cunne, Exon. Th. 293, 9; Wand. 113. Nymþe mẽ Drihten gefultumede, wẽningca mîn sâwl sôhte helle, Ps. Th. 93, 16: Beo. Th. 3321; B. 1657. II. connecting words in the same case (contracted clauses, the verb of the second clause being the same as that in the first, and not expressed):—Nænig ôđerne freóþ in fyrhþe, nimþe feára hwylc (freóþ), Fragm. Kmbl. 71; Leas. 37. Næs monna gemet, ne mægen engla đæt eów mihte helpan, nimþe Hâlend God, Cd. Th. 295, 27; Sat. 403. Nâniges Godes hâligra gebyrd ciricean ne mærsiaþ, nemþe Cristes sylfes and đyses Johannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 11. Ne wẽ ûs nâht elles ne

wēnden nemþe deáþes sylfes, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 26. Unc gemǽne ne sceal elles ǽwiht nymþe lufu langsumu, Cd. Th. 114, 17; Gen. 1905: 252, 8; Dan. 575. Nis ðē wiðerbreca man on moldan, nymþe Metod ǽna, 251, 22; Dan. 567. Hwā is ðæt ðē cunne, nymþe ēce God, 266, 7; Sat. 18. Nis nēnig swā snotor, nymþe God seolfa, 286, 11; Sat. 350. Ic nēngum sceþþe nýmþe bonan ānum, Exon. Th. 407, 11; Rä. 26, 3. Nabbaþ wē tō hyhte nymþe cyle and fȳr, Cd. Th. 285, 10; Sat. 335. Eaforan syndon deáde nymþe feá ǽne, 128, 30; Gen. 2134. Cf. nefne.

nimung, e; *f. A taking, plucking*:—Niming hēra *vulsio spicarum*, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 3. v. nīd-nimung.

nið-bedd, nióð, niól, niowol, niótan, nioþan, -nip. v. neó-bedd, neód, nīd, neowol, neótan, neoþan, ge-nip.

nip (?):—Nipum *rudente*, Germ. 399, 451.

nīpan; *p.* nāp, *pl.* nipon; *pp.* nipen *To grow dark*:—Ðonne won cymeþ, nīpeþ nihtscūa, Exon. Th. 292, 24; Wand. 104. Nāp nihtscūa, 307, 29; Seef. 31. Nīpende niht, Beo. Th. 1098; B. 547: 1302; B. 649. v. ge-nīpan, ge-nip.

nirwan, nirwian; *p.* de, ode *To constrain, repress, blame, threaten*:—Moyses onfēng scīnendum wulderhelme forðon hē symle ða nyrugde ðe God oferhogodan *Moses received a shining crown, because he ever repressed those that despised God*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 12. Hī fȳrene tangan him on handa hæfdon and mē nyrwdon and mē tōbeótodan ðæt hī mē mid ðām gegrīpon woldon *forcipibus igneis quos tenebant in manibus, minitabantur me comprehendere*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 43. Ne ne on ðīnum yrre ne nyrwa ðū mē *neque in ira tua corripias me*, Ps. Spl. 37, 1. v. ge-nyrwian, nearwian.

nirwett, es; *m.* I. *narrowness*:—Ic hit geſēran ne mehte for ðara wega nerwette (*propter angustas semitas*), Nar. 25, 5. II. *a narrow place, pass*:—Se engel eode intō ānum nyrwette *angelus ad locum angustum transiens*, Num. 22, 26. III. *oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing*:—Hit fremaþ myclum gedruncen wið nyrwyt, Lchdm. i. 140, 1: 144, 17. v. nearuness *and next word*.

nirwþ, e; *f. Confinement, a prison*:—Nirwþa *ergastula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 24.

nis. v. neom.

nistan, nistian *to build a nest*:—Ðēr sperwan nistiaþ *illic passeres nidificabunt*, Ps. Spl. 103, 18. Nistaþ (MS. nistaðað), Ps. Surt. 103, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* nistian, nistōn *nidificare.*] v. nistlan.

nistig. v. nihstig.

nistlan *to make a nest*:—On ðam spearwan nystlaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Nistlaþ, 83, 3. v. nestlian, nistan.

nītan, nitenness. v. nytan, nytenness.

nīten, niéten, neáten, nýten, es; *n. An animal, beast, cattle*:—Ælc cuce þing *vel* nýten *animal*: ælces kynnes nýten *pecus, jumentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 37, 38: 78, 49. Rēðe nýten *feralis bestia*, ii. 147, 54. Ðis nýten *haec pecus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 10. Ðis nýten *istud animal*; ðyses nýtenes *istius animalis*; ðās nīhtenu *ista animalia*, 15; Som. 18, 34–36. Swā nýten geworden eom *ut jumentum factus sum*, Ps. Spl. 72, 22. Sum nýten is ðe wē nemnaþ broc, Lchdm. i. 326, 11. Nēten, Met. 20, 191. Niéten, Salm. Kmbl. 44; Sal. 22. Hē hine on his nýten (nētne, Lind.) sette, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Nýtenu and deór fixas and fugelas God gesceóp on flǽsce būtan sāwle. Ða nýtenu hē lēt gān ālotene, and hē forgeaf ðām nýtenum gærs, Homl. Th. i. 276, 3–6. Men and nýtenu sweltaþ *homines et jumenta morientur*, Ex. 9, 19. Swā stunte nýtenu *sicut bruta animalia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 19. Ða ungesceádwīsan neótena, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21. Nētenu, 34, 11; Fox 152, 6. Ðām monnum ðe beóþ neátenum gelīce, 14, 1; Fox 42, 3. Lǽde seó eorþe forþ cuce nītenu, Gen. 1, 24. v. neát.

nīten-līc; *adj. Animal, after the manner of a brute*:—Gē nētelīcan (nētenlīcan, Cott. MS.) men *O! terrena animalia*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 35.

nīþ[þ] *a man*. v. niþþas.

nīþ, es; *n. A place low down, an abyss*:—Lǽdaþ in ðæt sceaðena scræf, scūfaþ tō grunde in ðæt nearwe nīþ, Cd. Th. 304, 22; Sat. 634. v. nīþ-sele, -wundor.

nīþ, es; *m.* I. *envy, hatred, enmity, rancor, spite, ill-will, jealousy*:—Ðis synt ða īdelnyssa ðisse worlde . . . nīþ and æfēsta and hātheortnys *haec sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . odium et invidiae et furor*, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. Ne mehte se nīþ betux him twēm gelicgean *the enmity between the two could not die out*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 14. Gif him þince ðæt hē nǽddran geseó ðæt biþ yfeles wīfes nīþ *if he fancies he sees a snake, that means a bad woman's spite*, Lchdm. iii. 174, 17. Blātende nīþ *livid envy*, Cd. Th. 60, 14; Gen. 981: Andr. Kmbl. 1536; An. 769. Nīþ wið God *enmity with God*, Exon. Th. 302. 23; Fä. 40. Āhredе mē hefiges nīþes feónda mīnra *eripe me de inimicis meis*, Ps. Th. 58, 1. Genere mē fram nīþe nāhtfremmendra, 58, 2. Paulus ehte cristenra manna, nā mid nīþe (*rancorously*), swā swā ða ludēiscan dydon, ac hē wæs bewerigend ðære ealdan ǽ, Homl. Th. i. 388, 31. Hió mid wīflīce nīþe wæs feohtende on ðæt underiende folc *she* (*Semiramis*) *with a woman's rancor was carrying on war against that harmless people*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 19. Ðæt gē eówer mōd gemetgien on ðæm nīþe *ut in increpationis zelo se spiritus temperet*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 15. Ðēr is friþ būtan æfestum, sīþ būtan nīþe, Exon. Th. 101, 18; Cri. 1660. Hē slōh hildebille ðæt hit on healsolan stōd nīþe genýðed *he smote with his battle-blade, that, forced on by hate, it stuck in the* (*dragon's*) *head*, Beo. Th. 5353; B. 2680. Ða hwīle ðe hē nýþ oððe andan hæbbe on his heortan wið his ðone nēhstan *quamdiu invidiam vel malitiam in corde suo cum proximo suo habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 192, 27. Siððan genam Saul micelne nīþ tō Davide, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 16. Hannibal gecýþde ðone nīþ and ðone hete (*odium*) ðe hē beforan his fæder swōr, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 9. Hē him forgeaf ðone nīþ ðe hē tō him wiste *he* (*Augustus*) *forgave them* (*the Germans who had slain Varus*) *the ill-will he felt towards them*, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 15. Hē ne rōhte heora ealra nīþ, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 32. Ic hine on sette mōdhete, longsumne nīþ, Cd. Th. 105, 22; Gen. 1757: 47, 30; Gen. 768. Nīþa gebǽded *forced by feelings of hatred*, Exon. Th. 234, 27; Jul. 203: 270, 9; Jul. 462. II. *action which arises from hatred, strife, war, hostility*:—Hē cwæþ nīþes oftyrsted ðæt hē on norþdǽle heáhsetl heofena rīces āgan wolde *all too eager for strife he said that in the north of heaven a throne he would own*, Cd. Th. 3, 7; Gen. 32: 120, 15; Gen. 1995. Gūþbill nacod æt nīþe *the blade bared in battle*, Beo. Th. 5163; B. 2585. Nīþe rōf *bold in battle*, Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 53. Nīþ āhebban wið *to strive against*, Elen. Kmbl. 1672; El. 838. Nīþa ofercumen, fǽge and geflȳmed, Beo. Th. 1694; B. 845. Æt nīþa gehwam nýdgesteallan, 1768; B. 882. Nīþa cræftig, 3929; B. 1962: 4346; B. 2170. Hē nīþa gedīgde, hildehlemma, 4690; B. 2350: 4785; B. 2397. III. *the effect of hatred, persecution, trouble, vexation, annoyance, affliction, tribulation, grief*:—Ða wæs wyrmes wīg wīde gesýne nearofāges nīþ (*the disastrous effects of the dragon's malice*), 4623; B. 2317: Cd. Th. 83, 22; Gen. 1383. Oft ðǽr brōga cwom ealdfeónda nīþ *oft came terror there, trouble from the hate of ancient foes*, Exon. Th. 110, 24; Gū. 112: 125, 29; Gū. 361: 345, 25, 30; Gn. Ex. 195, 197: 346, 4; Gn. Ex. 200. Him leófre wǽre ðæt hié an swelcan nióde (MS. C. nēðe) deáþ fornōme ðonne hió mid swelcan nióde friþ begeáte *cum intolerabiles conditiones pacis audissent, tutius rati sese armatos mori quam miseros vivere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 26. Hæfde hē sele Hrōðgāres genered wið nīþe, Beo. Th. 1658; B. 827: Andr. Kmbl. 2073; An. 1039. Hió habban sceoldon hellgeþwin, ðone nearwan nīþ, Cd. Th. 43, 27; Gen. 697: 48, 13; Gen. 775. Ic wræc Wedera nīþ, Beo. Th. 850; B. 423. Scyld ðū ðē nū ðū dysne nīþ genesan mōte, Lchdm. iii. 52, 17. Ðæt ðū mē generige nīþa gehwylces *eripe me*, Ps. Th. 118, 170: Exon. 230, 8; Ph. 469. Fela mē se Hǽlend hearma gefremede, nīþa nearolīcra, Elen. Kmbl. 1822; El. 913. Nīþa georn, bealwes beald, Blickl. Homl. 109, 28. Hǽle wið deófla nīþum, 171, 30. Hē mec wile wið ðām nīþum genergan, Exon. Th. 116, 24; Gū. 212: 140, 34; Gū. 620. Ofer ða nīþas ðe wē nū dreógaþ, 105, 8; Gū. 20. Ic mē forhtige fyrenfulra fǽcne nīþas *conturbatus sum a tribulatione peccatoris*, Ps. Th. 54, 2. Helle heáfas, hearde nīþas, Cd. Th. 3, 20; Gen. 38. IV. *evil, wickedness, malice*:—Nīþ synfulra *nequitia peccatorum*, Ps. Surt. 7, 10. On ðara ācorenra monna heortan sceal dære nædran lytignes and hire nīþ ðære culfran biliwitnesse gescirpan *in electorum cordibus debet simplicitatem columbae astutia serpentis acuere*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 22. Mid ðý nīþe yfles ingeþonces *malitiae peste*, 33, 5; Swt. 220, 19. Nīþe *nequitiae*, Ps. Spl. 54, 17. Þurh nǽddran nīþ *through the serpent's malice*, Cd. Th. 290, 8; Sat. 412: Exon. Th. 226, 29; Ph. 413. Nīþa geblonden (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Nīþa efter nīþum teolunge heara *secundum nequitias studiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Surt. 27, 4. Æfter nīþas, Ps. Spl. C. 27, 5. [*A. R. Orm. Laym.* niþ: *Gen. and Ex.* nið and strif: *Goth.* neiþ *φθόνος*: *O. Sax.* nīd: *O. Frs.* nīth: *Icel.* nīð *a libel, lampoon*: *O. H. Ger.* nīd *invidia, rancor, discidium, invidentia, iniquitas.*] v. bealu-, fǽr-, gār-, helle-, here-, hete-, inwit-, orleg-, searo-, sin-, spere-, wæl-nīþ.

nīþ; *adj.* (?) *Vexatious, rancorous*:—Æfæstum onǽled, nīþum nearowrencum (*or* nīþum *from preceding word?*), Exon. Th. 316, 5; Mōd. 44. [Cf. he fell off heffne dun Inntill niþ hellepine, Orm. 13677.]

nīþ-cwalu, e; *f. Grievous destruction*:—Hē hȳ generede from nīþcwale, and eác forgeaf ēce dreámas, Exon. Th. 77, 18; Cri. 1258.

nīþ-cwealm, es; *m. Violent death, destruction*:—Heora neát nīþcwealm forswealh *jumenta eorum in morte concluxit*, Ps. Th. 77, 50.

nīþ-draca, an; *m. A hostile, malicious dragon*, Beo. Th. 4538; B. 2273.

nīþemest. v. neoþera.

nīþer; *adv. Down, beneath, below*:—Nīþer *deorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 6. Ðē wearþ helle seáþ nīþer gedolfen *beneath was the pit of hell dug for thee*, Exon. Th. 267, 30; Jul. 423. Ða hē nyþer ābeáh *cum se inclinasset*, Jn. Skt. 20, 5. Ic nyþer ālǽte *submitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 41. Hē nyþer ālēde *deposuit*, Lk. Skt. 23, 53. Nyþer āsceótan *to cast down*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 23. Hē nīþer āsette ða mihtigan *deposuit potentes*, Cant. Mar. 52. Ðonne heó nyðer byþ āstigen, Anglia viii. 319, 19. Ðæt hī hine nyþer bescufon *ut praecipitarint eum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 29. Se ðe nyþer com of heofonum *qui descendit de caelo*, Jn. Skt. 3, 13. Ðū nīþer fǽrst (*descendes*) ōþ helle, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. Nīþer feallaþ *procident*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 9: 94, 6. Nīþer fylþ *decidat*, 89,

6. Gif nyþer *descende*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Hē nyþer ne eode, Ex. 32, 1. Gang niþer, Deut. 9, 12. Niþer gewītan *descendere*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 21. Hwearf him eft niþer (*to hell*) boda bitresta, Cd. Th. 47, 18; Gen. 762. Niþer stīgan *descendere*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 1: Lchdm. iii. 210, 17. Hē sceal mā þencan up ðonne nyþer *he must direct his thought upwards rather than downwards*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 31. [*Laym.* niðer: *O. E. Homl. Mark.* neoþer: *Gen. and Ex.* neðer: *O. Sax.* niðar: *O. Frs.* nither.: *Icel.* niðr: *O. H. Ger.* nidar *deorsum*: *Gen.* nieder.] v. niþere.

niþera. v. neoþera.

niþer-bogen *down-bent*:—Tō ðære niþerbogenan ăc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* niðr-bjúgr.]

niþer-dǽl, es; *m. A lower part*:—On niþerdǽlum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Th. 138, 13.

niþere, niþre; *adv. Down, beneath, below*:—Læg mīn flǽschoma in foldan bigrafen, niþre gehȳded in byrgenne, ðæt ðū meahte beorhte uppe on roderum wesan, Exon. Th. 89, 34; Cri. 1467. Uppe ge niþre, 360, 3; Ps. 74. [*O. H. Ger.* nidare, nidere: *Icel.* niðri.]

niþer-gang, es; *m. Descent*:—Mid hyra upgange oððe nyþergange, Lchdm. iii. 246, 8. [*Icel.* niðr-gangr, -ganga.]

niþer-heald; *adj. Bent downwards*:—Nis ðæt gedafenlīc, ðæt se mōdsefa monna ēniges niþerheald wese, and ðæt neb upweard, Met. 31, 23. [Cf. Hie mugen lihtliche cumen mid þare niðerhelde (*the downward slope*), O. E. Homl. ii. 230, 347: *O. H. Ger.* nidar-haldig *reclinus*.]

niþerian, niþrian; *p.* ode. I. *to bring low, humiliate*:—Se ðe hine nyþeraþ *qui se humiliat*, Lk. 14, 11. Hī nyþerodon *humiliaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 5. II. *to accuse, condemn*:—Ne ēnig mon ðec niþraþ (*condemnavit*), Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 10. Hī niþriaþ *condemnabunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 21. Niþrigaþ *condemnabunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 41. Ðæt hiæ niþradun (*accusarent*) hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 2. Niþrad *damnatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 3. Wæs neþored *damnatur*, Hpt. 495, 2. [*Orm.* niþþrenn: *Laym.* neoþered: *Icel.* niðra *to put down, lower*: *O. H. Ger.* niderren *humiliare, accusare, condemnare*.] v. ge-niþerian.

niþerigend-līc; *adj. Deserving condemnation*:—Þurh gōdne willan herigendlīc oððe of yflum willan nyþergendlīc, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 1.

niþer-līc; *adj.* I. *low* (of position):—Ān þeósterful dene swīðe niþerlīc, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 5. Heortan niþerlīcan *cordis ima*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 5. On nyþerlīcum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 10. Tō nyþerlīcum *ad inferos*, Cant. An. 6. Hē his eágan bīgde on ðās nyþerlīcan þing *oculos in inferiora deflectens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 8. II. *low, humble, inferior*:—In ðisse nyþerlīcan worulde *in this lower world*, Shrn. 123, 10. Ða nyþerlīcan *humilia*, Blickl. Gl. Gē sēcaþ ðære heán gecynde gesǽlþa tō ðām niþerlīcum and tō ðām hreósendlīcum þingum, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 522, 30.

niþerness, e; *f. Lowness, a low position, the bottom*:—Ðā geseah hē swā þȳstre dene under him in nyþernesse gesette *vidit quasi vallem tenebrosam subtus se in imo positam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 9.

niþer-scyfe, es; *m. A pushing down, falling down, hasty downward movement*:—Niþerscyfe *per praeceps*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 74. v. scyfe.

niþer-sīge, es; *m. A going down, setting*:—Sunne oncneów niþersige (*occasum*) hire, Ps. Lamb. 103, 19: 113, 3. Ofer niþersi[g]e *super occasum*, 67, 5.

niþer-stige, es; *m. A descent*:—Se upstige and se niþerstige *the ascent and descent* (*of the angels seen by Jacob in his dream*), R. Ben. 23, 7. Tō Olivetes muntes nyþerstige *ad descensum montis Oliveti*, Lk. Skt. 19, 37. [Cf. *Icel.* niðr-stiga *a descent*: *O. H. Ger.* nidar-stiga.]

niþerung, e; *f.* I. *a bringing low, humiliation, overthrow*:—Ic salde..jów mæhte hēnnisse ł niþrunge ofer nedre *dedi vobis potestatem calcandi supra serpentes*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 10, 19. Ættrige niþerunge *venenata detrimenta*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 39. II. *damnation, condemnation*:—Niþrung *damnatio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 40: 24, 20. Hē hī fram yrmþum ēcre niþerunge generede, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 26: 5, 13; S. 633, 14. In niþrunge *in condemnatione*, Rtl. 24, 19. For ðæs dæges nyþerunge *ad damnationem diei*, L. Ecg. P. add. 22; Th. ii. 236, 4: Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* nidarunga *damnatio*: cf. *Icel.* niðran *degradation*.]

niþer-weard; *adj. Downward, turned downwards*:—Neb is mīn niþerweard, Exon. Th. 403, 1; Rä. 22, 1: 416, 24; Rä. 35, 3. Niþerwearþ, 413, 15; Rä. 32, 6.

niþer-weardes, -weard; *adv. Downwards, in a downward direction*:—Niþerweardes *per praeceps*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. Nyþerwerd *deorsum versum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 63. Niþerwurd *in praeceps, deorsum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 66.

niþe-weard. v. neoþe-weard.

nīþ-full; *adj. Envious, malicious*:—Ǽfre biþ se nīþfulla (*envious*) man on gedrēfednysse, forðan ðe se anda his mōd ǽlcere gāstlīcere blisse benǽmþ, Homl. Th. i. 606, 2. Se nīþfulla wer... se gesibsuma wer *the malicious man... the man that loves peace*, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 20, 22, 30. Feóndes nīþfulles fācne *hostis invidi dolum*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 21. Deós costung is of ðam nīþfullan deófle, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 10. Nīþfullum *ranceida, amara*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 73. Ðā geseah se hālga wer ðæs ārleásan preóstes nīþfullan ehtnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 34. Nīþfulra *lividorum*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 69.

nīþful-līce; *adv. Maliciously, enviously*:—Gē ðone rihtwīsan Crist nīþfullīce ācwealdon, Homl. Th. i. 46, 25.

nīþ-gæst, es; *m. A malicious, malignant guest*:—Hē ðone nīþgæst (*the dragon*) slōh, Beo. Th. 5391; B. 2699. Under nīþgysta (*the devils who persecuted Guthlac*) nearwum clommum, Exon. Th. 134, 21; Gū. 511.

nīþ-geteón, es; *n. Injurious malice*:—Sigor āhwearf of norþmanna nīþgeteóne (*when Abraham defeated those who carried away Lot*), Cd. Th. 124, 26; Gen. 2068.

nīþ-geweorc, es; *n. Malicious, evil work*:—Ðeáh hē (*Grendel*) rōf sīe nīþgeweorca, Beo. Th. 1370; B. 683.

nīþ-grim[m]; *adj. Savage, cruel*:—Nȳdwracu nīþgrim, nihtbealwa mǽst, Beo. Th. 388; B. 193. Mē beþeahton þeóstru nīþgrim, Ps. Th. 54, 5. Cf. hete-grim.

nīþ-gripe (?), es; *m. A hostile grasp*:—Hyne (*Grendel*) sār hafaþ in nīþgripe (MS. mid gripe, nīdgripe [?]) nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1956; B. 976.

nīþ-heard; *adj. Bold in battle, audacious*:—Nīþheard cyning (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 389; El. 195: (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 4826; B. 2417. Ðā wearþ sum tō ðæs ārod ðara beadorinca, ðæt hē in ðæt būrgeteld nīþheard nēðde, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Nidhart (*proper name*).]

nīþ-hete, es; *m.* I. *rancorous hate, enmity*:—Āwehte ðone wælnīþ Nabochodonossor þurh nīþhete, Cd. Th. 219, 2; Dan. 48. II. *affliction, grievous trouble*:—Ðe hió generede wið ðam nīþhete (*the fiery furnace*), 233, 22; Dan. 279. III. *malice, wickedness*:—Æfter nīþhete widmētednyssa heora *secundum nequitiam adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. T. 27, 5. Cf. hete-nīþ.

nīþ-hete, es; *m. A malignant foe*:—Lēton ðone hālgan bīdan burhwealle nēh, his nīþhetum, nihtlangne fyrst, Andr. Kmbl. 1667; An. 836. Cf. scyld-hete.

nīþ-hygende *having hatred* or *malice in the heart*:—Slōgon eornoste Assiria oretmæcgas nīþhycgende nānne ne sparedon *with hate in their hearts Assyria's warriors they* (*the Hebrews*) *hewed, not one did they spare*, Judth. Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Him (*Christ*) mid næglum þurhdrifan nīþhycgende ða hwītan honda, Exon. Th. 68, 28; Cri. 1110.

nīþ-hygdig; *adj. Having the mind disposed to strife, bold*:—Hyrsta swylce on horde ēr nīþhȳdige men genumen hæfdon, Beo. Th. 6311; B. 3166. [*O. Sax.* nīð-hugdig *maliciously disposed* (*applied to Herod and to the devil*).] Cf. nīþ-heard.

nīþing, es; *m. A villain, one who commits a vile action*:—Walreáf is nīþinges dǽde, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. Se cing and eall here cwǽdon Swegen for nīþing (*Swegen had treacherously put Beorn to death*), Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 31. [*Icel.* nīðingr *a villain*. v. Cl. & Vig. Dict.] v. un-nīþing.

nīþ-līce; *adv. Cowardly, meanly*:—Earhlīce ł nīþlīce *muliebriter*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 1.

nīþ-loca, an; *m. A place where one is shut up in misery*:—Under nīþloc[an] gebunden, under bealuclommum, Exon. Th. 463, 3; Hö. 64.

niþor. v. neoþor.

nīþ-plega, an; *m. Battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 827; An. 414.

niþre. v. niþere.

nīþ-sceaða, an; *m. A malignant foe*, Exon. Th. 397, 23; Rä. 16, 24.

nīþ-sele, es; *m. A hall where one is exposed to the hatred of a foe*:—[*Grein reads* nið-sele *a hall low down, beneath the water*.] Hē [in] nīþsele nāthwylcum wæs, ðǽr him nǽnig wæter wihte ne sceþede, Beo. Th. 3030; B. 1513.

nīþ-syn. v. níð-syn.

niþþas, niþas; *pl. m.* (a poetical word used only in the plural) *Men*:—Niþþas findaþ gold, gumþeóda bearn, Cd. Th. 14, 27; Gen. 225. Niþþa bearna ǽrest ealra, 69, 14; Gen. 1135: 77, 33; Gen. 1284: Beo. Th. 2015; B. 1005: Exon. Th. 167, 34; Gū. 1070. Niþþa nergend, 140, 18; Gū. 612. Niþþa gehwylcum, 360, 15; Wal. 6. Geneósian niþa bearna ealra þeóda *ad visitandas omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 5: 65, 3: 71, 17. Niþa nāthwilc, Beo. Th. 4436; B. 2215. Niþa gehwam unǽsecgendlīc, Elen. Kmbl. 928; El. 465. Hē from sceolde niþþum hweorfan *he must die*, Cd. Th. 74, 16; Gen. 1223: 75, 5; Gen. 1235. Hē is niþum swǽs, is ðīn milde mōd ofer manna bearn, Ps. Th. 99, 4. Neáh is Drihten niþum eallum ðe hine mid sōþe hige sēceaþ *prope est Dominus omnibus invocantibus eum in veritate*, 144, 19. Ðū eart mihtum swīð niþas tō nergenne, Cd. Th. 234, 1; Dan. 285. [*Goth.* nithjis *a kinsman*: *Icel.* niðr; *pl.* niðjar *a son, kinsman*.]

nīþ-weorc, es; *n. Battle, conflict*:—Nīþweorca heard *brave in battle*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 26.

nīþ-wracu; *gen.* -wræce; *f. Severe punishment*:—Ða fēmnan hēt þurh nīþwræce nacoðe þennan, and mid sweopum swingan, Exon. Th. 253, 28; Jul. 187. Cwom Nabochodonossor of nīþwracum (*his exile among the beasts of the field*), Cd. Th. 257, 28; Dan. 664.

nīþ-wundor, es; *n. A wonder that bodes evil, a portent*:—Ðēr mæg nihta gehwæm nīþwundor (niþ-, Grein) seón, fȳr on flōde, Beo. Th. 2735; B. 1365.

níwan, neówan, neón; *adv. Recently, lately, newly:*—Níwan, neówan, *nuper*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 58. Secgeaþ hí ðæt sume dæge ðider níwan (*nuper*) cóme cýpemen, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. Ða þing ðe ús níwan bodade syndon *ea quae nunc nobis nova praedicantur*, 2, 13; S. 516, 11. Ðonne man níwan wíf nymþ *cum acceperit homo nuper uxorem*, Deut. 24, 5. Ðone consul ðe hié ðá níwan geset hæfdon, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 32. Gif hwelc man biþ wíteþeów níwan geþeówad, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 7. Ic eom se ðe nú níwan com. Swilce hé swá cwæde: Ic wæs geswutelod nú níwan, Glostr. Fragm. 10, 2–4. For ðære swíðlícan ehtnysse ðe ðá níwan ásprang æfter Carines slege *on account of the fierce persecution that just then had sprung up after the murder of Carinus*, Homl. Skt. 5, 326. Gif hwá níwan tó mynstres drohtnunge gecyrran wyle *if a man's wish to turn to a monastic life is but newly formed*, R. Ben. 96, 3. Gelamp nýwan *it happened lately*, Nicod. Thw. 8, 27: 19, 37. Seó núgyt neówan is becumen and geléded tó Godes geleáfan *quae (ecclesia Anglorum) nuper adhuc ad fidem adducta est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 12. Hé eów neón gesceód *lately he harmed you*, Andr. Kmbl. 2354; An. 1178. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* níwanes *nuper.*] v. níwane.

níwan-ácenned *new-born:*—Ðá wæs broht tó fulwihte níwanácenned cild, Shrm. 130, 7. Cf. níw-cenned.

níwan-cumen *recently come (to a particular belief), a neophyte:*—Níwancumen *neofitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 68. Cf. níw-cumen.

níwane; *adv. Lately, recently:*—Wénaþ ðæt ðæt ne síe eald gesceaft, ac síe geworden níwane, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 4. v. níwan.

níw-bacen; *adj. New-baked:*—Wé mid ús námon nígbacene hláfas *panes calidos sumpsimus*, Jos. 9, 12.

níw-cealct, -cilct *newly white-washed:*—On ánum nícealtan (níw-cilctan, MS. C.) húse *in cubiculo nuper calce illito*, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 286, 30.

níw-cenned, -cend *new-born:*—Mid hyre nícendum cilde *cum recens nato parvulo*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 1.

níw-cumen *newly come (to a particular belief), a neophyte:*—Nícumen *neophytus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 12. Se sylfa nígecumena (nícumena, nígcumene) bróðor, R. Ben. 101, 15. Be nígcumenra (nícumenra, Wells, Frag.) gebróðra andfenge, 97, 2. Tæce him mon siððan tó nígcumenra manna húse, 97, 11. v. níwan-cumen.

níwe, neówe; *adj.* I. *new, not yet used:*—Ne ásend nán scyp of níwum reáfe on eald reáf; elles ðæt níwe slít, and se níwa scyp ne hylp ðam ealdan, Lk. Skt. 5, 36. Smyre mid nítre (MS. B. ánre) feþere, Lchdm. i. 234, 13. Hé lége hyne on hys níwan byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. Gé ðær gemétaþ níwe byrgenne, Blickl. Homl. 147, 30. II. *new, recent, not of long standing, not long made:*—Nán man ne sent níwe wín on ealde bytta; elles ðæt níwe wín bryceþ ða bytta . . . Ac níwe wín is tó sendenne on níwe bytta . . . And ne drincþ nán man eald wín and wylle sóna ðæt níwe, Lk. Skt. 5, 37–39. Ðá hé (*the Roman name*) com érest tó Parþum, and wæs ðær swíðe níwe, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 13. Níwe móna *neomenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 51. Se níwa *neophytus*, ii. 60, 64. Seó (*the English Church*) núgyt is níwe on geleáfan, Bd. 489, 41. Ðý læs se steall swá níwre cyricean tealtrian ongunne, 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Ðis gelimpþ seldon, and néfre búton on níwum mónan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 23. Nó on níwan wylme, ac on lancsumere mynsteres drohtnunge, R. Ben. 9, 6. Hé ðone winter mid ðý níwan folce (*the newly converted Frisians*) wunode, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 26. Níwan stefne *anew*, Cd. Th. 94, 1; Gen. 1555: Andr. Kmbl. 245; An. 123. Niówan, Beo. Th. 3582; B. 1789. On swá niówan gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 3336; An. 1672. Ðá sceáwode Scyppend úre his weorca wlite, níwra gesceafta, Cd. Th. 13, 25; Gen. 208: 55, 4; Gen. 889. On ðisum níwum dagum *in these modern times*, Homl. Th. i. 608, 23: Homl. Skt. 13, 177. Brembel ðe síen begen endas on eorþan; genim ðone neówran wyrttruman, Lchdm. ii. 292, 1. III. *new (to anything), inexperienced:*—Swá swíðe swá ða níwan Cristenan hit niman mihte *in quantum rudes capere poterant*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 10. Ðém níwum *neotericis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 58. Ðæt is ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðém saglum ðætte ða gódan láreówas ða hálgan gesomnunge lérende ða níwan (niówan, Cott. MSS.) and ða angeleáffullan mód mid hira láre geléde tó ryhtum geleáfan *vectibus arcam portare est bonis doctoribus sanctam ecclesiam ad rudes infidelium mentes praedicando deducere*, Past. 22, 2; Swt. 171, 13. Níwa láre *rudimenta*, Rtl. 80, 3. IV. *new, novel, different from what has gone before:*—Árás níwe cing ðe nyste hwæt Iosep wæs, Ex. 1, 8. Hasterbal se níwa cyning *Asdrubal novus imperator*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 33. Hwæt is ðeós níwe lár, Mk. Skt. 1, 27. Níwe circhálgung (v. cyric-hálgung) *encenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 52. Calic níwre é (*novi testamenti*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 28. Nemde níwan stefne; nama wæs gecyrred, Elen. Kmbl. 2119; El. 1061. Him ne wæs nánig earfoþe ðæt líchomlíce gedál on ðære neówan wyrde (*in their new condition*), Blickl. Homl. 135, 31. Ic eów sylle níwe bebod, Jn. Skt. 13, 34. Singaþ Drihtne neówne sang, Ps. Th. 149, 1: Ps. Surt. 32, 3. Hí hæfdon neówne gefeán geméted, Elen. Kmbl. 1737; El. 870. Fægere word ðis synd . . . ac forðon hí níwe syndon and uncúþe, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 9. Lyt swígode níwra spella, se ðe næs gerád, Beo. Th. 5788; B. 2898. Hí sprecaþ níwum tungum, Mk. Skt. 16, 17. Geláredan biscepas swelce níwe rádas swelce hié fol oft ér ealde gedydan, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 2. Singaþ sangas neówe, Ps. Th. 95, 1. [*Goth.* niujis: *O. Sax.* níwi: *O. Frs.* nie: *O. H. Ger.* niuwi, níwi *novus, recens, rudis, modernus.*] v. ed-níwe.

níwe, níge; *adv. Newly, recently:*—Wé níwe syndon tó ðissum geleáfan gedón *we are newly turned to this faith*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 34. Syððan heó níge cealfod hæfþ *after it (a cow) has recently calved*, L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 19. Sceal mon lácnian swilce ádle mid cú meolcum oððe gáte swá níge molcene drince (*or let him drink goat's milk as newly milked as possible*), Lchdm. ii. 218, 22: 222, 13. v. níwan.

níwel. v. neowol.

níw-fara, an; *m. A new-comer, a stranger:*—Ic eom nífara hider on eorþan beforan ðé and ælþeódig *incola ego sum apud te in terra, et peregrinus*, Ps. Th. 38, 15.

níw-gecirred *newly converted:*—Nígecerred *neophytus, novellus*, Hpt. 488, 4.

níw-gehálgod *newly consecrated:*—Hieu se nígehálgode (nighálgoda) cyninc, Homl. Skt. 18, 326.

níw-gehwirfed *newly converted:*—Ðæt hé ða nígehwyrfedan (níghwurfedan, MS. C.; níghwerfdan, MS. V.) mid fulluhte áþwóge, Homl. Skt. 5, 126.

níw-hwirfed *newly converted:*—Níhwurfed ł níláred *neophytus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 13. v. preceding word.

níw-hworfen *newly converted:*—Betwux ðam nighworfenum folce (*the recently converted people of Kent*), Homl. Th. ii. 130, 27.

níwian; *p.* ode *To renew, renovate, restore:*—Nú mé Sethes bearn torn níwiaþ, Cd. Th. 76, 16; Gen. 1258. Hé níwade Cnutes lage (v. Freeman's Old English History, p. 241), Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. Ne wrec ðú ða érran yflu, búton hí mon eft níwige, Prov. Kmbl. 35. Swá ðæt ðú éghwylce dæg done drenc níwie (níwige, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 192, 15. Burh réran, and sele settan, salo níwian, Cd. Th. 113, 3; Gen. 1881. Sár níwigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1878; El. 941. Eft níwige *emendare*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 12. Wéren érendracen gesend tó Ængla lande tó níwianne done geleáfan, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 17. Eorþan neówiende anseón *terras novas faciem*, Hymn. Surt. 97, 34. [*Chauc.* newe: *Goth.* ana-niujan: *O. Sax.* níwian: *O. H. Ger.* niuwón, níwón *novare.*] v. ed-, ge-níwian.

ni-wiht *nothing:*—Tó niwihte *ad nihilum*, Ps. Surt. 59, 14. v. ná-wiht.

níwinga, níw-láred. v. níwunga, níw-hwyrfed.

níw-lío; *adj. New, fresh:*—Bearn ðíne swá swá nýwlícra elebergena *filii tui sicut novellae oliuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3.

níwlíce; *adv. Newly, recently:*—Níwan *nuper*, níwlícor *nuperius*, níwlícost *nuperime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 11. Hér cumaþ tó eów níwlíce twegen men, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 7. Hí hæfdon níwlíce gesett *they had recently decreed*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 26. Hió ðá wæs níwlíce cristen, 6, 4; Swt. 260, 12.

níwness, e; *f. Newness, novelty:*—Ne sceal him mon ánne mete gebeódan, ac missenlíce, ðæt seó niównes ðara metta mæge him góde beón, Lchdm. ii. 240, 15. Ðæs mónan níwnys, Anglia viii. 310, 38. Ða wæs se déma mid ða neównysse (*novitate*) swá monigra heofonlícra wundra swýðe gedréfed, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 44. Míne níwnysse *juventutem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 4.

níwol. v. neowol.

níw-tirwed *new-tarred:*—Flotan níwtyrwdne, Beo. Th. 595; B. 295.

níwung, e; *f. A beginning, rudiment:*—Níwunge *rudimenta*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 18. v. níwe, III.

níwunga; *adv. Anew:*—Níwunga (niówunga, Rush.) *denuo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 40. Niúnge (niówunga, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 3, 3. Neówinga, Andr. Kmbl. 2787; An. 1396. v. ed-níwinga.

níwerne; *adj. Young, tender:*—Sum wíf mid hire nýwerenan (MS. Bodl. niwernan, *glossed by* tenero) cilde, Homl. Th. i. 566, 5.

nixtnig. v. nihstnig.

nó, nóh, nóht, nolde, nom-, noma. v. ná, ge-nóh, ná-wiht, nyllan, nam-, nama.

nón, es; *n.* I. *the ninth hour;* hora nona:—Prím *prima;* undern *tertia;* middæg *sexta;* nón *nona;* æfen *vesperum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 10–15: R. Ben. 40, 13. Ða nigoþan tíde ðe wé nón hátaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 35. Ða com nón dæges, Beo. Th. 3204; B. 1600. Hí him tó gewunon náman ðæt hí fæston tó nónes (*ad horam nonam*), Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. Tó hufl nónes *ad horam nonam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 45, 46. On tíde nónes, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 33, 34. Tó underne and tó nóne . . . and tó middæge, Lchdm. iii. 218–222, often. Fram middæge ób nón, H. R. 107, 9. Sele drincan on undern, on middæg, on nón, Lchdm. ii. 140, 2. II. *the service held at the ninth hour, nones:*—Wé sungon nón *cantavimus nonam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 35. [*O. Sax.* nón, nuon: *Icel.* nón; *n. nones, about three o'clock.*] v. ofer-nón.

non, es; *m. The title given to the older by the younger monks:*—Ða yldran hyra gingran bróðor nemnen, and ða gingran hyra yldran nonnos (nonas, Wells, Frag.) nemnen, R. Ben. 115, 19. v. nunne.

nón-gereord, es; *n. A repast after the service of nones:*—Siððan hý

ðone forman cnyl tó nóne gehýren, gangen hý ealle from hyra weorce and dón hý gearuwe, ðæt hý mágon tó cirican gán, ðonne mon eft cnylle. Ðonne eft æfter heora nóngereorde rádan hý eft heora bec, R. Ben. 74, 8.

nón-mete, es; *m. An afternoon meal:*—Nónmete *merenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 14: *annona*, 291, 2: ii. 8, 67. On xii mónþum ðú scealt sillan ðínum þeówan men vii hund hláfa and xx hláfa, búton morgenmetum and nónmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* nunmete *merenda*, p. 360. v. note there.]

nón-sang, es; *m. The service held at the ninth hour, nones:*—Ða seofon tídsangas . . . nónsang, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7. *De officio nonae horae* (nónsang), Btwk. 216, 31: R. Ben. 39, 19: 40, 7. Nónsang wé singaþ *nonam psallimus*, Hymn. Surt. 60, 35.

nón-tíd, e; *f. The ninth hour:*—On undern, on midne dæg, on nónttíde, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 9.

nón-tíma, an; *m. The ninth hour:*—On nóntíman wé sculon God herian, fordam on ðone tíman Crist gebæd for ðám ðe him deredon, and siddan his gást ásende, Btwk. 216, 31.

Normandíg, e; *f. Normandy:*—Willelm cyng fór ofer sæ tó Normandíg, and Eádgár cild com of Scotland tó Normandíge, Chr. 1074; Erl. 212, 3–4.

Nor-men. v. Norþ-mann.

Norren, Noren; *adj. Norse, Norwegian:*—Se Norrena cyng, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 12. Ólaf ðæs Norna cynges sunu, 201, 34. [*Icel.* Norrœnn, Norœnn.]

[norþ]; *adj. In a northerly position:*—Ðæt folc ðe tó ðære norþerran byrig híerde, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 19. Hét Eádweard cyning ástymbran ða norþran burg, 913; Erl. 100, 34. On ðém dagum wæs ðæt norþmeste [rice] micliende, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 12. Sciþþie ða norþmestan 1, 7; Swt. 40, 6. Óþ ða norþmestan næssan on eorþan, Met. 9, 43. [*Icel.* nyrðri, norðari; nyrðstr, norðastr.] *See the compounds of which* norþ *forms the first part.*

norþ; *adv. In a northerly direction* or *position:*—Ðæt is norþ ehta hund míla lang, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 11. Hié Baldred norþ ofer Temese ádrifon, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 20. Hié fóron norþ ymbútan, 894; Erl. 91, 6. Symle swá norþor swá smælre *ever the further north, the narrower*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 29. Hé ealra Norþmonna norþmest búde, 17, 2. [*O. Sax.* norð: *O. Frs.* north: *Icel.* norðarr; *cpve.*; norðast; *super.*]

norþan; *adv. From the north:*—Se wind se ðe ær súþan bleów, hine norþan ásweorp, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 28. Gif hér wind cymþ westan oðde eástan, súþan oðde norþan, Cd. Th. 50, 11; Gen. 807. See following words.

norþan-eástan; *adv. From the north-east:*—Ðonne se stearca wind cymþ norþan-eástan, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 19.

norþan-eástan *in* be norþan-eástan *to the north-east*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 10: 16, 18.

norþan-eástan-wind *a north-east wind;* eurus, euroauster, circius, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 13, 17. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nordóstir-wint *aquilo.*]

Norþan-hymbre; *pl. The Northumbrians, Northumbria, the people* or *province north of the Humber:*—Hér Ida fêng tó ríce, ðonon Norþanhymbra cynecyn onwóc, Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 7. Dér wæs ungemetlíc wæl geslægen Norþanhymbra, 867; Erl. 72, 15. Norþanhymbra mégþ ðe Ceólwulf ofer is, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 28. Hér fór se here of Eást-Englum on Norþanhymbre, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 7. v. Norþ-hymbre.

norþan-weard; *adj. Northward:*—Sanctus Paulus wæs geseónde on norþanweardne ðisne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 209, 30. Ða Pyhtas geférdon ðis land norþanweard *the Picts occupied the north of this land*, Chr. Erl. 3, 13.

norþan-westan; *adv. From the north-west;* a circio, Hpt. Gl. 512, 11: Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 44: 98, 40.

norþan-westan *in* be norþan-westan *to the north-west*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 5.

norþan-westan-wind *a wind from the north-west;* corus, aquilo *vel* boreas, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 16, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nortwesterwint *circius.*]

norþan-wind *a wind from the north:*—Norþanwind *septentrio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 11. Ðæs norþanwindes ýst, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 20. Stearc stormas and norþanwindas, 23; Fox 78, 27. v. norþ-wind.

norþ-dæl, es; *m.* I. *a northern part:*—Middaneardes norþdæl *Europa*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 20. Sló hæte hæfþ genumen ðæs súþdæles míre ðonne se cyle ðæs norþdæles hæbbe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 29. Nú hæbbe wé áwriten ðære Asian súþdæl; nú wille wé fón tó hire norþdæle, Swt. 14, 6. Sittan on ðam norþdæle heofenan ríces, Homl. Th. i. 10, 25: Cd. Th. 3, 8; Gen. 32. Norþdæl *aquilonem*, Ps. Th. 89, 11. Hé wæs mid firde farende on Sciþþie on ða norþdælas, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 7. Peohtas ongunnon eardigan ða norþdælas ðysses eálondes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 18. II. *the north:*—Breoton is gésted betwyh norþdæle and westdæle *Britannia inter septentrionem et occidentem locata est*, S. 473, 9. Ðonne ástigeþ blódig wolcen from norþdæle, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32.

Norþ-Dene; *pl. The North-Danes*, Beo. Th. 1571; B. 783: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 25, 27.

norþ-duru *a door on the north side of a building:*—Beforan ðære norþdura, Blickl. Homl. 203, 34. [*Icel.* norðr-dyrr; *n. pl.*]

norþ-éast; *adv. North-east.* v. following words.

norþéast-ende *the north-east end:*—Óþ ðone norþeástende ðisses middangeardes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 14.

norþéast-lang; *adj. Long in a north-easterly direction:*—Brittania is norþeástlang *Britannia per longum in boream extenditur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 12.

norþ-ende *the north end* or *part:*—Dý þriddan dæge seó eorþe on ðam norþende and on ðam eástende sprecaþ him betweónum, Blickl. Homl. 93, 11. Ðone norþende ðære eaxe (*the north-pole*), Met. 28, 14.

Norþ-Engle; *pl. The inhabitants of the north of England:*—On Norþ-Engla lage stent . . . be Norþ-Engla lage, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 7–10.

norþerne; *adj.* I. *northern:*—Norþerne ýst, Met. 6, 14. Norþerne wind *africum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 26. Of Japhet com ðæt norþerne meunisc be ðære norþeá . . . Europa on norþdéle [is gedéled] Japhetes ofspringe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 37. Hine geléhton sume ðæs norþernan folces *some of the Northumbrians seized him* (*after a battle between Northumbrians and Mercians*), Homl. Th. ii. 356, 29. Ða norþerne men *the men from the north of England*, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. II. applied to the Scandinavians:—Guma norþerna (guman norþerne, other MSS.), 937; Erl. 112, 18. Godrum se norþerna cyning, 890; Erl. 86, 27.

norþe-weard; *adj. Northward, north:*—Norþeward, ðér hit smalost wére, hit mihte beón þreora míla bréd tó ðæm móre *the northern part of Norway, where it was narrowest, might be three miles broad to the mountains*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 31. Ðonne is tóemnes ðæm lande súþeweardum Sweóland, óþ ðæt land norþeweard; and tóemnes ðæm lande norþeweardum Cwéna land *alongside the south of the country* (*Norway*), *up to its northern part, lies Sweden; and alongside its northern part the country of the Fins*, Swt. 19, 1–3. Ðæt Babylonicum wæs ðæt forme, and on eásteweardum; ðæt æfterre wæs ðæt Crécisce, and on norþeweardum, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 3. Æt Baddanbyrg westeweardre and norþeweardre . . . of foxhylle norþeweardre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 249, 26, 34. From eastewardan ðisses middangeardes óþ westewardne, and fram súþeweardum óþ norþeweardne, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 2. v. norþ-weard.

norþ-folc, es; *n. The northern division of a people;* (a) *the people of the north of England:*—Humbre tósceádeþ súþfolc Angelþeóde and norþfolc, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 18. (b) *the people of Norfolk, Norfolk:*—Hé wæs geboren on Norþfolce. Ða geaf se cyng his sunu ðone eorldóm on Norþfolc and Súþfolc, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 4–5: 1085; Erl. 218, 21.

norþ-gemére *a boundary to the north:*—Ðara landa norþgeméro sindon æt ðém beorgum Caucasus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 26, 33.

Norþ-Gyrwas; *pl. The northern division of the Gyrwas:*—Norþ-Gyrwa syxhund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 19.

Norþhámtún *Northampton:*—Ne innan Lægreceastre scíre, ne innan Norþhámtúne, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 36.

norþ-healf, e; *f. The north-side, the north:*—Æt ðæs weofudes sídan ðe ys on norþhealfe *ad latus altaris, quod respicit ad aquilonem*, Lev. 1, 11: Blickl. Homl. 209, 1: Ps. 47, 2: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 13: Swt. 22, 13. [*Icel.* norðr-hálfa *northern region: O. H. Ger.* nord-halba *the north side.*]

norþ-here, es; *m. An army belonging to the north:*—Heó (*the English force*) gehergade swíðe micel on ðæm norþhere, ægðer ge on mannum ge on gehwelces cynnes yrfe, and manega men ofslógon ðara Deniscena, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 13.

Norþ-hymbre; *pl. The Northumbrians, Northumbria, the people* or *province north of the Humber:*—Norþhymera cyning, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 23. Norþhymbra cining, Chr. 761; Erl. 53, 15. Hér bræc se here on Norþhymbrum ðone fríþ, 911; Erl. 100, 16. Hér fór se here on Norþhymbre, 867; Erl. 72, 7: 873; Erl. 76, 18. v. Norþan-hymbre.

Norþ-hymbre; *adj. Northumbrian:*—Ða Norþhymbran leóde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 9.

Norþ-hymbrisc; *adj. Northumbrian:*—Tó Norþhymbriscum gereorde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 58.

norþ-land *a northern land:*—Hé fór on Sciddie ða norþland, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 3.

norþ-lane *a north lane:*—Óþ norþlanan tó stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 1, 15.

norþ-leóde; *pl. The north-folk of England, Angles:*—Norþleóda cynges gild (ðæs cyninges wergyld mid Engla cynne), L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 2.

norþ-lic; *adj. Northern:*—Ðære norþlican *borealí*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 46.

Norþ-mann, es; *m. A man belonging to a northern country.* I. *a Norseman, Norwegian* or *Dane:*—Ealle ða ðe on Norþhymbrum búgeaþ, ægþer ge Englisce ge Denisce ge Norþmen, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 17. Gewitan him ða Norþmen nægledcnearrum, 937; Erl. 115, 2. Ða Cwénas hergiaþ hwilum on ða Norþmen (*Norwegians*) ofer ðone mór, hwilum

da Norþmen on hý, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 3–5: 16, 36. Ða Normen áhton sige, Chr. 1066; Erl. 199, 40: 200, 26. Hé sǽde ðæt Norþmanna land (*Norway*) wǽre swýðe lang and swýðe smæl, Swt. 18, 24. Hé (*Ohthere from Halgoland*) ealra Norþmonna norþmest búde, 17, 2. On his dagum cómon ǽrest ili scipu Norþmanna . . . Ðæt wǽron ða ǽrestan scipu Deniscra manna ðe Angelcynnes land gesóhton, Chr. 787; Erl. 57, 21–25. Ðǽr geflémed wearþ Norþmanna bregu, 937; Erl. 112, 33. Wǽran ǽr under Norþmannum, 942; Erl. 116, 15. *The word occurs as a proper name:*—Norþman Leófwines sunu, 1017; Erl. 161, 6. II. referring to other countries:—Norþmen (*those who attacked Sodom*), Cd. Th. 120, 16; Gen. 1995. Norþmonna, 124, 25; Gen. 2068. Norþmonnum, 119, 9; Gen. 1977. [*Icel.* norðr-maðr *a Norwegian: O. H. Ger.* nord-man.]

norþmest. v. norþ; *adj. adv.*

Norþ-Miroe; *pl. The North-Mercians:*—Wið Norþ-Myrcum, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 37.

norþ-portic *a north-porch:*—On ðære cyricean norþportice *in porticu aquilonali*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 557, 37.

Norþriga, an; *m. A Norwegian:*—Cnut cyningc ealles Engla landes cyningc, and Dena cyningc, and Norþrigena cyningc, L. C. E. pref.; Th. i. 358, 4.

norþ-rihte; *adv. Due north:*—Ðá fór hé norþryhte be ðæm lande *he sailed due north along the coast*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 9, 12.

norþ-rodor *the north part of the sky*, Exon. Th. 178, 33; Gú. 1253.

norþ-sǽ *a northern sea:*—Norþsǽ *mare arctoum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 66. Of Japhet com ðæt norþerne mennisc be ðære norþsǽ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 38. Án geweorc on Defnascíre be ðære norþsǽ, Chr, 894; Erl. 91, 8. [*Icel.* norðr-sjór.]

norþ-sceáta *a northern promontory*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 3.

Norþ-Scottas *the Northern Scots*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 12.

norþ-peód *a northern people:*—Hergung ðara norþþeóda (*the peoples who harried Britain after the Romans went*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 38.

Norþ-Walas, -wealas; *pl. The Welsh, Wales:*—Ða cyningas on Norþ-Wealum, Howel and Cledanc, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 27. Se here . . . hergodon ǽgðer ge on Cornwealum and on Norþ-Wealum, 997; Erl. 134, 9. Ælfgár eorl gesóhte Griffines geheald on Norþ-Wealan, 1055; Erl. 190, 3. Ecgbryht lǽdde fierd on Norþ-Walas, 828; Erl. 64, 12: 853; Erl. 68, 10. Hí hergodon on Norþ-Wealas, 918; Erl. 102, 25.

Norþ-Wealh-cyn, es; *n. The Welsh*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 28. Sum dǽl ðæs Norþ-Wealcynnes, 894; Erl. 92, 21.

norþ-weard; *adj. North:*—Hé búde on ðæm lande norþweardum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3. v. norþe-weard.

norþ-weard; *adv. Northward:*—Hé ǽfste norþweard, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 28.

norþweardes; *adv. Northwards:*—Hié ða herehýþ woldon ferian norþweardes ofer Temese, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 23.

norþ-weg *a way going to the north:*—Nearwe genýddon on norþwegas wiston him be súþan Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 181, 29; Exod. 68. [*Icel.* norðr-vegar; *pl.*]

norþ-west; *adv. North-west:*—Se þridda [gára hí] norþwest, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 5.

norþwest-ende *the north-west end:*—Thyle is on ðam norþwestende ðisses middaneardes, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 24: Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 23.

norþwest-gemǽre *a north-west boundary:*—Ðære Affrica norþwestgemǽre is æt ðæm ilcan Wendelsǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 31.

Norþ-wíc *Norwich:*—Hér com Swegen tó Norþwíc . . . Ðá gerǽdde Ulfkytel wið ða witan on Eást-Englum, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 17. Ðá geaf se cyng his sunu ðone eorldóm on Norþfolc and Súþfolc; ðá lǽdde hé ðæt wíf tó Norþwíc, 1075; Erl. 213, 6.

norþ-wind *a north wind:*—Twegen norþwindas *circius et boreus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* nord-wind *aquilo, boreas.*] v. norþan-wind.

Norweg, es; *m.* [*The plural seems the more usual form.*] *Norway:*—Sume férdon tó Norwæge, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 30. Hér fór Cnut cyng tó Norwegum (Norwegon, Erl. 162, 37), 1028; Erl. 163, 13. Hér com Ólaf cyng eft intó Norwegum, 1030; Erl. 163, 16. Harold cyng of Norwegon, 1066; Erl. 199, 37. Com Harold of Norwegan, Erl. 200, 12. Harold cyng on Norwegan, 200, 18, 27, 34, 40. [*Icel.* Noregr, *occasionally* Norvegr (vegr = *way*).]

nose. v. nosu.

nos-, nosu-gristle *the gristle* or *cartilage of the nose:*—Nosgrisele *internasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 31. Nosugrisle *cartilago*, i. 64, 49. v. *under* nosu.

nosle. v. nostle.

nos-þyrel, -þyrl, -terl, es; *n. A nostril:*—Dó on ðæt næsþyrl (nos-, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 352, 4. Nosþyrla *nares*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 19. Úteweard nosterle *pinnulae*, 43, 22. Nosterla hér *vibrissae*, 21, 52. Se bréþ on heora nosþyrlum, Homl. ii. 98, 9. Dó on ða næsþyrlu (nos-, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 72, 21. [*Chauc.* nose-thirl, -þril: *Wick.* nose-, nese-þirl, -þril: *Prompt. Parv.* nese-thyrlys, *naris: O. Frs.* nosterle.] v. næs-þyrel.

nostle, nosle, an; *f. A fillet, band:*—Nostle *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 8: *ansa*, ii. 6, 34. Nosle *vel* sárcláþ *fasciola*, i. 40, 62. Nostlena *vittarum*, ii. 87, 65. Mid nostlum (noslum, Hatt. MS.) gebunden, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 86, 10.

nosu, neosu; *gen.* a *and* e; *also* an; *f.* I. *the nose:*—Nosu *nasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 4: i. 43, 17: 64, 48: *naris*, ii. 60, 37: *nasus* vel *naris*, i. 70, 29. Eal ufweard nosu *columna;* foreweard nosu *pirula*, 43, 18, 21. Eal nosu *columna*, ii. 16, 49. Nose grystle *internasus* vel *interfinium*, i. 43, 20. *Odoratus* stænc on ðæra nosa, Homl. Skt. i, 198. Wið ðæt hwam on nosa (nosan, MS. B.) wexe, Lchdm. i. 116, 11. Se ðe hæfþ miccle nosu *nasatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 10: Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 3–4. Hé hæfþ medemlíce nosu, Homl. i. 456, 18: 568, 33. Hé hæfde midmycle nosu þynne, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Wið blódryne of nosum, Lchdm. i. 72, 17: 352, 3. Gif hwylcum wearghréde weaxe on ðám nosum, 86, 1. Wé gestincaþ mid úrum nosum, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 20: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 42. Ða telgran habbaþ ǽgðer ge eágon ge nosa (nosan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 318, 11. Nose hí habbaþ *nares habent*, Ps. Th. 134, 17: 113, 14. II. *a ness, a piece of land projecting into water:*—Of hlíþes nosan, Beo. Th. 3789; B. 1892. Æt brimes nosan, 5599; B. 2803. Cf. næss, næssa. [*Laym.* neose, nose: *O. E. Homl.* nease: *A. R.* neose: *Havel.* nese: *Prompt. Parv.* nese, nose: *Chauc.* nose: *O. Frs.* nose: *Icel.* nös: *O. H. Ger.* nasa.] v. nasu.

not, es; *m. A mark, sign:*—Mé þingþ wynsumlíc ðæt ic ðæra preósta notas ðám bócerum gekýðe ðé læs ðe hig witan ðæt ða rímcræftige weras sýn bútan cræftigum getácnungum, Anglia viii. 333, 17–19. v. wæl-not.

-note. v. ǽ-note.

notere, es; *m. One who makes notes:*—Notera ł writera *notariorum*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 12. v. not-writere.

nóþ, e; *f.* I. *temerity, presumption, boldness, daring:*—Ðú sylfa meaht gecnáwan ðæt ic ðisse nóþe wæs nýde gebǽded ðæt ic ðé sóhte *thyself may'st know, that I was by need compelled to the presumption of visiting thee*, Exon. Th. 263, 1; Jul. 343. II. *an adventurous band* (?):—Semninga on sealtne wǽg mid ða nóþe (*the sailors who have landed on the whale thinking it an island*) niþer gewíteþ gársecges gæst (*the whale*), 361, 31; Wal. 28. [*O. H. Ger.* nand *temeritas, praesumtio.*] v. néþan.

nóþ *occurs often as a component of proper names.* v. Txts. 642.

nóðer. v. ná-hwæðer.

notian; *p.* ode. I. *to make use of, employ, enjoy;* (a) *with gen.:*—Gif ðú his wel notast hwæt biþ wæstmbǽrre *if you make good use of it* (*dung*), *what is more productive?* Homl. Th. ii. 408, 34. Ða ðe ðisses middangeardes notigaþ swelce hí his nó ne notigen *qui utuntur hoc mundo, tanquam non utantur*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 1–2. Eall moncyn and ealle nétenu ne notigaþ náwǽr neáh feórþan dǽles ðisse eorþan, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 8. Ðæt hý (*garments*) synd gemǽte ðám ðe hyra notiaþ, R. Ben. 89, 19. Nota ðæs wísdómes ðe ðú habbæ, Shrn. 189, 18. Gif hé þurh ða gebedu gehǽled ne biþ, notige ðonne se abbod cyrfes, R. Ben. 32, 19. Notian ðara (*the garments*), ðe for hwylcere neóde on ýtinge faraþ, 91, 12. Betǽce ðǽm ðe heora (*tools*) notian sceolan, 56, 6. Ic wille mid ðære geférrǽdene libban and ðære ǽre mid him notian (*enjoy with them the property given to them*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 344, 26. (b) *with dat.:*—Hwilc eówer ne notaþ cræfte mínon *quis vestrum non utitur arte mea?* Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 9. Hý scylun lǽca þeáwe notian, R. Ben. 51, 2. (c) *with acc.:*—Gold and seolfor sind gódes, gif ðú hí wel notast: gif ðú sylf yfel bist, ne miht ðú hí wel notian, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 8–9. (d) case undetermined:—Man ða reáf nime, ðe hé ǽr notode, R. Ben. 101, 24. Nota ðenna neód sig *use the medicine when need be*, Lchdm. i. 378, 18. II. *to discharge an office:*—Búton hé forworhte, ðæt hé ðære hádnote notian ne móste, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 16. [*A. R.* notien: *O. and N.* ich notie: *Orm.* þu notesst: *Ayenb.* noteþ: *Icel.* nota *to make use of.*] v. be-, ge-notian; nyttian.

notu, e; *f.* I. *use, profit, advantage:*—Nittung *vel* notu *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 39. Hæbbe se abbod á mid him gewrit ealra ðæra ǽhta; ðonne seó notu (*the use of tools, etc.*) on gebróðra gewrixle biþ, sý ðæt gewis á mid ðam abbode, ðæt hé wite, hwæt betǽht sý and hwæt underfangen, R. Ben. 56, 8. Hí tó ðínre note gelǽnde wǽron, Bt. 14, 2; Fox. 44, 2. Ðæt se man tó note (*to profit*) wyrcean wille, Btwk. 222, 8. Hit læg wéste and gé his náne note ne hæfdon *it lay waste and you got no good from it*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 25. Gif Drihten tó lytele note and nytwyrðnesse on his heorde angyt, R. Ben. 11, 2. [Se ðe ðaren bróðren note gewanie, God gewani his dages hér on werlde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 21.] II. *an office, employment:*—Ne nán gehádod man ne sceal him tó geteón ðæt hé Crist spelige ofer his hílgan hírǽd, búton him seó notu fram Godes láreówum betǽht sý, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 30. Hé geset ðé tó ðære ylcan note (*to the office of butler*), Gen. 40, 13. Ða hwíle ðe hié tó nánre ðárre note ne mǽgen *while they are fit for no other employment*, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. Ne rǽden gebróðru, ne ne singen be nánre endebyrdnesse, ac ða sýn gecorene tó ðære note, ðe hit dón cunnon, R. Ben. 63, 6: 49, 18. Cristes gespelia hé is and his note and spelinge on mynstre healt, 10, 12. Ealne dæg hí fleardiaþ and nánige note dreógaþ *they trifle all day, and exercise no useful employ-*

ment, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. On eallum betǽhtum notum, R. Ben. 29, 5. **III.** *the discharge of an office, conduct of business*:—Gif hit beón mæg swylc notu þurh decanonas on mynstre sý gefadod . . . ðæt nǽ nán ślulþig ne módige ðone mynstres notu manegum bíþ betǽht *if possible, let such a conducting of its business by deans be arranged in the monastery, that no single person grow proud, when the conduct of business is committed to many*, 125, 8–11. [*O. E. Homl.* note *profit, use: O. and N.* note *office: Chauc.* note *business: Prompt. Parv.* note *opus, occupacio: O. Frs.* note *usus*: cf. *Icel.* not; *pl. use, utility*.] v. nytt.

not-wrítere, es; *m. One who writes notes*:—Notwrítera *notariorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 66. v. notere.

nō-wiht. v. nā-wiht.

nū. **I.** *adv. Now, at this time*:—Nū *nunc* vel *modo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 70. Ǽr oððe nū *dudum*, ii. 27, 56. Nū *nunc*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 59. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan, ðe nū (*modo*) hás ys for hreáme, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. Hū him ðá speów mid wísdóme . . . and hū man útanbordes wísdóm and láre hieder on lond sóhte, and hū wé hié nū sceoldon úte begietan gif wé hié habban sceoldon, Past. Pref.; Swt. 3, 8–13. Understandaþ, ðæt deófol ðás þeóde nū fela geára dwelode, Wulfst. 156, 8. Babylonia, seó ðe mǽst wæs and ǽrest ealra burga, seó is nū læst and wéstast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 23. Nǽron nǽðer góde ne dǽ, ne nū, 2, 5; Swt. 86, 12. Wá eów ðe nū hlihaþ, forðon gé eft wépaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 23. Ðū meaht geséon nū gén (*still*) swátge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458: Beo. Th. 5711; B. 2859. Micel is nū géna láð ofer lagustreám, Andr. Kmbl. 844; An. 422: 950; An. 475. Nū gyt (*adhuc*) lytel fæc and nā bíþ synfull, Ps. Spl. 36, 10. Nū giet, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 1. Ne þearft ðū ðé ondrǽdan feorhcwealm nū giet (*as yet*), Cd. Th. 63, 26; Gen. 1038. Ic wát manig nū gyt micel mǽre spell, Andr. Kmbl. 1628; An. 815. Ðás tácno ðe ic nū hwíle big sægde *the signs that I have just now spoken of*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Hé nū hwonne (*quandoque*) bíþ on wuldre árísende, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 16. Swá swá wé nū rihte (*straightway, directly*) secgaþ, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 53. *Futurum tempus* is tówerd tíd, *stabo* ic stande nū rihte, 20; Som. 23, 9. *Modo* nū ðá oððe hwílum, 38; Som. 41, 37. Nū ðá *nunc*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðǽr sitt nū ðá mid his hálgum, Homl. Th. i. 182, 30: Beo. Th. 857; B. 426: Cd. Th. 51, 24; Gen. 831. **II.** *conj. Now, since, when*:—Nū ðonne nū ǽlc gesceaft onscunaþ ðæt ðæt hire wiðerweard bíþ *since, then, every creature shuns that which is contrary to it*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 4: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 26. Ðeáh hí nū eall hiora líf áwriten hæfdon . . . hū ne forealldodon ða gewritu ðeáh *now though they had written all their life, yet would not the writings wax old?* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 36. Forhwí ðé hátan dysige men wuldor, nū ðú náne eart, 30, 1; Fox 108, 2. Ond nū (*since*) ðeós hálige tíd englum tó blisse wearþ, ðonne . . ., Blickl. Homl. 123, 1. Wé mágon geþencean, nū (*since*) ða sint Godes bearn genemned ðe sibbe wyrcaþ, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 12. Hū mæg hé hira bión orsorg, nū (*when*) se hierde cwæþ, 54; Swt. 427, 5. Nū . . . nū (*in principal and dependent clauses*):—Wé wyllaþ nū eów gereccan ðǽres mannes gesihþe nū se apostol Paulus his gesihþe mannum ámeldian ne móste, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 26: Cd. Th. 26, 8–9; Gen. 403–404: Beo. Th. 857–865; B. 426–430. Ðonne is nū tó geþencenne on ðás hálgan tíd, nū wé úrne líchoman clǽnsiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 39, 1. Nū ic sceal geendian earmlícum deáþe, nū wolde ic gebétan, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 205. Nū ðonne nū ða líchomlícan lǽcas ðus scyldige gerehte sint, nū is tó ongietanne . . ., Past. 49; Swt. 377, 21. **III.** *interj.*:—Nū is seóc se ðe ðú lufast *ecce quem amas infirmatur*, Jn. Skt. 11, 3. Sume syndon *ortativa* . . . *heia* nū lá, *age* nū lá; ðis is eác menigfealdlíce, *agite* nū gé lá, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 27–28. Nū lá *age jam*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 43. [*Goth. Icel. O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* nu, nū.]

-nugan. v. be-, ge-nugan.

-numa. v. irfe-numa.

Numantie, Numentie, Numentíne, Numentínas; *pl. The Numantians*:—Se consul fór on Numentíne, Ispania folc, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 29. Numentie áhnescaden, 5, 3; Swt. 222, 15. On Numantie, 220, 22. Numantia duguþ, 222, 8. Numentia fæsten, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 32. On Numantium, 5, 3; Swt. 220, 19. On Numentínas, Ispania þeóde, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 13.

Numentisc; *adj. Of Numantia*:—Se wæs Numentisc, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 222, 14.

nume-stán, es; *m. A pebble*:—Cealc, numestán *calculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 6.

Numeðe; *pl. The Numidians*:—Numeðe, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 9. Numedia cyning *Numidarum rex*, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 6.

numol; *adj. Able to take* or *contain much*:—Numol *capax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 41. Numul, gripul *capax, qui multum capit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 29. v. scearp-, teart-numol.

nūna; *adv. Now*:—Núna *nunc*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 24. [*Icel.* núna.]

nunne, an; *f. A nun, a vestal*:—Árwurðe wúdewe *vel* nunne *nonna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 30. Nunna, 72, 3. Nunne *sanctimonialis*, 284, 68. Wæs on ðam sylfan mynstre sum hálig nunne *erat in ipso monasterio quaedam sanctimonialis femina*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 36. Caperronis wæs hátenu heora goda nunne (*virgo vestalis*), Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 162, 31. Se ðe mid nunnan hǽme, gehálgodre ségerstówe ne sý hé wyrðe, L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 6. Ǽfre ne geweorðe, ðæt cristen man gewífige on gehálgodre énigre nunnan, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. 318, 17. Gif hwá wið nunnan forlicge, sí ségðer his weres scildig, ge hé ge heó, L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 20. Be nunnan hémede. Gif hwá nunnan of mynstre út álǽde bútan kyninges lésnesse geselle hundtwelftig scíll. . . . Gif heó leng libbe ðonne se ðe hié út álǽdde, nǽge hió his ierfes ówiht. Gif hió bearn gestriéne, nǽbbe ðæt ðæs ierfes, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 14–20. Be nunnena onfenge. Gif hwá nunnan mid hémedþinge, oððe on hire hrægl, oððe on hire breóst bútan hire leáfe gefó sý hit twýbéte, 18; Th. i. 72, 7–10. Nunnan regollíce libban *let nuns live according to their rule*, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 27. Sum fémne of ðæra nunnena ríme *quaedam de numero virginum*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 3. Nunnena pól, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 26. [*Icel.* nunna: *O. H. Ger.* nunna, *from Lat.* nonna.]

nunn-hírséd, es; *m. A nunnery*:—Ðe ér ðes nunhírédes wes, Chart. Th. 232, 6.

nunn-, nunnan-mynster, es; *n. A nunnery*:—Ðæt nunmynster (*monasterium virginum*) ðæt mon nemneþ Coludesburhg, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 19: 5, 3; S. 615, 41. In tó nunnanmynstre, Chart. Th. 231, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* nunnu-klaustr *a nunnery*.] v. neáh-nunnan-mynster.

nunn-sorūd, es; *n. The habit of a nun*:—Finde Ælfsíð ún hyre nunscrúde, lóce hwæt hió betsċ mége, Chart. Th. 538, 12.

nýd, nýhst. v. níd, níhst.

nyhtness, e; *f. Abundance*:—Of nyhtnisse *ex abundantia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 34. v. ge-nyhtsum.

nyllan = ne willan:—Nylle ic út wítan, Met. 24, 52. Ic nelle *nolo*, ðú nelt *non vis*, hé nele *non vult*, wé nellaþ *nolumus* . . . nelle ðu *noli*, nelle gé *nolite*, . . . nellan *nolle*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 16–19. Ðú nelt, Exon. Th. 250, 12; Jul. 126. Nyle hé, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Nán eówer nele *nemo vestrum vult*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. Nellaþ *nolunt*, 29, 3. Nyllaþ, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 18. Nolde, Jn. Skt. 7, 1. Nalde, Ps. Surt. 35, 4. Noldon, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 3. Gif ðæt wíf nele *si noluerit mulier*, Gen. 24, 5. Sam wé willan, sam wé nyllan, Bt. 35, 12; Fox 154, 7. Nyllan gé *nolite*, Ps. Th. 61, 11. Nellaþ, 61, 10. Bútan nellendes andsware, R. Ben. 20, 19.

nymne, nymþe, nýr, nyrwan, nyrwian, nyrwet, nyt. v. nefne, nimþe, neáh (*adv.*), nirwan, nirwet, nett, nytt.

nytan = ne witan:—Ic nát *nescio*, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. Nát ic hwilc wundorlíc þing, Shrn. 36, 18. Gif ðú nást *if you do not know*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 17; Som. 51, 34. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ, Mk. Skt. 10, 38. Wé witon ðæt God spæc wið Moyses; nyte wé hwanon ðes is, Jn. Skt. 9, 29. Wé nyton (nutu wé, Lind.: niton wé, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 27. Gé neton, Exon. Th. 282, 9; Jul. 660. Ic wiste ðæt ðú út áfaren wǽre, ac ic nyste hú feor, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33. Ðæt ðæt ic ér séde ðæt ic nyste (Cott. MS. nesse) . . . Ðú sédest ðæt ðú nystest (Cott. MS. nesse), 34, 12; Fox 154, 12–13. Ðú nysstest (Cott. MS. nesse) . . . ic nyste (Cott. MS. nysse), 35, 2; Fox 156, 33–34. Ðú nestest, 5, 3; Fox 12, 34. Hé nyste, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 13. Hí nysdon (nyston, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 39. Wé neston, Blickl. Homl. 17, 12. Wénst ðú ðæt ic nyte, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 17. Ðæt hé nán ryht andwyrde nyte, 35, 1; Fox 156, 8. Nyte dín wynstre hwæt dó dín swýdre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 3. Nytende, Lchdm. i. 164, 5. Him nytendum, 228, 1. Nytendum weardmannum *clam custodibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 58. v. nát-.

nyten; *adj. Ignorant*:—Ðæt ðás nytenan menn díne mihta oncnáwon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 14. v. nytenness.

nýten. v. níten.

nytenness, e; *f.* **I.** *ignorance*:—Hwæt getácnaþ seó midniht bútan seó deópe nytennys, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 5. Ðæt men for nytennysse misfaran ne sceolon, 314. 5. Ðú cniht ne cúdest manna Hélend . . . Nú ic for díure nytennysse geornlíce bæd, i. 66, 30. Se ðe tódrǽfde ealle nytennysse ðære ealdan nihte, 36, 29. Crist mæg díne nytennysse (MSS. C. V. nyte-) onlíhtan, Homl. Skt. 5, 200. Gif folces man syngaþ þurh nytenysse *per ignorantiam*, Lev. 4, 27. Ðæt hyra nán þurh nytennesse hine belǽdian ne mége, R. Ben. 127, 10. **II.** *laziness, disgrace, ignominy*:—Netenes ðam se ðe forlét *ignominia ei qui deserit*, Kent. Gl. 454. On his netenesse *in ignominia sua*, 615. For módes mines nytenysse *propter mentis meae ignaviam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 7.

nyt-líc; *adj. Useful, profitable, beneficial*:—Ælghwæðer (*the male and female pennyroyal*) ys nytlíc (MS. H. netlíc) . . . and hí on him habbaþ wundorlíce mihte, Lchdm. i. 204, 11. Móna se feórþe wercu onginnan nytlíc ys *the fourth day of the moon is advantageous for beginning works*, iii. 184, 28. Méden (*a girl born on the eighth day of the moon*) is nytlíce, 188, 6. Is eallum mannum nytlíc, ðæt hié heora fulwihthádas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26. Ic ne gýmde ðara nytlícra geþeahta mínra freónda *utilia consilia spreveram amicorum*, Nar. 6, 26. Monig nytlíco þing *multa utilia*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* nuz-lih *utilis*.] v. un-nytlíc.

nytlíceness, e; *f. Usefulness, utility, useful property*:—Ic bidde ðé

vica pervica mahegum nytlicnyssum tō hæbenne *is precor vicā pervica multis utilitatibus habenda*, Lchdm. i. 314, 8*.

nytness, e; *f. Use, utility, advantage, profit*:—Hwylc nytnys on bl̄ōde mīnum *quas utilitas in sanguine meo*, Ps. Spl. 29, 11. Nāwiht nytnesse (*nihil utilitatis*) hafeþ seó ǽfæstnys ðe wē ōþ ðis hæfdon, Bd. 4, 23; S. 516, 3. Mid micelre nytnysse (*magna utilitate*) ǽghwæðeres ġeces, 3, 24; S. 557, 13: 5, 10; S. 623, 38. Tō lichoman nyttnesse *for the advantage of the body*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 8. Mid allum ðǽm nytnessum ge on fixnoþum ge on mēdwum ðe ðǽrtō belympaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 186, 5, 9.

nyt[t], e; *f.* I. *use, advantage, profit*:—Nyt *commodum*, Wrt. Voc. fl. 24, 63. Hundteóntig hī him sylfum tō nytte dydon *centum in suos usus habebant*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 3: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 6. Niþum tō nytte, Exon. Th. 409, 10; Rä. 27, 27. Nebb biþ hyre æt nytte *it has a face for use*, 416, 23; Rä. 35, 3. Tō nyttum *ad pensas*, Wrt. ii. 4, 40: *ad expensas*, 7, 30: *ad penses*, 99, 23. II. *office, duty*:—Ðegn nytte beheóld, se ðe on handa bær hroden ealowǽge, Beo. Th. 993; B. 494: 6228; B. 3118. [Bruttes neoren noht to nuttes, Laym. 13428: *Icel.* nyt; *gen.* nytjar; *f. use, enjoyment*: *O. H. Ger.* nuzzi.] v. cyric-, sund-, sundor-nytt.

nyt[t]; *adj. Useful, profitable, advantageous, beneficial*:—Hē monegum nyt wæs *multis utilis fuit*, Bd. 3, 23; S, 555, 33. Ic nāt, hū nyt ic ða hwīle beó, ðe ic ðās word sprece, būtan ðæt ic mīn geswinc ǽmirre, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 25. Wē næfdon ða geselþa, ðæt seó scipfyrd nytt wǽre ðisum earde, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 26. Tō nāhte nyt, Blickl. Homl. 57, 5. Hū nyt biþ ðæm men, ðēh hē geornlice gehȳre ða word ðæs hālgan godspelles, gif hē ða nel on his heortan habban, 55, 6: Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 10 note. Nyttre fōre, Exon. Th. 393, 4; Rä. 12, 5. Ðæt hī hæfdon nyt ǽrend and nytne intingan sumne (*aliquid legationis et causae utilis*), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 21. Ðysne nyttan cræft ðēh hē ārlīc nǽre *hanc utilem magis quam nobilem victoriam*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 2. Ne gehȳrde nǽnig man on his mūþe ōht elles nefne nytte spræce, Blickl. Homl. 225, 1. Hē ðone gōdan cræft tō nytne ōðrum mannum, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 29. Ðæt land hyre nytt gedōe, Chart. Th. 470, 8: 472, 10. Nǽron Metode wīd lond ne wegas nytte, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156: Beo. Th. 1592; B. 794. Nis nǽnig mǽre mægen, ðisse menniscan tydernesse nyttre, Blickl. Homl. 31, 30. Hē cwæþ, ðæt nyttre wǽre ðæt hió man gesealde, 75, 22. Wē māgon beón nyttran æt him, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 21. Rǽd biþ nyttost, Exon. Th. 341, 1; Gn. Ex. 119. [Is þe man nut þe sæhtnesse wurcheþ, Laym. 9470: *Goth.* [un-]nutis: *Icel.* nytr: *O. H. Ger.* nuzzi *utilis*.] v. un-nytt.

nytte. v. nette.

nyttian; *p.* ode; *with gen. To make use of, enjoy*:—Ic nyttige *fungor, utor, perago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 22. Wuda and wætres nyttaþ, Exon. Th. 340, 12; Gn. Ex. 110. Sume ðæs seáwes ānlīpiges nyttiaþ *some make of the juice only*, Lchdm. ii. 30, 16. Nyttade Noe sīdan rīces, Cd. Th. 96, 21; Gen. 1598. Ðises ðū nytta ge on ǽfenne ge on underne, Lchdm. ii. 184, 25: 28, 16: 32, 25. Nyttigen baþes, 240, 24. Gehwæðeres (*both methods of cure*) sceal mon nyttian, 22, 7. [*A. R. O. E. Homl. Mark.* nutten: *Orm. Havel.* nitten: *O. H. Ger.* nuzzan.]

nyttol; *adj. Useful, advantageous, beneficial*:—Ðæt ilce (*the same treatment*) biþ nyttol wið hundes slite, Lchdm. ii. 86, 2.

nyttung, e; *f. Profit, advantage*:—Nittung *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 39.

nyt-weorð, -wirðe; *adj. Useful, advantageous, profitable*:—Eálā ðū mīn wyln beó nytwyrðe *O mea ancilla, esto utilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 4. Hū se lāreów sceal beón nytwierðe (MS. Hatt. -wyrðe) on his wordum *ut sit rector utilis in verbo*, Past. 15; Swt. 88, 3. Ðā stōd ðǽr sum nytwyrðe hūs, Blickl. Homl. 221, 7. Se biþ on eallum þingum nytwurðe, Lchdm. iii. 158, 6. Nytwyrðe, 188, 14. Se nytwyrða brōðor, R. Ben. 24, 18. Fleóþ ðonne ða nytwierðan (nyttwyrðan, Hatt. MS.) hiórsumnesse ðære lāre, and nyllaþ ðæs þencean hū hió mǽgen nytwierðuste (nyttweorðuste, Hatt. MS.) bión hiera nīhstum, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 44, 17–19. Ic gehȳrde fela nytwurðe (-wyrðe, -werðe, -wyrða) þing (*multa utilia*), Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 95, 18. Seó wiðerwearde wyrd byþ ǽlcum men nytwyrðre ðonne seó orsorge *plus hominibus reor adversam, quam prosperam prodesse fortunam*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 29. Ða scipu nǽron on Fresisc gescæpene, būte swā him selfum þūhte ðæt hió nytwyrðoste beón meahten, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 16.

nytweorð (-wirð) -līc; *adj. Useful*:—Nytwurðlīc (-wyrð-, -weorð-) *utilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 5. Tō ðæs munstres nitwurðlicre þearfe *for the useful requirements of the monastery*, Chart. Th. 369, 28.

nytweorð (-wirð) -līce; *adv. Usefully*:—Nytwurðlīce (-wyrð-, -wirð-) *utiliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 15. Ða ðonne sint tō manianne ðe nytwyrðlīce (nyttweordlice, Hatt. MS.) lǽran meahton (*qui praedicare utiliter possent*), Past. 49, 1; Swt. 374, 21. Nytwierðlecust (nyttwyrðlicost, Hatt. MS.), 15; Swt. 94, 22.

nytweorþ (-wirð) -ness, e; *f. Usefulness, utility*:—Nytweordnes *commoditas* i. *utilitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 5. Hwæt wyrcest ðū ūs nytwyrðnesse *quid operaris tu nobis utilitatis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 25.

nywol, nȳxt. v. neowol, neāh.

O

Ō *ever*. v. ā.

ōb. v. ō-web.

ob, ober, obet. v. of, ofer, ofet.

oc, ōcusta. v. ac, āhsta.

odon, e; *f. A threshing-floor*:—Frymþa odene ðīnre *primitias areae tuae*, Scint. 29. Beóþ sume on būre, sume on healle, sume on ōdene, sume on carcerne, and lybbaþ ðeáh mǽlle be ānes hlāfordes ǽre, Shrn. 187, 23. On odene cylne macian, Som.

of; *prep. with dat.*, or *adv. Of, from, out of, off.* I. with the idea of motion, (*a*) as the opposite of *in, into*:—Se wyll āstāh upp of ðære eorþan *fons ascendebat e terra*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 61. Hē āstāh of ðam wætere *ascendit de aqua*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16. 'Drihten āsette on sunnan his hūs, and of ðæm ūt eode swā swā brȳdguma of his brȳdbūre.' Ðæt wæs ðonne ðæt se wuldorcyning on middangeard cwom forþ of ðæm innoþe ðære ā clǽnan fǽmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 30–33. Faran of stōwe tō ōðerre, 19, 23: Gen. 12, 4. (*β*) as the opposite of *on*:—Moises eode nyðer of ðam munte tō ðam folce, Ex. 19, 14. Crist of heofona heánessum on ðīnne innoþ āstigeþ, Blickl. Homl. 5, 13. II. with the idea of direction from, but at the same time continuous connection with an object from which an act or thing proceeds:—Drihten lōcaþ of heofenum *Dominus de caelo prospexit*, Ps. Th. 13, 3. Of wealle geseah weard Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 463; B. 229. Of ðam leóma stōd *from it stretched a ray*, 5532; B. 2769. Ic geseah Drihten of ansīne tō ansīne, Gen. 32, 30. On ðæm dæge plegedon hié of horsum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 29: 3, 9; Swt. 132, 19. III. with the idea of origin or source:—Ða nīðenu of eallum cinne and of eallum fugelcynne, Gen. 7, 8. Dā feóllon ða ciningas ofslagene of Sodoman and Gomorran *rex Sodomorum et Gomorrhae ceciderunt ibi*, 14, 10. Sum wer of Sceotta þeóde, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 27. Ða ōðre seofan syndon *derivativa*, ðæt is ðæt hī cumaþ of ðām ōðrum, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 44. Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware ... Of Seaxum cōman Eást-Seaxan and Sūþ-Seaxan and West-Seaxan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 21–24. Ða men of Lundenbyrig, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 17. Ðās woruldgeselþa of heora āgnum gecynde and heora āgnes gewealdes nāuht gōde ne sient, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 17. Wæs sió bysen of him (*the example that had its origin with them*) oft ealle world, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 31. Hié woldon of ælcerre byrig him self anwald habban (*imperare singulae cupiunt*) ... Dā bǽdan hié Philippus ǽrest of ānre byrig, ðonne of ōðerre, ðæt hē him on fultume wǽre, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 19–23. Mē of brȳde bearn ne wōcon, Cd. Th. 131, 30; Gen. 2184: Exon. Th. 433, 26; Rä. 51, 2. Him stent ege of ðē *timebunt te*, Deut. 28, 10. Wendan on Englisc, hwīlum word be worde, hwīlum andgit of andgite, Past. Swt. 7, 20. Hwæðer ǽnig man wǽre ðe ǽnige mǽrþa of ðam Hǽlende hæfde, St. And. 36, 31. Sōðfæstnesse, ða ðe ic gehȳrde of Gode, Jn. Skt. 8, 40. IV. denoting the agent from whom an action proceeds, *by*:—Æþelstān wæs gecoren tō cyninge of Myrcum, Chr. 924; Erl. 111, 34. Hēr wearþ Eádward cing gecoren tō hlāfuorde of Scotta cinge and of Scotton and of eallum Norðhumbrum, Erl. 111, 11. Hē wæs of cilda mūþe gecnāwen and weorþad, Blickl. Homl. 71, 33. V. denoting the instrument:—Weorþian wē ða clǽþas his hādes, of ðǽm wæs ūre gecynd geedneówod, 11, 9. Hē of .v. hlāfon and of twām fixum līf þūsend manna gefylde, St. And. 28, 32. VI. denoting material or substance:—Reáf of olfenda hārum, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Gyld of golde *an idol of gold*, Cd. Th. 226, 22; Dan. 175. Adam ðe wæs of eorþan geworht, 23, 26; Gen. 365. Hæfdon of ðæm hreóde on scipwīsan geworht *factis ex harundine naviculis*, Nar. 11, 18. Offrunga of nȳtenum, Lev. 1, 2. Ne biþ on hlāfe ānum mannes līf, ac of eallum ðæm worde ðe gāþ of Godes mūþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 9. VII. denoting removal, separation, or privation:—Of slǽpe āwreht, Homl. Th. i. 60, 19. Ðæt ðū of deáþe ārīse, 66, 30. Ālȳs ūs of yfele, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 13. Beó of ðysum hāl, Mk. Skt. 5, 34. Hē gehēlde manega of ādlum ge of wītum and of yfelum gāstum, Lk. Skt. 7, 21. Sundor of ðæm weorode *apart from the multitude*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Āsceofene of gefeán neorxna wanges, 17, 15. Wæs ādǽled wæter of wætrum, Cd. Th. 10, 5; Gen. 152. Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne, Beo. Th. 5610; B. 2809. Ðone cynelīcan naman of Rōme byrig ādydon, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 9. Ne þincþ mē nāuht ōðres of (*nothing different from*) ðīnum spellum, 36, 4; Fox 178, 24. Fixas cwelaþ gyf hī of wætere beóþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 25. VIII. *as regards, about*:—Fela spella him sǽdon ða Beormas ǽgðer ge of hiera āgnum lande ge of ðǽm landum ðe ymb hié ūtan wǽron, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 31. IX. partitive:—Ic nyme of ðīnum gāste, Num. 11, 17. Heó genam of ðæs treówes wæstme, Gen. 3, 6: Lk. Skt. 20, 10. Syllaþ ūs of eówrum ele, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 8. Ic ne drince of ðysum eorþlīcan wīne, 26, 29. Se Peohta þeóde of myclum dǽle (*in great part*) geeode, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 20. Swā ān of ðyson, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 29. Ān eá of ðām hātte Fison, Gen. 2, 11. Ðū ne gesihst ǽnigne of Godes ðām hālgum, St. And. 16, 8: Exon. Th. 154, 5; Gū. 838. X. marking time:—Of ðam dæge; Jn. Skt. 11, 53. Of sunnan upgange,

Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 96. Of ðyssan forþ ǽwa tó worulde, Ps. Th. 112, 2. Of cildhádе, Elen. Kmbl. 1826; El. 915. **XI.** adverbially (a) denoting separation, removal, privation:—Ic ðé ðíne téþ of ábeáte *I knock out your teeth for you*, Lchdm. i. 326, 15. Búton hé him wille fǽhþe of ácéapian *unless he will buy off the feud from himself*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 2. Petrus ácearf him of ðæt swýðre eáre, Jn. Skt. 18, 10. Ðonne án tweó of ádón bið, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19. Gif man cealf of ádrífe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 72, 1. Hé áslóh of ánys ðæra sacerda ealdres þeówan eáre, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 51. Átió of ða þornas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22. Gif ðara lima hwilc of bið, 37, 3; Fox 190, 27. Ceorf of ðæt lim, Homl. Th. i. 516, 4. Ealles ðæs ðe ðenne on bið, búton ðæt man scel for hyre sáulе of dón, Chart. Th. 534, 7. Ða reáf ðe hé him of dyde, R. Ben. 103, 1. Seó eádmódnys heáwþ of ðære módinysse heáfod *humilitas amputat caput superbiae*, Gl. Prud. 36 b. Him mon slóg ða handa of, ðá ðæt heáfod, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 5. Wring of ða wyrta, Lchdm. iii. 58, 30. (b) denoting motion:—Man sceolde mid sáre on ðás world cuman, and mid sáre of gewítan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. Ðonne hwá on ða leásunga befehþ, ðonne ne mæg hé of, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 17. (c) denoting direction:—Stód se leóma him of swylce fýren þecelle, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. (d) denoting origin or source:—Ðære þeóde ðe hé of com, 5, 19; S. 639, 37. On ðære bóc ðe wé ðás of álesan, 4, 10; S. 578, 15. Hé ánne calic sealde his gingrum of tó súpenne, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 13. [*Goth. Icel. O. Sax.* af: *O. Frs.* of: *O. H. Ger.* ab.]

of- *as a prefix modifies the words to which it is attached in many ways. Amongst these may be noticed* (1) its intensive force *in such words as* of-georn, of-langod, of-lysted, of-calen, of-hyngrod, of-þyrsted. (2) its unfavourable force *in* of-lícian, of-unnan, of-þyncan. (3) the idea of attainment *which it gives to* (a) *verbs of motion as* of-faran, of-féran, of-irnan, of-rídan; (b) *verbs of inquiring, calling, etc., as* of-áxian, of-clypian, of-spyrian. (4) the force of (a) killing *which it gives to verbs of striking, throwing, falling, etc., as* of-feallan, of-hnítan, of-hreósan, of-sceótan, of-stician, of-stingan: (b) injury *which it gives to verbs denoting rest as* of-licgan, of-sittan, *or those denoting action as* of-settan, of-tredan.

ofæt. v. ofet.

of-áxian, -ácsian; *p.* ode *To find out by asking, to learn*:—Ðá hé ofáxode (*didicisset*) hwæt his suna him dydon, Gen. 9, 24: Chart. Th. 340, 27. Hé his bróðor slege ofáxode, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 5. Hé ofáxode æt ðám láreówum, ðæt Cristes þeówdóm ne sceal beón geneádod, 130, 14. Hé ofácsode (*suspicabatur*) ðæt hé hæfde érendo, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48 note. Hit wearþ gecweden, ðæt man ofáxode on eallum his ríce, gif énig méden mihte beón áfunden swá wlitiges hiwes, Anglia ix. 29, 71. Ic ðé bidde ðæt ðú ofáxie ða næglas, H. R. 15, 23. Ðá sende hé his móder tó Hierusalem, tó ðam ðæt hió ðǽr ofáxian scolde ða hálgan róde, 7, 4. Cf. of-spyrian.

of-beátan; *p.* -beót; *pp.* -beáten *To kill by beating, to beat to death, to beat to pieces*:—Wé hit uneáþe mid ísernum hamerum ofbeóton *quam ferreis vix comminuimus malleis*, Nar. 21, 6. Claudium mid saglum ofbeótan *they beat Claudius to death with clubs*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 26. Ðæt hí ofbeátun *ut trucident*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 15. Hét se cáserе ðone cempan mid saglum ofbeátan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 455. Mid billum ofbeátan, Met. 9, 30. Sume wǽron mid wǽpnum ofslagene ódre mid swipum ofbeátene *some were slain with weapons, others scourged to death*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 27.

of-blindian *to make blind*:—Ofblindade égo hiora *excaecavit oculos eorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 40.

of-brédels. v. ofer-brédels.

of-brytsig (?); *adj. Very broken*:—Ofbyrtstigum (? ofbrytsigum) *praeruptis, fractis*, Hpt. Gl. 454. 44.

of-calen *very cold*:—Petrus stód ofcalen on ðam cauertúne, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 27. v. calan.

of-olipian; *p.* ode *To obtain by calling*:—Ðá wolde se hálga habban gewitan ðære wunderlícan gesihþe and ofclypode his diácon him hrædlíce tó (*the deacon was called and came*), Homl. Th. ii. 184, 33. Heó mid hreáme hyre hræddinge ofclypode *she had obtained help by her cries*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 219.

of-cumende *derivative*:—Eahta synd frumcennede, and seofan ofcumende, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 34.

of-cyrf, es; *m.* **I.** *a cutting off, amputation*:—Hwæt getácnaþ ðæs fylmenes ofcyrf, Homl. Th. i. 94, 32. **II.** *that which is cut off*:—Hé tócearf his basing on emtwá, and sealde óderne dǽl ðam earman wǽdlan, and mid ðam ofcyrfe hine eft bewǽfde (*wrapped himself in the remaining portion of the cloak*), Homl. Th. ii. 500, 27. Heó (*the cross*) is wíde tódǽled mid gelómlícum ofcyrfum (*by the bits often cut off it*), H. R. 105, 14.

of-dæl; *adj. Tending downwards, inclined to anything inferior*:—Hit bið ámerred mid ðám lǽnum gódum forðam hit bið ofdælre ðǽrtó *it is led astray by the transitory goods, because it is more inclined to them*; ad falsa devius error abducit, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 2. v. next word.

of-dæle, an (?); *n. A downward slope, descent, incline*:—Hié nyllaþ gepyndan hiera mód swelce mon deópne pól gewerige ac hé lét his mód tóðíhan on ðæt ofdæle (sídele, Hatt. MS.) giméliéste and ungesceádwísnesse *they will not dam up their minds, as one banks up a deep pool, but he lets his mind flow away to the downward slope of carelessness and folly*; quia (anima) se ad superiora stringendo non dirigit, neglectam se inferius per desideria expandit, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 282, 15. Hí sían on ðæt ofdæle ásigen tó yfele and ðider healde, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 28. Sió sunne scýfт on ofdæle *the sun descends*, Met. 13, 58. [Cf. *Goth.* ibdaljin this fairgunjis *ad descensum montis*, Lk. 19, 37: *O. Sax.* ta dala: *O. H. Ger.* ze tale *downwards*.] v. preceding word.

of-dréd[d] *terrified, afraid*:—Ic férde ofdréd *timens abii*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 25. Befrán se sceaþa hwæt hé manna wǽre, oððe wǽre ofdréd, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 28. Hé ofdrédd wæs for his morþdédum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 38. Hié beóþ mid ðæm ymbeþonce ofdrédde, Past. 35, 2; Swt. 238, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 300. [*Laym. A. R.* (swiþe, sore) of-dred: *Orm.* off-dredd: *O. and N.* of-drad.]

of-dúne; *adv. Down*:—Ofdúne stígan, gestígan *to descend*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 16: 11, 23: Rtl. 28, 9. Hé gefeóll ofdúne on ða flód, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3. Nis hire éþre tó feallanne ofdúne ðonne up, 33, 4; Fox 130, 38. Ðeáh ðú teó hwelcne bóh ofdúne tó ðære eorþan, 25; Fox 88, 22. Hié léton hiera hrægl ofdúne tó fótum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 19. 'Wendaþ mín heáfod ofdúne, forðon ðe mín Drihten of heofenum ádúne tó eorþan ástág.' Ðá fæstnedan hié ða fét up and ðæt heáfod ofdúne, Blickl. Homl. 191, 2–9.

of-earmian; *p.* ode *To have pity* or *compassion*:—Rihtwísa ofearmaþ *justus miseretur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 22. Ofearmian *misereri*, 76, 9.

of-earmung, e; *f. Pity, compassion*:—On ofearmunga *in miserationе*, Blickl. Gl.

ofen, ofn, es; *m. An oven, a furnace*:—Ofen *fornax* vel *clibanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 14. Ofn, 34, 40. Se ofn (*caminus*) ðære singalan costnunge, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 29. Ða fúlnessa ðæs þýstran ofnes (*fornacis*), 5, 12; S. 629, 21: Cd. Th. 245, 13; Dan. 462. Axan of ðam ofene (*camino*), Ex. 9, 8. Ðás þrí cnihtas hét se cyning ásurpan intó byrnendum ofne (*the fiery furnace*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 26. Geond ðone ofen, Cd. Th. 238, 13; Dan. 354. On fýres ofen (ofn, Lind.) *in caminum ignis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 42. Gif hwylc wíf seteþ hire bearn on ofen (*in fornacem*), L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 35. On ofon (*clibanum*) gisended, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 28. Hí gáþ on ðíne ofnas (*furnos*), Ex. 8, 3. Ðæt man ða ofnas ontende, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 294. [*Goth.* auhns: *Icel.* ofn *and* ogn: *Dan.* ovn: *Swed.* ugn: *O. Frs.* oven: *O. H. Ger.* ovan.] v. hláf-ofen (-ofn).

ofen-bacen; *adj. Baked in an oven*:—Ofenbacen hláf *fermentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 60: *fermentum*, i. 27, 24: *clibanius panis*, 41, 21. Genim ðone cruman of ofenbacenum hláfe, Lchdm. i. 132, 19. Bring clǽne ofenbacene hláfas *sacrificium coctum in clibano, panes*, Lev. 2, 4.

ofen-raca, an; *m. An oven-rake, an instrument for clearing out an oven* or *furnace*:—Ofenraca *rotabulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 34: 27, 10.

of-eode. v. of-gán.

ofer, ofor; *prep. adv.* **I.** *with dat.* generally with the idea of rest; (1) *above, over*:—Wæs hálig leóht ofer wéstenne, Cd. Th. 8, 16; Gen. 125. Beheóld ofer leódwerum byrnende beám, 184, 20; Exod. 110. Mæst hlifade ofer Hróþgáres hordgestreónum, Beo. Th. 3802; B. 1899. Wíglát sitеþ ofer Bíowulfe, 5806; B. 2907. (2) denoting contact with anything, *upon, on*:—Hé gesette ofer stáne fét míne, Ps. Lamb. 39, 3. Hwonne hié ofer streámstaðe stæppan mósten (*might set foot on shore*), Cd. Th. 86, 21; Gen. 1434. Wind ofer ýðum *the wind on the waves*, Beo. Th. 3819; B. 1907. Ánra gehwylc hæfde sweord ofer his hype, Blickl. Homl. 11, 18. Sittende ofor eoselan folan, 71, 5. Úre Dryhten sæt ofer winda fiðerum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 198, 16. (3) denoting extension over, *throughout, in, on*:—Hé wolde égðær ge ofer heofenum ge ofer eorþan ús his miltse gecýðan, Blickl. Homl. 39, 22: Gen. 4, 11. (4) denoting a higher degree, *beyond, more than*:—Ofer snáwe scínende, Ps. C. 50, 75; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 75. (5) denoting the cause of an emotion, *over* (as in to rejoice *over*, etc.):—Byþ on heofone blis be ánum synfullum ðe dǽdbóte déþ, má ðonne ofer nigon and nigontigum rihtwísra, Lk. 15, 7. Ic blissige ofer ðínre spráece, Ps. Th. 118, 162. (6) denoting the object over which power is exercised:—Ðæt mód ðe ofer ðæm flǽsce sitt and his wealdan sceolde *mens carni praesidens*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 3. Ofer deóflum wealdeþ, Cd. Th. 263, 20; Dan. 765. (7) with the idea of movement, where the accusative might be expected:—Hleó wand ofer wolcnum, Cd. Th. 182, 23; Exod. 80. Up gewát líg ofer leófum, 231, 18; Dan. 249. Ofer ðære Reádan Sǽ eode Israela folc, Salm. Kmbl. p. 198, 20. (8) marking time, *after, beyond*:—Ðá undergeat heó ðæt se bróðer ne móste his lífes brúcan ofer ðam ánum geáre, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 17. Se dæg bið ofer eástrum, H. R. 99, 15. **II.** *with acc.* generally with the idea of movement. (1) denoting motion in a definite direction across, to the other side of an object:—Ofer sǽ *citra pontum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 68. Ofer landgemǽru *extra terminum* . . . ofer ðone ford *trans vadum*, ofer sǽ *trans mare*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29, 38. Ðá cómon hí ofer ðære sǽs múþan, Mk. Skt. 5, 1. Hié ofer sǽ gewiton, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 25. Hié eodon ofer land *they went across the country*, 896; Erl. 94, 14: Andr.

Kmbl. 2460; An. 1231. Ofer eástreámas Is brycgade *the ice threw a bridge across the rivers*, 2523; An. 1263. Hí wurpon heora waru ofor bord *they cast their wares overboard*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 2, 9. Ofer clif *per praeceps* (v. Mt. 8, 32, where the swine go over the cliff's edge), Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 35. Ic ût gange ofer mínre burge weall *transgrediar murum*, Ps. Th. 17, 28: Cd. Th. 90, 12; Gen. 1494. Ic cume ofer lángne weg, 35, 13; Gen. 554. Se eádega bewlât ofer exle, 177, 7; Gen. 2926. (2) denoting motion which is diffused over a surface:—Streám ût áweóll, fleów ofer foldan, Andr. Kmbl. 3046; An. 1526. Wíde ofer woruld ealle geseón, Cd. Th. 36, 2; Gen. 565: 42, 17; Gen. 675. Hê ofer ealle þeóde eágum wlíteþ, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Álêd upp ða froxas ofer eall Egipta land, Ex. 8, 5. Wǽron gewurden þýstru ofer ealle eorþan, Mt. 27, 45: Blickl. Homl. 93, 18. Bufan dæm mâran wealle ofer ealne ðone ymbgong hê is mid stânenum wíghûsum beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 20. Mann ûs ofer eall (cf. *Ger.* überall) sôhte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 450. Ða weorcstânas lágon ofer eall *lay scattered in all directions*, 23, 490. (3) denoting extension through a space, *throughout, among*:—Se wæs mǽrost ofer werþeóde, Beo. Th. 1802; B. 899. Heó wæs seó eádgeste ofer eall wífa cynn *she was most blessed among all the race of women*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 15. Se sceal beón gehered ofor ealle þeóda, 71, 16. Hêt hê beódan ofer ealle ða fird dæt hié fôron ealle ût ætsomne, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 22. Wilnung leáses gilpes ofer eall folc, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 24. (4) denoting motion from below, *over, above*:—Hefe upp ðíne hand ofer eall dæt flôd, and ofer burna and ofer môras, Ex. 8, 5. Mîn unriht mê hlýpþ ofer heáfod, Ps. Th. 37, 4. Hié him ásetton segen gyldenne ofer heáfod, Beo. Th. 95; B. 48. Man slôh ân geteld ofer ða hâlgan bân, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 150. Iudas up âhôf ðara rôda twâ ofer dæt fǽge hûs, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Se ðe âstâh ofer heofenas *qui ascendit super caelos*, ofer healîce dûne âstîh dû *super montem excelsum ascende tu*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 23. (5) denoting motion from above, *upon, on*:—Se hys hûs ofer stân getimbrode, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Hê hine ásette ofer ðæs temples scylf, Blickl. Homl. 27, 11. Feallaþ ofor ûs, 93, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. (6) denoting the object upon which an action or feeling takes effect:—Andreas sette his hand ofer ðara wera eágan . . . And eft hê sette his hand ofer hiora heortan, St. And. 12, 34–35. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes mûþ (*smite him over the mouth*), Andr. Kmbl. 2602; An. 1302. Sý hys blôd ofer ûs and ofer ûre bearn *his blood be upon us, and upon our children*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 25. Mîn hand byþ ofer ðîne æceras and ofslihþ ðîne hors mid hefegum cwealme, Ex. 9, 3. Ða tâcna ðe hê worhte ofer ða untruman men *the miracles he wrought upon the sick*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 1. Eftwyrd cymþ ofer middangeard, Cd. Th. 212, 17; Exod. 540. Se tân gehwearf ofer (*the lot fell upon*) énne ealdgesîþa, Andr. Kmbl. 2209; An. 1106. Gê onfôþ dæm mægene Hâlges Gástes, se cymeþ ofor eów, Blickl. Homl. 119, 12. Ðîn mildheortnes is mycel ofor mê, 89, 27. (7) denoting the object over which power is exercised:—His mægen wealdeþ ofer eall manna cyn, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Fordam ðe ðû wǽre getrýwe ofer lytle þing, ic gesette ðê ofer mycle, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 21. Ðû byst andweald hæbbende ofer týn ceastra . . . Beó ðû ofer fîf ceastra, Lk. Skt. 19, 17–19. Se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 9, 15. Rîce ofer heofenstôlas, Cd. Th. 1, 15; Gen. 8. Cræft môda gehwylces ofer lichoman, Met. 26, 106. Deáþ rîcsade ofer foldbûend, Exon. Th. 154, 17; Gû. 843. (8) denoting degree (a) *above, more than*; supra, super:—Ioseph wæs gleáwra ofer hî ealle, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 1. Hê lufode Iosep ofer his suna *he loved Joseph more than all his children*, Gen. 37, 3: 44, 20. Ne lufige ic nânwiht ðisses andweardan lýfes ofer dæt (ǽce lîf), ne furðum ðam gelîce, Shrn. 177, 14. Ða stôwe ofer ealle ôðre ic geceás, Blickl. Homl. 201, 7. Nys se leorningcniht ofer his lâreów, ne þeów ofer hys hlâford, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 24: Exon. Th. 105, 35; Gû. 33. Hit is áwriten, dæt seó gôde antswaru sý ouer ða sêlestan selene, R. Ben. 55, 8. Dæs biscepes weorc sceolon bión ofer ôðra monna weorc *debet actionem populi actio transcendere praesulis*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 3. Is án steorra ofer ôðre beorht, Met. 29, 19. Moises wæs se bilewitusta mann ofer ealle men, Num. 12, 3. Fram twentig wintrum and ofer dæt *a vigesimo anno et supra*, 1, 3. (β) *beyond, besides*; ultra:—Ofer dæt (*ultro*) gê ne lêtaþ hine ênig þing dôn, Mk. Skt. 7, 12. Ne ofer dæt (*ultra*) sweltan ne mágon, Lk. Skt. 20, 36. Ne lǽteþ hê ûs nô costian ofer gemet, Blickl. Homl. 13, 9. Ðû spryest ofer mǽþe ûre *ultra etatem nostram*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 11. Dæt hêhste gôd [is] dætte man ne þurfe nânes ôðres gôdes ne ǽc ne rêcce ofer dæt siðdan hê dæt hæbbe *id est bonum, quo quis adepto, nihil ulterius desiderare queat*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 13. Siddan ðû hî gecnâwan miht ðonne wât ic dæt ðû ne wilnast nânes ôðres þinges ofer ða (*you will desire nothing further*), 23; Fox 80, 3. Hié lîcettaþ dæt him ne sie nâwuhtes cearu ofer ða ryhtwîsnesse, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 10. Se ðe godgeldum onsæcge ofer (*besides*) God ânne, L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. (9) denoting the passing over moral bounds, *in violation of, in opposition to, contrary to, against*:—Ofer Godes ê hê dêþ *extra legem Domini facit*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Se wæs ofslagen ofer âþas and treówa *contra fidem jusjurandi peremptus est*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17: Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Ætsæton ða Centiscan bæftan ofer his bebod, 905; Erl. 98, 24: Blickl. Homl. 91, 16: Exon. Th. 244, 5; Jul. 23. Wite hê dæt hê hit dê ofer Godes êst, and ofer ealra his hâligra, and eác ofer monna godcundra hâda and woruldcundra, Chart. Th. 131, 36: Exon. Th. 226, 10; Ph. 403: Cd. Th. 76, 2; Gen. 1251. Hié êr ofer hiera willan him tô gecierdon, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 10. Gecuron Brettanie Maximianus him tô cásere ofer his willan, 6, 35; Swt. 292, 15. (10) with words implying rest:—Standende ofer hig, Lk. Skt. 4, 39. Ne biþ forlâten stân ofer stân, Blickl. Homl. 79, 1. Hê fyrgenbeámas ofer hârne stân hleonian funde, Beo. Th. 2834; B. 1415. Æþelingas ofer heánne hrôf hand sceáwedon, 1970; B. 983, (11) denoting the subject of discourse (cf. to talk *over*):—Hê ofer benne spræc, wunde wælbleáte, 5442; B. 2724. Ofer Ysmahel ic gehîrde ðê, Gen. 17, 20. (12) denoting the cause of an emotion (cf. I. 5):—Heó hæfþ genôh on ðîs andweardan lîfe, ac heó hit hæfþ eall forsewen ofer ðê ânne (*simply on your account* [?]), Bt. 10; Fox 28, 26. (13) *without*:—Gif hê gesécean dear wîg ofer wǽpen, Beo. Th. 1374; B. 685. (14) with words expressing time, (a) *after*:—Ofer middæg *post meridiem*, Gen. 3, 8. Ofor undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Ofer ealle tîd tô sáwenne *ultra omne tempus serendi*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 39. 8. Ofer hyre deg . . . ofer mînnæ dæg (cf. æfter hæora dæge, 12), Chart. Th. 520, 7–34. Ne onbirigdon dæs bigleofan ofer dæt (*ultra*), Jos. 5, 12. Hê ne oncnâweþ ofer dæt stôwe *non cognoscet amplius locum*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 16. Hê ofer dæt (*ultra*) deófulgyldum ne þeówde, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 7: Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 7: R. Ben. 53, 16. Longe ofer ðis, Exon. Th. 172, 15; Gû. 1144. Ofer ða niht, Beo. Th. 1476; B. 736. (β) expressing duration, *through, during*:—Ofer ealle ða niht ðe wê fêrdon *during the whole night that we marched*, Nar. 12, 2. Hê hié slôg ofer ealne ðone dæg, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 21. Ða steorran ðe ofer ealne winter scînaþ . . . Ofer ealne sumor hî gâþ on nihtlîcre tîde under dissere eorþan, Lchdm. iii. 270, 24–26. Hî wunodon mid dæm biscope ofer geár, and siðan gewendon tô Antiochia, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 81. Ða sylfan sealmas sýn dæghwamlîce geedlǽhte ofer ealle wucan, R. Ben. 43, 1. III. adverbially, or not followed by a case;—Dæt ðû ne mihtst nǽnne weg findan ofer, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Hê eode tô dære burge wealle, and fleáh ût ofer, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 3. Ðonne cêpþ hê hwǽr se weall unhêhst sý, and ðǽr ofer scýt (oferscýt?) *he observes where the wall is lowest, and over there he rushes*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 11. Án fiscere uneáþe hiene énne ofer brohte, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 10. Mid Angelþeóde ðe hê ofer cyning wæs, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 3. Sió giómen ðære ciricean sîe dæm beboden ðe hié wel ofer mǽge, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 1. Wese ûs beorhtnes ofer Drihtnes ûres, Ps. Th. 89, 19. Se cwellere him ofer stôd *illi instante carnifice*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 36: Homl. Th. ii. 494, 27. Eall dæt ofer biþ tô lâfe is tô syllanne, swâ swâ Crist lǽrde: '*Quod superest date eleemosynam*:' dæt ofer sî and tô lâfe sellaþ sælmessan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 26–30. Wê nû gehýrdon ðis hâlige godspel beforan ûs rǽdan, and ðêh wê hit sceolan eft ofer cweþan (*we must say it over again*), dæt wê ðê geornor witon dæt hit ûs tô bysene belimpeþ ǽces lîfes, Blickl. Homl. 15, 31. Ealle ðe ðǽr ofer beóþ getealde wintra, ða beóþ gewinn and sâr, 89, 11. Hû þicke se hefon wǽre oððe hwæt ðǽr ofer wǽre, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 23. Ofer usa *desuper*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 7. Ofer uppan *up above*, Met. 24, 27. [*Goth.* ufar: *O. Sax.* obar: *O. Frs.* over: *Icel.* ofr-; *and* cf. yfir: *O. H. Ger.* ubar.]

ôfor, ôfor, es; *m.* I. *an edge, border, margin*:—Ôbr *margo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 45. Ôfor, 55, 6. Ofer, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 51. On ðære lifre ôfrum, Lchdm. ii. 204, 24. Smire ða ôfras (*the borders of a cancer*) ðǽr hit reádige, 108, 20. II. *the land bordering on water, a river-bank, sea-shore, over* in local names, e. g. Over in Cambridgeshire, Wendover:—Strand *litus*, brerd *vel* ôfer *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 24–25. On ðone ôfer; ondlong ôfres dæt on Stânford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 20. Ondlong strête, dæt on reádan ôfer, iii. 52, 17. On ðære eá ôfre, Nar. 10, 14: Byrht. Th. 132, 39; By. 28. On ôfre ðæs foresprecenan streámes, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 18. Of sâs ôfre, 4, 13; S. 582, 32. On ðam sealtum ôfre, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 6. On (meres) ôfre, Beo. Th. 2746; B. 1371. Ôfras heá, streámas stronge, Exon. Th. 404, 14; Râ. 23, 7. On wêtum stôwum and on ôfrum, Lchdm. i. 222, 19: Hpt. Gl. 516, 70. Ôbras, ôfras *oras, sê marmora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 72: 64, 42. [*Laym. Havel.* over: *M. H. Ger.* uover: *Ger.* ufer: *O. Du.* oever.] v. eá-ôfer.

ofer-ǽt, es; *m.* I. *over-eating, gluttony, excess in eating*:—Oferǽt *ingluvies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Se oferǽt wierþ gehwierfed tô fierenluste *edacitas usque ad luxuriam pertrahit*, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 309, 14. Behealdaþ eów dæt gê ne gehefegien eówer heortan mid oferǽte (*in crapula*), 18, 2; Swt. 129, 19. Ða têþ ðe nû on oferǽte blissiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 530, 32. Hine wið oferǽt beorge, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 422, 3. Þurh oferǽt *per commessationem*, Confess. Peccat. II. *rioting, feasting, an entertainment where excessive eating takes place*:—Ða hûs ða ðe on tô gebiddenne geworhte wǽron ða syndon nû on hûs gehwyrfed oferǽta (*commessationum*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13. Oferǽtum *comessationibus*, Kent. Gl. 888. [Cf. ofer-etes = *comessationes* (in Rom. 13, 13). Rel. Ant. i. 131, 32: *O. L. Ger.* ovar-ât: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-âzi, -âzzi; *f. crapula, commessatio.*]

ofer-æte; *adj. Given to excess in eating, gluttonous*:—Ne sceal mon beón druncengeorn, ne oferæte, R. Ben. 17, 15.

ofer-bæc *the upper part of the back.* v. next word.

oferbæc-getéung, e; *f. Contraction of the muscles at the back of the neck, tetanus* (cf. Lchdm. iii. 110, 16 sqq.:—Ðisne lácecræft man sceal dón mannum ðe hyra swyran mid ðám sinum fortogen beóþ, ðæt hé hys nán geweald náh, ðæt Créccas hátaþ *tetanicus*):—Oferbæcgetéung *titanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 22.

ofer-bebeódan *to command, rule*:—Ic wealdige *vel* oferbebeóde *imperito*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 52.

ofer-becuman *to supervene*:—For ðí ðe oferbecymþ gedéfnes *quoniam supervenit mansuetudo*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 10.

ofer-bídan *to outlast, outlive, survive*:—Gif hwylces weres forme wíf biþ deád, ðæt hé be leáfe óðer wíf niman móte; and gif hé ða oferbýt (*si supersit ei*) wunige hé á syððan wífeás, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 3. Yldo oferbídeþ stánas, Salm. Kmbl. 599; Sal. 299. Ðá oferbád (*survived*) Ælféh his bróðor, Chart. Th. 272, 12. Gif ic hire ouerbíde . . . gif heó mé ouerbíde, 583, 5–10. Hé ða bysgu oferbiden hæfde, Exon. Th. 135, 3; Gú. 518.

ofer-biterness, e; *f. Excessive bitterness*; amaritudo, Ps. Spl. 13, 6.

ofer-blice (?), an; *f. A superficies, surface*:—Oferbliocan *superficiem*, Txts. 181, 44.

ofer-blíðe; *adj. Over-cheerful*:—Ðém oferblíðum (*lastis*) is tó cýðanne ða unrótnessa ðe ðáræfter cumaþ, and ðám unblíðum sint tó cýðanne ða gefeán ðe him gehátene sindon, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 15: 189, 4: 61; Swt. 455, 22.

ofer-bord. v. ofer, II. 1.

ofer-bréðan. I. *to overspread, overshadow, act as a covering over*:—Ðæt land biþ eal unnyt swá se fiicbeám hit oferbréð, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 13–15. Oferbréðeþ, Met. 7, 13. Heofonlíc leóht com ofer hí ealle and hí swá swá mycel scýte hí ealle oferbrédde, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 7. Wolcen oferbrédde hiế *nubis obumbrans eos*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 7: Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 34. Sticmélum mid wuda oferwexen, sticmélum mid grénum felda oferbréded, Homl. Th. i. 508, 24. Mid ðý feó oferbréded and beþeaht, Blickl. Homl. 199, 3. Bewrigen and oferbréded mid baswe godwebbe, 207, 16. Apollonius mid rósan rude wæs eal oferbréded, Ap. Th. 22, 4. II. *to overspread, put a covering over*:—God oferbrédde byrnendne heofon nette, Cd. Th. 182, 9; Exod. 73. [*Laym.* mid palle overbræd.]

ofer-bréðels, es; *m. A covering, veil, garment*:—Cyrtel *vel* oferbréðels *palla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 56. Oferbréðels *operimentum*, Kent. Gl. 853. Swá swá oferbréðels (*opertorium*) ðú áwenst hyg, Ps. Lamb. 102, 27. On oferbréðelse (*velamento*) fyðera ðínra, Ps. Spl. 62, 8. Hé þencþ on ðam oferbréðelse (*surface*) his módes ðæt hé sciele monig gód weorc wyrcan, and hé þencþ mid innewearde móde ðæt hé gierneþ for gilpe . . . on hiera módes rinde . . . ac on ðam piðan . . . , Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 18–23. Oferbréðels *superhumeralis*, 14, 3; Swt. 83, 21. Hí áhófen ðone oferbréðels (*the veil*) of ðære byrgene, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 227. vii. of[er]-bréðelsas, Chart. Th. 429, 26. [*Icel.* yfir-breizl *a coverlet.*]

ofer-bréw, -bréw, es; *m. An eye-brow*:—Hæfþ méden tácn on oferbráwe, Lchdm. iii. 188, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* uber-bráwa *supercilium.*] v. ofer-brú.

ofer-brecan *to infringe, violate* (*an agreement*):—Hé oferbræc heora gecwedrédenne, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 8: 5, 12; Swt. 242, 8.

ofer-bregdan, -brédan. I. *v. trans. To overspread, cover, draw a covering over*:—Se ða burh oferbrægd blácan líge, Andr. Kmbl. 3080; An. 1543. Niht oferbrád beorgas steápe, 2613; An. 1308. II. *intrans. To break out over a surface*:—Scamoniam geceós ðus brec on tú dó hwón on ðine tungan gif hió hwíte oferbregdeþ swá meluc ðonne hió biþ gód *choose scammony thus; break it in two, put a bit on your tongue, if it breaks out all over white as milk, it is good*, Lchdm. ii. 272, 18.

ofer-brú; *gen.* -brúwe; *f. An eye-brow*:—Méden (hæfþ) tácn on oferbrúwe swíðran, Lchdm. iii. 186, 25: 192, 28. Oferbrúa *supercilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 69. Oferbrúwa *supercilium*, 64, 33: 70, 40: 282, 47. Betwux oferbrúan and bréwum *intercilium*, 43, 4. Oferbrúum *supercili*[*i*]*s*, Txts. 172, 33. v. ofer-bréw.

ofer-bryegian *to overbridge, make a bridge over*:—Ðá hét Maxentius oferbrycgian ða eá mid scipum, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 22.

ofer-búgan (?) *to avoid, shun*:—Hié sindon suá micle wærlícor tó oferbúganne [ferbúgonne, Cott. MSS.] suá mon ongiet ðæt hié on máran ungewitte beóþ *tanto cautæ declinandi sunt, quanto insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 21. [*Ofer* is probably a mistake for *fer.* v. note on this passage, and *for-búgan.*]

ofer-cæfed *covered with ornamental work*:—Ofercæfedu *inneua*, Germ. 394, 353. Cf. be-cæfed *falerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 67; cæfing *discriminale* (ornamentum capitis mulieris, Wülck. Gl. 656, 13), 141, 1: *and see* ymb-cæfed.

ofer-ceald; *adj. Excessively cold*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 14; Rún. 11. [Cf. *Icel.* oft-kuldi *excessive cold.*]

ofer-cídan *to censure, reprove*:—Ða ðe wyrceaþ Sunnandæge æt ðam forman cyrre Créccas hý ofercídaþ (*arguunt*), L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 31. Ðú ofercíddest *increpasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 21.

ofer-cirr, es; *m. A passing over*:—Ofercerr *transmigratio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 11.

ofer-climban, -climman *to ascend, climb upon*:—Alexander ðone weall oferclom *cum murum ascendisset*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 13.

ofer-cræft, es; *m. Craft, fraud*:—Gif hwá mid his ofercræfte (*per fraudem*) wíf nýdinga nimþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13; Th. ii. 186, 20.

ofer-cuman. I. *to overcome, vanquish, subdue*:—Ofercymeþ hé ælle his feónd, Lchdm. iii. 170, 19. Ofercymþ *deicit, confudit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 68. Ofercom *obpressit*, 65, 35. Æþelfriþ Scotta þeóde mid gefeohte ofercom (*praelio conterens*), Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 17: Cd. Th. 178, 33; Exod. 21. Hé ðone feónd ofercwom, Beo. Th. 2551; B. 1273. Hié feónd heora þurh ánes cræft ofercómon, 1403; B. 699. Ðæm wergan gáste widstondan and ofercuman, Blickl. Homl. 135, 11: 119, 21. Beswicen and ofercumen, 179, 5. Ðonne hié hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 23. Níða ofercumen, Beo. Th. 1694; B. 845. Ofercumen *obpressus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 34. Ofercymen wæs *obstipuit*, 63, 9. Ðú mé hæfst ofercumenne mid ðínre gesceádwísnesse, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 12. Hé ongitt hine selfne ofercumenne (-cymenne, Hatt. MS.), Past. 34, 1; Swt. 228, 20. Ðás men geseóþ ðæt hié synt ofercumene, Blickl. Homl. 189, 5. Ofercymene *consternati*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 10. Ofercumenum leahtrum *devictis vitiis*, Prud. 28 a. II. *to come upon, reach, obtain*:—Ofercuom *obtinuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 29. Ofercom, 63, 26. Nánne ne sparedon cwicera manna ðe hié ofercuman mihton (*spared none that they could come up with*), Judth. Thw. 24, 41; Jud. 235. His gefæran ðý ofercumendan wóle (*pestilentia supervenientæ*) fordilgode wéron, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 26.

ofer-cyme, es; *m. A coming upon, arrival*:—Ær ðon ðe hé mid ofercyme semninga deáþes ealle tíd hreówe forlure *priusquam subito mortis superventu tempus omne poenitendi perderet*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 12.

ofer-cýðan *to bring stronger testimony than another*:—Wé cwédon be mannum . . . gif áþ burste oððe ofercýðed wære (*if the oath were not supported by a sufficient number of compurgators, or were disproved by testimony more strongly supported by oath.* Cf. mid áþe cýðan, gecýðan), ðæt hý siððan áþwyrðe néron, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20.

ofer-dón *to overdo, do to excess*:—Ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, ná mid wælhreáwnysse oferdón, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Ealle oferdóne þing dæriaþ *omnia nimia nocent*, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 163.

ofer-dreno, es; *m. Excessive drinking, drunkenness*:—Ða heáfodleahtras sind . . . singal oferdrenc . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 592, 6. Ðú woldest mé laðian, ðá ðá ic wæs mid ðé, ðæt ic swíðor drunce swilce for blisse ofer míne gewunan . . . Úre Hálend on his hálgan godspelle forbeád ðone oferdrenc eallum gelýfendum mannum . . . and ða hálgan láreówas æfter ðam Hálende álédon ðone unþeáw . . . for ðan ðe se oferdrenc fordeþ ðæs mannes sáwle and his gesundfulnysse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 29–37. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-drencan *to overdrench, give a person too much to drink, to inebriate, intoxicate*:—Se ðe þurh fácn óðerne oferdrencþ (*inebriaverit*), fæste .xl. daga, L. Ecg. P. iv. 37; Th. ii. 214, 20: Past. 36; Swt. 261, 14. Ðú oferdrenctest hig *inebriasti eam*, Ps. Spl. 64, 9. Hié hié selfe mid ealoþ oferdrencton, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 222, 6. Se ðe ne wirnþ ðæs wínes his láre ða mód mid tó oferdrencanne . . . hé biþ oferdrenced mid ðæm drence mislícra giefa, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 5–6: Bt. 24, 4: Fox 84, 33. Hý beóþ oferdrencte (*inebriabuntur*) on ðære genihte ðínes húses, Ps. Th. 35, 8: Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 31. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trenkjan *inebriare.*]

ofer-drettan (?) *to take with violence*:—Wé oferdryttan *praeoccupemus*, Ps. Spl. 94, 2. v. ge-drettan, -dreccan.

ofer-drífan. I. *to cover by drifting*:—Deáh hit wind oððe sæs flód mid sonde oferdrífen *though the wind or sea cover it by driving the sand over it*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 1. II. *to overcome, refute, repel, defeat*:—Ðú ðe þióstro giduoles oferdrífest (*depellis*), Rtl. 38, 17. Se Hálend ne geswutulode ná him his mihte ac oferdráf hine geþyldelíce mid hálgum gewritum *the Saviour did not display his power to him* (*the devil*) *but overcame him patiently by the holy scriptures*, Homl. Th. i. 176, 11. Marcellus folgode ðam sceandlícan dry ðáet Petrus ðone árleásan oferdráf, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 197. Onsage oferdrífan *to refute an accusation*, 2, 206. Wé syndon fram ðé oferswýðde, ac wé ácsiaþ: Hwæt eart ðú swá wunderlíc on ánes mannes hiwe ús tó oferdrýfenne, Nicod. Thw. 16, 20. Gif hig sacan stande ðæt hig .viii. secgaþ and ða ðe ðær oferdrífene beóþ gilde heora ælc .vi. healfmarc *if they* (*the twelve*) *disagree, that which eight of them say shall stand: and those that in such case are out-voted shall each pay six half-marks*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 4.

ofer-drinc. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-drincan *to overdrink* (*one's self*):—Ne oferdrincaþ gé eów wínes, L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 19. Gif hwylc bisceop hine oferdrince (*se inebriet*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 33; Th. ii. 214, 12. Beón oferdruncen *inebriari*, Lk. 12, 45. Ðæt mód, ða hwíle ðe hit biþ oferdruncen ðæs ierres, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 3. Swá hwá swá óðerne drencþ, hé wirþ self oferdruncen, 49; Swt. 381, 4. Swá swá mihti oferdruncou (*crapulatus*) fram wíne, Ps. Spl. 77, 71. Swá swá oferdruncen man wát ðæt hé sceolde tó his húse, and ne mæg ðeáh ðider áredian, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trinkan.]

ofer-druncen, es; *n. Drunkenness, inebriety*:—Ne gerise̊þ ænig unnytt mid bisceopum, ne doll ne dysig, ne tō oferdruncen, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 31. Ðæt preōstas beorgan wið oferdruncen, and hit beleān ōðrum mannum, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 13. Gif preōst lufige oferdruncen, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trunkani *ebrietas, crapula.*]

ofer-druncenness, e; *f. Drunkenness, intoxication, rioting*:—Oferdruncennys *ebrietas*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 64; Th. ii. 224, 30. Gif munuc for oferdruncennysse (*ex ebrietate*) spīwe, iv. 34–36; Th. ii. 214, 14–19. Ne gewunigen gē tō oferdruncennisse (*non in ebrietatibus*), Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 18. Ða ofordruncennessa ðe hē lufode, Blickl. Homl. 195, 15.

ofer-dryne, es; *m.* I. *excessive drinking, drunkenness*:—Behealdaþ eōw ðæt gē ne geheſgien eōwre heortan mid oferdrynce (*ebrietate*), Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 19. Hī fērdon tō sumre wydewan hām and ðǽr wǽron ondrencte mid oferdrynce, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 20. II. *an entertainment where excessive drinking takes place* (cf. ge-drinc):—Hē begǽþ unēstas and oferdrincas *comessationibus vacat atque conviviis*, Deut. 21, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trunk *ebristas*: cf. *O. L. Ger.* obardrank.]

ofer-dyre *a lintel*; superliminare, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-turi *superliminare.*] Cf. ofer-gedyre.

ofere; *adv. From above*; desuper, Ps. Spl. 77, 27.

ofer-eāca, an; *m.* I. *an over-plus, a surplus, what remains over when a part has been taken*:—Done mǽstan dǽl ðæs folces hī ofslōgon, and ðone ofereācan ūweg gelǽddon, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 4. Ða seofon mynstru hē gegōdode, ðone ofereācan his ǽhta hē āspende on Godes þearfum, 1118, 31. Ofereācan, Chart. Th. 482, 17. Ofæreācan, 554, 32. Wē niman eall ðæt hē āge, and niman ǽrest ðæt ceāpgyld of ðam yrfe, and dǽle man syððan ðone ofereācan on .ii., L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 16: v. 6, 1; Th. i. 232, 28: v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 6. Ðæs geāres ofereācan fæste hē *reliquum anni jejunet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 13. II. *an addition, augmentation*:—Oferēce *augmentum*, Rtl. 85, 33.

ofer-eald; *adj. Exceedingly old*:—Ðeāh hit gecyndelīc sȳ on menniscum gewunan, ðæt man mildheortnesse cȳðe ðām oferealdum and ðām cildgeongum, R. Ben. 61, 12.

ofer-ealdormann, es; *m. A chief officer*:—Hē wæs hyre þēna hire hūses and hire gefērscipes oferealdormann *erat primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 22.

ofer-eode. v. ofer-gān.

ofer-etol, -ettol; *adj. Given to excess in eating, gluttonous*:—Ofereotol *edax* vel *glutto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 49. Se mynstres hordere sī . . . wīs, sȳfre and nā oferettol (-etol, MS. T.), R. Ben. 54, 8. Ðes oferetola man *hic comedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 47. Gehiéren ða oferetolan ða word ðe Krist cwæþ: Behealdaþ eōw ðæt eōwre heortan ne sīn gehefegode mid oferǽte, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 8, 16.

ofer-etolness, e; *f. Excess in eating, gluttony*:—Ne gewunigen gē tō oferetolnisse *non in comessationibus*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 18.

ofer-fær *a passing over*; transmigratio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13: Lind. 1, 17.

ofer-færeld, es; *m. n. A going across, passage, transit*:—Galilea is gecweden oferfæreld, Homl. Th. i. 224, 10. Pasca getācnaþ oferfæreld, Anglia viii. 322, 2. Crist gewāt þurh oferfæreld of deāþe tō līfe, 330, 9. Heore is ðæt scip and se ouerfæreld ðare hæuene *eorum* (the monks of Christchurch) *est navicula et transfretatio portus*, Chart. Th. 317, 38. Æfter oferfærelde sǽ reādre *post transitum maris rubri*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 7.

ofer-fæðman; *p. de To cover in an embrace, to overspread, to envelope*:—Swilce hē oferfæðmed ealne middangeard *as if it* (*the tree of Nebuchadnezzar's vision*) *would cover with embracing boughs all the world*, Cd. Th. 247, 24; Dan. 502. þȳstre oferfæðmed *enveloped in darkness*, Exon. Th. 470, 12; Hy. 11, 14.

ofer-fǽtt; *adj. Too fat, obese*:—Oferfǽt *obesus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 10.

ofer-faran. I. *intrans. To pass, go off*:—Ælþeōdiglīce ic oferfare *peregre transeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 28. Oferfare on munt swā swā spearwa *transmigra in montem sicut passer*, Ps. Spl. 10. 1. II. *trans.* (α) *to pass, cross* (*a river, boundary*, etc.):—Ic Iordane eft ongeán oferfare mid twām floccon, Gen. 32, 10. Gyf ðū Iordanem oferfærst, Glostr. Frag. 108, 19. Moyses oferfōr ða Reādan Sǽ, Wulfst. 210, 12. Oferfōren *egrederentur*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 64. Ðā gebeōtode ūn his þegna ðæt hē mid sunde ða eá oferfaran wolde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 29: Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 9. Ne ða ebban foldes mearce oferfaran mōten, Met. 11, 70. (β) *to pass through, traverse*:—Hī forþ oferfōran folcmǽro land, Cd. Th. 108, 4; Gen. 1801. Siððan ðū ðone up āhafast forþ oferfarenne, Met. 24, 26. (γ) *to pass through* (*a danger*):—Ða hyssas fǽrgryre sȳres oferfaren hæfdon, Cd. Th. 245, 15; Dan. 463. (δ) *to pass through, penetrate*:—Oferfarende *penetrans*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 30. (ε) *to come upon, come across, meet with*:—Se here . . . slōgon and bærndon swā hwæt swā hī oferfōron *the Danes slew and burnt whatever they came across*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 2.

ofer-feallan *to fall upon, to attack*:—Hié oferfeóllan ða ðe ða yrmþo genǽson, Blickl. Homl. 203, 19. [*Ger.* über-fallen.]

ofer-fang, es; *m. A clasp, buckle, latchet of a shoe*:—Ofefeng *fibula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 53. Oferfenge, 74, 60: *ligulam, fibulam*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 2. v. ofer-fōn.

ofer-feohtan *to conquer, vanquish*:—Oferfehtaþ *debellant*, Ps. Surt. 55, 4. Hī feónd oferfeohtaþ, Exon. Th. 150, 7; Gū. 775. Oft hī ofyrfuhtun (*expugnaverunt*) mē, Ps. Spl. C. 128, 2. Hæfde Drihten feónd oferfohten, Cd. Th. 289, 29; Sat. 405. Sió burg bið micle ðē iéðre tō oferfeohtanne ðe hió self fieht wið hié selfe *tanto ille sine labore superat, quanto et ipsa, quae vincitur, contra semetipsam pugnat*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-fehtan *expugnare, devincere.*]

ofer-fēran. I. *to pass over or through, to cross, traverse*:—Ic oferfērde (*transivi*) Iordane, Gen. 32, 10. Seó sǽ ðe se Hǽlend oferfērde, Homl. Th. i. 182, 25. Oberfoerde *emenso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 22. Oferfērde, 29, 33. Mid ðȳ wit oferfērdon (*transiissemus*) ðās wununesse ðara eádigra gāsta, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 31. Ðet hī ne oferfērdan *ne transirent*, Kent. Gl. 275. Se mōr swā brād swā man mæg on twām wucum oferfēran, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 34. II. *to come upon* or *across, meet with*:—Se here fērde intō Myrcean and fordydon eall ðæt hē oferfērde, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 12. v. ofer-faran.

ofer-fēre. v. un-oferfére *and next word.*

ofer-fērness, e; *f. Possibility of being crossed*:—On twām stōwum is oferfērnes *duobus tantum in locis est transmeabilis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 21.

ofer-fīrr, e; *f. Too great distance*:—Hit is feāwum mannum cūð for ðære oferfyrre *insula Thule, quae per infinitum a ceteris separata, vix paucis nota habetur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 21.

ofer-flēdan *to overflood, overflow, inundate, cover with water*:—Seó eá Nilus oferflētt (-flēd, MS. M.: -flēt, MSS. P. L.) eall ðæt Egiptisce land, and stent oferflēde hwīlon mōnaþ hwīlon leng *the river Nile floods all the land of Egypt, and continues in a state of overflow sometimes a month, sometimes longer*, Lchdm. iii. 252, 23. [*Ger.* über-fluthen.]

ofer-flēde; *adj. Overflowing its banks*. v. preceding word. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-fluatida *superfluitas*: *Ger.* über-fluth *overflowing* (*of a river*).]

ofer-fleōn *to fly over*:—Ic oferfleó *supervolo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 46. [*In* Beo. Th. 5043; B. 2525 *it might be better to take* ofer *separate from* fleón:—Nelle ic beorges weard ofer fleón fōtes trem *I mean not to flee the dragon* [*by retiring*] *over even part of a foot's space.*]

ofer-flītan *to overcome in a contest, to confute*:—Hē ðē æt sunde oferflāt, hæfde māre mægen, Beo. Th. 1039; B. 517. Ymb done tīman wæs gegaderad iii. hund biscepa and eahtatīéne hiene tō oferflītanne (*to confute Arius*), Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 284, 1.

ofer-flōwan. I. *to overflow, cover with water*:—Seó eá ðæt land middeweard oferfleów mid fōtes þicce flōde, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. II. *to overflow, pass beyond bounds*:—Gōd gemet, geheápod and oferflōwende hig syllaþ on eówerne bearm, Lk. Skt. 6, 38.

ofer-flōwend; *adj. Superfluous*:—Idel and oferflōwend byþ eal ðæt tōforan ðysum is, R. Ben. 91, 4.

ofer-flōwendlīce; *adv. Superfluously*:—Oferflōwenlīce *superflue*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 57.

ofer-flōwend-, flōwed-, flōwen-ness, e; *f. Superfluity, exuberance*:—Oferflōwenes *superfluitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 9. Oferflōwendnys *affluentia*, 41, 10. Eall hit byþ oferflōwendnyss and idel tōforan ðisum, R. Ben. 90, 5. Mid heora ouerflōwednesse ne gedrīfen ða gebrōðru, 60, 17: 108, 5. Gif hit gelimpþ for oferflōwennysse metes (*ex superfluitate cibi*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 30. Hē ne dranc mid oferflōwendnysse, Homl. Th. i. 168, 12: ii. 218, 30. Wē nellaþ habban ūs tō līfes bricum, ac tō oferflōwednyssum, 540, 11.

ofer-flōwness, e; *f. Superfluity, overflowing*:—Oferflōwnes *superfluitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 69. Oferflōwnys (*superfluitas*) ðæs gecyndes, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 1. Of oferflōwnysse, S. 496, 37. His lichoma mid oferflōwnessum gefrætwod wæs, Blickl. Homl. 195, 12.

ofer-fōn *to seize*:—Oferfēng *obuncabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 69. Þeódric ðone þegn oferfēng, hēht healdan ðone hererinc, Met. 1, 69. Ðā genǽman him æfest tō ða ealdormen ðara sacerda, and hine sylfne oferfēngon, Blickl. Homl. 177, 21. Hē hiene oferfōn hēt, and āhōn, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 32. Oferfangen *comprehensus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-fāhan *rapere.*] v. ofer-feng.

ofer-froren *frozen over*:—Ðā wæs Donua seó eá swīðe oferfroren, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 1: 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17.

ofer-full; *adj. Over-full*:—Oferfull *crapulatus*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 65. [*Goth.* ufar-fulls: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-foll *crapulatus.*]

ofer-fylgan, -fylgean; *p. de To pursue, persecute, attack*:—Gif ðæm mōde mon tō ungemetlīce mid ðære þreāpunga oferfylgþ *si mentem immoderata increpatio affligit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 15. Ðonne ða iersigendan menn ōðrum monnum oferfylgeaþ tō ðon suīðe ðæt hit mon forberan ne mæg *cum ita iracundi alios impetunt, ut declinari non possint*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 10. Assael hine unwærlīce mid anwealde þreātode and him oferfylgde *hunc* (*Abner*) *cum Asael vi incautae praecipitationis impeteret*, Swt. 295, 14.

ofer-fyll, e; -fyllu (o); *indecl. f. Overfulness, repletion, surfeit, excess in eating* or *in drinking*:—Gyfernys vel oferfil *gastrimargia*, Wrt. Voc.

l. 27, 21: Ofərfyl *aplestia*, li. 10, 12. Ælc oferfyl fēt unhālo, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Nāfre oferfyl ne filige, forðī nis cristenum monnum nān þing swā widerweardlīc swā swā oferfyl, R. Ben. 63, 19-21. Seó oferfyll simle fēt unþeáwas, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 27: Blickl. Homl. 37, 14. Wið manegum ādlum ðæ ðe cumaþ of oferfyllo, Lchdm. ii. 178, 10: 244, 4. Hit gelimpeþ of oferfylle ... for oferfyllo (*ex crapula*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 36-42. On oferfylle (oferfyllo, Lind. Rush.) *in crapula*, Lk. Skt. 21, 34: Blickl. Homl. 159, 18. Ðū scealt druncen fleón, and ða oferfylle ealle forlǣtan, Dōm. L. 32, 75. Niwes wines oferfelle *musti crapulam*, Hymn. Surt. 97, 18. Þurh oferfylla and mænigfealde synna heora eard hȳ forworhton, Wulfst. 166, 29. [*Goth.* ufar-fullei: *O. H. Ger.* ubarfullī *crapula*.]

ofer-fyllan *to fill to overflowing*, (of eating) *to feed to excess*:—Oferfylled *crapulatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 56. Hȳ beóþ oferfyllede ōþ spīweþan, R. Ben. 136, 25. [*Goth.* ufar-fulljan.]

ofer-gǣgan *to transgress*:—Hwī ofergǣge gē Godes word *cur transgredimini verbum Domini?* Num. 14, 41. v. for-gǣgan *and next word.*

ofer-gǣgednes, e; *f. Transgression*:—Wē sceolon mid geswince ūs metes tilian for Adames ofergǣgednysse, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 12: 486, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 13. v. for-gǣgedness *and preceding word.*

ofer-gān; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gān. I. *to overspread*:—Seó lyft ofergǣþ ealne middaneard, Lchdm. iii. 272, 17. II. *to overrun* (*a country, as a victorious army does*), *to conquer*:—Se here fōr tō Sandwīc, and swā ðanon tō Gipeswīc, and ðæt eall ofereode, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 4. Wǣndon ðæt hē sceolde ðet land ofergān, 1070; Erl. 207, 24. Hī hæfdon ðā ofergān .i. Eást-Engle, and .ii. Eást-Sexe ..., 1011; Erl. 144, 33. III. *to pass a point* or *limit*:—Ic ofergaa wall *transgrediar murum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 30. Hē ofergǣþ ðone sūðran sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 14. Gemēre ðū settest ðæt nā hī ofergāþ (*transgredientur*), Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Ofereode *excederit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 41. III a. *to pass a moral limit, to transgress*:—Forhwon leorneras ðīne ofergǣþ gesetnisse ðara ældra, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 2. IV. *to pass across, traverse, cross*:—Hē ofereode steáp stānhliþo, Beo. Th. 2820; B. 1408. Hī ða Reádan Sǣ ofereodon, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 27: Beo. Th. 5911; B. 2959. V. *to pass, pass off* or *away, be over, come to an end*:—Hū hrædlīce se eorþlīca hlīsa ofergǣþ, Past. 59, 1; Swt. 447, 30. Ðæt ilce yfel ofereode būtan geblōte *pestilentia sine ullis sacrificiorum satisfactionibus sedata est*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 3. Ða geswinc ðe ofergān sculon *quod transeundo laboratur*, Past. 52, 5; Swt. 407, 31. V a. *impers. with gen. To be over* (*with anything*):—Ðæs ofereode ðisses swā mæg *it is all over with that, so may it be with this, that trouble is over, so may this be*, Exon. Th. pp. 377-379; Deór. 7, etc. VI. *to come upon, attack* (of disease, sleep, etc.):—Wæterseócnyss hine ofereode, Homl. Th. i. 86, 9. Hine slǣp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1640; An. 821. v. ofer-gangan.

ofer-gangan. I. *to cross* (*a boundary*):—Ic ofergange (*transgrediar*) weall, Ps. Spl. 17, 31. Heora ēnig ōðres ne dorste mearc ofergangan, Met. 20, 71. II. *to conquer*:—Gē feónda gehwone ofergangaþ, Cd. Th. 213, 33; Exod. 561 [cf. Orm. 10228: To werenn hemm wiþþ wiþerrþeod þatt wollde hemm oferrganngenn]. III. *to pass, pass off, be over*:—Hié gebidon ðæt se ege ofergongen wæs, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 31. IV. *to come upon* (of sleep):—Mec slǣp ofergongeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 23; Rä. 41, 10. [*Goth.* ufar-gaggan.] v. ofer-gān.

ofer-gapian *to neglect, disregard*:—Ne hē þurh ðone trūwan his sacerdhādes ofergapige (ofergumige, other MS.) his gehȳrsumnysse *let not the priest through trust in his priesthood be careless of his obedience*, R. Ben. 112, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* geffida *consideratio.*]

ofer-geāre; *adj. Old, superannuated*:—Gif wyrm ete ða tēþ genim ofergeāre holenrinde, Lchdm. ii. 50, 14. [Cf. *Ger.* über-jährig *superannuated.*] Cf. þrī-geāre.

ofer-geatu, e; *f. Oblivion*:—Ða his cwide weoldan on ofergeate hæbben (*would have it buried in oblivion*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* habe in āgezze *obliviscere*, Grff. iv. 279), Ps. Th. 128, 6. Cf. be-geatu.

ofer-gedryne, es; *n. Excessive drinking* or *feasting*:—Hié hæfdon wiste and plegan and oforgedrync, Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-gedyre, es; *n. A lintel*:—Smīton on āgðer gedyre and on ða ofergedyru *ponent super utrumque postem et in superliminaribus domorum*, Ex. 12, 7. v. ofer-dyre.

ofer-gemet, es; *n. Excess*:—Sum oft sum wē ūre hand dōþ tō ūrum mūþe for gīefernesse ofergemet (*per immoderatum usum*), Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-gamez; *adj. supervacuus.*]

ofer-genga, an; *m. One who goes over* or *beyond*:—Gif hē biþ on .xi. nihta ealdne mōnan se biþ landes ofergenga *if he is born on the eleventh of the month, he will be a traveller about the land*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 1: 160, 30.

ofer-geong, es; *m. A going across*; transmigratio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13. Cf. forþ-geong.

ofer-geótan *to cover by pouring, to suffuse*:—Ðara deófla þeóstro hē oforgeát mid his ðæm scīnendan leóhte *he overcame the darkness of the devils by pouring upon it his shining light*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 8. Dreórige hleór sealtum dropum ofergeótaþ *suffuse the mournful face with tears*, Dōm. L. 4, 36. Ðæt scyp wearþ ofergoten (*operiretur*) mid ȳðum, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Mid swāte ofergoten, Gloatr. Frag. 104, 17. Mid wōpe ofergoten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 2.

ofer-geotol, -geotolian. v. ofer-gitol, -gitolian.

ofer-gesett *placed above* (*others*):—On ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða underþīoddan on ōðre ða ofergesettan *aliter admonendi sunt subditi, atque aliter praelati*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 15, 23.

ofer-getimbran *to raise a building*:—On ðæm stāne hī ciricean ofergetimbredon *they raised a church on that rock*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 5.

ofer-geweorc, es; *n.* I. *a superstructure*:—Ðæs heáhaltares ofergeweorc *cibborium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 15. II. *a tomb, mausoleum*:—Mētton ofergeweorke *depicto mausoleo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 35. Gē sind gelīce gemēttum ofergeweorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17. v. ofer-weorc.

ofer-gewrit, es; *n. A superscription, an inscription*:—Hwæs anlīcnys, ys ðis and ofergewrit (*suprascriptio*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 475. Ofergewritum *epigrammatibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 23.

ofer-gīfre; *adj. Over-greedy, gluttonous*; gulae deditus, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 4: 43; Swt. 308, 16.

ofer-gīman *to neglect, disregard*:—Gif hwā ðis ofergȳme, R. Ben. 129, 9. Gif hē ōðor dyde, oðde ofergīmde, oðde forgeat, 71, 15. Ðæs git ofergȳmdon Hælendes word, Cd. Th. 295, 14; Sat. 486. Cf. ofergumian.

ofer-gīmness, e; *f. Watching over, observation*:—Mid ofergēmnise *cum observatione*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 20.

ofer-gitan *to forget, neglect*:—Ealle þeóda ða ðe ofergitaþ (*oblivisciuntur*) God, Ps. Spl. 9, 18. Ic ofergeat (*oblitus sum*) etan, 101, 5. Sum wȳf ofergeat hyre cyld slǣpende, Shrn. 150, 30. Hī ofergēton (-geáton, MS. A.) (*obliti sunt*) ðæt hī hlāfas ne nāmon, Mk. Skt. 8, 14. Hié ofergeáton Godes dōmas, Cd. Th. 155, 32; Gen. 2581. Spec ... ðæt hié ofergieton (sȳn ofeſgytende, MS. B.) ðisse sǣwe ege, St. And. 8. 15. Ne ofergit ðū þearfan, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 14. Ofergyt, 73, 24. Ofergeт, Ps. Surt. 73, 23. Nylle ðū ofergiten *noli oblivisci*, Ps. Spl. 102, 2. Ofergeotan, Nar. 45, 7. Wǣre ðū ofergeotende mīnre bysne, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 17. Ān nis of ðām ofergyten, Lk. Skt. 12, 6.

ofer-gitness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion*:—On ðam lande ðe ofergytnes on eardige (this seems to correspond to *in terra oblivionis*, v. 12), Ps. Th. 87, 11. On ofergetnisse *in oblivione*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 6.

ofer-gitol, -geotol; *adj. Forgetful, oblivious*:—Ne eom ic ofergitol (-gittul, Ps. Th.) *non sum oblitus*, Ps. Spl. 118, 61: 9, 19: 9 second, 13. Ofergiţol, Ps. Th. 118, 41. Worda ðīnra ofergittul, 118, 15. Ofergyttol, 118, 43. Ne sȳ ofergyttol ac gemyndig, R. Ben. 24, 1. Nā ofergeotol ðara gebeda his þearfena, Ps. Th. 9, 12. Ofergeottul, 102, 2. Ofergeatul *obliviosus*, Rtl. 29, 7. Ofergeotele wē ne sind *obliti non sumus*, Ps. Surt. 43, 18. Ofergeotulæ (-geotole, Ps. Th.), 43, 21. Ofergeotole, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 5.

ofer-gitolian; *p.* ode *To forget, be forgetful of*:—Nō ofergeoteliu word ðīn *non obliviscar sermones tuos*, Ps. Surt. 118, 16. Ofergeotulas ðū *obliviscaris*, 12, 1. Ofergeoteliaþ *obliviscimini*, 49, 22. Alle þeóde ða ðe ofergeoteliaþ Dryhten, 9, 18. Ne ofergeotela ðū, 9, 33. Ofergeotelien *obliviscantur*, 58, 12.

ofer-gitolness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion*:—Ofergitolnys (-geotulnis, Ps. Surt.) *oblivio*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 9, 19. Wiđ ða ādle ðe man litargum hāteþ, ðæt ys on ūre geþeóde ofergytulnys (-gittolnes, MS. H.), Lchdm. i. 200, 8. In eorþan ofergytolnysse *in terra oblivionis*, Ps. Spl. 87, 13. Ða unþeáwas oft ābisegien ðæt mōd mid ofergiotulnesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. Ic eom myd earmlīcre ofergiotolnesse ofseten, Shrn. 198, 21. On ofergeotolnisse, Blickl. Homl. 103, 16. Ofergeottolnisse *oblivionem*, Rtl. 61, 14. Ofergiottulnisso *ignorantias*, 167, 31.

ofer-glenged; *part. Over-ornamented, too much adorned*:—Ne mōt nān preóst beón on his girlum tō ranc, ne mid golde ofergląncged, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 10.

ofer-grēdig; *adj. Over-greedy, too covetous*:—Menn beóþ ofergrēdige woruldgestreóna, Wulfst. 81, 13.

ofer-gumian; *p.* ode *To neglect, be careless about*:—Ne hē ofergumige ða hȳrsumnesse ðæs hālgan regoles, R. Ben. 113, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* guma at einu *to take heed to a thing*: *O. Sax.* far-gumōn *to neglect.*] v. ofer-gīman.

ofer-gyldan *to cover* or *ornament with gold*:—Ic ofergylde *auro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39. Ealle ða græftas gē ofergyldaþ mid crǣfte, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 61. On ofergildum hrægle *in vestitu deaurato*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 586, 16. ii. sylure candelsticcan and ii. ouergylde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 101, 26. Ða ofergyldan saglas sceolden stician on ðǣm gyldnum hringum, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 22.

ofer-gylden; *adj. Gilded, covered with gold*:—Gif hē begytaþ ðæt hē hæbbe byrne and helm and ofergyldene (cf. golde fæted, ll. 8-9) sweord, L. Wg. 10; Th. i. 188, 21.

ofer-gyrd *overgirt*:—Ofergyrdum *recincta*, Germ. 394, 236.

ofer-habban (?) *to command, govern*:—Hȳ mōstan ðām lǣppan friþ gebicgean ðe hȳ under cyngces hand oferhæfdon [geweald ofer hæfdon (?)], L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 14.

ofer-hacele, an; *f. A cope, hood;* cappa, L. Ecg. C. 10, note; Th. ii. 140, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* yfir-hökull *a surplice.*]

ofer-heáfod; *adv. Generally, in every case:*—Ælc man oferheáfod sceolde cennan his gebyrde and his ãre on ðære byrig ðe hē tō gehýrde, Homl. Th. i. 30, 4. [*Ger.* über-haupt.]

ofer-heáh; *adj. Excessively high:*—Æsc byþ oferheáh, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 23; Rūn. 26.

ofer-healdan *to hold over, delay to do, neglect:*—Gif se gereáfa ðis oferheald, gebēte .xxx. scill., L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 11. Cf. ofer-hebban.

ofer-healfheáfod *the upper half of the head:*—Forheáfod *anciput*, æfteweard heáfod *occiput*, oferhealfheáfod *sinciput*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 42–44.

ofer-hebban *to pass by, neglect, omit:*—Gif hit (*the holding a gemōt*) hwā oferhebbe (-habbe, MS. B.) bēte swā wē ær cwǽdon, L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 23. Gif hē āht ðæs oferhæbbe ðe on ūrum gewritum stent, L. Ath. v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 33. Ic wāt ðæt ic his sceal fela oferhebban *ego cogor fateri me praeterire plurima*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 1. Hit þencþ fela gōdra weorca tō wyrcanne, gif hē worldāre hæbbe, and wile hit oferhebban, siððan hē hié hæfþ, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 16. [For ever hem (*the poor*) thou overhaf, Mapes 341, 1: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-hevan *praeterire, transire.*] Cf. ofer-healdan.

ofer-helian *to cover over, conceal:*—Neahte þeóstru ðū oferhelast (*detegis*), Hymn. Surt. 12, 12. Oferhelaþ *contegit*, 23, 11. Se ceác oferhelede ða oxan, Past. 16, 5; Swt. 105, 4. Gif hwā pytt ādelfe and hine ne oferhelie (*operuerit*), Ex. 21, 33. Tō oferhelianne, Glostr. Frag. 102, 2. Beón oferheled *obtegi*, Germ. 389, 22. Nis nān þing oferheled (*opertum*) ðe ne beó unheled, Lk. Skt. 12, 2.

ofer-helmian *to overshadow:*—Wudu wæter oferhelmaþ, Beo. Th. 2733; B. 1364.

ofer-heortness, e; *f. Excessive feeling:*—Mid oferheortnesse hē him wæs wānigende ægðer ge his āgene heardsǽlþa ge ealles ðæs folces *with bursting heart he was bewailing both his own and the people's hard fortune*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 20.

ofer-hergian *to ravage:*—Ceólwulf oferhergeade (-ode, MS. E.) Cantware, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 10: 865; Erl. 70, 34. Eádweard oferhergade eall hira land, 905; Erl. 98, 20: 933; Erl. 110, 28. Hǽþne men oferhergeadon (-odon, MS. E.) Sceápige, 832; Erl. 64, 18. Ða Gotan eów hwōn oferhergedon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 20. Heora land tō bismere oferhergodan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 23.

ofer-hīdig, -higd, -hige. v. ofer-hygdig, -hygd, -hyge.

ofer-higian *to overreach* (?):—Sinc eáþe mæg gold on grunde gumcynnes gehwone oferhigian hýðe se ðe wylle *easily may treasure, gold in the ground, overreach every man* (i. e. *make the effort at concealment vain*), *hide it who will*, Beo. Th. 5525; B. 2766.

ofer-hīran. I. *not to listen to, to disregard, disobey:*—Ðē ealle gesceaſta heórsumiaþ . . . būtan men ānum, se ðē oferheórþ, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10. Swā weorþlīcne sige hæfde swā hē ær unweorþlīce ðara goda biscepum oferhīrde (*he disregarded the prohibition of the augurs*), Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 4. Hié þurh his lāre oferhiérdon ðām godum, 4, 12; Swt. 210, 2. II. *to overhear, hear:*—Swā ic mid mīnum eárum oferhýrde, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 29: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 24. Se oþeling (*Phalaris*) ægðer hæfde, ge his plegan ge his gewill, ðonne hē ðara manna (*those shut up in the brazen bull*) tintrego oferhiórde, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 28. Gē sylfe swutele gesāwon, and eác oferhýrdan ða bletsunge, Wulfst. 176, 4.

ofer-hīre; *adj. Disobedient, regardless:*—Gif preóst on his scriftscīre ænigne man wite Gode oferhýre, oððe on heáfodleahtrum yfele befeallene, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 244, 22.

ofer-hīrness, e; *f. Disobedience, disregard, neglect, contempt:*—Ungelimp mid oferhýrnysse Godes beboda geearnod, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 12. But it occurs chiefly as a legal term *the disregard of an authoritative enactment* or *the fine for such disregard*, amounting to 120 shillings. Some of the offences to which it applies may be seen from the following passages:—Gif hwā būtan porte ceápige, ðonne sý hē cyninges oferhýrnesse scyldig, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 14. Ðæt se wǽre, ðe rihtes wyrnde, scyldig æt þriddan cyrre cyninges oferhýrnesse ðæt is .cxx. scill., 2; Th. i. 160, 16. Ne underfō nān man ōðres mannes man būtan ðæs ceáfe ðe hē ær fyligde. Gif hit hwā dō, bēte mīne oferhýrnesse, 10; Th. i. 164, 18. Gif hwā gemōt forsitte þrīwa, gilde ðæs cynges oferhýrnesse . . . Gif hē nylle ða oferhýrnesse syllan, ðonne rīdan ða yldestan men . . . Gif hwā nylle rīdan mid his gefēran, gilde cynges oferhýrnesse, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 26–210, 1. Gif hwā hreám gehýre and hine forsitte, gylde ðæs cynges oferhýrnysse, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 18. Ne quis pecuniam puram et recte appendentem sonet, monetetur in quocunque portu monetetur, in regno meo, super overhyrnessam meam, L. Eth. iv. 6; Th. i. 302, 15. Gē (gerēfan) hīraþ, cwæþ se cyngc, hwæt gē gelǽstan sculan be (*on pain of incurring*) mīnre oferhýrnysse, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 15. See Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. s. v. [Cf. *Goth.* ufar-hauseins *disregard, disobedience.*]

ofer-hlæstan *to overload:*—Mid ðære herehýðe Rōmāne oferhlæstan heora scipa, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 18, 27. Hié (*the ships*) mou ne mehte mid monnum oferhlæstan, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 11.

ofer-hleápan *to overleap, pass by jumping:*—Ic oferhleápe *transilio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 40. *Saltus lunae*, ðæt is, ðæs mōnan hlýp, for ðan ðe hē oferhlýpþ ānne dæg, Lchdm. iii. 264, 24. Ðæt hors slōg on ðam wege oferhleóp, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. All eorþlīc þing wæs oferhleápende (*transiliens*), 2, 7; S. 509, 14. v. next word.

ofer-hleápend, es; *m. One who overleaps;* transilitor, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 41.

ofer-hleóðor; *adj. Not hearing, inattentive to sound:*—Se ðe ærest eáran worhte hū se oferhleóður āfre wurde *qui plantavit aurem, non audiet?* Ps. Th. 93, 9.

ofer-hleóðrian. I. *to outsound, exceed in sound:*—Ðeáh ānra gehwylc hæbbe gyldene býman, and ealra býmena gehwylc hæbbe .xii. hleóðor, and hleóðra gehwylc sý heofone heárre and helle deópre, ðonne ðæs hālgan cantices se gyldena organ hē hý ealle oferhleóðraþ, and ealle ða ōðre hē ādýfeþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 12. II. *to exceed* (?):—Ne frign ðū unc nōhtes mā for ðon wit habbaþ oferhleóðred [-leóred (?)] ðæt gemāre uncres leóhtes *cave ne nos ulterius seisciteris jam excede terminos luei nostri*, Nar. 32, 7.

ofer-hlīfian. I. *to tower above, rise high above:*—Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streámas heá oferhlīfaþ, Exon. Th. 206, 3; Ph. 121. II. *to exceed, surpass, excel:*—Ofer[h]lyfaþ *praecellat, superemineat*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 48. Hē ōðre oferhlīfaþ *ceteris praeeminet*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 1. Iohannes ealle heáhfæderas and Godes wītgan oferhlīfaþ, Shrn. 95, 10. III. *to tower over in a threatening manner:*—Oferhlīfode ege heora ofer hig *incubuit timor eorum super eos*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 36. Ofer[h]lifiende *minaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 47.

ofer-hlīfung, e; *f. Eminence, sublimity, excellence:*—Oferhlīfung *eminentia, sublimitas, celsitudo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 37. Oferhlīfinge *excellentiae*, Germ. 393, 52.

ofer-hlūd; *adj. Over-loud, noisy, clamorous:*—Oferhlūd *clamosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 61. v. next word.

ofer-hlȳde; *adj. Over-loud, noisy:*—Hē ne sý oferhlȳde on stefne, R. Ben. 30, 14. v. preceding word.

ofer-hlȳp, es; *m. A leap across* or *over, a bound:*—Ðes *saltus*, ðæt is ðes mōnan oferhlýp, Anglia viii. 308, 24. For ðæs mōnan oferhlȳpe *id est, propter saltum*, 316, 43. [Cf. *Icel.* yfir-hlaup.]

ofer-hlȳttrian *to clarify, strain:*—Ic oferhlȳttrige *eliquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 42.

ofer-hoga, an; *m. One who despises, a contemptuous, proud person:*—Se biþ Godes oferhoga ðe Godes bodan oferhogiaþ, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 31. Hēr sýn on earde oferhogan godcundra rihtlaga, Wulfst. 164, 12. Oferhogan *superbi*, Ps. Surt. 118, 122: 139, 6. Oferhogum *superbis*, 122, 4. Oferhogan *superbos*, ii. p. 200, 16.

ofer-hogian *to despise, contemn, scorn, disdain:*—Moyses synle ða nyrugde ðe God oferhogodan. Se ðe Godes bebod oferhogaþ, hē biþ on hǽðenra onlīcnesse, Blickl. Homl. 49, 12–13. Sum fearhrýðer ðæs ōðres ceápes gefērscipe oferhogode, 199, 4. Hē ælce unsfuernysse oferhogode Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 36. Ðā oferhogode hē ðæt hē āðer dyde, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 21: Beo. Th. 4679; B. 2345. Hié ealle worlde weán oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 16, 20. Oferhoga hī, and ādrīf hī fram ðē, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Warniaþ ðæt gē ne oferhogian ænne of ðysum lytlingum, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 10. Ða gýmeleásan and ða oferhogiendan hē sceal mid wordum þreágan, R. Ben. 13. 15. v. *preceding and next words and* ofer-hycgan.

ofer-hogiend, es; *m. A despiser, contemner:*—Gyf hwylc brōðor ongyten biþ his yldrena geboda oferhogiend, R. Ben. 48, 6.

ofer-holt *a forest of spears which rise over the heads of those who bear them* (?):—Hié gesāwon fyrd Faraonis forþ ongangan oferholt wegan eóred līxan *they* (*the Israelites*) *saw Pharaoh's host advance, saw a forest of spears move* (or *saw them bearing a forest of spears*), *saw the band glitter*, Cd. Th. 187, 27; Exod. 157.

ofer-hragan *to come in storms* (?):—Wǽstum hē oferhræceþ, gebryceþ burga geatu *it* (*snow*) *comes in damp storms on cities' gates, and breaks them*, Salm. Kmbl. 612; Sal. 305. [Cf. *Icel.* hragla *to sleet;* hregg *a storm.*]

ofer-hrēfan *to roof over, cover with a roof, cover:*—Ðē oferhrēf ufan mid hwītle *cover yourself over from above with a cloak*, Lchdm. ii. 76, 22. Porticas ealle swīðe fægere oferhrýfde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 25.

ofer-hrēran *to overthrow:*—Oferhrýred *dirute*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 13. Oferhrērede *obrutos*, 62, 71.

ofer-hrops *voracity:*—Ic brūce ðisum mettum mid sýfernysse swā swā dafnaþ munuce næs mid oferhropse *vescor his cibis cum sobrietate, sicut decet monacho, non cum voracitate*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5.

ofer-hrȳfan, -hrýred. v. ofer-hrēfan, -hrēran.

ofer-hycgan *to despise, contemn, disdain, scorn:*—Gif hē ðis (*lying at the feet of his superior*) oferhigþ and hit dōn nelle, R. Ben. 131, 7. Ðonne se mon oferhygþ (Hatt. MS. oferhýþ) ðæt hē bió gelīc ōðrum monnum *dum homo hominibus esse similis dedignatur*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 112, 3. Wē hine mid swā micle māran unryhte oferhycgeaþ swā hē læs forhogaþ ðæt hē ūs ðonne giet tō him spane, siððan wē hiene oferhycggeaþ *tanto graviori improbitate contemnitur, quanto contemtus adhuc vocare non dedignatur*, 52, 4; Swt. 407, 17–19. Ðeáh hī hine oferhogden, ne for-

hogde hē hī nō, Swt. 405, 31. Ða lytegan sint tō manianne dæt hī oferhycggen (-hycgen, Cott. MSS.) dæt hié wieton, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 7. Oferhige hī and ādrīf hī fram dē, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8 note. Utan oferhycgan helm ðone mician, Cd. Th. 280, 7; Sat. 252: 283, 15; Sat. 305. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-hugjan *contemnere, aspernere:* cf. *Goth.* ufarhugjan *to be puffed up.*] v. ofer-hogian.

ofer-hȳd, -hȳdig. v. ofer-hygd, -hygdig.

ofer-hygd, -hȳd, e; *f.*: es; *n.*: -hygdu, -hȳdu (o); *indecl. f.* [the plural is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-mēde, -mēttu]. I. in a bad sense, *pride, arrogance*:—Hæfde hig ofyrhigd (-hȳd, MS. T.) *tenuit eos superbia*, Ps. Spl. 72, 6. Oferhigd *supercilio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 20. Oferhygd, Cd. Th. 21, 22; Gen. 328. Wlenco, oferhȳd, 258, 21; Dan. 679. Ðæs oferhȳdes ord, 272, 3; Sat. 114. Se is kyning ofer eall ða bearn oferhygde (-hȳde, Cott. MSS.) *ipse est rex super universos filios superbiae*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 111, 22. In oferhygde *in superbia*, Ps. Surt. 16, 10: 58, 13. Hū mycel yfel dē gelamp for ðīnre gītsunga and oforhȳdo and for ðīnum idlan gilpe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. Hī druncennesse and oferhȳdo wǣron heora swiran underþeóddende *ebrietati, animositati, sua colla subdentes*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 26. Sum on oferhygdo þrinteþ, Exon. Th. 314, 33; Mōd. 23. Nō wē oferhygdu (*or pl.?*) ānes monnes māran fundon, 118, 15; Gū. 240. Dæt heofenlīce rīce dæt ða ǣrestan men forworhtan þurh heora gīfernesse and oferhygde, 25, 1. Se dōeþ oferhygde *qui facit superbiam*, Ps. Surt. 100, 7. Ða dōeþ oferhygd, 30, 24. Ðās þing wē sculon forgān oferhȳd gȳtsunge . . . *ab his debemus nos abstinere, a superbia, et avaritia* . . . , L. Ecg. P. iv. 64; Th. ii. 224, 28. Næfde hē on him nāðer ne yrre ne oferhȳd, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 8. Him oninnan oferhygda dǣl weaxeþ, Beo. Th. 3485; B. 1740. Oferhȳda, 3525; B. 1760. Ða setl ðe deófol for his oforhygdum of āworpen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 121, 35. For oferhygdum, 156, 13: Cd. Th. 268, 4; Sat. 50: 269, 6; Sat. 69. Ne gedafenaþ dē dæt dū andsware mid oferhygdum sēce, Andr. Kmbl. 638; An. 319. Hwæt is wuldor ðīn ðe dū oferhygdum upp ārǣrdest, 2637; An. 1320. Þurh oferhygda, Exon. Th. 316, 23; Mōd. 53. Hē oferhȳda āgan wolde *he would give way to pride*, Cd. Th. 287, 20; Sat. 370. II. in a good sense, *honourable pride* (?), *high spirit*:—Gif dū gesāwe sumne swīðe wīsne man ðe hæfde swīðe gōda oferhȳda and wǣre ðeáh swīðe earm hwæðer dū woldest cweþan dæt hē wǣre unwyrþe anwealdes and weorþscipes *si quem sapientia praeditum videres, num posses eum vel reverentia, vel ea, qua praeditus est, sapientia, non dignum putare?* Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-huht, -hucti *superbia.*]

ofer-hygd; *adj. Proud*:—Oferhygdum ēgan *superbo oculo*, Ps. Surt. 100, 5. Oferhygde (sic MS.) *superbi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Ða oferhygdan *superbi*, Ps. Surt. 118, 78: 118, 21. Āgyld edleán oferhygdum *redde retributionem superbis*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 2. Tōstrægd oferhygd *dispersit superbos*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 51.

ofer-hygdig, -hȳdig, es; *n. Pride*:—Ðonne hī oferhȳdig up āhōfan and him wōhgodu worhtan and grōfun *in sculptilibus suis emulati sunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 58.

ofer-hygdig, -hȳdig; *adj. Proud, arrogant, haughty*:—Hē eode tō reordum mid tōcumendum mannum. Ða tǣlde hine ān oferhȳdig bisceop for ðon, Shrn. 129, 28. Ðone oferhygdgan *superbum*, Ps. Surt. 88, 11. Ða wǣron hī æfter æþelborennysse oferhȳdige, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 8. Ða oferhȳdegan, Ps. Th. 118, 78. Ēgan oferhygdigra *oculos superborum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 28: 118, 69. Ofyrhȳdigra, Ps. Spl. 118, 69. Ðū eallum oferhȳdigum eáþmōdnesse forgifest, Blickl. Homl. 141, 12. Oferhȳdegum eágum *superbo oculo*, Ps. Th. 100, 5. Fyll ða oferhȳdigan, 73, 22. Ða oferhygdego *superbos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-huctig *superbus.*]

ofer-hygdigian *to be proud*:—Ðonne oferhygdgaþ se ārleása *dum superbit impius*, Ps. Surt. 9, 23.

ofer-hyge (?), es; *m. Pride, arrogance*:—Ðū mē oferhige (*or* ofer hige? mē ofer corresponding to *super me* in the Latin) on ealle gelǣddest *omnes elationes tuas super me induxisti*, Ps. Th. 87, 7.

ofer-hylmend, es; *m. One who conceals, who does not act openly*:—Ic oferhylmend ealle getealde ða on eorþan yfele wǣron *praevaricantes reputavi omnes peccatores terrae*, Ps. Th. 118, 119. [Cf. *Icel.* hylma yfir *to hide, conceal* (as a law phrase); yfir-hylma *to hide, cloak*; yfirhylming *a hiding, cloaking.*]

ofer-hȳran, -hȳre, -hȳrness. v. ofer-hīran, -hīre, -hīrness.

ofer-hyrned; *adj. Having horns above*:—Úr bȳþ oferhyrned, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 8; Rūn. 2.

oferian; *p.* ode *To exalt*:—Geoferode *sublimati, exaltati*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 47.

ofer-ild, e; *f. Very great age*:—Him se deáþ geneálǣcþ for ðære oferylde, Wulfst. 147, 27.

ofering, e; *f. Superfluity*:—Gif dū ofer gemet itst oððe drincst oððe clāþa dē mā on hæfst ðonne dū þurfe seó ofering dē wurþ tō ,sāre *cujus satietatem si superfluis urgere velis, quod infuderes fiet noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Hē wilnigen mid oferinge hiora gītsunga gefyllan *qui abundantiam suam ambitus superfluitate metiantur*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 14.

ofer-irnan. I. *to pass by running, cross*:—Ða hwīle ðe se mōna ðære sceade ord oferyrnþ *while the moon is crossing the point of the shadow*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 26. II. *to run over, go over a subject*:—Nū wille wē eft oferyrnan ða ylcan godspellīcan endebyrdnysse, Homl. Th. i. 104, 7. Wē wyllaþ scortlīce oferyrnan ða dǣlgelystan word, 202, 29. III. *to come upon with violence, overwhelm, to come upon with surprise*:—Seó sē oferarn Pharao and ealle his crǣftu, ii. 194, 27. Mē slǣp oferarn *cum mihi somnus obrepsisset*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 33.

ofer-lād, e; *f. A carrying across, translation*:—Oferlād *translationem*, Rtl. 62, 19. v. lād, III.

ofer-lǣdan *to oppress*:—Ðā wæs se munt mid mycelum brōgan eall oferlǣded; and unhiérlīc storm of ðæm munte āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7. [Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte, constable ne meire ouerlede þe comune, Piers. P. 3, 314: *Prompt. Parv.* ovyrledyn *opprimo*; ovyrledare *oppressor*; ovyrledynge *oppressio.*]

ofer-læg, es; *n. A cloak*:—Oberlagu *amfibula* (amfibulum *birrum villosum*, Isidore), Txts. 111, 1.

ofer-leóf; *adj. Exceedingly dear*:—Ēðel byþ oferleóf ǣghwylcum men, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 3; Rūn. 23.

ofer-leóran. I. *to pass, pass away, pass by*:—Hē oferlióræs (-hiórað, Rush.) from deáþe in līfe *transiet a morte in vitam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 24. Oferleóraþ *transeant*, p. 4, 10. Oferhlióras *transibunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 31. Dætte oferleórade (*transiret*) ðiō tīd, 14, 35. Tīd dætte hē oferliórde of ðissum middengeorde, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 1. Oferleórdun *transierunt*, Ps. Surt. 118, 136. Oferleór *transfer*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 42. Oferlióra *transire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 42. II. *to pass moral bounds, deviate from right, transgress*:—Hæftas heársume ðæs hālgan word lyt oferleórdun, Exon. Th. 145, 21; Gū. 698. Oferliórende *praevaricantes*, Ps. Surt. 118, 119. Ofyrleóryndе, -liórende, Ps. Spl. C. T. 118, 119. v. next word.

ofer-leórness, e; *f. Deviation from right, transgression*:—Dōnde oferleórnisse *facientes praevaricationes*, Ps. Surt. 100, 3.

ofer-libban *to outlive, survive*:—Wes ðet lond becueden his brōðar, gif hē Cyneþrýðe oferlifde, Chart. Th. 465, 19. Lāf oððe oferlibbende *superstes*, Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-lebēn.]

oferlīce; *adj. Excessively*:—Hī mid heora synnum swā oferlīce swýðe God gegrǣmedon, dæt hē lēt Engla here heora eard gewinnan, Wulfst. 166, 18: 83, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-ligr *excessive.*]

ofer-līhtan *to outshine*:—Seó sunne oferlīht ealle ōðre steorran and geþióstraþ mid hire leóhte, Bt. 9, tit.; Fox xii. 2.

ofer-līðan *to cross* (*water*), *sail across*:—Āstīgende on scipe oferlāð (*transfretavit*) ðone sǣ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 1: Shrn. 88, 28: Cd. Th. 200, 26; Exod. 362. Oferlīðan *transire, transfretare*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 50. [*Goth.* ufar-leiþan.]

ofer-lufu, e, an; *f. Excessive love*:—Seó oferlufu eorþan gestreóna, Wulfst. 149, 4: 263, 24.

ofer-mæcga, an; *m. A man superior to others, an illustrious person*:—Ofermæcga spræc dȳre Dryhtnes þegn (*the angel sent to save Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 143, 21; Gu. 664. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-menni *a mighty champion.*]

ofer-mægen, es; *n. Superior* or *overwhelming force*:—Wið ofermægenes egsan, Cd. Th. 127, 27; Gen. 2117. Hē hæfde wīgena tō lyt wið ofermægene, Elen. Kmbl. 128; El. 64. Hyne Hetware hilde gehnǣgdon mid ofermægene, Beo. Th. 5827; B. 2917. Forst and snāw mid ofermægene eorþan þeccaþ, Exon. Th. 215, 6; Ph. 249. Him on swaðe fylgeþ Á ofermægene, Salm. Kmbl. 187; Sal. 93. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubarmeginōn *praevalere*: *Ger.* über-macht: *Icel.* ofr-efli *overwhelming force.*]

ofer-mēned (?) *made too common* (?), *trite*:—Ofermēned *contrita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 43: 92, 37.

ofer-mestan *to over-fatten*:—Swā dæt ūre līchama ne wurþe ofermæst tō īdelum lustum, Bd. Whelc. 228, 25.

ofer-mēte; *adj. Beyond measure, excessive, immoderate, immense*:—Ofermēte *insolens*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 10. Moyses behelede ða ofermētan bierhto his ondwlitan, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 19. God hyra ofermētan ofermētto genyðerode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 27. Hē hēt ða ofermētan brycge mid stāne ofer gewyrcan, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 3. Æt ðām ofermētum wæterum *de multitudine aquarum*, Ps. Th. 17, 17. Ýða ofermēta, Exon. Th. 53, 23; Cri. 855. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-māta *excessively*: *Ger.* über-mässig.]

ofermēt-lic; *adj. Immense*:—Ðonne swā ofermētlicu rīcu onstyrede wǣron *ubi tot et talia regna mutata sunt*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 10.

ofer-mētu (o); *indecl. f. Excess, presumption*:—Ādrīf fram mē dysig and ofermēto and sile mē wīsdōm, Shrn. 169, 16.

ofer-mādum, es; *m. A very valuable treasure, a treasure of surpassing worth*, Beo. Th. 5979; B. 2993.

ofer-mēde, es; *n.*: -mēdu; *f.* [the plural form is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-hygd, -mēttu] *Pride*:—His ofermēdu is fruma ūres forlores, Past. 41; Swt. 301, 8. Ofermēdes *elationis*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 31. His engyl ongan ofermēde micel āhebban, Cd. Th. 19, 19; Gen. 293. Dæt hié ne āstigan on ofermēdu, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. Se ðe on ofermēdum leofaþ, Exon. Th. 317, 33; Mōd. 75. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muoti *superbia, elatio, animositas.*] v. ofer-mōd, -mēttu.

ofer-mēde; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous*:—Cyning gefeaht wið ðone ofermēdan (-mōdigan, MS. E.) aldorman, Chr. 750; Erl. 48, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muoti *superbus.*]

ofer-módla, an; *m. Pride*:—Eahta syndan heáfodlíce synna . . . eahtóþa is ofermédla, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 8. Sóna swá ic mines ofermédlan geswíce, 36; Th. ii. 436, 1. Gif hé on ofermédlan and on ódrum unþeáwum his líf lyfaþ, 32; Th. ii. 428, 33: Cd. Th. 257, 14; Dan. 657.

ofer-módu. v. ofer-méde.

ofer-mete, es; *m. Food in excess, a feast where food is in excess*:—Se ofermete ne befæst ús néfre Gode *esca nos non commendat Deo*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 316, 19. Ofermettas *commessationes*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13 note.

ofer-méttu (o); *indecl. in sing.; but declined in pl., where it is used with singular meaning*, cf. ofer-hygd, -méde: *perhaps all the instances which follow may belong to the plural, since* eáþmétto *takes a verb in the plural*; *f. Pride, arrogance, haughtiness*:—Hine his hyge gespeón and his ofermétto ealra swíðost, Cd. Th. 22, 35; Gen. 351. Þurh heora miclan mód, and þurh ofermétto, 22, 7; Gen. 337: 21, 30; Gen. 332. Hé biþ on ofermétta (-métto, Cott. MSS.) áwended . . . hé ástág on ofermétto *in elationem permutatur . . . intumuit*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 35, 13–16. On ofermétto *in superbiam*, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 3: Bt. 6; Fox 14, 34. God hyra ofermétan ofermétto genyðerode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 28. God ða méstan ofermétto gewræc on ðam folce, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 5. Ðe ofermétto dóþ *qui faciunt superbiam*, Ps. Th. 30, 27. Ofermétto *fastu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 62. Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa disse worulde: érest is ofermétta (*arrogantia*), L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. Ne gerísaþ heom príta, ne micele ofermétta, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. Heora eáþmétto ne mihton náuht forstandan, ne húru heora ofermétta, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Ðonne weaxaþ ða ofermétta (cf. ðonan mést cymeþ yfla oferméta, Met. 25, 44), 37, 1; Fox 186, 19. Mid his ágnum wordum ðone swiran gebiége his ágenra ofermétta *suo judicio superbiae cervicem calcat*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 15. On heora oferméttum *in superbia*, Ps. Th. 30, 20. On oferméttum áþunden, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 6. Biscopum gebiraþ ealdlíce wísan búton oferméttum, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 31. Lét befeallan on ðæt ece fýr ðe him gegearcod wæs for heora oferméttum, Homl. Th. i. 12, 4: Met. 5, 32: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 9–11. Mid ofermétum *superbia*, Past. 42, 2; Swt. 307, 7. Ne mæg hé wið ofermétta, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 10. Múþ heora spræc ofermétta (*superbiam*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 10: Met. 7, 8.

ofer-micel; *adj. Over-much, excessive*:—On ðære tíde wæs sió ofermycelo hélo on ealre worulde, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 3. Búton hý ouermicel geswinc habben, R. Ben. 65, 17. [*Prompt. Parv.* ovir-mikel *nimius*: *Icel.* ofr-mikill.]

ofer-micelness, e; *f. Over-greatness, excess*:—Náht framaþ eallum dæge lang ðreógan fæsten gif æfter ðam metta oferfylle oððe ofermicelnysse (*nimietate*) sáwl byþ ofersýmed, Scint. 13.

ofer-mód, es; *n.* I. *pride, arrogance, over-confidence*:—Feala worda gespæc se engel ofermódes, Cd. Th. 18, 12; Gen. 272. Ða se eorl ongan for his ofermóde álýfan landes tó fela lácdere þeóde, Byrht. Th. 134, 25; By. 89. [Gif hwa nulle for his ouermoð, oðer for his prude . . . his scrift ihalden, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 30.] II. *a high style* (?):—Ofermód *coturnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muot *superbia*: *Ger.* über-muth.] v. ofer-méde, -métto.

ofer-mód; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous*:—Ne sceal mon beón ofermód, R. Ben. 17, 15. Cild ácenned ofermód him sylfum gelícigende *a child born on the thirteenth day of the moon will be arrogant, pleasing himself*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 14. Se ofermóda cyning (*Lucifer*), Cd. Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. On Torcwines dagum ðæs ofermódan cyninges *in the days of Tarquinius Superbus*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 8. Ðú ne scealt néfre gelíce déman ðam eádmódan and ðam ofermódan, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 25. Hig wæron ofermóde ongén hig *superbe egerint contra illos*, Ex. 18, 11. Ða ðe wæron ofermóde on heora heortan, Blickl. Homl. 159, 10. On ódre wísan ða ofermódan on ódre ða wácmódan *aliter protervi, aliter pusillanimes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 18: 32; Swt. 209, 1. Ða ágan ðara ofermódena (*superborum*) ðú geeádmétst, Ps. Th. 17, 26. Spell be ðám ofermódum cyningum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1. Ofermódum *superbis*, Ps. Spl. 93, 2. Se Scyppend oft ða ofermódan geeádmétte, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 20. [*O. Sax.* obar-mód.] v. ofer-méde.

ofer-módig; *adj. Proud, arrogant, saucy, wanton*:—Méden biþ ofermódig *a girl (born on the thirteenth day of the moon) will be saucy*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 16. Ofermódige *superbi*, Ps. Th. 118, 51. Ofermódigra *superborum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 69. Ofermódigum *superbis*, 122, 5. Ða ofermódegan *superbos*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 12. Tarcuinius ðe hira ealra wæs ofermódgast *Tarquinius Superbus*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 28. [*O. Sax.* obar-módig: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-muotig *contumax*: *Ger.* über-müthig.]

ofer-módigian, -módgian, -módigan *to be proud* or *haughty, to be puffed up with pride*:—Ðonne se unrihtwísa ofermódegaþ (-módgaþ, Ps. Spl.) *dum superbit impius*, Ps. Th. 9, 21. Hwí ofermódige gé oðer ódre men for eówrum gebyrdum, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 15: 42; Fox 258, 15. Hí ofermódigaþ for ðæm welan, 39, 11; Fox 230, 23. Ne ofermódgiaþ (*superbiunt*) ða scírmenn ná for ðý, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 17. Hié wiðGode ofermódgiaþ *contra Deum superbiunt*, 29; Swt. 201, 16. Ðé læs ðe hira fýnd ofermódegodun *ne forte superbirent hostes eorum*, Deut. 32, 27. Hwý gé ofer ódre men ofermódigen, Met. 17, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-muotôn *superbire*.]

ofer-módignes, e; *f. Pride, arrogance*:—Ofermódignis *superbia*: Ps. Spl. 72, 6: 30, 22: 16, 11: 100, 8. Seó eádmódnes of ácearf heáfod ðære ofermódignesse *humilitas amputat caput superbiae*, Gl. Prud. 36 a: 37 a: 38 a. Ofermódinysse *arrogantiae, inflationis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 52. Ofermódignysse *insolentiam*, 526, 8. Ofermódignessa *superbia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22.

ofer-módigung, -módgung, e; *f. The being proud, pride*:—Hit is ungecyndlícu ofermódgung *contra naturam superbire est*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 11.

ofermód-líc; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous*:—Mid ofermódlícum gilpe, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 31. Hé sceal ða ofermódlícan word mid eádmódlícum wordum gemetgian *ut verba praemissae superbiae verbis subjectae humilitatis impugnet*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 423, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* ubarmuot-líh *sublimis*.]

ofermódlíce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly, insolently*:—Hí sprecaþ swíðe ofermódlíce *os eorum locutum est superbiam*, Ps. Th. 16, 9. Hit ofermódlíce férde, Blickl. Homl. 199, 17: 201, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ubarmuotlího *superbe, proterve, elate, hyperbolice*.]

ofer-módness, e; *f. Pride*:—Ofermódnys *superbia*, Ps. Spl. 73, 24, 4. Ofermódnes eádmódnes *superbia . . . humilitas*, Gl. Prud. 31 a: 29 a: 30 a: 32 a: 33 a. Bebeorh ðé wið ofermódnysse *cave te a superbia*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 10.

ofer-níd, -neód, e; *f. Extreme need*:—Gif hit ofereneód beó *si valde necesse sit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 33.

ofer-níman. I. *to take by violence, to violate*:—Be ðam men ðe wíf oððe méden ofernimþ mid unrihtum þingum *de homine qui mulierem vel puellam per fraudem constuprat*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13 tit.; Th. ii. 180, 22. [*The section to which the title refers is as follows*:—Gif hwá mid his ofercræfte wíf oððe méden nýdinga nimþ tó unrihthémede, Th. ii. 186, 20.] Gif énig man ofernyme unbeweddod méden *si invenerit vir puellam virginem, et apprehendens concuberit cum illa*, Deut. 22, 28. Hé eode in tó mé ðæt hé mé ofernáme *ingressus est ad me, ut coiret mecum*, Gen. 39, 14. II. *to take away, carry off*:—Sóna wæs ðæt áttor ofernumen *vidimus rasuram totam vim veneni absumisse*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-neman *to take away*.]

ofer-nón *the latter part of the day, afternoon*:—Middæg *sexta*: nón *nona*: ofernón oððe geloten dæg *suprema*: áfen *vesperum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 12–15.

ofer-rédan. I. *to read over* or *through*:—Ic oferrédde *perlego*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 15. Oferrédan *perlegere*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 4: Homl. Th. i. 166, 7. Ðá heó ða gewrita oferrédd hæfde, Ap. Th. 20, 20: 21, 12. II. *to consider*:—Oferrédan ł hycgean *coniici*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 4.

ofer-rano; *adj. Over-luxuriant, extravagant, sumptuous*:—God létep reáfian eówere dohtra heora gyrla and tó oferrancra heáfodgewéda, Wulfst. 46, 1.

ofer-reocan *to convince, confute, convict*:—Gif hine mon oferricte ðæt hé ne móste londes wyrþe beón *if it should be proved against him that he was disqualified for holding land*, Chart. Th. 141, 11. Forðon hé ðus cwæþ ðæt hé ða lotwrencas oferwunne and oferreahte *quatenus et illos victrix ratio frangeret*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 17. Ðú hæfst mé swíðe rihte oferreahte (-rehtne, MS. Bod.) *thou hast completely convinced me*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 11. Ðonne is betere ðæt hié mid ryhtre race weorðen oferreahte and mid ðære race gebundene and ofersuíðde *prodest, ut in suis allegationibus victi jaceant*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 3. Ðý læs ðonne hié oferhyggaþ ðæt hié síen oferreahte útane mid óðerra manna ryhtum lárum hié ðonne síen innan gehæfte mid ofermétum *ne dum rectis aliorum suasionibus foris superari despiciunt, intus a superbia captivi teneantur*, 42, 2; Swt. 307, 6. Cf. ofer-stálan.

ofer-reno[u], e; *f. Over-luxuriance, extravagance*:—Manege ðe mid oferrence glengdan hý sylfe, Wulfst. 46, 2.

ofer-rícsian *to dominate, rule over*:—Hé him geþafode ðæt hit mid anwalde him móste oferrícsian, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 119, 19.

ofer-rídan *to cross on horseback*:—Sealde hé ðæt betste hors Aidane, ðæt hé on ðam mihte fordas oferrídan, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 18.

ofer-rówan *to cross by rowing*:—Ða hét hé his leorningcnihtas faran tó scipe, and oferrówan ðone brym, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 19.

ofersé-líc; *adj. Transmarine*:—On ðám ofersélícum dælum *in transmarinis partibus*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 13. Cf. ofersáwisc.

ofer-sélig; *adj. Exceedingly fortunate, more than happy*:—Se biþ gesélig and ofersélig ðe swylce cwyldas mæg forbúgon, Dóm. L. 16, 246.

ofer-sélþ, e; *f. Pleasure* or *happiness that exceeds due bounds*:—Gif ðú wilnast ðæt ðú wel mége ðæt sóðe leóht sweotole oncnáwan ðú forlétan scealt ídle ofersélþa unnytne gefeán (cf. gif ðú wilnige ðæt sóðe leóht oncnáwan ásyr fram ðé ða yfelan sélþa and ða unnettan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 32) *tu si vis cernere verum, gaudia pelle*, Met. 5, 27.

ofersáwisc; *adj. From beyond the sea, transmarine*:—Ofersáwisc rind *bark from beyond the sea* (*cinnamon*), Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Landferþ se ofersáwisca hit gesette on Léden, Glostr. Frag. 10, 21. Hé (*Benedict of Wearmouth*) da ciricean gefretwade mid godcunde wísdóme and mid woroldlícum frætwum ofersáwiscum, Shrn. 50, 32.

ofer-sáwan *to oversow*:—Ða com his feónda sum and ofersceów (*superseminavit*) hit mid coccele, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sáan.]

ofer-sceadwian *to cover with a shadow, overshadow*:—Ic ofersceadewige *obumbro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 59. Dæs Hælendes miht đē ofersceadaþ, Lk. Skt. I, 35. Genip ofersceadude hig, 9, 34. Seó lyft hī ofersceadewude, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Đū ofersceadudest (-sceaduwedest, Ps. Lamb.) *obumbrasti*, Ps. Spl. 139, 8. Ofersceadwa *obumbra*, Ps. Surt. 139, 8. [*Goth.* ufar-skadwjan.]

ofer-sceatt, es; *m. Money in excess (of a loan), interest*:—Ic onfēnge đæt đe mīn is mid ofersceatta (*cum usura*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 27.

ofer-sceáwian *to overlook, superintend*:—Preóstum gedafenaþ, đæt hī heora biscope beón eádmōdlīce underþeódde, and hē hī ofersceáwige, and heora wīsan begīme, swā swā his nama is gecweden *episcopus*, and ofersceáwigend on Englisc, đæt hē ofersceáwige symle his underþeóddan, L. Ælfc. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 25–30. [*Episcopus* . . . is on Englisc scawere, for he is iset to þon þet he scal ouerscawian mid his þeme þa lewedan, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 7.]

ofer-sceáwigend *a superintendent*; episcopus. v. preceding word.

ofer-sceótan. v. ofer, III.

ofer-scīnan *to cover with light, illumine*:—Næs nā đæt ān đæt đæt leóht đa dūne āne ofersclneþ, ac eác swylce đa burh, Blickl. Homl. 129, 2. Beorht wolcn hig ofersceán *nubes lucida obumbravit eos*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Đonne his (*the moon's*) leóma ealne middaneard ofersclne, Anglia viii. 323, 7.

ofer-scūwan, -scūan *to overshadow*:—Wolken ofersclade (-scȳade, Lind.) hiæ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 5. [*Icel.* yfir-skyggja.]

ofer-seám, es; *m. A bag*:—Ofersceámas *sacculos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 33.

ofer-sécan *to make too great demands upon, put to too severe a trial, press too hard*:—Wæs sió hond tō strong seó (MS. se) đe mēca gehwane swenge ofersōhte *the hand was too strong, which with its stroke put every blade to too severe a trial*, i. e. Beowulf struck so hard that any sword would be broken, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 2686. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-suochian, Grff. vi. 84.]

ofer-segl, es; *m. A top-sail*:—Oversegl *artemon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 76.

ofer-seglian *to cross by sailing*:—Đā āstāh hē on scyp and ofersegiode (*transfretavit*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 1.

ofer-sendan *to transmit*:—Ic ofersende *transmitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 40.

ofer-seónes, e; *f. Extreme sickness*:—Unfæstende man hūsles ne ābirige, būton hit for oferseócnesse sī, L. Edg. C. 36; Th. ii. 252, 2: 30; Th. ii. 250, 20.

ofer-seolfrian *to cover with silver*:—Hié eall heora wǣpn ofersylefredan *deargentatis armis*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 31. Eall heora wǣpn wēron ofersylefreda, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 23. Ofersylfrede (-seolfrade, Ps. Lamb.) *deargentatae*, Ps. Spl. 67, 14.

ofer-seón. I. *to observe, survey, see*:—Đū đe ealle gesceafta ofersihst *thou that dost survey all creatures*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Æfter đære wīsan đe ic hit oferseah *quemadmodum inspexi*, Nar. 2, 9. Swā ic mid mīnum ēgum ofersēah, and mīnum eárum oferhýrde, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 29: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 24. Đū ealle mīne fýnd eágum ofersāwe *super inimicos meos respexit oculus tuus*, Ps. Th. 53, 7. Đæt hié heora sylfra eágon oforsēgon and heora eáron gehýrdon *what they had seen with their own eyes and heard with their ears*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 1. Oft wē ofersēgon þeóda þeáwas, Exon. Th. 118, 9; Gū. 237. Selfe ofersāwon đā ic cwom, Beo. Th. 842; B. 419. Ofersewen *respectus*, Ps. Spl. 72, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sehan *respicere, superspicere*.] II. *to overlook, neglect, despise*:—Đa đe tō đam þrīste sýn, đæt hig God oferseóþ and swā mæniges hāliges mannes dōm, Wulfst. 270, 23.

ofer-sīman *to overload, oppress*:—Gif metta oferfylle sāwl byþ ofersýmed *si ciborum satietate anima obruatur*, Scint. 13. Warniaþ đæt eówere heortan ne sýn ofersýmede mid oferfylle, R. Ben. 64, 1: 138, 11. Đæt đa unstrangan ofersýmede heora þeówdōm ne forfleón, 121, 23. [Þe burden đe hē haddeus mide ouersemd, O. E. Homl. ii. 65, 4.]

ofer-sittan. I. *to sit upon, occupy, take possession of*:—Ofersēton *obsederunt*, Ps. Surt. 21, 13. Ofersētun sāwle mīne *occupaverunt animam meam*, 58, 4. Đone mǣstan dǣl his hæfþ sē ofersteten *the greatest part of it the sea has occupied*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 11. [We mazen ouersitten þis lond, Laym. 8035.] II. *to desist from, abstain from*:—Ic ofersitte *supersideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 45. Ic gylp ofersitte *I abstain from boasting*, Beo. Th. 5050; B. 2528. Wit sculon secge ofersittan *we shall abstain from the sword, not make use of swords*, 1372; B. 684. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* ovyrsyttynge of dede or time *omissio*.]

ofer-slǽp, es; *m. Excessive sleep*:—Wið overslǣpe, Lchdm. i. 342, 14.

ofer-sleán *to reduce, subdue*:—Đæt đa munecas furþor restan đonne healfe niht đæt seó dæges þigen tōfered sý on đære nihtlīcam reste and seó hēte đære þigene oferslegen *that the monks may rest more than half the night, so that the food of the day may be distributed through the body in the nightly rest and the heat of the food subdued*, R. Ben. 32, 15.

ofer-slege, es; *n. A lintel*:—Oferslege ođđe þrexwold *limen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 28. Ofersłage, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 65. Sprengaþ on đæt oferslege (*superliminare*) . . . đonne hē gesihþ đæt blōd on đam ofersiege, Ex. 12, 22–23. On hyra gedyrum and ofersiegum, Homl. Th. i. 310, 29: ii. 40, 12: 264, 1: 266, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* ovyrslay of a dcore *superliminare*.] v. ofer-dyre, -gedyre.

ofer-slop, es; *n. An over-garment, surplice*:—Oferslop hwīt habban, blisse getācnaþ. Oferslop bleófāh habban ārende fullīce getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 5–7. On oferslopum *in stolis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 46. [His (the canon's) overslоppe nis nat worth a myte, Chauc. Group G. 633: *Icel.* yfir-sloppr.] v. next word.

ofer-slype, es; *m. An over-garment, surplice*:—Đæt mæssepreósta ānig ne cume binnan circan dyre būton his oferslipe (-slope), L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 10. Hē is ymbscrýd mid hwītum oferslype *he is clad in a white upper garment*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 19.

ofer-smeáung, e; *f. Excessive consideration of a subject*:—Slō ofersmeáung mirþ đa unwīsan, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 17.

ofer-spréc, e; *f. Excessive speaking, loquacity*:—Ne biþ nǣfre sió ofersprēce būtan synne *in multiloquio non deerit peccatum*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 23. Āidlode on ofersprēce *multiloquio vacantes*, 38, 1; Swt. 271, 10. On īdle ofersprēce *supervacuis verbis*, 38, 6; Swt. 277, 11. Đonne mon mid ungedafenlīcre and unwærlīcre ofersprēce đa heortan gedweleþ đara đe đǣrtō hlystaþ and eác se lārēow biþ gescinded mid đære ofersprēce *cum apud corda audientium loquacitatis incauta importunitate laevigatur, et auctorem suum haec eadem loquacitas inquinat*, 15, 5; Swt. 95, 19–21. Gelimpeþ đæt his word beóþ gehwyrfede tō unnyttre ofersprēce *contingit, ut magistri lingua usque ad excessus verba pertrahatur*, 21, 7; Swt. 165, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprāhhi.]

ofer-spréce; *adj.* I. *speaking too much, talkative, loquacious*:—Se đe ofersprēce biþ *multiloquio subditus*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 6. Se ofersprēcea wer *vir linguosus*, 38, 8; Swt. 279, 21. Ne beó đū tō ofersprēce ac hlyst ælces monnes worda swīđe georne '*give every man thy ear, but few thy voice*,' Prov. Kmbl. 58. Salamon cwæþ, đæt sēlre wǣre tō wunigenne mid león and dracan đonne mid yfelan wīfe and ofersprēcum, Homl. Th. i. 486, 33. Đa . . . ofersprēcean *multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 3: 38, 1; Swt. 271, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprācha zungun *linguam magniloquum*.] II. *saying more than is just* or *true* (v. ofer-sprecan): —Đa fācnes fullan weoloras and đa ofersprēcan *labia dolosa*, Ps. Th. 11, 3. Đa ofersprēcan đe mē yfel cweđaþ *qui maligne loquuntur adversum me*, 34, 24.

ofer-sprédan *to overspread, cover*:—Beón đēr (*in the house for strangers*) symble bedd genihtsumlīce ofersprēdde, R. Ben. 84, 23.

ofer-sprecan. I. *to say too much, use too many words*:—Ne flȳt đū wið ānwilne man ne wið ofersprecenne *don't dispute with an obstinate man, or with one using too many words*, Prov. Kmbl. 5. II. *to say too much, more than is just*:—Ofersprecendes *obloquentis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprehhan *blasphemare*.]

ofer-sprecol; *adj.* I. *given to talk too much, talkative, loquacious*:—Se đe ofersprecol biþ *multiloquio serviens*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 20. Se ofersprecola wer *vir linguosus*, R. Ben. 30, 5. II. *given to extravagant, inconsiderate speech*:—Ofersprecelum *procacibus, imprudentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 14: 507, 24.

ofer-sprecolness, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity*; superfluitas locutionis, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 308, 16.

ofer-stélan *to confute, convince, convict*:—Ic oferstéle *confuto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 15. Oberstaelid *confutat*, ii. 105, 32. Oferstéleþ, 15, 31. Ic eom geþafa đæt ic eom swīđe rihte oferstéled, and ic beó ealne weig micle gefegenra đonne đū mē myd þillīcum ofærstélest, đonne ic ǣfre wǣre đonne ic ōđerne man oferstélde *I allow that I am very properly confuted, and I am always much more pleased when you confute me with such arguments, than I ever should be when I confuted another man*, Shrn. 197, 32–35. Ne beó đū tō ānwille; forđam đe is gerisenlīcre đæt đū sī mid rihte oferstéled, đonne đū oferstēle ōđerne man mid wōge, Prov. Kmbl. 8. Đæt hī đæs deófles leásunge mid Godes sōđfæstnysse oferstélan, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 9. Oberstaelende *convincens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 37. Oferstélende, 14, 60: *confutans*, 23, 45: Hpt. Gl. 436, 37. Oberstaeled *convicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 45. Đonne hē oferstéled biþ *when he is convinced*, Past. 6; Swt. 46, 16. Hē biþ đonne oferstéled đæt hē Godes feónd is *he will then be convicted of being God's foe*, Homl. Th. i. 612, 24. Gif hwā mēne āþ on hāligdōme swerige, and hē oferstéled weorđe *if a man commit perjury on a relic, and he be convicted*, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 5: 37; Th. i. 398, 12. Oferstélede *confutati, superati, convicti, redarguti*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 19.

ofer-steall, es; *m. Opposition*:—Gif ic đīsum dracan tō forswelgenne geseald eom hwī sceal ic elcunge þrowian for eówerum oferstealle (*the opposition which was offered by the prayers said at the speaker's bedside*), Homl. Th. i. 534, 20. Cf. wiđer-steall.

ofer-stellan *to cross*:—Hit sum slōg oferhleóp and oferstælde (*transiliret*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11.

ofer-steppan *to over-step, to cross, exceed*:—Ic ofersteppe weall *trānsgrediar murum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 30. Đū oferstōpe *tu supergressa es*, Kent. Gl. 1151. Ne oferstepe đū ealde gemēro *ne transgrediaris terminos antiquos*, 854. Seó sē ne mōt đone þeorscwold oferstæppan (-steppan, Met. 11, 69) đære eorþan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-stephen *transgredi, excedere*.]

ofer-stígan. I. *to mount, scale, surmount, rise above:*—Ic heofonas oferstíge, Exon. Th. 482, 24; Rä. 67, 6. Sume ða ýða hē hæcerþ mid ðý scipe sume hit oferstígþ *some of the waves the steersman avoids with the ship, some it surmounts*, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 433, 3. Heó ða þýstre ðysses andweardan middangeardes oferstāh *praesentis mundi tenebras transiens*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 3. Hē on ūnre diégelre stōwe ðone munt oferstāg, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 21. Breóst oferstāg brim weallende eorlum ōþ exle *the boiling sea rose above the breast up to men's shoulders*, Andr. Kmbl. 3146; An. 1576. Eles gecynd is ðæt hē wile oferstígan ślcne wǽtan, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 12. II. *to transcend, surpass, excel, overcome, exceed:*—Ic oferstíge *excelleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 45. Ðū ealle ðīne yldran on rīce feor oferstígest (*transcendas*), Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 9. Hē ealra ōðerra heáhfædera mægen oferstígeþ, Blickl. Homl. 167, 23. Yldo oferbīdeþ stānas, heó oferstígeþ stýle, Salm. Kmbl. 600; Sal. 299. Oferstīhþ *excedit*, i. *superat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 71. Ðæs gebodes micelnes his mihta oferstīhþ, R. Ben. 128, 14. Hē ongeat ðæt hē oferstāg hine selfne *semetipsum noverat transcendere*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 13. Oforstāg, Blickl. Homl. 163, 28. Oferstāh, Homl. Th. i. 70, 11. Hī swīðra oferstāg weard *a stronger guard overcame them*, Exon. Th. 116, 3; Gū. 201. Oferstíge *excedat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 72. Ǽr ðan ðe ðæs dæges lenge oferstíge ða niht, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Oferstigan *percellerent, superemineren*t, Hpt. Gl. 489, 27. Ða yldo mid þeáwum oferstígende *aetatem moribus transiens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4. Ða oferstígendan lufe *the surpassing love*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 22. [*Goth.* ufar-steigan: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-stīgan *transcendere, transire, exsuperare: Icel.* yfir-stiginn *overcome.*]

ofer-stige, es; *m. Astonishment, extasy:*—Hē cwæþ tō him sylfum: 'Nū ic wæs of ðam rihtan wege mīnes ingeþances, ac betere hit biþ ðæt ic eft fare ūt of ðysum porte, ðý læs ðe ic tō swīðe dwelige . . . gewislīce ic hēr ongyten hæbbe ðæt mē hæfþ gelǽht fæste mīnes mōdes oferstige, ðæt ic nāt nā forgeare hū ic hit ðus macige,' Homl. Skt. i. 23, 551–556. v. ofer-stigenness.

oferstígend-lic; *adj. Superlative:*—Sume synd *superlativa*, ðæt is oferstígendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 63.

ofer-stigenness, e; *f. A passing over:*—Geleórednysse ł oferstigenysse *extasseos, transgressionis*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 9. v. ofer-stige.

ofer-swimman *to cross by swimming:*—Oferswam ða sioleþa bigong sunu Ecgþeówes, Beo. Th. 4723; B. 2367. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-swimman *tranare.*]

ofer-swīðan; *p.* -swīðde, *but also* -swāð *To prove stronger than* or *superior to another, to overcome, overpower, conquer, surpass:*—Oberswīðo *vinco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 69. Ic oferswīðe *vinco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 17. Ic nardes stenc oferswīðe mid mīnre swētnesse, Exon. Th. 423, 29; Rä. 41, 29. Ðū ðe ūre wiðerwinnan oferswīdst, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 233. Ðū oferswīdest deáþ, Blickl. Homl. 141, 13. Hē on his mægenes weorþunga oferswīð ealra ōðerra Godes martira wuldor, 167, 25. Gyf strengra hine oferswýð (-swīð, MSS. B. C.) *si fortior vicerit eum*, Lk. Skt. MS. A. 11, 22. Oferswýðeþ, Beo. Th. 564; B. 279. Ðū oferswīddest ðone deófol, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 436: Blickl. Homl. 157, 4. Hē ðone ealdan gedwolan oforswīðde, 7, 13. Gaius Julius se cāsere Brettas oferswīdde, Chr. Erl. 4, 24: Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 22. Hē þurh Godes mihte ðone cwelmbéran drenc oferswīdde, Homl. Th. i. 72, 12. Heó þurh martyrdōm ðisne middaneard oferswād, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 4. Hē ðone feónd oferswād, Shrn. 13, 30. Ða ðe mid sygefæstum deáþe middangeard oferswīddon, Homl. Th. i. 84, 31. Oferswīð ðās cristenan þurh tearte wīta, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 137. Ðonne hē ðone āwyrgdan gāst oferswīde, Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Deófol oferswīdan, 29, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 2354; El. 1178. Mid swinglan oferswīdan, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1: 1, 25; S. 487, 1. Mid gedwylde lāre oferswīdan, Homl. Th. i. 44, 26. Ðæt geþyld oferswīdende *patientia victrix*, Prud. 25 a. Hī habbaþ deófol oferswīded, Blickl. Homl. 35, 4. Oferswīdod, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 8: 4, 57. Is betre ðæt hié weorðen gebundene and oferswīðde, Past. 30; Swt. 204, 4; Blickl. Homl. 145, 13. Wit sýn oferswīdede, 181, 30. Oferswīddum leahtrum *devictis vitiis*, Prud. 28 b. v. un-oferswīdende.

ofer-swīðe; *adv. Over-much, too much:*—Sý hē snotor and nā oferswīðe ne þreáge, R. Ben. 121, 3. Ða heáfodmen lufedon swīðe and oferswīðe gītsunge on golde and on seolfre, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 5. [Ouermuchel and ouerswuðe ivonded, A. R. 178, 9.]

ofer-swīdestre, an; *f. A conqueror;* victrix, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 68.

ofer-swīdness, e; *f. Oppression, distress:*—Oferswīdnisse *pressura*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25: Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 33.

ofer-swīdrian *to prevail, conquer:*—Ic oforswīdrode ongēn hine *praevalui adversum eum*, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. Wē oferswīdredon (-swīddon MS. F.) on ðysum ealhum þurh ðone ðe ūs lufode '*in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us*' (Rom. 8, 37), R. Ben. 27, 12.

ofer-swīðung, e; *f. Oppression, distress;* pressura, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 21, 33: p. 7, 17.

ofer-swōgan *to cover thickly:*—Mid þýstro genīpum ðæs muntes cnoll eall oferswōgen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. v. ā-swōgan, ge-swōgen.

ofer-tæl, es; *n. An odd number:*—Ðæra pipercorna sý ofertæl, ðæt ys ðý forman dæge ān and þrittig, and ðý ōðrum dæge seofontýne, and ðý þriddan dæge þreótýne, Lchdm. i. 288, 8.

ofer-teldan *to cover with an awning:*—Segle ofertolden, Cd. Th. 182, 26; Exod. 81. [Al þe cure ouertild, Jul. 9, 8.]

ofer-teón. I. *to draw one thing over another, to cover by drawing one thing over another:*—Ðonne ic oferteó heofenan mid wolcnum *cum obduxero nubibus coelum*, Gen. 9, 14: Homl. Th. i. 22, 11. Woruld miste oferteáh, þýstrum biþeahte, Exon. Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Hē nǽfre eft nolde ealne middaneard mid ūnum flōde oferteón, Scrd. 21, 21. Ðonne se fulla mōna wyrð ofertogen mid þýstrum, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29: Met. 9, 16. II. *to bring to an end, finish:*—Ofertogen *finitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 4.

ofer-þearf, e; *f. Extreme need:*—Gif ðæs oferþearf sīe ǽr mete, ðæt hē spīwan mǽge, Lchdm. ii. 226, 9: Wulfst. 134, 21. Āgan ða yldran ðæs oferþearfe, ðæt hī heora gingran Gode gestrýnan, 38, 23. For oferþearfe ilda cynnes, Elen. Kmbl. 1039; El. 521. Ða unþeáwas habbaþ oferþearfe hreówsunga, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 27.

ofer-þearfa, an; *m. One in extreme need:*—Is seó bōt gelong æt ðē ānum oferþearfum *on thee alone depends the remedy for those in dire need*, Exon. Th. 10, 17; Cri. 153.

ofer-þecgan *to cover:*—Blōdig wolcen oforþeceþ ealne ðysne heofon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 33: 93, 2. Eall eorþe biþ mid þeóstrum oferþeaht, 93, 6. Mid forste oferþeaht *covered with ice*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 143. Þicce *vel* oferþeaht *condensa*, i. *spissa, secreta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 65. Hē onwreáh ða eorþan ðe ǽr wæs oferþeaht mid feóndum *revelabit condensa*, Ps. 28, 7. Mid þeóstrum oferþeht, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 17. Scip mid ýðum oferþeht, 378, 15: Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 18: Exon. Th. 353, 10; Reim. 10. [*Ger.* über-decken.]

ofer-þeón; *p.* -þāh, -þeáh; *pl.* -þugon, -þungon; *pp.* -þogen, -þungen *To thrive beyond others, to excel, surpass:*—Ic oferþeó *excello*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 28. Oft on lǽwedum hāde mid gōdum weorcum man oferþīhþ ðone munuchād, Past. 52, 10; Swt. 411, 36. Oferþýhþ, R. Ben. 12, 16. Hē oferþeáh biscopes, Shrn. 17, 11. Būtan hwylc ōðerne mid gecearnunge oferþeó, R. Ben. 12, 21. Bonan mǽndon ðæt hý monnes bearn oferþunge, Exon. Th. 128, 10; Gū. 402. Oferþuge *praestaret, superaret, superexcelleret*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 1. Oferþeón *praestare, antecellere*, 417, 62: *melior esse*, 418, 67. Ic hæbbe ðē oferþogen, Homl. Th. i. 448, 34: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 209. Seó hæfþ ealle ōðru wīf oferþungen mid clǽnnesse, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 21: 33, 4; Fox 132, 7: Met. 20, 194: Past. 32, 2; Swt. 213, 11. Hē wēnþ ðæt hē hæbbe hié oferþungne on his līfes gecearnunge *transcendisse se vitae meritis credit*, 17, 3; Swt. 111, 15. [*Goth.* ufar-þeihan.]

ofer-þrymm, es; *m. Exceeding power:*—Ǽr ðon se wlonca dæg bodige þurh býman brynehātne lēg egsan oferþrym *ere that august day* (*doom's day*) *announce by the trumpet fire burning-hot, over-powering terror*, Exon. Th. 448, 10; Dōm. 52.

ofer-þungen. v. ofer-þeón.

ofer-togenness, e; *f. The condition of being covered:*—Wiđ eágena ofertogennysse *ad albuginem oculorum*, Lchdm. i. 176, 16. v. ofer-teón.

ofer-trahtnian *to comment upon, expound:*—Langsum hit biþ ðæt wē ealne ðisne lofsang ofertrahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 202, 28.

ofer-tredan *to trample upon, tread under foot:*—Se geleáfa ofertret ðæt deófolgyld *fides conculcat idolatriam*, Prud. 9 a. Seó gýtsung manega ofertret *avaritia multos sternit*, 58 a. Seó rūmgyfolnes ða gýtsunge mid cneówum and mid fōtum ofertræd *largitas avaritiam genibus et calcibus perfodit*, 68 a. [Þe Laferrd oferrcomm ȝ oferrtradd te deofell, Orm. 12493.]

ofer-trūwa, an; *m. Over-confidence:*—For ðam ofertrūwan on ðam friþe *from over-confidence in the truce*, L. Ath. v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 5.

ofer-trūwod *possessed by over-confidence, over-confident:*—Ðæm lāreówe is swīðe smeálīce tō undersēceanne be ðǽm weorcum ðara ofertrūwudena *subtiliter ab arguente discutienda sunt opera protervorum*, Past. 32, 1; Swt. 208, 13.

ofer-wacian *to keep watch over, act as a guard:*—Julianus wýcode wiđ ða eá Eufraten, and him oferwacedon syfanfealde weardes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 271.

ofer-wadan *to cross by wading:*—Dā gebeótode Cirus ðæt hē his þegn on hire swā gewrecan wolde ðæt hié mehte wīfmon be hiere cneówe oferwadan *rex iratus ulcisci in amnem statuit, contestans eum feminis vix genua tingentibus permeabilem relinquendum*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-watan *pertransire.*]

ofer-wealdend, es; *m. One who rules over others, ruler, governor:*—Ealles oferwealdend, Elen. Kmbl. 2469; El. 1236.

ofer-weaxan *to cover by growing, over-grow:*—Hǽlend wæs sprecende tō Abrahame and wæs cwedende ðæt his sǽd oferweóxe ealle ðās woruld, Blickl. Homl. 159, 26. Mid wuda oferwexen, 207, 27: Homl. Th. i. 508, 23.

ofer-weder, es; *n. Storm, tempest:*—Heora scipu sume þurh oferweder wurdon tōbrocene, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 22.

ofer-wenian *to become insolent:*—Oberwenide *insolesceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 34. Oberwaenidae, Ep. Gl. 12 d, 20.

ofer-weorc, es; *n. A superstructure, a tomb:*—Oferwurces *sarcophagi, tumba*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 51. [Oferr þatt arrke wuss An oferwerrc wel timmbredd (*the mercy-seat*), Orm. 1035.] v. ofer-geweorc.

ofer-weorpan. I. *to overthrow, throw down*:—Nim eorþan, oferweorp mid ðīnre swīðran handa under ðīnum swīðran fēt, Lchdm. i. 384, 19. Gif hē hié oferweorpe, mid x scill. gebēte, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 15. Ðý gewunelīcan þeáwe horse æfter wērinysse hit (*the horse*) ongan walwian and on gehwēdere sīdan hit oferweorpan *consueto equorum more, quasi post lassitudinem in diversum latus vicissim sese volvere coepit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Mid ðý storme onwend and oferworpen *tempestate convulsa*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 11. II. *to throw (water, etc.) upon, to sprinkle*:—Oferwurpe ðū mid ðý wætere ealle burgwaran, Exon. Th. 467, 3; Hö. 133. Se ðe mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn, Menol. Fox 315; Men. 159. III. *intrans. To fall down*:—Oferwearp ðā wērigmōd, wīgena strengest, ðæt hē on fylle wearð, Beo. Th. 3090; B. 1543. [Uorte holden þet schip, þet uðen ne stormes hit ne ouerworpen, A. R. 142, 11. He oferrwarp þe3re bordess, Orm. 15567 note.]

ofer-wīgan *to overcome in fight, conquer*:—Yldo oferwīgeþ wulf, heó oferbīdeþ stānas, Salm. Kmbl. 598; Sal. 299.

ofer-willan. I. *to boil so that a liquid is reduced in quantity*:—Oferwylle ðý ðone þriddan dǽle, Lchdm. ii. 216, 3, 4: 228, 18: 238, 10. II. *to overboil, boil too much*:—Nim ðæt wæter ðe pyosan wǽran on gesodene oferwilleda, 286, 29.

ofer-winnan *to overcome, conquer, vanquish, subdue*:—Se ðe his mōd gewylt is betera ðonne se ðe burh oferwinþ, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 10. Oferwinnaþ *debellant*, Blickl. Gl. Gif ūre fýnd ūs oferwinnaþ *expugnatis nobis*, Ex. 1, 10. Hē Soroastrem oferwann and ofslōh *Zoroastrem pugna oppressum interfecit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 11. Oferwan, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 17. Iudith seó wuduwe ðe oferwann Holofernem, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 15, 44. Hī oferwunnon mē *expugnaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 128, 1. Oferwin onwinnende *expugna inpugnantes*, Blickl. Gl. Hē ðus cwæð ðæt hē ða lotwrenceas oferwunne, Past. 30, 2; Swt. 205, 17. Gif ðū wille ǽnige buruh oferwinnan (*expugnare*), Deut. 20, 10: Jos. 10, 4. Ðæt hī mihton heora fýnd oferwinnan, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 28. Seó ylce þeód wæs oferwunnen fram Eald-Seaxum, 5, 11; S. 626, 10. On ðǽm xxv. wintrum ðe hē winnende wæs hē nā oferwunnen ne wearð, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 6. Se mon hafaþ weán oferwunnen, Exon. Th. 475, 5; Bo. 43. Synd ða fýnd oferwunnene, Gen. 14, 20. Oferwunnenum feóndum *devictis hostibus*, Prud. 4 a. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-winnan *expugnare, superare, devincere: Icel.* yfir-vinna.]

ofer-wintran *to winter, pass the winter*:—Nān eówer nele oferwintran (*hiemare*) būton mīnum (*the shoemaker*) crǽfte, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. [*Ger.* über-wintern.]

ofer-wist, e; *f. Excess in eating*:—Sint tō manianne ða ofergīfran ðeáh hié ne mǽgen ðone unþeáw forlǽtan ðære gīfernesse and ðære oferwiste ðæt hē hīūru hine selfne ne þurhstinge mid ðý sweorde unryhthǽmedes, ac ongiete hū micel oferspréc cymeþ of ðære oferwiste *admonendi sunt gulae dediti, ne in eo, quod escarum delectationi incubant, luxuriae se mucrone transfigant, et quanta sibi per esum loquacitas insidietur, aspiciant*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 6–10. Hī lufiaþ oferwiste and īdele blīse, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24.

ofer-wistlīc glosses *supersubstantialis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 11.

ofer-wlenced *possessed of superabundant means, very opulent*:—Hié andwyrdon ðæt hit gemālīc wǽre ðæt swā oferwlenced cyning sceolde winnan on swā earm folc swā hié wǽron *responderunt, stolide opulentissimum regem adversus inopes sumsisse bellum*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 12.

ofer-wlenco (o); *f. Ostentation, superabundant means*:—Ða ðe hyra līfes þurh lust brūcan īdelum ǽhtum and oferwlencum, gierelum gielplīcum, Exon. Th. 127, 21; Gū. 389. v. preceding word.

ofēr-wrecan *to overwhelm*:—Oberurecan *obruere*, Wülck. Gl. 35, 14.

ofer-wreón; *p.* -wráh, -wreáh, *pl.* -wrigon, -wrugon; *pp.* -wrigen, -wrogen *To cover, cover over, veil, hide, conceal, overspread*:—Ic oferwreó *nubo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 19: *cooperio*, 30; Som. 34, 43. Ðū ðe oferwrīhst mid wæterum ða uferan hire *qui tegis aquis superiora ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. Geswinc welera heora oferwrīhþ (-wrīð, Ps. Surt.: -wrȳhþ, Ps. Spl.) hī *labor labiorum ipsorum operiet eos*, 139, 10. Oferwrīhþ (-wrīð, Ps. Surt.: -wrȳcþ, Ps. Spl.) *operit*, 146, 8. Oferwrīhþ *operit*, Kent. Gl. 323. Seó sōðe lufu Godes and manna oferwrȳhþ ða mengo synna *charity covereth a multitude of sins*, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 39, 37. Mycel mægen ðone heofon oforþecþ and oforwrȳhþ, Blickl. Homl. 93, 3. God ǽlce stōwe gefylþ and ufan oforwrȳhþ, 19, 27. Seó sunne scīnþ geond ealle eorþan gelīce, and ealre eorþan brādnysse endemes oferwrȳhþ, Lchdm. iii. 236, 13. Unrehtwīsnesse mīne ic ne oferwrāh (-wreáh, Ps. Spl. C. T.), Ps. Surt. 31, 5. Ðū oferwrige *operuisti*, 84, 3. Oferwrāh (-wreáh, Ps. Spl.) *operuit*, 43, 17: 68, 8. Seó sǽ ealle his crætu and riddan mid ýðan oferwreáh, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 28. Þicce genip oferwrēh ðone munt, Ex. 19, 16. Oferwreogan (*contexerunt*) mē þȳstru, Ps. Lamb. 54, 6. Ne ne beóþ gecyrred oferwreón (tō oferwreónne, Ps. Lamb.: oferwreán, Ps. Surt.) eorþan *neque convertentur operire terram*, Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Sume ūgunnon oferwreón (*velare*) his ansȳne, Mk. Skt. 14, 65. Nacode wē sceolan oferwreón, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 25. Næs Salomon oferwrigen (*coopertus*) swā swā ūn of dyson, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 29. Ðæt dysig ðæt hit ēr mid oferwrigen wæs, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 6. Sȳn oferwrigene *operiantur*, Ps. Lamb. 70, 13. Synna beóþ oferwrigenne for dēdbōte, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 22. Ðēr stōd ūn æmtig cȳf oferwrogen, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 34. Se ðe wæs hwīlon gescrīd mid golde, hē læg ðā oferwrogen mid moldan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 3. Hwītum gegyrlan oferwrohne (-wrogenne, MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 16, 5. Mid hwam beó wē oferwrogene? Mt. Kmbl. 6, 31. Oferwrogne *contecta*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 48.

ofer-wrīgels, es; *n. A covering*:—Ofyrwrīgyls *opertorium*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 28. Oferwrīgelsum *operculis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 55.

ofer-writ *a writing upon a subject, a letter*:—In oferwurit his *in epistola sua*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 20.

ofer-wundenness, e; *f. Experiment, proof*:—Oferwundennyssum *experimentis*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 38.

ofer-wyrcan *to cover by working, to work a covering over something, to overlay*:—Hē hit him eft hām bebeád on ūnum brede āwriten and siððan hit āwriten wæs hē hit oferworhte mid weaxe *qui omnia civibus suis per tabellas scriptas, et post cera superlitas, enunciabat*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 14. Nǽfre nǽnig man ða lǽstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, ne mid golde, ne mid seolfre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 35. Hūs (*the temple*) oferworht mid golde and mid hwītan seolfre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 35: Blickl. Homl. 125, 25. Hē wæs bebyrged and oferworht syððan (*a tomb was erected*), Homl. Skt. i. 21, 19.

ofer-ýð, e; *f. An excessive wave, wave of a tempestuous sea*:—Nā selleþ on ēcnysse oferýðe rihtwīse *non dabit in aeternum fluctuationem justo*, Ps. Spl. 54, 25.

ofesc, e; *f. A border* (?):—Ðis syndon ðæs landes gemēru . . . Ærest of Seferne be hīgna gemēre . . . and swā be ðære alra ofesce (*along the border of elders?*) on ða neówan dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 11. v. owisc.

ōfest. v. ōfost.

ofet, es; *n. Fruit, pulse*:—Obet *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 20. Ofet *fraga* (cf. streówberge *fraga*, 59), 36, 9: 150, 28. Ofet, wæstm *fruges, frumenta*, 151, 31. Ofet *legumen*, i. 38, 54. Ðis ofet *the fruit of the tree of knowledge*, Cd. Th. 46, 12; Gen. 655. Ofæt, 33, 11; Gen. 518. Ofett, Exon. Th. 202, 29; Ph. 77. Ofetes wōs *ydromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 43. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 34; Gen. 719. Ofætes, 30, 4; Gen. 461. Bergena oððe ofeta *bacciniorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 29. Ofætum t wurtum *leguminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 71: *holusculis, leguminibus*, 494, 47. [*Ayenb.* þet ovet of þine wombe: *O. H. Ger.* obaz, obez *pomum, grosa: Ger.* obst.]

of-faran *to come up with those who are pursued, to overtake, to get near enough to attack, to reach and attack*:—Ðā Philippus wæs cirrende ðā offōr hiene ōðere Sciððie Triballe wǽron hātene *revertenti Philippo Triballi bello obviunt*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 1. Ðā cōmon Tarentīne tō heora āgnum scipum, and ðā ōðre hindan offōran, and hié ealle him tō gewildum gedydan būton v *Tarentini Romanam classem praetereuntem hostiliter invaserunt, quinque tantum navibus per fugam elapsis*, 4, 1; Swt. 154, 6. Ðā offōron ðone here hindan æt Buttingtūne and hine ðǽr besēton *they pursued and came up with the Danes at Buttington, and there besieged them*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 22. Hié offōron ðone here hindan, ðā hē hāmweard wæs, and him ðā wið gefuhton, 911; Erl. 100, 26. Ðā ne mehte seó fird hié nā hindan offaran, ǽr hié wǽron inne on ðan geweorce, 894; Erl. 93, 7. Se cyng ofslōh heora swā feala swā hē offaran mihte, 1016; Erl. 157, 8. Ic tō fare *adeo*, ic eom offaren *adeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 1. v. of-fēran, -fylgan, -irnan, -rīdan.

of-feallan *to fall upon, kill by falling, destroy*:—Hit hreás underbæc and forneán offeóll ða ðe hit ǽr forcurfan *the tree fell backwards, and by its fall very nearly killed those who before were cutting it down*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 2. Sigferþ cyning hine offeóll and his līc ligþ æt Wimburnan *King Sigferth laid violent hands on himself, and his body lies buried at Wimborne*, Chr. 962; Erl. 120, 4. Hē geslōg xxv dracena and hine ðā [of] deáþ offeóll *he slew 25 dragons and then death fell upon him*, Salm. Kmbl. 430; Sal. 216. Seó mōdinys wyle offeallan ða ēadmōdnysse *superbia inruere vult super humilitatem*, Prud. 32 b. Æfter his fielle wearþ ðara cāsera mǽgþ offeallen *caesarum familia consumta est*, Ors. 6, 6; Swt. 262, 6. v. of-fillan.

of-fellan. v. of-fillan.

of-fēran *to overtake* (*an enemy*):—Pharao tengde æfter mid eallum his here and offērde hī æt ðære Reádan Sǽ *Pharaoh pressed after with all his host, and overtook the Israelites at the Red Sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 16: Chr. 948; Erl. 118, 19. Se cyng fērde him (*the Danes*) æt hindan, and offērde hī innan Eást-Seaxan, and ðǽr tōgædere heardlīce fēngon, 1016; Erl. 158, 1. v. of-faran.

of-ferian *to bear off*:—Hē fræt fīftȳne men, and ōðer swylc ūt offerede lāðlīcu lāc, Beo. Th. 3171; B. 1583.

of-fillan *to kill by felling, to kill by causing to fall, to destroy*:—Gif mon ōðerne æt gemēnum weorce offelle (-fealle, MSS. B. H.), L. Alf. pol. 13; Th. i. 70, 9. Hī woldon heó sylfe offyllan oððe ādrencan *ruina perituri aut fluctibus absorbendi*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 33. Ðā hēt se dēma ðæt wīf weorpan on seáþ and ðǽr mid stānum offellan, Shrn. 89, 29. Cf. of-feallan.

offrian; *p.* ode, ede *To offer, bring a sacrifice* or *gift in honour of another*:—Ic offrige onsægednysse *immolavi hostiam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 10.

Onsegdnisse ic offriu ðē *holocausta offeram tibi*, Ps. Surt. 65, 15. Ðū offrast ūn celf, Ex. 29, 10, 18, 20. Offrede *litarat, sacrificabat*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 13. Hiō offrede hiore ansegednesse *immolavit victimas suas*, Kent. Gl. 285. Hē offrude lāc Gode his fæder *mactatis victimis Deo patris sui*, Gen. 46, 1. Offrode, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 34. [Hē offrede hit (*the body of St. Florentine*) Crist and sċe Peter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 21.] Hī offrodon (*immolaverunt*) twelf cealfas, Ex. 24, 5. Mesiane noldon ðæt Lacedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. Ðē ofreden (*offerent*) cyningas gefe, Ps. Surt. 67, 30. Lǣtaþ ūs faran and offrian (*sacrificemus*) ūrum Gode, Ex. 5, 17. Tō offrienne *litaturus*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 25. [*O. Frs.* offria: *O. L. Ger.* offrōn: *Icel.* offra: *O. H. Ger.* opfarōn: *from Lat.* offerre.] v. ge-offrian.

offrung, ofrung, e; *f.* I. *the offering of a sacrifice* or *gift*:—Hit was gewunelīc on ealdum dagum, ðæt man Gode ðyllīce lāc offrode on cucan orfe; ac seó offrung is nū unālȳfedlīc, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 35. II. *an offering, sacrifice*:—Ic āxige hwæt seó offrung (*victima*) sig . . . God foresceáwaþ ða offrunge, Gen. 22, 7–8. Hwæðer is māre, ðe offrung (ofrung, MS. A.), ðe ðæt weofud ðe gehālgaþ ða offrunge (ofrunge, MS. A.)? Mt. Kmbl. 23, 19. Melu oððe offrung *ador*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 32. Offrung *sacrificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 49. Ofrung *oblatio*, 28, 43. Wylt ðū ūs syllan offrunge *hostias quoque et holocausta da nobis*, Ex. 10, 25. Ofrunga *libamina, sacrificia*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 72. Offrunga *holocausta*, 509, 61: *holocaustomata*, 521, 71. [*O. L. Ger.* offrenga: *O. H. Ger.* opfarunga.]

offrung-disc, es; *m. A paten* [? v. hūsel-disc]:—Ānnæ offringdisc intō Nunnamynstær (*she gives*) *one paten to the Nuns' monastery*, Chart. Th. 553, 17.

offrung-hlāf, es; *m. Sacrificial bread, the shew-bread*:—Hē æt ða offringhlāfas *panes propositionis comedit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 4.

offrung-sang, es; *m. A hymn sung when an offering is made*:—Nū sceole wē healdan ūrne palm, ōþ ðæt se sangere onginne ðone offringsang, and geoffrian ðonne Gode ðone palm, Homl. Th. i. 218, 9.

of-fylgan, -fyligan *to come up with, overtake by pursuit*; assequi, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 3.

of-fyllan. v. of-fillan.

of-gān. I. *to demand what is due, seek satisfaction for, require, exact*:—Ic ofgā his blōdes gyte æt ðīnum handum *I will require the shedding of his blood at thy hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 24. God ofgēþ his feoh æt eów, 554. 19. Ic wille ofgān æt ðē his blōd, i. 6, 27. Ic wille ofgān ða scēp æt eówrum handum, 242, 11. Ic wolde mīn āgen ofgān mid ðam gafole, ii. 554, 9. Ofgān *exigere*, Wülck. Gl. 257, 29. II. *to require what is not due, to exact with violence, extort*:—Ic wille mid tintregum æt ðē ofgān ðises þinges insiht *I will extort from thee with torments an account of this thing*, Homl. Th. i. 590, 22. Mid ðām tintregum hē wolde his ǣhta æt him ofgān, ii. 180, 18. III. *to require what is not one's due but is granted as a favour or for a fair equivalent, to obtain, hold by allowance of another*:—His brōðer wearþ his yrfenuma swā swā hē hit æt ðam cynge ofeode *his brother was his heir, according to the concession he had obtained of the king*, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 8. Gif ōðres mynstres ār on ōðres mynstres rȳmette lēge ðæt ðes mynstres ealdor ðe tō ðam rȳmette fēnge ofeode ðēs ōðres mynstres āre mid swilcum þingum swylce ðam hīrēde ðæt ða āre āhte gecwēme wǣre *if one monastery's property lay in the space allotted to another, that the chief of the monastery that accepted the space should hold the other monastery's property on such conditions as should be agreeable to the society that owned that property*, Chart. Th. 231, 10–18. Hē beād ælcon his þegna ðe ēnig land on ðan lande hafde ðæt hī hit ofeodon be ðes biscopes gemēdon oððe hit āgēfon *that they should hold it in accordance with the bishop's pleasure, or give it up*, 295, 11. [Ich wille ðæt hit cume in ongeán, ōðer ðæt man hit ofgō on hise gemōd, 387, 22.] Eádmund æþeling bæd ðone hīrēd ðæt hē mōste ofgān (*have, hold*) ðæt land . . . Ða cwæþ se cing ðæt hē nolde ðæt land mid ealle ūt āseald wǣre, ac ðæt ðæt land eft intō ðære hālgan stōwe āgifen wǣre, 300, 13–33. Ofgān tō rihtan gafole *to hold at a fair rent*, 355, 23: 478, 21. Ofgān land wið gersumen, 587, 7. God wile ðæt wē mid gemāglīcum bēnum his mildheortnesse ofgān *God wishes us to seek for his mercy by importunate prayers*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 5. Wē sceolon mid hālgum mægnum ðone eard ofgān ðe wē þurh leahtras forluron *with holy virtues must we obtain the country, that we lost through vices*, i. 118, 33. [Ich hit wulle uorto ofgon (*gain*) þine heorte, A. R. 390, 13. To ofgon her lyflode, Piers P. 9, 106.] IV. *to start off, make a beginning of anything*:—Se ðe hine belecge ofgā his sprǣce mid forāðe *let him start his suit with a preliminary oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30: L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4: L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 14, 17: 30; Th. i. 394, 4. v. next word.

of-gangan. I. *to require*:—Ic ofgange *exigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 13. Eówer blōd ic ofgange (*requiram*) æt eallum wilddeórum and eác æt ðam men; of ðæs weres handa ic ofgange ðæs mannes līf, Gen. 9, 5. II. *to extort, exact what is not due*:—Ofgang ða mǣdmas *extort* (from St. Lawrence) *the treasures* (of the church, about which he would say nothing), Homl. i. 420, 26. III. *to acquire, obtain*:—Syle mē ðīnne wīneard . . . ic ðē (*Naboth*) ōðerne finde oððe mid feó ofgange *give me thy vineyard . . . I will find thee another or will acquire it by purchase*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 175. Ne sȳ nān man ðe ðyses landes ēniges dǣles brūke, būtan hē hit ofgange æt ðām hīwum mid rihtum landrihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 34. v. preceding word.

of-gangende *derivative*:—*Derivativum*, ðæt is ofgangende, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 58. Sume (*pronouns*) synd *derivativa*, ðæt synd ofgangende, 15; Som. 17, 33. Hwæt sī betwux ðām genitivum ðæra frumcennedra pronomina and ðæra ofgangendra, Som. 19, 41.

ofgangend-līc *derivative*:—*Derivativa*, ðæt is ofgangendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 4: 17; Som. 20, 35.

of-georn; *adj. Too eager, elated*:—Ofgeorn[um] *subnixis*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 45.

of-geótan. I. *to moisten by pouring, souse, soak*:—Ofgeót mid ealaþ *moisten the plants by pouring ale on them*, Lchdm. ii. 140, 15: iii. 28, 16. Ofgeót mid wætere, 48, 5. Ofgeót hȳ ūne niht mid wȳne ðanne on morgen nim ða leáf cnuca hȳ . . . and ofgeót hȳ mid ðan ylcan wīne ðe hȳ ār ofgotene wǣron *soak them a night with wine, then in the morning take the leaves, pound them . . . and soak them with the same wine that they were soaked with before*, 130, 30–132, 2. Sele wermōd on wearmum wætere ofgotenne, ii. 182, 6. II. *to put out a fire by pouring water on it*:—Hit biþ gelīc, ðæt man mid wætere ðone weallendan welm (līg, MS. D.) ofgeóte, ðæt hē leng ne mōt rīxian, swā man mid ælmessan synna ealle ālȳseþ, Wulfst. 257, 21. Hī woldon ðæt fȳr mid wætere ofgeótan, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 7.

of-gerād; *adj. Appropriate*:—Ðeáh ic hwīlum gecoplīce funde, ic nū wēpende ofgerādra worda misfō, Bt. 2; Fox 2, 9.

of-gesleán *to slay*:—Hī ðēr ofgeslōgan (ofslōgon, MS. E.) micel wæl, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 35. v. of-sleán.

of-gestīgness, e; *f. Descent*:—Ofgestīgnisse *descensionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 4.

of-gifan *to give up, leave, abandon*:—Obgibeht (=ofgifeþ) *destituit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 77. Hē Dena land ofgeaf *he left the Danes' land*, Beo. Th. 3813; B. 1904. Hē ðās woruld ofgeaf *he died*, Cd. Th. 72, 30; Gen. 1194. Hē ðone beám ofgeaf *he* (*Christ*) *left the cross* (*when he was taken to be buried*), Exon. Th. 45, 35; Cri. 729. Hī flet ofgeáfon *they gave up their halls* (*when they died*), 290, 7; Wand. 61. Mec deáðne ofgeáfun fæder and mōder, ne wæs mē feorh dāgēn in innan, 391, 7; Rä. 10, 1. Hī heora land ofgeáfan *patria profugi*, Ors. 1, 4; Swt. 32, 20. Ofgēfon, Cd. Th. 6, 8; Gen. 85. Ne ofgif ðū mē *ne elonges a me*, Ps. Th. 70, 11. Hē ða goldburg ofgifan (*leave*) wolde, Andr. Kmbl. 3309; An. 1657. Ofgefen *distitutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 58. Ofgifene, 25, 59: Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* aba-geban *destituere*: *O. Sax.* af-geban.]

of-habban *to keep from, hold back, restrain*:—Gif ðū ðæt (*letting the people go*) git dōn nelt and ðæt folc of hæfst (*retines*), Ex. 9, 2. [*Goth.* af-haban.] Cf. of-healdan.

of-hagian *to be inconvenient*:—Gif his scrifte ofhagie, sēce man tō ðam leódbiscope, Wulfst. 275, 5. Cf. on-hagian.

of-healdan *to withhold, keep back, retain*:—Hē lēt niman of hyre ealle ða betstan gærsuma ðe heó ofhealdan ne mihte *he had all the best valuables, that she could not keep back, taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Erl. 164, 23. Mī gauil hē hauiþ ofhealden *my rent he has withheld*, Chart. Th. 427, 30. [*Ayenb.* to ofhealde *to retain.*] v. of-habban.

of-hearmian; *v. impers. To cause grief*:—Ðā ofhearmode (ofearmode? v. of-earmian) Gode heora yrmða *God was grieved at their miseries*, Jud. 11, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* harmr *grief, sorrow*; harmar einum *it vexes one.*]

of-hende; *adj. Out of one's hand, taken away, lost to one*:—Gif him ēnig ðara of hende wyrþ *if any one of them is lost to him*, Met. 25, 34. [*Icel.* af-hendr.] v. on-hende.

of-hnītan *to kill by butting, to gore to death*:—Gif se oxa wer oððe wīf ofhnīt *if an ox gore a man or woman, that they die*, Ex. 21, 29: L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 27.

of-hreósan. I. *to overwhelm, cover, bury*; obruere:—Oft eorþstyrung fela burhga ofhreás, Homl. Th. i. 608, 26. Ðæt ne ða sleacgiendan hē (*sompnolentia*) ofhreóse (*obruat*), Hymn. Surt. 18, 15. Swylce hē sȳ mid moldhȳpan ofhroren, Homl. Th. i. 492, 33. Sume (*martyrs*) mid stānum ofhrorene, 542, 30. Mid sande ofhrorene *operti humo* Num. 16, 33. Ofhrorenne *obrutum*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 25. Ofrorene *obruti*, 506, 7: *obrutos*, 478, 77. II. *to fall down*:—Heofonas berstaþ, tungol of hreósaþ, Exon. Th. 58, 12; Cri. 934.

of-hreówan. I. *to cause grief* or *pity* (a) *impers. with dat. of pers. and gen. of the cause*:—Mē ofhrīwþ *me miseret*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24. Ðæs sceápes untrumnesse him ofhreáw (-hreów, MS. F.), R. Ben. 51, 20. Him of hreów ðæs mannes *he was sorry for man*, Homl. Th. i. 192, 16. (b) *with dat. of pers. and nom. of cause, or a clause introduced by* ðæt:—Ðā of hreów ðam munece ðæs hreóflian mægenleást *the powerlessness of the leper excited the pity of the monk*, 336, 11. Mē ofhreów ðæt hī nē cūðon ða godspellīcan lāre, 2, 22. II. *to feel pity*:—Se mæssepreóst ðæs mannes of hreów, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 216. Iohannes of hreów ðære mēder dreórignysse, Homl. Th. i. 66, 21.

of-hyngrod *very hungry*:—Eádige beóþ ða ðe sind of hingrode rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 204. Of hingrod æfter rihtwīsnysse, 550, 34–

85. [Gif þu ert ofhungred efter þe swete, A. R. 376, 18: *Laym.* of-fingred: *Piers P.* hfingred.]

of-irnan. I. *to overtake (by running)*:—Færþ hē (*the evening star*) æfter ðære sunnan, ðþ hē ofirnþ ða sunnan hindan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 2. Ðæs wītegan cnapa, Gyezi, ofarn Naaman, Homl. Th. i. 400, 17. [Þe abbed æfter Uortiger rād & sone gon oferne Uortigerne, Laym. 13149.] II. *to tire with running*:—Hē wæs swīðe ofurnen *he was very tired with running*, Jud. 4. 19.

of-lētan. I. *to give up, relinquish*:—Gif ðū ær ðonne hē worold ofiētest *if you die before him*, Beo. Th. 2371; B. 1183. Ðā se ellorgāst ofiēt līfdagas and ðās lēnan gesceaft, 3248; B. 1622. Līf ofiētan, Cd. Th. 65, 28; Gen. 1073. [*Goth.* af-lētan ahman *to give up the ghost.*] II. *to let off, cause (blood) to flow*:—Ðæt him (hine, Cott. MS.) mon ofiēte blōdes on ðam earme, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 23. [*Goth.* af-lētan *to let off, forgive, dismiss*: *Ger.* ab-lassen.]

ofiēte, -lāte, -lēte, an; *f.* I. *an oblation, offering*:—Ofiētan *oblationem*, Ps. Spl. C. 39, 9. Ofiātan *oblationes*, Ps. Surt. 50, 21. II. *a sacramental wafer*:—Eal ðæt tō hūsle gebirige, ðæt is, clēne ofiēte, clēne wīn, and clēne wæter, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 13. Behealde hē ðæt his ofiētan ne beón ealdbacene, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 26. Benedictus īsende āne ofelētan, and hēt mid ðære mæssian, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 26. III. *a wafer like the sacramental wafer*:—Man sceal niman .vii. lytle ofiētan swylce man mid ofraþ, Lchdm. iii. 42, 3. [Erest þat husel beð ouelete and win, O. E. Homl. ii. 97, 33. *Icel.* oblāta, oblāt *a sacramental wafer*: *O. H. Ger.* oblāta *oblatio*: *Ger.* oblate *wafer*. *From Mid. Lat.* oblāta.]

of-langod; *part. Seized with an excessive longing* or *desire*:—For ðære sibbe hē wearþ oflangod ungemetlice *he was seized with an immense longing on account of the love he bore his father and mother*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 1. Oflongad, Exon. Th. 443, 13; Kl. 29. [*Laym.*: *O. and N.* of-longed.]

ofiāte. v. ofiēte.

of-leogan *to lay down*:—Eom ic on lāme oflegd *infixus sum in limo*, Ps. Th. 68, 1. [*Goth.* af-lagjan *to lay down, put away.*]

of-leógan *to lie, be false*:—Ða ælþeódgan bearn mē oflugon *filii alieni mentiti sunt miki*, Ps. Th. 17, 43.

of-liegan *to oppress, to hurt by lying upon*:—Gif hwā on slǽpe his bearn ofliege ðæt hit deád wurðe *si quis in somno infantem suum oppresserit, et mortuus sit*, L. M. I. P. 41; Th. ii. 276, 10.

of-lician *to displease, be displeasing*:—Gode swýðe ofliciaþ heora ceorung, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 240. Swā hwæt swā him ofliciaþ ðeáh hit hālig sý hié hit lǽtaþ unālýfed *whatever they do not like, though it be holy, they profess that it is not permitted*, R. Ben. 9, 19. Ðā ofliciode mē þearle ðæt ic eft tō ðam lichaman sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 10. Gif hwam seó lār oflicige, 216, 23.

of-linnan *to cease, leave off*:—Ðæt wæter ofian and mā of heora mūþe hit ne eode *the water stopped, and it no longer came out of the mouth of the image*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 8. [*Goth.* af-linnan *discedere.*]

of-lysted, -lyst; *part. Possessed with a very strong desire, very desirous for* (with gen. of object):—Eubolus wearð swā myccelum ofiyst Basilies lāre, ðæt him ne lyste nānes metes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 42: Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 23. Ðā wæs ðes man swīðe oflyst ðæs Hǽlendes tōcymes, Homl. Th. i. 136, 6. Þeód wæs oflysted metes, Andr. Kmbl. 2226; An. 1114: 2454; An. 1228. Ðā wæs hē swýðe oflysted ðæt hē ðæs eádigan weres blōd āgute *he was possessed with a very strong desire to shed the holy man's blood*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 22. Ða ðe sind oflyste rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 204, 1: Exon. Th. 464, 3; Hö. 81. [Oflust æfter deores flǽsce, Laym. 30554.]

of-manian *to exact a fine* or *due*:—Ofmanige se bisceop ða bōte tō ðæs cynges handa, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19, note.

of-munan *to recall to mind, recollect*:—Ðonne hē hit eft ofman æfter lytlum fæce *cum post paululum hasc ipsa ad memoriam revocant*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 225, 19. Ne ofman hē nǽfre nānwuht forðæm nǽfre nāuht hē ne forgeat *he never recalls anything, for he never forgot anything*, Bt. 42; Fox 356, 30. Ic wāt wǽc ðæt ic hyt hæfde swā clēne forgeten ðæt ic hyt nǽfre eft ne ofmunde *I know too that I should have so clean forgotten it, that I should have never again recalled it*, Shrn. 198, 4.

of-myrðrian *to murder*:—Men hine ofmyrðrodon, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 7.

ofn. v. ofen.

of-neádian *to obtain by force, extort*:—Nū cýðde man mē ðet Æþelwold and ic sceoldon ofneádian ða bōc æt Leófrīce *I have been informed that Athelwold and I must have obtained the charter from Leofric by force*, Chart. Th. 295, 32. [*O. Frs.* of-nēda: cf. *Ger.* ab-nöthigen.]

ofnet *a closed vessel*:—Geseóþ ofnete *soothe in a closed vessel* (*vasculo clauso vel operto*), Lchdm. ii. 30, 24.

of-niman *to fail*:—Be ðam ðe him his sprǽc ofnimþ *de eo cui sermo deficit*, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. 3; Th. ii. 170, 6. [*Ger.* ab-nehmen *to decrease, wane.*]

ōfost, ōfest, ōfst, e; *f. Haste, speed*:—Ōfost is sēlost tō gecýðanne hwanon eówer cyme sý *the quicker you make known where you come from the better*, Beo. Th. 518; B. 256: 6007; B. 3007. Ōfest, Cd. Th. 196, 18; Exod. 293. Ōfst and hradung, R. Ben. 3, 11. Swā hwylc preóst swā wyrne (*refuses to baptize a man*) for ōfste his fōre *quicunque presbyter festinandi itineris sui causa denegat*, L. Ecg. C. 6; Th. ii. 138, 21. Se cnapa hit mid ōfste gegearcode *puer festinavit et comit illum*, Gen. 18, 7. Mid ōfste (oefeste, Lind.) *cum festinatione*, Mk. Skt. 6, 15: Lk. Skt. 1, 39: Jn. Skt. 11, 31. Wē secgaþ nū mid ōfste ðās endebirdnisse, for ðan ðe wē oft habbaþ ymbe ðis āwriten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3. 30. Ðeós worald is on ōfste *this world is hurrying on* (*to its end*), Wulfst. 156, 5: Cd. Th. 191, 32; Exod. 223. Beó ðū on ōfeste *hasten*, Beo. Th. 777; B. 386. On ōfoste, 5487; B. 2747. Þorh ōfst *per anticipationem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 77. Ōfestum *hastily*, Cd. Th. 140, 32; Gen. 2336. Ōfestum miclum, 177, 15; Gen. 2930. Ōfstum, 153, 8; Gen. 2535: 161, 29; Gen. 2672. [*Laym.* ovest.]

ōfostlīce; *adv. Hastily, speedily, in haste*:—Hē stōp ōfostlīce tōforan ðam biscope and feól tō his fōtum *festinus accedens ante pedes episcopi conruit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 36. Ongan ōfostlīce ðæt hof wyrcan, Cd. Th. 79, 24; Gen. 1316. Gewīt ðū ōfestlīce fēran, 172, 24; Gen. 2849. Mē ōfestlīce gehýr *velociter exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Ōfstlīce *cursim, velociter*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 48. Ēfstende wē sceolon etan ūre eásterlīcan blisse, and ōfstlīce wē sceolon Godes þebodu healdan, Anglia viii. 323, 36: Cd. Th. 150, 6; Gen. 2487. Ōfostlīcor, Exon. Th. 17, 18; Cri. 272. [*O. Sax.* ōbast-, ōfst-līko.]

of-rīdan *to overtake by riding, overtake*:—Ēfstaþ ardlīce and gē hig ofrīdaþ *persequimini cito, et comprehenditis eos*, Jos. 2, 5. Abram ēfste wið ðæs heres ōþ ðæt hē hig ofrād, Gen. 14, 14. Se cyng hēt rīdan æfter, and ne mehte hine mon ofrīdan, Chr. 901; Erl. 98, 1: 877; Erl. 78, 21. v. of-faran.

of-sacan *to deny a charge*:—Gif hwā ofsacan wille, dō ðæt mid eahta and feówertig fulborenra þegena, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. [I ne mai hit noȝt ofsake, P. L. S. 15, 60. Cf. *Icel.* af-saka *to exculpate.*]

of-scēacan *to shudder, shake with fear*:—Ofscōc *exhorruit*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 10.

of-sceamian *to put to shame*:—Gif ðū ðē ofsceamian (onsceamian, MS. Cott.) wilt ðīnes gedwolan, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 16. Hē wearþ ofsceamod, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 214. Se drȳ stōd eádmōd and ofsceamod *the sorcerer stood humble and ashamed*, Homl. ii. 416, 30. Hī gecyrdon him hām hearde ofsceamode, 518, 31. [*O. and N.* of-schomed: *R. Glouc.* of-ssamed.]

of-scēótan. I. *to wound* or *kill by shooting an arrow* or *by hurling a weapon*:—Wulfstān ðone forman man mid his francan ofsceát, Byrht. Th. 134, 1; By. 77. Hēþcyn his mǽg ofscēt blōdigan gāre, Beo. Th. 4870; B. 2439. Hē hiene ne meahte ofscēótan mid ðæm bismere *quem commovere in ipsa contumeliarum jaculatione non potuit*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 9. Hē mid gesēttrode flāne hine ofscēótan wolde, Homl. Th. i. 502, 18. Hē wearð ofscoten mid āre flāne *sagitta ictus interiit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 13. Ðēr wearð Leostenas mid āre flān ofscoten *ibi Leosthenes telo e muris jacto perfossus occiditur*, 3, 11; Swt. 144, 27. Mid fýrenum flānum ofscotene (ofsceotene, 7), Homl. Th. i. 506, 1. II. Ofscoten *elf-shot, diseased from an elf's shot*, Lchdm. ii. 156, 25: 290, 21. The disease consists in an over-distension of an animal's stomach from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it. See the Glossary and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary *elf-shot.* v. next word.

of-scotian *to shoot, wound* or *kill with an arrow, spear*, etc.:—Hē hēt hine mid strélum ofscotian, ðæt hē wæs ðara swā full swā igl bið byrsta, Shrn. 55, 8. Ne ofsleá hine nān man mid his handa ac sí hē mid stānum oftirfod oððe mid flānum ofscotod *manus non tanget eum, sed lapidibus opprimetur aut confodietur jaculis*, Ex. 19, 13. Mid flānum ofscotod and mid stānum oftorfod *sagittis, saxis contriti*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 14. v. preceding word.

of-sendan *to reach by sending, send for, summon*:—Ofsænd se cyng Godwine eorl *the king sent for earl Godwin*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 7. Ðā sende se cyng æfter ðām scypon ðe hē ofsendan mihte *the king sent after the ships that his summons could reach*, 1049; Erl. 172, 39. [Heo him radden ðat he ofsende magan, Laym. 15748. Þis kyng ys knyȝtes let ofsende, R. Glouc. 122, 21.] v. of-faran.

of-seón *to see, observe*:—Ðā ofseah hig Godes engel *cum invenisset eam angelus Domini*, Gen. 16, 7. Ðā ofseah hē ænne geongne man, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 545. Se hālga wer oferseah ealne middaneard, and ofseah lēdan ānes biscopes sāwle tō heofenum, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 30. Se apostol ofseah hwǽr sum ūþwita lēdde twegen gebrōðru, i. 60, 22. Ofsión, Met. 21, 38.

of-setenness, e; *f. Siege*:—Ofsetenesse *obsidione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 13. v. of-sittan.

of-settan *to beset, press hard, oppress*:—Hē hig ofsette and geswenct *he oppressed and afflicted them*; servierunt ei, Jud. 3, 8. Fearras fēttt ofsetton ł ymbsǽton (*obsederunt*) mē, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Feónd ūrne ofsete (*comprime*), Hymn. Surt. 11, 33. Mid untrumnesse oððe bysegum ofset, R. Ben. 58, 15: 59, 3. Mid weorces geswince ofsette, 63, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 8. Se ðe on wræcsīt gesihþ mid micelum gyltum

heom ofsett getīcnaþ *if a man dreams of being in exile, it betokens that he will be weighed down with great crimes*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 23. Swēte etan on manegum leahtrum biþ ofsett hit getīcnaþ *to dream of eating sweets betokens a man will be sunk in many faults*, 202, 25. Ofsettum *obsessis*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 5. v. next word.

of-sittan. I. *to sit upon, press down by sitting*:—Heó ofsæt ðone selegyst *she* (*Grendel's mother*) *pressed down the hall-guest* (*Beowulf, who had fallen*), Beo. Th. 3094; B. 1545. Nū sceal se ðe wile sittan æt Godes gereorde ðæt gæra ofsittan, ðæt is, ðæt hē sceal ða flǣsclīcan lustas gewyldan, Homl. Th. i. 188, 26. II. *to sit upon, oppress*:—Gif hē (*a king*) his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hē *tyrannus*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Som. 51, 47: Homl. Th. i. 242, 4. Swongornes hī ofsit, and hī mid slǣwþe ofercymþ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 33. Godes fȳnd ðe ða earman ofsittaþ, Jud. Thw. 156, 5. Ðū wilt cwehan ðæt ungemetfæstnes hī ofsitte, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 2. Ete ælþeódig folc ðīne tilinga and ðē mid bismore ofsittan *sis calumnian sustinens*, Deut. 28, 33. Ofseten mid ðǣm ðīstrum ðisses andweardan līfes *praesentis vitae tenebris pressus*, Past. 11, 1; 65, 7. Ic eom mid earmlīcre ofergiotolnesse ofseten, Shrn. 198, 21. Ðæt mōd sǣde ðæt hit wǣre ofseten (cf. ofþrycced, Fox 24, 14) mid ðæs lāðes sāre, Bt. 8, tit.; Fox x. 19. III. *to sit upon, occupy, take possession of* (with idea of force or wrong):—Ðæt sió oferflōwnes ðæra geþohta ne meahte ofsittan ðæs sacerdes heortan *quatenus sacerdotale cor nequaquam cogitationes fluxae possidēant*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 11. Eall ðæt seó sē his ofseten hæfþ *quantum maria premunt*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 12. IV. *to sit about, besiege*:—Fēaras mē ofsēton (*obsederunt*), Ps. Th. 21, 10, 14. V. *to repress, check, prevent motion*; cf. of-standan:—Ðus ðū scealt ða yfelan ofsetenan wēstan ūt ādōn *thus shalt thou remove the evil, repressed humours*, Lchdm. ii. 24, 7. v. preceding word.

of-sleán *to kill* or *wound by a blow, to kill, slay*:—Ic ofsleah wildeór *ego jugulo feras*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 19. Ic on morgenne ofsleá mānes wyrhtan *in matutino interficiebam omnes peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Gif man mannan ofslæhþ, L. Eth. 21; Th. i. 8, 3. Ofsleahþ, 6; Th. i. 4, 6. Ofslehþ, 7; Th. i. 4, 9. Gif hwā his cild ofslihþ tō deáþe, L. M. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 268, 1. Se gerēfa nyste hwæt hié wǣron, and hiene mon ofslōg, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 15. Hē (*the elephant*) ofslōg micel ðæs folces, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 12. Ofslōh, Cd. Th. 60, 18; Gen. 983. Ðū ofslōge (*percussisti*) ealle ða ðe mē wiðerwearde wǣron, Ps. Th. 3, 6. Hī willaþ mē ofsleán *interficient me*, Gen. 20, 11. Eall his weorod ofslegen wæs, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 33. Wurdon begen ofslægene ða aldormen, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 8. Fela þūsenda ofslægenra, 871; Erl. 74, 24. [*Goth.* af-slahan *to slay*.]

of-slegenness, e; *f. Killing, destruction*:—Sceáp ofslegennysse *oves occisionis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 25.

of-slītan *to wound by the bite* (of a snake, dog, etc.):—Ða ðe ofslitene wǣron (*the Israelites who were bitten by the serpents*), Num. 21, 9.

of-smorian *to choke, strangle, suffocate*:—Hiene ofsmorode his ealdormon *dolo comitis sui strangulatus*, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 9. Mid ðæm brēþe ofsmorod (*suffocatus*), 6, 32; Swt. 288, 2.

of-snīðan *to kill by cutting, to slaughter* (an animal):—Ðæt lamb ðe se ealda Israhel ofsnāð, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 28: Gen. 22, 13. Ða nāmon hig ān biccen and ofsnidon hit, 37, 31. Swilce se sunu wǣre geoffrod and se ramm ofsniden, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 27.

of-sprǣc, e; *f. An outspeaking, utterance*:—Gydde ī ofsprǣce *elogio, textu, locutione*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 65.

of-spring, es; *m. Offspring, progeny, posterity, descendants*:—Ofspring *styrps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 58; Som. 13, 36. Ofspringe *progenies*, 12; Som. 15, 53. Eall heora ofspring ðe him of com, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 11. Eall heora ofspringe boren and unboren, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 263, 29. Gif his sunu and sunu-sunu swā micel landes habban, siððan biþ se ofspringe (cf. hiora æftergengas, 24) gesīðcundes cynnes, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 11. Ic sette feóndrǣdene betweox ðīnum ofspringe and hire ofspringe, Gen. 3, 15. Ðīnum ofspringe (*semini tuo*) ic forgīfe ðis land, 12, 7: 13, 15. Ic dō ðīnne ofspring swā menigfealdne swā ðære eorþan dust, 13, 16. Hī gesworen habbaþ ge for hȳ sylfe ge for heora ofspryng (gingran, MS. B.), L. A. G. tit.; Th. i. 152, 17. Ðis sȳ gedōn for Sīferþ and for his ofspringe tō hyra sāwle þearfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 300, 15. [*Icel.* af-springr.]

of-spyrian *to find out by inquiry* or *search*:—Se ðe hit ofspyraþ, hē ūh ðæt meldfeoh, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 4. Cf. of-āxian.

ōfst. v. ōfost.

of-standan *to remain standing, keep* (*trans.* or *intrans.*) *in the same place* or *condition, stop in a place*:—Swā rade swā ðæt scrīn in biþ geboren, swā ofstint (oft stint, Thw.) se streám *aquae in una mole consistent*, Jos. 3, 13. Gif him ofstondeþ on innan ænigu wæta *if any cold humour stops in them*, Lchdm. ii. 194, 15. Sele him on hātum wætre gewleċedum ða wyrta drincan ðȳ læs ðæt pic ofstande mid ðȳ ōðre duste *give him the herbs to drink in hot water made lukewarm, lest the pitch be left sticking with the other dust*, 252, 4. Ðæt ofstandene þicce horh *the thick foulness that has refused to move*, 194, 21. Wīg ofstonden unde stormum *a wall unmoved amid storms*, Exon. Th. 476, 21; Ruin. 11. Ofstondene beóþ *sive* ofstonden feoh *integri restitutione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 34–35. [Cf. *O. Sax.* is (*of the temple*) afstandan ni skal stēn ōbar ōðrumu.]

of-steppan *to trample upon*:—Ofstæppaþ heora swuran swīðe mid fōtum. Ða dydon ða ealdormen swā, swā him dihte Josue, and ðæra cynega swuran forcūdlīce trēdon, Jos. 10, 24. v. of-tredan.

of-stician *to wound* or *kill by a thrust, to stab, pierce, transfix*:—Ofsticoþ *configet*, Kent. Gl. 844. Ic ofstikode hyne *jugulavi aprum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 17. Antonius hiene selfne ofsticade *Antonius sese ferro transverberavit*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 30. Se kāsere ālȳfde ðām cnihtum ðæt hī hyne (*St. Casianus*) ofslōgen mid heora writbredum, and hine ofsticodon mid hira writȳrenum, Shrn. 117, 29. Ða hēt hē ðone pāpan (*Alexander*) ofstician, 79, 8. Ofstikian bār *jugulare aprum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 13. Hē swealt ofsticod fram him sylfum, Chr. 2; Erl. 5, 19. [*Gær.* ab-stechen.] v. of-stingan.

ōfstig; *adj. Hasty, swift*:—Ōfstige *percita, velocissima*, Germ. 392, 73.

of-stingan *to wound* or *kill by a thrust, to stab, pierce*:—His ealdgefāna sum hiene ofstang *a Pausania occisus est*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 34. Hē hiene (*the elephant*) on ðone nafelan ofstang, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 11. Hē (*Pilate*) hiene selfne ofstong *sua se transverberans manu*, 6, 3; Swt. 258, 10: Shrn. 33, 5. Hē wolde ofstingan Eádwine, ac hē ofstang Lillan his þegn, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 29: 755; Erl. 48, 23. Ne ofstong Æfner hiene nō mid ðȳ speres orde ac mid hindewerdum ðam sceafte *Abner non eum recta, sed aversa hasta transforavit*, Past. 40, 6; Swt. 297, 10. Sunu gif hē (*an ox*) ofstinge (*gorē*), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 2. Hēt Fabianus ðæt hī man begen ofstunge, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 405. Ðæt ic ðē ne dyrre ofstingan *ne compellar confodere te in terram*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 16. Hēr Ædmund cyning wearð ofstungen, Chr. 948; Erl. 117, 8. v. of-stician.

ōfstlīce. v. ōfostlīce.

of-swelgan *to swallow up, devour*:—Deáþ forsieh ða æþelo, and ðone rīcan gelīce and ðone heánan ofswelgþ, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 33. Cf. for-swelgan.

of-swingan *to scourge to death*:—Sume hié ofslōgon sume ofswungon sume wið feó gesealdon *omnes bello utiles caesi, reliqui pretio venditi sunt*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 8.

oft; *adv. Oft, often*:—Oft (*saepe*) hē fylþ on fȳr, and gelōmlīce (*crebro*) on wæter, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 15. Oft (oftust, Lind. Rush.) *sepe*, Mk. Skt. 5, 4: *interdum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 38. Hū oft *quotiens*, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Swā oft swā ða ōðre hergas ūt fōron, ðonne fōron hié, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Hī beóþ ðæs ðe lator ðe hī oftor ymbþeahtiaþ, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 2. Hwīlum hē wæs on horse sittende, ac oftor on his fōtum gongende, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 12. Hē oftust on gebedum ǣwunode, 3, 12; S. 537, 22. Oftost, Met. 4, 28. [*Goth.* ufta: *O. Sax.* oft, ofto: *O. Frs.* ofta: *Icel.* oft, opt: *O. H. Ger.* oft, ofto.] v. for-oft.

of-talu, e; *f. The successful defence made against a claim*:—Seó sprǣc wearð ðam cynge cūð. Ða ða him seó talu cūð wæs, ða sende hē gewrit tō ðam arcebisceope, and beád him ðæt hē and hys þegenas hȳ on riht gesēmdon be ontale and be oftale *the suit became known to the king. When the claim was known to him, he sent a writ to the archbishop, and commanded him that he and his thanes should settle it rightfully according as the claim was to be allowed or rejected, according as the verdict was for or against the claim* (cf. *Icel.* beta kvið á einn, af einum *to give a verdict for, against a person*), Chart. Th. 302, 14–22.

of-teón; *pp.* -togen *and* -tigen. I. *to withdraw*:—Hē hine ofteáh ðære fōre *subtraxit se illi profectioni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23. II. *to take away what a person has, deprive a person of anything* (with dat. or acc. of person, gen. of thing, or dat. of person and acc. of thing):—Ic ofteó *derogo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 27. Gif mon him oftīhþ ðara þēnunga and ðæs anwealdes *detrahat si quis superbis vani tegmina cultus*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10. Oft ic sȳne ofteáh, ūblende beorna unrīm, Exon. Th. 270, 21; Jul. 468. Wē oftugon ðē londes wynna, 130, 15; Gū. 438. Būton seó *syncopa* ðone *i* (*of the gen. pl.*) ofteó, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 55. Nō Ælmihtig ealra wolde Adam and Eve ārna ofteón, Cd. Th. 58, 29; Gen. 953. Gif him gebyreþ ðæt him wyrþ ðara þēnunga oftohen (oftogen, Met. 25, 31), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 14. Ðē biþ seó bodung oftogen, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 30. Oftigen biþ him torhtre gesihþe *he shall be deprived of clear sight*, Exon. Th. 335, 29; Gn. Ex. 41. III. *to withhold, keep back, deny a person anything*:—Ic ðē ofteó mīnne fultum ... Ic ofteó mīne rēnscūras *I will withhold from thee my help ... I will withhold my rain-showers*, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 32–33. Gehelp ðū earmra manna mid ðam dǣle ðe ðū ðē sylfum ofthīst, i. 180, 12. For synnum ofthīhþ se Ælmihtiga Wealdend hwīlon mannum bigleofan, ii. 462, 21. Gif wē Godes lāre eów ofteóþ, 554, 18. Hond feorhsweng ne ofteáh *the hand refused not to strike a fatal stroke*, Beo. Th. 4972; B. 2489: 3045; B. 1520. Gē him ǣghwæs oftugon hrægles nacedum mōses meteleásum *ye withheld from them everything, raiment from the naked, food from the hungry*, Exon. Th. 92, 8; Cri. 1505. [And wē sē mīne cwyde oftē God him oftē heuenrīches *and whoso refuses to carry out my testament, may God refuse him the kingdom of heaven*, Chart. Th. 515, 30.]

Hē hēt hire ofteón ēstes and wǣtes, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 129: Blickl. Homl. 37, 28. Dæt dēm gōdum, ðe hit (*doctrine*) gehealdan willaþ, ne sȳ oftogen seó gāstlīce deópnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 4: i. 370, 8. Swelce snytro swylce ōðrum ieldran gewittum oftogen is *negatas senibus dignitates*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 29. [*Goth.* af-tiuhan: *O. H. Ger.* aba-ziohan *abstrahere.*]

of-þennan *to moisten*:—Gegnīd on wīn, ofþenne wel, Lchdm. ii. 90, 7. Ofþenne mid ecede, 184, 15. Obfæenit *madidum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 72. Ofdæned *madefactus*, 80, 48. Ofþænda and gesodena on ecede, Lchdm. ii. 180, 15. Mid hlīfes cruman ofþendum mid cealdwætre, 82, 7.

of-þeogan *to consume, destroy*:—Æþelinga bearn ecgum ofþegde *consumed by the sword*, Cd. Th. 120, 30; Gen. 2002.

of-þencan *to remember*:—Gif dū ofþence hwæthwugu ðæs ðe ðīn niehsta ðē wiðerweardes gedōn hæbbe *si recordatus fueris, quia frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 10.

of-þinen *too moist* (?):—Hig wǣron gemyndige ðæs tōweardan hungres ðȳ læs ða ofþinenan corn in brord gehwyrfden and hig forcurfon ða sǣd *they* (*the ants*) *were mindful of future hunger, and lest the grains that were too moist should sprout, they bit them*, Shrn. 41, 5. Cf. of-þænnan.

of-þistrian *to darken, obscure*:—Ða ðe ofþȳstrode synd *qui obscurati sunt*, Ps. Spl. 73, 21.

of-þringan *to throng, crowd, press upon*:—Ðeós menigu ðe ofþrincþ '*the multitude throng thee and press thee*' (A. V.), Homl. Th. ii. 394, 15. Dæt hī hine ne ofþrungon '*lest they should throng him*' (A. V.), Mk. Skt. 3, 9.

of-þriton, Jud. 4, 24. v. next word.

of-þryccan *to press, oppress, repress, cumber, occupy forcibly*:—Ic ofþricce *premo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 14. Hwī ofþrich hē ðæt land *quid terram occupat ficulnea*, Lk. Skt. 13, 7. Ofþrect *comprimit*, Kent. Gl. 654. Ofþrecþ *expremit*, 1120. Se draca mē þearle ofþryhþ, Homl. Th. i. 534, 25. Ymbhīdignyssa ofpriccaþ ðæt mōd, ii. 92, 15. Ofþrihte *compressit*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 21. Mīne sāwle feóndas mīne ofþryhtum (*occupaverunt*), Ps. Th. 58, 3. Ofþrihton, Blickl. Gl. Hig hine ofþriton (-þrihton?) *opprimebant eum*, Jud. 4, 24. Ofþriccetan mē grynu deáþes *praeoccupaverunt me laquei mortis*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 6. Feónd ūrne ofþrece (*comprime*), Hymn. Surt. 11, 33. Ofþrice *reprime*, 13, 7. Ofþreccan *comprimant*, 17, 32. Wē ofþriccan *praeoccupemus*, Ps. Spl. M. 94, 4. Ofþriccende *deprimentes*, 88, 41. Mid unrōtnessum ofþrycced, Ps. Th. 38, arg.: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 14. Biþ ofþreced *opprimitur*, Kent. Gl. 974. Beón ofþryht *deprimi*, Rtl. 66, 25. Ofþrihte *compressa*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 13.

of-þrycedness, e; *f. Distress, trouble*:—Biþ mycel ofþriccednys (*pressura*) ofer eorþan, Lk. Skt. 21, 23: Homl. Th. i. 608, 24. Fram ofþriccednysse (*a refuge*) *from trouble*, Blickl. Gl.

of-þrycness, e; *f. Oppression, repression*:—Swā þrycce se magister ða belde on ðæm oferblīdum ðæt ðēr ne weaxe on him sió ofþrycnes ðæs eges ðe cymþ of ðæs yflan blōdes flōwnesse *sic in illo reprimatur repente oborta praecipitatio, ut non convalescat impressa ex conspersione formido*, Past. 61, 1; Swt. 455, 22. Seó Sūþ-Seaxna mǣgþ for ðære grimman feónda ofþrycnesse āgenne biscop habban ne mihte *the people of Sussex on account of the cruel oppression of their foes could not have a bishop of their own*, Bd. 4, 13 tit.; S. 581, 38.

of-þrysean *to beat down, repress, suppress*:—*Concutit* i. *turbat, terreat* tōscæcþ, ofþrysceþ *percutit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 48. Ða ðe ofþryscaþ ða styringe ðæs flǣsclīcan lustes *qui compressis motibus carnis*, Past. 52, 6; Swt. 409, 1. Ða hié suīðe stīdlīce ārāsigeaþ and mid ealle ofþrysceaþ *hos asperitate rigidos semper invectionis premunt*, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 1. Dæt hē on him selfum ofþrysce ða lustas his unþeáwa *in semetipso suggestiones vitiorum reprimat*, 14, 5; Swt. 85, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* druski *excute*, Grff. 5, 265.] v. ge-þryscan.

of-þrysman, -þrysmian *to destroy by choking*:—Gewilnunga ðæt word ofþrysmaþ (-þrysmiaþ, MS. A.) *concupiscentiae verbum suffocant*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19.

of-þyncan *with dat. of pers. and* (a) *gen. of cause*, (b) *nom. of cause*, (c) *cause given by a clause.* I. *to cause regret or sorrow*:—Mē ofþincþ *penetet*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 21. Mē ofþincþ ðæt ic hig worhte *poenitet me fecisse eos*, Gen. 6, 7. Hit mē ofþincþ, Lk. Skt. 17, 4. Ofþinceþ ðē calles ðe dū tō yfele hæfst geworht? L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 130, 43. Dā ofþūhte Pharao ðæt hē ðæt folc swā freólīce forlēt, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 15. II. *to cause displeasure or offence*:—Donne him hira scylda nā ne ofþyncþ *si minus contra culpas accenditur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 2. Hine drehton nihtlīce gedwimer swā ðæt him ðæs slǣpes ofþūhte *so that sleep was displeasing to him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 19. Dā ofþūhte heora ceorlum ðæt mon ða þeówas freóde, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 15. Dā ofþūhte ðæt ānum ðæs cyninges gefēran, Lchdm. iii. 424, 16. Dā ðæs ofþūhte, ðæt se þeóden wæs strang, Cd. Th. 279, 32; Swt. 247. Dā sceolde dām gigantum ofþincan þæt hē hæfde hiera rīce *it is said that the giants were displeased at his having their kingdom*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 11. Mæg ðæs ofþyncan þegna gehwam, Beo. Th. 4070; B. 2032. Hit wæs swīðe ofþyncende dām ōðrum consulum *it gave great offence to the other consuls*, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 21. Mid ðon ðe hē geweóx, him dā ofþyncendum and dām Perseum ðæt hié on his eámes anwalde wǣron, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 18. Him ða ofþyncendum ðæt his folc swā forslagen wæs, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 23.

of-þyrsted, -þyrst; *part. Possessed with exceeding thirst, very thirsty, athirst*:—Hē wearþ swīðe ofþyrst *sitiens valde*, Jud. 15, 18. Eádige beóþ ða ðe sind ofhingrode and ofþyrste æfter rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 550, 34. Nīþes ofþyrsted *thirsting for strife*, Cd. Th. 3, 7; Gen. 32. Ofþyrsted gāstes drynces, Soul Kmbl. 80; Seel. 40. [Cf. *Goth.* af-þaursiþs *thirsty.*]

of-tige. v. of-tyge.

of-torfian *to stone, to kill by casting stones* or *similar missiles*:—Hī ūs oftorfiaþ mid stānum *lapidibus nos obruent*, Ex. 8, 26. Hī hine oftorfodon mid bānum and mid hrȳdera heáfdum, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 18. Hig wyllaþ mē oftorfian *populus lapidabit me*, Ex. 17, 4. Mid stānum oftorfian *lapidibus opprimere*, Num. 14, 10: *lapidare*, Jn. Skt. 8, 5: Homl. Th. i. 48, 2: 196, 12. Fela mid stānum oftorfod *saxis contriti*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 15. Hēr wæs sċs Stephanus oftorfod, Chr. 34; Erl. 6, 15: Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 31. v. of-tyrfan.

oft-rǣde; *adj.* I. *frequent*:—Hæglas and snāwas and se oftrǣda rēn leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. II. *ready at many times*:—Gafolswān sceal beón swā ic ēr be beócere cwæþ (cf. l. 3, beóceorl sceal *hwīlīdum geara* beón on manegum weorcum tō hlāfordes willan) oftrǣde tō gehwilcon weorce *the swain must be, as I said before of the beekeeper, generally ready for any work*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 18. Bydele gebyraþ ðæt hē sȳ weorces frigra ðonne ōðer man forðan hē sceal beón oftrǣde *he must be always ready*, 18; Th. i. 440, 7.

oftrǣd-līce; *adj. Frequent*:—Ðis syndon ða wǣpena ðe deófol mid oferswīðed biþ, ofthrǣdlīce rǣdinga hāligra bōca and gelōmlīce gebedu, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 2. Hié Alexander uneáðe oferwonn ǣgðer ge for ðære sumorhǣte ge eac for ðǣm oftrǣdlīcan gefeohtum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 32. Oftrǣdlīca gefeoht *crebra bella*, 6, 30; Swt. 282, 31.

oftrǣdlīce; *adv. Frequently, often, habitually*:—Oftrǣdlīce *crebro, frequenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 81. Se Hælend oftrǣdlīce (*frequenter*) com ðyder, Jn. Skt. 18, 2. Gif man hine oftrǣdlīce (*ex consuetudine*) ofer drince, L. Ecg. P. iv. 33; Th. ii. 214, 12. Æghwæðer ðēorne oftrǣdlīce ūt drǣfde, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 12. Hē oftrǣdlīce fōr mid miclum gefeohtum on Sciddie, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 2: 4, 12; Swt. 208, 33.

of-tredan *to tread down, trample upon, injure* or *destroy by treading*:—Ða ȳða ārison ac Drihten hī oftræd . . . Ðeáh ðe ārleáse woruldmenn ārīson ongeán ūs swā ðeáh Crist oftret heora heáfod, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 18–22. Iii hit oftræd and hié tō loman gerēnode *duos et .I. calcatos inutiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 25. Ða hors hī (*Jezabel*) oftrǣdan huxlīce under fōtum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 347. Oftredan ðæt gærs and ofsittan, Homl. Th. i. 188, 25. Swā hwæt swā ðæs gōdan sǣdes on swylcum wege befylþ, biþ mid yfelum gefohtum oftreden, ii. 90, 19. Ðēr wǣron xxx M oflagen and æt ðæm geate oftreden *triginta millia caede prostrata et compressione suffocata*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 18. [*Orm.* off-tredenn (gluterrnesse).]

oft-sīþ, es; *m. A time that often occurs*:—Hwæt hē hæfde Godes þeówum on oftsīþas tō lāðe gedōn *what he had ofttimes done to hurt God's servants*, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 29. [*A. R.* ofte-siðen: *Chauc.* ofte-siþes: *Ayenb.* ofte-ziþes: *Icel.* opt-sinnis, -sinnum *ofttimes.*]

of-tyge, es; *m. A holding back, withholding* (v. of-teón, III):—Ungelimp mid synnum geearnod, swīðost mid ðam oftige ðæs neádgafoles ðe Cristene men Gode gelǣstan sceoldon on heora teóþingsceattum *misfortune merited through sins, especially through the keeping back of the tax that Christian men ought to pay to God in their tithes*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 13. Mid ænigum oftige Godes gerihta, 270, 30.

of-tyrfan *to stone*:—Hiene oftyrfdon his āgene gefēran *ab exercitu suo lapidibus coopertus interiit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 28. v. of-torfian.

of-unnan. I. in a bad sense, *to begrudge a person* (dat.) *anything* (gen.), *wish to deprive a person of anything*:—Se biþ ðæm īsene gelīc se ðe ofan his nīhstan his līfes *ferro utitur, qui vitae proximi insidiatur*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 7. Se ðe (*the devil*) him (*hermits*) līfes ofonn, Exon. Th. 107, 10; Gū. 56: 265, 7; Jul. 377. II. *to refuse to grant*:—Ðām ðe gē forgīfenysse ofunnon him biþ oftogen seó forgyfenys *to whom ye refuse forgiveness, from them shall forgiveness be withheld*, Homl. Th. i. 370, 8. [*O. Sax.* af-unnan: cf. *O. H. Ger.* ab-unst *invidia, livor: Ger.* ab-gunst: *Icel.* af-und (öfund).]

of-weorþan *to kill by casting* (*a stone*, etc.), *to knock down and kill by a missile*:—David nam flīf stānas and ðeáhhwedere mid ānum hē ðone gigant ofwearp, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. David mid his liðeran ofwearp ðone geleáfleásan ent, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 18: Homl. Skt. i. 18, 18, 23. Hē wearð mid ǣne stāne ofworpen *saxo ictus occubuit*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 32. Gif oxa wer ofslōge, sīe hē mid stānum ofworpen, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 32 note: 50, 5 note. [*Goth.* af-wairpan stainam *lapidare: Ger.* ab-werfen.]

of-worþan *to kill by casting* (*stones*, etc.):—Mid stānum ofworpod, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 28, 32: 50, 5. v. preceding word.

of-wundrian *to be astonished*:—Dætte ofwundradun alle *ut admirarentur omnes*, Mt. Skt. Rush. 2, 12. v. next word.

of-wundrod *astonished*:—Sarra cwæþ ðá ofwundrod, Gen. 21, 6. Ic eom swíðe ungemetlice ofwundred hwí eów þince ... *vehementer admiror*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 5. Seó cwén wæs tó ðan swíðe ofwundrod, ðæt heó næfde furþor nánne gást, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 18. Maria and Ioseph wǽron ofwundrode ðæra worda, i. 144, 15. [Wurþen men swíðe ofwundred and ofdrēd, Chr. 1135; Erl. 261, 1.]

ōga, an; *m.* I. the feeling which is excited in a person, *terror, dread, horror, great fear*:—Ōga *horror*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 26: *metus*, 11; Som. 15, 12: *pavor*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 23. Micel ōga (*horror*) him becom, Gen. 15, 12. Būtan ōgan (*absque terrore*) hē hine gerest, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 4. Ðá clypode hē mid micclum ōgan, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 3. II. the exciting cause of such a feeling:—Beó eówer ege and ōga ofer ealle nītenu *terror vester ac tremor sit super cuncta animalia*, Gen. 9, 2. On ligette is ōga, Homl. Th. i. 222, 32. For hellewītes ōgan (*on account of the terror which hell-torment causes*), oððe for ðæs ēcan lífes wuldre, R. Ben. 19, 17. III. *an object which excites fear, a terrible, horrible thing*:—Hē hēt Ðeódolum standan æt ðam mūþe (*of the fiery furnace*) ðæt hē for ðam ōgan (*on account of the terrible spectacle*) him ābūgan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 33. Ōgan (egsan, Lk. Skt. 21, 11) of heofenum and micele tācna *terrores de caelo et signa magna*, 538, 32. Ōgana *terribilium*, Blickl. Gl. God him sende swíðlice ōgan (*the ten plagues*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. [Cf. *Goth.* ōgan *to fear*; ōgian *to terrify*: *Icel.* ōgn *dread, terror*; ægja *to frighten*; ægi-ligr *terrible*.] Cf. ege.

ō-gengel *a bar, bolt*; obex, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 28: 115, 32. [Ō = on? v. next word.]

ō-heald, -hilde; *adj. Sloping, inclined*:—Ōhældi (ōhaelði, Ep. Gl. 21 d, 16) *pendulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 19. Ōhylde, 68, 10. Cliff ł ōhyld (*not* tōhyld) *clivosus*, i. 19, 4. Ōheal[d?] *clivosa, tortuosa*, Germ. 392, 53. Hōhyldo *prona*, 400, 118. [*O. H. Ger.* uo-hald, -haldi *proclivus*. For the prefix ō-, cf. on-, á-hildan.]

ōhsta, an; *m. The arm-pit, oxter* (in northern dialects, e. g. Yorkshire, Cumberland, Scotland):—Ōhsta *ascella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 5. Ōcusta, Ep. Gl. 2 b, 19. Ōxtan *ascilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 9. Cf. ōxn.

ōht. v. áht.

ōht, e; *f. Fear, terror* (? cf. ōga and *Icel.* ōtti *fear*), or *hostile pursuit, persecution, active enmity* (? cf. áhtan and *O. H. Ger.* áhta *persecutio*, áhtunga *persecutio*):—Wǽron ðá gesōme ða ðe swegl būan wrōht wæs āsprungen ōht mid englum and orlegnīð *then were at peace the dwellers in heaven, discord was at an end among angels, and enmity* (or *fear*?) *and war*, Cd. Th. 6, 5; Gen. 84. Ðǽr on fyrd hyra fǽrspell becwom, ōht inlende (*the pursuit by the Egyptians*, or *the terror which their coming caused*); egsan stōdan wælgryre weroda, 186, 9; Exod. 136.

oht-rīp (?) *harvest*; messis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind, 9, 38: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 2.

ō-hwǽr, -hwanon, -hylde. v. á-hwǽr, -hwanon, ō-heald.

ō-leccan, -liccan, -læcan; *p.* -lecte, -lehte, -læhte. I. *to treat gently, to soothe, caress*:—Ic ōlæce *blandior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 51. Ōlecceþ *favet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 19. Ōlehte *delinuit*, 138, 50. Hē him ōlecte ðá hē cuæþ *cui blandiens dicit*, Past. 26, 1; Swt. 181, 10. God hwílon geōlæhþ, and hwílon beswingþ. Nǽre nān tihting, gif hē ūs ne ōlæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 3. Ōlecce *demulceat, blanditur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 68. Ōleccende *blandiens*, 127, 8. Ōleccendra *palpantum*, 116, 51. II. *to be obsequious, pay court to, fawn upon, flatter, to try to gain a person's good will by unworthy means*:—Ōlecca þ *adolatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 7. Þeófum ðū ne ōlæce, ne yfeldǽdum ne geþwǽrlǽce, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 361. Hē nolde ōlæcan ǽnigum rīcan mid geswǽsum wordum, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 13. Gif ðū wille ðæt ðē monige ōlæcan ðonne ōlæce ðū ánum swíðe georne *if you wish many to pay court to you, do you sedulously pay court to one*, Prov. Kmbl. 79: 80. Mē riht ne þinceþ ðæt ic ōleccan þurfe Gode æfter gōde ǽnegum, Cd. Th. 19, 12; Gen. 290. III. *to gain good will by worthy means, to propitiate, be submissive*:—Dæm (*God*) ōleccaþ ealle gesceafte ðe ðæs ambehtes ǽwuht cunnon (cf. ðam þeówiaþ ealle ... ða ðe cunnon, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30), Met. 11, 8. Ōlæce Gode ánum *try to please God only*, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Hē wolde onginnan him ōleccan mid his hearepan *he* (*Orpheus*) *would attempt to propitiate them* (*the gods of Hell*) *with his harp*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 14: Cd. Th. 118, 3; Gen. 1959. Uton wē Gode ōliccan, Exon. Th. 366, 15; Reb. 12. IV. of things *to gratify, charm, give pleasure*:—Ealle ða ōðru gōd ōleccaþ ðam mōde and hit rēt se lust ána ōlecþ ðam lichoman ánum swíðost *cetera omnia jucunditatem animo videantur afferre*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 23–25. Swilce hý wǽron rihte ðá hī ðē mǽst geōleccan swilce hī nū sindon ðeáh ðe hý ðē ōleccan on ða leásan sǽlþa *talis erat, cum blandiebatur, cum tibi falsae illecebris felicitatis alluderet*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 2.

ōlecere, es; *m. A flatterer*:—Leás ōlecere *parasitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 36. Hē geliéfþ ðæt hē suelc sīe swelce hē gehiérþ ðæt his ōlicceras secgaþ ðæt hē sīe, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 11.

ōlecung, e; *f.* I. *soothing, caressing, gentleness of treatment*:—Ōlæcung *delinimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 69. Ōlæcunge *blandimentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 48. Hū gesceádwís se reecere sceal biōn on his þreánunga and on his ōleccunga *quas esse debet rectoris discretio correptionis et dissimulationis*, Past. 21, tit.; Swt. 151, 6. Ðá áhsode heó hine georne mid hire ōlæcunge, on hwam his miht wǽre, Jud. 16, 6. Ōlæcunga *blanditiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17. II. *flattery, fawning, adulation*:—Ōlæcung *adulatio*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 40. Wyrð ðæt mōd besuicen mid ðæra ōlicunga (ōliccunga, Cott. MSS.) ðe him underþiédde beōþ, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 7. Ne wilna nānes monnes ōlæcunga, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Hē nǽfre nǽnigum woruldrīcum men þurh leáse ōlecunga onbūgan nolde, Blickl. Homl. 223, 28. Ðonne hit hæfþ gewunnen ðæs folces ōlecunga (*favor popularis*), Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 23. III. of things, *charm, allurement*:—Ōliccung *jocunda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 2. Ne hine ne geloccige nān ōliccung (ōlicung, Cott. MSS.) tó hiere willan *non blanda usque ad voluptatem demulceant*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 18. Forsió hē ǽlce ōlicunge (ōliccunge, Cott. MSS.) ðisses middangeardes *blandimenta mundi despiciat*, 14, 2; Swt. 83, 6. Hit gewarenaþ ēgðer ge wið heora þreánunga ge wið ōlecunga *nec formidandas fortunae minas, nec exoptandas facit esse blanditias*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. v. leás-ōlecung.

ōleht-word, es; *n. A flattering speech*:—Hwǽr syndon ða ðe hié heredan, and him ōlyhtword sprécan?, Blickl. Homl. 99, 26.

ōl-fæt (= ál-fæt. v. Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 39), es; *n. A cooking vessel*; coculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 41.

olfend, es: olfenda, an; *m. A camel*:—Olfend *camelus* vel *dromeda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 58: *camelus*, 78, 8. Āfýred olbenda *dromidus*, ii. 106, 66. Ōfýrit olfenda, 25, 68. Under ánes olfendes (*cameli*) seáme, Gen. 31, 34. Gescrýd mid oluendes hǽrum, Mk. Skt. 1, 6. Gē drincaþ ðone olfend (olbendu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 24. Of olfenda hǽrum áwunden, Blickl. Homl. 169, 2. Hē nam týn olfendas (*camelos*), Gen. 24, 10. [*Orm.* olfent *a camel*: *Goth.* ulbandus; *m.*: *O. Sax.* olbundeo; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* olpenta; *f.*: *Icel.* úlfaldi; *m.*]

olfend-mere, an; *f. A she-camel*:—Þrītig gefolra olfendmyrena mid heora coltum *camelos foetas cum pullis suis triginta*, Gen. 32, 15.

ōliccan. v. ōleccan.

oll *contempt, insult, contumely* (in the phrase mid olle):—Se deófol cwæþ mid olle ðæt hē wolde æt ðam weorce gecuman, Homl. Th. i. 166, 15. Hē áxode ðá mid olle (*contemptuously*): Eart ðū lá God? Homl. Skt. i. 9, 72. Man tǽleþ and mid olle gegrēteþ (*insults*) ealles tó gelōme ða ðe riht luſiaþ, Wulfst. 164, 19.

ōl-þwang (*better*? ál-, cf. ōl-fæt), es; *m. A strap*:—Ōlþwongas *corrigie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 47. [*Icel.* ál (mod. ōl) *a strap*.]

ōm *rust*:—Oom *rubigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 34. Óm *erugo, vitium ferri*, 144, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ðǽr ōm (*aerugo*) hit fornimþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20. Ōmm, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 29. Yldo ábīteþ īren mid ōme, Salm. Kmbl. 601; Sal. 300. v. brand-(brond-)ōm.

om-. v. am-.

ōman; *pl. f. Erysipelas, erysipelatous inflammations*:—Ōman *ignis sacrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 34: 110, 52. Lǽcedómas wið ǽlces cynnes ōmum, Lchdm. ii. 98, 21. *In the section of which this is the heading the word frequently occurs.* Of hōmena stiéme cymþ eágna mist, 26, 26. Wið hōmum, nim gāte horn ... dō on ða hōman, i. 350, 17–20. Wið hōmum (ōman, MS. O.), bāres scearn ... ða hōman hyt bēteþ, 360, 10–11. [*Icel.* áma; *f. and* ámu-sótt *erysipelas*.] v. next word.

ōm-cynn, es; *n. Corrupt humour*:—Ðū meaht clǽnsian ðæt ōmcyn, Lchdm. ii. 82, 18. v. ōmig.

omer *a bird's name, hammer* (in yellow-*hammer*):—Omer (emer, Ep. Gl. 23 e, 31) *scorelus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 6. Amore *scorellus*, i. 281, 18. In Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 118 *omer*lond occurs. [*O. H. Ger.* amero: *Ger.* ammer.] v. clod-hamer.

ō-middan. v. on-middan.

ōmig; *adj.* I. *rusty* (v. ōm), *rust-coloured*:—Ðǽr wæs helm monig eald and ōmig, Beo. Th. 5519; B. 2763. Dýre swyrd ōmige þurhetene, 6090; B. 3049. Ðý læs ðæt ōmige fæt mid ealle tōberste, gif hē mid ungemete sceſþ, R. Ben. 121, 3. Anfiltes hōmiges *incudis*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 64. Ōmigum *vel* īsengrēgum *ferrugineo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 66. II. *inflammatory* (v. ōman):—Wyrð gegaderodu ōmig wǽte on ðære wambe, Lchdm. ii. 218, 16. On ðam magan ōmigre wǽtan gefylled, 178, 9. v. next word.

ōmiht; *adj. Full of inflammation*:—Þis sint tācn ðæs hātan magan ōmihtan ... Ðæs hātan magan tācn sindon ðonne hē biþ mid ōmum geswenced, Lchdm. ii. 192, 24. Ða ōmihtan þing *the inflammatory symptoms*, 82, 21.

on, an; *prep. adv.* A. *with dat. or inst.* I. expressing local relations, (1) rest upon and contact with an object, *on*:—Hig stōdon on nyðewerdum ðam munte, Ex. 19, 17. Hē on dómsetle sittende wæs, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 43. Him on bearme læg mādma mænigo, Beo. Th. 80; B. 40. On him byrne scān, 815; B. 405. Se on foldan læg, Byrht. Th. 138, 29; By. 227. Hē on meare rād, 138, 53; By. 239. *And metaphorically*:—On eów scyld sitеþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. (2) dependence upon an object:—Hié hine on rōde āhēngon, Blickl. Homl. 7, 11. Ðæs on ðam beáme geweóx, Cd. Th. 31, 11; Gen. 483: Exon. Th. 202, 27; Ph. 76. (3) extension over a surface:—Deófles rīce on ðyssum middangeardе, Blickl. Homl. 7, 13. Ðæt mycel hāto wǽre Cristes

geleáfan on Norþanhymbra þeóde, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 5: Exon. Th. 201, 2; Ph. 50. (4) nearness:—Hí nǽmon him wintersetl on Temesan, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 4. (5) *in* or *at* a place, or *with* a person, cf. æt:—Đa đe wǽron on đam mynstre Æbbercurnig, đæt is geseted on Engla-lande, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 35. Hé on sinoþe sittende wæs, 5, 19; Bd. 639, 43. Gewundad on gefeohte, 4, 26; S. 603, 14. Hí đone líchoman on cneówum bégde, 4, 11; S. 580, 10. On đam dóme standeþ, Exon. Th. 95, 22; Cri. 1561. On beóre *at a feast*, 330, 14; Vy. 51. Hé ánne cnapan gesette on hyra middele, Mk. Skt. 9, 36: Lk. Skt. 21, 21. Đa clǽnan heortan God geseóþ. On đære gesihþe wesaþ ealle geleáffulle, Blickl. Homl. 13, 27. Đa sǽton on portum *qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12. Ic mundbyrd on đǽ hæfde, 70, 5. Is mildheortnisse miht on (*apud*) Drihtne, 129, 7. ¶ *Like Icelandic* á *it occurs in names of places*:—On his mynstre đe is cweden on Hripum, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 45. (6) with verbs of motion:—Se đe on heofenum cuman ne mót, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 4. (7) rest where one object is contained in another, or is surrounded by others, *within, among;* and metaphorically *in* (the power of, etc.):—Drihten wæs uppan him on sýre, Ex. 19, 18. Drihten is on đínre heortan, and on đínum innoþe, Blickl. Homl. 5, 11. Sum mon scínende on hwítum gegyrelan, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 39. Twegen weras on hwítum reáfe, Lk. Skt. 24, 4. Ic wát đæt ic (đæt Mód) on libbendum men eom, and đeáh on deádlícum, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 27. Gif hit on heora anwealde wǽre, 11, 1; Fox 32, 2. Ic hí on lufan mínre hæfde *quae dilexi*, Ps. Th. 118, 47. On þeóstre, Exon. 94, 27; Cri. 1546. On Juda ealdrum *among the princes of Judah*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Đú eart gebletsud on wífum, Lk. Skt. 1, 28. (8) marking the seat of feeling, thought, etc., *in, within, at*:—Đá ongan hé smeágan on him selfum, Bt. 1, 1; Fox 2, 18. Đa fóre đe hé on his móde gelufad hæfde, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 27. Yr on móde, Cd. Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63. Murnan on móde, 45, 31; Gen. 735. Se unrihtwísa cwyþ on his móde, Ps. Th. 13, 1: 54, 6. II. expressing temporal relations, (1) marking a point of time, *on, at, in*:—On đære tíde Drihten cwæþ tó mé, Deut. 10, 1. Đonne cymþ đæs weles hláford on đam dæge đe hé ná ne wénþ, and on đære tíde đe hé nát, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Swá byþ on worulde endunge, 13, 40. On anginne *in principio*, Gen. 1, 1. On mergen, St. And. 18, 28. On sǽfenne, 20, 14. (2) marking a period, past or future, *within, in the course of, in, during*:—Þes tówyrpþ Godes templ, and on þrím dagum (*in triduo*) hyt eft getimbraþ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40: Cd. Th. 266, 1; Sat. 15: Lchdm. iii. 262, 23. Gé sweltaþ on litelre hwíle, Deut. 30, 18. Hé nówiht elles dyde on callum đám dagum, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. On đæs biscopes tíde, 4, 12; S. 580, 34. On đissum geáre, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 22. On đý ylcan gére, 896; Erl. 93, 34. On geóguþe, Exon. Th. 288, 22; Wand. 35. On đissum lífe, 448, 12; Dóm. 53. On đís andweardan lífe, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 25: 11; Fox 30, 23. On sumera sunne scíneþ, Cd. Th. 233, 15; Dan. 276. On geárdagum, 287, 16; Sat. 368. On fyrndagum, Exon. Th. 313, 17; Mód. 1. Đæt feoh đe mon đám ferdmonnum on geáre sellan sceolde, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 14. þriwa on gére *tribus vicibus per singulos annos*, Ex. 23, 14. Ic fæste tuwa on wucan, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Đæt hridder tóbærst on đære léne *the sieve broke during the loan*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Heó cwæþ đæt heó wǽre wydewe on đam geáre *she said that she had been a widow during the last year*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 154. On đam đe Godwine eorl and Beorn eorl lágon on Pevenseá, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 14. III. expressing other relations, (1) *on, a-* (as in *a-*foot):—Heó on hire fótum gesund hám hwearf, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 14. Sceal on únum sét séran, Exon. Th. 415, 5; Rä. 33, 6. Đú gǽst on đínum breóste, Gen. 3, 14. (2) with verbs of taking, depriving, etc., *from* (cf. æt):—Đone mǽstan dǽl đæra ehta đa đe on đé genumene wǽron, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 46 note: Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 29. Se đe gold on ódrum reáfaþ, 13; Fox 38, 13. Đæt (*what*) hé on him gereáfade (bereáfode, MS. C.), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 30. Đa érestan cyningas đe West-Seaxna lond on Wealum geeodon, Chr. Erl. 2, 10: Exon. Th. 118, 20; Gú. 242. Náđer ne mehte on ódrum sige gerécan, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 33. Hwæđer heora sceolde on ódrum sige habban, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 1. (3) marking the object of thought, feeling, etc., *on, in, at*:—Manege wundrodon on his láre (*or acc.?*), Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ic on đínum bebodum móte gemetegian, Ps. Th. 118, 47. (4) marking the means or instrument, *by, with*:—Ic hæfde gemynt đé tó árwurđienne on éhtum and on feó, Num. 24, 11. On tympanis, Ps. Th. 67, 24. Ic on mínum múþe mihta Drihtnes andette, 108, 29. Hé nówiht fremian mihte on his láre đære þeóde, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 24. Heó geleornod hæfde on onwrihgennysse, 3, 8; S. 531, 35. On đæs engles wordum wæs gehýred đæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǽled eall wífa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 22. On đæm upstige đære róde eall úre líf Drihten getremede, 9, 35. Hí wurdon on fleáme generede, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 33. Se deófol wæs oferswíđde on đám ylcum gemetum đe hé ér Adam oferswíđde, Homl. Th. i. 178, 1. (5) marking the material or components of which a thing is made, *of, consisting of* or *in*:—Myceline aad on beámum and on ræftrum and on wágum and on watelum and on þacum, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. Lác on mæssereáfum and on bócum, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 7: Gen. 21, 27. Đæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum, and on fugela feđerum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 17. Ymfm getæl on horsum and on múlum and on olfendum and on elpendum. Nar. 9, 14. Swá micel ungewiss, ǽgđer ge on sǽs fyrhto, ge on wéstennum wildeóra, ge on þeóda gereordum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. (6) marking that *in* which a quality or property resides, *in respect to, in the matter of, in*:—Se wæs in bócrædtum and on worulđeáwum se rihtwísesta, Bt. 1, 1; Fox 2, 13. Hé áxode gif hé cúđe áht on lácecrǽfte. Apollinaris him cwæþ tó: 'Ne cann ic náht on lácnunge,' Homl. Skt. i. 22, 40–41. Æþele on geþyrdum, 11, 1; Fox 30, 31. On đǽde unæþele, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. On ríce gestrangod, 4, 26; S. 603, 19. On wísdóme þeónde, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 11. Foremihtig on sélþe, Beo. Th. 1944; B. 970. Spédig on đám éhtum đe heora spéda on beóþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Wæstmberende on ǽlces cynnes blǽdum, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 13. Beorht on blǽdum, Cd. Th. 247, 20; Dan. 500. (7) marking state, condition, occupation, *in, of*:—Heora líf biþ on marmorstánes hwítnysse, Nar. 38, 9. Đú forþfærst on sybbe, đonne se tíma cymþ, on gódre ylde, Gen. 15, 15: Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 14: 5, 19; S. 641, 14. Đa welegan hé forlǽteþ on ídelnesse... Drihten is on đínum fultume, Blickl. Homl. 5, 9–12. Þurhwunian on rihtum geleáfan and on fulfremedlícum weorcum, 77, 19. On sorhgum beón, 5, 29. On stilnesse, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 11. Gif hé wyrþ on ungeþylde, 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Đá wæs cyning on hreón móde, Beo. Th. 2619; B. 1307. On ungearwe *at unawares*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Eal đæt folc wæs on blǽdran, 1, 7; Swt. 38, 6. Job sæt on ánre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Đá wearþ hé on slǽpe, Glostr. Frag. 6, 26. Hí wǽron on đan mǽstan hungre, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 32, 26. Hé wénde đæt hié wolden Hannibale on fultume beón, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 7. On feáwum stówum wiciaþ Finnas, on huntoþe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscaþe, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. Sum man wæs betogen đæt hé wǽre on stale, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. (8) marking measure, *at* (*a distance*), *of* (*the weight of*), etc.:—Weđeras on oxna micelnesse, Nar. 33, 16: Lchdm. i. 314, 21. Six wæterfatu... ǽlc wæs on twegra sestra gemete (*capientes singuli metretas binas*), Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fíftigum entsum, Jos. 7, 21. Án æstel on fíftegum mancessa, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 1. Hí đæt feoh gesetton on þrittig scillingum *they fixed the money at thirty shillings*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 18. Se gewát on wésten đá hé wæs on twentigum geára, and on đæm hé wunode ób đæt hé wæs on fíf and hundteontig geára, Shrn. 52, 16–18. Hig flugon on twegra elna heáhnisse bufan eorþan, Num. 11, 31. Wæs seó stów hwæthwugu on healfre míle fram đære ceastre wealle, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 31. Is đæt eálond fram đære ylcan cyricean feor út on gársecge seted húhugu on nygan mílum, 4, 27; S. 603, 30: 2, 3; S. 504, 26: Shrn. 29, 31. Álecgaþ hit on ánre míle đone mǽstan dǽl fram đæm túne, đonne óđerne, đonne đæne þriddan, óþ đe hyt eall áléd biþ on đære ánre míle (*within the one mile*); and sceali beón se lǽsta dǽl nýhst đæm túne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 30–33. Hí hine bebyrgdon on đære æfteran míle fram đære ceastre, Shrn. 115, 16: Blickl. Homl. 193, 19. (9) marking degree:—On swíđe lytlon hiera hæfþ seó gecynd genóg, on swá myclum heó hæfþ genóg swá wé ér sprécon, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10–11. (10) marking manner, *with, in*:—Illáfas on lilian beorhtnysse scínende, and on hrósan brǽđe stýmende, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 28. His gewéda scinon on snáwes hwítnysse, 242, 7. Hí cómon on þrím floccum, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 13. Se on hrædnesse mycele menigo fornom, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 30. (11) denoting end, purpose:—Ásceacaþ đæt dust of eówrum fótum him on gewitnysse, Mk. Skt. 6, 11. 'Mín blód, đæt đe biþ ágoten on synna forgifennysse'... Hí hálgodon hláf and wín on his gemynde, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 1–3. (12) *in accordance with*:—Đæt hé irne on his willan, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 21. (13) *of* (*such and such a name*):—Wæs sum man on naman Zacheus, Lk. Skt. 19, 2: 23, 50. Castel on naman Emaus, 24, 13. (14) *in* (*the name of*):—Hé him geswór on his goda noman, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 11. (15) without a case following:—Deófol đé sticaþ on, Jn. Skt. 7, 20. Seó wyrd (hit) đé on geniman ne mihte, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 14. Swelce him nǽfre gelíc yfel an ne becóme, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 10. For đæm ungemetlícan feóndscipe đe úre éhtende on sindon, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 36. Đæt him mon sceolde an má healfa on feohtan đonne on áne, Swt. 80, 27. Him man on líhþ, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8: Prov. 70. On secgan *to bring a charge against*, Deut. 19, 16: Mt. 26, 62. B. with acc. I. expressing local relations. (1) motion, actual or figurative, which is external to the object expressed by the word which *on* governs, *upon, on, on to, to*:—Hé ástáh on đone munt, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 1. Se deófol lǽdde hine on swíđe heáhne munt, 4, 8: Cd. Th. 220, 11; Dan. 69. Speón hine on đa dimman dǽd, 43, 3; Gen. 685. Gewát Abraham on đa wígróde, 125, 24; Gen. 2084. Se wuldorcyning on middangeard cwom, Blickl. Homl. 9, 32. Áhón on heánne beám, Exon. Th. 261, 3; Jul. 309. Com hungur on Bryttas, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 15. Hé wæs ádrifen đæt hé com up on Frysena land *pulsus est Fresiam*, 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Hé his ágene tungan wearp hine on đæt neb foran *linguam in os tyranni abjecit*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 25. Hí spátton on hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 30. On đone andwlitan men slógun, Exon. Th. 69, 19; Cri. 1123. Wé wyllaþ fón on đone traht đissere rǽdinge, Homl. Th. i. 206, 21. (2) marking motion from without to the inside, *into, among*:—Sume feóllon on þornas, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7. Sume feóllon on góde eorþan, 13, 8. Đá cómon hig on đa stówe đe ys genemned Golgotha, 27, 33. Crist of

heofona heánessum on ðíne innoþ ástígeþ, Blickl. Homl. 5, 14. On ðás world cuman, 5, 28. Gelǽded on his ðæt ǽrre mynster, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 17. Hé on scip eode, S. 639, 19. Gód geár com on Breotone land, 1, 14; S. 482, 21. Gǽstas hweorfaþ on écne eard, Exon. Th. 64, 31; Cri. 1046. On ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan, Cd. Th. 43, 15; Gen. 691. Sum man becom on ða sceaþan, Lk. Skt. 10, 30, 36. On ealle þeóda *among all nations*, 24, 47. Hé on ða duru eode, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 32. (3) marking position or direction:—Ic stande on ðás healfe *ego in hac parte sto*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 50. On ða swýðran healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64. Ân on ða swýðran healfe, and óðer on ða wynstran, 27, 38. On healfa gehwone, Beo. Th. 1604; B. 800. On ðæt steórbord ... on ðæt bæcbord *on the starboard ... on the larboard*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10–11. (4) denoting conjunction (*in the phrase* on ân), *continuously, together, anon, at once*:—Feówertig daga and feówertig nihta on ân, Gen. 7, 12: Homl. Th. i. 178, 5. On ân gesworene *conjurati*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 22. Ealle deáde men sculon ðone myclan dóme gesécan, and ða synfullan sculon ðanon on ân tó helle faran, Wulfst. 126, 20. In ðone ealdan secgmór; of ðam on ân betwénan ácwudu and wulleleáh; and swá ófre betwyx ðám twám wudan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 23. (5) with verbs denoting division or separation:—Úre feldran ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes on þreó tódǽldon; and hié ða þrié dǽlas on þreó tónemdon, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1–4. Tósliten on twegen dǽlas, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51: Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 16. Hit tóbærst on emtwá, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. II. expressing temporal relations. (1) marking a point of time, *on, in, at*:—On ðone dæg (*in die*) ðe God gesceóp man, Gen. 5, 1. On midne dæg *in meridie*, Deut. 28, 29. On ǽlcne tíman *omni tempore*, 11, 1: 14, 23. On ealle tíd, Ex. 18, 22, 26. On dægréd *diluculo*, 8, 20. On ða tíd *tunc*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3: *eo tempore*, 2, 16; S. 519, 38. On ðone forman Ásterdæg, 5, 23, tit.; S. 645, 3. Ðá hit dá on morgendæg wæs, Nar. 16, 21: 22, 1. Heora wíse on nánne sǽl (*on no occasion*) wel ne gefór, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13. Eten ða gebróðru on twá mǽl, R. Ben. 65, 14. (2) marking a period of time:—On écnesse *for ever*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 30. On ðás lífnan tíd *in this life*, Exon. Th. 364, 1; Wal. 64. On sumeres tíd, 212, 12; Ph. 209. On nánes cynges dæg, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 22. III. in metaphorical expressions. (1) *into* (one's power, etc.):—Gif hig on hand gáþ *if they submit*, Deut. 20, 11: Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 16. Hine sylfne on þeówdóm gesealde ðara muneca, 5, 19; S. 637, 12. Hé ealle Assirie on Persa anwald gedyde, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 3. (2) expressing hostile action, *against*:—Hé wonn on Sciddie, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8. Ðá gelǽdde hé here on Peohtas, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19. Ne dó ús swá swá wé dydon on ðisne ælþeódigan, St. And. 22, 21. Óðer bið tó ungemetlíce ástyht on ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceal, óðer on ðæt ðe hió ne sceal bið tó swíðe onbærned, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 12–14. Hié ealle on ðone cyning wǽrun feohtende, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 35. (3) expressing agreement, *in accordance with*:—Hé hét sumne biscep secgan on his gewill hwá his fæder wǽre, Ors. 3, 9, tit.; Swt. 3, 13. Heó on his willan spræc, Cd. Th. 44, 1; Gen. 701. On riht *a-right*:—Ðæt hié healdan Godes ǽwe on riht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 9: 47, 35. (4) denoting change from one state to another:—Ðá wendon hié hié on hiora ágen geþióde, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 2. Wendan on Englisc, Swt. 7, 18. Wésten hé geworhte on wídne mere, Ps. Th. 106, 34. Hé wendeþ stán on wídne mere, 113, 8. Hí on heora ágen dust hweorfaþ, 103, 27. (5) marking the object of thought, emotion, speech, trust, sight:—Ne gladige on ðæt nóðer ne cyning ne woruldrica, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. Hé getrúwode on ídel gylp, 51, 6. Ða ðe on Drihten getreówaþ, 124, 1: 70, 13. On hine gelýfende, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 18. Gód ys on Drihten tó þenceanne, Ps. Th. 117, 8. Sete on Drihten ðín gehygd, 54, 22. Hycgan on ellen, Cd. Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218. On ðæt wundor seón, 261, 25; Dan. 731. On ðæt bearn starian, Exon. Th. 21, 27; Cri. 341. Hé on ðone æþeling lócude, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33. Se deófol ðe andode on ðæs munuces sóðan lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 8. Hwæt gódes mágan wé secgan on ða flǽsclícan unþeáwas, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 24. Higeteónan spræc on fémnan, Cd. Th. 136, 22; Gen. 2262. Ne sceal nán mann secgan on hine sylfne ðæs ðe hé wyrcende næs, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 177, 195. (6) marking the object in relation to which an action takes place:—Ðæt ða woruldsélþa on ðé (*erga te*) onwenda sint, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 29. (7) marking end or purpose:—Ic wylle gán on fiscaþ, Jn. Skt. 21, 3. Hí him on fultum cýgdon ða godcundan árfæstnesse, Ed. 4, 26; S. 602, 9. (8) marking price:—On gold bebycgean, 2, 12; Bd. 514. 39. Hé bebohte bearn Wealdendes on seolfres sinc, Cd. Th. 301, 7; Sat. 578. (9) marking manner:—Nemned on Lǽden *Pastoralis*, and on Englisc Hierdebóc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 19. Hér sýn on earde on mistlice wísan hláfordswican manege, Wulfst. 160, 7. On ýdel *nequicquam*, Wülck. Gl. 256, 14. (10) *in* (*the name of*), *by* (in adjuration):—Ic eów hálsige on ðone Drihten, ðe gescóp heofenas and eorþan, and on ða Hálgan Þrynnesse and on ða twelf apostolas and on ealle Godes hálgan and on ða cyrcan, ðe gé tó gelýfaþ, and on ðæt hálige fulluht, Wulfst. 232, 12–16. (11) not followed by a case, or as adverb:—Hí gegearwodon wægen and on ásetton ða fémnan, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 9. Fæht hine on Penda, 3, 14; S. 539, 18. On ðæm dǽle ðe Decius on ofslagen wæs, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 15. Hé on ða sunnan mæg on lócian, Met. 22, 20. Ðá férde hé tó heofonum, him on lócigendum *while they looked on*, Homl. Th. i. 294, 1. Dǽp hé wyrplas on, Exon. Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87. Hine on cymeþ wracu, Cd. Th. 63, 33; Gen. 1041. Hine Abraham on his ágene hand sette, 167, 17; Gen. 2767. Rǽdon on sóna, Andr. Kmbl. 2670; An. 1336. *The word is often used in translating Latin words with the prefix* in-, thus on belǽdan *inferre*, on gebringan, on heápian *ingerere*, on gehreósan *ingruere*. (12) with other adverbs:—Ðér stód disc on, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 14. Ne ic ðér nán þing on ne cann, St. And. 28, 24: 40, 3. Ðér wæs on Leo (*at the synod*), Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 12. Ealles ðæs ðe ðér ðeune on biþ, Chart. Th. 534, 5. Swá swá Drihten cwæþ on ér, Jos. 11, 23: Gen. 6, 6. Hé cýðde his forþsíþ on ér *he foretold his death*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 23. Hió þyrstende wæs on symbel (*for ever*) mannes blódes, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. Hé nyste bútan hí sungon ðone lofsang forþ on, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 236. [*Goth.* ana: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* an: *Icel.* á.]

on-. The prefix, when used with verbs, for the most part corresponds with the *O. H. Ger.* int-, *Ger.* ent-, e. g. on-lísan, -lícan, -týnan, -wreón.

on-éht, e; *f. Possession*:—Ic sellu ðé þeóde erfeweardnisse ðíne and onéhte ðíne gemǽru eorþan *dabo tibi gentes hereditatem tuam et possessionem tuam terminos terræ*, Ps. Surt. 2, 8.

on-élan; *p.* de. I. *to set fire to, to ignite, kindle* (lit. and figurative):—Hú ne onélþ (*accendit*) heó hyre leóhtfæt? Lk. Skt. 15, 8. Hé hiene onélþ mid ðam tapure ðæs godcundan liéges, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 12. Ne byrnþ *on* ðé ðæt ðæt ðú on lífe ne onéldest þurh leahtras, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 16: 344, 26. Ne onél ðú ðé sylfum ðæt ece fýr, i. 594, 27. Ne onéle gé nán fýr on ðam dæge *non succendetis ignem per diem sabbati*, Ex. 35, 3. Ðá hét se ealdorman onélan orméte ád, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 7: Exon. Th. 277, 13; Jul. 580. Drihtenes fýr wearþ onéled (*accensus*), Num. 11, 1, 3. Cola onélde synd *carbones succensi sunt*, Ps. Spl. 17, 10. II. *to burn* (cf. *anneal*), *consume by burning*:—Ðás fýr onélaþ manna sáwla ... Þis fýr onélþ élcne be his gewyrhtum, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 6–17. Ðá námon Nadab and Abiud híra stórcillan and onéldon ðéron ungehálgod fýr, Lev. 10, 1. Nim fela tunnan and dó hí ðér on innan, onél hí sídan ealle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 260. III. *to make hot with fire*:—Hé hét onélan ðone ofen swíðe þearle, Homl. Th. ii. 20, 1. IV. *to make hot* (in a metaphorical sense), *to inflame, to excite intense feeling, to kindle passions*:—Ic (*the devil*) hine ðæs swíðe synnum onéle, ðæt hé bymende from gebede swíceþ, Exon. Th. 264, 31; Jul. 372. Onéled *incensum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 18. Mid ðære lufe onéled ðara worda, Ap. Th. 18, 27. Onéled mid ðæm andan his hiéremonna unþeáwa, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 8. v. in-élan.

on-élet, es; *n. Lightning*:—Onéletu ł ligetu *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 6.

on-ǽðele; *adj. Natural, in accordance with the nature of a thing*:—Eallum treówum, ðe him onǽðele biþ, ðæt hit on holte hýhst geweaxe (cf. ðám treówum ðe him gecynde biþ up heáh tó standanne, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 21), Met. 13, 51.

on-ál, es; *n. A burning, kindling*; also *what is burnt*:—Hé nemde ðære stówe naman 'onál' (*incensio*), for ðam ðe Drihtenes fýr wæs ðér onéled, Num. 11, 3. Mid onále ramma *cum incenso arietum*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 15. Onál *incensum*, 140, 2. Onál *incensa*, 79, 17: *incendia*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 18. Cf. ál- (aal-) geweorc *ignarium, and see* on-élan.

on-áscunung, e; *f. Abomination, detestation*:—Fram onáscununga *abominationem*, Ps. Spl. 87, 8.

on-ásendednes *glosses* immisio, Ps. Lamb. 77, 49.

on-bæc; *adv. A-back, backward, behind*:—Gang ðú sceocca onbæc, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Ná gewát onbæc heorte úre *non recessit retro cor nostrum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 21. v. next word.

on-bæcling; *adv. Back, backward, behind*; retrorsum:—Gán onbæcling *to go back, retire*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 20: 31, 12: Ps. Th. 43, 19. Cer ðé onbæcling *get thee behind*, Cd. Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. Forhwí gengdest ðú onbæcling *quare conversus es retrorsum?* Ps. Th. 113, 5. Ðú hæfst ús gehwyrfde onbæclincg *avertisti nos retrorsum*, 43, 12. Ðá feól hé féringa onbæcling, Blickl. Homl. 223, 11.

on-bærnan; *p.* de. I. *to set fire to, to light* (a fire), *to kindle* (a) literal:—Hié hié mid flexe bewundon and onbærndon hit *they wrapped them round with flax, and set fire to it*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 6. Ðá héton ða déman micel fýr onbærnan, Shrn. 53, 15: Exon. Th. 277, 11; Jul. 579. Lyft biþ onbærned, 64, 26; Cri. 1043. (b) figurative:—Hé on monigra geleáfsumra heortan ðæs gástlican leóhtes gyfe onbærnde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 30. Ðæt fýr ðæt ðú sylfa on ðé onbærndest, Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 38, 18. Is onbærned ðín yrre, Ps. Th. 78, 5. II. *to burn, consume by burning*:—Fýr onbærneþ, 79, 15. III. *to heat, inflame*:—Mid disse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned *Paulus hujus sartaginis urebatur frixura*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 3. Óðer on ðæt ðe hió ne sceal irsian biþ tó swíðe onbærned (*inflammatur*), 40, 4; Swt. 293, 14. Mid hátheortnesse onbærnedne, 40, 6; Swt. 295, 25. Hié beóþ onbærnde mid ǽfeste, Blickl. Homl. 25, 7. IV. *to kindle desire for anything, to incite*:—Monigra monna mód tó worulde forhogenesse onbærnde (*accensi*) wǽron, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 37.

on-bærnness, e; *f. Incense*:—Mid onbærnysse ramma *cum incenso aristum*, Ps. Spl. 65, 14. v. an-, in-bærness.

on-bǽru; *f.* [on = un?] *Wrong behaviour, vexation, anger*:—Hē ðæs onbǽru habban ne meahte ac hē hāte lēt teáras geótan *he could not be vexed at it* (*Guthlac's death*), *but he shed hot tears*, Exon. Th. 165, 12; Gū. 1827. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* un-gipārida *fastidium, ira, rabies.*]

on-bīdung, e; *f. Awaiting, expectation*; expectatio, Rtl. 4, 34.

on-bígness. v. on-bigness.

on-bēn, e; *f. A prayer asking for something* (*evil*) *to come upon a person, an imprecation*:—Hī ūs mid heora wiðerwordum onbēnum and wyrinessum ēhtaþ *qui adversis nos imprecationibus persequuntur*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 4.

on-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden. I. *to bid, order*:—Ðū onbude hǽlu *qui mandas salutem*, Ps. Surt. 43, 5: 118, 138. Hē onbeád *ipse mandavit*, 148, 5. Ðā onbeád Basilla and cwæþ, Shrn. 86, 17. Ðā onbeád heó him ðæt hē hire tō onsende all ða gesīðwif, 87, 20. Hē onbeád ðæt hē of Rōme cōme, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 25. II. *to announce, tell, proclaim, send word*:—Hē hit him hām bebeád (onbeád, MS. C.) *he sent them home word of it*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 13. Him Pilatus onbeád ymbe Cristes tācnunga *Pilatus ad Tiberium repulit de Christi virtutibus*, 6, 2; Swt. 254, 23. Word unreht onbudun (*mandaverunt*) wið mē, Ps. Surt. 40, 9. Eác beámas onbudon, hwā hȳ sceóp, Exon. Th. 72, 9. Agustinus hēt him onbeódan ðæt hēr wǽre mycel rīip, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 4. [*Goth.* ana-biudan: *O. Sax.* an-beodan: cf. *O. H. Ger.* in-piotan.]

on-beornan, -brinnan; *pp.* -burnen. I. *to set fire to, to kindle*:—Abraham ādfȳr onbran, Cd. Th. 203, 4; Exod. 398. II. *to inflame*:—Se innoþ wyrþ onburnen, Lchdm. ii. 278, 9. Wǽte onburnenu, 218, 14.

on-beran; *pp.* -boren *To diminish, enfeeble, impair, destroy*:—Onboren *inminutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 60. Wæs ðam bāncofan neáh geþrungen breóstþord onboren wæs se blīða gǽst fūs on forþweg *disease pressed the body hard, the mind was enfeebled, the glad spirit was eager for departure*, Exon. Th. 158, 29; Gū. 917. Ðā wæs hord rāsod onboren beága hord *the hoard was explored, the treasure of rings rifled*, Beo. Th. 4557; B. 2284. Ælhwylc gecwæþ ðæt him heardra nān hrīnan wolde īren ērgōd ðæt ðæs aglǽcan blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde *everyone agreed that no weapon would wound Grendel's claws, no sword would destroy* (or *harm*) *the monster's hand*, Beo. Th. 1985; B. 990.

on-bīd (-bid?), es; *n. Awaiting, expectation*:—Næs ðæt onbīd long ðæt ... *it was not long to wait, before* ..., Exon. Th. 156, 18; Gū. 876. Long is ðis onbīd worulde līfes *long in this life is this waiting for the next*, 164, 30; Gū. 1019. Hē on tweógendlīcan onbīde wæs hwæðer hē wið Rōmānum winnan dorste *he was waiting in doubt* (cunctans) *whether he durst fight with the Romans*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 29. v. an-bīd, onbīd-stōw.

on-bīdan; *p.* -bād; *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden. I. *to abide, wait, remain*:—Onbād ðȳ ðæt ūsen cwom, Beo. Th. 4594; B. 2302. Hē onbād ðæt feówertig wintra hweðer hié gecyrran woldan *he waited the forty years to see whether they would change*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 4. Onbīd hēr seofon and twentig nihta, 231, 5: 237, 33. Hēr sceolon hī onbīdan, Soul Kmbl. 121; Seel. 61. II. *to wait for, expect*, with gen.:—Ic uncres gedāles onbād, 75; Seel. 37. Ic ðīn onbād, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Gif wīfes wer sig on hæftnýde geléæded, onbýde (*expectet*) heo his .vi. winter, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 4. Wē sculon ðǽres onbīdan, Lk. Skt. 7, 20. Willaþ gē mīn onbīdan? Blickl. Homl. 233, 30, 27. III. *to wait on, attend upon*:—Onbīdendum *prestulanti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 58.

on-bidian *to wait*:—Onbidedon, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140 note 8. v. an-bidian.

onbīd-stōw, e; *f. A place in which to wait*:—On hwylcere anbīdstōwe ðīn sāwl bīdan mōte dōmes dæges *in quo commorationis loco animae tuae expectare liceat diem judicii*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 8.

on-bīdung. v. an-bīdung.

on-bīgan; *p.* de *To cause to bend, to subdue*:—Heó mīne sāwle onbīgdon *incurvaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 56, 7. Heora mōdes heánesse ealle eorþcyningas onbēgan mihton *their loftiness of soul could make all the kings of the earth to bend*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 21. v. on-būgan.

on-bīgness, e; *f. Bending, curvature*:—Onbēgnes *curvatura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 25: 79, 2.

on-bindan; *p.* -band; *pp.* -bunden *To unbind, set free, disclose*:—Seó wiðerwearde wyrd onbint and gefreóþ ... mid ðam hió geopenaþ hū tiedre ðās andweardan gesǽlþa sint, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 2. Hē onband beadurīne, Beo. Th. 1006; B. 501. Æfter ðon onbind, Lchdm. ii. 250, 20. Wæs onbunden *enodaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 73. Onbund[en?]-um *exsertis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 50. v. un-bindan.

on-birgan; *p.* de (*with gen. and acc.*) *To taste of, taste, take* (*food*):—Gif hē bitres onbyrgeþ, Met. 12, 11: 13, 23. Onbirigþ, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26: 25; Fox 88, 11. Sume ðe deáþ ne onbyrigeaþ (-byrgeaþ, MS. A.: -byrigaþ, MS. B.), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 28. Onbyrigeaþ (-bytgaþ MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 9, 1. Nān ðara manna ne onbyrigeaþ (-byriaþ, MS. A.) mīnre feorme, Lk. Skt. 14, 24. Hē his (*the water*) onbergde, Shrn. 64, 9. Onbyrigde (-byrgde, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 34: Jn. Skt. 2, 9: Homl. Th. i. 136, 8. Onberede, Bt. 23, tit.; Fox xiv, 9. Ne hī siddan ne onbirigdon ðæs bigleofan, Jos. 5, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 168, 2–3. Onbyrigdon, i. 18, 1: Blickl. Homl. 209, 8. Onbyrgaþ *gustate*, Ps. Spl. 33, 8. Ic hæbbe bōca onbyrged, Salm. Kmbl. 3; Sal. 2.

on-birging, e; *f. Tasting, taking* (*food*):—Wið ǣttres onbyrgingce, Lchdm. i. 136, 12.

on-birgness, e; *f. Taste, tasting*:—Seó wæs wynsumu on ðære onbyrignesse ... Manige men þurh ðyses wǽtan onbyrignesse wurdan gehǽlde, Blickl. Homl. 209, 9–12.

on-birhtan *to illumine*:—God hió onbyrhte mid andgite, Blickl. Homl. 105, 31.

on-bītan; *p.* -bāt; *pp.* -biten (*with gen.*) *To taste of, partake of*:—Se ðæs wæstmes onbāt, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470: 42, 22; Gen. 677. Gif wulf ǽniges cynnes orf tōslīte, and hit forðon deád beó, ne onbīte (*gustet*) his nān Cristen man, L. Ecg. P. iv. 29; Th. ii. 212, 26. Anbīte, iv. 28; Th. ii. 212, 23. Gecýðan ðæt heó ðæs forstolenan ne onbite, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 10. Ne sceal hē huniges onbītan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 20. Ne hit se mon drincan meahte, ne his ǽnig neát onbītan ne meahte, Nar. 8, 32. Nǽnigre wǽtan onbītan, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 24. [*O. Sax.* an-bītan: *O. H. Ger.* en-bīzan.]

on-blǽstan *glosses* inrumpere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 49.

on-blandan *to intermingle, to infect* (*with moral evil*):—Hē lungre ēhōf wōde wiðerhýd g weán onblonden *he raised at once his voice, hostile and harmful* (cf. *the use of* geblanden *in similar phrases*), Andr. Kmbl. 1350; An. 675.

on-blāwan *to breathe into, inspire, inflate*:—Onblǽwþ *litrat* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 60. Onblā[wende] *inspirans, inflans*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 29. Mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne *barbara inflati stultitia*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13.

on-blāwness, e; *f. Inspiration*:—Seó onblāwnes ðære heofonlīcan onfæþmnesse, Blickl. Homl. 7, 26.

on-blōtan *to offer, sacrifice*:—Abraham onbleót ðæt lāc Gode, Cd. Th. 177, 21; Gen. 2933.

on-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* brægd, -brǽd, *pl.* brugdon, -brudon. I. *with dat. acc.* (?), *To move quickly*:—Heáfde onbrygdeþ þriwa āscæceþ *the Phenix thrice moves its head* (*bowing to the sun*; igniferum caput ter venerata), Exon. Th. 207, 18; Ph. 143. Onbrǽd recedes mūþan raþe æfter ðon on flōr treddode *Grendel opened the door violently and stepped on to the floor of the hall*, Beo. Th. 1450; B. 723. II. *intrans. To move* (*oneself*) *quickly, to start* (*from sleep*):—Ðā on morgne mid ðȳ hit dagode ðā onbrǽd ic *postero die matutino expergefactus diluculo*, Nar. 30, 30: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 16. Ðā onbrǽd Gūþlāc of ðam slǽpe, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 13. Hē of slǽpe onbrægd, Elen. Kmbl. 150; El. 75. Swā hē of hefigum slǽpe onbrude, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 27.

on-bring, es; *m. Instigation*:—Se man ðe hine sylfne ofslihþ mid wǽpne oððe mid (for, MS. X.) hwylcum mislīcum deófles onbringe (*instigatione*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 5; Th. ii. 184, 5.

on-brinnan. v. on-beornan.

on-brucol; *adj. Rugged*:—Anbrucolne *preruptam*, Germ. 402, 85.

on-bryce, es; *m. An irruption, attack*:—Onrǽs, onbryce *irruptionem, ingressionem*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 66.

on-bryrdan; *p.* de. I. *to instigate, stimulate, incite, inspire, animate*:—Onbryrde *instigavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 82. Hē hī tō geleáfan onbryrde, Blickl. Homl. 107, 2. Hī se hēhsta Dēma mid elne onbryrde *inspired her with courage*, Judth. Thw. 22, 37; Jud. 95. Git mid fullwihte onbryrdon ealne ðisne middangeard, Exon. Th. 467, 10; Hö. 136. Onbryrdan beorman mīne *to leaven with my leaven*, 266, 10; Jul. 396. Hit nis git se tīma ðæt ic þē heálīcor mǽge onbryrdan *firmioribus remediis nondum tempus est*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 14. Onbryrdendum (*instigante*) feónde ealra gōda, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 14. Onbryrd (*compunctus*) mid lufan ðæs upplīcan rīces, 4, 12; S. 580, 36. Wearþ Johannes swā onbryrd þurh ðæt tācen, ðæt hē his brýde on mægþhāde forlēt, Homl. Th. i. 58, 16. Him wearþ onbryrded breóstsefa, Exon. Th. 122, 15; Gū. 306. Æfter heora lāre ða de wēron godcundlīce onbryrde *juxta divinitus inspiratam doctrinam*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 34. Sceolan wē beón āwehte and onbryrde tō godcundre lāre, Blickl. Homl. 33, 23. II. *to excite to a feeling of compunction*:—Hē wæs onbyrded (*compunctus*) mid gemynde his synna and weóp, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 2. Ðǽr mon ðæt godspel sægþ maniges mannes heorte biþ onbryrded, Blickl. Homl. 47, 32. v. in-bryrdan.

on-bryrding, e; *f. An exciting, a stimulus*:—Onbryrdinge *instinctu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 34.

on-bryrdness, e; *f. Instigation, stimulus, inspiration, compunction*:—Mid wīne onbryrdnysse *vino compunctionis*, Ps. Spl. 59, 3. Mid onbryrdnysse ðæs upplīcan ēðles *with the stimulus that is given by the land on high*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 19. Mid godcundre onbryrdnysse monad *divino admonitus instinctu*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 24: 4, 32; S. 611, 39. Mid ða godcundan onbryrdnesse monad, 5, 6; S. 620, 1. Þurh ðæs

sōþan Godes onbryrdnysse *inspirante Deo vero*, 2, 13; S. 517, 17: Blickl. Homl. 119, 18. v. in-bryrdness.

on-būgan; *p.* -beáh. I. *to bend*:—Ðonne ic onbūge *when I (a bow) bend*, Exon. Th. 405, 16; Rä. 24, 3. II. *to bend in reverence* or *submission, to bow*:—Heó tō hyre mōdor cneówum onbeáh, Lchdm. iii. 428, 13. Hīs gebrōðru onbugon tō him (*proni adorantes*), Gen. 50, 18. Ða ðe nolden tō his libbendum līchaman onbūgan, ða nū eádmōdlīce on cneówum ābūgaþ tō his deádum bānum, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 20: Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 9. III. *to submit, yield*:—Ðū eart rihtwīs and nānum ne onbīhst, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 33. Hē nānigum woruldrīcum men þurh leáse ōlecunga swīðor onbūgan nolde, ðonne hit riht wǣre, Blickl. Homl. 223, 28. Beó ðū onbūgende dīnum widerwinnan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. IV. *to bend aside, deviate*:—Ic onbūgan ne mōt of ðæs gewealde ðe mē wegas tǣcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 24; Rä. 4, 15. v. an-būgan, on-bīgan.

on-būtan; *prep.* (*adv.*) *with dat. acc. About.* I. of place:—Gewrīðe onbūtan (MS. H. ābūtan) ðæs mannes swyran, Lchdm. i. 160, 23. Feówer circulas onbūtan ðære sunnan, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 18. Se here sceolde bión getrymed onbūtan Hierusalem, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 25. Feó eá gēaþ onbūtan ðæt land, Gen. 2, 11. Ðæt folc him sāh eall onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 651. II. of time:—Onbūtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 19. III. *with* ðēr:—Æt Hocneratūne and ðēr onbūtan, 917; Erl. 102, 14. Ofer eall ðēr onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 490, 660.

on-bȳgan, -byrgan. v. on-bīgan, -birgan.

on-cennan; *p.* de *To bear* (*a child*), *bring forth*:—Mǣden sceal on-cennan sunu, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 11. Sī oncennēd *nascatur*, Kent. Gl. 984. v. ā-cennan.

on-cīgung, e; *f. Invocation, invoking*:—Ðerh onceigunge *per invocationem*, Rtl. 114, 3: 122, 3. Onceigince, 147, 27.

on-cirran, -cerran, -cyrran; *p.* de. A. in a physical sense. I. (a) *to turn* (*trans.*) *make a change in position* or *direction*:—Hē oncyrde hine tō Paule *he turned to Paul*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 30: 185, 36. Ðæt hié hine mōston on ōðre sīdan oncyrran, 227, 19. Andwlitan ūt oncyrran *faciem avertere*, Ps. Th. 131, 10. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðū ðæt hwerfende hweól ðonne hit on ryne wyrþ mǣge oncyrran *tu vero volventis rotae impetum retinere conaris?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 36. Oncerran, Met. 10, 39. Oncirredre *prepostero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 23. (b) *to turn* (*into another form*):—Ða lāstas on ōðerne mǣgwlite oncyrran, Blickl. Homl. 127, 19. II. *to turn* (*intrans.*) *to go*:—Ðā oncerde se wind from ðære byrig, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 7. Hē þyder oncirde, Beo. Th. 5933; B. 2970: 5895; B. 2951. Ýða ongin eft oncyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 932; An. 466. B. in a metaphorical sense. I. (a) *to turn, make a person adopt a line of conduct*, etc.:—Se nȳdde Clementem ðæt hē Cryste wiðsōce, ðā ne mihte hē hyne oncyrran *he could not turn him*, Shrn. 150, 18. Angan þencean hū hē þider meahte Crīscas oncerran, Met. 1, 61. (b) *to turn, change*:—Ðū ða wyrde oncyrrest *fata mutabis*, Nar. 31, 24. Hī mē ðæt on edwīt eft oncyrdan *factum est mihi in opprobrium*, Ps. Th. 68, 10. Nergend him naman oncyrde, Elen. Kmbl. 1004; El. 503. Ne meahte hē ðæs wealdendes willan oncirran, Beo. Th. 5707; B. 2857. Hī woldon his mōd oncyrran, Andr. Kmbl. 2921; An. 1463. Hē ne meahte hire mōd oncyrran *he could not make her change her mind*, Exon. Th. 256, 4; Jul. 226. (c) *to turn from good to bad, to pervert*:—Ðus ic sōðfæstum mōd oncyrre, 264, 13; Jul. 363. Ðæt wē þurh misgedwield mōd oncyrren, 262, 2; Jul. 268. Hyge wæs oncyrred (*by a magical drink*), Andr. Kmbl. 72; An. 36. Ðū miht ongiton hū se mīn weorþscipe for worulde is oncerred *quantum decus ornamentis nostris decesserit, vides*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 15. (d) *to turn aside, avert*:—Ðīn yrre fram ūs oncyrre, Ps. Th. 84, 4. Oncyrran, 78, 5. Oncyrran mōd from his Meotude, Exon. Th. 124, 8; Gū. 336. (e) *to turn back, reverse* (*a sentence*), *revoke*:—Ðū yrre ðīn eft oncyrdest, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Hē ða yrmðu eft oncyrde æt his upstige, Exon. Th. 38, 30; Cri. 614. Ða word oncyr *retract the words*, 251, 13; Jul. 144. Wæs se dōm oncyrred Euan ungesǣlignesse, Blickl. Homl. 3, 8. Wearþ se ārlīca cwide eft oncerred, 123, 7. II. *to turn* (*intrans.*):—Hié fram heora unrihtum oncyrron, Blickl. Homl. 109, 20.

on-clīfende; *adj. Sticking to, persistent*:—On forhæfednysse and on clǣnnysse fæsthafsule and onclyfiende *in abstinence and purity constant and persistent*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 37. v. clīfan.

on-clipian *to invoke*:—Enos ongan ǽrest onclypian (*invocare*) Drihtnes naman, Gen. 4, 26.

on-cnāwe; *adj. Known, recognised*:—Oncnāwe *cognitum*, Ps. Spl. T. 33, 5. Cf. ge-cnāwe.

on-cnāwan; *p.* -cneów; *pp.* -cnāwen *To know*; noscere, cognoscere, agnoscere:—Ic oncnāwe *nosco, cognosco*, ic ancnāwe *agnosco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 31–32. Tō angitanne and tō oncnāwenne *animadverti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 44. Beón oncnāwen *conici* (cf. 23, 50). 23, 78. I. *to know, recognise*, (1) *to identify an object through being acquainted with its characteristics, to distinguish*, (a) of persons:—Se oxa oncneów his hlāford, Homl. Th. i. 42, 25. Hī hine (*Jesus*) on ðam gereorde oncneówon, ðone ðe hī ne mihton on onwrigennysse hāliges gewrites oncnāwan, 284, 33–34. Ðæt is ēce līf, ðæt hī ðē oncnāwon sōðne God, and ðone ðe ðū āsendest, 42, 14: ii. 362, 22. Frān hwæðer hit oncneówe his fōstermōdor, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 28. Ðeáh ðe hē wundra fela gecȳðde, synnige ne mihton oncnāwan ðæt cynebearn, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 566. Hē is ancnāwen *dinoscitur, agnoscitur*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 32. Ðū wǣre ǽfre fǽmne oncnāwen, Glostr. Frag. 106, 8. Bið oncnāwen Drihten dōmas wyrcende *cognoscetur Dominus judicia faciens*, Ps. Spl. 9, 17. (b) of things:—Heáh feorran hē oncnāwaþ *alta a longe cognoscit*, 137, 7. Nā ic hit swā oncneów swā hit ðīn ē hafaþ *I did not recognise it* (*what was said*) *as what is in thy law*, Ps. Th. 118, 85. Ic his word oncneów, ðēh hē his mǣgwlite bemiðen hæfde, Andr. Kmbl. 1710; An. 857: Beo. Th. 5102; B. 2554. Se assa oncneów his hlāfordes binne, Homl. Th. i. 42, 25. Ðæt ðū oncnāwe (*cognoscas*) ðara worda sōðfæstnesse, Lk. Skt. 1, 4. Ðæt ðās nytenan menn ðīne mihta oncnāwon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 14. Hié ðæt ongeotan ne cūðan, ðæt hié gehȳrdon, ne ðæt oncnāwan ne mihton ðæt hié geāwon. Blickl. Homl. 105, 29: 95, 10. Ðū meaht sōða geāilþa sōna oncnāwan, Met. 12, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 790; El. 395. Oncnāwan hwǣr wē sēlan sceolon sundhengestas, Exon. Th. 54, 1; Cri. 862. Ðīne fōtswaða nǣron oncnāwene, Ps. Lamb. 76, 20. (2) *to recognise a fact* (which is generally stated in a clause beginning with *ðæt*:—Wundra weorc ðīne and sāwle mīn oncnāweþ (*knows that thy works are wonderful*), Ps. Spl. 138, 13. Be ðam oncnāwaþ ealle men, ðæt gē synt mīne leorningcnihtas, Jn. Skt. 13, 35. Ic oncneów (*cognovi*) ðæt ðū ondrǣtst swȳðe God, Gen. 22, 12. Ðā se dōma ðæt oncneów and ongæt (*persensit*), ðæt hē hine oferswīðan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1: 5, 9; S. 623, 21. Ðā cwæþ eal folc ðæt hē Godes sunu wǣre, and ðæt fulfremedlīce oncneówan, Blickl. Homl. 177, 20. Hig oncneówon, ðæt hig nacode wǣron, Gen. 3, 7: Mk. Skt. 12, 12. Oncnāw ðæt mīne welan syndon gewitene, Blickl. Homl. 113, 24. Tō ðam earde ðe flēwþ meolce and hunige, swā swā gē of ðissum wæstmum oncnāwan māgon, Num. 13, 28. Geseón and oncnāwan and swīðe gearelīce ongeotan ðæt ðisses middangeardes ende neáh is, Blickl. Homl. 107, 22: 115, 5. Be ðam man mihte oncnāwan ðæt se cniht nolde wācian æt ðam wīge, Byrht. Th. 131, 16; By. 9. II. *to know, understand, attain to a knowledge of*:—Gyt gē ne oncnāwaþ ne ne ongitaþ, Mk. Skt. 8, 17. Ðū mīne geþohtas oncneówe *intellexisti cogitationes meas*, Ps. Th. 138, 2, 3. Ðā oncneówon hig be ðam worde *cognoverunt de verbo*, Lk. Skt. 2, 17: Homl. Th. i. 30, 32. Hē ða yldestan lǣrde, ðæt heó wīsdōmes word oncneówan, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ða mægnu tweónedon be ðære gȳtsunge, ðæt hió fullīce hió ne oncnēwon, Gl. Prud. 64 a. Oncnāwaþ ða ðing ðe eówre bearn nyton, Deut. 11, 2. Dysige ðæt oncnāwan *stulti sapite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Ic dīnra worda ne mæg wuht oncnāwan, Cd. Th. 34, 8; Gen. 534. Oncnāwan, hū hine lȳgnedon leáse, Exon. Th. 69, 12; Cri. 1119. III. *to know, learn by observation, observe, perceive*:—Gif ic mē unrihtes oncneów āwiht on heortan *iniquitatem si conspexi in corde meo*, Ps. Th. 65, 16. Oncnāw onsȳne Cristes dīnes *respice in faciem christi tui*, 83, 9. Oncnāw paþas mīne *cognoscite semitas meas*, Ps. Spl. 138, 22. Ða deófla æteówiaþ ðære synfullan sāwle hyre mānfullan dǣda, ðæt heó oncnāwe mid hwilcum feóndum heó ymbset biþ, Homl. Th. i. 410, 9. IV. *to acknowledge*, (1) *make acknowledgment of a fault*:—Wē oncnāwaþ eal ðæt wē geworhton on worldrīce, ne māgon we hit dyrnan, Hy. Grn. 7, 90. Ðæt hē mihte oncnāwan his mānfullan dǣda on ðam hæftnēde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 21. (2) *to acknowledge a greeting*:—Iosep hig oncneów ārfullīce *elementer resalutatis eis*, Gen. 43, 27. (3) *to acknowledge the power of another* (?):—Elias eorl ðe ða Mannie of ðam cynge geheóld and oncneów (-cweow, MS.), Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 11.

on-cnāwennes, e; *f.* I. *recognition, knowledge* (*that an object is what it really is*):—Wē habbaþ ðæt ēce līf þurh geleáfan, and oncnāwennysse ðære Hālgan þrynnesse, gif wē ða oncnāwennysse mid ārwurþnysse healdaþ. Witodlīce gif Godes oncnāwennys ūs gearcaþ ðæt ēce līf, swā miccle swīðor wē ēstaþ tō lybbenne swā micclum swā wē swīðor on ðissere oncnāwennysse þeónde beóþ. Sōðlīce ne swelte wē on ðam ēcan līfe; ðonne biþ ūs Godes oncnāwennys fulfremed.... Ac wē sceolon on andwerdum līfe leornian Godes oncnāwennysse... ðæt wē mōton becuman tō his fulfremedan oncnāwennysse, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 32–364, 9. Hē nolde him æteówian his oncnāwennysse *he would not let them recognise him* (cf. l. 16, hē him ne geswutelode hwæt hē wæs), 284, 12. Ða deófla æteówiaþ ðære synfullan sāwle hyre mānfullan dǣda... Tō eorþan heó biþ āstreht þurh hire scylda oncnāwennysse (*on recognising her guilt*), i. 410, 12. II. *acknowledgment, recognition of a claim*:—Ðonne ys ðis seó oncnāwennis ðe hē hæfþ God mid gecnāwen... on circlīcum mādmum, Chart. Th. 429, 7.

on-cnāwness, e; *f. Knowledge, conception*:—Hē hiene bedǽlþ ðære oncnāwnesse ðæs uplecan leóhtes *a luce se supernae cognitionis excludit*, Past. 11, 4: Swt. 69, 24.

on-cnyssan *to cast down*:—Ðū mē yfela fela oft oncnyssedest *thou didst strike me down with many evils*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Oncnyssyde *depulsae*, Ps. Spl. C. 61, 3.

on-cunnan; *p.* -cūðe; *pp.* -cunnen *To accuse a person* (acc.) *of something* (gen., clause beginning with *ðæt*, or with prep. *be, for*), *to blame, charge, lay to a person's charge*:—Ðonne oncann hē hiene selfne for ðære hrædhȳdignesse ðe hē ǽr tō fela sealde *occasionem contra se im-*

patientiae enquirit, Past. 44, 4; Swt. 325, 16. Ic him mīn wedd beád, ðæt ic hyra nǽfre nánne ne oncúðe, for ðon ðe hý on riht spræcon, Chart. Th. 486, 21. Mē mīne ágen word sócon swýðe oncúðan *verba mea exsecrabantur*, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Ðonne oncúðon (*impugnabant*) hié mē bútan scylde, Past. 46, 7; Swt. 355, 15. Hié sylfe be ðon oncúðon, ðæt hié swá ne dyden, Blickl. Homl. 215, 12. Gif hwá ðǽrne godborges oncunne, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 5. Ðý læs ðec Meotud oncunne, ðæt ðú sý wommes gewita, Exon. Th. 301, 13; Fä. 18. Ðæt ús God ne þurfa oncunnan for ðæræ waniungæ *nec nobis Deus debeat imputare hanc imminutionem*, Chart. Th. 163, 25. Oncunnen *notatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 81. Hē wæs oncunnen (*accusatus*) fram ðam ylcan cyninge, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 9. Tó oncunnyne oncunnysse *ad excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 140, 4. v. next word.

on-cunness, e; *f. An accusation* (?), *excuse* (?):—Tó ácunnenne oncunnisse *ad excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Surt. 140, 4. v. on-cunnan.

on-cunning, e; *f. An accusation*:—Mid gelómlícum oncunningum *crébris accusationibus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 3.

on-cwedan. I. of animate beings, *to reply, respond*:—Oft mec slǽpwérigne secg grétan eode, ic him oncwede, Exon. Th. 387, 18. Him Andreas oncwæd, Andr. Kmbl. 540; An. 470: 1109; An. 555. Him Babilone weard andswarode and oncwæd, Cd. Th. 229, 3; Dan. 211: 53, 23; Gen. 865. Judas cwæð . . . him oncwæð cáseres mǽg, Elen. Kmbl. 1334; El. 669. Stormas stánclifu beótan, him stearn oncwæd, Exon. Th. 307, 14; Seef. 23. Swilce ealle ða anlícnyssa ðe on ðære byrig tó godon gesette wéron, ðæt hī ealle ætgædere oncwǽdon and ánre stemne clypedon, ðæt hī ásweg ðanon woldon . . . and swilce ða stréta ealle eác oncwǽdon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 93–98. Ne sculon mæssepreóstas bútan ódrum mannum mæssan syngan, ðæt hē wite hwone hē grēte, and hwá him oncwæde, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 23. Ðæt hió ðære cwēne oncwedan meahton . . . swá hió him tó sóhte, Elen. Kmbl. 648; El. 324. II. of inanimate things, *to echo back, give back a sound, reply*:—Oncwyð *remugiet*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 12. Scyld scefte oncwyð, Fins. Th. 12; Fin. 7. Ðæt him se weald oncwyð . . . wudu eallum oncwyð, Met. 13, 46–50: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20. Oft oncwæð ýð óderre, Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442.

on-cýð[ð], e; *f. Grief, distress*:—Denum eallum wæs weorce on móde, oncýð eorla gehwæm, syððan Æscheres hafelan mētton, Beo. Th. 2844; B. 1420. Hæfde Éast-Denum gilp gelǽsted, swylce oncýðe ealle gebétte, 1664; B. 830.

on-cýðan *to make known, announce*:—Ðá ðá ic on eard com ic oncýðe ealle folce hwæt ic on Rōme gedón hæfde, Chart. Th. 117, 1.

oncýð-dǽd, e; *f. A deed causing distress, an injury*:—Oncýðdǽda wrecan, Andr. Kmbl. 2360; An. 1181.

on-cýðig; *adj. Suffering from the want of something* (?), *not acquainted with, a stranger to anything* (?); cf. un-cýðig:—Élnes oncýðig *suffering from weakness* (?) or *a stranger to strength* (?), Elen. Kmbl. 1446; El. 725. *The term is used of Judas, to whom the previous lines* 1392–3 *refer*:—Méde and meteleás, mægen wæs geswíðrod.

ond, ond-. v. and, and-.

on-dǽlan *to impart, infuse*; infundere, Rtl. 17, 11: 85, 39: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 34.

on-dǽlend, es; *m. One who imparts*:—Mægna sellend and bloedsunga ondǽlend *virtutum dator et benedictionum infusor*, Rtl. 103, 38.

ond-efn, on-dersliċ, -deslíc, -desn. v. and-efn, on-dryslíc, -drysnu.

on-dōn *to undo, open*:—Ondēst *solvat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 79. Ðonne andydan hié ða duru, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 14. Siont ondóne *aperiantur*, Kent. Gl. 232.

on-dōung, e; *f. A putting in, injection*:—Mid ondōunge wyrtdrences þurh horn sió wamb bið tó clǽnsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11.

on-drǽdan; *p.* -drēd, -dréd, -dreard, -dreord; *pp.* -dréd *to dread, fear*; timeo. I. with construction undetermined:—Ondrēt *obstupuit*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 23. Ondreard *timuit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 22. Ic ondreord *timui*, Ps. Surt. 118, 120. Ondreord *timuit*, 63, 10. Ondreordun, 63, 6. Ondreardon *timuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 8. Ondreardon (-dreordun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 10, 32: 11, 18. II. with acc. or gen. of object, and (a) with a reflexive dative:—Ic ondréde mē God *Deum timeo*, Gen. 42, 18. Ic mē ondréde *timeo, metuo*. Se ðe him ondrēt, sumes þinges hē him ondrēt, *timeo Deum* ic mē ondréde God; *timeor* ic eom ondréd, ðæt is, ðæt sumum menn stent ege fram mē, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 62–64. Ne ðú ðē nihtegsan ondrédest, Ps. Th. 90, 5. Se ðe him élc wolcn ondrēdt, ne rípþ se nǽfre, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 18. Hé him ondrēt his deáþes, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 87. Hwá him ne ondrēde ðæs cyninges irre? Ap. Th. 2, 18. (b) without the reflexive dative:—Ic hine swíðe ondréde, Gen. 32, 11. Ðú ondrētst swýðe God, 22, 12. Se ðe ágðer ondrēt, ge ðone ðe hine ondrēt, ge ðone ðe hine ná ne ondrēt, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 5–6. Herodes ondréd (-dreard, Lind.: -dreord, Rush.) Johannem, Mk. Skt. 6, 20. Ðæt hig hine ondrēdon, swá swá hig ondrēdon Moysen, Jos. 4, 14. III. with the prep. *from*:—Swá egefull wæs Alexander ðá ðá hē wæs on éastweardum ðissum middangearde, ðætte ða from him ondrēdan ðe wēron on westeweardum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 7. Hié alle from him ondrēdon, ðæt hī hié mid gefeohten, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 16. IV. without an object, and with reflexive dative, *to be afraid*:—Hié word Drihtnes gehýrdon and ondrēdon him, Cd. Th. 53, 15; Gen. 861. Ða weras ðá ðæt geséwon hié him swíðe ondrédon, and cwédon, Blickl. Homl. 247, 16. Ne ondréd ðú ðē, Elen. Kmbl. 162; El. 81. Ne wilt ðú ðē ondrédan Zacharias, Blickl. Homl. 165, 7. Him ðá ondrédendum ðém gebródrum, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 1.

on-drédendlíc; *adj. To be feared, terrible*:—Hē wás swíðe strang and swíðe ondrédendlíc *he* (*William Rufus*) *was very severe, and very terrible*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 235, 39. Gif ðes bealdwyrda biscop ácweald ne bið, siððan ne bið ūre ege ondrédendlíc, Homl. Th. i. 420, 3. Dises godspelles geendung is swíðe ondrǽdendlíc: 'Fela sind geladode, and feáwa gecorene,' ii. 82, 3.

on-dréding, e; *f. Dread, terror*:—Hié selfe wéron on ðære ondrédinge hwonne hié on ða eorþan besuncene wurden, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 14. Hē sume hwíle wēnde ðæt hine mon gefón sceolde, and hē for ðære ondrédinge ðæs ðe swíðor on ðæt weorod þrong, 5, 12; Swt. 244, 12.

on-drencan *to inebriate*:—Hī wēron ondrencte mid oferdrynce, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 20. v. in-drencan.

on-drincan *to drink of* (with gen.):—Ða ðe on wege weorðaþ wætres æt hlimman deópes ondrincaþ *de torrente in via bebet*, Ps. Th. 109, 8. Ðá ondranc se ðæs wætres, and sealde hit ðæm bréðer . . . and se ondranc eác ðæs wætres, Shrn. 64, 11–12. Bæd ðæt hē him onsende wínes ondrincan, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 11. Siodðan hié hæfdon ondruncen ðæs wætres *potata aqua*, Nar. 13, 28.

on-drislíc. v. on-dryslíc.

on-druncnian *to get drunk*:—Beóþ ondruncniende *inebriabuntur*, Ps. Spl. T. 35, 9.

on-dryslíc, -drystlíc, -dyrstlíc, -deslíc; *adj. Terrible, dreadful*:—Ús is tó geþencanne hū onþrislíc (-dryslíc: egeslíc, other MS.) hit on bócum gecweden is, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 4. Cwæð ðæt se mon wǽre ondrysenlíc (onderslíc, MS. T.: ondrislíc, MS. B.) on tó scónne (*terribilis aspectu*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 35. Ondeslíc *terribilis*, Rtl. 69, 4: *error* (?), 162, 28. Ácwellan ondryslícum wítum, Shrn. 111, 10. Þreágan mid ondrystlícum wítum, 104, 16. Gif hwilc mon síe on ondyrstlecum wísum (*in dreadful straits*), and hē sý mīnes naman gemyndig, Drihten, gefríða ðú hine from ðæm brógan, 101, 30. Sum sunne swíðe ondryslícu (*tremenda*) secgende wæs, Bd. 5, 12 tit.; S. 627, 3. v. following words.

on-drysne; *adj.* I. applied to that which is evil, *terrible, dreadful, awful*:—Firen ondrysne *terrible crime*, Beo. Th. 3869; B. 1932. II. applied to that which is good, *awful, exciting awe* or *reverence, venerable*:—Him wæs freán engla word ondrysne, Cd. Th. 173, 14; Gen. 2861. Wæs hē for his árfæstum dǽdum eallum his geférum leóf and weorð and ondrysne *he was beloved, honoured and reverenced by all his companions for his pious deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 12. Ðæt hý messan singan and ða andrysnan þēnunge mid árwyrþnesse gefyllen, R. Ben. 140, 5. *See other examples under* an-drysne.

on-drysness, -desness, e; *f. Fear*:—Ondesnisse *timoris*, Rtl. 3, 24.

on-drysnlíc, -drysenlíc; *adj. Terrible*:—Mē ætýwde ondrysnlíco gesihþ *visio mihi tremenda apparuit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 36. Ondrysenlíc *terribilis*, 2, 16; S. 519, 35. Ða ætýwde hire micel mon and ondrysnlíc, Shrn. 106, 9. Hē wæs of líchoman álǽded, and hē geseah mā ondrysnlíces and eác wundorlíces ðonne hē mihte ásecgan, 51, 31. v. on-dryslic, *and see other examples under* an-drysenlíc.

on-drysnu, -desnu; *f.* I. *fear*:—Fore ondesne (ondesnum, Rush.) *propter metum*, Ju. Skt. Lind, 19, 38: 20, 19. Dætte sió forsewennes him ege and ondrysnu on gebringe *ut ostensa desperatio formidinem incutiat*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 19. Hē wolde ðǽm fortrúwodum monnum andrysno hálwendes eges on gebrengean *ut praecipitatis vim saluberrimi timoris infunderet*, 49, 5; Swt. 385, 16. Ðonne esne ondrysnum his hláforde cwemeþ, Ps. Th. 122, 2. II. *reverence*:—Hié hæfdan miccle lufan and geleáfan tó ðære ciricean, ond eác heálíco ondrysnu (*profound reverence for the church*), Blickl. Homl. 205, 9. v. an-drysno.

on-drystlíc, -dyrstlíc. v. on-dryslíc.

on-dwæscan *to extinguish*:—Se mōna ðe byþ andwæsced oððe áteorod, Anglia viii. 316, 38. v. á-dwæscan.

on-ealdian *to grow old*:—Onealdodon bán mīne *inveteraverunt ossa mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 6.

on-eardian *to inhabit*:—Oneardiaþ on ðam *inhabitabunt in ea*, Blickl. Gl. Rihtwíse oneardiaþ (*inhabitabunt*), Ps. Spl. 36, 31. Onearda *inhabita*, 36, 28. Ealle oneardigende ymbhwyrft *omnes inhabitantes orbem*, 32, 8.

on-eardiend, es; *m. An inhabitant*:—Ne on heora édele ne sy þinc oneardiendes *et in tabernaculis eorum non sit qui inhabitet*, Ps. Th. 68, 26.

on-efn, -emn, -em *by, near*:—Hī gemétton fýr, and hláf onem *they found a fire, and bread close by*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 5. Onefen ðone hagan . . . norþ onefen ðæt geféld, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 10–13.

Onemn ðæm *at the same time*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 33. *See* efn, emn *for other examples.*

on-égan; *p.* de *To fear*:—Séton him at wíne, wealle belocene, ne onégdon ná orlegra níð, Cd. Th. 259, 25; Dan. 697. Ic mé onégan (onagen, MS.) mæg, ðæt mé wráðra sum wépnes ecge feore beneóte, 109, 28; Gen. 1829. Ni anoegun (anoegu ná?) ic mé aerigfaerae egsan brógum, Txts. 151, 13. Cf. ógan.

on-erian *to plough up*:—Wé má lufiaþ ðone æcer ðe ér wæs mid þornum áswógen and æfter ðæm ðe ða þornas beóþ áheáwene and se æker biþ onered bringþ gódne wæstm *plus terram diligimus, quae post spinas exarata fructus uberes producit*, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 18.

on-ðúng, e; *f. In-breathing, inspiration*:—From onoeðunge gástes, Ps. Surt, 17, 16.

onettan; *p.* te. I. *to hasten, move rapidly*:—Élc wlite tó ende éfsteþ and onetteþ, Blickl. Homl. 57, 28. Tó ðam onet Egeas unforwandodlíce, Homl. Th. i. 592, 17. Deáþ eów élce dæg tóweardes onet, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 28. Eall moncynn irnaþ and onettaþ, 37, 2; Fox 188, 14. Hé onette on ðære byrig him tó fultume, Jos. 10, 33. Hé wið mín onette, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 4. Wið ðæs fæstengeates folc onette, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 162. Ðá onette Abrahames mæg tó ðam fæstenne, Cd. Th. 153, 3; Gen. 2533. Éfste ðá swíðe and onette forþ foldwege, 174, 3; Gen. 2872. Hié swíðe on ða úre wíc onetton and in ða feóllon *ad castra confluxere*, Nar. 13, 14. Onettad *agitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 56. Onettendum (*festinantibus*) cretum, 147, 80. II. *to make a quick movement, to anticipate*:—Onette *occupavit*, 63, 30. Hé gebrægd his swurd and wolde mé ofsleán ðér ic him ne onette and ic ðæt wíf gegripe be hire earme and mé tóforan ábræd and ðér ðis nére ðonne wære mín blód instæpe ágoten *he drew his sword and would have slain me, if I had not anticipated him, and had seized the woman by her arm, and drew her before me; and if it had not been for this, my blood would have been straightway shed*, Shrn. 39, 16. III. *to be quick in one's movements* or *actions, be active, quick* or *busy*:—Byrig fægriaþ wongas wlitigaþ woruld onetteþ *fair grow the towns, beauteous the plains, the world is quickened* (*in the spring*), Exon. Th. 308, 34; Seef. 49. Lég onetteþ *busy shall the flame be* (*at the day of judgment*), 448, 17; Dóm. 55: 212, 29; Ph. 217. Sceal onettan se ðe ágan wile líf æt Meotude ðenden him leóht and gást somod fæst seón *diligent must he be, while light and spirit hold fast together, who life will receive at the hands of the Lord*, 96, 24; Cri. 1529. Rád sceal mon secgan, dæges onettan (cf. *the night cometh, when no man can work*), 342, 11; Gn. Ex. 141. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* anazzan *sollicitare, excitare, inflammare, hortari, instigare.*]

onettung, e; *f. Hastening, haste, precipitation*:—Oft ða oferblíðan weorðaþ gedráfde for ungemetlícre onettunga *gravatur usu immoderatae praecipitationis*, Past. 61, 1; Swt. 455, 15.

on-fægnian *to shew gladness*:—Ðære helle hund ongan onfægnian mid his steorte *Cerberus shewed his gladness by wagging his tail*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17 note.

on-færeld, es; *n. An in-going, entrance*:—Gesáwon onfæreldu *viderunt ingressus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 26. v. an-, in-færeld.

on-fæstnian *to transfix, pierce*:—Hig geseóþ on hwæne hig onfæstnodon *videbunt in quem transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. 19, 37. Onfæstna (*confige*) ege ðínum flésc míne, Ps. Spl. 118, 120.

on-fæðmness, e; *f. Embrace*:—Seó onbláwnes ðære heofonlícan onfæðmnesse sý gewindwod on ðé (*the Virgin Mary*), Blickl. Homl. 7, 26.

on-fangenness, e; *f. Receiving, reception, acceptance*:—Mid Gode nis anfangenness (onfangenes, MS. T.) nánra háda bútan geearnunge ánre (cf. *God is no respecter of persons, but he that worketh righteousness is accepted with him*, Acts 10, 34-35), R. Ben. 13, 4. Seó onfangenes ðæs ríces is of Godes gódnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 23. Nán ásolcen man nis orsorh be onfangennysse Godes feós, 556, 24, 33. Mid onfangennesse (*perceptione*) ðæs Drihtenlícan lícchoman, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 39. For onfangenysse (*susceptionem*) gesta, 1, 27; S. 489, 8. v. on-fengness.

on-fealdan; *p.* -feóld *To unfold, unwrap*:—Hé onfeóld hys hrægl æt hys sceoldrum, Shrn. 98, 17. v. un-fealdan.

on-feall *a swelling, fellon*:—Wið onfealle, gefóh fox, ásleah of cucum ðone úxl, lét hleápan áweg, bind on næsce, hafa ðé on, Lchdm. ii. 104, 12. Drenc wið onfealle, 102, 27: 104, 1, 3, 4, 6. Lácedomas wið élces cynnes ðmum ond onfeallum and báncoþum, 98, 21: 102, 20. Wíð inánonfealle, 106, 9. Onfelle, 106, 10.

on-feallende; *part. On-rushing*:—From ðære onfeallendan *ab ingruenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 34. Ða unstillnesse ðara onfeallendra menigeo *tumultus irruentium turbarum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 32.

on-feng, es; *m.* [v. fón (ou)]. I. *laying hold of, seizing*:—Be cirliscre fémman onfenge. Gif mon on cirliscre fémnan breóst gefó, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 13. Be nunnena onfenge (andfencgum, MS. B.: anfenge, MS. H.), 18; Th. i. 72, 7. Be þeófes onfenge æt þiófþe, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 4. Secg wundaþ beorna gehwylcne ðe him énigne onfeng gedéþ *sedge cuts every one that lays hold of it*, Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 14. II. *taking*, with the idea of wrongful taking:—Be wuda onfenge (andfenge, MS. H.: anfenge, MS. B.) bútan leáfe, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 1. Be unáliéfedes mæstennes onfenge, 49; Th. i. 132, 11. III. *defence, protection* (cf. and-fenga):—Wéron ða hálgan on onfenge manna sáulum, Blickl. Homl. 209, 29. IV. *attack, onset, assault*:—Wurdon hié on ðam onfenge forhte, and on fleám numen, Andr. Kmbl. 2679; An. 1341. Hé hine scilde wið onfengum earmra gásta, Exon. Th. 126, 24; Gú. 376; 133, 15; Gú. 490. v. an-feng.

on-fenge, es; *m. A receptacle*:—Anfengce *receptaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 32. Anfencgas *receptacula*, 408, 51.

on-fenge; *adj. Taken, accepted*:—Onfenge *adsumtus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 19. Mid ðý onfenge woeron *assumtis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 10: *acceptis*, 9, 16. Án geonfenge (onfenge, Rush.) biþ *una assumetur*, 17, 35. Onfengo *suscepta*, Rtl. 9, 7. v. and-fenge.

on-fengness, e; *f. Reception, acceptance*:—Seó onfengnes Cristes geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 12. Be ðære onfengnysse Cristes geleáfan *de percipienda fide Cristi*, 2, 13 tit; S. 515, 33. Ymb xl nihta ðæs sǽdes onfengnesse *xl dies post semen receptum*, L. Ecg. C. 30, note; Th. ii. 154, 36. Þurh ða onfengnesse ðæs Hálgan Gástes, Blickl. Homl. 135, 35. v. and-fengness.

on-findan; *p.* -fand, -funde. I. *to find out, discover, detect*:—Ic anfinde *deprehendo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 32. Gif mec onfindeþ wíga, ðér ic búge, Exon. Th. 396, 20; Rä. 16, 7. Ic mé sylf onfand ðæt . . . *I discovered that* . . . , Blickl. Homl. 177, 6. Ic hine onfand, and hine onbændan hét, Salm. Kmbl. 550; Sal. 274. Ne ic culpan in ðé éfre onfunde, Exon. Th. 11, 30; Cri. 178. Hú Boetius hí wolde berédan, and þeódríc ðæt anfunde, Bt. 1, tit.; Fox x. 2. Onfundan *deprenderint*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 33. Gif hé wæccende weard onfunde búan on beorge, Beo. Th. 5675; B. 2841. Gif hwylc bróðor on lytlum gyltum byþ onfunden, R. Ben. 49, 2. II. *to find out from experience, become aware of, perceive, be sensible of*:—Ic onfinde *experiar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 7. Hé ðæt ðonne onfindeþ, ðonne se fér cymeþ *he will find it out, when the peril comes*, Exon. Th. 449, 18; Dóm. 73. Ðá se gist onfand ðæt se beadoleóma bítan nolde, Beo. Th. 3049; B. 1522. Landweard onfand (*became aware of*) eftsíð eorla, 3785; B. 1890. Onfunde, 1504; B. 750: 1622; B. 809. Ðá hé ðá onfunde, ðæt hé deád beón sceolde, Bt. 29, 2: Fox 104, 20. Onfunde *comperit*, i. *intellexit, cognovit, invenit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 63. Ér hine ða men onfunden ðe mid ðam cyninge wǽrun, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 31. On ðæs wífes gebárum onfundon ðæs cyninges þegnas ða unstillnesse, Erl. 50, 2. Hú fela onfundun (*were sensible of*), ða gefélan ne mágun, Dryhtnes þrowinga, Exon. Th. 72, 27; Cri. 1179. Onfindaþ ðæt and ongeotaþ *intelligite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Onfinden *sapiant*, Germ. 389, 16. Onfinden *experiamur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 42. Onfindende *expertur*, 31, 62. Onfunden, ongeten *expertus, cognitus*, i. *probatus, inventus*, 145, 47. Heó onfunden wæs *men were aware of her presence*, Beo. Th. 2591; B. 1293. III. *to meet with, experience, suffer*:—Hé weán oft onfond, Exon. Th. 377, 16; Deor. 4.

on-findend, es; *m. One who finds out*; inventor, Germ. 391, 1.

on-flésoness, e; *f. Incarnation*:—On ðære sóþan onflésenesse, Blickl. Homl. 81, 29.

on-flígen, es; *n. Infectious disease*:—Nú mágon ðás .viiii. wyrta wið .viiii. áttrum and wið nygon onflýgnum, Lchdm. iii. 36, 16. v. next word.

on-flyge, es; *m. Infectious disease, disease which, as it were, flies at people*:—Ðú miht wið áttre and wið onflyge, Lchdm. iii. 32, 2, 16, 30. v. *preceding word and* ongeflogen; *and* cf. *Icel.* á-flog, *flying at a person, fighting.*

on-fón; *p.* -féng; *pp.* -fangen (*with gen. dat. acc.*). I. *to take*:—Calic hélu ic onfóu, Ps. Surt. 115, 13. Hé mycelne dǽl ðæs landes on anweald onféng, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 12. Mód Bryttas onfégon *they took courage*, 1, 16; S. 484, 19. Se Ælmihtiga onféng ðæt hiw úre tyddran gecynde. Geþencean wé, gif óðer nýten wǽre tó háligienne, ðonne onfénge hé heora hiwe, ac hé wolde úrum hiwe onfón, Blickl. Homl. 29, 2-6. Ða nýddon hine hys yldran tó ðæm ðæt hé sceolde woroldlícum wépnum onfón, 213, 2. Se hálga hét his heorþwerod wépna onfón, Cd. Th. 123, 5; Gen. 2040. Wíse onfón *uxorem ducere*, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 3. II. *to take what another appoints* or *grants, to receive, have given* (a) of material things:—Seó sául onféhþ hire lícchoman, Blickl. Homl. 57, 16. Adames cynn onféhþ flésce, Exon. Th. 63, 33; Cri. 1029. Ða onfégon hig syndrige penegas, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. (b) of non-material things:—Ic ne onfó gewitnesse fram menn, Ju. Skt. 5, 34. Se ðe Godes word mid blisse onféhþ, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 20. Gé onfóþ ðæm mægene Hálges Gástes, Blickl. Homl. 119, 11. Hé onféng for worlde mycelne noman, 43, 34. Hí léfnysse onfégon, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 5. Hé ðonne mid léwedum mannum onfó ðæs heardestan þeówdómes *let the hardest service be assigned to him among laymen*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 5. Onfón synna forgifnesse, 45, 7. Méde onfón 83, 15. Freódóm onfón, Ap. Th. 5, 19. Hé ðam upplícan ríce gehyhte tó anfónne, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 5. III. *to take what another offers, receive favourably, accept*:—Gif ðú on God gelýfan wilt, ic ðæs drences onfó, Homl.

Th. i. 72, 17. Se ýfela dǽma onfēhþ feó, Blickl. Homl. 61, 30. Dryhten onfēhþ eallum ðēm gōdum ðe ānig man gedēþ his dæm nēhstan of ārfæstre heortan, 37, 25. Onfōh ðissum fulle, Beo. Th. 2342; B. 1169. Ic bidde ðē ðæt ðū onfō ðissa lāca, Gen. 33, 10. Gif hī sibbe mid Godes mannum onfōn ne woldan, ðæt hī wǽron unsibbe fram heora feóndum onfōnde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 30. IV. *to receive a person* (a) *for entertainment, assistance* or *protection;* v. on-fōnd:—Swā hwylc swā ānne lytling onfēhþ, se onfēhþ mē, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 5. Israhel onfēhþ eallum his cnihtum *suscepit Israhel*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 20. Martha onfēng Crist on hire hūs, 73, 9. Onfōh ūs on ðæt scip, 233, 7. Onfōþ mīnre mēder on neorxna wonge, 157, 32. Onfōh ðū ðīnum esne, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Ðæt hē onfēnge ðære eádigan Marian sāwle, Blickl. Homl. 155, 12. His ðā ða onfōn noldon, ðe hiene mon tō brohte, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 34. Conon mid micle geféan onfangen wæs, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 25. (b) in a special sense of receiving at the baptismal font, or at confirmation, *to stand sponsor to a person*:—His (*Godrum*) se cyning onfēng æt fulwihte, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 22. Æt ðam fulwihte hyre onfēng sum Godes þeów, Shrn. 140, 22. Hine onfēng æt fulluhtbæþe him tō godsuna Æþelwald, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 44. Ne hē nāh mid rihte ōðres mannes tō onfōnne æt fulluhte ne æt biscopes handa, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 2. Ic his hæfde ǽr onfongen æt biscopes handa, Ch. Th. 169, 27. V. *to undergo a rite, undertake a duty*:—Hié fulwihte onfēngon, Blickl. Homl. 203, 24. Ðonne wile hē onfōn rihtre oudetnesse, 155, 1. VI. *to conceive*:—Gif heó bearn onfēhþ *si infantem conceperit*, L. Ecg. 6, 19; Th. ii. 146, 29. Seó unwæstmfæstnes fram him fleáh, and seó clǽnnes onfēng, Blickl. Homl. 163, 19. Ic wæs mid unrihtwīsenesse onfangen *in iniquitatibus conceptus sum*, Ps. Th. 50, 6. VII. *to take to, to begin;* incipere [cf. *O. H. Ger.* ana-fāhan: *Ger.* an-fangen]:—Ðonne ðæt vers geendaþ on ðam naman ðe hit eft onfēhþ, Anglia viii. 331, 24. Æfrest on cattes stān . . . eft on cates stān ðǽr hit (*the boundary*) ǽr onfēng, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 33. v. ā-fōn.

on-fōnd, es; *m. One who undertakes* or *supports*:—Onfōnd mīnre hǽle *susceptor salutis meae*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 27. v. on-fōn, IV.

on-foran. I. *prep. Before, afore*:—Onforan winter, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 30. II. *adv. Before, in front*:—Beóþ onforan eágan, Ps. Th. 113, 13.

on-fordōn; *part. Destroyed*:—Bearn onfordōnra *filios interemptorum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 21. Cf. on-forwyrd.

on-foreweardan; *prep. adv. In front, in the front of, in the earlier part of*:—Onforeweardan ðysre race *in the earlier part of this narrative*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 790. Malchus eode onforeweardan (*led the way*) in tō his ðām hālgan geféran, 23, 752.

on-forht. v. an-forht.

on-forhtian *to fear, be afraid*:—Ne ondrǽdaþ gē eów ne gē ne onforhtion *nolite timere ne paveatis*, Deut. 31, 6. Onforgtigan *timere*, Germ. 388, 40. v. ā-forhtian.

on-forwyrd, es; *n. Destruction*:—Fornam hine eofor (onforwyrd, MS. T.) of wuda *exterminavit eam aper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14. God gelǽdeþ hī on pitt onforwyrdes *in puteum interitus*, 54, 26.

on-fundelness, e; *f. Experience, proof*:—Ðysse wyrte onfundelnysse manega ealdras gesēdaþ *many authorities testify to the efficacy of this plant from experience*, Lchdm. i. 140, 9. Hyt dēþ onfundelnysse ðæs sylfan þinges *it will give proof of the same thing, the second method will prove as efficacious as the first*, 162, 1.

on-fundenness, e; *f.* I. *experience, experiment*:—Onfundenness *experimentum*, i. *testamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 49: *experientia*, 145, 52. II. *finding out, discovery*:—Ðū āsettest rǽdels gehȳr ðū ða onfundennesse ymbe ðæt ðū cwǽde *you have set a riddle, hear the meaning discovered of what you have said*, Ap. Th. 4, 22.

onga [*should have been given under* anga], an; *m. A sting*:—Onga *aquilium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 59: 7, 12. Mē of bōsme fareþ ǽttren onga (*an arrow*), Exon. Th. 405, 18; Rä. 24, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ango *aculeus*: *Icel.* angi *a spine, prickle.*]

on-gægum (?) *towards*:—Ongægum west *towards the west*, Ch. Th. 70, 18.

on-galan *to charm*:—Stefne ongalendra *vocem incantantium*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5: Blickl. Gl.

on-gang, es; *m.* I. *an entrance*:—Ongongas *ingressus*, Ps. Spl. C. 67, 26. II. *an irruption, attack, a going with violence*:—Ongong *incursus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 44: *irruptio*, 111, 47. Ongeong (-gong, Rush.), *impetus*, Mk. Skt. Lind, 5, 13.

on-geador; *adv. Together*:—Ongeador sprǽcon, Beo. Th. 3195; B. 1595.

on-geagn, -gegen, -gægn, -gegn, -geán, -gān, -geén, -gēn. A. *prep. often following a case.* I. *with dat.* (1) marking position, *opposite, over against, against*:—Breoton . . . ðām mǽstum dǽlum Eurōpe myccle fæce ongegen (-gēn, MS. C.: -geán, MS. B.) *Britannia . . . maximis Europae partibus multo intervallo adversa*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 10. Nebo on ðam lande Moab ongeán (*over against*) Iericho, Deut. 32, 49. Gangaþ on ðās ceasterwīe ðe inc ongeán standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 35. Ðā arn hē and gestōd ongeán (*opposite*) ðam lēge, 221, 11. Wæs ongeán ðyssum wæterscipe glæsen fæt *a glass vessel was placed so that the water ran into it*, 209, 4. Mīn syn biþ symble ongeán mē *my sin is ever before me*, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 40. (2) marking motion, *towards, in the direction of, to meet, in the way of*:—Hēht his þegnas hine beran ongeán ðæm fȳre *jussit se obviam ignium globis efferi*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 24. Bæd ðæt him mon brohte ðone triumphan ongeán, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 2: Shrn. 129, 21. Him com seó menio ongeán (-gægn, Lind. Rush.), Jn. Skt. 12, 18. Fērdon ongeán ðām hēðnum *they marched against the heathens*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 2. (3) marking opposition, hostility in action or feeling, *against*:—Swā se wind swīðor slōg on ðone lēg, swā bræc hē swīðor ongeán ðæm winde, 221, 13. Hē hié lǽrde, ðæt hié hié forþ trymedan ongeán heora feóndum, 201, 36. Ic niste ðæt ðū stōde ongeán mē *I knew not that you opposed me*, Num. 22, 34. Ne hit for ðæm bryne wandode ðæs hātan lēges ðe him wæs ongeán, Nar. 15, 21. Ðonne storm cyme mīnum gǽste ongegn, Exon. Th. 455, 33; Hy. 4, 59. (4) denoting waiting for what is coming, *against, for the reception of, to receive*:—Ongeán gramum gearowe stōdon *stood ready for the attack of the foes*, Byrht. Th. 134, 46; By. 100. Biþ sūsla hūs open ongeán sīðlogum *open against the coming of the perjurers*, Exon. Th. 98, 10; Cri. 1605. Him biþ fȳr ongeán *fire awaits them*, 446, 7; Dōm. 18. (5) marking direction where no actual motion takes place:—Seó eádge biseah ongeán gramum, 280, 12; Jul. 628. (6) *in reply to*:—Hig cwǽdon mē ongeán, St. And. 40, 14. (7) denoting contrast:—Ongeán ðam *e contra* . . . Ongeán ðyssum spelle, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 2–4. Swā wē oftor hig (*our sins*) gemunaþ, swā forgyt God hyra hrāðor . . . Ðonne ongeán ðon (*on the contrary*) swā wē oftor misdǽda forgytaþ, swā gemon hig God geornor, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 36. (8) *in return for, as an equivalent for*:—Hē hine on eorþan streccan ongan, ongeán ðam heó eác hī āstrehte, Glostr. Frag. 102, 6. Ongeán ðam andgyte se deófol forgifþ stuntnysse, Wulfst. 59, 6–19. Cf. II. 7. II. *with the acc.* (1) marking position, *opposite, over against* (v. foran):—Ān ðæra gārena līþ ongeán ðæt īgland ðe Gades hātte, ōðer ongeán ðæt land Narbonense, se þridda . . . ongeán ðæne mūðan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 3–6. Hē sæt ðǽr ihm getēht wæs ongeán ðone cyngc, Ap. Th. 14, 13. Ðā sæt se Hǽlend ongēn (-geán, MS. A.: -gægn, Lind.: -gegn (*with dat.*), Rush.) ðone tollsceamol, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. (2a) *to meet* that which is moving:—Gif ðū ðīnes scipes segl ongeán ðone wind tōbrǽdst, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. (2) marking motion, *towards, in the direction of, to meet*:—Se man ðe ongeán ūs (*dat.?*) gǽþ, Gen. 24, 65. Seó eá gǽþ ongeán ða Assiriscan, 2, 14. Moises hig ūt ālǽdde ongēn Drihten, Ex. 19, 17. Ðā gegaderode ðæt folc tōgædere ongēn Moises, 16, 2. Hī fērdon ongēn (-geaen, Lind.: -gægn, Rush.) ðone brȳdguman, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 1, 6. Woldon ferian ða herehȳð ongeán ða scipu, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 24. Ðā flugon ða lēgetu ongeán ða hēðnan leóde, Blickl. Homl. 203, 10. (2a) *against, in a direction opposite to*:—Ongeán streám *in a direction opposite to that in which the stream flows*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 502, 3: ii. 374, 10. (3) denoting hostility, resistance, or opposition in action or feeling, *against, with, contrary to, in opposition to*:—Se lēg ongan sleán and brecan ongeán ðone wind, Blickl. Homl. 221, 12. Æfter hǽðenum gewunan, ongeán heora cristendōm, Homl. Th. i. 100, 20. Ongēn þūsendfealde deriende cræftas *contra mille nocendi artes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 29. Ongién allo ūs wiðerwordnisse swīðre girǽc *contra cuncta nobis adversaria dexteram extende*, Rtl. 14, 38. Him lāt wǽre ðæt hī ongeán heora cynehlāford standan sceoldan, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 31. Wearþ swīðe gestired se here ongeán ðone biscop, 1012; Erl. 146, 13. Ðæt heó yrsige ongeán leahtras (-es, MS.), Homl. Skt. i. 1, 104. Hē gewāt yrre ongēn hig, Num. 12, 9. Ðæt folc . . . ceorodon ongeán God . . . Wē sprǽcon ongeán God, 21, 5–7. Hwylce wrōhte bringe gē ongeán ðysne man, Jn. Skt. 18, 29. Næfst ðū nāne mihte ongeán (*adversum*) mē, 19, 11. Ic ne mǽg nō wiðcweþan ne furþum ongeán ðæt geþencan *I cannot contradict, I cannot even have a conception contrary to it*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 29. (4) marking direction where no actual motion takes place:—Hī elciaþ ongeán ðone deáþ, and mid ealle ne forfleóþ . . . Úre Ālȳsend ne elcode nā ongeán ðone deáþ ac hē hine oferswīðde *Enoch and Elias delay to meet death, and do not at all avoid it . . . Our Redeemer did not delay to meet death, but he overcame it*, Homl. Th. i. 308, 2–8. Hē ne dorste beseón ongēn God, Ex. 3, 6. Hē fægnaþ ongeagn (-geán, Cott. MSS.) ðara ōðerra word *he rejoices at the words of the others*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 10. Ðæt cild ongeán his Hlāford hyhte and hine hālette *the hope of the child went out to meet his Lord, and he hailed him*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 29. (5) *in reply to*:—Ne andwyrtst ðū nān þing ongēn ða ðe ðius ðē onsecgeaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 62. (6) denoting contrast or comparison:—Seó nǽddre is geset on ðam godspelle ongeán ðone fisc *in the gospel the serpent is put in contrast to the fish*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 1. Feáwa ongeán getel ðæra wiðercorena *few in comparison with the number of the reprobate*, 536, 32. (7) *against* as in to set one thing *against* another, *as an equivalent for, in return for, in exchange for*:—þolige cyle ongeán (*in atonement for*) ða hlīwþe, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5. Hē gesealde twā gegrynd ongēn ðes mynstres mylne, Ch. Th. 231, 24; 232, 3. Ælfrīc sealde ðæt land æt Hacceburnan ongeán ðæt land æt Deccet, 288, 12. Hig of ðām lūdeum for

ánum penige xxx gesealdon, ongeán ðæt ðæt ða lỹdeás ỹrne Hǽlend mid xxx penegum gebohton, St. Aud. 36, 26. (8) marking readiness for a coming event, *against, ready for*:—Híg lédon forþ hira lác ongeán ðætte Iosep in eode *they made ready their presents against Joseph came*, Gen. 43, 25. Ðonne sceolde fyrd ût ongeán ðæt hí up woldon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 4. (9) marking time, *towards*:—Fela ongeán winter hám tugon, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22. B. *as an adverb.* (1) marking position, *opposite*:—Ic stande on ðás healfe and ðú ongeán *ego in hac parte sto, tu contra*, hẽr is se *contra* adverbium, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 50. Is Gotland on ôðre healfe ongeán, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 20. Se hundredman ðe ðǽr stôd ágẽn (ongeán, MS. A.: ongægn, Lind. Rush.) *ex adverso stabat*, Mk. Skt. 15, 39. (2) marking motion:—Ðá com mycel windes blǽd foran ongeán (*in the opposite direction*), Blickl. Homl. 199, 21. Ætstôd se streám and ongan tô þindenne ongeán (*in the direction opposite to that in which had come*), Jos. 3, 16. (3) denoting return, reversal of a previous action, *again, back; Lat.* re-:—Ða bodan ongeán cômon tô Jacobe, Gen. 32, 6. Ic fare eft ongeán, Num. 22, 34. Hẽ gewende ongeán tô ðam cynge, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 5. Ongeán cirran *reverti*, Gen. 8, 7. Ongeán fleón *refugere*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 47. Ongẽn sceát, ongeán hwyrfde *retrorsit*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 59. (4) with verbs of speaking, *in reply*:—Sôhte gylpword ongeán, Cd. Th. 17, 23; Gen. 264. Ða wergendan ne sceal mon nâ ongeán werian, R. Ben. 17, 13. Brimmanna boda, ábeód ongeán, Byrht. Th. 133, 13; By. 49. (5) marking direction without actual motion, *towards*:—Ðonne hẽ síþ ongán *cum viderit*, Ps. Th. 57, 9. Hié ongeán lôcian ne mihton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 11. (6) denoting opposition or resistance:—Ðá stôd Grantabrycgscír fæstlíce ongeán, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 20. Nolde seó burhwaru ábûgan, ac heóldan mid fullan wíge ongeán, 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon lágon ongeán swá hí lengost mihton ac hí ne mihton nân þing ongeán wealcan *all the chief men of Wessex resisted as long as ever they could, but they could not offer any effectual opposition*, 1036; Erl. 165, 1–3. Ongẽn sette *objecte*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 25. (7) marking contrast, *on the other hand*:—God sette beforan eów líf and gôd, and ðǽr ongẽn deáþ and yfel, Deut. 30, 15. (8) marking repetition, *again*:—Drihten cwæþ: Dô ðíne hand on ðínne bôsum . . . Ðá cwæþ hẽ: Teóh eft ðíne hand on ðínne bôsum. Ðá teáh hẽ hig ongeán, Ex. 4, 6–7. [*O. Sax.* an-gegin: *O. H. Ger.* in-gagan *and* in-gegin, -gegini: *Ger.* ent-gegen: *Icel.* í-gegn *and* cf. gagn-.]

ongeán-cirrendlíc; *adj. Relative*:—*Relativum* ðæt is ongeáncyrrendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 62.

ongeán-cyme, es; *m. A return*:—Útfæreld his fram fæder, ongeáncyme (*regressus*) his tô fæder, and utrene tô helle, ongeáncyme (*recursus*) tô setle Godes, Hymn. Surt. 44, 17, 23.

ongeán-flôwende *refluent*:—Ongẽntflôwende ýða *reciproca*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 41. Ongẽndflôwendum wæterum *reciprocis fluentis*, 462, 1.

ongeán-weard; *adj. Going against* or *towards*:—Hẽ him ongeánweard wæs *he was on his way to meet him*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 32. Ongeánwurde *obvia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 65.

ongeánweard-líc; *adj. Adversative*:—*At* (*the conjunction*) is ongeánweardlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 40.

ongeánweardlíce; *adv. Adversatively*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 50.

on-geboren; *adj. In-born*:—Ongeborene *ingenitam*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 2.

on-gebroht; *adj. Imposed*:—Be ongeb[r]ohtum *de inrogata*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 62.

on-geôigung, e; *f. Invocation*:—Þerh ongiceiging *per invocationem*, Rtl. 99, 28.

on-gefeoht, es; *n. Attack, assault*:—From ælcum ongifeht *ab omni impugnatione*, Rtl. 98, 26; 122, 5.

on-geflogen; *part. Attached with disease*:—Gif men his leoþu acen oððe [hẽ] ongeflogen sý, Lchdm. i. 86, 21. Cf. on-flyge.

on-gefremming, e; *f. Imperfection*:—Ongefremminge mîne (*imperfectum meum*) geséwon eágan ðíne, Ps. Spl. 138, 15.

on-gegn, -gegn. v. on-geagn.

Ongel. v. Angel.

on-gemang. I. *prep. with dat. Among*:—Ongemong ôðrum mannum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 6. Ðá ongan ic ongemang ôðrum mislícum and manigfealdum bisgum ða bôc wendan on Englisc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 17. Eác ðæm golde and ðæm líne wæs ongemang *purpura*, 14; Swt. 85, 9. Ongemang ðæm ðe *whilst*, 45; Swt. 339, 24. Ongemang ðam *meanwhile*, Jn. Skt. 4, 31. II. *adv.*:—Gif wẽ Sanctus Paulus lâre sume ongemong secgaþ *if we introduce some of St. Paul's teaching*, 40; Swt. 291, 13. Gif wẽ Ælfneres dǽda sume hẽr ongemong secgaþ, Swt. 295, 13. [*O. Sax.* an-gemong (*as adv.*).] v. gemang.

on-gemet; *adj. Immense*:—Ongemetum *immensis*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 23. v. un-gemet.

ongemet-hât; *adj. Exceedingly hot*:—Wyl on wætere, beþe hine mid ongemethâtum *boil in water, foment him with it exceedingly hot*, Lchdm. ii. 338, 22.

ongend=(?) ongẽn (cf. *the form of the word under* ongeán-flôwende), Exon. Th. 323, 28; Vid. 85.

on-geôtung, e; *f. Pouring in*:—Clânsa ærest ða wambe mid dreuces ânfealldre ongeôtunge, Lchdm. ii. 234, 26.

on-geþwǽre. v. un-geþwǽre.

on-gewiss; *adj. Uncertain*:—Ongewissu *incerta*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. un-gewiss.

on-gifan. I. *to give back*:—Nime man ðínne assan and hine nâ ne ongife *asinus tuus rapiatur, et non reddatur tibi*, Deut. 28, 31. II. *to forgive, pardon*:—Ðû ðe ongæfest *qui ignoscis*, Rtl. 40, 33. v. á-gifan.

on-gildan. I. *to pay* (*a penalty for*), *to be punished for* (with gen. acc. of crime *or* clause):—Banan heardlíce grimme ongildaþ, ðæs hié oft gilp brecaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 265; Sal. 132. Hẽ ðæs wrade ongeald, Cd. Th. 111, 26; Gen. 1861: 253, 20; Dan. 598. Hû eall moncyn angeald ðæs ærestan monnes synna mid miclum teónum and wîtum *ab initio et peccare homines et puniri propter peccata*, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 27. Hû swíðe hí his anguldon from heora ágnum cãsere *ut Caesare punirentur*, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 6. Weorces onguldon deópra firena þurh deáþes cwealm, Exon. Th. 153, 22; Gû. 829: 226, 23; Ph. 410. Ðæs ða byre siddan grimme onguldon gafulrǽdenne, 161, 15; Gû. 959. Sceal wearh ongildan, ðæt hẽ ǽr fãcen dyde *he shall pay the penalty for previous wrong-doing*, Menol. Fox 573; Gn. C. 56. Sceolde hẽ ða dǽd ongyldan, Cd. Th. 19, 23; Gen. 295. Monig sceal ongieldan sâwel sûsles *shall be tormented*, Exon. Th. 304, 17; Fä. 71. II. *to pay*:—Hwylc hira ôðrum sceolde tô fôddurþege feores ongildan *which should pay for the others' food with his life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2204; An. 1103. III. *to give an offering, to offer*:—Ðǽr hẽdene men deófium onguldon, Blickl. Homl. 221, 3. [Cf. *O. Sax.* a-, ant-(an-) geldan: *O. H. Ger.* ant-(en-, in-)geltan: *Ger.* ent-gelten.] v. á-, an-gildan.

on-gin[n], es; *n.* I. *a beginning*:—Ðæs weges ongin, ðe tô Criste lǽt, ne meg beón begunnen on fruman bûtan sunre ancsumnysse, R. Ben. 5, 16. Næs his frymþ ǽfre, eádes ongyn, Exon. Th. 240, 13; Ph. 638. His rîces ongin (*original condition*) nâfre gewonaþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 16. II. *an attempt, undertaking, enterprise*:—Micel is ðæt ongin ðínre gelícan ðæt ðû forhycge hlâford ûrne *it is a great undertaking for the like of thee to despise our lord*, Exon. Th. 250, 15; Jul. 127. Gif ðû gewîtest âna from ẽþele, nis ðæt ongin wiht, 119, 2; Gû. 248. Ongin, 123, 22; Gû. 326. Be ðam onginne ðe hẽ ongan, ðæt wẽsten swá úna eardigan, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 7. Ðû miht æt Gode ábiddan ðæt ðû wilt wið ðæs drỹg onginne, Blickl. Homl. 187, 19. Onginnum *incoeptis*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 15. III. *action, proceeding*:—*Gesticulatio* angin *jocus* ỉ *actus*, 473, 61. Wrætlíc þûhte stânes ongin (*the stone spoke*), Andr. Kmbl. 1482; An. 742. Ýða ongin *the violent action of the waves*, 931; An. 466. IV. *action, activity, active life, actions, endeavours*:—Ðǽr wæs wuldres wynn, wígendra þrym, æðelíc onginn, næs ðǽr ænigum gewinn, 1775; An. 890. Ðæt se æresta dǽl his onginnes and lífes wǽre tô geleáfan gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 211, 30. Drihtne ûres anginnes nân þing dígle ne biþ . . . 'Beforan ðẽ is eall mîn gewilnung,' R. Ben. 25, 9. [*O. Sax.* ana-, an-gin: *O. H. Ger.* ana-gin, -ginni.] v. an-gin.

on-ginnan; *p.* -gan[n]; *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen. I. *to begin, set about, set to work*:—Ic onginne *inchoo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 39: *incipio*, 28, 6; Som. 32, 42; *ineo*, 37; Som. 39, 1. Wæs ongunnen *ordiretur*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 11. (a) where the action begun is given by the verb in the infin. or in the gerund.:—Ic onginne tô wearmigenne *calesco*, 35; Som. 38, 4. Hẽ onginþ (*incipiet*) tô álýsenne his folc of þeówte, Jud. 13, 5. Ðá ongan ic ða bôc wendan on Englisc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 17. Ðû ðe ongunne (*coepisti*) ætýwan ðíne mǽrþe, Deut. 3, 24. Se ongan ærest onclypian Drihtnes naman, Gen. 4, 26. Ongan se Hǽlend bodian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 17. Ðá ongan hine langian on his cýþþe, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Ongan se Hǽlend him andswarigende tô cweþan, Mk. Skt. 13, 5. Hí ongunnon ða eár pluccigean, 2, 23. (b) where a case follows:—Se mon ðe gôd onginneþ and ðonne âblinneþ . . . Se ðe gôd onginneþ and on ðon þurhwunaþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 34–36. Freme ðæt ðû ongunne, 189, 3. Rǽde ðæs hié ôðer ongunnon wið Macedonie *cui Macedonicum bellum continuo successit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 202, 32. Ongin ðæt ðû onginnest, Blickl. Homl. 187, 22. Ðæt fæsten ongunnen wæs instepes ðæs ðe hẽ of ðæm fulwihte âstâg, 35, 5. (c) where the verb is used intransitively:—Ða six onginnaþ of ðam stæfe e, and geendiaþ on him sylfum; x âna onginþ on ðam stæfe i, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 57–58. II. *to attempt, endeavour* (with infin.):—Ic onginne *conabor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 77: *nitar*, 60, 3. Ðæt ic geseó ða mẽ onginnaþ dôn ða werrestan tintrega *that I may see those who are trying to inflict on me the worst tortures*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 24. Hiene Hannibal âspôn ðæt hẽ ðæt gewin leng [ne] ongan *Hannibal induced him to carry on the struggle longer*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 31. Se nâht freomlíces ongan on ðære cynewîsan *nihil omnino in re militari ausus est*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20. Ðá ongunnon (*tentabant*) ða scypmenn ða ancras upp teón, 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Ôþ hẽ ongite ðæt hẽ mâge ábiddan æt Gode ðæt hẽ ongiene (-ginne, MSS. Cot.) *until he finds that he can obtain by prayer from God what he endeavours to get*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 22. Ðæt ic dorste ðis

weorc ongynnan *ut hoc opus adgredi auderem*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 12. Hē wolde onginnan him ðleccan, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. **III.** *to act strenuously*:—Hī on ðam gewinne werlīce ongunnon, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 5. Onginnaþ werlīce, i. 188, 31. Onginnaþ esnlīce *viriliter agite*, Deut. 31, 6. **IV.** *to make an attempt upon, to attack*:—Gramhȳdige mē mid unrihte oft onginnaþ *injusti insurrexerunt in me*, Ps. Th. 85, 13. Ðonne ūs mānfulle menn onginnaþ (*insurgerent*), 123, 2. Ðonne yfle unmēgas onginnaþ, mēcum gemētaþ, swā gē mē dydon, Vald. 2, 23. Mē strange ongunnon *irruerunt in me fortes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3: 61, 3. Gif hī sceoldon eoſor onginnan, Exon. Th. 344, 20; Gn. Ex. 176. [*O. H. Ger.* in-ginnan *inchoare, incipere, conari, moliri, niti.*]

on-ginnendlīc; *adj. Inchoative*:—Ōðer hiw is gehāten *inchoativa*, ðæt is onginnendlīc, forðan ðe hit getācnaþ weorces anginn, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 2.

on-ginness, e; *f. A beginning, undertaking*:—Onginnissum *inceptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 26. Hine hēt ðæt hē ðām hālwendan ongynnessum georne befulge *eum coeptis insistere salutaribus jussit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11.

on-girwan; *p.* -girede *To divest, strip*:—Hē hine middangeardes þingum ongyrede and genacodade *se mundi rebus exuit*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 24. Ongyrede hine ða geong hæleþ... gestāh hē on gealgan heánne, Rood Kmbl. 77; Kr. 39. Hē wæs līchoman ongyrwed *corpore exutus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 34: 5, 12; S. 631, 5. Ongered *exuta*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 17. Ongirede *exutas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 18.

on-git, es; *n. Understanding*:—Ongit (ondgit, Cott. MSS.) wīsdōmes, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 3. Ongyt *intellectum*, Ps. Spl. 31, 10. v. and-git.

on-gitan, -gietan, -giotan, -geotan; *p.* -geat, -get; *pl.* -geáton, -gēton; *pp.* -giten, -gieten *To perceive*:—Ic ongite *comperio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 46. Ongiotaþ *animadvertite*, Kent. Gl. 230. Ðā hē ongitende wæs *animadverterit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 9. Ongeten, onfunden *expertus, cognitus*, i. *probatus, inventus*, 145, 47. **I.** *to perceive, see*:—Gif ðū gesihst hwylene ungesēligne mon and ongitst hwæthwegu gōdes on him, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 15. Hī ðǣr hwīlum synne ongytaþ ðǣr ðe syn ne biþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 26. Gif hī hwilcne mon on ðām landum ongytaþ oððe geseóþ ðonne feorriaþ hī and fleóþ *sed hominem cum viderint longe fugiunt*, Nar. 36, 21. Ðū wuldor ongitaþ woruldcyninga, Ps. Th. 101, 13. Siððan hē beácen (*the miracle of the fiery furnace*) onget, Cd. Th. 246, 33; Dan. 488. Ðæt ic ǣrwelan ongite, gearo sceáwige, Beo. Th. 5489; B. 2748. Ðæt hié Geáta clīfu ongitan meahton, 3827; B. 1911. Gefeán mon mihte on his andwleotan ongytan, Blickl. Homl. 223, 35. **II.** *to perceive by hearing*:—Ic ðæs þeódnes word ongeat, Exon. Th. 175, 11; Gū. 1193. Gif ðū sanges stæfne gehȳrdest and ðū heofonlīc weorud ongeáte ofer ūs cuman, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 31. Hié horn galan ongeáton, Beo. Th. 5880; B. 2944. **III.** *to perceive, feel* (*pain*, etc.):—Ðonne ne ongitest ðū ǣnig sār, Lchdm. i. 368, 26. Ðonne ne ongyt hē nā mycel tō geswynce ðæs sīdes, 102, 6. Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc wīteswingum, Cd. Th. 111, 29; Gen. 1863. Swā ðæt se seóca ðone stenc ne ongite, Lchdm. i. 304, 23. **IV.** *to feel, be of opinion, judge*:—Ðeáh ðe be ðyssum willan misenlīce cynn monna missenlīce ongite *quamvis de hac re diversae hominum nationes diversa sentiant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 14. **V.** *to know, hear of, find out*:—Wē witon manige foremēre weras forþgewitene ðe swīðe feáwa manna ā ongit *that very few men ever hear of*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 13. Wē oft ongytaþ ðæt ārīseþ þéod wið þeóde *we often hear of nation rising against nation*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 27. Eall ðæt hē oððe on gewritum oððe on ealdra manna sægenum ongeat (*cognoverat*), Bd. prep.; S. 471, 27. Sunu ða ðe ic sylf ongitan (*cognoscere*) mihte þurh gesægene, S. 472, 30. Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wuht ongitan... ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan *si animalia considerem... nihil invenio, quod, nullis ewra cogentibus, ad interitum sponte festinet*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 13. Miht ðū ongitan hwæðer ðū āuht ðē deórwyrþre habbe ðonne ðē sylfne *do you know whether you have anything more precious to you than yourself?* 11, 2; Fox 34, 9. **VI.** *to perceive, understand*:—Ælc ðæra ðe Godes word gehȳrþ and ne ongitt (*intelligit*), Mt. Kmbl. (MS. A.) 13, 19. Ongyte (ongete, Lind.) gē ealle ðās þing? Ðā cwǣdon hig: Wē hit ongytaþ, 13, 51. Ne ongyte gē gyt *nondum intellegitis?* Mk. Skt. 8, 21. Onfindaþ ðæt and ongeotaþ *intelligite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Ðȳ læs hig mid heortan ongyton (ongeton, Rush.) *ne corde intelligant*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 15. Hié hiora (*books*) nānwuht ongiotan (ongietan, Cott. MSS.) ne meahton, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 12. Ðæt wē ðȳ georor ongietan meahton tācen, ðæt se fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, Exon. Th. 236, 13; Ph. 573. Ongeotan, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13: 131, 23: 105, 28. **VII.** *to recognise, know*, (a) *to take a person or thing to be what it really is*:—Gif ðū sōðne God lufast and ongietest gǣsta hleó, 245, 23; Jul. 49. Wið ðæs ðū wilt higian ðon ǣr ðe ðū hine ongitest *towards that thou wilt strive as soon as thou dost recognise it*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 8. Se man ðe swereþ mān and eft his gilt onget, Lev. 5, 4: Met. 22, 16. Ða neát ongitaþ hira gōddēnd *the brutes know their benefactors*, Elen. Kmbl. 717; El. 359. Hē Godes good on ðære his ðēde ongeat *he recognised the goodness of God in that deed of his*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 33. Witon wē ðæt ūre Drihten mid ūs wæs on ðæm scipe, and wē hine ne ongeáton, 235, 22. Ongytaþ Godes mildheortnesse seó is nū mid ūs geworden *recognise in this the mercy of God that has been now shewn to us*, 235, 20. Ne mē ǣnig ongitan wolde *non erat qui agnosceret me*, Ps. Th. 141, 4. Ðēh ic engla þeóden ongitan ne cūðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1802; An. 903. Nū wē māgon ongytan hwæt ðæt gerȳne getācnaþ *now we know what the mystery means*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 13. Wē māgon ongytan on ðæm ūre tydran gecynd *we may see in that* (the temptation of Christ by the devil) *our weak nature*, 33, 35: 95, 11. Ne mæg ic fullīce ongitan æfter hwæm ðū spyrast *I don't quite know what you are asking for*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 1. Nū ðū hæfst ongyten ða wanclan treówa ðæs blindan lustes, 7, 2; Fox 18, 2. Heó (*a woman dressed in man's clothes*) wæs fram hire fæder ongitenu *she was recognised by her father*, Shrn. 31, 15. (b) *to recognise a fact* or *circumstance*, (1) the fact stated in a clause:—Ðū ongitst ðætte ðū git hæfst ðone mǣstan dǣl ðīnra gesǣlþa, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 6. Ðonne ongit hē, hū lytel hē biþ, 12, 1; Fox 60, 28. Ðā se dēma oncneów and ongæt, ðæt hē hine mid swinglan oferswīðan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1. Oferswīðan ða men ðe hié ongeáton ðæt wiðerwearde wǣron, Blickl. Homl. 135, 12. Leóde ongēton, ðæt ðǣr Drihten cwom, Cd. Th. 183, 12; Exod. 90. Hē wolde ðæt hē on ðon ongeáte, ðæt ðæt mon ne wæs, se ðe him ætȳwde, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 25. Ic wundrige hwī ðū ne mǣge ongitan, ðæt ðū eart nū git swīðe gesēlig, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 34. Ðæt is tō ongytanne ðæt ācennede wǣron wæstmas gōdra dǣda, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ðū hæfdest ongiten, ðæt mē selfum þūhte, ðæt ic hæfde forloren ðæt gecyndelīce gōd, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 17. Heó ongieten hæfde, ðæt heó eácen wæs, Exon. Th. 378, 3; Deór. 10. (2) the fact referred to by the pronoun *ðæt*:—Fȳren wolc[en] āstāh of heofonum, and hit ymbsealde ealle ða ceastre. Mid ðȳ ðæt (*the circumstance just related*) ongeat Andreas, Blickl. Homl. 245, 32. Hié ðæt ongeáton, ðæt hē leng mid him wunian nolde, 135, 22. (3) the fact given by accus., (a) with infin.:—Ðæt hié ongieton mīn mægen on ðē wesan, 241, 14. (b) without infin.:—Hē ongeat Titum hwēne monþwǣrran ðonne hē sceolde, and Timotheus hē ongeat hātheortran ðonne hē sceolde, Past. 40; Swt. 291, 21–23: Blickl. Homl. 219, 5. Hit ongeat his lāre swīðe tōtorenne, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31. Ðæt Mōd sēðe ðæt hit hit ēghwonan ongeáte scyldig (cf. Ic mē ongite ēghwonan scyldigne, 8; Fox 24, 13), tit.; Fox 10, 19. (4) with the passive:—Hē wæs tō cinge ongyten *he was recognised as king*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 32. Ðonne hē biþ ongieten æfstig, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 12. **VIII.** *to know* (of sexual intercourse):—Ic nǣnigne wer ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 7, 22. v. an-gitan.

on-gitenness, e; *f.* **I.** *understanding, knowledge*:—Hē wæs gefeónde ðære ongytenesse (*agnitione*) ðæs sōðan Godes biganges, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 13. Tō ongytenysse (*ad agnitionem*) ðæs sōðan Godes, 2, 9; S. 511, 3. **II.** *meaning, purport* (cf. and-git, **III**):—Ðeós ongitenys (þes ongitenysse, MS.) mīnre untrumnysse ys ðæt of ðisum līchaman sceal beón se gāst ālǣded *the meaning of my illness is, that the spirit shall be taken away from the body*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 22.

on-gitness, e; *f. The understanding, intellect*:—Of alre ongetnisse *ex toto intellectu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 33.

ongnere, es; ongnora (?), an; *m. The corner of the eye* (?):—Ēaghyll from ðam ongnoran *glebonus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 7. Ongneras *irqui*, 46, 30.

on-gripe, es; *m. Attack, assault*:—Ðæra wyrma ongrype and ðæra sorhwīta mǣst, Wulfst. 187, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-griffe (*dat.*) *tactu*, Grff. iv. 318: *and* cf. *Icel.* á-grip *in the phrase* lítill ágripum].

on-grisla, an; *m. Dread, horror*:—Wæs se munt mid mycelum brōgan and mid ongryslan eall oferlǣded, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7.

on-grislīc; *adj. Horrible, dreadful*:—Ðā becwom sum ongrislīc wīse (*horrenda res*) on hié, Nar. 10, 32. Ðæt ongrislīce gemōt *the last day*, Wulfst. 186, 15. Angryslīc, Dōm. L. 14, 225. Ongrislīces andwlitan *horrido vultu*... ongrislīcre ansīne *horrendae visionis*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 1–5. On ðære angrislīcan gesihþe *horridae visionis*, 5, 12; S. 628, 19. Ongrislīco hǣr *horridi crines*, 5, 2; S. 615, 1. Ongristlīce on stefne, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 26.

on-gryrelīc; *adj. Horrible*:—Hī hine lǣddon on ðām ongryrlīcan (-grysliean?) fiðerum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 24.

on-gunnenness, e; *f. An undertaking*:—Hē bæd ðæt hē ða ārfæstan ongunnennysse gefylde *petiit eum pia coepta complere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 40.

on-gyldan, -gynness, -gyrede, -gytan. v. on-gildan, -ginness, -girwan, -gitan.

on-hādian *to degrade from holy orders*:—Gif preóst ōderne man ofsleá... hine biscep onhādige, L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1.

on-hāle; *adj. Whole, entire*:—Gemengde beóþ onhālo gelāc engla and deófla *the entire hosts of angels and devils shall be joined together*, Exon. Th. 56, 5; Cri. 896.

on-hāle; *adj. Secret, hidden*:—Ne lǣt ðū ðīnne ferþ onhālne, dēgol ðæt ðū deópost cunne, nelle ic ðē mīn dyrne gesecgan, gif ðū mē ðīnne hygecræft hylest, Exon. Th. 333, 9; Gn. Ex. 1. Gif mec onhāle ān onfindeþ, ðǣr ic wīc būge (cf. gif ic mǣgburge mōt mīne geldan on dēgolne weg, 397, 15–17), 396, 19; Rä. 16, 7. Wið is ðes wēsten, wræcsetla fela, eardas onhāle earmra gǣsta, 121, 7; Gū. 268: 123, 13;

Gū. 322. Wið onhælum ealdorgewinnum *against secret and deadly foes*, 134, 9; Gū. 505.

on-hæled *infirm, ill*:—Ða ðe on unhæle (onhælede, MS. C.) wæron, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 40.

on-hætan. I. *to heat*:—Hēt hē ðone stān onhætan, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 19. Blōd onhætan, Salm. Kmbl. 88; Sal. 43. Ofn onhætan, Cd. Th. 229, 31; Dan. 225. Onhāted, 231, 7; Dan. 243. Ðā ðæt (*the brazen bull*) onhāt wæs, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 28. II. of violent emotion, *to inflame*:—Hira mōd ne beōþ onhāt mid nānre manunge, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 7. Heorte is onhāted, Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 87.

on-hagian; *p.* ode; *v. impers. with dat. or acc. of pers. To be within a person's power* or *means, to be in accordance with a person's will* or *convenience*:—Eádig byþ se ðe ðam þearfan gefultumaþ, gif hine tō onhagaþ (*if it be in his power*); gif hine ne onhagaþ, ðonne ne līcaþ him his earfoþu, Ps. Th. 40, 1. Mē ne onhagaþ nū ða bōc ealle tō asmēaganne, Shrn. 200, 22. Ðonne hit (*the mind*) onhagaþ tō ðǣm ūteran *si facultas exterior suppetat*, Past. 53, 6; Swt. 17, 13. Ne anhagode heora cyninge ðæt hē wið hié mehte būton fæstenne gefeohtan, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 21. Hié hergodon ǣghwǣr be ðam sē ðǣr hié onhagode (*wherever it suited them*), Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 25. Ðā seó fyrd gesomnod wæs ðā ne onhagode heom ðārtō būton ðæt wǣre ðæt se cyng ðǣr mid wǣre *they would not be satisfied unless the king were there too*, 1016; Erl. 153, 27. Ðæra hālgena þrowunga ðe mē tō onhagode on Englisc tō āwendene *that I have had the opportunity of translating into English*, Homl. Skt. i. pref. 37. Gelǣste binnan twelf mōnþum būton hire ǣr tō onhagige *unless it be convenient to pay earlier*, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 17. Gif hine tō swā mycelum ne onhagige *si tantum facultatis ei non suppetat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 3. Gif hine onhagige (*si facultatem habeat*), gefreóge ǣnne man, ii. 24; Th. ii. 192, 12: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 9–12: Homl. Th. i. 180, 12. Ðone dǣl ðe him tō onhagige, 398, 17. Gif ðē onhagige, ðæt ðū hit (*the law*) healdan mǣge, far ðū in; gif ðē ne onhagige, far ðē freoh ðider ðū wille, R. Ben. 97, 23. Ða hȳrsumnesse beginne ðeáh hine hwōn onhagige *though he have little power* (or *inclination*), 128, 19. Gif mon tō gōdum weorcum ne onhagie habban gōdne willan *if people have not the means for good works, let them have good will*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 10.

on-hātan *to promise*:—Hyre nales frætwe onhēht, Exon. Th. 249, 28; Jul. 118. Ðæt ic deófolgieldum gafol onhāte, 251, 27; Jul. 151. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ant-heizan *vovere, spondere, polliceri*: *O. Sax.* ant-hētan.]

on-hātian *to grow hot*:—Onhātode *incanduisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 4.

on-heáw, es; *m. A block to hew on*:—Onheáwas *codices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 38: 135, 60: 14, 62. [*M. H. Ger.* ane-hou *incus.*]

on-hebban; *p.* -hōf (*the weak form* -hefde *also occurs*); *pp.* -hafen. I. *to lift up, raise* (the eyes, voice):—Ðonne ic mec onhæbbe, and hī onhnīgaþ tō mē, Exon. Th. 412, 28; Rä. 31, 7. Ðā onhōf Laurentius his ágan up, Shrn. 116, 4. Petrus onhōf his stefne, Blickl. Homl. 149, 21. II. *to raise* (as barm does), *to leaven*:—Ne ete gē nān þing onhafenes, Ex. 12, 19. III. *to take up, begin* (cf. *Icel.* hefja *to begin*):—Ic ðās unhȳrlīcan fers onhefde mid sange, Dōm. L. 2, 11. IV. *to take away*:—Ōþ ðæt onhafen biþ (*auferatur*) se mōna, Ps. Spl. 71, 7. V. metaph. *to lift up, exalt* (generally in a bad sense):—Ælc ðæra ðe hine onhefþ, hē sceal beón geeádmēt, Homl. Th. i. 202, 33. Ælc ðe hine anhefþ, hē biþ geneoþerad, and ælc ðe hine geneoþeraþ, hē biþ mid weorþmynte onhafen. . . . Ac hwæt gif ic mīn mōd on mōdignesse anhōfe? R. Ben. 22, 11–19. Ða de God ondrǣdaþ, and hȳ þurh heora gōdan dǣda ne anhebbaþ, 4, 2. Hē ēðelþrym onhōf, rȳmde and rǣrde, Cd. Th. 98, 23; Gen. 1634. Ic tǣhte ðām rīcan, ðæt hī ne onhōfon hī, Homl. Th. i. 378, 18. Ne onhebbe hine nān man on his weorcum, ii. 80, 29. v. an-, á-hebban, -hefan, *and next word.*

on-hefedness, e; *f. Exaltation*:—Gif wē ðone hrōf ðære heálīcan eádmōdnesse getellan willaþ and tō ðære heofonlīcan anhefednesse cuman þencaþ, R. Ben. 23, 2.

on-heldan, -heldedness. v. on-hildan, -hildedness.

on-hende; *adj. On hand, demanding attention*;—Hié forgeátan ðara ūtera gefeohta ðe him anhende wǣron, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* á-hendr *within reach.*] v. of-hende.

on-herian, -hering. v. on-hyrian, -hyring.

on-hetting, e; *f. Persecution*:—Onhettincga *persecutiones*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 17. v. hettend.

on-hildan, -hieldan, -heldan, -hyldan. I. *trans.* (1) of actual motion, *to lean, incline, recline, bend down*:—Onheldeþ hine and fa'leþ *inclinabit se et cadet*, Ps. Surt. 9, 31. Se biscop hine onhylde tō ūnre ðære studa, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 37: 4, 9; S. 577, 7. Hē his heáfod onhylde swā swā hē slāpan wolde, 3, 11; S. 536, 30: 4, 24; S. 599, 6: Exon. Th. 178, 14; Gū. 1244. Walle onhældum *parieti inclinato*, Ps. Surt. 61, 4. Onhylded *reclinem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 80. (2) metaphorically (a) with the idea of favourable disposition towards a person or thing, *to incline*:—Tō mē ðīn eáre onhyld, Ps. Th. 101, 2. His breóst sīen onhielde tō forgiefnesse, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 12. Onhelded wið ðæs gecyndes, Met. 13, 11. (b) with the idea of subjection, *to bow, bend*:—Mid hwelcum monnum māgon gē onheldon eówre feónda swyrbān, Shrn. 86, 22. (c) *to turn from the right course*:—Hié onhældon in ðē yfel *declinaverunt in te mala*, Ps. Surt. 20, 12. (d) *to cause to sink*:—Onhælde sind rīce *inclinata sunt regna*, 45, 7. II. *intrans. To decline, deviate, incline, sink*:—Heofones gym west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 32; Gū. 1186. Onhylde (onhældeþ, Ps. Surt.) of ðysum on ðys (*inclinavit*), Ps. Spl. 74, 8. Alle onhældon *omnes declinaverunt*, Ps. Surt. 13, 3. Onheldan *declinare*, 16, 11. Onhældende *declinantes*, 100, 4.

on-hildedness, e; *f. Declining*:—Onheldednis *declinatio*, Ps. Surt. 72, 4.

on-hindan; *adv. Behind*:—Womb wæs onhindan āþrunten, Exon. Th. 419, 6; Rä. 38, 1. Ætterne tægel hafaþ onhindan, Fragm. Kmbl. 38; Leas. 21.

on-hinder. v. hinder.

on-hinderling; *adv. Back*:—Onhinderling hweorfaþ mīne feóndas *convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: 69, 3. v. on-bæcling.

on-hirdan *to comfort, strengthen, encourage*:—Manegum wearþ hige onhyrded þurh his hālig word, Apstls. Kmbl. 105; Ap. 53: Elen. Kmbl. 1678; El. 841.

on-hiscan. v. on-hyscan.

on-hlīdan; *p.* -hlād. I. *trans. To open, unclose*:—Onhlīdest (*aperis*) dū ðīne handa, Ps. Th. 144, 17. Undōþ eówre geatu, and onhlīdaþ ða ēcan geata, 23, 7, 9. Deáþræced heolstorcofan onhliden weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 201, 1; Ph. 49. Ðǣr biþ open eádgum tōgeánes, onhliden hleóðra wyn, heofonrīces dura, 198, 18; Ph. 12. Carcernes duru opene fundon, onhliden hamera geweorc, Andr. Kmbl. 2155; An. 1079. II. *intrans. To be disclosed, to appear*:—Ōþ ðæt wuldres gim onhlād *until the sun showed itself*, 2539; An. 1271.

on-hnīgan. I. *trans. To bend down, bow, press down*:—Onhnīgaþ *incumbunt*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 11. Onhnīgendre *grassanti*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 19. Biþ wuhta gehwilc onhnigen tō hrūsan, Met. 31, 13. Onhnigenum heáfde simle his gesyhþa ūðūna on eorþan besette, R. Ben. 31, 8. II. *intrans. To bend down, bow*:—Hī onhnīgaþ tō mē, Exon. Th. 412, 29; Rä. 31, 7. Ealle eádmōdlīce tō Criste sylfum onhnigan, Blickl. Homl. 203, 23: Cd. Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Man mæg tō ðǣm lāstum onhnīgan, and ða cyssan, Blickl. Homl. 127, 10.

on-hnyscan. v. on-hyscan.

on-hohsnian (?) *to abominate, detest*:—Ðæt onhohsnode (MS. onhohsnod, *the* s *has been afterwards inserted between the* h *and* n) Hemninges mǣg, Beo. Th. 3892; B. 1944. Cf. on-hyscan.

on-hrægel, es; *n. A covering, sheet*:—Wæfelsum, onhræglum *sabanis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 43.

on-hrēas. v. on-rēas.

on-hreódan *tō adorn* (?). v. on-reódan.

on-hrēran. I. of actual movement, *to stir, agitate, move violently*:—Ðonne hī (*the waves*) wind onhrēreþ, Ps. Th. 88, 3: Met. 7, 27. Ðonne micla ýsta onhrēraþ hronmere, 5, 10. Fiscas ðe onhrēraþ hreó wǣgas, Exon. Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Eorþan ðū onhrērdest *commovisti terram*, Ps. Th. 59, 2. Onhrērdan, 76, 15. Ðonne hine mon drincan welle, onhrēre eft, Lchdm. ii. 270, 13. Ne mæg him se flǣschoma hond onhrēran, Exon. Th. 311, 22; Seef. 96. Eorþe biþ onhrēred of hire stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 91, 36. Lyft wæs onhrēred, Cd. Th. 208, 13; Exod. 482. Grund is onhrēred, deópe gedrēfed, Andr. Kmbl. 786; An. 393. II. metaph. *to move, disturb, agitate*:—Ðone ungeþyldegan swīðe lytel scūr ðære costunga mæg onhrēran (-hrēran, Hatt. MS.), Past. 33; Swt. 224, 5. Ne mǣg hine ænig onhrēran (*non commovebitur*), ðe eardfæst byþ on Hierusalem, Ps. Th. 124, 1. Eall heofena mægen biþ onwended and onhrēred, Blickl. Homl. 91, 28. III. of emotions, *to stir up, arouse, excite*:—Mægen wæs onhrēred, Cd. Th. 192, 4; Exod. 226. Wæs merefixa mōd onhrēred, Beo. Th. 1103; B. 549. Hete wæs onhrēred, 5101; B. 2554: Andr. Kmbl. 2606; An. 1304: 2788; An. 1396.

on-hrīnan; *with gen. dat. To touch*:—Sió sunne ne onhrīneþ nō ðæs dǣles ðæs heofenes ðe se mōna nō ne onhrīneþ ðæs dǣles ðe sió sunne on irneþ, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 27–29. Ða hundas . . . his nāne onhrinon, Shrn. 145, 5. Ðā ne onhrān ðæt fȳr him, 53, 24. Onhrīn ðissum muntum *tange montes*, Ps. Th. 143, 6.

on-hrīne (?), es; *m. Touch*:—Ne ðe āniges yfeles onhrine (onryne, MS. B.) dereþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 1. Cf. æt-hrine.

on-hrōp, es; *m.* I. *importunate clamour, importunity*:—For his onhrōpe hē ārīst and sylþ him his neóde *propter improbitatem surget, et dabit illi quod habet necessarios*, Lk. Skt. 11, 8: Homl. Th. i. 248, 32. Se brōðor ðe hine synderlīce gebiddan wile, ne sý gelet mid (þurh, W.F.) æniges ōðres onhrōpe, R. Ben. 81, 9. II. *abusive language, reproach*:—Hosp ł onhrōp *improperium*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ana-ruof *appetitio.*] v. hrōp.

on-hupian *to draw back, recoil*:—Ðonne ðæt mōd ongit hine selfne on swelcne spild forlād ðonne wiðtremþ hē and onhupaþ and ondrēt

hím ðæt ðæt hē ær lufode *dum mens sese in praecipitium pervenisse deprehendit, gressum post terga revocat, pertimescens quae amaverat*, Past. 58, 2; Swt. 441, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* hopa aptr, á hæl, undan *to draw back*.]

on-hwelan *to resound*:—Onhwileþ *reboat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 74. v. hwelan.

on-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf. I. *trans. To change, reverse*:—Metod onhweorfeþ heortan ðíne (*of Nebuchadnezzar's transformation*), Cd. Th. 251, 27; Dan. 570. Hē cwide (*the curse pronounced against Adam*) eft onhwearf, Exon. Th. 39, 7; Cri. 618. Eft is ðæt onhworfen, is nū swā hit nō wǽre freóndscipe uncer, 443, 2; Kl. 23. Hwȳ is ðis gold ðeorcad and ðæt sēdeleste hlew hwȳ wearþ hit onhworfen *quomodo obscuratum est aurum, mutatus est color optimus*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 11. II. *intrans. To change, turn, revert*:—Manegum cyninge onhwearf se anweald and se wela ǒþ ðæt hē eft wearþ wædla *qui reges felicitatem calamitate mutaverint*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 13. Hē (*Nebuchadnezzar*) eft onhwearf wōdan gewittes, Cd. Th. 255, 21; Dan. 627. v. next word.

on-hwirfan; *p.* de. I. *to turn* (of actual motion), (a) *trans.*:—Ic mē wille nū onhwyrfan tō ðisse bǽre, Blickl. Homl. 151, 14. (b) *intrans.*:—Swā swā hweól onhwerfþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 13. II. *to invert, transpose*:—Agof (boga) is mīn noma eft onhwyrfed, Exon. Th. 405, 13; Rä. 24, 1. III. *to change, turn*:—Mē onhwyrfdon ða mē grome wurdon of ðære gecynde ðe ic ær cwic beheóld, 485, 24; Rä. 72, 2. Ðū geómrast forðam ðe seó woruldsǽlþ onhwyrfed is, Bt. 7, 1: Fox 16, 9. v. preceding word.

on-hwirfedness, e; *f. Change, mutation*:—Sōð God būton ælcere onhwerfednesse, Shrn. 167, 34.

on-hyldan. v. on-hildan.

on-hyreness, e; *f. Imitation*:—Ðone weg ðære onhyrenesse *viam imitationis*, Past. 16, 4; Swt. 103, 14. Tō onhyrenesse (*ad imitationem*) ðæra eádigra apostola, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 26: 1, 27; S. 492, 23.

on-hyrian; *p.* ede *To imitate, emulate* (with dat. acc.):—Hwīlum ic onhyrge gūþfugles hleóþor, Exon. Th. 406, 20; Rä. 25, 4: 391, 2; Rä. 9, 10. Mon onhyreþ dysegum neátum *homo comparatus est jumentis insipientibus*, Ps. Th. 48, 11. Se ðe hit gehýreþ hē onhyreþ ðam *ad imitandum bonum auditor sollicitus instigatur*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 15: Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 5. Ða cild onhyriaþ ealdum monnum, 36, 5; Fox 180, 10. Ðonne wē onhyrigaþ Criste, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 1. Ðæt hȳ ne onhyredon ðǽm yfelwillendum, Ps. Th. 36, arg. Ne onhyre (*emulatus fueris*) ðam ðe byþ orsorh, 36, 7. Onhyriaþ, 36, 1. Ne ðū ne onhere *ne emuleris*, Kent. Gl. 58. Ne onherie *ne emuletur*, 885. Ðæt wē onhyrigen ðǽm þeáwum, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 3: Swt. 229, 15. Onhyrgean wē ðone blindan, Blickl. Homl. 21, 9. Wē sceolan onherian Marian ðære ðe smerede Hǽlendes fēt, 75, 11. Onhyrian (-hirian, Cott. MS.), Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 4: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 2. Ðæt onhyrian woldan, 4, 3; S. 569, 43. Heora līf onhyrian wolde, 4, 13; S. 582, 24: 5, 9; S. 622, 12. Onhyrigean, 1, 26; S. 487, 32. Onhyrgan, 3, 18; S. 545, 43. Hē ðære frymþelícan cyrican līf wæs onhyrigende, 1, 26; S. 487, 28: 4, 23; S. 593, 15. Onhyrgende, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 8; Th. ii. 228, 29.

on-hyriend, es; *m. One who imitates* or *emulates*:—Onhyrgend *emulatores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 28. Onhyrgend[r]as, 85, 25.

on-hyring, e; *f. Imitation, emulation*:—Anhering *emulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 48. Gōd anda and anhering ǽscyreþ fram synna leahtrum, and lǽt tō Gode, R. Ben. 131, 13. Ðonne wē onhyrigaþ Criste and eác ða onhyringe gefyllaþ *tunc legem Christi imitando complemus*, Past. 51, 3; Swt. 397, 2.

on-hyscan; *p.* te. I. *to mock, make a jest of*:—Drihten onhnyscþ (? -hyscþ, MS. T.) hine *Dominus irridebit eum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 13. Ic wēnde ðæt hī mec onhyscte *illudi me a senibus existimavi*, Nar. 25, 22. II. *to reproach, abuse, speak ill of*:—Ðonne men eów onhiscaþ (*exprobaverint*), Lk. Skt. 6, 22. Gebiddaþ for ða ðe eów onhyscaþ (-hiscaþ) *pro calumniantibus vos*, 6, 28. Ðæt man ða onhisce swýðe for worulde and hȳ unweordige, Wulfst. 168, 6: 70, 12. III. *to detest*:—Ic unrihta gehwylc onhyscte *iniquitatem abominatus sum*, Ps. Th. 118, 163. Hī onhysctan ǽghwylcne mete *omnem escam abominata est anima eorum*, 106, 17.

on-in *within*:—Oniu mē *intra me*, Ps. Spl. 38, 4.

on-innan. v. innan, V.

on-irnan *to yield, give way*:—Duru sōna onarn fýrbendum fæst, syððan hē hire folmum [hrān], Beo. Th. 1447; B. 721. Duru sōna onarn þurh handhrine hāliges gāstes, Andr. Kmbl. 1998; An. 1000. [*O. H. Ger.* int-rinnan *evadere, abire, profugere*.]

on-irning, e; *f. Attack, assault*:—Diówlica onerninge tōsliteno beón *diabolica incursione lacerari*, Rtl. 36, 1.

on-íwan *to shew*:—Drihten ūs līfes wegas anýweþ, R. Ben. 3, 5. Ic ðē bidde ðæt ðū mē ðē onýwe, St. And. 10, 14. Seó hlǽdder ðe Jacobe on swefne wearþ anýwed, R. Ben. 23, 5.

on-lǽnan; *p.* de; *with gen.* or *acc. of the loan.* I. *to lend, grant*:—Ic eów onlǽne ðās gewītendan, and ic eów geselle ða þurhwuniendan, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 13. Se cræft ðe him Crist onlǽuþ, Met. 10, 37. Hē ūre ðē onlǽnde æfter his bebodum tō brūcanne, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 9. Gif hwā his wǽpnes ðrum onlǽne, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 3: L. In. 29; Th. i. 120, 10, 12, 14. Hī ðē onlǽnde wǽron, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 6. II. *to lease, let*:—Denewulf and ða hýwan on Wintanceastre ænlǽnaþ Ælfrēde his deg XL. hīda landes, Chart. Th. 147, 27. Cf. on-león.

on-lǽtan. I. *to release, relax*:—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlǽteþ, Beo. Th. 3223; B. 1609. Ðonne him sigera weard his gewealdleðer wille onlǽtan, Met. 11, 28, 75. II. *to let a thing go on, to continue*:—Tō anlǽtenne *continuanda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 19. Fæstan twegen dagas on ðære wucan, būtan hȳ ouermicel geswinc habben. Gif hȳ ūt an æcere wurc habben, ðæs niddæges gereord is singallīce tō anlǽtenne (on-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 66, 1.

on-lang; *prep. Along*:—Onlong Mǽse, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 7. v. and-lang.

on-lēo, es; *m. On-look, regard*:—Onlēce *respectu, intuitu*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 50. v. lēc.

on-leocan (?) *to reproach, blame*:—Onlehton (bysmrydon, MS. C.) *irritaverunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 8. Cf. hosp (on leccungæ, MS. T.: tō bysmre, MS. C.) *irrita*, 88, 34, *and see* læcing.

on-leogende *on-lying*:—Wyrc him onlecgende sealfe, Lchdm. ii. 200, 8.

on-legen, e; *f. An on-laying*, (*medicinal*) *application*: — Onlegen (ἐπίθεμα) tō trymmanne ðone magan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 24. Mid onlegene swā swā mon of swelcum þingum wyrceþ . . . Lācna mid onlegena beres, 82, 14–24. Gesodene wuduæpla and hlafes cruman and swilce onlegena, 190, 15.

on-leóhtan. v. on-líhtan.

on-leóhtness, e; *f. Illumination*; illuminatio, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11. v. on-líhtness.

on-león; *p.* -lāh, -leáh; *pl.* -ligon; *pp.* -ligen. I. *to grant the loan of something* (gen. of loan):—Gielde se ðæs wǽpnes onlāh, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 6: Beo. Th. 2939; B. 1467. Onligenre *inpactae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 31. II. *to grant, bestow*:—Sum ǽhta onlīhþ, sum biþ wonspēdig, Exon. Th. 295, 9; Cri. 30. Metod onlāh Mōdum aldordōmes, Cd. Th. 258, 25; Dan. 681. Ungelīc ðam ōðrum stede ðe mē mīn hearra onlāg, 23, 12; Gen. 358. Hē mē lāre onlāg, Elen. Kmbl. 2489; El. 1246. God hyre sigores onleáh, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 124.

on-lēsan, -lēsness. v. on-līsan, -līsness.

on-līc; *adj. Like, similar*:—Heáp synnigra hīge onlīc, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Gelamp ōðer wundor ðissum onlīc, Blickl. Homl. 219, 7: 223, 14. Eal hē ær wǽrom æteówed, 209, 14. Manigfeald onlīc wundor ðysum ðǽr wǽrom æteówed, 209, 14. Monige sindon mē suīðe onlīce on ungelǽrednesse, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 7. Se is lyfte onlīcusð on hiwe, 14; Swt. 85, 5. Se fugel is onlīcost peán, Exon. Th. 219, 25; Ph. 312. Onlīcust, 189, 20; Az. 62. v. an-līc.

on-līce; *adv. Like, in like manner*:—Ealle ða rīca forheregian . . . swīðe onlīce ðam micelan flōde, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 6: Met. 8, 47: Elen. Kmbl. 197; El. 99. Onlīcost dydon swelce him nǽfre ǽr ðæm gelīc ysel an ne becōme, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 10: Past. 17; Swt. 123, 7. v. an-līce.

on-līcness, e; *f. Likeness, image*:—Idese onlīcnes *the form of a woman*, Beo. Th. 2706; B. 1351: Andr. Kmbl. 1461; An. 731. Hē hæfþ mon geworhtne æfter his onlīcnesse, Cd. Th. 25, 19; Gen. 396: Exon. Th. 424, 10; Rä. 41, 37. v. an-līcness.

on-līesan. v. on-līsan.

on-líhtan, -leóhtan. I. of places or things, *to illumine, make bright, cause to shine*, (a) literally:—Mycel leóht onleóhte ðæt carcern, St. And. 4, 4. Ǒþ ðæt ðære sunnan leóman hine (*the moon*) eft onlíhton, Lchdm. iii. 240, 27. Onleóhtende *inluminans*, Hymn. Surt. 15, 22. Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlíhte and gebirhte of ðære sunnan, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 5. (b) metaph.:—God onlýhteþ (*illuminet*) andwlitan his ofer ūs, Ps. Spl. 66, 1. Onlýht (*inlustra*) ansíne ðīn ofer þeów ðīnne, 30, 20. Tō hwon yldestū middangeard tō onlýhtenne, Blickl. Homl. 7, 33. II. of persons, (a) *to give sight to, make the sight clear*:—Drihten blinde on heora eágum onleóhteþ *Dominus illuminat caecos*. Ps. Th. 143, 7. Heó gegōdaþ and onlíht ðæra eágena scearpnysse, Lchdm. i. 72, 15. Ðæt se ylca ða dohter ðæs ealdormannes blinde onlíhte, Bd. 1, 18; S. 484, 30. Ðæt wundor worhte, ðæt hē ðone blindan onlýhte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 19. Mon geseah hine blinde onlýhtende, 177, 15. Ðā geseah hē sōna gesundfullum eágum, þurh ðone ylcan onlíht ðe hine ær ðblende, H. R. 107, 28: Homl. Skt. i. 21, 275. (b) *to clear the mental vision, to enlighten*:—Sōð leóht ðæt onlýht ælcne man, Jn. Skt. 1, 9. Se hālga Gāst ealle ða englas onlíht, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 14. Worda mē ðīnra wīse onleóhteþ, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ne onlíhtaþ hī nāuht ðæs mōdes eágan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 32. Ðū simle mīne sāwle onlíhtest, Homl. Th. i. 74, 31. Hē hió onlýhte mid ðæs Hālgan Gāstes gife, Blickl. Homl. 145, 6. Onlíht ða eágan ūres mōdes mid ðīnum leóhte, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 33: Ps. Th. 12, 4. Onleóht heorte manna, Hymn. Surt. 23, 1. Crist mæg ðīne nytennysse onlíhtan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 200. Manegum wearþ mōd onlíhted, Apstls. Kmbl. 104; Ap. 52. Wē wurdon onlíhte þurh geleáfan, Homl. Th. i. 154, 21. Onlýhte, Blickl.

Homl. 161, 14. III. *to give light* (with dat.):—Đæt hit onlíhte eallum đe on đam hûse synt, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 15. Onlíhtan đâm đe on þýstrum sittaþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 79. IV. *intrans. To shine*:—Ic onlíhte oððe scýne *luceo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Sæterdæg onlýhte (*inluxesebat*), Lk. Skt. 23, 54. Onlíhton (*illuxerunt*) lîgrascas đíne, Ps. Spl. 76, 18: 96, 4. Heora wegas onlíhton, Blickl. Homl. 137, 2. Swâ onlíhte (*luceat*) eówer leóht, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 16. Onlióhte *inluxescat*, Kent. Gl. 206.

on-líhting, e; *f. Illumination, enlightening*:—Onlýhtinga *illuminatio*, Ps. Spl. 43, 5. Onlíhtinge, Ps. Lamb. 26, 1. Onlíhting, 138, 11. On onlíhtinge fýres, 77, 14.

on-líhtness, e; *f. Illumination*:—Onlýhtnes (-líhtnes, Ps. Lamb.) *illuminatio*, Ps. Spl. 26, 1: 43, 5. Seó onlýhtnes Cristes godspelles, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 10: 2, 2; S. 502, 29. v. on-leóhtness.

on-lîsan. I. *to unloose* (real or metaphorical bonds):—Đæt bearn benda onlýseþ, Exon. Th. 5, 12; Cri. 68. Hê đa tungan onlýsde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 10. Hire bendas wêron onlýsede, 89, 25. Onlýsde, 87, 36. II. *to release, deliver, liberate*:—Mîn líf of đære écean forwyrde đû onlýsdest, 89, 4. Cyning onlêsde (*solvit*) hine, Ps. Surt. 104, 20. Tô onliésanne đa gehæftan on helle, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 10. Siddan seó sâwl of đam carcerne đæs líchoman onliésed biþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 15. Onlêsed, unsâled *desolutus*, i. *liberatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 29: 138, 50. Swâ hwylcne swâ hê on eorþan ælýsde, đæt se wære on heofonum onlýsed, Blickl. Homl. 49, 18. Fram swâ myclum cwylmnessum onlýsed beón, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10: 5, 19; S. 639, 42. Onlýsed đý líchaman *solutus corpore*, 3, 19; S. 548, 29.

on-lîsness, e; *f. Deliverance, redemption*:—Đa đe on helle synt biddaþ đînre onlêsnesse *ask for deliverance by thee*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 23: 67, 3. Onlêsnisse *redemtio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 28.

on-lîðian *to become pliant, to yield*:—Sceal hira ânra gehwylc onlûtan and onlîðigan đe hafaþ læsse mægen, Salm. Kmbl. 713; Sal. 356.

on-lôciend, es; *m. An on-looker, spectator*:—Heó wæs swîðe lufigendlîc eallum onlôciendum, Anglia ix. 30, 97.

on-lûcan. I. literally, *to unlock, open*:—Đæs ceasterhlides onlûcan . . . đa fæstan locu nænig ôðer eft onlûceþ, Exon. Th. 20, 7–20. Onlaec *reserat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 2. Suelce ic gesâwe sume duru onlocene, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 6. II. metaph. *to open, disclose, reveal*:—Đæt word đære þreâunge is cêg fordam hit oft onlýcþ (anlýcþ, Hatt. MS.) and geopenaþ đa scylde *clavis est sermo correptionis; quia culpam detegit*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 90, 11. Hié ne ongietaþ nâ hû suîðe hié onlûcaþ hiera môd mid đæm unþeâwe ofermêtta *quantum se vitiis superbiendo aperiat, non agnoscit*, 38, 1; Swt. 271, 22. Môdhord onleác and đus wordum cwæþ, Andr. Kmbl. 344; An. 172. Leóþucræft onleác, Elen. Kmbl. 2499; El. 1251. Wordhord onleác, Beo. Th. 524; B. 259. Engla helm tuddorspêd onleác (*revoked the sentence of barrenness*), Cd. Th. 166, 24; Gen. 2752. Hwylc đæs hordgates, cêgan cræfte, đa clamme onleác, Exon. Th. 429, 30; Rä. 43, 12. Wærc in gewôd lîchord onleác *pain hath invaded me, hath opened to itself a way within my body*, 163, 31; Gû. 1002: 170, 26; Gû. 1117. Đæt mon onlûce đa heardan heortan *duritiam cordis aperire*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 2. Onlûcan gâstes cêgon, Cd. Th. 211, 6; Exod. 522. Ic hæbbe lârcræftas onlocen, Salm. Kmbl. 5; Sal. 3.

on-lûtan *to lout, bend down, bow*:—Hê onlýtt tô đissum eorþlîcum, suâ đæt neât for gîfernesse onlýt tô đære eorþan, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 2–4. Ælc gesceaft ealle mægene symle onlýt wið his gecyndes, Met. 13, 66. Hié him tô onluton and hine weorþodan swâ cinige gerîseþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 31: 87, 7. Anlûte him eâdmôdlîce tô mid đam heâfde, R. Ben. 83, 11. Hira sceal ânra gehwylc onlûtan, đe hafaþ læsse mægen, Salm. Kmbl. 713; Sal. 356. Ælc gesceaft biþ heald onloten (-locen, Fox) wið hire gecynde, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 7.

on-lýhtan, -lýhting, -lýhtness, -lýsan. v. on-líhtan, -líhting, -líhtness, -lîsan.

on-mêdla. v. on-mêdla.

on-mêlan *to address*:—Him Babilone weard yrre andswarode, eorlum onmêlde, grimme đâm gingum oncwæþ, Cd. Th. 229, 1; Dan. 210.

on-mang; *prep. with dat. Among*:—Onmang folce, Lev. 24, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 92. Onmang ôðrum mannum, 23, 478. Onmang đam đe hî on wôpe wêron *whilst they were weeping*, 23, 246.

on-mearc. v. mearc.

on-mearcung, e; *f. An inscription*:—Onmercunge *inscribtionem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 24.

on-mêdan (?) *to take upon one's self, to presume* (*the following passage should be given under* mêdan):—Ondsware ýwe se hine on mêde wordum secgan hû se wudu hâtte *let him give answer, who will take upon himself to say in words, what the name of that wood is*, Exon. Th. 437, 30; Rä. 56, 15. v. next word.

on-mêdla (-medla, Grimm, Grein), an; *m.* I. *pride, glory, magnificence*:—Ald onmêdla is gecyrred *the glory of earlier times is changed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2529; El. 1266. Đæt geó guman heóldan, đenden him on eorþan onmêdla wæs, Exon. Th. 51, 13; Cri. 815. Dagas sind gewitene, ealle onmêdlan eorþan rices, 310, 27; Seef. 81. II. *pride, arrogance, presumption*:—For onmêdlan, Beo. Th. 5844; B. 2926. Him for onmêdlan eorre geworden, Cd. Th. 291, 11; Sat. 429. III. *courage, boldness*:—For hwam ne môton wê ealle mid onmêdlan (*boldly*) gangan in Godes rîce, Salm. Kmbl. 704; Sal. 351. v. an-medla.

on-mêtan *to paint, cover as with colour*:—Đû mid sârlîcre sceame onmêttest (-meltest, Th.) *perfuditti eum confusione*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. v. â-mêtan.

on-middan; *prep. Amid, in the middle of*:—Onmiddan đæm hwête *in medio tritici*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. Onmiddan đâm þýstrum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 19. Onmiddan đære byrig, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 609. Onmiddan cówrum sceáfum, Gen. 37, 7. v. â-middan, midde.

on-mirran *to hinder, obstruct, disturb*:—Ic bebeóde đæt đisne freódôm nænig mînra æfterfylgendra eft ne onwende, ne on nænigum dælum hyne ne onmyrdon, Chart. Th. 390, 31. v. â-myrran.

on-mitta, an; *m. A measure*; exagium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 49: 144, 45. v. an-mitta.

on-môd; *adj. Bold, courageous*, Exon. Th. 146, 29; Gû. 717. v. an-môd.

on-munan *to esteem, consider* (*worthy*), *think* (*highly of*). (a) with acc. of person and adj. denoting worth:—Bûton ic openlîce gecýþe đæt ic God sylfa sý, ne onmun đû mê nânre âre wyrþne, Blickl. Homl. 181, 36. Ælc đara đe sie under đæm gioke hlâfordscipes hê sceal his hlâford ęghwelcre âre wierþne onmunan *quicumque sunt sub jugo servi, dominos suos omni honore dignos arbitrentur*, Past. 29; Swt. 201, 23. (b) with acc. of person alone:—Hê ûsic on herge geceás tô dyssum sîðfæte, onmunde ûsic mærþa *he thought us fit for great deeds*, Beo. Th. 5273. Đâ cuêdon hié đæt hié hié dæs ne onmunden đon mâ đe eówre gefêran *then they said, that they did not consider themselves entitled to accept the offer, 'any more than your comrades did,'* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 24. Miclum geblissod đæt hié God wolde onmunan swâ micles ofer menn ealle *Andrew was greatly rejoiced that God deemed his disciples worthy of such high regard beyond all men* (*in granting them the vision they had seen*), Andr. Kmbl. 1789; An. 897.

on-nytt *useless*:—Onnitte *inutiles*, Ps. Spl. 13, 4. v. un-nytt.

ono *if*:—Ono nû đæt wîf wel gedyrstgade *si igitur bene praesumsit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 19. Ono hê wiste hine on wônyssum geêcnodne, hê đâ geómrade hine fram scylde âcennedne *qui enim in iniquitatibus conceptum se noverat, a delicto se natum gemebat*, S. 495, 24. Ono (ond?) gif (*si autem*) hê gehæfted wæs, hwæt hê đonne ne feaht, S. 497, 37: 3, 24; S. 557, 29. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* an: *O. H. Ger.* inu, enu.]

on-orettan *to perform with effort, to accomplish* (*a difficult undertaking*):—Nô hê ofer Offan eorlscype fremede (*he did not excel Offa*), ac Offa geslôg cynerîca mæst; nænig efeneald him eorlscipe mâran onorette âne sweorde *no one of equal age had done such heroic deeds*, Exon. Th. 321, 4; Vïd. 41. Iudiscêða ân onorette uncûð gelâd *the tribe of Judah by itself performed the difficult and unknown course* (*the passage of the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 197, 25; Exod. 313.

on-orþunge, e; *f. A breathing in* or *on*:—Fram onorþunge (*inspiratione*) gâstes yrres dînes, Ps. Lamb. 17, 16.

onoþa, an; *f. Fear*:—Onoþa *formido*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 75. Anoþa, 109, 3. [Cf. anathe *sollicitudine, cura* in Papias, quoted by Graff. i. 267.]

on-pennian *to unpen, open*:—Đæt wæter, đonne hit biþ gepynd, hit miclaþ . . . Ac gif sió pynding wierþ onpennad, đonne tôfléwþ hit eall, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 8.

on-râd, e; *f. Riding on horseback*:—Sêcen hié him broc on onrâde and on wâne *let them seek for themselves fatigue in riding on horseback and in a carriage*, Lchdm. ii. 184, 13.

on-ræhtnendlîc; *adj. Intolerable*; intolerabilis, Ps. Spl. 123, 4.

on-rês, es; *m. On-rush, attack, assault, violent motion*:—Onrâs *impetus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 12. Flôdes onrâs *fluminis impetus*, Ps. Spl. 45, 4: Ps. Surt. ii. 189, 40. Hyne þurhþýdde mid egeslîcum onhrêse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 274. Onrâs *irruptionem*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 66. Đone onrâs his hâtheortnesse *fervoris sui impetu*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 20.

on-rêsa (?), an; *m. Attack, irruption*:—Onrêsan *inruptiones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 1.

on-rêsan. v. rêsan.

on-reódan; *p.* -reód *To redden, stain*:—Onreód *inbuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 65. v. on-reódan.

onred, es; *m.* (?) *The name of some plant*:—Onred, hâmwyrt . . . onredes elnfela, Lchdm. ii. 104, 14–15. Genim onred, 270, 26.

on-reódan; *p.* -reád *To redden*:—Brynegield onreád (-hread, MS.) rommes blôde, Cd. Th. 177, 18; Gen. 2931. v. reódan.

onrettan. v. orrettan.

on-riht; *adj. Right, proper*:—Se wuldorcyning gesette ýdum heora onrihtne ryne, Cd. Th. 10, 35; Gen. 167. v. on-rihtlîce *and next word.*

on-riht, es; *n. A right* (?):—Hâlige þeóde, Israêla cyn, onriht Godes *God's peculiar people*, Cd. Th. 200, 18; Exod. 358. [Cf. *Icel.* eiga rétt â einum *to have rights over a person.*]

on-rihtlîce; *adv. Rightly, duly*:—Đa lâreówas sceolan synfullum mannum tâcan, đæt hié heora synna cunnon onrihtlîce geandettan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 16.

on-rihtwísness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity*:—Onrihtwísnyssum *iniquitatibus*, Ps. Spl. 52, 2.

on-rísan *to arise*:—Mín yrre onrísť ongēn hig *irascetur furor meus contra eum*, Deut. 31, 17.

on-ryne, es; *m.* I. *a running on, course*:—Onryne tíde *cursu temporis*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 8. II. *a running on or against, an attack*:—Ne dé ániges yfeles onryne (anryne, MS. H.) dereþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 1, MS. B.

on-sacan. I. *to attack, strive against*:—Ne biþ cwēnlíc þeáw dætte freoþuwebbe feores onsæce leófne mannan (*to strive with a man for his life*), Beo. Th. 3889; B. 1942. II. *to resist, refuse to comply with a demand*:—Đeáh ðū onsōce ðæt ðū sōþ godu lufian wolde *though you have refused to love the true gods*, Exon. Th. 254, 8; Jul. 194. Hē ne trūwode ðæt hē sámannum onsacan mihte, hord forstandan bearn and bríde, Beo. Th. 5901; B. 2954. III. *to deny*, (a) of persons, *to declare that one has no knowledge of a person*:—Ne dé onsæco (-sæcco, Lind.) ic *non te negabo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 31. Đū mē onsæces *me negabis*, 14, 72. Se ðe mē onsaceþ (-sæccas, Lind.) beforan monnum, onsæce ic ðone beforan fæder mínum, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 33. (b) *to refuse a person what he wants*:—Gif hūs wil æfter meh gecyme onsæcæ (andsæce, Rush.) hine seolfne *abneget semetipsum*, 16, 24. (c) *to refuse to acknowledge a claim, not to allow the truth of a statement*, in a legal sense *to deny a charge*:—Ne onsace ic nāuht, dæt seó eádignes sīe dæt hēhste gōd dises andweardan lífes, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 14. Đá onsōc se ōðer, and cwæþ hē him nān feoh ne sealde, Shrn. 127, 26. Hē onsōc (andsōc, Rush.) mid aað, dæt ic ne conn ðone monno, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 72, 70. Forðam hié his cræftas onsōcon (*they would not acknowledge his powers, would not bow down to the golden image*), Cd. Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226. Se ðæs onsōce, dætte sōþ wǽre Waldend, se hié álýsde, 244, 20; Dan. 451. Ðonne sceal hē be .lx. hýda onsacan ðære þiéfþe gif hē áðwyrde biþ. Gif Englisc onstal gā forþ, onsace be twýfealdum, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 13–15; Th. i. 132, 1: 28; Th. i. 120, 8. IV. *to make excuse*:—Ongunnun alle onsaca (-sacca, Lind.) *coeperunt omnes excusare*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 18. Cf. of-sacan. V. *to sacrifice* (v. on-secgan):—Onsacende *litaturus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 57.

on-sæc; *adj.* I. *freed from a charge, excused* (cf. *Icel.* sekr):—Hæfe mec onsæcne *habe me excusatum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 18. II. *denying*:—Mec ðū bist onsæcc (-sæcen, Rush.) *me es negaturus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 30. Mec ðū bist onsæc *me negabis*, 14, 72.

on-sǽgan *to cause to sink down, to prostrate*:—Ærðon hine deáþ onsǽgde, Exon. Th. 171, 32; Gū. 1135. Hū hī (*hell*) būtan ende ēce stondeþ, ðæm ðe ðǽr for his synnum onsǽgd weorþeþ, 446, 27; Dōm. 28. Selegesceotu synd onsǽgd (?), Ps. Th. 82, 6.

on-sǽge; *adj. Falling upon, assailing, attacking*:—Wē ǽr dysan oftor brūcan, ðonne wē bēttan, and ðý is dísse þeóde fela onsǽge. Ne dohte hit nū lange inne ne ūte, ac wæs here and hunger, bryne and blódgyte on gewelhwylcon ende, Wulfst. 159, 7: 128, 14: 243, 2. Hǽðcynne wearþ gūþ onsǽge *war had come upon Hæthcyn*, Beo. Th. 4960; B. 2483: 4159; B. 2076. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-seigi *infestus*.]

on-sægednes, e; *f.* I. *the rite, act of sacrifice* or *offering*:—Onsægednys lofes árwurþaþ mē *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me*, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Ðonne sceal hē hine áhabban fram onsægdnysse (*immolatione*) ðæs hálgan gerýnes, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 4. Hē rícels bærnde in Godes ansægdnesse, Shrn. 133, 29. Ic wille mildheortnesse næs onsægdnesse (-sægednesse, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Aarone tō fylste tō ðām ælícum onsægednyssum, Num. 18, 2. Onsægdnyssum and offrungum, Mk. Skt. 12, 33. Onsægdnessa *cerimonias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 81. II. *what is offered at the rite, a sacrifice, oblation*:—Nis nā tō onfónne seó hálige onsægdnes (*eucharistiam accipere*), L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 37. Gif seó onsægednys on eorþan fealle, L. Ecg. P. iv. 15; Th. ii. 216, 15. Ne offra ðū ðínre onsægdnysse (*victimae*) blód uppan beorman, Ex. 23, 18. Þurh líc ðære hálwendan onsægdnesse (*hostiae*), Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22. Gode onsægdnesse beran, S. 592, 25: 5, 10; S. 624, 32. Ða onsægdnysse ða ðe fram eów deófium wǽron ágoldene, 1, 7; S. 477, 36. Onsægdnisse onsæcgan *victimis placare*, Nar. 20, 5. Ic ðē onsegednesse brohte, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 120. Onsegednesse *victimas*, Wülck. Gl. 61, 8: 71, 40.

on-sægness, e; *f. A sacrifice*:—Onsægnessa *holocausta*, Blickl. Gl.

on-sægung, e; *f. An offering in sacrifice*; immolatio:—Onsægung, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 48. Onsægegiung, ii. 49, 45.

on-sélan *to untie, unfasten*:—Onsél nieoto sigehrēð secgum, Beo. Th. 983; B. 489. Ðonne gemēte gyt eoselan gesélede and hire folan; onsélaþ hié, Blickl. Homl. 69, 36. Onsælid *desolutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 80. Hæft wæs onséled, Cd. Th. 215, 15; Exod. 583.

on-sacu, e; *f. A charge brought against a person, accusation*:—Á biþ andsæc swíðere ðonne onsagu, i. e. *in a case where a charge is brought against a person, and it is met with a denial attested by the proper legal formalities, the case against him fails*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 17. [Cf. the somewhat similar principle which follows:—Ágnung biþ nēr ðam ðe hæfþ ðonne ðam ðe æfter sprecþ. See also Grmm. R. A. 856.] Đá cwæþ Eugenia ðæt heó eáþe mihte Melantian onsage oferdrífan (*refute the charge*), Homl. Skt. i. 2, 306. Manega mid leásum onsagum geneálǽhton *multi falsi testes accessissent*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 60. v. onsecgan.

on-sand, e; *f. A sending to another*:—Onsande *immissiones*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. Onsanda, Blickl. Gl.

on-sáwen *sown*:—Sǽd onsáwen, Exon. Th. 215, 14; Ph. 253.

on-scógan (?) *to mock, deride, reproach*:—Hī tálidon ł onscógdon (onsægdon ?) ł hig hyspton mē *subsannaverunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 16.

on-sceacan. I. *to shake*:—Heó feðera onsceóc, Cd. Th. 88, 26; Gen. 1471. Onscacene *concussa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 80. II. *to shake off, remove*:—Onscacan (-seacan, Wrt.) *detestare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 28. Onsceacnnæ onsceacnessum (ob-, MS.) *excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Spl. T. 140, 4. Cf. á-sceacan.

on-sceacness. v. preceding word.

on-sceamian, -sceoniendlíc, -sceonung. v. of-sceamian, on-scuniendlíc, -scunung.

on-sceortian *to grow short*:—Swá ða dagas forþ onsceortiaþ *as the days go on shortening*, Shrn. 96, 3. Cf. á-sceortian.

on-scunian, -scynian, -sceonian. I. *to regard with loathing, to abhor, detest, execrate*:—Ic onscunige (-sceonige) *abhominor, detestor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. Drihten onscunaþ (*abominatur*) ealle ðás þing, Deut. 18, 12. Ealle Egiptisce onscuniaþ (*detestantur*) scéphyrdas, Gen. 46, 34. Onscuniaþ *abhominentur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 59. Ic hit swíðe onscunode *multum detestans*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 3. Word mīn onscunedon (*execrabantur*) wið mē, Ps. Surt. 55, 6. Đá anscunedon híene his ágene leóde, and monige from him cirdon, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 12. Ðonne hē biþ æfstig wið ōðra manna yfelu anscunige éac his ágenu *cum contra aliena vitia aemulatur ostenditur, quae sua sunt, exequatur*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 12. Đá wæs ic ðæt swíðe onscuniende, and mē láþ wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Onscunigende gefeoht *exosus belli*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 12. Onscunede *exosam*, Wülck. Gl. 55, 18. II. *to regard with disfavour, to refuse, reject, shun*:—Ælc gesceaft onscunaþ ðæt ðæt hire wiðerweard biþ *quae sunt adversa, depellit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 4. Se ðe ðis gewrit gehýreþ hē flýhþ ðæt yfel and onscunaþ *devitando quod noxium est*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 16. Đá onscunode hē ðæt and cwæþ *qui renuens ait*, Gen. 48, 19. Hē onscunede unrihthǽmed *ille recusabat stuprum*, 39, 10. Gē onscunedon (*rejected*) ðone Scippend, and gedwolan fylgdon, Elen. Kmbl. 739; El. 370. Onscuna ðū leásunga (cf. fleóh leasunga, Ex. 23, 7), L. Alf. 44; Th. i. 54, 14. Godes willan onscunian *Dei voluntate resistere*, Gen. 50, 19. Heora ealde þeáwas onscunian and forlǽtan *priscis abdicare moribus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 35. Nis nā tō onsceonienne seó sōðe gecyrrednys *non est rejicienda vera conversio*, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 10. III. *to regard with fear*:—Ondrēdeþ ł onscunaþ *formidet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 27: *metuit*, Rtl. 125, 25. Onscuniaþ *opriant* (= *aporiant*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 16. Onscunode *exorruit*, 33, 14. Đeáh hī men oððe hundas wið eodan, hī hī nā ne onscunedon . . . and nān heort ne onscunode nǽnne león *though men or dogs went against them* (*wild beasts*), *they were not afraid of them . . . and the hart was not afraid of the lion*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 2–9. Gif ðū heora untreówa onscunige *si perfidam perhorrescis*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Onscunien (*revereantur*) feónd mínne, Ps. Surt. 34, 4, 26. Se onscunienda þystel *carduus orrens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 43. Onscuniende *aporians*, 2, 23: 4, 74. Onscunigende, 78, 30. Anscungendi *aporiens*, 100, 41. IV. *to irritate*:—Ábealg *vel* onscunede *exacerbavit*, i. *provocavit, adflixit*, 144, 56. Onscynedun *exacervaverunt*, Ps. Surt. 106, 11.

on-scuniend, -scunigend (?), es; *m. One who detests* or *shuns*:—Nán (*no friend of the dead man*) hine tō ðæs swíðe ne lufaþ, ðæt hē sóna syððan ne sý onscungend, seoððan se líchoma and se gást gedǽlde beóþ, Blickl. Homl. 111, 29.

on-scuniendlíc, -scunigendlíc, -sceoniendlíc; *adj. Abominable, detestable, execrable*:—Onscunigendlíc *perosus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 62: *detestabilis*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 9. Cristendōm wæs ðǽr onscunigendlíc, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 330. Onscuniendlíc *execrandum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 20. Ða onscuniendlecan *execranda*, 33, 5. Onscuniendlícan *probrosas*, 66, 31. Onscuniendlíce (*abominabiles*) gewordene synd, Ps. Spl. 13, 2: Ps. Surt. 52, 2. Onsceoniendlíce, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Ða anlícnessa ealra onscuniendlícra niétena *omnis animalium abominatio*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 14. Anscunigendlícra (anscunigendra, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 153, 22.

on-scunung, -sceonung, e; *f.* I. *abomination, execration*:—Of onscununge *execratione*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 14. Hī setton mē on onscununge (*abominationem*) him, 87, 8. Ðonne gē geseóþ ða onsceonunge (*abominationem*) ðære tōworpennysse, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. II. *irritation, exasperation*:—In onscununge *in exacervatione*, Ps. Surt. 94, 9.

on-scynian. v. on-scunian.

on-scyte, es; *m.* I. *an attack, assault*:—Salomon ðæt mǽre hūs Gode betǽhte, him and his folce tō gescyldnysse wið ælces yfeles onscyte *as a protection against the assault of every evil*, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 23. II. *an attack in words, a calumny, backbiting*:—Mǽst ælc ōðrum derede wordes and dǽde; and hūru unrihtlíce mǽst ælc ōðerne æftan heáweþ mid scandlícan onscytan [and mid wróhtlácan, MS. E.], Wulfst. 160, 5. For ídelan onscytan hý scamaþ, ðæt hý bētan heora misdǽda, 165, 7.

on-sécan *to require something* (gen.) *of a person* (acc.):—Ne onsécþ *non quaerret*, Ps. Spl. T. 9 second, 4. Ðér .xxx. wæs and feówere eác feores onsóhte þurh wéges wylm *then was life required of thirty-four by the rage of the wave* (cf. *under* á-sécan, Ps. 118, 98), Exon. Th. 283, 13; Jul. 679.

on-secgan. I. *to sacrifice, offer*:—Ic onsecge *sacrificabo*, Ps. Surt. 53, 8. Ic ðé tifer onsecge, Ps. Th. 65, 12. Gif man medmycles hwæthwega deófium onsægþ (*immolaverit*), L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 15. Hé lác onsægde, Cd. Th. 107, 21; Gen. 1792. Hé gild onsægde, 172, 11; Gen. 2842. Hé lác onsægde (*of Christian service*), Exon. Th. 168, 28; Gú. 1084. Mesiane noldon ðæt Læcedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden and heora godum onsægden, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. Hié Gode eádmódlíce lác onsægdon, Blickl. Homl. 201, 14. Onsecggaþ gé him mid sóðfæstnesse wæstmum, 41, 10. Ne yld ðú ðæt ðú ðám myclan godum mid ús onsecge *diis magnis sacrificare ne differas*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 36. Se ðe godgeldum onsæcge ofer God ánne, L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. Gif ðú onsecgan nelt sóðum godum, Exon. Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. Ðu scealt Isaac mé onsecgan, Cd. Th. 172, 30; Gen. 2852. Ðém godum onsægdnisse onsæcgan *victimis placare*, Nar. 20, 5. Ongunnan heora bearn blótan feóndum, sceuccum onsæcgean *immolaverunt filios suos, et filias suas daemoniis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. Onsægd sie *turificatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 51. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* insaket *litat*; insaket *delibatus*; insaget pim *delibor, sacrificio*.] II. *to deny, renounce, abjure* (*O. H. Ger.* antsagén *renunciare, abjurare, excusare*: *Ger.* ent-sagen):—Gif mon sie dumb oððe deáf geboren ðæt hé ne mége his synna onsecggan (-sæcgan, MS. H.; ætsacan, MS. B.) ne andettan, béte se fæder his misdæda, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 15.

on-segedness. v. on-sægedness.

on-sendan. I. *to send off, despatch* (*an emissary*):—Onsende *direxit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 19. Him his sunu hám onsende *filium remisit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 2. Hine God ús onsende, Beo. Th. 770; B. 382. Se ðisne ár hider onsende, Andr. Kmbl. 3207; An. 1606. Ðá onbeád heó him ðæt hé hire tó onsænde all ða gesíðwíf, Shrn. 87, 21. Ðæt hé Angelþeóde onsende láreówas, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 29. Hwylcne Arcebiscop hé onsendan mihte on Angolþeódes cyricum, 4, 1; S. 563, 29. Tó ælcum biscepstóle on mínum ríce ic wille áne (*a copy of the translation*) onsendan, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 1. Onsended *distinatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 64: 28, 15. Ic wæs hider onsended, Blickl. Homl. 9, 20. Hé wæs of heofenum onsended, 131, 13: Chr. 430; Erl. 10, 18. Onsendum gewritum *missis literis*, Bd. 2, 10; S. 512, 17. II. *to send forth* or *out*, (a) literal:—Ðér wæron on carcerne ccxlviii wera and xlix wífa, ða Andreas ðanon onsende, Blickl. Homl. 239, 15. (b) metaph. *to emit* (*an odour*, etc.):—Of ðære stówe mycel swétnes onsended wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 35. Seó beorhtnes ðæs onsendan leóhtes, 4, 7; S. 575, 9. (c) *to send forth* (*the spirit*), *to give up* (*the ghost*):—Sóna swá hé ðás word gecwæþ, hé his gást onsende, Blickl. Homl. 191, 29. Heó hire gást onsænde, and hire líchoma resteþ on Dæssalonica ðære ceastre, Shrn. 70, 28. Heó onsænde hire gást tó Gode, 107, 31. Hé sceal þurh gáres gripe gást onsendan, Andr. Kmbl. 374; An. 187.

on-seón. v. an-sýn.

on-seón *to regard, look on*:—Wliteseón wrætlíc weras onsáwon, Beo. Th. 3305; B. 1650. Freónd onsigon (feónd onségon?) láðum eágan landmanna cyme, Cd. Th. 189, 2; Exod. 178. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-sehan *intueri*: *Ger.* ansehen.]

on-setenness, e; *f. Laying on, imposition*:—Ðæm gáste ǽghwelc gefullwad man onsétenesse, Shrn. 85, 19.

on-setness, e; *f.* I. (cf. settan) *constitution, appointment*:—From onsetnisse middangeardes *a constitutione mundi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 50. II. (cf. sittan) *ambush, artifice, plot*:—Allo onsetnisse fiónd*es omnes insidias inimici*, Rtl. 121, 40. v. next word.

on-setnung, e; *f. Plot, wile*:—Onsettnungo diúbles *insidias diaboli*, Rtl. 147, 13.

on-settan *to oppress, bear down*:—Hé hig yfele onsette *vehementer oppresserat eos*, Jud. 4, 3. Ða Cristenan him mid heora wǽpnum hýndon and onsetton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 17. v. settan, on-sittan.

on-sícan; *p.* -síc *To sigh, groan*:—Ðá onsíc se wísdóm and cwæð; Ealá, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24: 40, 3; Fox 238, 7.

on-sién. v. an-sýn.

on-sígan. I. of gentle, gradual movement, *to sink, decline, descend*:—Ðonne se dæg gewít, and seó niht onsíhþ tó wérium mankynne, Anglia viii, 320, 2. Simbel onsíh dæg *sollempnis urgebat* (*vergebat*?) *dies*, Hymn. Surt. 96, 1. Ðeáh seó sunne ofer midne dæg onsíge and lúte tó ðære eorþan, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25. Wére onsigen *vergeretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 27. Onsígendum (*vergentè*) æfene, Hymn. Surt. 34, 28. Fornumen mid onsígendre ylde *with declining years*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 20. II. of violent movement:—Gif hí oncneówon ða geniðerunge ðe him onsíhþ, Homl. Th. i. 408, 8. Swearte gástas mid micclum þreáte him onsigon, ðæt hí his sáwle gegripon, 414, 10. Hé bodode ðæt him wæs Godes grama onsígende, 246, 17. Mé wæs onsígende se stranga wynd, St. And. 28, 13. Onsígendum *ingruenti*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 32.

on-sín, -sién, -sýn, e; *f. Lack, want*:—Ðæt eów nánre ne bíþ þurh gife míne gódes onsién, Exon. Th. 30, 16; Cri. 480. Him nánges wæs willan onsýn, ne welan brosnung, 151, 24; Gú. 800. Nis on ðæm londe ne sár wracu ne wædle gewin ne welan onsýn *luctus acerbus abest, et egestas obsita pannis*, 201, 13; Ph. 55. Ðér him nánges wæs eádes onsýn, 225, 32; Ph. 398.

on-sine, -sýne; *adj. Visible*:—Hé mé fore eágum onsýne wearþ, Exon. Th. 177, 17; Gú. 1228: Andr. Kmbl. 1820; An. 912. Cf. ge-sýne.

on-sinscipe (?), es; *m. Wedlock*:—Ðyssum mánfullum onsinscype (gesinscipum, MS. T.) wæron séde gemengde *huic nefando conjugio dicuntur admixti*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 22. [*Perhaps* on *should be written before* ðyssum *instead of being a prefix*. v. sinscipe.]

on-sittan. I. *to occupy*:—Ic onsitte *insideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 6. Ðá þrí acres ðe hé onsit, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 259, 20. Ðone hagan ðe hé sylf onsæt, 39, 13. Hit wæs his lén ðæt hé onsæte, Chart. Th. 173, 5. Onsite sénacan, Exon. Th. 474, 7; Bo, 26. II. *to oppress* (cf. colloquial *to sit on a person*):—For ðám heardum weorcum ðe him onsæt, Ex. 6, 9. Gehreás ł onsæt egsa heora ofer hig *incubuit timor eorum super eos*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 38. Hé álýseþ þearfan ðæt him se welega ne mæg wiht onsittan *liberavit pauperem a potente*, Ps. Th. 71, 12. III. (with a different prefix, cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-sizzen *metuere*: *Goth.* and-sitan *to regard*) *to fear* (*taking like* ondrédan *a reflexive dative*):—Nó ic mé onsitte *non vereor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 46. Ne ic mé herehlóþe helle þegna swíðe onsitte, Exon. Th. 166, 15; Gú. 1043. Ðæt is ðæt án ðæs ic eallan dæg mé onsitte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 730. Hí onsáton and ondrédon ðæt wé heom grame beón woldon, 23, 273. Godes him ondrédon hete, heofoncyninges níþ swíðe onsáton, Cd. Th. 48, 1; Gen. 769. Ðonne ðú ðé selfum swíðost onsitte, Met. 5, 38. Ðú ðé ládra ne þearft hæleþa hildþræce onsittan, Cd. Th. 130, 10; Gen. 2157: Beo. Th. 1198; B. 597: Exon. Th. 397, 22; Rä. 16, 23. Hé wæs him onsittende ðæt hine sum man gecneówe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 494.

on-slæge. v. on-slege.

on-slépan, -slépan; *p.* te *To sleep, fall asleep*; obdormire:—Wérig gesette his leomu tó restenne and hwæthwugo onslépte (slép, MS. B.), Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Onslépte (slép, MS. B.), 4, 11; S. 579, 33: S. 580, 2: 4, 24; S. 597, 11: S. 599, 7: 4, 31; S. 610, 31. v. next word.

on-slápan; *p.* -slép *To sleep, fall asleep*:—Heó hwón onslép, forðon ðe heó wæs on ðære sé swíðe geswenced, Shrn. 60, 17. Andreas ásette his heáfod ofer ánne his discipula and hé onslép, Blickl. Homl. 235, 13. [*Goth.* ana-slépan: *O. H. Ger.* int-sláfan: *Ger.* ent-schlafen.] v. á-slápan *and preceding word*.

on-slege, es; *m. A blow struck on something*:—Onslægiun *inflictis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 53. Onslægum, 47, 27.

on-spannan. I. literally, *to unfasten, unclasp*:—Þegn wine-dryhten his wæstere gelafede, and his helm onspeón, Beo. Th. 5440; B. 2723. II. metaph. *to open the mind, to speak, disclose the thoughts*:—Ongan reordigan, wordlocan onspeónn, Andr. Kmbl. 940; An. 471. Onspeón, 1342; An. 671: Elen. 172; El. 86: Exon. Th. 247, 16; Jul. 79.

on-spréce, e; *f. A suit involving a claim* or *accusation, claim, charge*:—Se móste his hláford áspelian, and his onspéce gerécan, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 3. Bédon ðæt heó mósten gesyllan hire morgengyfe wið ðan ðe se cing ða egeslícan onspéce álǽte (*the charge is previously stated*: ðæt hé wére on ðam unréde, ðæt man sceolde on Éást-Sexon Swegen underfón), Chart. Th. 540, 21.

on-sprecа, an; *m. One who brings a claim* or *charge*:—Ðone áþ funde ðe se onspeca (*claimant*) on gehealden wére, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 20. v. sprecan.

on-sprecan *to enliven, to make sprack* (?) [Sprack *lively, active*, Halliw. Dict.: *Icel.* sprækr *active*.]:—Ðá wæs wæstnum áweaht world onspreht (-spreht, MS.), Exon. Th. 353, 8; Reim. 9. [Cf. (?) ich sprechi in ham sprekes of lustes swa luðere ðæt ha forberneþ, Marh. 15, 21.]

on-sprecend, es; *m. An accuser, plaintiff*:—Ðá ongon Higa him specan on mid ódran onspecendan, Chart. Th. 169, 22.

on-springan. I. *to burst asunder*:—Seonowe onsprungon, burston bánlocan, Beo. Th. 1639; B. 817. II. *to spring* or *burst forth*, (of streams), *to rise*:—Ðér lagustreámas, wyllan onspringaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 2; Ph. 63. Ðér se flód onsprang, Andr. Kmbl. 3269; An. 1637. Ealle eorþan ǽddre onsprungon ongeán ðam heofonlícan flóde, Wulfst. 206, 18. [*Ger.* ent-springen.]

on-sprungenness, e; *f. Defect, want*:—Onsprungennes *eclipsis*, i. *solis vel lunae defectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 22. v. á-sprungenness.

on-steal, es; *m. Arrangement, disposition*:—Ðá (*at the creation of man*) wæs fruma nýwe ǽlda tudres, onstæl wynlíc, fæger and gefǽllic fæder wæs ácenned Adam árest, Exon. Th. 151, 17; Gú. 796. v. on-steall.

on-stæpe, es; *m. Entrance, ingress*:—Onstæpas *ingressus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 26.

on-stál, es; *m.* (?) *A charge, accusation*:—Gif Englisc onstál gá forþ . . . Gif hit biþ Wilisc onstál, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 15–16. Onstáles *invectionis, illationis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 53. v. stálan.

on-steall, es; *m. Institution, provision*:—Gode ælmiehtigum sí þonc ðætte wé nú énigne onstal habbaþ láreówa, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 1. v. on-stæl *and* on-stellan.

on-stedfullness, e; *f. Instability*:—Onstydfullnisse *instabilitas*, Rtl. 192, 19.

on-stellan *to institute, give rise to, set on foot, bring in, be the author of, set (an example)*:—Ðú scealt greót etan swá ðú wróhte onstealdest *thou (the serpent) hast brought sin into the world*, Cd. Th. 56, 12; Gen. 911: 57, 22; Gen. 932. Hé in wuldre wróhte onstalde, 287, 19; Sat. 369. Ðá onstealdon ða heretogan érest ðone fleám *the leaders were the first to fly*, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 15. Swá hit (*persecution*) Nero onstealde, Ors. 6, 6; Swt. 262, 12. Créca gewinn ðe of Lacedemonia érest onsteled (stæled, MS. C.) wæs *dominandi Lacedaemoniorum cupiditas, quantas causas certaminum suscitavit*, 3, 1; Swt. 100, 11. Hé wuldres gehwæs ord onstealde *omnium miraculorum auctor exstitit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Se ðæs orleges or onstealde, Beo. Th. 4806; B. 2407. Ðe ðæs oferhýdes ord onstaldon, Cd. Th. 272, 4; Sat. 114. Abraham bysene onstealde geleáffullum *Abram exemplum credentium fuit*, Gl. Prud. 1: Blickl. Homl. 7, 9: 23, 16. Ða láreówas sceolan gódes lífes bysene onstellan ðém ðe him æfter fylgeon, 81, 6. Wolde ic eów on ðon bysne onstellan, Andr. Kmbl. 1942; An. 973. Ða godcundan leán mínre sáule mid gerécce, swá hit míne ærfenuman onstellen (*appoint*), Chart. Th. 477, 12. Onstaelde (ox-, Wrt.) *idoneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 51.

on-stépan *to raise*:—Onstép minne hige in gearone réd, Exon. Th. 454, 25; Hy. 4, 38.

on-steppan *to walk, go*:—Ðú onstæpst *gradieris*, Ps. Spl. 31, 10. Lege on lange hwíle ób ðæt hé onstæppe, Lchdm. ii. 126, 17. v. steppan.

on-stígend, es; *m. One who ascends* or *mounts*:—Hors and onstígend áwearp in sé *equum et ascensorem projecit in mare*, Ps. Surt. ii. 187, 4.

on-sting, es; *m. Authority*:—Icc nelle geþafian ðæt énig mann énigne onstinge habbe on énigum þingum oððe on énigum tíman bútan se abbod, Chart. Th. 362, 3. Énige onsting, 369, 24. Ic nelle geþafian ðæt éni man énine onstyngc hæbbe *nolo permittere ut quis jus habeat*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 17. Ðæt gé nán onsting ne hauuen of ðat mynstre búton swá micel swá ðone abbot wille *ut nec tu nec quisquam successorum episcoporum quicquam hujus aecclesiae usurpet praeter abbatis voluntatem*, v. 29, 20.

on-stíran *to govern*:—Rícsiendum on écnysse and onstýrendum his cyricean ðam ilcan Drihtne *regnante in perpetuum et gubernante suam ecclesiam eodem Domino*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 4.

on-stíðian *to make hard*:—Onstíðade (*induravit*) hiora hearta, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 40.

on-stregdan *to sprinkle*:—Ðú onstrigdes (*asparges*) mec mid ysopan, Ps. Surt. 50, 9.

on-styreness, e; *f. Movement*:—Nalæs ðæt ún ódra lima ac swylce eác ðære tungan onstyrenesse *non solum caeterorum membrorum, sed et linguae motu*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 17.

on-styrian. I. *to move, stir* (of physical motion):—Se líchoma ná ne onstyreþ siððan seó sáwl him of biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 27. Onstyredan, drifan *agitabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 39. Heó nénig lim onstyrian mihte, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 4. Onstyrgan (*commoveri*) foet míne, Ps. Surt. 65, 9. II. *to move, stir up, excite*:—Hí mycle fyrhto onstyredon ðám monnum ðe hí sceáwodon, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23. Unsibbe onstyrian, Cd. Th. 281, 14; Sat. 271. III. *to move, disturb, agitate* (a person):—Seó gedréfednes mæg ðæt módd onstyrian, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 24. Se ðe mæg eorþware onstyrian, Ps. Th. 98, 1. Hý fægniaþ gif ic onstyred beó *exultabunt si motus fuero*, 12, 5: 32, 7. Hwæt arun gé onstyred *quid turbamini*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 39. Onstyred and onéled mid andan, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 7: Blickl. Homl. 199, 16. Onstyred mid heora wordum, 225, 23. Eal seó burh wæs onstyred, 71, 13. Hié beóþ on heora módе mid misliícum geþohtum onstyredе, 19, 9.

on-sund; *adj.* I. of persons, *sound, whole, uninjured*:—Sum cild wearþ tó deáþe tócwýsed. Seó módor bær ðæs cildes líc tó ðam gemynde ðæs hálgan Stephanes, and hit sóna geedcucode and ansund æteówode, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 28. Onsund, Exon. Th. 278, 5; Jul. 593. Heó árás andsund of ðam bedde, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 52. Ábeád ðæt hié hine ealles onsundne eft gebrohten of ðære folcsceare *the king ordered that Abraham should be brought again out of Egypt safe and sound*, Cd. Th. 112, 15; Gen. 1871. Hé álédе his tunecan uppon ðám deádum, and hí ansunde árison, Homl. Th. i. 74, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2023; An. 1014: 3244; An. 1625. II. of things, *sound, entire, perfect, without flaw* or *injury*:—Ne wearm weder ne winterscúr wihte gewyrdan, ac se wong seómaþ onsund, Exon. Th. 199, 3; Ph. 20: 200, 21; Ph. 44. Nán cynerice ne stent náne, hwíle ansund, gif hí gesóme ne beóþ, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 238. For ðære cléannysse his ansundan mægþháde. Hé on écnysse on ungewemmedum mægþháde þurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 7. Hine getíc-node God tó ansundre hále, ii. 512, 13. Ansundre *integro*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 61. God hine (*Enoch*) genam mid ansundum líchaman of ðissum lífe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 42. Ðenden gést and líc geador síþedan onsund on earde, Exon. Th. 285, 16; Jul. 715. Ðá wurdon ða gymstánas swá ansunde, ðæt nán tácen ðære érran tócwýsednesse næs gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16. v. an-sund.

on-sundness, e; *f. Soundness, freedom from physical* or *moral flaw*:—Andsumnysse (ansundnysse?) *integritatis, virginitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 53. Gefég ðás bricas tó ansundnysse *join these broken gems together so that they may again be whole*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 8. v. an-sundness.

on-sundrian *to separate, take apart*:—Nénig heora, of ðám ðe hí áhton, ówiht his beón onsundrad cwæþ *none of them said that anything they owned was his separate property*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15 note. v. á-sundrian.

on-sundrum, -sundran, -sundron; *adv.* I. *separately, severally, separated one from the other, apart*:—Onsundron *separatim*, onsundron hé sit *singillatim sedet*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 39. Onsundran *altrinsecus, hinc et inde*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 2. Uton biddan onsundron æt Gode, ic æt mínum Gode . . . and gé eác swá dón *let each pray severally to his own God*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 107. Ðá ná gestód hé ná élcne onsundran (*each separately*), 23, 177. Hié sáton onsundran *they (Adam and Eve) did not sit together*, Cd. Th. 52, 11; Gen. 842. Stande hé ealra ýtemest, oððe on ðam stede, ðe se abbod swá gémeleásum monnum tó stealle onsundrum betæht hæfþ . . . Wé fordí táhton ðæt hý on útewearðan oððe onsundrum standen, ðæt . . ., R. Ben. 68, 10–17. Nénig heora, of ðám ðe hí áhton, ówiht his beón onsundran cwæþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15. Ðeáh bútú on ánum men síen, ðeáh biþ ségðer him onsundron, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 35. Élc ðæra gesceafta hæfþ his ágenne eard onsundron, 33, 4; Fox 130, 24. For éghwylc onsundran riht ágieldan, Exon. Th. 372, 24; Seel. 97. II. *in retirement from others, apart*:—Ðá férde hé onsundron *secessit*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 13. Hé lédde hig onsundron (*seorsum*), 17, 1. Hé nam his leorningcnihtas onsundron *assumsit discipulos secreto*, 20, 17. Uton gán onsundron (*seorsum*) . . . Hí fóron onsundran, Mk. Skt. 6, 31–32. III. making distinction from others, *especially*:—Ic onsundrum ða stówe lufige, and ofer ealle ódre ic hié geceás, Blickl. Homl. 201, 6.

on-swætende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 31. v. sprecan.

on-swápan. v. swápan.

on-swebban *to put to sleep* (but generally of the sleep of death), *lay to rest (in the grave)*:—Onsuebbaþ *sepeliant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 44. Onsuebdum *sopitis*, 120, 73. [*O. Sax.* an-swebian: *O. H. Ger.* in-, int-sueppen *sopire.*] v. á-swebban.

on-swégan. v. swégan.

on-swífan. I. *to swing, turn*:—Bordrand onswáf wið ðam gryregieste Geáta dryhten *Beowulf turned his shield against the approaching fire-drake*, Beo. Th. 5112; B. 2559. II. *to turn aside, divert*:—Ne mæg mon séfre ðý éð énne his cræftes beniman, ðe mon oncerran mæg sunnan onswífan and ðisne swiftne rodor of his rihtryne, Met. 10, 40.

on-swógan. v. swógan.

on-symbelness, e; *f. A solemn festival*:—Mid ðý heó geségon ðone biscop mæssan (mæssena, MS. B.) onsymbelnesse mérsian (*celebratis missarum sollemniis*), Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 12.

on-sýn. v. on-sín.

on-talu, e; *f. A successful claim, a charge that is established.* v. of-talu.

on-ténan. v. on-týnan.

on-tendan; *p.* -tende; *pp.* -tended, -tend. I. *to kindle, set fire to, to fire*:—Gif fýr sie ontended . . . gebéte ðone æfwerdelsan se ðæt fýr ontent, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 50, 27–28. Ontend þreó candela, Lchdm. iii. 286, 6. Ðe ðæt fýr ontende *qui ignem succenderit*, Ex. 22, 6. Ða hálgan tihton ðæt man ða ofnas ontende (-tænde, MSS. C. V.), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 294. Hí on ða burh feohtende wæron, and eác hí mid fýre ontendan woldon, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 12. Ðonne hé (*the moon*) of hyre (*the sun*) ontend byþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 12. Ontend *succensus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 17. Antend, 471, 22. Antendne *succensam, ardentem*, 464, 36. II. *to kindle emotion* or *passion, to excite, inflame*:—Sume se deófol ontent tó gýtsunge, Homl. Th. i. 240, 25. Ðíne gebedu geancsumiaþ mé and ontendaþ, 458, 4. [*O. E. Homl. A. R. Jul. Mark.* ontenden: *Goth.* tandjan *to kindle, light*; in-tandjan *to consume with fire.*]

on-tendness, e; *f.* I. *a burning, fire*:—Hé hét gearcian ða tunnan tó heora bærnette . . . Hí wurdon gebrohte tó ðám tunnum and tó ðære ontendnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 307. Ontendnyssa *incendia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 42. Antendnyssum *globis*, 489, 68. Ontyndnissum *incendiis*, 440, 4. II. metaph. *fire, that which kindles passion*:—Eugenia cwæþ ðæt heó wére gálnysse ontendnyss, Homl. Skt. 2, 173. III. *passion, vehement desire*:—Ðære forligerlícere ontendnysse *adulterinae titillationis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 68. Ontyndnysse, 520, 33. Hé únéðe ðære líchamlícan ontendnysse widstandan mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 26.

Geangsumod mid ðæra ormiſtan ontendnysse and hrýmende . . . 'Forgif mē ðam men ðe mīn mōd mē tō spenþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 387: 3, 397. Ic on ðē ādwesce ealle ontendnysse, 4, 171. IV. *burning sensation, inflammation*:—Hē unscrýdde hine ealne, and wylode hine sylfne on ðām þiccum bremlum and þornum and netelum . . . and swā þurh ðære hýðe wunda ādwæscte his mōdes wunda; for ðan ðe hē āwende ðone unlust tō sārnysse, and þurh ða ýttran ontendnysse ācwencte ða inran, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 27–33.

on-þanc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 40. v. or-þanc.

on-þenian *to extend, stretch, bend* (*a bow*):—Hī onþeneden (*intenderunt*) boga, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 3. v. ā-þenian.

on-þeón. I. *to prosper*:—Se wæs wreccena wīde mǣrost ofer werþeóde wigendra hleó ellendǣdum; hē ðæs ǽr onþāh (*so at first he prospered*), Beo. Th. 1805; B. 900. II. *to be successful in one's efforts, to prove serviceable*:—Gamele ne mōston hilde onþeón *the aged might not be of service in battle* (in the preceding lines it is mentioned that the very young were excluded from the army), Cd. Th. 193, 5; Exod. 241. Oft ic secga seledreáme sceal fægre onþeón ðǽr guman drincaþ *oft must I prove of excellent service to festivity in hall, where men drink*, Exon. Th. 480, 14; Rä. 64, 2.

on-þracian (-þrācian?); *p.* ode *To fear, dread*:—Ic anþracige (and-, MS. F.: ā-, MS. O.) *vereor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Zup. 162, 1. Ic andþracige (onþracie, MS. T.) *horreo*, ic onginne tō onþracigenne (and-) *horresco*, 35; Zup. 212, 3–4. Sum dēma wæs se God ne ondrēd ne nānne man ne onþracude (*reverebatur*) . . . Ðā cwæþ hē: Ðeáh ic God ne ondrēde ne ic man ne onþracige (*revereor*), Lk. Skt. 18, 2–4. Ðū ne onþracedest (*horruisti*) mǣdenes innoþ, Hymn. L. 16. Ða ðe middaneard anþracode (*inhorruit*) Hymn. Surt. 132, 10. Ðā wearþ hē mycclum āfyrht and anþracode ðæt his rīce feallan sceolde, Homl. Th. i. 82, 5. Anþracian *revereantur*, Ps. Spl. 69, 2.

on-þreo (-þrēce?); *adj. Horrible, dreadful*:—Iulianus mid anþrǣcum hreáme forswealt, Homl. Th. i. 452, 16. Mid unāsecgendlīcum wītum āfyllede and mid anþrǣcum stencum, 68, 6. Ðā cwæþ ðæt wīf betwux ðām anþrǣcum wītum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 191.

on-þringan (?):—Beofode ðæt eálond foldwong onþrong [onsprong *the earth cracked with the shaking* (?)], Exon. Th. 181, 28; Gū. 1300.

on-þunian (?) *to swell out, exceed due bounds*:—Ic eom ufor ealra gesceafta ðara ðe worhte Waldend āser; se mec āna mæg geþeón þrymme, ðæt ic onrinnan (onþunian *is suggested by Grein*) ne sceal, Exon. Th. 427, 15; Rä. 41, 91.

on-þwēan *to wash, cleanse by washing*:—Wē nǽron mid fulwihte hēr on eorþan onþwægen, Shrn. 53, 21. Gif gē willaþ onþwegene beón *si vultis ablui*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 16.

on-þyncan *to seem, appear*:—Ðý læs ðæt eów seó sægen monigfealdlīcor biþ onþūhte tō wrītanne *ne sim scribendi multiplex*, Nar. 3, 29.

on-tīgan *to untie, set free*:—Seó sāwl færþ swīðe freólīce tō heofonum siddan heó ontīged biþ and of ðam carcerne ðæs līchoman onliésed biþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14.

on-tige. v. on-tyge.

on-timber, es; *n.* I. *material*:—Ðæt ōðer antimber *materia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 42. Ðæt antimber ðe hē of gesceóp gesceafta, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 22. Nis hit nān wundor ðeáh mon swilc ontimber gewirce, Shrn. 164, 1. II. metaph. *reason, occasion*; materia:—Swilce him gerýmed sý and antimber geseald, ðæt hē God bereáfige, Lchdm. iii. 444, 1. For ðisum antimbre ic gedyrstlǣhte ðæt ic ðās gesetnysse undergann, Homl. Th. i. 2, 26. v. and-timber.

on-timbernes, e; *f. Instruction*:—Tō ontimbernesse ðæra æfterfyligendra *ad instructionem sequentium*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 16. v. next word.

on-timbran *to instruct, edify*:—Hē monig þūsendo heora mid sōdfæstnesse worde wæs ontimbrende (*instituens*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 23. Æþellīce ontimbred and gelǣred *nobiliter instructus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 19: 5, 19; S. 637, 36: 5, 22; S. 644, 18. Hē wolde mid his lāre and mid his līfes bysene beón ontimbred, Blickl. Homl. 217, 14.

on-tīmed (-tīmed?) *well-supplied*:—Gif .vii. dæge sunne scīneþ, mycele wæstmas on treówum beóþ . . . Gif ðī .x. dæge sunne scýneþ, ðonne byþ sē and ealle sá mid fixum ontīmed, Lchdm. iii. 166, 13.

ontre, an; *f. Radish*, Lchdm. ii. 78, 26: 76, 5. v. antre.

on-tydran *to nourish, support*:—Hū þyncþ eów hū seó sibb gefæstnad wǽre, hwæðer hió sīe ðæm gelīcost ðe mon nime ǽnne eles dropan, and drýpe on ān micel fýr, and þence hit mid ðæm ādwæscan? ðonne is wēn, swā micle swīðor swā hē þencþ ðæt hē hit ādwæsce, ðæt hē hit swā micle swīðor ontydre *pax ista an incentivum malorum fuit? stillicidium illud olei, in medium magnae flammae cadens extinxit fomitem tanti ignis, an aluit?* Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 22–26.

on-tydre; *adj. Weakened, debilitated, effete*:—Ontudri *effetum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 82. Ontydre *effeto*, i. *sine foetu, ebetato, debilitato, evacuato, exinanito*, 142, 46.

on-tyge, es; *m. What one takes upon one's self, an undertaking*:—Gif hwylc abbod geþafaþ ðæt mæssepreóst oððe diácon in tō mynstre gange þē ðý ðæt hý messan singan . . . hý nān þing gedyrstlǣcen ne nānne ontige on ðam mynstre būtan ðære mæssan ānre *if any abbot permit a mass-priest or deacon to enter a monastery for the purpose of celebrating mass . . . they shall not presume to do anything or take anything upon themselves except only the mass*, R. Ben. 140, 3–10. v. teón (on), tyge.

on-tyhtan *to incite, instigate, impel*:—Wæs ðæt gifeðe tō swīð ðe ðone ðyder ontyhte, Beo. Th. 6164; B. 3086.

on-týnan *to open.* I. of places or things, (a) *to make an opening in*:—Seó eorþe hié ontýnde and hió forswealh ðæt wæter, Blickl. Homl. 247, 15. (b) *to open, allow to burst forth*:—Hē ūs ontýneþ heofenes þeótan, 39, 31. (c) *to open* so as to admit of ingress or egress:—Him se āwyrgda ongeán helle ontýneþ, Exon. Th. 364, 10; Wal. 68. Ðæt hī Godes cyricean ontýndon (*aperirent*), Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 16. Ðē is neorxna wang ontýned, Andr. Kmbl. 209; An. 105. (d) *to open* (*a door*):—Geatu ontýnaþ, Exon. Th. 36, 15; Cri. 576. Gif sió duru ontýned biþ . . . būton ðū ða duru ontýne, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 15–19. Sīe manna gehwam behliden helle duru, heofones ontýned, ēce geopenad engla rīce, Élen. Kmbl. 2458; El. 1230. Heofonrīces duru sceal þurh ðē ontēned beón, Blickl. Homl. 9, 3. (e) *to open* the mouth, lips, *to speak*:—Ic antýne (ontýne, MS. C. T.) on bigspellum mūþ mīnne, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. Ðā ontýnde Hǽlend his mūþ, and wæs sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 159, 25. Ontýn weoloras mīne, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 116. (f) *to open* the eyes (one's own), *to look*, (another's), *to give sight to*:—Ðā ontýnde ic mīne eágan, lócade on hine, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 39. Hē his eágan ontýnde, biseah tō heofones rīce, Exon. Th. 180, 6; Gū. 1275. Þweah ða eágan and ontýne, Lchdm. ii. 26, 25. Blindra manna eágan ontýnan, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Hyra eágan wǽrun ontýnede, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 30. (g) *to open* the ears, *to listen to a person*:—Hē him mildheortnesse eáron ontýnde, Blickl. Homl. 107, 1. Ontýn eárna hleóþor, Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 77. II. *to disclose, reveal, display*:—Se ðe līf ontýneþ, Exon. Th. 2, 15; Cri. 19. Forðæm wæs gecweden tō ðæm lytegan feónde ðe ðæs ǽrestan monnes mōd ontýnde on ðæs æples gewilnunge *unde hosti callido, qui primi hominis sensum in concupiscentia pomi aperuit*, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 309, 17. Þīn tunge ontýnde sācn, Ps. Th. 49, 20. Ðū mē ðūre snetera hord selfa onténdes, Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 71. David his synna hord selfa onténde, 277, 28. Hwonne ūs liffreá leóht ontýne, Exon. Th. 2, 31; Cri. 27. Ðæt ic mōte ðis gealdor tōþum ontýnan *that I may utter this incantation*, Lchdm. i. 400, 5. Ūs is wuldres leóht ontýned, Cd. Th. 299, 28; Sat. 557: Exon. Th. 102, 17; Cri. 1674: Andr. Kmbl. 3222; An. 1614. Ðǽr is wuldres blǽd ontýned, Cd. Th. 302, 5; Sat. 594.

on-týnan (?) *to cover*:—Ða stōwe wæs ontýnende *ea loca operiens* (did the translator read *aperiens*?), Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 12.

on-tyndness. v. ontendness.

on-týnes, e; *f.* I. *an opening, aperture*:—Se heofon tōbyrst and eall engla cynn lócia þurh þa ontýnesse on manna cynn, Blickl. Homl. 93, 24. II. *discovery*:—Be cierlisces monnes ontýnesse (betogenesse, MSS. B. H. Schmid takes *ontýnesse* = *ontigenesse*, and Thorpe translates 'of accusing a "ceorlish" man;' but the section deals with the discovery of the theft. Cf. too, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 5, which is a section to the same effect as the present one: Be cirliscum þeófe gefongenum) æt þiéfþe. Se cierlisca mon se ðe oft betygen wǽre þiéfþe, and ðonne æt sīdestan synnigne man gefō, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 20.

on-ufan; *prep. with dat. adv.* I. of place, *upon, on*:—Ðæt preóst ne mæssige būton onufan gehālgodon weofode, L. Edg. C. 31; Th. ii. 250, 22. Ða forwurdon ðe him (*the elephant*) onufan wǽron, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 13. Ða men ðe him onufan gāþ, Lk. Skt. 11, 44. Hī ðone Hǽlend onufan setton, 19, 35. II. of time, *beyond, after*:—Fēr Eádweard cyning onufan hærfest, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 1. v. ufan.

on-unspēd (?), e; *f. Indigence, poverty*:—For hwý ofergytest onunspēde (*inopiae*) ūre, Ps. Spl. 43, 27.

on-unwīs (?); *adj. Foolish, ignorant*:—Widmeten is nītenu[m] onunwīsum (*insipientibus*), Ps. Spl. 48, 12. v. next word.

on-unwīsdōm, es; *m. Folly, ignorance*:—Ic wæs unwīsum nētenum gelīc geworden. Ac ðū Drihten onunwīsdōmes ne wes ðū gemyndig, Blickl. Homl. 89, 10. v. preceding word.

on-uppan; *prep. with dat. adv.* I. *upon, on*:—Se Hǽlend rād onuppan ðam assan, Jn. Skt. 12, 14. Stōd ēren ceác onuppan twelf ǽrenum oxum, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 2. Hē wearþ bebyrged, and him læg onuppan fela byrðena eorþan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 56: 14, 114. Hē sæt ðǽr onuppan, 13, 25. Ðonne man bringe offrunge nime smedeman and geóte ele onuppan, Lev. 2, 1. Hī lēdon hyra reáf uppan hig, and setton hyne onuppan, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 7. Hī gemētton fýr and fisc onuppon, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 4. II. *besides, over and above*:—Hē hēt ācwellan ða rīcostan witan, and onuppan āgenne brōðor and his mōdor ofbeátan, Met. 9, 28. v. uppan.

on-wacan. I. *to awake, cease to sleep*:—Sōna ðæs ðe heó onwōc *ubi vigilavit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11: 4, 31; S. 610, 37. Ðā of slǽpe onwōc, swefn wæs æt ende, eorþlīc æðeling, Cd. Th. 249, 2; Dan.

524. Se wyrm onwôc, Beo. Th. 4563; B. 2287. Đa men onwôcan, and ût urnon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 22. II. *to arise, spring, be derived, be born*:—Đû wâst đæt đû of mînre (*the speaker is Eve*) dehter, Drihten, onwôce, Blickl. Homl. 89, 20: Cd. Th. 292, 12; Sat. 439. Hêr Ida fêng tô rîce, đonon Norþanhymbra cynecyn onwôc, Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 8. Him onwôc heáh Healfdene, Beo. Th. 112; B. 56. Beornas onwôcan, cynn æfter cynne cende wêron, Ps. Th. 104, 11. Hwær ûs hearmstafas onwôcan, Cd. Th. 58, 2; Gen. 940. Hió begetop feówertig bearna đæt đonon menio onweócon, 294, 25; Sat. 476.

on-wacan, -waccan, e; *f. An awakening, arousing, incentive*:—Onwaccano mægna *incitamenta virtutum*, Rtl. 74, 24. v. wacan.

on-wacnian; *p.* ode *To wake up, rouse one's self*:—Onwacnigeaþ nû, wîgend mîne, Fins. Th. 28; Fin. 10. v. on-wæcnan.

on-wadan. I. *to make one's way into, to penetrate*:—Oft hira môd onwôd under dimscûan deófles lârum, Andr. Kmbl. 280; An. 140. II. *to enter with irresistible force, to make one's self master of, take possession of*:—Wîfa wlite onwôd folcdriht wera *the beauty of the women made its way to the hearts of the men*, Cd. Th. 76, 20; Gen. 1260. Hió wlenco onwôd, 155, 27; Gen. 2579. v. an-wadan.

on-wêcan *to soften, mollify, cause relaxation of severity*:—Đæt wê mihtiges Godes môd onwêcen, Cd. Th. 26, 7; Gen. 403.

on-wæcnan; *p.* ede. I. *to awake*:—Hit ne onwæcneþ tô đon đæt hit eft on ierne mid hreówsunga. Ac hit wilnaþ đæt hit tô đon onwæcne, đæt hit mæge eft weorþan oferdruncen, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 22–25. Đonne onwæcneþ eft winleás guma, Exon. Th. 289, 8; Wand. 45. Đâ hî onwæcnedun *vigilantes*, Lk. Skt. 9, 32. 'Nû us is tîma đæt wê onwæcnen of slâpe.' Ond eft hê cwiþ: 'Onwæcnaþ, gê ryhtwîsan,' Past. 63; Swt. 459, 33–461, 1. Fordytte đæt cêre mid đære wulle đonne đû slâpan wille, and dô eft of đonne đû onwæcne, Lchdm. ii. 42, 26. II. *to rise, spring, be derived*:—Đonne hê (*the Phenix*) of ascan onwæcneþ, Exon. Th. 240, 34; Ph. 648. Monig sceal siđđan wyrt onwæcnan, 191, 4; Az. 83. Đanon âtorcyn êrest gewurdon onwæcned, Salm. Kmbl. 439; Sal. 220. v. next word.

on-wæcnian, -wecnian; *p.* ode *To awake, arise, be roused, be raised*:—Of mistlîcum dryncum onwæcnaþ sió wôde þrâg đære wrênnysse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. Đonne (*at the sound of the archangel's trumpet*) of đisse moldan men onwecniaþ, deáde of duste ârîsaþ, Cd. Th. 302, 23; Sat. 604. v. on-wacnian, -wæcnan.

on-wemme. v. un-wemme.

on-wêre (?) *unripe*:—Geuim onwêre slâh đæt seáw, and wring þurh clâþ on đæt eáge, sôna gêþ of (*the white spot will go off*) gif sió slâh biþ grêne, Lchdm. ii. 32, 18.

on-wæstm *increase, increment*:—Onwæstem *incrementum*, Rtl. 69, 19.

on-wæterig. v. un-wæterig.

on-wald, -walh. v. on-weald, -wealh.

on-wealcan; *v. trans. To roll*:—Dryhtnes bibod geofonflôda gehwylc georne behealdeþ đonne merestreámas wæter onwealcaþ *each ocean flood carefully observes the Lord's command, when the sea-streams make the water roll*, Exon. Th. 193, 25; Az. 127. Cf. Sôna swâ đû geseó đæt đû hyre (*the mandrake*) geweald hæbbe, genim hŷ sôna on hand, swâ andwealc hî, and gewring đæt wôs of hyre leáfon, Th. An. 116, 22.

on-weald, es; *m. Power*:—Sŷ him âr and onwald *to him be honour and power*, Exon. Th. 241, 28; Ph. 663. Hié hiere onwaldes hié (*Rome*) beniman woldon; and heó hwædere onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 22–24. Se geeode đæt ealond and Rômâna onwealde underþeódde, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 18. Ne lêt âwyrgde ofer ûs onwald âgan, Exon. Th. 10, 28; Cri. 159. Đa kyningas đe đone onwald hæfdon đæs folces . . . hié heora onweald gehióldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 5–7. Đû âhtest alra onwald (*power over all*), Cd. Th. 268, 24; Sat. 60. Đæt gê mîn onweald âgan môsten, Exon. Th. 131, 9; Gû. 453. Ûs âlêfan êcne onwald, Cd. Th. 272, 11; Sat. 118. Wê hine oferswŷđdon and ûs in onweald geslôgon eal his loudrîce *regi superato acceptaque in conditiones omni ejus regione*, Nar. 3, 22. Wê ealle his þeóde on onwald onfêngon, 4, 6. v. an-, and-weald, on-wealda.

on-weald (?); *adj. Powerful*:—Đâ Dryhten of deáþe ârâs onweald (-wealh?) of eorþan, Exon. Th. 168, 9; Gû. 1075.

on-wealda, an; *m. One who has power, a ruler*:—Ic gelŷfe in êcne onwealdan ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 140, 14; Gû. 610. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-walto: *Ger.* an-walt. In *O. H. Ger.* ana-walton (*gen. dat. pl.*) also translates *potestatum, potestatibus*, v. Grff. i. 813. Cf. on-weald.] v. an-wealda.

on-wealg. v. next word.

on-wealh, -walh; *adj. Whole, entire*:—Onwalh *integer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 25. Of anwealhre *integro*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 61. I. literal, *sound, uninjured, uncorrupted*:—Ealne his lîchoman gemêtton onwealhne and gesundne (*integrum*), Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 37. Ealle đa scŷtan đe se lîchoma mid bewunden wæs onwealge ætŷwdon *linteamina omnia quibus involutum erat corpus integra apparuerunt*, 4, 19; S. 589, 21. Đa lâstas â onwalge beóþ and on đære ilcan onsŷne đe hié on forman on đa eorþan bestapene wêron, Blickl. Homl. 127, 20. II. metaph.:—Heó onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade *regnat incolumis*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 23. Wæs hyre mægdenhâd onwalg, Exon. Th. 87, 6; Cri. 1421. Đæt gecyndelîce gewitt biþ anwalg untôsliten, Past. 52, 2; Swt. 405, 5. Đa ôđre stondaþ on anwalgre hêlo, Swt. 403, 23. Andswarede đæt hê on đyssum hæfde fæstne geleáfan and onwalhne *integram se in hoc habere fidem respondebat*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 4. Geleáfan onwealhne and unwemmedne heóldan, 1, 4; S. 475, 33: 4, 10; S. 578, 27. III. of time, *whole, entire*:—Onwalhge wican *ebdomade integra*, 4, 27; S. 604, 31. Geár onwealh *anno integro*, 3, 1; S. 523, 28. Onwalhge niht *noctes integras*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* anawalg *absolutus*.]

on-wealhlîce; *adv. Entirely*:—Đa mægenu đæs gôdes weorces đe hê Gode ûtan anwealglîce forgeaf *tantae virtutis sacrificium, quod integrum foras immolant*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 220, 22.

on-wealhness, e; *f. Wholeness, soundness, integrity*. I. literal:—þurh đa heora onwalhnesse gecŷđed is *it is made evident by the unchanged condition of the footsteps*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 27. II. metaph. *purity, chastity, integrity*:—Andwealhnys *integritas, religio sanctitas*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 50. Andhwælhnysse *integritatis*, 414, 74. Andwealcnysse, 432, 47. Andwealhnysse, 452, 32. Anhwealhnysse, 461, 46. Andwealhnysse *integritatis, castitatis*, 465, 71. Onwealhnesse *integritatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 24. Mid êcre onwalhnesse (*integritate*) mægþhâdes, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 25. Anwalhnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 6. Andwælhnysse *integritatem, pudicitiam*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 57.

on-weard; *adj. Proceeding against, taking action against*:—Warnige se abbod đæt hê þurh andan ne sŷ onweard đam profaste *let the abbot take heed that he be not acting against the provost from hatred*, R. Ben. 126, 11.

on-weonian. v. on-wæcnian.

on-weg; *adv. Away, off*. I. with verbs of motion:—Ôđer þing wiston đa wîfmenn đâ hŷ onweg cyrdon *when they went away (from the sepulchre)*, Exon. Th. 460, 13; Hö. 16. Gif đû onweg cymest *if you come away (alive from the fight)*, Beo. Th. 2769; B. 1382. Fêran onweg, Exon. Th. 373, 4; Seel. 103. Onweg (âweg) fleón, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 15: Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 11. Onweg gewîtan, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1. Onweg hweorfan, Beo. Th. 534; B. 264. Hê onweg đanon feorhlâstas bær, 1693; B. 844. II. with verbs of taking, removing, separating, etc.:—Onweg âceorfan *amputare*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 39. Onweg âdôn *to put away*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 3. Onweg ădrîfan *to drive away, expel*, 2, 5; S. 507, 28. Onweg âhebban *to remove*, 1, 27; S. 493, 7. Onweg âlædan, 5, 3; S. 616, 36. Onweg âniman, Blickl. Homl. 55, 9. Onweg âteón *to withdraw, subtract*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 9. v. â-weg.

onweg-âcirrednes, e; *f. A turning away (from right belief), apostasy*:—Seó onwegâcerrednes fram Cristes geleáfan Angelcyninga *apostasia regum Anglorum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 8.

onweg-âlêdnes, e; *f. A taking away, removal*:—Ond for đære gelômlîcum onwegâlêdnesse (*frequenti ablatione*) đære hâlgan moldan wæs mycel seáþ geworden, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 31.

onweg-gewitenness, es; *m. A going forth*:—In onweggewite *in excessu*, Ps. Surt. 115, 11.

onweg-gewitenness, e; *f. Going forth, departure*:—Æfter his onweggewitenesse (*abscessum*) of Breotene, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 12. v. âweg-gewitenness.

on-wendan. I. *to turn, change*:—Đû hî onwendest *mutabis ea*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Hê onwendeþ his hiw, Lchdm. ii. 204, 9. Werþióde his (*the morning-star*) noman onwendaþ, hâtaþ hine êfenstiorra, Met. 29, 29. Mê onhwyrfdon of đære gecynde đe ic êr beheóld, onwendan mîne wîsan, Exon. Th. 485, 29; Rä. 72, 5. Onwend đec in gewitte *think differently*, 251, 12; Jul. 144. On đæs bisceopes anwealde đæt biþ hwæđer hê hit onwende đe nâ *utrum mutet an non*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 13. Đa menn đeáh wiston đæt hió mid đam drŷcræfte ne mihte đara manna môd onwendan đeáh hió đa lîchoman onwende *nec potentia gramina, membra quae valeant licet, corda vertere non valent*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 8–10: Met. 26, 101–104. Đû ne meaht hiora sidu and heora gecynd onwendan, 7, 2; Fox 18, 31. Nis mê tîd mîn lîf tô onwendenne *non est mihi tempus vitam mutandi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 32. Onwended ne biþ êfre tô ealdre, Exon. Th. 203, 11; Ph. 82. Nân gewuna ne mæg nânum men beón onwended, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 23. Gif đû wênst đæt hit on đê gelong sê đæt đa woruldsælþa on đê swâ onwenda sint đonne eart đû on gedwolan *tu, fortunam putas erga te esse mutatam? erras*, 7, 2; Fox 16, 30. II. *to change one thing for another, to exchange*:—Heó wæs genumen of middanearde and eall đæt sâr and đone deáþ mid êcre hêlo and lîfe onwende, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 7. III. *to turn, change a direction, to avert, divert, turn aside*:—Nâfre gê mec of đissum wordum onwendaþ đendan mec mîn gewit gelæsteþ, Exon. Th. 124, 33; Gû. 347. 'Onwend đê tô đê sylfum' . . . Hê hine đâ onwende from disse worlde begangum, Blickl. Homl. 113, 26–30. Onwende hê his neb âweg, Lchdm. ii. 284, 15. Nâfre đû đæs swidlîc sâr gegearwast đæt đû mec onwende đissa worda, Exon. Th. 246, 5; Jul. 57. Wênst đû đæt đû đæt hwerfende hweól, đonne hit on ryne wyrþ, mæge oncyrran? Ne miht đû đon mâ đara woruldsælþa hwearfunga onwendan, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 37. Ne mihte

hæleþ weán onwendan, Beo. Th. 384; B. 191: Exon. Th. 130, 19; Gū. 440. Þara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nō weorþan onwend of ðam ryne ðe him geset is, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 4. Bröc biþ onwended of his rihtryne, Met. 5, 19. Biþ him se wela onwended, and wyrþ him wíte gegearwod, Cd. Th. 28, 5; Gen. 431: Blickl. Homl. 195, 28. Sýn hié from heora wōnessum onwende, 109, 20. IV. *to change the position of a thing, to invert, turn upside down*, (a) literal:—Sceal mín rōd onwended beón; mín heáfod sceal beón on eorþan gecyrred, and míne fēt tō heofenum gereahte, Blickl. Homl. 191, 5. Onwendedre endebyrdnysse *ordine prepostero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 33. (b) figurative, *to subvert, disturb, upset*:—Hond synfulra ne onwendeþ (*movéat*) mec, Ps. Surt. 35, 12. Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle míne ðēda mid heora wordum (*destroyed by their words the effect that my actions should produce*), ðæt hié mē ne gelýfdon, Blickl. Homl. 175, 25. Næ síe tō ðon gedurstig, ne cyning, næ bisceop, ðæt ðēs mínæ gife onwændæ (*commoveat*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 28. Nēfre ic ne míne lāstweardas geþrístlācen ðæt heó hit (*the grant of certain dues*) onwenden, Ch. Th. 29, 14: Cd. Th. 26, 11; Gen. 405. Hwæt miht ðū his onwendan? Nū hē hafaþ ealle ðíne þeóstro geflēmed, Blickl. Homl. 85, 21. Sibb nēfre ne mæg wiht onwendan ðam ðe wel þenceþ *nothing can destroy the ties of kindred in the case of a right-minded man*, Beo. Th. 5195; B. 2601. Hē (*Julian*) wolde ðone Cristendōm onwendan, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 3. Hié ealle ða worold on hiora āgen gewill onwendende (*evertendo*) wǣron, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 10. Eall heofona mægen biþ onwended and onhrēred, Blickl. Homl. 91, 27: 93, 13. Biþ se maga onwent and tōbrocen, Lchdm. ii. 218, 18. V. *to cause to change for the worse, to give a wrong direction, pervert*:—Se yfela dēma onwendeþ ðone rihtan dōm for ðæs feós lufon, Blickl. Homl. 61, 31. Hié (*bribes*) wísra monna word onwendaþ, L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 18. Beorht wǣron burg-ræced . . . meodoheall monig mandreáma full ōþ ðæt ðæt onwende wyrd seó swíðe *until fate wrought disastrous change*, Exon. Th. 477, 15; Ruin. 25. Drync unheórne, se onwende gewit wera, Andr. Kmbl. 69; An. 35. Mid ðý ðe hié ðone drenc druncon, hraþe heora mōd wæs onwended, Blickl. Homl. 229, 14. Is mín flǣsc frēcne onwended *caro mea immutata est*, Ps. Th. 108, 24. VI. *intrans. To return*:—Heora gāst gangeþ onwendeþ on ða eorþan ðe hī of cōmon *exiet spiritus ejus, et revertetur in terram suam*, 145, 3. v. ā-wendan.

on-wendedlīc; *adj. Changeable*:—Gyf se midwinter byþ on Frigen-dæge, ðonne byþ onwendedlíc winter, Lchdm. iii. 164, 8. v. ā-wendedlīc.

on-wendedness, e; *f. Change, alteration*:—Nis him onwendednes *non est illis commutatio*, Ps. Th. 54, 20. Onwendednis *inmutatio*, Ps. Surt. 76, 11. In onwendednissum *in commutationibus*, 43, 13. v. next word.

on-wendness, e; *f.* I. *change*:—Ðære godcundnesse nǣnig onwendnesse on carcerne wæs of ðære menniscan gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 24. II. *turning, movement* (v. onwendan, IV):—Onwend-nisse heáfdes *commotionem capitis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 15. v. preceding word.

on-weorpan *to throw aside, turn aside*:—Hine se wind onwearp fram ðære byrig *mutati ab urbe venti*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-werfan *dissociare*.]

on-weorpness, e; *f. A throwing on*:—Ðæt lēg swíðe weóx and him nǣnig mon mid wæstra onweorpnesse (*injectu*) wiðstondan meahte, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 20.

on-wēstan *to lay waste, desolate*:—Sý wunung heora onwēst (*deserta*), Ps. Spl. 68, 30. v. ā-westan.

on-wīcan *to yield, retreat*:—Onwican *cessare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 23. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-wichan *cedere, recedere: Ger.* ent-weichen.]

on-willan *to cause to boil*; fig. *to cause passion or emotion to be violent*:—Ðā wæs eft swā ǽr ealdfeónda nīþ onwylled *then again as before hot waxed the hate of former foes*, Exon. Th. 125, 30; Gū. 362. v. ā-wellan, -wyllan.

on-wille; *adj. Desired*:—'Ac gē hine gesundne āsettaþ ðǽr gē hine sylfne genōman' . . . Ongon ðā leófne sīð dragan Dryhtnes cempa tō ðam onwillan eorþan ðǽle *to the hermitage to which he* (*Guthlac*) *desired to go, and from which the fiends had removed him*, Exon. Th. 145, 25; Gū. 700.

on-windan. I. *to unwind, unfasten, loosen*:—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlǽteþ, onwindeþ wælrāpas, Beo. Th. 3224; B. 1610. Bāncofan onband, breóstlocan onwand, Elen. Kmbl. 2498; El. 1250. II. *to retire, retreat*:—Hærn eft onwand . . . wædu swæðorodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1062; An. 531.

on-winnende *assailing, attacking*:—Se onwinnenda here *the attacking army*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 4. Míne gefēran mē betāhton ðām onwin-nendum feóndum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 351. v. winnan.

on-wist, e; *f. The being in a place, dwelling, habitation*:—Gesealde sigora waldend onwist ēðles Abrahames sunum *God granted to Abraham's descendants to live in a country*, Cd. Th. 178, 27; Exod. 18. Cf. on-wunung.

on-wlāt (?) *form, appearance*:—Anwlāten (-es?) *formae*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 61.

on-wlite, es; *m. Face*:—Onwlite *patham*, Txts. 172, 17. v. and-wlite.

on-wōh. v. wōh.

on-worpenness, e; *f. An injection*; fig. of a feeling which has been inspired:—Ðā ic getihtode bi ðære gītsunge onworpennesse and ðā wæs ic gesprecende ðone man and sēcende wæs ðæs þinges cūðnesse æt him, Shrn. 36, 19.

on-wrecan *to avenge*:—Ðý læs on him gesewen sī ðās þing onwrecen beón *ne in eis illa ulcisci videantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 28. v. ā-wrecan.

on-wreón *to uncover, disclose*:—Ne onwrīh ðū *ne reveles*, Kent. Gl. 960. Onwreónde *discooperiens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 73. I. literal, *to uncover, open, remove a covering*:—Hē his hrægl onwrāg *retecto vestimento*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 23. Ðā onwrigon hī hire ondwliton *discooperto vultus indumento*, 4, 19; S. 589, 16. Onwreóh (-wrīh, Ps. Surt.) eágan míne, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 18. Onwreón ða duru ðæs geteldes, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 14. II. figurative, *to make known, shew forth, reveal, discover*:—Heó onwrīhþ hire ǽwelm, donne heó geopenaþ hiore þeáwas, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 25. Hē his miltse onwreáh, Blickl. Homl. 107, 20. Ðā com yrnan sum olbenda, and se cwæþ . . . 'Ne tōdǽlaþ gē ðara hāligra lichoman' . . . ðā dydon hý swā him ðæt dumbe neát onwreáh, Shrn. 136, 2. Ic ðē hāte ðæt ðū ðās gesyhþe secge mannum, onwreóh wordum ðæt hit is wuldres beám, Rood Kmbl. 191; Kr. 97. Bæd ðæt hē him on spellum gecýðde, onwrige worda gongum, hū . . . , Exon. Th. 171, 29; Gū. 1134. Iudas ðē mæg sōð gecýðan, onwreón wyrda gerýno, Elen. Kmbl. 1174; El. 589. Ðū scealt biddan ðæt mōte beón open and onwrigen hwæt hē sý, Blickl. Homl. 185, 4: Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 32. Is onwrigen wyrda bigang, Elen. Kmbl. 2245; El. 1124. III. *to shew the* (*hidden*) *meaning of anything, to explain*:—Ic wēne ðæt ðās word ne sind eów fullcūðe, gif wē hī openlícor eów ne onwreóþ, Homl. Th. i. 580, 27. Augustinus ūs onwreáh ðissere rǽdinge andgit, ii. 384, 21. Ðās word sind sceortlíce gesǽde, and eów is neód ðæt wē hī swutelícor eów onwreón, i. 278, 14. Onwrión *explicare*, Kent. Gl. 1152. IV. *to shew, display* so as to avoid concealment:—Ðā seó fæmne onwrāh ryhtgerýno, Exon. Th. 12, 34; Cri. 195. Onwreóh (-wrīh, Ps. Surt.) Gode ðíne wegas, Ps. Th. 36, 5. Gif his sāule gyltas ōðerum monnum dīgle beóþ and him sylfum cūðe, mid his andetnesse onwreó ða his abbode, R. Ben. 72, 5. V. *to display what is bad, to expose*:—God hine (*the sorcerer*) onwrýhþ gyt, ðeáh ðe wit hine ne geopenian, Blickl. Homl. 187, 17. Seó hālige ǽ forbeódeþ ða sceondlícnysse onwreón mǽgsibba . . . Ne onwreóh ðū sceondlícnysse ðínes fæder . . . se ðe gedyrstigaþ onwreón ða sceondlícnysse his steóp-mēder . . . se onwrīhþ his fæder sceondlícnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 6–16. Womdǽda onwreón, Exon. Th. 270, 18; Jul. 467. VI. of the operations of the Deity, *to reveal*:—Dryhten ðū ðe ðās þing onwrige lytlingum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 25. Hit ðē ne onwreáh flǽsc ne blōd, ac mín Fæder, 16, 17: Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 24. Āne bóc on his wítegunge, ðe him God sylf onwreáh, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 44. Ðeáh ðe him God onwrige wísdōmes gǽst, Exon. Th. 273, 14; Jul. 516. Ðam ðe se sunu wyle ðone Fæder onwreón, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 27. Drihten hire forþfōre wæs geeáþ-mōdad tō onwreónne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 36. Sum gesihþ ðe God ðysan menn onwreogan hæfþ, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 747. [*O. H. Ger.* int-rīhan *revelare*.]

on-wrīgenness, e; *f. An uncovering, discovery*:—Onwrigenys *apocalypsis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 43. I. *a removal of that which obscures* or *conceals*:—Leóht tō onwrigennysse þeóda *lumen ad revelationem gentium*; a light to lighten the Gentiles, Homl. Th. i. 136, 22. II. *an explanation, exposition* (v. on-wreón, III):—Circlícere anwrigenisse *ecclesiasticae traditionis, expositionis*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 36. Hæbben ða ungelǽredan inlendisce ðæs hālgan regules cýðde þurh āgenes gereordes anwrigennesse *by means of an explanation* (*translation*) *in their own tongue*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 9. III. *an exposure* of a person's real character (v. on-wreón, V):—Nū neálǽceþ ǽgðer ge ðín onwrigennes ge uncer gecýðnes *the vanity of your pretensions will be exposed, and the reality of our claims will be made manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 23. IV. *a revelation, manifestation made to the eye* or *to the ear by divine power* (v. on-wreón, VI):—Heó sægde ðæt heó geleornod hæfde on onwrihgennysse (MS. T. onwrignesse) ðæt hire forþfōre wǣre swíðe neáh. Sǽde heó him ðæt seó onwrihgnes ðyslíc wǣre. Cwæþ ðæt heó gesāwe miceline þreát, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 35–38. Se Hǽlend geswutelode him ða tōweardan onwrigennysse (*a revelation of the future*), be ðære hē āwrāt ða bóc ðe is gehāten Apocalipsis, Homl. Th. i. 60, 1. Helena hī (*the cross*) āfunde þurh Cristes onwrigennesse *through a revelation made by Christ*, H. R. 99, 8. Him ða upplícan onwrigenesse wiðstōdon *superna illi oracula restiterunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 21.

on-wrigness, -wrihness, e; *f. Revelation*:—Of onwrihnesse geendad *revelatione saturatus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 6. v. on-wrigenness, IV.

on-wrīðan *to unwrap, to release from a covering*:—Seó hēt heáfod onwrīðan *she bade take the head* (*of Holofernes*) *from the bag in which it had been put*, Judth. Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 173.

on-wrīðung, e; *f. A band*:—Onwrīðung (-wrītung, Wrt.) *ligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 76.

on-wrīting, e; *f. An inscription*; inscriptio Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 24.

on-wunian *to dwell, inhabit*:—Ic onwunige (*inhabitabo*) on ðínum geteldе, Ps. Lamb. 60, 5. Ðæt ic onwunige (*inhabitem*) on hūse Drihtnes,

Ps. Spl. 26, 7. Ðū onwunast (*habitabis*) on heom, 5, 13. Hī onwuniaþ *inhabitabunt*, 55, 6. Hig onwuniaþ on worlde *inhabitabunt in saeculum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 29. Onwuna on geladunge *inhabita terram*, 36, 3.

on-wunung, e; *f.* I. *a habitation, dwelling*:—Gewurðe him wēste eall his onwunung *fiat habitatio ejus deserta*, Ps. Th. 108, 7. Gewȳt fram mē, and far ūt of mȳnre onwununge, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 11. Ðonne forlēt se hālga gāst ða onwununge, and ðær sōna wyrþ deōfol inne, Wulfst. 280, 9. II. *persistence, perseverance*:—Mid singalre ānrædnesse ł onwununge *assidua* (*perpetua*) *instantia*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 66.

on-wyllan, -ȳwan. v. on-willan, -īwan.

on-ȳðan *to pour in*:—Tunge witan swylce lagofīōd onȳðaþ *lingua sapientis quasi diluvium inabundabit*, Scint. 65.

oo-. v. ō-.

open; *adj. Open.* I. *not shut*, (a) *allowing ingress* or *egress*:—Heofen biþ open on sumum ende . . . and mycel mægen forþ cymeþ þurh done openan dæl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 1. Open scræf, Cd. Th. 212, 10; Exod. 537. Open wæs ðæt eorþærn (*the sepulchre*), Exon. Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19. Ðīn carcern open wē gemētton, Blickl. Homl. 239, 27. Gē geseōþ opene heofenas (*caelum apertum*), Jn. Skt. 1, 51. (b) of a door:—Ðonne andydan hié ða duru ðe on ða healfe open wæs (*the door that opened on that side*) . . . and mid ðæm ðe hié ðara dura hwelce opene gesāwon, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 14–16. Biþ oft open eādgum tōgeānes onhliden heofonrices duru, Exon. Th. 198, 16; Ph. 11. Hié gemētton ðæs carcernes duru opene, Blickl. Homl. 239, 24. (c) of the eyes:—Mid openum eāgum gesiōn, Met. 20, 257. (d) of wounds, *not closed up*:—Ða openan dolg, Exon. Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108; Rood Kmbl. 93; Kr. 47. II. *not covered, not protected*:—Seō cirice is ufan open and unoferhrēfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 26, 30. Open burh *urbs patens*, Kent. Gl. 975. III. *declared, public*:—Ða bēc (*of the Old Testament*) synd gehātene seō ealde gecȳðnyss and seō ealde ǣ, ðæt is, open lagu ðe God gesette Israhēla folce, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 19. IV. *not secret, not concealed, discovered, brought to light* (in reference to things where concealment is desired):—Hwanon ys ðis word open geworden (*palam factum*), Ex. 2, 14. Ne dēþ nān man nān þing on dīglum ac sēcþ ðæt hit open sȳ (*in palam esse*), Jn. Skt. 7, 4. Ðæt mōte beōn open and onwrigen hwæt hē sȳ, Blickl. Homl. 185, 4. Se ðe mānāþ swerige and hit him on open wurðe *he that commits perjury, and the crime is clearly proved against him*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Gif open morþ weorðe āgife man māgum ðone banan *if in a case of murder the murderer be discovered, let him be given up to the kinsmen of the murdered man*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. Æt openre þȳfþe *in case of discovered theft*, 26; Th. i. 392, 3. Opene weorðaþ monna dǣde *the deeds of man shall be brought to light* (*at the last day*), Exon. Th. 64, 32; Cri. 1046. V. *without attempt at concealment*:—Antonius him (*Octavianus*) onbeād gewin and openne feōndscipe, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 1. Blisse on openum, Lchdm. iii. 200, 8. On ða openan tīd *the last day when nothing is concealed*, Exon. Th. 96, 9; Cri. 1571. VI. *manifest, clear, plain, evident*:—Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Genōg sweotol ðæt is ðætte for ðȳ sint gōde men gōde ðe hī gōd gemētaþ.' Ðā cwæþ ic: 'Genōg open hit is' *certum est, adeptione boni, bonos fieri. Certum*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 29. Se ðe unwīslīce leofaþ biþ open sott, ðeāh him swā ne þince, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 132. Is seō wyrd mid eōw open orgete, Andr. Kmbl. 1517; An. 760. Ðā āgann Landfranc atȳwian mid openum gescēade (*with manifest reason*), ðæt hē mid rihte crafede dās ða hē crafede, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 17. [*O. Sax.* opan: *O. Frs.* epen: *Icel.* opinn: *O. H. Ger.* offan.]

open-ears, -ærs, es; *m. A medlar*; mespila, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 50. (v. *Halliw. Dict.* openers.)

openere, es; *m. One who opens*:—Aprilis quasi aperilis . . . swylce hē sȳ openere. On his tīman beōþ geopenade trȳw tō blōwanne, Anglia viii. 326, 5.

openian; *p.* ode. I. *intrans.* (a) *to open, to become open*:—Openaþ *patebit*, Kent. Gl. 401. Byrgenu openodon, Homl. Th. ii. 258, 5. Openige nū ðīn fæðm, Blickl. Homl. 7, 24. Byrgen opnigende (*patens*) is race heora, Ps. Spl. 5, 10. Openiendum heofonum *caelis patentibus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 37. Opniendum, Hpt. Gl. 514, 55. (b) *to become manifest*:—Ðæs līf mid heālīcum tācnum heofonlīcra wundra openode *cujus vita sublimis crebris miraculorum patebat indiciis*, 4, 30; S. 608, 26. II. *trans.* (a) *to open, unclose*:—Openast (*aperis*) ðū hand ðīne, Ps. Spl. 144, 17. Seāþ hē openode *lacum aperuit*, 7, 16. Opnyaþ mē gatu rihtwīsnysse, 117, 19. (b) *to disclose, manifest*:—Gefeohtu gesihþ blisse hit openaþ *if he sees fights, it is a sure sign of joy*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 8. Hē cȳðde and openade ðæt hē Cristen wēre *se Christianum esse prodiderat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Ðæt hē nānigum mā openade ne cȳðde (*patefaceret*), 5, 9; S. 623, 15. Hord openian *to discover the treasure*, Beo. Th. 6105; B. 3056. Openiende *propalat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 17. [*O. Sax.* oponōn: *O. H. Ger.* offanōn: *O. Frs.* epenia: *Icel.* opna.] v. ge-openian.

open-līc; *adj. Open, public*:—Openlīc *publicum*, Germ. 398, 45. Openlecre *puplica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 55. Openlecum (openletet, Wrt. ii. 3, 61) *a puplicis*, Wülck. Gl. 343, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* offan-līh *publicus.*]

open-līce; *adv. Openly.* I. *publicly, in a way by which not a few only are affected*:—Eft cymþ God swīðe openlīce (*in a way to be seen by all*), Ps. Th. 49, 3. Hié openlīce ðæt gesetton (*they publicly decreed*) ðæt hē swungen wēre ðȳ ðæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 3. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ǣrest ðe ðes eādiga wer openlīce beforan ōðrum mannum geworhte, 219, 3: Homl. Th. i. 58, 15. Hē funde āne tabulan eall āwritene and hī openlīce rǣdde (*read it out to the bystanders*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 767. II. *without concealment, without reserve, freely*:—Hē spræc openlīce (*palam*), Mk. Skt. 8, 32. Nān man spæc openlīce be him for ðæra ludēa ege, Jn. Skt. 7, 13. Ðā fōr hē næs nā openlīce ac dȳgollīce, 7, 10. Monige scylda openlīce wietena (*aperte cognita*), Past. 21, 2; Swt. 152, 1. Ða dīglan gyltas man sceal dīgelice bētan, and ða openan openlīce, Homl. Th. i. 498, 10. III. *plainly, evidently, clearly, manifestly*:—Swelce hē open, līce cuðde *si aperte dicat*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 11: Blickl. Homl. 81; 19. Būton ic openlīce gecȳþe ðæt ic God sylfa sȳ *unless I make it evidently appear that I am God himself*, 181, 36. Se wæs openlīce ūþwita, Bt. 19: Fox 70, 8: Met. 13, 72. Hū ne is ðē genōg openlīce geeōwad, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 19: 32, 2; Fox 116, 33. Ic ongite openlīce . . . Ic wolde ðeāh hit fullīcor and openlīcor of ðē ongitan *video . . . sed ex te cognoscere malim apertius*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 2–9: 39, 2-Fox 212, 11. Openlīce *manifeste*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 59. Sume sindon openlīce forgitene *some plainly are forgotten*, Met. 10, 60. IV. *without obstruction, at large*:—Wolde openlīcor (*latius*) ætȳwan seō godcunde ārfæstnyss on hū myclum wuldre Cūþbyrht æfter his deaþe līfede, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 24. Ic wēne ðæt ðū nyte hwæt ðis gemāne, būton wē of ōðrum bōcum ðis openlīcor secgan (*give a fuller account*), Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Ðās þing wē willaþ openlīcor gecȳðan ðonne ðæt lȳðen dō, Anglia viii. 298, 25: Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 35. [*O. Sax.* opanlīko: *O. H. Ger.* offanlihho *palam, publice, evidenter.*]

openness, e; *f. Openness, publicity*:—Gend openysse *per publicum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* offannussi *apocalypsis.*]

openung, e; *f. Manifestation, revelation*:—Seō openung ðæs dæges (*the day of judgment*) is swīðe egesfull eallum gesceaftum, Blickl. Homl. 91, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* offenunga *manifestatio, declaratio.*]

ōr. I. *beginning, origin*:—Ōr ł fruma *initium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8. Dæges ōr onwōc geleāfan *the day-spring of belief awoke*, Apstls. Kmbl. 130; Ap. 65. Næs him fruma ǣfre ōr geworden, Cd. Th. 1, 11; Gen. 6. Ðēr wæs yfles ōr, Andr. Kmbl. 2763; An. 1384. On ðæm wæs ōr writen fyrngewinnes, Beo. Th. 3381; B. 1688. Ōr and ende, Exon. Th. 492, 6; Rä. 81, 10. Cwealmes on ōre *at the beginning of the destruction*, Cd. Th. 153, 32; Gen. 2547. Gif ðū his ne meaht ōr āreccan *if you cannot tell even the beginning of your dream*, 224, 9; Dan. 133. Secgan ōr and ende *to tell from first to last*, Andr. Kmbl. 1297; An. 649. Ic ðē yfla gehwylces ōr gecȳðe ōþ ende forþ, Exon. Th. 263, 21; Jul. 353. Suē hē wundra gihuaes ōr āstelidæ (cf. ord onstealde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21) *quomodo ille omnium miraculorum auctor exstitit*, Txts. 149, 4. Orleges ōr onstellan, Beo. Th. 4806; B. 2407: Exon. Th. 386, 10; Rä. 4, 59. Ne can ic Abeles ōr ne fōre hleómǣges sīð *I know not Abel's life from its beginning or its later course*, Cd. Th. 61, 33; Gen. 1006. II. *front, van*:—Wæs on ōre heard handplega, 198, 22; Exod. 326: Beo. Th. 2087; B. 1041. Heriges on ōre, Andr. Kmbl. 2213; An. 1108. Cf. ord.

or. This form occurs in A. Sax. only as a prefix, but in Goth. *us*, in Icel. *or*, *ur*, in O. H. Ger. *ur* it is found also as a preposition. It has the meaning *without*, e. g. or-mōd; also that of *original, early*, e. g. or-eald.

ōra, an; *m. A border, edge, margin, bank* (mostly in place names, *-or* in Windsor, Bognor. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xxxv: Leo, A. S. Names, p. 92):—In ðone stede ðe is gecueden Cerdices ōra, Chr. 495; Erl. 14, 10: 514; Erl. 14, 21. Æt Cerdices ōran, Erl. 2, 3. Ðonan on ðone ōran foran wið-ēastan Ecgulfes setl west be ðam ōran eft tōweard setle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 2–3. Siððan ðū gehȳrde on hliþes ōran galan geāc on bearwe, Exon. Th. 473, 28; Bo. 21. On ōra[n] his hrægles *in oram vestimenti ejus*, Ps. Spl. 132, 3.

ōra, an; *m. Ore, metal in an unreduced state*:—Ælces kynnes wecg vel ōra *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 67. Seolfor ðe byþ seofon siðon āmered syððan se ōra ādolfen byþ, Ps. Th. 11, 7. Gedolfene ōran *effossa rudera*, Germ. 396, 190. Hit is eāc berende on wecga ōrum āres and īsernes leādes and seolfres *quae etiam venis metallorum, aeris, ferri, et plumbi et argenti faecunda*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Seō eorþe is cennende wecga ōran *terra parens metallorum*, Nar. 2, 15. Goldōrum ł-wecgum *auri metallum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 14. [Cf. golt, seluer, stel, irn, copper, mestling breas: al is icleopet or, A. R. 284, note b.] v. ōre.

ōra, an; *m. A species of money introduced by the Danes* (cf. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark):—Þolie twelf ōrena mid Denum and .xxx. scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 16. Bēte man ðæt æt deādum menn mid .vi. healfmarce, and æt cwicon mid .xii. ōran, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 11. Ita quod xv. (xvi?) ore libram faciant, iv. 9; Th. i. 303, 9. In the Law of the Northumbrian Priests, Th. ii. 290 sqq., this money is often mentioned. Ōro *mnas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 13: Rush. 19, 16.

oraþ. v. oroþ.

or-bléde; *adj. Bloodless*:—Orbléde *exsangues*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 39.

orc, es; *m. A cup, can, tankard, flagon*:—Orc *orca* (cf. orca *a tankard*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 16: *a cane*, 771, 29), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 4. Blót-(blód-)orc *vas in quo sacrificabant res impias*, Germ. 307, 514. Orce *calice*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 39. Bollan steápe, swylce eác orcas, Judth. Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 18: Beo. Th. 6087; B. 3047. Hé geseah orcas standan, fyrumanna fatu, 5514; B. 2760. Orcas *crateras*, Ex. 24, 6. [*Goth.* aurkeis *a cup*: *O. Sax.* ork.]

orc, es; *m. The infernal regions* (orcus):—Orc *orcus*, Ep. Gl. 16 f, 36: Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 61. Orcþyrs oðde heldeófol *Orcus* (*the god of the infernal regions*), 63, 49.

or-ceápe, -ceápes, -ceápunga, -ceápungum; *adv. Without payment, without cause, for nothing, gratis, gratuitously*:—Ne þurfon gé wénan ðæt gé ðæt orceápe sellon, ðæt gé under Drihtnes borh syllaþ, þéh gé sóna ðære méde ne ne onfón, Blickl. Homl. 41, 12. Orceápes *gratis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 42. Beó hé fríoh orceápunga, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3. Hí onwunnon mé orceápunga (*gratis*), Ps. Spl. M. 119, 6. Orceápungum, Ps. Lamb. 108, 3.

orc-geard, -geard. v. ort-geard.

or-ceás; *adj. Free from complaint, not chargeable* (*with a fault*):—Orceás *inmunis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 50; *inmunes*, 111, 14. Orcésne *immunem*, *immaculatum*, *castum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 72. Orceáse ł unwemme *immunes*, *incontaminati*, *inviolatas*, 447, 43. v. ceás, ceást, *and next word.*

or-ceásness, e; *f. Immunity, freedom from fault*:—Orceásnes *immunitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 59: 77, 34. Seó orceásnys, Hpt. Gl. 433, 57. Orceásnysse ł unlwemnysse *immunitatis*, 434, 27. Orceásnysse *immunitatem*, *castitatem*, 461, 41.

orcen (?) *a sea-monster*:—Đanon untydras ealle onwócon, eotenas and ylfe and orcneas [orcenas (?). *Grein reads* orc-néas, *with which compare* orc-þyrs *under* orc] swylce gigantas, Beo. Th. 225; B. 112. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* orkn (örkn) *a kind of seal.*]

or-cnáwe, -cnáwe; *adj. Recognisable, evident*:—Ðér orcnáwe (wearþ) þurh teóncwide tweógende mód, Andr. Kmbl. 1540; An. 771. Ðá wæs orcnáwe (on-, Kmbl.) idese stíðfæst, Elen. Kmbl. 457; El. 229. v. ge-, on-cnáwe.

orc-pyrs. v. orc.

ord, es; *m.* I. *a point*, (a) of a weapon:—Ælces wǽpnes ord *muero*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 35. Se ord (ðæs speres), L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Seaxes ord, Exon. Th. 472, 6; Rä. 61, 12. Wordes ord breóstbord þurhbræc, Beo. Th. 5576; B. 2791. Ne ofstong hé hiene mid ðý speres orde. Ðæt is ðonne swelc mon mid forewearde orde stinge... suá suá Assael wæs deád bútan orde *non cum recta, sed aversa hasta transforavit... quasi sine ferro moriuntur*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 10–23. Mid gáres orde, Cd. Th. 92, 2; Gen. 1522. Hé sette his swurdes ord tógeánes his innoþe, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 14. Ðæt gebearh feore wið ord and wið ecge (cf. *Icel.* með oddi ok eggju) *it protected life from thrust and cut*, Beo. Th. 3102; B. 1549. (b) putting a part for the whole, *a spear, pointed weapon*:—Mé sceal wǽpen niman, ord and íren (*spear and sword*), Byrht. Th. 139, 12; By. 253. Hwá ðér mid orde mihte on fǽgean men feorh gewinnan, wígan mid wǽpnum, 135, 31; By. 124. Hit is mycel nédþearf ðæt hié man forspille, and mid írenum þíslum and ordum hié man sleá, Blickl. Homl. 189, 30. Hildesercum, bordum and ordum, Elen. Kmbl. 469; El. 235. (c) of other point-shaped, conical things:—Ord *apicem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 64. Ða hwíle ðe se móna ðære sceade ord (*the shadow of the earth*) ofer yrnþ, Lchdm. iii. 240, 26. Hafaþ tungena gehwylc xx orda, hafaþ orda gehwylc engles snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 461–464; Sal. 231–232. (d) of persons, (1) *one who is at the topmost point, a head, chief, prince*:—Æþelinga ord *Christ*, Exon. Th. 32, 19; Cri. 515: 46, 22; Cri. 741: 53, 5; Cri. 846: Elen. Kmbl. 785; El. 393. Burgwarena ord, 462, 22; Hö. 56. (2) of position, *head, front*:—Se ðe on orde geóng *he who went at the head of the band*, Beo. Th. 6242; B. 3125. II. *line of battle, forefront*:—Se ord on here *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Hí Pantan streám bestódon, Éast-Seaxena ord and se æschere, Byrht. Th. 133, 52; By. 69. Elamitarna ordes wísa, Cd. Th. 121, 3; Gen. 2004. On orde stód Éadweard *Edward stood in the forefront of the battle*, Byrht. Th. 139, 52; By. 273. III. *the beginning, origin, source* (applied to persons and things):—Se ðe (*the devil*) is ord élcere leásunge and yfelnysse, Homl. Th. i. 4, 29. Se leahter (*pride*) is ord and ende élces yfeles, ii. 220, 34. Ord moncynnes (*Adam*), Cd. Th. 68, 2; Gen. 1111. Dæges ord *day-break*, 174, 10; Gen. 2876. Sume úre þéningbec onginnaþ on Aduentum Domini; nis ðeáh ðǽr forðý ðæs geáres ord, Homl. Th. i. 98, 27. From orde óþ ende forþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1176; El. 590. Hé folcmégþa fruman áweahte, æþelinga ord, ðá hé Adam sceóp, 77, 20; Gen. 1278. Sóna ongeat cyning ord and ende ðæs ðe him ýwed wæs, 225, 30; Dan. 162. Ord onstellan *to make a beginning, be the source of*, 272, 4; Sat. 114: Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Ðæt ðín spræc hæbbe égðer ge ord ge ende, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 13. [*Laym., A. R., O. and N.* ord: *Orm.* ord and ende: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* ord: *O. H. Ger.* ort *angulus, aculeus, acies, initium*: *Icel.* oddr *the point of a weapon, head of a troop, leader.*]

or-dǽle; *adj. Not having* or *taking part* in a thing, *not participating*:—Ordǽle *expers*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 48: 90, 67. Ordǽla *expers*, i. *ignarus, alienus, sine parte, imperitus, inscius, privatus*, Wülck. Gl. 232, 23.

or-dél, -dél; *generally neuter, but an apparently fem. acc. pl.* ordéla *occurs*, L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 28. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* which has fem. and neut. forms.) In the sense of *judicial decision, judgment* the word is used by *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* (v. Richthofen, the Heliand and Graff), but in *A. Sax.* it is found only in the special sense, which belongs also to the *O. Frs.*, of a decision which follows an appeal to the Deity. The ordeal was thus connected with religion, and attended by religious ceremonies. In L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 26, it is said with respect to the person who is to undergo the ordeal 'féde hine sylfne mid hláfe and mid wætere and sealte and wyrtum ǽr hé tó gán scyle, and gestande him mæssan dæra þreora daga (*the three days preceding the ordeal*) élcne, and geoffrige tó, and gá tó húsle ðý dæge ðe hé tó dam ordéle gán scyle, and swerige ðonne ðane áþ, ðæt hé sý unscyldig ðære tihtlan ǽr hé tó ðam ordéle gá.' Before taking the Eucharist and going to the ordeal a solemn form of adjuration was addressed to the person concerned, that unless he was conscious of innocence he should desist. v. Rtl. 114, 13–23. The further proceedings in connection with the ordeal by hot water or by hot iron are detailed in L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 8. After the fire to be used in heating was carried into the church, none were to enter but the priest and the accused. When the iron was hot or the water boiled, two men for the accused, two for the accuser, were admitted, to see that the proceedings were fairly conducted. When hot water was employed, if it were a case of *ánfeald tihtle*, the hand was plunged in up to the wrist, if of threefold, up to the elbow. When the hot iron was used, a weight of one pound or of three pounds, according to the case, had to be carried nine feet. The hand was then sealed up, and its condition, when unwrapped at the end of three days, determined the guilt or innocence of the accused. See also L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 2–10. Further reference to the difference in degree is made in Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13: L. Edg. H. 9; Th. i. 260, 18. Among those who were to be subjected to this form of trial are mentioned convicted perjurors, who after conviction are not 'áþwyrðe ac ordáles wyrðe,' L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 18–21: the man who was charged with plotting against his lord, or with being guilty of 'cyricbryce,' or with practising witchcraft and similar illicit arts underwent the threefold ordeal, L. Ath. i. 4–6; Th. i. 202, 1–17; and the same trial was appointed in the case of incendiaries, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 11–19, and of coiners, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 17–25: L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12–16. The ordeal is also mentioned as being the only method of meeting an accussation in a case between English and Welsh, 'ne stent nán ðéer láð æt tihtlan búte ordál betweox Wealan and Englan,' L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1–2. The ordeal must take place in a king's burgh, 'Ælc ordál beó on ðæs kyninges byrig, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4, and upon fastdays and festivals could not be used, 'ordél and áþas syndan tócwedene freólsdagum and rihtfæstendagum,' L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10: L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24–27: vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24–27: L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 27. Wé forbeódaþ ordál and áþas freólsdagum and ymbrendagum and lenctendagum and rihtfæstendagum and fram *aduentum domini* óþ *octabas epiphanie* and fram *septuagesima* óþ fifténe niht ofer eástran, Wulfst. 117, 14. See Schmid. A. S. Gesetz., Grmm. R. A. pp. 863 sqq., 908 sqq., and cf. cor-snéd. As an instance of the occurrence of the word elsewhere than in the Laws, see Chart. Th. 432, where the phrase *áþ and ordél* occurs several times. [*O. Frs.* or-, ur-dél: *O. Sax.* ur-deili: *O. H. Ger.* ur-teil, -teila, -teili *judicium, sententia.*] v. ísen-, wæter-ordál.

ordál-ísen, es; *n. The iron used in the ordeal*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 14.

ord-bana, an; *m. One who slays with* (*the point of*) *a weapon* (ord, cf. ecg-bana), *a murderer*:—Ic fylde mid folmum ordbanan Abeles (*Cain*), Cd. Th. 67, 7; Gen. 1097.

ord-ceard. v. ort-geard.

ord-fruma, an; *m.* I. of things, *source, origin*:—Ordfruma *origo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ós byþ ordfruma élcere spræce, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 5; Rún. 4. II. of persons, (1) *author, source*, (a) applied to the Deity:—Crist, ordfruma élcere gife, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 7. Ordfruma ealre clǽnnesse, Blickl. Homl. 13, 21. Dribten is ordfruma (*auctor*) ealra eádignesse, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 16. God, lífes ordfruma, Exon. Th. 14, 30; Cri. 227. Ordfruma ealra gescafta, Cd. Th. 292, 17; Sat. 442. (b) applied to others:—Se wæs ordfruma (*auctor*) ðæs gefeohtes, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 32. Danaus ðæs yfeles ordfruma *scelerum fabricator Danaus*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 16: Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 14: 29; Thw. 17, 4. (2) *chief, head, prince*:—Wæs mín fæder æþele ordfruma, Beo. Th. 531; B. 263. Daniel wæs ordfruma earmre láfe, Cd. Th. 225, 10; Dan. 152. Ðonne beóþ ða synfullan genyðerade mid heora ordfruman, swá hé genyðerad wearþ, Blickl. Homl. 33, 1. [*O. Sax.* ord-frumo: *O. H. Ger.* ort-frumo *auctor.*]

ord-stapu; *gen.* -stæpe; *f. A step of a pointed instrument, the prick* or *wound made by a sharp point*:—Oft mec ísern scód sáre on sídan; ic nú́fre nieldade monna éngum, gif mé ordstæpe egle wǽron, Exon. Th. 485, 19; Rä. 71, 16.

ord-wíga, an; *m. A warrior who fights with a pointed weapon* (? *cf.* gār-wíga), or *one who fights in the van* (? v. ord, II):—Ordwýga ! ne læt ðín ellen gedreósan tō dæge, Wald. 9; Vald. I, 6.

ōre, an; *f. A mine, place in which ore is dug*:—Ísern ōre *ferri fodina, in quo loco ferrum foditur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 11. v. ōra *ore*.

or-eald; *adj. Of great age*:—Caron wæs swíðe orealdl, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-alt *valde senex, grandaevus, veteranus, decrepitus.*]

or-eldo. v. or-ildu.

orel, es; *n.*: orl, es; *m. A garment, veil, mantle*:—Orel, ryft *cycla*[*s*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 38. Orelu *oraria*, 65, 5. Winpel *vel* orl *ricinum*; orl *orarium* vel *ciclas*, i. 17, 1–3: *stola* vel *ricinum*, 40, 34. Orlas *ciclas* vel *oraria*, 59, 40. Hē geglængde mē mid orle (*the monastic veil*?), Homl. Skt. i. 7, 36. Wimplum ł orlum *cycladibus*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 47: *velaminibus*, 526, 54. [*Goth.* aurali *a napkin*: *O. H. Ger.* oral *strophium, peplum, flammeolum.* From *Lat. orale.*]

orenum, Nar. 24, 2. v. or-wēne.

oreþ, oreþian. v. oroþ, orþian.

oret, es; *n.* (?) *Struggle, labour*:—Ðonne ðū ðīnes gewinnes wæstme byrgest etest oretes *labores fructuum tuorum manducabis*, Ps. Th. 127, 2. v. following words.

oreta. v. oretta.

oret-mæcg, es; *m. A combatant, warrior, champion*:—Hī (*the Jews*) slōgon eornoste Assiria oretmæcgas (*the army of Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 232. Oretmecgas (*Beowulf and his band*), Beo. Th. 669; B. 332: 732; B. 363: (*Hrothgar's men*), 967; B. 481. Orettmæcgas (*the disciples*), Andr. Kmbl. 1328; An. 664. Weoúd Walum and Scottum and Bryttum eác byre Æðelrēdes, Englum and Sexum, oretmæcgum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 30. v. next word.

oret-mæcga, an; *m. A combatant, athlete*:—Oretmæcga *agonista*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 2. Oretmæcgan *anthletae*, 3, 3.

oret-stōw, e; *f. A place where a struggle is carried on, a place for wrestling*:—Oretstōwe ł winstōwe ł plegstōwe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 39. Oredstōwe *in scammate*, 478, 48.

oretta, an; *m. One who strives, a combatant, warrior, champion*:—Wearp ðā wunden mæl yrre oretta (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3068; B. 1532: 5070; B. 2538. David, eádig oretta, Andr. Kmbl. 1757; An. 881. Beorn beaduwe heard... ānræd oretta... Cristes cempa (*St. Andrew*), 1965; An. 985. Þegnas lǽrde eádig oreta (*St. Andrew*), eorlas trymede, 925; An. 463. Eádig oretta andwíges heard (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 112, 21; Gū. 147. Swā sceal oretta compian, 122, 33; Gū. 315. Godes orettan swencan, 136, 15; Gū. 541.

orettan. v. on-orettan.

orf, es; *n. Cattle, live stock*:—Ælce geáre byþ orf ācenned, and mennisce menn tō mannum ācennede, ða ðe God gewyrcþ swā swā he geworhte ða ǽrran, Hexam. 12; Norn. 20, 20. Cuce orf, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274. 25. Swā mycel orfes wæs ðæs geáres forfaren, swā nān man ǽr ne gemunde, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 7. Hē nam him on orfe and on mannum and on ǽhtum swā him gewearþ, 1052; Erl. 183, 22. Hē hæfde on orfe micele ǽhte *fuerunt ei oves et boves*, Gen. 12, 16. Ælces cynnes orf *animantia diversi generis*, Ex. 12, 38. Habbaþ ðæt orf eów gemǽne *omnia animantia diripiens vobis*, Jos. 8, 2. Hī nāmon eall ðet orf ðe hī mihton tō cuman, ðæt wæs fela þūsend, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 5. Drīfaþ hider eówre orf *adducite pecora vestra*, Gen. 47, 16.

orf-cỹnn, es; *n. Cattle*:—Næs orfcynnes nān māre būton vii. hrūðeru, Chart. Th. 429, 5. Of eallum orfcinne *de jumentis in genere suo*, Gen. 6, 20.

orf-cwealm, es; *m. Pestilence among cattle, murrain*:—On ðisum geáre wæs swā mycel orfcwealm swā man ne gemunde fela wintrum ǽr, Chr. 1054; Erl. 188, 5. Ūs stalu and cwalu, stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoþu... derede swíðe þearle, Wulfst. 159, 10.

or-feorm; *adj. Unprovided, destitute, worthless*:—Ðæt biþ feóndes bearn, hafaþ grundfūsne gǽst Gode orfeormne (of feormne, MS.) wuldorcyninge (*a godless spirit*), Exon. Th. 316, 16; Mōd. 49. Ða (*the heathen gods*) sind geásne gōda gehwylces, idle, orfeorme, unbiþyrfe, 255, 20; Jul. 217. Hwider hweorfaþ wē hlāfordleáse, gōde orfeorme, synnum wunde (cf. gif wē gewītaþ fram ðē, ðonne beó wē fremde from eallum ðǽm gōdum ðe ðū ūs gegearwodest, Blickl. Homl. 233, 31–33), Andr. Kmbl. 812; An. 406. Gāstæs gōde orfeorme, wuldre bescyrede, 3233; An. 1619: Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 271.

or-feormness, e; *f. Want of cleanliness* (v. feormian *to cleanse*), *squalor*:—Orfeormnisse *squalores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 8. v. or-firme.

orf-gebitt, es; *n. Grazing*; herbitum, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 24.

or-firme; *adj. Uncleanly, squalid*:—Hī wǽron fūlice and orfyrme on heora beardum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 22. v. or-feormness *and next word.*

or-firm[**u**]; *f. Squalor*:—Orfiermae, orfermae *squalores*, Txts. 96, 933. v. preceding word.

or-gālscipe (?), es; *m. Wantonness*:—Orgālscype (on gālscype (?), orgelscipe (?)), wrēnscipe *petulantia*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 74.

organ, es; *m. A song*:—Se organ *the Pater Noster* (*cf.* v. 47, where it is called *cantic*), Salm. Kmbl. 107; Sal. 53. Gif hē ðæs organes ǽwiht cūðe, 65; Sal. 33. Organa swēg ðe from englum biþ sungen, *L. P. I. pref.*; Th. ii. 400, 11. v. organian.

organe (organa (?); *cf. O. H. Ger.* organa; *f.*), an; *f.*: organon; *pl.* organa; *n. A musical instrument*:—Organon, Exon. Th. 207, 4; Ph. 136. Ða organa wǽron getogene, and ða bīman gebläwene, Th. Ap. 25, 15. Organan *organo*, Ps. Surt. 150, 4. On salig wē ūre organan up ahengan *in salicibus suspendimus organa nostra*, Ps. Th. (Spl. T., Surt.), 136, 2. Iubal wæs fæder herpera and ðæra ðe organan macodun *Iuba, fuit pater canentium cithara et organo*, Gen. 4, 21. [*Icel.* organ; *n.*]

organe, an; *f. Marjoram*; origanum vulgare:—Organe. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *origanum* and ōðrum naman ðam gelīce organan nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 236, 9–11: 282, 23.

organian, ognian *to sing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument*:—Ic orgnige (organige, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 62.

orgel *pride*:—Hwǽr is heora prass and orgol būton on moldan beþeaht and on wītum gecyrred? Wulfst. 148, 32. [Woreldes richeise wecheð orgel on mannes heorte, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 17. *The form* orguil *occurs*, p. 63. Heó leapeð into horel (orhel, MS. T.: orȝel, MS. C.), A. R. 224, 2. Cf. *French* orgeuil (*to which Brachet assigns a German origin*): *Ital.* orgoglio.] v. orgel-līc.

orgel-dreám, es; *m. The sound of a musical instrument*:—Orgeldreáme *organo*, Blickl. Gl.

orgele (? cf. *O. H. Ger.* orgela: *Ger.* orgel; *f.*: orgles, Alis. 191) *an organ, a musical instrument*. v. preceding word.

orgel-līc; *adj.* I. *proud, arrogant, disdainful* (v. next word). II. *deserving scorn* or *disdain*:—Hwý sceal ænigum menn þyncean tō orgellīc dæt hē onbūge tō ōðres monnes willan *qua conscientia dedignatur homo alienae voluntati acquiescere*? Past. 42, 2; Swt. 307, 15.

orgel-līce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly, haughtily, insolently*:—Hē hine swā orgellīce up āhōf and bodode ðæs ðæt hē ūþwita wǽre ne cýðde hē hit mid nānum cræftum ac mid leásum and ofermōdlīcum gilpe *hominem, qui non ad verae virtutis usum, sed ad superbam gloriam falsum sibi philosophi nomen induerat*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 29. Ðā āxode Pilatus hine orgellīce, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 29. Orgellīce, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 76. Hē cwæþ orgællīce, 5, 449. Hē forþ stæpþ wel orglīce swylce hwylc cyng of his giftbūre stæppe geglenged, Anglia viii. 298, 34.

orgelness, e; *f. Pride, elation*: Orgelnysse *elationis*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 54.

orgel-word, es; *n. An arrogant, insolent speech*:—Ðā cwæþ se ealdorbiscop mid orgelworde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 21.

or-gete, -gyte, -geate; *adj. To be perceived, manifest*:—Ðæt tācn nūgyt is orgyte (*pervidetur*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 34. Orgeate, Exon. Th. 76, 12; Cri. 1238: 347, 6; Sch. 8. Tācen orgeatu, 75, 3; Cri. 1216. Is gesỹne sōþ orgete cūð oncnāwen, ðæt ðū cyninges eart þegen geþungen, Andr. Kmbl. 1052; An. 526. Is seó wyrd mid eów open orgete, 1517; An. 760. Andrea orgete wearþ folces gebǽro, 3137; An. 1571. Ic eów secgan mæg sōþ orgete, 1702; An. 853. Ðū meaht geseón orgete on mīnre sīdan swātge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458.

or-gilde; *adj. Unpaid for*, applied to one for whom the wergild is not paid:—Gif hine (*the man who has broken his pledge, and will not submit to the penalty*) mon ofsleá, licgge hē orgilde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 15. v. ǽ-gilde.

orglīce, or-gyte. v. orgellīce, or-gete.

orgol. v. orgel.

or-hlyte; *adj. Having no share of, not participating in, free from, without*:—Orhlyte oððe bedǽled *expers*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 43; Som. 13, 1: 47; Som. 48, 44. Orhlita *exsors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 48. Wā ðære sāwle ðe orhlyte hyre līf ādrīhþ ðæra hāligra mihta, Homl. Th. i. 346, 25. Orhlyte ỹdeles gylpes, ii. 286, 28. Ne bist ðū orhlyte eallunge ðæra wītena *you shall not altogether escape those torments*, 310, 27. Ðæt gē eallunge ðæs andgites orhlyte ne sỹn, 188, 28. Eádiges orhlytte, Andr. Kmbl. 1359; An. 680. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-hlozi, -hlozzo *exsors.*] Cf. wan-hlyte.

orige (?) *in the following passage*:—Se ðe þeóf gefēhþ hē āh .x. scill.... Gif hē ðonne ōþierne and orige (orrige, MS. H.) weorðe ðonne biþ hē wītes scyldig *he who catches a thief shall have ten shillings... If he* (*the thief*) *run away, and gets clear off* (?), *then shall he* (*the captor.* For the responsibility of one who lets a thief escape, see L. In. §§ 36, 72) *be liable to fine*, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 7.

or-ildu (o); *f. Extreme old age*:—Hine (*death*) geletta ðæt hē ðý lator cymþ, ge furþum ōþ oreldo hī hine hwīlum lettaþ (*put off death until extreme old age*), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 9. Ā ic wundor ðīn weorðlīc sægde and ic ðæt wið oryldu āwa fremme *usque nunc pronuntiabo mirabilia tua, et usque in senectam et senium*, Ps. Th. 70, 16. v. or-eald.

orl. v. orel.

or-læg, -leg, es; *n.* (?) *Fate*:—Nō ic (*Daniel*) wið feohsceattum ofer folc here Drihtnes dōmas, ac ðē (*Belshazzar*) unceápunga orlæg secge, worda gerȳnu *I will tell thee thy fate* (*by explaining the writing on the wall*), Cd. Th. 262, 19; Dan. 746. Hē ðonne ā tō ealdre orleg dreógeþ *he then for ever and ever undergoes his fate in hell* (cf. *Icel.* drýgja örlög, to 'dree' one's 'weird'), Exon. Th. 446, 29; Dōm. 29. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-lag; *m. fatum*: *Icel.* ör-lög; *n. pl. fate*; also *war.*] v. or-lege.

orlæg-gífre; *adj. Eager to cause death* (?):—Ismahel biþ unhỹre orlæggífre wiðerbreca wera cneórissum, Cd. Th. 138, 6; Gen. 2287.

or-leahter = *dis-crimen*:—Orleahter *discrimen*, i. *periculum, damnum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 82. Orhlættras *discrimina*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 43.

or-leahtre; *adj. Blameless, faultless*:—Ðæt wæs ān cyning ēghwæs orleahtre, Beo. Th. 3776; B. 1886. Ælghwylc mennisc leahter on ðǽm ēadigan Sancte Iohanne cennendum gestilled wæs, and hié on eallum heora līfe orleahtre gestōdan, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17.

orleg-ceāp, es; *m. Battle-bargain, fighting* (?):—Ðǽr wæs ēáðfynde eorle orlegceáp se ðe ǽr ne wæs nīðes genihtsum *there might fighting be easily found for the man that before had not had enough of war*, Cd. Th. 120, 13; Gen. 1994.

or-lege, es; *n.* I. *war, strife, hostility*:—Ðā wæs orlege eft onhrēred, nīð upp ārās, Andr. Kmbl. 2605; An. 1304. Ic ðæs orleges or anstelle (*speaking of the strife of the elements*), Exon. Th. 386, 9; Rä. 4, 59. Se ðæs orleges or onstealde, Beo. Th. 4805; B. 2407. Ðonne wē on orlege hafelan weredon, ðonne hniton fēþan, 2657; B. 1326. Nalæs late wēron eorre æscberend tō ðam orlege, Andr. Kmbl. 94; An. 47: 2411; An. 1207. Hēt wǽpen on ðam orlege formeltan, 2293; An. 1148. Hȳ hine brēgdon, budon orlege, egsan and ondan, Exon. Th. 136, 5; Gū. 536. Ðū hafast þurh ðīn orlegu ofer witena dōm wīsan gefongen, widsæcest tō swīðe dīnum brýdguman *thou hast by thy hostile proceedings acted contrary to the judgement of wise men, dost reject too violently thy suitor*, 248, 17; Jul. 97. II. *a place where hostility is shewn*:—Cwǽdon ðæt hē on ðam beorge byrnan sceolde . . . gif hē monna dreám of ðam orlege eft ne wolde sylfa gesēcan, 114, 3; Gū. 167. Ðā ðū heán and earm on ðis orlege ǽrest cwōme, 129, 24; Gū. 426. (In both passages the word seems to mean the place which Guthlac had selected for his dwelling, and from which the evil spirits, that before occupied it, wished to drive him.) Hafaþ nū se hālga helle bireáfod ealles ðæs gafoles ðe hī geárdagum in ðæt orlege swealg, 35, 18; Cri. 560. [Cf. *O. Sax.* orlegas (-lages, -lagies) word *battle-cry*: *O. Frs.* or-loch *war*: *O. H. Ger.* or-loge, -liugi *bellum*, Grff. ii. 137: *Icel.* or-lygi *fate, battle*: *Dan.* or-log *warfare at sea*: *Du.* or-log *war*. v. Grmm. D. M. 381, 817.] v. or-læg *and next word*.

or-lege; *adj. Hostile*:—Wēpaþ and heówaþ eall orlegu folc, for ðam ūre God eów hæfþ ofercumen . . . orlega þeóda hē ālēde under ūre fēt, Ps. Th. 46, 1–3. Ne onēgdon nā orlegra nīð, ðeáh ðe feónda folc fēran cwōme, Cd. Th. 259, 26; Dan. 697.

orleg-from; *adj. Stout in battle*:—Oft ic gǽstberend cwelle compwēpnum; cyning mec . . . hwīlum lǽteþ sceacan orlegfromne, Exon. Th. 401, 21; Rä. 21, 15.

orleg-hwīl, e; *f. Battle-time, time of war*:—Nū is leódum wēn orleghwīle, Beo. Th. 5814; B. 2911. Fela ic gūþrǽsa genæs, orleghwīla, 4845; B. 2427. [Cf. *O. Sax.* orlag-hwīla *the hour of death*.]

orleg-nīð, es; *m. Hostility, strife*, Cd. Th. 6, 6; Gen. 84: 56, 20; Gen. 915.

orleg-stund, e; *f. A time of trouble, time when the unfavourable decree of fate is carried out*:—Dreógeþ earfoþu orlegstunde, Salm. Kmbl. 750; Sal. 374.

orleg-weorc, es; *n. War-work, action*:—Se ðæt orlegweorc (*the defeat of the people of Sodom*) gecȳðde, Cd. Th. 122, 2; Gen. 2020.

or-mǽte; *adj. Immense, excessive*:—Ormǽte *gigas*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 13. Ormǽde, 112, 23. Ðǽr læg sum ormēta stān, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 29. Duru ormǽte, Exon. Th. 19, 32; Cri. 309. Þreát ormǽte, 270, 14; Jul. 465. Þreá ormǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 2333; An. 1168. Hē mid ormǽtre angsumnysse wæs gecwylmed, Homl. Th. i. 88, 5. Bifigende mid ormǽtre cwacunge, 504, 28. For ðære ormǽtan ēhtnysse, ii. 542, 20. Hié woldon ormǽte fēoh gegaderian, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 17. Ðá gesomnode man ormǽte fyrde, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 10. Ða ormǽtan *minacem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 1. Ormǽte buccan *magnicaper*, i. 23, 58. Lecgan him onuppan ormǽte (*ingentia*) weorcstánas, Jos. 10, 27. Ic dreág yfel ormētu, Exon. Th. 280, 10; Jul. 627. Þurh ða ormǽtan ēhtnyssa, Homl. Th. i. 6, 2. [*Orm.* orr-mete.]

or-mǽte; *adv. Excessively, exceedingly, without measure*:—Mē ðīnes hūses heard ellenwōd æt ormǽte (*or adj.?*), Ps. 68, 9.

[**ormǽt-līc**; *adj. Excessive*:—Ðises geáres wurdon ormǽtlīca wædera, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 14.]

ormǽtness, e; *f. Excess, immensity*:—Hātheorte lāreówas þurh wōdnysse hātheortnysse lāre gemet tō ormǽtnysse wælhreównysse gecyrraþ *iracundi doctores per rabiam furoris disciplinae modum ad inmanitatem crudelitatis convertunt*, Scint. 32. Þurh ormǽtnysse ðæs godcundlīcan leóhtes, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 15. Micelre ormǽt[nysse] *mirae magnitudinis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 77. Náht elles gestincan būton unstenca ormǽtnesse, Wulfst. 139, 8.

or-met (?) *a very great mass, something immense*:—Ormetum *molibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 75: 114, 20. Cf. ge-met.

or-met[t], -mete; *adj. Excessive, without measure*:—Ymbhogena ormete rēn (cf. se rēn ungemetlīces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19), Met. 7, 36. Hē mid ormettum mynum mē gefretewode *he decked me with priceless jewels*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 37.

or-mōd; *adj. Without courage, hopeless, despairing*:—Ðis folc is geirged and ormōd ongēn eów *elanguerunt omnes habitatores terrae*, Jos. 2, 9. Se ðe hine forþencþ, se biþ ormōd, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 18. Wæs ðā ormōd eorl, āre ne wēnde, ne on ðam fæstene frōfre gemunde, Met. 1, 78: 5, 30. Mīn sylfes gāst wæs ormōd worden *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Ðȳ læs hē ormōd sȳ ealra þinga, Exon. Th. 294, 12; Crä. 14. Ne beó ðū tō ormōd ðeáh ðē sī on unriht gedēmed *be not too much discouraged, though judgement be given wrongfully against thee*, Prov. Kmbl. 34. Ða lytelmōdan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo, hié weorðaþ oft ormōde (*in desperationem cadunt*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 8: Homl. Th. i. 536, 6: Nar. 32, 23. Hig ormōde (orwēne, MS. D.) ne gedō, L. de Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-mōt *disperatus*.]

or-mōdness, e; *f. Desperation, despair*:—Ormōdnes *disperatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 72. Mid ðȳ hē ūs geseah on ormōdnesse (*in desperatione*) gesette, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 5. Ðā se earma man ðus mid ormōdnesse sprecende wæs *sic loquebatur miser desperans*, 5, 13; S. 633, 21. Tō ormōdnesse *ad desperationem*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 19: 21, 7; Swt. 165, 19. Hæfde hine seó deófollīce strǽl mid ormōdnysse gewundodne: wæs se ēádiga wer Gūðlāc mid ðære ormōdnysse þrī dagas gewundod, ðæt hē sylfa nyste hwider hē wolde mid his mōde gecyrran, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 13–17. Ic habbe ongiten ðīne ormōduesse . . . ðū sēdest ðæt ðū wǽre bereáfod ǽlces gōdes, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 31. Ic eom geunrōtsod fulneáh ðȳ ormōdnesse, 41, 2; Fox 246, 14.

orne; *adj. Unhealthy, harmful*:—Mid Godes fultume ne wyrċ him nān orne *with God's help no harm will be done him*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 5. Wið ornum ūtgange, 70, 25. v. un-orne.

ornest, es; *n. Trial by battle*:—Gif Englisc man beclypaþ ēnigne Frencisene mann tō orneste for þeófte . . . oððe for ēnigan þingan ðe gebyrige ornest for tō beónne . . . hæbbe hē fulle leáfe swā tō dōnne. And gif se Englisca forsæcþ ðæt ornest, W. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 5–9: ii. 2–3; Th. i. 489, 11–25. v. eornost, orrest.

oroþ, orþ, es; *n. Breath, breathing*:—Oroþ oððe gāst *flamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 11: *flatus, spiritus*, 149, 32: *anhela*, Rtl. 192, 21. Hē oroþ stundum teáh . . . swā wæs ðþ ēfen oroþ up hlæden, Exon. Th. 178, 17–30; Gū. 1245–1252. Heora oruþ biþ swylce līg *ignem et flammam flantes*, Nar. 34, 32: Beo. Th. 5107; B. 2557. Orþ *spiraculum* (cf. līfes orþung *spiraculum vitae*, Gen. 2, 7), Kent. Gl. 757. Orþas ϸ līfgestes (= orþes ϸ fnæstes) *spiritus*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 24: 454, 66. Oreþe *aura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 56: *flatu*, 38, 9. Wið āttorsceaþan (*dragon*) oreþe, Beo. Th. 5671; B. 2839. Eallinga gewǽced and ðam orþe belocen, Glostr. Frag. 102, 13. Hē mid langre swōretunge ðæt orþ of ðam breóstum teáh, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 20. Þurh āttres oraþ, Salm. Kmbl. 441; Sal. 221. Ðū him on dydest oruþ and sāwul, Hy. Grn. 9, 55. Oroþo *anhelae*, Rtl. 192, 25.

orped; *adj. Grown up, of full strength, stout, active, bold*:—Lā orpeda cleric, gif ðū wylle witan ða terminos ðe wē ymbe sprǽcon, wite hwylc gēr hyt sȳ ðæs mōnan ðæt man hǽt *lunaris*, Anglia viii. 325, 5. Swā gedafenaþ esnum ðam orpedan, ðonne hē gōd weorc ongynþ, ðæt hē ðæt geornlīce beswynċe, 324, 17. Orped[n]e, snelline *adultum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 25. [Orpud *audax, bellipotens*, Promp. Parv. 371, v. *note for other examples of the word*. Þe guode knizt and orped, þet heþ guod herte and hardi, Ayenb. 183, 6. *Jamieson gives* orpit *proud*.] v. next word.

orpedlīce; *adv. Boldly, in full force*:—Wē willaþ ǽmearkian ðās epactas and eác ða regulares lunares, ðæt hig openlīc[r]e and orpedlīce standun beforan ðæs preóstes gesyhþe *that they may stand out clearly and boldly in sight of the priest*, Anglia viii. 301, 31. [Cf. But for þe emperour hadde out of his companye þe orped man (*virum strenuum*) Bonefacius, þe emperour dede noþing orpedliche (*nihil strenue egit*), Trev. v. 231, 13–15. He orpedly strydeȝ, Bremly broþe, Gaw. 2232. Þenne orppedly in to his hous he hyȝed to Sare, Allit. Pms. 56, 623.]

orrest *battle*:—Hē hine on orreste ofercom, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 4. [A Danish form, *Icel.* orrosta *battle*. *Orm.* he wass Inn orrestt jæn þe deofell.]

orretscipe, es; *m. Infamy, disgrace*:—Ðæs unhlīseádgan orretscipe *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 49. Orretscipe *infamis*, 85, 11.

orrettan *to disgrace, put to shame, cover with confusion*:—Orretteþ *turpabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 18: *subfundit*, 78, 19. Onretteþ (or-?) *deturpans*, 26, 56: 82, 56. Cf. georrettan *infamare*, 47, 26: 92, 33. v. ge-orettan.

or-sāwle; *adj. Without soul, lifeless*:—Orsāule *exsangue*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 28. Næs ðā deád ðā gyt, ealles orsāwle, Judth. Thw. 23, 6; Jud. 108. Saga ðæt heó lāme bilūce līc orsāwle in þeóstorcofan, Exon. Th. 173, 28; Gū. 1167.

or-sceattinga; *adv. Gratuitously, free of charge*:—Hī lāreówas or-sceattinga sealdon *magisterium gratuitum prasbere curabant*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 27. Cf. or-ceápe, -ceápunga.

or-sorg, -sorh; *adj. with gen.* I. *free from care, without anxiety, secure, prosperous*:—Orsorh *securus*, Kent. Gl. 365: Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 59. Orsorg *lentus*, ii. 96, 62: *consors*, 15, 23: 105, 18. Orsorh wǽpna *securus armorum*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 9. Se tō ūnra ðara burga (*the cities of refuge*) gefliéhþ ðonne mæg hē beón orsorg ðæs monnsliehtes *he may be without anxiety as to the manslaughter he has committed*; reus perpetrati homicidii non tenetur, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 20. Ne þorftest ðū ðē nānwuht ondrǽdan . . . Ðonne ðū ðonne orsorg wǽre, Bt. 14, 3;

Fox 46, 30. Næs ic nǽfre swá emnes módes ðæt ic eallunga wǽre orsorg, ðæt ic swá orsorg wǽre ðæt ic nǽne gedrǽfednesse næfde, 26, 1; Fox 90, 26. Seó wiðerwearde wyrd byþ ælcum men nytwyrðre ðonne seó orsorge (*prospera*), 20; Fox 70, 30. Orsorg líf lǽdaþ woruldmen wíse, ðonne hē forsihþ eorþlícu gód and ðara yfela orsorh wunaþ, Met. 7, 43. Hē furþon orsorh ne bríceþ his genihtsumnysse *he does not enjoy even his abundance without anxiety*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 34. Uton lǽtan bión ðás sprǽce and bión unc ðæs orsorge *secure concludere licet*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 18. Tō upáhafen for orsorgum woruldgesǽlþum (cf. on ðínre orsorgnesse, Fox 14, 35) *too much uplifted on account of untroubled earthly felicity*, Met. 5, 33. II. *secure from danger, safe*:—Orsorg *tuta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 2. Samson eode him swá orsorh of heora gesihþum, Jud. 16, 3. Hē ús sealde orsorh wuldor (*glory secure from the assaults of men*), Blickl. Homl. 151, 12. Ða hálgan martyras orsorge becómon tō wulderbeáge ðæs ēcan lífes, Homl. Th. i. 416, 9. Wit begra ǽr wǽron orsorge *we before were safe from both* (*hunger and thirst*), Cd. Th. 50, 5; Gen. 804. Wē beóþ for eów and eów orsorge gedōþ (cf. wē gedōþ eów sorhleáse *securos vos faciemus*; we will secure you, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14), Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-sorg *securus*.]

orsorg-líc; *adj. with gen. Secure*:—Ðæt líf ðara gesinhíwena mæg bión orsorglíc ǽlcra wíta *conjugalis vita a suppliciis secura est*, Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 22.

orsorglíce; *adv.* I. *without anxiety*:—Geoffra Gode ðone ðe ðū getuge, ðæt ðū ðý orsorglícor becume tō ðam ǽðelan wulderbeáge *offer to God him whom thou hast brought up, that with the less anxiety thou mayest come to the noble crown of glory*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 5. II. *carelessly, rashly*:—Ðæt hiera nān ne durre gríþan sumá orsorglíce on ðæt ríce, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 41, 5. III. *securely, safely*:—Fordām ðe hit swá earfoðe is ǽnegum menn tō witanne hwonne hē geclǽnsod síe, hē mæg ðý orsorglícor (*tutius*) forbūgan ða þegnunga, 7, 2; Swt. 51, 6. Hī woldon ðý māran anweald habban, ðæt hý mihton ðý orsorglícor ðissa woruldlusta brūcan, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 15. Sió nafu færþ micle fæstlícor and orsorglícor ðonne ða felgan, 39, 7; Fox 220, 30.

orsorgness, e; *f.* I. *freedom from care* or *anxiety, tranquillity*:—Caru *cura*, orsorhnys *securitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 60–61. Sibb and orsorhnes *pax et securitas*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 29. II. *prosperity*:—Dysigra monna orsorgness (*prosperitas*) hī fordēþ, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 387, 34. Ða mīne sǽlþa and seó orsorgnes *prosperitas mea*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 26. Seó orsorhnes . . . seó wiðerweardnes *prospera fortunæ . . . adversa*, 20; Fox 72, 4. Ðæt ðū ðē ne anhebbe on ðínre gesundfulnesse and on ðínre orsorgnesse, 6; Fox 14, 35. Cuman tō ræste and tō orsorgnesse, 25; Fox 88, 31. Hū forht hē sceal beón for ǽlcre orsorgnesse *prospera formidanda*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 5: Swt. 35, 1, 2, 8. Ðe ðisses middangeardes orsorgnesse ne gímþ, ne him nǽne wiðerweardnesse ne andrǽt *qui prospera mundi postposuit, qui nulla adversa pertimescit*, 10, 1; Swt. 61, 8. Orsorgnesse *prosperitatem*, 50, 1; Swt. 387, 22.

ort-geard, es; *m. An orchard, garden*:—Orcyrd *hortus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 51. Orceard, orcird, orcyrd, orcgyrd, ordceard, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 11. Se ordceard, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 5. Of ǽlcum treówe ðises orcerdes, Gen. 2, 16. Ðū ðe eardast on fríóndes ortgearde (orcgearde, MS. Hat.), Past. 49, 2; Swt. 380, 14. Suá se ceorl dēþ his ortgeard, 40, 3; Swt. 293, 4. God ǽplantode wynsumnisse orcerd (*the garden of Eden*), Gen. 2, 8. Beóþ hyra orcerdas mid æpplum ásfyllede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 22. Seó eorþe stōd mid holtum ágrōwen . . . mid æppelbǽrum treówum and mid orcgeardum, Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 6. [*Goth.* aurti-gards.]

ortgeard-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Orcerdweard *ortulanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 52.

orþ. v. oroþ.

or-þanc, es; *m. n. Original, inborn thought.* I. *mind, genius, wit, understanding*; ingenium:—Orþanc *ingenium*, cræftica *artifex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 8–9. Líflíces orþa[nces] *vivacis ingenii*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 40–43. Hē genam þurh heora lāre on his orþance ða egeslícan dǽda, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 21. Nū wolde ic ðæt ða ǽðela[n] clericas ásceócon fram heora andgites orþance ǽlce sleacnysse, Anglia viii. 301, 4. Gif ðonne [man] mid orþonce (*skilfully*) ðisses þinges fundian wille, Lchdm. i. 100, 6. Yfele orþance *malo ingenio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 8. Orþancas *ingenia*, Germ. 397, 423. Orþancum *ingeniis*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 5. II. *a skilful contrivance* or *work, artifice, device, design*:—Orþanc *molimen* (cf. searo *molimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 29), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 32. His ofermēdu is fruma ūres forlores and se orþonc (*argumentum*, cf. searwe *argumenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 69) ðe wē mid ǽliésde slendon is Godes ǽdmōdnes, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 301, 9. Mid orþance *argumento*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 12. Orþonce, gleáwnysse *argumento*, 2, 11. Hwá is ðæt ðe cunne orþonc clǽne (*the creation*) nymðe ece God? Cd. Th. 266, 6; Sat. 18. Orþancas *argumenta, commenta*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 68. Orþanc *commenta*, i. *machinamenta, excogitata, astutia, argumenta, machinationes, ficta, fraudes*, sarwa *dicta, mendacia*, Wülck. Gl. 206, 42–46. Orþonc *machinamenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 74. Orþoncum, searwum *commentis*, 14, 82. Orþancum *machinamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 9: *argumentis*, 486, 19. Stān in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted, Exon. Th. 219, 8; Ph. 304: Beo. Th. 817; B. 406. Ealle ða orþancas tōsliteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 145; Sal. 72. ¶ Orþoncum *skilfully, cunningly, ingeniously, with art*:—Orþanc[um ?] *subtiliter, sagaciter*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 21. Is se sweora orþancum geworht (*cunningly wrought*), Exon. Th. 483, 15; Rä. 69, 3: Beo. Th. 4180; B. 2087. Ðæt orþancum ealde reccaþ, Cd. Th. 200, 19; Exod. 359. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-dank *argumentum, commentum*.]

or-þanc, es; *m.* [or *without*] *Thoughtlessness, want of thought*:—Nǽnig man scile oft orþances (*heedlessly*) ūt ábrēdan wǽpnes ecgge, Salm. Kmbl. 329; Sal. 164.

or-þanc; *adj. Cunning, skilful*:—Ceastra beóþ feorran gesýne, orþanc enta geweorc, wrǽtlíc weallstána geweorc, Menol. Fox 403; Gn. C. 2. Orþonc ǽrsceaft, Exon. Th. 477, 1; Ruin. 16. Mē þurh hrycg wrecen hongaþ under ān orþonc pīl, ōðer on heáfde, Exon. Th. 403, 23; Rä. 22, 12. Hwǽr com heora snyttro and seó orþonce glǽunes, and se ðe gebregdnan dōmas dēmde? Blickl. Homl. 99, 31.

orþanc-bend; *m. f. A skilfully contrived band*:—Bewrigene orþoncbendum, Exon. Th. 429, 35; Rä. 43, 15.

orþancscipe, es; *m. Art, mechanical art, mechanics*:—Orþancscipe *mechanica* (*the word occurs at the end of a list of the arts.* Cf. *in a similar list* searocræft *mechanica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 61), Hpt. Gl. 479, 61. Orþancscipe *mechanicam*, i. *peritiam* ł *fabricam rerum*, 528, 65. Searwa, orþanscipes (-as?) *molimina, ingenia*, 502, 54.

orþian; *p.* ode *To breathe, pant*:—Ic orþige *spiro*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 42. Ic on orþige *inspiro*, 47; Som. 48, 44. *Animal* is ǽlc þing ðæt orþaþ, 5; Som. 4, 41. Ðonne se sacerd cristnaþ, ðonne orþaþ hē on ðone man, Wulfst. 33, 18. Gāst oreþaþ *spiritus spirat*, Jn. Skt. 3, 8. Þurh ðæt lyft wē orþiaþ and eác ða nýtenu, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 18. Ælc þing ðe orþode *omne quod spirare poterat*, Jos. 10, 40. Orþode *palpitavit* (*palpavit*, MS.), Germ. 402, 73. Orþige *palpitet*, 398, 116. Hē ne gedyrstlǽceþ ðæt hē furþon orþige *he dare not even breathe*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 10. Hē earfoþlíce orþian mihte, 86, 8. Ðā ongann hē tō ēðele ðæs upplícan lífes mid eallum gewilnungum orþian *then began he to pant for the country of the life above with all his desires*, ii. 118, 26. Orþiende swētnyssa *spirans balsama*, Hymn. Surt. 98, 19.

orþung, e; *f.* I. *breathing, breath*:—Ðæra dracena orþung ácwealde ðæt earme mennisc, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 6. *Syllaba* is stæfgefēg on ānre orþunge geendod, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Som. 3, 13. Of orþunga gāstes graman ðínes *ab inspiratione spiritus iræ tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 17, 18. Nān mann ne nýten næfþ nāne orþunge būton þurh ða lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 272, 22. Ōþ ða nýhstan orþuncge *until his latest breath*, L. Ælf. E. 4; Th. ii. 392, 10. God on ǽbleów on hys ansíne lífes orþunge (*spiraculum vitæ*), Gen. 2, 7. II. *a breathing-hole* (? cf. preceding passage), *a pore*:—Orþung *spiramentum* vel *porus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 67. v. on-orþung.

or-treówe, -triéwe, -trýwe; *adj.* I. *despairing, hopeless*:—Ðā him eorla mōd ortrýwe wearþ, Cd. Th. 187, 21; Exod. 154. Wē tō wǽce hýraþ ūrum Drihtne, and wē tō ortreówe (-trýwe, MS. A.: -trūwe, MS. C.) syndan Godes mihta and his mildheortnesse, Wulfst. 91, 14. Hié æt nihstan wǽron ortriéwe (-treówe, MS. C.) hwæðer him ǽnig mioneáca cuman sceolde, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 19. II. *faithless, perfidious*:—Ortrūes cyuesdōmes *perfidi pellicatus*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 33. Ortreówra cempena *perfidorum militum*, 415, 48.

or-treówness, e; *f. Want of faith* or *confidence, mistrust*:—Ortreównes *diffidentia, desperantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 18. Hē æteówde ða wunda ðæm ungeleáffullum mannum, forðon ðe hē nolde ðæt ǽnig ortrýwnes wǽre embe his ériste, Blickl. Homl. 91, 3.

or-trūwian; *p.* ode *To be without hope of, to despair of*:—Hē ortrūwode his Drihtnys mildheortnysse *he despaired of his Lord's mercy*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 25. Tō ortrūwienne *desperandum*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 36. v. *next two words and* ge-ortrūwian.

or-trūwung, e; *f. Despair*:—Se ðe forgyfenysse be synne ortrūwaþ swýðor be ortrūwunge ðænne be synne ásealþ. Ortrūwung *geýcþ* synne *qui veniam de peccato desperat plus de desperatione quam de peccato cadit. Desperatio auget peccatum*, Scint. 34.

or-trýwan *to despair of*:—Ne ortrýwan hig Godes mildheortnysse *ne desperent illi de misericordia Dei*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 7.

or-trýwe. v. or-treówe.

or-tydre; *adj. Without offspring, barren*:—Ontydre (*Wülcker reads* ortydre) *effeto, sine fœtu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 46. v. on-tydre.

oruþ. v. oroþ.

or-wearde; *adv. Without guard, in an unprotected condition*:—Syððan orwearde ǽnigne dǽl secgas geségon on sele wunian, lǽne licgan *after men saw any part* (*of the dragon's hoard*) *lying there without its warder*, Beo. Th. 6245; B. 3127.

or-wegness, e; *f. Inaccessibility, remoteness*:—Orwegnes *devia*, s. *loca secreta et abdita, quasi extra via, vel invia, sine via*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 55.

orweg-stíg, e; *f. A path difficult of access*:—Orwegstíg *devia callis* (-us, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 57. Horwegstíg (*but* cf. horu-weg), 25, 25.

or-wēna; *adj. with gen. Hopeless, despairing*:—Ðā wearþ his ágen sunu yfele geuntrumed, and orwēna lífes læg æt forþsíðe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 301: Beo. Th. 2008; B. 1002: 3134; B. 1565: Exon. Th. 329, 27; Vy. 40. Friþes orwēna, 261, 25; Jul. 320. Ic eom orwēna, ðæt . . . ,

Cd. Th. 134, 10; Gen. 2222. Wǽron orwénan ċdelrihtes, 191, 7; Exod. 211. Sindon gē firenum bifongne, feores orwénan, Exon. Th. 139, 27; Gū. 599. v. next word.

or-wéne; *adj. with gen.* I. *not having ground for hope, without hope, despairing*:—Biþ orwéne ðæt hē ne mǽge ða bōte āberan *desperet posse se emendationem perferre*, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 23. Hē wearþ his līfes orwéne, Homl. Th. i. 86, 28. Hē læg his līfes orwéne, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 301: Glostr. Frag. 6, 18: Chart. Th. 339, 22. Hié ðæs ċcan līfes orwéne wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 85, 27. Hié wǽron orwéne hwæðer . . . , Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 4. II. *not giving ground for hope, desperate, despaired of*:—Wénstū ðæt ic sceole sprecan tō ðissum treówleásan men and tō ðissum orwénan drȳ (*this desperate sorcerer*), Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. Æt orwénum līfe *when life is despaired of;* in extremitate vitae, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. x; Th. ii. 170, 18. Wē ðā būtan orenum (orwénum?) þingum mete þigdon *ab securis nobis epule capiuntur*, Nar. 24, 2. See preceding word.

or-wénness, e; *f. Despair, hopelessness*:—Ðonne biþ him seó orwénnys (*desperatio illa*) tō māran synne geteald, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 24. Hwī sprecst ðū mid swā micelre orwénnysse? Homl. Th. i. 534, 22. On orwénnysse his āgenre hǽle *in despair of his own salvation*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 24. Woldon hȳ geteón in orwénnysse Meotudes cempan, Exon. Th. 136, 27; Gū. 547.

or-weorð, -wurð, es; *n. Ignominy, shame*:—Gefyl ansýne heora of orwurðe (*ignominia*), Ps. Spl. C. 82, 15. v. or-wirðu.

or-wige; *adj.* I. *defenceless, without power of fighting*:—Or-wige *inbellem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 69: 111, 81. Ofsleán mē mīne fýnd orwīgne *decidam merito ab inimicis meis inanis*, Ps. Th. 7, 4. Saga hū ðū wurde ðus wīgþrist ðæt ðū mec ðus fæste gebunde ēghwæs orwīgne (*without any power of resisting*), Exon. Th. 268, 18; Jul. 434. II. *not liable to a charge of homicide*, said of one who, under the circumstances mentioned in the following passages, caused a person's death, but was not exposed on that account to the consequences which usually followed homicide (cf. *Icel.* víg *homicide*):—Wē cweþaþ ðæt mon mōte mid his hlāforde feohtan orwige (onwige, MS. H.), gif mon on ðone hlāford fiohte; swā mōt se hlāford mid ðȳ men feohtan (cf. Unicuique licet domino suo sine wita subvenire, L. H. I. 82, 3; Th. i. 590, 2). Æfter ðære ilcan wīsan mon mōt feohtan mid his geborene mǽge, gif him mon on wōh on feohteþ. And mon mōt feohtan orwīge, gif hē gemēteþ ōðerne æt his ċwum wīfe, betýnedum durum oððe under ānre reón, oððe æt his dehter ċwum-borenre, oððe æt his swister, oððe æt his mēdder ðe wǽre tō ċwum wīfe forgifen his fæder, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 20–30. (Cf. L. H. I. 82, 4–8; Th. i. 590, 5–22.)

or-wirðed *disgraced*, cf. ge-oruuierdid *traductus*, Txts. 100, 990. Georuuyrde, 103, 2042. Georwyrðed *traducta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 14.

or-wirðlīc; *adj. Ignominious, shameful*:—God hine forlēt in ðisse nyþerlīcan worulde swā orwyrþlīcne dēþ þrowian, ðæt hē hine wolde in ðære heán worulde gelǽdan, Shrn. 123, 10.

or-wirðu, *indecl.*; -wirð, e; *f. Ignominy, shame, dishonour*:—Gefyl onsióne heara mid orwyrðe *imple facies eorum ignominia*, Ps. Surt. 82, 17. Mē ðīn dohtor hafaþ geȳwed orwyrðu *thy daughter hath shewn me dishonour*, Exon. Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69.

or-yldu. v. or-ildu.

ōs *a divinity, god*, the Anglo-Saxon form of a word whose existence in Gothic is inferred from a passage in Jornandes, 'Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est, *Anses* vocavere.' The Icelandic, which throws out *n* before *s*, as the Anglo-Saxon does (cf. *Icel.* gās: *A. S.* gōs), has *āss; pl. æsir*, a term which has an application in the opening chapters of the Yngling Saga very similar to that attributed to *anses* among the Goths: Odin, Thor, and other personages of the Scandinavian mythology are the Æsir. Particularly apparently did the term refer to Thor, so that the proper name Ás-björn is used as the equivalent of Þor-björn. As the first part of Scandinavian proper names it occurs frequently, and it is in the same dependent character that it mostly, if not exclusively, is found in Anglo-Saxon and O. H. German. Thus Ós-beorn, Ós-lāc, Ós-wine, Ós-weald preserve the word which is found in Ás-björn, Ás-lākr, Ás-mundr, and this is certainly the independent *āss*. The *O. H. Ger.* Ans-gār shews the same word. Whether *ōs* in the sense of *god* occurs as an independent word is doubtful. It is the name of the Rune ᚬ, which in the Runic poem is accompanied by the following verse:—

'Ós byþ ordfruma ælcre spræce
Wísdómes wraðu and witena frófur
And eorla gehwam eádnis and tōhyht.'
Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 5–10; Rún. 4.

Kemble translates ós by mouth (as if the Latin word had been taken?), but if the verse is old, the reference might be to Woden. Cf. the account of Óðinn in the Ynglinga Saga: þar þóttust Óðins menn eiga alt traust, er hann var, c. 2. Óðinn var gōfgastr af öllum, ok af honum nāmu þeir allir þróttirnar: því at hann kunni fyrst allar ok þó flestar. . . . Hann ok hofgoðar hans heita ljóðasmiðir, því at sú þróttr hófst af þeim í norðrlöndum, c. 6. See also c. 7, and Salm. Kmbl. p. 192: Saga mē hwā ærost bōcstafas sette? Ic ðē secge Mercurius (= *Woden*) se gygand. Further in Lchdm. iii. 54, in a charm, occurs a genitive pl. *ōsa*:—Gif hit wǽre ēsa gescot, oððe hit wǽre ylfa gescot, oððe hit wǽre hægtessan gescot, nū ic wille ðīn helpan. Ðis ðē tō bōte ēsa gescotes, &c. . . . But though on the comparison of other forms, a nom. pl. ōs might be inferred for *ōs*, the change of vowel would not occur in the genitive, which should be *ōsa*. *Ēsa* would point to a singular ēs (cf. ēst; *Goth.* ansts). The meaning however of the word is that given to *ōs*. See Grmm. D. M. p. 22.

ōsle, an; *f. An ousel, blackbird*:—Ōslae *merula*, Txts. 78, 665: Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 1. Ōsle, i. 281, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* amsala, amisala: *Ger.* amsel.]

osogen = á-sogen (?):—Osogen wǽre *sugillaretur* [cf. wǽre forsocen (*in margin* forgnegen), *sugillaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 68], Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 23.

ōst, es; *m.* (?) *A knot, knob*:—Ōst *nodus*, Txts. 80, 688: Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 66. Copses, ōstes *cippi*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 61. Yfele treówes on ōste yfel nægel oððe wecg on tō fæstnigenne ys *male arboris nodo malus clavus aut cuneus infingendus est*, Scint. 27. Of ðǽm ōstum ðæs treówes flóweþ ūt swētes stences wǽte, Shrn. 67, 29.

oster-hlāf, es; *m. An oyster-patty*:—Osterhlāfas sint tō forbeódanne, Lchdm. ii. 210, 28. See Lchdm. iii. Glossary.

oster-scill, e; *f. An oyster-shell*:—Mid ostorscyllum gecnucud and gemenged, Lchdm. i. 338, 16.

Ōst-Gotan; *pl. The Ostrogoths*:—Þeódorīc Ōstgotona cyning, Shrn. 85, 26.

ōstig; *adj. Knotty, rough, scaly*:—Óstig gyrd *scorpio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 17. Ōstig *nodosus*, ōstigre *nodosa*, ōstigum *nodosis*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 66, 65, 57. Ōsties, rūches *nodosi*, 482, 60. Ōstie *squamigeros, scabrosos*, 464, 45. Þȳ ōstihan *nodosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 37.

ōstiht; *adj. Knotty, rough*:—Ōstihtum *nodosi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 2: 60, 65.

ostre, an; *f. An oyster*:—Ostre *ostrea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 71: i. 65, 67: *ostrea* vel *ostreum*, 77, 70. Ðonne cumaþ ða oftost of mettum and of cealdum drincan swā swā sindon cealde ostran and æpla, Lchdm. ii. 244, 2: Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. [From Latin.]

Ōst-sǽ *the Baltic with the Cattegat*, the water east of Denmark and of the Scandinavian peninsula as that on the western coast is called Westsǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3:—Be norþan Sūþdenum is ðæs gārsecges earm ðe mon hāt Ōstsǽ . . . Norþdene habbaþ be norþan him ðone ilcan sǽs earm ðe mon hāt Ōstsǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 23–28. [*Ger.* Ost-see *the Baltic*: cf. *Icel.* fara á Austrveg, a phrase used of trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic.]

ōt-. v. Óþ.

oter, otr, es; *m. An otter*:—Otr *lutrus*, Txts. 74, 585. Otor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 18: *lutria*, i. 22, 49. Ottor *sullus*, 121, 51. Oter *lutrius*, i. 78, 15. Of oteres hole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 17. [*Icel.* otr: *O. H. Ger.* ottar, oter.]

oter-hola, an; *m. An otter's hole*:—Of ðam oterholan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 23, 30.

Óþ; *prep.* I. *with dat.* (1) local, marking a point reached, *to, unto, as far as*:—Fram eástdǽle óþ westdǽle, and fram súþdǽle óþ norþdǽle, Gen. 28, 14. (2) referring to time, *until*:—Fram Davide óþ Daniele ðam wítegan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 13. (3) marking extent, degree, *so much as*:—Nis se ðe dō gōd, nis óþ ānum (*usque ad unum*), Ps. Spl. 13, 2: 52, 4. II. *with acc.* (1) local, marking a point reached, *to, up to, as far as*:—Óþ eorþan endas, Deut. 28, 64: Ps. Th. 71, 8. Dū nyðer færst óþ helle, Mt. 11, 23. Hē him æfter rād óþ ðæt geweorc, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 15. Hē him æfterfylgende wæs óþ v míla tō ðære byrig Cartanense *ad quintum lapidem a Carthagine statuit*, Ors. 4. 5; Swt. 168, 32: 3, 4; Swt. 104, 2: 4, 10; Swt. 194, 7. Óþ Eufraten, Cd. Th. 133, 6; Gen. 2206. (1 a) in phrases marking extent, degree or measure:—Óþ ðæt *eatenus* vel *eotenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 30. Óþ hielt *capulo tenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 7. Óþ ða hylta, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 7. Hí druncan óþ ða drosna *usque ad feces biberunt*, Som. 47, 45. Óþ mannes breóst heáh *as high as a man's breast*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6: 245, 33. Hié ðæt gild gefyldan eal óþ grund, 221, 33. Ðæt hí óþ forwyrd fordiligade ne wǽron, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. Se Ægipta slóh frumbearn ēghwylc ealra óþ ða nýtenu (*down to the very beasts*), Ps. Th. 134, 8. Seóð ðonne óþ huniges þicnesse, Lchdm. ii. 30, 7. (2) temporal, *until, to, unto*:—Óþ disne dæg *usque in praesentem diem*, Gen. 32, 4. Óþ ðās dagas, Ex. 9, 18. Nū óþ ðis *hactenus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 15: Blickl. Homl. 175, 12. Ón ðære hwīle óþ ðæt *up to the present time*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 265. Óþ æfen *usque ad vesperum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 46. Óþ ende his līfes, Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Óþ done deáþ, 59, 30. Óþ ðæt *until*:—Óþ ðæt (*donec*) hē forgite ða þing ðe ðū him dydest, Gen. 27, 45: Beo. Th. 4084; B. 2039: Andr. Kmbl. 535; An. 268. Óþ ðæt hiene ān swān ofstang, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 22. Ōt ðet *donec*, Ps. Surt. 70, 18. Óþ ðe *until*:—Fōron forþ óþ ðe hié cōmon tō Lundenbyrig, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 13. Óþ ðe hé eall forweorðeþ, Ps. Th. 139, 11: Beo. Th. 1302; B. 649. (2 a) with other prepositions:—Óþ in ældu *usque in senecta*, Ps. Surt. 70, 18. Ðā gestōd hē æt ānum ċhþyrle óþ forþ nihtes, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 27. Óþ tō dæge *usque hodie*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Óþ gyt tō

dæge, 4, 4; S. 571, 16. [Cf. *Goth.* und; *prep.*; unte *conj.*: *O. Sax.* unt; *prep.*; und; *conj.*: *Icel.* unz *conj.*: *O. H. Ger.* unz, v. Grff. i. 363–366.] v. next word.

ôþ; *conj. Until*:—Wuna mid him, ôþ ðines brôður yrre geswice, Gen. 27, 44: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Hê hæfde ða, ôþ hê ofslôg done aldorman, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 20. Dæt môd glit niðor and niðor, ôþ hit mid ealle âfielþ, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 3: Cd. Th. 22, 14; Gen. 340. v. preceding word.

ôþ- as a prefix of verbs, *from, away*. Cf. *at* for similar meaning. [Cf. *Goth. unthə*-thliuhan to *escape*.]

ôþ-beran *to bear forth, bear away* (cf. æt-beran):—Nô ic eów sweord ongeán ôþberan þence, Exon. Th. 120, 20; Gû. 274. Mec sê ôþbær on Finna land *the sea bore me forth to the land of the Fins*, Beo. Th. 1163; B. 579: Exon. Th. 404, 20; Rä. 23, 10. Sumne fugel ôþbær (*bore off*) ofer heánne holm, 291, 13; Wand. 81.

ôþ-berstan *to break away, escape*:—Hê ôþberst tô wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 291, 17. [Rannulf ût of ðam tûre on Lunden nihtes ôþberst, ðær hê on hæftneþe wæs, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 40.] Gif se bana ôþbyrste, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 1. Cf. æt-berstan.

ôþ-bregdan, -brêdan *to take away, carry off*:—Ða burgleóde ôþbrûdon ða snore mid hiere suna, and hî sendon on ôðer fæstre fæsten, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 21. Hæbbe hê Godes unmiltse, se ðe ðis âwende and ðere stôwe ôþbrêde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 4, 3. Hê (*Nero when Rome was burning*) bebeád his âgnum monnum ðæt hié gegripen ðæs licgendan feós swâ hié mæst mehten, and tô him brohten, ðonne hit mon ût ôþbrûde, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 260, 32. Siddan wearþ Adame eardrîca cyst ôþbrôden, Exon. Th. 153, 15; Gû. 826. Ôþbrog[d]en *ademptam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 18. Ôþbrôdenum hwelpum *raptis fetibus*, Kent. Gl. 607. v. æt-brêdan.

ôþ-cirran *to turn away, be perverted*:—Gif sôdfæstra þurh myrrelsan môd ne ôþcyrreþ (neod cyrreþ, MS.) *if by seduction the mind of the righteous is not perverted*, Exon. Th. 262, 26; Jul. 338. Cf. on-cirran; *intrans.*

ôþ-clîfan *to cleave to, adhere*:—Him sâr ôþclîfeþ, Exon. Th. 78, 1; Cri. 1267.

ôþ-cwelan *to die*:—Gif sió hond sié ôþcwolen *if the person be dead*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17.

ôþ-dôn *to put out*:—Gif hwâ ôðrum his eáge ôþdô (of dô, MS. H.), L. Alf. 19; Th. i. 48, 20. Cf. æt-dôn.

ôþ-eáwan. v. ôþ-îwan.

ôþ-êhtian *to drive away*:—Se ðe ðis feoh ôþfergean þence, oððe ðis orf ôþêhtian þence *he that thinks of carrying off this cattle, or of driving it away*, Lchdm. i. 384, 15.

ôðel, es; *m. Home, native country*:—Abraham ferede æðelinga bearn ôðle niór, mægeþ heora mâgum, Cd. Th. 126, 7; Gen. 2091. v. êðel.

Ôðen, es; *m. Odin* (the Scandinavian form of the word which appears in Anglo-Saxon as *Wôden*):—Ðes gedwolgod (*Mercurius*) wæs ârwurðe betwux eallum hæðenum on ðâm dagum, and hê is Ôðon gehâten ôðrum naman on Denisce wîsan. Nû secgaþ sumre ða Denisce men on heora gedwylde, ðæt se Iouis wære, ðe hý þôr hâtaþ, Mercuries sunu, ðe hî Ôðon namiaþ, Wulfst. 107, 6–11. Þôr and Ôwðen (Open, MS. F.), 197, 19.

ôþ-eode, -eówan. v. ôþ-gân, -îwan.

ôðer; *indef. prn. and ordinal, used as adj. and as subst., always of strong declension.* I. when two definite objects are referred to, (1) *one of two*:—Him wearþ ôðer eáge mid ânre flân ût âscoten *ictu sagittæ oculum perdidit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 15. Hê hyne onsende myd twâm mæssepreóstum . . . ða forþfêrde ðæra mæssepreósta ôðer, Shrn. 98, 28. Him bærst micel wund on ôðrum þeó *in one of his thighs*, 109, 14. Ða gewearþ him ðæt hî twegen tô ânwîge eodon . . . ealle gecwêdon, ðæt gif ænig man wolde heora ôðrum (*either of them*) fylstan, ðæt man hine sôna gefênge, H. R. 101, 21. Ðâr wearþ Pirrus wund on ôðran earme (*transfixo brachio*) . . . Hî nâmon treówu, and slôgon on ôðerne ende îsene næglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 2–5. Þurhscoten underneoðan ôðer breóst, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 23. Wund þurh ðæt ôðer cneów, 4, 6; Swt. 180, 6. Ân strâl hyne gewundode on hys ôðer gewenge, Shrn. 97, 14. Se ðe hæbbe twâ tunecan, selle ôðre ðam ðe nâne næbbe, Blickl. Homl. 169, 13. Ôðer twega, ðara, *or without these forms, one of two alternatives*:—For ðam ôðer twega, oððe hié næfre tô nânum men ne becumaþ, oððe hié næfre fæstlice ne þurhwuniaþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26. Ða wilniaþ ôðer twega, oððe . . . , oððe, 24, 2; Fox 82, 8. Wite hê ðæt ôðer ðara, oððe hê sceal ðæs hâdes þolian, oððe hit gebêtan, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 412, 1: 9; Th. ii. 408, 11. Ðæt hió ôðer ðara dydon, oððe . . . oððe . . . , Chart. Th. 167, 22: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 23. Him sêdon ðæt hié ôðer dyden, oððe hâm cômen oððe hió him woldon ôðerra wera ceósan, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 21. (2) *the second of two, other*:—Se ôðer consul Duilius *Duilius, alter consul*, 4, 6; Swt. 172, 8. Hê for ðære geómrunga ðæs ôðres deáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 113, 11. Ân mann hæfde twegen suna. Ða cwæþ hê tô ðam yldran . . . Ða cwæþ hê ealswâ to ðam ôðrum, Mt. 21, 30. Ðæt mon ierne from geate tô ôðrum, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 8. Fram ende ôþ ôðerne *from one end of the church to the other*, Glostr. Frag. 12, 17. Hafa ðâs (*Leah*) tô gemæccan, and ic gife ðê ða ôðre (*Rachel*), Gen. 29, 27. Hê sette his ânne sunu tô ealdormen, and ôðerne tô cyninge, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 21. (3) when *ôðer* is applied to each of two:—Ðara ôðer bewiste his byrlas, ôðer his bæcestran, Gen. 40, 2. Ôðer is se êresta apostol, ôðer se nêhsta, Blickl. Homl. 171, 8. Ðæt se ôðer beó ârâred from ðæm ôðrum *ut alter regatur ab altero*, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 23. On twêm gefylcum, on ôðrum wêron ða hæðnan cyningas, on ôðrum ða eorlas, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16–18. Ægðer ôðerne ofslôg, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 18. Uncer lâþette ægðer ôðer ðeáh ðe hê hit ôðrum ne sæde, Shrn. 39, 22. II. when the reference is not limited to two objects. (1) marking a sequence, *other, second in a series, next, following* an object already mentioned:—Se forma . . . se ôðer, and se þrydda ôþ done seofoþan, Mt. 22, 25, 26: Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 55. Wæs ðis ðara wundra êrest . . . Eft gelamp ôðer wundor, Blickl. Homl. 219, 6: 221, 18: 223, 13. Ðære ôðre eá naman *nomen fluvii secundi*, Gen. 2, 13. Fram dæge tô ôðrum *from day to day*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 25. Faran of stôwe tô ôðerre, 19, 23. Ân æfter ôðrum, Cd. Th. 266, 22; Sat. 26. Hê sette hine on his ôðer cræt (*currum suum secundum*), Gen. 41, 43. Êrest . . . ôðre sîþe . . . þriddan sîþe, Blickl. Homl. 47, 16. Ôþre dæge *next day*, 175, 18. Ða for hê swâ feor swâ hê meahte on ðæm ôðrum þrîm dagum (*in the next three days*) gesiglan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 13. Wearþ syfan geár se ungemetlíca eorþwela, and hî æfter ðæm wêron on ðan mæstan hungre ôðre syfan geár, 1, 5; Swt. 32, 26: Gen. 29, 27. (1 a) *with* swilc, *another such*, a repetition of what has preceded:—Ða com ungemetlîc rên . . . eft wearþ ôðer swelc rên, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 20. Medmicel pipores, ôðer swilc cymenes, Lchdm. ii. 256, 5. His mâgas hine wið ôðær swilc (*contra simile quid*) gescyldan, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. (2) marking difference from the subject, or from something already referred to, *other, different, somebody else, something else*:—Dû nimst wîf and ôðer man lîf mid hire, Deut. 28, 30. Ne þearf nân mon wênan ðæt hine ôðer mon mæge âlêsan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 13. Gif ûtancymene oxa ôðres oxan gewundaþ, Ex. 21, 35. Eart dû ðe tô cumenne eart, oððe wê ôðres sceolon âbîdan, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 3. Gif wê willaþ on ôðres gôde beón gefeónde, Blickl. Homl. 75, 20. Leófre mê ys, ðæt ic hig sylle ðê ðonne ôðrum men, Gen. 29, 19. Ðæt man tô ôðrum lâcðe hæbbe, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Ðæt âlc stân ne sý fram ôðrum âdôn, 79, 1. Heora ongon âlc cweðan tô ôðrum, 149, 29. Ða lâstas on ôðerne mâgwlite oncyrran, 127, 19. On ôðre wisan, 205, 21. Nû hæbbe wê broht ôðer sylfor (*aliud argentum*), Gen. 43, 22. Seó wyrd oft oncyrreþ and on ôðer hworfeþ, Nar. 7, 28. Mid hire syndan Godes apostolas and ôðre, Blickl. Homl. 143, 10. Petrus and ôðre Cristes þegnas, 145, 27. Ða ðe wôhhæmed begangaþ mid ôðerra ceorla wîsum, 61, 14. Sceattas ge on lande, ge on ôðrum þingum, 51, 7. Hê gesett hys wîngerd myd ôðrum tilion, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 41. Hê him tô genymþ seofun ôðre gâstas, 12, 45. (2 a) ôðer . . . ôðer *other . . . than, different from*:—Nû is *participium* of worde and of worde cymþ, biþ swâ ðeáh ôðer dæl and ôðer þing ôðer his ealdor biþ. Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 14. Ðonne gâ heó in ôðer hûs ôðer heo ût ofeode, Lchdm. iii. 68, 21. Gif dû wilnast ðæt heó ôðre þeáwas nimen ôðre (ôðer, Cott. MSS.) heora willa and heora gewuna is, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 28. (2 b) with the indefinites *sum, ænig*, etc.:—Helias oððe sum ôðer wîtega, Homl. Th. i. 364, 18. Wæs his nêhmâga sum ðæt hine swýðor lufode ðonne ænig ôðor man, Blickl. Homl. 113, 10. Mâran wræce ðonne êfre êr ænigu ôðru gelumpe, 79, 10. Wæs ðæt wæter biterre ðonne ic êfre ænig ôðer bergde, Nar. 8, 30. Hê nânigum ôðrum æme sceþþan ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 221, 16. Ne bideþ hê æt ûs nænig ôðor edleán bûton . . . , 103, 21. Nânige ôðre bûton ða âne, 185, 9. Ðara ôðerra manna nân ârian wolde, 215, 1. Mid manegum ôðrum gâstlicum mægenum, 73, 28. Ðæt geleáfulle folc Iudêa, and eác ôðor manig ða ðe beóþ Gode underþeódde, 79, 31. Ðâs wundor and manig ôðer, 219, 22. Ôðre wundro manega, 177, 18. Augustinum and ôðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Lufian wê ûrne Drihten ofer ealle ôðru þing, Blickl. Homl. 11, 33. Sanctus Iohannes gæþ beforan eallum ôðrum witgan and ealra ôðerra heáhfædera mægen hê oferstîgeþ, 167, 22. (3) denoting that part of a whole which is not yet mentioned, *other, the rest, remaining*:—Micel ðæs folces hié ofer sê âdrêfdon, and ðæs ôðres ðone mâstan dæl hié geridon, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 31. Sum fearhrýðer ðæs ôðræs ceápes geférscipe oferhogode, Blickl. Homl. 199, 4. Seó hand wæs gelîc ðam ôðrum flæsce *erat similis carni reliquæ*, Ex. 4, 7. Ða ôðre nigon *consonantes* synd gecwedene *mutæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 1. Da ôðre (*ceteri*) cwêdon, Mt. 27, 49. Petrus and ða ôðre apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 149, 5. Wæs heora sum rêðra ðonne ða ôðre, 223, 7. Wyrtruma ealra ôðerra synna, 65, 3. Ðæt deófol cwæþ tô ðâm ôðrum deóflum, 243, 10. Hig cŷddon call ðis ðâm endlufenum and eallum ôðrum (*ceteris omnibus*), Lk. Skt. 24, 9. [*Goth.* anþar: *O. Sax.* ôðar: *O. Frs.* ôther: *O. H. Ger.* andar: *Icel.* annarr.]

ôðerlîce; *adv. Otherwise, differently*:—Se ðe ôðerlîcor gedyrstlæce underhnîge ðære regullîcan þreále *que autem aliter presumpserit, disciplinæ regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. 87, 19. [*Goth.* anþarleiko *otherwise*: cf. *O. Sax.* ôðar-lîk: *O. H. Ger.* andar-lîh: *Icel.* annar-ligr.]

ôþ-êwan. v. ôþ-îwan.

ôþ-fæstan. I. *to entrust, commit to the charge of another*:—Ôþ ðæt ic mê gebidde tô him and mîn gâst ôþfæste *I commit my spirit*

into his hands, Nar. 46, 34. Heó hyre mægþhád Gode óþfæste, 40, 16. Gif hwá óþfæste his friénd feoh, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 50, 29: L. Alf. pol. 20; Th. i. 74, 15. Gif hwá ðdrum his unmagan óþfæste, and hé hine on ðære fæstinge forferie, 17; Th. i. 72, 4. Se ðe wile hwilc sæd óþfæstan ðám drium furum, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. Þæt hié sien tó liornunga óþfæste, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. II. *to inflict, impose* (pain, punishment. Cf. æt-fæstan):—Ne meahton hié deáþ (*Kemble has* deáþe, *in which case the verb belongs to* I) óþfæstan *they could not inflict death* (*on Christ*), Elen. Kmbl. 952; El. 477. Drihten hæfde wítes clomma[s] feóndum óþfæsted *the Lord had imposed penal chains on the fiends*, Cd. Th. 292, 23; Sat. 445.

óþ-faran *to escape*:—Siððan hié feóndum óþfaren hæfdon, Cd. Th. 181, 21; Exod. 64.

óþ-feallan. I. *to fall away, cease to have connection with*:—Óþfealle se wer (*in the case of a man who, upon a charge of theft, being forsaken by his kinsmen, forfeits his freedom*) ðám mágum *the kinsmen shall have no further concern in the 'wer,'* L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 13. Cf. æt-feallan. II. *to fall away, fail, decay*:—Gif hwam seó sprǽc óþfyle *if speech fail a man*, Lchdm. ii. 288, 18. Æfter his fielle wearþ ðara cásera mǽgþ offeallen (óþ-, MS. C.) *Caesarum familia consumta est*, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 262, 6. Swá cléne hié (*learning*) wæs óþfeallenu on Angelcyn *so utterly was learning decayed in England*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 13.

óþ-feolan *to cleave, stick*:—Óþfealh *hereseret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 46. Cf. æt-feolan, -felgan.

óþ-ferian *to bear off*:—Ic unsófte ðonan feorh óþferede næs ic fǽge ðágyt *not easily thence* (*the conflict with Grendel's mother*) *did I bring away life, but not then had my hour come* (cf. *last passage under* óþ-lǽdan), Beo. Th. 4288; B. 2141. Ðæt hé nǽfre nabbe foldan ðæt hit óþferie . . . Se ðe ðis feoh óþfergean (*carry off, steal*) þence, Lchdm. i. 384, 9–15. Hí willaþ óþfergan, ðæt ic friþian sceal; ic him ðæt forstonde, Exon. Th. 398, 13; Rä. 17, 7. Cf. æt-ferian.

óþ-fleógan *to fly away*:—Se ánhoga óþfleógeþ feðerum snel, Exon. 222, 11; Ph. 347.

óþ-fleón *to flee away, escape*:—Favius heánlíce hámweard óþfleáh, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 14. Ða ðe tó him mid scypum óþflugon tó ðǽm beorgum *ad se ratibus confugientes*, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 11: 2, 8; Swt. 94, 8. Sume binnan ðæt fæsten óþflugon, Swt. 92, 23. Ða ðe him (*Joshua*) óþflugon, ðám feóllon stánas on uppan, and hí fordydon, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 2. Ðám monnum ðe óþflugon ofer ðone weall, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 12. Uneáðe mehte énig ðám Gallium óþfleón, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 11. Wilniende ðæt hí élcum gewinne óþflogen hæfdon, 1, 4; Swt. 32, 21.

óþ-flitan *to get from another by litigation*:—Ða ongon Higa him specan sóna on, and wolde him óþflítan ðæt lond *then Higa at once began the case against him, and wanted to get the land from him by the litigation*, Chart. Th. 169, 23.

óþ-gán *to go away, escape*:—Óþeodon, Beo. Th. 5860; B. 2934.

óþ-glídan *to glide away*, Salm. Kmbl. 804; Sal. 401.

óþ-grípan *to snatch away*:—Gif wén wǽre ðæt hé ðǽr hwylce mihte deófle óþgrípan and tó Criste gecyrran *si quos forte ex illis ereptos Satanae ad Christum transferre valeret*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 19.

óþ-healdan *to withhold, keep back*:—Gif hwelc folc biþ mid hungre geswenced, and hwá his hwǽte gehýt and óþhielt hű ne wilt hé ðonne hiera deáþes *si populos fames attereret, et occulta frumenta ipsi servarent, auctores proculdubio mortis existerent*, Past. 49, 1; Swt. 377, 9. Ðæt hé nǽfre nabbe húsa ðæt hé hit (*stolen property*) óþhealde, Lch. i. 384, 10.

óþ-hebban *to elevate, exalt, lift up*:—Ða welan ðe élcne ofermódne óþhebbaþ *abundantia, quae sublevat*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 18. Hé hine óþhóf (ot-, Cott. MSS.) innan his geþohte eallum ðdrum monnum *cunctis in cogitatione se praetulit*, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 15. Ða ofersettan mon sceal swá manian ðæt se hiera folgoþ hí ne óþhebbe *admonendi sunt praelati, ne eos locus superior extollat*, 28, 1; Swt. 189, 17.

óþ-hilde; *adj. Content*:—Ánum were óþhylde heó ne biþ *she will not be content with one man*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 6. Óþhelde (cf. éþhylde, l. 1), 194, 14. v. eá-, éþ-hylde.

óþ-hleápan *to run away, escape*:—Gif hé ût óþhleápe, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 11. Cf. æt-hleápan.

óþ-hýdan *to hide away*:—Uneáðe mehte énig ðám Gallium óþfleón oððe óþhýdan *hardly could any one escape or hide from the Gauls*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 11.

óþ-íðan *to add to*:—Ótectun *addiderunt*, Ps. Surt. 68, 27. Cf. æt-ýcan.

óþ-irnan *to run away, escape*:—Hé ðære eorþan éfre ne óþrineþ, Met. 20, 138. Gif hé óþierne, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 7. v. æt-irnan.

óþ-íwan, -éwan, -eáwan, -eówan, -iéwan, -ýwan. I. *to shew*:—Ic óþeówe *ostendam*, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Ne ðú mé óþiéwest énig tácen, Cd. Th. 34, 19; Gen. 540. Óteáweþ *ostendit*, Ps. Surt. 4, 6. Hé óþéwde openlíce ðæt hé ér gehýd hæfde, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 288, 32. Óþíwde, Ps. Spl. 77, 14. Óþiéwde, Cd. Th. 44, 24; Gen. 714. Hér cometa hiene óþiéwde, Chr. 729; Erl. 46, 5. Ðæt ðú mé óþéwe, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 11. Wearþ óþiéwed ín Igland, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 14. Óþéwed, Met. 29, 34. Open and óþeáwed, Exon. Th. 98, 9; Cri. 1605. Óþýwed, 52, 25; Cri. 839. II. *to shew one's self, to appear*:—Ic óteáwu *apparebo*, Ps. Surt. 16, 15. Sió sunne eldum óþéweþ, Met. 13, 60. Óþýweþ, Exon. Th. 56, 24; Cri. 905. Ic óþeówde *apparui*, Ps. Spl. 62, 3 Met. 28, 74. Hér óþiéwde cometa se steorra, Chr. 678; Erl. 40, 5: 773; Erl. 52, 23. Óþýwde, Elen. Kmbl. 325; El. 163. Óteáwdon *apparuerunt*, Ps. Surt. 17, 16. Óþeówdun, Exon. Th. 28, 17; Cri. 448. In bócum ne cwiþ ðæt hý in hwítum hræglum óþýwden, 28, 30; Cri. 454. Cf. æt-ýwan.

óþ-lédan *to lead away, carry off*:—Hé Israhélas ealle óþlédde *eduxit Israel*, Ps. Th. 135, 11. Álýs mé and óþléd ládum wætrum *eripe me et libera me de aquis*, 143, 12. Ic þence ðis feóh tó lufianne, næs tó óþlédanne . . . hé nǽfre nabbe laudes ðæt hé hit óþlǽde, Lchdm. i. 384, 4–9. Ic eom óþlǽded gódum *excussus sum*, Ps. Th. 108, 23. Hié óþlǽded hæfdon feorh of feónda dóme *life had they withdrawn from the foes' power* (cf. Beo. Th. 4288 *under* óþ-ferian), Cd. Th. 214, 15; Exod. 569. Cf. æt-lédan.

Óðon. v. Óðen.

óþ-ríðan *to ride away*:—Cyning in óþráð forþ onette *the king* (*Christ after the doors of Hell had opened*) *rode away into Hell, hastened on*, Exon. Th. 461, 24; Hö. 40.

óþ-rówan *to row off*:—Hié út óþreówon *they rowed out and away*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7.

óþ-sacan (*with gen.*). I. *to deny* (a statement):—Hwá óþsæcþ ðæs? Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 21. Ne mæg ic ðæs óþsacan, forðam ðe ic his wæs ér geþafa, 34, 3; Fox 138, 15: 33, 1; Fox 122, 2: 34, 9; Fox 146, 34. Nán mon ne mæg óþsacan ðæt sum gód ne síe ðæt héhste, 34, 1; Fox 134, 9. II. *to deny* (an obligation, a charge, etc.):—Gange feówra sum tó and óþsace (*deny a charge of robbing*), L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 18. Borges mon mót óþsacan gif hé wát ðæt hé ryht dǽþ, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 2. Cf. æt-sacan.

óþ-sceacan *to run away, escape*:—Gif hé óþsceóce (-scoce, MS.), L. Ath. v. 6; Th. i. 234, 11.

óþ-sceótan *to shoot away, escape, turn aside, hurry off*:—Swá hwá swá óþscýt fram ánnysse ðæs geleáfan *whoever turns aside from the unity of the faith*, Homl. Th. i. 370, 17. Man gehylt ðæt hé hæfþ gif hé him ondrǽt ðæt hit him óþsceóte *a man guards what he has, if he is afraid that it will escape from him*, Prov. Kmbl. 18.

óþ-scúfan *to push* (intrans.) *away, move away*:—Hé gesǽceþ (-aþ, MS.) Syrwara lond corðra mǽste. Him se cléna ðǽr óþscúfeþ scearplíce (*the Phenix moves off quickly from the attendant birds*) ðæt hé in scade weardaþ on wudubearwe wéste stówe biholene and bihýdde hæleþa monegum *dirigit in Syriam celeres longaeva volatus, secretosque petit deserta per avia lucos, hic ubi per saltus silva remota latet*, Exon. Th. 209, 9; Ph. 168.

óþ-seóce. v. óþ-sceacan.

óþ-spurnan, -spornan *to strike against, stumble*:—Hié óþsper[n]þ *impingetur*, Kent. Gl. 769. Ðé læs ðín fót óþsporne, Blickl. Homl. 27, 14. Næs gecweden ðæt his fót æt stáne óþspurne, 29, 31. Cf. æt-spurnan.

óþ-spyrning, e; *f. An offence, a stumbling-block*:—Búto ótspernince *absque offendiculo*, Kent. Gl. 528. Cf. æt-spyrning.

óþ-standan. I. *to stop in one's course, to come to a standstill*:—Ðonne óþstandeþ se blódgyte sóna, Lchdm. i. 88, 10. Sóna ðæt blód óþstænt, 180, 3. Ðæt unstille hweól óþstód, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 32. I a. metaphorically, *to cease to act*:—Gif se hlyst óþstande, ðæt hé ne mǽge gehiéran, L. Alf. pol. 46; Th. i. 92, 23. II. *to remain standing, remain*:—Uneáþe énig grot staþoles óþstód, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 23. Ðæt is lang tó sæcganne, hű ða wurdon generede in ðære Noes earce, ða ðe ðǽr tó láfe óþstódon, Wulfst. 206, 30. III. *to remain standing and so prove an obstacle*:—Ðæt swefn swíðe óþstód manegum minra leóda (*the dream interpreted by Daniel*), Cd. Th. 246, 23; Dan. 483. Cf. æt-standan.

óþ-stillan *to put a stop to, to stop*:—Ðonne biþ hit (*hæmorrhage*) sóna óþstilled, Lchdm. i. 82, 5. Cf. æt-stillan.

óþ-swerian *to abjure, deny on oath*:—Ða óþswóran hié mid ðam bismerlícestan láde ðæt hié him nǽfre on fultume nére ðéh ðe ða láðas wǽren neár míne ðonne sóðe *turpissimam rupti foederis labem adeumulavere perjurio*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 10. Gif hlóþ ðis gedó and eft óþswerian (æt-, MS. B.) wille, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 16. Gif mon tó ðam men feoh getéme ðe his ér óþswaren (ætsworen, MS. B.) hæfde, and æft óþswerian wille, óþswerige (æt-, MS. B.) be ðam wíte . . . Gif hé óþswerian nylle . . . , L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 10–12.

óþ-swígan *to stop speaking, become silent*:—Hé sprec tó his liornǽra sumum, and ðá fǽringa óþswígde hé suð hé hwæshwegu hercnade, Shrn. 72, 24.

óþ-swimman *to swim off*:—Ða úne ðe út óþswymman mihton (ætswummon, MS. A.) tó ðám scipum, Chr. 915; Erl. 105, 11.

óþ-teón *to take away*:—Him biþ slǽp óþtogen *sleep deserts them*, Lchdm. ii. 232, 14.

oððe; *conj.* I. *or*:—Gif seó offrung beó of sceápon oððe of gátum, Lev. 1, 10. Geeácnode ic hig ealle oððe ícende ic hig, Num. 11, 12. Hwá geworhte mannes múþ oððe hwá geworhte dumne oððe deáfne and blindne oððe geseóndne? Ex. 4, 11. I a. *in conjunction with*

ðder :—Hí woldon ðder twega, líf forlétan oððe leófne gewrecan, Byrht. Th. 137, 59; By. 207: Wald. I, 16. II. oððe . . . oððe . . . *either . . . or* (a) :—Oððe (oðde, MS. B.) mid freóndscipe oððe mid gefeohte *vel amicitia vel ferro*, Bd. I, I; S. 474, 26. Ðonne fóron hié oððe mid oððe on heora healfe, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 6. Ða scipu eall oððe tóbræcon oððe forbærndon oððe tó Lundenbyrig brohton oððe to Hrófesceastre, Erl. 91, 25. (b) *with* ðder, ðder :—Hé sæde ðæt hé wolde ðder, oððe ðær libban oððe ðær licgan, 901; Erl. 96, 32. Hét ðæt hié ðder sceolden, oððe ðæt lond æt him álésan, oððe hé hié wolde fordón, Ors. I, 10; Swt. 44, 9: 44, 21. Hié ðder forleósan woldon, oððe hira ágen líf oððe Þorsennes, 2, 3; Swt. 68, 28. Nú ðonne ðder twega, oððe ðara nán nis, oððe hí nánne weorþscipe nabbaþ, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 16. Gif onfunden biþ ðæt hé ðder oððe . . . oððe . . . , L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 11.

óþ-þeódan *to disjoin, dismember* :—Ðú ðæt gehéte ðæt ús heterófra hild ne gesceóde, ne líces dæl óþþeóded, ne sinu ne bán on swaðe lágon, ne loc of heáfde tó forlore wurde, Andr. Kmbl. 2842; An. 1423.

óþ-þiegan *to take from* :—Him frumbearnes riht freóbróðor óþþah, Cd. Th. 199, 14; Exod. 338.

óþ-þingian *to get from another on unfair conditions* :—Gif hwylc mæssepreóst onfunden biþ ðæt hé . . . ænige médsceat selþ oððe sealde, for ðí ðe hé wilnige ðdres preóstes cyrcean óþþingian, L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 13.

oððon ; *conj. Or* :—On cyriclícum þingum oððon on earmra manna hyðdum oððon on hernumena bygenum oððon on sumum þingum, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 10–12. Swá oft swá man fullaþ oððon húsel hálgaþ, 328, 21.

óþ-þringan *to force away from one* (*oftenest in phrases* líf, feorh, etc., óþþringan *to take a person's life*) :—Ðá geleornedon his byrelas hú hié him mehten ðæt líf óþþringan, and him gesealdon ástor drincan, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 15. Se ðe mid gáres orde ðdrum aldor óþþringeþ, Cd. Th. 92, 3; Gen. 1523: Exon. Th. 330, 11; Vy. 49. Ecghete fégum feorh óþþringeþ, 310, 8; Seef. 71. Ðám ic ealdor óþþrong, 272, 17; Jul. 500: Judth. Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Hú hé Israélum eáþost meahte guman óþþringan *how he might most easily force away men from Israel* (*carry the Israelites captive*), Cd. Th. 219, 8; Dan. 51. Unc mágas uncre sculon eard óþþringan *our kinsmen shall take our home from us*, Exon. Th. 496, 9; Rä. 85, 11. Cf. æt-þringan.

óþ-wendan *to turn away, divert* :—Uton óþwendan hit (*the kingdom of heaven*) monna bearnum, Cd. Th. 26, 8; Gen. 403.

óþ-windan *to get away, escape* :—Án scip óþwand, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 27. Cf. æt-windan.

óþ-wítan *to reproach with a fault, lay to a person's charge, to taunt* :—Óþwíteþ *improperabit*, Ps. Spl. M. 73, 11. Hwý óðwíte gé wyrde eówre, ðæt hió geweald nafaþ? Met. 27, 4. Wé sindon cumen tó ðém gódan tídun ðe ús Rómáne óþwítaþ *we are come to the good times that the Romans taunt us with*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 15. Óþwát *improperavit*, Ps. Spl. M. 73, 19. Óþwiton *exprobaverunt*, 88, 11. Dryhten him swelc óþwát *the Lord charged them with such a fault*, Past. I, 2; Swt. 27, 13: 15, I; Swt. 89, 16. Ðæt wé him sume opene scylde óþwiéten, 32, I; Swt. 209, 22. Ðæt hé mé ðæt ne ótwíte *ut non hoc nobis imputet*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 32. Uton gangan ðæt wé bysmrigen bendum fæstne, óþwíton him his wræcsíð *let us go and insult the captive, taunt him with his misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2715; An. 1360. Ne meaht ðú ðínre wyrde náuht óþwítan ne ðín líf nó getélan, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 3: Beo. Th. 5983; B. 2995. Cf. æt-wítan.

óþ-wyrcan *to do harm to* (?) :—Ic þence ðis feoh tó witanne næs tó óþwyrceanne *I intend to keep this cattle not to harm it* (?), Lchdm. i. 384, 5.

óþ-yrnan, -ýwan, otor. v. óþ-irnan, -íwan, oter.

otor *for* ófer (?), Cl. Th. 220, 19; Dan. 73.

ó-wæstm, es ; *m. A shoot, sprout, branch* :—Ówestem *propago*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 13. Ówæstm *surculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 48. Ówæstmas *antes*, 9, 21. Ówæstmum *stirpidum*, 75, 70. Ówæsmum *stirpis*, 89, 20. Ða ówæstmas beóþ swá mycle, and swá fægere swá swá ðæs deóres bearn ðe unicornus hátte, Ps. Th. 28, 5. v. on-wæstm.

ó-web, -wef, es ; *n. Woof* :—Óweb *vel* íb (ób, Wülck. Gl. 188, 12) *trama* vel *subtemen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 50: *cladiela*, ii. 139, 59. Ówef *cladica*, 104, 13: 14, 43. [Cf. trama . . . est filum inter stamen discurrens, *abbe*, Wülck. 617, 13.]

ó-wér = ó-hwér.

ó-wérn ; *adv. Anywhere*, Th. An. 101, 16. (*Smith's Bede*, 595, 3, *has* ówhwér.)

ó-wiht. v. á-wiht.

owisc, e ; *f. A margin* (?) :—Ðanon tó gráfes owisce, andlang owisce tó wege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 388, 25.

Ówðen. v. Óðen.

oxa, an ; *m. An ox* :—Oxa *bos* . . . oxa on ðam forman teáme *unus*, on ðam æfteran teáme *binus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 39, 47–48: ii. 48, 36. Oxa *bova*, i. 287, 54. Wilde oxa *bubalus*, 22, 46. Oexen *boves*, Ps. Surt. 49, 10: ii. p. 191, 11. Án getýme oxena, Lk. Skt. 14, 19. Oxna hyrde *aubobulcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 63. iiii oxnum gers mid cyninges oxnum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 29. Ðá genam Abimelech oxan and scép, Gen. 20, 14. ¶ The value of an ox as given in the Laws was 30 pence :—Oxan mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. þ., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 4. Oxan tó mancuse, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1. .xxx. þæh scyldig oððe ánes oxan, v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 31. [*Goth.* auhsa : *Icel.* uxi : *O. H. Ger.* ohso.] v. feld-, steór-oxa. The word is found in many place-names; see e. g. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 320.

oxan-slyppe, an ; *f. Oxlip* ; primula veris elatior, Lchdm. ii. 32, 26 : iii. 30, 8.

óxn, e ; *f. The arm-pit* :—Óxn *ascella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 65 : 64, 70. Under his óxne *sub ascella sua*, Kent. Gl. 992. Heó ðone fúlan stenc ðæra óxna áfyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 284, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* uohsana *ascella*.] Cf. óhsta.

Oxna-ford *Oxford* :—Tó Oxnaforda, Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 31. On Oxonaforda, 1015; Erl. 151, 17.

oxna-lyb *ox-heal* ; helleborus foetidus and h. viridis, Lchdm. iii. Glossary.

óxta. v. óhsta.

P.

For the Runic P, see *peorð*.

pád, e ; *f. An outer garment, coat, cloak* :—Paad *pretorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 34, 15: 68, 40–41. [*Goth.* paida : *O. Sax.* pêda : *O. H. Ger.* pheit *camisa, indusium*.] v. here-pád, hóp-páda ; hasu-, salu-, salowig-pád, -páda.

pécan ; *p.* péhte ; *pp.* péht *To deceive* :—Swylce hié mid sceare and munuces hiwe Dod pécean (pécean, MS. T.) *as if deceiving God with the tonsure and the appearance of a monk*, R. Ben. 9, 15. Hý ðder specaþ, ðder hý þencaþ, and létaþ ðæt tó wærscype, ðæt hý ðdre mágan swá swicollice pécan, Wulfst. 55, 3. Péht *decepta, seducta*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 42. v. á-, be-pécan.

pægel *a wine-vessel, a pail* :—Pægel (Wright gives *wægel*, but see Anglia viii. 450) *gillo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 26. [Cf. *Dan.* pægel *half a pint*.]

pæll, pell, es ; *m.* I. *a pall, covering, cloak, costly robe* :—Pæl (pell) *pallium*, mid pælle (pelle) gescrýd *palliatus*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 257, 3–4. Pæl *pallium*, Blickl. Gl. Weofod mid reádum pælle gescrýd (*the altar was in the church dedicated to St. Michael*. v. next passage), Homl. Th. i. 508, 16. Mid háligdóme of ðæs Hélendes róde and of Marian reáfe and of Michaheles pelle, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 73. Vololanus ðone pæll ástrehte ðe Dryhtnes andwlytan on wæs befealden, St. And. 46, 13. iiii. pellas, and iiii. cuppan, Chart. Th. 519, 23. Mycel ðér wæs gegaderod on golde and on seolfre and on faton and on pællan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 30. II. *purple, a purple garment* :—Of ðam biþ geweorht se weolocreáda pæl *quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur*, Bd. I, I; S. 473, 20 note. Pællas *purpuram*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 7. [*Icel.* peli *costly stuff*. *From Lat.* pallium.] v. next word.

pællen, pellen ; *adj. Purple, rich* or *costly* (of garments) :—Hé hyne on pællenre scýtan befeóld, St. And. 42, 13. V. pællene weofodsceátas, Chart. Th. 429, 25. Bicgaþ eów pællene cyrtlas, ðæt gé tó lytelre hwile scínon swá swá róse, Homl. Th. i. 64, 13. Se cyning gesýmde gold and seolfor and deórwurðe gymmas and pællene gyrlan uppon olfendas, 458, 24. Se rica on his pællenum gyrlum cwyþ : 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mín gelíca,' 256, 8. Se cásere dyde of his purpuran and his pellenan gyrlan, H. R. 103, 18. [*Laym.* pallen (curtel).]

pælme, péran. v. palm, á-, for-péran.

pærl (?) The word, which occurs in a list of terms connected with writing, is glossed by *enula*, which elsewhere glosses *horselene* :—Pærl *enula*, bócfel *pergamentum*, Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 304, 7.

pæþ, paþ, es ; *m.* : e ; *f.* (?) *A path, track* :—Pæþ, paþ *semita*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 3. Manna paþ *semita*, deóra paþ *callis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 41–42. Pæþ *semita*, 80, 37. Wegleás pæþ *invium*, 53, 61. Pæþ *callis, iter pecudum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 58. Paþ *callis*, 14, 10. Paat, 103, 48. Andlang oxna pæþes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 215, 10. Ðone kyng gerihtan of ðam dweliandan pæþe (*from the path of error*), Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 30. Ne mihton forhabban helpendra paþ merestreámes mód (*they could not stop the course of the rushing water*), Cd. Th. 208, 23; Exod. 487. Gerece mé on rihtne pæþ (*semitam*), Ps. Th. 26, 13. Lér mé ðíne paþas (*semitas*), 24, 3: Ps. Spl. 8, 8: Homl. Th. i. 360, 32: 362, 16. Deáh willniaþ ealle þurh mistlíce paþas cuman tó anum ende, Bt. 24, I; Fox 80, 8. Ic ondrǽde ðæt ic ðé léde hidres ðidres on ða paþas of ðínum wege, 40, 5; Fox 240, 21. On paþum (*semita*) beboda ðínra, Ps. Spl. 118, 35. *The word seems feminine in the following* :—Andlang paþe . . . ác dæ standaþ in on dær paþæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 36–176, 6. *In the Northern Gospels* pæþ *is an alternative gloss with* dene :—Pæþ ł dene *vallis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5 : *chaos*, 16, 26. [*O. Frs.* path, paed : *O. H. Ger.* pfad *callis, semita*.] v. án-, flet-, gegn-, here-, mearc-, míl-pæþ.

pæþþan; *p.* de *To tread* (*a path*), *to traverse*:—Tungol gársecges grundas pæþeþ *the sun* (*after it has set*) *treads ocean's depths as its path*, Exon. 350, 29; Sch. 71. Eorþgræf pæþeþ *it makes its way along a trench*, 439, 26; Rä. 59, 9. Sume fótum twám foldan peþþaþ, sume flérféte, Met. 31, 10. Ic mearcpaþas træd, móras pæþde, Exon. 485, 8; Rä. 71, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pfadôn *to go along a path*, Grff. 3, 326.]

pættig. v. prættig.

pál, es; *m.* I. *a pale, pole, stake*:—Pál *palus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 69. II. *a kind of hoe* or *spade*:—Delfisen *vel* spadu *vel* pál *fossorium*, 16, 14. [*Icel.* páll *a kind of hoe* or *spade*; *a pale*: *O. H. Ger.* pfál *palus*. From Latin.]

palent, es; *m.*: palente, palendse, an; *f. A palace*:—On ðam máran palente ðær ðér se cyning wæs oftost wunigende, Anglia ix. 28, 31. Dæt seó cwén ne cume náfre heononforþ intó ðínum pallente, 29, 64. On stréte oððe on palentan, Lchdm. iii. 206, 6. Æt ðæs cáseres palendsan (palentsan, Bos.), Ors. 6, 21; Swt. 272, 23. Hé bræc ðæne palant (ða palentan, MS. D.), Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 21. [*O. Frs.* palense: *O. Sax.* palencea: *O. H. Ger.* pfalanza, pfalinza *basilica, praetorium, aula, palatium*. From a Mid. Lat. form *palantium*. v. Kluge Dict. s. v. pfalz.]

palent-lic; *adj. Relating to a palace*:—Tó ðám palentlícum *ad palatinas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 67. [*O. H. Ger.* pfalenz-líh *palatinus*.]

palm, es; palma, an (?); *m.*: pælme, an; *f. A palm*:—Palm *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 61. Se palm is sigebeácen, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10: i. 218, 10. Swé swé palma *ut palma*, Ps. Surt. 91, 13. Swælce pælme *quasi palma*, Rtl. 65, 33. Pælmana *palmarum*, 95, 8. Palmana, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 13. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* palma: *Icel.* pálmr *a palm-tree*.]

palm-æppel *the fruit of the palm, a date*:—Palmæppel *dactulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 63: 89, 33. Palmæppla *nicolaos*, 83, 55. Palmæpla, 60, 67.

palm-bearu *a palm-grove*:—Palmbearwes *palmeti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 77.

Palm-sunnandæg *Palm Sunday*:—Gyf se terminus becymþ on ðone Sunnandæg ðonne byþ se dæg Palmsunnandæg, Lchdm. iii. 244, 16. On Palmsunnandæg, Rub. Lk. Skt. 19, 29. [*Icel.* pálmsunnudagr.]

palm-treów *a palm-tree*:—Palmtreów *palma*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 13. Palmtreó *palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 4. Ðér wæron hundseofontig palmtreówa (*palmae*), Ex. 15, 27. Palmtreówa (-tríwa) twigu *ramos palmarum*, Jn. Skt. 12, 13.

palm-twig *a palm-branch*:—Palmtwig *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 61: Blickl. Gl. Onfóh ðissum palmtwige, Blickl. Homl. 137, 25. Heó ælegde ðæt palmtwig ðe heó ér onfêng, 139, 4. Se gewuna stent ðæt gehwér on Godes gelaþunge se sacerd bletsian sceole palmtwigu on ðisum dæge (*Palm Sunday*), Homl. Th. i. 218, 3.

palmung *glosses* palmes, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 2.

palm-wicu *the week which begins with Palm Sunday*:—On ðære palmwucan, Rub. Lk. Skt. 22, 1: Rub. Jn. Skt. 12, 1, 24.

palstr *a spike* or *something with a point*:—Palester, plaster, palstr *cospis*, Txts. 50, 225. Palstre *cuspite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 58.

pan-mete *cooked food*:—Ælces cynnes panmete *ferculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 59. Ponmete *vivertitum*, i. 290, 42.

pang, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 52, *an error for* þung (?).

panic, es; *n.* (?) *A sort of millet*; panicum:—Panecis fif scillinga gewyht, Lchdm. iii. 124, 8. Nym panic, 118, 28. [*O. L. Ger.* penik: *M. H. Ger.* pfenich.]

panne, an; *f. A pan*:—Panne *patella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 51. Mid ðisse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 3. Of brádre pannan *de sartagine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 11. Wyl on pannan, Lchdm. ii. 308, 28. Ðér wæron inne geseted hweras and pannan, and hé clypte ða hweras and cyste ða pannan, ðæt hé wæs eall sweart, Shrn. 69, 27–29. [*O. H. Ger.* pfanna: *O. Frs.* panne: *Icel.* panna.] v. brád-, bráde-, bráding-, bræg-, cócer-, fýr-, heáfod-, hearste-, holo-, hyrsting-, ísen-panne.

Pante, an; *f. The river Blackwater in Essex*:—Hí Pantan streám bestódon, Éastseaxena ord and se æschere, Byrht. Th. 133, 50; By. 68. Wódon wælwulfas ofer Pantan, 134, 41; By. 97. Seó éreste stów is on Pante staþe ðære eá *prior locus est in ripa Pentae amnis*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 8.

páp, an; *m. A pope*:—Ðá wæs on ða tíd Vitalianus páp ðæs apostolican setles ealdorbiscop *sede apostolicae tempore illo Vitalianus praeerat*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 23. Gregorius se hálga páp, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 24. Æfter ðæs páp geendunge, 122, 18. Tó páp gecoren, 122, 31. Tó páp gehálgod, 124, 1. [*Icel.* páfi. *From Latin* papa.]

páp-hád, es; *m. The papal dignity*:—Gregorius páphád onfêng, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 24.

páp-dóm, es; *m. The papacy*:—Gregorius fêng tó pápdóme, Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 33. [*Icel.* páfa-dómr.]

paper, es; *m.* (?) *Papyrus*:—Paper *papirus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 12.

papig. v. popig.

papol-stán, es; *m. A pebble-stone, pebble*:—Gæþ tó ðære sæstrande and feccaþ mé papolstánas, Homl. Th. i. 64, 3. Popelstánas *lapillulos*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 18. [*Wick.* pibbil-ston.]

páp-seld, es; *n. The papal see*:—Hé hié lærede ðæt hié rácost tó Róme sendon tó ðæm páp, and ðone páp and ðæt pápseld ðæt hié béhsodan hwæt him ðæs tó ráde þúhte, Blickl. Homl. 205, 20.

páp-setl, es; *n. The papal throne*:—Hé sæt on ðam pápsetle ándlefen geár, Shrn. 49, 17.

part, es; *m. A part*:—Ðes part oððe ðes dæl, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 2. Disses partes, 16; Som. 20, 11. On ðisum parte, 17; Som. 20, 32.

Parthe; *pl. The Parthians*:—Parthe forhergodon Mesopotamian, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 6. Partha cyning, 5, 11; Swt. 236, 3. Partha gewin, Swt. 236, 26. Hié hæfdon gewin wið Parthe, 6, 13; Swt. 268, 6, 8. Hé com érest tó Parþum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 12.

paþ. v. pæþ.

páwa, peá, an; *m.*: páwe, an; *f. Peacock, peahen*:—Páwa *pavo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. Pauua, Txts. 90, 826. Pawa, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 24. Páwe, *pavo, pavus*, 29, 4. Fuglas ða ðe heard flésc habbaþ, páwa, swan, æned, Lchdm. ii. 196, 19. On ðære ylcan stówe byþ óðer fugelcynn fenix hátte ða habbaþ cambas on heáfde swá páwan *in eo monte est avis fenix que habet cristas quasi orbes pavonis*, Nar. 39, 4. Se fugel (*the phenix*) is onlícost peán, Exon. Th. 219, 25; Ph. 312. [A pruest proud as a *po*, Pol. Songs, 159, 15: *Wick.* poos; *pl.*: *O. H. Ger.* pfáwo: *Icel.* pá or pái (*as a nickname*). From Latin.]

Peác-land *the Peak of Derbyshire*:—Eádweard cyning fór ðonan (*from Nottingham*) on Peácland tó Badecan wiellon (*Bakewell*), Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 11. v. next word.

Peác-, Péc-sætan; *pl. The occupiers of the Peak*:—Péctsætna [land is] twelf hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 17.

pearroc, es; *m. An enclosure*:—Pearroc, pearuc *claturm*, Txts. 50, 224. Pearruc, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 7. Pearruc *causa*, Germ. 400, 62. On ðisum lytlum pearroce búgiaþ swíðe manega þeóda *hoc ipsum brevis habitaculi septum plures incolunt nationes*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 27. Ðis sindon ða landgemére. Ærest . . . on Bogeles pearruc; of Boceles pearruce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 277, 11. Hié (*the English*) bedrifon hié (*the Danes*) on ánne pearruc, and besæton hié ðér útan, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 35. Pearruca *clatrorum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 75. Pearroca, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 63. Of pearrocum *de clatris*, 26, 52: 18, 62. Of pearrucum, Hpt. Gl. 484, 44: 508, 29. Dæs gemáre is on éasthealfe spachrycg, on súðan plumwearding pearrocas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 258, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* pferrih, pfarrih. From Celtic: *Welsh* parwg.]

Pedrida, Pedreda (e?) *the river Parret*:—Æt Pedridan (Pedredan, MS. E.) múþan, Chr. 845; Erl. 66, 23: 658; Erl. 34, 2.

pell, pellen. v. pæll, pællen.

pellican, es; *m. A pelican*:—Ic geworden eom pellicane gelíc se on wéstene wunaþ, Ps. Th. 101, 5.

pending. v. pening.

Péne; *pl. The Carthaginians*; Poeni:—Ðæt hié wið Péna folce mehte . . . Ðá flugon Péne . . . Hanna, Péna cyning, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 21–25.

pening, penning, pending, penig, pennig, es; *m. A penny* (1) referring to other than English coinage:—Ðes peninge (penig, penig) *hic as*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 14. Fals pening *paracaraximus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 34. Penninge *hymenis* (?), ii. 96, 71. Peninge, 43, 27. Bringaþ mé ðone pening (*denarium*), Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Ðá brohton hí him ænne peninc (penig, MS. A.: penning, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 19. Hé sealde ælcon ænne penig (penning, Lind.) . . . Ðá onfêngon hig ælc his pening (suindrigo penningas, Lind.) . . . syndrige penegas *singulos denarios*, 20, 2–10. Pening, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 27. Mé sind wana penegas *desunt mihi nummi*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 37. Wé eác wiernaþ úrum cildum úrra peninga mid tó plegianne *pueris nummos subtrahimus*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 27. Hig sealdon hine wið þrítigum penegum, Gen. 37, 28. (2) of English coinage, a silver coin, the 240th part of a pound:—Fif penegas gemaciaþ ænne scillinge, and xxx. penega ænue mancs, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8. Gif seó wége wulle tó .cxx. þ. (tó healfan punde, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. Tén hund (pund?) peníd . . . Gedæle hé ælcum Godes þíowe peníd . . . þreóténe hund (pund?) pending, Chart. Th. 471, 5–26. xiii. pund pendingæ, 474, 9. Mid .v. pundum mérra peninga (*denarii meri*), L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 10. Gif mon men eáge of áslea, geselle him mon .lx. scill. and .vi. scill. and .vi. peninga and þriddan dæl peninga (peniges, MS. H.) tó bóte, 47; Th. i. 94, 3–5. Hire mægþhádes wurð, ðæt synd twelf scillingas be twelf penigon (cf. Se rihtscylling byþ ú be .xii. penegum *legitimus solidus semper est .xii. denariorum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 7), Ex. 21, 10. (3) as a weight, *penny-weight*:—Án *uncia* stent on feówer and twentig penegum. Twelf sídon twelf penegas beóþ on ánum punde, Anglia viii. 335, 17. Pund ealoþ gewihþ .vi. penegum mére ðonne pund wætres, and .i. pund wínes gewihþ .xv. penegum mére ðonne .i. pund wætres, etc., Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–26. Gegnid on mortere ðætte pening gewege, 18, 3: 134, 25. Swylce swá .iii. penegas gewegen, 52, 13: 110, 17. Wið lúsum; cwic seolfor, án pening seolfres, 124, 24. Drenc biþ on peninge *the dose will be a pennyweight*, 272, 24. Ceorf nygan penegas *cut up nine penny-weights*, iii. 8, 2. Man ðysses wyrttruman genime týn penega gewihte, i. 260, 17. Hý man wegeþ, swá man déþ gold wið penegas, and gif ða penegas teóþ swíðor ðonne ðæt gold, ðonne miswyrþ ðam men hráde,

Wulfst. 240, 2–4. [*O. L. Ger.* penning: *O. Frs.* panning: *O. H. Ger.* pfenning, pfenting: *Icel.* penningr.] v. ælmes-, healf-, heorþ-, hundred-, Rōm-, seám-pening.

pening-hwirfere, es; *m. A money-changer:* — Pennighwyrfere *mensularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 31.

pening-mangere, es; *m. A money-dealer:*—Pennigmangere *collybista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 32. Peningmongere, ii. 22, 36.

pening-sliht, es; *m. The striking of money:*—Gæfil ł penningslæht *tributum vel censum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25.

pening-wēg, e; *f. A penny-weight:*—Wið lūsum; cwic seolfor and eald butere; ān pening seolfres, and tū peningwēge buteran, Lchdm. ii. 124, 24.

pening-weorþ, -wurþ, es; *n. A penny-worth:*—Hafa ān penigweorþ sweftes, Lchdm. iii. 38, 28. Æt ælcon gegyldan ānne peninge oððe ān peningcwurþ weaxes, Chart. Th. 605, 26. Twā hund peningweorþ hlāfes, Homl. Th. i. 182, 9.

penn, es; *m. A pen, fold:*—On penn; of ðam penne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 456, 3–4: 25, 21. On hacapenn foreweardne, 412, 13.

penn *a disease of the eye, pin, a kind of cataract:*—Dis is seó sēleste eáhsalf wið ēhwærce and wið miste and wið penne, Lchdm. i. 374, 2.

pennian. v. on-pennad. [Cf. þe þit tinеþ his muð ouer þe man þe liō on sule synnen . . . gif ure ani is þus penned, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 27.]

Pentecosten, es; *m.* (?) *Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the resurrection, Whitsuntide:*—On Pentecostenes dæg com se Hālga Gāst ofer ða apostolas, Btwk. 214, 29. On ðære Pentecostenes wucan, Rubc. Lk. Skt. 5, 17: 8, 40. On ōðerne Pentecostenes mæssedæg, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 3, 16. On Pentecostenes mæsseēfen, 14, 15.

Penwiht-steort, es; *m. The Land's End in Cornwall:*—Se here . . . wendon eft ābūtan Penwiht-steort (Penwiđ-, MS. C.: Penwæd-, MS. D.) on ða sūþhealfe, and wendon in tō Tamermūþan, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. [The Welsh form is *Pengwayd*, v. Earle's note.]

Peohtas; *pl. The Picts:*—Đā férdon Peohtas in Breotone . . . Mid đý Peohtas wīf næfdon . . . ðæt is mid Peohtum healden . . . Þridde cynn Breotone onfēng on Pehta dǽle, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 17–25. On Peohta gereorde, S. 474, 4. Pehta cynn, 5, 24; S. 646, 33. Hī sceoldon feohton wið Pyhtas (Pihtas, MS. A.). Heó đā fuhton wið Pyhtas, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 6.

peonia, an; *m.* (?) *Peony:*—Peonia *peonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 22. Þeós wyrt ðe man peonian nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 168, 14. [The Latin form of the accusative, *peoniam*, occurs, 170, 4.]

peorđ *the name of the Runic p.* Its meaning is doubtful. Grimm notices the name for *f* in the old Sclavonic alphabet, *fert*, and the Persian name for one of the figures on the chess-board, *ferz*. Kemble seems to take the latter, translating the word by *chess-man:* but it is doubtful whether the knowledge of chess was early enough among the Teutons to allow of this interpretation. v. Zacher Das Runenalphabet, pp. 7–9. The verse which accompanies the Rune in the Runic poem is the following:—Peorđ byþ symble plega and hlehter wlancum đēr wīgan sittaþ on beórsele blīðe ætsomne, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 1–6; Rūn. 14.

pere(u), an; *f. A pear:*—Seó peru *hoc pirum*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 59. Pere, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 59. Healfreáde peran *crustumie* vel *volemis* vel *insana* vel *melimendrum*, 39, 25. (Cf. *hec volemus* a° permayn-tre, 191, col. 2: *hoc volemum* a° permayne, 192, col. 2.) Peran, Lchdm. ii. 176, 18. [*Icel.* pera: *O. H. Ger.* bira.]

pere-wōs, es; *n. Perry, a drink made from pears:*—Perewōs *sapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 50. (The word occurs in a list of drinks.)

persa. v. meðema.

Perse-ware; *pl. The Persians:*—Of Perscwara mǽgþe, Shrn. 55, 32.

Perse, Persēas; *pl. The Persians:*—Đā wǽron ða Perse geegsade, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 13: 3, 1; Swt. 98, 30. Persa cyning, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 29. Persa rīce . . . Persēa rīce, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 2, 31. Wið Persum, Swt. 82, 23. On Persēum, 78, 30. Hié sendon on Perse, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 19.

Persida *Persia:*—Tó ðam earde ðe is gehāten Persida, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 2.

Persisc; *adj. Persian:*—Seó reáfung ðæs Persiscan feós, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 21: Jud. Thw. 162, 23.

persoc, es; *m. A peach;* malum persicum:—Genim persoces leáf, Lchdm. iii. 58, 27. Æppla and peran and persucas, ii. 176, 18. [*M. H. Ger.* pfersich.]

persoc-treów, es; *n. A peach-tree:*—Persoctreów *persicarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 52.

peru. v. pere.

pervince, an; *f. Periwinkle* (plant):—Pervincæ *vinca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 65. Pervince, 79, 34.

petersilige, an; *f. Parsley:*—Petersilie. Đās wyrte man *petroselinum* nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 240, 6. Petresilige, iii. 24, 9. Petorsilian sǽd, ii. 314, 20: 228, 26. Ða wyrt petersilian, 206, 27: 234, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* petarsile: *Ger.* petersilie.]

peþþan, petig. v. pæþþan, prættig.

Petrus; *gen.* Petres; *m. The apostle Peter:*—Đā genam Petrus hyne . . . Đā beseah hē hyne and cwæþ tō Petre, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 22–23. Se Hǽlend com on Petres hūse, 8, 14. Hē sceare (Petres mearce, MS. B.) onfēng, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 10. Be Peteres mæssan, Wulfst. 272, 9.

philosoph, es; *m. A philosopher:*—Paminunde ðæm strongan cyninge and ðæm gelǽredestan philosophe, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 22. Hié sealdon Demostanase ðæm philosophe licgende feoh, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 1.

pic, es; *n. Pitch:*—Đis pic *hoc pix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 63; Som. 13, 54: Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 39. Hlūttor pic *resin*, Lchdm. ii. 44, 24: 72, 25. Genim pices lytel, 96, 12. Weallendes pices, 252, 1: Dōm. L. 14, 199. Heó smirode hine mid tyrwan and mid pice, Ex. 2, 3. Đā hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere leád and scipteoran and pic, Shrn. 91, 7: Lchdm. ii. 318, 4. [*O. L. Ger.* pik: *O. H. Ger.* peh: *Icel.* bik.]

pīc, es; *m. A point, pointed instrument, pike:*—Pilc *aciculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 39. Pīc, 4, 23: i. 17, 31. [Cf. his pic he nom on houden & helede hine under capen . . . þene pic he bilǽfde, Laym. 30849. A Celtic word.] v. horn-pīc.

pīcan *to use a pīc, to remove by means of a pīc, to pick:*—Lēt him pȳcan ūt his eágan, and ceorfan of his handa, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 33. [Pykyn *purgo*, Prompt. Parv. 397: to piken and to weden, Piers P. 16, 17.]

pic-bred (?) *glosses* glans, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 58 (at the end of a list of names of trees).

picen; *adj. Pitchy, of pitch:*—Picen hell *piceus Tartarus*, Hymn. Surt. 142, 30. On ðære picenan eá, Blickl. Homl. 43, 28.

pician; *p.* ode *To pitch, cover with pitch:*—Crocca gepicod ūtan, Lchdm. ii. 26, 23.

pīcung, e; *f. A pricking:*—Pīcung *stigmata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 39. v. pīc.

pīe; *f. An insect:*—Hundes pīe (pēo, Ps. Spl. C.) *cynomia*, Ps. Surt. 104, 31. Lūs *peduela*, hnitu *ascarida*, pīe *ladasca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 45–47. *Ladasca* pīae, *briensis* hondwyrm, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 48.

pihment *a pigment, drug:*—Of ðþþrum pyhmentum, Lchdm. iii. 136, 29. Cf. next word.

pihten *part of a loom:*—Pihten, Anglia ix. 263, 12. Pihtine *pectine*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 26.

pīl; es; *m. A stick with a point, something pointed:*—Dægmǽles pīl *gnomon*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 42. Ða Walas ādrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pīlum (stængum, MS. D.) greástum innan ðam wetere (cf. Cassobellannus ripam fluminis ac pene totum sub aqua vadum acutissimis sudibus praestruxerat, Bd. 1, 2), Chr. Erl. 5, 10. Heó (*sea-holly*) hafaþ stelan hwītne, on ðæs heáhnysse ufeweardre beoþ ācennede scearpe and þyrnyhte pīlas (*sharp and thorny prickles*), Lchdm. i. 304, 1. Hē gehæfte hī on ānum micclum stocce, and mid īsenum pīlum heora līas gefæstnode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 388. [*O. H. Ger.* pfīl *pilum*, *arundo*. From Lat. *pilum*.] v. hilde-, orþanc-, searo-, wæl-pīl; and dægmǽls-pīlu.

pīle, an; *f. A stake.* v. temes-pīle.

pīle, an; *f. A mortar:*—Đeáh đū portige ðone dysegan on pīlan swā mon corn dēþ mid piilstæfe ne meaht đū his dysig him from ādrīfan *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi ptisanas feriente desuper pilo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 267, 1. Swilce hit on pīlan gepīlod wǽre *quasi pilo tusum*, Ex. 16, 14. [From Latin *pila*.]

pile *a pillow.* v. pyle.

pilece, an; *f. A robe of skin, pelisse:*—Pylece *pellicie*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 68. Hwī worhte God pylcan Adame and Éve æfter ðam gylte? Ðæt hē geswutelode mid ðām deádum fellum ðæt hī wǽron dā deádlīce, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 28. [He to-rendeð þe olde pilche of his deadliche uelle, A. R. 362, 29. Pylche *pellicium*, *pellicia*, Prompt. Parv. 397; see the note, where many instances of the word are given. *O. H. Ger.* pelliz: *Icel.* piliza, pilla *a fur coat.* From Latin.]

pīlere, es; *m. One who pounds in a mortar:*—Pīlere *pilurius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 52. v. next word.

pīlian; *p.* ode *To pound in a mortar:*—Se ðe pīlaþ *vel* tribulaþ *pilurus* vel *pistor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 26. v. *preceding word and* pīle, pīl-stampe, -stoc.

pillan (?) *to peel* (of skin):—Đis lācecræft sceal tō ðan handan ðe ðæt fell of pyleþ, Lchdm. iii. 114, 13.

pīl-sāpe, an; *f. Silotrum* (?), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 32.

pīl-stæf. v. pīle.

pīl-stampe, an; *f. A pestle;* pilum, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 51.

pīl-stoce, es; *m. A pestle;* pila, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 6.

pīlstre, an; *f. A pestle;* pila, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 50.

pīn-beám, es; *m. A pine-tree:*—Se hālga wolde sheáwan ānne pīnbeám, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 24.

pinca. v. pynca.

pīnere, es; *m. One who torments:*—Hlāford his gesalde hine ðām pīnerum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 34: Germ. 399, 265.

pinewincle. v. winewincle.

pīn-hnutu; *gen. dat.* -hnyte; *pl.* -hnyte; *f. A pine-nut, fir-cone:*—Seó eorþe stent on gelīcnesse ānre pīnnhnyte, Lchdm. iii. 258, 6. Genim of pīnhnyte .xx. gecīēnsodra cyrnela, ii. 180, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* pynote *pinum*.]

pīnian; *p.* ode *To torment, torture:*—Đā pīneden hié hiene mid ðæm ðæt hié his hand forbærndon, ānne finger and ānne, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 22. Pīnedon *excruciabant*, 6, 11; Swt. 266, 15. Ðæt hē his heortan and his mōd mid hreówsunga suīðe pīnige *ut per afflictionem poenitentiae cor prematur*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 199, 25. Đā hēt hē hī pīnian (pīuigan, MS. C.), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 371. Ðonne onginþ hē hȳ tō pīniaunne on

mistlícre wísan, Wulfst. 195, 1. Gnættas ágðer ge ða men ge ða nýtenu pínlende wǽron, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 31. Pínlendum *cruciante*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* pínôn: *Icel.* pína. From Latin.]

pinn. I. *a pin, peg*:—Ne sceolde hé nán þing forgýman ðe ǽfre tó note mehte; ne músfellan, ne ðæt git læsse is, tó hæpsan pinn, Anglia ix. 265, 10. [From Latin *pinna*.] II. *an instrument for writing, a pen*:—Mid pinn ł writtanx *calami*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17. [From *penna*? or *pinna*?]

pinne (?), an; *f. A flask, bottle*:—Ic (*sutor*) wyrce of him (*cutes et pelles*) flaxan (pinnan) *facio ex iis flascones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35.

pinness, e; *f. Torment, pain*:—Tó ðare helware stíðe pinnesse, Chart. Th. 369, 34.

pinsian; *p.* ode *To weigh, judge, estimate, consider, examine*:—Geþænce ælc man hú swíðe man pinsaþ ða sáwle on dómes dæg, ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sáwle on ða wǽge and hý man wegaþ, swá man déþ gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 239, 26. Hé bolrede ł pinsode *pensavit, cogitavit*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 76. Hé sceáwode hine selfne and pinsode *he observed and weighed himself*, Past. 7, 2; Swt. 51, 15. Pinsige ælc mon hiene selfne georne, 10, 2; Swt. 63, 18. Pinsiende *inquirendo, scrutando*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 26. [*Lat.* pensare.] v. ǽ-pinsian.

pinsung. v. ǽ-pinsung, Hpt. Gl. 447, 73.

pintel *virilitas, membrum virile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 29. [Pyntyl *veratrum, tentigo, priapus*, 184, 11. Pyntylle *veretrum*, 186, col. 2. Pyntyle, 208, col. 1. Also see Cath. Angl. p. 281. s. v. *pyntelle*, and the note. Leo 200, 41 gives a Platt-deutsch *pint* with the same meaning.]

pín-treów, es; *n. A pine-tree*:—Píntreów *pinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 54: 79, 80: 285, 60. þúfbæres píntreówes *frondentis pini*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 68: Lchdm. ii. 216, 5. Ðæt man píntreów bærne tó glédum and ðonne ða glédа sette tóforan ðam seócum men, 284, 12.

pín-treówen, -trîwen; *adj. Belonging to a pine-tree*:—Cyrnlu of píntrýwenum (-treów-, MS. O.) hnutum, Lchdm. i. 250, 9.

pínung, e; *f. Torment, torture, pain*:—Róð[e] pínung *crucis tormentum*, Rtl. 24, 11. Tó pínunge *ad poenam*, 103, 17. For his gylta pínunga *in criminum suorum cruciatum*, L. Eeg. P. ii. 5; Th. ii. 184, 8. Pínunge, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 268, 19. Mid ungemetlícre pínunge hé (*Phalaris*) wæs ðæt folc cwielmende, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 18. Pínunge *tormento*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 20. Pínungum *cruciatibus*, 502, 70.

pínung-tól, es; *n. An instrument of torture*:—Decius hét gearcian eall ðæt pínungtól, Homl. Th. i. 428, 18. Mid eallum ðisum pínungtólum getintregod, 424, 22.

pipaſ (?) *glosses* accipiter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 36.

píp-dreám, es; *m. The sound of the pipe*:—Pípdrâm singan gehýreþ gehende blisse *to hear (in a dream) the sound of the pipe shews joy at hand*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 22.

pípe, an; *f. A pipe*. (1) as a musical instrument:—Pípe oððe hwistle *musa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 60. Hearpe and pípe drémaþ eów on beorsele, Wulfst. 46, 16. i. silfren pípe, Chart. Th. 429, 20. (2) of other tubes:—In pípan; of pípan in wíðl bróc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 2. Dó mid pípan on, Lchdm. ii. 126, 3. Mid ondðunge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pípan, 260, 11: 224, 28. [*O. L. Ger.* pípa: *Icel.* pípa: *O. H. Ger.* pîfa *fistula, calamus, camena*.] v. sang-pípe.

pípere, es; *m. A piper, player on the flute*:—Pípere *tibicen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 59: 289, 55. Reódpípere *auledus*, 60, 46. Se Hǽlend geseah hwistleras (píperas, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. [*Icel.* pípari: *O. H. Ger.* pîfâri *tibicen*.]

pípfan; *p.* te *To breathe, blow*:—Pípfendes *spirantis, sufflantis*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 76. Út ǽ-pýfhte (-pípfte?) *exhalavit, exspiravit*, 472, 42.

piplian *to grow pimply*:—Wíð teter and pypylgende (pipligende, MS. B.) líc, Lchdm. i. 234, 10. Wíð pypelgende (pipligende, MS. B.) líc ðæt Grécas erpinam (ἔρυπς) nemnaþ, 266, 20. [*Lat.* papula a *pimple*.]

pipor, es; *m. Pepper*:—Piper (*other MSS.* pipor) *piper*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 2. On ðám londum biþ pipores genihtsumnys . . . Ðonc pipor mon swá nimeþ, Nar. 34, 21–23. Genim langes pipores .x. corn, Lchdm. ii. 186, 8. Of blacum pipore, 234, 2. Genim gebeátenne pipor, 186, 4. [*Icel.* pipar: *O. H. Ger.* pfeffar. From Latin.]

pipor-corn, es; *n. A pepper-corn*:—Genim .xvii. piporcorn, Lchdm. i. 74, 4. Ðæra pipercorna sý ofertæl, 288, 8.

pipor-horn, es; *m. A horn for holding pepper*:—Man sceal habban . . . sealtfæt . . . piperhorn, Anglia ix. 264, 19.

piporian; *p.* ode *To pepper*:—Pipra hit syððan swá swá man wille, Lchdm. iii. 76, 9. Cf. Gepipera mid .xx. corna, ii. 182, 21. Gepiporod wyrtdrenc, 182, 7. [*Icel.* pipra.]

pir-gráf, es; *m. An orchard of pear-trees*:—On pirgráf, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 284, 23.

pirige, an; *f. A pear-tree*:—Ðeós pirige *haec pirus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 59: Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 51: 80, 9. Pirge, ii. 117, 35. On gerihte tó ðære pirigan, Chart. Th. 145, 28. Ðis sindon ða londgemǽra . . . ǽrest of Piriforda on ða díc; andlang díc on ða pyrigan; of ðære pyrigan . . . , Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 27–30. Æt ðære pirian, 52, 18. On ða pyrian, ii. 205, 15. *The word, as in* Piriford, *is found in local names*, e. g. Pirigfliát, Pyrihom, Pirigtún, vi. 322, col. 2. [*Chauc. Piers P.* pirie.]

pís; *adj. Heavy, weighty*:—Byrðenna hefiga ł písa *onera gravia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. [From Latin *pensus*.] v. pinsian, pís-líc, písian.

pise, an; *f. A pea*:—Pise *lenticula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 75. Piose, 112, 63. Pysan *lentis*, 51, 50. Pisan hosa *siliqua*, 120, 58: Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 16. Heó hafaþ sǽd on ðære mycele ðe pysan, Lchdm. i. 316, 10. Beán, pisan *cicer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 37. Pisan gesodena on ecede, Lchdm. ii. 180, 15. Geseáwe pysan *juicy peas*, 254, 15. Nim ðæt wæter ðe pysan wǽran on gesodene, 286, 29. Ðonne sceal man ða langnysse (*of the root*) tóceorfan on pysena gelícnysse, i. 260, 15. On pysena wóse, 260, 25. Pysena seáw, ii. 220, 10. Pysena broþ, 278, 18. Healde hí hine wið pisan and wið ða þing ðe windigne ǽþm on men wyrcen, 214, 2. v. múse-pise.

pise-cynn, es; *n. A kind of pea*:—Sum pysecynn hátte lenticulas, Lchdm. ii. 190, 16.

písian (?) *to weigh*:—Geþænce ælc man hú swíðe man pinsaþ (pysæþ, MS. H.) ða sáwle, Wulfst. 239, 26. v. pís.

pisle, an; *f.* (?) *A warm* (?) *chamber*:—*Scriptorium* pisle, fer-(fýr-?) hús (or? *pis(a)le fýrhús*), Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 58. [Cf. *O. Frs.* pisel *a chamber*: '*pisel, pesel* ist in Niedersachsen, Dietmarschen, Nordfriesland und Süddänemark, *phiesel* in Baiern für verschiedene arten von gemächern noch gangbar,' Richthofen. *O. H. Ger.* pfisel *pisalis, pisale, pirale*, Grff. 3, 352. '*Pisalis* videtur fuisse vestiarium seu vestiaria theca,' Du Cange.]

pís-líc; *adj. Heavy*:—Woeron ęgo hiora píslíco ł hefigo (*ingravati*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 40. v. *next word and* pís.

píslíce; *adv. Heavily*:—Píslíce ł hefiglíce, *graviter*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 53. v. preceding word.

pistol, es; *m. An epistle, letter*:—Be ðam spræc se pistol æt ðyssere mæssan, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 13. Ðone pistol ðe Hieronimus sette be forþsíðe Marian, 438, 3. Se apostol Iacob ǽwrít on his pistole, Boutr. Sord. 22, 47. Iacob se rihtwísa ǽwrât ánne pistol, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 9, 13. Petrus ǽwrât twegen pistolas, 14, 7, 12, 16, 19. [*Icel.* pistil. From Latin.]

pistol-bóc; *f. A book containing the Epistles*:—Hé (*the priest*) sceal habban ða wǽpna tó ðam gástlícum weorce . . . ðæt synd ða hálgan bec, saltere and pistolbóc, godspellbóc and mæssebóc, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 11–13. Hé (*bishop Leofric*) hæfþ ðiderynn (*St. Peter's minster at Exeter*) gedón . . . ii. pistelbéc . . . Hé ne funde on ðam mynstre ðá hé tó sęng bóca ná má bútou . . . .i. pistelbóc . . . , Chart. Th. 430, 8–29. [Cf. *Icel.* pistla-bók.]

pistol-rǽdere, es; *m. He who reads the epistle in church*, R. Conc. 5.

pistol-rǽding, e; *f. A lesson in the church-service*:—Lucas ús manode on ðisre pistol-rǽdinge, Homl. Th. i. 294, 13: ii. 380, 23. (Both passages refer to the Acts of the Apostles.)

pistol-rocc, es; *m. The vestment worn when reading the epistle*:—v. fulle mæssereáf, ii. dalmatica, iii. pistolroccas, Chart. Th. 429, 22.

píþa, an; *m. Pith, the soft inner part of the stem of a plant*:—Eall se dǽl se ðe ðæs treówes on twelf mónþum geweaxeþ, hé onginþ of ðám wyrtrumum, and swá upweardes grẽwþ óþ ðone stemn, and siððan andlang ðæs píþan and andlang ðære riude óþ ðone helm, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Þeahtigaþ on hiera módes rinde monig gód weorc tó wyrcanne, ac on ðam píþan biþ óðer gehýded, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 23. Nim ellenes píþan, Lchdm. iii. 90, 2.

plæce, plæse, an: plæts, e; *f. A place, an open space, a street*:—In huommum ðara plæcena *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5. On plæcum (on plætsa, Rush.) *in plateas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 10: 14, 21. In plaecum *in plateis*, 13, 26. In plæcum (plæsum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 56. In plægiword ł on plæcum *in plateis*, Rtl. 36, 7. In plæcum, 65, 37. [*Prompt. Parv.* plecke *or* plotte *porciuncula*. 'Pleck is given by Cole, Ray, and Grose as a North-country word, signifying a place;' note, p. 405. *Icel.* plâz; *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* platz, *m.*: (*both introductions of the end of thirteenth century*). From Latin.]

plægan, plægi-word (plæce-worþ), plæts. v. plegan, plæce.

plætt *a sounding blow, a smack*: in the compound *eár-plætt*:—Drihten ús sealde hélu þurh ðám éárplættum, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 25. [Plat *a blow with the fist*, Jamieson's Dict.] v. next word.

plættan; *p.* te *To give a sounding blow, to smack*:—Hí plætton hyne mid hyra handum *dabunt ei alapas*, Jn. Skt. 19, 3. [He come plattinde (*tramping, making a noise with the feet*), Havel. 2282. Plette; *pl. hurried*, 2613. His heued of he plette (*struck*), 2626. Plat, 2755. Platch *to make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps*, Jamieson's Dict. *O. Du.* platten, pletten: *M. H. Ger.* blatren, platren *to strike noisily*: *Ger.* platzen. Of onomatopoetic origin; cf. *smack*.] v. eár-plættan *and preceding word*.

plægian. v. plegan.

plante, an; *f. A plant, shoot*:—Swá swé niówe plant[e] *sicut novella*, Ps. Surt. 43, 12. Gesáwena plantan *plantaria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 13. Ðæt is sió hálige gesomnung ðæt eardaþ in æppeltúnum ðonne hié wel begáþ hira plantan and hiera ímpan óþ hié fulweaxne beóþ *ecclesia quippe in hortis habitat, quae ad viridatem intimam exculta plantaria virtutum servat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 17. [*Icel.* planta: *O. H. Ger.* pflanza. From Latin.] v. mixen-plante.

plantian; *p.* ode *To plant*:—Ðú plantast (*plantes*) wíneard and ne brícst his, Deut. 28, 30. Gé plantiaþ, 28, 39. Gé plantigeaþ, Lev. 19, 23. Hí heora heortan wyrtruman on ðisum andwerdum lífe plantiaþ,

Homl. Th. ii. 132, 7. Abraham plantode ænne holt, Gen. 21, 33: Mt. Kmbl. 15, 13. Hwæðer se anweald hæbbe ðone þeáw ðæt hē unþeáwas áwyrtwalige of rícra manna móde, and plantige ðǽr cræftas on? Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 24. Sanctus Paulus underfēng ða hālgan gesomnunga tō plantianne, suā se ceorl dēþ his ortgeard, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 3. [*Icel.* planta: *O. H. Ger.* pflanzōn.] v. ā-, ge-plantian.

plant-sticca, an; *m. A gardening-tool, a dibble* (?):—Plantsticca *pastinatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 13. [Cf. *Ital.* pastinare *to dig.*]

plantung, e; *f.* I. *planting*:—Wíntwiga plantung *propaginatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 5. II. *what is planted, a plant*:—Ælc plantung (*plantatio*) ðé mín heofenlíca fæder ne plantode byþ áwurtwalod, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 13. Plontung rósæs *plantatio rosae*, Rtl. 65, 35. Ðara bearn swā swā ædele plantunga, Ps. Spl. 143, 14: Blickl. Gl. Plantunga seten *plantaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 76. [*O. H. Ger.* pflanzunga *propagatio, plantarium, plantatio.*]

plaster, es; *n.* (?) *A plaster*:—Tō plastre gewyrc, Lchdm. i. 272, 23: 304, 20. Hwí ne bidst ðū ðē bepunga and plaster lífes lǽcedōmes æt lífes freán *cur tibi non oras placidae fomenta medelae?* Dōm. L. 6, 80. [*O.H. Ger.* pflastar; *n. cataplasma, cæmentum.* From Latin [*em*]*plastrum.*]

platian; *p.* ode *To cover with plates*: in the compound ā-platian:—Āplatad *obryzum, nitidum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 18. Āplatedum *obryzo*, 456, 47. v. next word.

platung, e; *f. A plate, thin piece of metal*:—Platung (? platum, Btwk.), smēte gold *obrizum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 34. Platungum *brateolis, laminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 17. v. preceding word.

plega, an; *m.* I. *play, quick movement*:—Plega *gesticulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 36. Plegan *gestum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 10. II. *play*, (*athletic*) *sport, game*; often in poetry applied to fighting, see the compounds:—Plega *ludus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Ðes plega *hic jocus*, 13; Som. 16, 27: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 30. Plaega *palestra*, ii. 116, 5. Mid ðām þíowum wæs on symbel mīn plega *hunc continuum ludum ludimus*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 34: Exon. Th. 46, 27; Cri. 743. Ealle ða hwíle ðe ðæt líc bíþ inne, ðǽr sceal beón gedrync and plega, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 26. Ðǽr wæs heard plega wælgāra wrixl (*the battle between the four kings and the five*), Cd. Th. 120, 4; Gen. 1989. Plæges *saltationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 11. Ic mē tō ðam plegan gemengde *ludentibus me miscui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11. Bebudon Rōmāna godas ðæm senatum ðæt mon theatrum worhte him tō plegan, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 33. Ðā hió æt hiora theatrum wǽron mid heora plegan . . . heora plegan begān, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 10–14. Ða cild rídaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealde plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Wē forbeódaþ ǽgðer ge plegan, ge unnytta word, ge gehwylce unnyttnesse in ðām hālgan stōwum tō dónne, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 22. Hió wǽron welige . . . and heora plegan wǽron genihtsume . . . Hió hæfdon wiste and plegan and oforgedrync, Blickl. Homl. 99, 17–21. Plegan *allusiones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 44: *colludia*, 20, 71. Plegena *ludorum*, 50, 25. III. *clapping with the hands, applause* (v. plegan, IV):—Ðæm plegan *plausu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 26. v. æsc-, ecg-, gilp-, gūþ-, hand-, hearm-, hyht-, lind-, níþ-, secg-, stæf-, sund-, sweord-, wíg-plega, *next word, and the compounds with* pleg-.

plegan, plægan, plegian, plagian, plægian; *p.* de, ede, ode *To play*; ludere:—Ic plege *ludo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 23: Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 29. Plegade *lusit*, 53, 28. Plegende *ludens*, Kent. Gl. 279: 995. I. *to play, move about sportively, frolic, dance*:—Hornfisc plegode, glād geond gārsecg, Andr. Kmbl. 740; An. 370. Hlōh ða and plegode boda bitre gehugaþ, Cd. Th. 45, 10; Gen. 724. Plægede *saltasset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 22. Pleagade *saltavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 6. Ne plægde gē, Lind., gē ne plagadun, Rush. *non saltastis*, 11, 17. Ðæt folc ræt and æt and dranc, and ārison and plegedon, Ex. 32, 6. Ðæt folc . . . eodon him plegean, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 14. Men willaþ binnan Godes hūse bysmorlíce plegian, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357, 2 note. Gesión sēmearh plegan, Elen. Kmbl. 490; El. 245. Ðæt wíf geseah Ismael plegan, Cd. Th. 168, 6; Gen. 2778. Ða geseah hē plegan micel cnihta weorod be ðæs sǽs warohe, Shrn. 78, 27. Ān plegende cild arn under wǽnes hweowol, 32, 11. Swā plegende lamp *quasi agnus lasciviens*, Kent. Gl. 214. Seofon nacode wīmmen urnon plegende on heora gesihþum, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 32. II. *to play, to divert* or *amuse one's self*:—Ða ðe dwollíce plegaþ æt deádra manna líce, and ælce fúlnysse ðǽr forþteóþ mid plegan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 308. Tarentíne ðæt folc plegedon binnan heora byrg æt heora þeatra *the Tarentines were taking their amusement at the theatre*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2. Wē lǽraþ ðæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere ac plege on his bōcum *we enjoin that a priest be neither a hunter nor a hawker nor a gamester, but let him find his amusement in his books*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. II a. *to play* (*a game*), *exercise one's self in any way for the sake of amusement*:—Ða cild rídaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealdne plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Samson plegode him ætforan *ludens Samson*, Jud. 16, 27. On ðæm dæge plegedon hió of horsum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 29. II b. *to play* (*with anything*):—Hē mid bēm handum upweard plegade *he waved both hands aloft*, Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 805. Ða pleogede hē mid his wordum, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 25. Wē wiernaþ ūrum cildum ūrra peninga mid tō plegianne, Past. 50; S. 361, 27. II c. *to play with a person, toy*; in a bad sense, *to make sport of*:—Sarra beheóld, hū Agares sunu wið Isaac plegode, Gen. 21, 9. Ðære helle hund ongan fægenian mid his steorte and plegian wið hine (*Orpheus*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. Plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 10; Rā. 43, 2. II d. *to play* (*for something*), *strive after*:—Ðis is se ilca ðe ðū longe for his deáþe plegodest *this is the same for whose death thou hast long played*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 19. III. *to play on an instrument*:—Plægiendra (plegiyndra, Ps. Spl. C.) timpanan *tympanistriarum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 26. IV. *to clap the hands in applause* (v. plega, III):—Flōdas plægiaþ (plegiaþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *flumina plaudent*, Ps. Surt. 97, 8. Plagiaþ (plegaþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *plaudite*, 46, 2. v. plega.

plegere, es; *m. A player, athlete, wrestler*:—Nacod plegere *gimnosophista* (*the glosser seems to have misunderstood the word, which is rendered by* heáhlāreów, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 40, *and by* weoroldsnottor, 81, 52), Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 10. v. pleg-mann.

pleg-hūs, es; *n. A play-house, theatre*:—Ðæs heofenlícan pleghūses *coelestis theatri*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 62.

plegian. v. plegan.

pleg-líc; *adj. Relating to play of any kind*:—Ðæs pleglícan *olimpiaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 20. Pleglícum *scenico*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 6: *palaestrico*, 489, 60. Ðý pleglícan plegan *scenica ludicra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 54. Ða pleglícan *theatrales*, 75, 17. Pleglícum *palaestricis, gymnicis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 6, 9.

pleg-mann, es; *m. A player, athlete, wrestler*:—Plegmanna *gymnicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 39. þurh plegemen ł gligmen ł gleáwe *per gymnosophistas*, 406, 72. Swilce wittige ł gleáwe leorneras ł plegmen *velut sagaces gymnosophistas*, 404, 78. Plegmen *gimnosophistas*, ðām wæstlícum *palestricis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 53–54. v. plegere.

plegol; *adj. Playful, sportive, jocose*:—Hwílon wacodon menn ofer ān deád líc, and ðǽr wæs sum dysig mann plegol ungemetlíce, and tō ðām mannum cwæþ swylce for plegan, ðæt hē Swýðun wǽre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 292.

pleg-scild, es; *m. A small shield*:—Plegscylde *pelta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 69. [Cf. lytel scyld *pelta*, ða læssan scyldas *peltae*, i. 35, 28, 59.] Truman pleigscelde *tuta pelta*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 38.

pleg-scip, es; *n. A small ship, a yacht* (?); parunculus, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 35. v. next word.

pleg-stōw, e; *f. A place for play, a gymnasium, wrestling-place, amphitheatre*:—Oretstōwe ł winstōwe ł plegstōwe *scanimatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 41. Plegstōwe *amphitheatri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 13. On plegstōwe (bleg-, MS.) oðde on wafungstōwe andbidian hine gesihþ styrunge sume getācnaþ *if a man in a dream sees himself waiting in an amphitheatre or theatre it betokens some disturbance*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 15. Plegstōw[a] ł winstōwe *palaestrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 50. Plegstōwa *palestrarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 50. On plegestōwum *in gymnasio*, 40, 20.

pleoh; *gen.* pleós; *n. Danger, hurt, peril, risk*:—Nys ðæt nǽnig pleoh *nullum ei est periculum*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 5. Swylce hit nān pleoh ne sý, ðæt se preóst libbe swā swā ceorl, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 18: Wulfst. 269, 28. Læsse pleoh byþ ðam men, ðæt hē flǽsces brūce on Lenctenfæstene, ðonne hē wífes brūce, 286, 3: Homl. Th. i. 178, 34. Ðæt wæs swíðe micel pleoh ðæt ðū swā wēnan sceoldest, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 5. Hit bíþ his pleoh nā mín, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 2, 2. Wēnaþ sume menn ðæt nān pleoh ne sý on deórwurðum gyrlum, Homl. Th. i. 328, 25. Hē būton pleó tō his fixnoþe gecyrde, ii. 288, 26. Pleó *periculo*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 40. Gif hió sīen gelíc ord and hindeweard sceaft ðæt sīe būtan pleó (cf. si cuspis et acies lancee pari sustentacione respondeant, sine culpa sit, L. H. I. 88, 3; Th. i. 595, 12–14), L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 19. Philippus Mæcedonia rícse ealle hwíle on mician pleó and on miclan earfeþan hæfde, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 28. Gif ðū ofer gemet itst . . . seó ofering ðē wurþ oððe tō sāre . . . oððe tō plió *cujus satietatem si superfluis urgere velis, aut injucundum, quod infuderis, fiet, aut noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 17. Hwā mæg ǽhta wilnian būtan plió nū se swelc plioh ðǽron gefōr se ðe his nó ne wilnode *quis opes quaerat innoxie, si et illi extiterunt noxia, qui haec habuit non quaesita*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 393, 9. Hwelc māgon beón māran gehāt ðonne mon gehāte for his freónd ðæt hē underfoo his sāule on his pleoh *spondere pro amico est alienam animam in periculo suae conversationis accipere*, 28, 3; Swt. 193, 7. [*O. Frs.* plē, plī *danger.*] v. pliht.

pleó-líc; *adj. Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, hazardous*:—Hit swýðe pleólíc is, ðæt man on ðām hālgum stōwum āðer oððe ðæt dō oððe ðæt sprece ðæt ðǽm stōwum ne gedafenaþ, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 27. Mē þincþ ðæt ðæt weorc (*translating Genesis*) is swíðe pleólíc (*dangerous, because a foolish person might misapply what he read*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 22, 8. Ne beċymst ðū nǽfre tō ðam pleólícum leahtre, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 31. Gif hió (seó menigo ðínra monna) yfele sint ðonne sint hió ðē pleólícran and geswincfulran gehæfd ðonne genæfd *si vitiosi moribus sunt, perniciosa domus sarcina*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22. Hiora ingewinn him wǽron forneáh ða mǽstan and ða pleólecestan, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 29. v. un-pleólíc.

pleón; *p.* pleah; *with gen. To risk, expose to danger*:—Se ilca David miclum his ȝeþes herges pleah (pleh, Cott. MSS.) *the same David exposed his host to great danger*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 37, 7. Se ðe on ðæm gefeohte ðisses andweardan lífes nille suincan ne his selfes plión, 34, 1; Swt. 219, 20. v. pleoh, pliht.

plett, e; *f.* (?) *A fold*:—Ódre scíp ic hafo ða ðe ne sindun of ðisse pletta (from ðissum plette, Lind.) . . . biþ ánn pletta (án plette, Lind.), Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 16. In scípa plett ł locc *in ouile ouium*, Lind. 10, 1. [From Latin *plecta* a hurdle. Cf. hyrdle ł bige *plecta*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 71.]

plicettan (?) *to expose to danger*:—Plicet *adludit* (*adlidit*?), Germ. 397, 20. Cf. pliht.

pliegan *to scrape, scratch*:—Pliceð (pliceð?) *scalpit*, Germ. 396, 255. [Cf. (?) *Chauc. p.* plighte; *pp.* plight *plucked*.]

pliht, es; *m.*: e; *f. Danger, damage*:—Mid micclan plihte *cum magno periculo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 37. Ne biþ ænig gewemmed líchama tó plihte (*dangerously, harmfully*), gif hit ne líceþ ðam móde, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 85. Gyf hit (*stolen property*) on hýdelse funden sý, ðonne mæg ðæt forfangfeoh leóhtre beón, forðam [hit] biþ on læsse plihte (*with less danger than when taken from the thief*) begytan, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 226, 6. Plihtas *periculа*, Ps. Surt. 114, 3. [*Laym.* pliht *harm, danger*; e. g. him muchel plihte ilomp (*he was murdered*), 4003; *O. Frs.* plicht *periculum*: *O. H. Ger.* pflgida *periculum*.] v. next word.

plihtan; *p.* te *To bring danger upon* an object (*dat.*), *to compromise* [*To plight* has later the meaning of to promise under peril of forfeiture, to make a solemn engagement for which one has to answer]:—Gif hwá bútan leáfe of fyrde gewende ðe se cyng sylf on sý plihte him sylfum and ealre his áre *it shall be at the peril of life and property*, L. Eth. v. 28; Th. i. 312, 3. Plihte hí heora áre and eallon heora éhton, vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 14. Gif hwá útlahne hæbbe and healde plihte him sylfum and ealre his áre, L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 18. Plihte tó him sylfum and ealre his áre, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 2.

plihtere (?) *one that watches in the prow of a ship*:—Pliclitere (plihtere?) ł ancremen *proreta*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pflíht *prora*, Grff. 3, 360.]

pliht-líc; *adj. Dangerous*:—Plyhtlíc þingc hit ys gefón hwæl *periculosa res est capere cetum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Dry dagas syndon on geáre ðe wé *egiptiaci* hátaþ, ðæt is on úre geþeóde plihtlíce dagas; on ðám ná tó ðæs hwón for nánre neóde ne mannes ne neátes blód sý tó wanienne, Lchdm. iii. 76, 11–14.

plóg, es; *m. A plough*; with this meaning the word occurs in *Icel.* and *O. H. Ger.*, but in *A. S.* it seems to mean *land, a plough of land* (cf. Cath. Angl. p. 284:—a ploghe of land *carrucata*. In the *Tale of Gamelyn*, the knight, bequeathing his estate says:—

'Johan myn eldeste sone shall have *plowes* fyve,
And my myddeleste sone fyf *plowes of lond*.'

Plowlond *carrucata*, þat a plow may tylle on a day, Prompt. Parv. 405. In Ælfric's Colloquy the ploughman says: Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe máre. *Pleuch* a quantity of land for caring for which one plough suffices, Jamieson's Dict.), the word *sulh* being used to denote the implement:—Ic hit (*property*) ánigan wille tó ágenre éhte, ðæt ðæt ic hæbbe, and néfre ðé myntan ne plot ne plóh, ne turf ne toft, ne furh ne fótmál, L. O.; Th. i. 184, 6. [*Icel.* plógr; *m. a plough*; plógs-land *an acre*: *O. H. Ger.* pfluoc *aratrum*.]

plot *a plot of ground*. v. preceding word. [*Prompt. Parv.* plotte *poreiuncula*.]

pluccian, ploccan; *p.* ode *To pluck, pull away, tear*:—Ic tótere oððe pluccige oððe tése *carpo*, ic of ápluccige *excerpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 21. Pluccia þ *carpunt, vellint*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 77. Ploccaþ *disceptant, lacerant*, 140, 59. Pluc[cia þ] *decerpint*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 37. Da ðe ðæra treówa bógas heówon . . . sind ða láreówas on Godes cyrcan, ðe pluccia þ ða cwydas ðæra apostola, Homl. Th. i. 212, 35. His leorningenihtas ða eár pluccedon (*vellebant*), Lk. Skt. 6, 1. Pluccian *plumemus* (cf. scecele scecen wé *plectro plumemus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 79–80: 83, 77–78), Hpt. Gl. 497, 73. Pluccian (*later MS.* plockien) *vellere*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 1. Pluccigean, Mk. Skt. 2, 23. Ic wolde gadrian (pluccian, MS. M.) sum gehwéde andgyt of ðære béc ðe Beda se snotera láreów gesette, Lchdm. iii. 232, 2. [*Icel.* plokka, plukka: *M. H. Ger.* pflücken: *Du.* plukken.]

plúm-blód, e; *f. Fruit of the plum-tree*:—Plúmbléda ete neahtnestig *let him eat plums after his night's fasting*, Lchdm. ii. 230, 13.

plúme, an; *f. A plum* (fruit or tree):—Seó plúme *hoc prunum*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 60. Plumae *prunus*, Txts. 88, 822: *plumum*, 87, 1600. [*Prompt. Parv.* plowme *prunum*: *Icel.* plóma: *M. H. Ger.* pflúme. From Latin.] v. plýme, plúm-treów.

plúm-feðer, e; *f. Down*:—Plúmfeðera hnescnyss geonglíce lima ná gehlýwe *plumarum mollities iuuenilia membra non foueat*, Scint. 43.

plúm-seáw, es; *n. Plum-juice*:—Nim plúmséwes ánes scyllinges gewyht, Lchdm. iii. 114, 21.

plúm-alá *a sloe, wild-plum*; pruniculus, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 28.

plúm-treów, es; *n. A plum-tree*:—Dis plúmtreów *haec prunus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 60: Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 55: 33, 33: 80, 10: *plummus*, 285, 56. Plúmtréu *plunas*, ii. 117, 44. Nim plúmtreówes leáf, Lchdm. ii. 310, 19.

plýme, an; *f. A plum* (fruit or tree):—Plýme *prunum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 57: *prunus*, ii. 68, 45. v. plúme.

poc-ádl. v. next word.

pocc, es; *m. A pock, pustule, ulcer*:—Poccas *ulcera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 73. Gif poc sý on cágan, Lchdm. iii. 4, 1: 14, 31. Wið ómena geberste . . . sleah feówer scearpan ymb ða poccas útan, and lét yrnan ða hwíle ðe hé wille, 44, 1: ii. 100, 4. Wið pocádle . . . Mid hunige smire ðær hit út sleá on ðone poc . . . Sealf wið pocádl . . . Drenc wið poccum . . . Wið poccum swíðe sceal mon blód létan . . . gif hié út sleán ælcne man sceall áweg ádelfan mid þorne, and ðonne wín oððe alordrenc dрýpe on innan, ðonne ne beóþ hý gesýne, 104, 14–106, 6. See the note on this section. [*Prompt. Parv.* pokke, sekenesse *porrigo, variolus*: *Piers P.* 20, 97: Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilence.]

pohha, poha, pohcha, pocca, an; *m. A poke, pouch, bag*; as a medical term *sinus*:—Pohha (poha, Lind.) *pera*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 8. Pohha (pocca, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 9, 3. Dý læs ðider in yfel pohha (*sinus*) gesíge, Lchdm. ii. 208, 18. Sift ðonne, dó on pohhan (*bag*), lege under weofod, 138, 27. Dó on ánne pohchan, iii. 48, 5. 'Se ðe médsceattas gaderaþ, hé legeþ hié on þyrelne pohchan (*sacculus*).' An þyrelne pohchan se legþ . . . , Past. 45, 4; Swt. 343, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* pooke *sacculus*: *Chauc. Piers P.* poke: *Icel.* poki: *O. Du.* poke. *A Celtic word, Irish* poc, *Gaelic* poca *a bag*.] v. nest-pohha *and next word*.

pohhed; *adj. Baggy, loose*:—Hý gelyst élces (ealces, MS.) ýdeles habbaþ síde earmellan and pohhede hosa stíþe reáf hý anscuniaþ *they take pleasure in every vanity, they have wide sleeves and loose hose, close-fitting garments they avoid*, R. Ben. 136, 23.

pól, es; *m. A pool*:—Salamon sáede ðætte swíðe deóp pól wære gewered on ðæs wísan monnes mód *aqua profunda verba ex ore viri*, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 279, 15. Hié nellaþ gepyndan hiora mód, swelce mon deópne pool gewerige, 39, 1; Swt. 283, 14. Maurus þurh Godes mihte eode uppon yrnendum wætere, on ánum wídgyllan póle, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 12. Tó ðæm póle *ad natatoriam*, Jn. Skt. 9, 11. In tó póle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 17. On pól; of póle út on Auene, 456, 1–2. In pól, 399, 14. . Út on hreódpól, ii. 29, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* pfuol *palus*.] v. fisc-, hwirf-, mylen-pól, *and* pull.

polente (?), an; *f. Parched corn*:—Hig éton polentan (*polentam*), Jos. 5, 11.

pollegie, polleie, an; *f. Pennyroyal*; mentha pulegium:—Polleie, Lchdm. ii. 296, 23: 350, 26. Pollege, ðæt on englis dwyrcge dwosle, i. 380, 10. Genim polleian, 118, 4: ii. 318, 7. Genim pollegian, 138, 26: iii. 4, 9: 16, 10. Pollegan, 28, 26: 48, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* polei, pulei: *Ger.* polei. From Latin.]

pollup, es; *m. A scourge* (?):—Mistlíce þreála gebyriaþ for synnum, bendas oððe dyntas oððe pollupas oððe carcernþýstra, lobban oððe bælcan, L. Pen. 3, note; Th. ii. 278, 26.

popig *poppy*:—Papig *papaver*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 62. Popig, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 7: 68, 56. Popei, ii. 116, 48. Baso popig *astula regia*, i. 66, 65. Popaeg, Txts. 90, 824. Popeg *cucumis*, 52, 253. Popig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 54. Popi *cucumus*, 17, 27. Wilde popig *saliunca*, i. 31, 8. Popig . . . ðe Grécas *mocorias* and Rómáne *papauer album* nemnaþ and Engle hwít popig hátaþ, Lchdm. i. 156, 17–20. Him is tó sellanne lactucas and súþerne popig inneweard, ii. 212, 12.

popul *a poplar* (?; but cf. popylla *lolium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 234, 2), *in* popul-finig:—Of ðam ellene tó populfinige; of populfinige tó Lambhyrste, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 219, 8. The second part of the compound occurs again v. 194, 2–3: 195, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* popul-tre.]

por-leác, es; *n. A leek*:—Porleác *porrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 2. Wé hæfdon cucumeres and pepones and porleác *in mentem nobis veniunt cucumeres et pepones porrique*, Num. 11, 5. v. next word.

porr, es; *n.* (?) *A leek*:—Por *porrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 12. Nim merwes porres leáf, Lchdm. ii. 84, 31. Heáfdehtes porres, 230, 10. Dó sealt and merce tó, and porr, 284, 2. Por, 186, 19: 278, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* pforro: *Icel.* pors.]

port, es; *m. n.* I. *a port, haven*:—Wið ðone gársecg is se port ðe mon hát Caligardamana, and be súþaneástan ðæm porte is ðæt ígland Deprobane, and be norþan ðæm Gandes múþan . . . is se port Samera. Be norþan ðæm porte is se múþa ðære ié Ottorogorre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 8–13. Ðonne is án port on súþeweardum ðæm lande, ðone man hát Sciringes heal . . . Of Sciringes healе hé seglode on fíf dagan tó ðæm porte ðe mon hát æt Héþum, Swt. 19, 10–23. Hé hine geládde tó ðam porte (*ad portum*) ðe is nemned Cwentowic, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 44. II. *a town*:—Port *castellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 28. Wíc oððe lytel port *castellum*, 84, 42. Hwæt fremaþ ðære burhware ðeáh ðe ðæt port (*the town*) beó trumlíce on élce healfe getimbrod, gif ðær biþ án hwem open forlísten, ðæt se onwinnenda here þurh ðam inför hæbbe? Homl. Th. ii. 432, 3. On élche healfe ðæs portes, Chart. Th. 226, 25. Hwá rít intó

ðam port *quis equitat in civitatem?* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 52. In burug ᵹ in port *in civitate*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 19. Gif ðū hēr on porte (*Ephesus*) geboren wǣre, hwēr synt ðīne mǣgas ðe ðē āflēddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 679. Ic wille ðæt nān man ne ceápige būtan porte, ac hæbbe ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oððe ōðera manna ðe man gelȳfan mǣge. And gif hwā būtan porte ceápige, ðonne sȳ hē cyninges oferhȳrnesse sceyldig, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 10–14. Wē cwǣdon ðæt man nānne ceáp ne ceápige būtan porte ofer .xx. penega, ac ceápige ðǣr binnan on ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 8–10. Ælc ceáping sȳ binnan porte, i. 13; Th. i. 206, 16. Nān man ne mynetege būtan on porte, i. 14; Th. i. 206, 19. Lecge ān .c. tō wedde, healf landrīcan and healf cinges gerēfan binnan port, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 8. Đā com se here tō Hamtūne (*Northampton*) and ðone port forbærndon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 14. Burgas ᵹ portas *civitates*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 10. Portas *castella*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 6. [Latin *portus*. '*Portus* est conclusus locus quo importantur merces et inde exportantur. Est et statio conclusa et munita,' Du Cange. Cf. Port- *in place-names*, e. g. Port-strēt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 323.]

port, es; *m. A gate, entrance*:—Port ᵹ dure ᵹ gæt *portam*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Eode ðe Hǣlend in tempel in ðone port (*in porticu*) Salamonnes, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 23. Fīf portas *quinque porticos*, Lind. Rush. 5, 2. Đa him sǣton sundor on portum *qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12. [*O. Frs.* porte: *O. Sax.* porta: *O. H. Ger.* pforta; *f.*: *Icel.* port; *n.* From Latin *porta*.]

Port, es; *m. The name attributed to one of the Saxon invaders of Britain, apparently an inference from a place-name*:—Hēr cuom Port on Bretene ... on ðære stōwe ðe is gecueden Portesmūþa, Chr. 501; Erl. 14, 12.

port-cwēn, e; *f. A harlot, woman of the town*:—Portcuoene ᵹ synnful *peccatrix*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 37, 39. Mid portcuoenum *meretricibus*, 15, 30. Portcuoenes *meretricis*, Rtl. 106, 28. Portcuoene *meretrici*, 106, 30. Portcuoeno *meretrices*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 31, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* port-kona *a harlot*; port-hūs *a brothel*; port-līfi *prostitution*.]

Portes-mūþa. v. Port.

port-geat, es; *n. The gate of a town*:—Portgeat *porta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 37: 84, 38. Fare ðæt wīf tō ðam portgate *perget mulier ad portam civitatis*, Deut. 25, 7. Đā ðā hē geneálǣhte ðam portgeate (cf. ðære ceastre gate, Lk. Skt. 7, 12), Homl. Th. i. 490, 30. Ðæt portgeat getācnaþ sum līchamlīc andgit ðe menn þurh syngiaþ, 492, 13. Hē ða portgeatu ealle beeode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 507.

port-gerēfa, an; *m. A port-reeve* (v. port, II):—Portgerēfa oððe burhwita *municeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 41. Ðes portgerēfa *hic prefectus urbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 56. Man cȳðde ðam portgerēfan (*the case is one of buying in the market at Ephesus*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 643. Port-reeves of London, Canterbury, Bodmin, and Bath are mentioned in the charters, and from the Laws (v. under *port*, II) it is seen that one of the duties of such officials was to witness all transactions by bargain and sale effected within the *port*. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. 5. [Robert of Gloucester mentions two portreeves of Oxford, 'William the Spicer and Geffray of Hencsei that tho were Portreven,' p. 540.] [*Icel.* port-greifi.]

port-gerihte, es; *n. A town-due, due paid by a town*:—Ðæs tūnes cȳping and seó innung ðara portgerihta *villae mercimonium censusque omnis civilis*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 10.

portian; *p.* ode *To pound, bray in a mortar*:—Ðeáh ðū portige ðone dysegan on pilan swā mon corn dēþ mid piilstæfe ne meaht ðū his dysi him from ādrīfan *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi ptisanas feriente desuper pilo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 25. v. pyrtan.

portic, es; *m.* I. *a porch, covered entrance, portico*:—Portic *porticus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 22: Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 2. Se mere hæfþ fīf porticas. On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo geādludra, Jn. Skt. 5, 2–3. II. *an enclosed place, a place roofed in*:—Sinewealt cleofa *vel* portic *absida*, lytle porticas *cancelli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 34, 37. Ic Eádwine munek læi innan mīnan portice (*cell*) anbūtan nōntīde, Chart. Th. 321, 31. Portic *absidam* (*absidam*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 45. III. *part of a church, porch, vestibule*; also *an arched recess*. '*Porticus* aedis sacrae propylaeum in porticus formam exstructum, in quo consistebant Catechumeni et Poenitentes: improprie pro sanctuarium, seu orientalis ecclesiae pars in qua majus altare erigi solet,' Du Cange:—Hālig portic *sanctuarium*, Ps. Surt. 72, 17: 73, 7: 82, 13. Of ðæs portices dura þærscwolde wæs gesȳne ðæt ða swaðo wǣron ǣrest ūtwearde ongunnen ... Ðeós circe mid ðȳs portice mihte hūhwego fīf hund manna befōn, Blickl. Homl. 207, 10–14. His līchaman Eorcenwald on portice (*in porticu*) his cyrcan sumre geheóld ... Đā dydon hī his līchaman up of ðam portice and on cyrcan neáh weofode byrgan wolde, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 5–10. Wæs hē bebyriged on Sce Paules portice (*porticu*), se is on Sce Andreas cyricean, 5, 23; S. 645, 18. His līchoma on ðære cyricean norþportice (*portieu aquilonali*) wæs bebyriged; in ðam eác swylce ealra ðæra æfterfylgendra ǣrcebiscopa līchoman syndon bebyrged būtan twegra; heora līchaman sindon on ðære cyricean sylfre gesette, forðan ðe on ðone forecwedenan portic mā ne mihte, 2, 3; S. 504, 34–38. Ðæt hē wībedas sette and porticas worhte and tōdǣlde binnan ðære cyricean weallum *ut poneret altaria, distinctis porticibus intra muros ecclesiae*, ſ. 20; S. 641, 42. Synd þrȳ porticas emb ða ciricean ūtan geworhte, and ða ealle fægere ufan oferworhte and oferhrȳfde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* pforzih *porticus, vestibulum, peribolus, atrium*.] v. hūsel-, norþ-, sūþportic.

port-mann, es; *m. A towns-man, citizen*:—Portman *civis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 39. Eádgār æþeling com mid eallum Norþhymbram tō Eoferwīc, and ða portmenn wið hine griðedon, Chr. 1068; Erl. 207, 2. Se portgerēfa and ða yldostan portmenn (*of Ephesus*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 749.

port-strǣt, e; *f. A town-road, public way*:—In ðære portstrǣt; and swā æfter ðære strǣte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 36, 22. Of ðære portstrǣte, 52, 20. Portstreet occurs as a proper name, vi. 323, col. 2.

port-wara, an; *m. A citizen*:—Lulla gebohte ðis lond miþ ealra ðeassa portweorona gewitnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 11.

port-weall, es; *m. A town-wall*:—Man gengde ābūtan ðone portweall, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 267. Đa heáfodlecǣsan man hēnge on ða portweallas, and man sette heora heáfda būton ðām portweallon on ðām heáfodstoccum, and ðǣr flugon hrōcas and hremmas intō ðære byrig geond ða portweallas, and tōsliton ða hālgan Godes dyrlingas, 23, 73–80.

port-wer, es; *m. A citizen*; civis, Rtl. 187, 23.

posa. v. pusa.

posel *a small lump, a pill*:—Gāten smeoro geþȳd tō poslum swelge *let him swallow goat's grease squeezed to pills*, Lchdm. i. 354, 9. v. next word.

posling, es; *m. A pill*:—Wyrc lytle poslingas feówer *make four little pills*, Lchdm. i. 76, 23. v. preceding word.

post, es; *m. A post, pedestal*:—Post *basis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 20: *postis*, 86, 29: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 45. Under ðām sylfum postum *sub ipsos postes*, 47; Som. 48, 17. Hē āhēng ðæt dust on ānne heáhne post ... Ðæt hūs wearð ðā forburnen būton ðam ānum poste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 186–191. [*O. H. Ger.* pfosto. From Latin.]

postol, es; *m. An apostle*:—Ðara postolra *apostolorum*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 2. Đa ðe cwēdun ðās tō ðām postolum *quae dicebant apostolas haec*, Rush. 24, 10. [*Icel.* postuli: *O. H. Ger.* postul.] v. apostol.

potian *to push, thrust, strike, butt*:—Hwæt wǣron hī, būton fearra gelīcan, ðā ðā hī, mid leáfe ðære ealdan ē, heora ȳnd mid horne līchamlīcere mihte potedon? Homl. Th. i. 522, 25. Đa deóflu hȳ potedon and þoddetton ða earman sāwle and hēton hȳ ūt faran rāðe of ðam līchaman swīðe heardlīce, Wulfst. 235, 15. [From Celtic, *Gael.* put *to push, thrust*: *Welsh* pwtio *to push, poke*.]

pott, es; *m. A pot*:—Dō on ānne neówne pott, Lchdm. i. 378, 21. [From Celtic, Welsh *pot*.]

prætt, es; *m. Craft, art, wile, trick*:—Præt, prætt *astu*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 257, 8. Wē dōmas and prættas, Anglia viii. 336, 40: Wulfst. 245, 2. Prættum *artibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 23. Ongeán þūsendfealde derigende prattas *contra mille nocendi artes*, 424, 46. [Prat, pratt *a trick, wicked action*, Jamieson's Dict.: cf. *Laym.* mid pretwrenche, 81: mid prætwrenchen (2nd MS. felle wrenches), 5302: *Icel.* prettr *a trick*.] v. next word.

prættig, pætig; *adj. Wily, crafty, astute*:—Præt *astu*, pætig *astutus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 257, 8. Ic beó pætig *callidus fio*, 26, 2; Zup. 154, 11. Pætig *callida*, Germ. 389, 21: *astutus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 14. Petig *sagax* vel *gnarus* vel *astutus* vel *callidus*, 47, 36. Næddre seó pætige *serpens ille callidus*, Hymn. Surt. 61, 32. Wille gē wesan prættige (*versipelles*), Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 27. Prættigustan deóre *callidissime bestiole*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 50. [*Scot.* pratty *and* ill-pretty *tricky*: cf. *Orm.* nis he nohht hinnderrȝæp ne pratt. In *Prompt. Parv.* praty *elegans, formosus*. *Icel.* prettugr, prettōttr *deceitful, tricky*; pretta *to deceive*. Perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. Cornish *prat* an act or deed, a cunning trick.] v. preceding word.

prǣfost, prōfost, es; *m.* I. *an officer*:—Gerēfa oððe prǣfost *prepositus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72; 67. Valerianus Decies prǣfest ðæs cāseres *Valerian, officer of the emperor Decius*, Shrn. 117, 12. Valerianus se prǣuost, 117, 16. Pharaones þēnas swungon ða ðe bewiston Israēla folces ... Đā cōmon Israēla folces prǣfostas (*praepositi*) *the officers of the children of Israel* (A. V.), Ex. 5, 14–15. II. *an officer of a monastery*; praepositus: v. Smith's Dict. of Christian Antiquities, '*praepositus* the second in command under the abbot in a monastery, the *prior claustralis*;' also 'that member of a chapter who takes charge of the administration of the capitular estates:'—Be mynstres prǣfaste. For oft hit getīmaþ, ðæt swȳðe hefigtȳme ungeþwǣrnessa on mynstre āspringaþ þurh ðæs geendebyrdan prōfostes misfadunge ... him þinceþ, ðæt hē sȳ ōðer abbod ... ðis gelimpþ swīðust on ðām stōwum, ðǣr se prōfost on gȳmenne biþ geset fram ðām ylcan biscopum oððe abbodum, ðe ðone abbod ... on ðam weorðmente settan ... Him þinceþ, ðæt hē ðam abbode ne þyrfe hȳran ... Wē fordī foresceáwiaþ ... ðæt eal mynstres fadung on ðæs abbodes dōme and tǣcinge simle stande ... Gif ... hit ðam abbode rǣd þince, swā hwilcne swā se abbod geceóse mid geþeahte ðara brōðra ðe God ondrǣdaþ, sette ðæne him tō prǣuoste. Se sylfa prǣuost dō mid ārweorðnesse eal ðæt him fram ðam abbode getǣht biþ

. . . forðî swâ mician swâ hé furður on weorðmynte forlæten biþ, swâ mician hê sceal geornlîcor healdan regules beboda, R. Ben. pp. 124–125: 46, 21. Đâ æteówde Benedictus on swefne hine sylfne ðam munece ðe hê tô ealdre geset hæfde ofer ðam mynstre, and his prôfoste samod, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 15. Đâ hê ðâ monig geár biscophâd þegnode and swylce eác ðysses mynstres gêmyne dyde, and ðâr prûuast and ealdormen gesette *qui cum annis multis episcopatum administraret, et hujus quoque monasterii statutis propositis curam gereret*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 7. [*Icel.* prôfastr: *O. H. Ger.* prôbist *praepositus, economus.* From Latin forms *praepostus, propositus.*] v. mynster-prâfost.

prâfost-folgoþ, es; *m. The office of provost:*—Gif se prâfast þurh þreále nele gerihtan, hê sŷ âworpen of ðam prâfastfolgoþe (*de ordine prepositure*), R. Ben. 126, 5.

prâfost-scîr, e; *f. Provostship:*—Đa sylfan him (*the provost*) prâfost-scîre (prôfost-, MSS. O. F.) betæhtan, ðe ðæne abbod tô abbodhâde gecuran, R. Ben. 124, 16.

pranga, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 50, *read* wranga.

prass *pomp, array, parade:*—Hwæ̂r syndon dêmra dômstôwa? hwæ̂r ys heora rîcetere and heora prass and orgol, bûton on moldan beþeaht and on wîtum gecyrred? Wulfst. 148, 32. Se cāsere fôr intô Efese mid ðrymme and mid prasse, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 26. Hî Pantan streám mid prasse bestôdon, Eást-Seaxena ord and se æschere *they stood by Panta's stream in proud array, the East-Saxon line and the host of the ashen boats*, Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68.

prediccre, es; *m. One who announces, a preacher:*—*Praedico* ic bodige oððe foresecge, *praedicator* prydecere (predicere, MSS. C. U.), Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 276, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* predigari: *Icel.* prêdikari.]

predician; *p.* ode *To preach:*—Hê fêrde Godes rîce prediciende (*euangelizans*), Lk. Skt. 8, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* predikôn: *O. H. Ger.* predigôn: *Icel.* prêdika. From Latin *praedicare.*]

prênan. v. be-prênan.

preón, es; *m. A pin, brooch, fastening:*—Preón *vel* oferfeng *vel* dalc *fibula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 53. Dolc oððe preón *spinther*, 74, 59. Hió becwiþ hyre ealdan gewîredan preón is an .vi. mancussum, Chart. Th. 537, 35. Ic geann mînre yldran dehter . . . ânes bendes and twegea preóna[s] and ânes wîfscrûdes ealles, 530, 21. Menum ŧ preónum *monilibus*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 71. Mynas, preónas *lunulas*, 458, 30. [Þe vikelare ablent þene mon and put him preon in eien, A. R. 84, 2. Gol prenes and ringes, Gen. and Ex. 1872. *Scot.* preyne, preue, prin *a pin made of wire: Icel.* prjónn (Vigfusson compares with Gael. prine) *a pin, knitting-pin: M. H. Ger.* prieme: *Ger.* prieme: *Du.* priem. Cf. also *M. English* prene *to stick with a pin: Yorkshire Dialect* prin-cod *a pin-cushion: Scot.* prein *to pin*; prein-cod, -head *pin-cushion, -head: Icel.* prjóna *to knit.*] v. eár-, feax-, mentel-preón.

preóst, es; *m. A priest:*—Preóst *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 24: 71, 77. Hê wæs tô preóste besceoren fram him *attonsus est ab eo*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 21. (v. be-sceran.) Riht is ðæt preóstas regollîce libban, L. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 324, 2. Wê lâraþ ðæt preósta geóguþe geornlîce lâran, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 25. Wê lâraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc, tôeácan lâre, leornige handcræft georne, 11; Th. ii. 246, 16. [*O. L. Ger.* prêstar: *O. Frs.* prêstere: *O. H. Ger.* priestar, prêstar: *Icel.* prestr. From Latin *presbyter.*] v. hand-, hîrêd-, mæsse-, mynster-preóst.

preóst-hâd, es; *m. Priest-hood:*—Sumne Godes mann preósthâdes *clericum quendam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 36. Gê sint âcoren kynn Gode and kynelîces preósthâdes *vos autem genus electum regale sacerdotium*, Past. 14, 5; Swt. 85, 19. Iulianus nolde gehealdan his preósthâd on riht, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 290.

preóst-heáp, es; *m. A band of priests, the clergy:*—On preóstheápe *in clero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 22.

preóst-lagu, e; *f. Law affecting priests:*—Norþhymbra preósta lagu . . . Ælc preóst finde him .xii. festermen ðæt hê preóstlage wille healdan mid rihte, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 1–16.

preóst-scîr, e; *f. The district in which a priest exercises his duties, a parish:*—Ne spane nân mæssepreóst nânne mon of ôðre cyrcean hŷrnysse tô his cyrcan, ne of ôðre preóstscŷre lêre, ðæt mon hys cyrcan gesêce, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 410, 31.

preówt-hwîl, e; *f. The time taken to close and open the eye, the twinkling of an eye:*—Preówthwîle, beorht (bearhtme?) *atomo* (*ἐν ἀτόμῳ in an instant. See also* Anglia viii. 318, 43:—564 *atomi* wyrcaþ ân *momentum*, 4 *momenta* gefyllaþ *minutum*, 2½ *minuta*, gewyrcaþ ânne prican, 4 prica gewyrceaþ âne tîd), Hpt. Gl. 462, 9. On ânre preówthwîle on ðære endenêxtan bŷman *in ictu oculi, in nouissima tuba*, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 23. Cf. be-prîwan *to wink with the eye*, Wulfst. 148, 13.

press, e; *f. A press* (in a list of requisites for spinning), Anglia ix. 263, 12. Cf. *Pannicipium* a presse, Wülck. 600, 14: *vestiplicium*, 619, 10.

prica, an; *m.* pricu (e), an, e (?); *f.* I. *a point, spot, dot:*—Prica *punctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 57. Se forma prica on ðam ferse is gehâten *media distinctio*, ðæt is, onmiddan tôdâl, 50; Som. 51, 15. Mâltanges prica *centrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 62. Ân i oððe ân prica ne gewît fram ðære ê *iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Đonne miht ðû ongitan ðæt eorþan ymbhwyrft is eall wîd ðone heofon tô mettanne swylce ân lytel pricu (lytlu price, Cott. MS.) on brâdan brede *omnem terrae ambitum ad coeli spatium puncti comitat obtinere rationem*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. Swilce ân prica (price, Cott. MS.), Fox 62, 20. Hê sæde ðæt eal ðes middaneard næ̂re ðê mâre drîges landes ofer ðone mycelan gârsecg, ðonne man ânne prican âpricce on ânum brâdum brede, Wulfst. 146, 21. Heó hæfþ on êghwylcum leáfe twâ endebyrdnysse fægerra pricena, and ða scînaþ swâ gold, Lchdm. i. 188, 14. II. *a very small portion* (cf. *Fr.* ne point) (a) of space:—Ne gêþ heora nâ̂ðer ânne prican ofer ðam ðe him gesette is, Lchdm. iii. 252, 17. (b) of time, *the fourth or fifth part of an hour:*—Feówer *puncti*, ðæt synt prican, wyrcaþ âne tîd on ðære sunnan ryne, and forðan ys se prica gecweden forðan seó sunne âstîhþ pricmælum on ðam dægmæle . . . Syx and hundnigontig prican beóþ on ðam dæge, and ða prican habbaþ *minuta* twâ hund and feówertig, Anglia viii. 317, 16–24. Se ân dæg hæfþ syx and hundnigontig prica (?) . . . feówer prica (?) gewyrceaþ âne tîd, 318, 10, 46: 320, 12 (cf. prican, l. 20). In Lchdm. iii. 222 the *prica* is a fifth of an hour:—On ânre nihta eald mônа, and on .xxix. scinþ .iiii. pricena lengce. On twegra nihta eald mônа, and on .xxviii. scînaþ âne tîd and iii pricena, etc.: cf. with the calculations on this page the statement at 242, 7:—Dæghwamlîce ðæs mônan leóht byþ weaxende oððe waniende feówer prican. See also Homl. Th. i. 102, 30.

pricel, es; *n.* (?) *A prickle, sharp point:*—Seó rêding pingþ ðæne scoliere mid scearpum pricele, Anglia viii. 308, 1. Wið priclom *contra stimulos*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* prykyl *stimulus, aculeus: Du.* prikkel.] v. pricels.

pricele (a?), an; *f. m.* (?) *A point, very small thing:*—Foruord ŧ pricle *iota*, pricle ŧ stæfes heáfod *apex*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Đone hlæstmesto priclu (pricla, Rush.) *nouissimum minutum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 59.

pricels, es; *m.* (?) *A sharp point:*—Bricelsum *stimulis*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 13. v. pricel.

prician, priccan *to prick:*—Ic pricige *pungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 59: 28, 7; Som. 32, 57. *Punctus a pungendo dicitur*, forðan ys se prica gecweden, forðan hê pricaþ, Anglia viii. 317, 18. Đornas priciaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 20. Hê hêt ðæs pâpan lima gelôme prician, 312, 11. Đonne man ânne prican âpricce on ânum brâdum brede, Wulfst. 146, 21.

pric-mælum; *adv. By points.* v. prica, II b.

pricung, e; *f. Pricking:*—Dornas priciaþ and ða welan gelustfulliaþ. Hî sind þornas ðonne hî ða sâwla tôteraþ mid pricungum mislîcra geþohta, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 22.

prîm *prime, the first hour, six o'clock;* also *the service held at that hour*, v. prîm-sang:—Prîm *prima*, undern *tertia*, middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 10–12. Onginnaþ heáfudcwido tô prîm (*ad primam*), Rtl. 166, 17. Gibedd tô prîm, 171, 27. On ðysum tîdum wê herien ûrne scyppend . . . on dægrêd, on prîm, on undern, on middæg, on nôn, on æfen, on nihtsange, R. Ben. 40, 13. Ic sang prîm and seofon seolmas, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27. [*Icel.* prîmi; *m.:* prîma; *f.:* prîm; *n.*]

prîm-sang, es; *m. Prime-song, the service at the first hour:*—Đa seofon tîdsangas . . . prîmsang . . . , L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6: R. Ben. 40, 6. Ælce Sunnanniht bûtan Lenctene . . . dægrêdsang, prîmsang . . . mid alleluian sŷn gesungene, 39, 18.

princ (?) *a prick:*—On prince *in ictu, in puncto*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 8. [Jamieson gives prink *to prick.*]

prior, es; *m. A prior:*—Hine God geuferade ðæt hê weard prior, Chart. Th. 445, 34.

prît. v. prŷt.

prîwan. v. be-prîwan, preówt-hwîl.

prod-bor (?):—On prodbore *in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 16. On protbore, 20, 3. [Cf. (?) bor *and* prod a *pointed instrument*; to prod *to prick*, Jamieson, and common in many parts of England, as if *foro* were connected with *forare.*]

prôfast. v. prâfost.

prôfian; *p.* ode *To esteem* or *regard as:*—Gif feorrancumen man bûton wege gange, and hê ðonne nâwðer ne hrŷme ne hê horn ne blâwe, for þeóf hê is tô prôfianne *he is to be regarded as a thief*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 25: L. In. 20; Th. i. 116, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* prôfaðr *convicted of:* nema þeir fengi af sêr prôfat *unless they can clear themselves of it.*]

prût; *adj. Proud, arrogant:*—Mægen prûtes unnytt Gode *virtus superbi inutilis Deo*, Scint. 17. Sâwl prûtes (*superbi*) byþ forlæten fram Gode, 17. Wîderwyrdnyss prûte (*sublimes*) geniþerude, 46. Ðâr mihton geseón Winceastre leódan rancne (prûtne, MS. F., v. note, p. 336) here and unearhne, ðæt hî be hyra gate tô sæ̂ eodon, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26. [Þa iwarð þe king on mode prut, Laym. 8828. Prud (*the opposite of* edmod), A. R. 176, 17. *Icel.* prûðr *gallant, brave, magnificent.*] v. prût-lîce, -scipe, prûtung, prŷt.

prutene, an; *f.* A plant-name, *artemisia abrotanon:*—Đone sûþernan wermôd, ðæt is prutene, Lchdm. ii. 236, 20.

prûtlîce; *adv. Proudly, in a stately manner, magnificently:*—Wel gelôme hig âspyriaþ ðæs solecismus unþeáwas . . . and eác hig prûtlîce gŷmaþ ðæs miotacismus gefleard, Anglia viii. 313, 25. Wê prûtlîce (*in splendid fashion*) gecŷðaþ uplendiscum preóstum ðæt wê be ðissum circul

gerȳdd habbaþ, 325, 40. [*Icel.* prūðliga *stately, magnificently.* Cf. prūt-leikr *show, ornament.*]

prūt-scipe, es; *m. Pride, arrogance:*—Prūtscipes *arrogantiae, superbiae*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 50. Mūþ heora sprǽc prūtscipe (*superbiam*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 10.

prūtung, e; *f. Pride, haughtiness:*—Prūtunge *fastu, elatione, superbio*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 13.

prȳd, prȳde, prydecere. v. prȳt, prȳte, predicere.

prȳt, e; *f. Pride, pomp:*—Mōd ofermōdignysse mid prȳte byþ gewemmed *animus superbiae tumore corrumpitur*, Scint. 13. Mid mānre prȳte ðū ofermōdiga *nulla elatione superbias*, 46. Ne gerīsaþ heom prīta ne īdele rǽnca ne micele ofermētta, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 31. Riht is ðæt abbodas nǽfre ymbe woruldcara ne īdele prȳda ne carian tō swȳðe, 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. [We ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne nane oðre rencas, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 27.] v. woruld-prȳt *and next word.*

prȳte, an; *f. Pride, haughtiness:*—Of ȳdelum gylpe biþ ācenned prȳte, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 32. Prȳte heáge ūt āwyr[þ]þ *elatio excelsos deiecit*, Scint. 46. Gelīce ðām dwæsan ðe for heora prȳtan lēwe (sāre, MS. C.), (*on account of the infirmity of pride in them*) nellaþ beorgan, Wulfst. 165, 9. Se ðe for his prȳdan Gode nele hȳran . . . hē sceal misfaran, 178, 19. Sume men for heora prȳtan forhogiaþ ðæt hī hȳran godcundan ealdran, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 332, 33. [Þat ece fer þe ham ȝearcod was for hare prede, O. E. Homl. i. 221, 1. *Laym.* prude, prute: *R. Glouc.* prute: *Ayenb.* prede: *Icel.* prȳði; *f. an ornament;* also *pride, pomp, bravery.*] v. preceding word.

prȳtian *to be* or *make proud, shew pride:*—Prītigeaþ *pipant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 80. [Þe luttele mon . . . bute he mote himseluen *pruden*, he wole maken iule luden, Salm. Kmbl. p. 247, 25. Ofte onder þe uayre robes is þe zaule dyad be zenne, and mameliche ine þan þet ham *predeþ.* Yef þe pokoc him *prette* uor his uayre tayle, and þe coc uor his kombe hit ne is no wonder. . . . Ac man . . . ne ssel him naȝt *prede*, Ayenb. 258, 20–27. Prydyū or wax prowde *superbio*, Prompt. Parv. 413.]

psalm, psealm. v. sealm.

pūcel, es; *m. A goblin, demon:*—Wudewāsan *faunos*, pūcelas *priapos*, Germ. 394, 242. [Halliwell gives *puckle* a spirit or ghost. Cf. He wurþ bitauht þe *puke*, Misc. 76, 120. He shulde putten of so þe pouke (*the devil*), Piers P. 14, 190. *Icel.* pūki *a devil, imp: Dan.* pokker *devil, deuce: Welsh* pwca: *Irish* pūca *sprite, hobgoblin*, hence Puck in Shakspere.]

pucian *to poke* (?), *strike:*—Pucigende *repens*, Germ. 397, 493.

pudd, es; *m. A ditch, furrow:*—Puddas *sulcos*, Germ. 399, 338 [cf. puddle].

puduc, es; *m. A wen:*—Puducas *strumas*, Germ. 396, 258.

puerisc; *adj. Boyish:*—Ðý pueriscan *puerio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 48.

Pulgare; *pl. The Bulgarians:*—Hilliricos ðe wē Pulgare hātaþ, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 33.

pull, es; *m.:* e; *f. A pool, creek:*—Ondlong ðære strēt tō mǣwpul; andlang pulles, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 30–31. Of seges mere in ðæs pulles heáfod . . . of þornbrycge in ðone pull, and ǽfter ðam pulle in baka brycge . . . in dodhǽma pull, of ðam pulle in streám, 386, 12–19. Tō crampulle, 79, 12. Andlang Osrīces pulle, 18, 18: 19, 3. On æstege pul, 444, 7. [*Icel.* pollr. A Celtic word: *Welsh* pwll: *Irish* poll, pull.] v. pyll.

pullian; *p.* ode *To pull, pluck:*—Ða hreáþemȳs on ūre ondwlitan sper[n]don and ūs pulledon *vespertiliones in ora vultusque nostros ferebantur*, Nar. 15, 7. Gif him þince ðæt hē sceáp pullige, ne biþ ðæt gōd, Lchdm. iii. 176, 7. v. ā-pullian.

pull-spere, es; *n. A pool-spear, a reed* (*such as grows by pools*, cf. hreúd-pōl *under* pōl):—Pulsper *harundinem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

pumic, es; *m.* (?) *Pumice:*—Of felle āscafen mid pumice, Lchdm. ii. 100, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* pumiz *pumex.*] v. next word.

pumic-stān, es; *m. Pumice-stone;* pumex, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 26.

pund, es; *n. A pound.* I. as a weight without reference to money:—Ān *uncia* stent on feówer and twentig penegum; twelf sīðon twelf penegas beóþ on ānum punde, Anglia viii. 335, 18. *Libra* is pund on Englisc, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 30; Som. 52, 8. Pund *praesorium* (*pressorium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 25. Maria nam ān pund (*libram*) deórwyrðre scalfe, Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Ðæt īsen ðe biþ tō þrimfealdum ordāle, ðæt wege .iii. pund, and tō ānfaldum ān pund, L. Edg. H. 9; Th. i. 260, 13. II. as a money-denomination, (a) of English money; *a pound, 240 pence:*—.xx. scillingas beóþ on ānum punde, and twelf sīðon twentig penega byþ ān pund, Anglia viii. 306, 35. Gā seó wǽge wulle tō .cxx. þ. (tō healfan punde, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. (b) of other money:—Ānum hē sealde fīf pund (*talenta*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15, 16, 20, 22. Hē sealde tȳn pund (*mnas*), Lk. 19, 13. Tȳn þūsend punda *decem millia talenta*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Pundes *libelli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 53: 91, 44. III. as a measure (cf. wæter-pund *norma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 60) *a pint,* 'that is, a pound of water is a pint of water, and a pint of water is a pint for all liquids,' Lchdm. ii. 402:—Pund eles gewiht .xii. penegum lasse ðonne pund wætres, and pund ealoþ gewiht .vi. penegum māre ðonne pund wætres, etc., Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–26. [*O. L. Ger.* punt: *O. Frs.* pund: *O. H. Ger.* pfunt: *Goth. Icel.* pund. From Latin *pondo.*]

pund *a pound, an enclosure.* Cf. Si pundbreche, i. infractura parci, fiat, L. H. I. 40; Th. i. 540, 5. See also pyndan.

pundar, pundur *a plumb-line:*—Pundar *perpendiculum, modica petra de plumbo, quam ligant in filo quando aedificant parietes*, Txts. 112, 36. [Cf. punder *librilla*, 'librilla est baculus cum corrigia plumbata, ad librandum carnes,' Prompt. Parv. 416. Halliwell gives *punder*, to balance evenly, as an East-country word. *Icel.* pundari *a steel-yard.*]

pundere, es; *m. One who weighs:*—From boecerum ī punderum *a librariis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 2.

pundern. v. wǽg-pundern.

pundern-georn (?); *adj. Desirous of weighing* or *considering* (?):—Punderngeð *ponderator*, Kent. Gl. 545.

pund-mǽte; *adj. Weighing a pound:*—Gif hȳ on twā mǽl etaþ, sȳ gehealden ðæs pundmǽtan hlāfes se þridda dǽl tō ðam ǽfengife, R. Ben. 63, 16.

pund-wǽg, e; *f. A pound-weight, a pound:*—Mon sceal simle tō beregafole ágifan æt ānum wyrhtan six pundwǽga, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 6. .xx. pundwǽga (-wēga, MS. B.) fōðres, 70; Th. i. 146, 19.

pung, es; *m. A small bag, purse:*—Pung *cassidele*, Txts. 54, 297: Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 19: ii. 13, 39. [*Goth.* puggs *a purse: Icel.* pungr: *O. H. Ger.* scaz-pfung *marsupium.*]

pungetung, e; *f. A pricking:*—Sió wamb geféleþ sār ðonne se mon mete þigeþ and pungetunga and unlust metes, Lchdm. ii. 216, 21. v. pyngan.

punian; *p.* ode *To pound, beat, bray:*—Puna *pound* (*the roots*), Lchdm. iii. 292, 19. [Cf. Wicklif, Mt. 21, 44: it shal to gidre poune (*conteret*) hym. Halliwell gives *pun* as a West-country word, and quotes Florio: 'to stampe or punne in a morter.'] v. ge-punian.

Pūnice; *pl. The Carthaginians:*—Him cōmon ongeán Pūnice mid swā fela scipa *eo Carthaginienses cum pari classe venerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 11: 172, 25: 180, 5. Wæs geendad Pūnica ðæt ǽfterre gewinn *bellum Punicum secundum finitum est*, 4, 11; Swt. 202, 31. Ðiss gewearþ Pūnicum on ðæm teóþan geáre heora gewinnes, 4, 6; Swt. 176, 5. Claudius fōr eft an Pūnice, Swt. 178, 31.

punt *a punt, flat-bottomed boat:*—Punt *pontonium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 63: *caudex*, 56, 26: *trabaria* vel *caudex*, 63, 36. [From Latin *ponto.*]

pur *a bittern* (?):—Hæferblǽte *vel* pur *bicoca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 42. Rāradumbla, ðæt is pur *onocrotalus*, 62, 21. [*Purre* two sea-birds, the tern and the black-headed gull; pirre-, pyr-maw *a sea-bird*, E. D. S. Publ. Antrim and Down Glossary.]

pur-lamb, es; *n. A pur-lamb* (pur-lamb *a wether-lamb*, West of England, E. D. S. Publ. Old Farming Words, No. 6):—Ðæt lamb sceal beón ānwintre purlamb clǽne and unwemme *erit agnus absque macula, masculus, anniculus*, Ex. 12, 5.

purpure, an; *f. A purple garment:*—Constantinus hiene benǽmde ǽgðer ge ðæs onwaldes ge ðære purpuran ðe hē werede, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 23. Hī scrýddon hine nið purpuran *induunt eum purpura*, Mk. Skt. 15, 17. Hē gemētte his āgenne sunu mid purpurum gegieredne (*purpuratus*) . . . hit næs þeáw ðæt ænig óðer purpuran werede būton cyningum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 30–35. Hiene hēt iernan on his āgenum purpurum, 6, 30; Swt. 280, 12. Hié woldon ða onwaldas forlǽtan, and ða purpuran ālecgan ða hié weredon *purpuram imperiumque deponerent*, Swt. 280, 21. [*Goth.* paurpaura: *Icel.* purpuri. From Latin.]

purpuren; *adj. Purple:*—Purpuren hrægl *clavus* vel *purpura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 13.

pusa, posa, an; *m. A bag, scrip:*—'Nolite portare sacculum ne peram:' 'Ne bere gē mid eów pusan oððe codd' . . . Hwæt mǽnþ se pusa būton woruldlīce byrþene, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 19–24. Se rīca berþ māre ðonne hē behōfige tō his fōrmettum, se þearfa berþ æmtigne pusan, i. 254, 31. Āwurp stānas in tō ðām pusum, and besenc hȳ on sǽlīcum ýþum, ii. 418, 6. Posa *peram*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 8: Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3: 10, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* pfosa *marsupium, bursa: Icel.* posi *a bag;* cf. pūss.]

pusilian *to pick out the best bits:*—Wyl on meolcum ōþ ðæt hié sýn wel mearuwe, pusla snǽdmǽlum *pick them out by a bit at a time*, Lchdm. ii. 356, 13. 'Peuselen *summis digitis varia cibarria carpere*,' Kilian.

pȳcan, Pyhtas, pylece. v. pīcan, Peohtas, pilece.

pyle, es; *m.* (?) *A pillow:*—Pyle *cervical*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2: *pulvillus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 60: *pulvinar*, 81, 60. Lytel pile *pulvillus*, 25, 48. Wā ðǽm ðe willaþ under ǽlcne elnbogan lecggean pyle and bolster under ǽlcne hnecean. . . . Se legeþ pyle under ǽlces monnes elnbogan . . . *vae his qui consuunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus, et faciunt cervicalia sub capite universae aetatis. . . . Pulvillos sub omni cubito manus ponere est* . . ., Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 13–15. Hit wæs þeáw mid him ðæt mon ymbe .xii. mōnaþ dyde ǽlces consules setl ūne pyle hiérre ðonne hit ēr wæs, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* pyliwe: *O. H. Ger.* pfuliwi; *n.* From Latin *pulvinus.*]

pyll, es; *m. A pool, pill* ('*Pill*, a small creek, *Hereford.* The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*,' Halliwell. *Pill*, a pool, a creek, E. D. S. Publ. Cornish Gloss. See also Seebohm's English Village Community, pp. 149–150):—

Andlang dice west on pull; of pylle on ford . . . eft on gerihte innan mycela pyll; of mycela pylle on smala pyll; andlang pylles . . . on ða dic innan holapyll; andlang holapylles, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 11–22. v. pōl, pull.

pynca, an; *m. A point:*—On pincan *in puncto*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 77. Cf. pyngan.

pyndan *to shut up, dam.* [Moni punt hire word uorte leten mo ut, as me deþ water and ter mulne cluse, A. R. 72, 10. To pynde *includere*, Cath. Angl. 280.] v. for-, ge-pyndan; pynding.

pynding, e; *f. A dam:*—Ðæt wæter, ðonne hit biþ gepynd, hit miclaþ . . . ac gif sió pynding wierð onpennad, ðonne tōflēwþ hit eall, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 8.

pyngan; *p.* de *To prick:—Punctus a pungendo dicitur;* forðan ys se prica gecweden, forðan hē pingþ oððe pricaþ, Anglia viii. 317, 18. Seó rēding pingþ ðæne scollere mid scearpum pricele, 308, 1. Hē wærlīce hine pynge mid sumum wordum *animum pungant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 8. [Arthur up mid his spere . . . and pungde uppen Frolle þar he was on grunde, Laym. 23933. From Latin *pungere.*]

pyretre, an; *f. Bertram;* pyrethrum parthenium, Lchdm. iii. 12, 19.

pyrige. v. pirige.

pyrtan; *p.* te *To strike, beat:*—Wæs sceacen *vibratur*, pyrte *ferit*, Germ. 401, 47. v. portian.

pyse. v. pise.

pytt, es; *m.* I. *a pit, hole in the ground, a grave:*—Pyt *puteus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 58. *Scrobs* ys pytt oððe dīc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51; Zup. 66, 10. Heora mōd ys swā deóp swā grundleás pytt *sepulcrum patens est guttur eorum*, Ps. Th. 5, 10. Gif hwā pytt (*cisternam*) ādelfe and hine ne oferhelie and ðǽr fealle on oxa oððe assa, gilde ðæs pyttes hlāford ðæra nȳtena wurð, Ex. 21, 33–34. Pytte *baratrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 68. On fūlan pyt; of ðam pytte on dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 20. On wulfputt; of ðam pytte on ða wōgan ēc, 449, 31–32. Tō wulfpytte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 280, 20. Geláste man á ðone sāwelsceat æt openum pytte (cf. æt openum græfe, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5), Wulfst. 118, 7. Uton dōn hine on ðone ealdan pytt (*cisternam*), Gen. 37, 20. Ic wæs on pytt beworpen *in lacum missus sum*, 40, 15. Hē ādylsþ ðone pytt *lacum aperuit*, Ps. Th. 7, 15. Hwylces eówres assa befealþ on ānne pytt (*puteum*), Lk. Skt. 14, 5. Hē hēt ādelfan ānne gehwǽdne pytt, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 2. On hiere bryne gemulton ealle ða onlīcnessa tōgædere and on pyttas besuncan, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 3. II. *a pit* (as in *pitted* with small-pox):—Pyt ful wyrmes *serpedo* (cf. *serpedo* a mesylle, 224, 9: a tetere, 267, 48), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* pfuzzi, pfuzza *puteus, cisterna: Ger.* pfütze: *Icel.* pyttr. From Latin *puteus.*] v. gang-, hor-, lām-, mōr-, rysc-, wæter-pytt, *and next word.*

pytted *pitted* (v. pytt, II), *marked with hollows:*—Ic gean mīnon brēðer ðæs swurdes mid ðām pyttedan hiltan, Chart. Th. 559, 23.

Q

This letter occurs but seldom in Anglo-Saxon; in those native words where *qu* is now found, e. g. *quick, quoth, cw* or *cu* was written, *cwic, cuic, cwæþ, cuæþ.* In the glossary (belonging to the eighth century) given in Wrt. Voc. ii. 98 sqq. are six instances of words beginning with *qu*, and four others occur in the same volume; in the Blickling Gloss the form *quīmde* glosses *complacebam*, and the foreign word *reliquias* retained its original form.

R

rā, rāha; *gen.* rān; *m. A roebuck, a roe:*—Rāha *capria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 19. Raa *capriolus*, 129, 58: *capia* (=*caprea*), 128, 47. Rā *caprea*, 16, 79: i. 288, 15. Gyf man on huntuþe rān oððe rāgean mid flāne gewǽceþ, Lchdm. i. 166, 24. Mǽre on huntunge heorta and rāna *cervorum caprearumque venatu insignis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41. Ic gefeó heortas and rānn *capio cervos et damas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. Rā ī gāt *capras*, Rtl. 119, 16. *The word is found in names of localities*, e. g. On rāhweg: ðæt ondlong rāhweges on rāhdene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 22. Ðonan wið heortsolwe; ðonne wið rāhgelega, 391, 32. [*Prompt. Parv.* roo *capreus, capreolus: O. H. Ger.* rēho *capreolus: Icel.* rā *a roe.*] v. rāh-deór, rāge.

rabbian; *p.* ode *To rage:*—God lēt ðone deófol Antecrist rabbian and wēdan sume hwile, Wulfst. 84, 11. [From Latin.]

race, an; *m. A rake:*—Raca *rastrum* vel *rastellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* rehho *rastellum.*] v. ofen-raca, racu, ræce.

-race. v. ǽrend-raca.

racca, an; *m. A cord, which forms part of the rigging of a ship;* cf. *Icel.* rakki *the ring by which the sailyard moves round the mast:*—Racca *anguina* (cf. cops *anguina*, 56, 56: bogen streng *anguina*, 35, 26. The word occurs among a list of names for ropes under the heading *de nave et partibus ejus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 63.

racente, an; *f. A chain, fetter:*—Licgaþ mē ymbe īrenbendas, rīdeþ acerntan sāl, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 372. Gebunden mid gyldenre racentan *vinctum compedibus aureis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 12. Geræped mid his racentan, Met. 13, 8: 25, 37: 26, 78. Racentan sīftan, 13, 29. Sleán on ða raccentan and on copeas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. Geseah hē his sylfes ungesǽlige stōwe and carcern (racetan, MS. B.) *videt suum infelix carcerem*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3. Hié hine hæfdon gepreátodne mid fȳrenum racentum, Blickl. Homl. 43, 31. Ðonne hié mon on racentum beforan hiera triumphan drifon *regibus catenatis ante currum actis*, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 16. Restan on racentum, Cd. Th. 28, 11; Gen. 434. [*O. H. Ger.* rahhinza *baga: Icel.* rekendr; *pl. f. a chain.*] v. next two words.

racent-teáge, an; *f. A chain:*—Se ðe tōbræc ða raceteágan ymbūtan eówrum swuran *qui confregi catenas cervicum vestrarum*, Lev. 26, 13. v. next word.

racent-teáh; *gen.* -teáge; *f. A chain, fetter:*—Raceteáh *catena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 30. Glæsen fæt on seolfenre raceteáge ðhangen, Blickl. Homl. 209, 5. Unforedlīcre racentāgæ *inextricabili collario*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 10. Mid rūmre raceteáge, Salm. Kmbl. 587; Sal. 293. Fæste mid īsenum raceteágum gewriðen, Homl. Th. i. 456, 9. Hē wæs mid raceteágum (raccentēgum, Lind.) gebunden *vinciebatur catenis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 29. Hine nān man mid raceteágum (raceteágum, MS. A.: racantēgum, Rush.) ne mihte gebindan. For ðami hē oft mid raceteágum (racontēgum, Rush.) gebunden tōslāt ða raceteága (racontēge, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 5, 3–4. Gebundenne on heardum raceteágum *vinctum catenis*, Jud. 16, 21. [*Laym.* raketeje: *O. E. Homl.* raketehe.] v. sweor-racentteáh *and preceding words.*

racete, raceteáh. v. racente, racent-teáh.

racian; *p.* ode. I. *to direct, rule* (cf. reccan):—Ðæt is ðæt hēhste gōd ðæt eallum swā gerecīce racaþ and swā eádelice hit eall set *est summum bonum, quod regit cuncta fortiter, suaviterque disponit*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1. Gif hī næfdon ānne God ðe him eallum stiórde and racode and rēdde, 34, 12; Fox 154, 5. Hē sceal rǽdan and racian (reccean, MS. T.) ōðra manna sāulum, R. Ben. 14, 6. Hē þeódum sceal racian (rǽdan, Kmbl.) mid rihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1041; An. 521. II. *to take a course* or *direction, to run* (cf. racu *a 'rake'*):—Hē his tungan gehealde ðæt hió ne racige on unnytte spréca *ne lingua per verba inutiliter defluat*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 275, 19. Ne biþ nā gebeorhlīc, ðam ðe wið God hæfþ forworht hine sylfne, ðæt hē tō hrædlīce intō Godes hūse æfter ðam racige, ac stande ðǽr ūte, Wulfst. 155, 21. [Cf. (?) *Scott.* raik *to move expeditiously; rack a swift pace: Chaue.* rakel *hasty: Icel.* rakr *straight*; rak-leið, -leiðis *straightway: Swedish* raka *to run hastily.*]

racsan, raxan *to stretch one's self after sleep:*—Swā hē of hefegum slǽpe raxende āwōce, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 60, 6. [Cf. (?) *Scott.* raik *to espreche raskyt hym*, Wrt. Voc. i. 152, 25. He (*sloth*) his brest knocked and roxed (raxed, MS. W.: roskid, MS. B.) and rored, Piers P. 5, 398. *Scott.* rax *to stretch the limbs.*]

racsian (?):—Racsode *libet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 62.

racu, e; *f.* I. *an exposition, explanation, orderly account, narrative:*—Racu *historia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 56. Geþeahtung, gesceád *vel* racu *conlatio*, i, *conductio, comparatio, conciliatio*, i. *datio, contentio*, 134, 44. Gesytnys ī racu *textus*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 61. Ūs ne segþ nā seó racu (*the narrative*), tō hwam hē hine sette, Ælfc. T. Grn. 19, 3: Jud. Thw. 156, 10. Ðætte on Arones breóstum sceolde beón āwriten sió racu ðæs dōmes *ut in Aaron pectore rationale judicii imprimatur*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 9. Ðære bȳcnendlīcan race *allegoricae expositionis*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 42. Race *historiae*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 68: *prosae*, 528, 1. Of racu *relatione*, 480, 24. Ic eom geþafa ðæs ðe ðū segst forþam ðe ðū hit hæfst gesēþed mid gesceádwīslīcre race *assentior, cuncta enim firmissimis nexa rationibus constant*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 8. Ðū spenst mē on ða mǽstan sprǽce and on ða earfoþestan tō gereccenne. Ða race (*the explanation*) sōhton ealle ūþwitan, 39, 4; Fox 216, 15. Ic wolde reccan sume race, 41, 4; Fox 252, 14. Race *narrationem*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 54: Lk. Skt. 1, 1. Raca *conlationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 47. Racum *relatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 39. Hit is gerǽd on gewyrdelīcum racum *in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 10. Rǽde him mon ða raca oððe līf ðæra heáhfædera, R. Ben. 66, 17. II. *comedy:*—Racu, tūnlīc spǽc *comedia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 13: 82, 63. III. *the art of exposition, rhetoric:*—Swā gedēþ se dreámcræft ðæt se mon biþ dreámere and seó racu dēþ ðæt hē biþ reccere *ic musica musicos, rhatorica rhetores facit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 32. IV. *an account, reckoning:*—Ðǽr wæs uneten racu unc gemǽne; ic onfēng ðīn sār ðæt ðū mōste gesǽlig mīnes ēðelrīces eádig neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 20; Cri. 1460. [*O. H. Ger.* rahha *res, causa, ratio, fabula, circumlocutio.*] v. martyr-, riht-, swefn-racu; reccan.

raou, e; *f. A rake:*—Hē sceal habban race (cf. man sceal habban ofurace, 265, 2), Anglia ix. 263, 7. v. raca, ræce.

racu, e; *f. A 'rake'* (*rake* a mountain track across a steep, Cumberland Gloss. e. g. the Lord's rake on Sca-fell), *a hollow path, bed of a stream:*—Cf. Andlang brōces; ðanon . . . on ða ealdan eárace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 122, 15; *and see* streám-racu. [Ryde doun þis ilk *rake*, bi 3on rokke syde, Gaw. 2144. Out of the *rake* of riȝtwisnes renne suld he nevire, Alex. 3384.]

racu, e; *f. Rack* (?), *cloud, storm*:—Ic wille ǽhta and ǽgend eall ǽcwellan ða beátan beóþ earce bordum ðonne sweart racu (*the black clouds that overspread the sky at the Deluge*) stígan onginneþ, Cd. Th. 81, 34; Gen. 1355. [Cf. (?) In rede rudede upon *rak* rises þe sunne, Gaw. 1695. A *rak* and a royde wynde rose in hor saile, A myst and a merkenes was meruell to se, Destr. Tr. 1984. *Or* cf. (?) *Icel.* raki *wet*, rakr; *adj. wet.*]

Raculf, Ræculf, Reaculf, Reculf, Raculf-ceaster *Reculver* in Kent; Regulbium:—In ðam mynstre ðe is Reaculf nemned, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 33. Abbot on Raculfe, Chr. 692; Erl. 43, 13. Reculf, 669; Erl. 34, 26. See Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 324.

rád, e; *f.* I. *riding, going on horseback* or *in a carriage.* v. rídwægen:—Þeáw wæs ðam ylcan biscope ðæt hē ðæt weorc ðæs godspelles mǽ þurh his fóta gange fremede ðonne on his horsa ráde *moris erat eidem antistiti opus evangelii magis ambulando per loca quam equitando perficere*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 32. Nán mon for ðý ne rít ðe hine rídan lyste, ac rít for ðý ðe hē mid ðære ráde earnaþ sume earnunga. Sume mid ðære ráde earniaþ ðæt hié síen ðý hálran, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 5–8. Ðá wearð his hors gesíclod, and feóll wealwigende geond ða eorþan . . . Hē begann ðá tó gereccenne hū him on ráde getímode, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 178. Gif mon on myceire ráde oððe on miclum gangum weorðe geteorad, Lchdm. i. 76, 4. Ðæt man funde ǽnne man tó ráde oððe tó gange, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 15. Rynestrong on ráde, Exon. Th. 400, 9; Rä. 20, 7. I a. *going in a ship*:—Sió cwēn bebeád ǽras fýsan tó ráde, sceoldon Rómwarena ofer heánne holm hláford sécean, Elen. Kmbl. 1960; El. 982. II. *an expedition on horseback*; in a hostile sense *a raid*:—Ðonne rídan ða yldestan men tó . . . and nimon eall ðæt hē ǽge, and fó se cyning tó healfum, tó healfum ða men ðe on ðære ráde beón, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 7. Gif áðor oððe mǽg oððe fremde ða ráde forsace, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 24. Cyninges þegnas oft ráde onridon, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 11. III. *a road; in the compounds* brim-, hran-, hweogol-, segl-, streám-, swan-, wíg-rád. IV. *the name of the Runic R.* v. Exon. Th. 440, 10; Rä. 59, 15. *See also next word.* [*Icel.* reið *riding*; *a raid.*] v. mid-, on-, setl-, swegl-, þunor-rád.

rád, e; *f. Furniture* (*of a house*), *harness* (*of a horse*):—Rád byþ on recyde rinca gehwylcum sēfte and swíðhwæt ðam ðe sitteþ onufan meare mægenheardum ofer mílpaþas *in the house is for each man furniture soft, and* (*the furniture for the horse, the harness*) *very strong for him that sits on the stout steed, traversing the roads*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 11; Rún. 5. [Cf. *Icel.* reiða *implements, outfit*; reiði; *n. harness*; reiði; *m. tackle, harness.*] v. brand-rád, ge-ráde, ráde-sceamol.

rád, L. Wih. 10; Th. i. 38, 21. v. rǽd.

-rád. v. ge-, sam-rád.

rád-oniht, es; *m. A title equivalent to that of* sixhynde man:—Si autem talis occiditur qualem supra nominavimus rádcniht, et quidam Angli vocant sixhændeman, Text. Roff. p. 38. In domo hominis, quem Angli vocant rádcniht, alii vero sexhendeman, Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. 93, note 6.

rád-here, es. v. ráde-here.

rád-hors, es; *n. A horse for riding, a saddle-horse*:—Man sceal lǽtan hine rídan on ðæs cyninges rádhorse, Anglia ix. 35, 235. [*Wick.* rood-hors *a horse for a chariot*: *O. H. Ger.* reit-hros *currilis equus.*]

-rádian, rador, v. ge-rádian, rodor.

rádre *glosses* bovistra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 26: 102, 10.

rád-stefn, e; *f. A term of service performed by a mounted person* (?):—Gif þegen geþeáh ðæt hē þēnode cyning, and his rádstefne rád on his hírēde, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 19. v. stefn.

rád-wægen. v. rídd-wægen.

rád-wérig; *adj. Weary with riding* or *journeying*, Exon. Th. 401, 19; Rä. 21, 14.

ræcan; *p.* rǽhte. I. *intrans. To reach, extend, stretch forth*:—Ic wíde ræce ofer engla eard, Exon. Th. 482, 26; Rä. 67, 7. Yldo ræceþ wíde, Salm. Kmbl. 588; Sal. 294. Heó rǽhte mid handum tó heofoncyninge, Cd. Th. 292, 7; Sat. 437: Beo. Th. 1499; B. 747. Rǽhton wíde geond werþeóda wróhtes telgan, Cd. Th. 61, 1; Gen. 990. Ne hē sóðfæste lǽteþ ðæt hī tó unrihte willen handum ræcean *ut non extendant justi ad iniquitatem manus suas*, Ps. Th. 124, 4. II. *trans. To reach, hold forth, offer, present*:—Ic ræce *porrigo* vel *porgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 46. Hē ys se ðe ic ræce (*porrexero*) hláf, Jn. Skt. 13, 26. For hwon ne ræcst (*porrigis*) ðū ūs ðone hwítan hláf? Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Ræcþ (*porrigit*) hē him scorpionem? Lk. Skt. 11, 12. Ðǽr (*in hell*) hý leomu ræcaþ (*stretch forth*) tó bindenne, Exon. Th. 99, 8; Cri. 1621. Eall ða weoruldgód hē gefeónde þearfum rǽhte and sealde *cuncta pauperibus erogare gaudebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 26. Hē hláf brǽc and him rǽhte, Lk. Skt. 24, 30. Se ðǽr rǽhte forþ (*protulit*) his hand, Gen. 38, 28. Heó rǽhte hire handa him tó, Th. Ap. 27, 1: Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 21. Þara ǽnra ðe for neóde him þēnunge æt ðæs mynstres ingange ræcan scylon, R. Ben. 139, 11. Se gebúr sceal erian healfne æcer and ræcan (cf. on bærene gebringan, Chart. Th. 145, 1) ðæt sǽd on hláfordes berue, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 35. [*O. Frs.* réka: *O. H. Ger.* reihhen.] v. ā-, ge-, mis-ræcan.

ræco, es; *m. A dog that hunts by scent*:—Ræce *bruccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 29. [*Racke* a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent, Jamieson. Rihht alls an hunnte takeþþ der wiþþ hise ȝæpe racchess, Orm. 13505. See other passages in Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* rakki *a dog.*]

ræce, an; *f. A rake*:—Raece *rastrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 28. v. raca.

ræced, reced, es; *m. n. A house, hall, palace*:—Reced sélesta (*Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 828; B. 412: 1545; B. 770. Ræced, 3603; B. 1799. Wið ðæs recedes weal, 658; B. 326: 1452; B. 724. His (*Lot*) recedes hleów, Cd. Th. 147, 18; Gen. 1441. Se beorn (*Noah*) reste on recede, 95, 25; Gen. 1584. In ræcede, Exon. Th. 314, 21; Mód. 17: 413, 11; Rä. 32, 3. Recyde, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 11; Rún. 5. Ic seah rǽplingas in ræced fergan, Exon. Th. 435, 2; Rä. 53, 1. Con hē sídne ræced fæste gefégan, 296, 7; Crä. 47. In ðæt dimme ræced (*a prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2618; An. 1310. Reced, Beo. Th. 2479; B. 1237. Hwearf geond ðæt síde reced, 3966; B. 1981. Ðæt (*Hrothgar's hall*) wæs foremǽrost receda, 625; B. 310. Receda wuldor, Salomones templ, Cd. Th. 219, 23; Dan. 59. Hié on Sodoman wíltan meahton, gesáwon ofer since salo hlífian, reced ofer reádum golde, 145, 11; Gen. 2404. Ræced, Exon. Th. 381, 4; Rä. 2, 6. [*O. Sax.* rakud *used of the Temple.*] v. burg-, deáþ-, eorþ-, gim-, heáh-, heal-, hlín-, horn-, sund-, wín-ræced, *and next word.*

ræced-líc; *adj. Pertaining to a palace, palatine*:—Ræcedlíce *palatina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 7.

ræcing, e; *f. Reaching, holding out, offering, presenting, extending*:—Hláfes mid ræcing *panis porrectione*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 3. Mid ræcing honda *extensione manuum*, 8, 11.

rǽd, es; *m.* I. *counsel, advice*:—Rǽd *consilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 23. Ðæt hit nǽfre næs nāðer ne his gewile, ne his geweald, ne his rǽd, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 12. Is micel þearf ðisse þeóde helpes and rǽdes, Wulfst. 243, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 1103; El. 553. Sum woruldwita wæs swýðe wís on rǽde Acitofel gehāten . . . Ðá wæs se Acitofel mid Absalone on rǽde and rǽdde him hū hē mihte beswícan his fæder, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 196–203. Ðīne heortan tó rǽde gecyr *turn thine heart to listen to good advice*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 27. On ðone Drihten næs ic æt rǽde ne æt dǽde, ðǽr man mid unrihte N. orf ætferede, L. O. 3; Th. i. 178, 17. Gyf mon ðone hláford teó ðæt hē (*the accused person*) be his rǽde ūt hleópe, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 5, 12. Gif þeów ete his sylfes rǽde *if a slave eat flesh during a fast of his own accord* (i. e. *when his master does not give the meat.* v. the paragraph which precedes), L. Wih. 15; Th. i. 40, 11. Rǽde, 10; Th. i. 38, 21. Ic ðá fēng on mīnne ágenne rǽd, Chart. Th. 322, 10. Gehýr mīne word and mīnne rǽd, Ex. 18, 19. Ðæt hī ðæs cynges rǽd hæfdon and his fultum and ealra witena, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 22. Rǽd gelǽran *to give good advice* (cf. sellan hálwende geþeahte, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 14), pref.; Erl. 3, 10. Rǽd sóhtan *consulunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 3. II. *counsel, prudence, intelligence*:—Nis nán wísdōm ne nán rǽd náht ongeán God, Homl. Th. i. 82, 14. Ongeán ðam wíslícan rǽde ðe of Godes ágenre gyfe cymþ, se wiðerrǽda deófol sǽwþ rēceleásnesse, Wulfst. 53, 6. Se man ána hæfþ gescéad and rǽd and andgit, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 99. III. *counsel, course of action that results from deliberation, plan, a resolution taken after deliberation, ordinance, decree*:—Sý ðes rǽd gemēne eallum leódscipe, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 33. Se rǽd wæs ǽfre on his rǽdfæstum geþance, ðæt hē wircan wolde ða wunderlícan gesceafta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 4. Hē him tó rǽde genom ðæt . . . *cui rei consilium utile ratus est, ut* . . . Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 27. Hē Rómānum tó rǽde gelǽrde, ðæt hié fóren on Hannibales land, 4, 10; Swt. 200, 1. On ðisum rǽde (*the conspiracy against William Rufus*) wæs Oda, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 5. Ðæne rǽd (*paying the Danes*) geræddе Sírīc, 991; Erl. 131, 19. Rǽd geþencean, Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286: 35, 28; Gen. 561. Rǽd áhicgan, 122, 24; Gen. 2031: 131, 24; Gen. 2181. Rǽdas *consulta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 54: *consulta, consilia*, 133, 80: Hpt. Gl. 504, 75: *decreta, judicia, edicta*, 433, 19. Gelǽrdan biscepas swelce níwe rǽdas swelce hié fol oft ǽr ealde gedydan, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 2. Manna wísdōm and heore rǽdas syndon náhtlíce ongeán Godes geþeaht, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 26. IV. *what is advisable, benefit, advantage*:—Rǽd *opere pretium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 31. Rǽd bið gif hē nimþ mealwan *it will be worth his while to take mallow*, Lchdm. ii. 238, 13. Bið nū micel rǽd, ðæt hē him gebycge ðæt ece líf, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 122. Ðonne bið hire rǽd ðæt frýnd ða forword habban, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 2. Ðæt hecó ūs sý þingere ondweardes rǽdes and ǽces wuldres *that she be for us an advocate for present profit and eternal glory*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 34. Hī him tó rǽde and tó frófre fundon *aliquid commodi adlaturum putabant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 7: 2, 5; S. 507, 31. Ðis him tó rǽde gecuron *hoc esse tutius decernebant*, 1, 23; S. 485, 34. Tó rǽde Angelcynne *to the advantage of the English*, 2, 1; S. 501, 39: Blickl. Homl. 199, 30: 205, 12. Tó hǽle and tó rǽde, 227, 4. Ðam þeódscype tó langsuman rǽde *to the lasting benefit of the nation*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 6. Eów sylfum tó rǽde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 12, 2. Rǽd ǽredian *to determine what is advisable*, L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28. Ða ðe heora sylfra rǽd forlǽtaþ *those who forsake their own advantage*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 16. Rǽda fyrmest ðæt manna gehwylc ofer ealle ódre þinc ǽnne God lufige, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii.

338, 1. V. *a council*:—Hē eode tō ðæra Judēiscra rǽde and befrān, hwæt hī him feōs geūðon, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 16. Se cyng bebēad heom ðæt hī cōmon mid xii. mannum intō ðæs cynges rǽde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 11. VI. *as a part of proper names, generally under the form* rēd (red ?). For a list of such names v. Txts, 603 sqq., and for similar *O. H. Ger.* names v. Grff. ii. 463. [*O. Sax.* rād: *O. Frs.* rēd: *O. H. Ger.* rāt: *Icel.* rāð.] v. feorh-, folc-, mis-, un-rǽd.

rǽd[e] *in composition of adjectives*, v. ān-, fæst-, heard-, hwæt-, læt-, wiðer-rǽd[e].

rǽdan. *Two verbs originally distinct seem to coalesce under this form, the strong* rǽdan; *p.* reórd, rēd; *pp.* rǽden: *Goth.* ga-rēdan: *O. Sax.* rādan; *p.* rēd, ried: *O. Frs.* rēda; *p.* rēd: *O. H. Ger.* rātan; *p.* riet, riat: *Icel.* rāða; *p.* rēð, *and the weak* rǽdan; *p.* rǽdde: *Goth.* ga-raidjan: *O. H. Ger.* ant-reitjan *ordinare*: *Icel.* g-reiða. *The strong forms are rare.* I. *to counsel, give advice*:—Ic rǽde ðē *consulo tibi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 37. Girwan Godes tempel, swā hire gāsta weard reórd, Elen. Kmbl. 2043; El. 1023. Hē rād and rǽdde, rincum tǽhte hū hī sceoldon standan, Byrht. Th. 132, 18; By. 18. Ðæt folc eall hrȳmde, swā swā Josue him rǽdde, Jos. 6, 5 (20, Grn.). Rǽdende *consulentes, consilium dantes*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 20. II. *to ask advice, consult a person*:—Ic frīne *vel* ic rǽde *consulo*, i. *inquiro* (cf. ic frīne ðē *consulo te*, i. 49, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 79. II a. *to consult, deliberate, take counsel upon a matter* (acc.) *with* (wið) *a person*:—Justinus rǽdde wið ða cristenan, hwæne hī tō bisceope ceósan wolde, Homl. Th. i. 434, 28. Wið ðone rǽdde Chromatius, and be his rǽde underfēng ealle ða cristenan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 323. Him þūhte and ðǽm ðe hē hit wið rǽdde, L. Ath. v. 12; Th. i. 240, 27. Hī gamenlīce rǽddon *callide cogitantes*, Jos. 9, 4. Ðā gesomnedon hī gemōt and þeahtedon and rǽddon hwæt him tō dōnne wǽre *initum est consilium quid agendum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 36. Ðā rēdon (rǽddan, MSS. C.) hī him betwēonum *consultatione habita*, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 20. Ðā ongunnon ða Phariscī rǽdan *consilium inierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 15. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt symle mid heom wunian wel geþungene witan, ðæt hī wið rǽdan māgan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 23. Man rǽdan sceolde hū man ðisne eard werian sceolde, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 7. II b. *to debate, speak in council* (or (?) *to read*. v. VI b):—Rādaþ (rǽdaþ) ī maðeliaþ *concionantur, sermocinantur, loquuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 1. Rǽdende ī wordiende *concionandi, loquentes*, 461, 35. II c. *to deliberate for the good of any one, look to, provide for*:—Mīnre sāwle rǽd on ēcnysse *animae meae in aeternum consules*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 228, 3. Rǽdende *consulens*, i. *consilium tenens, providens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 77. Rǽdende *consulentes, succurrentes*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 20. III. *to resolve after deliberation, to determine, decide*:—Ðæt folc rǽdde be him ðæt hī woldon hine ǧhebban tō cyninge ... Ðā ðā Crist ongeat ðæs folces willan, Homl. Th. i. 162, 3–6. Ac ðeáh man hwæt rǽdde, ðæt ne stōd furðon ǣnne mōnaþ, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 9. Hī rǽddon ðæt hī woldon ðone cyng gesettan ūt of Englalandes cynedōme, 1075; Erl. 213, 10. Hī ealle ǣnmōdlīce rǽddon ðæt ealle his gesetnyssa ǧðlode wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 60, 4. Rǽdan *decernere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 67. III a. rǽdan on (cf. *Icel.* rāða á einn *to attack one*) *to proceed against, take action against a person*:—Wæs ðam eorle Godwine and his sunan gecȳdd, ðæt se cyng and ða menn ðe mid him wǽron woldon rǽdon on hī, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 30. IV. *to rule, govern, direct* (with dat. or inst.):—Ðū ðe Israēla ǽðelum cynne reccest and rǽdest *qui regis Israel*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Hē rǽt ūs and recþ *ipse reget nos*, 47, 12. Drihten mē rǽt (*regit*), 22, 1. God ðe rǽt and gewissaþ eallum gesceaftum, Chart. Th. 239, 34. Hē reht and rǽt eallum gesceaftum, swā swā gōd steóra ǣnum scipe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. God ðe him stīórde and racode and rǽdde, 34, 12; Fox 154, 6. Ðætte God rǽdde and weólde ealles middaneardes, 35, 2; Fox 156, 31. Ðæt hē (*the abbot*) sceal rǽdan and racian ðǽra manna sāulum, R. Ben. 14, 6. Hwā meahte iǽt monnum rǽdan būtan scylde *quis principari hominibus tam sine culpa potuisset*? Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16. Ðam ðe hīe (*the Church*) wel ofer mǽge and hiere wel rǽdan cunne *si qui hanc bene regere praevalet*, 5, 2; Swt. 45, 1. Ic mæg rǽdan on ðīs rīce, Cd. Th. 19, 10; Gen. 289. Ða ðe ðȳ rīce rǽdan sceoldon, 259, 4; Dan. 686. Wolde dōm Godes dǽdum rǽdan gumena gehwylcum *the decree of God would govern the deeds of every man*, Beo. Th. 5709; B. 2858. V. *to have the disposal of, have possession of*:—Ðone mǽðum ðe ðū mid rihte rǽdan sceoldest, 4119; B. 2056. Ðenden hlé ðȳ rīce rǽdan mōston, Cd. Th. 216, 18; Dan. 8. Būtan hȳ ðȳ reáfe rǽdan mōtan, Exon. Th. 110, 6; Gū. 103. VI. *to read* (a) as in *to read a riddle, to explain*; conjicere:—Ic rǽde swefn *conicio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 40. Mōdor ne rǽdeþ (-aþ, MS.) ðonne heó magan cenneþ, hū him weorðe geond woruld sceapen *a mother cannot read a boy's fate at his birth*, Salm. Kmbl. 741; Sal. 370. Rǽde se ðe wille hū wunda cwēðen, Exon. Th. 441, 11; Rā. 60, 16. Rǽd hwæt ic mǽne, 479, 18; Rā. 62, 9. Ðā ongan hē mid gleáwe mōde rǽdan *coepit sagaci animo conjicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21, MS. B. (b) *to read a book*; legere:—Ic rǽde *lego*, ðū rǽtst *legis*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 1. Rǽtt *legit*, 44; Som. 45, 49. On hwylcum dæge man rǽt .ix. kl'. apr. swā fela beóþ *concurrentes* ... gif man rǽt ðæne daturum on Sunnandæg ðænne byþ ān, Anglia viii. 302, 19–20. Se ðe rǽt (rǽds, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. Hē rǽdde his bōc ðam folce, Ex. 24, 7. Hē him gebēad and his bēc rǽdde, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 4. Ne rǽdde gē (gē hreórdeþ, Rush.) hwæt Dauid dyde, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 3. Ne rǽdde gē (gē ne reórdade, Rush.), 19, 4. Rǽddon (reórdadun, Rush.), 21, 16. Rǽdde (reórdun, Rush.), 21, 42. Mē lyst rǽdan *lecturio*, Ælfc. Gr. 34; Som. 37, 56. Rǽða *to read*, Mt. Kmbl. p. l, 8. Hē ārās tō rǽdanne, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 4, 16: Rtl. 195, 16. Hē mē sealde bōc tō rǽdanne, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 37. Ðæt gewrit wæs rǽded beforan ðam cyninge, 5, 21; S. 643, 11. Ðā ðæt godspel rǽdd wæs, Blickl. Homl. 161, 9. Wē gehȳrdon ðā ðā Esaias se witga rǽden wæs, 167, 28. VII. *to prepare* (?):—Hē sceal ǽlcre wucan erian .i. æcer and rǽdan sylf ðæt sǽd on hlafordes berne, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 15. (Cf. *last passage under* rǽcan.) v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, ofer-rǽdan.

rǽd-bana, an; *m. One who contrives a person's death, but is not the actual perpetrator*:—Gif man secge ðæt hē wǽre dǽdbana oððe rǽdbana *if he be said to be the actual perpetrator of homicide, or the deviser of it*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 26. Cf. Qui ad occidendum aliquem innoxium redbana vel dedbana fuerit, L. H. I. 85, 3; Th. i. 592, 13. [*Icel.* rāð-bani: *see also* bana-rāð *the planning a person's death*; rāða einum bana *to plot a person's death*. v. Grmm. R. A. 626.]

rǽd-bora, an; *m. A counsellor*; also translates *consul*:—Rǽdbora *consiliarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 22. Hē (*the Messiah*) bið gehāten wundorlīc, rǽdbora, strang God, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 7: Dōm. L. 42, 38. Aðelwold ðe is mīn rǽdbora *a secretis noster Athelwoldus*, Chart. Th. 241, 27: Beo. Th. 2655; B. 1325. God næfþ nǽnne rǽdboran, Ælfc. T. Grn. 24, 24. Hī hæfdon him Consulas ðæt wē cweðaþ Rǽdboran, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 22. Seó gerǽdnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rǽdboran gesetton, L. O. D. tit.; Th. i. 352, 2. Rǽdboran *jurisperiti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 41. Rādboran, 112, 13. Rǽdborena *juris peritorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 68. Cf. rǽd-gīfa.

rǽde (?), an; *f. A reading, lesson*:—Ðiós rēdo *haec lectio*, Lk. Skt. p. 11, 16. Ðió rēdo *quae lectio*, 11, 5. Rēdes *lectionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 16. Ðara rēda *lectionum*, 13, 13. Tō rēde *ad lectionem*, Rtl. 126, 1. Hālige rǽdan (rǽdincge, MS. T.) hē sceal lustlīce gehȳran, R. Ben. 18, 9.

-rǽde. v. ge-rǽde; *n.*

rǽde; *adj. Ready, prompt*:—On hwan mæg se iunga on gōdne weg rihtr]an ne (ðe?) rǽdran rǽd gemittan ðonne hē ðīne wīsan word gehealde *in quo corrigit junior viam suam? in custodiendo sermones tuos*, Ps. Th. 118, 9. Rǽdan (?) biiongea *exercitationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 59. v. ge-rǽde, rǽde-gafol, rǽde-sceamol, rǽdness.

rǽde; *adj. Mounted*:—Rǽdum here *equitatu*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 25. v. rǽde-cempa, -here, -mann.

rǽde-cempa, an; *m. A mounted soldier*:—Rǽdewīga *vel* [rǽde]-cempa *equester, qui equitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 66. v. rǽde-here.

rǽde-gafol, es; *n. Rent that can be paid all at once, as opposed to rent that is discharged by service rendered, and consequently takes time for its payment*:—Gif mon geþingaþ gyrde landes oððe māre tō rǽdegafole and geereþ gif se hlāford him wile ðæt land ārǽran tō weorce and tō gafole ne þearf hē him onfōn gif hē him nān botl ne selþ *if a man takes a yard of land or more at a fixed rent and ploughs it, if the lord wants to get service as well as rent, the tenant need not take the land, if the lord does not give him a dwelling*, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 3. [Cf. *Icel.* reiðupenningar *ready money*.]

rǽde-here, es; *m. A mounted force, cavalry*:—Rǽdehere *cerethi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 76: *cerethei*, 130, 15. Of rādehere *equitatu*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 25. Alexandres næs nā mā geslægen ðonne hundtwelftig on ðæm rǽdehere *in exercitu Alexandri centum et viginti equites defuere*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 21. Ægðer ge an gangehere ge on rǽdehere (rād-, MS. C.), 4, 1; Swt. 154, 24. Earnulf gefeaht wið ðæm rǽdehere (rāde-, MS. B.: rād-, MS. D.), Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 2.

rǽdelle. v. next word.

rǽdels, es; *m.*: e; *f.*: rǽdelse, rǽdelle (?), an; *f.* I. *counsel, consideration*:—Seó rēdelse and ðæt geþeaht ūrra feónda geteorode, Ps. Th. 9, 6. II. *debate, speech in council* (v. rǽdan, II b):—Rǽdelse *concionis, locutionis*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 4. III. *conjecture, imagination, interpretation* (v. rǽdan, VI a):—Rǽswung *vel* rǽdels *conjectura*, i. *opinatio, estimatio, interpretatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 53. Ðeáh se leása wēna and sió rǽdelse ðara dysigena monna tiohhie ðæt se anweald sīe ðæt hēhste gōd (*hominum fallax opinio*), Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 32. Eall ðis ðū gerehtest tō sōðe swīðe gesceádwīslīce būton ǽlcre leásre rǽdelse *haec nullis extrinsecus sumtis, sed altero ex altero fidem trahente, insitis domesticisque probationibus explicabas*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 31. Hrǽdelse *conjectura, argumentatione*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 19. Of rǽdelse *conjectura*, 460, 11. III a. *the imaginative faculty*:—Hē (*man*) hine ongit þurh his rǽdelsan (*imaginatio*) synderlīce, þurh his gesceádwīsnesse (*ratio*) synderlīce, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 19. IV. *a dark saying, enigma, riddle*:—Rǽdels *aenigma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 23. Hē āsette rǽdels ðus cweðende: Swā hwilc man swā mīnne rǽdels riht ārǽde onfō se mȳre dohtor tō wīfe, and se ðe hine misrǽde, sȳ hē beheáfdod, Ap. Th. 3, 8–11. *The riddle is given on* p. 4. Ða clamme ðe ða rǽdelsan

(rædelsan?) wið rýnemenn heóld, Exon. Th. 423, 31; Rä. 43, 13. Ic sprece tó him openlíce næs þurh rædelsas (*per aenigmata*; dark speeches, A. V.), Num. 12, 8. [*Wick.* redels: *Piers P.* redel, ridel: *Prompt. Parv.* rydyl or probleme *enigma*: *M. H. Ger.* rätsal: *M. L. Ger.* rädelse.] v. rǽsele.

rǽdelse. v. preceding word.

rǽde-mann, es; *m. A horseman*:—Nǽwðer ne ðam horse ne ðæm rǽdemen ne wyrð geborgen of his ágnum crǽfte, Ps. Th. 32, 15. [*Icel.* reið-maðr.]

rǽden[n], e; *f.* I. *a condition, stipulation*:—Rǽden *conditio*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 1. Rǽdin *condicio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 44: ii. 17, 10. Ælc gebúr sylle .vi. hlǽfas ðam inswǽne ðonne hé his heorde tó mæstene drífe, on ðam sylfum lande ðe ðeós rǽden on stænt, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 22. Rǽdenne *condicione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 59. Ðan (on ða?) rǽdenne *ea conditione*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 8. On ða rǽdenne ðe hé him gá tó honda, L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 3. Ðú bist Godes bearn þurh ða rǽdenne ðæt ðú ðinne feónd lufige, Homl. Th. i. 56, 7. Raedinnae *condiciones*, Ep. Gl. 7 f, 13. II. *rule, direction* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Hæfdon sume mid ǽþum gefæstnod ðæt hié on hire rǽdenne (rǽdinge, 193, col. 2) beón woldan *would be under her rule*, Chr. 918; Th. i. 192, 12. III. *a reckoning, estimating*:—Raedinne *taxatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 1. The word occurs as the second part of many nouns, when its force is much the same as that of the suffixes *-ship*, *-hood*, *-red*, denoting *a state, condition*. v. bed-, bróðor-, burh-, camp-, feónd-, folc-, freónd-, gafol-, gebed-, gecwid-, gefér-, heord-, híw-, hús-, land-, mǽg-, mann-, meodo-, nám-, teón-, þing-, treów-, un-, weorc-, wíg-, woruld-rǽden[n].

rǽdend, es; *m. A ruler, one who possesses control over anything* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Rodera rǽdend *the Deity*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 17: Beo. Th. 3114; B. 1555: Andr. Kmbl. 1253; An. 627. Dreáma rǽdend, Exon. Th. 358, 34; Pa. 55. [*O. Sax.* rǽdand (*Christ*).] v. mago-, sele-rǽdend.

rǽdend-líc; *adj. Pertaining to a decree* or *statute* (v. rǽdan, III):—Ðǽm rǽdendlícum *decretalibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 45.

rǽden-gewrit, es; *n. A writing containing a condition* or *stipulation, a written agreement, a note of hand*:—Ic him sealde úre ágen rǽdengewrit, ðæt wǽre him tó ðam gerǽde ðæt land tó lǽten, ðe mon ǽlce gére geaylle fífténe scillingas clǽnes feós ðam bisceope, Chart. Th. 168, 12. Rǽdinggewrit (rǽden-?) *cirographum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 51.

rǽdere, es; *m.* I. *a reader, one who reads*:—Rǽdere *lector*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 40. Be ðære wucan rǽdere (rédere, 7, 23). Gebróðra gereorde ne sceal beón bútan háligre rǽdinge. Ne nán ne gedyrstlǽce, ðæt hé fǽrlíce bóc gelǽcce and ðǽr bútan foresceáwunge onginne tó rǽdenne, ac ðære wucan rǽdere on ðone Sunnandæg mid bletsunge hit beginne . . . Nánes mannes stefn gehýre ne sý bútan ðæs rǽderes ánes, R. Ben. 62, 2–15. II. *a reader, scholar*:—Swá swá ða geleáfullan rǽderas hit gesetton, Lchdm. iii. 256, 21. III. *a reader, lector, the second of the seven orders*:—Seofon hádas syndon gesette on cyrcan . . . óðer is lector . . . . *Lector* is rǽdere, ðe rǽd on Godes cyrcan, and bið ðǽrtó gehádod ðæt hé bodige Godes word, L. Ælfc. C. 10–12; Th. ii. 346, 25–32. Rédere rǽderes forlonge foreboderes ł ceigeras fruma from wítgum ðǽm is gecuoedin ceig *lector; lectores dudum praecones vel clamatores, initium a prophetis, quibus dicitur, Clama*, Rtl. 194, 1–4. IV. *a reader of riddles, a diviner* (v. rǽdan, VI a):—Wiccum, fram rǽderum *pythonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 67. v. bóc-rǽdere.

rǽde-scamol, es; *m. A reading-bench* (?); *a 'ready,' prepared bench, bench with furniture, a couch*, cf. *Icel.* reiðu-stóll, *and see* rád:—On rǽdescamole *in pulpito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 3. Rǽdescamelas *fulchra* (cf. *fulera* eal bedreáf, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 33: *fulcris, thoris, lectis*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 28), 36, 36.

rǽdes-mann, es; *m.* I. *a counsellor, adviser, councillor*:—Ealle ðæs cynges rǽdesmen, Chart. Th. 330, 8: Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 19. II. *a steward, manager*:—Æt Steorran ðe ðá wæs ðæs kinges rǽdesman, Chart. Th. 339, 12. [*Icel.* ráðs-maðr *a manager, counsellor, steward.*]

rǽdesn (?), e; *f. A cluster of grapes*; bacido [cf. clyster *bacido, botrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 31]:—Rǽdisn *vacedo* (in a list *de lignis*), Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 43. Rǽdisnae *bacidones* (cf. raedinne *bacidones*, 43, 260: rǽdenne, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 59), Txts. 44, 1.

rǽdestre, an; *f. A female reader*:—Rǽdestre, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 40. Rǽdystre, 9, 64; Som. 13, 63. Rǽdistre, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 7.

rǽde-wíga. v. rǽde-cempa.

rǽd-fæst; *adj. Wise, prudent*:—Se deófol gemacað ðæt se man þurh leáse hiwunge déþ swylce hé rǽdfæst sý ðe rádes ne gýmeþ *the devil causes the man by a false show to act as if he were wise, who cares not for wisdom*, Wulfst. 53, 9. Ðæt ic on ðínum rihte rǽdfæst lifige, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Ðínes ríces rǽdfæst wulder *gloriam magnificentiae regni tui*, 144, 12. Him in gást becwom rǽdfæst sefa, Cd. Th. 257, 3; Dan. 652: Exon. 468, 23; Hy. 5, 4. Se ðe symle byþ rǽdfæst, Wald. 108; Vald. 2, 26: Cd. Th. 90, 20; Gen. 1498. Árfæst and gerecorda ðé mid rǽdfæstum móde, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 185. Se rǽd wæs ǽfre on his rǽdfæstum geþance, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 5. Ðæt hig mágon árfæsan, gif hig rǽdfæste beóþ, 19, 5. Rincas rǽdfæste, Exon. Th. 347, 15; Sch. 13. Cf. rǽd-leás.

rǽdfæstlíce. v. un-rǽdfæstlíce.

rǽdfæstness, e; *f. Readiness to follow good counsel, adherence to right courses*:—Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlícne cynedóm up wegaþ . . . rǽdfæstnes (*persuabilitas*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20.

rǽd-findende *furnishing counsel, advising*:—Rǽdfindende *consulentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 29. Cf. rǽd-hycgende.

raedgaeram *glosses* hyadas, Txts. 69, 1035.

rǽd-geþeaht, es; *n. Counsel*:—*Consilium*, ðæt is rǽdgeþeht on Englisc, Wulfst. 51, 6. Elene héht Eusebium on rǽdgeþeaht gefetian, Elen. Kmbl. 2101; El. 1052. Héht gefetigean tó rúne ðone ðe rǽdgeþeaht þurh gleáwe miht georne cúðe, 2322; El. 1162.

rǽd-gifa, an; *m. One who gives counsel, a counsellor, councillor, adviser*; mostly of the king's advisers; it also translates *consul*:—Rǽdgifa *consiliator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 1. Stígand ðe wæs ðæs cinges rǽdgifa and his handprést, Chr. 1051; Th. i. 317, col. 2. Rǽdgifan *consulem*, Germ. 397, 560. Ðis sindon ða gerǽdnessa ðe Engla rǽdgifan gecuran and gecwǽdan, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 3. Ealle ðæs kyninges rǽdgyfan (*conciliarii*), Chart. Th. 326, 7. Ðone rǽd ðe ic mid mínum rǽdgyfum gerǽdd hæbbe, 307, 10. Rǽdgifena *juris peritorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 69. [Cleope nu to ræde þine rædgiuen gode, Laym. 11615. *O. Sax.* rád-gebo: *O. Frs.* red-jeva: *O. H. Ger.* rát-gebo: *Icel.* ráð-gjafi.] Cf. rǽd-bora *and next word.*

rǽd-gift *glosses* consulatus, senatus *in the following instances*:—Rǽdgiftes *consulatus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 64. Rǽdgyft *senatu*, Hymn. Surt. 105, 34. Rǽdgifte *senatum*, Germ. 398, 108.

rǽd-hycgende; *part. Having wise counsel in the mind, prudent, sagacious*:—Ðú ðé ánne genim tó gesprecan symle rǽdhycgende, Exon. Th. 301, 28; Fä. 26.

rǽdic (rædic?), es; *m. A radish*:—Rǽdic *raphanum* vel *radix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 37: *vernenaca*, 68, 65: *hierobotanim*, ii. 43, 52. Rédic, Lchdm. ii. 276, 10. Syle ðane rǽdic tó þicganne . . . se rǽdic, 286, 10–14. Hrǽdic, iii. 20, 26. Genim hrǽdic nyðeweardne, 46, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* rätih, retih: *M. H. Ger.* retich: *Ger.* rettich. *From Lat.* radic-em.]

rǽding, e; *f.* I. *reading*:—Bisceopes dægwcorc. Ðæt bið mid rihte his gebedu érest, and ðonne his bócweorc, rǽding, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. Ámtigaþ eów tó rǽdinge *vacate lectioni*, hé begéþ his rǽdinge *vacuus est lectionibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14. Ðæs ðe ic on rǽdinge ne mihte fullíce ásmeágan, Wulfst. 65, 22. Beó ðú ábisgad ymbe rǽdinge *attende lectioni*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 17. I a. *a reading, a single act of reading*:—Ofthrædlíce rǽdinga háligra bóca, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 2. Capitula rǽdinga, R. Ben. 43, 2. II. *what is read, reading, a passage in a book, a lesson*:—Ðis Englisc étýwþ hwæt seó foresette rǽding (*passage*) ménþ, Anglia viii. 298, 9. Seó rǽding cwyþ ðæt ðǽr ys gyt on élcum tácne healftíd, 298, 31: 300, 32: 309, 1. Sý án rǽdincg gerǽd of ðære ealdan cýðnesse *let one lesson from the Old Testament be read*, R. Ben. 34, 12. Agustinus ús onwreáh ðissere rǽdinge (*the lesson for the day*) andgit, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 21. Swá swá gé gehýrdon on ðissere rǽdinge (*the homily which precedes*), Homl. Skt. i. 11, 284. Hé lufode hálige rǽdinge . . . ealle his geféran sceolde sealmas leornian oððe sume rǽdinge, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 62–65. Gé sculon singan sunnanúhtan ǽfre nigon ræpsas mid nigon rǽdingum, L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 5. Man þreó rǽdinga rǽde, R. Ben. 33, 14. Wé willaþ on ðisre stówe ða seofon rǽdinga (*passages*) áwritan ðe ymbe ða seofon geár synd gedihte . . . Ðás rǽdinga syndon wíde cúðe, Anglia viii. 314, 18–22. III. *rule, government* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Hæfdon sume mid ǽþum gefæstnod ðæt hí on hire rǽdinge (rǽdenne, other MSS.) beón woldon, Chr. 918; Erl. 105, 30. v. béc-, bóc-, pistol-rǽding.

rǽding-bóc; *f. A book containing the lessons, a lectionary*:—Se mæssepreóst sceal habban ða wǽpna tó ðam gástlícum weorce . . . ðæt synd ða hálgan béc . . . rǽdingbóc, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 14. ii. forealdode rǽdingbéc swíðe wáke (cf. ii. sumerrǽdingbéc and i. winterrǽdingbóc, 16), Chart. Th. 430, 30. v. Maskell's Monumenta, vol. i. c. 3.

rǽding-gewrit, rǽdistre. v. rǽden-gewrit, rǽdestre.

rǽd-leás; *adj.* I. *without counsel, unwise, inconsiderate, rash, ill-advised*:—Rǽdeleás *preceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Som. 13, 27. Gleáw ne wæs gumríces weard, rǽðe and rǽdleás, Cd. Th. 226, 26; Dan. 177. II. *without wise direction, in confusion*:—Ðá ðis (*the destruction of certain ships*) cúð wæs tó ðám ódrum scipon . . . wæs ðá swilc hit eall rǽdleás wǽre *it was as if there were no counsel anywhere, as if everything was in confusion*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 9. III. *lacking what is advantageous* or *beneficial, miserable, desolate* (v. rǽd, IV):—Gé Godes cræfta nán þing ne gýmaþ, ðý is folces forfaren máre ðonne scolde oððe þearf wǽre, and for ðam hit weard swá rǽdleás ðe hit Godes beboda forgýmde *the people is become so miserable, because it neglected God's commandments*, Wulfst. 46, 20. Ðæt rǽdleáse hof (*hell*), Cd. Th. 3, 32; Gen. 44. [Nabbich in me wisdom . . . and am redleas . . . Drihten ase þu ert redlease (*gen. pl.*) red, red me þet am redles

O. E. Homl. i. 211, 32–213, 1. Nís nevre mon redles Ar his heorte beo witles, O. and N. 691.] [*O. H. Ger.* rāti-lō *sabsque consilio: Ger.* rat-los: *Icel.* rāð-lauss *shiftless, confused. foolish.*]

rǽd-líc; *adj. Advisable:*—Him đā rǽdlecre geþūhte đæt hē wiđ ðderne here friþ genāme đæt hē đone ðderne đē iēst ofercuman mehte *proviso ad tempus consilio, unum denuntiato bello adpetit, alterum pacta pace suspendit,* Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 15: 4, 13; Swt. 212, 16. Tó smeágenne wiđ his witan hwet heom eallum rǽdlícost þūhte, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 4. [*Icel.* rāð-ligr.]

rǽd-líce; *adv.* I. *wisely, skilfully, cleverly:*—Hē rǽdlíce slōh swā hē hine (*the ball*) nǽfre feallan ne lēt, Ap. Th. 13, 5. Đæt hē meahte đæt folc đȳ wíslícor and đȳ rǽdlícor lǽran, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 131, 18. II. *advisedly, deliberately, designedly, on purpose:*—Rǽdlíce *consulto,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 35. On đām gemōtan đeáh rǽdlíce wurđan on namcūđan stōwan, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 17. [*Icel.* rāðliga *cleverly.*] v. ān-, fæst-, un-rǽdlíce.

rǽd-mægen, es; *n. Beneficial force* (?), *force that is productive of good* or *abundant good* (?), cf. lof-mægen (v. rǽd, IV):—Đā wæs wæstmum ǽweaht world onspreht . . . rǽdmægne oferþeaht *the world was aroused to fruitful life, and overspread by productive force,* Exon. Th. 353, 10; Reim. 10.

rǽdness, es; *f.* I. *readiness, promptness:*—Rǽdnis (hrædnis?) *pernicitas,* Txts. 182, 75. On rǽdnysse *in maturitate,* Blickl. Gl. Đone þóþor mid swiftre rǽdnesse geslegene ongeán gesænde tō đam plegendan cynge, Ap. Th. 13, 4. Rǽdnisse (hrædnisse?) *concursionibus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 24. Rǽdnessum, 15, 26. II. *an arrangement, agreement, condition:*—Đæt đeós gerǽdnis stondon möte in ēcnesse, and đis syndon đara manna naman đe æt đære rēdnisse wǽron, Chart. Th. 168, 30. v. ge-rǽdness, rǽde.

rǽd-rípe (hræd-?); *adj. Soon ripe, premature:*—Rǽdrípe wæstm *praecoquus fructus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 22. Rǽdrípe wínberige *praecoquae,* 38, 61.

rǽd-snotor; *adj. Wise in counsel, prudent, sagacious:*—Nǽfre ic sélidan sélran mētte rǽdsnotteran, Andr. Kmbl. 946; An. 473. [*Icel.* rāð-snotr *sagacious.*]

rǽd-þeahtende; *part. Consulting, deliberating:*—Gesēton sigerōfe rǽdþeahtende ymb đa rōda þreó, Elen. Kmbl. 1734; El. 869: 895; El. 449. Cf. rǽd-hycgende *and next word.*

rǽd-þeahtere, es; *m. A counsellor, adviser:*—Đa (*the senators*) wǽron simbel binnan Rōmeburg wuniende, tō đon đæt hié heora rǽdþeahteras wǽron, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 3. Đara twentigra monna đe hē him tō fultume hæfde ǽcoren, đæt his rǽdþeahteras wǽron *viginti viros sibi consilii causa legerat,* 6, 2; Swt. 256, 3.

rǽd-þeahtung, e; *f. Counsel:*—Hē wæs gemérsad ofer ealle ðderе cyningas ǽgđer ge mid his miclan fultume ge mid his rǽdþeahtunge ge mid his wígcræfte *ob magnitudinem virium consiliorumque summam belli nomenque traduxit,* Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 27.

rǽd-wægn, es; *m. A vehicle, chariot:*—Hē hiene hēt iernan beforan his rǽdwǽne *ante vehiculum ejus,* Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 13. Cf. *Icel.* reið-skjótr, *but see also* hræd-wægn.

rǽd-wita, an; *m. A counsellor, one wise in counsel:*—Ríce rǽdwitan, Dom. L. 18, 298.

rǽfan (?); *p.* te *To involve, wrap:*—Hī weorþaþ gerǽfte (gerǽpte (?) cf. gereæpeđ (-rǽped?) Met. 25, 48) mid đære unrōtnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21. [*Icel.* reifa *to swaddle.*] v. rāfian.

rǽfnan; *p.* de. I. *to endure, suffer, undergo:*—Ræfnde *perpetitur,* Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 66. Đeáh hē deáþes cwealm ræfnan sceolde, Exon. Th. 240, 24; Ph. 643. II. *to do, perform, accomplish, carry out:*—Đa đe ræfnaþ hēr wordum and weorcum wuldorcyninges lāre, 149, 20; Gū. 764: 139, 17; Gū. 594. Neáh is Drihten eallum đe his willan hēr wyrceaþ georne and his hyge swylce elne ræfnaþ, Ps. Th. 144, 19. Hié đæt ōfstum miclum ræfndon, Judth. Thw. 21, 9; Jud. 11. Ræfn elne đis, đæt đū nǽfre fǽcne weorđ freónde dínum, Exon. Th. 302, 3; Fä. 30. v. ā-ræfnan *and* cf. dreógan *for the same two meanings.*

rǽfnendlíc, ræfnian, ræfniendlíc, ræfsan. v. un-ārǽfnendlíc, ā-ræfnian, on-ræfniendlíc, ræpsan.

rǽfter, es; *m. A rafter, beam:*—Ræfter *tignum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 40: 82, 14: 290, 5. Reftras *amites,* Txts. 36, 11. Ræftras, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 58: *anses,* 10, 56. Reafteres *vel* latta *asseres,* i. 58, 35. Mycelne aad on beámum and on ræftrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on þacum *congeriem trabium, lignorum, parietum, virgeorum & tecti fenei,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. Ærest man āsmeáþ đæs hūses stede, and eác man đæt timber beheáwþ, and đa syllan man fægere gefēgþ, and đa beámas gelegþ, and đa ræftras tō đære fyrste gefæstnaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 7–9.

rǽge, an; *f. A roe, a wild she-goat:*—Rǽge *capreа,* Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 31: *capriole,* ii. 129, 59. Hrǽge *damula* vel *caprea,* i. 22, 65. Rāge, ii. 16, 80. Mýnster đe is nemned æt Hrēge heáfde (*ad Caprae caput*), Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 18. Ic gefeó rǽgan *capio capreas,* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. Rǽgean (rǽgan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 166, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* reia *caprea.*] v. rā.

rǽge-reósa, an; *m.*: -reóse (?); *f. A ridge of muscles at the side of the spine running up the back:*—Lǽcedōmas wiđ rægereósan sāre, Lchdm. ii. 14, 26. Wiđ rægereósan, rūdan swā grēne, seóþ on ele and on weaxe, smire mid đone rægereósan. Eft nim gāte hēr, smēc under đa brēc wiđ đās rægereósan, 146, 1–3. Be đam nafolan and đam rægereósan and bæcþearme, 230, 26. Bi þ đæt sār fram đam nafolan ōþ đone milte and on đa winestran rægereósan, and gecymþ æt đam bæcþearme, 232, 3–6. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.

rǽg-hār; *adj. Grey like the goat* (v. rǽge):—Oft đæs wīg gebād rǽghār and reádfāh rice æfter ðdrum *oft did its wall, grey and redstained, see change of rule,* Exon. Th. 476, 19; Ruin. 10.

rægiminge (?):—*A clapping of the wings* (?):—*Pullorum* cocca, *plausu* blisse *laetitiae* fiđerslehte (*in margin*) rægiminge, Hpt. Gl. 518, 51–54.

rægu. v. ragu.

réman. v. ā-réman.

réming (?):—Heofenlícre réminge *celibea Tempe,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 54.

rænc. v. renc.

rǽpan; *p.* te *To bind* (*with a rope*), *make captive:*—Hī fērdon ēghwiđer and ūre earme folc rǽpton (rýpton, MS. C.) and slógan (cf. rǽpling), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 6. Cyspan and mid racentan rǽpan, Met. 26, 78. [*Icel.* reipa *to fasten with a rope.*] v. ge-rǽpan.

rǽping. v. next two words.

rǽpling, rǽping, es; *m. One bound, a captive, prisoner, criminal:*—Wæs đā rǽpling se đe ēr wæs Angelcynnes heáfod (*of archbishop Ælfheah taken captive by the Danes*), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 19. Hē (*St. Paul*) wæs dyder (*to Rome*) rǽpling geléeded, Blickl. Homl. 173, 7. Rǽplinga *damnatorum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 54. Se wæs gebunden mid đām rǽplingum *qui cum seditionis erat vinctus,* Mk. Skt. 15, 7. On cweartern đǽr man đæs cyninges rǽplingas heóld, Gen. 39, 20. Rǽplingas his *vinctos suos,* Ps. Spl. 68, 32. Rǽplingas unbindan, Dōm. L. 4, 48. Ic geseah rǽpingas in ræced fergan . . . đa wǽron genamne nearwum bendum, gefeterade fæste tōgædre (*two buckets of a draw-well*), Exon. Th. 435, 1; Rä. 53, 1.

rǽpling-weard, es; *m. A keeper of prisoners:*—Rǽplingcweardes *collegiati,* Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 45. Rǽpingweardas *collegiati,* ii. 134, 52.

ræps, reps, es; *m. A response* (*in the service of the church*):—Æfengebed *vespertinum officium,* reps *responsorium,* rǽding *lectio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 32. Sȳ ān rǽding gerǽd, and ān swýđe scort ræps æfterfylige, R. Ben. 34, 13. Ān rǽding, æfter đam reps (ræps, MSS. O. F.: ryps, MS. T.), ymen, fers and lofsang, 36, 21. Æfter đæm glorian đæs feórþan repses (ræpses, MS. O.), 35, 18. Man þreó rǽdinga rǽde and þrȳ ræpsas. Æt đam þriddan repse singe se sangere 'Gloria Patri,' 33, 14–16: 35, 8–10. On đisum dagum wē forlǽtaþ on ūrum repsum 'Gloria Patri,' Homl. Th. ii. 224, 26. Gē sculon singan sunnanūhtan ǽfre nigon ræpsas mid nigon rǽdingum, L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 5.

ræpsan; *p.* te *To seize* (?), *to reprove* (?):—Raebsid uuaes, repset uaes, ræpsit wæs *interceptum est* (cf. ā-raepsid, -repsit *interceptum,* 511), Txts, 68, 523. Raefsed, refset, raefsit *interpellari,* 70, 526. Refsede *intercepit,* 69, 1082. Cf. Fornoom *intercepit,* 71, 1083. Arāsed *interceptum,* 69, 1067. Ārāsed wæs *interceptus est,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* refsan; *p.* rafsta *corripere, increpare, arguere, reprehendere.*]

ræpsung, e; *f.* I. *seizing* (?), *reproving* (?):—Raepsung *interceptio* (v. *preceding word, and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* rafsunga *correptio, invectio, increpatio*), Txts. 69, 1068. II. *an interval:*—Seó niht hæfþ seofan dǽlas . . . Ōđer is *vesperum,* đæt is ǽfen, đonne se ǽfensteorra betwux đære repsunge æteówaþ, Lchdm. iii. 244, 1. *Vesperum* đæt ys ǽfen ođđe hrepsung, Anglia viii. 319, 28.

rǽran; *p.* de *To cause to rise, to rear, raise.* I. *to lift up, move from a lower to a higher position:*—Hē ūs tō roderum up hlǽdre rǽrde, Exon. Th. 437, 11; Rä. 56, 6. Hī tō heofenum up hlǽdræ rǽrdon, Cd. Th. 101, 1; Gen. 1675. Hié tō gūþe gārwudu rǽrdon, 198, 20; Exod. 325. Rǽre up đīn heáfod and geseoh đis đæt Simon dēþ, Blickl. Homl. 187, 35. II. *to raise* (*a building*):—Đū rǽrst hūs *domum aedifices,* Deut. 28, 30. Hī wíbed setton neáh đam đe Abraham ēror rǽrde, Cd. Th. 113, 7; Gen. 1883. Đæt beácen (*the tower of Babel*) đe rǽran ongunnon Adames eaforan, 101, 13; Gen. 1681. Ongunnon him bytlian and heora burh rǽran, 113, 1; Gen. 1880. III. *to set up, establish* (*a law, institution, etc.*):—God sibbe rǽreþ ēce tō ealdre engla and monna, Exon. Th. 43, 16; Cri. 689. Hē Cristes cyricean on his rice geornlíce timbrede and rǽrde *ecclesiam Christi in regno suo multum diligenter aedificare ac dilatare curavit,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 37. Man unriht rǽrde and unlaga manege, Wulfst. 156, 13. Þonne rǽre man cyninges munde, đæt is đæt hȳ ealle đam sēmende syllan đæt cyninges mund stande, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 20. Se đe unlage rǽre ođđe undōm gedēme, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Ys his handgeweorc ryhte dōmas đa hē rǽran wyle *opera manuum ejus judicium,* Ps. Th. 110, 5. IV. *to raise, offer* (*a prayer*):—Hyra þeódnes dōm đæt hié to đam beácne (*the golden image*) gebedu rǽrde, Cd. Th. 227, 24; Dan. 191. V. *to raise, begin, give rise to, excite* (*ill-feeling*):—Rǽrde *exagitabat,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 22. Oft hī þræce rǽrdon . . . feóndscype rǽrdon *oft were their violence and enmity roused,* Exon. Th. 243, 18–22; Jul. 12–14. Hāteþ þræce rǽran . . . đæt hī ūsic binden and in bælwylme

swingen, 262, 16; Jul. 333. Fæhþe rǽran, 113, 14; Gū. 157. Ne cūðon fírena fremman . . . elles ne ongunnon rǽran on roderum nymþe riht and sōð, Cd. Th. 2, 18; Gen. 21. Geflitu rǽran, Elen. Kmbl. 884; El. 443. Sæce rǽran, 1879; El. 941. VI. *to rouse, excite*:—Saga hwá mec rǽre ðonne ic restan ne mōt, oððe hwá mec stæððe ðonne ic stille beom, Exon. Th. 387, 2; Rä. 4, 73. VII. *to raise, elevate, exalt, promote*:—Gif ðū sōðne God lufast and his lof rǽrest, 245, 22; Jul. 48: 103, 17; Cri. 1681: 111, 23; Gū. 131. Se ærest æðelinga ðēelþrym rýmde and rǽrde, Cd. Th. 98, 24; Gen. 1635. Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde, and ēfre eallum mihtum his wurðscipe rǽran, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 9: Wulfst. 119, 14. Hū neáh ðære tíde wǽre ðætte ða brōðru ārísan sceolden and Godes lof rǽran and heora ūhtsang singan *quam prope esset hora qua fratres ad dicendas Domino laudes nocturnas excitari deberent*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 4. [*Goth.* raisjan: *Icel.* reisa.] v. ā-rǽran.

rǽrend, rǽrness. v. ā-rǽrend, -rǽrness.

rǽs, es; *m.* I. *a race, swift* or *violent running, rush*:—Wæs se þridda hlýp, rodorcyninges rǽs ðā hē on rōde āstāg, Exon. Th. 45, 30; Cri. 727. Micle rǽse (*magno impetu*) worn tōdrifen wæs on sǽ, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 13. Mycelum rǽse, Lk. Skt. 8, 33. Ðæt hors sum slōg on ðam wege mid swíðran rǽse (*valentiore impetu*) oferhleóp, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. Ongeán ðam rǽse ðæs forþgotenan streámes *contra impetum fluvii decurrentis*, 5, 10; S. 625, 7. Hē hēt hwílon ða hundas ætstandan ðe urnon on ðam rǽse deórum getenge *he sometimes ordered the dogs to stop that were running at full speed close upon the game*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 25. II. *an onset, attack*:—Beadumægnes rǽs, Cd. Th. 198, 28; Exod. 329. Hit ofslōh mínra þegna xxvi. āne rǽse (*in one onslaught*), Nar. 15, 25. Ðā wearð líg tōlýsed, leád wíde sprong, hæleþ wurdon acle for ðý rǽse, Exon. Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Hē gūðe rǽs mid his freádryhtne fremman sceolde, Beo. Th. 5246; B. 2626. Gūðe rǽsum, 4702; B. 2356. [*Laym.* ræs, res, reas *an attack, onslaught*: *Allit. Pms.* to run in on a res *to rush in*: *Icel.* rás; *f. a race, running.*] v. beadu-, deáþ-, feónd-, gār-, gūþ-, hand-, headu-, hilde-, mēg-, mægen-, on-, scyte-, sweord-, syn-, wæl-rǽs.

rǽs (?), -we; *f. Counsel, deliberation*:—Ðonne merestreámas meotudes rǽswum (*or from* rǽswa?) onwealcaþ, Exon. Th. 193, 24; Az. 126. *And see* rǽs-bora, rǽswian.

rǽsan; *p.* de *To rush, move violently* or *impetuously*; inruere:—Rǽsde *inruit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 56. I. of actual movement:—Seó hǽtu rǽsde on ða ðe ðæt fýr élde, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 9. Hē, getogene ðý wǽpne, rǽsde on ðone cyning, 2, 9; S. 511, 21. Hē ūt rǽsde on ðone æþeling, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Se stranga wind ðǽr on rǽsde, Shrn. 81, 32. Hit on ūs and on ūre wícstōwe rǽsde, Nar. 15, 20: Beo. Th. 5373; B. 2690. Hiá rǽsdon (*inruerent*) on hine, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 10. Hundas rǽsdon on ðone apostol, Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Hió rǽsdon on gífrum grāpum, Andr. Kmbl. 2670; An. 1336. Wǽron hý reówe tō rǽsanne gífrum grāpum, Exon. Th. 126, 27; Gū. 377. Rǽsed eode *impetu abiit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. II. of violent action, *to proceed against with violence, to assault, attack*:—Se hlāford ne scrífþ freónde ne feónde, ac hē rēðigmōd rǽst on gehwilcne wēdehunde gelícost (cf. se ne murnþ nāuþer ne fríend ne fiénd ðe mā ðe wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7–8), Met. 25, 17. Hine (deáþ) rǽsęþ on gífrum grāpum, Exon. Th. 161, 34; Gū. 968. Hū longe on rǽsaþ (*inruitis*) gē on men, Ps. Surt. 61, 4. Ón rǽsdun (*inruerunt*) in mē stronge, 58, 4. Ðæs burhgerēfan sunu wolde rǽsan on hí on ðæm scandhūse and hí bysmrian, Shrn. 56, 11. III. of precipitate action, *to rush* (*into anything*):—Oft mon biþ suíðe rempende, and rǽsð suíðe dollíce on élc weorc and hrædlíce, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 12. Geþence se lāríów ðæt hē unwærlíce forþ ne rǽse on ða spréce, 15; Swt. 95, 9. v. be-, ge-, in-, þurh-rǽsan; fǽr-rǽsende.

rǽs-bora, an; *m. A counsellor, one who takes thought for the public good, a leader, chief*:—Rǽsbora (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 108, 24; Gen. 1811. Andreas þanc gesægde rícum rǽsboran (*the Deity who in disguise had guided Andrew's ship*), Andr. Kmbl. 769; An. 385. Rēðe rǽsboran (*the chiefs of the Mermedonians*), 277; An. 139. Rǽsborena [rǽs- (?), rǽd- (?)] *jurisperitorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 38. v. rǽs, *and* cf. rǽd-bora.

rǽsc. v. líg-rǽsc.

rǽscan; *p.* te *To move quickly* (cf. *rash*), *to quiver* (*of light*), *to glitter*:—Fér rǽscendum leóhte *ignis vibrante lumine*, Hymn. Surt. 94, 1. v. rǽsc, rǽscettan.

rǽscettan; *p.* te *To crackle; make a crackling noise as fire does, to sparkle*:—Fýren líg braslaþ, ræsct and ēfesteþ, Dōm. L. 10, 152. Ðæt rēðe flōd rǽscet fýre, 12, 165. Rǽscetteþ *crepitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 66. Rǽscetteþ, cyrmþ, scylþ *crepitat*, i. *resonat*, 136, 73. Rǽscettan *crepitarent*, rǽscettende *crepitantes*, 18, 9–10. Rǽscetende *crepitantes*, 78, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* raskezzan *scintillare, singultare.*] v. preceding word.

rǽscet[t]ung, e; *f. Sparkling, gleaming, coruscation*:—Hrǽscetunga *coruscationes*, Hpt. Gl. 509. 31. v. líg-rǽscetung *and preceding word.*

rǽsele, an; *f. A conjecture, solution of a riddle*:—Gif ðū mēge rǽselan gesecgan, Saga hwæt hió hātte, Exon. Th. 421, 34; Rä. 40, 28. v. rǽswan, *and* cf. rǽdels, III.

rǽsen, es; *n. A plank, a ceiling*:—Rǽsn *asser*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. Rǽfter *tignus*, beám *trabs*, wāh *paries*, rǽsn *laquear*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 5–8: ii. 52, 4. [*Goth.* rasn *a house*: *Icel.* rann.]

rǽst, rǽstan. v. rest, restan.

rǽswa, an; *m.* (a word used only in poetry). I. *a counsellor*:—Cwæð ðā se ðe wæs cyninges rǽswa (cf. 'the king spake unto his counsellors . . . They answered and said unto the king,' Dan. 3, 14), wís and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 11; Dan. 417. II. *one who takes thought* (*for the public good*), (a) *a prince, king*:—Se rǽswa (*Nebuchadnezzar*), 256, 14; Dan. 640. Werodes rǽswa, Babilone weard, 246, 31; Dan. 487. Folca rǽswa, Caldea cyning, 257, 34; Dan. 667. Ealwealdan Gode, þeóda rǽswan, Andr. Kmbl. 3243; An. 1624. Folccyningas, leóde rǽswan, Cd. Th. 125, 6; Gen. 2075. (b) *a leading man, chief person, leader*:—Ðā wearð forht manig folces rǽswa *many a chief man among the Mermedonians*, Andr. Kmbl. 2174; An. 1088. Gesetton Sennar leóda rǽswan leófum mannum heora, 99, 34; Gen. 1656: 100, 25; Gen. 1669. Folces rǽswan (*the chief men with Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12. Leóda rǽswan (*the chief men of Bethulia*), 24, 8; Jud. 178. Hæleþa rǽswan, dugoþ dōmgeorne (*the high priest and his fellows*), Andr. Kmbl. 1384; An. 692. Mōdgleáwe men, middangeardes rǽswan, Salm. Kmbl. 362; Sal. 180. Rǽswan herges, *the leaders of the host*, Cd. Th. 192, 20; Exod. 234. Hē beforan fremede folces rǽswum (*the chief men among the Jews*), Andr. Kmbl. 1238; An. 619. [*Icel.* ræsir *chief, captain, king.*] v. ge-, here-rǽswa, rǽs-bora, *and next word.*

rǽswan, rǽswian, rǽsian, rēsian; *p.* ede, ode *To think, suppose, suspect, consider, conjecture*:—Tō ðǽm sōðum gesǽlþum ðe dīn mōd oft ymbe rǽsweþ *ad veram felicitatem, quam tuus somniat animus*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 7. Rēsiaþ *comminiscimus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 7. Rēsiat, 77, 24. Hió eallneg rǽswaþ and ondrǽdaþ ðæt hī mon tǽlan wille *they are always suspecting and dreading that people want to blame them*, Past. 35, 2; Swt. 239, 6. Ðū rǽswedest (*existimasti*) swíðe unryhte ðæt ic wǽre dīn gelíca, Ps. Th. 49, 22. Hē rēsade (*suspicabatur*) ðæt hē hæfde ðæs Cāseres ærendo sum tō Breotone cyningum . . . Ðā hē ongeat ðæt hit swā ne wæs swā hē rēsade, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48–565, 3. Rǽswodan, spǽcan, wǽron gemunende *comminiscuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 1. Ne rēccaþ hwæt him mon ymbe rǽswe *mala de se opinari permittunt*, Past. 59, 1; Swt. 447, 28. Ðā ongan hē mid gleáwe móde þencan and rǽsian (rēsian, MS. C.) *coepit sagaci animo conjicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21 note. Rēsigan *opinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 55. Rǽswian *conici, conari*, 131, 79. Rēsende ic eom *suspicatus sum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 39. v. next word.

rǽswung, rēsung, e; *f. Supposition, conjecture*:—Rǽswung *vel* rǽdels *conjectura*, i. *opinatio, estimatio, interpretatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 53. Rēsung *conjectura*, 104, 35. Rēsong, 77, 72. Rēsunge *ratiunculus*, 119, 14.

ræt *a rat*:—Ræt *raturus* (in a list of animals), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 48. [*O. Du.* ratta: *O. H. Ger.* rato; *m.* ratta; *f.*: *Icel.* rotta; *f.*]

rǽw, rāw, e; *f. A row, line*:—Ðonon on ða rǽwe (*hedge-row*); of ðære reáwe on Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 275, 20. Sele ðonne drincan sume on (on sume, MS.) rāwe nigon dagon *nine days in succession*, Lchdm. ii. 238, 10. Cf. He sende hem so muche honger and luþer geres a-rewe, R. Glouc. 252, 2. Is seid of euerich on a-rewe, A. R. 90, 10. For þre nigtes a-rowe he seiȝ þat same siȝt, Chron. Vilod. 68 (in Stratmann). *The word also occurs in* hæsel-, hege-, hlinc-, stān-, wiðig-rǽw, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xxxv. Cf. *also* gerǽwud sēða *acies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 26. Standaþ on gerēwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 8. Hī on gerǽwe sēton, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 779.

rafan. v. be-rafan.

rāfian *to involve, wrap up* (?) cf. *Icel.* reifa *to swaddle*; or *to unloose, disclose*, cf. *Icel.* reifa *to rip up, disclose.* v. ā-rāfian, rǽfan.

rāge. v. rǽge.

raggig; *adj. Shaggy, bristly, ragged* as applied to the rough coat of a horse:—Raggie *setosa*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 16. [*Icel.* rögg *shagginess*; *a tuft* (cf. *rug-headed kernes* in Macbeth); raggaðr *tufted*: *Swed. Dan. dial.* ragg *rough hair*: *Swed. dial.* raggig *shaggy*: *Dan. dial.* raggad *shaggy.*]

ragu, e; *f. Lichen*:—Ragu *mosilicum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 63: *mosiclum*, 287, 33: ii. 114, 18: *mossiclum*, 55, 74: *mosicum*, 114, 26. Rægu *sedulium*, 120, 46. Hæseles ragu *the lichen of hazel*, Lchdm. ii. 96, 2. Cristes-mǽl-ragu *lichen off a crucifix*, 346, 23. Ragu and meós (*rubigo*) fornymþ ealle eówre landes wæstmas, Deut. 28, 42. v. berc-, slāhþorn-ragu.

ragu-finc, es; *m. The name of some bird*:—Ragofinc *scutatis, scutatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 44: 281, 15: *barrulus*, ii. 10, 79. Reagufinc *bariulus*, 101, 62.

rāha. v. rā *and next word.*

rāh-deór, es; *n. A roe-buck*:—Rāhdeór *capreus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 66: *capreolus*, 78, 30. Rāhdeóres mearh, Lchdm. iii. 2, 25.

ram. v. ramm.

ram-gealla, an; *m. Ram-gall* (a plant name); menyanthes trifoliata:—Ramgeallan ðone fágan, Lchdm. ii. 124, 13. Hramgeallo, 140, 13.

ram-hund (?):—De canibus quos ramhundt vocant, L. C. F. 32; Th. i. 430, 7.

ramm, es (*a wk. gen. pl. occurs*); *m.* I. *a ram*:—Ramm *aries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 52. Ram, 78, 46. Rom *berbex*, ii. 12, 71: 126, 3. Rommes blód, Cd. Th. 177, 20; Gen. 2932. Geoffra mé ánne þrîwintre ramm, Gen. 15, 9: 22, 13. Beorgas wǽron blíðe swá rammas, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Bringaþ him eówra ramma bearn, 28, 1: Ps. Spl. 65, 14. Twentig rammena *arietes viginti*, Gen. 32, 14. Rammum gelíce, Ps. Th. 113, 4. II. *an instrument for pounding* or *battering*:—*Aries* biþ ram betwux sceápum and ram tó wealgeworce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 15. Ram tó wurce *aries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 57. Ram *aries*, andweorc tó wealle *cimentum*, wealwyrhta *cimentarius*, 85, 26–28. Þerscaþ ðone weall mid rammum, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. 'Gáþ tó mid rammum' ... Hé bierþ rammas ymbútan ðæt mód his hiéremonna, ðonne hé him gecýð mid hú scearplícum costungum wé sint éghwonon útan behringde, and se weall úres mægenes þurhþyrelað mid ðan scearpan rammum (ðǽm scearpan rammum, Cott. MSS.) ðara costunga, Swt. 163, 10–18. [*O. H. Ger.* ramm *aries*, *vervex*.]

rán, es; *n. Unlawful seizure of property, robbing*:—*Rán* quod dicunt apertam rapinam, L. W. iii. 12; Th. i. 493, 6. [*Icel.* rán.]

rán *rained*. v. rînan.

rano; *adj.* I. *proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent*: the word remains with a somewhat different meaning in *rank*, used of coarse but fertile growth:—Gif énig man hæbbe módigne sunu and rancne (*protervum*) ðe nelle híran his fæder and his méder, Deut. 21, 18. Ne beón gé tó rance ne tó gylpgeorne, Wulfst. 40, 19: 81, 15. Sume munecas synd tó wlance and ealles tó rance, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 12. Hí taliaþ ðé wyrsan for heáhan gebyrdan ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance ne on lénan líffæce rance ne rîce *they account the worse for humble birth, those whose forefathers were not of great wealth or of high estate in the world, nor in this poor life-space proud or rich*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 4. [Forr þatt te33 shollden Crist forseon þurrh þe33re modignesse, þatt follc, þatt haffde beon til þa heh follc and rannc on eorþe, Orm. 9622. So were theih daungerouse for wlaunke; And siththen bicom ful reulich, that thanne weren so ranke, Pol. Songs 341, 390.] II. applied to dress, *showy* (cf. *brave* in Shakspere):—Witaþ ðæt ne mót mid rihte nán preóst beón ne on his gírlum tó ranc ne mid golde ofergléncged, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. i. 386, 10. Ne gé ne sceolon beón rance mid hringgum geglengede, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 5. v. ofer-ranc. III. *bold, valiant* (*Icel.* rakkr *courageous, bold*):—Ðǽr mihton geseón Winceastre leódan rancne here and unearhne *a host bold and fearless*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26.

ranclíce; *adv.* I. *showily* (v. ranc, II):—Ne eówer reáf ne beó tó ranclíce gemacod, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 6. II. *boldly* (v. ranc, III):—Ymbe ða feówer tíman wé wyllaþ cýðan iungum preóstum nú þinga ðæt hig mágon ðé ranclícor ðás þing heora clericum geswutelian, Anglia viii. 312, 18. [*Icel.* rakk-liga *boldly, valiantly*.]

ranc-strét, e; *f. A road in which bravery is displayed* (?):—God ðé wǽpnum lǽt rancstréte forþ rúnie wyrcan *God let thee with weapons work an ample road where thy bravery was shewn* (*of Abraham's rescuing Lot*), Cd. Th. 127, 17; Gen. 2112. v. ranc.

rand, es; *m.* I. *a brink, edge, margin, shore*:—Árás ðá bí ronde róf oretta (cf. gesæt ðá on næsse níðheard cyning, Beo. Th. 4825: hlǽw holmwylme neáh, 4814), Beo. Th. 5069; B. 2538. Of ðam túlan bróce wið westan randes æsc *to the west of the ash tree on the bank* (?), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 8. [Cf. *later English* rand *border, strip, slice*:—Rawe3 and rande3, Allit. Pms. 4, 105. Randes of bakun, Piers P. Crede 763. Rand *a narrow stripe*, Jameson. Rand *the edge of the upper leather, a seam of a shoe*, Bailey. *Icel.* rönd *a stripe*: *Ger.* rand *border, edge, margin*.] II. the word however is used generally of a shield, denoting the whole or part of it. (1) Denoting a part, *the boss of a round shield*, cf. rand-beáh *and O. H. Ger.* rant *umbo*. The word seems to have a different meaning in Icelandic: 'á fornum skjöldum var títt at skrifa rönd þá er baugr var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug skildir kenndir.' v. Cl. and Vig. s.v. baugr. Grein gives *margo clypei* as the meaning in the following passages, but *umbo* suits the sense: see too Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities of Denmark, pp. 31–2: 51–3, where instances of early shields are given:—Rand sceal on scylde fæst fingra gebeorh *a boss must be on a shield, a sure protection for fingers* (*which grasped the shield just behind the boss*), Menol. Fox 534; Gn. C. 37. Lígýðum forborn bord wið rond *the buckler against the boss burned with the flames*, Beo. Th. 5339; B. 2673. (2) Denoting the whole, *a shield, buckler* [*Icel.* rönd *a shield*]:—Rand dynede, campwudu clynede, Elen. Kmbl. 100; El. 50. Ðonne rond and hand on herefelda helm ealgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9: 824; An. 412. Hé under rande gecranc *slain he sank under his shield*, Beo. Th. 2423; B. 1209. Ðæt hé mé ongeán sleá, rand geheáwe, 1368; B. 682. Siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could bear arms*, 1316; B. 656. Hond rond gefêng geolwe linde, 5212; B. 2609. Scyldes rond fæste gefégan wið flyge gáres *to join together firmly the shield's disk against the flight of javelin*, Exon. Th. 297, 11; Crä. 65. Beorhte randas, Beo. Th. 468; B. 231. Rondas regnhearde, 657; B. 326. Ðá hí on ðone Reádan Sǽ randas bǽron, Ps. Th. 105, 8; Cd. Th. 199, 2; Exod. 332. Rincas randas wégon, 123, 22; Gen. 2049. Bæd ðæt hyra randan (randas?) rihte heóldon, Byrht. Th. 132, 22; By. 20. v. bord-, calc-, gafol-, geolo-, hilde-, síd-rand.

rand-beáh, -beág, es; *m. The boss of a shield* or *the shield itself*; buculus, bucula (cf. bucula *the boss of a shield*, Isidore), bucularis, umbo, testudo (cf. scyld *testudo*, *clipeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 57):—Randbeáh *umb*[*r*]*o*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. Ísen randbeág *ferreus umbo*, ii. 147, 79. *Umbo* randbéh *vel bucula*, i. 35, 29. Randbeáh *buculus*, 288, 13. Rondbeág, ii. 11, 37. Rondbaeg, 102, 29. Randbeág *buculus* vel *bucularis*, 126, 65. Randbeáh *testudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 60. Swilce lytel pricu on brádan brede oððe rondbeáh on scilde, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 5. Randbeáges *umbonis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 83: Hpt. Gl. 521, 8. Hrandbeága *testudine*, 495, 47. Under þiccum randbeáge *subter densa testudine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 29. Randbeág *testudinem*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 58. Randbeágum *umbonibus*, 424, 6: Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* rant-pouc.] v. rand.

rand-burh *a town that acts as a shield* (?), *a fortified town, a frontier town* (?):—Rîce gerésa rondburgum weóld, eard weardade, Exon. Th. 243, 32; Jul. 19. Randbyrig (*the walls formed by the waters of the Red Sea when the Israelites passed through it*) wǽron rofene *were riven* (*when the Egyptians attempted to cross*), Cd. Th. 207, 7; Exod. 463. Or are the walls formed by the water compared to the arrangement of the line of battle when the shields overlapped, called *scild-burh* q. v.? v. next word.

rand-gebeorh *a protection such as that afforded by a shield*:—Se ágend up árǽrde reáde streámas in randgebeorh *the Lord hath raised the Red Sea's waters as a protecting shield* (cf. the waters were a wall unto them, Ex. 14, 29), Cd. Th. 196, 24; Exod. 296.

rand-hæbbend, es; *m. One who has a shield, a warrior*:—Óðer nénig sélra nére rondhæbbendra, Beo. Th. 1726; B. 861.

rand-wíga, an; *m. A warrior with a shield, a warrior*:—Rîce randwíga (*Æschere*), Beo. Th. 2600; B. 1298. Rófne randwígan, 3590; B. 1793. Randwígena rǽst (*the camping of the Israelites on their march*), Cd. Th. 286, 5; Exod. 134. Randwígum frætwa dǽlan, 171, 14; Gen. 2828.

rand-wígend, -wíggend (-wiggend?), es; *m. A warrior with a shield, a warrior*:—Rondwíggende (*the men of Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 9; Jud. 11: 21, 15; Jud. 20. Nú ic gumena gehwæne ðyssa burhleóda biddan wylle randwíggendra (*the people of Bethulia*), 24, 14; Jud. 188: (*the descendants of Abraham*), Cd. Th. 205, 13; Exod. 435.

ráp, es; *m. A rope, cord, cable*:—Ráp *funiculus* vel *funis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 19: 75, 4. Ráp *vel* strenc *funiculus, modicus funis*, ii. 151, 66. Ráp *rudens*, i. 285, 18. Heó lét hig út mid ánum langum ráþe (*per funem*), Jos. 2, 15. Ráþas *funes* vel *restes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 58: *lora*, ii. 51, 40: *restes*, 93, 4: *funes*, Ps. Th. 118, 61. Hig hine gebundon mid twám bæstenum ráþum (*novis funibus*) ... Ða ráþas tóburston, Jud. 15, 13–14: 16, 9. Hwæt beóþ ða feówere fǽges ráþas? Gewurdene wyrda, ða beóþ ða feówere fǽges ráþas, Salm. Kmbl. 661–668; Sal. 331–333. Ráþa *nodorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 68. Ráþum *rudentibus*, *funibus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 27. Ðú gedydest ðæt wé mǽtan úre land mid ráþum, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Swá swá hé mid gildenum ráþum áhafen wǽre, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 36. Ánra gehwilc manna is gewriden mid ráþum his synna, Homl. Th. i. 208, 4. Hé worhte áne swipe of ráþum (of strengum *of small cords*, Jn. Skt. 2, 15), 406, 7. [*Goth.* raip; *n.*: *Icel.* reip; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* reif; *m.*] v. aucor-, bealu-, helpend-, mǽrels-, mæst-, met-, net-, scip-, stig-, sund-, wæl-ráp.

ráp-gang (?), es; *m. Rope-dancing*:—Ráþgong (MS. -gon. Cf. l. 33, *where* gegon *is written for* gegong [v. p. 33, 65]) *funambulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 36. *The meaning seems to require* rap-gonga (-genga?).

ráp-gewealo (?), es; *n. A coil of rope* (?), *a cord*:—Rápe gewælc *funiculum*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 10.

ráþincel, es; *n. A cord, string, rope*:—Ráþincel *funiculus*, Cant. M. ad fil. 9. On ráþincle tódáles *in funiculo distributionis*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 77, 60. Ráþincel *funiculum*, 104, 10. Mín ráþincel ðú ásmeádest *funiculum meum investigastis*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 2.

ráþ-líc; *adj. Of rope*:—Ráþlíc *funale*, Germ. 399, 469.

ráre-dumla, -dumle, an; *m. f. A bittern*:—Ráredumlæ *onocrotalum, avis quae sonitum facit in aqua*, Shrn. 29, 6. Ráradumbla *onocrotalus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 21. Ráredumle, 280, 26: 63, 70: *buban*, 126, 61. [*M. H. Ger.* rôr-tumel *a bittern*: *Ger.* rohr-dommel: *M. Du.* roes-domel. *O. H. Ger. has* horo-tûbil, -tumil.] [Cf. for the second part of the word, *dumble-dore*, the name given in some places to the bee.]

rárian; *p.* ode. I. of human beings, *to wail, lament loudly*:—Seó dreórige módor samod mid ðám lícmannum rárigende hí ástrehte set ðæs apostoles fótum, Homl. Th. i. 66, 18. II. of other than human beings, *to roar, bellow*:—Hwílum dióflu him ráredon on swá hrýðro, Shrn. 141, 10. Rárende ł bellende *rugiens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 14. Ðære rárigendan *bombosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 8.

rárung, e; *f. Roaring, loud cry;* barritus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 68: 79, 29: 125, 18.

rásettan; *p.* te *To move impetuously, to rage* (of fire):—Hē (*Nero*) wolde fandian, gif ðæt fȳr (*at the burning of Rome*) meahte swā longe reád rásettan, swā hē secgan gehērde, ðæt Troia burg ofertogen hæfde léga leóhtost, Met. 9, 14. Blāc rásetteþ reáda līg, rēðe scrīþeþ, Exon. Th. 51, 1; Cri. 809. Cf. rās.

rásian; *p.* ode *To explore:*—Đā wæs hord rásod, onboren beága hord, Beo. Th. 4556; B. 2283. v. ā-rásian.

ræde (*aspirated and unaspirated forms occur, and each can alliterate; the two forms are given separately.* v. hræde); *adv. Quickly, soon, at once, directly, without hesitation:*—Ræde *ilico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 68: *ocius*, 64, 47. Ræde *ultro*, 90, 8. Heó nam ræde (*cito*) hyre wǣfels, Gen. 24, 65. Cwelle hig man ræde (*statim*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 1. Ðæt hine mon slōge swā ræde swā mon hiora fiend wolde *that they should kill him as soon* (*with as little compunction*) *as they would their enemies*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 35. Ða men wēron swā ræde deáde swā ðæt yfel him an becom, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 7. Ræde ðæs *directly afterwards*, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 33. Hēht līfes brytta leóht forþcuman ofer rūmne grund; ræde wæs gefylled heáhcininges hæs, Cd. Th. 8, 13; Gen. 123: 95, 26; Gen. 1584: Exon. Th. 93, 15; Cri. 1526: Beo. Th. 1453; B. 724. Ðæs cymþ raðor *iste egredietur prius*, Gen. 38, 28. Ne þincþ eów nō ðȳ raðor (*none the sooner*) heora genōh, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 31: 30, 1; Fox 108, 9. Nān man hit nāh tō geāhnianne raðost þinga (*at the earliest*) ēr syx mōnþum æfter ðam ðe hit forstolen wæs, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 13. Swā ðæt cild raðost ænig þing specan mæge *as soon as ever the child can speak*, Wulfst. 39, 8. Ðonne māgon wē hī swā raðosð (*in the quickest manner possible*) tō ryhte gecierran, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 21.

rāw. v. rǣw.

rāwan (?) *to cut in strips* (?) (v. rǣw.) Cf. Gerāwende *infindens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 24. Gerāwende slītende and ceorfende *infindens*, 47, 22. Gerāwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*, i. 40, 10.

rawe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 39. v. rupe.

reád; *adj. Red:*—Reád deáh *coccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 40. Reád teafor *minium*, 46, 74. Se reáda telg, Exon. Th. 408, 21; Rä. 27, 15. Reád *ruber*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 35: *flavum, fulvum*, 108, 70: *roseus*, vel *rubeus*, vel *pheniceus*, i. 46, 50: *croceus*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 37. Reádde lǣmene fatu *alsierina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 47. (a) Of plants or fruit:—Reádę wīnberige *ceraunis*, 38, 62. Reáde clefre *calta*, 67, 72. Rēde clæfer, 288, 49. Reád clæfre, Lchdm. ii. 312, 19. Rōsena reáde heápas, Dōm. L. 18, 286. Mid reádum rōsum *cum purpureis rosis*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 4. (b) of gold:—Reád gold *aurum obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 33: Met. 19, 6: Cd. Th. 219, 24; Dan. 59. (c) of fire, sky:—Reád līg, Dōm. L. 10, 149, 152: Exon. Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. Ðes heofon ys reád (*rubicundum*), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2. (d) of blood:—Sió reáde rōd *the bloodstained cross*, Exon. 68, 11; Cri. 1102. [*Goth.* rauds: *O. Sax.* rōd: *O. Frs.* rād: *O. H. Ger.* rōt: *Icel.* rauðr.] v. bleó-, geolu-, weolc-reád; reód.

reáda glosses *tolia* vel *porunula*:—Smæle þearmas *ilia*, reáda *tolia* vel *porunula*, bæcþearm *entales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 46–48.

reádan. v. on-reádan.

reád-basu; *adj. Reddish purple:*—Ðǣr synt ða reádbeswean blōstman grōwende, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 5.

reádda, an; *m. The robin redbreast:*—Raedda *rubisca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119. 38. Cf. rudduc.

reáde; *adv. Redly, in red:*—Hire andwlita biþ reáde wan *livid with a red tinge*, Lchdm. ii. 348, 19. Ðā wearþ beám monig blōdigum teárum birunnen reáde and þicce, Exon. Th. 72, 22; Cri. 1176. Ic eom reáde bewǣfed *I am clothed in red*, 484, 2; Rä. 70, 1.

reád-fāh; *adj. Red-stained, having patches of red colour:*—Wāg reádfāh, Exon. Th. 476, 19; Ruin. 10.

reádian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become red:*—Ic reádige *rubeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Reádaþ þe heofun *rutilat coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. Reádode *purpurescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 8. Reádede, Hpt. Gl. 503, 51. Reádodon *rubescunt*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 31. Æppel ðe ðonne gyt ne reádige, Lchdm. i. 330, 22. Smire ða ōfras ðǣr hit reádige, ii. 108, 20. Reádian *rubescere*, Hymn. Surt. 49, 17. Reádiendum *rubente*, 91, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* rōten *rutilare, rubere, erubescere.*] v. reódian.

reád-leáf (?); *adj. Having red leaves:*—On ða hreádleáfan ēc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 179, 26.

reádness, e; *f. Redness:*—Reádnyss *rubor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 28. Seó reádnes ðære rōsan, Blickl. Homl. 7, 29. Seó reádnes ðæs swyles *rubor tumoris*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31. Reádnysse *ostro, purpura, vermiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 49: 522, 6.

reád-staled; *adj. Having a red stale or stalk:*—Reádstalede hārhuna, Lchdm. i. 378, 19.

reád-stān (?), es; *m. Ruddle, red ochre:*—Rēdestān *sinopide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 63. [*O. H. Ger.* rōt-stein *sinopis*, Grff. 6, 688.]

reáf, es; *n.* I. *spoil, booty:*—Reáf *exuviae, spolia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 33: *exuvias*, 31, 56: 93, 1. Weordlīc reáf *spolia*, Ps. Th. 67, 12. Se ðe beorna reáf manige (*spolia multa*) mēteþ, 118, 162. Seó gȳtsung hyre reáf (*spolia*) on ðære wynstran sīdan scylt, Gl. Prud. 56 a. Hȳ ðȳ reáfe rādan mōtan, Exon. Th. 110, 5; Gū. 103. II. *raiment, a garment, robe, vestment:*—Reáf *vestis* vel *vestimentum* vel *indumentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 40: *cultus*, 39, 70. Heó æthrān his reáfes (*vestimenti*) fnæd. Heó cwæþ sōðlīce: Ic beó, hāl gyf ic hys reáfes æthrīne, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 20–21. Tō hwī sint gē ymbhȳdige be reáfe? 6, 28. Twegen weras on hwītum reáfe *in veste fulgenti*, Lk. Skt. 24, 4. Ne scrīde nān wīf hig mid wǣpmannes reáfe ne wǣpman mid wīfmannes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. Hē scrȳdde hine mid līnenum reáfe *cum stola byssina*, Gen. 41, 42. Hlāf tō etenne and reáf tō werigenne, 28, 20. Ðæt hālie reáf ðæt Aaron wereþ, Ex. 29, 29. Johannes hæfde reáf of olfenda hǣrum, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. His reáf (*vestimenta*) wēron swā hwīte swā snāw, 17, 2. Hī sǣton on blacum reáfum weán on wēnum, Cd. Th. 191, 10; Exod. 212. Ðā dyde heó of hire wydewan reáf *depositis viduitatis vestibus*, Gen. 38, 14. [*Laym.* reaf, ræf *a robe: O. Sax.* nōd-rōf *rapine: O. Frs.* rāf *robbery, booty;* also *a pledge: O. Du.* roof: *O. H. Ger.* roub *spolia, praeda: Icel.* val-rauf *spoils* taken from the slain.] v. bed-, būr-, deáþ-, gūþ-, headu-, here-, lenden-, sīð-, wæl-reáf.

reáfere, es; *m. A reaver, robber, spoiler:*—Reáfere *raptor* vel *praedo*, vel *spoliator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 49: *raptor*, 76, 8: *agressor*, 19, 7. Hreáfere *praedo, raptor*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 34. Gif hwilc þeóf oððe reáfere gesōhte ðone cyning, ðæt hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 26. Ueriatus wes micel þeófmon and on ðære stalunge hē wearð reáfere *Viriathus latro, primum infestando vias, deinde vastando provincias*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 8. Git ðū on hwilcum men ongitst ðæt hē byþ gītsere and reáfere, ne scealt ðū hine nā hātan man, ac wulf, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 15. Ne sǣde ðæt godspel ðæt se rīca (*Dives in the parable*) reáfere wǣre, ac wæs uncystig, Homl. Th. i. 328, 18. Scyld sceal cempan, sceaft reáfere, Exon. Th. 341, 23; Gn. Ex. 130. Ic ne eom swylce ōðre men, reáferas (*raptores*), Lk. Skt. 18, 11. Rȳperas and reáferas and ðās woruldstrūderas, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19: Wulfst. 165, 35: L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. [*O. E. Homl.* reaferes, reveres; *pl.: A. R.* reavares: *Laym.* ræveres: *Piers P.* reveres: *O. H. Ger.* roubari *raptor, predo: Ger.* räuber: *Icel.* raufari, reyfari.]

reáflan; *p.* ode. I. *to plunder, rifle, spoil, waste, rob* (1) a person:—Ūte hī reáfaþ (*vastabit*) swurd, Deut. 32, 25. Se ðe reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge *he who robs a man by daylight*, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 11. Æghwā mec reáfaþ, Exon. Th. 482, 4; Rä. 66, 2. Gē reáfiaþ (*spoliabitis*) Egipte, Ex. 3, 22. Ðenden reáfode rinc ōðerne, Beo. Th. 5962; B. 2985. Wīgfrecan wæl reáfedon, 2429; B. 1212. Reáfodon (*diripuerunt*) hine ealle oferfarende wæg, Ps. Spl. 88, 40. Reáfa *vastes*, Kent. Gl. 936. Gif hwylc man reáfige (*spoliaverit*) ōðerne æt his dehter, L. Ecg. P. iv. 13; Th. ii. 208, 7. Swīðor ðonne hió reáfian earme and unscyldige, Blickl. Homl. 63, 17. (2) a place:—Ic folcsalo bærne, ræced reáfige, Exon. Th. 381, 4; Rä. 2, 6. Ic lond reáfige, 394, 7; Rä. 13, 14. Se snāw gebryceþ burga geatu, reáfaþ swīðor mycle ðonne se swīðra nīð, Salm. Kmbl. 65; Sal. 307. Reáfiaþ hine (*the vineyard*) ealle ða farende, Ps. Spl. 79, 13: Blickl. Gl. Hȳ hergiaþ and heáwaþ, rȳpaþ and reáfiaþ and tō scipe lǣdaþ, Wulfst. 163, 12. Rib reáfiaþ rēðe wyrmas, Soul. Kmbl. 220; Seel. 113. Ic reáfode beám and ða blǣda æt, Cd. Th. 55, 28; Gen. 901. Ðonne man his hūs reáfige (*diripiet*), Mk. Skt. 3, 27. Hord reáfian, Beo. Th. 5540; B. 2773. Helle weallas forbrecan, ðære burge þrym reáfian, Exon. Th. 461, 15; Hö. 36. II. *to seize, take as a robber takes:*—Reáfiaþ *rapiunt*, Kent. Gl. 4. Ic forþ āgef ða ðe ic ne reáfude ēr *quae non rapui tunc exolvebam*, Ps. Th. 68, 5. [*Goth.* bi-raubon: *Icel.* rauſa: *O. Frs.* rāvia: *O. Du.* röven; *O. H. Ger.* roubōn.] v. ā-, be-, ge-reáfian.

reáfigend, es; *m. A spoiler, a plunderer:*—Ic bidde mīne æftergengan, ciningas and þeóde wealdendras, ðæt gē ne sȳn cyrcean reáfgendras, ac ðæt gē sȳn geornfulle bewerigendras Cristes āgenre landāre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 26.

reáfigende; *adj. Ravening, rapacious;* rapax, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42.

reáf-lāc, es; *n. m.* I. *rapine, robbery, spoliation, plundering:*—Ðis synt ða īdelnyssa ðysse worlde . . . gȳtsung and reáflāc (*rapina*) and manslihtas, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Heáfodleahtras sind . . . reáflāc, gītsung . . ., Homl. Th. ii. 592, 6. Ūs rȳpera reáflāc derede swīðe, Wulfst. 159, 11. Gē synt innan fulle reáflāces *pleni rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25. Full reáflace and unrihtwīsnesse, Lk. Skt. 11, 39. Nellaþ gē tō reáflāce tǣda þencean *in rapinis nolite concupiscere*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Hē wearð reáfere, and on ðæm reáflāce (*in the course of his plundering*) hē him geteáh tō micelne monfultum, and monege tūnas oferhergeade, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 8. On reáflāc *in rapinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 20. Be reáflāce. Gif hwā binnan ðām gemǣrum ūres rīces reáflāc dō, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 8 (*where see note*). Gif ciricgrið ābrocen beó, sī hit þurh feohtlāc, sī hit þurh reáflāc, L. Eth. lx. 4; Th. i. 340, 22: L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 30. Gif hwā reáflāc gewyrce, āgife and forgylde, 64; Th. i. 410, 2. Ðæt hē begange nān reáflāc, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 4. þurh rīcra reáflāc, Wulfst. 166, 23. [Unwrenches, stele oðer refloc oðer drunkenesse, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 29. Þe vox of giscunge

haued þeos hweolpes . . . þeofþe, reflac . . . , A. R. 202, 19. Þe king his reflac makede (his lond al forverde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9939. Deft and reflac dhugte him no same, Gen. and Ex. 436.] II. what is taken, *spoil, booty, plunder*:—Reáflác *preda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 39: ii. 146, 33. Ælc bit ðæs reáfláces ðe him on genumen biþ, oððe eft ðöres gítsaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 17. Man wolde biddan ðæs reáfláces ðæt hē hit sciolde ágyfan and forgyldan, Chart. Th. 289, 27. Ágife hē ðone reáflác *he shall restore what has been seized*, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 9. Tódálan reáflac *dividere spolia*, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 13.

reáfol; *adj. Rapacious*:—Reáfol *captator*, Germ. 397, 19. Cild ácenned þríste reáful ofermód him sylfum gelícigende *a child born on the thirteenth day of the moon will be bold, rapacious, arrogant, pleasing himself*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 14. v. next word.

reáfolness, e; *f. Rapacity*:—Reáfulnesse *rapacitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 44.

reáfung, e; *f. Plundering, spoiling*:—Atheniensum se sige and seó reáfung ðæs Persiscan feós tó máran sconde wurde forðon siððan hié welegran wǽron hié eác bleáðran gewurdon *castra regiis opibus referta ceperunt, non parvo quidem antiquae industriae damno. Nam post hujus praedae divisionem, aurum Persicum prima Graeciae corruptio fuit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 21.

reám, es; *m. Cream*:—Wiþ ðon ðe mon blóde hréce and spíwe; genim god beren mela and hwít sealt, dó on reám oððe góde flǽte, Lchdm. ii. 314, 2. [Cristened we weore In red rem Whon his bodi bledde on þe Beem, H. R. 146, 144. Ream (*subst. and verb*) *cream*, Jamieson. *See also Halliwell's Dict. where instances of* milkes rem *are given under* ream. *Du.* room: *M. H. Ger.* roum: *Icel.* rjómi.]

reáma. v. reóma.

rēo, es; *m. Reek, smoke*:—Rēc *fumus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 18: 66, 45: ii. 36, 54. Of ðære stówe steám up árás swylce rēc, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804. Rēce hí gelícast geteoriaþ *sicut deficit fumus, deficiant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2. Geondfolen fýre, rēce and reáde lēge, Cd. Th. 3, 31; Gen. 44. In onlícnesse uppástígendra yselena mid rēce *instar favillarum cum fumo ascendentium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 23. Hē geseah ðone líg ðæs fýres and ðone rēc ofer ðære burge wallas áhefenne, 3, 16; S. 543, 2: Cd. Th. 155, 26; Gen. 2578. Bráde líges, swilce eác ða biteran rēcas, 21, 17; Gen. 325. Ic folcsalo bærne, rēcas stígaþ haswe ofer hrófum, Exon. Th. 381, 5; Rä. 2, 6. [*O. Frs.* rēk: *O. Sax.* wíh-rōk: *O. Du.* rook: *O. H. Ger.* rouh: *Icel.* reykr.] v. swefel-, wæl-, wudu-rēc.

rēoan; *p.* rēhte *To smoke* (trans.), *steam*:—Rēhte (Wrt. reþte: Wülck. reohte) *fumarat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 751, 55. Ðám mannum ðe fram ðære teóþan tíde ne geseóþ, ðæs ylcan drinces smýc heora eágan onfón and mid ðam broþe rēcen, and ða lífre wǽten, and gnídeη and mid smyrgen, Lchdm. i. 346, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* rouhan; *p.* ta *thurificare, sufire, vaporare*: *Icel.* reykja; *p.* ta *to smoke* (trans.).] v. reócan.

rēoan, rēccan (reccan?); *p.* rōhte *To care, reck*, (1) with gen.:—Ne can ic eów ne ic eówer rēcce *I know you not and I care not for you*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 3. Ðū ǽfre ne rēcst éniges þinges (cf. ðū ne wilnast nánes ðöres þinges, Bt. 23; Fox 80, 2) ofer ða ána, Met. 12, 31. Biþ micel rǽd ðam ðe his sylfes rēcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 122, 132. Se deáþ swelces ne rēcþ, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32. Hē wǽpna ne rēcceþ, Beo. Th. 873; B. 434. Ne rēccaþ hí ðara metta, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Hí habbaþ cornes swá fela swá hí mǽst rēcceaþ (rēccaþ, MSS. P. S.) *they have as much corn as ever they care for*, Lchdm. iii. 254, 5: Wulfst. 132, 21. Wē willaþ nū on Englisceum gereorde secgean ðám ðe his (*the book*) rēcceaþ, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 14. Hwæt rōhte ic hwæðer ic wǽre gyf ic ne lyfde, oððe hwæt rōhte ic ðæs lýfes gyf ic náwiht nyste, Shrn. 194, 2. Hē lǽrde ðæt ða þearfan ne wēnden ðæt God heora ne rōhte, Ps. Th. arg. 48. Ðǽr lægi ðæt reáf beæftan, forðon ðe hē ne rōhte ðæs eorþlícan reáfes, syððan hē of deáþe árás, Homl. Th. i. 224, 4. Feores hí ne rōhton, Byrht. Th. 139, 27; By. 260. Hié ðæs ne rōhton, Cd. Th. 79, 31; Gen. 1319: 228, 13; Dan. 201: Exon. Th. 88, 17; Cri. 1441. Gif ðū ðínes feores rēcce, 119, 30; Gū. 262. Gif ðū aldres rēcce, Cd. Th. 160, 27; Gen. 2656. Gif hwelc wíf forlǽt hiere ceorl and nimþ hire óðerne wēnestū rēcce hē hire ǽfre má (*numquid revertetur ad eam ultra?*) Past. 52, 3; Swt. 405, 12: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 15: L. A. G. prm.; Th. i. 152, 6. (1 a) used impersonally with acc. of person:—Hí ðæs metes ne rēcþ (cf. above, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19), Met. 13, 45. [Cf. me ne recched (naut I ne recche, MS. C.) *non requiro*, A. R. 104, 21.] (2) with a preposition:—Ðū eart sóðfæst and ðū ne rēcst be ǽnegum menn (*non curas quemquam*), Mk. Skt. 12, 14. (3) with a clause:—Ne rēcþ God, ðeáh ic ðus dó *non requiret Deus*, Ps. Th. 9, 33. Hwæt rēce wē hwæt wē sprecan *quid curamus quid loquamur?* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 14. Gē ne rēccaþ hweðer gē ſuht tó góde dón, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 20. Hié ne rēcceaþ hwæðer, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 21. Se cyng ne rōhte ná hú swíðe synlíce ða gerǽfan hit begeátan, ne hú manige unlaga hí dydon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 12. Hí woldon on elþeódiguesse beón, hí ne rōhton hwǽr, 891; Erl. 88, 8. Men ne rōhton hwæt hý worhtan, Wulfst. 163, 16. [*Laym.* rehchen, recchen (*with gen.*): *O. and N.* recche; reçþ (*3rd pers.*): *Piers P. Chawc.* recche, rekke: *Havel.* recke: *O. Sax.* rōkian: *O. H. Ger.* ruohian: *Icel.* rœkja.]

reccan; *p.* reahte, rehte. I. *to stretch, extend*:—Wiþ hǽrscearde . . . onsníð mid seaxe, seówa mid seolce fæste . . . gif tósomne teó rece mid handa *for harslip . . . cut with a knife, sew fast with silk . . . if there be contraction (where the stitches are) smooth out with the hand*, Lchdm. ii. 56, 9. II. *to hold out to another, to give*; porrigere:—Hærfest tó honda hérbúendum rípa receþ (cf. hærfest bryngþ rípa blédа, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15), Met. 29, 63. Eall ðæt ofer biþ tó láfe on heora weoruldspédum árfæstum and gódum is'tó recceanne and tó syllanne *omne quod superest, in causis piis ac religiosis erogandum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 27. III. *to stretch one's steps, to tend, to go, stray*:—Hē nát hwíder hē receþ mid ðám stæpum his weorca *quo gressus operis porrigat, nescit*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 9. Gif hē (*a close*) biþ untýned, and receþ (receþ, MS. H.) his neáhgebúres ceáp in on his ágen geat, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 14. [Swa sone swa heo mihten ut of scipe heo rehten, Laym. 25646.] IV. *to unfold a tale, to narrate, recite, tell, say*:—Recceo *alligeo* (*allego*), Txts. 39, 139. Ic recce (*narrabo*) ealle wundra ðíne, Ps. Spl. 9, 1. Ic ðé má be Gode recce, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 9. Ðonne hē eall ðis receþ and sægþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 14. Hwæt synt ða spéca ðe gyt recceaþ (*confertis*) inc betwýnan, Lk. Skt. 24, 17. Hē rehte him óðer bigspel *aliam parabolam proposuit illis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24, 31. Ðá reahte heora ágðer his spell *each of them told his tale*, Chart. Th. 170, 14. Hē him his earfoþa rehte, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 19. Ymb ðæt reahte Paulus swíðe wel *quod bene Paulus exprimit*, Past. 51, 1; Swt. 395, 11. Rehte, 51, 2; Swt. 395, 26. Hē him rehte hú myccle scipbrocu hē gebád, Blickl. Homl. 173, 6. Spell ðæt ús reahte Platon, Met. 22, 53. Rehte, Beo. Th. 4226; B. 2110. Hē Dryhtnes lof reahte, Exon. Th. 111, 23; Gú. 131. Ðam wit rehton (*narravimus*) uncer swefen, Gen. 41, 12. Ne nán ne dyrstlǽce ðæt hē óðrum recce, oððe mid wordum gecýðe, hwæt hē bútan mynstre geseah, R. Ben. 128, 4. Reccan *expedire*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 26. Ic ðé mæg reccan sum spell, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 1. Reccan race, 38, 6; Fox 208, 4. Bigspell reccan *in parabolis loqui*, Mk. Skt. 12, 1. Reccean and secggan, Blickl. Homl. 55, 28. Godes béc reccean and rǽdan, and godspell secggean, 111, 17. Reccean ymbe Dauides dǽda sume, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 10. Siut tó recceanne ða godcundan cwidas *divinae sententiae proferendae sunt*, 37, 2; Swt. 265, 22. Tó lang ys tó reccenne *too long to tell*, Beo. Th. 4192; B. 2093. Hē his intingan wæs reccende *causam dicturus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 19. Reccendes *loquentis, narrantis*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 68. [Ic þe wulle ræcchen (telle of, and MS.) deorne runen, Laym. 14679. V. *to unfold the meaning of anything, to explain, interpret, expound*:—Eall hē his leorningcnihtum ásundron rehte (*disserebat*), Mk. Skt. 4, 34. Rehte *interpraetabatur*, Lk. Skt. 24, 27. Ðá wæs ic ungleáw ðæs geþeódes . . . ðá rehte hit mē se bisceop and sægde, Nar. 29, 16. Hú gleáwlíce hē ðæt swefen rehte *quod prudenter somnium dissolvisset*, Gen. 40, 16. Reçe, wísworda gleáw, hwæt sió wiht síe, Exon. Th. 415, 19; Rä. 33, 13. Hér begann se deófol tó reccanne hálige gewritu and hē leáh mid ðære race *here the devil began to expound holy writ, and he was false in his exposition*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 4. [Þe king him bad ben harde and bold, If he can rechen ðis dremes wold; He told him quat him drempte o niht, And Josep rechede his drem wel rigt, Gen. and Ex. 2121–4.] VI. *to unravel a difficult case, give a solution of a difficult question*:—Wē sǽdan hú wē hit reahtan and be hwý wē hit reahtan *we said what decision we had come to in the case, and on what grounds we had come to it*, Chart. Th. 171, 5–7. VII. *to rule, direct, guide*:—Eal ic under heofones hwearfte recce, Exon. Th. 424, 3; Rä. 41, 33. Ðú recest (*reges*) hí, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. Ðú ðe reccest and rǽdest *qui regis*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Hē rǽt ús and receþ *reget nos*, 47, 12: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Receþ *regit*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 34. Ðes cáserе framlíce rehte ða cynewísan *fortissime rempublicam rexit*, 1, 5; S. 476, 7. Hē Ispania heóld and rehte *Hispaniam regebat*, 1, 8; S. 479, 29: 2, 2; S. 500, 10: 4, 27; S. 603, 35. Justus reahte ða gesomnunge æt Hrofes ceastre, 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Steóran and reccan ðone anweald ðe mē befæst wæs, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27. Sealde hē ðæt mynster tó reccanne his brǽðer, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 15. Tó healdanne and tó reccanne micelne dǽl ríces, 5, 19; S. 638, 3. Hē ða cyricean wæs reccende and stýrende, S. 639, 12. VII a. *to correct*:—Seó cyrice sum þing þurh wælm receþ (*corrigit*), 1, 27; S. 491, 30. [*Goth.* uf-rakjan *to stretch out*: *O. Sax.* rekkian: *O. H. Ger.* reckian *tendere, extendere, expandere, porrigere, narrare, explicare, disserere*: *Icel.* rekja *to unwind, spread out, unfold.*] v. á-, and-, be-, ge-, ofer-reccan.

-recce. v. earfoþ-recce.

rēcce-leás. v. rēce-leás.

reccend, es; *m. A ruler, governor*. (1) applied to the Deity:—God eálá ðú micele reccend (*rector*), Hymn. Surt. 72, 1: Exon. Th. 2, 12; Cri. 18. Þeóda reccend, Ps. Th. 101, 1. God is ealra þinga reccend, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Dryhten úre reccend is hē ðara læssena ríca reccend is, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 22–25. God is scyppend and reccend ealra his gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 185, 27: Met. 4, 30. Ealra gesceafta reccend and stýrend, Wulfst. 255, 17. Án metod, reccend and rice, Cd. Th. 252, 17; Dan. 580: Exon. Th. 422, 8; Rä. 41, 3. (2) used of earthly rulers:—Ðæt folc biþ gesélig þurh snoterne cyning, sigefæst and

gesundfal þurh gesceádwísne reccend, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 2. Nis ðeós þeód wyrðe ðæt hí swylcne reccend and cyning (*as Oswine*) habban, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 8.

reccend-dóm, es; *m. Ruling, directing, governance*:—Reccendóm (recen-, other MSS.) *regimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 30. Ús (*priests*) befæst is seó gýming Godes folces and se recenddóm heora sáwla, L. E. I. 1; Th. ii. 402, 10. Be ðære byrðenne ðæs recenddómes (reccen-, Cott. MSS.) *de pondere regiminis*, Past. 3, tit.; Swt. 33, 4. Reccendómes, 17, 7; Swt. 119, 4. Se underfénġ sáula reccendómes *animas suscepit regendas*, R. Ben. 14, 11. *Rex* kyning is gecweden *a regendo*, ðæt is, fram reccendóme, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 40. Cyninge is nama gesett of sóðum reccendóme, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 33. v. recedóm.

reccenes, e; *f. An interpretation, explanation*:—Sóð reccenise *vera interpretatio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 6.

reccere, es; *m.* I. *speaker, rhetorician.* v. racu, III. II. *an interpreter.* v. swefn-reccere. III. *a ruler, director*:—Hú se láreów (*rector*) sceal bión clæne on his móde. Se reccere (*rector*) sceal bión simle clæne on his geþohte, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 75, 18–19. Se reccere, se ealdormonn, 17, 1; 107, 5, 8. Ðone ealdordóm ðe se reccere for monigra monna þearfe underféhþ, 17, 7; Swt. 119, 6. Offa Mercene reccere, Cod. Dip. B. i. 340, 10. Recceras *presbiteri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* rechari *executor, doctor, assertor.*] v. freá-reccere.

reced. v. ræced.

rece-dóm, es; *m. Ruling, governance, guiding*:—Recedóm (recendóm?) *regimen, dominium*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 69.

réce-leás; *adj. Careless, reckless*:—Réccileás *prefaricator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 8. Ymb ða gýmene his écre hǽlo hē wæs tó sárne and tó réceleás *erga curam perpetuae suae salvationis nihil omnino studii & industriae gerens*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 19. Tó hwam wurde ðú swá réceleás ðæra gyfena ðe ic ðé geaf? Wulfst. 258, 13 note. Hié ne wéndon ðætt éfre menn sceolden swá réceleáse (récce-, Cott. MSS.) weorðan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 23. Ðú wéndest ðæt steórleáse men and réceleáse wǽron gesǽlige *nequam homines atque nefarios felices arbitraris*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 1. Se démþ stíðne dóm ðám réceleásum æt ðam æfterran tócyme, Homl. Th. i. 320, 18. Gif hē hwilċúm ðám réceleásum stýrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, ii. 532, 12. [Þiff þatt he wære reckelæs to ringenn hise belles, Orm. 932. Ðe unwreste herde (*iners pastor*) synegeþ on gemeleste alse he þat is recheles, O. E. Homl. ii. 39, 19. Alle beoð untohene and rechelese hinen, bute þef he ham rihte, i. 245, 27. *O. H. Ger.* ruahha-lós *negligens: Ger.* ruch-los.]

réceleásian; *p.* ode *To be negligent* or *careless*:—Tó hwon réceleásedest ðú ðære gife ðe ic ðe geaf? Wulfst. 258, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* ruahhalósón *negligere.*]

réceleáslíce; *adv. Negligently, carelessly, without attention*:—Nis ús náwht récceleáslíce tó gehíranne *neque negligenter audiendum est*, Past. 57, 4; Swt. 439, 31.

réceleásness, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence*:—*Improvidentia*, ðæt is réceleásnys, Wulfst. 52, 18. Ongeán ðam wíslícan réde se widerréda deófol sǽwþ réceleásnesse, and eác gemacaþ ðæt se man þurh leáse hiwunge déþ swylce hē rédfæst sý, 53, 7. Ic andette mínes módes réceleásnessa Godes beboda, L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 262, 32.

réceleást, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence, heedlessness*:—Swá hwæs swá his irsung willaþ, ðonne gehét him ðæs his réccelést, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 24. Récelést, Met. 25, 53. Hí for heora sléwþe and for gímeléste and for récceléste forléton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas ðe on heora dagum foremǽroste wǽron, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 34. Ðæt hē swá stiére ðǽm ungeþyldegum irsunga swá hē ðone hnescan þafettere on récceléste ne gebrenge *sic ab impatientibus extinguatur ira, ut remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 25. [Þurh mannes gémeléste and þurh mannes recheleste, O. E. Homl. ii. 45, 4.]

réċels, es; *n. Incense*:—Him lǽc brohton ðæt wæs gold réċels (réċils, Rush.) and myrre (réċels, Lind.) *obtulerunt ei munera, aurum, tus, et murram*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11: Homl. Th. i. 78, 28. Réċels *thymiama, odoramentum incensi*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 1: *incensum*, Rtl. 88, 30: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 32. Roeċels, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 9. Ic eom on stence strengre ðonne rícels, Exon. Th. 423, 19; Rä. 41, 24. Rícels *incensum*, Ps. Th. 140, 2. Réċilc *balsamum, myrra*, Rtl. 65, 39, 41: 68, 30. Réċelc (?) *thuribulum*, 70, 27. Réċelces *myrrae*, 4, 13. Réċeles, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 39. Genim ðás ylcan wyrte for rýċels (réċels, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 302, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* recheles: *A. R.* rechles: *Orm.* recless: *Prompt. Parv.* rychellys, richelle *thus, incensum: Icel.* reykels.]

réċels-búc, es; *m. A vessel for holding incense*: — Rýċelsbúce *acerrá* (cf. fæte oððe gléddfate *accerrá*, 5, 66: *hec acerra* a schyp for censse, i. 230, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 36. [*Perhaps the following should be put here*:—Of ðam æscene ðe is óðre namon hrýgilebúc gecleopad, Chart. Th. 439, 26.]

réċels-fæt, es; *n. A censer*:—Þriéféte rícelsfæt *cythropodes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 60. Nim ðín réċelsfæt *tolle thuribulum*, Num. 16, 46. Fýr ofslóh ða óðre ðe offrodon ðone stór ðær hig heóldon ða réċelsfatu, 16, 35. [*O. E. Homl.* rechel-fat: *Orm.* recle-fatt: *Gen. and Ex.* recle-fat.]

réċelsian; *p.* ode *To cense with incense*:—Réċelsa hine and sénа gelóme, Lchdm. ii. 344, 18. [Cf. Zacharie gede in þe temple mid his rechelfat to rechelende þe alter, O. E. Homl. ii. 133, 36.]

réċels-reóċe (?), ap; *f. Burning incense*:—On ðone tíman man offrode on ðære ealdan é, and mid réċelsreócan on ðam temple ðæt weofod georne weorðode, Btwk. 218, 8.

recen; *adj.* I. *ready, prompt.* v. recenian:—Mæg sige syllan se ðe symle byþ recon and rédfæst, Wald. 108; Vald. 2, 26. [Cumeð her forð, and beð alle reken, And lereð wel quat he sal speken, Gen. and Ex. 3485. Louerd, ic (*Moses*) am unreken of wurdes, 2817. My rankor refrayne for þy reken (*apt*) wordes, Allit. Pms. 60, 756. (*See the glossary for other instances. See also* rekenli *in the same work, and in Sir Gawayne.*) *O. Frs.* rekon (*of a road which is clear*): *L. Ger.* reken. v. Richthofen. Cf. *O. Sax.* rekôn *to make ready, set in order.*] II. *swift, quick* (cf. recene):—Blác rásetteþ recen reáda líg réðe scríþeþ geond woruld *bright and swift rushes the red flame, fierce strides through the world*, Exon. Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. v. full-recen. III. *coming swiftly and so causing terror* (? cf. fær *and its compounds*):—God ðe on Ægyptum æðele wundur worhte and recene wundar on ðam Reádan Sé *Deus qui fecit magnalia in Ægypto, terribilia in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Th. 105, 18.

recendóm. v. recend-dóm.

recene; *adv. Quickly, straightway, at once*:—Recene (recone, Lind.) *protinus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 29. Hét him recene tó his sunu gangan, Cd. Th. 53, 20; Gen. 864: 134, 41; Gen. 2228. Ðú nú recene behéald *intende*, Ps. Th. 29, 1. Recone ł sóna *confestim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 29: *cito*, 9, 39: *statim*, Lind. 14, 45. Recune (recone, Rush.) *continuo*, Jn. Skt. 4, 27. Yrn ricene forðan ðe se streám berþ áweg Placidum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 7: Cd. Th. 309, 12; Sat. 708. Saga ricene mē hwér seó ród wunige, Elen. Kembl. 1243; El. 623: 1211; El. 607. Ic ðonne ricene reste syðdan, Ps. Th. 54, 6. Ricone, Beo. Th. 5958; B. 2983. Rycene, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Ne sceal nǽfre his torn tó rycene beorn of his breóstum ácýðan, Exon. Th. 293, 7; Wand. 112. Ðæt hē recenust tó þrowunge becóme *ad martyrium ocius pervenire*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 11. v. recen, recenlíce.

recenian; *p.* ode *To arrange, dispose, reckon.* [Cristess kinn o modere hallfe be weppmann shollde reccnedd ben, Orm. 2055. Alle sunnen sunderliche ne muhte no mon rikenen, A. R. 210, 7. Him ne porusyþ of his receninge, and wel wot þet rekeni him behoueþ, Ayenb. 19, 6. Reknyñ or cowntyn, rekkyn, rekene, *computo*, Prompt. Parv. 428. *O. Frs.* rekenia *to reckon: O. H. Ger.* rehhanôn *parare, rationem ponere, disponere:* cf. *Goth.* rahnjan.] v. ge-recenian, recen.

recenlíce; *adv. Quickly, immediately, at once, straightway*:—Eodun hreconlíce (*cito*) from byrgenne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 8. Hreconlíce (ricenlíce, Rush.) *protinus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 18. Reconlíce (ricenlíce, Rush.) *continuo*, 1, 31. Reconlíce (recunlíce, Rush.) *protinus*, 6, 25. v. recen.

recenness, e; *f. A narrative, history*:—Recennysse *historiae*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 30. v. ge-recedness.

recettung, e; *f. Eructation*:—Recetunge *eructantia*, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 16: Ps. Surt. 143, 13. v. rocettan.

reċu, e; *f. Guidance, direction, correction* (v. reccan, VII, VII a):—Seó (*Hilda*) gódre rece and hǽlo intingan þegnade *occasionem salutis et correctionis ministravit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 42.

(-)réd(-), rede, réde-stán. v. (-)réd(-), reċe, reád-stán.

rédian (?) *to furnish, provide*:—Noe ongan Nergende lác rédfæst rédian (MS. redran. *Bouterwek suggests* rénian. v. regnian), Cd. Th. 90, 20; Gen. 1498. v. á-rédian.

réfa, an; *m. A prefect*:—Ðá hét Ualerianus se réfa hí ácwellan, Shrn. 121, 26. v. ge-réfa.

réf-land. v. sundor-geréfland.

regen-. v. regn-.

regn, rén, es; *m. Rain*:—Blódig regn and fýren fundiaþ ðás eorþan tó forswylgenne and tó forbærnenne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 3: 91, 34. Nénig reng on ðám stówum ne com, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 28. Rén *pluvia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 43. Færlíc rén *imber*, 52, 63. Se rén weard forboden, Gen. 8, 2. Ðá com rén (regn, Lind.: rægn, Rush.) *descendit pluvia*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Nénig dél regnes ne ungewidres in cuman ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 33. Hē árfman mæg rægnas scúran dropena gehwelcne, Cd. Th. 265, 22; Sat. 11. Þurh dropunge deáwes and rénes, Ps. Th. 64, 11. Líget hē tó regne wyrceþ *fulgura in pluviam fecit*, 134, 7. Mid heofonlícon réne, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 13: Met. 7, 23. Wilsumne regn wolcen bringeþ, Ps. Th. 67, 10: 146, 8: Cd. Th. 82, 34; Gen. 1372. Rén, Gen. 7, 4: Met. 7, 14, 21. Ðás windas and ðás regnas syndon ealle his, Blickl. Homl. 51, 20. Regna scúr, Cd. Th. 252, 10; Dan. 576. Nalles wolcnu regnas béron, 14, 4; Gen. 213. Regnas (rénas, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Th. 104, 28. Ðá ábæd se wítega æt Gode ðæt hē sceolde him rénas forgyfan, Lchdm. iii. 276, 21. [*Goth.* rign; *n.: Icel.* regn; *n.: O. Sax.* regin, regan: *O. Frs.* rein: *O. H. Ger.* regan.] v. morgen-, wæl-regn.

regn-, *in the compounds* regn-heard, -meld, -þeóf, -weard *has an*

intensive force, implies greatness, might. The word occurs as part of many proper names, e. g. Rædwoldes sunu wæs Regenhere gehâten, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 10. Some of these e. g. *Reginald* are still used. [*Cf. Goth.* raginôn *to rule*; ragineis *a ruler, counsellor*; ragin *ordinance, counsel*: *Icel.* regin; *pl. n.* (in ancient poems) *the gods, the rulers* of the universe; forming part of compounds, *mighty, great*; ragn-, rögn- *in proper names*: so *O. Sax.* regin-: *O. H. Ger.* ragin-, regin- *in proper names*, v. Grff. ii. 384.]

regnan. v. rignan.

regn-boga, an; *m. A rainbow*:—Rênboga *iris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 42: *yris* vel *arcus*, 76, 33. Hwî wæs se rênboga tô wedde gesette mancynne? God gesette ðone rênbogan tô wedde tô ðam behâte ðæt hê nâfre eft nolde ealne middanearde mid nânum flôde oferteôn . . . Se rênboga cymþ of ðam sunbeâme and of wâtum wolcne, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 19–26. Ic sette minne rênbogan (*arcum*) on wolcnum, Gen. 9, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-bogo: *Icel.* regn-bogi.]

regn-dropa, an; *m. A raindrop*:—Hagol cymþ of ðâm rêndropum ðonne hî beôþ gefrorene up on ðære lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 278, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-tropfo.]

regn-heard; *adj. Exceedingly hard, wondrous hard*:—Rondas regnhearde, Beo. Th. 657; B. 326. [Cf. *Icel.* regin-djúpr *very deep*; regin-djúp *the mighty deep*: *O. H. Ger.* Regin-hart.] v. regn-.

regnian; *p.* ode *To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate*:—Tungelcræftum *Chaldaeorum*, scincræfta *hierophantorum*, ða ðæt womfreht rênias *ariolorum*, wyrmgalera *marsorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 6–9. Gemyne ðû, mucgwyrt, hwæt ðû âmeldodest, hwæt ðû rênadest, Lchdm. iii. 30, 29. Hû geworhte ic ðæt ðæt ðû mê ðus swîðe searo rênodest *how have I deserved that you should lay such a snare for me?* Cd. Th. 162, 9; Gen. 2678. Inwitnet ôðrum bregdan, dyrnum cræfte deáþ rê[nian], Beo. Th. 4343; B. 2168. Sum biþ searocræftig goldes and gimma ðonne him gumena weard hâteþ mâððum rênian *one is a cunning workman in gold and gems, when a prince of men bids him set a jewel*, Exon. Th. 296, 33; Crâ. 60. Wrôhtas tô webgenne, ne searo tô rênigenne *to set a trap*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 30. Hê geseh twegen ôðre gebrôðru remigende (rênigende (?): *the later MSS. have* reniende, renigende; *the Lindisfarne MS. glosses* reficientes *by* geboeton ł gestricedon) hyra nett, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. [*Goth.* raginôn *to rule.*] v. be-, ge-regnian (-rênian).

regniend, es; *m. One who arranges*:—Rihtes rêniend, Elen. Kmbl. 1756; El. 880. v. preceding word.

regnig; *adj. Rainy*:—Hit wæs rênig weder, Exon. Th. 380, 18; Râ. 1, 10. Rênig sumer, Lchdm. iii. 162, 33.

regn-lîc; *adj. Rainy*:—Rênlîc *pluvialis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Rînlîcum (rên-) *pluvio, pluviali*, Germ. 401, 14. Ða regenlîcan weter *pluviales aquas*, Ps. Surt. 77, 44. [*Icel.* regn-ligr.]

regn-meld, e; *f. A mighty, solemn announcement*:—Gemyne ðû, mucgwyrt, hwæt ðû âmeldodest æt regenmelde, Lchdm. iii. 30, 30. v. regn-.

regn-scûr, es; *m. A shower of rain, a shower*:—God sende byrnende rênscûr, Gen. 19, 24. On Ægipta lande ne cymþ nâfre nân winter ne rênscûras, Lchdm. iii. 252, 20: Homl. Th. i. 64, 30. Ic ofteó mîne rênscûras, ii. 102, 33. God syllþ rênscûras ðâm rihtwîsum and ðâm unrihtwîsum, 216, 19. Rênscûras *imbres*, Ps. Spl. 77, 49. [*Icel.* regn-skûr; *f.*]

regn-þeôf, es; *m. An arch-thief*:—Regnþeóf ne læt [mê] on sceade sceððan, Exon. Th. 453, 14; Hy. 4, 14. Swâ nû regnþeófas rîce dælaþ (cf. regintheobos farstelad (Mat. vi. 19). Hel. 1646), Cd. Th. 212, 12; Exod. 538. [Cf. *also O. Sax.* regin-skaðo.] v. regn-.

regn-wæter, es; *n. Rain-water*:—Gefulle mid rênwætere, Lchdm. ii. 26, 24. Baþu of rênwætere, 222, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-wazar: *Icel.* regn-vatn.]

regn-weard, es; *m. A mighty guard*:—Yrre wæron begen rêðe rênweardas (*Beowulf and Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1544; B. 770. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Ragin-wart.] v. regn-.

regn-wyrm, es; *m. An earth-worm*:—Regnwyrm *lumbricus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 26: 71, 13. Rênwyrm, 51, 23. Rênwyrm *vel* angeltwicce, i. 24, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-wurm *lumbricus*: *Ger.* regenwurm.

regol, es; *m.* I. *a rule*:—Se gewuna is strængra on ælcum worde ðon his regol sŷ, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 4; Som. 34, 67. Sume gâþ of ðam regole, forðan ðe se gewuna is strengra, *eruo* ic nerige, *erutus* generod. Nû wolde se regol ðæs cræftes habban of ðam *eruturus*, ac se gewuna hylt *eruiturus*, 41; Som. 44, 24–26. Ðis is lâwedra regol æfter bôclîcere gesetnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 8. Se Hælend him tâhte ðone regol, ðæt hî sceoldon ysel mid gôde forgyldan, i. 372, 31. Ðone eástorlîcan regol *the rule for determining Easter*, Lchdm. iii. 264, 16. Ðonne byþ hê geteald tô ðam mônþe and bê his regolum ácunnod, 250, 6. On mynsteres reogolum gelæred *monasterii regulis erudita*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10. Hê symle rihte regolas Godes cyricean (*catholicas ecclesiae regulas*) lufode, 5, 19; S. 638, 33. Rûme regulas geongra monna *the lax rules of young men*, Exon. Th. 131, 23; Gû. 460. II. *a rule, pattern, standard, norm*:—Ða leásan wîtegan wæron gedwolmen, and woldon áwendan ðone sôðan geleáfan of ðam rihtan regole tô heora gedwyldum, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 9. Regol *normam vite*, regol *normam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 53–54. III. as an ecclesiastical term, (a) *a single rule* or *prescript, a canon*:—Ðæs regles *canonis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Regles *canones*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 18. Bôc ðara reogola *librum canonum*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 25. (b) *the body of rules which guide a particular order of ecclesiastics, a rule*, e. g. the Benedictine *rule*:—Hêr begin seó foresprâc muneca regules, R. Ben. 1, 1. Wite se abbod, eal ðæt hê dô, ðæt hê hit dô mid gehealdsumnesse ðæs regoles, 16, 6. Munecas ðe under regole (*sub regula*) lifigeaþ, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 21. Intô Sanctus Benedictus regole, Chart. Th. 548, 4. Ðæt forme muneca cyn is mynstermonna, ðæt is ðara ðe under regule and abbodes tâcinge wuniaþ, R. Ben. 9, 4. On ælcum þingum hié sceolon habban ðone regol tô lârcówe, 15, 20. Benedictus nam ðone hâlgan regol ðe hê mid his handum áwrât, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 66. [*O. H. Ger.* regula *regula, canon*: *Icel.* regla. From *Lat.* regula.] v. munuc-, riht-regol.

regol-bryce, es; *m. A breach of rule*, v. regol, III: — þurh gelâredra regolbryce and þurh lâwedra lahbryce *through the breach of their rule by clerks and the breach of the law by laymen*, Wulfst. 166, 22.

regol-fæst; *adj. Observing a rule, regular* (of ecclesiastics):—Rincas rægolfæste, Menol. Fox 88; Men. 44.

regol-lagu, e; *f. Monastic law, the law to which the member of a monastic body is subject*:—Mynstermunuc gâþ of his mægþlage ðonne hê gebŷhþ tô regollage, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 28.

regol-lîc; *adj.* As an ecclesiastical term (v. regol, III). I. *regular, in accordance with monastic rules*; regularis: — Regollîces *regularis*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 17. Fram ðâm hê ðæt gemet leornode regollîces þeódscipes *a quibus norman disciplinae regularis didicerat*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 35. On rihtum life and on reogollîcum *recte vivendo et regulariter*, 4, 6; S. 574, 19. Libbaþ regollîcan life, sêcaþ eówre cyrican, and gefyllaþ eówre tîde aa on gesetne tîman, L. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 330, 19. On reogollîcne þeódscipe, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9. II. *in accordance with the canons of the church, canonical*:—Bûtan sealmsange reogollîcre tîde *praeter canonici temporis psalmodiam*, 3, 27; S. 559, 10. Tô reogollîcum þeáwe rihtra Eástrena *ad ritum Paschae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Æfter regollîcre wîsan, Lchdm. iii. 428, 15. Regollîcra *canonicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 36. Ðæm regolecum *canonicis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 19. Ða reogollîcan gesettnysse hâligra fæðera *canonica patrum statuta*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 40. [*Icel.* reglu-ligr.]

regollîce; *adv. Regularly, in accordance with rule* (v. preceding word):—Ða þing ðe regollîce gedêmed wæron *quaeque erant regulariter decreta*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 36. Ðæt biscopas and abbudas, munecas and mynecena, preóstas and nunnan tô rihte gebûgan and regollîce libban, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 27. Sacerd ðe regollîce libbe, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8. Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlîce macian . . . and â regollîce libban, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 35. Ðæt gehâdode menn regollîce libban, and lâwede lahlîce heora lîf fadian, 18; Th. ii. 324, 26: Wulfst. 160, 1. Ðæt abbodas and munecas regollîcor libban, L. Eth. ix. 31; Th. i. 346, 27.

regol-lîf, es; *m. A life according to ecclesiastical rules*:—Ða gestaþelode hê ðær mynster and ðæt tô reogollîfe gesette *fundavit ibi monasterium, ac regulari vita instituit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 12. Gif man folcisene mæssepreóst mid tihtlan belecge ðe regollîf næbbe, lâdige hine swâ swâ diácon ðe regollîfe libbe, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 20: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 17. [*Icel.* reglu-lîf.]

regol-sticcu, an; *m. A ruler*:—Reogolsticca *regola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 29. Þwyrnyssa beóþ gerihte ðonne þwyrlîcra manna heortan þurh regolsticcan ðære sôðan rihtwîsnysse beóþ geemnode, Homl. Th. i. 362, 28. [*Icel.* reglu-stika.]

regol-weard, es; *m. The guardian of a rule*, (1) *an authority in the matter of the observance of a rule* (v. regol, I):—Se circul ðe ys gecîged *none aprilis*, hê sceal mid his ealdorscipe ealle ða ôðre gerihtan and gereccan, ðæs ðe ða regolweardas (*those who state with authority what the rule or rules on the point may be*) ûs hêton secgan, Anglia viii. 329, 8. (2) *One who sees that a rule* (v. regol, III) *is observed, a provost*, v. prâfost:—Ðæs mynstres prâfost and reogolweard wæs in ða tîd Boisel . . . Æfter ðon . . . wæs Cûþberht ðæs ylcan mynstres regolweard geworden *eui tempore illo praepositus Boisil fuit . . . Postquam Cudberct eidem monasterio factus praepositus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 37–43. Se ylca Bosel wæs reogolweard ðæs mynstres on Mailros under Eatan ðam Abbude *idem Boisil praepositus monasterii Mailrosensis sub Abbate Eata*, 5, 9; S. 622, 29. Ond ðâs forecuædenan suðsenda all ágefe mon ðæm reogolwarde, and hê brytnie swâ hîgum mæst rêd sie, Chart. Th. 460, 37. Se reogolweord, 460, 16. (3) *a ruler*:—Sum reiglword (regoloword, Rush.) *quidam regulus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 46. Se reglword *regulus*, 4, 49.

regul, reht. v. regol, riht.

relic-gang, es; *m. A going to visit relics*:—Seó tîd is nemned *laetania majora* . . . on ðæm dæge eall Godes folc mid eádmôdlîce

relicgonge sceal God biddan ðæt hē him forgefe sibllce tīd, Shrn. 74, 10. Letanias, ðæt is ðonne bēne and relicgongas, 79, 29.

reliquias; *pl. m. Relics of saints*:—Ðisra reliquia dǽl hæfde sum mæssepreóst . . . Hē ða cyste ontýnde ðara reliquia, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 30–34. Æt his reliquium wæs sum man gehǽled, S. 611, 9. Mon byrþ his heáfod tō reliquium, Shrn. 57, 26: Blickl. Homl. 127, 12, 16. Mid hāligdōme of ðæs Hǽlendes rōde . . . and of Martines reliquium, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 74. Ofer his reliquias ðæt heofonleóht wæs scīnende and deófolseóce æt his reliquium wǽron gelācnode, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 6–8. Ðæt þurh his reliquias geworden wæs, 4, 32; S. 611, 12. Hē sette ða reliquias on heora cyste, S. 612, 1. Swā hwylc mann swā hrīneþ ðīne reliquias oððe ðīne bān, Nar. 49, 4.

remigende, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. v. regnian.

rempan *to go headlong* (like an animal butting with its horns (?), cf. gerumpenu nædre *coluber cerastes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 68), *be precipitate*:—Oft mon biþ suíðe rempende and rǽsþ suíðe dollīce on ǽlc weorc and hrædlīce and ðeáh wēnaþ men ðæt hit sīe for arodscipe and for hwætscipe *saepe praecipitata actio velocitatis efficacia creditur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 12. v. note. [Cf. þei rempede þem to reste, Mand. (quoted by Stratmann).]

rēn. v. regn.

renc, e; *f. Pride, pomp, vanity, bravery, display*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hī ne hēdan ne woruldwlence ne īdelre rence, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Ǽgwhylce wlence and īdele rence forhogian swā gebyreþ munecum, 14; Th. ii. 322, 9. Ne gerīsaþ biscopum prīta ne īdele rænca ne micele ofermētta, 11; Th. ii. 318, 32. Be īdelum rencum. *Pro eo, quod elevate sunt filie Sion, etc.* For ofermēttan, hē cwæð, and īdelan rencan eówra leóda, Wulfst. 45, 21–23. [We ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne forðe nane oðre rencas, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 27.] v. ofer-renc, ranc.

renge, rynge, ringe (?), an; *f. A spider* or *a spider's web*:—Renge *aranea*, Blickl. Gl. Úre gǽr swā swā lobbe ł rynge beóþ āsmeáde *anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. Āýdlian ðū dydest swā swā ǽtterloppan ł ryngan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, 38, 13.

reng-wyrm, es; *m. A maw-worm, a worm in the intestines*:—Wið ðæt rængcwyrmas (rengc-, MS. B.; rýnwyrmas with a gloss *lumbrici*, MS. H.) dergen ymb nafolan, Lchdm. i. 168, 9. Wið ðæt rengwyrmas ymb ðone nafolan wexen, 218, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pouh-wurm *lumbricus*.]

rendan; *p.* de *To rend, tear, cut*:—Ôðre ða twigu gibēgdun ł rendun (rindon, Lind.) ða telge of ðǽm trēum *alii frondes caedebant ab arboribus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Ceorfas ł rendas (hrendas, Lind.) *succidite*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 7. [Scipen gunnen helden bosmes þer rendden, Laym. 7849. Heo haued bipiled mine figer, irend of al þe rinde *decorticauit ficum meam*, A. R. 148, 23. Þe reue rende his cladeș, Jul. 70, 7. *O. Frs.* renda *to tear*; rend *a rent*.] v. tō-rendan.

rendrian. v. Lchdm. ii. Gloss.

rēnian, rēnig, rēn-līc. v. regnian, regnig, regn-līc.

reó. v. reōwe.

reóð; *adj. Fierce, savage*:—[Grendel] grim and grǽdig, reóc and rēðe, Beo. Th. 244; B. 122.

reócan; *p.* reác *To reek, send forth smoke* or *steam*:—Ðonne hē (*helleborus albus*) tōbrocen byþ, hē rýcþ eal swylce hē smīc of him āsænde, Lchdm. i. 260, 8. Muntas reócaþ *montes fumigant*, Ps. Th. 103, 30: 143, 6. Reác *exalabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 46: *fumarat*, 151, 55. Wel on wætere, lǽt reócan on ða eágan ðonne hit hāt sīe, Lchdm. ii. 18, 24: 32, 7. Reócan *fumare*, Germ. 395, 70. Reócende *anhelans*, 400, 92. Rēcende *fumigans*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 20. Heó ðæra mādma ne rōhte ðe mā ðe reócendes meoxes, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 20. Būtan rēnscūrum and reócendum deáwe, 18, 57. Ðæs hreóflian līc mid reócendum stence, Homl. Th. i. 336, 33. Æt hreócendum heorðe, Wulfst. 170, 21. Reócendne (reccendne, MS.) weg, Cd. Th. 177, 19; Gen. 2932. Reócende hrēw, Judth. Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hreócendum *fumigabundis*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* riuhhan *fumigare*: *Icel.* rjúka.] v. rēcan.

reóce. v. rēcels-reóce.

reód; *adj. Red*:—Se ðe ǽror com, se wæs reód (*rufus*) and eall rūh, Gen. 25, 25. Ðonne ðū (*the body*) wǽre glæd and reód and gōdes hīwes, ðonne wæs ic (*the soul*) blāc and swýðe unrōt, Wulfst. 140, 27: L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 14. Ðā Moises hæfde gefaren ofer ða Reódan Sǽ, Ex. 15, 1. Hié wǽron sume reóde sume blace sume hwīte *quaedam rubentibus scamis erant quaedam nigri et candidi coloris*, Nar. 13, 17. [*Icel.* rjóðr.] v. bleó-reód, reád.

reód, es; *n. Red, red colouring*:—Reóde gnīdan *fucare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 49.

reódan; *p.* reád. I. *to redden, stain with blood*:—Deáþwang rudon, Andr. Kmbl. 2006; An. 1005. II. *to redden a person by causing blood to flow from a wound, to wound, kill*:—Næs ðeós eorþe besmiten beornes blōde ðe hine bil rude (cf. ne seó eorþe besmiten mid ofslegenes monnes blōde, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 15), Met. 8, 34. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sinne, ecgum (MS. eagum) reódan magan mid mēce, Cd. Th. 204, 2; Exod. 412. [*Icel.* rjóða *to redden* (*with blood*); rjóða kiðr eins *to slay a person*.] v. on-reódan.

reodian (?):—Ic þragum þreodude and geþanc reodode, Elen. Kmbl. 2476; El. 1239.

reódian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become red*:—Ic reádige (reódige, MS. O.) *rubeo*, Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 154, 7. v. ā-reódian.

reód-mūþa, an; *m. The name of a bird*:—Reódmūþa *faseacus, nomen avis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 56.

reód-naesc glosses *partica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 61.

reófan; *p.* reáf, *pl.* rufon; *pp.* rofen. *To break, rend, rive*:—Randbyrig wǽron rofene, Cd. Th. 207, 7; Exod. 463. [*Icel.* rjúfa *to break, rip up*.] v. be-reófan.

reohhe, an; *f. The name of a fish*:—Reohhe *fannus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 5. Reohche, 77, 66. [*Laym.* rehȝe (rohȝe, 2nd MS.): *Du.* rog *a ray*: *Dan.* rokke *a ray*.]

reóma, an; *m. A membrane, ligament*:—Se reóma ðæs brægenes *cartilago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 58. Biþ ðæt brægen ūtan mid reáman bewefen on ðære syxtan wucan, Lchdm. iii. 146, 4. [A rym (*other* MS. reme) þat es ful wlatsome Es his (a man's) garment when he forth sal com, þat es noght bot a blody skyn þat he byfor was lapped in, Pricke of Conscience, 520. See Nares' Glossary, s.v. *rim*. *O. Sax.* reomo *the latchet of a shoe*: *O. H. Ger.* riumo *corrigia, lorea, balteus, habena*: *Ger.* riemen.]

reomig-mōd. v. reónig-mōd.

reón *mourning, lament*:—Woldan wērigu wīf wōpe bimǽnan æþelinges deáþ, reóne bereótan, Exon. Th. 459. 27; Hö. 6. Cf. rýn.

reónian; *p.* ode *To whisper, mutter*:—Reónigende *mussitantes*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 5. v. ge-reónian, rūnian.

reónig; *adj. Mournful, sad, gloomy, weary*:—Ā mīn hige sorgaþ reónig reóteþ and geresteþ nō *ever hath my heart care, mournful laments and hath not rest*, Elen. Kmbl. 2163; El. 1083. Hē ðǽr þreó mētte in ðam reónian hofe (*in the hole in which they were buried*) rōda ætsonne greóte begrauene, 1664; El. 834. In ðam reóngan hām *in that gloomy dwelling* (*hell*), Exon. Th. 274, 8; Jul. 530. v. preceding word.

reónig-mōd; *adj. Sad at heart, weary*:—Wæs him ræste neód reónigmōdum *need of rest was there for him weary-hearted*, Exon. Th. 167, 32; Gū. 1069. Ðonne gewīciaþ wērigferðe . . . hæleþ beóþ on wynnum reónigmōde ræste geliste *the weary seafarers are eager for rest*, 361, 21; Wal. 23. Fēðan sǽton reónigmōde (reomigmōde, MS. *Grimm suggests a comparison with Gothic* rimis *quiet*) reste gefēgon wērige æfter wæðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1183; An. 592.

reónung, e; *f. Whispering, muttering*:—Nānes mannes stefn oððe reónung gehýred ne sý, būtan ðæs rǽderes ānes *nullius musitatio vel vox audiatur nisi solius legentis*, R. Ben. 62, 14, v. ge-reónung.

reopa, reopan. v. ripa, repan.

reord, e: *f.*: es; *n. Speech, tongue, language, voice*:—Reord ðīn ðæc gecýðeþ *loquela tua manifestum te facit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 73. Reord wæs eorþbūendum ān gemǽne '*and the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech*,' Cd. Th. 98, 25; Gen. 1635. Reord up āstāg *voices rose high*, Exon. Th. 246, 16; Jul. 62. Æt ealra manna gehwæs mūþes reorde *from the voice of each man's mouth*, Soul Kmbl. 186; Seel. Verc. 93. Herian God hāligum reorde, Hy. 3, 58. Heofonrices weard spræc hālgan reorde, Cd. Th. 89, 22; Gen. 1484: 248, 10; Dan. 511. Wit scīran reorde song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 32; Vid. 103. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, 309, 7; Seef. 53. Ðæt him ða swā cūþe wǽron swā his āgene reorde ðe hē on ācenned wæs *ut tam notas ac familiares sibi eas* (Latin and Greek), *quam nativitatis suae loquelam haberet*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 17. Stefn in becom under hārne stān . . . hordweard oncneów mannes reorde, Beo. Th. 5103; B. 2555. Hī gehýrdon hlūde reorde, ðīnes mūþes ða mǽran word, Ps. Th. 137, 5. Hē reorde gesette eorþbūendum ungelīce, Cd. Th. 101, 19; Gen. 1684. Se hālga wer hergende wæs Meotudes miltse, and his mōdsefan rehte þurh reorde, Exon. Th. 188, 25; Az. 51: 111, 24; Gū. 131. Ic glidan reorde mūþe gemǽne, 406, 23; Rä. 25, 5. Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ ðara ðe noman Scyppendes hergan willaþ, 4, 3; Cri. 47. Reordana *locutionem*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 10. Hý mislīce mongum reordum wōðe hōfun, Exon. Th. 156, 6; Gū. 870. Fugla cynn songe lofiaþ, mǽraþ mōdigne meaglum reordum, 221, 22; Ph. 338. Hē ūs syleþ missenlīcu mōd, monge reorde, 334, 9; Gn. Ex. 13. [*Orm.* reord, rerd *sound, voice*: *Ps.* rorde *sonus*: *Ayenb.* ecko, þet is þe rearde þet ine þe heȝe helles comþ aȝen. and acordeþ to al þet me him zayþ: *Goth.* razda *speech, tongue*: *O. H. Ger.* rarta *modulatio*: *Icel.* rödd *voice*.] v. ge-reord.

reord, e; *f. A meal, refection, food*:—Reorde mīn *refectio mea*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 14. Fēd feora wōcre ōð ic ðære lāfe lagosīða eft reorde rýman wille, Cd. Th. 81, 12; Gen. 1344. Hē wæs swā gistlīþe, ðæt hē for Godes lufon eode tō reordum mid ðām tōcumendum mannum, Shrn. 129, 27. v. ge-reord.

-reord. v. el-reord.

reordan; *p.* de *To take food, eat*:—Reordendum *cenantibus* i. *vescentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 72. v. ge-reordan.

reord-berend, es; *m. One gifted with speech, a man*:—Tō midre

nihte syðþan reordberend reste wunedon, Rood Kmbl. 5; Kr. 3: Cd. Th. 223, 21; Dan. 123. Ealle reordberend, hæleþ geond foldan, Exon. Th. 18, 4; Cri. 278. Reordberende, earme eorþware, 24, 8; Cri. 381: 63, 26; Cri. 1025. Sceall ſǽghwylc reordberendra riht gehýran, Elen. Kmbl. 2561; El. 1282. Ðǽr leán cumaþ reordberendum, Exon. Th. 84, 5; Cri. 1369. Hē reordberend lǽrde under lyfte, Andr. Kmbl. 838; An. 419.

reord-hūs, es; *n. A house or room where meals are taken*:—Reordhūs *cenaculum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 15.

reordian; *p.* ode. I. *to speak, say, talk*:—Sleáþ synnigne ofer mūþ, tō fēala reordaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2604; An. 1303. Ðus reordiaþ ryhtfremmende, Exon. Th. 240, 1; Ph. 632. Ðā reordade Waldend and worde cwæþ, Cd. Th. 76, 6; Gen. 1253. Reordode, 161, 30; Gen. 2673. Heáhcyning him tō reordode, 130, 28; Gen. 2166. Sceal se wonna hreſn fela reordian, earne secgan hū him æt ſēte speów, Beo. Th. 6043; B. 3025. Ongan reordigan rǽdum snottor, wordlocan onspeónn, Andr. Kmbl. 637; An. 469. Wolde reordigean rīces hyrde hālgan steſne, Cd. Th. 194, 5; Exod. 256. Him biþ reordiende ēce Drihten, ofer calle gecwyþ, 304, 7; Sat. 626. Se Hēlend his gingrum tō spræc ymbe Godes rīce, samod mid him reordigende, Homl. Th. i. 294, 18. II. *to read*:—Ne reordaþ *non legistis*? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 5. Gē ne reordade *non legistis*, 19, 4. Reordadun, 21, 16. Seó bysen ðæs rihtan geleáfan fram eallum ðe hine gehýrdon oððe reordedon þancwurþlīces wæs onfangen *exemplum catholicae fidei ab omnibus qui audiere vel legere gratantissime susceptum*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 13. [He reordien gan, and þas word sæide, Laym. 22174.]

-reordig. v. el-reordig.

reordung, e; *f. Taking food, refection*:—Riordung mīn *refectio mea*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 14. v. ge-reordung.

reosan glosses *pisili* (in a list of plant names), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 44.

reóst *a rest* (rest *the wood on which the coulter of a plough is fixed*, Halliw. Dict.):—Sules reóst *dentale, s. est aratri pars prima in qua vomer inducitur quasi dens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72: *dentalia*, 106, 20: 25, 28. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* riostar *stiva, dentile.*]

reót (?) (*joyous*) *sound* (?), *gladness* (?):—Gesyhþ sorhcearig on his suna būre wīnsele wēstne, reóte berofene . . . nis ðǽr hearpan swēg, gomen in geardum, Beo. Th. 4905; B. 2457. v. (?) reótan.

reótan; *p.* reát. I. *to make a noise*:—Reótaþ (wreotaþ, MS.) *crepita*[*n*]*t*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 44. Reát (hreát?) *desteruit* (*stertuit*?), *somniavit*, 139, 17. II. *to make a noise in grief, to lament, wail*:—Reóteþ meówle, seó ðe hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, Exon. Th. 330, 5; Vy. 46. Cerge reótaþ fore onsýne ēces dēman, 52, 20; Cri. 836. Hý (*sinners*) reótaþ and beofiaþ fore freán forhte, 75, 32; Cri. 1230. III. *to weep, shed tears*:—Lyſt drysmaþ, roderas reótaþ, Beo. Th. 2756; B. 1376. [*O. H. Ger.* riuzan; *p.* rōz *flere, plangere, stridere*: *Icel.* rjóta *to roar, rattle.*] v. be-, wið-reótan.

reótig; *adj. Sad, mournful, tearful*:—Ðonne hit wæs rēnig weder, and ic reótugu sæt, Exon. Th. 380, 19; Rä. 1, 10.

reów; *adj. Fierce, cruel*:—Sume wurdon bisencte under reóne streám, sume ic rōde bifealh, Exon. Th. 271, 12; Jul. 481. Wǽron hý reówe tō rǽsanne gīſrum grāpum, 126, 26; Gū. 377: Andr. Kmbl. 2669; An. 1336. v. blōd-, deáþ-, flyge-, gūþ-, wæl-reów.

reówe, an; *f. A rug, mantle, covering*:—Reówu *tapeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 50. Reówe *lena*, līnen reówe *lena linea*, ii. 53, 71–72. Mon mōt ſeohtan orwīge gif hē gemēteþ ōðerne æt his ēwum wīfe betýnedum durum oððe under ūnre reón, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 27. Reówan and hwītlas wacsan *lenas sive saga lavare*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 11. v. rūwa, rýhe.

repan (?); *p.* ræp, *pl.* rǽpon *To reap*:—Hié reopaþ *metent*, Ps. Surt. 125, 5. Manig men rǽpon heora corn onbūtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 19. [I gaf hem red þat ropen To seise to me with her sykel þat I ne sewe neure, Piers P. 13, 374.] v. wīn-repan, rīpan.

reps, repsan, repsung, rēsele, rēsian. v. ræps, ræpsan, ræpsung, rǽsele, rǽswan.

rest, e; *f.* I. *rest, quiet, freedom from toil*:—Sæterndæges rest (*requies sabbati*) ys Drihtne gehālgod, Ex. 16, 23. Nis nān gesceaft gesceapen ðara ðe ne wilnige ðæt hit ðider cuman mǽge ðonan ðe hit ǽr com, ðæt is tō ræste and tō orsorgnesse. Seó ræst is mid Gode, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 29–32: Met. 13, 71. Ne ðǽr biþ hungor ne þurst . . . ac ðǽr biþ seó ēce ræste, Blickl. Homl. 65, 20. Heó reste stōwe funde, Cd. Th. 88, 17; Gen. 1466. Wæs him ræste neód, Exon. Th. 167, 31; Gū. 1068. Ic sylle ðē reste *requiem dabo tibi*, Ex. 33, 14: Ps. Th. 114, 7. Hē gǽþ sēcende reste, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 43. Wē ræste habbaþ, forðon ðe ðū sylest ūrum leomum ræste, Blickl. Homl. 141, 10–11: 41, 33. Mid gōdum dǽdum man gearnige him ða ēcean ræste, 101, 26. Hwonne him Freá reste ūgeáſe, Cd. Th. 86, 9; Gen. 1428. II. *rest, repose, sleep*:—Rest *dormitatio*, Kent. Gl. 894. Hē his limo on reste gesette and onslǽpte *membra dedisset sopori*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Ðā hē ðā tō reste eode *dum iret cubitum*, 3, 2; S. 525, 12. Be muneca reste. Ænlýpige munecas geond ænlýpige bed restan, R. Ben. 47, 2. III. *a place of rest, resting-place*:—Ðū eart seó sēſte ræst sōdfæstra, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34. Dæt is sió ān ræst eallra ūrra geswinca, sió ān hýþ byþ simle smyltu, 34, 8; Fox 144, 27. Ðis is mīn rest ðe ic on worulda woruld wunian þence, Ps. Th. 131, 15. Ðē is ēdelstōl gerýmed, rest fæger on foldan, Cd. Th. 89, 26; Gen. 1486. Wīc, randwīgena ræst, 186, 5; Exod. 134. IV. *a bed, couch*:—Ðǽr biþ rest of elpenda bāne geworht *lectus eburneus*, Nar. 38, 32. Wæs his seó æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorþan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 10. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted.—Hwæt wæs seó Salomones ræste . . .? Ac hwæt mǽnde ðæt syxtig wera stondende wǽron ymb ða reste? 11, 16–23. Ræst *a sepulchre*, Exon. Th. 459, 28; Hö. 6. On mīnre reste *per stratum meum*, Ps. Th. 62, 6. Mīne cnihtas synt on reste (*in cubili*) mid mē, Lk. Skt. 11, 7. Wæs ān gesittende beforan his reste (*ante lectulum ejus*), Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 38. Swā swā oferdruncen man wāt ðæt hē sceolde tō his hūse and tō his ræste, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 31. Heó āsette ða hand æt hire heáfdum on hire ræste, Shrn. 60, 1. Hē on his reste gestāhg *lectulum conscendens*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 15: Cd. Th. 134, 22; Gen. 2228. Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Ræsto *recubitos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 6. [*O. Sax.* resta, rasta *a couch*: *O. H. Ger.* resti *requies, quies, dormitio, pulpitum*; rasta *a stage in a journey*: *Goth.* rasta *a mile*: *Icel.* röst *a stage.*] v. ēfen-, bed-, flet-, fold-, land-, niht-, sele-, wæl-rest.

restan; *p. to To rest.* I. *intrans.* (a) of persons (1) *to cease from toil, be at rest*:—Ic ðonne reste *requiescam*, Ps. Th. 54, 6. Eádige beóþ þearfena gāstas, and hié restaþ on heofena rīce, Blickl. Homl. 159, 29. Hý bīdinge mōstun æfter tintergum tīdum brūcan, restan ryneprāgum, Exon. Th. 115, 3; Gū. 184. Ða restendan *pausantis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 21. Restendum *fessatis*, i. *quietis, securis*, 147, 59. (2) *to rest on a couch, to sleep*:—Ðonne hié restaþ ðonne restaþ hié būton bedde and bolstre ac on wildeóra fellum heora bedding biþ *homines accubantes et quiescentes sine ullis cervicalibus stratisque, tantum pellibus ferarum*, Nar. 31, 10. On ðære tīde ðe ōðre men slǽpon and reston *caeteris quiescentibus et alto sopore pressis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 37. On niht ǽr hē ræste, Blickl. Homl. 47, 18. Ænlýpige munecas geond ænlýpige bed restan, R. Ben. 47, 3. Ða bæd hē his þeng on ǽfenne . . . ðæt hé him stōwe gegearwode, ðæt hē restan mihte, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 31. Ða hē gesette his leomu tō restenne *cum ad quiescendum membra sua posuisset*, 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Ða wæs heo restende on sweostra slǽperne, 4, 23; S. 595, 39. (3) *to rest in death, lie dead, lie in the grave*:—Augustinus on Brytene rest on Cantwarum, Menol. Fox 206; Men. 104. Gerusalem is gereht 'sibbe gesyhþ,' forðon ðe hālige sāula ðǽr restaþ, Blickl. Homl. 81, 2. Reste hē ðǽr *Christ lay in the sepulchre*, Rood Kmbl. 138; Kr. 69. Hæfdon ēdelweardas ealdhettende swyrdum āswefede, hié on swaðe reston (*of the Assyrians slain in battle*), Judth. Thw. 26, 12; Jud. 322. (b) of things, *to remain unmoved* or *undisturbed, be still*:—Flǽsc mīn resteþ (*requiescet*) on hyhte, Ps. Spl. 15, 9. Reste ðǽr eówer sib, Lk. Skt. 10, 6. Ðām folcum sceal sacu restan, Beo. Th. 3719; B. 1857. Se æðeling hēt streámfare stillan, stormas restan, Andr. Kmbl. 3151; An. 1578. Dīn rīce restende biþ ōþ ðæt ðū eft cymst, Cd. Th. 252, 26; Dan. 584. II. *trans. with reflex. acc. To rest one's self* (1) of cessation from toil:—Ðū rest ðē nū on eorþan, and ic mid sāre tō helle sceal beón lǽded, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 16. Ðǽr hī æðelingas inne restaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 22; Rūn. 6. Reste ðæt folc hit *sabbatizavit populus*, Ex. 16, 30. On six dagon God geworhte heofon and eorþan and on ðam seofoþan hē hine reste (*ab opere cessavit*), 31, 17. Ic mē mæg restan on ðissum racentum, Cd. Th. 28, 11; Gen. 434. (2) of rest on a couch or in sleep:—Ða reste hine se bisceop ðāgiet and mid wildeóra fellum wæs bewrigen . . . Ða ǽwehte ic ðone bisceop, Nar. 31, 1. On ðæt hūs ðe heó hié inne reste, Blickl. Homl. 147, 2. Ðonne hē reste hine, ðonne wæs his seó æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorþan, 227, 10. Hū se beorn (*Noah in his drunken sleep*) hine reste on recede, Cd. Th. 95, 25; Gen. 1584. [*O. Sax.* restian: *O. Frs.* resta: *O. H. Ger.* restan *requiescere, dormire, cubare.*] v. ge-restan.

rēstan (?) *to exult*:—Hæfdon beorgas blīðe sǽle and rammum ðā rēstan gelīce *montes exultaverunt ut arietes*, Ps. Th. 113, 4. [Grein compares the word with *O. H. Ger.* hlūt-reisti, -reisig *clamosus, canorus.*]

rest-bedd, es; *n. A bed, couch*:—Ðeáh ic on mīn restbedd gestīge *si ascendero in lectum stratus mei*, Ps. Th. 131, 3.

reste-dæg, es; *m. A day of rest, a day when no work is to be done, a Sabbath*:—Restedæg *feriatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 20. Restedagas *feriati dies*, ii. 148, 6. Gehālga ðone restedæg . . . Se seofoþa dæg ys Drihtnes restedæg: ne wirc ðū nān weorc on ðam dæge, Ex. 20, 8–10. Mannes sunu ys restedæges hlāfurd, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 8. On ānum ðara restedaga se nū Sunnandæg is nemned, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 30.

resten-dæg, es; *m. A day of rest, Sabbath*:—Dæt þridde bebod is 'Beó ðū gemyndig ðæt ðū ðone restendæg gehālgige' . . . Se Sæternesdæg wæs gehāten restendæg . . . on ðam dæge læg Cristes līc on byrigene, and hē ārās of deáþe on ðam Sunnandæge, and se dæg is cristenra manna restendæg, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 3–33. Se seofoþa dæg is mīn se hālga

restendæg . . . healdaþ gē mínne restendæg, Wulfst. 210, 17–21. Gedafenaþ ælcum men tō habbenne restendæg, 227, 22.

resten-geár, es; *n. A year in which work is not done*:—Ne sāw ðū ðonne (*in the seventh year*) ne rīp ne dínne wíneard ne wirce, forðam ðe hit biþ restengēr, Lev. 25, 4–5.

rest-gemána, an; *m. Conjugal intercourse*; concubitus:—Hié noldan leng heora hlāforda ne heora wera ræstgemánan sēcean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Restgemanan, Lchdm. i. 350, 10.

rest-hūs, es; *n. A sleeping-chamber*:—Hē ðǽr hæfde ān resthūs (*cubiculum*), Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 23.

rest-leás; *adj. Restless, disturbed*:—Á biþ ungestillod and restleás ðe mid ðām unþeáwum belēd biþ, R. Ben. 121, 14.

rēsung. v. rēswung.

rētan; *p.* te *To cheer, gladden, comfort*:—Geseóh hū blīþe ða earman beóþ, ðonne hī mon mid mete and mid hrægle rētaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 29. Ealle ða ōðru gōd ðleccaþ ðam mōde and hit rētaþ, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 24 note. Hū se wísdōm hine eft rēte and rihte mid his andsworum, tit. 5; Fox x, 10. Þæt dolh-rēt mid ferscre buteran, Lchdm. ii. 354, 5. Wudewan and steópcild hȳ (eorlas and heretogan) sculon rētan and þearfena helpan, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 26. Se hālga ongann wīgendra þreát wordum rētan, Andr. Kmbl. 3215; An. 1610. Ða wædlan sint tō frēfranne and tō rētanne (*offerre consolationis solatium*), Past. 26, 1; Swt. 181, 6. v. á-, un-rētan; rōt.

rētend, es; *m. One who cheers* or *comforts*:—Wǽron wē oft gemyngode ðæt wē sceoldan beón wudewena helpend and steópcilda ārigend and earmra rētend and wēpendra frēfriend, Wulfst. 257, 4.

rēðe; *adj. Right, just*:—Ðū (*God*) eart hālig lāece, rede and rihtwís, rūmheort hlāford, Hy. Grm. 7, 63. Mē ðīn se gōda gāst lǽdde ðæt ic on rihtne weg rēðne fērde *spiritus tuus bonus deducet me in viam rectam*, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Ic on wísne weg worda ðīnra, rēðne rinne, 118, 32. Hī cȳðan ðínes mægenþrymmes mǽre wuldur, riht and rēðe, rīces ðínes, 144, 11. Ic ðæt ongeat dōmas ðīne rēðe rihtwíse *cognovi quia aequitas judicia tua*, 118, 75. Synd his dōmas rēðe mid rēðe rihte gecȳðde *rectum judicium tuum*, 118, 137.

rēðe; *adj. Fierce, cruel, savage*. It glosses the following Latin words, *efferus*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 57: *ferus*, 38; Som. 41, 45: *trux*, 9, 67; Som. 14, 10: *ferox*, 9, 66; Som. 14, 6: Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 37: *funestus*, 34, 12: *infestus*, 45, 26: *durus, crudelis, asper*, 142, 19: *saverus, immansuetus*, 142, 44: *austerus*, 1, 20: *furibundus, valde iracundus*, Hpt. 450, 1: *truculentus*, 518, 34. Roeðe *asper*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 5. I. applied to persons (a) in a bad sense:—Ðes (*Ishmael*) byþ rēðe (*ferus*) man and winþ wið ealle and ealle wið hyne, Gen. 16, 12. Ealle his ēhta rīce rēðe mann gedǽle *may a rich and cruel man divide all his possessions*; scrutetur foeneiator omnem substantiam ejus (*Grein takes* reðemann *and compares Gothic* raþjo), Ps. Th. 108, 11. Gif hē (*a king*) his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hē *tyrannus*, ðæt is rēðe, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Som. 51, 47. Grim and grǽdig, reóc and rēðe (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 244; B. 122. Ðā wæs ellenwōd, yrre and rēðe, frēcne and ferþgrim fæder wið dehter, Exon. Th. 251, 5; Jul. 140. Sum ārleás hine wolde sleán on his heáfde, ac ðæt wǽpen wand āweg of ðæs rēðan handum, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 23. Burhrūnan, rēðe *furie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 77. Twegen ðe hæfdon deófolseócnesse wǽron swíðe rēðe (*saevi nimis*), Mt. Bos. 8, 28. Ealle swíðe erre wǽron. Ðā wæs heora sum rēðra and hátheortra ðonne ðā ōðre, Blickl. Homl. 223, 6. (b) of justifiable severity, *severe, stern, austere, zealous*:—Strang wæs and rēðe se ðe wætrum wcóld (*the Deity at the time of the flood*), Cd. Th. 83, 8; Gen. 1376. Biþ ðonne (*at the day of judgment*) rīces weard rēðe and meahtig, yrre and egesful, Exon. Th. 93, 19; 1528. Rēðe biþ Dryhten æt ðam dóme, Soul Kmbl. 196; Seel. Verc. 98. Ōðer biscop, rēðes mōdes mon *austerioris animi vir*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 20. Rēðe and stræce for ryhtwísnesse *justitiae severitate districti*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 19. Ðā wæs se bysceop mycle ðig rēðra on gōdum weorcum ðe hē ymbe ða cūðlícan mēde gehýrde, Shrn. 98, 19. God sylfa ðonne ne gýmeþ nǽnges mannes hreówe . . . ac biþ ðonne rēðra and þearlwísra ðonne ænig wilde deór, oððe ǽfre ænig mōd gewurde, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30. Wolde heofona helm helle weallas forbrecan . . . rēðust ealra cyninga (*Christ at the harrowing of hell*), Exon. Th. 461, 16; Hö. 36. II. applied to animals, *wild, savage, fierce*:—Rēðe deór *bellua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 40. Rēðe nýten *feralis bestia*, ii. 147, 53. Rib reáfiaþ rēðe wyrmas, Soul Kmbl. 221; Seel. 113. III. applied to things (punishment, calamity, etc.), *severe, cruel, fierce, dire*:—Rēðe wyrd *fortuna aspera*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 6–7. Wæs þreálíc þing þeódum tōweard, rēðe wíte, Cd. Th. 79, 30; Gen. 1319. Wearð him on slǽpe gecýðed ðætte rīces gehwæs rēðe sceolde gelimpan eorðan dreámas ende wurðan *on sleep was made known to him that of every kingdom a terrible end should befall, an end be of the joy of earth*, 223, 4; Dan. 114. Líg reád and reáðe, Dōm. L. 152. Rēðe, Exon. Th. 51, 3; Cri. 810. Sprecan rēðe word (*of the judgment passed on the wicked*), 50, 11; Crl. 798. Hē him sylfum rēðne dōm and heardne geearnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 34. Regnas rēðe, hāte of heofenum, Ps. Th. 104, 28: Met. 7, 27. Rēðum wītum *ferocibus cruciatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 10. Mid ðý hī cwǽdon ðæt ðæt is wundor ðæt ðū swā rēðe forhæfdnesse and swā hearde habban wylt andswarede hē: 'Heardran and rēðran ic geseah' *cum dicerent*: '*Mirum quod tam austeram tenere continentiam velis*,' *respondebat*: '*Austeriora ego vidi*,' Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 34. v. un-rēðe.

rēðe-hygdig; *adj. Right-minded*:—Wel biþ ðam eorle ðe him oninnan hafaþ rēðehygdig wer rūme heortan *well will it be for that man who, being a mortal right-minded, hath a liberal heart within him*, Exon. Th. 467, 15. v. rēðe.

rēðe-mōd; *adj.* I. in a bad sense, *of fierce* or *savage mind*:—Cwǽdon ðæt heó (*the rebellious angels*) rīce rēðemōde ágan wolde, Cd. Th. 4, 2; Gen. 47. Ábrecan ne meahton rēðemōde (*the people of Sodom who were trying to break into Lot's house*) receð ǽfter gistum, 150, 15; Gen. 2492. II. of justifiable severity or anger, *of stern* or *severe mind, wroth*:—God rēðemōd reorde gesette eorþbúendum ungelíce, 101, 18; Gen. 1684: 218, 2; Dan. 33.

rēðen (?); *adj. Wild*:—Ðæt hē hine gereordode mid ðām rēðenum (MS. U. rēðum) nýtenum, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 102.

rēðig; *adj. Fierce, savage, cruel*:—Rēðig *ferox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35. 17.

rēðigian; *p.* ode *To rage, be furious*:—Godes yrre ys ofer hig and his wíte rēðegaþ *egressa est ira a Domino, et plaga desaevit*, Num. 16, 46. Rēðegadon *furuerunt, insanierunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 71.

rēðig-mōd; *adj. Of fierce* or *savage mind*:—Hē rēðigmōd rǽst on gehwílcne wēdehunde (reðe, MS., *but* cf. wēdende hund, Fox 186, 8) wuhta gelícost, Met. 25, 17.

rēð-líc; *adj. Cruel, deadly*:—Rēðlíc scinhiw *ferale monstrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 53. Deriendlícan, rēðlícan *feralia*, i. *lugubria, tristia, noxia, luctuosa, mortifera, mortalia*, 147, 50. Mid rēðlícum *feralibus*, 34, 20.

rēðlíce; *adv. Fiercely, furiously*:—Roeðlíce *violenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 47.

rēðnes, e; *f. Fierceness, rage, cruelty, severity*. It glosses the following Latin words, *ferocitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 65: Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 11: *austeritas*, 1, 19: *feritas*, i. *crudelitas, inclementia, duritia*, 148, 2: *furor*, 151, 69: *furia, insania*, 151, 73. Rēðnyssa *efferata*, Germ. 399, 380. I. applied to persons, (a) in a bad sense:—Ðone lǽddon feówer ǽwyrgde englas mid mycelre rēðnesse and hine besencton on ða fýrenan eá, Blickl. Homl. 43, 29. (b) of justifiable severity:—Ðæt hē his hiéremonna yfelu tō hnesclíce forberan ne sceal ac mid miclum andan and rēðnesse him stiére *subditorum mala, quae tolerare leniter non debent, cum magna zeli asperitate corrigere*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 16, 1, 1. II. applied to animals, *savageness, fierceness, ferocity*:—Hē ealle mid wildeórlícre rēðnysse (*ferocitate ferina*) deáþe gesealde, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 26. Wið hunda rēðnysse and wiðerrēðnysse: se ðe hafaþ hundes heortan mid him, ne beóþ ongeán hine hundas cēne, Lchdm. i. 372, 3. III. applied to things (reproof, calamity, etc.), *harshness, severity*:—Seó rēðnes ðæs stormes *saevitia tempestatis*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. Rēðnes cyles *frigoris asperitas*, 5, 12; S. 631, 30. Se ðe wunde lácnigean wille gióte wín on ðæt sió rēðnes ðæs wínes ða wunde clǽnsige . . . Swá eác ðam lāreówe is tō monianne ða liðnesse wið ða rēðnesse *quisquis sanandis vulneribus praesst, in vino morsum doloris adhibeat* . . . *Miscenda ergo est lenitas, cum severitate*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 10–13. Síe ðǽr eác rēðnes næs ðeáh tō stíþ *sit vigor, sed non exasperans*, Swt. 127, 2. Ðonne sió lār wint on rēðnesse suíður ðonne mon niðde scyle *cum sese increpatio, plus quam necesse est in asperitatem pertrahit*, 21, 7; Swt. 167, 8.

rēðra, an; *m. An oarsman, sailor, rower*:—Rēðra *nauta*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 43. Rēðra *remex*, 9, 61; Som. 13, 47: Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 9: 63, 77. Roeðra, ii. 119, 3. Roedra, Ep. Gl. 22 d, 25. v. ge-rēðra, rōðer.

rēðran, -rēðre, -rēðru. v. rēðian, þrí-rēðre, ge-rēðru.

rēðscipe, es; *m. Rage, fierceness, fury*:—Rēðscipas *vel* hátheortnessa *furias, iras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 77.

rēwet[t], es; *m. n.* (?) I. *rowing*:—Forhwí ne fixast ðu on sǽ? Hwílon ic dō, ac seldon, forðan micel rēwyt mē ys tō sǽ *quia magnum navigium mihi est ad mare*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 3. On rēwette swincende *laborantes in remigando*, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. Hī wǽron on rēwute, Homl. Th. i. 162, 10. On ðǽre sǽ swuncon on nihtlícum rēwette, ii. 384, 25. Gif hwá hreóhnysse on rēwytte þolige, Lchdm. i. 302, 5. II. *a ship*; navigium:—Lǽtaþ ðæt nett on ða swíðran healfe ðæs rēwettes (*navigii*), Jn. Skt. 21, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 290, 11.

ribb, es; *n. A rib*:—Ribb *costa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 17. Rib, ii. 105, 29. Ðā genam hē ān ribb of his sídan and gefilde mid flǽsce ðǽr ðǽr ðæt ribb wæs. Aud geworhte ðæt ribb tō ánum wífmen, Gen. 2, 21–22. Hæfde fela ribba, Exon. Th. 415, 9; Rä. 33, 8. Rib reáfiaþ rēðe wyrmas, 373, 21; Seel. 113. Hwílum cnysseþ ðæt sār on ða rib, Lchdm. ii. 258, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* rippa; *f.* rippi; *n.*: *Icel.* rif; *n.*] v. hrycg-ribb.

ribbe, an; *f. The herb hounds-tongue*; cynoglossum officinale:—Ribbe *cinoglosa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 23: ii. 104, 2: *canes linga*, 102, 51: *quinquenerbia*, i. 68, 33. Ribbe. Ðās wyrte ðe man cynoglossam and

ðórum naman ribbe nemneþ, and hý eác sume men *linguam canis* hátaþ, Lchdm. i. 210, 16–19. Ribban seáw, ii. 40, 29. Genim ribban, 36, 23.

ríbb-spácan; *pl. n.* '*Rib-spokes,*' *the brisket* (?) [cf. *Icel.* bring-spelir '*breast-rails,*' *the brisket* or *part where the lower ribs are joined with the cartilago ensiformis*]:—Ribbspácan *radiolus*, Wrt. i. 283, 47.

Ric-, -ric = ríce, q. v. are found in English, as in other dialects, helping to form proper names. For a list of such names see Txts. pp. 629–630, and for *O. H. Ger.* Graff ii. 389.

ríca, an; *m. A powerful person, ruler*:—Feórðan dǽles rícа *tetrarcha*, Lk. Skt. 3, 1: 9, 7. Nán ðara cyninga ðe cumaþ æfter mé, oððe ealdormon oððe óðer rícа, Chart. Th. 243, 13. Wulf biþ se unrihtwísa rícа ðe bereáfaþ ða eádmódan, Homl. Th. i. 242, 3. Hé nolde ólǽcan énigum rícan mid geswǽsum wordum, ii. 514, 13. Ðonne gesihst ðú ða unrihtwísan cyningas and ða ofermódan rícan bión swíðe uumihtige, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 27. v. fyðer-, land-rícа, rícе.

ríceeter. v. ríceter.

ríce; *adj.* I. of persons, (a) *powerful, mighty, great, possessed of power*:—Oft gebyreþ ðæm monþwǽran ðonne hé wierð riéce (rícе, Cott. MSS.) ofer óðre menn *nonnunquam mansueti, cum praesunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 287, 23. Freá ælmihtig biþ ǽ rícе ofer heofonstólas heágum þrymmum, Cd. Th. 1, 14; Gen. 7. Rícе þeóden (*God*), 53, 21; Gen. 864: (*Hygelac*), Beo. Th. 2422; B. 1209. Rícе randwíga (*Æschere*), 2600; B. 1298. Rícе Drihten *Dominus*, Ps. Th. 96, 1. Wite se rícа man (*vir potens*) ðe him God hæfþ micelne welan and éhta dyses lífes tó forlǽten, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 3. Hú mæg ðér ánes ríces monnes naman cuman ðonne ðér mon furþum ðære burge naman ne geheórþ ðe hé on hámfæst biþ, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 2. Rícræ wífe hrægl *regillum* vel *peplum* vel *pella* vel *amiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 32. Hé nǽnigum rícum men séfre énig feoh syllan wolde *nullam potentibus saeculi pecuniam umquam dare solebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 12. Drihten ne wandaþ for rícum ne for heánum *Dominus personam non accipit*, Deut. 10, 17. Ne dém nán unriht ne árwurða ðonne rícan *non injuste judicabis nec honores vultum potentis*, Lev. 19, 15. Áhóf ic rícne (riicnæ, Ruth. Cross) cyning (*Christ*), Rood Kmbl. 88; Kr. 44. Se cyning and se bisceop and monige óðre séfeste weras and rícе *rex cum antistite et aliis religiosis ac potentibus viris*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 12. Guman rícе and heáne *men, great and small*, Exon. Th. 415, 18; Rä. 33, 13. Rícera *potentum*, Wülck. 253, 29. Rícera gesetnes *senatus consultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 66. Rícera manna need *vis potestatis*, 21, 28. Him mon þyngode tó ðám rícum (*the judges*), Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 29. Hé áwearp ða rícan (*potentes*) of setle, Lk. Skt. 1, 52. Hé (*God*) hæfþ nǽnne rícran, ne furþum nǽnne gelícan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 5. Gyf ðú ðæt gerǽdest ðe hér rícost eart *if you decide on this who are here in command*, Byrht. Th. 132, 55; By. 36. Wæs Alexandreas ealra rícost monna cynnes, Exon. Th. 319, 21; Vid. 15. Monege óðre ðe of Macedonian rícoste wǽron *multi Macedoniae principes*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 24. Hé hét ácwellan ða rícostan witan and ða ǽðelestan, Met. 9, 25. (b) *rich, possessed of wealth*:—Eáðere ys olfende tó farenne þurh nǽdle þyrel ðonne se rícа and se welega on Godes rícе gá *facilius est camelum per foramen acus transire quam divitem intrare regnum Dei*, Mk. Skt. 10, 25. Ða ðá se Hǽlend spræc be ðam rícan, ðá cwæþ hé: 'Sum rícе man wæs'... Cúð is eów ðæt se rícа biþ namcúðre on his leóde ðonne se þearfa, Homl. Th. i. 330, 3–6. 'Hé forlét ða rícan ídele.' Ðæt sind ða rícan ða ðe mid módignysse ða eorþlícan welan lufiaþ swíðor ðonne ða heofonlícan. Fela rícera manna geþeóþ Gode, ðæra ðe swá dóþ. Swá swá hit árwriten is: 'Ðæs rícan mannes welan sind his sáwle álýsednyss,' 204, 3–7. Be rícera (rícra manna, W. F.) and þearfena (bearna) andfenge. Gif hwylc rícе mon and æþelboren his bearn Gode on mynstre geoffrian wile, R. Ben. 103, 9–11. Rícra grundleás gítsung éhta, Met. 7, 14. Rícum mannum *divitibus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. II. of things, *strong, powerful, mighty, potent*:—Wǽron hyra rǽdas rícе, siddan hié rodera waldend wið ðone hearm gescylde, Cd. Th. 245, 3; Dan. 457. God rícum míhtum wolde ðæt him eorþe geseted wurde, 6, 34; Gen. 98. Geguíd swefl tó duste ... meng wið ealde sápan, and síe swefl rícra *let the sulphur be the stronger ingredient*, Lchdm. ii. 108, 16. Sió (*jaundice*) biþ ealra ádla rícust, 106, 20. [*Goth.* reiks *mighty, powerful, having authority, great: O. Sax.* ríki: *O. Frs.* ríke: *O. H. Ger.* rîhhe *magnus, potens, magnificus, dives: Icel.* ríkr. The word passed into the Romance tongues. *Fr.* riche: *Ital.* ricco: *Span.* rico; ricos omes *the grandees.*] v. med-, sige-, woruld-rícе.

rícе, es; *n.* I. *power, authority, dominion, rule, empire, reign*, (a) referring to sovereigns or nations:—Tó becume ðín rícе *adveniat regnum tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Biornwulfes rícе Mercna cyninges *the reign of Biornwulf king of Mercia*, Chart. Th. 70, 8. Ealle stærwríteras secgaþ ðæt Asiria rícе æt Ninuse begunne ... From ðæm érestan geáre Ninuses ríces óþðæt Babylonia burg getimbred wæs wǽron lxiiii wintra ... ðý ilcan geáre gefeóll Babylonia and eall Asiria rícе and hiora anwald, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 25–32. Wæs Maximianes rícе bréd, Exon. Th. 243, 10; Jul. 8. Ríces *imperii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 42. Wihtrǽde rícigendum ðé fíftan wintra his ríces, L. Wih. prm.; Th. i. 36, 5. Under fíftiga cyninga rícе, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 4. Tó rícе fón *to become king, assume the royal authority*, 4, 6; Swt. 178, 19: Chr. 675; Erl. 36, 10; 754; Erl. 48, 17. Hér Certic and Kynríc onfóngon West-Seaxna rícе ... and siddan ríxadon West-Seaxna cynebarn of ðam dæge, 519; Erl. 15, 24. Hér Ceadwalla ongan æfter rícе winnan, 685; Erl. 40, 16. On ðæs cyninges rícе forewearde *cujus regni principio*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 24. Ðú ealle cyningas ða ðe on Breotene wǽron ǽr ðé in níhte and on rícе (*potestate*) oferstígest, 2, 12; S. 514, 9. Ymb xxxi wintra ðæs ðe hé rícе hæfde *after he had reigned thirty-one years*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 26. Wé witon ðæt ealle onwealdas from him sindon wé witon eác ðæt ealle rícа sint from him forðon ealle onwealdas of rícе sindon. Nú hé ðara læssena rícа reccend is hú micle swíðor wéne wé ðæt hé ofer ða máran sie *omnem potestatem a Deo esse* (*omnes*) *recognoscunt. Quod si potestates a Deo sunt, quanto magis regna, a quibus reliquae potestates progrediuntur? Si autem regna diversa, quanto aequius regnum aliquod maximum*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 23–26. (b) referring to others in authority (bishops, consuls, etc.):—Biscepes burgbryce mon sceal bétan, ðǽr his rícе biþ *where he has jurisdiction*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 8. Brihtwold biscop fǽng tó ðam rícе (biscopstóle, MS. F.) on Wiltúnscíre *Brihtwold became bishop of Wiltshire*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 2. Ðæt is ðæt hí (*men*) swíðost wilniaþ tó begitanne, wela and weorðscipe and rícе, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 28. Nán man for his rícе ne cymþ tó cræftum ac for his cræftum hé cymþ tó rícе and tó anwealde, 16, 1; Fox 50, 20–22. Hwí ðú (*Boethius*) swá manigfeald yfel hæfdest on ðam rícе ðe hwíle ðe ðú hit hæfdest, 27, 2; Fox 96, 13. Ne forsáwe hé (*Catullus*) nó ðone óðerne (*Nonium in curuli sedentem*) swá swíðe, gif hé nán rícе ne nǽnne anweald næfde, 27, 1; Fox 96, 7. Biþ élc dysig mon ðý unweorðra ðe hé mára rícе hæfþ, 27, 2; Fox 98, 11. II. *the district in which power is exercised, a kingdom, realm, a diocese*:—Biscop *episcopus*; bisceopscír *vel* biscoprícе *dioecesis*; cyncg *rex*; rícе *regnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 2–6. Eal ðæt rícе widgeondan Jordanem *omnis regio circum Jordanen*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5. Gif him ðæt rícе losaþ *if heaven be lost to them*, Cd. Th. 28, 12; Gen. 434. Hú mihtest ðú sittan onmiddum gemǽnum rícе (*intra commune omnibus regnum*) ðæt ðú ne sceoldest ðæt ilce geþolian ðæt óðre men, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 17. Danaus, of his rícе ádrǽfed *regno pulsus*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 17. Eall Italia rícе ðæt is betwux ðám muntum and Sicilia ðam eálonde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4. Ðá férde ðeós spǽc embe eall ðæt rícе (*regionem*), Lk. Skt. 7, 17. Hé wealdeþ síðum rícum, Ps. Th. 71, 8. Of rícum (*regionibus*) hé gaderode hig, Ps. Spl. 106, 2. Se deófol æteówde him ealle middangeardes rícu, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8. Ða heofonlícan rícо, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 15. Ða écan ríceo, 2, 5; S. 507, 7. II a. *the people inhabiting a district, a nation*:—Cumaþ folc feorran tógædere and rícu eác, Ps. Th. 101, 20. [*Goth.* reiki *power, authority: O. Sax.* ríki: *O. Frs.* ríke: *O. H. Ger.* rîhhi *regnum, imperium, regio: Icel.* ríki.] v. abbod-, bisceop-, brego-, bryten-, cyne-, eard-, éast-, eorþ-, éðel-, fæder-, gum-, heofon-, þrym-, west-, woruld-rícе.

rícе-dóm, es; *n. Power, rule, dominion*:—Ðín rícedóm ofer ús ríxie '*thy kingdom come,*' Wulfst. 125, 9. [*O. Sax.* ríki-dóm *power: O. Frs.* ríke-dóm: *O. H. Ger.* rîhhi-tuom *imperium; divitiae: Icel.* rík-dómr *power; wealth.*]

rícels, ricene, ricenlíce. v. récels, recene, recenlíce.

rícen[n], e; *f. A female endowed with power, a goddess*:—Rícenne *Diane*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 76: 86, 63.

ríceter[e], es; *n.* I. *power, dominion, rule, greatness, glory*:—Rícceter *gloria*, Germ. 389, 41. Wé ne sceolon ða rícan for heora rícceterе wurðian *we are not to honour the great ones for their greatness*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 22. Ðam láreówe gedafenaþ ðæt hé hogie hú manegra manna sáwle hé mǽge Gode gestrýnan ... ná hú micel hé mǽge mid his rícetere him tó geteón *it behoves the teacher to strive how many men's souls he can gain for God, not how much he can draw to himself by his power*, ii. 532, 30. Gyf kyng mid his rícceterе his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hé *tyrannus*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Som. 51, 47: Homl. Th. i. 242, 4. Wite se abbod, ðæt hé ða gýmenne ðara untrumra sáula tó rihtre lácnunge underfénge, and ná for rícetere ðe hé ofer ða hæbbe ðe hále syndon, R. Ben. 51, 12. Ne ongyte wé ðæt ðǽr énigra háda andfencg wére, ðæt is ðæt énig be líues rícetere, ac élc be his neóde and untrumnesse ancnáwen wére *we do not understand that in this case there was any acceptance of persons, that is that recognition was made of any one in proportion to the greatness of his position in life, but of each according to his need and weakness*, 57, 21. Smeáge se abbod hú hé swíðor ðám sáwlum fremian mǽge, ðonne hé hogige embe rícitere his andwealdes, 118, 21. Hríceter *monarchium, principatum, regnum*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 17. Ríciter, 422, 26: 511, 11. Rícetere ł ealdordóm, 453, 41: 465, 26. Rícеter *potentiam*, Blickl. Gl. Ðone ealdordóm and ðæt rícеter ðe se reccere for monigra monna þearfe underféhþ hé hine sceal eówian útan, Past. 17, 7; Swt. 119, 61. Hé dyde him ðæt rícеter tó sida and tó gewunan *ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis*, 17, 9; Swt. 121, 19. II. *power improperly used, violence, force*:—Hé (*Lucifer*) wolde mid rícceterе him rícе gewinnan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 42. Ðæt nán ðara cyninga ðe cumaþ æfter mé oððe ealdorman oððe óðer rícа mid énigum rícceterе oððe unrihte días ne ǽwende, Chart. Th. 243, 13:

Homl. Th. i. 82, 21. Hū mæg, oððe hū dear ænig lāwede man him tō geteón þurh rīccetere Cristes wican? ii. 592, 27.

rīcettan (?) *to rule*:—Rirciten (riccetan?) *gubernare*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 20.

rīc-līc; *adj. Great, splendid, magnificent*:—Ungemetlīce rīcliċ lȳf *excessively splendid mode of life*, Shrn. 184, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* rīh-līh *splendidus*: *Icel.* ríku-ligr.] v. next word.

rīclīce; *adv.* I. *powerfully, with power, as one possessing power*:—Gē budon swīðe rīclīce and swīðe ǣgendlīce *vos cum austeritate imperabatis eis et cum potentia*, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 5. On ðām dagum rīxode Æþelbyrht on Cantwarebyrig rīclīce, and his rīce wæs ǣstreht fram ðære micclan eá Humbre ōð sūðsǣ, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 18. Rīclīce ꝛ stranglīce ꝛ rīclīcost *potentissime*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 4. II. *splendidly, sumptuously*:—Sum welig man dæghwamlīce rīclīce (*splendide*) gewistfullude, Lk. Skt. 16, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* rīhlīho *splendide, festive, mirifice*: *Icel.* ríkuliga *magnificently; strictly* (of observance).]

rīcs. v. rysc.

rīcsere, es; *m. A ruler*:—Rīcsares aldormen *dominationes principatum*, Rtl. 113, 12.

rīcsian; *p.* ode. I. *to exercise* or *have power, to rule, govern, reign*:—Ēalā ðū scippend heofones and eorþan! ðū ðe on ðam ēcan setle rīcsast! Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30. Hē rīcsaþ (*regnabit*) on ēcnesse, and hys rīces ende ne byþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 33. Rīxaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 36. Rīhcsaþ, Ps. Spl. 95, 9. 'Hī rīcsodon (-edon, Hatt. MS.) næs ðeáh mīnes þonces'... Ða ðe swā rīcsiaþ (-leaþ, Hatt. MS.) hī rīcsiaþ of hira āgnum dōme *ipsi regnaverunt, et non ex me*'... *Ex se regnant, qui* ..., Past. 1, 2; Swt. 26, 14–16. On ðām dagum rīxode Æþelbyrht cyning on Cantwarebyrig, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 17. Circe rīcsode on ðam ġlonde, Met. 26, 57. Rīhcsode *regnavit*, Ps. Spl. 92, 1: 96, 1. Gif ðīn willa sīe ðæt rīcsie se ðe on rōde wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 1544; El. 774. Se mǣra wyrhta ðe rīhsigende wylt eal ðæt hē geworhte, Lchdm. iii. 432, 15. Wihtrǣde rīxigendum, L. Wih. prm.; Th. i. 36, 4. II. with the idea of supremacy secured by, or exercised with, force or violence, *to domineer, dominate, tyrannize, exercise violence*:—Swā nū rīxiaþ gromhȳdge guman, Exon. Th. 445, 26; Dōm. 13. Deáþ rīcsade ofer foldbūend, 154, 16; Gū. 843. Rīxade, 154, 2; Gū. 836. Se þeódsceaða (*famine*) rīcsode, Andr. Kmbl. 2233; An. 1118. Swā rīxode and wiðˊ rihte wan āna wiðˊ eallum (*of Grendel's successful raids on Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 290; B. 144. Án ongan deorcum nihtum draca rīcsian, 4429; B. 2211. Gif wē ǣslaciaþ ðæs weddes ðe wē sealdˊ habbaþ, ðonne māge wē wēnan ðæt ðās þeófas willaþ rīxian gyta swīðor ðonne hig ǣr dydon *these thieves will get the upper hand yet more than they did before*, L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 23. Ðæt hē mǣge rīxian and wealdan ealra his feónda and dōn him tō ȳfele ðæt ðæt hē wylle *omnium inimicorum suorum dominabitur*, Ps. Th. 9, 25. Deáþ him furðor ne biþ rīcsend *mors illi ultra non dominabitur*, Rtl. 26, 33. Drihten rīcsandra *Dominus dominantium*, 101, 10. II a. of things, *to prevail*:—Ða ȳfelan wǣtan weorþaþ gegaderode on ðone magan, and ðǣr rīxiaþ mid scearfunga innan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 7. On disse þeóde rīxode unrihta fela *in this nation many a wrong has prevailed*, Wulfst. 128, 3. Gif preóst forhele hwæt on his scriftscīre betweox mannum tō unrihte rīxigen (rīxige? rīxigende?) gebēte hē *if a priest conceal anything in his district between men that may have force to cause injustice, let him make amends*, L. N. P. L. 42; Th. ii. 296, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* rīhhison *regnare*.] v. ofer-rīcsian.

rīcsiend, es; *m. A ruler*:—Rīcsand *rector*, Rtl. 102, 15.

rīcsung, e; *f. Rule, dominion*:—Rīcsunges *dominationis*, Rtl. 174, 19.

rīd *a swinging, swaying; in* sand-rid *a quicksand*. v. rīdan. [*Icel.* rið *sway, swing*.]

rīdan; *p.* rād, *pl.* ridon. I. *to ride on horseback*; equitare:—Hwīlum ic on wloncum wicge rīde, Exon. Th. 489, 14; Rä. 78, 7. Hwā rīt intō ðam porte *quis equitat in civitatem*? Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 52. Ðīn cyning rīt uppan tamre assene, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Hū ne wāst ðū ðæt nān mon for ðȳ ne rīt ðe hine rīdan lyste, ac rīt for ðȳ ðe hē mid ðǣre rīde earnaþ sume earnunga, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 5–7. Ðonne rīdeþ ǣlc hys weges, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 4. Sum mon rād be ðære stōwe, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30. Him (*the Danes*) Ælfrēd and cyninges þegnas oft rīde on ridon, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 11. Ofer ðȳ crǣte curran, ofer ðȳ cwēne reodan, Lchdm. iii. 32, 10. Ymbe hlǣw rīodan hildedeóre, Beo. Th. 6319; B. 3170. Rīdan ða yldestan men tō ðære byrig, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 29. Deáh ðe hē gewuna wǣre ðæt hē mā eode ðonne ride, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 17. Ne wæs ālȳfed ðæt hē mōste būtan on myran rīdan, 2, 13; S. 517, 7: 4, 3; S. 566, 33. Nalæs rīdende on horse, ac on his fōtum gangende, 3, 28; S. 560, 33. Ðes rīdenda here *hic equester exercitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 2. Hē āsent rīdendne here, Wulfst. 200, 21. Rīdende men *equites*, Gen. 50, 9. II. *to ride* (of other modes of transport as a vessel *rides* on the waves):—Wīde rād ðæt scip ofer holmes hrincg, Cd. Th. 84, 3; Gen. 1392. Fana up rād *the ensign* (*the fiery pillar*) *moved aloft*, 193, 18; Exod. 248. Ðæt hē (*a vessel*) scyle fāmig rīdan ȳða hrycgum, Exon. Th. 384, 24; Rä. 4, 32. III. without the idea of progress, *to ride* (as in *to ride at anchor*), *to swing, rock*:—Licgaþ mā ymbe trenbendas rīdeþ racentan sāl *the chain swings* (or *presses*?) *on me*, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 372. Swā biþ geómorlīc gomelum eorle tō gebīdanne ðæt his byre rīde giong on galgan *that his son swing on the gallows*, Beo. Th. 4882; B. 2445. Sum sceal on galgan rīdan, seomian æt swylte, ōþðæt bāncofa blōdig ābrocen weorðeþ, Exon. 329, 13; Vy. 33. [*O. Frs.* rida: *O. H. Ger.* rītan *to ride* (*on horseback or in a carriage*): *Icel.* rīða *to ride, to swing, sway*.] v. ā-, æfter-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, ōþ-rīdan.

rīdda, an; *m.* I. *a horseman, rider*:—Ridda oððe rīdende *eques*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 8. Ridda *homo equo portatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 65. Se ridda (cf. sum wegfareude mann, l. 168) fērde forþ on his weg, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 175. II. *a mounted soldier*:—Hors and ðone riddan hē āwearp on sǣ, Cant. Moys. Feówer hund and þūsend cræta hē hæfde and twelf þūsend riddena, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 3. Pharao him filigde mid his crætum and gilpīcum riddum.... Seó sǣ ealle his crætu and riddan oferwreáh, 194, 22–27. Ðā gemētte Martinus ānne nacodne þearfan, and his nān ne gȳmde, ðeáh ðe hē ða riddan ðæs bǣde... Ðā hlōgon ða cempan sume, 500, 19–28.

rīdel. v. for-rīdel.

rīdend, es; *m. A horseman, knight*:—Rīdend swefaþ, hæleþ *knights and warriors sleep the sleep of death*, Beo. Th. 4906; B. 2457.

[**rīdere**, es; *m. A knight*:—Hē begeat ðone castel æt Albemare and ðārinne hē sette his cnihtas... Æfter ðisum hē begeat mā castelas and ðārinne his rīderas gelōgode, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 30. [*M. H. Ger.* rītare: *Icel.* rīðari.]]

rīde-soht. v. hrīð-suht.

rīdusende (?) *swaying, swinging* (?):—Rīdusende (-aendi, -endi) *pendulus*, Txts. 87, 1562. Cf. rīdan (?).

rīd-wīga, an; *m. A mounted soldier*:—Þrittig rīdwīgena *turma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 24.

rīf (?); *adj. Fierce*:—Ic wiste ðæt ūre fōr wæs þurh ða lond and stōwe ðe missenlīcra cynna eardung in wæs rīsra wildeóra *ego sciebam per bestiosa loca nobis iter esse*, Nar. 10, 5. Ða rīfista *ferociora*, Rtl. 125, 31.

rīfe; *adj. Rife, abundant*:—Ðere .vii. niht gyf wind byoþ, fīr byþ swīðe rȳfe ðȳ geáre, Lchdm. iii. 164, 21. [Baluwe þer wes riue, Laym. 631: 4544: 20079: 20672. Þenne scullen blissen wurðen riue, 32107. Þa hæðene weoren swa riue & auere heo comen, 14542. Alle worldes wele ham is inoh riue, H. M. 29, 22. Lauerd, mi hele so rife, Ps. 26, 1 note. Of him cam kinde mikil and rif, Gen. and Ex. 1252. *Icel.* rífr *munificent, abundant*; rīf-ligr *large, munificent*.]

rīfeling, es; *m. A kind of shoe* or *sandal*:—Rifelingas *obstrigilli* (*obstrigilli calcei, qui per plantas consuti, ex superiore parte corrigia constringuntur*, Isidore), Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 25. [Rewelyns, rivlins *shoes* or *sandals of raw hide*, Jamieson's Dict. *See also* riveling in Halliwell's Dict.]

Riffeng *Riphaei montes*:—Of Riffeng ðām beorgum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 15.

rift, rifte, es; *n. A veil, curtain, cloak*:—Rift *laena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 42: *palla*, 116, 35: *biuligo, niger velamen*, 126, 38: *cicla*, 131, 28. Hwītel ꝛ ryft *sagum*, i. 284, 62: *pallium*, Ps. Surt. 103, 6. Ðȳ ǣwundenan ryfte *plumario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 15. Hē nywolnessa swā swā ryfte (*pallium*) him tō gewǣde woruhte, Ps. Th. 103, 7. Sprenge se sacerd seofon sīðon on ðæt ryft (*velum*), Lev. 4, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* pein-refta *tibarii*: *Icel.* ript; *f.*; ripti; *n. a kind of cloth* or *linen jerkin*.] v. bān-, cneó-, fleóg-, hālig-, wāh-rift.

rīfter, riftr, es; *m. An instrument for reaping, a sickle, scythe*:—Riftr *falx*, Txts. 62, 430. Rifter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1. Wīngeardseax, rifte[r] *vel* sicul *falx*, 146, 76. Riftre *falce*, 79, 69. Riftras *falcis*, 108, 19.

rīftere, es; *m. A reaper*:—Riftre *messor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 55: 71, 30. Riptere, i. 74, 68. Ðæt gerīp is micel and ða rifteras feáwa, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 16. Riftra[s] *messores*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 39. Ic cweþe tō riftrum mīnum *dicam messoribus*, 13, 30. Se bær his rȳfterum mete tō æcere, Homl. i. 570, 33.

rīge, rigen. v. ryge, rygen.

rignan, rīnan; *p.* rīnde. [*A strong preterite occurs in the Blickling Gloss*, rān *pluit*. Cf. In Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed þat no reyne ne rone (roon, MS. W.: roen, MS. R.: ron, MS. B.: raynade, MS. C.), Piers P. 14, 62.] I. *to rain, to cause rain to fall*, (a) with the agent expressed:—Ic rīne *pluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 53. Hē rȳnde ofer synfullan grin, Ps. Spl. 10, 7. Hit āgan rīnan xl. daga and xl. nihta tōsomne ðam mǣstan rēne, and seó eorþe rīnde ealswā swīðe of hire eāsprencgum angēn ðam heofenlican flōde, Wulfst. 217, 1. Hēt hē ða wīdan duru wolcen ontȳnan heá of heofenum and hider rignan manna *mandavit nubibus desuper, et januas coeli aperuit; et pluit illis manna manducare*, Ps. Th. 77, 25. (b) with the agent not expressed:—Rīnþ *pluit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 6. Hit rīnde feówertig daga, Gen. 7, 12: Mt. Kmbl. 7, 27. Hyt rīnde fȳr and swefl of heofone *pluit ignem et sulphur de coelo*, Lk. Skt. 17, 29. Swā gelīc swā... sȳ fȳr onǣled and ðīn heall gewyrmed and hit rīne and snīwe and styrme ūte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. Drihten lēt rīnan hagol *pluit Dominus grandinem*, Ex. 9, 24. Hē lēt rīnan (regnes),

and ða unrihtwīsan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 45. II. *to rain, to fall* (of rain):—Rīneþ blōdig regn æt ēfen *a bloody rain shall fall at even*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 34. Mon geseah weallan blōd of eorþan and rīnan meolc of heofonum *sanguine e terra, lac visum est manare de coelo*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 7. [*Goth.* rignjan: *Icel.* rigna, regna: *O. H. Ger.* reganōn.]

rīht, es; *n.* I. *that which is straight* or *erect, a plumb line*:—Reht *perpendiculo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 26. II. that which is straight in a metaphorical sense, *right, law, canon, rule*:—Mennisc riht *jus*; gecynde riht *jus naturale*; ūnre burge riht *jus civile*; ealra þēoda riht *jus gentium*; cempena riht *jus militare*; ealdormanna riht *jus publicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 5–10. Riht ł Godes riht *fas*, 38, 71. Scipmanna riht *rodia lex*, i. 20, 50. Reht Rōmwala *jus Quiritum*, Rtl. 189, 13. Ryhtes wyrðe *entitled to call in the aid of the law*, Chart. Th. 170, 3. Godes rihtes wiðerbreca, Blickl. Homl. 175, 8. Wiþerwearde Godes beboda and ðæs gāstlican rihtes *opponents of God's commands and of the spiritual law*, 135, 13. Lufige man Godes riht georne, L. Eth. vi. 30; Th. i. 322, 23. Æfter þēawe ārwurðra rihta *juxta morem canonum venerabilium*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 5. III. *what is in accordance with law, human or divine, what is just or proper, right, justice, equity*:—Ðā cwǣdon ealle ða weotan ðæt mon ūðe ðære cyrcan rihtes swā swel swā ōðerre . . . And Eþelwald cwæð ðæt hē ælcre circan aa his dǣla rihtes ūðe, Chart. Th. 140, 7–16. Hī rihtes ne gȳmdon, Andr. Kmbl. 278; An. 139. Gif mon ne mihte hī tō rihte gecyrron, ðæt hī heora wōhdǣda geswīcan woldan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 27. Godes lof mid rihte begān, 43, 4. Mid rihte Gode þeówian, 45, 29. Hī mē habbaþ benumen mīnes naman ðe ic mid rihte habban sceolde, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 28. On ðīnum rihte *in aequitate tua*, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Filige rihtlīce ðam rihte *juste quod justum est persequeris*, Deut. 16, 20. Dēmaþ ælcon men riht *quod justum est judicate*, 1, 16. Gif wē sōþ and riht on ūrum līfe dōn willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 129, 32. Hē ā tō ǣghwylcum sōþ and riht sprecende wæs and dōnde, 223, 30. On riht *a-right, by rights, according to what is just* or *proper*:—Healdan Godes ǣwe on riht, 45, 9, 22. Ðære cyrican on riht þeówian, 49, 4. Nis cōw forboden ðætte ēhta habban, gif gē ða on riht strēnaþ, 53, 28. Hē fērde mid ðām þingum ðe his on riht wǣron *quae juris sui erant*, Gen. 31, 21. III a. *what is just in the case of a criminal, just punishment, justice*:—Dō ðam þēofe his riht, swā hit ær Ēadmundes cwide wæs, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 9. IV. *what properly belongs to a person, what may justly be claimed, a right, due*:—Ðā sōna wæs Eþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes (*the right to certain woodland*) wīdsacan wolde, Chart. Th. 140, 12. Nelle ic ða rincas rihte benēman *I will not deprive the men of what rightly belongs to them*, Cd. Th. 129, 32; Gen. 2152. Hē hafaþ mec bereāfod rihta gehwylces, feohgestreóna, Elen. Kmbl. 1817; El. 910. V. *what is due from a person, duty*:—Ðæt biþ ðæs recceres ryht ðæt hē þurh ða stemne his lāriówdōmes ætiéwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican ēðles *debitum rectoris est supernas patriae gloriam per vocem predicationis ostendere*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 22. Ūs is riht micel ðæt wē rodera weard wordum herigen (cf. nū wē sceolan (*debemus*) herigean heofonrīces weard, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 50), Cd. Th. 1, 1; Gen. 1. VI. *what agrees with a proper standard, what is correct or exact, the rights of a case, the truth*:—*h* and *k* geendiaþ on *a* æfter rihte, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 4. Hē ne mæg beón æfter rihte gecweden, būton ðæt andgit beó ār foresǣd, 15; Som. 18, 43. Se ðe secgan wile sōþ æfter rihte, Beo. Th. 2103; B. 1049. Ðæt wīf sǣde him eall ðæt riht *dixit ei omnem veritatem*, Mk. Skt. 5, 33. Ðæt hē be ðære rōde riht getǣhte, Elen. Kmbl. 1199; El. 601. Hē fram Sċē Pauline ðæt riht (*rationem*) leornade ðæs hālgan geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 9. On riht *a-right, correctly, properly*:—Ne eart ðū fullfremedlīce ne on riht gefullad *non es perfecte baptizatus*, 5, 6; S. 620, 6. Gif ic ðīne unrōtnesse on riht ongiten hæbbe, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 7. VII. *an account, a reckoning*; ratio, *mostly in such phrases as* riht ǧgildan *to render an account*:—Hió ǧgeofaþ be ðæm reht *reddent rationem de eo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 36: Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2. Hē sceal ealra his dōma riht ǧgyldan beforan ðæm rihtwīsan dēman on dōmesdæge, R. Ben. 16, 7. Hē sceal mid his sāwle ūnre Gode riht ǧgyldan ealles ðæs ðe hē on worlde tō wommum gefremede, Blickl. Homl. 113, 3. Wē sceolan riht ǧgyldan for ealles ūres līfes dēdum, 63, 31. Reht setta *rationem ponere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 23. Hyra līfes riht, Exon. Th. 84, 18; Cri. 1375. Ænige rihte ārǣfnan *ulla ratione tolerare*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 30. [*O. Sax.* reht: *O. Frs.* riucht: *O. H. Ger.* reht *jus, justitia, judicium, aequitas, rectitudo, ratio: Icel.* réttr; *m. right, law; due, claim.*] v. ē-, eald-, ēðel-, folc-, ge-, land-, leód-, nīd-, on-, sundor-, swēn-, un-, word-, woruld-riht; *and* ā-riht.

rīht; *adj.* I. of direction, (a) literally, *straight, erect, direct*:—Seó heá tōd ryht ārǣred *raised erect*, Exon. Th. 66, 3; Cri. 1066. Rihtes sīþfætes *directi callis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 55. Rihtre *directo*, 27, 69. Rihtre stīge *recto tramite*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Faran be rihtum wege (*via publica*), Num. 20, 17. Ðeós wyrt hafaþ rihte stelan, Lchdm. i. 316, 8. Wæs ðæt ilce hūs hwemdragen, nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces ðæt ða wēgas wǣron rihte, ac git swīðor on scræfes onlicnesse ðæt wæs āteówed, and gelōmlīce ða stānas swā of ðǣrum clife ūt sceoredon, Blickl. Homh 207, 17–20. Ðā ārode ic hwylc ðe weg tō ðære eá ealra rihtost wǣre, Glostr. Frg. 108, 28. Hē ðan nihtetan wege ðyder tō gefērde, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 12. (b) metaphorically, *right, straight*:—Ða men ðe bearn habban, tǣcean him līfes weg and rihtne gang tō heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 18. Ic him līfes weg rihtne gerȳmde, Rood Kmbl. 175; Kr. 89. Hī ðā gelǣdde līfes ealdor ðǣr hī on rihtne weg (*in viam rectam*) eodan, Ps. Th. 106, 6. Wǣrun Godes mīnes gangas rihte, 67, 23. Dōþ hys stīdas rihte (rshta, Lind.) *rectas facite semitas ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3. I a. *right*; dexter. v. riht-hand. II. *agreeable to the spirit of law, human or divine, just, equitable*:—Hwī ne dēme gē ðæt riht (*justum*) is? Lk. Skt. 12, 57. Dēmað rihtne dōm *justum judicium judicate*, Jn. Skt. 7, 24. Rihte syndon ðīne dōmas, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Beóþ rūmmōde ryhtra gestreóna *liberal of gains justly acquired*, Exon. Th. 106, 31; Gū. 49. III. *satisfying the requirements of a law or regulation, legitimate, lawful, regular*:—Riht canonicus *a regular canon*, L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 12. Heora riht cyning *legitimus rex*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 18. On rihtre ǣwe *in lawful marriage*, Wulfst. 304, 21. Ða ðe on rihtum hīwmede beóþ *qui in legitimo matrimonio sunt*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 22. Ða men ðe bearn habban, lǣran hié ðām rihtne þeódscīpe (*regular discipline*), Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. On rihtne tīman (cf. on gesetne tīman, Th. ii. 296, 3) tīda ringan, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5. IV. *satisfying the demands of conduct, right, proper, fitting*:—Ys hit riht ðæt man ðam cāsere gafol sylle *licet nobis dare tributum caesari*, Lk. Skt. 20, 22. Riht ðæt is ðæt ealle geleáffulle men ðis feówertig daga on forhæfdnesse lifgean, Blickl. Homl. 35, 8. Hē nǣfre nǽnigum woruldrīcum men swīðor onbūgan nolde, ðonne hit riht wǣre, 223, 29. Mē ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic ōleccan āwiht þurfe Gode, Cd. Th. 19, 11; Gen. 289. Reáfode, swā hit riht ne wæs, beám on bearwe, 55, 29; Gen. 901: Byrht. Th. 137, 23; By. 190. Gif hire forþsīð getīmige ǽr him, ðonne is hit rihtast ðæt hē ðanon forþ būton ǽlcum wīfe wunige, Wulfst. 304, 23. Sāulscat is rihtast ðæt man gelǽste aa æt openum græfe, 311, 12. V. *satisfying the requirements of a standard, right, correct, true, orthodox*:—Riht gewrit *orthography*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 16; Som. 51, 22. Hwæt rēce wē hwæt wē sprecan būton hit riht sprǽc (*recta locutio*) sý, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 14. Eálá ðætte ðis moncyn wǣre gesǽlig gif heora mōd wǣre swā riht and swā geendebyrd swā swā ða ōðre gesceafta sindon *O felix hominum genus, si vestros animos amor, quo coelum regitur, regat*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 1. Hit is swīðe ryht spell ðæt Plato sǽde . . . Ða cwæþ ic: 'Ic eom geþafa ðæt ðæt wæs sōþ spell ðæt Plato sǽde,' 35, 1–2; Fox 156, 8–14. Hē wæs riht cyning *he* (*Constantine*) *was a true king*, Elen. Kmbl. 26; El. 13. Ðæt is se rihta geleáfa, Blickl. Homl. 21, 17: Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 9. Ðonne wile hē onfōn rihtre ondetnesse (*true confession*), Blickl. Homl. 155, 1. Mid rihtum ondgite, 63, 29. Hē ongon hī lǣran ðæt hī rihte sibbe betwih him hæfdon . . . Hī ne woldan rihte Ēástran healdan on heora tīd *coepit eis suadere ut pace Catholica secum habita . . . Non Paschae Dominicum diem suo tempore observabant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8–11: 5, 19; S. 638, 33. Sum mæg godcunde reccan ryhte ǧ *one can expound the law divine and true*, Exon. Th. 42, 11; Cri. 671. Hæbbe ǽlc man rihtne anmittan and rihte wǣgan and rihte gemetu ðæt hig nāðer ne sīn ne læssan ne māran ðonne hit riht sig *pondus habebis justum et verum et modius aequalis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. [*Goth.* raihts: *O. Sax.* reht: *O. Frs.* riucht: *O. H. Ger.* reht *rectus, justus, aequus: Icel.* réttr.] v. forþ-, ge-, on-, un-riht, *and the compounds of which* riht *is the first part.*

rihtæpel-cwēn, e; *f. A legitimate wife*:—Ðæt syndon Godes widersacan . . . unrihthǣmeras . . . and ða ðe habbaþ mā ðonne heora rihtæþelcwēne, Wulfst. 298, 18.

riht-ēow, e; *f.* I. *legitimate matrimony*:—Gehādedum mannum is beboden, ðæt hī cȳþan sceolan folce hwæt on hālgum bōcum āwriten is, and bī wīsian, hū hī rihtēwe healdan sceolan, Wulfst. 304, 18. II. *a legitimate wife*:—Be ðam men ðe hæfþ his rihtēwe (*legitimam suam uxorem*), L. Ecg. P. ii. tit. x; Th. ii. 180, 16. Se man ðe his rihtēwe forlǽt and ōðer wīf nimþ, ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Ðonne hē his rihtēwe ǽrest hām bringþ, ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 11. Gif hwylc man wið ōðres rihtēwe hǽmþ, ii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 6.

rihtan; *p.* te. I. *to right, to restore to a proper position that which is displaced, erect, direct*:—Hē mid handum eft on heofonrīce rihte rodorstōlas *he* (*God*) *with his hands again in the heavenly kingdom restored the celestial seats* (*after the expulsion of the rebellious angels*), Cd. Th. 46, 24; Gen. 749. Tō rehtanne foet ūsra in woege sibbe *ad dirigendos pedes nostros in uia pacis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 79. II. *to right* a person, *to replace a person in the rights of which he is wrongfully deprived*:—Hcó smeádan hū heó mehton monige men ryhtan, ge godcundra hāda ge weorldcundra, ge on londum ge on mā ðara þinga ðe heó on forhaldne wēran, Chart. Th. 139, 25. III. *to make right that which is faulty, set right, rectify, correct, amend*:—Ne sēce ic nō ða bēc, ac ðæt ðæt ða bēc forstent, ðæt ic ðīn gewit swīðe rihte *that I may set thy mind thoroughly right*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 20. Sume dēman miycle swīðor rihtaþ Godes folc ðonne hié reáfian earme. Ða dēman beóþ ǣghwǣr ge ðæt hié him selfum heora synna bebeorgaþ ge eác ōðre syngiende

rihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 16–25. Wē boetas ł wē hrihð *corrigimus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 2. Se wīsdōm hine rēte and rihte mid his andsworum, Bt. tit. 5; Fox x, 9. Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let weights and measures be made correct with all diligence*, L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Æl̄þeódige mann, gif hió hiora hāmed rihtan (*amend*) nyllaþ, of lande gewīten, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 1. Tō rihtanne ł tō boetanne *emendasse*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 12. IV. *to keep right, direct, rule:* —Angelþeóde ðe hē rihte *gens Anglorum quam regebat*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 29. Hē ða circan heóld and rihte *rexit ecclesiam*, 3, 20; S. 550, 32: 1, 23; S. 485, 23. Ða sylfan stōwe ðe Eata mid abbudes onwalde heóld and rihte (*regebat*), 4, 27; S. 604, 41. Ðys eówde stȳran and rihtan, Blickl. Homl. 191, 28. [*Goth.* ga-raihtjan: *O. Sax.* rihtian *to erect, to rule: O. Frs.* riuchta: *O. H. Ger.* rihtan *erigere, corrigere, dirigere, ordinare, regere: Icel.* rētta *to right.*] v. ge-rihtan.

riht-andswaru, e; *f. An answer that corrects, a reproof, rebuke:*—Se mann ðe on his mūþe næfþ nāne rihtandsware *homo non habens in ore suo increpationes*, Ps. Th. 37, 14.

riht-æþelu(o); *pl. True nobility:*—Ealle sint emnæþele, gif wē willaþ ðone fruman sceaft geþencan . . . and siððan eówer ælces ācennednesse. Ac ða ryhtæþelo bīþ on ðam mōde, næs on ðam flǣsce, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19: Met. 17, 20.

riht-cynn, es; *n. A genuine stock, a race really derived from a particular source:*—Moyses wæs ðæs rihtcynnes *Moses was of the true stock of Abraham*, Wulfst. 13, 6.

riht-cynecynn, es; *n. A legitimate royal family:*—Antigones him ondrēd Ercoles ðæt ðæt folc hiene wolde tō hlāforde geceósan for ðon ðe hē ryhtcynecynnes wæs *timens ne Herculem Macedones quasi legitimum regem praeoptarent*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 10. Dauides cynnes, ðæs rihtcynecynnes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 29. [Cf. Se cyng (*Henry*) genam Mahalde him tō wīfe . . . of ðan rihtan Ænglalandes kynekynne, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 36–39.]

riht-dōnde *right-doing:*—Gif wē beóþ rihtdōnde, Blickl. Homl. 51, 14. Seó duru ðæs heofonlīcan rīces bið ontȳned ðām rihtgelȳfendum monnum and ðām rihtdōndum, 61, 10.

rihte; *adv.* I. of direction, *right, due, directly, straight:*—Swā oft ǣspringe ūt āwelleþ of clife hārum, and gerecliçe, rihte flōweþ, irneþ wið his eardes (*runs straight on in its course*), Met. 5, 14. Ryhte beeástan him *due east of them*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 3. [v. eást-, norþ-rihte.] II. of time, *directly, straightway:*—Send nū rihte *mitte jam nunc*, Ex. 9, 19. Nū rihte ðū gesihst *jam nunc videbis*, Num. 11, 23. Gif ic on helle gedō hwyrft ǣnigne, ðū mē æt byst efne rihte, Ps. Th. 138, 6. [v. ðǣr-rihte.] III. *in accordance with justice or equity, justly:*—Hē ymbhwyrft eorþan dēmeþ sōðe and rihte *judicabit orbem terræ in justitia*, Ps. Th. 97, 9: *in aequitate*, 95, 13. IV. *rightly, well, in a manner suited to the circumstances of a case, fittingly, properly, duly:*—Rihte ys hē genemned Jacob; nu hē beswāc mē, Gen. 27, 36: Exon. Th. 9, 7; Cri. 139. Wæs swīðe ryhte (*recte*) tō ðæm witgan gecweden, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 16. Ne ǣnig wið ōðerne getrȳwlīce ne þohte swā rihte swā hē scolde, Wulfst. 160, 2: Cd. Th. 127, 32; Gen. 2119. Hū gōd is God ðām ðe mid heortan rihte hycgeaþ *quam bonus Deus his, qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 72, 1: 62, 6. Scylan eard niman on ðīnre ansȳne ða mid rēðe hēr rihte lifigeaþ *habitabunt recti cum vultu tuo*, 139, 13. V. *correctly, in the proper manner, exactly, accurately, truly:*—Wē biddaþ ðē, Lāreów, ðæt ðū tǣce ūs sprecan rihte (*to speak Latin correctly*), Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8. Bæd ðæt hē hyra randan rihte heóldon, Byrht. Th. 132, 23; By. 20. Swā wæs on ðǣm scennum þūrh rūnstafas rihte (*correctly*) gemearcod, hwam ðæt sweord geworht ǣrest wǣre, Beo. Th. 3395; B. 1695. Swylce hȳ wǣron rihte . . . swilce hī nū sindon *they were exactly such then as they are now*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 1. Heó is swīðe ryhte feówerscȳte *it (Babylon) is very accurately quadrangular*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 13. Ryhtor cweþan *to say with greater accuracy*, 5, 1; Swt. 214, 9.

rihte-bred, es; *n. An instrument for measuring, a square:*—Rihtebred *norma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 20: 114, 83: *linca*, 54, 16.

rihtend, es; *m. A ruler:*—Ealá ðū ælmihtiga scippend and rihtend (*rector*) eallra gesceafta, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10. Hē gehȳreþ cyning mæðlan, rodera ryhtend sprecan, Exon. Th. 50, 10; Cri. 798.

rihtere, es; *m. A ruler, director:*—Ic wāt ðætte God rihtere is his āgnes weorces . . . Gesege mē nū ðū cwist ðæt ðū nāht ne tweóge ðætte God ðisse worulde rihtere sīe . . . *operi suo conditorem praesidere Deum scio . . . Dic mihi, quoniam a Deo mundum regi non ambigis . . .*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 5–14. [*O. H. Ger.* rihtari *rector, regulus, rex, judex: Icel.* rēttari *a justiciary.*]

rihtes; *adv. Right, straight:*—Foran rehtes in ða rōde *straight on to the cross*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 392, 6.

riht-fæderencynn, es; *n. Lineal descent* or *descendants on the father's side:*—Hiera ryhtfæderencyn gǣþ tō Cerdice *they are lineally descended on the father's side from Cerdic*, Chr. 755: Erl. 50, 33: 784; Erl. 56, 5. Gif héó bearn næbbe, feó ðonne an hire rehtfæderen[cynnes] sió nēste hond, Chart. Th. 481, 21. v. riht-mēdrencynn.

riht-fæstendæg, es; *m. A regularly appointed fastday:*—Æfre ðara mauna ðe yt oððe drincþ on ðam hālgan leuctene oððe on rihtfæstendagum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 76: Wulfst. 117, 15.

riht-fremmend, es; *m. One acting rightly:*—Ðus reordiaþ ryhtfremmende, Exon. Th. 240, 2; Ph. 632. Geát hæðen hildfruma hālgra blōd, ryhtfremmendra, 243, 9; Jul. 8. Hālu būtan sāre ryhtfremmendum, 101, 9; Cri. 1656.

riht-gefremed; *adj. Rightly constituted, orthodox:*—Forðon ðe hē Wilfriþ rihtgefremedne gemētte *quia catholicum Vilfridum comperit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 34.

riht-gegilda, an; *m. One who is legally a member of a guild:*—Æt ælcon rihtgegyldan, Chart. Th. 606, 14.

riht-geleáffull; *adj. Holding a true belief, orthodox:*—Fram ðam rihtgeleáffullum bisceope *ab episcopo orthodoxo*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 5; Th. ii. 232, 19. Mid ðære hālgan and mid ðære rihtgeleáffullan gesomnunge *cum sancta ecclesia*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 31. For rihtgeleáffulra sibbe *pro pace Catholica*, 2, 2; S. 502, 2. Ðæt rīce ðam unrihtwīsan cyninge āferran and on ryhtgeleáffulra and on rihtwīsra anwald gebringan, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 19. Rihtgeleáffulum *orthodoxis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 66.

riht-gelīfed; *adj. Possessed of a true belief, orthodox, catholic:*—Eal rihtgelȳfed folc sceal gefeón on ðone his tōcyme, Blickl. Homl. 167, 14. Ðæs rihtgelȳfdan geleáfan *orthodoxiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 13. Ða hālgan gelaþunge rihtgelȳfdan *sanctam ecclesiam catholicam*, Apstls. Crd. Rihtgelēfedan, Blickl. Homl. 111, 9. Of rihtgelēfedum lārum *orthodoxis dogmatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 12. Drihten, ðū ðe cwǣde on ðīnum godspelle tō eallum rihtgelȳfedum mannum *omnibus fidelibus hominibus*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 226, 39. Rihtgelȳfdum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 14. [cf. *Icel.* rētt-trūaðr *orthodox.*]

riht-gelīfende *having a true belief, faithful:*—Seó duru ðæs heofonlīcan rīces bið ontȳned ðām rihtgelȳfendum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 9. Ic beó līfes gāst on eallum rihtgelȳfendum on mē, 185, 34. [Cf. *Icel.* rētt-trūandi *orthodox.*]

riht-geþancod; *adj. Right-minded, having right thoughts:*—Ða rihtgeþancodon *rectos corde*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 10. Rihtgeþancedon, 10, 3.

riht-gewitt, es; *n. Right mind:*—Ðā wæs heó of hyre ryhtgewitte *she was out of her mind*, Shrn. 141, 18.

riht-hāmed, es; *n. Legitimate matrimony:*—Cirraþ tō eówrum ryhthāmede, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 99, 17. Æfter ðon wǣre on rihthāmed (riht hāmed?) geþeóded *postea in matrimonio jungatur*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 2. v. unriht-hāmed.

riht-hand, a; *f. The right hand:*—Se Hālend be ðære ryhthanda mē genam, Nicod. 21; Thw. 11, 5. Se Hālend Adam be ðære rihthand genam, 30; Thw. 17, 24.

riht-handdǣda, an; *m. The actual perpetrator of a crime:*—Gif hwā wrace dō on ǣnigum ōðrum būtan on ðam rihthanddǣdan, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 12.

riht-heort; *adj. Upright in heart:*—Mid rihtheortum *qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. Ðǣm rehtheortum *rectis corde*, Ps. Surt. 111, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-herzi.]

riht-hīwa, an; *m. A legitimate consort:*—Monige beóþ ðara ðe hié gehealdaþ wið unryhthǣmed and swāðeáh his āgenra ryhthīwena ne brȳcþ swā swā hē mid ryhte sceolde *multi sunt, qui scelera quidem carnis deserunt, nec tamen in conjugio positi usus solummodo debiti jura conservant*, Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 8.

riht-hlāford, es; *m. A rightful lord:*—Gif wīf ofer hire rihthlāford ōðerne man hæbbe *si mulier, praeter dominum suum legitimum, alium habet virum*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 7; Th. ii. 184, 19.

riht-hlāfordhyldu; *indecl.:* -hyld, e; *f. Fidelity justly due to a lord:*—Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde and getreówe . . . forðam eall ðæt wē ǣfre for rihthlāfordhelde dōþ, eal wē hit dōþ ūs sylfum tō mycelre þearfe, Wulfst. 119, 15: 299, 27. v. hlāford-hyldo.

rihting. v. rihtung.

rihtlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte *To make right, rectify, correct, amend:*—Gif hē ðonne (*after punishment*) swā ne bēte and rihtlǣce, hē sȳ of ðam ealdorscype āworpen, R. Ben. 46, 19. Se ðe ǣr ðysum misdyde, ðæt hē hit georne gebēte and rihtlǣce hine sylfne, Wulfst. 277, 2. Uton wē nū ǣlces yfeles geswīcan and rihtlǣcan ūs sylfe on eallan þingan, 174, 30. Æfter ðam ðe hē sylf geriht wearþ hē began georne mynstera wīde geond his cynerīce tō rihtlǣcynne *after his own life was ordered aright, he began to set the monasteries in order*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 2. v. ge-rihtlǣcan.

riht-lǣce, es; *m. A genuine physician, one who is really a doctor:*—Se ðe his broces bōte sēcþ būton tō Gode sylfum and tō his hālgum and tō rihtlǣcum hē drȳhþ deófles wyllan *he that seeks a remedy for his malady except from God and from his saints and from regular doctors, he does the devil's will*, Wulfst. 12, 12.

rihtlǣcung, e; *f. Correction, making right:*—Ða underþióddan sint tō maniane ðæt hié ðara unþeáwas ðe him ofergesette bioþ tō swīðe and tō þrisdlīce ne eahtigen . . . ðȳ læs hié for ðære ryhtlǣcinge weorþen upāhæfene, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 2. Tō ðām dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlīca Wealdend his folce gesette tō rihtlǣcunge ealra forgāgednyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 20. Hrihtlǣcinge *ratiocinationis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 78.

riht-laga, an; *m. Right* or *just law, equity*:—Rihtlaga is, ðæt man ððran gebeóde, ðæt hē wylle ðæt man him gebeóde, Wulfst. 274, 11. v. next word.

riht-lagu, e; *f. Right* or *just law*:—Oferhogan godcundra rihtlaga, Wulfst. 164, 12. Ða ðe godcunde lāre and woruldcunde rihtlage wyrdan on ænige wīsan, 168, 8.

riht-līc; *adj.* I. *right, just*:—Rihtlīc *fas, justum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 16. Ic tōcwȳse eówer deófolgyld, and bið ðonne rihtlīc geþūht ðæt gē geswȳcon eówres gedwyldes, Homl. Th. i. 70, 33. Gif hiora hwilc swā heardheort wǣre, ðæt hē nāne hreówsunge ne dyde, ðæt hē ðonne hæfde rihtlīc wīte, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 16. II. *right, fitting, adapted to due requirements*:—Hū wolde ðē līcian gif hwylc swīðe rīce cyning wǣre and næfde nǣnne frȳne mon on eallon his rīce, ac wǣron ealle þeówe. Ðā cwæþ ic: 'Ne þūhte hit mē nāuht rihtlīc, ne ealc gerisenlīc, gif him sceoldan þeówe men þēnigan,' 41, 2; Fox 244, 26. Rihtlīc ðæt wæs ðæt se blinda be ðæm wege sǣte wædliende; forðon ðe Drihten sylfa cwæþ: 'Ic eom weg sōðfæstnesse,' Blickl. Homl. 17, 30: 29, 17. II a. *adapted, fitted, entitled*:—Ðeáh beóþ ða foremǣrran and rihtlīcran tō herigenne ða ðe beóþ mid cræftum gewyrðode, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 24. III. *right, in accordance with reason*:—Ðæt wǣre rihtlīc tō ongytenne (*merito intelligendum*) ðæt ealle ða ðe Godes willan worhton, fram ðam ðe hī gesceapene wǣron, ðæt hī ðonne wǣron fram him ēce mēde tō onfōnne, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 21. IV. *right* as regards conduct, *righteous*:—Ðæt bið rihtlīc līf, ðæt cniht þurhwunige on his cnihthāde, ōþ ðæt hē on rihtre mēdenǣwe gewīfige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 28. Ðonne mon hwæt ryhtlīces and gerisenlīces geþencþ *quando et si qua jam justa, si qua honesta cogitantur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 24. Ðonne hē ðæm ryhtlīcum inngeþonce his hiéremonna foresægþ ða diéglan sǣtenga ðæs lytegan feóndes *quando rectae intentioni audientium hostis callidi circumspectas insidias praedicit*, 21, 5; Swt. 163, 13. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlīcne cynedōm trumlīce up wegaþ *there are eight pillars that firmly sustain a rightly conducted royal authority*, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-līh *fas, jus, justus, regularis, canonicus: O. L. Ger.* reht-, riht-līk: *O. Frs.* riucht-lēgr *just, due, meet.*]

rihtlīce; *adv.* I. *rightly, justly, with justice* or *equity*:—Rihtlīce *juste*, rihtlīcor *justius*, rihtlīcost *justissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 50. Him getīmode swīðe rihtlīce ðæt hī mid hiora ārlēasan hlāforde ealle forwurdon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 30. Ðū rihtlīce dǣlest mete ðīnum mannum, Hy. 7, 70. II. *rightly, in a manner which suits the circumstances of a case*:—Swīðe ryhtlīce hit wæs āwriten æfter ðǣm nītenum ðæt ða heargas wǣron ātīefrede *recte post animalia idola describuntur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 6: 21, 5; Swt. 163, 21. Æfter ðon wē singaþ rihtlīce on his lof: 'Hǣl ūs on ðǣm hēhstan,' Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Hū ne belimpþ se weorþscipe tō ðam ðe hine geweorþaþ? ðæt is tō herianne hwǣne rihtlīcor, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 13. III. *rightly, in accordance with rules* or *regulations, regularly*:—Gewunelīce ȝ rihtlīce *rite*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Rihtlīce gehālgad *canonice ordinatus*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 28. Ða þēnunge hē rihtlīce gefyllan ne mihte *ministerium regulariter implere nequibat*, 5, 6; S. 620, 9. Gif hē rihtlīce (*in such a way as to observe the rules imposed by Christianity*) Cristen beón wille, 4, 5; S. 573, 18. Ða munecas beádon hine (*the abbot*) ðæt hē sceolde healdan hī rihtlīce, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 5. Ða witan cwǣdon ðæt him nān leófre hlāford nǣre ðonne heora gecynde hlāford gif hē hī rihtlīcor healdan wolde (*if he would rule with better observance of the laws*) ðonne hē ǣr dyde, 1014; Erl. 150, 7. IV. *rightly* as regards conduct:—Wē sceolan gōd weorc wyrican and rihtlīce libban, Blickl. Homl. 75, 13; 109, 13. Riht is ðæt gehādode men ðām lǣwedum wīsian hū hī heora ǣwe rihtlīcost sculon healdan, L. I. P. 22; Th. i. 332, 28. v. on-rihtlīce.

riht-līcettere, es; *m. A thorough hypocrite*:—Fela manna wyrđ þurh deófol forlǣred swā ðæt hȳ eal ōðer specaþ and ōðer hiwiaþ, ōðer hȳ þencaþ; and ða beóþ rihtlīceteras, Wulfst. 54, 14.

riht-līf, es; *n. A right life*:—Wȳf tō onfōnne tō rihtlīfe, Lchdm. iii. 176, 22.

riht-līþlīc; *adj. Articulate*:—Rihtliþlīcu *articulata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 46.

riht-mēdrencynn. v. mēdren-cynn, *and* cf. riht-fæderencynn.

riht-meterfers, es; *n. Correct hexameter verse*:—Ðæt rihtmetervers sceal habban feówer and twentig tīman, Anglia viii. 314, 10.

riht-munuc, es; *m. A true monk*:—Beóþ rihtmunecas, gif hȳ libbaþ be ðam geswince, heora āgenra handa, R. Ben. 73, 19.

rihtness, e; *f.* I. *rightness, straightness, perpendicularity*:—*Perpendicula* walþrǣd, ðæt is rihtnesse [þrǣd], Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 67. Cf. rihtung-þrǣd. II. *rightness, justice, equity*:—On rihtnesse *in aequitate*, Ps. Th. 97, 9: 110, 5. Rehtnise, Rtl. 102, 17. III. *in the following passage* rehtnis *glosses* ratio, Rtl. 113, 32: 32, 32: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 36: 18, 24: 25, 19. [*O. L. Ger.* reht-, riht-nussi *justitia: O. H. Ger.* rehtnissa *justitia, aequitas.*]

riht-norþanwind, es; *m. A due north wind*:—Ðā sceolde hē ðǣr bīdan ryhtnorþanwindes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 17.

riht-racu, e; *f. A correct account*:—Ðā lȳfde hē ðæt hē mōste beón ryhtes wyrðe for mī[n]re forspēce and ryhtrace, Chart. Th. 170, 4.

riht-regol, es; *m. A correct rule, a canon*:—Rihtregula *canonum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 16.

riht-ryne, es; *m. A right course*:—Se bröc ðeáh hē swīðe of his rihtryne ðonne ðǣr micel stān of ðam heáhan munte oninnan fealþ and hine tōdǣlþ and him his rihtrynes widstent, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 27-30: Met. 5, 20. Oncerran ðisne swiftan rodor of his rihtryne, 10, 41.

riht-scilling, es; *m. A lawful shilling*:—Se rihtscylling byþ ā be .xii. penegum *legitimus solidus semper est* .xii. *denariorum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 7.

riht-scrīfend, es; *m. One who declares the sentence of the law, a lawyer*:—Rihtscrīfend ł dōmsettend *jurisconsultus, jurisperitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 17: i. 20, 69.

riht-scytte; *adj. Sure of aim*:—Sum bið ryhtscytte, sum leóþa gleáw, sum on londe snel, Exon. Th. 296, 15; Crā. 51.

riht-smeáung, e; *f. Right reasoning, argument*:—Rehtsmeáwung *argumentum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 10.

riht-tīd, e; *f. A proper time*:—Hē ða Eástran on heora rihttīde ne heóld *Pascha suo tempore non observabat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 18. v. next word.

riht-tīma, an; *m. A right, proper time*:—Ælc wuht from Gode wiste his rihttīman, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 8.

rihtung, e; *f.* I. *direction, guidance*:—Bisceope gebyreþ ælc rihting . . . Hē sceall gehādode men gewissian, ðæt heora ælc wite hwæt him gebyrige tō dōnne, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 9. Gyrd rihtingce *virga directionis*, Ps. Spl. 44, 8. Him God hālige ǣ sette tō heora līfes rihtinge, Homl. Th. i. 558, 21. Ðonne mann wīsdōm sprecþ manegum tō þearfe and tō rihtinge, Ælfc. T. Gm. 21, 28. Rihtinga *directiones*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 4. II. *correction, setting right*:—Rihtingc *correctio*, 96, 2. Bisceopes dægweorc . . . his gebedu ǣrest, and ðonne his bōcweorc, rǣding oððon rihting (*correcting manuscripts?*), L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. On ða gerād ðæt seó bōc heam sȳ geara, gyf hȳ hyre beþurfan tō ǣnire rihtinge *on the condition that the charter be ready for them, if they need it for any correction*, Chart. Th. 588, 17. III. *correction, reproof*:—For ðære geornfulnesse ðære ryhtinge ne sīe hē tō stīð tō ðære wrace *ne correptionis studia privatus dolor exasperet*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 11. IV. *a direction, rule*:—Ne scylen hȳ beón būtan regole, ðæt is līfes rihtinge, R. Ben. 61, 14. Ðisne regul, ðæt is līfes rihtunge, wē āwriton tō ðȳ ðæt wē hine on mynstre healden, 132, 14. V. a translation of the technical term *regularis* [*Regulares* apud compotistas, seu computi ecclesiastici conditores, alii sunt *solares*, alii *lunares*. *Regularis solis* est numerus invariabilis datus mensi, qui, adjunctus *concurrenti*, declarat qua feria septimanae quilibet mensis iniret, cujus fuerit regularis. Dicitur regularis a regula quia invariabilis est. *Regularis lunaris* est numerus invariabilis, datus mensi ad inveniendum lunam in kalendis mensium singulorum, Ducange]:—De regularibus feriarum dicamus . . . Januarius and October habbaþ twā rihtinga, and Februarius and Martius and November gladiaþ on īsfum, and Aprilis and Julius habbaþ āne rihtinge, and Maius hæfþ þrȳ, and Agustus mid feówrum glitnaþ, Junius āna hæfþ syx rihtinga, and September and December mid heora seofon gefērum gladiaþ, Anglia viii. 302, 1–4. Cf. Aprilis hæfþ ānne regularem, 303, 40. De regularibus lunae. Gyf ðū wille witan ðæra rihtinga gesceád ðe geþungene preóstas cweþaþ *lunares*, 305, 8. The word occurs often in the treatise from which these passages are taken. [*O. H. Ger.* rihtunga *regimen, reformatio, emendatio, dispositio.*]

rihtung-þrǣd, es; *m. A directing thread, a plumb-line*:—Wealles rihtungþrǣd *perpendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 64.

riht-weg, es; *m. A right way*:—Se ðe secge ðæt hē on Crist gelȳfe fare se ðæs riht-weges ðe Crist sylf fērde *qui se dicit in Cristum credere debet ambulare sicut et ipse ambulavit*, Wulfst. 65, 25. Gebringan on rihtwege ða ðe ǣr dweledan, 75, 2: 49, 19.

riht-wer, es; *m. A legitimate husband*:—Gif wīf hire rihtwer (*virum suum legitimum*) forlǣt, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 25.

riht-westende, es; *m. The extreme western limit*:—Hire ryhtwestende *ultimus finis ad occidentem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 32.

riht-willend, es; *m. One whose desires are right*:—Ðū eart ūn ðara rihtwillendra, Bt. 15, 1; Fox 10, 6.

riht-wīs; *adj. Righteous, just*:—Rihtwīs *justus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 69. Rihtwīs *justus*, rihtwīsre *justior*, ealra rihtwīsost *justissimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 65: 9, 21; Som. 10, 20. Rihtwīs dēma, Hy. 6, 7. Se ðe underfēhþ rihtwīsne on rihtwīses naman, hē onfēhþ rihtwīses mēde, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 41. Unscyldig ic eom fram ðyses rihtwīsan blōde (*a sanguine justi hujus*), 27, 24. Ðē ic geseah rihtwīsne ætforan mē, Gen. 7, 1. Dōmas ðīne rihtwīse *aequitas judicia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 75, 172. Rihtwīse *non errantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 52. Fīftig rihtwīsra manna *quinquaginta justi*, Gen. 18, 24. Heó is rihtwīsre (*justior*) ðonne ic, 38, 26. Boetius wæs on woruldþeáwum se rihtwīsesta, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-wīs: *Icel.* rētt-vīss.] v. un-rihtwīs.

riht-wīs (?), e; **-wīse** (?), an; *f. Righteousness, justice*:—Rihtwīse and sybbe hȳ cyston *justitia et pax osculatae sunt*, Ps. Spl. 84, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* rētt-vīsa, -vīsi.]

riht-wísend, es; *m. A Sadducee*:—Đá hé geseh manega đæra sunderhálgena and đæra rihtwísendra tó his fulluhte cumende, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 7.

rihtwísian; *p.* ode *To justify*: — Gé rihtwísiaþ eów ætforan mannum and God cann eówere heortan *vos justificatis vos coram hominibus, Deus autem novit corda vestra* (Lk. 16, 15), Homl. Th. ii. 404, 15. v. ge-rihtwísian, riht-wís.

riht-wísian; *p.* ode *To direct aright, rule*: — Đú cwist đæt đú náht ne tweóge đætte God đisse worulde rihtere sie (rihtwísige, Cott. MS.) *a Deo mundum regi non ambigis*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 14. v. wísian.

rihtwís-líc; *adj. Righteous, just, rational*:—For ryhtwíslícum andan *per zelum justitiæ*, Past. 17, tit.; Swt. 107, 7: 21, 6; Swt. 163, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* rehtwís-líh *rationabilis.*] v. next word.

rihtwíslíce; *adv. Rationally, justly*:—Hú mæg énig man ryhtwíslíce and gesceádwíslíce ácsigan, gif hé nán grot rihtwísnesse on him næfþ, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 5: Met. 22, 45. v. preceding word.

rihtwísness, e; *f.* I. *righteousness, justice*:—Óđer mægen (đære sáwle) is *justitia*, đæt is rihtwísnys; þurh đa heó sceal God wurđigan and rihtlíce libban, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 159. On rihtwísnesse wege *in via justitiæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 32. Abram gelífde Gode and hit wæs him geteald tó rihtwísnisse (*ad justitiam*), Gen. 15, 6. Ealle rihtwísnesse gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 15. Rihtwísnysse sprecan, Ps. Spl. 57, 1. Geléd mé on rightwísnysse đíne, 5, 9. Rechtwísnisse, Ps. Surt. 44, 5. Gif hí míne rihtwísnessa (*justificationes*) gewemmaþ, Ps. Th. 88, 28. II. *rightness, reasonableness, reason*:—Đa sceare onfón sculon đe wé gehýraþ fulle beón ealre rihtwísnesse *hanc accipere tonsuram quam plenam esse rationis audimus*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 23. Hú mæg énig man ryhtwíslíce and gesceádwíslíce ácsigan, gif hé nán grot rihtwísnesse on him næfþ? Nis nán swá swíđe bedæled ryhtwísnesse, đæt hé nán ryht andwyrde nyte, gif men ácsaþ. Plato cwæþ: 'Swá hwá swá ungemyndig sie rihtwísnesse, gecerre hine tó his gemynde, đonne sint hé đér đa ryhtwísnesse gehýdde mid đæs líchoman hæfignesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 5–12: Met. 22, 43–60. v. on-rihtwísness.

riht-wrítere, es; *m. One who writes correctly*:—Rihtwrítera *orthographorum, rectorum scriptorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 72. Rihtwríterum *ortagraphorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64. 22: 75, 41.

riht-wuldriende *orthodox*:—Wé wéron smeágende rihtne geleáfan and rihtwuldriende. Đás wé syndon árfæstlíce fyligende and rihtwuldriende *tractantes fidem, rectam et orthodoxam . . . Hos sequentes nos pie atque orthodoxe*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 28–34.

rím, es; *n. Number*:—Rím miclade manna mágþe geond middangeard, Cd. Th. 75, 21; Gen. 1243. His dógora wæs rím árurnen, 98, 6; Gen. 1626. Seofon geteled rímes, 80, 30; Gen. 1336. Ic feówertig folce đyssum wintra rímes wunade neáh *forty years in number I dwelt near this folk*, Ps. Th. 94, 10. Æfter ríme síf Moyses bóca *juxta numerum librorum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 1. Weaxendum đam ríme geleáfsumra *crescente numero fidelium*, 4, 5; S. 573, 12. Gecuron hí of heora ríme gemetfæstne man *elegerunt ex suo numero virum modestum*, 5, 11; S. 625, 43. On ríme *in catalogo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 31. Hundtwélftig geteled ríme wintra, Cd. Th. 76, 27; Gen. 1263. On wera ríme gewurđod, 127, 8; Gen. 2107. Rím dæga mínra *numerum dierum meorum*, Ps. Surt. 38, 5. Is nú worn wintra sceacen twá hund ođđe má geteled ríme, ic ne mæg áreccan nú ic đæt rím ne can, Elen. Kmbl. 1267; El. 635. Meotod wolde manna rím, fela þúsenda, forþ geléđan, Cd. Th. 289, 22; Sat. 401. [*O. Sax.* un-rím: *O. Frs.* rím: *O. H. Ger.* rím *numerus*: *Icel.* rím.] v. cneó-, dæg-, dógor-, ende-, fæđm-, ge-, geár-, getæl-, mann-, niht-, scilling-, un-, winter-rím.

rima, an; *m. A rim, border, bank, coast*:—Rima *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 45. Rimo, Txts. 55, 601. [Cf. *Icel.* rim *a rail*; rimi *a strip of land.*] v. bord-, dæg-, sé-, súþ-, tó-rima.

rímian; *p.* de. I. *to count, number*:—*Ducentesimus* se đe biþ on đám twím hundredum æftemyst, đon hí man rímþ, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 5. Næs þeáw đæt mon énig wæl on đa healfe rímde đe đonne wieldre wæs *mos est, ex ea parte quae viceret occisorum non commemorare numerum*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Cyninges þegnas oft ráde on ridon đe mon ná ne rímde, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 12. Gif ic hí ríman onginne *dinumerabo eos*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Hé mæg rímian steorran *qui numerat multitudinem stellarum*, 146, 4. II. *to enumerate, recount, describe in succession*:—On đam is godcundnesse wén đe manna ingehygd wát and can and heora heortena deágol ealle smeáþ and rímeþ *divinity is to be looked for in him that knows the minds of men, and scrutinizes and tells one by one the secrets of their hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 27. Hú nytt rehton wé and rímdon đa cégra búton wé eác feáwum wordum ætiéwen hwæt hié healden *quid utilitatis est, quod cuncta haec collecta numeratione transcurrimus, si non etiam admonitionis modos per singula pandamus?* Past. 23; Swt. 179, 11. Hwæt sceal ic má rímian yfel endeleás? Exon. Th. 272, 27; Jul. 505. Háligra manna naman rímende and gebedo singende *laetanias canentes*, Bd. 1. 25; S. 487, 4. III. *to calculate, compute, count up*:—Đa reáferas geþenceaþ swíđe oft hú micel hié selláþ swelce hié đa métsceattas rímen (*quasi mercedem numerant*), Past. 45, 4; Swt. 343, 16. For ege đínum graman đínne tó rímanne (*dinumerare*), Ps. Spl. 89, 13. [Beón] rímed *computari, numerari*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 24. IV. *to account, esteem as*:—Gé beóþ mé talade and rímde on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 11; Reb. 10. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-rímian.] v. á-, ge-rímian.

rím-áþ, es; *m. An oath taken by a person and by the number of persons he brings with him as compurgators* (cf. the expressions in Norse law *tylptar-, sáttar-eiđr*, oaths in which twelve, six persons respectively took part), L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 15. v. cyre-áþ.

rím-cræft, es; *m. The science of numbers, arithmetic*:—Đa seofon cræftas on đam beóþ geméted ealle weoruldwýsdómas, đæt ys érest *arythmetica*, đæt ys rýmcræft, Shrn. 152, 13. Rímcræft *arithmetica*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 56: Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 58: 3, 7. Uton witan hwæt *saltus lunae sý* tó sóđe . . . ođđe hwá hine đæs wurđscipes cúđe đæt hé sceolde gestandan on đam rímcræfte *that he should have a place in the science of computation*, Anglia viii. 308, 22. Đa đe ér wéran on rímcræfte rihte getogene *those who were correctly instructed in the art of computing*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 1. Hæfdon hié on rímcræfte áwriten wera endestæf hwænne hié tó móse meteþearfendum weorđan sceoldon *they (the cannibal Mermedonians) had numbered the days of their captives who were to be food to satisfy their hunger*, Andr. Kmbl. 268; An. 134. v. gerím-cræft.

rím-cræftig; *adj. Skilful in computation*:—Tó þám rihtungum đe rímcræftige preóstas cweþaþ *lunares*, Anglia viii. 300, 27. On đám eahta geárum đe rímcræftige weras on Grécisc hátaþ *oedoade*, 315, 23: 327, 34–36. Rýmcræftige, Menol. Fox 89; Men. 44. v. next word.

rím-cræftiga, an; *m. One skilful in computation*:—Béda se árwurđa rímcræftiga, Anglia viii. 301, 33.

-ríme. v. earfoþ-rím.

rímere, es; *m. A computer, reckoner, calculator*:—Betwux đisre spráce sceal se rímre geþencean, đæt hé gedó đæt Februarius mónþ đý geáre hæbbe þrittig uihta ealdne mónan, Anglia viii. 307, 34.

rím-getæl, es; *n. A number*:—Rímgetæl daga *the appointed number of days*, Cd. Th. 85, 25; Gen. 1420. Drihten lét weaxan eft heora rímgetel, 166, 29; Gen. 2755.

rímian. v. ge-rímian.

rímpan (hrimpan?) *to wrinkle, rumple*. [Gerumpenu nædre *coluber cerastis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 68. Đære gehrumpnan *rugosa*, 91, 15. Cf. also hry[m]pellum *rugis*, 95, 73. *O. H. Ger.* [h]rimpfan (hrimfit *terit*): rampf *caperrabat*; girumpfan *rugosus, contractus.* v. Grff. ii. 512: cf. *Ger.* rümpfen.]

rímpel (? hrympel. v. preceding word). [*Prompt. Parv.* rympyl *ruga*; rymplyd *rugatus*: *M. H. Ger. O. Du.* rimpel.]

rím-talu, e; *f. A number, tale*:—Lét mec, mihta God, on rímtale ríces đínes wunigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1636; El. 820.

Rín; *m.*; *f. The Rhine*:—Sió eá đe man hét Rín, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 23. Neáh Rínes ófre đære ié, Swt. 14, 32. Beeástan Ríne, Swt. 14, 36. On đæm londe beeástan Rín, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 7. On cyricean Colonie đære ceastre bí Ríne, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 22. Đá wurpon hí heora líchoman út on Ríne đa eá, S. 624, 42. [*O. H. Ger.* Rín; *m.*: *Icel.* Rín; *f.*]

rínan. v. rignan.

rinc, es; *m. A man* (a poetical term):—Se rinc (*Enoch*) on líchoman lisse sóhte, Cd. Th. 73, 12; Gen. 1203: (*Abraham*), 107, 17; Gen. 1790. Com đá tó recede rinc (*Grendel*) síđian, Beo. Th. 1445; B. 720. Árás đá se rícа (*Hrothgar*), ymb hine rinc manig, þegna heáp, 804; B. 399. Đá wæs rinc manig, gúđfrec guma, ymb đæs geongan feorh breóstum onbryrded, Andr. Kmbl. 2234; An. 1118. Đæt wæs rihtwís rinc (*Boethius*), Met. 1, 49. Đæs rinces (*Abraham*) se rícа ongan cyning (*God*) costigan, Cd. Th. 172, 16; Gen. 2845. Junge rince † hysse *ephebo robusto*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 1. Róse rincas (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286: (*those who occupied Shinar*), 99, 24; Gen. 1651. [Heo smiten togædere, helmes þere gullen . . . , rinkas feollen (mani m[en] þer fulle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5188. *Piers P.* renke: *O. Sax.* rink: *Icel.* rekkr (frequent in poetry, but in prose it occurs only in old law phrases).] v. beadu-, fyrd-, gum-, gúþ-, heađo-, here-, hilde-, magu-, sé-rinc.

rinc-getæl, es; *n. A number of men, a host*:—Đæt wæs wíglíc werod; wác ne grétton in đæt rincgetæl ráswan herges, Cd. Th. 192, 19; Exod. 234.

rind, e; **rinde**, an; *f. Rind.* I. of a tree, *the bark*:—Rind *cortix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 78. Rinde *cortex*, 79, 68. Súđerne rind *cinnamonum, resina*, ii. 131, 9. Ofersáwisc rind, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Rómánisc rind, i. 376, 5. Andlang đæs piþan and andlang đære rinde ób đone helm, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 3. Of corntreówes rinde *de cortice corni*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 6. Gif hé beget and yt rinde sió đe cymþ of neorxna wonge ne dereþ him nán átter; đonne cwæþ se đe đás bóc wrát đæt hió wére torbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 3: 92, 29. Wé ne mágon geseón on đam cymele nádor ne wyrtruman, ne rinde, ne leáf, Homl. Th. i. 236, 18. Rinda *cortices* (*codices*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 60. Rinda *librorum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 46. Of corntreówes rindum *de cortice corni*,

Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 7. Rindum *corticibus* (*codicibus*, MS. A) 53, 46. Rinde *libros*, 53, 18. Dō of ðā rinda, Lchdm. ii. 98, 11. II. metaphorically:—Þeahtigaþ on hiera mōdes rinde monig gōd weorc tō wyrcanne, ac on ðam piþan biþ ōðer gehȳded, Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 22. *The word occurs in combination with names of trees*, e. g. apuldor-, æsc-, āc-, elm-, holen-, sealh-, slāhþorn-, wiþi-grind. II. of other things, *crust, rind*:—Rinde *crustula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 22. Rindan *crustulae*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 77. Wē hēdaþ ðæra crumena ðæs hlāfes, and ða Judēiscan gnagaþ ða rinde, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 34. Rinda *crusta* (this is omitted from) Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 23. Rindum *crustulis*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 23: 497, 15. [*O. Du.* rinde: *O. H. Ger.* rinta *cortex*, *liber*.]

-rindan, rinde. v. be-rindan, rind.

rinde-clifer (?) *a wood-pecker* (?), *a bird that sticks to*, or *scratches the bark of trees* (?) [cf. clifer, clifrian, clifian]:—Rindeclifre *ibin*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 34.

rinden; *adj. Of bark*:—Of rindenum *corteeo*, Germ. 390, 43.

rind-leās; *adj. Without bark*; decorticatus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 14.

rine, rinel, ring, ringan. v. ryne, rynel, hring, hringan. [*Add under the last*:—Dæt man on rihtne tīman tīda ringe, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5: L. N. P. L. 36; Th. ii. 296, 3.]

rinnan; *p.* rann, *pl.* runnon; *pp.* runnen *To run*:—Ic on wisne weg worda ðīnra rinne *viam mandatorum tuorum cucurri*, Ps. Th. 118, 32. Satan seolua ran and on susle feōll, Cd. Th. 309, 20; Sat. 712. Wān æfter ran, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 32; Rūn. 22. Gif lioþole ūt rynne, Lchdm. ii. 12, 24. Blōd and wæter ūt bicwōman rinnan fore rincum, Exon. Th. 69, 3; Cri. 1115. [*Goth.* rinnan: *O. Frs.* rinna: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* rinnan: *Icel.* renna, rinna.] v. ā-, bi-, ge-, ōþ-rinnan, *and* irnan.

rinnelle, an; *f. A brook, stream*:—Rinnellan *rivos*, Ps. Surt. 64, 11. Cf. rynel.

rio-. v. reo-.

rīp, es; *n.* I. *reaping, harvest*:—Dæt rīp (*messis*) is worulde endung, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39. Micel rīp (*messis*) ys, and feāwa wyrhtyna. Biddaþ ðæs rȳpes Hlāford dæt hē sende wyrhtan tō his rīpe, 9, 37–38: Lk. Skt. 10, 2. Dæt rīp (rīpes tīd, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 4, 29. Dæt hēr wǣre mycel rīp, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 4. On hærfeste wīcode se cyng on neāweste ðare byrig, ða hwīle ðe hié hira corn gerypon, ðæt ða Denisc-an him ne mehton ðæs rīpes forwiernan, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 7. Ǣr wintres cyme on rȳpes tīman, Exon. Th. 214, 28; Ph. 246. Twuga on geāre ǣne tō mǣþe and ōðre tō rīpe *twice a-year, once at hay-time and the other at harvest*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 30. His men beón gearuwe ge tō rīpe ge tō huntoþe, v. 162, 28. Huſto sint tō hrippe (*ad messem*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 35. II. *what is reaped* or *gathered in, a sheaf of corn* (cf. Whan thou repist corn in the feeld, and forȝetist and leeuest a repe, Wickl. Deut. 24, 19. See also Halliw. Dict. *reepe* a sheaf):—Rīpu gaderian blisse getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 208, 15. II a. of other products [cf. wīn-reopad *vendemiant*, Ps. Surt. 79, 13]:—Wingeardas (-es, MS.) rīpe fulle gesihþ blisse getācnaþ *if he sees vineyards full of fruit ready to gather, it betokens joy*, 210, 32. v. ge-, oht-rīp, *and next word*.

rīpa (?), an; *m. A sheaf*:—Berende rypan (Ps. Surt. reopan) heora *portantes manipulos suos*, Ps. Spl. 125, 8: 128, 5. v. rīp, II.

rīpan; *p.* rāp, *pl.* ripon *To reap, cut corn*; metaph. *to derive advantage*:—Ic rīpe *meto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 63. Ðū rīpst ðīne æceras *tui agros metis*, 15; Som. 19, 46. Hlāford ðū rīpst ðǣr ðū ne seówe. . . . Ðū wistest dæt ic rīpe (hrippo, Lind.) ðǣr ic ne sāwe, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24-26. Hrippes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 21. Hū ne secge gē ðæt nū gyt synt feówur mōnþas ǣr man rīpan mǣge . . . geseóþ ðās eardas ðæt hig synt scīre tō rīpene (rȳpanne, MS. A). And se ðe rīpþ (hrioppaþ, Lind.) nimþ mēde, Jn. Skt. 4, 35-36. Heofonan fuglas ne sāwaþ ne hig ne rīpaþ (rioppas, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 26. Eal manna bearn sorgum sāwaþ, swā eft rīpaþ, Exon. Th. 6, 19; Cri. 86. Ða hié heora corn ripon, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 27. Gif wē eów ða gāstlīcan sǣd sāwaþ, hwōnlīc biþ dæt wē eówere flǣslīcan þing rīpon, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 27. On ðām man ne mæg nāðer ne erian ne rīpan, Gen. 45, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* repen; *p. pl.* repen: *Jul.* reopen: *Laym.* repen; *p. pl.: Ayenb.* ripe: *Wick.* repe: *Piers P.* ropen, repen; *p. pl.: Chauc.* ropen; *p. part.*] v. ge-rīpan, repan.

rīpan, rȳpan; *p.* te *To spoil, plunder*:—Ða syndon rȳperas ðe scoldan beón hyrdas folces. Hȳ rȳpaþ ða earman būtan ǣlcere scylde, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 16. Hȳ hergiaþ and heāwaþ, rȳpaþ and reāfiaþ and tō scipe lādaþ, Wulfst. 163, 12. Ðēr þeáfas ofdelfes ϸ hrȳpes *ubi fures effodiunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Hī fērdon ǣghweder flocmǣlum and heregodon ūre earme folc, and hī rȳpton (rǣpton, MS. E.) and slōgon, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 26. Fram rȳpendum ϸ bereāfiendum *a diripientibus*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 10. v. be-rȳpan, *and* cf. reāfian.

rīpe; *adj. Ripe, mature*:—Rīpe deáþ *matura mors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 19. Swīðe rīpe *matura satis*, ii. 58, 36. Swā swā rīpe yrþ *quasi maturam segetem*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35. Se westmbǣra hærfest bringþ rīpa blēda, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15: Met. 29, 63. [*O. Sax.* rīpi: *O. H. Ger.* rīfi.] v. ǣð-, un-rīpe.

rīpe (?) es; *n. or* (?) rīpu; *indel.*: rīp, e; *f.* (cf. *O.H.G.* rīfi; *f. maturitas: Ger.* reife) *Ripeness, maturity*:—On rīpe *in maturitate*, Ps. Th. 118, 147.

rīpere, es; *m. Reaper*:—Ða rīperas (hrīpemenn, Lind.), *messores*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. On ðam rīptman ic secge ðām rīperum (hrippemonnum, Lind.), 13, 30. Cf. riftere.

rīpere, es; *m. A robber, plunderer, spoiler*:—Rȳperas and reāfferas Godes grīman habban, būton hig geswīcan, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. Mā is ðæra rȳpera ðonne rihtwīsra, and is earmlīc þing, ðæt ða syndon rȳperas ðe scoldan beón hyrdas folces, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 14–16. Cyning sceal rȳperas and reāferas and ðās woruldstrūderas hatian and hȳnan, 2; Th. ii. 304, 19: Wulfst. 266, 28: 165, 35. Ūs stalu and cwalu . . . and rȳpera reāflāc derede swīðe þearle, 159, 11. Cf. reāfere.

rīpian; *p.* ode *To grow ripe, to mature*:—On hærfest wæstmas rīpiaþ, Anglia viii. 312, 23. Dō ðæt sunne scīne ðæt ðīne æceras rīpion *cause the sun to shine, that thy fields may ripen*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 3. Rīpian *maturescere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 27: Hpt. Gl. 419, 64. [*O. Sax.* rīpōn: *O. H. Ger.* rīfōn.] v. ge-rīpian, ful-rīpod, un-gerīpod.

rīp-īsern, es; *n. A sickle, an instrument for reaping*:—Rīpisern *falcem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 29.

rīp-mann. v. rīpere.

rīpness, e; *f. Ripeness, maturity, season of ripeness, harvest*:—Hrīpnes *messis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. On rīpnysse *in maturitate*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 147. Cf. rīpung.

rīptere. v. riftere.

rīp-tīma, an; *m. Harvest-time*:—Lǣtaþ ægðer weaxan oþ rīptīman, and on ðam rīptīman ic secge ðām rīperum, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30.

rīpu. v. rīpe; *n.*

rīpung, e; *f.* I. *ripening*:—Seó sunne tempraþ ða eorþlīcan wæstmas ægðer ge on wæstme ge on rīpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 19. II. *ripeness, maturity*:—Tō ðæs mynstres geate sȳ geatweard geset, eald and wīs . . . seó rīpung his gestæþþignesse sȳ swylc, ðæt hine ne worian ne scrīðan ne lyste *ad portam monasterii ponatur senex sapiens . . . cujus maturitas non sinat eum vagari*, R. Ben. 126, 17. On rīpunga *in maturitate*, Ps. Spl. 118, 147. Se þridda tīma ys *autumnus*. . . . Bōceras getrahtniaþ ðæne naman for ðære rīpunge oððe for ðære gaderunge. Hig cweþaþ *autumnus propter autumationem vel propter maturitatem*, Anglia viii. 312, 27.

rīpung, e; *f. Spoliation, plundering*:—Fordēminge and rȳpincge *proscriptionem, fraudationem*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 38.

-rīs. v. ge-rīs *rabies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 67. Cf. rīsan *to seize*.

rīsan; *p.* rās, *pl.* rison; *pp.* risen. I. *to rise*:—Ālȳs mē from lāðum ðe mē lungre on rīsan (onrīsan?) willaþ *ab insurgentibus in me libera me*, Ps. Th. 58, 1. II. *to be fitting, becoming* (*the most usual form is* ge-rīsan, q. v. cf. come *and* become, venire *and* convenire, *Ger.* fallen *and* ge-fallen *for similar development of meaning*):—Ne rīseþ *non decent*, Kent. Gl. 681. Ðēr ne rīseþ *ubi non debet*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 14. [*Goth.* ur-reisan: *O. Sax.* rīsan: *O. Frs. Icel.* rīsa: *O. H. Ger.* rīsan *cadere* (cf. stīgan *which can be used of upward or downward motion*).] v. ā-, tō-rīsan, *and next word*.

rīsan; *p.* rās; *pp.* risen (*different word from preceding?*) *To seize, snatch away, carry off*:—Benjamin is rīsende wulf *lupus rapax*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Se rīsenda *rabula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 68. Dære rīsendan *rapaci*, 79, 83. Wulfas rīsende ϸ woedende *lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. v. ge-rīsan, -rīs, rās (?).

rīso, risel, rīsende. v. rysc, rysel, rīsan.

rīsn (?) *a pair of compasses*:—Rīsn *cercinum* [? risl (hrisel q.v.) *κερκις*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 30.

rīsne; *adj. Fitting, becoming, suitable*:—Hē sōna ðām rīsne andsware (*congrua responsa*) onsende, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 35, MS. B. v. ge-rīsene *and next word*.

rīsne (?), es; *n. What is fit* or *suitable*; congruum:—Habbaþ eów swylc massereāf and swylce bēc and swylce hūselfata swylce gē mid rīsnum (*decently*) eów ða befæstan þēnunga þēnian māgon, L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27. v. ge-rīsene; *n. and preceding word*.

rīsoda (?) *rheum*:—Ða yfelan wǣtan on ðam seócum men ðe biþ swā swā horh oððe risoda oððe gillistre, Lchdm. ii. 282, 11.

rīþ, es; *m.* (v. eá-rīþ): e; *f.*: rīþe, an; *f. A rithe* (v. Halliw. Dict. and Leo A. S. Names of Places, p. 86: the word is still to be found in North Frisian in the form *ride, rie*, to denote the bed of running water), *a small stream*:—Rīþ *rivus* . . . lytel rīþ *rivulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 20–27: *rivus*, 80, 62. Burne ϸ rīþe *latex*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 4. Norþ tō blacan rīþe, andlang rīþe, Cod. Dip. B. i. 296, 33. On fūlan rīþe, andlang rīþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 257, 32. On ǣne rīþe, andlang rīpes (cf. of ðære rīþe, 24), iii. 385, 28–29: 386, 5. Hinc ad ælrithe, ab ipso rivo ad fraxinum unum, 373, 19. Ðēr flēoð of ðam flinte wæter . . . ðæt hī druncon of ðære ǣnre rīþe, Num. 20, 11. Rīþe *rivo*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 30. On ða rīþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 10, 25. Oþ ða litlan rīþe, andlang rīþe . . . tō ða rīþe, ðon andlang rīþe, 12, 15–21. Swā swā sum mical ǣwelm, and irnon manige brōcas and rīþan (rīþa, Cott. MS.) of, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 10. Rīþa *torrentum, rivulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 54. Rīþum *rivulis*, 448, 61. Hrīþum, 477, 37. Eorþan rīþum *terrae rivulis*, Hymn. Surt. 17, 12. Ic geseah ða wlitegan swilce culfran ǣstigende ofer streámlicum rīþum, Homl. Th. i. 444, 10. Swelce hit eall

lytlum rípum ríxiende, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 12; 6[illegible] 1; Met. 5, 20. Tú dam lande đé flǽp on rípum meolce [illegible], Num. 16, 14. v. wæstel-ríp *and next word.*

rípig, es; *n.*: e; *f.* (?) *A stream*:—Hit cymeþ on đæt lytle rípig, of đæm rípige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 33, 1. On đæt rípig, ondlong rípiges, 378, 15. Swá on đa ealdan díc, andlang díces on ane rípige, of đære ríþe on ane ealde díc, 385, 24. On hweolrípig, 381, 8.

rídda, rixe, rixian. v. ryđđa, ryse, rícsian.

rocc, es; *m. An upper garment*:—Rocc *callicula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 11. Deórfellen roc *mastruga*, roc *toral*, 82, 3–4. Rooc (rocc?) *toral*, 25, 64. Géten vel broccen rooc (rocc?) *melotes* vel *pera*, 40, 27. Mid rocce beón gescríd, orsorhnysse getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 12. [*O. Frs.* rok: *O. H. Ger.* rocch *tunica, melotes*: *Ger.* rock: *Du.* rok: *Icel.* rokkr.] v. biscop-, breóst-, pistol-rocc.

rocc *what is chewed* (?), *a cud* (?):—Edreced roc *ruman* (cf. edrecaþ, ceówaþ *ruminet*, l. 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 18. v. ed-roc.

rocc *a rock*. v. stán-rocc.

roccettan, roccettan; *p.* te *To eructate, utter*; eructare: — Roketto ł bilketto forþ đa đe áhýded wérun *eructabo abscondita*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 35. Roccetteþ *eructuat*, Ps. Surt. 18, 3: *eructuavit*, 44, 2. Rocetaþ *eructabunt*, 118, 171. Bylcetteþ, roccetteþ *eructuat*, i. *a corde emittit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 13. Bleów ł roccette *ructabat*, 96, 1.

ród, e; *f.* I. *a rod, pole.* v. segl-ród. II. *a measure of land*:—Se haga is fram đære eá eástwardes .xxviii. róda lang and súþwardes .xxiiii. róda brád and eft đanon westwardes on sæferne .xix. róda long, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 6–9. III. *a cross, rood* (as in Holy-rood):—Deós ród *haec crux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 67; Som. 14, 8. Ród *crux* vel *staurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 52. Wítestengces, róde *eculei*, róde *gabuli*, Hpt. 478, 70–74. Ic bidde đé for đære hálegan róde tácne, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 3. Hé hine gesénade mid Cristes róde tácne *signans se signo sanctae crucis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 6. Hí mearcodon mid blóde Tau, đæt is róde tácen, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 8. Se Hǽlend róde tácen ofer Adam geworhte, Nicod. 32; Thw. 17, 29. Đæt gé sceolan þurh đæt treów mýnre róde oferswýđan đone deáþ, Thw. 17, 21. Sige forgeaf cyning ælmihtig þurh his róde treó, Elen. Kmbl. 294; El. 147. Đá gefæstnodon Judéi hine róde gealgan . . . Mancynna ealdor đære róde gealgan underféng, Homl. Th. i. 588, 16–19. Hét Pharao đé áhón on róde (*in cruce*), Gen. 40, 19. Gá uyþer of đære róde, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Đone hig nýddon đæt hé bǽre hys róde, 27, 32: Jn. Skt. 19, 17. Hé đǽr þreó métte róde ætsomne, Elen. Kmbl. 1665; El. 834. III. *a crucifix*. v. sweor-ród. [*O. Saxe.* róda *a cross*: *O. Frs.* róde *patibulum*: *O. L. Ger.* ruoda *virga*; *rood* (*a measure*): *Icel.* róđa *a rood, crucifix*: *O. H. Ger.* ruota *virga*.] v. wearh-, wyn-ród.

ród-begenga, an; *m. One who worships a cross*:—Ródbigenga *crucicola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 23. v. ród-weorđiend.

ród-bora, an; *m. One who bears a cross*:—Ródbora *crucifer*, Germ. 389, 1.

róde-hengen[n], e; *f. A cross, crucifixion*:—Hwæt hæfþ đes man gefremod, đæt hé ródehengene wyrđe sý, Homl. Th. i. 596, 2. Hét hine áhón on ródehengene, 594, 29. Đá đá hé on ródehengene mancynn álýsde, 58, 20. On ródehengene genæglod, 82, 25. Hé (*the penitent thief*) geandette his synna on đære ródehengene, ii. 78, 22. Úre Hǽlend ródehengene underbeáh, 600, 6.

róde-wirđe; *adj. Deserving crucifixion*:—Gangaþ úr git godwrecan and gongaþ úr git ródewyrđan, Shrn. 43, 8.

ród-fæstnian; *p.* ode *To crucify*:—Geródfæstnad *crucifixus*, Apstls. Crd.

rodor, rador, es; *m.* I. as a technical term, *the firmament, the heaven of the fixed stars*:—Sunne *sol*, móna *luna*, roder *firmamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 55–57: 70, 8. Lyft *aer*, hroder *aether*, 52, 56. Se rodor ymbféhþ útan eall đás níþerlícan gescæfte, Shrn. 63, 9. Sió eorþe is níoþor đonne énig óđru gesceaft búton đam rodore, forđam se rodor hine hæfþ élce dæg útane . . . on élcere stówe hé is hire emnneáh, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20, 23. Siđđan wæs rodor árǽred and ryne tungla, folde gefæstnad, Exon. Th. 272, 12; Jul. 498. Radores *aethrae* (MS. *uetre*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 43. Hwá unlǽredra ne wundraþ þæs roderes færeldes, hú hé élce dæge útan ymbhwyrfþ ealne đisne middaneard, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15. Rodres, Met. 28, 3. Đú mihtest đé fleógan ofer đam fýre đe is betwux đam rodore and đære lyfte, and mihtest đé féran mid đære sunnan betwux đám tunglum and đonne weorþan on þam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 9–12: 33, 4; Fox 130, 15. Ofer rodere ryneswiftum, Met. 24, 28. Micel swég gǽþ of đam scínendan rodore, đeáh wé for đam mycclan fyrlene hit gefrédan ne mágon, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43. Se godcunda foreþonc stýreþ đone rodor and đa tunglu, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 7. Đás twelf tácna (*the signs of the Zodiac*) synd swá gehiwode on đám heofenlícum roderum (rodere, MSS. R. L. P.), Lchdm. iii. 246, 6. II. mostly as a poetical term, *the heavens, sky, upper regions*:—Rodores candel *the sun*, Beo. Th. 3148; B. 1572. Hroderes *aetherea*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 23. Roderes *Olimpi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 61. Đæs heálícan roderes *celsi Olymphi*, Hymn. Surt. 55, 3. Under radores ryne, Elen. Kmbl. 1586; El. 795. Fram rodere Crist scínþ *ab ethere Christus promicat*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 8. Wunigende on rodore *manens Olimpho*, 41, 19. Sende him of heán rodore Gód gást done hálgan, Cd. Th. 230, 21; Dan. 236. Roderas *aethera*, Kent. Gl. 273. Lyft drysmaþ, roderas reótaþ, Beo. Th. 2756; B. 1376. Dryhten, rodera rǽdend, Andr. Kmbl. 1253; An. 627. Rodra weard, Exon. Th. 394, 23; Rä. 14, 7. Rodera weard *God*, Cd. Th. 1, 2; Gen. 1. Rodora ríce *heaven*, 308, 5; Sat. 688. Under roderum, 7, 21; Gen. 109. Steám up árás swylce rǽc under radorum, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804. Alwalda worhte rúme roderas, Exon. Th. 341, 30; Gen. Ex. 134. [*O. Sax.* radur.] v. beorht-, éast-, gim-, heáh-, norþ-, súþ-, up-, west-rodor.

rodor-beorht; *adj. Heavenly bright*:—Rodorbeorhtan tunglu, Cd. Th. 239, 12; Dan. 369.

rodor-cyning, es; *m. The king of heaven, Christ*:—Þurh Dæs hýhstan meaht, rodorcyninges giefe, se đe on ródе treó geþrowade, Exon. Th. 269, 8; Jul. 447: 45, 30; Cri. 727: Elen. Kmbl. 1771; El. 887. Radorcyninges ród, 1245; El. 624.

rodor-líc; *adj.* I. *of the firmament* (v. rodor, I):—Se roderlíca *aethereus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 25. *Firmamentum* is đeós roderlíce heofen mid manegum steorrum ámétt, Lchdm. iii. 254, 8. Hí (*Enoch and Elias*) sind genumene tó lyftenre heofenan, nú tó rodorlícere, Homl. Th. i. 308, 3. Godes ríce on rodorlícere heofonan, ii. 330, 27. II. *celestial, heavenly* (v. rodor, II):—Cǽgbora se roderlíca (*aethereus*) mid ódrum apostolum, Hymn. Surt. 118, 11. Cæstergewaran rodorlíce *cives aetherei*, 57, 4. Hí faraþ tó heofonum and rodorlíce wununga underfóþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 83.

rodor-líhtung, e; *f. The illumination of the heavens, the dawn*:—Rodorlíhtinge *auroram*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 16.

rodor-stól, es; *m. A celestial throne*:—Hé mid handum his on heofonríce rihte rodorstólas, Cd. Th. 46, 24; Gen. 749.

rodor-torht; *adj. Heavenly bright*:—(Rodor)torht ryne regen gestilled, Cd. Th. 85, 17; Gen. 1416.

rodor-tungol, es; *n. A star of heaven*:—Torr árǽrde tó rodortunglum, Cd. Th. 100, 21; Gen. 1667.

ród-weorđiend, es; *m. A worshipper of the cross*:—Ródwurþiend *crucicola, crucis adorator*, Hpt. Gl. 403, 30. v. ród-begenga.

róf; *adj. Valiant, stout, strong* (used only in poetry):—Róf oretta, heard under helme (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5070; B. 2538. Róf rúnwita (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 30; Gú. 1068. Wís hæleþ, maga móde róf, Andr. Kmbl. 1249; An. 625. Ánrǽd oretta, maga móde róf, 1967; An. 986. Árás đá mægene róf, 2936; An. 1471: 3348; An. 1678. Dǽdum róf, æpeling ánhýdig, Beo. Th. 5326; B. 2666. Đeáh hé (*Grendel*) róf síe níþgeweorca, 1369; B. 682. Rófne randwígan restan lyste, 3590; B. 1793. Fýrdraca rǽsde on done rófan, 5373; B. 2690. Hæleþas heardmóde, rófe rincas (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286. Đæt wǽron mǽre men (*the apostles*), frome folctogan and fyrdhwate, rófe rincas, Andr. Kmbl. 17; An. 9. Rincas wǽron rófe, randas wégon forþ fromlíce, Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 2049. Ic on morgen gefrægn módes rófan hebban herebýman, 183, 28; Exod. 98. [*O. Sax.* róf (ruob).] v. æsc-, beadu-, cwyld-, cyne-, dǽd-, ellen-, gúþ-, hand-, heaþo-, hete-, hyge-, mægen-, mód-, mund-, sé-, sige-, un-camp-, þræc-róf. -róf. v. secg-róf.

rogian (?):—Heán sceal gehnígan, ádl gesígan, ryht rogian, Exon. Th. 340, 30; Gn. Ex. 119.

Róm, e; *f. Rome*:—Đá wæs ábrocen burga cyst, beadurincum wæs Róm gerýmed, Met. 1, 19. Hér onféng Ecgbriht pallium æt Rómе, Chr. 735; Erl. 47, 19. Petrus gesæt biscepsetl on Rómе, 45; Erl. 6, 20. Hér sendon Brytwalas tó Rómе, 443; Erl. 10, 21: 721; Erl. 44, 25. Đæt hé of Rómе cómе, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 25. Hé mid ealre his fírde wiđ Rómе weard farende wæs, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 9. ¶ *The combination* Rómе-, Róma-burh *is also frequent*:—Wearþ Rómeburg getimbred fram twám gebróđrum, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 21. Swá mildelíce wæs Rómeburg on fruman gehálgod, Swt. 66, 4. Twám geárum ǽr Rómaburh ábrocen wǽre . . . wæs Rómaburh ábrocen fram Gotum, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10–12. On Rómebyrig, Apstls. Kmbl. 22; Ap. 11. Hér Gotan ábrécon Rómeburg, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 7.

Rómáne (Rómane?), Rómánan; *pl. The Romans*:—Nǽfre siþan Rómáne ne rícsodon on Bretone, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 9: 418; Erl. 10, 13. Rómánan geáwon fíren cleáwen feallan of heofenum, Shrn. 30, 5. Claudius óđer Rómána cyninga, Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 23. Hé onféng pallium from Rómána biscope, 736; Erl. 46, 21. Rómána burh, 409; Erl. 11, 10. Rómána ríce, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 7. Ealra đara Rómána wíf, Swt. 66, 29. Wǽron ealle Italie Rómánum on fultume, 4, 11; Swt. 208, 7.

Rómánisc; *adj. Roman*:—Se Rómánisca cáisere Octavianus, Homl. Th. i. 30, 1. Se Rómánisca here, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 33. Man Rómánisces cynnes, 1, 16; S. 484, 18. On đære hálgan Rómánisce cyricean, 1, 27; S. 489, 33. Fram đam Rómániscan Pápan, 2, 20; S. 522, 19. Ealde Rómánisce weorce geworhte, 1, 33; S. 498, 31. Gúþlác ys on Rómánisc *belli munus*, Guthl. 2: Gdwin. 10, 24. Đa yfel đe þeódríce wiđ đam Rómániscum witum dyde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Him leófre wæs đæt hié Rómánisce cyningas hæfden đonne of heora ágnum cynne, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 25. Ealle đa Rómániscan men þe Hannibal geseald hæfde, 4, 11; Swt. 204, 7.

Rôme-burh, -scot. v. Rôm, Rôm-gesceot.

Rôm-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Peter's pence.* [William of Malmesbury attributes to Ethelwulf the institution of this tax: 'Ethelwulf went to Rome (v. Chron. 855) and there offered to St. Peter that tribute which England pays to this day,' bk. 2, c. 2; but in the earlier and similar payment by Offa, established in 787, may probably be seen the origin of the *Rômfeoh* in England, v. Stubbs, Const. Hist. i. 230. The Chronicle several times during Alfred's reign contains the notice that 'Wesseaxna ælmessan' were sent to Rome, but the first notice in the laws of Rômfeoh occurs in the agreement between English and Danes, to which his son Edward was a party: 'Gif hwâ Rômfeoh forhealde gylde lahslit mid Denum, wîte mid Englum,' Th. i. 170, 2. The penalty, which is not here stated, was a heavy one, as will be seen from the passages given below. There is no mention in these of any being exempted from the contribution on the score of insufficient means, but in the laws of Edward the Confessor, in that which treats 'de denario Sancti Petri qui Anglice dicitur Rômescot,' it is said: 'Omnis qui habuerit .xxx. denariatas vive pecunie de suo proprio in domo suo, lege Anglorum dabit denarium Sancti Petri.' Further with regard to the time of payment it is enacted: 'Iste (denarius) summoniri debet in festivitate sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et ultra festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula non detineatur,' Th. i. 446. So too in the laws of William I: 'Cil ki ad aueir champestre xxx. deñ vaillant deit duner le deñ sein Piere,' Th. i. 474. And see note on p. 170. See too the laws of Henry I: 'Romfech in festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula debet reddi,' Th. i. 520. v. Ducange s.v. Denarius S. Petri.]:—Wê bebeódaþ ælcum cristenum men ... Rômfeoh ... Gif hit hwâ dôn nelle, sŷ hê âmânsumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 17. Rômfeoh gelæste man æghwilce geáre be Petres mæssan; and se ðe ðæt nelle gelæstan, sylle ðærtôeácan .xxx. peninga, and gilde ðam cyninge .cxx. scill., L. Eth. ix. 10; Th. i. 342, 24. Rômfeoh gelæste man be Petres mæssan; and se ðe ofer ðæne dæg hit healde, âgyfe ðam bisceope ðæne penig, and ðærtô .xxx. penega and ðam cingce .cxx. scill., L. C. E. 9; Th. i. 366, 15. Rômfeoh gelæste man æghwilce geáre be Peteres mæssan; and se ðe ðæt ne gelæste, sylle ðærtôeácan .xxx. peninga tô Rôme and gylde ðam cynge on Engla lage .cxx. scillinga, Wulfst. 272, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* Róma-skattr.] v. Rômpening *and next word.*

Rôm-gescot, es; *n. Peter's pence*:—Man syððan ðæt Rômgesceot be him sende, swâ man manegan geáran æror ne dyde, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 33. [Hê com æfter þe Rômescot, 1123; Erl. 250, 39.] v. preceding word.

rômian; *p.* ode; *with gen. To strive after*:—Is ðes ænga stede (*hell*) ungelîc swîðe ðam ôðrum ðe wê ær cûðon on heofonrîce ... ðeáh wê hine for ðam Alwealdan âgan ne môston rômigan ûres rîces *though we are prevented by the Almighty from possessing our former place and from striving after our former power* (cf. Ic eom rîces leás *as marking the inability for further striving on the part of Lucifer*, 24, 3; Gen. 372), Cd. Th. 23, 15; Gen. 350. [*The word seems to be the O. Sax.* rômôn, *to aim at, strive after*; cf. rômôd gî rehtoro things, Hel. 1690. *O. H. Ger.* râmen (*with gen.*) *intendere.*]

rômig (?); *adj. Blackened, sooty*:—Rômei *catabatus* (cf. hrûmig *caccabatus*, 13, 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 56. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* raamac, hrâmac *furva.*] v. hrûmig.

Rôm-pening, es; *m. A penny paid to Rome.* v. Rôm-feoh:—Sig ælc Rômpenig âgifen be Petres mæssedæge æiþer ge uppon lande ge on ælcan porte, Shrn. 208, 32. Rômpenegas (cf. seó ælc heorþpenig âgifen be Petres mæssedæg, 116, 4), Wulfst. 113, 11. Wê willaþ ðæt ælc Rômpænig beó gelæst be Petres mæssan tô ðam bisceopstôle, and wê willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcon wæpengetæce .ii. trŷwe þegnas and ænne mæssepreóst, ðæt hî hit gegaderian. Gif cyninges þegn oððe ænig landrîca hit forhæbbe, gilde .x. healfmearc, healf Criste, healf cynge. Gif hwilc tûnes-man ænigne pænig forhæbbe, gilde se landrîca ðone pænig, and nime ænne oxan (cf. *the fine of* 30 *pence in the passages given under* Rôm-feoh, *and the value of an ox*, v. oxa) æt ðam men, L. N. P. L. 57–59; Th. ii. 298, 29–300, 7.

Rôm-waran, -ware; *pl. The people of Rome, the Romans*:—Hû ungemetlîce gê Rômware bemurciaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Rômwara sundorriht *jus Quiritum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11. Se ærra Rômwara cæsere Julius, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 2. Rômwara rîce, 1, 3; S. 475, 13. Rômwarena hlâford, Elen. Kmbl. 1961; El. 982. Micel sido mid Rômwarum, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 2. [*Icel.* Rôm-, Rûm-verjar.]

Rôm-, Rûm-wealh; *gen.* weales; *m. A Roman* (cf. Bret-walas *the Britons*):—Reht Rômwala *jus Quiritum*, Rtl. 189, 13. Ic wæs mid Rûmwalum, Exon. Th. 322, 27; Vid. 69. v. wealh.

rop *the colon.* v. ropp.

rop (?) *broth*:—Rop (broþ?) *jus* (*in a list* de suibus), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 55.

rôp; *adj. Liberal, bountiful*:—Ðeós lyft byreþ lytle wihte, ða sind sanges rôpe *they* (*the birds*) *are bountiful of song*, Exon. Th. 439, 2; Rä. 58, 3. v. next word.

rôpness, e; *f. Liberality*:—Roopnis *liberalitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 2. Rôpnes, 51, 10.

ropp, es; *m. The intestine, the colon*:—Rop *colum* vel *intestinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13; 60: *entale*, 145, 29. Roop *colus* (in a list of parts of the body), i. 45, 20. Hrop *colum*, 19, 55. Be wambe coþum and ðâcnum on roppe and on smælþearmum, Lchdm. ii. 230, 16–18. Tîhþ innan ðone rop and on ðæt smælþearme, 232, 15. Roppum *entalibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 11. [He nazt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd, Ayenb. 62, 32. v. *Halliw. Dict.* ropes: *O. Du.* rop.]

rop-wæro, es; *m. Colic*:—Ropwæro *colica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 68. Hropwyrc, i. 19, 56.

rôrend. v. rôwend.

rôsian *to dry by fire.* v. ge-rôscian, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 60: ii. 116, 31. v. rôstian.

rôse, an; *f. A rose*:—Rôse *rosa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 13: 79, 60. Rôsa, 69, 24. Dære rôsan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox, 26, 20. Ðæra rôsena blôstman getâcniaþ mid heora reádnysse martyrdôm, Homl. Th. i. 444, 13. [*Icel.* rós: *O. H. Ger.* rôsa. From Latin.]

rôsen; *adj. Of roses*; roseus, rosatus:—Mid wlite rôsenum *decore roseo*, Hymn. Surt. 105, 20. Mid rôsenan ele gemencged, Lchdm. i. 302, 3. On rôsenne *in rosatum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 25.

rôsig; *adj. Rosy*:—Mid rôseum hiwe ofergoten, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 30.

rôstian; *p.* ode *To roast, dry by a fire*:—Gerôstode *passos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* rôsten *torreri, frigere.*] v. rôscian.

rot *scum*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 1: 286, 4. v. hrot.

rôt; *adj.* I. *glad, cheerful*:—Ðær moncyn môt for Meotude rôt sôðne God geseón and aa in sibbe gefeón, Exon. 355, 33; Reim. 86. v. un-rôt, rêtan, rôt-hwîl, rôtlîce, rôtness. II. *noble, excellent*:—Se góda man swâ hê swîðor âfandod biþ, swâ hê rôtra biþ, and neár Gode, ôþ ðæt hê mid fulre geþincþe færþ of ðisum lîfe tô ðam ecan lîfe. Se yfela swâ hê oftor on ðære fandunge âbrŷd, swâ hê forcûðra biþ, and deófle neár, ôþ ðæt hê færþ of ðisum lîfe tô ðam ecan wîte, Homl. Th. i. 268, 26–31. Drihten cwæþ, ðæt wê sind miccle rôttran ðonne ða fugelas (cf. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas ... gê synt hyra sêlran, Lk. Skt. 12, 24); forðan ðe se man is ðe Gode geþîhþ calra gesceafta rôtost, and Gode leófost, buton ðâm heofenlîcum englum ðe nêfre ne syngodon, ii. 462, 31–34. On ðam ilcan geáre forbarn ðæt hâlige mynster on Lundene ... and ðæt mæste dæl and ðæt rôtteste ealle ðære burh, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 20.

rôðer, es; rôðra, an; *m. A rower, sailor*:—Rôðer *nauta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 8. Rôðra, 63, 28. v. rêðra.

rôðer, es; *n. An oar, a rudder* (i. e. an oar for steering):—Rôðr *tonsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 48. Rôthor, Ep. Gl. 26 d, 29. Rôðer *remus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 77. Rôðres blæd *palmula*, 48, 15. Ne mæg scip nô stille gestondan, bûton hit ankor gehæbbe, oððe mon mid rôðrum ongeán tió (*pull against the stream with oars*), Past. 58; Swt. 445, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* ruodar *remus, palmula, clavus, gubernaculum.*] v. scip-, steór-rôðer, ge-rêðru.

roð-hund, es; *m. A large dog*; molossus. [In later English vocabularies *molossus* is translated by *blood-hound* and *band-dog.* v. Wrt. Voc. i. 177, 15: 187, col. 2.]:—Roðhund *molosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 24: 56, 41: i. 288, 27. Rothundas *molosos*, ii. 91, 9. Hroðhund *inutilis canis*, i. 23, 36. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rudo *molossus* (v. Grff. ii. 490): *Ger.* rüde.] v. ryðða.

rôðra. v. rôðer.

rôt-hwîl, e; *f. A time of refreshing*:—Ælc rihtwîs man, ðonne hê ðysne sealm singþ, wilnaþ him sumere rôthwîle on ðissere worulde, and êc reste æfter ðisum, Ps. Th. 14, arg. Forlæt mê nû tô sumre rôthwîle on ðisse weorulde ær ic hire of gewîte *remitte mihi ut refrigerer prius quam eam*, 38, 16.

rotian; *p.* ode *To rot, get corrupt, ulcerate, putrify*:—Ðonne se læce on untîman lâcnaþ wunde, hió wyrmseþ and rotaþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3. Hit ne rotode *non computruit*, Ex. 16, 24. Mîne wunda rotedan and fûledon *computruerunt et deterioraverunt cicatrices meas*, Ps. Th. 37, 5. Gif sió wund swîðe rotige ôþ ðæt hê ðæt wurm of mûþe hrêce, Lchdm. ii. 202, 25. Ær se scoloc (*silk thread*) rotige, 56, 8. Mid ðam (*myrrh*) man smyraþ rîcra manna lîc ðæt hig rotian ne mâgon, Anglia viii. 299, 48. [Cf. *Icel.* rotinn *rotten:* rotna *to putrefy, rot.*] v. for-rotian, rotung.

rôt-lîc. v. un-rôtlîc.

rôt-lîce; *adv. Cheerfully*:—Nû ðû ðus rôtlîce and ðus glædlîce tô us sprecende eart *qui tam hilariter nobiscum velut sospes loqueris*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37. v. un-rôtlîce.

rôtness, e; *f.* I. *gladness, cheerfulness*:—Of rôtnise (un-r.?) *de merore*, Rtl. 41, 5. From rôtnise *a tristitia*, 69, 34. v. un-rôtness. II. *comfort, protection*:—Rôtnys (gebeorh, Ps. Th.: frôfr, Ps. Spl. T.) *refugium*, Blickl. Gl. Rôtnes ? ner (rôtsung, Ps. Spl. T.) ðam þearfan *refugium pauperi*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10. On hûse rôtnysse *in domum refugii*, Ps. Spl. 30, 3.

-rotigendlîc, -rotodness. v. un-forrotigendlîc, for-rotodness.

rôtsian. v. ge-, un-rôtsian, *and next word.*

rôtsung, e; *f. Comfort, protection, cheering*:—Rôtsung *refugium*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 9.

rotung, e; *f.* I. *corruption, putrefaction*:—Mīn rotung on byrgenne *dum descendo in corruptionem*, Ps. Th. 29, 8. II. *a sore accompanied with putrefaction, an ulcer*:—Rotung *ulcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 15.

rōw; *adj. Quiet, calm, mild*:—Se cleweþa (*itch*) biþ ġuīðe rōw, and ðeáhhwæðere gif him mon tō longe fylgþ, hē wundaþ and sió wund sāraþ, Past. 11, 6; Swt. 71, 19. [*Icel.* rór, *quiet, calm.*] v. next word.

rōw, e; *f. Quiet, rest*:—Ðēr hȳ bīdinge mōstun æfter tintergum tīdum brūcan, ðonne hȳ of waþum wērge cwōman restan ryneþrāgum, rōwe geféġon, Exon. Th. 115, 4; Gū. 184. [Biteache mi gast and mi bodi baðen to ro and to reste, Marh. 20, 5. Cristess resste and Cristess ro, Orm. 7042. *O. H. Ger.* ruowa *quies, requies*: *Icel.* ró.]

rōwan; *p.* reów *To go by water, to row* or *sail*:—Ic rōwe *navigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 40. Ic ástīge mīn scyp and rōwe (*navigo*) ofer sǣlīce dǣlas, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 31. Wērig sceal se wīċ winde rōweþ, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Drihten tō ðam lande reów, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 31. 'Utun seglian ofer ðisne mere.' And hig seglydan ðā. Ðā hig reówun ðā slēp hē (*navigantibus illis obdormivit*), Lk. Skt. 8, 23, 26. Ða ōðre leorningcnihtas reówon *navigio venerunt*, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. Hī geféngon hine and wurpon hine on ðone bāt and reówan tō scipe, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 18. Ðā git on sund reón, ðēr git eagorstreám earmum þehton, mǣton merestrǽta, mundum brugdon, Beo. Th. 1029; B. 512. Ðā wit on sund reón, 1083; B. 539. Ðonne mōt hē swā rīdan, swā rōwan, swā swilce færelde faran swylce tō his wege gebyrige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 24. Seó sǣ is hwīltīdum smylte and myrige on tō rōwenne, Homl. Th. i. 182, 32. [*Icel.* róa *to row.*] v. be-, ofer-, ōþ-rōwan.

rōwan (?):—On hliór rōuuit *adplaudat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 37.

rōwend, es; *m. A rower, sailor*:—Nǣfre ic sélidan sélran mētte . . . rōwend (rórend, MS.) rōfran, Andr. Kmbl. 945; An. 473. Ðæt scip wile hwīlum stīgan ongeán ðone streám, ac hit ne mæg, būton ða rōwend hit teón, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 11. v. scip-rōwend.

rōwet[t] *glosses* remigium:—Rōwette *remigio*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 14. v. rēwet[t].

rōwness, e; *f. Rowing*:—Wē ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse (*neque velo neque remigio*) ōwiht fremian mihte, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 25.

rōwung, e; *f. Rowing*:—Winnende in rōwinge *laborantes in remigando*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 48. On scip ł on rōuing *nauigio*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 8.

rudduc *a ruddock* (v. Halliw. Dict.), *a robin red-breast*:—Rudduc *rubisca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 20: 62, 36.

rūde (?) *roughness of the skin, scab*:—Seó rūde *or* se rūda (se rude, MS.) on ðam men *scamma in homine*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 30. [*O. L. Ger.* rūtha *scabies*: *O. H. Ger.* rūda, rūdo *scabies, impetigo*: *Ger.* räude. Cf. (?) *Icel.* hrúðr *crust* or *scab on a sore.* This form seems to point to *hrūde* as the earlier form in English.]

rūde, an; *f. Rue*:—Rūde *ruta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 40: 69, 1: 79, 18. Wildre rūdan seáw, Lchdm. ii. 26, 10. Mintan and rūdan *mentam et rutam*, Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Rūtan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 46. [*O. H. Ger.* rūta: *Ger.* raute. From Latin?]

rudig; *adj. Ruddy*:—Rudi *purpureus, rubicundus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 8. [Rudi scheome, A. R. 330, 20. Þi rudi neb schal as gres greuen, H. M. 35, 22.]

rud-molin (?) *redshanks* or *water pepper*; polygonum hydropiper, Lchdm. ii. 342, 12. v. note and glossary.

rudu, e; *f. Red, redness, redness of the cheeks, the countenance* (?):—Anwlita *vel* rudu *vultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 52. Mid rude *rubore*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 63. Ðā geseah se cyngc ðæt Apollonius mid rōsan rude wæs eal oferbrǽded, Ap. Th. 22, 4. Gezabel gehiwode hire eágan and hire neb mid rude, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 342. [The rude of monnes nebbe þet seið ariht his sunnen, A. R. 330, 29. Þe rose mid hire rude, O. and N. 443. Cf. *Icel.* roði *redness.*]

rūg. v. rūh.

Rug-ern *rye-harvest, the name of a month*:—Sextan dæge Rugernes, L. Wih. proem.; Th. i. 36, 6. [Cf. *O. Frs.* arn: *O. H. Ger.* aran, arn *messis*, and see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 58.]

rūh; *adj.* I. *rough, hairy, shaggy*:—Rūh *hispidus, hirsutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 15–16: 90, 17: i. 51, 20. Rūh hrægel *amphibalum*, 25, 65. Ōxn *vel* rūh ōxn *ascella* vel *subhircos*, 43, 65. Rūh scō *pero*, ii. 68, 6. Se wæs reód and eall rūh *totus in morem pellis hirsutus*, Gen. 25, 25. Mīn bróðer ys rūh and ic eom smēðe, 27, 11. Gif him þince ðæt hē habbe rūh líc, Lchdm. iii. 170, 24: Exon. Th. 407, 14; Rä. 26, 5. Rūwes nāt hwæt, 479, 17; Rä. 62, 9. Rūhne wæfels *yrcum tegimen*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 31. Rūhne (rihne, MS.) hine gesihþ gewordenne, Lchdm. iii. 208, 29. Leáf beóþ rūge and bráde, i. 254, 13. Ðā gesāwe wē rūge (*pilosos*) wīſmen and wǽpnedmen, wǽron hié swā rūwe and swā gehēre swā wildeór, Nar. 20, 3–5. Ða rūwan (*pilosas*) handa wǽron swilce ðæs yldran bróður, Gen. 27, 23. Seó clǽne beó blōsman gegrēt swā lange ðæt hyre ða rūwan þeóh wurþaþ swýðe gehefegode, Anglia viii. 324, 13. Rūwe *hirta*, Germ. 398, 258. Hrūhe wulla *hirsutas lanas*, Hpt. 524, 13. II. *rough, untrimmed, uncultivated*:—Rūg *frondosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 16. Ne turf ne toft, ne land ne lǽse, ne fersc ne mersc, ne rūh ne rūm, Lchdm. iii. 286, 24. Tō ðære rūwan hecgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 32. On ðone rūwan hlync; andlang ðæs rōwan lindes, v. 297, 22. On rūwan beorg; of rūwan beorge, 277, 18. On ða rūgan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan, iii. 419, 12. Ðā fērdon begen þurh ða rūgan fennas, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 25. III. *rough, knotty*:—Rūches *nodosi*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 60. IV. *rough, undressed*:—.xxx. ombra rūes cornes, iv. ambru meolwes, Chart. Th. 40, 9. [Þet ruwe vel, A. R. 120, 23. Nis þet iren acursed þet iwurðed þe swarture and þe ruhure so hit is ofture iviled? 284, 17. Margareet sette hire fot uppon his ruhe necke, Marh. 12, 12. Sharrp and ruhh and gatelæs þurrh þorrness and þurh breress, Orm. 9211. Mid ruȝe felle, O. and N. 1013. Sridde ȝhe Jacob and made him ru, Gen. and Ex. 1539. *O. H. Ger.* rūh *hirtus, hirsutus, hispidus, villosus, scaber, asper*: *O. Du.* rouw, rūgh, rū.]

rūm, es; *m.* I. local, *room, space*:—Under rodera rūm, Cd. Th. 71, 5; Gen. 1166. Hig næfdon rūm on cumena hūse *non erat eis locus in diversorio*, Lk. Skt. 2, 7. II. temporal, *space of time*:—Næhtes rūme *noctis spatio*, Rtl. 36, 35. Þerh alle tīdo rūmo *per omnium horarum spatia*, 171, 41. III. *time which allows unhindered* or *unhurried action, opportunity*:—Rūm wæs tō nimanne londbūendum on hyra ealdfeóndum hereréaf *the men of the land had ample opportunity of taking the spoil from their ancient foes*, Judth. Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hig ne mōston rūm habban ðæt hig hit on riht gebōcon (*Aegyptiis nullam facere sinentibus moram*), Ex. 12, 39. Fýrdraca rǽsde oñ ðone rōfan ða him rūm āgeald (*when the opportunity was given him*), Beo. Th. 5374; B. 2690. Deáþ ðæs ne scrīfeþ ðonne him rūm forlǽt rodora Waldend, Met. 10, 30. [*Goth.* rūms: *O. Saxe.* rūm: *O. H. Ger.* rūm: *Icel.* rúm; *n.*] v. ge-rūm.

rūm; *adj.* I. local, *roomy, spacious, ample, extensive*:—Se weg is swīðe rūm (cf. *Goth.* rūms wigs) ðe tō forspillednesse gelǽt *spatiosa via quae ducit ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Ðeós sǽ micel and rūm (*spatiosum*), Ps. Spl. 103, 26. Behealde hē hū wīdgille ðæs heofones hwealfa bīþ, and hū neara ðære eorþan stede is, ðeáh heó ūs rūm þince, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23. Rūma rodor *the spacious firmament on high*, Met. 28, 16. Dære sunnan ryne is swīðe rūm, and ðæs mōnan ryne is swīðe nearo, Lchdm. iii. 248, 7. Rūme rīce *a realm far-reaching*, Cd. Th. 254, 13; Dan. 611. Rūmes *spatiosae, ampli*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 45: 493, 29. Ðū gesettes in stōwe rūmre (*loco spacioso*; in roume stede, E. E. Psalt.) foet mīne, Ps. Surt. 30, 9. On sumne smēðne feld and rūmne (*amplam*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 40. Ðis rūme land *the earth*, Cd. Th. 7, 31; Gen. 114. Ða rūman *patula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 61. Hié ūte wilniaþ ðara rūmena wega ðisse worulde *causarum secularium foras lata itinera expetunt*, Past. 18, 4; Swt. 135, 6. Sōhton rūmre land, Cd. Th. 99, 25; Gen. 1651. Geseah ic ðone rūmestan (*latissimus*) feld, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 19. Isa. *roomy, open, unencumbered.* v. rūmian:—Ne fersc ne mersc, ne rūh ne rūm *neither uncleared nor cleared* (?) *land*, Lchdm. iii. 286, 24. þurh ða rūman *per patentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 7. II. temporal, *long, extended*:—Būtan him se cyng rūmran fyrstes geunnan wolde, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 330, 12. III. of mental qualities, *ample, great, liberal*:—Ic mæg þurh rūmne sefan rǽd gelǽran, Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Rūmran geþeaht, Elen. Kmbl. 2480; El. 1241. IV. *unrestricted, clear, free from conditions*:—Ðæt hē hit hæbbe swā rūm tō bōclonde swā hē ǽr hæfde tō lǽnlonde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 258, 29. Ðē weorð on ðīnum breóstum rūm *your mind will be freed from the trammels hitherto restricting it*, Cd. Th. 33, 13; Gen. 519. V. *not restrained within due limits, lax*:—Rūme regulas, Exon. Th. 131, 23; Gū. 460. VI. *ample, far-reaching*:—Ðīne dōmas synd rihte and rūme, Hy. 7, 15. VII. *liberal*. v. rūm-gifa, -gifol, -mōd:—Wel biþ ðam eorle ðe him onlnnan hæfþ rūme heortan (*liberal in giving alms*), Exon. Th. 467, 16. v. rūm-heort. VIII. *great, noble, august*:—Ðære rūman a[u]*guste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 22. Rūmum *augusto, regali*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 29. Þurh ðæt rūme *per augustam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 59. Ðæs æþelan oððe rūme *fausta*, 33, 76. [He wollde ȝifenn uss heoffness rume riche, Orm. 3689: Mi nest is holȝ and rum, O. and N. 643. He made ys wey roume ynou, R. Glouc. 303, 28. Make this place rom, Chauc. Reeves T. 206. *Goth.* rūms *spatiosus*: *O. Frs.* rūm *spacious, open*: *O. H. Ger.* rūmi *spatiosus, amplus*: *Icel.* rúmr.] v. ge-rūme.

rūma, an; *m. Separation*:—Rūma *discidium*, l. *separatio, divisio*, Wülck. 223, 25. [Cf. He gede on rum *he went apart*, Gen. and Ex. 400. On, a roume *at a distance*, Strat. Dict.]

rūmaþ. v. rýman.

rūme; *adv.* I. local, *widely, far and wide, so as to extend over a wide space*:—Cyning rūme rícsaþ *a king* (*the Deity*) *rules far and wide*, Met. 24, 32. Rūme geondwlitan ymb healfa gehwone, Exon. Th. 4, 30; Cri. 60. Heó wīde hire willan sōhte and rūme fleáh, Cd. Th. 87, 29; Gen. 1456: 86, 10; Gen. 1428. Gehýran mæg ic rūme and swā wīde geseón, 42, 14; Gen. 673: 132, 9; Gen. 2190. Hié ne meahton leng somed blǽdes brūcan . . . ac sceoldon ða rincas rūmor sēcan, ellor ēðelseld, 113, 31; Gen. 1895: 115, 1; Gen. 1913. II. *liberally, extensively, amply, abundantly, in a high degree*:—Hyt rūme ða wyrmas forþ gelǽdeþ *it plentifully brings out the worms*, Lchdm. i. 282, 23.

Drihten rūme lēt willeburnan on woruld þringan, Cd. Th. 82, 35; Gen. 1372: 75, 20; Gen. 1243. Đū meaht his rūme rǣd geþencan *for this in ample measure may'st thou devise means*, 35, 27; Gen. 561. Ne willaþ rūmor unc landriht heora, 114, 27; Gen. 1910. Wes ðissum leódum ārfæst gif ðē Alwalda scirian wille ðæt ðū rūmor (*more liberally than now is in your power* (?)) móte on ðisse folcsceare frætwa dǣlan, 171, 15; Gen. 2828. III. *without restriction* or *encumbrance, without the pressure of care.* v. rūm-heort, II:—Đā (*after Judith's prayer was answered*) wearþ hyre rūme (cf. *Ger.* aufgeräumt *of good cheer*) on móde, Judth. Thw. 22, 39; Jud. 97. IV. *without obstruction, plainly, clearly*:—Emmanuhel, ðæt is gereht rūme: Nū is God sylfa mid ūs, Exon. Th. 9, 13; Cri. 134. V. *without contraction, in full*:—Đē ic āsecgan ne mæg rūme āreccan (*relate at length*), ne gerīm witan heardra heteþonca, 261, 12; Jul. 314. [*O. Sax.* rūmur; *epve. further: O. H. Ger.* rūmo *procul, longe.*]

rūmed (rūm-mēd?)-līc; *adj. Ample, large, liberal*:—Hwæt rūmedlíces oððe micellíces oððe weorðfullíces hæfþ se eówer gilp? Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21. Mid rūmedlícum ælmessum, Shrn. 80, 10. v. *next word and* rūmmōd-líc.

rūmedlīce; *adv.* I. *liberally*:—Hē swā gīsol is and swā rūmedlíce gifþ, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 14. Đa ic rūmodlíce (rūmmōdlíce?) gescarode, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 2. Ne ōðerra monna ne reáfiaþ, ne hiera rūmedlíce dǣlaþ, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 7. Đonne hwā ǣgðer ge mete ge hrægl þearfendum rūmedlíce (rūmodlíce, Hatt. MS.) selþ, 44; Swt. 326, 20. II. *at large, fully*:—Đis ðæt wē nū feám wordum ārīmdon wē willaþ hwēne rūmedlícor (*paulo latius*) ārecccan, 12; Swt. 75, 17. Rūmerlícor [rūmed-?] *latius, multiplicius*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 30. v. preceding word.

rūm-gāl; *adj. Rejoicing in ample space in which to move* (applied to the dove when sent from the ark):—Seó culufre wíde fleáh ōþ ðæt heó rūmgāl reste stōwe funde *far the dove flew, in flight unconfined rejoicing, until a place of rest she found* (cf. heó rūme fleáh, 87, 29; Gen. 1456), Cd. Th. 88, 16; Gen. 1466.

rūm-gifa, an; *m. A liberal giver*:—Hē wæs eallum rūmgifa *manu omnibus largus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. v. next word.

rūm-gifol; *adj. Liberal, bountiful, munificent*:—Rūmgifol, cystig *prodiga, larga*, Germ. 395, 18. Monig biþ ágiéta his gōda and wilnaþ mid ðý gearnigan ðone hlīsan ðæt hē sīe rūmgiful *se effusio sub apellatione largitatis occultat*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 7. Ic Óswald þurh ða rūmgifian Godes cyste tō biscope gehādod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 25. Hē gewende of Rōme mid ðam rūmgyfolan (-geofolan, MS. V.) þegne, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 330.

rūmgifolness, e; *f. Liberality, bounty, munificence*:—Seó rūmgifolnes (*largitas*) winþ ongeán ða gýtsunge, Gl. Prud. 65. Rūmgyfolnes, 67: 68-70. Hwā ǣwent gītsunge mid rūmgifulnysse būtan strece? Homl. Th. i. 360, 6.

rūm-heort; *adj.* I. *of liberal heart, liberal, munificent*:—Rūmheort *dapsilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 31. Rūmheort hlāford (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 63. Mē wine Scyldinga fela leánode . . . rūmheort cyning, Beo. Th. 4227; B. 2110: 3602; B. 1799. Rūmheort beón mearum and máþmum *to be liberal of gifts*, Exon. Th. 339‡; Gn. Ex. 87. II. *with mind free from oppression, untroubled.* v. rūme, III:—Se weg ðe tō lífe lēt is ūs tó gefarenne mid rūmheortum móde and mid gōdum and glædum geþance *dilatato corde curritur via mandatorum Dei*, R. Ben. 5, 22.

rūmheortness, e; *f. Liberality, munificence*:—Syndon eahta heálíce mægenu . . . ðæt is rūmheortnys (*largitas*) . . . , Wulfst. 68, 19. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlícne cynedōm trumlíce up wegaþ . . . rūmheortnes (*largitas*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. Rūmheortnesse *liberalitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 32: 79, 52. Rūmheortnesse *liberalitatem*, 86, 52.

rūmian; *p.* ode *To get free from encumbrance*:—Đonne rūmaþ him sōna se innaþ, Lchdm. i. 76, 13. v. rūm, I a.

rūm-līc; *adj.* I. *gracious, liberal, benign*:—Rūmlíc *benignus* (*Deus*), Rtl. 104, 32. Rūmlícum helpe *benigno favore*, 17, 35. II. *liberal, abundant, plentiful*:—Nū wille wē ðis águnnene weorc mid rūmlícum wæstme begán, Anglia viii. 300, 6. Se ðe mid fōdan ðære upplícan lufe biþ gefylled, hē biþ swilce hē sý mid rūmlícum mettum gemæst, Homl. Th. i. 522, 32. v. next word.

rūmlīce; *adv.* I. *largely, fully, at large, at length*:—Ðæt hī rūmlíce reccettaþ swíðe, Ps. Th. 143, 16. Đās þing rūmlíce gecýðan, Anglia viii. 303, 48. Ymbe ðās þing rūmlícor sprecan, 321, 36. Tōdǣledlícor *vel* rūm[lícor?] *differentius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 15. II. *liberally*:—Gif wē lustlíce and rūmlíce ða welan dǣlaþ earmum monnum ðe God ūs ér sealde, Blickl. Homl. 49, 32. III. *graciously, kindly, benignly*:—Rūmlíce *clementer*, Rtl. 89, 38: Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 7. [Heó rumliche hit (*silver and gold*) ǣf þon kempan, Laym. 2452. *O. H. Ger.* rūmlīho *large.*]

rūm-mōd; *adj.* I. *of liberal mind, liberal in giving*:—Hē þearfum rūnmōd (*largus*) wæs, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 11. Sýn wē rūmmōde þearfendum mannum and earmum ælmesgeorne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 14. Sellaþ ælmessan, beóþ rūmmōde ryhtra gestreóna, Exon. Th. 106, 30; Gū. 49. I a. *too liberal, profuse*:—Swā ða rūmmōdan fæsthafolnesse lǣren swā hī ða uncystegan on yfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen *sic prodigis praedicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus perituraram rerum custodia non augeatur*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 28. II. *benignant, gracious, kind*:—Rūmmōd and mildheart is God *benignus et misericors est Deus*, Rtl. 5, 8: Bt. 42; Fox 258, 22: Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 35. Rūmmōd *clemens*, Rtl. 74, 10. *The word translates* paracletus, Rtl. 120, 1: Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 16, 26: 15, 26.

rūmmōdlīce. v. next word.

rūmmōdlīce; *adv.* I. *liberally*:—Gif wē blīþe and rūmmōdlíce hī (*the tenth part of our goods*) dǣlan willaþ earmum mannum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 10. II. *graciously, favourably*:—Rūmmōdlíce *propitius*, Rtl. 2, 5: 22, 38: *clementer*, 14, 36: *clementissime*, 98, 16.

rūmmōdness, e; *f.* I. *liberality*:—Đýlæs ða rūmmōdnessa sió unrōtnes gewemme *ne largitatem tristitia corrumpat*, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 10. II. *favour, grace, kindness*:—Snotor rūmmōdnise *sapiens benignitas*, Rtl. 105, 1. Rūmmōdnise *clementiam*, 41, 5: *propitiationem*, 17, 25.

rūmness, e; *f.* I. *breadth, a broad space*:—Ða rūmnisse Jericho feldes *latitudinem campi Jericho*, Deut. 34, 3. II. *breadth, amplitude, abundance*:—Wæs swā mycel rūmnes on him ðæs hālgan geleáfan and swā mycele hē tō ðære Godes lufan hæfde *there was in him so great abundance of the holy belief, and he had besides so great love for God*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 8.

rūm-well (= -full?) *spacious*:—Rūmwelle weg *spatiosa via*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13.

rūn, e; *f.* I. *a whisper* (v. rūnian), hence *speech not intended to be overheard, confidence, counsel, consultation* [cf. *Goth.* rūna niman *to take counsel*]:—Ón hyne nǣnig monna cynnes mihte wlītan nymþe se módiga hwæne neár hēte rinca tō rūne gegangan (cf. gangan te rūnu, an rūna, Hel. 1273, 5064), Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 54. Gesittan tō rūne *to sit in consultation*, Beo. Th. 346; B. 172. Gesittan sundor tō rūne, Andr. Kmbl. 2324; An. 1163. Swā cwæþ snottor on móde gesæt him sundor æt rūne *sat apart communing with himself* (cf. nim þū ina sundar te þī an rūna, Hel. 3227), Exon. Th. 293, 5; Wand. 111. Gefetigan tō rūne (cf. *Icel.* heita einn at rúnum *to consult*), 246, 15; Jul. 61: Elen. Kmbl. 2319; El. 1162. Eodon fram rūne, 821; El. 412. Rūne besittan, Andr. Kmbl. 1254; An. 627. Ic Síward cinges þegen æt rǣde and æt rūnan (cf. þegno betst (*Peter*) te is herron sprak an rūnun, Hel. 3096), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 351, 17. Hē (*Christ*) feówertig daga folgeras sīne rūnum (cf. Jesus . . . being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God, Acts 1, 3) ārētte, Hy. 10, 36. II. *a mystery*, cf. gerýne:—Rūn biþ gerecenod, Cd. Th. 211, 12; Exod. 525. Bæd him āreccan hwæt seó rūn (*the dream*) bude, 250, 6; Dan. 542. Healdaþ æt heortan hālge rūne, Exon. Th. 282, 1; Jul. 656: Elen. Kmbl. 666; El. 333. Dryhtnes word, hālige rūne, 2336; El. 1169. Dēglum rūnum *mystice*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 4. III. *a secret*:—Rūne healdan *to keep one's counsel*, Exon. Th. 338, 31; Gn. Ex. 87. IV. of that which is written, with the idea of mystery or magic:—Ðæt hē him bōcstafas ārǣdde and ārehte hwæt seó rūn (*the writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace*) bude, Cd. Th. 262, 9; Dan. 741. Hæfdon hié on rūne and on rímcræfte āwriten wera endestæf, Andr. Kmbl. 267; An. 134. V. *a rune, a letter.* v. rūn-stæf:—Enge rūne (*referring to* ᚨ = ná), Elen. Kmbl. 2521; El. 1262. Rǣd sceal mon secgan, rūne wrītan, leóþ gesingan, Exon. Th. 342, 7; Gn. Ex. 139. Hē hine ácsade hwæðer hē ða álýsendlícan rūne cūþe and ða stafas mid hine áwritene hæfde be swylcum menn leásspell secgaþ ðæt hine mon forðon gebindan ne mihte *interrogare coepit, an forte literas solutorias de qualibus fabulas ferunt, apud se haberet, propter quas ligari non posset*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 25. [Ofte heo eoden to rǽde ofte heo heolden rune (ȝeode to roune, 2nd MS.), Laym. 25332. Þan kaisere heo radden þat he write runen (writes makede, 2nd MS.), 25340. Godess dærne rǽd and run, Orm. 18719. Godes derne runes and his derne domes, A. R. 96, 4. [*Goth.* rūna *counsel, a mystery: O. Sax.* rūna *counsel, conference: O. H. Ger.* rūna *susurrio, mysterium, litera*, v. Grff. ii. 523: *Icel.* rún *counsel, mystery, a letter.*] v. beadu-, hete-, hyge-, inwit-, leóþu-, searo-, wæl-rūn.

-rūn *in* burh-rūn:—Burgrūne *Parcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 10. [Cf. -rūn *in proper names in Icel.* e. g. Sig-, Öl-rún: and see Grmm. D. M. 376.] v. -rūne.

-rūna. v. ge-rūna, hell-rūna (-rune?). [Cf. *Icel.* rúni *a counsellor.*] v. -rūne.

rūn-cofa, an; *m. The chamber of secret counsel, the mind, breast*:—Hē mæg on his rūncofan rihtwīsnesse findan on ferhþe fæste gehýdde (cf. ðonne sint hē dǽr (on his gemynde) ða ryhtwīsnesse gehýdde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 11), Met. 22, 59.

rūn-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in explaining mysteries*:—Ne mihton ārǣdan rūncræftige men (cf. *the astrologers, Chaldeans, and the soothsayers*, Dan. 5, 7) engles ārendbōc (*the writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace*), Cd. Th. 261, 31; Dan. 734.

-rūne. v. helle-, leód-rūne, burh-rūnan, *and* -rūn. [Cf. *Icel.* rúna *a counsellor.*]

rūnere, es; *m. A whisperer*:—Ðes rūnere *hic susurro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* rūnari *susurro, musitator.*] v. next word.

rūnian; *p.* ode *To talk low, whisper, mutter*:—Ic rūnige *susuro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 53. Tōgeánes mē rūnedon (*susurrabant*) ealle fȳnd mīne, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 8. Ðeáh ðē mon hwylces hlihge, and ðū ðē unscyldigne wīte, ne rēhst ðū hwæt hȳ rēdon oððe rūnion, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Ða rūniendan *musitantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 72. Rūnigendum stefnum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1 note. [His egen to sen, his muð to runien, O. E: Homl. ii. 107, 19. Ræden and runan (rouni, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2331. *Chauc. Piers P.* roune *to whisper: Prompt. Parv.* rounin *susurrare: O. L. Ger.* rūnan *susurrare: O. H. Ger.* rūnēn *susurrare, musare, musitare: O. Du.* rūnen.] v. reónian, rȳnan.

rūn-līc; *adj. Mystical*:—Færme his rūnlīce ł deóplīce *cenae ejus misticae*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 11. Cf. rȳne-līc.

runol (*for* hrunol, cf. *Icel.* hrunull *foul-smelling*); *adj. Foul, stinking* (?):—Wið ðȳ (ða, MS.) runlan ættre, Lchdm. iii. 36, 17.

rūn-stæf, es; *m. A* (*runic*) *letter, a rune.* Cf. rūn, V:—Ðrȳ sind in naman rūnstafas, Exon. Th. 440, 9; Rä. 59, 15. Ic mæg þurh rūnstafas rincum secgan, ðam ðe bēc witan, 429, 17; Rä. 43, 6. Wæs on ðǽm scennum þurh rūnstafas rihte gemearcod, hwam ðæt sweord geworht wǽre, Beo. Th. 3394; B. 1695. Ðā ǽxode se ealdorman ðone hæftling hwæðer hē þurh drȳcræft oððe þurh rūnstafas his bendas tōbrǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 11. On the subject of Runes see Kemble's paper in Archaeologia, vol. xxviii; the Preface to Dr. George Stephens' Handbook of Runic Monuments; Dr. Isaac Taylor's Greeks and Goths, and the same writer's work 'The Alphabet.'

rūnung, e; *f. Whispering, soft speech*:—Seó sōðfæste fǽmne hyre lāca ne rōhte ne hyre rūnunga, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 149.

rūn-wita, an; *m.* I. *a privy councillor, one acquainted with a person's secrets*:—Deád is Æschere mīn rūnwita and mīn rǽdbora, Beo. Th. 2654; B. 1325. II. *one acquainted with mysteries, a sage*:—Rōf rūnwita (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 30; Gū. 1068.

rupe (?):—Rupe (rūwe (?), cf. rūh) oððe drisne *capillamenta* (cf. rawe, drisne *capillamenta*, ii. 128, 39), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 73.

rusce, an; *f. Rushy ground* (?):—Tō ðære wulfruscan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 131, 7. v. rysc.

rust, es; *m. n.* (?) *Rust*:—Rust *erugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 37: 29, 46. *Erugo* rust, ōm, *vel tinea* .i. *vitium frumenti* vel *ferri*, 144, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Rost, Txts. 60, 397. Of ruste vel ōme *erugine* .i. *rubigine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 5. Ðēr wæs suīðe suīðlīc gesuinc and ðeáh ne meahte monn him of ǽniman ðone miclan rust. . . Hē wolde from ūs ǽdōn ðone rust ūrra unþeáwa, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 11–15. Ǽrest ic wille beón gefremed in litlum weorce, ðæt ic mǽge sum rust (sinnrust (?) v. syn-rust) on weg ǽdrīfan of mīnre tungan, Shrn. 35, 20. [*O. Sax.* rost: *O. H. Ger.* rost.] v. syn-rust.

rustig; *adj. Rusty*:—Ðā wurdon Janes dura fæste betýned and his loca rustega *Jani portas ipse clausit. Quas obseratas otio ipsa etiam rubigo signavit*, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 251, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* rostag *scabrosus.*]

rūte *rue.* v. rūde.

rūwa, an; *m. A rug, covering, tapestry*:—Hió becwiþ Eádgyfe līnnenne rūwan, Chart. Th. 537, 27. Ðeáh ðe ða rīcestan hātan him reste gewyrcan of marmanstāne and mid goldfrætwum and mid gimcynnum eal āstēned and mid seolfrenum rūwum and godwebbe eall oferwrigen, Wulfst. 263, 4. v. reówe, rȳhe.

ruxlan = hruxlan *to make a noise*:—Ruxlende *tumultuantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 23. v. ge-hruxl.

rȳan (?), rȳn (cf. *for similar form of infinitive* þȳn); *p.* rȳde *To roar, rage*:—Hwȳ rȳð (rȳnþ? v. rȳnan) ǽlc folc *quare fremuerunt gentes*? Ps. Th. 2, 1. Seó leó gif heó blōdes onbirigþ heó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana onginþ ðonne rȳn and hire racentan slītan (cf. *the corresponding passage in the Metres*: Onginþ racentan slītan, rȳn, grymetigan, Met. 13, 29) *si cruor horrida tinxerit ora, resides olim redeunt animi, fremituque gravi meminere sui, laxant nodis colla solutis*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rohōn *rugire*, Grff. ii. 431.] v. rȳung.

rȳcels. v. rēcels.

ryddan (hryddan? v. hryding) *to strip*:—Ārydid *expilatam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 4.

ryden, es; *n. The name of some plant*:—Wirc beþinge, nim ðæt reáde ryden, Lchdm. ii. 340, 5.

rȳfe, rȳfe, ryft. v. rȳhe, rīfe, rift.

ryge, es; *m. Rye*:—Ryge *sicalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 53: *singula*, i. 287, 18. Riges seofoþa, Lchdm. ii. 48, 20. [*Icel.* rugr; *m.*? cf. *O. L. Ger.* roggo: *O. H. Ger.* rokko.]

rygen; *adj. Rye, of rye*:—Of rigenum melwe, Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Of sūrre rigenre grūt, 342, 17. Genim rigen healm and beren, 148, 11. Genim rigen mela, 148, 22.

rȳhe, rȳe, an; *f. A rug, rough covering, blanket*:—Rȳhae, rȳe *villosa*, Txts. 106, 1080. Hrȳhae, rȳae, rȳe *tapeta*, 102, 1020. Līnin rȳhae, rȳes *villa*, 106, 1081. Rīhum *tapetibus*, 114, 120. v. reówe, rūwa.

ryht. v. riht.

rȳman; *p.* de. I. *to make roomy, extend, spread, enlarge, amplify*:—Ðū rȳmdest *dilatasti*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 2. Hē ðēdelþrym rȳmde and rērde, Cd. Th. 98, 24; Gen. 1635. Sōð metod rȳmde, wīde wǽðde *spread and drove the waters widely*, 208, 7; Exod. 479. Ðæt se gītsere his land mid unryhte rȳme, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 21. Hū feor wolde gē rȳman eówer land *quousque vos extenditis*? Swt. 331, 1. Ic eft reorde under roderum rȳman wille *I will multiply food again under heaven* (*after the deluge*), Cd. Th. 81, 13; Gen. 1344. Hira mearce tō rȳmanne *ad dilatandum terminum suum*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 15. Heora hūs tō rȳmende, Chart. Th. 436, 18. II. *to make clear by removing obstructions, to clear a way* (lit. and metaph.):—Hē sāwlum rȳmeþ līfwegas, Exon. Th. 148, 4; Gū. 739: 436, 6; Rä. 54, 10. Ðonne rȳmeþ hē ðam deádan tō ðam āþe ðæt hine mōton his mǽgas unsyngian *by such conduct he clears the way for an oath on behalf of the dead man, so that his* (*the dead man's*) *kinsmen may exculpate him*, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7. Gif getrȳwe gewitnes him tō āgenunge rȳmþ *make the way to possession clear for him*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Ðæt syndan Antecristes þrǽlas ðe his weg rȳmaþ, Wulfst. 55, 9. Ða ðe ingang rȳmaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 442; Sal. 221. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid; nā ðæt hē Criste ūtganges rȳmde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 9. Se engel rȳmde him weg þurh ðæt fȳr, ii. 344, 13. Ic wille rȳman mīnne bertūn and mīne beornu geeácnian (*I will pull down my barns and build greater*, Lk. 12, 18), 104, 1: Wulfst. 286, 19. Seó sealf wile ǽrest ða dolh rȳman, and ðæt deáde flǽsc of etan, Lchdm. ii. 332, 24. III. *to make room by removing one's self, yield, give place*:—Ic fare āweg oððe ic rȳme (rume, MS. W.: hryme, hrime, other MSS.) *caedo* (cf. Wot no mon þe time wanne he sal henne rimen, O. E. Misc. 113, 170), Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 171, 9. Se ðēr rȳmþ him setl, Homl. Th. i. 248, 17. Rūmaþ, steppaþ *cedunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 19; 87, 64. Rȳmde *cessit*, 81, 75. Ā man rȳmde (*retreated*) fram ðære sǽ, and hī fērdon ǽfre forþ æfter, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 35. Hī rīmdon heora feóndum *they left the field clear for their foes*, 1015; Erl. 152, 16. Rȳm ðysum men setl *da huic locum*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9. Rȳmaþ him (*cease to oppose him*) ðæt hē mē leng ne swence, Homl. Th. i. 534, 17. [*Laym.* rumen *to clear* (*a way*), *to yield, give place: R. Glouc.* rume *to clear* (*a way*): *Piers P.* roume *to keep clear of: O. Sax.* rūmian *to clear: O. Frs.* rēma: *O. H. Ger.* rūmman *cedere, abire, laxare: Icel.* rȳma *to make room, clear, to quit, leave.*] v. ge-rȳman.

rȳmet[**t**], es; *n.* I. *space, extent*:—Seó cyrce mid hire portice mihte fīf hund manna eáðelīce befōn on hire rȳmette, Homl. Th. i. 508, 14. Nā swylce on eástdǽle synderlīce sȳ his (*God's*) wunung . . . se ðe ǽghwār is andweard nā þurh rȳmyt ðære stōwe ac þurh his mægenþrymmes andweardnysse *he who is everywhere present, not through the extent of the place in which he dwells, but through the presence of his glory*, 262, 9. Eall ðæt rȳmet ðe eówer fōtswaþu on bestæpþ ic eów forgīfe *omnem locum, quem calcaverit vestigium pedis vestri, vobis tradam*, Jos. 1, 3. II. *clear space, room* (v. rȳmetleást):—Ðēr næs nān rȳmet on ðam gesthūse, Homl. Th. i. 30, 14. Hit is gedōn swā ðū hēte, and hēr gyt is rȳmet æmtig, ii. 376, 9. III. *extension, clearance*:—Eádgār mid rȳmette (*by extending the limits of their property and so removing the claims which interfered with the monasteries standing within a ring fence*) gedīhligean hēt ða mynstra on Wintanceastre . . . and ðet ǽsmeágan hēt, ðæt nān ðera mynstera ðēr binnan þurh þet rȳmet wið ōðrum sace nǽfde, ac gif ōðres mynstres ār on ōðres rȳmette lēge (*if the property of one monastery should lie within the part given by the extension to another*) ðæt ðes mynstres ealdor, ðe tō ðam rȳmette fēnge, ofeode ðæs ōðres mynstres āre mid swilcum þingum swylce ðam hīrēde, ðæ ða āre āhte, gecwēme wǽre, Chart. Th. 231, 2–18. v. Lchdm. iii. 417 on this charter. IV. *extension of a person's well-being*:—Ða (*certain property*) ic gescarode mē sylfum and mīnum foregengum and eftyrgengum tō ēcum rȳmete *to the furtherance of the eternal well-being of myself and of my predecessors and successors*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 3.

rȳmetleást, e; *f. Want of room*:—Maria hire sunu for rȳmetleáste (v. rȳmet, II) on ānre binne gelēde, Homl. Th. i. 34, 22.

rymg. v. rȳung.

rȳmþ, e; *f. Amplitude*; amplitudo (cited by Lye). [Heo bigunnen arumðe (*in large numbers*) ræsen to somne, Laym. 27492. *Prompt. Parv.* rymthe *spacium; oportunitas* vel *spacium temporis.*]

rȳn. v. rȳan.

rȳnan; *p.* de *To roar*:—Sume hī sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde forsceoppan tō león, and ðonne seó sceolde sprecan, ðonne rȳnde hió, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 34. Ða ðe león wǽron ongunnon lāðlīce yrrenga rȳna (rȳnan (?), rȳan (?)), Met. 26, 84. v. rȳan.

ryne, es; *m. A course, run, running*, both in the sense of *motion* and in that of *the path in which motion takes place.* I. of a ship:—Ānes ceóles ryne on London *free entrance of one ship into the port of London* (cf. ego indico me dedisse unius navis incessum in portu Lundoniae, 220, 18–22), Cod. Dip. B. i. 221, 21. II. of other things, of the heavenly bodies, *an orbit*:—Nǽron nō swā gewīslīce ne

swā endebyrdlīce hiora (*the various members of the created world*) stede and hiora ryne funden on hiora stōwum and on hiora tīdum gif ān unāwendendlīc God nāre *non tam certus naturae ordo procederet, nec tam dispositos motus, locis, temporibus explicaret, nisi unus esset qui has mutationum varietates manens ipse disponeret*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 3. Roder *firmamentum*, ryne *cursus*, middaneard *mundus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 57–59. Dære sunnan ryne is swīðe rūm, and ðæs mōnan ryne is swīðe nearo, Lchdm. iii. 248, 7–8. Siððan wæs rodor ārēred and ryne tungla gefæstnad, Exon. Th. 272, 13; Jul. 198. Ryne *curriculo, cursu*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 18. Ealle gesceafta symle sculon ðone ilcan ryne eft gecyrran, Met. 11, 37. Ða mēran tungl āwðer ōðres rene ā ne gehrīneþ, 29, 10. Tunglu ða ðe ryne healdaþ, Cd. Th. 239, 13; Dan. 369. II a. metaph. *course, uninterrupted progress* (cf. that the word of the Lord may have free course, 2 Thes. 3, 1):—Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ, ðara ðe noman Scyppendes þurh horscne hād hergan willaþ, Exon. Th. 4, 4; Crl. 47. III. of fluids, *a course, water-course, a flow, flux* of blood:—Ðā ætstōd ðæs blōdes ryne *fluxus sanguinis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 44: Mk. Skt. 5, 29. Seó eá ætstent on hire ryne, Jos. 3, 13. Hī nāmon twelf stānas on ðæs streámes ryne *de medio Iordanis alveo*, 4, 8. Plantud nēh ryne (rynum, Ps. Th.) wetera *secus decursus aquarum*, Ps. Spl. 1, 3. Wæter ða nū under roderum heora ryne healdaþ, Cd. Th. 10, 20; Gen. 159. Wið rynas wætera, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3. IV. of time, *course, cycle, lustre*:—Geár *annus*, tīd *tempus*, ryne *cursus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 38–40. Ryne *cyclus*, rynum *cyclis*, ii. 20, 64–65: 137, 73. Ðā se ryne ðissa geára gefylled wæs *quo completo annorum curriculo*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 9. Ryne *lustro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 42. V. *course* of life:—Honorius æfter ðon ðe hē ða gemēro his rynes gefyllde of ðissum leóhte leórde (*postquam metas sui cursus implevit*), Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 25. Gif ðū hine lufast on ðīnes līfes ryne, ðe ðē is ungewiss, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 8. VI. *currus* is translated by *ryne* in Ps. Spl. T. 67, 18 *and* Cant. Moys. Thw. 29, 10. [Bi his blodi rune þet ron inne monie studen, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 10. Þe stronge rune of þat blodi stream, Marh. 7, 12. Þer is mest neod hold hwon þe tunge is o rune, A. R. 74, 21. *Goth.* runs: *O. Frs.* blōd-rene: *O. H. Ger.* run *meatus*: cf. *Icel.* runi *a flux, stream*.] v. blōd-, eft-, forþ-, gegn-, on-, riht-, streám-, up-, ūt-ryne.

-ryne; *adj.* v. dæg-, hider-, hwider-ryne.

rȳne, es; *n. A mystery, mysterious saying*:—In rȳne *in misterio*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 3. Tō wuttanne clēne rȳne ī āsægdnise (*mysterium*) rīces Godes, Lind. 8, 10. Rȳne ongietan reádan goldes guman galdorcwide gleáwe beþuncan *let men understand the mysterious speech of the red gold* (*a ring which is represented as speaking*), *wisely consider its charm*, Exon. Th. 432, 26; Rä. 49, 6. Clēno rȳno ī gesægdnise ī diópnise *mysteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 11. v. ge-rȳne.

ryne-gæst, es; *m. A guest* or *foe that comes swiftly* (?), a term used for lightning:—Feá ðæt gedȳgaþ ðara ðe gerǣcaþ rynegiestes wǣpen *few escape whom the lightning strikes*, Exon. Th. 386, 8; Rä. 4, 58.

rȳnegu *in* hel-rȳnegu *pythonissa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 20.

rynel, es; *m. A runner, messenger, courier*:—Rynel *cursor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 24. Renel, Kent. Gl. 949. Pilatus hēt geclypian his ēnne rynel and hym tō cwæþ: Yrn and clypa tō mē ðone ðe ys Jesus genemned. Se rynel swā dyde and myd mycelum ōfste wæs forþyrnende . . . Hī clypodon tō Pilate: Hēte ðū ðȳnne bydel and ðȳnne rynel hym swā ongeán cuman? Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 5–16: 4; Thw. 2, 19–36. Renula *cursorum*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. Rynela *concurrentium*, Anglia viii. 302, 33 (v. samod-rynel). v. for-rynel.

rynel, es; *m. A stream*:—Rynelas *rivos*, Ps. Spl. 64, 11: Blickl. Gl. cf. rinnelle.

rȳne-līc; *adj. Mystical*; mysticus, Hymn. Surt. 48, 25: 87, 15. v. ge-rȳnelīc, rūn-līc.

rȳnelīce; *adv. Mystically*; mystice, Hymn. Surt. 68, 13. v. ge-rȳnelīce.

rȳne-mann, es; *m. One skilled in explaining mysteries*:—Ða clamme ðe ða rǣdellan wið rȳnemenn heóld, Exon. Th. 429, 32; Rä. 43, 13.

ryne-strang; *adj. Strong for the course*, Exon. Th. 400, 9; Rä. 20, 7.

ryne-swift; *adj. Swift in its course*:—Ofer uppan rodere ryne-swiftum, Met. 24, 28.

ryne-þrāg, e; *f. A space of time*:—Hȳ bīdinge mōstun tīdum brūcan . . . restan ryneþrāgum, Exon. Th. 115, 3; Gū. 184.

ryne-wægn, -wēn, es; *m. A swift vehicle, a chariot*:—On ryne-wēnum *in curribus*, Ps. Th. 19, 7.

rynge. v. renge.

rynig; *adj. Good at running*:—Sum bið rynig, sum ryhtscytte, Exon. Th. 296, 14; Crī. 51. [Cf. (?) He gon to rusien swa þe runie (wode, 2nd MS.) wulf þenne he cumeð of holte, Laym. 20123.] v. wīd-rynig.

rynige (?), an; *m. Liquid that runs off* (?):—Wel mintan on sealtes rynian, Lchdm. ii. 76, 2. Genim rynian sealt[es], gehēt, þweah mid ðȳ, 156, 16.

rynning, e; *f. Rennet*; coagulum, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 70. [*Gloucestershire* running *rennet*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4. '*Earning, yearning*, cheese-rennet, or that which curdles milk,' Brockett. '*Runnet*, called in Derbyshire *erning*; it runs the milk together,' Pegge. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.] v. ge-runnen.

rȳpe, rȳpan, rȳpere. v. rīpe, rīpan, rīpere.

ryplen (?); *adj. Made of broom*:—Ryplen (þȳfflen? v. þȳfel) *spartus*, Germ. 399, 457.

ryse; *m. f.* (?): rysce, an; *f. A rush*:—Risc *juncus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 30: ii. 112, 18. Risce, i. 68, 35. Resce *juncus* vel *scyrpus*, 79, 66. Spyrte bið of rixum gebrōden. Rixe weaxst gewunelīce on wæterigum stōwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 8–10. Risce *papyro, junco*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 69. Grōwnys hreódes and ricsa *viror calami et junci*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ricsa wyrttruman, Lchdm. ii. 234, 8. Rixum *juncis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 21. Ðā heó geseah ðone windel on ðām rixum (*in papyrione*), Ex. 2, 5. [*Ayenb.* resse: *Piers P.* rische, reshe, rusche: *Chauc.* rishe: *Prompt. Parv.* rische, rusche: *M. H. Ger.* rusch; *f. a rush*: *Du.* rusch; *n.* From Latin *ruscus*.] v. eá-(é-, eó-)risc, -rixe.

ryse-bedd, es; *n. A bed of rushes*:—On ðæt riscbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 428, 31.

rysce. v. rysc.

ryscen; *adj. Of rushes, rush*:—Riscene weocan *fila scirpea* (*juncea*), Germ. 391, 15.

ryse-leác, es; *n. Rush leek, rush garlick*; allium scharnoprassum:—Riscleác *allans* (*allium?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 40.

ryse-pytt, es; *m. A pit* or *pool in which rushes grow*:—In hriscpyt; of hriscpytte intō ðere dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 2–3.

ryse-steort, es; *m. A promontory where rushes grow*:—Æt riscsteorte; of ðam hriscsteorte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 217, 12–13.

ryse-þȳfel, es; *m. A rush-bed, bed of rushes*:—Riscþȳfel *juncetum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 73: *juvencibus*, 287, 261. Risc *juncus*; riscþȳfel *jungetum*; riscþȳfel *juvencibus*, ii. 45, 75–77. Risc-, ry[s]c-thȳfel *jungetum*, Txts. 68, 517. Andlang ðære dīc on riscþȳfel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 215, 4.

rysel, rysele, es; *m. Fat*:—Rysel *adeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 10: *axungia*, ii. 101, 37. Rysle *arvina*, 2, 61: 92, 15. Rysele, 80, 44. Rysle *ilium*, 48, 33. Genim hænne rysele . . . gōse rysele, Lchdm. ii. 40, 10–12. Swīnes rysl, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29. Ðū nimst ðone rysel, Ex. 29, 13. Ðū nymst ðone rysle of ðam ramme, 29, 22. Ðone risel, Lev. 3, 9. Ryslas ealra eáfisca, Lchdm. ii. 30, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* rusli, hrusli *arvina*.]

ryðða, an; *m. A large dog, mastiff, blood-hound*:—Ryðða *molossus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 35: 78, 52. Riðða, ii. 56, 41. Hē getīgde ēnne ormētne ryðdan innan ðam geate ðēr Petrus inn hæfde, ðæt hē hine ābītan sceolde, Homl. Th. i. 372, 34. v. roð-hund.

rytran. v. a-ritrid *expilatam*, Txts. 58, 372.

rȳung (?), e; *f. Roaring, groaning, grunting*:—Ic wiste ðæt swīn wǣron ðǣm elpendum lāðe and hiora rymg (rȳung? v. rȳan) hié meahte āfyrhton *quorum grunnitus timere bestias noveram*, Nar. 21, 26. Hrīung (?) *suspirium*, Wrt. Voc, i. 19, 34.

S

For the Runic S see Sigel.

sā; *gen.* sān; *m. A tub, pail, vessel*:—Saa *libitorium*, Txts. 35, 17. [*Prompt. Parv. soo or* cowl, vessel *tina*. He kam to þe welle, water updrow, And filde þer a michel *so*, Havel. 933. *So, soa* a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang, Ray's North-country words. *Soa, soe* a tub; commonly used for a brewing-tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing, E. D. S. Pub. Lincolnshire. 'In Bedfordshire, what we call a *coal* and a *coal-staff*, they call a *sow* and a *sow-staff*,' Kennett. *Icel.* sár *a cask*: *Dan.* saa: *Swed.* så.]

saban, es; *m.* (?) *A sheet*:—On sabanum, *id est* scēte *in sabanis* (cf. on scētum *in sabanis*, 48, 47). Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 57. [In Mt. 27, 59 the Gothic version translates σινδόνι by *sabana*. *O. H. Ger.* saban, sapon; *m. sabanum, sindon, teristrum, linteum*: Gk. σάβανον: *Mid. Lat.* sabanum: *Span.* sabana *a sheet*. Diefenbach ii. 770 cites an Arabic word *sabaniyat* fine stuff for girdles, veils, etc., with the derivation of it from the name of the town Sabano near Bagdad.]

Sabat, es; *m.* (?) *The Sabbath*:—Sabates *sabbati*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* Sabbato, Sabbatus.]

Sabīne, a; *pl. The Sabines*:—Hū Rōmāne and Sabīne him betweónum wunnon, Ors. 2, 4 tit.; Swt. 2, 19. Tō ānwīge gangan wið swā fela Sabīna, 2, 4; Swt. 72, 16.

Sabīnisc; *adj. Sabine*:—Ðæt Sabīnisce gewinn, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 68, 32; Swt. 72, 8.

sac. v. sacu.

sac (sæc?); *adj. Accused, charged, guilty*:—Swerian ðæt hig nellan nǣnne sacleásan man forsecgean ne nǣnne sacne forhelan *let them swear that they will not bring a charge against an innocent man, nor conceal one who is justly charged*, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 5. v. un-sac, sæc.

-saca, v. and-, ge-, wiðer-saca. [*O. Sax.* -sako: *O. Frs.* -seka: *O. H. Ger.* -sahho. Cf. *Goth.* ni sakjis ἄμαχος.]

sacan; *p.* sōc, *pl.* sōcon; *pp.* sacen. I. *to fight, strive, contend*:—Þeódscypas winnaþ and sacaþ heom betweónan, Wulfst. 86, 8. Hē geseh twegen Ebrēisce him betwýnan sacan *conspexit duos Hebraeos rixantes*, Ex. 2, 13. Ic (*Beowulf*) sceal fōn wið feónde and ymb feorh sacan, Beo. Th. 883; B. 439. Gōd sceal wið yfele, līf sceal wið deáþe, leóht sceal wið þýstrum, fyrd wið fyrde, feónd wið ōðrum, lāð wið lāðe ymb land sacan, Menol. Fox 568; Gn. C. 53. Sceal fǣge sweltan and dōgra gehwam ymb gedāl sacan middangeardes, Exon. Th. 335, 4; Gn. Ex. 28. Ðū tælnissum wið ða sēlestan sacan ongunne *thou didst attempt to strive with the best* (*the gods*) *with insults*, 254, 23; Jul. 206. Wǣran sacende *emulabantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 10. II. *to disagree, act in opposition, not to be*, or *not to act, in unison, to wrangle*:—Ðonne se abbod and se prāfost ungerāde beóþ and him betwyx sacaþ *dum contraria sibi inuicem sentiunt*, R. Ben. 124, 19. Ne ða ōðre ongeán ðæt ne sacan (wiðcweðon, Wells Frag.) *the others shall offer no opposition to the decision*, 719, 2. Dōm stande ðār þegenas sammǣle beón; gif hig sacan (*disagree*), stande ðæt hig .viii. secgaþ, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 289, 3. Ðæt hē sōce *altercaretur, sermocinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 67. III. of litigation, *to bring a suit*:—Ðā sōc Wulfstān on sum ðæt land *Wulfstan brought a suit laying claim to some of the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 7. IV. *to bring a charge against one, to accuse, blame*:—Hū micla wið ðec sacas cȳðnessa *quanta aduersum te dicant testimonia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 13. Mē mīne āgen word sylfne sōcon *verba mea execrabantur*, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Monige cȳðnisse leóse hiæ gicwēdun tō sacanne wið him *multi testimonium falsum dicebant aduersus eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 56. Swā hwæt þwyr and gebolgen mōd . . . sacendes hātheortnys hit is nā lufu þreáginge *quicquid protervus et indignus animus protulerit, objurgantis furor est, non dilectio correctionis*, Scint. 36. V. *to refuse, deny*. v. on-sacan:—Sæccendum sedlum *negatis sedibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 14. [*Goth.* sakan *to strive, rebuke*: *O. Sax.* sakan *to rebuke, blame*: *O. H. Ger.* sahhan *litigare, increpare, objurgare*: *Icel.* saka; *wk. to fight, blame, accuse.*] v. æt-, be-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, on-, ōþ-, wið-, wiðer-sacan; sacian.

sacc, es; *m. A sack, bag*:—Ne bere gē sacc ne codd *sacculum neque peram*, Lk. Skt. 10, 4. Sæc *sacculum*, Kent. Gl. 208. Hig fyldon hira saccas (*saccos*) and lēdon hira ælces feoh on his sacc . . . Ða undyde hira ān his sacc . . . hē ðæt feoh geseah on his sacces (*saculi*) mūþe, Gen. 42, 25, 28. Ða guton hig hira hwǣte of hira saccon, 42, 35. Fylle hira saccas and lege hira ælces feoh on his āgenne sacc, 44, 1. [*Goth.* sakkus: *O. H. Ger.* sac: *Icel.* sekkr.] Cf. bī-sæc, sæcc.

sacerd, es; *m. A priest* (the term is not confined to the Christian priesthood):—Sacerd *vel* cyrcþingere *sacerdos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 23: Rtl. 125, 1. Hæfde se sacerd (*sacerdos*) on Madian seofon dohtra, Ex. 2, 16. Moises heóld his mǣges sceáp ðæs sæcerdes on Madian, 3, 1. Putifares dohtor ðæs sacerdes of ðære byryg, Gen. 41, 45. Hē slōh ðæs sacerdes (hēhsacerdas, Lind. Rush.) þeów, Mk. Skt. 14, 47. Ða word ðæs sacerdes *vox praedicatoris*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 1. Ðone clǣnan sacerd (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 9, 19; Cri. 137. Suīðe ryhte ða sacerdas (*sacerdotes*) sint gehātene sacerdas, ðæt is on Englisc clǣnseras, forðæm hié sculon lātteówdōm gearwian ðām geleáffullum, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 14. Ða sacerdas of Leuies cynne, Deut. 27, 1, 14: Ps. Th. 77, 64. Moyses and Aaron sōðe sacerdas, 98, 6: Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. Ða mæssepreóstas wǣron ðus gehātene . . . Ðā ða gemynegodan sacerdos (-as ?) cōman *erant presbyteri . . . Venientes memorati sacerdotes*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 19. Ðæra sacerda ealdor *princeps sacerdotum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 51: Blickl. Homl. 77, 8: 239, 28. Hȳrde wē ðæt Jacob fore sacerdum swilt þrowode, Apstls. Kmbl. 141; Ap. 71. [From Latin. Anglo-Saxon alone seems to have borrowed this word.] v. ealdor-, heáh-sacerd.

sacerd-bana, an; *m. One who slays a priest*:—Hēr syndan sacerdbanan, Wulfst. 163, 27: 266, 27.

sacerd-gerisne; *adj.* *Befitting a priest*:—Hē hæfde sacerdgerisene ealdorlīcnysse *auctoritatem sacerdote dignam*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 11.

sacerd-hād, es; *m. Priest-hood*:—Ða Zacharias his sacerdes hādes (sacerdhādes, MSS. A. B. C.) breác *cum sacerdotio fungeretur*, Lk. Skt. 1, 8. Æfter gewunan ðæs sacerdhādes hlotes, *1*, 9. Ðæt hē gesette on sacerdhād Judas ðam folce tō biscеope *that he might ordain Judas bishop of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 2108; El. 1055. Biscеophādas *vel* sacerd-[hādas] *flaminea, i. episcopali gradu*, Wülck. 239, 23.

sacerd-land, es; *n. Land assigned to priests*:—Būtan ðam sacerdlande *absque terra sacerdotali*, Gen. 47, 26.

sacerd-līc; *adj. Priestly, sacerdotal*:—Sacerdlīc *sacerdotium*, Rtl. 25, 31: *sacerdotalis*, 195, 4. Sacerdlīce þēnunge dōn *officium sacerdotale agere*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Be sacerdlīcum hræglum *de vestibus sacerdotum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 38.

sac-full; *adj.* I. *contentious, quarrelsome*:—Hē biþ swīðe sacful and micele ungeþwǣrnesse and mænigfealde saca on ðære geférēdenne wyrcþ *scandala nutriunt et dissensiones in congregatione faciunt*, R. Ben. 124, 8. Ne ænig man ne sý tō sacfull ne ealles tō geflitgeorn, Wulfst. 70, 19: Lchdm. Iii. 428, 34. Sacful wīf *litigosa mulier*, Kent. Gl. 690. Mid secfullan (*rixosa*) wīfe, 790. [Gif þe cristene mon biđ sacful, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 1.] II. *given to accusation* (v. sacan, IV):—Ne bēo ðū sacfull *non eris criminator*, Lev. 19, 16.

sacian; *p.* ode *To strive, brawl*:—Gif men saciaþ *si rixati fuerint viri*, Ex. 21, 22. Fela sind ðe wyllaþ fracodlīce him betwýnan sacian *many there are that will shamefully brawl among themselves*, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 1. v. and-sacian; sacan.

sac-leás; *adj.* I. *free from charge* or *accusation, innocent*:—Swerian hig ðæt hig nellan nǣnne sacleásan man forsecgean ne nǣnne sacne forhelan, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 5. Fiónge mec habbaþ sacleósne (sacleás, Lind., cf. *Icel.* saklaust *without cause*) *odio me habuerunt gratis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 15, 25. II. *free from charge* or *contention, unmolested, secure*:—On ðæt gerād ðæt ðes cynges men sacleás beón mōston on ðām castelan ðe hī ǣr þes eorles unþancs begiten hæfdon, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 9. Eádgār æþeling wæs gefangen; ðone lēt se cyng syððan sacleás faran, 1106; Erl. 241, 20. Sacleáso iwih wē gedōeþ *securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14. [Ðo þe hadden on þesse liue alle here sunnes forleten and bet . . . alle he quað hem *saclese*, O. E. Homl. ii. 171, 35. Wass Crist sacclæs o rode nazzledd, Orm. 1900. Sacles (*without strife, freely*) he let hin welden it so, Gen. and Ex. 916. *Icel.* sak-lauss *innocent, not guilty*. *Sackless* still remains in Northern dialects, but seems to have got a meaning, with which *innocent* also is used, that of *silly, simple*. v. Jamieson, Halliwell, and E. D. S. Publications.]

sacu, e; *f.* I. *strife, contention, dissension, sedition, dispute*:—Sacu *seditio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 30. Seó sacu (*seditio*) ārās, Num. 16, 42. Weard sacu (*rixa*) betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes . . . Abram cwæð tō Lothe: 'Ic bidde ðæt nān sacu (*jurgium*) ne sig betwux mē and ðē,' Gen. 13, 7, 8. Ðanun mæg āspringan seó mǣste sacu and se mǣsta swice ealra ungeþwǣrnessa *exinde grauissima occasio scandalorum oriri potest*, R. Ben. 129, 8. Drihten cwæð: 'Ðonne gē gehýraþ on middangearde gefeoht and sace ne beó gē āfyrhte.' Gefeoht belimpþ tō feóndum and sacu tō ceastergewarum. Mid ðām wordum hē gebīcnode ðæt wē sceolon þolian wiðūtan gewinn fram ūrum feóndum and eác wiðinnan fram ūrum nēhgebūrum lāðlīce ungeþwǣrnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 12–17. Hē (*Caligula*) mǣnde ðæt ðǣr dā næs swelc sacu swelc ðǣr oft ǣr wæs, and hē self fōr oft on ōðra lond, and wolde gewin findan, ac hē ne mehte būton sibbe, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 28. Sceal Geáta leódum and Gār-Denum sib gemǣnum, and sacu restan, Beo. Th. 3719; B. 1857. Ðæne ðe wæs for sumere sace (*propter seditionem*) on cwerterne, Lk. Skt. 23, 25. Moises genemde ða stōwe Costung for Israhēla bearna sace *propter jurgium filiorum Israel*, Ex. 17, 7. Ðæt hié under ðære sibbe tō ðære mǣstan sace becōme, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 28. Sace *militiam*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 70. Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, wæg singale sæce, sibbe ne wolde, Beo. Th. 310; B. 154. Lǣt sace restan, lāð leódgewin, Exon. Th. 254, 21; Jul. 200. Saca *lites*, Kent. Gl. 575. Of sacum *rixis*, 635. Ne mæg ic āna ācuman eówre saca (*jurgia*), Deut. 1, 12. Mænigfealde saca on ðære geférēdenne wyrcþ *dissensiones in congregatione faciunt*, R. Ben. 124, 9. II. *distress, trouble, affliction, persecution*:—Ðǣr eów is sacu būtan ende grim gǣstcwalu *in hell is trouble without end for you devils, fierce torment of spirit*, Exon. Th. 142, 27; Gū. 650. Ðǣr biþ ā gearu wrað wannhālum wīta gehwylces sæce and sorge *there shall be ever ready for the wretched support against every infliction, against distress and care*, Elen. Kmbl. 2059; El. 1031. Ne þearft ðū sār nīwigan and sæce rǣran (cf. Gī werðat ōk sō sālige thes iu saka biodat liudī *blessed are ye when men shall persecute you*, Hel. 1336), 1879; El. 941. Ðǣr hē hæfþ eal sār and sace, hungor and þurst, wōp and hreám, and weána mā ðonne æniges mannes gemet sý ðæt hié ārīman mǣge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36. Seó sunsciéne slege þrowade, sace singrimme, Exon. Th. 256, 11; Jul. 230. III. *crime, guilt*:—Nis ðǣr on ðam londe synn ne sacu *non huc adit scelus infandum* (cf. O þatt an bukk he leȝȝde All þeȝȝre sake and sinne, Orm. 1335. He alātan mag saka endi sundea *he can forgive sins*, Hel. 1009), 201, 10; Ph. 54. Ða wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Geáta, wrōht gemǣne, Beo. Th. 4935; B. 2472. IV. *a contention at law, a suit, cause, action*:—Nān sacu ðe betweox preóstan sī ne bcó gescoten tō world-manna sōme *no suit that there may be between priests shall be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 3. Gif man ōðerne sace tihte *if one man bring a suit against another* (cf. ef man hwemu saka sōkea, Hel. 1522), L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11. Hit betere wǣre ðæt heora seht tōgædere wurde ðonne hȳ ænige sace hym betweónan heóldan *it would be better that they should come to an agreement than that they should carry on any suit between them*, Chart. Th. 377, 3. V. *jurisdiction in litigious suits*. For the first time apparently in charters of Edward the Confessor the phrase *sac and sōc* or *sōcn* occurs, and in them it is frequent. It is thus explained in the Latin version of an Anglo-Saxon charter where it is found:—Ic an heom ealswā ðæt hȳ habben ðāfrofer saca and sōcna *ils* (*sanctus Petrus et fratres Westmonasterienses*) *etiam concedens ut insuper habeant priuilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas*

lites inter vasallos et ædeonos ortas, dum potestate transgressores et calumniae reos multetis effectuali easdem levandi, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 203, 7, v. Stubbs, Const. H. I. 484, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xliii sqq.; Grmm. R. A. 854 sq. [*Laym*, sake *strife*: *O. and N.* cheste and sake: *Goth.* sakjô *strife*: *O. Sax.* saka: *O. L. Ger.* saca *res, causa*: *O. Frs.* sake, seke *causa, res*: *O. H. Ger.* sahha *lis, causa, occasio, negotium, res*: *Icel.* sök *a charge, a crime, a suit, cause, sake.*] v. sæcc.

-sacung. v. wið-, wiðer-, yfel-sacung.

sâda, an; *m. A cord, halter, snare*:—Swelce sâdo (sâde, Rush.) *tamquam laqueus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 35. Grin bið on sâdan tôrænded *laqueus contritus est*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. Mid sâde (*laqueo*) hine âwrigde, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* seito *laqueus, pedica, tendicula.*] v. wealh-sâda.

Sadducêas; *pl. The Sadducees*:—Eodun tô him Farisêas and Sadducêas, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 1. Sadducêa *Sadducaeorum*, 16, 6.

Sadducêisc; *adj. Sadducean*:—Hê hêt ða Saducêiscan stylle beón, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 34.

sadian; *p.* ode. I. *to satisfy, satiate.* [*O. H. Ger.* satôn *saturare.* Cf. *Icel.* seðja *to satisfy.*] v. ge-sadian. II. *to become satisfied, to get satiated* or *tired*:—Mê þincþ ðæt ðû sadige hwæt hwegnunges and ðê þincen tô êlenge dâs langan spell *methinks thou art getting somewhat wearied and these long discourses seem to thee too protracted*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 5.

sadol (-el, -ul), es; *m. A saddle*:—Sadol *sella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 33: i. 83, 70. Sadul, 23, 19. Hê hêht eahta mearas on flet teón, ðara ânum stôd sadol, ðæt wæs hildesetl heáhcyninges, Beo. Th. 2080; B. 1038. [*O. H. Ger.* satal, satul; *m.*: *Icel.* söðull; *m.*] v. seám-sadol.

sadol-beorht; *adj. Having a splendid saddle*:—þrió wicg sadolbeorhte (cf. sadol searwum fâh, since gewurðad, 2080: B. 1038), Beo. Th. 4356; B. 2175.

sadol-boga, an; *m. A saddle-bow*:—Sadolboga *carpella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 16: ii. 128, 71. Sadulboga, 103, 4. Sadelboga, 17, 34: *corbus*, 22, 46. Sadulboga, i. 23, 18. [*Icel.* söðul-bogi: *O. H. Ger.* satalbogo.]

sadol-felg, e; -felge, an; *f. The pommel of a saddle*; pella (cf. Spanish *pella* a ball, anything made in a round form):—Sadulfelgae, -felge *pella*, Txts. 88, 818. Sadolfelg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 9. Sadolfelg (? Wrt. radolfelt), i. 291, 15.

sadolian; *p.* ode *To saddle*:—Ic sadelige hors *sterno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 34. [*Icel.* söðla: *O. H. Ger.* satalôn.] v. ge-sadelod.

sæ; *m. f.*; *gen.* sæs, sæes, sæ, sæwe, seó; *nom. pl.* sæs, sæ; *dat.* sæm, sæum, sæwum. *Sea.* The word is found in the following glosses:—Sæ *mare* vel *aequor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 62: 70, 13. Brym, sæ *aequor*, 53, 50. Sæ *lutex* (*latex*?), ii. 53, 17. Ðæs ýþiendan sæs *fluctivagi ponti*, 149, 61. And sæ *et salis*, 32, 28. Mid sæ *cum pelago*, 21, 27. Ofer sæ *citra pontum*, 18, 68. Ða hæwnan sæs *marmora glauca*, 57, 7. Sæ *marmora*, 91, 73. I. *sea* (water as opposed to air and earth):—On ðæm dæge gewlteþ heofon and eorþe and sæ, and ealle ða þing ðe on ðæm syndon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 21. God gescôp ðone rodor betweoh heofone and eorþan and betweoh ðæm twæm sæum, ðæm uplican and ðæm niðerlican. Se uplica sæ . . . cêleþ ðære tungla hâto, and se rodor ymbfêhþ ûtan eall dâs niðerlican gesceafte, sæ and eorþan, Shrn. 63, 5–10. On syx dagum Crist geworhte heofenas and eorþan, sæs and ealle gesceafta, L. Alf. 3; Th. i. 44, 13. II. *sea* (as opposed to land):—Ðonne ðû wyte ðæt sæ sî ful *at high water*, Lchdm. iii. 176, 18. Ûs drîfaþ ða ællreordan tô sæ, widscûfeþ ûs seó sæ ðâm ællreordum, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44. Ðæs sæes flôdes weaxnes, 5, 3; S. 616, 16. On sæs (sæes, Lind.: sæes, Rush.) grund *in profundum maris*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. For gedrêfednesse sæs swêges, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Sæs earm, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 6, 14. Gang tô ðæs sæs waroþe . . . Hê eode tô ðære sæ, Blickl. Homl. 231, 29–36. Gân ofer sæs ýþa, 177, 18. Geswencede of disse sæwe hreónesse, 233, 26: 235, 1. Hreónesse ðære sæwe, 235, 5. Monigra ceápstôw of lande and of sæ cumendra, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Bât on sæwe, Exon. Th. 458, 12; Hy. 4, 99: Andr. Kmbl. 1029; An. 515. Æt fulre seó, Lchdm. iii. 178, 18. On siewe (?sæwe), Cant. Moys. Thw. 29, 4. Ða mêtte hié micel ýst on sæ, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 18. Hié micel ðæs folces ofer sæ ádrêfdon, 878; Erl. 78, 30: Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Ofer ðone sæ, 1, 12; S. 481, 2. Gif hwâ his âgenne geleód bebycgge ofer sæ, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4. God gecîgde ða drîgnesse eorþan and ðæra wætera gegaderunga hê hêt sæs, Gen. 1, 10. Sæs up stigon, Cd. Th. 83, 6; Gen. 1375. Ðæt ðâs deópan sæ drî geweorðaþ, Ps. Th. 65, 5. Beûtan eallum sæwum, 138, 7. III. *sea* (as opposed to water inland):—For hwî ne fixast ðû on sæ? (cf. ic wyrpe max mîne on eá, 23, 9). Hwîlon ic ðê, ac seldon, for ðam micel rêwyt mê ys tô sæ, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 1–5. Sæs tôslûpan, eal sealt wæter, Lchdm. iii. 36, 27. IV. *a sea*:—Him is be-eástan se sæ ðe man Arfatium hêt, and westan and be-norþan Creticum se sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 26, 32: 28, 1. Nêh ðæm clife ðære Reádan sæs, Swt. 12, 20. Be ðære reódan sæ, Ex. 14, 9. Betwih ðære sæ seó is nemned Adriaticus, Blickl. Homl. 197, 21. V. of inland water, *a sea, lake*:—Sume men secgaþ seó eá ðêr wyrcþ micelne sæ *aliqui auctores ferunt fluvium vastissimo lacu effundare*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 24. On ðære sæ *in the sea* (*of Galilee*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. [*Goth.* saiws: *O. Sax.* sêo, sêu: *O. Frs.* sê: *O. H. Ger.* sêo: *Icel.* sær, sjór, sjár; *gen.* sævar; *dat.* sævi, sæ.] v. east-, heáh-, norþ-, Ost-, Wendel-, west-, wid-sæ.

sæ-æbbung. v. æbbung.

sæ-êl, es; *m. A sea-eel*:—Sæêl *murenula* (cf. *hec murenula* a lamprun, i. 222, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 74.

sæ-ælfen[n], e; *f. A sea-elf, sea-nymph*:—Sæælfenne *Naiades*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 32: 59, 12. Sæelfen, i. 60, 18.

sæ-bât, e; *f. A sea-boat*:—On sæbâte, Andr. Kmbl. 876; An. 438: 980; An. 490. Ic on holm gestâh, sæbât gesæt, Beo. Th. 1270; B. 633: 1795; B. 895.

sæ-beorh *a sea-hill, a hill* or *cliff against the sea*:—Ealle gerîman stânas on eorþan, steorran on heofonum, sæbeorga sand (MS. sund; but cf. Ic ðînne ofspring gemenigfylde swâ swâ steorran on heofenum and swâ swâ sandceosol on sæ, Gen. 22, 17), Cd. Th. 205, 25; Exod. 441. Hû geweard ðê ðæt ðû sæbeorgas sêcan woldes, merestreáma gemet, ofer cald cleofu ceóles neósan, Andr. Kmbl. 615; An. 308.

sæ-burh *a maritime town*:—Hê gewunade in *Capharnaum ðæt is sæburug (-caestrae, Rush.) *habitavit in Capharnaum maritima* (*note on Capharnaum: In ðær byrig Capharnaum is genemned and maritimam cuoeð, forðon ðyû burg is on sæ), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 13. [*Icel.* sæborg *a sea-side town.*]

sæc; *adj.* I. *hostile, offensive, hateful*:—Tô âscamelîcum *ad detestabilem, ad odiosum*, sæcum *invisum, exosum*, meltestran hûse *lupanar*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 58–62. v. next word. II. *guilty, charged with guilt.* v. on-sæc, sac; *and* cf. *Icel.* sekr *guilty, convicted.*

-sæc. v. and-, eofol-, wiðer-sæc.

sæcc, es; *m. Sacking, sack-cloth*:—Hê ârâs of ðam wâcan sæcce ðe hê lange onuppan dreórig wæs sittende, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 802. Ðû slite hêran (sæcc, MS, C.) mîne *conscidisti saccum meum*, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. v. sacc, sæccing.

sæcc[o], e; *f. Strife, contest, conflict*:—Â wæs sæc, Elen. Kmbl. 2512; El. 1257. Ðær bið ceôle wên slîðre sæcce *there* (*at the rocky shore*) *the vessel may expect fierce conflict*, Exon. Th. 384, 17; Rä. 4, 29. Hê sæcce ne wêneþ tô Gâr-Denum, Beo. Th. 1205; B. 600. Se æt sæcce gebâd wighryre wrâdra, 3241; B. 1618: 1910; B. 953. Ðam æt sæcce weard Weohstân bana mêces ecgum *Weohstan felled him in fight with the edge of the falchion*, 5218; B. 2612. Nægling geswâc æt sæcce (*in fight with the fire-drake*), 5355; B. 2681. Tîr geslôgon æt sæcce *gained glory in battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 4: Erl. 114, 8. Æt sæcce forweorþan *to perish in battle*, Judth. Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 289. Æt wîgge spêd, sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2363; El. 1183. Hê feorg gesealde æt sæcce, Apstls. Kmbl. 117; Ap. 59. Ic ofslôh æt ðære sæcce (*the battle with Grendel's mother*) hûses hyrdas, Beo. Th. 3334; B. 1665. Hê tô sæcce bær wêpen wundrum heard *he to battle bore a weapon wondrous hard*, 5366; B. 2686. Se ðe sæcce genæs *he who came safe from conflict* (*Beowulf*), 3959; 1977. Sæcce sêcean, 3982; B. 1989. Nô hê him ðam sæcce ondrêd, ne him ðæs wyrmes wig for wiht dyde, 4684; B. 2347. Sæcce fremman *to fight*, 4991; B. 2499: Exon. Th. 496, 28; Rä. 85, 21. Hî hæfdon sæcce gesôhte, sceolde sweordes ecg feorh âcsigan, Andr. Kmbl. 2265; An. 1134. Hê wælfâhþa dæl sæcca gesette *he composed many a deadly feud and quarrel*, Beo. Th. 4062; B. 2029. Cf. sacu.

sæccan (?) *to fight, contend*:—Oft ic sceal wið wæge winnan and wið winde feohtan, somod wið ðâm sæcce (? sæcce fremman *or* sêcan, v. *preceding word*; *but* cf. *also* sacian, sacan), Exon. 398, 3; Rä. 17, 2.

sæccing, es; *m. Sacking, a bed made of sacking*:—Hî on sæccingum (*in grabatis*) bæron ða untruman, Mk. Skt. 6, 55. v. sæcc.

sæc-dôm, sæ-ceaster. v. sceac-dôm, sæ-burh.

sæ-ceosol *sand* or *gravel on the sea-shore*:—Sæceosol *arena maris*, Gen. 32, 12. Sæcysul *calculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 23.

sæcg, sæcgan, sæcgen. v. secg, secgan, sægen.

sæ-clif[x] *the retreat of the sea* (*when the waves drew back and left a passage for the Israelites*), Cd. Th. 196, 13; Exod. 291.

sæclian. v. siclian.

sæ-clif *a cliff by the sea*:—Swâ fela welena swâ ðara sondcorna beóþ be ðisum sæclifum, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 27.

sæ-cocc, es; *m. A cockle*:—Hwæt fêhst ðû on sæ? Crabban muslan sæcoccas *cancros, musculos, neptigallos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. [Cf. a farthing-worth of muscles were a feste for suche folke, oþer so fele Cockes (cokkys, MS. G.: cokeles, MS. I.), Piers P. C text x. 95. *Welsh* cocs *cockles.*]

sæ-col, es; *n. Jet*; gagates, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 25.

sæ-cyning, es; *m. A sea-king, a king who was powerful on the sea*:—Helm Scylfinga, ðone sêlestan sæcyninga ðara ðe in Swiórice sine brytnade, Beo. Th. 4754; B. 2382. [*Icel.* sæ-konungr.]

sæd; *adj. with gen. Sated, weary, filled, having had one's fill* (the word is not used in the sense of modern *sad*):—Sæd *effetus*, i. *plenus*, Germ. 396, 215. Ðêr læg secg mænig . . . wêrig wîges sæd *many a warrior lay dead there . . . : of war had had his fill*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112,

90. Beadoweorca sæd, Exon. Th. 388, 4; Rä. 6, 2. Wiste wlonc æfter wines sæd, 369, 11; Seef. 39. Swiðe stan and sade wurdan *manducaverunt et saturáti sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. Hī sæde wæron *saturavit eos*, 80, 15. [*Goth.* saþs: *O. Sax.* sad: *O. L. Ger.* sad: *O. H. Ger.* sat *satur*: *Icel.* saðr (saddr).] v. hilde-, un-, wīn-sæd; sadian.

sǽd, es; *n.* I. *seed, what is sown, that part of a plant which propagates*:—Senepes sæd *granum sinapis*, Mk. Skt. 4, 31. Ðæt treów sceolde sǽde eft onfōn *the tree should again bear seed*, Cd. Th. 251, 12; Dan. 562: 252, 24; Dan. 583. Ealle treówu ðe habbaþ sǽd on him silfon heora ágenes cynnes *universa ligna quae habent in semetipsis semen tem generis sui*, Gen. 1, 29. Ðam men ðe seów gōd sǽd on his æcyre, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24. Út eode se sǽdere his sæd tō sāwenne, Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Swylce man wurpe gōd sǽd (*sementem*) on his land, 4, 26. I a. fig. *seed, that from which anything springs*:—Ðæt hálige sǽd gewāt, ðæt him ār of ðæs láreówes mūþe bodad wæs, Blickl. Homl. 55, 29. Ðeáh biþ sum corn sǽdes gehealden symle on ðære sāwle sōdfæstnesse: ðæs sǽdes corn biþ simle āweaht mid áscunga, Met. 22, 37–41. Gif wē eów ða gástlícan sǽd sāwaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 26. II. *the ripe fruit, that from which the seed is taken*:—Hī heora sylfra sǽd snīþaþ *they shall reap their crops*, Ps. Th. 125, 5. Se hāta sumor giereþ and drīgeþ sǽd and blēda, Met. 29, 61. III. *fruit, growth*:—Of wlite wendaþ wæstma gecyndu, biþ seó sīðre tīd sǽda gehwylces mǽtræ in mægne, Exon. Th. 105, 1; Gū. 16. IV. *sowing*, v. sǽd-tima:—Sǽd and gerīp sumor and winter ne geswícaþ *sementis et messis, aestas et hiems non requiescent*, Gen. 8, 22. V. applied to animals, *seed, progeny, posterity*:—Sǽd *crementum* (in a list 'de homine et de partibus ejus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 26: ii. 16, 39. Weres sǽd, 44, 55. Mīn sǽd him þeówaþ, Ps. Th. 21, 29. Ðæt sǽd ðara unrihtwīsra forwyrċð, 36, 28. Tō Abrahame wæs cweþende ðæt his sǽd oferweóxe ealle ðās woruld, Blickl. Homl. 159, 26. Swā hē spræc tō Abrahame and hys sǽde, Lk. Skt. 1, 55. Ðæt his brōðor nime his wīf and his brōðor sǽd wecce, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. [*Goth.* mana-sēþs: *O. H. Ger.* sāt: *Icel.* sáð *seed, crop.*] v. god-, līn-, un-, wād-sǽd.

sǽd-berende *seed-bearing*:—Eorþe swealh sǽdberendes (v. sǽd, V) Sethes líce, Cd. Th. 69, 33; Gen. 1145. Grōwende wirte and sǽdberende *herbam viventem et facientem semen*, Gen. 1, 29.

sǽd-cynn, es; *n. A kind of seed*:—Æghwilc sǽdcyn *omne genus seminarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 30. Sǽdere gebyreþ ðæt hē hæbbe ælces sǽdcynnes ǽnne leáp fulne, ðonne hē ælc sǽd wel gesāwen hæbbe ofer geáres fyrst, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 9.

Sǽ-Dene; *pl. The sea-Danes, Danes of the islands* (?), or *Danes skilled in sea-faring* (?):—Sigehere lengest Sǽ-Denum weóld, Exon. Th. 320, 13; Víd. 31. Cf. Sǽ-Geátas.

sǽ-deór, es; *m. A sea-beast* (cf. Milton's 'that sea-beast Leviathan'):—Hine swencte on sunde sǽdeór monig, Beo. Th. 3025; B. 1510. Hē hēt his ágene men hine sændan on ðone sǽ, and ða sǽdeór hine sōna forswulgon, Shrn. 54, 27. Hý mon wearp in sǽdeóra seáþ, 133, 11. Gif hit on Frigedæig þurige, ðæt tācnaþ sǽdeóra cwealm, Lchdm. iii. 180, 17. [*Icel.* sjó-dýr.]

sǽdere, es; *m. A sower*:—Sǽdere *sator, seminator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 73. Sum sǽdere férde tō sāwenne his sæd, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 12: Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Be sǽdere, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 8. v. next word.

sǽdian; *p.* ode *To sow, provide seed for land*:—Folgere gebyreþ ðæt hē on twelf mōnþum .ii. æceras geearnige, ōðerne gesāwene and ōðerne unsāwene; sǽdige sylf ðæne *he must provide the seed for the latter himself*, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 5.

sǽd-leáp, es; *m. A basket* or *other vessel of wood carried on one arm of the husbandman, to bear the seed which he sows with the other, a seed-leap* (Essex), *seed-lip* (Oxford). v. E. D. S. Pub. B. 18; also *seed-lop*, v. Old Country and Farming words, iii. Hopur or a seed lepe *satorium, saticulum*, Prompt. Parv. 246. A sedlepe *saticulum*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 28: *semilio*, 611, 11:—Sǽdleáp, Anglia ix. 264, 13. [Ðæt acersǽd hwǽte, ðæt is twegen sǽdlǽpes, and ðæt bærlíc, ðæt is þrē sǽdlǽpas, and ðæt acersǽd āten, ðæt is feówer sǽdlǽpas, Chr. 1124; Erl. 252, 34–36. In the note on this passage *seed-lip* is said to be still used in Somersetshire.] v. leáp.

sǽd-líc; *adj. Seminal*:—Sǽd sǽdlíc *semen seminalem*, Rtl. 146, 17.

sǽdnaþ, es; *m. Sowing*:—Sǽdnaþ *satio, seminatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 50.

sædness, e; *f. Satiety, repletion*:—Ōþ sædnesse *ad congeriem, congestionem, nauseam, satietatem*, Germ. 391, 30.

sǽ-draca, an; *m. A sea-dragon, sea-serpent*:—Sǽdracan *leviathan* .i. *serpens aquaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 55. Gesāwon æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela, sellíce sǽdracan, sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2856; B. 1426.

sǽd-tíma, an; *m. Seed-time, time for sowing*:—Sǽdtíma and hærfest, sumor and winter ne geswícaþ nǽfre, Hexam. 7; Norm. 12, 28. [*Icel.* sáð-tími *the sowing season.*] v. sǽd, IV.

sǽ-earm, es; *m. An arm of the sea*:—Scȳt se sǽearm up of ðæm sǽ westrihte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 4.

sǽ-ebbung, -elfen. v. sǽ-ebbung, -ælfenn.

sǽ-færeld *a sea-passage*, used in reference to the attempt made by the Egyptians tō pass the Red Sea:—Ðā hī (*the Egyptians*) oninnan ðæm sǽfæreldе wǽron, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 33.

sǽ-fæsten *the fastness* or *stronghold which the sea constitutes*:—Ōþ ðæt sǽfæsten landes æt ende leódmægne forstōd *the sea was a stronghold which blocked the further passage of the Israelites*, Cd. Th. 185, 24; Exod. 127.

sǽ-faroþ *the sea-shore*:—Ceólas lēton æt sǽfearoþe sande bewrecene, Elen. Kmbl. 501; El. 251. Sæfaroþa sand, Cd. Th. 236, 18; Dan. 323. v. sǽ-waroþ.

Sæfern, e; *also indecl. f. The river Severn*:—Hié gedydon innan Sæferne mūþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 24. On Sæferne staþe, 894; Erl. 92, 23. Hié gedydon æt Sæferne, ðā fōron he Sæferne . . . be westan Sæfern, 92, 14–20. Be Sæfern, 896; Erl. 94, 15. Be westan Sæferne, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21. Of Seferne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 10. Of Sæfern, 405, 29. Westweardes on Sæferne, ii. 150, 9, 14. *Latin forms in the charters are* Saberna, i. 64, 11: Sabrina, 84, 2: Saebrina, ii. 59, 18.

Sæfern-mūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the Severn*:—On sūþhealfe Sæfernmūþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 4: 997; Erl. 134, 8.

sǽ-fisc, es; *m. A sea-fish, fish that lives in the sea*:—Fleógende fuglas and sǽfiscas *volucres coeli et pisces maris*, Ps. Th. 8, 8. Swelaþ sǽfiscas, wǽgdeóra gehwylc sweltеþ, Exon. Th. 61, 19; Cri. 987. Ōðre sǽfisca cynn, 363, 19; Wal. 56. [Ifulled mid gode sæfisce, Laym. 22550. *Icel.* sæ-fiskr.]

sǽ-flōd, es; *m. n.* I. *an incoming tide, flood* (as opposed to *ebb*):—Grēcas hātaþ *malina* sǽflōd ðonne hyt wixst, and *ledon* ðonne hyt wanaþ (cf. *ledona* nēpflōd *vel* ebba, *malina* heáhflōd, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 11–12), Anglia viii. 327, 29. Wæs án burg sió wæs nēh ðæm sǽ ōþ án sǽflōd com and hié āwēste *civitas repentino maris impetu abscisa, atque desolata est*, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 20. On ðissum geáre com ðæt mycele sǽflōd, and ærn swā feor up swā nǽfre ǽr ne dyde, and ādrencte feala tūna, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 14. Dises geáres āsprang up tō ðan swíðe sǽflōd, and swā mycel tō hearme dyde swā nān man ne gemunet ðæt hit ǽfre ǽror dyde, 1099; Erl. 235, 24. Sǽflōde *indruto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 27. II. *the sea, the water of the sea*:—Ðā fandode forþweard scipes (*Noah*) hwæder sincende sǽflōd wǽre, Cd. Th. 86, 28; Gen. 1437. Heofen and eorþe síde sǽflōdas *coeli et terra, mare*, Ps. Th. 68, 35. [He lætte bi sæflode ȝearkien scipen gode, Laym. 2630.]

sǽ-flota, an; *m. A ship*:—Næs him cūð hwá ðam sǽflotan sund wísode, Andr. Kmbl. 761; An. 381. [Cf. He makede muchul sæflot, Laym. 4530.]

sǽ-fōr, e; *f. A journey by sea, a voyage*:—Nis ðæs mōdwlonc mon ofer eorþan . . . ðæt hē á his sǽfōre sorge næbbe, Exon. Th. 308, 19; Seef. 42.

sǽ-fugol *a sea-fowl*. Sǽfugl, as a proper name, occurs in the genealogy of Ælle of Northumbria, Chr. 560; Erl. 16, 29. [*Icel.* sjó-fugl.]

sǽgan; *p.* de *To cause to sink*:—Ōþ ðæt seó sunne on sūþrodor sǽged weorðeþ (cf. Sō gisēgid wurð sedle nāhor hēdra sunna, Hel. 5715), Exon. 207, 15; Ph. 142. v. on-sǽgan; sīgan.

-sǽge. v. on-sǽge.

sǽ-geáp; *adj. Roomy enough for sea voyages* (of a ship):—Sǽgeáp naca, Beo. Th. 3797; B. 1896.

Sǽ-Geátas; *pl. The seafaring* (?) *Geats*:—Ða Sǽ-Geátas sēlran næbben tō geceósenne cyning ǽnigne, Beo. Th. 3704; B. 1850. Sǽ-Geáta (*Beowulf and his companions*) sīðas, 3976; B. 1986. Cf. Sǽ-Dene.

sægedness *a sacrifice*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 33. v. on-sægedness.

sǽ-gemǽre, es; *n. A sea-border, coast*:—Sǽgemǽro *maritima*, Lk. Skt. 6, 17. On ðām sǽgemǽrum, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 13.

sægen, sægen, segen, e; *f.* I. *a saying, statement, assertion*:—Ða sægde se Clitus ðæt Philippus māre hæfde gedōn ðonne hē. Hē ðā Alexander āhleóp, and hiene for ðære sægene ofslōg, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 30. Heora biscopas from hióra godum sǽden ðæt hié ðæt gefeoht forbuden. Ac Papirius ða biscepas for ðære sægene swíðe bismrade, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 2. Se Hǽlend cwæð: 'Ic sittende beó æt mīnes Fæder swíðran.' Ða cwæð se ealdorbiscop: 'Hwæt þincþ eów be ðissere segene, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 22: 320, 31: 484, 1. Gyf hē ðē segþ ðæt hē hwethwugu gesāwe . . . hwæder ðē āwuht æt his segene tweóge, Shrn. 196, 17. Ðū ne tweódast ymbe Honorius segene, hwí tweóst ðū ymbe hera þegena sægena, 197, 21–23. Hié sǽdon ðæt sió sibb of his mihte wǽre ac hē fleáh ða sægene *he would not admit what they said*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 33. Sægenum *assertionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 62. Hié wiston be ðæs engles sægenum, ge be heora sige ge be ðara hǽðenra manna fleáme, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. Sægenum, Ps. Th. 144, 7. II. *what is said generally, tradition, report, story*:—Ðæt is fyrn sægen (fyrn-sægen? cf. fyrn-gewrit, -gid) *it is an old story*, Andr. Kmbl. 2977; An. 1491. Ic wolde gewitan hwæder sió segen sōð wǽre ðe mē mon be ðon sægde *I wanted to know whether the story I had been told about it was true*, Nar. 24, 15. Of ealdra manna gewritum oððe sægene *ex scriptis vel traditione priorum*, Bed. pref.; S. 472, 19. Se hlīsa ðe þurh yldra manna segene tō ūs becom *opinio quae traditione majorum ad nos perlata est*, 2,

1; S. 501, 2. On gewritum oððe on ealdra manna sægenum *munimentis litterarum vel seniorum traditione*, pref.; S. 471, 27. Sægenum *scriptis*, 472, 5. III. *a narration, relation* (whether spoken or written):—Ðý læs ðæt eów seó sægen monigfealdlicor bið onþúhte tó wrítanne ic ða wille lǽton ðe ðǽr gewurdon *ne sim scribendi multiplex, priora facta præcognita præstereo*, Nar. 3, 29. [*Icel.* sögn *a tale, report.*] v. ge-, sóþ-sægn, eald-gesegen.

sǽ-genga, an; *m.* I. *a sea-goer, a mariner*:—Ða gleáwe sǽgenga (gleáwan sǽgengan ?) wel hig understandaþ ðæt eorþlice líchamlice beóþ fulran on weaxendum mónan ðonne on wanigendum *the skilful mariners well understand that earthly, corporeal things are fuller with a waxing than with a waning moon*, Anglia viii. 327, 21. II. *a vessel, ship*:—Sǽgenga fór, fleát fámigheals forþ ofer ýðe, bundenstefna ofer brimstreámas, Beo. Th. 3821; B. 1908: 3769; B. 1882.

sǽ-geset, es; *n. A maritime district*:—Saegesetu (-seotu) *promaritima*, Txts. 82, 728. Sǽgesetu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 33.

sægl, -sægness, sægnian. v. sigel, on-sægness, segnian.

sǽ-grund (*or* sǽ (*gen.*) grund), es; *m. The depth of the sea, the bottom of the sea*:—Ne mé forswelge sǽgrundes deóp *neque obsorbeat me profundum*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Paulus áwrát be him sylfum, ðæt hé ánne dæg and áne niht on sǽgrunde ádruge, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 14. Sǽgrunde neáh (cf. ðis fis (*the whale*) wuneð wið ðe se grund, Misc. 16, 517), Beo. Th. 1133; B. 564. Þurh ðone sǽgrund (*profundum maris*, cf. tó sǽs grunde, l. 18, *and* on sǽs grund, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6) is getácnod hira ende, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 20. Fán Gode besenctun on sǽgrund sigefæstne wer, Menol. Fox 421; Men. 212. Ic styrge wíde sǽgrundas, Exon. Th. 382, 12; Rä. 3, 10: Cd. Th. 196, 9; Exod. 289.

-sægung. v. on-sægung.

sǽ-hengest, es; *m.* I. *a sea-horse, hippopotamus*:—Sǽhengest *ipotamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 30. II. *a sea-steed, ship*:—Hú ðú wǽgflotan, sǽhengeste, sund wísige, Andr. Kmbl. 975; An. 488. Cf. sǽ-mearh.

sǽ-hete (*or* sǽ (*gen.*) hete), es; *m. Raging of the sea*:—Mid ðý wé wið ðam winde and wið ðam sǽ (sǽhete, MS. Ca.) campodan *cum vento pelagoque certantes*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 27.

sǽ-holm, es; *m. Sea*:—Sǽholm oncneów, gársecges begang, ðæt ðú gíse hæfdes, Andr. Kmbl. 1058; An. 529.

sæht, sæhtlian. v. seht, sahtlian.

sæl, sel, es; *n. A hall*:—Ic seah réplingas in ræced fergan under hróf sales, Exon. Th. 435, 3; Rä. 53, 2. Gæst yrre cwom, ðǽr wé sæl weardodon, Beo. Th. 4157; B. 2075. Ne gód hafoc geond sæl swingeþ, 4520; B. 2264. Hý sæl timbred (æltimbred, MS., the alliteration requires *s*) ongytan mihton; ðæt wæs toremǽrost receda, 620; B. 307. Heorot (*Hrothgar's hall*), sincfáge sel, 336; B. 167. Geond ðæt síde sel, Andr. Kmbl. 1523; An. 763. Wuna salu sinchroden *halls splendidly decorated*, 3342; An. 1675. Salo, Cd. Th. 113, 3; Gen. 1881. Gesáwon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer reádum golde, 145, 10; Gen. 2403. [Wyn for to schenche, after mete in sale, Horn. 1107. Þyse renkeȝ schal neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele, Allit. Pms. 41, 107. Such a freke wat3 neuer in þat sale er þat tyme, Gaw. 197. *O. H. Ger.* sal *exsolium, coenaculum*; daz sal *templum*: *Icel.* salr *a hall.*] v. beág-sel, burg-, folc-, horn-sæl; sele, salor.

sǽl, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *time, occasion*:—Ðá becom se apostol æt sumum sǽle (*on one occasion*) tó ðære byrig Pergamum, Homl. Th. i. 62, 24: 70, 23. On sumne sǽl *quandoque*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 66. Heora wíse on nánne sǽl wel ne gefór, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164. 13. Ðás wyrte man mæg niman on álcne sǽl *this plant may be gathered at any time*, Lchdm. i. 112, 3. II. *a fit time, season, opportunity, the definite time at which an event should take place*:—Ðéh ðe seel sie *etiamsi oportuerit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 35. Ðá Godan sǽl þúhte ðá gesóhte hé ðone kyninc *when it appeared to Goda a favourable opportunity, he visited the king*, Chart. Th. 202, 30. Hí wundiaþ, ðonne se sǽl cymeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 43; Leás. 23. Ðá wæs sǽl and mǽl, ðæt tó healle gang Healfdenes sunu *it was the proper time for Hrothgar to go to the banquet-hall*, Beo. Th. 2021; B. 1008. Óþ ðæt sǽl álamp (cf. Ðá seó tíd gelamp, ðæt . . . , Met. 26, 17) ðæt hió Beówulfe medoful ætbær *till the proper time arrived for her to present the mead cup to Beowulf*, 1249; B. 622: 4123; B. 2058. Ic ofslóh æt ðære sæcce ðá mé sǽl ágeald (*when opportunity was offered me*: cf. ðá him rúm ágeald 5374; B. 2690) húses hyrdas, 3335; B. 1665: Cd. Th. 121, 11; Gen. 2008. . Seó sǽl geweard (cf. seó tíd geweard, ðæt se eorl ongan æðele cennan, 74, 25; Gen. 1227), ðæt his wíf sunu on woruld brohte, 72, 14: Gen. 1186. Se sǽl cymeþ, ðæt heó dómes dæges dyn gehýre, Salm. Kmbl. 648; Sal. 323. Ne mihte ná lenge manna énig sylfne bedyrnan ac gehwá tó sǽles (*at once*) móste clipian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 115. Wit þencaþ sǽles bídan siððan sunne Metod up forlǽt *we intend to wait till after sunrise*, Cd. Th. 147, 10; Gen. 2437. Sǽles bídeþ hwonne heó cræft hyre cýþan móte, Exon. Th. 413, 28; Rä. 32, 12. Hé sóhte ða seel (sél, Rush.) ðætte hine salde *quaerebat opportunitatem ut eum traderet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 16. III. *time* as in *bad* or *good times, circumstance, condition*. v. IV:—Nú is sǽl (*a time of misery*) cumen, þreá ormǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 2332; An. 1167. Storm oft holm gebringeþ ín grimmum sǽlum *storm oft brings ocean into a furious condition*, Exon. Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. Jacob byþ on glædum sǽlum *exultabit Jacob*, Ps. Th. 52, 8. Hæfdan beorgas blíðe sǽle *montes exultaverunt*, 113, 14. Sael gewynsumie roede *casus secundet asperos*, Ps. Surt. ii. 201, 11. IV. *happiness, good fortune, good time, prosperity* (often in pl.):—On ðære stówe wé gesunde mágon sǽles bídan, Cd. Th. 152, 21; Gen. 2523. Mæg snottor guma sǽle brúcan, gódra tída, Exon. Th. 104, 12; Gú. 6. Sǽlum geblissad *gladdened with all joys*, 207, 12; Ph. 140. Siteþ sorgcearig, sǽlum bidǽled, 379, 5; Deór. 28. Syngum tó sǽlum (cf. After liked him ful wele for al was turned him to sele, C. M. 4432) *for the happiness of sinners*, 84, 21; Cri. 1377. Ne trín ðú æfter sǽlum, sorh is geníwod, Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322. ¶ On sǽlum, sálum *in a state of happiness, happy* [cf. þu ware a sele gief ich was wroð, O. E. Homl. ii. 183, 17. Heora færð wes on sæle *was prosperous*, Laym. 1310. Selden sal he ben on sele (selde wurþ he blyþe and gled, Jes. MS.), Misc. 121, 301]:—Þá wæs þeód on sǽlum (*joyous*), Beo. Th. 1291; B. 643. On sálum, 1218; B. 607. Ðú on sǽlum wes *be fortunate*, 2345; B. 1170. On sǽlum *in times of prosperity*, Met. 2, 2, 7. Folc wæs on sálum, Cd. Th. 184, 13; Exod. 106: 214, 5; Exod. 564: Elen. Kmbl. 387; El. 194. [All middellærdess sceþe and sel, Orm. 14304. For quoso suffer cowþe syt (*trouble*), sele wolde folȝe, Allit. Pms. 92, 5. *Goth.* sêlei *goodness*: *Icel.* sæla *bliss, joy, happiness.*] v. gyte-, heáh-sǽl; sǽlþ.

sǽ-lác *a gift* or *present* or *offering that comes from the sea* or *from a lake*:—Beówulf maþelode: Hwæt wé ðé ðás sǽlác (*what* B. *had brought to Hrothgar from Grendel's lake-dwelling*) brohton tíres tó tácne, Beo. Th. 3308; B. 1652: 3253; B. 1624.

sǽ-láð *a course* or *way on the sea*:—Wé on sǽláðe (*in our course*) brecaþ ofer bǽðweg, Andr. Kmbl. 1022; An. 511. Hie on sǽláðe wíf tó Denum feredon *they on the watery way took the woman to Denmark*, Beo. Th. 2319; B. 1157. Hé tó gyrnwræce swíðor þohte ðonne tó sǽláðe *his thoughts were turned rather to vengeance effected by wiles than to taking his way over the sea*, 2283; B. 1139. [Cf. *Icel.* sjó-leiði *a seaway*; sjó-leiðis *by sea.*]

sǽ-láf *what is left by the sea*, applied to the spoils of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea:—Ongunnon sǽláfe délan, ealde mádmas, reáf and randas, Cd. Th. 215, 16; Exod. 584.

sǽlan; *p.* de *To happen, betide, fortune* (e. g. in Spenser):—Gif hié ærfeweard ne gestriónen, oððe him sylfum ælles hwæt sǽle . . . Gif him elles hwæt sǽleþ, Chart. Th. 471, 30–472, 1. Sǽlde unc on þám brocum swá unc gesǽlde (sǽlde, Kmbl.) *happen what might to us in those troubles*, 485, 23. Hú ðé sǽle *how it may happen to thee, what your success may be*, Andr. Kmbl. 2710; An. 1357. v. ge-, tó-sǽlan.

sǽlan; *p.* de. I. *to fasten with a cord*:—Hé sǽlde tó sande sídfæðmed scip oncerbendum fæst, Beo. Th. 3838; B. 1917. Wedera leóde sǽwudu sǽldon, 457; B. 226. Hwǽr wé sǽlan sceolon sǽhengestas ancrum fæste, Exon. Th. 54, 3; Cri. 863. Ymb geofenes stæþ gearwe stódon sǽlde sǽmearas, Elen. Kmbl. 455; El. 228. II. fig. *to restrain, repress, confine*:—Dómgeorne dreórigne hyge oft in heora breóstcofan bindaþ fæste. Swá ic módsefan mínne sceolde oft feterum sǽlan, Exon. Th. 287, 29; Wand. 21. Sǽlde sǽgrundas *the bound sea-depths* (in contrast with the relaxing of the bonds which held the sea, when a passage was made through it for the Israelites), Cd. Th. 196, 9; Exod. 289. [*Goth.* in-sailjan.] v. á-, ge-, on-, un-sǽlan; sál.

sǽ-land *a maritime district*:—Mín gafolfisc ðe mé árist be sǽlande *maritimos pisces qui mihi contingere debent annualiter per thelonei luerum*, Chart. Th. 308, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* Sjó-land (*a local name*).]

sæld. v. seld.

sælen; *adj. Of sallow*:—Sælenum *salignis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* salahin *salignus.*] v. sealh.

sǽ-leoda. v. sǽ-lida.

sǽ-leóþ *a sea-song, song sung by the sailors in rowing, to keep stroke*:—Sǽleóþes *celeumatis* (κέλευμα), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 24.

sǽ-líc; *adj. Of the sea*:—On sǽlícum strande *on the sea-shore*, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 10. Of sǽlícum grunde, 138, 11. On sǽlícere ýðe *in the water of the sea*, 138, 8. Hí fixodon on sǽlícum ýðum, i. 576, 21. Gedréfed on ðám sǽlícum ýðum ðyssere worulde, ii. 388, 7. On sǽlícum *in glarigeris*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 3: *in marinis*, 473, 71. Ðæt hí Seaxna þeóde ofer ðám sǽlícum (? of ðám ofersǽlícum) dǽlum him on fultum gecýgdon *ut Saxonum gentem de transmarinis partibus in auxilium vocarent*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 39. Ic rówe ofer sǽlíce dǽlas *navigo ultra marinas partes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 33. Drihten gegaderode ða sǽlícan ýða fram ðære eorþan brádnysse, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 16. Ða sǽlícan nýtenu (*two seals*), Homl. Th. ii. 138, 15. v. ofersǽ-líc.

sǽ-lida, -leoda, an; *m. A sea-goer, sailor*:—Snottor sǽleoda (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 201, 18; Exod. 374. Gehýrst ðú, sǽlida! . . . brimmanna boda! Byrht. Th. 133, 4; By. 45. Ic ǽfre ne geseah ǽnigne mann ðé gelícne steóran ofer stæfnan . . Ic georne wát ðæt ic ǽfre ne geseah on sǽleodan syllícran cræft *I have never seen in a seaman more wondrous skill*, Andr. Kmbl. 999; An. 500. Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sélran métte, 941;

An. 471. Offa ðone sælidan slöh, Byrht. Th. 140, 10; By. 286. Cf. sæ-liðend.

sælig *blessed, fortunate.* [*O. Sax.* sālig: *O. L. Ger.* sālig, sēlig: *O. H. Ger.* sālig *beatus, felix.*] v. earfoþ-, ge-, gewif-, heard-, ofer-, un-, wansælig, *and next word.*

sæliglice; *adv. Happily*:—Sæliglīce *felicitor*, Rtl. 79, 30. [*O. Sax.* sāliglīko: *O. H. Ger.* sāligīhho *feliciter.*] v. ge-sæliglice.

sæligness. v. ge-sæligness.

sæ-liðend, es; *m. A seaman, sailor, seafarer*; also *a ship*, cf. sægenga:—Secgaþ sælīðend, Beo. Th. 826; B. 411: 3640; B. 1818: 5604; B. 2806. Sægdon sælīðende, 760; B. 377. Se ðe bisenceþ sælīðende, eorlas and ȳðmearas, Exon. 363, 4; Wal. 48. [*O. Sax.* sēo-līðandi.]

sæ-liðende; *adj. Seafaring*:—Se mǽra wæs hāten sælīðende wealende Wulf, Salm. Kmbl. 422; Sal. 211. [Sæ-liðende men, Laym. 7821.]

sælmerige, an; *f. Brine*:—Sælmerige (sæll-, sel-; -mærige) *salsamentum*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 18. [Cf. *Span.* salmuera *brine*: *Ital.* salamoja: *Fr.* saumure: *Lat.* sal-muria; cf. *Gk.* ἅλμυρος *briny.*]

sælþ, e; *f. A dwelling, abode*:—Bare hié gesāwon heora līchaman næfdon on ðam lande ðā giet sælþa geseteña *bare they* (*Adam and Eve after the fall*) *saw their bodies, they had not yet in the land dwellings appointed*, Cd. Th. 48, 33; Gen. 785. [*O. Sax.* seliða; *f. a dwelling*: *O. L. Ger.* salitha, selitha *tabernaculum, habitaculum*: *Goth.* salithwa; *f. a mansion, lodging, guest-chamber*: *O. H. Ger.* salida, selida; *f. mansio, domicilium, habitaculum.*]

sælþ, e; *f. Happiness, joy, felicity, good fortune, prosperity* (the word is generally in the plural):—Ic nū hæbbe ongiten ðæt ða mīne sælþa and seó orsorgnes ðe ic ǽr wēnde ðæt gesælþa beón sceoldan nāne sælþa ne sint *I have now seen that my prosperity and security, that I supposed were certainly happiness, are none*; non infitiari possum prosperitatis meae velocissimum cursum, Bt, 10; Fox 26, 25–27. Hātan ðæt sælþa ðe nāne ne beóþ, 16, 3; Fox 56, 25. Āfyr fram ðē ða yfelan sælþa and unnettan *gaudia pelle*, 6; Fox 14, 32. Ðæm men þincþ ðeáh hē sē godcundlīce gesceádwīs ðæt hē on him selfum næbbe sælþa genōge būton hē māre gegaderige ðara ungesceádwīsena gescefta ðonne hē beþurfe *divinum merito rationis animal, non aliter sibi splendere, nisi inanimatae supellectilis possessione videatur*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 19. Ys micel niédþearf ðæt mon hiene wið ða ungemetlīcan sælþa warenige, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 6. Hý weorðgeornra sælþa tōslītaþ *they destroy the fortunes of the ambitious*, Salm. Kmbl. 697; Sal. 348. Heofenas blissiaþ sealte sǽstreámas sælþe habbaþ, Ps. Th. 95, 11. [*O. Sax.* sālda: *O. L. Ger.* sālda *salus, salutare*: *O. H. Ger.* sālida *felicitas, beatitas, bona fortuna*; v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 822 sqq. on Sǽlde = *Fortuna*: *Icel.* sæld *bliss.*] v. ge-, ofer-, un-, worold-sælþ.

sæltna (?) *a bird's name*:—Saeltna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 37: seltra, i. 281, 8: salthaga, 62, 36 gloss *rubisca* which is in the last case also glossed by *rudduc* the robin redbreast. v. rudduc.

sǽl-wang, es; *m. A fertile plain, plain*:—Hē be wealle geseah wundrum fæste under sǽlwange sweras unlytle *by the wall he saw huge pillars with their bases wondrous fast underground*, Andr. Kmbl. 2984; An. 1495. Hwīlum mec mīn freá fæste genearwaþ, sendeþ ðonne under sǽlwonge (MS. sal-), Exon. Th. 382, 27; Rä. 4, 2. Ic geseah hors ofer sǽlwong þrægan, 400, 3; Rä. 20, 3. Hē geseah sīde sǽlwongas synnum gehladene, Cd. Th. 78, 14; Gen. 1293.

sǽ-mann, es; *m.* I. *a seaman, one who journeys by sea*:—Sǽmen æfter fōron flōdwege, Cd. Th. 184, 11; Exod. 105, Sǽmanna sīð, 208, 4; Exod. 478. Gāras, sǽmanna searo, Beo. Th. 663; B. 329. Hē sǽmannum onsacan mihte, 5900; B. 2954. Sigel sǽmannum symble byþ on hihte, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 15; Rún. 16. II. when English affairs are referred to the word is used of the Scandinavians:—Wālī ðære woruldscame ðe nū habbaþ Engle. Oft twegen sǽmen oððe þrý drīfaþ ða drāfe cristenra manna fram sē tō sē, Wulfst. 163, 5. Mē sendon tō ðē sǽmen snelle, Byrht. Th. 132, 41; By. 29. Gif ðū wille syllan sǽmannum feoh, 132, 58; By. 38. Hē his sincgyfan on ðām sǽmannum wrec, 139, 63; By. 278. [*Icel.* sjó-maðr *a seaman, mariner.*]

sǽ-mearh *a sea-horse, a ship*:—Ūs bær heáhstefn naca, snellīc sǽmearh, Andr. Kmbl. 533; An. 267. Meahte gesión brimwudu myrgan, sǽmearh plegan, Elen. Kmbl. 490; El. 245. Fearoþengestas, sǽmearas, 455; El. 228. Heáhstefn scipu, sǽmearas, Exon. Th. 361, 5; Wal. 15. [For similar terms in Icelandic v. Corpus Poeticum Boreale, vol. ii. p. 458.] Cf. sǽ-hengest.

sǽmend, sǽmest, sǽmestre. v. sēmend, sæmra, seámestre.

sǽ-mēðe; *adj. Weary with being on the sea*:—Sǽmēðe (*Beowulf and his companions on their arrival at Hrothgar's palace*), Beo. Th. 655; B. 325.

sǽ-minte, an; *f. Sea-mint*:—Sǽminte *nersta* (cf. sea-minte *nersta*, Lchdm. iii. 304, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 39: *althea*, 68, 79.

sæmninga. v. semninga.

sæmotu (?) glosses *fustrum* (*frustum*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 10.

sǽmra; *adj.* (without positive) *Inferior, worse*:—Symle wæs ðý sǽmra ðonne ic sweorde drep ferhþgenīðlan *ever was the deadly foe the worse when I struck him with the sword*, Beo. Th. 5752; B. 2880. Hit is sǽmre nū *it is worse now* (*than in the golden age*), Met. 8, 42. Ic lǽre ðæt hē gȳme ǽgðer ge ðæs sēlran ge ðæs sǽmran *I advise him to take care both of the more and of the less important matters*, Anglia ix. 260, 10. Hnāhran rince, sǽmran æt sæcce, Beo. Th. 1910; B. 953. Gif ðū sōðne God lufast. . . Gif ðū tō sǽmran gode hǽtst hǽðen feoh, Exon. Th. 245, 28; Jul. 51: 264, 9; Jul. 361. Ða sǽmran *deteriora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 38. Ðū byst se ilca se ðū ǽr wǽre, ne beóþ ðīn winter wiht ðē sǽmran (*anni tui non deficient*), Ps. Th. 101, 24. Hī dweligende sēcaþ ðæt hēhste gōd on ða sāmran (sāmran, Cott. MS.) gesceafta *id* (good) *error humanus a vero atque perfecto ad falsum imperfectumque traducit*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. Sāmust *vel* wyrst *pessima*, Blickl. Gl. Ne wǽron ðæt gesīþa ða sǽmestan, Exon. Th. 326, 8; Wid. 1: Cf. sām-.

sæm-tinges. v. sam-tinges.

sǽ-naca, an; *m. A sea-going vessel*, Exon. Th. 474, 7; Bo. 26.

sǽne; *adj. Slow, dull, sluggish, inactive*:—Ymb ða gȳmene his ēcre hǽlo hē wæs tō sǽne *erga curam perpetuae suae salvationis nihil omnino studii gerens*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 19. Ne sceal se tō sǽne beón, ne ðissa lārna tō læt, Exon. Th. 450, 16; Dóm. 88. Sǽne mōd *a sluggish mind*, 122, 32; Gū. 314. Næs ðæt sǽne cyning, 322, 23; Wid. 67. Eálā ðæt ðū woldest ðæs sīðfætes sǽne weorðan (*slow to undertake the journey*), Andr. Kmbl. 408; An. 204: 422; An. 211: Elm. Kmbl. 440; El. 220, Næs his brōðor læt, sīðes sǽne, Apstls. Kmbl. 67; Ap. 34. Nǽron ða twegen tohtan sǽne, lindgelāces, 150; Ap. 75. Ðone sǽnan ðe biþ tō slǽw ðū scealt hātan assa mā ðonne man *segnis ac stupidus torpet? asinum vivit*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 19. Mægencræft mōda gehwilces ofer līchoman lēnne and sǽnne *might of the mind over the body weak and dull*, Met. 26, 106. Hē (*a sea serpent*) on holme wæs sundes ðē sǽnra (*the slower in swimming*), ðā hyne swylt fornam, Beo. Th. 2876; B. 1436. Ic sceal sēcan ōðerne ellenleásran cempan sǽnran *I must seek another warrior less courageous and active*, Exon. Th. 266, 9; Jul. 395. [*O. H. Ger.* seine: *Icel.* seinn; *Dan.* seen; *Swed.* sen. Cf. *Goth.* sainjan *to be slow, to tarry.*] v. ā-sānian.

sǽ-næss, es; *m. A ness* or *promontory stretching into the sea, a cape*:—Sǽnesse *promontorio*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 7. Ða līðende land gesāwon brimclifu blīcan, beorgas steápe, síde sǽnæssas, Beo. Th. 451; B. 223. Sǽnæssas geseón, windige weallas, 1146; B. 571.

sǽ-nett *a net for fishing in the sea*:—Sǽnet *sagene*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 14.

sæp, es; *n. Sap*:—Sæp *succus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 12. Cederbeám *cedrus*, his sæp *cedria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 39. Ða weard beám monig blōdigum teárum birunnen, sæp weard tō swāte, Exon. Th. 72, 23; Cri. 1177. Ðæs swētestan sæpes *suavissime succi*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 58. Seó drīge gyrd ðe næs mid sæpe ācucod, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 17. Sep *sucum*, Germ. 391, 18. [*Ayenb.* þet zep; *O. H. Ger.* saf: *Icel.* safi; *m.*] v. stōr-sæp.

sæpig; *adj. Full of sap, succulent*:—Sæpig stela *succulentus cauliculus*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 45. [*Prompt. Parv.* sapy or fulle of sap *cariosus.*] v. un-sæpig.

sæppe, an; *f. The spruce fir*:—Sæppe *abies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 40. [Cf. *Lat.* sappinus *from which Fr.* sapin.]

sæp-spōn *a chip* or *shaving with sap in it*:—Genim geongre ācrinde hand fulle . . . sceafe ðæt grēne, wylle ða sæpspōne on cūmeolce, Lchdm. ii. 292, 27.

sǽr (= rǽr?), Ps. Th. 7, 6.

sǽ-rima, an; *m. The sea-shore, coast*:—Hī mycel yfel gedydon ǽgðer ge on Defenum ge wel hwǽr be ðæm sǽriman, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 20: 994; Erl. 133, 19. [Bī ða sǽrime āhwǽr in Engelande *in littore marino alicubi in Anglia*, Chart. Th. 422, 2.] [Bi þisse særime, Laym. 6216.]

sǽ-rinc, es; *m. A sea-man, one who journeys by sea* (used of the Scandinavians, cf. sǽ-mann):—Hine ymb monig snellīc sǽrinc (*of Beowulf and his companions*), Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690. Sendc se sǽrinc (*one of the Danes attacking Byrhtnoth*) sūþerne gār, Byrht. Th. 135, 46; By. 134.

sǽ-rīris *a reed-bed in the sea* (?), *an ait*:—Swylce wōrie bī ōfre sondbeorgum ymbseald sǽrȳrica mǽst, swā ðæt wēnaþ wǽglīðende ðæt hȳ on ealond sum eágum wlīten (*the reference is to the whale, which mariners mistake for an island*), Exon. Th. 360, 24; Wal. 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rōrahi *arundinetum.*]

sǽ-rōf; *adj. Active on the sea, strong in rowing*:—Ðonne sǽrōfe snelle mægne árum bregdaþ, Exon. Th. 296, 25; Crä. 56.

sæs *a seat.* v. sess.

sǽ-sceaþa, an; *m. A sea-robber, pirate*:—Sǽsceaþan *piratici*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 12.

sǽ-sīð *a sea-journey, voyage*, Beo. Th. 2302; B. 1149.

sǽ-snægl, es; *m. A sea-snail*:—Sǽsnāil *chelio, testudo* vel *marina gagalia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 32. Sǽsnæglas *conchae* vel *cochleae*, 56, 7: ii. 136, 14.

sǽ-strand, es; *m. Sea-shore:*—Sǽstrand *litus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 59. Swā mænigfealde swā swā sandceosol on sǽstrande, Jos. 11, 4: Wulfst. 198, 22. Beraþ ða stānas tō sǽstrande, Homl. Th. i. 68, 29. [Heo stepen up a sæstrond, Laym. 9235. *Icel.* sævar-strönd.]

sǽ-streám, es; *m. Sea-stream, water of the sea:*—Ðonne sǽstreámas flōwaþ *elationes maris,* Ps. Th. 92, 5. Sǽstreámas sealte, 79, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 391; An. 196: 1497; An. 750. Swearte sǽstreámas, Cd. Th. 80, 9; Gen. 1326. Sǽstreámum neáh, 193, 22; Exod. 250. Ic his swīðran hand settan þence ðæt hē sǽstreámum syððan wealde *ponam in mari manum ejus, et in fluminibus dexteram ejus,* Ps. Th. 88, 22. Sicilia sǽstreámum in, Met. 1, 15. [He iwende ouer seastreames, Laym. 326. Þu steorest te sea stream Þ hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest, Marh. 9, 34. *O. Sax.* sēo-strōm.]

sǽt, e; *f. An ambush, a place where one lies in wait:*—Hý sǽtiaþ mīn and sittaþ swā gearwe swā seó leó dēþ tō ðam ðe hē gefōn wyle and swā swā his hwelp byþ gehýd æt ðære sǽte *susceperunt me sicut leo paratus ad praedam, et sicut catulus leonis habitans in abditis,* Ps. Th. 16, 11. Deórhege heáwan and sǽte haldan *to maintain the places from which the deer might be shot* (?), L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 15. The Latin version has *stabilitatem observare;* Leo takes *sǽte* = hedges, and Schmid translates 'in ordnung erhalten.' [*Icel.* sát; *f. ambush.*] v. sǽtian.

sǽte *a resident, inhabitant.* The form occurs only in compounds, and these are for the most part in the plural. There is also beside the weak *-sǽtan* a strong *-sǽte.* v. Dorn- (Dor-), Dūn-, Peác-, Sumor-, Wil-sǽte (-sǽtan). Other instances of the suffix are given in Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 34, where *Hrypensis ecclesia* is translated *Hrypsǽttna cyrice:* Hiilsǽtena munecas *Hiienses monachi,* 5, 22; S. 644, 24: and in Cod. Dip. B. i. 414. It also forms part of common nouns, v. burh-, ende-, land-sǽta: with which may be compared *O. L. Ger.* land-sǽtio: *O. H. Ger.* himil-sāzo: *Ger.* land-sass. See too the compounds of sittend[e].

sǽtan, -sǽte; *subst.,* -sǽte; *adj.,* sæten, Sæter-dæg. v. sǽtian, sǽta, and-sǽte, seten, Sætern-dæg.

sǽtere, es; *m. One that lies in wait, one that waylays.* I. *a robber;* latro:—Þeáf and sētere *fur et latro,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Þeáfas and sētteras *fures et latrones,* 10, 8. II. fig. *one who acts insidiously;* insidiator, seductor:—Se sǽtere (*insidiator*), ðæt is se diófol, hē hine spænþ on wōh, Past. 53, 7; Swt. 417, 23. Ðonne cymþ se lytega sǽtere (*seductor*) tō ðæm slāwan mōde, and āteleþ him eall ðæt hē ǽr tō gōde gedyde, 65, 2; Swt. 463, 12. Hī sendon sēteras (*insidiatores*) ðætte genōmo hine on word, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 20. v. sǽt, sǽtian.

Sætern-dæg, Sæternes-, Sæter-, Sæteres-dæg, es; *m. Saturday;* dies Saturni:—Sæterndæges rest *requies sabbati,* Ex. 16, 23. On Sæterndæg, Mk. Skt. 9, 2, Rbc. Sæterndæg (sæter-, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 23, 56. Sæterdæg (sæternes-, MS. A.), 23, 54. Sæternesdæg, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 28, Rbc.: 20, 29, Rbc. On ðone Sæternesdæg, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 12: Shrn. 70, 7. Sæternesdæg of Saturno Iovis fæder, Anglia viii. 321, 17. Se seofoþa dæg is se Sæternesdæg, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 6. Æghwylce Sæternesdæge *per omne sabbatum,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 40. Seternesdæg *Sabbatum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 8. Sætresdæg (Sæternes-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 37, 23: 38, 8. On ðæm Sæteresdæge, Blickl. Homl. 71, 30. [Saturnus heo (*the forefathers of the English*) ȝiven Sætterdæi (Sateresdai, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13933. *Orm.* Saterrdaȝȝ. High German and Scandinavian take a different form, but Frisian and Dutch agree with English. v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 114-5; 226-7.]

Sætern-, Sæter-niht, e; *f. Friday night, the night between Friday and Saturday:*—His (*Christ*) līc læg on byrgene ða Sæterniht and Sunnanniht *his body lay in the sepulchre on the nights of Friday and Saturday,* Homl. Th. i. 216, 27. [*R. Glouc.* Sater-niȝt.]

sǽ-peóf, es; *m. A sea-thief, a pirate:*—Heáh-sǽþeóf *archipiratta,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 28.

sæþerige, an; *f. Savory;* satureia hortensis:—Sæþerian sǽd, Lchdm. ii. 314, 19: iii. 72, 8. v. saturege.

sǽtian, sǽtan; *p.* ode *To lie in wait for, waylay* (with gen.):—Forðam hē hine ne meahte mid openlīcum gefeohte ofersuīðan sǽtaþ ðonne diógollīce and sēcþ hū hē hine mǽge gefōn *quia enim publico bello perdidit, ad exercendas occulte insidias exardescit,* Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 13. Hē sǽtaþ (*insidiatur*) ðæt hē bereáfige ðone earman, Ps. Th. 9, 30. Se synfulla sǽtaþ ðæs rihtwīsan *observabit peccator justum,* 36, 12. Hý sǽtiaþ mīn *susceperunt me,* 16, 11. Ðū scealt fiersna sǽtan, Cd. Th. 56, 18; Gen. 913. Hū ǽghwelc syn biþ sǽtigende ðæs þióndan monnes *quomodo unumquodque peccatum proficientibus insidietur,* Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 24. Feóndas and sǽtendan sāwle mīnre *inimici et qui custodiebant animam meam,* Ps. Th. 70, 9. Sētendum *insidiantibus,* Lk. Skt. p. 10, 5. [*Icel.* sæta *to lie in wait for* (with dat.): *M. H. Ger.* sāzen.] v. sǽtnian, sǽt, sǽtere.

sætilcas:—Ne ymbe sciphergas sætilcas ne hērdon ne furþum fira nān ymb gefeoht sprecan, Met. 8, 31. *Grein suggests* scealcas, cf. næs scealca nān *in* v. 21; *the corresponding prose is:*—Ne gehērde nōn mon ðā get nānne sciphere, ne furþon ymbe nān gefeoht sprecan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 14-16.

sǽtnere, es; *m. One who lies in wait.* v. sǽtnian, sǽtere; but used in the following case to gloss *seditiosus:*—Mid sētnerum *cum seditiosis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7. v. sǽtnung.

sǽtnian; *p.* ode *To lie in wait for* (with gen.):—Ðā wǽron ðǽr Sarocine gesamnode, ðæt hig sǽtnodan manna, Shrn. 37, 34. v. sǽtian.

sǽtnung, e; *f.* I. *a lying in wait, plot, snare.* v. sǽtung:—Hē hine bæd ðæt hē his līf gescylde wið swā mycles ōhteres sǽtningum *obsecrans ut vitam suam a tanti persecutoris insidiis tutando servaret,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 5. Hē him ða sǽtnunge (*insidias*) gewearnode ðæs unholdan cyninges, S. 515, 11: 5, 23; S. 646, 37 note. Sētnungum *insidiantes,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 54. II. in the following passages the word glosses *seditio.* v. sǽtnere:—On sētnuncge (setnong, Lind.) *in seditione,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 7. Fore sētnunge *propter seditionem,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 19, 25.

sǽtung, e; *f. A lying in wait, plot, snare:*—Sǽtunge *aucupationes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 43. Sētunge, 101, 25. Gif him þince ðæt hē feala earna ætsumne geseó, ðæt hit yfel nið and manna sǽtunga and seara, Lchdm. iii. 168, 11. Ðonne hē foresægþ ða dióglan sǽtenga ðæs lytegan feóndes *quando hostis callidi circumspectas et quasi incomprehensibiles insidias praedicit,* Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 14. Scottas ne sǽtincge ne gestrodu wið Angelþeóde syrwaþ *Scotti nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum moliuntur aut fraudium,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 37.

sǽ-upwearp *what is thrown up on land by the sea, jetsum:*—Ic habbe gegeofen Ælfwine abbod . . . ða sǽupwearp on eallen þingen æt Bramcæstre, Chart. Th. 421, 33.

sǽ-wēg *a wave of the sea:*—Sealte sǽwēgas, Cd. Th. 240, 9; Dan. 384.

sǽ-wæter, es; *n. Sea-water:*—Genim celeþonian seáw and sǽwæter, Lchdm. ii. 28, 12.

sǽ-wang, es; *m. The plain by the sea, the shore:*—Gewāt se hearda æfter sande sǽwong tredan, wīde waroþas, Beo. Th. 3933; B. 1964.

sǽ-wār *sea-weed:*—Sǽwaar *alga,* Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 35. Cf. waar *alga,* ii. 99, 29. See E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, s. v. *waur.*

sǽ-waroþ *the sea-shore:*—Be sǽwaroþe and be sǽðfrum, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 17: Met. 19, 21.

sǽ-weall, es; *m.* I. *a sea-wall, a cliff by the sea:*—Higelāc wunode sǽwealle neáh, Beo. Th. 3853; B. 1924: Exon. Th. 471, 15; Rä. 61, 1. II. *a wall formed by the sea:*—Sǽweall āstāh (cf. Ðæt wæter (*of the Red Sea*) stōd swilce twegen hēge weallas, Ex. 14, 22), Cd. Th. 197, 6; Exod. 302.

sǽ-weard *sea-ward, keeping watch and ward on the sea-coast;* it was a duty that might be required in some cases of the thane and of the 'cotsetla':—Of manegum landum māre landriht ārīst tō cyniges gebanne . . . sǽweard (*the section refers to the* 'thegen'), L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 8. Werige his (*the* 'cotsetla') hlāfordes inland, gif him man beóde, æt sǽwearde, 3; Th. i. 432, 28. Cf. the description of Beowulf's landing:—Ðā of wealle geseah weard Scyldinga, se ðe holmclīfu healdan scolde, etc., Beo. Th. 463 sqq.

sǽ-weg *a sea-way, a path through the sea:*—Sǽfiscas ða faraþ geond ða sǽwegas *pisces maris qui perambulant semitas maris,* Ps. Th. 8, 8. [*Icel.* sjó-vegr.]

sǽ-wērig; *adj. Weary with being on the sea:*—Sǽwērige slǽp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1651; An. 817: 1723; An. 864. [We beoþ sæwerie men, Laym. 4619.]

sǽwet, es; *n. Sowing:*—Ofer ða tīd ðæs sǽwetes *ultra tempus serendi,* Bd. 4, 28, tit.; S. 605, 8.

sǽ-wīcing, es; *m. A viking:*—Randas bǽron sǽwīcingas (*the tribe of Reuben*) ofer sealtne mersc, Cd. Th. 199, 3; Exod. 333.

sǽ-wiht, e; *f. A sea-animal:*—Ðeós eorþe is berende missenlīcra fugela and sǽwihta *this land is productive of divers fowls and sea-animals* (*the Latin has* insula . . . avium ferax terra marique diversi generis), Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 15.

sǽ-wilm, es; *m. A billow:*—Gē him syndon ofer sǽwylmas hider wilcuman, Beo. Th. 792; B. 393.

-sǽwisc. v. ofer-sǽwisc.

sǽ-wudu *a ship:*—Hī sǽwudu sēldon *they fastened their ship to the shore,* Beo. Th. 457; B. 228.

sæx. v. seax.

sǽ-ýþ, e; *f. A wave of the sea:*—Sǽýþa *vel* holmas *equomaria,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 74. Hī sǽýþa swīðe brēgaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 23; Rūn. 21. [*O. Sax.* sēo-ūðia.]

safine, an; *f. Savina;* juniperus savina:—Sauine. Genim ðās wyrte, ðe man *sabinam,* and ōðrum naman wel ðam gelīc, *sauinam* hāteþ, Lchdm. i. 190, 13: iii. 16, 8: 58, 20. Safine, 22, 31. Lytel sauinan, 30, 15. Safinan dust, ii. 250, 27. Genim safinan, 100, 10: 294, 24: iii. 44, 5. Safenan, 46, 3: ii. 312, 11. Sauinan, iii. 38, 26.

saftriende *rheumatic:*—Saftriende *reumaticus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 48. Cf. sæp.

ság (?):—Ic heáfod hæbbe and heáne steort, eágan and eáran and ænne fót, hrycg and heard nebb, hneccan steápne and síðan twá, ság on middum, eard ofer ældum, Exon. Th. 490, 3; Rä. 79, 5.

sága, an; *m. A saw*:—Saga *serula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 17: *serra*, 39, 67. v. sagu.

saga, an; *m. A saying, story, statement*:—Ðín saga bið geswutelod, gif ðú ðone sylfan engel bitst, ðæt hé mínne sunu ansundne árære, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 193. v. sagu.

sagian. v. secgan.

-sagol. v. leás-, sóþ-, unsóþ-, wér-sagol.

ságol (v. sowel *fustis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 94, 22, soþsawel *veridicus*, 90, 19), es; *m. A staff, cudgel, club*:—Ságol oððe stæf *fustis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 44: *fustis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 28. Ða ságlas (*vectes*) sticiaþ inn on ðám hringum ða earce mid tó beranne . . . Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðém ságlum, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 171, 5–12. Hié Claudium mid ságlum ofbeótan, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 26. Hét ða cwelleras mid stearcum ságlum hine beóton, Homl. Th. i. 424, 32. Mid stíðum ságlum beátaþ, 432, 12: 468, 33. Hét his cwelleras ðone hálgan beátan mid heardum ságlum. Ðá bærst sum ságol intó ánes beáteres eágan, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 142. Mid swurdum and sáhlum *cum gladiis et fustibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 47, 55. Hé stafas ł sáhlas ísenne tóbræc *vectes ferreos confregit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 16. [Ælc bær an honde ænne sagel (staf, 2nd MS.) stronge, Laym. 12280.]

sagu, e; *f. A saw*:—Sage *serram*, Germ. 400, 531. Hé sceal habban æcse, adsan, sage, Anglia ix. 263, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* saga, sega; *f. serra, lima: Icel.* sög; *f. a saw.*] v. saga.

sagu, e; *and indecl.*? *f.* I. *a saw, say* (to say one's *say*), *saying, statement, story, tale*:—Racu, sagu *sermo*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 12. Nis ðis nán gedwimor ne nán dwollíc sagu, Jud. Thw. p. 159, 27. Ic háte healdan hí ón ðæt heora sagu ásfandod sý, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 3. Teónan ðú wyrcst ús mid ðisse sage *haec dicens nobis contumeliam facis*, Lk. Skt. 11, 45. Sagu *dictu* (cf. gesægene *dictu*, 28, 47), Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 7. Hí sædon ðam kinge ðæt hé hæfde swýðe ágylt wið Crist. . . . Ða læg se king and ásweartode eall mid ðare sage, Chart. Th. 340, 1. Gehýr ðú ðás race ná swilce leáse sagu ac geworden þing *audi fabulam, non fabulam sed rem gestam*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 12. Geendebrednege ða sago þinga *ordinare narrationem rerum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 2, 9. *Fabulae* synd ða saga ðe menn secgaþ ongeán gecynde, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Zup. 296, 5. Spellenga, sagena *sermonum*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 77. Ic ðínra bysna ne mæg, worda ne wísna wuht oncnáwan, síðes ne sagona, Cd. Th. 34, 9; Gen. 535. Sagum *fabulis*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 10, 11. II. *saying, narration, telling, report*:—Se hlísa ðe þurh yldra manna segene (sage, MS. B.) tó ús becom *opinio quae traditione majorum ad nos perlata est*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 2. III. *statement of a witness, testimony*:—Tó hwí wilnige wé énigre ódre sage *quid adhuc egemus testibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ne gehýrst ðú hú fela sagena (*quanta testimonia*) hig ongén ðé secgeaþ, 27, 13. Hí sóhton leáse saga (*falsum testimonium*) ongén ðone Hélend, 26, 59. IV. *a saying beforehand, foretelling*:—Of sage *fatidicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 22. Saga *presagia*, 67, 46. Sagum *praesagminibus, vaticinationibus, divinationibus*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 64. [Ælc his saze sæide, Laym. 26345. Heo wenden þat his sawen (2nd MS. sawes) soðe weren, 749. *A. R.* saze, sawe, sahe: *Chauc. Piers P.* sawe: *O. H. Ger.* saga *assertio, narratio, sermo, enuntiatio: Icel.* saga *story, tale.*] v. on-, sóþ-sagu; saga.

saht, sales. v. seht, sæl.

sál, es; *m.*: e; *f.* (?) I. *a rope, cord, line, bond*:—Licgaþ mé ymbe frenbendas, rídeþ racentan sál, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 378. Ðá wæs be mæste segl sále (cf. *O. H. Ger.* segil-seil *rudens*) fæst, Beo. Th. 3816; B. 1906. Sálum *nexibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 74. II. *a rein*: — Sálas [*h*]*abenas*, 4, 58: 6, 22. Sálum ł gewealdleþerum *habenis*, 42, 60. III. *the loop which forms the handle of a vessel* (?):—Sál *ansa* (cf. hringe *ansa*, 284, 7, *and see* nostle. *The word occurs under the heading* nomina vasorum), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 11. IV. *the fastening of a door*:—*Repagulum* sál[-panra?], Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 3. Sále *repagula*, ii. 119, 4. V. *a necklace, collar*:—Sweorcléþ *vel* [sweor]tég *vel* [sweor?]sál *collarium*, 134, 49. Sále *collario*, 18, 17. Saule *callario* (saale *collario*), 78, 71. [Soole, beestys teyynge *ligaculum; restis* a sole to tie beasts, Prompt. Parv. 463. Hi drayeþ myd such sol, Misc. 51, 162. *O. H. Ger.* seil; *n. funis, rudens, lorum, habena, restis: Icel.* seil; *f. a line.*]

sala, an; *m. A sale*:—Ceáp *distractio*, sala *venditio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* sala; *f. traditio: Icel.* sala; *f. a sale.*]

salf. v. sealf.

salfige, an; *f. Sage*:—Saluige *salvia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 49. Salfige, Lchdm. iii. 22, 31. Saluie. Genim ðás wyrte ðe man saluian nemneþ. . . . Genim ðás ylcan wyrte salfian, i. 218, 6–11. Saluian séd, iii. 72, 7: ii. 358, 18. Nim saltian, iii. 48, 3. Wyl sealuian, 44, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* salbeia, salveia: *Ger.* salbei. *From Latin.*]

salh *a sallow*. v. sealh.

salletian *to play on the harp, sing to the harp, sing psalms*:—Singaþ him and salletaþ *cantate ei et psallite ei*, Ps. Th. 104, 2.

salm. v. sealm.

salness, e; *f. Darkness, duskiness*:—*Conticinium*, ðæt ys swíttima oððe salnyssa tíma, Anglia viii. 319, 29. v. salu.

salor *a hall, palace*:—Eów ðeós cwén laðaþ tó salore (cf. tó hofe, 1111; El. 557), Elen. Kmbl. 1100; El. 552: 764; El. 382. v. sæl, sele.

salo, salowig, salpanra, salt, salt-haga. v. salu, saluwig, sál IV, sealt, sæltna.

saltere, es; *m.* I. *a stringed musical instrument, a psaltery*:—Saltere *sambucus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 26: *psalterium*, Ps. Spl. 80, 2: 107, 2. On saltere syngaþ him *in psalterio psallite illi*, 32, 2: 91, 3: 143, 11: 150, 3. Cimbalan oððe psalteras oððe strengas stírnan, Lchdm. iii. 202, 14. II a. *the book of Psalms*:—Se saltere ys ún bóc, ðe hé (*David*) gesette þurh God betwux ódrum bócum on ðære bibliothecan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 26. II b. *a psalter, a service-book containing the book of Psalms divided into certain portions for Matins, and the Hours, so as to be gone through in the course of the week*:—Hé (*the mass-priest*) sceal habban ða wǽpna tó ðam gástlícum weorce . . . ðæt synd ða hálgan bóc, saltere and pistolbóc, godspellbóc and mæssebóc, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 12: L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 1. ii. salteras and se þridda[n] saltere swá man singþ on Róme, Chart. Th. 430, 11. ¶ Saltere singan *to sing psalms taken from the psalter*:—Hé gehát gehét . . . ðæt hé ǽghwylce dæge ealne saltere ásunge *vovit votum quia quotidie psalterium totum decantaret*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 599, 11. Hé ásong ǽlce dæge tuwa his saltere and his mæssan, Shrn. 134, 17. Singe eal geférræden ætgædere heora saltere ða þrý dagas, Wulfst. 181, 21. Ælc bróður singe twegen salteras sealma . . . vi. mæssan oððe .vi. salteras sealma *each brother shall sing two portions of psalms from the psalter*, Chart. Th. 614, 7, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* saltari, psaltari *psalterium*; salzara *sambucus: Icel.* saltari *a psalm-book.*]

saltian; *p.* ode *To dance*:—Gé ne saltudun (sealtedon, MS. A.) *non saltastis*, Lk. Skt. 7, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* salzón. *From Latin.*]

salu; *adj. Dusky, dark*:—Ic sylfa [eom] salo, Exon. Th. 489, 21; Rä. 48, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* salo *fuscus, furvus, ater, niger: Icel.* sölr *yellow.*] v. following words.

salu-brún; *adj. Dark-brown*:—Hrefn sweart and sealobrún, Fins. Th. 70; Fin. 35.

salu-neb; *adj. Dark-faced*:—Se wonna þegn, sweart and saloneb, Exon. Th. 433, 9; Rä. 50, 9.

salu-pád; *adj. Dark-coated*:—Ða sind blace swíðe, swearte, salopáde, Exon. Th. 439, 1; Rä. 58, 3. Cf. saluwig-pád.

saluwig-feðera; *adj. Of dusky plumage*:—[Hrefn] salwigfeðera, Cd. Th. 87, 13; Gen. 1448.

saluwig-pád; *adj. Dark-coated, having dark plumage*:—Hrefn salwigpád, Exon. Th. 329, 20; Vy. 37. Earn salowigpáda, Judth. 24, 28; Jud. 211. Létan hrá bryttian saluwigpádan ðone sweartan hrafn, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 10.

sál-wang, sal-warp. v. sál-wang, sealt-wearp.

salwian *to make dark, to blacken*:—Heó (*the dove*) nolde áfre under salwed bord (*in the ark, which was dark-coloured from the pitch that had been smeared over it*) syððan ætýwan, Cd. Th. 89, 15; Gen. 1481. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-salwian *decolorare;* salwet *obscuratum;* salawi *fuscatio.* v. Grff. vi. 183.] v. salu.

sam; *conj. Whether, or* (cf. swá . . . swá = *whether . . . or*):—Sam hí þyrfon, sam hí ne þurfon, hí willaþ ðeáh, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 29. Sam wé willan, sam wé nyllan, 34, 12; Fox 154, 7: 40, 1; Fox 234, 34. Hý gedóþ ðæt ágðer fætels biþ oferfroren sam hit sý sumor, sam winter, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17. Sam hý fæsten sam hý ne fæsten *omni tempore siue jejunii siue prandii*, R. Ben. 66, 14. Sam hé hine miclum lufige, sam hé hine lytlum lufige, sam hé hine mydlinga lufige, Shrn. 194, 13. Wið wunda som hý sýn o íserne, som hý sýn of stence, oððe fram nædran, Lchdm. i. 166, 9. [Sam . . . sam *whether . . . or*, O. E. Homl. ii. 107, 8.]

sam- as a prefix denotes *agreement, combination*. v. sam-mǽle, -rád, -winnende, -wist. [*Icel.* sam-.]

sám- *half-*; the prefix denotes *imperfection*. Cf. sámra. [*O. Sax.* sám-: *O. H. Ger.* sámi-: *Lat.* semi-: *Gk.* ἡμι-.]

Samaringas, Samaritane, Samaritanisce; *pl. The Samaritans*:—Innan Samaritana ceastre (in burgum ðæra Samaritanesca, Lind.; in castra Samaringa, Rush.) *in civitates Samaritanorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 5. Tó Samaritaniscum wíf; ne Skt. Rush. Lind. 4, 9. v. next word.

Samaritanisc; *adj. Samaritan, of Samaria*: — Ðá férde sum Samaritanisc man wið hine, Lk. Skt. 10, 33. Ðes wæs Samaritanisc, 17, 16: Jn. Skt. 8, 48. Ðá cwæþ ðæt Samaritanisce wíf. . . . 'Ic eom Samaritanisc wíf; ne brúcaþ Judéas and Samaritanisce metes ætgædere,' Jn. Skt. 4, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* Samaritanisc.]

sám-bærned; *adj. Half-burnt*:—Sámbærnd *semiustus*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 56.

sám-boren; *adj. Born out of due time*:—Sámboren *abortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 6. Cf. ful-boren.

sám-bryce *a violation only partially effected*:—Tó hádbóte, ðár

sámbryce wurðe, bēte man georne be ðam ðe seó dǽd sý, L. E. B. 9; Th. ii. 242, 9. *The term is in contrast with* ful-bryce *in the preceding sections.* v. sám-wyrcan.

sám-cwic, -cucu; *adj. Half-dead*:—Sum mǽden hē gehǽlde, ðæt ðe læg on legerbedde seóc, sámcucu geþūht, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 25. Hē sámcucu læg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 164: L. Ælfc. C. 31; Th. ii. 354, 10. Hē (*Anthony*) bebeád ðæt hiene mon on ða ilcan þrygenne tó hiere (*Cleopatra*) swā sómcucre ālegde, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 31. Hī forlēton hine sámcucene *semiuiuo relicto*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. Sum móder bær hire sámcuce cild, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 16. [*O. Sax.* sám-quik: *O. H. Ger.* sámi-quek.]

same (*always in combination with* swā); *adv. Similarly, in the same way.* (1) Swā same:—And eft Lǽdenware swā same wendon ealla on hiora āgen geþeóde *and again the Romans in the same way translated all into their own language*, Past. pref.; Swt. 6, 3. Ðeós wyrt is swýðe scearpnumul wunda tó gehǽlenne, swā ðæt ða wunda hrædlīce tógædere gāþ; and eác swā some hió gedēþ ðæt flǽsc tógædere clifaþ, Lchdm. i. 134, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2553; El. 1278. Ðæt hié lufan Dryhtnes and sybbe swā same sylfra betweónum gelǽston, 2411; El. 1207: 2565; El. 1284. On Adame and on his eafrum swā some, Cd. Th. 25, 24; Gen. 399. Is ðæt fýr swā same on ðam wætre and on stānum eác, Met. 10, 150: 24, 33. Deór efne swā some faraþ, Exon. Th. 358, 30; Ps. 53. (2) Swā same swā:—Hū ne forealldodon ða gewritu swā some swā ða wrīteras dydon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Twā ðara gecyndu habbaþ nētenu swā same swā men, 33, 4; Fox 132, 5. Ðǽr wīfmenn seohtaþ swā same swā wǽpnedmen, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 27. [*O. Sax.* só sama, só sama só: *O. H. Ger.* sama, só sama, só sama só.]

samen; *adv. Together*:—Giurnan tuoege somen (*simul*), Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 4. Wǽron somen Simon Petrus and Didimus, 21, 2. [Baþe samenn, Orm. 377. Sitte samen, R. Brun. *Goth.* samana: *O. Sax.* saman: *O. Frs.* samin, semin: *O. L. Ger.* samen, samon: *O. H. Ger.* saman *simul*: *Icel.* saman.]

sám-grēne; *adj. Half-green, backward* (of a plant):—Spelt sámgrēne *far serotina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 41.

sám-hāl; *adj. Not in perfect health, weak*:—Nū ne beóþ nāht fela manna ætsamne, ðæt heora sum ne sī seóc and sámhāl, Wulfst. 273, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* sámi-hail *debilis.*]

sam-heort; *adj. Of one heart, of the same disposition*; concors:—Singaþ samheorte sangas Dryhtne, Ps. Th. 149, 1.

sam-hīwan; *pl. Members of the same household* or *family*:—Samhīwna yrfebēc *jus liberorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 46. Somhīwena yrfebēc, ii. 49, 14.

sam-hwīle; *pron. Some*:—Þeówne .lx. Somhwelcne fīftegum (mid fīftig, MSS. B. H.) *the 'wer' for the 'peów' is* 60 *shillings. For one kind it is* 50 (?), L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 4. Swā hwæt swā ūs God sylle māre ðonne wē nēde brūcan sceolan . . . , ne sylþ hē hit ūs tó ðon ðæt wē hit hýdon, oððe tó gylpe syllan samhwylcum mannum ðe nāht swīðe God ne lufiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 17. Cf. swā hwilc.

sám-lǽred; *adj. Imperfectly taught*:—Wē lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig gelǽred preóst ne scænde ðone sámlǽredan, ac gebēte hine gif hē bet cunne, L. Edg. C. 12; Th. ii. 246, 19. Hieronimus ādwæscte ða dwollīcan gesetnysse ðe sámlǽrede men sǽdon be hire forþsíðe, Homl. Th. ii. 438, 6. *Barbarismus* and *solocismus* bēcumaþ of ðam sámlǽredum leáslīce geclypode oððe āwritene, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 22; Som. 51, 52.

sam-mǽle; *adj. Agreed, come to an agreement*:—Gif hȳ ðonne ǽlces þinges sammǽle beón *if they then be agreed in everything*, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 19. Ðæt dóm stande ðǽr þegenas sammǽle beón, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 3. Hēr swutelaþ on ðisum gewrite hū Wulfrīc and Ealdrēd wǽron sammǽle ymbe ðæt land at Clīfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 300, 5. Dene and Engle wurdon sammǽle æt Oxnaforda, Chr. 1018; Erl. 161, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-mæli *an agreement*; sam-mælask á eitt *to agree in a thing.*] Cf. mǽlan, mǽl.

sám-milt, -melt; *adj. Half-digested*:—Se geþigeda mete hefegaþ ðone magan, and hē ðone sámmeltan (*the half-digested food*) þurh ða wambe ūt sent, Lchdm. ii. 186, 22. v. miltan.

-samne. v. æt-, tó-samne.

samnian; *p.* ode. I. *v. trans.* (1) *to collect, assemble, bring together, gather*:—Ða swētestan somnaþ and gædraþ wyrta wynsume and wudublēda *colligit succos et odores divite silva*, Exon. Th. 211, 6; Ph. 193. Somnas his hūsðe *congregabit triticum suum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12. Nāt hwam hit gaderaþ ī somnaþ ða, Ps. Spl. 38, 10. Hē ðyder folc samnode, Cd. Th. 230, 5; Dan. 228. Hié here samnodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2250; An. 1126. Wē somnadon ī geadredon ða *colligimus ea*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 28. Sommas (somnigas, Rush.) ða ðe hiá gelǽfdon, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 12. Swylce man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32. Fyrde somnian, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 2. Folc somnigean, Cd. Th. 191, 19; Exod. 217. (2) *to draw together, join, unite*:—Ðonne samnaþ hió ða wunde and hēlþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 11. (3) *to get materials together for a poem to compose*:—Ic ðysne sang fand samnode wīde *I was author of this poem, gathered its matter far and wide*, Apstls. Kmbl. 445 Ap. 2. Ne wēne ðæs ǽnig ælda cynnes, ðæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige (*that I compose my lay of lying words*), wrīte wōdcræfte, Exon. Th. 234, 29; Ph. 547. II. *intrans.* (1) *to collect, assemble, come together*:—Sellendum ðē him hī somniaþ *dante te illis, colligent*, Ps. Spl. 103, 29. Somnode *conglobatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 34: 91, 20. Duguþ samnade, Andr. Kmbl. 250; An. 125. Mægen samnode, Elen. Kmbl. 110; El. 55: 120; El. 60. Hī gederedon ī somnodon tógeánes mē *convenirent adversum me*, Ps. Spl. 30, 17. (2) *to draw together, join, unite*:—Ðā weóxon ða fýr swýðe and hī tógædere þeóddon and samnedon óþ ðæt ðe hī wǽron on ǽnne unmǽtne lēge geānede and gesomnade *crescentes vero ignes usque ad invicem sese extenderunt, atque in immensam adunati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. (3) *to glean*:—Hē mid his sceáfe ne mæg sceát ǽfyllan ðeáh ðe hē samnige swīðe georne *non implevit sinum suum qui manipulos colligit*, Ps. Th. 128, 5. [*Laym.* somnien, sumnien: *Orm.* sammnenn: *O. Sax.* samnōn: *O. Frs.* samena, somnia: *O. H. Ger.* samanōn: *Icel.* samna.] v. ge-samnian.

samnung, e; *f. An assembly, council*:—Somnung *synagoga*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 15, 16: *concilium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 55: Lind. 15, 1: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 59: *congregatio*, Rtl. 173, 3. v. ge-samnung.

samnunga, sæmninga, semninga; *adv. All at once, on a sudden, suddenly, forthwith, immediately*; continuo, subito, repente:—And ðā hig ðæt sprǽcon samninga (samnunga, MSS. A. B.) se hana creów *et continuo athuc illo loquente cantauit gallus*, Lk. Skt. 22, 60. Hī hine samnuncga (*subito*) scearpum strēlum on scotiaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Ðā ǽsceán samninga mycel leóht, Blickl. Homl. 145, 12. Somnunga, 239, 31. Hié sume somnunga sweltaþ, Lchdm. ii. 176, 9. Sæmninga, Blickl. Homl. 141, 27. Ðis is feáwra manna dǽd, ðæt hī ealle eorþlīce þing sæmninga forlǽtan māgon, Homl. Th. ii. 398, 33. Hī semninga sneómе forwurdon *subito defecerunt et perierunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 15: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 1. Ðā ǽstōd hē semninga *exsurrexit repente*, 2, 9; S. 511, 20. Ðā geseah hē semninga (*subito*) mon wið his gangan, 2, 12; S. 513, 34. Hit semninga (*subito*) on ūs rǽsde, Nar. 15, 19, 11. Ðā cōmon semninga twegen englas, Blickl. Homl. 221, 27: Exon. Th. 257, 5; Jul. 242: Beo. Th. 3284; B. 1640. Óþ ðæt semninga sunu Healfdenes sēcean wolde ǽfenreste, 1293; B. 644. Hē (*the whale*) semninga on sealtne wǽg nipер gewīteþ, Exon. Th. 361, 29; Wal. 27. Ðā wæs semninga geworden mycel þunorrād, Blickl. Homl. 145, 28: Exon. Th. 31, 5; Cri. 491. Mec semninga slǽp ofergongeþ, 422, 22; Rä. 41, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 927; An. 464: 1639; An. 821.

samnung-cwide, es; *m. A collect*:—Somnungcwido *collecta*, Rtl. 2, 1.

samod; *adv. Together.* I. marking association in joint action:—Ealle hī ǻhyldon samod onnitte gewordene sint *omnes declinaverunt, simul inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Spl. 13, 4. Ða unrihtwīsan forweorðaþ samod (*simul*), 36, 40. Cumaþ ūt samod Ilfing and Wisle (*the two rivers have a common channel*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 10. Stōd his handgeweorc (*Adam and Eve*) somod on sande, nyston sorga wiht tó begnornianne, Cd. Th. 16, 12; Gen. 242. Ne beóþ wē leng somed, 168, 20; Gen. 2785. Somod eardedon Meotudes bearn and se monnes sunu, Exon. Th. 8, 30; Cri. 125. Tó gebede feóllon sinhīwan somed, Cd. Th. 48, 19; Gen. 778. Samed sīþian, Exon. Th. 434, 17; Rä. 52, 2. I a. of mutual or reciprocal action:—Hié fela sprǽcon sorhworda somed, Cd. Th. 49, 8; Gen. 789. Cf. samod-geflit. I b. marking union or junction. v. samod-cumende. II. with numerals or with *eall*:—Him wæs bām samod lond gecynde, Beo. Th. 4399; B. 2196. Ðendan bū somod, līc and sāwle, līfgan mōte, Exon. Th. 81, 20; Cri. 1326. Þreó tācen somod, 76, 7; Cri. 1236. Seofon winter samod *seven years in unbroken succession*, Cd. Th. 256, 11; Dan. 639. Ic eów bidde ðæt gē mē secgan hwylce gemete gē cōman ealle samod tó mē, Blickl. Homl. 143, 20. Hē eal innan samod forswǽled wæs *within he was one mass of inflammation*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 5. III. marking association of similar objects or circumstances, with nearly the force of *and, both . . . and, also, too*:—Somod *jamque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 31. Weras wīf samod *men and women*, Andr. Kmbl. 3330; An. 1668. Weras, heora wīf somed, Cd. Th. 146, 7; Gen. 2418. Hē ðone healsbeáh gesealde, þrió wicg somod, Beo. Th. 4355; B. 2174. Ðū geworhtest heofon and eorþan, sǽs sīdne fæðm, samod ealle gesceaft, Elen. Kmbl. 1455; El. 729. Ongan his feax teran and his hrægl somod, Judth. Thw. 28, 28; Jud. 282. Somod for his hǽlo ðæs cyninges and ðære þeóde ðe hē fore wæs *pro salute illius, simul et gentis cui praerat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 29. Niht somod and dæg, Cd. Th. 239, 25; Dan. 375. Swylce ic his willan wylle sēcean, samed (*also, likewise, at the same time*) andettan . . . , Ps. Th. 110, 2. Ðū ðínra bearna bearn sceáwige; geseó samed gangan sibb ofer Israhēl, 127, 7: Exon. Th. 69, 16; Cri. 1122. IV. in combination with *ætgædere, mid*:—Sende mihtig God his milde gehigd and his sōðfæst mōd samod ætgædere, Ps. Th. 56, 4: 88, 21. Ðǽr wæs sang and swēg samod ætgedere, Beo. Th. 2131; B. 1063. Gāras stōdon samod ætgædere, 662; B. 329. Ðū ðe samod mid mē swēte gripe metas *qui simul mecum dulces capiebas cibos*,

Ps. Spl. 54, 15. Graton samod mid ðām þrihtum feóll tō Johannes fōtum, Homl. Th. i. 62, 17. Cwom samod mid ðām swylce Assur *etenim Assur simul venit cum illis*, Ps. Th. 82, 7. Ða ðe somed mid hine āstigun *quae simul cum eo ascenderant*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 41. Hē gesette ðone mōnan fulne on ēastdǽle mid scīnendum steorrum samod, Lchdm. iii. 238, 28. IV a. with *anlice*:—Hī me ymbsealdon samod anlīce swā beón *circumdederunt me sicut apes*, Ps. Th. 117, 12: 142, 4: 147, 5. Samod anlīce . . . swā swā *sicut*, 123, 6. Samod anlīcast swā *velut*, 78, 2: *ut*, 91, 11: *sicut*, 127, 4. V. translating the prefix *con-* in Latin words:—Ic samod awende *converto*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 14. Ic samod cume *convenio*, Som. 39, 5. Ic samod fealde *complico*, 24; Som. 25, 52. Ic samod fealle *concido*, 28; Som. 32, 62. Ic samod fleó *confugio*, Som. 32, 49. Ic samod wurpe *conicio*, Som. 32, 40. Somud mengaþ wē *comminiscimur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 7. Somod geþwǽrende *concordantes*, 24, 8. [*Laym. A. R.* somed: *Goth.* samath: *O. Sax.* samad, samod.] v. next word.

samod; *prep. with dat. With, at*:—Samod ǽrdæge (*with the coming of the dawn*) eode æþele cempa self mid gesīðum, Beo. Th. 2627; B. 1311. Frōfor eft gelamp sārigmōdum somod ǽrdæge *with day came comfort to the sadhearted*, 5877; B. 2942. Cf. mid ǽrdæge.

samod-cumende *flocking together*: — Samadcumendum folcum *populis confluentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 71: 518, 45.

samode (?):—Tala . . . swylce ic nǽfre on eallum ðām fyrngewritum findan ne mihte sōðe samode [samnode (?) *collected* or (?) *composed*, v. samnian, I. 3. Or cf. (?) *Icel.* semja (kvæði, bōk) *to compose* (*a poem, book*)], Salm. Kmbl. 17; Sal. 9.

samod-eard, es; *m. A common country*:—Git (*Guthlac and his sister*) ā mōsten in ðam ēcan gefeán mid ða sibgedryht somudeard niman, Exon. Th. 184, 19; Gū. 1346.

samod-fæst; *adj. Fast joined together*:—Sceal onettan, se ðe āgan wile līf æt Meotude, ðenden him leóht and gǽst somodfæst seón, Exon. Th. 96, 28; Cri. 1581.

samod-geflit, es; *n. Strife, conflict*:—Somodgeflit *concertatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 18.

samod-gesīþ, es; *m. A companion, comrade*:—Samodgesīþ *coheres*, Germ. 400, 575.

samod-herung, e; *f. A praising*: — Samodhering *conlaudatio*, Blickl. Gl.

[samodlīce; *adv. Together, unitedly in a body*:—Iedon ealle samodlīce tō ðone kyng, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 10.]

samod-rynelas; *pl. translates the technical term* concurrentes:—Ða *concurrentes* synt samodrynelas genemned, Anglia viii. 302, 10.

samod-swēgende *translates the Latin* consonantes:—Ða ōðre stafas syndon gehātene *consonantes*, ðæt is, samodswēgende, forðan ðe hī swēgaþ mid ðām fīf clypiendlīcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 49.

samod-þyrlīc; *adj. Concordant*:—Somodðyrlīce *concordi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 13. Cf. (?) ge-þweran.

samod-willung, e; *f. A boiling together, condensing*:—Somodwellunge *concretione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 19.

samod-wunung, e, *f. A living together*:—Him is tō forbeódenne ǽghwilc gemāna . . ge æt, ge drinc, ge samodwunung on hūsum, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 31.

samod-wyrcende *co-operating*:—Somodwyrcendum *cooperante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 76.

sam-rād; *adj. Harmonious, united*:—Se cræftga gefērscipas fæste gesamnaþ ðæt hī hiora freóndscipe forþ on symbel untweófealde treówa gehealdaþ sibbe samrāde *the mighty one unites societies firmly, so that for ever they continue to maintain their friendship, faith sincere, peace unbroken*, Met. 11, 96. Cf. ge-rād.

sāmran, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. v. sēmra.

sām-soden; *adj. Half-cooked*:—Gif man āwiht blōdiges þicge on healfsodenum (sāmsodenum, MSS. X. Y.) mete *si quis cruentum quid comederit in semicocto cibo*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 2.

sām-swǽled; *adj. Half-burnt*:—Sāmswǽlede *semiustos*, sāmswǽled *semiustus*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 55–57.

sam-tinges (sæm-, sem-); *adv. In close connection* (as regards time), *immediately, forthwith*, continuo:—Meahtest ðē full recen on ðæm rodere upan siddan weorþan, and ðonne samtenges æt ðæm ælcealdan steorran, Met. 24, 18. Swā hrade swā ðæt wolcn styrode, swā sīðode samtinges eal seó fyrd after ðam wolcne, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 11. Ða nolde hē hī sæmtinges ācwellan ac lēt him fyrst *he would not kill them immediately, but allowed them time*, 424, 14. Ða āwurpon ða hǽðenan sōna heora gedwyld, and tō heora Scyppende sæmtinges gebugon, 510, 3: 230, 18. Ðæt man hī ofslōge sæmtinges ealle, Anglia ix. 32, 165. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnum wētan ðe byþ gefroren ǽr ðan hē tō dropum geurnen sȳ, and swā semtinges (sæm-, MS. P.) fylþ, Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-tengja *to join, consent*; sam-tenging *a connection*.] v. tengan, ge-tenge.

sam-winnende *struggling together*:—Ða samwinnendan *conluctantia, depugnantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 62. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-vinnandi *working together*.]

sām-wīs; *adj. Dull, foolish*:—Wēnaþ sāmwīse (cf. ða dysegan men, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 22) ðæt hī on ðīs lǽnan mǽgen līfe findan sōþa gesǽlþa, Met. 19, 34. Ða sāmwīsan (*hebetes*) sint tō manianne ðæt hié wilnien tō wiotonne ðæt ðæt hié nyton, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 201, 7. Cf. med-wīs.

sam-wist, e; *f. A living together, cohabitation, matrimony*:—Samwist *jugalitas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 63. Samwiste *matrimonii*, 481, 36: *copulae, connubii*, 485, 57: *copulae*, 508, 75. Samwiste *contubernium*, 511, 76. Ne ceara ðū (*Hagar*) fleáme dǽlan somwist incre, Cd. Th. 137, 27; Gen. 2280. Þeáh his līc and gǽst hyra somwiste, sinhīwan tū, gedǽled (-de?), Exon. Th. 160, 9; Gū. 941. Somwist, 172, 28; Gū. 1150. Samwista *contubernia*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 27: 520, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* samwist: *Icel.* sam-vist.]

sām-worht. v. sām-wyrcan.

sam-wrǽdness, e; *f. Combination, union*:—Eall ðæt ðætte ānnesse hæfþ þæt wē secgaþ ðætte sīe ða hwīle ðe hit ætsomne bīþ and ða samwrǽdnesse wē hātaþ gōd *everything that has unity, that, we say, exists, while it maintains its unity, and the union of its parts we call good*; omne, quod est, unum esse, ipsumque unum bonum esse didicisti, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 23. Cf. wrǽd, wrǽd-mǽlum.

sām-wyrcan *to do a thing incompletely*:—Gif hwā on fyrde gridbryce fulwyrce . . . Gif hē sāmwyrce . . . , L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 23. [Cf. sām-bryce.] Fæsten wæs sāmworht *the fort was not finished*, Chr. 892; Erl. 88, 34. Stāntorr (*the tower of Babel*) sāmworht stōd, Cd. Th. 102, 16; Gen. 1701.

sanct, es; *m. A saint*:—Hē wæs on līfe eorþlīc cing, hē is nū æfter deáþe heofonlīc sanct, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 10. Ða mynstermenn noldon ðone sanct underfōn, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 149. Hē gesōhte ðone sanct, Glostr. Frag. 6, 8: 8, 10. Ðǽr habbaþ englas eádigne dreám, sanctas singaþ, Cd. Th. 286, 20; Sat. 355: 279, 18; Sat. 240. Ðȳ ylcan dæge ealra wē healdaþ sancta symbel, Menol. Fox 367; Men. 200. *The Latin forms* sanctus, sancta (*also* sancte) *are used before proper names*:—Sanctus Johannes, se mon Sancte Johannes, Sanctus Johannes līf, Blickl. Homl. 163. Sancta Maria, 5, 30. Sancta Marian (*gen.*), 165, 27.

sand, es; *m.* [*? or should the passages that follow be put under* sand; *f.? cf. the later application of* witness *to a person*] *A messenger, envoy*:—Ða wæs Lȳfing b. mid ðam kincge . . . Ða com Xpes cyrc sand tō ðam b. and hē ford (fōr?) ðā tō ðam kincge *bishop Lyfing was then with the king . . . Then came a messenger* (or *message?*) *from Christchurch to the bishop, and he* (*the bishop*) *went then to the king*, Chart. Th. 339, 26. Dæg byþ Drihtnes sond deóre mannum mǽre Metodes leóht *day is the Lord's messenger* (or *message?*) *dear to men, God's glorious light*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 9; Rūn. 24. On ðīs ylcan geáre com ðæs Pāpan sande (sand?) hider tō lande; ðæt wæs Waltear bisceop *in the same year came the Pope's legate to this country; that was bishop Walter*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 28. [Here sandes feórden betwyx heom and hī togædere cōmen and wurde sæhte *their envoys went between them, and they came together and were reconciled*, 1135; Erl. 261, 20. Sonden commen betwenen ðe soðe word me seiden, Laym. 4651. Euerich wo is Godes sonde. Heie monnes messager, me schal heiliche underuongen, A. R. 190, 15. In alle our neoden sendeð þeos sonden (*prayers*) touward heouene, 246, 22.]

sand, e; *f.* I. *a sending, mission, message*:—Paulus cwæð: 'Ða ða dæra tīda gefyllednys com, ða sende God Fæder his sunu tō mancynnes ālȳsednysse.' Seó wurdfulle sand wearð on ðisum dæge gefylled, Homl. Th. i. 194, 17. Gregorius is rihtlīce Engliscre þeóde apostol, forðan ðe hē þurh his rǽd and sande ūs fram deófles biggengum ætbrǽd, ii. 116, 28. Nū com ic tō eów þurh ðæs Almihtigan sande, 296, 20. Ðes ylca apostol becom þurh Godes sande tō Ethiopian, 472, 11. [*Laym.* sande, sonde *a message*; sondes mon *a messenger*: Orm. sanderr-man: sandermen, Chr. 1135; Erl. 249, 28: *C. M.* sandir-men; sander-bodes, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 22: *Prompt. Parv.* sond or sendynge *missio*: sond or ȝyfte sent *ecclesium*: *O. H. Ger.* -santa, santi- *missio*, Grff. vi. 239.] v. onsand. II. *a mess* (from Latin *mitto*), *a dish of food, victuals*:—Wista *vel* sand *dapes* vel *fercula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 63. Sand *daps*, 82, 64: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 54; Som. 13, 20. Godes engel cwæð: 'Abacuc, bær ðone mete tō Babilone' . . . Ða clypode se Abacuc: 'Ðū Godes þeówa, nim ðās lāc ðe ðē God sende' . . . And hē ða ðære sande breác, Homl. Th. i. 572, 8. Ða genemnode se hālga wer ðæt wīf ðe hī gelaðode, and ða sanda tealde ðe heó him gebær, ii. 168, 5. Sanda *obsonia*, Germ. 394, 297. Sandae, sondae *commeatos*, Txts. 46, 188. Sanda *ferculorum, epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 57. [Of everilc sonde . . . most and best he gaf Benjamin, Gen. and Ex. 2295.] v. preceding word.

sand, es; *n.* I. *sand, gravel*:—Sand *glarea, glitis*, vel *samia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 8: *arena*, 37, 32. Sande *sablo*, ii. 89, 36. Hē behīdde hyne on ðam sande (*sabulo*), Ex. 2, 12. Sume men secgen ðæt seó eá sīe ēast ūmende on ðæt sond, and ðonne besince eft on ðæt sand, and ðǽr nēh sīe eft flōwende up of ðam sande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 20–23. Ða tōdǽlaþ ðæt wæstmbǽre land and ðæt deádwylle sand ðe syððan līþ

sūþ on ðone gārsecg *qui dividit inter vivam terram et arenas jacentes usque ad oceanum*, Swt. 26, 19. II. *sand by the sea, sands, sea-shore*:—Sand sǽ *arena maris*, Ps. Spl. 77, 31. Sǽfaroþa sand, Cd. Th. 236, 18; Dan. 323. On sande *on the shore of the Red Sea*, 315, 5; Exod. 302. Nacan on sande, Beo. Th. 596; B. 295: 3796; B. 1896. Gewāt him se hearda æfter sande sǽwong tredan, 3932; B. 1964. Ic wæs be sande sǽwealle neáh, Exon. Th. 471, 14; Rä. 61, 1. Swā swā hradu fȳst windes scip tōbrycþ on ðām sandum neáh ðære byrig ðe Tarsit hātte, Ps. Th. 47, 6. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* sand: *O. H. Ger.* sant *arena, sabulum: Icel.* sandr.] v. eolh-sand.

sand-beorh *a sand-hill, sand-bank*:—Ondlong weges tō sondbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 402, 11. Sondbeorgum ymbseald, Exon. Th. 360, 23; Wal. 10. Se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sceall hē hit nō settan up on ðone hēhstan cnol and eft se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sette hē hit on sondbeorhas *quisquis volet perennem cautus ponere sedem, montis cacumen alti, bibulas vitet arenas*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11. Sondbeorgas, Met. 7, 10.

sand-ceosol, es; *m. Sand, gravel*:—Sandceosel *arena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 64. Sandcesel, 54, 32. Sandceosol on sǽ *arenam in litore maris*, Gen. 22, 17. Sandceosol on sǽstrande, Jos. 11, 4. Sandceosol on sǽlīcum strande, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 9. Sandcysel, Wulfst. 198, 22. Hē getimbrode hys hūs ofer sandceosel *supra arenam*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 26. Hī beóþ gemenigfylde ofer ðære sǽ sandceosol *they shall be multiplied above the sand of the sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* kiesel-sand *gravel*.]

sand-corn *a grain of sand*:—Gif mīne synna and mīn yrmþ wǽron ǣwegene on ānre wǽgan, ðonne wǽron hī swǽrran gesewene ðonne sandcorn on sǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 24. Swā fela welena swā ðara sondcorna beóþ be ðisum sǽclifum *quantas pontus versat arenas*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 27. Hī beóþ ofer sandcorn manige *super arenam multiplicabuntur*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. [*Icel.* sand-korn.]

sand-geweorp, es; *n. A sand-bank, quicksand*:—Sandgewurp *syrtis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 72. On sandgeweorp *in sirtim*, ii. 45, 66. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sant-wurfi *syrtis*.] v. *next word and* sand-hrycg.

sand-gewyrpe, es; *n. A sand-heap*:—Tō sandgewyrpe, of sandgewyrpe ūt an Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 228, 25.

sand-grot *a grain of sand*:—Gerīman sǽs ȝondgrotu, Exon. Th. 466, 6; Hö. 117.

sand-hliþ *a sand-hill by the sea*:—Gewāt him ofer sandhleoþu tō sǽs faruþe, Andr. Kmbl. 471; An. 236.

sand-hof *a house in the sand, the grave*:—Līc orsāwle sceal in sondhofe wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 31; Gū. 1169.

sand-hryeg *a sand-bank*:—Ðes sandhryeg *haec syrtis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 34.

sand-hyll *a sand-hill*:—Sondhyllas *alga* (cf. waar *alga*, 99, 69, wāra *sablonum*, strand *sablo*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 76), Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 73.

sandig; *adj. Sandy*:—Sandig *arenosa*, sandegum *arenosis*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 73, 75. Sandigum, 449, 25. Ðeós wyrt wihst on sandigum landum, Lchdm. i. 94, 7: 100, 16.

sandiht; *adj. Sandy, dusty*:—Hiora gemitting wæs on sondihtre dūne, ðæt hié for duste ne mehton geseón, hū hī hī behealdan sceolden, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 230, 15. Of ðam stāne on ðone sandihtan hærepoþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 453, 22.

sand-land *the sea-shore*:—Se hærnflota (*the ship*) æfter sundplegan sondlond gespearn, grond wið greóte, Exon. 182, 11; Gū. 1308.

sand-rid *a quick-sand*:—Sandrid *syrtes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 19. v. rid, *and* cf. sand-geweorp.

sand-seáþ *a sand-pit*:—Ofer ðene héþ inn on ðam sandseáþe; of ðam sandseáþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 26. Of ðære ēc on ða sandseáþas, 80, 2: 169, 4.

sang, es; *m.* I. *song, singing*, (*a*) of human or angelic beings:—Sārlīc sang *trenos* (θρῆνος), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 18. Twegra sang *hicinium*, 25. Ungeswēge sang *diaphonia*, 34. Geþwēre sang *armonia*, 39. Ānswēge sang *simphonia*, 40. Wuldres weard wordum herigaþ þegnas . . . þǽr is sang æt selde, Cd. Th. 306, 12; Sat. 663. Ðǽr wæs sang and swēg samod ætgædere . . . gomenwudu grēted, gid oft wrecen, Beo. Th. 2130; B. 1063: 180; B. 90. Ðǽr wæs singal sang and swegles gong, wlitig weoroda heáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1737; An. 871. Ðǽr is engla song, eádigra blis, Exon. Th. 100, 31; Cri. 1650. Magister cyriclīces sanges *magister ecclesiasticae cantionis*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 27. Songes magister *cantandi magister*, 4, 2; S. 565, 38. Ðā hē ðā ðis leóþ āsungen hæfde, ðā forlēt hē ðone sang, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 5. Ðǽr (*in heaven*) wē hālgan Gode sang ymb seld secgan sceoldon, Cd. Th. 279, 9; Sat. 235. Gesēton sigerōfe sang āhōfon *lifted up their voices in song*, Elen. Kmbl. 1733; El. 868. (*b*) of birds or animals:—Winsum sanc (*of birds*), Met. 13, 50. Fūgla cynn songe lofiaþ mōdigne, Exon. Th. 221, 20; Ph. 337. Mǽwes song, 406, 25; Rä. 25, 6. Earn sang āhōf, Elen. Kmbl. 58; El. 29. Wulf sang āhōf, 224; El. 112. (*c*) of sound caused by inanimate things; v. bȳme-sangere, sang-cræft, singan:—Ealle hearpan strengas se hearpere grēt mid ānre honda, ðȳ hē wile ðæt hī ānne song singen, ðeáh hē hié ungelīce styrige *idcirco chordas consonam modulationem reddunt, quia uno quidem plectro, sed non uno impulsu feriuntur*, Past. 28; Swt. 175, 9. II. *a singing, chanting*:—Se biscop and se mæssepreóst sceolan mæssan gesingan . . . and ða ðe on heofenum syndon, hī þingiaþ for ða ðe ðyssum sange fylgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 45, 36. III. *song, poetry*. v. sang-cræft. IV. *a song, a poem to be sung* or *recited*:—Se hālga song gehȳred wæs, Exon. Th. 181, 23; Gū. 1297. Ðā hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynsumnesse his sanges *me carminis mulcedo definerat*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 6. Mē Gūðhere forgeaf māþþum songes tō leáne, Exon. Th. 322, 22; Vid. 67. Galan sigeleásne sang, Beo. Th. 1578; B. 787. Ðonne hē gyd wrece, sārigne sang, 4885; B. 2447. Ic ðysne sang (*the poem which follows*) fand, Apstls. Kmbl. 1; Ap. 1. Word sanga *verba cantionum*, Ps. Spl. 136, 3. Singaþ ūs ymnum ealdra sanga ðe gē on Sione sungan *hymnum cantate nobis de canticis Sion*, Ps. Th. 136, 4. Sangum *carminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 50. Singaþ sangas Drihtne and him neówne sang singaþ *cantate Domino canticum novum*, Ps. Th. 149, 1: 95, 1. [*Goth.* saggws: *O. Sax.* sang: *O. Frs.* song: *O. H. Ger.* sang: *Icel.* söngr. v. ǽfen-, brȳd-, byrig-, cyric-, dæg-, dægrēd-, forannihт-, galdor-, heáf-, hearp-, līc-, lof-, mæsse-, middæg-, niht-, nōn-, offrung-, prím-, sealm-, tíd-, ūht-, undern-, wōþ-, yfel-sang.

sang, song *a bed*:—Song ī bedd *stratum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 12. [*Icel.* sæing, sæng: *Dan.* sæng: *Swed.* säng *a bed*.]

sang-bōc; *f.* I. *a music-book, a book with the notes marked for singing*:—*Nota* ðæt is mearcung. Ðæra mearcunga sind manega and mislīce gesceapene, ægðer ge on sangbōcum ge on leóþcræfte, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 15; Som. 51, 20. II. *one of the service books, containing 'besides the canticles, the hymns which were used in the Anglo-Saxon churches.'* v. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia, i. cii:—Ðæt synd ða hālgan bēc . . . sangbōc . . . , L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13. Mæssepreóst sceal habban . . . sang-bēc . . . , L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 1. Nū sindon ðār (*in the church at Exeter*) ii. fulle sangbēc, Chart. Th. 430, 8. [*Icel.* söng-bók.]

sang-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art of singing, music* (*vocal or instrumental*):—Sangcræft *musica* (in a list of the arts), Hpt. Gl. 479, 46. Wæs hē swȳðest on cyricean sangcræft getȳd Rōmānisce þéawe *manime modulandi in ecclesia more Romanorum peritum*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 19. On sangcræft gelǽred *cantandi sonos edoctus*, 5, 20; S. 646, 6. I a. *an art of singing*:—Biþ ðæs hleóþres swēg (*the voice of the Phenix when singing*) eallum songcræftum swétra and wlitigra, and wynsumra wrenca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 206, 25; Ph. 132. II. *the art of composing poetry*:—Hē (*Cædmon*) þurh Godes gife ðone sangcræft onfēng *gratis canendi donum accepit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

sangere, es; *m.* I. *a singer*:—Sangere *cantor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 17: 72, 6. Idel sangere *temelici* (θυμελικὸς *a musician, singer*), 39, 40. Wē witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfe ceorl wearþ tō eorle, sangere tō sacerde, and bōcere tō biscope, L. Eth. vii. 11: Th. i. 334, 8. Būtan Jacobe ðam sangere, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 37. Se biscep ðǽr gesette gōde sangeras and mæssepreóstas and manigfealdlīce circicean þegnas, Blickl. Homl. 207, 31. II. *a poet*:—David wæs sangere sōdfæstest, swíðe geþancol tō þingienne þeódum sīnum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 50, 6. [Alse þe holi songere seiđ on his loft songe, O. E. Homl. ii. 117, 22. *O. H. Ger.* sangari *cantor, psalmista: Icel.* söngvari.] v. bȳme-, cyric-sangere.

sangestre, an; *f. A female singer, songstress*:—Sangestre (-ystre) *cantrix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 63. Sangystre, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 5.

sang-pīpe, an; *f. A musical pipe*:—Sangpīpe *camena*, Germ. 389, 26.

-sānian. v. ā-sānian, sēne.

sāp, e; *f.* (?) *Amber, resin, pomade*:—Sāp, smelting (cf. smulting *electrum*, 94, 61) *succinum* vel *electrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 31. Reádre deáge (*in margin*, sāpe) *rubro stibio* (*the word occurs in a passage treating of dressing the hair*, cf. *the passage in Pliny describing the use and invention of* 'sapo:' Gallorum hoc inventum rutilandis capillis; fit ex sebo et cinere optimus fagino et caprino, duobus modis, spissus ac liquidus: uterque apud Germanos majore in usu viris quam feminis), Hpt. Gl. 435, 17. v. sāpe *and next word*.

sāp-box *a box for resin*:—Man sceal habban leóhtfæt, blǽcern, cyllan, sāpbox, Anglia ix. 264, 22.

sāpe, an; *f. Soap, salve* (? v. sāp):—Sāpe *sapo* (*sopo*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 12: *lumentum*, ii. 54, 4. Hē biþ ðonne āþwogen fram his synnum þurh ða untrumnysse, swā swā horig hrægl þurh sāpan, Homl. Th. i. 472, 6. [Monie of þas wimmen smuriеđ heom mid blanchet, þet is þes deofles sāpe (*unguent?*), O. E. Homl. i. 53, 24. Þe wreche peoddare more noise he maked to ȝelen his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurðe ware, A. R. 66, 18. *O. H. Ger.* seifa-*sebona, smigma*: also *resina*.] v. ār-, pill-sāpe.

sār, es; *n.* I. referring to the body, (1) *pain, suffering, soreness*:—Mē sār gehrān, wærc in gewēd, Exon. Th. 163, 28; Gū. 1000. Sār gewēd ymb ðæs beornes breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 2494; An. 1245. Mid sāre geswenced, mid misliccum ecum and tyddernessum, Blickl. Homl. 59, 7. On sāre his līchoma sceal hēr wunian, 61, 1. Hāliu būtan sāre,

Exod. Th. 101, 8; Cri. 1655. Ða ðe on sâre sǽce lâgun, 83, 14; Cri. 1356. Hê sâr ne wiste *he did not feel pain*, Cd. Th. 12, 3; Gen. 179. (2) *a pain, pang, sore, wound*:—Nis ðâr ænig sâr gemêted, ne âdl, ne ece, Blickl. Homl. 25, 30. Hê byð ðæs sâres hâl, Lchdm. i. 352, 2. Wið eágena, eárena, sîdan, wambe, &c. sâre, i. 2, sqq. On his môdor sâre hê bið âcenned, Blickl. Homl. 57, 35. Ðýlæs hwelc ðara niéhstena ðæs ofslægenan for ðæm sâre (*the mortal wound caused by the slipping of an axe*) hine ofsleá, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 3. Mugcwyrt ðæt sâr ðara fôta of genimþ, Lchdm. i. 102, 16. Gif sió wamb bið windes full, ðonne cymþ ðæt of wlacre wǽtau; sió cealde wǽte wyrcþ sâr an . . . ðonne dêþ ðæt ðæt sâr âweg, Lchdm. ii. 224, 24. Nâfre ðû ðæs sufflîc sâr gegearwast heardra wîta, ðæt ðû mec onwende worda ðissa, Exon. Th. 246, 2; Jul. 55. Ðû ðæt sâr (*stripes and blows*) âber, Andr. Kmbl. 1912; An. 958. Ðæt gê him sâra gehwylc gehâlde *that you should heal every wound for him*, Exon. Th. 144, 11; Gû. 676. Leomu hefegodon sârum gesôhte *his limbs waxed heavy, visited by pains*, 159, 21; Gû. 930. Âdle gebysgad, sârum geswenced, 170, 11; Gû. 1110. Ða wæs heó eft hefigod mid ðæm ǽrran sârum *prioribus adgravata doloribus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5. Se Hâlend his þegnum sǽde ða sâr ðe hê âdreógan wolde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 33. Hié ealle lîchomlîcu sâr oforhogodan, 119, 20. II. of the mind, (1) *grief, pain, trouble, sorrow*:—Ne bið ðâr sâr ne gewinn, ne nǽnig unêþnes, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Wépende sâr, Exon. Th. 79, 14; Cri. 1290. Is sâwl mîn sâres and yfeles gefylled *repleta est malis anima mea*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. Tô tâcnunge sorges and ânfealdes sâres, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. Hî hî forlǽtaþ on ðam mæstan sâre, 7, 1; Fox 16, 13. Hê heora helpend wæs on heora sâre, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 26. (2) *a grief, sorrow, pain, wound*:—Hit wæs swâ gewunelîc on ealdum dagum, ðæt gif hwam sum fæ̂rlîc sâr (*affliction*) becôme, ðæt hê his reáf tôtære, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 14. Ðeáh him mon hwæt widerweardes doo, oððe hê hwelce scande gehière be him selfum, hê æt ðæm cierre ne bið onstyred . . . ac æfter lytlum fæce hê bið onǽled mid ðý fŷre ðæs sâres, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 20. Ða ðæt môd ðillîc sâr cweþende wæs, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 24. Lufu him sâra gehwylc symle forswîðede, Exon. Th. 160, 4; Gû. 938: 176, 31; Gû. 1218. Æfter ðære menigeo mînra sâra ðe mê on ferhþe gestôdan *secundum multitudinem dolorum meorum in corde meo*, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Þa angunnenan sâr *conceptos dolores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 12. [*Goth.* sair: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sêr *dolor, supplicium, amaritudo, ulcus: Icel.* sâr *a sore; a wound.*] v. lîc-sâr, *and next word.*

sâr; *adj. Sore, painful, grievous, distressing*, (1) of physical pain:—Se lǽca ðe sceal sâre (yfela, MS. Y.) wunda wel gehâlan, hê môt habban gôde sealfe ðærtô, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 15. Ne wæs hyra ænigum síde ðý sârra, ðeáh hý swâ sceoldan reáfe birofene slîtan haswe blêde, Exon. Th. 394, 20; Rä. 14, 6. Wê wieton ðæt sió diégle wund bið sârre ðonne sió opene, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 22. (2) of mental pain:—Ða hê ðæs manncs deáþ swâ earmlîcne gehŷrde ða wæs him ðæt swîðe sâr *when he heard the man's death was so miserable, it was very grievous to him*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 14. Ne wæs hyre bróðra deáþ on sefan swâ sâr, Exon. 377, 25; Deór. 9. Ðæt ðam hâlgan wæs sâr on môde, Cd. Th. 96, 11; Gen. 1593: 27, 30; Gen. 425. Ðæt wæs Satane sâr tô gepolienne, Andr. Kmbl. 3375; An. 1691. Ðonne hî sâres hwæt siófian scioldon (cf. ðonne hî sceoldan heora sâr siófian, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 35), Met. 26, 82. Bîdan sâran sorge, Cd. Th. 266, 26; Sat. 28. Forlæ̂t sâre sorgceare, Exon. Th. 13, 27; Cri. 209. Hearm, sâre swyltcwale, Andr. Kmbl. 2735; An. 1370. Morþra, sârra sorga, Judth. Thw. 24, 10; Jud. 182: Rood Kmbl. 157; Kr. 80. Manaþ sârum wordum *prompts with words that wound*, Beo. Th. 4122; B. 2058. Ealle ða sâran edwîta ðe hê âdreág, Blickl. Homl. 97, 15. Uncûðne eard cunnian, sâre sîþas *to make trial of a land unknown, of travails sore*, Exon. Th. 87, 2; Cri. 1419. Cwæð ðæt him wære weorce on môde, sorga sârost, Cd. Th. 122, 19; Gen. 2029. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sêr *tristis: Icel.* sârr *sore; wounded.*] v. un-sâr.

Saracene, Sarocine, Sarcine; *pl. Saracens*:—Sarracene *Sarasene*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 5. Wæron ðâr Sarocine gesamnode ðæt hig sæ̂tnodan manna, Shrn. 37, 34. Wit urnon for Sarcina hergunge, 42, 9. Se hefegosta wôl Sarcina þeóde Gallia rîce forhergedon *gravissima Sarracenorum lues Gallias vastabat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 31. On India Saraccna *in India Saracenorum*, Rtl. 196, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* Serkir: *O. H. Ger.* Sarci, Serzi *Arabes.*]

Saraceniso; *adj. Saracen*:—Hê gegaderode of ðâm Saraceniscum swîðe micele fyrde, Jud. Thw. p. 162, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* Serkneskr: *O. H. Ger.* Sarcisc, Sarzisc *Arabicus.*]

Saracen-, Sarcin-ware; *pl. The Saracens*:—Ða hergodon ða hæ̂þnan Sarcinware on þa stôwe (*Sardinia*), Shrn. 122, 25.

sâr-benn, e; *f. A painful wound*:—Wæs ðæs hâlgan lîc sârbennum soden, swâte bestêmed, bânhûs âbrocen, blôd ýþum weóll, Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. Sârbennum gesôht, Exon. Th. 163, 11; Gû. 992.

sâr-bôt, e; *f. Compensation paid for inflicting a wound*, L. W. I.; Th. i. 470, 21. [*Icel.* sâr-bætr; *pl.*]

Saroine, Sarcin-ware. v. Saracene, Saracen-ware.

sâr-olâþ, es; *m. A bandage for a wound*:—Sârclâþ *ligatura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 18: ii. 53, 77: *fasciola*, i. 40, 62: ii. 39, 75.

sâroren (?) *disposed to soreness*:—On ðâm monnum ðe habbaþ swîðe gefêlne and sârcrenne magan *a very sensitive stomach and one easily made sore*, Lchdm. ii. 176, 9.

sâr-owide, es; *m.* I. *a speech that is intended to give pain, injurious* or *affronting speech, reproach, bitter words*:—Ne gedafenaþ ðê ðæt ðû andsware mid oferhygdum sêce sârcwide *it befits thee not to seek an answer with arrogance and bitter words*, Andr. Kmbl. 693; An. 320. Synnige ne mihton þurh sârcwide sôð gecŷðan, 1929; An. 967. Ðû ûs âsettest on sârcwide ûrum neáhmannum *posuisti nos in contradictionem vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 79, 6. Hê ðæt eal þolaþ, sârcwide secga, Exon. Th. 458, 2; Hy. 4, 94. Ic worn for ðê hæbbe sîdra sorga and sârcwida, hearmes gehŷred, and mê hosp sprecaþ, tornworda fela, 11, 14; Cri. 170. II. *a speech in which grief is expressed, a lament*:—Ic nyste ǽr ðû ðê self hit mê gerehtest mid dînum sârcwidum *I did not know until you yourself told it me with your lamentations*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 34. Nû sceal ic siófigende wreccea giómor singan sârcwidas *flebilis moestos cogor inire modos*, Met. 2, 4.

Sardinie; *pl. The Sardinians, the people* or *the island of Sardinia*:—Hû Sardinie wunnon on Rômâne, Ors. 4, 7, tit.; Swt. 4, 16. On Sicilium and on Sardinium ðæm îglondum, 4, 7; Swt. 164, 23.

sâre; *adv. Sorely, grievously, bitterly*:—Wæron earme men sâre beswicene (*sorely deceived*) and hreówlîce besyrwde, Wulfst. 158, 11 note. Hrinon hearmtânas hearde and sâre drihta bearnum, Cd. Th. 61, 5; Gen. 992. Mê ðæt cynn hafaþ sâre âbolgen *that race hath angered me sore*, 76, 14; Gen. 1257. Forgrîpan gumcynne grimme and sâre heardum mihtum, 77, 15; Gen. 1275. Sum sâre angeald ǽfenreste *one paid a heavy price for his night's rest*, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251. Hê cenþ unriht and hit cymþ him sâre *it shall trouble him sorely*, Ps. Th. 7, 14. Hî sâre sprecaþ *they speak bitterly*, 63, 4. Wê sittaþ and sâre wépaþ (cf. *Icel.* grâta sâran: *Scot.* to greet sair), 136, 1. Wæs se hâlga wer sâre geswungen, Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398. [*O. Frs.* sêre: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sêro *dolenter: Ger.* sehr.] v. emn-sâre.

sârettan; *p.* te *To lament, complain*:—Hê sârette ðætte ða synfullan sceoldan lytlan onuppan his hrycge *supra dorsum suum fabricasse peccatores queritur*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 9. Ðæt ilce sârette se wîtga *contra hos propheta conqueritur*, 37, 2; Swt. 267, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* sêrazzan *dolere.*]

sâr-ferhþ; *adj. Sore at heart, wounded in spirit*:—Ðæt wîf (*Sarah complaining to Abraham about Hagar*) mödes sorge, sârferhþ sægde: 'Ne fremest ðû riht wið mê,' Cd. Th. 135, 17; Gen. 2244. Cf. sârig-ferhþ.

sârga, an; *m. Some kind of trumpet*:—Trûðhorn oððe sârga *lituus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 67. Sârgana *salpicum, tubarum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 11.

sârgian; *p.* ode. I. *to make sad* (sârig), *to grieve* (trans.), *afflict, wound*:—Hî sârgiaþ fremdne flæ̂schoman, Salm. Kmbl. 220; Sal. 109. II. *to be* or *become sad, to grieve* (intrans.), *languish*:—Hê sârgaþ ðæs *he is grieved at it*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 21. Se bisceop hefiglîce sârgode be ðam fylle and mînre forwyrde *episcopus gravissime de casu et interitu meo dolebat*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 32. Eágan mîne sârgodon *oculi mei languerunt*, Ps. Spl. 87, 9. Ða ongan hê forhtian and sârgian *et coepit pauere et taedere*, Mk. Skt. 14, 33. Sârgiende ł sorhful *dolens*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 30. Sârgiendne frêfrian *dolentem consolari*, R. Ben. 17, 3 MS. O. [*O. H. Ger.* sêragôn *to sadden, pain, wound.*] v. be-, ge-sârgian.

sârgung, e; *f. Lamentation, grief*:—Ðær is sorgung and sârgung and â singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 5. Beó ðû forþloten tô sârgungum *esto pronus ad lamenta*, Scint. 6. v. be-sârgung.

sârian; *p.* ode. I. *to feel pain for, feel sorry for*:—Heó is mâ tô sârianne *magis dolendum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 40. II. *to be sore* (v. sâr; *adj.*), (1) of physical pain:—Hê (*the disease*) wundaþ and sió wund sârað *the wound gets painful*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Ða liran ðara lendena sâriaþ, Lchdm. ii. 216, 24. (2) of mental pain, *to grieve, be sad*:—Ic sârige on mînum wîtum *I grow sad in my punishments*, Nar. 43, 7. Wê sâriaþ ealle, forðon þe wê seóþ ðînne lîchaman beón cwylmed, 42, 2. Ðîn fæder and ic sârigende (*dolentes*) ðê sôhton, Lk. Skt. 2, 48. Sâriendne (sâriende, MS. T.) frêfrian, R. Ben. 17, 3. [*O. Sax.* gi-sêrid *afflicted: O. Frs.* sêrd: *O. H. Ger.* sêren, sêrôn *vulnerare, dolere.*]

sârig; *adj.* I. *feeling grief, sorry, sorrowful, sad*:—Ða wæs Petrus sârig *contristatus est Petrus*, Jn. Skt. 21, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 248, 11. Ic mê sylfa eam sârig þearfa *pauper et dolens ego sum*, Ps. Th. 68, 30. Ða sceoldc se hearpere weorþan swâ sârig ðæt hê ne mihte on gemong ôðrum monnum beón *the harper (Orpheus) is said to have become so afflicted with grief, that he could not live among other men*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 6. Se is swîðe sârig for dînum earfoþum and for dînum wræcsîþe, 10; Fox 28, 18. Ðæs ðe hê swâ geómor weard, sârig for his synnum, Exon. Th. 450, 15; Dóm. 88. Hê weard swîðe sâri *graviter aegepit*, Gen. 48, 17. Ne forseoh sârigcs bêne, Ps. Th. 54, 1. On salig wê sârige ûre organan âhêngan, 136, 2. Ða wurdon hiora wîf swâ

sárige on hiora móde, and swá swíðlíce gedréfed, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 29. Hig wæron sárie (*dolentes*) for hira geswince, Num. 11, 1. Monge ðe hine sárge geséhtun, freórigmóde, Exon. Th. 155, 12; Gú. 859. Séhton sárigu tú (*the two women at the sepulchre*) sigebearn Godes, 460, 2; Hö. 11. Sárge gé ne séhton, ne him swéslíc word frófre gesprécon, 92, 19; Cri. 1511. II. *expressing grief, mournful, sad, bitter*:—Hé ðá wépende wéregum teárum his sigedryhten sárgan reorde grétte, Andr. Kmbl. 120; An. 60. Ðonne hé wrece sárigne sang, Beo. Th. 4885; B. 2447. Sárige teáras, Ps. Th. 55, 7. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sérag *dolens, amarus.*] v. efen- (em-) sárig.

sárig-ferhþ; *adj. Sad in soul*:—Geseóþ sorga máste synfá men sárigferþe, Exon. Th. 67, 4; Cri. 1083. Cf. sár-ferhþ.

sárig-módd; *adj. Sad-hearted, of mournful mood*:—Ðonne féhþ seó wealáf sorhful and sárigmód geómrigendum móde synne beménan, Wulfst. 133, 13. Geneósige ða ðe beóþ sárigmóde and seóce, L. Pen: 16; Th. ii. 282, 28. Frófor eft gelamp sárigmódum, Beo. Th. 5876; B. 2942. [Þa wes he sarimod and sorhful an heorten, Laym. 29791. Sorimod and wroþ, O. and N. 1218. Forfrigted folc and sorimod, Gen. and Ex. 3520. *O. Sax.* sérag-mód.]

sárigness, e; *f. Sadness*:—Hwæt mæg beón wóp oððe sárignys, gyf ðæt næs se mésta ségdres, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 102. [Hé hig funde slépende for unrótnesse (*later MS.* sárignesse) *dormientes prae tristitiam*, Lk. Skt. 22, 45. Tristicia þet is þissere worlde sarinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 22. Þer wes sarinesse (wowe, 2nd MS.), sorrejen inoze, Laym. 27560. In eche sorinesse, O. E. Misc. 76, 125. Wiþ muchel sorinesse, Horn. 922.]

sár-líc; *adj.* I. *giving occasion for sorrow, sad, mournful, lamentable, grievous*:—Wá lá wá! ðæt is sárlíc ðæt swá leóhtes andwlitan men sceolan ágan þýstra ealdor *heu, proh dolor! quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum auctor possidet*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. Sárlíc tó cwedene *dolendum dictu*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 25. Nó his lífgedál sárlíc þúhte secga énigum *to no man did his death seem occasion for sorrow*, Beo. Th. 1688; B. 842. Sárlíc symbel (*the eating of the forbidden fruit*), Exon. Th. 226, 15; Ph. 406. Sárlíc síþfæt (*the journey to hell*), 446, 20; Dóm. 25. Se sárlíca cwide: 'Terra es et in terram ibis' *that sad sentence*, '*Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return*,' Blickl. Homl. 123, 7. Mid sárlícre sceame *confusione*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Ia. *causing pain, grievous*:—Épung biþ sárlíc *the breathing is painful*, Lchdm. ii. 258, 17. Wé witon unrím ðara monna ðe ða écan geséliþa sóhtan nallas þurh ðæt án ðæt hí wilnodon ðæs líchomlícan deáþes ac eác manegra sárlícra wíta hié gewilnodon *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum non morte solum, verum etiam doloribus suppliciisque quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 4. II. *expressing sorrow* or *grief, sad, mournful*:—Sárlíc sang *trenos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 18. Sárlíc blis *cantilena*, ii. 128, 13. Hé sit mid sárlícum andwlitan, nát ic hwæt hé besorgaþ, Ap. Th. 15, 10. Hé cwæð mid sárlícre stemne, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 205. Sárlíc leóþ *tragoedium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 37. Hwílum gyd áwræc sárlíc, Beo. Th. 4224; B. 2109. [Næs heo næuere swa sarlic, þ wes Wenhauer þa quene, sarzest wimmone, Laym. 28457. *O. H. Ger.* sér-líh *grievous.*]

sárlíce; *adv.* I. *in a manner that causes* or *is attended by physical pain, sorely, painfully*:—Job sæt sárlíce eal on ánre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Blód ðæt wæs sárlíce ágoten, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ðé sculon slítan sárlíce swearte wihta, Soul Kmbl. 145; Seel. 73. Hé sóhte hú hé sárlícast, þurh ða wyrrestan wítu, meahte feorhcwale findan, Exon. Th. 276, 25; Jul. 571. II. *in a manner that causes mental pain, sorely, grievously, lamentably*:—Ðæt mín fót ful sárlíce áslíden wǽre, Ps. Th. 93, 17. Hí mé on dígle deorce stówe settan sárlíce, 142, 4. Hit oft swíðe sárlíce gebyrede ðæt wríteras forléton unwritene ðara monna dǽda ðe on hiora dagum foremóroste wǽron *it has often happened most lamentably, that writers have left unwritten those men's deeds that in their days were most distinguished*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 32. III. *in a manner that expresses sorrow* or *grief, sorely, bitterly, heavily*:—Apollonius sárlíce sæt, Ap. Th. 14, 21. Sárlíce wépende *weeping bitterly*, Gen. 21, 16. Ðá onsác se Wísdóm *then Wisdom sighed heavily*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24: 40, 3; Fox 238, 7: Wulfst. 133, 14. Ðá wǽron hié ealle sóna unróte, and sárlíce gebǽrdon, Blickl. Homl. 225, 14. [*O. Frs.* sérlíke.]

Sarmondisc; *adj. Sarmatian*:—Néh ðæm gársecge ðe mon hátep Sarmondisc *Sarmatico aversi oceano*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 16.

sárness, e; *f.* I. *bodily pain*:—On sárnysse ðú scenst cild *in dolore paries filios*, Gen. 3, 16. Freoh fram deáþes sárnysse, Homl. Th. i. 76, 14. II. *mental pain, affliction, grief*:—Geopenige úre sárnys (*the trouble arising from a pestilence*) ús infær sóðre gecyrrednysse, ii. 124, 7. Gehrepod mid heortan sárnisse *tactus dolore cordis*, Gen. 6, 6. Hé ðis eal mid sárnesse beheóld, Ap. Th. 14, 19. Áfirsa fram him his sárnesse, 16, 14. *Heu* geswutelaþ módes sárnesse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 1. Helle sárnyssa mé beeodon, and ic on mínre gedréfednysse Drihten clypode, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 17. Ðæt beóþ ða angin, hé cwæð, ðara sárnessa . . . ða sorga and ða sárnessa de on worulde becumaþ, Wulfst. 89, 11–14.

Sarocine, Sarracene. v. Saracene.

sár-seófung, e; *f. Complaint*:—Sárseófunge *querulosis* quidungum *questibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 18–19.

sár-slege, es; *m. A painful blow, a blow that wounds* or *pains*:—Wé ða heardestan wítu gepoliaþ þurh sárslege, Exon. Th. 262, 31; Jul. 341: 275, 8; Jul. 547. Ne móstun hý Gúþláces gǽste sceþþan, ne þurh sárslege sáwle gedélan wið líchoman, 115, 31; Gú. 198. Ðá wæs hé swungen sárslegum, swát ýðum weóll, Andr. Kmbl. 2551; Ann. 1277.

sár-spell, es; *n. A sorrowful speech, a lament*:—Ic secge ðis sárspell and ymb síþ spræce, Exon. Th. 458, 6; Hy. 4, 96.

sár-stæf, es; *m. A term intended to pain, an insult, a reproach*:—Godes andsacan sægdon sárstafum swíðe gehéton ðæt hé deáþa gedál dreógan sceolde *God's adversaries said with bitter words, vehemently vowed, that he should suffer death*, Exon. Th. 116, 10; Gú. 205.

sárung, e; *f. Mourning, lamentation*:—Ðér is sorgung and sárgung (sáruncg, MS. K.) and á singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 5.

sár-wilm, es; *m. A painful burning, a feverish heat*:—Soden sárwylmum (cf. ádle gebysgad, sárum geswenced, 170, 10-11), Exon. Th. 171, 7; Gú. 1123.

sár-wis (?) *dull*:—Ða sárwísan (Cott. MS. sámwísan), Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 7. v. sám-wís.

sár-wracu; *gen.* -wræce; *f. Sore tribulation*:—Nis ðér synn ne sacu ne sárwracu (sár wracu ?), Exon. Th. 201, 11; Ph. 54. Swá ðæt ece líf eádigra gehwylc æfter sárwræce sylf geceóseþ, 224, 27; Ph. 382: 274, 2; Jul. 527.

Satan, es; *m. Satan*:—God cwæð ðæt se héhsta hátan sceolde Satan, Cd. Th. 22, 23; Gen. 345: 22, 27; Gen. 347. Hé wæs fram Satane gecostnod, Mk. Skt. 1, 13: Exon. Th. 93, 6; Cri. 1522: Andr. Kmbl. 3374; An. 1691. *The Greek form* Satanas *with acc.* Satanan *also occurs*, Mk. Skt. 3, 23: Lk. Skt. 10, 18; *and* Satanus, Cd. Th. 287, 22; Sat. 371: 292, 27; Sat. 447.

saturege, an; *f. Savory*; saturela hortensis, Lchdm. iii. 24, 4. [*M. H. Ger.* satereie: *Ger.* saturei.] v. sæþerige.

Saturnus; *gen.* Saturnes; *m.* I. *Saturn the god*:—Ðæs (*Jove's father*) nama wæs Saturnus, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 17: Met. 26, 48. Tó ðam cealdan stiorran ðe wé hátaþ Saturnes steorra (cf. Met. 24, 31, *where the star is called Saturn*: ðone steorran Saturnus loudbúende hátaþ), Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13. II. the name occurs often in the Dialogue of Salomon and Saturn.

saufne. v. safine.

sáwan; *p.* seów, séw; *pp.* sáwen. I. lit. (a) *to sow* (seed in a field):—Túncersan ðe mon ne sǽwþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 13. Weard sáweþ on wæd mín, Exon. Th. 403, 11; Rä. 22, 6. Hig ne sáwaþ *non seminant*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. Hláford hú ne seów (seówe, MS. A.) ðú gód sǽd on ðínum æcere *Domine, nonne bonum semen seminasti in agro tuo?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 27. Út eode se sǽdere hys sǽd tó sáwenne [séde ł sédege, Lind.]. And ða ða hé seów, 13, 3–4. Ða hé séw (seów, MS. A.) Mk. Skt. 4, 4. Hé wíngeard sette, seów sǽda fela, Cd. Th. 94, 9; Gen. 1559. Be ðæm áworpnan engle is áwriten ðæt hé séwe ðæt weód on ða gódan æceras *cum bonae messi inserta fuissent zizania*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 17. Gehýre gé ðæs sáwendan (*seminantis*) bigspell, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 18. Sáwondum *seminanti*, Kent. Gl. 370. (b) *to sow* (a field with seed):—Hí seówon æceras *seminaverunt agros*, Ps. Spl. 106, 37. Ne sáw ðú ðínne æcyr mid gemengedum sǽde *agrum tuum non seres diverso semine*, Lev. 19, 19. Six geár ðú scealt sáwan *sex annis seres agrum tuum*, 25, 3. II. fig. *to sow the seeds of anything, to originate, do an action which produces a result, implant*:—Se eorþlíca anweald ne sáwþ (*inserit*) ða cræftas ac lisþ unþeáwas, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 25. Áworpen man on sélce tíd sáweþ wróhte *homo apostata omni tempore jurgia seminat*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 22. Se ealda inwit sáweþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 67; Leás. 35. Ða hér on teárum sáwaþ hí eft fægerum gefeán snídaþ *qui seminant in lacrymis, in gaudio metent*, Ps. Th. 125, 5: Exon. Th. 6, 18; Cri. 86. Hé monigfealde módes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna, 41, 29; Cri. 663. Sibbe sáwaþ on sefan manna, 30, 31; Cri. 487. [*Goth.* saian; *p.* saisó: *O. Sax.* sáian; *p.* sáida, séu: *O. Frs.* séa: *O. H. Ger.* sájan; *p.* sáta: *Icel.* sá; *p.* seri, *later* sáði.] v. á-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, tó-sáwan.

sáwel (ol, ul), sáwl, sául, sówhul, e; *f. The soul*:—Sáwul *anima*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 30. Sáwl, 42, 32. Sául, 282, 23: ii. 7, 75. I. *the soul, the animal life*:—Ic secge mínre sáwle: 'Éálá sáwel, ðú hæfst mycele gód . . . gerest ðé, et, drinc, and gewista.' Ða cwæð God tó him: 'Lá dysega, on ðisse nihte hig feccaþ ðíne sáwle fram ðé' . . . Ic eów secge: 'Ne beó gé ymbehýdige eówre sáwle, hwæt gé etan . . . Seó sáwul ys má ðonne se líchama, Lk. Skt. 12, 16–23. Mannes Sunu com ðæt hé sealde his sáwle líf (ferh, Rush.) tó álýsednesse for manegum, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 28. Gif hwá eácniend wíf gewerde . . . gif hió deád síe, selle sáwle wíð sáwle, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 19. Se ðe gemét hys sáwle (sáule ł ferh, Rush.), se forspilþ hig; and se ðe forspilþ his sáwle for mé, hé gemét hí, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 39: 16, 25: Jn. Skt. 12, 25. Genera sáwle míne fram árleásum, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. Sáwle sécan *to try to kill*, Beo. Th. 1606; B. 801. Ðæt hé gefridie heora sáwla fram deáþe, and hí féde on hungres tíde, Ps. Th. 32, 16. II. *the soul, the intellectual and immortal principle in man*:—Hwæt gelýfeþ se líchoma bútan þurh ða sáwle? Gepencean ða men ðæt hié hcora sylfra sáwla geseón ne mágon; ac eal

swá hwæt swá se gesċnelica líchama dēþ, eal ðæt dēþ seó ungesýnelice sáwl þurh ðone líchoman; and ðonne seó sáwl hié gedǽleþ wið ðone líchoman, hwylc hīþ hē ðonne būton swylce stān, oððe treów? Ne hē hine ná nē onstyreþ, siððan seó ungesýnelice sáwl him of bīþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 21–28. Se ċeca dǽl, ðæt is seó sáwl, 111, 32. Seó sául mid gāstlicum þingum on ċnesse leofaþ, 57, 15. Ealle men·líchomlice sweltaþ, and ðeáh seó sáwl bið libbende. Ac seó sáwl færþ swíðe freólice tō heofonum, siððan heó of ðam carcerne ðæs líchoman onliésed bið, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 13. Sáwl and lícchoma wyrcaþ ānne mon . . tō ðære sáwle and tō ðam líchoman belimpaþ ealle ðās ðæs monnes good, ge gāstlice ge líchomlíce . . . Ðonne is ðære sáwle gōd wǽrscipe and gemetgung and geþyld and rihtwīsnes and wīsdōm and manege swelce cræftas, 34, 6; Fox 140, 28–35: 34, 10; Fox 148, 3–4. Nū tō ðam sōþan gefeán sáwel fundaþ, Exon. Th. 178, 3; (ĠÚ. 1238: 233, 12; Ph. 523. Gewāt sáwol sēcean sōðfæstra dōm, Beo. Th. 5633; B. 2820. Sáwul, Byrht. Th. 136, 64; By. 177. Seó ýdelnes is ðære sáwle feónd, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 11. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sý māre þearf tō þencenne ðonne embe his sáwle þearfe? Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Nýtenu and deór, fixas and fugelas hē gesceóp on flǽsce būtan sáwle, Homl. Th. i. 276, 4. On hwilcum dǽle hætþ se man Godes anlícnysse on him? on ðære sáwle . . . Ðæs mannes sáwl hæfþ on hire þreó þing, ðæt is, gemynd and andgit and willa . . . Ān sáwul is, and ān līf and ān edwist seó ðe hæfþ ðās þreó þing . . . Ðeáhhwæðere nis nān ðæra þreora seó sáwul, ac seó sáwul þurh ðæt gemynd gemanþ, þurh ðæt andgit heó understent, þurh ðone willan heó wile swá hwæt swá hire lícaþ, 288, 15–30. Se man is ċe on ānum dǽle, ðæt is, on ðære sáwle; heó ne geendaþ nǽfre, 16, 16. Ne mágon hig ða sáwle ofaléan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 28. Sáuwle, Blickl. Homl. 43, 23. Monna sáwla sint undeáplíce and ċece, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33. Gebid heó sínna sōwhula, Txts. 124, 5. Gemyndige ūre sáula þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 101, 16. Ðæt hē ūre sáula gelǽde on gefeán, 211, 8. **III.** *a soul, a human creature (after death)*:—Ða hálgan sáwla cleopodan tō Drihtne: 'Āstíg nū ðū hafast helle bereáfod,' 87, 20. Hálige sáula ðǽr (*in Jerusalem*) restaþ, 81, 2. Hē geseah ðæt on ðæm clife hangodan manige swearta sáula be heora handum gebundne . . . Ðis wǽron ða sáula ða ðe hēr on worlde mid unrihte gefyrenode wǽron, and ðæs noldan geswícan ǽr heora lífes ende, 209, 34–211, 7. Seó menigo hāligra sáula ðe ǽr gehæftnede wǽron (*those who were released when Christ descended to Hell*), 87, 7. Heora (*the angels'*) ēþel sceolde geseted weorþan mid hálgum sáwlum . . . mid ðære menniscan gecynde, 121, 34. Mid eallum ðǽm sáulum ðe hēr on worlde mid rihte tō Gode gecyrraþ, 57, 25: 89, 29: 95, 22. Drihten ða hálgan sáuwla ðonon (*from Hell*) álǽdde, 67, 19. [*Goth.* saiwala: *O. Sax.* sēola: *O. Frs.* sēle: *O. L. Ger.* sēla, sīla: *O. H. Ger.* sēla, sēula: *Icel.* sála.] v. or-sáwle.

sáwel-berend *a being with a soul*:—Sáwlberendra, niðða bearna, grundbúendra, Beo. Th. 2013; B. 1004.

sáwel-ċund; *adj. Spiritual*:—Sáwelcund hyrde, Exon. Th. 121, 14; Gū. 288.

sáwel-dreór *life-blood*:—Hē geblōdegod wearð sáwuldrióre, Beo. Th. 5379; B. 2693. Besmiten mid sáwldreóre, Cd. Th. 91, 31; Gen. 1520.

sáwel-gedǽl *the parting of soul and body, death*:—Ne bið ðæs lengra swice sáwelgedǽles ðonne seofon niht fyrstgemearces, ðæt mín feorh heonan on ðisse eahteþan ende gesēceþ, Exon. Th. 164, 7; Gū. 1008. Cf. líf-gedǽl.

sáwel-gesċot *soul-scot*:—Ðat sáwulgesceot sceulon ða canonicas habban, Chart. Th. 609, 14, 29. v. sáwel-sceatt.

sáwel-hord *the treasure of life, life guarded as a treasure in the body, the body full of life*:—Ōþ ðæt sáwlhord, bāncofa blōdig, ábrocen weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 329, 15; Ýy. 34. Ōþ sáwlhord *to the very soul*, Ps. Th. 77, 49.

sáwel-hūs *the body*:—Ðis sáwelhūs, fǽge flǽschoma, Exon. Th. 163, 34; Gū. 1003. Deáþ sōhte sáwelhūs, 170, 19; Gū. 1114.

sáwel-leás; *adj.* I. *without life* (v. sáwel, I):—Sáwulleás (sáwl-, MS. F.) *exanimis*, Ælfc. Gl. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 16. Hē feóll geswōgen swylce hē sáwlleás wǽre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 299. Hī þwōgon ðone sáwlleásan líchaman, 20, 97. Magoþegna bær ðone sēlestan sáwolleásne, Beo. Th. 2817; B. 1406. Sáwulleásne, 6059; B. 3033. Sáwelleásne, Exon. Th. 329, 21; Vy. 37. Hēht ðā ásettan sáwlleásne, lífe belidenes líc on eorþan, Elen. Kmbl. 1751; El. 877. **II.** *without soul* (v. sáwel, II):—On ðæs mannes sáwle is Godes anlícnyss, for ðam is se mann sēlra ðonne ða sáwulleásan nýtenu, ðe nān andgit nabbaþ embe heora āgenne Scýppend, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 22.

sáwel-sceatt, es; *m. An ecclesiastical due, to be paid for every deceased person to the clergy of the church to which he belonged, in consideration of the services performed by them in his behalf.* It was to be paid before the funeral rites were completed, though the regulation would hardly be carried out in cases where grants of land were made. It appears to have been one of the objects of the early gilds, to provide for the payment of this fee:—Sáwlsceat *vel* syndrig Godes líc *dano* (*dona?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 44. The passages dealing with the subject in the Laws are the following:—Ic wille ðæt mīne gerēfan gedōn ðæt man āgife ða ciricsceattas and ða sáwlsceattas tō ðām stōwum ðe hit mid riht tō gebirige, L. Ath. I. prm.; Th. i. 196, 9. Gelǽste man sáwlsceat (sául-, MS. A.) æt álcan cristenan men tō ðam mynstre ðe hit tō gebyrige, L. Edg. 1, 5; Th. i. 264, 24. And sáulsceat is rihtast ðæt man symle gelǽste æt openum græfe; and gif man ænig líc of rihtscriftscíre elles hwǽr lecge, gelǽste man sáulsceat swá ðēh intō ðam mynstre ðe hit tō hýrde, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 4–7: vi. 20–21; Th. i. 320, 4–8: ix. 13; Th. i. 342, 33: L. C. E. 13; Th. i. 368, 5–8. To the same effect it is said in Wulfstan's Homilies:—Eác wē lǽraþ ðæt cristenra manna gehwylc understande, ðæt hē æfter forþsíðe būtan sáwulsceatte ne licge on mynstre, ac gelǽste man á ðone sáwelsceat æt openum pytte, 118, 4–7. Sáulscat is rihtast ðæt man gelǽste aa æt openum græfe, 311, 12. The *sáwelsceat* is sometimes determined in amount by the will of the deceased:—Ic gean intō Élig . . . ðǽr mīnes hlāfordes líchoma rest, ðara þreó landa ðe wit geheótan Gode . . . and ðes beáhges gemacan, ðe man sealde mīnum hlāforde, tō sáwlescēattе, Chart. Th. 524, 14–30. See too Shru. 159, and Turner's Anglo-Saxons, bk. vii. c. xiv. Kemble, Cod. Dip. i. lxii, remarks that in lands leased by the Church, and exclusively in such, there is frequently a stipulation for the payment of sáwelsceat. For the practice in the case of gilds, see Chart. Th. 609, 10–18:—Æt álcum forðfarenum gildan æt álcum heorþe ānne penig tō sáwulceote, sē hit bonda, sē hit wīf, ðe on ðam gildscipe sindon; and ðat sáwulgesceot sceulon ða canonicas habban, and swilce þēnisce dōn for hig swiloe hig āgon tō dōne.

sáwel-scot. v. preceding word (the last passage).

sáwel-þearf, e; *f. What is necessary* or *beneficial for the soul*:—Ic wes smeágende ymb mīne sáulþearfe, Chart. Th. 474, 18.

sáwend, es; *m. A sower*:—Ðe sēdere ł sáwend *seminans*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 3. Se sáwena (sáwend?) *qui seminat*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 3. Gehēraþ gelícnisse ðæs sáwendes *audite parabolam seminantis*, 13, 18. Cf. leóhtsáwend *luciator*, Germ. 389, 2.

sáwere, es; *m. A sower*:—Út eode se sáwere his sēd tō sáwenne, Mt. Kmbl. A. 13, 3. v. word-, wróht-sáwere.

sáwlian; *p.* ode *To give up the ghost, expire*:—Hē ne geswāc his gebeda ōþ ðæt hē sáwlode, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 1. Flaccus hēt ðone preóst beswingan ōþ ðæt hē sáwlode, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 291. Sōna swá hē ðyder com swá sáwlode ðæt mǽden, 22, 101: Homl. As. 59, 202. v. next word.

sáwlung, e; *f. The giving up the ghost, expiring*:—Cwæð sum hālig biscop ðā hē wæs on sáwlenga be ðeossum fæder: Arsenius ðū wǽre eádig forðon ðū hæfdest á ðās tīd beforan ðīnum eágum *a certain holy bishop, when he was expiring, said of this father*: 'Arsenius, blessed wert thou, for ever hadst thou this hour (*the hour of death*) before thine eyes,' Shrn. 106, 26.

sca-; scā-, scē-; scæ-. v. scea-; sceá-; scea-, sce-.

sċaed, Wrt. ii. 120, 8. v. sceabb.

sċēnan; *p.* de *To break*:—Ðā cōmon ða cempan, and sōna ðæra sceaðena sceancan tōbrǽcon. Hī gemētton Crist deádne, and his hālgan sceancan sċēnan ne dorston, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 10. Ða gemettan ne mōston ðæs lambes bān sċēnan, ne ða cempan ne mōston tōbrecan his (*Christ's*) hālgan sceancan, 282, 7. [Helmes gullen . . . sceldes gumnen scenen, Laym. 31234. Breken brade sperren, bordes scænden, 5186. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skeina *to scratch, wound slightly*.] v. ge-, tō-sċēnan.

-sċēre. v. é-sċēre.

Scald *the Schelde*:—Hēr fōr se here up on Scald, Chr. 883; Erl. 82, 15.

Scarioþisċ; *adj. Of Scariot*:—Judas se Scarioþisca; forðon hē com of ðæm tūne ðe Scariot hātte, Blickl. Homl. 69, 5: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 43.

sċaþel, Dōm. L. 30, 58. v. staþel.

sceáb, sceaba. v. sceáf, sceafa.

sceabb, scæb, sceb, es; *m. Scab, a scab*:—Scaed (scaeb?) *scara* (*scara* vulneris crusta, Du Cange. Cf. *Span.* escara *the scurf* or *scar of a sore*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 8. Ðone leahtor ðe Grēcas achoras (ἀχῶρας) nemnaþ, ðæt ys sceb (scæb, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 322, 17. Wið sceb (scæb, MSS. H. B.), 150, 5: 316, 22. Wið sceab, 66, 21. Se hæfþ singalne sceabb se ðe nǽfre ne blinþ ungestǽdignesse. Ðonne bī ðæm sceabbe swíðe ryhte sió hreófl getācnaþ ðæt wōhhǽmed *jugem habet scabiem, cui carnis petulantia sine cessatione dominatur. Per scabiem recte luxuria designatur*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 70, 3–4. Gif hē hæfde singale sceabbas *si jugem scabiem habens fuerit*, 11, 1; Swt. 65, 6. [*Ger.* schabe *scab, itch*: *Dan.* skab: *Swed.* skabb.]

sceabbed; *adj. Having scabs* or *sores*:—Sceabbede, ǽttren *purulentus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 32.

sceacan, scacan; *p.* sceóc, scōc; *pp.* sceacen, scacen, scæcen. **I.** *to shake* (intrans.), *quiver*:—Gerd from uinde styrende ł scæcende, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7. **II.** but generally used of rapid movement, (1) of living creatures, *to flee, hurry off, go forth* (cf. (?) colloquial *shack* to rove about):—Ðā sceóc hē on niht fram ðære fyrde him sylfum tō myclum bysmore *he fled at night from the English army to his great disgrace*, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 32. Hē sceóc dīgellíce of ðære byrig *he hurried off secretly from the town*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 12. Sceócon mōdige magoþegnas morþres on luste *they hurried on lusting for murder*, Andr. Kmbl. 2280; An. 1141. Hē behēt ðæt hē nǽfre siððan of ðam

mynstre sceacan nolde *he promised that he would not leave the monastery in a hurry again*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 28. Hwí woldest đũ sceacan būtan mīnre gewitnisse *cur ignorante me fugere voluisti?* Gen. 31, 27. Deófol ongon on fleám sceacan, Exon. Th. 280, 17; Jul. 630: Judth. Thw. 25, 34; Jud. 292. Hī gewiton in forwyrd sceacan *they hurried to perdition*, Andr. Kmbl. 3187; An. 1596. On gerūm sceacan, Exon. Th. 401, 20; Rä. 21, 14. On lyft scacan, fleógan oñer foldan, Cd. Th. 280, 32; Sat. 263: Beo. Th. 3610; B. 1803. [Nes þer nan biscōp-þ ford on his wæi ne scoc, na munec ne nan abbed þ he an his wæi ne rad, Laym. 13246.] (2) of material things, *to move quickly, to be flung, be displaced by shaking*:—Hwīlum hāra scōc forst of feaxe *at times the hoar frost was thrown from my hair*, Exon. 498, 26; Rä. 88, 7. Strēla storm, strengum gebāded, scōc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6227; B. 3118. (3) of immaterial things (time, life, thought, etc.), *to pass, proceed, depart*:—Đonne mīn sceaceþ līf of līce *when my life takes flight from the flesh*, Beo. Th. 5478; B. 2742: Exon. Th. 327, 4; Wíd. 141. Swā giémeleásīce oft sceacaþ ūre geþohtas from ūs dæt wē his furdum ne gefrēdaþ *curae vitae ex sensu negligenti quasi nobis non sentientibus procedunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 20. Seó tīd gewāt sceacan *time passed on*, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. Is nū worn wintra sceacen, Elen. Kmbl. 1263; El. 633. Đā wæs dæg sceacen, Beo. Th. 4602; B. 2306: 5448; B. 2727. Đā wæs winter scacen, 2277; B. 1136. Wæs hira blæd scacen *their glory had departed*, 2253; B. 1124. Biþ se wēn scæcen, Exon. Th. 50, 23; Cri. 805. Biþ his līf scæcen, 329, 25; Vy. 39. Biþ tȳr sceccen, 447, 27; Dōm. 45. III. *to shake* (trans.):—Ic sceace (scace, scæce) *concutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 169, 7. Gūdweard gumena wælhlencan sceúc, Cd. Th. 188, 31; Exod. 176. Sceacas (scæcas, Rush.) dæt asca of fōtum iúrum *excubite to pulverem de pedibus vestris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 11. Wæs sceacen *vibratur*, Germ. 401, 47. IV. *to weave* (cf. bregdan):—Scecen wē *plumemus* (cf. windan *plumemus*, 83, 78: *plumarium opus* dicitur quod ad modum plumarum texitur, Du Cange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 80. [*O. Sax.* skakan *to depart*; ellior skōk *he died*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* untscachondes *flutivagi*, Grff. vi. 412: *Icel.* skaka *to shake* (trans.).] v. ā-, of-, on-, ōþ-, tō-sceacan.

sceacdōm (P), es; *m. Flight, hurried departure*:—Nolde nā Iacob cȳðan his scædōm (sædōm, Thw.) his sweore *noluit Jacob confiteri socero suo, quod fugeret*, Gen. 31, 20. v. preceding word.

sceacel, es; *m.* I. *a shackle*:—Sceacul *vel* bend *columbar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 44. II. the word also glosses *plectrum*:—Scecele oñde slegele scecen wē *plectro plumemus*, ii. 66, 78–80. Sceacelas *plectra*, 89, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* schakkyl *numella*. Ancren schulen ine so wide scheakeles pleien ine hevuene . . . þet tet bodi schal beon hwar so euer þe gost wule in one hondhwule, A. R. 94, 25. *O. Du.* schakel *the link* or *ring of a chain*: *Icel.* skökull *the pole of a carriage*: *Swed.* skakel *the loose shaft of a carriage*: *Dan.* skagle *a trace for a carriage*.] v. sweor-sceacel; sceacan.

sceácere, es; *m. A robber*:—þeáf and sceácere *fur et latro*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. þeáfas and sceácaras *fures et latrones*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 1. Mid sceácerum (sceácrum, Rush.) ł mid sētnerum *cum seditiosis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* scāhhāre *latro*; scāh *latrocinium, praeda*: *O. Frs.* skāk *booty*; skēka *to rob*: *Du.* schaak *abduction*.] v. next word.

sceácerian. v. tō-sceácerian.

sceacga, an; *m. The hair of the head*; cf. shaggy:—Feax, sceacga *coma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 56. [Cf. *Icel.* skegg *the beard*: *Dan.* skæg: *Swed.* skägg.] v. next word.

sceacged; *adj. Having hair on the head, shagged*:—Sceacgede *comosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 71. Sceagode, 132, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* skeggjaðr *bearded*.] v. preceding word.

sceac-līne, sceacness, sceacul. v. sceát-līne, on-sceacness, sceacel.

scead, es; *m.* ?:—Siblingchyrst and Trowincsceadas and Rocisfald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 123, 8.

scead, scæd, scad, sced, es; *n. Shade*; fig. *shelter, protection*:—Æfter sceades sciman, Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116. Scedes, Cd. Th. 271, 15; Sat. 106. On sceade (scade, MS. B.) āhōn, Lchdm. i. 284, 21. On đam sceade his geteldes *in abscondito tabernaculi sui*, Ps. Th. 26, 6. Manna bearn hopiaþ tō dæm sceade đīnra fiđera *filii hominum in protectione alarum tuarum sperabunt*, 35, 8. Đonne on sceade weaxeþ, Exon. Th. 214, 5; Ph. 234. Hē in scade weardaþ, on wudubearwe, wēste stōwe, 209, 10; Ph. 168. Dæt gē mec mid searocræftum under scæd scūfan mōtan, 142, 20; Gū. 647. Sceadu beóþ bidyrned, đær se leóhta beám leódum byrhteþ, 67, 16; Cri. 1089. Sceadu swe'erodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1672; An. 838. Sceado (sceado, MS.), Cd. Th. 184, 27; Exod. 113. Scadu, Exon. Th. 179, 16; Gū. 1262. Deorc deáþes sceadu dreōgan, 8, 15; Cri. 118. Sunne ofer sceadu scīneþ, 212, 14; Ph. 210. Under sceadu bregdan *to kill*, Beo. Th. 1419; B. 707. Dæg ēresta geseah deorc sceado sweart swiđrian, Cd. Th. 8, 33; Gen. 133. v. leáf-scead, sceadu.

sceád, scād, es; *n. Shed* (in water-*shed*), *a division, distinction, reason, reckoning*:—Đū scealt gyldan scād wordum *thou shalt give an account* (*of thine actions*) *in words*, Dōm. L. 73. [Haueđ wit and sohad bituhhe god and uuel, O. E. Homl. i. 255, 30. Shæd and skill, Orm. 5534. Niss bitwenen þunne and hemm nan shæd i manness kinde, 6229. Schead ba of god and of uvel, Kath. 240. *O. L. Ger.* scēth *discrimen*: *O. H. Ger.* sceit *discissio*.] v. ge-, tō-, unge-sceád.

sceáda (sceáde; *f.* (?)), an; *m. The top of the head, parting of the hair*:—Hē tōfylleþ feaxes scādan *conquassabit verticem capilli*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. [Crulle was his heer, and as the gold it schon . . . Ful streyt and evene lay his joly schood, Miller's Tale, 130. The nayl y-dryven in the schode a-nyght, Knight's Tale, 1149. v. *Halliwell's Dict.* shed, *and E. D. S. Pub. Lincolnshire*, shed *the parting of the hair*. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* schodynge of the heede *discrimen*: *O. L. Ger.* scēthlo, sceithlo *vertex* (*capilli*): *O. H. Ger.* sceitila *vertex*; fahs-sceitila *cervix capilli*.] v. preceding word.

sceada. v. niht-scada.

sceádan, scādan; *p.* scēd, sceád (v. tō-sceádan); *pp.* sceáden. I. *trans.* (1) *to separate, divide, make a line of separation between*:—Eádmund Myrce geeode swā Dor scādeþ, hwītan wylles geat and Humbra eá brāda brimstreám *Edmund conquered Mercia, which Dor, Whitewell's gate, the river Humber, the broad estuary, divides* (*from Northumbria*), Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9. From Egypta ēđelmearce swā Nilus sceádeþ, Cd. Th. 133, 10; Gen. 2208. Đonne sceádene beóþ đa synfullan and đa sōdfæstan on đam mǣrau dæge, Exon. Th. 375, 33; Seel. 147. (2) *to distinguish, decide*:—Scādeþ *discriminet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 20. Scādet, 93, 34. Đonne biþ gēsta dōm sceáden swā hī geworhtun ēr *then shall the spirits' doom be decided, according to their deserts*, Exon. Th. 76, 2; Cri. 1233. Sceáden mǣl *the appointed time* (?), Beo. Th. 3882; B. 1939. (3) *to scatter, shed*:—Nim beolonan sǣd sceád on glēda *take seed of henbane, scatter it on gledes*, Lchdm. ii 38, 1: 52, 2. Sceád (scād, MS. B.), i. 82, 7. Gnīd tōgædere and scād on, ii. 134, 3. Đæt mela biþ gōd on tō sceádenne, 94, 3. [*See also the compounds* (*omitted in their proper places*):—Besceád, 54, 21. Ofersceáde, 182, 2.] Tō scēdende blōd *ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 6. II. *intrans.* (1) *to separate, divide, part*:—Tigelum sceádeþ hrōstbeáges hrōf (rōf, MS.) *the woodwork of the roof parts from the tiles*, Exon. Th. 477, 29; Ruin. 31. Đonne dæg and niht scāde *when day and night separate* (*at morning twilight*), Lchdm. ii. 116, 19. Đonne dæg and niht furþum scāde, 346, 14: 356, 6: iii. 6, 7. Đonne dæg scāde and nibt, ii. 138, 16. (2) *to be distinguished, to differ*:—Scādaþ *discrepent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 1: 88, 39. (3) *to scatter, shed*:—Đonne sceádaþ đa wyrmas on đæt wæter, Lchdm. ii. 38, 4. [He shoded þe gode fro þe iuele, Q. E. Homl. ii. 67, 24. Eiđer of þisse teres schedde þe apostel, i. 157, 33. Þe halwe men schedden teres, 157, 15. Redde blod scede (sadde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5187. He shadde him fra menn, Orm. 3200. Shædenn hemm fra Criste, 1209. Tobreked hore uetles and schedeđ hore clennesse, A. R. 166, 7. His blode þet he shedde for us, 312, 19. Scheaden þet chef urom þe clene cornes, 270, 27. Blod isched, 402, 21. So wurđ ligt fro đisternesse o sunder sad, Gen. and Ex. 58. On sunder shad, 148. *Goth.* skaidan *to divide, separate*: *O. Sax.* skēdan, skēthan *trans.* and *intrans.*) *to separate*: *O. L. Ger.* scēthan, sceithan: *O. Frs.* skēda, skētha *to separate, to decide*: *O. H. Ger.* sceidan *separare, segregare, discernere, distinguere, discriminare, judicare*.] v. ā-, for-, ge-, tō-(be-, ofer-, v. I. 3 above) sceádan.

sceadd *a shad*:—Ic geannu Ælfhelme and Wulfāge đæra landa betwux Ribbel and Mærse and on Wirhalum . . . on đæt gerād đonne sceaddgenge sȳ đæt heora ēgđer sylle .iii. þūsend sceadda intō đære stōwe æt Byrtūne *I grant to Ælfhelm and Wulfeah the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, and in Wirral . . . on the condition that, when shad are in season, each of them give .iii. thousand shad to the convent at Burton*, Chart. Th. 544, 21–31.

sceadd-genge; *adj. Seasonable for shad*. v. preceding word.

sceáden. v. tō-sceádend.

sceáde-sealf, e; *f. A salve that may be shed on a place* (? v. sceádan, I. 3), *a medicinal powder*:—Sceádesealf tō eágum, Lchdm. ii. 300, 6. Wyrc gōde drīge scādesealfe: nim gebærned sealt and piper and hwītewudu, gegnīd tō duste āsift þurh clāđ, dō lytlum on, 308, 22.

sceadiht; *adj. Shady*:—Of munte scedehtum *de monte umbroso*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 189, 16.

sceádlīce; *adv. Reasonably, rationally*:—Gif hē gesceádlīce (sceádelice, Wells Frag.) mid eádmōdnesse and mid sōþre lufe hwilcu þing on mynstre tǣle *si qua rationabiliter et cum humilitate caritatis reprehenderit*, R. Ben. 109, 8. v. ge-, un-sceádlīce.

sceadu; *gen.* sceaduwe, sceadwe, sceade; *f. Shadow, shade*:—Sceadu *umbra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 8. I. *a shadow* (cast by an object):—Seó sceadu byþ tō underne seofon and twentigoþan healfes fōtes *the shadow* (*of the dial-gnomon*) *will be twenty-six and a half foot long at nine o'clock* (*on Christmas day*), Lchdm. iii. 218, 4 (and often on this and following pages). Nis đeós woruldlīce niht nān þing būton đære eorþan sceadu betweox đære sunnan and mankynne . . . Seó sceadu āstihþ up ōþ đæt heó becymþ tō đære lyfte ufeweardan, and đonne beymþ se mōna hwiltīdum, đonne hē full byþ, on đære sceade ufeweardre and fāggeteþ oñde mid ealle āsweartaþ, 240, 18–24. On India lande wendaþ heora scada (sceada, MSS. R. P.) on sumera sūđweard and on wintra norđweard. Eft on Alexandria on đam sumerlican sunn-

stode on middæge ne byþ nān sceadu on nānre healfe, 258, 12-16. His sceadu gehēlde ða untruman, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 19. Dagas mīne swā swā sceadu āhyldon, Ps. Spl. 101, 12: 143, 5. Swā dū on scimieudre sceade lōcige *sicut umbra*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Dagas mīne swā swā sceaduwa āhyldon, Ps. Lamb. 101, 12. II. *shade* as opposed to light, *shadow* (lit. and fig.), *darkness*:—Ða ðe nān sceadu (scadu, Cott. MSS.) ne gepiéstraþ ðære twiéfealdnesse *quos nulla umbra duplicitatis obscurat*, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 23. Þýstro hæfdon bewrigen mid wolcnum wealdendes hrēw, sceadu forþeode wann under wolcnum, Rood Kmbl. 108; Kr. 54. Oferwreáh ūs scadu deáþes, Ps. Spl. 43, 22. On midlunge sceaduwe dēaþes, 22, 4. On scade (sceaduwe, Ps. Lamb.) deáþes, 106, 10. Ðis andwearde līf is swīðe anlīc sceade, and on ðære sceade nān mon ne mæg begitan ða sōðan gesēlþa, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 19. On midde ða sceade deáþes, Ps. Th. 22, 4. Ðā gesundrode sigora Waldend leóht wið þeóstrum, sceade wið scīman, Cd. Th. 8, 22; Gen. 128. For hwon sēcest dū sceade, 54, 8; Gen. 874. III. *shadow, protection*:—Under sceaduwe fiðera ðīnra gescyld mē, Ps. Spl. 16, 10. Hī slēpon ūte on triówa sceadum *umbras dabat altissima pinus*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. IV. *a shady place, shade, arbour*:—Scadu *scena* (cf. geteld *scena* vel *tabernaculum*, i. 37, 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 80. Sceadwe *scenam*, 80, 1. V. *shadow* as opposed to substance, *an obscure image*:—Seó ealde ē wæs swilce sceadu, and seó nīwe gecýðnys is sōðfæstnys, Homl. Th. i. 356, 1. Genōg ic ðē hæbbe nū gereht ymbe ða anlīcnessa and ymbe ða sceadwa ðære sōðan gesēlþe *hactenus mendacis formam felicitatis ostendisse suffecerit*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 118, 34. [*O. E. Homl.* sceadewe, shadewe: *A. R.* scheadewe: *Goth.* skadus: *O. Sax.* skado: *O. H. Ger.* scato.] v. beám-, heolstor-, niht-, scūr-sceadu; scead.

sceadu-geard, es; *m. A shady enclosure*:—Sceadugeardas *Tempe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 17.

sceadu-genga, an; *m. One who walks in darkness* (v. sceadu, II):—Com on wanre niht scrīðan sceadugenga (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1410; B. 703. Cf. niht-genga.

sceadu-helm, es; *m. The cover of night, darkness*:—Niht, scaduhelma gesceapu, Beo. Th. 1304; B. 650.

sceadwian, sceadewian; *p.* ode *To cover with shadow*:—Hē scadewode (scaduaþ, Ps. Lamb.: sceadewede, Blickl. Gl.) *obumbrabit*, Ps. Spl. 90, 4. [*Goth.* ufar-skadwjan: *O. Sax.* skadowan, scadoian: *O. L. Ger.* scedeuuan: *O. H. Ger.* scatewen.] v. ofer-sceadwian; sceadwung.

sceádwīslīc. v. ge-, un-sceádwīslīc, *and next word*.

sceádwīslīce; *adv. With discretion, rationally*:—Gif dū him sceádwīslīce æfter spyrast, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 3. v. ge-sceádwīslīce.

sceádwīsness, e; *f. Reason*:—Ðā cwæþ seó Gesceádwīsnes (Sceádwīsnes, Cott. MS.), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 1. Ic wēne ðæt hyt mīn sceádwīsnes (*reason*) wēre, Shrn. 164, 29. Sceádwīsnyssum *ratiociniis*, R. Ben. Interl. 17, 6.

sceadwung, e; *f. An overshadowing*:—On sumum earde dagas beóþ lengran, on sumon scyrtran for ðære eorþan sceadewunge (sceadwunge, MS. R.) *in one land duys are longer, in another shorter, because of the way in which the shadow falls on the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 4. Se fulla mōna fǣrlīce fāgettaþ ðonne hē ðurs sunnan leóhtes bedēled biþ þurh ðære eorþan sceadwunge (*by the casting of the earth's shadow*), Homl. Th. i. 610, 1. v. be-sceadwung.

sceáf, es; *m. A sheaf, bundle*. I. in the following glosses:—Sceáfes *fascis*, sceáfe *fasculo* (*fasciculo*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 62–63. Sceáfas *areoli*, 7, 16: *garbas*, 40, 60: *garbas, manipulas*, 89, 19. Sceabas, scēbas *areoli*, Txts. 38, 30: *garbas*, 66, 468. Sceáfum *fasciculis*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 19. II. *a sheaf* (*of corn*):—Mē þūhte ðæt wē bundon sceáfas (*manipulos*) on æcere and ðæt mīn sceáf ārise ðmiddan eówrum sceáfum and eówre gilmas ābugon tō mīnum sceáfe, Gen. 37, 7. Gȳme hē ðæt nāðor ne misfare ne corn ne sceáf, Anglia ix. 260, 12. Mid his sceáfe sceát āfyllan, Ps. Th. 128, 5. Hē nænne sceáf (*manipulum*) ne rīpþ, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 287, 3. Heora sceáfas (*manipulos*) beraþ, Ps. Th. 125, 6. II a. *a bundle* (*of herbs*):—Dippaþ ysopan sceáf (sceaft, Thw.) on ðam blōde *fasciculum hyssopi tinguite in sanguine*, Ex. 12, 22. Syndrige sceáfas *separate bundles* (*of rue, dill, mint, and marche*), Lchdm. ii. 188, 24. Rūdan sceáfas þȳ, 216, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* scoub: *Ger.* schaub: *Du.* schoof: *Icel.* skauf *a fox's brush*.]

sceafa, an; *m. A plane*:—Sceaba *runcina*, Txts. 92, 853. Scafa *olatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 11: ii. 64, 13. Hē sceal habban æcse, adsan, scafan, sage, Anglia ix. 263, 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* schave or schavynge knyfe *scalpellum, scalprum*: *O. H. Ger.* scaba *plana, asperella*: *Ger.* schabe: *Du.* schaaf *a plane*: *Icel.* skafa *a scraper*.] v. mǣl-sceafa, sceafan.

Sceáfa, an; *m. The name of a king of the Lombards*:—Sceáfa weóld Longbeardum, Exon. Th. 320, 21; Vïd. 33. *See also* Scyld Scēfing, Beo. Th. 7; B. 4.

sceafan, scafan; *p.* scōf; *pp.* sceafen, scafen *To shave, scrape, shred, polish*:—Scaebe *poleo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 63. Gif hē ðæt ōmige fæt mid ungemete sceafþ *dum nimis cupit eradere eruginem*, R. Ben. 121, 4. Hē scōf on halig wæter of ðam hālgan treówe, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 216. Man scōf ðæra bōca leáf and ða sceafþan dyde on wæter *rasa folia codicum, et ipsam rasuram aquae immissam*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 37. Monige men sprytlan scurfon and on wæter scōfan, 3, 17; S. 544, 45, col. 1. Sceaf (scaf, MS. B.) gāte horn on þrȳ scenceas, Lchdm. i. 352, 11: 344, 13. Sceafe ðæt grēne, ii. 292, 26. Ðū scealt hine scafan on wæter . . . and ðære reádan eorþan dēl scafe ðēr tō, ii. 290, 11–13. [*Goth.* skaban: *O. L. Ger.* scavan *scalpere*: *O. H. Ger.* scaban, scapan *scabere, scalpere, radere*: *Icel.* skafa.] v. ā-, be-, ge-sceafan (-scafan).

sceáf-fōt; *adj. Splay-footed*:—Scābfoot, sceabfōt, scāffo[o]t *pansa*, Txts. 90, 832. Scāffōt, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 78. [Cf. *Icel.* skeifr *askew, oblique*; skeifa *a horse-shoe*.]

sceáf-mēlum; *adv. In sheaves* or *bundles*:—Gadriaþ ǣrest ðone coccel, and bindaþ sceáfmælum, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30.

sceafoþa, sceafþa, scæfþa, an; *m.* (*or* -e; *f.*?) *A shaving, chip, what is shaved, scraped*, or *rubbed off*:—Ðā gehālgode ic wæter and scæfþan dyde on ðæs foresprecenan treówes *tunc benedixi aquam, et astulam roboris praefati inmittens*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 539, 5. Ða scæfþan ðe ðǣron genumene wǣron lǣcedōm bǣron *astulae de illo abscissae solent adferre medelam*, 4, 6; S. 574, 9. Man scōf ðara bōca leáf and ða sceafþan (*ipsam rasuram*) dyde on wæter, 1, 1; S. 474, 38. Monige spónas and sceafþan (*astulas*) nimaþ, 3, 2; S. 524, 31: 3, 17; S. 544, 44, col. 2. Genim heorotes sceafoþan of ðam horne, Lchdm. ii. 72, 13. Genim heorotes sceafoþan of felle āscafen mid pumice, 100, 14.

sceaft, es; *m. A smooth, round, straight stick* or *pole, a shaft*. I. generally (1) *the shaft of a spear* (cf. *Icel.* skaft *the shaft*, spjót *the point*):—Spereleás sceaft *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 42. Gif se ord sió þreó fingre ufor ðonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17, 18. His sceaft ætstōd ætforan him, and ðæt hors hine bær forþ, swā ðæt ðæt spere him eode þurh ūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 53. Hē sceáf mīd his scylde, ðæt se sceaft tōbærst, and ðæt spere sprengde, Byrht. Th. 135, 52; By. 136. Gār sceal on sceafte, ecg on sweorde, Exon. Th. 346, 12; Gn. Ex. 202. [He igrap his spere stronge . . . þe sceft al tobrac, Laym. 6494.] *Or* (2) *a spear*:—Sceaft *asta, quiris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 18: 84, 24. Ðes sceft (scæft, sceaft) *cuspis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 4. Scyld sceal cempan, sceaft reáfere, Exon. Th. 341, 23; Gn. Ex. 130. Scæftes ī speres ðīnes *hastae tuae*, Cant. Ab. 11. Ðæt yrre ðæt geþyld mid ðam sceafte (mid his spere, B.) slihþ *ira patientiam conto percutit*, Glos. Prud. A. 18. Scyld sceft oncwyð, Fins. Th. 12; Fin. 7. Hlyn wearð on wīcum scylda and sceafta, Cd. Th. 124, 13; Gen. 2062. Deáwig sceaftum, 199, 25; Exod. 344. Hig bǣron lange sceaftas, and ne cōman hig nā tō feohtanne, ac ðæt hig woldan mid hlōþe geniman, Shrn. 38, 9. II. *the shaft of an arrow*:—Sceaft federgearwum fūs, Beo. Th. 6228; B. 3118. [Þe ssaft (*the arrow that killed William Rufus*), þat was wypoute, gryslych he tobrec, R. Glouc. 419, 2.] III. *a pole*:—Fana hwearfode scīr on sceafte, Met. 1, 11. Ic gegaderode mē stuþan sceaftas . . . Ic lǣre ǣlcne ðara ðe manigne wīsn hæbbe, ðæt hē menige tō ðam ilcan wuda ðār ic ðās stuþan sceaftas cearf, Shrn. 163, 5–14. [Moyses made a wirme of bras, And henget hege up on a saft, Gen. and Ex. 3899.] III a. *something shaped like a shaft, a taper*:—Swā swā eles gecynd biþ ðæt hē beorhtor scīneþ ðonne wex on sceafte (*wax in the form of a taper* or (?) *a wax candle in a candlestick*, cf. candelstæf), Blickl. Homl. 129, 1. IV. The word occurs in the passage that defines the distance to which the king's 'grið' extended, but the origin of the phrase, of which it forms part, is not evident:—Ðus feor sceal beón ðæs cinges grið fram his burhgeate ðēr hē is sittende on feówer healfe his, ðæt is, .iii. mīla, and .iii. furlang, and .iii. æcera brǽde, and .ix. fōta, and .ix. scæfta munda, and .ix. berecorna, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 7–10. Cf. Tria miliaria, et .iii. quarantene, et .ix. acre latitudine, et .ix. pedes, et .ix. palme, et .ix. grana hordei, L. H. i. 16; Th. i. 526, 15. As the name of a measure of about six inches the phrase continued to exist. Stratmann gives *schaftmonde*, Nares cites a passage from Harrington's Ariosto in which *shaftman* occurs; in Ray's Collection (1691) *shafman, shafmet, shaftmant* is explained 'the measure of the fist with the thumb set up.' v. also Halliwell's Dict., and Jamieson's, s.v. *schaftmon, shathmont*. For the latter form see Sir W. Scott's Antiquary, c. 8 (at the end). [*O. Sax.* skaft *a spear*: *O. H. Ger.* scaft *hastile, hasta, jaculum, telum, arundo*: *Icel.* skapt, skaft *a shaft, haft* (*of an axe*).] v. deoreþ-, here-, lōh, wæl-sceaft.

sceaft, es; *m.*: e, *f.* I. *creation, origin*:—Ealle sint emnǽdele gif wē willaþ þone fruman sceaft geþencan and ðone Scippend . . . Ac ǣlc mon ðe allunga underþeóded biþ unþeáwum forlǽt his Sceppend and his fruman sceaft *si primordia vestra auctoremque Deum spectes, nullis degener exstat, ni vitiis pejora fovens proprium deserat ortum*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17–21. II. *a creation, what is created, a creature*:—Ealre sceafte fæder *omniparens*, Germ. 389, 2. Fram fruman gesceafte (scæftes, Lind.) *ab initio creaturae*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Of frymmde ðære gesceafte (ðæs sceæftes, Lind.) ðe God gesceóp *ab initio creaturae quam condidit Deus*, 13, 19. Bodiaþ godspell ealre gesceafte (ēghwelcum sceafte, Lind.) *praedicate euangelium omni creaturae*, 16, 15. Gif God næfde on eallum his rīce nāne frige sceaft (gesceaft, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 29. Forðæm sint ðās sceafta (gesceafta, Cott. MS.), 41, 5; Fox 252, 30. Alra þinga ī sceafta *omnium rerum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 16. [Our scheft

wele knawes he *ipse scit figmentum nostrum*; Ps. 102, 14. Godd þatt alle shaffte wrohhte, Orm. pref. 58. Swilc ɜafte (*the tabernacle*) was ɜar neuere on werlde brogt, Gen. and Ex. 3628. For be a man faire or foule · it falleth nouȝte for to lakke þe shappe ne þe shafte · þat God shope hymselue, Piers P. B. 11, 387. *O. Sax.* -skaft: *O. H. Ger.* -scaft.] v. ár-, ed-, frum-, ge-, geó-, hyge-, meotud-, nafel-, orleg-, self-, un-, wan-sceaft.

-sceaft; *adj.* v. feá-sceaft.

Sceaftes-burh *Shaftesbury* in Dorset:—Æt Sceaftesbyrig, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 9. Tó Scæftesbyrig, 980; Erl. 129, 34. See also Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 329, col. 1.

sceaft-lóha, an; *m.* (*or* -e; *f.*?) *The strap attached to the shaft of a missile*:—Sceaptlóan *hastilia telorum*, Txts. 66, 489. Sceptlóum *amentis*, 42, 106. v. lóh-sceaft, mæst-lón, sceaft-tog.

sceafþa. v. sceafoþa.

sceaft-tog (?) *the strap attached to the shaft of a missile*:—Sceptog *ammentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 11. v. sceaft-lóha.

sceaga, an; *m. A shaw, small wood, copse, thicket.* The word is found in many local names, and was preserved in various dialects, e.g. *shaw* a small shady wood in a valley, E. D. S. Pub. B. 7 (West Riding): a wood that encompasses a close, B. 16 (Sussex). *Shaws* broad belts of underwood, two, three, and even four rods wide, around every field, Farming words, 4 (Sussex). *Shaw* a natural copse of wood, Cumberland. The word occurs in the following passages of charters:—Juxta silvam quam dicunt Toccansceaga, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 121, 24. Mariscum uocabulo Scaga, quam etiam circumfluit Iaegnlaad, 190, 6: 160, 28. On brémeles sceagan eástewearone, ii. 172, 28. On done langan sceagan westewearone; of langan sceagan on ðæt hæðene byrgils, iii. 85, 19–20. Onbútan færsscagan, 229, 29. Rihte út þurh done sceagan óþ ða lége, 406, 27. Of ðære byrig þwyres ofer ðane sceagan, 460, 2. Þurh Beaddes scagan, v. 166, 10. [At a schaȝe syde, Gaw. 2161. In a schaȝe (*the reference is to the gourd under which Jonah sat*) þat schade ful cole, Allit. Pms. 105, 452. Wodschawe3, 9, 284. For love of hym thou lovedst in the shawe, I mene Adon, Tr. and Cr. 3, 671. Thane schotte owtte of þe schawe schiltrounis many, Mort. A. 1765. In ȝone dyme schawes, 1723. See also Halliwell's Dict. and Nares' Glossary. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skaga *to project.*]

sceagod. v. sceacged.

sceal *shall.* v. sculan.

scéál, scál (?) *a shoal, troop, band*:—Ic be hondum mót hæðenre (-ra?) sceál gripan tó grunde, Godes andsacan, Cd. Th. 281, 8; Sat. 268. Cf. Mid his handscále, Beo. Th. 2638; B. 1317.

sceala, es; *m.* I. *a servant*:—Éálá ic eom ðín ágen esne Dryhten and ðín swylce eom scealc ombehte (cf. ambeht-scealc) and ðínre þeówan suna *O Domine, quia ego servus tuus, ego servus tuus, et filius ancillae tuae*, Ps. Th. 115, 6. Ic eom ðín hold scealc *tuus sum ego*, 118, 94. Dó ðínes scealces (*servi*) sáwle blíðe, 85, 3. Tó scealce *in servum*, 104, 15. Hél ðínne scealc *salvum fac servum tuum*, 85, 2: 88, 17. Hé Moyses sende his sylfes scealc *misit Moysen servum suum*, 104, 22. Beseoh on ðíne scealcas *respice in servos tuos*, 89, 18. Babilone weard hét his scealcas scúfan ða hyssas in bælblyse, Cd. Th. 230, 10; Dan. 231. II. as a term of reproach:—Ðá hine heówon hæðene scealcas, Byrht. Th. 137, 5; By. 181. Hwílum ic gehére helle scealcas, gnorniende cynn, Cd. Th. 273, 8; Sat. 133. III. *a man, soldier, sailor*:—Scealc (*Beowulf*) hafaþ dæde gefremede, ðe wé ealle fér ne meahton, Beo. Th. 1883; B. 939. Eode scealc monig swíðmicgende tó sele searowundor seón, 1841; B. 918. Hú mæg ðæt gesceádwís scealc (cf. gesceádwís mon, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 30) gereccan, ðæt hé him ðý séira þince, Met. 15, 14. Brugdon scealcas (*the Jews who defeated the Assyrians*) of sceáðum scírméled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. Næs scealca nán *there was no one*, Met. 8, 21. Scipu mid scealcum *ships with their crews*, Exon. Th. 362, 3; Wal. 31. [Þer wes moni bald scalc (cniht, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19126. Heo wenden bi þen scelden þat hit heore scalkes (men, 2nd MS.) weoren, 4219. Schalk *a knight*, Gaw. 160. *Goth.* skalks δοῦλος: *O. Sax.* skalk *servus*: *O. Frs.* skalk *a servant, slave*: *O. H. Ger.* scalch *servus, famulus, manceps*: *Icel.* skálkr *a rogue.* v. Grmm. R. A. 302, and Grff. vi. 480 sqq. for compounds.] v. ambeht-, beór-, freoðo-scealc.

sceald. v. dæg-sceald.

sceald-húðas glosses *paupilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 21. v. next word.

sceald-þýfel (-hýfel), es; *m. A thicket*:—Scaldthýfias, scald[t]hýfblas *alga, algæ*; scaldhýfias *vel* sondhyllas *alga*, Txts. 38, 58. 'Scaldhýfias *alga*, scaldhúfalas *paupilius*, are errors. Scealdþýfelas, *fruteta, thickets*, occurs in Greg. Dial.' Lchdm. iii. 343, col. 2. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* scald *sacer*; scald-eiche *ilex*: and see Grmm. D. M. 615.]

scealfor, e; *f.*: scealfra, an; *m. A diver* (bird):—Scalfr, scalfur *mergulus*, Txts. 78, 647. Scealfr *mergus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 13. Scealfor *turdella, mergula*, 63, 15, 16: *mergulus*, 280, 11: ii. 56, 18: 89, 54. Scealfra *mergus* vel *mergulus*, i. 77, 27. Grédigre scelfre *voracis mergulae*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 70. Ðá geseah hé swymman scealfran on flóde, and geldne doppettan ádúne tó grunde úhtende þearle ðære eá fixa . . . Ðá hét Martinus ða fugelas ðæs fixnoðes geswícan, and tó wéstene síðian; and ða scealfran gewiton ágweg tó holte, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6–12.

scealga, scylga, an; *m. The name of a fish*:—Scealga *rocca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 67. Scylga, 55, 77.

scealian. v. á-scealian.

scealian, scallan; *pl. Testiculi*, Lchdm. i. 330, 13: 336, 15: 358, 21.

scealu, e; *f.* I. *a shell, husk*:—Scealu *glumula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 23. Scalu, scala, Txts. 66, 462. Scale ł hule *glumula*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 50. v. æpel-, beán-, stán-scealu. II. *a platter, dish, cup*:—.VI. mæsene sceala, Chart. Th. 429, 30. III. *the scale of a balance*:—Ðeós wége ł scalu *haec lanx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 73; Som. 14, 18. Scale *lanx*, twá scale *balances*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 39–40. v. wég-scealu. [*O. Sax.* skala *a drinking-vessel*: *O. L. Ger.* scala *concha*: *O. H. Ger.* scala *patera, cratera, concha, gluma*: *Icel.* skál *a bowl, a scale* (of a balance).]

sceám, es; *m. A white horse* (?):—Etsomne cwom .LX. monna wicgum rídan, hæfdon .XI. eoredmacgas fríðhengestas, IIII. sceámas (cf. (?) hyra bloncan, 405, 5; Rä. 23, 18), Exon. Th. 404, 8; Rä. 23, 4.

sceamel. v. sceamol.

sceam-fæst; *adj. Shamefast* (corrupted later into *shamefaced*. v. 1 Tim. 2, 9 where Wicklif has *schamefastnesse*, the modern copies of the A. V. *shamefacedness*; the Revised Version has restored *shamefastness*), *modest, bashful*:—Scamfæst *verecundus* vel *pudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 31. Sceamfæst *verecundus*, 86, 56. Seó scamfæste nædnys *pudibunda* (*pudica* .i. *erubescens*) *nuditas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 53. Méden is sceamfæst, Lchdm. iii. 188, 6. Scamfæst, 192, 2. On ódre wísan sint tó léranne ða scamleásan, on ódre ða scamfæstan (*verecundi*), Past. 31; Swt. 205, 21. [Saunte Marȝe wass shammfæst, Orm. 2175. Wyfmen þet byeþ ssamuest, Ayenb. 222, 20. Schamefast chastite, Chauc. Kn. T. 1197. Schamefast *verecundus, pudorosus*, Prompt. Parv. 443.] v. un-sceamfæst.

sceam-full; *adj. Modest, chaste*:—Sceomfull *pudica*, Rtl. 108, 25. Sceomfullre *verecundia*, 110, 3. [Schrift schal beon . . . edmod, scheomeful, dredful, A. R. 302, 23. *Dan.* skam-fuld *shamefaced, ashamed.* Chaucer uses the word in its modern sense *ignominious*, As shamful deeth as herte may deusye Come to these Juges, C. T. Group C. 290.]

sceamfullness, e; *f. Modesty*; pudicitia. v. un-sceamfullness.

sceamian; *p.* ode. I. *to feel shame, be ashamed* (with gen. of cause):—Ic ðæs néfre ne sceamige *non erubescam*, Ps. Th. 24, 1. Ne ic ne scamige *nec confundar*, Ps. Spl. 30, 20. Gif wé scomiaþ ðæt wé tó unscúdum monnum suelc sprecen *si homo apud hominem, de quo minime praesumit, fieri intercessor erubescit*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 5. Weorðaþ gescende and hiora scamiaþ ða tó Sione hete hæfdon *confundantur et reverentur, qui oderunt Sion*, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Ná ic ne scamode *non confundebar*, Ps. Spl. 118, 46. Ðiós sé cwið ðæt ðú ðín scamige Sidon *erubesce Sidon, ait mare*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 33. Hit is cyn ðæt wé úre scomigen, ȝa. 4; Swt. 407, 15. Sceamian heora ealle mínne fýnd *erubescant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Th. 6, 8. Scamien, 69, 3. Scamien (*confundantur*) heora ealle ða unrihtwísan, 24, 3. Heora æfstu ealle sceamien, 69, 4. For hwí hí ne mágan heora má sceamigan ðonne fægnian? Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 7. Nó hé ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2057; B. 1026. Ðú ne þearft sceamian, Soul Kmbl. 286; Seel. 147. For hwon sécest ðú sceade sceomiende? Cd. Th. 54, 8; Gen. 874. Sceomiande man sceal in sceade hweorfan, Exon. Th. 337, 19; Gn. Ex. 67. Ða deófla wendon sceamigende ágweg, Wulfst. 236, 26. Hý (*Beowulf's followers who had failed him in his need*) scamiende scyldas béron, ðær se gomela læg, Beo. Th. 5692; B. 2850. II. *to cause shame* (used impersonally with dat. or acc. of person, gen. of cause, or with *for*, or the cause given in a clause):—Mé sceamaþ *pudet*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Oft done geþyldegestan scamaþ ðæs siges ðe hí ofer ðone dióflu hæfde, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 19. Menn scamaþ for gódan dædan swýðor ðonne for misdædan, Wulfst. 164, 16. Ðæs ús ne scamaþ ná, ac ðæs ús scamaþ swýðe, ðæt wé bóte áginnan, 165, 39. Hý scamaþ, ðæt hý bétan heora misdæda, 165, 8. Ða woroldlecan lácas scomaþ, ðæt . . . , Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 20. Mé sceamaþ ðæt ic wædlige *mendicare erubesco*, Lk. Skt. 16, 3. Gehwam sceamaþ, ðæt hé wácilce gescýd cume, Homl. Th. i. 528, 21. Him ðæs sceamode, 18, 12: Gen. 2, 25. Ðá sceamode ealle his wiðerwinnan, Lk. Skt. 13, 17. Hwá biþ gescended, ðæt mé for ðæm ne scamige? Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 5. Forgif ús úre synna, ðæt ús ne scamige eft, Hy. 7, 84. Ne sceamige nánum men, ðæt hé ánum léreow his gyltas cýðe . . . him sceal sceamian ætforan Gode, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 30. Ðæt mé ne sceamie *non erubescam*, Ps. Th. 24, 18. Hú ne scolde hire sceamian *nonne debuerat rubore suffundi*? Num. 12, 14. Ðonne fægniaþ hí ðæs ðe hí sceamian sceolde, Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi, 6. Ðonne mæg hine scamian ðære bréðinge his hlísan, 19; Fox 68, 24; Met. 10, 13. Ne þearf ðé ðæs eaforan sceomigan, Cd. Th. 140, 14; Gen. 2327. [*Goth.* skaman (*reflex. with gen.*): *O. L. Ger.* scamôn: *O. H. Ger.* scamôn, scamên: *Icel.* skamma *to shame*; skammask *to be ashamed.*] v. á-, for-, e-, of-, on-sceamian.

sceamig. v. un-sceamig.

sceamiseo; *adj. Of which one is to be ashamed*; pudendus:—Scamescan lim *verstrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 54.

sceam-leás; *adj. Shameless, bold; impudent, wanton*:—Scamleás *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 45. Scamleás *frontosa*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 77. Scamleáse *procax*, 525, 57. Scomleás *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 38. Se lêce biþ micles tó beald and tó scomleás (*praesumtione percussus*) ðe gêþ lêcnigende, and hæfþ on his ágnum nebbe opene wunde unlácnode, Past. 9, 2; Swt. 61, 3. Of ðysse scamleásan scylde geclênsa mê *a delicto meo munda me*, Ps. Th. 50, 3. On ôðre wîsan sint tó lêranne ða scamleásan (*impudentes*), on ôðre ða scamfæstan . . . Done scamleásan mon mæg ðý bet gebêtan ðe hine mon sufður þreáþ, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 205, 21–207, 5. Ðû hine ongeáte swîðe sceamleásne bûton élcum gódum þeáwe, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 18. God ða sceamleásan (*the people of Sodom*) fordyde, Gen. 19, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* scama-lôs *impudens, procax*: *Icel.* skammlauss *without disgrace.*]

sceamleás-lîc; *adj. Shameless, wanton*:—Dault wæs mid ofermêttum gewundad, and ðæt gecýðde on Urias slæge, for ðære scamleáslecan gewilnunge his wîfes, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 35, 24.

sceamleáslîce; *adv. Shamelessly, impudently*:—Be ðâm Sodomitiscum ðe ongeán gecynd sceamleáslîce syngodon, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 38. Hî swîðe grêdilice eorþcundum lustum filigaþ and oft swîðe sceamleáslîce on manna gesyhþe, R. Ben. 139, 28. Hió scamleáslîce gielpaþ ðisses hwîlendlîcan onwaldes *improbe de temporali potestate gloriantur*, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 9. Swâ hê scamleáslîcor hiþ yfel cýð (*impudenter innotescit*), 55, 1; Swt. 427, 25.

sceamleást, e; *f. Shamelessness, want of modesty, impudence, lasciviousness*:—Sceamleást *impudicitia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Scamlêstan (-lêste?) *impudentiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 7.

sceam-lîc; *adj.* I. *shamefast, bashful*:—Scæmlîc, seó scamfæste *pudibunda, pudica, erubescens*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 53. II. *shameful, base, disgraceful, ignominious*:—Dâ ongan hê him secgan hû lytel and hû scomlîc ðæs monnes lîf biþ hêr on worolde . . . and hû wuldorlîc seó êce eádignes biþ, Shrn. 92, 16. Sceomlîc *corruptibilis*, Rtl. 6, 1. Scildige scamlîcre forgêgednysse *praevaricationis rei*, Jos. 6, 18. Nys ûs nâ tó secgenne ðone sceamlîcan morþ (*the disgraceful events at the siege of Jerusalem*) ðe ðâr gedôn wæs, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 15. Ðæt hê ða sceamlîcan þing and ða mânfullan begêþ *se res turpes et scelestas committere*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 184, 11. Wæs ðæt feórþe wîte ðæt ealra scamlîcost wæs ðæt hundes fleógan cómon *post muscas caninas inferentes tam gravia tormenta quam turpia*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 1. [Þenne were his cun iscend mid scomeliche witen, Laym. 20462. Eni velunge bitweone mon and ancre is so scheomelich and so naked sunne, A. R. 116, 3. *O. H. Ger.* scama-lîh *verecundus, pudibundus; turpis, foedus.*] v. â-, un-sceamlîc.

sceamlîce; *adv. Shamefully, disgracefully*:—Ða ðê êwbryce ne wyrceaþ wôlîce and sceamlîce, Homl. As. 19, 140. Hê sceandlîce (scamelîce, MS. N.) sâwlode, 59, 202.

sceam-lim, es; *n. The private member*:—Sceamlim, gecyndlim *dedecus*, Germ. 390, 120.

sceamol, es; *m. A bench, stool.* The word remains in the form *shambles*, properly stalls or benches on which butchers expose meat for sale:—Sceamul *scabellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 24. Scamol *subsellium*, 289, 24. Scamel, sceamul, sceamol *scabellum*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 31, 7. Scamul, scæmol, Ps. Spl. 98, 5. Ðara mynetera sceamelas *mensas nummulariorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12. Sceomolas, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Swâ forþ be efise tó lippan hamme; ðæt tó ðâm scamelan; swâ forþ tó stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 184, 14. [Þe halewen makeden of al þe worlde ase ane stol (scheomel, MS. C.: schamel, MS. T.) to hore uet, A. R. 166, 16. I sal set þe faas of þe schamel of þi fete to be, Ps. 109, 1. *O. Sax.* fôt-skamel: *O. H. Ger.* scamal *scabellum, subsellium*: *Ger.* schemel *a stool*: *Dan.* skammel. *From Lat.* scamellum.] v. fôt-, rêde-, rêding-sceamol.

sceamu, e; *f.* I. *the emotion caused by consciousness of unworthiness* or *of disgrace*, in a good sense (v. sceam-fæst, -full, -leás, -lîc), *modesty, bashfulness*; in a bad sense, *shame, confusion*:—Sceamu *pudor* . . . reádnyss oððe sceamu *rubor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 17–18. Scamu, scoma, scomo *pudor*, Txts. 84, 732. Scame *pallor*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 77. Scamu *rubor*, 475, 9. Se ðe nû ne mæg his gyltas for sceame ânum men geandettan, him sceal sceamian ðonne ætforan heofenwarum, and seó sceamu him biþ endeleás, Homl. Th. ii. 604, 3–6. Ðû mid sceame (sceoma, Lind.: scomo, Rush.) nyme ðæt ýtemeste setl *incipias cum rubore novissimum locum tenere*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9. Ðonne biþ hê self gelâdod wið hine selfne mid his ágenre scame and mid his geþylde, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 18. Ðonne ârâs hê for sceome *he got up because he was ashamed of his inability to play the harp*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 7. II. *what causes a feeling of shame, disgrace, shame*:—Scoma *obprobrium*, Rtl. 190, 29. Micel hŷnþ and sceamu (*verecundia*) hyt ys men nelle wesan ðæt ðæt hê ys, and ðæt ðe hê wesan sceal, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 3. Ælce dæge byþ mîn sceamu (*verecundia*) beforan mê, Ps. Th. 43, 17. Byþ ðâm scand and sceamu *operiantur confusione et pudore*, 70, 12. Hû mæg mâre scamu mannum gelimpan, ðonne ûs dêþ gelôme? Wulfst. 162, 3. Sceome gihênedo *confusione contempnata*, Rtl. 27, 31. Sceame, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Ic his feóndas gegyrwe mid scame *inimicos ejus induam confusione*, 131, 19. Deós woruld scyldwyrcende in some byrneþ, Exon. Th. 232, 6; Ph. 502. Ne scomu dôaþ *neque calumniam facietis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 14: *contumiliam*. 11, 45. Sceame dreógan, habban, þrowian *to be put to shame, be disgraced*:—Beóþ gescende and scame dreógaþ mîne fŷnd *confundantur et revereantur inimici mei*, Ps. Th. 69, 2. Habban sceame *confundantur*, 85, 16. Ne sceolon æt mê ênige habban sceame *non erubescant in me*, 68, 7. Sume mægon habban ælles woruldwelan genôg ac hî habbaþ ðeáh sceame ðæs welan gif hî ne beóþ swâ æðele on gebyrdum swâ hî woldon *huic census exuberat, sed est pudori degener sanguis*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 31. Ðæs ealdfeóndes scyldigra scolu scome þrowedon, Exon. Th. 114, 20; Gû. 175: 269, 5; Jul. 445: 369, 31; Seel. 49. Hî scoma mâste dreógaþ, 78, 15; Cri. 1274. Mid scomum (sceofmum, Lind.) miclum tó giworhtun *contumeliis affecerunt*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 4: Exon. Th. 153, 19; Gû. 828. III. *the private part* (v. sceam-lim):—Him sî âbrogden swâ of brêchrægle hiora sylfra sceamu, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Forhwon wrîhst ðû sceome? Cd. Th. 54, 13; Gen. 876: 58, 7; Gen. 942: 95, 3; Gen. 1573. Scama, ða wæpenlîcan limo *preputia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 16. Scamu, 68, 60. [*O. Sax.* skama *shame, disgrace*: *O. L. Ger.* scama *confusio, reverentia*: *O. H. Ger.* scama *verecundia, reverentia, pudor, rubor, confusio, ignominia, turpitudo*: *Icel.* skömm *a shame, outrage.*] v. âr-, hleór-, woruld-sceamu.

sceamung, e; *f. Shaming, disgrace*:—Ðû canst gescændnysse ł sceamunga mîne *tu scis confusionem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 20. v. for-sceamung.

sceanca, an; *m.* I. *a shank, skin, the leg from the knee to the foot*:—Sceanca *crus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 22: Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 21: i. 71, 56. Scance(-a?) *crus*, sceanca[n] *crura*, 44, 68. Gif se sconca biþ þyrel beneoðan cneówe, L. Alf. pol. 63; Th. i. 96, 16. Gif monnes sconca biþ of âslagen wið ðæt cneóu, 72; Th. i. 98, 19. Nim blæces hundes deádes ðone swŷðran fôtes sceancan (fôtscancan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 362, 27. Sconcan *crura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 41. Scancan, ii. 17, 43. Sceancan *crura*, scancan *tibiae*, i. 283, 69–70. Lâcedômas wið scancena sâre, and gif scancan forade synd, Lchdm. ii. 6, 10. Sindon ða scancan (*of the Phenix*) scyllum biweaxen *crura tegunt squamae*, Exon. Th. 219, 20; Ph. 310. Scancan *tibias*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 64: Kent. Gl. 982. Sconca[n?] *suras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 5. Ðæt man forbrâce hyra sceancan (*crura*), Jn. Skt. 19, 31, 32, 33. Se sceocca gewrâð his sceancan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 223. Sconcan, Salm. Kmbl. 203; Sal. 101. II. *the upper part of the leg* (= þéohsceanca):—Ic wille ðæt gê fêdaþ ân earm Engliscmon . . . Ágyfe mon hine . . . ân sconc spices oððe ân ram weorðe .iiii. peningas, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 7. [*Dan. Swed.* skank *a shank*: cf. *Germ.* schenkel.] v. earm-, fôt-, hôh-, þeóh-sceanca.

sceanc-bend, es; *m. A band for the leg, a garter*:—Scangbendas *periscelides*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 55.

sceanc-forod; *adj. Broken-legged*:—Ðæt sceáp ðæt sceoncforad (scanc-, Cott. MSS.) wæs, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 9. Scancforedum men, Lchdm. ii. 66, 21.

sceanc-gebeorg, es; *n. A protection for the leg, a greave*:—Bânberge, scan[c]gebeorg *ocreas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 35.

sceanc-gegirela, an; *m. Clothing for the leg, a garter*:—Scancgegirelan *periscelides*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 38.

sceanc-lira, an; *m. The fleshy, brawny part of the shank, the calf of the leg*:—Scanclira *surra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 71.

sceand, es; *m. An infamous person, a buffoon, charlatan*:—Scond *scurra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 5. Ðonne sægde Petrus, ðæt hê wære leás drŷ and sceand and scyldig êswica *then Peter said that he* (*Simon the sorcerer*) *was a false sorcerer and a shameless impostor and a guilty deceiver*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 7. Sume hî wyrcaþ heora wôgerum drencas, ðæt hî hî tó wîfe habbon; ac ðyllîce sceandas sceolan sîðian tó helle, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 159.

sceand, e; *f.* I. *shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy*:—Byþ ðâm scand and sceamu *operiantur confusione et pudore*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. *Ignominium* sconde hlêwung (cf. (?) ge-lêwan) *sive* fraceþu, *idem et infamium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 30. Sume wurdon getawod tó scande *some were shamefully entreated*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 39. Is him ôðer earfeþu scyldgum tó sconde, Exon. Th. 78, 14; Cri. 1274. Sylfum tó sconde *to thine own disgrace*, 90, 27; Cri. 1480. Ðû sceonde æt mê [ne] anfênge ac gefeán eallum *thou gottest not disgrace from me, but gladness ever*, Cd. Th. 54, 9; Gen. 874. Ne þurfun gê wênan ðæt gê mec mid searocræftum under scæd scônde (*with ignominy*) scûfan môtan, Exon. Th. 142, 20; Gû. 647. Unwlite oððe sconde *dedecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 35. Hî sceande ágon *confundantur*, Ps. Th. 108, 27. Sceonde fremman ylda bearnum *to bring disgrace on men*, Cd. Th. 149, 3; Gen. 2469. II. *a shameful, infamous*, or *abominable thing, what brings disgrace*:—Ðonne is suîðe micel scand *ignominiosum valde est*, Past. 22, 2; Swt. 173, 1. Hê ne wolde ða sceonde (*the drunkenness of Noah*) hleómâgum helan, Cd. Th. 95, 20; Gen. 1581. Scande *ignominia* (v. second passage in I), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 19. Flêsc scandum þurhwaden, Exon. Th. 78, 32; Cri. 1283. Ðû ðone lîchoman scondum gewemdest, 91, 5; Cri. 1487. Âscamode, scondum gedreahte, 79, 32; Cri. 1299. Geseoh ða scande and ða wierrestan þing ðe ðâs menn hêr dôþ *vide abominationes pessimas, quas isti*

faciunt hie, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 20; Swt. 158, 6. Sconde, Swt. 158, 8. [Þatt wass hiss aȝhenn shame ȝ shande, Orm. 11956. He makede to sconde *he disgraced*, Laym. 7032. Unk schal itide harm and schonde, O. and N. 1733. Þu schalt haue schonde, Horn. 714. To spouse þe emperoures doȝter yt ner hym no schonde, R. Glouc. 65, 12. *Goth.* skanda *αἰσχύνη*: *O. H. Ger.* scanta *ignominia, confusio.*]

sceand-full; *adj. Shameful, infamous, vile*:—Hē (*John the Baptist*) wæs heúfde becorfen for scandfulra wīfa bēne, and for scondfulles gebeórscypes hleahtre, Shrn. 123, 6-8. [Him wule þunche swiðe strong and swiðe scondful þet he scal al aȝeuen and scoddan bisechen milce et þan ilke monne þe he haueð er istolen, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 2.]

sceand-hūs, es; *m. A house of ill fame, a brothel*:—Đā heó dæt nolde, đā hēt hē hī nacode lædan tō sumum scandhūse . . . Đæs burhgerēfan sunu wolde rēsan on hī on đæm scandhūse, Shrn. 56, 7-11.

sceand-līc; *adj.* I. of persons, *that acts in a disgraceful way, infamous, base, vile*:—On ānre tīde twā mædencild cumaþ, and bið dæt ān sydefull and dæt ōđer sceandlīc, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 280. Hierusalem winþ for rihtwīsnysse, and Babilonia winþ ongeán for unrihtwīsnysse . . . Đære heofonlican Hierusalem cyning is Crist, đære scandlican Babilonian cyning is deófol, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 32. Đā com đæs gerēfan suna mid his sceandlīcum gegadum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 164. God sende tō đām sceandlīcum mannum (*the people of Sodom*) twegen englas, 13, 207. II. of things, (a) *that is vile in its nature* or *circumstances, disgraceful, foul, shameful, obscene*:—Scandlīc hosp *ridiculosum opprobrium*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 73. Gif hit ēr sceondlīc wæs, ne bið hit nō đȳ fægerre, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 16. Seó gesceádwīsnes; nis đæt scandlīc cræft, forđæm hit nānig hafaþ neát būton monnum, Met. 20, 188. Scandlīcre fūlnesse *spurcae obscoenitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 19. Of scondlīcum geþohte *ex turpi cogitatione*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5. Mid sceandlīcum willan *with foul lust*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 170. Đīn mōdor gewīteþ of weorulde þurh scondlīcne deáđ and unārlīcne *miserando turpissimoque exitu*, Nar. 31, 29. Ælc ōđerne æftan heáweþ mid scandlīcan onscytan, Wulfst. 160, 5. Hē sang scandlīcu leóþ, and plegode scandlīce plegan, Shrn. 121, 10. Sceondlīcum *corruptibilibus*, Rtl. 24, 36. Ic wille geswigian Tontolis and Pilopes đara scondlīcestena spella *nec mihi nunc enumerare opus est Tantali et Pelopis facta turpia, fabulas turpiores*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 8. (b) *that causes shame, disgraceful*:—Hit is scondlīc ymb swelc tō sprecanne hwelc hit đā wæs *pudet erroris humani*, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. [Wið scondliche deađe, Laym. 2274. *O. H. Ger.* scant-līh *turpis, probrosus, ignominiosus, teter, lugubris.*]

sceandlīce; *adv.* I. *in a disgraceful manner, disgracefully, shamefully, infamously*:—Heó lyfde sceandlīce, swā swā swīn on meoxe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 528. Nān cristen man ne sceal sceandlīce flītan, 13, 122. Him wand ūt his innoþ æt his setle, and hē sceandlīce sāwlode, Homl. As. 59, 202. II. *opprobriously, reproachfully, insultingly*:—Hiera wīf [sægdon] dæt hié ōđer gener næfden, būton hié on heora wīfa hrif gewiton. Hī đā, æfter đæm đe đa wīf hié swā scondlīce gerēht hæfdon, gewendan eft ongeán đone cyning, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 5. Gif man mannan bismærwordum scandlīce grēte *if one man insult another by abusive words*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5. Ne sceolon æt mē ænige habban sceame sceandlīce đe dīnes sīdes biddaþ (bidaþ?) *non erubescant in me, qui expectant te*, Ps. Th. 68, 7.

sceandlīcness, e; *f. Shame, disgrace, dishonour*:—Seó hālige ā forbeódeþ đa sceondlīcnysse (*turpitudinem*) onwreón mægsibba, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 6, 12. Hē [ne] mæg mid weorce begān đa sceondlīcnesse (scond-, MS. Hatt.) *qui turpitudinem non exercet opere*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 72, 5.

sceandness. v. ge-sceandness.

sceand-word, es; *n. A vile, foul word*, or *an opprobrious, abusive word*:—Đæt ic (*the devil*) wolde, dæt hȳ (*wicked men*) đē (*God*) ūfremdedon and đīne circean forgeáton and æt mē leornedan sceandword, Wulfst. 255, 15.

sceán-feld. v. scīn-feld.

sceap, es; *n. A private part*:—Hē getælde his fæder Noe, đēr hē on his sceape lōcode, Anglia xi. 2, 53. Wið gicþan đæra sceapa, Lchdm. i. 38, 15. v. for-, ge-, land-sceap.

sceáp, scēp, scīp, es; *n. A sheep*:—Scēp *ovis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 54. Đæt dysige scēp, Ps. Th. 118, 176. Sceáp sceal gongan mid his fliése ōþ midne sumor, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 10. Emban ceápgild . . . sceáp tō scill., L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 2. Man healde .iii. niht hýde and heáfod (*of a slain ox*), and sceápes eall swā, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 19. Nān scyldwyrhta ne lecge nān scēpes fell on scyld, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 10. Eówu bið mid hire giunge sceápe scill. weorđ ōþ đæt .xiii. niht ofer Eástron, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. Sceáp mon sceal gildan mid scill., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 6. Hwylc man ys đe hæbbe ān sceáp (scēp, Rush.: scīp, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 11. Sceáp (scēp, Rush.: scīp, Lind.) đe hyrde nabbaþ, 9, 36. Scīpo *oves*, Rtl. 19, 37. Sceápa hūs *ovile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 21. Sceápa locu *caule*, 16, 6: ii. 23, 11. Lambra sceápa *agni ovium*, Ps. Spl. 113, 6. Þreó heorda sceápa *tres greges ovium*, Gen. 29, 2. Heald mīne sceáp (scīp, Rush.: scīpo, Lind.) *pasce oves meas*, Jn. Skt. 21, 17. Ic drīfe sceáp mīne tō heora leáse, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. [*O. Frs.* skēp, schēp: *O. L. Ger.* skāp: *O. H. Ger.* scāf.] v. mæding-sceáp. This word occurs in local names, v. God. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 328, 329.

sceáp-ēðere, es; *m. The carcase of a sheep* (?):—Ānan esne gebyreþ tō metsunge .xii. pund gōdes cornes, and .ii. scīpēteras, and i. gōd metecū, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27.

sceapen. v. earm-sceapen.

sceápen; *adj. Of a sheep*:—Sceápen smera (cf. on sceápes smerwe, l. 9), Lchdm. ii. 128, 16. Ete sceápen flǣsc and nān ōþer, 358, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* scāfīn *ovinus.*]

sceáp-heord, e; *f. A flock of sheep*:—Nimaþ eówre hrȳđerheorda and eówer sceápheorda and eówer orf *oves vestras et armenta assumite*, Ex. 12, 32.

sceáp-heorden, es; *n. A hovel, shed*:—Býre *vel* sceápheorden *magalia* vel *mappalia* vel *capanna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 31.

sceáp-hirde, es; *m. A shepherd*:—Abel wæs sceáphyrde *fuit Abel pastor ovium*, Gen. 4, 2. Hwílum weard geworden sceáphyrde tō cynge, L. Eth. vii. 22; Th. i. 334, 10. Scēphyrde *oppilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 10. Scȳphyred (-hyrde? cf. gāta hierde *titurus*, 288, 21) *titirus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 57. Swā swā sceáphyrde tōsceát sceáp fram gātum, Wulfst. 288, 2. Scéphyrdas *opiliones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 3. Godes engel ætīwde sceáphirdon, Shrn. 29, 31. Be sceáphyrdan. Sceáphyrdes riht is . . . , L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 21.

Sceáp-īg, e; *f. Sheppy* (= *Sheep-island*, cf. Far-oe, *Icel.* fær *a sheep*): —Hēr hǣfne men ærest on Sceápīge (-ēge, MS. E.) ofer winter sǣtun, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 23. Hēr hǣfne men oferhergeadon Sceápīge, 832; Erl. 64, 18.

sceáp-scearu, e; *f. Sheep-shearing*:—Đā fōr hē tō his scēpscere, Gen. 38, 12.

sceapung. v. for-sceapung.

sceáp-wæsce, an; *f. A place for washing sheep*, the word remains as a place-name in *Sheepwash*, in Worcestershire:—Of đam stāne on sceápwæscan; andlang sceápwæscan, Cod. Dip. v. 48, 6. Andlang sceápwæscan tō sceápwæscan forda, 174, 11. Tō đære sceápwæscan, 298, 4. Juxta fluvium qui dicitur Stūr, ad uadum nomine Scēpesuuasce, i. 155, 23.

sceáp-wīc, es; *n. A sheep-fold*:—Tō sceápwícan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 5.

scear, es; *m.* (?) *A plough-share*:—Scer, scær, scear *uomis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 16. Scaer *vomer*, Txts. 35, 32. Scear *vomer* vel *vomis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 1: 74, 72. Scer, 287, 6. Hwanon đam yrþlinge sylan scear ođđe culter, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Gefæstnodon sceare and cultre mid đære syl *confirmato vomere et cultro aratro*, 19, 19. Hē sceal habban scear, culter and eác gādīren, Anglia ix. 263, 4. [*Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* schare: *O. Frs.* skere, schere: *O. H. Ger.* scar, scaro *vomer.*]

scear, e; *f. A pair of shears* or *scissors*; but the word is generally used in the plural (dual?) as the modern *shears, scissors*:—Scēr *forfex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 65. Scēroro, scērero *forfices*, Txts. 60, 401. Īsernscēruru *forfex*, 65, 903. Sceára *forfex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 21. Sceára *forficis*, ii. 1, 15. Tange *forcipis*, tang *forceps*, sceára *forficis*, 33, 35-37. Tangan, tange *forcipis*, sceáre[n] *forficis*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 75. Hī ne scoldon hira loccas lǣtan weaxan ac hié scoldon hié efsigean mid sceárum *non comam nutrient, sed tondentes attondent capita sua*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 14. Ne hē his loccas mid sceárum wanode, Shrn. 93, 9. Hē sceal habban horscamb and sceára (*shears*) . . . sceárra (*scissors*), nǣdle, Anglia ix. 263, 8-15. Cf. Rægisceára *forfices*, fexsceára *forpices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 21, 22. [My berd, myn heer . . . That nevere yit ne felte offensioun of rasour ne of schere, Chauc. Kn. T. 1559. A shepster (*sutrix*) shere, Piers P. 13, 331. Schere (scherys) to clyppe wythe *forfex*, Prompt. Parv. 445, col. 2. *O. Frs.* skēre, schēre; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* scāri; *pl. forpices*; scāra *forfex*: *M. H. Ger.* schære: *Ger.* schere: *Icel.* skæri; *n. pl. shears.*] v. secg-gescēre.

sceára. v. secg-sceára.

scear-beám, es; *m. The wood to which the ploughshare is fixed* (?):—Scearbeám *brigacus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 21.

sceard, es; *n. A shard, sherd, pot-sherd, tile*:—Scearda *testarum*, Germ. 398, 257. [Gower uses *sherd* for the scale of a dragon, 'a dragon whose scherdes schinen as the sonne,' iii. 68, 5: and in Shakspere *shard* denotes a beetle's hard wing-case, v. Nares' Glossary. *M. H. Ger.* scharte *a sherd*: *Ger.* scharte.] v. croc-sceard; scirden.

sceard, es; *n. A gap, notch*:—Dō of đam feórþan deále eall dæt seó sē his ofseten hæfþ and eall đa sceard đe heó him on genumen hæfþ *subtract from this fourth part* (*of the earth*) *all of it that the sea has covered, and all the gaps* (*bays and creeks*) *it has taken*; huic quartae, si quantum maria premunt subtraxeris, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 13. [*Shard* a gap remains long in some dialects. v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 19 (Wiltshire). *O. Frs.* skerd *a notch, cut, gash*: *M. H. Ger. Ger.* scharte: *Icel.* skarð *a notch, chink, gap.*] v. dīc-, hær-sceard, *and next word.*

sceard; *adj.* I. *notched, hacked, having gaps* or *rifts*:—Ic geann Ælmēre đæs sceardan swurdes *the hacked sword* (cf. *Icel.* með skarða skjöldu *with hacked shields*), Chart. Th. 561, 1, 23. Tō đam sceardan beorge (cf. đone tōbrocenan beorg đe is tōclofen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 5), of đam sceardan beorge tō đam rūgan hlǣwe, Cod.

Dip. B. iii. 179, 2. On sceard ȝeweorc (?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 419, 18. Hrófas sind gehrorene . . . sceabe scúrbeorge, Exon. Th. 476, 9; Rim. 5. . II. *gashed, mutilated*:—Gif eáre sceard weorðe, L. Eth. 42; Th. i. 14, 7: 48; Th. i. 14, 13. III. *deprived*:—Hé wæs his mǽga sceard, freónda gefylled on folcstede, beslagen set sæcce, and his sunu forlét on wælstówe, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6. (Cf. *Icel.* hafa, bera skarðan hlut *to get worsted*.) [*O. Sax.* skard: *O. Frs.* skerde *cut, gashed*: *O. H. Ger.* scart; lid-scart *murcus*; lid-scartî *mutilation*; scartsam *scabrosus*: *M. H. Ger.* schart: *Ger.* schartig: *Icel.* skarðr.] v. scirdan, *and previous word.*

scearfian; *p.* ode *To scrape, cut into shreds*:—Genim ða ylcan wyrte, scearfa hý ðonne, and gnid swýðe smale tó duste, Lchdm. i. 70, 14: 80, 16: 344, 13 note. Scearfa smæle, ii. 322, 25. Scearfaþ *succidite* . . . gescearfa ðú *succides*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7, 9. Scearfige ealle ðás rinda tógædere, Lchdm. iii. 14, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* scarbôn *concidere*.] v. sceorfan, *and next two words.*

scearflian; *p.* ode *To scrape*:—Scearfla on wæter, Lchdm. i. 184, 18.

scearfung, e; *f. Scraping, scarifying*:—Ða wǽtan ða yfelan weordaþ gegaderode on ðone magan, and ðǽr rixiaþ mid scearfunga innan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 7. Áberan ða strangan scearfunga ðæra wǽtena, 176, 10.

scearian *to grant*. v. ge-scearian.

scearn, es; *n. Sharn* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 17), *dung, filth*:—Scearn, scern *fimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 83, 13. Gor, scear[n] *letamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 38. Swé swé scearn (*stercus*) eorþan, Ps. Surt. 82, 11. Gósc scearn, ðonne hió ne ete, Lchdm. ii. 92, 15. Scearnes *fimi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 75. Scearn (oxena) *fimum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 1. [*O. Frs.* skern: *Icel.* skarn; *n. dung*: *Dan.* skarn *dung, muck, filth*.]

scearn-fifel. v. scearn-wifel.

scearn-wibba, an; *m. A dung-beetle*:—Scærnwibba *scarabeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 52. v. next word.

scearn-wifel, es; *m. A dung-beetle*:—Scearnwifel (-fifel, MS.) *scarabeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 69. [Halliwell gives *sharn-bug*, a cockchafer, as a Sussex word. Cf. Ssarnboddes (*beetles*) þet louieþ þet dong, Ayenb. 61, 32. *Icel.* tord-yfill *a beetle*.]

scearp; *adj.* I. *sharp, having a fine edge* or *point*:—Seaxes ecg scearp, Exon. Th. 70, 21; Cri. 1142. Ic eom heard and scearp, ingonges strong, 479, 19; Rä. 63, 1. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, Lchdm. ii. 314, 11. Scearpe gáras, Cd. Th. 124, 18; Gen. 2064. Ða Walas ádrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pílum, Chr. Erl. 5, 10. Scearpre ðonne sćni sweord, Ps. Th. 44, 4. Nǽdle scearpran, Exon. Th. 373, 33; Seel. 119. Scearpeste stánas *cautes* vel *murices*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 22. II. *sharp* to the taste, *pungent, acid*:—Sió scearpe docce *oxylapatium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 50: Lchdm. iii. 304, col. 2. Meng wið scearpum ecede, i. 354, 22: ii. 72, 16. On wíne wel scearpum, 180, 16. Mettas ge drincan ða ðe habban hát mægen and scearp, 184, 10. Ðæs scearpestan wínes .v. sestras, 252, 8. II a. *acrid*:—Ða yfelan wǽtan sceorfendan and scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 20. III. *sharp* of speech (cf. *sharp*-tongued):—Hé biþ scarp and biter and swíðe wær on his wordum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 13. Wǽron hyra tungan tó yfele gehwam ungemet scearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 5. IV. *sharp, keen, severe*, of pain or of that which causes pain:—Syððan com se scearpa hungor and ádyde hí mid ealle, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 37. Biþ ðæt sár scearpre ðonne ðæs welmes sár, Lchdm. ii. 206, 3. V. *sharp, rough* (v. scearpness, III):—Ðǽr sint swíðe scearpe wegas and stánihte *situ terrarum montoso et aspero*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 25. VI. *sharp, keen, active, strenuous*:—Ða ásende hé him tó ðone scearpan here of Rómána ríce mid réðum wǽpnum, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 18: Homl. As. 61, 244. Ða geceás hé him gefǽran ða ðe ǽgðer ge on heora dǽdum ge on heora gelǽrednesse frome and scearpe wǽron Godes word tó bodienne and tó lǽranne *electis sociis strenuissimis et ad praedicandum verbum idoneis, utpote actione simul et eruditione praeclaris*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 25. VI a. of things, *effectual, penetrating*, cf. scearplíce:—Hyre (*black horehound*) miht ys scearp, Lchdm. i. 310, 7. Seó sunne scínþ mid hyre scearpan leóman, Homl. As. 43, 484. VII. *sharp, keen*, of sight:—Scearp gesihþ *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Sió sýn biþ ðý scearpre, Lchdm. ii. 30, 21. VIII. *sharp, keen, acute*, of understanding:—Scearp angyte *acre ingenium*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 66. Búton hé hæbbe swá scearp andget swá ðæt fýr, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. Hú ðú eart gleáw and scearp, Exon. Th. 463, 27; Hö. 76. Sceal scearp scyldwíga gescád witan worda and worca, se ðe wel þenceþ, Beo. Th. 581; B. 288. Scearpe *arguto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 64. Tósceád simle scearpe móde in sefan dínum, Exon. Th. 303, 1; Fä. 46. Ða ongeat hé mid scearpre gleáwnysse *ille, ut vir sagacis ingenii, intellexit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 42. [*O. Sax.* skarp: *O. Frs.* skerp: *O. H. Ger.* scarf: *Icel.* skarpr.] v. beadu-, efen-, heoru-, mylen-, un-scearp.

scearpe; *adv. Sharply, keenly*. I. literal:—Ða fugelas ðe be flǽsce lybbaþ syndon scearpe gebilode *the birds that live on flesh are sharp-billed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 19. II. referring to seeing, observing:—Scearpe gesceáwian, Ps. Th. 93, 9. Se ðe ealra scearpost lócianne mæg, Shrn. 187, 1.

scearpe, an; *f. A scarification*:—Áscleah ǽne scearpan on ðam dolge, Lchdm. ii. 142, 21; 144, 6. Stande on heáfde, áscleá him mon fela scearpena on ðám scancan, ðonne gewít út ðæt áfter þurh ða scearpan, 154, 2–4. Wið onfeallc: genim hæslenne sticcan oððe ellenne, wrít dínne naman on, áscleah þrý scearpan on, gefylle mid ðý blóde ðone naman, weorp ofer eaxle oððe betweoh þeóh on yrnende wæter . . . Ða scearpan áscleá, and ðæt eall swígende gedó, 104, 6–11: 84, 4: 100, 4: 126, 21: 130, 10.

scearp-ecged; *adj. Sharp-edged*:—God hét ðæt hé náme scearpecgedne flint, Homl. Th. i. 92, 33.

scearpian; *p.* ode *To scarify, make an incision in the skin*:—Scearpa him ða scancan, Lchdm. ii. 46, 24: 76, 13: 126, 20. Scearpige and smire mid hátan ele, 130, 7: 284, 8. Dú scealt ymb .iii. niht scearpian, 264, 1. Scearpigean, iii. 132, 31.

scearp-líc; *adj. Sharp, keen, searching, effectual*:—Hwæt is sló þyrelung ðæs wáges búton scearplícu and smeálícu fandung ðæs módes, ðæt mon onlúce ða heardan heortan *quid est parietem fodere, nisi acutis inquisitionibus duritiam cordis aperire?* Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 1. Ðonne hé him gecýð mid hú scearplícum costungum wé sint ǽghwonon útan behringede *cum tentationum aculeos nos undique circumdantes innotescit*, 21, 5; Swt. 163, 16. Hú ne gesceóp ðé se scaþa scearplíce bysne *nonne exempla tibi dabat latro?* Dóm. L. 53.

scearplíce; *adv.* I. *sharply, keenly, smartly, effectually, quickly*:—Scearplíce *efficaciter, velociter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 56. Hyt ys gelýfed ðæt heó scearplíce gehǽle, Lchdm. i. 154, 9. Heó gehélþ ðæt sár tó ðam scearplíce, ðæt hé eác gán dyrre *it heals the pain* (*gout*) *so smartly, that he may even venture to walk*, 176, 8: 210, 9: Exon. Th. 209, 9; Ph. 168. II. *sharply, keenly* (of the mind):—Ða ðe meahton smeálíce and scearplíce mid hiera andgite ryht geseón *qui videre recta subtiliter per ingenium poterant*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 6. III. *sharply, painfully*:—Scearplíce *acerbatim*, Txts. 181, 47. Stingaþ hine scearplíce on ðone múð, Wulfst. 141, 7.

scearpness, e; *f. Sharpness*. I. referring to the sight:—Scearpnes *acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 19. Sió scearpnes ðæs æpples *acies pupillae*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 3. Seó scearpnes mínra eágena nis nú mid mé *lumen oculorum meorum non est mecum*, Ps. Th. 37, 10, Heó (*betony*) gegódaþ ðæra eágena scearpnesse, Lchdm. i. 72, 16. Hí ðæs módes eágena scearpnesse náuht gebétaþ tó ðære sceáwunga ðære sóðan gesǽlþe, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 32: Met. 21, 24. II. referring to the mind:—On his módes scearpnesse *aciem mentis*, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 99, 9. Wæs hé náwiht hefig . . . ne hé cnihtlíce gálnysse næs begangende . . . ac on his scearpnysse hé weóx, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 13–20. III. *roughness* of surface (v. scearp, V):—Ealle wóhnyssa beóþ gerihte and scearpnyssa gesmédode, Homl. Th. i. 360, 34. IV. *acidity, pungency*:—Sió scearpnes *the acidity of the humours*, Lchdm. ii. 28, 1. Ðæs ecedes afre scearpnes, 224, 22. Sé líchama gefélþ ðæs sealtes scearpnes·e, Wulfst. 35, 6. V. *efficacy*:—For ðære sealfe scearpnesse (*to make the salve effectual*) genim wíses meoluc, ii. 28, 7. v. un-scearpness.

scearp-numol; *adj. Efficacious*:—Ðeós wyrt ys swýðe scearpnumul (-el, MS. B.) níwé wunda and wíde tó gehǽlenne, swá ðæt ða wunda hrædlíce tógædere gáþ, Lchdm. i. 134, 10. Ðeós wyrt is swíðe scearpnumul wið ðæt áttor, 152, 3. Swá se lǽcedóm yldra byþ, swá hé scearpnumulra and hálwendra byþ, 242, 5.

scearp-síne, -siéne, -sýne; *adj. Sharp-sighted*:—Gif hwá biþ swá scearpséne (-siéne, Cott. MS.) . . . swá swá Aristoteles sǽde ðæt deór wǽre, ðæt mihte stánas þurhseón . . . gif ðonne hwá wǽre swá scearpsióne, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 19–23. v. un-scearpsíne.

scearp-smeáung, e; *f. A sharp, strict examination, argument*:—Scearpsmeáung *argumentum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 7. Scearpsmeáwunges *argumenti*, 13, 9.

scearpþanclíce; *adv. Acutely, effectually*:—Scearpþanclíce *efficaciter*, Scint. 32.

scearp-þancol; *adj. Acute, subtle*:—Ða scearpþanclan witan ðe ðone twýdǽledan wísdóm tócnáwaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 28.

scearpung, e; *f. Scarifying*:—Lácna mid scearpinge, Lchdm. iii. 82, 23. Mid gelómlícre scearpunge, hwílum mid miclum, hwílum mid feáwum, 84, 2. Lǽcedómas and scearpunga wið síðan sáre, 262, 24.

scear-seax, es; *n. A razor*:—Scearsex *rasorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 21. Scersaex *novacula*, Ps. Surt. 51, 4. Scirseax, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 17. Scyrseax, 60, 44: *cultur*, 15, 58. Scyrseax scearp *machera acuta*, Blickl. Gl. Ða sacerdas ne sceoldon nó hiera heáfdu scieran mid scearseaxum (scier-, Cott. MS.) *sacerdotes caput suum non radent*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 14. [*O. L. Ger.* scar-, scer-sahs *novacula*: *O. H. Ger.* scar-, scher-sahs *novacula, rasorium*: cf. *Icel.* skar-öx *a carpenter's adze*.]

scearu, scyru, e; *f.* I. *a cutting, shaving*:—Scaro *tonsura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 18. Gif preóst sceare misgýme beardes oððe feaxes, L. N. P. L. 34; Th. ii. 294, 27. II. *a shearing* of sheep:—Férde Laban tó his sceápa sceare *ad tondendas oves*, Gen. 31, 19. III. *the ecclesiastical tonsure*. v. L. Ecg. E. 152–154; Th. ii. 124, 9–24:—Tó sceares gefe *ad tondendi gratiam* (in 'oratio ad capilaturam'), Rtl. 97, 4: 95, 31. Ða wǽron scorene ealle munecas and sacerdas on ðone béh Sce

Petres sceare, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 29. Tō reogollicum þēawe rihtra Ēastrena and scyre *ad ritum Paschae ac tonsurae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Tō scare, 5, 22; S. 643, 38, note. Hēr Ēadberht Norþhymbra cining fēng tō scære, Chr. 757; Erl. 53, 6. Dæt hié heōldon ða ciriclecan scare, 716; Erl. 44, 19. Hē sceare onfēng, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 10: 5, 19; S. 636, 26. Ða sceare onfōn, 5, 21; S. 643, 22. Hē onfēng preósthādes scare, Shrn. 50, 27. Ða ðe beōþ gehādode fram Scyttiscum bisceopum oððe fram Bryttiscum, ða ðe sceare nabbaþ swā ōðre cyriclīce preóstas, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 5; Th. ii. 232, 17. Wē lǣraþ dæt ænig gehādod man his sceare ne helige, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 12. **IV.** *a share.* v. folc-, hearm-, land-, leód-, sceáp-scearu.

scearu, e; *f. The share;* pubes:—Mannes scaru *alvus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 26. Scare *ilium*, i. 44, 45. Bið dæt sār on ða swīðran healfe on ða scare, Lchdm. ii. 232, 4: 232, 23. [Heo þuruh stihten Isboset adun into schere. Her seið seint Gregorie: 'In inguinem ferire est etc.' þe ueond þuruh stihð þet scher, A. R. 272, 12-14. Schare *pubes*, Wrt, Voc. i. 183, 29. The shore *le penul*, 148, 17. Schere *pubes*, 246, col. 2. Schore, privy part of a man *pubes*, Prompt. Parv. 448. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.]

sceat. v. sceatt.

sceát, es; *m.* **I.** *a corner, an angle* (v. -scíte); applied to the earth or heaven, *corner, quarter* (cf. the Edda: þeir gördu þar af himinn ok settu hann yfir jördina með fjórum skautum. Hence himin-skaut *the four quarters of the heavens;* heims-skaut *the poles*):—Dā wæs heora lār sāwen and strogden betuh feówer sceátum middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 33. From feówerum foldan sceátum ðām ȳtemestum eorþan rīces englas blāwaþ bȳman, Exon. Th. 55, 6; Cri. 879. Lege on ða feówer sceáttas dæs ærnes *lay at the four corners of the house*, Lchdm. ii. 142, 11. **II.** *a projection, promontory* (cf. sceáta):—Bætweónæ ða twægen brōmfeldas andlang dæs alarsceátæs (*along the alder-covered piece of land which thrusts itself out into the fields*) on ðonæ fūlan brōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 84, 12. **III.** *a nook, corner, region* (*in the phrases* eorþan, foldan sceát):—Is feor heonan eástdǣlum on æþelast londa . . . nis se foldan sceát mongum gefēre *est locus in primo felix oriente remotus*, Exon. Th. 198, 1; Ph. 3. Sceal fromcynne folde dīne sīd land manig geseted wurðan eorþan sceátas *with thine offspring shall earth be settled, many a wide land, earth's regions*, Cd. Th. 133, 5; Gen. 2206. Foldan sceátas (sceattas, MS.), 204, 33; Exod. 428. Ic ne wāt hwǣr mīn brōþor on wera ǣhtum eorþan sceáta eardian sceal *I know not in what corner of earth my brother must dwell*, Exon. Th. 496, 23; Rä. 85, 19. Hē ne mētte middangeardes, eorþan sceáta (sceatta, MS.) mundgripe māran, Beo. Th. 1508; B. 752. Fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas, Cd. Th. 92, 26; Gen. 1534: 247, 25; Dan. 502. Drihten hāteþ hēhenglas bēman blāwan ofer burga geseotu geond foldan sceátas, 302, 21; Sat. 603: Exon. Th. 445, 20; Dōm. 10. Faraþ geond ealle eorþan sceátas, Andr. Kmbl. 664; An. 332: Exon. Th. 309, 22; Seef. 61. Hē ne mæg ðone (hlīsan) tōbrēdan ofer ðās nearowan eorþan sceátas (cf. tōbrēdan ofer ða nearwan eorþan āne, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 25), Met. 10, 17. **IV.** *a lap, bosom:*—Gif ðæs mōdes forhæfdnes mid ungeþyldе ne āscōke ða sibbe of ðæm sceáte ðære smyltnesse *nisi mentes abstinentium impatientia a sinu tranquillitatis excuteret*, Past. 43, 3; Swt. 311, 15. Of midum sceáte (*sinu*) ðīnum, Ps. Surt. 73, 11. Of his ðæm fæderlīcan sceáte, Blickl. Homl. 5, 15. Gyld gramhȳdigum on sceát hiora (*in sinu eorum*), Ps. Th. 78, 13. Ne mæg hē sceát āfyllan *non implevit sinum suum*, 128, 5. Gripon unfægre under sceát werum scearpe gāras *sharp spears fixed cruel fangs within the breasts of men*, Cd. Th. 124, 17; Gen. 2064. In sceát ālegd ł bewedded ł befest *desponsata* (cf. gesceátwyrpe *despondi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 72, *and Icel.* bera, leiða á skaut *of the ceremony which was a recognition of a child's legitimacy or of a person's adoption*. v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. skaut, 3, and Grmm. R. A. p. 160), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 18. Gif hió ōðrum mæn in sceát bewyddod sī *if she be betrothed to another man*, L. Ethb. 83; Th. i. 24, 5. **IV a.** *the bosom, surface* of the earth:—On ðone sēlestan foldan sceátes (*Thorpe would read* sceáta, cf. **III**) ðone fira bearn nemnaþ neorxna wong *in the fairest part of earth's surface, which the children of men call Paradise*, Exon. Th. 225, 28; Ph. 396. Geond eorþan sceát *over earth's surface*, 331, 8; Vy. 65. Ic wāt ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan geond foldan sceát būton feá āne (cf. went fulneáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 52. Sió forme eld geónd eorþan sceát (cf. seó forme eld ðises middangeardes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 3), 8, 5. Ofer foldan sceát, Exon. Th. 428, 22; Rä. 42, 5. Ofer ealne foldan sceát, 5, 21; Cri. 72. Deófol gefeallaþ in swearme lēg under foldan sceát, 94, 2; Cri. 1534. **V.** *a bay;* sinus:—Wæs hē besenced on sumne sǣs sceát *demersus est in sinu maris*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 6. **VI.** *a garment:*—Sceát *vel* heortes hȳd *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 26. Dā āstōd hē semninga and getogene ðȳ wāpne under his sceáte rǣsde on ðone cyning (cf. *Icel.* hann hafði und skauti sēr leyniliga handöxi) *exsurrexit repente, et evaginata sub veste sica, impetum fecit in regem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 21: Chron. Th. 431, 3; Rä. 45, 2: 391, 18; Rä. 10, 7. **VII.** *a cloth, napkin:*—Sceát *manuterium* vel *mantele*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 38: *ma*[*n*]*tile*, 290, 72: ii. 56, 48: *gausape*, 41, 13. Ealle neádbehēfe þing, ðæt is . . . nǣdl sceát weaxbreda *omnia necessaria, id est . . . acus, mappula, tabule*, R. Ben. 92, 3. Dæt hī Godes gifa ne beecnytte on ðæm sceáte his slǣwþe, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. Nam ðære moldan sumne dǣl, gebond on his sceáte (*inligans in linteo*) . . . Āhēng hē ðone sceát (*linteolum*) on āne studu, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 24-29. Seóþ eft mid sceáte ōðres godwebbes, Lchdm. i. 332, 5. **VII a.** with the idea of concealment, *cloak, fold:*—Ne māgon gē ða word gesēðan ðe gē hwīle nū on unriht wrigon under womma sceátum, Elen. Kmbl. 1162; El. 583. [*Goth.* skauts; *m. the hem of a garment, skirt: O. Frs.* skāt, *skirt: O. H. Ger.* scōz; *m. f. gremium, sinus;* scōza; *f. gremium, sinus, lacinia: Icel.* skaut; *n.*] v. beód-, feder-, grund-, weofod-sceát, sceáta, scíte.

sceáta, an; *m.* **I.** *a corner, angle:*—Sicilia is þrȳscȳte (*tria habet promontoria*) on ēlces sceátan ende sindon beorgas. Ðone norþsceátan man hāt Polores . . . and se sūþsceáta hātte Bachinum . . . and ðone westsceátan man hāt Libeum . . . se þridda sceáta is ān hund and syfan and hund syfantig mīla westlang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 2-9. **II.** *the lower corner of a sail* (cf. sheet *the rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail: Icel.* skaut, skaut-reip *the sheet of a sail*):—Sceáta *pes veli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 59. **III.** *bosom, lap:*—Geond ealne ymbhwyrft eorþan sceátan, Exon. Th. 359, 26; Pa. 68. **IV.** *a cloth, napkin:*—Hē geseah Godes engel drȳgan mid sceátan sċi Laurentius limu, Shrn. 115, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* scōzo; *m. gremium, sinus: Icel.* skauti *a kerchief* used as a purse by knitting all four corners together so as to make a bag.] v. preceding word.

sceát-codd, es; *m. A bag, wallet, sack:*—Metefætels vel sceátcod *sitarchia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 39. [Cf. *Icel.* skauti (*given under the preceding word*).]

sceáþ, scéþ, e; *f. A sheath:*—Sceáþ *vagina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 19: 84, 25. Sweord of sceáþe ātugon ða synfullan *gladium evaginaverunt peccatores*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14: Judth. Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 79. Of scēþe, Byrht. Th. 136, 37; By. 162. Ða sweord on heora sceáðum behȳdde wǣron *gladii reconduntur in vaginas*, Prud. 72 a. Brugdon scealcas of sceáþum scīrmǣled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. Scéþum, Cd. Th. 120, 9; Gen. 1992. Hē āwende his swurd intō ðære sceáþe, Homl. Th. i. 482, 32. On scæáþe (scéþe, MSS. A. B. C.), Jn. Skt. 18, 11. On hys scēþe, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 52. [*O. Sax.* skēdia: *O. H. Ger.* sceida *theca, vagina: Icel.* skeiðir; *pl. a sheath.*]

sceaþa, an; *m.* **I.** *one who does harm, a criminal, wretch, miscreant, an enemy:*—Sceaþa, deógol dǣdhata (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 554; B. 274. Nū eartū (*Satan*) earm sceaþa in fȳrlocan feste gebunden, Cd. Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57. His feónd āfyllan ðe ðone scaþan (*the assassin Eomer*) sende, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 34. Fȳnd ł sceaþan *inimici*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 7. Gewītaþ, āwirgede woruldsorga, of mīnes þegenes mōde, forðam gē sind ða mǣstan sceaþan, Bt. 3; Fox 4, 24. Scyppend sceaþan onfēngon syngum hondum, Exon. Th. 70, 2; Cri. 1132. Beraþ linde forþ in sceaþena gemong *bear the linden shields forth into the press of the foe*, Judth. Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. Wælstreámas (*the waters of the Deluge*) werodum swelgaþ, sceaþum scyldfullum, Cd. Th. 78, 32; Gen. 1302. **I a.** *a spiritual enemy, fiend, devil:*—Se sceaþa (*the devil who tempted Eve*), 38, 14; Gen. 606. Sceaþa, Satanes þegn, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116. Dæt hē ūs gescilde wið sceaþan wǣpnum, lāþra lygescearwum, Exon. Th. 48, 22; Cri. 775: Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1293. Fǣcnum feónde hȳrdes, sceþþendum sceaþan, Exon. Th. 85, 24; Cri. 1396. Helle hæftling, scyldigne sceaþan, Salm. Kmbl. 257; Sal. 128. Sceaþan (*the fallen angels*) hwearfdon earme æglǣcan geond ðæt atole scref, Cd. Th. 269, 13; Sat. 72. In ðæt sceaþena scræf *hell*, 304, 20; Sat. 633. Scyldwyrcende sceaþan (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1521; El. 762. **II.** *a spoiler, robber:*—Sceaþa *predo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 66. Hē is þeóf and sceaþa *ille fur est et latro*, Jn. Skt. 10, 1: Exon. Th. 54, 20; Cri. 871. Se sceaþa *the thief* (*on the cross*), Homl. Th. ii. 78, 18. 'Hwæt eart dū ðe ðȳn ansȳn ys swylce ānes sceaþan.' Hē (*the penitent thief*) hym andswarode: 'Sōð gē secgaþ ðæt ic sceaþa wæs and ealle yfelu on eorþan wyrcende,' Nicod. 32; Thw. 18, 19-22. Hē (*Judas*) wæs gītsere and se wyresta sceaþa, Blickl. Homl. 69, 11. Swā swā tō ānum sceaþan (*ad latronem*) gē fērdon, Mk. Skt. 14, 48: Lk. Skt. 22, 52. Sceaþena scip *paro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 27. Hī habbaþ dēmena and sceaþena dǣda, Blickl. Homl. 63, 9. Ōðer hine scyhte ðæt hē sceaþena gemōt nihtes sōhte (cf. hē (*Guthlac*) menigfeald wæl felde and slōh and of mannum heora ǣhta nam, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 5-6), Exon. Th. 109, 31; Gū. 98. Gē hit dōþ sceaþum tō scrafum '*ye have made it a den of thieves*,' Blickl. Homl. 71, 20. Hē wæs on mycelre frecednysse on wēstene betwux sceaþum, Homl. Th. i. 392, 7. Sum man becom on ða sceaþan ða hine bereáfodon *homo quidam incidit in latrones qui etiam despoliauerunt*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. **III.** with a favourable meaning, *a warrior:*—Scaþan onetton, wǣron æþelingas eft tō leódum fūse tō farenne, Beo. Th. 3610; B. 1803. Scaþan scīrhame tō scipe fōron, 3794; B. 1895. [*O. Sax.* skaðo *a robber, evildoer.*] v. āstor-, dol-, fēr-, feónd-, folc-, fyrn-, gilp-, gūþ-, hell-, helle-, hearm-, leód-, lyft-, mān-, mōr-, nīþ-, sǣ-, syn-, þeód-, þeóf-, ūht-, wam-, wīcingsceaþa, *and next word.*

sceaþa, an; *m. Scathe, harm, injury:*—Cwæð ðæt sceaþena mǣst eallum heora eaforum æfter siððan wurde on worulde, Cd. Th. 85, 4; Gen. 549. [*O. H. Ger.* scado *damnum, noxia, detrimentum: Icel.* skaði *scathe, harm, damage.* Cf. *Goth.* skaþis *wrong.*] v. sceþþ[u].

sceaþa (?), **sceáþ** (?) *a nail*:—Tícon ðara sceaðana (sceoðona, Rush.) . . . styd ðara sceaðana *figuram clavorum . . . locum clavorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 25. v. horn-sceaþa.

sceaþan; *p.* scód, sceód; *pp.* sceaþen. [*This strong form seems almost confined to the poetry, the prose making use of* sceþþan, q. v.] *To scathe, hurt, harm, injure*, (a) with dat.:—Ðē ne sceaþeþ ænig, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Oft ic ðrum scód, Exon. Th. 401, 22; Rä. 21, 15. Hē tōswengde līges leóman, swā hyra līce ne scód, 189, 16; Az. 60: 197, 9; Az. 187. Se ðe nǽngum scód, 90, 1; Cri. 1467. Ðæt ēce nīþ ældum scód, 346, 5; Gn. Ex. 200. Ūs hearde sceód freólecu fǽmne (*Eve*), Cd. Th. 61, 15; Gen. 997: 245, 17; Dan. 464. Sió hæleþum sceód (*punished* ?), Elen. Kmbl. 1415; El. 709. Him ða cwyðe frēcne scōdon, Cd. Th. 96, 20; Gen. 1597. Scōdun, Exon. Th. 134, 30; Gū. 516. Ðæt him feóndes hond æt ðam ýtemestan ende ne scōde, 129, 1; Gū. 414. Sceaþen is mē sāre, frēcne on ferhþe, Cd. Th. 53, 31; Gen. 869. (b) with acc.:—Oft mec fsern scōd sāre on sīdan, Exon. Th. 485, 14; Rä. 71, 13. (c) without a case:—Ne ic ne scaþe (scaþeð, MS.) *neque nocebo*, Ps. Spl. 88, 33. Ðý læs scyldhatan sceaþan mihton, Andr. Kmbl. 2296; An. 1149. [*Goth.* skaþjan; *p.* skōþ.] v. sceþþan, sceaþian.

sceaþ-dǽd, e; *f. A misdeed, crime*:—Scæþdǽd *facinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 27. Sceþdǽd, ii. 39, 33. [Þat he hine awreke a þan awarriede uolke, þa hine isend hafden mid heore scaðededen, Laym. 29578.]

sceaþel, e; *f. A shuttle* (?):—Hē sceal habban fela tōwtōla . . . cranc-stæf, sceaþele, seámsticcan, Anglia ix. 263, 14.

sceaþenness, e; *f. Injury, damage*:—Ān wīf mihte gegān būtan ælcere sceaþenysse fram sē tō sē ofer eall ðis eálond *ut etiam si mulier vellet totam perambulare insulam a mari ad mare, nullo se laedente valeret*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 2. Hē oft stormas fram his sylfes sceþenisse and his geférena scylde and wiðsceáf *tempestates a sua suorumque laesione repellere consueverat*, 2, 7; S. 509, 32.

sceaþfullīce, sceaþfulness. v. un-sceaþfullīce, un-sceaþfulness.

sceaþian; *p.* ode *To hurt, harm, spoil, rob*:—Ne sceaþa ðū *thou shalt not steal*, Wulfst. 66, 18. Ðæt deófol tō swýðe ne sceaþige, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 26. Gif hwylc þeódsceaþa sceaþian onginneþ, Th. ii. 310, 24: L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 29. Scaðian, Wulfst. 191, 19. Se ðe wǽre sceaþigende (scaþiende), weorðe se tiligende on rihtlīcre tilþe, 72, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* scathan; *pp.* ge-scathot: *O. Frs.* skathia: *O. H. Ger.* scadōn *nocere*: *Icel.* skaða; *p.* skaðaði.] v. ge-sceaþian; sceaþan, sceþþan.

sceaþung, e; *f. Injury, damage*:—Ge landfeoh ge fihtewīte ge stale ge wōhceápung ge burhwealles sceatinge (sceaþinge ?) ge ælc ðæra wōnessa ðe tō ænigre bōte gebyrie, ðæt hit āge healf ðære cyrcean hlāford, Chart. Th. 138, 18.

sceát-līne, an; *f. The sheet of a sail, the rope fastened to the lower end of a sail*:—Sceátlīne (sceac-, MS.) *propes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 62: 63, 58. Cf. fōtrāp *propes*, 48, 25, *and Icel.* skaut-reip.

sceatt, es; *m.* I. *property, goods, wealth, treasure*:—Scaet *bona*, Txts. 44, 157. Scet *bona*, scettas *bon*[*i*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 22–23. Scættas *bo*[*n*]*i*, 126, 45. Hē cwæð ðæt ðē æniges sceates þearf ne wurde on worulde, Cd. Th. 32, 15; Gen. 503. Nys unc sceattes wiht tō mete gemearcod, 50, 24; Gen. 813. Nēron hī bescyrede sceattes willan *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. [Swā manega gersumas on sceat and on scrūd and on bōkes swā nān man ne mæi tællen, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 14.] Hī nāmon ealle his wēpna and gold and seolfor and ealle his sceattas ðe hī mihton geáxian, 1064; Erl. 194, 17: 1069; Erl. 207, 14: 1071; Erl. 210, 23. On geweald woroldcyninga ðæm sēlestan ðara ðe sceattas dǽlde, Beo. Th. 3377; B. 1686. I a. of property which is paid as a price or contribution, *price, gift, bribe, tax, tribute, money, goods*:—Anweald on sibbe smyltnesse gehealdan mid gefeohte oððe mid scette (*by fighting or by paying tribute*), Lchdm. iii. 436, 15. Ne wanda ðū for nānum scette for ðam mēdsceattas āblendaþ wīsra manna geþancas *non accipies munera, quia munera excoecant oculos sapientum*, Deut. 16, 19. Æt ðam lande ðe arcebisceop gebohte mid his āgenan sceatte (*with his own money*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 86, 10. Godwine geann Leófwine ðæs dænnes . . . æt ðon sceatte (*at the price*) ðe Leófsunu him geldan scolde, ðæt is, feówertig penega and twā pund and eahta ámbra comes, vi. 178, 11: Cod. Dip. B. i. 544, 4. Hē begeat swīðe mycelne sceatt of his mannan . . . fērde syððan intō Normandīge *he* (*William*) *levied a large sum of money from his men . . . and afterwards went into Normandy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 10. Mænige gefōþ hwælas and micelne sceat ðanon begytaþ *multi capiunt cetos, et magnum pretium inde acquirunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 3: Ps. Spl. 61, 4. Mænig welig man is ðe wolde mycelne scet and ungerīm feós syllan, gif hē hit gebicgan mihte, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 101. Gif hit fācne is him man his scæt āgefe *if the marriage-contract be fraudulent, what he has paid shall be returned to him*, L. Eth. 77; Th. i. 22, 3: 78; Th. i. 22, 4. Gif man mannan ofsleá, āgene scætte and unfācne feó gehwilce gelde, 30; Th. i. 10, 4: 314 Th. i. 10, 7. Abram underfēng fela sceatta for hire hē hæfde ðā on orfe and on þeówum on olfendum and on assum micele āhte *Abram bene usi sunt propter illam, fuerunt que ei oves et boves et asini et servi et cameli*, Gen. 12, 16. Ða bodan cōmon mid sceattum *habentes divinationis pretium in manibus*, Num. 22, 7. Gif ðū ðæt gerǽdest, ðæt ðū wille syllan sēmannum feoh . . . wē willaþ mid ðām sceattum ūs tō scype gangan, Byrht. Th. 132, 62; By. 40. Hēr fōr se cyng ofer sē and hæfde mid him gīslas and sceattas (*the contributions he had levied*), Chr. 1067; Erl. 203, 34. ¶ Teóþa sceatt *a tithe*:—Ðæs hereteámes ealles teóþan sceat sealde '*he gave him tithes of all*' (Gen. 14, 20), Cd. Th. 128, 5; Gen. 2122. Bringaþ gē on mīn beren eówerne teóþan sceat (Malachi 3, 10), Blickl. Homl. 39, 26: 53, 11. Ðonne lǽre ic eów, ðæt gē syllon eówre teóþan sceattas earmum mannum, 49, 19: 43, 3. Abram his teóþan sceattas (*decimas*) offrede, Prud. 5 a: L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31. II. *a piece of money, a coin*:—Sceat *obulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 78. Nis woruldfeoh ðe ic mē āgan wille, sceat ne scilling (cf. *O. Frs.* mit schat ende mit schillinge: *O. H. Ger.* scaz unde schillinch), Cd. Th. 129, 13; Gen. 2143. Ne þearf ic N. sceatt ne scilling, ne pænig ne pæniges weorð, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 9. Se mē beág forgeaf on ðam siex hund wæs smǽtes goldes gescyred sceatta scillingrīme, Exon. Th. 324, 9; Vid. 92. Hī behēton hire sceattas *dabimus tibi singuli mille et centum argenteos*, Jud. 16, 5. Wē ðē mid ūs willaþ ferigan . . . siððan gē eówre gafulrǽdenne āgifen habbaþ, sceattas gescrifene, Andr. Kmbl. 593; An. 297. II a. as the name of an English coin the word is found in the form *scætt* in the laws of Ethelbert of Kent. It is inferred from a comparison of passages in these that the value of the *scætt* in Kent was one-twentieth of a shilling, v. Thorpe's Glossary. The *sceatt* is also mentioned in the Mercian law, Th. i. 190, 5, where '30,000 sceatta' is equivalent to '120 punda.' This would give 250 sceatts to the pound. In the Northern Gospels *dragmas decem* is glossed by 'fīf sceattas teásīdum,' while the West-Saxon version has 'tȳn scyllingas.' If the sums here given may be regarded as equal, the *scætt* would be worth a West-Saxon penny, the value which it appears to have in the Mercian law. The coin then seems to be of different values in Kent and in the more northern parts of England. [*Goth.* skatts ἀργύριον, δηνάριον, μνᾶ: *O. Sax.* skatt *money, property, piece of money*: *O. Frs.* skett: *O. H. Ger.* scaz *substantia, mobilia, pretium, luerum, pecunia, aes, denarius, quadrans, obolus*: *Icel.* skattr *tribute*.] v. feoh-, fere-, freó-, geþing-, gif-, mān-, mēd-, ofer-, teóþing-, wæstm-sceatt; scīr-gesceatt.

-sceatte, -sceattinga, sceát-weorpan. v. twī-sceatte, or-sceattinga, sceát, IV.

sceáwend-spræc, e; *f. Buffoonery, the speech of the theatre*:—Sceáwendspræc *scurrilitas* (*scarilitas*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 65. v. sceáwere, V.

sceáwend-wīse, an; *f. A jesting song, song of a jester*:—Ic sceáwendwīsan hlūde onhyrge, Exon. Th. 391, 1; Rä. 9, 9. v. preceding word.

sceáwere, es; *m.* I. *an observer, one who examines into a matter*:—Wē willaþ ðæt se sceáwre wite mid fullum geráde, ðe ðis gewrit āspyraþ, Anglia viii. 331, 1. Done dōm ðæs sceáweres *spectatoris judicium*, Past. 15, 3; Swt. 93, 6. II. *a spy*:—Hē sende sceáwere (scēware, Lind.) *misso speculatore*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 27. Gē synd sceáweras *exploratores estis*, Gen. 42, 9, 14. Leáse sceáweras, Beo. Th. 511; B. 253. Moises sende twelf sceáweras, Num. 13, 4: Jos. 2, 1. III. *a watch-tower* (?):—Sceáwere *speculia* (the word occurs in a list of military terms), Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 4. IV. *a mirror*:—Sceáwere *speculea* (in a list of words connected with dress. Cf. Alse hit bi þe wimman and bi sheawere . hie bihalt hire sheawere . and cumeð hire shadewe þaronne, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 10. Godes word is ase a uayr ssewere, ine huam me yziȝt alle þe lakkes of þe herte, Ayenb. 202, 21. Sheweres *glasses* (A. V.), Wick. Isaiah 3, 23), 40, 54. V. *a buffoon, an actor* (v. sceáwend-spræc):—Sceáwera *scurrarum*, ii. 90, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* scouwari *spectator, contemplator, scrutator*.] v. be-, fore-, steór-sceáwere.

sceáwian; *p.* ode. I. *to look*:—Ic sceáwode tō swīðran *considerabam ad dexteram*, Ps. Spl. 141, 5: Ps. Th. 141, 4. II. *to look at, observe, behold, see*:—Ðonne hē ðæs fācnes fintan sceáwaþ, Exon. Th. 315, 17; Mōd. 32. Dryhten sceáwaþ hwǽr ða eardien ðe his sē healden, 105, 19; Gū. 25. Ðǽr hī sceáwiaþ Scyppendes giefe, 220, 28; Ph. 327. Ðǽr hit eágum folc eall sceáwiaþ *in conspectu omnis populi*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. Ðū ðæs eágan eall sceáwadest gesēge fyrenfulra wīte *oculis tuis considerabis, et retributionem peccatorum videbis*, 90, 8. Sceáwode *conspicatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 26: 80, 71. Ðā sceáwode Scyppend ūre his weorca wlite, Cd. Th. 13, 21; Gen. 206. Hī sceáwodon Scyppend engla, 298, 18; Sat. 535. Ðē wæter sceáwedon *viderunt te aquae*, Ps. Th. 76, 13: Beo. Th. 265; B. 132: 1971; B. 983. Sceáwa heofon, Cd. Th. 132, 6; Gen. 2189. Ðæt ic ðīn wuldur sceáwige *ut viderem gloriam tuam*, Ps. Th. 62, 2. Ðū ðīnra bearna bearn sceáwige (*videas*), 127, 7. Ða mon mæg sceáwian gehealdene on Cantwara cyricean *quae in ecclesiae Cantiae conservata monstrantur*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 10: Beo. Th. 1685; B. 840. Onwreóh ðū mīne eágan, ðæt ic wel mǽge on ðīnre ā sceáwian wundur, Ps. Th. 118, 18. Ðæt hē möste God sceáwian, Cd. Th. 297, 29; Sat. 524. Andgiettīcen (*the rainbow*)

sceáwigan, 93, 4; Gen. 1540. Þæt mæg mon on hiċum sceáwigean, hū monega gewin hē dreógende wæs, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 25. Hwylce ða nū synd tō sceáwigenne *quales illi nunc appareant*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 21. Tō sceáwianne, Exon. Th. 57, 7; Cri. 915. Sceáwiendum *contemplantibus, intuentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 83. **III.** *to look at, look on with favour, to regard, have respect to*:—Ic sceáwiu wegas ðīne '*I will have respect unto thy ways*' (A. V.), Ps. Surt. 118, 15. Hē hyra dǣde sceáwaþ *God will regard the deeds of the charitable*, Exon. Th. 106, 35; Gū. 51. Hē sceáwode ða eáþmōdnesse his þeówene *respexit humilitatem ancillae suae*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 3. Sceáwa (*respice*) ðis folc, Ex. 33, 13. Cyning eallwihta Caines ne wolde tiber sceáwian '*to Cain and to his offering the Lord had not respect*' (A.V. Gen. 4, 5), Cd. Th. 60, 9; Gen. 979. **IV.** *to look at with care, consider, inspect, examine, scrutinize, reconnoitre*:—Sceáwaþ *speculatur*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 8. Ðā ðæt eall gedōn wæs swā se geótere ðæm æðelinge ēr behēt se æðeling ðæt ðā sceáwode *when all that was done as the founder (Perillus) promised the prince (Phalaris), the prince then inspected it*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 29. Se cyng sceáwode ðæt mādmehūs and ða gersuman ðe his fæder ēr gegaderode, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 27. Ðonne seó ādl cume ērest on ðone mannan, ðonne sceáwa his tungan, Lchdm. ii. 280, 8. Sceáwiaþ ða lilian hū hī wexaþ *considerate lilia quomodo crescunt*, Lk. Skt. 12, 27. Ic eów bidde ðæt ānra manna gehwylc sceáwige hine sylfne on his heortan, Blickl. Homl. 57, 33: 107, 13. Moyses sende and hēt sceáwian Azer *misit Moyses, qui explorarent Jazer*, Num. 21, 32. Iosue āsende twegen sceáweras dīgellīce and hēt sceáwian ðæt land, Jos. 2, 1. Him ðā fēran gewāt land sceáwian, Cd. Th. 106, 33; Gen. 1780: Beo. Th. 2831; B. 1413. Hord sceáwian, 5481; B. 2744. Land sceáwigan, Cd. Th. 115, 16; Gen. 1920. Ðā ongon ic geornlīcor ða stōwe sceáwigan and geond ða bearwas gongan *igitur perambulare totum nemus incipio*, Nar. 27, 20. Ceós ðē menn ðæt māgon sceáwigean ðone eard *mitte viros, qui considerent terram*, Num. 13, 3. Gē cōmon ðis land tō sceáwienne, Gen. 42, 12. **V.** *to look out, seek for, select, choose, provide*:—Ða sceáwode man þreó þegnas of ðam gemōte *three thanes were chosen from the moot (to go on a certain business)*, Chart. Th. 337, 12. Gyf ðū ēnigne gōdne heorde hæbbe . . . sceáwa hyne mē; gyf ðū ðonne nānne swā gerādne næbbe, sēc hyne ōð ðū hyne finde, Shrn. 164, 31. Se ðe ðās gemōt forbūge, ðonne sceáwige (scifte, MS. D.) man of ðam gemōte ða ðe him tō rīdan, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 18. Him Loth gewāt wīc sceáwian ðþ ðæt hié eorþscræf fundon *Lot went seeking a dwelling, until they found a cave*, Cd. Th. 156, 24; Gen. 2593. Drihtnes earc fōr beforan him þrī dagas sceáwiende ða wīcstōwa *providens castrorum locum*, Num. 10, 33. **VI.** *to shew (favour, respect*, etc.), *to grant*, v. ge-sceáwian, I:—Ða geornde se eorl griðes and gīsla . . . Ða wyrnde him mann ðera gīsla and sceáwede him mann .v. nihta grið ūt of lande tō farenne *then the earl asked for safe-conduct and hostages. . . . The hostages were refused him, and safe-conduct during five days was granted him to go out of the country*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 11–14. [*O. Sax.* skawōn *to see, observe: O. L. Ger.* scauwōn, scouwōn *respicere, despicere: O. Frs.* skawia, skowia *to see, inspect: O. H. Ger.* scawōn, scauwōn, scouwōn *videre, conspicere, intendere, considerare, contemplari, scrutari, speculari, perpensare, censere.*] v. be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-sceáwian.

sceáwigend. v. leóht-, ofer-sceáwigend.

sceáwung, e; *f.* **I.** *a looking at, contemplation, consideration*:—Embeþonc *vel* sceáwung *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 27. Tō dīgolnesse and tō stilnesse becom ðære godcundan sceáwunge ancorlīfes *ad anachoreticae contemplationis silentia secreta pervenit*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 11. Se bið eallenga blind se ðe nōht ne ongiet be ðam leóhte ðære uplecan sceáwunge *caecus quippe est, qui supernae contemplationis lumen ignorat*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 7. Sceáwunga, 16, 1; Swt. 99, 2. For ðære sceáwungge ðara ungesewenlīcra þinga *invisibilium contemplatione*, Swt. 99, 8. Tō ðære sceáwunga ðære sōþan gesælþe, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 33: Met. 21, 24. Sceáwunge *intuitu*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 7. Sceáunge *aspectu*, Rtl. 74, 7. Ærest ic hyt leornode myd ðām eágum, syððan myd ðam ingeþance . . . ac syððan ic hyt ongyten hæfde ðā forlēt ic ða sceáwunga mid ðām eágum, Shrn. 175, 8. **II.** *respect, regard*:—Nis scāwung heora deáþes *non est respectus morti eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 4. **III.** *reconnoitring, surveying, examination*:—Swīðost hē fōr ðider, tōeácan ðæs landes sceáwunge, for ðǣm horschwælum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. **IV.** *a spectacle, show*:—Al ðe here hiora ða ðe tōgedre cōmun tō sceáwunga ðæt *ad spectaculum istud*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 48. Ða hēt Neron gewyrcean mycelne tor, and beád ðæt eall ðæt folc cōme tō ðisse sceáwunga (*the spectacle of Simon flying from the tower*), Blickl. Homl. 187, 13. **V.** *a show, appearance, pretence*:—Under sceáwunge longes gibedes *sub obtentu prolixae orationis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40. **VI.** as a technical term, the same as *ostensio*, which occurs L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300, 20, and is explained in Du Cange: Tributum a mercatoribus exigi solitum pro facultate ostendendi et exponendi merces in nundinis. *Seáwing, scheáwing* is mentioned as being granted to the church at Westminster by Edward the Confessor in English charters, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 213, 11: 215, 7: and the form *seedwing* occurs in Latin charters, Chart. Th. 359, 4: 411, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* scouwunga *consideratio, contemplatio, tuitio, providentia, spectaculum, speculum.*] v. blōd-, for-, fore-sceáwung.

sceb, scecel. v. sceabb, sceacel.

sceegan (?); *p.* scægde *To jut out, project, be distinguished.* [Cf. *Icel.* skaga; *p.* skagði *to project.*] v. tō-sceegan.

sceed, scēdan, scedeht, scefe, Scēfing. v. scead, sceádan, sceadiht, scyfe, Sceáfa.

Sceede-land, Sceden-īg. *The latter, occurring* Beo. 3376; B. 1686, *is the same as the Icel.* Skān-ey, *in Wulfstan's narrative*, Scōn-ēg (q. v.): *the former* (in pl.) *seems to denote all the Danish or Scandinavian lands*:—Blæd wīde sprang Scyldes eaferan Scedelandum in, Beo. 38; B. 19.

sceegð, scēð, es; *m.*: e; *f. A light, swift vessel*:—Scægð *trieris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 1. Sceið, 56, 13. Litel scip *vel* sceigð *scapha* vel *trieris*, 47, 61. Ic gean mīnre scēðe for mīnre sāwle intō Hramsēge healfe ðam abbode and healfe ðam hīrēde, Chart. Th. 598, 9. Syððan hē tō lande cymþ, ðonne forlēt hē ðæt scyp standan; for ðam him þincþ syððan ðæt hē mǣge ēðt būtan faran ðonne mid. Eáðre mē þincþ ðeáh myd scēðþe on lande tō farande, ðonne mē þynce mid ðām eágum būtan ðære gesceádwīsnesse ænigne creft tō geleornianne, Shrn. 175, 11–15. Scehð *liburnam, navim*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 51. Hēr bebeád se cyng ðæt man sceolde ofer eall Angelcynn scipu wircean; ðæt is ðonne of þrȳm hund hīdum and of x hīdon ænne scegð (scægð, MS. D.), Chr. 1008; Erl. 141, 18. See note. Scēthas *curuanas* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 52. [A word taken from the Danes. *Icel.* skeið; *f. a swift-sailing ship of war.*] v. next word.

sceegð-mann, es; *m. A member of the crew of a* scegð, *a Dane, a pirate* (cf. wīcing, sǣ-man, flot-man, scip-here *and similar terms applied to the Danes*):—Wīcing *vel* scegðman *pirata* vel *piraticus* vel *cilix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 59. Wīcing oððe scegðman (scægð-, scēð-, sceigð-) *pirata*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 9. Gif man secge on landes mann ðæt hē orf stǣle oððon man slōge, and hit secge ān sceiðman and ān landes mann (*a Dane and a native Englishman*), L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 8. Ægelsig þe Reáda and Winsig Scægðman, Chart. Th. 337, 17. v. preceding word.

sceehdun, Exon. Th. 61, 6; Cri. 980. v. scildan.

-sceel. v. wæl-scel.

sceel, sceld (*a shield*), sceld (*a fault*), sceldig, scel-ēge. v. scill, scild, scyld, scyldig, sceolh-īge.

sceelfan; *p.* scealf, *pl.* sculfon *To shake, quiver, totter*:—On ðyssum stapelum sceall ǣlc cynestōl standan mid rihte on cristenre þeóde, and āwācie heora ænig, sōna se stōl scylfþ . . . āwācie se cristendōm, sōna scylfþ se cynedōm, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 1–7: Wulfst. 267, 18. Ne hrisil scelfaeð, Txts. 151, 7. [*Icel.* skjálfa; *p.* skalf *to shiver, shake, quiver.*]

sceell. v. scill.

sceellan; *p.* sceall; *pl.* scullon *To sound, make a noise*:—Scylþ, cirmþ *crepitat, resonat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 72. [Cum qđ þe culure wið schillinde stefne, Marh. 19, 19. *O. L. Ger.* ir-scal *increpuit: O. H. Ger.* scellan; *p.* scal, *pl.* scullun *sonare, clangere, tinnire, crepitare: Icel.* skjalla; *p.* skall, *pl.* skullu *to clash, clatter.*] v. scillan.

sceelle glosses *concisium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 10: 15, 15: Wülck. Gl. 214, 7. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* zer-schellen *to shatter: Icel.* skellr *a loud splash; a smiting, beating. Or* (?) cf. *Goth.* skilja *a butcher: Icel.* skilja *to divide.*] v. scellan, wæl-scel.

sceelliht. v. scilliht.

Sceeltifēre (?); *pl. The Celtiberians*:—Se mǣsta ege from Sceltiuērin *ingens Celtiberorum metus*, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 24.

sceene, es; *m. A draught, cup*:—Scenc ðū sylst ūs *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 6. Cælc ī scenc wætres caldes *calicem aquae frigidae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 42. Drince scenc fulne, Lchdm. ii. 116, 21. Genim ðysse ylcan wyrte seáw ānne scenc (scænc, MS. H.), i. 110, 21. Nim þrȳ scenceas (scæncas, MS. B.) gōdes wīnes, 90, 19: 110, 10. [He lette heom bringen schenches of feole cunne drenches, Laym. 13461. *M. H. Ger.* shanc *a cup.*] v. medu-scenc.

sceenean; *p.* te *To skink* (v. Nares' Glossary for instances of the use of this word), *to pour out liquor for drinking, to give to drink* (lit. and fig.):—Ðū scænest *potabis*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 9. Ðæt gōde wīn ðæt hē scencþ nū geond his geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 11. Ðonne scencþ hē ða scylde mid ðære bisene ælcum ðæra ðe him ænges yfles tō wēnþ *cunctis mala credentibus per exemplum culpa propinatur*, Past. 59, 5; Swt. 451, 24. Heó bær drincan and ūs eallum þēnade and scencte ōð ðæt ðæt gereorde gefylled wæs *obtulit poculum, coeptumque ministerium nobis omnibus propinandi usque ad prandium completum non omisit*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 26. Þegn, se ðe on handa bær hroden ealowǣge, scencte scīr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. Feónd byrlade ðære idese, and heó (*Eve*) hyre were scencte, Exon. Th. 161, 12; Gū. 957. Mē þyrste, and gē mē scencton (cf. drincan sealdon, l. 21) . . . Hwænne geseáwe wē ðē þurstigne, and wē ðē scencton? Homl. Th. ii. 108, 4–11: i. 336, 3:

Wulfst. 288, 15. Đā hī him betwih beadowīg scencton dæs heofonlīces līfes *dum esse alterutrum coelestis vitae poculis debriarent*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 17. Scencean *propinare*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Deáþes scencende drenc *mortis propinans poculum*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 15. [Nom heo (*Rowena*) ane bolle of ræde golde & heo gon scenchen, Laym. 14962. And tu . . . ne shennkest nohht tatt wise, ne birrlesst tu þin hird, Orm. 15403. Þe drynke for to schenche, R. Glouc. 118, 12. Schenkyñ drynke *propino*, Prompt. Parv. 445 (v. note). *O. Frs.* skenka: *O. H. Ger.* scenchen *fundere, propinare, ministrare, porrigere: Icel.* skenkja *to serve drink, fill one's cup:* cf. *O. Sax.* skenkio *a skinker, cupbearer: O. L. Ger.* skenki-vaz *cyathus.*] v. bi-, forþ-scencan.

scencel, scencen, gloss *acrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 44: i. 16, 4.

scencing-cuppe, an; *f. A cup in which drink is served:*—Heó bit dæt hī findon betweox him twā smicere scencingcuppan intō beódern for hī, Chart. Th. 536, 7. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* skenki-vaz *cyathus: O. H. Ger.* scenche-bechar *calix;* scenche-uaz *poculum.*]

scendan; *p.* de *To put to shame, to abuse, insult, harm:*—Ic scendo *confundam*, Rtl. 1, 25. Đone scamleásan mon mæg dȳ bet gebētan đe hine mon suīdur þreáþ and sciend (scent, Cott. MSS.) *impudentes melius corrigit, qui invehendo reprehendit*, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 207, 6. Grendel nānegum āraþ leóde Deniga ac swefeþ ond scendeþ (? MS. sendeþ. Leo, Heyne, Grein refer to *sand*, q. v., and would translate by *feasts*) *Grendel spares no man of the Danes, but slays and puts to shame*, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. Ealne dæne bysmor wē gyldaþ mid weordscype dām đe ūs scendaþ *all the disgrace we repay with honour to those who bring shame on us*, Wulfst. 163, 10. Hwilcan geþance mæg ænig man æfre geþencan on his mōde dæt hē tō sacerdan heáfod āhylde . . . and sōna dæræfter hī scyrde oððe scynde mid worde oððe weorce *injure or abuse them with word or deed*, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 36. Wē lǽraþ, dæt ænig gelǽred preóst ne scænde đone sāmlǽredan, ac gebēte hine, gif hē bet cunne, L. Edg. C. 12; Th. ii. 246, 18. Biscopas nā sceótan nā tō lǽwedum mannum ne ne scendan nā hȳ sylfe *bishops shall not refer (their disputes) to laymen, nor bring disgrace upon themselves*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 36. Giþyll scendende *aura corrumpens*, Rtl. 121, 40. Scend ł forhōgod *confunditur, spernitur*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 4. Scende (*confusi*) wǽron ealle đe mē yfel tō ǽr gesōhton, Ps. Th. 70, 22. ¶ *With dat.:*—Se deópa seáþ mid wīta fela folcum scendeþ, Exon. Th. 94, 33; Cri. 1549. [Also ase þu wult schenden þene schucke, A. R. 316, 11. Men me wolden scenden, Laym. 14167. Shennd and shamedd, Orm. 1985. Uor to ssende and to destrue, Ayenb. 28, 22. Schendyñ *confundo, culpo;* schent *culpatus, vituperatus, confusus, destructus*, Prompt. Parv. 445, col. 1. *O. L. Ger.* scendan *confundere: O. H. Ger.* scenten.] v. ge-scendan.

-scende. v. un-scende.

scendele (?), an; *f. Abuse, reproach:*—Fore scendla ł scending *propter improbitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 8.

scendness, scendþ(u). v. ge-scendness, ge-scendþ(u) (Ps. Surt. 108, 29).

scendung, e; *f. Abuse, harm:*—Scendung *afflictio*, Rtl. 86, 16. Fore scending *propter improbitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8. v. for-scendung.

scēne, scēn-feld. v. scīne, scīn-feld.

scenn, e; *f.* (?) *A plate of metal on the handle of a sword* (?) (Worsaae, Primeval Antiquities, pp. 29, 49, notes that the handles of some of the early swords were covered with plates of gold. v. hilt):—Wæs on đēm scennum scīran goldes þurh rūnstafas rihte gemearcod, hwam dæt sweord geworht ǽrest wǽre, Beo. Th. 3392; B. 1694.

sceó *a cloud* (?):—Scearp cymeþ sceó wiđ ōđrum, ecg wiđ ecge (*of the coming together of clouds charged with electricity*), Exon. Th. 385, 8; Rä. 4, 41. [*O. Sax.* skio: *Icel.* ský *a cloud.*]

sceó *a shoe*, sceocca, -sceód, sceófan, sceofl, sceógan, sceóh. v. scōh, scucca, scōgan, scūfan, scofl, scōgan, scōh.

sceóh; *adj.* I. *shy, timid, fearful:*—Nū mīn hređer is hreóh, heówsīþum sceóh, Exon. Th. 354, 10; Reim. 43. II. *wanton* (?):—Dæs sción *petulantis* (*peculantis*, Wrt.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 24. [Loked þet ȝe ne beon nout iliche þe horse þet is scheouh, and blenched uor one scheadewe . . . To scheowe heo beođ mid alle, þet fleođ uor ane peinture, þet þunched ham grislich uorto biholden, A. R. 242, 8–12. Schey or skey as hors, Prompt. Parv. 444, col. 2. *M. H. Ger.* schiech *fugax, pavidus.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sciuhen *expavescere, terrere: Ger.* scheuchen *to scare:* scheuche *a bugbear: Dan.* sky *fear.*] v. next word.

sceóh-mōd; *adj. Fearful* (*wanton?*) *of heart:*—Se synsceaþ tō scipe sceóhmōd ēlstreám sōhte, Exon. Th. 282, 32; Jul. 672. v. preceding word.

sceolh, sceol; *adj. Oblique, wry:*—Of đæm sceolan *de scevo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 67: 85, 10. Sceolan *scevi*, 91, 47. [*O. H. Ger.* scelah *strabo, strabus, obliquus: Ger.* scheel: *Icel.* skjálgr *oblique, squinting.* Cf. skelly *to squint* (Yorks.).] v. next word.

sceolh-ēágede; *adj. Cross-eyed; squinting:*—Scelgēgede *strabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 42. Sceolēgede (scyl-, MSS. D. H. J.: -ēágede, MS. J.) *strabo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 12. Scyleágede *strabus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 56. Scylēgede *luscus*, 43; 8. [Sculeiȝede, 89, 64. *Dan.* skel-öjed.] v. preceding and following words.

sceolh-īge; *adj. Cross-eyed, squinting:*—Sceolhēgi, sceolēgi, scelēge *scevus, strabus, torbus*, Txts. 98, 981. Sceolīge *strabos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 64. [*Icel.* skjól-eygr *squinting.*] v. preceding word.

sceolu, sceom-, sceón *to shoe.* v. scolu, sceam-, scōgan.

sceón, scȳan (?), scȳn (?); *p.* de *To go quickly, fly:*—Đonne ic forþ sció *when I depart* (*die*), Cd. Th. 67, 20; Gen. 1103. Dæt fȳr scȳde (scynde?) tō đām đe đa scylde worhton, 232, 26; Dan. 266. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* skēwjan *to go: O. H. Ger.* sehanto *vagendo*, Grff. vi. 417; skihtig *fugax*, 418.] v. sceóh, *and next word.*

sceón; *p.* de *To fall to a person's lot:*—Gif unc bām fordsīđ scēet on Rōmeweȝe *if death be the lot of both of us on the journey to Rome*, Chart. Th. 583, 29. Heom (heo, MS.) on riht sceóde (sceo, MS.) gold and godweb Iosepes gestreón *gold and purple, Joseph's treasure rightly fell to the share of the Israelites* (*after the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 215, 21; Exod. 586. v. ge-scéon, *and preceding word.*

sceonca, sceond, sceóne. v. sceanca, sceand, scīne.

sceónness, sciéness, scinness, scȳness, scynness, e; *f. Suggestion, persuasion, incitement:*—Seó scynnes biþ þurh deófol *suggestio fit per diabolum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 13. On scynnesse, S. 497, 24. Mid scȳnesse, S. 497, 10. Deófol mid hire (*the serpent's*) dære yfelan sceónesse and fācne beswāc đone ǽrestan wīfmon, Blickl. Homl. 5, 1. Sió scyld de hiene þurh sciénesse (scinnesse, Cott. MSS.) costaþ *vitium, quod per suggestionem tentat*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 22. Þurh scynnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 12, 17. Hié swīđor fylgaþ deófles lārum and his sceónessum, Blickl. Homl. 25, 11. Uncysta cumaþ oft þurh deófles sceónessa, 19, 7. v. scȳan.

sceop, sceoppa, sceoppend, sceór, sceorf. v. scop, scoppa, scippend, scūr, scorf.

sceorfan; *p.* scearf, *pl.* scurfon; *pp.* scorfen *To gnaw, bite, scarify:*—Se (*hiccup*) cymþ of yfelum wǽstan slīttendum and sceorfendum đone magan. Gif se seóca man āspīwþ đone yfelan bītendan wǽtan on weg, đonne forstent se geohsa. Spīwe đā deah đām monnum đe gihsa hié innan scyrfþ, Lchdm. ii. 60, 18–25: 176, 20. Gif hē gefēle dæt se geohsa hine innan sceorfe on đone magan, 62, 10. Gærstapan frǽton ealle đa gærscīđas đe bufan dære eorþan wǽron ge furđon đa wyrttruman sceorfende wǽron *locustarum nubes, exhaustis omnibus, ipsas quoque radices seminum persequentes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 12. v. for-sceorfan; scearfian; ge-sceorf.

sceorian. v. scorian.

sceorp, es; *n. Dress, apparel:*—Gemētte Macheus his āgenne sunu mid purpurum gegieredne. Hē hiene đā for đæm girelan gebealg . . . and wende dæt hē for his forsewennesse swelc sceorp werede, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 33. Somnite āwendan on ōđre wīsan heora sceorp *Samnites novum habitum sumentes*, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 30. Of manegum landum māre landriht ārīst tō cyniges gebanne . . . scorp tō friđscipe (*apparel for those on board?*), L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 8. v. fyrd-, gūþ-, heoru-, hilde-, hleó-, sige-sceorp; ge-scirpla, scirpan.

sceorpan; *p.* scearp *To scrape, to irritate:*—Gif man [hwæt?] sceorpe on đone innaþ *if anything irritate a man in the insides*, Lchdm. iii. 44, 27. v. ge-sceorpan, *and* cf. sceorfan.

sceort, sceot. v. scort, scot.

sceót; *adj. Quick, ready:*—Hweđer hē carful sȳ and sceót (gesceót, W. F.) tō godcundum weorce and tō hȳrsumnesse *si sollicitus est ad opus Dei, ad obedientiam*, R. Ben. 97, 16. [*Icel.* skjótr *swift.*]

sceóta, an; *m. A kind of trout, a shoate, shot* ['Carew makes a distinction between the trout and *shot.* "The latter," he says, "is in a manner peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In shape and colour he resembleth the Trowts: howbeit in biggnesse commeth farre behind him." The *shoates* with which is Tavy fraught.—Browne's Brit. Past.,' E. D. S. Pub. E. Cornwall Gloss. *Shote*, a small kind of trout, W. Cornwall]:—Hwilce fixas gefēhst đū? . . . sceótan (*tructos*), Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33.

sceótan; *p.* sceát, *pl.* scuton, sceoton; *pp.* scoten. I. *to shoot,* (a) *cast a missile*, with acc. of missile:—Dæt yrre scȳt his spere ongeán dæt geþyld *ira lanceam suam jacit contra patientiam*, Gl. Prud. 20 b. Đa wǽpna đe dæt yrre scēt (*miserat*), 21 b. Hig sceoton hyra strǽlas tō dære hynde, Shrn. 148, 6. (b) *to shoot* (intrans.):—Ic torfige oððe sceóte *jacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 38. Se đe of flānbogan fyrenum sceóteþ, Beo. Th. 3493; B. 1744. Hē hygegār lēteþ, scūrum sceóteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 22; Mōd. 35. Hē on bord sceát, Byrht. Th. 139, 46; By. 270. Hē mid geǽttredum strǽle ongan sceótan wiđ đæs đe hē geseah dæt hrȳþer stondan, Blickl. Homl. 199, 19. II. *to shoot* an object, *hit* an object with a missile:—Wyrd gāst scȳt, heó gār bireþ, Salm. Kmbl. 875; Sal. 437. Đonne hié (*the serpent*) mon slōg oððe sceát, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 7. Hē ōđerne sceát, Byrht. Th. 135, 67; By. 143. Tō đam dæt hī māgon sceótan đa unscyldigheortan *ut sagittent rectos corde*, Ps. Th. 10, 2. Đēr læg secg mænig ofer scild scoten, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Gif đū wǽre on fell scoten, Lchdm. iii. 54, 4–7. II a. where

the weapon is the subject:—Đá ðone ilcan welegan mon se strǽl sceát, ðæt hē sóna deád wæs, Blickl. Homl. 199, 23. III. *to shoot, make an object move rapidly, push* (cf. *to shoot* a bolt):—Ðonne man ða sulh forþ drífe, and ða forman furh on sceóte, Lchdm. i. 404, 2. Belūcaþ ða ēfenan gatu and tōforan on sceótaþ ða ýsenan scyttelsas, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 15. Hē lēt dragan up ðæne deádan Harald and hine on fen sceótan, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 24. III a. *to give a person help* in escaping (cf. *Icel.* skjóta einum brott, undan *to let a person escape*):—Gyf hine man teó ðæt hē hine (*the criminal*) ūt sceóte, L. Edg. H. 6; Th. i. 260, 9. IV. *to shoot, move rapidly, dart, run, plunge, rush,* (a) of living things:—Swā swā dēþ se ðe his feóndum ofer sumne weall strǽlon wile, ðonne cēpþ hē hwǽr se weall unhēhst sý, and ðǽr ofer scýt, Homl. Th. i. 484, 11. Hē scēt innan sē *misit se in mare*, Jn. Skt. 21, 7. Hē unscrýdde hine sylfne and scēt intō ðam mere, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 211. Ān culfre scēt (sceát, MS. V.) of ðam fýre intō ðære eá, 3, 73. Hī ānmōdlice him tō scuton *they ran upon him with one accord* (Acts vii. 57), Homl. Th. i. 46, 34: 404, 4: ii. 496, 19. Seó dene wæs āfylled mid manna sāwlum ða scuton of ðam fýre intō ðam cyle (*utrumque latus erat animabus hominum plenum, quae vicissim hinc inde videbantur quasi tempestatis impetu jactari*, Bd. 5, 12), 350, 10. Gif ðū Godes sunu sý, sceót ādūn (*mitte te deorsum*, Mt. 4, 6) . . . Ðæt wǽre swīðe gilplīc dēd, gif Crist scute ðā ādūn, i. 170, 1, 21. (b) of inanimate things:—On ða burnan ðe of ðam munt scýtt *in torrentem, qui de monte descendit*, Deut. 9, 21. Ðǽr sciét se Wendelsǽ up of ðæm gārsecge *Tyrrheni maris faucibus oceani aestus immittitur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 25. Scýt, Swt. 8, 32. Seó eá scýt ūt on ðone gārsecg, Swt. 14, 14. Ðǽr ocærburna ūt scýt on sǽ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 31: 424, 4. Seó lacu ūt scyt, 422, 14, 26. Ðonne ða wolcnan sceótaþ betweón hyre (*the sun*) and ðē, Shrn. 201, 25. Him on gafol forlēt feówer wellan scīre sceótan, Exon. Th. 420, 1; Rä. 39, 4. (c) of speech:—Hē ðæs geanwyrde wes ætforan eallum ðām mannum ðe ðǽr gegaderode wǽron, ðeáh him ðæt word of scute his unnþances *though the remark burst from him involuntarily*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 6. V. *to run* (of a road, etc.):—On ðam wege ðe scýtt tō ðam pytte *per viam, quae ducit ad puteum*, Gen. 24, 62. Tō ðere fyrh ðe scýt sūþrihte tō ðære miclan strǽt . . . Ōþ ðone weg ðe scýt tō fealuwes leá . . . tō ðam wege ðe scýt tō ðam hricgge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 422, 4–19, 20, 25. Ōþ ðæt se weall eást sciát, ii. 86, 20. VI. *to refer* a case to a person or court:—Ðus wrāt Hieronimus. Gif hwā elles secge, wē sceótaþ tō him, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 19. Đā nolde hē, būtan hit man sceóte tō scīregemōte, Chart. Th. 288, 19. Gif preóst dōm tō lǽwedum sceóte, ðe hē tō gehādedum scolde, L. N. P. L. 5; Th. ii. 290, 22. Wē lǽraþ, ðæt nān sacu de betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō woruldmanna sōme, ac sēman heora āgene gefēran, oððe sceótan tō ðam biscope, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 5: L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 36. Se engel andwyrde: Uton sceótan tō Godes dōme, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 33. VII. *to advance* money, *contribute, pay* (cf. scot):—Hē forgeaf Middel-Sexon ðæt feoh ðæt hē heom fore sceát, Chart. Th. 551, 12. Sceóte ǽlc gegylda ǽnne gyldsester fulne clǽnes hwǽtes, 606, 6. Sceóte man ælmessan, Wulfst. 170, 18. Sceóte man æt ǽghwilcre hīde pænig oððe pæniges weorð, 181, 4. Wē cwǽdon ðæt ūre ǽlc scute .iiii. pæng tō ūre gemǽne þearfe . . . and forgyldon ðæt yrfe ðe syððan genumen wǽre ðe wē ðæt feoh scuton, L. Ath. V. 2; Th. i. 230, 15–17. VIII. *to shoot* (of sharp pain):—Wið sceótendum wenne, Lchdm. ii. 324, 25: iii. 30, 3. [*O. Frs.* skiata *to shoot: O. H. Ger.* sciozan *jaculari, sagittare, ferire: Icel.* skjóta *to shoot* with a weapon (dat.); *to push quickly; to refer a case to* (til) *another; to pay.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ðþ-, þurh-, un-, under-sceótan; scotian.

sceótend, es; *m. One who shoots, a warrior*:—Sceótend wǽron gūþe gegremede, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305: Beo. Th. 1411; B. 703: Met. 1, 11. Sceótend sendaþ flāngeweorc, Exon. Th. 42, 20; Cri. 675. Hlyn scylda and sceafta, sceótendra fyll, Cd. Th. 124, 14; Gen. 2062. Ofer sceótendum, 184, 24; Exod. 112: 129, 14; Gen. 2143.

sceopa, sceó-þwang, sceotian, Sceottas, sceotung, sceóung, sceó-wyrhta. v. sceaþa, scōh-þwang, scotian, Scottas, scotung, scōung, scōh-wyrhta.

scēp, scepen, sceppan, scer, scēr. v. sceáp, scypen, scippan, scear, sceár.

sceran, sciran, sceoran; *p.* scær, scear; *pl.* scēron, sceáron; *pp.* scoren. I. *to cut, shear*:—Ðonne sweord swīn ofer helme scireþ, Bco. Th. 2579; B. 1287. Hæleþ higerōfe linde heówon, scildburh scēron, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305. Lēta þ īren ecgheard ealdorgeard sceoran, Andr. Kmbl. 2364; An. 1183. Ðæt hi hlīpen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unþeáwa *quia per multa etiam, quae non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 8. Scearde scūrbeorge, scorene, gedrorene, Exon. Th. 476, 10; Ruin. 5. Scorenum *rassis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 77. II. *to shave* hair:—Ic scere *tondeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 9: *rado*, 28, 4; Som. 31, 24. Æghwā mīn heáfod scireþ, Exon. Th. 482, 6; Rä. 66, 3. Ne hē his loccas mid sceárum wanode, ne his beard mid seaxe scear, Shrn. 93, 9. Ne gē eów ne efesion ne beard ne sciron *neque in rotundum attondebitis comam, nec radetis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27. Ne eówre hēar ne sciron *nec facietes calvitium super mortuos*, Deut. 14, 1. Suíðe ryhte wæs ðæm sacerde forboden ðæt hē his heáfod sceáre (*caput radere*), Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 25. Heáfdu scieran mid scierseaxum *caput radere*, Swt. 139, 12. Se ylca preóst com tō Gūðlāce, ðæt hē hine wolde scyran, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 20. Tō scearanne (beard) *ad tondendum*, Rtl. 97, 16. III. *to cut* the hair of the head:—Heó scear hyre feax swā swā weras, and gegyrede hý mid weres hrægle, Shrn. 133, 13. IV. *to shear* sheep:—Hī sculan waxan sceáp and sciran on hiora āgenre hwīle *they shall wash and shear sheep in their own time*, Chart. Th. 145, 13. Sceáp scyran, Anglia ix. 261, 10. Hē fōr scēp tō sciranne *ad tondendas oves*, Gen. 38, 13. [*O. Frs.* skera: *O. H. Ger.* sceran *tondere: Icel.* skera *to cut.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-sceran.

scerden, scerian. v. scirden, scirian.

scerioge, an; *f. An actress*:—Sča Pilagia wæs āryst mima in Antiochia ðære ceastre, ðæt is scericge (scēwicge (?) cf. sceáwere *scurra*; *or* scernicge (?), cf. *O. H. Ger.* scern *scurrilitas, spectaculum*; scernari *scurra, histrio*) on ūrum geþeóde, Shrn. 140, 11.

scern, scerpan. v. scearn, scirpan.

scerran (?) *to harness* an animal to something [:—Se yrþlingc unscenþ (-scerþ?) ða oxan *arator disjungit boves*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 27. Cf. *Ger.* an-, aus-schirren *to harness, un-harness.*]

scerwen, scerpen (?) *a scattering* (?), *sharing* (?), *giving* (?) (cf. bescerwan *to deprive*):—Denum eallum weard cēnra gehwylcum eorlum ealuscerwen *there was a fine feast for all the Danes* (?) (the reference is to the disturbance caused by the fight between Beowulf and Grendel), Beo. Th. 1542; B. 769. Myclade mereflōd meoduscerwen (scerpen, MSS.) weard æfter symbeldæge *the flood increased; a fine feast was there after the banquet* (the reference is to the flood which came from the stone pillar, and swept away some of the Mermedonians. Cf. Ðæt wæs biter beórþegu: byrlas ne gēldon . . . ðǽr wæs ælcum genōg dryne sóna gearu, 3063–3069; An. 1534–1537), Andr. Kmbl. 3051; An. 1528. v. Grmm. A. and E. pp. xxxvi, 133, and note to Wülcker's ed. of Grein.

scēte, scēþ, sceþ-dēd, sceþ-ness. v. scīte, sceáþ, sceaþ-dēd, sceaþ-ness.

sceþnes, e; *f. Hurt, harm*:—Hē eft fērde būtan sceþnysse ǽniges sāres, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 27.

sceþþan; *p.* sceþede *To scathe, hurt, harm, injure* (a) with dat.:—Ic nǽngum sceþþe, Exon. Th. 407, 9; Rä. 26, 2. Nǽfre him deáþ sceþeþ, 203, 23; Ph. 88. Ðonne þunorrād biþ, ne sceþeþ ðam men ðe ðone stān (*agate*) mid him hæfþ, Lchdm. ii. 296, 30: 162, 19. Ne sceþ ðē nān wiht, iii. 178, 25. Eów seó wergþu sceþþeþ scyldfullum, Elen. Kmbl. 619; El. 310. Ūs seó wyrd scyþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 3121; An. 1563. Nǽnig geweald deáþes him sceþþaþ *leti nil jura nocebunt*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 21. Đās þing sceþþaþ ðām eágum, Lchdm. ii. 26, 21. Him ðæt ne sceþede, Shrn. 84, 29: 131, 1: Beo. Th. 3033; B. 1514: Blickl. Homl. 161, 32: 169, 6. Ða sǽdeór hyre ne sceþedon, Shrn. 133, 11. Hū ðū sōdfæstum swīðast sceþþe, 263, 14; Jul. 349. Ðý læs him gielp sceþþe, Exon. Th. 43, 6; Cri. 684: 299, 11; Crä. 100. Ðam mon sceal sellan ða mettas ða ðe wambe nearwian and ðam magan ne sceþþan, Lchdm. ii. 278, 18. Ðý læs hī him and his freóndum sceþeden *ne sibi suisque nocerent*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 35. Se līg ne mæg nā sceþþan disse fǽmnan, Shrn. 130, 32: Blickl. Homl. 129, 15: 221, 17: Ps. Surt. 104, 14: Cd. Th. 273, 33; Sat. 146. Scyþþan, Andr. Kmbl. 2096; An. 1049. Ðæt Scottas him nōht sceþþende ne āfuhton, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 25. (b) with acc.:—Se lēg ða stuþo sceþþan ne meahte *flamma destinam laedere nullatenus sinebatur*, 3, 17; S. 544, 33. Ne mæg him bryne sceþþan wlitigne wuldorhoman, Exon. Th. 196, 23; Az. 178. (c) without a case:—Ic sceþþu *nocebo*, Ps. Surt. 88, 34. Regnþeóf ne lēt on sceade sceþþan, Exon. Th. 453, 15; Hy. 4, 15: Beo. Th. 492; B. 243. Sceþþende *nocens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 12. Seó scæþþende wǽta, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Đū hýrdes sceþþendum sceaþan, Exon. Th. 85, 24; Cri. 1396. [*Icel.* skeðja; *p.* skaddi.] v. ge-sceþþan; sceaþan, sceaþian.

sceþþend, es; *m. One who harms, a foe, adversary*:—His āras ūs gescildaþ wið sceþþendra earhfarum, Exon. 47, 27; Cri. 761: 126, 23; Gū. 375. Sceþþendum *adversaris*, Rtl. 113, 40.

sceþþig, scæþþig; *adj. Hurtful, noxious*:—Scyldig oððe scæððig (sceaþþig, MS. U.) *sons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 29; Zup. 63, 15. v. un-sceþþig.

sceþþigness. v. un-sceþþigness.

sceþþ[u], e; *f. Hurt, injury*:—Wið fōtswylum and sceþþum (scæþþum, MS. H. B.), Lchdm. i. 342, 18. v. sceaþa.

sceþwræc; *adj. Hurtful, noxious, hostile*:—Ðæm (*St. John*) ne sceþede nǽnig scyld ðisse sceþwracan worlde, Blickl. Homl. 161, 33.

sceucca. v. scucca.

scīa, an; *m. The shin*; crus:—Scīa *crus*, Txts. 54, 299. Scīu (scīa, scīæ, Rush.) *crura*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 31–33.

sciccels, sciccel, es; *m. A cloak, mantle*:—Scicilse *melote, mantile, veste*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 72. Hē hine unscrīdde ðam healfan scicelse ðe hē on hæfde, Th. Ap. 12, 22. Hē wæs mid horhgum scicelse bewǽfed, 13, 26. Hī scrýddon hyne mid weolcenreádum scyccelse (*clamys*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28, 31. Geteáh his seax and genam his sciccels ðe hē him on hæfde, tōdēaf hine on twā, Blickl. Homl. 215, 6. Đā tōcearf hē his scyccel on

twā, and hyne geseálde healfne ðam þearfendum men, Shrn. 146, 36. [Cf. *Icel.* skikkja *a cloak.*] v. next word.

scioccing *a cloak, cape*:—Scicing, scinccing, scicging *cappa*, Txts. 50, 245. Sciccing, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 64: ii. 13, 24. v. preceding word.

scíd (?) *a course* (?):—Scíd (ryne, MS. T.) *currus* (*cursus* ?), Ps. Spl. C. 67, 18. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skeið *a race, course.*]

scíd, es; *n. A shide* (v. Halliwell's Dict.), *shingle, a piece of wood split thin, a billet*:—Scíd *scindula* (in a list *de igne*), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 15: 66, 41. Scídum *scindulis*, ii. 120, 12: 80, 21. [Stickes kan ich breken . . . and kindlen ful wel a fyr . . . ful wel kan ich cleuen shides, Havel. 917. Schyyd or astelle *teda, asula, astula*, Prompt. Parv. 446, col. 1. Go shape a shippe of shides and of bordes, Piers P. 9, 131. *O. Frs.* skíd: *O. H. Ger.* scît: *M. H. Ger.* schît: *Ger.* scheit; *n.*: *Icel.* skíð; *n.*: *a billet, firewood.*]

scíd-hreác, es; *m. A heap of shingles* or *billets*:—.iiii. fodera ácslofenas gauolwyda tó scídhrêce on hiora ágenre hwîle, Chart. Th. 145, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* skíða-hlaði *a pile of firewood: Ger.* scheiter-haufen *a funeral pile.*]

scíd-weall, es; *m. A wooden fence, palings*:—Scídwealles eorþbyri *vallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 34. [From sæ to sæ eode þæ dich (*the wall of Severus*) . . . þer ufenen he makede scidwal, Laym. 10354. Cf. *Icel.* skíð-garðr *wooden palings, a wooden fence.*]

scíell, sciéne, sciéness, scieppend, scier-, scierpan, scife. v. scill, scîne, sceóness, scippend, scear-, scirpan, scyfe.

sciftan; *p.* te. I. *to divide, separate into shares*:—Fón ða yrfenuman tó lande and tó ágtan, and scyftan hit swîðe rihte *the heirs shall succeed to the land and property, and shall divide it with perfect justice*, L. C. S. 79; Th. i. 420, 17. [*Shift* to divide, *Sussex.* A division of land among co-heirs is called a *shifting*, Halliwell Dict. Cf. *Icel.* skipta arfi, landi.] II. *to appoint, ordain, arrange.* Cf. *shift* used of a set of men which succeeds another in work that is carried on continuously, e.g. in a mine:—Ða scyfte man Beorn (Harold, MS., but cf. l. 21: Ða læg Godwine eorl and Beorn eorl on Pefensé) up ðæs cynges scipe ðe Harold eorl ér steórde, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 4. Moyses be Godes ágenum dihte rihte lage scyfte, Wulfst. 176, 8. Scifte man of ðam gemóte ða ðe him tó rîdan *those who may go to him shall be appointed from the meeting*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15. [Schyftyñ or part a-sundyr *sepero, disgrego;* Schyftyñ or partyñ or delyñ *divido, partior*, Prompt. Parv. 446, col. 1. Eter gate me his scyft, and þer me hi togesceodeð, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 30. Prestess and dæcness shifftedenn (*arranged*) hemm betweneun whillc here shollde serrfenn first, Orm. 470.] v. ge-, tó-sciftan (-scyftan).

-scígan *in* ge-scígan:—Heora élc sceal ân .c. þearfendra manna fédan and ealle ða gescýgean (*provide them all with shoes*), Chart. Th. 616, 26.

scilbrong. v. scilfrung.

scilcen[n], e; *f. A female servant* or *slave, a woman of bad character*:—Hé gemacode ðæt seofon nacode wîmmen urnon plegende on heora gesihþum, ðæt heora mód wurde ontend tó gálnysse þurh ðæra scylcena plegan, Hom. Th. ii. 162, 33. [Al nis bute ase a schelchine to seruien þe leafdi, A. R. 12, 24. *M. H. Ger.* schelkin *serva.*] v. scealc.

scild, sceld, scyld, es; *m.* I. *a shield, a piece of defensive armour*:—Scyld *scutum* vel *clipeus* vel *parma*, lytel scyld *pelta* . . . scyld *clipeus, testudo*, lytel scyld *ancile*, ða læssan scyldas *peltae* vel *parmae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 27–28, 57–59. Scyld *cætra*, ii. 20, 9: *pelta*, 68, 4. Sceld *scutum*, i. 289, 30: Ps. Th. 75, 3. Scyld sceal gebunden, leóht linden bord, Exon. Th. 339, 15; Gn. Ex. 94. Scyld sceal cempan, 341, 22; Gn. Ex. 130. Rand sceal on scylde, Menol. Fox 534; Gn. C. 37. Næfde hé scyld (*scutum*) æt handa, ðæt hé ðone cyning mid gescyldan mihte, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 22. Nân scyldwyrhta ne lecge nân scêpes fell on scyld, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 11. Ðér læg secg mænig ofer scild scoten, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Dynedan scildas, Judth. Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. Scylda *parmarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 30. Eorles heregeata . . . ehta spera and eall swá feala scylda, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 7. Hlyn wearð on wîcum scylda and sceafta, Cd. Th. 124, 13; Gen. 2062. Síde scyldas, randas regnhearde, Beo. Th. 656; B. 325. II. fig. *a shield, protection*:—Scild mîn beó ðú *refugium meum es tu*, Ps. Spl. T. 70, 4. Ðam bið Dryhten scyld, Exon. Th. 229, 31; Ph. 463. III. *scyld* in the following passage is used of a bird's back (as being shield-shaped? or can *scyld* here be connected with *sculdor*? cf. (?) *shield-bone* = shoulder-blade quoted by Halliwell. *Icel. skjöldr* is used of shield-shaped things):—Is se scyld ufan frætwum gefêged ofer ðæs fugles bæc, 219, 17; Ph. 308. [*Goth.* skildus: *O. Sax.* skild: *O. Frs.* skeld: *O. H. Ger.* scilt: *Icel.* skjöldr.] v. bóc-, ge-, pleg-scild.

Scild, es; *m. The name of the ancestor of the Danish kings.* His story is given in the opening canto of Beowulf. According to the Ynglinga Saga, c. 5, one of Odin's sons is Skjöldr. v. Scildingas.

scildan, scyldan, sceldan, sceoldan; *p.* de. I. *to shield, protect, guard, defend*:—Ic hine scylde *protegam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 14. Hwá forstandeþ hié, gif ðú hié ne scyldest? Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ne þearf him ondrédan énig, gif hine God scildeþ, Exon. Th. 49, 6; Cri. 781. Se godcunda anweald hí scilde, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 12; Exon. Th. 195, 33; Az. 165. Mé nanna Dryhtnes scylde, Ps. Th. 117, 12: Cd. Th. 247, 34; Dan. 505. Ðara gásta ðe hine scildon *defensiones spirituum bonorum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 36. Scild úsig *tuere nos*, Rtl. 79, 16: 84, 15. Him wæs lýfnesse seald, ðæt hé him móste scyldan and besecgan, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11. Scildende *protegente*, Rtl. 103, 34. Ðætte wé sie scildad *defendi*, 75, 5. Scylded beón *tueri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 59. ¶ Scyldan wið *to shield from, guard against*:—Ic ðé wið weána gehwam scylde, Cd. Th. 131, 3; Gen. 2170. Wið ða speru hié hié scildaþ, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 245, 10. Mé sóðfæstnes mîn scylde wið feóndum *scuto circumdabit te veritas ejus*, Ps. Th. 90, 5. Scilde, Lchdm. ii. 238, 5: Exon. Th. 126, 22; Gú. 375. Ða englas hine scildon wið ðæs fýres frécennesse, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32: Exon. Th. 496, 4; Rä. 85, 9. Wé ús wið him sceldan ðæs ðe wé mihton, Nar. 14, 29. Ða wið flódum foldan sceldun (scehdun, MS.), 61, 6; Cri. 980. Hú hí hí sylfe scyldan sceolan wið deófla, Blickl. Homl. 47, 22. Utan scyldan ús wið ðone hátan bryne ðe wealleþ on helle, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 15. *Without an object*:—God, se ðe wið ofermægnes egsan sceolde, Cd. Th. 127, 28; Gen. 2117. Wé láraþ ðæt man wið heálice synna scylde georne, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 7. II. *to make a defence*:—Siððan hé his hyspinge gehéred hæfde ðá scylde hé ongeán swîðe ungeþyldelice *after he had heard his abuse then he made a defence in reply very impatiently*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 35. v. ge-scildan.

scild-burh; *f.* I. *a battle-array in which men stood shield to shield* [cf. the account of the battle of Stamford-bridge: 'Siðan fylkti Haraldr Konungr liði sînu, lêt fylkingina langa ok ekki þykka; þá teygði hann armana aptr á bak, svá at saman tóku, var þat þá víðr hringr, ok þykkr ok jafn öllum megin útan, skjöldr við skjöld.' Saga Haralds Harðráða, c. 92. When this arrangemeut is abandoned, they are said 'bregða skjaldborginni,' c. 95]:—Wearð scyldburh tóbrocen, Byrht. Th. 138, 56; By. 242. Hæleþ higerófe scildburh scéron, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305. II. *a city which affords protection, a city of refuge.* v. scild, II:—Sóðfæste men in heora fæder ríce scínaþ in sceldbyrig (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 283, 23; Sat. 309. Grimm would translate the word here by 'aula clypeis tecta,' and compares it with the description of Valhalla in the Edda, 'skjöldum þökt, lagt gyltum skjöldum, svá sem spánþak,' D. M. 662. [*O. H. Ger.* scilt-burg *testudo.*]

scildend, es; *m. A protector, guardian, defender*;—Scyldend *protector*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 21: Ps. Spl. 58, 12: Ps. Th. 26, 2: 83, 9: Blickl. Homl. 141, 14. v. ge-scildend.

scilden[n], e; *f. Protection*:—Scildenne, scildinnae *tutellam*, Txts. 103, 2073.

scildere, es; *m. A shielder, protector*:—Ðú eart mîn scyldere *protector meus*, Ps. Th. 17, 3.

scild-freca, an; *m. A warrior with a shield*:—Ðonne scyldfreca ongeán gramum gangan scolde, Beo. Th. 2071; B. 1033.

scild-hreáda. v. next word.

scild-hreóða, -hrêða, an; *m. Shield-covering*, (1) *a shield, buckler*:—Scinon scyldhreóðan, Cd. Th. 184, 26; Exod. 113. (2) *the arrangement of shields as in the* scild-burh, q. v.:—Scyldrêðan *testudine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 31. Sumum wíges spéd giefeþ æt gúþe, ðonne gárgetrum ofer scildhreádan (-hreóðan?) sceótend sendaþ (cf. *the passage under* scild-weall), Exon. Th. 42, 19; Cri. 675. v. bord-hreóða, *and* cf. hrêðan *melote*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 63.

scildig. v. scyldig.

Scildingas; *pl. The descendants of Scild*, or more generally *the Danes.* The word occurs often in Beowulf, and is also found in the compounds Ár-, Here-, Sige-, þeód-Scildingas. [*Icel.* Skjöldungar.]

scildness, e; *f. A protection, defence*:—Scildnisse *defensionis*, Rtl. 41, 13: *protectionis*, 97, 18. v. ge-scildness.

scild-rêða. v. scild-hreóða.

scild-rída (= hreóða?), an; *m. A phalanx*:—Deáh hí wyrcen getruman and scyldríðan wið mé *si consistant adversum me castra*, Ps. Th. 26, 4.

scild-truma, an; *m. A phalanx; testudo*:—Under þiccum scyld-truman *subter densa testudine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 29. Of sceltruman *testudine*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 66. [He makede his sceldtrume swulc hit weoren an hær wude, Laym. 16371. A scheltrone *hec acies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 240, 9.]

scildung, e; *f. Shielding, protection*:—Ða deófellîcan flân wurdon ealle ádwæscte þurh ðæs gewæpnodan engles scyldunge, Homl. Th. ii. 336, 10. Scilding *tutum*, Rtl. 100, 3.

scild-weall, es; *m. A shield-wall, the shields held by a line of soldiers*:—Ðonne strâla storm scóc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6227; B. 3118. Cf. scild-burh.

scild-wíga, an; *m. A warrior who bears a shield*:—Scearp scyldwíga, Beo. Th. 581; B. 288.

scild-wyrhta, an; *m. A shield-maker*:—Sceldwyrhta *scutarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 31. Be scyldwyrhtum. Nân scyldwyrhta ne lecge nân scêpes fell on scyld; and gif hé hit dó, gilde .xxx. scill., L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 9–11. Andlang flâscmangara strête ðet it cymþ tó scyld-

wyrhtana stīfēte; andlang scyldwyrhtana strēte eást eft ðæt hit cymþ tō Leófan hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 135, 18–20.

scilfe, an; *f. A shelf, ledge, floor:*—Gescype scylfan on scipes bōsme (cf. With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make the ark, Gen. 6, 16), Cd. Th. 79, 4; Gen. 1306. [Cf. *Icel.* Hlið-skjálf; *f. Odin's seat whence he looked out on all the world.*]

Scilfingas; *pl. A Swedish royal family, the Swedes:*—Helm Scylfinga ðone sēlestan sǽcyninga ðara ðe in Swióríce sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4752; B. 2381: 5200; B. 2603. *The compounds* Gūþ-, Heaðo-Scilfingas *also occur, and the singular* Scylfing, Beo. Th. 4968; B. 2487. Scilfing, 5928; B. 2968. [*Icel.* Skilfingar; *pl. the name of a mythical royal family;* skilfingr *a prince* (poet.). v. Grmm. D. M. 343.]

scil-fisc, es; *m. A shell-fish:*—Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, swā swā scylfiscas sint, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 21. Mettas ðe ǣ6d blōd wyrceaþ, swā swā sint scilfixas, Lchdm. ii. 244, 24. [*Icel.* skel-fiskr.]

scilfor; *adj. Yellow, of the colour of gold:*—Of scylfrum hiwe *flava specie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 21. Of scilfrum *flava auri specie*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 23.

scilfrung, e; *f. Shaking, balancing, swinging:*—Hwǽr com seó wlitigues heora ræsta and setla . . . and seó scylfring heora leóhtfata ðe him beforan burnon *the swinging* (?) *of the lamps that burnt before them*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 34. Scilbronge *libramine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 72. Cf. skelfan, *and Icel.* skjálfra *to shake.*

scilian; *p.* ode *To separate, part, remove:*—Eádweard cing scylode ix scypa of māle and hī fōron mid scypon mid eallon anweg *King Edward put nine ships out of commission, and they went away ships and all*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 38. Cf. (?) āscelede (-scerede?) *dividuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 50. [He wass skiledd ut fra þe follc þurrh halig lif, Orm. 16860. Our king, That wic men fra god sal schille, Met. Homl. 152, 9. Schyllyn owte *segrego*, Prompt. Parv. 446. *Icel.* skilja *to separate, part, divide.*] v. ā-scilian.

scilig; *adj. Shaly.* v. stān-scilig.

scill, scell, scyll, e; *f.* I. *a shell, shell-fish:*—Musclan scil *conca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 35. Scel, 105, 37. Scel *echinus*, i. *piscis, cancer*, 142, 24: 106, 75. Musclan ł scille *de concha*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 10. Scille *vel* sǽsnæglas *conchae* vel *cochleae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 7. Scellum *concis*, ii. 15, 18. II. *the shell* of an egg:—Se rodor ymbfēhþ ūtan eall þās niðerlícan gescǽfte, swā seó scell ymbfēhþ ðæt ǽg, Shrn. 63, 10: Met. 20, 174. Fæger swylce hē of ǽgerum ūt ālǽde, scīr of scylle, Exon. Th. 214, 4; Ph. 234. III. *a scale* of a fish, serpent, etc.:—Hió dyde sciella tō bisene his heor neohtum and ðus cwæð: Ælces fisces sciell biþ tō ōðerre gefēged *sub squamarum specie de ejus satellitibus perhibetur: Una uni conjungitur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 17. Sumum (*serpents*) scinan ða scilla swylce hié wǽron gyldene, Nar. 13, 19. Ðonne hió (*the serpent*) mon slōg oððe sceát, ðonne glād hit on ðǽm scyllum, swelce hit wǽre smēðe īsen, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 8. Sindon ða scancan scyllum biweaxen *crura tegunt squamae*, Exon. Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310. Ne ete gē nānne fisc būton ða ðe habbaþ finnas and scilla, Lev. 11, 9. IV. *a shell-shaped dish* (?) or simply a *shell:*—Nim león gelynde, mylt on scylle (*a dish* or *a shell?*), Lchdm. i. 364, 24. Wyrme on scille, ii. 42, 16: 310, 6. [*Goth.* skalja *a tile: Icel.* skel *a shell.*] v. ǽg-, oster-, sǽ-, weolc-scill.

scill; *adj. Sonorous, sounding:*—Scyl wæs hearpe, Exon. Th. 353, 44; Reim. 27. [Cf. Heo song so lude and so scharpe Riht so me grulde schille harpe, O. and N. 142. With a shil vois, Parten. 1997. Schylle and sharpe *acutus, sonorus.* Schylly and scharply *acute, aspere, sonore*, Prompt. Parv. 446. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scall *sonus, sonitus;* scella *tintinnabulum: Icel.* skillr *a loud splash;* skella *a rattle.*] v. next word.

scillan *to cause to sound:*—Scyllendre *concrepante*, scyllende *concrepans*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* scellan; *p.* scalta *to cause to sound: Icel.* skella.] v. scellan.

scilliht; *adj. Shell* (of fish):—Dū scealt sellan scellihte fiscas, Lchdm. ii. 196, 21: 254, 19. Scellehte, 227, 17.

scilling, es; *m.* I. as a denomination of English money (uncoined), *a shilling.* The shilling appears to have been of different values in different parts of the country; in Wessex five pennies make a shilling: Fīf penegas gemacigaþ ǽnne scillinge, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8: and with this statement agree several passages of Henry I.'s Laws, e. g. c. 93, §§ 3, 19, where unus solidus = v denarii, duo solidi = x denarii. In Mercia four pennies go to the shilling. According to Mercian law (Th. i. 190) the ceorl's wergild is 200s., the thane's six times as much, 1200s., the king's, which is six times the thane's, is £120; so that 7200s. = £120 × 240*d.*, i.e. the shilling is four pennies. With this agrees L. W. i. 11; Th. i. 473, where it is said: Solidum Anglicum quatuor denarii constituunt. In the Norman time the shilling is twelve pennies. This reckoning seems to be taken in earlier times. v. riht-scilling and Ex. 21, 10. The word is of constant occurrence in the Laws and Charters; from the latter the following passage may illustrate the point that the shilling was a denomination of value, not a coin: Biscop gesalde six hund scillinga on golde, Chart. Th. 90, 21. It also occurs as a weight: Genim of ðysse wyrte petroselini wyðe smæl dust ānes scillinges gewihte, Lchdm. i. 240, 11. II. as denoting foreign money the word is used to translate various words:—Scylling *numisma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 30. Scilling *obelus*, ii. 63, 68: *stater*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 27. Scylling (scilling, Lind., Rush.) *dragmam*, Lk. Skt. 15, 9. Nis woruldfeoh ðe ic mē āgan wille, sceat ne scilling, Cd. Th. 129, 13; Gen. 2143. Hundraþ scillinga *centum denarios*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 18. Þriim peninga ł scillinga, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Þrītig scillinga *triginta argenteos*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 15. Þūsend scyllinga on seolfre *mille argenteos*, Gen. 20, 16. Feówerhund scillinga (*siclos*), 23, 16. Hē hēt heora ælcum fīftig scyllinga tō sceatte syllan, Homl. Th. i. 88, 4. [*Goth.* skilligs: *O. Frs.* skilling: *O. L. Ger., O. H. Ger.* scilling *solidus, aureus: Icel.* skillingr.] v. mene-, riht-, wægn-scilling.

Scilling, es; *m. The name of a poet:*—Wit Scilling for uncrum sigedryhtne song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 31; Víd. 103.

scilling-rīm, es; *n. A reckoning by shillings:*—Se mē beág forgeaf, on ðam siex hund wæs smǽtes goldes sceatta scillingrīme *a ring containing gold to the value of six hundred shillings*, Exon. Th. 324, 10; Víd. 92.

scīma, an; *m. Shadow, gloom:*—Ne hēr (*in hell*) dæg lȳhteþ for scedes sciman, Cd. Th. 271, 15; Sat. 106. Hȳdeþ hine ǽghwylc æfter sceades sciman, Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116. [Cf. Uualdandes craft scal thi scadouuan mid skimon *virtus altissimi obumbrabit te*, Hel. 279. *M. H. Ger.* scheme *a shadow, mask;* larva: *Ger.* schemen.] v. scimian.

scīma, an; *m. Splendour, brightness, light:*—Ðonne ðære sunnan scīma hātast scīneþ, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 28: Cd. Th. 232, 23; Dan. 264. Ðæs leóhtes scīma wæs swā mycel *cujus radius lucis tantus exstitit*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575. 17: 5, 10; S. 625, 9. Se scīma gāstlīcre beorhtnysse, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 22: Exon. Th. 44, 4; Cri. 697. Wuldres scīma scān, 179, 12; Gū. 1260. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Iuliana, 252, 21; Jul. 166. Heó nǽnig dǽl leóhtes scīman geseón mihte *ne minimam quidem lucis alicujus posset particulam videre*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 20. Sió beorhtnes ðære sunnan scīman, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 4: 39, 3; Fox 216, 1: 4; Fox 6, 33. Metod æfter sceáf scīrum scīman ǽfen, Cd. Th. 9, 5; Gen. 137. Ðā gesundrode Waldend sceade wiđ sciman, 8, 22; Gen. 128. Se mōna gehrān mid his scīman (*splendore*) ðæm treówum ufeweardum, Nar. 30, 7. God hira mōd onliéht mid ðæm scīman (*radio*) his giefe, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 21: 48; Swt. 369, 16. Fore scīman *prae fulgure*, Ps. Surt. 17, 13. Seó sunne scīman ne hæfde *the sun was eclipsed*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 11. Swā ðæt ic mihte geseón swíðe lytellne scīman leóhtes, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 29. Niht ne genīpþ ðæs heofenlīcan leóhtes scīman *nox nulla rapit splendorem lucis amoenae*, Dóm. L. 16, 254. Þȳstro hæfdon bewrigen Wealdendes hrǽw, scīrne scīman, Rood Kmbl. 107; Kr. 54. [*Goth.* skeima *φανή: O. L. Ger.* scīmo *splendor, fulgor, nitor: O. Sax.* dag-skīmo: *O. H. Ger.* scīmo *splendor, fulgor, effulgentia, radius, fax: Icel.* skīmi *a gleam of light.*] v. ǽfen-scīma.

scīmian; *p.* ode *To grow dark,* (of the eyes) *to be dazzled, bleared:*—Mīne eágan scimiaþ *lippio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 59. Swā ðæt nān man ne mihte for ðam mycclum leóhte hire on beséon . . . and swā hī hī georulícor sceáwodon, swā scīmodon heora eágon swíðor, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 153. Beóþ his dagas dēmde gelīce swā dū on scīmiendre sceade lōcige, Ps. Th. 143, 5. v. scīma.

scīmian; *p.* ode *To shine, glisten:*—Ic scīmige (scīne, MS. W.) *mico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 1. Scīmande (scīnende, Rush.) *coruscans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 24. Cf. Be hiora hiwe . . . beóþ ǽblǽce and eal se līchoma āscīmod (*shiny*), Lchdm. ii. 232, 2. [Þat hus schineð ant schimmeð, O. E. Homl. i. 257, 35. Schan (schimede ant schan, MS. B.), Marh. 2, 34. Wiđ schimmende sweord, 19, 30. Schiminde (schininde, other MS.) hire nebscheaft, Jul. 55, 4. *O. H. Ger.* scīmit *micat.*] v. scīma.

scīmrian *to shine, glisten:*—Scymriendes wǽtes *cerulei gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 10. [Þat hus schineð ond schimmeð (schimereð, MS. T.), O. E. Homl. i. 257, 35. Hit schemered and schon, Gaw. 772. Þat eadi trume of schimerinde meidenes, H. M. 21, 34. *Du.* schemeren: *Ger.* schimmern: *Swed.* skimra. Cf. scimeringe *crepusculum*, Grff. vi. 512.]

scīn, scinn, es; *n. An extraordinary appearance, a deceptive appearance, a spectre, evil spirit, phantom:*—Scīn *portentum*, Txts. 87, 1611. Scīn *fantasma*, i. *nebulum* (*-am?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 43: 95, 65: *prestigiis*, 79, 5. Bōcstafa brego bregdeþ sōna feónd be ðam feaxe, lǽteþ flint brecan scīnes sconcan, Salm. Kmbl. 203; Sal. 101. Egsa āstīgeþ monna cynne ðonne blǽce (blace?) scotiaþ scrīpende scīn (*the spirits of the storm*) scearpum wǽpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 29; Rä. 4, 52. Swā biþ scinna þeáw, deófla wīse, 362, 4; Wal. 31. Scinnum *scenis* (cf. *scina* grīma, 94, 904), Txts. 97, 1831. Ðam deófle wiðstandan ðonne hē his wōd scinn (wōde scīn, MS. H.) tōbrǽdeþ *to oppose the devil, when he spreads abroad his mad spirits* (?), Wulfst. 80, 4. Cf. Ða hæfþenan deófle offrodon . . . and ða brǽdas ðæs flǽsces stigon upp on ælce healfe eall swilc hit mist wǽre . . . ða hæfþenan on swilcon deófolscīne (*altered to* -scinne) blissedon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 39. Deófulscinnu þurh gebed beóþ oferswȳþede *demonia per orationem vincuntur*, Scint. 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-scīn

fantasma. v. Grmm. D. M. 450, 867.] v. scinna *and the compounds with* scín-.

scín (?) *brightness, shine.* [*O. Sax.* (sumnon) skîn: *O. Frs.* (sunna) skîn: *O. H. Ger.* scîn *jubar*: *M. H. Ger.* schîn: *Ger.* schein: *Icel.* sól-, tungl-skin.] v. sun-scín.

scínan; *p.* scán, sceán *To shine.* I. lit.:—Ic scíne *splendeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som 28, 42. Sciénþ *candescit*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 89, 1. Swá se líggræsc scínþ (*fulget*), Lk. Skt. 17, 24: Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 29. Đonne seó sunne on heofone beorhtost scíneþ, 9; Fox 26, 15. Scýneþ ðes móna, Fins. Th. 13; Fin. 7. Đa steorran scínaþ beforan ðam mónan, and ne scínaþ beforan ðære sunnan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. Sceaan *ardebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 3. Scán, 7, 29. Se steorra (*comet*) scán .iii. mónþas, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 4. His ansýn sceán (*resplenduit*) swá swá sunne, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 2: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 13: Cd. Th. 185, 19; Exod. 125. Seó ród sceán swá heofenes tungol, Shrn. 149, 11. His ansýn eal sceán swá swá sunne, and his gewæda scinon on snáwes hwítnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 7. Hwær is seó eorde ðe nǽfre sunne on ne scéán? In ðære readan sǽ, Salm. Kmbl. 198, 14. Wígbord scinon, Cd. Th. 207, 14; Exod. 466. Eoforlíc scionon, Beo. Th. 612; B. 303. Án cyn ys *olocrysseis*, ðæt is on úre geþeóde gecweden, ðæt heó eall golde scíne, Lchdm. i. 242, 13. Hig scínon (*luceant*) on ðære heofenan fæstnysse, Gen. 1, 15. Sunnan leóma cymeþ scýnan, Exon. Th. 56, 18; Cri. 902. Scínende *refulgens*, Lk. Skt. 9, 29. Beorhtnes scínendes steorran *fulgor stellae*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 5. Scínendes léges, 4, 13; S. 581, 15. Scínendum *limpidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 34. II. fig.:—Đonne scínaþ ða rihtwísan, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 43. Se nama se ðe mid him swá lange sceán and bryhte *nomen quod apud eos tam diu claruerat*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 39: 3, 13; S. 538, 39. Seó stów on ðære ðe ðu ðæt fægereste weorud on geóguþhádnesse gesáwe scínan and wynsumian *locus iste in quo pulcherrimam hanc juventutem jocundari ac fulgere conspicis*, 5, 12; S. 630, 15. Đæt mód swá beorhte ne mót blícan and scínan, Met. 22, 35: Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 2. Đæt ðú móste hálig scínan, eádig on ðam ecan lífe, Exon. Th. 87, 19; Cri. 1427. On wordum and on dǽdum beorht and scínende *verbo et actibus clarus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 4. On scínendre *praepollenti*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 1. [*Goth.* skeinan: *O. Sax.* skînan: *O. Frs.* skîna: *O. H. Ger.* scînan: *Icel.* skína.] v. á-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, ymb-scínan.

scín-bán, es; *n. A shin, shin-bone*:—Scina *vel* scinbán *tibiae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 72: 71, 58. [A schynbone *sura*, 247, col. 2. Oc (*cervus*) leigeþ his skinbon on oþres lendbon, Misc. 12, 359. *M. H. Ger.* schine-bein: *Ger.* schien-bein: *Du.* sheen-been.]

scín-, scinn-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art by which deceptive appearances are produced, magic*:—Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa disse worlde . . . scíncræft *hae sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . ars magica*, L. Ecg. P. 1, 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Hié ne angéatan mid hwelcum sciincræfte and mid hwelcum lotwrence hit deófla dydon, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 17. Hé behét ánum drýmen sceattes, gif hé mid his scýncræfte (scín-, MS. O.) him ðæt mǽden mihte gemacian tó wífe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 365. Beó ic scyldig, gif ic his scýncræft ne mæg ádwæscan mid mínum drýcræfte, 14, 57. Hý wǽron tó sáre beswicene þurh ðæs sweartan deófles scíncræft, Wulfst. 198, 18. II. *a magic art or trick*:—Scíncræfte *praestigia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 59. Wiccan beóþ tó helle bescofene for heora scíncræftum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 29. Hí mid mislícum scýncræfton ðæt folc dwelodon, 482, 4. Hé wolde ðære fémman mód on his scíncræftum onwendan tó hǽðendóme, Shrn. 135, 1. Ða cwǽdon hí, ðæt hí sciincræftas ne cúþan, 90, 10. Se sceocca eów lǽrþ dyllíce scíncræftas, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 106. ¶ *In the following the word is glossed as if it were* scíncræftiga:—Scíncræfta *hierophantorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 25: 82, 7: Hpt. Gl. 483, 7.

scín-cræftiga, an; *m. A magician, sorcerer*:—Gif wiccan oððe wigleras, scíncræftigan oððe hórcwénan on earde wurðan ágitene, fýse hí man georne út of ðysan earde, L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20.

scíne, sciéne, scêne, sceóne, scióne, scýne; *adj. Beautiful, fair, bright*:—Is se forrynel fæger and sciéne, Met. 29, 25: Cd. Th. 41, 14; Gen. 656. Cwæð ðæt his líc wǽre leóht and scêne, 17, 26; Gen. 265. Wæstm wlitig and scêne, 30, 16; Gen. 467. Deór wundrum scýne (*the panther*). Exon. Th. 356, 30; Pa. 19. Is seó womb wundrum fæger, scír and scýne, 219, 16; Ph. 308. Mægþ scýne, Beo. Th. 6025; B. 3016. Se scýna stán, Andr. Kmbl. 1532; An. 767. On stede scýnum, Exon. Th. 70, 33; Cri. 1148. Ic ðé swá sciénne gesceapen hæfde, 85, 6; Cri. 1387. Hé forlǽrde ídese sciéne, Cd. Th. 43, 34; Gen. 700. Hé geseah Euan stondan sceóne gesceapene, 35, 3; Gen. 549. Tó sceáwianne ðone scýnan wlite, Exon. Th. 57, 8; Cri. 915. Forhwon forlête ðú líf ðæt scýne, 90, 7; Cri. 1470. Sceóne lambru, Ps. Th. 113, 4, 6. Gimmas swá scýne, Exon. Th. 43, 27; Cri. 695: 219, 1; Ph. 300. Fuglas scýne, 237, 17; Ph. 591. Þurh ða scênan scínendan rícu ðæs Fæder *per Patris fulgenti regna paratu*, Dóm. L. 18, 294. Him wíf curon scýne and fægere, Cd. Th. 76, 5; Gen. 1252. Hyrsta scýne, Judth. Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 317. Hiwbeorhtra and scýnra, Exon. Th. 357, 10; Pa. 26. Wurdon ðín gesceapu scênran, Cd. Th. 32, 14; Gen. 503. Eue ídesa sciénost, 51, 4; Gen. 821. Scênost, 39, 17; Gen. 626. Sceónost, 44, 5; Gen. 704. Engla scýnost, 22, 10; Gen. 338. [Feier and sceone (scene, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2299. Regan þ scone (scene, 2nd MS.), 3098. A steorrne . . . brihht and sheue, Orm. 3431. Scone and faȝȝerr, 15665. A þusent fold scheure þen þe sunne, A. R. 100, 4. Heo as schene as schininde sunne wende up aloft, Marh. 19, 14. Emelye hire yonge suster schene, Chauc. Kn. T. 114. Æfter sharpe shoures moste shene is þe sonne, Piers P. 18, 409. *Goth* skauns: *O. Sax.* skôni: *O. Frs.* skêne: *O. L. Ger.* scôni *lucidus*: *O. H. Ger.* scôni *splendidus, splendens, formosus, venustus, pulcher, speciosus*: *Ger.* schön.] v. ælf-, sun-, þurh-, wlite-scíne.

scínefrian *to glitter*:—And scínefrian *ac micare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 33.

scínendlíc; *adj. Clear, bright*:—Beorht ł scínendlíc ł leóht *lucidum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 9. v. þurh-scínendlíc.

scínere, scinnere, es; *m. One who produces deceptive appearances* (v. scín), *a magician*:—Scinneras *emaones*, Txts. 59, 746. Scíneras, scinneras *scienicis*, 98, 952.

scín-feld; *dat.* a; *m. The beautiful, Elysian field*, applied to Tempe:—Hwæt synt ða twegen men on neorxna wange? Enoch and Helias. Hwær wuniaþ hý? Malifica and Intimphonis (in Tempis?), ðæt is on sunfelda and on sceánfelda (sceón-?), Salm. Kmbl. 202, 2. On scênfeldum *in Tempis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 16: 89, 72.

scín-gedwola, an; *m. A delusion produced by magic, delusive appearance, phantom*:—Scíngedwolan *nebulam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 30.

scín-gelác, es; *n. A magical practice*:—Hí ongunnon secgan ðæt hit drýcræftum gedón wǽre scíngelácum ðæt se stán mǽlde *they said that it was done by the sorcerer's arts, by magical practices, that the stone spoke*, Andr. Kmbl. 1531; An. 767.

scín-, scinn-hiw, es; *n. A form produced by magic, phantom, spectre*:—Scínhiw *prestigium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 61: *fantasma*, ii. 33, 82. Scínlác *vel* [scín]hiw *fantasia*, i. *imaginatio, delusio mentis*, 147, 42. Rǽplíc scínhiw *ferale monstrum*, 147, 53: Hymn. Surt. 142, 12. Ne com ic ná scinnhiw (*phantasma*), swá swá gé wénaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 26. Scínhiowes *fantasiae*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 11. Scínhiwe[s] *phantasmate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 5. Scínhiwe, 34, 1. Wiccecræftas, scínhiw *prestigias*, 66, 25.

scín-hosu, e; *f. A shin-hose, a covering for the lower part of the leg, a greave*:—Scinhose *ocreis*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 5.

scín-lác, es; *n.* I. *magic, necromancy, sorcery*:—Scýnlâce *necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 74. Se mec gescyldeþ wið dínum scínlâce, Exon. Th. 255, 15; Jul. 214. Hí sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire scínlâce (cf. mid hire drýcræft, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30) beornas forbrǽdan and mid balocræftum weorpan on wildra líc, Met. 26, 74. Twegen drýas ða worhton micel scínlác mid twám dracum, Shrn. 131, 29. II. *a particular act of magic, a sorcery, delusion produced by magic*:—Hí ðæt hæfdon gedón mid yflum scínlácum, Shrn. 90, 10: 75, 18. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ, and mid ðǽm unwære men beswícaþ, and hí áweniaþ from Godes gemynde mid heora scínlácum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 25. Scíndlácum, Shrn. 141, 27. III. *delusion, superstition, frenzy, rage*:—Scínlác *fantasia*, i. *imaginatio, delusio mentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 42. Ðætte gifearria from ðære stówe ǽlc scínlác and ymbcerro diúbles fácnes *ut discedat ab eo loco omnis fantasia vel versutia diabolicae fraudis*, Rtl. 120, 33. Næs his scínlác ne his hergiung on ða fremdan áne ac hé gelíce slóg and híende ða ðe him wǽron mid farende *nec minor ejus* (Alexander) *in suos crudelitas quam in hostem rabies fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 19. Mánfulles scínlâces *fanaticae superstitionis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 41: 509, 39. Scínlác[e] *superstitione*, 500, 70. Sume Rómána wíf on swelcum scínlâce wurdon and on swelcum wódan dreáme *incredibili rabie et amore scelerum Romanae matronae exarserunt*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 25. IV. *a delusive appearance, a spectre, apparition, phantom*:—Hí cwǽdon: Hyt ys scínlác *dicentes: Quia phantasma est*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 26. Scínlác *nebulo*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 16. Scýnlâce *praestigia*, 482, 74. Tó fleánne ǽlc scínelác díuoles *ad effugandum omne fantasma diaboli*, Rtl. 100, 33. Ðeós wyrt (δαπέριον) scíneþ on nihte swilce steorra on heofone, and se ðe hý nytende gesihþ, hé sægþ ðæt hé scínlác geseó, Lchdm. i. 164, 6. Scínlác *monstra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 15: *nebulones*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 73. Wið deófulseócnysse and wið yfelre gesihþe, wulfes flǽsc gesoden . . . ða scínlác ðe him ǽr ætýwdon ne geunstillaþ hý hine, Lchdm. i. 360, 13–16. Ðý læs cild sý hreósende, oððe scínlác mǽte, 350, 13. Ða ðe scínlác þrowien etan león flǽsc; ne þrowiaþ hý ofer ðæt énig scínlác, 364, 22. Scínlâca *praestigiarum*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 68. Galdrâs *praestigias*, scínlác *fantasias*, 459, 16. Scínlácu gesihþ, gestreón of ungewéndum hit getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 204, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* scîn-leih *monstrum*.] v. Grmm. D. M. 450.

scín-lǽca, -láca, an; *m. A magician, necromancer, sorcerer*:—Scínlǽcan (-lǽcean, -lêcan) *nebulonis*, Txts. 81, 1372: *nebulis* (*nebulonis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 60: 79, 4. Ðæs leásan scínlǽcan *falsi nebulo*, 147, 2. Sabastianus ongon híne (*St. Victor*) nédan tó deófolgelde; ðá hé ðæt ne geþafede, ðá hét hé sumne scínlǽcan him sellan etan ðæt flǽsc ðæt wæs geséttred, Shrn. 84, 27. Hí gefetton Escolafius done scínlácan mid ðære ungemetlícan nædran ðe mon Épithaurus hêt *horrendum illum Epidaurium colubrum, cum ipso Aesculapii lapide advenerint*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140,

9: 3, 10, tit.; Swt. 3, 19. Scínlácan *magi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 11. On helle beoþ ða scínlácan, ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 23. Ða fæmnan ðe gewuniaþ onfón gealdorcræftigan and scínlácan (-lácan, MS. H.) and wiccan, ne lǽt ðú ða libban, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 50, 10. v. two following words.

scín-lǽce, an; *f. A woman who practises magic, a sorceress*:—Ðá cwǽdon Rómware ðæt heó wǽre drýegge and scínlǽce, Shrn. 56, 13.

scín-lǽc[e], -lác; *adj. Magical, phantasmal*:—Hí him hǽton gefeccean tó Escolapius ðone scínlácan mid ðære scínlácan (-lácan, MS. L.) nædran, Ors. 3, 10, tit.; Swt. 3, 19. Álésedo from álcum ongíeht scínelácum *libera ab omni inpugnatione fantasmatica*, Rtl. 98, 26. v. preceding words.

scín-líc; *adj. Of the nature of an apparition, phantasmal*:—Suoefno and nǽhta scínelíco *sompnia et nosia fantasmata* (the glosser seems to have read *noctes fantasmaticae?*), Rtl. 180, 16.

scinn, scinnere. v. scín, scínere.

scinna, an; *m. An evil spirit, spectre*:—Blace hworfon scinnan (*the fallen angels*) forscepene, sceaþan hwearfdon geond ðæt atole scref (*hell*), Cd. Th. 269, 12; Sat. 72. Ðæt hié leóda landgeweorc lǽþum beweredon scuccum and scinnum, Beo. Th. 1882; B. 939. v. scín.

scínness, e; *f. Brightness, splendour*:—Ðe móna ne seleþ scínisse (*splendorem*) his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

scín-seóc; *adj. Haunted by apparitions*:—Scínseócum men wyrc drenc of hwítes hundes þoste, Lchdm. i. 364, 4.

scinu, e; *f. A shin*:—Scinu *cruscula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 20. Scina *vel* scinbán *tibiae*, i. 44, 72. Scyne oððe scinbán *tibia* (*ae?*), 71, 58. Scina, 65, 42. Scancan, scina *tibias*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* scina *tibia.*] v. scin-bán.

scíó, scioppa. v. sceón, scoppa.

scip, es; *m. A patch, clout*:—Ne ísend nán man scyp (scep *altered to* scyp, MS. A.: ðæt ésceapa *commisuram*, Lind.) of níwum reáfe on eald reáf; elles ðæt níwe slít, and se níwa scyp (*as before in* MS. A. *and* Lind.) ne hylþ ðam ealdan, Lk. Skt. 5, 36: Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Scyp (*also* scep, MS. A.: later MSS. scep, scyp) *assumentum*, Mk. Skt. 2, 21.

scip, es; *n. A ship*:—Scip *navis* vel *faselus*, scipu *rates*, sceort scip *naviscella* vel *cimba*, vel *campolus* vel *musculus*, litel scip *scapha*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 55–61. Scip *ratis*, horsa scip *ypogavus*, swift scip *archiromacus*, sceaþena scip *paro*, únbýme scip *trabaria*, 56, 11–28. Scip *barca*, ii. 12, 19: *caraba*, 22, 34. Foreweard scip *prorostris*, 68, 48. Scipes botm *carina*, scipes hlíford *nauclerus*, i. 48, 3–4. Scipes flór *fori* vel *tabulata navium*, 63, 40. Lytlum scipe *cimbula*, ii. 22, 34. Scipe *cercilo*, 17, 72: 76, 30 (cf. aesc *cercilus*, 103. 56). Ðá wende hé on scype (scipp, Lind.) *ascendens nauem*, Lk. Skt. 8, 37. Scyp úsitgan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 13. Swá eode hé on scyp, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 47. Scipu *classes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 46. Scypu (sciopu, Rush.: scioppu, Lind.) *naues*, Ju. Skt. 6, 23. Scipu (sciopo, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 5, 2: *nauiculas*, 5, 7. Scypo (scioppo, Lind.) *naues*. 5, 11. Sceopu, Ps. Surt. 47, 8: 103, 26. [*Goth. O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. Icel.* skip: *O. H. Ger.* scif.] v. írend-, ceáp-, fird-, flot-, for-, horn-, hýð-, lang-, pleg-, troh-, unfriþ-scip.

scip-bíme, an; *f. A ship-trumpet*:—Scypbýman *classicam tubam*, Germ. 391, 48.

scip-broc, es; *n. Trouble, hardship*, or *labour when journeying in a ship*:—Paulus him rehte hú myccle scipbrocu hé gebád on ðæm síþe *St. Paul related to them the hardships he had undergone on his voyage to Rome*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 6.

scip-brucol; *adj. Causing shipwreck*:—Scypbrucules wæles *nauifragi gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 9.

scip-bryce, es; *m. Ship-wreck, what comes ashore from wrecks*:—Ic habbe gegeofen Ælfwine abbod intó Ramesége . . . scipbryce and ða séupwarp on ealles þingen swá wel swá ic hit mé seolf betst habbe bí ða sérime ǽhwǽr in Engelande, Chart. Th. 421, 33. (Cf. L. H. i. 10, 1; Th. i. 519, 4 *where among the rights* (jura) *belonging to the king* naufragium *is mentioned.*) [Cf. *Icel.* skip-brot *wreck drifted ashore.*]

scip-cræft, es; *m. Naval power, strength in ships*:—Swegen sende hider and bæd him fylstes ongeán Magnus, ðæt man sceolde sendan L. scypa him tó fultume. Ac hit þúhte unræd eallum folce, and hit wearð gelet þurh ðæt ðe Magnus hæfde miceine scypcræft, Chr. 1048; Erl. 173, 7.

scip-drincende (-drencende? *see* uére gidruncen *mergeretur*, l. 31) *making shipwreck*:—Paulum scipdrincende gifriáde *Paulum naufragantem liberavit*, Rtl. 61, 33.

scipe, es; *m.* I. *pay, stipend*:—Scipe *vel* bigleofa *stipendium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 33. [Hi nolleþ paye þet hi ssolle, and hi ofhealdeþ þe ssepes of ham þet doþ hare niedes, Ayenb. 39, 5 (the word occurs several times in this work). Withholdyng or abrigging of the schipe or the hyre or the wages of servauntes, Chauc. Persones T. (De Ira). And cf. Ne mihte ic of þan kinge habben scipinge; ich spende mine ahte þa wile þa heo ilaste, Laym. 13656.] II. *state, condition, dignity, office*:—Hæbbe ic mínes cynescipes gerihta swá mín fæder hæfde, and míne þegnas hæbben heora scipe (cf. se dóma ðe ódrum wóh dóme . . . þolige ǽ his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15–18) on mínum tíman swá hý hæfdon on mínes fæder, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 28. ¶ -scipe *-ship*, helps to form many nouns. [*O. Frs.* -skipe, -skip: *O. Sax.* -skepi.]

scipen. v. scypen.

scipere, es; *m. A sailor*:—Hé tealde ðæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him, búton hé ðé ræðor cóme . . . His sciperes geféngon hine and wurpon hine on ðone bát, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13–18. [From Scandinavian (?). *Icel.* skipari *a mariner.*]

scip-fæt, es; *n. A vessel in the form of a ship*:—Húseldisc *patena*, scipfæt *cimbia* (the word occurs under the heading *nomina vasorum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 32. Cf. *Hec acerra* a schyp for censse, 230, col. 2. Wright has the following note on this entry: The *nef*, a vessel in the form of a ship, used in the church from an early period to hold the incense, as well as other articles.

scip-farend, es; *m. A ship-farer, sailor*:—Aidan ðám scypfarendum (*nautis*) ðone storm tówardne foresægde, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16. v. next word.

scip-férend, es; *m. A sailor*:—Wǽron hié on gescirplan scipférendum onlíce, ealíðendum, Andr. Kmbl. 500; An. 250. v. preceding word.

scip-fird, e; *f. A naval force* or *expedition, a fleet*:—Ðá ðeós scipfyrd (*the naval expedition described in the preceding paragraph*) ðus geendod wæs, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 15. Wé nædon ða geselþa ðæt seó scipfyrd nytt wǽre ðisum earde, 1009; Erl. 141, 26. Ðá cýdde man in tó ðære scipfyrde, ðet hí mann eáðe befaran mihte, Erl. 141, 33. *See* land-fird *for other passages.* [Humber King & al his fleote & his muchele scipferde comen on Albanaces londe, Laym. 2156.]

scip-fírdung, e; *f. A naval force* or *armament*:—Æt ðam ende ne beheóld hit nánþing seó scypfyrding ne seó landfyrding, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 36. Burhbóta and bricbóta ǽginne man georne on éghwilcon ende, and fyrdunga eác, and scipfyrdunga ealswá, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 32.

scip-flota, an; *m. A sailor*:—Hettend crungun Sceotta leóda and scipflotan (*the Danes*), Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 11.

scip-fordung, -fyrðung, e; *f. Preparation of ships*:—Burhbóta and bricgbóta and scipfordunga (-fyrðunga, MS. B.) ǽginne man georne (cf. wærlíc bið ðæt man éghwilce geáre sóna æfter Eástron fyrdscipa gearwige, L. Eth. vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 3), L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27 v. scip-fyrðrung.

scip-fylleþ *the private jurisdiction exercised over a group of three hundreds.* The word occurs in a charter of Edgar granting to Bishop Oswald certain privileges connected with three hundreds, where in reciting the request that had been made to the king it is said: 'quatinus posset ipse (Oswald) cum monachis suis unam naucupletionem, quod Anglice scypfylleð dicitur, per se habere.' The grant of the request is then stated: 'Ego Eadgarus Oswaldo episcopo annuo et dono huius libertatis priuilegium . . . ut ipse episcopus cum monachis suis de istis tribus centuriatibus . . . construant (constituant, Chart. Th. 214) unam naucupletionem, quod Anglice dicitur scypfylleð oððe scypsócne, in loco quem ob eius memoriam Oswaldeslaw deinceps appellari placuit, ubi querelarum causae secundum morem patriae et legum iura iure discernantur; habeatque ipse episcopus debita transgressionum . . . et omnia quaecunque rex in suis hundredis habet,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 240. The connection between the sense in which the word seems to be used in the charter and the meanings of the two parts of the compound may perhaps be found in the entry under the year 1008 in the Chronicle. It there apparently states, that from every three hundred hides one ship should be furnished to the national fleet. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 105, and cf. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 255. The word *fylleþ* occurs in the compound *winter-fylleþ*, q. v.; cf. also *Icel.* skip-sókn *a ship's crew.*

scip-fyrðrung, e; *f. Fitting out of ships*:—Ymbe scypfyrðrunga, ðæt éghwylc geset sý sóna ofer Eástran, L. Eth. v. 27; Th. i. 310, 26. v. scip-fordung.

scip-gebroc, es; *n. Shipwreck*:—Ðæt hié æfter ðæm scipgebroce him ða sé ondrǽden *ut mare post naufragium mutuant*, Past. 52, 1; Swt. 403, 12. Ic ðé bidde ðæt ðú mé on ðæm scipgebroce ðisses andweardan lífes sum bred gerǽce ðínra gebeda *in hujus quaeso vitae naufragio orationis tuae me tabula sustine*, 65, 7; Swt. 467, 24. Hwelce tibernessa hié dreógende wǽron on hungre ge on scipgebroce, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 19.

scip-gefeoht, es; *n. A naval battle* or *war*:—Scypgefeoht *bellum classicum*, Germ. 389, 42.

scip-gefére (?), es; *n. A going by ship, navigation, sailing*:—Hé on his scipgefére hwearf eft tó Cent *rediit Cantiam navigio*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 41.

scip-getawu *furniture of a ship*:—Gerǽþru *vel* scipgetawu *aplustre*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 19.

scip-gild, es; *n. A ship-tax, a tax to supply funds for the maintenance of a fleet*:—Swá fela sýðe swá menn gyldaþ heregyld oððe tó scipgylde *quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves seu ad arma*, Chart. Th. 307, 24.

scip-hamer, es; *m. A hammer carried in the hand, by which a signal is given to the rowers*:—Sciphamor *portisculus* vel *hortator remigum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 20. † hamer.

scip-here, es; *m.* I. *a collection of ships of war, a naval force, a fleet of war*:—Sciphere *classis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56: Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 75: *classica*, ii. 131, 62. Flota, sciphere *classis*, 14, 45. Sciphere eów nymþ *reducet te Dominus classibus in Aegyptum*, Deut. 28, 68. On ðæs sæs warope tó sũþdæle ðanon ðe hí sciphere on becom *in litore oceani ad meridiem quo naves eorum habebantur*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Ðý ilcan geáre gegadrode micel sciphere on Ald-Seaxum, and ðær weard micel gefeoht, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 6. Gif ænig sciphere on Engla lande hergie, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 15. Ðý sumera fór Ælfrēd cyning ũt on sæ mid sciphere and gefeaht wiþ .vii. sciphlæstas, 875; Erl. 78, 6. Persa cyning sende Conon mid scipehere (scip-, MS. C.), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 25. Ðá cóman hí sóna mid sciphere *mox advecti navibus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 34. Dæt on land Dena lāðra nænig mid scipherge sceðþan ne meahte, Beo. Th. 491; B. 243. Ne gehērde nón mon ðāget nānne sciphere, ne furþon ymbe nān gefeoht sprecan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 14. Se cyng wæs west on Defnum wiþ done sciphere (*acting against the Danish fleet*), Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 26. On ðysum geáre wæs micel unfriþ on Angelcynnes londe þurh sciphere, 1001; Erl. 136, 2. Sciphergas, Met. 8, 31. II. *the men of a ship of war*:—Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wiþ feówer sciphlæstas Deniscra monna and ðara scipa tũ genam . . . and tuegen scipheras him on hond eodon, and ða wǽron miclum forslægene, ær hié on hond eodon (cf. ðara scipa twā genámon . . . and twā him on hand eodon, and ða men wǽron myclum ofslagene, ær hí on hand eodan, MS. E.), Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 12.

sciphere-líc; *adj. Relating to a fleet, naval*:—Sciphereliícum *classicis*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 40.

scip-hlǽder, e; *f. A ship's ladder, a ladder for passing from a ship to the shore*:—Sciphlǽder *pons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 53. Sciphlædder *ponsis*, 56, 47.

scip-hlæst, es; *m.* I. *the body of (fighting) men on a ship*:—Claudius se consul fór an Púnice and him Hannibal ũt on sæ ongeán com and ealle ofslóg bũton .xxx. sciphlæsta ða ðháfugon tó Libeum ðæm ígelande *Claudius consul contra hostem profectus superatus est. Et ipse quidem cum triginta navibus Lilybaeum confugit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 32. Hēr gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning wiþ .xxxv. sciphlæsta, Chr. 833; Erl. 64, 19: 837; Erl. 66, 5: 840; Erl. 66, 19. Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wiþ .vii. sciphlæstas and hiera ān gefēng and ða ōðru gefliémde, 875; Erl. 78, 6. Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wiþ feówer sciphlæstas Deniscra monna, and ðara scipa tũ genam, 882; Erl. 82, 10. II. *a ship of burden, a transport*:—Sciplæst *oneraria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 71. Scyphlæst *honeraria*, ii. 43, 10 (cf. hlaestscip *honeraria*, 110, 46).

scip-hlāford, es; *m. A ship-master*:—Sciphlāford *nauclerus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 16.

scipian *to take shape*:—Ðonne gelimpþ ðære (*the mother*) manigfeald sār ðonne ðæs byrþres líc on hire innoþe scypigende biþ, Lchdm. iii. 146, 15. v. scippan.

scipian; *p.* ode *To put in order, equip, man* a ship:—Ðá lēt Eádweard cyng scypian XL snacca, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 33. [From (?) *Icel.* skipa *to give order* or *arrangement to things, to man* a ship.]

scipian; *p.* ode *To take ship*:—Se eorl on Wiht scipode and intó Normandíg fór, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 12. v. ge-scipian.

scipincel, es; *n. A small ship*:—Scipincel *carabus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 1: 64, 3. Scipincel *navicula*, 56, 12.

scip-lād, e; *f. Sailing, navigating*:—Hē wolde on scyplāde mid ða fæmnan hām hweorfan *navigio cum virgine redire disponebat*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 27.

scip-líc; *adj. Relating to a fleet, naval*:—Ða men ða ðe beóþ winnende in sciplícum gewinne, Shrn. 35, 12. Ðæm sciplícum *classicis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 7. Flotlícum, sciplícum *classicis*, 131, 63. Sciplícum herium *classicis cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* scef-lîh *nauticus, navalis*.]

scip-líðend, es; *m. One who goes in a ship*:—Hē cwæð tó ðæm sciplíðendum . . . ða sciplíðende ðæt gehērende mearcedon ðone dæg, Shrn. 85, 30–86, 2. Ealla ða þing ða ðe scyplíðendum (*navigantibus*) nydþearflícu gesewen wǽron, Rd. 5, 9; S. 622, 26. v. next word.

scip-líðende; *adj. Going in a ship, sailing*:—Hē sæde sciplíðendum monnum, Shrn. 85, 28: Homl. As. 117, 17. Ða sciplíðendan *navigeros*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 35.

scip-mǽrels *a ship-rope*:—Scipmǽrls *tonsilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 4. v. mǽrels.

scip-mann, es; *m. A mariner, sailor*; nauta, navarchus:—Scypman *nauta*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 26. Scipmen *navarcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 15. (1) *a sailor, one of a ship's crew*:—Ðá ongunnon ða nýdlingas and ða scypmen ða ancras on done sæ sendan woldon ðæt scyp mid gefæstnian *tentabant nautae anchoris in mare missis navem retinere*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Volosianus hēt hys scypmen swīðe forþ rōwan, St. And. 44, 4. (2) *one who goes on trading voyages*:—Scipmanna (-e, MS.) myrt *telonearum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 10. Ðæm scipmannum is beboden gelíce and ðæm landbūendum, ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe hig Gode done teóþan dǽl ágyfen, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27. [Arður him ot scipe fusde and hehte þat his scipmen brohten hine to Romerel, Laym. 28308. Agrayþed ase byeþ þe scipmen ine scipe, þet ase sone ase he yhyerþ þane smite of þe lodesmanne hí yerneþ, Ayenb. 140, 22. See Chaucer's Prologue, vv. 388–410. *Icel.* skip-maðr *one of a crew*.]

scippan, scieppan, sceppan; *p.* scōp, sceóp; *pp.* sceapen, scepen. I. *to shape, form*:—Ic hiwige oððe scyppe *fingo*. Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 61. II. *to create* (of the act of the Deity):—Ðū scyppest eorþan ansýne *renovabis faciem terrae*, Ps. Th. 103, 28. Ælmihtig fæder ðe ða sciran gesceaft sceópe and worhtest, Hy. 10, 2. Waldend scōp wudige mōras, Exon. Th. 193, 11; Az. 120: 132, 1; Gū. 466. Ðá hē Adam sceóp, Cd. Th. 77, 21; Gen. 1278. Swā gōd Sceoppend rihtlíce sceóp eall ðæt hē sceóp, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 12. Heortan clǽne scyp (*crea*) on mē, Ps. Lamb. 50, 12. God gesceóp ealle gesceafta, and deófol nāne gesceafta scyppan ne mæg, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1. Hē (*God*) selcūðe syððan scyppan nolde, Hexam. 12; Norm. 20, 15. Ic scyppendum wuldorcyninge hýrde, ricum dryhtne, Exon. Th. 453, 16; Hy. 4, 15. Hē bebeád and sceapene synd *ipse mandavit, et creata sunt*, Ps. Spl. 32, 9. III. *to shape* for one (*dat.*) as his fate (*acc.*), *to assign* as a person's lot. *v.* ge-sceap:—Scōp *censebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 28: 91, 1. Unc Dryhten scōp sīþ ætsomne, Exon. Th. 494, 3; Rā. 82, 2. God monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede ēghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes, 332, 34; Vy. 95. Ðá sceóp freá ælmihtig flēgum wyrme wide sīþas, Cd. Th. 55, 32; Gen. 903: 110, 21; Gen. 1841. Hū him weorðe geond worulde wídsīþ sceapen, Salm. Kmbl. 744; Sal. 371. Ðær eów is hām sceapen, Exon. Th. 142, 25; Cri. 649. Wæs sió wrōht scepen wiþ Hugas, Beo. Th. 5819; B. 2913. III a. *to destine, adjudge* a person (*acc.*) to anything:—Sceóp and scyrede Scyppend ūre oferhīdig cyn engla of heofnum *our Creator adjudged the presumptuous race of angels to banishment from heaven*, Cd. Th. 5, 1; Gen. 65. Ic eom wiht on gewin sceapen *I am a creature destined to strife*, Exon. Th. 400, 15; Rā. 21, 1: 405, 14: Rā. 24, 2. III b. *in the phrases* naman *or* tó naman scippan *to give a name*:—Him se pāpa Petrus tó noman scōp *cui papa Petri nomen imposuerat*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 43. Scōp him Heort naman, Beo. Th. 157; B. 78. Se apostol sceóp ðære cyrcan naman 'resurrectio,' Homl. Th. ii. 474, 33. Rīce menn sceópon heora bearnum naman þe him sylfum, i. 478, 9. Sceópan, Shru. 47, 26. Gē fægniaþ ðæt gē mōton sceppan done naman, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 24. [*Goth.* skapjan: *O. Sax.* skeppian: *O. Frs.* skeppa: *O. H. Ger.* scepfen, skeffen: *Icel.* skepja. Cf. also *O. H. Ger.* scaffan: *Icel.* skapa.] v. á-, for-, ge-scippan, -sceppan.

Scippend, es; *m. The Creator*:—Ðū Scippend heofones and eorþan, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30: Past. 7; Swt. 49, 17: Cd. Th. 234, 15; Dan. 292: Andr. Kmbl. 556; An. 278. Scieppend *Creator*, Rtl. 145, 24. Scæppend, 166, 29. Scæpend, 180, 8. Sceppend, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 12: Cd. Th. 283, 24; Sat. 309. Sceoppend, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 21; 14, 2; Fox 44, 27: 33, 4; Fox 132, 13. Scyppend, Hexam. 13; Norm. 22, 2: Cd. Th. 5, 2; Gen. 65. [*O. E. Homl.* sceppende, scuppend: *A. R.* schuppinde: *Orm.* shippennd.]

scip-rāp, es; *m. A cable*:—Sciprāpas *rudentes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 24: 57, 1. Hiora (*walruses*) hýd biþ swíðe gōd tó sciprāpum . . . Dæt gafol biþ on ðæm sciprāpum, ðe beóþ of hwæles hýde geworht and of seoles . . . Se byrdesta sceall gyldan . . . twegen sciprāpas; ægðer sý syxtig elna lang, ōðer sý of hwæles hýde geworht, ōðer of sioles, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1–23.

scip-rǽdra, an; *m. A sailor*:—Scyprǽdra *nauita*, Germ. 389, 39. Hē on scyp eode, and myd hys scyprǽdrum hys segl up āhōf, and forþ seglode, St. And. 38, 32.

scip-rōðer, es; *n. An oar* or *a rudder for a ship*:—Sciprōðor *navalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 37.

scip-rōwend, es; *m. One who rows in a ship, a sailor, one of a crew*:—Sciprōwend *nauta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 33.

scip-ryne, es; *m. A course* or *channel for ships*:—Hē lēt delfon ān mycel gedelf and wolde ðæt sciprynе sceolde ðærinne licgean eall swā hig dydon on Sandwíc *he had a great trench dug and intended that in it ships could run, just as they did at Sandwich*, Chart. Th. 341, 16.

scip-setl, es; *n. A seat* or *bench for rowers*:—Scipsetl *transtra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 14: 64, 8.

scip-scōn v. scip-fylleþ.

scip-steall, es; *m. A place for a ship*:—Andlang streámes on scypsteal, God. Dip. B. iii. 316, 16.

scip-stéora, -stýra, an; *m. A steersman, pilot*:—Swíðe eáðe mæg on smyltre sæ ungelēred scipstiéra (-stiðra, Cott. MSS.) genōh ryhte stiérau *quieto mari recte navem imperitus nauta dirigit*, Past. 9, 2; Swt. 59, 1. Swā swā gōd scipstýra (-stioera, Cott. MS.) ongit micelne wind ær hit weorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 13. [*Icel.* skip-stjóri *a skipper*.]

scip-steorra, an; *m. The Pole-star*:—Twegen steorran standaþ stille . . . done norðran wē geseóþ; done hātaþ menn scipsteorra, Lchdm. iii. 270, 20.

scip-teora, -teara, -tara, -tera, an; *m.*: -ter, -teoro (u), -tearo; *gen.* -tearos; *n. Pitch*:—Scipter *bitumen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 36. Sciptearo, Lchdm. ii. 66, 8. Sciptearos læst, 126, 8. Sciptaran *bituminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 77. Scipteran, 82, 40. Scipteran *bitumine*, 84, 41. Dó

gōdne sciptaran tō, Lchdm. ii. 326, 14. Dā hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere leād and scipteoran and pic, Shrn. 91, 7. Dō sciptearo tō, Lchdm. ii. 122, 17: 124, 10.

scip-toll, es; *m. Passage money*:—Sciptol *naulum* (cf. a schyppes tolle *hoc naulum*, 274, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 49. [*Icel.* skip-tollr.]

scip-wealh; *gen.* -weales; *m. A servant whose service is connected with ships*:—Dæt land is sum inland, sum hit is dān scipwealan tō gafole gesett (*the land in question lies by the Severn*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 19.

scip-weard, es; *m. One who has charge of a ship*:—Scipweardas, Andr. Kmbl. 596; An. 297.

scip-weorod, es; *n. The crew of a vessel*:—Scipweredes (-weardes?) *naucleri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 48.

scip-wīse, an; *f. The fashion* or *form of a ship*:—On scipwīsan geworht *made in the fashion of a ship*, Nar. 11, 20. Dā nam heō ānne rīscenne windel on scipwīsan gesceapenne *sumpsit fiscellam scirpeam*, Ex. 2, 3.

scip-wyrhta, an; *m. A shipwright*:—Scipwyrhta *navicularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 13.

scīr, e; *f.* I. *office, charge, business, administration, government*:—Scīr *procuratio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 36: 288, 58. Sciir, ii. 117, 71. Scīr *dispensatio*, 106, 51: 25, 55: 140, 65: *negotium*, 59, 65. Ðonne se mōna bip .xx. niht, and .i. and .xx. niht, dæt bip scīr oððe ceāp in ðem swefne tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 160, 8. Scīre *prefecturae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 2. Ne gewanige se reccere nā ðone ymbhogan ðære inneran scīre for ðære ābisgunge ðære ūterran *sit rector internorum curam in exteriorum occupatione non minuens*, Past. 18, 1; Swt. 127, 13. Þersa cyning benom ðone ealdormon his scīre, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 22. Scīre *negotio*, Ps. Surt. 90, 6. Hē wið ða scīre (*the office of bishop*) ne winne, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 11. Hū dear se grīpan on ða scīre dæt hē ārendige ōðrum monnum tō Gode *qua mente apud Deum intercessionis locum pro populo arripit?* 10, 2; Swt. 63, 7. Se ðe ðone sacerdhād onfēhþ, hē onfēhþ friccan scīre *praeconis officium suscipit, quisquis ad sacerdotium accedit*, 15, 2; Swt. 91, 21: 45, 1; Swt. 337, 15. Āgyf ðīne scīre *give up thine office* (*of steward*), Lk. Skt. 16, 2. Paulinus ðære cyricean scīre (*curam*) onfēng, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 15. Hē forlēt ða scīre ðæs mynstres his brēðer *reliquit monasterii et animarum curam fratri suo*, 3, 19; S. 549, 39. For intingan ðære cynelīcra scȳra *negotiorum regalium causa*, 3, 23; S. 551, 1. Him leōfre wæs se cristendōm tō begānne ðonne his scīra tō habbanne *omnes officium quam fidem deserere maluerunt*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 8. Ic ne oncneōw scīre *non cognovi negotiationes*, Ps. Surt. 70, 15. I a. where the term refers to an English official:—Se ðe þeōf gefēhþ . . . and hē hine ðonne ālǣte . . . gif hē ealdormon slē, þolie his scīre, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 19. II. *a district, province*, as an ecclesiastical term *diocese, parish*:—Scīr *provincia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 3. Sió scīr hātte Hālgoland ðe hē (*Ohthere*) on būde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 9. Hē āxode hū ðære þeóde nama wǣre ðe hī of cōmon . . . Gyt dā Gregorius befrān hū ðære scīre nama wǣre ðe ða cnapan of ālǣdde wǣron, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 27–33. Scīre biscopas *vicari episcopi*, Rtl. 194, 33. Hī feórdon fram ðære scīre biscēope, and God him foresceáwode on sumere ōðre scīre on Francena rīce fulgōde wununge, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 122. On Alexandiscre scȳre, 2, 29. Tō Cappadoniscre scȳre, 3, 88. Dā gemunde se ealdorman (*Pilate*) ðæt Herodes wæs on ðære scīre, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 31. Ðæt mynster gesett ón Angel-ċeaxna scīre and eác ōðer mynster on ðære ylcan scīre *monasterium situm in provintia Saxonia, atque aliud monasterium in eadem provintia*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 25: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 154. Scīre *parochiam*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 38. Liódbiscopas, in scīrum and londum gesettedo, Rtl. 194, 35. Scīre *provincias, regiones*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 17. Scīra *provincias*, 512, 12. Ðis wundor āsprang geond ða gehendan scīra, Homl. Th. i. 562, 20. II a. *the people of a district, a tribe*:—Hē is swȳðe rihtwȳs wer, ðæt wāt eall ðeós scȳr, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 120. Twā scīra, ðæt ys, Iude and Benjamin, Ps. Th. 45, arg. Ðis sind ðe wǣron ða ǣdelestan ealdras geond ða scīra *hi nobilissimi principes multitudinis per tribus et cognationes suas*, Num. 1, 16. III. as a technical English term, *a shire*:—Hæbbe man scīrgemōt, and ðǣr beó on ðære scīre biscep and se ealdorman, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 4: ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19. Ðære scīre biscep *episcopus provinciae*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 11; Th. ii. 200, 4. Him man sealde gīslas of ǣlcere scīre, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 1. Gif man wille of boldgetale in ōðer boldgetæl hlāford sēcan, dō ðæt mid ðæs ealdormannes gewitnesse de hē ǣr in his scīre folgode, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 4. Gif man spor gespirige of scȳre in ōðre . . . drīfan hī ðæt spor ōþ hit man ðam gerēfan gecȳðe, þō hē syððan tō and ādrīfe ðæt spor ūt of his scīre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 20–23. Ðæt ǣlc gerēfa nǣme ðæt wedd on his āgenre scīre, v. 10; Th. i. 240, 1. Ne nime nān man nāne nǣme ne innan scīre ne ūtan scīre, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 12. Gif hwā fare unāliēfed fram his hlāforde oððe on ōðre scīre hine bestele, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Hēde se ðe scīre healde, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 33. III a. *The people of a shire, the community inhabiting a shire*:—Nān scīr nolde ōðre gelǣstan æt nȳxtan *at last no shire would help another*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 11. Dā sealde Leófwine ealdorman . . . and eal seó scīr his land clǣne, Chart. Th. 376, 14: L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 15. [illegible] gewrod hæbbe be scīre gewitnesse, 80; Th. i. 420, 20. Wæs se tyng gē ðiderweardes mid ðære scīre ðe mid him fierdedon, Chr. 894; Erl. 96, 32. Hī lifedon of Ēast-Seaxum and of ðām scīrum ðe ðǣr nȳxt wǣron, 1002; Erl. 143, 5. IV. as an ecclesiastical term, the district in charge of an ecclesiastic (bishop, etc.), *a diocese, parish*:—Swā biscop him tǣce ðe hit on his scȳre sȳ, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 250, 2. Gif man ānig līc of rihtscīre lecge, L. Eth. vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6. Gif preōst on unriht ūt of scīre hād begite, gilde .xii. ōr, and þolie his hādes, būton scīre biscop him hādes geunne, L. N. P. L. 12; Th. ii. 292, 13. Ðises ys ealles wana .xxxiii. hīda of ðām hīdun ðe ōðre biscēopas ǣr hæfdon intō hyra scȳre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 12. Nānigum heora ālȳfed sī ānige sacerdlīce þēnunge dōn būton ðæs biscēopes leāfe de hī on his scīre (*parochia*) gefeormade sīn, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* scīra *procuratio, negotium.*] v. biscop-, burh-, gerēf-, hām-, mæssepreōst-, mynster-, prāfost-, preōst-, riht-, scrift-, toll-, tūn-scīr; and see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 109 sqq.; Kemble's Saxons in England, bk. i. c. 3.

scīr; *adj. Clear, bright*:—Scīr *limpidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 54. Sciir *sublustris*, Txts. 96, 941. I. of living creatures, *bright, brilliant, splendid, resplendent*:—Scīr Metod (*God*), Beo. Th. 1962; B. 979. Scīr cyning (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 71, 9; Cri. 1153. Is seó womb (*of the phenix*) wundrum fæger, scīr and scȳne, 219, 16; Ph. 308: 214, 4; Ph. 234. Ic eom āsceáden from ðære scīran driht (*the heavenly host*), Cd. Th. 275, 26; Sat. 177. Ðone scīran Scippend, Elen. Kmbl. 740; El. 370. I a. of a quality:—Gē ða scīran miht (*the power of Christ*) dēman ongunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 620; El. 310. II. of inanimate things, (a) of vegetation, *bright, brilliant, white*:—Ofer hine scīr cymeþ mīnre segnunga sōdfæst blōstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea*, Ps. Th. 131, 19. Geseóþ dās eardas dæt hig synt scīre (*albae*) tō rīpene, Jn. Skt. 4, 35. (b) of metals, stones, etc., *bright, lustrous, glittering, brilliant*:—Sceán scīr werod (*the band with glittering armour*), Cd. Th. 185, 19; Exod. 125. Hringīren scīr, Beo. Th. 650; B. 322. Scīran goldes, 3393; B. 1694. Hē gewyrceþ scīrne mēce, Exon. Th. 297, 8; Crä. 65. Hyrste beorhte, reāde and scīre, 392, 25; Rä. 12, 2. Scīre burstan mūras and stānas, 70, 22; Cri. 1142. Scīre helmas, Judth. Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. (c) of glass, *clear, transparent*:—Swā ðæt scīre glæs ðæt mon ȳþæst mæg eall þurhwlītan, Exon. Th. 78, 33. (d) of water, *clear, limpid*:—Ofter Pantan, ofer scīr wæter, Byrht. Th. 134, 42; By. 98. Ða hlūtran and ða scīran wæter *liquidas lymphas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50. 10. [Þurh ān scȳr wæter Brādan ē hātte, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 16.] (e) of wine, *bright, clear, pure, neat*:—Wīnes scīres *vini meri*, Ps. Surt. 74, 9. Syle drincan on scīrum wīne, Lchdm. i. 342, 23. Nalles scīr wīn hī ne druncan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 9: Met. 8, 21. Scīr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. (f) of light and light-giving things, *bright, clear, brilliant*:—Heofontorht swegl (*the sun*) scīr, Exon. Th. 351, 2; Sch. 74: 486, 18; Rä. 72, 17. Sunne scīr and beorht, Met. 30, 9. Sió scīre scell (*the firmament*), 20, 174. Metod æfter sceáf scīrum scīman ēfen ērest, Cd. Th. 9, 5; Gen. 137. Scīrne scīman, Rood Kmbl. 107; Kr. 54. Fleógan þurh scīrne dæg, Exon. Th. 439, 15: Rä. 59, 4. Þurh ða scīran neaht, Met. 20, 229. Blāce stōdon ofer sceótendum scīre leóman, Cd. Th. 184, 25; Exod. 112. On sumera ðonne ða hātostan weder synd and ða scīran dagas hwītan, Lchdm. iii. 252, 10. Scippend scīrra tungla, Met. 4, 1: 20, 8. Hwī hī (*stars*) ne scīnen scīrum wederum, 28, 45. (g) of the world:—Þurh ða scīran gesceaft, Exon. Th. 286, 7; Jul. 728. (h) of a banner:—Fana hwearfode scīr on sceafte *the flag fluttered gleaming bright on its staff*, Met. 1, 11. (i) of the voice, *clear*:—Wit Scilling scīran reorde song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 32; Vid. 103. [Ias all þeȝȝre spell shir atter and shir galle, Orm. 15383. Clene off gredīȝnesse and off galnesse skir and fre, 8015: *Prompt. Parv.* schyre, as water and oþer lycure *perspicuus, clarus*. Þe mihte of schir and of clene bone, A. R. 246, 26. Ðat skie scir, Gen. and Ex. 3848. *Goth.* skeirs *clear, evident*: *O. Sax.* skīr, skīri (wīn, watar): *O. L. Ger.* scīri: *O. Frs.* skīre: *M. H. Ger.* schīr: *Icel.* skirr *clear, bright, pure.*]

scīran *to cut*. v. sceran.

scīran *to discharge an office*. v. ge-scīran.

scīran; *p.* de. I. *to make clear* what is hidden or obscure, *declare, tell, make known*:—Drihten dæt ongeat and geseah, dæt se deófol ðone Iudas lērde, dæt hē hine belǣwde. Ac dæt hē ðeáhhwædere gedyldelīce ābær and gemetfæstlīce scīrde (*did not declare it in terms of strong reprobation*), Homl. As. 154, 68. Gif hié eallunga forberan ne mǣgen dæt hié hit ne scīren, ðonne sprecen hié ymbe his unþeáwas, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 9. Ðæt hit sceáden mǣl scȳran mōste, cwealmbealu cȳðan, Beo. Th. 3883; B. 1939. [God ðe soðe shire, Gen. and Ex. 2036.] II. *to make clear* by distinguishing between things, *to distinguish, decide*:—Scīro *disceptavero*, Txts. 57, 688. Is gehāten dæt hē wille cuedan, 'Gewītaþ from mē āwiergde.' Ne scīrþ hē nō hwæðer hié reáfoden oððe hwelc ōðer yfel fremeden (*no distinction is made in the sentence between various kinds of evil*), Past. 44; Swt. 329, 7. Ðæt gē ne scīraþ *you do not bring out that* (*the difference between a man in his youth and in mature age*) *clearly*, Exon. Th. 132, 21; Gū. 476. Hē hēt wurpan ac hē ne scȳrde on hwæðere healfe hī ðæt net wurpan

sceoldon *he bade throw, but he did* [illegible] *which side they were to throw the net*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 9. III. *to bring a charge* against a person:—Scírde *actionabatur [or is the verb here connected with* scír *an office?* cf. gescíra *vilicare*, Lk. Skt. Liud. 16, 2, folcgerēfa *actionator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 30], Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 11: 3, 55. Ealdormenn swýðe sprécon and wið mē wrāðum wordum scírdan *principes adversum me loquebantur*, Ps. Th. 118, 23. [Cf. Nes nan mon þat durste word sciren, Laym. 16822.] IV. *to get clear* of obligation, trouble, etc., *get exemption*:—Gif hwylc man ðone ānagan forgēmeleásige, æt forman cyrre .iii. messan, æt ōðerum cyrre .v., æt þriddan cyrre ne scíre his nān man (*no man shall be exempt from the obligation*), būtun hit sió for mettrumnesse oððe for hlāfordes neóde, Chart. Th. 614, 18. Đæm folce wæs ēgðres waa ge þæt hié þæt mǣste yfel forberan sceoldon ge eác þæt hié his scíran ne dorstan *there was trouble to the people on both accounts, that they had to bear a very great evil, and that they durst not get rid of it*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 32. [*A. R.* schiren *to make pure: Goth.* gaskeirjan *to interpret: Icel.* skíra *to purify, clear* from a charge; skýra *to explain, solve, decide.*]

scír-basu; *adj. Bright purple*:—Scírbasu *benetum* (venetus *caeruleus*, Ducange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 30.

scír-biscop, es; *m. The bishop of a shire* or *diocese* (v. scír, III. 2):—Bēte þæt, swā se scírbisceop and eal scírwitan dēman, Wulfst. 173, 30. [Đe scýrbiscop *episcopus diocesseos*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 28, 32.]

scírdan; *p.* de *To hurt, injure*:—Hwilcan geþance mæg ænig man geþencan on his mōde, þæt hē tō sacerdan heáfod āhylde, . . . and hī hrædlīce siððan scyrde oððe scynde mid worde oððe weorce, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 35. Đa ðe godcunde lāre and woruldcunde rihtlage wyrdan and scyrdan on ænige wīsan, Wulfst. 168, 9. [*Icel.* skerða *to diminish: O. H. Ger.* giscartit uuerd *dolet.*] v. sceard; *adj.*.

scírden; *adj. Of tiles* or *sherds*:—Scerden *testeum*, Germ. 400, 553. v. sceard *a sherd*.

scíre (?), an; *f. An enclosure, precinct*:—Portic *porticus*, scíre *peribolum*, heall *aula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 3. [Cf. (?) Andlang scíre on hwedeles heal, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 358, 15.]

scíre; *adv.* I. of light, *clearly, brightly*:—Scíre scīnan, Exon. Th. 67, 15; Cri. 1089: Andr. Kmbl. 1671; An. 838: Salm. Kmbl. 679; Sal. 339. II. of the voice, *clearly*:—Saga hwætt ic hātte ða (ðe?) swā scíre nige (cíge?), sceáwendwīsan hlūde onhyrge, hæleþum bodige wilcumena fela wōþe mīnre, Exon. Th. 390, 29; Rä. 9, 9.

scír- (scír-?)ecg; *adj. Having a bright* (*cutting?* cf. sceran) *edge*:—Swurd scearp and scírecg, Lchdm. i. 390, 7. Cf. brūn-ecg.

scírfe-mūs. v. scyrfe-mūs.

scír-gemōt, es; *n. A shire-mote, a meeting of the duly qualified men of a shire*:—Hēr swutelaþ on þissum gewrite þæt ān scírgemōt sæt æt Ægelnōþes stāne be Cnutes dæge cinges. Đēr sæton Æðelstān biscop and Ranig ealdorman . . . and ðēr wæs Bryning scírgerēfa . . . and ealle ða þegnas on Herefordscíre, Chart. Th. 336, 22. Gif hē æt ðam þriddan cyrre nān riht næbbe, ðonne fare hē feórþan síðe tō scírgemōte, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 14. Hæbbe man tuwa on geáre scírgemōt, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 3. Habbe man twā scírgemōt on geáre, L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 5. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. shiremoot.

scír-gerēfa, an; *m. A shire-reeve, sheriff, 'the judicial president of a shire.'* v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 113; Kemble's Saxons in England, bk. ii. c. v. The word glosses *preses* in Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 11. (1) of a secular official, v. scír, III.:—Ælfnōþ scírgerēfa, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 29. Ān scíregemōt sæt æt Ægelnōþes stāne . . . ðēr wæs Bryning scírgerēfa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 54, 14. On Æðelwines scíregerēfan gewitnesse, 10, 27. (2) of an ecclesiastic, v. scír, IV:—Đonne sceall Cristes scírgerēfan (*the bishop*) þæt witan, and ymbe þæt dihtan and dēman, swā swā bēc tēcan, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 8.

scír-geseatt, es; *n. The property of a see*:—Æðelríc bisceop grēt freóndlíce Æðelmǣr: and ic cýðe þæt mē is wana æt ðam scýrgeseatte ðus micelys ðe mīne foregengan hæfdon . . . Đises ys ealles wana .xxxiii. hīda of ðām hīdun ðe ōðre bisceopas ēr hæfdon intō hyra scýre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 4.

scír-ham; *adj. Having bright armour*:—Scacan scírhame (*Beowulf and his followers*) tō scipe fōron, Beo. Th. 3704; B. 1895.

scírian; *p.* ede; *pp.* scired, scirred (v. ā-scired) *To separate, divide* (v. scirung, ā-, tō-scirian), but used only metaphorically of setting apart something as a person's lot, *to ordain, assign, allot, dispense*:—Swā missenlíce meahtig Dryhten geond eorþan sceát eallum dǣleþ, scyreþ and scrífeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 10; Vy. 66. God geond middangeard monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede, 332, 34: Vy. 95. Þara gifena ðe him tō duguþe Drihten scyrede, Cd. Th. 221, 13; Dan. 87. Sceóp ðā and scyrede Scyppend ūre oferhīdig cyn engla of heofnum *then did our Creator adjudge and ordain the presumptuous race of angels to banishment from heaven*, Cd. Th. 5, 1; Gen. 65. Gif ðē Alwalda scírian wille þæt ðū mōte *if the All-ruler be pleased to grant thee opportunity*, 171, 12; Gen. 2827. Sceolde him beón deáþ scyred *should death be the lot doomed him*, 31, 15; Gen. 485. Sió hira dǣl scired mid Marian *may their part be assigned with Mary*, Elen. Kmbl. 2462; El. 1232. Đēr womsceaþan on ðone wyrsan dǣl scyrede weorþaþ, hāteþ Scyppend him gewītan on ða winstran hond, Exon. Th. 75, 26; Cri. 1227. [*O. Sax.* skerian: *O. H. Ger.* scerian.] v. ā-, be-, ge-scerian, -scirian.

scíriendlíc; *adj. Derivative*:—Scyriendlíc *dirivativum, deductum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 44. v. ā-scirigendlíc.

scírig-mann, es; *m. Apparently the same as* scír-mann, q. v. The form occurs only in one (Kentish) charter, where 'Wulfsige preóst se scírigmann' is twice mentioned, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 127, 128. In a later Latin version of this charter the term is rendered *scírman* and explained by *judex comitatus, judex provinciae*, Chart. Th. 275, 276, and in this sense it is taken by Kemble, v. Saxons in England, ii. 168 sq.. In another charter the same person is mentioned, but without the title: a grant of land is made by Ethelred to Winchester 'ofer Wulfsiges dæg preóstes,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 135. This document is dated 996; somewhat later, in the time of Cnut, Wulfsige preóst is mentioned in connection with Kent, but then Æðelwine is scíregerēfa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 10. In another charter (before 1011) Leófríc is scíresman in Kent. For the form scírig-, cf. (?) hýrig-mann.

scír-mǣled; *adj. Brightly marked, bright with inlaid ornaments*:—Scírmǣled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. v. māl-sweord.

scír-mann (scíre-, scíres-), es; *m.* I. *an official, officer, ruler, one who discharges the duties of a* scír (v. scír, I):—Scírman *procurator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 37. Wæs scíremonn (Pontius Pílatus) *procurante Pontio Pilato*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 1. Scíremon (sgiiremonn, Lind.) *dispensator*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 42. Swā sceal gōd scýrman (*a reeve* or *bailiff*) his hlāfordes healdan, dō ymbe his āgen swā swā hē wylle, Anglia ix. 260, 16. Ne ofermōdgiaþ ða scírmenn nā for ðý *nequaquam praepositi ex hoc superbiunt*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 18. Hwæt elles meahte beón getācnod þurh Ezechiel būton ða scírmenn *per Ezechielem praepositorum persona signatur*, 21, 3; Swt. 153, 24. II. an inhabitant of a district (v. scír, II):—Gregorius befrān, hū þære scíre nama wǣre, ðe ða cnapan of ælǣdde wǣron. Him man sǣde, þæt ða scírmen wǣron Dere gehātene, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 33. III. as a technical English term = scír-gerēfa. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 113, Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 158:—Æðelwine scírman (*in the next charter he is called* scíregerēfa, iv. 10, 27), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 9, 29. Ufegeat scíreman, 304, 17. Đā com ðider se scýresman Leófríc, 266, 24: 267, 11. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde beforan hwelcum scírmen oððe ōðrum dēman, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 21. v. scírig-mann.

scírness, e; *f. An explanation, declaration* (?):—Scírnis *ypoteseo bassio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 73.

scírpan; *p.* te. I. *to sharpen, whet*:—Scyrpþ *acuit*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Hī hwetton (scyrptun, MS. C.) tungan heora *acuerunt linguam suam*, Ps. Spl. 139, 3. Scerptun, Ps. Surt. 139, 4. II. metaph. *to make active, arouse*:—Synle hē sceal his hýrmen scyrpan mid manunge tō hlāfordes neóde and him eác leánian be ðam ðe hý earnian, Anglia ix. 260, 23. v. ā-, ge-scírpan.

scírpan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To clothe*:—Engel hine scírpeþ (scierpeþ) on cwicum wǣdum, Salm. Kmbl. 278; Sal. 138. v. ge-scerpan, sceorp.

-scírpla, scír-seax. v. ge-scírpla, scear-seax.

scír-þegen, es; *m. The thane of a shire*:—Đises is tō gewitnesse . . . Godwine eorl . . . Ælfwine abbod . . . and ealle scírþegenas on Hāmtūnscíre, Cod. Dip. B. i. 544, 8.

scírung, e; *f. Separation, dismission, rejection*:—Gif hē swā biþ þæt hē ne sý wyrðe ðære scyrunge (scirunge, MS. T.: þæt hē wurðe ne beó, ðæt hē beó ðanon āscyred, Wells Frag.) *si non fuerit talis qui mereatur proici*, R. Ben. 109, 21.

scír-wered; *adj. Bright, clear*:—Wuldres scíma æðele ymb æðelne andlonge niht scān scírwered, Exon. Th. 179, 15; Gū. 1262. Cf. swegl-wered.

scír-wita, an; *m. A chief man* (wita, q.v.) *of a shire*:—Bēte þæt, swā se scírbisceop and eal scírwitan dēman, Wulfst. 173, 30. Gebēte þæt, swā scírewitan geceósan, 172, 4.

scítan, scýtan (?) *to shoot* (of a plant), *flourish*:—Nǣfre on his weorþige weá āspringe mearce mā scýte (sprýte?) mān inwides *may ill never fail in his place, rather may guile flourish in his borders*; non defecit de plateis ejus usura et dolus, Ps. Th. 54, 10. [*Or does* scýte *belong to* sceótan? cf. *for change of vowel in subjunctive* hlīpen, Past. Swt. 215, 7.]

scíte; *p.* scāt, *pl.* sciton; *pp.* sciten *Cacare*. [He sched out his bowels and his lyf wiþ þe dritt þat he schoote (shote) *effudit viscera et vitam cum ipsis stercoribus*, Trev. 5, 153. *Prompt. Parv.* schytyn *merdo, stercoro: O. H. Ger.* scīzan: *Icel.* skíta.] v. be-scítan.

scíte, scēte, scýte, an; *f. A sheet, piece of linen cloth*:—Scēte, loða *sandalium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 55. Scýte *sindo*, i. 25, 47: 81, 61: 284, 58. Wǣfelses ł scýtan *sindonis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 13. Mid scítan begīrd, Ap. Th. 12, 17. Heó hire feax gerǣdde and hī mid scýtan besweóp *crines composuit, caput linteo cooperuit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Sum iungling mid ānre scýtan bewǣfed (*amictus sindone*), Mt. Skt. 14, 51, 52. Josep bewand ðone līchoman mid clǣnre scýtan (scētan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 59: Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 11: 13; Thw. 6, 31: Guthl.

20; Gdwin. 84, 8. Hí bewundon his líc mid líxenre scýtan, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 35. Hé ðone andwlytan (*the face on S. Veronica's handkerchief*) genam, and hyne on pællenre scýtan befeóld, and eác heó wæs gewefen myd golde. And ða scýtan hé dyde ðá on ân gylden fæt, St. And. 42, 11–15. Scétan *sindonem*, Kent. Gl. 1148. On scétum *in sabanis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 47. v. beód-, hop-, -scíte (-scýte).

-scíte *-cornered.* v. feówer-, feðer-, þrí-scíte (-scýte).

scitel, scytel *dung* (?):—Nim heortes scytel and cnuca tó duste, Lchdm. i. 336, 18. Nim fearres scytel, cnuca and gnid swíðe smale, 368, 12. v. scítan.

Sciddeas, Sciddie, Sciddige, a; *pl. The Scythians* or (using the name of the people where now the name of the country would be used) *Scythia*:—Ða Sciddeas, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 10. Uesoges wolde him tó geteón . . . ðone norþdæl, ðæt siut Sciþþie; and hú ii æðelingas wurdon áflémed of Sciddium, Ors. 1, 10, tit.; Swt. 1, 25. Hé wonn on Sciddie . . . His heres wæs seofon hund þúsenda, ðá hé on Sciddie fór. Husædere ða Sciddie noldon hiene gesécan tó folcgefeohte, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8–11. Eall Sciddia lond, 1, 1; Swt. 14, 22. Hé wæs mid firde farende on Sciddie on ða norþdælas, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 7: 2, 4; Swt. 76, 4. On Sciddie (Sciddige, Bos. 43, 42). Swt. 72, 24.

Sciddia, Sciddiu; *indecl.*: Sciddie, an; *f. Scythia*:—Gotan of Sciddiu mágþe, Bt. 1; Fox 1, 1. Of Sciddia, Met. 1, 2. Wurdon twegen æðelingas áfléinde of Sciddian, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 25. Dæt lond mon hátt þa caldan Sciddian, 1, 1; Swt. 14, 17. v. preceding word.

scitol; *adj. Purgative*:—Mettas ðe late melten and swá ðeáh ne synd scitole, Lchdm. ii. 178, 1.

scittan. v. scyttan.

scitte, an; *f. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa*:—Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte and gecirre on yfele wástan and scittan, Lchdm. ii. 226, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* skytte or flux *fluxus, lienteria, dissenteria, dyaria: Icel.* skita *diarrhœa.*]

Scittisc. v. Scyttisc.

scl-. v. sl-.

scó, scobl, scocca. v. scóh, scofl, scucca.

scocere?:—Innan scocera wege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 107, 9.

-scód. v. dryg-, ge-, un-scód; scógan.

scócere. v. scóhere.

scofettan; *p.* te *To drive* hither and thither:—For ðam hit is openlíce cúð ðætte sió úterre ábisgung ðissa woruldþinga ðæs monnes mód gedréfþ and hine scofett (scofeð, Cott. MSS.: *cf. sciéð, 3rd pers. sing. of* sceótan, Swt. 70, 7) hidres ðædres ðý þæt hé áfielþ of his ágnum willan *cum indubitanter constet, quod cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum a semetipso corruat,* Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 13. Cf. scúfan.

scofl, e; *f. A shovel*:—Scofl *trulla,* Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 19: ii. 122, 67. Isern scobl *vatilla,* 123, 12. Scofle, spadu *capella, tuba,* 128, 36. Scoble *palas,* 116, 13. Hé sceal habban spade, scofle, Anglia ix. 263, 6. [*Du.* schoffel; *f.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scúvala *pala, vanga: Ger.* schaufel.] v. lýr-, glédˉ, meox-, steór-, wind-scofl.

scógan, scógean, sceógan, scóan (? v. scóung), sceón; *p.* scóde; *pp.* scód. sceód *To shoe, put on* (one's) *shoes, furnish with shoes*:—Ic scóge (sceóge) mé *calceo* vel *calcio,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 8. Se engel cwæð: Begyrd ðé, and sceó (gisceó ðec, Rtl. 58, 11) ðé, and fylig mé, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 9. Sceógiaþ *calciate,* Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Sceógeaþ eówre fétt, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 44, 10. Cf. His mágas hine anscógen óðre fét ðæt mon mége siddan hátan his tún ðæs anscódan tún *unum ei pedem propinquus discalciet, ejusque habitaculum domum discalceati vocet,* Swt. 43, 16. Se biþ mid ryhte óðre fét anscód (on-, Cott. MSS.), and hine mon scyle on bismer hátan se anscóda (*discalceatus*), Swt. 45, 8. [Scheoinde ou & clodinde *putting on your shoes and clothes,* A. R. 16, 4. Heo scoiden (soide hire stedes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 22291. Ræftres mid irene iscod, 7831. *O. H. Ger.* scuohón; *p.* scuohta: *Icel.* skóa, skúa *to shoe.*] v. -scígan, -scód.

scóh, scó, sceó: *gen.* scós, sceós; *n. pl.* scós, sceós; *gen.* sceóna; *dat.* scóm, scóum; *the Ancren Riwle has the weak plural* scheon; *m. A shoe*:—Scóh *caliga,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 11: 127, 67: 13, 43: *calcarium,* i. 291, 29. Scó *fico,* 26, 17. Rúh scó *pero,* ii. 78, 6. Tríwen sceó *coturnus,* i. 26, 21. Gif se innera dæl ðæs sceós (scós, MS. B.) byþ fixen hýd, Lchdm. i. 342, 11. Þuong scóes (giscóes, Rush.) *corrigiam calciamenti,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 27. Dó on ðinne winstran scó, Lchdm. i. 396, 3. Scóe *calciamentum,* Ps. Spl. T. 59, 9. Scós *galliculæ,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 53. Wífes sceós *baxeæ,* unhége sceós *talares,* i. 26, 20–23. Néron his scós forwerode, Homl. Th. i. 456, 21. Wíde sceós hangodan on hira (*the Saracens*) fótum, Shrn. 38, 8. His sceóna þwanga, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. Sceóea, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 16. Hí brohton swínes tysl his scón tó gedreóge, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29. On ðinum sceón (scón. MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 330, 5. Scóum (scóeum, Lind.) *calciamentis,* Lk. Skt Rush. 22, 35. Sceówum, p. 4, 7. Ic wyrce sceós *facio ficones,* Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 33. Nu ðú habban yfele sceós, and wylt swá ðeáh habban yfel líf. Ic bidde ðé ðæt ðú láte ðé ðín líf deórre donne ðíne sceós, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 15–18. Habbaþ eówre scós on eówrum fótum, Anglia viii. 322, 19. Scóas (Lind. scóea), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 10. Scóeas, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 22. [*Goth.* skôhs: *O. Sax.* skôh: *O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* scô: *O. H. Ger.* scuoh: *Icel.* skór.] v. slífe-, slýpe-, steppe-scóh; handsció; ge-scý.

scóhere, scóere, es; *m. A shoemaker*:—Scoehere *sutrinator,* Txts. 115, 122. Scóere, 101, 1962. [*Icel.* skóari.]

scóh-nægel, es; *m. A shoe-nail*:—Scóhnegl *clavus caligaris,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 15. Scóhnægl *clavus calicularis,* 131, 54.

scóh-þegn, es; *m. A servant who attends to shoes*:—Be sceóhþégnum *de calciariis,* R. Ben. Interl. 91, 9.

scóh-þwang, es; *m. The thong* or *latchet of a shoe*:—Ic ne eom wyrðe ðæt ic hys sceóþwancg (shoþuong, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 33. Shoþwang, Orm. 10387) uncnytte *non sum dignus soluere corrigiam calciamentorum ejus,* Lk. Skt. 3, 16. Sceóþwang, Jn. Skt. 1, 27. Gisceó dec sceóhþongum ðínum *calcia te caligas tuas,* Rtl. 58, 11. [*Icel.* skóþvengr.]

scóh-wyrhta, an; *m. A shoemaker.* From the description of his work given by the sceówyrhta (*sutor*) in Ælfric's Colloquy, Thorpe, p. 27, he seems to have been a general worker in leather. Besides boots and shoes he makes harness, leather bags and bottles:—Facio calceamenta diversi generis, subtalares et ficones, caligas et utres, frenos et phaleras et flascones et calidilia, calcaria et chamos, peras et marsupia. [*M. H. Ger.* schuoch-wurhte.] v. sútere.

scól. v. scolu.

scola *a debtor*:—Gescolan *condebitores,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 23. [*Goth.* skula: *O. Sax.* skolo: *O. H. Ger.* scolo *debitor.*]

scola (scóla? v. scolu) *a learner*:—Gescola *condiscipulus, conscolaris,* Hpt. Gl. 459, 66.

scolere (scólere?), es; *m. A scholar, learner*:—Nim ðú lá geornfulla scoliere, Anglia viii. 304, 16. Seó ræding pingþ ðæne scoliere, 308, 1. Ða scolieras witon ðe synt getýdde on bóclícum cræfte, 314, 9: 335, 42. Ðám scolierum ðás þing gecýðan, 303, 48. Dæt ænig preóst ne underfó ódres scolere, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 246, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* scuolari *scholaris, discipulus.*] v. emn-sceólere.

scol-(scól-)mann, es; *m.* I. *one who attends a school, a scholar*:—Scól *scola,* scólman *scolasticus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 27–28: 46, 62. II. *one who belongs to a band* (v. scolu, II), *a follower, client*:—Scolman *cliens,* 46, 62.

scolu, scól (*these two forms may give the later* shoal, school *as* col, cól *give* coal, cool), e; *f.* I. *a school*:—Scól *scola,* Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 27. Scól *scola,* se ðe on scóle (sceóle, MS. U.) ys *scolasticus,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 13–15. Dý ilcan geáre forborn Ongelcynnes scolu, Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7. Constantinus hiene benémde ðære scole ðe hé on leornode, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 24. His lic líþ on Angelcynnes scole, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 26. Of scole *ex scola,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 64: 95, 14. Hú ne eart ðú se mon ðe on mínre scole wǽre áféd and geléred, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 19. Eubolus underfeng ðone cnapan tó lárlícre scole . . . On ðære ylcan scole wæs Iulianus, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 14–16. Ic becom tó Cristes scole, 2, 244. Maria wunode on ealra ðæra apostola gýmene on ðære heofonlícan scole embe Godes & smeágende, Homl. Th. i. 440, 8. Sum leorningman on scole *scholasticus quidam,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 18. Ic (*Ethelwulf*) on Rómе Englisce scole gesette, Chart. Th. 116, 33. Se (*Marinus*) gefreóde Ongelcynnes scole be Ælfrédes béne West-Seaxna cyninges, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 19. Cildru on scole betǽcan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 27: 188, 18. II. *a band* or *troop of people, a shoal, school* (in *school* of fishes):—Him on healfa gehwone heofonengla þreát ymbútan faraþ, ælbeorhtra scolu, Exon. Th. 58, 2; Cri. 929. Synfulra here, womfulra scolu, 94, 5; Cri. 1535: 98, 15; Cri. 1608: 114, 19; Gú. 175. Seó deóre scolu *the heavenly host,* 235, 21; Ph. 235. Árleásra sceolu, Elen. Kmbl. 2600; El. 1301: 1523; El. 763. Ece fýr wæs Satane and his gesíðum mid, deófle, gegearwad, and ðære deorcan scole, Exon. Th. 93, 9; Cri. 1523. Dæt geselige weorud gesihþ dæt fordóne, . . . byrnendra scole, 77, 6; Cri. 1252. Hé gesomnode miccle scole and wered his geþoftena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 2. Dá wearð stearc storma gelác . . . út feor ádráf on Wendelsǽ wígendra scola, Met. 26, 31. [*O. Sax.* skola *a band, troop: O. H. Ger.* scuola *schola: Icel.* skóli *a school.* From Latin.] v. geneát-, hand-, þegn-, þeófscolu.

scom-. v. sceam-.

scóm-hylt, e; *f. A shady wood, thicket, shrubbery*:—Scoomhylti *frutices,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 60. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skúmi *shade, dusk.*] Cf. holt.

scon-. v. scean-.

Scón-ég *Skaane, a district forming the southernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula, formerly belonging to Denmark, but since* 1658 *to Sweden: the Icelandic form is* Skáney. The name occurs in Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 35.

scop, sceop, es; *m. A poet*:—Scop *lyricus,* unwurð scop *tragicus* vel *comicus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 5, 9. Scop *comicus,* 291, 25: ii. 17, 38. *Comicus, s. est qui comedia scribit, cantator, vel artifex canticorum seculorum, idem satyricus, i.* scop, *joculator, poeta,* 132, 16. Se hǽðena scop *Pompeius historicus,* Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 32, 28. Terentius se mára

Cartaina scop *Terentius comicus*, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 26. Gerîseþ gôd scop gumum, Exon. Th. 341, 18; Gn. Ex. 128. Scop hwîlum sang hâdor on Heorote, Beo. Th. 997; B. 496. Hrôðgares scop, 2137; B. 1066: Exon. Th. 379, 21; Deór. 36. Sceop oððe leôðwyrhta *poeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 68. Ðes sceop *hic poeta*, ðises sceopes *huius poetae*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 6: 36; Zup. 215, 8. Wîtega oððe sceop *vates*, 10; Zup. 77, 3. Be ðam wæs singende sum sceop *unde tragicus exclamat*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 31. Swâ Parmenides se sceop geddode, 35, 5; Fox 166, 8. Omerus se gôda sceop on his leôþum swîðe herede ðære sunnan gecynd, 41, 1; Fox 244, 4. Ðêr wæs hearpan swêg, swutol sang scopes, Beo. Th. 180; B. 90. Omerus wæs ðæm mæran sceope (*Virgil*) magistra betst, Met. 30, 4. Gecuron him ânne scop tô cyninge . . . se heora cyning ongan singan and giddian, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 29. Unweorþe scopas *tragedi* vel *comedi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 39. Scopas *lyrici*, ii. 54, 9: *vates*. Hymn. Surt. 119, 18. Fram ðisum sceopum ic gehŷrde leôþ, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 2. [Scopes þer sungen, Laym. 30615. *O. H. Ger.* scof *poeta*, *vates*. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skop *railing*, *mocking*.] v. âfen-, ealu-, sealm-scop.

-scop, -sceop. v. wîd-scop.

scop-cræft, es; *m. The poet's art, poetry*:—Sceop *poeta*, ic leornige sceopcræft (scop-) *poetor*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 9.

scop-gereord, es; *n. Poetic diction, the language of poetry*:—Swâ hwæt swâ hê of godcundum stafum þurh bôceras geleornode, ðæt hê in sceopgereorde (*verbis poeticis*) geglencde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 594, 34.

scop-leôþ, es; *n. A poem*:—Se heora cyning ongan singan and giddian and mid ðæm scopleôþe heora môd swîðe getrymede *Tyrtaei ducis composito carmine et pro concione recitato accensi*, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 32. Hê (*Nero*) ongon wyrcan scopleôþ be ðæm bryne *Iliadem decantabat*, 6, 5; Swt. 262, 1. Swâ hit an scopleôþum sungen is *quod poeta descripsit*, 2, 4; Swt. 72, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* scof-leod.]

scop-lîc; *adj. Poetic*:—Mid meterlîcum fôtum ł scoplîcum *pedibus poeticis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* scof-lîh *poeticus*: cf. *O. L. Ger.* scop-lîco *poetice*.]

sceoppa, an; *m. A shop, a booth* or *shed* for trade or work (cf. work-*shop*):—Hê geseh ða welegan hyra lâc sendan on ðone sceoppan (*in gazophilacium*), Lk. Skt. 21, 1. [The bowiares ssope hii breke, & the bowes nome echon, R. Glouc. 541, 16. Euerych soutere þ^t halt shoppe, English Gilds, 358, 22. Marchantz beshetten hym in here shope, Piers P. 2, 213. Schoppe *opella*, *propala*, Prompt. Parv. A shoppe or a werkehous *operarium*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 10. A schope *opella*, a hordhows *gazafilacium*, 730, 3–6. A schoppe *opella*, a treserhouse *gazafilacium*, 804, 28, 29. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* schof *a building without walls*; also *a vestibule*: *Ger.* schuppen *a shed*.] v. scypen.

scora, an; *m. A hairy garment*:—Bânrift *tibialis*, scora *tricilo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 16.

scorf, sceorf, scurf, scruf, es; *m.* (?) *Scurf*:—Hyt âfeormaþ ðone leahtor ðe Grêcas hostopyturas hâtaþ, ðæt ys scurf ðæs heáfdes, Lchdm. i. 322, 16. Wið scurfe and nebcorne, 68, 10. Wið heáfodsâr, ðæt ys wið scurf, 116, 23. Wið scruf (scurf, MSS. H. B.) and wið sceb, 316, 22. Wið scurfum, 356, 23. Swâ mycel hreófla and sceorfa on his heáfde hæfde ðæt him nâfre nânig feax on ðam uferan dæle ðæs heáfdes âcenned beón mihte *scabiem tantam ac furfures habebat in capite, ut nil unquam capillorum ei in superiore parte capitis nasci valeret*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 44. [Scrofe or scaille *glabra*, Wrt. Voc. 179, 9. Scurf of scabbys *squama*, scurfe of metel *scorium*, Prompt. Parv. 451. *O. H. Ger.* scorf *scabies*: *Ger.* schorf; *m.*: *Icel.* skurfur; *f. pl.*]

scorfed, sceorfed, scurfed; *adj. Rough, scabbed*:—Wið scurfedum nægle (*unguium scabritiem*); nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on ðone nægl wið ða wearta, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4. [þé ssoruede (*leprous*), þe scallede, Ayenb. 224, 6.] v. next word.

scorfende, sceorfende, scurfende; *part. Getting rough* or *scabby*:—Wið scurfendum næglum *ad scabiem unguium*, Lchdm. i. 370, 9. v. preceding word.

scorian; *p.* ode *To refuse, reject* an offer, *repudiate*:—Ða ðe ne gelŷfaþ þurh âgenne cyre hî scoriaþ nâ þurh gewyrd *those who do not believe refuse by their own choice, not by fate*, Homl. Th. i. 114, 12. Ða sceorede ða gyt se yldesta hæðengylda mid mycelre þwyrnysse *the chief idolater still refused* (*Christianity*) *with much perversity*, 72, 9. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* scurgan *avertere, expellere*: *O. H. Ger.* scurgan *trudere, impellere, propellere*; fer-scurgan *repellere*.] v. wid-scorian *and next word*.

scorian; *p.* ode *To project, jut*:—Ða stânas swâ of ôðrum clife ût sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scorrên *prodire*, fram-, furi-scorrên *pro-, e-minere*, Grff. vi. 539.] v. preceding word.

scort; *adj. Short.* I. marking the length of an object:—Scort sinewealt stân *cilindrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 35. Sceort bed wið eorþan *cama*, 41, 31. Sceort scip *naviscella*, 47, 60: 56, 33. Ðæt ic ðê môste getêcan swâ sceortne (scortne, Cott. MS.) weg swâ ic scyrtestne findan meahte, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 17. Hê hæfþ scyrtran (sceortran, MS. R.) sceade ðonne seó sunne, Lchdm. iii. 252, 13. On lxv and þreó hundræd scy[r]tran and lengran ða êdron beóþ tôdælede, 146, 6. II. marking height, *not tall*:—Hê (*Zacchaeus*) wæs scort on wæstme, Homl. Th. i. 580, 30. III. of time, (1) of a period of time:—Tô scortre hwîle *for a short time*, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 11. Ðæt wê sceolan on ðisse sceortan tîde geearnian êce ræste, Blickl. Homl. 83, 2. Ðû ðâm winterdagum selest scorte tîda, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 4. Sceorta, Met. 4, 20. Nis nânig mon ðe wite hwæðer ðis þûsend sceole beón scyrtre ðe lengre, Blickl. Homl. 119, 6. Dagas ne synd nâðor ne længran ne scyrtran ðonne hî æt fruman wæran, Lchdm. iii. 252, 19. Se mônaþ (*February*) is ealra scyrtost (scyrtst, MSS. P. M.: scirtst, MS. L.), 264, 8. Scyrtest, Anglia viii. 306, 8. (2) marking duration, (a) *short-lived, brief*:—Ðeáh se hlîsa ðara foremærena monna hwîlum lang sié, hê bið ðeáh swîðe scort tô metanne wið ðone ðe nâfre ne geendaþ, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 18. Hû ne bið simle ðæt lange yfel wyrse ðonne ðæt scorte, 38, 2; Fox 198, 12. Ðæt wuldor ðysses middangeardes is sceort and gewîtende, Blickl. Homl. 65, 15. (b) *not occupying much time*:—Hwâ ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft (*an orbit that requires less time to complete*) ðonne sume habban, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 18. Wê hit sæcgaþ eów on ða scortostan wîsan *we will tell it you in the briefest fashion*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 140. (c) as a grammatical term:—Seó forme geendung is on scortne *a*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Zup. 32, 17. Mid fîfêtedum ł scertrum *brachycatalectico*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* scurz. Cf. *Icel.* skortr *want*.] v. next word.

scortian; *p.* ode. I. *to get short, shorten* (intrans.):—Se dæg ðonne sceortaþ, Lchdm. iii. 250, 23. Se sceortigenda (scort-, MS. L.) dæg . . . se langienda dæg, 252, 8. II. *to make short* (? cf. þenne cumeð þe deofel and him scorteð his dagas, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 14. To schorte oure weie, Chauc. Prol. 791). III. *to run short, fail*:—Ðætte ne scortige (sceortiga, Lind.) gileôfa ðîn *ut non deficiat fides tua*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* skorta *to run short*.] v. a-, ge-, on-sceortian; scyrtan.

scortlîc; *adj. Short*, of time, *not lasting*:—Sceortlîc ł hwîlendlîc *momentaneum*, Scint. 214, 16.

scortlîce; *adv.* I. of time, *shortly, before long, soon*:—Nû gyt scortlîce ł lytel fæc and ne byþ se synfulla *adhuc pusillum et non erit peccator*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 10. Scortlîcor *maturius, citius, velocius*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 14. II. of speech, narrative, etc., *shortly, briefly, compendiously*:—Scortlîce *strictim, breviter*, 492, 27. Scortlice (*breviter*) ic hæbbe nû geséd ymbe ða þrié dælas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 3: 1, 14; Swt. 58, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 10; Zup. 76, 3. Nû wylle wê sum þing scortlîce eów be him gereccan, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 3. Scortlîce *summatim, breviter*, vel *commatice*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 15: *strictim*, ii. 82, 74. Nû is ôðer cwyde be gôdum mannum sceortlîce gecweden, Homl. Th. i. 484, 20. Wê willaþ furðor swîðor sprecan, and wê secgaþ nû sceortlice, Lchdm. iii. 240, 2.

scortness, e; *f.* I. *shortness* (of time):—Ðonne byrneþ on scortnisse gramen hys *cum exarsent in brevi ira ejus*, Ps. Spl. 2, 13. Ða scortnesse dysse worulde and ða êcnesse ðæs tôweardan lîfes, Homl. As. 168, 117. II. *a short account, an epitome* (cf. a brief, *and* v. scortlîce, II):—Manega synd gyt *coniunctiones*, ðe wê ne mâgon nû secgan on ðissere sceortnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 266, 8. Wê habbaþ geséd on disre sceortnysse, hû God geswutelode ða sôðfæstan godspelleras, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 219.

scort-wyrplîc; *adj. Of early fulfilment, coming to pass shortly*:—On .xv. nihta sceortwyrplîc ðæt bid. On .xvi. nihta æfter langre tîde hit âgæþ *a dream on the fifteenth night of the month will be of early fulfilment. On the sixteenth it will come to pass after a long time*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 2.

scot, es; *n.* I. *a shot, a shooting*:—Hié his siððan wæran swîðe êhtende ge mid scotum (gesceotum, MS. C.) ge mid stâna torfungum ge mid eallum heora wîgcræftum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 15. [II. *a shot, missile*. v. ge-sceot, *and* cf. No man . . . No maner schot, ne pollax, ne schort knyf Into the listes sende, Ch. K. T. 1686. See also the cognate words.] III. *a rapid movement* (v. sceótan, IV, III, ge-sceót (*read* -sceot), II), *a rush, dart*:—Leax sceal on wæle mid sceðte scrîdan, Menol. Fox 539; Gn. C. 40. IV. *a scot* (as in *scot* and lot, *scot-free*), *a shot* (as in to pay one's *shot*), *a contribution, tax*. v. sâwel-scot, sceótan, VII. V. *a building*. v. sele-scot, ge-sceot, III. [*O. Frs.* scot *a missile; a contribution, tribute*: *O. H. Ger.* scoz; *n. telum, jaculum*: *M. H. Ger.* schoz; *m. tribute, tax*: *Icel.* skot; *n. a shot, shooting; a missile; a contribution.*] v. ge-sceot (-scot); scyte.

scota, an; *m. One who shoots* or *hurls, a soldier*:—Gescota *communipularius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 82: 132, 49. [*Icel.* and-skoti *an adversary*.] Cf. scytta.

scotere (?) *one who shoots* or *hurls, a warrior*:—Nô hê ðære feohgyfte for scoterum (? scotenum, MS.) scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2056; B. 1026.

scot-frêo; *adj. Scot-free, exempt from imposts*:—Scotfrê and gafolfrê, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 32: 191, 18.

scotian, sceotian; *p.* ode. I. (1) *to shoot* a person with a weapon:—Hwâ sceotaþ ðæt deófol mid weallendum strælum? Se Pater Noster sceotaþ ðæt deófol, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 1–3. Hî scotiaþ hinc

sagittabunt eum, Ps. Lamb. 63, 6. Wē mid strēlum hiġ scotodon, Nar. 22, 18. Dæt hȳ scotien rihtheortan, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. Hī unscyldige mid bogan scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Ēū scealt mid hālgum Godes wordum ðīnne feónd sceotian, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 7. Hȳ wēron mid strēlum scotode, Shrn. 135, 29. (2) *to shoot* a weapon at a person, *to hurl*:—Dæt yrre hys spere scotaþ ongeán ðæt geþyld *ira lanceam suam iacit contra patientiam*, Gl. Prud. 20 a. Drihten līgetas sceotaþ *Dominus iaculatur fulgura*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Hē sceotaþ his flān and his scearpe spere ongeán his wiðerwinnan, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 5. Of heofene dōm scotad is, Ps. Surt. 75, 9. (3) *to shoot* (intrans.):—Hī hine scearpum strēlum on scotiaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Gif ðē man scotaþ tō, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 10. Scotiaþ scrīdende scīn scearpum wēpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 28; Rä. 4, 51. Mid ðām strēlum ðæs hālgan sealmsanges hē wiðˊ ðām āwerigedum gāstum sceotode, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 12. Sume scotedon mid arewan tōweard ðam hāligdōme. . . . Hī scotedon swīðe, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 19–25. II. *to shoot, move rapidly*:—Steorran fōran swȳðe scotienda [cf. *O. H. Ger.* diu scozonten fiur (*a shooting star*)], 744; Erl. 49, 2. [*Laym.* scotien (mid flan).] v. of-scotian.

Scot-land, es; *n.* I. *Ireland*, where the Scottas lived before migrating to the country now called Scotland:—On westende (*of Europe*) is Scotland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 27. Ān diácon wearð forþfēred on Sceotlande (cf. an Scotta eálonde, 215, 21), and ðæs diácones nama wæs Njál hāten, Wulfst. 205, 16. Hī cōmon on Scotland (*Hiberniam*) upp, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 10. II. *Scotland*:—Hēr fōr Æþelstān cyning on Scotland (tō Scotlande *in Scotiam*, MS. F.), Chr. 934; Erl. 111, 9. Hē (*Cnut*) fōr tō Scotlande, and Scotta cyng him tō beáh, Mælcolm, 1031; Erl. 163, 20. Hē (*Furseus*) fērde geond eal Ýrrland and Scotland, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 29. v. Scottas.

scot-lira, an; *m. The fleshy part of the leg, the calf of the leg*:—Scotliran *suras*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 19. Cf. spear-lira.

scot-spere, es; *n. A spear for hurling, a javelin*:—Scotsper[a], gāra *jaculorum*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 52.

Scottas; *pl. The Scots*, a race found first in Ireland, whence a part migrated to North Britain, which from them got the name Scotland. (1) *Scots of Ireland*:—Þrié Scottas cuōmon tō Ælfrēde cyninge on ānum bāte būtan ēlcum gerēþrum of Hibernia, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 5. Ðā forþgongenre tīde æfter Bryttum and Peohtum þridde cynn Scotta Breotone onfēng . . . Ða wēron cumene of Hibernia Scotta eálonde . . . Hibernia is āgendlīce Scotta ēþel, heonan cōman seó þeód Scotta, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 24–42. Com of Hibernia Scotta eálande Fursius . . . Wæs Furseus of ðam æþelestan cynne Scotta, 3, 19; S. 547, 2–25. In Hibernia mǣgþe, ðæt is on Scotta lande, Shrn. 51, 30. On Sceotta land, Wulfst. 205, 7. Scotta land, eálond, 215, 17, 21. Gif næddre sleá man, ðone blacan snegl āwæsc on hāligwætre, sele drincan oððe hwæthwega ðæs ðe fram Scottum cōme *a little water that has come from Ireland* (because of its peculiar efficacy (?). Cf. Bede's statement of the cures worked on those who were bitten by snakes through the application of water in which scrapings from the leaves of Irish books were put, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36–39), Lchdm. ii. 110, 15. (2) *Scots of Scotland*:—Eádrēd gerād eal Norþhymbra land him tō gewealde, and Scottas him āþas sealdan, Chr. 946; Erl. 118, 1. Hine gecēs tō hlāforde Scotta cyning and eall Scotta þeód, 924; Erl. 110, 14. Cnungun Sceotta leóda, 937; Erl. 112, 11, 32. Fērde bodiende betwux Ýrum and Scottum and siddan ofer eal Angelcynn, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 35. Mid Scottum ic wæs and mid Peohtum (*or under* (1) Cf. Scotta cynn Breotone onfēng on Pehta dǣle, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 24), Exon. Th. 323, 15; Vid. 79.

scottettan (?) *to move about quickly* (? cf. sceutan, III, IV; scotian, II). *to dance, leap*:—Sceottet (or = (?) sceóteþ: t *for* þ *occurs in verb inflexions in the same glossary*, e.g. geþwǣrat, 397, 439) *saltat*, Germ. 394, 222.

scotung, e; *f.* I. *shooting*:—Wunda ðe ða wælhreówan hēðenan mid gelōmre scotunge on his līce macodon, Th. An. 123, 33. II. *what is shot, a missile*:—Hī synt scotunga oððe flāna *ipsi sunt jacula*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 22. Sceotunga, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 24. Scotunge ðīne *jacula tua*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 15. Hē wæs biset mid heora scotungum swylce ȳles byrsta, Th. An. 122, 17. Wiðˊ ðām scotungum ðara werigra gāsta hē hine mid gāstlīcum wēpnum gescylde, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 5. For ðæs fȳres sceotungum *on account of the flashes of lightning*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 15. v. scotian.

scōþung, e; *f. A provision of shoes*:—Hīs mete and scōþung and glōfung him gebyreþ *he is to have his food and shoes and gloves provided for him*, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 6.

scrād, *a moving body* (? v. scrīdan), *a vessel* (?), *a body of travellers* (? cf. *Icel.* skreið *a shoal, flock*):—Scrīfen scrād glād þurh gescād in brād, wæs on lagustreáme lād, Exon. Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13.

scrādung. v. screádung.

scræf, es; *m. Some kind of bird, a cormorant* (?):—Scraeb *merga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 6. Screb *ibinem* (ἶβιν, cf. ibin avis in Affrica habens longum rostrum, 4), Shrn. 29, 19. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skarfr *the green cormorant.*]

scræf, screaf, scref, es; *n.* I. *a cave, cavern, hollow place in the earth*:—Scræf *spelunca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 21. Ðēr (*hell*) bið fȳr and wyrm, open ēce scræf, Cd. Th. 212, 10; Exod. 537. Cirice on scræfes onlīcnesse, Blickl. Homl. 197, 18. Hē fērde tō ðam munte and on ānum scræfe (*in spelunca*) wunode, Gen. 19, 30: 23, 11. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe (*ad os speluncae*) micele weorcstānas, Jos. 10, 18. Scræfe *crypta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 59. Scrafe *antro*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 76. Tō ānum micclum screafe under ānre dūne, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 21. Tō screfe ł scrife *ad cloacum*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 72. Hī ne mihton ofer ðæt scræf, Blickl. Homl. 201, 16. Cwōman wyrmas of ðǣm neáhdūnum and scrafum *ex vicinis montium speluncis*, Nar. 14, 6. On wēstenum and on scrafum, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 21. Scrafu *speluncas, concavas petras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 66. Screafu *cavernas*, 21, 64. II. *a miserable dwelling, a den*:—Neara scræf *gurgustulum* vel *gurgustium*, i. 58, 29. Niðhreſne gelīc ðe on scræfe eardaþ *sicut nycticorax in domicilio*, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Gē mīn hūs habbaþ gedōn sceaðum tō screafe (cf. gē worhtun ðæt tō þeófa cote, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 13), Homl. Th. i. 406, 3. Se hæfde on byrgenum scræf (*domicilium*), Mk. Skt. 5, 3. Geond ðæt atole scræf (*hell*), Cd. Th. 272, 33; Sat. 129: 290, 22; Sat. 419. Scref, 266, 23; Sat. 26: 269, 15; Sat. 73. Gē mīn hūs dōþ sceaþum tō scrafum, Blickl. Homl. 71, 20. Ðē is leófre on ðisum wācum scræfum ðonne ðū on healle heálīc biscop sitte (cf. ðā wolde se hālga sum hūs timbrian, 144, 31), Homl. Th. ii. 146, 28. On wǣlcīcum screafum oððe hulcum lutigende, i. 544, 30. v. dūn-, eorþ-, wīte-, wrāþ-scræf.

scrætte, an; *f. An adulteress, a harlot*:—Scrættena *moecharum, meretricum*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 2. Scrættena (scræftena, MS.) *scortarum*, 524, 1. In fifteenth century vocabularies *skratt, skrate* translates *armifrodita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 217, 23: 268, 64; see also Cath. Angl. 325; and in this sense Halliwell gives *scrat* as a word in dialects of the North. *Scritta* is the form glossing *hermaphroditus* in Ælfric's Glossary, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 28. Corresponding forms but with different meanings are found in *O. H. Ger.* scraz; *pl.* scrazza *pilosi, incubi*; screzza *larvae*; scratun; *pl. pilosi, larvae*: *Icel.* skratti; *m. a wizard, warlock*; *goblin, monster*. Cf. Old Scratch. v. Grmm. D. M. 447 sqq.

scrallettan *to make a loud sound*:—Ðonne wīn hweteþ beornes breóstsefan stīgeþ cirm on corþre cwide scralletaþ missenlīce *when wine excites a man's mind, clamour arises in the company, they cry out with speech diverse*, Exon. Th. 314, 27; Mōd. 20. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan snere wrǣstan lǣttan scralletan *one shall sit with a harp at his lord's feet, bend the strings, make them send forth loud sound*, 332, 10; Vy. 83. [Cf. *Dan.* skralde *to sound loud*; and see *shrill* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

screáde, an; screád, e; *f. A piece cut off, a shred, a screed, paring*:—Screáde *sceda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 70. Screádan *praesegmina, praecisiones*, 40, 9. Æppelscreáda *quisquiliae*, 22, 13. [Gif heo mei sparien eni poure schreaden (schiue, MS. T.: schraden, MS. C.), A. R. 416, 2. Hauede he non so god brede, Ne on his bord non so god shrede, þat he ne wolde þorwit fede Poure, Havel. 99. Schrede or clyppynge of clothe or oþer thynge *scissura, presegmen*, Prompt. Parv. 448. *O. Du.* schroode: *O. H. Ger.* scrôt: *Ger.* schrot. Cf. *Icel.* skrjóðr *a shred, strip.*]

screádian; *p.* ode *To shred, cut up* or *off, pare*, (of trees) *to prune*:—Būton ða lārcówas screádian ða leahtras þurh heora lāre āweg, ne bið ðæt lǣwede folc wæstmbǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 16. Ðā hēt hē (*Herod*) him his seax ārǣcan tō screádigenne (cf. æppelscreáda *quisquiliae*) ǣnne æppel, i. 88, 9. [He (*Herod*) badd himm briungenn ænne cnif An appell forr to shrædenn, Orm. 8118. Scradieð eower sceldes al of þe smal enden, Laym. 5866. Wortes or othere herbes . . . she shredde and seeth, Chauc. Cl. T. 227. Cf. He shred (*concidit*) the wild gourds into the pot of pottage, 2 Kings iv. 39. Schredyñ or schragge trees *sarculo, sarmento*; schredyñ wortys or oþer herbys *detirso*, Prompt. Parv. 448. *O. Du.* schrooden: *O. H. Ger.* scrôtan; *p.* screot *demere, tondere*: *Ger.* schroten *to cut, gnaw.*] v. ā-, ge-screádian, *and next word.*

screádung, e; *f.* I. *pruning, trimming*:—Screádung *putatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 3. [Schredynge of trees and oþer lyke *sarmentacio, sarculacio*, Prompt. Parv. 448.] v. next word. II. *what is cut off, a shred, cutting, fragment, paring, leaving* of food:—Screádunga *fragmentorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 12, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43. Scrādunga, Rush. 6, 43. Of screádungum *de micis*, 7, 28. Screádungo *reliquias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 24, 43.

screádung-īsen, es; *n. An instrument for pruning* or *trimming*:—Wingeardes screádungīsen *sarculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 11.

screaf. v. scræf.

screáwa, an; *m. A shrew-mouse*:—Screáwa *mus araneus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 29: *musiranus*, ii. 55, 80: *massiranus*, 71, 24. Scréuua, screáuua, scraeua *musiranus*, Txts. 78, 649. [Cf. *Chaue. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* schrewe, shrewe *pravus.*]

screb, scrēc, scref. v. scræf; *m.* scrīc, scræf.

scremman; *p.* de *To make a person stumble, put a stumbling-block in a person's way*:—Ne wirige ðū deáfe ne scremme ðū blinde *non maledices surdo, nec coram coeco pones offendiculum*, Lev. 19, 14. [*The word, like* scrinnman, q. v., *seems to suggest comparison with forms in*

mp. Cf. *Icel.* skreppa; *p.* skrapp *to slip; the causative of this verb might appear in English as* scrempan, *whose meaning would be that given to* scremman. Scrincan, screncan *are parallel, as regards meaning, to* scrimman, scremman.]

screncan; *p.* te *To lay a stumbling-block in a person's way, trip up, ensnare*:—Eft hē cwæd: 'Ne screnc ðū ðone blindan' . . . Se screncþ ðone blindan ðe ðone ungeseáðwīsan mirþ *protinus adjunxit*: '*Nec coram coeco pones offendiculum*' . . . *Coram coeco offendiculum ponere est . . . ei, qui lumen discretionis non habet, scandali occasionem praebere.* Past. 59, 6; Swt. 453, 1–4. Cf. Hē þurh ealle uncysta ða mōd gescrencþ *per universa vitia animum supplantat*, 11, 6; Swt. 73, 2. Healden hié dæt hié ða ne screncen ða ðe gāþ on ryhtne weg tōweard dæs hefonrices *ne ad ingressum regni tendentibus obstaculum fiunt*, 9; Swt. 59, 19. [Ute we bidden God dæt he us shilde þerwiđ þat he (*the devil*) us ne shrenche and seien: *Custodi me a laqueo*, O. E. Homl. ii. 209, 18. Þe deouel þat weneđ me to schrenchen ant schunchen of þe weie þat leadeþ to eche lif, Jul. 34, 1. He wile scrennkenn hemm Full hefig fall to fallenn, Orm. 11861. To scrennkenn ure sawless, 2618.] v. ā-, for-, ge-screncan.

scrence, screncedness, screncend. v. ge-, mis-scrence, ge-screncedness, for-screncend.

screón (?); *p.* scrāh *To cry out, proclaim*; dicare:—Forscrāh *abdicavit* (in Lye). [*O. H. Ger.* scrīan *clamare.*]

screpan; *p.* scræp, *pl.* scrǽpon; *pp.* screpen *To scrape, scratch*:—Scriopu *scalpio*, Txts. 97, 1828. Scripiđ, scripith, scribid *scarpinat*, 95, 1805. Screpes *scratches* (? the word glosses *arescit.* v. scrīpan), Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. Screp dæt blōd of, Lchdm. ii. 262, 6: 38, 20. [Þet he screpe zennes of al of oure herten, Ayenb. 98, 19. *But generally later English forms seem to represent a verb* scrapian. Cf. *Icel.* skrapa: *O. Du.* schrapen:—Heo schulden schreapien þe eorđe up of hore putte, A. R. 116, 15. Al þet scrift ne schreapeđ nout of, 344, 13. Shame shrapeth his clothes, Piers P. 11, 423. Scrapyñ (shrapyn) awey *abrado*; scrapyñ (schrapyn) *scalpo, scalpito*, Prompt. Parv. 450.] v. ā-, be-screpan.

scrǽpe, scroepe; *adj. Suitable, adapted, convenient*:—Hit (*Britain*) is gescrǽpe (scroepe, MS. C.) on lǽswe sceápa and neáta *alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13. v. ge-scrǽpe.

screpu (?), e; *f. A curry-comb*:—Æren screop[u ?] *strigillus*, Txts. 99, 1935. Screope *strigillum*, 99, 1906.

scrīc, scrēc *a kind of thrush, screech, shrike* [v. E. D. S. Pub. Provincial names of birds, where *screech, shrike* are given as names of the missel-thrush, p. 1, and *screech bird, screech thrush* as those of the fieldfare (*turdus pilaris*), p. 6]:—Scrīc, scrēc, scruc (scriic ?) *turdus*, Txts. 103, 2069. Scrīc *turdus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 30: 281, 20.

scrid, es; *n. A carriage, chariot, litter*:—Scrid *basterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 49: *carracutium, vehiculum*, 121, 81. Scrid (*currus*) Godes, Ps. Surt. 67, 18: ii. p. 187, 14. Scrides *basterne*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 80. Scrides, Hpt. Gl. 504, 15. On scride ł on cræte *in carruca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 42. Đā hēht se cāsere gesponnan fiówer wildo hors tō scride and hine gebundenne in dæt scrid āsetton . . . Hió gelēddon dæt scrid on heá dūne, Shrn. 71, 34. Heó wæs on gyldenum scryd, 156, 11. Screoda siex hun[dred]a *six hundred chariots* (cf. Exod. 14, 7), Exon. Th. 468, 9; Phar. 5. Līgbērum scridum *vel* crætum *flammigeris quadrigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 14. v. scriđa.

-scrid *in* ful-scrid. v. scrȳdan, IV.

Scride-finnas; *pl. m. A people who, according to Jornandes and Procopius, seem to have inhabited the present Russian Lapland and other tracts thereabouts, and even to have extended into the present Swedish Finnland.* [Procopius, σκριθίφινοι; Adam of Bremen, *Scritefinni*; Paulus Diaconus, *Scritobini*; Saxo Grammaticus, *Scricfinni.*]:—Scridefinnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 36. Ic wæs mid Scridefinnum, Exon. Th. 323, 16; Vid. 79. The distinguishing prefix seems to refer to the use of snowshoes or skates, cf. *Icel.* skriđr *a sliding motion*, skrīđa *to glide, slide* in snow-shoes.

scrid-wægn, -wēn, es; *m.* I. *a chariot*:—Hū seó gesceádwīsnes bæd dæt mōd dæt hit sǽte on hire scridwǽne (cf. on hrædwǽne, 36, 1; Fox 174, 1), Bt. 36, tit.; Fox xviii, 4. II. *sella curulis*:—Sittan on gerēnedum scridwǽne *in curuli sedere*, 27, 1; Fox 96, 1: 27, tit.; Fox xiv, 22.

scrid-wīsa, an; *m. A charioteer*:—Scridwīsa *auriga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 38.

scrif. v. scræf, ge-scrif.

scrīfan; *p.* scrāf, *pl.* scrifon; *pp.* scrifen *To decree, appoint* (cf. ge-scrif):—Scribun *promulgarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 74. Scriben *decerni*, 106, 22. I. *to decree* to a person as his lot, *to allot, assign*:—Swā missenlīce Dryhten eallum dǽleþ, scyreþ and scrīfeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 10; Vy. 66. Him (*God*) þonc ēghwā secge dæs ðe hē for his miltsum monnum scrīfeþ, 333, 7; Vy. 98. II. *to fix as his lot* for a person:—Ic sceal sēcan ða hāmas ðe ðū mē ǽr scrīfe *I must visit the abodes that you* (*the body*) *have made my* (*the soul's*) *portion*, 371, 4; Seel. 70. Brūcan swylcra yrmþa swā ðū unc ǽr scrife, 373, 2; Seel. 102. Dæt wyt geāwon hæfona wuldor swylc swā ðū mē ǽr scrife, 375, 25; Seel. 143. III. *to decree after judgment, to adjudge, doom, inflict, impose, pass as a sentence* upon a person:—Folca gehwylcum Scyppend scrīfeþ bī gewyrhtum eall æfter ryhte, 75, 12; Cri. 1220. Scrīfeþ bī gewyrhtum meorde monna gehwam, 280, 8; Jul. 728. Gif hē bētan mōte sylle wīd his līfe swā hwæt swā man him scrīfe *si pretium ei fuerit impositum, dabit pro anima sua, quidquid fuerit postulatus*, Ex. 21, 30. Þrowige hē (*a pledgebreaker*) swā biscep him scrīfe, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 10. Þolige hē (*a criminal priest*) ēgðres ge hādes ge eardes, and wræcnige swā wīde swā pāpa him scrīfe, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Đǽr ābidan sceal maga māne fāh, hū him Metod scrīfan wille, Beo. Th. 1963; B. 979. Heo woldan dīne dōmas gehȳran, and hū ðū dām forworhtum scrīfan woldest, Wulfst. 254, 17. IV. as an ecclesiastical term, *to shrive, to impose penance after confession, to hear confession and then impose penance*:—Þonne sacerd mannum fæsten scrīfeþ *quum sacerdos jejunium hominibus injungit*, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 25. Dæt hē hit swā gebētt hæbbe, swā him his scrift scrīfe, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 22. Wē lǽraþ dæt ǽlc preósta scrīfe and dǽdbōte tǽce dam ðe him andette, L. Edg. C. 65; Th. ii. 258, 9. Ofer ealle ða scīre ðe hē (scrift) on scrīfe, I. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 5. Man sceal dam unstrangan men līðelīcor dēman and scrīfan ðonne dam strangan . . . Man sceal on godcundan scriftan ge on woruldcundan dōman ðās þinge tōsceádan, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 5. Hire nān preóst scrīfan ne mōt *neque ulli presbytero confessionem ejus accipere licebit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 6. His scrift him sceal swā scrīfan, swā hē on his dǽdum gehȳreþ, dæt him tō dōnne bið . . . Gyf hwā tō dam (*making peace*) cyrran nylle, ðonne ne mæg hē dam scrīfan, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 432, 37–434, 4. V. *to care for, regard* [cf. *O. Sax.* bi-skrīban (*with gen.* or *prep.*) *to care about*], (a) with gen.:—Deáþ ðæs ne scrīfeþ (cf. se deáþ swelces ne rēcþ *mors spernit altam gloriam*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32), Met. 10, 29. Rihtes ne scrīfeþ, 25, 53. Ne scrīfe hē dæs hlīsan būton hū hē ryhtoslī wyrce *opus rectitudinis appetitio ignoret favoris*, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 16. (b) with dat.:—Se hlāford ne scrīfþ, se dam here waldeþ, freónde ne feónde, feore ne ēhtum (cf. se ðe hiora welt ne murnþ nāuðer ne frīend ne fiend, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7), Met. 25, 15. (c) with a clause:—Hī (*the people of Sodom*) forlēton eallinga ðone brīdele dæs eges, ðā hī ne scriton hwæðer hit wǽre ðe dæg ðe niht, ðonne ðonne hī syngodon, Past. 55, 1; Swt. 427, 31. [He (*the pope*) þe scal scriuen of þine weorldlifen, þat þine sunen alle scullen þe from falle, Laym. 32074. Þe preost shall shrifenn þe and huslenn, Orm. 6128. Him for to hoslon au for to shriue, Havel. 361. Schryvyñ or here schryftys *audire confessiones*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *Also* schriven (*reflex.*) means *to confess*:—Ich chulle schriuen me *confitebor*, A. R. 344, 6. Mede shroue (shrof, shroof) hire of hire shrewednesse . . . Thanne he assoilled hir sone, Piers P. 3, 44. Schryvyñ or ben aknowe synnys yn schryfte *confiteor*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *O. Frs.* scrīva *to impose a punishment.*] v. for-, ge-scrīfan; riht-scrīfend; scrift.

scrīfen *painted* (?):—Scrifen scrād glād, Exon. Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skrifa *to paint*; scrifan *a picture.*]

scrīfend. v. riht-scrīfend.

scrift, es; *m.* I. *what is prescribed as a punishment, a penalty* (cf. scrīfan, III):—Ic (*bishop Werferth*) him (*Eadnoth*) sealde dæt lond and ða bēc . . . and ūre āgen rǽdengewrit dæt wǽre him tō dam gerāde dæt land tōlǽten ðe mon ǽlce gēre gesylle fīftēne scillingas clǽnes feós dam biscepe and him eác ðone ne scrift (scrift ne?) healde *our agreement that the land was resigned to him on the condition that fifteen shillings a year be paid to the bishop, and also that the penalty* (the land had before been subject to the condition that if it were not held by a person in orders it must pass to the church at Worcester; this condition was now removed) *be not maintained in respect to him* (*Eadnoth*), Chart. Th. 168, 18. I a. as an ecclesiastical term, (1) *penance* imposed after confession:—Gif feorhlyre wurþe, tōeácan dam rihtwere, twā pund tō bōte mid godcundan scrifte, L. E. B. 2; Th. ii. 240, 16; also in five following paragraphs. Ægðer man sceal ge on godcundan scriftan ge on woruldcundan dōman ðās þinge tōsceádan *these things* (*the various circumstances of persons*) *are to be discriminated in the penances of the church and in the sentences of the law*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 11. (2) *confession* which is followed by penance, *shrift*:—Dæt hē scriftes gyrnde and hūsles *quod confessionem et eucharistiam desideravisset*, L. Ecg. P. i. 3; Th. ii. 172, 19: 9; Th. ii. 176, 7. Gif preóst fulluhtes oððe scriftes forwyrne, L. N. P. L. 8; Th. ii. 292, 1. Æghwylc cristen man . . . gewunige gelōmlīce tō scrifte; and unforwandodlīce his synna gecȳþe, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 5. Gā man tō scrifte (*ad confessionem*), Wulfst. 181, 3. [Scrift ihalden *to carry out the penance imposed*, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 31. Nimen scrift *to accept penance*, Laym. 18395. Takenn shriffte, Orm. 6613. Schrift (*confession*) and penitence, A. R. 8, 6. Þe holy ssrifte (*confession, one of the seven sacraments*), Ayenb. 14, 8. Schryfte *confessio*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *Icel.* skript, skrift, *confession, penance.*] II. *one who passes sentence, inflicts punishment, a judge* (v. scrīfan, III):—Wā is worulde scriftum, būtan heó mid rihte dōmas reccan, Wulfst. 263, 18. II a. as an ecclesiastical term, *one*

who hears confession and imposes penance, a confessor:—Ða bóte ūberan ðe his scrift (*confessarius*) him tæcþ, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 174, 24. Ðonne sceal se scrift hine ūhsian be ðǽm ðe hē him andettaþ, hū ða þing gedōn wǽron. L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 10. His scrift him sceal swā scrīfan, swā hē ðonne on his dǽdum gehýreþ, ðæt him tō dōnne biþ, 36; Th. ii. 432, 37: Homl. Th. ii. 94, 9. Libban ðam līfe, ðe scrift ūs wīsige, Wulfst. 112, 18. Ne mæg þurh ðæt flǽsc se scrift geseón on ðære sāwle, Exon. Th. 80, 13; Cri. 1307. Bēte hē be his scriftes gepeahte; L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 8: L. P. M. 1; Th. ii. 286, 15. Hē ondette ælce costunge ðam mōde his scriftes *tentationes suas menti pastoris indicet*, Past. 16, 5; Swt. 105, 16. Cwe∂e his andetnesse tō his scrifte, and ðus cwe∂e: Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode and mīnum scrifte ðam gāstlīcan lǽce ealle synna, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 18–21: Blickl. Homl. 43, 20. Gif him þince ðæt hē wið his scrift sprece, ðæt tācnaþ his synna forgyfennysse, Lchdm. iii. 174, 14. Ūre mīsdǽde bētan, swā ūre scriftas ūs tǽcon, Wulfst. 142, 12. Andettan ūre synna ūrum scriftan, 115, 12: Blickl. Homl. 193, 22. [Hit ibeten swa þin scrifte þe techet, O. E. Homl. i. 19, 3. Wiðuten schriftes leaue, A. R. 418, 24.]

scrift-bōc; *f.* I. *a penitential, a book stating the penances to be enjoined after confession for various sins*:—i. scriftbōc on Englisc, Chart. Th. 430, 20; cf. L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 2. Swā hwylc swā ðās scriftbōc tilige tō ūbrecanne *quicunque Confessionale hoc violare conatus fuerit*, L. Ecg. P. Addit.; Th. ii. 238, 8. Ða mæssepreóstas sceolan heora scriftbēc mid rihte tǽcan and lǽran, swā swā hié ūre fæderas ǽr dēmdon, Blickl. Homl. 43, 8. II. *a discourse referring to penance*:—Lārspel and scriftbōc (*the title of the homily*), Wulfst. 242, 22.

scrift-scīr, e; *f. The district in which a confessor exercises his functions*:—Gif preóst on his scriftscīre ēnigne man wite Gode oferhýre, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 244, 22; 9; Th. ii. 246, 12; 15; Th. ii. 246, 26. Sacerda gehwylc on his scriftscīre, Wulfst. 79, 17. Sacerdum gebyreþ on heora scriftscīrum, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 38; 19; Th. ii. 326, 2. v. riht-scriftscīr.

scrift-sprǽc, e; *f. Confession*:—Gif deáþscyldig man scriftsprǽce gyrne, ne him man nǽfre ne wyrne, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 24: L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 4.

scrimman; *p.* scramm *To shrink, draw up, contract*:—Gif monnes fōt tō hommum scrimme and scrince (cf. monegum men gescrincaþ his fēt tō his homme, 68, 3), Lchdm. ii. 6, 15. [Cf. scram *distorted; benumbed with cold*: scrambed *deprived of the use of a limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles*: scrimed *shrivelled up*: shrammed, shrimmid *benumbed with cold*: scrimp *to spare, pinch*: shrump-shouldered *humpbacked*, all from Halliwell's Dictionary: scrimp, scrimpit *scanty, contracted*, Jamieson's Dict. *M. H. Ger.* schrimpfen: *Ger.* schrumpfen *to wrinkle*: *Dan.* skrumpe *to shrink, shrivel*; skrumpen *shrunk, shrivelled*. See also Skeat's Dictionary s. v. *shrimp*.] v. screniman.

scrīn, es; *n.* I. *a chest, coffer, casket, box in which precious things are kept*:—Scrīn *area* vel *scrinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 49: *capsella*, 33, 62: *arca*, 80, 79. Ðæt hālige scrīn *the ark of the covenant*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 35: Jos. 4, 7. Godes scrīn, 7, 6: Num. 14, 10. Ðæt scrīn, Jos. 3, 8, 13. Hē (*Judas*) hæfde scrīn (*loculos*) and bær ða þing ðe man sende, Jn. Skt. 12, 6: 13, 29. Hire scrīn mid hiræ hāligdōmæ, Chart. Th. 553, 12. II. *a receptacle for the relics of a saint, a shrine*:—Se earm wearð geléd on scrīne of seolfre āsmiðod on Sancte Petres mynstre, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 143. Ðā þwōh man ða hālgan bān, and bær intō ðære cyrcan on scrīne, 100, 158. Ic genam ða reliquias ðære hālgan fæmnan and hī gesætte on scrīn ðæt ic sylf ǽr of stāne geworhte *ego tuli reliquias beatae Margaretae et reposui in scrinio, quod feci de lapide*, Nar. 49, 7. Ðā gebrohte se bisceop ealle ða hālgan bān on gelimplīcum scrȳnum, and gelōgodon hī up on cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 275. Ðā wolde se cāsere wyrcan him eallum (*the seven sleepers*) gyldene scrȳn, Homl. Th. ii. 426, 22. [Hī nāmen ðǽre (*in the minster*) twā gildene scrīnes and .lx. seolferne, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 11.] III. *a cage* in which a criminal is confined:—Hig Pilatum on ānum ȳsenum scrȳne gebrohton on ðære byrig Damascum, and hyne myd scrȳne myd eallum on feastum cweartcrne beclȳsdon, St. And. 38, 8: 44, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* scrīni *scrinium, loculus*: *Icel.* skrīn *a shrine*. From Latin.]

scrincan; *p.* scranc, *pl.* scruncon; *pp.* scruncen. I. of a plant, *to wither away, dry up, shrivel*:—Mid ðam mǽstan bleó hȳ (*the male and female pennyroyal*) blōwaþ ðonne neálīce ōðre wyrta scrincaþ and weorniaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. Scrincan *marcescere*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 74. II. of a living being, *to pine away, become weak*:—Hē scrinceþ *arescit*; he pineth away (A. V.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 18. Ðā wearð se cyning (*Belshazzar*) tō ðan swīðe āfyrht, ðæt hē eal scranc (cf. Then the king's countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another, Dan. 5, 6), Homl. Th. ii. 436, 2. [Þu scalt scrinchin (de3e, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2278. Heo scrynketh for shome, P.S. 158, 7.] III. *to contract, shrink*:—Ða tān scrincaþ (-eð, MS.) up, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28. Gif sino scrince . . . oððe gif monnes fōt tō hommum scrimme and scrince, ii. 6, 13–15. v. ā-, for-, ge-scrincan.

scrind *swiftness* (?):—Ofer ðæne (sǽ) mægene oft scipu scrīðende scrinde fleótaþ *over the sea oft sail the ships strongly and swiftly*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. [*Grein compares Lith.* skrindus *flying, running swiftly*.]

scripan (?); *p.* te *To waste away, wither*:—Scrēpes *arescit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* skrjupr *frail*: *Norweg.* skrypa *to waste*: *Swed. dial.* skryyp *to shorten*; skryp *weak*.]

scripel. v. eár-scrypel.

scripen, scripende gloss *austerus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 21.

scripp, es; *n.* (?) *A scrip, bag*:—Petrus forlēt lytle þing, scripp and net, ac hē forlēt ealle þing, ða ða hē for Godes lufon nān þing habban nolde, Homl. Th. i 394, 7. [Horn tok burdon and scrippe, Horn. 1061. Palmere with pike ne with scrippe, Piers P. 5, 542. Scrippe *pera*, Prompt. Parv. 450. *Icel.* skreppa.]

scrippa, an; *m.*?:—Of ðære dīc on ðone midmestan scrippan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 27.

scriptor *occurs in the compound* tīd-scriptor *chronographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scriptora; *n. pl. scriptores*.]

scrīða *or* **scrīðu**, an; *m.* or *f. A chariot*:—Scrīðena ł cræta *bigarum, curruum*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 77. v. scrid.

scrīðan; *p.* scrād, *pl.* scridon; *pp.* scriden, scrīden. I. *to go, take one's way* to a place:—Drihten gecwyð: 'Āstīgaþ nū ūwyrgde in ðæt wītehūs.' Sōna æfter ðǽm wordum werige gāstas hwyrftum scrīðaþ in ðæt sceaðena scræf, Cd. Th. 304, 17; Sat. 631. Men ne cunnon hwyder helrūnan hwyrftum scrīðaþ, Beo. Th. 329; B. 163. Com on wanre niht scrīðan sceadugenga, 1410; B. 703. II. *to go hither and thither, go about, wander*:—Līg scrīðeþ geond woruld wīde *fire shall spread itself far and wide through the world*, Exon. Th. 51, 3; Cri. 810. Fīfte cyn is wīdscripelra hleápera, ðe under muneces gegyrlan ēghwider scrīðaþ, R. Ben. 135, 21. Bana wīde scrāð (*of the destroying angel that smote the firstborn of Egypt*), Cd. Th. 180, 3; Exod. 39. Ðæt hine ne worian ne scrīðan (*vagari*) ne lyste, R. Ben. 126, 18. Swā scrīðende hweorfaþ gleómen, Exon. Th. 326, 27; Vid. 135. III. of the gliding motion of a ship, cloud, etc., or of the motion of a heavenly body in its orbit:—Ne æt mē hrisil scrīðeþ, Exon. Th. 417, 20; Rä. 36, 7. Sió scīre scell scrīðeþ ymbūtan dōgora gehwylce *the heavens make one revolution each day*, Met. 20, 174: 28, 16. Sume tungl scrīðaþ leng ūtan ymb eall ðis, 28, 8. Wolcnu scrīðaþ *clouds sail along*, Menol. Fox 486; Gn. C. 13. Leax sceal on wǽle mid sceote scrīðan, 539; Gn. C. 40. Sægl (*the sun*) gewāt under scrīðan, Andr. Kmbl. 2913; An. 1459. Lēton scrīðan bronte brimþisan, Elen. Kmbl. 474; El. 237. Scrīðende (*revolving*) færþ hweóle gelīcost, Met. 20, 216. Scrīðende scīn (*the storm-clouds*), Exon. Th. 385, 29; Rä. 4, 52. Ofer ðæne (sǽ) oft scipu scrīðende fleótaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 24. IV. of the increase or decrease of light:—Heó ðæt leóht geseah ellor scrīðan, Cd. Th. 48, 9; Gen. 773. Niht ofer ealle scrīðan cwōme, Beo. Th. 1305; B. 650. V. of the coming of times or seasons, of the passage of time:—Ðæs scrīð ymb seofon niht Weódmōnaþ on tūn, Menol. Fox 270; Men. 136. Dagas forþ scridun, Exon. Th. 160, 12; Gū. 942. Ofer niðða bearn nihtrīm scridon, 167, 35; Gū. 1070. Cymeþ wlitig scrīðan on tūn Maius, Menol. Fox 152; Men. 77. Ðenden him ðeós woruld scrīðende scīnan mōte, Exon. Th. 97, 3; Cri. 1585. Mīn feorh ende geséceþ dæg scrīðende, ðonne dōgor beóþ mīn forþ scrīðen, 164, 10–16; Gū. 1011. [Þa com Scottene king scrīðen to hirede, Laym. 10799. He scrað (com, 2nd MS.) to þisse londe, 4109. Tweien scalkes scrīðen under bordes & skirmden, 8405. None of þe Normandes fro þam might skrith, Min. v. 68. To scrythe *labi*, Cath. Angl. 326. *O. Sax.* scrīðan, scrīdan *to go, pass* (of time, light): *O. H. Ger.* scrītan *gradi*: *Icel.* skrīða *to creep, crawl; to glide, slide*.] v. geond-, tō-, þurh-, ymb-scrīðan.

scrīðe, es; *m. A course*:—Ða habbaþ scyrtran scrīðe and færeld, ymbhwerft læssan ðonne ōðru tungl, Met. 28, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* scrit *gradus, passus*: *Icel.* skriðr *a creeping* or *sliding motion*.]

scrīðol, scritta. v. wīd-scrīðol, scrætte.

Scrobbes-burh; *f. Shrewsbury*:—Ða férdon hī intō Stæffordscīre and intō Scrobbesbyrig, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 4. Cf. Civitas Scrobbensis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 137, 24.

Scrobbesbyrig-scīr, *and later* Scrob-scīr; *f. Shropshire*:—Ða wæs se cyng gewend ofer Temese intō Scrobbesbyrigscīre, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 29. Hugo eorl of Scrobscīre, 1094; Erl. 230, 37.

Scrob-sǽte, -sǽtan; *pl. The men of Shropshire*; also used where now the name of their district would be used, *Shropshire*:—Ða fyrdedon hī intō Stæffordscīre and intō Scrobsǽton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 22.

scroepe. v. scrēpe.

scrofell, es; *n.* (?) *Scrofula*:—Cymeles and scrofelles and ēghwylces yfles, Lchdm. iii. 62, 22.

scrūd, es; *n.* I. *dress, clothing, attire*:—Hræglung *vestitus*, scruud *habitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 69. Hwæt begytst ðū of ðīnum crǽfte? Bigleofan and scrūd (*vestitum*) and feoh, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 5. Hē sylþ him andlyfene and scrūd *dat ei victum et vestitum*, Deut. 10, 18: L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 26. II. *an article of dress, a garment*:—Scrūd *vestis, clamis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 50. Cildes scrūd *praetexta*, 25, 56. Slēfleás scrūd *colobium*, slēfleás ancra scrūd *levitonarium*, 40, 20, 21.

Scrūde *melote, veste*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 52. Hē sealde hira ælcum twā scrūd (*stolas*), and hē sealde Beniamine ðrīf scrūd, Gen. 45, 22. [*Laym.* scrud: *Orm.* shrud: *A. R.* schrud: *Ayenb.* ssroud; *Piers P.* shroud *dress, garment: Icel.* skrūð *shrouds of a ship, tackle.*] v. beadu-, byrdu-, gūþ-, munuc-, nun-, ofer-, wīf-scrūd.

scrūd-fultum, es; *m. Assistance in providing clothing;* the word occurs in grants made to religious houses of funds for the provision of clothing:—Ealle ða sōcna ofer ðæt feunland him (*the monks of Ely*) tō scrūdfultume (cf. stent causas seculares emendandae fratrum loco manentium victui vel vestitui necessaria ministrantes, p. 238), Chart. Th. 242, 18. Twelf hīda tō scrūdfultume ðam hīrēde (*Winchester*), 499, 13. Ic habbe gifen ðæt land intō Sanctes Petres mynstre intō Baðan ðām munecan tō scrūdfultume, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 171, 15. v. next word.

scrūd-land, es; *n. Land given to provide means for buying clothing, land given as* scrūdfultum, q. v.:—Hē geunn(-ann?) ðæs landes æt Orpedingtūne for his sāwle intō Cristes cyrican ðām Godes þēowum tō scrūdland, Chart. Th. 329, 19.

scrudnian, scrutnian; *p.* ode *To examine carefully, consider, investigate:*—Ic scrudnige ł ic smeāge bebodu Godes mīnes *scrutabor mandata Dei mei*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 115. And Drihten on micelre folces menige smeāþ and scrutnoþ (scrudnaþ, MS. T.) hwæt ða feāwa syndan ðe his willan wyrcean willen *et querens Dominus in multitudine populi*, R. Ben. 2, 16. Mīne gebrōðra, scrutniaþ mid hū wācliċum wurðe Godes rīce biþ gehoht, Homl. Th. i. 582, 25. Twā þing sind ðe wē sceolon carfullice scrutnian, ii. 82, 25. Scrutniende *scrutando, investigando*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 12. Tō āsmeāganne mid scrutniendre scrutnunge, Anglia viii. 302, 36. Scrudinend (scrudniend?) *scrutantes*, Ps. Spl. 63, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scrodōn, scrutōn *scrutari.*] v. ā-scrudnian.

scrudnung, scrutnung, e; *f. Examination, investigation, enquiry:*—Hē began mid geornfulre scrudnunge smeāgan and āhsian be ðām gebodum ðæs hālgan regules, Lchdm. iii. 440, 20. Tō āsmeāganne mid scrutniendre scrutnunge, Anglia viii. 302, 36.

scrūd-waru, e; *f. Habit, dress:*—Ðæt hē (*a monk*) healdan wille his clǣnnisse and munuclīce scrūdware, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9: vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 27.

scruf, scrutnian, scrutnung. v. scorf, scrudnian, scrudnung.

scrybb, e; *f. Scrub, underwood, shrubbery:*—Of ðare stānstrǣte andlang scrybbe, Chart. Th. 525, 21.

scrȳdan; *p.* de. I. *to put clothes on* a person, *to clothe* a person with (*mid*) a garment, *to dress:*—Ic mē scrȳde *induo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 2; Zup. 167, 2. Ic [mē] scrȳdde mid hǣran *induebar cilicio*, Ps. Spl. 34, 15. Heó scrȳdde Iacob mid ðam deórwurðustan reáfe *vestibus valde bonis induit eum*, Gen. 27, 15. Hine man efsode and scrȳdde hine and brohte hine tō ðam cynge *Joseph totonderunt, ac veste mutata ob'ulerunt ei*, 41, 14. Hē scrīdde (*vestivit*) ðone bisceop mid līnenum reáfe, Lev. 8, 7. Ic wæs nacud and gē mē scrȳddon (*operuistis*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36, 38. Mōdor, scrȳd (*vesti*) ðīnne sunu, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 111, 3 Ne scrīde nān wīf hig mid wǣpmannes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. II. *to clothe, to furnish with clothes, provide with clothes:*—Hē scrȳt mē wel and fēlt, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 33. Gif æcyres weód God scrȳt, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Scrȳtt, Lk. Skt. 12, 28. Hē hī fēdan scolde and scrȳdan, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 11. Hingrigendum mete syllan and nacode scrȳdan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 18. III. *to put on* a garment:—Wlite ðū scrȳddest *decorem induisti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 2. Līnen reáf scrēdan sume seócnysse ge'ācnaþ (*in a dream*) *to put on a linen garment betokens some sickness*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 30. IV. *to rig* a ship (? cf. *shrouds* of a ship: *Icel.* skrūð *the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging; tackle, gear*):—Is ðeós bāt fulscrīd, Andr. Kmbl. 992; An. 496. [He hine lette ueden, he hine lette scruden, Laym. 8945. Nolde þe neodfule ueden ne schruden, A. R. 214, 17. He wollde shridenn uss wiþþ heofennlike wæde, Orm. 3676. He ne hauede nouth to shride but a kowel, Havel. 963. Ssrede þe poure, Ayenb. 90, 25. *Icel.* skrȳða *to clothe, dress.*] v. ge-, mis-, un-, ymb-scrȳdan; wan-scrȳd.

scrynce; *adj. Withered:*—Menigo ðara unhālra blindena haltra scryngcara (giscrungcura, Rush.: forscruncenra, W. S.) *multitudo languentium, caecorum, claudorum, aridorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. Cf. scrence, *and for the inflexion* tuoegara, 8, 17.

scūa. v. scūwa.

scuoca, sceucca, sceocca, scocca, an; *m. A devil, demon;* in sing. generally *the devil, Satan, Beelzebub:*—Wæs se scucca (*Satan*) him betwux. Tō ðæm cwæð Drihten: 'Hwanon cōme ðū?' Se sceocca andwyrde: 'Ic fērde geond ðās eorþan,' Homl. Th. ii. 446, 25–27. Se scucca, 452, 13, 17. Se scocca, 448, 4. Gang ðū sceocca (sceucca, MS. A.) on bæc *vade Satanas*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Æfter ðæs sceoccan (scoccan, Thw.) ēhtnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 3. Sceoccan *Belzebulis*, Germ. 399, 267. Sceoccan betǣht tō flǣsces forwyrhte, R. Ben. 50, 1. Deóful ł scuccan *Zabulun*, Hymn. Surt. 115, 15. Ða āwyrigedan sceoccan (scuccan), Homl. Th. i. 68, 1: Wulfst. 249, 1. Þurh ðara scuccena lotwrencas, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 14. Scucna englas, Blickl. Homl. 189, 7. Ðæt hié leóda landgeweorc lāþum beweredon scuccum and scinnum, Beo. Th. 1882; B. 939. Ongunnan heora bearn blōtan feóndum, sceuccum onsægcgean *immolaverunt filios suos et filias suas daemoniis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. *The word is found in the name of a place*, Scuccanhlāw, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 196, 1. [Þu scheomelese schucke (*the reeve that condemned St. Margaret*), Marh. 7, 26. Þe laðe unwiht, þe hellene schucke, H. M. 41, 35. Schenden þene sckucke (schucke), A. R. 316, 11. Þe scucke wes bitweonen, Laym. 276. Þu (*the reeve before whom Juliana was brought*) þat schucke art schucken (shuken, Bod. MS.) herien, Jul. 56, 2.]

scuoc-gild, es; *n. An idol:*—Hī sceuccegyldum guldan *servierunt sculptilibus eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26.

scūdan *to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder:*—Hȳ (*Adam and Eve*) on uncȳðu scomum scūdende scofene wurdon on gewīnworuld *they shivering with shame into a strange land were thrust, into a world of struggle*, Exon. Th. 153, 19; Gū. 828. [Cf. *O. Sax.* skuddian: *O. Frs.* skedda: *O. H. Ger.* scuten, scutten *to shake* (trans.): *O. L. Ger.* scuddinga *excussus.*]

scūfan, sceūfan, sceófan; *p.* sceāf, *pl.* scufon, sceufon, sceofon; *pp.* scofen, sceofen *To shove, push, thrust;* trudere, praecipitare:—Ic sceūfe (sceófe, scūfe) *praecipito*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 11: *trudo*, 28, 4; Zup. 171, 1. Scīfþ *trudit*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 71. Scūfaþ *praecipitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 78. I. *to shove, push, try to move something:*—Hē sceāf mid ðam scylde, ðæt se sceaft tōbærst, Byrht. Th. 135, 50; By. 136. Sume sceufon, sume tugon, and seó Godes flǣmne hwæðre stōd, Shrn. 154, 26. II. *to shove, thrust, cause to move with violence.* (1) literal:—Ðā ne gelīfde Apollonius ðæt heó his gemæcca wǣre ac sceāf hī fram him, Ap. Th. 25, 6. Hē sceāf reáf of līce, Cd. Th. 94, 20; Gen. 1564. Hī dracan scufon, wyrm ofer wealclif, Beo. Th. 6254; B 3131. 'Uton hine underbæc sceófan' . . . Hī ðā hine underbæc scufon . . . ac hē næs ācweald þurh ðam heálīcan fylle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 14–20. Hēt his sealcas scūfan ða hyssas in bælblȳse, Cd. Th. 230, 11; Dan. 231: Exon. Th. 142, 21; Gū. 647. Leahtra leáse in ðæs hádes wylm scūfan, 277, 21; Jul. 584. Scūfan scyldigne in seáþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1380; El. 692. Ūs ys miht geseald ðē tō sceófanne on ðās wītu ðisse deópnysse, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 17. (2) of proceedings which imply violence, *to thrust* into prison, out of a place, etc.:—Drihten heó (*the fallen angels*) furðor sceāf in ðæt neowle genip, Cd. Th. 292, 24; Sat. 445. Hig scufon (*ejecerunt*) hine of ðære ceastre, Lk. Skt. 4, 29. Sume scufon heora māgas forþ tō heofenan rīce, and fērdon him sylfe tō helle wīte, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 22. Būton man āgeáfe Eustatsius and his men heom tō hand sceofe *unless Eustace were given up and his men were handed over to them*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 22. Se cyning wæs yrre wið mē and hēt sceófan mē on cweartern *me retrudi jussit in carcerem*, Gen. 41, 10. Gē (*devils*) scofene wurdon fore oferhygdum in ēce fȳr, Exon. Th. 140, 5; Gū. 605. Hȳ (*Adam and Eve*) scofene wurdon on gewinworuld, 153, 20; Gū. 828. III. *to shove, push, cause to move* (without notion of violence):—Hī scufon ūt heora scipu and gewendon heom begeondan sǣ, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 15: Beo. Th. 436; B. 215. IV. of the production of natural phenomena:—Metod æfter sceāf sēfen, Cd. Th. 9, 4; Gen. 136. Ða wæs morgenleóht scofen and scynded, Beo Th. 1840; B. 918. [Cf. Grmm. D. M. 706.] V. *to push* a person's cause, *advance, forward*, cf. scyfe, II:—Scūfeþ Frēa forþwegas folmum sīnum, willan dīnne, Cd. Th. 170, 13; Gen. 2812. VI. *to urge, prompt* a thought or action, cf. scyfe, III:—Mid ðȳ se weriga gāst ða synne scȳfþ on mōde *cum malignus spiritus peccatum suggerit in mente*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 19 note. VII. *to push on* or *forward, to move* (intrans.):—Merecondel (*the sun*) scȳft on ofdæle, Met. 13, 58. Werige gāstas scūfaþ tō grunde in ðæt nearwe nīþ, Cd. Th. 304, 21; Sat. 633. [*Goth.* skiuban: *O Frs.* skūva: *O. H. Ger.* sciuban: *Icel.* skȳfa (*wk.*) *to shove, drive, push.*] v. ā-, æt-, þe-, for-, ðþ-, tō-, wið-scūfan.

[sculan, sceolan]; ic, hē sceal, scal, ðū scealt, *pl.* wē sculon, sceolon; *p.* sceolde, scolde, scealde, scalde; *subj. prs.* scyle, scile, sciele, scule. I. *to owe;* debere:—Ān him sceolde (scalde, Rush.: āhte tō geldanne, Lind.) tȳn þūsend punda. Se hlāford forgeaf him ðone gylt. Se þeówa gemētte hys efenþeówan, se him sceolde (sculde, Rush.) ān hund penega, and hē cwæð; 'Āgyf ðæt ðū mē scealt,' Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. 28. Hū mycel scealt ðū (āht ðū tō geldanne, Lind.) mīnum hlāforde? Lk. Skt. 16, 5, 7. Gif hwā ōðrum scyle (scule) borh oððon bōte, gelǣste hit georne, L. Eth. v. 20; Th. i. 308, 31. [Cf. Uoryef me þet ich þe ssel, Ayenb. 115, 29. By the feith I shal Priam, Tr. and Cr. iii. 472.] II. denoting obligation or constraint of various kinds, *shall, must, ought,* (*I*) *have* or *am* (with infin.), *am bound*, with an infinitive expressed or that may be inferred from a preceding clause. (1) denoting a duty, moral obligation:—Ðū scealt on ēghwylce tīd Godes willan wercan, Blickl. Homl. 67, 33. Nǣnig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne gēman his þesibbes, gif . . . (*it is a man's duty not to love*), 23, 16. Swā sceal oretta ā in his mōde Gode compian, Exon. Th. 122, 33; Gū. 315. God sceal mon ǣrest hergan, 333, 15; Gn. Ex. 4. Swā hire eaforan sculon æfter lybban, ðonne hié lād gedōþ, hié sculon lufe wyrcean, Cd. Th. 39, 12; Gen. 624. Næs fela manna, ðe hogade ymbe ða bōte swā georne, swā man scolde (sceolde, MS. B.), Wulfst. 156, 12. Hē (*the bishop*) ne cūðe dōn his gerihte swā wel swā

hē sceolde, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 9. Đā andswarede se cyning ðæt hē ǣgðer ge wolde ge scolde ðam geleáfan onfōn *rex suscipere se fidem et velle et debere respondebat*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 35. Hwider hyra gehwylc faran scolde, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Seó lufu ðe wē tō ūrum Hǣlende habban sceoldan, 109, 4. Forðæm ne scyle nān wís man nǣnne mannan hatian, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 15. (2) *shall, ought* as being fit, right, proper, in accordance with reason:—Ic mid grīpe sceal fōn wið feónde, Beo. Th. 881; B. 438. Hwý sceal ic æfter his hyldo þeówian . . . ic mæg wesan god swā hē, Cd. Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282. Se ðe tō reccenddōme cuman sceal *qui ad regimen venire debeat*, Past. 11; Swt. 61, 5. Forðan sceal gehycgan hæleða ǣghwylc, ðæt hē ne ābælige bearn Wāldendes, Cd. Th. 276, 25; Sat. 194. Đonne gē geseóþ ðære tōworpednysse ǣsceonunge standan ðǣr heó ne sceal (rīseþ, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 13, 14. Be ūre ǣ hē sceal (gedaefnaþ, Lind.) sweltan *debet mori*, Jn. Skt. 19, 7. Seó cyrice sceal fēdan ða ðe æt hire eardiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 27: 47, 21. Ƿhæt sculon wē nū dōn tō ðam ðæt wē mǣgon cumon tō ðām sōþum gesǣlþum *quid nunc faciendum, ut illius summi boni sedem reperire mereamur?* Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 32. Dēmaþ ūs hwylcum deáðe wē sweltan sceulon, for ðam ðe wē ðone Hǣlend tō deáðe gesealden, St. And. 36, 16. Oncnāwan hwǣr wē sǣlan sceolon sundhengestas, Exon. Th. 54, 3; Cri. 863. Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, Byrht. Th. 133, 32; By. 59. Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan, Cd. Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. His weorc sceolon beón ðæs weorðe, ðæt him ōðre menn onhyrien, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 61, 17. Ic worda geæpræc mā ðonne ic sceolde, Andr. Kmbl. 1848; An. 926: Hy. 3, 43. Đone mǣððum ðe ðū mid rihte rǣdan sceoldest, Beo. Th. 4119; B. 2056. Swylc sceolde secg wesan æt þearfe, 5410; B. 2708. Gūþbill geswāc, swā hit nō sceolde, 5164; B. 2585. Oft mon forlǣt ðone ege ðe hē mid ryhte on him innan habban scolde, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 18. Hē ūs lǣrde, hū wē ūs gebiddan sceoldan, Blickl. Homl. 19, 36. Hī cuǣdon, ðæt hié ðæt tō his honda healdan sceoldon, forðæm hira nān næs on fædrenhealfe tō geboren, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 4. Hū hié libban sceoldon, Cd. Th. 52, 30; Gen. 851. Hié nīþ āhōfon, swā hié nō sceoldon, Elen. Kmbl. 1673; El. 838. Gif ic scile *etsi oportuerit me*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 31. Hū hē scyle (scile, Cott. MSS.) eall earfoðu forsión *quod adversa quaeque despicienda sunt*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 4. Ne scyle nān mon blǣcern ǣlan under mittan, 5, 1; Swt. 43, 2. Hū gehiórsum ðǣm ðe hē mid ryhte hiéran sciele, 9; Swt. 56, 14: 10; Swt. 60, 6. (3) denoting obligation to perform an engagement, to do appointed work, to carry out the terms of an agreement:—Wīsdōmes beþearf se ðære æðelan sceal andwyrde ǧgifan *he will need wisdom to whom the task of giving an answer is assigned*, Elen. Kmbl. 1085; El. 545. Sume sceolon (*it will be the task of some*) hweorfan geond hæleþa land, Cd. Th. 281, 11; Sat. 270. Næs ðæt forma sīð ðæt hit (*the sword*) ellenweorc æfnan scolde, Beo. Th. 2933; B. 1464. Đonne scyldfreca ongeán gramum gangan scolde, 2073; B. 1034. Đone ende ðe Æðerēd healdan sceolde, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 2. Hī woldon ðisne eard healdan, and hē hī fēdan scolde and scrýdan, 1012; Erl. 147, 10. Būtan ðǣm monnum ðe ða burga healdan scolden, Erl. 90, 19. Sceótend swǣfon, ða ðæt hornreced healdan scoldon, Beo. Th. 1413; B. 704. His scipu sceoldan cumon ongeán, ac hī ne mihton, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 3. Gnornian hū oft hē feohtan scule (scyle, Cott. MS.), Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10. (4) denoting bidding, commanding:—'Hwæt sceal ic singan?' Cwæð hē: 'Sing mē frumsceaft,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. Hǣlend him cwæð: 'Đū scealt fylgean mē,' Blickl. Homl. 23, 14: Cd. Th. 139, 15; Gen. 2310: 172, 29; Gen. 2851. Scealtū mid ērdæge ceól gestīgan, Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. Ic secge ðæt hē sceal wesan Ismahel hāten, Cd. Th. 138, 2; Gen. 2285. Ne sceolon gē mīne ða hālgan hrīnan, Ps. Th. 104. 13. Ne scule gē hit þurhteón, 4, 5. Sægþ on ðissum bōcum, ðæt Drihten cwǣde, ðæt ðis mennisce cyn ne sceolde ǧgimeleásian, ðæt hié sealdon heora wæstma fruman for Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 4: Exon. Th. 15, 9; Cri. 233. Se (*God*) ūs ðās lāde sceóp, ðæt wē on Egiptum sceolde ūs fremu sēcan, Cd. Th. 110, 23; Gen. 1842. Hē ūs gesette ðæt wē hine biddan sceoldan *he made this ordinance for us, that we should pray to him*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 3. Ða þing ðe ic eów foresægde, ðæt gē dōn sceoldon, 131, 34. Landfranc bebéad ðan munecan, ðæt hī sceldan hī unscrýdan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 8. Hē oncwæð, ðæt hié gyldan sceolde, Cd. Th. 229, 5; Dan. 212. 'On ðæt fýr gē (*the wicked at the day of judgment*) hreósan sceolan.' Ne mágon hī gehýnan heofoncyninges bibod, Exon. Th. 93, 11; Cri. 1524. (5) where the obligation results from a law, statute, regulation:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan flīfýne mearðes fell, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 19. Nū sceal beón ǣfre on Ii abbod, and nā biscop, and ðan sculon beón underþeódde ealle Scotta biscopas, Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 6. Sceolde sweordes ecg feorh ācsigan, Andr. Kmbl. 2266; An. 1134. Se ðe scyle (*since the regulations of the Penitential require it*) āne wucan dǣdbōte dōn, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 13. (6) denoting the necessity of fate, of the order of providence, *shall, must* as being decreed by fate or providence:—Đū scealt greót etan ðīne līfdagas, Cd. Th. 56, 9; Gen. 909. Đū eart eorþe, and þū scealt eft tō eorþan weorðan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 9. Gyt scyl (sceal, MS. A.) beón gefylled ðæt be mē āwriten is, Lk. 22, 37. Sceal hine wulf etan *his fate will be to be eaten by a wolf* (cf. swā missenlíce Dryhten eallum dǣleþ, 331, 6; Vy. 64), Exon. Th. 328, 5; Vy. 12 (*and often*). Mon sceal on eorþan geong ealdian, 333, 21; Gn. Ex. 7. Gǣþ ā wyrd swā hió scel, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Hié (*the Jews*) God sylfne āhēngon; ðæt hié sculon wergðu dreógan, Elen. Kmbl. 420; El. 210: Exon. Th. 455, 28; Hy. 4, 56. Hī ðǣr gefērdon māran hearm ðonne hī ǣfre wēndon ðæt him ǣnig burhwaru gedōn sceolde *more than they ever expected it would be the fate of any citizens to do them*, Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 22. Đā hē from sceolde niþþum hweorfan, Cd. Th. 74, 15; Gen. 1222. Nǣnig heora þohte ðæt hē ðanon scolde eft gesēcean folc *every one of them thought himself fated not to visit his people again*, Beo. Th. 1387; B. 691. Đonne ðū forþ scyle metodsceaft seón, 2363; B. 1179: Cd. Th. 63, 27; Gen. 1038. Se dæg ðe hē sceole wið ðæm lichomon hine gedǣlon, Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Hwæðer ðis þūsend sceole beón scyrtre þe lengre, 119, 6. Scile, Beo. Th. 6335; B. 3177. Deáh gē wēnen ðæt gē lange libban scylan, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 15. Nele se Waldend ðæt forweorðan scylen sāula ūsse *it is not God's will, that our souls be destined to destruction* (*but* cf. hē nyle ðæt ða sāula forweorðan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 37), Met. 21, 34. (7) *to be forced, must* because there is no possible alternative, because one cannot help one's self:—Nū sceal ic (*Hagar*) on wēstenne witodes bīdan, Cd. Th. 137, 16; Gen. 2274. Ic (*Satan*) sceal bīdan in bendum, 268, 1; Sat. 48. Ic teáras sceal geótan, Exon. Th. 11, 18; Cri. 172. Ne sceal ic mīne onsýn fore eówere mengu mīþan, 144, 16; Gū. 679. Đū scealt furþor sīþfæt secgan, 261, 18; Jul. 317. Blind sceal his eágna þolian, 335, 27; Gn. Ex. 39. On ðǣm gesuincum hē sceal hine selfne geþencean deáh hē nylle *in adversis ad sui memoriam nolens etiam coactusque revocatur*, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 35, 7. Sculon hié ðās helle sēcan, Cd. Th. 26, 14; Gen. 406. Đū neorxna wonges wlite nýðe sceoldes ǧiefan, Exon. Th. 86, 11; Cri. 1406. Ordfruma earmre lāfe ðære ðe ðǣm hēðenan hýran sceolde, Cd. Th. 225, 13; Dan. 153. Scolde, Beo. Th. 20; B. 10: 1935; B. 965. Hyne Hetware gehnǣgdon mid ofermægene, ðæt se byrnwīga būgan sceolde, 5829; B. 2918. Sceoldon wrǣcmǣgas ofgiefan grēne beorgas, Exon. Th. 116, 5; Gū. 202. Đonne hī slóðian scioldon *when they could not help sighing*, Met. 26, 82. Đý læs ic scyle leng þrowian, Andr. Kmbl. 154; An. 77. Hē tō foo gif hē niéde sciele *coactus ad regimen veniat*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 9. (8) *to be obliged, must, shall* because from the conditions or nature of a case no alternative is admissible, because a conclusion is inevitable:—Gif ðæt wīf nele hider tō lande mid mē, sceal ic lǣdan ðīnne sunu eft tō ðam lande ðe ðū of fērdest? Gen. 24, 5. Nū ic eówer sceal frumcyn witan, ǣr gē furþur fēran, Beo. Th. 508; B. 251. Ic forworht hæbbe hyldo ðīne, forðon ic lāstas sceal weán on wēnum wíde lecgan, Cd. Th. 63, 3; Gen. 1026. Đū meaht be sumum tācnum ongietan, hwæs ðū wēnan scealt *what with certainty you may expect*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 20. Se ðe wille Drihtne bringan gecwēme lācfæsten, ðonne sceal hē ðæt mid ælmessan fullian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 18. Nū sceal hē sylf faran, ne mæg his ǣrende his boda beódan, Cd. Th. 35, 18; Gen. 556. Đonne hē æt hilde sceall līfes tiligan, Salm. Kmbl. 320; Sal. 159. Eart ðū ðe tó cumenne eart, hwæðer ðe wē ōðres scylon (sceolon, MS. A.: sculon, MSS. B. C.) onbýdan (*expectamus*), Lk. Skt. 7, 19, 20. Sceolon, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 3. Forðon wit sculon unc staðolwangas rūmor sēcan, Cd. Th. 114, 29; Gen. 1911. Ðǣr hig ǣnne sculan eard weardian, Ps. Th. 132, 1. Sculun, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 21; Rūn. 21. Đý sceolon gelýfan eorlas, hwæt mīn æðelo sién, Andr. Kmbl. 1466; An. 734. Ne sceolon mē þegenas ætwītan *men shall not reproach me* (*because there will not be the slightest grounds for reproach*), Byrht. Th. 138, 14; By. 220. Wēnde ic ðæt ðū ðý wærra weorðan sceolde *I expected that you must have got more cautious*, Exon. Th. 268, 1; Jul. 425. Đā sceolde hē ðǣr bīdan ryhtnorþanwindes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 17. Scolde herebyrne sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2890; B. 1443. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 35; Gen. 719. Ne meahton leng somed heora begra ðǣr āhte habban, ac sceoldon ða rincas ðý sēcan ellor æðelseld, 113, 29; Gen. 1894. Mē þincþ wundor tō hwon ðū sceole for ówiht ðysne man habban ungeléredne fiscere *what reason obliges you to hold this man, an ignorant fisherman, as of any account?* Blickl. Homl. 179, 13. Gif hine mon tō genēdan scyle, and hē elles uylle *if there is no other course open but to compel him*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 13. Seó orsorge wyrd simle līhþ, ðæt mon scyle wēnan, ðæt heó seó sió sōþe gesǣlþ, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30. (9) denoting need, *shall, must*, where an end is to be attained or a task to be completed or a purpose to be served:—Hwæt sceal ic mā secgean fram Sancte Iohanne *what more need I say of St. John?* Blickl. Homl. 169, 24. Đæt scell ǧeleáwra mann ðonne ic mē tælige findan on ferðe *a more learned man than I reckon myself is necessary to perform the task*, Andr. Kmbl. 2965; An. 1485. Sculan wē gyt martira gemynd mā ārecean, Menol. Fox 136; Men. 68. 'Satan ic ðǣr (*in hell*) sēcan wille.' . . . Sceolde hē ða brādan lígas sēcan, Cd. Th. 47, 20; 763. Nihtweard (*the fiery pillar*) sceolde wīcian ofer weredum, 185, 2; Exod. 116. Tō hwon sceolde ðeós smyrenes ðus beón tō lore gedōn *what end was to be served by thus wasting this ointment?* Blickl. Homl. 69, 6. Hwý gē ǣfre scylen unrihtfiónngum eówer mōd drēfan *quid tantos juvat excitare motus?* Met. 27, 1. (10) denoting the

certainty of a future event, that results from a settled purpose or decision:—Ic gefremman sceal eorlic ellen oððe endedæg mīnne gebīdan *I am determined to do or die*, Beo. Th. 1277; B. 636. Mid eārum ne sceal ic (*it is settled that I shall not*) gehēran ðære bēman stefne, Cd. Th. 275, 13; Sat. 171. Ðū scealt deáðe sweltan *thou shalt surely die*, Gen. 2, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 39. Ðæt ðū sunu Dryhtnes cennan sceolde, Exon. Th. 19, 10; Cri. 298. Hē (*Christ*) wiste, ðæt seó burh (*Jerusalem*) sceolde ābrocen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. On ðære nihte ðe hȳ on ðone dæg tōgædere fōn sceoldan, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 32. Hæfdon hié on rūne āwriten wera endestæf, hwænne hié tō mōse weorðan sceoldon, Andr. Kmbl. 274; An. 137. (10 a) denoting the certainty of a result under proper conditions:—Ðū him fæste hel sōðan spræce, swā ðū mīnum scealt feore gebeorgan *you are then certain to save my life*, Cd. Th. 110, 113; Gen. 1837. Forðan ðe (*on account of his previous conduct*) hē sceal ēce wīte þrowian, Homl. Th. i. 66, 14: Blickl. Homl. 41, 32. Hū sceal mīn cuman gǣst tō geōce? Exon. Th. 124, 10; Gū. 337. Se hlāford sceal tō gemyndum mīnum leódum heáh hlifian on Hronesnæsse, Beo. Th. 5600; B. 2804. Wē cwǣdon ēr, ðæt se sceolde lytel sāwan, se ðe him ðone wind ondrēde, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 23. Wēndun gē ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelīce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 33; Gū. 636. Ðā hēht se cāsere gesponnan fiōwer wildo hors . . . ðæt ða wildan hors scealden iornan on hearde wegas and him ða limo all tōbrecan, Shrn. 72, 1. Hē fægenaþ ðæs, hū hiene mon sciele (scyle, Hatt. MS.) herigean, Past. 8; Swt. 54, 7. Scile (sciele, Hatt. MS.), 9; Swt. 54, 19. Hē wēneþ ðæt hē sceole tō heofenum āhafen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 5. Gif wē ǣnige bōte gebīdan sculan (scylen, MS. B.) *if improvement in our condition is certainly to take place*, Wulfst. 157, 2. (11) denoting probability:—Neron cwæð tō Paule: 'Forhwon ne sprecst ðū, Paulus?' Ðā andswarede him Sanctus Paulus: 'Wēnstū ðæt ic sceole sprecan tō ðissum treówleásan men' *do you think it likely that I shall speak to this false man?* Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. (12) as an auxiliary:—Ic sceal rǣdan tō merigen *lecturus sum cras*, ðū scealt rǣdan *lecturus es*, hī sceolon (sceolan, sculon) rǣdan *lecturi sunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 136, 10–12. Oðer *participium* is tōwerdre tīde se ðe rǣdan sceal *lecturus* . . . ðæt ðe sceal beón gerǣd *legendus*, 41; Zup. 246, 10–15. Se ðe wyle oððe sceal sprecan *loquuturus*, Zup. 247, 15, 11: 248, 6. Se ðe sceal beón gecyssed *osculandus*, 248, 7. Sceal habba ī hæfis *habebit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23. Hæfeþ ī hē scile habba, 6, 24. Wē stīges ī wē scilon stīge *ascendimus*, 20, 18. Gē sciolon gesecá ī gē geseás *videbitis*, 13, 14. Ne hēras hiá ī ne sciolon gehēra *non audiunt*, 13, 13. Ðonne ðū ǣfre on moldan man gewurde oððe ǣfre fulwihte onfōn sceolde, Soul Kmbl. 172; Seel. 86. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehȳred, ðæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǣled eall wīfa cynn and wera, Blickl. Homl. 5, 23. Ðā bæd Swegen hine ðet hē sceolde faran mid him, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 12. Wēndon ðæt hig sceoldon māre onfōn *plus essent accepturi*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. Ða ðonne ðe sió godcundde stefn þrēade and cuæð ðæt hié scolden leásunga wītgian *quos divinus sermo falsa videre redarguit*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 91, 8. Hyra þeáw wæs ðæt hī ða untruman in lēdan sceoldan, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 28. Ðeáh hē micel āge, and him mon erigan scyle ǣghwelce dæg æcera þūsend, Met. 14, 4. (13) denoting an assertion not made by the speaker, when a statement is matter of report [cf. *Ger.* sollen, and the use of *should* in the following passage:—There was something said about ane Campbell, that suld hae been concerned in the robbery, and that he suld hae had a warrant frae the Duke of Argyle, Rob Roy 1, 219]:—Be ðære frēcnan cope ðe se mon his ūtgang þurh ðone mūþ sceal (*is said*) āspīwan. Hē sceal oft bealcettan, Lchdm. ii. 236, 13. Ys sǣd, ðæt Diana ðās wyrta fundan scolde, i. 106, 5, 23: 120, 4. Ðū gehērdest reccan on ealdum leásum spellum, ðætte Iob sceolde beón se hēhsta god, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 6. Ðā sǣdon hī, ðæt ðæs hearperes wīf sceolde ācwelan, and hire sāwle mon sceolde lēdon tō helle. Ðā sceolde se hearpere weorðan swā sārig. . . Ðā hē ðider com, ða sceolde cuman ðære helle hund ongeán hine . . . se sceolde habban þrió heáfdu, 35, 6; Fox 168, 3–17: 38, 1; Fox 194, 30–34. Ðeáh hē Cristen beón sceolde *though he was said to be a Christian*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. Fundon ðā leáse gewitan ðe forlugon Naboð ðæt hē sceolde wyrigan God (*they brought reports of his blasphemy*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 197. Ulf biscop com and forneáh man sceolde tōbrecan his stef *the report was that they were very near breaking his staff*, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. Swā swā manige men sǣdon þe hit geseón sceoldan *who were said to have seen it*, 1098; Erl. 235, 5: 1100; Erl. 235, 33. III. without an infinite (1) denoting constraint, necessity, need, fixed purpose:—Ealle wyrd forsweóp mīne māgas, ic him æfter sceal *I must after them*, Beo. Th. 5625; B. 2816. Hē sceal nēde tō ðara hlāforda dōme ðe hē hine ēr underþeódde *non facit, quod optat, ipse dominis pressus iniquis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 28. Sió manbōt ðe ðam hlāforde sceal *the fine that must go to the lord*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 16. Tō myclan bryce sceal micel bōt nȳde, and tō miclum bryne wæter unlytel, Wulfst. 157, 8. Earc sceal ðȳ māre *the ark must be the bigger*, Cd. Th. 79, 19; Gen. 1313. Hié tō helle sculon, Cd. Th. 45, 26; Gen. 732. Xersis āscade hwæt sceolde æt swā lytlum weorode māra fultum būton ða āne ðe him ēr ābolgen wæs *Xerxes demanded what a greater force was needed for to dealing with so small a band, than those only with whom he had before been angry*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 16. Eall swā hī sceoldon tō Sandwīc *as if they had* or *purposed to go to Sandwich*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 26. Ðæt hē of ðisse worlde sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 225, 5. Ðonne seó eorþe him on ufan sealde *when the earth came to be put upon them*, Shrn. 81, 2. Ær hē onweg scyle *before he die*, Exon. Th. 310, 14; Seef. 74. (2) denoting obligation, fitness, propriety, use (cf. *Ger.* wozu soll dies?):—Ðys sceal on twelftan dæg *this is the proper gospel for twelfth-day* (cf. dys godspel gebyraþ, Rubc. 1, 18), Mt. Kmbl. Rubc. 2, 1 (*and often*). Hwæt scal ðē swā lāðlīc strīð *what good will the strife do you?* Cd. Th. 41, 28; Gen. 663. Rǣd sceal mid snyttro . . . til sceal mid tilum, Exon. Th. 334, 26; Gn. Ex. 22. Wita sceal geþyldig, ne sceal nō tō hātheort, 290, 15; Wand. 65. Hige sceal þe heardra, mōd sceal ðe māre, ðe ūre mægen lytlaþ, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Hī gecnāwan ne cunnan ne ða medtrymnesse ne eác ða wyrta ðe ðǣrwið sculon *the herbs that are proper for the disease*, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 22. Ōðre wyrtdrencas sculon (*are proper*), Lchdm. ii. 208, 3. Ðās wyrte sculon tō lungensealfe, iii. 16, 6. Hwæt sceolon (sculon, MS. H.) hī gesǣde nū wē swerian ne mōton *what good would they* (*adverbia jurativa*) *do stated, now we may not swear?* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 10. Hē āxode ðone cāsere hū hē embe hī sceolde *how he was to deal with them*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 370. Ne meahte geþencan hū ymb ðæt sceolde *what ought to be done about it, how the matter ought to be dealt with*, Exon. Th. 378, 7; Deor. 12. Hwæt sceoldon (*deberent*) hig mē būton ic cūþe temian hig *what good would they* (*hawks*) *be to me unless I knew how to tame them?* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 23. Hié be ðæm wiston hwider hié sceoldon *they knew by that in which direction they had to go*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 15. Hié wiston hū hié tō ðǣm elpendon sceoldon *they knew the proper way of attacking the elephants*, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 17. Warnige man ðone stīwerd tō hwylcere stōwe ðæt līc sceole, Chart. Th. 607, 15. Hwæt sceoldon ðē ūre ælmessan? Wulfst. 240, 15. [*Goth.* [skulan]; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulum; *p.* skulda: *O. Sax.* [skulan]; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulun; *p.* skolda: *O. Frs.* skila; *prs.* skal, skel, skil, *pl.* skilun; *p.* skolde: *O. H. Ger.* scolan; *prs.* scal, *pl.* sculumes; *p.* scolta: *Icel.* skulu; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulum; *p.* skyldi.]

sculdor; *pl.* (*dual?*) sculdru (-o), sculdra; *m. A shoulder*:—Sculdur *scalpula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 18: *scapulus*, i. 64, 68. Sculdor, 283, 6. Sculder *scapula*, 44, 27. His sculdor and his hleór wurdon ontende mid ðam fȳre, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 16. Wæs ðæt bærnet on his sculdre ǣfre gesewen, 346, 26. On his sculdre *in humero*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 15. Ōþ ðone swīðran sculdor, Lchdm. ii. 198, 19. Duru ðæt mannes heáfod ge ða sculdro māgan in, Blickl. Homl. 127, 9. Sculdra *scapula* (*-ae?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 19. On bǣm sculdrum *in utroque humero*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 9, 21. Hē onfeóld hys hrægl æt hys sceoldrum, Shrn. 98, 17. In scyldrum ī bæccum *in humeros*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 5. Hī dydon ānne hwītel on hira sculdra *pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23: Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 1. Sculdru (sculdra, MS. X.), L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 10. Gif mon ōðrum ða sculdru forsleá, L. Alf. pol. 73; Th. i. 98, 21. Se sacerd smyreþ breóst and sculdru (sculdran, MS. E.), Wulfst. 35, 16: Lchdm. ii. 260, 17. [Schuldren; *pl.* Jul. 49, 18. He let smyte of ys hede by þe ssoldren, R. Glouc. 313, 7. *O. Frs.* sculder: *O. H. Ger.* scultarra *humerus, scapula, spadula*.]

sculdor-hrægel, es; *n. A garment to cover the shoulders*:—Sculdorhrægl *superhumerale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 44.

sculdor-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the shoulders*:—Wið sculdorwærce and earma, Lchdm. ii. 340, 12: 6, 2.

scult-hēta. v. scyld-hēta.

scunian, sceonian; *p.* ode. I. *to shun, fear, avoid a thing from fear*:—Hē his hatunge fleáh and scunode, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 16. II. *to be afraid*:—Scunian *revereantur*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 2. III. *to detest, abhor*:—Mid āne mōde wurð hē gescunned *uni animo detestetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 37. [Mi uader scunede (sonede, 2nd MS.) þene cristindom & þa hæðene lazen luuede to swiðe, þa we scullet sceonien (hatie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 14868. Birrþ þe shunenn (*avoid from fear*) to follȝhenn ohht tærinne, Orm. 4502. Ancren owen to hatien ham, and schunien, þ heo ham ne iheren, A. R. 82, 23. þu ahtest þis were ouer alle þing to schunien (*avoid with abhorrence, abhor*), H. M. 35, 11. Al hit him uleh and scunede, þet him er luuede, O. E. Homl. i. 79, 29. ȝif him wrattheth, be ywar and his weye shonye (*avoid from fear*), Piers P. prol. 174.] v. ā-, on-scunian.

scunung, e; *f. An abomination*:—On scunungum *in abominationibus*, Cant. M. ad fil. 16. v. a-, on-scunung.

scūr, sceór, scyūr, es; *m.*: e; *f.* (?) I. *a shower, storm* of rain, snow, hail, etc.:—Scūr *nimbus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 60: 76, 42. Scyūr (scūr, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 54. Ðes scūr *hic imber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 43, 7. Swylce scūr ofer gærs *quasi imber super herbam*, Cant. M. ad fil. 2. Rēnes scūr, Exon. Th. 215, 1; Ph. 246. Regna scūr, Cd. Th. 252, 10; Dan. 576. Hægles scūr, 50, 13; Gen. 808. Syððan (*after the overflow of the Nile*) tō twelf mōnðum ne cymþ ðēr nān ōðer scūr, ōð ðæt seó eá eft up ābrece, Lchdm. iii. 254, 2. Ðonne

sceór cymeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1024; An. 512. Đā wæs geblissod seó Godes burh for ðam cyme ðæs scūres ðe hȳ geclānsode *fluminis impetus laetificat civitatem Dei*, Ps. Th. 45, 4. Scūre *nimbo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 54: *inserenae*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 15. Scūras *imbres*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 44. Geþēnsume scūras *coloni nimbi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 28. Wealcaþ hit (*hail*) windes scūras (? MS. scūra), Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. Scūra *procellarum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 20 [H]reósendlīcum scūrum *ruituris imbribus*, 499, 64: 501, 6: Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 15. Seó lyft liccaþ ðone wēstan of eáre eorþan and of ðære sǣ and gegaderaþ tō scūrum, Lchdm. iii. 276, 13. Weal sceal wiðstondan storma scūrum, Exon. Th. 281, 25; Jul. 651. I a. metaph. *a shower* of missiles:—Flāna scūras, Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 221: Elen. Kmbl. 234; El. 117. Hygegār lēteþ, scūrum sceóteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 22; Mód. 35. I b. *a shower* of blows of a hammer falling on a weapon (?):—Scearpne mēce scūrum heardne, Judth. Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 79. Cf. scūr-heard. II. metaph. *a storm, trouble, disquiet*:—Swā ðeós worald fareþ scūrum (cf. scȳr-mǣlum) scyndeþ *hurries on stormily*, Exon. Th. 469, 24; Hy. 11, 7. [*Goth.* skūra (windis) λαίλαψ, *procella: O. Sax.* skūr *a missile, weapon:* — That man ina wītnōdi wāpnes eggiun, skarpun skūrun, Hel. 5138. *O. H. Ger.* scūr *tempestas, grando;* also of weapons: —Dō lēttun sē askim scrītan, scarpēn scūrim, Hildebrandslied 66. *Icel.* skūr *a shower; a shower* of missiles; vāpna, hjálma skūr *id.*] v. hægl-, hagal-, hilde-, regn-, winter-scūr; scȳr-mǣlum, *and next word.*

scūra (-e; *f.*?), an; *m. A shower*:—Hē ārīman mæg rægnas scūran dropena gehwelcne, Cd. Th. 265, 22; Sat. 11.

scūr-beorh, *gen.* -beorge; *f. A shelter against storm*:—Hrōfas sind gehrorene . . . sceardе scūrbeorge, Exon. Th. 476, 9; Ruin. 5.

scūr-boga, an; *m. A rain-bow*:—Ðonne ic scūrbogan mīnne iéwe, Cd. Th. 93, 5; Gen 1541.

scurf, scurfed, scurfende. v. scorf, scorfed, scorfende.

scūr-heard; *adj. Made hard by blows* (v. scūr, I b; *and* cf. heoru hamere geþuren, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285):—Sweordes ecg, scerp and scūrheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2267; An. 1135. Đæt him fēla lāf (*the sword*) ne meahte scūrheard sceþþan, Beo. Th. 2070; B. 1033.

scūr-sceadu (*or* -scead; *n.*); *f. A protection against storms* (cf. *umbrella*):—Nys unc wuht beforan tō scūrsceade, Cd. Th. 50, 23; Gen. 813.

-scuta *in* an-scuta *falarica*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 14. [Cf. (?) He þa fla lette gliden bi Corineus siden Corineus bleinte & þene scute biberh, Laym. 1461.]

scutel *a dish*:—Scutel *catinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 21: ii. 17, 17. [Scotyle *scutella*, 257, 15. *O. H. Ger.* scuzzila *scutula, scutella, discus, catinus, lanx: Icel.* skutill *a dish.* From Latin (?) *scutella.*]

scutel *and* scytel, es; *m.* I. *a dart, missile, arrow*:—Sciutil *jaculum, sagitta*, Txts. 110, 1177, 1179. Scytelum cilda *sagittis parvulorum*, Ps. Th. 63, 7. [*Icel.* skutill *an instrument shot forth, a harpoon.* Cf. scytyl *a shuttle;* schytle, chyldys game *sagitella*, Prompt. Parv. 447. Schetylle *navecula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 235, 3.] II. *the tongue of a balance* (?):—Scytel *momentum*, 76, 632. Scutil, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 20. Scutel, 56, 52. [*M. Lat.* momentum *languette de bilance.* Cf. schytylle, schityl, onstabyl *preceps*, Prompt. Parv. 447.]

scūwa, scūa, an; *m.* I. *the shadow* thrown by an object:—Oferwrāh muntas scūa his *operuit montes umbra ejus*, Ps. Surt. 79, 11. Dægas mīne swē swē scūa (*umbra*) onhældun, 101, 12: 143, 4. Ic eom scūan gelīc swȳþe ðhylded *sicut umbra cum declinat*, Ps. Th. 108, 23. II. *shade, darkness*:—Mid ðȳ wit forþgongende wēron under ðam scūwan ðære þȳstran nihte *cum progrederemur sola sub nocte per umbras*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 14. II a. fig. *shadow*:—Scūa deáþes *umbra mortis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 20. In midle scūan deáþes, 22, 4. Ālēd mē ūt of ðyses carcernes hūse and of deáþes scūan, Blickl. Homl. 87, 35. Scūia (scūa, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 16. In scȳa, Rtl. 168, 9. Sealde him deorcne deáþes scūwan, Ch. Th. 293, 15; Sat. 455. III. *shadow, protection*:—Ic on fægerum scūan fiðera dīnra gewīcie *in umbra alarum tuarum spero*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Under scūan fiðra dīnra gesild mē *sub umbra alarum tuarum protege me*, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. IV. *shadow* as opposed to substance:—Scūan ł leásunge *fallacis*, Hpt. Gl. 459. 14. [Screne *or* scu *or* spere *scrinium, ventifuga*, Prompt. Parv. 450. Spere *or* scuw (schuu), 468. Þe skuues of the scowtes, Gaw. 2167. Cf. *Goth.* thairh skuggwa δι' ἐσόπτρου, 1 Cor. 13, 12. *O. H. Ger.* scūwo *umbra: Icel.* skuggi *a shadow; a spectre.*] v. dēð-, deáþ-, dim-, heolstor-, hlīn-, niht-scūwa (-scūa).

scūwan, scūan (?) *to shade.* [*O. H. Ger.* scūit *adumbrāt: Icel.* skyggva *to overshadow.*] v. ofer-scūwan.

scȳan (*for* scȳhan), scȳn (?); *p.* de *To prompt, urge, persuade, suggest*:—Đa ērestan synne se weriga gāst scȳde . . . Forðon mid ðȳ se weriga gāst ða synne scȳſþ (scȳþ, MS. C.: scȳeþ, MS. T.) on mōde *primam culpam serpens suggessit . . . Cum enim malignus spiritus peccatum suggerit in mente*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 14–20. Wē getēceþ ł scȳaþ him *nos suadebimus ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 14. Cf. scȳhend, scȳend *maulistis*, Txts. 78, 654. Scȳhend *malistis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 52. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scūhanti *exhortans*, Grff. vi. 417.] v. sceónes, scyhtan.

scyccels. v. sciccels.

scydd, es; *m. Alluvial ground* (?):—Đis synt ða denbæra . . . hudelinga scydd, Cod. Dip Kmbl. ii. 195, 19. On timbersīð in stōpa cnolles scydd on hanslēdes heáfdan, iii. 380, 26. Haec sunt pascua porcorum . . . in communi silua pascuale quod dicitur Palinga Schittas (scyddas ?), ii. 303, 19. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* schūt: *Ger.* schutt.]

scȳde, Cd. Th. 232, 26; Dan. 266. v. sceón.

scȳend. v. scȳan.

scȳe-uange:—Scōe ł scȳeuange (-þwange ?) *calciamentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 9.

scȳfe, es; *m.* I. of rapid motion caused by a push (metaph.), *precipitation*, v. scūfan:—Word scyfes *verba praecipitationis*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6. Hié weorðaþ oft āscrencte on ðæm scyfe ðære styringe hira mōdes ðæt hī hira selfra ne āgon ðȳ māre geweald ðe ōðerra monne *motionis impulsu praecipites quaedam velut alienati peragunt*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 12, 17. I a. glossing *preceps*:—Seó ūs on scefe gedwelde teáh mid wegleásum *quae nos in preceps errore traxit devio*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 11. II. *furtherance* of a project, *the pushing* of a matter, *prompting, instigation* in a good sense, cf. scūfan, V:—Ælc burhgemet beó be his dihte ge scīfe swīðe rihte, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 21. III. *prompting, instigation* in a bad sense, cf. scūfan, VI:—Se ðe þurh deófles scyfe on synna befealle, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 9. Befeallen þurh deófles scyfe on heálīce misdǣde, Wulfst. 103, 21. v. niðer-scyfe.

scyfel, e: scyfele, an; *f.* [*Shovel* in *shovel-hat*?] *A covering for a woman's head;* mafors (*mafors* operimentum capitis maxime feminarum, Ducange):—Hacele *capsula*, cōp *ependiten*, scyfele *mafors*, nunne *sanctimonialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 67. Scyfla, scybla *maforte* (*-ae*). Txts. 77, 1267: Wrt. Voc ii. 55, 38. Scyfelum *mafortibus*, 55, 39: 87, 63. [Cf. (?) *scuffle*, a linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean, a pinafore, an apron (Sussex). *Icel.* skupla; *f.*; skypill; *m. a woman's hood hiding* or *shading her face.*]

scyftan, -scȳgean, scȳhend. v. sciftan, -scīgan, scȳan.

scyhtan; *p.* te *To instigate, prompt, urge*:—Mē nædre beswāc and mē neódlīce tō forsceape scyhte and tō scyldfrece, Cd. Th. 55, 22; Gen. 898. Ōðer him ðās eorþan ealle sægde lēne . . . Ōðer hine scyhte ðæt hē sceaðena gemōt nihtes sōhte, Exon. Th. 109, 30; Gū. 98. [We schuchted hine ueor awei hwon we duð deadliche sunne, A. R. 312, 10, MS. C.] v. scȳan.

scyl, scylcen, scyld *a shield.* v. scill, scilcen, scild.

scyld, e: scyldu (o); *indecl. f.* I. *guilt, sin, crime, fault*:—Hē sume mānsǣde gefremede ðā sceó scyld ðā tō his heortan hwearf ðā onscunode hē hī hefelīce *sceleris aliquid commiserat, quod commissum, ubi ad cor suum rediit, gravissime exhorruit*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 34. Sitte sió scyld (*the killing of a slave*) on him, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 15. On eów scyld sitеþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. Is Euan scyld eal forpynded, 7, 6; Cri. 97. Hē his scylde forgyfenysse bæd *veniam reatus postulans*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 33. Ða byrðenne sūa micelre scylde *tanti reatus pondera*, Past. 2, 2; Swt. 31, 14. Būtan scylde *sine culpa*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16: L. H. E. 12; Th. i. 32, 9. Hī būton ælcere scylde (*without being guilty of any crime*) wurdon fordōne, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 30. Æt openre scylde *flagrante delicto*, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 23. Hafaþ ðæt mōd hwylcehugu scyldo *habet animus aliquem reatum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 42. Synna, scylda *piacula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 78. Mīne scylde *delicta mea*, Ps. Th. 68, 6: Ps. Surt. 58, 13. Scylda, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 20. Scelda, Ps. C. 45. Brōðres schyldo *fratris vitia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 5. Āscyred scylda gehwylcre, deópra firena, Elen. Kmbl. 2624; El. 1313: 937; El. 470. Hwilum bið gōd wærlīce tō mīdanne his hiéremonna scylda (*vitia*), Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 9. II. *a debt, due*:—Ryhtlīcor cweðan ðæt wē him gielden scylde ðonne wē him mildheortnesse dōn *justitiae debitum potius solvimus, quam misericordiae opera implemus*, 45, 1; Swt. 335, 19. Āgefnæ beón ða scylde *reddi debitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 25. Hē ða scyld forlēt wið hine *debitum dimisit ei*, 27: 30. [Sculd *scelus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 74. *O. Sax.* skuld *a crime; a due: O. L. Ger.* sculd: *O. Frs.* skelde, schuld, schild: *O. H. Ger.* sculd, sculda *causa, facinus, noxa, injuria, crimen, debitum, meritum: Icel.* skuld, skyld *a due, tax; sake.*] v. deáþ-, frum-, ge-, god-, mān-, nīd-scyld.

scyldan, scyldend. v. scildan, scildend.

scyldan, scyldian *to charge, accuse*:—Hȳ gān .xii. sume and gescyldigen (gescylden, *other MS.*) hine, L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3.

scyld-freca, e; *f. Guilty greed*:—Mē (*Eve*) scyhte tō scyldfrece fāh wyrm þurh fægir word, Cd. Th. 55, 23; Gen. 898.

scyld-full; *adj. Guilty, criminal, sinful, wicked*:—Ic (*Adam*) wreó mē scyldfull, Cd. Th. 53, 30; Gen. 869. Bearn Godes on wergum folce wīf curon, scyldfulra mægð, scȳne and fægere, 76, 4; Gen. 1252. Đonne sweart wæter swelgaþ sceaðum scyldfullum *when the deluge swallows the wicked*, 78, 32; Gen. 1302: Elen. Kmbl. 619; El. 310.

scyldgian, scyldgung. v. scyldigian, scyldigung.

scyld-hæta, an; *m. One who demands a due* or *debt, a bailiff*:—

Sculthēta *exactor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 70. Scyldlēta (-hēta ?) *exactor*, i. *postulator*, 144, 54. [*O. Frs.* skeltata, skelta (der stellvertreter des grafen, v. Richthofen, pp. 1023 sqq.): *O. L. Ger.* sculd-hēto (quicunque villicus est abbatis quod nos vulgo dicimus *sculthētho*): *O. H. Ger.* sculthēizo *vilicare, tribunus, procurator, exactor populi*: *Ger.* schult-heisz. Cf. *Goth.* dulga-haitja *a creditor*.]

scyld-hata, an; *m. One who hates wrongfully, an enemy*:—Scyldhatan, ealdgenīdlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2095; An. 1049. Scyldhatan, egle ondsacan, 2295; An. 1149. v. next word.

scyld-hete, es; *m. An enemy, a foe*:—Mid scyldhetum, werigum wrōhtsmiđum, Andr. Kmbl. 170; An. 85. v. preceding word.

scyldian *to commit a fault*:—Gesette God ē scyldiendum *legem statuit delinquentibus*, Ps. Th. 24, 7. v. scyldigian, scyldan.

scyldig; *adj.* I. *guilty, sinful, criminal*:—Scyldig *reus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 1: 86, 61: *sons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Zup. 63, 14. Gif man wāt, đæt ōđer mīn sweraþ, hē bið scildig (*portabit iniquitatem suam*), gif hē hit forhilþ, Lev. 5, 1. Wæs gecueden tō đæm scyldegan folce *delinquenti populo dicitur*, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 91, 2. Đæt hē hine scyldigne ongete *reum se cognoscat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 1380; El. 692. Hū hē đæt scyldige werud forscrifen hefde, Cd. Th. 267, 4; Sat. 33. Scyldge men, Exon. Th. 71, 10; Cri. 1153. Scyldigra scolu, 98, 15; Cri. 1608: 132, 22; Gū. 476. Hendum scyldigra *manibus nocentium*, Rtl. 24, 11. Heó nāuht ne þreáþ đām scildigum, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. Earfeþu scyldgum tō sconde, Exon. Th. 78, 14; Cri. 1274. Hié đa scyldigan þearlwīslīce dēmaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 20. Stræc wiđ đa unryhtwīsan and wiđ đa scyldgan, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 113, 23. I a. *guilty* of committing a crime, (1) with gen. of crime:—Se bið ēces gyltes scyldig *reus erit aeterni delicti*, Mk. Skt. 3, 29. Mordres scyldig, Beo. Th. 3370; B. 1683. Deáđes scyldig *guilty of causing death*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 13. Mansleges scyldig, Blickl. Homl. 189, 34. Mordres scyldige . . . deáþes scyldige, 65, 10–11: H. R. 107, 1. (2) with inst. of crime:—Synnum scyldig, Beo. Th. 6135; B. 3071. Dēdum scyldige, Cd. Th. 76, 35; Gen. 1267. Lehtrum scyldige, Andr. Kmbl. 2434; An. 1218. I b. *guilty* against (*wiđ*) a person:—Ælc man đe yfel dēþ mid yfelum willan is scyldig wiđ God, H. R. 105, 33: Cd. Th. 250, 20; Dan. 549. Menn wǣron deádlīce and wiđ heora Drihten scyldige, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 26: Blickl. Homl. 47, 21. II. *responsible* for, *liable* for, *chargeable* with an ill result, (1) with gen.:—Gif hwylc mæssepreóst untruman men sprǣce forwyrne, and hē on đære tyddernesse swelte, sý hē on dōmes dæg đære sāwle scyldig (*ejus animae reus*), L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 29. Hē sceal mid rēdnesse him stiére đȳlæs hē sié scyldig ealra hira scylda *ne culparum omnium reus ipse teneatur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 1. Gif hwelc gōd lǣce gesihþ, đæt his hwam þearf bið, and đonne for his slǣwþe āgiémeleásaþ đæt hē his helpe, đonne wille wē cweđan đæt hē sié genōg ryhtlīce his brōđor deáþes scyldig. 49, 1; Swt. 377, 21. Swā feala earmra manna swā on đæs rīcan neáweste sweltaþ, and hē him nele syllan his teóþungsceatta dǣl, đonne bið hē ealra đara manna deáþes sceldig, Blickl. Homl. 53, 7. (2) with inst.:—Gif God him ne āraþ, đonne beóþ hié suā monegum scyldum scyldige suā hié manegra unþeáwa gestīran meahton mid hiora lārum, gif hī ongemong monnum beón wolden *ex tantis rei sunt, quantis venientes ad publicum prodesse potuerunt*, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 45, 22. III. *liable* for a debt, *bound* by an obligation:—Swā hwā swā swereþ on đæs temples golde se ys scyldig *qui juraverit in auro templi, debet*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 16. Suā uoe forgefon scyldgum ūsum (*debitoribus nostris*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 12. Syndrigum scyldgum *singulis debitoribus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 5. IV. *liable* to forfeiture, *forfeiting* (1) with gen. of forfeit:—Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie, sié hē his feores scyldig and ealles đæs đe hē āge, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 1: L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6, 12. Hē æt wīge gecrang, ealdres scyldig, Beo. Th. 2680; B. 1338: 4128; B. 2061. Feores sceldig, Ps. C. 20. Sý hē scyldig his sylfes and ealles đæs đe hē āge, L. Ath. iv. prm.; Th. i. 220, 12. Beó hē .cxx. sciff. scildig wiđ đone cing, L. Ath. v. 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 11: L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 10. Beó hē wiđ đone cyninge scyldig ealles đæs đe hē āge, Wulfst. 271, 26. Se đe đæt gecwēme ne dēþ, beó hē his inganges scyldig, Ch. Th. 606, 21. Sý hē his tungan scyldig, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 25. (2) with inst.:—Đū, ealdre scyldig, deáþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 9; Jul. 124. Gebeád đæt se wǣre aldre scyldig, se đæs onsōce, Cd. Th. 244, 19; Dan. 450. V. *liable* to punishment, *deserving* of punishment:—Scyldig *obnoxius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 31. (1) with gen. of punishment:—Hē is deáþes scyldig *reus est mortis*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 66: Mk. Skt. 14, 64. Đū eart wiđ mē deáþes scyldig *dignus es morte*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 41. (2) with dat. (?):—Se đe ofslihþ se byþ dōme (dōmes, MS. A.) scyldig *qui occiderit, reus erit judicio*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 21. [Þe bið al swa scyldig þe þet uuel iþeuađ swa þe þe hit deđ, O. E. Homl. i. 113, 2. *A. R.* schuldi: *O. Sax.* skuldig *guilty, liable* to a payment *or* penalty: *O. Frs.* skeldech: *O. H. Ger.* sculdig *reus, culpabilis, meritus, debitus, debitor, obnoxius*.] v. feorh-, for-, god-, hand-, mān-, morþor-, þeóf-, þurh-, twī-, un-, wam-scyldig.

scyldigian, scyldgian; *p.* ode *To sin*:—Wiđ đa scyldgiendan (scyldgigendan, Hatt. MSS.) *contra peccantem*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 23. v. for-, ge-scyldigian; scyldian.

scyldiglīc. v. un-scyldiglīc.

scyldigness, e; *f. Guiltiness*:—Synnignise ł scyldignise *reatum*, Rtl. 42, 33: 103, 17.

scyldigung, scyldgung, e; *f. A criminal charge*:—Be đon đe scyldgunge bǣde æt ofslegenum. Wē cwǣdon, se đe scyldunga (be đon đe scyldgunga, *other* MS.) bǣde æt ofslagenum þeófe đæt hē eode þreora sum tō . . . and đone āþ syllen đæt hȳ on heora mǣge nāne þȳfþe nyston . . . and hý gān siþþan .xii. sume and gescyldigen hine *of him who asks for the charge* (*in order to refute it*) *in the case of a slain thief. We ordained, he that should ask for the charge in the case of a slain thief, that he should go with two others . . . and they shall make oath that they knew of no theft on the part of their kinsman . . . and afterwards twelve on the other side shall go and bring the charge against him* (*the thief*) (cf. Qui culpam exigit de fure occiso, L. H. i. 74, 2; Th. i. 578), L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 204, 26.

scyld-lēta, scyldung. v. scyld-hēta, scyldigung.

scyld-lēas; *adj. Guiltless*:—Scyldlēs *insons*, Lchdm. i. lxiii, 2.

scyld-wreccende *punishing guilt*:—Hell scyldwreccende, Exon. Th. 71, 25; Cri. 1161.

scyld-wyrcende *committing sin* or *guilt*:—Đū (*the soul*) đone līchoman scyldwyrcende gewemdest, Exon. Th. 91, 4; Cri. 1487. Đonne đeós woruld scyldwyrcende byrneþ, 232, 5; Ph. 502: 269, 4; Jul. 445. Đū womfulle, scyldwyrcende sceaþan āwurpe, Elen. Kmbl. 1520; El. 762.

scyl-ēgede. v. sceolh-eágede.

scylf, scylp, es; *m.* I. *a peak, crag, tor* (in local names):—Đonon ofer ealne đone hǣþfeld tō Hnæfes scylfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 37. Tō byrnan scylfe, 38, 36. Sticule scylpas *scabri murices*, Germ. 399, 446. Scylfa *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 43. II. *a turret, tower, pinnacle*:—Se deófol gesette hine uppan đam scylfe đæs heágan temples, Homl. Th. i. 166, 17: 170, 1. Wē biddaþ đæt đū āstīge tō đam sticelan scylfe . . . Hwæt đa bōceras hine gebrohton tō đæs temples scylfe, ii. 300, 1–3. Hē hine āsette ofer đæs temples scylf, Blickl. Homl. 27, 11. Scylfas *maciones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 29: *pinnas*, Blickl. Gl. Đa torras and đa scylfas on him bǣron đa elpendas *elephanti superpositas turres gestaverunt*, Nar. 4, 16. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* sculpa *gleba*.] v. stān-scylf; scylfig.

scylfe. v. scilfe.

scylfig, scylpig; *adj. Craggy, rocky*:—Scylpige *scopulosas*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 29. v. scylf.

Scylfingas, scylfor, scylfring, scylga, scylian, scylig, scyll, scylp, scylpig, scymrian. v. Skilfingas, scilfor, scilfrung, scealga, scilian, scilig, scill, scylf, scylfig, scimrian.

scyltumend (? fultumend), es; *m. A helper*:—Drihten is mīn scyltumend and mīn gescyldend *Dominus adjutor meus et protector meus*, Ps. Th. 27, 8.

scyndan, scendan; *p.* de. I. *intrans. To hurry, hasten*:—Swā đeós woruld fareþ, scūrum scyndeþ, Exon. Th. 469, 24; Hy. 11, 7. Brimwudu scynde, 182, 5; Gū. 1305. Scynde Gregorius in Godes wǣre, Menol. Fox 77; Men. 38. Scynde beaduþreáta mǣst tō hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 60; El. 30. Fǣge scyndan (*of death by violence*), Exon. Th. 271, 29; Jul. 489. Hī āghwonon tō him ēfston and scyndon, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 10: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 8. Đā ongunnan monige ēfstan and scyndan tō gehȳranne Godes word *coepere plures ad audiendum verbum confluere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 11: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 25. Hē gewāt scrīdan, tō gesceape scyndan, Beo. Th. 5133; B. 2570. Manna freóndscipe bið swīđe hwīlwendlīc and swīđe scendende (cf. gnorn-scendende), Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. II. *trans.* (1) *To cause to hasten, to hurry*:—Đā wæs morgenleóht scofen and scynded, Beo. Th. 1840; B. 918. (2) *to urge, incite, exhort*:—Se feónd his (*Judas*) heortan tō đan lǣrde and scynde, đæt hē Drihten tō deáđe belǣwde, Homl. As. 153, 55. Hū mon monige scyndan scyle (*de exhortatione multis exhibenda*) tō đæm đætte his gōdan dǣda ne weorđen tō yflum dēdum, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 6. [*O. Sax.* far-skundian *to incite, egg on*: *O. H. Ger.* scuntan *sollicitare, suggerere, urgere*: *Icel.* skynda *to hasten*: *Dan.* skynde.] v. ā-, ge-scyndan.

-scynde. v. un-scende.

scyndel ? : — Tīwesdæges nama wæs of Martie, Iovis sunu đæs scyndles (cf. (?) scyndan, II. (1); scyndel *one who causes swift movement*, referring to the lightning (?). Or cf. (?) scendan, scendele; scyndel, scendel *a shameful person* (?)), Anglia viii. 321, 16.

scyndendlīce; *adv. Hurriedly, hastily*; consummatim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 41: 82, 75.

scȳne, scȳ-nes, scyp. v. scīne, sceó-ness, scip.

scypen, e; *f. A shippen* [in some northern dialects; also pronounced *shup'm* (Cumberland)], *a cow-house, stall*:—Scypen *bovile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 72. Scipen, 126, 59: *bostar* vel *boviale*, i. 58, 25. Scepen, steal, *vel* fald *bovile, stabulum*, 15, 23. Đa þing tō begānne đe tō scipene belimpaþ, Anglia ix. 260, 4. Ūt wæs gongende tō neáta scypene (*ad*

stabula jumentorum), Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Nǽnig mann scypene his neátum ne timbreþ, 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Andlang díces on ðæs cinges scypena; of ðan scypenum on ðæt risbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 62, 27. Scipena behweorfan, Anglia ix. 261, 18. [Schepyn *boscar* (*-tar?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 10. Schyppune *boster*, 204. col. 2. The schepne brennyng with the blake smoke, Chauc. Kn. T. 1142.] Cf. scoppa.

scyppan, scyppend, scýr, scyran, scýran, scyrdan. v. scippan, scippend, scír, sceran, scíran, scirdan.

scyrfe-mûs, e; *f. A shrew-mouse*:—Scirfemûs *sorex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 27. Cf. sceorfan.

scyrft *a scraping* (?); scansio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 78. Cf. sceorfan.

scyrian, scyriendlíc. v. scirian, sciriendlíc.

scýr-mélum; *adv. Stormily*:—Seó orsorhnes gǽþ scýrmélum swâ ðæs windes þys *prosperam fortunam videas ventosam*, Bt. 20: Fox 72, 4. v. scúr.

scyrpan, scyr-seax. v. scirpan, scear-seax.

scyrtan; *p.* te *To make short, to shorten*:—Gif God his hwíle ne scyrte (gescyrte, MSS. B. C.), Wulfst. 19, 9. v. ge-scyrtan; scortian.

scyrte (-a; *m.?*), an; *f. A short garment, skirt, kirtle*:—Scyrtan *pretexta*, tunecan *togae*, Germ. 393, 143. [He ches stiue here to shurte and gret sac to curtle, O. E. Homl. ii. 139, 16. Arður warp an his rugge a ræf swiðe deore, ænne cheisil scurte & ænne pallene curtel, Laym. 23761. He broucte bred in his shirte or in his couel, Havel. 768. He yaf ofte his kertel and his sserte to þe poure, Ayenb. 191, 9. *M. H. Ger.* schurz: *Ger.* schurz *an apron*: *Icel.* skyrta *a kind of kirtle.*]

scyrting, e; *f. A shortening, an abridgement*:—Gif hwilc gelǽred man ðás race (*the homily on Job*) oferrǽde, ðonne bidde ic ðæt hé ðás scyrtinge ne tǽle, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 6.

scyrtra, scyrtest, scyru, scýtan. v. scort, scearu, scítan.

scyte, es; *m.* I. *shooting*:—Hié fortendun ðæt swíðre breóst foran ðæt hit weaxan ne sceolde ðæt hié hæfden ðý strengran scyte (*ne sagittarum jactus impedirentur*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 13. Dryhten dǽleþ sumum wyrp oððe scyte, Exon. Th. 331, 17; Vy. 69. II. *a shot, blow*:—Scytum *ictibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 76. III. *what is shot or thrown, a javelin, dart*:—Scytas *iacula*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 9. [He þene scute biberh, Laym. 1461. Mid scute of eien, A. R. 60, 16. Wið þe schute wite heo hire, 62, 1. An carpenter that sset the ssute, R. Glouc. 537, 4. *O. Frs.* sket: *O. H. Ger.* scuz *jactus.*] v. on-, under-, ût-, wæter-scyte.

scýte. v. scíte.

scyte-finger, es; *m. The forefinger*; digitus secundus quo sagittatur:—Scytefinger *index* vel *salutaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44. 5. Bécnend, scytefinger *index*, ii. 46, 35. Gif se scytefinger biþ ofáslegen, sió bót biþ .xv. scill., L. Alf. pol. 57; Th. i. 96, 1. *In Ethelbert's Laws the fine is only eight shillings*, L. Eth. 54; Th. i. 16, 10. Scytefingres, Anglia viii. 326, 28. Eucnmicel swâ ðú mǽge mid ðínan scitefingre tó ðínum þuman befón, Lchdm. iii. 6, 21. Mid scetefingre ðú gebécnest *indice prodis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 5. [Cf. *O. Frs.* skot-finger.] v. scytel-finger.

scyte-healdˌ -healden; *adj.* I. *bent so as to shoot downwards* (cf. scyte-rǽs), *sloping steeply*:—Scytehealdˌ *preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 77. II. *oblique, inclined*:—Scytehald *obliquum*, 115, 13. Sió scytehealde oubégnes *obliqua curvatura*, 64, 24. Sió scythealde *obliqua*, 79, 1. Scytehealden, 62, 61.

scytel *dung.* v. scitel.

scytel *a dart.* v. scutel: *a bolt*, v. scyttel.

scytel-finger *the arrow-finger, the forefinger*:—Scytelfinger (scyte- ? v. scyte-finger) *index*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 31.

scytels. v. scyttels.

scyte-rǽs, es; *m. A headlong rush*:—On scyterǽs oðde on fǽrfyll, unforesceáwadlíc *in preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 43.

scytere, es; *m.* I. *a shooter, an archer.* v. scyteres (sciteres) clif, flóde, streám, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 330. [*Icel.* skytari *a shooter.*] II. *one that moves swiftly* (?):—Ad rivulum qui scitere dicitur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 102, 29. Cf. scytta.

scytling. v. ût-scytling.

scytta, an; *m. A shooter, an archer*:—*Sagittarius* ðæt is scytta, Lchdm. iii. 246, 2. Strǽlbora and scytta *arcister*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 32. Dá gebende án scytta his bogan, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 219. On scyttan fæn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 132, 22. On scyttan mere; ðæt on scyttan dúne, 381, 11. Wulfsiges módor scyttan, vi. 212, 5. Dá gegaderade Regulus ealle ða scyttan ðe on ðæm færelte wǽron, ðæt hió (*the serpent*) mon mid flánum ofercóme, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 5. Wǽron on his fyrdinge twelf þúsenda scyttena, Homl. As. 104, 55. [Alle þe scutten, Laym. 27046. *O. H. Ger.* scuzzo *sagittarius*: *Icel.* skyti *one who shoots* or *hurls.*]

scyttan; *p.* te. I. *to cause rapid movement, to shoot* a bolt, *to shut*:—Ic scytte sum loc *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 2. II. *to discharge* a debt:—Ic wille ðæt man selle ðæt land et Fersafeld . . . and recna mán iungere Brún án marc gol and mid ðan láue scytte man mína borgas (*my loans shall be paid off*), Chart. Th. 568, 19. [Schytted þet þurl to, A. R. 96, 10. *Ayenb.* ssette: *Piers P.* shutte, shette: *Wiek.* schitte: *O. Frs.* sketta *to stop, close.*] v. for-scyttan.

-scytte. v. riht-scytte.

scyttel, scytel, es; *m. A bar, bolt*:—Ealle ða ísenan scyttelas helle loca wurdan tóbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5: 85, 7: Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 24. Scyttelas *vectes*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Scetelas, Kent. Gl. 658. [A gardin besset myd tuo ssetteles, Ayenb. 94, 30. Schyttyl *pessulum* vel *pessellum*, Prompt. Parv. 447: ondoynge of schettellys *apercio*, 365.] v. scutel *and next word.*

scyttels, scytels, es; *m. A bar, bolt*:—Ða scytelses (scittelsas, MS. O.) tóburston, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 348. Openiaþ ðás gatu and ða fæstan scytelsas, Wulfst. 230, 31. Scytelsas *seras*, Ps. Spl. 147, 2. Scettelsas, Hymn. Surt. 122, 28. Scyttylsum *vectibus*, Germ. 399, 349. [Þet (*the cross*) is þet scutles þe ðe deofel ne mei nefre tocysan, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 35.] v. fore-scyttels, *and preceding word.*

Scyttisc; *adj. Scottish, Scotch* (v. Scottas):—Ðér læg secg mænig . . . guma norþerna . . . swilce Scittisc eác, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Scyttisc gecost gealdor wið élcum áttre, Lchdm. ii. 10, 23. Scyttysces cynnes *natione Scottus*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 16. Gif hé hæfþ Scyttisc weax, Lchdm. ii. 114, 11: iii. 46, 17. Scittisc, ii. 156, 26. ¶ Of speech:—Sind on ðís íglande fíf geþeóde . . . Scyttisc, Chr. Erl. 3, 3. Se cyning Scyttysc (*linguam Scottorum*) geleornad hæfde, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 39. On ðam mynstre ðe on Scyttisc is nemned Rathmelsigi, 3, 27; S. 558, 35.

se, sió, Lchdm. ii. 260, 1; *m.*: seó, ðeó, Blickl. Homl. 65, 13; se, Lchdm. ii. 228, 8; *f.*: ðæt; *n.* I. a demonstrative adjective, *the, that.* (1) marking an object as before-mentioned or already well-known (a) with substantives:—Se Hǽlend, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 13. Se steorra stód ofer ðǽr ðæt cild wæs, 2, 9. Wæs se engel sprecende tó úres Drihtnes módor, Blickl. Homl. 5, 2. Seó heofon biþ gefeallen æt ðǽm feówer endum middangeardes, 93, 4. Seó eorþe, Lchdm. iii. 254, 15. Seó sǽ and se mónа geþwǽrlǽcaþ him betweónan, 268, 12. Seó lyft *the air*, 272, 20. On ðone gemánan ðæs brýdguman and ðære brýde, Blickl. Homl. 11, 5. Hé fægnode ðæs miclan weorces ðærre ceastre, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 15. Ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðǽm saglum, 22; Swt. 171, 12. Mid ðý selflíce se Déma biþ geniéded tó ðæm ierre, 4; Swt. 39, 10. *Ðý* þearlan dóme (*by the severe sentence just mentioned*) hé forleás his menniscе, Swt. 39, 23. Ðæt mæssen is gemǽne tó ðám (*those mentioned in the charter*) án and twentigum hídum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 29. On háte ða ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 32, 13. (b) with adjectives:—Se dumba spræc, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Dá æthrán hé ðæs blindan hand, Mk. Skt. 8, 23. (c) with numerals:—Ða þrý cómon, Cd. Th. 221, 24; Dan. 93. Ðína ágna treówa and seó godcunde lufu and se tóhopa, ða þreó dé ne lǽtaþ geortrǽwan be ðam écan lífe, Bt. 10; Fox 32, 8. (d) with proper names:—Se Iohannes *the same John* (A.V.), Mt Kmbl. 3, 4. Se (*the one in question*) Cynewulf oft feaht wið Bretwalum . . . Hé wolde ádrǽfan énne æþeling, se wæs Cyneheard háten, and se Cyneheard wæs ðæs (*the one previously mentioned*) Sigebryhtes bróður, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 24–28. Féng Carl tó ðam westríce . . . se Carl wæs Hlóþwíges sunu, se Hlóþwíg wæs Carles bróður, se wæs Iuþyttan fæder, . . . and hié wǽron Hlóþwíges suna. Se Hlóþwíg wæs ðæs aldan Carles sunu; se Carl wæs Pippenes sunu, 885; Erl. 84, 10–17. Seó Asia (*Asia Minor*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 11. Him Iosep gehealp. From ðæm Iosepe . . . , 1, 5; Swt. 32, 28. (2) marking an object which is further described (a) by an adjective:—Se heofonlíca cyning, Blickl. Homl. 5, 18. Mín se heofonlíca Fæder, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 35. Se earma upáhafena, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 13. Se dysega ungeþyldega, 33; Swt. 220, 9. Ðeó deáþberende uncyst, Blickl. Homl. 65, 13. Mid hire ðære yfelan sceónesse beswác ðone érestan wífmon, 5, 1. Ðone yfelan fæsdrǽdan willan fulneáh nán wiht ne mæg áwecgan, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 6. ¶ The weak declension usually occurs with the demonstrative, but in the following instances strong forms are found:—On ðam seócum men, Lchdm. ii. 282, 11. Snáw cymþ of ðam þynnun wǽstan, iii. 278, 23. Of ðam hátum bæðe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 29. Ða gleáwe ségenga[n] hig understandaþ, Anglia viii. 327, 21. Ða anbestungne saglas, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 11. For ðære sceáwungge ðara ungeseweníicra þinga, 16; Swt. 99, 8. Ðara eádigra apostola, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 31. Orhlyte ðæra háligra mihta, Homl. Th. i. 346, 26. (b) by a pronoun:—Mon sceal suð manian ðæt se hiera folgoþ hine ne óþhebbe, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 17. Ða míne sǽlþa and se mín weorðscipe, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 14–15. Ǽnigne dǽl ðara ðínra gesǽlþa, 11, 1; Fox 32, 26. (c) by a numeral:—Ðæt þridde gebed, Homl. i. 264, 16. Hyt eall álǽd biþ on ðære ánre míle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 32. Dá áxode se cásere ðone énne preóst, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 14. Ðis synt ðæra twelf Apostola naman, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 2. Hú mon scule blódlǽse on ðara six físa élcum mónþe forgán, Lchdm. ii. 146, 19: 148, 2. (d) by a genitive:—Dá wæs gesended ðæt goldhord ðæs mægenþrymmes on ðone bend ðæs clǽnan innoþes, Blickl. Homl. 9, 28. Se emnihtes dæg, Lchdm. iii. 256, 26. Néh ðæm clife ðære Reádan Sǽs, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 19. Ða diógolnesse ðæs þriddan hefones, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 8. (e) by a phrase:—Ðara twentiges híða landgemǽra tó

Burhtúne. . . . Ðara .vii. hída landgemǽra æt mædelgáres byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 25–32. (f) by an appositive:—Saul se cyning, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 84. Membrad se ent . . . Ninus se cyning, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 9–10. Ðæt land Cilia . . . seó sǽ Euxinus . . . se hẽhsta beorg Olimpus . . . Nilus seó eá; . . . nẽh ðam beorge Athians, 1, 1; Swt. 12, 11–21. (g) by a clause, v. IV:—Eart ðú se Beowulf, se ðe wiht Brecan wunne, Beo. Th. 1016; B. 506. Seó Ægyptus ðe ús neár is, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 16. Seó menigo ðe beforan fẽrde, Blickl. Homl. 71, 9. Sý ðæs cynnes orf ðe hit sý, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 3. Gif esne eorlcundne mannan ofslæhþ ðane ðe sió (*whoever it be*), L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8: 3; Th. i. 28, 4. Ða hwíle ðe hié tó nánre ốðerre note ne mẽgen, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. Oft mon forlǽt ðone ege and ða fæsðrǽdnesse ðe hẽ mid ryhte on him innan habban scolde, 4, 1; Swt. 37, 17. Ða twelfe ðe mid him wǽron, Mk. Skt. 4, 10. Ða fíf hláfas ðe se cnapa bær getácniaþ ða fíf béc ðe Moyses sette, Homl. Th. i. 186, 13. Hwæt ða sume dreógaþ, ðe ða wræclástas wídost lecgaþ, Exon. Th. 309, 13; Seef. 56. (h) by a clause in apposition:—Ne sceal hẽ ðæt án dốn, ðæt hẽ ána wacie, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 21. (i) by relation to other objects mentioned:—Se ðe ne gǽþ æt ðam gete intó sceápa falde, Jn. Skt. 10, 1. Hig gefyldon ða[fatu] ốþ ðone brerde, 2, 7. Irnende on ðæt sond, and ðonne besince eft on ðæt sand, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 22. (3) with adjectives used as epithets:—Salomonn se snottra, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 16. Hit is Hǽlend se Nazarenisca, Blickl. Homl. 15, 19. Sidroc eorl se alda and Sidroc eorl se gioncga, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 22. Eádweard se langa, Byrht. Th. 139, 53; By. 273. (4) marking an object as the representative of a class:—Ys seó æx tó ðæra treówa wyrtruman ásett, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Hú nys seó sáwl sélre ðonne mete, 6, 25. Ða líchamlícan gốd bióþ forcúþran ðonne ðære sáwle cræftas . . . Seó fægernes ðæs líchoman geblissaþ ðone mon, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 5–8. Ǽr ðan ðe ðæs dæges lenge oferstíge ða niht, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Bere is swíðe earfoþe tó gearcigenne, and ðeáhhwæðere fẽt ðone mann, ðonne hẽ gearo biþ, Homl. Th. i. 188, 5. (4 a) marking genus:—Se mon *homo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 40. Se mann ána gǽþ uprihte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29. (5) marking a definite whole or a class of objects:—Hié hátaþ ða landmen (*the natives*) Nuchul, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 24. On ốðre wísan mon sceal manian ða blíðan, on ốðre ða unrốtan . . . ða underþiéddan . . . ða ofer ốðre gesettan . . . ða woroldwísan . . . ða dysegan, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 14–17. Ðæra Persiscra cyning . . . gegaderode of ðám Saraceniscum micele fyrde, Jud. Thw. 162, 23. Hẽ clypode ða gelaðodan tó ðam gyftum. . . . Hẽ sẽde ðám gelaðedon, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 3–4. (6) with abstract nouns where modern English would not use the article:—Sió hǽlu ðone mon gedẽþ lustbǽrne, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 9. Gif se weorðscipe and se anweald gốd wǽre, 16, 3; Fox 54, 8. Hẽ ða geþyld ðe is módur ealra mægena for ðæm unwrence ðære ungeþylde forlẽt, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 20. Þurh ða wilnunga ðære woroldáre, 3; Swt. 33, 8. On ðǽm gesundfulnessum ðæt mốd wierð upáhafen; and on ðǽm earfeðum hit biþ geeáðmẽdd. On ðære gesundfulnesse mon forgiett his selfes; on ðǽm gesuincum hẽ sceal hine selfne geþencean. On ðære orsorgnesse . . . on ðǽm earfoðum. . . . Suíðe oft monn biþ ðære earfoðnesse láreówdốme underþiéded, Swt. 35, 4–10. (6 a) where an abstraction is personified:—Se Wísdốm and seó Gesceádwísnes, Bt. 3; Fox 6, 13 (and often). II. as a demonstrative pronoun, *he, she, it, that*, (1) referring to a person or thing:—Se wæs betera ðonne ic, Beo. Th. 943; B. 469. On ðám ys sǽd, and ðæt sweart, Lchdm. i. 278, 1. Heó hafaþ leáf sinewealte and ða bitere, 290, 18. Ðonne hí eów éhtaþ on dysse byrig, fleóþ on ốðre; and ðonne hí on ðære eów éhtaþ, fleóþ on ða þryddan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 23. Hẽt se cásere hine lẽdan tó his deófolgelde, ðæt hẽ ðæm gulde, Shrn. 88, 22. Heó hafaþ stelan and ðone on bốgum geþúfne, Lchdm. i. 298, 20. Ða swungon hí ðæne, Mk. Skt. 12, 3. Hẽ sorgaþ ymb ða and biþ ðara suíðe gemyndig, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 19. Ða wǽron ealle ða wíf geladede; ðara wæs iii hund and hundeahtatig, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 32. Ðæt hẽ nánes þinges búton ðǽm þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. Gesyllan .xv. leaxas and ða gốde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 296, 1. (2) referring to the subject dealt with in a clause *that, it*:—Gif gẽ gesáwen hwelce mús ðæt wǽre hláford ofer ốðre mýs . . . hú wunderlíc wolde eów ðæt þincan, hwelce cehhettunge gẽ woldon ðæs habban, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 1–4. Hwylc ðæs cyninges geleáfa wǽre, ðæt æfter his deáþe mid wundrum wæs gecýþed, Bd. 3, 19; S. 533, 15. Ðæt hẽ ðæs (*for praying in a certain place*) hæfde mẽde wið God, Shrn. 88, 32. Hẽ ðæs (*for beheading a saint*) dyde hreówsunga, 89, 18: Ps. Th. 28, 7: 30, 1. Ic hit scortlíce secgan scyle, hwá ðæs (*the stirring up of strife*) ordfruman wǽron, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 18. Hú his gesceafta weaxaþ and eft waniaþ, ðonne ðæs tíma cymþ, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 13. Heora æfterfyligendas wǽron deófolgylde folgiende, for ðam Mellitus and Iustus of Breotene gewiton, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 3. Nis hit lang (feor) tó don, 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Gif eáran sýn innan sáre, and ðǽr wyrms sý, on dó ða ylcan sealfe, heó ys swýðe gốd tó ðam, Lchdm. i. 358, 17. Se hearpere suíðe ungelíce ða strengas styreþ, and mid ðý gedẽþ ðæt . . ., Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. (2 a) in apposition with a clause: see also V:—Wẽ nyston ðæt hẽ ðæs girnan wolde, ðæt wẽ úrne bróður ðyder lǽddon, Gen. 43, 7. Hié wǽron gebrocede mid ceápes cwilde, ealles swíðost mid ðæm, ðæt manige ðara sélestena cynges þéna forþférdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. Ðá næs long tó don, ðæt wé tó sumre eá cwómon, Nar. 8, 19. Næs lang tó ðý ðæt his bróðor dyses lǽnan lífes tíman geendode, Lchdm. iii. 434, 25. Se scamfæsta hæfþ genóh on ðæm tó his bettrunge, ðæt his láreów hine suíðe lythwón gemyndgige his unþeáwa, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 3. Wẽ leornedon æt him ðæt wẽ flugen ða ðliccunga disses middangeardes, and eác ðæt, ðæt wé his ege ús ne ondrǽden, 3; Swt. 33, 23. (3) *ðæt* referring to an object of any gender or number:—Ðæt (se ǽwelm ealra gốda) eart ðú, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 30. Hẽ ðæt is, se ða gebundenan út álǽdde, St. And. 14, 33. Ðæt is mid Estum þeáw, ðæt . . ., Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 11. Ðæt is Iohannes gewitnes, Jn. Skt. 1, 19. Godes bearn, ðæt wǽron gốde men, Gen. 6, 2. Ða eágan, ðæt beóþ ða láreówas, and se hrycg, ðæt sint ða hiéremenn, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 12: Nar. 34, 2, 7. Ðæt wǽron eall Finnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 26. Ðæt wǽron fiéftiéne hund þúsend monna, 3, 9; Swt. 128, 22. (3 a) ðæt is = *there is*:—Ðæt nis nán man ðætte sumes eáðan ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. (4) *one* in contrast with *another*:—For hwí se gốda lǽce selle ðam hálum men séftne drenc, and ốðrum hálum strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 10. Ðonne lufaþ sum ðæt sum elles hwæt *one man likes one thing, another something else*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 24. III. as a relative:—Sum hírẽdes ealdor wæs, se (*qui*) plantode wíngerd, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 33. Nys nán þing dýhle, ðæt ne wurðe geswutelod, 10, 26. Ðonne tódǽlaþ hí his feoh, ðæt tó láfe biþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 28. Gif ðú sý his discipul, se is cweden Crist, St. And. 8, 13. Ondrǽd ðé Drihten and his ródtácn, beforan ðæm forhtigaþ heofon and eorþe, 20, 25. Ðæt ic eów secge on þýstrum, secgaþ hyt on leóhte, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. Manige synt on disse ceastre, ða sculon geleófan on mínne naman, St. And. 12, 7. III a. where relative and antecedent are included in the same word:—Móste on ẽcnisse æfter lybban se ðæs wæstmes onbát, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470: 63, 8; Gen. 1029. Ðæt gẽ on cáre gehýraþ bodiaþ uppan hrófum, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. Ðonne ðú hæfdest ðæt ðú noldest, oððe næfdest ðæt ðú woldest, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 31. Ðæt hí tóweorpen ðæt God geteohhad hæfþ tó wyrcanne, Ps. Th. 10, 3. Cum and geseoh ðæt hié mẽ dốþ, St. And. 16, 34. ¶ where the construction is incomplete:—Eác sculon wiotan ða ofergesettan ðæt ðæt hié unáliéfedes þurhteóþ, swá manigra wíta hié beóþ wyrðe, swá swá hié manna on wón gebrohten, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 6. IV. (see also I. 2 g) in correlative sentences where antecedent and relative are represented (1) by *se . . . ðe*:—Gif him gebyrige ðæt hẽ on ðæs hwæt befoo ðe wið his willan sié, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 23. Ne þearf hẽ nánes þinges búton ðæs ðe hẽ on him selfum hæfþ, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8. Ða gife ic wylle tó don dốn ðe ic heóld *I will put the gift to the use for which I kept it*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 12. (1 a) by *se . . . ðe hẽ*:—Forðon mæg gehycgan se ðe his heorte deáh, Cd. Th. 282, 8; Sat. 283. Ðæs bihofaþ se ðe him hálig gǽst wísaþ, Exon. Th. 123, 34; Gú. 332. (2) by *se . . . se*:—Se ilca se monegum yfelum geárode, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 24. Ðonne cymeþ se man se ðæt swiftoste hors hafaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 36. Se þurhwunaþ ốþ ende, se byþ hál, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22. Gif ðæt wæs, ðæt seldon gelomp, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 2. Beó ðæt þinga, ðæt hit beó, ðæt se man tó note wyrcean wille, Btwk. 222, 8. Hẽ for Godes ege dẽþ ðæt ðæt hẽ dẽþ, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 4. Herigan ðæt ðæt hẽ fæsðrǽdes wiste, 32, 2; Swt. 213, 7. (2 a) by *se . . . se hẽ*:—Ðæt is se Abraham, se him (= ðe him *to whom*) engla God naman ásceóp, Cd. Th. 201, 30; Exod. 380. (3) by *se . . . se ðe*:—Ðys ys se be ðam ðe gecweden ys, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3. Se ðe bríde hæfþ, se is bríðguma, Jn. Skt. 3, 29. Seó ilce burg, seó ðe mǽst wæs, seó is nú læst, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 22. Ðæt mon ne wæs, se ðe him ætýwde, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 25. Ðæt ðe ácenned is of flésce, ðæt is flǽsc; and ðæt ðe of gáste ácenned is, ðæt is gást, Jn. Skt. 3, 6. Ða, ða ðe *hi, qui*, Rtl. 5, 33. Ðæs monnes nama wæs, se ðe hí beheáfdade, Dorotheos, Shrn. 89, 17. Ða eallreordan þeóde, ðara ðe hí ða gereorde ne cúþan, gesécan, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 33. Ðætte tǽlwyrðes sié, ðæt hié ðæt tǽlen, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 24. Hí námon him wíf of eallum ðám, ða ðe hig gecuron, Gen. 6, 2. (3 a) irregular constructions:—Se, seðe ér worolde rícsode on hefenum, hit is áwriten, Iudéas woldon hine dốn tó cyninge, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 12. Se ilca, seðe wénde ðæt hẽ wǽre ofer ealle ốðere menn, him gebyrede . . . , 4; Swt. 39, 24. Se hondwyrm, se ðe secgas seaxe delfaþ, Exon. Th. 427, 24; Rä. 41, 96. Se biþ leófast, se ðe hym God syleþ gumena ríce tó gehealdenne, 326, 21; Víd. 132. Cf. Hẽ weorðeþ eádig se ðe hine God geceóseþ *beatus quem elegisti*, Ps. Th. 64, 4. (4) by *se . . . se se*:—Swá þyncþ him, ðæt se hié him niédscylde sceolde, se se hié him sealde, Past. 9; Swt. 57, 6. Ðæt ðæt lator biþ, ðæt hæfþ angin, Homl. Th. i. 284, 7. Ælc mon tiohhaþ him ðæt tó sélestum goode ðæt ðæt hẽ swíðost lufaþ, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 23. (4 a) irregular:—Se Drihten, se ðæs (= ðe his) setl ys on heofenum, Ps. Th. 10, 4. V. in adverbial or conjunctional forms. In phrases such as *for ðam ðe* the pronominal element was represented later by *that*, as in Shakspere, and is now usually omitted altogether. (1) Nó (nalæs, nallas nó) ðæt án ðæt . . . ac *not only . . . but also*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 17: 22, 1; Fox 76, 13: 37, 3; Fox 190, 18: Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 23. (2) *Ðæs* (a) in reference to time, or sequence of events, marking the point

from which measurement is made, *after*:—Sume men secgen ðæt hire ſwiċelme ſiġ on westende Affrica, and ðonne ſolraðe ðæs (*very soon after*) ſiġ eáſt irnende on ðæt ſond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 21. Fulraðe ðæs ic clipode tó him. Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 8. Ðæs on morgen *the next morning*, Ors. 3, 4; Swt. 104, 5. Ðæs on ðæm æfterran geáre *anno ab hoc proximo*, 4, 6; Swt. 172, 17. Ðæs ymb iii geár *tertio anno*, Swt. 176, 24. Ðæs ymb iii niht, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6, 14, 25. Wífes wer gif hē forþſærþ ymbe .xii. mónaþ ðæs heó mót niman óðerne *mortuo viro, post annum licet mulieri alium accipere*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 10. ¶ Ðæs ðe:—Ðæs ðe ðá seó costung gestilled wæs, ðá wǽron forþgongende ða geleáfsuman, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 19: 3, 22; S. 552, 39. Sóna ðæs ðe hī on ðis ealond cómon, ðá compedon hī, 1, 12; S. 480, 29. Ðæs ðe ... ðá sóna, 5, 6; S. 620, 11. Æfter siextegum daga ðæs ðe ðæt timber ſcorfen wæs *intra sexagesimum diem quam arbores caesae erant*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Hē ðá gyt lifde æfter ændlefan geárum ðæs ðe [hē] wæs bebyrged, Shrn. 82, 15. Ðæt wæs ymb twelf mónaþ ðæs ðe hié ǽr hider cómon, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 14: 895; Erl. 93, 32: 896; Erl. 94, 23. (b) marking degree, proportion, *so* (cf. colloquial use of *that* = *so*, with adjectives):—Nǽre flód ðæs deóp, merestreám ðæs micel, ðæt his mín mód getweóde, Cd. Th. 51, 26, 27; Gen. 832, 833. Nó ðæs fród leofaþ gumena bearna ðæt ðone grund wite (*so wise as to know*), Beo. Th. 2737; B. 1366. Wurde ðú ðæs gewitleás, ðæt ðú ponc ne wisses, Exon. Th. 90, 12; Cri. 1473. Nis énig ðæs horsc ne ðæs hygecræftig ðe dín fromcyn mǽge geséþan, 15, 24; Cri. 241. Wē ūs wið him sceldan ðæs ðe wē mihton *we protected ourselves against them as far as we could*, Nar. 14, 29: Ps. Th. 10, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 550, 20: L. Eth. v. 23; Th. i. 310, 11: vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 6: Lchdm. ii. 86, 23. Næs ic nǽfre git nāne hwīle swā emnes módes, ðæs ðe ic gemunan mǽge (*from what*, or *as far as, I can remember*), Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 25. ¶ with comparatives:—Ðá clypodon hig ðæs ðe mā (*so much the more*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 31: Mk. Skt. 10, 26. Sió wund biþ ðæs ðe wierse and ðý māre, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 18: 18; Swt. 131, 16. Ðæt hié wénden ðæt hié ðæs ðe (*tanto*) untǽlwyrðran wǽren ðe (*quanto*) hié wéndon ðæt hē nyste hira leóhtmódnesse, 32, 2; Swt. 215, 1. (b 1) with *tó*:—Tó ðæs mycel ðæt ... *so great that* ..., Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 13. Wæs seó eorþe tó ðæs heard and tó ðæs stānihte ðæt ..., 4, 28; S. 605, 27. Nis nān tó ðæs lytel ſwelm, ðæt hē ða sē ne geséce, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 24. Hē him ðæs leán forgeald tó ðæs ðe hē in ræste geseah Grendel líċgan *he gave him reward for that so*, or *to such a degree, that he saw Grendel lie dead*, Beo. Th. 3175; B. 1585. (c) marking agreement, *according to what, as*:—Wē him andswaredon ðæs ðe hē ūs ǽxode *respondimus juxta id quod fuerat sciscitatus*, Gen. 43, 7. Hū hē him ondwyrdan sceolde ðæs hē hiene ǽſcade *quid sibi tamquam consulenti responderi velit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 30. Ðæs ðe (*ut*) mē gesawen is, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 12: Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 10. Swā efne ðæs ðe *ita ut*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. And se mon biþ ðæs ðe swā tó cweþanne sī ēghwæðer ge gehæfted ge freó *itaque homo est, ut ita dixerim, captivus et liber*, 1, 27; S. 497, 40. Ðæs ðe bēc secgaþ *as books say*. St. And. 26, 6. (d) *because, since*:—Waa mē ðæs ic swigode *vae mihi quia tacui*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 379, 24. (3) Ðæm, ðam, ðan, ðon (ðe). (a) with a comparative:—Gif hē ne biþ ðon raþor geláċnod, Lchdm. ii. 200, 20. (b) *with prepositions*:—Æfter ðæm ðe Rómeburg getimbred wæs *urbe condita*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 19 (*and often*). Æfter ðæm ðe Cartainiense geſliémde wǽron hié wilnedon friþes *Carthaginenses, fracti bellis, pacem poposcerunt*, Swt. 174, 23. Ǽr ðæm ðe Rómeburh getimbred wǽre, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 1 (*and often*). Ǽr ðam ðe *donec*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. Ǽr ðon, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 15. Wurdon viiii folcgefeoht gefohten ... and būtan ðam ðe him cyninges þegnas oft rǽde onridon ðe mon nā ne rímde *there were nine pitched battles ... and besides king's thanes often made raids upon them, that were not counted*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 10. For ðæm ðe (1) *for, because*:—Eádige synt ða líðan; for ðam ðe (*quoniam*) hī eorþan águn, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 4. For ðam, 5, 3. For ðon ðe *quia*, 7, 13. Ða Deniscan séton ðǽr behindan, for ðæm hiora cyning wæs gewundod, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 2. For ðæm ðe, 91, 28. For ðam, Ps. Th. 9, 13. Ðý ... for ðam *therefore ... because*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 15. (2) *therefore*:—Hé for ðæm nolde, ðý hē mid his folce getīdwode ðæt hē hiene beswícan mehte, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 8: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 188, 16. For ðon (*therefore*) ic ðé bebióde, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 1. (3) *for the purpose, in order*:—Geþence gē hwæt gē sién; for ðæm ðæt gē eówer mód gemetgien *pensa, quod es; ut se spiritus temperet*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14. Mid ðæm ðe *whilst, when, as*, of simultaneous events:—Mid ðæm ðe ða burgware swā geómorlíc angin hæfdon ðá com se cyning self mid his scipe *inter haec procedit ipse de navi sua imperator*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 14. Mid ðam ðe se apostol stóp intó ðære byrig, ðá bær man him tógeánes ínre wydewan líc, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Ongemang, onmang ðam (ðe) *whilst, meanwhile*:—Ongemang ðæm ðe hié wilniaþ ðæt hié gifule þyncen, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 339, 24. Seó sunne sǽh tó setle onmang ðam ðe hī on wōpe wǽron, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 246: Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 4. Ongemang ðam (*interea*) his leorningcnihtas hine bǽdon, Jn. Skt. 4, 31. Tó ðam (1) marking degree *so, to such a degree*:—Ðá wǽron hié tó ðæm geárgode, ðæt hié ne mehton Súð-Seaxna lond útan berówan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8. Men tó ðam dyrstige ðæt hī ðæt gold nimen *men so bold as to take the gold*, Nar. 35, 9: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 32. Nis nān tó ðam ungelýfedlíc spel ... ðæt ic hym ne gelíſe, Shrn. 196, 18. Tó ðam ðú mē hæfst gerétne ðæt ..., Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 11. (2) marking purpose, *to the end* (*that*):—Tó ðæm ðæt (*ut*) hē forleóse heora gemynd, Ps. Th. 33, 16: 10, 2. Ne com hē nā tó dam on eorþan ðæt him mon þēnade, Past. 17; Swt. 121, 8. Tó ðæm ðæt, pref.; Swt. 5, 3. Ða cwóman tó ðon ðæt hié woldan ūs wundigan *nos adlacessere temptabant*, Nar. 22, 17. Wið ðam ðe *in return for, on condition* (*that*), connecting two clauses containing mutual concessions, v. wið:—Se cyng and his witan him (*the Danes*) gafol and metsunga behētan wið ðam ðe hī heora hergunga geswicon, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 22: Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 3, 9. (4) Ðæt *in* ðý ðæt. v. ðý, II. 2. (5) Ðý, ðī, ðig (1) *therefore, so*:—Ðý him is micel þearf, ðonne hē tela lǽrþ, ðæt hē eác tela doo, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 12; Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 14. Ðý *ideo*, L. Ecg. P. i. 15; Th. ii. 178, 29. Ðig *itaque*, Th. ii. 176, 15. (2) *because*:—Wénst ðú, ðæt ealle ða þing ðe góde sint, for ðý góde sint, ðý hī habbaþ hwæthwegu gódes on him, 34, 9; Fox 146, 30: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 8. (3) with comparatives, *the, any*:—Būton ðú mē ðý gesceádlícor óðer gerecce, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 7. Hió ne biþ ðý neár ðære sē ðe hió biþ on midne dæg, 39, 3; Fox 214, 28. Ðæt hié hira selfra ne ágon ðý māre geweald ðe óðerra monna, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 13. Hié woldon ðæt hēr ðý māra wísdóm on londe wǽre ðý wē mā geþeóda cúðon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 24. (2) *with prepositions*. For ðý (ðe), (a) *therefore*:—For ðý ... ðý *therefore ... because*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 30. For ðý ... for ðæm *therefore ... because*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 10. (b) *because*:—Ðæt wæs for ðý ðe hié wǽron benumene ðæs ceápes, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 17. Mid ðý (ðe) (a) of time, *when, as*:—Mid ðý ðe hē ðis gebed gecweden hæfde, Blickl. Homl. 229, 27: 231, 7. Sumre tíde mid ðý ðe wē wǽron mid úrum Drihtne, 235, 2. Mid ðī ðe, 237, 17. Mid ðī hē ðis cwæð, hē ástáh on heofonas, 237, 15. Mid ðý *cum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 33. Mid ðý *cum*, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 24, 15 (*and often*). (b) denoting a cause or consequence, *when, as, since*:—Mid ðý Peohtas wíf nǽfdon, hī bǽdon him wífa fram Scottum, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 19. (c) *though*:—Gif hē eów forhogige and eów ne wylle árísan tógeánes mid ðý eówer mā is *sin autem vos spreverit, nec coram vobis adsurgere voluerit, cum sitis numero plures*, 2, 2; S. 503, 13. Tó ðý ... ðæt *to the end that*:—Ne com hē for ðý ðæt hē wolde his eorþlíce ríce mid riccetere him tó geteón; ac tó ðī hē com ðæt hē wolde his heofenlíce ríce geleáffullum mannum gyfan, Homl. Th. i. 82, 20–24: ii. 226, 9. Ne dó nā se Godes þeówa Godes þénunge for sceattum, ac tó ðý ðæt hē geearnige ðæt ece wuldor þurh ðæt, L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 23. [Gothic and Icelandic have forms corresponding with the *nom. m. f. se, seó*, and O. Sax. also has a masculine *se*; in other dialects the dental forms prevail throughout. In the Lindisfarne Gospels *ðe* (= ipse, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 24), *ðiú* (= quae, 24, 15) are used, but also *se ðe* (= qui, 6, 4). In later English *þe, þeo* replace *se, seó*.]

se *co*:—Se ðeáh *yet, still*, Exon. Th. 13, 31; Cri. 211: 159, 30; Gū. 934: 328, 24; Vy. 22: 454, 6; Hy. 4, 28: 455, 12, 18; Hy. 4, 48, 51: 495, 13; Rä. 84, 7. Hwæðre se ðeáh, 417, 27; Rä. 36, 11. Efne se ðeáh, 421, 33; Rä. 40, 27: 482, 2; Rä. 66, 1. Se ðeána, 127, 3; Gū. 380. Sete hī samod anlíce swā se wægnes hweól *pone illos ut rotam*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. [Hi rihtleceden þat folc swa se hi mihten, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 32. *Se* in combinations *hwat se, alse* is frequent in later English.] v. swā, nese (?).

seád, seáda, seáfian, seaht, seal, sealcan, seald. v. seód, seáda, seófian, seht, sealh, á-sealcan, solcen, sellan.

sealdness, e; *f. Giving*:—Sealdnesse *dandi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 7. v. ge-saldniss.

sealf, e: sealfe, an (?); *f. Salve, ointment*:—Salf, salb *malagma*, Txts. 77, 127. Sealf, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 6. Smyrels *vel* sealf *unguina* vel *unguenta*, 49, 29. *Fota*, i. *confortata vel* sealf, ii. 149, 76. Smyrels oððe sealfe *unguentum*, i. 74, 8. Sealfe *nardi*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 28. For hwī wæs ðisse sealfe forspillednes? Deós sealf mihte beón geseald, Mk. Skt. 14, 4, 5: Jn. Skt. 12, 3, 5. Wyrc tó salfe (sealfe, MSS. H. B.), Lchdm. i. 110, 18. Sealfe *fotu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 74. Lǽcedómnessa oððe sealfe *cataplasma*, 18, 31. [*O. Sax.* salba: *O. H. Ger.* salb *and* salba (*gen.* -a *and* -un) *unctio, unguentum, malagma, cataplasma.*] v. bæþ-, bān-, ciper-, cū-, dolh-, eág-, eár-, ele-, mūþ-, sceáde-, smeoru-, tōþ-, weax-, weax-hlāf-, wen-sealf.

sealf-box, es; *m.? n.? A box for ointment*:—Án wíf hæfde hyre sealfbox deórwyrþes nardes, and tōbrocenum sealfboxe ofer his heáfod ágēt, Mk. Skt. 14, 3: Lk. Skt. 7, 37.

sealf-cynn, es; *n. An ointment*:—Sealfcyn (seals-, Wrt.) *amaracium* (cf. *Span.* unguento amaracino *a sort of ointment made of marjoram*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 74.

sealfian; *p.* ode *To salve, anoint*:—Sealfode *fotam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 16: 85, 22. Gisalbot *delibutus*, Txts. 56, 325. [Salue me mine wunden, Marh. 5, 30. Eȝhesallfe to sallfenn þe follkes herrtess eȝhe, Orm. 9427. Þatt mann þatt smeredd iss and sallfedd, 13243. Buten ȝif heorte wunden beon isalued, A. R. 274, 30. *Goth.* salbōn *to anoint: O. Sax.* salbōn: *O. H. Ger.* salbōn *ungere, fovere, impinguare.*]

sealf-lǽcnung, e; *f. Curing by means of salves* or *ointments*:—*Farmacida in Latinum medicamina sonat, id est* sealflǽcnung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 19. v. next word.

sealf-lǽcung, e; *f. Pharmacy*; pharmacia, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 27. v. preceding word.

sealh, salig, es; *m. A sallow, sally, selly* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, p. 607):—Salch, salh *salix*, Txts. 94, 892. Sealh *amera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 61. Seal, ii. 8, 41. Seales rinde, Lchdm. iii. 14, 2. Reádes seales leáf (*red sally* lythrum salicaria, Plant Names, p. 413), 58, 28. Genim sealh, ii. 18, 26: 86, 7. On salig (saligum, Ps. Lamb.: salum, Ps. Surt.: sealum, Ps. Spl.) wē ūre organan up ahēngan *in salicibus suspendimus organa nostra*, Ps. Th. 136, 2. Salhas *salices*, Txts. 113, 58. Selas *saliunculas*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 56. [In selihes (salyhes, MS. H.), Ps. 136, 2. *Chauc.* salwes: *Prompt. Parv.* salwhe: *O. H. Ger.* salaha; *gen.* -un; *f. salix, saliuncula*: *Ger.* sahl-weide: *Icel.* selga (cf. selly, *Yorks.*); *f.*] v. following words.

sealh-beorh *a hill where sallows grow*:—Tō sahlbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 17.

sealh-hangra *a meadow where sallows grow*:—On sealhangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 234, 18.

sealh-hyrst *a sallow-copse*:—Tō sealhyrstæ foreweardræ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 256, 1.

sealh-rind *the bark of sallow*:—Nim sealhrinde, Lchdm. ii. 98, 9. Grēne sealhrinde, 318, 9.

Sealh-wudu *Selwood*:—Be eástan Sealwyda, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 9. Sealwuda, 894; Erl. 92, 19.

sealm, pscalm, psalm, es; *m. A psalm, song* (a) in a general sense:—*Psalmus, propie* hearpsang; *canticum* psalm, æfter hearpan sang; *psalmus* ēr hearpan sang, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 36-38. On fatum sealmes *in vasis psalmi*, Ps. Spl. 70, 24. Syngaþ Gode sealm, 67, 4. Salma *psalmorum*, Ps. Surt. 70, 21. On sealmum wē drȳman him *in psalmis jubilemus ei*, Ps. Spl. 94, 2. Dæt ic Gode sealmas singe, Ps. Th. 56, 9, 11. (b) the psalms of David:—David wītegode fela ymbe Crist, swā swā ūs cȳðaþ ða sealmas ðe hē gesang, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 25. On Moyses ǽ, on wītegum and on sealmum, Lk. Skt. 24, 44. On psalmum (salmum, Cott. MSS.) Past. 48; Swt. 375, 1. (c) with special reference to the services of the church:—Hū fela psealma on nihtlīcum tīdum tō singenne synt, R. Ben. 6, 15. Sealma, 33, 5: 6, 22. Nǽnig mon ne dorste for hine sǽalmas ne mæssan singan, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 35. Seofon seolmas, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29. [*O. L. Ger.* salm: *O. H. Ger.* salmo, psalmo: *Icel.* sālm.] v. bletsing-, gebed-, lof-sealm.

sealma, selma, an; *m. A couch*:—Selma, benc *sponda*, Txts. 98, 955. Gewīteþ ðonne on sealman, Beo. Th. 4911; B. 2460. (Cf. Lazarus answebit ist an selmon, Hel. 4008.) [*O. Frs.* bed-selma *bedstead*.]

sealm-cwide, es; *m. A psalm*:—On stefne sealmcwides *voce psalmi*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 5.

sealm-fæt:—On sealmfatum *translates* in vasis psalmorum, Ps. Th. 70, 20.

sealm-getæl, es; *n. A tale* or *number of psalms*:—Ðæs sealmgetæles is elles tō lyt, R. Ben. 43, 19.

sealm-glig, -gliw, es; *n. Psalmody*:—On sealmglige *in psalterio*, Blickl. Gl. Sealmglywe, Ps. Lamb. 143, 9.

sealmian; *p.* ode *To play on the harp* (*and sing*):—Ic singe and sealmige *cantabo et psallam* (I sal sing and salme, Ps.), Ps. Spl. M. 107, 1.

sealm-leoþ, es; *n. A psalm*:—Sealmleoþ and hearpswēg *psalterium et cythara*, Blickl. Gl.

sealm-lof, es; *n. A psalm*:—Sealmlof *psalmus*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 1: 17, 50: *psalterium*, 107, 3. Sealmlof cweðaþ *psallite*, 97, 4.

sealm-lofian *to sing psalms*:—Singaþ him and sealmlofiaþ him *cantate ei et psallite ei*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 2.

sealm-sang, es; *m.* I. *a psalm*:—Sealmsang *psalmus*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 1. Salmsang, 60, 9. On sealmsangum *in psalmis*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 34. II. *psalm singing, psalmody*:—Đā đā se sealmsang gefylled wæs *expletis psalmodiis*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 2. Ðæs dæglīcan sealmsanges *diurne psalmodie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 61: R. Ben. 34, 9. On fæstenne and on sealmsange, Blickl. Homl. 199, 34. Gif se man sealmsang ne cunne *si homo psalmos cantare nesciat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 61; Th. ii. 222, 16. Sealmsang *melodiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 77. III. *the making and reciting of psalms*:—Ða twegen fixas getācnodon sealmsang and ðæra wītegena cwydas. Ān ðæra bodode Cristes tōcyme mid sealmsange and ōðer mid wītegunge. Nū sind ða twā gesetnyssa, ðæt is sealmsang and wītegung, Homl. Th. i. 188, 16–19. [*O. H. Ger.* salm-sang *psalmus, psalterium, psalmodia*.]

sealm-scop, es; *m. A writer* or *maker of psalms, a psalmist* (generally *the psalmist* David):—Se sealmscop (salm-, Cott. MSS.), Past. 1; Swt. 29, 8. Salmscop, 14; Swt. 85, 23. Psalmsceop (-scop, Cott. MSS.), 37; Swt. 273, 13: 275, 21. Se sealmsceop, Blickl. Homl. 55, 12: 57, 1: L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 30. Sealmscopes *psalmigraphi*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 40. Heáhfæderas, wītigan, sealmsceopas, Blickl. Homl. 105, 10: Wulfst. 250, 18.

sealm-traht, es; *m. A commentary on the psalms* or *on a psalm*:—Swā swā Hieronimus se wīsa trahtnere āwrāt on sumum sealmtrahte, Homl. As. 36, 297.

sealm-wyrhta, an; *m. A psalmist*:—Se psalmwyrhta (*David*), Homl. Th. ii. 82, 32. Sealmwyrhta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 24.

sealo-brūn. v. salu-brūn.

sealt, es; *n. Salt* (lit. and fig.):—Sealt *sal*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82. 89. Gē synt eorþan sealt (salt, Lind., Rush.): gyf ðæt sealt āwyrþ, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 13: Mk. Skt. 9, 49, 50. Hwylc manna werodum þurhbrȳcþ mettum būton swæcce sealtes *quis hominum dulcibus perfruitur cibis sine sapore salis*? Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 17. Nim ācorfenes sealtes (*rock salt*) ðæt wæter ðe ðǽrof gē þ, Lchdm. ii. 246, 18. Hwītes sealtes, iii. 20, 26. Greát sealt *rock salt*, 40, 20, 10: i. 158, 34. [*Goth.* salt: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* salt: *O. H. Ger.* salz: *Icel.* salt.] See following words, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 331, col. 2, and Leo on Anglo-Saxon Names, p. 27.

sealt, salt; *adj. Salt*, (1) of that which is naturally salt:—For hwam wæs seó sǽ sealt geworden? Moises āwearp ða .x. word in ða sǽ, and his teáras āgeát in ða sǽ; for ðam wearð seó sǽ sealt, Salm. Kmbl. 188, 15–19. Sealt wæter *the sea*, Ps. Th. 68, 2: Cd. Th. 13, 6; Gen. 198. Brim sceal sealt weallan, Menol. Fox 552; Gn. C. 45. On sealtum mersce *in salsuginem*, Ps. Spl. 106, 34. Óþ ðone sealtan mere *usque ad lacum Salinarum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 26, 8. Ofer sealtne (saltne, Cott. MSS.) sǽ, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 8. Sió onlīcnes sendde mycel wæter þurh hiora mūþ swā sealt (*very salt*), Blickl. Homl. 245, 25. Eahtoðe wæs sealtes pund, ðanon him wǽron ða teáras sealte, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 16. Sealte ýða, Cd. Th. 205, 26; Exod. 441. Sealte sǽwēgas, 240, 9; Dan. 384. Sealte streámas, Exon. Th. 206, 2; Ph. 120. Sealte flōdas, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Swēg sealtera wætera, 76, 13. Salte sǽstreámas, Andr. Kmbl. 1497; An. 750. (2) of that which is artificially salt, *salt* (meat):—Tū hriéðeru, ōðer sealt, ōðer fersc, Ch. Th. 158, 27. Forgā sealtes gehwæt, Lchdm. ii. 56, 23. Ete sealtne mete and nōwiht fersces, iii. 28, 24. Sele ðū him sealte mettas, 182, 13: 184, 8. [*O. Frs.* salt: *Icel.* saltr.] v. un-sealt.

sealt-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A salt-house, a place where salt is prepared*:—.i. sealtern, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 28. Būtan ðem sealtern and būtan ðem wioda ðe tō ðem sealtern limpþ, 66, 22. Sealtearn, iii. 426, 19.

sealt-brōc, es; *m. A brook that runs from salt works* (?):—Of salterewellan ǽstriht on saltbrōc; and swā ondlong saltbrōces, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 32.

sealten; *adj. Salt, salted*:—In ðæm ðe biþ salten *in quo salietur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 13.

sealtere, es; *m. A salt-worker*:—Sealtere *salinator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 10. Sealtere, saltere, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 2. Sealtere, hwæt ūs fremaþ cræft ðīn? . . . Nān eówer blisse brȳcþ on gereorduncge oððe mete, būton cræft mīn gistlīþe him beó, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 5–11. On ðone saltherpaþ; and swā ondlong ðæs herpaþes ðæt on salteredene . . . on salterewellan; of salterewellan eástriht on saltbrōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 28–32. Sealtera cumb, 412, 24. In saltera weg; of sealtera wege, 80, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* saltare or wellare of salt *salinator*.]

sealt-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for salt, a salt-cellar*:—Sealtfæt *salinare* vel *salinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 59: *vas salis*, 290, 23: Anglia ix. 264, 18. Se Hǽlend bestang ðone hlāf on ðæt sealtfæt ðe him beforan stōd, Homl. As. 163, 254. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-faz *salinum*: *Icel.* salt-fat.]

sealt-hālgung, e; *f. Salt-hallowing*; benedictio salis:—Salthālguncge tō acrum ī in hūsum, Rtl. 117, 33.

sealt-herepaþ *a road to salt-works*. v. sealtere, *and cf.* sealt-strǽt.

sealt-hūs, es; *n. A house where salt is prepared* (?) or *sold* (?); salinarium, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 49. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-hūs *salsamentarium*.]

sealtian *to dance*. v. saltian *and next word*.

sealtiogc, an; *f. A dancer*:—Hēt Herodes ðæt heáfod beran on disce and sellan ānre sealticgan (*the daughter of Herodias who danced before Herod*) hire plegan tō mēde, Shrn. 123, 2.

sealt-leáf *glosses* mozicia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 35.

sealt-leáh; *gen.* -leáge; *f. A salt lea*; hence *Saltley*:—Of ðan swīnhagan ðæt on sealtleáge; and of sealtleáge in ðone hyrstgeard, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 400, 1.

sealt-mere, es; *m*: *A salt mere* or *marsh*; hence *Saltmere*.—Tō sealtmere; of sealtmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 3.

sealtness, e; *f. Saltness*:—Eorþan wæstmbēre sealtsæleðan ī tō sealtnesse *terram fructiferam in salsuginem*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 34. In saltnisse *in salsilaginem*, Ps. Surt. 106, 34.

sealt-sæleða. v. preceding word.

sealt-seáþ, es; *m. A salt-pit, salt-spring*:—Hafaþ eác ðis land sealtseáþas *habet fontes salinarum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* salz-suti *salina*.]

sealt-stān, es; *m.* I. *rock salt*:—Ðis mæg tō eáhsalfe: genim geoluwne stān (*ochre*) and saltstān, Lchdm. i. 374, 14. II. *a stone formed of salt, a pillar of salt*:—Heó on sealtstānes sōna wurde anlīcnesse ǽfre siððan, Cd. Th. 154, 31; Gen. 2564. Lothes wīf wearð āwende tō ānum sealtstāne (*in statuam salis*), Gen. 19, 26: Anglia vii. 48, 472. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-stein: *Icel.* salt-steinn. In English *salt-stone*

somewhat later means a rock in the sea, translating *cautes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 256, col. 1.]

sealt-stræt, e; *f. A road to salt-works* (?); hence *Saltstreet*:—Andlang sealtstræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 38, 20. Ondlong ðære sealtstræt, 160, 13. Tō ðære sealtstræte, 263, 24. Cf. sealt-herepaþ.

sealt-wíc, es; *n. A place where salt is sold*; hence *Saltwych*:—In unico emptorio salis quem nos Saltuuic uocamus, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 81, 9. Æt Saltwíc, v. 143, 21.

sealt-wille, -welle, an; *f. A salt spring* or *well*; hence *Saltwell*:—In saltwyllan; of saltwyllan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 70, 24. Ða saltwælla ł of sæltwælla *a saliua* (translator seems to have read *salina*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 5.

sealt-ýþ, e; *f. A salt wave, sea-wave*:—Ðæt ic sealtýþa gelāc cunnige, Exon. Th. 308, 5; Seef. 35. Sealtýþa geswing, 356, 7; Ps. 8.

seám, es; *m. A seam*:—Heáfodpanne *capitale*, heánnes ðære heáfodpannan *caeumen capitalis*, seám ðære heáfodpannan *cerebrum*, brægen *ceruellum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 51–55. Seám *panicenū*, 116, 8. His tunece wæs eal būton seáme (*inconsutilis*, Jn. 19, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 254, 32. Geclēm ealle ða seámas mid tyrwan, i. 20, 33. [*O. Frs.* sām: *O. H. Ger.* saum *ora, lacinia, limbus*: *Icel.* saumr.]

seám, es; *m.* I. *a seam, a load, burden* [a *seam* of corn is a quarter, eight bushels; a *seam* of wood is a horse-load; a *seam* of dung 3 cwts. (Devon), v. E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Glossaries, and Farming Words 1, 3, 7. Bailey gives a *seam* of glass as 120 lbs.]:—Seám *vel* berþen *sarcina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 27: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 3. Seáme *sarcina*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 35. Gē sýmaþ men mid byrþenum (seámum, Lind.: seómum, Rush.) . . . and gē ne ðhrínaþ ða seámas mid eówrum ānum fingre, Lk. Skt. 11, 46. Wæs þridde healf þūsend mūla ðe ða seámas (*sarcinas*) wēgon, Nar. 9, 10; 23, 1–2. II. *the furniture of a beast of burden*:—Rachel hig hæfde gehýdd under ānes olfendes seáme (*subter stramenta camali*), Gen. 31, 34. III. *that in which a burden may be carried, a bag*:—Būta seáme (seóme, Rush.) *sine saeculo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 35. Nællaþ gié gebeara seám (seóm, Rush.) *nolite portare saeculum*, 10, 4. IV. as a technical term, *a service which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burden*; summagium, sagmegium:—Hē sceal beón gehorsad, ðæt hē mæge tō hlāfordes seáme ðæt (*the horse*) syllan oððe sylf lādan, swæðer him man tǣce, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 6. [I shal assoille þe myselue for a seme of whete, Piers P. 3, 40. Seem of corne *quarterium*, Prompt. Parv. 452. *O. H. Ger.* soum *sagma, sella, sarcina*. From *Lat.* (*Gk.*) *sagma*, later *salma*; cf. *Ital.* salma; *Fr.* somme.] v. ofer-seám; síman.

seámere, es; *m. A tailor*:—Seámere *sartor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 12. Sēámere, seámyre, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6 note. Seámere *burdus* (burdus *sutor vestiarius*), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 47. Se smiþ secgþ . . . Hwanon seámere (*sartori*) nēdl? nis hit of mīnon geweorce? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33.

seámere, es; *m. A beast of burden, a mule*:—Hors *equus*, hengest *caballus*, seámere *burdus* (= *burdo*; hic burdo, i. genitum inter equum et asinam, 219, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 42–44. Seámere *burdus*, oxa *bova*, ii. 11, 61–62. [*O. H. Ger.* soumari *burdo, saumarius, dromedarius*: *Ger.* säumer.]

seámestre, an; *f. One who sews, a tailor, sempstress* (though the noun is feminine it seems not confined to females, cf. bæcestre):—Seámestre *sartrix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 13. *Sarcio* . . . of ðam is *sartor* seámystre (-estre, *other MSS.* seámere) *sartrix* heó, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6. Hió becweð Eádgyfe āne crencestræn and āne sēmestran, ōðer hātte Eádgyfu, ōðer hātte Ædelyfu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 32. Fīf pund Ælfflǣde mīn seámestres, Chart. Th. 568, 10. [Sadlers, souters, semsteris fyn, Destr. Tr. 1585. Good semsters be sowing . . . good huswifes be mending, Tusser 176, 7.]

seám-hors, es; *n. A pack-horse*; sagmarius equus, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 13. [*Ger.* saum-ross.]

seám-penig, -pending, es; *m. A toll of a penny on a load* (of salt):—Se wægnscilling and se seámpending gonge tō ðæs cyninges handa swā hē ealning dyde æt Saltwíc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 20. Cf. *statio sive inoneratio plaustrorum* mentioned in connection with *salis coctiones*, 125, 31. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 329.

seám-sadol, es; *m. A pack-saddle*; sagma, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* soum-satol *sagma*: *Ger.* saum-sattel.]

seám-sticca, an; *m. Some part of a weaver's apparatus*:—Hē sceal fela tōwtōla habban . . . seámsticcan, scearra, nēdle, Anglia ix. 263, 14.

seár *and* siére; *adj. Sear, dry, withered, barren*:—Hit stent on ðam siéran bōchagan; andlang ðes siéran bōchagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 70, 32. Seáre *steriles*, Germ. 402, 69. [His body wex alle seere, R. Brun. 18, 25. With seere braunches, blossoms ungrene, Chauc. R. R. 4752. Seere or dry, as treys or herbys *aridus*, Prompt. Parv. 453. *O. Du.* sore *dry*; zoor *dry, withered*, or *sears* (Hexham): *L. Ger.* soor *dry*.] v. seárian.

Sear-burh. v. Searo-burh.

seárian; *p.* ode *To grow sear, wither, pine away*:—Eorþan indryhto ealdaþ and searaþ, Exon. Th. 311, 9; Seef. 89. His leáf and his blǣda ne fealwiaþ ne ne seáriaþ *folium ejus non decidet*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Grēnu leáf wexaþ . . . hý eft onginnaþ seárian, Shrn. 168, 22. Hē (*Regulus*) slǣpan ne mehte, ðý hē swā seárigende his līf forlēt, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* seeryn or dryyn or welkyn, dryyn up *areo, areesco*: *O. H. Ger.* ar-sōrēn *emarcescere*; un-saorentlīh *immarcescibilis*.] v. ā-, for-seárian.

searo. v. searu.

Searo-burh *Salisbury*:—In ðære stōwe ðe is genemned [æt] Searobyrg (-byrig, Searoburh, Sælesberi), Chr. 552; Th. pp. 28, 29. Tō Searebyrig, 1086; Th. 353, 18. Tō Searbyrig, 1003; Th. pp. 252, 253. [Seresbyrig (Særes-), 1123; Th. 374, 5, 20, 24, 34.]

searu, searo, [w]e; *f.*: [w]es; *n. Device, design, contrivance, art.* I. in the following glosses it is uncertain whether the word is used with a good or with a bad meaning:—Sarwo *adventio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 38. Searo *molimen*, 54, 29. Searwe *molimine*, 89, 64. Searwe *argumenta*, 84, 69. Searwum *commentis*, 14, 82: 80, 76. Seorwum, 104, 75. Seara *machinas*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 21. II. in a bad sense, *craft, artifice, wile, deceit, stratagem, ambush, treachery, plot*:—Searu *factio* (cf. fācn *factiones*, 64; bepǣcunga *factiones*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 26), Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 81. Gleáwnisse and seare (sceare, Wrt.) *astu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 27. Mid searwe on gewald gedōn *per proditionem tradere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 27. Swíðor beswicen for Alexandres searewe ðonne for his gefeohte *non minus arte Alexandri superata, quam virtute Macedonum*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 19. Mid searuwe ācwellan *morti tradere*, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Ðara feónda searo beswícan and ofercuman, Blickl. Homl. 201, 29. Searo rēnian *to lay a snare*, 109, 30: Cd. Th. 162, 9; Gen. 2678. Þurh ðæs deófles searo dōm forlāstan, 39, 27; Gen. 632: Exon. Th. 153, 7; Gū. 822: 227, 6; Ph. 419. Þurh īdel searu, Ps. Th. 138, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 1438; El. 721. Swilt þurh searwe *death by treachery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2695; An. 1350. Searwa *molimina* (*magorum*), Hpt. Gl. 502, 53. Sarwa *mendacia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 41. Full fācnes and searuwa *plenum dolo*, Ps. Th. 9, 27: Met. 9, 27. In searwum *in insidiis*, Ps. Surt. 9, 29. Searwum *factionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 9. Mid sibbe wē cōmon næs mid searwum *pacifice venimus nec quidquam machinamur mali*, Gen. 42, 11. Beswicen mid deófles searwum *daemonica fraude seductus*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 26. Mid searewan (his searum, MS. C.) *consiliis*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 18. Searowum beswicene, Andr. Kmbl. 1489; An. 745. Hié þurh seara (*per insidias*) ofslægene wurdon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 28. Ðā funde hē swíðe yfel gepeaht and searwa ymb hira līf *contra eorum vitam consilium praebuit*, Past. 54, 4; Swt. 423, 15. Gif hwā ofsleá his ðone nēhstan þurh searwa, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1: Blickl. Homl. 83, 33. Hwylce searwa se dry̆ hrefnde *what artifices the sorcerer practised*, 173, 8. Nyston ða searwe ðe him sæton bæftan *ignorans quod post tergum laterent insidiae*, Jos. 8, 14. III. in a good sense, *art, skill, contrivance*, (*in the adverbial inst.* searwum *shilfully, ingeniously, with art*):—Searwum āsǣled, Cd. Th. 207, 21; Exod. 470. Salem stōd searwum (*or* IV?) āfæstnod, weallum geweorðod, 218, 17; Dan. 40. Sadol searwum fāh (cf. searu-fāh), Beo. Th. 2080; B. 1038. Earmbeága fela searwum gesǣled (cf. searu-sǣled), 5521; B. 2764: Exon. Th. 438, 10; Rä. 57, 5 (cf. searu-bunden): 216, 17; Ph. 269. Būr ātimbran, searwum āsettan, 411, 27; Rä. 30, 6. IV. *that which is contrived with art, a machine, engine, fabric*:—Stæflīcere oððe searu *ballista, machina belli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 62. Searu *ballista, catapulta*, vel *machina belli*, 125, 9. Middaneardes wyrhta seares *mundi factor machinae*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 9. Ic seah searo hweorfan, grindan wið greóte, giellende faran, Exon. Th. 414, 29; Rä. 33, 3. IV a. *armour, equipment, arms*:—Byrnan, gūðsearo gumena, gāras . . . sīðmanna searo, Beo. Th. 663; B. 329. Beran beorht searo, Cd. Th. 191, 23; Exod. 219. Licgeþ lonnum fæst . . . swíðe swingeþ and his searo hringeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 534; Sal. 266. Hringfren song in searwum (*coats of mail*), Beo. Th. 651; B. 323: 5053; B. 2530. Secg on searwum, 503; B. 249: 5392; B. 2700. Geseah on searwum (*among the arms*) sigeeádig bil, 3118; B. 1557. Searwum gearwe *equipped*, 3631; B. 1813. [*Goth.* sarwa; *n. pl.* τὰ ὅπλα, παρασκία: *O. H. Ger.* saro; gi-sarwi, -sarwa *lorica, armatura, arma*: *Icel.* sörvi *a necklace*; *armour*.] v. beadu-, bealu-, fācen-, fēr-, fyrd-, gūþ-, hlāford-, inwit-, lāþ-, lyge-, nearu-searu; siru; *and* cf. or-þanc.

searu-bend; *m. f. A cunning, curious clasp* or *fastening*:—Glōf searobendum fæst, sió wæs orþoncum eall gegyrwed diófles cræftum, Beo. Th. 4179; B. 2086. Cf. orþanc-bend.

searu-bunden; *adj. Cunningly fastened, bound with art*:—Wunden gold, sinc searobunden, Exon. Th. 437, 7; Rä. 56, 4.

searu-cēg, e; *f. An insidious key*:—Flāneracu feorh onleác searocēgum gesōht (*of the insidious attacks of disease*), Exon. Th. 170, 27; Gū. 1118.

searu-ceáp, es; *n. An ingenious piece of goods, a curious implement*:—Næfde sellícu wiht folme, exle ne earmas, sceal on ānum fēt searoceáp (cf. searo, IV) swīfan, Exon. Th. 415, 6; Rä. 33, 7.

searu-cēne; *adj. Bold in arms* or *skilfully daring*:—Wæs Dauid æt wige sōð sigecempa, searocýne man, cāsere creaftig, Ps. C. 10. Cf. searu-grim.

searu-cræft, es; *m.* I. *a treacherous art, wile, stratagem, an artifice, a machination, plot*:—Searecræft *molimen*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 56. Searocræft *machinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 28. Þurh diófles searucræft, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 304, 26. Þurh searocræft, Andr. Kmbl. 217; An. 109. Searecræftum *argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 27: *machinamentis*, 478, 54. Bepéht mid ðæs deófles searocræftum, Homl. Th. i. 192, 17: Exon. Th. 136, 13; Gú. 540: 142, 19; Gú. 646. Ealdfeónda níþ searocræftum swíð, 110, 25; Gú. 113. Searecræftas *machinas* (*fraudulentas*), Hpt. Gl. 474, 15. Ðe hé ne beswíce þurh his searucræftas (searo-, searæ-), Wulfst. 97, 8. Uton forfleón mán and morþor and searacræftas, 115, 9. Swíðe forsyngod þurh swicdómas and þurh searacræftas, 164, 3. II. *art, skill, cunning, a cunning art* (in a good sense, v. next word):—Wuldres ealdor gesweotula þurh searocræft dín sylfes weorc, Exon. Th. 1, 16; Cri. 9. Ða róde mid ðám æðelestum eorcnanstánum besetton searocræftum (*cunningly, skilfully*, cf. searu, III), Elen. Kmbl. 2049; El. 1026. Ne hí searocræftum godweb giredon, Met. 8, 24. III. *an engine, machine* (cf. searo, IV):—Stæflidera *ballista*, searecræftes *machinae*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 22.

searu-cræftig; *adj.* I. *skilful, skilled in* (with gen.), *cunning* (in a good sense):—Snottor, searocræftig sáwle rádes, Frag. Kmbl. 80; Leás. 42. Sum bið searocræftig goldes and gimma, Exon. Th. 296, 29; Crä. 58. II. *wily, cunning* (in a bad sense), 416, 7; Rä. 34, 7.

searu-fáh; *adj. Curiously, cunningly coloured* (cf. gold-fáh):—Herebyrne síd and searofáh, Beo. Th. 2892; B. 1444.

searu-geþræc, es; *n. A store of things in which art is displayed*:—Seón and séccan searogeþræc (*the dragon's hoard*), wundur under wealle, Beo. Th. 6196; B. 3102 [cf. geþræce *apparatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 72].

searu-gim[m], es; *m, A curious gem, precious stone*:—Sǽrogim *topazion*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 127. His ágan scinan swá searagym, Nar. 43, 15. Searogemme *unio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 34. Meregrota oððe gymmas (saragimmas, MS. V.) *margaritae*, Nar. 37, 29. Stán, searogimma nán (ælces cynnes gimmas ne . . ., Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 31), Met. 21, 21: Beo. Th. 2318; B. 1157. Ðæt ic árwelan, goldsélit ongite, gearo sceáwige sigel, searogimmas (*the dragon's hoard*), 5491; B. 2749: Exon. Th. 478, 5; Ruin. 36.

searu-grim; *adj. Fierce in arms* or *skilfully fierce, having fierceness accompanied by skill*:—Gif ðín hige wære swá searogrim swá ðú self talast *if thy spirit had been as cunningly fierce* (?) *as thyself reckons*, Beo. Th. 1192; B. 594. Cf. searu-céne.

searu-hæbbend[e] [*one*] *having armour, armed*:—Slépe tóbrugdon searuhæbbende *the warriors started from sleep*, Andr. Kmbl. 3054; An. 1350. Searohæbbendra, 2934; An. 1470: Beo. Th. 480; B. 237: Exon. Th. 468, 12; Phar. 6.

searu-lío; *adj. Ingenious, cunning, clever, displaying art* or *skill*:—Ðæt (*writing being able to convey a message*) is wundres dǽl, on sefan searolíc ðam ðe swylc ne conn, Exon. Th. 472, 4; Rä. 61, 11. Sum hafaþ searolíc gomen gleódréda, 298, 9; Crä. 82. v. next word.

searulíce; *adv. Ingeniously, cunningly, cleverly, with art* or *skill*:—Sum mæg searolíce wordcwide wrítan, Exon. Th. 42, 14; Cri. 672. Is se finta sum splottum searolíce beseted, 218, 19; Ph. 297. Ne hí gimreced setton searolíce, Met. 8, 26.

searu-net[t], es; *n.* I. *an armour-net*, or *a net ingeniously wrought, a coat of mail*:—On him byrne scán, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 816; B. 406. II. *a net of treachery* or *guile, a net* (metaph.), *a snare, wile*:—Mé elþeódige inwitwrásne, searonet seópaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 127; An. 64. Searonettum beseted *beset with snares*, 1885; An. 945.

searu-níþ, es; *m.* I. *hostility to which effect is given by treachery, crafty enmity*:—Ic ne sóhte searoníþas ne ne swór fela síþa on unriht *I had not recourse to the arts of the treacherous foe, nor swore many oaths wrongfully*, Beo. Th. 5469; B. 2738: 2405; B. 1200. Swá wæs Bíówulfe, ðá hé biorges weard sóhte, searoníþas (*the wily hostilities of the dragon, who used poison to destroy his foe*, cf. áttorsceaþa, 5670, *and is called* inwitgest, 5333. Cf. *too* inwit-níþ), 6126; B. 3067. II. *armour-hate* (v. searu, IV a), *martial strife, the strife of armed men, battle*:—Nó ic wiht fram ðé swylcra searuníþa secgan hýrde, billa brógan, 1168; B. 582.

searu-píl, es; *m. An implement with a point*:—Mín heáfod is homere geþuren, searopíla wund, sworfen feóle, Exon. Th. 497, 17; Rä. 87, 2.

searu-rún, e; *f. A cunning mystery*:—Searorúna gespon, Exon. Th. 347, 20; Sch. 15.

searu-sáled; *adj. Cunningly tied*:—Nelle ic unbunden sénigum hýran, nymþe searosáled (cf. searu, III, *and* searu-bunden), Exon. Th. 406, 12; Rä. 24, 16.

searu-þanc, es; *m.* I. *a cunning* (in a bad sense) *thought, device, artifice, wile*:—Geþeóddum searaþancum *adhibitis argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 16. Eác ic gelærde Simon searoþoncum, ðæt hé sacan ongon, Exon. Th. 260, 16; Jul. 298. Sume ic minum hondum searoþoncum (*cunningly, craftily*) slóg, 272, 4; Jul. 494. Searoþancum beseted *beset with snares* (v. searu-net), Andr. Kmbl. 2511; An. 1257. II. *a cunning* (in a good sense) *thought, skilful device*:—þurh sefan snyttro, searoþonca hord, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 10. Saga sóðcwidum, searoþoncum, gleáwwordum wísmest, hwæt ðis gewídu sý, Exon. Th. 418, 3; Rä. 36, 13. Se witga, snottor searuþancum, Elen. Kmbl. 2377; El. 1190. Georne smeádon, sóhton searoþancum (*sagaciously, shrewdly*), hwæt sió syn wære, 827; El. 414. Se wínsele fæste wæs frenbendum searoþoncum (*skilfully, cunningly*) besmiþod, Beo. Th. 1554; B. 775. Cf. or-þanc.

searu-þancol; *adj. Of cunning thought, cunning, sagacious, wise*:—Searoþoncol mæg (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 23, 28; Jud. 145. Nis énig secg searoþoncol tó ðæs swíðe gleáw, Exon. Th. 14, 16; Cri. 220. Ðe (*which*) secgas searoþoncle seaxe delfaþ, 427, 26; Rä. 41, 97. Gesáton searuþancle sundor tó rúne, Andr. Kmbl. 2323; An. 1163. Mon énig searoþoncelra, Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 331.

searu-wrenc, es; *m. A crafty trick, treacherous device*:—Hé hié biddende wæs ðæt hié mid sume searawrence from Xerse áwende, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 21. v. siru-wrenc.

searu-wundor, es; *n. A wonderful thing in implements* or *engines* (v. searu, IV, *and* cf. searu-píl. The term is applied to Grendel's arm, which had been torn away by Beowulf):—Eode scealc monig searowundor seón, Beo. Th. 1844; B. 920.

searwaþ, L. N. P. L. 40; Th. ii. 296, 10. v. next word.

searwian; *p.* ode *To act with craft* or *treachery, to feign*:—Hé sarwaþ *fingitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 13. Hié searwaþ *insidiatur*, Kent. Gl. 191. Gif preóst ordál misfadige, gebéte ðæt. Gif preóst searwaþ be winde, gebéte ðæt *if a priest do not conduct an ordeal rightly, let him make 'bót.' If a priest uses deceit in respect to the wrapping up of the hand or arm exposed to the ordeal, let him make 'bót,'* L. N. P. L. 39, 40; Th. ii. 296, 9–10. Sinc searwade *treasure played the traitor* (left its possessor (?)), Exon. Th. 353, 62; Reim. 37. Searw[a] ð[ú] *insidieris*, Kent. Gl. 935. Searwiende *machinans*, 151. Hé cwæð him tó særwigendum móde (*insidiously*), Homl. Th. ii. 308, 6. v. sirwan *and next word.*

searwung, e; *f. Treachery, artifice, plot, snare*:—Hé sít mid searwungum *sedet in insidiis*, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 8. v. sirwung.

seáþ, es; *m. A pit, hole, well, reservoir, lake*:—Seáþ *lacus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 10: Ps. Spl. 7, 16: 27, 1: Mk. Skt. 12, 1: *lacus, lacuna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 31: *fovea*, ii. 150, 10: Ps. Spl. 7, 16: 56, 9: *puteus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 16: *cisterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 4: Kent. Gl. 102: *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 50: *cloaca*, 484, 19: 508, 70. Ðær is se seáþ ðæs singalan susles . . . Æfter ðam ðe ðú deád bist, ðonne cymst ðú tó helle . . . and ðín seáþ biþ twegea cubita wíd and feówra lang, Nar. 50, 23–29. On hú grundleásum seáþe *on how bottomless a pit*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 8. Ðá wæs ðær on ódre sídan ðæs hláwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterseáþ wære. On ðam seáþe ufan Gúþlác him hús getimbrode, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 8. Danihel læg betwux seofan leónum on ánum seáþe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 5. Héht scúfan scyldigne in drígan seáþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1382; El. 693. In synna seáþ, Exon. Th. 267, 10; Jul. 413. Ðær syndon twegen seáþas (*lakes*) . . . heora wíde is .cc. míla ðæs læssan mílgetales, Nar. 36, 25. [Inne deope seaðen setten þa deade, Laym. 841. *O. Frs.* sáth: *M. H. Ger.* sót *puteus*.] v. adel-, cealc-, fær-, helle-, horu-, lím-, sand-, sealt-, wæter-, wulf-seáþ.

seáða, an; *m. 'A feeling as if the cavity of the body were full of water swaying about,'* Cockayne. The word glosses *tendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 3:—Wíd seáðan (seádan, 4, 18), Lchdm. ii. 56, 10.

seáw, es; *n. Juice, moisture, humour*:—Genim túncersan . . . dó in ða nosu ðæt se stenc mæge on ðæt heáfod and ðæt seáw, Lchdm. ii. 22, 14. Genim cileþoniam seáwes cucler fulne, 28, 2. Ys sæd ðæt se earn wylle mid ðam seáwe (*of wood lettuce*) his eágan hreppan and wástan, i. 128, 12. Seáw *ius*, 80, 13: 128, 18. Ðæt seáw sele on cuclere súpan, ii. 120, 19. Gemeng wíd huniges seáw *mix with pure honey*, 30, 7. Feallan létaþ seáw of bósme, wástan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 20; Rä. 4, 47. Seá *sucum*, Txts. 182, 83. Cumaþ ða ádla on [of ?] yflum seáwum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. [*Used later of food.* With diverse spieces The flesh . . . She taketh and maketh thereof a sewe, Gow. ii. 325, 4, Seew, Wick. Gen. 27, 4. I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes, Chauc. Sq. T. 67. Sew *cepulatum*, Wülck. Gl. 572, 9: Prompt. Parv. 454. *O. H. Ger.* sou; *n. succus, venenum, alimentum*: cf. *Icel.* söggr *dank, wet*: saggi; *m. moistness.*] v. líþ-, plúm-seáw; ge-seáw; *adj.*

seax, es; *n.* I. *a knife, an instrument for cutting*:—Seax *cultellus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 3. Seax oððe scyrseax *culter*, ii. 15, 58. Saex, 105, 69. Ðæt stænene sex ðe ðæt cild ymbsnáþ, Homl. Th. i. 98, 10. Seaxes ord, Exon. Th. 472, 6; Rä. 61, 12. Seaxes ecg, 70, 20; Cri. 1141. Snáþ mid seaxse, Lchdm. ii. 56, 7. Ða hét hé him his seax frécan tó screádigenne ánne æppel, Homl. Th. i. 88, 9. Nim ðæt seax ðe ðæt hæfte sié fealo hrýðeres horn and sién .iii. ðrene næglas on, Lchdm. ii. 290, 22. Sting ðín seax on ða wyrte, 346, 12. Hý begyrde resten and níne sex (seax, MSS. T. F.) be heora sídan næbben *cultellos ad latus non habeant*, R. Ben. 47, 10. Wirc ðé stænene sex *fac tibi cultros lapideos*, Jos. 5, 2. II. as a weapon, *a short sword, dagger*:—Ðær gebrægd ðara hæðenra manna sum his seaxe; ðá hé hine

ðá stingan mynte, ðá nyste hē fēringa hwǽr ðæt seax com, Blickl. Homl. 223, 16. Heó hyre seaxe geteáh, brād, brūnecg, Beo. Th. 3095; B. 1545. Hē (*St. Martin*) tōcearf his basing on emtwā mid sexe, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 26. Geteáh his seax, Blickl. Homl. 215, 6. [*O. L. Ger.* sahs: *O. Frs.* sax: *O. H. Ger.* sahs *cultrum, semispathium*: *Icel.* sax *a short sword.*] v. blōd-, ceorf-, hand-, hup-, lēce-, nægel-, scear-, þeóh-, wæl-seax; *and* cf. sagu.

Seax- *in proper names*:—Sigeferþ Seaxing, Seaxa Sledding (*in a list of East Saxon kings*), Txts. 179, 23. Cf. *Icel.* Járn-Saxa = *iron-chopper*, the name of an ogress in the Edda. Ðā fēng tō Ēast-Seaxna rīce Swīþhelm Seaxbaldes suna, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 42. Ðæs cyninges (*Anna of East Anglia*) dohter Sexburh, 3, 8; S. 531, 24: Chr. 639; Erl. 27, 6. Hēr forþfērde Cēnwalh (*of Wessex*), and Seaxburg ān geár rīcsode his cuēn æfter him, 672; Erl. 34, 34. Gesecg Seaxnēting (*East Saxon*), Txts. 179, 16. Cf. Saxnōt *in the formula of renunciation.* v. Grmm. D. M. 184. Seaxrēd (*East Saxon*), 179, 19. Seaxulf biscop (*of Lichfield*), Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 40. Saxulf (Sæx-), Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 2, 10.

seax-ben[n]. v. six-ben[n].

Seaxe, Seaxan; *pl. The Saxons*, (1) in connection with England:—Cōmon hī of þrīm folcum ðām strangestan Germanie, ðæt [is] of Seaxum and of Angle and of Geátum ... Of Seaxum, ðæt is of ðam lande ðe mon hāteþ Ēald-Seaxan, cōman Ēást-Seaxan (-Seaxa, -Sexa, Chron. 449) and Sūþ-Seaxan (-Sexa, Chron.) and West-Seaxan (-Sexa, Chron.), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20–24. Ðā wǽron Seaxan sēcende intingan, S. 483, 36. On Germanie ðanon Engle and Seaxan cumene wǽron, 5, 9; S. 622, 14. Engle and Seaxe, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 19: Menol. Fox 368; Men. 185. Sexna kyning, 459; Men. 231. Æt Seaxena handa forwurþan, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 28. Englum and Sexum (Sæxum), 1065; Erl. 196, 30. Ðæt spell ðæt ic āwrāt be Angelþeóde and Seaxum, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 10. (2) continental Saxons:—Ðȳ ilcan geáre gegadrode micel sciphere on Ald-Seaxum, and ðǽr wearþ micel gefeoht ... and ða Seaxan hæfdun sige, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 8. Ic wæs mid Seaxum, Exon. Th. 322, 12; Vid. 62. [*O. H. Ger.* Sahsun: *Icel.* Saxar. For the connection of Seaxe(-an) with Seax, v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxiii.] v. Ealð- (Ald-), Ēást-, Sūþ-, West-Seaxe.

Seax-land, es; *n. England*:—Com Gūðrum on ēastdǽle Sexlandes, Shrn. 16, 4.

sēcan, sēcean; *p.* sōhte; *pp.* sōht *To seek.* I. (1) *to try to find, to look for, make search for*:—Ic sēce mīne gebrōðru *fratres meos quaero*, Gen. 37, 16. Hwæne sēcst ðū? Jn. Skt. 20, 15. Se ðe sēcþ, hē hyt fint, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 8. Hwæðer gē willen on wuda sēcan gold ðæt reáde? ... Hit witena nān ðider nē sēceþ (cf. gē hit ðǽr ne sēcaþ, ne finde gē hit nō, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 9), Met. 19, 8. Ðonne gē Drihten sēcaþ, ðonne gemētte gē hine, gif gē hine mid inweardre heortan sēceaþ, Deut. 4, 29. Gē sēcaþ (soecas, Lind.) ðone Hǽlynd, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 5. Hē āxode hine, hwæt hē sōhte, Gen. 37, 15. Ðīn fæder and ic sārigende ðē sōhton, Lk. Skt. 2, 48. Hī sōhton hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 46: Blickl. Homl. 241, 12. Mannes sunu com sēcean (tō soecanne, Lind.) and hāl dōn ðæt forweard, Lk. Skt. 19, 10. Sēcende God *requirens Deum*, Ps. Spl. 13, 3. (2) *to try to get* (the source from which a thing is sought marked by *tō*):—Ic monnes feorh tō slagan sēce (MS. seðe) *I will require man's life of the slayer*, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525. Ic tō Drihtne sēce ðæt ic gōd æt him begitan mōte *quaesivi bona tibi*, Ps. Th. 121, 9. Gif ðū ðē tō swā mildum mundbyrd sēcest, Exon. Th. 252, 29; Jul. 170. Heó ūrne fultum sēhþ, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 18. Gumena gehwylcum ðara ðe geóce tō him sēceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2307; An. 1155. Ðǽr is help gearu manna gehwylcum ðam ðe sēceþ tō him, 1818; An. 911. Gē hī sēcaþ tō fremdum gesceaftum, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 17, 29. Sūþ-Seaxna mǽgþ him biscopþēninge sēceaþ tō West-Seaxna biscope, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 24. Ðæt se ān ne ætburste ðe hē sōhte, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Hwilum man ceás ða men ðe noldan swician ... and syððan hit man sōhte be ðām ðe nearwlīcast cūðan swician *at one time the men were chosen that would not deceive ... and since they have been looked for among those that could most oppressively deceive*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 24. Ūs is nēdþearf ðæt wē sēcan ðone lācedōm ūre sāwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Biddon wē Drihten ðæs leóhtes ðe nǽfre ne geendaþ ... ðæt leóht wē sceolan sēcan, ðæt wē mōtan habban mid englum gemēne, 21, 14. Bearn Godes brýda ongunnon on Caines cynne sēcan, Cd. Th. 75, 33; Gen. 1249. Woldon tō dūnscrǽfum drohtoþ sēcan, Andr. Kmbl. 3077; An. 1541. Uton sibbe tō him sēcan, Exon. Th. 365, 11; Wal. 87. Seócan, Ps. C. 109. Hwæt elles is tō sēcanne wið ðam hungre nymþe andlyfen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 16. Hē gēþ sēcende reste, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 43. Sió ā sceal beón sōht on ðæs sacerdes mūþe, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 17. (3) *to try to attain an end, strive to effect a purpose, aim at, strive after, make something the object of endeavour*:—Ic ne sēce mīnne willan ac ðæs ðe mē sende, Jn. Skt. 5, 30: 8, 50. Hwæt sēcst ðū? 4, 27. León hwelpas sēcaþ, ðæt him ēt God gedēme, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Gif hē ðone dōm ofer hine sōhte *if the other tried to get judgment upon him*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 33. Ðā hālgan ðe on ðyssum līfe nāht ne sōhton ne ne gyrndon tō hæbbene, Blickl. Homl. 53, 25. Hī sōhton hine him tō hlāforde and tō mundboran *they tried to get him to be their lord and protector*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 29: 922; Erl. 108, 20, 28. Gif ðæt riht tō hefig sȳ, sēce sīþþan ða līhtinge tō ðam cynge, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 11. (4) *to try to find out* by investigation or examination:—Hwylc sēceþ ðæt ðe sōðfæst byþ *veritatem quis requiret?* Ps. Th. 60, 6. Sōhte synnum fāh, hū hē sārlīcast mealte feorhcwale findan ... Feónd hine gelǽrde, Exon. Th. 276, 24; Jul. 571. Georne smeádon, sōhton searoþancum, hwæt sió syn wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 827; El. 414. Ongan on sefan sēcean sōðfæstnesse weg tō wuldre, 2295; El. 1149. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wylle sēcan *testimonia tua exquisivi*, Ps. Th. 118, 22. Lācedōm sēcan *medicamentum explorare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Hwīlum beóþ ða wāstan on ðære wambe filmenum, ðonne sceal mon ðæt wīslīce sēcean, Lchdm. ii. 222, 24. (5) *to try to learn* by asking, *to ask*:—Ða mē cunnon andsware cȳðan tācna gehwylces ðe ic him tō sēce, Elen. Kmbl. 638; El. 319. Ðā cwæð Maria tō ðæm engle: Hwæt is ðīn nama? Ðā cwæð se engel tō hire: Hwæt sēcestū mīnne naman? Blickl. Homl. 137, 29. Hē ðā Drihtnes willan sōhte *he tried to learn what was the will of the Lord*, 225, 30. Wīslice gē dyde, ðætte mannum bedīgled wæs on eorþan, ðæt gē ðæt on heofenas tō Gode sōhtan, 201, 2. Tó sécenne, 205, 27. Ic wāt ðæt hió wile sēcan (*ask*. Cf. Ðā seó cwēn ongan fricggan, 1116; El. 560) be ðam sigebeámе, Elen. Kmbl. 840; El. 420. II. *to go* or *come to*:—Oft sēcende *frequentantem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 18. (1) *to seek* a person, *to visit* (cf. *Ger.* be-suchen):—Ðǽr beóþ gegearwoda Godes mildheortnessa ðǽm mannum ðe ða lichoman sēceaþ þurh heora gebedo, Blickl. Homl. 193, 21. Ða ðe æfter deáþe Dryhten sēcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1200; An. 600. Ðā hē ðone cyninge sōhte *when he visited the king*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 10. Sārge gē ne sōhton *ye did not visit the afflicted*, Exon. Th. 92, 19; Cri. 1511. Hlig ðæs wyrðe wǽron ðæt Godes englas hig sōhton, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 15. Sēc nū ðīnne þeów, Blickl. Homl. 87, 31. Hider ic wille ðæt wē sēcan Sċē Petre, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 32. Satan ic sēcan wille, Cd. Th. 47, 15; Gen. 761. Gewīt ðū ðīnne eft waldend sēcan *go back again to your master*, 138, 17; Gen. 2293: Andr. Kmbl. 1886; An. 945. (1 a) *to seek* a person for protection, *to take refuge with* a person. v. sōcn, VI. 2:—Gif hwilc þeóf oððe reáfere gesōhte ðone cing ... hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst. And gif hē ealderman oððe abbud oððe þegen sēce, hæbbe þreora nihta fyrst, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 28. (2) *to seek* a place, *to visit, resort to*:—Hē (*the phenix*) sunbeorht gesetu sēceþ, Exon. Th. 217, 11; Ph. 278. Ða men ðe ðyder cōman and ða hālgan stōwe sōhton, Blickl. Homl. 125, 28: 201, 11. Hī syððan gewunelīce ðider sōhton *they afterwards resorted thither*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 6. Sēce man hundredgemōt, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2. Ðæt ðeós onlīcnes eorþan sēce *fall to earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1462; An. 731. Ðeáh heorot holtwudu sēce, Beo. Th. 2743; B. 1369. Ðæt hī secggan ðæm folce ðæt hī sunnandagum Godes cyrican georne sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 28: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 14. Gif hié ǽnigne feld sēcan wolden *if they should attempt to come into the open country*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 11. Gewitan him Norþmen Difelin sēcan, 937; Erl. 115, 4. Ðonne sculon hié ðās helle sēcan, Cd. Th. 26, 14; Gen. 406: 136, 30; Gen. 2266. Ōðerne ēðel sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 23, 6. Mere sēcan *to go to sea*, Exon. Th. 474, 5; Bo. 25. (3) *to seek* immaterial things, *to go to* war, *resort to* artifice, etc.:—Ic ne sōhte searonīþas, ne ne swōr fela āþa on unriht, Beo. Th. 5469; B. 2738. Se wuldres dǽl sigorleán sōhte *the soul has gone to its reward*, Exon. Th. 184, 14; Gū. 1344. Se rinc sōhte ōðer līf, Cd. Th. 98, 9; Gen. 1627. Hī clǽnsunge bæþes sōhton, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 16. Hié noldan leng heora hlāforda ne heora wera rǽstgemānan sēcean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Ðā ðū gehogodest sæcce sēcean, Beo. Th. 3982; B. 1989: 5117; B. 2562. Fēhþe sēcan, 5020; B. 2513. III. *to seek with hostile intent* (as in *to seek* a person's life), *to try to get at, to go to attack*:—Mē fyrenfulle fǽcne sēceaþ, wyllaþ mē līfes āsēcean *me expectaverunt peccatores, ut perderent me*, Ps. Th. 118, 95. Him (hié, hī *other MSS.*) mon mid ōðrum floccum sōhte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 14. Hié micle fierd gegadrodon and ðone here sōhton æt Eoforwīceastre, 867; Erl. 72, 13. Ða ðe mīne fȳnd wǽron, and mīne sāwle sōhton mid nīðe, Ps. Th. 69, 2: 85, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 20. Hié alle from him ondrēdon, ðæt hī hié mid gefeohte sōhte, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Sēcan mīne fȳnd mīne sāwle *persequatur inimicus animam meam*, Ps. Th. 7, 5. Ðā hié gewin drugon, and on healfa gehwone heáwan þohton, sāwle sēcan, Beo. Th. 1606; B. 801. Sēcean sāwle hord, sundur gedǽlan līf wið līce, 4835; B. 2422. [*Goth.* sōkjan: *O. Frs.* sēka: *O. Sax.* sōkian: *O. L. Ger.* suocan: *O. H. Ger.* suohhan *quaerere, petere, exquirere, arcessire, appetere, invisere*: *Icel.* sœkja *to seek, fetch; to visit, frequent; to prosecute* (*a suit*); *to attack.*] v. ā-, for-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, under-sēcan.

seeg, es; *m. n. Sedge*; carex, gladiolum, lisca:—Ðis secg (segc) *haec carex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 69, 16. Segg, secg, saecg *gladiolum*, Txts. 66, 463. Sech *carex*, 50, 251. Seic, 115, 151. Secg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 28. Segc, i. 79, 65. Segg, 67, 3. Secg *gladiolum*, ii. 40, 70. Segc, 70, 29. Secgg, i. 67, 55. Secg *lisca*, ii. 53, 45: *carex* vel *sabium* vel *lisca*, i. 31, 28. Endlefan snǽda reádes secges, Lchdm. ii. 102, 17. Handfulle secges, 356, 1. Wyl neopoweardne secg, 52, 16: 66, 5.

[Eolug-secg *papyrus*, Wrt. Voc. li. 67, 58. Ilug-segg, Txts. 86, 781. *See also* eolhx, hamer-, mōr-secg. Grein cites risc-seccas *carices*.] Cf. secg *a sword*.

secg, es ; *m. A man* (used only in poetry) :—Secg oððe meówle *man or maid*, Exon. Th. 387, 15 ; Rä. 5, 5. Nis ænig eorl under lyfte, secg searoþoncol, 14, 16 ; Cri. 220. Se beorn, sēfteádig secg, 309, 12 ; Seef. 56. Secg, lagucræftig mon, Beo. Th. 422 ; B. 208. Swylc sceolde secg wesan, þegen æt þearfe, 5410 ; B. 2708. Beówulf, sigoreádig secg, 2626 ; B. 1311. Ðær læg secg mænig, guma norþerna, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 17. Secgas and gesíþas fōron tō gefeohte, Judth. Thw. 24, 22 ; Jud. 201. Seccas, Cd. Th. 124, 23 ; Gen. 2067. Wǽron æscwýgan, secggas ymb sigecwēn síðes gefýsde, Elen. Kmbl. 519 ; El. 260. Rōmware, secgas sigerōfe, 93 ; El. 47. Ðā ic sēbāt gesæt mid mínra secga gedriht, Beo. Th. 1271 ; B. 633. [*Laym.* seg, sæg ; *pl.* segges : *Piers P.* segge : *O. Sax.* segg : *Icel.* seggr (*poet.*).] v. ambyht-, ǽrend-, sele-secg.

secg, es ; *m. The sea* :—*Salum* seeg (secg ?) *vel mare*, Txts. 95, 1786. Segg, seg *salum*, 98, 966. Scgc, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 37. v. gār-secg.

secg, e ; *f. A sword* :—Wit sculon secge ofersettan, gif hē gesēcean dear wíg ofer wǽpen, Beo. Th. 1372 ; B. 684. Secgum ofslegene, Cd. Th. 120, 27 ; Gen. 2001. [Cf. *Icel.* ben-sægr *as a name for the sword*.] Cf. secg *sedge, and* sagu ; *and see* secg-hwæt, -plega.

secga, an ; *m. One who says or tells, an informant* :—Ne ic nān sōðre wāt, būte swā mín secga mē sǽde, L. O. 4 ; Th. i. 180, 12. [Þer weore segge (*or from* seg *a man* (?). *The other MS. has* gleomenne) songe, Laym. 5109. Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sago : *O. Frs.* sega, *in compounds*.]

secgan, secgean, secggan, secggean, sæcgan ; *p.* sægde, sǽde ; *pp.* sægd, sǽd. [*Forms as from an infin.* sagian—sagast, sagaþ ; *p.* sagode ; *imp.* saga, *are given here.*] *To say* (of written or spoken words). I. *to say* certain words, the words used being given :—Hē segþ : Gē ne māgon cuman ðyder ic fare, Jn. Skt. 8, 22. Gif hwā segþ, corban, Mk. Skt. 7, 11. Sege folce : Ðis sind ða dagas, Lev. 23, 2. Secgaþ ðæs hūses hlāforde : Úre lārēow secgþ : Hwār is mín gysthūs, Mk. Skt. 14, 14. Hwæðer is ēðre tō secgenne tō ðam laman : 'Ðē synd ðīne synna forgyfene,' hwæðer ðe cweðan : 'Ārís, nim ðín bed, and gā, Mk. Skt. 2, 9. Wē gehýrdon hine secgan : Ic tōwurpe ðis tempel, 14, 58. I a. of words, *to mean* :—*Cantica canticorum*, ðæt segþ on Englisc ealra sanga fyrmest, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 42. II. with acc. (1) where the object denotes a collection of words, a story, poem, regulation, etc., *to tell* a tale, *recite* a poem, *pronounce, deliver* :—Ic bí mē secge ðis sārspell, Exon. Th. 458, 6 ; Hy. 4, 96. Ðonne ic ðē sēfenlāc secge, Ps. Th. 140, 3. Ðās word ðe ðū mē sagast, Exon. Th. 247, 26 ; Jul. 84. Ðū worn fela ymb Brecan sprǽce, sægdest from his síðe, Beo. Th. 1068 ; B. 532. Ðā sǽde hē him sum bigspel, Lk. Skt. 12, 16. Se magorēswa mǽgþe sínre dōmas sægde (cf. *O. Sax.* ēo-sago : *O. Frs.* ā-sega : *Icel.* segja lög : lögsögu-maðr), Cd. Th. 98, 4 ; Gen. 1625. Ēce rǽdas Moyses sægde, 210, 17 ; Exod. 516. Sægde eorlum Abimeleh waldendes word, 161, 19 ; Gen. 2667. Wordum sægde Lameh unārlíc spel, 66, 27 ; Gen. 1090. Wē lofsonga word sǽdon, 274, 18 ; Sat. 156. Ábeód eft ongeán, sege ðínum leódum miccle lāþre spell, Byrht. Th. 133, 14 ; By. 50. Nāne gewitnesse æfter him ne saga ðū, L. Alf. 40 ; Th. i. 54, 5. His naman secgeaþ mid sealmum, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Secgan spell, Bt. 13 ; Fox 36, 31 : 30, 1 ; Fox 106, 30. Andsware secgan *to return answer*, Elen. Kmbl. 752 ; El. 376 : 1131 ; El. 567. Sang secgan *to sing a song*, Cd. Th. 279, 10 ; Sat. 235. Naman sæcgean, Ps. Th. 141, 8. Ðonne wē gehýron Godes bēc reccean and rǽdan, and godspell seccgean, Blickl. Homl. 111, 17. Hié forgytaþ ðæt hié hwēne ǽr gehýrdon reccean and secggan, 55, 28. Hwæt sceal ic mā secgean fram Sancte Iohanne ? 169, 24. Ðæt him ǽr of ðæs lārēowes mūþe wæs bodad and sægd, 55, 31 : 69, 19. Byþ sægd nama Drihtnes *ut annuntient nomen Domini*, Ps. Th. 101, 19. ¶ where the object is included in a genitive :—Ðæs ðū mē wylle wordum secgean *from what you tell me*, Cd. Th. 162, 2 ; Gen. 2675. (1 a) where the written form of a word is referred to :—Ic mæg þurh rūnstafas secgan naman ðara wihta, Exon. Th. 429, 18 ; Rä. 43, 6. (2) where the object denotes that which is spoken about, *to speak of, tell, relate, narrate, declare, announce, give an account of* something :—Ic ðē orlæg secge *I will tell thee thy fate*, Cd. Th. 262, 19 ; Dan. 746. Ic Gode līf mín secge *vitam meam nuntiavi tibi*, Ps. Th. 55, 7. Ic mīne earfeþu sægde *tribulationem meam pronuntio*, 141, 2 : 54, 17. Ðū sagast lífceare, Cd. Th. 54, 17 ; Gen. 878. Ðis gewrit oððe hit gōd sagaþ be gōdum mannum, oððe hit yfel sagaþ be yfelum mannum *sive historia de bonis bona referat . . . seu mala commemoret de pravis*, Bd. pref. ; S. 471, 14. Mín mūþ sægeþ (*pronuntiabit*) ðīne mægenspēde, Ps. Th. 70, 14. Hí secgeaþ (*narrabunt*) eall ðín wundur, 144, 5. Gē scyldigra synne secgaþ, Exon. Th. 132, 23 ; Gū. 477. Nēh ðæm clífe ðe ic ǽr sǽde *that I spoke of before*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 12, 30. Heó sǽde him eall ðæt riht, Mk. Skt. 5, 33. Hǽlend his þegnum sǽde his þrowunga, Blickl. Homl. 15, 33. Sagode *refert*, Germ. 396, 10. Hē sīðfæt sægde, Cd. Th. 256, 31 ; Dan. 649. Hit forhæfed geweard, ðætte hié sǽdon swefn cyninges, 225, 2 ; Dan. 148. Bodan þurh hleóþorcwide hyrdum cýðdon, sægdon sōðne gefeán, Exon. Th. 28, 23 ; Cri. 451. Ic ðē hāte, ðæt ðū ðās gesyhþe secge mannum, Rood Kmbl. 190 ; Kr. 96. Ne wē wítegan habbaþ, ðæt ūs andgytes mā secgen, Ps. Th. 73, 9. Hí ðíne mihte sæcgeou *potentiam tuam pronuntiabunt*, 144, 4. Ic ðē secgan wille or and ende, Andr. Kmbl. 1296 ; An. 648. Hē secgan ongan swefnes wōman, Cd. Th. 249, 32 ; Dan. 539. Ðæt ðū hellwarum hyht ne ābeóde, ah ðū him secgan miht sorga mǽste, 308, 21 ; Sat. 696. Nō ic wiht fram ðē swylcra searuníþa secgan hýrde, billa brōgan, Beo. Th. 1169 ; B. 582. Ðara ārfæstra dǽda sume gehýran sæcgan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 26. Wē gehýraþ oft secggan worldrícra manna deáþ, 107, 29. Ne his snytru mæg secgean ænig, Ps. Th. 146, 5. Hí sculon his weorc sæcgean *annuntient opera ejus*, 106, 21, (3) *to express in words* feelings of gratitude, admiration, etc., *to give* thanks, glory, etc., to a person (cf. *Ger.* Dank sagen) :—Ic ðara frætwa þanc wuldurcyninge wordum secge, Beo. Th. 5583 ; B. 2795. Wē ðē wuldur sæcgeaþ, Ps. Th. 78, 14. Hē sægde him ðæs leánes þanc, Beo. Th. 3623 ; B. 1809. Secggan wē him þanc ealra his miltsa, Blickl. Homl. 103, 25. Þancas secggan, 115, 22. Ðæm Scyppende lof and wuldor secgean ðara ára, 123, 4. Lof secgan Dryhtne, Andr. Kmbl. 2011 ; An. 1008 : Exon. Th. 138, 34 ; Gū. 586. Ðæs wē ealles sculon secgan þonc and lof, 38, 25 ; Cri. 612. Hē for his hǽlo Drihtne þanc secgende wæs *pro sua sanitate Domino gratias referens*, Bd. 4, 31 ; S. 610, 38. (4) where the object is a pronoun referring to a clause :—'Eart ðū Iudēa cining ?' Ðā andswarude hē : 'Ðū hit segst,' Lk. Skt. 23, 3. Saga mē ðæt, for hwon sēcest ðū sceade, Cd. Th. 54, 6 ; Gen. 873. Gif ðū wille mildheortnesse ūs dōn, sæge ūs ðæt hrædlíce, Blickl. Homl. 233, 19. Dryhten micellíce dyde ; seggaþ ðis in alre eorþan, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 184, 15. Ic ðæt londbūend secgan hýrde, ðæt hié gesāwon . . . , Beo. Th. 2697 ; B. 1346. Ðæt (*all that had been seen and heard*) mancynne bodian and secgan, Blickl. Homl. 121, 4. Is ðæt sægd, ðæt . . . , Bd. 3, 2 ; S. 524, 16. (5) where the verb is of incomplete predication, *to declare* a person or thing so and so :—Ic secge hine māran ðonne ænigne wítgan, Blickl. Homl. 165, 3. Se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta ðe hē tōwearde sægde, 9, 16. Oðer him ðās eorþan ealle sægde lǽne, Exon. Th. 109, 15 ; Gū. 90. Hí ðone clǽnan sacerd sægdon tōweard, 9, 20 ; Cri. 137. Ða hālgan hine tōweardne sægdon, Blickl. Homl. 81, 31. Hié hine scyldigne sægdon, 173, 33. Hié sægdon hine sundorwisne, Elen. Kmbl. 1172 ; El. 588. III. with gen. :—Swā se secghwata secggende wæs lāðra spella, Beo. Th. 6049 ; B. 3028. IV. where the object is a clause, *to say, tell* :—Ic secge ðē, ðæt ðū eart Petrus, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Nū segþ ūs seó bōc, ðæt God āfcdde ðone here, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 32. Seó bōc segþ, hū hē fērde, 6, 5. Heó mē sagaþ, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 246, 30 ; Jul. 69. Swā Arculfus sagaþ, ðæt hē gesāwe . . . , Shrn. 95, 31. Ðæs is tō tācne, sægeaþ men, ðæt oft .xl. manna . . . ðæt hí hí be handum nōman and of sǽs ōfre ūt feóllan, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 30. Ic wordum sægde, ðæt Sarra mín sweostor wǽre, Cd. Th. 163, 25 ; Gen. 2703. Sæge Adame, hwilce ðū gesihþe hæfst, 38, 35 ; Gen. 617. Saga mē, hwylces cynnes ðū sí, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 477, 26. Secgaþ mē, hwæt git gesāwon, Gen. 40, 8. Secgge Petrus, hwæt ic þence, Blickl. Homl. 181, 8. Ic eów bidde, ðæt gē mē secgan, hwylce gemete gē cōman ealle samod tō mē, 143, 20. Ðæt hí secggan, ðæt . . . 47, 26. Secgan, hū him æt ǽte speów, Beo. Th. 6044 ; B. 3026 ; Exon. Th. 437, 31 ; Rä. 56, 16. Be songe secgan, hwǽr ic sēlast wisse goldhrodene cwēn, 324, 26 ; Vid. 100. Seggan, ðæt ic gesǽlig mon wǽre, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 13. Secgian hwæðer wǽre twegra strengra, Salm. Kmbl. 851. Micel is tō secgan, ðæt hē ādreág, Exon. Th. 134, 4 ; Gū. 502. Long is tō secganne, hū . . . , 421, 23 ; Rä. 40, 22 : Andr. Kmbl. 2961 ; An. 1483. Swā hit is nū hrædost tō secganne be eallum ðǽm woruldgesǽlþum . . . ðæt ðǽr nān wuht on nis ðæs tō wilnianne seó *postremo idem de tota concludere fortuna licet, in qua nihil expetendum*, Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 56, 29. Ðæt is nū hrafost tō secganne, ðæt ic wilnode weorþfullíce tō libbanne ða hwíle ðe ic lífede, 17 ; Fox 60, 14. Sægd is, ðæt . . . , Blickl. Homl. 61, 16. Se wæs sǽd ðæt his brōðor wǽre Oswíes sunu *qui frater ejus et filius Oswiu esse dicebatur*, Bd. 4, 26 ; S. 603, 7. V. where the verb is used impersonally (cf. *Icel.* segir *it is told*) :—Hit segþ on bōcum, ðæt . . . , Wulfst. 146, 16. Swā hit hýrefter segeþ, L. Wih. pref. ; Th. i. 36, 13. Hí ēcton ða ǽ ðyssum dōmum ðe hýrefter sægeþ, L. H. E. pref. ; Th. i. 26, 7. Hér segþ, hū se æþela wæs sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 55, 3. Gehýraþ hwæt hēr segþ on dissum bōcum be Sancta Marian, 137, 20. Segeþ ðǽron, ðæt sum ríce man wǽre on ðære burh, 197, 27. Sægþ on dissum bōcum, ðæt . . . , 41, 3. Hēr sægþ be ðisse tíde ārwyrþnesse, hū Drihten hine selfne geeáþmēdde, 65, 29. [Hēr] sagaþ, ðæt Idpartus ðam cāsere hǽlo bodade, Lchdm. i. 326, 1. VI. where the verb is used absolutely (secgan be, fram, ymbe *to speak of*) :—Swā swā ic nū æt feáwum wordum secge, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 14. Swā swā seó bōc sagaþ, 3, 19 ; S. 547, 32. Swā wē eft secgeáþ, 3, 21 ; S. 551, 31. Tō ðǽm gesǽlþum, ðe wē secgaþ ymb, Met. 21, 4. Swā ic ǽr sǽde, Chr. 894 ; Erl. 92, 6. Mē lyste be', ðæt ðū mē sǽdest sume hwīle ymbe ðæt, Bt. 34, 6 ; Fox 142, 12. Gehēraþ hū Lucas sægde be ðisse tíde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Heáhfæderas sægdon and cýðdon, sealmsceopas sungon and sægdon, 105, 9–10. 'Ic hæbbe ðē tō secgenne sum þing.' Ðā cwæð hē : 'Lārēow sege ðænne,' Lk. Skt. 7,

40. Saga mē from ðam lande, Sam. Kmbl. 468. Ðū ðone māngengan mē helan woldest, swylcor ðonne ānum þegnum secgean, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 20. Hwylcumhwugo wordum secgan be ðære ārwyrþnesse ðisse hālgan tīde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 29. Secggean, 211, 12. Wē nū gehȳrdon of hwylcumhugu dǣle seggan be ðēm eādmōdnessum, 103, 18. VII. secgan on (*with acc., dat.*) *to ascribe to* a person, *lay to the charge of, accuse of, attribute to*:—Ne mæg se scrift geseón on ðære sāwle, hwæðer him mon sōð ðe lyge sagaþ on hine sylfne, Exon. Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1308. Ðæs hē sceal fægnian, ðæt hī him sōð on secggaþ, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 10. Ne andwyrtst ðū nān þing ongēn ða ðe ðiss ðē on secgeaþ *nihil respondes ad ea, quae isti adversum te testificantur?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 62. Hī wrōhta and yfel on sægdon, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 35. Wæs kȳðed ðæt his wrēgend leáse wið hine syredon and on sægdon *probatum est accusatores ejus falsas contra eum machinasse calumnias*, 5, 19; S. 640, 14. Gif ænig mann ōðerne wrēge and him hwilcne gilt on secge *si steterit testis mendax contra hominem, accusans eum praevaricationis*, Deut. 19, 16. Gif ðē mon sōð on secge, Prov. Kmbl. 70. Gif man secge on landesmann, ðæt hē orf stēle, *L. Eth.* ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 7. Ðæm gielpnan biþ leófre ðæt hē secge on hine selfne gif hē hwæt gōdes wāt ge þēah hē nyte hwæt hē sōðes secge him is leófre ðæt hē leóge *eligit arrogans bona de se vel falsa jactari*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 14. Hwæt gōdes māgan wē secgan on ða flǣsclīcan unþeáwas *quid de corporis voluptatibus loquar?* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 24. Geunsōdian ðæt him man on secgan wolde *to disprove what a man would charge him with*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 4. Ne mōt nān mann secgan on hine sylfne ðæs ðe hē wyrcende næs, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 177. Ic nelle secgan unsōð on mē sylfe, 195. [*O. Frs.* sega, sedsa: *O. Sax.* seggian: *O. H. Ger.* sagēn: *Icel.* segja, seggja.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, on-, sōþ-secgan.

secge, an; *f. Speaking, speech*:—Mē nāwðer deág secge ne swīge *neither speech nor silence will avail me*, Exon. Th. 12, 23; Cri. 190. Cf. secga.

secgend, es; *m. A speaker, relater, narrator*:—Nǣnig tweógende secgend mē ðis sǣde *non quilibet dubius relator hoc mihi narravit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 7. Sió leásung simle deret ðēm secggendum, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 10. [*Icel.* segendr, seggendr; *pl. sayers, reporters.*]

secg-gescēre (?) *sedge-shears* (?), a name of the grasshopper:—Secggescēre *vel* hāman *cicad*[*ae*], Txts. 51, 464. v. sceár.

secg-hwæt; *adj. Vigorous* or *bold in using the sword*:—Se secghwata, Beo. Th. 6048; B. 3028.

secgihtig; *adj. Sedgy, full of sedge* or *reeds*:—Secgihtig *vel* hreódihtig *carecta, loca caricis plena, spinacurium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 14.

secg-leác, es; *n. Chive garlic, rush garlic, rush leek* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); allium schoenoprasum, Lchdm. ii. 128, 11; iii. 28, 11.

secg-plega, an; *m. Sword-play, battle*:—Æt ðam secgplegan, Andr. Kmbl. 2705; An. 1355. Cf. sweord-plega.

secg-rōf *a host of men* (?):—Cwōman wōldagas swylt eall fornom secgrōf wera *death carried off the host of men*, Exon. Th. 477, 20; Ruin. 27. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ruaba; *f. numerus: Icel.* segg-fjöld *a host of men; and* rinc-getæl, folc-getæl.]

secg-sceára, -scāra (-scara?), an; *m. A corn-crake* or *a quail*:—Secgscāra *ortigometra* (cf. erschen *ortigomera*, ii. 63, 53: edlschen, 115, 67), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 21. v. E. D. S. Pub. Names of Birds, p. 177, where *bean crake, grass drake, meadow drake, gorse duck* are given as names of the corn-crake. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skāri *a sea-mew.*]

sēcness, e; *f. Seeking, visiting, visitation*:—Tīde soecnisse (sōcnises, Lind.) *tempus visitationis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 44.

sēdan *to satisfy* [:—Āsoedan *satiare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 68. Gesēdeþ (-sedeþ)? v. next word: but cf. *Goth.* ga-sōþjan) *satiavit*, Ps. Th. 106, 4.]

seddan *to satisfy*. v. un-āsedd; sadian.

sēde, sēdege *to sow*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 3. v. sēdian.

seding-līne, sedl. v. steding-līne, setl.

Sedlingas (?) *Ethiopians*:—Sedlingum (Rēdlingum?) *Aethiopia*, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 34.

see, secg. v. seón, secg *the sea.*

sefa, an; *m. Understanding, mind, heart*:—Sefa *sensus* (cf. gewit *sensus*, 42, 35), Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 17: 282, 27. Sefa nearwode (*of Noah when drunk*), Cd. Th. 94, 32; Gen. 1570. Him (*Nebuchadnezzar on recovery from his madness*) in gāst becwom rǣdfæst sefa, 257, 2; Dan. 652. Næs him hreó sefa, Beo. Th. 4367; B. 2180. Gif ðīn hige wǣre, sefa swā searogrim, swā ðū self talast, 1192; B. 594. Him wæs leóht sefa, hyge untyddre, Andr. Kmbl. 2504; An. 1253: Exon. Th. 164, 33; Gū. 1021. Geómor sefa, mōd morgenseóc, 458, 3; Hy. 4, 94: Beo. Th. 98; B. 49. Leóht sefa, ferhþ gefeónde, Elen. Kmbl. 346; El. 173. Weá biþ in mōde, siofa synnum fāh, Frag. Kmbl. 28; Leás. 16. Mōdcræfte sēc þurh sefan snyttro, Exon. Th. 28, 5; Cri. 442. Sēcan sefan gehygdum, Cd. Th. 219, 4; Dan. 49. Sefan sīdne geþanc, 249, 26; Dan. 536. Sefan (seofan, MS. A.) snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 133; Sal. 66. On sefan (ondgete, Ps. Surt. 77, 72) *in sensu*, Blickl. Gl. Hié ðam Hālgan Gāste onfēngon on heora sefan, Blickl. Homl. 137, 6. On wērigum sefan, Exon. Th. 74, 18; Cri. 1208. On mildum sefan, 83, 6; Cri. 1352. On sīdum sefan, 169, 17; Gū. 1096. On sārgum sefan, 183, 20; Gū. 1330. Tō ontȳnenne mīne sefan, Nar. 40, 30. Ic heom āhleonde hera sefan, 45, 7. Þurh rūmne sefan rād geláran, Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Begēm ðrum sefum *intende nostris sensibus*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 3. Ūrum sefum leóht gearce *nostris sensibus lumen prebe*, 53, 22. v. breóst-, ferhþ- (firhþ-, fyrhþ-), mōd-, wīs-sefa.

sēferlice, sēfian, sēfre. v. sȳferlīce, seófian, sȳfre.

sēfte; *adj. Soft*:—*Delicatus*, i. *tenerus, querulus, amoenus* unbrocheard *vel* sēfta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 40. I. of persons, *gentle, mild, not stern*:—Drihten is swȳðe sēfte *suavis est Dominus*, Ps. Th. 33, 8. Weorð ūrum synnum sēfte and milde *propitius esto peccatis nostris*, 78, 9. II. of medicine, *mild, not strong*:—Ðæt is, for hwī se gōda lǣce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc and swētne, and ōðrum hālum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 11. III. of rest, sleep, *undisturbed, untroubled*:—Ðū eart seó sēfte ræst sōdfæstra, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34. IV. *easy, comfortable, pleasant, without pain* or *discomfort*:—Rād byþ on recyde rinca gehwylcum sēfte, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 13; Rūn. 5. Dōþ sīdfæst sēftne and rihtne, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Ful sēfte seld, ðæt hī sæton on, 88, 3. Hē his lichoman forwyrnde sēftra setla and symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 33; Gū. 136. Sēlre mē wæs and sēftre, Ps. Th. 118, 71. Ðone deáþ hē him gedēþ sēftran ðonne ōðrum monnum, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 10. IV a. in a bad sense, *luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate*:—Ðȳ ne sceolde nān wīs man wilnian sēftes līfes gif hē ænigra cræfta rēcþ *neque enim vos in provectu positi virtutis, diffluere deliciis, et emarcescere voluptate venistis*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* semfti.] v. ge-sēfte; sōfte.

sēft-eádig (?); *adj. In easy circumstances, free from hardships*:—Se beorn ne wāt, eft eádig (sēfteádig, Grein) secg, hwæt ða sume dreógaþ, ðe ða wræclāstas wīdost lecgaþ, Exon. Th. 309, 12; Seef. 56.

sēftness, e; *f. Quiet, repose, freedom from disturbance*:—Hié woldon hiera dagas on sēftnesse geendian *ut in privato otio consenescerent*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 22. Hī gewurdon on ðære sēftnysse (*of the seven sleepers*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 261.

sego, segel, -segel *a seal*, segen *a saying*, segen *a sign*, segl *sun.* v. secg, segl, in-segel, sægen, segn, sigel.

segl, swegel, segel, es; *m. n.* I. *a sail*:—Segl *artemon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 24. Segl *velum*, se mǣsta segl *acatson*, se medemesta segl *epidromas*, se lesta segl *dalum*, i. 56, 48–53. Segel *velum*, lytel segel *dalum*, 48, 22, 23. Ðes segl *hic carbasus*, ðās seglu *haec carbasa*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 3. Ðā wæs be mæste merehrægla sum, segl sāle fæst, Beo. Th. 3816; B. 1906. Ðæt scip wæs ealne weg yrnende under segle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 34. Nefne hē under segle yrne, Exon. Th. 345, 11; Gn. Ex. 186: Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Be ðæs scipes segele, Bt. tit. 7; Fox x. 16. Gif ðū ðīnes scipes segl ongeán ðone wind tōbrǣdst, ðū lǣtst eal eówer færeld tō ðæs windes dōme, 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. Fealdan ðæt segl *to furl the sail*, 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. Eówre seglas sendon gesǣted *your sails are set*, Shm. 60, 11. Seglu *vela*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 54. I a. used metaphorically of the fiery and cloudy pillars:—Swegl sīðe weóld *the pillar governed their journey*, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. Hæfde God sunnan sīðfæst swegle ofertolden, swā ða mæstrāpas men ne cūðon, ne ða seglrōde geseón meahton, 182, 26; Exod. 81. Fyrd geseah, hū ðǣr hlifedon hālige seglas, 183, 10; Exod. 89. II. *a veil, curtain*:—Ðæs temples segl, Exon. Th. 70, 16; Cri. 1139. III. *a flag, banner* (?):—Segl *larbanum* (*labarum* (?). *Labarum* signum militare Romanorum, pensile, ex panno aut serico contectum, et transversario antennae specie ligno affixum, a suprema conti parte pendens. v. segl-gird, II), Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 8. [*O. Sax.* segel: *O. H. Ger.* segal *velum, artemon, carbasus: Icel.* segl; *n.*] v. ofer-segl.

seglan, siglan, seglian; *p.* de, ede, ode *To sail*:—Ðā hē hāmweard seglde, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 1. Hē sigelde ðā ēast be lande, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 16. Se sciphere sigelede (seglode, MS. E.) west ymbūtan, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 17. Hē hys segl up āhōf, and swȳðe forð seglode, St. And. 38, 33. Út on sē tō seglanne, Prov. Kmbl. 64. [*O. H. Ger.* segelen: *Icel.* sigla.] v. ge-seglian.

segl-bōsm, es; *m. The swelling out of a sail, sail swelled out by the wind*:—Seglbōsm *carbasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 57: 103, 28: *carbasus, tumor veli*, 128, 53. Seglbōsmas *carbasa, vela navium*, 54: *carbasa*, 88, 24.

segl-gerǣde, es; *n. Sail-furniture, tackle*:—Hē becwæð his lāford his beste scip and ða segelgerǣda dārtō *domino suo meliorem suarum navium unam cum sibi pertinentibus armamentis contulit*, Chart. Th. 549, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* segl-reiði *sail-rigging.*]

segl-gird, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *a sail-yard, yard* of a ship:—Seglgærd *antemna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 30. Segelgyrd *antenna*, i. 48, 17: *antenna* vel *temo*, 56, 39. Mæst sceal on ceóle, segelgyrd (*Grein takes this* = sail-girt, *and as applying to the mast*) seomian, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 25. Ða twegen endas ðære seglgyrde *cornua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 40: 48, 18. Segelgyrda *antennarum*, ii. 5, 41: 88, 25. Segelgyrdena, mæsta *antennarum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 18. Segelgyrdas *antemnas*, 97, 29. II. *the cross rod from which a banner hangs* (? v. segel, III):—Segelgyrd *labara*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* seyl-

gerd *antenna*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* segal-poum *antenna*; also *malus*: *Icel.* segl-viðr *a yard*.] Cf. segl-rōd.

seglian. v. segian.

segling, e; *f. Sailing*:—Dæt wē ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse ǣwiht fremian mihte *ut neque velo neque remigio quicquam proficere valeremus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 25. Hē mid seglunge binnon ānum dæge com tō Antiochian, Ap. Th. 6, 27.

segl-rād, e; *f. The sail-road, the sea*:—Sīð on seglrāde, Beo. Th. 2863; B. 1429.

segl-rōd, e; *f. A sail-yard*, Cd. Th. 182, 29; Exod. 83. (v. segl, I a.) [*O. H. Ger.* segal-ruota *antenna*.] Cf. segel-gird.

segn, segen, es; *m. n. A sign*:—Segn *signum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 61. I. *a sign, mark, token*:—Abraham sette friðotācn (*circumcision*) on his selfes sunu, hēht ðæt segn wesan (wegan?) heāh gehwilcne, ðe his hīna wæs wēpnedcynnes, Cd. Th. 142, 32; Gen. 2370. II. *a military standard, banner, an ensign*:—Segn *ban*[*dum*], Txts. 45, 278. Segn, seng, segin *labarum* (v. segl, III), *vixilla*, 73, 1167. Seign (segin?) *vexilla*, 105, 2093. His segen se wæs mid golde and mid godewæbbe gefrætewod and ofer his byrigenne geseted *vexillum ejus super tumbam auro et purpura compositum adposuerunt*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 31. Segn, Beo. Th. 5909; B. 2958. Ðā wæs þūf hafen, segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sió bȳman stefen and se beorhta segn, Exon. Th. 65, 30; Cri. 1062. Segnes gūþfana *labara*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 74. Segne *pendiculo* (cf. labarum, signum *pensile*), 66, 48. Hæfdon him tō segne beácen ārǽred, gyldenne león *the tribe of Judah had a golden lion for their standard*, Cd. Th. 198, 7; Exod. 319. Hē under segne sinc ealgode *fighting under his flag he defended his treasure*, Beo. Th. 2412; B. 1204. Hié him ǽsetton segen gyldenne heāh ofer heáfod, 94; B. 47: 2046; B. 1021. Hē siomian geseah segn eallgylden, gelocen leóþocræftum, 5528; B. 2767: 5546; B. 2776. Ðæt nalæs ðæt ān ðæt hī segen fore him bǽron æt gefeohte ac swylce eác on sibbe tīde . . . him mon symble ðæt tācen beforan weg *ut non solum in pugna ante illum vexilla gestarentur, sed et tempore pacis . . . semper antecedere signifer consuesset*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 9. Segn and sīde byrnan, Salm. Kmbl. 907; Sal. 453. Wið done segn foran þengel rād, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exod. 172. Segnas stōdon *standards were stationary*, 214, 7; Exod. 565: 197, 4; Exod. 302. Eall mīn weorod . . . herebeácen and segnas beforan mē lǽddon *totum agmen me . . . sequebatur cum signis et vexillis*, Nar. 7, 16. II a. used metaphorically:—Wynrōd segn sōdfæstra *the cross, the standard of the righteous*, Salm. Kmbl. 471; Sal. 236. Gesāwon randwīgan segn (*the pillar of fire*) ofer sweóton, Cd. Th. 185, 23; Exod. 127. [From Latin.] v. eafor-heáfod-segn; segnian.

segn-berend, es; *m. One bearing a standard* (or *crest*?), *a warrior*:—Ne mæg mec oferswīðan segnberendra ǣnig ofer eorþan, nymþe se āna God, Exon. Th. 423, 13; Rä. 41, 20. v. next word.

segn-bora, an; *m. A standard-bearer*:—Hē (*John*) wæs segnbora ðæs ufancundan Kyninges, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Segnbora *draconarius* (draconarius *vexillifer, qui fert vexillum ubi est draco depictus*), i. *vexillarius, signifer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 5. Segnboran, tācnboran *draconarii* vel *vexillarii* vel *signiferi*, i. 21, 66.

segn-cyning, es; *m. A king before whom a banner is borne*:—Him ðǽr segncyning (*Grein would read* sigecyning; *but cf.* (?) *the passages from Bede under* segn) wið done segn foran rād, Cd. Th. 188, 22; Exod. 172.

segne, an; *f. A seine, sean, a drag-net*:—Næs ðiú segni tōsliten *non est scissum rete*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 11. Of suegna fiscum *de saginae piscibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 6. Ongelīc segne *simile saginae*, Lind. 13, 47. Sendas ðæt nett ī segna *mittite rete*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 6. Segni, 8. Hī ongunnon sēlāfe segnum dǽlan, Cd. Th. 215, 17; Exod. 584. [(Pecher) de nase *wit a seyne*, Wrt. Voc. i. 159, 7. *O. Sax.* segina: *O. Frs.* seine: *O. H. Ger.* segina *sagena*. From Latin; cf. *Fr.* seine.]

segnian, sēnian; *p.* ode. I. *to make the sign of the cross upon* anything in token of blessing or consecration, *to bless, consecrate*:—Se biscop nam hlāf and sēnode *essent manus ad panem benedicendum missuri*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 15 note. Ðā sang hē orationem ofer hine and hine bletsode and sēnode *dixit orationem, ac benedixit eum*, 5, 5; S. 618, 8. Sēnade, 5, 6; S. 619, 42. Hē mid his handum hūsel sēnode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 114. Ðā hē sēnade ðæt fæt ðe ðæt āttor on wæs, ðā tōbærst hit, Shrn. 65, 11. Sēnade, 52, 32. Ðonne dū hlāf brece, sēna dū ða cruman, 53, 18. Ðeáh ðe man wafige wundorlīce mid handa, ne bið hit ðeáh bletsung, būta hē wyrce tācn ðære hālgan rōde . . . Mid þrȳm fingrum man sceall sēnian and bletsian, H. R. 105, 22. Hine sylfne sēniende *signando sese*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 13. II. without reference to the sign of the cross:—Segnade earce innan ǣgenum spēdum Nergend, Cd. Th. 82, 21; Gen. 1365: 83, 35; Gen. 1390. III. of speech (?):—Ūs sægnade *bene dicimus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 48. [We sculen ure forheafod mid þere halie rode tacne seinian, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 25. Godd feder ant his sune iseinet (*blessed*), Marh. 23, 18. Þanne sat sleuthe up and seyned hym swithe, Piers P. 5, 456. Swa sal I saine þe, Ps. 62, 5. *O. Sax.* seginōn: *O. H. Ger.* seganōn *benedicere*: *Icel.* signa *to sign, consecrate*, in heathen times with Thor's hammer, in Christian times, with the cross.] v. [illegible]gian.

segnung, sēnung, e; *f. Blessing, consecration*:—Ofer hine cymeþ mīnre segnunga blōstma *super eum florebit sanctificatio mea*, Ps. Th. 131, 19. Wæs hē lǽded tō Brytta biscopum and hē nǽnige hǽle ne frōfre þurh heora segnunge (þegnunge?) onfēng *qui cum oblatus Brittonum sacerdotibus, nil curationis vel sanationis horum ministerio perciperet*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 26. v. hlāf-sēnung.

seht, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *a settlement, an agreement, terms arranged between two parties by an umpire, a peace between two powers*:—Se seht ðe Godwine eorl worhte betweónan ðam arcebiscop and ðam hīrǽde æt Sce Augustine, and Leófwine preóste, Chart. Th. 349, 19. Spǽcon ðā Leófrīces freónd and Wulfstānes freónd, ðæt hit betere wǽre, ðæt heora seht tōgædere wurde, ðonne hȳ ǽnige sace hym betweónan heóldan; sōhtan ðā hyra seht. (*The terms are then given.*) Ðis wæs ūre ealra seht, 377, 1–13. Syððan ðæs cāseres seht wæs and Baldwines, Chr. 1050; Erl. 173, 33. Hī tōhwurfon mid ðisum sehte (*the agreement between Edmund and Cnut*), 1016; Erl. 159, 6. Ðā fērdon betwux Rōdbeard eorl and Eádgār æðeling and þæra cinga sehte swā gemacedon. (*The terms are then given.*) On ðisum sehte wearð Eádgār eþeling wið done cyng gesæhtlad, 1091; Erl. 228, 1–8. [Fērden þe ærcebiscop and te wīse men betwux heom and makede ðæt sahte ðæt . . ., 1140; Erl. 265, 30.] II. *peace, friendship*:—Syððan seaht and sib mycelre tīde betwyh ða ylcan cyningas and heora rīce ǣwunode, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 25 note. Ðæt ða cyningas seht nāmon (cf. friþ niman) heom betweónan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 1. Hī mōston mid ealle ðæs cynges wille folgian, gif hī woldon land habban oððe wel his sehta, 1086; Erl. 222, 35. [Sib and sæhte sculde bēn betwyx heom and on al Engleland, 1140; Erl. 265, 32. Betere weore sæhte þene swilc unisibbe, Laym. 9844. God lihte to eorðe uorte makien þreouold seihte, A. R. 250, 2. *Taken from the Danes* (?) cf. *Icel.* sáttr *a settlement, agreement; peace.*] v. un-seht *and following words.*

seht; *adj. In agreement* about the terms of a settlement, *agreed*:—Hī wurdon sehte ðæt ða gebrōðra ealle geeodon of ðam lande būtan ānum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 195, 25. Hī him ðæs gætīdodon wið swylcon gersumen swylce hī dā sehtæ wǽron *such as they were then agreed upon*, 198, 16. Hī wurdon sehte on ða gerād ðæt . . ., Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 25. Wearð se cyng and his brōðor sehte . . . and eall Normandīg æt him mid feó ālīsde, swā swā hī dā sehte wǽron, 1096; Erl. 233, 17. Sæhte, 1077; Erl. 215, 10. [Sehte, 1120; Erl. 248, 1. Sæhte, 1135; Erl. 261, 21. Þus iwerað Brennes sæht (isehte, 2nd MS.) whit his brofter, Laym. 5114. Hiss bodiȝ wiþþ hiss gast sammtale & sahhte wurrþe, Orm. 5731. Cf. *Icel.* sáttr verða á eitt *to agree on.*] v. un-seht *and next word.*

sehtan; *p.* te *To bring about agreement between* people, *to settle* a dispute:—Cristenum cyninge gebyreþ ðæt hē eall cristen folc sibbie and sehte mid rihtre lage, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 12: Wulfst. 266, 17. Ðæt wē habban ūs gemǽne sibbe and sōme, and ǽlce sace sehtan, 272, 23. Bisceop sceal beón symle ymbe sōme and ymbe sibbe . . . Hē sceal georne saca sehtan and friþ wyrcan, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 14. [A porucance . . . thut lond uor to seyte, R. Glouc. 533, 15. We schul saughte sone (cf. we schulle ben at oon, 156), Chauc. Tale of Gamelyn, 150. Ȝe schulle sauȝte (*agree*), Piers P. A-Text, MS. T. 4, 2. *Icel.* sætta *to bring about agreement.*] v. ge-sehtian.

sehtlian (?); *p.* ode. I. *to settle, bring to an agreement, settle a dispute between* people (the word seems to occur only in the later part of the Chronicle) [:—Ðā eodon gōde men heom betwēnen and sahtloden heom, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 27. Ða twegen kyngas wurðon sæhtlod, 1070; Erl. 209, 26. II. *to come to an agreement*:—Ðā feórden ðe wīse men betwyx þe kinges freónd & te eorles freónd & sahtlede suā ðæt . . . Sithen sahtleden þe king and Randolf eorl, 1140; Erl. 264, 31–35. Þe eorles sæhtleden wið þemperice, Erl. 265, 6.] [Forr to sahhtlenn hemm towarrd hiss Faderr, Orm. 351. When a sawele is saȝtled to dryȝtyn, Allit. Pms. 72, 1139. Ȝe schulle saghtlyn, Piers P. A-Text, MS. U. 4, 2.] v. ge-sehtlian.

sehtness, e; *f. Agreement, accord, concord, peace*:—Ðām dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlīca Wealdend his folce gesette tō sōme and tō sehtnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 19. [Geaf done cyng .xl. marc goldes tō sahtnysse, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 29.] [Crist wass borenn her sahhtnesse & griþþ to settenn, Orm. 3515. He sahtnesse wrohte, Laym. 2809. Sæhtnesse underfon *to accept terms*, 8262. Nǽfde þa sehtnesse ilast buten scouen ȝere urist, 30137. 'Pax vobis.' Seihtnesse beo bitweonen ou, A. R. 250, 5.] v. ge-sehtness.

[seim [*from earlier* segem (?)] *fat, lard*:—Seime ī fetnesse *adipe*, Ps. Spl. T. 62, 6. [Ge ne schulen eten ulesche ne seim, A. R. 412, 26. *See Halliw. Dict.* saim, seam, *and cf. Fr.* sain: *Ital.* saime. *From late Lat.* sagimen.]]

sēl *a hall*, sēl *a season*. v. sæl, sǽl.

sēl (*the positive form does not occur, but is found in Layamon*); *epve.* sēlra, sēlla; *spve.* sēlest, sēlost; *adj. Good.* I. of health:—Sēna seó blǽdder tō sēlran (*to a healthier condition*) gehwyrfeþ, Lchdm. i,

206, 15. II. *good, worthy, having excellent qualities or properties*:—Sancte Iohannes wæs mára and sélra eallum ôðrum mannum, Blickl. Homl. 163, 20. Sýlra, 161, 24. Ðeáh hine se dysiga dô tô cyninge, hû mæg gesceádwís scealc gereccan, ðæt hê him ðý sélra sié oððe þince, Met. 15, 15. Nánig sélra nǽre rondhæbbendra ríces wyrðra *no warrior was worthier, more deserving of rule*, Beo. Th. 1725; B. 860. Næs mid Rômwarum sincgeofa sélla *among the Romans was not a prince of nobler character*, Met. 1, 50. Bôþ his sylfes swíðor micle ðonne se sélla mon, Exon. Th. 315, 11; Môd. 29. Him wearþ sélle líf bihýded, 227, 3; Ph. 417. Wê sculon ídle lustas forseón and ðæs sélran gefeón, 47, 19; Cri. 757. Ðæt hê fêre him tô ðam sélran ríce (*heaven*), 352, 24; Sch. 102. On sýllan mon, 377, 20; Deór. 6. Uton wê georne teolian ðæt wê ðe beteran sýn & ðe sélran for ðære lâre ðe wê gehýrdon, Blickl. Homl. 111, 19. Gê sôhtun ða sǽmran and ða sellan nô dômdan æfter dǽdum, Exon. Th. 131, 30; Gû. 463. Ðû se sélusta Theophilus *optime Theophile*, Lk. Skt. 1, 3. Hlâford mîn and bróðor ðîn se sélesta, Exon. Th. 183, 26; Gû. 1333. On gôdre and on sélestre heortan *in corde bono et optimo*, Lk. Skt. 8, 15. Nymaþ of eówrum sélustan wæstmum, Gen. 43, 11. III. *good of its kind*, (a) of persons, *possessing the excellences of a class, excellent, well-qualified, skilful, efficient*:—Hê ðæs wǽpnes onláh sélran sweordfrecan, Beo. Th. 2940; B. 1468. Nǽfre ic sélidan sélran mêtte, Andr. Kmbl. 942; An. 471. Ic fæste binde swearte wealas, hwilum sellan men, Exon. Th. 393, 23; Rä. 13, 4. Omerus se gôda sceop ðe mid Crêcum sélest wæs . . . Firgilius wæs mid Lêdenwarum sélest, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 4–6. Cwêna sélost, Drihtnes môdor, Menol. Fox 334; Men. 168. Ealra sigebearna ðæt séleste and æþeleste, Exon. Th. 33, 4; Cri. 520. Twegen wǽron biscopas and twegen mæssepreóstas ealle ða sélestan *omnes sacerdotes fuere praeclari*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 19. Manige ðara sélestena cynges þêna forþférdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. (b) of things:—Næs sincmâðþum sélra on sweordes hâd *there was no greater treasure in the shape of a sword*, Beo. Th. 4392; B. 2193. Hí nǽfre song sellan ne hýrdon, Exon. Th. 325, 8; Vid. 108. Ídel stôd hûsa sélest, Beo. Th. 294; B. 146. Hof séleste (*the ark*), Cd. Th. 84, 6; Gen. 1393. Ece líf, sélust sigeleána, Elen. Kmbl. 1051; El. 527. Blîcan swâ ðæt séloste gold, H. R. 15, 35. Seó séleste gesélþ, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 3. Bið Drihten ûre se sélosta scyld *the Lord will be our most effectual shield*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Heó hié gegyrede mid ðon sélestan hrægle, 139, 7. III a. marking the rank or class of a person:—Ðone sélestan (*of the highest class*) . . . ðane ôðerne . . . ðane þriddan, L. Ethb. 26; Th. i. 8, 12. IV. *good, advantageous, to one's interest, advisable*:—Is hit micle sélre ðæt wê hine álýsan, Andr. Kmbl. 3124; An. 1565. Sélle, Exon. Th. 371, 15; Seel. 76. Him sylfum sélle þynceþ leahtras tô fremman, 266, 33; Jul. 407. Ne mæg ðec sellan rǽd mon gelêran, 119, 4; Gû. 249. Wê ðé mágon sélre gelêran, Andr. Kmbl. 2706; An. 1355. Ðâ forlêton wê ða frêcnan wegas and ðâm sélran wê férdon, Nar. 17, 13. Ðæt him soelest wǽre ðæt hié friþes wilnaden *nullam esse residuam spem, nisi in petenda pace*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 18. Hê brytniæ swé hígum maest rêd sié and ðaem sáwlum soelest, Chart. Th. 461, 2: 465, 33. Ôfest is sélost, Cd. Th. 196, 18; Exod. 293: Andr. Kmbl. 3129; An. 1567: Beo. Th. 518; B. 256. Hwæt sélest wǽre tô gefremmanne, 351; B. 173: Elen. Kmbl. 2328; El. 1165. Ellen bið sélast ðam ðe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu, Exon. Th. 183, 4; Gû. 1322. Bið andgit ǽghwǽr sélest, Beo. Th. 2123; B. 1059. Is hit ealles sélest tô sécenne hwæt ðæs willa sié, Blickl. Homl. 205, 27. V. *good, honourable, noble, proper*:—Deáþ bið sélla eorla gehwylcum ðonne edwítlíf, Beo. Th. 5773; B. 2890. Sélre bið ǽghwæm ðæt hê his freónd wrece, ðonne hê fela murne, 2773; B. 1384: Andr. Kmbl. 640; An. 320. Ðê ðæt sélre geceós, ðe rǽdas, Beo. Th. 3523; B. 1759. Hê smeáde hwæt him sélest (or under III) tô dônne wǽre *quid sibi esset faciendum tractabat*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 15. Maria geceás ðone sélestan dǽl, Lk. Skt. 10, 42. VI. *of value, precious*:—Ðû golde eart, sincgífe sýlla, Andr. Kmbl. 3016; An. 1511. Hû nys seó sáwl sélre ðonne mete *nonne anima plus est quam esca?* Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Ne hýrde ic guman énigne bringan ofer sealtne mere sélran lâre, Menol. Fox 204; Men. 103. Gê synt sélran ðonne manega spearuan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 31. Gif hê nele ðone sélestan dǽl Gode gedælan, Blickl. Homl. 195, 7. VII. *good, happy, pleasant*:—On ðâm sélran þingum *in secundis rebus*, Nar. 7, 26. Wê dreámas hefdon sélrum tîdum, Cd. Th. 267, 29; Sat. 45. [Þu scalt uurþan sæl *thou shalt prosper*, Laym. 1234. Cloten hauede enne sune þe sel (bold, 2nd MS.) wes, 4071. Mid selere strengðe *with great strength*, 21654. Seoue þusend selere (boldere, 2nd MS.) þeinen, 18011. Ich wulle sende to selen mine þeinen, 25162. Ne isæh na man selere cniht nenne, 21166. Þat us is selest (best, 2nd MS.) to don, 918. In al þat sel is, H. M. 47, 34. *Goth.* sêls *good, kind*: *Icel.* sæll *blest, happy*.] v. next word.

sêl, soel; *also* sêlor; *adv.* (*cpve.*) *Better.* I. of health:—Cwæð ðæt heó gelýfde ðæt hire sôna sêl wǽre *quia crederet eam mox melius habituram*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 11. Sôna ic wæs wyrpende and mê sêl wæs *statim melius habere incipio*, S. 616, 34: 5, 5; S. 618, 4. Sôna him bið sêl, Lchdm. iii. 288, 19. Him bið soel *bene habebunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 18. I a. of moral or spiritual well-being:—Ne mæg ic gehycgan, hwý him on hige þorfte á ðý sêl wesan, Met. 15, 10. II. of knowledge:—Gê sind searowum beswicene oððe sêl nyton, môde gemyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 1490; An. 746. Findaþ ða ðe fyrngewritu sélost cunnen, Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374. III. of the operation of the senses:—Hê bið suâ micle sêl gehíered, suâ hê ufor gestent, Past. 14, 1; Swt. 81, 17. IV. denoting excellence in act or in conduct:—Nô ðý sêl dyde, ac ðam æðelinge oferhygd gesceód, Cd. Th. 246, 35; Dan. 489. Ne gefrægn ic nǽfre wurðlícor æt hilde sixtig sigebeorna sêl gebæran, Fins. Th. 77; Fins. 38: Beo. Th. 2029; B. 1012. Hwylc hira sélast simle gelǽste hláforde æt hilde, Andr. Kmbl. 821; An. 411. Bet gê rǽdaþ *melius legitis*, sélost (sélost, MS. T.) hí rǽdaþ *optime legunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 17. Hwǽr ic sélast wisse cwên giefe bryttian, Exon. Th. 324, 28; Vid. 101. V. denoting advantage or profit:—Hwæt byþ ûs tô môde (ûs ðý soel, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 27. Tô hwan hió ða næglas sélost and deórlícost gedôn meahte, Elen. Kmbl. 2315; El. 1158. VI. denoting success or good result, *with* (*more*) *success*, (*more*) *effectually, to* (*more*) *purpose*:—Ic gelýfe ðe sêl and ðý fæstlícor ferhþ staþelige, Elen. Kmbl. 1589; El. 796. Ne gefrægn ic nǽfre sixtig sigebeorna miedu sêl forgyldan, Fins. Th. 79; Fins. 39. For ðý ðe mon ðâs feorme ðý soel gelǽste, Chart. Th. 474, 12. Næs him wihte ðe sêl *he did not succeed any the better*, Beo. Th. 5368; B. 2687. Sêl æfter wælrǽse wunde gedýgan *to be more successful in escaping wounds*, 5054; B. 2530. Se æcer syðdan gegreów .c. síða sélor ðonne hé ér dyde, Shrn. 137, 25. Hû man sélost mæg synna forbûgan *how sins may most effectually be avoided*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 38. Hû ic ðíne sóðfæstnesse sélest heóldé, Ps. Th. 118, 54, 26. Hié hígon gefeormien swé hié soelest þurhtión mêgen, Chart. Th. 476, 31. VII. with verbs of liking or pleasing:—Hê nânum menn sêl ne ûðe ðonne mê *there was no one he would sooner give it to than to me*, Chart. Th. 485, 17. Ða men ðe ic mînes erfes seólest onn, 480, 20. Se getreówa man sceal syllan his gôd on ða tîd ðe hine sylfne sélest lyste his brûcan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 20. Hí genâman ðæs folces ðe ðǽr tô lâfe wæs and him sélost lícodan, 79, 21.

seld, es; *n.* I. *a seat, that on which one sits, a throne*; sedes:—In heofene seld his *his throne is in heaven* (A. V.), Ps. Surt. 10, 5: 44, 7. Dôm gegearwung seldes ðînes, 88, 15: 96, 2. Of dûne sette maehtge of selde, ii. p. 200, 20: Cd. Th. 275, 17; Sat. 173: 276, 12; Sat. 187. Ðǽr is sang æt selde (*the throne of God*), 306, 12; Sat. 662. Sang ymb seld secgan, 279, 9; Sat. 235. Siteþ him on heofnum, hafaþ wuldres bearn his seolfes seld, 301, 27; Sat. 588. God siteþ ofer seld hâlig his, Ps. Surt. 46, 9: 9, 8. Ealdormenn sǽton on seldum, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Hí on seldon sǽton æt dómum, 121, 5. II. *a seat, residence, mansion, hall*:—Scyppendes seld, Salm. Kmbl. 160; Sal. 79. Ðâ hé ða mænego (*the rebellious angels*) ádrâf of ðæm heán selde (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 277, 10; Sat. 202. Cwom Daniel in ðæt seld gangan, 225, 9; Dan. 151: 262, 1; Dæn. 737. Engel lêt his hand cuman in ðæt heá seld (*Belshazzar's hall*), 261, 7; Dan. 722. Hié tempel strudon, Salomanes seld, 260, 19; Dan. 712. Com tô Heorot, ðǽr Hring-Dene geond ðæt sæld swéfon, Beo. Th. 2564; B. 1280. Wǽron on ðyssum felda unrîme gesomnunge manna and monig seld (*or to* I?) gefeóndra weorada *erant in hoc campo innumera hominum conventicula, sedesque plurimae agminum lastantium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 25. Ða heallícan seld *palatias zetas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 23. Hû hê eft gesette swegeltorhtan seld, Cd. Th. 6, 27; Gen. 95. Heáhgetimbru, seld on swegle, Exon. Th. 137, 10; Gû. 557. [Ær he arise of selde, Laym. 25988. Cf. *Goth.* salithwa; *f. a mansion, chamber*: *O. Sax.* selida, selda: *O. H. Ger.* selida; *f. domicilium, mansio, habitaculum, tabernaculum.*] v. ân-, biscop-, cear-, ðêel-, heáh-, medu-, pâp-, sundor-, þrym-, weard-seld; selde.

-selda. v. ge-selda.

seldan (-on, -un, -um); *cpve.* seldnor; *adv. Seldom, rarely*:—Seldan (-on) *raro*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 12: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 14. Oft nalæs seldan, Ps. Th. 74, 4. Tô seldan hit bið, beó hit seldor on dæg ðonne seofon síðum, Btwk. 194, 11. Oft (of? cf. *Icel.* of- *too, and* v. of-) seldan hwǽr æfter leódhryre lytle hwîle bongâr bûgeþ *too rare are the cases in which after the fall of men the deadly weapon retires*, or *often after slaughter the spear is seldom at rest*, i. e. in most cases frequent strife follows (cf. the first passage under *seld-hwanne, and* seldum hwonne), Beo. Th. 4063; B. 2029. Him seldon teola gespeów, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 19: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 31: Met. 28, 71. Seldon wê énig seolfor fundon, Nar. 5, 15. Hwîlon ic dô ac seldon *aliquando facio, sed raro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 3. Se ðe him' ealneg wind ondrǽt, hé sǽwþ tô seldon, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 18. Seldum, 9; Swt. 57, 16. Seldum séfre, Salm. Kmbl. 540; Sal. 269. Ac ðeáh hí seldum hwonne (cf. seld-hwanne) beswemde weorþon ðonne sleáþ hê eft on ða solu *but though on rare occasions they* (*swine*) *get washed, at such times they return to the mire*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28. Ðæt dysie folc ðæs hit seldnor gesihþ swíðor wundriaþ, Met. 28, 66. [*O. Frs.* sielden: *O. H. Ger.* seltan; *cpve.* seltanor: *Icel.* sjaldan; *cpve.* sjaldnor; *spve.* sjaldnast.] v. un-seldan, seldor.

seld-, sel-cûþ; *adj. Little known, strange, wonderful, unfamiliar*:—Se seldcûþa tungel gebícnode ðæs sóðan cyninges ácennednysse, Homl,

Th. i. 106, 27. Hē wæs oflyst ðæs seldcūþan sōnes (*the sound of Orpheus' harp*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 23. Hī willaþ simle hwæthwegu nīwes and seldcūþes eówian, 34, 4; Fox 138, 29. Ðū hwerfest ymbūton sume wunderlīce and seldcūþe spræce, 35, 5; Fox 164, 17. Dīglu þing tācan and seldcūþe, 39, 4; Fox 216, 13. Selcūþe reáf *varias vestes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9. [Þeo wimon was mid ane sunne þat wes a selcuð bearn (wonderfol to telle, and MS.), Laym. 280. Þatt wass sellcuþ mecleȝȝc, Orm. 19217. Gif him þuncheð wunder & selkuð of swuch onswere, A. R. 8, 26. Gret outrage we se . . . in selcouthe maners, Pr. C. 1518.]

seld-cyme, es; *m. A rare visit*:—Wēna mē ðīne seóce gedydon, ðīne seldcymas, Exon. Th. 380, 27; Rä. 1, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* sjald-kvæmr *seldom coming*.]

selde, an; *f. A porch*:—Selde *proaula* (*porticus* a porche, *proaula idem est*, 204, col. 2), i. *domus coram aula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 46. v. sumor-, winter-selde; seld.

seld-guma, an; *m. A hall-man, one who has a place in a lord's hall, a retainer*:—Nǽfre ic māran geseah eorl ofer eorþan ðonne is cówer sum . . . nis ðæt seldguma (*he is no mere retainer*. Grein translates 'vir qui semper in domo manet.' Heyne says '*seldguma* ist hier offenbar der gemeine Mann, der nur ein *seld* besitzt, im Gegensatz zu dem edeln, der einen *hof* zu eigen hat.' But *seld* is used of royal residences, so that Bugge's explanation seems better, 'en mand som holder til en høvdings sal, en mand som er traadt i en høvdings tjeneste'), Beo. Th. 504; B. 249. Cf. sele-secg.

seld-hwanne; *adv. Seldom, rarely*:—Oft ðonne ðæt mōd ðæs fæstendan biþ mid ðȳ irre ofseten, ðonne cymþ sió blis seldhwanne, swelce hió sié elþeódig, Past. 43, 6; Swt. 313, 24. Ðeáh seldhwænne leáf geseald sié tō sprecenne *quamvis rara loquendi concedatur licentia*, R. Ben. 21, 16. Heó wolde seldhwænne hire līc baðian, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44. Seldhwonne biþ ðætte ūht manegum monnum ūnes hwæt līcige, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 29. [Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon liðe and seldhwonne sturne, A. R. 428, 25. Cf. *Icel.* sjald-stundum *rarely*.]

seld-, sel-, syl-līc; *adj.* I. *strange, extraordinary, wonderful*:—Ðis godspel þincþ dysegum mannum sellīc, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 9. Nū þincþ eów ðis syllīc tō gehȳrenne, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 16: Wulfst. 269, 26. Is ðæt sellīc þincg, ðæt hī ne wundriaþ hū . . ., Met. 28, 53. Nǽfde sellīcu wiht sȳne ne folme, Exon. Th. 415, 2; Rä. 33, 5. Glōf sīd and syllīc searobendum fæst, Beo. Th. 4178; B. 2086. Ic seah sellīc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 9; Rä. 32, 3. Ða rēdan león and ða sellīcan (syl-) pardes and ða egeslīcan beran, Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 33. Sellīce sǽdracan, Beo. Th. 2856; B. 1426. Syllīce tācn, Blickl. Homl. 91, 29. Syllīce stānas *monstrous stones*, 189, 15. Seldlīcra fela *many wonderful creatures*, Exon. Th. 193, 34; Az. 131. Hit is sellīcre ðæt hiora ēnig ne mæg būtan ðǣrum bión, Met. 11, 50. Hī ðǣr gesēgon syllīcran wiht, Beo. Th. 6069; B. 3038. II. *having unusual good qualities, excellent, admirable*:—Þeódnes cynegold sōðfæstra gehwone sellīc glengeþ, Exon. Th. 238, 19; Ph. 606: 341, 16; Gn. Ex. 127. Is ðes middangeard missenlīcum wīsum gewlitegad, wrættum gefrætwad, sīþum sellīc, 414, 28; Rä. 33, 3. Freólīc, sellīc, 492, 29; Rä. 81, 23. Wundor syllīc (*the pillar of fire*), Cd. Th. 184, 17; Exod. 109: Rood Kmbl. 25; Kr. 13. Hē wundur worhte seldlīc Ps. Th. 125, 3. Ælnlīcra and fægerra, symle sellīcra, Exon. Th. 357, 17; Pa. 30. Him (*the phenix*) sette sōð cyning sellīcran gecynd ofer fugla cyn, 221, 4; Ph. 329. Ic ǽfre ne geseah syllīcran cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1000; An. 500: Rood Kmbl. 8; Kr. 4. [*Laym.* sel-, sil-, seol-, sul-lich: *O. E. Homl.* sullic: *Jul.* sul-lich: *O. and N.* sel-, seol-lich: *Goth.* silda-leiks: *O. Sax.* seld-līk.]

seld-, sel-, syl-līce; *adv.* I. *strangely, wonderfully*:—Nǽfre hié ðæs sellīce bleóum bregdaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 300; Sal. 149. Singeþ syllīce, 539; Sal. 269. II. *wonderfully well, excellently, admirably*:—Iericho wæs sellīce getimbrod, mid seofon weallas beworht and wel widinnan geset, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 25. Syllīce hyt ðæt āttor tōsceáðeþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 13.

seldnor, seldon. v. seldan.

seldor; *cpve.*: seldost; *spve.* (*the positive seems expressed by* seldan, *which however has a comparative* seldnor); *adv. More seldom, less frequently*:—Seldan *raro*, seldor *rarius*, ealra ǽldost (-ast, MS. H.) *rarissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 13. Tō seldan hit biþ, beó hit seldor on dæg ðæt wē God herian ðonne seofon sīðum, Btwk. 194, 11. Bæþ ðām untrumum, swā oft swā hit framige, sȳ geboden; hālum sȳ seldor getīðod, R. Ben. 61, 1. Ðæt ungestæððige folc wundraþ ðæs ðe hit seldost gesihþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2. [Gon seldere þene he sholde to his chirche, O. E. Homl. ii. 207, 26. *Icel.* sjaldar.]

seld-sīne, -sȳnde; *adj. Seldom seen, uncommon, unfamiliar*:—Cirus geāhsade ðæt ðæm folce seldsiéne and uncūðe wǽron wīnes dryncas, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 12. Ælc seldsȳnde fisc ðe weorðlīc biþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. [Hit is seltsene on eorðe, H. M. 27, 22. Our speche schal beon seldcene, A. R. 80, 19. *Icel.* sjald-sēnn.]

sele, es; *m. A hall, house, dwelling*:—Cwom bytla (*Guthlac*) tō ðam beorge . . . wæs sele (*his hermitage*) nīwe, Exon. Th. 146, 24; Gū. 714. Sele sceal stondan, sylf ealdian, 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 158. Sele (*Heorot, Hrothgar's hall*) hlifade, heáh and horngeáp, Beo. Th. 163; B. 81. Ðes sele, receda sēlest, 827; B. 411. Ðes windiga sele (*hell*), Cd. Th. 273, 14; Sat. 136. Hē on temple gestōd . . . Hē anlicnesse geseh on seles (*or from* sæl, cf. 1523; An. 763) wāge, Andr. Kmbl. 1428; An. 714: Exon. Th. 394, 17; Rä. 14, 4. Þegen ðe on cinges sele his hlāforde þēnode, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 1. Hē (*Pharaoh*) lēdan hēht wīf tō his selfes sele, Cd. Th. 111, 17; Gen. 1857. Geseah hē engles hand in sele (*Belshazzar's hall*) wrītan, 261, 16; Dan. 727. Hié tō sele (*the Danish king's hall*), gangan cwōmon, Beo. Th. 652; B. 323. In sele ðam heán, 1431; B. 713: (*Hygelac's hall*), 3973; B. 1984. On sele *in the dragon's cave*, 6248; B. 3128. Tō sele *to the prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2624; An. 1313. Cyning mec on sele weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 401, 12; Rä. 21, 10. Ic sōhte sele sinces bryttan, hwǽr ic findan meahte ðone ðe in meoduhealle mec frēfran wolde, 288, 2; Wand. 25: Beo. Th. 1657; B. 826: 4694; B. 2352. Sele ǽsettan, sīðne ræced fæste gefēgan, Exon. Th. 296, 6; Crä. 47. Brūcan ðæs boldes ðe ūs gearwaþ gǽsta ealdor; ðæt is sigedryhten ðe ðone sele frætweþ, 450, 24; Dóm. 92. Innan on ðone ealdan sele, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 13. Ðone werigan sele (*hell*), Cd. Th. 285, 4; Sat. 332. Ongunnon heora burh rǽran and sele settan, salo nīwian, 113, 2; Gen. 1881. [*O. Sax.* seli; *m.: Icel.* salr; *pl.* salir: cf. *O. H. Ger.* seli-hūs: *Goth.* saljan *to dwell, abide*.] v. bān-, beág-, beór-, burg-, burn-, deáþ-, dreór-, dryht-, eorþ-, gæst-, gold-, grund-, gūþ-, heáh-, horn-, hring-, hrōf-, nīþ-, will-, wīn-, wind-, wyrm-sele; sæl.

sele ? :—Winter ȳþe beleác ísgebinde ōþ ðæt ōðer com geár in geardas swā nū gyt dēþ ða ðe sele (= séle?) bewitiaþ wuldortorhtan weder *winter shut up the waves with bonds of ice, until another year came to men's dwellings; so still the new year comes, and brilliant weather* (*as is apparent to those*) *who keep constant watch on the seasons*, Beo. Th. 2275; B. 1135. But see Heyne's Beowulf, or Paul and Braune, Beiträge, 12, 31.

sele-dreám, es; *m. Mirth of the hall, joyous life of the hall, festive pleasure*:—Beorgas wǽron blīðe gebǽrdon swā rammas wurdan gesweoru swā on seledreám swā on sceápum beóþ sceóne lambru *montes, quare exultastis ut arietes, et colles velut agni ovium*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Oft ic secga seledreám sceal onþeón, Exon. Th. 480, 13; Rä. 64, 1. Goldburg ofgiſan, secga seledreám, beorht beágselu, Andr. Kmbl. 3310; An. 1658: Beo. Th. 4496; B. 2252. Swǽfon seledreámas, Cd. Th. 179, 29; Exod. 36: Exon. Th. 292, 3; Wand. 93.

sele-ful[l], es; *n. A cup used in a hall*:—Hē geþah symbel and seleful Beo. Th. 1242; B. 619.

sele-gescot, -gesceot, es; *n. A tabernacle*:—In selegescote ðīnum *in tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Surt. 14, 1. Selegesceote, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Ðeáh ðe ic on mīnes hūses hyld gegange oððe selegesceot *si introiero in tabernaculum domus meæ*, 131, 3, 5, 7. Ðæt selegescot, hūs tō wynne (*the body*), Exon. Th. 90, 28; Cri. 1481. Selegescotu *tabernacula*, Ps. Th. 77, 28. Selegesceotu, 82, 6: 107, 6. On ðīnum selegescotum, 146, 11. v. sele-scot, ge-sceot.

sele-gist, es; *m. A guest in a hall*:—Heó ofsæt ðone selegyst (*Beowulf who was in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 3094; B. 1545.

selen, sellen, sylen, e; *f.* I. *a gift*:—Ic ðé nū āfyrre fram mīnre selene ðe ic ðé forgeaf, Wulfst. 258, 14. Seó gōde antswaru sȳ ouer ða sēlestan selene *sermo bonus super datum optimum*, R. Ben. 55, 9. Sylena *donaria*, Germ. 394, 343. Gāstlīcra sellena ł gifa *sanctorum donorum*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 37. Syllena, 473, 50. Mid selenum hē gewelgie *donis maneret*, Hymn. Surt. 4, 32. Ðū onfēnge selena *accepisti dona*, Ps. Spl. 67, 19. Gōde sylena syllan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 11. Sylene, Lk. Skt. 11, 13. II. *a giving, donation, grant*:—His handseten and sælen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 12. Ic geeácnode tō ðare ǽrran sylene tȳn þūsenda ælfixa, Chart. Th. 242, 11. Ic ðās ūre selene trymme, 106, 10. Þurh his sylene and gyfe *ipso largiente*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 24. Þurh ælmyssan sylene *per erogationem eleemosynæ*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 222, 32. Mid gebeduni and mid wæccum and mid ælmessa sylenum, Wulfst. 228, 20. III. *the habit of giving, liberality, munificence*:—Sylen *liberalitas*, mid sylene *munificentia*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 52, 49. Cystigre sylene *prodiga liberalitate*, 517, 36. v. ælmes-, hand-, mann-selen, -silen.

seleness, selnes *tradition*; traditio, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 2, 3: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 3, 9.

sele-rǽdend, es; *m. One who takes part in the councils held in a hall, a counsellor of a prince*:—Manige cōmon snottere selerǽdend, symble gefēgon beornas burhweardes cyme, Andr. Kmbl. 1317; An. 659. Men ne cunnon secgan tō sōðe, selerǽdende (-rǽdenne, MS.), hæleþ under heofenum, hwā ðæm hlæste onfēng, Beo. Th. 102; B. 51. Ic ðæt leóde mīne, selerǽdende, secgan hȳrde, 2696; B. 1346.

sele-rest, e; *f. A bed in a hall*:—Hine ymb monig sǽrinc selereste gebeáh (*of Beowulf and his men when sleeping in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690.

sele-scot, es; *n. A tabernacle, dwelling*:—Gewyrce wē þreó selescotu (*tabernacula*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 4. Fuglas heofunas habbaþ selescota (*nidos*), 8, 20. v. sele-gescot.

sele-secg, es; *m. A hall-man, a retainer who has a place in his lord's hall*:—Gemon hē seleſecgas and ſincþege, hū hine his goldwine wenede tō wiſte, Exon. Th. 288, 20; Wand. 34. Cf. seld-guma.

sele-þegn, es; *m. A hall-thane, chamberlain*:—Him (*Beowulf*) seleþegn ſīdes wērgum forþ wīſade, se ealle beweotede þegnes þearfe (*the chamberlain who saw after everything Beowulf needed*), Beo. Th. 3592; B. 1794.

sele-weard, es; *m. A hall-warder, guard of a hall*:—Hæfde hē Grendle tōgeánes seleweard āſeted, Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667.

self, seolf, silf, sylf; *pron.* A. *self, very, own.* I. with a noun (α) which it immediately follows:—Đam đe se þeóden self sceóp nihte naman, Cd. Th. 9, 10; Gen. 139. Drihten sylf, Blickl. Homl. 41, 4: 51, 6. God selfa cuman wille, 163, 31. Hē, Drihten selfa, cwæd, 165, 2. Drihten sylfa, 39, 25. God seolfa, Cd. Th. 286, 11; Sat. 350. Nēnīges gebyrd ciricean ne mǣrsiaþ nemþe Cristes sylfes and ðyses Iohannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 11. From ðære ðura selfre ðisse bēc *ab ipso libri hujus exordio*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 11. Gode sylfum underþeódde, Blickl. Homl. 109, 22: 73, 12. Gearo mōd ge eác swylce deáþ sylfne tō þrowienne *paratum vel etiam ad moriendum animum*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 38. On ðæt dægrēd sylf, Judth. Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. Rōmāne selfe sēdon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 20. Nēnig man ða lāstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 125, 35. Hē ða deádan sylfe āwehte, 173, 29. (β) which it follows, but not immediately:—Nergend com nihtes selfa, Cd. Th. 159, 12; Gen. 2633. Đeáh đe ðæt hūs ufan open sȳ sylf, Blickl. Hom. 125, 30. Mē sægde ēr ðæt wīf hire wordum selfa, Cd. Th. 160, 11; Gen. 2648. Hē mid hondum Hǣlend genom sylfne be sīdan, 299, 5; Sat. 545. (γ) along with a personal pronoun in the dative:—Pilatus on hys dōmerne hym sylf āwrāt ealle ða þyng, Nicod. 84; Thw. 19, 33. Ōðra gesceafta weorðaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, Met. 11, 87. (δ) which it immediately precedes:—On ðē sylf cyning wrāt, wuldres God, Andr. Kmbl. 3017; An. 1511. Hēht sylf cyning him Abraham tō, Cd. Th. 161, 27; Gen. 2671. Hit is se seolfa sunu Waldendes, 289, 11; Sat. 396. Se sylfa cyning lȳsde (hié) of firenum, Exon. Th. 74, 20; Cri. 1209. Sylfes ðæs folces, 481, 20; Rä. 65, 6. Under ðam sylfum norþdǣle middangeardes *sub ipso septentrionali vertice mundi*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 29. Ic tō sylfum Drihtne cleopode, Ps. Th. 54, 16. Ðæt ða sylfan ȳþa wǣron āhofene ofer ðæt scip, Blickl. Homl. 235, 6. Ðæt ða sylfan his lārēowas æt his mūþe leornodan *that his very teachers learned from his mouth*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 8. (ε) which it precedes, but not immediately:—Bidon þegnas . . . swā him sylf bebeád swegles āgend, Exon. Th. 34, 16; Cri. 543. Bīdan selfes gesceapu heofoncyninges, Cd. Th. 52, 12; Gen. 842: 36, 4; Gen. 566. Wearð sylfum æstȳwed ðam cāsere swefnes wōma, Elen. Kmbl. 138; El. 69. II. with a pronoun. (1) in agreement with a personal pronoun denoting the subject of the sentence and (α) following it immediately:—Ic sylf (seolf, Lind.: solfa, Rush.) hit eom *ipse ego sum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Heó sylf hié þeówen nemde, Blickl. Homl. 13, 13. Ðæt hē sylfa cwæð, 13, 26: 95, 5. Beó hē sylfa syxta, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 5, MS. G. Sȳ hē scyldig his sylfes, L. Ath. iv. prm.; Th. i. 220, 12. Hē swīðor mīnes feores wilnade ðonne his selfes, Nar. 8, 6. Mid his sylfes willum, willan *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15, 22. Gif þeów ete his sylfes rǣde, L. Wih. 15; Th. i. 40, 11. Hwæt segst ðū be ðē sylfum (seolfum, Lind.: fore ðec solfne, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 1, 22. Heó hæfde hire sylfre geworht ðæt mǣste wīte, Blickl. Homl. 5, 26. Gif his rīce on him sylfum biþ tōdǣled . . . Gif ðæt hūs ofer hit sylf ys tōdǣled . . . Gif Satanas winþ ongēn hine sylfne, Mk. Skt. 3, 24–26. Mē siolfne, Chart. Th. 476, 19. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne *per memetipsum juravi*, Gen. 22, 16. Heó hié sylfe tō þeówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 23. Nū mæg sēð hit sylf gecȳðan, 187, 16. Ðone anwald ūre selfra, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 7. Sum micle giéman ūrra niéhstena sum ūre selfra, 5; Swt. 45, 12. Hī hiora selfra nānne anweald nabbaþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 18. Hiora seolfra hǣlo, Nar. 30, 18. Heó hié selfe āweredon . . . him leófre wæs ðæt hié hié seolfe fornēðdon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 23–26. Eáþmōdgiaþ eów sylfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 3. (α 1) with irregular construction:—Đeáh đe hī synd of miclum dǣle heora sylfes anwealdes *quamvis ex parte sui sint juris*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 3. (β) following the pronoun, but not immediately:—Hē eác self biþ gecostod, Past. 16; Swt. 104, 20. Hwæt hē mē self bebeád *what he himself bade me*, Cd. Th. 34, 10; Gen. 535. Hē his brýde ofslōh self mid sweorde, Met. 9, 31. Gif hē wille sylf Godes dōmas gedēgan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 11. Hē wæs þridda sylf, Elen. Kmbl. 1707; El. 855: Andr. Kmbl. 1330; An. 665. Ne wēn ðū ðæt ic tō ānwillīce winne wið ða wyrd, forðam iç hit nō selfe ne ondrǣde, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 21. Đē ðā wē hit nōhwæðer ne selfe ne lufodon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 6. Sylfe, Blickl. Homl. 53, 1: 223, 20. Hié wēnaþ ðæt hié wīsran sién selfe ðonne ōðre, Past. 48, 1; Swt. 365, 20. (γ) along with a pronoun in the dative:—Ðū meaht nū ðē self geseón, Cd. Th. 38, 23; Gen. 611. Hē feóll him sylf *quem percussit Josue ad internecionem*, Jos. 10, 33. Hī weorþaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 36. (δ) preceding the pronoun:—Ðǣr syndon dǣlas on sylfre hire *cujus participatio ejus in idipsum*, Ps. Th. 121, 3. (2) in agreement with a demonstrative:—þurh ðæs sylfes hand ðe ic ēr onsended wæs, Soul Kmbl. 111; Seel. 56. (3) with a possessive:—Be mīnre seolfre nīdþearfe *de propio meo periculo*, Nar. 9, 24. On ðīnes silfes hand, Hy. 7, 83. Ðīn rīce and ðīnes sylfes feorh, Blickl. Homl. 185, 1. Mīnes sylfes mūþ *os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. Ðīnre sylfre sunu, Exon. Th. 21, 23; Cri. 339. Wē sceoldon ūrra selfra waldan, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 5. II a. where the pronoun with which *self* agrees is not the subject of the sentence:—Hē (*Claudius Marcellus*) fōr on ðone ende Hannibales folces ðe hē self (*Hannibal*) on wæs, and hiene selfne (*Hannibal*) geflīémde, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 11–13. Antonius forlēt Octauianuses swostor and him selfum onbeád gewin, 5, 13; Swt. 244, 32. Ðæt man tō ōðrum lǣþþe hæbbe and hine hatige and tǣle behindan him sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 65, 1. Neoptolomus com tō Antigone . . . Đā sende Antigones hiene selfne (*Neoptolomus*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 9. Æðelstān wið Anlāf gefeaht and his fīrde ofslōh and āflīmde hine sylfne, Jud. Thw. p. 163, 10. Đā gelȳfde ic him . . . beswang hine and tō heora sylfra dōme āgeaf, Blickl. Homl. 177, 24. III. standing alone:—Oft gebyreþ, ðonne se scrift ongit ðæs costunga ðe hē him ondetteþ, ðæt eác self biþ mid ðǣm ilcum gecostod, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 20. Hit Scipia hām onbeád, . . . and eác self sēðe, ðā hē hām com, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 34. Seolf, Cd. Th. 143, 5; Gen. 2374. Nime fīf and beó sylf sixta, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 7, MSS. A. G. For hwon wrīhst ðū sceome, and ðīn sylf þecest līc, Cd. Th. 54, 15; Gen. 877. Is ðīn āgen sprǣc innan fȳren, sylf swīðe hāt *ignitum eloquium tuum vehementer*, Ps. Th. 118, 140. Ðǣr habbaþ englas dreám, sanctas singaþ, ðæt is seolfa for God, Cd. Th. 286, 21; Sat. 355. Đā onfēng hē gāste . . . and sylfa his wunda āwrāþ, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36. Hē his torn gewræc selfes mihtum, Cd. Th. 4, 26; Gen. 59: Beo. Th. 1404; B. 700. Hē beáhhordes brūcan mōste selfes dōme, 1794; B. 895. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes mūþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2602; An. 1302: Cd. Th. 248, 17; Dan. 514. Gest hine clænsie sylfes āþe, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 19. Sylfæs, 18; Th. i. 40, 14. Sylfum tō sconde *to thine own shame*, Exon. Th. 90, 27; Cri. 1480. Se swōre for sylfne æfter his rihte, L. R. 4: Th. i. 192, 6. Se cāsere hēht eft gearwian sylfe tō sīðe, Elen. Kmbl. 1998; El. 1001. III a. along with a pronoun in dative:—Biþ him self sunu and fæder *ipsa sibi proles, suus est pater*, Exon. Th. 224, 12; Ph. 374. Ðæt ðū ūs sunnan onsende, and ðē sylf cyme, 8, 8; Cri. 114. Nime fīf and beó him sylf sixta, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 7. Him sylfa, 30; Th. i. 394, 5. Eall ðis māgon him sylfe geseón, Exon. Th. 69, 6; Cri. 1116. IV. denoting voluntary or independent action (not inflected?). Cf. *Goth.* Silbō airtha akran bairith *αὐτομάτη ἡ γῆ καρποφορεῖ*, Mk. 4, 28; *and see* self-dēma, -līc, -sceaft, -will, -wille, -willende:—Genim tūncersan, sió ðe self weaxeþ, and mon ne sǣwþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 12. Gif hē wīf self hæbbe gange hió ūt mid him. Gif se hlāford him wīf sealde sié hió ðæs hlāfordes *if he have a wife that he got himself, let her go out with him. If the lord gave him a wife, she shall be the lord's*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 4. Gif hit cucu feoh wǣre and hē secgge ðæt hit self āwǣle *died a natural death*, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 2. Marius and Silla gefōran him self, and Cinna wæs ofslagen, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 24. Hié woldon of ælcerre byrig him self anwald habban *imperare singulae cupiunt*, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 20. Hē ne mihte hine handum self mid hrægle wryón, Cd. Th. 95, 1; Gen. 1572. Ðonne wearp seó eorþe hit sōna sylf (*of its own accord*) of hire, Blickl. Homl. 127, 2. Ðone sylf ne mæg man āspyrigean *man left to himself cannot investigate it*, Elen. Kmbl. 930; El. 466. B. (*the*) *same*, (α) with a demonstrative:—Ðū eart se sylfa God ðe ūs ādrife fram dōme, Ps. Th. 107, 10. Ðæt ilce geþanc and seó sylfe carfulnyss ðe heom amang ðam nihtslǣpe wæs on heora heortan, eall ðā hī āwacodon hī ðæt sylfe geþohton, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 441. Ðæt selfe wæter þegunge gearwode beforan his fōtum, Blickl. Homl. 247, 10. Weorðeþ sunne sweart gewended . . . Mōna ðæt sylfe, Exon. Th. 58, 19; Cri. 938: 387, 25; Rä. 5, 10. Ic ðē sǣde ēr on ðisse selfan bēc (cf. on ðisse ilcan bēc, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 25), Met. 25, 54. On ðære sylfan nihte . . . On ðam sylfan mynstre, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 33, 36. On ðam sylfan leóhte, S. 596, 3. On ðam sylfan stede ðe ðū him settest, Ps. Th. 83, 6. Ðȳ sylfan dæge, Exon. Th. 71, 12; Cri. 1154: Menol. Fox 94; Men. 47. Dōn ðæt selfe, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 21. Ðæt seolfe, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 9. Hī cumaþ tōgeánes Antecriste . . . and beóþ ofslegen þurh ðone sylfan feónd, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 45. On ða sylfan tīde, Blickl. Homl. 171, 19. Heó tōfereþ ðæt sār; ðæt sylfe heó dēþ mid wīne gecnucud, Lchdm. i. 190, 18: Ps. Th. 81, 3: 83, 6: 128, 1. His freónda forspǣc forstent him eal ðæt sylfe, swylce hit sylf spǣce, Wulfst. 38, 17. (β) alone:—Ic mē on mūþe mægene hæbbe, and ic sōðfæst word on sylfan healde, Ps. Th. 118, 43. On selfe wīsan *in the same fashion*, Lchdm. ii. 72, 17. [*Goth.* silba: *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* self: *O. H. Ger.* selp: *Icel.* sjálfr.] v. selfe.

self-ēta, an; *m. An eater of those belonging to its own species*, (applied to man) *a cannibal, anthropophagus*:—Đū scealt fēran . . . ðǣr sylfǣtan eard weardigaþ . . . swā is ðære menigo þeáw, ðæt hié uncūðra ēngum ne willaþ feores geunnan, Andr. Kmbl. 350; An. 175.

self-ēte, an; *f.* A plant name, *wild oat* (?):—Selfǣte, eoforþrote, Lchdm. ii. 312, 15. Wyl on buteran selfǣtan, 80, 13. [Cockayne cites *O. H. Ger.* selbēza *senecion*, iii. 344, col. 1.]

self-bana, an; *m. One who kills himself, a suicide*:—Selfbona *bictonatus* (l. *biothanatus*, qui mortem sibi ipsi conscisit aut qui violenta morte perit), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 10. Selfbonan *biothanatas*, 11, 69. Seolfbonan (-boran, MS.), 101, 74. Selfbanan *biothanatos*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 26.

self-owalu, e; *f. Self-slaughter, suicide*:—Sum sceal ful earmlîce ealdre linnan . . . and hine tō sylfcwale secgas nemnaþ *speak of him as committing suicide*, Exon. Th. 330, 24; Vy. 56. [Cf. We scole witan, þet nan seolfcwale, þet is æjenslaga, ne cumeð to godes riche, O. E. Homl. I. 103, 3.]

self-, selfe-dēma, an; *m. One who depends upon his own judgment* [cf. ælc ídel mon liofaþ æfter his āgenum dōme, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 21], used of a certain kind of monks called *sarabaitae*, monachi qui nulla regula approbati . . . proprio arbitratu vivunt:—Þridde cyn is muneca ealra atelucost, sylfdēmena (*sarabaitarum*), ðe nō on regules and lāreówa tācinge ne beōþ āfandode, swā swā gold on heorðe . . . Ðæt feórþe muneca cyn ðe is wīdscripul genæmned . . . hié synt wyrsan ðænne ða sylfedēman (sylf-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 9, 10–10, 2. Hý āscyriaþ hý sylfe fram mynsterlîcum þeáwum and heora āgenum lustum filiaþ, hý sint Egyptiscan gereorde genemnede *sūrabagite* oððe *renuite*, ðæt ys sylfedēman and wiðersacan, 136, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* sjálf-dœmi *judgment given in a case by one of the parties themselves.*]

selfe; *adv. In the same way*, in combination with swā: cf. gelîce, same:—Hē forlēt līfes frumsceaft and his āgene æðelo swā selfe, Met. 17, 25. Hæfþ ða wilnunga welhwilc nēten and ða yrsunga eác swā selfe, 20, 192, 199. [Cf. *O. Sax.* sō self *also, likewise: O. H. Ger.* sō selp (sō), selp sō *sic, sicut.*]

self-līc; *adj. Of one's own accord, spontaneous, voluntary*:—Selflîces *spontaneas, ultroneas, voluntarias*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 75.

self-līce, es; *n. Self-love, self-complacency, self-satisfaction, conceit, arrogance*:—Ðonne ðæt selflîce gegriépþ ðæt mōd þæs recceres *amor proprius cum rectoris mentem ceperit*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 5. Ðonne āhefþ hē hine on his mōde . . . mid ðý selflîce se Dēma biþ geniéded tō ðæm ierre, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 10. Ðēm lytegan is æresð tō beleánne hiera selflîce ðæt hié ne wēnen ðæt hié sién wiése . . . hē biþ ær ūpāhæfen on selflîce for his lotwrencium *in sapientibus hoc primum destruendum est, quod se sapientes arbitrantur*, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 9, 18. Ðýlæs hē sió āhafen on his mōde and on ofermēttum āþunden and þurh ðæt selflîce his gōdan weorc forleóse *ne perfecta opera tumor elationis extinguat*, proem.; Swt. 25, 7. Hē hiene up āhefeþ on his mōde on suelc gielp and on suelc selflîce *se apud se per arrogantiam exaltat*, 11, 4; Swt. 71, 1. Ðæt freódōm ne gewende on selflîce and on ofermētto *ut libertas in superbiam non erumpat*, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 3. Upāhafene þurh selflîce, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 25.

self-līce; *adj. Self-satisfied, self-complacent, conceited, arrogant*:—Oft se welega and se wædla habbaþ suā gehweorfed hira þeáwum ðæt se welega biþ eádmōd and sorgfull and se wædla biþ upāhæfen and selflîce *plerumque personarum ordinem permutat qualitas morum, ut sit dives humilis, sit pauper elatus*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 11. Selflîcne secg *the self-satisfied man*, Met. Introd. 7.

self-myrþe (?); *adj. Self-destructive*:—Betweónan sylfmyrþe *inter biothonatas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 2. v. next word.

self-myrþere (?), es; *m. One who destroys himself, a suicide*:—Betweónan selfmyrþras (-an? *but* cf. *Icel.* myrða *to murder: O. H. Ger.* murdit *jugulat: Ger.* morden) *inter biothanatas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 61. Cf. self-bana.

self-sceaft, es; *m. Self-shaping, spontaneous generation*, applied to Adam, who had not father and mother:—Adam maþelode ðær hē on eorþan stōd selfsceafte guma *a man by spontaneous generation*, Cd. Th. 33, 20; Gen. 523.

self-will, es; *n.* (?) *Self-will, one's own will, free-will*:—Be ðām ðe beōþ hyra sylfwilles (*sua sponte*) gefullode, L. Ecg. C. 17, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 30. Be selfwille *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 27. Getæc mē sumne mann ðara ðe ðē geæðelegost þince and on his selfwille sý swīðost gewiten *who most has had things his own way*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 16. Gif ðū ne wilt wirde steóran ac on selfwille sīgan lætest *if thou wilt not guide fate, but lettest her go at her own will*, Met. 4, 50. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* (pî) selpwillin *sponte, ultro; Icel.* með, at sjálfvilja *of one's own will.*] v. self-willes.

self-wille; *adj. Voluntary, spontaneous*:—Mid selfwilre *spontanea*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 11: *spontaneo, voluntario*, 439, 11. For ðan self-willan *propter spontaneum*, 413, 33. [*Goth.* silba-wiljōs *voluntarii*, 2 Cor. 8, 3.]

self-willende; *adj. Voluntary*:—Rēn sylfwillendne *pluviam voluntariam*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 10. [*Goth.* silba-wiljandi galaith *sua sponte profectus est*, 2 Cor. 8, 17: *Icel.* sjálf-viljandi.]

self-willes; *adv. Voluntarily, of one's own accord*:—Selfwilles *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 74. Sylfwilles *sponte*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 234, 19: *ultro*, Zup. 237, 2. (1) of persons:—Drihten ðe on rōde selfwilles þrowode, H. R. 17, 21. Ealle hyra unlustas hī sceolon gebētan sylfwylles on ðyssum līfe, oððe unþances æfter ðyssum līfe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 27. Wrýt nū sylfwylles ðæt ðū wīdsace Criste, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 379. Hē sylfwilles menniscnesse underfēng, Wulfst. 15, 12. Hē gāþ sylfwilles twā mīla tō ānre geneádod, R. Ben. 28, 6. (2) of things:—Ðonne his wæstmas weaxaþ sylfwilles *quae sponte gignet humus*, Lev. 25, 5. Sylfwilles (*ultro*) seó eorþe wæstm beraþ, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. v. self-will.

sellan, sélla. v. sylian, sél.

selle, an; *m. A giver*:—Ðone glædan syllan *hilarem datorem*, R. Ben. Interl. 25, 6.

sellan, sillan, syllan; *p.* salde, sealde; *pp.* sald, seald *To give* something (*acc.*) to somebody (*dat.*). I. of voluntary giving, *to put into the possession* of a person, *transfer ownership* from one to another:—Ic sello Werburge ðās lond, Chart. Th. 480, 30: 481, 5. Ðæt land ic sylle eów tō āgenne, Ex. 6, 8. Ealle ðās rīcu ic sylle (sello, Lind.: selle, Rush.) ðē, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 9. Ðū sāwlum selest ginfæsta gifa, Met. 20, 226. Eówer Fæder syleþ (selleþ, Rush.) gōd ðām ðe hyne biddaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 11. Hig wēron ðīne, and ðū hý sealdest mē, Jn. Skt. 17, 6. Salde *inpendebat* (cf. geben wæs *inpendebatur*, 21), Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 24. Ecgbryht salde Basse mæsseprióste Reculf mynster on tō tymbranne, Chr. 669; Erl. 34, 25. Hié saldon hiera nefum Wiehte eálond, 534; Erl. 14, 33. Ðeáh Balac mē sille goldes ān hūs full, Num. 22, 18. Hī ne māgon sellan ðæt hī gehāta þ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 90, 16. Nelle gē syllan (sella, Lind.) ðæt hālige hundum, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 6. Gē cunnun gōde sylena eówrum bearnum syllan (sellan, Rush.), 7, 11. Biþ sald *dabitur*, Kent. Gl. 338. II. *to give* what one is bound to give, *to pay* tribute, *offer*, *dedicate* to God:—Sylle mē ðīn forme bearn. Dō eall swā of hrīðerum . . . syle (*reddas*) hit mē on ðam ehtuþan dæge, Ex. 22, 29, 30. Norþmonnum nióde sceoldon gombon gieldan and gafol sellan, Cd. Th. 119, 12; Gen. 1978. Gafol syllan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Hī willaþ eów tō gafole gāras syllan, Byrht. Th. 133, 7; By. 46. Hié næfdan for him lamb tō syllenne, Blickl. Homl. 23, 26. III. *to give, furnish* or *supply with* food, medicine, poison, etc.—Hwā syl þ ūs flǽsc? . . . Drihten eów silþ flǽsc and gē etaþ, Num. 11, 18. Byrelas sealdon wīn of wunderfatum, Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. Hié him sealdon āttor drinccan, Blickl. Homl. 229, 16: Ealle ða mettas ge drincan ða ðe habban hāt mægen and scearp sele þicgean, Lchdm. ii. 184, 10 (often in Leechdoms). Him man metsunge syllan sceolde, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Hē wolde syllan his assan fōddur, Gen. 42, 27. III a. with infin. instead of acc.:—Hwīlum ic deórum drincan selle, Exon. Th. 393, 25; Rä. 13, 5. Gehwylc mē drincan sealde, 484, 24; Rä. 71, 6. IV. *to give* one thing for another. (a) *to sell* for (*wiþ*) a price:—Ic sylle wiþ wirðe *vendo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Zup. 181, 17. Hwī ne sealde heó ðās sealfe wiþ þrīm hundred penegon, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Sume man wiþ feó sealde, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 34: Blickl. Homl. 79, 22. (b) *to sell* at (*tō*) a price:—Sēlre ys ðæt wē hine syllon tō ceápe Ysmahēlitum, Gen. 37, 27. (c) *to sell*:—Hē sylþ (*vendit*) eall ðæt hē āh, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 44. Hē worhte his weorc tō seofon nihtum, and sealde on ðone Sæternesdæg, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 6. Hī sealdon heora gymstānas, i. 62, 21. Ne eów ne ofþince ðæt gē mē sealdon (*vendidistis*) on ðis rīce, Gen. 45, 5. Syllaþ (*vendite*) ðæt gē āgon, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Nān man hig nā undeóror ne sylle (sille, MS. D.); and gif hwā hī undeóror sylle, gilde ágðer .xl. scillinga, ge se ðe hī sylle ge se ðe hī bycge, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3–6. Mōna se ððer on eallum þingum tō dōndum nytlîc ys, bicgan, syllan, scip āstīgan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 13. Ða syllendan *vendentes*, Lk. Skt. 19, 45. (d) *to give* in payment:—Hē sealde his ðone reádan gim, ðæt wæs his ðæt hālige blōd, mid ðon hē ūs gedyde dǽlnimende ðæs heofonlîcan rīces. Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Eall ðæt feoh ðe hié wiþ ðæm weorce sellan woldon, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 210, 4. Syllan feoh wiþ freóde, Byrht. Th. 132, 58; By. 39. V. (a) *to give* into the keeping of, *hand over, deliver, commit, entrust*:—Gif ðū mē sylst underwedd, Gen. 38, 17. Ic befæste ðē ðæt eówde ðæt ðū mē sealdest, Blickl. Homl. 191, 27. Hē hire sāule sealde Sancte Michahele, 147, 13. Hē sealde his sweord ombihtþegne, Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672. Hié sealdon ānum unwīsum þegne Miercna rīce tō haldanne, and hē him gīslas salde, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 26–28. Hié sealdon hiera suna tō gīslum *they gave their sons as hostages*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 4. Hī on wedde sealdon, hwæt hý hyre syllan woldon, Homl. As. 196, 24. Ðā wæs ic mid gýmenne mīnra māga seald tō fæ danne and tō læranne Abbude Benedicte, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 22. (b) *to give* a woman to be a man's wife:—Ðā wolde se fæder hī sellan sumum æþelon men tō brýde, Shrn. 31, 6. Nyme hē hig tō rihtwīfe. Gif se fæder hig him syllan nelle, Ex. 22, 17. (c) *to give over* to a hostile power, *deliver up* to. (1) with dat.:—Ne syle (*tradas*) ðū unscyldigra sāwla deórum, Ps. Th. 73, 18. Ðý læs ðe ðīn wiðerwinna ðē sylle ðam dēman, and se dēma ðē sylle ðam þēne, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. (2) without dat.:—Ne syle mē ne ne send mē mid ðām synfullan *ne tradas me cum peccatoribus*, Ps. Th. 27, 3. (3) with prepositions:—Hē sealde on edwīt ðe mē ær trēdan, Ps. Th. 56, 3. Hē sealde his folc sweordes under ecge, 77, 62. Ne syle mē tō ðara mōdes willan, 26, 14. Ne ðū mē ne syle on ðone biterestan deáþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 26. Ne syle ðū mē in wīta forwyrd, Frag. Kmbl. 14; Leás. 9. Mannes sunu ys tō syllenne on manna handa, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. (4) with dat. and prep.:—Drihten him sealde ða burh on his

handa, Jos. 10, 32. (d) with a bad sense, *to deliver wrongfully, to betray;* cf. colloquial *to sell* a person. Mannes sunu þū mid cosse sylst (seles, Rush.: selles, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 22, 48. Nū is gehende se ðe mē sylþ (seleþ, Rush.: selleþ, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 42. Dæt mon ne selle his weorðscipe fremdum menn, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 21. VI. *to give up, yield up*:—Hē feorh seleþ *he dies*, Beo. Th. 2745; B. 1370. VII. *to give forth, produce, be the source of*:—Ne seleþ ðē wæstmas eorþe, Cd. Th. 62, 17; Gen. 1015. Sume sealdon (saldun, Rush.: saldon, Lind.) wæstm, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. God lǽteþ hrusan syllan blēda beornum, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 23; Rūn. 12. VII a. *to give* light, *emit* sound:—Sylle se friccea his stefne, Blickl. Homl. 163, 31. Leóht sellan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 23. VIII. where the object is immaterial, (a) *to give* an answer, a pledge, a promise, etc.:—Ic eów treówa mīne selle, Cd. Th. 92, 29; Gen. 1536. Ic ðē wǽre mīne selle, 132, 35; Gen. 2203. For ðīnum gebode ðe ðū mē sealdest, Blickl. Homl. 241, 33. Se Hǽlend him ne sealde nāne andsware, Jn. Skt. 19, 9. Hī sealdon āþas, Met. 1, 24. Him lof syllaþ, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Heora ælc sylle ðone āþ, ðæt . . . , L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 15. ¶ where the object is expressed by a clause:—Ic eów behāta and on hand selle, ðæt gē sculon findan reste eowre sāwlen, Homl. As. 171, 29. Dæt hȳ ealle ðam sēmende syllan, ðæt cyninges mund stande, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca māgum, ðæt se slaga wille bētan wið mǽgþe. Ðonne gebyreþ ðæt man sylle ðæs slagan forspecan on hand, ðæt se slaga mōte mid griþe weddian, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14–17. (b) *to give* leave, consent, forgiveness, etc.:—Ðyssum wordum ōðer ealdormann geþafunge sealde (*tribuens assensum*), Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Hē him ne sealde leáfe, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 5. Nis nān tweó ðæt hē forgifnesse syllan nelle ðām ðe hié geearnian willaþ. Blickl. Homl. 65, 8. (c) *to give* help, pain, peace, victory, etc.:—Ic ðē mīne sylle sibbe, Andr. Kmbl. 194; An. 97. Ðū sylest ūrum leomum ræste, Blickl. Homl. 141, 11. Se ðe sigor seleþ, Cd. Th. 170, 5; Gen. 2808. Sile ðīne āre ðīnum earminge, Hy. 2, 3. Ūs fultum sile, 7, 80. Gif Drihten him sige syllan wolde, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 18. Ne biþ ðæm seald Drihtnes mildheortnes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 24. ¶ where the object is expressed by a clause:—Ne syleþ hē söðfæstum, ðæt him ȳþende mōd innan hreðre, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Gūþlāce engel sealde, ðæt him sweðraden synna lustas, Exon. Th. 109, 1; Gū. 83. Syle mē, ðæt ðū mē generige nīða gehwylces, Ps. Th. 118, 169. (d) *to give* punishment, reward:—Sealde him wītes clom, Cd. Th. 193, 11; Sat. 453. Leán sellende eallum, 240, 34; Dan. 396. (e) *to give, endow with* a capacity, life, sight, understanding, etc.:—Ðū sylest andgit eallum eorþbūendum, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ðū man geworhtest and him sealdest word and gewitt and wæstma gecynd, Hy. 9, 56. Ðū sealdest ælcre gecynde āgene wīsan, 7, 66. Sealde hē dumbum gesprec, Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577. Syle mē heortan clǽne, Ps. Grn. 50, 11. Æghwylc ðe him eágna gesihþ cyning syllan wolde, Exon. 350, 22; Sch. 67. Ðē biþ ēce līf seald, Elen. Kmbl. 1052; El. 527. ¶ with the gerund:—Heáh geweorc furþor āspyrgen ðonne him freá sylle tō ongietanne, Exon. Th. 348, 17; Sch. 29. (f) *to give* one's heart to a person:—Nemne ic Gode sylle hȳrsumne hige, Exon. Th. 124, 12; Gū. 338. [*Goth.* saljan *to offer: O. Frs.* sella *to give, sell, pay: O. Sax.* sellian *to give: O. H. Ger.* sellan *tradere: Icel.* selja *to hand over, to sell.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, ymb-sellan; un-seald.

sellend, es; *m.* I. *a giver*:—God gōdra mægna sellend (*dator*), Rtl. 103, 36. Sigora sellend (*the Deity*), Exon. Th. 282, 24; Jul. 668: 359, 10; Ps. 64. Syllend, 284, 30; Jul. 705. Drihten se is ordfruma and syllend (*largitor*) ealra eádignesse, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 17. Hihton hī on God, ðæra gōda syllend, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 1. Hē lufaþ ðone glædan syllend, 212, 9. II. *a betrayer*:—Se sellend his *traditor ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 44. v. ǽ-sellend.

sel-līc, selma, selmerige, selnes, sēlost, sēlra, seltra. v. seld-līc, sealma, sælmerige, seleness, sēl, sæltna.

sēma, an; *m. An arbitrator, umpire*:—Sēma (sȳma, sīma) *sequester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 43, 16. v. sēman.

sēman *to load.* v. sīman.

sēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. with acc. of person, (1) *to bring to an agreement* those who have a dispute:—Ðā hēt hē hié sēman. Ðā wæs ic ðara monna sum ðe ðǽrtō genemned wǽran . . . Ðā wē hié sēmdan *then bade the king to bring them* (the parties in a dispute about some land) *to an agreement. Then was I one of the men who were nominated for the purpose . . . When we had brought them to an agreement*, Chart. Th. 170, 6–35. (2) *to satisfy* a person in a matter of doubt or difficulty:—Sēme ic ðē recene ymb ða wrætlīcan wiht, Salm. Kmbl. 504; Sal. 252. II. with acc. of thing, *to settle* a dispute:—Hī sace sēmaþ, sibbe geǽraþ, Exon. Th. 334, 22; Gn. Ex. 20. III. used intransitively, *to arbitrate, bring about agreement*:—Nān sacu ðe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō worldmanna sōme, ac sēman and sibbian heora āgene geferan, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 6. Gif hē healt weorð, ðǽr mōtan freónd sēman, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14. v. ge-sēman; sōm.

sēmend, sǽmend, es; *m. One who brings about agreement between parties in a dispute, an arbitrator, umpire*:—Ðæt hȳ ealle gemǽnum handum of ǽgðere mǽgþe on ānum wǽpne ðam sēmende syllan, ðæt cyninges munde stande, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Ymb .lii. niht gesēcæn hiom sǽmend, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 18. v. preceding word.

sēmestre, semian, semle. v. seámestre, seomian, symble.

semnendlīce; *adv. By chance, fortuitously*:—Semnendlīce *fortuito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 10: 80, 40: *fortuis*, 84, 78.

semninga, senap. v. samnunga, senep.

senatus *the senate, senators.* The treatment of this word in the translation of Orosius is somewhat exceptional. The Latin form *senatus* occurs in the nom. and acc., but in the former *senatas, senatum*, and in the latter *senatum, senatos* are also used; in the gen. *senatuses, senatusa* are found, and in the dat. *senatum;* in every case but one (?) the word is plural. The Latin *senator* is also used, though the word *witan* is generally employed to denote the senators:—Sceoldon ealle hiera senatus (senatas, Bos. 43, 5) cuman . . . sceoldon hiera senatus (-as) rīdan, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 24, 28. Ealle heora senatus *senatores*, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 19. Ealle ða senatus *omnis senatus*, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 13. Ðā wolde ān (woldan, Bos. 70, 36) senatus hiene āweorpan . . . Ðā bæd his fæder ðæt ða senatum (*altered to* senatus *in other MSS.*) forgeáfen ðæm suna ðone gylt, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 14–16. Se consul bæd ðætte senatus him fultum sealdon, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 22. Ða senatus him hæfden ða dǽd forboden . . . Ne mehten ða senatus nānne consul under him findan, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 7–10. Būton his āgnum fultume and būton ðara senatuses, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 1. Hē forneáh nānne ðara senatusa ne lēt cucne *plurimos senatorum ad mortem coegit*, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 1. (Cf. Ðara senatorum xxxv *triginta quinque senatores*, 6, 4; Swt. 260, 23: 6, 14; Swt. 268, 28.) Hē sende tō ðǽm senatum ðæt hē ðæt īrre gesette wið hié, 4, 11; Swt. 206, 26: 2, 6; Swt. 88, 12. Hē hit sǽde ðǽm senatum, ða wurdon hié alle wið hiene wiðerwearde *senatus indignatione motus*, 6, 2; Swt. 254, 25: 5, 12; Swt. 244, 16. Romulus gesette senatum, 2, 4; Swt. 70, 36. Ðeh hē hit wið ða senatus hǽle, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 16. Hē sette senatus, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 28. Dæt hē sprǽce wið ða senatos (-us *other MSS.*), 4, 11; Swt. 206, 29: 4, 13; Swt. 210, 16: 5, 5; Swt. 226, 16.

sencan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed. I. *to sink* (trans.), *plunge, immerse*:—Wæs his gewuna ðæt hē hine on ðam streáme sencte *solebat in flumine supermeantibus undis immergi*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 22. II. *to submerge, flood* with water:—Abraham wolde his sunu cwellan folmum sīnum fȳre(?)sencan mǽges dreóre (*flood the pile with his son's blood*), Cd. Th. 176, 4; Gen. 2906. Ne biþ flōd tō sencende (tō stencende (?) *dissipans*) ða eorþan, Gen. 9, 11. [Forte reauin hire bodi and i þea sea senchen, Jul. 79, 1. *Goth.* saggkwjan: *O. Sax.* be-senkian: *O. H. Ger.* sencan *mergere: Icel.* sökkva.] v. ā-, be-, ge-sencan.

sendan; *p.* sende; *pp.* sended, send *To send, cause to go.* I. where the object is a living thing, (1) *to send* after (*æfter*), on an errand, for a purpose, *despatch*:—Ic sende ǽrendracan tō mīnum hlāforde, Gen. 32, 5. Ic eów sende swā swā sceáp gemang wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 16. Hē sent ǽrendracan, Lk. Skt. 14, 32. God sendeþ his engla gāstas tō ǽrendwrecum, Blickl. Homl. 203, 14. Hē ūsic sendeþ ðæt wē söðfæstra mōd oncyrren, Exon. Th. 261, 34; Jul. 325. Ða twegen leorningcnihtas ðe Crist sende æfter ðam assan, Homl. Th. i. 206, 23. Ðā sendon hī him hyra leorningcnihtas tō, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16. Gif ðū wylt hine mid ūs sendan, Gen. 43, 4. Hē mē on ðisne stǽd sendan wolde, Exon. Th. 460, 35; Hö. 27. Se ðe englas gehēt wið mē tō sendenne, Blickl. Homl. 181, 26. Fram Gode hē is send, 247, 19. Ōþ ðæt ðū gefylle ðīne þegnunge tō ðære ðe ðū sended eart, 233, 28. Hē senden (?) wæs tō hādianne, and Wilfreþ on Gallia rīce tō hādianne sended wæs, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 12, 13. Ðā wæs culufre sended, Cd. Th. 88, 13; Gen. 1464. Ealle Drihtnes apostolas beóþ sende ðē tō bebyrgenne, Blickl. Homl. 137, 27. (2) with a sense of compulsion or violence, *to send* to prison, into exile, etc.:—Se ðec on wræc sendeþ, Cd. Th. 251, 26; Dan. 569. Se ðec sendeþ in ða sweartestan wītebrōgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1858; El. 931. Hē hine on fȳr and on wæter sende, Mk. Skt. 9, 22. Wē iii hæfdon cniehtas gebunden in fȳres leóman, nū ic ðǽr iiii men sende tō slǽe (cf. geseó tō söðe *in the version given*, Cd. Th. 242, 8; Dan. 416), Exon. Th. 196, 16; Az. 175. Ðara ðe hē of hleó sende, Cd. Th. 7, 7; Gen. 102. Hlié mē sendon on ðis carcern, Blickl. Homl. 237, 31. Hē wile ða sāula sendan on ēce wītu, 95, 4: 125, 2. Wē wǽron on ðysne wræcsīþ sende, 23, 6. II. where the object is not a living creature, *to send* a message, present, help, etc.:—Ðū senst ūrne hlāf dæghwamlīce, Hy. 7, 68. Dryhten sendeþ þurh monnes hond mīne þearfe, Exon. Th. 121, 22; Gū. 292. Meotud monnum dǽleþ, syleþ sundorgiefe, sendeþ wīde āgne spēde, 293 23; Crä. 5. Sende ic Wylfingum ealde mādmas, Beo. Th. 946; B. 471. Ðē sende God ðās helpe, Cd. Th. 33, 15; Gen. 520. Sende ðā his bēne fore bearn Godes, Andr. Kmbl. 3224; An. 1615. Sendon hira bēne fore bearn Godes, 2055; An. 1030. Þinga gehwylces ðara ðe ðū mē sendan wylle tō cunnunge, Exon. Th. 453, 32; Hy. 4, 23. Ærendgewrit suelce hit from ūs send sié, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 18. III. *to send, move* to a place of rest, *put, lay*:—Ic sende mīne hond on ðās fǽmnan *I will lay my hand on this woman*, Shrn. 130, 27. Ðū sīwle sendest intō ðam flǽsce, Hy. 7, 4. Ðonne se wæstm hine forþbringþ, sōna hē sent his

sicol, Mk. Skt. 4, 29. Sumum wordlaþe sendeþ on his mōdes gemynd Exon. Th. 41, 32; Cri. 664. In eorþan fæþm sendaþ līchomàn, 231, 12; Ph. 488. Ælmihtig eácenne gāst in sefan sende, Cd. Th. 246, 28; Dan. 486: Beo. Th. 3688; B. 1842. Hié sendon rāp on his sweoran, Blickl. Homl. 241, 24. Đæt on ðone hālgan handa sendan fæderas ūsse, Elen. Kmbl. 912; El. 457. Uton sendon rāp on his swyran, Blickl. Homl. 241, 10. IV. with a stronger sense of motion, *to send* a missile, *cast* lots, *throw, hurl*:—(a) Ðonne sceótend sendaþ flāngeweorc, Exon. Th. 42, 20; Cri. 675. 'Nū, anlícnes, sænd mycel wæter þurh þínne mūþ.' Sió onlícnes sendde mycel wæter þurh hiora mūþ, Blickl. Homl. 245, 20–24. Gūþfrecan gāras sendon in heardra gemang, Judth. Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224. Hié sendon hlot him betweónum, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Send ðē nyþer of disse heánesse, 27, 12. Đā hēt ic feá strēla sendan in ða burh innan, Nar. 10, 22. Hē geseh ða welegan hyra lāc sendan on ðone sceoppan, Lk. Skt. 21, 1. Sendende hyra nett on ða sæ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Seó strēl wæs sended, Blickl. Homl. 199, 22. (b) of the operations of Nature, *to send* rain, *fire*, etc.:—Drihten sende regn, Cd. Th. 82, 33; Gen. 1371. Him brego engla wylmhātne līg tō wræce sende, 156, 6; Gen. 2584. God eástan sende leóhtne leóman, Judth. Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 190. Sceolde hē sendan þunras and lỹgetu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. Ic sendan gefrægn swegles aldor swefl of heofonum, Cd. Th. 153, 17; Gen. 2540. (c) *to send* punishment, pestilence, etc.:—Drihten sende on hié māran wræce, Blickl. Homl. 79, 9. Đæt God wolde sendan hungor and ādla on manna ceáp, Wulfst. 209, 28. V. *to send forth, emit* a sound:—Heofenfuglas sendaþ stefne mycle *dabunt voces suas*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. VI. where the object is not expressed, *to send a message* or *a messenger*. (1) to or after (*tō, æfter*) a person or thing, *to send for* (æfter):—Hēr sende se cyng tō ðam here, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 20: 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Đā sende se cing æfter ðām scypon, 1049; Erl. 172, 39. Đā sende se cyng æfter eallon his witan, 1048; Erl. 178, 13. Hī sendon on Perse æfter Conone, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 19. Đā sendon hié on Affrice tō Cartaginenses æfter fultume, 4, 1; Swt. 160, 2. Đæt hié tō Rōme sendon tō ðæm pāpan, Blickl. Homl. 205, 19. (2) where the person or thing sent to or for is not stated:—Hī sendon geond eall ðæt land, and brohton tō him ealle untrume, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 35. [*Goth.* sandjan: *O. Frs.* senda: *O. Sax.* sendian: *O. H. Ger.* sentan: *Icel.* senda.] v. ā-, āgēn-, for-, fore-, geond-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-sendan.

sendeþ, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. v. scendan.

sendlīc; *adj. To be sent*:—Ða sendlīcan gebrōðra on wege *dirigendi fratres in viam*, R. Ben. Interl. 113, 4.

sendness, e; *f. A sending, dismission*:—Sendnessa *missarum* (*Low Latin* missa *dimissio*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 71: 80, 70.

senep (-ap, -op), es; *m. Mustard*:—Senep *sinapis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 47. Senap, 69, 20. On ða gelícnesse geworht ðe senop biþ getemprod tō inwīsan, Lchdm. ii. 184, 22. Gelíc senepes corne, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 31: Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Senepes sǽd, Mk. Skt. 4, 31: Lchdm. ii. 20, 11. Mid sinope gnīde, 186, 6. Gerēnodne senep, 184, 9: 20, 22. [*Goth.* sinapis (*gen.*): *O. H. Ger.* senaf: *Ger.* senf.]

senep-sǽd, es; *n. Mustard-seed*:—Nim senepsǽd, Lchdm. iii. 88, 15.

sengan; *p.* de; *p.* ed *To singe, scorch*:—Gỹme eác swān ðæt hē æfter sticunge his slyhtswỹn wel behweorfe, sæncge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 16. [*Chauc.* senge; *pp.* seind: *Prompt. Parv.* sengīn *ustulare*: *O. Frs.* senga: *M. H. Ger.* sengen: *Du.* zengen: cf. *Icel.* sangr *burnt, scorched*; sengja *a singed taste*.] v. be-sengan, unbesenged; singan.

sēnian, senn, senoþ, seó (*pron.*), seó (*verb*). v. segnian, synn, seonoþ, se, sī.

seó; *gen.* seón, seó; *acc.* seón, seó; *f. m.* (?) *The pupil, apple of the eye*:—Seó *pupilla* vel *pupula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 1: 64, 40: *papilla, papula*, 282, 53, 54. Seó sceal in eágan, Exon. Th. 341, 8; Gn. Ex. 123. Dæs (ðære?) seó hringe *circulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 72. Hē heóld hig swā his eágan seón (*quasi pupillam oculi sui*), Deut. 32, 10: Ps. Spl. 16, 9. Seán, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. Sión, Kent. Gl. 177. Swylce hē hreppe ða seó mīnes eágan, Homl. Th. i. 390, 15: 516, 23. Seón *pupillae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 8. Seóna *pupillarum*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 28. Sión *pupillis*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 6. Seóum, lxxiv, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* seha (*acc.* sehun, sehe, *n. pl.* seha, sehun, v. Grff. vi. 123) *pupilla, acies*.]

seóbgende. v. seófian.

seóc; *adj. Sick, ill*. I. of bodily infirmity or disease:—Sum seóc man *quidam languens*, Jn. Skt. 11, 1. Se is seóc *infirmatur*, 3. Hē seóc wæs *infirmabatur*, 6. Seóc hē biþ ðe tō seldan ieteþ, Exon. Th. 340, 16; Gn. Ex. 111. Seonobennum seóc, 328, 17; Vy. 19: Beo. Th. 5473; B. 2740: 5800; B. 2904. Gif mon sỹ ðære healfdǽdan ādle seóc, Lchdm. ii. 284, 31. Seó lange mettrumnes ðæs seócan mannes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 28. Swā swā lǽca gewuna is ðonne hió seócne (siócne, Cott. MS.) mon gesióþ, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 26. Ða ðe on sāre seóce lāgun, Exon. Th. 83, 15; Cri. 1356. Feóllon wergend bennum seóce, Cd. Th. 118, 29; Gen. 1972. Seócra manna hūs *nosocomium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 52. Ofer-seóce (*aegrotos*) hī hyra handa settaþ and hī beóþ hāle, Mk. Skt. 16, 18. ¶ used as a noun:—þurh his hrepunge beóþ gestrangode ða unstrangan seócan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 54. II. of moral disease:—Hēðne wǽron begen, synnum seóce, Exon. Th. 246, 21; Jul. 65. Gif hē his seócum ðæt is synfullum dēdum ealle lācnunge gegearwade *si morbidis eorum actionibus universa fuerit cura exhibita*, R. Ben. 11, 5. III. of mental disquiet, *sick* at heart, *ill* at ease, *sad*:—Ne beó ðū on sefan tō seóc, Exon. Th. 166, 29; Gū. 1050. Seóc and sorhful, Cd. Th. 281, 20; Sat. 275. Ic ðysne sang sīðgeómor fand on seócum sefan, Apstls. Kmbl. 3; Ap. 2. Wēna mē ðīne seóce gedydon, Exon. Th. 380, 26; Rä. 1, 14. [*Laym.* seoc, seac, sec, sæc: *Orm.* seoc, sec: *A. R.* sec, sic: *Chauc.* sek, sik: Wick. seek, siik: *Ayenb.* zik: *Prompt. Parv.* seek: *Goth.* siuks: *O. Sax.* seok, siok, siak: *O. Frs.* siak, siek: *O. H. Ger.* sioh, siuh, sieh: *Ger.* siech: *Icel.* sjúkr.] v. bræc-, brægen-, deófol-, ellen-, fefer-, feónd-, feorh-, fylle-, gebræc-, gewit-, headu-, lifer-, lim-, milte-, mōd-, mōn-, mōnaþ-, morgen-, scīn-, wæter-, wamb-, wan-, wit-seóc.

seócan *to seek*. v. sēcan.

seócen (?); *adj. Troubled with sickness*:—On ðās seócnan (seócan?) tīd *in this time of sickness*, Exon. Th. 166, 11; Gū. 1041.

seócolian. v. sīclian.

seócness, e; *f. Sickness, illness, disease*:—Đæt God wolde sendan ǽrest hungor and ādla on manna ceáp, ǽr ðæt fỹr cōme on heó, and heó mid mislícre seócnesse æt mannum genyman, Wulfst. 209, 30. v. deófol-, fylle-, lifer-, mōd-, mōnaþ-, ofer-, wæter-seócness.

seód, es; *m. A money-bag, purse, pouch*:—Seód *marsupium* vel *marsippa* (cf. *marsupium* a purse, 197, 16), Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 65: 83, 12. Kyninga seód *fiscus*, ii. 39, 80. Đā ic eów sende būtan seóde (*sacculo*) and codde . . . Se ðe hæfþ seód gelíce nime codd, Lk. Skt. 22, 35, 36. Seódas *marsupia*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 40: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 9. Siódas, 84, 37. Đæt feoh ðæt hī hæfdon on heora seódum, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 262. Seódas *loculos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 22: 74, 18. Wyrcaþ seódas (seádas, Rush.: seádo, Lind. *sacculos*) ða ðe ne forealdigeaþ, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Seádo *loculos*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. Seódas, Blickl. Homl. 69, 11. [*Icel.* sjóðr *a money-bag*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* siut *sutura*.]

-seódan. v. ā-seódan.

seód-cist, e; *f. A coffer*:—Seódcist (seód, cist?) *loculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 46. Seódcyst, 52, 23.

seodu, seofa, seofan, seofen. v. sidu, sefa, seofon.

seófian, sēfian, sỹfian; *p.* ode. I. *trans. To lament, complain of*:—His sylfes earfoþu hē seófaþ tō Drihtne, Ps. Th. 3, arg. Gilleþ geómorlīce and his gyru sēfaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 536; Sal. 267. Hē seófode his ungelimp tō Drihtne, Ps. Th. 7, arg.: 3, arg. Hleahtor ālegdon sorge seófedon *laughter they laid aside, woes they bewailed*, Exon. Th. 116, 2; Gū. 201. Ne forlǽt hē nō ða seófunga ðæt hē ne seófige his eorman *humanum miseras haud ideo genus cesset flere querelas*, Bt. 7, 4; Bt. 22, 29. Sege mē hwæðer ðū mid rihte mǽge seófian (siófian, Cott. MS.) ðīna unsēlþa *poterisne de infortunio jure caussari?* 10; Fox 28, 8. Ðonne hī sceoldan hiora sār siófian, ðonne grymetodan hī, 38, 1; Fox 194, 35: Met. 26, 82. Ongan sīðfæt seófian, sār cwānian, Exon. Th. 274, 22; Jul. 537. Synna bemǽnan and sārlīce sỹfian (sīf-, seóf-), Wulfst. 133, 14. Hū Boetius his sār seófiende wæs, Bt. tit. 2; Fox x, 4. ¶ with cognate accusative:—Seó seófung ðe ðū siófodost *the complaint you made*, 41, 3; Fox 246, 26. II. *intrans. To lament, complain of* (*be, ymbe*):—Hwæt (*why*) seófast ðū wið mē *quid igitur ingemiscis?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14. Hī seófiaþ be heora feóndum, Ps. Th. 16, arg. Be Iudan Scarioth hē seófode tō Drihtne, 3, arg. Seófade, seáfade ỉ (ge)mǽnde *ingemescens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 8, 12. Ceare seófedun ymb heortan, Exon. Th. 306, 20; Seef. 10. Đā ongunnon ða hīwan seófian be ðære untrumnysse *cum familiares de infirmitate quererentur*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 6. Ne sceal hē sỹfian (seófian, MS. T.) ne mǽnan ymb woruldspēda *ne causetur de minore substantia*, R. Ben. 14, 13. Seófende wæs *maerens erat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 22. Be ðæm Dryhten siófigende cwæð *unde Dominus queritur dicens*, Past. 48, 3; Swt. 369, 4. Sceal ic siófigende wōpe gewǽged wreccea giómor singan sārcwidas *flebilis maestos cogor inire modos*, Met. 2, 2. III. uncertain:—Sỹfaþ *causatur*, i. *querelatur, causam dicit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 10. Seófade *causavit*, 130, 11. Sỹfiende *cupide*, i. *avare*, 137, 36, 64. Seóbgendum *querulis*, 106, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sūftōn *gemere, ingemiscere, suspirare*: *Ger.* seufzen.]

seofon, syfon; *when used without a following noun it is declined, nom., acc.* seofone; *g.* seofona; *d.* seofonum. *Seven*, (1) as adjective:—Mid ūs wǽron seofun (-on, MS. A.) gebrōðru, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 25. Ða seofon gōdan geár, Gen. 41, 53. Hīs heres wæs seofon hund þūsenda, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 10. Seofon nihta fyrst, Elen. Kmbl. 1385; El. 694. On ðām seofon wæstmbǽran ġeárum, Gen. 41, 47. Hē ābād ōðre seofon dagas, 8, 10. Hē him tō genymþ seofun (-en, MS. A.: seofona, Lind.: siofun, Rush.) ōðre gāstas, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45. (2) without a following noun:—Đā nam se þridda hig, and swā ealle seofone (-ene, MS. A.: seofono, Lind.: ða siofune, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 20, 31. Ealle seofon (-en, MS. A.: -an, MS. B.: ða seofona, Lind.: ða siofune, Rush.) hī hæfdon, Mk. Skt. 12, 22. Hwylces ðara seofona biþ ðæt wīf, 12, 23. Hwylces ðæra sufona (seofena, MS. A.: of ðām seofonum, Lind.: ðara siofuna, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 28. Đā com seofona sum, Andr. Kmbl. 2623; An. 1313. Mid seáwum brōðrum, ðæt is seofonum oððe eahtum, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567,

4. Đũ seofone genim tudra gehwilces, Cd. Th. 80, 27; Gen. 1335. Geseh hẽ hyrdas standan seofone sætsomne, Andr. Kmbl. 1987; An. 996. Syfone, Beo. Th. 6235; B. 3122. [*Goth.* sibun; *O. Sax.* sibun: *O. Frs.* saven, sigun: *O. H. Ger.* sibun: *Icel.* sjau.]

seofon-feald; *adj. Sevenfold*:—Seofonfeald wracu bið sealde for Cain and hundseofontig seofonfeald for Lamech, Gen. 4, 24. Hẽ onbryrt ũre mõd mid seofonfealdre gife, Homl. Th. i. 326, 12. Gyld seofonfealde wrace, Ps. Th. 78, 13: Gen. 4, 15. Him ofer wacedon syfanfealde weardes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 271.

seofonfealdlice; *adv. Sevenfold, seven times*:—Geclãsnad seofenfaldlice *purgatum septuplum*, Ps. Surt. 11, 7: 78, 12.

seofon-leáfe, an; *f. Seven-leaves, setfoil*; potentilla tormentilla:—Seofenleáfe. Đeós wyrt đe man *eptafilon* and õđrum naman *septifolium* nemneþ and eác sume men seofenleáfe, Lchdm. i. 232, 1–3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sibun-blat *heptaphyllon*.]

seofon-nihte; *adj. Seven days old*:—Se .vii. nihta mõna is gõd on tõ fixiane, Lchdm. iii. 178, 13. On .vii. nihtne mõnan, 178, 9.

seofon-stirre, es; *n. The Pleiades*:—Sifunsterre (sibun-) *pliadas*, Txts. 86, 762. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sibun-stirni, -stirri, es; *n. pliades, orion*: *Ger.* sieben-gestirn: *Icel.* sjau-stirni; *n. the Pleiades*.]

seofonteóþa, -teogoþa *seventeenth*:—Se wæs seofonteogeþa fram Agusto, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 6. Đý seofonteóþan dæge, 3, 24; S. 557, 12. On đone seofenteóþan dæge đæs mõnþes, Gen. 7, 11. Seofontegđan, Shrn. 91, 32.

-seofontig. v. hund-seofontig.

seofon-tíne *seventeen*:—Æfter seofentýnum nihtgerímes, Menol. Fox 50; Men. 25. Hẽ lyfode seofentýne gẽr, Gen. 47, 28. Seofontýne, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 7: 2, 15; S. 519, 13.

seofontíne-nihte; *adj. Seventeen days old*:—On .xvii. nihte mõne, Lchdm. iii. 180, 7.

seofon-wintre; *adj. Seven years old*:—Mid đý ic wæs seofonwintre *cum essem annorum septem*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 21. Ic wæs syfanwintre, Beo. Th. 4847; B. 2428. Đã đã hẽ syfonwintre wæs, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 5. [*Icel.* sjau-vetra *seven years old*.]

seofoþa *seventh*:—Tõ đære seofoþan (đió seofunda, Lind.: đý siofunda, Rush.) tíde, Jn. Skt. 4, 52. Õþ đone seofoþan (tõ đæm seofunda, Lind.: siofund, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 26. On đone seofeþan dæg, Gen. 2, 2.

seofoþa *bran*. v. sifeþu.

seófung, e; *f. Lamenting, complaining, complaint*:—Hwí bið elles swelc seófung and swelce dõmas *unde forenses querimoniae?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 16. Đis is seó ealde siófung đe đũ longe siófodost (siófodes, Cott. MS.) *vetus haec est querela*, 41, 3; Fox 246, 25. Ne beó đũ tõ ceástful; of irsunge wyxt seófung, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Ic ne mæg ãdreóhan đíne seófunga for đam lytlan đe đũ forlure, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. Forlætan đa seófunga his eormþa *miseras fugare querelas*, 29, 3; Fox 106, 20: Met. 16, 7. v. sár-seófung; seófian,

seohhe, an; *f. A strainer*:—Seohhe *colatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 52. Man sceal habban seohhan, Anglia ix. 264, 18. [A mylke syhe *colum*, Prompt. Parv. 79, note 1. A sigh-clout, Halliwell Dict. (*under* sie). Sye-dish *a milk-strainer*, E. D. S. Pub. country words, 6. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* síha *colum, colatorium*: *Ger.* seche: *Icel.* sía *a strainer*.] v. seón *to strain*, seohtre.

seoh-tor[r] (?), es; *m. A look-out place* (?):—Ofer đone cnol tõ đæn seohtore (-torre ?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 14.

seohtre, sihtre, an; *f. A pipe through which a small stream is directed, a drain*:—Andlang seohtran, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 11. Tõ đare reádan sihtran, 296, 28. In wẽtan sihtran (cf. síce, 382, 7); of đam wẽtan síce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 386, 10. Ad locum qui dicitur hylsan seohtra, 373, 12.

seol, seolc, seolcan, seolcen, seolc-wyrm, seolf. v. seolh, seoluc, ãseolcan, seolucen, seoluc-wyrm, self.

seolfor, siolufr, silofr, sylfor (-er, -ur), es; *n. Silver*:—Seolfor *argentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 52. Seolfer, i. 85, 7. Seolfur, Ps. Th. 134, 15. Feówer hund scillinga seolfres, Gen. 23, 16. Fiftig yntsena seolfres, Deut. 22, 29. Hwítes seolfres, Jos. 7, 21. Silofres, Salm. Kmbl. 62, MS. B.; Sal. 31. Siolufres (siolofres, Cott. MSS.), Past. 37; Swt. 269, 4. Tõ siolofre, Swt. 266, 20. Ic sealde siolfor (sylofr, Cott. MSS.), 48; Swt. 369, 6. Silofr, Swt. 368, 20. Hwítan seolfre bẽtan, Cd. Th. 165, 14; Gen. 2731. Sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 4; Rä. 15, 2. Næbbe gẽ seolfer (sulfer, Lind.: sylfur, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 9. Wẽnst đũ đæt wẽ đínes hlãfordes seolfor stælon, Gen. 44, 8. Sealde him tõ bõte gangende feoh and glæd seolfor, Cd. Th. 164, 24; Gen. 2719. [*Goth.* silubr: *O. Frs.* selover, selver, silver: *O. Sax.* silubar, silobar: *O. H. Ger.* silabar, silbar: *Icel.* silfr.] v. cwic-seolfor.

seolfor-fæt, es; *n. A vessel of silver*:—Seolforfatum *argenteis vasis*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* silbar-faz. Cf. *Icel.* silfr-bolli, *and many similar cpds.*]

seolfor-gewiht, es; *m. Silver-weight, the scale of weight by which silver is weighed*, where the pound is of sixteen ounces:—Se sester sceal wegan twã pund be sylfyrgewyht, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. v. sester, II.

seolfor-hammen; *adj. Silver-coated*:—Ænne seolforhammenne blédhorn, Chart. Th. 559, 24.

seolfor-hilt; *adj. Silver-hilted*:—Ic geann mínon brẽđer ánes seolferhiltes swurdes, Chart. Th. 560, 10. Đæs sealferhiltan swurdes đe Ulfcytel áhte, 559, 13.

seolfor-hilted; *adj. Silver-hilted*:—Twã seolforhilted sweord, Chart. Th. 544, 4.

seolfor-smiþ, es; *m. A silver-smith, worker in silver*:—Seolforsmiþ *argentarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 31. Seolfersmiþ, 47, 13. Ic hæbbe smiþas . . . seolforsmiþ *habeo fabros . . . argentarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* silbar-smid: *Icel.* silfr-smiðr.]

seolfor-stycce, es; *m. A piece of silver, a coin*:—Đæt þrítig seolforsticca *the thirty pieces of silver (given to Judas)*, Anglia xi. 8, 3.

seolfren, seolofren, seolfern, silfren, sylofren, sylfren; *adj. Silvern, of silver*:—Sylofren sinc, Met. 21, 21. Glæsen fæt on seolfrenre racentáge, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4. In seolfren fæt belũcan, Elen. Kmbl. 2050; El. 1026. Hafaþ silfren (seolofren, MS. B.) leáf, Salm. Kmbl. 129; Sal. 64. Nim mínne sylfrenan læfyl, Gen. 44, 2: Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Seolferne *silver coins*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 2. Sylfrenu (selfrenu, Cott. MS.) fatu, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 19. Đa seolfrenan stánas, 34, 8; Fox 144, 31. Sweopum seolfrynum, Salm. Kmbl. 287; Sal. 143. Sylfrenum, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 30. Ne wyrce gẽ sylfrene godas, Ex. 20, 23: 3, 22. [*Goth.* silubreins: *O. Frs.* selvirn: *O. Sax.* silubrin: *O. H. Ger.* silbarín.]

seolfrian. v. be-, ofer-seolfrian.

seolh; *gen.* seoles; *m. A seal, sealgh, selcht* (v. Jamieson's Dict.), *sea-calf*:—Seolh *focca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 81: *bromus marinus*, i. 22, 54: *focus*, 281, 58. Seol *foca*, 55, 79: *focus*, ii. 38, 48. Đãs wyrt onsænde seolh ofer sæs hrygc, Lchdm. iii. 34, 15. Of seoles hýde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 18. Sioles, 18, 23. Seolas *vituli marini*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* selah: *Icel.* selr.]

seolh-bæþ, es; *n. The seal's bath, the sea* (cf. fisces, ganotes bæþ):—Mec wind wíde bær ofer seolhbaþo, Exon. 392, 21; Rä. 11, 11.

seolh-wæd (?), -pæđ (?), es; *n. The seal's ford, path, the sea*:—Hié on ýđum æđeliuga wunn ofer seolhwađu (-waþu ?, -pađu ?) geseón mihton, Andr. Kmbl. 3424; An. 1716. Cf. *preceding word and* mearc-pæđ, -wæd.

seolh-ýđa (?); *pl. The waves where the seal swims*:—Oferswam đã sioleđa (siolýđa ? cf. flóda, holma begang. *Or* (?) sioleþ *still water*. Cf. *Goth.* ana-silan: *Swed. dial.* sil *still water*. v. Heyne's note) bigong sunu Ecgþeówes, Beo. Th. 4723; B. 2367.

seolofren. v. seolfren.

seoluc (-oc), seolc, es; *m. Silk*:—Seolc *sericum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40. 2. Gõd geolo seoluc, Lchdm. ii. 10, 16: 106, 22. Seowa mid seolce fæste, smire mid đære sealfe ær se seoloc rotige, 56, 7–8: 358, 25. Heora wéda sioloce siowian, Met. 8, 24. Gyf man mæte đæt hẽ seoluc ođđe godweb hæbbe, Lchdm. iii. 174, 29. [*Icel.* silki. *From Latin* sericum (?). But see Kluge, Etymol. Wörterb. under *seide*.]

seolucen, seolcen; *adj. Silken, of silk*:—Seolcen *bombicinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 72. Siolcen, ii. 11, 67: 75, 74. Seolcen gegerla *bombicinium*, 126, 50. Seolcen ãb *tramasericum*, i. 40, 4. Seolce[n] hnygele *platum*, 40, 38. Silcen *serica*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 37. Seolocenra hrægla, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 11. v. eal-seolcen.

seoluc-wyrm, es; *m. A silk-worm*:—Sioluc̃wyrm *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 22. Seolcwyrm, i. 24, 6: 40, 1.

seomian, siomian, semian; *p.* ode *To rest*. (1) *to remain suspended, to hang, to lower* as a cloud:—Hit bærneþ boldgetimbru, seomaþ steáp, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. Deorc deáþscũa seomade *the dark shadow of death hung over them*, Beo. Th. 324; B. 161. Sum sceal on galgan rídan, seomian æt swylte, Exon. 329, 14; Vy. 34. Mæst sceal on ceóle segelgyrd seomian *the mast shall be fixed in a boat and the yard hang from it*, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 25. Hẽ siomian geseah segn, Beo. Th. 5527; B. 2767. Geseah deorc gesweorc semian, Cd. Th. 7, 20; Gen. 109. (2) *to remain supported, to lie* so as to press, *lie heavily, lie securely*:—Se wong seomaþ eádig and onsund, Exon. Th. 199, 2; Ph. 19. Seomaþ (-ad, MS.) wír ymbe đone wælgim, 400, 19; Rä. 21, 3. Seomaþ sorgcearig *lies troubled*, 285, 4; Jul. 709. Hẽ siomode in sorgum seofon nihta fyrst, Elen. Kmbl. 1384; El. 694. Flota stille bãd, seomode on sole scip, Beo. Th. 609; B. 302. Heó on wrace seomodon, Cd. Th. 5, 15; Gen. 72. Him on healfa gehwam hettend seomedon mægen ođđe merestreám *on each side of them lay foes pressing, the Egyptian force or the Red Sea*, 191, 4; Exod. 209. Đær ic seomian wát đínne sigebróđor *I know thy brother lies in prison there*, Andr. Kmbl. 365; An. 183.

seó-mint, *plant name*, altea *vel* eviscus, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 12. v. sẽminte.

seón *to be*:—See *esse*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11. v. eom, sí.

seón; *p.* seah, *pl.* sáwon, ségon, sẽgon; *pp.* sewen, sawen. I. *to see* with the eyes, (1) *with acc.*:—Oft ic wíg seó, Exon. Th. 388, 6; Rä. 6, 3. Ic seah wundorlíce wiht, 495, 1; Rä. 84, 1. Ne seah ic medudreám mãran, Beo. Th. 4033; B. 2014. Hí wuldres þegn eágum

sẽwon, Andr. Kmbl. 3355; An. 1681. Ðæs ðe (hió) ælda bearn eágum sẽwe, Exon. Th. 493, 7; Rä. 81, 26. Eode scealc monig searowundor seón, Beo. Th. 1844; B. 920: 2735; B. 1365: Cd. Th. 125, 25; Gen. 2084. (2) *with acc. and infin.*:—Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebrõðor, Exon. Th. 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1: 400, 1; Rä. 20, 1: 414, 29; Rä. 33, 3: 434, 15; Rä. 52, 1. (3) *with acc. and predicative adj. or participle*:—Hý grim helle fýr gearo tõ wíte andweard seóþ, Exon. Th. 78, 8; Cri. 1271. Ne seah ic elþeódige módiglícran, Beo. Th. 678; B. 336. Hý God upstígende eágum sẽgun, Exon. Th. 34, 3; Cri. 536. (4) *with clause*:—Hý on ða clánan seóþ, hũ hí blissiaþ, Exon. 79, 6; Cri. 1286: Beo. Th. 5428; B. 2717. II. *to see, to visit*:—Nénig cẽpa ne seah (geseah, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13) ellendne wearod *nondum nova litora viderat hospes*, Met. 8, 29. Hãt in gãn seón sibbegedriht, Beo. Th. 779; B. 387. Uton ẽfstan seón and sẽcean searogeþræc, 6195; B. 3102. II a. metaph.:—Hẽ heán gewãt deáþwíc seón, Beo. Th. 2555; B. 1275. III. *to see, perceive, discern, understand*:—Ic seó ðẽ, ðæt is, ðæt ic ongite ðínne willan bũtan tweón, Ps. Th. 5, 3. Sõdfæst blissaþ, ðonne hẽ síþ hũ ða árleásan ealle forweorðaþ, 57, 9. Sioh nũ sylfa ðẽ, hũ ðec heofones cyning gesẽceþ, Exon. Th. 4, 27; Cri. 59. Seh ðẽ *ecce*, Ps. Surt. 32, 18: 38, 6. Sih ðẽ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 16, 27: 24, 25, 26. Wẽnaþ ða dysgan, ðæt álc mon sió blind swã hí sint, and ðæt nãn mon ne mæge seón (gesión, Cott. MS.) ðæt hí gesión ne mãgon, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. IV. *to see* (as in *to see* death), *to experience*:—Mec ongan hreówan ðæt moncynnes tuddor sceolde mãncwealm seón, Exon. Th. 86, 33; Cri. 1417. Morðorleán seón, 98, 24; Cri. 1612. Hẽ forþ gewãt metodsceaft seón *he died*, Cd. Th. 104, 31; Gen. 1743; B. 2364; B. 1180. V. with prepositions, *to look* at, on:—On ðæt ða folc seóþ, Exon. Th. 80, 2; Cri. 1301. Seóþ on ẽce gewyrht, 448, 29; Dõm. 61. Ealle synd gedrẽfede ðe hí on sióþ *conturbati sunt omnes qui videbant eos*, Ps. Th. 63, 8. Secg seah on unleófe, Beo. Th. 5719; B. 2863. Folc tõ sẽgon, 2849; B. 1422: Elen. Kmbl. 2208; El. 1105. Ðẽr hí tõ sẽgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1422; An. 711: Exon. Th. 260, 3; Jul. 291. Sẽgun, 31, 14; Cri. 495. Hí cõmon on ðæt wundor seón, Cd. Th. 261, 25; Dan. 731. Fægre leomu on tõ seónne, Blickl. Homl. 113, 22. [*Goth.* saihwan: *O. Sax.* sehan: *O. Frs.* sía: *O. H. Ger.* sehan: *Icel.* sjá.] v. be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ge-, geond-, of-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, ymb-seón.

seón (*from* síhan); *p.* sãh, *pl.* sigon; *pp.* sigen (cf. león), seowen (v. ã-seowen, Lchdm. ii. 26, 11), siwen (v. ã-siwen, Lchdm. ii. 124, 14), seón (v. bi-seón, Exon. Th. 67, 13; Cri. 1088). I. *trans. To strain, filter*:—Siid *excolat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 71. Seóh þurh clãþ, Lchdm. ii. 24, 1: iii. 14, 18. II. *intrans. To run* as a sore, *ooze, trickle*:—Manegum men lipseáu sýhþ, Lchdm. ii. 132, 10. Ðæt se lẽce sceolde ãsceótan ðæt geswell; ðã dyde hẽ swã, and ðẽr sãh ũt wyrms, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 64. Wið seóndre exe, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20. Wið seóndum geallan, Lchdm. ii. 314, 7, 10. Wið seóndum ðmum, 102, 9. Eal ðæt folc wæs on blẽdran and ða wẽron berstende and ða worms ũt sióndе (*ulcera manantia*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. [Mid þornene crune his heaued was icruned, swa þet þet rede blod seh ut on iwulche half, O. E. Homl. i. 121, 12. Syynge or clensynge *colacio, colãtura*, Prompt. Parv. 455. I sye mylke, Cath. Ang. 339, n. 3. Halliwell gives *sie* as a word still in use in Derbyshire. *O. H. Ger.* sîhan *colare, excolare, liquare*: *Ger.* seihen: *Icel.* sía *to strain*.] v. ã-, ge-seón; seohhe, sígan.

seón; seondon, -seonod. v. sín, wlite-, wundor-seón; sind, ã-seonod.

seonoþ, sionoþ, senoþ, sinoþ, synoþ (-aþ, -od), es; *m. A synod, council, meeting*:—Sinoþ *sinodus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 76. I. mostly used of the councils of the Christian Church:—Seonod (sinoþ) wæs æt Ãcleá, Chr. 782; Erl. 57, 6. Wæs senoþ (sinoþ, MS. E.) æt Heorotforda, 673; Erl. 56, 2: 822; Erl. 62, 13. Hẽr wæs gefitfullíc senoþ æt Cealchýþe, 785; Erl. 56, 7. Se hãlga sinoþ, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 41. Æfter ealles sinoþes dõme, 3, 7; S. 530, 35. Be ðæm sinoþe se wæs geworden on ðam felda se wæs genemned Hæþfeld, 4, 17; S. 585, 7. On ðam miclan synoþ æt Greátanleáge, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 7. Eádmund cyning gesomnode micelne sinoþ tõ Lundenbyrig ẽgðer ge godcundra hãda ge woruldcunda, L. Edm. E. proem.; Th. i. 244, 2. Gif preóst sinoþ forbũge, gebẽte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 44; Th. ii. 296, 16. Monega þeóda Cristes gelẽáfan onfẽngon; ðã wurdon monega seonoþas gegaderode, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 2. Ðãs feówer sinoþas (*the councils of Nice, Ephesus, Constantinople, and Chalcedon*), Wulfst. 270, 15. II. in other senses:—Bẽdon ðæt eft óðer seonaþ wẽre (*of the meeting between Augustine and the British Christians*), Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 36. Tõ sionoþe (*the Council called by Constantine to enquire about the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 307; El. 154. Hig tõ ðæra ludéa synoþe cõmon, Nicod. 18; Thw. 8. 31. Wile fæder engla seonoþ gehẽgan Exon. Th. 231, 23; Ph. 493. [The word is borrowed also by *O. Frs.* and *O. H. Ger.*] v. bisceop-seonoþ, *and following words.*

seonoþ-bõc; *f. A book containing the decrees of a synod*:—Hié on monegum senoþum monegra menniscra misdæda bõte gesetton, and on monega senoþbẽc hý writon, hwæ̃r ánne dõm, hwæ̃r óðerne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 15.

seonoþ-dõm, es; *m. The decree of a synod*:—Seonoþdõmas reccan, Elen. Kmbl. 1101; El. 552.

seonoþlíc; *adj. Synodal, of a synod* or *meeting*:—Ðá wæs sionoþlíc gemõt, Chart. Th. 70, 10. Ðære sinoþlícan dæ̃de *synodicae actionis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 1. Mid sinoþlícum stafum *synodalibus literis*, 4, 17; S. 585, 15.

seonoþ-stõw, e; *f. A place for a synod* or *meeting, a place of assembly*:—Sinaþstõw *conciliabulum, locus sinodalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 19. Geseóþ gẽ ðæt hẽ ærest tõ ðære sinoþstõwe (*ad locum synodi*) cymeþ, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 9.

seonu, sionu, senu, sinu, synu; *gen.* seonwe, sine; *weak forms also occur*; *f. A sinew, nerve, tendon*:—Sionu *nervus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 67. Sinu, i. 71, 42. Gif sin[o] scrince . . . and gif sino clæppette, Lchdm. ii. 6, 13–15. Ðã æthrãn hẽ his sine on his þeó *tetigit nervum femoris ejus*, Gen. 32, 25. Healt for ðære sinwe (synewe, MS. B.) wunde, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 5. Gif man on sinwe besleá æt blõdlætan, Lchdm. ii. 16, 8. Gif mon ða greátan sinwe (synewe, MS. B.) forsleá, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 3. Gif ða smalan sinwe (synewan, MS. B.) mon forsleá, 76; Th. i. 100, 8. Nellaþ folc etan sine (*nervum*), Gen. 32, 32. Seonuwa [beóþ] fortogene, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28: 50, 5. Seonowe onsprungon, Beo. Th. 1639; B. 817. Seonwe (sina, Soul Kmbl. 217), Exon. Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. Sionwe, Andr. Kmbl. 2849; An. 1427. Senwe *nerve*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 37. Sena, 65, 15. Sinu (-a ?), 44, 23. Gif sinwe sýn forcorfene, Lchdm. ii. 328, 5. Wið sina sãre, i. 84, 10. Wið ðara sina bifunge, 104, 27. Sina togung, 136, 9. Syna, 136, 19. Sina getog, 356, 3. Seonowum beslítan, Exon. Th. 371, 9; Seel. 73. Seonwum (synum, Soul Kmbl. 123), 370, 20; Seel. 62. Mid rãpum of sinum geworhte *nerviceis funibus*, Jud. 16, 7. Se líchama wæs geboren mid blõde and mid bãnum, mid felle and mid sinum, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 19. Árẽran of duste flẽsc and bãn, sina and fex, i. 236, 21. On ða sãran sinua, Lchdm. ii. 282, 6. For flẽsc and for bán and for sinowan, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 264, 4. Sinuwa, Anglia xi. 101, 47. [*C. Frs.* sini(-e), sene, sin: *O. H. Ger.* senawa: *Icel.* sin; *pl.* sinar and sinur.] v. hõh-sinu.

seonu-ben[n], e; *f. A wound* or *injury of a sinew*:—Seonobennum seóc *crippled*, Exon. Th. 328, 17; Vy. 19. v. next word.

seonu-bend (?), e; *f. A bond made of sinews* (?):—Siððan hine Níðhãd on nẽde legde swoncre seonobende (Grein would read *-benne*, which is more in accordance with the story in the Edda, that Völund had the sinews of the knees cut: v. Thorpe's note on this passage, and his Northern Mythology, i. 86. For confusion of *benne* and *bende* see *ben*), Exon. Th. 377, 19; Deór. 6. v. preceding word.

seonu-dolh, es; *n. A wound of a sinew*:—Benna wealla þ, seonodolg swãtige, Andr. Kmbl. 2811; An. 1408.

seonu-wealt (sionu-, sinu-, sino-, sine-, sin-, syne-); *adj. That may be always rolled, round*:—Sinewealt gesceap *volubile scema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 18. Sionuualt *torosa* (*teres* ?), ii. 122, 54. Sionewaltum *conteriti* (*cum teriti* ?), 21, 56. I. *round, circular, cylindrical*:—Sinewealt cleofa *absida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 34. Syneweald wafungstede *amphitheatrum*, 37, 1. Sineweald trendel *circulus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 16. Se mõna went his hrigc tõ ðære sunnan, ðæt is, se sinewealta ende ðe ðẽr onlýht biþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 14. Ðæs sinewealtan hringes *teretes*(*-is* ?) *cycli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 60. Timbredon men seonewalte (cf. cyrice is sinhwyrfel . . . seó is unoferhrẽfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 21) cirican, Shrn. 80, 37. Hæfde ðæt deór seonowealt heáfod swelce mõna, Nar. 20, 27. Heó is leáfun sinewealton, Lchdm. i. 290, 8, 18. II. *round, spherical, globular*, of a building, *having a concave roof* or *dome*:—Seó heofon is sinewealt, Lchdm. iii. 232, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 24. Sineweald cliuen *rotundus, teres globus*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 67. Corn sonuuald (*the manna eaten in the desert*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 31, rubc. Hyre wyrttruma ys syneweal *the root is a bulb*, Lchdm. i. 152, 16. Seó byrgen (*Christ's tomb*) is sinowalt hũs ãcorfen of ãnum stãne, Shrn. 68, 35. Of sinuwealtum cliwene *ex teriti glomere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 20: 83, 19. Sinewæltum, Hpt. Gl. 494, 17. Wyrc hit sinewealt *make it into a ball*, Lchdm. i. 72, 21. Sinwealte swammas *volvi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 28. Heó hafaþ berian synewealte, Lchdm. i. 276, 24. v. sin-, sin-hweorfol.

seonuwealtian *to reel, not to stand firmly*:—Sinewealtigan (wine-, Wrt.) *vacillare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 48.

seonuwealtness, e; *f. Roundness, circularity, sphericity*:—Sinewealtnes *globositas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 19. Ðære eorþan sinewealtnes *the sphericity of the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 10. For ðære eorþan sinewealtynysse, 260, 11.

seonu-wind *an artery*:—Sinewind *arteriae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 29. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* sen-ãdra *arteria, nervus*.] Cf. wind-ẽdre, sin-.

seorðan, seordan (?); *p.* scarð *To violate*:—Ne serð ðũ ðres monnes wif *non moechaberis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 27. [From (?) Scandinavian. Cf. *Icel.* serða *stuprare*: *M. H. Ger.* serte. See Altdeutsche Gespräche. Nachtmg vom W. Grimm, p. 18.]

seósliġ; *adj. Afflicted, troubled, vexed*:—Se hãlga wer ælda gehwylces ðe hine seóslige sõhtun hælde líc and sãwle *the holy man healed body and soul of all that in affliction sought him*, Exon. Th. 157, 29; Gũ. 899. Cf. sũsl.

-seópa. v. newe-seópa.

seóðan (? cf. seód, ā-seódan?) *to put in a bag, wrap up*:—Bewind ðone æppel on weolcreádum godwebbe, and seóð eft mid sceáte ðéres godwebbes, and beheald ðæt ðes lǽcedóm ne hrîne ne wæteres ne eorþan, Lchdm. i. 332, 5.

seóþan; *p.* seáþ, *pl.* sudon; *pp.* soden. I. *to seethe, boil, cook* in a liquid:—Ic seóþe *coquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 16. Gif ðú seóþest rúdan on ele, Lchdm. ii. 206, 23. Gif mon sýþ gärleác on henne broþe, Lchdm. ii. 276, 15. Seóþ on wætere tó þriddan dǽle, i. 72, 2. Seóþ on wîne, 134, 4. Seóþaþ (*coquite*) eówerne mete beforan ðæs temples dura, Lev. 8, 31. Seóþe on strangum wîne, Lchdm. i. 142, 2. Seóþan ða þinge ðe tó seóþenne synd *coquere quae coquenda sunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 19. II. metaph. (1) with the idea of purification, *to subject to a fiery ordeal, to try as with fire*:—Seóþeþ swearta lêg synne on fordónum . . . óþ ðæt hafaþ ældes leóma woruldwidles wom forbærned, Exon. Th. 62, 1; Cri. 995. Ðú mê sude mid ðam fýre monegra earfoþa swâ swâ gold *igne me examinasti*, Ps. Th. 16, 3. (2) *to subject to great pain, to afflict grievously*:—Mê elþeódige searonet seóþaþ *me barbarian snares afflict* (?), Andr. Kmbl. 127; An. 64. Mid ðý hê ðâ lange mid swîgendum nearonessum his módes and mid ðý blindan fýre soden wæs *cum diu tacitis mentes angoribus et caeco carperetur igni*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 513, 34. Herebryht wæs mid singale untrumnesse soden and swenced, 4, 29; S. 607, 41. Sorgwylmum soden, Exon. Th. 166, 21; Gû. 1046: 171, 7; Gû. 1123: 177, 32; Gû. 1236. Sârbennum soden, Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. (2 a) *to reduce* by pain or disease:—Heó swâ swýðe mid ða untrumnysse soden wæs ðæt ða bân ân tó lâfe wǽron *in tantum ea infirmitate decocta est, ut vix ossibus haereret*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 15. (3) *to prepare food for the mind, to make fear, hope*, etc., *subjects with which the mind may be occupied*; cf. to feed a person with hopes:—Ic ðæs módceare sorhwylmum seáþ *on account of your dangerous journey anxiety was the food I prepared for my mind*, Beo. Th. 3990; 1993. Swâ ða mǽlceare maga Healfdenes singala seáþ *Hrothgar had that care ever ready to feed his mind with*, 382; B. 190. [*O. Frs.* siatha: *O. H. Ger.* siodan; *Icel.* sjóða: cf. Goth. sauths *a burnt-offering*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ofer-, tó-seóþan; ge-, healf-, sám-, unsoden.

seoððan, seotl, seotol, seotu, seóung. v. siððan, setl, sweotol, set, eágseóung.

seowian, seówan, siwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed, id *To sew*:—Siówu *sarcio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 52. Ic siwige *sarcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6. Ic sywige (siwige, MS. R.), 28, 3; Zup. 167, 6. Heó siwaþ (seowaþ, MS. U.) *illa suit*, 15; Zup. 97, 6. Siwaþ (siuieþ, Lind.: siowes, Rush.) *assuit*, Mk. Skt. 2, 21. Sum sûtere siwode (seowode, MS. C.) ðæs hâlgan weres sceós, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 23. Hig siwodon fícleáf and worhton him wǽdbrêc, Gen. 3, 7. Seowa mid seolce fæste, Lchdm. ii. 56, 7. Wǽda sioloce siowian, Met. 8, 24. Byrne, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 816; B. 406. Golde siowode *segmentata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 49. [*Goth.* siujan: *O. Frs.* sia: *O. H. Ger.* siuwan: *Icel.* sýja: *Lat.* suere.] v. ā-, be-seowian (-siwian); ge-seówan; ge-siwed.

sêpan (seppan?); *p.* te *To cause to perceive, to teach*:—Se stân sêpte sacerdas sweotolum tâcnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. Ðus mê fæder mîn unweaxenne wordum lǽrde, sêpte sóðcwidum, Elen. Kmbl. 1057; El. 530. Hyssas heredon Drihten for ðam hǽðenan folce, sêpton (MS. stepton) hié sóðcwidum, and him sǽdon fela sóðra tâcna, Cd. Th. 244, 10; Dan. 446. [Cf. (?) *O. Sax.* af-sebbian; *p.* -sóf *to perceive*: *O. H. Ger.* int-suab; *p.*: *M. H. Ger.* en-seben *to perceive, understand*. v. Grff. vi. 168.]

serc, syrc, syric, es; *m.*: serce, syrce, an; *f. A shirt, shift, smock, tunic, sark* (Scott.):—Loða, serc *colobium*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 76. Smoc *vel* syrc, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 60. Syric *colobium* vel *interula*, 81, 69. Syrc *suppar, interula*, 59, 24. Serc *armilausia*, 284, 61: ii. 8, 16. Serce, 100, 77: 7, 4. Swâtfâh syrce, Beo. Th. 2226; B. 1111. Ðæt hê hæbbe syric (*tunicam*), R. Ben. 89, 10. Genôh is munuce ðæt hê hæbbe twegen syricas (*tunicas*), for ðære nihtware and for ðæs reáfes þweále, 91, 3. Syrcan, gûþgewǽdo *shirts of mail*, Beo. Th. 458; B. 226: 673; B. 334. [*Icel.* serkr *a shirt*; hring-, járn-serkr *a shirt of mail*.] v. beadu-, heoru-, here-, hilde-, leoþu-, lîc-, under-serc (-serce).

serede, serð, serwan. v. sirwan, seorðan, sirwan.

sess, es; *m. A seat, bench*:—Ses, sæs *transtrum*, Txts. 103, 2050. Hê gesæt on sesse, Beo. Th. 5427; B. 2717: 5506; B. 2756. [*Icel.* sess; *mš.*].

sessian; *p.* ode *To subside*:—Sê sessade (sæs essade, MS.), smylte wurdon merestreáma gemeotu, Andr. Kmbl. 905; An. 453.

sester, seoxter, es; *m.* I. *a vessel, jar, pitcher*:—Sester *amfora*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 36: 83, 23. Hê hêt heora ǽlcne geniman ânne æmtigne sester . . . Hig slógon tógædere ða sestras (*lagenas*), Jud. 7, 16–19. Cristallisce drynciatu and gyldne sestras wǽron forþborenne *crystallina vasa potatoria et sextariola aurea invenimus*, Nar. 5, 14. II. *a measure* for liquids or for dry things; its capacity is uncertain. (a) as an English measure:—Twegen sestres sápan and twege[n] hunies and þrê ecedes, and se sester sceal wegan twâ pund be sylfyrgewyht, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. Cf. Unum sextarium mellis triginta duarum unciarum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 285, 1. Wæs swýðe mycel hungor, and corn swâ dýre, swâ nân mann êr ne gemunde, swâ ðæt se sester (*Henry of Huntingdon renders this*: '*sextarius frumenti, qui equo uni solet esse oneri*') hwêtes eode tó .lx. penega and eác furðor, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 31. xv pund (yntsan? cf. 'sextarius medicinalis habet uncias decem,' note on this passage) wætres gâþ tó sestre, Lchdm. ii. 298, 26. Fîftêne sestras lîðes aloþ, Chart. Th. 105, 12. Twelf seoxtres beóras, 158, 22. (b) as a foreign measure:—Under sestre *sub modio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15. Hund sestra (*cados*) eles, Lk. Skt. 16, 6. Ælc wæterfæt wæs on twegra sestra gemete oððe on þreora *capientes singuli metretas binas uel ternas*, Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Gecned þrí sestras (*sata*) smedeman, Gen. 18, 6. Habbaþ emne gemetu and sestras *sint justus modius aequusque sextarius*, Lev. 19, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* sehstâri, sehtâri: *Ger.* sester, sechter *a measure of grain, twelve bushels; measure of liquids, sixteen quarts. From Lat.* sextarius. Cf. *Fr.* sêtier (*for grain*) *twelve bushels; for liquids, two gallons*: *Ital.* sestiere *a pint-measure*.] v. wîn-sester.

set, es; *n. A seat.* I. of the sun, *the place where the sun sets*:—Miððý tó sete eode sunne *cum occidisset sol*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 32. Gewât sunne tó sete glîdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2498; An. 1250: 2610; An. 1306. Tó sete sígeþ, Menol. Fox 221; Men. 112. Cf. set-gang, setl. II. of men, *a place where people remain*, of an army, *a camp, entrenchment*, cf. to *sit* down before a place:—Ne com se here oftor eall ûte of ðǽm setum ðonne tuwwa, ôðre síþe ðâ hié êrest tó londe cómon . . . ôðre síþe ðâ hié of ðǽm setum faran woldon (cf. Ða Deniscan sêton ðêr behindan, 91, 1), Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 19–22. III. of animals, *a place where animals are kept, a stall, fold*, or *where they feed, pastures*:—Seotu *bucitum* (cf. hrýðra fald *bucetum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 22), Txts. 47, 339. Seto *stabula*, 99, 1903. Siota, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 11. ['In sedibus quies imperturbata.' I þe sette is reste & eise bitocned, A. R. 358, 23. Þat folc hafden alle iseten and arisen from heore seten, Laym. 30841. *O. H. Ger.* sez *sedes, suggestus*: *Icel.* set *the sitting-room*, v. Cl. & Vig. Dict.] v. ge-set, -sete (*read* -set), ymb-set.

sêta (seta?), setel. v. sêta, setl.

seten, [n]e; *f.* I. *a set, shoot, branch*:—Setene *propagines*, Ps. Surt. 79, 12. v. ymb-seten. II. *a nursery, plantation*:—Setin *pla[n]taria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 49. Plantunga seten *plantaria*, 65, 76. Æghwilc wæstma seten ða ðe ne sette fæder mîn *omnis plantatio quam non plantavit Pater meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 13. III. *what is planted* or *set*:—Gif mon gesîðcundne monnan ádrîfe, fordrîfe ðý botle næs ðære setene (*the ejected tenant was not to be deprived of what he had planted* (?); *or* seten, V, *he was to be compensated for the cultivation of the land* (?)), L. In. 68; Th. i. 146, 8. IV. *a cultivated place*. v. land-seten, I, *and* feldsætennum *campo*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 12. V. *planting, cultivation*. v. land-seten, II. VI. *a setting, putting*. v. hand-seten. VII. *a stopping*. v. blôd-seten. *See also* inseten.

-setenness, sêtere. v. ge-setenes, on-setenness, sêtere.

set-gang, es; *m. Setting* of the sun:—Ofer setgong *super occasum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 5: 49, 2: 103, 19. v. set, setl-gang.

sêðan; *p.* de *To declare true, affirm, attest, prove*:—Ic sêðe *testificor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 3. Ealle hâlige gewritu sóðlîce sêðaþ, ðæt se is Hǽlend Crist, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 9. Hê ârâs on ðam þriddan dæge, swâ swâ gewritu sêðaþ, 598, 4. Sum ôðer sêðde and cwæþ *alius quidam affirmabat dicens*, Lk. Skt. 22, 59. Is sêðende and cwéðende *adstipulatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 17. Sume (*adverbs*) syndon *con- vel adfirmativa*, ðæt synd fæstnigende oððe sêðende, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 226, 11. Sêðende ðæt Crist is Godes Sunu '*proving that this is very Christ*' (Acts 9, 22), Homl. Th. i. 388, 4. v. ā-, ge-sêðan; sóðian, sêðend, sêðung.

seðe, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525: seðel. v. sêcan, I (2), setl.

sêðend, es; *m. One who affirms* or *asserts*:—Sêðend *stipulatorem* (cf. trymmend *stipulatorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 2), Hpt Gl. 527, 34. v. ge-sêðend.

set-hrægl, es; *n. A cloth for covering a seat*:—Setrægl *tapeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 19. Ic gean tó Cristes weofode ânre lytlere goldenre róde and ânes sethrægles (*an altar-cloth*?), Chart. Th. 564, 10, 18. Ân lang healwâhrift and þrió sethrægl, 538, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* set-klæði.] v. setlhrægl.

sêðung, e; *f. Attestation, affirmation, proof*:—Sêðunge *adstipulatione, adsertione, adfirmatione*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 41. Hwæne mǽrsiaþ ðâs wundra mid heora sêðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 5. Hê ðæs ârleásan eáre gehýlde tó sêðunge sóðre godcundnysse (*in proof of true divinity*), 248, 2. Hê heora goda geendunge mid swutelum sêðungum gewissode, i. 558, 16. Sêðingum *assertionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 35. Sêðincgum, 409, 53. v. ge-sêðung; sêðan.

setin. v. seten.

setl, sedl, seðl, seotl, sotl, seatl, sitl (-el, -ol, -ul), es; *pl.* setl, setlu, sotelas, setlas (*North.*); *n. m.* (?) I. *that on which one sits, a settle, seat, place to sit*:—Setl *sella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 70. Sotol, 289, 23. Gâ nû tó setle, symbelwynne dreóh' . . . Geát geóng sóna setles neósan, swâ se snottra hêht, Beo. Th. 3576; B. 1786. Se wæs setles yldest (on

setle yldost, MS. B.) *he had the chief seat*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 4. Sæt Agustinus on sotole, 2, 2: S. 503, 15. Hē hēt him ūte setl gewyrcean, 1, 25; S. 486, 38. Mē hē wiđ his sylfes sunu setl getēhte, Beo. Th. 4031; B. 2013. Ofer setol *super sellam*, Kent. Gl. 304. Sotelas *sella*, Germ. 393, 143. Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Hē his lichoman forwyrnde sēftra setla and symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 33; Gū. 136. On đæm forþmestum seatlum (seotlum, Rush.) sitta in somnungum and đa forþmesto setla æt farmum *in primis cathedris sedere in sinagogis et primos discubitos in cenis*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 12, 39. Hē ūt āwearp đa setl đara mynetera, Blickl. Homl. 71, 19. Hyra setlu (seatlas, Lind.: settlas, Rush. *cathedras*) đara đe culfran sealdon hē tōbræc, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12. Lufigaþ đæt ēreste sætil (*recubitos*) æt ēfengereordum and forþmestu setulas (seatlas, Lind. *cathedras*) on heora somnungum, Rush. 23, 6. Seotlas, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 15. Đa yldstan setl (seatlas, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 20, 46. I a. *an official seat* of a king, judge, etc., *a throne, judgment-seat*:—On swīđre sedles Godes, Rtl. 27, 33. Fore sedle *before the throne*, 47, 26. Đū Scippend heofones đū đe on đam ēcan setle rīcsast, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30. Setle *solio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 13. Đonne sitt hē ofer his mægenþrymme setl (seđel, Lind.: on sedle, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 31. Hit is swīđe gewunelic đætte dōmeras & rīce menn on setelum sitten, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 21. Gē sittaþ ofer twelf setl (seatla tuelfa, Lind.: on sedlum twelfe, Rush.) dēmende, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 28. I b. metaph. *seat, place, position*:—Hē āwearp đa rīcan of setle (sedle, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 52. Se sit on wōles setle, se đe yfel wyrcþ mid geþeahte, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 19–22: Ps. Th. 1, 1. Đū setst ūs on đæt setl dīnes Sceoppendes, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 2. Ofer seatul (on setule, Rush.) Moyses, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 2. Him sylþ God his fæder Dauides setl (sedle, Lind.: seđel, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 32. On sotelum sōđfæstra *in cathedra seniorum*, Ps. Th. 106, 31. I c. *in reference to the heavenly bodies*, tō setle gān, etc. (cf. *Fr.* le coucher du soleil, le soleil se couche) *to set*:—Syđđan sunne beó on setle *after sunset*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 19. Đonne heó (*the sun*) tō setle gǣþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 27: Salm. Kmbl. 186, 6. Đā đā sunne eode tō setl *cum occubuisset sol*, Gen. 15, 17. Ǣr sunne tō setle eode *usque ad occasum solis*, Ex. 17, 12. Đā sunne tō setle eode *cum occidisset sol*, Mk. Skt. 1, 32. Sunne sāh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. Đonne heó (*the sun*) on setl eode, Bt. 5, 23; S. 645, 26. Đonne hió on setl glīdeþ, Met. 28, 39. Se ēfenstiorra on setl glīdeþ, 29, 27, 31. On setel, Salm. Kmbl. 202, 34. v. setl-gang. II. *a seat, place where one abides, an abode, a residence, dwelling*:—Him wæs geseald setl on swegle đǣr hē symle mōt eardfæst wesan, blīđe bīdan, Exon. Th. 149, 5; Gū. 757: 125, 15; Gū. 354. Geswīc đisses setles, 119, 3; Gū. 249. Đa stōwe his sc̣les *locum sedis illius solitariae*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 36. Hē eft tō đæm fæderlīcan setle eode, Blickl. Homl. 115, 33: 129, 12. Đā næfde hē nān setl hwǣr hē sittan mihte, for đan đe nān heofon nolde hine āberan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 45: Ps. Th. 88, 37: Exon. Th. 116, 31; Gū. 215. On prēstes setel (*a hermitage?*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 416, 29. Đa hālgan setl sceoldon weorþan gefylde mid đære menniscan gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 121, 34: Cd. Th. 6, 10; Gen. 86. Gumena rīce, secga sitlu, Met. 9, 42. ¶ *a stall* for animals:—On đam (*in the ark*) đū scealt gerȳman rihte setl ǣlcum eorþan tudre, Cd. Th. 79, 1; Gen. 1304. II a. as an ecclesiastical term, *a see*:—Sanctus Gregorius đæs Rōmāniscan setles bisceop, Lchdm. iii. 432, 24. Đæs Apostolīcan setles, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 23: 4, 1; S. 563, 23. Hēr Rōmāne đone pāpan of his setle āflīemde, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 14. On setl biscopstōles *in sedem pontificatus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 32. II b. metaph. *seat* of a disorder, etc., *dwelling-place* of non-material things:—Đȳ læs ingē se fiónd in sāuelo hiora & seđel habba ne mǣgi, Rtl. 117, 31. III. *the part of the body on which one sits, the seat*:—Wiđ gicþan đæs setles, Lchdm. i. 218, 10. Gif se ūsc weorđe on mannes setle geseten, iii. 30, 16. Wrīđ under đæt setl neoþan, i. 366, 17. Him wand ūt his innoþ æt his setle, Homl. As. 59, 201. IV. *a sitting, the being in*, or *assuming, a sitting position*; sessio:—Hē frægn for hwon hē āna swā unrōt on stāne wæccende sǣte . . . 'Ne tala đū đæt ic ne cunne done intingan dīnre unrōtnesse and dīnre wacone and ānlēpnesse dīnes sc̣les' *ne me aestimes tuae moestitiae & insomniorum & solitariae sessionis causam nescire*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41 note. Đū mīn setl (*sessionem*) oncneówe and mīnne ārist æfter gecȳđest, Ps. Th. 138, 1. IV a. *stay, residence*:—On đæm setle đe hē đǣr sæt *during the stay he made there*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22. IV b. as a military term, *a siege*:—Him (*the besiegers*) đæt setl (*obsidio*) swīđor derede đonne đām đe đǣrinne (*in Veii*) wǣron, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 24. Porsenna đæt setl forlēt *Porsenna raised the siege*, 2, 3; Swt. 68, 30. Đā forlēt hē đæt setl *ab obsidione discessit*, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 20. [Heo isetten Iacob on Cristes selt, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 9. Adam set on the setle of unhele, ii. 59, 25: Ps. 1, 1. Ich mai þe finde at þe rumhuse . . . þu sittest and singst behinde þe setle, O. and N. 594. Our loverd sal sitt . . . opon þe setil of his mageste, Pr. C. 6122. *Goth.* sitls; *m. a seat, throne, nest*: *O. H. Ger.* sez[z]al *cathedra, sponda, solium, tribunal*; sedal, sethal, sedhal *sedes, thronus, triclinium, oceasus* (*solis*): *O. Frs. O. Sax.* sedel.] v. ān-, ancer-, ancor-, beór-, bisceop-, burhgeat-, cyne-, dōm-, ēđel-, ge-, heáh-, hilde-, lāreów-, medu-, pāp-, scip-, sunder-, þrym-, ūt-, weard-, wræc-setl; beorg-seđel; set.

setla. v. ān-, cot-, ge-, wēsten-setla.

setlan; *p.* [e]de. I. *trans. To settle, seat, put in a position of rest*:—Wæglīđende setlaþ sēmearas, and đonne in đæt ēglond up gewītaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 5; Wal. 15. II. *intrans. To settle, take a position of rest*, of the sun, *to set*. v. setlung *and the Mid. E. forms.* [þatt allderrmann þatt heghesst wass Att tatt bridale settledd (ἀρχιτρίκλινος), Orm. 15285. Til þe sunne wæs setled to reste, Will. 2452. Him thoughte a goshauk . . . Setlith on his beryng, Alis. 484.]

setl-gang, es; *m. Setting* of the heavenly bodies, generally of the sun, (1) marking time:—Đā bād se sacerd sunnan setlgonges, forđon sunnan trió āgeseþ ondsware æt đæm upgonge & eft æt setlgonge, Nar. 27, 15–18. Sunne, setlgonges fūs, Exon. Th. 174, 34; Gū. 1187. Æfter sunnan setlgonge, Chr. 773; Erl. 52, 24. Ǣr sunnan setlgange, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 7. Æt sunnan setlgange, Blickl. Homl. 93, 16. Sunne hire setlgang healdeþ *sol cognovit occasum suum*, Ps. Th. 103, 18. Đā se æþela glǣm setlgong sōhte, Exon. Th. 178, 32; Gū. 1253. (2) marking place, *the west*:—Be đam wege đe liþ tō sunnan setlgange *by the road that runs to the west*, Deut. 11, 30. Fram sunnan upgange oþ hire setlgang *from the east unto the west*, Ps. Th. 49, 2. [*Ps.* setl-gang. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sedal-gang: *O. Sax.* gangan, sīgan te sedle, werđan an sedle (*of the sun*). v. Grmm. D. M. 700, R. A. 817.] v. setl, I c, set-gang, *and next word.*

setl-gangende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Setting*:—Setlgangendre sunnan *occidenti*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 27.

setl-hrægl, es; *n. A covering for a seat*:—vii. setlhrægel, Chart. Th. 429, 28. v. set-hrægl.

setl-rād, e; *f. Setting* of the sun:—Æfter sunnan setlrāde, Cd. Th. 184, 19; Exod. 109. Cf. setl-gang.

setlung, e; *f.* I. *a taking of a seat, a sitting down*:—Đū understōde setlunge mīne and ēriste mīne *tu cognovisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 2. II. *setting* of the sun; occasus:—Seó niht hæfþ seofon dǣlas fram đære sunnan settlunge (setlunge, MS. P.), Lchdm. iii. 242, 26. Æfter sunnan setlunge, 266, 5. Fram sunnan uprine oþ setlunge, Ps. Spl. 112, 3. Setellung, 49, 2. v. setlan.

sētnere, sētnung. v. sǽtnere, sǽtnung.

setness, e; *f.* I. *an ordinance, a regulation, an institution*:—Đis is seó gerǣdnes đe Ēadulf hæfþ gerād tō setnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 32. Gē forlǽtaþ Godes bebod and healdaþ manna laga (setnesse, Lind.: setnisse, Rush. *traditionem*), Mk. Skt. 7, 8, 3, 13. Setnesa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 2. The word glosses also *testimonium*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11: *testamentum*, p. 2, 5. II. *constitution, arrangement*:—From setnisse middangeardes *a constitutione mundi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 34. [Heo makeden ane sætnesse . . . þe ælc cheorl eæt his sulche hæfde grið, Laym. 4258. Godess laȝhe & hiss hallȝhe settnesse þeȝȝ didenn fallen dun, & hofenn affterr þeȝȝre wille settnessess, hu mann birrde Godess laȝhe follȝhenn, Orm. 16836–43.] v. ā-, fore-, ge-, in-, on-, wiđ-setness.

setnung. [*Icel.* setning.] v. frum-setnung.

settan; *p.* sette; *pp.* seted, set[t] (*generally transitive, but see* XII). I. *to set, place, put, cause to take a certain position*:—Ic sette mīnne rēnbogan on wolcnum, Gen. 9, 13. Ic sette max on stōwe gehæppre, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 13. Hwæđer gē settan eówer nett on đa hēhstan dūne, đonne gē fiscian willaþ? Ic wāt đæt gē hit đǣr ne settaþ. Hwæđer gē eówer net ūt on đa sǽ lǽdon, đonne gē huntian willaþ? Ic wēne đæt gē hī đonne setton up on dūnum, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 118, 11–15. Ne hī ne ǽlaþ hyra leóhtfæt and hit under cȳfe settaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 15. Heó (*the fallen angels*) God sette on đa sweartan helle, Cd. Th. 20, 20; Gen. 312. Hē sette his đa swīđran hand (cf. mid đa swīđran hand, 514, 21) him on đæt heáfod, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 19. Hī đā nō đa studu ūton tō đam wāge tō fultume ne setton, ac hī heó on đa cyricean setton, 3, 17; S. 544, 37. Hié setton hió æt đære byrgenne dura, Blickl. Homl. 155, 8. Đā hē bebyrged wæs, hió settan him hyrdas tō, 177, 26. Setton scyldas wiđ weal *they set their shields against the wall*, Beo. Th. 655; B. 325. Sete đīn hand under mīn þeóh, Gen. 24, 2: 48, 18. Se đe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sceall hē hit nō settan up on đone hēhstan cnol (*must not take the top of a hill as a site for his house*) . . . and eft se đe wille fæst hūs timbrian, ne sette hē hit on sondbeorhas, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7–11. Đā lēt hē hine on hæft settan *he had him put into prison*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, note 3. Hē gearwe hæfde reliquias in tō settenne, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 37. I a. *to set down*:—Đā hēt se apostol đa bǽre settan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 16. II. figurative, *to set* to work, *set* before one a choice, *set* a mark, a name, one's mind, *lay* a charge, a curse, etc., upon one, *put* one in a position, *put* into one's power, etc.:—Ic sette beforan eów bletsunga and wirignissa, Deut. 11, 26. Ic hine wergþo on mīne sette, Cd. Th. 105, 20; Gen. 1756. Swā hit mē sealde se đe ic hit nū on hande sette, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 4. Đū setst (settes, Cott. MSS.) ūs on đæt setl dīnes Sceoppendes, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 2. Swā hwæt swā đū mē on settest and bebeódest tō dōnne, Bd. 4, 25; S.

600, 4. God him sette naman, Homl. Th. i. 12, 31. Hē him naman on sette, Mk. Skt. 3. 17. Abraham sette friþotācn on his selfes sunu, Cd. Th. 142, 29; Gen. 2369. Hine Abraham on beācen sette, 167, 19; Gen. 2768. Gē setton mē in edwīt dæt . . . *you laid to my reproach, that* . . . , Exon. Th. 131, 21; Gū. 459: Cd. Th. 165, 8; Gen. 2728. Gē ða wintergerīm on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1305; El. 654. Sete heora ealdormenn, swā dū Oreb dydest *make their nobles like Oreb* (A.V.), Ps. Th. 82, 9. Sete on Drihten dīn gehygd, 54, 22. Setton hī hine on borh *they shall make him give security*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 30: 210, 7. Deáþ settan *to kill*, Elen. Kmbl. 955; El. 479. Wīte settan *to impose punishment*, Cd. Th. 76, 33; Gen. 1266. On gewrit settan *to put into writing*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 22. Wutan ūs tō symbeldæge settan, Ps. Th. 117, 25. **II a.** of travelling, cf. lecgan *and Ger.* zurücklegen:—On weg setteþ wīse gangas, Ps. Th. 84, 12. Sceal ic nū wreclāstas settan, sīdas wīde, Cd. Th. 276, 15; Sat. 189. Gesundne sīd settan *to make a safe journey*, Elen. Kmbl. 2008; El. 1005. **III.** *to set, plant*:—Sette *pastinat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 52. Hē leác sette *he set vegetables*, Shrn. 61, 20. Hē wingeard sette, seów sǣda fela, Cd. Th. 94, 8; Gen. 1558: 172, 7; Gen. 2840. Settan *pastinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 6. Settende *pastinantem*, 66, 18. Settum beámum anlīce *sicut novellae plantationes*, Ps. Th. 143, 14. **IV.** *to set, fix, implant*:—Hē mōdes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna, Exon. Th. 41, 29; Cri. 663. Settaþ on eówerum heortum, dæt gē ne þurfon āsmeágan, hū gē andwyrdan sceolon, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 3. Uton wē ðæs dæges fyrhto on ūre mōd settan, Blickl. Homl. 125, 6. **V.** *to set, fix, appoint* a limit, time, place (cf. *set* day, time in A.V.):—In ðam frumstōle ðe him freá sette, Exon. Th. 349, 25; Sch. 51. Hī settan dæg tō dæt man tō ðam lande scolde faran *they appointed a day for going to the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 16. Dæt ic ðē symbledæg sette, Ps. Th. 75, 7. Settan gemǣro, Ex. 19, 23. Mearce settan, Cd. Th. 171, 19; Gen. 2830. **VI.** *to set* a task, *ordain, establish* a law, regulation, *appoint* a condition:—Wē settaþ ēghwelcere cirican ðis fricð, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 8. Hē sette gecamp geleáffullum sāwlum, Homl. Th. i. 64, 18. Se ðe ða ealdan ǣ sette, 94, 4. Sylfa sette, dæt dū sunu wǣre efeneardigende, Exon. Th. 15, 14; Cri. 236. Æ dū mē sete, Ps. Th. 118, 33. Gif gē nū gesāwen hwelce mūs, dæt wǣre hlāford ofer ōðre mȳs and sette him dōmas, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. **VII.** *to build, erect*:—Hūs settan and tūn timbrian, Shrn. 163, 16. Ongunnon heora burh rǣran and sele settan . . . weras on wonge wībed setton, Cd. Th. 113, 2–5; Gen. 1881–2. **VIII.** *to set up, institute, found, establish*:—Hwā ǣrost bōcstafas sette? Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 6. Hē sette scole *instituit scholam*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 44. Æghwæs ge cyninga rīcu settan ge ceastra timbredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 9: Met. 1, 4. Dæt wæs weallfæstenna ǣrest ealra ðara ðe ædelingas settan hēton, Cd. Th. 65, 3; Gen. 1060. **VIII a.** of the operations of the Deity:—Ðū dæg settest and deorce niht, Ps. Th. 73, 16: 138, 11: Exon. Th. 258, 33; Jul. 274. Ðā hē ðisne ymbhwyrft ǣrest sette, 422, 17; Rä. 41, 7: Cd. Th. 265, 29; Sat. 15. Ðā dū wǣre settende ðās sīdan gesceaft, Exon. Th. 22, 23; Cri. 356. **IX.** *to set, base, found*:—Gif dū wīsdōm timbrian wille, ne sete dū hine uppan ða gītsunga, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11. **X.** *to appoint* an officer or a person to an office or duty:—Hine tō ealdormenn sette, Ps. Th. 104, 16. Hē sette hine on his hūse tō hlāfwearde *constituit eum dominus domus suae*, 104, 17. Sette hē getreówe borgas, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 19: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 8. **X a.** *to appoint* something for a purpose:—Bæd þrymcyning, dæt hē him ða weáðéd tō wræce ne sette, Elen. Kmbl. 988; El. 495. **XI.** *to settle* a quarrel, *allay* animosity, *compose* a difference:—Witan scylon fǣhþe settan, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 13. **XII.** *intrans. To settle, abate, subside*:—Lege uppa þat geswollene and hyt sceal sōna settan, Lchdm. iii. 86, 19. Ðonne biþ ðæs innoþes sār settende, i. 74, 9. **XIII.** *to compose* a book, etc.:—Ic ðās bōc wrāt and sette . . . ic sette feówer bēc, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 32–37. For ðisum þingum ic ðās bōc sette, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 26. Sēe Isidorus ðe ðās bōc sette *qui hunc librum instituit*, L. Ecg. P. i. 6; Th. ii. 174, 16. Dauid ða sealmas sette, ðe wē æt Godes lofsangum singaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 5. Se cyng hēt ðone arcebisceop bōc settan *the king ordered the archbishop to draw up a charter*, Chart. Th. 376, 3. [*Goth.* satjan: *O. Sax.* settian: *O. Frs.* setta: *O. H. Ger.* sezzan: *Icel.* setja.] v. ā-, an-, be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ge-, in-, of-, on-, tō-, un-, wið-, ymbsettan.

sēttaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 29 *for* sǣtaþ (?).

settend, es; *m. An ordainer, appointer*:—Dæt dū āna eart ēce Drihten, weroda Waldend, sigora settend (sigerōf settend, Exon. Th. 188, 17; Az. 47), Cd. Th. 237, 5; Dan. 333. v. dōm-settend.

set-þorn *some kind of tree*:—Andlang fura on setþorn; of setþorne on fūlan rīþig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 436, 14.

sētung. v. sǣtung.

sewte, Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. v. sēpan.

sex. v. seax, six.

sī *be*:—Him sī ābrogden hiora sceamu, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Hwæt hēr sī gedōn, Blickl. Homl. 179, 34. Hwæðer hit sig ðe sōð ðe leás, Gen. 42, 16. Ðæs sig Metode þanc, Beo. Th. 3561; B. 1778. Dæt gē witen hwæt hit sié, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 13. Gif dū sié Godes sunu, Blickl. Homl. 27, 7. Him sió wuldor, Hy. 8, 4. Dæt dæt betst sȳ, dæt mon seó foremǣre, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 82, 10. Gif heó leng sȳ ðonne hē *if she live longer than he*, L. Edm. B. 3; Th. i. 254, 13. Deáh ðe heora hundred seó, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Hē cwyð dæt ic seó teónum georn, Cd. Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581: 309, 4; Sat. 704. Gyf dū Godes sunu sȳ (sig, MS. A.: sié, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 3. Sib sȳ (sig, MS. A.) eów, Lk. Skt. 24, 36. Dæt gē ne sīn (sié, Lind.) ymbhȳdige, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Sīn (sién, Hatt. MS.) hira eágan ðýstrode, Past. 1; Swt. 28, 9. Dæt sién gewemmede ealle, Blickl. Homl. 245, 22. Dæt mē æfter sié eaforan sīne yrfeweardas, Cd. Th. 131, 28; Gen. 2183. Seón, Exon. Th. 96, 28; Cri. 1581. Sīn (sē, Lind.: sié, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Dæt hī sȳn (sié, Lind.: sié, Rush.) ān, Jn. Skt. 17, 11, 21, 22, 23. v. eom.

sib[b], e; *f.* **I.** *relationship*:—Sybbe *propinquitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 55. Gif hwā sibleger gewyrce, gebēte dæt be sibbe mǣðe (*according to the degree of relationship*), L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 25. Sameramis gesette dæt nān forbyrd nǣre æt geligere betwuh nānre sibbe, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 35. On ðæs lāfe ðe swā neáh wǣre on woruldcundre sibbe, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 16. For ðære mǣglīcan sibbe (*of Christ and John*), Homl. Th. i. 58, 6. Ðā com Swein eorl and bæd Beorn eorl, ðe wæs his eámes sunu, dæt hē his gefēra wǣre tō ðam cynge. Hē wende ðā for ðære sibbe mid him, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 18. Hrēðel (*the grandfather of Beowulf*) sibbe gemunde, næs ic (*Beowulf*) him lāðra beorn ðonne his bearna hwylc, Beo. Th. 4854; B. 2431. Hē biþ his mōder twām sibbum (*in two relationships, in double relationship*) getēht, dæt hē biþ ēgðer ge sunu ge brōðer, Wulfst. 193, 7. **I a.** in a spiritual sense, cf. *gossip*:—Se cyning him tō godsuna onfēng and tō tācne ðære sibbe him twā mǣgþe forgeaf (*in signum adoptionis, duas illi provincias donavit*), Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 9. **II.** *friendliness, kindness*, the opposite of hostility:—Sibbe cos *pacis osculum*, R. Ben. 82, 6. Ne gehȳrde nǣnig man on his heortan ōht elles būton mildheortnesse and sibbe, Blickl. Homl. 225, 2. Ne mihte hē mid ðone cyning sibbe habban, ac mycel ungeþwǣrnys betwih him ārās, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Feóndscype dwæscaþ, sibbe sāwaþ, Exon. Th. 30, 31; Cri. 487. Ā ic sibbe wið ðē healdan wille *I will ever maintain my friendliness to thee*, 177, 33; Gū. 1236. Gē hȳ mid sibbum sōhtun *ye visited the sick with kind attentions*, 83, 22; Cri. 1360. **III.** *peace*, the opposite of war:—Æghwæðer ge on sibbe ge on gewinne, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 11. Hē him gebeád wið his sibbe (*in pretium pacis*) unrīm māþma, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8. Gif hī sibbe mid Godes mannum onfōn ne woldan dæt hī wǣron gefeoht fram heora feóndum onfōnde *si pacem cum fratribus accipere nollent, bellum ab hostibus forent accepturi*, 2, 2; S. 503, 29: Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 28. Se bisceop betweox ðām cyningum sibbe geworhte, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 11. Eall ðeós worold geceás Agustuses fricð and his sibbe, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 17. On ða tīd (*in the golden age*) wæs sibba genihtsumnes (*an utter absence of wars*), Blickl. Homl. 115, 9. **IV.** *peace, concord, unity, absence of dissension* or *variance*:—Sua ðætte ān sibb (sib, Cott. MSS.) Godes lufe būtan ælcum ungerāde ūs gefēge tōsomne, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 22. Ongeán dæt sint tō manienne ða ðe ða sibbe sāwaþ dæt hié swā micel weorc tō unwærlīce ne dōn and hūru ðǣr ðǣr hié nyton hwæðer sió sibb (sib, Cott. MSS.) betre betwux gefæstnod biþ ðe ne biþ fordæm swā swīðe swā hit dereþ ðætte ænig wana sié ðære sibbe betwux ðām goodum swā swīðe hit eác dereþ dæt hió ne sié gewanod betwux ðām yfelum. Fordæm gif ða unryhtwīsan hiera yfel mid sibbe gefæstnigaþ and tōsomne gemengaþ ðonne biþ geīced hiera mægen *at contra admonendi sunt pacifici, ne tantae actionis pondus levigent, si, inter quos fundare pacem debeant, ignorent. Nam sicut multum nocet, si unitas desit bonis, ita valde est noxium, si non desit malis. Si ergo perversorum nequitia in pace jungitur, profecto eorum malis actibus robur augetur*, 47, 3; Swt. 361, 5–12. Beó mannum sib and sōm gemǣne, and ælc sacu getwǣmed, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 29. Sibb, vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 28. Crist ðe ys ðære sibbe ealdor, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 1. Sibbe (sibbes, Lind., Rush.) bearn, Lk. Skt. 10, 6. Mid sibbe *cum consensu*, Ps. Spl. 54, 15. Ðā wiste hē sumne hīrēd ðe ungeþwǣre him betwēonum wǣron . . . hē wolde dæt hié ealle on sibbe wǣron, Blickl. Homl. 225, 9. God sylfa bebeád dæt wē sōðe sibbe heóldan and geþwǣrnesse ūs betweónon habban, 109, 15: Ps. Th. 33, 14. Ne wēne gē dæt ic cōme sybbe on eorþan tō sendanne; ne com ic sybbe tō sendanne, ac swurd, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 34. Sybbe . . . tōdāl, Lk. Skt. 12, 51. Habbaþ sibbe betwux eów, Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Ðonne forlǣtaþ hī ða sibbe ðe hī nū healdaþ, and winþ heora ælc on ōðer, and forlǣtaþ heora gefērrǣdenne, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 34: Elen. Kmbl. 2411; El. 1207. **V.** *peace, freedom from disturbance* or *molestation, tranquillity*:—Gerusalem is gereht sibbe gesyhþ (cf. sib-gesihþ), forðon ðe hālige sāula ðǣr restaþ, Blickl. Homl. 81, 1. Nū is ēghwonon hreám and wōp and sibbe tōlēsnes, 115, 16. Iethro cwæþ: 'Gā on sybbe,' Ex. 4, 18. Hī ðā feówertig wintra wunodon on sibbe *quievit terra per quadraginta annos*, Jud. 5, 32. Beóþ on sibbe ða þing ðe hē āh, Lk. Skt. 11, 21. Hū wēne gē hwelce sibbe ða weras hæfden, ðonne heora wīf swā monigfeald yfel dōnde wǣron? Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 50, 2. **V a.** *the peace* of a country, the

king's *peace*:—Ða kyningas ǽgðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora onweald innanbordes gehióldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 6. Hē (*Augustus*) bebeád ðæt eall moncynn ǽne sibbe hæfde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 20. VI. *peace* of mind, *freedom from agitation, fear*, etc.:—Sib sī mid eów, ne ondrǽde gē eów, Gen. 43, 23. Sȳ sibb betwux eów; ic hit eom, ne beó gē nā ǽfyrhte, Homl. Th. i. 220, 13: Jn. Skt. 20, 19. Ūs biþ gearu sōna sibb ǽfter sorge, Andr. Kmbl. 3134; An. 1570. Lēton ðone hālgan swefan on sibbe, blīðne bīdan, 1663; An. 834. Wē mōtan his ða wuldorfæstan onsȳne mid sibbe sceáwian, Blickl. Homl. 103, 29. [Sæhte and sibbe, Laym. 6096. Off Davipess kin and sibbe, Orm. 3315. We ne muje grið ne sibbe macie, O. E. Homl. i. 243, 14: O. and N. 1005. *Goth.* sibja *relationship, adoption: O. Sax.* sibbia *relationship: O. Frs.* sibbe: *O. H. Ger.* sippa, sibba *adfinitas, propinquitas, pax, foedus: Icel.* sifjar; *pl. affinity;* Sif *the wife of Thor;* she was the goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedlock. v. Grmm. D. M. 286 and R. A. 467.] v. brōðor-, cneów-, dryht-, friðu-, mǽg-, mǽgþ-, neáh-, nīd-, un-sib[b], *and next word.*

sib[b]; *adj. Sib* (dial. e.g. Lancashire, Scottish), *related;* also absolute, *one related, a relation* (In *god-sibbas* the word is inflected as a noun, cf. *Icel.* sifr *a near relation.* In the passage below, Lk. 14, 12, the form may be taken as a weak noun, cf. *Icel.* sifi *a relation by marriage,* guðsifi *a god-sib: O. L. Ger.* sibbeo: *O. H. Ger.* sibbo *consanguineus*):—Ne biþ nā gelīc ðæt man wið swustor gehǽme and hit wǽre feor sibb (*or?* feorsibb; cf. neáh-sibb), L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 28. Ðǽr ne byþ sybbes lufu tō ōðrum, Wulfst. 146, 13. Dære sibban *ob cognate,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 26. Hē biþ his mōder on twām wīsum tō sibbum getǽht, ðæt hē biþ ǽgðer ge sunu ge brōðer, Wulfst. 193, 7. Hāt in gān seón sibbe gedriht samod ætgædere, Beo. Th. 779; B. 387: 1462; B. 729. (*Grein takes* sibbe *as gen. of* sibb, *Thorpe and Heyne make it the first part of a compound.* Cf. sib-gedryht.) Ðonne se deáþ cymeþ āsundraþ ðā sibbe ða ðe ǽr somud wǽron līc and sāwle *when death comes, it separates then relations, who before were together, body and soul,* Exon. Th. 367, 7; Seel. 4. Hē (*Augustus*) bebeád ðæt ǽlc mǽgþ tōgædere cōme, ðæt ǽlc man ðȳ gearor wiste hwǽr hē gesibbe (sibbe, MS. C.) hæfde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 17. Sibbo ł cūðo menn (gisibbe, Rush.) *cognatos,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. [Hiss folc, þatt wass himm sibb o moderr hallfe, Orm. 19144. Sohhtenn himm betwenenn sibbe and cuþe (v. Lk. 2, 44), 8922. Bitwhwe sibbe, vlesliche oðer gostliche, A. R. 204, 20. Iosep bad sibbe (*his kinsmen*) cumen him biforen, Gen. and Ex. 2503. Who is sibbe to þis seuene . . . he is wonderliche welcome, Piers P. 5, 634. Sybbe or of kynne *consanguineus,* Prompt. Parv. 455. *Goth.* un-sibis *impious: O. Frs.* sibbe *related: O. H. Ger.* sippe.] v. ge-, neáh-sib[b].

sibæd *sifted* (?); arbatae, Txts. 43, 216. v. sife, sifeþa.

sib-æðeling, es; *m. A prince and kinsman*:—Sibæðelingas (*Beowulf and Wiglaf;* a few lines before the former is spoken of as the *mǽg* of the latter), Beo. Th. 5409; B. 2708.

sibban (?); *p.* sifde (?) *To rejoice*:—Sifeþ *gaudet,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 35 note. [*Goth.* sifan; *p.* sifaida *to rejoice.*]

sibbian; *p.* ode *To make people friends, make peace between* disputants, *reconcile*:—Se seðe ða unryhtwīsan tōsomne sibbaþ (*pace sociat*), hē seleþ ðære unryhtwīsnesse fultom, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 22. Sipbade *paciscitur,* Lk. Skt. p. 11, 2. On .iiii. nyhta mōnan sibba ða cīdenda[n] men, and ðū hié gesibbast, Lchdm. iii. 176, 25. Cyninge gebyreþ, ðæt hē eall cristen folc sibbie and sehte, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 12. Sybbie, Wulfst. 266, 17. Wē lǽraþ, ðæt nān sacu, ðe betweox preóstan sī, ne beó gescoten tō worldmanna sōme, ac sēman and sibbian heora āgene gefēran, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4. Ðā wǽron on ðam tīman ungeþwǽre preóstas, ða hē wolde sibbian, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 5. v. ge-, un-sibbian.

sib-owide, es; *m. A speech professing peace and friendliness, fair words*:—Ða leásan men, ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehātaþ fægerum wordum . . . hafaþ on gehātum hunigsmæccas, smēðne sybcwide, Fragm. Kmbl. 54; Leás. 29.

sib-fæc, es; *n. A degree of relationship*:—Ǽfre ne geweorðe, ðæt cristen man gewīfige in .vi. manna sibfæce on his āgenum cynne, ðæt is binnan ðam feórþan cneówe, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 14: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 22. Cf. Christiani ex propinquitate sui sanguinis usque ad septimum gradum connubia non ducunt, Th. i. 257, note b, and ii. 19, note 1. v. Grmm. R. A. 468.

sib-gebyrda; *pl. f. Relationship*:—Ic (*Abraham*) eom fædera dīn (*Lot*) sibgebyrdum, Cd. Th. 114, 8; Gen. 1901.

sib-gedryht, e; *f.* I. *a band of kinsmen*:—Bād eall seó sibgedriht (*the Israelites*) somod ætgædere, Cd. Th. 191, 13; Exod. 214. II. *a peaceful band*:—Swinsaþ sibgedryht (*the host of spirits who live in the peace and tranquillity of heaven*), Exon. Th. 239, 8; Ph. 618. In ðam ēcean gefeán mid ða sibgedryht somud eard niman, 184, 18; Gū. 1346.

sib-gemāgas; *pl. m. Kinsmen*:—Heáhlond stigon sibgemāgas (*Abraham and Isaac*), Cd. Th. 202, 10; Exod. 386.

sib-georrness, e; *f. Eagerness for peace and kindness, love.*—Sybgeornes *caritas Dei et proximi.* Wulfst. 69, 2. Sibgeornes, 189, 21.

sib-gesihþ, e; *f. A vision of peace*:—Sibgesyhþe *Hierosolymae* (v. sib, V), Hpt. Gl. 447, 56.

sibl. v. sife.

sib-lāc, es; *n. A peace-offering*:—Ic ðē wille gesyllan mīne siblāc (*hostias pacificas*), L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 21.

sib-leger, es; *m. An incestuous person*:—Be siblegerum. And ǽt siblegerum ða witan gerǽddan, ðæt cyng āh ðone uferan and bisceop ðone nyðeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 13–15. Cf. for-liger; *m.*

sib-leger, es; *n. Incest*:—Be siblegere. Gif hwā sibleger gewyrce gebēte ðæt be sibbe mǽðe, L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 24. Wearþ ðes þeódscype swȳðe forsyngod þurh sibblegeru and þurh mistlīce forligru, Wulfst. 164, 5: 165, 31.

sib-līc; *adj. Of peace*:—Mid siblīcum cosse, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 31. God biddan ðæt hē forgefe siblīce tīd and smyltelīco gewidra, Shrn. 74, 11. Wē sceolan ūs geearnian ða siblecan wǽra Godes and manna, Blickl. Homl. 111, 3.

sibling, es; *m. A relation, kinsman*:—Sibling *affinis* vel *consanguineus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 46: Homl. Th. i. 516, 14. Hæfst ðū suna oððe dohtra oððe ǽðum oððe ǽnigne sibling? Gen. 19, 12. Gebrōðru *vel* siblingas *fratres,* Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 3. Ofsleáþ ðās ealdras, ðonne beóþ heora siblingas tō heófunge geneádode, Homl. Th. i. 88, 1. Fæder and mōder and ǽfæstlīce siblingas, 398, 8. Ūre frȳnd geseón and ūre siblingas gegrētan, ii. 526, 33. Siblingum *contribulibus, propinquis, parentibus,* Hpt. Gl. 472, 23. v. ge-sibling.

sib-lufu, an; *f. Kindly affection, kindness, love such as exists between kinsmen*:—Ic (God) tō eów mid siblufan gecyrre þurh mildne mōd, Exon. Th. 366, 6; Reb. 8: 40, 7; Cri. 635. Hié (*the fallen angels*) of sib-lufan Godes āhwurfon, Cd. Th. 2, 25; Gen. 24. Git mē sibblufan and freóndscipe cȳðaþ, 152, 3; Gen. 2514.

[sib-rēden[n], e; *f. Affinity, relationship*:—Þes ilce Willelm hæfde ǽror numen ðes eorles dohter of Angeow tō wīfe oc hī wǽron siððen tōtweamde for sibrēden, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 21. The king him let uor sibrede todele fram is wif, R. Glouc. 492, 9. A sybredyñ *consanguinitas,* Cath. Ang. 338, where see note. See also *sib-rit, sibbe-ridge, -red* banns of marriage, E. D. S. Pub. B. 16.]

sib-sum; *adj. Peaceable, pacific, friendly*:—Sibsum *pacificus,* Rtl. 39, 9. Eálā ðū sōða and ðū sibsuma, Crist ælmihtig, Exon. Th. 14, 5; Cri. 214. Ða Gotan lustlīce sibbsumes friðes æt eów biddende sindon *the Goths willingly ask for a friendly peace at your hands;* Gothi societatem Romani foederis precibus sperant, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 22. Sibsume ł friðgeorne (ł friðsume, Rush.) *pacifici,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sippi-sam *pacificus.*] v. ge-sibsum.

sibsumian. v. ge-sibsumian.

sibsumlīce; *adv. Peaceably, in peace*:—Sibsumlīce gebunden mid dīnum bebode, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 31. v. ge-sibsumlīce.

sibsumness, e; *f. Peaceableness, peace, tranquillity*:—Hē ðæt rīce heóld on gōdre geþwǽrnesse and on micelre sibsumnesse, Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 24. Lufa sibsumnysse and geþwǽrnysse, Wulfst. 247, 1. [Þa weren alle mid sibsumnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 91, 17. Sibsummesse eu beo among *pax vobiscum,* Misc. 54, 599.] v. ge-sibsumness.

sibsumung, sibun. v. ge-sibsumung, seofon.

sīc, es; *n.: but* sīce, es; *m. seems also to occur. A sike.* '*Sike* a watercourse; applied to a natural as well as to an artificial stream; the latter usually constructed to receive the contents of field gutters, for discharge into the river.' Mid-Yorks. Gloss. See also E. D. S. Pub. 13, 15, and Old Farming Words, III:—*Sike* a quillet or furrow. Jamieson gives *sike* a rill. Cuddie Headrigg says 'I took up the syke a wee bit.':—Of ðam mere west . . . ðonne innan ǽnne sīce, ðonne andlange sīces ðæt cymþ tō ðæm horpytte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 37, 20–22. Of ðæm beorge on ðæt sīc; ondlong sīces ofer ðone brōc, 38, 28: 35, 7. In wǽtan sīce; of ðæm wǽtan sīce in ða bakas, 382, 7: 386, 11. In ðæt wǽte sīce; of ðam sīce, 386, 16. On ðæt eástre sīc, 438, 28. In ðæt sīc, 31, 12. [Syke *rivus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 195, col. 2. *Icel.* sík *a ditch, trench: O. H. Ger.* gi-sīch *stagnum, lacus, palus* (cf. *Scott.* sike *a marshy bottom with a small stream running through it*), Grff. vi. 58.] Cf. seohtra.

sīcan, sȳcan; *p.* te *To cause to suck, to suckle, give suck*:—Ðū sȳcst hālgum breóste *lactas sacrato ubere,* Hymn. Surt. 75, 43. Ða breóst ðe ne sīctun (sȳctun, MS. A.) *ubera quae non lactauerunt,* Lk. Skt. 23, 29. v. ge-sīcan, ā-sīcyd; sūcan.

sīcan; *p.* sāc. I. *to sike* (still in dial. e.g. Lancashire), *sigh, groan*:—On mīnum bedde ic sīce and wēpe, Ps. Th. 6, 5. II. *to sigh* for, *long* for:—Ðæt wǽron ða tīda ðe Rōmāne nū ǽfter sīcaþ *en tempora . . . quibus recordatio suspirat,* Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 35. [Scoruhfulnesse made him siken sore, A. R. 110, 13. Wepenn & sikenn sare & suhhȝhenn, Orm. 7924. Þe king gon siche (sike, 2nd MS.) sare, Laym. 12772. He sikede, Jul. 20, 9. Sike, Horn. 426: Havel. 291. She neither weep ne syked, Clerkes Tale 545. Thanne syked Sathan, Piers P. 18, 263.] v. ā-, on-sīcan, *and following words.*

sīcettan. v. sicettan.

sīce, es; *m. A sigh, groan;* gemitus:—Ic mē on Godes helde bebeorge

wiđđ đane sāra[n] sice, wiđ đane sāra[n] siege, wiđ đane grymma[n] gryre . . . and wiđ eal đæt lāđ đe intō land fare, Lchdm. i. 388, 12. [He weorp a sic as a wiht þat sare were iwundet, Jul. 21, 12. He ne fecheđ noht þe sore siches on neđerward his heorte, O. E. Homl. ii. 83, 26. Mid seoruhfūle sikes, A. R. 284, 3. Đor sat his moder in sik and sor, Gen. and Ex. 1239. With a sik she seyde, Tr. and Cr. 3, 207. Amang his sobbes and his sikes sore, 4, 50.]

sicel. v. sicol.

sicerian; *p.* ode *To ooze*, of a fluid, *to make way through a small opening*: —Swīđe lytlum siceraþ đæt wæter and swīđe dēgellice on đæt hlece scip and đeáh hit wilnaþ đæs ilcan đe sió hlūde ȳđ, dēþ on đære hreón sē būton hit mon ær ūt āweorpe *by very small quantities and with very great secrecy does the water make its way into the leaky ship, and yet it has the same intention as the loud wave in the rough sea, unless it be cast out beforehand;* hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella saeviens, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 14. [*Ger.* sickern *to ooze, trickle.*]

sicet[t], es; *n. A sigh, groan*:—On siccetum *in gemitibus*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 10.

sicet[t]an, siccet[t]an; *p.* te. I. *to sigh, groan*:—Sicetit *singultat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 50. Đā begann se ealda siccetan and mid wōpe wearþ ofergoten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 1. II. as opposed to expressing grief by speech (?):—Đa unryhtwīsan sicettaþ (siccettaþ, Cott. MSS.) on đām þiéstrum *impii in tenebris conticescent*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 12. Siccitan *conticiscent, silebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 15.

sicet[t]ung, siccet[t]ung, e; *f. A sigh, sob, heavy* or *short breathing, sighing*:—Siccetung *suspirium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 34. Siccitung *singultus*, 46, 19. Mē điós siccetung hafaþ āgæled, đes geocsa, Met. 2, 4. Mīn geár wǣron on sicetunga and on gestæne (*in gemitibus*), Ps. Th. 30, 11. Sicetunge *singultu*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 66. In sicettunge and geoxunge *in singultum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 8. Getogene sicetunge *ducta suspiria*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 41. Heófunga sicetungum *lamentorum singultibus*, 472, 57. Siccitungum, 504, 63. Hē angsumlice siccetunga teáh swā đæt hē earfoþlice ordian mihte *he drew his breath painfully and heavily, so that he could hardly breathe*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 8. Hē wearþ đā gesīcelod and siccetunga teáh of niwellīcum breóste on bedde licgende *he fell ill and drew sighs from the bottom of his heart, as he lay in his bed*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 65.

Sicilie; *pl. The Sicilians, the people of Sicily*, or (as in the older stage of the language the name of a people was used where now that of their country is put) *Sicily*. [In this sense the Latin form also occurs:—Sicilia, ēglond micel, Met. 1, 15. Sicilia đæt īgland is þrȳscȳte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 2. On Sicilia đæm londe, 2, 6; Swt. 88, 31. Betwux đām muntum and Sicilia đam eálonde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4]:—Sicilie ungerāde wǣron him betweónum, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 6. Hit Sicilia fela ofslōg, 2, 6; Swt. 88, 32. Sicilia folc, burh, 4, 6; Swt. 170, 20, 30. Sicilia īglond *insulas Siciliae*, Swt. 172, 30. On Sicilium *in Sicilia*, 4, 4; Swt. 164, 23: 5, 3; Swt. 222, 27. Of Sicilium *ex Sicilia*, 4, 6; Swt. 174, 20. Hī wunnon on Sicilie (*adversus Siculos*), 4, 5; Swt. 168, 19. Hē gefōr mid firde an Sicilie *cum in Sicilia bellum gereret*, Swt. 166, 6: 4, 10; Swt. 194, 3.

Sicilisc; *adj. Sicilian*: — Sicili[s]c, Sicul inberdli(n)c ł burhleód, Sicilisc inbyrdlincg *siculus indigena, Sici[li]ensis incivis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 35–39. Se Sicilisca *Siculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 26.

sīclian, slcelian; *p.* ode *To sicken, be* or *fall sick*:—Lange hē sīclaþ *diu aegrotat*, Lchdm. iii. 151, 8. Sīcclaþ (sīclaþ, MS. T.), 13. [Đā wæs Leófrīc abbot of Burh æt þ ilca feord, and sēclode đēr, and com hām, and wæs dēd sōne đēr æfter, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 12. Þat ilce đæi þat Martin abbot of Burch sculde þider faren, þa sēclede hē & ward dēd .iv. no. Jan., 1154; Erl. 266, 10.] [Leste oure soule secli, A. R. 50, 20. *O. H. Ger.* siechelōn *languere.*] v. ge-sīclian.

sīcol (-el, -ul), es; *m. A sickle*:—Đes sicol *haec falx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 72; Zup. 73, 6: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 2: *falciola* vel *falcicula*, 34, 63. Sicul *falx*, ii. 146, 77. Sicel *baxus*, 12, 53: Wülck. Gl. 193, 9. Ne rīp đū nā mid sicele (*falce*), Deut. 23, 25. Hē sent his sicol *mittit falcem*, Mt. Skt. 4, 29. Hē sceal sicol habban, Anglia ix. 263, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* sihhila; *f. falx, falcicula: Ger.* sichel. *Probably from Latin* secula.]

sīcor; *adj. with gen. Secure* from, *free* from guilt and the punishment it brings, *safe, free* from danger or harm, *sure, certain, free* from doubt: —Swā ūs bið æt Gode đonne wē wið hine gesyngiaþ; đeáh wē nǣfre eft swā ne dōn, gif wē đæt gedōne mid nānum þingum ne bētaþ ne ne hreówsiaþ, ne bió wē nō đæs sicore; gif ūs đæt ne mislīcaþ đæt ūs ær līcode, đonne ne bið hit nō ūs færgiefen. Đeáh wē nū nāuht yfeles ne dōn on đisse worulde, ne sculon wē đeáh forđȳ bión tō orsorge, gif wē nāuht tō gōde ne dōþ; forđæmđe swīđe fela unālēfedes wē oft geþenceaþ. Hū mæg se đonne bión orsorg, se đe him self wāt, đæt hē gesyngaþ *ita et cum Deo delinquimus, nequaquam satisfacimus, si ab iniquitate cessamus, nisi voluptates quoque, quas dileximus, e contrario appositis lamentis insequamur. Si enim nulla nos in hac vita operum culpa maculasset, nequaquam nobis hic adhuc degentibus ipsa ad securitatem innocentia nostra sufficeret; quia illicita animum multa pulsarent. Qua ergo mente securus est, qui perpetratis iniquitatibus ipse sibi testis est, quia innocens non est?* Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 3, 10. [Hī harm hadde, hii wende þat hii sīker were, Laym. 9401 (and MS.). Dead is þe king, & sīker þu miht hider comen, 15092. Wā wes Brutten þere, þenne heo wenden beon sīkere, 29289. Be þu sīkerr þatt he shall þe ȝifenn eche blisse, Orm. 4844. Beođ ancren wise, þet habbeđ wel bituned ham ajein þe helle leun, uorte beon þe sīkerure, A. R. 164, 12. Ne migten he sīker ben, for magnie of đo woren ouertaken, Gen. and Ex. 876. Þat ich mowe a sīker bold arere, R. Glouc. 116, 1. Syker þou be Engelond ys nou þyn, 359, 9. Hit is sīkerest in þi heeued (*safest to sprinkle water on the head at baptism*), Shoreham. Þai salle be þare syker and certayne To have endeless joy, Pr. C. 8559. A man hath most honour To deyen . . . whan he is sīker of his goode name, Chauc. Kn. T. 2191. Her none sīkerer þan other, Piers P. 12, 162 note. *O. Frs.* sīkur (-er) *free* from guilt; *sure, trustworthy: O. Sax.* (sundiono) sīkur (-or): *O. H. Ger.* sihhur *securus, immunis, liber, tutus. From Latin* securus.]

sīd; *adj.* I. *wide, broad, spacious, ample, extensive.* (a) applied to the world, universe, ocean, etc.:—Điós sīde gesceaft þēnaþ and þiówaþ *the wide world ministers and serves*, Met. 29, 76. Eorþe and sīd wæter *earth and ocean broad*, Cd. Th. 7, 2; Gen. 100. Geseah sceado swīđrian geond sīdne grund, 8, 35; Gen. 134. Sǣs sīdne grund, Exon. Th. 349, 2; Sch. 40. Geond sīdne sǣ, 53, 19; Cri. 853. Sǣs sīdne fæđm, Elen. Kmbl. 1454; El. 729. Is đæs fȳres frumstōl ofer eallum ōđrum gesceaftum geond đisne sīdne grund, Met. 20, 127. (b) applied to a tract of land, to a kingdom, etc., v. sīd-land:—Sīde rīce *a broad realm*; Beo. Th. 4404; B. 2199. Nyttade Noe mid sunum sīnum sīdan rīces, Cd. Th. 96, 24; Gen. 1599. Unlytel dǣl sīdre foldan (*the district of Sodom and Gomorrah*), 154, 5; Gen. 2551. Sennar sīdne and wīdne *Shinar's plain broad and wide*, 99, 33; Gen. 1655. Sīde sǣlwongas, 78, 14; Gen. 1293. Sīde sǣnæssas, Beo. Th. 451; B. 223. Hē wealdeþ sīdum rīcum *he shall rule broad realms*, Ps. Th. 71, 8. (c) applied to a comparatively small surface:—Ic bere sīdne scyld, Beo. Th. 879; B. 437. Setton sīde scyldas wiđ weal, 656; B. 325. Sīde weallas, Exon. Th. 1, 9; Cri. 5. (d) applied to a number of people who cover a wide space, v. sīd-folc:—Sēcan sīde herge, Exon. Th. 33, 12; Cri. 524. Weorode, sīde herge, Beo. Th. 4683; B. 2347. Sīde worude (? worulde, MS.), Cd. Th. 118, 11; Gen. 1963. Ofer sīd weorod, Elen. Kmbl. 316; El. 158. Sīde þeóde, Ps. Th. 117, 10. Sīde hergas, Cd. Th. 194, 14; Exod. 260: Andr. Kmbl. 1304; An. 652. (c) figuratively, *far-reaching, large*:—Geþolode wine Scyldinga weána gehwylcne, sīdra sorga, Beo. Th. 300; B. 149. Ic worn hæbbe sīdra sorga gehȳred, Exon. Th. 11, 13; Cri. 170. Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorþe his wuldres word wīddra and sīddra đonne beſæđman mǣge foldan sceátas (*stretching too far and wide to be embraced*), Cd. Th. 204, 31; Exod. 427. II. *capacious, ample, spacious, large*:—Glōf sīd, Beo. Th. 4178; B. 2086. In sīdum ceóle, Exon. Th. 345, 10; Gn. Ex. 186. On ðyssum sīdan sele, Cd. Th. 273, 3; Sat. 131. Geond đæt sīde sel, Andr. Kmbl. 1523; An. 763. Con hē sīdne rǣced fæste gefēgan, Exon. Th. 296, 7; Crā. 47. II a. figuratively of the capacity of the mind:—On sīdum sefan, Exon. Th. 169, 17; Gū. 1096. Þurh sīdne sefan, Beo. Th. 3456; B. 1726. Sefan sīdne geþanc and snytro cræft, Cd. Th. 249, 26; Dan. 536. III. *long, hanging, of ample length*, of clothes, hair, etc., v. sīd-feax:—Sīd reáf swilce mēteras wyrceþ on anlicnesse *toga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 3. Iohannes geseah ūrne Drihten mid alban gescrīdne, and seó wæs sīd niđer ōþ đa anđleówa (*it reached down to the ancles*, cf. *Icel.* kné-, skó-síðr *reaching to the knee, the shoes* (of dress)), L. Ælfc. P. 15; Th. ii. 370, 3. Herebyrne sīd (cf. *Icel.* brynja rūm ok sīð), Beo. Th. 2892; B. 1444. Mid sīdum bearde (cf. *Icel.* sítt skegg), Homl. Th. i. 466, 24. Sīde beardas, 456, 18. Se beard and đæt feax him wǣron ōþ đa fēt sīde (cf. *Icel.* lokkar síðir til jarðar), Shrn. 120, 25. Hī habbaþ beardas ōþ cneów sīde and feax ōþ helan *barbas habentes usque ad genua, comas usque ad talos*, Nar. 35, 2: 38, 8. Wīf habbaþ beardas swā sīde ōþ heora breóst, 38, 2. [Now wers men short and now syde, Pr. C. 1534. Syyd, as clothys *talaris*, Prompt. Parv. 455 where see note. See also Halliwell Dict. *side. Icel.* síðr *long, hanging.*]

sīd-ādl, e; *f. Pleurisy*:—On sīdan lama *vel* sīdādl *pleuriticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 31. Cf. sīd-wærc.

sīdan; *adv. From a wide area*:—Of gehwilcum stōwum wȳdan and sȳdan gegaderod, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 23. Cf. next word.

sīde; *adv. Widely, extensively, amply*:—Sīde *prolixius*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 60. ¶ *The word generally occurs along with* wīde, *far* and wide:—Sīde and wīde *longe lateque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 59: Cd. Th. 8, 3; Gen. 118: El. 554; El. 277. Hē Godes lof rærde wīde and sīde, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 26: Cd. Th. 1, 20: Gen. 101. Is wuldur đīn wīde and sīde ofer đās eorþan ealle *in omnem terram gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 6, 13. Gesamnadon weras wīde and sīde, Andr. Kmbl. 3273; An. 1639. Cyningas hine wīde worđodon sīde, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 23. Ealra lēca đæra đe gewurde wīde ođđe sīde, Hy. 1, 7. [Þis wes itald wide and side, Laym. 29902. Wide and side spelledd iss, Orm. 5900. Sidder (*hanging*) *lower*, Piers P. 5, 193.] Cf. preceding word.

sīde, an; *f.* I. *a side, flank*, of living things:—Sīde *latus*, Wrt.

Voc. i. 44, 24: ii. 51, 72: *lumbus*, 113, 29. Wið ðære swíðran síðan síre and ðære winestran, Lchdm. ii. 6, 3. On síðan lama *pleuriticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 31. Hē Hǽlend genom be síðan, Cd. Th. 299, 5; Sat. 545. Hit (*the horse*) ongan walwian and on gehwǽðere síðan hit oferweorpan (*in diversum latus vicissim sese volvere*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Ān ðæra cempena geopenode his síðan (síðu, Lind.: síðo, Rush.) mid spere, Jn. Skt. 19, 34. Síðan (ða síðu ϸ ðæt síðu, Lind.: ða síðo, Rush.) *latus*, 20, 20. II. *side* of a house, ship, etc.:—Duru ðū setst be ðære síðan (*the side of the ark*), Gen. 6, 16: Past. 22; Swt. 169, 24. Ðæt scyp on síðan licgende, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 21. III. marking direction on this or that *side*:—Ðeós þridde India hæfþ on ānre síðan þeóstru, on ōðere gārsecg, Homl. Th. i. 454, 14. Æfre byþ on sumre síðan ðære eorþan dæg, and æfre on sumre síðan niht, Lchdm. iii. 234, 27: Anglia viii. 319, 39. IV. of descent, cf. on the father's, mother's *side*:—Hig wǽron ācennede of Constantines síðan, ðæt ys of gestreónde, Shrn. 97, 6. [*O. Sax.* síða: *O. Frs.* síde: *O. H. Ger.* sīta: *Icel.* síða.]

síde, an; *f. Silk*:—Síðan *sericum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* sída *sericum*: *Ger.* seide. From *Mid. Lat.* seta. Cf. *Span.* seda: *Ital.* seta: *Fr.* soie.] v. síd-wyrm, síden.

síd-ece, es; *m. Side-ache*:—Drenc wið sídece, Lchdm. iii. 48, 9, 18.

síde-ful[1]; *adj.* I. *of good behaviour* or *manners, honest, modest, virtuous, sober*:—Sideful *pudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 33. Se ārfæst snoter eádmod sidefull sǽfre clǽne wæs *qui pius, prudens, humilis, pudicus, sobrius, castus fuit*, Hymn. Surt. 137, 1. Sidefull mann and mid þeáwum gefrætwod, Homl. Th. i. 596, 31. Sideful *pudica, casta*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 16. On ānre tíde twā mǽdencild cumaþ, and biþ ðæt ān sydefull and ðæt ōðer sceandlíc, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 280. Sidefulre *pudicae, castae*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 48. Ða heáhfæderas wǽron sidefulle on þeáwum and sýferlíce lybbende, Homl. As. 37, 327. Wē witon ðæt manega sydefulle clericas (*many honest clerks*) nyton hwæt byþ *quadrans*, Anglia viii. 306, 27. II. of dress, *sober, modest, decorous*:—Mid hāligre drohtnunge and sidefullum gyrlan, Homl. Th. i. 546, 25. [Sannte Marȝe wass shamnfasst & daffte & sedefull, Orm. 2175.] v. un-sidefull.

sídefullíce; *adv. Virtuously, decorously*:—Sidefullíce *honeste*, Germ. 389, 33.

sídefulness, e; *f. Honesty, modesty, sobriety*:—Clǽnnyss and sidefulnys eówres líchaman and sāule *castitas atque sobrietas corporis simul et spiritus vestri*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 13. Sidefulnysse *pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 56. Mæg[þ]hādlícere sidefulnysse *pudicitiae* (*castitatis*) *virginalis*, 440, 65: 447, 9. Wífmen ne beón būtan sidefulnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 120. v. un-sidefulness.

síde-líc; *adj. Sober, sedate, modest*:—Of sidelícre ansýne *serio*, Germ. 389, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* situ-líh *moralis, deliberatus*: *Ger.* sitt-lich: *Icel.* sið-ligr *well-bred*.]

sídelíce; *adv. In a proper manner, suitably*:—Monige scylda openlíce witene beóþ tō forberanne ðonne ðæs þinges tíma ne biþ ðæt hit mon sidelíce gebētan mǽge . . . Ac ðonne se lāreów ieldende sēcþ ðone tíman ðe hē his hiéremenn sidelíce on þreáfigean mǽge . . . *nonnulla aperte cognita mature toleranda sunt, cum rerum minime opportunitas congruit, ut aperte corrigantur . . . Sed cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur* . . . , Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 1–6. [*O. H. Ger.* situlího *rite*: *Icel.* siðliga *nicely*.]

síden; *adj. Silken, of silk*:—Síden *sericum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* sēdīn *sericeus*: *Ger.* seiden.]

-síden[n]. v. ælf-siden.

sídesa (?), sidsa, an; *m. A charm* (?), *magical influence* (?):—Wið ælfe and wið uncūþum sidsan, Lchdm. ii. 296, 10. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* síða *to work a charm*: seiðr *a spell, charm, enchantment*.] Cf. ælf-siden.

sídeware, an; *f. Zedoary*:—Nim sidewaran, Lchdm. iii. 10, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* citawar, zitwar: *Ger.* zitwer: *Low Lat.* zedoaria, zeduarium (v. hoc zeduarium *zeduarye*, Wrt. Voc. i. 227, col. 1) *from Arabic* zedwār. *From a French form* citoual *comes Mid. E.* zeduale, A. R. 370, 11, cetewale, Chauc. Group B 1951, see Skeat's note on the passage.]

síd-fæðme; *adj. Broad of bosom*, of a ship, *broad in the beam*:—Hē sǽlde tō sande sídfæðme scip, Beo. Th. 3839; B. 1917. Cf. wíd-fæðme.

síd-fæðmed; *adj. Broad-bosomed, broad-beamed*:—Seomode on sole sídfæðmed scip, Beo. Th. 610; B. 302.

síd-feax, -feaxe, -fexe; *adj. With long hair*:—Absalon wæs síðfeaxe, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 221 MS. U. Síðfexe *capillatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 256, 10 note. Hī lange tíd eodon ealle unscorene and síðfeaxe, Th. Ap. 6, 12. Sume gāþ síðfeaxe, ðæt hý þurh ðæt widmetene sýn Samuele and Elian and ōðerum hālgum ðe síðfeaxe wǽron, R. Ben. 135, 27–30. v. síd, III. *and next word*.

síd-feaxode, -fexede; *adj. Long-haired*:—Absalon wæs síðfæxede (-feaxode, MS. D.), Homl. Skt. i. 19, 221. Síðfexede *capillatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 256, 10. v. preceding word.

síd-folc, es; *n. A people occupying an extensive space*, (1) *a multitude*:—Síðfolc micel (*the multitude that accompanied St. Juliana's body*), Exon. Th. 284, 4; Jul. 692. (2) *a great people, great nation*:—God hī of síðfolcum gesamnade *Dominus de regionibus congregavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 2. v. síd, I d; wíd-folc.

síðian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become wide, ample* (síd):—Síðaþ, Exon. Th. 354, 53; Reim. 65. v. be-síðian; síðung.

síd-land, es; *n. A broad, spacious land*:—Sceal fromcynne folde ðīne, síðland manig, geseted wurðan, Cd. Th. 133, 3; Gen. 2205. Sǽs and síðland, 148, 3; Gen. 2451. Cf. wíd-land.

síðling-weg, es; *m. A road that runs obliquely* (?):—Ofer feld on ða rihtlandgemǽre on ðone síðlingweg tō wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 446, 19. Cf. Halliwell Dict. *sidelings* aslant, sideways: Jamieson *sideling*, oblique; *sydlingis* obliquely, not directly.

síðo. v. sidu.

síd-rand, es; *m. A broad shield*:—Ða wæs on healle heardecg togen sweord ofer setlum, síðrand manig hafen, Beo. Th. 2583; B. 1289.

síðsan, Lchdm. ii. 296, 10. v. sidesa.

sídu, seodu, siodu (o); *gen. dat.* a; *m.* I. *a custom, use, manner, habit, practice*:—Ðæt heó cōme tō him mid hire cynehelme, swā swā heora seodu wæs, Anglia ix. 28, 31. Micel sido mid Rōmwarum wæs, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 2. Se sido ðe sume men secgaþ ðæt [hē] sié mēde wyrðe, sume men secgaþ ðæt hē sié wýtes wyrðe, 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. Hē dyde him ðæt rīceter tō sida (sioda, Cott. MSS.) and tō gewunan *ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis*, Past. 121, 9; Swt. 121, 19. Ðū ne meaht hiora sidu and heora gecynd onwendan, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 30. God gesette unāwendendlícne sído and þeáwas his gesceaftum, 21; Fox 74, 1: Met. 11, 12. Þeóda swíðe ungelíca ǽgðer ge on sprǽce ge on þeáwum ge on eallum síðum *nationes lingua, moribus, totius vitae ratione distantes*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 30. I a. *a religious practice, a rite* (cf. *Icel.* siðr *religion, faith*, Kristinn, heiðinn siðr *Christianity, heathenism*):—Moyses wolde Obab ob ðæs hǽðendōmes síðum ālǽdan *cum Hobab a gentilitatis conversatione vellet educere*, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 9. II. *good conduct, morality, modesty*:—Hādlícere side (fǽmnhādlícere sidefulnysse (?) *v.* sidefulness) *virginalis pudicitiae* (*castitatis*), Hpt. Gl. 449, 4. Side (? -fulnysse) *pudicitia, castitate*, 454, 53. Ða kyningas (*of England*) ǽgðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora síodo (sído, Cott. MSS.) ge hiora onweald gehióldon *the kings maintained peace, morality, and power*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 7. Gif hē þurh cūscne síodo lǽst mīna lāra *if by modest conduct he carry out my instructions*, Cd. Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. [*Goth.* sidus gōds *boni mores*: *O. Sax.* sidu *a custom*: *O. Frs.* side: *O. H. Ger.* situ *mos, consuetudo, habitus, usus, ritus, indoles, moralitas*: *Icel.* siðr.] v. land-, un-sidu.

síðung, e; *f. An extension, augmentation*:—Ymbe ðises bissextus gefyllednysse wē wyllaþ rūmlícor iungum cnihtum geopenian . . . ðæt hig syððan his sýðunge ōðrum gecýðon . . . De augmentatione bissexti, (*then follows the promised account*), Anglia viii. 306, 16.

síd-wærc, es; *m. A pain in the side*:—Wið síðwærce, Lchdm. ii. 62, 24: 256, 12: iii. 20, 20.

síd-weg, es; *m. A road that stretches far*; in the plural *distant parts*:—Ða wæs gesamnod of síðwegum mægen unlytel, Elen. Kmbl. 564; El. 282. Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heápum þringaþ sígaþ síðwegum *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, Exon. Th. 221, 19; Ph. 337. Cf. wíd-weg.

síd-wyrm, es; *m. A silk-worm*:—Siolucwyrm oððe síðwyrm *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 22. Sýdwyrm, i. 24, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* sída-wurm.]

sié, siemle, sién (*be*), sién (*vision*), siendon, sient, sióre, sierede, siex. v. sī, simle, sí, sīn, sind, seár, sirwan, six.

sife, es; *n. A sieve*:—Sibi *crebrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 41. Sife *crebrum, cribellum*, 136, 62: *cribrum*, i. 34, 41: *cribra* vel *cribellum*, 83, 20. Lytel sife *cribellum*, 34, 42. Āsift smale þurh smæl sife *sift fine through a fine sieve*, Lchdm. ii. 94, 2: 72, 28. Man sceal habban . . . syfa . . . hērsyfe, Anglia ix. 264, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* sib; *n. cribrum, cribellum*.] v. hǽr-, windwig-sife.

sífer, sifeþ. v. sýfer, sibban.

sifeþa, seofoþa; *pl. f.*: *but also* sifeþa, an; *m.* I. *siftings, bran, chaff*:—Sifeþa *furfur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 49: *acus*, 83, 19. Sifiþan, siuida *furfures*, Txts. 65, 940. Syfeþa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 75. Swā swā mon melo sift; ðæt melo þurhcrýpþ ælc þyrel and ða sioſoþa (syfeþa, Cott. MS.) weorþaþ āsyndred, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 3. Genim dysse wyrte sǽd on ele gesodene and mid syfeþon gemencged, Lchdm. i. 282, 1. Dó seofoþa on sealt wæter, ii. 262, 13. Riges seofoþa, 48, 20. Oferwylle on ðam selfan ecede sifeþan, 250, 23. II. *useless seeds, tares*:—Āta ϸ sifþa ϸ unwæstm *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Sifþe, 13, 25. Sifþena *zizaniorum*, p. 17, 5. [Syvedys or brynne or palyys *furfur*, Prompt. Parv. 457.]

sífre. v. sýfre.

siftan; *p.* te *To sift, pass through a sieve*:—Ic syfte *cribro*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 10. Siftiþ (-it, -id) *crebrat*, Txts. 55, 596. Syfteþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 44. Sift, 136, 61. Swā swā mon melo sift (seft, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Sifte, *cribraret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 3. Syfte, 15, 57. v. ā-, be-, ge-siftan.

sifþa(e), sig. v. sifeþa, sí.

sig (?) *himself*:—Se ðe gebysmreþ sig *qui se polluerit*, L. Ecg. iv. 68, 16; Th. ii. 230, 14.

sīgan; *p.* sāh, *pl.* sigon; *pp.* sigen. I. *to pass from a higher to a lower position, to sink, descend, decline, fall down*:—Hē (*a man hung on a tree*) on wyrtruman sīgeþ, fealleþ on foldan, Exon. Th. 328, 29; Vy. 25. Đā hē on eorþan sāh *cadens in terram*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 31. Hī sheówon ðæt treów ðæt hit brastliende sāh tō ðam hālgan were. Đā worhte hē ongeán ðam hreósendum treówe rōde tācn, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 33. Him sāh (*here, or from* seón (?), *but* cf. *Icel.* höfðu ût sigit iðrin í þat sārit) se innoþ eall ût, L. Ælfc. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 6. Sitte gē sigewīf, sīgaþ tō eorþan (*in a charm for bees*), Lchdm. i. 384, 24. Đū gestaþoladest eorþan swīðe wundorlīce . . . nāuwuht eorþlīces hī ne healt, ðæt hió ne sīge, and nis hire ēðre tō feallanne ofdūne ðonne up, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 37. Ne mæg hió hider ne ðider sīgan, Met. 20, 165. Hīt hreósan wile, sīgan sond æfter rēne, 7, 23. Ic sīgan lǽte wællregn ufan *I will cause to descend destructive rain from above*, Cd. Th. 81, 23; Gen. 1349. Gewāt se wilda fugel earce sēcan, wērig sīgan tō handa hālgum rince, 88, 9; Gen. 1462. Sigende *precepa*, Germ. 399, 460. [Þe kinge sah to grunde (deide, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10255. Scal þi saule sizen to helle 14589.] I a. *to sink* as the sun to its setting:—Heó (*the sun*) sīhþ tō ðam tācne (*Aries*) ðē sēfen, Anglia viii. 307, 20. Tungla torhtast tō sete sīgeþ, Menol. Fox 221; Men. 112. Ealle stiorran sīgaþ æfter sunnan under eorþan grund, Met. 29, 15. Sió æþele gesceaft (*the sun*) sāh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. [The sunne arist anes a dai and eft sigeð, O. E. Homl. ii. 109, 22.] I b. in a figurative sense:—Ða men ðe sīgaþ on ðisses middangeardes lufan ðē ðæt hió sīfeallaþ of hiera ryhtwīsnessum *cadentes a sua rectitudine animas, atque in hujus mundi se delectatione reclinantes*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 16. Mē on sāh unrihtes fealа *declinaverunt in me iniquitates*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Swā swā wē sigon ēr on ðæt unāliéfede ðē ðæt wē sīfeóllon *qui per illicita defluendo cecidimus*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 15. Ðonne āginþ hē sylf sīgan oððe sīfylþ *inclinavit se et cadet*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. Forlǽte hetenīþa gehwone sīgan, Exon. Th. 352, 23; Sch. 101. II. *to move* towards a point (cf. to make a *descent* upon a place):—Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heápum þringaþ sīgaþ sīdwegum *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, Exon. Th. 221, 19; Ph. 337. Godwine sāh him ēfre tōwerd Lundenes mid his liþe ðæt hē com tō Sūþgeweorce *Godwin kept moving towards London with his force until he came to Southwark*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 19. Ðæt folc him sāh eall onbūtan *the people pressed upon him on all sides*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 650. Eall seó burhwaru sāh ût ætgædere ongeán ðæs cāseres tōcyme *the whole town moved out together in the direction of the emperor's approach*, 814. Guman sigon ætsomne, Beo. Th. 619; B. 307. Gif ðū ne wilt wirde steóran ac on selfwille sīgan lǽtest (cf. gif seó wyrd swā hweorfan mōt on yfelra manna gewill, and ðū heore nelt stȳran, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 50. Him englas tōgeánes heápum cwōman sīgan, Exon. Th. 34, 30; Cri. 550. [Engles siben in to heouene, Jul. 77, 7. Heo sizen to his hærme, Laym. 8682. Forð heo gunnen sizen, 29071.] II a. of the movement of time:—Iunius sīhþ tō mancynne . . . Agustus sīhþ tō mannum, Anglia viii. 311, 6–17. Solmōnaþ sīgeþ tō tūne, Menol. Fox 32; Men. 16. II b. figurative:—Sigon tō slǽpe *they sank to sleep*, Beo. Th. 2506; B. 1251. Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre ðæt is him sīge on swingella wracu (*verberum vindicta in eum procedat*), R. Ben. 52, 7. [Wið þene sele bradgume þat siheð alle sellðe of *from whom proceeds all happiness*, H. M. 47, 35.] III. *to ooze, run* as matter. v. seón:—Gif ðæt brægen ût sīge *if the brain protrude*, Lchdm. ii. 22, 19. Lǽt sīgan ût on sum fæt *let it drain out into a vessel*, iii. 48, 6. IV. *to strain, filter, act as a filter*, cf. (?) sīgere:—Sigende sond rēn swylgþ *bibulae arenae*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 12, 16. [*O. Sax.* sīgan *to sink* (of the sun); *to proceed*: *O. Frs.* sīga: *O. H. Ger.* sīgan *declinare, ruere*: *Icel.* sīga *to sink down, slide*.] v. ā-, ge-, on-sīgan; sīgend, *and* seón.

sigdi. v. sīðe.

sīge, es; *m. A fall, setting* of the sun:—Sió sunne ðonne hió on sige weorðeþ (cf. Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25), Met. 13, 111. v. niðer-sige.

sige, es; *m. Victory, triumph.* I. *success in war*:—Sige *victoria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 19. Ic siges mihte eów sille, ðæt gē eów tō gamene feónda sīfillaþ, Wulfst. 132, 19. Se cyng āhte siges geweald *victory remained with the king*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 12. Hī mid mycele sige (*triumpho magno*) hām fōran, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 32. Palm getācnaþ syge, Homl. Th. i. 218, 11. Sige forgifan *to grant victory*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 36: Elen. Kmbl. 288; El. 144. Sige syllan, Val. 2, 25. Sige habban *to conquer, be victorious*, Num. 31, 18. Hæfde sige *vincebat, superabat*, Ex. 17, 11. Ða Cretense hæfdon ðone grimlecan sige *cruentiorem victoriam Cretenses exercuerunt*, Ors. 1, 9; Swt. 42, 28. Sige gerǽcan, gesleán, gewinnan *to gain the victory*, 3, 1; Swt. 96, 33: Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22: Num. 21, 1. Sige niman, onfōn *to obtain the victory*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 9: 845; Erl. 66, 24: Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 21. Hié ðæt an missenlīcum sigum ðreógende wēron, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 3. Ðæt hié mec mid heán sigum (*cum sublimibus trophæis*) geweorðedon, Nar. 24, 24. II. *success in conflict*:—Siges *triumphi*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 76. Mid sigerīcum sige *triumphali tropheo*, 473, 41: Hymn. Surt. 44, 27. Sige onsendan *to make victorious*, Salm. Kmbl. 487; Sal. 244. Heó bād ðone ēcan sige, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 14. Sigas *triumphos*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 20: *victorias*, 129, 24: *trophea*, 131, 22. II a. *success* in commerce:—Oxan grasiende gesihþ sige ceápas (-es? *or* sigeceápas?) getācnaþ, oxan slāpende gesihþ yfelnysse ceápes getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 9. [The word occurs often as one of the components of proper names: e.g. see Txts. 512–513. Sije (syje, sijen) habben, Laym. 23896: 17409: 16199. Sije winnenn, Orm. 5461. Sy *triumph*, Jul. 11, 16. *Goth.* sigis: *O. Sax.* sigi: *O. H. Ger.* sigi, sigu: *Icel.* sig.] v. weorc-, word-sige, *and* sigor.

sige-bēac[e]n, es; *n.* I. *a sign* or *monument of victory gained, a trophy*:—Se palm is sigebeácen, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10. Ðēr ðæt heofonlīce sigebeácen (*trophæum*) ārǣred beón sceolde, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 35. Æþelinges (*Christ*) rōd, sigebeácen (cf. sige-beámi, -bearn) sōð, Elen. Kmbl. 1772; El. 888. Be ðam sigebeácne (*the cross*), 336; El. 168. Sēlest sigebeácna (*the cross*), 1946; El. 975. Sigebēcn, sigbeácn *tropea, signa*, Txts. 103, 2043. Ðis sigbēcn, 124, 2. II. *an ensign that is to lead to victory, a banner*:—Mid sigebeácne *vexillo, signo*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 35. Ārǣraþ eówer sigebēcn, and onginnaþ eówer gefeoht, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 59. v. sigor-beác[e]n.

sige-beáh; *g.* -beáges; *m. That which encircles the head of the victor, a crown*:—Hē onfēng sigebeáh (*coronam*) ēces līfes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 34. Sigbēg, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 2: Rtl. 1, 15. Sigbēh, 6, 1.

sige-beám, es; *m. A tree on which a victory is gained*, generally *the cross*:—Se sigebeám *the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 25; Kr. 13: 251; Kr. 127: Elen. Kmbl. 1927; El. 965. Be ðam sigebeáme, on ðam þrowode þeóda Waldend, 840; El. 420: 885; El. 444. Sēlest sigebeáma, 2053; El. 1028. Sigebeámas þrȳ (*the three crosses at the crucifixion*), 1691; El. 847. v. sige-beácen, -bearn.

sige-bearn, es; *n. A victorious child*, applied to Christ:—His gāst onsende sigebearn Godes, Elen. Kmbl. 959; El. 481: Exon. Th. 460, 3; Hö. 11. Ðæt sygebearn, 461, 29; Hö. 43. Ealra sigebearna ðæt sēleste, 33, 3; Cri. 520.

sige-beorht; *adj. Rendered illustrious by victory, triumphant*:—Hié swā sigebeorhte and swā gebēgde mid mycelre blisse tō hām fōran, Blickl. Homl. 203, 30. Cf. *the proper name* Sigebryht, -berht, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 18: Txts. 512. v. sigor-beorht.

sige-beorn, es; *m. A victorious warrior*:—Ne gefrægn ic æt wera hilde sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebēran . . . Hig fuhton fīf dagas, swā hyra nān ne feól, Fins. Th. 76; Fin. 38. [Cf. *Icel.* Sig-björn (*proper name*).]

sige-bīme, an; *f. A trumpet which is sounded after victory*:—Sungon sigebȳman (*after the Israelites had escaped from the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 214, 6; Exod. 565. [Cf. *Icel.* sigr-lūðr.]

sige-brōðor; *m. A victorious brother*, used in speaking to St. Andrew of St. Matthew, who was not daunted by his heathen captors, Andr. Kmbl. 366; An. 183.

sige-cempa, an; *m. A victorious warrior*:—Wæs Dauid æt wīge sōð sigecempa, Ps. C. 50, 10.

sige-cwēn, e; *f. A victorious queen*, applied to Elene, Elen. Kmbl. 519; El. 260: 1992; El. 998.

sige-dēma, an; *m. A victorious, triumphant judge, the irresistible judge of the day of judgment*:—Se sigedēma, frea mihtig (*Christ*) Andr. Kmbl. 1322; An. 661. Ne beóþ ðēr (*at the last judgment*) forþ borene sigele tō ðam sigedēman, Wulfst. 254, 1: Exon. Th. 65, 28; Cri. 1061.

sige-dryhten, es; *m. A victorious lord*, (1) as a complimentary epithet of an earthly chief:—Sigedrihten mīn, aldor Eást-Dena, Beo. Th. 788; B. 391. Sigedryhten mīn (*the departed Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 184, 24; Gū. 1349. Wit for uncrum sigedryhtne song āhōfan, 324, 33; Víd. 104. (2) as an epithet of the Deity:—Þeóda Waldend, sigedryhten mīn, Andr. Kmbl. 2905; An. 1455: Exon. Th. 176, 19; Gū. 1212: Ps. C. 50, 119. Þeóden engla, sōð sigedrihten, Hy. 6, 34. Ðū eart selfa sigedrihten God, Met. 20, 260. Ðonc secgan sigedryhtne, ðæs ðe hē hine sylfne ūs sendan wolde, Exon. Th. 9, 1; Cri. 128: Andr. Kmbl. 1753; An. 879. Sigedrihten, mihtigne God, Cd. Th. 33, 21; Gen. 523: 48, 20; Gen. 778. [*O. Sax.* sigi-drohtin (*applied to the Deity*).]

sige-eádig; *adj. Blessed with victory, victorious*:—Sigeeádig bil, Beo. Th. 3119; B. 1557. [Cf. *Icel.* sigr-sæll.] v. sigor-eádig.

sige-fæst; *adj. With victory secured, victorious, triumphant.* (1) applied to persons:—Sigefæst *victor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 18. Sigfæst *triumphator*, Rtl. 122, 12. And hē sigefæst swā eft hām fērde *sicque victor in patriam reversus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: Exon. Th. 460, 26; Hö. 23. Þurh cyninges wīsdōm folc wyrð gesǣlig, gesundful and sigefæst, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 5. Hē ofslōh mid ðam sigefæstan here eall ðæt mennisc, Jos. 10, 40. Hī sigefæste ofer sē fērdon, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 15. Sigefæste *triumphabiles, triumpho plenos*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 33. Hȳ beóþ ðȳ gesundran and ðȳ sigefæstran, Exon. Th. 408, 29; Rä. 27, 19. Se sigefæstesta cyning *victoriosissimus rex*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 16. (2) applied to things:—Sigefest wuldor, Hy. 8, 4. Sigefæstne

hām, Menol. Fox 298; Men. 150. **Sigefæst tācon** *victricia signa*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24: H. R. 105, 21. **Sigefæstan gūþfanan** *victricia, victoriosa*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 54. v. sigor-fæst.

sigefæstan; *p.* te *To triumph*:—Sigefeston *triumphant*, Txts. 182, 77. v. ge-sigefæstan.

sigefæstness, e; *f. Victoriousness, triumph*:—Hē wītgode be Cristes sigefæstnesse, ðā ðā hē on heofonas āstāh, Ps. Th. 23, arg. Ðeáh ānra gehwylc wind hæbbe twelf sigefæstnissa, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 3. Sigefæstnissum *triumphis*, Rtl. 93, 7: 75, 19. v. sigorfæstness.

sige-folc, es; *n. A victorious* or *triumphant people*:—Heó (*Judith*) ðæt word ācwæþ tō ðam sigefolce (*the Jews who were about to destroy the Assyrians*), Judth. Thw. 23, 32; Jud. 152. Ðē wæs þeód on sēlum, sigefolca swēg, Beo. Th. 1292; B. 644: Menol. Fox 593; Gn. C. 66.

sige-gealdor, es; *n. A charm that gives victory*:—Ic mē on ðisse gyrde belūce . . . wiþ eal ðæt lāð ðe intō land fare; sygegealdor ic begale, sigegyrd ic mē wege, Lchdm. i. 388, 14.

sige-gefeoht, es; *n. A victorious battle, a victory*:—On sigegefeohtum ellreordra cynna *in victories over foreign races*; in expugnandis barbaris, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 25.

sige-gird, e; *f. A rod that brings victory.* v. sige-gealdor.

sige-hrēmig; *adj. Exultant with victory, triumphant*:—Gesæt sigehrēmig on ða swīðran hand ēce eádfruma (*Christ*) ágnum Fæder, Exon. Th. 33, 25; Cri. 531: Hy. 8, 30.

sige-hrēð *fame gained by victory*:—Onsāl sigehrēð secgum *tell men of the fame you have won* (cf. the account of his deeds which Beowulf had given to Hrothgar), Beo. Th. 984; B. 490. Cf. gūþ-hrēð.

sige-hrēðig; *adj. Triumphant.* (1) applied to men:—Dōmeádig cempa . . . sigehrēðig (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 146, 4; Gū. 704. Hig ne wēndon ðæt hē sigehrēðig sēcean cōme þeóden *they did not expect that Beowulf would come triumphant* (*from his fight with Grendel's mother*) *and visit Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 3198; B. 1597: 5505; B. 2756. (2) applied to the Deity:—Se Ælmihtiga . . . gesette sigehrēðig sunnan and mōnan, 188; B. 94.

sige-hwīl, e; *f. A time of victory, the hour of victory*:—Wēdra helm feónd gefylde . . . Ðæt ðam þeódne wæs sīðes sigehwīl, Beo. Th. 5413; B. 2710.

sigel, sægl, segl; *n.* (?) *The sun*; also *the name of the rune = S*:— ᛋ sémannum symble byþ on hihte (cf. Icelandic Runic poem—Sól er landa ljómi), Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 15; Rūn. 16. Woruldcandel scān, sigel sūþan fūs, Beo. Th. 3936; B. 1966. Wuldres tācen swylce hādre sægl, Andr. Kmbl. 178; An. 89. Hādor sægl gewāt under scrīðan, 2911; An. 1458. Heáfdes segl *the sun of the head, the eye* (cf. *Icel.* enni-māni, -tungl = *the eye*), 100; An. 50. [*Goth.* sauil; *n. the sun*: *Icel.* sól; *f.*] v. heáfo-sigel; sigel-beorht, -hearwa, -hweorfa, -torht, -waras.

sigel, sigl; *n.* (?) *A clasp, brooch, jewel*:—Sigl, sigil *bulla*, Txts. 45, 331: *fibula*, 63, 874: *sibba*, 97, 1856. Sigl *bulla, gemma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 70: *fibula*, 148, 57. Sigil *bulla*, i. 288, 7. Sigel, ii. 11, 34: *fibula*, 35, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sigilla; *f. lunula. From Latin* (?) sigillum.] v. sigle.

sigel-beorht; *adj.* I. *sun-bright, bright with the sun, sunny*:—Wintres dæg sigelbeorhtne genimþ hærfest mid herige hrīmes and snāwes *winter's day takes captive sunny autumn with its army of frost and snow*, Menol. Fox 404; Men. 203. Bringþ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tō tūne, 175; Men. 89. II. *bright as the sun*:—Sitt sigelbeorht swegles brytta on heáhsetle *ille sedens solio fulget sublimis in alto*, Dōm. L. 117. [*Icel.* sól-bjartr.] Cf. sigel-torht.

sige-leán, es; *n. A reward of victory, prize, palm*:—Sigeleán ł edleán *palma*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 5: 432, 75: *triumphus, palma*, 424, 53. Ðæt wē brūcan sigeleáne *ut perfruamur bravio*, Hymn. Surt. 129, 18. Simon and Thaddeus beornas beadorōfe sceoldon þurh wēpenhete sigeleán sēcan, Apstls. Kmbl. 161; Ap. 81. Ēce līf, sēlust sigeleána, Elen. Kmbl. 1051; El. 527. [*Goth.* sigis-laun *bravium*.] v. sigor-leán.

sige-leás; *adj.* I. *without victory, unsuccessful in conflict, defeated*:—Engle nū lange [wēron] eal sigeleáse *the English now for a long time have been deserted by victory*, Wulfst. 162, 15. Hý sigeleáse (*defeated*) ðone grēnan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, Exon. Th. 130, 33; Gū. 447: 141, 6; Gū. 623: Cd. Th. 20, 20; Gen. 312. Ia. of an expedition, *unattended by victory*:—Sigeleásne sīð, Exon. Th. 120, 17; Gū. 273. Ib. of a song, *that tells of defeat*:—Gehýrdon galan Godes andsacan sigeleásne sang, Beo. Th. 1578; B. 787. [*O. H. Ger.* sigu-lōs.]

sige-leóþ, es; *n. A song of triumph*:—Ðā wæs sigeleóþ (cf. *Icel.* sigr-óp) galen on herefelda, Elen. Kmbl. 248; El. 124. Engla þreátas sigeleóþ sungon (*when Guthlac came to Heaven*), Exon. Th. 181, 6; Gū. 1289.

Sigel-hearwa (Sīl-), an; *m. An Ethiopian*:—Se deófol wearþ æteówod swylce ormēte Sīlhearwa, Homl. Th. i. 466, 24. Hē him ætýwde micelne Sigelhearwan, ðæm wæs seó onsýn sweartre ðonne hrūm, Shrn. 120, 24. Twegen blace Sīlhearwan, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 17: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 285. Sigylhearwan (Sielhearwæn, MS. T.) *Aethiopes*, Ps. Spl. 71, 9. Sigelhearwena (Sýl-, Ps. Spl.) folc, Ps. Surt. 73, 14: ii. p. 189, 36. Ethiopia, ðæt is ðæra Sīlhearwena rīce, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 13: i. 454, 12. Ðæra Sīlhearwena land *terra Aethiopiae*, Gen. 2, 13. Sīlhearewena (Sīlhearwena, MSS. R. P.) land, Lchdm. iii. 258, 18. Ðū sealdest Sigelhearwan (-as, MS.) tō mōse *dedisti in escam populo Aethiopum*, Ps. Th. 73, 14. Cf. Sigel-waras.

Sigelhearwen; *adj. Ethiopian*:—For his Sigelhearwenan wīfe *propter uxorem ejus Aethiopissam*, Num. 12, 1. Sýlhearwenre, *Aethiopica*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 49.

sigel-hweorfa, an; *m.* A plant-name, a word equivalent in meaning to the Greek *heliotrope*. It is found as the representative of foreign words in the following:—Sigelhweorfa *heliotropus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 5, 80: Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. Sigelhuerpha *eliotropia*, id. Sigelhueorua *nimphea*, 304, col. 1: *solsequia*, 305, col. 1. Sigelwearfa. Ðeós wyrt ðe Grēcas *heliotropus*, and Rōmāne *vertamnum* nemnaþ, and eác Angle sigelhweorfa hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 152, 21. Sigilhweorfa *eliotropus*, 254, 11. In the following no foreign equivalent is given:—Sigelhweorfa, ii. 94, 25: iii. 24, 4. Nim nioþoweardne sigelhweorfan, 326, 17. See Lchdm. ii. 404, col. 2.

sigel-hweorfe, an; *f.* A plant name:—Sigelhwerfe *solsequium* vel *heliotropium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 30. *Eleotropam*, Grece; Latine, *solsequium, idem* sigelhweorfe, ii. 32, 26. Nim sigelhweorfan ða smalan unwæscene, Lchdm. ii. 108, 23. v. preceding word.

sige-līc; *adj. Victorious*:—Ða sigelīcan *victricia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 21: *victoria*, 92, 4. v. sigor-līc.

sigel-torht; *adj. Bright with sunshine* or *bright as the sun*, cf. sigelbeorht:—Swā wæs ealne dæg ōððæt ēfen com sigeltorht (*epithet of ēfen or of* Andrew?) swungen, Andr. Kmbl. 2493; An. 1248.

Sigel-waras, -ware; *pl. The Ethiopians*:—Mannkynn sweartes hiwes . . . ða man hāteþ Sīlhearwan (Sigilwara, MS. V.), Nar. 38, 30. Hine Sigelwearas (*Aethiopes*) sēceaþ, Ps. Th. 71, 9. Folc Sigelwara *populus Aethiopum*, 86, 3. Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 182, 2; Exod. 69. Hē (*St. Matthew*) gelǣrde Sigelwara mǣgþe, and of Sigelwarum hē flýmde twegan drýas, Shrn. 131, 27: Apstls. Kmbl. 127; Ap. 64. Cf. Sigelhearwa.

sige-mēce, es; *m. A victorious sword, a sword wielded by a victor's hand*, Exon. Th. 93, 24; Cri. 1531.

Sigen, e; *f. The Seine*; Sequana:—Andlang Sigene, Chr. 887; Erl. 84, 31. Be Sigene (Signe, MS. A.), 660; Erl. 35, 8: 897; Erl. 94, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* Sigana.]

sigend, es; *m. Movement of the sea, wave*:—Sīgend *flustra*, i. *undae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 62. Flōd *flustra*, sīgendum *flustris*, 33, 33: 76, 63. v. sīgan.

sigere (?), es; *m. A glutton*:—Sīgiras (siras, Corpus Gl.) *lurcones, avidi*, Txts. 72, 568. v. sīgerian, *and* cf. (?) sīgan, IV.

sige-reáf, es; *n. A triumphal robe*; toga palmata, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 4.

sigerian. v. sigorian.

sīgerian (?) *to act as a glutton*:—Sīgergendum *lurconibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 34. v. sīgere.

sige-rice; *adj. Victorious, triumphant.* (1) applied to the Deity:—Witig Drihten . . . sigerīce, Cd. Th. 179, 11; Exod. 27. (2) applied to men, cf. *prop. name* Sigerīc:—Gif gē (*the Israelites*) gehealdaþ hālige lāre, gē gesittaþ sigerīce beórselas beorna, Cd. Th. 213, 34; Exod. 562. [*Ger.* sieg-reich.]

sige-rōf; *adj. Of victorious energy, triumphantly active.* (1) applied to a warrior or to a king:—Sigerōf kyning (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 1243; B. 619: (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 315; El. 158: 141; El. 70. Wēron Rōmware secgas sigerōfe, 93; El. 47: Judth. Thw. 24, 8; Jud. 177. (2) without reference to battle:—Mīn yldra fæder sigerōf sægde, frōd fyrnwiota, Elen. Kmbl. 873; El. 437. Sigerōfne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2451; An. 1227. Gesēton sigerōfe . . . rēdþeahtende, Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868. Sigerōfra (*the saints in glory*), Lchdm. i. 390, 4. (3) applied to the Deity:—Ēce Dryhten, sigerōf settend, Exon. Th. 188, 17; Az. 47.

sige-scearp, es; *n. Triumphal apparel*, Exon. Th. 341, 16; Gn. Ex. 127.

sige-sīþ, es; *m. A victorious expedition* or *journey*:—Oft dǣdlata dōme foreldit sigisīþa gahuem *generally the dilatory man is too late for glory, for every successful undertaking*, Txts. 152, 9.

sige-spēd, e; *f. Triumphant faculty, ability that gains its ends*:—Ðē God sealde sāwle sigespēd and snyttro cræft *God hath given thee effectual power of soul and wisdom's art*, Elen. Kmbl. 2341; El. 1172. Ic on ðē oncnāwe wīsdōmes gewit, sigespēd geseald, Andr. Kmbl. 1291; An. 646. v. sigor-spēd.

sige-tāc[e]n, es; *n. A sign of victory*:—Ðæt hālige sigetācen (*the cross*), Blickl. Homl. 97, 13. Hē sigetācen sende *misit signa*, Ps. Th. 134, 9. v. sigor-tāc[e]n, sige-beác[e]n.

sige-þēod, e; *f. A victorious people, a powerful people*:—Hyne gesōhton on sigeþēode hearde hildefrecan, Beo. Th. 4415; B. 2204: Exon. 473, 23; Bo. 19. Sigeþēóda (*the victorious Goths*), Met. 1, 4. Secgeaþ his wuldor geond sigeþēode (*inter gentes*), Ps. Th. 95, 3.

sige-preát, es; *m. A triumphant band*, Exon. Th. 53, 2; Cri. 844.

sige-þúf (?), es; *m. A banner that conducts to victory, a victorious banner*:—Stópon secgas and gesíþas, bæron þúfas (sigeþúfas?), Judth. Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Cf. sige-beác[e]n.

sige-tiber, es; *n. A sacrifice for victory* (? cf. *Icel.* sigr-blót):—Wolde líge gesyllan his swæsne sunu tó sigetibre, Cd. Th. 203, 12; Exod. 402. v. sigor-tiber.

sige-torht; *adj. Splendid with victory, triumphant*:—Sigetorht árás ece Drihten, Cd. Th. 279, 19; Sat. 240. Cf. sige-beorht.

sige-tudor, es; *n. A victorious, triumphant progeny*, applied to the human race, Exon. Th. 154, 5; Gú. 838.

sige-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon with which victory is won*, Beo. Th. 1612; B. 804.

sige-wang, es; *m. A plain where victory is won, a glorious plain.* (1) where actual fighting has taken place:—Se mǽsta dǽl dæs heriges læg on dam sigewonge, Judth. Thw. 25, 36. (2) where actual fighting is not referred to, *a place in which evil is overcome*:—Smeolt wæs se sigewang (*the place where St. Andrew's heathen enemies had been overwhelmed*), Andr. Kmbl. 3160; An. 1583. Smylte is se sigewong (cf. dæt torhte lond, l. 19, wlitig is se wong eall, 198, 8, *the dwelling-place of the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 199, 29; Ph. 33: 146, 23; Gú. 714. Memnisce áras on dam sigewonge (*Guthlac's dwelling-place*) helpe gemétton, 157, 18; Gú. 893.

sige-wíf, es; *n. Grimm supposes this word may be a general denonination of wise women*, D. M. 402; *the passage in which it occurs is a charm, where it is addressed to bees when swarming*:—Sittaþ gé, sigewíf, sigaþ tó eorþan, Lchdm. i. 384, 24.

sigle, es; *n. A necklace, collar, band for the neck*:—Ne beóþ dǽr forþ borene sigele ne beágas ne heora heáfodgold, Wulfst. 253, 23. Dá gemétte heó under hrægele gylden sigele (*monile*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 5. Háma sætwæg Brósinga mene, sigle and sincfæt, Beo. Th. 2404; B. 1200. In mínum sweoran ic mé gemon beran da ýdlan byrþenne gyldenra sigla *in collo me memini supervacua monitium pondera portare*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 27: Beo. Th. 2318; B. 1157. Hí on beorg dydon bég and siglu . . . hyrsta, 6308; B. 3164. [*Icel.* sigli *a necklace.*] v. mádum-sigle; sigel, in-sigle.

sigle, an; *f. Rye*:—Siglan dust, Lchdm. ii. 126, 7. [*Lat.* secale; *later* segale, sigalum, sigla: cf. *Ital.* segale: *Fr.* seigle.]

sigor, es; *m. Victory, triumph*:—Mé oferswíðde se wyrresta sigor, Shrn. 37, 24. Sigor eft áhwearf of norþmonna níðgeteóne, æsctír wera, Cd. Th. 124, 24; Gen. 2067. Sigores *palmam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 32. Mid sigores wuldre tó heofonum ástígan, Wulfst. 199, 13. Swegles ealdor hyre (*Judith*) sigores onleáh, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 124. Sigere *tropheo*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 64. Elne gewurdod, dóme and sigore, Cd. Th. 129, 3; Gen. 2138. Hlísfulne sigor, *famosum tropheum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 29. Ic sceal his róde sigor (*the triumph of Christ's cross*) swíðor wíscan donne ondrǽdan, Homl. Th. i. 594, 20. Sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2363; B. 1183. Folc de hé on deóflum genom þurh his sylfes sygor, Exon. Th. 36, 24; Cri. 581. Sigera *triumphorum*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 33. Dyssum sigorum dú Godes biscop blissian miht *hisque Dei consul factus laetare triumphis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 31. Mid dǽm siogorum geweordad *triumphans*, Nar. 28, 4. ¶ *The word occurs often in reference to the Deity* (cf. *in Icel.* Sig-fódur *one of Odin's names*, sig-tívar *the gods of victory*, sigr-god *a god of victory*):—Swegles aldor se de sigor seleþ, Cd. Th. 170, 5; Gen. 2808. Dæt hé sigora gehwæs ána wéolde (cf. Hans (*Odin's*) menn trúdu því, at hann ætti heimilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Exon. Th. 276, 5; Jul. 561. Sigores ágend, ealdor, freá, fruma, God, weard, Cd. Th. 307, 11; Sat. 678: Hy. 3, 20: Exon. Th. 25, 21; Cri. 404: 19, 2; Cri. 294: Andr. Kmbl. 1519; An. 761: Exon. Th. 15, 29; Cri. 243. Sigora dryhten, freá, God, sellend, settend, sóðcyning, waldend, weard, Cd. Th. 63, 23; Gen. 1036: Exon. Th. 242, 18; Ph. 675: Elen. Kmbl. 2613; El. 1308: Exon. Th. 359, 17; Pa. 64: Cd. Th. 237, 5; Dan. 333: Exon. Th. 75, 29; Cri. 1229: Cd. Th. 8, 19; Gen. 126: 106, 13; 1770. Bidde ic sigere (-a?, -es?) Godes miltse, Lchdm. i. 390, 10. [*Icel.* sigr.] v. hréd-, wíg-sigor; sige, *and following words.*

sigor-beác[e]n, es; *n. A symbol of victory*, applied to the cross, Elen. Kmbl. 1967; El. 985. v. sige-beác[e]n.

sigor-beorht; *adj. Triumphant*, epithet of Christ, Exon. Th. 1, 18; Cri. 10. v. sige-beorht.

sigor-cynn, es; *n. A triumphant, glorious race*, epithet of the Seraphim, Elen. Kmbl. 1506; El. 755.

sigor-eádig; *adj. Blessed with victory, victorious*, Beo. Th. 2626; B. 1311: 4693; B. 2352. v. sige-eádig.

sigor-fæst; *adj. Victorious, triumphant.* (1) as an epithet of the Deity:—Se Sunu (*Christ*) wæs sigorfæst on dam síðfate, Rood Kmbl. 297; Kr. 150. God sigorfæst, Exon. Th. 217, 18; Ph. 282. (2) of an angel:—Meahtig Meotudes þegn, sigorfæst, 176, 30; Gú. 1218. (3) of a passion:—Brondhät lufu, sigorlæst in sefan, 160, 3; Gú. 938. v sige-fæst.

sigorfæstness, e; *f. Victoriousness*:—Be sigerfestnisse and swíðmódnisse ures Drihtnes mid dǽm hé da háþnan ofercom, Anglia xi. 173, 12. v. sigefæstness.

sigorian, sigerian, sigrian; *p.* ode *To vanquish, triumph over, triumph*:—Ic sigerie (sigerige, sigrige, sigrie) *triumpho*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 5. Ic sigrige be Cristes mádmum, and ic díne tintregu ne gefrǽde, Homl. Th. i. 424, 33. Fullfremed sóðlufu middaneardes sigoraþ ealdor *perfecta caritas mundi triumphat principem*, Hymn. Surt. 123, 38. Sigerode *triumphat*, 105, 32. Sigoriende *triumphans*, 85, 9. Sigriende, Germ. 395, 4. Sigirendes *triumphantis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* ubarsigirón *triumphare*: *Icel.* sigra: *Dan.* seire.]

sigoriend, sigriend, es; *m. A victor*:—Sigriend *victor*, Hymn. Surt. 38, 7.

sigor-leán, es; *n. A reward of victory, prize*:—Dryhten hyre (*Judith*) geaf sigorleán in swegles wuldre, Judth. Thw. 26, 26; Jud. 345. Sigorleán sécan, Exon. Th. 154, 29; Gú. 850: 184, 14; Gú. 1344. Sigorleán habban, Elen. Kmbl. 1246; El. 623. Sigorleánum onfón, Cd. Th. 176, 27; Gen. 2918. Tó sigorleánum sellan, Exon. Th. 97, 14; Cri. 1590. v. sige-leán.

sigor-líc; *adj. Triumphal*:—Dæt sigorlíce leóþ *carmen triumphale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 48: Hpt. 438, 16. Mid sigerlícum sige *triumphali tropheo* (*victoria*), 473, 40. v. sige-líc.

sigor-spéd, e; *f. Abundant success*:—Is help gearu æt mǽrum, manna gehwylcum sigorspéd gesealdd, Andr. Kmbl. 1817; An. 911. Mé is miht ofer eall, sigorspéd gesealdd, 2868; An. 1437. v. sige-spéd.

sigor-tác[e]n, es; *n. A sign of victory, a convincing sign*:—Godspel bodian, secgan sigortácnum *to preach the gospel, tell it with convincing proofs* or *with marks shewing how it had prevailed*, Exon. Th. 169, 3; Gú. 1089. v. sige-tác[e]n.

sigor-tiber, es; *n. A sacrifice for victory* or *deliverance*:—Wes dú on ófeste . . . dæt dú lác onsecge sigortifre *hasten to offer with a sacrifice, that may deliver you from your peril*, Exon. Th. 257, 30; Jul. 255. v. sige-tiber.

sigor-weorc, es; *A victorious work, a victory*:—Sigorworca hréd, Cd. Th. 198, 2; Exod. 316. [*Icel.* sigr-verk *a victory.*]

sigor-wuldor, es; *n. Triumphant glory, the glory of the victor*:—Háligra sáula gesittaþ in sigorwuldre Dryhtnes dreámas, Exon. Th. 109, 21; Gú. 93.

sigrian. v. sigorian.

sigsonte ? *a plant name*, Lchdm. i. 74, 11: 102, 24.

-siht, -sihte. v. ge-, in-, út-siht, blód-, út-sihte.

sihþ, e; *f. A vision*:—Bóc dæra sighdana *apocalypsis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 11. Da sihdo (gisihde, Rush.) *quae vidissent*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 9. v. æt-, ge-sihþ.

sihtre, silcen. v. seohtre, seolucen.

silf, silfren, Sil-hearwa, sillan. v. self, seolfren, Sigel-hearwa, sellan.

Sillende *Zealand*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 20, 23.

sil-líc, silofor. v. seld-líc, seolfor.

siltan; *p.* te *To salt, season*:—Ic sylte *condio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 13. Selt *condit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 55. On dæm de gé hit syltaþ (*condistis*), Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Selte mon hiora mettas, Lchdm. ii. 234, 14. Láreówum gedafenaþ dæt hí mid wísdómes sealte geleáffulra manna mód sylton, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 17. ge-, un-silt (-sylt).

sima, an; *m. A cord, rope*:—Satan læg símon gesáled (cf. *Icel.* sím-bundinn), Cd. Th. 47, 23; Gen. 765. [*O. Sax.* símo *a cord*: *O. Frs.* sím: *Icel.* sima; *n.*; *cf. also* seimr *a string*: *Dan.* sime *a seton.*]

síman; *p.* de *To load, put a burden* (seám) *on*:—Gé sýmaþ (sémaþ, Lind.) men mid dám byrþenum . . . and gé ne áhrínaþ da seámas mid eówrum ánum fingre *oneratis homines oneribus . . . et ipsi uno digito uestro non tangitis sarcinas*, Lk. Skt. 11, 46. Sýmaþ *onerant*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Hig sýmdon hira assan *oneratis asinis*, Gen. 44, 13. Sýmaþ eówre assan, 45, 17. v. ge-, ofer-síman (-sýman).

simbel, symbel, simel; *adj. Continual, perpetual.* [*The word occurs only in the adverbial forms* simbles, simble, on simbel (cf. on ídel), *and the compounds* simbel-farende, -geféra; *similarly O. H. Ger.* simpal *for the most part appears in adverbial forms, but Graff vi.* 26 *gives one instance of its adjective use*, simplém *assiduis. Icel.* simul *ever, is preserved in only one or two passages*]:—On simbel *ever, always, continually*:—Hí hiora freóndscipe forþ on symbel gehealdaþ *they continue ever to maintain their friendship*, Met. 11, 94. Hió þyrstende wæs on symbel mannes blódes *she was continually thirsting for human blood*; haec, sanguinem sitiens, inter incessablia homicidia, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. Dér se rica hyne reste on symbel nihtes *where the ruler ever rested at night*, Judth. Thw. 22, 2; Jud. 44. v. following words.

simbel-farende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Always travelling, wandering, roving*:—Da simbelfarendan Æthiopes *Aethiopum gentes pervagantes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 26, 16. v. next word.

simbel-geféra, an; *m. One who continually goes with another, a constant companion*:—Nis hit nó dæt án dæt swá eáde mæg widerweard gescealt wesan ætgædere symbelgeféran, ac hit is sellícre dæt hiora énig

ne mæg būtan ōðrum bión *it is not only that it is so easy for opposites to be able to be constant companions, but it is more extraordinary that no one can exist without another*, Met. 11, 50. v. preceding word.

simble, symble, simle, siemle, semle, symle; *adv. Ever, always.* I. *continually, continuously, without intermission.* (1) alone:—Symble mid ðē *semper tecum*, Ps. Th. 72, 18. Symble fȳr oððe gār *ever fire or piercing cold*, Cd. Th. 20, 29; Gen. 316. Simle *diuturne*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 23. Hié simle lōcigeaþ tō ðære eorþan *ad terram semper inclinantur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 20. Hió wǣron simle healfe æt hām, healfe ūte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17. In ðē sāule sōðfæstra simle gerestaþ, Exon. Th. 4, 16; Cri. 53: Met. 20, 238. Semle, 20, 198. Ic siemle mid ðē beó, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 23. Hē symle Drihtne folgode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 17. Symle wesan on lustum, Cd. Th. 30, 26; Gen. 472. Ne swylteþ hē symle ac him eft cymeþ bōt *he does not die for ever, does not remain dead, but remedy comes again to him*, Exon. Th. 419, 13; Rä. 38, 5. ¶ in clauses with a comparative:—Symle biþ ðȳ heardra ðe hit sǣstreámas swiðor beátaþ *it keeps getting harder the more the waves beat it*, Cd. Th. 80, 7; Gen. 1325: Beo. Th. 5752; B. 2880: Salm. Kmbl. 485; Sal. 243. (2) with words of similar meaning:—His sōðfæstnyss wunaþ symble ēce *justitia ejus manet in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Symble on ēcnesse *in æternum*, 118, 142. Simle singales beclȳsed, Exon. Th. 20, 25; Cri. 323. Singallīce simle, Met. 7, 46. Forþ simle, Exon. Th. 23, 30; Cri. 376. Symle ǣwo tō ealdre, 149, 6; Gū. 757. Ā symle, 459, 10; Hy. 4, 114. ¶ with comparative:—Dē biþ ā symble of dæge on dæg drohtaþ strengra, Andr. Kmbl. 2768; An. 1386. II. *on every occasion* or *opportunity, without missing, in unbroken succession*:—Faraþ six dagas simble (*without missing a day*) ymb ða burh, Jos. 6, 3. Symble biþ gemyndgad morna gehwylce, Beo. Th. 4891; B. 2450. Symble gefēgon burhweardes cyme *they rejoiced whenever he came*, Andr. Kmbl. 1318; An. 659. Ðū simle mǣnst, gif ðē ænies willan wana biþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 21. Dæt mōd siemle biþ gebunden ðǣr ðissa twega yfela āuðer rīcsaþ *whenever either of these two evils prevails, the mind is bound*, 6; Fox 16, 2. Nǣfre ic ða geþeahte sēcan wolde, ac ic symle mec āscēd ðara scylda, Elen. Kmbl. 936; El. 469. Dæt hē symle oftost God weorþige, Exon. Th. 27, 17; Cri. 432: 243, 34; Jul. 20. Symle hȳ Gūðlāc fromne fundon, ðonne hȳ neósan cwōman, 123, 7; Gū. 319: 205, 6; Ph. 108. ¶ where a series of times is mentioned:—Symble (symle, Exon. Th. 367, 19) ymbe seofon niht *every seven days*, Soul Kmbl. 19; Seel. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 313; An. 157. Simle ymb .xii. mōnaþ, Chart. Th. 461, 9: 474, 5: 475, 3. [*O. Sax.* simbla, simla: *O. H. Ger.* simple *semper*.] v. simbel.

simbles, simles; *adv. Ever, always*:—Ā ic simles wæs on wega gehwam willan dīnes georn on mōde, Andr. Kmbl. 128; An. 64. [*O. H. Ger.* simles, simples *semper*.] v. simbel.

simblian, simlian *to frequent*:—Symligaþ ł oftginiósaþ *frequentant*, Rtl. 15, 17.

simblunga, simlunga; *adv. Always, continually*:—Symlinga *jugiter*, Rtl. 33, 17. Symlunge *continuo*, 59, 33. Symlinga *continua* (-o?), 17, 5.

simel, simering-wyrt. v. symbel, symering-wyrt.

sīn, seón, sién, sȳn, e; *f.* I. *power of seeing, sight, vision*:—Smire on ða eágan, sió sȳn biþ ðȳ scearpre, Lchdm. ii. 30, 21. Se hwæl se ðe gārsecges grund bihealdeþ sweartan sȳne *the whale that beholds the depths of ocean with darkened sight*, Exon. Th. 427, 20; Rä. 41, 94. Ne wyrt ðæt ða seón *it does not injure the sight*, Lchdm. ii. 26, 14. Se ðe hire ða siéne onlāh, ðæt heó swā wīde wlītan meahte, Cd. Th. 38, 16; Gen. 607. Oft ic sȳne ofteáh, āblende beorna unrīm, Exon. Th. 270, 21; Jul. 468. Nælde sellīcu wiht sȳne ne folme, 415, 3; Rä. 33, 5. II. *the instrument of sight, the eye*:—Sȳne *pupillam*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 54. [He feide þe sene to þe egen, þe hlust to þe earen, O. E. Hom. ii. 25, 12. Ȝiff þatt tin eȝhe iss unnhal o þe sēne, Orm. 9394. Ich (*the owl*) habbe gode sene, O. and N. 368. *Goth.* siuns *sight*: *O. Sax.* siun *sight*; *eye*: *Icel.* sjón, sȳn *sight*; *eye*.] v. an-, heáfod-sȳn (-sién).

sīn; *possess. pron. His, her, its, their*; suus. This pronoun, which is regularly used in the cognate dialects, rarely occurs in English prose, where its place seems to have been early taken by the genitive of *hē, heó, hit*. I. referring to a sing. masc.:—Gif hæleþa hwilc eágum mōdes sīnes (cf. his mōdes, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 3), Met. 21, 38. Him Hrōðgār gewāt tō hofe sīnum, Beo. Th. 2477; B. 1236. Harold hȳrde holdlīce hærran sīnum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 13. Man æt ðam āgende sīnne willan æt gebicge, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4. Esne wið dryhten gebēte sīne hȳd, L. Wih. 10; Th. i. 38, 22. II. referring to a sing. fem.:—Bær seó brimwylf hringa þengel tō hofe sīnum, Beo. Th. 3019; B. 1507. Heáfod on hand āgeaf Iudith gingran sīnre, Judth. Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132. Dæt wīf (*wīf though neuter is represented by a fem. pron.*) ðīn heáfod tredeþ mid fōtum sīnum, Cd. Th. 56, 16; Gen. 913. III. referring to a plural:—Ðec Israēla herigaþ, herran sīnne (þinne, MS.), 240, 28; Dan. 393. Gebid sīnna sōwhula, Txts. 124, 5. Āhealtedon fram stīgum sȳnum ł fram heora paðum *claudicaverunt a semitis suis*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46. [*Goth.* seins: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sīn: *Icel.* sīnn (sinn).]

sīn *be*. v. sī.

sīn- (sine-, seonu-, v. *cpds.*). The form does not occur as an inde pendent word; as a prefix it has usually the force *ever, everlasting*; but in some cases it seems to denote *magnitude*, e. g. sin-here; cf. *O. H. Ger.* sin-vluot *the deluge*. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sin-: *Icel.* sí- (*but in the phrase* sí ok æ *the independent word is found*): cf. *Goth.* sinteins *continual, daily*.]

sin-birnende *ever burning, continually burning*:—Hit (*the fire of Etna*) simle biþ sinbyrnende, Met. 8, 52.

sinc, es; *n.* (*used only in poetry*) *Treasure, gold, silver, jewels*:—Gold gerīseþ on guman sweorde, sinc on cwēne, Exon. Th. 341, 17; Gn. Ex. 127. Sinc, gold on grunde, Beo. Th. 5522; B. 2764. Ða ðe seolfres beóþ since gecoste *qui probati sunt argento*, Ps. 67, 27. Gesāwon o'er since salo hlifian, reced ofer reádum golde, Cd. Th. 145, 9; Gen. 2403. Bereáfodon receda wuldor (*the temple*) reádan golde, since and seolfre, 219, 25; Dan. 60. Sadol searwum fāh, since gewurþad, Beo. Th. 2081; B. 1038: 3234; B. 1615. Se wyrm ligeþ since (*the hoard which it guarded*) bereáfod, 5486; B. 2746. Cyning mec gyrweþ since and seolfre, Exon. Th. 401, 11; Rä. 21, 10. Scah on sync, on sylfor, on searogimmas, 478, 4; Ruln. 36. Tō heánlīc mē þinceþ, ðæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon unbefohtene . . . ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, Byrht. Th. 133, 33; By. 59. Leóda gōd, sūdmonna sinc, Cd. Th. 121, 28; Gen. 2017. Hē bebohte bearn Wealdendes on seolfres sinc, 301, 7; Sat. 578. Hē beágas dǣlde, sinc æt symle, Beo. Th. 162; B. 81. Ðone hring hæfde Higelāc nýhstan síðe, siddan hē under segne sinc ealgode, Beo. Th. 2413; B. 1204. Ðū ða mādmas Higelāce onsend; mæg ðonne on ðæm golde ongitan, ðonne hē on ðæt sinc stariaþ . . . , 2975; B. 1485. ¶ Sinces brytta, hyrde *a dispenser, guardian of treasure, a prince*, cf. sinc-gifa, *and* Sinca baldor . . . Hrēðel cyning geaf mē sinc and symbel, 4853; B. 2431. Ðone sēlestan sǣcyninga ðara ðe sinc brytnade, 4756; B. 2383:—Sinces brytta, goldwine gumena (*Hrothgar*), 2344; B. 1170. Sinces brytta, folces hyrde, 1219; B. 607: Exon. Th. 288, 3; Wand. 25: (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30. Sinces brytta, aðelinga helm (*Pharaoh*), Cd. Th. 111, 18; Gen. 1857. Sinces hyrde, Melchisedec, 126, 27; Gen. 2101. [*O. Sax.* sink.] v. fæted-sinc.

sincan; *p.* sanc, *pl.* suncon; *pp.* suncen. I. *to sink*:—Ðā ingon sincan *cum coepisset mergi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 30. Hwæðer sincende sǣflōd wǣre, Cd. Th. 86, 27; Gen. 1437. II. *to act as an aperient*:—Gif ðæt sié ōmihte wǣte innan, tyhte hié mon ūt mid līþum mettum sincendum, and ne lǣt inne gesittan on ðam lichoman, Lchdm. ii. 218, 14. [*Goth.* siggkwan: *O. Sax.* sinkan: *O. H. Ger.* sinchan: *Icel.* sökkva.] v. ā-, be-, ge-sincan.

sin-ceald; *adj. Ever-cold*:—Sincalda sǣ, Cd. Th. 207, 25; Exod. 472.

sin-cealdu; *indecl. f. Continual cold*:—Ne mæg ðǣr rēn ne snāw, ne sunnan hǣtu, ne sincaldu wihte gewyrdan, Exon. Th. 198, 29; Ph. 17.

sinc-fæt, es; *n.* I. *a costly vessel, a vessel of gold* or *of silver*, cf. māðum-fæt:—Hordweard (*the dragon*) sincfæt (cf. fǣted wǣge, 4553; B. 2282, dryncfæt dȳre, 4601; B. 2306) sōhte, Beo. Th. 4589; B. 2300; B. 2231. Ides sincfato sealde . . . hió Beówulfe medofol ætbær, 1248; B. 622. Forsōc hē ðām syncfatum, beága mænigo, Vald. 1, 28. II. *a receptacle for treasure, a casket*, cf. hord-fæt:—Hē ætwæg Brōsinga mene, siglē and sincfæt, Beo. Th. 2404; B. 1200.

sinc-fāg, -fāh; *adj. Variegated with costly ornament*:—Ic winde sceal sincfāg swelgan, Exon. Th. 395, 29; Rä. 15, 15. Heorot, sincfāge (cf. goldfāh *applied to Heorot*, 621; B. 308) sel, Beo. Th. 336; B. 167.

sinc-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure*:—Hē wolde ofgifan secga seledreám and sincgestreón, beorht beágsælu, Andr. Kmbl. 3311; An. 1658. Ic ðē an tela sincgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2456; B. 1226. Hringum þēnede, sincgestreónum fættan goldes, 2189; B. 1093.

sinc-gewǣge, es; *n. A weight of treasure, abundance of treasure*:—Oft rinc gebād ðæt hē in sele sǣge sincgewǣge *it was a frequent experience to see abundance of treasure in the hall*, Exon. Th. 353, 24; Reim. 17.

sinc-gifa, an; *m. A treasure-giver, a prince, chief* who was expected to be liberal in his gifts. Cf. other compounds of *gifa*:—Næs mid Rōmwarum sincgeofa sēlla (*of Boethius*), Met. 1, 50. Hȳ (*the disciples*) word ne gehyrdon hyra sincgiefan (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 29, 9; Cri. 460. On hyra sincgifan (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 4611; B. 2311. Sincgyfan, 2688; B. 1342. Se ðe wāt hū sincgiefan holdne beheledne hē sceal heán hweorfan *he who knows his gracious lord buried shall wander downcast*, Exon. Th. 183, 13; Gū. 1326. Hē his sincgyfan (*Byrhtnoth*) wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 62; By. 278. Cf. sinc-gim, -þegu.

sinc-gifu, e; *f. A gift of treasure, costly gift*:—Ðū golde eart, sincgife sylla, Andr. Kmbl. 3016; An. 1511.

sinc-gimm, es; *m. A precious gem, jewel*:—Fyrdrincas fōron . . . hyrstum gewerede. Ðǣr wæs geasýne sincgim locen, hlāfordes gifu, Elen. Kmbl. 528; El. 264.

sinc-hroden; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Treasure-laden, adorned with costly ornaments*:—Ðec biddan hēt se ðisne beám āgrōf, ðæt ðū sinchroden gemunde

. . . , Exon. Th. 473, 11; Bo. 13. Salu sincþoden *halls richly adorned*, Andr. Kmbl. 3342; An. 1675.

sinc-mæðum, es; *m. A treasure*:—Næs sincmæðum sēlra on sweordes hād *there was no greater treasure in the shape of a sword*, Beo. Th. 4392; B. 2193.

sinc-stān, es; *m. A jewel*:—Gylden mādm, sylofren sincstān (cf. ða gyldenan stānas and ða seolfrenan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30), Met. 21, 21.

sinc-þegu(o), e *or indecl.*; *f. Acceptance of treasure* the gift of a lord:—Sceal sincþego and sweordgifu eówrum cynne ālicgean . . . syððan æðelingas gefricgean eówerne dōmleásne dād *for your kin shall receiving a lord's costly present and gift of sword be no more . . . after men learn your inglorious deed* (*the desertion of their lord, Beowulf, at his need*), Beo. Th. 5760; B. 2884. Gemon hē sincþege *he remembers receiving costly presents from his lord*, Exon. Th. 288, 21; Wand. 34. Cf. sincgifa, *and see other cpds. of* þegu.

sinc-weorðung, e; *f. A costly decoration, jewel*:—Ic ðē beága lyt, sincweorðunga, syllan meahte, Andr. Kmbl. 543; An. 272: 953; An. 477. Him Elene forgeaf sincweorðunga, Elen. Kmbl. 2435; El. 1212.

sind, synd, sint, sient, siont, synt, sindon, seondon, siendon, syndon *are*:—Hig sind strengran ðonne wē, Num. 13, 32: Met. 10, 33. Synd, Ps. Th. 21, 26: Cd. Th. 19, 7; Gen. 287. Sint, Num. 13, 17: Andr. Kmbl. 696; An. 348: Elen. Kmbl. 1484; El. 744. Sient (sint, Cott. MSS.), Past. 28; Swt. 197, 4: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 32: 16, 3; Fox 54, 18. Siont, Kent. Gl. 232. Synt (synd, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 26, 28: Cd. Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. Sindon, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 10, 14. Sindan, 5, 3; Fox 14, 19: Met. 20, 149. Seondon, Cd. Th. 271, 12; Sat. 104: 309, 13; Sat. 709. Seondan (siendon, Cott. MS.), Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 24. Siendon (sindon, Cott. MSS.), Past. 6; Swt. 47, 8: Cd. Th. 235, 4; Dan. 301. Syndun, Ps. Th. 58, 10. v. eom.

sind (=sīð?):—Yfla ðara ðe ic gefremede nalæs feám sindon (cf. gylta ðara ðe ic gefremede nales feám sīðum, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818; *also* Andr. Kmbl. 1210; An. 605: Hy. 4, 65), Exon. Th. 263, 24; Jul. 354.

sinder, es; *n.*: sindra (-e?), an; *m.* (*f.?*) *Dross, impurity of metal*:—Sinder *scoria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 4. Sindor *caries, putredo lignorum* vel *ferri*, 129, 11. Synder *scorium*, i. 86, 18. Syndran blæccan *scoriae atramento*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 59. Nim seolferun syndrun, Lchdm. iii. 112, 24. Ðiss folc is geworden nū mē tō sindrum *versa est mihi domus Israel in scoriam*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 267, 17. Seaxes ecg sindrum begrunden (*with all impurities ground off*), Exon. Th. 408, 3; Rä. 27, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* sintar *scoria, purgamen*: *Icel.* sindr; *n. dross.*]

sinder-ōm *rust*:—Sinderōme *ferrugine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 35.

sin-dolh *a lasting, very great wound*:—Him on eaxle weard syndolh sweotol, Beo. Th. 1638; B. 817.

sindon. v. sind.

sin-dreám, es; *m. Everlasting joy, joy of heaven*:—Wuldres āras . . . in sindreáme, Elen. Kmbl. 1478; El. 741. Tō heofonrīces gefeán hweorfan mōstan and ðær siððan ā in sindreámum tō wīdan feore wunian mōstun, Exon. Th. 154, 20; Gū. 811: 164, 23; Gū. 1016: 225, 6; Ph. 385.

-sine. v. eág-, ge-, on-, scearp-sīne, -sýne.

sineht; *adj. Sinewy*:—Mid sinehtum limum gehæfd, Lchdm. ii. 242, 19.

sin-ðéo, sine-wealt, sine-wind. v. sin-tīðe, seonu-wealt, seonu-wind.

sin-freá, an; *m. A perpetual lord, a husband*:—Nænig nefne sinfreá *none but her wedded lord*, Beo. Th. 3873; B. 1934. Cf. sin-hīwan.

sin-fulle, an; *f. House-leek*; sempervivum tectorum:—Sinfulle *sempervivum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 64; but the word also glosses *eptafolium*, ii. 106, 83: 107, 31: 30, 50: i. 286, 30: *parulus*, 286, 37: *pariulus*, ii. 67, 64: *paliurus*, 116, 38. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man *sempervivum* and ōðrum naman sinfulle nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 236, 20. Genim sinfullan, ii. 190, 2. Nim ða miclan sinfullan, 240, 8. See Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1: ii. 405, col. 1.

sin-gal; *adj.* I. referring to things of the next life, *everlasting, perpetual*:—Dreám ys singal *canor est jugis*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 4. On ðam heofenlīcum ēðele is singal leóht, Lchdm. iii. 240, 12: Homl. Th. i. 238, 5: Rood Kmbl. 280; Kr. 141. Ðēr (*in hell*) is ā singal sorh, Wulfst. 26, 8. II. referring to things of time, *continual, constant, without intermission*:—Swā singal gebiórscipe *quasi juge convivium*, Kent. Gl. 521. Hine gedreht singal slǣpleást, Homl. Th. i. 86, 16. Singal oferdrenc, ii. 592, 6. Ðis is singal sacu, Elen. Kmbl. 1808; El. 906. Singal gesīþ *a constant companion*, Exon. Th. 257, 4; Jul. 242. Se singala ege ne lǣt nǣnne mon gesǣligne beón *continuus timor non sinit esse felicem*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 28: 12; Fox 36, 28. Mid ðæm singalum geþohte *ab hac cogitatione continua*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 72, 6. Geleáfan singalum *fides jugis*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 39. Mid singalre ēstfulnysse *sedula devotione*, 88, 15. Singalre *assidua*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 65. Men habbaþ singalne andan betwuh him, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Mid singalum bēnum *sedulis questibus*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 14. Mid singalum gebedum *orationibus adsiduis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 29. II a. of the regular succession of time, *daily* (cf. *Goth.* sinteins *daily* (*bread*)):—Syle ūs hlāf ūserne ðone singalan, Exon. Th. 469, 4; Hy. 5, 8. Singal tīdo *diurna tempora*, Rtl. 164, 36. II b. of an unbroken series, *in succession, continuous*:—Þurh syx singal geár *per sex continuos annos*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 17: 5, 9; S. 623, 27. III. *of long continuance, lasting*:—Wæs seó ēhtnys[se] singalre (*diuturnior*) eallum ðām ārgedōnum, 1, 6; S. 476, 24. v. following words.

singale, singala; *adv. Ever, continually, constantly*:—Singale *olim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 48. Ðeáh hine se wind . . . swence, and hine singale (seó singale? cf. seó singale gēmen, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 28) gēmen gǣle, Met. 7, 50. Singala, Beo. Th. 382; B. 190. v. next word.

singales; *adv. Ever, continually*:—Ic singales wæg mōdceare micle, Beo. Th. 3559; B. 1777: Exon. Th. 115, 15; Gū. 190. Simle singales, 20, 25; Cri. 323: 24, 31; Cri. 393. Syngales, Beo. Th. 2274; B. 1135.

singal-flōwende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Continually flowing*:—Singalflōwende eá *fluvius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 18.

singallice; *adv. Perpetually, continually, constantly*:—Hieremias wilnode singallīce (*sedulo*) hine geþiédan tō ðære lufan his Scippendes, Past. 7, 1; Swt. 49, 16: Blickl. Homl. 101, 27. Wē him gyldaþ singallīce, and hȳ ūs hýnaþ dæghwamlīce, Wulfst. 163, 10. Swīðe singallīce beswīcþ monna mōd, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 20. Hī (*Cherubim*) singallīce singaþ '*they continually do cry*,' Elen. Kmbl. 1490; El. 747. Syle drincan singallīce nigon dagas, Lchdm. i. 230, 22. Hine ǣghwonan God singallīce simle gehealdeþ, Met. 7, 46: Bt. 12; Fox 36, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* sincallīhho *jugiter*.]

singalness, e; *f. Constancy, perseverance, assiduity*:—Ānrædnys ȝ singalnys *perseverantia, assiduitas*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 18.

singal-ryne, es; *m. A continual running* of water:—Singalrenes ȝ swift[renes] *decursus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 51.

singan; *p.* sang, song, *pl.* sungon; *pp.* sungen *To sing*. I. *used absolutely*; (1) of persons, (a) *to sing, recite, relate musically* or *in verse*:—Singan *modulare*, singe *modulabor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 2, 3. Ic Gode singe *gaudebo Deo*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Ic Drihtne singe *cantabo Domino*, 103, 31. Hwæt is ðis folc ðe ðus hlūde singeþ? Blickl. Homl. 149, 30. Ðēr habbaþ englas eádigne dreám, sanctas singaþ, Cd. Th. 286, 20; Sat. 355. Scop hwīlum sang on Heorote, Beo. Th. 997; B. 496. Singende heáp *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 27. Hē geseah Matheus ænne sitton singende, Blickl. Homl. 237, 23. (b) *to compose verse, narrate*:—On ðē ic singge *in te decantatio mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Song hē be middangeardes gesceape and be fruman moncynnes, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 9: Exon. Th. 44, 33; Cri. 712. Be ðam Moyses sang, Elen. Kmbl. 674; El. 337. Swā se witega sang, Menol. Fox 119; Men. 59. Witgan sungon be Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1119; El. 561. (2) of other living creatures:—Se fugel singeþ, Exon. Th. 206, 9; Ph. 124: Salm. Kmbl. 539; Sal. 269. Fugelas singaþ, gylleþ grǣghama, Fins. Th. 9; Fin. 5. Se hana sōna hlūdswēge sang *immediately the cock crew*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 33: Shrn. 30, 29. Sang se wanna fugel, Cd. Th. 119, 22; Gen. 1983. Mǣw singende, Exon. Th. 307, 11; Seef. 22. (3) of inanimate resonant objects:—Ic þurh mūþ sprece, wrencum singe, Exon. Th. 390, 15; Rä. 9, 2. Wiht is wrætlīc, singeþ þurh sīdan, 483, 13; Rä. 69, 2. Se hearpere gedēþ, ðæt hearpan strengas nāwuht ungelīce ðæm sone ne singaþ ðe hē wilnaþ, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 8. In ðæm dæge singaþ ða býman, Wulfst. 183, 10. Syngaþ, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 8. Hringīren scīr song in searwum, Beo. Th. 651; B. 323. Ic seah sellīc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 10; Rä. 32, 3. II. with a cognate accusative, or followed by the words used or by a clause; (1) of persons (a) *to sing* a song, *recite* a poem, prayer, formula, etc., *read* aloud:—Wē singaþ on his lof: 'Hǣl ūs on ðǣm hēhstan,' Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Heáhgealdor ðæt snotre men singaþ *a charm that wise men recite*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Hī singaþ Metude lof, Exon. Th. 239, 7; Ph. 617. Ðegnas singaþ, ðæt dū sió hlǣfdige, 18, 14; Cri. 283. Ða lióþ ðe ic song, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Heó 'Magnificaþ' sang, Blickl. Homl. 159, 1. Crist sylf sang Pater Noster ǣrest, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 26. Engla þreátas sigeleóþ sungon, Exon. Th. 181, 6; Gū. 1289. 'Sing mē hwæthwegu.' Ðā andswarede hē: 'Ne con ic nāu þing singan,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12. Sing ðās gebedsealmas, Lchdm. iii. 12, 6. Singan sangas *cantare canticum*, Ps. Th. 136, 4. Ðā ongan hē singan ða fers and ða word ðe hē nǣfre ne gehȳrde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 17. Leóþ singan *dicere carmen*, 597, 31. Cwide singan, Salm. Kmbl. 171; Sal. 85. Singan Pater Noster, 333; Sal. 166. Hē wæs ymen singende, Blickl. Homl. 147, 3. On ðære hālgan cyricean bīþ sungen ðæt hālige gerȳne, 77, 15. Wæs se witedōm beforan sungen, Elen. Kmbl. 2306; El. 1154. (b) *to narrate in verse, write*:—Se scop sang, ðæt mā manna fægnodon . . . , Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi. 4. Sealmsceopas sungon and sægdon, ðæt se wolde cuman, Blickl. Homl. 105, 10. For hwam wolde gē secgan oððe singan, ðæt ic gesǣllīc mon wǣre, Met. 2, 17. (2) of other living creatures:—Earn sang hildeleóþ, Judth. Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 211. Wulfas sungon æfenleóþ, Cd. Th. 188, 7; Exod. 164. (3) of inanimate things:—Seó byrne sang gryreleóþa sum, Byrht. Th. 140, 7; By. 284. Horn song fūslīc leóþ, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Ealle hearpan strengas

hē grēt mid ānre honda, ðȳ ðe hē wile ðæt hī ānne song singen, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 9. III. where the subject of the song is the object of the verb, *to sing about, recite* or *compose a poem about* something:—Ic ðīne strengðu singe, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Ic mildheortnesse and dōm Drihtnes singe and secge, 100, 1. Cwæþ hē: 'Hwæt sceal ic singan?' Cwæþ hē: 'Sing mē frumsceaft,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. [*Goth.* siggwan *to sing, read aloud: O. Sax.* singan: *O. Frs.* singa: *O. H. Ger.* singan *canere, cantare, decantare, psallere, modulari, edere, jubilare: Icel.* syngva (-ja) *to sing; to ring* (of metals, etc.), *whistle* (of the wind).] v. ā-, be-, ge-singan.

-singe, -singend. v. ge-singe, æfter-, fore-, mid-singend.

singend-līc; *adj. That may be sung*:—Singendlīce *cantabiles*, Ps. Spl. 118, 54.

singian *to sin.* v. syngian.

sin-grēne, an; *f.* A plant name (lit. *ever-green*), *sin-green* (*sen-, sim-*), *house-leek*; sempervivum tectorum: see E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, s. v. sen-green (sin-, sim-), and Lchdm. ii. 405, col. 1. Besides *sempervivum* the word glosses several other names:—Singrēne *titemallos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 33: *temolus* ł *titemallos*, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. Syngrēne. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *temolum* and ōðrum naman singrēne nemneþ, i. 152, 12. Singrēne *colatidis*, iii. 301, col. 2: Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 4. Nim singrēnan, Lchdm. ii. 56, 22. Ða smalan singrēnan, 54, 2. [*Iovis barba* jubarbe, singrene, Rel. Ant. i. 37, col. 2. Howsleke or seugrene *barba Jovis, semperviva*, Prompt. Parv. 251, where see note. *Ger.* sin-grün *and Dan.* sin-grøn *is periwinkle.* Cf. *Icel.* sī-grænn; *adj. evergreen.*]

sin-grim; *adj. Ever-fierce, of unceasing fierceness*:—Sace singrimme, Exon. Th. 256, 11; Jul. 230.

sin-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. An immense army*:—Besæt sinherge sweorda lāfe *he besieged the fugitives with an immense army*, Beo. Th. 5864; B. 2936.

sin-hīgscipe. v. sin-hīwscipe.

sin-hīwan, -hīgan; *pl. Members of a family united by the lasting bond of marriage, a married pair*:—Sinhīwan (*Adam and Eve*), Cd. Th. 48, 19; Gen. 778: 49, 9; Gen. 789: Exon. Th. 153, 9; Gū. 823. Hyra somwist sinhīwan (*body and soul*) gedǣlden, 160, 10; Gū. 941: 284, 17; Jul. 698. [*O. Sax.* sin-hīwun (-iun): *O. Frs.* sin-hīgen, sinnane, senne: *O. H. Ger.* sin-hīun *conjuges.*] v. ge-sinhīwan, *and following words.*

sin-hīwian *to marry*:—Ne sinīgaþ (synnīgaþ, Rush.) *neque nubunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 35. v. ge-sinīgan.

sin-hīwscipe, es; *m. The lasting family relation of marriage*:—God sinhīgscipas gesamnaþ mid clǣnlīcre lufe *conjugii sacrum castis nectit amoribus*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38. v. ge-sinīgscipe, *and* cf. sin-scipe.

sin-hweorfende, -hwurfende *ever-turning, round*:—Sintredende (-trendende?) ł sinhwurfende *teretes, rotundos*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 73. v. *next word, and* cf. seonu-wealt.

sin-hwurfol, -hwyrfel; *adj. Round, cylindrical*:—Sinuurbul, sinuulfur, siunhuurful (sinu-?) *teres*, Txts. 104, 1047. Ðonne is swīðe mycel cyrice getimbred, and is sinhwyrfel on wilewīsan geworht (cf. *under* seonu-wealt *passage from* Shrn. 80, 37). Blickl. Homl. 125, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sin-, sina-[h]werbal *teres, rotundus: Icel.* sī-valr.]

sinīgaþ. v. sin-hīwian.

sin-īðe, -ēðe; *adj. Very gentle*:—Mid sinēðre ondōunge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pīpan sió wamb biþ tō clǣnsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11.

sinlīce. v. ge-sinlīce.

sinnan; *p.* sann, *pl.* sunnon; *pp.* sunnen; *with gen. To care for, mind, heed*:—Ne ic mē eorþwelan ōwiht sinne, ne mē mid mōde micles gyrne, Exon. Th. 121, 18; Gū. 290. Hē wæs swungen sārslegum . . . hrā weorces ne sann (*the body cared not for pain*), Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279. Hiē fægerra (-o, MS.) lyt for ædelinge idesa (-e, MS.) sunnun ac hiē Sarran swīðor micle wynsumne wlite heredon *they* (*Pharaoh's nobles*) *heeded little fair women before the prince, but much more did they praise the winsome beauty of Sarah*, Cd. Th. 111, 10; Gen. 1853. [Cf. *Icel.* sinna (*wk.*) *to care for, mind, give heed to.*]

sin-niht, e *and* es (v. niht); *f. Continual night, perpetual darkness*:—Ða ðe in þeóstrum sǣton sinneahtes *those who sat in the shades of perpetual darkness*, Exon. Th. 8, 13; Cri. 117. Hām sweart sinnehte (*hell*), Exon. Th. 142, 26; Gū. 650. Hȳ āþīdan sceolon in sinnehte, 99, 29; Cri. 1632. Sinnihte, 94, 20; Cri. 1543: Cd. Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42: Salm. Kmbl. 138; Sal. 68. Grendel sinnihte heóld mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 325; B. 161: (*of the darkness of chaos*), Cd. Th. 7, 20; Gen. 109. Synnihte, 8, 2; Gen. 118. [Cf. *O. Sax.* sin-nahti *the darkness of hell.*]

sin-nīþ, es; *m. Continued enmity* or *trouble*, Exon. Th. 354, 27; Reim. 52.

sinoþ, sino-walt. v. seonoþ, seonu-wealt.

sin-rēden[n], e; *f. A perpetual, lasting condition, wedlock*:—On ōðre wīsan sint tō manienne ða ðe mid synrēdenne bioþ gebundene *aliter admonendi sunt conjugiis obligati*, Past. 51, 1; Swt. 393, 22. Ða ðe beóþ gebundne mid synrēdenne *conjugati*, Swt. 393, 21. Cf. sin-hīwan, -hīwscipe, -scipe.

sinscipe, es; *m. Marriage, wedlock*:—Sinscipe *conjungium* vel *matrimonium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 11. Senscipe *consortium, matrimonium*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 44: *jugalitas* 416, 25: 417, 5. Ðrȳ hādas . . . mæigðhād, wudewan hād, and riht sinscype, Homl. Th. i. 148, 7. Sinscipe, 604, 30. Mē nū ne lyst nānes synscipes ac ðæs Hælendes gebeódnysse mid gebealdenre clǣnnisse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 37. Heó wunode twelf gear on ðæs cynincges synscype, 20, 16. Hū miht ðū ðam Ælmihtigan his brȳde beniman and dīnum sinscipe gebeódan, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 33. Ða ðe on sinscipe wuniaþ *married people*, i. 448, 2. Ða ðe beóþ mid sinscipe (syn-, Hatt. MS.) gebundene *conjugati*, Past. 23; Swt. 176, 21. Gif hwā on swilcum mānfullum sinscipe (*conjugio*) þurhwunaþ, L. M. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 270, 20. Tō senscipum *ad commercia, connubia*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 54. Gesamnaþ sinscipas, clǣnlīce lufe *conjugii sacrum castis nectit amoribus*, Met. 11, 91. v. ge-, on-sinscipe, *and preceding word.*

sin-snǣd, e; *f. A huge bit*:—Grendel slǣpendne rinc slāt . . . synsnǣdum swealh (*swallowed by huge bits*, or *by bits that followed each other continuously?*), Beo. Th. 1490; B. 743.

sin-sorh(g), e; *f. Continual trouble*:—Habban breostceare, sinsorgna gedreag, Exon. Th. 444, 10; Kl. 45.

sint. v. sind.

sin-þyrstende *ever thirsting*:—Alexander tōēcan ðæm ðe hē hiénende wæs ēgder ge his folc ge ōðerra cyninga hē wæs sinþyrstende monnes blōdes *Alexander humani sanguinis insaturabilis, sive hostium sive etiam sociorum, recentem tamen semper sitiebat cruorem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 31.

sin-tredende. v. sin-hweorfende.

sin-trendel, -tryndel; *adj. Round, circular*, or *globular*:—Dō hyt syntrændel (sinetrundæl, MS. V.: sinetrum del, MS. H.) *make a ball of it*, Lchdm. i. 106, 17. Sintryndel lytel scyld *ancile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 58. v. *next word, and* cf. sin-hwurfol, seonu-wealt.

sin-trendende (?) *ever-turning, round*:—Sintredende (-trendende?) *teretes, rotundos*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 73. v. preceding word.

sinu, sin-wealt. v. seonu, seonu-wealt.

sin-wrǣnness, e; *f. Continual wantonness*:—Synwrænnys *vel* gālscipe *saturiasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 51.

sio-, **sió-**. *See generally* seo-, seó-.

sió (*be*), siodo, siofa, siofoþa, sioleða, siolf, siota. v. sī, sidu, sefa, sifeþa, seolh-ýða, self, set.

sipian, Siras(-e), sīras. v. sypian, Syras, sīgere.

siru; *gen.* sirwe; *f. An artifice, a snare, wile, crafty device*; as a military term, *an ambush*:—Gif hwā gewealdes ofsleá his ðone nēhstan þurh syrwa (*with guile*, Exod. 21, 14), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1, note. Sette syrwa *pone insidias*, Jos. 8, 2. v. searu, sirwe.

siru-tūn (?) *a place for an ambush, lurking-place*:—Syretum (-tūn?) *latibulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 27. v. preceding word.

siru-wrenc, es; *m. An artifice, crafty trick, wile*:—Hī ymbsǣton Cantwareburuh and hī in tō cōman þuruh syruwrencas (syre-, MS. E.), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 29. v. searu-wrenc.

sirwan, sirwian, sirewan; *p.* sirwde, sirwede, sirede, sirewede, sirwode. I. in a good sense, *to plan, devise, use art in doing* something:—Hē (*the Creator*) serede and sette eorþan dǣlas, Cd. Th. 265, 29; Sat. 15. II. in a bad sense, (1) *trans. To plan, contrive, devise, plot, attempt with craft*:—Hī ne sǣtincge ne gestrodu wið Angelþeóde syrwaþ *nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum moliuntur aut fraudium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 37. Syrwiaþ *concinnant* (*iniquitatem*), Blickl. Gl. Ðām ðe mē syrwedan yfel *qui quaerunt mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. Hī fācen geswipere syredan *astute cogitaverunt consilium*, 82, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1220; An. 610. Beó serewede *moliretur, machinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 23. (2) with a clause:—Hē angan sierwan hū hē hiene beswīcan mehte, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 3. (3) without a case (a) in the following glosses:—Syrwaþ *moliuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 30. Serwede *machinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 73. Serwedon *machinabantur*, 520, 4. Serewedan, 506, 5. Seredon *concinnabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 26. Seruuende *convenientes*, 105, 26. Syrwende, 15, 28. (b) *to lie in wait, plot*:—Hē syrwþ (Ps. Lamb. syrwaþ) swā swā leó *insidiatur quasi leo*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 10. Se ðe nānþing ne syrwde *qui non est insidiatus*, Ex. 21, 13. Syrede, Beo. Th. 324; B. 161. Se syrwienda deóful, Wulfst. 107, 22. (c) with prep. *to lie in wait* for, *plot* against:—Ðū syrwst ongeán hyre hō, Gen. 3, 15. Deófol syrwþ ymbe Godes geladunge, Homl. Th. i. 240, 1. Mē manige ymb mægene syrwaþ, Ps. Th. 54, 18. Ðā syrwde Herodias ymbe hine *Herodias insidiabatur illi*, Mk. Skt. 6, 19: Homl. Th. i. 82, 20. Ða ðe ymbe ðæs cildes feorh syrwdon *those who sought the child's life*, 88, 18: ii. 112, 33. Ða ðe emb his feorh syredon *quos in necem suam conspirasse didicerat*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 4. Mē seredon ymb secgas monige, hū heó mē deáþes cwealm hrefnan mihten, Cd. Th. 296, 6; Sat. 498. Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie (syrwie, MSS. B. H.), L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. Seó nǣddre wolde syrwan ongeán hire hó, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 12. v. be-, ge-sirwan (-serian, -syrewian, -syrian, -syrwan).

sirwe, an; *f. An artifice, device, plot, wile*:—Syrwan (serwan) *insidiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 14. v. siru.

sirwian. v. sirwan.

sirwung, e; *f. Plotting, machination, contrivance*:—Beó ſíðlod Amanes sirwung ongeán ðám Judéiscum, Homl. As. 101, 308. Be hlāfordes syrwunge. Gif hwá embe cyninc oððe hlāford syrwie *of plotting against a lord. If any man plot against king or lord*, L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 1. Gif hwá ofsleá his ðone néhstan þurh syrwunge (*with guile*, Exod. 21, 14), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1, note. Hé cýdde his fācenfulle syrewunge, Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. Mid syrewungum hé becom tó ðære cynelícan geþincþe, 80, 34. God heóld hine wið ðæs deófles syrwungum, ii. 454, 3. Serewungum *machinamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 54. Syrwunga *insidias*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 26. Samson heora syrwunga undergeat, Jud. 16, 3. v. searwung.

sise-mūs *a dormouse*:—Sisemūs *glis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 56: 78, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* sise-, zise-mūs: cf. (?) sise-sang *carmen lugubre*, sisegonio *pelicanus*.]

síþ, es; *m.* I. *going, journeying, travel*:—Síþes āmyrred *hindered from going*, Cd. Th. 24, 16; Gen. 378. Síþes wērig *weary of swimming*, Beo. Th. 1162; B. 579. Síþes sēne *slow in travelling*, Apstls. Kmbl. 67; Ap. 34. Ne æt hām ne on síþe ne on ēnigre stōwe *neither at home, nor when travelling, nor in any place*, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 33: Exon. Th. 339, 34; Gn. Ex. 104. Se ðe of síþe cwom feorran gefēred, Salm. Kmbl. 356; Sal. 177. I a. *going* from this world:—Is nū fūs ðider gǣst síþes georn, Exon. Th. 164, 27; Gū. 1018. Ic eom síþes fūs, 166, 30; Gū. 1050: 212, 10; Ph. 208. Líf bið on síþe, 213, 6; Ph. 220: 328, 32; Vy. 26. Beó ðū on síþ gearu, 172, 24; Gū. 1148. II. *a journey, voyage, course, expedition*:—Síþ wæs gedǣled *the course of the Israelites and Egyptians was no longer a common one*, Cd. Th. 190, 31; Exod. 207. Lust leófes síþes (*the journey out of Egypt*), 180, 31; Exod. 53: Andr. Kmbl. 2084; An. 1043. Cwēn síþes (*her voyage to Palestine*) gefeali, Elen. Kmbl. 494; El. 247. Ne lǣt ðū ðec síþes getwǣfan, lāde gelettan, lifgendne mon ongin mere sēcan, Exon. Th. 474, 2; Bo. 23. Nō wǣgflotan wind síþes getwǣfde, sǣgenga fōr forþ ofer ýþe, Beo. Th. 3820; B. 1908. Flōwan mōt ýþ ofer eal lond, ne wile heó āwa ðæs síþes geswīcan, Salm. Kmbl. 647; Sal. 323. Hū myccle scipbrocu hé gebād on ðæm síþe ðe hé (*St. Paul*) wæs ðyder rǣpling gelǣded, Blickl. Homl. 173, 7. Æghwelc mon ðe on ðæm síþe wǣre *every man that was on the expedition*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 8: Ps. Th. 76, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1590; An. 796: Exon. Th. 451, 13; Dóm. 103. Ne gǣle gē mīnne síþ, nū mīne fēt gongaþ on heofenlícne weg, Blickl. Homl. 191, 21. Waldend sende here on langne síþ, Cd. Th. 5, 8; Gen. 68. Hēt mē on ðysne síþ faran, 32, 7; Gen. 499. Heó on síþ gewāt wēsten sēcan, 136, 29; Gen. 2265. Hí tugon longne síþ in hearmra hond, Exon. Th. 228, 19; Ph. 440. Gif ðū hafast mid ðé wulfes hrycghǣr on síþfæte, būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone síþ gefremest, ac se wulf sorgiaþ ymbe his síþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 22. Gegān sorhfulne síþ, Beo. Th. 2560; B. 1278. Síþ āsettan, Elen. Kmbl. 1990; El. 997. Hwílum ūs earfoþlíce gesǣleþ on sǣwe ðéh wé síþ nesan frēcne gefēran *at times we have hard hap at sea, though we come safe from and perform our dangerous voyage*, Andr. Kmbl. 1030; An. 515. Ðære sunnan síþ behealdan, Exon. Th. 203, 27; Ph. 90. Hwylce Sǣ-Geátas síþas wǣron: 'Hū lomp eów on lāde?' Beo. Th. 3977; B. 1986. Síþa rest *rest from journeys*, Cd. Th. 86, 8; Gen. 1427. Wíde síþas, 55, 36; Gen. 905: 276, 16; Sat. 189. II a. *the journey* of the spirit from this world, cf. forþ-síþ:—Hí deófle offredon, swá him ǣfre se síþ hreówan mihte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 64: Beo. Th. 6109; B. 3058. Hē hafaþ mec bereáfod rihta gehwylces; nis ðæt fæger síþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1819; El. 911. Ne biþ swylc earges síþ *such is not a coward's way*, Beo. Th. 5076; B. 2541: 5058; B. 2532: 5166; B. 2586. Ic ne mæg ðīnra worda ne wīsna wuht oncnāwan síþes ne sagona *I cannot understand aught of thy words or of thy ways, of thy proceeding or of thy sayings*, Cd. Th. 34, 9; Gen. 535. Ne can ic Abeles fōre, hleómǣges síþ, 61, 34; Gen. 1007. Nū ðū seolfa miht síþ ūserne (*our course of action*, as described in the command of Christ given in the preceding lines, or *our journey*, cf. faraþ l. 663, fōre, 673) gehýran, Andr. Kmbl. 680; An. 340. [Þat te schal bireowe þat siđ, þat tu eauer dides te into swuch þeowdom, H. M. 9, 2. A nyđ đat weldeþ al his siđ, Gen. and Ex. 274.] V. denoting that which occurs to a person, how a person fares, *the course of events* in the case of a person, *lot, condition, fate, experience*:—Secgan hwelc siđđan wearþ herewulfa síþ *to say what happened afterwards to the war-wolves*, Cd. Th. 121, 25; Gen. 2015. Hū ðæs gǣstes síþ ǣfter swyltcwale geseted wurde *how it might be appointed that the spirit should fare after the death-pang*, Andr. Kmbl. 310; An. 155. Tó hwon ðīnre sāwle síþ (þing, Vercel.) wurde *what the lot of thy soul would come to be*, Exon. Th. 368, 11; Seel. 20. Ðæt wæs hreówlíc síþ eallre ðissere þéode, ðæt hē swá rāde his líf geendade, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 20. Wā heom ðæs síðes ðe hí men wurdon *alas for them that it was their lot to be born men*, Wulfst. 27, 3. Hū lange wilt ðū bewēpan Saules síþ, ðonne ic híne āwearp, ðæt hē leng ne rīxige? Homl. Th. ii. 64, 4: Cd. Th. 49, 14; Gen. 792. Wē ðē gecýðaþ síþ ūserne *we will tell thee what happened to us* (the incidents are then related), Andr. Kmbl. 1719; An. 862. [Iob minegede alle his wrecche siðes (*all the miseries he had experienced*), O. E. Homl. ii. 169, 9. Mi muchel unseli siđ (unselhđe, Bod. MS.), Jul. 46, 8.] VI. *a path, way*:—Brim, sǣmanna síþ, Cd. Th. 208, 4; Exod. 478. Hié tó helle sculon on ðone sweartan síþ (cf. the account of Hermóðr going to Hell: Hann reið dökkva dala ok diúpa), 45, 27; Gen. 733. Dōþ hys síþas (*semitas*) rihte, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3: Mk. Skt. 1, 3. VII. *a time* (cf. colloquial *go, and Dan.* gang), (1) with ordinals:—Eft óðre síþe hē fērde *iterum secundo abiit*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 42: Gen. 27, 36. Ðæt deófol hine genam þriddan síþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. (2) with cardinals:—Se hēt forbærnan ealle Rōmeburh on ǣnne síþ (*all at once*), Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 4. Oftor ðonne on ǣnne síþ *oftener than once*, Beo. Th. 3163; B. 1579. On þrý síþas drince *let him drink it at three times*, Lchdm. i. 352, 13. Ǣne síþa (síþe, MS. C.) *once*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 44. Hig fērdon seofon síþon embe þa buruh, Jos. 6, 15: Gen. 33, 3: Lk. Skt. 17, 4. (2 a) used in multiplying numbers:—Feówer síþon seofon beóþ eahta and twentig &c., Anglia viii. 302, 47 sqq. Cweþ .xii. síþum twelf, 298, 22. Endleofan síþon hund þúsenda . . . eahtatýne sýþum hundteóntig þúsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 19, 22. (2 b) marking degree:—Heó hæfde seofon síþum beorhtran sāule, 147, 16. [Spenser uses *sithe* in the sense of *time*. *Goth.* siuþ[s] *time: O. Sax.* siđ; *m. way, journey; a time: O. H. Ger.* sind; *m. iter, trames; vicis: Icel.* sinn; *n.* (in adverbial phrases) *a time: Dan.* sind (in numeral forms, e. g. tre-*sinds*-tyve *three times twenty, sixty*).] v. bealu-, cear-, earfoþ-, eft-, ellor-, forþ-, from-, gryre-, hām-, heonan-, hin-, lagu-, läþ-, neó-, oft-, sǣ-, sige-, spild-, un-, unrǣd-, ūt-, wíd-, wig-, wil-, wræc-síþ; sind; manig-síþes; ge-síþ.

[síþ]; *cpve.* síþra; *spve.* síþest, síþ[e]mest; *adj. Late*:—Biþ seó síþre tíd sǣda gehwylces mǣtræ in mægne, Exon. Th. 104, 31; Gū. 16. Se síþemesta dōm (síþemesða demm, Hatt. MS.) *extrema damnatio*, Past. 2; Swt. 30, 21. Sardanopolus wæs se síþmesta cyning ðe on ðæm londe rícsade *novissimus apud Assyrios regnavit Sardanapalus*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 29. Ðæt ǣreste . . . ðæt síþmeste ríce *primum . . . novissimum regnum*, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 5. Him lāsta wearþ síþast gesýne *the last trace of them was seen*, Exon. Th. 270, 34; Jul. 475. Ðæt ðæm þeódne wæs síþas[t] sigehwīl (*his last hour of victory*), Beo. Th. 5413; B. 2710. On ðæm ǣrestan and on ðæm síþmestan (onwealdum), Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 17. Síþmestan, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 1. Gesæt tó symble síþestan (síð-, MS.) dæge cyning, Cd. Th. 259, 34; Dan. 701. Mæssige man swá fela mæssan . . . and æt ðare síþmæstan dō man absolutionem, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 10. ¶ *In the adverbial phrase* æt síþestan, síþ[e]mestan *at last, in the end*:—Gif hē æt síþestan (síþmestan, MS. H.) sié gefongen, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 7: Beo. Th. 6018; B. 3013: Cd. Th. 217, 31; Dan. 31. Æt síþemestan *novissime*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 27. [*Icel.* síðari; *cpve. later*; síðastr; *spve. last*.] v. next word.

síþ. I. *adv.* (1) *Late, after some time*:—Síþ *sero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 22. Him ðā síþ oncwæþ, sōna ne meahte oroþ up geteón, Exon. Th. 163, 19; Gū. 996. Síþ and late, Judth. Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. Tō síþ, Exon. Th. 96, 3; Cri. 1568. ¶ *In phrases with* ǣr (cf. *O. Sax.* ni siđ noh ēr: *O. H. Ger.* ēr enti siđ: *Icel.* ár ok síð, síð ok snemma):—Ǣr and síþ *early and late, always*, Beo. Th. 4993; B. 2500. Síþ and ǣr, Cd. Th. 177, 24; Gen. 2934: Exon. Th. 38, 5; Cri. 602. Ǣr oððe síþ, ǣfre *ever, at any time*, 56, 1; Cri. 894: 65, 12; Cri. 1053: 471, 28; Rä. 61, 8. Mīne gyltas ðe ic síþ oððe ǣr ǣfre gefremode, L. de Cf. 11; Th. ii. 264, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1947; Elen. 975. Sýþ oððe ǣr, Menol. Fox 398; Men. 200. Ne síþ ne ǣr *never*, Elen. Kmbl. 480; El. 240. Ne ǣr ne síþ, 1140; El. 572. Sume ǣr, sume síþ, Exon. Th. 154, 25; Gū. 848. Hē síþor fōr on leófes lāst, Cd. Th. 199, 10; Exod. 336. (2) *later, afterwards*; postmodum:—Ærest hí sculon ongietan ðæt hí fleón ðæt ðæt hí luſiaþ ðonne māgon hí síþ iéðelíce ongietan ðæt ðæt is tó lufianne ðæt hí ǣr flugon *prius videant fugienda, quae amant, et sine difficultate postmodum cognoscant amanda esse, quae fugiunt*, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 14. II. *prep.* cf. siðđan, *After*:—Síþ ðam *after that*, Exon. Th. 110, 14; Gū. 107. III. *conj. After*:—Síþ heora tuuege dæg āgān sié, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 47, 2. [*Goth.* seithu *sero*; ni thanaseiths *no longer: O. Sax.* siđ; *cpve.* siđor; *O. H. Ger.* sīd (*adv., prep. with dat., conj.*); *cpve.* sīdor: *Ger.* seit: *Icel.* síð; *cpve.* síðarr; *spve.* síðast.]

síþ-berend, es; *m. A scythe-bearer, a mower*:—Síþberend *vel* mǣþre *falcarius* i. *falciferens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 80.

síþ-bōc; *f. An itinerary*:—Síþbōc *itinerarium*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 19.

síþ-boda, an; *m. One who announces that a journey* or *march is to begin*, applied to the pillar of cloud, Cd. Th. 193, 21; Exod. 250.

síþ-boren *late-born*:—Of ðǣm síþborenum *de post fetantes*, Ps. Surt. 77, 70: Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 84.

síþ-dagas; *pl. Latter days, later times*:—On síþdagum ācenned *born in the latter days*, Elen. Kmbl. 1274; El. 639. Cf. ǣr-dagas.

síþe (*from* sigþe), es; *m. A scythe, implement for mowing*:—Sigdi, síþe *falcis*, Txts. 62, 430. Síþe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1: *falx*, 38, 51: i. 34, 64: *faleastrum*, 16, 16: 85, 3: ii. 33, 74. Befeóll ān síþe of ðam snǽde intō ānum deópan seáþe, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 10. Hē sceal habban . . . síþe, Anglia ix. 263, 5. [*Icel.* sigðr; *m.*: sigd (*in Norway*) *a sickle.*]

síþemæst. v. síþ.

síþ-fær, es; *n. A way, journey*:—Wið sýðfære *juxta iter*, Ps. Spl. 139, 6.

síþ-fæt, es; *in sing. generally masc., in pl. neut.* I. *a journey, expedition*:—'Se síþfæt is ðyder tō lang, and ðone weg ic ne con.' Drihten him tō cwæþ: 'Andreas ic ðinne síþfæt gestaþelode,' Blickl. Homl. 231, 26–8: Andr. Kmbl. 840; An. 420: Elen. Kmbl. 458; El. 229. Ðæt gewin ðæs síþfætes *labor itineris*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 486, 1. Ðone intingan his síþfætes *itineris sui causam*, 4, 1; S. 563, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 407; An. 204. Síþfates, Elen. Kmbl. 439; El. 220. Ðæt folc wearþ þrīt mid ðam síþfæte *taedere coepit populum itineris*, Num. 21, 4. Ðū mē hafast on ðissum síþfætes sibbe gecýðed, Andr. Kmbl. 715; An. 358. Hē byþ on sýþfæte and gysthūses beþearf, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 25. Ðý ongunnenan síþfate, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 2: Kent. Gl. 307: Cd. Th. 211, 4; Exod. 521: Judth. Thw. 26, 19; Jud. 336. Ðonne hwā síþfæt onginnan wille, ðonne genime hē ðās wyrte artemisiam, and hæbbe mid him, ðonne ne ongyt hē nā mycel tō geswynce ðæs síþes, Lchdm. i. 102, 4. Ðone síþfæt him ceorlas lythwōn lōgon, Beo. Th. 406; B. 202: Exon. Th. 274, 3; Jul. 527. Ongan síþfæt (*his journey* or (?) *his fate*, cf. síþ, V) seōñan, wyrd wānian, 274, 22; Jul. 537. II. *a path, course, way, road*:—Weg *via*, síþfæt *iter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 59. Rihtes síþfætes *directi callis*, ii. 140, 55. Síþfæte *tramite*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 26. Sunnan síþfæt *the sun's path*, Cd. Th. 182, 25; Exod. 81. Ealne gōdne síþfet *omnem semitam bonam*, Kent. Gl. 20. Ðā oncierde ðæt scip on wōnne sīðfæt *the ship took a wrong course*, Shrn. 60, 8. Síþfatu *calles*, 27. Síþfata *semitas, vias*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 9. Ðā forlēton wē ða frēcnan wegas and síþfato, Nar. 17, 13. III. fig. *a way, path, course*:—Síþfæt ārleásra losaþ *iter impiorum peribit*, Ps. Spl. 1, 7. Gerece mē on síþfæte (*semita*) rihtum, 26, 17. Gesundfull (gesundne, Ps. Th. 67, 20) síþfæt dō ūs, 67, 21. Síþfæt sægde ðe hē mid wilddeórum āteáh *told of his life with the wild beasts*, Cd. Th. 256, 31; Dan. 649. Nū ūð ædre const síþfæt mīnne. Ic sceal sārigferþ hweorfan . . . *now thou shalt speedily know my course. Mournful must I wander* . . . , Exon. Th. 184, 30; Gū. 1352. Hine geheald ōþ ðæt hē his síþfæt secge ealne from orde (*the devil is then made to give an account of his proceedings*), 259, 20; Jul. 285: 261, 20; Jul. 318. Síþfatu *semitas*, Ps. Spl. 24, 4. IV. *course* of time (?):—Ðā wæs æfter síþfate ðæt mægen on him weōx *in course of time it came to pass that strength grew in him*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 25.

síþ-from; *adj. Good at travelling, bold in journeying*:—Síþfrome, searwum gearwe, wīgend (*Beowulf and his men when ready for their homeward voyage*), Beo. Th. 3630; B. 1813: Andr. Kmbl. 493; An. 247. Land Persēa sōhton síþfrome Simon and Thaddeus, Apstls. Kmbl. 153; Ap. 77: Andr. Kmbl. 1281; An. 641: Exon. Th. 157, 17; Gū. 893.

síþ-geómor; *adj. Sad and weary with travel*:—Ic ðysne sang síþgeómor fand, on seócum sefan samnode wīde, hū ða æþelingas ellen cýðdon, Apstls. Kmbl. 2; Ap. 1.

síðian; *p.* ode *To journey, go, travel*:—Hwider síðast ðū būtan ðīnum bearne? Homl. Th. i. 416, 33. Ðǽr ic síðade *juxta iter*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Hē ðider síðode, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6. Sum undercyning hine bæd ðæt hē hām mid him síðode, i. 128, 6. Ðā ðā se Hǽlend síðode, sum man him cwæþ tō: 'Ic wille síðian mid ðē and ðē folgian,' Homl. Skt. i. 16, 154. Nǽnig wæs ðæt hē eft síðade hyhta leás, Exon. Th. 157, 24; Gū. 896. Þurh ðē Freá on ðās eorþan ūt síðade, 21, 4; Cri. 329. Hig intō helle cuce síðodon *descenderunt vivi in infernum*, Num. 16, 33. Hig síðodon ealle tō Egipta lande, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 3. Síðedon, Cd. Th. 121, 13; Gen. 2009. Hine cneówmǽgas mid síðedon, 104, 13; Gen. 1734. Ðæt ic hlāfordleás hām síðie, wende fram wīge, Byrht. Th. 139, 9; By. 251. Ðǽr gē síðien, Cd. Th. 195, 6; Exod. 272. Síðien and færen *comitentur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 14. For ðē sceal ǽlc flǽsc forþ síðian *ad te omnis caro veniet*, Ps. Th. 64, 2. Ðā com eorl síðian on Egypte, Cd. Th. 110, 27; Gen. 1844. Gewāt him hām síðian, 130, 18; Gen. 2161. Hēht hine twegen men mid síðian, 173, 28; Gen. 2868. Samed síðian, Exon. Th. 434, 17; Rä. 52, 2. Up síðian, Hy. 3, 56. Síðigean, Andr. Kmbl. 1657; An. 831. Ic eom engel Godes ufan síðende, Exon. Th. 258, 7; Jul. 261. ¶ of the spirit's journey to another world:—Æfter deáþe somod síðiaþ sāwla mid líce, 237, 2; Ph. 584. Scolde se ellorgǽst on feónda geweald feor síðian, Beo. Th. 1621; B. 808. Ðæt mīn sāwul tō ðē síðian mōte, Byrht. Th. 136, 65. [*O. E. Homl.* síðian: *Laym.* síðen: *O. Sax.* síðōn: *O. H. Ger.* sindōn: *Icel.* sinna.] v. for-, gemid-, mid-, wræc-síðian.

síþ-lēdness, e; *f. A leading* or *taking away*:—Síþlǽdnisse *abductione*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 39. Cf. onwegālǽdness.

síþlice; *adv. Late* (?), *after some time, at last, in the end, lately*:—Eft ðā siððan ōðre twegen swearte hremmas síþlíce cōmon and his hūs tēran mid heardum bile *again afterwards two other black ravens came after some time, and tore his house with hard bill*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 21. Næs Petrus gewunod tō nānre wǽpnunge ac ðǽr wǽron twā swurd síþlice gebrohte *Peter was not accustomed to arms, but two swords had lately* (?) *been brought there*, 248, 4.

síþmæst, síþor. v. síþ.

síþ-stap[þ]el *a track, footstep*:—Ðæt ne sýn āstyrode síþstapla mīne ł wegas ł fōtswaþu *ut non moueantur uestigia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. v. under-stapplian.

síþ[þ], e; *f. Travel, journey*:—Bēm wæs on síþþe hæbbendes hyht *to both when journeying was the possessor's joy*, Exon. Th. 481, 12; Rä. 65, 2. v. gesíþ[þ].

siðða; *adv. Afterwards*:—Ðonne meaht ðū siðða sōðes leólites habban ðīnne dǽl, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 59. v. next word.

siððan, siððon, syððan, seoððan. [*From* síþ ðam: cf. *Ger.* seitdem.] I. *adv. Afterwards, since*:—Gē faraþ siððan *postea transibitis*, Gen. 18, 5. Siððon, Exon. Th. 131, 33; Gū. 465. Siodðan, Elen. Kmbl. 2292; El. 1147. Syððan (*exinde*) ongan se Hǽlend bodian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 17. Ðā ongan hyne syððan hingrian *postea esuriit*, 4, 2. Hē biþ ðonne seoððan ðǽm englum gelīc, Blickl. Homl. 49, 7. Siððon, 59, 7. Ða ðe seoððan after Cristes cyme wǽron tō Gode gecyrrede, 81, 15. Ðā æfter disse dǽde his noma wæs ā seoððan mǽre geworden, 219, 4. Á syððan ðenden wunaþ hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 571; B. 283. Siððan ā, Andr. Kmbl. 2387; An. 1195: 2757; An. 1381. Seoððan ā, Cd. Th. 289, 16; Sat. 398. Siððan ǽfre, Elen. Kmbl. 1012; El. 507. Hī sunnan ne geseóþ syððan ǽfre, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Á forþ siodðan, Ps. C. 103. Hraðe seoððan, Beo. Th. 3879; B. 1937. Nǽnig efenlīc ðam ǽr ne siððan, Exon. Th. 3, 21; Cri. 39. II. *conj.* (1) where the tense of the verb in the clause introduced by *siððan* is past, in the other clause present, *since*:—Ðē is ungelīc wlite, siððan ðū lǽstes mīne lāre, Cd. Th. 38, 28; Gen. 613: Exon. Th. 44, 13; Cri. 702. Wē ælþeódige wǽron, siððon se ǽresta ealdor Godes bebodu ābræc *we have been exiles, since Adam broke God's commands*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 4. Hū lang tīd is, syððan him ðis gebyrede? Mk. Skt. 9, 21. Ðeós syððan ic ineode ne geswāc ðæt heó mīne fēt ne cyste, Lk. Skt. 7, 45. Manige geár syndon āgān nū seoððan ūre bisceopas tō mē gewreoto sende, Blickl. Homl. 187, 3. (2) where the tense is the same in each clause, *after*:—Ðonne biþ his wela for nāuht, siððan hī ongitaþ . . . , Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 2. Ðū scealt Isaac onsecgan, siððan ðū gestīgest dūne, Cd. Th. 172, 32; Gen. 2853: 174, 22; Gen. 2882. Him eorla mōd ortrȳwe wearþ, siððan hió gesāwon fyrd Faraonis, 187, 22; Exod. 155. Wǽron Adames dagas, siððan (*postquam*) hē gestrīnde Seth, Gen. 5, 4. Syððan, 18, 12. Syððan Iohannes geseald wæs, com se Hǽland, Mk. Skt. 1, 14. Hwæt biþ hit būton flǽsc, seoððan se ēcea dǽl of biþ? Blickl. Homl. iii. 31: Cd. Th. 309, 7; Sat. 706. [Later forms are *sithenes*, which gives modern *since, sin*, still used in dialects, and *sithe, sith*, which latter is common in Elizabethan writers.]

síþ-weg, es; *m. A road to travel on, high-road* (?):—Hē gehǽlde hygegeómre ðe hine gesōhtun of síðwegum (síð- ? v. síð-weg) *he* (*Guthlac, who lived in the wilderness*) *healed the sad in heart that from the travelled ways sought him*, Exon. Th. 155, 13; Gū. 859.

síþ-weorod, es; *n. A band out on an expedition*:—Ne meahton síþwerod gūþe spōwan, Cd. Th. 127, 22; Gen. 2114.

síþ-wīf, es; *n. A noble lady*:—On sumes síþwīfes (gōdes wifes, 2nd MS.) hūse *in domum inclytae matronae*, Nar. 49, 9. v. gesíþ-wīf.

sitl. v. setl.

sittan; *p.* sæt, *pl.* sǽton; *pp.* seten. I. *to sit, be seated*:—Ðū sitst on ðam heán setle, Ps. Th. 9, 4. Sitest, Hy. 8, 30. Ðū ðe sittest ofer cherubin, Ps. Th. 79, 2. On ðam ðe ofer ðæt [þrymsetl] sitt, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 22. God sitt ofer setle his, Ps. Spl. 46, 8. Ðe sit on his cynesetle, Ex. 11, 5. Siteþ, Cd. Th. 17, 16; Gen. 260. Se ðe sitteþ ofer cherubim, Ps. Spl. 98, 1. Hē on bolcan sæt, Andr. Kmbl. 610; An. 305. Weard on wicge sæt, Beo. Th. 578; B. 286. Hē æt fōtum sæt freán Scyldinga, 1004; B. 500. Maria sæt be Hǽlendes fōtum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 30. Wē on geflitum sǽton *we sat engaged in discussions*, Salm. Kmbl. 862; Sal. 430. Hié æt swǽsendum sǽton, Cd. Th. 1688; Gen. 2779. Hæleþ in sǽton, Andr. Kmbl. 724; An. 362. Site nū tō symle, Beo. Th. 982; B. 489. Geseah twegen englas sittan, ānne æt ðām heáfdon, ōðerne æt ðām fōtum, Jn. Skt. 20, 12. Sittan ofer ða eorþan, Mk. Skt. 8, 6. Sittan on scridwǽne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Tō sittanne on mīne swīðran healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 23. Sittende, Lk. Skt. 22, 69. Uppan assan folan sittende, Jn. Skt. 12, 15. Sittendum wīfe under gelēd, Lchdm. i. 266, 6. I a. with reflexive dative:—Ða him sǽton sundor on portum, Ps. Th. 68, 12. Sǽton him æt wīne, Cd. Th. 259, 23; Dan. 696. I b. of kneeling:—Hié for ðam cumble on cneówum sǽton, 227, 2; Dan. 180. I c. applied to the position of a bird at rest:—Ic (*picus*) glado sitte, Exon. Th. 406, 26; Rä. 25, 7. Hē (*the phenix*) siteþ síþes fūs, 212, 10; Ph. 208. Nēfuglas under beorhhleoþum sittaþ, Cd. Th. 130, 14; Gen. 2159. II. *to stay, dwell, sojourn, abide, reside, remain in a place*, (a) of persons:—Wē in carcerne sittaþ sorgende,

Exon. Th. 2, 28; Cri. 26. Ða ðe on þýstrum sittaþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 79. Ealle ða ðe sittaþ ofer eorþan ansýne, 21, 35. Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittaþ *dwell on our borders*, Cd. Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. On ðam setle ðe hē ðēr sæt *during the stay he made there*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22. Inne on ðæm fæstenne sæton feáwa cirlisce men *a few common men were living in the fort*, 893; Erl. 88, 33. Wē on ðam gōdan rīce sæton, Cd. Th. 27, 1; Gen. 411. Hæleþ lāgon, on swaþe sæton (*were left behind dead*), 125, 10; Gen. 2077. Gang tō ciricean and site ðēr and stille wuna and geseoh ðæt ðū ūt ðanon ne gonge ēr seó ādl from ðē gewiten sȳ *ingredere ecclesiam & ibi reside, quietus manens; vide ne exeas inde, nec de loco movearis, donec hora recessionis febris transierit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 9. Sitte gē on ceastre ōþ gē sȳn ufene gescrȳdde, Lk. Skt. 24, 49. Se ðe sitte uncwydd on his āre on līfe, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9. (a 1) referring to warlike or hostile operations, as in *to sit* down before a place (cf. *siege*), *to encamp*:—Ðū sēte ongeán ðīnne brōþor (cf. *Icel.* sitja á svikum við einn *to plot against one*), Ps. Th. 49, 21. Hē him æfter rād ōþ ðæt geweorc and ðēr sæt .xiiii. niht, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 15. (Often in the Chronicle.) (b) of things:—Sió hefige eorþe sit ðēr niþere be ðæs cyninges gebode, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 13. Flōd mycel on sæt *there was a great flood in the river*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 35. II a. *to continue* in a state or condition, *live* (in hope, fear, etc.), *remain* (silent, etc.):—Ic á on wēnum sæt *I lived in constant expectation*, Cd. Th. 163, 18; Gen. 2700. Mēre þeóden unblīðe sæt, Beo. Th. 261; B. 130. Sæt secg monig sorgum gebunden, weán on wēnan, Exon. Th. 378, 30; Deór. 24. Sitte ælc wuduwe werleás twelf mōnaþ, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 6. III. with the idea of oppression (cf. colloquial *to sit* on a person, *Icel.* sitja á sēr *to restrain one's self*), *to sit* or *bear heavy* on, *weigh*, *press*, *rest*:—Ne mē wiht an siteþ egesan ǣwiht æniges mannes *non timebo quid faciat mihi homo*, Ps. Th. 55, 9. Seó hefige byrþen siteþ on ðæm deádan līchoman ðære byrgenne *the heavy burden of the tomb presses on the dead body*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 7: Lchdm. iii. 110, 23, 26. On eów scyld siteþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. Ūs Godes yrre hetelīce on sit, Wulfst. 162, 2. Ða yrmþa ðe ūs on sittaþ, 157, 5. Swā sæt seó byrþen synna on ðissum cynne, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. For ðǣm earfoþum ðe him on sæton *for the miseries that sat heavy on them*, Met. 26, 97. Sitte sió scyld on him, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 15. Ær ðon ðe him se egesa onufan sēte, Judth. Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 252. IV. *to sit* in authority, *preside*:—Ðæt mōd ðe ofer ðæm flēsce sitt *mens carni praesidens*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 256, 3. V. *trans. To occupy* a seat:—Sæt hē ðæt biscopsetl .xxxvii. wintra, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 9. [*Goth.* sitan: *O. Sax.* sittian: *O. Frs.* sitta: *O. H. Ger.* sizzan: *Icel.* sitja.] v. ā-, æt-, be-, eft-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-, under-, ymb-sittan; *and next word.*

-sittende *-sitting*, *-occupying*, *-inhabiting*. v. benc-, burh-, flet-, hām-, heal-, in-, land-, þrym-, ymb-sittende.

siun-huurful. v. sin-hwurfol.

siwen-īge, -ēge; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Se biþ siwenīge (-igge, Cot. MSS.) se ðe his andgit biþ tō ðon beorhte scīnende ðæt hē mæge ongietan sōdfæstnesse, gif hit ðonne āþīstriaþ ða flǣsclīcan weorc. On ðæs siwenīgean (-iggean, Cott. MSS.) eágum beóþ ða æpplas hāle . . . Se biþ eallinga siwenīge (-igge, Cott. MSS.) ðonne his mōd and his andgit ðæt gecynd āscirpþ and hē hit ðonne self gescint mid his ungewunan *lippus vero est, cujus quidem ingenium ad cognitionem veritatis emicat, sed tamen carnalia opera obscurant. In lippis quippe oculis pupillae sanae sunt . . . Lippus itaque est, cujus sensum natura exacuit, sed conversationis pravitas confundit*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 67, 24–69, 9. Siwenēge *lippos*, Germ. 396, 284.

siwian *to sew*. v. seowian.

six, siex, syx *six*. I. *as adj. indecl.*:—Wirc six dagas, Ex. 20, 9. On six dagum God geworhte ealle þing, 20, 11. Æfter six (sex, Lind., Rush.) dagum, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 1. Betweox ðara sex flōa ælcum, Lchdm. ii. 148, 2. Sex *bis terna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 10. On siex dagum, Exon. Th. 105, 13; Gū. 22. Ða siex stafas sweotule bēcnaþ, 407, 4; Rā. 25, 10. Syx (sex, Lind., Rush.) dagon ēr, Jn. Skt. 12, 1. I a. in multiplication:—Ceorles wergild is .cc. scill. Ðegnes wergild is syx swā micel, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 3. II. *as subst. declined*:—Ðā hyra syxe wēron ācwealde, Shrn. 111, 10. On ðam mynstre wēron fīf brōþra oððe syxe, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 22. Hē sǣde ðæt hē syxa sum ofslōge syxtig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 7. Ymbsealde sint mid sixum, Elen. Kmbl. 1481; El. 472. [*Goth.* saihs: *O. Sax.* sehs: *O. Frs.* sex: *O. H. Ger.* sehs: *Icel.* sex.]

six-benn, e; *f. A wound made by a* 'seax':—Ealdorgewinna (*the fire-drake*) siexbennum seóc (cf. cyning wælseaxe gebrǣd . . . forwrāt Wedra helm wyrm on middan, 5400; B. 2703), Beo. Th. 5800; B. 2904.

six-eogo; *adj. Hexagonal*:—Sixecge *exagonum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 3. Sixecge bere *exaticum*, ii. 144, 58.

six-feald; *adj. Six-fold*:—Sixfeald *exagonum*, sixfealdum leóþcræfte *exametro heroico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 46, 47. Siexfealdre anlicnesse *sena paradigmata*, 89, 39.

six-fēte; *adj. Having six feet* (of verse):—Ðæt syxfēte vers, Anglia viii. 335, 13. Mid getelferse ł sixfētum *catalectico versu*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 21.

six-gilde; *adj. Requiring six-fold payment* or *fine*:—Diácones feoh .vi. gylde *a deacon's property* (*when stolen*) *shall be paid for with a six-fold fine*, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 5. v. -gilde.

six-hynde; *adj. Of a class whose wergild is six hundred shillings*:—Gif wealh hafaþ fīf hȳda hē biþ sixhynde, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Be syxhyndum men. Gif hit sié syxhynde mon, [gielde] ælc mon .lx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 30; Th. i. 80, 11. Gif hió sié syxhyndu, 18; Th. i. 72, 14. Syxhyndes monnes burhbryce .xv. scill., 40; Th. i. 88, 10. Gif syxhyndum ðissa hwæðer gelimpe, gebēte be ðæs syxhyndan bōte, 39; Th. i. 88, 2–5. Syxhyndum men .c. scill. gebēte, 10; Th. i. 68, 10. ¶ applied to the wergild:—Æt twȳhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte .xxx. scill., æt syxhyndum .lxxx. scill., L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 14. v. twelf-hynde, and see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 161, note 3.

six-hyrnede; *adj. Having six corners* or *angles*:—Sixhernede *sexangulatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 4.

six-nihte; *adj. Six days old*:—Se ðe biþ ācenned on .vi. nihtne mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 160, 23: 178, 6.

sixta; *ord. num. Sixth*:—Se sixta (sexta) *sextus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 17. Siexta wæs Ōswald, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 4. Ðā wæs syxte geár, Elen. Kmbl. 14; El. 7. Wæs ðā sihste tīd, Exon. Th. 171, 8; Gū. 1123. Seista (sesta, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 33.

sixteóþa; *ord. num. Sixteenth*:—Se syxteóþa (six-) *sextus decimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 3. Sexteguða, Shrn. 91, 20.

sixtig; *used as subs. or adj. Sixty*:—Syxtig *sexaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 18. Salomones reste wæs ymbseted mid syxtigum werum . . . Hwæt mēnde ðæt syxtig wera strongera? Blickl. Homl. 11, 16–22. Æfter siextegum daga *intra sexagesimum diem*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Mid iii hund scipa and LXgum, Swt. 176, 25. Seǣdig (sextig, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 8. Sexdig ł sextih, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 23. Sexdeih, 13, 8.

sixtigoþa *sixtieth*:—Se sixteogoþa *sexagesimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 12.

sixtig-feald *sixty-fold*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8, 23.

sixtig-wintre *sixty years old*:—Hē wæs fīf and sixtigwintre, Gen. 5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23.

sixtīne *sixteen*:—Syxtȳne *sedecim*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 13.

sixtīne-nihte; *adj. Sixteen days old*:—On .xvi. nihte mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 180, 3.

sixtīne-wintre; *adj. Sixteen years old*:—Ðēr georn .xvi. wintre mēden, Shrn. 140, 1: 141, 9.

slā (*from* slāhe); *gen.* slān: *but also* slāh, slāg, e; *f. A sloe*:—Slā *brumela*, *bellicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 26. Slāg *bellicum*, Txts. 45, 289. Genim onwēre slāh ðæt seáw . . . gif sió slāh biþ grēne, Lchdm. ii. 32, 18–20. Gewring tōsomne swilce sié ān slāh, 54, 6. Slān *moros*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 33: ii. 56, 32. [Cockayne quotes from a late MS.: 'Acasia est succus prunellarum [im]maturarum, grene slane wose:' and *pl. slon* occurs Alis. 4983. In Baker's Northants. Gloss. *slacen-*, *slaun*-bush are given as used of the blackthorn. *O. H. Ger.* slēha, slēa *prunella*, *agacia*: *Ger.* schlehe: *Dan.* slaaen.] v. plūm-slā; slāh-þorn.

slacian, slæcian, sleacian; *p.* ode *To slacken*, *relax an effort*:—Gif hē lithwōn slacode . . . his handa ne slacedon *sin autem paululum remisisset . . . factum est, ut manus illius non lassarentur*, Ex. 17, 11, 12. Ðæt ne ða sleacgiendan (*pigritantes*) hē ofhreóse, Hymn. Surt. 18, 15. [Nullich neuer slakien to drien herd wiðuten, A. R. 134, 22. Ne schaltu seon me slakien to leuen, Jul. 26, 1. He mōt slakie his bendes, Laym. 23345 (2nd MS.). Cf. *Icel.* slakna *to get slack*.] v. ā-, tō-slacian; slæccan.

slacigendlīc, slǣ. v. ā-slacigendlīc, sleahe.

slæc, sleac, slec (v. slæcness); *adj. Slack.* I. of persons (1) *inactive*, *slothful*, *lazy*, *not willing to make an effort*:—Slæc *reses*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 77. Sleac *piger*, i. 74, 33: *lentus* vel *piger*, 49, 35. Sleac *vel* slāw *pigrus* vel *lentus*, 16, 48. Ðū yfela þeówa and sleac *thou wicked and slothful servant*, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 7. Sægdon ðæt hē sleac wǣre, æðeling unfrom, Beo. Th. 4381; B. 2187. Ðæt ðæm sleacan preóste ne þince tō mycel geswinc, ðæt hē undō his eágan, Anglia viii. 317, 4. Tō swilcum sleacum cweð se hīrēdes ealdor: 'Tō hwī stande gē hēr ealne dæg ýdele?' Homl. Th. ii. 78, 10. (2) *careless*, *negligent*, *remiss*, *not strict in the performance of duty*:—Ne tō strǣc on ðære lāre ne tō slæc on ðære mildheortnesse *ne aut districtio rigida*, *aut pietas remissa*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 1. Se ðe sleac wǣre tō gōdnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 22. Se biþ wacigende . . . se biþ sleac and slǣpende, Btwk. 220, 32. Sleaces *socordis*, Germ. 388, 34. Ne beún gē tō slāpole ne tō sleace, ac scyldaþ eów georne wið deófles dare, Wulfst. 40, 21. Sleace tō ǣnig wyrcenne gōd *pigre ad aliquod operandum bonum*, Anglia xi. 117, 36. (3) *languid*, *ill*:—Slæce *egra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 8: 29, 18. II. of things, (1) of physical movement, *slow*, *gentle*:—Sum munuc mid sleaccre stalcunge his fōtswaðum filigde, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 6. (2) *that makes inactive*, *sluggish*:—Wē sceolon āsceacan ðone sleacan slǣp ūs fram, i. 602, 15. (3) *not attended with effort*:—Hit is ealles tō sleac munuca þeówdōm (*nimis iners seruitium*), gif hié læsse singaþ, R. Ben. 44, 18.

(4) *law* of conduct:—Gemetgie ðæt fỹr ða bilewitnysse, ðæt heó tó sleac ne sỹ, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 8. Þeówode hẽ druncennesse and monigum ðrum unálỹfednessum ðæs sleacran lífes (*vitae remissioris*), Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 15. [*O. Sax.* slak: *O. H. Ger.* slah: *Icel.* slakr.] v. un-slæc.

slæccan, sleccan (?); *p.* slæcte, slæhte *To make slack* or *slow, to delay*:—'Đũ ũs oftrædlíce mid elcunge geswæncte.' . . . Đã cwæþ se cyngc, 'Đe læs ðe ic eów á leng slæce (slæcce?),' Th. Ap. 20, 6. v. á-slæccan, ge-sleccan; slacian.

slæcfull; *adj. Slothful*:—Slacfulran for beládunge *propter somnolentorum excusationes*, R. Ben. Interl. 55, 8.

slæcian. v. slacian.

slæclíc; *adj. Slow*:—Mid sleacilera (sleaclícere?) *sera, tarda*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 49. v. next word.

slæclíce; *adv. Lazily, slothfully, languidly*:—Sleaclíce *enervatius*, i. *debilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 54. Sume sleaclíce (scleac-, MS. F.) lágon and slépon, R. Ben. 68, 21. v. un-slæclíce.

slæcness, e; *f. Sloth, inertness, laziness*:—Slecnes *accidia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 73: 97, 5. Scleacnes *pigredo*, Kent. Gl. 694. I. *slowness* of physical movement:—Swá swá ðære sunnan sleacnys ácenþ énne dæg and áne niht . . . swá eác ðæs mónan swiftnys ásyrþþ út énne dæg and áne niht, Lchdm. iii. 264, 19. II. *slowness* in action:—Ðæs þeówes sleacnys (*he seemed long in doing his errand*), Shrn. 43, 15. Wæs beboden ðæt hí sceoldon cafíce etan, forðan ðe God onscunaþ ða sleacnysse on his þegnum, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 3. III. *mental inertness*:—Nú wolde ic ðæt ða æðela[n] clericas ásceócon fram heora andgites orþance élce sleacnysse, Anglia viii. 301, 4. IV. *remissness, slowness* in performance of duty:—Oft eác sió gódnes ðære monþwærnesse biþ diégellíce gemenged wið sleacnesse . . . Wé sculon manian ða manþwéran ðæt hió fleón ðæt ðér suíðe neáh liegeþ ðære monnþwérnesse, ðæt is sleacnes, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 18–22.

slæcornes, e; *f. Slackness, laziness, remissness*:—Ic ondette sleacornesse and slápornesse, Anglia xi. 98, 40.

slæd, slæd, es; *n. A slade* (in local names, e.g. Water*slade*, v. W. Somerset Words, E. D. S. Pub., and in some dialects. '*Slade* a breadth of greensward in ploughed land; a flat piece of grass; but now most commonly applied to a broad strip of greensward between two woods, generally in a valley,' Baker's Northampt. Gloss. 'Narrow strips of boggy ground running into the hard land at Rockland are called "The Slades,"' E. Anglian Gloss. *Slade* a breadth of greensward in ploughed land, or in plantations, E. D. S. Publ. Gloss. B. 7 (West Riding). In Levin's Manip. Vocab. (1570) a slade, valley = *vallis*, and Drayton uses the word in this sense, v. Nares; see also Halliwell's Dict.), *low, flat, marshy ground, with a broad bottom, a valley.* (1) The word occurs not unfrequently in the charters, e.g.:—On slédes heáfad, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 3. Andlang slédes on pyt, iii. 48, 24: 407, 12. Tó brocces slæde, 233, 34. On ðæt slæd, 385, 28. Óþ ðæt niéhste slæd, 416, 21. On slæd, 25, 24. *It occurs also in composition*:—Tó wulfslæde, 456, 6. On Fugelslæd; of ðam slæde, 48, 21. In barfodslæd; and swá on timberslæd . . . on hamslædes heáfdan, 380, 25–6. On fearnslæd, 385, 30. On ðæt riscslæd, 437, 15. Ondlong slædbróces, 405, 17. (2) In other connections it is not common, but occurs in the following passage:—Dameris beforan ðæm cyninge farende wæs swelce heó fleónde wære óþ hió hiene gelædde on án micel slæd . . . Ðær wearþ Cirus ofslægen and twá þúsend monna mid him *Tomyris simulat (diffidentiam, paulatimque cedendo, hostem in insidias vocat. Ibi quippe, compositis inter montes insidiis, ducenta millia Persarum cum ipso rege delevit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 29. Cf. Iulius ferde ut of Doure in to ane muchele slæde & his folc hudde, Laym. 8585. Heo talden whar me heom kepen mihte in ane slade deopen, 26887. Geond slades & geon dunen, 28365. By slente oþer slade, Allit. Pms. 5, 141. Loke a littel on þe launde on þi lyfte honde & þou schal se in þat slade þe self chapel, Gaw. 2147.

slæge. v. slege.

slægu, e; *f. Slag, dross*:—Slaegu, slægu, slegu *lihargum* (= *lithargyrum*), Txts. 75, 1230. Slægu *liliagrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 6.

slæht, slæhtan. v. sliht, slihtan.

slæp, slǽp, sláp, es; *m. Sleep*:—Befeóll slæp (*sopor*) on Abram, Gen. 15, 12. Hrædlíce se slæp þecymeþ, Lchdm. i. 246, 17. Slæp biþ deáþe gelícost, Salm. Kmbl. 624; Sal. 611. Hine slæp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1640; An. 821. Mec slæp ofergongeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 23; Rä. 41, 10. Slæp, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Gif ic mínum eágum unne slæpes, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Slæpes *soporis*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 201, 38: *somni*, 202, 15. Hí wéndon ðæt hẽ hyt sæde be swefnes slæpe (slépe, Lind., Rush. *de dormitione somnii*), Jn. Skt. 11, 13. Mid ðý heó ðý slæpe tóbræd *somno excussa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 5: Andr. Kmbl, 3053; An. 1529: Cd. Th. 161, 15; Gen. 2655. Of slæpe onwóc æpeling, 249, 2; Dan. 524. Tó slæpe; gíte horn under heáfod geléd weccan hẽ on slæpe gecyspeþ, Lchdm. i. 350, 21–2. Sigon tó slæpe, Beo. Th. 2506; B. 1251. Se ðe for sleápe swéd *freneticus* (cf. slæpleást), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 72. Mid slæpe (slépe, Lind., Rush.) gehefegude, Lk. Skt. 9, 32. Ealle hefige slæpe swundon *omnes somno torpent inerti*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 11. Ic sóftum slæpe mẽ reste, Homl. Th. i. 566, 22. Gif hẽ ðære hnappunge ne swíceþ ðonne hnappaþ hẽ óþ hẽ wierþ on fæstum slæpe *dormitando oculus ad plenissimum somnum ducitur*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 12. Ðý swíðan slæpe, Blickl. Homl. 205, 4. Slæpe *somno*, Eng. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Ðæt dust ðysse wyrte ðone slæp on geléðeþ, Lchdm. i. 286, 6: 158, 2. Næfþ hẽ nánne slæp, ii. 198, 25. Slép, i. 158, 2. Sió slæwþ him giét on ðone slæp, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 8. Ásceacan ðone sleacan slæp, Homl. Th. i. 602, 15. Slæpa sluman, Exon. Th. 122, 31; Gú. 314. ¶ *The sleep of death*:—'Ic wille áwreccan hyne of slæpe' . . . Se Hélend hit cwæþ be his deáþe, Jn. Skt. 11, 11. Up ástandan of slæpe ðæm fæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 1589; An. 796: Exon. Th. 55, 27; Cri. 890. [*Goth.* slêps: *O. Sax.* slâp: *O. Frs.* slêp: *O. H. Ger.* slâf.] v. frum-, niht-, ofer-slæp.

slæp, es (?) *A slippery, miry place* (?):—Ðis sind ða landgemæro . . . Ærest of ðan ealdan slæpe . . . tó ðan ealdan slæpe ðær hit ær ongan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 112, 30–113, 3. On occan slæw (slæp?), iii. 48, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sleifa *labina* (labina *a myre*, Wulck. Gl. 591, 11: *a fenne*, 797, 10): *Icel.* sleipr *slippery*. Slape *soft, slippery* is given in Halliwell as a North-country word. See also E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 2 (E. Yorks.), 'slape *slippery* as a dirty path,' and Gloss. B. 7 (W. Yorks.), B. 15 (Ray's North-country Words).] Cf. slipor.

slæp-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A dormitory*:—Slépern *dormitorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 10. Hwær slépst (ðú)? On sléperne (*dormitorio*) mid gebróþrum, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 25: Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 39. Canonicas, ðér seó ár sí, ðæt hí beóddern and slépern habban mágan, healdan heora mynster mid rihte, L. Eth. v. 7; Th. i. 306, 12. Ic begeat ðæt stéinene slápern and ðérto ðæs landes be súþan ðæn slépern .xxiiii. gerda on lange, Chart. Th. 156, 20–27.

slæpan, slépan; *p.* te. [*The Northern Gospels also shew forms from* slépian:—Gif hẽ slépaþ, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 12. Slépiaþ ꝥ slépeþ ꝥ árisaþ (slépiaþ ꝥ árísas, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 27. Slépade (geslépedon, Lind.) *dormitaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 5.] I. *to sleep*:—Ðú slépes, Mk. Skt. Lind., Rush. 14, 37. Slépes *dormit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind., Rush. 9, 24. Hwær resteþ (-aþ, MS.) ðæs mannes sáwul ðonne se líchama slépþ? Salm. Kmbl. 188, 12. Slépeþ *dormitet*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 3. Slépeþ (slépeþ, Ps. Surt.) *obdormiet*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Tó slépe; wulfes heáfod lege under þýle; se unhála slépeþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 18. Gif gẽ slépaþ (slépaþ, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 67, 13. Slépes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 46. Hẽ æt ðæm stáne slépte, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 18. Hwæder hẽ wacode ðe slépte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Ðá hié slépton (geslépdon, Lind.) *cum dormirent*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. Slépton (slépdon, Lind.) *dormierant*, 27, 52. Hneapedun ꝥ slýpton (in a later hand, v. Txts. p. 293) *dormierunt*, Ps. Surt. 75, 6. Þeáh ðæt mód slépe gódra weorca, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 25. Mẽ lyste slépan *dormiturio*, Ælfcr Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 12 note. Ongunnon slépan *dormitaverunt*, Ps. Th. 75, 5. Wæs ic slépende, 56, 4: 77, 65. Ðá gemétte hẽ his geþoftan slépendne, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 15: Beo. Th. 1486; B. 741. Hẽ hig funde slépende (slépende, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 22, 45. II. *to sleep, lie* with a person:—Gif hwá fémnan beswíce unbeweddode, and hire mid slépe (slépe, MS. G.), L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 6. [*Laym. p.* slæpte, slepte: *A. R. p.* slepte: *Orm.* sleppte.] v. ge-, on-slépan; healf-slépende; slápan, slápian.

slæp-bére; *adj. Somniferous, soporific*:—Hys gecynde is swíðe hát and slæpbére, Lchdm. i. 284, 22.

slépere, es; *m. A sleeper*:—Ðæra eádigra scofon slépera þrowung, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 1. v. slápere.

slæpig; *adj. Sleepy.* [*O. H. Ger.* slâfag.] v. un-slæpig.

slæp-leás; *adj. Sleepless*:—Slæpleás *insomne*, Germ. 399, 263. [*O. H. Ger.* slâf-lôs.]

slæp-leást, e; *f. Sleeplessness*:—Hine gedrehte singal slæpleást, Homl. Th. i. 86, 16. Wið slæpleáste, genym ðysse ylcan wyrte (*poppy*) wós, smyre ðone man mid; sóna ðú him ðone slæp on senst, Lchdm. i. 158, 1. [Þe þet þuruh slǒplëste ẽwët *frenetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 89, 81.]

slæpness, e; *f. Sleepiness, drowsiness*:—Deófol ús læreþ slæpnesse and sent ús on slæwðe, Homl. As. 168, 106.

slæpor; *adj. Addicted to sleep*:—Ne beó ðú tó slæpor, forðan ðe slæp fét unhélo ðæs líchoman, Prov. Kmbl. i. v. slápornes.

slæp-wérig; *adj. Weary and sleepy, sleepily weary, so tired as to sleep*, cf. deáþ-wérig; or (?) *weary of sleep*, cf. symbel-wérig:—Oft mec (*a mill-stone*) slæpwérigne secg oððe meówle grétan eode, Exon. Th. 387, 14; Rä. 5, 5.

slætan; *p.* te [*causative of* sítan; cf. *bait* an animal, and *bite*] *To slate* [Halliwell quotes from a book of 1697 'to *slate* a beast is to hound a dog at him;' and in Ray's North-country Words (1691), E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 'to *slete* a dog,' is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, etc. In Gloss. B. 17 the form is *sleat*. Jamieson also gives 'to *slate* to let loose, applied to dogs in hunting'], *bait, set dogs on, hunt with dogs*:—Man slætte énne fearr, and se fear arn him tógeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 72. [Heo leiden to him, sum wið stan, sum wið ban, and sleatten on him hundes (sletten him wið hundes), Jul. 53, 16. To slætenn affter sawless, Orm. 13485. Tho hede the wreche (*the wolf*) fomen inowe, That weren egre him to slete Mid grete houndes, and to bete, Rel. Ant. ii. 278, 23. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sleizan *scindere, vellicare*.] v. next word.

slæting, e; *f. Hunting*:—Hẽ (*William Rufus*) geátte mannan heora

wudas and slǽtinge (*cf.* William of Malmesbury's statement that he gave the English free leave to hunt), Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 7. [Toward þan kinge heo weoren beien þær he wes an slæting (an hontyng, 2nd MS.), Laym. 12304. Bole slating, Alis. 200.] v. preceding word.

slǽw; slǽwan. v. slǽw; ā-, for-slǽwan, slāwian.

slǽwþ, e; *f. Sloth, laziness, inertness, torpor;* accidia, inertia, pigredo, torpor:—Se sixta leahter is *accidia* gehāten, ðæt is āsolcennyss oððe slǽwþ on Englisc, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 296. Sió slǽwþ giétt slǽp on ðone monnan *pigredo immittit soporem*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 6. Slǽwþ *torpor*, Hymn. Surt. 26, 28. Slēuþ *pigredo*, Kent. Gl. 694. On ðæm sceáte his slǽwþe *in sudario lenti torporis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. From ðære slǽwþe his synna *a peccati torpore*, 28, 4; Swt. 193, 23. Slǽwþe *inertia*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Hī for heora slǽwþe and for gīmelēste forlēton unwriten ðara monna dǽda, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 33. Ic wāt ðæt swongornes hī mid slǽwþe ofercymþ, 36, 6; Fox 180, 34. Gyf hē for slǽwþe his hlāfordes forgýmþ, ne biþ his āgnum wel geborgen, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 16. Slǽwþum *torporibus*, Hymn. Surt. 4, 10. v. un-slǽwþ.

slāg *a sloe.* v. slā.

slaga, an; *m. A slayer, homicide;* interfector, percussor, lanio:—Slaga *lanio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 36. Hū ne biþ hē swelce hē sió his slaga (*mortis auctor*), ðonne hē hine mæg gehǽlan and nyle? Past. 38, 4; Swt. 275, 9. Gif man þeóf gemēte, and hé hūs brece, and hine man gewundie, se slaga biþ unscildig, Ex. 22, 2. Se slaga (*cf.* ðæs sleges andetta, 29; Th. i. 80, 7), L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 80, 12. The procedure in cases of homicide is given L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 15 sqq., and L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 12 sqq. Ic monnes feorh tō slagan sēce, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525. Slagum *interfectoribus*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Se Hǽlend miltsian wolde his āgenum slagum, H. R. 107, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* (man-)slago.] v. āgen-, brōðor-, fæder-, mǽg-, mann-, mōdor-, morþ-, morþor-slaga.

slāgian, slāg(h)-þorn, slagu (?), slāh, slahae. v. slāwian, slāh-þorn, mān-, morþor-slagu, slā, sleahe.

slāh-hyll *a hill where sloes grow:*—On slāhhyll, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 367, 3.

slāh-þorn, es; *m. A sloe-thorn, blackthorn:*—Slāghþorn, slāchthorn, -dorn *nigra spina*, Txts. 81, 1380. Slāhþorn, slágh-, salach-thorn, 99, 1898. Slāhþorn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 39. Slāgþorn, i. 285, 32. Ádelf niþeweardne slāhþorn, Lchdm. ii. 92, 30. [Le fourder (*slothorne*) que la fourdine (*slon*) porte, Wrt. Voc. i. 163, 1. *Dan.* slaaentorn.]

slāhþorn-ragu *lichen from a blackthorn*, Lchdm. ii. 144, 1.

slāhþorn-rind *bark of a blackthorn*, Lchdm. ii. 98, 7: 108, 11: 132, 9: iii. 58, 8.

slāhþorn-weg *a road along which blackthorns grow*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 27.

slāp. v. slǽp.

slāpan; *p.* slēp, sleáp; *pp.* slāpen *To sleep.* I. of natural sleep:—Slǽpst ðū? Mk. Skt. 14, 37. Heó slǽpþ, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 24: Jn. Skt. 11, 12. Simle hē biþ lōciende, ne slǽpþ hē nǽfre, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 8. Ðonne wē s'āpaþ, 34, 11; Fox 152, 5. Hwī slāpe gē? Lk. Skt. 22, 46. Ic slēp (sleáp, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 56, 5. Hē slēp, Gen. 2, 21: 28, 11: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11. Ōðre men slēpon, 2, 12; S. 513, 37: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. Ealle slēpun, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5. Slāpaþ *dormite*, Mk. Skt. 14, 41. Ðeáh hē slāpe, Ps. Th. 40, 9: Lchdm. ii. 36, 9. Swelce se stiðra slēpe, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 30. Mē lyste slāpan *dormiturio*. Ælfc. Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 12: Ps. Th. 3, 4: Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 24: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 30: Shm. 106, 23. Ðonne mon wile slāpan gān, Lchdm. ii. 228, 5. Hē wæs slāpende, Mk. Skt. 4, 38: Homl. Th. i. 566, 17. I a. figurative, *to sleep, be inactive, be motionless:*—For hwī slǽpst ðū, Drihten? Ps. Th. 43, 24. Ðæt mōd slǽpþ ðæs ðe hit wacian sceolde, and wacaþ ðæs ðe hit slāpan sceolde, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 27. Ðonne wē slāpaþ fæste, ðonne wē nōhwæðer ne hit witan nyllaþ, ne hit bētan nyllaþ . . . ne slǽpþ hē nō fæste, ac hnappaþ . . . , 28; Swt. 195, 5–8. Ðæt ic (*the creation*) ne slēpe siððan ǽfre, Exon. Th. 422, 20; Rä. 41, 9. I b. of death:—Ic slāpe on deáþe, Ps. Spl. 12, 4. Lazarus slǽpþ . . . Se Hǽlend hit cwæþ be his deáþe, Jn. Skt. 11, 11. Ðæt mīne eágan nǽfre ne slāpan on swylcum deáþe, Ps. Th. 12, 4. Be ðām slāpendum, ðæt is, be ðām deádum. Hwī sind ða deádan slāpende gecwedene? . . . Ealle mōton slāpan on ðam gemǽnelīcum deáþe, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 30–34. I c. of numbness in the limbs, *to sleep, be paralyzed:*—Gif wē tō lange sittaþ ūs slāpaþ ða lima, i. 490, 1. Gif þeóh slāpan . . . lǽt reócan on ðæt lim ðætte slāpe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 5–6. Wið slāpende (*paralyzed*) līce, i. 380, 18. Cf. Wið āslāpenum līce, ii. 12, 17. II. *to sleep, lie* with a person:—His hlǽfdige cwæþ tō him: 'Slāp mid mē,' Gen. 39, 7. [Strong preterites, as well as weak, are found in Chaucer and Langland. *Goth.* slēpan: *O. Sax.* slāpan: *O. Frs.* slēpa: *O. H. Ger.* slāfan.] v. ā-, on-slāpan, be-slǽpan (-slāpan); slǽpan, slāpian.

slāpere, es; *m. A sleeper:*—Ðæra seofon slāpera gemynd, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 8. v. slǽpere.

slāp-ern. v. slǽp-ærn.

slāpfulness, e; *f. Sleepiness, drowsiness:*—Ungelimplīce slāpfulnys [slāpful (? *cf.* slāpor)] *lethargus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 1.

slāpian; *p.* ode *To cause to sleep*, used impersonally with acc.; *cf. O. H. Ger.* mih slāphôta *dormitavit anima mea:*—Ne geþafa ðū ðīnum eágum ðæt hié slāpige ne ne hnappigen ðīne brǽwas . . . Ne slāpige nō ðīn eáge (eágan, Cott. MSS.) . . . Ðæt is ðæt mon his eáge lǽte slāpian (slāpan, slāpigen, Cott. MSS.) *ne dederis somnum oculis tuis, ne dormitent palpebrae tuae . . . Ne dederis somnum oculis tuis . . . Somnum oculis dare, est . . .* , Past. 28, 4; Swt. 193, 18–25. v. slāpan, slǽpan.

slāpol; *adj. Addicted to sleep, somnolent:*—Ne sceal mon beón tō slāpol (*somnolentus*), R. Ben. 17, 16. Se ðe wǽre slāpol, weorðe se ful wacor, Wulfst. 72, 13. Ne beón gē tō slāpole ne ealles tō sleace, 40, 21. Tō ðam Godes weorce ārīsende, heora ǽlc ōðerne myngige, ðæt ða slāpule (-an, MS. F.) nāne lāde næbben, R. Ben. 47, 17. Hana ða slāpolan þreúþ, Hymn. Surt. 7, 1. [Unilimpliche slāpel *letargicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 90, 1.]

slāpolness, e; *f. Somnolence, sleepiness:*—Seó slāpolnys byþ gescrýdd mid wācum tætticum *dormitatio vestietur pannis*, Homl. As. 9, 237. Ádrǽf slāpolnyssa *expelle somnolentiam*, Hymn. Surt. 18, 13. Āsolcennys ācenþ ídelnysse and slāpolnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 25. Ic syngede þurh slǽwþe and þurh slāpelnesse *per accidiam et somnolentiam*, Confess. Peccat.

slāporness, e; *f. Somnolence:*—Ic ondette slāpornesse, Anglia xi. 98, 40. v. *preceding word, and* slǽpor.

slarige, an; *f. Clary;* salvia sclarea:—Slarege *sclaregia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 16. Slarige, Lchdm. iii. 6, 10. Slarian sǽd, 72, 8. Slarian gōdne dǽl, ii. 58, 11. [From Latin.]

slāw, slǽw, sleáw; *adj. Slow, inert, sluggish, slothful, torpid:*—Sleac *vel* slāw *pigrus* vel *lentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 48. Slāw *reses* vel *deses* vel *piger*, 49, 30. Se ðe wǽre full slāw, weorðe se unslāw, Wulfst. 72, 14. Ðone sǽnan ðe biþ tō slāw ðū scealt hātan assa mā ðonne man *segnis ac stupidus torpet? asinum vivit*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 192, 20. Sió slāwe *torpens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 2. Mōd ðæt slāwe *mens torpida*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 10. Ðū yfela þeów and slāwa (*piger*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 26. Ðū slāwa gā ðē tō æmethylle *vade ad formican, o piger*, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 191, 25. On ōðre wīsan sceal man manian ða slāwan (*cf.* late, Swt. 281, 16), on ōðre ða ðe bcóþ tō hrade, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 25. Ðā slāwan (*pigri*) sint tō manianne ðæt hié ne forielden ðone tīman ðe hié tiola on dōn mǽgen, 39, 1; Swt. 281, 19. Slāwera *desidiosorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 12. [Slak (slēu, MS. C.) an mōde, Hel. 4962. *O. H. Ger.* sléo *hebes: Icel.* slær, sljór *blunt, dull: Dan.* slǿv.] v. un-slāw.

slāwian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become slow, sluggish, inactive:*—Hwæs wilnast ðū ðæt ðū ne slāwedest swā micel geswinc tō gefremmanne *what dost thou desire, that thou hast not been slow to perform so great a labour*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 224. Wacige and swince ðār ongeán ðæt hē oft ǽr beslǽp and slāwode, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3. Slāgige (slacige?) ł slāwige *pigeat*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* slēwēn *hebere, torpere:* *cf. Icel.* sljófa *to blunt.*] v. ā-, for-slāwian.

slāwlīce; *adv. Slowly, sluggishly;* pigre:—Ðæt hié tō slāwlīce ðara ne giómen ðe him befæste sién *ut a commissorum custodia minime torpescant*, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 191, 23. Ic wēne ðæt hē hiene snide slāwlīcor (slāulīcor, Hatt. MS.) *pigrius fortasse incideret*, 26, 3; Swt. 186, 3. [Ne dyde hē ϸ nāht slāulīce, Anglia x. 143, 87. Man slawliche arised, and late to chireche goð, O. E. Homl. ii. 11, 35. *Icel.* slæ-, sljó-liga *slowly, dully, carelessly.*] v. un-slāwlīce.

slā-wyrm, es; *m. A slow-worm, blind-worm* (*cf.* a slaworme *cecula*, Cath. Angl. 343), *a kind of snake:*—Slāwyrm *stellio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 25: 78, 60: *spalangius*, 24, 27: Hpt. Gl. 450, 26: *regulus* (*cf.* regulus est serpens, avis, et rex parvulus omnis, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, 9), Kent. Gl. 913: Engl. Stud. x. 40. Efete ł slāwyrm *stellio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7 note. [*Cf. Norweg.* slo, orm-slo *a blindworm: Swed.* slå, orm-slå.] *Cf.* sleán *to strike.*

sleac, sleacian. v. slæc, slacian.

sleahe, slǽ; *f. A slay* (or *sley*), *a weaver's reed, an instrument of a weaver's loom that has teeth like a comb:*—Slahae *pectica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 23. Slǽ *pe[c]tica*, i. 282, 6. [Purvu de une lame (*slay*), Wrt. Voc. i. 157, 26. Sley *lamia, pecten*, 217, col. 2. Slaye *lanea*, 234, col. 2. Slay *pecten, lania*, Cath. Angl. 342, col. 2, and see note. Slay, webstarys loome *lanarium, radius*, Prompt. Parv. 458, col. 1.]

sleán; *p.* slōh, slōg, slōgh, *pl.* slōgon; *pp.* slagen, slægen, slegen. A. *trans.* I. *to strike* an object, smite:—Gif ðū slehst *si percusseris*, Kent. Gl. 880. Gif man ōðerne mid fyste in naso slæhþ, L. Ethb. 57; Th. i. 16, 17. Ðæt fell hlýt, ðonne hit mon sliehþ, Past. 46; Swt. 347, 5. Ðæt ār ðonne hit mon slihþ, 37; Swt. 267, 24. Ðam ðe ðē slihþ (slyhþ, MS. A.: slǽþ, Lind.) on ðīn gewenge, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Ic sylfa slōh grēne tācne gārseeges deóp, Cd. Th. 195, 21; Exod. 280. Ðonne hié (*the serpent*) mon slōg oððe sceát, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 7. Hē ðone nīðgæst slōh, ðæt ðæt sweord gedeáf, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Slōh ðā wundenlocc ðone feóndsceaþan fāgum mēce, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. Sume hyne slōgon (slōgan, Lind., Rush.) on his ansýne mid hyra handum, and cwǽdon: 'Sege hwæt is se ðe ðē slōh (slōg, Rush.),' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 67. Mē weras slōgon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1927; An. 966. Hī mē mid sweopum slōgun, Exon. Th. 88, 18; Cri. 142;

Ne sleá gē nānne *neminem concutiatis*, Lk. Skt. 3, 14. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes mūþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302. Se ðe sleá (*percusserit*) his fæder oððe his mōder swelte hē deáþe, Ex. 21, 15. Gehȳrde ic ðæt Eádweard ānne slōge swīðe mid his swurde, Byrht. Th. 135, 13; By. 117. Ðā beáh hē sleánde his brēost, H. R. 107, 11. Áhsa hwæðer hē ǣfre wǣre slegen on ða sīdan, Lchdm. ii. 258, 23. Biþ slaegen *percellitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 3. An slægenre *in pacte*, 48, 77. II. of special kinds of striking, (a) *to strike* coin, *to stamp* money (cf. similar use in *O. Frs.* and *Icel.*), cf. mynet-slege:—Wæs ðæs feós ofergewrit ðæs ylcan mynetsleges ðe man ðæt feoh on slōh, sōna ðæs forman geáres ðā Decius fēng tō rīce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 476. Ælc mynetere ðe man tihþ ðæt fals feoh slōge, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12. Godes feoh biþ befæst myneterum tō sleánne, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 14. (b) *to forge* a weapon (cf. *Icel.*), cf. slecg-hamer:—Sæt smiþ, slōh seax, Lchdm. iii. 52, 27. III. of a serpent, *to sting*:—Gif nǣddre sleá man, Lchdm. ii. 110, 14. IV. *to strike so as to kill, to slay*:—Slēs ðū *occideris*, Ps. Surt. 138, 19. Hē slēþ *occideret*, 77, 34. Mann slihþ ðinne oxan *bos tuus immoletur*, Deut. 28, 31. Ic slōg niceras, Beo. Th. 847; B. 421: Exon. Th. 272, 4; Jul. 494. Ðonne God hié slōg (*occideret*), ðonne sōhton hié hine, Past. 36, 3; Swt. 251, 20: Beo. Th. 217; B. 108. Slōgh, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 14. Hē slōh and fylde feónd, Cd. Th. 124, 32; Gen. 2071. Se hagol slōh ealle ða þing ðe ūte wǣron, ǣgðer ge men ge nýtenu, Ex. 9, 25. Slōgon *obruerunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 20. Abraham ne sleah ðīn bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 18; Gen. 2913. Sleh, 204, 12; Exod. 418. Sleá man ðone leásan wītegan *propheta ille interficietur*, Deut. 13, 5. Ðās folc sleán mid cwealmþræá, Cd. Th. 151, 10; Gen. 2506. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sīnne, 203, 30; Exod. 411. On deáþ sleán (cf. *Dan.* at slaa ihjel) scyldige, 76, 34; Gen. 1267. Hē biþ ... tō sleánne oððe tō ālȳsenne, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 25. Hié wǣron ða wǣpnedmen sleánde, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Wæs Fin slægen, Beo. Th. 2309; B. 1152. Sacerdas wǣron slægene, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1. Ða hǣþenan wǣron slægne, 3, 24; S. 556, 29. V. *to make by striking, to strike* fire, *to make* a mark, sound, signal *by a stroke*:—Ðā arn sum þeng and slōh tācen æt ðam gæte *cucurrit minister, et pulsans ad ostium*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 17. Hē tācen mid his handa slōh *sonitum manu faciens*, 4, 3; S. 568, 6. Men tācen slōgon, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24: 12; Gdwin. 58, 23. Sleah feówer scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 100, 3: 142, 18. Sleá him ānne spearcan, 290, 17. V a. *to strike* a bargain (cf. *Icel.* slá kaupi):—Hig slōgon heora wedd ǣgðer tō ōðrum, Gen. 21, 27. VI. *to strike, drive so as to cause impact*:—Hē slōh fȳr on feóndas *he drove the fire on to the foes*, Cd. Th. 237, 28; Dan. 344. VI a. metaph.:—Ic wēne gif wit uncre word tōsomne sleáþ, ðæt ðǣr āsprunge sum spearca sōþfæstnesse, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 2. VI b. *to pitch* a tent, *drive* a stake into the ground (cf. *Icel.* slá landtjöldum; *Ger.* ein Lager schlagen):—Iacob slōh his geteld on ðæré dūne, Gen. 31, 25. Sleah ænne stacan onmiddan ðam ymbhagan, Lchdm. i. 395, 4. Ðā hēt Moises sleán ān geteld būtan hira wīcstōwe, Ex. 33, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 8. Ða stōwa ðe gē eówre geteld on sleán sceoldon, Deut. 1, 33. VI c. *to cast* into chains (cf. *O. Frs.* on tha helda slein):—Hió sceolde ða men weorpan an wildedeóra līc and siððan sleán on ða raccentan and on copsas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. VII. *to move by a stroke, to strike* off a limb, etc.:—Hī slōgon him of ðæt heáfod, Th. An. 122, 23. Sleá mon hond of oððe fōt, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 7: 37; Th. i. 124, 23. VIII. metaph. *to strike* with disease, punishment, etc., cf. a paralytic, apoplectic *stroke*:—Ic āstrecce mīne hand and sleá Egipta land on eallum mīnum wundrum, Ex. 3, 20. Sliét *concidet* (*cervices peccatorum*), Blickl. Gl. Hī mid ðȳ wīte ðæs foresprecenan wræces slægene wǣron *praefatae ultionis sunt poena multati*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 31. B. *intrans.* I. *to strike, make a stroke*:—Hē yrringa slōh *in anger he struck*, Beo. Th. 3135; B. 1565: 5350; B. 2679. On ðone eádgan andwlitan men hondum slōgun, Exon. Th. 69, 22; Cri. 1124. Ðæt hē mē ongeán sleá, Beo. Th. 1367; B. 681. I a. *to strike* as a smith does:—Hē sulh heóld and on fren slōh and corn ðærsc and windwode, Shrn. 61, 18. II. *to kill* (the object not being expressed):—Ne sleah ðū, L. Alf. 5; Th. i. 44, 17. Slyh (sleh, MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 10, 19. Þeóf ne cymþ būton ðæt hē stele and sleá, Jn. Skt. 10, 10. Hié wǣron ða burg hergende and sleánde, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 16. III. *to move rapidly* (v. A. VI.), *rush, dash, break, take* a certain direction; cf. *to strike* into a path, across a country (cf. *Icel.* slāsk *to betake one's self*):—Gesca slāet *singultat* (cf. *Icel. impersonal use* slō á hann hlátri *he was seized with a fit of laughter*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 50. Ðǣr seolesburna sliht on meóne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 13, 31. Ðeáh swīn beswemde weorþon, ðonne sleáþ hē eft on ða solu, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28. Hē on scip āstāh and slōh ūt on ða sǣ *put to sea*, Ap. Th. 6, 6. Se lēg slōh tō Ieofonum, Shrn. 73, 36. Ðā slōh ðǣr micel mist *a great mist came on suddenly*, Gen. 15, 17. Seó sǣ slōh tōgædere *occurrerunt aquae*, Ex. 14, 27. Hē ofdrǣd slōh ādūn ðǣrrihte *terrified he straightway fell down as if struck* (cf. *Icel.* slá sēr niðr *to throw one's self down* on a bed), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 718. Ðā slōh ðǣr micel leóht ūt æfter ðām englum (cf. *Icel. impers. use*, e.g. loganum sló út), Homl. Th. ii. 342, 7; 350, 24. On slōgan *incurare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 1. Drenc wiþ deádum swile ðæt hē ūt sleá, Lchdm. ii. 74, 18; 102, 20. Ðȳ læs hit in sleá, 324, 3. Gif hié ūt sleán *if they* (*pocks*) *break out*, 106, 4. [*Goth.* slahan: *O. Sax.* slahan: *O. Frs.* slā: *O. H. Ger.* slahan: *Icel.* slá.] v. á-, be-, for-, ful-, ge-, of-, ofer-, tō-, wiþ-sleán; fȳst-slægen.

sleáw, slēbe-scōh, sleccan. v. slāw, slīfe-scōh, slæccan.

sleeg, e; *f. A sledge-hammer, mallet*; malleus:—Slecg, hamur *malleus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 78. Slegc, i. 86, 16. Hwæt sylst ðū ūs on smiþþan ðīnre būton īsene fȳrspearcan and swēgincga beátendra slecgea (*malleorum*), Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 7. Wē hit uneáþe mid īsernum hamerum and slecgum gefyldon *quam ferreis uix comminuimus malleis*, Nar. 21, 5. [The gret slegges, Parten. 3000. *Icel.* sleggja *a sledge-hammer*: *O. H. Ger.* slaga *malleus*.]

sleegettan; *p.* te *To palpitate, beat, throb*:—Seó wamb cloccet, swā swā hit slecgete, Lchdm. ii. 220, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* slagazen *palpitare, tremere*.]

slēd, slēf, slēfan, slēfe. v. slǣd, slīf, slīfan, slīfe.

slege, slæge, es; *m.* I. *a stroke, blow*:—Mē and mīne gefēran mid ānum slege (*ictu*) hē (*the whale*) mæg besencan, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 33. Gif hine mon geyflige mid slege oððe mid bende, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 3. Geswell ðe wyrð of fylle oððe of slege, Lchdm. ii. 6, 28. His eáge wand ūt mid ðam slæge, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 143. Slægum *ictibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 54. Of wundum oððe of snīþingum oððe of slegum, Lchdm. ii. 82, 23. II. of a serpent's sting, cf. sleán, III:—Wiþ nædran slege, Lchdm. ii. 10, 21: 110, 22. III. *a striking, beating*, (a) *scourging*:—Seó sunscíene slege þrowade, Exon. Th. 256, 10; Jul. 229. Þēh ðū þolie synnigra slege *though thou suffer scourging at the hands of sinners*, Andr. Kmbl. 1911; An. 958. (b) *stamping, coining*, v. mynet-slege, sleán, II a. (c) *clashing, collision*, v. sleán, VI a:—Slæge *conlisio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 27. Slege, 15, 29. Slægum *contusionibus*, 24, 43. Slegum, 20, 32. IV. *a crash, clap* of thunder, cf. *Ger.* donner-schlag:—Ðǣr com swylce þunres slege, Nicod. 24; Thw. 13, 4. Hreám swā hlūd swā þunres slege, 27; Thw. 15, 5. [Wæs swyðe mycel lihtinge and ungemetlice slæge ðæræfter, Chr. 1118; Erl. 246, 40.] V. *a fatal stroke, slaying, slaughter, death* (by violence. On the difference between *slege* and *morþor* see Grmm. R. A. 625):—Dæra cildra slege (*the murder of the innocents*), Homl. Th. i. 80, 28. Hū nyt is ðē mīn slæge *quae utilitas in sanguine meo*, Ps. Th. 29, 8. Nū is ǣghwonon yfel and slege, Blickl. Homl. 115, 16. Gif mon twȳhyndne mon mid hlōðe ofsleá, gielde se ðæs sleges andetta sió ..., L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 7. For geclǣnsunge his unrihtes slæges *ob castigationem necis ejus injustae*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 25. Æfter Pendan slæge *post occisionem Pendan*, S. 557, 30. Æfter his slæge (*interfectionem*), 3, 9; S. 533, 30. On Urias slege (slæge, Hatt. MS.), Past. 3; Swt. 34, 23. Be elþiódies monnes slege. Gif mon elþeódigne ofsleá, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 13. Mid his brōðor slege *parricidio*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 23. Hē tihte ðæt folc tō ðæs Hǣlendes slege, Homl. Th. i. 292, 6: 216, 15. Hē is gelǣd tō slege swā swā scēp, ii. 16, 20. Hī heora swuran gearcodon sylfwylles tō slege *they voluntarily prepared their necks for the fatal stroke*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 47. Mid micelre gnornunge ymb ðæs cyninges slege, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 23. Þurh ðæs hyrdes slege byþ seó heord tōdrǣfed, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. VI. *a defeat, loss* inflicted on an army; clades:—Ðæt tācen nūgiet cūþ is on ðære eá noman ðæs consules sleges Fauiuses *testatur hanc Fabii cladem Allia, sicut Cremera Fabiorum*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 17. Crist him gefylste tō his feónda slege (cf. hī ālēdon heora fȳnd, 96, 22), A. S. Rdr. 95, 13. VII. metaph. *a stroke* of affliction, punishment, disease, etc. v. sleán, VIII:—Ǣr ðan ðe se fǣrlīca slege (*the pestilence*) ūs āstrecce, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 21. VIII. *an instrument for striking* (or to be put with the next word?). (a) *a slay*:—Slege *percussorium* (the word occurs among terms connected with weaving), Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 44. v. sleahe. (b) *a plectrum* [v. Hearp-slege *plectro*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64]. [*Goth.* slahs *a stroke, blow*: *O. Sax.* slegi *slaying*: *O. Frs.* slei: *O. H. Ger.* slag *plaga, ictus, tusio, percussio*: *Icel.* slagr *a blow, defeat*; cf. *also* slag; *n. a blow; a defeat, slaughter, loss; a stroke* of apoplexy.] v. brōðor-, deáþ-, dolg-, eár-, gegn-, hearm-, hearp-, hleór-, morþor-, mynet-, on-, sār-, sweord-, þeóf-slege(-slæge).

slege, es; *n. A beam, bar*. v. heáfod-, ofer-slege (-slæge). [Cf. *Icel.* slá; *f. a cross-beam*.]

slege-bītel, es; *m. A beetle, hammer, mallet*:—Sleah ðonne on miċ slegebȳtle, Lchdm. ii. 342, 7.

slege-fǣge; *adj. Doomed to slaughter, doomed to death by the sword*:—Slegefǣge hæleþ (*the Assyrians before their defeat*), Judth. Thw. 25, 7; Jud. 247.

slegel, es; *m. An instrument for striking a harp*:—Slegele *plectro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 79. [*O. H. Ger.* slegil *percussorium, maza*: *Ger.* schlägel: *Du.* slegel *a hammer, mallet*.]

sleg-neát, es; *n. A beast to be slaughtered*:—Hē geselle ǣghwelce gēre tuā slegneát (slægnēt, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 39), Ch. Th. 105, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* slag-á *a ewe to be slaughtered*.] Cf. sliht-swīn.

sleht, sleów, slēpan (*to sleep*), slēpan (*to drag*), slī. v. sliht, sliw, slǣpan, slīpan, slīw.

slíc (?); *adj.* I. *sleek, smooth.* v. slícian. II. *cunning, crafty, using smooth words* (v. *words given under* slícian):—Ic wæs ána slícera ðonne ealle ðáre dryas *sapientior eram omnium sapientium magorum*, Nar. 50, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* slyke or smothe *lenis.* With browis smothe and slyke (*rimes with chike*), Chauc. R. R. 542. Thowe make hem slyke and fatte ynough, Pall. 1, 689. *Icel.* slíkr *sleek.*]

slíc[o] (?), es; *n. A hammer*:—Sleánde slicc (slicc *for* sleeg?) *mallei percutientes*, Kent. Gl. 723, see the note. Hé sceal habban . . . slíc (*in a list of weaver's implements*; slíc (?) *an implement for smoothing what is woven, a sleek-stone*, cf. slykston *amethon*, Wülck. Gl. 563, 26: *letatorium*, 593, 19. Slekstone *lacinatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 218, 2. A slikestone *lucchier*, 172, 15. See also Prompt. Parv. 458, note 2), Anglia ix. 263, 15. v. sliccan *and* slícian.

sliccan (?) *to strike, slap* (cf. (?) colloquial *lick* = to beat. Halliwell gives *slick* as an Oxfordshire word for *a blow, slap*):—Se ðe his wiel slicþ (slieþ (?), slihþ (?)) mid girde *qui percusserit servum suum virga*, Ex. 21, 20. Gif men cídaþ and hira óðer his nextan mid fýste slicþ (?), and hé deád ne þiþ . . . hé biþ unscildig, ðe hine slóh, 21, 18–19. Gif hwilc slicþ eacniende wíf, 21, 22. v. slíc[c].

slícian; *p.* ode *To make sleek, smooth, or glossy*:—Heó glytenode swá scýnende sunne oððe nígalýcod hrægel, Shrn. 149, 8. [v. Prompt. Parv. 458, note 2, where 'to sleek clothes' is quoted from Kennett, and a passage from Walter de Bibelesworth is given (v. also Wrt. Voc. i. 172, 13): la dame ge ta koyf luche (*slike*). Til sleuth and slepe slyken his sides, Piers P. 2, 98. The word is also applied to making a fair show in speech:—Alle þine wordes beoþ isliked, And so bisemed and biliked, O. and N. 841. Wordes afaited and ysliked, Ayenb. 212, 2. He can so well his wordes slike, Gower ii. 365, 22. See, too, Jamieson's Dictionary, *sleekie* fawning and deceitful; *sleekit* smooth, shining (of the face); but also, deceitful; *sleekit-gabbit* smooth-tongued.] v. slíc.

slídan; *p.* slád; *pp.* sliden *To slide, slip, fall.* I. of actual movement, *to slide, glide*:—Dá cómon twegen deófla tó him of ðære lyfte slídan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 16. II. fig. *to make a mistake, to fail, err*:—Ðonne hé geong fareþ, hafaþ wilde mód, slídeþ geneahhe (*makes many a slip*), Salm. Kmbl. 758; Sal. 378. III. *to fall* into an unhappy condition:—Gif seó sáwl slídan sceal in ða écan wíte, Wulfst. 187, 16. IV. *to pass away, be transitory* or *perishable*:—Ðeós mennisce tyddernes biþ swá slídende swá glæs, ðonne hit scínþ and ðonne tóberstehþ; ac Godes wuldor nafaþ nénigne ende, Shrn. 119, 23. Fleóg ðú wesan ealdor slídendes plegan (*labentis ludi*), Lchdm. i. lviii, 2. [Þer on geát him one in one sliddrie weie, he slit & falleþ sone; and ter monie gód togéderes, . . . þif eni uoát on uorte sliden, þe oðer breideð hine úp er þen he allunge ualle, A. R. 252, 10–12. Mony folk slod to helle, H. R. 136, 157. Huanne þe on uot slyt, þe oþer him helpþ, Ayenb. 149, 2. *M. H. Ger.* slíten.] v. á-, æt-slídan; útásliden.

slíde, es; *m. A slip, fall*; lapsus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 9. I. of an actual slip:—Ðá wearþ mé slide and ic him (*the horse*) of áfeóll *lapsus decidi*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 18. II. fig. *a slip* into misfortune or error:—Forðæm hit ér hit nolde behealdan wið unnyt word, hit sceal ðonne niédinga áfeallan for ðæm slide, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 5. Ðú generedest fét míne fram slide (*de lapsu*), Ps. Spl. 55, 13: 114, 8. Forwyrd t slide *lapsum, ruinam*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 61. Þurh synna slide *through falling into sin*, Exon. Th. 263, 13; Jul. 349. Slidas *lapsus*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 17. v. fér-slide.

sliding. v. á-slíding.

slídor; *adj. Slippery*:—Ýs byþ ungemetum slídor, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 15; Rún. 11. Slideres *lubrici*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 46. Sýn heora wegas þýstre and slídore *fiant viae eorum tenebrae et lubricum*, Ps. Th. 34, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* slydyr *lubricus.* þu schalt falle, þe wel is slider, O. and N. 956. To a dronke man the wey is slider, Chauc. Kn. T. 406: Gower iii. 14, 8.]

slídor, es; *n.* (?) I. *a slippery, miry place*; lubricum:—Turf *gleba*, sliddor *labina* (cf. labina *a myre*, Wülck. Gl. 591, 11: *a fenne*, 797, 10), sol *volutabrum*, moor *uligo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 20–24. Cf. slép. II. *In a list giving names of things connected with ships*, slídor *glosses* pulvini (*pulvini* machinae quibus naves *deducuntur* et subducuntur in portum, Du Cange), 56, 54.

slídorian, slídrian; *p.* ede *To slither* (in various dialects; Dryden uses *sliddering*), *to slide, slip*:—Ðonne hié on monigfealdum wordum slidrigaþ *dum per multiplicia verba dilabuntur*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 5. Míne fét ne slideredon *non sunt infirmata vestigia mea*, Ps. Th. 17, 35. Gif hý geseón ðæt míne fét slidrien *dum commoverentur pedes mei*, 37, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* slyderyn *labo* vel *labor*: *O. Du.* slideren. Cf. Vondunge is sliddrunge, A. R. 252, 14.]

slídorness, e; *f. Slipperiness, a slippery place*:—Slídornis *lubricum*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 34, 6): Ps. Spl. T. 34, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* slydyrnesse *labilitas.*]

slíf, **slíef**, **slýf**, e: slífe, an; *f. A sleeve*:—Slýf *manica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 70. Be slífan gebunden *submanicatus*, 21, 64. Slýfa *manicae* vel *brachile*, 25, 63. Slýfan *manice*, ii. 55, 23: 87, 58: *bracile*, 127, 14: *manicas*, 87, 43. Æghwelcere wunde beforan feaxe and beforan slíefan (slefan, MS. B.: slyfan, MS. H.) and beneoðan cneowe sló bót biþ twýsceatte mára (cf. 45; Th. i. 92, 20 for this double compensation when a wound was not concealed by the hair), L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 30. Synd geseálde from ðam abbode ealle neádbehéfe þing, ðæt is cugele . . . slýfa (slyfan, MSS. O. T.), gyrdel, R. Ben. 92, 3. Hé one hláf tóbræc and bewand on his twám slýfum, Homl. Th. i. 376, 30. Hé ðone hláf gedyde on his twá slefan, Blickl. Homl. 181, 17. v. earm-slífe.

slífan; *p.* slíf; *pp.* slifen *To slive* ('*Slive* to cut, slip, or slice off . . . Palsgrave, "I *slyve* a gylowfloure or any other floure from his branche or stalke."' Baker, Northants Gloss.) [Slyvyñ a-sundyr *findo, effisso.* Cf. also slyvynge, cuttynge a-wey *avulsio, abscissio*; slyvynge of a tre or oþer lyke *fissula.* He al hool or of hym slyvere (*a slice, cutting*), Chauc. T. and C. iii. 138. Sliver = *slice* still used in Scotland. v. Jamieson's Dict.] v. tó-slífan.

slífan, slefan; *p.* de *To slip or put* a garment on a person:—Hé hine sylfne ungyrede, and ðæt reáf ðe hé on hine hæfde hé slefde on ðone foresprecenan man . . . Sóna swá hé mid ðan hrægle swá miccles weres gegyred wæs, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 18. [*Slive* to dress carelessly, *Cumb.* A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be *slived. Sliver* a short slop worn by bankers or navigators, *Linc.* It was formerly called a *sliving.* The *sliving* was exceedingly capacious and wide. Halliwell's Dict.] Cf. slípan, slíf (?), slife-scóh.

slífe. v. slíf.

slífe-scóh *a loose shoe easily drawn on, a slipper*:—Socc, slébescóh *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 69. Cf. slífan, slípe-scóh.

slíf-leás; *adj. Sleeveless*:—Slefleás scrúd *colobium*, slefleás ancra scrúd *levitonarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 20, 21. Hæbban hý scapulare, ðæt is gehwæde cugelan and slýfleáse, R. Ben. 89, 13.

slífor; *adj. Slippery, deceitful* (?):—Slideres t sliferes *lubrici*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 46. [Cf. *sliverly* cunning, deceitful, *Linc.* Halliwell's Dict.] Cf. slipor.

slíht, sleaht, sleht, slieht, sliét, slyht (*see the cpds.*), es; *m.* I. *a striking* of coin. v. pening-slíht. II. *a stroke, flash* of lightning. v. líget-slíht. III. *slaughter, death* by violence:—Ðes slíht *hasc caedes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 4. Æt eallum slyht[e?] and æt ealre ðære hergunge ðe ér ðam gedón wére, ér ðæt fríd geset wére . . . nán man ðæt ne wræce ne bóte ne bidde, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 1. Hú hé mid forhergiunge and mid heora méega slihtum on his geweald geniédde, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 17: 5, 11; Swt. 238, 5. III a. *the deadly stroke* of disease:—Ðis folc is mid swurde ðæs heofonlícan graman ofslegen, and gehwilce sind mid férlícum slihte áwéste, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 10. IV. *what is to be killed, animals for slaughter.* v. sliht-swín (cf. *Icel.* slátr *butcher's meat*; slátra *to slaughter cattle*):—Gafolswáne gebyreþ ðæt hé sylle his slyht be ðam ðe on lande stent. On manegum landum stent ðæt hé sylle élc geáre .xv. swýn tó sticunge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 11. [*Kath.* slaht · *Laym.* slaht, slæht, sclæht, sleȝt: *R. Glouc.* slaȝt. Cf. *O. Sax.* man-slahta; *f.*: *O. Frs.* slachte *a blow, mortal blow; stamp, coining*: *O. H. Ger.* slahta *strages, occisio*: *Icel.* sláttr; *m. mowing; striking of an instrument.*] v. síder(-el?)-, for-, hand-, hlóþ-, líget-, még-, mann-, morþ-, morþor-, pening-, þeóf-, wæl-sliht; *cf.* slege.

slíht (?); *adj. Level, smooth*; in the cpd. eorþ-slíhtes *level with the ground* (?):—Swá swá oxa gewunaþ tó áwéstenne gærs óþ ða wirttruman eorþslihtes mid tóþum (*eats the grass to the root, to the level of the ground*), Num. 22, 4. [*Goth.* slaihts wigs *a level road*: *O. H. Ger.* sleht *planus*: *Icel.* sléttr *plain, level.*]

slíhtan; *p.* te *To smite, slay*:—Gif ðú fallas t slæhtas *cadens* (translator seems to have read *caedens* in the second case), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* slahtôn *mactare*: *Ger.* schlachten.]

slíht-swín, es; *A swine to be killed*:—Gýme eác swán ðæt hé æfter sticunge his slyhtswýn wel sæncge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 16. [Cf. *Ger.* schlacht-vieh *cattle to be killed.*] Cf. sleg-neát.

slím, es; *m.* (?) *n.* (?) *Slime, mud, mire*:—Slím *limus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 14: *borbus, cena*, 126, 53. Áfæstnod ic eom on líme (slíme? cf. Ps. 68, 3: I am festened in slime depenesse) grundes *infixus sum in limo profundi*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. [*M. H. Ger.* slím; *m.*: *Ger.* schleim: *Du.* slijm: *Icel.* slím; *n.*]

slincan; *p.* slanc, *pl.* sluncon. I. *to crawl*:—Eodon ða wyrmas and scluncon wundorlíce; wéron him ða breóst up gewende, Nar. 14, 8. Slincendes *reptantis*, Hymn. Surt. 28, 17. Hé gescóp eall wyrmcynn and creópende and fleógende and swymmende and slincgende, Anglia viii. 310, 17. II. fig. *to slink away*:—Se earma flýhþ uncræftiga slépe slincan on hinder, Dóm. L. 240. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* slíhhan *repere, reptare.*] v. next word.

slincend, es; *m. n. A crawling thing, a reptile*:—Ealle slincendu (Ps. Spl. slincende) *omnia reptilia*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 35: 103, 25. Fram ðám slincendum óþ ða fugelas, Gen. 6, 7.

slingan; *p.* slang, *pl.* slungon *To wind, twist, worm, move as a serpent.* Cf. *sling* to move quickly, Var. dial. It also has the same meaning as *slinch* (slink). Halliwell's Dict.:—Gif heó (*the adder*) ðæt heáfod innan ðone man bestingþ ðonne slingþ (= slincþ?) heó mid calle inn *if it strikes its head into the man, then it winds itself quite in*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* slingan: *Ger.* schlingen *to wind*: *Icel.* slyngva *to wind.*]

slipa (slypa?), an; *m. A viscous, slimy substance:*—Genim sealh and ele dō ahsan (tō?) gewyrc ðonne tō slypan . . . dō ðonne on ðone slipan, Lchdm. ii. 18, 26–28. Wyrc slypan of wætere and of axsan, iii. 38, 1. v. slipig, slipor, *and* slyppe.

slīpan (P); *p.* slāp, *pl.* slipon *To slip, glide.* [He with feigned chere him slipeth (rimes with wipeth) *he slips off*, Gower ii. 347, 30. *Slype* to move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through a mire, Jamieson's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* slīfan *labi.*] Cf. slipor, *and see* slūpan.

slīpan, slēpan; *p.* te *To slip, put* something on or off. Cf. *slipe* to take away the outside covering from anything, Halliwell's Dict. *Slype* to strip off the skin or bark of anything, Jamieson's Dict. :—Se hlāford hefig gioc slēpte on ða swyran sīnra þegena, Met. 9, 55. Se cyning slypte his beāh of *the king slipped his ring off;* tuilit rex annulum de manu sua, Anglia ix. 32, 158. [*Goth.* af-slaupjan thana fairnjan mannan *to put off the old man: O. Sax.* slōpian *to slip* one's self from a bond: *M. H. Ger.* sloufen, ana-sloufen *induere.*] v. be-slēpan; un-slīped, slīpe-scōh, slūpan; *and* cf. slīfan.

slīpe-scōh *a slip-shoe* (Halliwell gives the word from a work dated 1615. Cf. *slip-shod*), *a shoe easily slipped on, a slipper:*—Slȳpescōs *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 7. v. slīpan; slīfe-scōh.

slīpig; *adj. Slippy, slimy, viscid:*—Mid slipigre and þiccere wætan, Lchdm. ii. 280, 4. Ða þiccan and ða slipigan (slipinga, MS.) wætan on ðam magan and ðæt þicce slipige horh ðū scealt mid ðām lācedōmum wyrman and þynnjan, 194, 20–22. Wætan þicce and slipegran, 178, 15. Of þiccum wætum slipegrum . . . Wiþ slipegrum wætum ðæs miltes, 246, 17. [*M. H. Ger.* slipfic.] v. next word.

slīpor; *adj.* I. *slippery, not easy to hold, moving easily:*—Deōfol næddre ys slipor ðæs gif heāfde nā byþ widstanden eall on innemystum heortan ðænne nā byþ ongyten byþ āsliden *diabolus serpens est lubricus, cuius si capiti non resistitur, totus in interna cordis, dum non sentitur, inlabitur*, Sciut. 210, 9. II. *slipping easily, easily moved:*—Ymhīdignyssa ofþriccaþ ðæt mōd, and unlustas tōlȳsaþ; þwyrlice þing ðe heora hlāfordas dōþ geswencte fram carum, and slipere þurh unstæddignysse, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 16. III. *foul:*—Fūl ne sȳ ðæt slipor *nec feda sit nec lubrica*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 9. Ælc þing slipores ł fūles *omne lubricum*, 30, 9. Bedæled andgite sliporum ł fūlum *excita sensu lubrico*, 3, 17. Gilt sliporne ł fūlne *culpam lubricam*, 15, 38. Ne tunge leās ne egan syngian slipere *ne lingua mendax occulive peccent lubrici*, 24, 27. [Sliper *lubricum*, Ps. 34, 6. Nares gives several instances of *slipper* in sixteenth century, and Shakspere uses the form: A *slipper* and a subtle knave, Oth. ii. 1. *O. H. Ger.* slefar, Grff. vi. 506: *M. H. Ger.* slepfer.] Cf. slifor; slēpe, slīpan (?).

slipornes, e; *f. Foulness:*—Beón ūt ānȳdde slipornesse *sint pulsa lubrica*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 16.

slip-ræsn *a sliding beam* (?):—Slypræsn *ferna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 75.

slīpung (P), e; *f. Viscidity:*—Wiþ slipunge (slipigre? *the taste has* slīpegrum wætum. v. slipig) wætan ðæs miltes, Lchdm. ii. 166, 24.

slīt. v. ge-, lah-slit.

slītan; *p.* slāt, *pl.* sliton; *pp.* sliten *To slit, tear, rend.* I. in the following glosses:—Sclāt *carpebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 51. Bītende and slītende *mordax*, 57, 52. Slītende *mordens*, Kent. Gl. 580: *corrumpens*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 68. Ic beó sliten *carpor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 40. Wǣran slitene *carpebantur*, 22, 22. II. *to tear* a garment, *rend:*—Ðæra sacerda ealdor slāt (*scidit*) hys āgyn reāf, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ne slīte wē hȳ *non scindamus eam*, Jn. Skt. 19, 24. Se heāhsacerd his reāf slītende, Mk. Skt. 14, 63. III. *to tear, split, rend, cleave, divide:*—Hē slāt sē *interrupit mare*, Ps. Spl. 77, 16. Hē slāt stān *interrupit petram*, 77, 18. IV. *to tear, rend,* as an animal does with the teeth or feet, a bird with its beak, etc. v. slite II, slītung:—Fōtum ic fēre, foldan slīte, Exon. Th. 393, 17; Rä. 13, 1. Hrefn hine slīteþ, 329, 20; Vy. 37. Hine se wulf slīteþ, 342, 27; Gn. Ex. 148. Hē (*the evil spirit*) bītes and slītes hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. Heora heortan wyrmas ceorfaþ and slītaþ, Dōm. L. 12, 168: 14, 210: Exon. 497, 5; Rä. 85, 24. Hē (*Grendel*) slāpendne rinc slāt, Beo. Th. 1487; B. 741. Ða wyrmas mid ðæm scīllum gelīce mid ðē mūþe eorþan sliton and tēron *oribus scamisque humum atterentes*, Nar. 14, 12. Gif hund slīte, Lchdm. ii. 92, 10. Hié (*lions and bears*) noldon slītan hȳ (*St. Tecla*), Shrn. 133, 10. Gesāwon fuglas slītan, Cd. Th. 126, 1; Gen. 2088. Ðē sculon moldwyrmas slītan, Soul Kmbl. 145; Seel. 73. Hió (*the lioness*) onginþ racentan slītan (cf. brecan, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 13), Met. 13, 29. Se unclēna gāst hine slītende (*discerpens*), Mk. Skt. 1, 26. Slītende wulfas *ravening wolves*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 10. Slītendum ł terendum tōþreómum *rabidis* (*voracibus*) *gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 42. IV a. fig. applied to inanimate subjects:—Nū slīt mē hunger and þurst, Cd. Th. 50, 2; Gen. 302. Hungor innan slāt merewērges mōd, Exon. Th. 306, 22; Seef. 11. Hī beóþ mec slītende (*of the waves tearing at an anchor*), 398, 11; Rä. 17, 6. V. *to tear, bite* (of pungent things, cf. slitol), *irritate* (of physical or mental irritation):—Slīto (suto, Wrt., cf. slītung) *lacesso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 29. Slīteþ *lacessat*, 95, 32. Ðæt wīn slīt ða wunda *per vinum mordentur vulnera*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 9. Sliten oððe gremeden *lacessant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 54. Of yfelre wætan slītendre, Lchdm. ii. 4, 30. Of yfelum wætan slītendum and sceorfendum, 60, 21. VI. *to tear* (fig.), *to destroy, waste, consume.* v. slītendlīc, slītere, slītness II:—Nān cræft nis Gode deōrwyrðra ðonne sīð lufu ne eft ðæm deōfle nān cræft leōftǣlra ðonne hié mon slīte *nihil pretiosius est Deo virtute dilectionis, nil est desiderabilius diabolo extinctione caritatis*, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 359, 24. Tō slītenne (breccanne, Rush.) ae *solvere legem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 17. VII. *to carp at, back-bite.* v. bæc-slitol:—Æt ǣrestum lyst ðone monn unnyt sprecan be ōðrum monnum & ðonne æfter firste hine lyst tǣlan and slītan ðara līf būtan scylde *ut prius loqui aliena libeat, postmodum detractionibus eorum vitam mordeat*, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 279, 7. VIII. *to tear* (intrans.):—Godwebba cyst (*the veil of the temple*) eall forbærst . . . ðæs temples segl . . . sylf slāt on tū, swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 19; Cri. 1141. [*Prompt. Parv.* slytyn *attero: O. Sax.* slītan *to tear, split: O. Frs.* slīta *to tear, break: O. H. Ger.* slīzan *scindere, lacerare, laniare, lacessere, saevire, delere: Icel.* slīta *to slit, tear, break.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, tō-slītan; wæl-slītende, sliten, un-sliten.

slīt-cwealm *death by the tearing of animals:*—Neāt ðe slītcwealm begēte *animalia quae laceratione mortiferam nacta sunt*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 24.

slīte, es; *m.* I. *a slit, tear, rent* in cloth, etc.:—Se slīte byþ wyrsa *pejor scissura fit*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16: Mk. Skt. 2, 21. II. *a rent, tear* made by an animal, *a bite.* v. slītan, IV:—Wiþ hundes slīte, Lchdm. i. 148, 7. Ices slīte oððe hundes, ii. 86, 2. Be hundes slīte. Gif hund mon tōslīte oððe slīte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 1. Wiþ nædran slīte, Lchdm. ii. 10, 21. Wyrma slīte, Exon. Th. 77, 4; Cri. 1251. Slīta *morsuum*, Germ. 392, 30. III. *a coil* of a snake (?):—Nædre sprotum slītas (?) līces clyniende *vipera sarmentis laqueos corporis implicans*, Germ. 401, 24. IV. *a breach, infraction* of a law. v. lah-slīt. [*O. H. Ger.* slīz: *Ger.* schlisz; *m.*: cf. *Icel.* slit; *n.*] v. folc-, lah-, wyrm-slīte.

slīte, an (?); *f.* A plant name, *cyclamen, sowbread:*—Slīte. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *orbicularis* and ōðrum naman slīte nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 110, 11. Slīte *cyclaminos*, iii. 301, col. 2: *cyclamen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 53: *ciclamina*, ii. 131, 37.

slīten *schismatic, heretic:*—Slītenum *haereticis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 9. *Lye gives* sliterum (slitenum?) sagum *haereticis fabulis*, Josc. (?). v. slītan.

slītend-līc; *adj. Consuming, devouring, wasting.* v. slītan, VI:—Slītendlīcum *lurconibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 71.

slītenness (?), e; *f. Tearing, laceration:*—Sliten[nesse] *morsum, lacerationem*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 62.

slītere, es; *m.* I. *a waster, destroyer:*—'Hwæt is seó ungesǣlige sāwel?' Ðā sǣde hē him, ðæt hē wǣre cyrican slītere, Wulfst. 235, 24. II. *a consumer* of food, *a glutton:*—Slīteras *lurcones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 26. v. slītan, VI.

slīpan *to harm, hurt, damage, destroy:*—Heoro slīþendne, Exon. Th. 346, 10; Gn. Ex. 202. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-sleithjan *to injure.*] v. next word.

slīpe; *adj. Dire, hard, cruel, hurtful, dangerous:*—Bið ceóle wēn slīþre sǣcce *the ship may expect dire strife*, Exon. Th. 384, 17; Rä. 4, 29. On ða slīþan tīd (*the crucifixion*), Elen. Kmbl. 1710; El. 857. Þurh slīþne nīþ sāwle bescūfan in fȳres fæðm, Beo. Th. 370; B. 184. Hē nīþa gehwane genesen hæfde, slīþra geslyhta, 4787; B. 2398. [*Goth.* sleithis *dangerous, perilous, fierce: O. Sax.* slīdi *dangerous, destructive, cruel*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* slīdiç, *saevus, malus: Icel.* slīðr *fearful, dire;* slīðr-hugaðr *atrocious;* slīðr-liga *savagely.*] v. slīþen.

slīþe; *adv. Cruelly:*—Bearn ðara ðe ofslegene slīþe wǣran *filios interemtorum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18.

slīþe (?); *adj. Formed, moulded;* fictus. I. *graven* (of images):—Ealle ðe gebiddaþ ða slīþan *omnes qui adorant sculptilia*, Ps. Spl. T. 96, 7. Hī offrodon ðæ slīdðæn *sacrificaverunt sculptilibus*, 105, 35. II. *feigned, false:*—Hē oncneów slīþe mōd ūre *cognovit figmentum* (taken by the translator = *fictam mentem?*) *nostrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 102, 13. v. slīþness, *and next word.*

slīþelīc; *adj. Graven:*—Gebēdon ða slīþelecæn *adoraverunt sculptile*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 19.

slīþen; *adj. Cruel, hard, evil:*—Sliden *infastum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 66. Ðū wēndest ðæt ðiós slīþne wyrd ðās worulde wende būtan Godes þeahte, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. Fin eft begeāt sweordbealo slīþen *dire harm from the sword overwhelmed Fin*, Beo. Th. 2298; B. 1147. Hū slīþen bið sorg tō gefēran *how cruel is care as a comrade*, Exon. Th. 288, 12; Wand. 39. Hē him feorgbona þurh slīþen searo weorþeþ *a destroyer of life through cruel craft to him he becomes*, 362, 25; Wal. 42. On ða slīþnan tīd *at that dread hour* (*of death*), 161, 27; Gū. 965. In ða slīþnan tīd *in the evil days of the present life*, 316, 22; Mód. 52.

slīþ-heard; *adj. Excessively hard.* I. of living things, *very fierce, savage:*—Slīþherde deór (*the boar and the bear*), Exon. Th. 344, 22; Gn. Ex. 177. II. of inanimate things, *very hard, cruel:*—Mē habbaþ hringa gespong slīþhearda sāl sīþes āmyrred *the cruel chain has hindered me from going*, Cd. Th. 24, 15; Gen. 378.

slīþness, e; *f. A formation* (?), *a graven image:*—Hī þeówedon slīþnesse *servierunt sculptilibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 33. v. slīþe (?).

slītness (slit- ?), e; *f.* I. *a tearing, rending, laceration.* v.

slītan, IV:—Ða slītnysse gedīgean *a lacerations* (by wolves or dogs) *convalescere*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 25. **II.** *a wasting, destroying, desolation.* v. slītan, **VI**:—Slītnese *desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15. v. from-, tō-slītness.

slītol; *adj.* **I.** *pungent, biting.* v. slītan, **V**:—Slītul lēc *mordax allium*, Germ. 394, 260. **II.** *carping, backbiting.* v. bæc-slītol, slītan, **VII.**

-slītt. v. lah-þrī-slītt.

slītung, e; *f.* **I.** *tearing, rending, biting.* v. slītan, **IV**:—Slītinc ł geter *dilaceratio*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 21. Fugelas hig freta þ mid ðære biterustan slītunge *devorabunt eos aves morsu amarissimo*, Deut. 32, 24. Sume men fram ðara wyrma slītunge sweltaþ, Lchdm. ii. 176, 14. **II.** *wasting, spoiling.* v. slītan, **VI**:—Slītunge *arpagine* (or under I?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 38: 87, 72 (*Wright has* sutunge). [*Prompt. Parv.* slytynge *consumpcio*: *O. H. Ger.* slīzunga *saevitia.*]

slīw, sleów, sliú, slī, es; *m.* The name of a fish, *a tench* or *a mullet*:—Slīw *tinca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 73: *tinctus*, 281, 52. Sliú *tinca*, 66, 1. Sleów *mugilis*, ii. 57, 75. Slī *tincti*, Txts. 101, 2020. Slii, 116, 221. [*O. H. Ger.* slīo; *m. tinca, tincus*: *Ger.* schleie *a tench.*]

sloca. v. slota.

slōh, slōg; *gen.* slōges, slōs; *dat.* slōh, slō; *acc.* slōg, slōh, slō; *m. n. A slough, hollow place filled with mire, a pathless, miry place*:—Slōh *devium*, orwegnes *devia*, s. *loca secreta, quasi invia, sine via*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 53-56. Tō ðam ealdan slō; of ðam slō tō ðam lytlan beorhe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 38, 27. In reáðan slōe, 391, 31. On ðæt reáde slóh; of ðam slōh, 376, 5. On ðæt fūle slōh; of ðam slō, 406, 32. In ðone fūlan slō, 381, 5. On horgan slōh, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 394, 30. On reáðan slōh, 398, 38. Ðæt hors sum slōg on ðam wege oferhleóp *equus quoddam itineris concavum transiliret*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. Ðeáh se man nime ænne stān and lecge on fūl slōh, Wulfst. 239, 10. [Heo arist up of þe slo, O. and N. 1394. He hath also to do more than ynough To kepe him and his capel out of slough, Chauc. Mancip. Prol. 64. Skeat takes this to be a word borrowed from Celtic. v. Etym. Dict.]

slop *a loose, upper garment.* '*Slop* a smock-frock'; any kind of outer garment made of linen,' Halliwell's Dict. [These cuttid sloppis or anslets, that thurgh her schortness ne covereth not the schamful membres of men, Chauc. Pers. T. Sloppe, garment *mutatorium*, Prompt. Parv. 460, col. 1. *Icel.* sloppr *a gown, a loose garment*, esp. *a priest's gown.*] v. ofer-slop, *and cf.* slīpan, slype.

-sloppe. v. cū-slyppe.

slota, an; *m. A bit, morsel*:—Betere ys slota (cf. bite, Kent. Gl. 587) drȳge mid blisse ðænne hūs full mettum mid sace *melior est bucella sicca cum gaudio quam domus plena victimis cum iurgio*, Scint. 153, 12. [Lye gives sloca *bucella*, with a reference to Past. 47, an error probably for Scint. 47. If this were the form the word might be compared with *Ger.* schlucken: but Halliwell gives *slot* a small piece.]

sluma, an; *m. Slumber*:—Sleac mid sluman, Dōm. L. 240. Ðæt hine elne binōman slǣpa sluman oððe sēne mōd, Exon. Th. 122, 31; Gū. 314. [Upon a sloumbe, A. P. 97, 186. Cf. *Laym.* slumen *to slumber.*]

slūpan; *p.* sleáp; *pl.* slupon; *pp.* slopen *To slip, glide*:—Sōna swā ūs seó sāwl of ðam līchaman slȳpþ *simul atque anima de corpore se subduxerit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 23. Gārsecg wēdde on sleáp (*of the Red Sea coming upon the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 208, 28; Exod. 490. Hwīlum ic wǣgfatu wīde tōþringe . . . hwīlum lǣte eft slūpan tōsomne *sometimes I* (*the storm*) *drive apart the clouds, sometimes make them again glide together*, Exon. Th. 385, 3; Rä. 4, 39. [*Goth.* Thaiei sliupand in gardins *they which creep into houses*, 2 Tim. 3, 6. *O. H. Ger.* sliufan *to slip, creep.*] v. ā-, tō-slūpan.

slūping, slȳcod, slȳf, slypa, slȳpan. v. tō-slūping, slīcian, slīf, slipa, slīpan.

slype *a garment, slip.* [Slyp or skyrte *lascinia*, Prompt. Parv. 459, col. 2. *Slip* a child's pinafore; an outside covering, as a pillow-*slip* (= -case): in earlier times, a sheath, Halliwell's Dict. *Slip* an upper petticoat, Jamieson.] v. ofer-slype, slop.

slȳpe-scōh. v. slīpe-scōh.

slyppe, an; *f. A viscous, slimy substance*:—Wyrc slypan of wætere and of axsan, genim finol, wyl on ðære slyppan, Lchdm. iii. 38, 2. [Cf. slyp, slype, slypp *limus*, Prompt. Parv. 459, col. 2.] v. cū-, oxan-slyppe, *and* slipa.

slyp-ræsn. v. slip-ræsn.

smacian; *p.* ode *To smack, pat, caress*:—Ic smacige *demulceo*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 72. [Cf. *Du.* smak *a loud noise*: *Dan.* smække *to smack, slap*: *Swed.* smacka.] v. ge-smacian.

smæc[o], es; *m. Smack, taste, savour*:—*Dulcis sapor* swēte smæc, i. *dulcis odor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 6. Ðone swētan smæc *nectar*, 61, 31. [Witt iss þurrh sallres smacc bitacnedd, Orm. 1653. Smech mucles & neoses smel, A. R. 276, 15. Smeorðrinde smoke smecche forcuðest, Marh. 9, 6. More he uynt smak in ane zoure epple þanne in ane huetene lhoue, Ayenb. 82, 21. Smak or taste *gustus*, Prompt. Parv. 460. *O. Frs.* smek[k]: *O. H. Ger.* smac (*dat.* smacche) *gustus, sapor.* v. hunig-smæc.

smæccan, smeccan; smæhte *To taste*:—Ic smæcce (smæcge, MS. J.) *sapio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 166, 6. ['Cum gustasset acetum noluit bibere;' þet is, he smeihte þet bittre drunch & widdrouh him anon, A. R. 238, 21. Summe þinge þ me haueð ismeiht oðer smelled, 92, 4. Al þet ich abbe mid muþ ismaht, O. E. Homl. i. 189, 5. Unlouely þei smaugte, Piers P. 5, 363. *O. Frs.* smekka: *O. H. Ger.* smecchen *sapere.*] v. ge-smæccan, -smecgan, *and preceding word.*

smæl; *adj. Small.* **I.** in the following glosses:—Smæl *gracilis*, smælre *gracilior*, ealra smælst *gracillimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 8. Smel, smael, smal, Txts. 67, 992. Smæl *gracilis* vel *exilis* vel *subtilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 18. Greát and smæl *grossas et graciles*, ii. 41, 68. **II.** *small, little, not great*:—Smæl þistle *carduus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 66. Smæl ēl *anguilla*, 281, 69. Se smala ciid . . . se greáta beám, Past. 33; Swt. 224, 3. Æt ælcon smalon orfe penig, L. Ft.; Th. i. 224, 22. Dō tō smale netelan, Lchdm. ii. 68, 4. Smæle þearmas *the small guts; ilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 46. Ða gnættas and ða smalan wyrmas . . . ge þeós lyttle loppe, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 11. Flǣsc smælra fugla, Lchdm. ii. 180, 13. Smealum bryt (brycum?) *minutatim*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 1. Hæfaþ seó læsse smæle (smale, MSS. H, B.) leáf and gehwǣde . . . seó ðēr hafaþ māran leáf and fǣtte, Lchdm. i. 264, 18. **III.** *narrow, not broad*:—Hē sǣde ðæt Norðmanna land wǣre swȳðe lang and swȳðe smæl . . . ðæt bȳne land is eásteweard brādost, and symle swā norðor swā smælre . . . and norðeweard, hē cwæð, ðēr hit smalost wǣre, ðæt hit mihte beón þreora mīla brād tō ðæm mōre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 24-33. Andlangan ðes smalan paðes, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 600, 9. **IV.** *slender, thin, not thick*:—Swiora smæl *a slender neck*, Exon. Th. 486, 15; Rä. 72, 15. Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde be smalan þrǣde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 28. Wið ðam smalan wyrme *for hair worm*, Lchdm. ii. 122, 18. **V.** *fine* (of a powder, texture, etc.), *not coarse*:—Smæl hlāf *artocobus* [*artocopa* (also *-us*) quaevis placenta, panis quidem dulciarius et arte confectus], Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 47. Tū hund greátes hlāfes (*coarse bread*) and þridde smales (*fine*), Chart. Th. 158, 26. Swīðe lytle beóþ ða dropan ðæs smalan rēnes, Past. 57; Swt. 437, 12. Cnuca tō swīðe smalan duste, Lchdm. i. 240, 4. Genim swȳðe smæl dust, 240, 11. Smæl beren mela, ii. 86, 24. Āsifte smale þurh smæl sife *sift through a fine sieve*, 94, 1: 72, 28. Hī smalo hrægel wefaþ and wyrceaþ *texendis subtilioribus indumentis operam dant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 16. Heortes hornes ðæs smælestan dustes, Lchdm. i. 334, 19. Gnīd swīðe ðæt hit sȳ ðæt smælste, iii. 18, 15. **VI.** of the voice, *not loud.* v. smale, II. [*Goth.* smals: *O. Sax.* smal: *O. Frs.* smel: *O. H. Ger.* smal *gracilis, exilis, subtilis, minutus, strictus*: *Icel.* smár; cf. *also* smali *a sheep, small cattle.*] v. ē-smæl.

smæle *finely.* v. smale.

smæll, es; *m. A smack, blow with the open hand*:—Dynt ł smæll mid honde ūtearde *alapam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 22. [Cf. At þan uorme smællen Romabisce veollen, Laym. 27052. *Icel.* smellr *a smacking* or *cracking sound*: *Dan.* smæld *a crack, smack*: *Swed.* smäll.] v. hand-smæll, smellan.

smæl-þearmas, -þyrmas; *pl. m. The small guts, intestines*:—Smæl-þearmas *intestina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 44: *inguina*, ii. 44, 4: *jejuna*, 49, 51. Wið smælþearma sāre, Lchdm. ii. 236, 18. Smælþearmum *ilibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 1. Be wambe coþum and tācnum on roppe and on smæl-þearmum, Lchdm. ii. 230, 16. Hē clēnsaþ ðone magan and ða smælþyrmas, i. 80, 21. [*Icel.* sma-þarmar *the small gut*, also *the lower abdomen.*] v. next word.

smæl-þearme, es; *n. The small gut, lower abdomen*:—Wyrc gegaderodu ōmig wēte on ðære wambe oððe on ðam smælþearme, Lchdm. ii. 218, 17. Sīhþ innan ðone rop and on ðæt smælþearme, 232, 15: 246, 21. Ða þȳdde Æfner hine mid hindewerde sceafte on ðæt smælþearme *percussit eum Abner aversa hasta in inguine*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 18. v. preceding word.

smēr[e ?], es; *m. A lip*:—Smēras (?*printed* sinæres) *labra*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 39. Reádum smērum *roseis labris*, 481, 25. Smērum *buccis*, 422, 72. Smērum, Lchdm. i. lxx, 6. [Cf. For hire speche he smere loh, Laym. 14981. Tho he (*the fox*) wes inné, smere he lou, Rel. Ant. ii. 272, 23.] v. gāl-smere (*where read* gāl-smēre), *and next word.*

smēran (?); *p.* de *To laugh at, deride*:—Gehlōgun ł smērdon (be-smerdon? cf. besmeradun *in Rush.*) hine *deridebant eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 24. v. preceding word.

smēte; *adj. Refined, pure* (of gold):—Smaete gold *obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 11. Smēte *obrizum*, 75, 72. Hiś wurdan sōna tō ðam golde ðe man hāteþ *obritsum*, ðæt is smēte gold, Shrn. 32, 21. Smēte gold ðæt in wylme biþ þurh ofnes fȳr eall geclǣnsod, Elen. Kmbl. 2616; El. 1309. Beág on ðam siex hund wæs smētes goldes gescyred sceatta, Exon. Th. 324, 8; Vid. 91: Salm. Kmbl. 29; Sal. 15. On smētum *in obrizum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 10. Hē hēt smiðian of smētum golde ǣne lytle rōde, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16: Homl. Skt. i. 2, 113. [Kynehelm of smeate gold, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 7. Guldene ȝerde alre gold smeatest, Marh. 11, 24.]

smēte-gylden; *adj. Of refined gold*:—Smētegyldne *obridzum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 25. Ða smētegyldenan clāþas *auri obriza lammina*, 2, 7.

smale, smæle; *adv.* I. *finely* (v. smæl, V):—Hundes tux gebærned and smale gegniden, Lchdm. i. 372, 1. Gegnīd tō duste swȳðe smale, 196, 12: 198, 1, 15. Genim wæterhæfern gebærnedne and ðonne gegniden smale, ii. 44, 20. Genim sweſl, gebeát swīðe smale, 88, 17: i. 358, 9. Āsift smale þurh smæl sife, ii. 94, 1. Getrifula smale, 90, 27. Ðeáh ðū hié smale tōdǽle swā dust, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 33. Ic hī tōdǽlde swā smæle and swā swā dust beforan winde *comminuam eos ut 'pulverem ante faciem venti*, Ps. Th. 17, 40. Ðæs dustes smæle gecnucudes, Lchdm. i. 286, 2. Gegnīd smæle on mortere, ii. 60, 1. Gebeát smæle, 88, 5. Gegnīd tō duste swā ðū smalost mǣge, 108, 15. II. of the voice, *not loudly*:—Ðæs cocces þeáw is ðæt hē micle hlūdor singð on ūhtan ðonne on dægrēd ac ðonne hit neálǽcð dæge ðonne singð hē smælor and smicror *gallus profundioribus horis noctis altos edere cantus solet; cum vero matutinum jam tempus in proximo est, minutas ac tenues voces format*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 3.

smalian; *p.* ode *To become small, slender*, etc.:—Fram mettum smaligan *to get slender by diet*, Lchdm. ii. 282, 29. [*Prompt. Parv.* smaliñ *minoro.*] v. next word.

smalung, e; *f. Diminishing, lessening*:—Lǽccedōmas ða ðe þynnunge mægen habben and smalunge *medecines that have the power of thinning and reducing*, Lchdm. ii. 260, 23.

smeágan, smeán; *p.* smeáde; *ppr.* smeágende, smeánde; *pp.* smeád. I. in the following glosses:—Ic smeáge *scrutor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 3: *meditor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 3. Smeaþ *investigabit*, Kent. Gl. 652. Smeáde *disputavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 61. Smēgan *investigare*, Kent. Gl. 953. Tō smyágenne *tractanda*, 749. II. used absolutely, or with prepositions (be, on, ymbe), *to consider, meditate, inquire, deliberate*:—Ic smēgu *meditabor*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 185, 3. Hē smeaþ on his mōde ymb ðis eorþlīce līf, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 224, 4. Be ðam gē smeágeaþ *de hoc quaeritis*, Jn. Skt. 16, 19. Ða senatores dæghwamlīce smeádon on ānum sindrian hūse embe ealles folces þearfe, Thw. p. 161, 33: Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 44. Ðā hig mid him smeádon *dum secum quaererent*, Lk. Skt. 24, 15. Smeá (smeáge, Lind.: smeóge, Rush.) and geseoh ðæt . . . *scrutare et vide quia*, Jn. Skt. 7, 52. Ðeáh wē ofer ūre mǣþ þencen and smeágean, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 11. Ic mid eallum mīnum ealdormonnum wæs smeágende be ðære hǽlo ūrra sāwla, L. In. prm.; Th. i. 102, 7. Smeágende ymbe heora sāwla ārǣd, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 244, 5. Ymb his ǽ hē byþ smeágende *in lege ejus meditabitur*, Ps. Th. 1, 2. On eallum ðīnum weorcum ic wæs smeágende, 76, 10. III. *to consider, ponder, examine, inquire into, discuss, search*, (1) with acc.:—Ðenden ic Godes bebodu smeáge *scrutabor mandata Dei*, Ps. Th. 118, 115. Ne sēcþ hē nānwuht, ne ne smeáþ, for ðam ðe hē hit wāt eall, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 1. Hwī smeágaþ hī unnytt *quare populi meditati sunt inania*, Ps. Th. 2, 1. Hwæt smeáde gē be wege *quid in via tractabatis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 33. Drihten, smeá mīne geþohtas, Ps. Th. 25, 2. Smeágeaþ (smeás gié, Lind.: smeógas gē. Rush.) hālige gewritu *scrutamini scribturas*, Jn. Skt. 5, 39. Ðæt hē his āgene dǽda georne smeáge, Blickl. Homl. 109, 12. Ðeáh wē fela smeán (smeágen, Cott. MS.), wē habbaþ litelne gearowitan būton tweón, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 9. Ðæt ic smeáde (*meditarer*) sprǽce ðīne, Ps. Spl. 118, 148. Ðū woldest mīne lāre smeágean, 22, 1; Fox 76, 25. Ic dē sende ðæt spell tō rǽdanne and tō smeágeanne (*ad legendum ac probandum*), Bd. pref.; S. 471, 10. Com Mellitus tō Rōme be ðām nýdþearflīcum intingum Angelcyricean and hē ða wæs smeágende mid ðone pāpan *venit Mellitus Romam de necessariis ecclesiae Anglorum cum papa tractaturus*, 2, 4; S. 505, 30. Godes mǣrþa smeágende, H. R. 105, 8. Scmegende wes *scrutata est*, Ps. Surt. 118, 129. Smēgende (smeánde, Ps. Spl.), 118, 70. Biþ smeád *meditabitur*, 36, 30. (2) with a clause introduced by ðæt, hū, hwilc, hwæt, etc.:—Smeádon men oft, and gyt gelōme smeágaþ, hū se hlāf māge beón āwend, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 7: L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 1. Ic smeáde mid mīnra witena geþeahte, hū ic mæhte cristendōmes mǽst ārǽran, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 246, 19. Hē sōhte and smeáde (*tractavit*), hwæt tō dōnne wǽre, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 826; El. 413. Maria smeáde and þohte, hwæt seó hālettung wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Smeáge man georne, hwæðer hit sōþ sī, Deut. 19, 18. Hī āgunnon smeágan, hwilc of him ðæt tō dōnne wǽre, Lk. Skt. 22, 23. Dauíd ongan smeágan and þencan, hwilce ðæs gōdan mannes dǽda wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 55, 12. Ðonne mōt man smeágan and georne spyrian hwār ða mānfullan wununge habban, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 26. Mid wæccere mōde is tō smeágeanne and tō geþencenne (*pensandum est*), ðæt Drihten bebeád, ðæt hī heora hrægel clǽnsodon, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 3. Ūs is tō smeágenne, ðæt Drihten on ðære costunge nolde his ða myclan miht gecȳþan, Blickl. Homl. 33, 17. III a. *to seek an opportunity*:—Ða smeáde hē ðæt hē hine geǽwe *querebat videre eum*, Lk. Skt. 9, 9. Hē smeáde georne ðæt hē hyne wolde belǽwan *quaerebat opportunitatem ut eum traderet*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 16. IV. *to accept as the result of inquiry, to suppose*:—Be ðisum þingum ne cunne wē smeágean nān ōðer þing būton hīt sig on Godes dōme gelang *de his rebus nihil aliud conjicere possumus, nisi quod ad judicium Dei pertineat*, L. Ecg. P. i. 13; Th. ii. 178, 16. v. ā-, fore-, tō-, þurh-smeágan; smeáh *and cpds. with* smeá-; cf. smūgan.

smeágelegen, e; *f. A syllogism*:—Smeágelegena *syllogismos*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 57. Cf. riht-smeáung, *and preceding word.*

smeágend-līc; *adj. Meditative*:—Smeágendlīc *meditativa*, Ælfc. Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 6.

smeágung, smeáwung, smeáung, smēung, smeáng, e; *f.* I. *search, inquiry, investigation* where something is lost:—On swylcere smeágunge (*the search for stolen cattle*), L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 21. Habban ðās ylcan smeágunge on mīnum cucum orfe and on mīnra þegena, 13; Th. i. 276, 24: 14; Th. i. 276, 32. II. *inquiry carried on by the mind, inquiry, consideration, meditation, discussion, deliberation*:—Smeágung *studium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 27. Sió smeáung and sió gesceádwīsnes *ratiocinatio*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 4. Smeáung (Ps. Surt. smeáng) *meditatio*, Ps. Spl. 118, 24, 97, 99. Smeágunge *scrutinio*, 63, 6. On smeáwunge and on leornunge hāligra gewrita *meditationi scripturarum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 29. Smeáunge, 1, 1; S. 474, 5: Past. 11; Swt. 67, 5. Smeánge, Ps. Surt. 38, 4. Hī hæfdon on ðam gemōte micle smeáunge and geþeaht hwæt him tō dōnne wǽre *illi tractatum magnum in concilio quid esset agendum habere coeperunt*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 26. Ðā geseah se ārleása ǽfdlian his smeágunge *then the impious king saw all his deliberation was of no avail*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 399. Smeáunga yfle *cogitationes malae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19. Smeáwunga, 9, 4. Smeáwungas (smeóunge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 17. Smeáungas (smēunges, Rush.), 2, 35. v. ā-, ofer-, riht-, scearp-smeágung, -smeáung.

smeáh, smeóh; *adj.* I. *creeping in, penetrating*:—Wið smeógan wyrme, Lchdm. iii. 10, 17. v. smeá-wyrm. II. *subtle, crafty.* [Ðe man is ȝiep toȝenes him seluen! þat is smegh oðer man to bicharren and to biswiken, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 5. Cf. Two þing ben in þe manne, on his þat clene kinde þat God haueþ þeron broht þureh his smehnesse (*wisdom, skill*), 205, 19. Smeihliche bicharede, 71, 28. Cf. *Icel.* t-smeygiligr *insinuating.*] *See* smeá-wrenc *and other compounds with* smeá-, *and* smeágan, ge-smeáh.

smeá-līc; *adj.* I. *searching, penetrating* (of inquiry, trial, etc.):—Hwæt is sió þyrelung ðæs wǽges būton scearplīcu and smeálīcu fandung ðæs mōdes ðæt mon mid ðære . . . onlūce ða heardan heortan *quid est parietem fodere, nisi acutis inquisitionibus duritiam cordis aperire?* Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 1. II. *that goes to the root* or *heart of a matter, profound*:—Hū ðū mē hæfst āfrēfrodne ǽgðer ge mid ðīnre smeálīcan sprǽce ge mid ðære wynsumnesse ðīnes sanges *quantum me vel sententiarum pondere vel canendi jucunditate refovisti*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 10: tit.; Fox xiv, 6. III. *exquisite, choice* (?):—Smeálīcran *exquisitiores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 15.

smeálīce; *adv.* I. of inquiry, investigation, etc., *searchingly, carefully, narrowly, closely*:—Hī smeálīce sōhtan *perquirentes subtilius*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 37. Hī smeálīce sōhton ðone behīddan mete, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 12. Hit is smeálīce and geornlīce tō sēceanne *subtiliter perscrutanda*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 150, 11. Wē sculon swīðe smeálīce ðissa ǽgðer underþencean *hoc in utrisque est subtiliter intuendum*, 7, 1; Swt. 49, 23. Gesceád ða wē smeálīce geþencan sculan *discretio, quae subtiliter pensari debeat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Smeálīcor, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 67, 6. II. of reasoning, thinking, etc., *closely, deeply, acutely, with penetration*:—Hē ongann smeálīce þencan on his mōdes ingeþance *velut in augustam suae mentis sedem recepta*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 5. Mē þinceþ ðæt wit mǣgen smeálīcor sprecan and diógolran wordum *validioribus rationibus utendum puto*, 13; Fox 36, 32: 13, tit.; Fox xii, 16. Ðonne ic ymbe swelc smeálīcost þence *when I think most deeply about such a matter*, 10; Fox 26, 29. III. of knowing, seeing, etc., *clearly, accurately, exactly*:—Ða ðe meahton smeálīce and scearplīce mid hiera andgite ryht geseón *qui videre recta subtiliter per ingenium poterant*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 5. Ðeáh se lāreów ðis eall smeálīce and openlīce gecȳðe *cuncta haec licet subtiliter rector insinuet*, 21, 6; Swt. 163, 18. Se ðe wile geornlīce ðone Godes cwide singan sōðlīce (smeálīce, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 171; Sal. 85. IV. *closely*:—Ān cliwen suīðe nearwe and suīðe smeálīce gefealden, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 24. v. smeáh.

smeá-mete, es; *pl.* -mettas; *m. A delicacy*:—On ðās tīd (*Lent*) sceal beón forhæfednes gehwylcra smeámetta, L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 9. Disc mid cynelīcum mettum (smeámettum, MS. B.) gefylled *discus, regalibus epulis refertus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 15.

smeán. v. smeágan.

smearcian, smercian; *p.* ode *To smirk, smile*:—Ic smercige *subrideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 268, 8. Ðonne ðū smercodest and hlōge, ðonne weóp ic biterlīce, Wulfst. 140, 28. Ða smearcode hē, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 17. Smercode (smearcode, Cott. MS.), 34, 12; Fox 154, 8: 35, 4; Fox 160, 31: 40, 2; Fox 236, 22. Smercode, Blickl. Homl. 189, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 14, 126: Ap. Th. 19, 23. Ða ongan hē smearcian, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14. Smercigende *subridendo*, Scint. 172, 17. Gūþlāc tō smerciende fēng *Guthlac received it smiling*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 56, 6. Mid smercigendum mūþe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 34.

smeart; *adj. Smart, painful*:—Ic wylle swingan eów mid ðam smeartestum swipum, ðæt is, ðæt ic wītnige eów mid ðam wyrstan wīte, Wulfst. 295, 10. [Gif þi sulf one smerte discepline & drauh þet swete likunge into smeortunge, A. R. 294, 12. Stede and twei sporen and ane smearte

ȝerd, O. E. Homl. I. 243, 23. Mid smerte smiten of smale longe ȝerden, ii. 207, 6. Me hint mid smærte ȝerden, Laym. 20318. If men smot it with a yerde smerte (*adv.*), Chauc. Prol. 149.] v. smeortan.

smeáþ, e; *f. Meditation:*—Æ ðin smeáþ (*meditatio*) mín is, Ps. Spl. 118, 77. Cf. smeágung.

smeáþancolice; *adv. Exactly, at large;* subtiliter:—Swá wé hér bufan smeáþancolice áwriten habbaþ, Anglia viii. 309, 22.

smeá-þancol; *adj. Acute, subtle:*—Mid smeáþancelre trahtnunge *tenaci memoriae textu*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 64.

smeáþancol-líc; *adj. Subtle, crafty:*—Smeáþancollíce wriþan ⁊ cnottan cræftelícum *sertaque mystica dactylico*, Germ. 389, 28.

smeáþancollíce; *adv. Exactly, in a searching manner, thoroughly;* subtiliter:—Smeáþancelíce *subtiliter, eleganter*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 49. Hí smeádon swíðe smeáþancollíce ymbe ðæt ece líf *they went into the question of eternal life in the most searching manner*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 44. Hé hí gewissode swíðe smeáþancellíce ymbe ðæs mynstres gebytlungum *he gave them most exact directions about the buildings of the monastery*, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 16. Hé lǽrþ manna mód mid godcundre láre smeáþancellíce, i. 412, 32.

smeáþancolnes, e; *f. Exactness, strictness:*—Ðeáh wé witon hú fela gód oððe hú micele wé gefremodon nyte wé ðeáh mid hwylcere smeáþancelnysse se upplíca Déma ða áfandaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 34.

smeáung. v. smeágung.

smeá-wrenc, es; *m. A crafty device, sharp trick:*—Hé begeat mid his sméhwrencan and mid his golde and seolfre eall dyrnunga, ðæt him gewearð se þridda pæuig of ðære tolne on Sandwíc, Chart. Th. 339, 8. v. smeáh.

smeá-wyrhta, an; *m. A skilled workman, an artisan:*—Gif hé smeáwyrhtan hæfþ ðám hé sceal tó tólan fylstan, Anglia ix. 263, 16.

smeá-wyrm, es; *m. A penetrating worm, worm that makes its way into the flesh:*—Wið smeáwyrme (cf. wið smégea-wyrme, 302, 12) smiring... seó sealf done wyrm deádne gedéþ oððe cwicne of drífþ, Lchdm. ii. 332, 3–26. Wið smégа-wyrme, 126, 1. Wið smoega-wyrmum, 12, 14. v. smeáh.

smëc, smëcan, smecgan. v. smíc, smícan, smæccan.

smedema, smeodema, smidema, smedma, an; *m. Fine flour, meal:*—Smeoduma *polenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 51. Melewes smedma *similа*, 83, 65. Smedma of melwe *pollis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 15. Smedma *similа* vel *pollis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 24. Hwǽtes smedma, Lchdm. ii. 108, 10. Gecned þrí sestras smedeman (*similae*), Gen. 18, 6: Ex. 29, 40. Smideman, Lev. 2, 2. Genim smedman six yntsena gewihte, Lchdm. i. 150, 17. Mid hwǽtes smedeman *with the fat of kidneys of wheat* (A.V.); cum medulla tritici: cf. ðý smedeman *ad medullam*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 28. Ðá hlǽfas wǽron berene. Bere is swíðe earfoþe tó gearcigenne, and ðeáh-hwæðere fǽt done mann, ðonne hé gearo biþ. Swá wæs seó ealde ǽ swíðe earfoþe tó understandenne, ac ðeáhhwæðere ðonne wé cumaþ tó ðam smedman, ðæt is tó ðære getácnunge, ðonne gereordaþ heó fíre mód, Homl. Th. i. 188, 7. Genim ácrinde, wirc tó smedman, Lchdm. ii. 132, 19. Of mealtes smedman geworht, 332, 20. Genim hwǽtenes meluwes smedman, 134, 4. v. hwǽte-smedeme (*read* -a; *m.*).

smedemen, smedmen; *adj. Of fine flour:*—Smedmen hlǽf *similagineus panis*, Scint. 154, 1.

smëga-wyrm, smëh-wrenc. v. smeá-wyrm, -wrenc.

smellan (?); *p.* smeall *To crack, make a noise.* [*Mod. Icel.* smella; *p.* small *to crack* as a whip.] v. smillan, smæll.

smelt, smylt, es; *m. A smelt:*—Smelt *sardina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 71. Smylt *sartate*, 66, 7. Smeltas *sardas*, ii. 119, 63.

smelt (?). v. dolh-smeltas; smelte *serene*. v. smylte.

smelting, smilting, e; *f. Amber:*—Smelting *electrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 31. Smilting, 34, 66. Smyltinc, 65, 14. Anlícnyssa gyldena and sylfrena, sume of smyltinga, sume of crystallan, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 165. [Smulting, Wrt. Voc. i. 94, 61. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* smelzi *electrum*, smelzida *electrum: Icel.* smeltr *enamelled.*]

smeócan; *p.* smeác, *pl.* smucon; *pp.* smocen. I. *intrans. To smoke, emit smoke:*—Smeógoþ *fumigant*, Ps. Spl. 103, 33. Muntas smeócaþ *montes fumigabunt*, 143, 6: Wülck. Gl. 244, 35. Eall Sinai munt smeác (*fumabat*), Ex. 19, 18. Smeóce *fumet*, Germ. 398, 187. Heortes mearh gebærned óþ ðæt hyt smeóce, Lchdm. i. 338, 13. Eall folc gesáwon done munt smeócan, Ex. 20, 18: Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Smeócende (smëcende, Lind.: smíkende, Rush.) flex *linum fumigans*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. II. *trans. To smoke, fumigate:*—Smeóc done man mid gáte hérum, Lchdm. i. 352, 1. Smeóce mid héþe, 354, 23. Heortes hér beóþ swíðe, góde mid tó smeócanne, 338, 4. [*Prompt. Parv.* smekyn *fumo, fumigo.*] v smícan, smocian, smíc.

smeodóma, smeóh, smeolt. v. smedema, smeáh, smolt.

smeortan; *p.* smeart, *pl.* smurton; *pp.* smorten *To smart:*—Gnættas cómon mid fýrsmeortendum bitum *ignitos ciniphes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 30. [Þenne akeþ his heorte and smerteð, O. E. Homl. ii. 207, 21. Hire ne oc, ne ne smeart, 21, 27. Ðenne wile his heorte aken and smerten, 207, 34. Me iveleð hit bitterliche smeorten, A. R. 238, 29. Smertyn *uro*, Prompt. Parv. 460. *O. H. Ger.* smerzan; *p.* smarz *dolere.*]

smeoru, smeru (o, a), wes; *n. Fat, grease, suet, tallow.* I. in the following glosses:—Smeoru *unguentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 9. Unsilt smeoro *saevo*, 119, 48. Smero *sevo* (in a list 'de igne'), i. 284, 27. Unfmaelte smeoruwe *pice, saevo*, ii. 117, 28. Smerwe *sevo*, 80, 45. Smeruwe, Hpt. Gl. 503, 18. Smerewe *arvina*, 471, 4. II. in the following passages:—Wið ûtsihte, hunig and unsylt smeoru and wex, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5. Heortes smeoro (smeru, smero), i. 338, 15: 354, 4. Sceápes smeru, ii. 66, 7. Foxes smero, iii. 2, 25. Heorotes smera oððe gáte oððe góse, 68, 26: 80, 18. Ðæt smeru wand ût, Jud. 3, 22. Smeoruwes, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Beran smeruwes (smerwes, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 216, 15. Mid gáte smeorwe (smerwe, MS. B.), 354, 1. Mid smeorwe *adipe*, Ps. Surt. 62, 6. Of swínes smerwe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 7. Ofer smere (*unguento*), Rtl. 115, 34. Cnucige wið ealdsmeoru (smera, MS. B.: smeru, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 74, 21: 86, 7. Genim heortes smeoruw (smeruw, MS. H.: smeru, MS. B.). Genim góse smero, 76, 9. Sceápen smera, ii. 128, 16: 148, 20. Eal ðæt smeru hig forbærndon, Lev. 8, 25. [Smeredd ⁊ sallfedd þurrh nan eorþlig smere, Orm. 13244. *O. H. Ger.* smero *adeps, arvina, unctura: Icel.* smjör *grease, fat; butter.*] v. flot-, heorot-smeoru.

smeoru-mangestre, an; *f. A butter-woman, woman who deals in butter and cheese:*—Smeremangestre, que mangonant in caseo et butiro, L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 301, 5.

smeoru-sealf, e; *f. A grease-salve:*—Gif ðú wǽtan dést tó oððe smeruselfe, ne meaht ðú hit gelícnian, Lchdm. ii. 148, 23.

smeoru-þearm, es; *m. An entrail:*—Smeruþearm *exitale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 29. Smæreþerm *julium* (in a list 'de suibus'), i. 286, 61.

smeoruwig; *adj. Fatty, greasy, unctuous:*—Eal ða wǽtan þing and ða smerewigan sint tó forbeódanne, Lchdm. ii. 210, 27. [*Icel.* smjörugr *greasy.*] v. un-smeoruwig.

smeoru-wyrt, e; *f. Smer-wort.* 'Aristolochia rotunda, in allusion to its use in ointments.' E. D. S. Plant Names. Halliwell gives '*smere-worth* the round birthwort, or the herb mercury.' It is found in the following glosses:—Smeoruwyrt *veneria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 33. Smerowyrt *nam* (*nap*?) *silvatica*, 62, 39. Smerewyrt *aristolochia*, i. 67, 17: Lchdm. iii. 300, col. 1. It occurs also in the Leechdoms:—Smerowyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man aristolochiam and ðrum naman smerowyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 114, 9–11. Smeruwyrt, ii. 338, 13. Smerewyrt, 128, 15.

smër[e], smera, smercian, smereness, smerewig, smerian, smering, smeru, smerwan. v. smér[e], smeoru, smearcian, smireness, smeoruwig, smirwan, smiring, smeoru, smirwan.

smëðan; *p.* de *To make smooth, to soothe:*—Him is tó sellanne ðæt done innoþ stille and smëðe, Lchdm. ii. 210, 20. v. ge-smëðan, smëðian.

smëðe; *adj. Smooth,* I. in glosses:—Smëðe *lenis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 48. Smoeðum *politis*, 117, 55. Ðæs smëðestan *politissimis*, 66, 27. II. *smooth, without roughness or inequalities of surface:*—Smëðe ringce *tinius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 56. Mín bróður ys rúh and ic eom smëðe, Gen. 27, 11. Ðonne glád hit on ðëm scyllum swelce hit wǽre smëðe ísen, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 8. Wæs cyrtil unrúh ⁊ smoeðe, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 23. Án dún ful smëðe, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 109. On smëðum felda *on a plain*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 14. Wé becóman on sumne smëðne feld (*in viam planam*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 40. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on smëðum landum, Lchdm. i. 90, 3: 298, 3. On smëðe (smoeðum, Lind., Rush.) wegas *in vias planas*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5. Hé hæfþ ðe smëþran líchoman, Lchdm. ii. 298, 13. III. *smooth, without discomfort or annoyance:*—Wǽron hyra gongas under Godes egsan smëðe and gesëfte, Exon. Th. 146, 3; Gú. 704. IV. *smooth, suave, avoiding offence:*—Hé biþ hwílum tó ungemetlíce smëðe, hwílum tó ungemetlíce réðe *amor proprius mentem aliquando inordinate ad mollitiem, aliquando ad asperitatem rapit*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 7. V. *smooth, not irritating* (of food, medicine, etc.):—Ne se mete ne sié tó scearp ne tó sûr, ac smëðe and fǽt, Lchdm. ii. 196, 8. Eádmylte mettas and scír wín and smëðe, 220, 13. Ða wambe man sceal clǽsnian mid smëþe wyrtdrence, 262, 17. Wyrc smëþe eágsealfe, 308, 27. VI. *smooth* (of words):—Smëðne sýbcwide, Frag. Kmbl. 54; Leás. 29. Ðám ðe ful smëðe sprǽce habbaþ, 20; Leás. 12. Ðone ele, ðæt wǽron ða smëðan lyffetunga, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 1. Bepécean mid smëðan wordan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 602. Se Hǽlend lufaþ swíðor ða ðæde ðonne ða smëðan word, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 34. VII. of the voice, *not harsh, melodious, harmonious:*—Stefen smoeðu *vox canora*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 5. v. un-smëþe; smëþ.

smëðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to become smooth:*—Ðonne smëðaþ ðæt neb and hálaþ, Lchdm. i. 86, 8. II. *to make smooth:*—Ic smëðie *polio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 74. [He wile foxliche smeþien mid worde, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 8. Rihteð and smeðeð þe heorte, A. R. 4, 23.] v. ge-smëðian; smëðan.

smëðness, e; *f.* I. *smoothness:*—Hé forgeaf hreóflum smëðnysse, Homl. Th. i. 26, 11. II. *a smooth, level surface:*—Feld *campus*, smëðnys *planities*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 49.

smíc, smëc, smýc, es; *m. Smoke, vapour, steam:*—Swelce se bítresta smíc, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 20. Smíc *fumus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 12: Ex. 19, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 20. Hí losiaþ swá swá smëc, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 31: Ps. Th. 36, 19. Smýc, Hpt. Gl. 501, 78: Shrn. 52, 33

Ða þicnyssa smíces stigon upp on ælce healfe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 36. Ða ýsla up flugon mid ðam smíce, Gen. 19, 18: Homl. Th. i. 530, 34. Se wæsta gæþ up swylce mid smíce oððe miste, Lchdm. iii. 278, 9. Smèce gelíce *sicut fumus*, Ps. Th. 101, 3. On ðam fýre and on ðam smýce, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 32. Se wind ðæt fýr and ðone smíc ofer ða wallas drífð, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 1. Genim spices snéd, lege on hátne stán, drince ðonne smíc, Lchdm. ii. 58, 17. Ðonne hé (*the root*) tóbrocen byþ, hé rýcþ eal swylce hé smíc of him ásænde, i. 260, 9. Ðæs drinces smýce heora eágan onfón, 348, 22. Smèc *vaporem*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 15. [Ne michte ut seon for smike, O. E. Homl. i. 161, 16. Smeche, ii. 220, 18. Smiche, 258, 20. Smec off recless, Orm. 1088. Smeke or smoke, Prompt. Parv. 460. *M. H. Ger.* smouch: *Ger.* schmauch.] v. smoca.

smícan, smêcan; *p.* te. I. *to smoke, emit smoke*:—Muntas smícaþ *montes fumigabunt*, Ps. Surt. 103, 32: 143, 5. II. *to smoke, fumigate*:—Sume mid pice smícaþ, Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Nim gáte hær, smèc under ða brèc wið ðæs rægereósan, 146, 3. Smíce mid fearne swíðe ða þeóh, 64, 26. [*Wiclif has a wk. past* smekide.] v. smeócan, smocian.

smícer; *adj. Fair, fine, beautiful, elegant*:—Smicre *elegans, loquax*, Txts. 59, 737: *elegans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 22. Smicerre ansíne *eleganti forma*, 30, 26. Smicere leóþe *carmine rithmico*, 23, 24. Windan manigne smicerne wæn and manig énlíc hús settan and fegerne tún timbrian, Shm. 163, 16. Hió bit ðæt hí findon twá smicere scencingcuppan intó beódcrn *she asks them to provide two fair goblets for the refectory*, Ch. Th. 536, 7. Ðæs smicerestan *politissimis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 26. [He warrþ till atell defell off shenę smikerr enngell, Orm. 13679. *O. H. Ger.* smechar *elegans, delicatus*.]

smícere; *adv. Finely, fairly, elegantly*:—Cræftlíce *vel* smicere *affabre*, ic smicere geglengce *orno*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 55–58. Smicere geworhte *fabrefactum*, ii. 33, 68: Shm. 165, 27: Ps. Th. 118, 164, 84. Sió lufu scínþ suíðe smicere (*fulgescit*), Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 9. In burh rače smicere cymeþ wlitig scrídan þrymlíce on tún Maius, Menol. Fox 150; Men. 76. Ðonne singþ hé smælor and smícror *minutas ac tenues voces format*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 3.

smícerness, e; *f. Elegance, neatness*:—Þurh smicernesse and hiwunge *hironiam* (=per ironiam; irony is explained as combining elegance and dissimulation), Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 53.

smídema. v. smedema.

smíllan; *p.* de. I. *to cause to crack* as a whip, etc. II. *intrans. To crack* as a whip:—Under smyllendum gyrdum weóp *crepantibus flevit sub ferulis*, Germ, 388, 7. [*Icel.* smella; *p.* small *to crack*, as a whip; smella (*wk.*) *to cause to crack*.] v. smæll, *and cf. trans. and intrans. forms of* miltan.

smílt, smilting. v. smylt, smelting.

smírels, es; *m. An unguent, ointment, unction, salve*:—Smyrels *vel* sealf *unguina* vel *unguenta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 29: *unguentum*. Hé gehælde ín mádeu mid hálwendum smyrelse gehálgodes eles, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 14. Wé lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc ágðer hæbbe ge fulluhtele ge seócum smyrels, L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 15. [Nicodemus brouhte smuriles uorte smurien mide ure Louerd, A. R. 372, 18. Þat swote smirles þat is icleopet basme, H. M. 13, 21. Kepen ðe lich wiðuten smerles, Gen. and Ex. 2454. Þe Magdalene smerede Cristes uet mid þe precious smerieles, Ayenb. 187, 32. *Dan.* smörelse *grease*.]

smíreness, e; *f. Ointment, unguent*:—Cwæþ se wrítere ðæt Maria genáme ín pund deórwyrðre smyrenesse (smerenesse, 69, 1). . . . Ðeós smerenes wæs geworht of ehtaténe cynna wyrtum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 17–20. Smirinis (smerenisse, Rush.) *unguentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 12. Smirenisse *unguenti*, Rtl. 115, 41. Smyrenisse, Lchdm. i. 346, 9. Mid smiriniss *unguento*, Lk. Skt, Lind. 7, 38: *oleo*, 46. Smyrenesse *unctum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 35. Smerenessa and sealf, Lchdm. ij. 19, 19: 158, 9. Hié selfe mid smirenissum hié smerwan, 224, 1.

smírian, smiring. v. smirwan, smirwung.

smírwan, smerwan, smitewan, smeruwan, smírian, smerian, smyrian; *p.* smírede, ode *To smear, anoint*:—Ic smirie míne fáðn on blóde, Deut. 32, 42. Ðú smírest *unges*, Ex. 29, 36. Ðú smyrest *linies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 46. On ðam dæge ðe hig man smiraþ *in die unctionis suae*, Lev. 6, 20. 'Smirewaþ (smiriaþ, Hatt. MS.) eówre eágan mid sealfe.' Ðonne wé smirewaþ (smierewaþ, Hatt. MS.) úre heortan eáge mid sealfe, Past. 11; Swt. 68, 10–12. Smiriaþ, Ps. Surt. 140, 6. Smírede *linivit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 15. Smyrede, 51, 47. Smerede *unxit*, Ps. Spl. 44, 9: Blickl. Homl. 69, 2. Smyrede, 73, 18. Hé worhte fenn and smyrede (smiride, Lind., Rush.) míne eágan, Jn, Skt. 9, 11. Mín heáfod ðú mid ele ne smyredest, ðeós smyrede mid sealfe míne fét, Lk. Skt. 7, 46. Smyredon (smiredon, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 6, 13. Smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 132, 1 (and often). Smyre, i. 216, 5 (and often). Smyra ðín heáfod *unge caput tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 17. Þweah ér ðú hit smeruwe, Lchdm. ii. 156, 2. Gnide and smerwe, 186, 7. Hý hine smyrigon . . . ér hé hyne smyrige . . . hine ne mót nán mann smyrigan, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 21–31. Hié selfe mid smirenessum hié smerwan, Lchdm. ii. 224, 1. Ða menn ðú scealt smerwan mid ðý ele, 194, 18: 156, 4. Smirewan, 184, 2: 238, 26. Smyrian, 118, 16. Smerian, Blickl. Homl. 73, 24: 75, 17. Tó smirwanne, Lchdm. ii. 244, 19. Tó smerwanne, 288, 16. Tó smergenne, iii. 4, 14. Heó com tó smyrianne (smiriane, Lind.: smiranne, Rush.) mínne líchaman, Mk. Skt. 14, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* pi-smeruit *unctus*: *Icel.* smyrja, smyrwa *to anoint*.] v. á-, be-, ge-, geá-smirwan, -smirian.

smírwung, smiring (-ung), e; *f.* I. *anointing, unction*:—Ðus cwæð se apostol be ðære smyrunge seócra manna, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 27. Gif se seóca man girnþ ðæt man hine smerige, hé dó ðonne his andetnesse ér ðare smerunge, and gif hé æfter ðare smyrunge hál wurð, hé mót flǽsces brúcan. On ðare smyrunge biþ lǽcedóm, L. Ælfc. P. 47, 48; Th. ii. 384, 27–32. II. *an ointment*:—Smiring *cassia*, Ps. Surt. 32, 9. Smyring *unguentum*, Ps. Spl. 132, 2. Balzaman smiring wið eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. ii. 174, 7. Smyring, 288, 12. Gif ðú myhtest énig þing fyndan on smyrunge oððe on wyrtum, ðæt ðu myhtest mýne wunde myd gehǽlan, St. And. 28, 17. Smerwunga wyrce of ele and of wermóde, Lchdm. ii. 182, 16.

smírwung-, smiring-ele, es; *m. Oil for anointing*:—Of ðam smiring-ele *de oleo unctionis*, Ex. 29, 21.

smítan; *p.* smát, *pl.* smiton; *pp.* smiten. I. *to daub, smear, smudge*:—Ðú nymst his blód and smítst ofer útewerd Aarones swýðre eáre, Ex. 29, 20. Smát, gemaercode *inpingit* (cf. *inpingit* gemearcode *vel signat*, 45, 59), Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 57. Genim gáte tord, gemeng wið eced, smít oft, Lchdm. ii. 68, 2. Genim ðæs hornes melo, meng wið wætere, smít on, 72, 14. Mid feðere smít on, 102, 8. Smíte mon ða sealfe érest on ðæt heáfod, iii. 14, 29. Smíte of ðam sylfan blóde on ðæs weofodes hyrnan, Lev. 4, 18. Nymon of his blóde and smíton on ágðer gedyre, Ex. 12, 7. Þissa (*oil, grease, and tar*) ealra emfela and ðara dusta ealra emfela, gemeng eal ceald tósomne, ðæt hit fram ðám wósum eal wel smítende [sí] (*may be adapted for smearing*), smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 126, 11. [Ofersmít mid ele, 180, 28.] II. *to defile, pollute*:—Wrá þ smíteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 52; Reim. 64. Smiton *funestavere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 43. [*Goth.* be-, ga-smeitan *to smear, anoint*: *O. Frs.* smíta *to cast*: *O. H. Ger.* smízan *linere*. Later English takes the word in the sense of *strike*. In Mt. 26, 68 the later MS. has Hwæt ys se þe ðe *smat*, where the earlier has *slóh*. Brutus heom smat on, Laym. 534. He hoff þe swerd to smitenn, Orm. 14677. Ase ofte ase enì hund binimeð þe þine mete, nultu ase ofte smiten? A. R. 324, 23. So in later works.] v. be-, ge-smítan; smittian.

smíte (?), es; *m. Pollution*:—Mustfleógan *vel* wurma smite *bibiones* vel *mustiones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 75. v. must-fleóge.

smíte, an; *f. A foul, miry place* (?):—Ego mansam in loco qui celebri a solicolis nuncupatur æt Smitan uocabulo ministro meo largitus sum . . . Ðis is ðære ánre híde landgemǽru tó Smítan . . . of ðæm slóh tó Smítan; of ðære Smítan tó berge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 166, 2–20. Of smítan on ðone stán . . . of ðære apoldran innan smítan, v. 105, 13–36.

smítenness. v. be-smítenness.

smiþ, es; *m. A smith, a worker in metals* or *in wood*:—*Cudo* ic smiðige; eft gyf ðú cweðst *hic cudo*, ðonne byþ hit nama, smiþ, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 10. Se smiþ *ferrarius* . . . se treówyrhta *lignarius*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Smiþ *faber* vel *cudo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 26: *faber*, 286, 74. Fýres god, helle smiþ *Vulcanus*, ii. 95, 7. Wæs sum bróðor syndrilíce on smiþcræfte well gelǽred; þeówode hé swýðe druncennesse and monigum ódrum unálýfednessum ðæs sleacran lífes, and hé má gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and nihtes sittan and licgean, ðonne hé wolde on cyricean singan and gebiddan . . . wið ðon ðe smiþ ðæs þýstran modes and dǽde his deáþe neálǽhte . . . , Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 13–42. Gif smiþ monnes andweorc onlǽ, hé hit gesund ágife swá hé hit ér onfénge, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. Módcræftig smiþ, ðonne hé gewyrceþ helm oððe hupseax, Exon. Th. 297, 2; Cri. 62. Wǽpna smiþ, Beo. Th, 2908; B. 1452. Hú nys se smiþ (smiþ ł wyrihte *faber*, Lind.) Marian sunu, Mk. Skt. 6, 3. Ðes ys smiþes sunu *hic est fabri filius*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55. Byrne, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 817; B. 406. Gif gesíþcund man fare, ðonne mót hé habban his smiþ mid him, L. In. 63; Th. i. 144, 3. Weorc, handweorc smiþa, Exon. Th. 408, 18; Rä. 27, 14: 388, 16; Rä. 6, 8: 401, 6: Rä. 21, 7. Ic hæbbe smiþas, ísene smiþas, goldsmiþ, seolforsmiþ, árs miþ, treówwyrhtan, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. ¶ In poetical compounds the word is used figuratively. v. gryn-, hleahtor-, lár-, wig-, wíg-, wróht-smiþ. [*Goth.* aiza-smiþa: *O. Frs.* smeth, smid: *O. H. Ger.* smid *faber, cudo*: *Icel.* smiðr.] v. ambiht-, ár-, gold-, ísen-, seolfor-, wundor-smiþ.

smiþ-cræft, es; *m. Smithcraft, the craft* or *art of the worker in metal* or *wood*:—Wæs sum bróðor syndrilíce on smiþcræfte well gelǽred *erat fabrili arte singularis*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 14.

smiþ-cræftig; *adj. Skilled as a smith*. v. next word.

smiþ-cræftiga, an; *m. One skilled in the smith's art*:—Tubal Cain smiþcræftega wæs, Cd. Th. 66, 15; Gen. 1084.

smíðian; *p.* ode *To make* out of metal *or* wood, *to fashion, forge*:—Ic smiðige *cudo*, ðú smiðast *cudis*. Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, S: 28, 6; Zup. 178, 10. Smiðode oððe gescóp *cuderet*, Wrt Voc. ii. 19, 36. Hé hét smiðian of smǽtum golde ánre lytle róde, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16. Smiðian on smǽtum golde ánre cullran anlícnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 126. Smeoded *fabricata*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 3.

[Brien enne smiđ funde þe wel cuđe smiđie . . . þe smiđ gon to smiđeȝe ane pic, Laym. 30742–9. Ofte a ful hawur smiđ smeodiđ a ful woc knif, A. R. 52, 8. A smith that in his forge smithed plowharneis, Chauc. C. T. 3760. To smythye wepne into sikul or to sithe, Piers P. 3, 305. *Goth.* ga-smiþôn: *O. H. Ger.* smidôn *fabricare, cudere: Icel.* smiða.] v. ā-, be-, ge-smiđian.

smiþlīce; *adv. After the manner of a smith, with skill:*—Smiþlīce *fabrile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 33: 35, 14: 146, 59. [*O. H. Ger.* smidilîho *fabriliter.*]

smiþþe, an; *f. A smithy, a smith's workshop:*—Smiđđe *officina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 12: i. 34, 55: 73, 27. Smiþþe, 286, 75. Smiđþe *vel* weorchūs, 58, 23. On smiđđan *in conflatorio*, Kent. Gl. 1033. Hwæt sylst đū (*the smith*) ūs on smiþþan đūre būton īsene fȳrspearcan, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 5. Hē mā gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and nihtes sittan and licgean, đonne hē wolde on cyricean singan and gebiddan, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 16. Gāþ tō smiđđan and fandiaþ đises goldes and đissera gymstāna, Homl. Th. i. 64, 6. Đæt wīde geat be-eástan Welandes smiđđan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 332, 23. [*O. Frs.* smithe: *O. H. Ger.* smitta, smidda *officina, fabrica: Icel.* smiðja.]

smiþu. v. gold-smiþu.

smitte (-e; *f.*?), an; *m. A smear, blot, mark, spot:*—Būtan smittan *sine macula*, R. Ben. Interl. 4, 3. Smyttena *naevorum, notarum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 56. v. next word.

smittian; *p.* ode *To smear, pollute, defile:*—Smittodan *funestavere, maculavere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 60. Smittud *cacabatus*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 47. [Smitted *contaminata*, Ps. 105, 39. As reignes shall ben flitted Fro folk to folk, or whan they shal ben smitted, Chauc. T. and C. v. 1544. Ismittet (*smeared*) wiđ smirles, H. M. 13, 23. Bismitted (-smuddet, MS. T.) and bismeoruwed, A. R. 214, 22. Besmetted ine herte mid kueade þoȝtes, Ayenb. 229, 20. *O. H. Ger.* pi-smizzit *illitus, unctus.*] v. be-smittian; smītan.

smoc[o], es; *m. A smock, shift:*—Smoc *vel* syrc *colobium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 60. Loþa, hom *vel* smoc *colobium, dictum quia longum est et sine manicis*, ii. 134, 37. [Smokke *interula*, 182, 1. Smok, schyrt *camisia, interula*, Prompt. Parv. 461. *O. H. Ger.* smoccho *interula: Icel.* smokkr.]

smoca, an; *m. Smoke:*—Āstāh smoca on yrre his *ascendit fumus in ira ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 9. Ūt æt his nosu eode micel smocca, Nar. 43, 16. Hē nele đone wlacan smocan wāces flǣsces wætere gedwæscan *nec vult lini tepidos undis exstinguere fumos*, Dōm. L. 51. v. smīc.

smocian; *p.* ode. I. *intrans. To smoke, emit smoke:*—Muntas smociaþ, Ps. Lamb. 103, 32. Smeócaþ ł smociaþ *fumigabunt*, 143, 5. Swilce ān ofen eall smociende, Gen. 15, 17. Smocigende, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 24. II. *trans. To smoke:*—Genim đū đās ylcan wyrte and smoca đæt cild mid, Lchdm. i. 116, 9. Smeóce (smoca, MS. R.) mid hǣþe, 354, 23. [Þa isezen heo a fur smokien, Laym. 25734. Smekyñ or smokyñ *fumo, fumigo*, Prompt. Parv. 460.] v. smeócan, smīcan.

smoega-wyrm, smoh. v. smeá-wyrm, ē-, in-smoh.

smolt, smeolt; *adj. Serene, quiet, peaceful:*—Smolt wæs se sigewong, Exon. Th. 146, 23; Gū. 714. Smeolt, Andr. Kmbl. 3160; An. 1583. Smolt regn *imbres*, Rtl. 85, 9: *torrens*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 125, 4). Smolt biþ *serenum erit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 2. Smolt dæg ł restdæg (smolte dæge, Rush.) *sero die*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 19. Ēfern ł smolt (efern ȝ smolt, Rush.) *sero*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 47. Wē hæfdon smolte niht *nox serena reddita est nobis*, Nar. 23, 52. [With smeþe smylyng and smolt, Gaw. 1763.] v. smylte, *and next word.*

smolte; *adv. Quietly, mildly:*—Đonne smolte (cf. smylte, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 17) blǣwþ sūþan and westan wind under wolcnum, Met. 6, 8. [Cf. *O. Sax.* smultro gibârean (*of the wind and waves*).]

smoltlīce; *adv. Gently, quietly:*—Flōwæþ seó welle swā fægere and swā smoltlīce swā hunig, Engl. Stud. viii. 477, 10. v. smylt-līc.

smorian; *p.* ode *To choke, suffocate:*—Wyrgeþ *vel* smoraþ *st*[*r*]*angulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 32. Se esne genimende smorede hine (*suffocabat eum*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 28. Đa þornas smoradun (*suffocaverunt*) hiæ, 13, 7. [Wend he smore þat sede, C. M. 5573. All suld be smored, Pr. C. 7601. Smore wythe smeke *fumigo*, smoryd *fumigatus*, smorynge *fumigacio*, Prompt. Parv. 461. Halliwell gives *smore* as a word in northern dialects, and quotes Hall's Chronicles; and *smoor* is given as a Lincolnshire word, E. D. S. Pub.] v. ā-, for-, of-smorian.

smōþ; *adj. Smooth, unruffled:*—Mid smōđestum andwlite *serenissimo vultu*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. v. un-smōþ, *and* smēđe.

smūgan; *p.* smeág, *pl.* smugon; *pp.* smogen *To creep, crawl, move gradually:*—Ic smūge *serpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 170, 15: *crepo* (*serpo*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 84. Smūgaþ *serpunt*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 19. Smūgen(-an?) *serpere*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 49. Hē (ćwelm) biþ smūgende geond đa eorþan, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 26. [Nedre smuȝeđ derneliche, O. E. Homl. i. 153, 22, 32. Smuȝđ, smuhgđ digeliche, ii. 191, 7, 15, 17. *M. H. Ger.* smiegen: *Icel.* smjúga *to creep through* a hole, narrow space, etc.] v. ā-, under-smūgan; smeágan, *and next word.*

smūgendlīc; *adj. Creeping, reptile:*—Ealle slincendu ł smūgendlīcu *omnia reptilia*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 35.

smygel, smygels, es; *m. A burrow, place to creep into:*—Smygels *cuniculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 34. Smygelas *cuniculos*, 15, 51. Smygilas, smigilas, smyglas, Txts. 48, 199. [Cf. *Icel.* smuga *a narrow cleft to creep through, a hole*; smogali, smugall *penetrating.*] v. smūgan.

smyllende, smyltan. v. smillan, ge-smyltan.

smylte; *adj. Quiet, tranquil, calm, serene.* I. of physical calmness:—Se mōnaþ (*June*) is nemned on ūre geþeóde se ǣrra līđa, for đon seó lyft biþ þonne smylte, Shrn. 87, 34. Swilce seó heofone đonne heó smylte (*serenum*) byþ, Ex. 24, 10. Hyt byþ smylte weder, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2. Smylte weder biþ đȳ þancwyrþre, gif hit hwēne ǣr biþ stearce stormas and micle rēnas and snāwas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26. Smylte reng *pluvia serena*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 34. Smelt hagol *imber serotinus* (v. smolt), Kent. Gl. 560. Swā biþ sǣ smilte, Exon. Th. 336, 26; Gn. Ex. 55. Sió ān hȳþ byþ simle smyltu æfter eallum ȳstum *that haven is ever calm after all the storms*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28. Smylte is se sigewong, Exon. Th. 199, 29; Ph. 23. Smeltre *intempestae, tranquillae, serenae*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 4. Swīđe eáđe mæg on smyltre sǣ ungelǣred scipstiéra genōh ryhte stióran, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 1. Đonne heó bađaþ hī on smyltum wætre, Shrn. 85, 21. Smylte wedere *aure tenuis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 56. Seó sǣ mōt brūcan smyltra ȳþa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 23. Ic becume tō đære smyltestan hȳđe, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 20. I a. *gentle, mild*, of the wind:—Þurh đone smyltan sūþan-westernan wind, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 8. Hē ýste mæg oncyrran đæt him windes hweodu weorđeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. I b. fig. *favourable, prosperous:*—Smyltum belimpum *successibus*, Anglia xiii. 32, 132. II. of mental calm, *placid, serene, tranquil, unruffled:*—Cild ācenned smylte *a child born on the ninth day of the moon will be placid*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 12. Hē smylte mōde and blīþe (*placida mente*) him eall forlēt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 20. Đā frægn hē hwæđer hī ealle smylte mōd (*placidum animum*) tō him hæfdon, 4, 24; S. 598, 40. Mīd smyltre willsumesse *tranquilla devotione*, S. 599, 9, 10. Smylte ł blīđelīce ārfæstnisse *sinceram pietatem*, Rtl. 48, 28. Smyltum þohtum *sinceris mentibus*, 7, 21: 16, 37. v. mere-smylte; smolt, smyltness.

smylte; *adv. Quietly, mildly, gently:*—Đonne smylte blāweþ sūþan-westan wind, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 17. v. smolte.

smylte-līc, smylting. v. smylt-līc, smelting.

smylt-līc; *adj. Tranquil, serene:*—Smyltelīco gewidra, Shrn. 74, 11. Smyltlīcum *tranquilla*, Rtl. 39, 9. Smyltlīcum *seneris* (*serenis*?), 98, 8.

smyltness, e; *f. Quiet, calm, serenity, tranquillity.* I. of physical calm:—Đā bebeád hē đam winde and đære sǣ, and đǣr wearđ geworden mycel smyltness, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 26. Smyltnes, Mk. Skt. 4, 39: Blickl. Homl. 235, 9. On smyltnysse lyfta *serenitate aerum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 30. I a. *the quiet of evening, evening:*—Mīđđȳ ēfern ł smyltnis, (*sero*) wēre ǣwordæn, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 35. Smyltnise, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 16. Næhtes smyltnisse *noctis quietę*, Rtl. 37, 35. I b. *gentleness, quietness* in action:—Hig hine mid ealre smyltnesse swā gelǣddon and on heora fiđerum bǣron, đæt hē ne mihte ne on scipe fægeror gefered beón, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 40, 16, 14. II. *quiet, silence:*—Smyltnisse gesette *silentium inposuisset*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 34. III. *placidity, calmness:*—Cara *cura*, oferfǣt *obesus*, smyltnys *pinguedo* (placidity?), Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 11. IV. *peace, tranquillity, quiet:*—Smyltnes wæs ofor eorþan and sibba genihtsumnes, Blickl. Homl. 115, 9. Đurh đæt wierđ tōslieten sió stilnes hiera hiéremonna mōdes and biþ gedrēfed sió smyltnes hiera līfes *eo subditorum vitam dissipata quietis tranquillitate confundunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 8. Anweald on sibbe smyltnesse gehealdan, Lchdm. iii. 436, 13. Swefn smyltnysse and glædnysse gehātaþ, 156, 14. Tīdlīc smyltnisse giréce and līf gibrenga ēce *temporalem tranquilitatem tribuat et vitam conferat sempiternam*, Rtl. 31, 28. V. *calmness, composure:*—Đȳ læs đa smyltnesse đæs dōmes gewemme tō hræd ierre, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 13.

smyrels, smyrian, smyring, smytta. v. smirels, smirwan, smirwung, smitta.

snaca, an; *m.*: snaeu (?), e; *f. A reptile, a snake:*—Snaca *coluber*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 56: ii. 16, 75: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 7. Sȳ Dan snaca on wege *fiat Dan coluber in via*, Wulfst. 192, 20. Snace *colubro*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 72. Gif đū gesihst snacan ongeán đē cuman, ongeán yfele wȳfmen đē bewerian mynegaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 9. Snacan *colubros*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 37: *scorpiones*, Lk. Skt. 10, 19. [*O. Du.* snake: *Icel.* snákr (*only in poetry*).] v. ban-snaca.

snacc, e; *f.* (?) *A swift-sailing vessel:*—Đā lēt Eádweard cyng scypian xl snacca, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 36. Hē fōr tō Scotlande mid xii snaccum, 1066; Erl. 201, 8. [(Borrowed from?) *Icel.* snekkja *a swift-sailing vessel*, belonging to the kind of 'lang-skip:' *Dan.* snekke *a bark, sailing vessel.*]

snǣd, es; *m. 'A piece of land within defined limits, but without enclosures, a limited circumscribed woodland or pasturage,'* Leo, Anglo-Saxon Names of Places, pp. 68–9. Or (?) *a clearing* in a wood. Cf. snǣdan, II:—Ic hire lēte tō đæt ceorla grǣf tōsundran . . . and se alhmunding snǣd hēre intō preosda byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 100, 16. Be đam grāue đæt hit cymþ intō đam snǣde; and of đam snǣde, iii. 399, 34. Đet fírhde bituihu longanleág and đem sudtūne and đa snādas illuc pertinentia, i. 261, 10. Tō Ōswaldingtūne hiérþ holenhyrst . . . cyrþring-

hyrst, triphyrst, and insnādis(-as ?) intō Ōswaldingtūne, ii. 228, 4. *Also* snǽdfeld occurs iii. 399, 20:—On ðone lytlan snǽdfeld; *and* snādhyrst, i. 273, 6.

snǽd, es; *m. The handle of a scythe.* Under the forms *snathe, sneath, snead, sned* the word occurs in the glossaries of many dialects, e. g. Wilts, Somerset, Northamptonshire. Jamieson also gives it. v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 16, 19, C. 4:—Hwīlon befeōll ān sīde of ðam snǽde intō ānum deópan seáðe. Benedictus heóld ðone snǽd bufon ðam wætere ðēr ðæt īsen āsanc, and ðērrihte hit becom swymmende tō ðam snǽde, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 10–14.

snǽd, e; *f. A cut, slice, morsel, bit:*—Snǽd *offa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 73: *morsus*, ii. 58, 12. Spices snǽd *offella* vel *particula*, i. 27, 19. Seó snǽd ðæs hūsles ðe heó þicgan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 26: Salm. Kmbl. 809; Sal. 404. Hē began tō etenne; hē feōll ðā æt ðære forman snǽde, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 62. Ða sweartan snǽd *atram offam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 23: 63, 14. Genim spices snǽde þynne, lege on hātne stān, Lchdm. ii. 58, 16. Heorotes horn gebærned tō ahsan ... and mid hunige gewealcen tō snǽdum, 238, 2. Genim þreó snǽda, 52, 23. Genim fǽttes flǽsces, sele twā snǽda, 268, 31. Nim of ðam gehālgedan hlāfe feówer snǽda, iii. 290, 27. Ðās sweartan snǽda *atras offulas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 40. Swā swā snǽda *sicut buccellas*, Ps. Spl. 147, 6. Snǽda *offulas, partes*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 78. [*Icel.* sneið *a slice.*] v. sin-snǽd.

snǽdan; *p.* de. I. *to slice, cut into slices:*—On hunig gesnǽd, Lchdm. ii. 294, 9. II. *to snathe* [given by Halliwell as a northern word = *to prune trees*, and occurs in Ray's collection, E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15. Jamieson gives *sned* to prune, lop off, *sned* a branch pruned off.] *to lop, prune, cut* branches off trees:—Snēdit *putat*, Txts. 117, 249. Sume snēddun telgran of treówum *alii caedebant ramos de arboribus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 8. Hit bið unnyt ðæt mon hwelces yfles bōgas snǽde būton mon wille ða wyrtruman forceorfan ðæs staðoles *incassum foras nequitia ex ramis inciditur, si surrectura multiplicius intus in radice servatur*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 222, 15. III. *to hew* or *trim* stones. [In this sense Jamieson gives *sned* as a word of northern Scotland.]:—Ðara werhtena ðe ðanæ stān sneóddon and fēgdon, Anglia xi. 5, 7. [Þe moder mid sexe hine tosnæde & al todælde, Laym. 4015. Þa quene ich al tosnaðde mid mine sweorede, 28050. *O. H. Ger.* gi-sneitōn *putare: Icel.* sneiða *to cut into slices.*] v. be-snǽdan; snīdan.

snǽdan; *p.* de *To take food, take a meal:*—Ðā hē com to Cantwarbyrig, ðā snǽdde hē ðēr and his menn, and tō Dofran gewende, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 31. [*Icel.* snæða *to take a meal*; snæði *a meal*; snāð *food, meat.*] v. snǽding.

snǽdel, (*more generally*) snǽdelþearm, es; *m. The great gut:*—Snaedil *vel* þearm, snaedilþearm, snēdildaerm *extale*, Txts. 58, 381. Snǽdel, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 59. Snǽdel(-?) *vel* bæc-þearm *extales*, 44, 48. Snǽdelþearm *extale*, ii. 29, 74: 145, 29: *fither*, 149, 1: *fiber*, 38, 54. Snǽdelþearm *fithrem*, Lchdm. i. lxxii, 5.

snǽding, e; *f. A* (*slight?*) *meal:*—Seó wucaþēn nime snǽdinge (*mixtum*, = déjeûner, consistant en un verre de vin et un peu de pain, Migne. Cf. the translation of the passage, R. Ben. 63, 1:—Ðære wucan rǽdere gange tō hlāfe and drince) ǽr ðan ðe hē āginne rǽdan, R. Ben. Interl. 70, 4. [*Icel.* snæðing *a meal.*] v. snǽdan *to take food, and next two words.*

snǽding-hūs, es; *n. An eating-house, a place where cooked meat is sold:*—Snǽdinghūs *popina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 21.

snǽding-sceáp, es; *n. A sheep to be killed for eating:*—Hý teohhiaþ ūs him tō snǽdingsceápum *aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis*, Ps. Th. 43, 23.

snǽd-mǽlum; *adv. By bits, a bit at a time:*—Pusla snǽdmǽlum *pick them out by a bit at a time*, Lchdm. ii. 356, 13.

snægel, snǽs. v. snegel, snās.

snǽsan; *p.* de *To spit, run through with a pointed implement* or *weapon:*—Gif mon hafaþ spere ofer eaxle and hine mon on āsnāseþ (āsnǽseþ, MS. H., snǽseþ, MS. B.), gielde ðone wer būtan wīte; gif beforan eágum āsnāste (āsnǽse, MS. H.) gielde ðone wer, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 13. [Þe deoflen schulen mid helle sweordes al snesien (snesen, MS. C.: sneasin, MS. T.) ham þurhut, A, R. 212, 22, *Icel.* sneisa *to spit.*] v. snās.

snǽd-feld. v. snǽd; *m.*

snās, snǽs, e; *f. A spit, skewer:*—Snaas *veru*, Txts. 115, 144. Ān snǽs fisca oððe ōðra þinga *una serta*; a number of fish or other things run on to a stick, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 9. Snāsum *veribus*, ii. 91, 37: *feribus*, 148, 7. [*Icel.* sneis; *f. a skewer: Dan.* snes *a score.*] v. snǽsan.

snǽst, es; *m.* (?) *A killing:*—Snāstes *occisionis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 45.

snāw, es; *m. Snow:*—Snāw *nix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 47. Swā hwīte swā snāw (snā, Lind.: snāu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 28, 3. Snāuw, Shrn. 50, 15. Snāua *nix*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnum wǽtan ðe byþ up āstogen mid ðære lyfte, and byþ gefroren ǽr ðan hē tō dropum geurnen sý, and swā semtinges fylþ, Lchdm. iii. 278, 23. Ðēr (*in Ireland*) seldon snāu leng ligeþ ðonne þrý dagas, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 31. Micle rēnas and snāwas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 28. Hæglas and snāwas, 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. Forstas and snāwas, Cd. Th. 239, 31; Dan. 378. Snāwum *nivibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 45. [*Goth.* snaiws: *O. Sax.* snēu: *O. H. Ger.* snēo: *Icel.* snjór.]

snāw-ceald; *adj. Cold as snow:*—Ðæt sió fýrene (ne) mōt sunne gesēcan snāwcealdes weg monna (*but read* (?) mōnan. Cf. Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 28) gemāro, Met. 29, 8.

snāw-gebland, es; *n. A snow-storm:*—Fōr Hannibal ofer Bardan ðone beorg, þēh ðe ymb ðone tiéman wǽren swā micel snāwgebland swā ðætte ágðer ge ðara horsa fela forwurdon ge ða elpendas ealle būton ānum ge ða men selfe uneáðe ðone ciele genēson *Annibal, cum in Etruriam transiret, in summo Apennino tempestate correptus, nivibus conclusus obriguit; ubi magnus hominum numerus, jumenta complurima, elephanti pene omnes frigoris acerbitate perierunt*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 34.

snāw-hwīt; *adj. Snow-white:*—Snāwhwīt *niveus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 48. Snāwītre clǽnnysse *nivei pudoris*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 17. Mid snāwhwītum hreófan beslagen, Homl. Th. i. 400, 29. Sittende on snāwhwītum horse, ii. 134, 27. Snāwhwītne hlāf, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 405: 18, 164. [*Icel.* snjó-hwītr.]

snāwig; *adj. Snowy.* v. next word.

snāwlīc; *adj. Snowy:*—Snāwlic *nivalis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 49. Se feórða heáfodwind hātte *septemtrio:* se blǽwþ norðan and cealde and snāwlic (snāwig, MS. L.), Lchdm. iii. 274, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* snē-līh *ninguidus: Icel.* snjó-ligr.]

snearu, an; *f. A snare, noose:*—Snearan *tendiculam, decipulam, laqueum quod tenditur leporibus t avibus*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 17. [*Icel.* snara *a snare:* cf. *O. L. Ger.* snari; *n. fidis, fidicula.*] v. snēr.

snegel, snægel, snegl, snēl, snǽl, es; *m. A snail:*—Snegl, snēl *limax*, Txts. 75, 1220. Snegel, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 63. Snægl, 24, 4: ii. 51, 4. Snegel se ðe hæfþ hūs *testudo*, i. 78, 64. Snegl, snægl, snægel, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 8. Gehūsed snægl, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 5. Snegl, snægl *marruca*, Txts. 77, 1283; Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 50: *coclea*, 22, 3. Snægl *cuniculus*, 137, 34. Lytle sneglas *cocleae*, 104, 61. Snæglas, 135, 45. Mē is snægl swiftra, Exon. Th. 426, 7; Rä. 41, 70. Ðone blacan snegl āwæsc on hāligwætre, sele drincan, Lchdm. ii. 110, 14. Blace sneglas on pannan gehyrste, 144, 2. [*Icel.* snigill: *Dan.* snegl.] v. sǽ-snægl.

snell, snel; *adj. Quick, active, strong.* I. in following glosses:—Snel *alacris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 75: 6, 50: *expeditus, velox, fortis*, 30, 17: *explicitus, liber, efficatus*, 145, 35. Snellne *adultum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 25. II. of rapid movement, *quick, rapid, swift:*—Sum biþ on londe snel, fēþe spēdig, Exon. Th. 296, 17; Crä. 52. Fareþ feþrum snell, 206, 7; Ph. 123. Snel, 208, 29; Ph. 163. Hē is snel and swift and swīðe leóht *est levis et velox*, 220, 8; Ph. 317. Wæterþissa snel, 182, 2; Gū. 1304: Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Snelle *veloces*, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 6. Fērend snelle *swift emissaries*, Exon. Th. 246, 12*; Jul. 60. Se wæs mid his dǽdum snelra ðonne hē mægnes hæfde *celeritate magis quam virtute fretus*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. Mē is snægl swiftra, snelra regnwyrm, Exon. Th. 426, 8; Rä. 41, 70. III. *active, prompt, ready, quick in action, bold.* [*Snell* is given in Jamieson's Dictionary with the meanings, *keen, severe; sharp* (of the air); *acute* (of the mind); *firm, determined.* Also in Cumberland it is used of the wind]:—Se snella sunu Wonrēdes, Beo. Th. 5934; B. 2971. Mē sendon tō ðē sǽmen snelle, Byrht. Th. 132, 41; By. 29: Cd. Th. 191, 26; Exod. 220: Exon. Th. 296, 25; Crä. 56. Snellra werod, cēnra *the band of the bold and the brave*, Judth. Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199. [Snel (strong, 2nd MS.) cniht wes Carric, Laym. 28860. *O. Sax.* snell *bold, active: O. H. Ger.* snell *alacer, acer, agilis, strenuus, robustus, pernix: Icel.* snjallr *valiant, brave; ready of speech, eloquent.*] v. swīð-snell.

snel-līc; *adj.* I. *moving rapidly, swift:*—Snellīc sǽmearh, Andr. Kmbl. 533; An. 267. II. *quick in action, ready, bold:*—Monig snellīc sǽrinc, Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690. [*M. H. Ger.* snellec *strenuus.*]

snellīce; *adv. Rapidly, quickly, with activity:*—Sum sceal snellīce snāre wrǽstan *one rapidly bends the harpstrings*, Exon. Th. 332, 9; Vy. 82. [*O. H. Ger.* snellīcho *strenue.*]

snelness, e; *f. Quickness, readiness, activity, agility:*—Hē slōh swā hē hine (*the ball*) nǽfre feallan ne lēt. Se cynge ðā oncneów ðæs iungan snelnesse, ðæt hē wiste ðæt hē nǽfde his gelīcan on ðam plegan, Ap. Th. 13, 7.

sniómе, sniómе; *adv.* I. *swiftly, rapidly:*—His word yrneþ wundrum sniómе *velociter currit sermo ejus*, Ps. Th. 147, 4. II. *quickly, immediately, at once:*—Hēt ōfstlīce up āstandan ... sneómе of slǽpe ðæm fæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 1589; An. 796: Exon. Th. 55, 27; Cri. 890. Hī semninga sneómе forwurdon *subito defecerunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 15: 106, 13. Sniómе, 74, 7: 103, 33; 123, 2. Swā heó sǽ geseah, hē hió sniómе fleáh, 113, 3. Sniómor, Cd. Th. 51, 21; Gen. 830. [*O. Sax.* sniumo: *O. H. Ger.* sniumo *velociter, cito, subito, statim*; sniumor, *citius:* cf. *Goth.* sniumundō *quickly*; sniumjan *to hasten.*]

sneorcan; *p.* snearc *To shrivel:*—Ic gesnerc swē swē deád from heortan *excidi tamquam mortuus a corde*, Ps. Surt. 30, 13. [Cf. þte hude swartete as hit snarchte (*shrivelled with the heat*), Marh. 18, 14. Cf. (?) *Icel.* snerkja *to wrinkle the face in displeasure* (?): *Scott.* snirk *to draw up the nose in contempt* or *displeasure.*]

sneówan; *p.* sneáw (?), sneówde (?) *To proceed, go, come, hasten:*—On brim sneówеþ snel under segle, Andr. Kmbl. 1008; An. 504. Mid ǽrdæge eástan sneówеþ (snoweþ, MS.) wlitig and wynsum (*of the sun*), Exon. Th. 350, 12; Sch. 62. Ðā com beácna bearhtost (*the sun*) ofer

breomo sneówan, Andr. Kmbl. 484; An. 242: 3333; An. 1670. [*Goth.* sniwan; *p.* snau, *pl.* snéwun *to go, come:* cf. (?) *Icel.* snöggr *sudden.*]

snér, e; *f. The string of a musical instrument:*—Snér *fidis*, Txts. 115, 148. Gellende snér, Exon. Th. 353, 40; Reim. 25. Snellíce snére wrécstan, 332, 9; Vy. 82. [*O. H. Ger.* snuor; *f. filum, lineolus:* cf. *Icel.* snœri; *n. a twisted rope: Goth.* snôrjô *a (twisted) basket.*] v. snearu.

snerian, v. snirian.

snícan, *p.* snác, *pl.* snicon *To crawl, creep* (1) of the motion of a reptile:—[Sume wuhta] creópaþ and snícaþ, eall líchoma eorþan getenge (cf. sume licgaþ mid eallon líchaman on eorþan and snícende faraþ, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254. 26), Met. 31, 6. Wyrm com snícan, Lchdm. iii. 34, 21. On ðínum wambe and on ðínum breóstum ðú scealt snícan *pectore et ventre repes*, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 311, 1. Snícan *serpere*, Txts. 180, 5. Ðér (*in Ireland*) monn énigne snícendne wyrm ne gesihþ *nullum ibi reptile videri soleat*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 33. Snícende *reptilia*, Ps. Surt. 103, 25. Ða creópendan and ða snícendan (scnícendan, Hatt. MS,), Past. 21, 3; Swt. 154, 18. (2) fig. of imperceptible movement:—Ða wunde snícaþ (*irrepunt*) in ða innoðas mínes líchoman, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 18. [Sniked in and ut neddren, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 16, *Dan.* snige *to sneak:* cf. *Icel.* snikja (*wk.*) *to hanker after.*]

snid, snide, es; *m. A saw:*—Saga *vel* snide *serula*, Wrt, Voc. i. 16, 17. Snid *serra*, 85, 1. Hié wéron snidene mid snide *secti sunt*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 13.

snid, es; *n. A slice, cut:*—Ðæt snid *copus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 59. [*Icel.* snið; *n. a slice:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* snita; *f. buccella.*] v. ge-snid.

snide, es; *m.* I. *a cut, incision:*—Ða wunde ðæs snides *vulnus incisurae*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Gif ðú wille on snide blód forlétan *if you wish to let blood at an incision*, Lchdm. ii. 148, 10: 16, 5. II. *slaying.* v. snídan, IV:—Swá swá scép tó snide *tamquam ovis ad occisionem*, Engl. Stud. xiii. 27, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* snit *concisio, laceratio.*]

snid-ísen, es; *n. A lancet:*—Ðonne ðú ongite ðæt geswel hnescige and swiþrige, ðonne hrín ðú him mid snidísene and snít listum, Lchdm. ii. 208, 16.

snirian, (snerian?), snyrian; *p.* ede *To go quickly, hasten:*—Brimwudu scynde, lagunearg snyrede tó hýðe, Exon. Th. 182, 7; Gú. 1306. Snyredon ætsomne, Beo. Th. 809; B. 402. Gesión brecan ofer bædweg brimwudu snyrgan, sémearh plegan, wadan wægflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 488; El. 244. [Cf. *Icel.* snarr *swift;* snara *to make a quick turn, step out quickly.*]

sníring *a sharp rock:*—Stánum ofðe snyringum *cautibus*, Wrt, Voc. ii. 18, 15.

snite, an; *f. A snite, snipe.* [Halliwell quotes: 'A snipe or snite, a bird lesse than a woodcocke,' Baret, 1580, and gives *snite* as a word still in use. See also E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 192,]:—Snite *vel* wudecocc *aceta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 52. Snite *acegia*, 62, 23: ii. 4, 36: 99, 14. [In later glossaries *snyte* glosses *ibis*, i. 177, 29: 253, 1. *Prompt. Parv.* snype or snyte *ibex.*]

snídan; *p.* snád, *pl.* snidon; *pp.* sniden. I. *to cut, make an incision in* anything:—Snád ðæt is ðara háligra líchoman, Shrn. 62, 1. Mec snád seaxes ecg, Exon. Th. 408, 2; Rä. 27, 6. II. *to cut* as a surgeon does, *to lance* or *to amputate:*—Mon snít ða bearneácnan wíf *secuerunt praegnantes*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 14. Gif ðonne ðæt worms up stíhþ tó ðon ðæt ðé þince ðæt hit mon snídan mége and út forlétan . . . ðonne hrín ðú him mid ðý snidísene and snít listum . . . ðonne ðú hit tóstinge ofðe snípe, Lchdm. ii. 208, 11–21. Snít ofðe ceorf on ðæt hále and ðæt cwice líc, 84, 28: 52, 2. Gód léce ðe wel cann wunda snídan, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 18. Ic wéne ðæt hé hiene snide slówlícor, gif hé him ér sæde ðæt hé hiene snídan wolde . . . se léce, ðonne hé cymþ ðone untruman tó snídanne, 26; Swt. 186, 2–7. II a. metaphorically:—Ðæt mon mége snídan and bærnan his unþeáwas *ut culpae morbos supplicio resecarent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 3. III. *to cut* up *or* to pieces:—Ðone ramm ðú snídst tó sticcon, Ex. 29, 17. Hié wéron snidene mid snide *secti sunt*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 13. IV. *to cut* so as to kill, *to slay* an animal (v. of-snídan, snídung, II):—Ðæra éwena meolc gé brucon and ða ðe fétte wéron gé snidon (*mactavistis*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 24. Ða ealdan sacerdas cealf snidon, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 19. God hét niman ánes geáres lamb and snídan on Eástertíde, 40, 11: 262, 29. V. *to cut* stone, *to hew:*—Ðæra wyrhtena ðe ðasne stán snidon and fégdon, Anglia xi. 4, 12. VI. *to cut* hair:—Wíd heáfodece, hundes heáfod gebærn tó ahsan and snít ðæt heáfod; lege on, Lchdm. ii. 20, 2. VII. *to cut* corn, *to reap:*—Ða on teárum sáwaþ, hí eft gefeán snídaþ *in gaudio metent*, Ps. Th. 125, 5. [Tacc Ysaac þin wennchell & snip itt alls itt wære an shep, Orm. 14666. *Goth.* sneiþan *to reap: O. Sax.* snídan to *cut: O. Frs.* snítha: *O. H. Ger.* snídan *secare, resecare, caedere, putare, dolere, attondere: Icel.* sníða; *p.* sneið (*but* sníddi *also occurs*) *to cut, prune.*] v. á-, be-, ge-, of-, tó-, ymb-snídan; snédan.

snídung, v. snídung.

snít-stréo[w] *carling thistle* (?):—Snítstréo *gaeila*, Txts. 35, 13. Snídstréo, snídstréo, snídstréu *sisca, sista*, 97, 1868. Cf. Eoforþrote *scisca*, 35, 27: *scasa* ł *scapa* ł *sisca*, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. In Spanish *sisca* is the cylindrical sugar-cane.

snídung, e; *f.* I. *a cutting, cut* (v. snídan, I):—Gif ða ómihtan þing sýn ðtar[illegible] of wundum ofðe of snídingum ofðe of slegum, Lchdm. ii. 82, 22. II. *slaying, slaughtering* (v. snídan, IV):—Offrung *sacrificium*; snídpang *mactatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 56. Snídung. ii. 59, 10.

snívan; *p.* de *To snow:*—Ic snívе *ningwo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 174, 8. Hit snívþ *ningit*, 22; Zup. 128, 17. Snívuith, snívuidh *ninguit*, Txts. 78, 669. Snívеþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 14. Ðá cwom ðár micel snáw and swá miclum snívde swelce micel flýs feoll, Nar. 23, 13. Norþan snívde, Exon. Th. 307, 30; Seef. 31. Swá swá hit rínе and snívе and styrme úte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. [*Chauc.* snewede; *p.*: *Mand.* snew; *p.*, and a similar form remains in dialects. *O. H. Ger.* snívan: *Icel. has a strong form* snivinn; *pp.*] v. be-snívod.

snócа, an; *m. A bend, bay* (?):—Of ðære díc on færscmærus westsnócan; of ðam snócan on fúlan mære eástweardne *from the dike to the western bay of fresh mere; from the bay to the east side of the foul mere*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 344, 33. With some variations the same boundaries are given in a later charter:—De Elmede dych usque ad solemeres westsnok; de solemeres westnok usque ad Horehyrne, iii. 119, 29. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* snôh; *forestum, nomine* bracten snôh, Grff. vi. 839.]

snód, e; *f. A snood, fillet, head-dress:*—Snód *cappa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 8: 13, 42: *capsa* (*cappa?*), 128, 34: *cinthium, mitra*, 131, 10: *vitta*, i, 16, 65: 26, 5. Ðá lærde hí sum man, ðæt heó náme sínne wernægel of sumes oxan hricge, and becnytte tó ánum hringe mid hire snóde . . . Ða geseah heó licgan ðone hring on ðam wege mid snóde mid ealle . . . Ða wende heó ðæt se hring tóburste, ofðe seó snód tóslupe, ac ðá ðá heó ásunde . . . ða snóde mid eallum cnottum fæste gewriðen . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 28, 16–26. Snóda *vittarum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 57. Wæs ðæm deóre se hrycg ácæglod swelce snóda (snide?) *belua serrato tergo*, Nar. 20, 27.

snofl *mucus, snivel:*—Wíd langum sáre ðæs heáfdes þurh horh ofðe þurh snofl, Lchdm. ii. 24, 4. v. next word.

snoflig; *adj. Full of snivel, having a cold in the head:*—Hiemps ys winter, hé byþ ceald and wæt . . . Swá byþ se ealda man ceald and snoflig; *flegmaţa*, ðæt byþ hraca ofðe geposu, deriaþ ðam ealdan and ðam unhálan, Anglia viii. 299, 36,

snoru, e; *f. A daughter-in-law:*—Snorp *nurus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 3: 83, 83. Snoru, 73, 52: 60, 49: i. 52, 10. Snoru, snora, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 18. Swegr on hyre snore and snoru on hyre swegere, Lk. Skt. 12, 53. Sča Maria is Godfæder snoru and Godes suna módur and háligra sáuwla sweger, Shrn. 118, 6. Hió genom hiere snore, Alexandres láfe, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 18. [*O. Frs.* snore: *O. H. Ger.* snura: *Icel.* snor.]

snot *mucus from the nose, snot* [*found in the compound* ge-snot:—Wíd gesnote and geposum, Lchdm. ii. 54, 17. *O. Frs.* snotte: *M. H. Ger.* snuz: *Dan.* snot]. v. snýtan.

Snotinga-hám *Nottingham:*—Hér fór se ilca here innan Mierce tó Snotengahám (Snotinghám, MS. E.), Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 21. Fór hé tó Snotingahám and gefór ða burg and hét hié gebétan and gesettan ágðer ge mid Engliscum mannum ge mid Denisсum, 922; Erl. 108, 30. Hér Éadmund cyning Myrce geeode, burga físe, . . . Snotingahám . . . , 942; Erl. 116, 13.

Snotinga-hám-scír, e; *f. Nottinghamshire*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 8.

snotor, snottor (-er, -ur); *adj. Prudent, wise, sagacious:*—Snotor *prudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 35. Snoter, 76, 12. Cwom Daniel tó dóme, se wæs snotor, Cd. Th. 225, 8; Dan. 151. Nis nénig swá snotor . . . ne ðæs swá gleáw, nymþe God seolfa, 286, 8; Sat. 349. Á sceal snotor hycgean ymb ðysse worulde gewinn, Menol. Fox 570; Gn. C. 54: Beo. Th. 1656; B. 826. Snotur, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Ðæs snottor in sefan ðæt hé ána mége ealle gerísan stánas on eorðan, Cd. Th. 205, 19; Exod. 438. Fród wita, snottor ár, Exon. Th. 313, 18; Mód. 2. Swá cwæð snottor on móde, gesæt him sundor æt húne, 293, 4; Wand. 111. Rúdum snottor, wís on gewitte, Andr. Kmbl. 938; An. 469. Se wítga snottor searuþancum, Elen. Kmbl. 2377; El. 1190. Se snotera, Beo. Th. 2631; B. 1313. Snotra, 6231; B. 3120. Snottra, 3577; B. 1786. Salomon se snottra, Past, 4; Swt. 37, 16. Seó snotere mægð, Judth. Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 125. Snottrum men snæd ðéglíde, Salm. Kmbl. 803; Sal. 401. Háligne wer and snotorne *virum sanctum et sapientem*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 9. Ðú mé snoterne gedydest *prudentem me fecisti*, Ps. Th. 118, 98. Ðone snoteran Salomon, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 28. Mín sóðfæste snotere bídaþ *me expectaverunt justi*, Ps. Th. 141, 9. Snotre men, 57, 4. Snotre *urbana*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 40. Snottere selerédend, Andr. Kmbl. 1317; An. 659. Snottre and unwíse, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. Snottre ceorlas, Beo. Th. 3187; B. 1591. Hwylc is wísra, wel snotera, Ps. Th. 106, 42. Engla werod snotra, Hy. 3, 16. Snoterra mon, Salm. Kmbl. 502; Sal. 251. Gomol snoterost, fyrngeárum fród, Menol. Fox 482; Gn. C. 11. Ðú oferswíþdest ðone snotrestan helwerena cyning, Exon. Th. 275, 1; Jul. 543. Burgsittendum ðám snoterestum, Elen. Kmbl. 553; El. 277. Ða ðe hé wíseste and snotereste wiste *quos sapientiores noverat*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 11. [Þet folc bíð iseli þurh snoterne biscop, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 19. Uþwitess unnderrstodenn þurrh snoterr gyn, Orm. 7087. *Goth.* snutrs: *O. H. Ger.* snot[t]ar *prudens: Icel.* snotr.] v. fore-, forþ-, gearo-, hyge-, mód-, rád-, þanc-, un-, word-, woruld-snotor; snytre.

snotor-líc; *adj. Wise, prudent, philosophical:*—On snoterlícum lárum *in philosophicis dogmatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 63. [*Icel.* snotr-ligr.]

snotorlíce; *adv. Wisely, prudently, philosophically*, = snotorlíce *sapienter*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 8. Snotorlíce (snotur-, Rush.) = wíslíce *sapienter*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 34. Uton đás þing geþencean swíþe snotorlíce & wíslíce, Blickl. Homl. 97, 1. Snotorlíce *academice*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 27. Ne hýrde ic snotorlícor guman þingian, Beo. Th. 3689; B. 1842. [*O.H.Ger.* snotarlîhho: *Icel.* snotr-liga.] v. un-snotorlíce.

snotorness, e; *f. Prudence, wisdom, sagacity*:—*Prudentia*, đæt ys snoternys, Wulfst. 247, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 157. Hí (*the innocents*) wæron gehwæde and ungewittige ácwealde, ac hí árísaþ on đam geménelícum dóme mid fullum wæstme and heofenlícere snoternysse, Homl. Th. i. 84, 23. Snotornesse ł wísdóm *sapientiam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 4. Salomon gesette þreó béc þurh his snoternesse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 36.

snotorung. v. word-snotorung.

snotor-wyrde; *adj. Prudent* or *wise of speech*:—Herodes wearđ gewréged tó đam cásere . . . hé wæs snotorwyrde tó đan swíđe, đæt se cásere hine mid máran wurđmynte ongeán ásende, Homl. Th. i. 80, 9. Sum man wæs gehátten Mercurius on lífe, se wæs swýđe fácenfull and đeáh full snotorwyrde, Wulfst. 107, 1.

snúd *swiftness, quickness*:—Ús bær naca, snellíc sémearh, snúde bewunden (*possessed by swiftness*), Andr. Kmbl. 534; An. 267.

snúd; *adj. Coming at once, coming soon* or *suddenly*:—Bíþ éghwylcum synwyrcendra on đa snúdan tíd (*the day of judgment, which was to come suddenly*, cf. Matt. 24, 39; or *to come soon?*), Exon. Th. 52, 32; Cri. 842. v. next word.

snúde; *adv. At once, quickly, directly*:—Snúde *denuo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 3. Gangaþ snúde *go directly*, Elen. Kmbl. 625; El. 313: 307; El. 154. Hét hine snúde eft cuman *bade him quickly return*, Beo. Th. 3743; B. 1869. Se wyrm gebeáh snúde tósomne, 5129; B. 2568. Snúde forsended, 1812; B. 904: Exon. 231, 12; Ph. 488: Judth. Thw. 22, 8; Jud. 55: 23, 17; Jud. 125. Wearþ snellra werod snúde gegearewod, 24, 21; Jud. 199. Mec Dryhten hét snúde gesecgan, Exon. Th. 144, 10; Gú. 676. Snúde cýđan, 19, 7; Cri. 297: Elen. Kmbl. 890; El. 446: 3947; B. 1971: 4639; B. 2325. Ic snúde gefrægn, 5497; B. 2752. [Cf. *Icel.* ganga snúđigt *to walk fast*.]

snyrian, snyring. v. snirian, sniring.

[**snýtan** *to clear the nose*. (*Prompt. Parv.* snytyn a nese or a candyl *emungo, mungo. Snite, snyte* in this sense remains in several dialects. *O.H.Ger.* snûzan *emungere, nasum purgare*: *Icel.* snýta.) v. snýting, snot.]

snydian *to go* as a dog with its nose to the ground (?):—Neb is mín niþerweard . . . ic snyþige forđ (*it is a plough that speaks*), Exon. Th. 403, 12; Rä. 22, 6. [*Icel.* snyðja *to go sniffing like a dog*, but applied also to the going of ships, and other things.]

-snydian. v. be-snydian.

snýting, e; *f. A clearing of the nose, sneezing*:—Snýtinge *vel* fneósung *sternutatio* vel *sternutamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* snytynge of a nose or candyl *munctura, emunctura*.] v. snýtan.

snytre; *adj. Wise*:—Se đe sigor seleþ snytrum mihtum, and đín mód trymeþ godcundum gifum, Cd. Th. 170, 6; Gen. 2808. v. snotor.

snytrian; *p.* ode *To be* or *to become wise*:—Hwæt is se dumba, se đe swíđe snyttraþ, hafaþ seofon tungan, hafaþ tungena gehwylc .xx. orda, hafaþ orda gehwylc engles snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 459; Sal. 230. Snytrian *philosophari*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 63.

snytro, snyttro, snytero(u); *indecl. in sing.*; *pl. is used with the same force as sing.*; *f. Prudence, wisdom, sagacity*:—Snytru *sapientia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 2. Hwæ̂r com heora snyttro *what has become of their wisdom?* Blickl. Homl. 99, 31. Wera snytero, Cd. Th. 295, 25; Sat. 492. Se þurh snytro spéd smiđcræftega wæs, 66, 14; Gen. 1084. Ic eom gewis đínra mægena and snytro, Lchdm. i. 326, 4. Snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 586; El. 293. Hié đære snytro gelýfdon, Cd. Th. 217, 25; Dan. 28. Full mid snyttro (snytrum, Rush.) *plenus sapientia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 40. Ealle đú mid snyteru worhtest *omnia in sapientia fecisti*, Ps. Th. 103, 23. Wísdóm ł snytro *sapientiam*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Ic đé gelærde swelce snytro swylce manegum ieldran gewittum oftogen is, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 28. Snyttro, 7, 3; Fox 20, 11. Þurh his godcundemeht and þurh his ecean snyttro, Blickl. Homl. 121, 16. Tó héranne snytro (snyttro, Rush.) Salomones, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42. Þurh sefan snyttro, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 10: Exon. Th. 28, 5; Cri. 442. Beoran on breóstum sibbe and snytero, Cd. Th. 277, 19; Sat. 207. Ealle heora snytru beóþ forglendred *omnis sapientia eorum devorata est*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. Spræc sunu Arones snytra gemyndig, Cd. Th. 148, 28; Gen. 2463. Snyttra, Exon. Th. 304, 30; Fä. 78. Þurh snyttra cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1261; An. 631. Đara đe geóce tó him sécep mid snytrum, 2307; An. 1155. On snytrum *in sapientia*, Ps. Th. 89, 14. Mid módes snyttrum, Beo. Th. 3416; B. 1706. Snyttrum *wisely, prudently*, Andr. Kmbl. 1292; An. 646. Đeáh únra gehwylc hæbbe đa .xii. snyttro Habrahames and Isaces and Iacobes, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 2. Þurh đa snyttra (snyttro, MS. O.) đe ic fram đam sóþan Gode onfénge *per sapientiam miki a Deo vero donatam*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 3. Paulus đæt lof Gode betáhte đe him snytera (snytra, MS. F.) and wísdóm sealde, R. Ben. 4. 6. [*Goth.* snutrei.] v. ge-, un-snytro.

snytro-cræft (*or* snytro (*gen.*) cræft, cf. þurh snyttra cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1261; An. 631), es; *m. Prudent skill, prudence, wisdom*:—Wundra mæst, đæt swylc snyttrocræft súnges hæleþa hreþer weardade, Exon. Th. 169, 28; Gú. 1101. Se mæg eal secgan, đam biþ snyttrucræft bifolen on ferhđe, 42, 4; Cri. 667: 239, 18; Ph. 622. Sefan sídne gepane and snytrocræft, Cd. Th. 249, 27; Dan. 536. Daniel gespræc þurh snyttrocræft, 253, 14; Dan. 595. Đa đe fyrngewritu þurh snyttrocræft sélest cunnen, Elen. Kmbl. 747; El. 374. Đa đe snyttrocræft þurh fyrngewrito gefrigen hæfdon, 308; El. 154. Đé God sealde sigespéd and snyttrocræft, 2342; El. 1172. Snyttrucræft, Exon. Th. 113, 10; Gú. 155. Nánig đæs swíþe þurh snyttrucræft, 294, 21; Crä. 18. Ælmihtig eácenne gást in sefan sende, snyttrocræftas, Cd. Th. 246, 29; Dan. 486.

snytro-hús, es; *n. The house of wisdom*:—Hé đá swá gelóme wídsóc snytruhúse *repulit tabernaculum Silon*, Ps. Th. 77, 60.

soc, es; *n. Suck, sucking* at the breast:—On đone dæg đe man đæt cild fram soce áteáh *in die ablactationis ejus*, Gen. 21, 8. [Sesez childer of her sok, A. P. 103, 391. Taken awei fro sok, or wenyd, Wick. (Isaiah 11, 8).] v. ge-soc.

socc, es; *m. A sock, kind of shoe*:—Socc *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 70. Soccas *pedules* (cf. meó), R. Ben. Interl. 92, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* soc *soccus, caliga, calicula*: *Icel.* sokkr a *sock*. From Latin.]

sóchtha. v. sóhþa.

socian; *p.* ode I. *to soak* (trans.), *to steep in a liquid*:—Socodon *coquebant*, Germ. 399, 378. II. *to soak* (intrans.), *to lie in a liquid*:—Glædenan rinde lytelra gedó þreó pund on glæsfæt, gedó đonne đæs sceaprestan wínes tó .v. sestras, ásete đonne on háte sunnan . . . đæt hit socige .iiii. dagas oþþe má, Lchdm. ii. 252, 11. Dweorge dwostlan weorp on weallende wæter, læt socian on lange, 240, 7: iii. 14, 17. v. súcan.

sócn, e; *f.* I. *a seeking, search, exploring*. v. land-sócn, sécan, I. 1. II. *a seeking, desiring, trying to get*. v. mete-sócn, sécan, I. 2. III. *a seeking* to obtain an end. v. hláford-sócn, sécan, I. 3. IV. *a seeking* for information, *question, inquiry*. v. sécan, I. 5:—Be monigum sócnum and frignyssum đa đe him nýdþearflíce gesewen wæron *de eis quae necessariae videbantur quaestionibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 33. V. *a seeking, visiting* of a place, *attendance* at a place, *resort*. v. cyric-sócn, sécan, II. 2:—Wé úre synna georne bétan mid fæstene and mid ælmessan and mid ciriclícere sócne (*with going to church*), Wulfst. 134, 17. Đá tówende se biscop đæt weofod and đa dwollícan sócne mid ealle ádwæscte (*put an end to the resorting to the place, which had been supposed erroneously to be holy*), Homl. Th. ii. 508, 5. Ic cýþe đæt ic nelle sócne habban tó mínum hírede đone đe mannes blód geóte ér hé hæbbe godcunde bóte underfangen . . . *I declare that I will not that he who sheds man's blood have resort to my court before he have undertaken ecclesiastical 'bót' . . .*, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 22. [Cf. From sócne þes folkes *free from the resort of the people*, Laym. 2365. Sookne or custom of hauntynge *frequentacio, concursus*, Prompt. Parv. 463, col. 2. Gret soken hadde this meller With whete and malt of al the londe aboute, Chauc. Reeve's T. 67.] VI. *a seeking for protection* or *a place so sought, refuge, sanctuary, asylum*, (1) in a general sense:—Ic sécce sócne *refugio*, of đam is *refugium* sócn, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 13–14. Đér se freónd wunaþ on đære sócne đe ic đa sibbe wíd hine healdan wille, Exon. Th. 145, 1; Gú. 688. (2) as a technical term in reference to the protection afforded by a church or by the king's court, etc. v. ciric-, fríþsócn:—Gif hwilc þeóf oþþe reáfere gesóhte đone cing oþþe hwylce cyrican and đone biscop, hé hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst. And gif hé ealderman oþþe abbud oþþe þegen sécce, hæbbe þreora nihta fyrst. And gif hine hwá lecge binnan đæm fyrste, đonne gebéte hé đæs mundbyrde đe hé ér sóhte, oþþe hé hine twelfa sum ládige, đæt hé đa sócne nyste. And sécce hé swylce sócne swylce hé sécce, đæt hé ne sý his feores wyrđe bútan swá feola nihta swá wé hér cwédon, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 2. Be ciricena sócnum. Gif hwá đara mynsterhláma hwelcne for hwelcre scylde gesécce đe cyninges feorm tó belimpe oþþe óđerne fríone hiérēd đe árwyrđe sié, áge hé þreora nihta fierst him tó gebeorganne, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 22. Cf. Si fur qui furatus est postquam concilium fuit apud Dunresfeld, vel furetur, nullo modo vita dignus habeatur, non per socnam, non per pecuniam, si per verum reveletur in eo, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 218, 30. VII. *a seeking* with hostile intent, *an attack*. v. hám-sócn, sécan, III:—Ic đære sócne (*the hostility of Grendel*) singales wæg módceare micle, Beo. Th. 3558; B. 1777. VIII. as a legal term, frequently in connection with *sacu*. Kemble says: 'Sócn is *inquisitio*, the preliminary and initiative in Sacu, in other words the right of investigating, necessary to and a part of power of holding plea,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xlv. But from a Latin version of a charter it would seem that *sócn* was the power of *seeking* or levying fines; the English 'Ic an heom đæt hý habben saca and sócna' is rendered by 'cedens ut habeant privilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas lites inter vasallos et colonos suos ortas, cum potestate transgressores et calumniae reos mulctis afficiendi easque levandi,' iv. 202, 7. Other instances of the occurrence of the word, whose Latin form is often *soca*, are the following:—Ic habbe gegeofen . . . Ælfwine abbod saca and sócna (*sacam et socam*, Lat.) . . . And ic wylle đæt seó sócne (*soca*, Lat.) widinnen Bichámdíc licge intó Ramesége on ealle þingen swá full swá ic heó méseolf áhte . . . and se abbod and đa gebródra intó Ramsége habben đa sócne (*socam*) ofer heom

. . . And in ælcer[e] scīre dǽr sanctus Benedictus hafþ land inne [habbe hē] his saca and his sōcne . . . swā hwylc man swā ða sōcne āhe, Sanctus Benedictus habbe his freodōm on eallen þingen, 208, 19–209, 14. Mōrtūn and eal seó sōcna ðe dǽrtō hēreþ, vi. 148, 36. Ne gyrne ic dīnes ne sace ne sōcne *I desire nothing of yours, neither your privileges nor your rights*, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 16. Cyninges þegenes heregeata ðe his sōcne hæbbe, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 16. Nān man nāge nāne sōcne ofer cynges þegen būton cyng sylf, L. Eth. iii. 11; Th. i. 296, 23. [Þe reue of Rotland sokene, Piers P. 2, 110. *Goth.* sōkns *quaestio: O. H. Ger.* sōhni *inquisitio: Icel.* sōkn *an attack;* as a law-term, *an action, prosecution; an assemblage of people* at church, etc.; *a parish* (*Dan.* sogn).] v. cyric-, friþ-, hām-, hlāford-, land-, mete-, scip-sōcn.

sod. v. ge-sod.

Sodoma, Sodome, an; *or indecl. The town of Sodom:*—Ða cinininga*s* of Sodoman and Gomorran . . . on ðām burgum Sodoma and Gomorra, Gen. 14, 10, 11. Hē eardode on ðære byrig Sodoma, 13, 12. Hig eodon tō Sodoman weard, 18, 22. On ðære byrig Sodoman, 18, 26. On Sodoman weallsteāpe burg, Cd. Th. 145, 6; Gen. 2401. Woldon Sodome burh werian, 119, 6; Gen. 1975.

Sodome; *pl. The people of Sodom:*—Hī lǽrdon hira synna swā swā Sodome dydon . . . Gif Sodome hira synna hǽlen, Past. 55; Swt. 427, 28. Sodoma lande (eorðe Sodominga, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 15. On Sodomum (Sodomingum, Rush.), 11, 23.

Sodomingas. v. preceding word.

Sodomisc; *adj. Of Sodom:*—Sodomisc cynn, Cd. Th. 116, 12; Gen. 1935. *Used as a noun,* sodomita:—Sodomisce .vii. geár fæston *sodomitae .vii. annos jejunent,* L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 5; Th. ii. 228, 16.

Sodomitisc; *adj. Of Sodom:*—Ða Sodomitiscan menn, Gen. 13, 13. Sodomitiscra cining, 14, 17: 18, 20.

Sodom-ware; *pl. The people of Sodom:*—Cōmon Sodomware, Cd. Th. 148, 4; Gen. 2451: 120, 18; Gen. 1996. Būton Sodomwarum ānum, Blickl. Homl. 79, 10.

sōfte (sōft?); *adj. Soft:*—Sōfte *suavis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. I. *soft* (of sleep), *quiet, undisturbed:*—Ic sōftum slǽpe mē gereste, Homl. Th. i. 566, 22. II. *soft, luxurious:*—Ne hē ne cume on wearmum bǽðe ne on sōftum bedde, L. Ælfc. C. 11; Th. ii. 280, 22. On ðam sōftum baðe, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 231. III. *gentle, not harsh, not stern.* v. sōfte, III [:—He wæs swīðe gōd and sōfte man and dyde mycel tō gōde, Chr. 1114; Erl. 244, 38. Hē milde man was and sōfte and gōd, 1137; Erl. 261, 31.] v. sēfte.

sōfte; *cpve.* sōftor, sēft; *adv. Softly, gently:*—Sōfte *suaviter,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 6: *gradatim,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 37: *pedetemtim,* 81, 39: *sensim,* 120, 41. Ðone sōfte langan *morosam,* 32, 6. I. of sleep, rest, etc., *softly, quietly, without disturbance:*—Hē sōfte swæf, Cd. Th. 12, 2; Gen. 179. Reste hē hine sōfte, Lchdm. ii. 292, 7: Ps. Th. 77, 65. II. *calmly, at ease, without trouble:*—Ðǽr mē sōfte byþ, ðǽr ic beó fægere beþeaht fiðerum ðīnum, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Hié sōfte ðæs bidon, Exon. Th. 10, 3; Cri. 146. Hī willniaþ manifeald earfoþe tō þrowianne, for ðam ðe hī willniaþ mǽran āre mid Gode tō habbanne, ðonne ða habbaþ ðe sōftor libbaþ, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 17: Shrn. 163, 20. Ðæt ic ðȳ sēft mǽge mīn ālǽtan līf and leódscipe *that with mind the more at ease I may relinquish life and people,* Beo. Th. 5492; B. 2749. III. *gently, not harshly:*—Ðū sōfte wealdest gesceafta, Met. 20, 7. Ðū sōfte gedēst, ðæt hī ðē selfne gesiōn mōten, 20, 272. IV. *without discord:*—Gebunden gesiblīce sōfte tōgædere, Met. 20, 68. V. *easily, without opposition:*—Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, ūs sceal ord and ecg ǽr gesēman, Byrht. Th. 133, 32; By. 59. [*O. Sax.* sāfto: *O. H. Ger.* samfto *facile.*] v. un-sōfte.

sōftness, e; *f. Softness, ease;* in a bad sense, *luxury, effeminacy:*—Heora fela wǽron mid olfendes hǽrum tō līce gescrȳdde, and ðǽr lāðode sōftnys, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 24. Mid sōftnysse and mid yfelum lustum, i. 270, 5: Homl. As. 15, 59. Ða ðe ðǽr (*in heaven*) singaþ ne swincaþ on ðam sange, ac mid sōftnysse būtan geswince hī heriaþ ðone Hǽlend, 43, 470. Sōftnysse *luxuriam,* Germ. 401, 19.

sogoþa, an; *m.* I. *hiccough, heartburn* (?):—Gyf men sȳ sogoþa geteȝe oððe hwylc innan-gundbryne . . . ðonne wēne ic ðæt hyt him wel fremie ge wið sogoðan ge wið ēghwylcum incundum earfoðnyssum Lchdm. i. 196, 16–21. Of hōmeña stiēme and of wlætan cymþ eágna mist and sió scearpnes and sogoþa ðæt dēþ wið ðon is ðis tō dōnne *the acidity and heartburn* (?) *cause that against which this is to be done,* ii. 28, 1. Wið sogoþan and geohsan ðe of milte cymþ, 248, 1. Ne yrne he ðe læs hē mid ðæs rynes ēðgunge hwylcne wleattan and sogeðan on his heortan ne, āstyrige *lest the running cause nausea or give him heartburn* (?): the Lat. version has 'ut non scurilitas inveniat fomitem,' R. Ben. 68, 3. II. *gastric juices* (?):—Lǽcedōmas ðe gefōge sind ge heáfde ge heortan and wambe and blǽdran and sogeþan, Lchdm. ii. 166, 3. v. ælf-sogoþa, sūgan.

soht. v. suht.

sōhta? Sochtha glosses *iota,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 4. *The word is written* sohctha, 45, 72. *Somner suggests* ioctha.

sol a *sole* (?), 'a collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the steich. "A bow about a beestes necke." Palsgrave.' Halliwell. '*Sole,* a rope or halter to tie cattle in the stall,' Kennett's Parochial Antiquities. Among 'husbandlie furniture' Tusser gives '*soles,* fetters, and shackles [cf. *however* sēl.]:—Sol *orbita,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 6.

sol, es; *n.:* solu, we, e; *f. Mire* or *a miry place* [Halliwell gives *soul, sole* = a dirty pond, as a Kentish word]:—Sol *volutabrum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 22. On grǽgsole burnan; andlang burnan on grǽgsole hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 336, 24. Wið Heortsolwe, iii. 391, 32. Of ðam wylle on ðæt heorotsol; of ðam heorotsole, ii. 249, 37. In ða heortsole; of ðære sole, iii. 380, 6. On ðæt sol; of ðan sole on ða ealdan strēte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 518, 40. Sole *volutabro,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 17. Tō sole ł fȳlþe *ad volutabrum,* Hpt. Gl. 477, 70. Seomode on sole sīdfǽdmed scip, Beo. Th. 609; B. 302. Sió sugu hī wile sylian on hire sole æfter ðæm ðe hió āþwægen biþ, Past. 54; Swt. 419, 27. Gif swīn eft filþ on ðæt sol, Swt. 421, 3. Þonon ðæt cume in ða reádan sole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 8. In reádan solo, Txts. 431, 6. Ad stagnum quendam cujus vocabulum est Ceabban solo, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 388, 2. Tō Higsolon; of Higsolon, 219, 3. Swīn simle willnaþ licgan on fūlum solum . . . ðeáh hī beswemde weorþon, ðonne sleáþ hē eft on ða solu and bewealwiaþ þǽron, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 26–29. [Cf. sol; *adj. filthy:*—Wule a sol clod et one cherre beon hwit iwaschen? A. R. 324, 1. His (the priest's) alter clod great and sole, and hire (the priest's concubine's) chemise smal and hwit; and te albe sol, and hire smoc hwit, Rel. Ant. i. 129. Solwy *dirty,* Wrt. Voc. i. 171, 41. *O. H. Ger.* sol *volutabrum.*] v. Sol-mōnaþ, solian, sylu, sylian.

sōl, e; *f.* (?) *The sun:*—Ne ðē sunne on dæge sōl ne gebærne *per diem sol non uret te,* Ps. Th. 120, 6. [*Goth.* sauil; *n.: Icel.* sōl; *f.*] v. sunne.

solate, solcen, solen, solere. v. sōlsece, a-, be-solcen, solu, solor.

solian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become foul:*—Searo hwīt solaþ sumur hāt cōlaþ eorðmægen ealdaþ ellen cōlaþ *the armour* or *implement that was bright grows rusty, summer that was hot grows cool, earthly might grows old, strength grows chill,* Exon. Th. 354, 57; Reim. 67. [Cf. Nis noht so hot þat hit na coleþ, ne noht so hwit þat hit ne soleþ, O. and N. 1276. *O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-solōt *made filthy.*] v. sol, sylian.

Sol-mōnaþ, es; *m. The old name for February:*—Ðonne se Solmōnaþ biþ geendod, ðonne biþ seó niht feówertȳne tīda lang and se dæg tȳn tīda, Shrn. 59, 2. Solmōnaþ sīgeþ tō tūne, Februarius, Menol. Fox 31; Men. 16. [The first part of the compound is of doubtful meaning. Bede says, 'Solmōnaþ dici potest mensis placentarum, quas in eo diis suis [Angli] offerebant;' but there is no word *sol* = placenta, unless it be found in the gloss *panibus sol,* Epinal Glossary, ed. Sweet, p. 21 a, 11. Kluge takes the word to be *sōl* = sun, and observes 'die form des kuchens war für die benennung massgebend,' Engl. Stud. viii. 479. *Sol* = mire would give a name that suggests the later February fill-dyke, and would not be inappropriate. The form *sille, selle* is found in some L. G. dialects, and also *sporkel,* which may be connected with *spurcalia.* See Grimm, Gesch. D. S. c. vi.]

solor, soler[e?], es; *m. An upper chamber, a soler.* v. Halliwell's Dict.:—Ic wilnige ðætte ðeós sprǽc stigge on ðæt ingeþonc ðæs leorneres sufe sufe on sume hlǽdre ōððæt hió fæstlice gestonde on ðæm solore ðæs mōdes *until it stand firmly in the upper chamber of the mind,* Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 18. Se fugel ofer heánne beám hūs getimbreþ, and gewīcaþ ðǽr sylf in ðam solere *in that upper chamber* (*its nest*), Exon. Th. 212, 2; Ph. 204. [Soler *solarium,* Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 12. Solere, 273, col. 2. Solere or lofte *solarium, hectheca,* Prompt. Parv. 464 (see note). Garytte, hey solere *specula,* 187. Wicklif (Jos. 2, 6) uses the word for the flat roof of a house. *O. Sax.* soleri *an upper room* (Mk. 14, 14). *O. H. Ger.* soleri, solær *solarium, coenaculum: Ger.* söller. *From Lat.* solarium.]

sōlsece, sōlsece, an; *f. Heliotrope:*—Sōlsece vel sigelhwerfe *solsequium* vel *heliotropium,* Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 30. Sōlsæce *solsequium,* 79, 15. Ðās wyrte ðe man solate and ōðrum naman sōlosece nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 178, 21. Cf. sōlesege *solata,* iii. 305, col. 1. Halliwell gives solsekille.

solu, an, e (?); *f. A sole, a sandal:*—Solen *soleae,* Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 18. [*Goth.* sulja *a sandal: O. H. Ger.* sola, *pl.* solun, sola *solea, sandallo, planta. From Lat.* solea.]

solu *mire.* v. sol.

som, som-. v. sām, sam-.

sōm, e; *f.* I. *agreement, concord:*—Beó eallum mannum sibb and sōm gemǽne, and ælc sacu tōtwǽmed, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 28: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 10: Wulfst. 118, 3. Ðām dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlīca Wealdend his folce gesette tō sōme and tō sehtnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 19. Tō sibbe and tō sōme, Chart. Th. 231, 35. Hē sceal beón symle ymbe sōme and ymbe sibbe *he shall ever be engaged in promoting concord and peace,* L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 13. Sibbe and sōme lufie man georne, Wulfst. 73, 16. II. *the bringing about of concord, reconciliation, adjustment of differences:*—Nān sacu ðe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō woroldmanna sōme *no dispute between priests shall be referred to the adjustment of secular men,* L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4. Bisceopum gebyraþ, gyf ænig ōðrum ābelge, ðæt man geþyldige ðā geférena sōme, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 35. III. *an agreement, arrangement* of a matter in dispute:—Ūs eallan ðe æt ðære sōme wǽran, Chart. Th. 171, 1. v. un-sōm; sēman, ge-sōm.

sōn, es; *m. A musical sound, music* vocal or instrumental:—Nān neát nyste nǽnne andan tō ðȳrum for ðære mergþe ðæs sōnes . . . Hē wæs oflyst ðæs seldcūþan sōnes (*the music of Orpheus' harp*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 11, 23. Ða hearpan strengas se hearpere suīðe ungelīce tiéhþ and styreþ and mid ðȳ gedēþ ðæt hī nāwuht ungelīce ðæm sōne ne singaþ ðe hē wilnaþ *chordas tangendi artifex, ut non sibimetipsi dissimile canticum faciat, dissimiliter pulsat*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 8. Gif hit mycel geférēden is sȳn hȳ (*the psalms*) mid antefene gesungene, gif seó geférēden lytel is, sȳn hȳ forðrihte būtan sōne gesungene *si major congregatio fuerit cum antiphonis, si vero minor in directum psallantur*, R. Ben. 41, 9. In esnum sōnum *in consonantibus*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 13. Sōnas tō singanne on cyricean *sonos cantandi in ecclesia*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 35. [*Icel.* sōnn. From Latin.]

sōna; *adv. Soon, immediately, directly, at once*:—Sōna *actutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 2: 82, 70: *extemplo*, 31, 45. Hī wǽron sōna deáde *they died at once*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 22. Lege ðǽrtō, ðonne biþ hit sōna gebēt, Lchdm. i. 116, 13: 118, 11. Ælc cræft biþ sōna forealdod, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10. And sōna (*statim*) gāst hine on wēsten genȳdde, Mk. Skt. 1, 12, 10. Hī ðā sōna forlēton hyra nett, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 22. Ðā sōna (*continuo*) forscranc ðæt fictreów, 21, 19: Cd. Th. 53, 16; Gen. 862. Ða sōna and hræðe *ac[t]utum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 17. Forhwon ne woldest ðū sōna hraþe ða dīgolnesse mē cȳþan *quare non citius hoc compertum mihi revelare voluisti?* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 21. Se de wille wyrcan wæstmbǽre lond, ǽtió of ðæm æcere ǽrest sōna (*first of all*; cf. ǽrest, Bt. Fox 78, 22) fearn and þornas, Met. 12, 2, 25. Eft sōna *again*, Soul Kmbl. 134; Seel. 67. Sōna æfter ðæra daga gedrēfednesse *statim post tribulationem dierum illorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 29: Cd. Th. 304, 14; Sat. 630. Sōna ðæs formen geáres ðā Decius fēng tō rīce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 476. Sōna ðæs ðe hē ðam biscopsetle onfēng *ubi sedem episcopalem accepit*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 498, 29. Ða sōna ðæs ðe ðis fæsten geworht wæs *quo mox condito*, 1, 12; S. 481, 12. Sōna hraþe ðæs ðe hē biscop geworden wæs *mox ut ipse pontificatus officio functus est*, 2, 1; S. 501, 34. Sōna ðæt him bet wæs *nec mora, melius habere coepit*, 3, 13; S. 539, 6. Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streámas oferhlifaþ, swā se fugel of beáme gewīteþ, Exon. Th. 206, 1; Ph. 120. Sōna swā . . . , ða, Met. 8, 1. [*O. Sax.* sān, sāno: *O. Frs.* sōn, sān: cf. *Goth.* suns.]

sōn-orsēft, es; *m. Music*:—Sōncræft *musicam*, Anglia xiii. 38, 306.

sond, song. v. sand, sang.

sopa, an; *m. A sup, draught*:—On wearmum wætre drince betonican tȳn sopan, Lchdm. ii. 134, 22. Sūpe cū buteran .viii. morgnas .iii. sopan, 294, 1. [Þer (in hell) is o wateres flod . . . a þusen saulen beoþ bi sore ofþurst . . . ne moten heo biden nēuer o sope, Misc. 152, 169. Þyse renkeȝ schul neuer suppe on sope of my seve, Allit. Pms. 41, 108. *Icel.* sopi *a sup, mouthful*.] v. sūpan.

sopp-cuppe, an; *f. A sop-cup, a cup into which sops were put*:—Ic ann mīnæn cinæhlāfordæ ānræ sopcuppan, Chart. Th. 553, 31: 554, 4. Ic ann Ælfwerdæ ānræ sopcuppan and Æþelwerde ānæs drincæhornæs, 555, 4. Ānæ soppcuppan an þrȳm pundum, 527, 7. Twā sopcuppan, 522, 22. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, on Nuptial Usages, ii. 84–6, and next word.

soppe (?) *a sop*. [Soppe *offa*, soppe in wyne *vipa*, Prompt. Parv. 465. Cf. *vipa* a wynsope, *offa* a ale sope, Wrt. Voc. i. 242, col. 1. Ase is a zop of hot bryead huanne me hit poteþ into wyn, Ayenb. 107, 5. Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in wyn, Chauc. Prol. 334. If he soupeth, he ete but a soppe of *spera-in-deo*, Piers P. 15, 175. *Icel.* soppa.] v. preceding word.

soppian *to sop*:—Genim hlāf, geseóð on gāte meolce, soppige on sūþerne [drenc], Lchdm. ii. 228, 31.

sorg. v. sorh.

sorgian, sorhgian (*and* sorgan, v. *pres. part.* sorgende); *p.* ode. I. *to care, be anxious, feel anxiety* or *care*, (a) with a clause:—Hē nalles sorgode hwæðer siððan ā Drihten āmetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum *he felt no anxiety as to whether the Lord would ever mete out vengeance according to deserts*, Met. 9, 34. Hī lyt sorgodon hwylc him ðæt edleán æfter wurde, Andr. Kmbl. 2456; An. 1229. (b) *with preps.* ymbe, for:—Hē sorgaþ ymb ða (*useless works*) and biþ ðara suīðe gemyndig and forgiett his selfes *mens fit in exteriorum dispositione sollicita, et sui ignara*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 19. Geþenceaþ ðæt gē winnaþ and ā embe ðæt sorgiaþ, ðæt wē ūrne līchoman gefyllan, Blickl. Homl. 99, 6. Ða ðe for his līfe lyt sorgedon, Exon. Th. 116, 19; Gū. 209. Nō ðū ymb mīnes ne þearft līces feorme leng sorgian, Beo. Th. 907; B. 451. (c) absolute:—Hē sceal winnan and sorgian, ðonne se dæg cume ðæt hē sceole ðæs ealles ídel hweorfan, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Sorgiende *anxius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 67. Sorgende, ii. 6, 66. Hū him woruldmanna seó unclǽne gecynd cearum sorgende hearde ondrēde, Exon. Th. 63, 10; Cri. 1017. Sume dæge ðæt hē sorgiende (*sollicitus*) bād hwonne seó ādl tō him cōme, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Ac hwæðere sorhgiende mōde geornlīce þohte *sed multum solicitus ac sedula mente cogitans*, 2, 12; S. 514, 28. II. *to sorrow, grieve, be sorry*, (a) *with preps.* ymbe, for, on:—Gif ðū hafast mid ðē wulfes hrycghǽr . . . on sīðfæte, būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone sīð gefremest, ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sīð *the wolf will be sorry for his journey*, Lchdm. i. 360, 22. Swíþe on ðon sorhtgedon ðæt hī ðam lāreówe onsón ne woldon ðe hī him tō sendon *de non recepto quem miserant predicatore dolentes*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 29. Wit hreówige māgon sorgian for his sīðe, Cd. Th. 49, 30; Gen. 800. Sorgiende for ðām ermþum, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7. (b) absolute:—Sorgedon Adam and Eve, and him oft betuh gnornword gengdon, Cd. Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765. Ne sorga, snotor guma, sēlre biþ ǽghwæm ðæt hē his freónd wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2772; B. 1384. Ða woruldāre ðe ðū nū sorgiende ānforlēte, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12: Cd. Th. 22, 28; Gen. 347. Ðǽr mon mæg sorgende folc gehȳran hygegeómor, Exon. Th. 55, 28; Cri. 890. Sume ofer sīð sorgiende (*dolentes*) gewiton, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Him sorgendum sār ðēoðlīfeþ, Exon. Th. 77, 35; Cri. 1267. [*Goth.* saurgan *to be anxious; to sorrow*: *O. Sax.* sorgōn: *O. H. Ger.* sorgēn: *Icel.* sorga.] v. be-, for-sorgian.

sorgung, e; *f. Sorrowing, grieving, sorrow, grief*:—Ðǽr (*in hell*) is sorgung and sārgung and ā singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 4.

sorh, sorg, sorhg, e; *f.* I. *care, anxiety*:—Sorg *accidia, tedium* vel *anxietas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 17: *cura*, 19, 62. Mec sorg dreceþ on sefan, ic ne mæg rǽd āhycgan, Cd. Th. 131, 21; Gen. 2179. Nis mē ðæs deáþes sorg *death causes me no anxiety*, Exon. Th. 125, 7; Gū. 350. Frēfrigende gesihþe seó him ealle ða nearonesse ðære gemyngedan sorhge āfyrde *visionem consolatoriam, quae omnem ei anxietatem memoratae sollicitudinis auferret*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 34. Ða ðe nǽfre nānne mon buton sorge (*securum*) ne forlǽtaþ, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 14. Ðæt gē lybbon eówre līf būtan ǽlcre sorge *absque ullo pavore*, Lev. 25, 18. Ūs biþ sibb æfter sorge, Andr. Kmbl. 3134; An. 1570. Ne biþ him on ðām wīcum wiht tō sorge *there shall be nothing in heaven to cause them anxiety*, Exon. Th. 238, 29; Ph. 211. Gē mē lyt sorge sealdun *ye caused me little care*, 121, 13; Gū. 288. Ne ic ðæs deáðes hafu sorge on mōde, 166, 12; Gū. 1041: 308, 20; Seef. 42: 376, 33; Seel. 164. Sorgum *curis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 63. Heorte mid sorgum gedrēfed, Judth. Thw. 22, 31; Jud. 88. Ferhð sorgum āsǽled, Cd. Th. 132, 18; Gen. 2195. II. *sorrow, grief, affliction, trouble*:—Ne biþ ðǽr sorg ne wōp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 36. Wāt se ðe cunnaþ, hū slīþen biþ sorg tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 288, 13; Wand. 30: 288, 30; Wand. 39. Mec sorg bicwom . . . ic bihlyhhan ne þearf sīðfæt ðisne, 273, 33; Jul. 525. Ðæt wæs Satane sār tō gepolienne, micel mōdes sorg, Andr. Kmbl. 3376; An. 1692. Ne frīn ðū æfter sǽlum, sorh is genīwod, Beo. Th. 2649; B. 1322: Ps. Th. 118, 28. Sorh is mē tō secganne, hwæt . . . *it is a grief to me to tell, what* . . . , Beo. Th. 950; B. 473. Þe Hǽlend wiste ðæt his gingran wolde unrōte beón . . . Wǽron swā manigfealdlīce sorga Cristes þegnum . . . Wæs him micel langung and sorh on heora heortan, ða hió ðæt ongeáton, ðæt hē leng mid him līchomlīce wunian nolde; hē hié . . . frēfrede for ðære gelōmlican sorge, Blickl. Homl. 135, 14–23. Nū hȳ ðē willaþ on murnunga gebringan ðonne hié ðē fram hweorfaþ tō hwæm cumaþ hī ðonne elles būtan tō tācnunge sorge[s] and anfealdes sāres *si calamitosos fugiens facit, quid est aliud fugax, quam futurae quoddam calamitatis indicium*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. Ne hió sorge wiht, weorces wiston; ac hié wel meahton libban, Cd. Th. 49, 1; Gen. 785. Wraðu wīta gehwylces, sæce and sorge, Elen. Kmbl. 2059; El. 1031. Seó hreówsung ne beoþ nā būtan sorge, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 29. Wedera helm æfter Herebealde heortan sorge weallende wæg . . . mid ðære sorge, ða him sió sār belamp, gumdreám ofgeaf, Beo. Th. 4937; B. 2468. Sægde him tō sorge, ðæt hȳ ðone grēnan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, Exon. Th. 130, 32; Gū. 447: 39, 11; Cri. 620. Gē ðæs næfdon nāne sorge (*luctum*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 211, 10. Weán cūðon, sār and sorge, Cd. Th. 5, 21; Gen. 75: Beo. Th. 239; B. 119. Ðū his (*for it*) sorge ne þearft beran on ðīnum breóstum, Cd. Th. 45, 28; Gen. 733. Ic ða sorge gemon, hū ic bendum fæst bisga unrīm dreág, Exon. Th. 280, 5; Jul. 624. Hyge wearð mongum blissad sāwlum, sorge tōglidene, 71, 31; Cri. 1164. Sorga sārost, 122, 19; Gen. 2029. Sorga mǽst, 308, 22; Sat. 696. Weána gehwylcne, sīdra sorga, Beo. Th. 300; B. 149. Holofernus ðe ūs monna mǽst morþra gefremede, sārra sorga, Judth. Thw. 24, 10. Sorgna hātost, Exon. Th. 163, 12; Gū. 992. Manna bearn sorgum sāwaþ, 6, 18; Cri. 86. Ne biþ him hyra yrmðu ān tō wīte, ac ðara ðþerra eád tō sorgum, 79, 22; Cri. 1294. On wīte mid swāte and mid sorgum libban, Cd. Th. 31, 8; Gen. 482. Mid sorgum geswenced, Andr. Kmbl. 231; An. 116. Æghwilc man sceolde mid sāre on ðās world cuman, ond hēr on sorhgum beón and mid sāre of gewītan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. [*Goth.* saurga *sorrow, care*: *O. Sax.* sorga: *O. H. Ger.* sorga *cura, sollicitudo, angor, moeror, labor*: *Icel.* sorg *care, sorrow*.] v. bealo-, cear-, gnorn-, hyge-, inwit-, mōd-, nearu-, sīn-, torn-, þegn-sorh (-sorg); be-, or-, unbe-sorh; *adj.*

sorh-byrðen *a burden of sorrow, a grievous trouble*:—Ðæt (*the drowning of a number of people*) wæs sorgbyrðen, Andr. Kmbl. 3063; An. 1534.

sorh-cearig; *adj. Having grievous care, oppressed with anxiety* or *sorrow, anxious, sorrowful*:—Siteþ sorgcearig sǽlum bidǽled, Exon. Th. 379, 4; Deór. 28: 278, 25; Jul. 603: 285, 4; Jul. 709: Beo. Th. 6294; B. 3152. Gesyhþ sorhcearig wīnsele wēstne, 4901; B. 2455. Wreclāstas settan sorhgearig, Cd. Th. 276, 15; Sat. 189.

sorh-cearu *grievous care, painful anxiety*:—Næs him sorgcearu ðeáh his līc and gǽst hyra somwiste gedǽled(-de ?), Exon. Th. 160, 6; Gū. 939.

sorheriunge *infestatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 43. *Read* forheriunge. v. for-hergung.

sorh-full; *adj.* I. *full of care* or *anxiety, careful, anxious*, (a) *feeling anxiety*:—Seldan snottor guma sorgleás blissaþ swylce dol seldon drýmeþ sorgful ymbe his forðgesceaft nefne hē fǽhþe wite *seldom does the prudent man rejoice without anxiety about his future, just as the fool seldom rejoices with trembling, unless he know that hostility* (or *death*? fǽhþe *from* fǽge?) *is near*, Exon. Th. 303, 19; Fä. 55. Symble beó gē sorhfulle for eówre sáwle hǽlo *ever be ye solicitous for your soul's salvation*, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 394, 14. Ðæt hē sorgfulra sié ymb hine selfne *ut circa se solicitius vivant*, Past. 28, 2; Swt. 191, 19. (b) *attended with anxiety, causing anxiety*:—Ðeós woruld is sorhful *the present time is full of anxieties*, Wulfst. 189, 6. Ne inc énig mon beleán mihte sorhfulne síð (*the perilous swimming match of Beowulf and Breca*), Beo. Th. 1028; B. 512. II. *sorrowful, mournful, sad*, (a) *feeling sorrow* or *grief*:—Oft se welega and se wædla habbaþ suā gehweorfed hira þeáwum ðæt se welega biþ eádmód and sorgfull, and se wædla biþ upáhafen and selfísce, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 11. Ic eom þearfa and sorhful *ego sum pauper et dolens*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 30. Sorhfull, Ps. Th. 85, 1. Ic sceal gnornian seóc and sorhful, Cd. Th. 281, 20; Sat. 275. Módor síðode sorhfull, sunu deáþ fornam, Beo. Th. 4244; B. 2119. Hig heora synna andetton mid sorhfullum móde, Jud. 10, 10. Hē hafaþ wérige heortan, sefan sorhfulne, Salm. Kmbl. 757; Sal. 378. Ða sorgfullan *illi quos caminus pauperatis excoquit*, Past. 26, 1; Swt. 183, 4. (b) *attended with* or *causing sorrow, grievous*:—Módor gegán wolde sorhfulne síð, sunu wrecan, Beo Th. 2560; B. 1278. Ða sorhfullan sáule wunde. Ps. C. 50, 141. Adam and Eve in ðás deáðdene drohtað sóhton, sorgfulran gesetu, Exon. Th. 227, 2; Ph. 417. [*O. H. Ger.* sorg-fol *sollicitus*: *Icel.* sorg-fullr.]

sorh-leás; *adj.* I. *free from anxiety* or *care, secure*:—Sorgleás *securus*, Rtl. 63, 10: 8. 23: 40, 15. Ic hit ðé gehāte, ðæt ðū móst sorhleás swefan, ðæt ðū ondrédan ne þearft aldorbealu eorlum, Beo. Th. 3348; B. 1672. Ne sculon wē nǽfre sorhleáse beón, ac symble úrue deódes dæg beforan úres líchoman eágum settan, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 22. Wé gedóþ eów *sorhleáse securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Þeóf, ðe on þýstre fǽreþ, sorgleáse hæleð forléhþ, Exon. Th. 54, 24; Cri. 873. Cyning wæs þe sorgleásra (cf. módsorge wæg cyning, 122; El. 61), Elen. Kmbl. 193; El. 97. II. *free from sorrow*:—Wé sorgleáse mōtan wunigan in wuldre, Exon. Th. 22, 3; Cri. 346. [*Icel.* sorg-lauss.]

sorhleást, e; *f. Security*:—Gif ðū gesihst ðæt ðū on wætere fægere in gā oððe ofer gā, sorhleáste getácnaþ. Gif ðū gesihst ðæt ðū mid swurde bist begyrd, sorhleáste hit getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 30–33.

sorh-leóþ, es; *n. A sorrowful song, a lay of grief*:—Gesyhþ sorhcearig on his suna búre wínsele wéstne . . . nis ðǽr hearpan swég, gomen in geardum swylce ðǽr iú wǽron. Gewíteþ ðonne, sorhleóð gæleþ, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460. Ongunnon ðā (*after putting Jesus in the grave*) sorhleóð galan, Rood Kmbl. 134; Kr. 67.

sorh-líc; *adj. Sorrowful, causing sorrow, grievous, sorry, miserable*:—Hit is earmlíc and sorhlíc mannum tó gehýranne, eall ðæt man ūs foresægþ, Wulfst. 241, 21. Ðonne biþ sorhlíc sár and earmlíc gedál líces and sáwle, 187, 14. Ðonne wyrð ehtnes grimlíc and sorhlíc *there shall be persecution cruel and grievous*, 89, 16. Stingaþ hine mid sorhlícum sáre on his heortan, 141, 9. Setl his ðū gesettest sorglíc on eorðan *sedem ejus in terra collisisti*, Ps. Th. 88, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* sorg-líh: *Icel.* sorg-ligr.] v. next word.

sorhlíce; *adv. Miserably, grievously*:—Herodes hys spere genam, and hyne sylfne ofstang; and hē swā sorhlíce hys lýf geendode, St. And. 34, 7. Ðǽr synd sorhlíce (cf. tó sorge, Dóm. L. 190) tósomne gemencged se þrosmiga lig and se þrece gycela, Wulfst. 138, 25. [Þonne biþ þ soule hus seoruhliche bereaued, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 30. Sorhliche heo gunnen clupien (hii gonne grede, and MS.), Laym. 21883. *O. H. Ger.* sorglícho: *Icel.* sorgliga.]

sorh-lufu, e, an; *f. Love that is attended with anxiety* or *sorrow, hapless love*:—Him seó sorglufu slǽp ealle binom, Exon. Th. 378, 14; Deór. 16.

sorh-stæf, es; *m. Trouble, care, affliction*:—Æfter sorgstafum, Exon. Th. 282, 8; Jul. 660. Cf. sár-, hearm-stæf.

sorh-wilm, es; *m. Violent emotion of anxiety* or *sorrow*:—Soden sorgwælmum, Exon. Th. 177, 32; Gū. 1236. Sorgwylmum, 166, 21; Gū. 1046. Ic ðæs módceare sorhwylmum seáð, Beo. Th. 3990; B. 1993.

sorh-wíte, es; *n. A grievous punishment, torment*:—Ðara sorhwíta mást, Wulfst. 187, 2.

sorh-word, es; *m. A word expressive of care* or *sorrow*:—Hié (*Adam and Eve*) fela sprécon sorhwords, Cd. Th. 49, 8; Gen. 789.

sorig; *adj. Sorry, grieved*:—Hē biþ suíðe sorig (sárig, Cott. MSS.) *dolet*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 8.

soru (?), e; *f. A particle of dust, bit of straw*:—Sore (strēu, Rush.) *festucam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 3, 4. v. seár, *and* cf. (?) *Icel.* sori *dross*.

sot. v. sott.

sót, es; *n. Soot*:—Sót *fuligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 4. Sót *fuligo*, dearces sótes *furvae fuliginis*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 6–8. Soote *fuligine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 28. Sooth, 109, 46. Meng wið sóte, Lchdm. ii. 76, 8. Meng ðǽrtó sót and sealt and sand, i. 356, 24. [*Icel.* sót; *n.*]

sotel. v. sotol.

sóþ, es; *n. Sooth*. I. *truth* in a general sense, *conformity with an absolute standard*:—Ðæt is fruma worda ðínra ðæt ðǽr byþ sóð symble méted *principium verborum tuorum veritas*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ðæt his sóð fore ūs genge weorðe, Exon. 147, 33; Gū. 736. Swā ic geomlícor ðæt sylfe sóþ sóhte swā ic hit læs métte. Nū ðonne ic ondette ðæt on ðysse láre ðæt sylfe sóþ scíneþ, ðæt ūs mæg syllan ēces lífes hǽlo, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 29–32. Ic on ðínum sóðe gange *ambulabo in veritate tua*, Ps. Th. 85, 10. I a. *truth, that which conforms to an absolute standard*:—Mid Sigelwarum sóð yppe wearð, dryhtlíc dóm Godes, Apstls. Kmbl. 128; Ap. 64. Ða ðe Godes lage healdaþ and sóþes gelýfaþ, Wulfst. 4, 8. Of eorðan cwom æþelast sóða, Ps. Th. 84, 10. I b. *truth, what is true* in general:—Se ðe lýhþ oððe ðæs sóðes ansaceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 365; Sal. 182. Hē can him gesceád betweox sóðe and unsóðe, Wulfst. 51, 29. Ic tó sóðe (*as a general truth*) wāt ðæt biþ in eorle indryhten þeáw, ðæt hē his ferðlocan fæste binde, Exon. Th. 287, 9; Wand. 11. II. *truth* in regard to a particular circumstance, *exact conformity with the facts of a case*:—Ðære gesyhþe sóþ (*its agreement with what actually occurred*) wæs hraþe gecýþed on ðære fēmnan deáþe, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 10. Ðæs gehātes and ðæs wítedómes sóþ se æfterfyligenda becyme ðara wísena gesēþde, 4, 29; S. 607, 35. Ne meaht ðū nō mid sóþe getélan ðíne wyrd . . . hit is leásung ðæt ðū wēnst ðæt ðū seó ungesélig, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Is tó ðære tíde tælmet hwíle emne mid sóðe seofon and twentig, Andr. Kmbl. 227; An. 114. II a. *truth, fidelity to a promise*:—Hē him gehēt his ériste, swā hē mid sóðe (*in exact accordance with his promise*) gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 17, 4. Deópne íð Drihten áswór and ðone mid sóðe getrymede, Ps. Th. 131, 11. Gif hē on sóþe tóweard cyneríce gehāteþ, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 7. II b *truth, reality, certainty, real condition of things, what really is*:—Nū mæg sóð hit sylf gecýþan *now can the truth declare itself*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 16. Tó lytel andgyt biþ on ðæs mannes heortan ðe nele sóðes gelýfan, ðēh hē sylf his ágenum eágum eal ne gesáwe, Wulfst. 3, 20: 93, 22. Gē mengan ongunnon lyge wið sóðe, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Gē wiðsócon sóðe, ðæt in Bethleme bearn cenned wǽre, 780; El. 390. Gif hit man tó sóðe ongite *if it is known as a fact*, Deut. 17, 4. Ic tó sóþe wāt, Exon. Th. 275, 9; Jul. 547. Men ne cunnon secgan tó sóðe *men cannot certainly say*, Beo. Th. 101; B. 51. Secge ic ðé tó sóðe, ðæt . . . , 1184; B. 590. Gif ðū him tó sóðe sægst *if you tell him it as a fact*, Cd. Th. 36, 11; Gen. 570. Ic feówer men geseó tó sóðe *I really see four men*, 242, 8; Dan. 416. Syle mē ða tó sóðe *give me it really*, Ps. Th. 118, 144. Ic wāt ðæt ðū sóþ segst, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 8: Jn. Skt. 19, 15. Hē á tó ǽghwylcum sóð sprecende wæs, Blickl. Homl. 223, 29. Ðeáh gē ða é cūðon, gē ne woldon sóð oncnāwan, Elen. Kmbl. 790; El. 395. Būtan ðū forlǽte ða leásunga and mē sweotolíce sóð gecýðe, 1377; El. 690. Ðeáh ic ðæt sóð tó late gecneówe, 1412; El. 708. Hwæðer mon sóð ðe lyge sagaþ, Exon. Th. 80, 15; Cri. 1307. Wite ðū for sóð *be certain of this*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 17. Nǽni eft cymeþ ðe ðæt for sóð mannum secge, hwylc sý Meotodes gesceaft, Menol. Fox 590; Gu. C. 64. Ic eów fela wille sóða gesecgan, Exon. Th. 116, 30; Gū. 215. II c. *affirmation of truth, asseveration*:—Preóst hine clǽnsie sylfæs sóðe ðus cwe∂ende: Veritatem dico in Xpo, non mentior, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 14. III. *truth, conformity with right, righteousness, equity, justice*:—Hū ic míne heortan heólde mid sóðe *justificavi cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. Ic sóð dēme *ego justitiam judicabo*, 74, 2. Ðæt mǽre sóð *justitiam tuam*, 70, 18. Suna cyninges syle ðæt hē sóð healde *justitiam tuam da filio regis*, 71, 1. Se ðe his sóþ and riht symble healdeþ *justus*, 111, 6. Gif wé sóþ and riht on úrum lífe dón willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 129, 32. Se ðe sóð and riht fremeþ on folce, Beo. Th. 3405; B. 1700. Snyttra brúceþ ðe warnaþ him wommas worda and dǽda and sóþ fremeþ, Exon. Th. 304, 35; Fä. 80. Hié firendǽda tó frece wurdon sóð ofergeáton, Drihtnes dómas, Cd. Th. 155, 32; Gen. 2581. [*O. Sax.* sōð.] v. un-sóþ, *and next word*.

sóþ; *adj. Sooth, very, true*. I. *the opposite of that which is false*, or *merely pretends*, or *has the appearance of, genuine, real*:—Ðæt hī oncnāwon ðæt ðū eart ān sóþ God *ut cognoscant te solum Deum verum*, Jn. Skt. 17, 3. Hē wæs sóþ man, ðý hine dorste deófol costian, swylce hē wæs sóþ God, ðý him englas þegnedon, Blickl. Homl. 33, 33. Ðes is sóð wítega, Jn. Skt. 7, 40. Sóð leóht wæs *erat lux vera*, 1, 9: 15, 1. Ælc sóþ wela and sóþ weorþscipe sindon mīne ágne þeówas, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 15. Ðis is sóð lécecræft, Lchdm. i. 376, 8. Se sóþa boda ðæs heán leóhtes Agustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 31. Ðæt hig geleornigen in ðæs gewinnes onlícnesse ðæt hig hiom eft nānwiht ondrédon in ðæs sóðan gewinnes gefiohte, Shrn. 35, 17. Ðæt wē úre synna béton mid sóþre hreówe, Blickl. Homl. 25, 17: 171, 12. Tó ðon sóþan andgite geeyrran, 107, 15. Ðæt wē sóþe sibbe heóldan, 109, 15. Se ðe his godcundnesse mid sóþum wísum gerýmeþ, 179, 24. II. *true, in conformity with the actual state of things*:—Mīn gewitnes is sóþ, Jn. Skt. 8, 14: 19, 35. Ic eom geþafa ðæt ðæt is sóþ ðæt ðū ār sǽdest, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 16. Sóþ is ðæt ic eów secgge, Blickl. Homl. 53, 2. Hē þohte on him sylfum hwæt his sóðes wǽre *he thought in himself what there was of it true*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 545. Fela spella him sǽdon ða

Beormas . . . ac hē nyste hwæt ðæs sōþes wæs, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 33. Ealle ða word sind sōþe ðe Paulus sægþ, Blickl. Homl. 187, 2. Wite gē tō sōðum þingum *scito ergo*, Deut. 9, 6. Ic secge eów tō sōðum, 8, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Nis nān þing sōþre ðonne ðæt ðū segst, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 12: 34, 4; Fox 138, 25. Hig biddan God ðæt hē ðæt sōðeste geswytelie, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. III. *true, righteous, just*:—Ðæt ic sōðne dōm healde *custodire judicia justitiae tuae*, Ps. Th. 118, 106. Ā Sī ðīn seó swīðre hand ofer sōðne wer *fiat manus tua super virum dexterae tuae*, 79, 16. Ða ðe wyllaþ sōðe dōmas efnan *qui custodiunt judicium*, 105, 3. [*O. Sax.* sōð: *Icel.* sannr, saðr. Cf. Lat. -sent in prae-sent-.] v. un-sōþ, *and preceding word.*

sōþ *occurs in the Northern specimens apparently corresponding to Latin* pro *in compounds*:—Sōð wē cliopiaþ *provocamus*, Rtl. 42, 15. In sōð (sōðe, Rush.) cneóreso *in progenies*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 50. Sōð cymes *procedit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 26. Sōðcuom *processit*, Rtl. 2, 37: *procedit*, 57, 6. Sōðfylga *prosequere*, 29, 36. Sōð gistrȳnd *progeniem*, 29, 28. Sōðlǣde *producere*, 108, 36. *Also* (?) sōð-cwide *proverbium*; sōþ-secgan *pronuntiare*; sōþ-tācen *prodigium*, q.v.

sōþ-bora (?), an; *m. A truth-bearer, one who has exact knowledge*:—Ðone hæleð higegleáwe hātaþ wīde cōmēta be naman, cræftgleáwe men, wīse sōðboran (*other MSS. have* wōþboran, *which suits better the alliteration*), Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 27. v. wōþ-, rēd-bora.

sōþ-cwēde (?); *adj. Veracious*:—Sōðcuoed (sōðcweden, Kush.) *verax*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 18: 8, 26. Sōðcuēd, 3, 33.

sōþ-cweden; *adj. True-spoken* (cf. fair-*spoken*), *speaking truly, veracious.* v. preceding word.

sōþ-cwide, es; *m.* I. *a true saying, a truth*:—Ic fela sette sōðcwida, Met. 2, 7: 7, 3. Ðæt ðeós onlīcnes word sprece, secge sōðcwidum; ðȳ sceolon gelȳfan eorlas, hwæt mīn ǣðelo sién, Andr. Kmbl. 1465; An. 733: Cd. Th. 294, 14; Sat. 471: 244, 10; Dan. 446: Elen. Kmbl. 1057; El. 530: Exon. Th. 418, 2; Rä. 36, 13. Hit is ælces mōdes wīse ðæt sōna swā hit forlǣt sōþcwidas swā folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 16: Met. 6, 2: 8, 3. I a. *a proverb*:—Ðās sōðcwide (-cuido, Lind.) ī gedd cwæð him ðe Hǣlend *hoc proverbium dixit illis Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 6. In sōðcwidum *in proverbis*, 16, 25. II. *a righteous saying.* v. sōþ, III:—On ðīne sōðcwidas *in tuis justificationibus*, Ps. Th. 118, 48.

sōþ-cyning, es; *m. The king of truth* or *justice, the Deity*:—Ic wāt geare, ðæt ðam līchryre (*the murder of Cain*) on lāst cymeþ sōðcyninges seofonfeald wracu, Cd. Th. 67, 13; Gen. 1100. [Sōþ *and* cyning often occur together in the nominative, but it is doubtful whether they form a compound.] Cf. sōþ-fæder.

sōþe; *adv.* I. *truly, genuinely, really*:—Ic mē sōðe sāwle mīne tō Gode hæfde georne geþeóded, Ps. Th. 61, 5. Mīn sāwl on ðē sōðe getreówe þ, 62, 7: 118, 15. Is on sibbe his stōw sōþe behealden, 75, 2. II. *truly, in accordance with the facts of a case*:—Ic eów sōðe secgan wille, ðæt . . ., Andr. Kmbl. 915; An. 458. Word sōðe gebunden (*the facts were truly told in the poem*), Beo. Th. 1746; B. 871. Hī sōðe ne ongeáton *they did not rightly understand*, Ps. Th. 73, 5. III. *truly, in accordance with a promise, agreement*, or *forecast*:—Ic ða wǣre forð sōðe gelǣste, ðe ic ðē sealde, Cd. Th. 139, 11; Gen. 2308: 142, 22; Gen. 2365. Beót eal wið ðē hē sōðe gelǣste, Beo. Th. 1053; B. 524. Sceolde wītedōm in him sylfum beón sōðe gefylled, Exon. Th. 14, 3; Cri. 213.

sōþes; *adv. Of a truth, verily, indeed, really*:—Sōþes ic secge ðē *amen dico tibi*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26. Sōðes ðū eart Godes sunu, Lk. Skt. 4, 41. Ðēh hē sylf his āgenum eágum eal ne gesāwe, ðæt sōðes is geworden, Wulfst. 3, 21.

sōþ-fæder *the father of truth* or *justice, the Deity*:—Ā tō worulde forð in engla dreáme mid sōðfæder symble wunian, Exon. Th. 7, 18; Cri. 103. Cf. sōþ-cyning.

sōþ-fæst; *adj.* I. *true, without deception*:—Ðes man is sōþfæst, ac git sindon bigswicon, Blickl. Homl. 187, 29. II. *true in deed, just, righteous, pious, without wickedness*:—Sōðfæst *justus*, Ps. Th. 114, 5: 57, 9: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 19: Rtl. 102, 15. Sōðfæst sunu, ðam wæs Seth noma, Cd. Th. 67, 25; Gen. 1106. Sōþfæst eart ðū, Drihten, and rihte syndon ðīne dōmas, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Ānra gehwylc, sōðfæst ge synnig, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523. Hwylc sēceþ ðæt ðe sōðfæst biþ *misericordiam et veritatem quis requiret?* Ps. Th. 60, 6. Se ðe onfōes ðone sōðfæst (*justum*) in noma sōðfæstes (*justi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 41. Hī on ðīn sōðfæst weorc (*in justitiam tuam*) ne gangan, Ps. Th. 68, 28: 70, 14, 20, 22. Ðīn sōðfæst word *justificationes tuas*, 118, 20. Hē gecȳþde ðæt sōþfæste men habbaþ mid him þeófas and synfulle men, Blickl. Homl. 75, 27. Hit (*the law*) sōðfæste sīðdan heóldon godfyrhte guman, Andr. Kmbl. 3026; An. 1516. Ðū eart seó sēfte ræst sōþfæstra *tu requies tranquilla piis*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34: Blickl. Homl. 131, 23. Yfele gerēfan ða ðe rihte dōmas sōþfæstra manna onwendaþ, 61, 27. On ða swīþran healfe Drihtnes mid sōþfæstum sāwlum, 95, 22. Mon mid gōdum and sōþfæstum dǣdum geearnige him ða ēcean ræste, 101, 26. Þurh sōþfæste dǣda and þurh mildheortnesse weorc, 97, 2. Ne cwom ic tō ceigenne sōðfæsto (*justos*) ah synfullo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 17. III. *true in speech, veracious*:—Sōðfæst *verax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 17: Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16: Mk. Skt. 12, 14: Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 33: Ps. Th. 85, 14. Gefyrn sōðfæst sægde sum wōdbora, Esaias, Exon. Th. 19, 17; Cri. 302. Cwom Daniel snotor and sōðfæst, Cd. Th. 225, 8; Dan. 151. Sōðfæst word *verbum veritatis*, Ps. Th. 118, 43. Sangere hē (*David*) wæs sōðfæstest, Ps. C. 50, 6. [*O. Sax.* sōð-fast.] v. un-sōþfæst.

sōþfæstian *to justify*:—Gié sōðfæstigeþ *justificatis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15.

sōþfæst-līc; *adj. True, sincere*:—Hī (*patriarchs and martyrs*) sungon sigedryhtne sōðfæstlīc lof *praise unfeigned*, Andr. Kmbl. 1754; An. 879. [Cf. uss birrþ soþfasstlike trowwenn þatt Godess Gast iss soþfasst Godd, Orm. 2995.]

sōþfæstness, e; *f.* I. *truth, faithfulness, good faith, sincerity*:—On worulda worulde wunaþ ðīn sōðfæstnes *thy faithfulness is unto all generations* (A. V.), Ps. Th. 118, 90: 56, 12. Ūs is wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceáp teóþian gif wē willaþ syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode. Cwæþ se æþela lāreów: 'Onsecggaþ gē Drihtne mid sōþfæstnesse wæstmum,' Blickl. Homl. 41, 10. Ongan ðā geornlīce gāstgerȳnum on sefan sēcean sōðfæstnesse (*in sincerity*; or (?) gen. with *weg*) weg tō wuldre, Elen. Kmbl. 2296; El. 1149. Sete ðīne hand under mīn þeóh and cȳð mē ðīne sōðfæstnysse, and swera mē, ðæt ðū mē nǣfre ne bebirge on Egipta lande, Gen. 47, 29. II. *truth, righteousness, justice*:—Beseah sōðfæstnes (*justitia*) of heofonum, Ps. Th. 84, 10, 12: 71, 7. His sōðfæstnyss wunaþ symble, 111, 8. Æ wæs geseald þurh Moysen, and gyfu and sōþfæstnes is geworden þurh Hǣlend Crist, Jn. 1, 17. Cwæþ Pilatus: 'Nys nān sōþfæstnys on eorþan.' Se Hǣlend hym andswarode and cwæþ: 'Begȳm hū ryhte dōmas ða dēmon ðe on eorðan syndon and anweald habbaþ, Nicod. 9; Thw. 5, 5. Se ðe wæs sōþfæstnesse bysen and cining ealre clǣnnesse forlēt mid him beón ðone godwracan þeóf, Blickl. Homl. 75, 25. Ic eom weg sōðfæstnesse, 17, 32. For sōðfæstnesse ðæt wē lufigen gesuinc, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 1. Se ðe hylt sōðfæstnysse on worulde, hē dēþ dōm on teónan þoliendum, Ps. Spl. 145, 5. III. *truth* of speech or thought:—Deófol ne wunode on sōðfæstnesse, forðam ðe sōðfæstnes nis on him. Ðonne hē sprecyþ leásunga, hē spryceþ of him sylfum, forðam ðe hē is leás. Gē ne gelȳfaþ mē forðam ðe ic secge eów sōðfæstnysse, Jn. Skt. 8, 44, 45. Ðū settest on mīnum mūðe ðīnre sōðfæstnysse word, Homl. Th. i. 74, 33. Hē mid ðære sōþfæstnesse stefne geweorþod wæs, Blickl. Homl. 165, 1. Se mon se ða sōþfæstnesse mid his mūþe spreceþ and hié on his heortan geþencþ, 55, 14. Ðonne ðære sōþfæstnysse gāst cymþ hē lǣrþ eów ealle sōþfæstnysse; ne spryceþ hē of him sylfum, ac hē spryceþ ða þing ðe hē gehȳrþ, and cȳð eów ða þing ðe tōwearde synt, Jn. Skt. 16, 13. v. un-sōþfæstness.

sōþ-gid *a true tale*:—Sōdgied wrecan, Exon. Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1: 314, 17; Mōd. 15.

sōþ-hwæðere; *conj. However, yet, nevertheless*:—Sōðhuæðre ic cuceo *verumtamen dico*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 64: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 42.

sōðian; *p.* ode *To prove true*:—Sōðeþ *probat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 9. Sōðadon *probarunt*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 2. [Ich hit wulle sodien, Laym. 8491. *Icel.* sanna *to prove, make good.*] v. ge-, un-sōðian; sēðan.

sōþ-līc; *adj.* I. *true, genuine, unfeigned*:—Nānig ðerne freóþ in fyrhðe, ðæt hē sōðlīce (*or adv.?*) sybbe healde, gāstlīce lufe, Fragm. Kmbl. 72; Leás. 38. II. *true, right*:—Ne þinceþ mē nǣfre nānwuht swā sōþlīc swā mē þinceþ ðīn spell ðǣm tīmum ðe ic ða gehīere *cum tuas rationes considero, nihil dici verius puto*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 22. [*O. Sax.* sōð-līk: *Icel.* sann-ligr *probable; just; fit.*] v. next word.

sōþlīce. I. *as adv. Truly, really, certainly, verily*:—Sōðlīce ðū eart Godes sunu *vere filius Dei es*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 33: 27, 54. Sōðlīce ic secge eów *amen dico vobis*, 6, 16 (and often). Ðām ðe sōðlīce sēcaþ Dryhten, Ps. Th. 104, 3. Ðis wæs sōðlīce eádig wer *vere beatus vir*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 31. Ðū bist sōþlīce ǽr þrīm dagum genumen of ðīnum līchoman *certainly before three days thou wilt be taken from the body*, 137, 25. Is sōðlīce se cwide gefylled, 139, 27. Swȳþe sōþlīce (*with great truth*) wē māgon geþencan, ðæt hit biþ deáþes ylding swīðor ðonne līfes, 59, 31. Ic sōðlīce meahte ongitan, Exon. Th. 313, 24; Mōd. 5. Se ðe ðē dyslīce gife and swā mycle sōþlīce (-re, MS.) ðē tōwearde forecwyþ *is qui tanta taliaque dona veraciter adventura praedixerit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 13: Exon. Th. 9, 19; Cri. 137. Weras ða de eówre sē on ferhðsefan fyrmest hæbben, ða mē sōðlīce secgan cunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 633; El. 317: Beo. Th. 284; B. 141. Hī ðȳ sōðlīcor ongeáton ðæt hit wæs sōðlīce his āgen lichoma, Shrn. 68, 33. Ic sōðlīcost wēne, 164, 28. II. *as conj. Now, then, for*; representing Latin autem, ecce, enim, ergo, nam, vero:—Sōðlīce Iosep hyre wer *Joseph autem vir ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 19 (and often). Sōðlīce seó fæmne hæfþ on innoðe *ecce virgo in utero habebit*, 1, 23: 2, 9: 3, 17. Sōðlīce wē gesāwon hys steorran, *vidimus enim stellam ejus*, 2, 2: 3, 1: 4, 18 (and often). Gehȳre gē sōðlīce ðæs sāwendan bigspell *vos ergo audite parabolam seminantis*, 13, 18. Sōðlīce ic eom man under anwealde gesett *nam et ego homo sum sub potestate*, 8, 9. Sōðlīce ðæt ðe āsāwen wæs on ðæt gōde land *qui vero in terra bona seminatus est*, 13, 23, 29. [*O. Sax.* sōðlīko: *Icel.* sannliga.]

sōþ-sægen, -segen, e; *f. A true statement, statement of the truth,*

statement of the facts of a case:—Se Hǽlend nolde hine betellan mid nánre sóðsegene ðeáh ðe hē unscyldig wǽre *the Saviour would not clear himself by any statement of the truth, though he was innocent*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 11. Hī sceolon forsuwian heora gefērena unþeáwas, ðý læs ðe hī þurh heora sóðsegene ungeðyldige beón, 230, 17.

sóþ-sagol; *adj. Veracious*:—Sóðsagol *veridicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 18: *verax*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 13. Swā swā sóþsagol stǽrwrītere *quasi verax historicus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 4. Se ðe wǽre leússagol, weorðe se sóþsagol, Wulfst. 72, 16. [*Icel.* sann-sögull.] v. un-sóþsagol.

sóþ-sagu, e; *f.* I. *true speech, truth*:—On manna gehwylces móde and múðe sóðsagu stande, Wulfst. 74, 16. II. *a true saying, a history*:—Sóðsaga *historia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 4: *historiae*, 7, 9. [Þilke soþsaȝe (*saw*), þat man schal erien and sowe þar he wenþ after sum god mowe, O. and N. 1038. *Icel.* sann-saga *a true tale*.]

sóþ-secgan *to say truly, declare*:—Sóðsæges *pronuntiat*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 11: 6, 15 (*see* sóþ=*pro*). Þes man is sóþsecgende, Blickl. Homl. 187, 29.

sóþ-spell *a true story, history*:—Sóðspell *historia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 4. [*O. Sax.* sôð-spell.]

sóþ-spréc *a true saying*:—Sóðspréco *eloquia*, Rtl. 171, 35.

sóþ-tácen *a true sign, prodigy*:—Sóðtáceno *prodigia*, Rtl. 43, 35 (*see* sóþ=*pro*).

sóþ-word *a true word*:—Ic Gode sealmas singe, sóðword sprece, Ps. Th. 56, 9: 118, 93.

sotol *a seat*. v. setl.

sotscipe, es; *m. Folly, stupidity*:—Sotscipe *hebetudo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 60. [Sæide se abbot of Clunni, þ hi heafdon foloron S. Iohes mynstre þurh hī and þurh his mycele sotscipe, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 8. Nolde þe leodking his sothscipe (folie, 2nd MS.) bilæuen, Laym. 3024. Muchel sotschipe hit is uorto uorleosen uor one deie tene oðer tweolue, A. R. 422, 24.]

sott; *adj. Foolish, stupid*; substantively, *a fool*:—Sot *sottus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 16. Sott *hebes*, 50, 59. Se ðe his āgene sprǽce āwyrt, hē wyrcþ *barbarismus*. Swylce hē cweðe ðū sōt ðǽr hē sceolde cweðan ðū sott, Anglia viii. 313, 21. Ne biþ se nā wita, ðe unwīslīce leofaþ, ac biþ open sott, ðeáh ðe him swā ne þince, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 132. [Þu ebure sot (fol, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2271. Þa weoren Scottes ihalden for sottes, 21806. Scide þ heo weoren sotten iueren, 17309. Nout to junge preostes, ne to sot olde, A. R. 336, 12. Lat sottes chide, O. and N. 297. The word is of doubtful origin, v. Skeat's Etym. Dict. *sot*.]

spāca, an; *m.* I. *the spoke* of a wheel:—Ða sēlestan men faran nēhst Gode, swā swā sió nafu fērþ nēhst ðære eaxe, and ða midmestan swā swā spācan; for ðam ðe sēlces spācan biþ ōþer ende fæst on ðære nafe, ōþer on ðære felge . . . Ða felga hangiaþ on ðām spācan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 1–13. Spācan *radii*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 23: 284, 47: 66, 54. II. part of the body [=ribb-spācan]:—Spācan *radioli*, 65, 21. [*O. L. Ger.* spēca *radius*: *O. H. Ger.* speicha *radius, lignum in rota*: *Ger.* speiche.]

spad, spada. v. spadu.

spade *eunuchus*:—*Eviratus*, i. *effeminatus, eunuchus, enervus* spade, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 37.

spādl. v. spātl.

spadu, an, e; *f.*: spada (?); *m. A spade*:—Spadu *fossorium*; spada *vanga*; spad[u?] *scudicia* vel *fossorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 14, 8, 29. Spadu, spædu *vanga* vel *fossorium*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 318, 17. Ic nāt mid hwī ic delfe, nū mē wana īs ǽgðer ge spadu ge mattuc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 765. Sum underdealf ða duru mid spade, Swt. A. S. Prim. 87, 174. Þā genam hē āne spada[n?] and dealf ða eorþan, H. R. 13, 13. Spadan *vangas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* spado *sarculum, rastrum*: *Gk.* σπάθη.]

spæc, es; *m.* (?) *n.* (?) *A thin twig, tendril, runner*:—Twig *ramus*, spæc *framen* (cf. *framen* streáberie-wīsan, 31, 70), Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 81: ii. 36, 57: *cremium* (*cremia* ligna tenuia et arida), 151, 2. Ðara spaca speldra *malleoli* (*malleolus* manipulus sparteus pice contectus quem incensum in muros jaciebant), 54, 57. [*O. H. Ger.* spah, spahha(o) *sarmentum, cremium, fasciculus ex siccis lignis, malleolus, ramus*.] v. spræc.

spǽc, spædu. v. sprǽc, spadu.

spær; *adj. Spare, frugal*:—Spær mete *parcus cibus*, Scint. 52, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* spar *parcus*: *Icel.* sparr.] v. spær-hende, -līc, -ness.

spærca. v. spearca.

spæren; *adj. Of plaster, of mortar*:—Spaeren, sparaen, sparen *gipsus*, Txts. 67, 968. Spæren, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 67. v. spær-stān.

spær-habuc. v. spear-hafoc.

spær-hende; *adj. Of sparing hand, frugal, sparing*:—Spærhende *frugi* vel *parcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 6. Uncystig oþþe spærhynde (-hende) *frugi*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 74, 12. Spærhynde *parcus*, Germ. 392, 66. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sparahenti *prodigus*.]

spær-līc; *adj. Sparing, frugal*:—Swā sperlīc *tam frugalis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 43.

spærlīce; *adv. Sparingly, sparely*:—Spærlīce *parce*, Scint. 156, 9. Ðý mon dǽlþ spærlīce ðe mon nele hit forberste *sparingly people spend, because they do not want to run short*, Prov. Kmbl. 19. Ic sperlīcor mid wordum sægde ðonne hié dǽdum gedōn wǽrun *solere me parcius loqui quam gesta sint omnia*, Nar. 2, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* sparalīhho *parce, frugaliter*: *Icel.* sparliga *sparingly*.]

spær-lira. v. spear-lira.

spærness, e; *f. Sparingness, frugality, parsimony*:—Spærnes *frugalitas*, i. *temperantia, parcitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 29. Drences and metes spearness *potus cibique parcitas*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 24. Spærnisse, Rtl. 163, 7. Spærnesse *frugalitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 56: *frugalitatis, temperantiae, moderationis*, 425, 64: *frugalitatis, abstinentiae*, 496, 22: 513, 61: *parsimonia, penuria, temperantia*, 454, 59.

spær-stān, es; *m. Gypsum, chalk*:—Spærstān *gipsum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 22: *creta argentea*, 37, 30.

spǽtan; *p.* te. I. *to spit* (a) intrans.:—Ic hrǽce oððe spǽte *sereo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 6. Ic spǽte *spuo*, 28, 3; Zup. 167, 10. Hē spǽtte on his eágan *expuens in oculos ejus*, Mk. Skt. 8, 23: Jn. Skt. 9, 6. Hī spǽtton on hine, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 30: 26, 67. Hig spǽttон him on *conspuebant eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 19. Spǽte ðæt wīf on his nebb, Deut. 25, 9. Suelce hié him on ðæt nebb spǽten, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 4. Sume ūgunnon him on spǽtan (*conspuere eum*), Mk. Skt. 14, 65. Hē spǽtende (*expuens*) his tungan onhrān, 7, 33. Spātende *expuentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 30. Hē byþ on spǽt *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt, 18, 32. (b) trans.:—Ic spǽte āttor, Exon. Th. 405, 26; Rä. 24, 8: 398, 27; Rä. 18, 4. II. *to syringe, squirt*[:—Gespǽt ða wunde, Lchdm. ii. 22, 22. v. geond-spǽtan.] v. be-spǽtan.

spǽtl. v. spātl.

spǽtlan, spǽtlian; *p.* ede. I. *to emit saliva, to foam*:—Spǽtleþ *spumat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 37. II. *to spit* on anything:—Hié hine bindaþ and spǽtliaþ on his onsýne, Blickl. Homl. 15, 11. Hié spǽtledon on his onsýne, 23, 32. Spǽtlædon, 237, 11. Spǽtledon (-odon), Anglia xii. 505, 14. v. spātlian.

spǽtung, e; *f. Spitting, expectoration*:—Gelōme spǽtunga oððe hrǽcunga, Lchdm. ii. 174, 20.

spala, an; *m. A representative, substitute*:—Gif hē untrum byþ, begyte him lahlīcne spalan, L. Wil. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 16. Cf. ge-spelia.

Spaldas *a tribe name left in Spalding* (?). In a list giving the extent of territory belonging to various districts in England it is said:—Spalda syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20. Cf. Spaldyng, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 333, col. 2.

spaldur *asphalt*; aspaltum, Txts. 43, 228.

-span *allurement*. v. ge-span.

spanan; *p.* spōn, speón; *pp.* spanen *To allure, entice, lure, decoy, attract, urge*:—Spenst *illicias*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 9. Spones *inlicias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 7: 87, 26. I. in a good sense, (a) with a preposition marking the direction of aim:—Ðū spenst (spænst, Cott. MS.) mē on ða mǽstan sprǽce and on ða earfoþestan tō gereccenne *ad rem me omnium quaesitu maximam vocas*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14. Swā earn his briddas spænþ tō flihte *sicut aquila provocans ad volandum pullos suos*, Deut. 32, 11. Ðā hē spōn his hiéremen tō ðære geðylde *cum patientiam discipulis suaderet*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 222, 8. Ðā ðā hē his apostolas spōn of ðissum andweardan tō ðæm ēcan *cum ad venturam discipulos ex praesenti provocaret*, 46, 5; Swt. 351, 11. Speón (spōn, Cott. MSS.), 17, 8; Swt. 121, 2. Speón, Andr. Kmbl. 1194; An. 597. Ælcne man spane hē of synnum *let him draw every man from sins*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 284, 14. Ða spone (spane, Cott. MSS.) ðe his ðeáwa giémaþ tō ryhte *spectatores suos ad sublimia invitet*, Past. 14, 2; Swt. 83, 2. Hē sende his englas ūs hām tō spananne tō him *exhortantes angelos misit*, 52, 4; Swt. 405, 34. (b) with a clause:—God hine spænþ ðæt hē tō him gecierre *Deus ad se redire persuadet*, Swt. 407, 10. Hī hine speónnan and lǽrdon ðæt hē ða fōre ðurhtuge *eum id perficere suadebant*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 26. Span ðū hine georne ðæt hē ðīne lāre lǽste, Cd. Th. 36, 22; Gen. 575. Cwæð, ðæt hine his hige speóne, ðæt hē trymede getimbro, 18, 17; Gen. 274. II. in a bad sense, (a) with a preposition:—Hine spænþ his mōd tō unnyttum wēorce, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 18. Deófol hine on wōh spaneþ, Salm. Kmbl. 1002; Sal. 502: 990; Sal. 496. Hī spanaþ ðē tō ðīnre unþeawe, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 9. Ón ðæm weorce ðe hine ǽr nān wille tō ne spōn *quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 10. Hió speón hine on ða dimman dǽd, Cd. Th. 43, 2; Gen. 684. Hē mid listum speón idese on ðæt unriht, 37, 12; Gen. 588. Hī (*the conspirators against William*) speónan ða Bryttas heom tō, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 14. (b) with a clause:—Hē hiene spōn ðæt hē on Umenis unmyndlenga mid here becōme *quem, ut Eumenem de insperato opprimat, perurget*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 7. [*O. Sax.* spanan; *p.* spōn: *O. Frs.* spona: *O. H. Ger.* spanan; *p.* spuon *suggerere, suadere, persuadere*: cf. *Icel.* spenja; *p.* spandi *to allure*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-spanan.

Spāneas; *pl. The Spaniards* or *Spain*:—Betux Galleum and Spāneum, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 15. [Cf. *Icel.* Spána-land *Spain*.] v. Spēne.

spanere, es; *m. One who entices*:—Sponera *lenonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 42: 84, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* spanari *hortator, suasor, persuasor, illex*.]

spang, e; *f. A clasp, fastening*:—Hæleðhelm on heáfod ǽsette and ðone full hearde geband spēnn mid spangum *drew the helmet firmly on with its clasps*, Cd. Th. 29, 4; Gen. 445. [*O. H. Ger.* spanga; *f. servacula, prena*: *Ger.* spange *a clasp*: *Icel.* spöng; *f. a clasp*.]

spann, e; *f. A span:*—Span *vel* handbred *palmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 52. Wæs se lichoma sponne lengra ðære ðryh *invenerunt corpus mensura palmi longius esse sarcofago*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* spanna; *f. cubitus: Icel.* spönn; *f. a span.*] Cf. ge-spann.

spannan; *p.* spēnn, speónn; *pp.* spannen. I. *to join* one thing to another, *to attack, fasten, clasp*, (a) literal:—Hē helm spēnn mid spangum (cf. *Dan.* spænde ved spænder, *Swed.* spänna med spänne *to buckle*) *he buckled on his helmet*, Cd. Th. 29, 4; Gen. 445. (b) figurative:—Wā eów ðe gadriaþ hūs tō hūse and spannaþ æcer tō ðæm ōðrum *vae, qui conjungitis domum ad domum, et agrum agro copulatis*, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 23. II. *to span, clasp.* v. ymb-spannan, spanning. [*O. H. Ger.* spannan; *p.* spien *nectere; intendere, contendere:* cf. *Icel.* spenna; *p.* ta *to clasp; to span.*] v. ge-, on-, ymb-spannan.

spanning, e; *f. Spanning, bend, span:*—Eln *vel* spanning betwiox þuman and scitefingre *ulna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 53.

spanu, e, an; *f. A teat:*—Tittas *mammille*, spana *ubera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 30. Tittas oððe sponan *mammillas*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 24. [Speen, spene *a cow's pap*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16: C. 3. Speans *the teats of a cow*, C. 4. *Icel.* speni; *m. a teat, dug: Norweg.* spæne: *Swed.* spene.]

spanung. v. for-, leás-spanung(-ing).

sparian; *p.* ode. I. *to spare, to show mercy to, to refrain from injuring* or *destroying:*—Ic sparige oððe ārige *parco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 180, 12. Dætte hē spærio *parcere*, Rtl. 40, 19. (a) with acc.:—Ic geswerge ðæt ic hī ne sparige, ac on spild giefe, Exon. Th. 247, 27; Jul. 85. Hē āraþ (sparaþ, MS. C.: spearaþ, Ps. Surt.) *parcet*, Ps. Spl. 71, 13. Hié ne sparodan ða synfullan, ac slōgon, Past. 46; Swt. 353, 16. Hī nānne ne sparedon ðæs herefolces, Jud. Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Spara mē dīnne ðeów *parce servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 18, 11. (b) with dat.:—[Ne spareþ se fæder ðan sune ne' nān mann ōðren; ac ælc man winþ ongeán ōðren, Shrn. 17, 27.] Swā ðæt ne cyricum ne mynstrum seó herehand ne sparode ne ārode *ita ut ne ecclesiis quidem aut monasteriis manus parcerit hostilis*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 8. God ne sparode his āgenum bearne, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 20. Nā hē sparode (spearede, Ps. Surt. v. 50) sāulum heora *non pepercit animabus eorum*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 55. Spær esne dīnum *parce servo tuo*, Rtl. 168, 19: 39, 38. II. *to spare, preserve, not to use, to leave alone, abstain from:*—Hē sparode ðæt gōde wīn ōð his āgenum tōcyme, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 10. Fēðe ne sparode eorl, Cd. Th. 153, 6; Gen. 2534. Sindon ða loccas tō sparianne (-enne, Hatt. MS.) ðæm sacerde ðæt hī ða hỳd behelien *capilli in capite sacerdotis servantur, ut cutem cooperiant*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 141, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sparōn *parcere, fovere: Icel.* spara *to spare.*] v. ge-sparian.

sparrian *to bar, shut.* [Sparren, sperren is not uncommon in later English. v. Stratmann's Dict. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sperren *claudere.*] v. be-, ge-sparrad.

spātl, es; *n. Spittle, saliva:*—Spātl *sputum*, Wrt. Voc, ii. 70, 21. Hē worhte fenn of his spātle *he made clay of the spotle* (Wick), Jn. Skt. 9, 6. Ðīn spātl spīw on, Lchdm. ii. 322, 7: 24, 8: 36, 17. Se nā ne forbeág mid his nebbe ðara triówleásena monna spātl, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 9: Exon. Th. 88, 7; Cri. 1436. Spādl, Elen. Kmbl. 600; El. 300. Spādl, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 30. Ða spātlu āþwōgon ūre sweartan gyltas, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 26. Spātlum *salivis*, Germ. 396, 283. Ðæne ðe hỳ heora spātlum on spiwon, Wulfst. 183, 21. Spātlu *sputa*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 1. [Heo bispetedˊ hire mid hire blake spotle, A. R. 288, 10. Spotle *sputum, screa, saliva*, Prompt. Parv. 469, col. 2.]

spātlian; *p.* ode *To spit out:*—Ic spātlige *pitisso*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 16. [I (*the old man*) spitte, I spatle, Rel. Ant. ii. 211, 34.] v. *next word, and* spætlan.

spātlung, e; *f. Spitting out, spittle:—Pituita*, i. *minuta saliva* horas *vel* hrǽcunga *vel* spātlung, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 15. [I (*Christ*) þolede schomeliche spateling of unwurði ribauz, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 34. Þenchedˊ þet te worldes weldinde wolde þolien buffetes, spotlunge, blindfellunge, A. R. 188, 10.]

spearca, an; *m. A spark.* I. literal:—Spærca *scintella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 21. Spearca *scintilla*, i. 66, 39: 284, 14. Ne biþ ðǽr leóhtes ān lytel spearca, Wulfst. 139, 11. Sleá hē him ānne spearcan, Lchdm. ii. 290, 17. Hī āsprungan up swā swā spearcan, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 23: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 31. Ðæt manega menn geseóþ feallan of ðære heofene, swylce hit sỳn steorran, hit beóþ spearcan of ðam rodere, Anglia viii. 320, 33. His eágan wǽron fỳrene spearcan sprengende, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. II. metaphorical:—Se spearca ðara gōdra weorca, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 6. Sum spearca sōþfæstnesse, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 2. Ne furðum ān spearca mīnes cynrenes nis mē forlǽtan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 206. Gif ða scyldigan ānigne spearcan wisdōmes hæfdon, 38, 7; Fox 210, 9. Word spearcum fleáh āttre gelícost, Cd. Th. 274, 32; Sat. 162. v. fỳr-spearca.

spearcian, spearcan (?) *To sparkle, emit sparks:*—Hē sweartade (spearcade?) ðonne hē spreocan ongan fỳre and āttre, Cd. Th. 269, 24; Sat. 78. Sparcendum *scintillante*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 5. [*Prompt. Parv.* sparkyn *scintillo.* It sparkede and full brith shon, Havel. 2144.] v. spircan.

spear-hafoc, es; *m. A sparrow-hawk:*—Spaerhabuc *alietum* (*alietus* an hobey, Wülck. Gl. 562, 48), Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 67. Spearhafuc, 7, 65: i. 280, 20. Spearhafoc *hetum*, 62, 16: *accipiter* vel *raptor*, 29, 58: *ismarus* (=*ismerlus*? cf. *French* émerillon *a merlin*), 63, 25. [Sparowhawke *nisus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 177, 14. *Icel.* sparr-haukr. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sparwāri *nisus: Ger.* sperber; and the borrowed Romance forms, *Fr.* épervier; *Ital.* sparviere.]

spear-lira, an; *m. The calf of the leg:*—Spærlira *sura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 71: 71, 55. Sperlira, 65, 43. Spærlirena *surarum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 56. Spærlirum *suris*, 483, 37. Spærliran *suras*, 482, 65. On spearlirum *in suris*, Deut. 28, 35. Speoruliran *suras*, Lchdm. i. lxxi, 10. [Hose . . . þat spenet on his sparlyr & clene spures under, Gaw. 158. Sparluris, Wick. Deut. 28, 35.] v. spearwa.

spearlirede *having a large calf:*—Spærlirede *surosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 42.

spearnlian; *p.* ode *To spurn, strike out with the feet, kick:*—Ðæt ðū ne spear[n]last *ut non calcitres*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 77. Se sticca him eode ūt þurh ðæt heáfod in tō ðære eorðan and hē ætforan hire spearnlode mid fōtum *the nail went through his head into the earth, and he* (Sisera) *struck out with his feet before her*, Jud. 4, 21. Cf. spurnan.

spearwa, an; *m. A sparrow:*—Spearuua, spearua, sperua *fenus*, Txts. 62, 435. Spearwa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 22: *passer*, i. 77, 29: 281, 27: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17: Ps. Spl. 83, 3. Spearewa, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 7. Spearuwa, Ps. Th. 10, arg.: 83, 3. Speara, Ps. Surt. 83, 4. Ðā geseah heó spearwan nest, Homl. As. 120, 116. Ic spearwan gelíce geweard, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Spearwan nystlaþ *passeres nidificabunt*, 103, 16. Spearwan (hrond-sparuas, Lind.: spearwas, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29, 31: Lk. Skt. 12, 6. Beteran manegum spearwum, 12, 7. [*Goth.* sparwa: *O. H. Ger.* sparo: *Icel.* spörr.] v. neód-spearuwa.

spearwa, an; *m. The calf of the leg:*—Sparuua, sparua, spearua *surum*, Txts. 94, 897. v. spear-lira.

speo, spēc, speca, specan. v. spic, sprǽc, spreca, sprecan.

speoca, an; *m. A speck, spot, blot:*—Ðone sweartan speccan *maculam pullam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 11: 92, 84. Speccan *notae*, 114, 80: 60, 18: *scoriae*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 59. Smire ða speccan (*in a case of shingles*) mid ðære sealfe, Lchdm. ii. 88, 19. v. next two words.

speocel (?); *adj. Speckled.* v. haran-specel, *and see* Lchdm. ii. 390, col. 2.

speo-flāh; *adj. Speckled, spotted, full of spots:*—Specflaag *maculosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 25.

speocol. v. sprecol.

spēd *phlegm, rheum:*—Sped *petuita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 22: 68, 18. Sped *glaucoma* (cf. *spade* the congealed gum of the eye, Halliwell's Dict.), Hpt. Gl. 447, 22. v. spediende.

spēd, e; *f. Speed, success, means.* The word is found in the following glosses:—Spoed *proventus, praeventus*, Txts. 88, 815: *successus*, 96, 940: *prasidium*, 89, 1648. Spēd *proventus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 25: ii. 68, 44. Ðeós spēd *haec ops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 67, 18. Spēde *facultatem*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 40. Spēdum *successibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 56. I. *speed, quickness;* spēdum *speedily, quickly:*—Gewiton him ædre æfter ðære sprǽce spēdum fēran, Cd. Th. 144, 32; Gen. 2398. Spēdum sægde eorlum Abimeleh egesan gedreád Waldendes word, 161, 19; Gen. 2667. Him ða brōðor þrỹ spēdum miclum (*very speedily*) hǽlðo hygesorge heardum wordum, 122, 30; Gen. 2034. [Waterrstræm erneþþ towarrd te sæ wiþþ mikell sped ȝiff þatt itt nohht ne letteþþ, Orm. 18094.] II. *speed* (as in good *speed*), *success, prosperous issue:*—Ðæt mīnre sprǽce spēd folgie *that success may attend my speech*, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Heó (*Sarah*) ne gelỹfde ðæt ðære sprǽce spēd folgode *she did not believe that any happy result would follow those words, did not believe that she should have a son*, Cd. Th. 144, 4; Gen. 2384. Hit ne becymiþ eów nā tō nānre spēde *vobis non cedet in prosperum*, Num. 14, 41. Ðǽr rīcxaþ sib mid spēde *peace and happiness reign there*, Dōm. L. 267. On spēd *successfully, to purpose, with effect*, Beo. Th. 1750; B. 873: Exon. Th. 387, 28; Rä. 5, 12. Swā wit him an spēd sprecaþ *we shall speak so as to convince him*, Cd. Th. 36, 21; Gen. 575. Ic on ðīnre hǽlo hyldo sōhte and on ðīnre sprǽce spēd sōðfæste *in salutari tuo, et in eloquio justitiae tuae*, Ps. Th. 118, 123. Wīges spēd *success in war*, Exon. Th. 42, 16; Cri. 673. Æt wigge spēd, sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2362; El. 1182. Hié ðære sprǽce spēd ne āhton *the people at Babel had no advantage from speech*, Cd. Th. 101, 23; Gen. 1686. Se ðe him dōm forgeaf, spōwende spēd (*good speed*), 246, 14; Dan. 479. Æt ðam sperenīde spēde lǽnan, 124, 8; Gen. 2059: 187, 19; Exod. 153. III. *means, substance, abundance, wealth:*—Spēd ỳ dǽl mīn ðū eart *portio mea es*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 57: 141, 6. Spēd *substantia*, Ps. Spl. 38, 7, 11: 68, 2: Ps. Th. 88, 40. His meahta spēd *the abundance of his powers*, Exon. Th. 240, 18; Ph. 640. Hē is mægna spēd, Cd. Th. 1, 6; Gen. 3. Wilna gehwilces weaxende spēd *a growing abundance of every thing to be desired*, 100, 7; Gen. 1660. Ic on mīnre heortan hỹdde georne ðæt ic ðīnre sprǽce spēd gehealde *in corde meo abscondi eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 11: 38. Tubal Cain þurh snytro spēd smiðcræftega wæs *Tubal Cain was a workman cunning through wealth of wisdom*, Cd. Th. 66, 14; Gen. 1084. Metod tōbrǽd þurh his mihta spēd monna sprǽce, 102, 6; Gen. 1696: 306, 23; Sat. 668: Exon. Th. 225, 25; Ph. 394. Hē ūs giefeþ ēhta spēd, welan ofer wíd lond, 38, 10; Cri. 604. Hwǽr sind spēda rīcera

ubi sunt opes potentum, Wülck. Gl. 253, 38: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Eorðan spēda, Soul Kmbl. 154; Seel. 77. Ðīnre sprǽce spēde *eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 172. Ða ðe ðære myclnesse hiora spēda gylpaþ *qui multitudine abundantiarum suarum gloriabuntur*, 48, 6. Ðū on ðīnes mægenes mihte spēdum sē gesettest *tu confirmasti in virtute tua mare*, 73, 13. Ōðre him of hyra spēdum ðe hig hæfdon *eum universa substantia eorum quam habebant*, Deut. 11, 6. 'Redemptio animæ propriæ divitiæ' . . . wē sceoldon mid ūrum spēdum ūrum sāulum ða ēcan gesēlinesse begitan, Chart. Th. 124, 27. Mē ðīn sprǽc spēdum (*richly, abundantly*) cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50. Ealle mynstres fata and spēde hē sceal beseón *omnia vasa monasterii cunctamque substantiam conspitiat*, R. Ben. 55, 1. Ðīn sunu ðe hys spēde (*substantiam*) āmyrde, Lk. Skt. 15, 30. Gemicla ðū heora wīn and heora worldlīce spēde, Shrn. 104, 26: Ps. Th. 51, 6. Hē næfþ rihtwīsnysse spēda and wīsdōmes goldhordas ðe sind sōðe welan, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 28. IV. *power, faculty*:—Ðǽr wæs gesȳne his seó sōðe spēd *videbitur in majestate sua*, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Þurh ðīnra dǽda spēd dagas hēr gewuniaþ *ordinatione tua perseverat dies*, 118, 91. Hafast ðū heáh mægen ðīnes earmes spēd wið ealle fȳnd *in virtute brachii tui dispersisti inimicos tuos*, 88, 9. Þurh his āgne spēd witan, Exon. Th. 351, 9; Sch. 77. Syndon on ðissum Simone twā spēda, mannes and deófles, Blickl. Homl. 179, 10. Ðū eart mægena God, nis ðē gelīc on spēdum, Ps. Th. 88, 7. Wæs heofonweardes gāst ofer holm boren miclum spēdum, Cd. Th. 8, 8; Gen. 121. Meotud monnum syleþ sundorgiefe, sendeþ wīde āgne spēde (*faculties peculiar to each*), Exon. Th. 293, 24; Crā. 6. V. *opportunity*, or *means* of doing anything:—Ðæt hē him spēde and lȳfnysse sealde ðæt hē ðǽr wunian mōste for intingan his gebeda *ut sibi facultatem et licentiam ibidem orationis causa demorandi concederet*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 29. Se ealdormon him spēde and lȳfnesse sealde tō farene swā hwider swā hī woldan *major domus regiae copiam pergendi quoquo vellent, tribuit eis*, 4, 1; S. 564, 34. VI. *progeny* (?):—On cederbeámum mid heora spēdum spearwan nystlaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 16. [Huand iu thiu spōt cumid, helpe fon himile (cf. thurgh helpe and spede of prayer, Pr. C. 2882), Hel. 1901. *O. H. Ger.* spuot *celeritas, successus, provectus, prosperitas, substantia*.] v. ǽht-, freónd-, freoþo-, here-, land-, mægen-, sige-, sigor-, tuddor-, un-, wíg-, woruld-, wuldor-spēd.

spēdan; *p.* de *To speed, have success, succeed* in doing something:—Eów betere is ðæt gē ðisne gārræs mid gafole forgyldon . . . ne þurfe wē ūs spillan gif gē spēdaþ tō ðam (cf. Gif hē ne geþeó būton tō healfre hīde *if he succeeds in obtaining no more than a half hide*, Ll. Th. i. 188, 1) *for you is it better to buy off this attack . . . We need not destroy one another, if you succeed in doing this*, Byrht. Th. 132, 51; By. 34. [Swā hē spēdde, swā him Crist hūðe, swā þet in ſeuna geáre wæs þ mynstre gare, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 18. Hē spēdde litel, and be gode rihte, for hē wæs ān yuel man, 1140; Erl. 265, 17. His broþer heo him wolde binimen, ah he ne mihte speden, Laym. 403. He wollde winnenn Crist alls he wann Eve and Adam þiff þatt he mihhte spedenn, Orm. 12317. *O. H. Ger.* gi-spuotōn *accelerare*.] v. ā-, ge-spēdan.

sped-dropa (spēd-?), an; *m. A rheumy* (?) *drop*:—Mec (*a book*) fugles wyn (*a pen*) geond speddropum (*ink*) spyrede, Exon. Th. 408, 6; Rā. 27, 8. v. sped.

spēdende *suffering from rheum* or *phlegm* (?):—Spediende (swed-, Wrt.) *molaricus* (the preceding words are *podagricus, flegmaticus, reumaticus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 49: ii. 58, 2. v. sped.

spēdig; *adj.* I. *having good speed, prosperous*:—Him fēran gewāt Abraham wīde tō ðæt hē tō Siem com sīðe spēdig (*prosperous in travel*), Cd. Th. 107, 3; Gen. 1783. II. *having means, wealthy, opulent, rich in material wealth*:—Hē wæs swȳðe spēdig man on ðǽm ēhtum ðe heora spēda on beóþ, ðæt is, on wildrum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Ic ne eom swā spēdig (*dives*) ðæt ic mǽge bicgean mē wīn, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 17. Of spē[digre], of gestreónfulre *sumptuosa, copiosa*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 4. III. *rich in, abounding in, abundant, copious*:—Mundbora meahtum spēdig *a protector abundant in power* (*God*), Exon. Th. 143, 27; Gū. 667: 198, 14; Ph. 10: 305, 2; Fā. 82. Wæstmum spēdig, Cd. Th. 169, 19; Gen. 2802. Mihtum spēdge, 101, 25; Gen. 1687. Spēdige, Ps. Th. 59, 5. IV. *powerful* (cf. rice):—Spēdig *potens*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 65. Hē on eorðan byþ eádig and spēdig *potens in terra erit*, Ps. Th. 111, 2. Se sunu wæs sigorfæst, mihtig and spēdig, Rood Kmbl. 299; Kr. 151. Mægena God, milde and spēdig *Deus virtutum*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Dǽdum spēdig, 67, 18: 104, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* spuotig *uber, efficax, brevis*.] v. ǽht-, fēðe-, freónd-, gōd-, gold-, heán-, land-, med-, þurh-, un-, wan-, wuldor-spēdig.

spēdiglīce. v. ge-spēdiglīce.

spēdignes, e; *f. Wealth, opulence*:—Welan, spēdignesse *opulentia*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 9.

spēdlīce; *adv. Successfully, efficaciously, powerfully, in a manner which produces a result*:—Him spēdlīce spearuwa hūs begyteþ *the sparrow succeeds in finding a house for itself*, Ps. Th. 83, 3: 105, 2. Dō mē spēdlīce cuicne *quicken me effectually*, 118, 154. Syle mē spēdlīce ðæt ðū mē nerige *grant me effectual release*, 169: 170. Ðonne ic him spēdlīce tō sprǽc and hī lǽrde *when I spoke to them with power and taught them*, 119, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spuot-līh *prosper*.]

spēdsumian, spel. v. ge-spēdsumian, spell.

spelc, spilc *a splint*:—Monegum men gescrincaþ his fēt tō his homme . . . dō spelc tō, Lchdm. ii. 68, 7. Wið foredum lime . . . dō spilc tō *apply a splint*, 66, 23. [Spelke *fissula*, Prompt. Parv. 468, col. 1. *Spelk* a splinter or narrow strip of wood. 'To spelk in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone; whence the splints used in binding up of broken bones are called spelks,' Kennett MS., Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* spelkur, spjalkir; *pl. f. splints* for binding up broken bones.] v. spilcan.

spelcean. v. spilcan.

speld, es; *n.*; *pl.* speld *and* speldru (? *or* speldra (*see below*) *from* speldr. Cf. 'Spelder of woode *esclat*, Palsgrave. The schafte to *spildurs* spronge, Avow. of Arthur,' Halliwell's Dict.): speld, e; *f. A splinter, a thin piece of wood used as a torch, a torch*:—On spelde *in favillam*, Anglia xiii. 35, 213. Speldum *favillis*, 36, 234. Ðara spaca speldra *malleoli* (v. spæc), Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 56. Biernende speld *tedas*, 95, 26. Spelde *tedas*, 82, 29. [*Will.* speldes (*splinters*) of a broken spear. *Mod. E.* spell, spill. *M. H. Ger.* spelte *splinter of a lance: Icel.* speld, spjald; *n. a tablet; spilda a flake: Goth.* spilda *a tablet*.]

spelian; *p.* ode *To act as the representative of* another, *to represent, to take*, or *stand in, the place of* another:—*Pronomen* spelaþ ðone naman . . . Gif ðū cwest: 'Hwā lǽrde ðē?' ðonne cweðe ic: 'Dūnstān.' 'Hwā hādode ðē?' 'Hē mē hādode:' ðonne stent se hē on his naman stede and spelaþ hine, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 11–16. Se abbod, for ðig ðe hē Godes gespelia is (*quia vices Christi in monasterio creditur agere*), sig hlāford gehāten . . . for ðæs lufe ðe hē spelaþ *for the love of him whom he represents*, R. Ben. 114, 24. Næs Isaac ofslegen ac se ramm hine spelode, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 25. Hē God spellode (spelode?) *he* (*Nebuchadnezzar*) *put himself in the place of God*, Cd. Th. 257, 16; Dan. 658. Gif hē writan ne cunne bidde ōðerne ðe cunne ðæt hine spelige *si non scit literas, alter ab eo rogatus scribat*, R. Ben. 100, 5. Nān gehādod man ne sceal him tō geteón, ðæt hē Crist spelige ofer his hālgan hīrēd, būton him seó notu fram Godes lāreówum betēht sȳ, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 29. v. ā-spelian; ge-spelia, *and next two words*.

speliend, speligend, es; *m. A representative, vicar*:—*Pronomen* is ðæs naman speliend, se spelaþ ðone naman, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 12. Se cyning is Cristes sylfes speligend under him sylfum, Bd. Whelc. 151, 39. v. preceding word.

speling, e; *f. The taking the place* of another, *the acting as the representative* of another:—Cristes gespelia hē (*the abbot*) is and his note and spelinge on mynstre healt *Christi vices agere in monasterio creditur*, R. Ben. 10, 12.

spell, es; *n.* I. *a story, narrative, account, relation*:—Ðæt is mǽre spell (*the story of Lot's wife*), Cd. Th. 155, 2; Gen. 2566. Spelli *relatu*, Txts. 93; 1720. Dā rehton hī him sum hālig spel *exponebant illi quendam sacras historias sermonem*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 34. Se man sǽde fram helle sīðfæte swylc sār spell (sārspell?) swylce nǽfre ǽr on men ne becom ne nāht oft sīððan *the man told such a dismal story of the journey to hell as never before had come to men, and not often since*, Shrn. 49, 10: Cd. Th. 66, 31; Gen. 1092. Spel wrecan *to tell the story* (*of Beowulf's exploit*), Beo. Th. 1751; B. 873. Hwīlum gyd āwræc, hwīlum spell rehte, 4225; B. 2109. Lyt swigode nīwra spella ac hē sōðlice sægde *little of the story of what had just happened did he leave unsaid, but told truly*, 5788; B. 2898: 6050; B. 3029. Fela spella him sǽdon ða Beormas of hiera āgnum lande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 31. Ðās nīwan spel ic ðē ealle in cartan āwrīte *has novas explicaturas historias omnia cartis commendabo*, Nar. 3, 17. Ic mæg singan and secgan spell in meoduhealle, hū mē cynegōde cystum dohten, Exon. Th. 321, 31; Vid. 54. I a. *a historical narrative, history*:—Ic sette be hālgra spelle (*de historiis sanctorum*) āne bōc . . . Ðara abbuda stǽr and spell ðysses mynstres on twām bōcum ic āwrāt *historiam abbatum monasterii hujus in libellis duobus descripsi*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 20, 28. Ic ðē sende ðæt spell ðæt ic āwrāt be Angeldeóde and Seaxum *historiam gentis Anglorum quam edideram tibi transmisi*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 9. Ic cȳþe hwanan mē ðās spell (*the narratives contained in the history*) cōman, S. 471, 20. Hē spell martyra drowunge gesomnade *historias passionis martyrum congregans*, 5, 20; S. 641, 43. Ic longe spell hæbbe tō secgenne *uber dicendi materia est*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 16. I b. *a false* or *foolish story, a fable*:—Ealdra cwēna spell *anilis fabula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 24. Spel *vel* unnyt sprǽc *fabula*, i. *bella*, ii. 146, 64. Mē mānwyrhtan manige on spellum sægdon *narraverunt mihi iniqui fabulationes*, Ps. Th. 118, 85. Ðū gehērdest reccan on ealdum leásum spellum, ðætte Iob sceolde beón se hēhsta god, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 5: Met. 26, 2. Dā ongunnon leáse men wyrcan spell, and sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire drȳcræft men forbrēdan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. II. *an instructive talk, discourse, a philosophical argument*, as a theological term *a sermon, homily* (v. spell-bōc):—Sunnandæges spell . . . Se diácon sǽde fram ðysum fȳre emne swā wē rǽdaþ on Sunnandæges spelle, Wulfst. 205, 4–206, 1. Ðæt nis tō spelle ac elles tō rǽdenne *it is not to be taken as a sermon, but to be read otherwise*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 6. Se wīsdōm ēcte ðēt spell mid leoþe *wisdom, added verse to his argument*,

Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7. Secgan spell *to discourse*, 13; Fox 36, 31. Gehēr nū ān spell be ðām ofermōdum cyningum, 37, 1; Fox 186, 1: Met. 28, 1. Ongan Waldend wiþ Abraham sprecan sægde him unlytel spell *held with him long discourse*, Cd. Th. 145, 14; Gen. 2405. Spella and lāra rēdhycgende, Exon. Th. 301, 27; Fä. 25. Ða twā bēc on hundeahtatigum spellum (*homilies*), Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 2, 15. Bæd ðæt [hē] him on spellum gecȳðde, onwrige worda gongum, hū . . . , Exon. Th. 171, 28; Gū. 1133: Cd. Th. 33, 7; Gen. 516. Gif ðū gesihst gimmas deórwyrða findan, spellu (*parabolas*) getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. III. *a saying, remark, sentence, statement of a single point, dictum*, cf. the later *spell*:—Hit is swiþe ryht spell ðæt Plato sǣde (*the saying is then given*). Ðā cwæþ ic: 'Ic eom geþafa ðæt ðæt was sōð spell, ðæt Plato sǣde, Bt. 35, 1, 2; Fox 156, 8–14: 38, 3; Fox 202, 19. Ic ðē mæg eáþe geandwyrdan ðæs spelles *I can easily give you an answer on the point you have mentioned*, 41, 2; Fox 244, 24. III a. *a saying* that is to be repeated to another, *a message, an announcement*. v. spell-boda, I, godspell:—Brimmanna boda ābeód eft ongeán, sege ðīnum leódum miccle lāþre spell *give them a much less pleasant message*, Bycht. Th. 133, 15; By. 50. Drihten dōm forgeaf ðām ðe his spel berað *the Lord gave glory to those that bear his messages*, Cd. Th. 246, 15; Dan. 479. IV. *speech, language* of prose:—Ðā hē ðās bōc of Lǣdenum tō Engliscum spelle hæfde gewende, ðā geworhte hē hī eft tō leóþe, Bt. pref.; Fox viii, 9. [*Goth.* spill *a fable, tale*: *O. Sax.* spell: *O. L. Ger.* spell *fabulatio, parabola*: *O. H. Ger.* spell *sermo, narratio, parabola, fabula, mythus*: *Icel.* spjall *a saying*.] v. bealu-, bī-, eald-, fæc-, forþ-, god-, gūþ-, hilde-, inwit-, lār-, lāþ-, leás-, leóf-, lyge-, morgen-, riht-, sār-, sōþ-, weá-, wil-spell.

spell-bōc *a book of homilies*:—, i. full spelbōc wintres and sumeres, Chart. Th. 430, 21.

spell-boda, an; *m.* I. *one who delivers a message*, or *brings intelligence, a messenger, an ambassador*:—Sancte Iohannes wæs gelīc Godes englum & hē wæs bēme, Cristes fricca on ðysne middangeard, & wæs Godes Suna spellboda, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Hū ðæt wæs weallende spelboda, se ðe ðone Hǣlend on ðysne middangeard cumendne gesecgan wolde, 165, 33. Heora feóndas flōd ādrencte ðæt ðæra ǣfre ne com ān spelboda *there was never a one left to tell the tale*, Ps. Th. 105, 10. Him andswarode Godes spelboda (*the prophet Daniel*): 'Nō ic wiþ feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas,' Cd. Th. 262, 12; Dan. 743: 249, 20; Dan. 533: *the angel Gabriel*, Exon. Th. 21, 17; Cri. 336. Ðus gieddade Godes spelboda (*Job*), 236, 9; Ph. 571. Godes spelbodan *the prophets*, 104, 22; Gū. 11. Godes spellbodan (*the angels who came to Lot*), Cd. Th. 150, 19; Gen. 2494. Spelbodan (*those who should have brought the news of Pharaoh's overthrow*), 210, 10; Exod. 513. Spelbodan *oratores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 68. II. *one who delivers a discourse, a public speaker*:—Spelboda *causidicus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 14.

spell-cwide, es; *m. Historical narrative*:—Ic wolde gesecgan and mid spellcwidum gemearcian, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 12.

spellian; *p.* ode. I. *intrans. To talk, converse, discourse*:—Ic spellige *fabulor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 13. Hī ealne dæg fleardiaþ and spelliaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. Ðā hig spelledon (woeron spellendo, Lind.: spellende, Rush.) *dum fabularentur*, Lk. Skt. 24, 15. Mid deádum spellian, gestrión hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 202, 5. Man ne mōt spellian ne sprǣce drīfan binnan Godes cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 69: L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 28. Ðā se Wīsdōm ðis leóþ āsungen hæfde, ðā ongan hē spellian, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 186, 34. Spelligan, 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Spellien (spillian, Cott. MS.), 20; Fox 70, 20. II. *trans. To announce, proclaim, tell, utter*:—Hig spelliaþ ỳ tōgǣnaþ and sprǣcaþ unrihtwīsnesse *effabuntur et loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Him wæs lust ðæt hē ðiossum leódum leóð spellode, Met. Introd. 4. Hié (*the prophets*) ðære sōþfæstnesse tācen spellodan and secgende wæron, Blickl. Homl. 161, 20. [Þat folc gan to spelien (vsi, 2nd MS.) Irlondes speche, Laym. 10068. Speken heom togadere & speleden, 4051. Þe posstless forenn . . . till hæþenn follc to spellenn, Orm. 8528. Mardocheus speleð *amare conterens impudentem*, A. R. 170, 19. *Goth.* spillōn *to tell, announce*: *Icel.* spjalla *to talk*.] v. ge-spellian.

spell-stōw, e; *f. A place where announcements are made* (?):—And-lang dene tō ðære spelstōwe, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 28.

spellung, e; *f.* I. *talking, conversation, discourse, narration*:—Ðȳ læs on mē mǣge ídel spellung oþþe scondlīc leásung beón gestǣled *ne aut fabulae aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 20. Forbūgaþ ídele spellunge and dyslīce blissa *avoid idle conversation and foolish pleasures*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 13: 148, 2: ii. 336, 19: Cd. Th. 304, 31; Sat. 638. Spellung *fabulositas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 23. II. *a tale, conversation, discourse, narrative*:—*Fabulae*, ðæt synd ídele spellunga, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Zup. 296, 5. Spellenga *sermonum*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 77. Spellunga ỳ saga *fabulas*, 410, 54. Ídele spellunga *otiosas fabulas*, Confess. Peccat. Hī cȳð[d]on mē spellunga *narraverunt mihi fabulationes*, Ps. Spl. 118, 85. [Spellunge and smeechunge (*talking and tasting*) beoð ine muðe boðe . . . we schulen speken nu of spellunge, and ter efter of herrunge, A. R. 64, 11. *O. L. Ger.* spellunga *tragoediae*.] v. eft-, leás-spellung.

spelt, es; *m.* (?) *spelt, corn*:—Spelt *planta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 11: 46, 66: *faar*, 287, 19: ii. 34, 38. Spelt sāmgrēne *far serotina*, 36, 39. Hwǣtes, speltes *farris*, 34, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* spelza *spelta, far*. From Latin *spelta*.]

spēn (?), es; *m. A fibre*:—Spēnas *fibras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 52. Cf. spōn.

spendan *to spend*. [*O. H. Ger.* spentōn *consumere, impendere, expendere*. From Latin.] v. ā-, for-spendan, *and next word*.

spendung, e; *f. Spending*:—Sum underfēhþ eorðlīce ēhta and se sceal ðæs pundes spendunge Gode āgifan of his ēhtum *one receives earthly possessions, and he must repay the spending of the pound to God out of his possessions*, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* spentunga *dispensatio, impensa*.]

Spēne (Spene?); *pl. The Spaniards*:—Amilcor wearð from Spēnum ofslagen, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 31. v. Spāneas.

spennan *to allure*. v. for-spennen, -spennend[e], -spennestre, -spennung. [*O. H. Ger.* spennen *allicere, illicere, sollicitare, seducere*: *Icel.* spenja.] Cf. spanan.

spennels, es; *m. A clasp*:—*Fibula .s. dicta quod ligat* cnæp, sigl, spennels, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 58. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spenula *fibula*: *Icel.* spennill *a clasp*.] v. spannan.

speoftan (?); *p.* speaft *To spit*:—Speaft (speoft, Rush.; cf. ā-speaft, -speoft, Jn. Skt. Lind, Rush. 9, 6), Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 23. Speufton *expuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 67. Speofton, 27, 30. Speafton (speoftun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 19. [Gespeoftad biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32.]

speówan; *p.* de *To spit*:—Hī on his hleór hyra spātl speówdon, Exon. Th. 69, 17; Cri. 1122. Gē mid horu speówdon on ðæs andwlitan, Elen. Kmbl. 594; El. 297. Hī āttre spiówdon, Exon. Th. 156, 34; Gū. 884. [Cf. *Icel.* spýja (*strong*).] Cf. spiwian, spīwan.

speówung, e; *f. Spewing, vomiting*:—Speówung *evomatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 40. v. spīwing.

speowþa. v. spiweþa.

spere, es; *n. A spear, lance, pike, javelin*:—Spere *lancea, falarica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 11: 84, 17: *falarica*, ii. 86, 82: *hasta*, i. 287, 4: ii. 43, 19. Gætridwet spere *hasta*, i. 35, 40. His sceaft ætstōd ætforan him, swā ðæt ðæt spere him eode þurh ūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 55: Byrht. Th. 135, 53; By. 137. Nægle oððe spere *cuspide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 24. Ecg sceal on sweorde, ord spere, Exon. Th. 346, 14; Gn. Ex. 204. Mid spere *lancea*, Jn. Skt. 19, 34. Hē nam him spere on hand *accepit lanceam in manu*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 8. Ða speru sōðfæstnesse *veritatis jacula*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 9: 38, 6; Swt. 277, 22. Spera *sparorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 33. Mid spērum tōsticad *confossum vulneribus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. Spiorum (swiorum, Wrt.) *contis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 57. Speoru *contos*, 104, 58. Speru, 14, 72: 20, 15: *ansatas* (cf. *ansatas* ætgāras, 3, 68), 5, 44: 88, 16. Speru, boltas *catapultas*, 18, 58: 85, 16. Hī lēton of folman feólhearde speru fleógan, Byrht. Th. 134, 63; By. 108. ¶ In the following the word refers to a shooting pain or stitch:—Út lytel spere gif hēr inne sié, Lchdm. iii. 52, 18. [*O. Sax.* sper; *n.*: *O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sper; *m. hasta, lancea, sparus, catapulta*: *Icel.* spjör; *n. pl.* (poetical).] v. ātor-, bār-, deáþ-, huntig-, pull-, scot-, wæl-, wīg-spere.

spere-brōga, an; *m. Terror caused by the casting of spears* or *darts*:—Ic spǣte sperebrōgan . . . mē of hrife fleógaþ hyldepīlas, Exon. Th. 398, 27; Rä. 18, 4.

spere-healf, e; *The male side* or *line* (in speaking of inheritance. Cf. swert-, gēr-māge, Grmm. R. A. 470):—Mīn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinlhealfe, Chart. Th. 491, 20. [Cf. spera-hand *in Richthofen O. Frs. Dict.*] Cf. wǣpned-healf, -hand.

spere-leás; *adj. Without a point* or *head*:—Spereleás sceaft *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 42.

spere-mann. v. spyre-mann.

spere-nīþ, es; *m. Spear-strife, battle*:—Him Drihten mihte æt ðam sperenīðe spēde lǣnan, Cd. Th. 124, 7; Gen. 2059.

spere-wyrt, e; *f. A plant name*; the word translates *innule(-a) campane(-a)*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 17: Lchdm. i. 210, 7: *nap silvatica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 27.

speriend, sper-lira, sperlīce. v. spyriend, spear-lira, spærlīce.

sperran, spirran, spyrran; *p.* de *To strike, spar*:—Ðær eác cwōman hreáþemȳs . . . and ða on ūre ondwlitan sperdon and ūs pulledon *et uespertilionum uis ingens . . . in ora uultusque nostros ferebantur* (the translator has read *feriebant*?), Nar. 15, 6. Spyrrynde *verberans*, Germ. 399, 411. [Cf. *Icel.* sperrask *to struggle*: *Ger.* sich sperren *to struggle, resist*.] v. next word.

sperring, spirring, spyrring, e; *f. Striking*:—Clifra spyrringe *ungularum arpagine* (cf. slītunge *arpagine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 38), Hpt. Gl. 526, 67. Spyrrince *arpagine*, Anglia xiii. 37, 297.

sperte. v. spyrte.

spic, es; *n. Bacon, lard, the fat flesh of swine*:—*Hi lares* ðās hūs; ðanon ys gēcweden *lardum* spic, forðan ðe hit on hūsum hangaþ lange, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 42, 17. Spic *lardum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 25: *larda*, 286, 52: ii. 52, 1: *tanea*, i. 26, 47. Spices snǣd *offella* vel *particula*, 27, 19: ii. 65, 7: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 87. Man nime āne cuppan huniges and healfe cuppan clǣnes gemyltes spices, and mænge on gemang ðæt hunig and ðæt spic tōgædere, Lchdm. iii. 76, 5. Ān sconc spices *a ham*,

L. Ath. i, prm.; Th. i. 198, 7. Hē ælce gēre āgefe ðēm hīgum .iii. wēga spices, Chart. Th. 471, 14; 473, 28. Speces, 468, 24. Mid ealdan spice oþþe mid ferscre buteran, Lchdm. ii. 354, 5. Gemelte eald spic, 52, 20. Nim clǣne spic, iii. 40, 26. Ðonne hē spic behworfen hæfþ *when he has attended to the bacon*, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 23. Etan spicc, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 111. ¶ *Spic* occurs in names of places where swine were fed, e. g. Holan-spic, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. pp. 115, 137, 184, but its meaning here is not evident. Kemble suggests that it may refer to the mast on which the swine were fed. [Þer com spic (fleas, 2nd MS.), Laym. 24437. Spyk or fet flesche *popa*, Prompt. Parv. 469, col. 1. *O. L. Ger.* spec[-suīu]: *O. H. Ger.* spech *lardum*: *Ger.* speck: *Icel.* spik *fat of seals, whales, etc., blubber*: *Dan.* spek *blubber, lard*: *Swed.* späk *lard*.] v. offrung-spic.

spīca, an; *m. Spikenard; any aromatic herb* (?):—Ðeós smerenes wæs geworht of ehtatēne cynna wyrtum; ðǣr wǣron þreó ða betstan—ele, & nardus, & spīca (*or is this merely the Latin word?*), Blickl. Homl. 73, 21. Lǣcedōm . . . spīcan wiþ ūtsihtan, and dracontjan wiþ fūle horas, . . . and balzaman smiring wiþ eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. ii. 174, 4.

spīc-hūs, es; *n. A larder*:—Spichūs *lardarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 16: *lar* (kitchen?), Lchdm. i. lxiii. 3. [*O. H. Ger.* spech-hūs *lardarium*.]

spīcing, es; *m. A spike* (? Halliwell gives *spiking* a large nail, as a northern word):—Spīcyngas gadirian oððe wyrcean, geswinc hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 24.

spīc-māse, an; *f. A titmouse*:—Spicmāse (*Wright prints* swic-) *parrula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 40. [In E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 33, *blue spick* is given as the name of the blue titmouse in North Devon. Cf. *Icel.* spiki *a tit*.]

spīder *a spider* (?):—Hēr com in gangan in spīder wiht, hæfde him his haman on handa, Lchdm. iii. 42, 11. The passage is the beginning of a charm.

spigettan; *p.* te *To spit*:—Gif hire fæder spigette (*spuisset*) on hire nebb, Num. 12, 14. Dā ongan se Catulus him spigettan on, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 5.

spilæg:—Spilæg se ǣtterne *spilagius*, Rtl. 125, 29.

spilc. v. spelc.

spilcan, spelcean; *p.* te *To bind with splints*:—Dæt sceāp dæt sceoncforad wæs ne spilcte gē dæt *quod fractum est, non alligastis*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 10. Gif scancan forade synd . . . hū mon spelcean scyle, Lchdm. ii. 6, 12. v. spelc.

spild, es; *m. Destruction, ruin*:—Spildes *internicionis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 65. Spilde geblonden, Exon. Th. 405, 27; Rä. 24, 8. Ic hī ne sparige, ac on spild giefe, 247, 28; Jul. 85. Spilth *pessum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 75. Dætte hié ðone spild ðæs hryres him ondrǣden *ut praecipitem ruinam metuant*, Past. 52, 5; Swt. 407, 20. Dæt mōd . . . ongit hine selfne on swelcne spild forlǣd *mens . . . sese in praecipitium pervenisse deprehendit*, 58, 2; Swt. 441, 27. Ðurh deófles spild *through the ruin caused by the devil*, Elen. Kmbl. 2235; El. 1119. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spildi; *f. desperatio, effusio*.] v. for-spild.

spildan; *p.* de *To waste, destroy, make away* with:—Ðeáf ne cymes būta dætte [hē] spildeþ (*perdat*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 10. Seðe lufaþ sāuel his spildeþ (*perdet*) hié, 12, 25. Ðū wilnast, dæt ðū ðīne feore spilde, Andr. Kmbl. 568; An. 284. [*O. H. Ger.* spildan *effundere, expendere*.] v. for-spildan, *and* spillan.

spilde. v. an-spilde.

spild-sīþ, es; *m. A journey undertaken with the object of causing destruction*, Cd. Th. 187, 18; Exod. 153.

spillan; *p.* ode *To play, sport, wanton*:—Hī lufiaþ īdele blisse . . . and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, spelliaþ and spiliaþ, and nǣnige note dreógaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. Eówra leóda ðe spiliaþ and plegaþ and rǣdes ne hēdaþ, Wulfst. 45, 24. [Uortigerne mid his hirede hæhliche spilede, Laym. 13816. In blisse spilen, Gen. and Ex. 2532. *O. Sax.* spilōn *to play, dance*: *O. H. Ger.* spilōn *ludere, ludificare, lascivire*.]

spillan; *p.* de *To destroy*:—Sunā huelc soecaþ sāuel hā gewyrca spilleþ hié (*perdet illam*), Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 17, 33: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 25. Ðeóf ne cymeþ būta dætte [hē] spilleþ (*perdat*), 10, 10. Ne spildic ī ne losade *non perdidi*, Lind. 18, 9. Eal dæt God spilde *God destroyed it all*, Cd. Th. 154, 22; Gen. 2559. Sumne man tō Lundene lǣdde, and ðǣr spilde, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 9. Dætte ne ic losige ī ic ne spillo *ut non perdam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 39. Dætte ðū spilla *ut dissipes*, Rtl. 55, 22. Ne þurfe wē ūs spillan *we need not destroy one another*, Byrht. Th. 132, 50; By. 34. Sōhton hine tō spillanne *quaerebant eum perdere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 39. Swil[g]ra, gliw[e]ra [*in margin* spillendra (spiliendra?); *but see* onspillendra *parasitorum*, Anglia xiii. 28, 29] *parasitorum*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 37. [Wæron six men spilde of here ægon, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 14. Ȝif ȝe hit willed ich hine uulle spillen, Laym. 880. Unleoden spilden al his þeoden, 28863. Speche þu maht spillen, ant ne speden nawiht, Jul. 24, 14. Late ye nouth mi bodi spille, Havel. 2422. To spille hem þat ben gulty, Piers P. 19, 298. Spyllyñ or destroyyñ *confundo*, Prompt. Parv. 469. *Icel.* spilla *to destroy, spoil*.] v. for-, ge-spillan; spildan.

spilling, e; *f. Destruction, waste*:—Nān þing . . . būton folces geswinc and feós spylling and heora feóndа forðbylding, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 37. [*Prompt. Parv.* spyllinge or lesynge or schendynge *confusio, deperdicio*.] v. feoh-spilling.

spind *fat*:—Spind *arbina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 54. Hrysel *vel* gelend *vel* spind (swind, Wrt.) *vel* swínes smere *arvina* vel *adeps*, i. 44, 20. [*O. L. Ger.* spind *arvina*: *O. H. Ger.* spint *adeps, arvina, pinguedo*.] v. hago-spind.

spindel. v. sprindel.

spinel, spinl, e; *f. A spindle*:—Spinil (spinel), *stilium* vel *fusa*, Txts. 98, 967: *nitorium*, 81, 1377. Spinel *fusum*, 65, 933. Spinl, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 30: *fusu*, 152, 12: *nitorium*, 60, 12: *fusus*, i. 26, 15: 82, 10: *fussum*, 281, 74. Spinle *fusi*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 23. Spinele *fuso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 21. Spinle, 34, 29: Hpt. 494, 20. Spinle *fussum*, Kent. Gl. 1142. Hē sceal . . . spinle habban, Anglia ix. 263, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* spinnila: *O. H. Ger.* spinnala, spinala *fusus*.] v. eár-, þrāwing-, wealc-spinel(-spinl).

spinel-healf, e; *f. The female side* or *line*:—Mīn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinlhealfe, Chart. Th. 491, 21. [Cf. *O. Frs.* spindel-sīda. v. Richthofen, O. Frs. Dict.] Cf. wīf-hand, *and see* spere-healf.

spinnan; *p.* spann, *pl.* spunnon; *pp.* spunnen. I. *to spin*:—*Neo* ic spinne, *neui* ic spann, *neuisti* vel *nesti* dū spunne, *neuistis* vel *nestis* gē spunnon, *neuerunt* vel *nerunt* hī spunnon, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 147, 2–4. Ic spinne *neo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 13. Spinnaþ *neunt*, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 27. Hig spinnaþ wulle *illae nent lanam*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 97, 9. Nim ðone hweorfan ðe wīf mid spinnaþ, Lchdm. ii. 310, 22. Spunnun *neverant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 10. Ða of his leáfum and of his flȳse ðæs treówes spunnon and swā eác tō godewebbe wǣfon and worhtan *foliis arborum ex siluestri uellere uestes detexunt*, Nar. 6, 18. II. of the action of the tide on the sand:—Sand sǣcir span (*Grein would read* spān) *the ebb hath knit the sand together* (?), Cd. Th. 196, 13; Exod. 291. III. of convulsive movement (?), *to writhe, twist*:—Sum ungeseceádwīs man hine sylfne āhēng dæt hē fōtum span (*for* sparn? v. spornan) and his feorh forlēt *a certain foolish man hung himself, so that he moved his feet convulsively* (*could not rest them on the ground?*), *and gave up the ghost*, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 34. Heó hī sylfe on grine āhēng, dæt heó fōtum span, 30, 23. [*Goth. O. H. Ger.* spinnan: *Icel.* spinna.] v. ā-, ge-spinnan; twī-spunnen.

spiówan, spiowian. v. speówan, spiwian.

spīr *a spire* [v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, where *spire* is given as the name of the reed and of various spiked grasses. The word is also used of tapering trees, v. Baker's Northampt. Gl.]:—Hreódes spīr, Lchdm. ii. 266, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* spyre of corne or herbe *hastula*, spyryñ as corne and oþer lyke *spico*. Imeind mid spire and grene segge, O. and N. 18. The word occurs in Chaucer and Piers Plowman. v. Skeat's note on the latter, 13, 180 (C text). Cf. *Icel.* spīra *a spar*: *Dan.* spire *a sprout*; spir *a spar*: *Swed.* spira *a spar*; *a sceptre*; *a pistil*.]

spircan. I. *to sparkle*:—Spircendre *scintillante*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 42. Spyrcendum *scintillantibus*, 499, 43. II. *to fall in drops*. v. spircing:—Hē hēt mycel āð ontendan on ymbhwyrfte ðæs mēdenes and mid pice hī besprencgan and mid spyrcendum ele (*with oil that bespattered her*), Homl. Skt. i. 9, 118. v. for-spyrcan; spearcian.

spircing, e; *f. A sprinkling, dropping*:—Spyrcinge *aspergine*, Germ. 398, 225. v. previous word.

spirian, spirte. v. spyrian, spyrte.

spitel *a kind of spade, a spud, a spittle* ['*spittle* a spade, used for light digging, which is *spittling*. The square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a baking-*spittle*,' Mid-York. Gl. '*Spittle* a spade with a curved edge, used for grip-digging.' Holderness Gl. See also E. D. S. Pub. Gl. B, 2, 12, and Halliwell's Dict. In A. R. 384, 18, where one MS. has *spade*, another has *spitelstaf*.] v. hand-, wād-spitel, *and* spittan.

-spitel. v. wrōht-spitel.

spittan; *p.* te *To dig with a spittle*:—In Agusto and Septembri and Octobri man mæg māwan, wād spittan, fela tilda hām gæderian, Anglia ix. 261, 16. Cf. '*Spittle* to cut weeds with a spittle-staff,' E. D. S. Pub. Linc. Gl. '*Spittle ower* to dig over a piece of ground with a spade,' Holderness Gl. '*Spitter* a small tool with a long handle for cutting up weeds,' Halliwell's Dict. v. spitel.

spittan *to spit*. v. spyttan.

spitu, e; *f. A spit*:—Spitu *veru*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 9: 82, 66: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 80, 10. *Veru* spitu, *ueribus* spitum, 14; Zup. 89, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* spiz *veru*.]

spīwan; *p.* spāw, *pl.* spiwon. I. *to spew, vomit, spit up* (a) with acc.:—Ðonne spīwaþ hié dæt horh, Lchdm. ii. 194, 16. Hē spāw blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 63. Hē spāw hi innoð ūt þurh his mūð, Shrn. 66, 33. Ðonne man ða cild cwalde, ðonne spiwon hī ða meoloc, 33, 1. Hit eft spīwende, Blickl. Homl. 57, 7. (b) with dat.:—On ða ādle ðe mon wormse spīweþ (cf. worms spīwende, 208, 9), Lchdm. ii. 200, 22. Ic blōde spāu *vomebam sanguinem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 30. Holm heolfre

spǽw, Cd. Th. 206, 9; Exod. 249. (c) without a case:—Stinge him gelóme on ða hracan, ðæt hē mǽge spíwan, Lchdm. ii. 62, 12. Gelóme tó spíwanne, 174, 21: 286, 20. Ða gebrǽd hē hine seócne, and ongan hine brecan tó spíwenne, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9. II. *to spit*:—Geót ðæt blód on ymeunde wæter, spíw þríwa æfter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 15. Ðonne is cynn, ðæt him spíwe ðæt wíf on ðæt nebb, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 2. [*Goth.* speiwan *to spit*: *O. Sax.* spíwan: *O. Frs.* spíga, spía: *O. H. Ger.* spíwan *vomere, spuere*: *Icel.* spýja.] v. ā-spíwan.

spiw-drenc, -drinc (spiwe-), es; *m. An emetic*:—Spiwedrenc, Lchdm. ii. 136, 25: 270, 19: 272, 4, 6. Se ðe hæfþ þearfe spiwdrinces, 60, 26. Tó spiwdrence, 268, 21. Wyrc spiwdrenc, 270, 27: 302, 17. Se man þurh spiwedrenc ǽspíwþ ðone wǽtan, 60, 22: 336, 1. Spiwedrencas, 170, 6.

spíwe, es; *m. A vomiting, vomit*:—Spiwe deah ðám monnum ðe for fylle gihsa slihþ, Lchdm. ii. 60, 23.

spíwe-drenc, spiwel. v. spiw-drenc, spiwol.

spíwere, es; *m. One who vomits*:—Spíwere *vomex* vel *vomens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 6.

spíweþa, an; *m.* I. *vomiting*:—Gif hié (*diseases*) cumen of oferfyllo, mid spíweþan hý mon sceal lytlian, Lchdm. ii. 178, 11. Wið miclan spíweþan, and hē ne mǽge nánne mete gehabban, 190, 8. Wið spíwþan, 190, 1. Ðurh spíwdan, i. 274, 21. Spíweþan dón *to vomit*, iii. 214, 23. Hí beóþ oferfyllede óþ spíweþan, R. Ben. 136, 25. Drincan óð speowðan, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 35. II. *vomit, what is vomited*:—Lǽt spíwan . . . gesceáwa hwæðer ðe spíwða sý swá micel swá hē ǽr gedranc, Lchdm. ii. 286, 22. Gif hund ðone spíweðan frete *si canis vomitum illum devoraverit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 47; Th. ii. 218, 5. Hund eft hwyrfde tó his spíwdan, Shrn. 37, 16.

spíwian; *p.* ode *To spit up, vomit* (with dat.):—Hiim bánlocan blóde spíowedan *their carcases spouted forth blood*, Exon. Th. 271, 3; Jul. 476. v. spíwan, speówan.

spíwing, e; *f. Spewing, vomiting*:—Spíwinge *evomitio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 17. Spíwing, ii. 32, 57. v. blód-spíwing; speówung.

spíwol; *adj. Emetic, causing vomiting*:—Drince hē spíwles drences, Lchdm. ii. 264, 24. Drince se man spíwolne drenc, 216, 11. Speowolne drenc, 216, 16. Mid wyrtdrencum ūtyrnendum oþþe spíwlum oþþe migolum, 82, 17. v. líg-, un-spíwol.

spjungean. v. sponge.

splott, es; *m.* I. *a plot of land*:—Mann ðe áhte geweald ealles ðæs splottes æt Celian dúne, ðár ðæt scræf wæs tómiddes, ðe ða seofon hálgan lágon inne slápan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 415. On clǽnan splott súðeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 23. II. *a spot*:—Is se finta fægre gedǽled sum brún sum basu sum blácum splottum searolíce beseted *cauda porrigitur fulvo distenta metallo, in cujus maculis purpura mista rubet*, Exon. Th. 218, 18; Ph. 296. [Cf. Hyre treówenan gesplottude cuppan, Chart. Th. 537, 33. Wicklif uses *splotti* = spotted in Gen. 30, 35; and Halliwell gives *splotch* as an East-country word for a splash of dirt.] v. ǽcer-, friþ-, land-, mǽd-splott.

splottian *to spot, blot.* v. preceding word.

spón, es; *m.*: e; *f.* (? v. sæp-spón) *A chip, shaving*:—Spón *astula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 63: *gingria*, 109, 71. *Fomes* spoon; idem *astula*, 39, 70. Geswǽled spoon *vel* tynder *fomes*, i. 39, 21. Monige of ðam treówe ðæs hálgan Cristes mǽles spónas and sceafþan nimaþ *multi de ipso ligno sacrosanctae crucis astulas excidere solent*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 31: 3, 17; S. 544, 44. Genim ðone wyrttruman . . . þwít nigon spónas, Lchdm. ii. 292, 2. [*O. Frs.* spón: *O. H. Ger.* spán *hastula, carpenta*: *Icel.* spánn, spónn *a chip, splinter*.]

sponan *teats*, sponere. v. spanu, spanere.

spong, e; *f. A spongy excrescence* (?):—Gif on eágan weaxen reáde sponge drýpe on hát culfran blód . . . óþ ðæt ða sponge áweg synd, Lchdm. ii. 308, 17: 300, 5. v. next word.

sponge, an; *f. A sponge*:—Án heora genam ane spongean, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 48. Genim spjungean, gedó on scearp eced, Lchdm. ii. 192, 18. [*O. Sax.* spunsia: *O. H. Ger.* spunga.] v. spynge.

sponn, spoon. v. spann, spón.

spor, es; *n.* I. *a trace, track, spoor*:—Ne biþ ðǽr ǽþe ðín spor on tó findanne *vestigia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Th. 76, 16. Stande ðæt spor for ðone foreáð, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Wé noldon tó ðæm spore onlútan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 18: Exon. Th. 497, 8; Rä. 85, 26. Hwæt mæg bión dyslícre ðonne hwá lufige hwelcre wuhte spor on ðæm duste and ne lufige ðæt ðætte ðæt spor worhte *quid esse dementius potest, quam vestigia in pulvere impressa diligere, sed ipsum, a quo impressa sunt, non amare?* Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 1–2. Gif man spor gespirige of scýre on ódre, fón ða menn tó ðe ðǽr nýcst syndon, and drífan ðæt spor óð hit man ðam gerǽfan gecýðe; fó hē syþþan tó and ádrífe ðæt spor út of his scíre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 20–23. Hē ús spor tǽce, v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 3. Gif ðú gesyxt wulfes spor, Lchdm. i. 360, 19. II. *a trace, vestige, mark left by anything* (of the marks made by weapons; cf. *Icel.* sverða, eggja spor, dólg-spor *a wound*):—Lǽtaþ hý lábra leóna hleótan þurh wǽpnes spor (*by a wound*), Exon. Th. 280, 2; Jul. 623: Andr. Kmbl. 2362; An. 1182. Bealubenne, licwunde spor, Cd. Th. 193, 1; Exod. 239. III. *tracing, tracking*:—Ðú teohhast ðæt ðú spyrige æfter mé, and swíþor swincst on ðam spore ðonne hí dón, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 14. Ðæt élc man wǽre ódrum gelǽstfull ge æt spore ge æt midráde, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 11. Befæste mon ðæt spor landes mannum, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* spor *vestigium, indago*; *Icel.* spor.] v. fót-, hóh-spor.

spora, spura, an; *m. A spur*:—Spora *calcar*, Txts. 47, 361: 110, 1164. Spura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 3, 63: i. 84, 3: 288, 22: Hpt. Gl. 505, 70: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Zup. 42, 10. *Calcaria* spuran *dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 44. Spurum *calcaribus*, 17, 62. Hē heów ðæt hors mid ðam spuran (cf. *Icel.* höggva hest sporum), Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 22. .ii. spuran on .iii. pundan, Chart. Th. 503, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* sporo: *Icel.* spori.] v. hún-, táh-spora, -spura; hand-spor(a?); sporu.

sporettan (?); *p.* te *To kick*:—Sporetteþ (spornetteþ?) *recalcitravit*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 193, 7. *next word.*

sporettung (?), e; *f. Kicking*:—Sportengæ *calcaneum*, Ps. Spl. T. 55, 6. v. *previous word.*

spor-leþer, es; *n. A spur-leather*:—Spurleþera *calcaria* (amongst things made by the shoemaker), Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* spor-leder *calcarium*.]

spornan, spurnan; *p.* spearn, *pl.* spurnon; *pp.* spornen. I. *to strike with the foot, spurn*:—Þe læs ðú on stán fóte spurne *ne offendas ad lapidem pedem tuam*, Ps. Th. 90, 12. On spurnan *inpingere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 72. On spornendum fét *in offenso pede*, Scint. 187, 8. (See (?) *passages under* spinnan, III.) II. *to spurn, reject*:—Æfter ðæs mǽdenes spræce, ðe hine spearn mid wordum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 64. [Makede he þe spurnen (*stumble*) ine wreddе, A. R. 188, 2. *O. Sax.* spurnan *to strike with the feet, tread*: *O. H. Ger.* spurnan (*also wk.*): *Icel.* sperna.] v. æt-, ge-, óþ-spornan, -spurnan.

spornere, es; *m. One who treads* or *strikes with the feet, a fuller*:—Spornere, spurnere *fullo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 2.

spornettan; *p.* te *To strike with the feet, kick*:—Ne spornette ðú *non calcitres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 61: 80, 10.

sporning, e; *f. A stumbling, stumbling-block*:—Þurh sporningge *per offendiculum*, Scint. 134, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spurnida *offensio, scandalum*.]

spor-plætt, es; *m. A kick* (?):—Spátlu spurplættas (eárplættas?) bendas ðú þrowodest *tu sputa, colaphos, vincula passus*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 1. v. plætt, *and next word.*

sporu (?), an; *f. A heel*:—Spuran míne *calcanei mei*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 5. v. hél-spure.

spor-wreccel (?), es; *m. What is tracked after being driven off* (?):—Ða forstæl hē ða unlǽdan oxan æt Funtial, and dráf tó cytlid, and híne mon ðǽræt áparade, and his speremon áhredde ða sporwreclas *the man who tracked him rescued the cattle that had been driven off* (?), Chart. Th. 172, 26.

spówan; *p.* speów *To succeed.* I. used personally with instrumental of that in which the person succeeds, *to be successful*:—Hú mæg hē ǽnige gewinne wið mé spówan *how can he succeed in any struggle with me?* Nar. 16, 20. Ne mót ic ǽnige rihte spówan, Elen. Kmbl. 1830; El. 917: Andr. Kmbl. 3087; An. 1546: Cd. Th. 127, 23; Gen. 2115: Exon. 35, 27; Cri. 564. Spówende spéd, 117, 16; Gú. 225: 139, 14: Gú. 593: Cd. Th. 246, 14; Dan. 479. II. used impersonally, *it succeeds* with a person (dat.) (1) absolute:—Hiim spéwþ ðe bet, Btwk. 222, 9. Ða hié ongeáton, ðæt him ne speów, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 8. Him wiht ne speów, Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274: Beo. Th. 5701; B. 2854. Gesæh Pilatus ðæt him náuwiht speón (spéua, Lind.) *videns Pilatus quia nihil proficeret*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 24. Him speów hwónlíce, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 94. Hú swýþe him speówe *quantum profecerit*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 27. (2) with gen. of that in which a person succeeds:—Ða ða him ðæs (*the attempt to raise the dead*) ne speów, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 11. Dé speów ðæs ðú wið freónd oððe feónd fremman ongunne, Cd. Th. 170, 9; Gen. 2810. (3) the object of success governed by a preposition:—Ða ðe on eorðlícum weorcum hwónlíce speówþ, Homl. Th. i. 526, 16. Hú him speów ǽgðer ge mid wíge ge mid wísdóme, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 8. Hú him æt ǽte speów, Beo. Th. 6045; B. 3026. [*O. H. Ger.* spuon, spuoan (*wk.*).] v. ge-, mis-spówan.

spówendlíce; *adv. Thrivingly, prosperously, abundantly*:—Mé ofer cume hálu æfter dínre spræce spówendlíce *veniat super me salutare tuum secundum eloquium tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 41, 58: 147, 4.

spówness. v. forþ-spówness.

spracen, es; *n.* '*The berry-bearing alder*; rhamnus frangula. *Germ.* Spreckenholz: *Dan.* spregner: *Swed. dial.* sprakved,' Lchdm. ii. 406. The word glosses *apeletum* in Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 83: ii. 8, 43, for *alnetum* (Cockayne):—Genim spracen berindred, Lchdm. ii. 58, 8: 66, 3.

spræc *a shoot*:—Spraec *sarmentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 48. [*Icel.* sprek *a stick*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sprachila *siliqua*. *Graff also cites* spraioh *sarmenta*, vi. 391.] v. spæc; sprǽte (?).

sprǽc, spǽc, sprěc, e; *f. Speech.* I. in the following glosses:—Sprǽce *disputationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 49. Godcundra spréca *divinorum eloquiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 37. Sprǽce *faminem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 28: 95, 38. Sprǽce *fatu*, 38, 6. Spéce wíse *scema locutionis*, i. 55, 22.

Sprǽc *loquela*, 88, 7. Sprǽce *omelias*, 288, 53: ii. 64, 16. Spǽc *oraculum*, sprǽca *oraculorum*, 62, 59, 60: Hpt. Gl. 503, 10. Spǽcum *oraculis*, 518, 33. Sprǽce *provocatite*, 506, 2. Sprǽc *sermo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 45. Gesmeád sprǽc *sermo commentitius*, i. 55, 25. **II.** *speech, talking*:—Ne sý ðǽr nán óðer spǽc inne, búton ðæt hig biddan God . . ., L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 29. Ðæt hí sín gehýrede on hyra menigfealdan spǽce (sprǽce, MS. A.: sprǽc, Lind. Rush.) *in multiloquio suo*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 7. **III.** *speech, the faculty of speaking*:—Gif sprǽc áwyrd weorð, L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Be ðam ðe him his sprǽc ofnimþ *de eo cui sermo deficit*, L. Ecg. P. 1, tit. 3; Th. ii. 170, 6. Gif hwam seó sprǽc óþfylþ, Lchdm. ii. 288, 18. Strong on sprǽce, Exon. Th. 410, 9; Rä. 28, 13. **IV.** *skilful speech, speaking with art, eloquence*:—Sprǽc *eloquentia*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 57. Sumum men hé forgifþ wísdóm and sprǽce, Homl. Th. i. 322, 25. **V.** *what is said, a speech, saying, collection of words*:—Heard is ðeós sprǽc *durus est hic sermo*, Jn. Skt. 6, 60. Spǽc, Kent. Gl. 503. Ic áhsige eów ánre sprǽce, gif gé mé ða sprǽce secgeaþ *interrogabo vos ego unum sermonem, quem si dixeritis mihi*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 24. God geopenude Abrahame, hwæt hé mid ðære sprǽce mǽnde, Gen. 18, 20. For ðære sprǽce ðe ic tó eów spræc, Jn. Skt. 15, 3. 'Ðín sunu leofaþ.' Ða gelýfde hé ðære sprǽce, 4, 50: Lk. Skt. 1, 29. Hé ásende hí, ðus cwedende: 'Farað . . .' Hí férdon æfter ðæs cyninges sprǽce, Homl. Th. i. 78, 22: Cd. Th. 144, 3; Gen. 2384. Iudas him andwyrde and cwæð . . . Æfter ðyssere sprǽce, Homl. Skt. ii. 86, 317. Engla sum Abraham cýgde, hé stille gebád áres sprǽce, Cd. Th. 176, 11; Gen. 2910. Wiste sprǽca fela, wóra worda, 29, 5; Gen. 445. Ða se Hǽlend geendode ðás sprǽca, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 1: 26, 1. Spǽcce, Kent. Gl. 873. **VI.** *speech, language, talk, discourse, words*:—Þreó þing syndon ðe gebringaþ ðone gesǽligan tó heofenan ríce; ðæt is, hálig geþanc and gód spǽc (cf. ídele word, 9) and fullfremed worc, Wulfst. 299, 12. Mé ðín sprǽc cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50; 140. Ne gelýfe wé ná for ðínre sprǽce (sprǽc, Lind.: sprǽce, Rush.) *propter tuam loquelam*, Jn. Skt. 4, 42. Þeáwlícre spǽce *tropologium*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 44. Ðú him hel sóðan sprǽce *conceal the truth from him*, Cd. Th. 110, 12; Gen. 1837. Ic on disse byrig (*Sodom*) gehýre yfele sprǽce werod habban, 145, 20; Gen. 2408. Hí habbaþ on múðe milde sprǽce, Ps. Th. 58, 7. Ídele sprǽce, Hy. 7, 108. **VI a.** of written words:—For ðære gelícnisse his gelógodan sprǽce *from the likeness to his style*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 43. **VII.** *a speech, language*:—Ðeóda ungelíca ságþer ge on sprǽce ge on ðeáwum . . . heora sprǽc is tódǽled on twá and hundseofontig, and ǽlc ðara sprǽca is tódǽled on manega ðeóda, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 28–34. Hé reorde gesette eorðbúendum ungelíce, ðæt hié ðære spǽce spéd ne áhton, Cd. Th. 101, 22; Gen. 1686. On Engliscre sprǽce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 26. Hé sealde heora ǽlcum synderlíce sprǽce, ðæt heora ǽlcum wæs uncúð, hwæt óðer sǽde, 4, 11. Ealle men sprǽcon án sprǽce, Gen. 11, 1. Ða apostolas cúðan ealle ða sprǽca ðe syndon swá wíde swá middaneard is, Wulfst. 294, 8: 296, 1. Mid sprécum hiá sprecas nfuum *linguis loquentur novis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. **VIII.** *speech*, e. g. to have *speech* of or with a person, *conversation, consultation, conference, discussion*:—Nis ðæt lytulu sprǽc tó gehégganne (*of the day of judgment*), Exon. Th. 445, 17; Dóm. 8. Folc biþ gebonnen tó sprǽce, 451, 10; Dóm. 101. Se déma æfter langsumre sprǽce lét ða módor tó ðam suna. . . . 'Béde ðú fordí ðínre módor sprǽce, ðæt ðú hí gebígdest fram mé,' Homl. Skt. i. 4, 341–357. Hé hét Agustinum tó his sprǽce cuman *jussit Augustinum ad suum advenire colloquium*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 39: Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 48, 21: 11; Gdwin. 54, 4: Cd. Th. 33, 6; Gen. 516. Æt sprǽce ðære *at that consultation*, 122, 29; Gen. 2034: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Æfter heora sprǽce, Jud. 3, 19. Gisomnadun ða biscopas tó sprǽce *colligerunt pontifices concilium*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 47. Sprǽce and geþeahte habban *to treat, consult*; agere, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 16. Cwæþ ðæt hé wolde mid his freóndum sprǽce and geþæht habban *cum amicis suis sese de hoc collaturum esse dicebat*, 2, 13; S. 515, 37. Hæfdon betwih him sprǽce and geþeahte *habito inter se consilio*, 3, 29; S. 561, 6. Ða hí hæfdon lange sprǽce and geflit *longa disputatione habita*, 2, 2; S. 502, 13. Gif hwylc mæssepreóst untruman men sprǽce forwyrne (*colloquium denegaverit*), L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 27. **VIII a.** *a question, case that requires explanation*:—Ungelíc ðære sprǽce ðe wé æfter spyriaþ, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 25. Ðæt folc ðe hæfde ánige sprǽce eode út tó ðam getelde *omnis populus, qui habebat aliquam quaestionem, egrediebatur ad tabernaculum*, Ex. 33, 7. Ðú spenst mé on ða méstan sprǽce and on ða earfoþestan tó gereccenne . . . and uneáþe ánig com tó ende ðære sprǽce; fordam hit is þeáw ðære sprǽce and ðære áscunge, ðætte simle ðonne ðér án tweó of ádón biþ, ðonne biþ ðér unrím ástyred . . . Swá is disse sprǽce ðe ðú mé æfter ácsast *ad rem me omnium quaesitu maximam vocas, cui vix exhausti quidquam satis sit; talis namque materia est, ut una dubitatione succissa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14–26. **IX.** *a sentence, decision, agreement, terms*:—Ða com Putrael tó Bora and bed his forespéce tó Ælfríce. Ða sette Bora ðás spéce wið Ælfríce: ðæt wes, ðæt Putrael sealde Ælfríce .viii. oxan, and gef Bora sixtig penga for ðere forespéce, and dide hine sylfne sacclés wið Ælfríce, Chart. Th. 628, 17. **X.** *a cause, cause, suit, claim*, (a) in a general sense:—Wið ðon ðe heó his spǽce underfénge *in consideration of her receiving his suit* (Godwine asked for the lady in marriage), Chart. Th. 312, 14. Deáh hié ryhte sprǽce hæbban hiera yfel on him tó télanne *mala recte redarguunt*, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 2. Ðú démst míne sprǽce *fecisti causam meam*, Ps. Th. 9, 4. (b) as a legal term:—Ðæt ðis ǽfre gesett sprǽc wǽre *that this for ever should be a settled suit*, Chart. Th. 203, 4: 172, 2. Ongan ðá tó specenne on ðat land . . . ðá ðæt seó sprǽc weard ðam cynge cúð, 302, 15. Be dóme and sprǽce. . . . Gehwilc sprǽc hæbbe ándagan hwænne heó gelǽst sý, L. Ed. proem.; Th. i. 158, 3–7: 11; Th. i. 164, 22. Ǽgehwilcre sprǽce ðe máre sý ðonne .iiii. mancussas, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 9. Gif man mæssepreóst tihtlige ánfealdre sprǽce . . . æt þrímfealdre sprǽce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 11–13, 15–17. Fultum æt swá micelere sprǽce, L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16. Gif ús feoh árlse æt úrum gemǽnum sprǽce, v. 3; Th. i. 232, 5. Æt cynges spǽce, lecge man .vi. healfmarc wedd, L. Eth. iii. 12; Th. i. 296, 25. Clǽne ǽlcere spǽce, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 12. Swá fela manna . . . tó gewitnesse gehwylcere sprǽce, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 11. Ǽlcne wítefæstne mán ðe ic on sprǽce áhte (*gained in, as the result of a suit*), Chart. Th. 557, 22. Hé dráf his sprǽce *he prosecuted his suit*, 376, 11. Ic spǽce drífe mid fullan folcrihte, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13. Habban ða gerǽfscypas begen ða fullan spǽce gemǽne, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 25. Man ne mót sprǽca drífan binnan Godes cyrican, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 29. **XI.** *talk* about a person or thing, *report, fame*:—Ðæs ðe má seó spræc be him férde, Lk. Skt. 5, 15. Ða férde ðeós spræc be him, 7, 17. Hé ongan bodian and wídmérsian ða spǽce, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. **XII.** *in the Northern Gospels* sprǽc *translates words denoting places where there is speaking*:—In sprǽce (sprǽc, Lind.) *in synagoga*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 2. On sprǽce (sprǽc, Lind.) *in foro*, 12, 38: Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 46: Lind. 7, 32. [*O. Sax.* spráka: *O. Frs.* spréke: *O. H. Ger.* sprâhha *lingua, loquela, sermo, sermocinatio, colloquium, eloquium, ratio, judicium, consilium, senatus.*] v. ǽfen-, æfter-, ǽrend-, burh-, bysmor-, dol-, eald-, edwít-, ellen-, for-, fore-, frécnen-, frum-, gedwol-, gegaf-, gilp-, hete-, Léden-, morgen-, of-, ofer-, on-, sceáwend-, scrift-, sóð-, stunt-, teosu-, tó-, twí-, untíd-, wíðer-, woruld-, ymbe-sprǽc (-spǽc); -sprǽce, -sprec.

sprǽc-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A place for speaking, court-house*:—In sprécern *in praetorium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 28: 19, 9. Cf. sprǽc-hús.

sprǽc-cynn, es; *n. A mode of speaking*:—Bóc be gesetnessum and gemetum sprǽccynna *libellum de figuris modisque locutionum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 42.

-sprǽce. [*O. L. Ger.* bi-spráki: *O. H. Ger.* ga-sprâhhi.] v. ge-, god-sprǽce.

-sprǽce, -spǽce; *adj.* [*O. Sax.* -spráki: *O. H. Ger.* -sprâhhi.] v. án-, fela-, ge-, gegaf-, ídel-, ofer-, stunt-, twí-, yfel-, ymb-sprǽce.

sprǽcelíc. v. ge-sprǽcelíc.

sprǽcful; *adj. Talkative, loquacious*:—Wer sprǽcful *vir linguosus*, Ps. Lamb. 139, 12.

sprǽc-hús, es; *n. A house for speaking*:—Sprǽchús *auditorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 11. Úþwitena sprǽchús *curia* vel *senatus*, 13. [*O. L. Ger.* sprâc-hûs *curia*: *O. H. Ger.* sprâh-hûs *curia, consistorium, praetorium.*] Cf. sprǽc-ærn.

sprǽcleás; *adj. Speechless, without the power of speech*:—Spǽcleáse ł dume *elinguia*, Germ. 398, 72. [*O. H. Ger.* sprâhhalôs *elinguis.*]

-sprǽcness. v. twí-sprǽcness.

sprǽdan; *p.* de *To spread, expand.* [*O. L. Ger.* te-spreidan *dispergere*: *O. H. Ger.* spreiten *pandere, expandere, diffundere.*] v. ge-, ofer-, tó-sprǽdan, á-spreádan; sprǽdung.

sprǽdung, e; *f. Spreading, diffusion, propagation*:—Sprǽdung mennisces cynnes *propagatio humani generis*, Rtl. 109, 4.

sprængan. v. sprengan.

sprǽte (?), spræt (?), es; *n. A sprout, shoot*:—Sprǽtu (spræcu? v. spræc) *labruscas*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 16. [Cf. (?) spreat, sprat, sprett *the jointed-leaved rush*, Jamieson's Dict. Sprat-barley *barley with very long beards*; sprats *small wood*, Halliwell's Dict.]

sprano (?), es: spranca, an; *m. A shoot, twig, sprig*:—Spranca (sprauta, Wrt.) *sirculus* vel *virgultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 44. Styb *vel* spranca (sprauta, Wrt.) *stirps*, 33, 57. Treówes sprancan *plante*, 39, 14. Deáðbére sprancan *letiferas labruscas*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 17. Spranca *sarmentorum*, 468, 22.

sprauta. v. preceding word.

spreáwlian; *p.* ode *To sprawl, move convulsively*:—Spreáwlige *palpitet*, Germ. 392, 10. [Sprawlyñ *palpito*; sprawlynge *palpitacio*, Prompt. Parv. 470 (and see note). Leyen and sprauleden in the blod, Havel. 475. Spraulend with her winges twey, Gow. ii. 5, 11.]

-spræc, sprǽc. v. ge-, god-sprec, sprǽc.

spreca, speca, an; *m. A speaker, one who speaks in council* (cf. sprǽc, VIII), *a councillor*:—Forht folces weard héht him fetigean sprecan síne, Cd. Th. 161, 18; Gen. 2667. [*O. Frs.* for-spreka: *O. H. Ger.* sprehho.] v. edwít-, for-, fore-, ge-, mid-, on-spreca (-speca).

sprecan, specan; *p.* sprǽc, spæc; *pl.* sprǽcon, spǽcon; *pp.* sprecen, specen *To speak.* **I.** *to exercise the faculty of speech*:—Se dumba spræc,

Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Dumbe sprǽcon, Mk. Skt. 7, 37. Đū byst suwiende, and đū sprecan ne miht, Lk. Skt. 1, 20. Ænne licþrowere . . . unsprecende forneán. . . . Basilius gelǽdde hine forđ wel sprecande, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 489. Wæs eall weorulđ sprecende on ān gereord, Wulfst. 211, 19. Geseónde dumbe specende (sprecende, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 31. II. *to use words* in conversation, discourse, etc. :—Ic ne sprece tō đǽm, ac ic sprece tō đē, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 12. Ic secge đis sārspell and ymb sīþ spræce, Exon. Th. 458, 7; Hy. 4, 96. Hwæþer ic be mē sylfum spece. Se đe be him sylfum spryceþ, Jn. Skt. 7, 17, 18. Nū đū sprycst openlīce, 16, 29. Eorl ōđerne tǽleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Frag. Kmbl. 8; Leás. 5. Đā spræc se ofermōda cyning, Cd. Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. Hió spræc him þicce tō, 43, 1; Gen. 684. Drihten wiđ Abrahame spræc, 139, 2; Gen. 2303. Hig sprǽcon (sprǽcon, MS. A.) him betwýnan, Lk. Skt. 24, 14. Đæt đū ne belge wiđ mē, gif ic spræce. . . . Nū ic ǽne begann tō sprecánne tō mīnum drihtne, ic wylle sprecan git, Gen. 18, 30–31. Ic eom ūsend wiđ đē sprecan, Lk. Skt. 1, 19. Đonne hē spreocan ongan, Cd. Th. 269, 25; Sat. 78. III. with acc. (a) *where the object of the verb is* word *or a similar form* :—Ic đās word spræce, Exon. Th. 457, 12; Hy. 4, 82. Đū đa word spricest, 12, 2; Cri. 179. Se đe God sende sprycþ Godes word, Jn. Skt. 3, 34. Đū worn fela ymb Brecan sprǽce, Beo. Th. 1067; B. 531. Him ellenrōf andswarode, word æfter spræc, 688; B. 341. Đæt gē on eárum sprǽcon, Lk. Skt. 12, 3. Hié fela sprǽcon sorhworda somed, Cd. Th. 49, 7; Gen. 788. Spǽcon, Ps. Th. 57, 3. Gilde ǽlc đe hit (*the exculpation on oath*) ǽr sprece .cxx. sciłł., L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 6. Warna đæt đū nān þing elles ne sprece, būton đæt ic đē bebeóde, Num. 22, 35. Đis synd đa word đe đū scealt sprecan tō folce, Ex. 19, 6. Ongan hospword sprecan, Andr. Kmbl. 2632; An. 1317. Đæt ǽrende wæs sprecen, 3242; An. 1623: Beo. Th. 1290; B. 643. (b) where the object of the verb is a word denoting the matter expressed in the words spoken:—Ic rǽd sprece *I give counsel in my words*, Cd. Th. 115, 2; Gen. 1913. Đū bysmor spycst *blasphemas*, Jn. Skt. 10, 36. Tunga his sprecþ dōm, Ps. Spl. 36, 32. Se đe sōđ spriceþ, Exon. Th. 3, 9; Cri. 33. Hē beót spriceþ, 290, 25; Wand. 70. Heó mē wom spreceþ, 402, 22; Rä. 21, 23. Đa đe sprecaþ sybbe, Ps. Spl. 27, 4. Hié sprecaþ fācen and inwit, Cd. Th. 145, 30; Gen. 2413. Fela hē mē lāđes spræc, 39, 9; Gen. 622. Đam đe sār sprece sāwle mīne, Ps. Th. 108, 20. (c) where the object is that which is spoken about, *to mention* :—On swelcum cræftum swelce wē ǽr sprǽcon, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 12. Of đǽm beorgum đe wē ǽr sprǽcon (sǽdon, MS. L.), Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 44. Wē gehýrdon hī sprecan Godes mǽrđa mid ūrum gereordum, Homl. Th. i. 314, 19. III a. with a clause, *to say* :—Hió sprǽcon, đæt hit betere wǽre, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 8. Đā gehýrde hē sumne đara brōþra sprecan, đæt hē wolde fēran, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 5. III b. with the words that are spoken:—Hī sāre sprecaþ: 'Hwā gesyhþ ūsic?' *dixerunt, Quis videbit eos?* Ps. Th. 63, 4. IV. with a gen.:—Mīne fýnd sprǽcon mē yfeles, Ps. Th. 40, 8. V. with inst., *to speak* in a language, with words:—Ic sprece mongum reordum, Exon. Th. 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1. Beówulf beótwordum spræc, Beo. Th. 5014; B. 2510: Exon. Th. 253, 24; Jul. 185. Hē spræc him wordum tō, Ps. Th. 98, 7. Hē wordum wiđ his Waldend spræc, Cd. Th. 155, 22; Gen. 2576. Hē tō Noe spræc hālgan reorde, 89, 19; Gen. 1483. Hī sprǽcon ūrum gereordum, Homl. Th. i. 314, 18. Tō Geátum spræc mildum wordum, Beo. Th. 2347; B. 1171. VI. with prep.:—Hē mid heardre đreá hī on spræc and hī gebētte *aspera illos invectione corrigebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 11. Wē sind an specende *dicturi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 66. On specende *inspirans*, 93, 40. On spæcende (swætende, Wrt.), 47, 31. Ongeán sprecendes *obloquentis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 18. ¶ *In technical terms*, v. sprǽc, Ж, sprecan æfter, on, ymb *to sue for, make a claim against, lay claim to* :—Đæt orf đæt ic on spece *the cattle that I lay claim to*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 15. Āgnung biþ nēr đam đe hæfþ đonne đam đe æfter sprecþ, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 21. Đa fīf hīda đe Æđelm Hīga ymb spycþ. . . . Ongon Hīga him specan on mid ōđran onspecendan and wolde him ōđfōlan đæt lond *the five hides about which Æthelm Higa has a suit . . . Higa along with other claimants began to make a claim against him* (*Helmstan*), *and wanted to get the land from him by litigation*, Chart. Th. 169, 17–24. Đā spræc ic on đa māgas *then I made a claim against the kinsmen*, 167, 18. Hē spæc on his āgene mōdor æfter sumon dǽle landes, 337, 4. Đā gemǽtæ hē đa swutelunga and đǽrmid on đæt land spæc, ongan đā tō specenne on đat land, 302, 12. Hine man tō rihte gelǽde đām đe him on sprǽcon (*those that bring charges against him*), L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 1. Đone āđ đe se gelýfan mihte đe on sprece, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 18. Đæt nān man on his yrfenuman ne spece *that no man bring an action against his heir*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 10. Đone āđ syllan, đæt hē mid folcrihte on đæt land sprece, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 13. [*O. Frs.* spreka: *O. Sax.* sprekan: *O. H. Ger.* sprehhan.] v. ā-, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, mis-, ofer-sprecan; un-sprecende, for-, fore-sprecen.

sprecoan. v. on-spreccan.

sprecol *a spot* (?). v. haran-specel. [Cf. Spreckled *speckled*, Halliwell's Dict.: spreckly, spreckled, Jamieson's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* sprehhiloht *maculosus*: *Icel.* spreklōttr *speckled*.]

sprecend, sprecende. v. on-sprecend, un-sprecende.

sprecol, specol; *adj. Talkative, loquacious* :—Wer sprecul *vir linguosus*, Ps. Spl. 139, 12. v. fela-, ofer-, swīđ-sprecol.

sprecolness, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity* :—Genihtsumian on gebeórscypum specolnyss gewunaþ *abundare in conuiuiis loquacitas solet*, Scint. 170, 15. v. ofer-sprecolness.

sprengan; *p.* de *To cause to spring.* I. *to scatter* :—Đū gaderast đǽr đū ne sprengdest (*sparsisti*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24. His eágan wǽron spearcan sprengende, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. II. *to sprinkle*, (a) an object with something:—Đū spren[g]st Aaron and his reáf, Ex. 29, 21. Hē nam đæt blōd and sprengde đæt folc, 28, 8. (b) something on to an object:—Sprænge se mæssepreóst hāligwæter ofer hig ealle, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 23. Genim đās ylcan wyrte gesodene, sprengc intō đam hūse, Lchdm. i. 264, 15. Nime se sacerd his blōd and dyppe his finger đǽron and sprenge on đæt ryft, Lev. 4, 17, 6. (c) government uncertain:—Đā đā hē sprencde *dum rorat*, Germ. 402, 43. III. *to burst, crack* (cf. *to spring* a leak, *sprung*, applied to a bat):—Hē sceáf mid đam scylde, đæt se sceaft tōbærst, and đæt spere sprengde (*shivered the spear-head*), đæt hit sprang ongeán, Byrht. Th. 135, 52; By. 137. IV. as a medical term, *to apply a clyster*. v. spring, IV (3):—Đæt mon on morgen on sprenge, Lchdm. ii. 48, 24. [Sprenged on mid hali water, A. R. 16, 9. *O. H. Ger.* sprengen *quassare, rorare*: *Ger.* sprengen *to burst, scatter, sprinkle*: *Icel.* sprengja *to burst*: *Dan.* sprænge: *Swed.* spränga.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, geond-sprengan.

spreót, es; *m. A pole, sprit* (in bow-*sprit*):—Spreót *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 61. Ānes mannes lenge đe healt āne spreót on his hand and strecþ hine swā feor swā hē mæg ārǽcan intō đere sē *statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Angle nominant* spreot, *et tendentis ante se quantum potest*, Chart. Th. 318, 10. Spreótas *trudes* vel *amites*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 43: *trudes* (in a list of things connected with ships), 48, 13: 57, 16: 64, 7: *ansatas*, ii. 3, 68: *contos*, 14, 72. Spreótum, spreútum *contis*, Txts. 48, 211. [*Prompt. Parv.* sprete *contus*: *Du.* spriet *sprit*: *Dan.* sprød: *Swed.* spröt.] v. eofor-spreót.

spreótan. v. sprútan.

sprinca *glosses* circopythicos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 29.

sprincan. v. springan.

sprincel, es; *m. A wicker-basket* :—Sprinclum *fiscillis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 58: 35, 43. [Cf. *Dan.* sprinkel, sprinkel-værk *trellis, lattice*.] Cf. tǽnel, windel.

sprincting, sprind. v. springung, springd.

sprindel *a tenter-hook* :—Sprindel (-il) *tenticum*, Txts. 101, 2003. Spindel, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 18. v. next word.

-sprindlian. v. ā-sprindlad.

spring, sprynge, es; *m.* (*but* eá-spring; *n.*) I. *a source* of water:—Spring *casta* (*castalia?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 31. Æt đæs wæteres sprynge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 389, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* sprynge *scaturigo, scatebra*: *O. L. Ger.* gi-spring *fons*: *O. Sax.* aho-spring: *O. H. Ger.* ur-spring *fons*.] v. ǽ-, eá-, ge-, will-spring. II. *a springing, rising, spring* in day-*spring*. v. up-spring. III. *what springs* up or from. [Sprynge of a tre or plante, springe or yonge tre *planta, plantula*, Prompt. Parv. 470.] v. of-spring. IV. as a medical term, (1) *an ulcer, a sore, pustule* :—Spryng *carbunculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 46: 13, 11: *papula*, 116, 22. *Carbunculus* spring *vel* angset *vel pustula*, i. 19, 19. Tō sealfe wiđ springe, Lchdm. ii. 80, 8. Wiđ đæt man wille spring on gesittan, i. 2, 19. Lāđlīc biþ đæs hreóflian līc mid menigfealdum springum and geswelle, Homl. Th. i. 122, 22: 336, 33. Wiđ uncūđe springas đe on lichoman ācennede beóþ, Lchdm. i. 150, 14. Springas (sprincas, MS. B.), 262, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gespring *pustula*.] v. fǽr-, wen-, wund-spring. (2) *a flux* :—Wiđ đæs magan-springe, ii. 190, 16 (where see note): 192, 12. (3) *a squirting, sprinkling* :—Mon sceal ǽr mid wearmum springum and hāte wætre beþian and þweán đa stōwe, 202, 21. Mid springum, 206, 17: 208, 14.

springan; *p.* sprang, *pl.* sprungon; *pp.* sprungen *To spring.* I. *to leap, bound* :—Đæt cild on sprang *the babe leaped in her womb* (Lk. 1, 41), Blickl. Homl. 165, 29. Hrā wīde sprong, syþđan hē drepe þrowade, Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. II. *to burst forth*, of a fluid *to spirt*, of sparks, etc., *to fly* :—Đæt spere sprang ongeán *the spear-head sprang out again* (*under the pressure of the shield*), Byrht. Th. 135, 53; By. 137. Leád wīde sprong *the drops of boiling lead flew far*, Exon. Th. 277, 24; Jul. 585. Swāt ēdrum sprong *the blood spirted from the veins*, Beo. Th. 5925; B. 2966. Wīde sprungon hildeleóman, 5158; B. 2582. Sprungon spearcan of đam mūđe, Shrn. 120, 26. III. *to grow* as a plant:—Swā swā of ānum treówe springaþ manega bogas, swā gāþ of ānre lufe manega ōđre mihta, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 22. Hig hrædlīce up sprungon, for đam đe hig nǽfdon đære eorđan dýpan, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. IV. *to rise* as the sun, cf. spring, II:—Up sprungenre sunnan *sole orto*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 6. V. *to move as a spring moves* :—Þeáh đū teó hweónе boh ofđūne tō đære eorþan, swā đū hine ālǽtst, swā springeþ hē up, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24. VI. *to spread, be diffused* :—Đa wīde springaþ *crebrescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 4. Wīde springaþ, wīdmērsiaþ, 471, 16. Đes hlīsa sprang (sprunc, Lind.)

ofer eall ðæt land *exiit fama hæc in universam terram illam*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 26. Sprang ł foerde *processit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 28: Beo. Th. 36; B. 18: Apstls. Kmbl. 12; Ap. 6. Ðā sprang ðæt word *the report spread*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 8: Ap. Th. 25, 13. Wīde springende *crebrescens*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 37: 513, 21. [*O. Sax.* springan *to spring* as blood from a wound: *O. Frs.* springa: *O. H. Ger.* springan *to spring* as water: *Icel.* springa *to burst, crack.*] v. ā-, æt-, ge-, geond-, on-, tō-springan.

springd, sprind; *adj. Active, vigorous*:—Snellne, sprindne *adultum, juvenem*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 26. Geþogenne ł sprindne *adultum, maturum*, 491, 13. Sprindne *adultum*, Anglia xiii. 34, 186. His geðoht is springdra and swiftra ðonne xii. ðūsendu hāligra gāsta, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34. v. next word.

springdlīce, sprindlīce; *adv. Actively, vigorously*:—Sprindlīce ł cāflīce *naviter, alacriter, agiliter, velociter*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 22. Fromlīce ł sprinlīce *naviter, velociter, viriliter* ł *fortiter*, 423, 71.

springe. v. ā-springe.

springung (?), e; *f. Growth*:—Mǣda ł sprinctinge (sprincunge?) ł grēnnessa *prata, viriditates*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 38. v. ā-springung.

spring-wyrt, e; *f. Wild caper, caper-bush, -plant, -spurge*; Euphorbia lathyris, Lchdm. ii. 104, 2: 106, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* spring-wurz *actureda, lactaridia*; springa *actureda, lactarida.*]

sprot, es; *n. A sprout, shoot, twig, small branch*:—Sprote *with a rod* (?), Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. Sprota *sarmentorum, ramorum, qui de vinea exciduntur*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 32: 489, 10: *palmitum*, Germ. 401, 16. Sprotum *sarmentis*, 401, 24. [Halliwell gives *sprote*-wood as a word still in use for small wood or sticks for firing. Jamieson gives *sprōt* (1) the withered stump of any plant, broken and lying on the ground; (2) the end of a branch blown off a growing tree; (3) a chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter. *O. L. Ger.* gi-sprot *surculum*: *Du.* sprot *a sprout, twig* (Hexham).] v. sprūtan, *and next word.*

sprota, an; *m.* I. *a sprout, shoot*:—Sprotena *sarmentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 64. II. *a peg*:—Nægl oððe sprota *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 10. [I ne have stikke, i ne have sprote, Havel. 1142. *O. H. Ger.* sprozzo *rung of a ladder*: *Ger.* sprosse: *Icel.* sproti *a shoot, twig*; *a rod.*] v. preceding word.

sprott, es; *m. A sprat*:—Ða myclan hwælas and ða lytlan sprottas and eall fiscкynn, Anglia viii. 310, 18. [A sprott *hec epimera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 222, col. 2. *Du.* sprot: *Ger.* sprotte.]

-sprungenness. v. ā-, on-sprungenness.

sprūtan; *p.* spreát, *pl.* spruton; *pp.* sproten *To sprout.* [Blosme, þat beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen, ne sprutedˊ ha neauer eft, H. M. 11, 20. *Egredietur uirga de radice iesse* an gerd sal spruten of iesse more, O. E. Homl. ii. 217, 25. In a night sua did it sprute, C. M. 11216. Sproutyīī *pululo*, Prompt. Parv. 471. Faine sal he sproutand ai *laetabitur germinans*, Ps. 64, 11. *O. Frs.* sprūta; *pp.* spruten.] v. ā-spreótan (*read* -sprūtan), geond-spreót.

sprȳtan, sprītan (?); *p.* te *To sprout, spring* as a plant:—Of ðam blado bealwa gehwilces sprȳtan (spryttan?) ongunnon, Cd. Th. 61, 10; Gen. 995. v. spryttan.

sprytele, sprītele (?), an; *f. A twig, chip.* (v. quotation from Jamieson's Dict. under *sprot*):—Men of ðære ylcan styde sprytlan ācurfon *astulis ex ipsa destina excisis*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 43. [Halliwell gives *sprittel* a sprout or twig. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spruzil: *M. H. Ger.* sprüzzel *rung of a ladder.* Or (?) cf. *M. H. Ger.* sprīzel *a splinter.*] v. sprot *and* spreót.

spryttan; *p.* te I. *intrans. To sprout, spring, germinate*:—Ðonne sprit his gird *germinabit virga ejus*, Num. 17, 5. Up spryt rihtwīsnys *orietur justitia*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 7. Tō ðȳ hē sprytt, ðæt hē mid cwyldum fornyme swā hwæt swā hē ǣr sprytte, Homl. Th. i. 614, 9. Ðonne treówa sprytta þ, ðonne wite gē ðæt hit sumorlǣhþ, 614, 4. Ðonne treów and wyrta ǣrest up sprytta þ, Lchdm. ii. 148, 6: Met. 29, 68. Up spryttende *pululantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 4. Folc weóx swilce hig of eorðan spryttende wǣron *creverunt et quasi germinantes multiplicati sunt*, Ex. 1, 7. Ealle spryttende þinge *universa germinantia*, Hymn. T. P. 76. Eft spryttendum ðām twigum *renascentibus virgultis*, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 5. [He is ase þe wiði þet sprutted ut þe betere þ me hine ofte croppeð, A. R. 86, 15.] II. *trans.* (a) *To put forth* a shoot, *bring forth* fruit:—Seó eorðe spryt hyre wæstmas eów, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 159. Ðes wīngeard sprytte Godes gecorenan, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 4: i. 614, 10. Spritte seó eorðe grōwende gærs *germinet terra herbam virentem*, Gen. 1, 11. God hēt ða eorðan spryttan grōwende gærs, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 33. Nǣnne wæstm tō spryttanne, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 18. (b) *to incite* (cf. þurh þes (*Ranulf's*) macunge and tōspryttinge se eorl þis land mid unfriðe gesōhte, Chr. 1101; Erl. 238, 1):—Sprytte *instigavit*, Anglia xiii. 36, 245. Ðā sprytte se deófol ðæt folc tō his (*Christ's*) slege, Homl. Th. i. 216, 14. Ðæt hē ðisne freóls ǣfre gefyrðrian wolde, and his bearn tō ðam ylcan sprittan wolde, Chart. Th. 116, 22. v. ā-spryttan.

sprytting, e; *f.* (*but pl. in* -as in Ps. Lamb. 79, 12) *A sprig, shoot, sprout, plant*:—Ne biþ spryttinge on wīngeardum *non erit germen in vineis*, Cant. Abac. 17. Spryttinc *incrementum*, spryttincgum ł ēacnungum *incrementis, fructibus*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 56–59. Hāligre spryttinge *almo germine*, Hymn. Surt. 76, 3. Sprettinge ford bringende *germen proferens*, 19, 35. Sprittincga *plantaria, plantationes*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 34. Gescōp se ælmihtiga God eorðan and ealle eorðlīce spryttinga, Lchdm. iii. 234, 3. Hē āstrehte ōþ flōd his spryttingas *extendit usque ad flumen propagines ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 12.

spura, spurnan, spurnere. v. spora, spornan, spornere.

spurul *glosses calcatiosus*, Txts. 110, 1162.

spynge, an; *f. A sponge*:—Elpendes hȳd wile drincan wǣtan gelīce and spynge dēþ (*tanquam spongia*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 27. Hī bewundon āne spyngan (spingan, MS. B.) mid ysopo, Jn. Skt. 19, 29 MS. A. Spingan, Mk. Skt. 15, 36. Spincgan, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 32. Spync ł spynga, Lind.: spynge, Rush. Mt. Kmbl. 27, 46. v. sponge.

spyrcan, spyrcing. v. spircan, spircing.

spyrd, es; *m.* The word glosses *stadium* (1) with the meaning *a course*:—Ða ðe in spyrde iornaþ *qui in stadio currunt*, Rtl. 5, 33. (2) with the meaning *a measure of distance*:—Swelce spyrdas fīftēne (spyrdum fīftēnum, Lind.) *quasi stadiis quindecim*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 18. Swelce spyrdo fīfe and twoegentig *quasi stadia .xxv.*, 6, 19. Ðara spyrda *stadiorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 24, 13. *In all these passages the West-Saxon uses* furlang. [*Goth.* spaurds (1) *a course*; (2) *a distance*: *O. H. Ger.* spurt *stadium.*]

spyre-mann, es; *m. One who tracks*:—His speremon *the man who tracked him*, Chart. Th. 172, 25. v. spor-wrecel.

spyrian; *p.* ede, ode I. *to track, go in a track* (v. spor, spyremann), *follow, make a journey in search of something*:—Deáð spyraþ (spyreþ, Met. 27, 9) ælce dæge æfter fuglum and æfter diórum and æfter monnum, and ne forlǽt nān swæþ, ǽr hē gefēhþ ðæt, ðæt hē æfter spyreþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 28–212, 1. Nyle deáð ænig swæð forlǽtan, ǽr hē gehende ðæt hē hwīle ǽr æfter spyrede, Met. 27, 16. Mon mæg giet gesiōn hiora swæð ac wē him ne cunnon æfter spyrigean *we can still see their track, but we do not know how to follow the track after them*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 16. II. *to make a track, go*:—Mec fugles wyn geond speddropum spyrede geneahhe . . . beámtelge swealg stōp eft on mec sīþade sweartlāst *me* (*a book*) *throughout the bird's joy* (*the pen*) *with drops made frequent tracks, . . . swallowed the tree's dye* (*ink*), *stepped on to me, journeyed with footprints black*, Exon. Th. 408, 7; Rä. 27, 8. Syndan onhrērede anlīcast hū druncen hwylc spyrige *as any drunken man makes his way*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. III. *to enquire, investigate, examine*:—Ðā cwæþ se wīsdōm: 'Hwī . . .?' Ðā andswarode ic: 'Genōh ryhte ðū spyrast, swā hit is swā ðū segst, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 18. Hī spyredan hwæt and hwonan hē wæs *investigantes unde vel quis esset*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 11. Gelēfe hē ðæt wit on riht spirien (spyrigen, Cott. MS.) *let him believe that we conduct the enquiry aright*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 27. Uton spirian (spyrian, MSS. G. I.) be bōcan, hwæt ða geforan, ða de God lufedon, Wulfst. 130, 11. Ic ongann ðīne sprǽce spyrian georne *ut meditarer eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 148. Spirian *enucleare*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 16. Spiriende *indagando, inquirendo*, 410, 52: *scrutando, investigando, meditando*, 479, 20. III a. *with* æfter, (1) *to enquire after* or *into, seek to know about*:—Ðære sprǽce ðe wit æfter spyriaþ *the subject into which we are enquiring*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 26. Se ðe wile wīslīce æfter ðam hlīsan spyrian, ðonne ongit hē, hū lytel hē biþ, 18, 1; Fox 60, 28. Wē sceoldon eallon mægne spirian æfter Gode, 42; Fox 256, 1. (2) *to search after, seek to attain*:—Ealle men spyriaþ æfter ðam hēhstan gōde. Ac ne māgon ða yfelan cuman tō ðam hrōfe ealra gōda, forðam hī ne spyriaþ on riht æfter, 39, 9; Fox 224, 24–27. Hwý nyllaþ hī spyrigan æfter cræftum and æfter wīsdōme, 36, 6; Fox 180, 32. Spirigan, 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. Hī ǽfre ne lyst æfter spyrian, sēcan ða gesǽlþa, Met. 19, 33. [Speer, speir *to ask* in Scot. and North-E.: *O. H. Ger.* spuren, spurien *investigare, indagare, scisciteri*: *Icel.* spyrja *to track*; *to investigate*; *to ask.*] v. ā-, ge-, of-spyrian.

spyrigend, spyrgend, spyriend, es; *m. An enquirer, investigator*:—Speriend *investigator*, Kent. Gl. 384. Godes spyrigendes *of an enquirer after God*, Salm. Kmbl. 281; Sal. 140. v. ā-spyrigend.

spyrigness. v. ā-spyrigness.

spyrigung, spyrgung, spyriung, e; *f. Enquiry, investigation*:—Spiriungum ł āxungum *argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* spurunga *indagatio, investigatio.*] v. ā-spyrgung.

spyrnung, e; *f. Spurning.* v. æt-, ōþ-spyrning.

spyrran, spyrring. v. sperran, sperring.

spyrte, an; *f. A basket*:—Spyrte *fiscella*, Germ. 400, 492. Spirte *cistula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 33: ii. 17, 7. Of ðære lāfe wǣron gefyllede scofon spyrtan. . . . Spyrte biþ, swā swā gē sylfe witon, of rixum gebroden, oððe of palmtwygum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 6–9: 396, 8. Siofun sperta *septem sportas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 37: 16, 10. [*Lat.* sporta.]

spyttan *to spit*:—Spittas (-es, Lind.) *conspuent*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 34. Spittadun *expuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 67. Spittende *expuentes*, 27, 30. [Blod to spitten ant te speowen, Jul. 48, 18. Þenne spit leccherie meidenhad oþe nebbe, H. M. 17, 13. Spit him amidde þe bearde, A. R. 290, 20. Cf. *Ger.* speutzen, spützen: *Icel.* spýta.] v. ge-spittan.

staca, an; *m. A stake*:—Nygon fēt of ðam stacan tō ðære mearce, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 12. Ðǽr his brōðor heáfod stōd on stacan

gefæstnod, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 166. Wrīt ðysne circul on ānum mealan stāne and sleah ānne stacan on middan ðam ymbhagan, and lege ðone stān on uppan ðam stacan, Lchdm. i. 395, 3-5. Mon hæfde ða burg mid stacum gemearcod, wulfas ātugan ða stacan up, Ors. 5, 5; Swt. 226, 17-19. Ālege ðone man upweard, drīf .ii. stacan æt ðām eaxlum, Lchdm. ii. 342, 5. ¶ In the following passages there seems to be a reference to the method of witchcraft, that consisted in thrusting a pin or the like into the figure of a person, whom it was desired to injure. On this practice, see, *inter alia*, Brand's Antiquities, ed. Hazlitt, vol. iii. p. 65, Grmm. D. M. 1045, and the Glossary to Thorpe's edition of the Early Laws, s. v. stacung:—Gif hwā drīfe stacan on ēnigne man. . . . And gif se man for ðære stacunge deád biþ *si quis acus in homine aliquo defixerit. . . . Et si homo ex illa punctura mortuus sit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 17; Th. ii. 208, 26-29: L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 274, 26-28. (In each case the section occurs amongst regulations dealing with witchcraft.) Ān wyduwe and hire sune drifon īserne stacan on Alsie, Wulfstānes feder . . . Man tēh ðæt mord ford of hire inclifan. Ða nam man ðæt wīf and ādrencte hī æt Lundenebrigce, Chart. Th. 230, 12-19. [*O. Frs.* stac[e].]

staeca (?), an; *m. A stag*:—Regalem feram, quam Angli staggon appellant, L. C. F. 24; Th. i. 429, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* steggi, steggr *a he-bird*; in modern usage also *a tom-cat*.]

stacung, e; *f. Staking, piercing with a stake.* v. *passages under* staca.

stæf, es; *m.* I. *a staff, stick*:—Staeb *olastrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 49. Stæf, 63, 41: *baculus*, i. 80, 2: *fustis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 9. Ðīn gyrd and ðīn stæf (*baculus*) mē āfrēfredon, Ps. Th. 22, 5. Mid gierde mon biþ beswungen, and mid stæfe hē biþ āwreðed. Gif ðær ðonne sié gierd mid tō ðreágeanne, sié ðær eác stæf mid tō wreðianne, Past. 17; Swt. 126, 2. Gangan bī stafe *to walk with the aid of a staff*, L. Alf. 16; Th. i. 48, 10: Ex. 21, 19. Mid ylpenbānenon stæfe ða eorðan delfan, Lchdm. i. 244, 24. 'Hafa ðē mīnne stæf on handa.' Se drȳ ðā nam ðone stæf, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 1-2. Ða cild rīdaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealdne plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Stafas *vectes*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 16. II. *a written character, a letter*, the old letters having been carved on staves. Cf. *Germ.* buch-stabe:—*Littera* is stæf on Englisc, and is se læsta dǽl on bōcum . . . Wē tōdǽlaþ ða bōc tō cwydum, and syððan ða cwydas tō dǽlum, eft ða dǽlas tō stæfgesēgum, and syððan ða stæfgesēgu tō stafum; ðonne beóþ ða stafas untōdǽledlīce; forðan ðe nān stæf ne byþ nāht, gif hē gēþ on twā. Ælc stæf hæfþ þreó ðing, *nomen, figura, potestas*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 4, 18-5, 5. S, wuldres stæf, Salm. Kmbl. 225; Sal. 112: 250; Sal. 124. Ic hāten eom, swā ða siex stafas sweotule bēcnaþ, Exon. Th. 407, 4; Rä. 25, 10. Āwriten Grēciscum stafum, Lk. Skt. 23, 38. Gemētte ic sweartum stafum āwritene eall ða mān ðe ic āfre gefremede, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 8. Oft gehwā gesihþ fægre stafas āwritene, ðonne heraþ hē ðone wrītere and ða stafas, and nāt hwæt hī mǽnaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 1-3: Lchdm. iii. 290, 13. Ne cūðe hē bōclīce stafas . . . hē nǽnne stæf ne cūðe, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 24-30. II a. *a mark in writing*:—Stafum *apicibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 29. II b. *a letter* as representing a minute detail:—Ān strica oððe ān stæf ðære ealdan ǽ ne biþ forgǽged, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 1. III. in pl. *a collection of written symbols, a letter, writing*:—Hē mē ealle on stafum āwrāt, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 3. Ðysne geleáfan hē gȳmde gefæstnian sinoþlīcum stafum . . . Ðara stafa is ðes fruma, 4, 17; S. 585, 14-17: 41. Swā hwæt swā hē of godcundum stafum geleornode *whatever he learnt from the sacred writings*, 4, 24; S. 596, 33. Bæd hē ðone Abbud ðæt hē him sende trymmendlīce stafas and gewrito (*exhortatorias litteras*), 5, 21; S. 642, 38: Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 15. Nim ðīne stafas and wrīt hundeahtatig, Lk. Skt. 16, 7. IV. *letters, book-learning, literature*:—Bōclīcum stafum *litteris liberalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 55. Hūmeta cann ðes stafas, ðonne hē ne leornode? Jn. Skt. 7, 15. Hē ðā wæs in stafas and on leornunge getogen, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 6. [*Goth.* stabs *an element, a rudiment*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* [bōk-]staf: *O. Frs.* stef: *O. H. Ger.* stap *baculus, virga, regula*: *Icel.* stafr *a staff, post; a letter*; in pl. *learning*.] v. ār-, bōc-, candel-, cranc-, di[s]-, ende-, fācen-, gebregd-, gleó-, gyrn-, hearm-, heg-, inwit-, leád-, pīl-, rūn-, sār-, sorh-, wrōht-, wyrd-stæf (-stafas); stafa.

stæf-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art of letters, grammar*:—Ic Ælfric wolde ðās lytlan bōc āwendan tō Engliscum gereorde of ðam stæfcræfte, ðe is gehāten *grammatica* . . . forðan ðe stæfcræft is seó cǽg ðe ðære bōca andgit unlīcþ, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 2, 13-17. *Gramma* is on Englisc stæf, and *grammatica* is stæfcræft, 50; Zup. 289, 10. *Litteratus* se ðe can stæfcræft, 43; Zup. 257, 7. II. *skill in letters* (v. stæf, IV), *learning, study*:—Ðeodorus mid hālgum gewritum and stæfcræftum hī (*the English*) georne hēt beón lǽrende *literarum sanctarum coeperint* (*Angli*) *studiis imbuī*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 12. [Crist sceolde don us mid his mihte þat stefcreft ne mihte, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 35.] v. next two words.

stæfcræftig; *adj. Skilled in letters*:—Stæfcræftigra *grammaticorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 69. Stæfcræftira, 473, 16. Stæfcræftigera, 529, 34. Stæfcræftiera *grammaticorum, litteratorum*, 459, 58.

stæf-cyst, e; *f. Excellence in letters* or *learning, book-learning*:—'Leornodest ðū āfre sealmas oþþe ōðre hālige gewritu?' 'Ic stæfcyste ne leornode ne ðæra manna nānum ne hlyste ðe ða smeádon and rǽddon' *'didst thou ever learn psalms, or other holy writings?' 'I never learned anything from books, nor have I listened to any of those men that have studied and read them,'* Homl. Skt. ii. 23b, 593. Cf. stæf-cræft, II.

Stæf-ford *Stafford*:—Æt Stæfforda, Chr. 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2.

Stæfford-scīr *Staffordshire*:—Ðā fērdon hī intō Stæffordscīre, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 3.

stæf-gefēg, es; *n.* I. *a combination of letters* (a) that forms a syllable:—*Syllaba* is stæfgefēg in ānre orðunge geendod. *A domo* fram hūse; hēr is se *a* for ānum stæfgefēge; *ab homine*; hēr is se *ab* ān stæfgefēg. Hwīlon byþ ðæt stæfgefēg on ānum stæfe, hwīlon on twām, etc., Ælfc. Gr. 3; Zup. 7, 4-11. Wē tōdǽlaþ . . . ða dǽlas tō stæfgefēgum and syððan ða stæfgefēgu tō stafum, 2; Zup. 5, 1-2. (b) that forms a diphthong:—*Dyptongus* is twȳfeald swēg oððe twȳfeald stæfgefēg, 4; Zup. 7, 13. *Diptongon*, ðæt ys twȳfeald stæfgefēg, Anglia viii. 326, 4. II. *a forming of letters in writing*:—Stæfgefēg *literaturam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 17.

-stæf-lēred. v. ge-stæflǽred.

stæf-leornere, es; *m. A learner of letters, a scholar*:—Stæfleornera *stoicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 64. v. stǽr-leornere.

stæflīc; *adj.* I. *literal*:—Wē understandaþ ðæt gāstlīce andgit ðæra bōca, and hī rǽdaþ ða stæflīcan gereccednesse, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 35. Hī nellaþ understandan būtan ðæt steaflīce (stæf-, MSS. C. D.) andgit *the literal meaning*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 73. II. *literate*:—Stæflecum *liberalitatis* (*literatis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 55. [*Icel.* stafligr *pertaining to letters*.]

stæf-līðere, an; *f.*: -līðera, an; *m. An engine for casting stones, a kind of sling*:—Staeblidrae, steblidrae, staeflīðre *ballista*, Txts. 44, 136. Stæflīðere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 62: *fundabulum*, i. 35, 31: *fundibalum*, 84, 36: *balista*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 63. Stæflīðera *ballista*, 487, 21. Stæflīðera[n] *fundibulo*, 521, 12.

stæfn, stæfnan. v. stefn, stefnan.

stæf-plega, an; *m. A letter-game* or *a literary game*:—Staebplegan, staeflplagan *ludi litterari, ludi litterali*, Txts. 72, 577. Stæflegan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 17.

stæf-rēw, e; *f. A letter-row, an alphabet*:—Mid stæfrēwe endebyrdnesse tōsceádene *alphabeti ordine distinctum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 40. [Cf. *Icel.* staf-rōf *an alphabet*.]

stæf-rōf glosses *elimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 24.

stæf-sweord, es; *n. A sword-stick*:—Stæfsweord *dolones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* stapa-swert *framea*.]

stæf-wīs; *adj. Skilled in letters, literate*:—Gelǽred, stefwīs, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24. v. un-stæfwīs.

stæf-wrītere, es; *m. A writer about letters* or *grammar*:—Stæfwrītera *grammaticorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 33: 75, 40. The word glosses *historiographus*, 42, 45, but perhaps *stær-* should be read for *stæf-*: and 18, 67 stæfwrīterum glosses *caracteribus*, which seems an error.

stæg, es; *n. A stay, a rope supporting a mast*:—Stæg *safo* (in a list of nautical words), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 60. [*Icel.* stag; *n. a stay*: *Dan.* stag. Cf. *O. French* estay (from German).] v. stæþ.

stēgel; *adj. Steep, abrupt*:—Staegilrae, stēgelræ, staegilre *praerupta*, Txts. 84, 747. Heánne beám stǽlgne (= stǽgine?) gestīgan, Exon. Th. 42, 27; Cri. 679. [Jamieson gives *stell* steep.. *O. H. Ger.* steigal *abruptus*. Cf. *O. L. Ger.* stēgil *crepido*.]

stēger, e; *f. A staircase*:—Stǽger *ascensorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 37. Hē āstāh up tō ðære stǽgre ðe stōd wið ðæs cāseres botl, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 438. Hē feóll of ānre stǽgere, 18, 232. [On þe steire of fiftene stoples, O. E. Homl. ii. 165, 34. Þolemoduesse haued þreo steiren, A. R. 282, 7.]

stēger; *adj. Steep.* [Þise twelue degres wern brode & stayre, A. P. 31, 1021. A cliffe so staire and so stepe, ib. 196, col. 1.] v. widerstēger; stǽgel.

stæl, es; *n.* I. *a place*:—Stalu tō fuglum *umbrellas*, Txts. 107, 2153. II. *place, stead*:—Cristenum cyninge gebyraþ ðæt hē sȳ on fæder stæle cristenre þeóde, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23: Beo. Th. 2963; B. 1479: Ic eom gesceádwīsnes and ic eom ǽlcum manniscum mōde on ðam stale ðe seó hāwung byþ ðam eágum, Shrn. 178, 9. Gē beóþ mé talade on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 13; Reb. 11: Cd. Th. 68, 7; Gen. 1113. III. *stead* (as in the phrase to stand a person in good *stead*. Cf. stælwirðe):—Hié ðæm ādrǽfdan on nānum stale beón ne mehton *they could not be of any assistance to the exile*, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 23. IV. *situation, condition*:—Mé lyste witan be ðam gewitte, hwæðer hyt æfter ðæs lichaman gedǽle and ðare sāwle weóxe ðe wanede, ðe hyt swā on stæle stōde, ðe hyt swā dyde, swā hyt ǽr dǽd on disse weorulde, ōðre hwīle weóxe ōðre hwīle wanode (cf. 200, 17-19), Shrn. 199, 26-30. v. æt-, on-stæl; steall.

stælan; *p.* de *To impute* a crime to (*on, ongeán*) a person, *to charge, declare* something against a person:—Ic ðē þrēage and stǽle beforan dē and ðē cȳðe eal ðās yflu *arguam te, et statuam contra faciem tuam*, Ps. Th. 49, 23. Se deófol ða syndǽda stǽleþ on ða gāstas *the devil charges*

the spirits with their sinful deeds, Wulfst. 256, 7; Exon. Th. 84, 16; Cri. 1374. Stǽleþ fǽhðe *declares enmity*, Cd. Th. 305, 2; Sat. 640. Hē būtan leahtrum wæs clǽne gemēted ðara ðinga ðe hine mon forewrēgde and on stǽlde *absque crimine accusatus fuisse inventus est*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 31. Wē ðec sōð on stǽldun *we brought a true charge against thee*, Exon. Th. 130, 17; Gū. 439. Wiþ mē ārison leáse gewitan and stǽldon on mē ðæt īc nāwþer ne nyste ne ne worhte *exurgentes testes iniqui quae ignorabam interrogabant me*, Ps. Th. 34, 12. Ic wolde andettan and stǽlan ongeán mē sylfne mīne scylda *pronuntiabo adversum me injustitias meas*, 31, 6. Synne stǽlan, Menol. Fox 569; Gn. C. 54. Fǽhðe ic wille on weras stǽlan (*of the threatened deluge*), Cd. Th. 81, 27; Gen. 1352. Ic gefrægn mǽg ōðerne billes ecgum on bonan stǽlan *I heard that one kinsman with the edge of the sword brought home to the slayer the death of the other* (? Eofor killed Ongentheow, who had slain his brother), Beo. Th. 4964; B. 2485. v. be-, ge-, ofer-stǽlan; -stǽl.

stæl-giest, es; *m. A thievish guest* (of an insect eating a book):—Þeóf in þýstro . . . stælgiest ne wæs wihte ðý gleáwra ðe hē ðām wordum swealg, Exon. Th. 432, 13; Rä. 48, 5.

stǽlgne. v. stǽgel.

stæl-here; *g.* -her(i)ges; *m. A marauding band, predatory army*:—Hié fōron ūt mid stælherge nihtes . . . and genōmon unlytel ǽgðer ge on mannum ge on ierfe, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 13. Drehton ða hergas West-Seaxna lond mid stælhergum, 897; Erl. 95, 9. Ðæt hié ða burga hira mōdes wiþ stælherigas behealden, Past. 33; Swt. 229, 5.

stæl-hrān, es; *m. A decoy-reindeer*:—Ða deór hī hātaþ hrānas; ðara wǽron syx stælhrānas; ða beóþ swýðe dýre mid Finnum, for ðæm hý fōþ ða wildan hrānas mid, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 11.

stæll *steel*, stællan *to put in a stall*, stællo. v. stǽle, ge-stællan, steall.

stæl-tihtle, an; *f. A charge of theft*:—Be stæltyhtlan (staltihtlan, MS. B.). Ðonne mon monnan betýhþ ðæt hē ceáp forstele, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 11: L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 14. Gif hwā þurh stæltihtlan freót forwyrce, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10.

stæl-wirðe; *adj. Able to stand a person in good stead* (v. stæl, II), *serviceable*:—Se ðe geornlīce conn ongietan ðæt hē gadrige ðæt him stælwierðe sié *qui sollicite noverit sumere, quod adjuvat*, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 115, 3. Ða scipu ðe stælwyrðe wǽron binnan Lundenbyrig gebrohton *the ships that could be of service they brought into London*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 19. Hē gyfþ gooda gifa on ðissa wurlda; þéah hī ēca ne sién, hī beóþ þéah stælwyrða ða hwīle ðe wē on ðisse wurlde beóþ, Shrn. 192, 6. [In later English the word seems used more in the sense of the modern *stalwart* = strong:—Ic em hal and fere and strong and stelewurðe, 3et ic mei longe libben, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 12. Þeo þat beoð stalewurðe and warped mid strencðe ut of hare heorte hare unwreste wil, Jul. 44, 7. Þeo þ stalewurðe beoð ant starke to ȝein me, Marh. 15, 32. Þou hart on stale-worþe (hende, 1st MS.) gome, Laym. 3812. Gurguont, stalworþe mon and hardy, R. Glouc. 39, 4. A man þat es yhung and light, Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, Pr. C. 689. Cf. stanndenn stallwurrþlig 3æn þe deofless wille, Orm. 1194. Louerd mi stalwurnesse (stalworthhede, other MSS.) *Domine, virtus mea*, Ps. 17, 2.] Cf. nyt-wirðe.

stæl-wyrt, e; *f. Water starwort*:—Stælwyrt *callitriche* (cf. wæter-wyrt *callitriche*, 67, 18), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 15.

stǽna (*or* -e; *f.*), an; *m. A stean, a pot of stone* or *earth*:—Stǽnan *gillone* (gillo *lagena, vas vinarium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 3. [Sete adun þine stene (*waterpot*, Jn. 4, 28), Misc. 85, 29. Stene (*cruse*, I Kings 17, 12), Wick. Into a stene lette hem be pressed, Pall. 4, 666. See Halliwell's Dict., and Spenser's F. Q. vii, stanza 42: Upon an huge great earth-pot steane he stood. *O. H. Ger.* steinna *olla, cacabus*.]

stǽnan; *p.* de I. *to stone, cast stones at*:—Ðū stǽnæst (stǽnas, Lind.) ða ðe tō ðē sende wēran, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 37. Ne stǽnas uē ðec *non lapidamus te*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 32. Heó wæs stǽned ōþ ðæt heó hire gāst onsænde; ðā com þunerrād and ofslōh ðone mǽstan dǽl ðæs folces ðe hī stǽnde, Shrn. 57, 34-36. Hig hine stǽndon, Jos. 7, 25. Stǽne hine man mid stānum, Lev. 20, 2. Ðā hēt se dēma hine stǽnan, Shrn. 48, 28. Tō stǽnenna, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Hī hine gelǽddon tō stǽnenne, Homl. Th. i. 46, 35. Hé for ðǽm stǽnendum gebæd, 52, 19. Hý wǽron stǽned, and ða stānas wǽron on bæc gecyrred, Shrn. 135, 27. [*Goth.* stainjan: *O. H. Ger.* steinôn.] v. ge-, of-stǽnan. II. *to adorn with* (*precious*) *stones*. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-steinen.] v. ā-stǽned.

stǽnen (*in the oblique cases the* -en *is sometimes contracted or absorbed; see below, and for other instances see under* stapol); *adj.* I. *stony*. v. next word:—Se āfeól of his horse ofer stǽnene eorþan, and him wǽron ða limo gecnyssed, Shrn. 126, 18. Of sandigum ī stǽnenum *de arenosis*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 26. II. metaph. *of stone, stony, hard as stone*, (1) in a good sense:—Ic ðē secge, ðæt ðū (*Peter*) eart stǽnen, and ofer ðysne stān ic timbrige mīne cyrcan, Homl. Th. i. 364, 23. , (2) in a bad sense:—Hió wǽron stǽnenre heortan and blindre, Blickl. Homl. 105, 27. Hī hæfdon stǽnene heardnysse on heora heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 21. Hæfdon heortan stǽn[e]ne, Exon. Th. 40, 20; Cri. 641. III. *stone, made of stone, built of stone*:—Stǽnen elefæt *alabastrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 40. Stǽnen cyrice *ecclesia de lapide facta*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 12. Stǽnen bedd, Shrn. 69, 4. Ðæt stǽnna fæt *alabastrum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 3. Be ðære stǽnenan strǽte *the paved way*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 13. Stǽnen weofod *altare lapideum*, Ex. 20, 25. Weall stǽnenne, Cd. Th. 101, 33; Gen. 1691. Wīf hæbbende stǽnna (stǽna, Rush.) fulle smirinisse *mulier habens alabastrum unguenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 7. Ða stǽnenan bredu *the tables of stone*, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 18: Ex. 31, 18. Stǽnene (stǽnine, Lind.) wæterfatu, Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Geond ealle ðās strǽt and stǽnene wegas, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 156. [*Goth.* staineins: *O. Frs.* stênen: *O. H. Ger.* steinîn.]

stǽner (? v. stǽnen, I) *stony ground*:—In stǽrer (stǽnen?) *in petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 5. Stǽner, 20. Ofer stǽnere *super petrosa*, Mt. Skt. Rush. 4, 5, 16. Stǽnero, Lind. 4, 16.

stæng, stǽnig. v. steng, stānig.

stǽniglīc; *adj. Stony*:—On stǽnilīcum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 216, 20.

stǽniht. v. stāniht.

stǽning, e; *f.* I. *stoning, casting of stones*:—Saulus heora mōd tō ðære stǽninge geornlīce tihte, Homl. Th. i. 50, 30: ii. 236, 29: Shrn. 32, 1. II. *ornamenting with stones*. v. bleú-stǽning.

stæpe, stepe, es; *pl.* stæpas, stapas, stæpe; *m.* I. *a step, pace* (lit. and fig.):—Stæpe, stepe *passus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 8. Ne māgon becuman ða stæpas ðæs weorces ðieder ðe hē wilnaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 17. Ágotene synt mīne stapas (stæpas, Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 72, 2. Ælc ðæra stæpa and fōtlǽsta ðe wē tō cyricean weard gestæppaþ, Wulfst. 302, 26. Mid heora þeáwa stæpum Drihtne filiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 120, 28. Se ðe beforan ðǽm stæpum his weorca ne lōcaþ, Past. 39; Swt. 287, 18. His weg and his stæpas tō sceáwianne, 18; Swt. 131, 21. Geriht mīne stæpas on ðīne wegas, Ps. Th. 16, 5. Stapas, Ps. Lamb. 84, 14: 118, 133: Wulfst. 247, 2. Gelǽd mē on stige ðīer ic stæpe mīne on ðīnum bebodum brýce hæbbe *deduc me in semitam mandatorum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 118, 33. I a. *a step, pace* as a measure of distance:—Stæpe *passus*, furlang *stadium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 8. Nis ān stæpe ðæt seó eá wille oferyrnan, Wulfst. 211, 14. Ne gang ðū, mōna, ānne stæpe furðor, Jos. 10, 12. Swā hwā swā ðe genýt þūsend stapa, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 41. II. *stepping, going*:—Germanus ðam healtan geongan his stæpe geednīwode and ðam Godes folce geednīwode ðone stæpe rihtes geleáfan *Germanus claudo juveni incessum et populo Dei gressum recuperarit fidei*, Bd. i. 21; S. 485, 5-9. Strong on stæpe, Exon. Th. 498, 23: Rä. 88, 6. III. *a step, that on which the foot may be placed*:—Ðā āstāh Isachar up on ðone ýtemestan stæpe *the topmost of the steps leading to the temple*, Homl. Ass. 129, 431. Stapas *vel* stīrāpas *scansilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 34. On ðære hlǽddra is twā and sixti stapa, Anglia xi. 5, 22. Stæpena, 4, 11. Ne gā ðū on stapum tō mīnum weofode, Ex. 20, 26. Hē stīhþ be ðære hlǽddre stapum, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 22. III a. that on which the lower part of any thing rests, *the step* of a mast, *a pedestal*:—Stepe *bassis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 50. Hig fæstniaþ ðone stepe þurh ða þilinge, Shrn. 35, 14. Tredelas *vel* stæpas *bases*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 48. Hearpan stapas *cerimingius* (? v. stalu), Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 40. IV. *a degree*:—Hād oððe stæpe (stepe) *gradus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 9. *Positivus* is se forma stæpe (stepe), *comparativus* is se ōðer stæpe (stepe), *superlativus* is se ðridda stæpe (stepe), 5; Zup. 15, 20. Synd þrý stæpas gecorenra manna. Se nyðemysta stæpe . . . Se ōðer stæpe is on wydewan hāde . . . Se hēhsta stæpe is on mægðhādes mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 17-23: 94, 15. Be ðām twelf stæpum eáðmōdnesse. Ðære forman eáðmōdnysse stæpe is, R. Ben. 23, 16. Seofon stapas sindon hāligra hāda . . . Ðone forman stæpe bēte man mid āne punde . . . Æt ðam ōðrum stæpe twā pund tō bōte . . . Æt ðam þriddan stæpe, etc., L. E. B. 1-8; Th. ii. 240, 242. [*O. Frs.* stap: *O. H. Ger.* stapfo *passus, gradus, incessus, vestigium*.] v. in-, on-stæpe; ord-stapu (*read* -stæpe); in-stæpe, -stæpes.

stæpe-gang, es; *m. A step*:—Ic stepegongum weóld *I had control of my steps*, Exon. Th. 353, 34; Reim. 22.

stæp-mǽlum; *adv.* I. *step by step*:—Wæs gesewen micel cyrce tō ðære hī stæpmǽlum āstigon (cf. Blickl. Homl. 207, 11), Homl. Th. i. 508, 12. II. *step by step* (fig.), *gradually, by degrees*:—Stæpmǽlum *gradatim, per singulos gradus*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 54: Scint. 101, 13. Ðæt mōd glīt niðor and niðor stæpmǽlum, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 3. Sum̄ sum̄e on sume hlǽdre, stæpmǽlum, proem.; Swt. 23, 17: Shrn. 188, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* stapf-mâlum *gradatim*.]

stæppa (*or* -e), an; *m.* (*or f.*) *A step*:—þūsend stæppan *mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 41.

stæppan, steppan; *p.* stōp; *pp.* stapen *To step, go, proceed*:—Ic stæppe *gradior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Zup. 185, 18. Gange se wīfman tō birgenne, and stæppe ofer ða byrgenne . . . Ðonne heó tō hyre hlāforde on reste gā, ðonne cweþe heó: 'Up ic gange, ofer ðē stæppe,' Lchdm. iii. 66, 18-26. Ic steppe on grēnne græs, Exon. Th. 396, 16; Rä. 16, 5. Ðonne stæpþ se sacerd tǽlleáslīce on ðone weg *tunc sacerdos irreprehensibiliter graditur*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 18: Homl. Th. i. 374, 21. Hé stæpþ beforan ðison folce *praecedet populum istum*, Deut. 3, 28. Stepeþ, Exon. Th. 264, 34; Jul. 374. Steppeþ, 499, 33; Rä. 88, 25. Rūmaþ, steppaþ *cedunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 19: 87, 64. Stōp forð (*prodiit*) se ðe deád wæs, Jn. Skt. 11, 44. Deáð neálǽcte, stōp stalgongum, sōhte sāwelhūs, Exon. Th. 170, 17; Gū. 1313. Se cyning stōp tōforan ðam biscope, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 36. Seó wīfman stōp inn *ingressa*, Jud. 4, 21: Cd

Th. 69, 16; Gen. 1136. Se apostol stōp intō ðære byrig, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11: Ryrht. Th. 134, 3; By. 78. Hē wiđ ðēs beornes stōp, 135, 41; By. 131. Hié stōpon tō ðam gysterne, Judth. Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 39: 24, 36; Jud. 227: Cd. Th. 95, 26; Gen. 1584. Stæppaþ ryhte, ne healtigeaþ leng, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 18. Ðýlæs hē ofer ðone ðerscold stæppe, 13; Swt. 77, 22: Lchdm. ii. 124, 6. Ðæt hié stæppen on ryhtne weg, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 25. Ðēr ic stæppan scyle, Ps. Th. 16, 5: Cd. Th. 86, 22; Gen. 1434: Wulfst. 303, 10: Homl. Th. i. 118, 32. Steppan, Ps. Th. 31, 9: Wulfst. 239, 11: Cd. Th. 88, 2; Gen. 1459: 279, 35; Sat. 248. Com stæppende sum cempa, Homl. Th. i. 452, 14. [*O. Sax.* stōp; *p.*: *O. Frs.* steppa; *p.* stōp; *pp.* stapen: cf. *O. H. Ger.* stepfen, stapfōn.] v. æt-, be-, for-, fore-, forþ-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, wiđ-stæppan (-steppan, -stapan. *In the compounds, instead of* stapan *read* stæppan).

stæppend. v. fore-stæppend.

stæppe-scōh *a slipper*:—Stæppescōs *subtalaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 8. Steppescōh, ii. 121, 73.

stæppung. v. fore-stæppung.

stær, es; *m. A starling, a stare* (the latter is the name used in some dialects. v. E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, and Halliwell's Dict.):—Staer *sturnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 17. Stær, i. 63, 6: *turdus*, 77, 30. Stær *turdus*, se māre stær *turdella*, 29, 40, 41. Etan gebrēdne stær, Lchdm. ii. 320, 4. Staras ł hrondsparuas *passeres*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 29. Staras (stearas, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* stara *sturnus*, *turdus*: *Ger.* staar: *Icel.* stari: *Dan.* stær *a starling*: *Swed.* stare.]

stēr, stĕr, steór, es; *n. A history*; historia:—Tō eallum đe đis ylce stēr becyme ūres cynnes tō rēdanne *omnes ad quos haec eadem historia pervenire poterit nostrae nationis legentes*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 33. Ðæt getæl ðæs hālgan stēres and spelles . . . Song hē eall ðæt stēr Genesis *illum seriem sacrae historiae . . . Canebat de tota Genesis historia*, 4, 24; S. 598, 5–10. In ðyssum ūrum stēre, 4, 30; S. 609, 33. Be stēre Angelþeódes cyricean, 5, 24; S. 647, 16: 4, 22; S. 592, 31. On Ongelcynnes steóre, ðæt is, on *historia Anglorum*, Shrn. 87, 7. Ðara Abbuda stēr and spell ðysses mynstres on twām bōcum ic āwrāt, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 28. On ðis ūre cyriclīce stēr, 4, 7; S. 574, 28.

stær-blind; *adj. Blind from giddiness, purblind, quite blind*:—Stæ[r]-blind *scotomaticus* (cf. scotomaticorum, cecorum, 78, 20), Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 81. Næfþ nān man tō ðæs unhāle ǽgan, ðæt hē ne māge lybban be ðare sunnan and hire nyttian, gyf hē ēnyg wiht geseón mæg, būton hē stareblind sī, Shrn. 187, 5. Sume unæáde āwiht geseóþ; sume beóþ stæreblinde and nyttiaþ þēah ðare sunnan, 27. Stærbli[nde] *scotomaticos*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 20. [Bi daie þu (the owl) art stareblind, O. and N. 241. *O. Frs.* staru-, stare-, star-blind: *O. H. Ger.* stara-plint: *Ger.* staar-blind *suffering from cataract*: *Dan.* stær-blind *purblind*: *Swed.* starr-blind *quite blind*: cf. *Icel.* star-blinda *blindness*.]

stæroed-, sterced-ferhþ; *adj.* I. *having the mind strengthened, stouthearted, courageous*:—Dearēdlācende (*the Huns*) on Danūbie stærced-fyrhđe stæđe wīcedon, Elen. Kmbl. 75; El. 38. Stercedferhþe hæleþ, Judth. Thw. 22, 9; Jud. 55. II. *of hard* or *cruel mind*:—Drōgon hine (*St. Andrew*) ymb stānhleođo stærcedferđe *cruelhearted ones dragged him about the stony slopes*, Andr. Kmbl. 2468; An. 1235.

stēr-leornere (?), es; *m. One who learns history, a historical scholar*:—Stērleornera (? stæf-, v. stæf-leornere), leornera *stoicorum* (*storicorum*?), Hpt. Gl. 503, 64.

stærn. v. stearn.

stēr-trahtere, -tractere, es; *m. One who treats of history*:—Stēr-tractere *commentarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 42.

stēr-writere, es; *m. A writer of history, a historian*:—Swā swā sōþsagol stērwrītere (*verax historicus*) đa þing đe be him oþþe ūrh hine gewordene wǽron ic āwrāt, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 5. Stæfwrītere (stēr-?) *historiographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 45. Swā swā Trogus and Iustinianus sēdon heora stērwrīteras, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 12: 2, 1; Swt. 60, 25.

stæþ (?) *a stay*:—Stæđ *safon* (in a list of nautical words. In a similar list *stæg*, q. v., occurs as the gloss), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 63. Cf. stæđđan, stæđđig.

stæþ, es; *n. A bank, shore, the land bordering on water*:—Stæđ *ripa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 19. Stæđ *vel* brerd *labrum, margo*, vel *crepido*, 57, 25. Of ðæm mere đe Truso standeþ in stađe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 9. On ðam staþe đe is genemned Ypwines fleót, 449; Erl. 12, 2. Treówlīcre hit is be stađe tō [swim]manne, ðonne ūt on sǽ tō seglanne, Prov. Kmbl. 64. On geofones stađe, Cd. Th. 215, 8; Exod. 580: Exon. Th. 361, 11; Wal. 18. On Sæferne staþe, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 23. Hē befeól ofer ðam stæđe intō ðam streáme, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 76; El. 38. Of stæđe on ōđer *from one bank of the boundary stream to the other*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 4, 11: 2; Th. i. 354, 3: 6; Th. i. 354, 25. Sume cuce tō-ðam stæđe cōmon, and đa man sōna ofslōh æt ðære eá mūđan, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 23: Byrht. Th. 132, 32; By. 32. Æt Wendelsǽ on stæđe, Elen. Kmbl. 463; El. 232. Stæđ *marginem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 72. Be wætera stađum, Ps. Th. 22, 2. Stæđum *marginis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 25. Betweox stæđum *between those living on the two sides of the boundary stream*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 16. Oft stille wæter stađo brecaþ, Prov. Kmbl. 63. Streámas staþu beátaþ, Exon. Th. 382, 4; Rä. 3, 6: Met. 6, 15. Staþu āstīgan geswinc getācnaþ. Of staþe niþer stīgan gōdne tīman getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 16. ¶ In the following passage the word seems to be masculine:—Wægn brohte beornas ofer burnan from stæđe heáum, ðæt hý stōpan up on ōđerne of wēge, Exon. Th. 405, 6; Rä. 23, 19. [Uppen Seuarne staþe, Laym. 7. Stathe *a wharf*, Halliwell's Dict. *Goth.* staths *a shore*: *O. Sax.* stađ *a bank, shore*: *O. H. Ger.* stad, stado *ripa, litus, margo*.] v. bord-, eá-, streám-, sūþ-, wēg-stæþ.

stæþ-fæst; *adj. Firm on the shore* (? epithet of sea-cliffs), *stable*:—Heáhcleofu stīđ and stæđfæst, staþelas wiđ wēge, Exon. Th. 61, 7; Cri. 981.

stæþ-hlīpe; *adj. Running to the shore* (?), *steeply sloping, precipitous*:—Stæþhlīpe *divexum*, i. *inclinatum, pronum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 52. Hī ne mihton ofer ðæt scræf swā swæđhlýpe (stæþ-?) [wæs] ðēr hī gongan [sceoldon] ǽr ðon hié gerýmdon ðone upgang and geworhtan *they could not pass the cave, so steep was it where they had to go, before they had cleared and constructed the ascent*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 16. v. next word.

stæþhlīplīce; *adv. At a steep inclination*:—Wæs ðæt hūs . . . on scræfes onlīcnesse . . .; and gelōmlīce đa stānas swā of ōđrum clife stæđ-hlýplīce ūt sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 20. v. preceding word.

stæđig. v. stæđđig.

stæþ-swealwe, an; *f. A sand-martin*:—Stæđsuualwe *ripariolus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 22. Gif mon fundige wiđ his feónd tō gefeohtanne, stæþswealwan briddas geseóþe on wīne, ete ðonne ǽr, Lchdm. ii. 154, 5.

stæđđan *to make staid, to stay*:—Saga hwā mec rēre, ðonne ic reştan ne mōt, oþþe hwā mec stæđþe, ðonne ic stille beóm, Exon. Th. 387, 4; Rä. 4, 74.

stæđđig; *adj. Staid, sober, sedate, grave*:—Ðæt cild Cūđberhtes dyslīcan plegan mid stæđđigum wordum þreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 7. v. ge-, un-stæđđig, *and next word*.

stæđđignes, e; *f. Staidness, sedateness, gravity, seriousness*:—Ðēr is stæđignyss iógođe, Wulfst. 265, 8. Mōderlīcere stæđđinysse *materna gravitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 37. Hē on heálīcere stæđđignysse symle þurh-wunode *he ever continued deeply serious*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 22. Gif wē ða ungeceádwīslīcan styrunga on stæđđignysse āwendaþ, 210, 31. Fore stilnesse stæđđinesse *propter taciturnitatis gravitatem*, R. Ben. Inter. 26, 6.

stæþ-weall, es; *m. The wall formed by the shore*:—Sǽs up stigon ofer stæđwealles, Cd. Th. 83, 7; Gen. 1376.

stæþ-wyrt, e; *f. A plant name*, Cockayne suggests *statice*, Lchdm. ii. 78, 3.

stafa (?), an; *m. A letter*:—Stafana *litterarum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 54. v. stæf.

stafian; *p.* ode *To direct, dictate*:—Se gerēfa ðone āđ him swōr swā hē hyne sylf stafode *the steward swōre the oath to Abraham, as Abraham himself dictated it*, Gen. 24, 9. Abraham ðurh wītegunge stafode ðone āđ, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* stabēn *dirigere*: *Icel.* stafa eiđ *to dictate an oath* to a person.]

staggon. v. stacga.

-stāl. v. ge-, on-, wiđer-stāl; stælan.

stala *one who steals*. v. ge-stala.

stāl-ern, es; *n. A place where charges are heard* (? v. stælan. *Or* stāl = staþel; cf. stālian = staþelian):—Stālern *consistorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 70.

stalaþ(-eþ), stalcung, staled. v. staþel, stealcung, reád-staled.

stal-gang, es; *m. A stealthy step*:—Deád neálǽcte, stōp stalgongum, sōhte sāwelhūs, Exon. Th. 170, 17; Gū. 1113. v. stalian, II.

stalian; *p.* ode I. *to steal*:—Se đe stalaþ on Sunnanniht, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22. Ðæra þeófa đe staledon, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 24. Ne stala đū, L. Alf. 7; Th. i. 44, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 208, 24. Be stale. Gif hwā stalie (stalige) . . . Gif hē stalie (stalige) on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 14–17: 22; Th. i. 116, 9–10. Be þeófum. Gif þeóf ofer ðæt stalige, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 25. II. *to proceed stealthily, steal* upon a person:—Hē oftrædlīce on Rōmāne stalade *Marianum exercitum creberrimis incursionibus fatigavit*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 9. Lacedemonie hæfdon māran unstillnessa ðonne hié mægenes hæfden and hlōđum on hié (*the Thebans*) staledon *Lacedaemonii, inquieti magis quam strenui, tentant furta bellorum*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 2. v. for-, ge-stalian.

stālian (= staþelian) *to confirm*:—Stālige (staþelige, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3) man and strangie and trymme hī georne mid wīslīcre Godes lage, Wulfst. 267, 21. Cf. (?) efenstāledan *conficiebantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 31.

stalla, stallere, stal-tihtle. v. stealla, steallere, stæl-tihtle.

stalu, e; *f.* I. *theft, stealing*:—Stalu ne lufaþ nāne yldinge *stealing loves not any delay*, Homl. Th. i. 220, 9. Be stale. Gif hwā stalie, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 14. Gif hwā Godes cyricean brece for stale, L. Ecg. P. iv. 24; Th. ii. 210, 30: Blickl. Homl. 75, 31. Sum wer wæs betogen ðæt hē wǽre on stale, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. Se ðe cyricean āhte mid stale āfyride, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Sume stale fremmaþ, 1, 27; S. 490 9, 5. Of ðære heortan cumaþ stale (stala, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19: Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Ða heáfodleahtras sind . . . leásgewitnyssa, stala, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 5. Stala *furtum*, Wrt.

Voc. ii. 38, 31. Mōna se syxteōða nānum þingum nytlīc nymþe stalum, Lchdm. iii. 192, 7. II. *what is stolen*:—Stalu bið funden, 186, 14: 188, 2. Gif hē næbbe, hwæt hē wið ðære stale sylle, sylle man hine wið feó, Ex. 22, 3. Gif preōst mycele stale forstele, L. Ecg. C. 11; Th. ii. 140, 14. Gif hwylc man medeme þing stele, āgyfe ða stale ðam ðe hig āhte, L. Ecg. P. ii. 25; Th. ii. 192, 20: iv. 24; Th. ii. 212, 1. III. *a fine payable for theft*, Chart. Th. 138, 17. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 329. IV. *anything done by stealth*:—Ðæt sēs Petrus on dæge folce be Criste sæde, ðonne wrāt sēs Marcus ðæt on niht, and hē ðæt hæl sēe Petre; for ðon his godspell is swā cweden, *furtum laudabile*, hergendlīco stalo, Shrn. 74, 22. [To cumen bi stale ferliche, O. E. Homl. i. 249, 20. *O. H. Ger.* stala *furtum*.] v. ge-stalu.

stalu, e; *f. A stale*:—Hearpan stala *the pieces of wood into which the strings are fixed* (?): ceminigi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 66 (cf. 40). [Scheome and pine beoð þe two leddre stalen þet beoð upriht to þe heouene, and bitweonen þeos stalen beoð þe tindes ivestned, A. R. 354, 18–20.]

stalung, e; *f. Stealing, robbery*:—Ān hirde, se wæs Veriatus hāten, wæs micel þeófmon and on ðære stalunge hē wearð cwēden, *furtum laudabile, homo pastoralis et latro, primum infestando vias, deinde vastando provincias*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 7.

stam, stamm; *adj. Stammering*:—Stom, wlisp *balbutus*, Txts. 45, 277: *blessus*, 308. Stam *battulus* (*balbutus*?), 109, 1150. Stomm *blessus*, stom, wlisp *balbutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 72, 75. [*Goth.* stamms: *O. H. Ger.* stam, stamm: *Icel.* stamr, stammr.]

stamer (-or, -ur); *adj. Stammering*:—Stomer *balbutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 12. Stamer *balbus*, i. 45, 51. Stamur, 75, 37. Stamor *blessus*, 288, 9. Stamerum *balbis*, ii. 81, 41: Hpt. Gl. 478, 14: 507, 45. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stamel *balbus*.]

stamerian; *p.* ode *To stammer*:—Stamaraþ *balbutit*, Germ. 392, 12. Mē þinceþ ðæt mē sió tunge stomrige, Shrn. 42, 33. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stam[m]elōn *balbutire*.]

stammettan; *p.* te *To stammer*:—Stommeteþ *mutulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 68.

stampe *a pestle*. [*O. H. Ger.* stampf *pilum*.] v. pīl-stampe; stempan.

stān, es; *m.* I. *stone* as a material:—Hig hæfdon tygelan for stān, Gen. 11, 3. Genim geoluwne stān *take ochre*, Lchdm. i. 374, 14. Se ðe ofer ðone stān (*supra petrosa*) āsāwen is, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 20. II. *a stone, a piece of stone*:—Se pitt wæs geheled mid ānum stāne . . . Hig āwylton ðone stān of ðam pitte, Gen. 29, 2–3. Hē nam stānas and lēde under his heáfod, 28, 11. II a. *a stone* for building, *wrought stone*:—Ne bið lēfed stān uppan stāne, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2. Lōca hwylce stānas hēr synt, Mk. Skt. 13, 1. Holum stānum *fornicibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 5. Ne tymbra ðū ðæt of gesnidenum stānum, Ex. 20, 25. II b. *a stone* (in its natural state or wrought) that serves as a mark:—Andlang herepaðes west on ðone þyrla[n] stān; of ðam stāne on ðone hāran stān, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 12 (*and often*). Hē nam ðone stān and ārærde hine tō mearce, Gen. 28, 18. II c. *an image of stone*:—Se stān mælde for mannum (cf. ic bebeóde ðæt ðeós onlīcnes word sprece, 1460; An. 731), Andr. Kmbl. 1532; An. 767. II d. *a stone* to which worship is paid. v. stān-weorþung:—Gehātaþ hý ælmessan þurh deófles lāre oðþon tō wylle oððon tō stāne, Wulfst. 12, 3. Gif hwylc man his ælmessan gehāte oððe bringe tō hwylcon wylle oððe tō stāne, L. Ecg. P. ii. 22; Th. ii. 190, 24. Gif fridgeard sī on hwæs lande āhūton stān oððe wille, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Ða gemearr ðe man drīfþ . . . on stānum, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 6. Cf. Si quis ad fontes vel ad lapides votum voverit, L. Th. P. 27, 18; Th. ii. 34, 6–8. Gē þeówiaþ fremdum godum, stoccum and stānum, Deut. 28, 36. Hēðenscipe bið ðæt man weorðige wæterwyllas oððe stānas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. II e. *a stone* that contains metal:—Ða gyldenan stānas and ða seolfrenan *aureae arenae*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30. II f. *a precious stone*:—Gerēnod mid golde and mid ðæm stāne iacinta, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 24. Stāne gelfcast gladum gimme, Exon. Th. 219, 5; Ph. 302. II g. *a stone* in the bladder:—On ðære blǽdran stānas weaxaþ, Lchdm. ii. 238, 18: i. 212, 22. III. *rock, a rock* (lit. and fig.):—Ðæt hig sucon hunig of stāne and ele of ðam heardustan stāne, Deut. 32, 13. Hē lēdde wæter of stāne (*de petra*), Ps. Spl. 77, 19. Gē tō ðam lifgendan stāne staþol fæstniaþ, Exon. Th. 281, 30; Jul. 654. Ic stande beforan ðē uppan Oreb stāne (*supra petram Horeb*), Ex. 17, 6. Ðū eart Petrus and ofer ðisne stān (*petram*) ic timbrige mīne cyricean, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18: 7, 24. Stearcheort styrmde, stefn in becom under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5100; B. 2553. Stānum *cautibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 15. [*Goth.* stains: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* stēn: *O. H. Ger.* stein: *Icel.* steinn.] v. beácen-, ceosel-, clif-, cweorn- (cwyrn-), eá-, earcnan- (eorcnan-, eorcan-, eorclan-), flōr-, gefōg-, gim-, grund-, hiéwe-, hwet-, hyrn-, loc-, mægen-, mǽr-, marm-, marman-, marmor-, mylen-, nume-, papol-, pumic-, sealt-, tæfl-, tigel-, weall-, weorc-stān.

stān-æx, e; *f. A stone axe*; or (?) *an implement for working stone* [Halliwell gives *stone-ax* a stone-worker's axe]:—Stānæx *bipennis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 60. Stānex, 84, 68. For an account of stone axes found in England, see Wright's The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon, pp. 69 sqq.: see also Nilsson's Stone Age, pp. 60 sqq. v. stān-bill.

stān-bæþ, es; *n. A vapour bath made by the help of heated stones on to which water was poured*:—Dō on troh hāte stānas wel gehātte, gebeþe ða hamma mid ðam stānbaðe; ðonne hié sién geswāte, recce hē ða bān, Lchdm. ii. 68, 4–7. Stānbæþ, 10, 13: 60, 9. Tō stānbæþe, 106, 16. Sele him stānbaðu gelōme, 106, 25.

stān-beorh, -beorges; *m. A stony elevation, rocky hill*:—On gerihte wið ðæs lytlan stānbeorges up on hæslhille; of ðam stānbeorge ofer ða dene . . . tō ðon lytlan stānbeorge; of ðam stānbeorge tō ðon ōðerum lytlan stānbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 194, 15–18. Of riscmere on stānbeorg, iii. 453, 23. Stānbeorh, 381, 1. Stānbeorh steápne, Beo. Th. 4432; B. 2213. Sunt termini ab occasu stānbergas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 159, 14.

stān-berende *stone-bearing, stony*:—In ðǽm stānberendum *in glanigeris* (*glarigeris*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 51.

stān-bill, es; *n. An implement of stone*, or *one used in working stone*:—Bill *marra*, stānbill *mastellas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 71. v. stān-æx.

stān-boga, an; *m. A natural stone arch*:—Hē geseah stondan stānbogan, streám ūt ðonan brecan of beorge, Beo. Th. 5083; B. 2545. Seah on enta geweorc hū ða stānbogan (*of the cave within the rock*) stapulum fæste ēce eorðreced innan healde, 5429; B. 2718. [*Icel.* steinbogi, steina-brū *a stone arch* or *bridge* (a natural one).]

stān-brycg, e; *f. A stone bridge*:—Andlang brōces ōð stānbrycge, sūð from stānbrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 9–10. Andlang burnan ōð hit cymþ ðēr Blīðe ūt scȳt; ðæt andlang Blīðan ōð ða stānbriccge; ðæt eást of ðære bricgge, 421, 34. Ðis sint ða landgemǽre . . . Ærest on stānbriccge; of stānbriccge eást onlang Temese, v. 395, 29–31. Stānbricge (?) *lithostratos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 6.

stān-bucca, an; *m. A mountain goat*:—Ðes stānbucca *hic cynyps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 57; Zup. 68, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* stein-boch *caper, Capricornus*.]

stān-burh *a town built with stone, a walled town* (?):—Steápe stānbyrig, Cd. Th. 133, 17; Gen. 2212.

stanc *a sprinkling*:—Stanc *pluvicinatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 25. v. stancrian, stencan.

stān-carr *rock, stone*:—Stāncarr heard *petram durissimam*, Rtl. 19, 21.

stān-ceastel, -cistel, es; *m. A chestnut-tree*:—Ðonon sūðrihte wið ðara stānceastla, and ðonne of ðǽm stānceastlum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 16. On ðane stāncistel, iii. 434, 33. v. cystel, stān-cist.

stān-ceosel, es; *m. Sand*:—Hē getimbrode hys hūs ofer stānceosel, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24 MS. A. Stāncislas *glareas*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 16.

stān-cist, -cisten *a chestnut-tree*:—Of ðane þorne on ðo stāncysten on holencumbe; of ðane stāncyste on blacmanne bergh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 8, 22. v. cisten-, cyst-beám, stān-ceastel.

stān-clif, es; *n. A rocky cliff, a rock*:—Hē of stānclife burnan lēdde *qui eduxit aquam de petra rupis*, Ps. Th. 135, 17. Beorgas ðǽr ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ, ne stānclifu heáh hlifiaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 8; Ph. 22. Sume flugon æfter stānclifum, Elen. Kmbl. 269; El. 135. Stormas stānclifu beótan, Exon. Th. 307, 13; Seef. 23. Stāncleofu, Beo. Th. 5073; B. 2540.

stān-clūd, es; *m. A rock*:—*Haec Caribdis* ān stānclūd on sǽ, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 7. Ðā āhēng se munuc āne lytle bellan on ðam stānclūde, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 5. God him (*the Israelites*) forgeaf wæter of heardum stānclūde, 264, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 279. Stānclūd *rupem*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 8. Swelce hit sié ongemong miclum and monigum stānclūdum tōbrocen *quasi per obviantia saxa frangatur*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 7.

stān-cræftiga, an; *m. A skilled worker in stone*:—Ðæt wǽron .iiii. stāncræftigan . . . and nǽron nāne ōðre him gelīce; hý gesēnodon ǽlce morgen heora īserngelōman, and ðonne nǽron hý nā tōbrocene, Shrn. 146, 13.

stancrian *to sprinkle*:—Ic stancrige *pluvicino*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 26. Cf. stanc.

stān-cropp, es; *m. Stone-crop*; sedum acre:—Nim stāncroppes sǽd, Lchdm. iii. 72, 10.

stān-cundel *a tumulus of stones* (?):—Tō ðam stāncrundle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 408, 33.

stand, es; *m. A stand, stay, pause, delay*:—Miððý stondas (stando, Lind.) monige wērun *cum mora multa fieret*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 35.

standan; *p.* stōd, *pl.* stōdon; *pp.* standen *To stand*. I. of attitude, (1) of persons:—Ðonne gē standaþ eów tō gebiddenne, Mk. Skt. 11, 25. Stand ofer ðone man, Lchdm. ii. 104, 10. Stande on heáfde, 154, 2. Ða ðe beóþ mid hiora āgnum byrðennum ofðrycte, ðæt hié ne māgon standan, Past. 7; S. 50, 25. (2) of things:—Segnas stōdon *the banners were raised*, Cd. Th. 214, 7; Exod. 565. Hē ðǽr geseah swer standan *there was an upright column*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 21. II. of situation or position, (1) of persons:—Ic stande beforan ðē uppan Oreb stāne, Ex. 17, 6. Ic niste, ðæt ðū stōde ongeán mē, Num. 22, 34. Æðelm self stōd ðǽrinne mid, Chart. Th. 171, 8. Ða stōdan him twegen weras big, Blickl. Homl. 121, 23. Lǽde hig tō ðære eardungstōwe dura, ðæt hig standon ðǽr mid ðē, Num. 11, 26. Pharao mētte, ðæt hē stōde be ānre eá, Gen. 41, 1. Geseah hē deófol ðǽr unfeor standan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 24. (2) of things:—Se port stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and

Anglum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 23. Se steorra ána stent, Met. 29, 16. Nis ðæt feor heonon, ðæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. Se tốð se ðe bí ðam standeþ, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 4. Ða wíc ðe beforan inc stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 77, 22. Sió burg stốd bí ðære sǽ, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 33. Ðá com genip and stốd æt ðære dura, Ex. 33, 9. Him æt heortan stốd ord, Byrht. Th. 136, 3; By. 145: Beo. Th. 5352; B. 2679. Gemearca hú ða tyrf ér stốdon, Lchdm. i. 398, 5. Ða stánas on ðæm mǽran temple . . . ér hié mon tố ðæm stede brohte ðe hié on standan sceolde, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 15. (3) of time:—Ðæt se dæg swíðe neáh stốde his forþfóre, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 16. **II a.** of situation or position in a figurative sense, denoting resistance, assistance, representation, degree, etc.:—Stande ðæs cyreáð ofer .xx. peninga *let his oath be valid in matters above xx pence*, L. Áth. i. 15; Th. i. 204, 15. Stande ðæt spor for ðone forád, iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Gif hwá on leásre gewitnesse stande, and hé oferstǽled weorðe, ne stande his gewitnesse syþþan for áht, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 12. Hú hé sceal swerigean ðe mid ốðre on gewitnesse standaþ (-eþ?), L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 26: 6; Th. i. 180, 17. Ælc man ðara ðe ðér mid stande, L. Ath. 1, 1; Th. i. 200, 3. Ðone wísdóm ðe on hálgum bốcum stent, Homl. Th. i. 258, 14: L. Ath. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 9. On Gode standeþ mín hǽle, Ps. Th. 61, 7. Stande hit on his ágenan gewealde, Chart. Th. 329, 35. Se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stốde, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 5. Wulfgeat wæs se forma man and Wulfmǽr is ðe ốðer ðe hit nú on honda stant, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 260, 28. For ðare neóde, ðe ús nú on handa stent *that we now have on our hands*, Wulfst. 181, 25. Gyf neód on handa stande *if the need present itself*, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 7. Ðonne stent se hé on his naman stede and spelaþ hine, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 15. Ða ðe stốdon ongeán ús *insurgentes in nos*, Ps. Th. 43, 7. Ne manna getrýwða tố áhte ne standaþ, Wulfst. 82, 11. Godu ðe ðissum folce tố freme stondaþ, Exon. Th. 250, 7; Jul. 123. Swá hí ufor stondaþ ðonne ða ốðre, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 21. Stond heó wið áttre, Lchdm. iii. 32, 21: 36, 6. Se wíd mongum stốd, wuldres cempa, Exon. Th. 121, 26; Gú. 294. **III.** of condition:—Heó grówende standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 25: 109, 22. Be ðam cúþ standeþ ðæt hé fram deáþe gescylded wæs *quem a morte constat esse servatum*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 27. Hé gearu standeþ, Ps. Th. 117, 2. Heó gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 10. Hé stent þeófscyldig, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 16. Ðǽr geworht standaþ Adam and Eue, Cd. Th. 27, 16; Gen. 418. Ðus hit stốd on ðám dagum mid Englum *such was the condition of things among the English*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 9. Stốd bewrigen folde mid flóde, Cd. Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156. Ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stốdon mǽdma and bóca geſyldæ, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 10. Hié mốston standan on friówum anwalde *they might be in a condition of freedom*, 52; Swt. 405, 28. **IV.** of constitution:—Ic ongite ðæt sió sốþe gesélþ stent on gódra monna geearnunga and sió unsélþ stent on yfelra monna geearnungum *video quae sit vel felicitas, vel miseria in ipsis proborum atque improborum meritis constituta*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 12. Seó geladung ðe stent on mǽdenum and on cnapum, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 11. **V.** of occupation or action:—Petrus stốd on gebedum *Peter was praying*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Gif mæssepreóst stande on leásre gewitnesse, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 8: L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 11. **VI.** *to be fixed* as a law or regulation:—Gridlagu ðus stent *the regulations are as follows*, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 22. Ne stent nán ốðer láð, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Geneátriht is mistlíc be ðam ðe on lande stænt, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 12. Hwílon stốd ðæt . . . *at one time the law was that* . . . , L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 1: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 29. Ðæt his grið stande swá forð swá hit fyrmest stốd on his yldrena dagum *that the regulations be as full as ever they were*, iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 3. Stande betwux burgum án lagu æt ládunge, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22. **VII.** *to remain undisturbed*:—Hit fela wintra siþþan on ðæm stốd *regnum Assyriorum diu inconcussa potentia stetit*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 15. Stande þridda[n] dǽl ðære bốte inne *let a third part of the fine remain unpaid*, L. Alf. pol. 47; Th. i. 94, 6. Lǽt standan neáhterne, Lchdm. ii. 24, 21: 32, 11. Ða ðe unne ðæt ðeós gerǽdnis stondon móte, Chart. Th. 168, 28. **VIII.** *to stand still, cease to move, remain without motion, stop*:—Gedốn ðæt se Hǽlend stent, se ðe ér eode, Homl. Th. i. 156, 26. Hé clypode: 'Hǽlend, gemiltsa mín.' Ðá stốd se Hǽlend, 152, 19. Hé férde ðurh his menniscnysse, and hé stốd þurh ða godcundnysse, 156, 34. Hwæt stondaþ gé hér? Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Ða eá stốdon, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. **IX.** *to reside, abide*:—Ða standendan munecas ðǽr *consistentes ibi monachi*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 12. **X.** *to continue, remain*:—Ðenden standeþ woruld, Cd. Th. 56, 21; Gen. 915. Stande hé on þeówete, L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 5. Ðes middangeard eów ne mæg ealneg standan, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 29. **XI.** *to stand, not to fall, to be upheld*:—Ic getrymed fæste stande, Blickl. Homl. 225, 34. Seó godcunde meht staþolfæstlíce stondeþ, 19, 21. Hí on ðam geleáfan fæstlíce stốdan, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 21. Ðæt dóm stande ðár þegenas sammǽle beón; gif hig sacan, stande ðæt hig .viii. secgaþ, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 2–4. Hú mæg his ríce standan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 26. Stondan, Blickl. Homl. 175, 15. **XII.** of direction (lit. and fig.):—Him stent ege of ðé *timebunt te*, Deut. 28, 10. Ðéron stent ðam biscepe eahta marca goldes *eight marks are due to the bishop*, Chart. Th. 595, 2. Swá micel ege stốd deófium fram eów *the devils stood in such awe of you*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 25: Ps. Th. 104, 33: Cd. Th. 249, 5; Dan. 525. Him stốd stincende steám of ðam múðe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13. Him of eágum stốd leóht unfæger, Beo. Th. 1457; B. 726. Fýrlcóma stốd geond ðæt stole scræf, Cd. Th. 272, 32; Sat. 128. Ic wille ðat ge freóls stonde intó ðat minstre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 219, 19. [*Goth.* standan: *O. Sax.* standan: *O. Frs.* standa: *O. H. Ger.* stantan: *Icel.* standa.] v. á-, æt-, ágén-, and-, be-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, óþ-, tó-, under-, wiþ-, ymb-standan; án-standende.

standend, es; *m. One who stands*:—Þrífaldo stondendo *ternos statores*, Rtl. 193, 35.

standendness. v. á-standendness.

stán-fæt, es; *n. A stone vessel*:—On stánfate gehíded, Wald. 62. Com wíf hæbbende stánfæt (*alabastrum*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 3. Middý gebrocen wæs ðæt stánfæt, Lind. 14, 3. [*O. Sax.* stēn-fat.]

stán-fáh; *adj. Many-coloured with stones*, epithet of a road, Beo. Th. 645; B. 320: Andr. Kmbl. 2473; An. 1238.

stán-gaderung, e; *f. A collection of stones, a wall*:—Stángaderunge *macerias*, Ps. Spl. T. 61, 3. Cf. stán-lesung.

stán-geat, es; *n. An opening to pass through between stones*:—On stángeat; of stángeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 16.

stán-gedelf, es; *n. A stone quarry*:—Tố ðan stángedelfe; of ðam stángedelfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 23. Æt ðæm stángedelfe, 366, 18. On ðæt stángedelf, v. 304, 21: vi. 144, 9.

stán-gefeall, es; *n. A mass of fallen stones*:—Twá wíf áhýddon ðone lýchaman under myclum stángefealle, Shrn. 152, 4.

stán-gefóg, es; *n. A joining of stones* in building:—Ða ðe wyrcan cúðon stángefógum *those that could work at putting stones together*, Elen. Kmbl. 2039; El. 1021. v. gefóg-stán.

stán-gella, -gilla, an; *m. A stone-yeller, a bird whose cry is heard among the rocks* (gellan *is used of the cry of the hawk*, Rä. 25, 3), *a pelican*:—Stángella *pellicanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 20. Gelíc geworden ic eom ðam stángillan (-gyllan, MS. C.: stánegellan, Ps. Surt.) wéstene *similis factus sum pellicano solitudinis*, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 7.

stán-getimbre, es; *n. A stone building*:—Stángetimbru *moenia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 67.

stán-geweorc, es; *n. Working in stone, stone-work*:—Bæd hé ðæt hé him onsende sumne heáhcræftigan stángeweorces *architectos sibi mitti petiit*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 1. On hire wurdmynte is árǽred mǽre cyrce mid wundorlícum stángeweorce, Homl. Th. i. 440, 18. Cf. stán-weorc.

stán-gripe, es; *m. A seizing of stones, stones seized*:—Ðeáh hé stángreopum (-greótum, Kmbl.) worpod wǽre *though he was stoned with the stones that they seized*, Elen. Kmbl. 1645; El. 824.

stán-hege, es; *m. A stone fence, a wall*:—Tố hwý tốwurpe ðú his stánhege *quid destruxisti maceriam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

stán-hífete. v. stán-híwet.

stán-híþe, an; *f. A stone-heap*:—Andlang burhweges tố ðære stánhýpan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 431, 10.

stán-híwet, es; *n. A stone-quarry*:—Stánhýwet *lapidicina* vel *lapidicedum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 17. Tố ðam stánhifete (-híwete?); of ðam stánhifete (-híwete?) tố ðam héðe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 60, 24.

stán-hliþ, es; *n. A rocky slope, a rock*:—Mín freónd siteþ under stánhliðe, Exon. Th. 444, 16; Kl. 48. Bídaþ stánhleoþu streámgewinnes, 384, 11; Rä. 4, 26. Under stánhlíðum, Cd. Th. 219, 28; Dan. 61. Stánhleoðum, Elen. Kmbl. 1302; El. 653. Ðás stánhleoþu stormas cnyssaþ, Exon. Th. 292, 18; Wand. 101. Se æðeling hét stormas restan ymb stánhleoðu, Andr. Kmbl. 3152; An. 1579. Æfter dúnscræfum ymb stánhleoðo, 2467; An. 1235. Ofereode æþelinga bearn steáp stánhlíðo, stige nearwe, Beo. Th. 2822; B. 1409.

stán-hof, es; *n. A house of stone*:—Stánhofu stốdan, Exon. Th. 478, 10; Ruin. 39.

stán-hol, es; *n. A hole in rocks*:—Hié (*serpents and wild beasts*) in stánholum hié selfe díglaþ *saxorum latebris occulta*, Nar. 6, 1. Ðá flugon hié in ða wæter and hié ðǽr in ðám stánholum hýddon, 22, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* stein-hol *spelunca.*]

stán-hryeg, es; *m. A ridge of rock*:—Swilce betwux stánhricgum *quasi inter Scyllam*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 22.

stán-hýwet. v. stán-híwet.

stánig, sténig; *adj. Stony, rocky*:—Of ðan héðenan byrgelse on ðone stánigan beorh; of ðan stánigan beorge ốð ða heáfda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 2–4. On ðone stánigan weg, vi. 186, 19. On sténig lond *in petrosa* . . . on ða stánige lond *supra petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 5, 20. Ðǽr synd swýðe scearpe wegas and stánige (stánihte, Laud. MS.), Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 32. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on stánigum stówum, Lchdm. i. 102, 3. Sténigum, 212, 9 note: 216, 20 note: 256, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* steinag(-ig) *saxosus, petrosus.*]

stániht, stániht, *adj. Stony, rocky*:—Wæs seó eorþe tố ðæs heard and tố ðæs stánihte *erat tellus durissima et saxosa*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 27. Tố ðære stánehtan dæne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 179, 24. On stánehtan ford, iii. 389, 1. On ðone stánihtan ford, 168, 31. On ðone stánihtan weg, 409, 11. On stánihtum stówum, Lchdm. i. 212, 9. Some feóllon

on stānihte *alia eciderunt in petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* steinaht: *Ger.* steinicht.]

stāninċel, es; *n. A little stone*:—Stāninclu *lapillulos*, Anglia xiii. 31, 86.

stān-lesung, e; *f. A gathering of stones, building with stones and without cement*:—Stānlesung *lithologia* (λιθολογέω *to gather stones; to build with stones and without cement*), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 5. Cf. stāngaderung.

stān-līm, es; *m. Mortar*:—Stānlīm *cimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 45.

stān-merċe, -merce *parsley*:—Stānmerce *sigsonte*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 36. [*Prompt. Parv.* stanmarche, herbe Macedonia, *Alexandria.*]

stān-rocc, es; *m. A high rock, a peak; an obelisk*:—Stānrocces *obolisci* (cf. *obolisci*, genus lapidis, 78, 17. *Obolisci* dæs stānes, 82, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 57. Stānrocca, torra *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 15. Stānrocca ł torra *scopulorum, saxorum eminentium*, 454, 47. Cf. scylf.

stān-sċealu, -scalu, e; *f. Shale*:—Of Stūre on ða stānscale, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 12. v. next word.

stān-sċilig; *adj. Shaly, stony*:—Sum feóll ofer stānscyligean . . . ofer ða stānscylian *super petrosa*, Mk. Skt. 4, 5, 16. v. preceding word.

stān-sċræf, es; *n. A cave in the rocks*:—Sēa Maria hine ācende on ānum holum stānscræfe, Shrn. 29, 28: 107, 28. Gongaþ on ðis stānscræf, and git ðǽr mētaþ weal, se is mid īfige bewrigen, 139, 26.

stān-sċylf, es; *m. A peak, rock*:—Stānscylfa *scrupearum* (*scrupea*, i. *aspera saxa*). . . . Of sandigum stānscilfum *de arenosis sablonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 20, 25.

stān-strēt, e; *f. A road made with stones, a paved road*:—Ðonne ford ðæt hit cymþ tō ðare stānstrēte; of ðare stānstrēte, Chart. Th. 525, 20. Cf. stān-weg.

stān-stycce, es; *n. A bit of stone*:—Stānsticcum *crustis* (*frustis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 61.

stān-torr, es; *m.* I. *a stone tower*:—Stāntorr *the tower of Babel*, Cd. Th. 102, 14; Gen. 1700. II. *a rock, crag, tor* (cf. stānrocc, -scylf):—Ad locum qui stāntor dicitur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 104, 2.

stān-wang, es; *m. A stony plain*:—Stānwongas grōf, Exon. Th. 498, 24; Rä. 88, 6.

stān-weall, es; *m. A wall of stone*:—Stānweal[les] *maceriae, muri*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 77. Stānwealle (-walle, Ps. Surt.) *maceriae*, Ps. Spl. T. 61, 3. Ða hwīle ðe mon worhte ða burg mid stānwealle, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 27. Ðæt wæter (*of the Red Sea*) him stōd swilce stānweallas bufan heora heáfdum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 27: Homl. Ass. 105, 104. Stānweallas tōfeóllan, Shrn. 67, 19.

stān-weg, es; *m. A road made with stones*:—On ealdan stānwege; of stānwege, Cod. Dip. B. i. 417, 15. [*O. Sax.* stēn-weg.] Cf. stān-strēt.

stān-weorc, es; *n. Stone-work, stone-building*:—Hē worhte of seolfre ænne heáhne stýpel on stānweorces gelīcnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 29. [*O. Sax.* stēn-werk.] Cf. stān-geweorc.

stān-weorþung, e; *f. Worship of stones*:—Wē lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde stānwurþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, note 2. v. stān, II d, and Grmm. D. M. 611.

stān-wurma, an; *m. Colour got from a stone*:—Stānwurman *vermiculo, tinctura*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 34.

stān-wyrht (?), e; *f. A stone building*:—Stānwyrhte *mationes* (cf. scylfas *maciones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 29), Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 55.

stān-wyrhta, an; *m. A stone-wright, worker in stone, a mason*:—Stānwyrhta *latomi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 16. Stānwyrhtan *cementario*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 38. From ðǽm stānwyrhtum *a cimentario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 40.

stapa, an; *m. One who steps.* I. a name given to the *grasshopper* or *locust*:—Stapan *locuste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 20: 71, 62. v. gærstapa. [*O. H. Ger.* houui-staffo *locusta.*] II. in cpds. ān-, eard-, hēþ-, hild-, mearc-, mōr-stapa.

stapol (-el, -ul), es; *m.* I. *a post, pillar, column*:—Stapul *batis* (*basis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 49: *patronus* (in a list giving parts of a house), i. 26, 36. Stapole *cione* (*sīaw a column, pillar*), ii. 131, 41. Of ðam beorge on ðone stapol; of ðam stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 14, 11: 378, 15. Tō ðam stānenan stapole; ðonne andlang dæs weges ōð ðone stānan stapol; of ðam stapole, 418, 28. Æt stānan steaple, Txts. 436, no. 25. Stapul ærenne, Andr. Kmbl. 2126; An. 1064. Ælc riht cynestōl stent on þrȳm stapelum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 31: Wulfst. 267, 9. Stānbogan stapulum fæste, Beo. Th. 5430; B. 2718. Hē hēt stapulas āsettan *erectis stipitibus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. Sweras unlytle, stapulas, Andr. Kmbl. 2986; An. 1496. Staplas *columbas* (*l. columnas*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 12. II. *a step, threshold* (?):—Hē tō healle gong, stōd on stapole, geseah Grendles hond (*the hand had been laid in the hall*), Beo. Th. 1856; B. 926. [*O. Frs.* stapul (-el) *a block: O. H. Ger.* stafol (-el) *basis: Icel.* stöpull *a pillar: Dan.* stabel *a boundary-stone, post.*] v. stapola.

stapol; *adj.* v. fore-stapol.

stapola, an; *m. A post, stock, piece of wood standing upright in the ground*:—Licge ðæt īren uppan ðām glēdan . . . lecge hit man syþþan uppan ðam stapelan (cf. stacan, l. 12), L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 28.

stapol-weg, es; *m. A road marked out by posts* (?):—Fram tūnweges ende forð be efise tō Stapolwege ufeweardan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 23.

stappa, stapplian. v. stoppa, under-stapplian.

stappel (?) *a step.* [*O. H. Ger.* staffalun *passibus: Ger.* staffel *step, degree.*] v. sīþ-stap[p]el.

stare-blind. v. stær-blind.

starian; *p.* ode *To stare, look fixedly, gaze* (*with* on, tō):—Ðæt ic on ðone hafelan eágum starige, Beo. Th. 3567; B. 1781. Starie, 5585; B. 2796. Secga gehwylcum ðara ðe on swylc staraþ, 1997; B. 996: 2975; B. 1485. Wē on ðæt bearn foran breóstum stariaþ, Exon. Th. 21, 28; Cri. 341. Ðe gē hēr on stariaþ, 33, 6; Cri. 521: 36, 3; Cri. 570. Him ðæt tācen wearð, ðǽr hē tō starude, Cd. Th. 260, 32; Dan. 718. Ðe hire an eágum starede, Beo. Th. 3875; B. 1935. Hī on mere staredon, 3211; B. 1603. On ða beorhtan gescæft ne mōt ic ēfre mā eágum starian, Cd. Th. 273, 22; Sat. 140: Judth. Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 179. Se earn mæg starian on ðære sunnan leóman, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 199. Hī stōden æt ðæra dura stariende on ðæt leóht, 3, 133. [Staryñ wythe brode eyne *patentibus oculis respicere*, Prompt. Parv. 472. *O. H. Ger.* starēn: *Ger.* starren: *Icel.* stara.] v. ge-starian.

staþol (-el, -ul), es; *m.* I. *a foundation* (lit. or fig.) (cf. *staddle* the bottom of a hay-stack, E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. 15, 19):—Staþol *fundamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 15. Se fruma and se staþol eallra gōda ðe of him cumaþ, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 4. Biþ Drihten ūre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. On ðissum cwydum is se staðol ealles geleáfan, L. E. I. 22; Th. ii. 418, 29: 29; Th. ii. 426, 1. Hié oft gebidon on lytlum staþole and on unwēnlīcum, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 34. Wera gied sumes, þrymfæstne cwide and ðæs strangan staþol *a glorious saying and the strong man's firm support*, Exon. Th. 432, 12; Rä. 48, 5. Staðol *fundum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 6. Dūna staðelas *montium fundamenta*, Deut. 32, 22. Eorðan staþelas, Ps. Th. 81, 5: 103, 6. Steaðelas, Ps. Surt. 17, 8: ii. p. 194, 9. Staðulas, Cd. Th. 207, 28; Exod. 473. Ða staþolas ðære cyrican, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 16. Hē ða staþelas gesette ðæs mynstres, 3, 23; S. 554, 28. On staþelum healdan, Exon. Th. 312, 14; Seef. 109. I a. *the lower, firmer part, base* of a pillar, *trunk* of a tree:—Se is stemn and staðol biþ unnyt ðæt mon hwelces yfles bōgas snǽde, būton mon wille ða wyrtruman forceorfan ðæs staðoles, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 16. Gehēr ðū marmanstān . . . Lǽt nū of dīnum staðole streámas weallan, Andr. Kmbl. 3004; An. 1505. Genim feówer tyrf on feówer healfa ðæs landes . . . Nim ele etc., and dō hāligwæter ðǽron, and drȳpe on ðone staðol ðara turfa (*the lower side of the sods*), Lchdm. i. 398, 11. I b. that on which a thing depends:—Staðul *cardo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 60. II. *fixed condition, state, position*:—Hwylc se staþol is Angelcynnes ðeóde *qui sit status gentis Anglorum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 4. Ic wæs smeágende be ðære hǽlo ūrra sāwla and be ðam staðole ūres rīces, L. In. pref.; Th. i. 102, 8. Hē hit nyle up ārǽran tō ðam staðole fulfremedes weorces *ad virtutis statum consuetudo non erigitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 16. Hiera geðohtes staðol *cogitationis statum*, Swt. 67, 17. Stede ł stalað (*l.* staðal) *statum, stabilitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 12. Hē geþyld lufige and ne āwācige nā ne his staþel ne lǽtende fram Gode būge, R. Ben. 27, 2. Sette heora staðol sceápum anlīce *posuit sicut oves familias*, Ps. Th. 106, 40. III. *a fixed position, station, place, site*:—Staþol wæs wyrta wlitetorhtra (*the plain*) *was the site of beauteous plants*, Exon. Th. 484, 4; Rä. 72, 2. Be ðære stōwe staðole *secundum positionem loci*, R. Ben. 59, 1. Staðele, 88, 4. Se wyrtruma stille wæs on staðole, Cd. Th. 252, 21; Dan. 582: 251, 9; Dan. 561. Wē stōdon on staðole, Rood Kmbl. 141; Kr. 71. Æsc byþ stīð staðule, stede rihte hylt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 25; Rūn. 26. Ic sceal bordes on ende staþol weardian (*keep my station*; cf. Wulches cunnes þinges under þissen stane staðel habbeoð inumen (under þis ston uonieþ, 2nd MSS.), Laym. 15911), sto[n]dan fæste, Exon. Th. 496, 19; Rä. 85, 17. Hē ūs sealde mid englum ēce staþelas, 41, 26; Cri. 661. Ðū ālǽtan scealt lǽne staþelas, eard and ēþel, Dōm. L. 30, 58. IV. *the firmament, the heavens*:—Wearð ætȳwed steorra on staðole, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 24; Edg. 50. [*O. H. Ger.* stadal *scuria, horreum: Ger.* stadel: *Icel.* stöðull *a milking shed.*] v. burh-, ēðel-, frum-, mōd-, wēsten-staþol.

staþol-ēht, e; *f. An estate, landed possession*, Exon. Th. 353, 33; Reim. 22.

staþol-fæst; *adj. Steadfast, stable, firm*; stabilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 3. I. in a physical sense:—On ðam feórþan mōnþe hē (*the foetus*) biþ on limum staþolfæst, Lchdm. iii. 146, 11. Staðolfæst stān (*glosses* Petrus), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 18. Beðearf seó sāwel staðolfæstre brycge ofer ðone glideran weg hellewītes, Wulfst. 239, 14. Staleðfæste (*l.* staðel-) tremmincge *firmo fulcimento*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 63. II. *stationary, keeping in one place*:—Staþolfæst ne mæg gewunian in gebedstōwe, Exon. Th. 265, 1; Jul. 374. Faraþ hȳ geond missenlīce þeóda, nēfre staþolfeste, nēfre wuniende, nāhwār sittende, R. Ben. 135, 23. III. *firm* in a moral sense, *unwavering, unyielding, constant*:—God is āna staþolfæst wealdend, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 241; An. 121. Staðulfæst, 2673; An. 1338. Swíðe geþungen on his ðeáwum and staðolfæst on his wordum *not to be moved from what he had said*;

Blickl. Homl. 217, 7. Staðolfæst on hire heortan wið deófles costnungum, Wulfst. 237, 12. Beó strang and staðulfæst *confortare et esto robustus*. Deut. 31, 7. Ic eów friðe healde strengðu staþolfæstre, Exon. Th. 31, 3; Cri. 490. Mid steaðulfestum aldum *cum stabilito sene*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 27. Sele mẽ staðolfæste heortan, Anglia xi. 114, 71. Staðolfæstne geðoht, Salm. Kmbl. 478; Sal. 239. 70 manna of folces ealdrum ðe ðũ wite ðæt sĩn staðulfæste and lãreówas, Num. 11, 16. Onginnaþ esnlice and beóþ staðulfæste *viriliter agite et confortamini*, Deut. 31, 6. v. un-, under-staþolfæst.

staþolfæstan. v. ge-staþolfæstan.

staþolfæst-líc; *adj. Steadfast, firm*:—Mẽ sum staþolfæstlíc smyltnyss tó becom, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 551.

staþolfæstlíce; *adv.* I. in a physical sense, *firmly*:—On ðam eahtoþan mónþe hẽ (*the fostus*) biþ eall staþolfæstlíce geseted, Lchdm. iii. 146, 19. II. *steadfastly, constantly, firmly*:—Seó godcunde meht ã staþolfæstlíce stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 19, 21. Symble in Godes lofe wẽ sceolon staþolfæstlíce gewunigan, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 32. Ðæt ðiós ũre sylene staðulfæstlíce ðurhwunian mõte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 186, 12.

staþolfæstness, e; *f. Steadfastness, stability*:—Staðolfæstnys *stabilitas*, R. Ben. Interl. 23, 3: Ps. Lamb. 103, 5: *firmamentum*, 18, 2: *status*, Rtl. 108, 38. Steaðulfestnisse *stabilitatem*, Ps. Surt. 103, 5. v. ge-, un-staþolfæstness.

staþolfæstnian. v. ge-staþolfæstnian.

staþolfæstnung, e; *f. A foundation*:—Tó staðolfæstnunga *ad fundamentum*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 7.

staþolian; *p.* ode. I. *to establish, found, settle, fix*:—Ic tó ãnum ðẽ mõd staðolige *to thee alone do I keep my mind constant*, Andr. Kmbl. 164; An. 82. Staþelige, Exon. Th. 255, 30; Jul. 222. Ðũ in God getreówdes ic in mĩnne fæder hyht staþelie *thou didst trust in God, I found my hope on my father*, 268, 25; Jul. 437. Ic ðý fæstlícor ferhð staðelige, hyht untweóndne, on Crist, Elen. Kmbl. 1591; El. 797. Ðe ðæs hũses hrõf staðeliaþ *qui aedificant domum*, Ps. Th. 126, 1. Ic on heofonum hãm staðelode, Cd. Th. 281, 23; Sat. 276. Staðelodest *fundasti*, Ps. Spl. 101, 26: 103, 6, 9. Se steaðelade eorðan ofer steaðulfestnisse his. Ps. Surt. 103, 5. Hẽ worulde staþelode, Exon. Th. 206, 22; Ph. 130. Ðær hẽ hungrium hãm staðelude *collocavit illic esurientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 35. Ðã hẽ æt Rõme Cristes cyricean staþelode *fundata Romae ecclesia Christi*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 13. Se wealdend ðe ðæt weorc staðolade, Andr. Kmbl. 1598; An. 800: Met. 29, 87. Ðã heó in helle hãm staðeledon, Cd. Th. 266, 21; Sat. 25. Staðelodon, 286, 1; Sat. 345. Staðola ðũ ða ððra on hira hãmon, Gen. 48, 6. Geleáfan fæste staðelian on ũrum heortum, Blickl. Homl. 111, 4. Staþelian, 115, 1. II. *to make steadfast, confirm, endow with steadfastness*:—Ne mĩð ðũ for menigo, ah ðĩnne mõdsefan staðola wið strangum . . . herd hyge ðĩnne, heortan staðola, Andr. Kmbl. 2419–2428; An. 1212–1215. Staþelige man and strangie hĩ georne, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3. Se hãlga ongan hyge staðolian, Elen. Kmbl. 2186; El. 1094. Mõd staþelian geleáfan, Exon. Th. 168, 26; Gũ. 1083: 264, 15; Jul. 364. Ũre heortan rihtan and staðelion, Wulfst. 253, 18. v. ge-, gegrund-staðolian (-elian).

staþoliend, es; *m. A founder*; fundator, Ps. Lamb. 47, 2.

staþolness. v. mõd-staþolness.

staþolung, e; *f. Founding, foundation, settling*:—Steaðelinge *plantationis*, Ps. Surt. 143, 12. Tó staþolungæ *ad fundamentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 136, 10. Staleðunga (*l.* staðelunga) *fundamina*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 71.

staþol-wang, es; *m. A plain to establish one's self in.* v. staþol, III:—Lẽteþ hió ða wlitigan wyrtum fæste stille stondan on staþolwonge (*in the field they occupy*), Exon. Th. 417, 4; Rä. 35, 8. Teún wẽ of ðisse stõwe and unc staþolwangas (*places where we may establish ourselves*) sẽcan, Cd. Th. 114, 31; Gen. 1912.

stealo; *adj. Steep*:—Bíðaþ stille stealc stãnhleoþu streámgewinnes, Exon. Th. 384, 11; Rä. 4, 26. On stealc hleoþa, 382, 6; Rä. 3, 7. Stealc hliþo stĩgan, 498, 17; Rä. 88, 3.

stealcian. v. be-stealcian, *and next word.*

stealcung, e; *f. Stalking* (cf. deer-*stalking*), *cautious walking*:—On sumere nihte hlosnode sum ððer munuc his færeldes and mid sleaccre stealcunge his fõtswaðum filigde, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 6. [Cf. stalkyñ or gon softe *serpo*, Prompt. Parv. 472. Though I wolde stalke and crepe, Gow. ii. 351, 18. With dredful fot than stalketh Palamon . . . in that grove he wolde him hyde, Chauc. Kn. T. 621.]

-steald. v. ge-, hæg-, hago-steald.

stealdan; *p.* steóld *To possess*:—Ic staðolẽhtum steóld, Exon. Th. 353, 33; Reim. 22. [*Goth.* ga-staldan *to possess, gain.*]

steall, es; *m.* I. *a standing position*:—Setl gedafenaþ dẽman, and steall fylstendum . . . Stephanus hine (*Christ*) geseah standende, forðan ðe hẽ wæs his gefylsta, Homl. Th. i. 48, 29. Syle hãt drincan in stalle stonde gõde hwîle *give him the medicine hot to drink in a standing position; let him stand a good while*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 5. II. *the way matters stand, position of affairs, state, condition*:—Se steall cyricean *status ecclesiae*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 10. On fræcenesse heora stealles *in periculum sui status*, 4, 25; S. 601, 18. Be ðisses biscopes lífes stealle *de cujus statu vitae*, 5, 19; S. 637, 2. Be ðam stalle cyrican, 3, 19; S. 561, 7. On ðone ðirran steall *priscum in statum*, 5, 20; S. 642, 10: 5, 24; S. 646, 38. Ðone steall ðæs ríces *regni statum*, 4, 26; S. 603, 8. III. *position, place*:—Horsa steal *carceres* (the starting-place in the circus), scridwisa *auriga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 37. On brẽdo his stealles *latitudine sui status*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29. Ðæt se sý furþor forlãten on stealle and on setle (cf. on stede and on setle, 13, 1), se ðe furðor on geearnunge sý, R. Ben. 12, 19. Stande hẽ ealra ýtemest, oðþe on ðam stede ðe se abbod swã gẽmeleásum monnum tó stealle on sundrum betãht hæfþ *ultimus omnium stet aut in loco quem talibus negligentibus seorsum constituerit abbas*, 68, 11. Ðæt hĩ nẽfre ne beón on stede ne on stealle, ðær ẽfre undõn worðe ðæt ũre forgengles geũðen, Chart. Th. 348, 30. IV. *place, stead*:—Brihtwald gehãlgode Tobian on his steall, Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 19. Steal, 780; Erl. 57, 1: 803; Erl. 61, 23. Stall, 779; Erl. 55, 38. Stal, 678; Erl. 41, 7: 727; Erl. 47, 2: 796; Erl. 59, 39. V. *a place for cattle, a stall*:—Stal *stabulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 11. Steal, i. 15, 23. Ðæra tamra nýtena steall, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 9. VI. *a place for catching fish*:—Lẽt ða netto on stællo *laxa retia in capturam* (captura *locus piscosus, ubi capiuntur pisces*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. (Cf. *stell*, a deep pool, in a river, where nets for catching salmon are placed, Jamieson.) [*O. Frs.* stall *standing; place; stall: O. H. Ger.* stall *stabulum, caula, praesepe; locus, statio, status: Icel.* stallr *a stall; shelf on which another thing is placed.*] v. æt-, bĩd-, burg-, fore-, ge-, geard-, hege-, mylen-, ofer-, on-, scip-, treów-, wæter-, weal-, weard-, weofod-, weoh-, wíc-, wíg-, wíð-, wíðer-steall (-steal); fæst-steall; *adj.* Cf. stæl, stede.

stealla, an; *m. A crab* (?):—Stalla *cancer* (*carcer*? cf. steall, III), Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 30.

-stealla. v. ge-, ofer-stealla.

steallere, stallere, es; *m. A marshall.* [The word occurs only in late documents; the passages given belong to Edward the Confessor's reign]:—On Esgẽres stealres and on Roulfes steallres and on Lifinges stealres gewitnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 291, 13–14. Esgãr stallere and Roberd stallere, 191, 11–12: 221, 13: Chr. 1047; Erl. 171, 31. [*Icel.* stallari.]

steallet. v. ãn-steallet.

steallian *to take place.* v. forþ-steallian.

steám, stẽm, stiém, es; *m.* I. *steam, hot exhalation, hot breath*:—Him (*Herod*) stõd stincende steám of ðam mũðe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 14. Forlæt wynsumne rẽc ãstĩgan . . . Ðã of ðære stõwe steám up ãrãs swylce rẽc, Elen. Kmbl. 1603; El. 803. Stenc ũt cymeþ of ðam wongstede, wynsumra steám swæcca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 358, 14; Pa. 45. Man pĩntreów bærne tó glẽdum . . . wende his neb tó and onfó ðam stẽme (*the heat proceeding from the embers*), Lchdm. ii. 284, 16. Of hõmena æþme and stiéme cymþ eágna mist, 26, 26. Fleó ða mettas ða ðe him stiém on innan wyrcen, 226, 10. II. *that which emits hot vapour, blood*:—Forlẽton mẽ standan steáme bedrifenne *they left me* (*the crors*) *standing bespattered with blood*, Rood Kmbl. 123; Kr. 62. [A stem als it were a sunnebem, Havel. 591. Steem or lowe of fyre *flamma*, steem of hothe lycure *vapor*, Prompt. Parv. 473.]

steáp, es; *m. A stoup, drinking vessel, cup, flagon*:—Steáp *ciatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 78: ii. 17, 28. Micel steáp ful, Lchdm. ii. 294, 19. Se wínes steáp fægere gefylled is *calix vini meri plenus est*, Ps. Th. 74, 7. Steápes *poculi*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 6. Nalles wĩn druncon scĩr of steápe, Met. 8, 21. Dõ steáp fulne wínes tó wõse, Lchdm. ii. 18, 4. Gif man ððrum steóp ãsette ðær mæn drincen ãgeldę .vi. scill. ðam ðe man ðone steáp ãset *if a man remove* (?) *a cup from another where men are drinking, let .vi. s. be paid to the man from whom the cup was taken*, L. H. E. 12; Th. i. 32, 8–10. Steápas *fialas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 4. [A stope *hec cupa*, Wrt. Voc. 235, 16. *O. H. Ger.* stouf *calix, cyathus: Icel.* staup; *n. a cup, beaker.*]

steáp; *adj.* I. *lofty, high, towering*, of buildings, hills, etc.:—Se streám ætstõd swã steáp swã munt *the stream* (*Jordan*) *stood as high as a hill*, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 23. Wãg steáp gedreás, Exon. Th. 476, 22; Ruin. 11. Seó steápe burh on Sennar stõd, Cd. Th. 102, 15; Gen. 1700. Fýr steápes and gẽápes swõgende forswealh eall *fire everything lofty and spacious devoured roaring*, Cd. Th. 154, 16; Gen. 2556. On ðisum steápum munte, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 9. Worhton mid stãnum ãnne steápne beorh him ofer *congregaverunt super eum acervum magnum lapidum*, Jos. 7, 26. Steápne hrõf, Beo. Th. 1857; B. 926. Þurh steápne beorg strãte wyrcan, Gen. Th. 397, 11; Rä. 16, 18. Steápe dũne, Cd. Th. 172, 33; Gen. 2853. Steápe stãnbyrig, 133, 17; Gen. 2212. Weallas steápe, Exon. Th. 383, 13; Rä. 4, 10. Beorgas ðær ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ, 199, 7; Ph. 22: Beo. Th. 450; B. 222: Andr. Kmbl. 1680; An. 842. I a. of smaller objects:—Heard and steáp (*the pillar into which Lot's wife was turned*), Cd. Th. 155, 8; Gen. 2569. Wið steápne rond *by the tall shield*, Beo. Th. 5126; B. 2566. Ic hæbbe hneccan steápne, Exon. Th. 490, 1; Rä. 79, 4. Bollan steápe *tall flagons*, Judth. Thw. 142, 6; Jud. 17. Hí habbaþ on heáfde helmas steápe (cf. *O. Frs.* with thene stãpa helm. *Icel.* steypðir hjálmar), Wulfst. 200, 12. I b. of fire, *mounting high* (see also I c):—Hit ðurh hrõf wadeþ, bærneþ boldgetimbru, seomaþ steáp and geáp, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. I c. *standing out*, or *up, prominent* [or *bright*? In later English *steap* applied to the eyes or to gems seems to have this meaning. 'Twa ehnen steappre þene steorren ant þene ȝimstanes,' Marh.

9, 4. In the note on this passage Cockayne gives other instances of this use, e. g. Schiuende and schenre þen eni ȝimstanes, steapre þen is steorre. In Chaucer's line, Prol. 201, the meaning might be *prominent*. In the passage quoted below from Ælfric the Latin from which the description is taken has *oculi grandes*.] Gim sceal on hringe standan steáp and geáp, Menol. Fox 505; Gn. C. 23. Se steápa gim, Salm. Kmbl. 570; Sal. 284. Hē hæfþ steápe eágan, Homl. Th. i. 456, 17. II. *lofty, high, placed high*:—Óð ða steápan heofenan *to high heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 3, 500. [Þer wes moni steap (bold, 2nd MS.) mon, Laym. 1532. An lawe swiþe stæp and heh, Orm. 11379. *O. Frs.* stāp. v. I a above.] v. heaðu-, weall-steáp; stīpel, stīpan.

steápan. v. á-steápan, stīpan.

stearc; *adj.* I. *stiff, rigid, not soft, not bending*:—Is seó eággebyrd stearc and hiwe stāne gelīcast, Exon. Th. 219, 4; Ph. 302. Hlāf and stān, streac and hnesce, Elen. Kmbl. 1226; El. 615. Stānas and ðæt starce īsen, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 29. Beátan mid stearcum stengum, Homl. Th. i. 428, 6. I a. fig. *unyielding, stiff-necked, obstinate*:—Heó wǣron stearce, stāne heardran, Elen. Kmbl. 1126; El. 565. II. *hard, rough, strong*, of wind or weather:—Stearc winter *aspera hyems*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Se stearca wind norþan-eástan, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 18. Se stearca storm, Met. 6, 11. Stearc storma gelāc, 26, 29. Þurh ðone stearcan wind norþan and eástan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5. Stearce stormas, 23; Fox 78, 27. Gescyrped mid rinde wið ða stearcan stormas, 150, 8. III. *rough, attended with hardship, hard*, of living, discipline, etc.:—Hē ða stīdnyssa his stearcan bigleofan betwux lǣwedum folce geheóld, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 31. Se ðe mec lǣreþ from ðē on stearcne weg, Exon. Th. 259, 14; Jul. 282. Hū hē mihte swā stearce forhæfednysse (*rigid abstinence*) healdan, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 23. IV. *stern, severe*:—Hē (*William*) wæs milde ðām gōdum mannum and ofer eall gemett stearc ðām mannum ðe wiðcwǣdon his willan . . . Hē wæs swýðe stearc man swā ðæt man ne dorste nān þing ongeán his willan dōn, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 17, 32: Erl. 222, 21. Hē ða heardheortan ðeóde mid stearcre ðreále and stīðre myngunge tō līfes wege gebīgde, Homl. Th. i. 362, 34. V. *strong, impetuous, violent, vehement*, (a) lit.:—Hē of stāncliffe stearce burnan lǣdde, Ps. Th. 135, 17. (b) fig. v. stearc-heard:—Nān stefn būton stearc and heard wōp for wōhdǣdum, Wulfst. 139, 3. [*O. Sax.* stark: *O. Frs.* sterk: *O. H. Ger.* starc, starah *fortis, validus*: *Icel.* sterkr *strong*.]

stearc-ferhþ; *adj. Of harsh* or *stern soul*:—Hī stearcferþe cwellan þohtun, Exon. Th. 280, 29; Jul. 636.

stearc-heard; *adj. Violent, unrestrained*:—Stearcheard wōp *durus fletus*, Dóm. L. 200. v. stearc, V b.

stearc-heort; *adj. Stout-hearted*:—Stearcheort (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 4566; B. 2288: (*Beowulf*), 5097; B. 2552. [Cf. *O. Sax.* stark-mōd *valiant*.]

stearcian; *p.* ode *To grow stiff* or *hard*:—Stearcode *riget, durescit*, Germ. 402, 56. [His skyn shall starken, Rel. Ant. i. 65, 3. *O. H. Ger.* starcēn *solidari*.]

stearclīce; *adv. Strongly, vigorously, vehemently, fiercely*:—Ðā gewende se here tō Lundene and ða buruh ūtan embsæt and hyre stearclīce (cf. stranglīce, MS. E.) on feaht ǣgðer ge be wætere ge be lande *made a vigorous assault upon it by land and water*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 32.

stearn, es; *m. Some kind of bird*. [*Starn* is a name for the starling in the Shetland Isles; the same bird is called a *starnel* in Northants. v. E. D. S. Pub., Bird Names, p. 73. *Starn* is used in Norfolk for the common tern: and *stern* is a name for the black tern, ib. pp. 202, 204]:—Stearn, stearno, stern *beacita* (according to Migne *beacita* is a woodcock or snipe), Txts. 45, 284. Stearn, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 3: ii. 11, 1: *beatica*, i. 62, 32: *beacita* vel *sturnus*, 29, 6: *fida*, ii. 108, 52. Stern, 35, 28. Stern *avis qui dicitur gavia*, Txts. 108, 1116. Stærn *stronus* (= *sturnus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 39. Him stearn (*the tern*) oncwæð tsigfeþera, Exon. Th. 307, 14; Seef. 23.

steartlian; *p.* ede *To kick with the foot, stumble*:—Dæt ðū ne spear[n]last ꝺ steartlest, stærtlige *ut non calcitres*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 1. [In later English *startle* is used of quick movement:—A courser, startling as the fyr, Chauc. Leg. G. W. 1204. Thouȝ ne havest frend that ne wolde fle, come thouȝ stertlinde in the strete, Mapes 335, 24. See also Halliwell's Dict. *stertle*.]

steb. v. stybb.

stēda, an; *m. A stallion, an entire horse*; the word is also used of a *camel*:—Hors *equus*, stēda *emisarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 55: *misarius*, 56, 39: i. 287, 40. Stēda *faussarius*, hengst *canterius*, 23, 9. Hē hleóp on ðæs cyninges stēdan *ascendens emissarium regis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 9: Chart. Th. 501, 12. Ne hēt Crist him tō lǣdan mōdigne stēdan, Homl. Th. i. 210, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 97. Ðonne lǣdaþ hȳ mid him olfenda myran mid hyra folan and stēdan . . . ða stēdan hȳ forlǣtaþ . . . ða æmettan ymbe ða stēdan ābisgode beóþ *tollent camelos maseulos et feminas illas quae habent foetas . . . masculi remanent . . . formicae maseulos comedunt*, Nar. 35, 10–15.

stede, es; *m.* I. *a place, spot, locality*:—Mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede *circumlutus locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15. Se stede ys hālig ðe ðū on stenst *locus, in quo stas, sanctus est*, Jos. 5, 16. Ðes æng̃a stede (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Hī cōman tō Brytene on ðam stede Heopwines fleót, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 4. In ðone stede ðe is gecueden Cerdices ōra, 495; Erl. 14, 10. Ðone stede healdan, Byrht. Th. 132, 21; By. 19. Tō hwī hremþ hit ðisne stede (*quid terram occupat?* Lk. 13, 7), Homl. Th. ii. 408, 5. Eode on woestigum styd (steyde, Rush.) *abiit in desertum locum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 35. Stydd, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Hī sǣton tū winter on ðām twām stedum, Chr. 887; Erl. 84, 33. II. of fixed position, *a place which a person or thing occupies, an appointed place, station, site*:—Hū neara ðære eorþan stede is *arctum terrarum situm*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23. Ðæs fȳres āgen stede is ofer eallum woruldgesceaftum gesewenlīcum, 33, 4; Fox 130, 16. Heáfudponnes styd *calvariae locus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 33. Ær mon ða stānas tō ðæm stede brohte ðe hié on standan scoldon, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 15. Of hiora stede styrede, Met. 7, 25. On his āgenum stede, Ps. Th. 102, 21. Ne stande hē on his stede and endebyrdnesse, ac stande hē ealra ȝtemest, R. Ben. 68, 10. Sig him geþafod, ðæt hē stede æfter ðam abbode healde, 106, 2. Æsc stede rihte hylt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 26; Rūn. 26. Næfþ nāðer ne sē ne eá nænne stede būton on eorðan, Lchdm. iii. 256, 2. Gecerr suord ðīn in styd his, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 52. II a. *place, standing, position, status*:—Ðes dǣl (*the participle*) næfþ nān angin ne nænne stede of him sylfum, ac byþ of worde ācenned and becymþ syþþan tō his āgenre geþingðe, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 244, 17. II b. *place, sphere of action*:—Gif ealle men on worulde rīce wǣron, ðonne næfde seó mildheortnys nænne stede, Wulfst. 287, 9. III. of position in the case of a moving body:—Ne stira ðū, sunne, of ðam stede furðor ongeán Gabaon . . . Ðā stōd seó sunne on ðam stede, Jos. 10, 12, 13. IV. *standing* as opposed to moving, *stopping, standing still*. v. sunn-stede:—Hwæt is ðæs Hǣlendes stede oððe hwæt is his fær? Homl. Th. i. 156, 33. IV a. fig. *stability, unchanging condition, fixity*:—Nān stede nis ūres līchaman; cildhād gewīt tō cnihthāde and cnihthād tō geðungenum wæstme, 490, 2. Stede ꝺ staþal *statum, stabilitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 12. IV b. *state, condition*:—Stede *status*, Wülck. 254, 31. Ón stede *statu*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 10. Swā hwæt swā stede (*statum*) mōdes āhwyrfþ, Scint. 106, 7. IV c. as a technical medical term *strangury*:—Wið stede and wið blǣddran sāre, Lchdm. i. 360, 4: 338, 3. [*Goth.* staþs: *O. Sax.* stedi: *O. Frs.* sted, stid, steith: *O. H. Ger.* stat; *f. locus*: *Icel.* staðr.] v. æsc-, ēl-, bæþ-, beorg-, burg-, camp-, deáþ-, ealh-, eard-, eolh-, eorþ-, folc-, gemōt-, gener-, glēd-, heáfod-, heáh-, hleóðor-, hūs-, land-, mearc-, meðel-, mylen-, sunn-, þing-, wang-, wīcstede; cf. steall.

stede-fæst; *adj. Steadfast, constant, holding one's ground*:—Wīslīc wærscipe and stedefæst (styde-, MS. G.) mōdstaðol biþ witena gehwilcum weorðlīcre micle, ðonne hē his wīsan for ælmigum þingum fāgige tō swīðe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 38. Stōdon stædefæste *they stood unyielding*, Byrht. Th. 135, 33; By. 127. Ne þurfon mē stedefæste hæleð worduni ætwītan, 139, 5; By. 249. [*Icel.* stað-fastr.]

stedefæstness, e; *f. Steadfastness, constancy*:—Stydfæstnise *constantiae*, Rtl. 50, 4.

stedefulness. v. on-stedefulness.

stede-heard; *adj. Of enduring hardness* (?), *very hard*:—Strēlas stedehearde, Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 223.

stede-lēas; *adj. Without stability, unsteady, without power to retain one's place*:—Ðonne biþ hē ðam men gelīc, ðe ārǣrþ sume heáge hlǣddre and stīhþ be ðære hlǣddre stapum, ōð ðæt hē tō ðæm ænde becume, and wylle ðonne git stīgan ufor; āstīhþ ðonne būton stapum, ōð ðæt hē stedeleás fylþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 24. Stedeleáse steorran hreósaþ, Dóm. L. 107. [*Icel.* stað-lauss *unsteady*.]

stede-wang, es; *m. A plain, open place*:—On ðam stedewange, Elen. Kmbl. 2040; El. 1021: 1346; El. 675: Andr. Kmbl. 1548; An. 775. Stedewangas, 667; An. 334. Æfter stedewonga stōwum, Exon. Th. 154, 23; Gū. 847.

stede-wist, e; *f. Stability, steadiness, constancy*:—Stedewist *subsistentia, perseverantia*, Hpt. Gl. 530, 4.

stedig; *adj. Sterile, barren*:—Se ðe eardian dēþ stedigne *qui habitare facit sterilem*, Ps. Lamb. 112, 9. Nǣron ðīne heorda stedige (*steriles*), Gen. 31, 38. Cf. (?) stede, IV c, *and see next word*.

stedigness, e; *f. Sterility, barrenness*:—Stedignysse sāwle mīnre *sterilitatem animae meae*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14.

steding-līne, an; *f. A rope that supports a mast, a stay*:—Stedinglīne *opifera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 61. S[t]edinglīne, 57, 2.

stefn, stemn, es; *m.* I. *a stem* of a tree:—Hwæt wēnst ðū for hwī ælc sēd grōwe innon ða eorþan and tō wyrtrumum weorþe on ðære eorþan, būton for ðȳ ðe hī tiohhiaþ ðæt se stemn and se heim mōte ðȳ fæstor standon . . . Eal se dǣl, se ðe ðæs treówes on twelf mōnþum geweaxeþ, hē onginþ of ðām wyrtrumum and swā upweardes grēwþ ōþ ðone stemn, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 31–150, 2. Ic (*the cross*) wæs āheawen holtes on ende, āstyred of stefne (swefne, Kemble) mīnum, Rood Kmbl. 59; Kr. 30. Beám yldo āhreóteþ and bebriceþ telgum, āstyreþ stefn on sīðe, āfylleþ hine on foldan, Salm. Kmbl. 594; Sal. 296. I a. fig.:—God is se stemn and staðol ealra gōda, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 2. Se ðorn

ðære gîtsunga ne wyrð forsearod on ðæm helme gif se wyrttruma ne biþ fæstorfæsten oððe forbærned æt ðæm stemne *si radix culpae non exuritur, nunquam per ramos avaritiae spina siccatur*, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 341, 11. I b. *a stem, stock, race.* v. leód-, þeód-stefn. II. *prow* or *stern* of a vessel:—Se æftera stemn *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 37. Tó lides stefne, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 34. Of nacan stefne, Andr. Kmbl. 582; An. 291. Beornas on stefn stigon, Beo. Th. 429; B. 212. [*O. Sax.* stamn (*of a vessel*): *O. Frs.* stevne: *O. H. Ger.* stamm *stips, truncus, caudex: Icel.* stafn, stamn *prow* or *stern* of a vessel.] v. forþ-, frum-, steór-stefn; stefna, *and next word.*

-stefn, -stæfn; *adj.* v. brond-, heáh-stefn (-stæfn).

stefn, stemn, es; *m.* I. *a turn, time:*—Ðá besæt sió fierd hié (*the Danes*) ðær ða hwîle ðe hié ðær lengest mete hæfdon, ac hié hæfdon heora stemn gesetenne *the English force had sat out its turn of service*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. But the word occurs mostly in phrases:—Ðá Noe ongan níwan stefne (*anew, a second time*) hám stadelian, Cd. Th. 94, 2; Gen. 1555: Beo. Th. 5181; B. 2594. Eft . . . niówan stefne, 3582; B. 1789: Andr. Kmbl. 2607; An. 1305: Cd. Th. 113, 12; Gen. 1886. Hé hine Cyriacus syððan nemde níwan stefne *he afterwards named him afresh Cyriacus*,.Elen. Kmbl. 2119; El. 1061. Emb stemn *uicissim*, Germ. 388, 77. Emb stem, Scint. 140, 17. II. *a body of persons who take their turn at any work* (v. fird-stemn), *the English military force* (?):—On stemnes peð (cf. here-paþ), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 121, 33. v. stefnan, stefning.

stefn, stæfn, stemn, e; *f.* I. *a voice, sound uttered by the mouth* (lit. or fig.):—Stemn is geslagen lyft gefrédendlíc on hlyste . . . Ælc stemn byþ geworden of ðæs múðes clypunge and of ðære lyfte cnyssunge; se múð drísþ út ða clypunge, and seó lyft byþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge and gewyrð tó stemne. Ælc stemn is oððe andgytfullíc oððe gemenged; andgytfullíc stemn is, ðe mid andgyte biþ geclypod . . .; gemenged stemn is, ðe biþ bútan andgyte, swylc swá is hrýðera gehlów and horsa hnégung, hunda gebeorc, treówa brastlung *et cetera*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Zup. 4. 5–16. Stebn *vox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 18. Stefn of heofenum ðus cwæð, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17: Mk. Skt. 1, 11. Seó árleáse helwarena stefn wæs gehýred and heora gnornung, Blickl. Homl. 87, 3. Seó stemn ðære heortan biþ gedréfed, 19, 9. Seó stemn ys Iacobes stefn, Gen. 27, 22. Seó stefen heom andswarode, Nicod. 24; Thw. 13, 5. Swá him seó stefen beád, Gl. Prud. 1 a. Sió býman stefen, Exon. Th. 65, 29; Cri. 1062. Heó clypode micelre stefne, Lk. Skt. 1, 42. Hé cúþre stæfne wæs tó mé sprecende, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 43. Gif ðú sanges stæfne gehýrdest, 4, 3; S. 568, 30. Hig gecnáwaþ his stefne, Jn. Skt. 10, 4. Hig mycelre stefne béadon ðæt hé wære áhangen; and hyra stefna swíðredon, Lk. Skt. 23, 23. Stæfna, Ps. Spl. 18, 3. Láðe cyrmdon fégum stæfnum, Cd. Th. 207, 5; Exod. 462. II. as a grammatical term, *form to mark relation*:—Se forma hád and se óðer hád habbaþ énlípige stemna, forðan ðe hí beóþ éfre ætgædere and him betwýnan sprecaþ. Ðonne ic cweþe *ego* ic, and ðú cwest tó mé *tu* ðú, ðonne beó wyt ætgædere and for ði ne behófaþ náðor dissera *pronomina* ná má stemna búton twegra. Se ðridda hád hæfþ syx clypunga, forðan ðe hé ys hwílon mid, hwílon on óðre stówe, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 2–8. [*Chauc.* steven: the word is used by Gawin Douglas. *Goth.* stibna: *O. Sax.* stemna: *O. Frs.* stemme: *O. H. Ger.* stimna, stimma, stemna, stemma.] v. þunorráð-, wæter-stefn.

stefn, e; *f. A summons, citation* (*in* ráð-stefn *a summons carried by a mounted person.* v. ráð-stefn, where this meaning may be substituted for the one there given). [*Icel.* stefna *a summons, citation.*] v. stefnian.

stefna, an; *m. The prow* or *stern* of a vessel:—Æt lides stefnan, Andr. Kmbl. 806; An. 403: 3411; An. 1709. Æt nacan stefnan, Exon. 306, 14; Seef. 7. Sum wæg stefnan steóreþ, 296, 20; Crä. 54. Steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 989; An. 495. v. -stefn, *and next word.*

stefnan; *p.* de. I. *to regulate, direct, fix, institute*:—Hé stefnde Godes cyrican and Godes gesomnunga on ðære byrig eahta and twentig geára *he had the direction of God's church and God's congregations in that town eight-and-twenty years*, Shrn. 108, 6. Ongann timbrian ða stówe ðæs mynstres ðe hé from ðam cyninge onféng and mid regollícum ðeódscipum stæfnde *curavit locum monasterii, quem a rege acceperat, construere ac regularibus instituere disciplinis*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 21 note. II. *to alternate*:—Staefnendra *alternantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 74. Stefnendra, 6, 49. v. ge-stefnan; stefn; *m. a turn.*

stefnan, stefnian *to provide with a hem* or *bórder, to fringe* [:—Bebyrde (cf. gebyrded *clabatum*, 104, 18. *Clavatum, sutum vel* gebyrd, 131, 57) oððe bestefnde *clavatae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 42. Gestefnode *clavate*, Anglia xiii. 37, 288.] v. stefning, II.

stefn-byrd, e; *f. Regulation, direction*:—Sceoldon eal beran stíþe stefnbyrd swá him se steóra bibeád missenlíce gemetu *all creatures had to submit to firm direction, as the guide ordered them, various modes*, Exon. Th. 349, 12; Sch. 45. v. stefnan *to regulate.*

-stefne; *adj. -voiced.* v. hlúd-stefne.

stefnettan, stemnettan; *p.* te *To stand firm* (?):—Swá stemnetton stíðhugende hysas æt hilde, Byrht. Th. 135, 22; By. 122. [Hwi studgi ge nu and steuentiđ se stille, Kath. 59, 1265.]

stefnian; *p.* ode *To cite, summon* (with dat.):—Stefnode man Godwine eorle and Haroldе eorle tó ðon gemóte . . . Ðá hí ðider cómon, ðá stefnede heom man tó gemóte, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 3–6. Se cing him steofnode tó Glówecestre, 1093; Erl. 228, 33. [Taken from Scandinavian (?); cf. *Icel.* stefna *to cite, summon* a person (*dat.*).]

stefnian. v. stefnan.

stefning, stemning, e; *f.* I. *a turn,* used of service where one set of persons replaces another. (In E. Cornwall Glossary *stemming* is given as 'a turn in succession, as when in dry seasons people have to take their regular turn for water at the common pump'):—Hié (seó fyrd) hæfdan heora stemninge (steminge, *another MS.*) gesetene, Chr. 894; Th. i. 166, col. 2, l. 14. v. stefn; *m.*; stefnan, II. II. *a border, hem*:—Stemning *vel* hem *limbus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 6. v. limb-stefning; stefnan *to fringe.*

stela, stæla; *m.* I. *the stalk* of a plant:—Steola *caulem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 53: *cauliculus*, 103, 50: 129, 84. Stela *caulem*, 13, 14: *cauliculus*, 76, 11: i. 33, 10. Healm *vel* stela *culmus*, i. *stramen spicarum*, ii. 137, 58. Sæpig stela *succulentus cauliculus* (*ramusculus*), Hpt. Gl. 419, 45. Hyre (*leechwort*) stela byþ mid geþúfum bógum, Lchdm. i. 248, 18. Genim ðysse wyrte wós oððe ðone stelan mid ðam wæstme, 156, 21: 160, 11: 184, 20. Eleleáfes stelan, ii. 272, 23. Heó hafaþ nigon wyrttruman and swá fela stelena, i. 238, 17. Mid feówer readum stælum (stelum, MS. B.), 154, 15. Genim nigon stelan, 230, 20. II. fig.:—Witan sceoldon smeágan hwilc ðæra stelenna ðæs cinestóles wære tóbrocen, and bétan ðone sóna. Se cinestól stynt on ðisum þrím stelum: *laboratores, bellatores, oratores*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 15–19. [*O. H. Ger.* stil *thyrsus herbae: Ger.* stiel.] v. cawel-stela; -steled.

stelan; *p.* stæl, *pl.* stælon; *pp.* stolen *To steal* (with dat. of person from whom):—Stilith *conpilat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 33. Stiled, 15, 32. Gif frigman frëum stelþ, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. Se ðeo stelaþ on ðone dæg, ne geáhsaþ hit manna, Lchdm. iii. 178, 5. Stæl *conpilabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 32. Wénst ðú, ðæt wé ðínes hláfordes gold stælon, Gen. 44, 8. Ne stel ðú, Ex. 20, 15: Mt. Kmbl. 19, 18. Ic stele *furer*, Kent. Gl. 1081. Þeóf ne cymþ búton ðæt hé stele *fur non uenit nisi ut furetur*, Jn. Skt. 10, 10. Gif frigman cyninge stele, L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3. [*Goth.* stilan: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* stelan: *O. Frs. Icel.* stela.] v. be-, for-, ge-stelan; þeóf-stolen; stalian.

stéle *steel,* -steled. v. stíle, án-steled, staled.

stellan, stillan; *p.* stealde; *pp.* steald. I. *to give a place to, set, place*:—Hé ðórum yfele bisene steleþ, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 12. Hwelce bisena hé ðær stellende wæs, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 24. II. *to take a place* (?), *to stand*:—Ðonne cumaþ upplíce eoredheápas stíþmægen ástyred styllaþ embútan eal engla werod écne behlánaþ ðone méran Metod (cf. ðonne cumaþ ealle engla þreátas stíðe ástyrode standaþ ábútan eall engla werod écne ymbtrymmaþ ðone méran kyning, Wulfst. 137, 14) *tum superum subito veniet commota potestas, coetibus angelicis regem stipata supernum*, Dóm. L. 114. [*Laym.* stalde; *p.*: *A. R.* stolde; *p.*: *O. Sax.* stellian: *O. H. Ger.* stellen.] v. á-, on-stellan.

stellan; *p.* stealde, *and* stillan, styllan, stiellan; *p.* de *To leap, rush*:—Ðus hér on grundum Godes éce bearn ofer heáh hleoþu hlýpum stylde; swá wé men sculon heortan gehygdum hlýpum styllan of mægne in mægen, Exon. Th. 46, 28–36; Cri. 744–748. Ðonne hí ðæt mægen ðære unmétan héto áræfnan ne mihton ðonne stealdon hí eft on middan ðæs unmétan cyles and mid ðý hí ðær nénige reste gemétan mihton stelldon (stældon, MS. T.) hí eft on middel ðæs unádwæscendlícan líges *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent, prosiliebant in medium frigoris infesti; et cum neque ibi requiei invenire valerent, resiliebant rursus in medium flammarum inexstinguibilium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 40–628, 1. Seó ofermódnes stellan wile ofer eádmódnesse *superbia iuruere vult super humilitatem*, Gl. Prud. 32 a. v. á-, ge-, ofer-stellan (-styllan); still.

stel-mêle, es; *m. A vessel with a stem* or *handle*:—Stelmélas, Anglia ix. 264, 11.

stel-scofl (?), e; *f.* The word apparently should mean *a shovel with a long handle* (v. stela), but it glosses *faselus*:—Steolscofle *faselo*, Germ. 400, 498.

stém, stéman, stéming, steming, stemn, stemnettan, stemning. v. steám, stíman, stíming, stefning, stefn, stefnettan, stefning.

stempan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To stamp, bray*:—Nim ysopo and stemp, Lchdm. i. 378, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stampfôn *comminuere: Icel.* stappa *to stamp, bray.*] v. á-stempan, *and next word.*

stemping-îsern, es; *n. A stamping-iron*:—Ágrafen, ástemped *celatum*, i. *pictum*; stempingísern *celon*; stempingísern *cilion, celox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 57–61.

stênan; *p.* de. I. *to groan*:—Ic grymetige and stêne mid ealle móde *rugiebam a gemitu cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 37, 8. [*Du.* stenen *to groan.*] II. *to cause to sound* (?):—Com ðá wígena hleó þegna þréate þryðbord stênan beadurôf cyning burga neósan (*came with clang of shields*), Elen. Kmbl. 302; El. 151. v. stinan.

steno, es; *m.* I. *a smell, scent, odour*:—Ic eom on stence strengre ðonne rícels, Exon. Th. 423, 18; Rä. 41, 23. Stencas *sapores*, Kent. Gl. 1178. Mid ðære nose wé tôscéadaþ ða stencas, Past. 11, 2;

Swt. 65, 21. Gōde stencas and ysele, 56; Swt. 433, 22. II a. *a pleasant smell, fragrance, perfume*:—Ys mīnes sunu stenc swilce ðæs landes stenc, ðe Drihten bletsode, Gen. 27, 27. Swētnys swā ðæra wynsumestra blōstmena stenc, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 19: Exon. Th. 363, 16; Wal. 54. Swīðe swēte stenc, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Mycel swētnysse stencg, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 18. Balzamum ðæs betstan stences, Nar. 27, 22. Tō wynsumum stence, Lev. 1, 9. Ða swētan stencas ðara wuduwyrta, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3. Mid ðām fægrestum foldan stencum, Exon. Th. 198, 11; Ph. 8. I b. *an unpleasant smell, stench, stink*:—Se wōlberenda stenc ðære lyfte, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Ðēr slōh ūt of ðære niwelnysse ormēte stenc, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 25. Eall forweard for ðæm stence, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 226, 13. Stænce, 2, 6; Swt. 90, 1. Se līchoma on ðone heardestan stenc and on ðone fūlostan biþ gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 69, 12. Micgan stencgum *urinae foetoribus*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 3. Stencum, 516, 32: Homl. Th. i. 68, 7: ii. 374, 6. II. *the sense of smell*:—Stengc *odor, odoratus, olfactus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 57, 61: Hpt. Gl. 488, 23. Ða fīf andgitu ūses līchaman . . . stenc, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 26: i. 138, 27. [*O. Sax.* stank: *O. H. Ger.* stanc *odor, odoratus, foetor.*] v. æðel-, un-, wyrt-stenc; ge-, swōt-stence; *adj.*

stencan; *p.* te *To pant, emit breath with effort*:—Stenecendra renula *anhelantium cursorum*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. [Jamieson gives *stank* to gasp for breath. Cf. *Swed.* stänka *to pant.*]

stencan; *p.* te *To scatter*:—Se ðe ne somnaþ se stenceþ *qui non congregat, spargit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 30. Ðū somnast ðār ðū ne strenctæs (stenctæs ?, sprenctæs ?) *congregas ubi non sparsisti*, 25, 24. Ðū stenctest (swenctest ?) ða eldeódgan folc and hý āwurpe *afflixisti populos et expulisti eos*, Ps. Th. 43, 3. [*Goth.* ga-staggkwan *to dash*: *Icel.* stökkva *to cause to spring, sprinkle: Dan.* stænke *to sprinkle: Swed.* stänka *to sprinkle, scatter.*] v. tō-stencan; stincan *to spring.*

stenc-brengende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*). *Odoriferous*:—Stengcbrengendra blōstmana sigbēgo *odoriferas florum coronas*, Rtl. 77, 39.

stencednes, stencend, stencness, stencende. v. tō-stencednes, -stencend, -stencness, swōt-stencende.

stencness, e; *f. Scent, odour*:—Salde stencgnisse *dedit odorem*, Rtl. 4, 13.

steng, es; *m. A stang* (v. Halliwell's Dict.), *pole, stake, staff, cudgel, bar*:—Steng (stencg, stengc) *vectis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 10: Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 44. Stengc, 81, 29. Steng *clava*, ii. 104, 11: 14, 41: *claumentia*, 131, 55. Styng *clava*, i. 33, 60. Wið slege īsernes oððe stenges (stænges, MS. H.), Lchdm. i. 132, 4. Wið wunda som hý sýn of īserne, som hý sýn of stence (stæncge, MS. H.), 166, 10. Ðā hēt se dēma hī nacode gebindan tō ānum stænge, Shrn. 115, 13. Heáfod on steng (*stipitem*) āsettan, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 34. Stengcum *fustibus*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 48. Stencgum (stængum, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 47. Stengum *sudibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 53. Mid stengum ðyrscan, Shrn. 55, 10. Mid stearcum stengum beátan, Homl. Th. i. 428, 6. Hēt wyrcean twegen stengeas (stengas, Hatt. MS.) of ðæm treówe ðe is haten sethim *facies vectes de lignis sethim*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 168, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* stanga; *f. fustis, vectis, contus: Icel.* stöng; *f. a pole.*] v. wīte-steng.

steola, steol-scofl. v. stela, stel-scofl.

steóp *a cup*. v. steáp.

steóp- *deprived of* a relative. The form seems to have been used in the first instance in combination with words denoting children, to mark loss of parents, and then to have been combined with father, mother to express the relation of one who married the mother or father of an orphan. It is a common Teutonic word. [*O. Frs.* stiap-, stiep-: *Du.* stief-: *O. H. Ger.* stiuf-: *Ger.* stief-: *Icel.* stjúp-: *Dan.* stif-: *Swed.* stjuf-, styf-.] v. stīpan, *and following words.*

steóp-bearn, es; *n. An orphan*:—Steópbearn *pupillus*, Ps. Vos. 81, 3. Ðam steópbearne ic geheólp, Homl. Th. ii. 448, 14, 20. Ðæt mann wydewan geneósige and steópbearnum gehelpe, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 63. [He scal biwerian widewan and steopbern, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 20. *Icel.* stjúp-barn.]

steóp-cild, es; *n.* I. *an orphan, one who has lost a parent*:—Steópcild *privignus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 47: *pupillus*, 285, 1. Steópcilde *orphano*, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 17. Éower bearn beóþ steópcild (*pupilli*), Ex. 22, 24. Steópcild *orphani*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Heó wæs wuduwena and steópcilda ārigend, Lchdm. iii. 430, 1. Stēpcilda, Ps. Surt. 67, 6. Ne deriaþ wuduwum and steópcildum, Ex. 22, 22: Blickl. Homl. 45, 1: Ps. Th. 108, 12. Ðæt hī widuwan and steópcild gladian, L. Eth. vi. 47; Th. i. 326, 25. Steápcildo *pupillos*, Rtl. 29, 13. II. fig. *one deprived of protection*:—Wē wæron steópcild gewordene, forðan ðe wē wæron āstýpede ðæs heofenlīcan rīces, Wulfst. 252, 10. Ne lēte ic eów steópcild, Jn. Skt. 14, 18.

steóp-dohtor; *f. A step-daughter*:—Steópdohter *filiaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 34. Stēpdohter, 51, 69. [Ic and Algif mīn stēpdouter, Chart. Th. 583, 23.] [*O. H. Ger.* stief-tohter *filiastra: Icel.* stjúp-dōttir.]

steóp-fæder; *m. A step-father*:—Steópfæder *bitricius*, Txts. 45, 300. Steópfæder, steúpfæder, staupfæter, steúffeder *vitricius*, 107, 2124. Steópfæder *vitricus* vel *patraster*, Wrt. i. 52, 11: 72, 31: 284, 75: ii. 11, 10. Hē ofslōh ge his āgenne fæder ge his steópfæder (*vitricum suum*), Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 22. [*O. Frs.* stiap-fader: *O. H. Ger.* stiuf-fater *vitricus: Icel.* stjúp-faðir.]

steóp-módor; *f. A step-mother*:—Steópmōder *noverca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 32: 284, 76. Steópmōdur, ii. 60, 33. Heó wæs Philippuses steópmōdor, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 26. Ðæt mon hine menge mid his steópmēder, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 11. Steópmōdrum, S. 490, 35. Gē sume hæfdon eówre steópmōdur, Past. 32; Swt. 211 9. [*O. Frs.* stiap-möder: *O. H. Ger.* stiaf-möter: *Icel.* stiup-móðir.]

steóp-sunu, a; *m. A step-son*:—Steópsunu *filiaster*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 69: 35, 61: *privignus*, i. 52, 12: 72, 33. Hē ofslōh his steópsunu, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 42, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* stiuf-sun *privignus: Icel.* stjúp-sonr.]

steór, es; *m. A steer, young bull*, or *cow*:—Ðrīuuintri steór, steúr *prifeta*, Txts. 89, 1655: Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 42. Steór *anniculus*, 10, 41: *juvencus*, vel *vitula*, i. 23, 43: *laudaris*, 287, 61: *ludares*, ii. 51, 22: *ludarius*, 113, 24. [*Goth.* stiurs *a calf: O. L. Ger.* stier *taurus: O. H. Ger.* stior *juvencus: Icel.* stjórr.] v. steór-oxa.

steór *and* stýr, e; *f.* I. *guidance, direction*:—Lār *vel* steór *disciplina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 57: 75, 31. Gyrd steóre *virga directionis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 7. Ðæt hē ðoncfull sī stýre him ðæs bebodenan folces *contentus sit gubernatione creditae sibi plebis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 33. God sette ūs ðam folce tō steóre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 36: L. Eth. ix. 36; Th. i. 348, 14: L. Ælfc. P. 8; Th. ii. 366, 18: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 4. Gegripaþ stýre *adprehendite disciplinam*, Ps. Surt. 2, 12. II. *that which guides, a rule, regulation*:—Seó ūs, ðæt is se[ó] rihtwīse steór, ne gegrēt ðone rihtwīsan mid nānum ýfele, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 19. Ælc mīnra þegna ðe ða steóre swā healdan nelle swā ic beboden habbe, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 21. III. *correction, discipline, reproof*:—Gif hē ðām rēceleásum stýrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 12. Eallum him sceal beón ān steór and ān lār æfter heora geearnunga anddyfene *una prebeatur in omnibus secundum merita disciplina*, R. Ben. 13, 7. Steór *correptio*, Scint. 117, 8. Ðæt man cýðe būton steóre intingan, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 23. Wrænnes mid stīðre steóre lāre sī geweld *lascivia duro disciplinae paedagogio refrenetur*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 34: Homl. Th. i. 360, 18. Ðæt wīse men sceolon settan steóre dysigum mannum, swā ðæt hī ðæt dysig and ða unðeáwas ālecgan, 268, 2. On steórum *in increpationibus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 14. [See O. E. Homl. i. 117, 21–35.] IV. *restraint, check*:—Ðæt mōd hæfþ fulfremedne willan tō ðære wrænnesse būtan ælcre steóre and wearne *animus voluptate luxuriae sine ullo repugnationis obstaculo delectatur*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 8. Ðæs unrēdes stīðferhð cyning steóre gefremede (*checked that evil plan* (building the tower of Babel)), ðā hē reorde gesette eordbūendum ungelīce, Cd. Th. 101, 17; Gen. 1683. V. *punishment, penalty*:—Ic hæbbe gecoren hwæt seó steór beón mæge gif ænig man andbyrdnysse beginþ, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 276, 31. Oft gē in gestalum standaþ, ðæs cymeþ steór of heofonum, Exon. Th. 132, 32; Gū. 481. Ægðer wære unnyt ge mildheortnes ge steór, gif hié ānlīpe wēron . . . Fordæm scel bīón on ðæm reccere ðæt hē bié mildheortlīce wītniende, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 3. Æfter ðæs gyltes gemete scal beón gelengen ðære steóre gemet (*disciplinae mensura*), R. Ben. 48, 16. Ðæt hī stýran (*punish*) ælcum ðara ðe dīs ne gelǣste . . . and on ðære steóre ne sý nān forgifnes, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 8. Mid woruldcundre steóre *with punishment inflicted by the secular power*, L. Eth. vi. 50; Th. i. 328, 3. Mid worldlīcre steóre, ix. 15; Th. i. 344, 4: L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 18: Wulfst. 169, 8: 311, 16. Gif feohbōt ārīseþ swā swā woroldwitan tō steóre gesettan (*fixed as penalty*), L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 5. Ðæt gehwilc man his teódunge rihtlīce gelǣste be ðære steóre ðe Eádgār gelagede *under pain of the punishment that Edgar fixed by law*, Wulfst. 272, 8. Ceóse Dene be lagum hwylce steóre hý be ðan healdan willaþ, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 28. Ðā āsende him God tō swýðlīce steóre (*he was carried away captive*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 437. Tōscādan ge on godcundan scriftan ge on woroldcundan steóran, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 19. Hig gesetton woruldlīce steóra . . . and ða woruldbōte hig gesetton gemǣne Criste and cyngē, L. E. G. prm.; Th. i. 166, 13. Gerǣde man fridlīce steóra and ne forspille for lytlum Godes handgeweorc, L. Eth. v. 3; Th. i. 304, 20: vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 3. Ðonne wurð seó heardnes stīðmōdre heortan gehnexad þurh grimlīce steóra and heardlīce dreálа, Wulfst. 133, 19. Se rihtwīsa ne þearf him ondrǣdan ða stīðan steóra ðe Godes ūs tǣcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 22. V a. where the punishment is stated to be a money one, *a fine, penalty*:—Ðone feórðan pening on folcfīcre steóre, Chart. Th. 242, 30. Gif se landrīca nelle tō steóre ālstan *will not assist to levy the fine*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* stiura *gubernaculum, clavus, stipendium.* v. Grmm. R. A. 298.] v. woruld-steór; steóran.

steór, es; *n. A rudder, helm*. [Itt iss sett att te ster to sterenn, Orm. 15258. Hys sterisman . . . the stere smote overe borde, Chauc. H. of F. i. 437. Ȝif he ne rauȝte to þe stiere (steere, stere) þe wynde wolde þe bote ouerthrowe, Piers P. 8, 35. *Du.* stuur; *n. helm, rudder: O. Frs.* stiure: *M. H. Ger.* stiure; *n.: Ger.* steuer; *n.: Icel.* stýri; *n.*] v. steór-, steóres-mann.

steóra, stiéra, styra, an; *m. One who directs the course of a ship*, (a) lit.:—Steóra *gubernio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 7: *gubernator*, 56, 17: *proreta*, ii. 69, 5: 75, 10. Swelce se stióra slēpe on midre sǣ and forlure ðæt stiórrōður . . . Se biþ swīðe onlīc ðæm stiórran ðe his stiórrōðor forlīest on sǣ *quasi dormiens in medio mari et quasi sopitus gubernator amisso*

clavo . . . Quasi clavum gubernator amittit, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 30–36. Gelíc ðam scipe būton ælcum steóran, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 21. (b) fig.:—God is steóra and steórrōþer, forðæm hē reht and rǽt eallum gesceaftum, swá swá gōd steóra (stióra, Cott. MS.) ānum scipe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. [Ilc ðhusent adde a meister wold, and under ðis tzen steres ben, Gen. and Ex. 3413. *O. H. Ger.* stiuro *gubernator, nauclerus: Icel.* stjóri *a ruler* (poet.).] v. fore-, scip-steóra.

steóran, stióran, (*and with umlaut*) stiéran, stēran, stīran, stȳran; *p.* de. I. *to steer, guide a vessel*:—Sum [on] fealone wǽg stefnan steóreþ, Exon. Th. 296, 20; Crā. 54. Ic ǽfre ne geseah ǽnigne mann ðā gelícne steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 989; An. 495. Swíðe eáde mæg on smyltre sǽ ungelǽred scipstiéra genōh ryhte stiéran, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 2. Ia. fig. *to steer, guide, rule, direct*:—Se stiórþ ðam hrædwǽne ealra gesceafta *voluerem currum regit*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20. Swá dēþ ðæt mōd, ðonne hit wacorlíce stiéreþ ðære sǽwle *cum mens vigilanter animam regit*, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 433, 4. Stȳrþ *regit*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 29. Steórdes *gubernasti*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 5. Se stȳrde Dǽre mǽgþe *qui Deirorum provinciam gubernaret*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 19: 5, 23; S. 645, 38. Steóran and reccan ðone anweald ðe mē befæst wæs, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27. Ða geornfulnesse ðe hē mid stióran scolde ðære sǽwle and ðæm líchoman, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 34. Þurh ðē ic ðys eówde stȳran and rihtan [mihte], Blickl. Homl. 191, 28. Hē ða cyricean wæs reccende and stȳrende *ecclesiam regens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 13. II. *to correct, restrain* a person (*dat.*) from wrong, (*gen.* or *prep.*) *give a right direction* to what is wrong:—Ic bēte sume leáse bōc oððe ic stȳre (steóre, MS. H.) sumum stuntum menn *corrigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 10. Se micla cræftiga hiertende tōscȳþ and egesiende stiérþ ofermētta mid ðære tǽlinge his hiéremonnum ðæt hē hié gebringe on lífe *magnus regendi artifex favoribus impellit, terroribus retrahit, ut auditores suos et descripto irreprehensibilitatis culmine restringat a superbia, et officium laudando, quod quaeritur componat ad vitam*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 16. Gif hē ðām rēceleásum stȳrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod. . . Wel dēþ se ðe ungewittigum stȳrþ mid swinglum, gif hē mid wordum ne mæg. Hit is ǽwriten: 'Ne bið se stunta mid wordum gerihtlǽced,' Homl. Th. ii. 532, 11–15. Gif hē him sylfum stȳrþ fram eallum stuntnyssum, Homl. Skt. i, 17, 22. Ðæt stȳrþ (*checks*) ðam þurste, Lchdm. ii. 192, 11. Hē missenlíce monna cynne gielpes stȳreþ, Exon. Th. 299, 20; Crā. 105. Swá bið geógoðe ðeáw, ðǽr ðæs ealdres egsa ne stȳreþ, 127, 25; Gū. 391. Gif bisceopas forgȳmaþ, þæt hī synna ne stȳraþ ne unriht forbeódaþ *if bishops neglect to restrain from sins and to forbid wrong*, Wulfst. 176, 29. Gif hē hit herede and on tyhte eft hē stiérde ðære gewilnunge *qui tamen laudans desiderium in pavorem vertit protinus*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 9. Iacobus his stīrde *Jacobus prohibet*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 10. Ðæt hē fram synnan gecyrre and ōðrum mannum unrihtes stȳre, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 9: Wulfst. 308, 19. Mānfulra dǽda on ǽghwilcan ende stȳre man swýðe, 309, 27. Gif seó wyrd swá hweorfan mōt and ðū heore nelt stīran (steóran, Met. 4, 49), Bt. 4; Fox 8, 19. Stiéran sceal mon strongum mōde, Exon. Th. 312, 13; Seef. 109. Stȳran, 336, 18; Gn. Ex. 51. Ðæm sacerde nāht ne fremaþ ðæt hē rihtwīs beó gif hē ðām unrihtwīsan nele hyra unrihtes stȳran (cf. preósta nān ne wandige, ðæt hig ne bodigan ælcum men, hwæt him sig tō dōnne and hwæt tō forgánne, Th. ii. 202, 11–13) *sacerdoti nihil prodest, quod ipse justus sit, si injustos pro injustitia eorum corrigere nolit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 15 tit.; Th. ii. 196, 10. Se ðe wylle eard clǽnsian, ðonne mōt hē georne ðyllíces stȳran (steóran, MS. B.) *restrain such crimes*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 9. Hē wolde ūs mid līðnysse stȳran, Homl. Th. i. 320, 10: Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. Him stȳran cwom stefn *a voice came restraining Abraham from sacrificing Isaac*, Cd. Th. 204, 8; Exod. 416. Stȳran his mōdes styrunge mid singalre gemetfæstnesse, Homl. Th. i. 360, 15. IIa. *to keep back* from what is good:—Ic dysge dwelle and ōðrum stȳre nyttre fōre *I (night) lead the foolish astray and keep back others from a useful course*, Exon. Th. 393, 3; Rā. 12, 4. III. *to reprove, chide, rebuke*:—Se ðe steórþ þeóda *qui corripit gentes*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 10. Stiórde ī stiórend wæs him *comminatus est eis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 8, 30. Seó menigo stȳrde ðæm blindan ðæt hē cleopode *the multitude rebuked him for calling out*, Blickl. Homl. 19, 5: 191, 12. Se hālga wer wordum stȳrde unryhtre ǽ (cf. Herod being reproved by John for Herodias his brother Philip's wife, Lk. 3, 19), Exon. Th. 260, 13; Jul. 296. Steórdon *increpabant*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 13. Stiórdun *comminabantur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 13, 48. Swá hié him swýðor stȳrdon, swá hē hlūdor cleopode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 21. Nā on ðīnum yrre stȳr ðū mē *neque in ira tua corripias me*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 18, 15. God wolde stȳran ðære nytennysse Cūðberhtes, and ǽsende ān cild, ðæt hit his dyslícan plegan wīslíce ðreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 5. IV. *to punish*:—Ðonne hȳ ágyltaþ him man stȳre oððe mid swíðlícum fæstenum oððe mid teartum swingellum hȳ wylde *dum delinquunt, aut nimiis jejuniis affligantur, aut acribus verberibus coherceantur*, R. Ben. 54, 3. Ðonne beóde ic mīnum gerēfan ðæt hī stȳran ælcum ðara ðe ðis ne geléste . . . and on ðære steóre ne sȳ nān forgifnes, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 6. Swá hwilc ðissa (*various punishments*) swá man gerǽde; swá man mæg stȳran, and các ðære sǽwle gebeorgan, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 16. Hī sceoldan ðām unrihtdōndum mid grimnesse stēran; þeófum and mānswarum . . . sceolan ða dēman grimlíce stȳran, Blickl. Homl. 63, 12–15. [Iesu Crist shall ben hæfedd to steorenn hemm, Orm. 1559. In yherde irened salt þou stere (*reges*) þa, Ps. 2, 9. Þu steorest te sea stream þ hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest, Marh. 9, 34. *Goth.* stiurjan *to establish: O. Frs.* stiora, stiura *to steer; to hinder: O. H. Ger.* stiuren *gubernare, fulcire: Icel.* stȳra, *to steer; to direct, govern.*] v. ge-, on-steóran (-stīran, -stȳran); steór, steórend.

steór-bord, es; *n. Star-board, the right side of a ship looking forward*:—Hē lēt him ealne weg ðæt wēste land on ðæt steórbord and ða wídsǽ on ðæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* stjórnborði: *Da. Swed.* styr-bord: *Du.* stuur-boord.]

steóre, an: *f. A regulation*:—Gif eówer hwilc forgȳmeleáseþ and mē hȳran nelle and emban ða steóran (steóra?) swá beón nelle swá ic beboden hæbbe and on ūrum gewritum stent, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 17. v. steór.

steórend, stȳrend, es; *m.* I. *a ruler, governor*:—God, stadulfæst steórend, Andr. Kmbl. 2673; An. 1338. Stȳrend, 241; An. 121. Drihten, ealra sceafta reccend and stȳrend, Wulfst. 255, 18. II. *one who corrects, one who reproves*:—Stȳrend *corrector, increpator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 82. v. steóran.

steórere, es; *m. A steerer*:—Hit wǽre swelce se stióra slǽpe on midre sǽ . . . Ðæm stiórere bið gelícost se mon ðe ongemong ðisses middangeardes costungum hine ágīmeleáseaþ, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* stiurari *gubernator, recuperator.*] v. steóra.

steóres-mann, es; *m. A steersman, one who guides a vessel, the captain of a vessel*:—Be ðon ðe mon on scipe bereáfod sȳ. Gif man beó æt his ǽhtan bereáfod, and hē wite of hwilcum scipe, ágyfe steóresman ða ǽhta, L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 17. [Steres-men *rulers of ten men*, Gen. and Ex. 3417. Twelue scipen weoren forloren, þa oðere weoren al todriuen, nes þer na steoresmon þat æuere aht cuðe þer on, Laym. 11985. Þe steoressmann 233 lokeþþ till an steorme, Orm. 2135. *Swed.* styresman *a chief, ruler.*] v. steór-mann.

steorfa, an; *m.* I. *mortality, pestilence*:—Sceal ǽspringan wíde and síde strie and steorfa and fela ungelimpa, Wulfst. 86, 12: 159, 10. Gif hit geweorðe ðæt folce mislimpe þurh here oðþon hungor, þurh strie oððe steorfan, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 29. II. *flesh of animals that have died a natural death*:—Se ðe steorfan ete *qui morticinum ederit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 27; Th. i. 212, 3. III. *a place where death has taken place* (?):—Andlang móres tō sīferþingcsteorfan, Cod. Dip. B. i. 296, 34. [Stala and steorfa swiðe eow scal hene, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 29. *O. Sax.* man-sterbo: *O. H. Ger.* sterbo *pestis, cladis, pestilentia.*] v. fǽr-steorfa.

steorfan; *p.* stearf, *pl.* sturfon; *pp.* storfen *To die*:—Se ðe gelíð rǽde hē styrfþ oðde gēnunge hē ārīseþ *he that takes to his bed (on the tenth day of the moon), soon will he die or he will be up again directly*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 21. Gif hrýðera steorfan, 54, 30. Annanias and Saphira mid fǽrlícum deáðe ætforan ðām apostolum steorfende áfeóllon, Homl. Th. i. 398, 34. [Se man þe nān gōd ne heafde stærf of hungor, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 22. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær, 1137; Erl. 262, 27. Hi sturfe hungre, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 5. Caim starf (*died*), Gen. and Ex. 481. Summe storuen, 2975. Ilc was storuen, 3162. Steruyñ, *idem quod* deyyñ, Prompt. Parv. 474, col. 2. *O. Sax.* sterban: *O. L. Ger.* steruan: *O. Frs.* sterva: *O. H. Ger.* sterban.] v. á-steorfan.

steor-gleáw; *adj. Skilled in a knowledge of the stars*:—Steorgleáwra, tuncgelwitegana *mathematicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 75.

steór-leás; *adj.* I. *without restraint, ungovernable, fierce*:—Sió rēþe oðde sió steórleáse *efferra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 16. II. *without regulation, profligate*:—Ðū cȳþdest ðæt ðū nestest hwelces endes ǽlc angin wilnode ðā ðū wēndest ðæt steórleáse men and rēceleáse wǽron gesǽlige and wealdendas ðisse worulde *quis sit rerum finis, ignoras, nequam homines atque nefarios, potentes felicesque arbitraris*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 35. III. *without instruction, foolish, ignorant*:—Þeáh hió (*the earth*) unwīsum wídgel þince, on stede stronglíc steórleásum men, Met. 10, 11. IV. *without rule, not living under rule*:—Gif beseoren man steórleás (*not living under the rule of any religious house*) gange him on gestlíðnesse, L. Wih. 7; Th. i. 38, 12. [Gif þu uuel were, iwend þe from uuele, þi les þe ðū steorles losie on ende, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 35. Cf. *Goth.* libands usstiuriba *ζῶν ἀσώτως*, Lk. 15, 13. *Icel.* stjórn-lauss *unruly.*]

steór-mann, es; *m. A steersman, pilot, captain*:—Steórman *gubernio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 18: *gubernator* vel *nauclerus*, 73, 79. Hera ðone steórman ac nā ǽrðan ðe hē becume gesundful tō ðære hýðe, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 22. [Stereman *proreta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 274, col. 2. He nom alle þa scipen and þa steormen alle, Laym. 28436. *Du.* stuur-man: *Icel.* stȳri-maðr *a shipper, captain*: *Dan.* styr-mand *a mate*: *Swed.* styr-man.] v. steóres-mann, steór-rēþra.

steorn (?), e; *f. The forehead.* [*O. H. Ger.* stirna *frons.*] v. steornede.

steór-nægl (?), es; *m. The handle of a helm*:—Steórsceofol oðde [steór-?]nægl *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* stiur-nagal *clavus.*]

steornede; *adj. Having a big forehead*; fig. *bold, active*:—Steornede (*the word occurs in a list of adjectives denoting the possession of physical characteristics*) *frontalis* vel *calidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 36. Steorrede (steornede?) *frontialis*, ii. 38, 55: 151, 25.

Steórnes-healh. v. Steónes-healh.

steór-, stiér-, stýr-ness, e; *f. Correction, discipline*:—Hine sylfne ðreágian mid stýrnysse ðære gástlícan steóre, Homl. Th. i. 360, 17. Ilwílon hé gewítnaþ ðæs mannes gewitleáste mid stýrnysse ódrum tó steóre, Homl. Ass. 62, 259. Stiérnesse *disciplinam*, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stiurida *gubernatio*.]

steór-oxa, an; *m. A steer*:—Steóroxa *anniculus* vel *trio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 41. [*Ger.* stier-ochs *a bull*.]

steorra, an; *m. A star*:—Steorra *stella*, tungel *sidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 53. Swána steorra *hesperius*, ii. 43, 39. Se hára (háta?) steorra *canis* vel *canicula, stella quae Sirius vocatur*, 128, 25. Se steorra ðe wé hátaþ Ursa ne cymþ néfre on ðam westdéle, þeáh ealle óþre steorran faren æfter ðære sunnan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 29–32. Se steorra (steærra, Lind.) ðe hí on éastdéle geséwon, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 9. Steorra, se is cweden *commeta*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 13. Beorhtnes scínendes steorran, 5, 12; S. 629, 5. Stiorran, Met. 28, 44. Ðone beorhtan steorran ðe wé hátaþ morgensteorra; ðone ilcan wé hátaþ óþre naman éfensteorra, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 2–4. Tácna on steorrum, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. [*O. Frs.* stera: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sterro: *Goth.* stairnô; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* sterno: *Icel.* stjarna; *f.*] v. éfen-, dæg-, heofon-, morgen-, sé-, scip-, swán-steorra.

steór-réðra, an; *m. A steersman, skipper, captain*:—Crist wæs on ðæm scipe swá se steórréþra . . . Andreas ástág on ðæt scip and gesæt be ðæm steórréþran, Blickl. Homl. 233, 4, 24: 235, 23. v. steór-mann.

steór-róðor (-er, -ur), es; *n. A rudder*, lit. and fig.:—Steórróþer *remus* (an oar used for steering), Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 11. Steórróðer *palmula*, ii. 67, 68. Steórróðor, 116, 52. Steórróþur *gubernaculum*, i. 63, 52. God is steórróþer and helma *clavus atque gubernaculum*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. God éghwæs wealt mid ðæm helman and mid ðæm stiórróþre his gódnesse *Deus omnia bonitatis clavo gubernare credatur*, 35, 4; Fox 160, 15. Steórróðre (stiór-, Cott. MS.), 35, 5; Fox 164, 28. Swelce se stióra slépe and forlure ðæt stiórróður (*clavum*) . . . Se déþ swá se stióra ðe ðæt stiórróðor forliéseþ, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 30–33. [*O. H. Ger.* stiur-ruodar *gubernaculum, clavus, artemo*.]

steor-scéawere, es; *m.* I. *an observer of the stars, an astronomer, astrologer*:—Up on ðæm rodore ðara steorscéawera *Epicurii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil-scouwari *mathematicus*; sterrowartal *magus*.] II. *a constellation* (?):—Steorrscéwere (sceorr-, Wrt.) *constellationem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 66. v. steor-wigle.

steór-scofl, e; *f. A rudder*:—Steórsceofl *gubernaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 46. Steórsceofol *clavus*, 74, 3.

steór-setl, es; *n. The steering-seat, the stern*:—Steórsetl *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 10: 56, 55: 64, 5; Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 12. Scip oððe steórsetl *puppis*, 9, 28; Zup. 56, 10. Se Hélend wearð on slépe on ðam steórsetle *erat in puppi dormiens* (Mk. 4, 37), Homl. Th. ii. 378, 17.

steór-stefn, es; *m. The stern, poop*:—Steórstefn *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 28.

steort, es; *m.* I. *a tail, start* (as in réd-*start*, one of the names for *ruticilla phoenicurus*, also called fire-tail. *Start*, plough-*start* = plough-*tail*, v. Halliwell's Dict. *Stark*-naked is a corruption of *start*-naked):—Steort *cauda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 20: 129, 75. Se hálga stert *sacra spina*, i. 283, 50. Ðære helle hund ongan fægenian mid his steorte, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. Nym hyre (*the adder's*) steort (*caudam*), Ex. 4, 4. Sume wyrmas wéren and sume fiscas ðe hæfden án heáfod and monigne steort. Ða steortas, hé séde, ðæt hulpan ealle ðæs heáfdes, Shrn. 162, 14–16. II. *a promontory, tongue of land* (cf. *Start* Point in Devon, *Start* Island in the Orkneys):—Andlang weges ðæt hit sticaþ on nordeweardum cynges steorte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 9. Of ðæm weall tó steorte, 464, 25. Be gemére ðæt on ðone steort; of ðam steort on ða strát, 438, 22. Óð ðone steort; fram ðam steorte andlang ðæs fúlan bróces, ii. 250, 22. Cf. Penwiht-steort *the Land's End*, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. [Ðe leun drageð dust wið his stert ðer he stepped, Misc. 1, 9. Stert of an appull, of a handle of a vessel, of a plow, Prompt. Parv. 474, col. 2. See also Cath. Angl. 363, nn. 2, 3. *O. Frs.* stert *tail*: *Du.* staart; *O. H. Ger.* sterz *stiva*: *Ger.* sterz *tail*; *plough-tail*: *Icel.* stertr *tail*: *Dan.* stjert: *Swed.* stjert *tail*; *plough-tail*.] v. rysc-steort.

steor-wigle, -wigl (?), es; *n. Prognostication by the stars, astrology*:—Stiorwigle ȝ mearcunge *constellationem* (cf. *constellatio* leáses spelles talu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 68; and *Span.* constelacion *prognostication of the stars*), stiorwiglu *constellationes*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 78. Stiorwigl (-wiglunge?) *astrologiam*, 528, 64. v. steor-wiglung, wigle.

steor-wiglung, e; *f. Astrology*:—Æfter steorwiglunge *juxta constellationem*, Anglia xiii. 33, 141. v. steor-wigle.

steór-wirðe; *adj. Deserving reprobation*:—Ðonne wé hwæthwugu stiórwierðes ongietaþ on ða ðe ús underðiédde bióþ *cum ea quae in subditis arguenda cognoscunt*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 194, 3.

stéþan; *p.* te *To cause to take a step, to initiate*:—Gistoepid *initiatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 2. Gestéped, gehálgodne *initiatum*, 45, 70. Cf. stæppan; *p.* stóp. v. (?) on-stépan.

stéþan *to bereave*, stépan *to exalt*, stepe, -stéped, stépel, stépness, steppan, steppe-scóh, stér. v. stíþan *to bereave*, stíþan *to exalt*, stæpe, stépan, stípel, stípness, stæppan, stæppe-scóh, stér.

stéran; *p.* de. I. *to cense, burn incense as a sacrifice*:—Aaron stérde mid thimiama, Num. 16, 47. Ozias wolde offrian and stérde æt ðam weofode (*Uzziah went into the temple to burn incense upon the altar of incense*, 2 Chron. 26, 16), Homl. Ass. 58, 185. Nim élc his stórcillan and stére ætforan Gode, Num. 16, 7. Stþérde (=stérde) *adoleret, sacrificaret*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 59. Stérden *thurificarent*, 513, 69. Tó stýrenne *ad thurificandum, ad sacrificandum*, 477, 66. II. *to perfume* a person as with incense:—Stér (stýr, MS. B.) hyne mid ðære wyrte, Lchdm. i. 98, 19: 206, 2. [Þer ne schulen heo helle stenches stinken, þer me schal ham steoren mid guldene chelle, O. E. Homl. i. 193, 45.] v. stór, stéring.

stereed-ferhþ. v. stærced-ferhþ.

stéring, e; *f. Incense*:—Stémendre stéringe *fragrantis incensi*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 73. v. stéran.

ster-melda, an; *m.* The word occurs in the following apparently corrupt passage:—Gif frigman mannan forstele gif hé eft cuma stermelda secge an andweardne gecænne hine gif hé mége *if a freeman steal a man; if he* (*the man who has been stolen*) *come back to give information of the theft, let him make his charge against the thief when the latter is present; let him* (*the thief*) *clear himself if he can*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 10. In the note on this passage *stermelda* is taken as *steórmelda* = delator fiscalis; Schmid, on the other hand, gives the meaning 'delator qui rem, factum (stær) prodit.' Perhaps for *stermelda* might be written *stelmelda*, a sense which has been given in the translation above.

stern, stert, stete, stéþa. v. stearn, steort, stíle, stéda.

stio[o] (?); *adj. Sticky, viscous*:—Wiht ómena geberste. . . . Sleah feówer scearpan ymb ða poccas and lét yrnan ðæt sticce (*the sticky matter*) ðe hit wille, Lchdm. ii. 100, 4.

stic-ádl, e; *f. Stitch, pain in the side*:—Sticwærc, sticádl *telum, i. dolor lateris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 23. v. stice.

sticca, an; *m.* I. *a stick, peg*:—Sticca *gergenna* (*gergenna* lignum teres, quo per duas ansas transmisso operculum firmatur ne excidat, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 38: ii. 41, 32. Se sticca (*the tent-peg*) him eode út þurh ðæt heáfod in tó ðære eorþan, Jud. 4, 21. Styre mid sticcan, Lchdm. ii. 76, 26. Genim twegen sticcan feðerecgede and wrít on ágðerne sticcan be hwælcere ecge, i. 386, 4–6. Nim ánne sticcan and gnéd tó sumum þinge, iii. 274, 3. I a. *the pointer of a dial*:—Se sticca on ðæm dægméle, Anglia viii. 317, 20. II. *a spoon* (cf. spón):—Lét yrnan ðæt blód on grénne sticcan hæslenne, weorp ðonne ofer weg áweg, Lchdm. ii. 142, 20: 144, 7: 104, 7. Genim fíf sticcan fulle ecedes, i. 110, 21: iii. 4, 18. Wring ðæt wós of, ánne sticcan fulne, and huniges þrý sticcan fulle, 102, 14. Nim wífes meolce þrý sticcæs fulla and cyleþena ánne sticce fulne, 96, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* steccho *palus, paxillus, fustis, clavus*: *Icel.* stika; *f. a stick*.] v. candel-, clader-, geoc-, plant-, regol-, seám-, stór-, tóþ-sticca.

sticce *sticky matter*. v. stic[c]. Sticce *a piece*. v. stycce.

stice, es; *m.* I. *a prick, puncture, stab, thrust with a pointed implement*:—Se ðe ús gehéleþ from ðæm stice úrra synna hé geðafode ðæt him mon sette ðyrnenne beág on ðæt heáfud *a peccatorum nos punctionibus salvans spinis caput supponere non recusavit*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 13. Gif man þeóh þurhstingþ, stice gehwilce .vi. scillingas, L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 16. II. *a pricking sensation, a stitch*:—Gif stice bútan innoðe sié, Lchdm. ii. 274, 28. Wið miltewærce and stice, 174, 4. Se hwíta stán mæg wiþ stice, 290, 10. Wið eágena hétan and stice, i. 352, 5. [Wið gestice, 393, 20.] [In his soule he hefde þe stiche of sore pine. . . . Þeos stiche was þreouold, þet, ase þreo speres smiten him tó þer heorte, A. R. 110, 12–14. Stiches iþi lonke, H. M. 35, 26. Styche, peyne on þe syde *telum*, Prompt. Parv. 475, col. 1. *Goth.* stiks *a point of time*: *O. Frs.* steke *a prick, stab*: *O. H. Ger.* stih[h]*ietus*: *Ger.* stich *a prick, stitch, puncture*: *Dan.* stik *a stab*: *Swed.* stick *a prick, stitch, stab*.] v. féþ-, in-stice; stic-ádl, *and next word*.

sticel, es; *m. That with which a prick may be given*, (*stickle* in *stickleback*; cf. *stickly* prickly, Halliwell's Dict.) *a sting, goad*:—Óðerne hé dráf mid sticele, ódrum hé wiðteáh mid bridle *illum stimulo impellere nititur, hunc freno moderatur*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 1. Hé séwþ ðone sticel ðæs andan *seminantur stimuli*, 38, 7; Swt. 279, 9. Þé mid stíðum ástyrest sticelum gélsan *luxuriae stimulis te agitabis acutis*, Dóm. L. 179. Ða gnættas mid swíþe lytelum sticelum hine deriaþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 11. Sticelas *ramnos*, Blickl. Gl. [*O. H. Ger.* stihhil *aculeus*: *Icel.* stikill *the pointed end of a horn*.] v. sticels.

stícel; *adj.* v. sticol.

sticels, es; *m.* I. *a goad, stimulus, thorn* (lit. and fig.):—Sticels *aculeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 2. Sticels (*not* sticel) *vel* gádisen, 15, 15. Mé is geseald sticels mínes líchaman. . . . Ic bæd minne Drihten ðæt hé áfyrode ðæs sceoccan sticels fram mé (*there was given to me a thorn in the*

flesh. . . . I besought the Lord, that it might depart from me, 2 Cor. 12, 7–8), Homl. Th. i. 474, 12–15. Sticelse *stimulo, monitione*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 45. Se yfela gást hine drehte mid deófollícum sticelsum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 10. Sticelsas *rhamnos*, Ps. Spl. 57, 9. v. sticel.

stic-fód[d]er *a case for pegs* (? v. sticca, I), *a case for spoons* (? v. sticca, II), *a case made of twigs* (? cf. stic-ténel):—Man sceal habban . . . sealtfæt, sticfódder, piperhorn, Anglia ix. 264, 19.

stician; *p.* ode. I. *trans. To stick, stab, pierce, prick*:—Oxa spæc and cwæt: 'Tó hwon sticast ðú mé,' Shrn. 30, 12. Mé on fæðme sticaþ hygegálan hond, Exon. Th. 394, 1; Rä. 13, 11. Hé (*the wounded elephant*) ða ðþre elpendas sticade, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 13. Gé hyne (*Christ*) myd spere sticodon, Nicod. 13; Thw. 6, 35. Sticedon, Cd. Th. 297, 1; Sat. 510. Stycodon, Shrn. 147, 36. Hí ne mihte þorn stician, 66, 17. Stycigende *stimulosa*, Scint. 104, 6. I a. *to kill* (*to stick* is still used of killing pigs. Cf. sticung, II):—Wé oþþe sticode beóþ oþþe on sé ádruncene *aut jugulamur aut mergimur*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1. Monige fanggene wéron and heápmélum sticode *nonnulli comprehensi acervatim jugulabantur*, 1, 15; S. 484, 5. I b. *to thrust* out (cf. stingan):—Sticode him mon ða eágan út *effossis oculis*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4. I c. *intrans.*:—Dæt mé ongeán sticaþ, Exon. Th. 497, 20; Rä. 87, 3. II. *intrans.* (1) *To stick, remain fixed*:—Dæs spácan sticaþ ðþer ende on ðære felge, ðþer on ðære nafe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 7. Lét ða ságlas stician ðéron . . . Ða ságlas sticiaþ eallne weg inn on ðám hringum . . . Simle ða ofergyldan ságlas sceolden stician on ðém gyldnum hringum, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 1–22. Mé on hreðre heáfod sticade, Exon. Th. 479, 10; Rä. 62, 5. On ðære róde sticodon mænige arewan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 21. Sting ðín seax on ða wyrte, lét stician ðéron, Lchdm. ii. 346, 12, 20: Jud. 3, 22. (2) fig. *to be involved, be prevented from free action, lie encumbered*:—On hú ðiówstrum hora seáþe ðara unþeáwa ða yfelwillendan sticiaþ *quanto in coeno probra volvantur*, 37, 2; Fox 188, 2. Sticiaþ gehýdde beorhte cræftas *latet obscuris condita virtus clara tenebris*, 4; Fox 8, 15. Dæt ða synfullan sáwla sticien helle tómiddes, Salm. Kmbl. 344; Sal. 171. (3) *to be inherent*:—Seó godcundnys ðe on ðam men sticode, Homl. Th. ii. 386, 19. (4) *to be in possession* of (of demoniacal possession), *to lurk*:—Deófol ðé sticaþ on *daemonium habes*, Jn. Skt. 7, 20. 'Donne gesihst ðú hwæt ðéron sticaþ' . . . Ðér gewende út of ðam fæte án næddre, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 19. Wé bebeódaþ ðám deófium ðe on ðisum anlícnyssum sticiaþ, ðæt hí út faron, 496, 8. Se apostol cwæð tó ðam áwyrgedan gáste ðe hire on sticode, i. 464, 22. Ða deófiu ðe on ðám anlícnyssum sticodon, ii. 482, 8. III. of direction, *to run, lie* (cf. sceótan):—Út æt ðæs croftes heáfod ðæt sticaþ on ðære lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 37, 24. Andlang weges ðæt hit sticaþ on norðeweardum cynges steorte . . . andlang weges ðæt hit sticaþ æt wíchám, 48, 8–11. Ðonne swá forð ðæt hit sticaþ on miclancumb; and of miclancumbe ðæt hit sticaþ on lítlancumb, 405, 30. Ðonne tó ðam wuduwege ðæt hit sticaþ innan Nodre; ðonne andlang Noddre ðæt hit sticaþ on Eatstánes landscare; ðæt hit sticaþ up tó herpoðe, 446, 8–11. Wíð súðan ða méde ðæt it sticaþ tóemnes ðam widigðyfelum, v. 194, 32. [*M. H. Ger. Ger.* stecken *to remain fixed*. Cf. *O. Sax.* stekan; *p.* stak *to pierce, stab: O. Frs.* steka: *O. H. Ger.* stehhan; *p.* stah *pungere*.] v. of-, tó-, þurh-stician.

stícol; *adj.* I. *lofty, reaching to a great height*, of a mountain:—'Ic wille standan on ðisum steápum munte' . . . Moyses ðá ástáh tó ðam sticolan munte, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 9–12. Wæs án myrige dún . . . ful smédе . . . se streám arn of ðære sticolre dúne, 19, 108–115. Hét hí ástígan tó ánre sticolre dúne, 3, 235. II. *lofty, placed high, situated at a great height*:—Wé biddaþ ðæt ðú ástíge tó ðam sticelan scylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 1. Martinus ástáh on ðam sticelan hrófe, 510, 7. Eraclius ástáh tó ðære sticolan upflóra, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 67. Ástáh heofonan sticole *conscendit caelos arduos*, Hymn. Surt. 89, 8. III. *rough, rugged, difficult, steep* (Halliwell gives *stickle* as a Devonshire word = steep):—Sticol *asper*, Wülck. Gl. 256, 32. Se weig is swíðe nearu and sticol, se ðe lét tó heofonan ríce . . . Ðonne mágе wé ðurh Godes fultum ástígan ðone sticolan weg, ðe ús gelét tó ðam écan lífe, Homl. Th. i. 162, 23–35. Se weg is rúm and forðheald, ðe tó deáðe lét; se is neara and sticol, ðe tó lífe lét, R. Ben. 5, 21: Shrn. 12, 19. On wyrmes líc sticoles (*rough, scaly*), Salm. Kmbl. 307; Sal. 153. Be westan róde ðé sticelan stíg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 29. Sticule scylpas *scabri muricis*, Germ. 399, 446. III a. *difficult, arduous*:—Sticol *arduam* (*rem*), R. Ben. Interl. 16, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* stecul *confragosus, fragosus, preruptus: O. H. Ger.* stechal *arduus, asper, fragosus, praeceps, praeruptus, abruptus*.]

stic-ténel *a wicker basket*:—Stictšnel *fiscillus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 55. Stictšnel *fiscilus*, 35, 37.

stícung, e; *f.* I. *a pricking, piercing*:—Hié (*the elephants*) fóran wédende ségðer ge for ðæs flexes bryne ge for ðara nægla sticunge, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 8. II. *sticking* (pigs), *killing*; cf. stician, I a:—On manegum stent ðæt se gafolwán sylle sélce geáre .xv. swýn tó sticunge . . . Gýme éác swán ðæt hé æfter sticunge his slyhtswýn wel behweorfe, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 12–16.

stic-wæro. v. stic-ídl.

stic-wyrt, e; *f. Stitch-wort*; stellaria holostea; but the word glosses *agrimonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 2.

stiell, stiém, stiép, stiéra, stiéran, stiérness, stiernlíce. v. still, steám, stíþ, steóra, steóran, steórness, stirnlíce.

stíf; *adj. Stiff, unbending, rigid*:—Stífne *rigentem*, Germ. 394, 272. [He ches stiue here to shurte, O. E. Homl. ii. 139, 16. He (*the dead man*) biþ sone stif, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 45. Stif he wes on þonke, Laym. 2110. Sa strang and stíjf in fight, C. M. 18140. Þat plaid (*plea*) was stif and starc and strong, O. and N. 5. *Du.* stijf: *M. H. Ger.* stíf: *Ger.* steif: *Dan.* stiv: *Swed.* styf.] v. stífian.

stí-ferh. v. stig-fearh.

stífian; *p.* ode *To be* or *to become stiff*:—Ic stífige *rigeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 15. Ic stífie *obrigesco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 32. Stífodan *rigebant, durescebant*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 68. v. á-stífian.

stífician. v. stýfician.

stíg, e; *f. A path* (lit. and fig.), *footpath*, (*narrow*) *way*:—Orweg stíg (*given already as a compound*, orweg-stíg, *but* orweg *should be taken as adjective*) *devia callis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 57. Horweg stíg, 25, 25. Horuaeg stiig, Txts. 56, 340. Strét wæs stánfáh, stíg wísode gumum ætgædere, Beo. Th. 646; B. 320: 4433; B. 2213: Andr. Kmbl. 1970; An. 987. Éastewearde andlang weges on hemléclége; éastewearde andlang stíge on Ulfan treów, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 4. Of Heortwyllan on ða ealdan stíge; ðæt andlang stíge, 438, 34. Leóht stíge mínre *lumen semitis meis*, Ps. Th. 118, 105. Stíge *calce* (*calle?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 66: 95, 74. Gebígdre stíge *flexo tramite*, 149, 46: Hpt. Gl. 493, 18. Fram stíge *tramite, via*, 486, 68. Tó rihtre stíge geteón *ad rectum tramitem revocare*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 13: 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Ðú ná forfleó [weg] hále se ðe nis búton mid stíge tó onginnenne *non refugias viam salutis que non est nisi angusto initio incipienda*, R. Ben. Interl. 6, 8. Be westan róde ðé sticelan stíg; ðonne be ðære stíge ðé ða ealdan díc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 29. Of ðam stáne tó ðære grénan stíge, 38, 23. Ðýlæs ða gongen on suð frécne stíge ða ðe ne mágon uncwaciende gestondan on emnum felda *ne, qui in planis stantes titubant, in praecipiti pedem ponant*, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 41, 7. Geseoh nú seolfes swæðe, swá dín swát ágeát, blódige stíge, Andr. Kmbl. 2883; An. 1444. Stíga díne *semitae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 76, 19. Stíge (*semitas*) díne lér mé, Ps. Surt. 24, 4. Gif se níðsceaþa nearwe stíge mé on swaþe séceþ *if the foe seek narrow paths in my track*, Exon. Th. 397, 24; Rä. 16, 24. Steáp stánhlíðo, stíge nearwe, enge ánpaðas, Beo. Th. 2823; B. 1409. [We sculde makien his stijes, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 1. He sende bi stijen (weies, 2nd MS.) and by straten, Laym. 16366. Þiss Lamb iss þatt rihhte stih, Orm. 12916. Rihhteþþ Drihhtiness narrwe stiþness, 9202. Sty, by pathe *semita, callis*, Prompt. Parv. 475. v. in Halliwell's Dict. *stie*, and cf. *Stye*-head, the pass from Borrowdale to Wastdale. *O. H. Ger.* stíga *semita, trames, callis: Icel.* stígr; *m. a path, footway*. Cf. *Goth.* staiga *a path*.] v. medu-, mylen-stíg; stíga.

stig (?), es; *n. A wooden enclosure, a sty*; but also part of a house, *a hall* (?) cf. stig-weard:—Gif cniht binnan stig sitte *if a servant sit within the hall* (?), Chart. Th. 612, 32. Stigo *vistrina* (*suestrina?* the word occurs at the head of a list 'de suibus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 41. Stigu *auriola* (*oriola?* oriolum *porticus, atrium*, Migne), Txts. 38, 45. Cf. (?) forestige *vestibulum, introitum*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 59. Ondlong herpoðes on burghardes ánstigo; ðonne forð tó báres ánstigon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 18. [Ase swin ipund ine sti, A. R. 128, 1. Stye *ara*, Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 14. Sty, swynys howus *ara, porcarium*, Prompt. Parv. 475. Þenk on helle stynkyng stye, H. R. 215, 3. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stíga; *f. cancelli, ara, ovile: Ger.* steige; *f. hen-coop: Icel.* stía; *f. a kennel*; svína-stí pig-*sty: Dan.* stí *enclosure for swine, sheep, hens, etc.*: *Swed.* stia; *f. sty for pigs, geese, etc.*] v. stigian.

stíga (?), an; *m.*: stíge (?), an; *f. A path*:—Facstin *vel* ánstígan, festin (-s, MS.) *vel* ánstíga *termofilas*, Txts. 104, 1042. v. stíg.

stígan; *p.* stáh, *pl.* stigon; *pp.* stigen. I. *intrans. To go* (1) without implying ascent or descent:—Seó sunne stígþ on ða déglan wegas wíd hire uprynæs, *Phoebus secreto tramite currum solitos vertit ad ortus*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 26. Of stíges *discedite*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 41. Alle stígende (*discedentes*) from rehtwísnissum, Ps. Surt. 118, 118. (2) implying ascent, *to go* from a lower to a higher level, *to ascend, mount*:—Sió sunne ofer moncyn stíhþ á upweardes, Met. 13, 69. Bryne stígeþ heáh tó heofonum, Exon. Th. 233, 6; Ph. 520. Hálige gástas stígaþ tó wuldre, 234, 19; Ph. 542. Récas stígaþ ofer hrófum, 381, 5; Rä. 2, 6: Ps. Th. 73, 22. Stígon ða þornas *ascenderunt spinae*, Mk. Skt. 4, 7. Sáes up stígon ofer stæðweallas, Cd. Th. 83, 6; Gen. 1375. Ic wilnige ðæt ðeós sprýc stigge on ðæt ingeðonc ðæs leorneres suð suð on sume hlédre, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 16. Ærðon up stige ánccnned sunu, Exon. Th. 29, 17; Cri. 464. Sweart racu stígan onginneþ, Cd. Th. 82, 1; Gen. 1355. Geségon hí on heáhþu hláford stígan, Exon. Th. 31, 20; Cri. 498: Shrn. 50, 15. Dæt scip wile hwílum stígan ongeán ðone streám (*contra ictum fluminis conscendere*), Past. 58, 7; Swt. 445, 10. Gé geseóþ Godes engias up stígende (*ascendentes*), Jn. Skt. 1, 51. (2 a) of getting into a vessel, etc., climbing a tree, etc.:—Hé stáh up on án treów *ascendit in arborem*, Lk. Skt. 19, 4.

Đā stīh hē on scip *ascendit navem*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 27. Beornas on stefn stigon, Beo. Th. 429; B. 212. In ceól stigon, Andr. Kmbl. 697; An. 349. Đā gē on holm stigon, 858; An. 429. Leóde on wang stigon *they landed*, Beo. Th. 456; B. 225. Ær hē on bed stige, 1357; B. 676. Stīgan on wægn, Exon. Th. 404, 16; Rä. 23, 8. Hēt hē ænne mon stīgan on đone mæst (*adscendere in arborem navis*), Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 2. (3) Where the movement is downwards, *to descend*: —Ne stīhþ hē nyđer *ne descendat*, Lk. Skt. 17, 31. Đa stīgaþ on helle *in infernum descenderent*, Past. 55, 2; Swt. 429, 26. Đā stāh and com smylte reng, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 34. Hié on sund stigon *they went down into the bed of the Red Sea*, Cd. Th. 198, 8; Exod. 319. Stīh ādūn *descend*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 33. Ne stīge hē on his hūs *non descendat in domum*, Mk. Skt. 13, 15. Đæt engel ufan of roderum stīgan cwōme, Cd. Th. 248, 8; Dan. 510. Niþer stīgende, of dūne stīgende *descendentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16: Jn. Skt. 1, 51. II. *trans. To ascend, mount*:—Heáhlond stigon sibgemāgas, Cd. Th. 202, 9; Exod. 385. Stealc hliþo stīgan, Exon. Th. 498, 18; Rä. 88, 3. [The verb remained long in English and is used by Spenser: 'Ambition, rash desire to *sty*,' F. Q. ii. 7, 46. *Goth.* steigan: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* stīgan: *Du.* stijgen: *Ger.* steigen: *O. Frs.* stīga: *Icel.* stīga: *Dan.* stige: *Swed.* stiga.] v. ā-, fore-, ge-, ofer-stīgan.

stige, es; *m. A going up* or *down*:—Drihtnes stige on heofonas up, Menol. Fox 129; Men. 64. v. niþer-, up-stige.

stigel, e; *f. A stile, set of steps for getting over a fence*:—Fram đam wōn stocce tō cinta stiogole; đanne fram cinta stiogole tō earnes beáme, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 24. Stigole, iii. 227, 19. Stigele, 236, 25: v. 40, 6, 7, 10: 148, 1. Tō đære stigelæ tō đæs bisceopæs mearcæ, 84, 13, 16. Of đam seáđe in đa ealdan stihle; of đære stihle, iii. 386, 17–18. The word occurs also in compounds:—Đanon on đone bōchagan wiđ đere bōcstigele, v. 70, 27. [Ryght as they wolde han troden ouer a style, Chauc. Pard. T. 712. Style, where men gon over *scansillum, scansile*, Prompt. Parv. 475, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* stiglia *a postern; posticium.*]

stigel-hamm, es; *m. An enclosure reached by a stile* (?):—On stigel-hammas; of stigealhammum on wīgferđes leáge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 289, 2.

stīgend, es; *m. A sty, a small tumour on the edge of the eyelid*:—Stīgend *ordeolus* (= *hordeolus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 11. [Cf. *Norweg.* stig, sti, stigje.]

stīgend, stīgendlīc, stigenness. v. ā-, on-stīgend, ofer-stīgendlīc, ofer-, upā-stigenness.

stig-fearh *a young pig to keep in a sty*:—Æhteswāne gebyreþ stīfearh, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

stigian *to shut up in a sty* or *pen*:—Ođđe ic stigie, nyttes bicge, Salm. Kmbl. 402; Sal. 202. Swýn stigian, Anglia ix. 262, 2. [*Icel.* stía *to pen* sheep.] v. stig.

stīgness, e; *f. A going down, a descent*:—Tō stīgnisso *ad descensum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 37.

stigo. v. stig.

stig-rāp, es; *m. A stirrup*:—Stigrāp *scansile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 1. Stīrāp, 23, 17. (In each case the word occurs in a list of words connected with riding.) Stīrāpas *scansilia*, 41, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* stega-reif: *Ger.* steg-reif: *Icel.* stig-reip.]

stigu. v. stig.

stigul, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 45, *read* sāgul.

stig-weard, es; *m.* I. *a steward* (v. stig), *one who has the superintendence of household affairs; especially matters connected with the table.* [The word, which is found generally with the form *stī-ward* and in late documents, occurs in Eadred's will, and in a connection which seems to shew the relative importance of the officer denoted by it. The king leaves to the archbishop 240 mancuses, to bishops and aldermen 120, to every *discđegn, hræglđegn*, and *birele* 80, to every *stigweard* 30: Đænne an ic ēlcan gesettan stigweard þritig mancusa goldes, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 34.]:—Stīward *economus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 13. Stīweard *discoforus, discifer*, ii. 140, 74. Đat lond đat Godrīc mīne stīward haueþ . . . Ælfwý mīn stīward . . . Ælfnōđ mīn stīward, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 268, 28–31. Se wæs đæs eorles stīward, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 6: 1096; Erl. 233, 6. Se đe mā manne in lāđe đonne hē sceole būton đæs stīwerdes leáfe and đæra feormera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 278, 20. Mīna cnihtas đa mīna stīwardas witan, 59, 1. II. fig. *a steward, guardian*:—Mē þincþ betere đæt ic forlēte đa gyfe and folgyge đam gyfan đe mē ēgđer ys stīward ge đas welan ge eác hys freónscypes, Shrn. 176, 20. [Numbert, kinges stiward (*he is called* aldermon, l. 1420), Laym. 1451. Luue is heouene stiward, uor hire muchele ureoschipe, uor heo ne ethalt no þing, auh heo giueđ al þet heo haueđ, A. R. 386, 26. He (*the king*) called Aþelbrus, þat was stiward of his hus, Havel. 666. Putifar đe kinges stiward, Gen. and Ex. 1991. *Icel.* stī-varđr (*from English*).] v. next word.

stig-wīta, an; *m. An officer of a household* (v. stig):—Đa đe Sodoma and Gomorra golde berōfan bestrudon stigwitum *those who robbed Sodom and Gomorrah of gold, despoiled their houses of officers*, Cd. Th. 125, 14; Gen. 2079. Weallas beofiaþ ofer stīwitum *the walls tremble above the household*, Exon. Th. 383, 13; Rä. 4, 10. v. preceding word.

stihtan; *p.* te. I. *to dispose, arrange, regulate, direct, rule*:—Ic stihte (*disposui*) gekýþnysse mīnum gecorenum, Ps. Lamb. 88, 4. Stapas on his heortan hē stihte *ascensiones in corde suo disposuit*, 83, 6. On đam ān and twentigan geáre đæs đe Willelm weólde and stihte Engleland, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 27. II. *to instigate, incite*:—Stihte hī Byrhtnōđ, bæd đæt hyssa gehwylc hogode tō wīge, Byrht. Th. 135, 34; By. 127. Ic heó tō þeófendum and tō gefiltum stihte, Wulfst. 255, 12. [*Du.* stichten: *O. H. Ger.* stiften *componere, concinnare*: *Icel.* stētta *to found, establish.*] v. ā-, fore-, ge-stihtan; stihtian.

stihtend, es; *m. A disposer, ruler*:—þýstra stihtend (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 267, 23; Jul. 419. v. next word.

stihtere, es; *m. A disposer, director*:—Đæt hié geornlīce geđencen mid hū micelre giefe ofer him wacaþ se Scippend and se stihtere ealra gesceafta đonne hē hī nyle lætan tō hiera āgnum wilnungum *ut sollicita considerationes perpendant, Creator dispositorque cunctorum quanta super eos gratia vigilat, quos in sua desideria non relaxat*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 22.

stihtian; *p.* ode *To dispose, arrange, order, ordain, rule*:—Stihtaþ word his in dōme *disponet sermones suos in judicio*, Ps. Surt. 111, 5. Suīđe ryhte stihtaþ đone anwald se đe geornlīce conn ongietan đæt hē of him gadrige đæt him stælwierđe sié *potentiam bene regit, qui tenere illam noverit*, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 115, 2. Hē ealle gesceafta þurh his godcunde meht and þurh his ēcean snyttro æfter his willan receþ and stihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 121, 16. Settaþ đa tō dōmerum, đæt hié stihtien ymb đa eorđlican đing (*ut dispensationibus terrenis inserviant*), Past. 18, 2; Swt. 131, 8. Đý upplīcan dōme stihtigende *superno dispensante judicio*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 7. v. fore-, ge-stihtian; stihtan.

stihtung, e; *f. A disposition, arrangement, dispensation*:—Wæs đæt wunderlīco stihtunge đære godcundan foreseónesse *mira divinae dispensatio provisionis erat*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 36. Hit wæs sweotole gesiéne, đæt hit wæs Godes stihtung, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 29. Eal seó stihtung wæs gefremed on đære sōþan onfliéscnesse for gefyllnesse đæs heofonlīcan ēples, Blickl. Homl. 81, 28. Wæs đæs deóplīc eall word and wīsdōm and đæs weres stihtung, Exon. Th. 169, 34; Gū. 1104. Mid wunderlīcre stihtunge (*dispensatione*) đære godcundan ārfæstnesse, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 11: 4, 29; S. 607, 42: Guthl. 2; Gdwīn. 10, 20. Þurh godcunde stihtunge đære ēcan eádignysse him wǣre seó gifu forestihtod, 1; Gdwin. 10, 11: Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 26. v. ā-, fore-, ge-stihtung.

stīlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To steel, temper, harden*:—Sum mæg stýled sweord, wǣpen gewyrcan, Exon. Th. 42, 28; Cri. 679. [Þat istelet (istelede, Bodl. MS.) irn tolimede hire, Jul. 58, 8. *Icel.* stæla *to steel, temper*; sverð stælt með eitri *a sword tempered with poison*; cf. eitri herðr: *Germ.* stählen.]

stīle, es; *n. Steel*:—Stēli, steeli, stēl *accearium*, Txts. 37, 55. Staeli *ocearium*, 81, 1431. Stete *acerra* (? stēle *accarium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 56. Stýle *accearium*, 4, 29: 63, 34. Þeáh mec heard bīte stīđecg stýle, Exon. Th. 499, 11; Rä. 88, 14. Flinte ic eom heardra, đe đis fýr drīfeþ of đissum strongan stýle heardan, 426, 26; Rä. 41, 79. Stýle gelīcost, Beo. Th. 1975; B. 985. Heó oferbīdeþ stānas, heó oferstīgeþ stýle, Salm. Kmbl. 600; Sal. 299. [*Laym. A. R.* stel: *O. H. Ger.* stahal: *Icel.* stāl.]

stīl-ecg; *adj. Steel-edged*:—Stīđ and stýlecg (*a sword*), Beo. Th. 3070; B. 1533.

stīlen; *adj. Of steel, hard as steel*:—Đære stýlenan helle, Salm. Kmbl. 978; Sal. 490. Ne mihte ic of đære heortan heardne āđringan stýlenne stān, 1009; Sal. 506. [Wæs þe stelene brond swiđe brad and swiđe long, Laym. 7634. The stilen swerde, Parten. 256. *O. Frs.* stēlen: *O. H. Ger.* stēlin *ex calibe.*] .

still, stiell, es; *m. A leap, spring*:—Cyning engla munt gestylleþ, gehleápeþ hyllas . . . worold slýseþ þurh þone æþelan styll. Wæs se forma hlýp . . . wæs se ōđer stiell . . . se þridda hlýp . . . se feórđa stiell, Exon. Th. 45, 7–33; Cri. 715–728. v. stellan *to leap.*

stillan *to leap*. v. stellan.

stillan *to stall* [:—Hrýđer anstyllan, swīn stigian, Anglia ix. 262, 1].

stillan; *p.* de. I. *to become still* or *calm*:—Đā stylde se storm sōna, and seó sǣ wearđ eft smylte, Shrn. 147, 9. Se æđeling hēt streámfare stillan, stormas restan, Andr. Kmbl. 3150; An. 1578: Salm. Kmbl. 796; Sal. 397. II. *to make still or calm, to still, pacify, appease, assuage* (with dat. or acc.):—Đæt stilþ đam sāre, Lchdm. ii. 60, 5. Đæt swēte word gemanigfealdaþ mannes freóndscipe and stilleþ mannes feónd, Salm. Kmbl. p. 206, 2: Salm. Kmbl. 268; Sal. 133. Cyning (*Christ*) ýđum stilde, wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 902; An. 451. Đæt se đām ōmum stille, Lchdm. ii. 182, 6. Beóþ đa elcran tō stillanne, 178, 14. [*O. Sax.* stillōn *to become quiet*; stillian *to make quiet*: *O. H. Ger.* stillēn *stupere, silere*: stillen *compescere, mitigare, mederi*: *Icel.* stilla *to still, calm, soothe, moderate.*] v. æt-, ge-, un-stillan; stillian.

stille; *adj. Still, quiet.* I. in a physical sense, (1) of motion, (a) *without motion, at rest, not moving from a place, not disturbed*:—Seó sunne stōd stille ānes dæges lencge, Lchdm. iii. 262, 8. Swā hē stille stande, đǣr hine storm ne mæg āwecgan, Andr. Kmbl. 1003; An. 502. Stille on wīcum siteþ, Exon. Th. 390, 26; Rä. 9, 7. Stille þynceþ lyft, 383, 14; Rä. 4, 10: 387, 5; Rä. 4, 74. Se monlīca (*the*

pillar of salt) stille wunode, Cd. Th. 155, 3; Gen. 2567. Wundum stille *motionless from wounds*, Beo. Th. 5653; B. 2830. Stānas sint stilre gecynde and heardre, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 24. Seó sē ne mōt heore mearce gebrīdan ofer ða stillan eorþan, 21; Fox 74, 28. Twegen steorran standaþ stille, Lchdm. iii. 270, 17. Wit be ðisse strēte stille þencaþ bīdan, Cd. Th. 147, 9; Gen. 2436. Hī nýdde se tōwarda winter ðæt hī stille wunodon swā hwǽr swā hī mihton *coegerat eos imminens hiems ut ubicumque potuissent quieti manerent*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 39. Ðý læs fyrhtu stille (*quietos*) āwecce, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 19. His wyrtruman wesan stille on staðole, Cd. Th. 251, 9; Dan. 561. *And fig.*: —Gif hē ne wolde lǽtan wrǽce stille, Exon. Th. 114, 10; Gū. 170. (b) *moving little* or *gently*:—Se man sceal swīþe stille beón *the patient must move about as little as possible*, Lchdm. ii. 148, 25. Oft stille wæter staðo brecaþ (cf. *still waters run deep*), Prov. Kmbl. 63. (c) *not easily moved* (?), *that will not run freely* (?):—Wēste þicce and stille, Lchdm. ii. 138, 13. (2) of sound, (a) *silent*:—Ðeáh ðū stille sý and unrōt *though thou be silent and sad*, Ap. Th. 15, 17. Se fæder hit gemēnde stille *pater rem tacitus considerabat*, Gen. 37, 11. Hē hēt ða Saduceiscan stylle beón *silentium imposuisset Sadducaeis*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 34. *And fig.*:—Mid heortan stilre *corde tacito*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 30. Wēn is ðæt eówer sum cweðe tō him sylfum on stillum geðohtum . . ., Homl. Th. i. 580, 5. (b) *not loud*:—Mid stylre stemne, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20. II. *quiet, unchanging, undisturbed, stable*:—Ðū ðe unstilla āgna gesceafta tō ðīnum willan wīslīce āstyrest and ðē self wunast swīðe stille unāwendendlīc ā ford simle *stabilis manens das cuncta moveri*, Met. 20, 16. III. *quiet, not vehement, gentle*:—Heó wæs on eallum þingum eádmōd and stille, Lchdm. iii. 430, 3. Ne āstyrige gē ðone stillan Drihten tō ēnigre yrsunge, Homl. Th. i. 592, 3. Tō hwæm lócige ic būton tō ðǽm eádmōdum and tō ðǽm stillum *ad quem respiciam, nisi ad humilem et quietum?* Past. 41, 1; Swt. 299, 20. IV. *abstaining from, quit* of. v. stillness, IV:—Sió hē stille his þegnungæ ōð biscopes dōm, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 11. [*O. Frs.* stille: *O. Sax.* stilli; *O. H. Ger.* stilli *quietus, tranquillus, serenus, immobilis, mitis, placidus.*] v. un-stille.

stillian. v. un-stillian; stillan.

stillness, e; *f. Stillness, quiet;* quies, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 9. I. in a physical sense, *absence of noise* or *disturbance*:—On ðisse tīde nihtlīcre stillnesse *tempore isto nocturno quietis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 1. Windum stillnesse bebeódan, Blickl. Homl. 177, 17. Ðonne (*in church*) lǽrþ ūs Godes engel stillnesse and gemetlīce sprǽce . . . lǽrþ ūs se deófol unstilnesse and ungemetlīce hleahtras and unnytte sprǽce, Wulfst. 233, 13–18. II. *quiet, silence*:—Stilnysse *taciturnitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 54. Swīgan ł stilnysse *taciturnitatem*, 503, 63. Hē mid stilnesse (*cum silentio*) his līf geendode, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 7. III. *absence of disturbance* or *molestation, tranquillity, peace, security*:—Stilnys *securitas, requies* ł *quietudo*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 43. Hē on ðære gewunelīcan stillnesse Drihtne lifde *solito in silentio vacare Domino coepit*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 31. Ðā hæfde Hannibal and Rōmāne ān geár stillnesse (*quies a tumultu bellorum*) him betweónum . . . On ðære stillnesse Scipia geeode ealle Ispanie, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 34. Ðū eart nū of ðīnre stillnesse āhworfen, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24. Gif wē ða stillnesse habbaþ, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 9. Habbaþ eów stilnysse and sibbe, Homl. Th. i. 592, 6. Ða stylnysse middaneardlīcere sibbe wē āwendaþ tō ýdelre orsorhnysse, ii. 540, 7. IV. *abstinence* from, *exemption* from. v. stille, IV:—Ðā ðā hē lǽrde ðæt ðære ciricean ðegnas sceoldon stillnesse ðæra ðēnunga habban (*be exempt from secular services*, cf. 129, 10), Past. 18; Swt. 130, 4. V. *that which appeases* (? cf. *O. Frs.* stilnese *nursing*: *Ger.* still-amme *wet-nurse*: *Swed.* stilla *to give fodder to cattle; to suckle a child*):—Stilnesse, gefylnesse *supplemento* (*supplementum* viaticum, subsidium ad vitae necessaria, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* stilnissi *tranquillitas, silentium.*] v. un-stillness.

stīman, stēman, stȳman; *p.* de *To emit a scent* or *vapour, exhale*:—Ic stēme *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Zup. 153, 2. Stēmþ *exalat*, i. *redolat, spiret, fetet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 42: *fragrat, odorat, odorem dat*, 150, 34. Willsele stȳmeþ swētum swæccum, Exon. Th. 212, 21; Ph. 213. Stēmde *redolet*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 41. Unāsecgendlīc brǽcf stēmde of hire gyrlum, Homl. Th. i. 444, 11: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 110. Ne mihte nān wyrtbrǽð swā wynsumlīce stēman, 27, 113. Ðū stēmenda *redolens*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 22. Stēmendre *fragrantis, odorantis*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 72. Stēmendes swæcces *nardi pistici*, 516, 38. Stēmende *fragrantia*, 419, 52. Stēmendum *fumigabundis*, 516, 30. Stēmende *olentes, odorantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 35. v. be-stēman, -stȳman.

stīme (?) *a name given to a plant in* Lchdm. iii. 32, 19:—Stīme hǽtte ðeós wyrt, heó on stāne geweóx. Cockayne says *water-cress*, in the note to the passage, but *nettle* in his glossary. Perhaps the alternative reading *stune* is the better, as it is said of the plant: stunaþ heó wærce . . . wiðstunaþ heó āttre.

stīming, e; *f. Fragrance*:—Stēmincge *fragrantia*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 40. Stēmingce *fragrantiam, odorem*, 488, 28.

stīnan (?); *p.* stan, *pl.* stānon; *pp.* stunen *To make a loud noise* [:—Grānode *vel* āsten (āstēnde? v. stēnan) *rugiebam* (Ps. 37, 9), Blickl. Gl.]. v. stunian.

stincan; *p.* stanc, *pl.* stuncon; *pp.* stuncen *To emit a smell* or *vapour, exhale*, (1) where the kind of smell is not marked:—Stincþ *fragrat*, i. *odorat*, i. *odorem dat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 34. Stanc *exalavit*, 29, 62. Stonc, 107, 54. Swā hý swýþost stincen *give out the strongest smell*, Lchdm. i. 206, 8. Ðæs stincendan *fumigabundi*[s], Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 20: 86, 40. Ðære stincendan *spirantis*, 75, 51. Stincende *fragrans*, 35, 73: 74, 65. Stincendi, 108, 76. (2) where the smell is a pleasant one:—Ic stince swēte *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 13. Swecca swētast, swylce on sumeres tīd stincaþ wyrta geblōwene, Exon. Th. 178, 22; Gū. 1248. Stanc *redolet*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 41. Se līchoma stanc swā swēte, Shrn. 143, 28: 140, 13: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 347. (3) where the smell is an unpleasant one:—Hē stingð (stincð, MSS. B. C.) *faetet*, Jn. Skt. 11, 39. Ðæt oreð stincþ and āfūlaþ ðe ǽr wæs swēte on stence, Wulfst. 148, 7. Se līchoma stincþ fūle, Lchdm. ii. 236, 14: 220, 6. Stinceþ, Exon. Th. 424, 1; Rā. 41, 32. Ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan; ðā weard hē mid ðæm brǽþe ofsmorod, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 288, 1. Him stōd stincende steám of ðam mūðe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13, 10. Stingendum *putenti*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* stinchan *odorem dare*, *odorare, fragrare, putere.*] v. ge-, tō-stincan; fūl-, swīð-, wel-stincende; swōt-stencende; cf. stīman.

stincan; *p.* stanc, *pl.* stuncon *To spring, leap, move rapidly*:—Dust stonc tō heofonum, deáw feól on eorþan, Exon. Th. 412, 10; Rā. 30, 12. Se wyrm stonc æfter stāne, Beo. Th. 4565; B. 2288. [*Goth.* stigkwan withra *to proceed against*: *Icel.* stökkva *to spring, leap, take to flight.*] v. stencan.

sting, es; *m.* I. *a sting, stab, thrust made with a pointed instrument; the wound made by a stab* or *sting*:—Beslōh se þorn on ðone fōt and swā strang wæs se sting ðæs þornes ðæt hē eode þurh ðone fōt *the prick of the thorn was so hard, that the thorn went through the foot*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 3. Lilla sette his līchoman beforan ðam stynge (*ante ictum pungentis*), Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 24. Wið scorpiones stincg, Lchdm. i. 168, 3: 248, 21. Wið scorpiones stincg, genim ðās ylcan wyrte . . . lege tō ðam stinge (cf. lege tō ðære wunde, 168, 7), 272, 22–24. II. v. in-, on-sting; stingan, I a.

stingan; *p.* stang, *pl.* stungon; *pp.* stungen. I. *to thrust* something into:—Sting ðīn seax on ða wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 346, 12. Stingaþ stranglīc sār on his eágan, Wulfst. 141, 4. Nim ān federe, and stynge on hys mūðe, Lchdm. iii. 130, 17. Wæs on slǽpe ætýwed ðæt hyre man stunge āne sýle on ðone bōsum, Shrn. 149, 1. Crist hēt stingan sweord in scēðe, Charter quoted by Lye. I a. fig. *to thrust* one's self into the affairs of another, *to exercise authority*. v. in-, on-sting:—Nā stinge nān mann on ðæt land, būton se hýred æt Xpes cyrcean, Chart. Th. 578, 6. Ic habbe ðæt geleornod, ðæt nān lǽwede man nāh mid rihte tō stingan hine on ānre ciricean, nā an ān ðara ðinga ðe tō cyrcan belimpþ. And for ðī wē forbeódaþ eallan lǽwedan mannum ǽure ǽnne hlāuordscipe ouer cyrcan, Cod. Dip. B. i. 137, 24. (Cf. *Icel.* þū hefir mjök stungizk til þessa māls *thou hast meddled much with this case.*) II. *to prick* with something, *to sting, stab, pierce*:—Swā swā scó beó sceal losian, ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Stingeþ, Met. 18, 7. [Wyrm] stingeþ niéten, Salm. Kmbl. 308; Sal. 153. Hē mid gāre stang wlancne wīcing, Byrht. Th. 135, 55; By. 138. Stincge *transfigat*, Anglia xiii. 37, 276. Gif þorn stinge man on fōt, Lchdm. ii. 336, 20. Gif hine beón stingen, iii. 168, 13. Se lǽce his seax hwæt, ǽrðonðe hē stingan wille, Past. 26; Swt. 187, 6. Se cāsere hine hēt stingan mid frenum gyrdum, Shrn. 115, 24. Stingaþ hyne mid sāre on his eágan, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 19. [*Goth.* us-stiggan *to thrust out*: *Icel.* stinga *to sting, stick, stab.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, of-, on-, tō-, þurh-, under-stingan.

stintan, stíop, stíor, stiorc. v. styntan, steóp, steór, stirc.

stīþ, stiép, es; *m. Deprivation* (?), *overthrow* (?):—Hē his torn gewræc on gesacum swīðe strengum stiópe, Cd. Th. 4, 27; Gen. 60. The passage refers to the expulsion of the angels from heaven. Cf. steóp-, ā-stēpness *orbitatio*, ā-stȳpan *in* Wulfst. 252, 11: Wē wēron āstýpte (bedǽled, MS. D.: āstȳpte, Blickl. Homl. 107, 4) ðæs heofenlīcan rīces. Grein suggests *overthrow* (cf. Milton's 'the dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heaven'), *fall* as the meaning, and compares with *Icel.* steypa *to cast down, overthrow*; steyping *an overthrow*. Cf. also *Norweg.* stup *a precipice, and see* stūpian.

stīþan *to deprive.* [*O. H. Ger.* stiuſen *orbare.*] v. ā-stīþan; steóp-.

stīþan; *p.* te. I. *to raise, build high, erect*:—Tō heofonum up hlǽdræ rǽrdon, strengum stēpton stānenne weall ofer monna gemet, Cd. Th. 101, 2; Gen. 1676. II. fig. *to exalt, elevate, dignify, ennoble*:—Ic ðē on tīda gehwone duguðum stēpe, Cd. Th. 139, 7; Gen. 2306. Hē him frémum stēpeþ, Exon. Th. 434, 10; Rā. 51, 8. Ðeáh ðe hine mihtig God mægenes wynnum stēpte ofer ealle men, Beo. Th. 3438; B. 1717. Se feónd (*Nero*) his diórlingas duguþum stēpte (cf. hē weorþode his deorlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29) *dabat improbus verendis patribus indecoros curules*, Met. 15, 8. Sinces brytta (*the king of Egypt*) hēht Abrahame duguðum stēpan, Cd. Th. 111, 21; Gen. 1859: 142, 21; Gen. 2365. v. ge-, on-stēpan; stīpere, steáp.

stīpel, es; *m. A tower*:—Stȳpel *turris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 39: 83, 32: Lk. Skt. 13, 4. Ðū ðencst tō gewyrcenne wundorlīcne stȳpel and swīðe heálīcne; hoga ymbe ða gāstlīcan gestreón tō ðæs stȳpeles getimbrunge

. . . Ne biþ ðes stýpol getimbrod mid ænigum weorcstāne, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 6–14. Stēpel stræncðe *turris fortitudinis*, Ps. Lamb. 60, 4. Stēpeles *turris*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 60. Hine man byrigde æt ðam westende ðam stýple (stýpele, MS. D.) ful gehende *he was buried at the west end (of the minster at Ely) quite close to the tower*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 38. Ðæt hē gesāwe ða burh and ðone stīpel (*the tower of Babel*), Gen. 11, 5. Stýpel, Homl. Th. i. 22, 19: ii. 472, 25. Timbrian āne stýpel *turrem aedificare*, Lk. Skt. 14, 28. Hē worhte of seolfre ænne heáhne stýpel and mid scīnendum gymmum besette eall ðæt hūs, and on ðære upflōra his cynestōl geworhte, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 29. On stýpelum *in turribus*, Ps. Spl. 47, 11: 121, 7. [Hī clumben upp tō þe stēpel, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Þā com se flr on ufenweard þone stēpel, and forbearnde ealle þe minstre, 1122; Erl. 249, 6.]

stīpere, es; *m. A support, prop, pillar*:—Stīpere *destina* vel *postis* vel *fulcimen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 38. [Þe stipre þat is vnder þe vyne set May not bringe forþ þe grape, H. R. 135, 135. Cf. Heo wuneð under þe chirche. ase uorte understipren hire, þif heo wolde uallen, A. R. 142, 16. Cf. *O. Frs.* stīpe *a post*.] v. stīpan.

stīpness, stīran, stī-rāp. v. ā-stēpness, steóran, stig-rāp.

stirc, stiorc, styric, es; *n. A stirk, calf, a young bullock* or *a heifer*:—Stirc *bucula, juvenca, vitula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 63. Styrc *juvencus*, i. 78, 44. Ðæt þridde stōd ānum styrce (cealfe, MS. C.: cf. ðæs celfes gelīcnyss belimpþ tō Lucan, 192) gelīc, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 183. Tō fēttum stiorce *ad vitulum saginatum*, Kent. Gl. 525. Stirc *buculam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 11: 93, 12. Bringaþ ān flett styric *adducite vitulum saginatum*, Lk. Skt. 15, 23. [Styrk *boviculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 204, 5. Styrk, neet, or heifer *juvenca*, Prompt. Parv. 476. *Ger.* stärke, sterke *a young cow that has not calved: M. H. Ger.* stirke, sterke.]

stirfan *to kill*. [*O. H. Ger.* ir-sterben *interficere, necare*.] v. ā-styrfan.

stirflg; *adj. Pertaining to an animal that has died*:—Gif hwā ete styrfig flǽsc *si quis carnem morticinam ederit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 27; Th. ii. 212, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* stirbig *mortalis, morticinus, moribundus*.]

stirla, stirian, stirigend-līc. v. styria, styrian, styrigend-līc.

stirnan (?); *p.* de *To be severe*:—Gistmægen (*the two angels with Lot*) styrnde (stýrde? v. steóran) werode mid wīte, Cd. Th. 150, 22; Gen. 2495.

stirne; *adj. Stern, hard, austere, rigorous, severe*:—Ic wāt ðæt ðū eart swīðe styrne mann *scio quia homo durus es* (Mt. 25, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 552, 31. Cyning sceal beón milde ðām gōdum and styrne ðām yflum, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 1: Wulfst. 267, 3. [God] hæfde styrne mōd, gegremed grymme, Cd. Th. 4, 28; Gen. 60. [Se cyng heafde gifen þ abbotrīce ān Francisce abbot . . . hē wæs swīðe styrne man, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 32. *Laym. A. R.* sturne: *Orm.* stirne.]

stirninga; *adv. Sternly, inexorably*:—Ðæt wundor ðæt geond ðās woruld fareþ, styrnenga gǽþ, staðolas beáteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 565; Sal. 282.

stirn-līc; *adj.* I. *hard, harsh*:—Warna ðæt ðū nān þing styrnlīces ne sprece ongēn Iacob *cave, ne loquaris contra Jacob quidquam durius*, Gen. 31, 29. II. *hard, unpleasant, severe* (of weather):—Hwīltīdum ðeós woruld is gesundful and myrige on tō wunigenne, hwīlon heó is eác swīðe styrnlīc and mid misllcum þingum gemenged, swā ðæt heó biþ swīðe unwynsum on tō eardigenne, Homl. Th. i. 182, 35. Sceal āspringan here and hunger, bryne and blōdgyte and styrnlice styrunga, Wulfst. 86, 11. Seó heofone ūs winþ wið, ðonne heó ūs sendeþ styrnlīce storman, 92, 17.

stirnlīce; *adv.* I. *sternly, hardly, harshly*:—Hē him ondwyrde and him suīðe stiernlīce stiðrde *fregit eos responsionibus*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 19. Welig spycþ styrnlīce *dives affabitur rigide*, Scint. 78, 18. II. *inflexibly, rigorously*:—Cyning sceal eallum Godes feóndum styrnlīce wiðstandan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 20.

stirn-mōd; *adj. Stern of mind*:—Stōpon styrnmōde (*the Hebrews proceeding against the Assyrians*), stercedferhðe, Judth. Thw. 24, 37; Jud. 227.

-stirre, -stirred, stirung. v. seofon-stirre, ā-stirred (-styrred), styrung.

stīþ; *adj. Stiff, hard*. I. in the following glosses:—Stīþ, rēþe *durus, crudelis, asper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 19. Stīð *inmitis*, Germ. 392, 33: *rigens*, 393, 172. Stīðes *ardui, stricti*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 18: *violentis, validis* ł *turbidis*, 440, 34. Stīðre *torridae*, 515, 46. On stīðum *in arto, duro, constricto*, 444, 15. II. of material, *stiff, firm*, (1) *strong, not bending easily, unyielding*:—Hit (*the sword*) on eorðan læg stīð and stýlecg, Beo. Th. 3070; B. 1533. Æsc byþ stīð stadule, ðeáh him feohtan on firas monige, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 25; Rūn. 26. Stranga tor stīð wið feóndum *turris fortitudinis a facie inimici*, Ps. Th. 60, 2. Mec stīþne (*an anchor*), Exon. Th. 398, 17; Rä. 17, 9. Stīðe and rūge breóstroccas *renones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 24. Hine mid stīðum sāglum beátaþ, Homl. Th. i. 432, 11: 468, 32. Mid stīðum sticelum *stimulis acutis*, Dōm. L. 179. Se gestaþelade stīþe grundas *he fixed the firm foundations*, Exon. Th. 312, 4; Seef. 104. Ðeós wyrt hafaþ lange leáf and stīþe, Lchdm. i. 288, 15. Heó hafaþ māran leáf and stīðeran, 274, 7. (2) *of a thick consistency*:—Gif tō stīð sié *if the mixture be too stiff*, Lchdm. ii. 108, 17. Ðæt hit sý swā stīð ðæt hit wille wel clyfian, iii. 40, 13. II a. fig. (1) in a good sense:—Mē wæs strengðu strang stīþ on Dryhtne *fortitudo mea Dominus*, Ps. Th. 117, 14. Standan stīðe mōde *to stand with unshaken soul*, 147, 6. Ic ðīnes earmes āsecge stīþe strencðe, 70, 17. Ðone stīðan swioran fortredan *rigida colla victorum calcare*, Past. 33; Swt. 228, 8. (2) in a bad sense, *stiff* (as in *stiff*-necked):—Gē wiðstandaþ ðam Hālgan Gāste mid stīðum swuran, Homl. Th. i. 46, 23. III. of persons, *hard, stern, inexorable, severe, austere*:—Ðū eart stīð man *homo austerus es*, Lk. Skt. 19, 21, 22. Heard ł stīð *durus*, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 25, 24: Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 24. Hē wæs swā stīð, ðæt hē ne rōhte heóra ealra nīð, ac hī mōston ðes cynges wille folgian, gif hī woldon libban, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 31. Se man ðe tō ðon stīð biþ ðæt hē āðas sylþ ðæt hē tō nānre sybbe fōn nelle *homo qui adeo durus sit ut juramenta praestet, se nullam pacem admittere velle*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 9. IV. of things that cause discomfort or require effort, e. g. weather, conflict, illness, punishment, *hard, severe, unrelenting, stubborn*:—Ðǽr wæs stīð gemōt, Byrht. Th. 140, 40; By. 301. Gif seó untrumnes swā stīð beó, Lchdm. i. 260, 22. Sié ðǽr eác lufu, næs ðeáh tō hnesce; sié ðǽr eác rēdnes, næs ðeáh tō stīð, Past. 17; Swt. 127, 3. Hēr wæs se stīþa winter, Chr. 1048; Erl. 171, 33. Beóþ ymbgyrde stranglice tō ðysum stīðan gewinne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 341. Se ðenþ stīðne dōm ðām rēceleásum *he will pass severe sentence on the careless*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 18. Gelācnian myd līðum lǽcedōmum ðe myd stīðum *to cure with gentle remedies or severe*, Shrn. 189, 24. Wiþ ða stīþustan feferas, Lchdm. i. 114, 16. V. where conformity to a standard or rule is imposed, of discipline, mode of life, etc., *strict, rigid, severe, austere, hard*:—Se[ó] ealde ǽ næs swā stīð on ðām þingum swā swā Cristes godspel is, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 24. Ða on wēstenum wunigende woruldlīce āstas and gǽlsan mid stīðum līfe fortrēdon, Homl. Th. i. 544, 28. Ðæt gāte hēr getācnode ða stīþan dǽdbōte ðære manna ðe heora sinna behreówsiaþ, Ælfc. Thw. 3, 36. Ðā ðā hī āxodon hū hē mihte swā stearce forhæfednysse healdan, hē andwyrde: 'Stīðran and wyrsan ic geseah,' Homl. Th. ii. 354, 24. VI. of speech whose subject-matter is unpleasing, *hard*:—Stīð is ðis word, hwā mæg hine gihēra, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 6, 60. Cyning cunnode hwilc ðæs ǽðelinges ellen wǽre stīðum wordum: 'Ðū scealt mē onsecgan sunu ðīnne,' Cd. Th. 172, 22; Gen. 2848. VII. *harsh* to the taste:—Ðeós wyrt biþ ðam gōman stīð and wiðerrǽde for mete gepiged, Lchdm. i. 300, 10. Gemencged mid stīþum ecede, 156, 15. [*O. Frs.* stīth (*opposite of* teddre): *Icel.* stinnr *stiff, unbending, strong*.]

stīþe; *adv.* I. *strongly, very much, effectively*:—Cumaþ ealle engla þreátas stīðe āstyrode (*commoti*; v. stīþ-mægen), Wulfst. 137, 14. Ðæt ðū mīne stefne stīðe gehýre *exaudiet vocem meam*, Ps. Th. 54, 17. [Hou thai mai stithe stand igain the fend, Met. Homl. 4, 11.] II. *hardly, harshly, sternly, severely*:—Hū stīðe (*dure*) se landhlāford spræc wið hig, Gen. 42, 30. Him ðæt stīðe geald fædera Lothes, Cd. Th. 125, 15; Gen. 2079. III. *austerely, strictly*, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 7.

stīþe, an (?); *f. A name given to lamb's cress, or to nettle* (cf. the lists of plants given in sections 45, 46, Lchdm. iii. pp. 30–36):—Stīðe ðeós wyrt hātte, Lchdm. iii. 32, 23. v. stīþ.

stīþ-ecg; *adj. Of stiff* or *strong edge*:—Stīðecg stýle, Exon. Th. 499, 11; Rä. 88, 14.

stīþ-ferhþ, -friþ; *adj.* I. *of firm, strong mind*:—Hālig Drihten, stīðferhð cyning, Cd. Th. 16, 10; Gen. 241. Stīðfriþ, 7, 16; Gen. 107. Standaþ stīðferhðe (*Cherubim and Seraphim*), Andr. Kmbl. 1443; An. 722. Stīðferhþe hæleð higegleáwe, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 24. II. *of stern mind*:—Stīðferhð cyning (*the Deity at the time of the deluge*), Cd. Th. 84, 32; Gen. 1406. Stīðferhð cyning steóre gefremede, ðā hē rēdemōd reorde gesette eorðbūendum ungelīce, 101, 16; Gen. 1683.

stīþ-hugende; *adj. Of purpose stern*:—Stīðhugende hysas æt hilde, Byrht. Th. 135, 23; By. 122.

stīþ-hycgende; *adj.* I. in a good sense, *of firm, inflexible purpose, resolute*:—Stōpon tō ðære stōwe stīðhycgende, Elen. Kmbl. 1429; El. 716. II. in a bad sense, *obstinate, stubborn*:—Hire Iudas oncwæð stīðhycgende: 'Ic ða stōwe ne can,' 1362; El. 683. Stīðhycgendum (*the multitude of unbelievers*), Andr. Kmbl. 1481; An. 742. III. *having hard, unpleasant thoughts*:—'Is mē feorhgedāl leófre micle ðonne ðeós līfcearo.' Him ðā stefn oncwæð stīðhycgendum, 2858; An. 1431.

stīþ-hygd; *adj. Resolute, constant*:—Gē tō ðam lifgendan stāne stīðhygde staþol fæstniaþ, Exon. Th. 281, 30; Jul. 654.

stīþ-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Of stern purpose*:—Gestāh stīðhýdig (*Abraham when about to offer Isaac*) steápe dūne, Cd. Th. 175, 16; Gen. 2896. Stōpon stīðhýdige . . . þrungon þrechearde, Elen. Kmbl. 241; El. 121.

stīþian. v. ā-, ge-, on-stīþian.

stīþ-līc; *adj.* I. *firm, strong*:—Stīðlīc stāntorr (*the tower of Babel*), Cd. Th. 102, 14; Gen. 1700. II. of immaterial things, weather, conflict, discipline, penance, *hard, severe*:—Stīðlīc hreóhnys *a severe storm*, Homl. Th. ii. 18, 5. Wæs ðæra deófla gefeoht swīðe stīðlīc ongeán ða sāwle, 340, 30. Mōt tō bōte stīðlīc dǽdbōt, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 8. Hī begunnon tō sleánne ælc heora ōðerne mid stīðlicum gefeohte, Jud. 7, 22. Swā swā hē strengest beón mihte ongeán ða stīðlican scūras, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6. III. of speech, *hard*,

harsh, severe:—Ne sceal nān mon geþristlīcan ðæt hē āht stīþlīces sprǽce ongeán his abbod, R. Ben. 16, 2. Sió æcs wient of ðæm hielfe ðonne of ðære ðreátunga gāþ tō stīdlīco word *ferrum de manubrio prosilit, cum de correptione sermo durior excedit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 10. Sege ūs for hwī ðū ūs ðus stīþlīce word tō sprece, H. R. 7, 35. IV. of persons, *stern, hard, fierce*:—Ðā Ælfréd ðæt ofāxode, ðæt se here swā stīdlīc wæs, Shrn. 16, 8.

stīþlīce; *adv. Hardly, severely*; violenter, Hpt. Gl. 435, 60: 514, 22: rigide, Kent. Gl. 660. Stīdlīcor *restrictius*, R. Ben. Interl. 6, 5. Stīþlīcor *districtior*, i. *rigidior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 49. I. *firmly, without giving way*:—Ðās geweorc stondaþ stīdlice, Exon. Th. 351, 28; Sch. 87. II. *strongly, effectually*:—Mē com stīdlīce tō mōde *it was strongly impressed on my mind*, Anglia viii. 313, 3. Ðū stīdlīce eallum miltsadest, Ps. Th. 101, 12. III. *sternly, hardly, severely*:—Hwīlon lāreów mīn āwecþ mē stīþlīce (*duriter*) mid gyrde, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 31. Stīdlīce clypode wīcinga ār, Byrht. Th. 132, 33; By. 25. Hē stīdlīce þrowode for ūre ealra neóde, Wulfst. 126, 10. Hý fuhton stīdlīce ymbe ða hālgan sāwle, 236, 23. Hē hit sceal swīðe stīdlīce gebētan, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 412, 2. Hē wæs gescrýd wǽclīce and stīdlīce, Homl. Th. i. 330, 2. Hē swīðe stīdlīce leofode, ii. 38, 6. Stīdlīce drohtnigende, 354, 16. Hē stīdlīcor mid untrumnyssum ofsett wæs, 120, 7. IV. *strictly*:—Ðæt līf stīdlīce healdan *to observe a course of life strictly*, R. Ben. 76, 4. [Hū hē stīdlucest hēr on līfe libben mihte, Shrn. 12, 18.] [*Icel.* stiun-liga *strongly*.]

stīþ-mægen, es; *n. A strong force*:—Ðonne cumaþ upplīce eored-heápas stīþmægen āstyred *tum superum subito veniet commota potestas*, Dōm. L. 114. [Cf. Stīd-imainede eorl, Laym. 25820.]

stīþ-mōd; *adj.* I. *of constant mind, resolute*:—Strang and stīdmōd gestāh hē on gealgan, Rood Kmbl. 79; Kr. 40. II. *of stern mind, stern*:—Stīdmōd gestōd wið steápne rond bealdor (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5125; B. 2566. Him (*the people of Sodom*) tō sende stīdmōd cyning (*God*) āras sīne, Cd. Th. 146, 16; Gen. 2423. Se þeóden wæs strang and stīdmōd, 279, 34; Sat. 248. Cyning stīdmōd sý wið yfele, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 26. Se stīdmōda cyning, Drihten ælmihtig, āwearp of ðam setle ðone mōdigan feónd, Wulfst. 145, 27. III. *of violent* or *fierce mind*:—Se stīþmōda (*Holofernes*) styrmde and gylede, mōdig and medugāl, Judth. Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. IV. *of stubborn mind, stubborn, obstinate*:—Ðonne wurd seó heardnes stīdmōdre heortan swīðe gehnexad þurh grimlīce steóra, Wulfst. 133, 17. [Cf. Arður stīdmoded kempe . . . Æuere wes Arður ærhde bideled, Laym. 26022.]

stīþness, e; *f. Hardness, severity, force*; violentia, Hpt. Gl. 435, 76: 516, 23: duritia, 482, 66. I. *hardness, stiffness* in a physical sense:—Gif hwylc stīdnes on līchoman becume, genim ðās wyrte . . . lege tō ðam sāre, Lchdm. i. 432, 16. Wiþ ēghwylce gegaderunga þe on ðam līchoman ācenned beóþ, genim ðās wyrte . . . lege tō ðam sāre, hit tōfereþ ealle ða stīdnyssa, 140, 14: 150, 10. I a. fig. *hardness* of heart:—Stīdnise heartes *duritiam cordis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 8. II. *firmness, constancy*:—Ða hnescan *vel* wācmōd, ðæt synd ða ðe nāne stīdnysse nabbaþ ongeán leahtras, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 40. III. *severity, strictness, hardness, rigour*:—Mid micelre carfulnysse stīdnyss seó sý gemetegud *magna sollicitudine districtio ipsa moderetur*, Scint. 123, 9. Beó him gesǽd eall seó stīdnys and earfoðnys ðe tō Gode lǽt *predicentur ei omnia dura et aspera per que itur ad Deum*, R. Ben. 96, 19. Ne hý mid weorces stīdnesse ofsette sýn *ut . . . ne violentia laboris opprimantur*, 75, 9. Ðæt wē mid sumere stīdnysse tō ðam gāstlīcum gefeohte ūs gegearcian, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 12, 26: 374, 15. Gif hwā ða stīdnysse āberan ne mæg ðe his scrift him tǽcþ *si quis austeritatem perferre nequeat, quam confessarius ejus ei praescripserit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 25.

stīþ-weg, es; *m. A hard, rough way*:—Strong on stīdweg, Exon. Th. 384, 29; Rä. 4, 35.

stī-weard, -wita. v. stig-weard, -wita.

stōc (stoc ?). A word occurring mostly in local names, either alone or in compounds. The meaning seems, like that of *stōw*, to be *place* (in the first instance perhaps a place fenced in, cf. (?) staca), and both words remain now only as names of places, *Stoke, Stowe*, or as parts of such names, Basing*stoke*, Tavi*stock*, Walthams*tow*. As may be seen from the Index to the Charters, Stōc occurs frequently, some of the references are here given:—Ðis is ðara þreora hīda and .xxx. æcera bōc æt Stōce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 190, 9: 34, 12. Tō Stōce, 203, 21. Intō Stōce, 123, 8. In loco, qui celebri a soliculis nuncupatur æt Stōce uocabulo, 19, 32: 33, 27. (With these two passages may be compared the following:—Apud locum ubi uulgari dicitur nomine æt Stōwe, 323, 32.) In Stōce . . . in Sūthstōce, 75, 25, 33. As an instance of a compound in which the word occurs may be given the following:—Sihtrīc abbud on Tæfingstōce, vi. 196, 1. Hī Ordulfes mynster æt Tæfingstōc (Tefingstōce, MS. E.) forbærndon, Chr. 997; Erl. 134, 14. [Crist inn oþre stokess nemnneþþ þa þoostless hise breþre, Orm. 15694.] v. stōc-līf, -weard, -wīc.

stocc, es; *m.* I. *a stock, trunk, log*:—Stoc *truncus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 42: 80, 32: *axima*, 287, 32. On ðone lytlan beorg ðǽr se stoc stōd . . . on gerihte tō ðam stocce on eástweardan ðam leá, of ðam stocce sūðrihte on ðære strǽt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 9–17. Tō ðam wēn stocce, ðanne fram ðam wēn stocce, 73, 22. Tō þǽre stocce *to the sign-post* (?), v. 401, 37. Hē gehæfte hī on ānum micclum stocce and mid īsenum þlum heora līas gefæstnode . . . Hī stōdon stille on ðam stocce gefæstnode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 386–402. Ic hæbbe of ðam stocce ðe his (*Oswald's*) heáfod on stōd, ii. 26, 260. Ōþ ðone calewan stoc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 1. Hē gefeól on ðone stocc be ðære stānenan strǽte ðe is gehāten sacra uia, and tōbærst on feówer dǽlas. Ðā genāman men eft ðone stoc on weg and feówer syllīce stānas on ðære ilcan stōwe ālegdon, Blickl. Homl. 189, 12–15. Gē þeówiaþ fremdum godum, stoccum and stānum (*ligno et lapidi*), Deut. 28, 36. Stoccon *lignis*, 64. Tō stoccum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 7. II. *a wooden trumpet* (?):—Bēma ł stocc *tuba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 2. [*O. Frs.* stokk *a stock; stocks*: *O. L. Ger.* stokk *stipes*: *O. H. Ger.* stocch *truncus, stipes, lignum, cippus*: *Icel.* stokkr.] v. hand-, heáfod-, þil-stocc.

stoccen; *adj. Made of logs*:—Andlang Teóburnan tō ðære wīde herestrǽt; æfter ðære herestrǽt tō ðære ealde stoccene sancte Andreas cyricean *to the old wooden St. Andrew's church*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 73, 20. Cf. *Stoken*church in Oxfordshire, *Stoken*ham in Devonshire.

stōc-līf, es; *n. A town, habitation*:—Stōcclīf *oppidum, civitas*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 18. Se.mæg gedōn ðæt ic sōftor eardian ēgðer ge on ðisum lǽnan stōclīfe (cf. Here have we no continuing city, Heb. 13, 14) ða hwīle ðe ic on ðisse weorulde beó ge eác on ðam hēcan hāme ðe hē ūs gehāten heſþ *he can make me dwell more at ease both in this transitory habitation, while I am in this world, and also in that eternal home that he hath promised us*, Shrn. 163, 20. Se ðe ēgðer wilt ge ðissa lǽnena stōclīfe ge ðara ēcena hāma, 164, 9. Cf. cot-, mynster-līf *for words in which* līf *is similarly used; and see* stōc.

stōc-weard, es; *m. A townsman*:—Stōcweardum *oppidanis*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 49. v. stōc.

stōc-wīc, es; *n. A habitation, residence*:—On Casino ðam stōcwīc *in the monastery at Monte Casino*, Earle, A. S. Lit. 200, 34. v. stōc.

stod *a post*:—Stod *propolim* vel *pertica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 28. [A stake or a stode *palus*, Wülck. Gl. 600, 4. Stothe or post *posticulus*, Prompt. Parv. 478, col. 2.] v. duru-stod; studu.

stōd, es; *n. A stud, a herd of horses*:—Stood *equartium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 10. Ic geann mīnon heáhdeórhunton ðæs stōdes ðe is on Colinga-hrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 363, 25. Ic gean mīnum wīfe healfes ðæs stōdes æt Trostingtūne and mīnum geféran healfes ðe mē mid rīdaþ, and fō mīn wīf tō healfum ðe on wealde is, and mīn dohter tō healfum, iv. 300, 28. Ðat stōd ðe ic ðǽr habbe, Chart. Th. 574, 20. [Asse . . . thou come of lither stode, P. S. 201, 2. Þe sulve stottes in þe stode, O. and N. 495. The hors of thilke stood Devoureden the manues blood, Gow. 3, 204, 19. *O. H. Ger.* stuot *equaritia, grex equarum*: *Icel.* stōð; *n.*: *Dan.* stod.]

stōd-fald, es; *m. An enclosure for a stud of horses*:—Tō ðam aldan stōdfalde; and ðonne fram ðam stōdfalde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 21. Of ðam wylle on ðone stōdfald; of ðam stōdfalde, vi. 213, 21. Be norðan stōdfaldan, iv. 66, 8. [*Dan.* stod-fold *an enclosure for horses*.]

stōd-hors, es; *n. A stud-horse*:—Gyf mon mǽte ðæt hē feola stōd-horsa habbe, Lchdm. iii. 176, 5. [*Icel.* stōð-hross.]

stodl *a post*. v. dur-stodl [*O. H. Ger.* turi-studil, -stuodil, -stodal *limen, postis*: *Icel.* stuðill *a prop, stay*]. v. stod, studu, *and next word*.

stodle (-a; *m.?*), an; *f. A slay, part of a loom*:—Hē sceal fela tōwtōla habban . . . stodlan, Anglia ix. 263, 11. [Stodul or stedulle of wevynge *telarium* (cf. *Span.* telar *a loom*), Prompt. Parv. 476. Stodyll a toole for a wever, *lame* (cf. *lama* sleybrede, Wülck. Gl. 591, 28) *de tisserant*, Palsgrave (Halliwell's Dict.). Cf. *M. H. Ger.* stodel *pidonius (textoris)*; in a gloss the word is further explained by *warfstecke*. v. Grff. vi. 654.] v. preceding word.

stōd-mere, an; *f. A brood-mare, mare with a foal*:—Gif mon cū oþþe stōdmyran forstele, and folan oþþe cealf of ādrīfe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 24. [Ich am a ful stodmere, a stinckinde hore, A. R. 316, 15. Stodemere, Perceval 367 (Halliwell's Dict.). *Icel.* stōð-merr.]

stōd-þēof, es; *m. One who steals from a stud, a horse-stealer*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 5.

stofa, an; *m. A room for a warm bath*:—Stofa *balneum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* stuba *a chamber that may be warmed*: *Icel.* stofa, stufa *a bathing-room that has a fire; a room*. The Romance languages borrowed from Teutonic, hence *Fr.* étuve: *Ital.* stufa: *Span.* estufa *a hot-house, bath-room*.] v. stuf-bæþ.

stofn, e; *f.* I. *a stem*:—Stoc *truncus*, stofn *stipes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 43. [Þai thre stod on a stouen (stalke, stocke, other MSS.), C. M. 8036. *Stovin* a stump or stake; the part of a hawthorn left in a hedge after 'splashing' it, E. D. S. Pub. Leicestershire. *Icel.* stofn *a stem, stump of a tree*.] II. *a shoot of a tree*:—Stofna ł telgena *surculorum, virgultorum*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 65. Stofnes (stofne?), ðwæstmas *surculos, ramusculos*, 409, 1. II a. fig. *offspring, progeny*:—Mid gestrēonedlicere stofne *progenie propaganda*, 445, 64. [*Stoven* a sapling shoot from the stump of a fallen tree, E. D. S. Pub. B. 22, and Whitby

Gloss.] III. *a foundation*:—Swá gé ſwurpon wáh of stofne *tamquam parieti inclinato*, Ps. Th. 61, 3. [*Icel.* stofn *a foundation*; stofna *to establish, lay the foundation of.*]

stól, es; *m.* I. *a stool, seat*:—Stool *tripes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 75. Gewyrc stól of þrím treówum . . . geót under ðone stól, Lchdm. ii. 76, 21–24. Man sceal habban . . . sceamelas, stólas, Anglia ix. 264, 21. II. *the seat* (lit. and fig.) of one in authority, *the throne* of a king, *see* of a bishop:—Sóna se stól (*the throne*) scylfþ, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 1. Stóles *cathedrae* (*pontificalis*), Hpt. Gl. 454, 33. Se sit swelce hé sitte on ðæm stóle ðæs forhwierfdan gemótes . . . Se bið beforan ðe on ðæm stóle sitt ðém ódrum ðe ðér ymb standaþ, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 24–28. Heofnes Wealdend ðe siteþ on ðam hálgan stóle, Cd. Th. 17, 16; Gen. 260: 19, 33; Gen. 300. Hú hé him strenglícran stól geworhte, 18, 15; Gen. 273. Geseón selfes stól herran ðínes, 36, 4; Gen. 566. Ofer stól *super cathedram* (*Mosi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 2. [*Goth.* stóls *a seat, throne*: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* stól: *O. H. Ger.* stôl, stuol *sedes, sella, thronus*: *Icel.* stóll *a seat, throne, see.*] v. arce- (erce-), arcebiscop-, biscop-, brego-, cyne-, ealdor-, Eoforwíc-, éðel-, fealde-, friþ-, frum-, gang-, gebed-, gif-, gleow-, gum-, heáfod-, heofon-, hleów-, rodor-, þéoden-, yrfe-stól.

stole, an; *f.*: stol, es; *n.* (in Northern specimens) *A stole, long outer garment*:—Stole *stola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 43. Stol wuldres gigeride hine *stola glorie induit eum*, Rtl. 45, 29. Ðæt stol ǽriste *stolam primam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 22. Geonga in stolum (stollum, Rush.) ł on ofer-slopum *ambulare in stolis*, 20, 46: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 38. [*Icel.* stola; *f. a stole.* From Latin.]

stom[m], stomer, stommettan, stomrian, stondan, stood. v. stam, stamer, stammettan, stamerian, standan, stód.

stópel, es; *m. A foot-step, mark left by the foot*:—Man dæghwamlíce ða moldan nimeþ on ðém lástum . . . and néfre man ðære moldan tó ðæs feale ne nimeþ, ðæt mon néfre þurh ðæt mége á dý máran dǽl on ðém stóplum gewercean (*make the footprints larger*) . . . Forlét úre Dríhten his ða hálgan fét ðér on ða eorþan besincan . . . and swá núguet on ðære eorþan ða stóplas onáþrycte syndon, Blickl. Homl. 127, 14–26. [Cf. *O. Sax.* stópo *foot-print.*]

stoppa, an; *m. A stop, a bucket, pail.* Halliwell gives *stop* a small well-bucket, and also *stoppe* a bucket, or milking-pail, as Norfolk words; the latter being still in use. 'The holy-water *stoppe* was a vessel containing holy-water placed near the entrance of a church, and was sometimes made of lead':—Stoppa *situla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 10: *bona* (?), 288, 2: *botholicula*, ii. 126, 55: *bothonicla*, 11, 20: *bothonicula*, Txts. 42, 122. [Prompt. Parv. stoppe, boket *situla, haustrum*, stoppe, vessel for mylkynge *multra, multrale, multrum.*] v. buter-stoppa.

stoppian *to stop, close* an aperture. v. for-stoppian, Lchdm. ii. 42, 12. [From Latin (?).]

stór, es; *m. Frankincense, storax*:—Ðes stór *hoc thus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Zup. 59, 14: Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 25. Stór ðe bið of gewringe *stacten*, 20, 28. Hí him geoffrodon gold and récels and myrran . . . se stór getácnode ðæt hé is sóð God, Homl. Th. i. 116, 9. Áne hand fulle stóres, Lev. 2, 2. Nymeþ stór *sumite modicum storacis*, Gen. 43, 11. Ða ðe offrodon ðone stór *qui offerebant incensum*, Num. 16, 35. Brimne stór and hwítne rýcels, Lchdm. iii. 14, 21. [Encens, stor *olibanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 24 (13th cent.) 'Mj bene bi ydiȝt beuore þe ase þet stor.' þet stor huanne hit is ope þe uere smelþ zuete, Ayenb. 211, 17.] v. stéran.

stór; *adj. Great, strong, violent*:—Swá stór þunring wes, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22. [Of þan fehte þe was feondliche stor, Laym. 85. Onkumen was Cadalamor . . . wið ferding stor, Gen. and Ex. 842. Wunder wel starc and stor, O. and N. 1473. Stoor (store) or hard or boystows *austerus, rigidus*, Prompt. Parv. 477. See also *store* in Halliwell's Dict. *O. Frs.* stór: *O. L. Ger.* stóri *inclytus*: *Icel.* störr: *Dan. Swed.* stor. Borrowed (?) from Scandinavian.]

storc, es; *m. A stork*:—Storc *ciconia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 81: 14, 33: i. 29, 19: 77, 18: 280, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 6. Storc and swalewe heóldon ðone tíman heora tócymes, Homl. Th. i. 404, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* storah, storc *ciconia, ophimachus, ibis*: *Icel.* storkr.]

stór-cyll, e: -cylle, an; *f. A censer*:—Stórcyl *turibulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 27. .i. silfren stórcylle, Chart. Th. 429, 35. Se ðe bær ða stórcyllan tó ðære offrunge, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 20: Homl. Ass. 58, 185. Nime eówer ǽlc his stórcillan, Num. 16, 6. Ðás stórcyllan *haec turibula*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 90, 4. Stórcillan, Lev. 10, 1.

storm, es; *m.* I. *a storm, tempest*:—Storm *nymbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 70: *procella*, i. 52, 62: 76, 45: *grando*, Blickl. Gl. Se swearta storm norðan and éastan, Met. 4, 22. Se stearca storm, 6, 11. Seó réþnes ðæs stormes *saevitia tempestatis*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. Hé ofslóh on storme (*grandine*) wíngeardas heora, Ps. Spl. 77, 52. Mid ðý storme ðæs wintres *hiemis tempestate*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 19. Ðás stánhleoþu stormas cnyssaþ, Exon. Th. 292, 19; Wand. 101: 307, 13; Seef. 23. Storma *nimborum*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 71. Stormum *nimbis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 36. On ðære hreón sǽ and on ðém miclan stormum, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 3. Gescyrped mid ðære rinde wið ða stearcan stormas, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 8. Seó lyft ábyrþ ealle wolcna and stormas, Lchdm. iii. 274, 10. I a. fig. *a storm* of arrows:—Strǽla storm scóc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6225; B. 3118. I b. *storm, disturbance, disquiet*:—Hwæt is ðonne ðæt ríce and se ealdordoom bútan ðæs módes storm, se bið simle cnyssende ðæt scip ðære heortan, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 4. Swelce eác tócætęcte disse gedréfnisse storm Séberhtes deáþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6. Ða strongan stormas weoruldbisgunga, Met. 3, 3. II. *uproar, tumult*:—Storm up árás æfter ceasterhofum, cirm unlytel hǽðenes heriges, Andr. Kmbl. 2474; An. 1238. Storm up gewát heáh tó heofonum, herewópa mǽst, Cd. Th. 206, 30; Exod. 459. III. *violent attack*, cf. to *storm* a place:—Ðis is strongłíc, nú ðes storm becom, þegen mid þréate (*of the harrying of hell*), Cd. Th. 288, 26; Sat. 387. Forstond ðú mec and gestýr him (*the devils*), ðonne storm cyme mínum gǽste ongegn, Exon. Th. 455, 32; Hy. 4, 58. [*O. Sax.* storm: *O. H. Ger.* sturm *procella, tempestas; strepitus, agitatio, motus, seditio, tumultus*: *Icel.* stormr *a tempest; tumult, uproar.*] v. styrman.

stór-sæp, es; *n. Resin*:—Stórsæpes *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 1.

stór-sticca, an; *m. An incense-stick, rod for stirring the incense in the censer* (?):—.i. silfren stórcylle mid silfrenum stórsticcan, Chart. Th. 429, 35.

stów, e; *f. A place.* The word remains either alone or in composition in place-names, e. g. *Stow* in Huntingdonshire, *Stowe* in Northamptonshire, *Chepstow* old *ceáp-stów* q. v.:—Stów *locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 31. I. *a place, spot, locality, site*:—Ðeó stów (*Calvary*) wæs gehende ðære ceastre, ðǽr se Hǽlend wæs hangen, Jn. Skt. 19, 20: Elen. Kmbl. 1347; El. 675. Nis ðæt heóru stów, Beo. Th. 2749; B. 1372. Wæs seó londes stów bimiþen fore monnum, óþþæt Meotod onwráh beorg on bearwe, Exon. Th. 110, 32; Gú. 117. Ðá hwearf hé eft tó ðære leófan stówe his ellþeódignesse *tunc reversus ad dilectae locum peregrinationis*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 30. Teón wit of ðisse stówe, Cd. Th. 114, 30; Gen. 1912. Stópon tó ðære stówe ðe Dryhten ǽr hangen wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 1428; El. 716. Tó ðam stówe (-um?) *ad loca*, Ex. 3, 8. Geseóþ ða stówe ðe se Hǽlynd wæs on sled, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 6. Ðæt hé ðǽr forgeáfe stówe mynster on tó timbrianne, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 26. On wéstum stówum *in desertis locis*, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Hé gǽþ þurh unwæterie stówa, Lk. Skt. 11, 24. Muntas and móras and eác monige wéste stówa, Salm. Kmbl. 683; Sal. 341. II. *a place* on the body:—Gif ðú wille lim áceorfan . . . gesceáwa ðú hwilc sió stów sié and ðære stówe mægen, forðon ðe ðara stówa sum raþe rotaþ, gif hire mon gímeleáslíce tilaþ, Lchdm. ii. 84, 22–25. Wið wífa earfoðnyssum ðe on heora inwerdlícum stówum earfeþu þrowiaþ . . . wyrc tó sealfe, dó on wífa stówe, i. 338, 19–22. Lácnian ða sáran stówa, ii. 22, 3: 70, 8: 150, 16. III. *a place* which is built, *a house* or *collection of houses, a habitation, dwelling*:—Seó stów (*Ely*) wæs gehálgod ðam hálgan Petre, Chart. Th. 241, 2. On ðære stówe dura *in introitu tabernaculi*, Num. 12, 5. Ne onscunige ic nó ðæs neoþeran and ðæs unclénan stówe (*the prison of Boethius*), Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 15. Gange seó ácen intó ðære stówe (*the monastery at Ely*), Chart. Th. 243, 1. On ðære stówe (*the town of Zoar*) wé gesunde mágon bídan, Cd. Th. 152, 19; Gen. 2522. Ða sealde se cyning him wununesse and stówe on Cantwarabyrig *dedit eis mansionem in civitate Doruvernensi*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 18. Hé ána gesæt dýgle stówe (*a hermitage*), Exon. Th. 111, 21; Gú. 130. Folc of eallum túnum and stówum, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. IV. *a place, position, station*:—Sió wyrd dǽlþ eallum gesceaftum stówa and tída, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 33. Ða nú ryne healdaþ, stówe gestefnde, Cd. Th. 10, 21; Gen. 160. V. *a place* in a series:—Onfóngon hí ða teóþan stówe on ehtnysse Godes cyrcena æfter Nerone, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22. VI. *place, room, stead*:—Se ðe lifigende wǽre ðæs hádes hæfde mihte óþerne biscop his stówe tó hálgianne ðǽr se óðer forþfǽrde *is qui superest consors ejusdem gradus, habeat potestatem alterum ordinandi, in loco ejus qui transierat, sacerdotem*, 2, 18; S. 520, 35. VII. *a place, passage* in a book:—Ic ðé sende ðæt spell ðé sylfum tó rǽdanne and on emtan tó smeágeanne and eác on mí stówa tó wrítanne and tó lǽranne, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 11. [*O. Frs.* stó *a place*: *Icel.* eld-stó *a fire-place.*] v. ancor-, byrgen-, ceáp-, cot-, cwealm-, dóm-, eardung-, éðel-, folc-, freóls-, friþ-, fulwiht-, gemót-, gewin-, heáfod-, heg-, leger-, mold-, munuc-, mynster-, neáh-, onbíd-, oret-, pleg-, seonoþ-, spell-, sundor-, tintreg-, wæl-, wáfung-, weall-, wíc-, win-, wítnung-, wítung-, wræc-stów.

stówian; *p.* ode *To hold back, restrain*:—Stówuigan *retentare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 72. [He sette stronge lawen to steowien (stewe, 2nd MS.) his folke, Laym. 6266. Stew þine unwittie wordes, Marh. 6, 2 (and see note, p. 109). Læte me steowe (cf. steowe = A. S. stów, 145, 5) mi flesc, Misc. 193, 34. Beo stiward in oure stude til ȝe be stouwet (stowed, C-text MS. I.; ruled, B-text) betere, Piers P. A-text 5, 39. ȝiff any man stow me this nyth I xal hym ȝeve a dedly wownde, Cov. Myst. (Halliwell's Dict.). Stowyñ or with stond idem quod stoppyñ, stowynge, stowwynge *obsistencia, resistencia*, Prompt. Parv. 478, col. 1.]

stów-líc; *adj. Local, relating to place*, (1) *occupying a place*:—God is ǽghwǽr, þeáh ðe se engel stówlíc sý. Nis se ælmihtiga Wealdend stówlíc, forðan ðe hé is on ǽlcere stówe, and swá hwider swá se stówlíca engel fíhþ, hé bið befangen mid his andwerdnysse, Homl. Th. i. 348, 12–15. Stówlícere moldan *situ*, Germ. 391, 195. (2) *expressing*

relations of place:—Sume naman syndon *localia* ðæt synd stówlíce; ða geswutelia þ gehendnysse oððe ungehendnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 18. Sume (*adverbs*) synd stówlice, forðan ðe hí getácnia þ stówa, 38; Zup. 224, 12.

stówlíce; *adv. Locally, in respect of place*:—Ða luðéiscan ðe on Crist gelýfdon wæron him gehendor stówlíce and eác ðurh cýðde ðære ealdan ś: wé wæron swíðe fyrlyne ágðer ge stówlíce ge ðurh uncýðde, Homl. Th. i. 106, 19–21.

strácian; *p.* ode *To stroke*:—Se léce grápaþ and strácaþ, érðonðe hé stingan wille, Past. 26; Swt. 187, 5. Wildu hors, ðonne wé hié æresð gefangnu habbaþ, wé hié ðacciaþ and strácias mid brádre handa *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, 41, 4; Swt. 303, 10. Myd swýþe drígeon handum strácа geornlíce ðane innoþ, Lchdm. iii. 134, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* streichôn *demulcere*.]

strácung, e; *f. Stroking, caressing*:—Strácung *vel* ólæcung *delinimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 69.

strang, strec; *adj.* I. *strict, severe, rigorous, stern, hard*:—Hú se reccere sceal bión wið ðara yfelena unðeáwas strænc for ryhtwísnýssum andan *ut sit rector contra delinquentium vitia per zelum justitiae erectus*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 6. Strænc (strec, Cott. MSS.), 12; Swt. 75, 12. Ðæt se streca Déma ús geárige, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 13. Ætforan ðæs gesihðe ðæs strecan Déman, 124, 15. Streccere *rigidae, durae*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 16. Ðære strænan *asperrima*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 24. Wé scoldon mid strecum móde stíðlícor libban and winnan wið leahtras, L. Ælfc. P. 12; Th. ii. 368, 18. Réde and stræce for ryhtwísnesse *justitiae severitate districti*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 19. Déde strece *actus strenuos*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 201, 11. Tó ðæm strænstum (strecestum, MS. T.: strænestum, MS. A.) mynstermonna cynne *ad cenobitarum fortissimum genus*, R. Ben. 10, 4. II. *rigid, unyielding, obstinate, persistent*. v. strænness:—On ódre wísan sint tó manianne ða únfealdan strænan on ódre ða unbealdan. Ðém anfealdan strænum is tó cýðanne ðæt hié bet [ne] truwien him selfum ðonne hié ðyrfen ðonne hí nyllaþ geðafan beón óderra monna geðeahtes *aliter admonendi sunt pertinaces, atque aliter inconstantes. Illis dicendum est, quod plus de se, quam sunt, sentiunt, et idcirco alienis consiliis non acquiescunt*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 12–15. III. *violent, using force, uncompromising, vehement*:—Manig strec (stræc, MS. B.) man wyle werian his man swá hwæðer him þincþ ðæt hé hine eáð áwerian mége. Ac wé nellaþ geþafian ðæt unriht, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 1. Heofena ríce þolaþ neád, and strece (*violenti*) nimaþ ðæt, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 12. Godes ríce ðolaþ neádunge, and ða strecan mód hit gegrípaþ . . . Eal cristen folc sceal mid neádunge and strecum móde ðæt heofonlíce ríce geearnian, Homl. Th. i. 358, 25–35. Ða héþenan fengon tó wurðienne entas and strece woruldmen ðe mihtige wurðan on woruldafelum and egesfulle wæran ða hwýle ðe hý leofedon, Wulfst. 105, 34. [Cf. strek *straightway*: He sal noght wend strek til purgatory bot even til helle, Pr. C. 3378. *M. H. Ger.* strac.] v. ánstræc, *and next word*.

strænc, es; *n.* (?) I. *strictness, rigour*:—Strænc *districtio, rigor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 48. Sý nátóðæshwón regoles strænc gehealden *nulla tenus districtio regulae teneatur*, R. Ben. 61, 15. II. *violence, force*:—Hú mæg beón bútan strece and neádunge ðæt gehwá mid clánnysse ðæt gále gecynd þurh Godes gife gewylde? Homl. Th. i. 360, 1, 10. Hér man ýtte út Ælfgár eorl, ac hé com sóna inn ongeán mid strece þurh Gryffines fultum, Chr. 1058; Erl. 192, 36.

strænc-líc; *adj. Rigorous, strict, severe*:—Gif hié ne beóþ gebundne mid strænclíce láreówdóme *si hanc districtionis severitas non coaretat*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 17. Strenclícere hæse *rigid oimperio*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 4.

strænclíce; *adv.* I. *strictly, sternly, vehemently*:—Gif him God ryhtlíce and strænclíce (strenclíce, Cott. MSS.) déman wile *si districte judicentur*, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 45, 20. Hwílum lídelíce tó ðreátigenne hwílum suíðlíce and strænclíce tó ðráfianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando autem vehementer increpanda*, 21, 1; Swt. 151, 12. II. *violently, forcibly*:—Swá swá deáð strenclíce ásyndraþ sáwle fram líchaman ealswá lufu Godes strenclíce ásyndraþ mann fram middaneardenre lufe *sicut mors violenter separat animam a corpore, ita dilectio Dei violenter segregat hominem a mundano amore*, Scint. 16, 14–16.

strænness, e; *f. Persistence, perseverance, pertinacity*:—Mid unáteriendlíc[r]e strecnysse *indefessa instantia* (*perseverantia*), Hpt. Gl. 434, 24. Hí mid únrédnesse and mid strecnesse geearnodon heofona ríce, L. Ælfc. P. 13; Th. ii. 368, 29.

strǽd[a, -e ?] *a pace, stride*:—Míle straedena *mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 41.

strægdness. v. stregdness.

strǽgl (*from Latin* stragula ?), strǽl, strél, e; *f. A covering for beds, a rug, a mattress, bed*:—Strégl (g *over* a), strél *aulea*, Txts. 43, 249. Strél *stragua*, 99, 1907. Strél *vel* bedding *mataza* vel *conductum* vel *stramentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 29. Strǽle minum (-e ?) ic wǽte *stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6. Strǽla *stragularum*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 67. Ealle strǽla his ðú ácyrdest *universum stratum ejus versasti*, Ps. Spl. 40, 3. [*Prompt. Parv.* strayle, bed clothe *stragula*.]

strǽl, strél, streál, es; *m.*: e; *f.*: strǽle, an; *f. An arrow, shaft, dart* (lit. and fig.):—Ðá genam hé his bogan and hine gebende and ðá mid geáttredum strǽle ongan sceótan . . . Ðá sóna mid ðan ðe se strǽl on flyge wæs, ðá com swíðe mycel windes blǽd, ðæt seó strǽl wearð eft gecyrred, and ðá ðone ilcan mon, ðe heó ér from sended wæs, hé sceát, Blickl. Homl. 199, 17–23. Hé cwæð tó ðam deófle: 'Ðú heardeste strél tó ǽghwilcre unrihtnesse, 241, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2380; An. 1191. Hé his costunge strǽle on ðam móde gefæstnode ðæs cempan. Hé mid ðære geáttredan strǽle gewundod wæs . . . Ðá hæfde hine seó deófollíce strél mid ormódnysse gewundodne, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 2–14. Swá seó strǽle byþ strangum on handa *sicut sagittae in manu potentis*, Ps. Th. 126, 5. Leóhtes strǽle ł leóma *lucis spiculum*, Hymn. Surt. 30, 6. Se mon wæs ofscoten mid his ágenre strǽle mid ðý ðe hé wolde ðone fearr sceótan, Shrn. 83, 6. Hé forð onsendeþ biterne strél, Exon. Th. 48, 2; Cri. 765. Strǽlas *sagittae*, Ps. Spl. 63, 8: Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. Strélas, Ps. Surt. 56, 5. Strǽle beóþ scearpe *sagittae acutae*, Ps. Th. 119, 4: 143, 7. Scearpum strélum, 63, 4. Hé sende his strǽlas, 17, 14: Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 223. Ðá hét ic feá strǽla (*paucas sagittas*) sendan in ða burh innan, Nar. 10, 22. Hé sendeþ his strǽlo, Bd. 4, 3: S. 569, 20. Láteþ strǽle fleógan, farende flán, Exon. Th. 386, 4: Rä. 4, 86. Hé ða strǽle ðara áwerigdra gásta him fram ásceáf, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 24. Strǽle bitere sendan, Ps. Th. 77, 11: 76, 14. [Strales hate, Laym. 5695. *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* strâla; *f. sagitta, jaculum: M. H. Ger.* strâl, strâle; *m. f.*: *Ger.* strahl; *m.*] v. here-, wæl-, wǽpen-strél.

strél-bora, an; *m. An archer*:—Strélbora *arcister*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 8. Strélbora and scytta, 7, 32. Strélbora, 55.

strélian; *p.* ode *To shoot*:—Hí strélia þ hine *sagittabunt eum*, Ps. Spl. 63, 4.

strél-wyrt, e; *f. Club-moss* (?). Somner gives the word as glossing *callitrichon*:—Gif dolh fúlige, ceów strélwyrt on and gearwan, Lchdm. ii. 96, 9.

strǽt, e (*but uninflected forms occur*); *f.* I. *a road*:—Læg ún drie strǽt þurh ða sé. And ðæt wæter stód an twá healfa ðære strǽte, Ex. 14, 21–22. Him þurh streámræce strǽt wæs gerýmed, Andr. Kmbl. 3159; An. 1582. Tó ðære ealdan strǽt; ondlong ðære strǽt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 30. On ða sealtstrǽt; andlang strǽt, 82, 26. Foldweg, cúþe strǽte, Beo. Th. 3272; B. 1634. Ceastre and torras and strǽta and brycge geworhte wæron *civitates, farus, pontes, et stratae factae*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 16. II. *a road in a town, a street, a paved road*:—Strǽt wæs stánfáh . . . hié tó sele gangan cwómon, Beo. Th. 645; B. 320. Ða stánas ðæs temples licggeaþ æt élcre strǽte ende *in capite omnium platearum*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 12. Loth sæt on ðære strǽt (*in foribus civitatis*) . . . Hig cwǽdon: 'Wé willaþ wunian on ðære strǽt (*in platea*), Gen. 19, 1–2. Be ðisse strǽte, Cd. Th. 147, 8; Gen. 2436. Eode se apostol be ðære strǽt, Homl. Th. i. 60, 21: ii. 120, 16. Hé eode in burh, stóp on strǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 1969; An. 987. Enta érgeweorc innan burgum strǽte stánfáge, 2473; An. 1238. Fenn strǽta *lutum platearum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. On strǽta hyrnum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 5. On strǽton *in plateis*, Mk. Skt. 6, 56. Hí synd stǽnene mid ðám ðe man strǽta wyrcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 134. Ðá arn se ceorl geond ealle ða strǽt, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 8. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* strâta: *O. Frs.* strête: *O. H. Ger.* strâza. *From Latin* strata.] v. cyne-, faroþ-, fird-, heáh-, here-, lagu-, mere-, port-, ranc-, sealt-, stán-strǽt.

strét, e; *f. A couch, bed*:—On beddinge strǽte mínre *in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Spl. C. 131, 3. Ofer strǽte *super lectum*, 62, 7: 6, 6. [From Latin.]

strand, es; *n. A strand, shore*:—Strand *litus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 24: *sablo*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 77. Se Hélend stód on ðam strande . . . Ðæt strand getácnode ða écan staðolfæstnysse ðæs tówerdan lífes, Homl. Th. ii. 288, 30. Wudes ne feldes, sandes ne strandes, Lchdm. iii. 288, 1. Hí sǽton be ðam strande *secus littus sedentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 48: Jn. Skt. 21, 4. Ðá eode hé be strande, Ap. Th. 7, 19. Gáþ tó ðære sǽ strande, Homl. Th. i. 64, 3. Urk mín húskarl habbe his strand eall forne gén hys ágen land, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 6. Stranda *litorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 28. Strandum *litoribus*, 465, 9. [*O. Du.* strande; *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* strant; *m.*: *Icel.* ströndr; *f.*] v. sǽ-strand.

strang; *adj. Strong*; fortis, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 56: acer, vehemens, 17, 28: strenuus, ii. 74, 60. I. of living beings, (1) *strong, powerful, mighty*:—Hé wæs strang foreþingere *he was a powerful intercessor*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 6. Fugel meahtum strang, Exon. Th. 40, 31; Cri. 647. Ðú eart mægenes strang, Beo. Th. 3692; B. 1844. Hú mæg man ingán on stranges (*fortis*) hús and hys fata hyne bereáfian, bútan hé gebinde érest ðone strangan (*fortem*)? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29. Paminunde ðæm strongan cyninge *apud Epaminondam, strenuissimum imperatorem*, Oro. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 21. Wæron hér strange cyningas (*fortissimi reges*), Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 30. Hé ys strengra (strængra, Rush.: strongra, Lind.) ðonne ic *est fortior me*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11: Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Wé wénaþ ðæt mon beó ðý strængra (strencra, Cott. MS.) ðe hé biþ micel on his líchoman, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 7. Ic eom se strengesta (*fortissimus*) God ðines fæder, Gen. 46, 3. Se strangesta cyning Æþelfriþ *rex fortissimus Ædilfrid*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 18. Ætýwan ðíne mǽrðe and ðíne strengestan hand, Deut. 3, 24. Feówer ða strengestan him betweónum

gesprǽcon, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 3. Of ðrîm folcum ðâm strangestan Germanie *de tribus Germaniae populis fortioribus*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20. Of mînum strengestum feóndum, Ps. Th. 17, 18. (2) *strong, firm, resolute, hardy*:—Beó strang and stadulfæst *confortare et esto robustus*, Deut. 31, 7, 23. Ic wênde ðæt ic wǽre swîðe strong on manegum cræftum ac ic ongeat siððan ðû mê forlête hû untrum ic wæs *fortem me inter virtutes credidi, sed, quantae infirmitatis sim, derelictus agnovi*, Past. 65, 5; Swt. 465, 21. Ðætte ûre mód ðý fæstre and ðý strengre beforan Gode sié on ðæm cræftum *ut cor robustius in virtute solidetur*, 65, 6; Swt. 467, 9. Ðǽr wæs heáfde beslagen se strengesta martyr Sêt Albanus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. (3) *hard, severe, fierce, stern*:—Strang wæs and rêðe se ðe wætrum weóld, Cd. Th. 83, 8; Gen. 1376. Se þeóden wæs strang and stîðmód, 279, 34; Sat. 248. Petrus gecŷðde ðæt hê wæs strengest wið scylda, Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 17. Seó strengeste þeód *gens ferocissima*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 34. II. of things, (1) *strong, able to resist force, firm*:—Ðû wǽre mê stranga tor, Ps. Th. 60, 2. Gê nânuht mid eów nabbaþ fæstes ne stronges ðætte þurhwunigean mǽge, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 28. Æt strangum stâne, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Of ðissum strongan stŷle, Exon. Th. 426, 25; Rä. 41, 79. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on fæstum landum and on strangum, Lchdm. i. 134, 19. Ðeós wyrt on Illyrico swîðost and strengost wexeþ, 284, 17. (2) *firm, valid, assured*:—Mê ðynceþ wîslîc, gif ðû geseó ða þing beteran and strengran ðe ûs bodade syndon, ðæt wê ðâm onfôn, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 10. (3) *strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent*:—Ongeán swelce mettrymnesse mon beðorfte stronges lǽcedômes . . . Is ðæm lǽce tô giémanne ðæt hê strangne lǽcedôm selle ðæm seócan, Past. 61, 2; Swt. 455, 26–29. Ða leáf syndon stranges swæcces, Lchdm. i. 310, 7. Gif ðû ðâs wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wîne, 172, 12. Strangre stemne, Cd. Th. 33, 24; Gen. 525. Ða recceras ætiéwaþ strangne andan *fortem zelum rectores exhibent*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 164, 11. Ðæt is for hwî se gôda lǽce selle ðam hâlum men sêftne drenc and swêtne, and ôðrum hâlum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Gelâcnian mid ðǽm drencum strangra wyrta gemanges, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 24. Se gewuna is strengra on ælcum worde, ðonne his regol sŷ, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 2. Ðæt hié hæfden ðý strengran scyte *ne sagittarum jactus impedirentur*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 13. Strongrum helpum *validioribus auxiliis*, Rtl. 61, 11. (4) *strong, earnest*:—Ðâ sealdon hî him strange manunge, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 13. (5) of that which is hard to bear, *hard, severe*:—Godes bebod, þêh hit strong wǽre, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 2. Hû strang hit biþ an helle tô biónne, Wulfst. 225, 12. Is se drohtað strang ðam ðe lagolâde lange cunnaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 626; An. 313. Strang wîte, Cd. Th. 155, 4; Gen. 2567. Ðæt sâr biþ tô ðon strang, and hê næfþ nânne slæp ðonne hit strangost biþ. Lchdm. ii. 198, 25. Strang fefer, 226, 16. Com se stranga winter mid forste and mid snâwe and mid eallon ungewederon, ðæt næs nân man ðâ on lîfe, ðæt mihte gemunan swâ strangne winter swâ se wæs, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 32; Chart. Th. 163, 1. Hê âstealde swîðe strang gyld, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 20. Ealle ða gesetnessa ðe tô stronge wǽron and tô hearde, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 15. Wæs ðis gefeoht wælgrimre and strengre eallum ðâm ærgedônum, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 25. Manig broc byþ mycle strengre ðonne tôdæce, ðeáh ic nǽfre nân strengre ne gefolode, Shrn. 185, 15. Ðonne biþ Drihtnes word rêðe gehŷred, ðâm synfullum stefna strangast, Wulfst. 256, 16. (6) of violent motion or action, *fierce, violent*:—Strong wind, Met. 7, 25. Strang storm, Lchdm. i. 326, 19. His tôgân biþ ðearle strang, 364, 17. Se stranga rên, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Ðâ gemunde hê ða strangan dǽda ðara unmanna and ðæra woruldfrumena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 27. Gif strongra storm and genip swŷðor ðreáde, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. [*O. Sax.* strang: *Icel.* strangr: *O. H. Ger.* strengi.] v. byrðen-, for-, hyge-, lang-, mægen-, med-, ryne-, swîþ-, un-strang; strenge.

strange; *adv.* I. *severely*:—Rîcum mannum man sceal strangor (*severius*) dêman ðonne ðâm heánum, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 30. Ðeáh ðe ðæt wîte heardor and strangor dôn sŷ *cum districtius agitur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 12. II. *strongly, violently*:—Seó sê strange geondstyred on staþu beáteþ, Met. 6, 15: Soul Kmbl. 89; Seel. 45.

strang-hende, -hynde; *adj. Strong of hand*:—Dauid is gecweden *fortis manum*, ðæt ys stranghynde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 14.

strangian; *p.* ode. I. *to grow strong, be strong, prevail, flourish*:—Ic strangige oððe gecŷo *vigeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 14. Strongaþ *praevalnit*, Ps. Surt. 51, 9. Ic strongade wið him *praevalui adversus eum*, 12, 5. Word unrehtwîsra strongadun (*praevaluerunt*) ofer ûs, 64, 4. Strangadan, swîðodon *invalescebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 6. Strangedon, 46, 49. [Þet eower heorte erþian and eower feond strongian, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 28. *O. H. Ger.* strangên *confortari*.] II. *to make strong, confirm, comfort*:—Staþelige man and strangie and trumme hî georne, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3. Hê ðǽr wunode strangende hira heortan on geleáfan, Blickl. Homl. 249, 17. [Heo strangede þe walles, Laym. 4461.] v. ge-strangian; strangung.

strang-lîc; *adj.* I. of persons, *strong, robust*:—Cniht, stranglîc on wæstme and wênlîc on nebbe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Hwæðer ðæt landfolc sî tô gefeohte stranglîc oððe untrumlîc *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20. II. of things, (1) *strong, firm, solid, able to resist force*:—Næs nân ðæs stronglîc stân gefæstnod, ðæt mihte ðam miclan mægne widhabban, Cd. Th. 297, 14; Sat. 517. Ðeáh ðeós eorðe þince on stede stronglîc, Met. 10, 11. Mînne stronglîcan stôl, Cd. Th. 23, 27; Gen. 366. Sume biôþ beforan monna eágum gesewen swelce hié fæstlîcu and stronglîcu weorc wyrce *quidam quasdam ante humanos oculos robusta exerceant*, Past. 34, 6; Swt. 234, 19. (2) *requiring strength, laborious, hard*:—Nânne mon ðæs ne tweóþ ðæt se seó strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglîc weorc wyrcþ *nemo dubitat esse fortem cui fortitudinem inesse conspexerit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 29. (3) *hard to bear, severe*:—Ðis is stronglîc, nû ðes storm becom, Cd. Th. 288, 25; Sat. 387. Stingaþ stranglîc sâr on his eágan, Wulfst. 141, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* strang-lîh *robustus*.]

stranglîce; *adj. Strongly*:—Stranglîce *roborabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 63. Stranglîce *fortiter*, stranglîcost *fortissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 230, 15. I. *with power, with energy, strenuously, vigorously*:—Hê stranglîce rixode and bewerode ðæt folc wið ða hæðenan leóda, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 7. Hê galdorcræftum wiðstôd stranglîce, Andr. Kmbl. 333; An. 167: Exon. Th. 156, 15; Gû. 875. Hwæt getâcnaþ ða bân bûton stronglîce geworht weorc *quid per ossa nisi fortia acta signantur?* Past. 34, 6; Swt. 235, 16. II. *with violence, fiercely, vehemently*:—Hê byrnende from gebede swîceþ, stepeþ stronglîce, Exon. Th. 264, 34; Jul. 374. Se here ða burh besêton and hire stranglîce wið feaht, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 15. Hire mǽtte ðæt heó hæfde sweord on handa and ðæt heó stranglîce fuhte mid ðý, Shrn. 60, 30. Ðæt se wind swâ stronglîce hrure on ða circan, ðæt ðǽr ne mihte nânig mon gestandan oððe gesittan, 81, 22. III. *boldly, bravely, hardily*:—Hî heora land stronglîce geeodan and freódôm onfêngon, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46. Him gesewen wæs ðæt hê heardlîce and stranglîce sprǽce, 5, 13; S. 632, 25. IV. *firmly, in a manner to resist force*:—Hê biþ stranglîce wið ða getrymed, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 7. Tô ðon ðæt hê swâ micle stranglîcor ârise swâ hê hefiglîcor âfeóll *tanto post solidius surgeret quanto prius ceciderit*, 58, 5; Swt. 443, 32. V. *severely, sternly*:—On ðâm is stronglîce tô ehtanne ða ðe him ne ondrêdaþ wîtende syngian *in his fortiter insequenda, qui non metuunt sciendo peccare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 37. Se man wæs stranglîce gewîtnad, Shrn. 73, 12. Se ðe swâ stronglîce ða ludêas þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 169, 7.

strang-môd; *adj. Of strong mind, confident, resolute*:—God ða unstrangan ðyses middangeardes geceás, ðæt ða strangmôdan, ðe on âgenum mihtum truwiaþ, gescende wǽron, R. Ben. 138, 28.

strangness, e; *f.* I. *strength*:—Strangnysse mîne *fortitudinem meam*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10. II. *force, violence*:—Of him is bodud Godes rîce and ealle on ðæt strangnysse wyrcaþ *ex eo regnum Dei euangelizatur, et omnis in illud uim facit*, Lk. Skt. 16, 16.

strangung, e; *f.* I. *strengthening, invigorating*:—Hê (*Christ*) ne behôfode nânes wæstmes ne nânre strangunge on ðære godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 150, 5. Mettas ðe cêlunge and strangunge mægen hæbben, Lchdm. ii. 176, 16. Ðæt lyft hê gesceóp tô ûres lîfes strangunge, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 17. II. *vigor*:—Helias lyfaþ git on lîchaman mid langsumre strangunge, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 275. v. ge-strangung; strangian.

strapul, es; *m. A covering for the leg, kind of trouser*:—Strapulas *tubroces* (*tubrucus* lanea ocrea, ocreis aut calceis coriaceis superimponi solita, Migne) vel *braca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 61. [A strapylle *tibiale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 259, col. 2 (15th cent.). Straple of a breche, strappyl *femorale, feminale*, Prompt. Parv. 478. Þe strapils of breke *tribraca, femoralia*, Cath. Ang. 367. Sum wummon wered þe brech of heare and þe strapeles adun to hire uet ilaced ful ueste, A. R. 420, 5. Seide þat þey were liche to mares wiþ white legges up to þe þiȝes, for þat tyme þe Longobardes usede strapeles wiþ brode laces doun to þe sparlyver *asserens eos fore similes equabus, quarum cruretenus pedes sunt albi, eo quod Longobardi tunc temporis usque ad suras candidis fasceolis uterentur*, Trev. v. 355, 4.]

strê, streá-berige, streac, streál. v. streáw, streáw-berige, stearc, strêl.

streám, es; *m. A stream, current, flowing water*; in the plural used of the sea in poetry:—Streám *vel* wæto *irriguum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 9. Streám *fluens*, ii. 149, 68: *alveus*, i. 54, 26. Streám, streúm *rema, reuma*, Txts. 92, 853. Streámum, streaumum, streúm *torrentibus*, 103, 2036. Hî on ðæs streámes brycge ðbysgade wǽron . . . Sêt Albanus eode tô ðære burnan . . . ða sôna ádrûgode se streám *fluminis ipsius occupabat pontem . . . Sanctus Albanus accessit ad torrentem . . . illico siccato alveo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 8–13. Hê wolde ða eá mid sunde oferfaran, ac hiene se streám fordrâf, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 30. Ymbûtan ðone weall is se mǽsta dîc, on ðæm is iernende se ungefôgiecesta streám *fossa extrinsecus late patens, vice amnis circumfluit*, Swt. 74, 18. Ealle ða gewîtaþ swâ swâ wæteres streám, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Forðon seó stôw on ôfre ðæs streámes (*super ripam fluminis*) wæs geseted, wæs his gewuna ðæt hê on ðone streám eode and hine on ðam streáme sencte, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 18–22. Humbre streámes *Humbrae fluminis*, 1, 25; S. 486, 17. On Trenton streáme *in fluvio Troenta*, 2, 16; S. 519, 31. Temese streáme *Tamense fluvio*, 2, 3; S. 504, 16: 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Gehlade âne cuppan fulle forð mid ðam streáme, Lchdm. iii. 74, 14. Hât gefec-

cean ongeán streáme healfne sester yrnendes wæteres, 12, 1. Sing ðis ón yrnendum wætere, and wend ðæt heáfod ongeán streám, 70, 8. Ondlang ðæs streámes . . . ondlang ðæs Doferdæles ongeán streám tó Wicforda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 29. Streámas stódon, Cd. Th. 206, 29; Exod. 459. Streámas wundon, Beo. Th. 430; B. 212. Wægas grundon, streámas styredon, Andr. Kmbl. 747; An. 374. Reáde streámas *the waters of the Red Sea*, Cd. Th. 196, 23; Ex. 296. Sealte streámas, Exon. Th. 206, 2; Ph. 120. Streámas, sealtýþa gelác, 308, 4; Seef. 34. [*O. Frs.* strím: *O. Sax.* strôm: *O. H. Ger.* stroum, strûm *alveus, amnis, torrens: Icel.* straumr.] v. brim-, eá-, ég-, égor-, físel-, firgen-, fyrn-, lagu-, mere-, sæ-, wæg-, wæl-, wæter-, wille-streám.

streám-faru, e; *f. The going* or *flowing of a stream of water, a current*:—Se æðeling hét streámfare stillan *the prince bade the rush of waters cease*, Andr. Kmbl. 3150; An. 1578.

streám-gewinn, es; *n. The strife of waters*:—Bídaþ stille stealc stánhleoþu streámgewinnes, Exon. Th. 384, 12; Rä. 4, 26.

streám-líc; *adj. Of water*:—Ofer streámlícum rícum *over rivers of waters*, Homl. Th. i. 444, 10.

streám-racu, e; *f. The bed* or *channel of a stream, a water-course*:—Streámracu *alveus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 26. Streámrace *alveum*, ii. 4, 59. Him þurh streámræce strét wæs gerýmed, Andr. Kmbl. 3158; An. 1582. Fram streámracum ób dysse eorðan útgemæru *a flumine usque ad terminos orbis terræ*, Ps. Th. 71, 8.

streám-rád, e: *f.* I. *the bed, course of a stream*:—Streám-raad, -rád, streámrád *alveus*, Txts. 39, 129. II. *a watery road, the way across the sea*:—Sum streámráde con, weorudes wísa ofer wídne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 21; Crä. 54.

streám-ryne, es; *m. The running of a stream*:—Ðæt wæter swá genihtsumlíce út fleów ðæt hit arn streámrynes of ðam munte *the water flowed out so abundantly, that it ran streaming from the mountain*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 8.

streám-stæþ, es; *n. A shore*:—Ofer streámstaðe stæppan *to land*, Cd. Th. 86, 21; Gen. 1434.

streám-weall, es; *m. A shore*:—Stáh ofer streámweall *he landed*, Cd. Th. 90, 12; Gen. 1494.

streám-wílm, es; *m. The boiling of the waters, surge*; aestus:—Streámwelm hwíleþ, Andr. Kmbl. 990; An. 495.

streáw, streów, strëu, strëw, es; *n. Straw, hay*:—Gærs oððe streów *foenum*, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 8, 3. Strëw, streów, streáw, 13; Zup. 83, 17. Strëwu, eglan *fistucam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 69: 72, 25. Ðæt stréu (strë (*printed* sore, *but* cf. lytles strëes *festucae*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 4), Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 4, 5. Sume hí cuwon heora gescý, sume streáw, Homl. Th. i. 404, 6. Bærne streów, Lchdm. iii. 114, 7. [Þe cwene þet mid one strea brouhte o brune alle hire houses, A. R. 296, 12. *Havel.* stra: *Chauc.* stre, stree: *Piers P.* strawe: *O. Frs.* strë: *O. L. Ger.* strô; *gen.* strôs: *O. H. Ger.* strô, strao: *Icel.* strá.] v. snîð-, windel-streáw (-streów).

streáw-berige (streá-, streów-, strëu-), an; *f. A strawberry* (*plant* or *fruit*):—Streáwberige *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 71. Streáberige, 31, 69. Streówberian wíse (streáwberge, MS. H.). Ðeós wyrt ðe man *fraga* and ðórum naman streáwbergean nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 138, 20. Streówberge *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 4: ii. 36, 59. Strëuberie *fascinium*, strëuberian *fraga*, 38, 65, 66. Streáwberian wísan *fraga*, i. 79, 37. Streáwbergean leáf, Lchdm. ii. 350, 27. Streáwbergean wíse, 36, 11. Streáwberian wísan nioþowearde, 34, 24: 334, 11. Genim streáwberian nyþeweardan, iii. 2, 18. Streábergan *vel* eorþbergan *fragium* i. *pumorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 30.

streáwberige-wíse, an; *f. A strawberry-plant* or *runner*:—Streáberiewísan *framen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 70. [A strebery-wyse *hec fragus*, a strebery *hoc fragum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 247, col. 1.]

streáwian, streówian; *p.* ode: strëwian; *p.* ede *To straw, strew*:—Ic strewige (streáwige, streówige) *sterno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 9. Wë streówiaþ (strewiaþ) axan uppan úre heáfda, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 38. Streáwiaþ *everneneni* (*sternerent*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 30. Mid ðæm hë strewede ðone weg, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 13. Sume of ðám treówum heówon and streówodon (streówedon, MS. A.: strewedon, MS. B.) on ðone weg, Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Strewodun (strëówedon, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8. Streówodan, Blickl. Homl. 71, 8, 9. Ða hæþenan byrnende gléda streáwodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 35. Hë hét streówian geond ða flór fela byrnende gléda, 8, 168. [*Orm.* strawwenn: *Chauc.* strawe: *Prompt. Parv.* strowiñ: *Goth.* straujan; *p.* strawida: *O. Frs.* strewa: *O. Sax.* strôedun, streidun, *p. pl.*: *O. L. Ger.* streidin *sternerent*: *O. H. Ger.* strewen, strouwen: *Icel.* strá.] v. be-, ge-streáwian, -streówian; strëgan.

streáwung, strec. v. strewung, strœc.

streocan; *p.* strehte, streahte; *pp.* streht, streaht, streced (v. strecedness) *To stretch*. I. *to hold out, extend*:—Ðú strecst (*extendes*) ðíne handa, and ðóer ðë gyrt, Jn. Skt. 21, 18. Strece ðærtó ðínne hiht, Homl. Th. i. 252, 7. II. *to spread out*:—Ðæt folc strehton (*straverunt*) hyra reáf on ðone weg, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8: Mk. Skt. 11, 8: Lk. Skt. 19, 36. III. *to prostrate*:—Hë hine wæs on gebed streccende æt líchoman ðæs Godes weres *prosternens se ad corpus viri Dei pia intentione*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* strecchen *extendere, porrigere, prosternere.*] v. á-, ge-streccan.

strecednes, e; *f. A couch*; stratum:—Strecednes *stratum*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 4. Strecednysse míne ic beþweá, 6, 7.

strec-líc, -líce, -ness. v. stræc-líc, -líce, -ness.

strëdan. v. stregdan.

strëgan *to strew*:—Græf golde strëgan (stregdan?), Exon. Th. 311, 25; Seef. 97. [*Goth.* straujan.] v. stregdan.

stregdan. [There are two verbs of this form, a strong and a weak. The conjugation is further complicated by the frequent loss of g, so that forms of the strong verb are found (?) belonging to two classes (cf. *bregdan*): while in the Northern Gospels strong and weak inflections are combined in the same word. The two verbs are here put together]; ic stregde, strigde, strëde, hë stregdeþ, strigdeþ, strët; *p.* (*strong*) strægd, *pl.* strugdon *and* strëdon (v. strëdun, Mk. 11, 8: *but the form may be weak* = strægdon): (*weak*) stregde, strëdde, strugde (*North.*); *pp.* (*strong*) strogden: (*weak*) stregd, strëded, strëd *To strew, spread, scatter, sprinkle*. I. *to strew* something:—Se ðe ne somnigas streigdæs *qui non congregat, spargit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 30. Geswerc swé swé eascan strigdeþ (*spargit*), Ps. Surt. 147, 16. Monige ðæt wæter on ádlige men strëdaþ, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 32. Se wind se ðe ða bærnisse in ða burg strægd *ventus qui urbi incendia sparserat*, 2, 7; S. 509, 28. Ódre ða telge strëdun (*sternebant*) on ðone woeg, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Ðú somnas ðër ðú ne strugdes (*sparsisti* . . . Ic sonmigo ðær ic ne strugde (strægde, Rush.: strëdde, W. S. *sparsi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 24, 26. Ðæt áttor on eallum cyricum hë stregde (*aspersit*), Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 35. Sió mængu strægdun hrægl heora on ðæm wege, sume telgran strægdun on ðæm wege, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 8. Nim ðæs hornes acxan and strëd, Lchdm. i. 334, 17. Strëd on hálig wæter *sprinkle holy water on*, iii. 56, 11, 18. On ðæs feóndes feax flána stregdan, Salm. Kmbl. 262; Sal. 130. Stregdende weter *aspargens aquas*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 9. Wæs heora lár sáwen and strogden betuh feówer sceátum middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 33. Wæs him morþorbed strëd, Beo. Th. 4864; B. 2436. II. *to sprinkle* a place with something:—Ðú strëdest (ástregdest, MS. T.) më mid hysopon *asperges me hysopo*, Ps. Spl. 50, 8. Strëde man hit mid hálig wætere *aspergatur aqua benedicta*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 38; Th. ii. 216, 1. III. *intrans. To scatter, disperse*:—Steorran strëdaþ of heofone, stormum ábeátne, Exon. Th. 58, 24; Cri. 940. Stregdaþ tódas, Salm. Kmbl. 230; Sal. 114. Hí tó scipon strëddon *they dispersed to their ships*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 3. IV. *to lay in order* (?):—Streide *struere* (*struerem*?), strídae, streide *struere*, Txts. 99, 1910. v. á-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, under-stregdan, -strëdan.

stregdness, e; *f. Scattering, sprinkling*:—Mid strægdnesse (*aspersione*) ðæs wæteres, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 29.

strél *a couch*, strël *an arrow*, strémе, strencan, strën. v. strægl, strél, strîme, stencan, streówen.

streng, es; *m.* I. *a string, cord, rope*:—Ráp *vel* strenc *funiculus, modicus funis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 67. Strengas *vel* bendas *lora*, 136, 77. Hë worhte swipan of strengon (*de funiculis*), Jn. Skt. 2, 15. (1) *a string* of a musical instrument:—Streng *fidis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 54. On saltere týn strenga (*chordarum*), Ps. Spl. 32, 2. Strengum *fidibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 22: 148, 71: Hpt. Gl. 520, 61. Mid týn strengum getogen hearpe, Ps. Th. 143, 10. (2) *a bow-string*:—Boga *arcus*, bogen (-an?) streng *anquina* (*ar-*?), Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 26. Strëla storm strengum gebæded, Beo. Th. 6226; B. 3117. (3) in a ship, *part of the rigging*; also *a cable*. v. ancer-streng *and cf. Icel.* strengr *in this sense*:—Ðæt scyp úte on ðære sæ byþ gesund, gyf se streng (v. ancer-streng, l. 18) áþolaþ, for ðam hys byþ se óðer ende fast on ðære eorðan and se óðer on ðam scype . . . Ðú scealt gefastnian ðone streng on Gode, ðæt ðæt scyp healdan sceal ðínes módes, Shrn. 175, 21–31. Windas weóxon, strengas gurron, Andr. Kmbl. 748; An. 374. (4) *a ligament, string* (of the tongue):—Wið ðam ðe se streng under ðare tunga tóswollen byþ, Lchdm. iii. 102, 2, 4, 5, 8. Strengce *nervo*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 73. Strenga *nervorum*, 475, 13. II. fig. *a line, lineage* (cf. *Icel.* strengr, used of a narrow water-channel): —Of ðam strenge com Noe and his wíf, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* strang *funus, funiculus*: *Icel.* strengr.] v. ancer-streng.

strengan; *p.* de *To make strong*. [Þild birrþ ben wiþþ ihwillc mahht to beoldenn it and strengenn, Orm. 2614. Þe wepnen þ strenged ham stalewurdlukest azein me, Marh. 14, 19.] v. æt-strengan, á-strenged; strangian.

streng *strength*. v. strengu.

strenge; *adj. Severe, hard* (v. strang, II. 5):—Hë his torn gewræc on gesacum swíðe strengum stiépe, Cd. Th. 4, 27; Gen. 60. v. strang.

-strenge, -strenged. v. tín-strenge, -strenged.

strengel, es; *m. One who strengthens* or *emboldens, a gallant leader*:—Nú sceal gléd fretan wígena strengel (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6222; B. 3115.

strengest. v. strang.

streng-líc; *adj. Strong, firm*:—Hú hë him strenglícran stól geworhte, heáhran on heofonum, Cd. Th. 18, 14; Gen. 273. Cf. strang-líc.

strengra. v. strang.

strengðu (o); *indecl.:* strengð, e; *f. Strength:*—Strengð *acha*, i. *virtus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 27. Seó strengð *vis*, Gl. Prud. 71. I. referring to living beings, (1) *strength, power to do, fortitude, power to bear, firmness, vigour:*—Strengþu heáfdes mínes *fortitudo capitis mei*, Ps. Th. 59, 6: 117, 14. Mægnes strengðu, Exon. Th. 239, 23; Ph. 625. Módes strengð *fortitudo*, Wulfst. 51, 7. *Fortitudo*, ðæt is strængð oððe ánrédnyss, þurh ða sceal seó sáwul forbæran earfoðnysse mid ánrédum móde, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 165. Strængþ *vigor*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 10. Strengeþ mín *fortitudo mea*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1. Strenð *robur*, Kent. Gl. 795. Ic eów healde strengðu staþolfæstre, Exon. Th. 31, 3; Cri. 490. In ðære gæstes strengðu, 40, 14; Cri. 638. Beón widmeten ðínre strengðe *comparari fortitudini tuae*, Deut. 3, 24: Ps. Spl. 38, 14. On strengðe horses, 146, 11. Mid strencgðe *cum potentia*, Ps. Th. 88, 11. Mid micelre strencðe áfylled hé worhte micele tácna, Homl. Th. i. 44, 23. Swá se fulfremeda wæstm biþ on fulre strencðe þeónde, ii. 76, 19. Se weard (*the angel at the gate of Eden*) hafaþ miht and strengðo, Cd. Th. 58, 22; Gen. 950. Ic ðíne strengþu (*virtutem*) singe, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Strengðe *fortitudinem*, Ps. Spl. 58, 18. Hí lǽrdon ðæt hí módes strengþo námon, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. (1 a) *the time when a man is strong, mature years:*—On mínum cildháde oððe on mínre geógoðe oððe on mínre strengðe oððe on mínre ylde, Anglia xi. 102, 2. (2) *violence, force:*—Hé ða ongeánwinnendan fǽmnan mid micelre strengðe earfoðlíce ofercom, Ap. Th. 2, 5. Strenðe *violentiam*, Kent. Gl. 842. Hié ongunnon mid sweordum and mid strengþum þyder gán; þohton ðæt hié woldan ofsleán ða apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 1. II. referring to things, (1) *strength, efficacy, virtue, beneficial power:*—Hæfþ hit ða strængðe hyne tó gewyrmenne, Lchdm. i. 116, 1. Ðás sylfan strengþe heó hafaþ gewylled wið ðæs migþan earfoðlícnyssa, 284, 3. Hæfþ ðeós wyrt ealle heora strengða, 244, 1. (2) of that which is hard to bear, *strength, violence, severity, force:*—Ðí læs seó strengð ðære wyrte ða gómban bærne, Lchdm. i. 316, 20. Wið áttres strenðe (strengðe, MS. B.), genim ðás wyrte . . . heó oferswíð ealle strenðe ðæs áttres, 114, 13–15. Ne mæg man áfre for his strengðe ðysne wyrttruman syllan þicgean on sundrum, 260, 18. Hé sceal upweard licgean, ðý læs hé ða strengþe ðysse lácnunge ongite, 300, 21. v. mægen-strengðu.

strengu (o); *indecl.:* streng, e; *f. Strength.* I. referring to living beings, *strength, power, vigour, fortitude:*—Ðæs lichoman fæger and his strengo mæg bión áfyrred mid þreora daga fefre, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31 note. Dryhten strengo (*fortitudo*) folces his, Ps. Surt. 27, 8. Tor strengu, 60, 4. Ða medomnesse ðære strengio (-eo, Cott. MSS.) *dignitatem fortitudinis*, Past. 14, 5; Swt. 85, 23. Ðære gástlícan strenge hyht, Blickl. Homl. 135, 27, 34. Of ælre strengu (-o, Lind.), Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 33. Strengo bistolen, mægene binumen, Exon. Th. 410, 8; Rä. 28, 13. Strengo getrúwode ánes mannes, Beo. Th. 5074; B. 2540. Strenge, 3071; B. 1533. Full strenge *plenus fortitudine*, Rtl. 43, 34. Mid mínre ágne mægene and strengo (-eo, Cott. MSS.), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 18: Cd. Th. 98, 19; Gen. 1632. Strengeo, 150, 21; Gen. 2495. Hé gemunde mægenes strenge, Beo. Th. 2545; B. 1270. Strengum *vigorously*, Cd. Th. 101, 2; Gen. 1676. II. of things, (1) *strength, power:*—Mec wolcna strengu byreþ, Exon. Th. 390, 4; Rä. 8, 5. (2) *vigour, firmness:*—On strengo þeódscipes wlæc *in disciplinae vigore tepidus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. On fǽrhæfdnesse strenge (strengeo, Cott. MSS.) strange *abstinentiae robore validi*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 14. (3) *virtue:*—Sint tó manianne ða mettruman tó ðæm ðæt hié gehealden ða strenge ðære gedylde *admonendi sunt aegri, quatenus patientiae virtutem servent*, 36, 9; Swt. 261, 2. [The word occurs often in a later MS., where *strengð(u)* is found in the earlier in the passages given under that word from Lchdm. i. Deades strenge warp him dun, Gen. and Ex. 714. Edmond uor ys strenge was ycluped Yrensyde, R. Glouc. 302, 7. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* strengi *robur, fortitudo.*] v. hilde-, mægen-, mere-, woruld-strengu(o).

streón, es; *n.* I. *gain, acquisition, treasure:*—Ðér is strión ðín *ubi est thesaurus tuus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 21: 12, 35: Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 45. Striónes *thesauri*, p. 17, 5. Tilða ł stre (=streóna *or* streón) *quaestuum, lucrum*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 7. Ða ðe geléfeþ in striónum (on gistrión, Rush.) *confidentes in pecuniis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 24. Of striónum hiora *de facultatibus suis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 3. Strióna *thesauros*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. [Gif þu hauest welþe . . . ahte nis non eldere stren (ayhte nys non ildre istreon, Jes. MS.), O. E. Misc. 113, 184.] II. *begetting* (?), *generating:*—Swá hwylc monn swá his wíf for intingan ánum brúceþ tó streónne (streónenne?; *other text has* bearna tó strýnenne) *si quis suam conjugem creandorum liberorum gratia utitur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 33 MS. T. [Crist is his sune, Noht after chesunge ac after strene; for þan he him strende, alse þe sunne streneð liht, O. E. Homl. ii. 19, 24. The word is used also in the sense of *what is begotten, progeny, lineage, strain:*—Of hire owene streone (*race*), Laym. 2737. Streon (*offspring*) of a swuch strunde, Jul. 55, 16. Ne not ich none sunne þet ne mei beon iled to one of ham seouene oðer to hore streones, A. R. 208, 15. All folle wass þatt illke streon þatt Adam haffde strenedd, Orm. 27. Hiss stren shollde ben todrifenn, 16396. Þat holy streon, O. E. Misc. 153, 217. Of Gód, nat of the streon of which they been engendered, Chauc. Cl. T. 157. Spenser uses the form *strene* in this sense.] III. *power* (?):—Geþencaþ hwelc ðáss fáscllican gód sién and ða gesáliþa ðe gé ongemetlíce wilniaþ ðonne mágon gé ongeotan ðæt ðæs lichoman fæger and his streón mágon (strengo mæg, Cott. MS.) beón áfeorred mid þreora daga fefre *aestimate, quam vultis nimio corporis bona, dum scitis hoc, quodcumque miramini, triduanae febris igniculo posse dissolvi*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31. v. ge-streón; streónan.

streón *a couch.* v. streówen.

streónan, (*but more often with umlaut*) striénan, strēnan, strínan, strýnan; *p.* de (*with gen. acc.*). I. *to gain, acquire:*—On ðæm hiewe ðe hé sceolde his gielpes stiéran, on ðæm hé his striénþ. Mid ðý ðe hé sceolde his gestreón tóweorpan, mid ðý hé hié gadraþ, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 10. Strýneþ *foeneratur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 45. Se ðe him sylfum strýnþ *qui sibi thesaurizat*, Lk. Skt. 12, 21. Gif hé striónеþ allne middangeard *si lucretur universum mundum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 25. Nis eów forboden éhta habban, gif gé ða on riht strēnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 28. Guman gylpe strýnaþ *men proudly lay up treasure*, Exon. Th. 445, 28; Dóm. 14. Hé hié gemyndgaþ ðara welegra ðe longe strindon (striéndon, Hatt. MS.), and lytle hwíle brucon; hú hrædlíce se férlíca deáð hié on lytelre hwíle bereáfode ðæs ðe hié on longre hwíle mid unryhte striéndon (strindon, Hatt. MS.), Past. 44; Swt. 332, 15–17. Hí dugeþa strýndon, welan and wiste, Cd. Th. 59, 28; Gen. 970. Striónas *thesaurizate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. Riht is ðæt gerésan geornlíce tylian and symle heora hlášfordan strýnan mid rihte, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 13. Hé ús féran hét gásta streónan, Andr. Kmbl. 662; An. 331. Se ðe his feore nyle hálo strýnan, Exon. Th. 96, 16; Cri. 1575. Tó striónanne *thesaurizandum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 1. Ðú ðe wére welena strýnende, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 12. II. *to beget, generate, create:*—Gé strínaþ suna and dohtra *filios generabis et filias*, Deut. 28, 41. Of ðysum þrím mannum, Noes sunum, eall ðes middangeard wearð eft onwǽcnod, þéh hyé Drihten on þreó streónde (*created them of three conditions*), Anglia xi. 3, 60. Seth strýnde suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 69, 20; Gen. 1138: 70, 13; Gen. 1152. Hé be wífe bearna strýnde, 70, 5; Gen. 1148: 73, 8; Gen. 1201. Hié tósomne férdon and bearna striéndon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 10. Ðæt his bróðor nyme hys wíf and strýne him bearn, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 24. Hié sculon bearna striénan, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 10: Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 17: Cd. Th. 59, 19; Gen. 966. Hé ongan ódres striénan bearnes be bríde, 68, 17; Gen. 1118. Strýnan, 71, 15; Gen. 1171. For intingan bearna tó strýnenne *creandorum liberorum gratia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 33. Ic wille ðæt hit gange on ða nýhstan hand mé, bútan hyra hwylc bearn hæbbe; ðonne is mé leófast ðæt hit gange on ðæt strýned on ða wǽpnedhealfe (*to the child born on the male side*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 116, 15. [On hir he scal streonen (streni, 2nd MS.) þat scal wide sturien, he scal streonien (streoni, 2nd MS.) hire on ænne swiðe sellichne mon, Laym. 18844. Sikernesse streoneð ȝemeleaste, A. R. 234, 3. All þatt streonedd wass þurrh Adam, Orm. 33. Behinden he (*elephants*) hem sampnen ðanne he sulen oðre strenen, O. E. Misc. 19, 609. Strenen *fornicantur*, Ps. 72, 27. See also Halliwell's Dict. *strain, strene. O. H. Ger.* striunen *lucrari.*] v. ge-streónan.

Streónes-halh *Whitby:*—On ðære stówe seó is gecweden Streónes-halh, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 2: 4, 23; S. 592, 37. Hild abbodesse on Streónesheale, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 13. Tymbrend ðæs mynstres ðe ys nemned Steórneshealh, Shrn. 148, 40. For the forms streanæs, streunaes, strenes, found in Bede's History, v. Txts. 489. In Bd. 3, 25 the word is explained by *sinus fari.*

streón-ful, streów. v. gestreón-ful, streáw.

streówen, streón, strēn, e; *f.* I. *a couch, bed:*—In bed strēne mínre *in lectum stratus mei*, Ps. Surt. 131, 3. Strēne míne *stratum meum*, 6, 7: 40, 4: 62, 7. Ðá héht hé him streówne gegearwian (bedd gewyrcian, MS. B.) *jussit sibi stratum parari*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 8. II. *a place where anything rests:*—Hord sceal in streónum bídan . . . hwonne hine guman gedǽlen *treasure shall remain in its places of rest . . . until men distribute it*, Exon. Th. 337, 22; Gn. Ex. 68.

streówian, streówung. v. streáwian, strewung.

streówness, e; *f. Bedding, what is spread to lie on:*—Ðá bǽdon hine his discipulos ðæt hié móstan húru sume streównesse him under gedón for his untrumnesse; ða cwæð hē: 'Bearn, ne bidde gé ðæs; ne gedafenaþ cristenan men ðæt hé elles dó, bútan swá hé efne on axan and on duste licge,' Blickl. Homl. 227, 12.

strét, strédan, strēu, strewian. v. strét, be-strédan, streáw, streáwian.

strewung, e; *f. What is spread to lie on, a couch:*—On bedde mínre strewunge *in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 3. [*O. L. Ger.* strewunga *stramentum.*]

strio, es; *m.* (?) *Plague* (?):—Eác sceal ásspringan wíde and síde . . . stric and steorfa and fela ungelimpa, Wulfst. 86, 12. Stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoðu, 159, 10. Gif hit geweorðe ðæt folce mislimpe þurh stric oðde steorfan, þurh unwæstm oðde unweder, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 29. v. ge-stric.

strica, an; *m.* I. *a stroke* of a pen, *a tittle, a mark, line:*—Án

strica oððe ín stæf ðære ealdan ᵹ'ne bíþ forgᵹeᵹed *iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit* (Mt. 5, 18), Homl. Th. ii. 200, 1: Jud. 15. Strican ł mærcunge *characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 13. Stricena *apicum*, stricum *characteribus, notis*, 512, 23, 52. Stricunt *apicibus literarum*, 501, 56. II. *a streak, tract*:—Hit ᵹetímaþ hwílċídum ðonne se mónа beyrnþ on ðæm ylcan strican ðe seó sunne yrnþ, ðæt his trendel underscýt ðære sunnan tó ðam swíðe ðæt heó eall ásþeóstraþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 19. [Longe, croked strykes, Chauc. Astrolabe. Strek or ·poynt betwyx ij clausys yn a boke *liminiscus*, Prompt. Parv. 479. *Goth.* striks *κεραία*: *O. H. Ger.* strich *linea, nota, zona*. Cf. *Icel.* stryk *a stroke, dash*.]

strícan; *p.* strác, *pl.* stricon; *pp.* stricen. I. *to stroke, smooth, rub, wipe*:—Ne delfe hý nán man mid ísene and mid wætere ne þweá, ac strice hý mid cláðe clǽne, Lchdm. iii. 30, 24. [Baldulf lette striken to þan bare lichen his bærd and his chinne *had his beard shaved off quite smoothly*, Laym. 20303. To make murrour bryȝt. Stryke theron blak sope, Rel. Ant. i. 108, 23 (15th cent.). Strekyñ or make pleyne *complano*, strekyñ or make playne by mesure *hostio*, strekyñ, as menn do cattys *palmito*, Prompt. Parv. 479, col. 2. To stryke a buschelle *hostiare*, Cath. Ang. 369. This pecke to conteyne stryken with a strykell as mutche as our standerd pecke holdeth upheaped, ib. note 1. To stryke a bed = to make it smooth, is quoted by Halliwell, who gives *strike* as a Devonshire word for to rub gently. *O. H. Ger.* strîhhan *linere, fovere*. Cf. *Icel.* strjúka *to stroke, rub, wipe: Dan.* stryge.] v. ymb-strícan. II. *to make a stroke*. v. be-strícan; strica. III. *to go, move, run*:—Bûton ðæm rodere ðe ðás rúman ᵹesceaft ᵹehwylce dæᵹe útan ymbhwyrfeþ, stríceþ ymbútan, Met. 20, 140. [Striked a stream ut of þ stanene þruh, Kath. 122, 2479. Comen alle strikinde of eauer euch strete *fit ex omni civitate concursus*, 35, 732. Hamun him to strac (wende to, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9318. Faraon strac inn affterr Godes folle, Orm. 14810. Þ blod strac adun of hire bodi, Marh. 5, 34: 11, 7. Striken men þiderward, 17, 31. Þe strunden þe striken (*ran*) adun of þine fet, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 28. A mous . . . stroke forth sternly and stode biforn hem alle, Piers P. prol. 183. See also Halliwell, *streke, strike* (2). The word is still used of motion as in *to strike* across a country. *O. H. Ger.* strîhhan *ire, meare: Ger.* streichen *to move, rush, rove*. Cf. *Icel.* strjúka *to go, rush: Dan.* stryge *to go*, stryge Landet om *to stroll about the country*.]

stricel, es; *m.* I. *a strickle, an implement for smoothing corn in a measure*, v. strícan, I:—Stricilum *trocleis, rotis modicis*, Txts. 100, 994. [*Hic modius* a buschylle, *hic corus* a mesur, *hoc os*[*t*]*orium* a strikylle, Wrt. Voc. i. 233, col. 2 (15th cent.). Strykylle *hostorium*, Cath. Ang. 369. In note 1 on this page are given the following: '*Rouleau* the round pin, stritchell, or strickle used in the measuring of corn, etc. *Lorgaulté* the strickle used in the measuring of corne.' Cotgrave. 'When wee goe to take up corne for the mill, the first thinge wee doe is to looke out poakes, then the bushell and strickle.' Farming Books of H. Best, 1641. II. *that from which liquid flows* (? v. strícan, II), *a breast that gives milk, a fount*:—Of stricele *ubere*, Germ. 390, 67. Of feówer stricelum *bis binis de fontibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 39. v. tit-stricel.

strícian *to knit, net*. [*O. H. Ger.* stricchen *nectere: Ger.* stricken.] v. ge-strícian.

stríðan; *p.* strád, *pl.* stridon. I. *to stride*:—Strídit *varicat*, Txts. 105, 2078. II. *to get by force* (?). *pillage, rob*:—Strád (stréad? *from* stríðan) *conpilat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 14: 96, 74. [Cf. *O. Sax.* strídian *to dispute, contend*; strîd *contest, strife: O. Frs.* strîda (*wk.*) *to contend*; strîd *strife: O. H. Ger.* strîtan; *p.* streit *pugnare, contendere, obtinere*; strît *pugna, certamen*.] v. be-stríðan, *and next word*.

stride, es; *m. A stride, pace*:—Faeðm *vel* tuegen stridi *passus*, Txts. 85, 1510. [Stryde *clunicatus*, strydyñ or steppyñ ovyr a thynge *clunico*, Prompt. Parv. 480.]

striénan. v. streónan.

strîman *to resist, oppose*:—Strîmendi *innixus*, Txts. 71, 1132: *obnixus*, 81, 1404. [In some dialects, e.g. Northants, *to strime* = to stride. Could the verb have existed with the same double meaning as *strîdan*, q.v.?]

strîme, strême; *adj. Having a current*. [*Icel.* streymr *having a current, running*.] v. swíþ-strîme.

strînan. v. streónan.

strînd, strýnd, e; *f. A generation, stock, race, kin, tribe*:—Hê ne wæs of ðearfendum folce ac wæs æþelre strýnde *non erat de paupere vulgo, sed de nobilibus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 34. Wæs hê of æþelre strýnde Angelðeóde *de nobilibus Anglorum*, 5, 19; S. 637, 40. Of ðære cynelícan strýnde *de stirpe regia*, 5, 7; S. 621, 8. Of Wôdenes strýnde (*stirpe*) monigra mǽᵹþa cyningcynn fruman lǽdde, 1, 15; S. 483, 30. Hié wǽron of Dauides cynnes strýnde, Blickl. Homl. 23, 28. His cynnes lǽtwua from ðon ðæt fore bíþ his strýnde *tribunus, ab eo quod praessit tribui*, Rtl. 193, 15. In strýnd twoelfa *in tribus duodecim*, 78, 26. Doemende twoelf strýnda, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 28. Strýndum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 30. [Of heore strund (owene streone, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2736. Strend toward *generatio futura*, Ps. 21, 32. Streon of a swuch strunde, Jul. 55, 17. Þet tu wite me wið ham (*deadly sins*) and alle heore strunden, A. R. 28, 7.] v. eormen-strýnd; streónan, streón.

strîpan; *p.* te *To strip*. [Erest he (*the devil*) strepte of him (*Job*) his shep, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 28. Heo haueð istruped mine figer sterc naked, A. R. 148, 24. Þu struptest and herhedest helle, Jul. 63, 16. Het strupen hire steortnaket, Kath. 1537. *O. H. Ger.* stroufen *stringere*.] v. be-strîpan (-strýpan).

strîð, es; *m.* I. *struggle, fight, contest*:—Strange geneátas ða ne willaþ mê æt ðam strîðe geswícan, Cd. Th. 19, 1; Gen. 284. II. *contention, dispute, strife of words*:—Hwæt scal ðê swá lâðlíc strîð wið ðines hearran bodan? 41, 28; Gen. 663. Done lâðan strîð, yfel andwyrde, 36, 16; Gen. 572. [The word seems to occur only in that part of the Genesis which is supposed to be derived from an Old Saxon original, and to be a form borrowed from Old Saxon *strîd*. In the Liber Scintillarum *strîþlice* glosses *districte*, 132, 9, and *strîðnysse* glosses *districtionis*, 123, 18; but these may be explained as errors for *strîþlice, strîðnysse*: the nominative of the latter glossing *districtio* occurs 123, 9.]

strîþ-líce, -ness. v. preceding word.

strôd (strod?), es; *n.*?:—Andlang díces on ðæt strôd; eást andlang strôdes; of ðam strôde on scagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 230, 4. Útt þurh Wynnawudu on strôd norðweard (*the reference is to the same place in both charters*), 334, 32. On secgláges strôd; of secgláhes strôde, iii. 79, 17. *The word occurs in local names*, Strôdwic *Strudwich* (Northants), ii. 318, 30. Ðæt land æt Strôdistûne, iv. 288, 18. Perhaps it is left in *Strood* (Kent). [*O. H. Ger.* struot *silva*, Grff. vi. 751, Grmm. R. A. 635.]

-strod. v. ge-strod.

strogdness, e; *f. Scattering*; aspersio, Rtl. 122, 3. v. ge-strogdness.

strong. v. strang.

strop[**p**] *a strap, strop*:—Strop *vel* árwiðe *struppus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 37. [From Latin.]

-strowenness. v. á-strowenness.

strûdan; *p.* streád, *pl.* struden; *pp.* stroden *To spoil, ravage, plunder, pillage, defraud*:—Hwæt is ðis manna ðe mînne folgaþ wyrdeþ, ǽhta strûdeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1807; El. 905. Ðonne wê ûs for nôwiht dôþ ðæt wê earme menn reáfiaþ and strûdaþ in heora ǽhtum and heora gôdum *cum infirmiores spoliare et eis fraudem facere pro nihilo ducimus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 19. Fýnd gold strudon, Cd. Th. 121, 7; Gen. 2006: Exon. Th. 436, 7; Rä. 54, 10. Hié tempel strudon, Cd. Th. 260, 18; Dan. 711. Hwá ðæt hord strude, Beo. Th. 6244; B. 3126. Se ðone wong strude (MS. strade), 6139; B. 3073. Iudas hæfde onlícnesse ðara manna ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian and strûdan, Blickl. Homl. 75, 24. Strûdende fýr, Cd. Th. 154, 15; Gen. 2556. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* strutit *fraudat*, zi-strudida *destruxit*.] v. be-, ge-strûdan; strýdan, *and following words*.

strude, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 26. v. next word.

strûdend, es; *m. A spoiler, robber, usurer*:—Strûdend oððe grîpend *raptor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 69. Lǽnend *vel* strûde[nd] *fenerator*, 148, 26.

strûdere, es; *m. A spoiler, robber*:—Strûdere *vel* reáfere *agressor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 7. Strûderes *grassatoris*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 54. Strûderum *praedonibus, raptoribus*, 469, 74. [*M. H. Ger.* strudære.] v. woruld-strûdere; strýdere.

strûdung, e; *f. Spoliation, robbery, pillage*:—Deófísce dǽda on stalan and on strûdungan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 16: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 16. Utan forfleón stala and strûdunga (strûtunga, MS. C.), Wulfst. 115, 9: 164, 1: 129, 18.

strûta. v. strýta.

strûtian; *p.* ode *To stand out stiffly* or *projectingly*:—Se hâlga wer hié (*the robbers who were trying to break into the church*) wundorlíce gebond, ǽlcne, swá hê stôd, strûtiendne mid tôle, ðæt hiera nân ne míhte ðæt morþ gefremman . . . Menn ðæs wundrodon, hû ða wearᵹas hangodon, sum on hlǽddre, sum leát tô gedelfe, and ǽlc on his weorce wæs fæste gebunden, Swt. A. S. Prim. 87, 177. [Ne be þi winpil nevere so ȝelu ne so stroutende, Rel. Ant. ii. 15, 8 (13th cent.). His here strouted as a fanne, Chauc. C. T. 3315. Strowtyñ or bocyñ owte *turgeo*, Prompt. Parv. 480. *M. H. Ger.* striuzen. Cf. a-strout. 'A-strout. This word is still used in Somersetshire, explained by Mr. Norris, MS. Glossary, "in a stiff, projecting posture, as when the fingers are kept out stiff." The word occurs in Wright's Political Songs: The knif stant astrout, 336, 3. Further instances are: Hys yen stode owte astrote, Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2029. Bothe his eghne stode one strowte, Sir Isumbras.' Halliwell's Dict. The word *strut* is also used in the sense of *strife*: þair strut (*other* MSS. strife) it was unstern stith, C. M. 3461. *M. H. Ger.* strûz: *Ger.* strauss *strife, struggle*.]

strûtung, strycel. v. strûdung, stricel.

strýdan *to spoil, waste*:—Ðæs strýdendan (stryndedan, Wrt.) *prodiga* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* strutenti *prodigus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 51. v. ge-strýdan; strýdere.

strýdere, es; *m. A waster, prodigal*:—Strýdere *prodigus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 49. Stryndere (strýdere?), 118, 28. v. preceding word.

strýnan, strýnd, stryndan, stryndere, strýpan. v. streónan, strînd, strýdan, strýdere, strîpan.

strýta, strûta, an; *m. An ostrich*:—Strýta *strutio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 38. Strûta, i. 280, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* strûz *struthio*. From Latin.]

strydðan, stubb. v. be-streðan, stybb.

studu, studu; *gen.* stude, studu; *dat.* stude(-u), styde, styðe; *acc.* studu, studu(-o); *pl.* styde, styðe(-a); *gen.* studa; *f. A post, pillar, prop, stud* (v. Halliwell's Dict. '*Stud* the upright in a lath and plaster wall, *Oxon.*'):—Âhêng hê ðone sceát on âne studu ðæs wæges (*in una posta parietis*). . . . Þæt hûs forbarn nemþe seó studu ân (bûtan ðære ânre stýðe, MS. B.), Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 28-35. Se lêg ðære studu (ða ilcan studu, col. 2) gehrînan ne mihte. . . . Ðæt fŷr eode andlang ðara nægla ðe seó studu (*destina*) mid gefæstned wæs and ðære stude nô ne onhrân (ða stuþo sceþþan ne meahte, col. 2). . . . Hî ðâ ða studu on ða cyricean setton. . . . Monige men of ðære ylcan styde (styþe, styðe, MS. B., col. 2) sprytlan âcurfon, 3, 17; S. 544, 28-43. Hê hine onhylde tô ânre ðære studa ðe ûtan tô ðære cyrican geseted wæs ðære cyricean tô wraþe and ðêr his gâst âgæf (hê genom ða studu ðe seó cirice mid âwreþed wæs and on ðære styde stondende forðfêrde) *adelinis destinae quae extrinsecus ecclesiae pro munimine erat adposita, spiritum vitae exhalaret ultimum*, S. 543, 37-41. Cypressus styde hié ûtan wreþedon and gyldne styþa hié ûtan wreþedon, Nar. 5, 7, 8. Begêmþ studе (*or* stoðe) mînre dure *observat postes ostii mei*, Kent. Gl. 281. [*Icel.* stoð; *f., pl.* stöðr, steðr, *later* stoðir, stuðir.] v. feor-, wræd-studu (-stuðu); stod, studan-sceaft.

stuf-bæþ, es; *n. A hot-air bath, vapour bath*:—Sile him drincan on stufbaþe, Lchdm. iii. 132, 13. Man machiæ stufbæþ and baþege hine ðâron, 92, 21. v. stofa.

stulor; *adj. Furtive*:—Stulur *furtiva, clandestina, secreta*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 42: *furtiva*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 30. I. *acting with stealth, stealthy*:—Seó hreóhnys is open costung, and seó smyltnys is stulor and dîgele swica, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 24. II. *stolen*:—Wæteru stulre swêttran synd *aque furtivae dulciores sunt*, Sciut. 110, 11. [Cf. *O. Sax.* stulina *theft*: *O. H. Ger.* stulingun *clam*: *Icel.* stuldr *theft*.] v. next word.

stulorlîce; *adv. Furtively, stealthily*; furtim, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 4.

-stun. v. ge-stun.

stund, e; *f.* I. *a stound* (used by Spenser and Fairfax, v. Nares, and still later in dialects, v. Halliwell), *a while, time, hour*:—Nis seó stund latu ðæt (*the hour will not be long in coming when*) ðê wælreówe wîtum belecgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2422; An. 1212; Exon. Th. 156, 16; Gû. 875. Nô ic ða stunde bemearn, ne for wunde weóp *that* (*hard*) *time I bewailed not, nor wept for the wound*, Exon. Th. 499, 12; Rä. 88, 14. Æt stunda gehwam, 436, 30; Rä. 55, 9. II. *the hour appointed for a particular act, the signal which marks the hour*:—Geendedum gebedum sî swêged ôþer tâcn ł stund *finitis orationibus sonetur secundum signum*, Anglia xiii. 380, 215. On ðam fæce ðe stunda beón gehringede *in interuallo quo signa pulsantur*, 406, 952. Geenyllendum ôþrum stundum *pulsatis reliquis signis*, 380, 219. Cf. tîd, I 0. ¶ *adverbial use of cases or adverbial phrases*, cf. hwîl:—Hê word stunde âhôf *he spoke at once* (cf. *Ger.* zur Stunde), Andr. Kmbl. 832; An. 416: 2993; An. 1499: Elen. Kmbl. 1445; El. 724: Ps. Th. 55, 11. Hê winnan nyle ênige stunde, Met. 25, 68. Ðû þolades mægenearfeþu micle stunde, Exon. Th. 86, 21; Cri. 1411. Hwîlon hê on bord sceát, hwîlon beorn tâsde, êfre embe stunde (*every now and again, from time to time*) hê sealde sume wunde, Byrht. Th. 139, 48; By. 271. Stundum (1) *at times, from time to time* [*Icel.* stundum: *Dan. Swed.* stundom *sometimes, now and then*]:—Stundum *punctis*, Germ. 398, 227. Ic ðîne strengþu stundum singe and ðîn milde môd morgena gehwylce, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Horn stundum song fûslîc leóð, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Ða ic sylf stundum gerâd, stundum gereów (cf. *Icel.* stundum . . . stundum *sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. (2) *with exertions* or *pains* (v. â-stundian, *and* cf. *Icel.* stund *in the sense of* care, pains, exertion; stundar *very, exceedingly*; stunda *to strive, take pains*; stundan *pains-taking*; stundliga *eagerly*):—Hê orođ stundum teáh *he* (*the dying Guthlac*) *drew his breath laboriously*, Exon. Th. 178, 17; Gû. 1245. (2 a) *with effort, earnestly, eagerly, fiercely*:—Stundum wrêcon mægen æfter ôðrum, Elen. Kmbl. 464; El. 232: 242; El. 121. Strong, stundum rêþe *exceedingly fierce*, Exon. Th. 380, 41; Rä. 2, 3. Streámas staþu beátaþ, stundum weorpaþ on stealc hleoþa stâne and sonde, 382, 5; Rä. 3, 6. Mê strange stundum ongunnon *irruerunt in me fortes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3: 93, 6. Ic stefne tô ðê stundum (*earnestly*) cleopige, 85, 5: 97, 8. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* stunda: *O. Frs.* stunde: *O. H. Ger.* stunta: *Icel.* stund.] v. orleg-, winter-, worold-stund; stund-mælum.

stundian. v. â-stundian.

stund-mélum; *adv.* I. *at intervals, gradually, little by little*:—Stundmélum *sensim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 6: Zup. 236, 13: *sensim, paulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 6: 469, 72: 482, 51. II. *at different times, alternately, now at one time now at another*:—Stundmélum *alternatim, singulatim, separatim*, 438, 53: *vicissim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 4. Stuntmælum, R. Ben. Interl. 38, 10. [See *stoundmele* in Halliwell.]

stune, Lchdm. iii. 32, 19. v. stîme, *and next word.*

stunian; *p.* ode. I. *to crash, make a loud sound*:—Sum bliþ wîges heard, beadocræftig man ðêr bord stunaþ *where the shield resounds*, Exon. Th. 295, 29; Crä. 40. Stunaþ eal geador winsum sanc *a pleasant song sounds all together* (*from the union of many voices*), Met. 13, 49. II. *to strike with a loud sound, crash, dash*:—Stîme (stune?) hâtte ðeós wyrt . . . stond heó wiđ âttre stunaþ heó wærce stîðe heó hâtte wiđstunaþ heó âttre *it resists poison, dashes on pain, stiff is it called, dashes against poison*, Lchdm. iii. 32, 22. Ðâ weard stearc storma gelâc; stunede sió brûne ŷđ wiđ ôðre *one dark wave dashed against the other*, Met. 26, 29. [Later the word means *to confound, astonish, stupefy*:—If he hem stowned vpon fyrst, stiller were þanne alle þe heredmen, Gaw. 301. Stonyñ *stupefacio, percello*, Prompt. Parv. 476. Stonyd *attonitus*, Cath. Ang 365. Stoned ne basshed of no thyng be ye, Parten. 2940. Halliwell gives *stound* as a Northern word = to beat a drum. Cf. *Icel.* stynja *to groan*; stynr *a groan*.] v. stinan, ge-stun.

stunt; *adj. Foolish, stupid*:—Stunt *stultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 53. Stunt folc and unwîs *populo stulto et insipiens*, Deut. 32, 6. Ic wæs stunt, and ic eom nû wîs, Homl. Th. i. 432, 6. Ðû spréce swâ swâ ân stunt wîf, ii. 452, 31. Ðû stunta *fatue*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 22. For eówer stuntan lage *per traditionem vestram*, Mk. Skt. 7, 13. Swâ stunte nŷtenu *sicut bruta animalia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 19. Cweþaþ ða ðe syndan stunte, ðæt mycel forhæfedness lytel behealde, Wulfst. 55, 23. [Mannkinn þatt wass stunnt and dill and skilllæs swa summ asse, Orm. 3714. *M. H. Ger.* stunz *dull*: *Icel.* stuntr *short, scant, stunted*.] v. styntan.

stunt-líc; *adj. Foolish*:—Stuntlîc ys ênig þing swŷþor lufian ðænne God *stultum est aliquid plus amare quam Deum*, Scint. 17, 16. Hê nân þing stuntlîces ongeán God spræc *Job charged not God foolishly* (A. V.), Homl. Th. i. 472, 33. [Hwet is eure swa dusi and swa stuntlic swa is þet þe olde mon nule his mod to Gode awendan mid gode huhte, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 12.]

stuntlîce; *adv. Foolishly, stupidly*:—Stuntlîce fæst se ðe hine sylfne mid gâlnysse befŷlþ, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 16. Hî nellaþ understandan hû stuntlîce hî dôþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 132. Hwæt is stuntlîcor *quid est stultius*? Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 279, 11.

stuntness, e; *f. Foolishness, folly, stupidity*:—*Stultitia*, ðæt is stuntnys, Wulfst. 52, 17. Ðysses middaneardes wŷsdôm is stuntnis ætforan Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 228. Nelle ðû beón eádmôd on wîsdôm dînum ne geeádmêtt on stuntnesse (*stultitia*), Sciut. 19, 13. Ðâ âwende Crist ûre stuntnysse tô gerâde, Homl. Th. i. 208, 19. Nû dinge ðam dysegan menn . . . ac hê ne understent nâ his âgene stuntnysse, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 20. Gif hê him sylfum stŷrþ fram eallum stuntnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 23. [Fela stuntnesse beoð þer nan steore ne bid, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 22.]

stuntscipe, es; *m. Foolishness*; stultitia, Mk. Skt. 7, 22.

stunt-spréc, e; *f. Foolish speech*:—Þurh stuntspéce *per stultiloquium*, Confess. Pecc.

stunt-sprécen; *adj. Talking foolishly, foolish in speech*:—Stuntspécne *stultiloquum*, Scint. 97, 10.

stunt-wyrde; *adj. Using foolish words, foolish in speech*:—Se ðe wære stuntwyrde, weorðe se wiswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 17.

stúpian; *p.* ode *To stoop, bend the back*:—Gyf seó sunne hine (*the moon*) onélþ ufan þonne stúpaþ hê (*it has the light part curving downwards*) . . . for ðan ðe hê went êfre ðone hricg tô ðære sunnan weard, Lchdm. iii. 266, 20. Ðæt hê swâ oft sceolde stúpian swâ se cyning tô his horse wolde and ðonne se cyning hæfde his hrycg him tô hliépan *ut ipse accliuis humi regem superadscensurus in equum dorso adtolleret*, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 24. [Ha schulde stupin and strecche ford þat swire, Jul. 73, 11. Marie adun stupede, Misc. 53, 559: Fl. a. Bl. 697. He nimþ hede þet his tour ne hongi ne stoupi, Ayenb. 151, 6. To stoupe *nutare*, Rel. Ant. i. 6, col. 1 (14th cent.). Over þe table he gon stoupe, Alis. 1103. Layamon uses the verb transitively: Mon mæi mid strengðe stupen (stoupe, 2nd MS.) hine to grunde, 25950. [*O. Du.* stuypen *to bow*. Cf. *Icel.* stúpa (*st.*); steypa *to cause to stoop*: *Dan.* stupe *to fall*: *Swed.* stúpa *to fall, tilt, lean forward*; stupande *sloping*.] v. stîp.

sturtan (? *vowel as in* murnan?); steart *To start, jump up*:—Sturtende (styrtende (*wk.*)? *v. examples from Middle English*) se halte gistôd *exiliens claudus stetit*, Rtl. 57, 27. [Arður up sturte (storte, 2nd MS.), Laym. 23951. Pharaon stirte up, Gen. and Ex. 2931. Stirte forth, Havel. 873. Þe Romeyns sturte to anon her prince up to rere, R. Glouc. 212, 1.]

stût *a gnat, midge*; culex, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 76: 77, 55. [His hors eren were so ful of gnattes and stoutes and of great flyes *aures equorum culicibus et ciniphibus ita sunt repletae*, Trev. v. 159, 9. Halliwell gives *stout* as a West Country word with an instance of its use. Perhaps some local names keep traces of the word, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 336, col. 2.]

stûtere, es, *m.*?:—On stûteres hylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 48, 10: 182, 10: 318, 10.

studan-sceaft, es; *m. A prop, stay*:—Ic gaderode stuþansceaftas, Shrn. 163, 5. Tô ðam ilcan wuda ðâr ic ðâs studansceaftas cearf, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* stoðr (*wk.*) *a post*; styðja *a post*.] v. studu.

stuþu. v. studu.

stybb, stubb, stebb, es; *m. A stub, stump of a tree*:—Stybb *stirps*, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Zup. 7, 10. Ðes stybb *hic stirps*, 9, 58; Zup. 68, 8. Styb, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 57; 80, 33. Treówwes steb *stipes*, 17, 7. Mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 239, 8. Æt ðæne ellenstyb; of ðam stybbe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 24, 4. Andlang dices on ðone stubb, 10, 21. [*Icel.* stubbi, stubbr *a stump*.] v. ellen-, þorn-stybb (-stubb).

stycce, es; *n.* I. *a piece, bit*:—Stycce *frustrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 72. Sticce *offa*, 290, 47: *offa* vel *frustum*, 27, 18. Cnuca ân sticce ðære wyrt, Lchdm. iii. 4, 21. Swâ swâ stycce hlâfes *sicut frusta panis*, Ps. Surt. 147, 17. Sticcum *frustris, partibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 39. On lytlum sticcum leóðworda dæl reccan, Andr. Kmbl. 2974; An. 1490. Hit (*the veil of the temple*) on eorþan læg on twâm styccum, Exon. Th. 70, 15; Cri. 1139. Hig curfon ðone ram eall tó sticceon (*in frusta*), Lev. 8, 20. Tó sticcon, 1, 6: Ex. 29, 17. Tó sticcum, Jud. 14, 6. Ðæt mon ðone disc tóbræce tó styccum, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Hê feallende tóbærst on feówer sticca. Ða feówer sticca clifodon tó feówer stânum, Homl. Th. i. 380, 24. Hî tócurfon ðone lîchaman on manugu sticceo. . . . Ðâ gesomnodon hî ða sticceo, Shrn. 125, 10, 12. Þurh sticceo *per cola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 8. In sticco *frusta*, in sticce *frustatim*, 34, 32, 33. In sticce *frustatim*, 86, 78. On sticca *in frusta, in partes*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 30. Hê genam ða sticcu, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 19. II. *a small piece of money*:—Twâ stycgce (stycas, Lind.) *duo minuta*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 42. III. *a short space of time*:—Ðû â embe sticce (*after a bit*) fêhst eft on ða ilcan spræce ðe ðû êr spæce, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. [Stucchen (sticches, 2nd MS.), Laym. 16703. To stucchen, Kath. 99, 1992. Smalliche be little stechches, Ayenb. 111, 14. *O. L. Ger.* stukki: *O. H. Ger.* stucchi *frustum, pars; obolum; spatium, tempus*: *Icel.* stykki *a piece*.] v. fell-, land-, molegn-, seolfor-stycce.

stycce-mælum (sticce-, stic-); *adv. In pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal*:—Styccimælum *particulatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 81. Styccemælum *minutatim*, 54, 55. Sticcemælum, 77, 70. Sticmælum *frustratim, particulatim, minutatim*, 151, 37: *membratim, per singula membra*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 19. I. *to pieces, to bits*:—Þrié wulfas ânes deáðes monnes lîchoman styccemælum tóbrudon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 21. Stânas sticmælum tóburston, Homl. Th. i. 108, 19. Hê sticmælum tóbræc ða anlîcnysse, 464, 26. Ðæt hûsel biþ sticmælum tódæled, ii. 270, 33. II. *here and there, in different places*:—Styccimælum *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 60. On feáwum stówum styccemælum wîciaþ Finnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. Se cnoll is styccemælum mid wuda oferwexen, Blickl. Homl. 207, 27. Ðæs muntes cnoll is sticmælum mid wuda oferwexen, and eft sticmælum mid grênum felda oferbrêded, Homl. Th. i. 508, 23. III. *little by little, by degrees, gradually*:—Ða ðýstru styccemælum swâ ðicce wæron *tenebrae in tantum paulisper condensatae sunt*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 12. Men dydon styccemælum ðæt hî ða moldan nômon *paulatim ablata terra*, 3, 9; S. 533, 22. Ôþþæt ðû hî styccemælum âfêdde mid ðý Godes worde *donec paulatim enutriti verbo Dei*, 3, 5; S. 527, 34. Sticcemælum, 1, 7; S. 477, 3: 1, 16; S. 484, 15: 5, 10; S. 624, 37. Ðone song hê gehýrde sticcemælum tó him neálæcan, 4, 3; S. 567, 43. Ða bleówân wit ða hylla and âstigon ðæron and scufon hig ût on ða eá and wit reówan sticcmælum mid uncrum fótum ôð ðæt hig unc âsetton on ôðre healfe ðære eá *then we inflated the bags, and mounted on them, and pushed them out into the river, and little by little we rowed with our feet, until they landed us on the other side of the river*, Homl. Ass. 205, 346.

stýflolan; *p.* ode *To root up*:—Môna se ðridda weorca onginnan nâ gedafanaþ bûtan ðæt biþ geedcenned stîfician *the third day of the moon is not good to attempt works, except to root up what has grown up again*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 18. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* stýfa *to chop off, curtail*; stûfr *a stump*.] v. â-stýfician, *and next word; and see* swetecian.

stýflounge, e; *f. A clearing* (?):—Of ðære stýfycunge, Chart. Earle 248, 11. In ðone norðran stýfecing, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 399, 35. Stýfecinc, 18, 33.

stýle, stýl-ecg, stýled, stýlen, styll, styllan *to take a place*, styllan *to leap*, styllan *to stall*. v. stîle, stîl-ecg, stîlan, stîlen, still, stellan *to place*, stellan *to leap*, stillan.

styltan; *prs. subj.* (wiþ-)stylte; *p.* stylte, stylde, (for-)styldte; *pp.* stylted *To be amazed, confounded, be at a loss, be doubtful*:—Stylton *stupebant*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51. Styldon (stylton, Rush.), 1, 22. Hiá stylton *haesitantes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stullen; *p.* stulta:—*Jumenta in partem alterum haeserunt* (stultun) *pavefacta*, v. Graff. vi. 676.] v. â-, for-, ge-, wiþ-styltan.

stýman. v. stîman.

styntan; *p.* te *To make* or *to become dull*; hence *to stint*:—Styntid *hebetat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 36. [In later English the verb is found transitive and intransitive:—þe qual gon to stunte, Laym. 31891. Menn sholldenn stinntenn to þewwtenn, Orm. 12844. Þe ueorðe hweolp is Idelnesse, þet is, hwo se stunt mid alle (*is utterly inactive*), A. R. 202, 10. Ystunt (*dulled*) is al my syht; This day me thuncheth nyht . . . Stunt is all my plawe, Rel. Ant. i. 123, 18, 39 (14th cent.). God gan stable and stynte, Piers P. 1, 120. Of this cry they nolde neuere stenten, Chauc. Kn. T. 45. The preyere stynte, 1563. Styntyñ of werkynge or mevynge *pauso, desisto*; styntyñ or make a thynge to secyñ of hys werke or mevynge *obsto*. Prompt. Parv. 475–6. *Icel.* stytta *to shorten*.] v. â-, for-styntan; stunt.

stýpel, styr *a stir*, stýr, stýran, styrc, stýrend. v. stîpel, ge-styr, steór, steóran, stirc, steórend.

styreness, e; *f.* I. *motion, movement*:—Mid his ôðra lima styrenessa *aliorum motu membrorum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 27. Ic ealle mîne styrenesse forleás *motum omnem perdidi*, 5, 6; S. 619, 19. Ðæt hors blon fram ðâm unhâlum styrenessum ðara [h]leoma *equus cessabat ab insanis membrorum motibus*, 3, 9; S. 533, 39. II. *a commotion, agitation, disturbance, perturbation*, (1) in a physical sense:—Styrnise michelo (*motus magnus*) geworden wæs in sae, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Æfter styrenisse wætres *post motum aquae*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 4. (2) figuratively:—Styrenise *tumultus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 2. Swâ monigum and swâ myclum styreuesse (-um?) wiþerweardra ðinga *tot ac tantis rerum adversantium motibus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Styreuissum *perturbationibus*, Rtl. 59, 5. v. eorþ-, ge-, on-styreness.

styrfan, styrfig. v. stirfan, stirfig.

styria, styriga, styrga, styra, an; *m. A sturgeon*; but the word is used as the equivalent of several Latin names of fishes:—Styria *cragacus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 50: 15, 48. Styrga, styria, styra *porcopiscis*, Txts. 87, 1614. Styria, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 29. Styriga, i. 281, 59. Stiriga, 65, 63. Styria *rombus*, 55, 61. Ælc seldsýnde fisc ðe weorðlîc byþ, styria and mereswýn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. Andlang strête ût on styrian pöl, vi. 9, 6. Mereswýn and stirian *delphinos et sturias*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sturo, sturjo *sturio, rombus, purro*: *Ger.* stör: *Du.* steur: *Icel.* styrja: *Dan.* stør: *Norweg.* størje. The Teutonic word was adopted in Romance speeches, and the French form is seen in English *sturgeon*.]

styrian; *p.* ede, ode *To stir, move*:—Ic styrige *moveo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 9. I. *intrans. To be in motion*:—Hê sig ofer ða deóf and ofer ealle ða creópende ðe stiraþ on eorþan *praesit bestiis omnique reptili, quod movetur in terra*, Gen. 1, 26. Ealle ða þing ðe on eorðan stiriaþ . . . Eall ðæt ðe styraþ and leofaþ, 9, 2, 3. Eall fîsc ðe ofer eorðan styrode, 7, 21. Streámas styredon, Andr. Kmbl. 747; An. 374 Ne stira ðû, sunne, of ðam stede, Jos. 10, 12. Hî ne môton swîþor styrian, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Ða styriendan nêtenu, 41, 5; Fox 252, 24 Hý wæron styriende *commoti sunt*, Ps. Th. 47, 5. Styrendum *mobilibus* Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 7. II. *trans. To put in motion*:—Styrede *agitabat* Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 53: *exagitabat*, Txts. 180, 2. (1) of physical movement:—Hê styreþ ðone rodor and ða tungla *coelum ac sidera movet*, Bt 39, 8; Fox 214, 6: Exon. Th. 422, 29; Rä. 41, 13. Hî heora âgen stefne styriaþ, Met. 13, 49. Hê dyde ðæt ân êren nædre hý styrede Wulfst. 98, 22. Ða stânas hî styredon for ðam swêge, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 1. Hê sceal gân and hyne styrian *he must walk and move about* Lchdm. i. 316, 17. (1 a) *to move* the strings of an instrument:—Eall strengas se hearpere grêt mid ânre honda, ðeáh hê hié ungelîce styrige Past. 23; Swt. 175, 10. Ic mîne hearpan genam and mîne strenga styrian ongan, Wulfst. 255, 9. Hearpan stirgan, Exon. Th. 42, 8; Cri 669. (1 b) *to put in violent motion, to stir up, disturb, agitate*:—I (*the storm*) streámas styrge, Exon. Th. 386, 31; Rä. 4, 70: 382, 11 Rä. 3, 9. Ðonne wind styreþ lâð gewidru, Beo. Th. 2753; B. 1374 Hê hringsele hondum styrede, 5673; B. 2840. Styre mid sticcan, Lchdm ii. 76, 25. [Streámas] styrgan, Exon. Th. 383, 29; Rä. 4, 18. Sel him styrgendne drenc, Lchdm. ii. 106, 25. Duruþegnum wearð hildbed styred (*disturbed*; referring to the only course that seemed left to th cannibals, when the prison was found without their intended victims, viz to feed on the bodies of the dead prison-guards), Andr. Kmbl. 2186; Ar 1094. (2) figuratively, *to stir up, to excite, incite, rouse, move*:—Ô sædnysse stirgit *ad congeriem* (*satietatem*) *coartet*, Germ. 391, 30. Nâ ðæra wætena ðe druncennysse styriaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 19. Saca an wraca hê styrede gelôme, Wulfst. 106, 26. Gârulf Gûðere styrode, Fin Th. 37; Fin. 18. Swâ sceal êghwelc lâreów tó ânre lufan mid misliċur manungum his hiéremonna môd styrigean, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 12 (2 a) *to handle, treat, deal with*:—Secg ongan sîð Beówulfes snyttrur styrian, Beo. Th. 1749; B. 872. (2 b) *to move, disturb, trouble, agitate*:—Mid ðâm bisgum ðe on breóstum styreþ mon on móde, Met. 22 64. Ðara synfullena handa mê nâ ne styrien, Ps. Th. 35, 11. Du ð mê mid unryhte ênige styrian *qui insurgunt in me*, 108, 27. Swâ bió môdsefan of hiora stede styrede, Met. 7, 25. [*Laym. A. R.* sturien *Orm.* stirenn: *Ayenb.* sterie. Cf. *Icel.* styrr *stir, tumult, disturbance*. v. â-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, ymb-styrian.

styrlic, styrigend. v. stirc, â-styrigend.

styrigend-lîc; *adj. Moving*:—Hê styrigendlîces nân þincg findan n mihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b. 735. Of styrigendlîcum *mobilibus*, Germ 391, 26. God gesceóp eall libbende fiscinn and stirigendlice *omnes animam viventem atque motabilem*, Gen. 1, 21.

styring. v. styrung.

styrman; *p.* de. I. of weather, *to storm, rage*:—Hit rîne an snîwe and styrme ûte *furentibus foris turbinibus hiemalium pluviarum vel nivium*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. Styrmendum wederum, Bt. 7, 3

Fox 22, 5. II. of persons, *to storm, make a great noise, cry aloud, shout*:—Ic (*the wood pigeon*) bûgendre stefne styrme (cf. ic hlûde cirme, l. 18), Exon. Th. 390, 25; Rä. 9, 7. Gehŷr mîn gebed nû ic stefne tô dê styrme hlûde *ewaudi vocem orationis meae*, Ps. Th. 139, 6. Mîn stefn tô dê styrmeþ Drihten *voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*, 141, 1. Stearcheort styrmde, stefn in becom headotorht hlynnan under hârne stân, Beo. Th. 5097; B. 2552. Holofernus hlôh and hlŷdde, hlynede and dynede, dæt mihten fîra bearn feorran gehŷran, hû se stîþmôda styrmde and gylede, Judth. Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. Styrmdon hlûde grame gûþfrecan, 24, 35; Jud. 223. Ic mid stefne ongann styrman tô Drihtne *voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*, Ps. Th. 76, 1. [Þe trouble wynde þat hyzt auster ztormynge and walwyng þe see, Chauc. Boet. 29, 712. *O. H. Ger.* sturmen *tumultuari, perstrepere: Ger.* stürmen *to roar, rage; to take by storm: Icel.* styrma *to be stormy* (of weather); *to make a great noise, make much ado.* Layamon uses the verb in the sense *to attack violently*:—þat hæðene uolc mid muchelere strengde sturmden (sweinde, 2nd MS.) þa Bruttes and driuen heom to ane munte, 18327. Þa Freinsce weoren isturmede & noðelas heo stal makeden, 1670.] v. be-styrnan.

styrnan, styrne, styrnenga, stŷr-ness, styru-líc, styrnlíce, styrn-môd, -styrred, styrtan. v. stirnan, stirne, stirninga, steór-ness, stirn-líc, stirnlíce, -stirred, sturtan.

styrung, e; *f.* I. *motion*:—Sterung *gestus, motus corporis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 44. Þara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nô weorþan gestilled, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 4. Monige beóþ blîde and eác unblîde . . . for ðæs blôdes styringe and for lîchoman medtrymnesse, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 24. Þonne hî (*prepositions*) getâcniaþ styrunge, ðonne beóþ hî geþeódde *accusativo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 274, 7. I a. *exercise, practice*:—Sió wiþerweardnes biþ wæru âscerred mid ðære styringe hire âgenre frêcennesse *adversam fortunam videas ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6. II. of violent movement, (1) literal, *disturbance, agitation, commotion*:—Wearð mycel styrung (*motus*) geworden on ðære sê, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Ârâs micel styrung and hreóhnys on ðære sê, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 14. Seó burh Naim is gereht ŝðung oððe styrung, i. 492, 1. Æfter ðæs wæteres styrunge *after the troubling of the water* (A.V.), Jn. Skt. 5, 4. (2) fig. (a) *a disturbance, tumult*:—Þe læs tô mycel styrung (*tumultus*) wurde on ðam folce, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 5. Blon slé styring *cessavit quassatio*, Ps. Surt. 105, 30. Dæt wîf ðurh ða færlîcan styrunge ne gŷnde hire cildes, Homl. Th. i. 566, 8. Sceal âspringan bryne and blôdgyte and styrnlíce styrunga, Wulfst. 88, 11. (b) *trouble*:—Wê sceolan on ælcne tîman and on ælcere styrunge mid rôdetâcne ða rêðan âflan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 143. (c) of the mind, *perturbation, agitation, emotion*:—Stŷran his môdes styrunge mid singalre gemetfæstnysse, Homl. Th. i. 360, 16. *Interjectio* geopenaþ ðæs môdes styrunge mid behŷddre stefne, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 3. Gif wê ða unscéadwîslîcan styrunga on stæððignysse âwendaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 30. v. â-, eorþ-styrung.

styðe. v. studu.

sû. v. sugu.

su-. For words beginning with *su-* followed by a vowel see *sw-*.

sub-diâcon, es; *m. A sub-deacon*:—Hit is beboden subdiâconum and munecum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 25. v. under-diâcon.

sûcan; *p.* seâc, *pl.* sucon; *pp.* socen *To suck*:—Ic sûce *sugo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 4. Heó (*the air*) sŷcþ ælcne wætan up tô hire, Lchdm. iii. 278, 7. Of ðæra cilda mûðe ðe meolc sûcaþ, Ps. Th. 8, 2. Ða breóst ðe ðû suce (*suxisti*), Lk. Skt. 11, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 8, 125. Sucun (*suserunt*) hunig of stâne, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 192, 43. Dæt hig sucon, Deut. 32, 13. Ongunnon ealle ða næddran heora blôd sûcan, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 35. Sûcende mid ealdum men *lactentem cum homine sene*, Deut. 32, 25. Ægðer ge men ge ða sûcendan cild, Homl. Th. i. 246, 21. Of mûðe sûkendra (*lactantium*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 16. [He moste suken, Laym. 13194. Vther þa zæt sæc (soc, 2nd MS.) his moder, 12981. Þa tittes þ þu suke, 5026. Bi þeo tittes þet he sec, A. R. 330, 6.] v. â-, for-sûcan, meolc-sûcend; sûgan, sîcan.

sûce. v. hunig-sûce.

sûcengra for sûcendra, Ps. Spl. 8, 3.

suoga, an; *m. The name of a bird.* [In later times the word seems to apply to the *whitethroat*, which is called *hazock* (Worcest.) and *hay sucker* (Devon), and to the *hedge-sparrow, isaac* or *hazock* (Worcest.), *segge* (Devon), E. D. S. Pub, Bird Names, pp. 23, 29. Chaucer uses *heysugge* (*-sogge, -soke*) of the sparrow: Thou (*the cuckoo*) mordrer of the heysugge, Parl. of F. 612. *Heges-sugge* (q. v.) is used to gloss the same word, *vicetula*, as *sucga* does.]:—Sucga, sugga, suca *ficetula*, Txts. 62, 422. Sucga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 53. Sugga, i. 62, 43. Tô sucgan grâf, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 27. [Sugge, bryd *curuca, linosa*, Prompt. Parv. 483, col. 2. Halliwell quotes *sugge* from Palsgrave.]

suohtyrga, suctyria. v. suhteriga.

sufel, es; *n. Anything, whether flesh, fish*, or *vegetable, eaten with bread, sowl* ['Anything used to flavour bread, such as butter, cheese, etc., is called *sowl* in Pembrokeshire,' Halliwell]; pulmentarium:—Sile him fôrmete on hlâfe and on sufle and on wîne *dabis viaticum de gregibus et de area et torcular tuo* (*the* sufle *corresponds to the* gregibus, v. winter-sufel), Deut. 15, 14. Hæbbe gê sufol (*numquid pulmentarium habetis?*) . . . Hê cwæð tô him: Lâtaþ ðæt nett on ða swîðran healfe ðæs rêwettes and gê metaþ, Jn. Skt. 21, 5–6. Wê gelŷfaþ, ðæt genôh sŷ tô ðæghwamlîcum gereorde twâ gesodene sufel (*cocta duo pulmentaria*). . . Gif mon æppla hæbbe oðþe hwylces ôðres cynnes eorðwæstmas, sŷ ðæt tô þriddum sufle. Sŷ ânes pundes gewihte hlâf tô ealium dæge, R. Ben. 63, 10–15. Dæt hiae simle ymb xii mônaþ gegeorwien tên hund hlâfa and swâ feola sufla, and ðæt mon gedêle tô sælmessan for mîne sâwle, Chart. Th. 461, 11. [Ne þerf þet meiden seichen nouðer bread ne suuel, A. R. 192, 18. Kam he neuere hom handbare, þat he ne broucte bred and sowel In his shirte, or in his couel, Havel. 767. I ne haue neyþer bred ne sowel, 1143. Þes two fishes ben souel to þes loves, Wicklif, Select Wks. i. 63. Sowvel, þat is mete to make potage and to medle among potage, ii. 137. Sowil, as thow knowe me to wiln (savoury meat, such as I love, A. V.), Gen. 27, 4. Alle that greden at thy gate . . . after fode, Parte with hem of thy payn of potage other of souel, Piers P. C. 9, 286. Forto haue my fylle of that frute I wolde forsake al other saulee (glossed by *edulium*), B. 16, 11. *Hoc potagium* a° potage, *hoc edulium* a° sowle, Wrt. Voc. i. 199, col. 2 (15th cent.). Sowylle, 266, col. 1 (15th cent.). *Edulia* sowell, Wülck. Gl. 579, 41 (15th cent.). Sowle *edulium, pulmentarium*, Cath. Ang. 349, col. 2. See the note there (from which the Wicklif passages have been taken), where from Andrew Boorde's Introd. to Knowledge is quoted, 'A gryce is gewd sole;' and from Turner's Herbal, 'The most part vse Basil for a sowle or kitchen;' and 'The fyrste grene leaues of elm tre are sodden for kichin or sowell as other eatable herbes be.' *Icel.* sufl *whatever is eaten with bread: Swed.* sofwel: *Dan.* sul *meat.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pi-sufili *pulmentum, polentum.*] v. lencten-, winter-sufel; ge-sufel; *adj.*, syflig.

sûgan; *p.* seâh, *pl.* sugon; *pp.* sogen. I. *to suck*:—Dû suge *suxisti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 49. Dæt sió rêdnes ðæs wînes ða forrotedan wunde sûge and clænsige, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 12. [In Txts. 64, 455 the entry *fellitat suggit* is perhaps all Latin, as the same form occurs again in a later glossary, where the termination of the verb is never *-it*, *fellitat*, i. *decepit, suggit*, beswicþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 29.] II. *to fall in as the cheeks do when sucking* (?):—Ðonne him on ðam magan sûgeþ *when it is in his stomach as if it were sucked in*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 13: 160, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* sûgan: *Icel.* sûga, sjûga.] v. â-, for-sûgan; sûcan, sîgan (sŷgan) *to soak*, Lchdm. i. 134, 14.

sûge, sugga, sugian. v. hunig-sûge, sucga, swigian.

sugu, e; sû, e; *f. A sow*:—Sugu *scrofa*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 7: *scrofa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 73: 286, 46: ii. 120, 7. Sió sugu hî wille sylian on hire sole, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 419. 27. Suge *scrofa*. Wrt. Voc. ii. 92. 14. Suge sweard *vistula*, 124, 1. Mê (*a badger*) on bæce standaþ her swylce sweon leorum (= hêr swilce sûe on hleórum, Grein) hlifiaþ tô eâran ofer eâgum, Exon. Th. 396, 13; Rä. 16, 4. [*A. R.* suwe: *Ayenb.* 202e: *Chaue. Piers P. Wich.* sowe: *Du.* zog: *Swed.* sugga: *O. H. Ger.* sû: *Ger.* sau: *Icel.* sŷr; *acc.* sû: *Dan.* so.] v. gefearh-sugu.

suht, e; *f. Sickness*:—Him yldo ne derede ne suht swâre, Cd. Th. 30, 24; Gen. 472. [This, the only instance of the use of the word, may be due to Old Saxon influence; see the Hêliand where the word occurs many times, in two of them with the same adjective as in the passage. The word is however widely spread: *Goth.* sauhts: *O. L. Ger.* suht *morbus*: *O. H. Ger.* suht *morbus, tabes*: *Ger.* sucht: *Icel.* sótt *sickness*: sût *affliction*: *Dan. Swed.* sot. It is found in the Cursor Mundi: þai troud þat he moght þair broþer (*Lazarus*) hale of all his soght (miȝte make him hool to be, Trin. MS.), 14157; and Halliwell quotes a passage in which jaundice is called *ȝalow sowȝt*, Dict. 950.]

suhter-fæderan, -gefæderan; *pl. m. Uncle and nephew*:—Hrôþwulf and Hrôðgâr suhtorfædran, Exon. Th. 321, 15; Vid. 46. Ða gôdan twegen (Hrôþgar and Hrôþulf) sâton suhtergefæderan, Beo. Th. 2332; B. 1164. [Cf. the double meaning in *M. H. Ger. veter*, father's brother, brother's son.] v. next word.

suhter[1]ga, suhtriga, suhtria, an; *m. A brother's son, a nephew*; or, expressing the relation of those whose fathers were brothers, *a cousin*:—Suhterga *fratuelis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 16. Suchtyrga *fratuelis* i. *filius fratris*, 36, 4. Suctyrian *fratres patruales, sic dictus est ad patres eorum, si fratres inter se fuerunt*, 39, 49. Ic (*Abraham*) eom fæderes ðîn sibgebyrdum, ðû (*Lot*) mîn suhterga, Cd. Th. 114, 9; Gen. 1901. His (*Abraham's*) suhtriga *Lot*, 122, 20; Gen. 2029. His suhtrian wîf, 106, 23; Gen. 1775. v. sweór.

sulh, suluh, sul[1]; *gen.* sule, *but also* sules; *dat.* sylg, sylh, syl; *acc.* sulh, sul; *n. pl.* sylh, syll; *gen.* sula; *dat.* sulum: *a weak genitive seems also to occur in* sylan scear; *generally feminine, but see the genitive.* I. *a plough*:—Sulh *aratrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 2: 289, 76. Sul, ii. 6, 19: Ælfc. Gr. 17; Zup. 109, 18. Swâ seó sulh ðone teóðan æcer gegê, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11: L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 9: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 7. Â be ðan wuda swâ sulh and sîðe hit gegân mæge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 458, 20. Sule reóst *vomes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72. Sules reóst, 25, 28: 106, 20. Ðæs sules bodig, Lchdm. i. 402, 2. Sylan scear *vomer*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Dæt nân mon ne scyle dôn his hond tô ðære sylg, Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. Ælc man hæbbe

æt ðære sylh (syhl, MS.) .ii. wel gehorsede men, L. Ath. i. 16; Th. i. 208, 12. Tó syl . . . mid ðære syl *ad aratrum . . . aratro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15, 21. Man ða sulh forð drífe, Lchdm. i. 404, 1. Mann ðe hys hand ásett on his sulh (sulub, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 9, 62. Hé his sulh on handa hæfde, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 8. Hé sulh heóld, Shrn. 61, 18. Mid sul tó erianne, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 28. Heora sylh unrihte gangaþ *aratra eorum non recte incedunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 12. Ðíne syll eodon, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 6. Þeáh hé erige his land mid ðúsend sula, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 14. Sulum *aratris*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 6. II. In the following passage perhaps the word is used to denote *the quantity of land which could be cultivated with one plough*; v. sulincel and cf. plóg. *Caruca*, which occurs in the passage quoted below from the Laws, seems to have been used in this sense; e.g. in Florence of Worcester's description of the compilation of Domesday Book *quot carrucas* seems to represent *hũ mycel landes* in the Chronicle; and later *sulh* is certainly so used, e.g. Ich þe ȝiue þritte solh of lohde, Laym. 18779. Seouen sulȝene lond, 18789. Twenti sulhene lond, 13176. But the unit of assessment may have been *the plough with its team of oxen*. v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm., pp. 112–3. Sceóte man ælmessan . . . swá æt heáfde peninc, swá æt sylh (*one MS. has* æt sulhgange. v. sulh-gang) peninc (cf. detur de omni caruca denarius vel denarium valens, et omnis, qui familiam habet, efficiat, ut omnis hirmannus suus det unum denarium, L. Eth. viii. 1; Th. i. 336, 24; *and see* sulh-ælmesse), Wulfst. 170, 20. [Gif þe suluh (ploh, MS. T.) ne erede, A. R. 384, 18. Þer cheorl draf his sulȝe ioxned swiðe fæire, Laym. 31811. Þe ilke þet zet þe hand aþe zuolȝ, Ayenb. 242, 31. The word is still used in Somerset, *zool*, v. E. D. S. Pub., W. Somerset Glossary.]

sulh-æcer, es; *m. A strip of land for ploughing*. v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm. s. v. æcer:—Eallum áhtemannum gebyreþ . . . sulhæcer, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 1.

sulh-ælmesse, an; *f. Plough-alms, a contribution of one penny to be paid for every* sulh, v. sulh, II. It is first mentioned in the laws of Edward and Guthrum, and its payment is enjoined in those of succeeding kings. It was to be paid within fifteen days after Easter, or a penalty was incurred:—Sulhælmesse hũru fífténe niht ofer Eástran, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 3. Gif hwá sulhælmyssan ne sylle, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wíte mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 5: L. Ath. i. prn.; Th. i. 196, 10. Wé bebeódaþ . . . sulhælmessan, and gif hit hwá dón nelle, sý hé ámansumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 17. Geléste man sulhælmessan ðonne .xv. niht beón onufan Eástran, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 17: L. Eth. v. 11; Th. i. 306, 31: vi. 16; Th. i. 318, 30. Sulhælmessan gebyreþ ðæt man geléste be wíte æghwylce geáre ðonne .xv. niht beóþ ágán ofer Eástertíd, ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 31. Suluhælmessan, Shrn. 208, 29.

sulh-beám, es; *m. The curved hinder part of a plough, plough-tail*:—Sulhbeám *burris, curvamentum aratri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 79: *buris*, 12, 54: i. 15, 4. [Solowbeme *buris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 180, 29 (14th cent.?). Cf. plughbeme *buris*, 232, col. 2.]

sulh-gang, es; *m. A plough-gang* (*pleuch-, plough-gang* as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, Jamieson's Dict. See too *pleuch-gate*, ib. Cf. for a similar use of *gang* in measurements *Icel.* sólar-gangr = *a day*):—Æt heáfde peninc, æt sulhgange peninc, Wulfst. 170, 37. v. sulh II, sulung.

sulh-gesíde, es; *n. An appurtenance of a plough*:—Man sceal habban wángewédu, sulhgesídu, Anglia ix. 264, 5. Cf. next word.

sulh-geteóh; *gen.* -teóges; *n. An implement belonging to a plough*:—Gegaderie hé ealle his sulhgeteógo tógædere *let him collect together all the apparatus of his plough*, Lchdm. i. 400, 19.

sulh-geweorc, es; *n. Plough-work, making of ploughs*:—Tubal Cain smiðcræftega wæs and monna érest sulhgeweorces fruma wæs ofer foldan (*Tubal Cain an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron*, A. V.), Cd. Th. 66, 19; Gen. 1086.

sulh-hæbbere, es; *m. One who holds a plough* (cf. hé his sulh on handa hæfde, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 8), *a ploughman*:—Sulhhæbbere *stibarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 24. v. next word.

sulh-handla, an; *m. One who holds the handle of a plough, a ploughman*:—Sulhandla *stivarius, arator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 71.

sulh-handle (-a; *m.*?), an; *f. A plough-handle, plough-tail*:—Sulhhandla (-e? v. handle *stiba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 10) *stiba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 8. Sulhandlan *stivam*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 33.

sulian (?); *p.* ode *To sully* [:—Besutod (-sulod?) *obsoletum, sordidum*, Germ. 403, 26.] v. sylian.

sulincel, es; *n. A small portion of arable land*:—Sulincela *aratiuncula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 18. v. sulh, II.

sulung, e; *f.* A Kentish word for a certain quantity of land, derived, like *carrucata*, from a name of the plough; from its origin it might mean *so much land as could be cultivated by one plough*. From the first two passages given below it would seem that the *sulung* was equivalent to two hides (*manentes*), and later a *solanda*, which is probably the same word, is said 'per se habere duas hidas.' v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm., p. 54. But perhaps it may be inferred that both hide and *sulung* were considered as on the same footing as regards the plough. Thus to the *gebúr* with his *gyrd landes*, i. e. one quarter of a hide, are to be given two oxen, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 23, while a gift of half a *sulung* is accompanied by the further gift of four oxen, Chart. Th. 470, 9–14. v. Seebohm, pp. 138–9, and generally. In the Domesday Survey of Kent the assessment was given by *solins*, and the word remained in use. v. Pegge's Kenticisms, s.v. *salling*:—Aliquam terrae partiunculam, hoc est duarum manentium . . . ritu Cantiae ðn *sulung* dictum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 249, 19. Terrae particula duarum manentium, id est, ðn *sulung*, 250, 8. Yc gean intó Cristes cyrican on Cantwarabyrig ðæs landes æt Holungaburnan . . . búton ðære ánre sulunge ðe ic Síferðe geunnen hæbbe, Chart. Th. 558, 27. Him man sælle ðn half swulung . . . and mon selle him tó ðem londe .iiii. oxan, and .ii. cý, and l. scépa, 470, 8–14. Ðisses londes aran thrié sulong æt hægethe thorne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 235, 7. Siendan feówer swulung ðæs londes ðe gebyreþ inntó Raculfe on Tænett . . .; ðonne is ealles ðæs londes .xxv. swulunga and ðn swulung on Ceólulfingtúne, iii. 429, 14–18. Ðæt lond æt Stánhámstede (*Stanstead, in Kent*) .xx. swulunga, i. 292, 23. Se cyning (*Ethelbert of Kent*) sealde Wulláfe fíf sulung landes et Wassingwellan (*Washingwell, in Kent*) wið ðém fíf sulungum et Mersahám (*Mersham, in Kent*), ii. 66, 17–19. Twá sulung æt Denetúne (*Denton, in Kent*), 380, 32.

sum; *indef. prn. Some.* I. *one* of many, *part* of a whole, used substantively and (1) governing in the genitive (a) a noun or pronoun, cf. the Gothic use of *sums*:—Wæs ic ðara monna sum *I was one of the men*, Chart. Th. 170, 7. Mé tó aldorbanan weorðeþ wrádra sum, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034. Ðé wile beorna sum him geðgnian, 109, 26; Gen. 1828. Ðæt is wundra sum ðara ðe geworhte wuldres aldor, 155, 14; Gen. 2572: 199, 28; Exod. 345: 200, 15; Exod. 357. Wæs Seón sum ðara kyninga, Ps. Th. 134, 11. Swá swá úre sum *quasi unus ex nobis*, Gen. 3, 22. Wæs hira Matheus sum, Andr. Kmbl. 22; An. 11. Hé cýþde on sumre his bóca, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 9. Hí woldon cuman tó sumere ðara stówa, 34, 7; Fox 144, 9. Anlíc ðara his þegna sumum, 37, 1; Fox 186, 12. Fýr cymþ sume ðissa hærfesta (cf. the phrase *some* or *one of these days*), Wulfst. 205, 6. Manna cynnes sumne besyrwan, Beo. Th. 1430: B. 713. (b) a cardinal numeral, (α) *one* of a company containing the number:—Iacob férde hundseofontigra sum *omnes animae domus Jacob fuere septuaginta*, Gen. 46, 27. Hé ácígde syfone . . . eode eahta sum, Beo. Th. 6237; B. 3123. Hé twelfa sum hire áð sealde (*secum acceptis undecim comparibus suis*, p. 205), Chart. Th. 203, 2: L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3 note. (β) *one* with a company containing the number:—Hannibal ðýðeáh feówera sum *Annibal cum quatuor equitibus confugit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 16. Gange hé feówra sum tó and beó him fíllu, L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 18. Hé com twelfa sum *cum duodecim lectis militibus venientem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Wæs Agustinus feówertigra sum *socii ejus viri ut ferunt ferme quadraginta*, 1, 25; S. 486, 23. Com seofona sum (cf. ðæt deófol genam mid him ðýre seofon deófla, St. And. 18, 7), Andr. Kmbl. 2623; An. 1313. Gewát xii-a sum . . . se wæs on ðam ðreáte þreotteóða secg, Beo. Th. 4793; B. 2401. Fífténa sum (cf. 3267; B. 1641, where Beowulf's companions, after one has been slain, are said to be fourteen), Beo. Th. 420; B. 207. (γ) uncertain:—Ðæt hé syxa sum ofslóge syxtig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 7. (2) followed by *of*:—Sumne of ðám wítegum *unum de prophatis*, Mk. Skt. 8, 28. Ðá geneálæhton sume of Saducéum, Lk. Skt. 20, 27. (3) where the whole, of which the object denoted by *sum* is part, is to be inferred from the context:—Sigon ðá tó slépe: sum (*one* of the sleepers) sáre angeald éfenreste, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251. Habbaþ wé micel érende ne sceal ðér dyrne sum (*any* of the errands) wesan, 548; B. 271. Sumne (*one* of the creatures on the mere) Geáta leód feores getwæfde, 2869; B. 1432. Sume (*some* of the thanes) ðér bidon, 806; B. 400. (4) where the word is quite indefinite, *some one*:—Sum tó lyt hafaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 688; Sal. 343. Ic sceal swelgan of sumes bósme, Exon. Th. 395, 30; Rä. 15, 15. (5) where two members or two classes of the same group, or two parts of the same whole, are contrasted, *one . . . another, some . . . some*:—Ðonne lufaþ sum ðæt sum elles hwæt *one loves that, another something else*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 24. Hí gaderodon sum mára sum læsse *alius plus, alius minus*, Ex. 16, 17. Eorle monigum Dryhten áre gesceáwaþ, sumum weána dæl, Exon. Th. 379, 17; Deór. 34. Sum heó hire on handum bær, sum hire æt heortan læg, Cd. Th. 40, 8–9; Gen. 636. Ánra gehwylc hæfþ syndrige gyfe fram Gode sume furðor ðonne sume *alius sic, alius vero sic*, R. Ben. 64, 10. Sume hí beóton sume hí ofslógon *quosdam caedentes, alios vero occidentes*, Mk. Skt. 12, 5. Sió ungelícnes hira gearnunga hié tíehþ sume behindan sume, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 20. (6) where a series of individuals or of groups or of parts is enumerated:—Sum feóll wið ðone weg . . . sum feóll ofer stánscyligean . . . sum feóll on þornas . . . sum feóll on gód land; ðn brohte þrítigfealdne, sum syxtigfealdne, sum hundfealdne, Mk. Skt. 4, 4–8: Exon. Th. 42, 6–30; Cri. 668–680. Is se finta . . . sum brún, sum basu, sum splottum beseted, 218, 17; Ph. 296. Ánum hé sealde fíf pund, sumum twá, sumum ðn, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15. Ðá sende hé his þeów . . . hé sende ðderne . . . eft hé sumne sende, Mk. Skt. 12, 2–5. Sume hí slógon ðæt hió sceolde forsceoppan tó león . . . sume sceoldan bión eforas . . . sume wurdon tó wulfan . . . sume wurdon tó ðam deórcynne ðe mon hátte tigris, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32 sqq.: 34, 7;

Fox 144, 7–9: Mt. Kmbl. 16, 14. II. as an adjective (1) with a noun with or without a qualifying adjective, *a certain, some*, see also (5):—Sum man (*homo quidam*) hæfde twegen suna, Lk. Skt. 15, 11. Sum ǽgleáw man *quidam legis peritus*, 10, 25. Sum wítega of ðám ealdum, 9, 19: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 39. Ðeáh sum broc and sumu widerweardnes hiera forwiernþ, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 35. Wæs him gegearwod sum heard harmscearu, Cd. Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432. Sum wæs ǽhtwelig ælþeles cynnes rice gerǽfa, Exon. Th. 243, 29; Jul. 18. On his heortan cwæð unhýdig sum *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Sumes hundredmannes þeówa, Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Sumes þinges wana, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 18. Weorð forhwerfed ǽlc tó sumum dióre, 38, 1; Fox 196, 3. Hē com tó sumre stówe, Gen. 28, 11. For sumere twýrǽdnesse on cwertern ásend, Lk. Skt. 23, 19. (1 a) where two members of the same group are contrasted (*some . . . other*):—Sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft, ðonne sume habban, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17. Sume láreówas sindon beteran ðonne sume, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 16. (2) with a pronoun where later English would use *some of*:—Hē gebád mid sumum ðæm fultume, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 20. Lǽfdon hig hit sume *quidam ex eis*, Ex. 16, 20. Sume hī gelýfdon on deáde entas, Homl. Th. i. 366, 21. Sume gē (*quidam ex vobis*) ne gelýfaþ, Jn. Skt. 6, 64. Sume ða bóceras *quidam de scribis*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 38. Ða tēð hié brohton sume, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1. Ða sume wē nū gýmdon, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 27. (3) with *oðer*:—Sum óðer wítega, Homl. Th. i. 364, 18. Hē nales tó ídelnysse swá sume óþre ac tó gewinne on ðæt mynster eode, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. (4) with words denoting measure, *some* as still used with numerals, *one*; the use of *ān*, and in later English of the indefinite article with numerals, may be compared with this use of *sum*:—'Ásend him twá scrúd and sum pund.' Se ðegen him andwyrde: 'Genim feówer scrúd and twá pund, Homl. Th. i. 400, 19. Genim ðysse wyrte sumne (*one*) gripan, Lchdm. i. 184, 18. Ða gegaderedon hī sum hund scipa, and fóron súð ymbútan and sum feówertig scipa norþ ymbútan, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 4–6. Hié besǽton ðæt weorc útan sume twegen dagas, Erl. 93, 9. Ða wǽron hī sume tén geár on ðam gewinne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. Hý gán .xii. sume (twelfa sum, MS. B.), L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3. (4 a) where the number is indefinite, *some*:—Ða se Aulixes tó ðam geſiohte fór, ða hæfde hē sume hundred scipa, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. (5) adverbially or in adverbial phrases:—Se biscop is þeáh geset sumes (*in some degree*) tó máran bletsunge ðonne se mæssepreóst sý, L. Ælfc. P. 36; Th. ii. 378, 20. Sumes onlíce swá *velut*, Exon. Th. 214, 21; Ph. 242: Met. 8, 47. Swíðe gelíce, sumes hwæðre þeáh ungelíce (cf. *the corresponding prose* on sumum þingum ungelíce, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 26), 20, 54. Sió eorðe hit helt and be sumum dǽle swilgþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 5: Met. 20, 96. Seó hæfþ sume dǽle (cf. *som del* in Chaucer) læssan leáf, Lchdm. i. 144, 13. Æt sumum cyrre *once, on one occasion*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 7: Cd. Th. 298, 25; Sat. 538. Sume síþe, Exon. Th. 20, 16; Cri. 318. Sumera ðinga eáðelícor *in some respects easier*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 11. [*Goth.* sums: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sum: *Icel.* sumr.]

-sum *an adjective suffix* as in glad-*some*, win-*some*. [*Goth.* lustu-sams: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* lang-sam: *Icel.* frið-samr: *O. Frs.* hár-sum.] v. ang-, frem-, gehýr-, genyht-, lang-, lof-, luf-, sib-, wyn-sum *as examples*.

sumer (-or, -ur), es; *dat.* a, e; *m. Summer*:—Feówer tída synd getealde on ánum geáre . . . *Aestas* is sumor, Lchdm. iii. 250, 10. On ðone nygeþan dæg ðæs mónðes (*May*) biþ sumeres fruma. Se sumor hafaþ hundnygontig daga, Shrn. 83, 33. Sumor biþ sunwlitegost, Menol. Fox 473; Gn. C. 7. Beorht sumor, Cd. Th. 239, 23; Dan. 374. Sumer and winter; on sumera hit biþ wearm and on wintra ceald, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23. Swá háttra sumor, swá mára ðunor and líget on geáre, Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. Gē witun ðæt sumor (-er, MSS. A. B. Lind. Rush.) ys gehende, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. Ǽr sumor on tún gā *before summer come*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 1. Yldum bringþ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tó túne, Menol. Fox 176; Men. 89. Sumur, Exon. Th. 354, 58; Reim. 67. Ðonne on sumeres tíd sunne hátost scíneþ, 212, 12; Ph. 209. Ðú ðe ðám winterdagum selest scorte tída, and ðæs sumeres dahum langran, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5. Swá hē in swolopan middes sumeres wǽre *quasi in mediae aestatis caumate*, Bd. 3, 19: S. 549, 30. Wintres and sumeres *in winter and in summer*, Exon. Th. 200, 7; Ph. 37. Ic (*the fowler*) nelle fēdan hig (*the hawks*) on sumera, forðamðe hig þearle etaþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 9. Wiþ ðære sunnan hāto on sumere, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 9. Ðý sumera fór Ælfréd cyning út on sǽ, Chr. 875; Erl. 78, 5. Ðæs on sumera, 896; Erl. 94, 1. Ðý ilcan sumera, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Sumere, 885; Erl. 82, 25. Ofer ðone midne sumor (midne-sumor? cf. midne-dæg), 1006; Erl. 140, 5. Heó sý geworht ofer midne sumor, Lchdm. iii. 74, 11: Menol Fox 235; Men. 119. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sumar: *O. Frs.* sumur: *Icel.* sumar; *n.* (but earlier *m.*).] v. mid-, midde-, middan-sumer. See Grmm. D. M. c. 24.

sumer-hǽte, an; -hætu (o); *indecl.* or *gen.* e; *f. Summer heat*:—Gif ðære stówe neód oþþe gedeorf oðþe sumerhǽte hwylces eácan behúfige *si loci necessitas vel labor aut ardor aestatis amplius poposcerit*, R. Ben. 64, 17. For ðære sumorhǽte, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 31. [Cf. *Icel.* sumar-hiti.]

sumer-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To draw near to summer*:—Wite gē ðæt hit sumorlǽhþ, Homl. Th. i. 614, 5.

sumer-lang; *adj. Long as in summer*, epithet of a day (cf. *livelong*):—Ic ásecgan ne mæg, þeáh ic gesítte sumerlongne dæg, eal þa earfeþu, Exon. Th. 272, 7; Jul. 495. Sumorlangne dæg, 443, 29; Kl. 37. Ðú wercest sumurlange dagas swíðe hāte, Met. 4, 19. [*O. Sax.* thiu niguða tíd sumarlanges dages, Hel. 3422. *M. H. Ger.* sumer-lanc.]

sumer-líc; *adj. Summer*:—Sumorlíc dæg *aestivus dies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 28. Se sumerlíca sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 21. Mid ðære sumerlícan hǽtan, 252, 10. On sumerlícum tíman, Anglia xiii. 431, 939. [Eauer iliche sumerlich, Kath. 1663. *O. H. Ger.* sumar-líh *aestivus*: *Icel.* sumar-ligr.]

sumer-lida, an; *m.* [*Lida*, like the equivalent Icel. *liði* in *sumarliði*, elsewhere refers to a single object, man or ship (v. lida, sǽ-, ýð-lida), but in the passage given below from the Chronicle seems to mean a fleet. Later in the same work *lið* (q. v.), which seems taken from the Scandinavians, is used in this sense, e. g. ðæt lið ðæt on Sandwíc læg, 1052; Erl. 183, 40, can *sumer-lida* be intended to represent Norse *sumar-lið*? In one other place *sumer-lida* occurs, in company with words relating to the sea, and it there glosses *malleolus*; but here perhaps *sumer-loda* should be read, and *malleolus* be taken in the sense *shoot, twig* (see *spæc*); cf. *O. H. Ger.* sumar-lota, -lata *virgultum, palmes*. v. Anglia xiii. 330.] *A summer fleet, one that sets forth in summer and returns in autumn*: —Æfter ðissum gefeohte cuom micel sumorlida (tó Reádingum, MS. E.), Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 35. [Steenstrup takes the word to mean a force moving from its quarters in England, and leaving women, children, and goods behind there; but if Asser may be trusted, the reinforcement was from abroad. He says: 'quo praelio peracto, de *ultramarinis* partibus alius paganorum exercitus societati se adjunxit.'] Sumerlida *malleolus*, hýdscip *mioparo*, mæstcyst *modius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 25–27.

sumer-rédingbóc; *f. A lectionary for the summer*:—.ii. sumerrédingbēc, Chart. Th. 430, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* sumar-bók.] v. réding-bóc.

Sumer-sǽte, -sǽtan; *pl. The people* or *district of Somerset*:—Sumursǽtna se dǽl se ðǽr niéhst wæs . . . Sumorsǽte alle and Wilsǽtan, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 6–10. Mid Sumursǽtum, 845; Erl. 66, 21. On Dorsétum and on Sumærsǽton (Sumersǽtum, MS. C.), 1015; Erl. 152, 12. Ofer Sumersǽton and ofer Wealas, 1048; Erl. 180, 27. [He nom Sumersete, Laym. 21013. Dorsete and Wiltschire and Somersete also, R. Glouc. 3, 23.]

Sumersǽtisc; *adj. Of Somerset*:—Defenisces folces and Sumorsǽtisces, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 11.

sumer-selde, an; *f. A summer-house*:—Selde *proaula*, i. *domus coram aula*, sumerselde *zetas aestivales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 47. [Cf. *Icel.* sumarsetr *a summer abode*.]

súmness, e; *f. Delay*:—Æfter monige ł longsum ł monigful súmnise (æfter micclum fæce, Rush.: fyrste, W. S.) *post multum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* súmig *negligens*; súmheit *tardatio, negligentia*: *Ger.* säumniss *delay, stay*; säumen *to stay*; säumig *tardy*.]

sumor. v. sumer.

sumsende *humming, sounding* (of falling rain):—Hī (*the storm-clouds*) feallan lǽtaþ sweart sumsendu (suinsendu? v. swinsian) seáw of bósme, wǽtan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 19; Rä. 4, 47. [*Ger.* summen, sumsen *to hum, buzz*.]

sumur, sun-, suna. v. sumer, sunn-, sunu.

sund *sound*. v. an-, on-, ge-sund. [Sund, Ps. Th. 67, 20, *is an error for* ge-sund.]

sund, es; *n.* I. *power of swimming*:—Hē sealde ðám fixum sund and ðám fugelum fliht, Homl. Th. i. 16, 7: Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 10. Dol biþ se ðe gǽþ on deóp wæter, se ðe sund nafaþ, ne gesegled scip, Salm. Kmbl. 449; Sal. 225. [Heore (*fishes*) sund is awemmed, Laym. 21326.] II. *the act of swimming*:—Hē on holme wæs sundes ðe sǽra, Beo. Th. 2876; B. 1436. Hē ðē æt sunde oferflát *he beat you at swimming*, 1039; B. 517. Hē mid sunde (cf. *Icel.* með sundi) ða eá oferfaran wolde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 29. Apollonius becom mid sunde tó Pentapolim, Ap. Th. 11, 6. Hié on sunde (cf. *Icel.* á sundi) tó ðære byrig fóron, Nar. 10, 28: Beo. Th. 3240; B. 1618. Ðú ðe wið Brecan wunne on sídne sǽ ymb sund flite *thou that didst strive with Brecan on the wide sea, didst contend in the matter of swimming*, 1019; B. 507. Flód on sund (cf. *Icel.* á sund) hōfon earce from eorðan, Cd. Th. 83, 32; Gen. 1388. III. *sea, water*:—Streámas wundon, sund wið sande, Beo. Th. 431; B. 213. Ða wæs sund liden *then was the sea passed*, 452; B. 223. Se stán tógán, streám út áweóll . . . sund grunde onfēng, Andr. Kmbl. 3055; An. 1530. Sund unstille, Exon. Th. 338, 14; Gn. Ex. 78. Swelaþ sǽfiscas sundes getwǽfde (*the ocean having been dried up by the heat*), 61, 20; Cri. 987. Wǽglíþende setlaþ sǽmearas sundes æt ende *by the shore* (or *at the end of their swimming* (?)), 361, 6; Wal. 15. Ic on sunde áwōx ufan ýþum þeaht, 392, 6; Rä. 11, 3. Sǽmearas sunde getenge, Elen. Kmbl. 456; El. 228. Of nihtes sunde, Salm. Kmbl. 675; Sal. 337. Hié on sund (*the Red Sea*) stigon, Cd. Th. 198, 8; Exod. 319: Beo. Th. 1029; B. 512. Ðone ðe grund and sund, eorðan and hreó wǽgas, salte sǽstreámas ámearcode, Andr. Kmbl. 1494; An. 748. Hwá ðam sǽflotan sund wísode *who*

acted as pilot for the vessel, 762; An. 381: 976; An. 488. [Fris on sund (watir, Trin. MS.), C. M. 621. *Icel.* sund *swimming; a sound: Dan. Swed.* sund *a sound, strait.*] v. syndig.

sund-būend, es; *m. A sea-dweller*, but the word, which occurs only in the plural, is used for *men, mankind*; cf. fold-būend:—Saturnus ðone sundbūende hēton, hæleþa bearn, Met. 26, 48. Ðone Saturnus sundbūende hātaþ (cf. stiorran ðe wē hātaþ Saturnes steorra, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 12), 24, 21. Hī (*acc.*) ne gesāwon sundbūende (cf. Hī (*the people of the golden age*) hió (*acc.*) nānwuht ne gesāwon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5), 8, 13. Ðæs ðe ēfre sundbūend (*men*) secgan hȳrdon, Exon. Th. 5, 22; Cri. 73. Ðæt āsecgan sundbūendum, 14, 19; Cri. 221.

sund-corn, es; *n. Saxifrage*; saxifraga granulata:—Sundcorn *saxifraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 55: 79, 25. Sundcorn. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *saxifragam* and ōþrum naman sundcorn nemneþ. . . . Wið ðæt stānas on blǣdran wexen, genim ðās wyrte, Lchdm. i. 212, 7–11 (see the plate at the beginning of the volume). Sundcornes leáf, ii. 342, 9. Gif men weaxan stānas on ðære blǣdran, wyl sundcorn on ealaþ, 320, 6. Genim neogon piporcorna, fīftēne sundcorn (*saxifragia*), iii. 18, 13.

sund-deáw (?), a plant name, *rosemary*:— Sundeáw (=sund-deáw? v. sund, II) *rosmarinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 77. *Sundew* remains as a name for *drosera rotundifolia*, v. E. D. S. Pub., Plant Names.

sund-flīte, Beo. Th. 1019; B. 507. v. sund, II.

sund-gebland, es; *n. The water's mingling*, used of the mere into which Beowulf plunged:—Se ðe meregrundas mengan scolde, sēcan sundgebland, Beo. Th. 2904; B. 1450. Cf. ȳð-gebland.

sund-gird, e; *f. A rod to measure the depth of water, a sounding-pole*:—Sundgyrd *bolis* (*βολίς sounding-lead*), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 67: *bolidis*, 57, 7. Sundgerd in scipe *vel* metrāp *bolidas*, ii. 102, 14. Sundgyrd on scipe *vel* metrāp *bolidis*, 126, 46: 11, 17. Cf. sund-līne, -rāp.

sund-helm, es; *m. A water-covering, the sea which covers*:—Mec sundhelm þeahte and mec ȳþa wrugon, Exon. Th. 488, 4; Rä. 76, 1. Ic sundhelme ne mæg losian, 382, 13; Rä. 3, 10.

sund-hengest, es; *m. A sea-horse, a ship*:—Ceólum līðan, sundhengestum, Exon. Th. 53, 20; Cri. 853. Sēlan sundhengestas, ealde ȳðmearas, 54, 4; Cri. 863.

sund-hwæt; *adj. Active in swimming*:—Sǣfisca cynn swimmaþ sundhwate, ðǣr se swēta stenc ūt gewītaþ (-eþ?), Exon. Th. 363, 21; Wal. 57.

sund-lida (Th.), -liden (Grn.), Beo. Th. 452; B. 223. v. sund, III.

sund-līne, an; *f. A sounding-line*:—Sundlīne *cataprorates* (*cataprorates* linea cum massa plumbea qua maris altitudo tentatur, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 8: 63, 66. Cf. sund-gird, -rāp.

sund-mere, es; *m. A place for swimming*:—On sundmere *in natatario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 50.

sundness. v. on- (an-) sundness.

sund-nytt, e; *f. The employment of swimming*:—Beówulf sundnytte dreáh *Beowulf swam*, Beo. Th. 4710; B. 2360.

sundor (-er, -ur); *adv.* I. *apart, aloof, by one's self, separately*:—Ne scealt ðū sunder beón from ðīnum geférum on Ongelcyrican *tua fraternitas seorsum fieri non debet a clericis suis in ecclesia Anglorum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 11. Geseah se cyning heora sacerdas sundor stondon (*seorsum consistere*), 2, 2; S. 503, 38. Hē gesæt him sundor æt rūne, Exon. Th. 293, 3; Wand. 111: Andr. Kmbl. 2324; An. 1163. Gebærne wulfes ceácan and ða tēþ sundor *burn the teeth by themselves*, Lchdm. ii, 102, 13. Se Hǣlend genam his twelf þegnas sundor of ðæm weorode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Sundor āscīgan *to call aside*, Elen. Kmbl. 1203; El. 603. II. *severally, each by himself*:—Sundor ānra gehwilc herige ðec *let each one severally praise thee*, Cd. Th. 239, 15; Dan. 370. Fēran sceal sundor ānra gehwæs sāwl of līce, Exon. Th. 191, 24; Az. 93. Swā monig beóþ men ofer eorþan, swā beóþ mōdgeþoncas; ǣlc him hafaþ sundor sefan (sundor-sefan?), 344, 5; Gn. Ex. 169. Heó wile gesēcan sundor ǣghwylcne feorhberendra, 420, 18; Rä. 40, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 130; Sal. 64. III. *in a manner different from others*:—Ilco ðoht ōðer suindir ūrāt *eundem sensum alius aliter expressit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 5. IV. *in a way that separates, asunder*:—Sundur gedǣlan līf wið līce *to part asunder life from body*, Beo. Th. 4836; B. 2422. Seó cwēn bebeád cræftum getȳde sundor āsēcean ða sēlestan (*to pick out the best workmen*), Elen. Kmbl. 2035; El. 1019: 813; El. 407. [*Goth.* sundrō: *O. Sax.* sundar (-or): *O. H. Ger.* suntar: *Icel.* sundr.] v. on-sundrum.

sundor-anweald, es; *m. Single authority, monarchy*:—Sunderanweald *monarchia*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-walt *monarchia.*]

sundor-cræft, es; *m. A special power* or *art, one possessed* or *exercised by an individual* or *a class*:—Ða rīcan on ðam woruldwelan nabbaþ nǣnne sundorcræft, Bt. 27¦ 2; Fox 98, 7. Seó wiht sundorcræft hafaþ, Exon. Th. 420, 14; Rä. 40, 3. Ðæt hȳ sundorcræfta sumne eác cunne *that each have some craft of his own that he knows*, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 29. Sió gesceádwīsnes is se sēlesta sundorcræfta *reason is the best of distinguishing faculties* (*as being the faculty peculiar to man*; cf. hió is synderlīc cræft ðære sāwle, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 10), Met. 20, 203.

sundor-cȳþ[u]; *f. Special, private knowledge* or *acquaintance, intimacy*:—Riht is ðæt mynecena ǣnige sundorcȳþþe tō woruldmannum nabban, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 34.

sundor-feoh; *n. Private property, private estate*:—Mīn sundorfeoh on ðam neoþeran Hysseburnan, Chart. Th. 488, 10.

sundor-freódōm, es; *m. A special immunity, a privilege*:—Mid andweardum apostolicum sunderfreódōmum *cum praesentibus apostolicis privilegiis* (153, 10), Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 17: 154, 22. v. next word.

sundor-freóls, es; *m. A special immunity, a privilege*:—On dissum sunderfreólse *priuilegio*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 26. Ðysne mīnne sunderfreóls *hoc nostrum priuilegium*, 350, 12, 16, 32. v. preceding word.

sundor-gecynd *a peculiar nature*:—Hē hafaþ sundorgecynd, Exon. Th. 357, 18; Pa. 30.

sundor-genga, an; *m. One who goes by himself*:—Sum fearhrȳþer ðæs ōþræs ceápes geférscipe oferhogode, and him gewunode ðæt hē wæs geond ðæt wēsten sundorgenga, Blickl. Homl. 199, 5. Cf. ān-genga.

sundor-gerēfland, es; *n. Land reserved to the jurisdiction of a gerēfa* (?):—On ðæm sundorgerēflande *in tribulano* (in the same glossary *in tribulanam* is rendered *in þa burh*) *territorio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 4. Cf.:—Ælymer habbe þat lond at Stonham þe ic hym er to hande let to reflande. And ic an Godric mine reue at Waldingfeld þa þritti acre ðe ic hym er to hande let, Chart. Th. 570, 34. *See also* gerēf-mǣd.

sundor-gift, e; *f. A special gift* or *grace, prerogative, privilege*:—For ðære sundorgife ðe him God sealde gumena rīce, Cd. Th. 254, 4; Dan. 606. Wē swylc ne gefrugnan ēfre gelimpan, ðæt ðū in sundurgiefe swylce befénge, Exon. Th. 6, 6; Cri. 80. God monnum syleþ sundorgiefe *God gives to each man a special gift*, 293, 22; Crä. 5. Sindergife *privilegium*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 76. Ælc cræft hæfþ his sundorgife and ða gife and ðone weorþscipe ðe hē hæfþ hē forgifþ ælcum ðara ðe hine lufaþ *inest dignitas profria virtuti, quam in eos, quibus fuerit adjuncta, transfundit*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 30. Sundorgife *prerogativa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 37. Syndergyfa, Hpt. Gl. 468, 53. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-gepa.]

sundor-hālga, an; *m. A Pharisee*, (but in one passage it seems to mean) *a scribe*:—Twegen men . . . ān wæs sunderhālga, and ōðer wæs openlīce synful, Homl. Th. ii. 428. 3: 420, 34: 422, 3. Bōceras and sunderhālgan, Scint. 203, 3. Ða Farisēiscan and sundorhālgan (*scribes*) hine tō deáðe fordēmdon, H. R. 9, 28. Manega ðæra sunderhālgena (*Pharisaeorum*), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7. Ðæra wrītera and sundorhālgena, 5, 20. Sunderhālgena, Homl. Th. ii. 216, 26. Ða wǣron of sundorhālgon, Jn. Skt. 1, 24. [Þa sunderhalje and þa bocere, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 3. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sundir-lebin *pharisaei.*]

sundor-īrfe, es; *n. A private inheritance*:—Eal ðæt se rinca baldor sinces āhte oððe sundoryrfes, Judth. Thw. 26, 22; Jud. 340. Wilsumne regn wolcen bringeþ and ðonne āscūdeþ God sundoryrfe *pluviam voluntariam segregabis, Deus, haereditati tuae*, Ps. Th. 67, 10.

sundor-land, es; *n. Separate land, an estate belonging to particular persons* (?):—Tō hira sundorlande *ad prediolum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 51. Sundorland *predia*, 66, 75. The word occurs in an enumeration of boundaries, and Kemble explains it there as 'land set apart for special purposes':—Æfter ðære strēte be ðære wællan on Sunderlond, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 118, 20.

sundor-līc; *adj. Special, peculiar*:—Ðām is sundorlīc sang tō singanne *singulariter canticum cantare*, Past. 52, 7; Swt. 409, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-līh *singularis.*] v. synder-līc.

sundorlīce; *adv. Apart, separately*:—Sundurlīce *seorsum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 33. v. synderlīce.

sundor-līf, es; *n. A private life*:—Hē sundorlīf (*vitam privatam*) and munuclīf wæs foreberende eallum ðām weolum ðæs eorþlican rīces, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 7.

sundor-līpe. v. synder-līpe, *and next word.*

sundor-līpes; *adv. Separately, severally, specially*:—Sunderlīpes *sequestratim, diverse, alternatim*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 18. Sunderlīpas *separatim, singulariter*, 438, 40. [Weren þas þreo laje gewriten inne þa oðre table-breode sunderlipes *written separately on the one table* (*of stone*), O. E. Homl. i. 11, 32. Þu hauest iseid of euch a setnesse sunderlepes *of each order separately*, 261, 33. He cumeð to elch man sunderlupes, ii. 5, 15. Ich habbe sunderliche (sunderlepes, MS. C.) ispeken of þeos þreo limes, A. R. 90, 5. Cf. Ðe almisse þe mon deð sunderlīpe (*specially*) for to quemen ure drihten, O. E. Homl. i. 137, 18. *O. Frs.* sunder-lēpis *specially.*] v. synder-līpes.

sundor-mǣd; *f. A separate, private meadow*:—Seó mǣd ðe dārtō gebyreþ wið Hummingtūn seó his sundermǣd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 354, 30.

sundor-mǣlum; *adv. Singly, separately*; singillatim, Anglia xiii. 380, 217.

sundor-notu, e; *f. A special office*:—Gif ceorl geþeáh ðæt hē hæfde sundornote on cynges healle, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 17. v. next word.

sundor-nytt, e; *f. A special office, employment*, or *use*:—Ælc hæfþ sundornytte (sunder-, Hatt. MS.) *per officium diversa sunt*, Past. 34, 3; Swt. 232, 4. Hæfde Hrōðgār seleweard āseted; sundernytte beheóld ymb aldor Dena, eóten weard ābeád, Beo. Th. 1339; B. 667. v. preceding word.

sundor-riht, es; *n. A special right, right peculiar to a class:*—Rómwara sundorriht *jus Quiritum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11. Weala sunderriht, i. 20, 64.

sundor-seld, es; *n. A special seat, a seat that stands apart, a throne:*—Đæt hē sundurseld wuldres nimeþ *ut solium gloriæ teneat*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 27.

sundor-setl, es; *n. A residence apart, a hermitage:*—Hē ongan wilnian wēstenes and sundersetle[s ?]. . . Hē leornode be đām ancerum đe on wēstene and on sundorsettlum heora līf leofodon, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 20–24. Hē his fultum tō đam sundorsetle sōhte, 3; Gdwin. 24, 2.

sundor-sprǽc, e; *f.* I. where a single person speaks privately with one or more, *private speech, a private conversation:*—Nero cwæd: 'Sege mē, Petrus, on sundorsprǽce, hwæt đū đence,' Homl. Th. i. 376, 27. Swā swā him (*Moses*) God silf dihte on heora sundersprǽce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 14. Cornelius Asina gefōr tō Hannibale tō sundorsprǽce *ad colloquium*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 7. Đā nam Eugenia hī on sundorsprǽce, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 48. Đā clypode Herodes đa drȳ tungelwītegan on sundersprǽce, Homl. Th. i. 78, 17. Đætte hē hæbbe his sundorsprǽce mid đǽm bilwitum *cum simplicibus sermocinatio ejus*, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 16. Hȳ (*Hannibal and Scipio*) hiera sundorsprǽce (*colloquium*) tō unsibbe brohton, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 12. II. where many speak in private, *a private conference, council:*—Hī cōmon ealle tōsomne tō heora sundersprǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 9.

sundor-stōw, e; *f. A separate place, a place set apart for a particular object:*—Ælcum đara đū gesettest his āgene sunderstōwe, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30.

sundor-weorþung, e; *f. Special honour, prerogative, privilege:*—Heó (*St. Michael's church*) nalles on goldes wlite and on seolfres ne scīneþ, ac on sundorweorþunge þurh godcundra mægen heó gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 9. Sundorweorđunge *prerogativam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 75. v. synder-weorþmynt.

sundor-wine, es; *m. A special friend, an intimate friend:*—Ne āswīc sundorwine, ac ā symle geheald rihtum gerisnum, Exon. Th. 301, 34; Fā. 29.

sundor-wīs; *adj. Specially, singularly wise:*—Ænne giddum gearusnottorne . . . đone hié đære cwēne āgēfon, sægdon hine sundorwīsne, Elen. Kmbl. 1172; El. 588.

sundor-wundor, es; *n. A special wonder, that which especially excites wonder:*—Mē frōd wita sægde sundorwundra fela, Exon. Th. 313, 19; Mōd. 2.

sund-plega, an; *m. Play in the water:*—Se tīreádga (*the Phenix*) twelf sīþum hine bibaþaþ . . . siþþan hine sylfne æfter sundplegan hefeþ on heánne beám, Exon. Th. 205, 12; Ph. 111. Se hærnflota (*the ship*) æfter sundplegan (*its journey across the sea*) sondlond gespearn, 182, 10; Gū. 1308.

sund-rēp, es; *m. A sounding line:*—Sundgyrd in scipe ođđe [sund-]rēp, i. metrēp *bolidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 17. v. sund-gird.

sund-reced, es; *n. A sea-house*, a term for the ark:—Đū (*Noah*) seofone genim on đæt sundreced tūdra gehwylces, Cd. Th. 80, 28; Gen. 1335.

sundrian; *p.* ode *To sunder, separate.* [Scheaden þe eilen urom þe clene cornes, þet is, sundren god from vuele, A. R. 270, 28. Marie and Marthe weren sustren, auh hore lif sundrede, 414, 12. Nan ne mei sundrin from ođere, Kath. 1776. To sundren and mengen, Gen. and Ex. 468. *O. H. Ger.* suntarōn: *Icel.* sundra.] v. ā-, ge-, on-, tō-sundrian; syndrian.

sund-wudu, a; *m. A ship:*—Sum mæg fromlīce ofer sealtne sǽ sundwudu drīfan, Exon. Th. 42, 24; Cri. 677: Beo. Th. 421; B. 208: 3817; B. 1906.

sunor *a herd.* v. sunor.

sunna, an; *m. The sun:*—Sōna eode sunna up, Gen. 32, 31: Ps. Th. 148, 3. Sunne (-a, MS. J.), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 297, 7. Sunna and mōne, Nar. 28, 20. Đæs sunnan āsprungnis ođþe đære mōnan, 28, 10. [The word is usually feminine in the Teutonic dialects, but masculine forms are found in *Goth.* sunna: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sunno.] v. sunne.

Sunnan-ǽfen, es; *m. The evening before Sunday:*—On Sunnan-ǽfen *dominica vespera*, Anglia xiii. 396, 447. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǽse wyrce an Sunnan-ǽfen efter hire setlgange ōđ Mōnan-ǽfenes setlgang, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 19. Hī lǽddon hine tō hiora hūstinge on đone Sunnan-ǽfen, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 34. [Giester sunneue, Chart. Th. 437, 18.] [*O. H. Ger.* sunnūn āband *vesper sabbati: Ger.* Sonnabend.]

sunnan-corn *gromel;* lithospermon officinale, Lchdm. i. 314, 18; see the remark in Lchdm. ii. 407, col. 1.

Sunnan-dæg, es; *m. Sunday:*—Iúdagum Romani and eác Angli gehālgedon on đisra tungla gemynde heora dagas, and đæne forman dæg hig hēton Sunnandæg, forđan heó ys ealra tungla wlitegost, and se dæg wæs ealra daga fyrmest on heora dagum, and nū ys on ūrum tīman. Gode lof ealles, Anglia viii. 321, 4–7. On ānum đara restedaga se nū Sunnandæg is nemned *una Sabbati quae nunc Dominica dies dicitur*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 30. Dōmes dæg . . . se hālgesta Sunnandæg . . . đȳ dæge blissiaþ đa đe Sunnandæges freóls heóldan, Wulfst. 244, 14–19. Æghwelce Sæternes dæg and Sunnan, Shrn. 88, 33: Lchdm. iii. 228, 4. Crist ārās of deáđe on đone Ēásterlīcan Sunnandæg, Homl. Th. i. 216, 33. Men ne mōten bađian Sunnandagum, L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 27. Gif wē đa six Sunnandagas of ādōþ, Wulfst. 284, 4. ¶ The observance of the Sunday was enjoined by the laws. The time that had to be so observed was according to Wihtræd's Laws from sunset on Saturday to sunset on Sunday:—Gif esne wyrce an Sunnanǽfen efter hire setlgange ōđ Mōnanǽfenes setlgang, 9; Th. i. 38, 19; but later the time seems to have been extended, and to be from 3 on Saturday until dawn on Monday:—Healde man ǽlces Sunnandæges freólsunga fram nōntīde đæs Sæternes-dæges ōþ đæs Mōnandæges līhtinge, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 18: L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 362, 1: Wulfst. 231, 9. During this time servile and free were forbidden to work under various penalties, the latter being liable even to a loss of freedom, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 6: L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 15; the servile to a fine or to corporal punishment, *ib.*; and see L. Wih. 9–11; Th. i. 38, 18: L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 13; in general terms it is said:—[Ealra] Woroldlīcra weorca on đam hālgan dæge geswīce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. The only exception is the preparation of food:—Nān weoruldweorc, būton mon his mete gearwige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 22. In case of necessity, however, and under certain conditions, travelling was allowed:—Gif hwam gebyrige đæt hē nȳde faran scyle, đonne mōt hē swā rīdan, swā rōwan, swā swilce færelde faran swylce tō his wege gebyrige, on đa gerād đæt hē his mæssan gehȳre and his gebedu ne forlǽte, *ib.* More specifically there are prohibitions of Sunday trading:—Sunnandæges cȳpinge gif hwā āgynne, þolie đæs ceápes and twelf ōrena mid Denum and .xxx. scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 15: L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15: L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: of assemblies, except in case of extreme need:—Wē forbeódaþ ǽlc folcgemōt, būton hit for mycelre neódþearfe sī, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 17: L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 10: vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21: of hunting:—Huntađfara geswīce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18; and compare the answer of the hunter in Ælfric's Colloquy:—Ic næs tōdæg on huntnođe, forđam Sunnandæg ys, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 1: of legal proceedings, L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10–15. Theft on Sunday incurred a double fine, L. Ælf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22–25. As to the religious observances connected with the day it is said:—Hit gedafenaþ đæt gehwylce cristene men, đa þurhteón māgon, on Sæternesdæg cume tō cyrcean, and him leóht mid bringe, and đǽr ǽfensang gehȳran and on ūhtan đone ūhtsang, and on morgenne mid heora offrungum cuman tō đære mæssan symbelnysse. And đonne hig đyder cumen, ne sȳ đǽr nān flīcn, ne nǽnig geflytu, ne nǽnig ungeþwǽrnes gehȳred, ac smylte mōde, æt đære hālgan þēnunge, ægđer ge for hig sylfe ge for eal Godes folc þingien, ægđer ge mid heora gebedum ge mid heora ælmessan; and æfter đære hālgan þēnunge him gehwā hām hwyrfe, and mid his freóndum and his nȳhstum and mid ælđeódigum hine gāstlīce gereordige, and hine wið ofersēt and druncennysse beorge, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 32 sqq. [*O. L. Ger.* Sunnun-dag: *Du.* Zon-dag: *O. H. Ger.* Sunnūn-tag: *Ger.* Sonn-tag: *Icel.* Sunnu-dagr.] v. Ēáster-, Palm-Sunnandæg.

Sunnan-niht, e; *f. The night between Saturday and Sunday:*—Ælcum gesinhīwum gebyreþ đæt hig hyra clǽnnysse healdon ǽfre Sunnannihte (*noete diei Dominici*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 18. His līc læg on byrgene đa Sæterniht and Sunnanniht . . . and hē ārās of deáđe on đone Ēásterlīcan Sunnandæg, Homl. Th. i. 216, 27–33. Se đe stalaþ on Sunnanniht . . . ođđe on đone Hālgan Đunresdæg, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22. Hū on Sunnannihtum nihtlīc wæcce tō healdenne sȳ. On Sunnandæge mon sceal hrađor ārīsan tō ūhtsange, R. Ben. 35, 2: 42, 15: Wulfst. 305, 23.

Sunnan-ūhta, an; *m. The time before day-break on Sunday;* as an ecclesiastical term *the hour of matins on Sunday*, or *the service then held:*—'On Sunnandæg đū cymst tō mē'. . . Se apostol on đam Sunnanūhtan ārwacol tō đære cyrcan com, Homl. Th. i. 74, 20. Gē sculon singan Sunnanūhtan, L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 4.

sunn-beám, es; *m. A sun-beam:*—Ealle đa niht stōd swylce beorht sunnbeám *tota ea noete columna lucis stabat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 24: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 184. Him gēþ of se leóma swylce ōđer sunnbeám, Lchdm. iii. 272, 5. Hwæt fremaþ đam blindan seó beorhta sunbeám? Homl. Skt. i. 4, 275. Se rēnboga cymþ of đam sunbeáme and of wēstum wolcne, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 26. v. sunne-beám.

sunn-bearu (-o), wes; *m. A sunny grove:*—Sunbearo līxeþ, wuduholt wynlīc, Exon. Th. 199, 30; Ph. 33.

sunn-beorht; *adj. Bright with the sunshine:*—Hē his cȳþþu eft, sunbeorht gesetu sēceþ *contendit solis ad ortus*, Exon. Th. 217, 10; Ph. 278: 228, 10; Ph. 436.

sunn-bryne, es; *m. Sun-burn:*—Wiþ sunbryne, Lchdm. ii. 324, 16: 300, 30.

sunn-deáw (?). v. sund-deáw.

sunne, an (sunnu, Cd. Th. 286, 14; Sat. 352, *and acc.* sunne, 147, 11; Gen. 2437: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* have acc. *sunna*); *f.* I. *the sun:*—On đam feórđan dæge gesceóp God twā miccle leóht, đæt is sunne and mōna, and betǽhte đæt māre leóht, đæt is seó sunne, tō đam dæge,

Lchdm. iii. 234, 6-8. Seó sunne is micle ufor ðonne se mōna sỹ, 242, 10. Seó sunne is swīðe mycel; eall swā brād heó is, ðæs ðe bēc secgaþ, swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, 236, 6. Dā (*at the creation*) wæs seó sunne seofon sīðum beorhtre ðonne heó nū is, Shrn. 64, 19. Seó sunne (sunna, Lind.) byþ forsworcen, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 29. On sumera sunne scīneþ, Cd. Th. 233, 16; Dan. 276. Dæge sunnan *die sabbati*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 16. I a. epithets or metaphors applied to the sun:—Hāte scīneþ, blīcþ ðeós beorhte sunne, Cd. Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811. Swegles gim, sunne, Exon. Th. 212, 13; Ph. 209. Goldtorht sunne, 351, 11; Sch. 78. Heofones gim, wyncondel wera, sweglbeorht sunne, 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Suune swegeltorht, Andr. Kmbl. 2497; An. 1250. Æðele sunne, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Sunne, mǣre tungol, sió æþele gesceaft, Chr. 937; Erl. 13, 16. *See also* candel, tapor. I b. forms used of the sun's course:—Seó sunne gǣþ be Godes dihte betweox heofenan and eorðan, on dæg bufon eorðan and on niht under ðysse eorðan, eall swā feorr āðūne on nihtlīcre tīde under ðære eorþan swā heó on dæg bufon up āstīhþ, Lchdm. iii. 234, 18-22. Ðonne sunne on setle sié, ii. 346, 10. Ær sunne tō setle eode, Ex. 17, 12. Sunne setlgonges sūs, Exon. Th. 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streámas heá oferhlifaþ, 206, 1; Ph. 120. Sunne gewāt tō sete glīdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2609; An. 1306. Sunne up on morgentīd glād ofer grundas . . . sió æþele gesceaft sāh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 13-17. Wē hātaþ ēnne dæg fram sunnan upgang ōð ēfen; ac swā þeáh is on bōcum geteald tō ānum dæge fram ðære sunnan upgange ōð ðæt heó eft becume ðǣr heó ǣr upstāh, Lchdm. iii. 236, 1-5. Æfter sunnan setlgange, Gen. 28, 11: Ex. 22, 26. Æfter sunnan setlrāde, Cd. Th. 184, 19; Exod. 109. II. used in phrases expressing exposure to the sun's heat or light, e. g. *in* or *out of the sun*:—Gelicge upweard wiþ hātre sunnan *let him lie on his back with his face turned towards a hot sun*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 10. Drīge in hātre sunnan, ii. 30, 19. Ryslas cāfisca on sunnan gemylte, 30, 1. Hē sæt ūt on suunan, Shrn. 61, 24. Āsete on hāte sunnan, Lchdm. ii. 252, 9: Exon. Th. 407, 34; Rä. 27, 4. Þeáh hine (*the sick man*) mon on sunnan lǣde, 340, 17; Gn. Ex. 112. II a. in the phrase *under sunnan* = in this world, cf. *sublunary*:—Hié ēfre geseón under sunnan, Andr. Kmbl. 2025; An. 1015. Ðæt hit wurde, ðæt on eorðan geond ðās wīdan weoruld wǣren swelce under sunnan, Met. 8, 42. III. used metaphorically:—Seó sōþfæste sunne, Exon. Th. 237, 9; Ph. 587. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Juliana, 252, 21; Jul. 166. [*Goth.* sunnō: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. Icel.* sunna. In the Scandinavian languages the ordinary word is *sól*, *sunna* is poetical: Sól heitir með mönnum, en sunna með goðum.] v. sunna; swegel, II.

sunne-beám, es; *m. A sun-beam*:—Hēr æteówede cometa se steorra, and scān iii mōnðas swilce sunnebeám, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 5. v. sunn-beám.

sunn-feld, es *or* a; *m. Elysium*:—Sunfeld *Eliseum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 8. Hwǣr wuniaþ Enoc und Helias? Ic ðē secge, Malifica and Intimphonis (in tempis?), ðæt is, on sunfelda and on sceánfelda, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 1. (v. scīn-feld.) [*O. H. Ger.* sunna-velt *Elysium*.]

sunn-folgend a plant-name (rendering the Latin *solisequia*), *heliotrope*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 71. v. sōlsece.

sunn-gang, es; *m. The course of the sun*. v. next word.

sunn-ganges; *adv. In the direction of the sun's movement, with the sun*:—Wende ðē ðonne iii sunganges, Lchdm. i. 400, 10. Bebeóde hē hine Gode geornlīce and hine gesēnige, cyrre hine sungonges ymb, ii. 116, 9. To move with the sun was considered lucky, to move in the reverse direction unlucky; the latter method is consequently taken by witches in their ceremonies. So Spenser, 'She turned her contrary to the sunne . . . for she the right did shunne.' Cf. *Icel.* sólar-sinnis *with the sun*:—Þeir höfðu gengit sólarsinniss um goðahūs, Droplaugarsona Saga 11, 4. At sōlu *prosperously*; and-sælis *against the course of the sun*; mostly used of witches or uncanny appearances:—Sā sauðamaðr Grō at hon gækk ūt, ok gækk andsælis um hus sīn ok mælti erfitt mun verða at standa í möt giptu Ingimundarsona, Vatnsdæla Saga 59, 4. Cf. also Scotch *withershins*, see the examples in Jamieson's Dictionary.

sunn-gihte, es; *n.* (?) *A solstice*:—On ðone ylcan dæg (*June* 24) byþ *solstitia*, ðæt ys on ūre gewéode, sungihte, forðon ðe seó sunne standeþ on mydre lyfte. . . . Ðonne gelimpeþ ðæt wundorlīce on ðæs sumeres sungihte on mydne dæg, ðonne seó sunne byþ on ðæs heofones mydle, ðonne nafaþ seó sỹl (*at Jerusalem*) nēnige sceade; ðonne ðæs sungihtes beóþ þrỹ dagas forð ūrnen, ðonne hafaþ seó sỹl ǣrest lytle sceade, Shrn. 95, 29-96, 3. Cf. gebed-giht; *and see* sunn-stede.

sunn-līg; *adj. Solar*:—Ðæt sunlīce leóhtfæt *lampas Titanea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 24. On swā hwilcum sunlīcum mōnðe swā se mōna geendaþ, Lchdm. iii. 250, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* sunna-līh.]

sunn-sceadu, we *or* e; *f. A sun-shade, veil, covering to keep off the sun*:—Sunsceadu *flammeolum* (*flameolum* curchyfe, Wrt. Voc. i. 238, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 6.

sunn-scīn *sun-shine* (? the word glosses *speculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 14). v. scīn.

sunn-scīne; *adj. Beautiful or splendid as the sun*:—Seó sunscíene flǣmne, Exon. Th. 256, 9; Jul. 229.

sunn-stede, es; *n. The place where the sun sets, the west*:—From sunsete (sunnsett, Lind.) *ab occasu*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 54. Sunset *occidentem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* sólar-seta, -setr *sunset*; sól-setr; *n. pl. sunrise and sunset*.]

sunn-stede, es; *m. A solstice*:—Sumor hæfþ sunnstede . . . winter hæfþ ōþerne sunnstede . . . Gǣþ seó sunne norðweard ōð ðæt heó becymþ tō ðam tācne ðe is gehāten *Cancer*, ðǣr is se sumerlīca sunnstede . . . seó sunne cymþ eft sūð tō ðam winterlīcan sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 10-24. Ða Grēciscan onginnaþ hyra geár æt ðam sunnstede, 246, 19. God sette twegen sunnstedas, ðæne ēnne on .xii. kl. Ian. and ðone ōðerne on .xii. kl. Iulii, Anglia viii. 299, 16. v. sunn-gihte.

sunn-treów (?). In Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 3 *origia* is glossed by *sun-treów*. Cockayne suggests, *oryza* sum treów, Lchdm. iii. 346, col. 1.

sunnu. v. sunne.

sunn-wlitig; *adj. Beautiful with the sun*:—Winter biþ cealdost, lencten hrīmigost, sumor sunwlitigost, Menol. Fox 473; Gn. C. 7.

sunor (-er), e; *f. A herd of swine, a sounder* ('That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre*; that is to say, ȝif ther be passyd v. or vi. togedres.'—Halliwell's Dict.):—Wæs unfeor suner swīna (suner berga, Lind. *grex porcorum*) etende. Ða deófol bēdun hinae: 'send ūsic in ðās sunrae (suner, Lind. *gregem*) swīna.' . . . Eode all siu suner niþerweardes in sae, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 30-32. Sunor . . . ðæt sunor, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 32, 33. [The word seems to be found in the Lombard sonar-pair, sonor-pahir *verres qui omnes alios verres in grege batuit et vincit*; see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 483; Graff. 3, 202: and in the Frankish sonesti = *duodecim equas cum admissario, aut sex scrovas cum verre, vel duodecim vaccas cum tauro*, Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 383.]

sun-sunu; *m. A grandson*:—Gif his sunu and ðæs sunsunu, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 23.

sunu; *gen.* a, u; *dat.* a, u; *n. pl.* a, u, o: there are also weak forms *sing.* suna; *n. pl.* sunan; *gen.* sunena; *m.* I. *a son*:—Mīn se gecorena sunu (sune, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17. Sum man hæfde twegen suna (suno, Lind. Rush.) . . . ealle his þing gegaderude se gingra sunu (suno, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 15, 11, 13. Sunu Healfdenes, Beo. Th 1294; B. 645. Fēng tō Beornica rīce Æþelfriþes suna, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 13. Swīþhelm, Seaxbaldes suna, 3, 22; S. 553, 42: 3, 24; S. 556, 26. Hwæðer hit sig dīnes suna, Gen. 37, 32. Word hiere suna, Elen. Kmbl. 443; El. 222: Exon. Th. 6, 34; Cri. 94. Heó ne gehȳrde nā hyre leófan sunu stemne (*but* suna ll. 10, 24), Wulfst. 152, 16. Gif his sunu and his sunu sunu geþeóþ, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 10. Cyning ðe macode hys suna (sune, Lind.: sunu, Rush. *filio*) gyfta, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 2. Ān mann hæfde twegen suna (sunu, Lind.: sunes, Rush.); ðā cwæð hē tō ðam yldran suna, 21, 28: Beo. Th. 4055; B. 2025. Ic fare tō mīnum sunu, Gen. 37, 35: Exon. Th. 40, 8; Cri. 635. Wille ic āsecgan sunu Healfdenes, mǣrum þeódne, mīn ǣrende, Beo. Th. 694; B. 344. Ic ðē forgife sunu, Gen. 17, 16. Heó sunu (suno, Rush.) cende, Lk. Skt. 1, 57. Sege ðæt ðās mīne twegen suna (suno, Lind.: sunæ, Rush.) sittan . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 20, 21: Cd. Th. 93, 24; Gen. 1551. Suno, 97, 19; Gen. 1615. Sunu, 199, 1; Exod. 332: 199, 19; Exod. 341. Hē worn gestrȳnde suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 74, 13; Gen. 1221. Hwæt suna hæfde Adam? .xxx. sunena and .xxx. dohtra, Salm. Kmbl. p. 184, 31-32. Hwī sceal ic beón bedǣled ēgðer mīnra sunena on ānum dæge? Gen. 27, 45: Lev. 7, 32. Zebedēis sunena (suna, MS. A., Lind.: sunena, Rush.) mōdor *mater filiorum Zebedaei*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 56. Sunama, p. 18, 14. Beód Aarone and his sunum, Lev. 6, 20. Mid sunum dīnum, Cd. Th. 78, 28; Gen. 1300. Heora bearn blōtan feóndum, sceuccum onsecgean suna and dohter, Ps. Th. 105, 27. Hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befæstan, bānfatu bærnan, Beo. Th. 2234; B. 1115. ¶ In expressions denoting degrees of descent:—Suna sunu *nepos, neptis*, þridda sunu *pronepus, proneptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 35. Feórþa sunu *abnepos*, 4, 73: 8, 22. Fīfta sunu *adnepos*, 8, 23. Suna sune *vel* bröðer sune *nepos*, feówerþe sune *abnepos*, fīfte sune *adnepos*, sixte sune *trinepos*, i. 51, 71-77. Fæderan sunan *patrueles*, mōddrian sunan *matrueles*, fæderon sunam *fratres patrueles*, 52, 1-4. II. used of animals:—Ðære myran sunu *equae filius*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 30. Ðæs gores sunu *the beetle*, Exon. Th. 426. 11; Rä. 41, 72. [*Goth.* sunus: *O. Sax.* sunu (-o), *pl.* suni: *O. L. Ger.* sunu (-o), sun: *O. Frs.* sunu, sun, son; *pl. acc.* suna, sunar, sonen: *O. H. Ger.* sunu, sun; *pl.* suni: *Icel.* sonr; *pl.* synir, synir, *acc.* sonu.] v. bisceop-, gāst-, god-, hornung-, steóp-, sun-sunu.

sunu-cennigge (?) *one who bears a son, a mother*:—Sunucenn *genetrix*, sunucennices *genetricis*, sunucennic *genetricis*, Rtl. 66, 23, 17, 11.

sūpan; *p.* seáp, *pl.* supon; *pp.* sopen. I. *to sup, to take* [*fluid*] *into the mouth*:—Gif hē ðæt brocc sỹþþ, Lchdm. ii. 336, 16. Hē sēp (seáp, MSS. O, V.) of ðæm calice blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 162. Sūp ðæt wōs, Lchdm. i. 86, 17. Hrefnes fōt wel on wīne, sūp swā ðū hātost mǣge, ii. 50, 25: 56, 2: iii. 48, 2. Seóð on wīne, sūpe hit swā wearm and healde on his mūðe, i. 94, 20. Wyl on gāte meolce and sūpe, ii. 100, 24. Þeáh ðū mid cuclere ðæt sūpe, ðæt hylpþ, 184, 25. Genim fīfleáfan seáw . . . syle him sūpan, i. 86, 25, 28: 82, 23. Dō on swỹþe gōd beór, syle hyt him ðonne wlacu sūpan, 196, 19. Hē gelāhte ēnne

calic and sealde his gingrum of tō sūpenne, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 14. Hē scōf on hālig wæter of ðam hālgan treówe, sealde ðam ādligan of tō sūpenne, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 264. II. used figuratively:—Deáh ic hine sūpe, ic hine wille eft ūt āspīwan of mīnum mūðe, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 1. Ða ðe ne suppas deáð *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 28. Ne mē se seáð sūpe mid mūðe *neque urgeat super me puteus os suum*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. [To frete ar ful tyme were and þanne to sitten and soupen, Piers P. 2, 96. Soupe the lene broth, P. S. 324, 239. Soop up *absorbuit*, Wick. Apoc. 12, 16; sopen, *pp.*, Ps. 123, 4. Me þoȝte Kaym tok Abelles blod and sop it op, Anglia i. 314, 473. Sowpone or sowpe *sorbeo, absorbeo;* sowpynge *sorbicio*, Prompt. Parv. 466, col. 2. [*Du.* zuipen *to drink, quaff: O. H. Ger.* sūfan *sorbere: Ger.* saufen: *Icel.* sūpa.] v. be-, ge-sūpan; sopa, *and next word.*

sūpe, an; *f.* (?) *A sup, draught*:—Sūpe nigon sūpan, Lchdm. ii. 102, 16. v. sopa.

supe *in* ic supe *sarcio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 50, *read* (?) sūwe, v. seowian.

sur glosses *lurco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 41, *read* (?) siir. v. sīgere, sȳr.

sūr; *adj. Sour*:—Sūr meolc *oxygala, acidum lac*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 2. Āwyl on sūrum ealaþ, Lchdm. ii. 34. 15: 134, 10. Genim sūrne æppel, 132, 15. Dō on sūre flǣtan, 130, 12. Forgā sūr and sealtes gehwæt, 56, 23. Genim sūre cruman berenes hlāfes, 134, 8. Wīnberian sūre geseón, iii. 212, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* sūr: *Icel.* sūrr.]

sūre, an; *f. Sorrel*; rumex acetosa (v. E. D. S. Pub., Plant Names, for terms in which *sour* is used to denote this plant):—Sūrae *salsa*, Txts. 98, 974. Sūre, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 54: *saliunca*, ii. 119, 64. Wiþ cancerādle, sūre, sealt . . ., Lchdm. ii. 108, 9: 266, 16. Wensealf, cersan, sūran, 128, 14. Genim monnes sūran, 124, 19. *See also* geáces sūre *under* geác. [*Icel.* sūra: *Dan.* syre. Cf. *Ger.* sauer-ampfer.] v. wudu-sūre.

sūr-ēágede, -ēgede; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Sūreágede *lippus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 57. Sūrēgede, 75, 43. Sūreágede (-ēgede, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 10. v. sūr-īge.

Surfe, Surpe; *pl. A Slavonic race inhabiting northern Germany;* Latin forms are *Sorabi, Soravi, Sorbi*:—Be norþaneástan Maroara (*Moravia*) sindon Dalamentsan . . . and be norþan Dalamentsan sindon Surpe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 20. Surfe, Swt. 16, 33.

sūrian *to sour.* [*O. H. Ger.* sūrēn.] v. ā-sūrian.

sūr-īge, -ēge; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Gif mon sūrēge sié, Lchdm. ii. 2, 9: 36, 21. Ða sūrīgan eágan *lippos oculos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 55: 92, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* sūr-ouger *lippus*, Grff. i. 123: *Icel.* sūr-eygr; sūrnar í augum *the eyes smart* from smoke; sūr (applied to the eyes) *bleared.*] v. sūr-ēágede.

sūr-milisc, -melsc; *adj. Having a mixture of sour and sweet in taste*:—Apulder *malus*, sūrmilsc apulder *malus matranus*, swēte apulder *malomellus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 48. Ða mettas ðe strangunge mægen hæbben swā swā beóþ æppla nales tō swēte ac sūrmelsce, Lchdm. ii. 176, 18.

sūrness, e; *f. Sourness*:—Sūrnesse *acredinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 1.

sūsl, es; *n.*: e; *f. Torment*, (1) where the word is certainly neuter:—Se seáð ðæs sing[alan] sūsles, Nar. 50, 23. Sūsles þegnum, Exon. Th. 275, 30: Jul. 558: 304, 18; Fā. 72. Hié ðæt sūsl þrowiende wēron, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 26. In ðæt swearte sūsl (*hell*), Exon. Th. 142, 4; Gū. 639. Ða ungeendodan sūslo dū byst þrowigende, Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 12. Helle sūslu *inferni supplicia*, Scint. 27, 8. (2) where the word is feminine:—Deós hellīce sūsl *hic tartarus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 4. Fram ðam ēcan hungre helle sūsle, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 3, 26. Geférlǣhte on ānre sūsle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 20. Faraþ hig on ēce sūsle, and ða rihtwīsan on ðæt ēce līf *ibunt hi in supplicium aeternum, justi autem in vitam aeternam*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 46. Hū hē synfullum sūsle gefremme, Wulfst. 138, 9: Dōm. L. 153. (3) where the gender is uncertain:—Dē is sūsl weotod, Cd. Th. 308, 14; Sat. 692: 257, 8; Dan. 654. Satan on sūsle (*dat.* or *acc.*) gefeól, 309, 20; Sat. 712. Sūsle geinnod, 3, 28; Gen. 42. Swingan, sūsle þreágan, Exon. Th. 251, 9; Jul. 142. Sūsl þrowian, Cd. Th. 5, 22; Gen. 75: 255, 9; Dan. 621. Sūsel, 267, 21; Sat. 41. Hafastū māre sūsel, 268, 33; Sat. 64. In sūsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1885; El. 944: Exon. Th. 98, 8; Cri. 1604. On hwilcum sūslum hē mōste ēcelīce cwylmian, Homl. Th. i. 86, 2. Sūslum beþrungen, Elen. Kmbl. 1896; El. 950: Exon. Th. 10, 8; Cri. 149. [*Grein compares the word with Icelandic forms*, sýsl, sýsla *business*, sýsl *painstaking*, sýsla *to do business*, sýsliga *busily.*] v. cwic-sūsl; seósl ig.

sūsl-bana, an; *m. A torturing destroyer, one who tortures while he destroys*:—Swarte sūslbonan (*devils*), Cd. Th. 305, 1; Sat. 640.

sūsl-cwalu, e; *f. A destruction* or *death accompanied by torment*:—Ða ārleásan geseóþ heora wīte and heora sūslcwale hym tōweard, Wulfst. 238, 23. Dū scealt habban sūslcwale ā on ēcnysse, 241, 13.

sūslen. v. cwic-sūslen.

sūsl-hof, es; *n. A place of torment, hell*:—Of helle, of ðam sūslhofe, Hy. 10, 31.

suster *a sister*, sustras, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 2, sutel. v. sweostor, sester, sweotol.

sūtere, es; *m. A shoemaker, souter* (Scotch):—Sūtere *sutor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 11. Sum sūtere siwode ðæs hālgan weres sceós . . . Anianus wæs gehāten se ylca sūtere, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 23, 27. Eówer sūtere hē is *uester sutor est*, eówer sūteres tōl *uestri sutoris instrumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 105, 14. Gif hē smeáwyrhtan hæfþ, ðām hē sceal tō tōlan fylstan; sūtere and ōðran wyrhtan ælc weorc sylf wīsaþ hwæt him tō gebyreþ, Anglia ix. 263, 18. Sūtera hūs *sutrina domus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 3. [A sutare þet haueð forloren his el, he secheð hit anonriht, A. R. 324, 17. Euerych soutere þ^t^ wonyeþ in þe citee [of Wynchestre] þ^t^ halt shoppe, E. G. 358, 22. Euerych sowtere þ^t^ makeþ shon of newe roþes leþer, 359, 14 (14th cent.). More borynde þanne zouteres eles, Ayenb. 66, 12. Sowtare or cordewaner *sutor*, Prompt. Parv. 466, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* sūtāri: *M. H. Ger.* sūtære; schuoch-sūtære (*from which Ger.* schuster): *Icel.* sūtara *a tanner. From Latin* sutor.] Cf. scōh-wyrhta.

[sūþ;] *cpve.* sūþra; *spve.* sūþmest; *adj. South, southern*:—Andlang ðæs sūðeran weges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 408, 32. On ðone sȳðeran stede . . . on ðone norðere stede, v. 148, 20. Ðone sūðran sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 15. Ðone sūðran steorran, 270, 18. On ðæm sūðmestan ouwalde, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 15. Ða sūðmestan Æthiopian hæfdon bryne for ðære hēte, 1, 7; Swt. 40, 5. ¶ Sūþan *in combination with prepositions*:—Be-sūðan sē *south of the sea*, Shrn. 145, 17. Him be-sūðan, Cd. Th. 182, 1; Exod. 69. Nāðer ne be-norðan mearce ne be-sūðan, L. Ath. v. 5; Th. i. 232, 19. Be-sūþan ðæm mūþan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 8. Wiþ-sūðan ðone Sciringes-heal, Swt. 19, 18. Be ðam wigbede sūþan *juxta altare ad austrum*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* sund- *and Icel.* sunn- *point to the n that has been lost from the English word.*] See the compounds which follow, and Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 337, 338, for names of places in which *sūþ* forms the first part.

sūþ; *adv. In a southerly direction* or *position*:—Twelf mīla brād sūð and norð *ab austro in boream duodecim milia passuum*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Him is ðæt heáfod sūð gewend and ða fēt norð, Shrn. 66, 23. Syndon ōðere eálond sūð fram Brixonte, Nar. 36, 7. Seó eá sūþ ðonan ligeþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 382; Sal. 190. Fōron ðā sūþ ofer Temese, Chr. 851; Erl. 68, 1. Sūð ofer sǣ fōron, 897; Erl. 94, 28. Fōron sūð ymbūtan, 894; Erl. 91, 5. Seó sunne cymþ eft sūð tō ðam winterlīscan sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 24: 260, 10: Cd. Th. 118, 16; Gen. 1966. Sūð ne norð ofer cormengrund ōþer nǣnig sēlra nāre, Beo. Th. 1720; B. 858: Met. 10, 24. Sūð ēast and west, 9, 42: 10, 5. Sūð west and ēast, 14, 7. Swā heó (*the sun*) sūðor biþ, swā hit swīþor winterlīceþ, Lchdm. iii. 252, 2.

sūþan; *adv.* I. *from the south*:—On ðysum geáre com micel sciphere hider sūþan of Lidwiccum, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 22. Gefaren tōsomne sūðan and norðan, Cd. Th. 120, 2; Gen. 1988. Gif hēr wind cymþ westan oððe ēastan, sūðan oððe norðan, 50, 11; Gen. 807. Sūþan, Exon. Th. 55, 18; Cri. 885: 220, 23; Ph. 324. II. marking position, *to* or *in the south*:—Asia is befangen mid ðæm gārsecge sūþan and norþan and ēastan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 7. Ne dohte nāðer ðisse leóde ne sūðan ne norðan, Chr. 1013: Erl. 149, 27. Healdaþ hine norðan and sūðan on twā healfa twā hund wearda, Salm. Kmbl. 520; Sal. 259. [*O. L. Ger.* sūthon *ab austro: O. H. Ger.* sundan: *Icel.* sunnan.]

sūþan-ēastan. I. *adv. From the south-east*:—Sūþaneástan sunnan leóma cymeþ, Exon. Th. 56, 15; Cri. 901. II. in phrases marking position, *to the south-east*:—Be-sūþaneástan (*ad Eurum*) ðæm porte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 9. On-sūðaneástan ðissum lande, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* sundan-ōstan.]

sūþaneástan-wind, es; *m. A south-east wind*; euroafricus, Wrt. Voc. i. 36. 14.

sūþan-ēásterne; *adj. South-eastern*:—Hē ferade sūþaneásterne wind of heofenan *transtulit austrum de coelo*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 26. v. sūþ-ēásterne.

Sūþan-hymbre, -humbre; *pl. The Southumbrians, the Mercians*:—Hēr Sūþanhymbre (-humbre, Laud. MS.) ofslōgon Æþelrēdes cwēne (cf. Æþelrēd Myrcna cyning, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 14), Chr. 697; Th. 67, cols. 1, 3. Hēr Cēnrēd fēng tō Sūþanhymbre rīce (cf. Cēnrēd Myrcna rīce fore wæs. Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 24), 702; Th. 67, col. 1. Ūre cynecynn and Sūðanhymbra eác, 449; Erl. 13, 21. v. Sūþ-hymbre.

sūþan-westan; *adv. From the south-west*:—Sūðanwestan *ab affrico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 35: 4, 15: *a fafonio*, 99, 50.

sūþanwestan-wind, es; *m. A south-west wind*; africus, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 15.

sūþan-wind, es; *m. A south wind*:—Sūþanwind *auster* vel *nothus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 9. Se ðe hit mid sūðanwinde onginne, ðonne hæfþ hē sige, Lchdm. iii. 182, 3. Sūþanwind (southenwind, Ps.) *austrum*, Ps. Surt. 77, 26. [A suðenwiud blew ðat day, Gen. and Ex. 3084. *Icel.* sunnan-vindr.]

sūþ-dǣl, es; *m. A south part, the south*:—Sūþdǣl *auster*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 7. Sūðdǣles cwēn *regina austri*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42. Hig cōmon tō sūðdǣle *ad australem plagam*, Gen. 13, 1. Tō sūðdǣle *ad meridiem*, 14. Of sūðdǣle Asiam, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 5. Hī on ðam sūþdǣle inn eodon, Homl. Th. i. 508, 9. Fram sūþdǣle *a meridie*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 12. Ðære Asian sūþdǣl *meridianam partem Asiae*, Ors.

1, 1; Swt. 14, 5. Ða súþdǽlas middangeardes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 33. Ða súþdǽlas dysses eálondes *australes partes Britanniae*, S. 474, 8. [Suþdale off þiss werelld is Mysinnmbrion ȝehatenn, Orm. 16418. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sunder-teil *dextera pars (templi).*]

súþ-duru, a; *f. A south door*:—Wæs seó súðduru hwæthwega hǽfde mâre, Blickl. Homl. 201, 15. [Cf. *Icel.* súðr-dyrr; *pl. south doors.*]

súþ-eást; *adv. South-east*:—Donua múða ðære eá scýt súðeást út, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 5: Cd. Th. 42, 1; Gen. 667.

súþ-eástende, es; *m. The south-east end*:—Ðæt (*India*) is se súþeástende dísses middangeardes, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 22.

súþ-eásterne; *adj. South-eastern*:—Súðeásterne wind *eurus*, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 8, 2.

Súþ-Engle; *pl. The people of the south of England*:—On Súð-Engla lage griðlagu ðus stent, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 22.

suþerige. A plant name glossing *satirion*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 18. Cockayne takes the word to be the same as sæþerige (q.v.), and the gloss to be a mistake, Lchdm. ii. 403, col. 1; but cf. *satirion* sanycle, Wülck. Gl. 613, 33. *saniculum* sanicle i. wudemerch, 554, 8.

súþerne; *adj. Southern, coming from the south*:—Se ôðer heáfodwind is súðerne, *auster* gehâten, Lchdm. iii. 274, 16: Met. 5, 7. Se súðerna wind, Lchdm. iii. 276, 7: Bt. 6; Fox 14, 23. Cwoen súðerne (súðernæs † súðdǽles, Lind.) *regina austri*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 31: Exon. Th. 480, 10: Rä. 63, 9. Fram deófle súðernum *ab demonio meridiano*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Súþerne wind *austrum*. 77, 30: *austrum, affricum*, Blickl. Gl. Sende se sǽrinc súþerne gâr, Byrht. Th. 135, 47; By. 134. Hire (*the queen of Sheba*) olfendas bǽron súðerne wyrta, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 10. ¶ The word is often used in reference to things coming to England from the south of Europe, plants or medicine:—Genim súþerne cymen, Lchdm. ii. 184, 15. Ða súþernan finuglan, 142, 2. Súþerne popig, 212, 8. Súþerne rind *cinamonium*, iii. 301, col. 2: *cinnamomum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 9. Dô ðone súþernan wermôd, ðæt is *prutene*, Lchdm. ii. 236, 19. Súðerne wudu *aprotanum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 6. Súþerne wuda. Deós wyrt ðe man *abrotanum* and ôðrum naman súðerne wuda nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 250, 16–18: iii. 12, 15: 40, 5. Næglæs (cunæglæsse) hâtte wyrt súþerno, ii. 106. 9. Ôþer swilc *ameos* hâtte súþerne wyrt, 192, 7. *Oxumellis* . . . drenc súþerne, 212, 6: 254, 16. On ðam súðrenan *oxumelle*, 152, 1. Ðæt is súþerne lǽcedôme, 224, 14. On ðam súþernan lǽcedôme ðe hâtte *oxumelle*, 248, 10. [*O. Frs.* suthern: *O. H. Ger.* sundirin *australis: Icel.* suðrænn.]

súþe-weard; *adj. Southward, south*:—Tôemnes ðæm lande súðeweardum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 1. From súþeweardum ôð norþewearne, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 12: 18, 1; Fox 62, 1. On splott súðewearne, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 23. Ða gesǽtan súðewearde Bryttene, Chr. Erl. 3, 5. v. súþ-weard.

súþ-folc, es; *n. A southern people, a people living south in relation to some other*:—Rômâne and eall súþfolc (ealle súþfolc, 146, 15), Lchdm. ii. 16, 1. Humbre streám tôsceádeþ súþfolc Angelþeóde and norþfolc, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Eorldôm on Norðfolc and Súðfolc (*Suffolk*), Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 5. Norðmen wǽron súðfolcum swice, Cd. Th. 120, 17; Gen. 1996. [Cf. *O. Sax.* súðar-liudi.]

súþ-gársecg, es; *m. A southern ocean*; meridianus oceanus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 30.

súþ-gemǽre, es; *n. A southern boundary*:—Hiera súþgemǽro licgeaþ tô ðam Keádan Sǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 34.

Súþ-geweorc, es; *n. Southwark*:—Ða cómon hý tô Súþgeweorce, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 3. [*Icel.* Suðr-virki.]

Súþ-Gyrwas (-e, -an); *pl. The southern division of the Gyrwas*:—Súþ-Gyrwa syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 18. Súþ-Gyrwa ealdormon *princeps Australium Gyruiorum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 21. Súð-Gerwa, Shrn. 94, 20. Súð-Gyrwena, Lchdm. iii. 430, 14.

Súþ-hámtún *Southampton*:—Æt Súðhámtúne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 49, 20. v. Hám-tún.

Súþhámtún-scír *Hampshire*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 204, 16. [Þe nywe forest þat ys in Souþhamtescyre, R. Glouc. 375, 9.]

súþ-heald; *adj. Sloping* or *tending to the south*:—Rodor súðheald swiftep swift, Met. 28, 17. Swâ súðhealde swíþe hlimman *sicut torrens in austro*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. [*Icel.* suðr-hallr (*applied to the sun*).]

súþ-healf, e; *f. The south side*, mostly, if not exclusively, in the phrase *on (ða) súþhealfe*:—On súðhealfe *ad meridianam plagam*, Num. 3, 29: *contra meridiem*, Deut. 1, 7. On súþhealfe *a meridie*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 26: 14, 2. On súðhealfe ðære eás, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 18: 913; Erl. 102, 10. On súðhalfe Humbre streámes *ad meridianam Humbrae fluminis ripam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 19. Hí wendon ábûtan Penwihtsteort on ða súðhealfe, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. Hí wendon tô Lundene and dulfon âne mycele díc on ða súðhealfe (on súðhealfe, MS. D.), 1016; Erl. 155, 9. On ða súðhealfe fram Babilonia *in dextera parte ab Babilonia*, Nar. 34, 17. On ða súðhealfe (*dexteriore parte*) landes Egiptna, 34. On ða súðhealfe gársecges *oceano dexteriore parte*, 36, 15. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sunder-teil *under* súþ-dêl.) [Þe an is a norðhalf, þe oðer a suðhalf, Laym. 15937. *O. H. Ger.* sund-, sundar-halpa *auster, meridies: Icel.* súðr-hálfa *the southern region.*]

Súþ-hymbre; *pl. The Mercians*:—Súðhymbra (-humbra, Laud. MS.) rîce, Chr. 702; Th. 67, col. 3. Hêr wæs Ôsuuald ofslagen fram Pendan (and) Súþhymbrum (cf. fram ðam ylcan hâþenan cyninge and ðære hâþenan ðeóde Myrcna, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 11), 641; Erl. 27, 8. v. Súþan-hymbre.

súþ-land, es; *n. A land lying to the south*:—Hê eardode on ðâm súðlandum *in terra australi*, Gen. 24, 62. [He hæfde to dæle þat suðlond þat Locres wes icleped, Laym. 2111. *Icel.* suðr-land (*hence* Suther-land).]

súþ-mégþ, e; *f. A southern tribe* or *province*:—Ôðrum folcum ðara súþmégþa *caeteris australium provinciarum populis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 31. Hê eallum súþmégþum weóld and rîce hæfde ôþ Humbre streám, 2, 5; S. 506, 10.

súþ-mann, es; *m. A man living in the south*:—Súðmonna sinc (*those who carry off the treasure are said* sécan súð, 118, 16; Gen. 1966, *and are called* norðmen, 120, 16; Gen. 1995), Cd. Th. 121, 28; Gen. 2017: 126, 4; Gen. 2096. [*Icel.* suðr-maðr.]

súþmest. v. súþ; *adj.*

Súþ-Mirce; *pl. The South Mercians*:—Súþ-Myrcna rîce, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 36.

Súþ-Peohtas, -Pihtas; *pl. The South Picts*:—Súð-Pihtas (-Pyhtas, MS. E.), Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 4.

súþ-portic, es; *m. A south porch*:—On ðam súðportice, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 39.

súþ-rador, -rodor, es; *m. The south of the heavens*:—Súþrador *australis*, Blickl. Gl. Ôþþæt seó sunne on súðrodor sǽged weorþeþ *postquam Phoebus equos in aperta refudit Olympi*, Exon. Th. 207, 14; Ph. 141.

Súþr-îg *the people* or *the district of Surrey*:—Cantwara him tô cyrdon and Súðrîg and Súð-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 63, 20. Hí heafdon ofergân ealle Centingas and Súð-Seaxe and Súðrîg and Bearrucscîre, 1011; Erl. 144, 28. v. next word.

Súþr-îge; *gen.* [e]a, ena; *pl. The people* or *district of Surrey*:—Cantware him tô cirdon and Súþrîge and Súþ-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 22. Cantwara rîce and Súþrîgea and Súþ-Seaxna, 836; Erl. 66, 3. Súþrîgea, 855; Erl. 70, 19. On Súþrîgena lande be Temese streáme *in regione Sudergeona juxta fluvium Tamensem*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 14. Ealhere mid Cantwarum and Huda mid Súþrîgium (Súþrîgum, MS. E.) gefuhton wiþ herige, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 17. Of Cent ge of Súþrîgum, 921; Erl. 107, 7. Fêngon tô West-Seaxna rîce and tô Súðrîgean, 855; Erl. 71, 2. Tô Súðrîgan, 836; Erl. 67, 3. Tô Godes ciricum in Súðrêgum and in Cent, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 8. Hê gewât on Súþrîge (Súðrêge, MS. E.) and on Súþ-Seaxe, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Fôron súþ ofer Temese on Súþrîge (Súðrîge, MS. E.), 851; Erl. 68, 2. *The word occurs in a Latin charter* . . . In loco que appellatur *Cyningestún* in regione Súðrêgie, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 318, 5. [Souþsex and Soþerei, Kent and Estsex, R. Glouc. 3, 21. Soþerey, 5, 23.]

súþ-rihte; *adv. Due south*:—Seó eá irnþ ðonan súðryhte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17: 17, 18, 19. Súðrihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 17.

súþ-rima, an; *m. A south coast*:—Ðý ilcan sumera forweard nô læs ðonne xx scipa mid monnum mid ealle be ðam súðriman, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 15: 1009; Erl. 141, 32. v. súþ-stæþ.

súþ-rodor, -sceáta. v. súþ-rador, sceáta, I.

Súþ-Seaxe, -Seaxan; *pl. The people* or *district of Sussex*:—Him tô cirdon Súþ-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 22. Of Eald-Seaxon cómon Súð-Sexa, 449; Erl. 12, 10. Súþ-Seaxan *meridiani Saxones*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. Súþ-Seaxan ágen[n]e biscopas onfêngon, 5, 18; S. 635, 14. Súþ-Sexena landes is syufan þúsend hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 415, 1. Ælle Súþ-Seaxna cyning, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 35. Súþ-Seaxna (Súð-, MS. E.) rîce, 836; Erl. 66, 3. Súð-Seaxna (Súð-Sexena, MS. E.) cyning, 661; Erl. 34, 15. Hê gewât on Súþ-Seaxe and Ine gefeaht wiþ Súþ-Seaxum, 722; Erl. 44, 29. Fâdulf cynges þegn on Súð-Seaxum, 897. Erl. 95, 3. Se here on Súð-Seaxum and on Bearrucscîre hergodon, 1009; Erl. 142, 22: 998; Erl. 135, 21. Hêr Ceólwulf gefeaht wið Súð-Seaxe, 607; Erl. 20, 27. Hí heafdon ofergân Súð-Seaxe and Súðrîg and Bearrucscîre, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. [Folc læi inne Suð-sæxe, Laym. 15368. Souþsex (*a shire*), R. Glouc. 3, 21.]

Súþ-Seaxisc; *adj. South-Saxon, of Sussex*:—Wulnôð cild ðone Súð-Sexiscan (-Seaxscian, col. 1: -Seaxcisan, 260, col. 2), Chr. 1009; Th. 261, col. 2.

súþ-stæþ, es; *n. A south shore, coast*, or *bank*:—West-Seaxna lond be ðæm súþstæðe, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 9. v. súþ-rima.

súþ-wâg, es; *m. A south wall*:—Wið middan ðæs súðwâges, Homl. Th. i. 508, 15. Wið ðone súðwâg tômiddes ðæs wâges, Blickl. Homl. 207, 15. [*Icel.* suðr-veggr.]

súþ-weard; *adv. Southward, in a southerly direction, towards the south*:—Wilþ seó eá súþweard Eufrates *fluvius Euphrates tendens in meridiem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 10. Heó (*the sun*) cyrþ eft súðweard, Lchdm. iii. 250, 22: 258, 13: 252, 1.

súþ-weardes; *adv. Southwards, in the south*, Met. 1, 4.

súþ-weg, es; *m. A road lying to the south*; in pl. *southern countries*,

the south:—Hié geáwon of sûdwegum fyrd Faraogis, Cd. Th. 187, 23; Exod. 155. [*Icel.* sûðr-vegr; in pl. *southern countries.*]

sûþ-west; *adv. South-west*:—Án ðæra gárena líþ sûdwest (*in africum*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 3.

sûþ-westerne; *adj. South-western*:—Se sûdwesterna wind him ongeán stód, Apol. Th. 11, 3.

sûþ-wind, es; *m. A south wind*, Cd. Th. 196, 10; Exod. 289.

suto, -sutod, sutol, sutung, suwian. v. slîtan, sulian, sweotol, slîtung, swigian.

swá, swâ, swê (swê is the form in Ps. Surt.; see also Txts. 600, col. 1. The form also occurs in Blickl. Homl. 23, 7). I. *rel. pron. As, that*:—Forgylde ðæt ángylde and ðæt wîte swá tó ðam ángylde belimpan wille, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3. Ðon gelîc swá lâecas cunnon *such as doctors know*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 23. Brûcan swylcra yrmþa swá ðû unc âr scrîfe, Exon. Th. 373, 2; Seel. 102: Homl. Th. ii. 162, 18. Yrfan hî swá hî wyrðe witan *let such inherit as they know to be entitled*, Chart. Th. 578, 9. Ne wîte hê ûs swá neóde and hâtse gehŷrsumodon, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 5. Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes swá swá Oceanus ûtan ymbligeþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 2. I a. in combination with the *hw-* pronominal forms, *so*, as in whosoever, etc.:—Tó syllenne swá hwæt swá (swâ huæt *quodcumque*, Lind.) heó hyne bêde, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 7. Swá hwylc swá (swâ huâ, Lind.: swá hwâ swá, Rush.) sylþ ânne drinc, 10, 41. Fram swá hwylcere untrymnesse swá hê on wæs, Jn. Skt. 5, 4. Swá hwylc man swá mildheortnesse nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 13, 22. Swá hweðer swá hê wylle, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 16. Ðæt git ne lâstan welhwilc ærende swá hê sendeþ, Cd. Th. 35, 15; Gen. 555. Folcrihta gehwylc swá his fæder âhte, Beo. Th. 5210; B. 2608: Elen. Kmbl. 1287; El. 645. Swá hû swá hê mâge *howsoever he can*, L. P. M. 2; Th. ii. 286, 25. Swá hwæder (hwyder, MS. A.) swá (swâ huider, Lind.: hwider swá, Rush.) ðû færst *quocunque ieris*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 19: Lk. 9, 57: Blickl. Homl. 233, 33. *See other instances under the pronominal forms.* II. *demonst. pron.*:—Æt men flîtêne peningas, and æt horse healf swá, L. Ff.; Th. i. 224, 26. III. representing an adjective, generally one used with a verb of incomplete predication, *so, the same, such*—Hê gemêtte ânne blindne mann, se wæs geboren swá, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 52: Cd. Th. 44, 33; Gen. 7, 8. Bebycggen ðone oxan and hæbben him ðæt weorð gemêne, and eác ðæt flæsc swá (i. e. *in common*), L. Alf. 23; Th. i. 50, 11. Ðæt hê wære heora munuc æt fruman and hî woldon hine habban swá deádne *that he had been their monk at first, and they would have him so* (*their monk*) *when dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 23. Cild ðiónde on eallum cræftum on cnihthâde and swá forþ eallne giógoþhâd (*going on thriving all its youth*), Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. Gê wiþerwearde wæron ûrum gewunan and ealre Godes cyricean swá (i. e. wiþerwearde), Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 19. III a. swá swá *such as*:—Onlegena strengran swá swá is êrôm *stronger applications such as is copperas*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 22. IV. *adv.* (1) defined by that which precedes (a) of manner or condition (α) *so, in this* or *that way, thus*:—'Beón gegaderode ða wæteru'... Hit wæs ðâ swá gedôn, Gen. 1, 9, 15. Nis hit nâ swá *it is not so* (*as you have said*), 18, 15. Hit ne mæg nâ swá beón. Ex. 10, 11. Ðeáh hî his nâfre ne gelêfan, ðeáh it is swá, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 17. Hê êrâs âblendum eágum, and geféran hine swá (*in the manner mentioned*) blindne tó dære byrig geléddon, Homl. Th. i. 386, 14: 432, 11: L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 3. Hê hine dyde ôðrum monnum swâ (swé, Cott. MSS.) ungelîcne, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 14. (β) *so, in the same way, in like manner*:—And swá forð (cf. *Germ.* und so weiter) *and so on, et caetera*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 114. 5, and often. Se ealdor dyde hand swá gelice *similiter fecit*, Th. An. 74, 4. *See* eal-swá. (b) of degree or extent, (α) where a high degree is implied, *so* (*exceedingly*):—Ne gemêtte ic swá myceline geleáfan, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 10. Nân fullere ne mæg swá hwîte gedôn, Mk. Skt. 9, 3. For hwon sæ̂dest ðû swá gemeleáslice and swá wlætlîce ða ðing, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 9. Dâ ðû swá lustlîce gehêrdest mîne lâre, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 23: 35, 3; Fox 158, 7. Ðonne hî heora gôd on swá manige dælas tôdêlaþ, 33, 2; Fox 122, 25. (β) where the degree is definitely marked:—Se consul fôr mid þrîm hunde scipa... him cômon ongeán Punice mid swá fela scipa (*cum pari classe*), Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 11. Se twelf sîþum hine bibaþaþ... and swá oft of wyllgespryngum beorgeþ, Exon. Th. 205, 6; Ph. 108. Syx swá micel *to the same extent much six times, six times as much*, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 3. (c) of cause (v. V. 6), *so, therefore, on that account*:—Hê him ðet land forbeád... and hê hit swá âlêt *he forbade him the land... and so he gave it up*, Chart. Th. 202, 12. (2) defined by that which follows, (a) of manner, *so, in such a manner* that:—Far mid him swá ðæt ðû dô ðæt ic ðê bebeóde *vade cum eis, ita duntaxat, ut, quod tibi praecepero, facias*, Num. 22, 20. Ælc wîf sceolde gebîdan swá ðæt heó ne côme intô Godes temple, Homl. Th. i. 134, 16. Crist is Godes Sunu swá ðæt (*in such sort that*) se Fæder hine gestŷnde of him sylfum, 258, 26. Swá beclŷsed ðæt nânig ôþer hŷ onlûceþ, Exon. Th. 20, 26; Cri. 323. Wearþ ðæt geat belocen swá ðæt ða stânas feóllon tôgædere, H. R. 103, 7. Gif eów swá lîce þuhte utan gangan on ðissum carcerne, Blickl. Homl. 247, 1. Swá ðon gelîcost ðe tôbrocen fæst, Lchdm. ii. 230, 25. Se mon biþ, ðæs ðe swá tó cweþanne æt, ágihwæder ge gehæfted ge freó, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 40. (b) of degree:—Swáealde swá hié ðâ wæron hié gefuhton *as old as they then were, they fought*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 16. Nys hyt swá stearc winter, ðæt ic durre lutian æt hâm, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Swá opene scylde ðæt hê his brôðor ofslôge, Past. 34; Swt. 234, 2. Ðîn mægen is swá mære, swá ðæt ênig ne wât ða deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, Hy. 3, 31: Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 15. Swá fullîce ðiónde... ôþ ðe hê wyrþ âlces cræftes medeme, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Ða habbaþ beardas swá side ôð heora breóst, Nar. 38, 1. Sûp swá ðû hâtost mâge, Lchdm. ii. 50, 25. (3) used indefinitely, *so and so*:—Ðeáh ðû nyte for hwî hê swá and swá dô *though thou know not why he act in this or that manner*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 13. (4) used emphatically, *so, exceedingly, as much as possible*:—Ongan hê hine baðian swá swâtigne (*when perspiring profusely*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 30: Jud. Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67. Ðû meaht swá wîde geseón, Cd. Th. 36, 1; Gen. 565: 25, 30; Gen. 425. Sió onlîcnes sendde mycel wæter swá sealt (*exceedingly salt*), Blickl. Homl. 245, 25. Genim ðîs wyrte swá mearwe (*as tender as possible*), Lchdm. i. 192, 8: 194, 2. Wel on swá hâtum, ii. 50, 15. (5) with comparatives, *the*, (1) singly:—Oft wê mâgon beón suâ (swé, Cott. MSS.) nyttran æt him gif wê hié myndgiaþ hira gôdna weorca *plerumque utilius apud illos proficimus, si eorum bene gesta memoramus*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 20. Beþe ða eágan, betere swá oftor *the oftener the better*, Lchdm. ii. 34, 16. Leng swá swîðor, Cd. Th. 60, 30; Gen. 985: Beo. Th. 3712; B. 1854. (2) correlatives *the... the*:—Swá norðor swá smælre *the further north one goes, the narrower the land becomes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 29. Swá betere swá fættran and ferscran, Lchdm. ii. 196, 22. Swá hâttra sumor, swá mâra ðunor and lîget, iii. 280, 9. Efne swá hê ûs mærlîcor gifeþ, swá wê him mærlîcor þancian scylon; swá þrymlîcre âr, swá mâre eádmôdnes, Wulfst. 261, 19–21. Swá swá leng swá bet, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 8. Swá swá hê lengra biþ, swá hî bióþ ungeséligran, 38, 4: Fox 204, 15. Swá mycele swá ðû hêr on worulde swýþor swincst, swá ðû eft bist on ecnysse fæstlîcor getrymed; and swá myccle swá ðû ôn ðisum andweardan lîfe mâ earfoða drîgast, swá myccle ðû eft on tôweardnesse geféhst, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 10–14. (2a) with a comparative and a positive:—Ðæt hê suâ micle wærlîcor hine healde wið scylda swá hê gere witan mæg ðæt hê nô âna forwierð, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 10. V. *adverbial conjunction*, (1) with indic. (a) with a clause of comparison, *as*:—Ne biþ hê eall swá hê êr wæs, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 8. Beóþ mildheorte, swá eówer fæder is mildheort, Lk. Skt. 6, 36. Hê gedreósan sceal, swá ðeós eorðe eall, Exon. Th. 124, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 1761; El. 882. Hî mê ymbsealdon samod anlîce swá beón, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Hêht onlîce, swá hê ðæt beácen geseah, tâcen gewyrcan, Elen. Kmbl. 200; El. 100. (1a) swá swá:—Eall ðæt ðe leofaþ beóþ eów tó mete, swá swá grôwende wyrta ic betâhte ealle eów, Gen. 9, 3. Gewurðe ðîn willa on eorðan, swá swá on heofenum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Dôn swá swá hŷ git dôþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 2. (2) with indic. or subjunct. expressing an actual or possible result, *so that*:—Se consul fôr tó Tarentan, swá Hannibal nyste, and ða burg âbræc, swá ða nyston ðe ðærinne wæron, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 7–9: 4, 11; Swt. 206, 3. Gif hwâ stalie, swá his wîf nyte, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 15. Wesan swá him yldo ne derede, Cd. Th. 30, 22; Gen. 471: 256, 12; Dan. 639. Bær hine seó brimwylf, swá hê ne mihte wæpna gewealdan, Beo. Th. 3020; B. 1508. Se mâ eallum Angelcyningum Brytta ðeóde fornom, swá efne ðæs ðe hê mihte wîdmeten beón Saule, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. (3) with subjunctive, *as* (*if*):—Iosue fleáh, swá hê âfyrht wære, Jos. 8, 15. Ðû hî betweónum wætera weallas léddest, swá hî wæron on drîgum, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Cweðan swá hê tô ânum sprece, Exon. Th. 84, 23; Cri. 1378. Nû is ðon gelîcost swá wê ceólum lîðan, 53, 16; Cri. 851. (4) with optative, *so*:—Swá ðyós dæd for monnum mære gewurþe, Lchdm. iii. 60, 14. Ic ðæt geswerige þurh sôþ godu, swá ic âre æt him êfre finde, Exon. Th. 247, 19; Jul. 81: Beo. Th. 875; B. 435. (5) with a conditional force, *provided that, if so be that, so* (as in Shakspere: *So* it be new, there's no respect how vile; v. Abbott, Shak. Gram. § 133):—Nim, swá hit ðê ne misliçyge, Ap. Th. 20, 12. Hê him ðet land forbeád, swá hê ênige brûcan wolde, Chart. Th. 202, 10. (6) marking a consequence, *so, therefore, on that account*:—Ic mæg rædan on his rice; swá mê ðæt riht ne þinceþ..., Cd. Th. 19, 11; Gen. 289: 24, 22; Gen. 381: Andr. Kmbl. 2657; An. 1330. (7) local, *where*:—On eallum Norþan-hymbrum ge eác on Pehtum swá Oswîes rîce wæs ðæs cyninges *quousque rex Oswin imperium protendere poterat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 30. Geseh hê bearwas standan, swá hê êr his blôd âgeát, Andr. Kmbl. 2897; An. 1451: 3163; An. 1584. (8) temporal, *as, when*:—Swá heó sê geseah, hê hió sniómе fleáh, Ps. Th. 113, 3. Ic wât God âbolgen wyrð, swá ic him ðisne bodscipe secge, Cd. Th. 35, 10; Gen. 552. (9) marking the grounds of action, *as, since*:—Wê ðê lofiaþ, swá ðû hélend eart, Hy. 7, 116. (10) *although, yet*:—Swá hê þurh feóndscipe tó cwale monige dêmde, swá þeáh him Dryhten eft miltse gefremede, Elen. Kmbl. 994; El. 498: Cd. Th. 25, 10; Gen. 391. (11) in contracted clauses, *as, as* (*being*):—Hwone hê lâran scyle suâ earmne, and hwane suâ eádigne, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 9. Heora hlâford weorðodon swá swá wuldres cyning (cf. hiora cyningas hî weorþodon for Godas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 16), Met. 26, 45. VI. swá... swá, (1)—where *swá*

occurs once with a demonstrative, once with a relative force, *so . . . as, so . . . that, as . . . as*:—Swá forð swá uncre wordgecwydu fyrmest wǽron *as far as ever our agreements went*, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 11. Swá gelíc swá ðú æt swáscendum sitte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 15. Suá suíðe suá hé of ðære ǽwe ne cerre *so as he turn not from the law*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 4. Búton hé suá monige gecierre suá hé máseð máge, 28; Swt. 191, 9. Hafa on múþe swá hát swá ðú hátost mǽge, Lchdm. ii. 50, 15. Swá forð swá ða óðre, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 114, 3. Ða unróthessa swá ilce ofergáþ, swá ðú cwist ðæt ða blissa ár dydon, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 33. Swá wíde swá wegas tólégon, Andr. Kmbl. 2469; An. 1236. Hé hine wolde swá weligne gedón swá hé his sunu wǽre, Shrn. 84, 14. Sóna swá seó sunne sealte streámas oferhlifaþ, swá se fugel gewíteþ, Exon. Th. 206, 1–6; Ph. 120. (1 a) swá swá:—Dó rysle tó swá swá sýn twá pund *add lard so as there may be two pounds*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 1: 250, 26. (2) correlative, (a) *either . . . or, as well . . . as*:—Onfón swá ácum lífe swá ácum deáðe swá ðú ár geworhtest swá ácum lífe swá ungeendodon wíte *accipere sive vitam aeternam, sive mortem aeternam, prout antea fecisti; sive vitam aeternam, sive infinitum supplicium*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 13. Ðæt heó gecure óðer ðæra, swá heó forlǽrde, swá heó dǽm godum geoffrode, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 63: 11, 33. Nim swá wuda swá wyrt swá wæcðer swá ðú wille, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 25: Wulfst. 108, 10. Smire mid ðære sealfe swá niht swá twá swá þearf sié *smear with the salve one night or two, as need be*, Lchdm. ii. 128, 1. Sié ðæt on cyninges dóme swá deáð swá líf swá hé him forgifan wille *be it in the judgement of the king, as well death as life, as he will grant him*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 10. Hit biþ gewrecen swá ár, swá latur, Homl. Ass. 62, 253. Gilde swá wer, swá wíte, swá lahslite, aa be ðam ðe seó dǽd sý, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10. Ðonne mót hé swá rídan, swá rówan, swá swilce færelde faran swylce tó his wege gebyrige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 24. (b) *whether . . . or*:—Saga him, swá hé wille swá hé nelle, hé sceal cuman, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 11. Wé be him náþor nyton, swá hí libban, swá hí deáde licgon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 306. God lét hí habban ágenne cyre, swá hí heora Scyppend lufedon, swá hí hine forléton, Homl. Th. i. 10, 19: 18, 30. Syle etán ár ðære tíde his tócymes, swá on dæge swá on nihte, swæþer hyt sý, Lchdm. i. 364, 16. On swelce healfe swelce hé winnende beón woldan, swá súþ, swá norþ, swá eást, swá west, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 13. (c) swá hwæðer swá . . . *whether . . . or*:—Sete man ofer ðæne þriddan dæg, swá hwæðer swá heó beó fúl swá clǽne, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 31. (2 a) with the first *swá* omitted, *or*:—Dám ðú hí tó deáþe, swá tó lífe lét, Exon. Th. 247, 33; Jul. 88. VII. *in combination with the particles* git, same, þeáh, þeána, *see those words*. [*Goth.* swé, swa: *O. Frs.* sá: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* só: *Icel.* svá (*later* svó): *Dan.* saa: Swed. så.] v. eal-swá.

swá, swæ[c]. v. swá, swecc.

swáfan (?):—Sió gítsung ðe nǽnne grund hafaþ swearte swǽfeþ (swǽleþ? v. swélan) sumes onlíce efne ðam munte ðe nú monna bearn Etne hátaþ se swefle byrneþ, Met. 8, 46–50. The Latin original has: Saevior ignibus Aetnae fervens amor ardet habendi, which is rendered in the prose version: Manna gítsung is swá byrnende swá ðæt fýr on ðære helle seó is on ðam munte de Ætne hátte, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 29. From comparison of these three passages, it seems that *swáfeþ* should mean *burns*, while the form of the word suggests comparison with *O. L. Ger.* suëvôn *in* berg suëvôt *mons coagulatus*, with *O. H. Ger.* sweibôn *volvere, ferri*, and later English *swayue* in:—He (*the whale that swallowed Jonah*) swenge3 and swayues to þe se bóþem, Allit. Pm. 99, 253. All these verbs denote movement, a meaning which does not seem to suit *swáfan* in the passage where it occurs.

Swéfas, Swéfe; *pl. A Germanic people, the Suevi* or *Alamanni* ('um diese zeit (4th cent.) pflegt an die stelle des alten Suevennamens die benennung Alamannen einzutreten,' Grmm. D. S. 348), *the Swabians*:—Swéfas forhergodon ealle Galliam *Alamanni Gallias pervagantes*, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 3. Wið norþan Donua ǽwielme and be eástan Rine sindon Éast-Francan; and be súþan him sindon Swéfas, on óþre healfe ðære ié Donua; and be súþan him and be eástan sindon Bægware, se dǽl ðe mon Regnesburg hátt . . . Tó ðǽm beorgan ðe mon Alpis hátt licgaþ Begwara landgemǽro and Swéfa, 1, 1; Swt. 16, 1–14. Engle and Swéfe, Exon. Th. 321, 10; Wld. 44. Mid Englum ic wæs and mid Swéfum. 322, 10; Wld. 61. Witta weóld Swéfum, 319, 34; Wld. 22. [*O. H. Ger.* Suáb *Alamannus*, Suába, Suáp *Suevi*.]

swélan; *p.* de *To burn* (trans.):—Onél ł swél ł bærn lændenu *ure renes*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 2. Hé sende of heofonum swélende lég, Wulfst. 213, 6. [Heo heom letten swalen inne swærte fure (þe mahunes mid fure hii forswelde. 2nd MS.), Laym. 10188. Bernedheore halles & swaleð heore bures, 6147. A bernene drake borwes swelde, 25594. Halliwell gives *sweal, swale* to burn.] v. be-, for-, ge-swælan (*read* -swélan); sám-, unfor-swéled, swelan.

swém, es; *m. A trifler, vain, foolish person*:—Swém *nugator, inutilis, vanus*, Germ. 389, 32. Ic wyle ðæt Latona móder Apollinis and Diane fram mé gewíten, ðe Delo ácende, ðæs ðe ealde swémas gecýddon (*as the foolish triflers of old declared*), Anglia viii. 325, 29. Nú mæg hér manna gehwilc gehýran hwet ðás swémas wǽron ðe úre yldra[n] him tó gebǽdon *now may every one hear in this account* (*of the gods*) *what these vain creatures were, that our forefathers prayed to*, H. Z. xii. 408, 15.

swémman ł *p.* de *To trouble, afflict, grieve*. The verb occurs in this sense in later English:—Ofte hit timeð þat tat leoueste bearn sorheð and swemeð meast his ealdren, H. M. 35, 5. Þe engles beoð isweamed, þat seoð hare suster swa sorhfulliche afallet, 17, 20. Ure Louerd ne mei uor reouðe wernen hire, ne sweamen hire heorte mid wernunge, A. R. 330, 11. Þe swemande sorȝe soȝt to his hert, Allit. Pms. 54, 563. Cf. also: His hert began to melt For veray sweme of this swemeful tale, Lydgate (cited ib. *p.* 199). Swemyn *molestor, moreo*; sweem, swemynge or mornynge *tristicia, molestia, meror*, Prompt. Parv. 482, col. 1. In A. S. only the compound *á-swémman* (q. v.) is found, apparently with the meaning *to become troubled* or *grieved*. To the instance given under *á-swémman* may be added the following:—Swá Sanctus Paulus cwæþ ðætte God héte ealle ða áswémman æt heofona ríces dura, ða ðe heora cyrican forlǽtaþ *God would bid all those grieve . . .*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 34. Sceolde se mín þearfa áswémman (*have cause to grieve*) æt ðínre handa, Wulfst. 258, 2. Se sceocca sceall áswémman æt ús, gif wé ánræde beóþ on úrum geleáfan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 203. v. swámian.

swépa, swépa (-e, -o); *pl. Sweepings*, in compounds (not inserted in proper place):—Áswépe (beánacalu) *quisquiliarum, surculi minuti*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 59. Áswépa *peripsema*, 504, 3. Geswépa *peripsema*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 68. Geswépa, geswépa (gen-, MS.), 95, 18. Geswépo, 76, 17. Bió hé gehealden for æscegeswíp *pro purgamento favillae deputetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* á-sueipha *purgamenta, quisquilias*.]

-swépe, -swípe. v. hád-, heorþ-, ymb-swípe.

swépels (*m.*?); swépelse, an; *f. A wrap, garment*:—Swépels *amictus*, Ps. Surt. 106, 3. Ða swépelsan *amicula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 49. [Cf. *Icel.* sveipa *to wrap, swaddle*; sveipa *a kerchief, hood*: *Dan.* svøbelsebarn *child in swaddling-clothes*.] v. swípan.

swépig; *adj. Fraudulent, deceitful*:—Swépige ł swicfulle *fraudulentas*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 17. v. ge-swip, swipor.

swér, swére, and swár; *adj.* [Halliwell gives *sweer* unwilling as a Northumbrian word, and *swere* dull, heavy, as a Durham one. In Jamieson's Dictionary the forms *sweir, swere, sweer, swear* are given with meanings lazy, indolent; unwilling; unwilling to give.] I. *heavy* as a burden, *of great weight* (lit. or fig.), *oppressive*:—Swér is seó byrðen ðe Godes bydel beran sceall, gif hé nele georne unriht forbeódan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 35: Wulfst. 178, 8. Hé bió deófles tempel, and byrð swíðe swére byrðene on his bæce, Homl. Th. i. 212, 4. Ðæt swére gioc underlútan, Met. 10, 20. His wépna syndon swére tó berenne, ac Cristes geoc is wynsum, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 14. Sorh biþ swérost byrðen, Salm. Kmbl. 623; Sal. 311. Gif mine synna wǽron ǽwegene on úre wégan, ðonne wǽron hí swárran gesewene ðonne sandcorn on sǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 24. II. *heavy, grievous, painful, unpleasant*:—Him yldo ne derede, ne suht swáre, Cd. Th. 30, 24; Gen. 472. Swár leger, Exon. Th. 101, 21; Cri. 1662: 201, 15; Ph. 56. Gebrec swár and swíðlíc *a crash grievous and great*, 59, 19; Cri. 955. Ðæt hé swére ádweorfe hæftnéd hefige, Ps. Th. 125, 1. Ðú þolades swár gewin, Exon. Th. 86, 22; Cri. 1412. Geswencean mid swárum wítum, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 181. Ða swáran (swéran, *other MSS.*) wíta onfón, 19, 46. Is swérra dínra synna ród, ðonne seó ðþer wæs, ðe ic ár ástág, Exon. Th. 91, 10; Cri. 1490. Nis ðys eall geswinc? and gyt mycele swérran ealle ða ungelimp ðe on ðysum lífe becumaþ, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 26. III. *heavy, sad, feeling* or *expressing grief*:—Ðæt swére *triste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 49. Mé is swére stefn, hefig, gnorniende *vox gemitus mei*, Ps. Th. 101, 4. IV. of sin or evil, *grave, grievous*:—Be hefigtýmum gyltum. Se bróðor se ðe mid swérra gylta hæfene bió gedered *de gravioribus culpis. Frater qui gravioris culpe noxa tenetur*, R. Ben. 49, 13. On scyldum swérum *in delictis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. Gebundene swárum (*var.* swérum) gyltum, Anglia xi. 113, 38. Ða swéran gyltas ðe hí ádrugon, Homl. Th. i. 340, 27. Ðú micele swérran synna gefremodest, 54, 33. V. of physical or mental inactivity, *heavy, slow, dull, sluggish, slothful, indolent*:—Suuðe *desis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 79. Swér *deses*, 25, 12. Ðú yfle esne and swér (swér, Lind.) *serve male et piger*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 26. Sum welig man wæs swangor and swér, and him wæs láð þearfendum mannum mete tó syllenne, Wulfst. 257, 12. Nis hé swár ne swongor *non est tarda*, Exon. Th. 220, 4; Ph. 315. On swárran ðisum lichoman *in gravi isto corpore*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 15. V a. *inactive from weakness, enfeebled, weak*:—Mé is mín gást swér geworden *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 7. V b. of sleep, *heavy*:—Swá fram slépe hwylc swárum ársse, Ps. Th. 72, 15. Gehefegod mid ðam swéran slépe, Basil admn. 1; Norm. 34, 3. [Forr hefig & forr sware unngriþþ, Orm. 16280. *Goth.* swérs *grave, honourable*: *O. Sax.* swári *grievous* (*sin, sickness*): *O. Frs.* swére: *O. H. Ger.* swár, swári *gravis, onerosus*: *Ger.* schwer: *Icel.* svárr (a poetic word) *heavy, grave*.] v. ge-swére.

swéran; *p.* de *To make heavy, to oppress*:—Eall se líchama geswéred byþ and gehefegud, Lchdm. iii. 120, 22.] [*O. H. Ger.* swáren *gravare, praegravare, opprimere*; gi-swáren *gravare*.]

swére, swére; *adv. Grievously, oppressively*:—Eam ic swére geseald ðér ic út swícan ne mæg *traditus sum, et non egrediebar*; Ps. Th. 87, 8. Se hláford hefig gloc slépte swáre on ða swyran sínra þegena, Met. 9, 56.

[Ne set me neuer naþing swa swere (sare, Bodl. MS.), Jul. 46, 10. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* swâro *graviter.*]

swǽr-líc; *adj. Grievous:*—Benedictus mid swǽrlícum heófungum bemǽnde, ðæt his leorningcild ðæs óðres deáðes fægnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* swâr-líh *gravis.*]

swǽrlíce (swâr-); *adv.* I. of doing or bearing what is painful, *heavily, grievously:*—Nân man ne sceal his wífe geneálǽcan, siddan heó mid bearne swǽrlíce gebunden gǽþ, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 21. Hê sceolde hit mid fæstene swǽrlíce gebétan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 261. II. of sleeping, *heavily.* v. swǽr, V b:—Wê feóllon on slǽpe swârlíce, swylce wê on deáðe lágon, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 239. [*O. H. Ger.* swârlîhho *graviter.*]

swǽr-mód (swâr-); *adj. Of an indolent, sluggish disposition:*—Sum welig man wæs prútswongor and swǽrmód, and him wæs lád þearfendum mannum mete tó syllenne, Wulfst. 257, 12 MS. D. v. swǽr, V, *and next word.*

swǽrmódness (swâr-), e; *f. Sluggishness of disposition, slowness, dullness:*—Oft mon bið suíðe wandigende æt élcum weorce and suíðe lætrǽde, and wénaþ menn ðæt hit sié for suârmódnesse and for unarodscipe, and bið ðeáh for wisdóme and for wærscipe (*but the Latin is:* Saepe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur), Past. 20; Swt. 149, 15.

swǽrness (swâr-), e; *f.* I. *heaviness* of a burden (lit. or fig.), *weight.* v. swǽr, I:—Hwí settest ðú dises folces swârnysse (*pondus*) uppan mé? Num. 11, 11. Ne mæg ic âna eówre swârnissa (*pondus*) and eówre saca ácuman, Deut. 1, 12. II. *heaviness, want of readiness in moving, sluggishness,* v. swǽr, V:—Nân hæfignes ðæs líchoman ne nân unþeáw ne mæg eallunga âtíón of his móde ða rihtwísnesse . . . ðeáh sió swǽrnes ðæs líchoman and ða unþeáwas oft ábiscgien ðæt mód mid ofergiotolnesse *non omne mente depulit lumen obliviosam corpus invehens molem,* Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 31.

swearnung, swarnuug. v. swornian.

swés; *adj.* I. (*one's*) *own;* proprius. v. swéslíce, I:—Ðæt selegescot ðæt ic mé swés on ðé gehálgode *the tabernacle that I hallowed me as my own in thee,* Exon. Th. 90, 29; Cri. 1481. II. the word, which occurs rarely in prose (see, however, the first passage cited), is used mostly in reference to the connection that belongs to relationship by blood or by marriage, or to dear companionship, and so often has the force of (*one's*) *own dear,* (*one's*) *dear:*—Ælþeódige mæn . . . swése mæn *foreigners . . . men of one's own race, natives,* L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 2. Bið him self sunu and swés fæder and eác yrfeweard *ipse sibi prolem, suus est pater et suus haeres,* Exon. Th. 224, 13; Ph. 375. Ic and mín swés fæder, Elen. Kmbl. 1032; El. 517. Mín ðæt swése bearn! (cf. mín ðæt leófe bearn! 166, 28; Gû. 1049), Exon. Th. 167, 1; Gû. 1053. Swés eft ongon (cf. fæder eft ongon etc., 7) his bearn láeran, 302, 29; Fä. 43. Cwæð bríd tó beorne: 'Mín swés freá,' Cd. Th. 168, 15; Gen. 2783. Heó Adame hyre swésum were scencte, Exon. Th. 161, 11; Gû. 975. Wið fæder swésne, 39, 4; Cri. 617. Gif ðú sunu âge, oððe swésne mǽg, oððe freónd énigne, Cd. Th. 150, 28; Gen. 2498: 203, 11; Exod. 402. Heora swés cynn, Ps. Th. 105, 21. Geseh swésne geféran *he saw his own dear comrade,* Andr. Kmbl. 2018; An. 1011. Æfter swésne (*one's own dear lord*), Exon. Th. 289, 18; Wand. 50. Swése gesíþas *his own familiar comrades,* Beo. Th. 57; B. 29. Nénig swésra gesíða, 3872; B. 1934. Freónda má swésra and gesibbra *more of friends dear and near,* Exon. Th. 408, 34; Rä. 27, 22. Freóndum swésum and gesibbum, Cd. Th. 97, 13; Gen. 1612. Hê hét hine (*Beowulf*) leóde swése sécean, Beo. Th. 3741; B. 1868. Mégburge swése and gesibbe *my kindred, dear and near ones* (or *dear and near kindred*), Exon. Th. 397, 19; Rä. 16, 22. Twá dohtor, swáse gesweostor, 431, 29; Rä. 47, 3. III. with a development of meaning similar to that in *kind* or *gentle; gracious, kind, agreeable, pleasant* (used of persons or things). v. swés-líc:—Swés *vel* wynsum *eucharis,* Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 17. Líþe, swés *blanda,* ii. 127, 2. Tunge swése tóbryce heardnysse *lingua mollis confringit duritiam,* Scint. 8, 17. Drihten is níðum swés *suavis est Dominus,* Ps. Th. 99, 4. Ðú swés tó mé ðín eáre onhyld, 101, 2. Þeáh ðe ic on hyld gégange, ðænne swés wese *when it may be agreeable,* 131, 3. On sódfæstra swésum múðe *in the gracious mouth of the just,* 117, 15. Weredum beóbreáde *vel* swésum *dulci favo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 9. Fram swésere tungan *a blanda lingua,* Kent. Gl. 159. Steorran forléton hyra swésne wlite *the stars resigned their sweet beauty,* Exon. Th. 71, 1; Cri. 1149. Sete swése geheald múðe mínum *set pleasant guard for my mouth,* Ps. Th. 140, 4. Beseoh on ðíne scealcas swésum éagum (*with gracious eyes*), 89, 18. Swésum wordum *dulcibus verbis,* Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 31: *blandimentis,* Gl. Prud. 43 a. Swáse swegldreámas, Exon. Th. 82, 35; Cri. 1349. [*Goth.* swêsleiþs; swês; *subst. property: O. Sax.* swês (man): *O. Frs.* swês *near, related: O. H. Ger.* swâs *familiaris, domesticus: Icel.* svâss *beloved, dear; pleasant.*] v. ge-, un-swés; swés-líc.

swése; *adv. Agreeably, pleasantly* [:—Geswése *blandide,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 5].

swésend-dagas (swésing-); *pl. The ides;* the Latin term seems to be so rendered from supposing it to be connected with the verb *edere;* v. next word:—Swésingdagas *idus, ab edendo dicuntur,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 37. Swésenddagas *idus, ab edendo,* ii. 62, 27: 48, 55.

swésende, es; *but occurring almost always in pl.* swésendu (-a, -o); *n.* I. *food, victuals, refection:*—Swésende *fercula,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 19. Swésendo *fercula, cibaria,* 147, 83. Hê þanc gesægde ðá hê gereordod wæs: 'Ðê ðissa swésenda Meotud leán forgilde,' Andr. Kmbl. 771; An. 386. Ðæt hí on his hús ne eodon ne of his swésendum mete ðygedon *ne domum ejus intrarent neque de cibis illius acciperent,* Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Mid hígna suésendum (*the articles of food are then given*). Ond ðás forecuedenan suésenda all ágefe mon ðem reogolwarde, Txts. 444, 14–26. Ða ilcan wísan on swésendum tó mínre tíde léstan (cf. hígon gefeormian tó mínre tíde, 449, 9), 450, 1. Suoesendo *agapem,* 39, 108. Swésendo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 22. Ælmessum swésendo, 5, 35. Ða six Sunnandagas ðe wé swésendo on habbaþ *the six Sundays in Lent when we may take meat* (cf. nán dæg (*in Lent*) ne sý bútan Sunnandagum ánum, ðæt énig mon éniges metes brúce ér ðære teóðan tíde oððe ðære twelfte, L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 6–8), Wulfst. 284, 5. Ðone mete and ða swésendo *dapes,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 20. ¶ In phrases:—Gán tó swésendum *to go to dinner;* ire ad reficiendum, 5, 4; S. 617, 18. Sittan æt *or* tó swésendum *to sit at meat, take a meal:*—Hí æt heóde and æt swésendum sáton *sederunt ad mensam,* 5, 5; S. 617, 10: Cd. Th. 168, 7; Gen. 2779. Sittan tó his swésendum *residens ad epulas,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 42: 5, 5; S. 618, 17. Woldon wé tó úrum swésendum sittan *ceperamus uelle epulari,* Nar. 21, 12. Ðá hét ic ealne ðone here ðæt hê tó swésendum sáte and mete þigde *cenare militem jussi,* 23, 8. Swésende, swésenda þicgan *to take food:*—Sæt hê and swésende ðeah and dranc (sæt hê on swésendum and æt and dranc, MS. B.) *residebat, vescebatur, bibebat,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 18. Hê on his hús eode and his swésendo ðeah *intravit epulaturus domum ejus,* Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Swá ðæt hê nǽfre mete onfénge ne swésendo ðeah *ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet,* 4, 25; S. 599, 29. Swésendo þicgean *jejunium solvere, prandere,* 5, 4; S. 617, 13, 16. Swésenda (up) girwan *to prepare a feast,* Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 9. Symbel ł swoese (swoesende?) mín ic gearuade *prandium meum paravi,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 4. II. *flatteries, blandishments, fair speech.* v. swés, III, ge-swésness, swéslácan:—Swésendum *blanditiis,* Kent. Gl. 212. v. dæg-, undern-swésendu (-o).

swéslácan; *p.* -lǽhte *To flatter, cajole, speak fair:*—Hió swéslécþ *blanditur,* Kent. Gl. 194. v. ge-swéslácan.

swés-líc; *adj. Kindly, pleasant, agreeable:*—Sárge gê ne sóhton, ne him swéslíc word frófre gê sprǽcon, Exon. Th. 92, 20; Cri. 1511. Hê (*Antecrist*) winþ ongeán Godes gecorenan mid swéslícum gifum. Hê sylþ ðam, ðe on hine gelýfaþ, goldes and seolfres genyhta, Wulfst. 196, 21. [*O. Frs.* swês-lîk *familiaris: O. H. Ger.* swâs-líh *privatus, civilis, familiaris.*] v. un-swéslíc, *and next word.*

swéslíce; *adv.* I. *properly.* v. swés, I:—Wé andettaþ swéslíce and sóþlíce Fæder and Sunu and Hálignе Gást *confitemur proprie et veraciter Patrem et Filium et Spiritum Sanctum,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 36. II. of persons, *kindly, in a gracious, friendly manner, blandly;* of things, *agreeably, pleasantly.* v. swés, III:—Ða nán lust yfel swéslíce gewemþ *eos nulla voluptas mala blande corrumpit,* Scint. 3, 10. Him (*the good*) swéslíce (cf. on ðæt fræte folc (*the evil*) hê fírene stǽleþ láþum wordum, 84, 17; Cri. 1375) sibbe gehâteþ heáhcyning, Exon. Th. 82, 15; Cri. 1339. Nealles swéslíce mé wæs síð álýfed *the way was not made easy for me,* Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Cóman him tó and hine swéslíce grétton, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 210. Busiris wolde élcne cuman swíþe árlíce underfón and swíþe swéslíce wiþ gebéran (*behave in a very friendly manner to him*), ac eft hê (*the guest*) sceolde beón ofslegen, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 32. Tó féla manna is ðe þurh hiwunge eal óðer specaþ, óþer hý þencaþ . . . and swá gerâde mânswican on ða wísan swéslíce swiciaþ (*deceive under an appearance of friendliness.* v. swéslácan, swésness), Wulfst. 55, 6. Swéslíce swicole *deceiving with fair words,* 79, 4: 82, 2. [*O. Sax.* swêslîko *friendlily: O. H. Ger.* swâslîhho *familiariter.*]

swésness, e; *f. Blandishment, fair speech:*—Swésnyssum *blandimentis, lenocinitis,* Hpt. Gl. 481, 10. Gê Godes cempan, gê swurpaþ eówerne cynehelm for ðám earmlícan swésnyssum (*the appeals made to your feelings*) dissera heófiendra. Ne swurpe gê eówerne sige for wífa swésnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 54–58. Ðæt hê dissere worulde swésnyssa (*blanditias*) warnige, Scint. 216, 12. v. ge-swésness.

swésung, e; *f. A making pleasant, an alleviation, a mitigation:*—Swésunga *fomenta,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 7.

swés-wyrde; *adj. Of pleasant speech, pleasant in speech;* facetus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 18.

swétan; *p.* te *To sweat.* I. of the natural moisture of the skin:—Þætte hê swá swíþe swétte swá hê in swoloþan middes sumeres wére *quia ita, quasi in media aestatis caumate, sudaverit,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 29. Sitte hê on bæþe óð ðæt hê swéte . . . óþ hê wel swéte, Lchdm. ii. 290, 1–6. Ðæt se mon swéte swíþe, 332, 2: iii. 8, 11. Hê ongan blâcian and ungeflhlíce swétan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12: Wulfst. 141, 3. I a. *to sweat* with hard labour, so *to toil:*—Ðæm ðe nú on gódum weorcum ne swét and suíðe ne suinceþ *qui nunc in bonis operibus non exsudat,* Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 13. Sume sceuson, sume tugon and swýðe swétton, óð ðæt hig geteorode wéron, Shrn. 154, 27. Winnende *vel* swétende *desudans, i. laborans,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37. II. *to*

sweat, send forth like sweat, to exude (of persons or things):—Hī flēoþ and blōde hī swǽtaþ, Nar. 35, 33. Fȳre swǽtaþ blīcan līge ***they sweat fire and flame***, Exon. Th. 385, 12; Rä. 4, 43. Mon geseah twegen sceldas blōde swǽtan (***sanguine sudare***), Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 25. Hī gemǽtton ðone clīfd swǽtende, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 6. **II a.** ***to send forth blood, to bleed.*** v. swāt, II. 2:—Hit ǽrest ongan swǽtan on ða swīðran healfe, Rood Kmbl. 39; Kr. 20. [***Icel.*** sveita ***to sweat.***] v. ā-, be-, ge-swǽtan; swītan.

swæþ, es; *n.* I. ***a track, the mark left by a moving body, a single footprint*** or ***a series of footprints*** (lit. or fig.):—Mē (***the plough***) biþ gongendre mīn swǽt sweotol, Exon. Th. 403, 19; Rä. 22, 10. Ðonne fylge wē Drihtnes swæþe, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14: Rtl. 26, 5. Ðonne stæpþ se sacerd on ðone weg, ðonne hē on ðæt swæð ðara hāligra winnaþ tō spyriganne, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 20: pref.; Swt. 5, 16. Deáþ ne forlēt ūsn swæþ ēr hē gefēhþ ðæt ðæt hē æfter spyreþ. Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1: Met. 27, 14. Weard sāwel on swæð mīn (***the plough's***), Exon. Th. 403, 11; Rä. 22, 6. Swearte wǽran lāstas, swaþu swīþe blacu, 434, 19; Rä. 52, 3. Ða swaðo wǽron ūtwearde ongunnen ðe on ðæm marmanstāne gemēted wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 207, 11. Swylce mannes swaðu, ðon gelīcost ðe ðǽr sum mon gestōde; and ða fōtlāstas wǽron swutole, 203, 35. Alle suæðo ***omnes semite***, Rtl. 81, 20. Forlēt ūre Drihten his fēt on ða eorþan besincan . . . leóhtfæt biþ ā byrnende for ðara swaþa weorþunga, Blickl. Homl. 127, 31. Suoeðum, suæðum ***semitis***, Rtl. 167, 1, 13. II. ***a vestige, trace***:—Hwæt is elles ðiós gewītendlīce sibb būton swelce hit sié sum swæð ðære ēcean sibbe ***quod est enim pax transitoria, nisi quoddam vestigium pacis aeternae?*** Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 25. v. bil-, dolh-, fōt-swæþ; swaþu.

swæþ (?), swaþu (?) ***a bandage, swathe***:—In swaþum ***institis*** (v. Jn. 11, 44 to which the gloss refers), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 17: 46, 51. v. swe̊þel, swe̊þian.

swæþel. v. swe̊þel.

swæðer, swaðer (=swā hwæðer, cf. ***O. H. Ger.*** sueder). I. ***pronoun, Whichever of two***:—Swaðer uncer leng wǽre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 113, 20, 25. Hwædres ðara yfela is betere ēr tō tilianne būton swædres swæðer frēcenlīcre is ***quae pestis ardentius insequenda est, nisi quae periculosius premit?*** Past. 62; Swt. 457, 22. Dō swæþer ðū wille ***do whichever you like***, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 10. II. ***in combination with*** swā . . . swā . . . ***either . . . or . . . whichever, whether . . . or***:—Hē mōste swā geceósan swā ǽweorpan swaþer (swæðer, ***other MSS.***) hē wolde ***licuit ei excusare aut suscipere***, R. Ben. 99, 15. Beón swæðer hig beón, swā (þe, ***other MSS.***) sacerdhādes swā clerichādes, 110, 7. Gewylde man hine swaðor man mǽge, swā cucenne swā deádne, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 17. Hī gefeallaþ on ða heortan suā nytt suā unnyt suæðer hié beóþ (***whether they be profitable or unprofitable***), Past. 15; Swt. 97, 2: 14; Swt. 85, 15. Biþ ælc gōd weorc gōd, sié swā open swā dēgle, swæðer hit sié, 59; Swt. 451, 14. Wyl wermōd swā drīgne swā grēnne swaþer hē hæbbe ***boil wormwood, either dry or green, whichever he have***, Lchdm. ii. 296, 14. Deáh wē spirian swā mid læs worda swā mid mā swæþer wē hit gereccan mǽgon ***though we use more or less words in our enquiry, according as we can explain the mātter***, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12: 36, 7; Fox 184, 16. Hī mōston dōn swā gōd swā yfel, swæþor swā hī woldon, 41, 2; Fox 246, 2.

swæð-hlȳpe, swæþian, swæðorian, swæðrung, swagoþ, swalewe, swaloð. v. stæþ-hlīpe, ge-swæþian, swaðrian, ge-swæðrung, swēgan, swealwe, sweoloþ.

swǽmian; *p.* ode ***To become dark***:—Rodor swǽmode ofer niðða bearn ***heaven grew dark above the children of men***, i. e. ***night came***, Exon. Th. 167, 33; Gū. 1069. v. ā-swǽmian; swéman.

swamm, es; *m.* ***A fungus, mushroom***; also ***a sponge***:—Suom, suamm ***fungus***, Txts. 65, 938. Swamm oððe feldswam ***fungus***, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 22. Swom ***fungus, spongus, dicta ab uligine***, 152, 21. Ðes swam ***hoc tuber*** (cf. ***tubera*** taddechese (=toadstool), Wülck. Gl. 618, 4), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 1. Nym hlāf and sealt and swamm, and cnuca hit eal tōgadere, Lchdm. iii. 94, 21. Syle etan gebrǽdne swam, 142, 11. Sinwealte swammas ***volvi***, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 28. For mete heó sceal sume hwīle swamma brūcan; wundorlīce heó geeácnaþ, Lchdm. i. 346, 8. [***Goth.*** swamms ***a sponge***: ***O. H. Ger.*** swamm, swamp ***fungus, tuber***: ***Ger.*** schwamm ***sponge, fungus, excrescence***: ***Du.*** zwam: ***Icel.*** svöppr ***a sponge***: ***Dan.*** svamp ***sponge, fungus***: ***Swed.*** swamp.] .v. feld-, mete-swamm.

swan, swon, es; *m.* ***A swan***:—Suan ***holor***, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 42. Swan, 43, 7. Suon ***olor***, 115, 45. Swon, ilfetu, 63, 40: ***alvor***, 6, 55. Swann ***olor***, i. 62, 12. Swan ***diomedia***, 63, 14. Swanes feðre, Exon. Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137. ***For instances of the word in local names, see*** swonleáh, swonweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 78. [***O. L. Ger.*** swan: ***O. H. Ger.*** swan; *m.*, swana; *f. cygnus*: ***Icel.*** svanr.]

swān, es; *m.* I. ***a herd***, particularly ***a swineherd***; the herds of swine formed a very important item in the live-stock of the Anglo-Saxons. v. swīn. For some account of the duties and rights of different kinds of ***swānas***, see L. R. S. 6, 7; Th. i. 436:—Suān ***subulcus***, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 59: ***flabanus***, 108, 72. Swān, 35, 66: ***bubullus*** (-***cus***?), in a list ***de suibus***, i. 286, 58: ii. 11, 59. Hiene ān swīn (***subulcus***, Flor. Wig.) ofstang, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 23. Hē (***Alfred***) on sumes swānes (the ***swān*** is called ***vaccarius*** in the Latin Vita S. Neoti, but in other forms of the story, e. g. Matthew of Westminster's, he is ***subulcus*** and drives 'porcos ad solita pascua') hūse his hleów gemde . . . Hit gelamp ðæt ðæs swānes wīf hǽfde hire ofen . . . and cwæþ tō ðan kinge: 'Wand ðū ða hlāfes ðæt heó ne forbeornen, for ðam ic geseó dæighwamlīce ðæt ðū micelǽte eart, Shrn. 16, 13–20. Swāna steorra (cf. swān-steorra) ***hesperius***, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 39. Oxena hierdas ***bobulcos***, swānas ***subulcos***, 80, 18. Cūhyrdas ***bubulcos***, swānas ***subulcos***, Hpt. Gl. 464, 23. II. ***a man, warrior*** (? cf. ***Icel.*** sveinn):—Ne gefrægn ic nǽfre wurdlīcor æt wera hilde sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebēran, ne nǽfre swānas swēotne medu (swa noc hwitne, Hickes) sēl forgyldan, Fins. Th. 78; Fin. 39. [The form which in later English should be taken by the word is ***swon***, and this is found in Palladius on Husbandry: Thy ***swon*** may se thaire (the pigs') nombr and up save The oppressed pigge, 3, 1086. It has not, however, come into modern English; the corresponding Scandinavian form, ***Icel.*** sveinn=***boy, lad, man, servant***, on the other hand, remains in ***swain***. Early instances of its occurrence are: His sweyn (***also*** swain) Leir forþ sende þat was hiredman hende, Laym. 3512. Þreo cnihtes and heore sweines, 18128. Erl ne barun, knict ne sweyn, Havel. 273. Cf. too ***Dan.*** svend ***boy, lad, journeyman***: ***Swed.*** swen. ***O. H. Ger.*** swēn, ***like*** swān, =***subulcus***.] v. ēhte-, gafol-, in-swān.

swancor; ***adj. Bending easily.*** I. of a horse (cf. ***Icel.*** svangr used in the same connection), ***slender, slim, active and graceful in movement***:—Þrió wicg swancor and sadolbeorhte, Beo. Th. 4356; B. 2175. [Jamieson gives ***swank*** slender; limber, agile: ***swanking*** supple, active: ***swanky*** tall and lank: ***swanky*** a strapping young countryman.] II. ***pliant, supple***:—Hine Nīðhād on nēde legde swoncre seonobende ***supple sinew-bands*** (? ***see*** seonu-bend), Exon. Th. 377, 19; Deór. 6. [Cf. ***M. H. Ger.*** swankel: ***Ger.*** schwank ***flexible, slim***: ***Swed.*** swank ***a bend***; swank; ***adj. pliable, flexible***; swank-rem ***girth-leather***.] III. ***without firmness, feeble, weak***:—Mīn sāul geweard swancur on mōde ðǽr ic on ðīsre hǽlu hogode ***defecit in salutari tuo anima mea***, Ps. Th. 118, 81.

swane-wyrt (?). Lchdm. ii. 74, 20.

swān-gerēfa, an; *m.* ***An officer whose duties were connected with the management of forests in respect to the pasturing of swine in them and to the use of wood. He seems to have been under the direct control of the alderman***:—Ðā (***at a*** gemōt ***in*** 825) wæs tiolo micel sprēc ymb wudulēswe tō sūðtūne ongægum west on scȳrhylte waldon ða swāngerēfan ða lēswe forður gedrīfan ond ðone wudu gehiogan (-cgan, Thorpe) ðon hit aldgeryhto wǽron ðon cumd se biscop and ðara hīna wiotan ðet hió him nēren māran ondeta ðon hit ārǽded wæs on Aeðelbaldes dæge drīm hunde swīna mæst ond se biscop (and) ða hīgen (tugen, Kemble) āhten twēde ðæs wuda ond ðæs mæstes . . . In ða tiid wæs hama suāngerēfa tō sūðtūne and hē rād ðæt hē wæs et ceastre and ðone aað gesceáwade suā hine his aldormon hēht Eádwulf ***there was then a very great case about pasture in the wood at Sutton*** (in Worcestershire). ***The swain-reeves wanted to push the pasture and take the wood beyond the old rightful limits. The bishop and the counsellors of the brethren said, that they would never make further admission to them than was contained in the terms settled in Ethelbald's time:—mast for three hundred swine, and the bishop and brethren should have two-thirds of the wood and of the mast . . . At that time Hama was swainreeve at Sutton, and he rode to Worcester and watched the oath (taken by the bishop in support of his case), as his alderman Eadwulf*** (Eadwulf dux is a witness to the charter) ***bade him***, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 278–279. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 177; 81: and cf. the later ***swain***-mote, which is a court touching matters of the forest.

swangor; ***adj. Heavy*** in movement of the body or mind, ***slow, slothful, sluggish, indolent***, (a) physically:—Nis hē (***the Phenix***) swār ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lācaþ fiþrum ac hē is suel and swift ***non est tarda, ut volucres quae corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent, sed levis et velox***, Exon. Th. 220, 4; Ph. 315. (b) metaphorically:—Hē wæs swangor (prūtswangor, MS. D.) and swēr, and him wæs lāð þearfendum mannum mete tō syllenne, Wulfst. 257, 12. Nalæs eallum monnum swongrium (swengum, MS. B.: suonþrum, Bd. M.) and heora lifes ungemyndum ***non omnibus desidiosis ac vitae suae incuriosis***, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 38. [***O. H. Ger.*** swangar ***gravidus, praegnans***: ***Du.*** zwanger: ***Dan.*** swanger.]

swangorness, e; *f.* ***Heaviness, torpor, sloth, indolence, sluggishness***:—Ic wāt ðæt swongorness hī ofsit and hī mid slǽwþe ofercymþ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 33. Ðæt is ðæt hē ða Godes gifa becnytte on ðæm sceáte his slǽwðe and hē for his swongornesse hié gehȳde ***pecuniam quippe in sudario ligare est percepta dona sub otio lenti torporis abscondere***, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon his ǽge lēte slāpian ðæt mon for his unwīsdōme and for his suongornesse ne mǽge ongietan ða unðeáwas ðara ðe him underðiódde beóþ. Ne slǽpþ se nō fæste ac hnappaþ se ðe gecnāwan mæg hwæt tālwierðe biþ and suīðeáh for his mōdes swongornesse oððe rēcelēste forwandaþ ðæt hē bēte his hiéremenn ***somnum quippe oculis dare est intentione cessante subditorum curam negligere . . . Non autem dormire, sed dormitare, est quae quidem reprehenda sunt cognoscere, sed tamen propter mentis taedium dignis ea increpationibus non emendare***, 28; Swt. 195, 1–10.

swân-riht, es; *n. Law concerning the swân* (q. v.):—On manegum landum gebyreþ deópre swânriht, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 15.

swân-steorra, an; *m. The herd's star, the evening star*:—Suânsteorra *vesper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 42. Cf. swâna steorra *under* swân.

swâpan; *p.* sweóp; *pp.* swâpen *To sweep.* I. *trans.* (a) *To sweep* with a brush (lit. or metaph.):—Ic swâpe *verro*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 169, 14. Ic sweóp gâst mînne *scopebam spiritum meum*, Ps. Spl. 76, 6. (b) *to sweep, move (something) with the action of one sweeping*:—Swâpeþ sigemêce mid ðære swîðran hond ðæt deófol gefeallaþ in sweartne lêg *he shall sweep the victorious blade with the right hand, so that devils shall fall into dark flame*, Exon. Th. 93, 24; Cri. 1531. [Mid beseme clene swopen *scopis mundatam*, O. E. Homl. ii. 87, 10. Me wule swopen þin hus, Misc. 176, 151: Fragm. Philps. 7, 6. Heó swopeð þe duste swei, A. R. 314, 6. Clensi and zuope þe herte, Ayenb. 109, 5. Chaucer has swope, swoope.] II. *intrans. To sweep, have a sweeping motion, drive*; the form and much of the sense belong to *swoop*:—Hûse on munte on swift wind swâpeþ (cf. hûs on munte full ungemetlîc wind gestent, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16) *montis cacumen protervus auster totis viribus urget*, Met. 7, 20. Cf. answeóp, -suaep *affarat* (*at-, ad-*), Txts. 38, 32. Onsweóp, 43, 235. Brim wide wæ̂dde, wælfæ̂dmum sweóp, Cd. 208, 9; Exod. 480. Hê geseah swâpendum (or under I. b) windum ðone lêg ðæs fŷres ofer ðære burge wallas âlhefenne (se wind ðæt fŷr ofer ða wallas drâf, MS. B.) *cum ventis ferentibus globos ignis supra muros urbis exaltari conspiceret*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 37. Cf. onsuâpen *instincta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 79. Inswâpen, 44, 35. [Swyfte swaynes ful swyþe swepen þertylle, Allit. Pms. 83, 1509.] III. *to wrap.* v. bc-, ymb-swâpan. [*O. H. Ger.* swelfan *to swing.* Cf. *Icel.* sveipa (*wk.*) *to sweep, stroke; make a sweeping stroke* with a weapon; *wrap, swaddle.*] v. â-, for-, tô-, ymb-swâpan.

swâr, swâr-. v. swêr, swêr-.

swara *in* âþ-swara:—Ðes âðswara *hoc jus jurandum*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 88, 6.

swarcan, swarcian, swâre. v. swearcan, swearcian, swêre.

swarian. v. and-swarian. [*Icel.* svara *to answer: Dan.* svare. He wass wis to swarenn and to fraȝȝnenn, Orm. 8938. He called to his chamberlayn, þat cofly hym swared, Gaw. 2011.]

swaring (-ung), swarnian, swarnung, swart. v. âþ-swaring, swornian, swornung, sweart.

swaru (1) *swer* in an-*swer*. v. and-swaru. [Cf. *Icel.* svar; *n. answer: Dan.* svar. Forrhwi ȝho ȝaff swillc sware onnȝæn, Orm. 2422.] (2) *swearing, oath.* v. âþ-, mân-, mânâþ- (be mânâþsware *de perjurio*, L. Ecg. C. tit. 34; Th. ii. 130, 24) swaru. [Mid false sware, O. E. Homl. ii. 259, 35. Of alle sunnen . . . of sum uals word, of sware, A. R. 344, 3. He sahtnesse mid sware (treoðe, 1st MS.) hadde ifastned, Laym. 10893.]

swâse. v. swês.

swât, es; *n.* [The passages in which the gender is marked are doubtful. Ðæt swôt, Lchdm. iii. 98, 17, occurs in a late MS.; ísen swât, ii. 296, 18, may be a compound; ða swâ̊, iii. 72, 28, may be a mistake for spâtl, v. ii. 56, 15. Dutch has a neuter, German and Scandinavian have masculines.] I. *sweat, perspiration*:—Seofoðe (*the seventh of the constituents from which Adam was made*) wæs deáwes pund, ðanon him (*Adam*) becom swât, Salm. Kmbl. 180. 15. Suât, Rtl. 192, 17. His swât (*sudor*) wæs swylce blôdes dropan, Lk. Skt. 22, 44. Of ealdum clâðum ðe beóþ eal on swâte, Homl. Ass. 35, 280. Swâ ða swât (*but* ii. 56, 15 *has* spâtl), beóþ missenlîcu, Lchdm. iii. 72, 28. I a. *that which exudes like sweat*:—Ðanne þeó brâde geswâte nim ðæt swôt *when the roast meat sweats, take that which exudes*, Lchdm. iii. 98, 17. I b. *that which lies on anything as sweat lies on the skin* (?):—Wiþ gongelwæfran bite, smît on ísen swât (isen-swât?), ii. 296, 18. II. used of other moisture that comes from the body, (1) *foam*:—Mid swâte *cum spuma*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 39. (2) *blood*:—Saga mê hwæt ðæs lifgendan mannes gleng sŷ. Ic ðê secge ðæs deádan swât, Salm. Kmbl. 200, 10. Geseoh seolfes swæde, swâ ðîn swât âgeát, blôdige stige, Andr. Kmbl. 2881; An. 1443: 2552; An. 1277: Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693. Him for swenge swât êdrum sprong forð under fexe, 5925; B. 2966. Beswyled mid swâtes gange, Rood Kmbl. 45; Kr. 23. On rôde ðû ðîn blôd âgute for heó and [hŷ] mid ðînum ðam æþelan swâte gebohtest, Wulfst. 255, 23. Cwealmdreóre, monnes swâte, Cd. Th. 60, 24; Gen. 986. Be sîdan ðær Hêlend his swât forlêt, 299, 6; Sat. 545: Andr. Kmbl. 1935; An. 970: Exon. Th. 88, 33; Cri. 1449. III. *sweat* that comes from labour, hence *labour, toil*:—Ðær wæs suíðe suíðlîc geswinc and ðær wæs micel swât âgoten and ðeáh ne meahte monn him of âniman ðone miclan rust *multo labore sudatum est, et non exivit de ea nimia rubigo ejus*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 12. On swâte ðines andwlitan ðû bricst ðines hlâfes, Gen. 3, 19. Se man on gewinne and on swâte hê leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 36: Cd. Th. 33, 8; Gen. 482. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* swêt; *Du.* zweet; *n.: O. H. Ger.* sweiz: *M. H. Ger.* sweiz *sweat; blood: Ger.* schweiss; *m.: Icel.* sveiti *wk. m.: Dan.* sved; *m.: Swed.* swett; *m.*] v. headu-, hilde-swât; swâtan, *and next word.*

-swât; *adj. in* ge-swât *sweaty, sweating*:—Ðara breósta biþ deáwig wâtung, swâ swâ sié geswât, Lchdm. ii. 258, 18. Gebeþe ða hamma mid ðam stânbaðe; ðonne hié siéun geswâte, ðonne recce hê ða bân, 68, 6.

swâtan (swatan? v. Engl. Stud. viii. 479); *pl. Beer*:—Swâtan *cervisia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 62: ii. 17, 23. Âwyl on sûrum swâtum oþþe on sûrum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 34, 15. [Jamieson gives *swaits* new ale or wort; but also *swats* new ale; the thin part of flummery.]

swât-clâþ, es; *m. A handkerchief, towel, napkin*; sudarium:—Se apostol him âsende his swâtclâð . . . Hê wearð âlŷsed swâ hraðe swâ se swâtclâð hine hrepode, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 21–25. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sweiz-tûh *sudarium, orarium: Ger.* schweiss-tuch *handkerchief: Icel.* sveita-dúkr *a napkin: Dan.* svede-dug *a handkerchief.*] v. swât-lîn.

swât-fâh; *adj. Blood-stained*:—Oft æt hilde gedreás swâtfâg and sweordwund sec[g] æfter ôðrum, Vald. 1, 5. Swâtfâh syrce, Beo. Th. 2226; B. 1111.

Swa-ðeód, swaðor. v. Sweó-þeód, swæder.

swaðrian, swæðrian; *p* ode *To retreat, withdraw, subside*:—Geofon swaðrode . . . geótende grîpgrind grund eall forswealg, Andr. Kmbl. 3169; An. 1587. Hærn eft onwand . . . wæðu swæðorodon, 1066; An. 533. Brimu swaþredon, ðæt ic sæ̂næssas geseón mihte, Beo. Th. 1145; B. 570. v. swebrian.

swaþu, e; *f. A track, trace, footstep, vestige*; left in *swathe* a row of mown grass:—On Oliuetes dûne syndon nû gyt ða swæþe Drihtnes fôtlâsta . . . ne mihte scó his swaðu beón dæ̂m ôðrum flôrum geonlîcod . . . ða his swaða syndon monnum tô êcre lâre . . . men mihton sceáwian Drihtnes fôta swaðe, Shrn. 80, 35–81, 15. Næs bûtan scó swaðu (*the trace of a wound, scar*) on, 05, 3. Wê sôðfæstes swaðe folgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1346; An. 673. Him on swaðe fylgeþ *follows in his track, pursues him*, Salm. Kmbl. 186; Sal. 92: Exon. Th. 397, 25; Rä. 16, 25: 487, 23; Rä. 74. Hæleð lâgon, on swaðe sæ̂ton *sat in the track, were left dead in the track of the retreating force*, Cd. Th. 125, 10; Gen. 2077: 127, 21; Gen. 2114: Andr. Kmbl. 2844; An. 1424. Hié (*the defeated Assyrians*) on swaðe reston, Judth. Thw. 26, 11; Jud. 322. On swaðe feóllon æðelinga bearn, Cd. Th. 120, 28; Gen. 2001. Hig unc âsetton on ôðre healfe ðære eá, ðæt ða ne mihton uncre swaðe findon, Shrn. 42, 3. Nænige swaðe his *nullum ejus vestigium*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 3. Þeáh ælda bearn lâstas mîne sêcaþ, ic swaþe mîne bemîþe, Exon. Th. 500, 26; Rä. 89, 12. Swæðe, Andr. Kmbl. 2880; An. 1443. Ða swaþe âwuniaþ reogollîces lîfes *regularis vitae vestigia permanent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 43. Sweðe mîne *vestigia mea*, Ps. Surt. 16, 5: 17, 37. v. dolh-, fôt-, swât-, weald-, wund-swaþu; swæþ.

swaþu?:—Swîna swaþu *suesta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 56. Suîna suadu (sceadu, Corp. Gloss.) *suesta, sivesta*, Txts. 98, 972.

swaþul, es; *m. That which swathes* or *wraps* (? v. sweþel):—Ðæs ne wêndon witan Scyldinga ðæt hit (*the hall*) manna ænig tôbrecan meahte nymþe lîges fæ̂ðm swulge on swaþule *unless the flame's embrace swallowed up the house in its swathing fire*, i. e. *unless the house were completely wrapt in flames* (Thorpe would read *swaloðe* = heat, v. sweoloþ: Grein translates the word by *rauchqualm*; compare *Ger.* schwaden *vapour: M. H. Ger.* swadem: *O. H. Ger.* swedan *cremare*), Beo. Th. 1568; B. 782.

swâtig; *adj.* I. *sweaty*:—Ðâ ongan hê hine baðian swâ swâtigne *cum sudans in amnem descendisset*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 31. Godes engel mid handclâðe wîpaþ dîne swâtigan limu, Homl. Th. i. 426, 31. II. *bloody*:—Sweord wæs swâtig, Beo. Th. 3143; B. 1569. Sweord and swâtigne helm, Judth. Thw. 26, 20; Jud. 338. Ðû meaht geseón on mînre sîdan swâtge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 19; Cri. 1459. [*M. H. Ger.* sweizec: *Ger.* schweissig: *Icel.* sveitugr.]

swâtig-hleór; *adj. Having a sweaty face*:—Ðû scealt swâtighleór dînne hlâf etan (*in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread*, Gen. 3, 19), Cd. Th. 57, 27; Gen. 934.

swât-lîn, es; *n. A napkin, handkerchief*:—Swâtlîn *sudorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 68. On ðæm swâtlîne (*in sudario*) ðe Xrist ymbe spræc on his godspelle, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 13. Ðîn pund ðe ic hæfde on swâtlîn (*in sudario*) âlêd, Lk. Skt. 19, 20. v. swât-clâþ.

swât-swaþu, e; *f. A bloody track*:—Wæs sió swâtswaþu Sweóna and Geáta, wælrês wera, wîde gesŷne, Beo. Th. 5884; B. 2946.

swât-þyrel, es; *n. A pore*:—Swâtþyrlu *pori* i. *spiramenta unde sudor emanat*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44. 25. [Cf. Swete-holle *porus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 209, 9. Swet-hole, Cath. Ang. 373, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* sweiz-loh: *Ger.* schweissloch *a pore: Icel.* sweita-bora: *Dan.* svede-hul.]

swealwe, swealewe, an; *f. A swallow*:—Suualuae, suualuuae, suualuue *progna*, Txts. 90, 828. Sualuuae, sualuae, sualuue *hirundo*, 68, 498. Swealwe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 5. Swalowe, swaluwe, swalewe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 7. Storc and swalewe, Homl. Th. i. 404, 25. Genim swealwan nest, Lchdm. ii. 100, 18. Swolwan, iii. 44, 13. Genim swealwan, gebærn tô ahsan, ii. 156, 8. Hû ða swalawan on him sæ̂ton and sungon . . . . Twâ swalewan heora sang up âhôfon and hî setton on ða sculdra ðæs hâlgan weres Gûðlâces, Guthl. 10; Gdwin. 52, 3–10. For instances of the word in local names, see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 338. [*O. H. Ger.* swalawa: *Icel.* swala.] v. hae-, heoru-, stæþ-swealwe.

swearc (?); *adj. Weak, feeble, faint.* v. *next word, and* swearcan.

swearc-módness, e; *f. Faintheartedness, pusillanimity*:—Fram swarcmódnesse gâstes *a pusillanimitate spiritus*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 9. v. next word.

swearcan (?) *to grow dark* (?); metaph. *to grow faint, languish.* v. ā-swarcan, *the preceding and following words, and* sweorcan.

swearcian; *p.* ode. I. *to make* or *to become dark*:—Seó swearcigende sunne and ða gesceafta samod ealne middaneard āðeóstrodon mid sweartre nihte for heora Scyppendes ðrowunge, Homl. Th. ii. 258, 15. II. *to make* or *to become troubled, to dismay.* v. ā-swarcian, *and preceding words.*

sweard, es; *m.* (?) *Sward* (=rind of bacon; cf. too *green-sward* the turf-covering of the earth), *skin, hide*:—Sweard *cutis*, fel *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 32–3. Sweard *cutis*, rib *costa*, heorte *cor*, ii. 16, 54–6. Swearth *cater*, 103, 22. Suge sweard *vistula*, 124, 1. Sweard *catrum*, 13, 52. [Swarde or sworde of flesche *coriana*, Prompt. Parv. 482. Turfe, swarde of þe erþe *cespes*, 506. *O. Frs.* swarde *skin* (*of the head*): *Du.* zwoord; *m. skin: M. H. Ger.* swarte, swart; *f. skin with hair on: Ger.* schwarte; *f. skin, rind: Icel.* svörðr; *m. the skin* (especially of the head); *hide* of walrus; gras-, jarðar-svörðr *green-sward.*]

swearm, es; *m. A swarm, crowd*:—Sue[a]rm *examen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 82. Swearm, 32, 17: 144, 43 (*examen* has been omitted here by Wright, see Wülck. Gl. 230, 6): Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 14: *examen, multitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 37: 496, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* swaram, swarm; *m. examen: Icel.* svarmr; *m. tumult: Swed.* swärm; *m. a swarm: Dan.* sværm *a swarm; rioting: Du.* zwerm; *m. a swarm, crowd.*]

sweart; *adj.* I. of colour, *swart, swarthy, black, dark*:—Sweart *ater, tetar; ceruleus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 32, 53 (in a list of colours): *furvus*, ii. 34, 39, 40: *fuscus*, 38, 27: *luridus*, 53, 15: *pullus*, 57, 10: *niger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 9: *caeruleus*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 14. Wudurēc sweart, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3145. Hræfn sweart and sealobrūn, Fins. Th. 70; Fin. 35. On ðæm clife hangodan manige swearte sāula . . . and ðæt wæter wæs sweart under ðæm clife neoðan, Blickl. Homl. 209, 34-211, 1. Ðonne sweartan wolcnu (*nubes atrae*) him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22. Engla and deófla, hwītra and sweartra, Exon. Th. 56, 9; Cri. 898. Mænigeo sweartra gāsta *spirituum deforminm multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4. On sweartum stafum and atollīcum ſwritene *tetricis descripta litteris*, 5, 13; S. 633, 8. Sweartran *furviores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 51. Hī āsettan ofer hyre ða sweartestan fyðra, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 27. II. of absence of light or brightness, *dark, black, gloomy*:—Oðer (beám) wæs swā wynlīc, wlitig and scēne . . . wæs se ōðer eallenga sweart, dim and þýstre, Cd. Th. 30, 35; Gen. 477. Eów is hām sceapen sweart sinnehte, Exon. Th. 142, 26; Gū. 650. Ða þeóstre ðære sweartan nihte, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 34. Ðære sweartan helle grund, Cd. Th. 22, 24; Gen. 345. Se ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, Exon. Th. 54, 23; Cri. 873. Deorc gesweorc sinnihte sweart, Cd. Th. 7, 21; Gen. 109. Tó helle on ðone sweartan sīð, 45, 27; Gen. 733. On dīglum ſt on sweartum dymnyssum *latibulis*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 28. Landa sweartost *hell*, Cd. Th. 31, 19; Gen. 487. III. of absence of good, *black* (crime), *dark, dismal*:—Gāstas twegen, ōðer biþ golde glædra, ōðer biþ grundum sweartra, Salm. Kmbl. 976; Sal. 488. Sweartes hæðendōmes *tetrae gentilitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 41. Micel yfelnyss wæs on Iudēiscum mannum, dā ðā hī syrðdon mid sweartum geþance (*with dark design*), hū hī Crist ācwealdon, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 318. Swā lange swā hē hylt ðone sweartan nīð on his heortan, Homl. Th. i. 54, 13. Mānfulra heáp sweartne *the devils*, Salm. Kmbl. 299; Sal. 149. Ic fela gefremede sweartra synna, Exon. Th. 261, 10; Jul. 313: 270, 20; Jul. 468. Gē hellfirena sweartra geswīcaþ, 366, 4; Reb. 7. In ða sweartestan and ða wyrrestan wītebrōgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1859; El. 931. [*Goth.* swarts: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* swart: *O. H. Ger.* swarz: *Icel.* svartr.] v. fýr-, swefel-sweart.

swearte; *adv. Darkly, dismally, evilly*:—Sió gītsung swearte swæfeþ onlīce ðam munte ðe monna bearn Etne hātaþ, Met. 8, 47 (v. swæfan). Satanus swearte geþohte (cf. Milton's 'dark designs,' and *v.* sweart, III), ðæt hē wolde on heofonum hēhseld wyrcan, Cd. Th. 287, 22; Sat. 371. Satanus swearte (*miserably*) þingaþ and ða atolan mid him wītum wērige, 292, 28; Sat. 447. Him ðæt swearte forgeald (*made grievous compensation*) Iudas innon helle, 301, 8; Sat. 578.

sweart-hēwen; *adj. Dark purple, violet-coloured*:—Ða sweart-hēwenan *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 67.

swertian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become black*:—Ðanne sweartigaþ (sweratiged, MS.) hý (*the teeth*) and feallaþ (-eð, MS.), Lchdm. iii. 104, 17. Hē sweartade (*but see* spearcian), Cd. Th. 269, 24; Sat. 78. Ðā ārās se wind, and ða wolcnu sweartodon, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 151. Ge-sweartode *denigratos*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 32. [Þ te hude snawhwit swartete as hit snarchte, Marh. 18, 14. *O. H. Ger.* swarzen *to become black: Icel.* svarta *to dye black.*] v. ā-sweartian.

sweart-lāst; *adj. Leaving a black track*:—Fugles wyn (*a pen*) stōp eft on mec (*a book*), sīþade sweartlāst, Exon. Th. 408, 12; Rä. 27, 11.

sweartness, e; *f.* I. *blackness*:—Sweartnysse *nigredine*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 50. II. *a black material*:—Sweartnesse *atramentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 72: 5, 31.

swebban; *p.* swefde, swefede; *pp.* swefed. I. *to send to sleep, lull*:—Suebbo *sopio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 72. Ne hý lyft swefeþ, Exon. Th. 115, 19; Gū. 192. Swefed *sopitus*. Kent. Gl. 917. Wæs hē sæmninga mid leóhte slǣpe swefed, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 13. II. of the sleep of death, *to put to death, kill*:—Hē swefeþ ond scendeþ, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. Ic hine sweorde swebban nelle, aldre beneótan, 1363; B. 679. Ne mōton wyt wrecan torn Godes, swebban synnig cyn, Cd. Th. 152, 35; Gen. 2531. [God sweuęð hus mid þiestre nicht, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 33. He swefede þe mid þen sweiȝe, swote þu sleptest, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 42. *O. Sax.* an-swebian *to send to sleep, to cause to die: O. H. Ger.* int-swebben *sopire: Icel.* svefja *to lull, assuage.*] v. ā-, on-swebban; swefian, swefan.

swecc, swæcc, es; *m.* I. *a taste, flavour, savour*:—Ðæs (*the manna's*) swæc (*gustus*) wæs swilce smedema mid hunige, Ex. 16, 31: Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 1. Swæcces *nectaris, saporis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 26. Būton swæcce (*sapore*) sealtes, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 15. On swæce swylce grēne cystel, Lchdm. i. 108, 2. On swæcce swēttran ðonne beóna hunig, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 30: 144, 4. Ia. *the sense of taste*:—Mid ūrum flf andgitum . . . swæc and stenç, Homl. Th. i. 138, 27. Swæcc, ii. 550, 11: Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 60. II. *an odour, a scent, smell*:—Wundorlīces brādes swæc, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 15. Seó wundriende swētnes ðæs swæcces (*odoris*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Stēmendes swæcces *nardi pistici*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 38. Ðæt hūs wæs gefylled of ðære sealfe swæcce (*odore*), Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Gif ðū hyre blōdman brýtest, hē hæfþ swæc swylce ellen, Lchdm. i. 104, 20. Swecca swētast swylce stincaþ wyrta geblōwene, Exon. Th. 178, 20; Gū. 1247. Swæcca, 358, 16; Pa. 46. Swētum swæccum (*odoribus*), 212, 22; Ph. 214. Sweccum, Kent. Gl. 1016. IIa. *the sense of smell*:—Swæc *odoratus* (in a list 'de homine et de partibus ejus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 31: 64, 19. Stenc, swæc *olfactum*, swæc *odoratus*, ii. 62, 45, 46. [*O. Sax.* swek *an odour: O. H. Ger.* swehhi *odor.*]

sweccan *to smell.* [*O. H. Ger.* ſwehhen *olere, adolere, fragrare.*] v. ge-sweccan.

swediende. v. spediende.

swefan; *p.* swæf, *pl.* swǣfon; *pp.* swefen *To sleep.* I. of natural sleep:—Se ne slǣpeþ ne swefeþ (*or* III a) swýðe *non dormitavit neque obdormiet*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Hē swifeþ slǣpe gebiesgad, Exon. Th. 358, 1; Pa. 39. Hē sōfte swæf, Cd. Th. 12, 2; Gen. 179: 94, 19; Gen. 1564. Sceótend swǣfon, ða ðæt hornreced healdan scoldon, Beo. Th. 1411; B. 703½: 2564; B. 1280. Ðū mōst sorhleás swefan, 3348; B. 1672: 238; B. 119. Geseah hē in recede swefan sibbegedriht samod ætgædere, 1462; B. 729: Exon. Th. 344, 25; Gn. Ex. 179. Swefan under swegles hleó, Andr. Kmbl. 1663; An. 834. Swefan on slǣpe, 1695; An. 851. II. of the sleep of death:—Se fǣge þegn æfter billes bite swefeþ, Beo. Th. 4127; B. 2060. Se wyrm ligeþ, swefeþ sāre wund, 5485; B. 2746. Swefaþ ða ðe beadogrīman býwan sceoldon, 4505; B. 2256. Hý deáðdrepe drihte swǣfon, synfullra sweót sāwlum lunnon, Cd. Th. 209, 7; Exod. 495. Hāðene swǣfon, deáðwang ridon, Andr. Kmbl. 2004; An. 1004. Hlāfurd sēcan oððe hēr swefan, Vald. I, 31. III. metaphorically, (a) to denote lack of watchfulness:—Ðonne se weard swefeþ, sāwele hyrde, Beo. Th. 3487; B. 1741. (b) to denote cessation of activity:—Swǣfon seledreámas, Cd. Th. 179, 29; Exod. 36. [Cf. þa sæ sweuede, Laym. 25548. *Icel.* sofa; *p.* svaf *to sleep: Dan.* sove: *Swed.* sofwa.] v. swebban.

swefecian. v. ā-swefecian, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 5: 77, 32. Cf. stýfecian.

swefel, swefl, es; *m. Sulphur, brimstone*:—Swefl, swefel, swæfl *sulfur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 3. Swefel, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 27. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart līg, Cd. Th. 145, 33; Gen. 2415. Se byrnenda swefl ðone munt (*Etna*) bærnþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 4. Swefles *sulphuris*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 1. Nīwes swefles flf cuclermǣl, Lchdm. ii. 252, 21. Eallbyrnende rēnscūr mid swefle gemencged, Gen. 19, 24: Met. 8, 50. Swæfle, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 29, 32. Hit rinde fýr and swefl, Lk. Skt. 17, 29: Cd. Th. 153, 19; Gen. 2541. Hwylce þinc geládest ðū (*the merchant*) ūs? . . . mæstlingc, ār and tin, swefel and glæs, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11: Lchdm. i. 200, 2. Swefl, ii. 56, 10. [*Goth.* swibls: *Du.* zwavel: *O. H. Ger.* swebal(-el, -il, -ul), sweval *sulphur: Ger.* schwefel: *Dan.* svovl: *Swed.* swafwel.]

swefel-rēc, es; *m. Sulphur-smoke, the smoke from burning sulphur*:—Rineþ ofer ða synfullan swefelrēc *pluet super peccatores sulphur*, Ps. Surt. 10, 7. Cf. swefel-þrosm.

swefel-sweart (?); *adj. Dark with the smoke of sulphur* (?):—Suefl-sweart *sulforia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 61.

swefel-þrosm, es; *m. The vapour* or *smoke of sulphur*:—Hē rýnde ofer synfullan swefelðrosm *pluit super peccatores sulphur*, Ps. Spl. 10, 7. Cf. swefel-rēc.

swefen, swefn, es; *n.* I. *sleep*:—Hit wæs deáðes swefn . . . menniscra mord, Cd. Th. 45, 1; Gen. 720. Hī slēpon swæfnum *dormierunt somnum*, Ps. Spl. 75, 5. Gif ic selle swefnu ſt slǣp eágum mīnum *si dedero somnum oculis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 4. II. *a dream*:—Hē rehte him his swefen (*somnium*) and bæd, ðæt hig him sǣdon, hwæt ðæt swefen beheóld, Gen. 41, 8. Him wearð on slǣpe swefen ætýwed, Cd. Th. 247, 13; Dan. 496. Swefn, 257, 7; Dan. 654. Hē ne wisse word swefnes sīnes, 223, 27; Dan. 126. Com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wōma, 222, 25; Dan. 110: Elen. Kmbl. 142; El. 71. Oðer swefen hine mǣtte and hē rehte ðæt his brōðrum: 'Ic geseah on swefne (*per somnium*),' Gen. 37, 9. For ðære gesihðe ðe hē on ðæm swefne geseah, Past. 16;

Swt. 101, 18. Đā stōd him sum mon æt ðurh swefen (*per somnium*) . . . Đā hēt heó secgan ðæt swefen, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11–31. Swefn, Cd. Th. 159, 16; Gen. 2635 Tō āsecganne swefen, 224, 1; Dan. 129. Swefnu gefremminge habbaþ *dreams will have accomplishment*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 12. Swefenu, 196, 11. Swefna ȳdele sint, 188, 21. Swefne (swæfna) gewisse synt, 186, 19, 27. Feor āweg gewītan swefna and nihta gedwymeru *procul recedant somnia et noctium fantasmata*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 29. Ic swefna cyst secgan wylle, Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Hī āfēngon andsware on swefnum, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 12. On swefnum (soefnum, Lind.) gemyneged, 22: Homl. Th. i. 88, 15. Heó ādrǽfe swefnu *pellat sompnia*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 6. [Now God my swevene rede aright, Chauc. Nonne Pr. T. 76. Thanne gan I to meten a merueilouse sweuene, Piers P. prol. 11. Swevene or dreme *sompnium*, sweuene or slepe *sompnus*, Prompt. Parv. 483. *O. Sax.* sweban *a dream: Icel.* svefn, sjōfn *sleep: a dream: Dan.* søvn *sleep: Swed.* sömn *sleep.*] v. un-swefen.

swefen-racu, e; *f. The interpretation of a dream:*—Galdorcræftas and swefenraca *incantationes et somniorum interpretationes*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 29. v. next word.

swefen-reccere, es; *m. An interpreter of dreams, a diviner, soothsayer:*—Swefnreccere *conjectorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 40. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* troum-rechare *conjector.*] v. preceding word.

swefet, swefian *to lull.* v. sweofot, ge-swefian.

swefian (?) *to move.* v. *passage given under* forþ-swebban (-swefian?) [cf. *O. H. Ger.* swebēn: *Ger.* schweben]. Cf. swīfan.

sweflen; *adj. Sulphurous, of brimstone:*—Him stōd swæflen līg of ðam mūðe, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. Eðna ðæt swefelene fȳr, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 30. Hē eal ðæt land mid sweflenum fȳre forbærnde *Deus pluit super hanc terram ignem et sulphur, totamque regionem exustam aeterna perditione damnavit*, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 10: Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 17. Swæflenum, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 32. Swefleum þicnyssum *sulphureis flammarum globis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 49.

swefn. v. swefen.

swefnian; *p.* ode. I. *with acc. of person*, cf. mētan, *To appear in a dream to* a person:—Swā hwæt swā hine swefnaþ *whatever he dreams*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 9. Swā hwæt swā ðē geswefnaþ, 154, 24. Āhicgan on sefan ðinne hū ðē swefnede, Cd. Th. 224, 5; Dan. 131. Ðē heortan deópnyssa swefnian *te cordis alta somnient*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 19. II. *with nom. of person, To dream:*—Gif ðū swefnast ðē twegr[u] mōnan geseón *if you dream that you see two moons*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 25. [As sweveneth the hungrende and eteth (Isaiah 29, 8), Wick. Cf. *Dan.* søvne *to fall asleep.*]

swefnigend, es; *m. A dreamer:*—Hēr gǽþ se swefnigend *ecce somniator venit*, Gen. 37, 19.

swēg, es; *m.* I. *unregulated, confused sound, noise, din, crash:*—Suoeg, cirm *fragor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 27. Swēg *clangor, sonitus*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 44. Ne wind ne wætres swēg, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19. Swēg on windes onlīcnesse, 133, 15. Swēg innan ðan heáfedan, Lchdm. iii. 92, 25. Wæs ðeód on sǽlum sigefolca swēg, Beo. Th. 1292; B. 644: Cd. Th. 289, 26; Sat. 403. For gedrēfednesse sǽs swēges (*sonitus*), Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Swoeges, Ps. Surt. 76, 18. Gebrece, swoege *fragore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 79. Mid micle swēge *cum maximo fragore*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 3. Wið eárena swēge *for singing in the ears*, Lchdm. i. 350, 1. Nān monn ne gehīerde ne æxe hlem ne bīdtles suēg, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 17. Hig fleóþ leúfes swēg (*sonitus folii volantis*), Lev. 26, 36. Micelne swēg unmǽtes wōpes, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 29. Swēgas (-es, MS.) *tonitrua*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 60. Swoegum *bombis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 8. II. *regulated, modulated* or *articulate sound*, (a) *sound* made by living creatures, *voice, cry* or *note of a bird, song:*—*Dyptongus* is twȳfeald swēg. Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 7, 13. *Accentus*, ðæt is swēg, on hwylcum stæfgefēge ǽlc word swēgan sceal, 50, 13; Zup. 290, 16. Swēg *tenor*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 21. Heofoncyninges stefn, wordhleoðres swēg, Andr. Kmbl. 186; An. 93. Swēg (*the voice of Moses*) swiðrode, Cd. Th. 197, 18; Exod. 309. Engla þreátas sigeleóð sungon, swēg wæs on lyfte gehȳred, Exon. Th. 181, 7; Gū. 1289. Bið ðæs hleóðres swēg (*the song of the phenix*) eallum songcræftum swētra, 206, 24; Ph. 131. Sume synd geworhte æfter gelīcnysse āgenes swēges, *turtur* turtle, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Ganetes hleóþor and hūilpan swēg, Exon. Th. 307, 9: Seef. 21. Swēga mǽste, 239, 9; Ph. 618. Tyrnende swēgas *rotatiles trocheos*, Germ. 403, 8. (b) *sound* made by means of an instrument. v. swēg-cræft. *voice;* also *the instrument:*—Ðære býman swēg, Ex. 19, 19. Hearpan swēg, Beo. Th. 179; B. 89. Sume syndon geworhte æfter gelīcnysse āgenes swēges. *titinnabulum* belle, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Swēge *classica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 67. On swēge (swōge, Ps. Surt.) býman *in sono tubae*, Ps. Spl. 150, 3. On swēge *in tympano*, 149, 3, MS. T. For ðam swēge (*of the harp*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 1. Hearpan swinsigende swēg, Cd. Th. 66, 8; Gen. 1081. Heó gehȳrde bellan swēg, Shrn. 149, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 156, 6. Swēgas *classica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 62. Dreámas (swēgas, MS. T.) *organa*, Ps. Spl. 136, 2. ¶ In Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 43: 43, 7, *swēg* glosses *hora*, because of the striking of a bell at the hours? III. *a person:*—Be onfangenysse swēgea *de acceptione personarum*, Scint. 183, 17 (swēg *is used several times in the section under this heading to gloss* persona). v. benc-, hearp-, here-, hilde-, morgen-swēg.

swēgan; *p.* de *To sound.* I. *to make a noise,* (a) with the idea of movement, *to move violently with noise, to roar, rush, crash:*—Ðonne swēiþ *cum insonuerit*, Kent. Gl. 12. Heora fyðera swēgaþ swā swā wæteres dyne, Wulfst. 200, 15. Æt ðam forman gedelfe swēgde ūt ormǽte wyllspring, Homl. Th. i. 562, 14. Swēgde swīðlīc wind of ðam wēstene, ii. 450, 18. Ða wæterburnan swēgdon and urnon, Dōm. L. 3: Ps. Spl. 45, 3. Ærðan ðe ðæt scearpe swurd swēge tō his hneccan *descend with a crash upon his neck*, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 185. Swēgende *tumultuans*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 43. Com seó sǽ fǽrlīce swēgende, Homl. Th. i. 566, 7. Hē sette hine sylfne ongeán ðam swēgendan lige, ii. 510, 8. Hē āsende swēgende fȳr of heofonum, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 260. (b) without the idea of movement:—Swēgþ *tinnit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 128, 16. Swagoþ (swēgaþ? v. swēg, I) ða eáran, Lchdm. iii. 88, 5. Se heáf swēgde geond ealle ða ceastre, Ap. Th. 6, 10. Ðæt ne sace ōga on swēge *ne litis horror insonet*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 12. (b 1) with a personal subject:—Drihten swēgþ *Dominus tonabit*, Cant. An. 10. God swēgde *Deus intonuit*, Ps. Spl. 28, 3: Ps. Lamb. 17, 14. II. of regulated, modulated sound, of speech, tone, music:—Swēgþ eádmōdnys on his stemne, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 11. *Consonantes*, ðæt is samodswēgende, forðan ðe hī swégaþ mid ðām fīf clypiendlīcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 5, 17. Fæder stemn swēgde ðus cweðende, Homl. Th. i. 104, 24: ii. 242, 8. Seó stefn ðinre grētinge swēgde on mīnum eárum, 202, 17. Heora bodunge swēg swēgde geond eall, Homl. Ass. 56, 144. Swēgde *increpuerit* (*musica*), Hpt. Gl. 445, 17. Ōþ ðæt ðæt forme tācn undernes swēge, Anglia xiii. 432, 953. Hwylc bōc is ðæt ðæt ne clypige and swēge, R. Ben. 133, 6. Ðē ūre stefn ārest swēge (*sonet*), Hymn. Surt. 7, 25. *Accentus*, ðæt is swēg, on hwilcum stæfgefēge ǽlc word swēgan sceal, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 13; Zup. 290, 17. Sī swēged ōþer tācn, Anglia xiii. 380, 215. III. *to signify:*—Gregorius is Grēcisc nama, se swēigþ on Lēdenum gereorde Uigilantius, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 12. Biscop sceal beón ealle ofersceáwigende, swā swā his nama swēgþ, ii. 320, 7, 12. Swēgeþ, L. Ælfc. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 28. [*Goth.* swōgjan *to groan.*] v. swōgan.

swēg-cræft, es; *m. The art of playing on a musical instrument.* v. swēg, II b:—Ða ongunnon ealle ða men hī herian on hyre swēgcræft . . . Apollonius cwæð. 'Ic ongite ðæt ðīn dohtor gefcól on swēgcræft, ac heó næfþ hine nā wel geleornod,' Ap. Th. 16, 17–24.

swēg-dyne, -dynn, es; *m. A resounding din, crash:*—Heard gebrec, hlūd, unmǽte, swégdynna mǽst (*the crack of doom*), Exon. Th. 59, 20; 055.

swēge; *adj. Sounding:*—Ungeswēge sang *diaphonia*, sum swēge (samswēge?) sang *canticum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 35. v. ān-, ge-swēge [:—Geswēge *consona*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 23. Of geswēgum *consona*, geswēgre *canora*, Anglia xiii. 132, 135, 137], swēt-, swīþ-swēge; hlūd-swēge; *adv.*

swegel, swegl, es; *n.* I. in a physical sense, *heaven, sky:*—Ðætte sūð ne norð, be sǽm tweónum, ofer eormengrund, ōþer nǽnig, under swegles begong, sélra nǽre, Beo. Th. 1724; B. 860: 3550; B. 1773. Under swegles gang, Andr. Kmbl. 415; An. 208: 910; An. 455. Swefan under swegles hleó, 1664; An. 834: Elen. Kmbl. 1011; El. 507: Exon. Th. 38, 13; Cri. 606: 224, 11; Ph. 374. Swegles gim, heofontungol (cf. seó sunne, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 29), Met. 22, 23. Swegles gim, sunne, Exon. Th. 212, 11; Ph. 208. Swegles leóht, gimma gladost, 218, 2; Ph. 288. Swegles leóma, 204, 26; Ph. 103. Swegles tapur, 205, 18; Ph. 114. On swegle *in the sky*, 34, 30; Cri. 550. Fareþ feþrum snell swegle tōgeáhes, 206, 10: Ph. 124. Under swegle *under heaven*, 31, 27; Cri. 502: 210, 15; Ph. 186: Cd. Th. 85, 13; Gen. 1414: 105, 36; Gen. 1764: Beo. Th. 2160; B. 1078. Weorðeþ hīs (*the phenix*) hūs onhǽted þurh hādor swegel (*cloudless sky*, cf. hādrum heofone, Met. 28, 48; or *bright sun*, v. III, and cf. hādor sægl, Andr. Kmbl. 2911; An. 1458), Exon. Th. 212, 19; Ph. 212. II. *heaven*, (a) as the abode of the Deity:—Swegles āgend, Exon. Th. 34, 17; Cri. 543. Swegles aldor, Cd. Th. 53, 17; Gen. 862: 153, 18; Gen. 2540: 170, 4; Gen. 2807: Judth. Thw. 22, 31; Jud. 88. Swegles brytan, wuldres waldend, Cd. Th. 266, 17; Sat. 23. Swægles brytta, wihta wealdend, 272, 24; Sat. 124. Swegles gǽst *the Holy Ghost*, Exon. Th. 13, 16; Cri. 203. Swegles weard, Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 80. (b) as the abode of the blessed:—Nō ðæs gilpan þearf synfull sāwel ðæt hyre sió swegl ongeán, Exon. Th. 449, 11; Dōm. 69. Gāstas sōhton swegles dreámas, engla ēðel, Andr. Kmbl. 1282; An. 641. Ic mæg swegles (*or under* IV?) gamen gehȳran on heofonum, Cd. Th. 42, 18; Gen. 675. Swegles leóman, Cd. Th. 286, 13; Sat. 351. Swegles leóht, 266, 27; Sat. 28. Englas feredon sōþfæste sāwle innan swegles leóht, Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 9. In swegles wuldre, Judth. Thw. 26, 26; Jud. 345. Gesélgum on swegle, Exon. Th. 101, 17; Cri. 1660: 137, 10; Gū. 557. Swegle benumene, 139, 23; Gū. 597. Sigorleán in swegle, Elen. Kmbl. 1242; El. 623. Ða ðe swegl būan, Cd. Th. 6, 2; Gen. 82. On swegl faran, Exon. Th. 32, 15; Cri. 513. III. *the sun* (but can *swegel* here = *segel, sigel* (q. v.)? cf. swegl = segl *a sail*, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105: 182, 26; Exod. 81):—Heofontorht swegl gescyndeþ under foldan fæþm, farende tungol, Exon. Th. 351, 1; Sch. 73. Swegl hāte scān blāc ofer burgsalo,

182, 3; Gū. 1304. Swegel byþ hātost (on sumera), Menol. Fox 474; Gn. C. 7. IV. *music* (?). v. swegel-horn:—Ðǣr (*in heaven*) wæs singal sang and swegles gong . . . Englas heredon hālgan stefne Dryhten, dreám wæs on hyhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1738; An. 871. Eádige ðǣr sittaþ mid swegle, Cd. Th. 305, 17; Sat. 648. v. Grmm. D. M. 708.

swegel-befealden; *adj. Heaven-surrounded, with heaven around*:—Hafaþ wuldres bearn his seolfes seld sweglbefalden (-healden, Th.), laðaþ ūs ðider tō leóhte, Cd. Th. 301, 28; Sat. 588.

swegel-beorht; *adj. Heaven-bright*:—Sweglbeorht sunne, Exon. Th. 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Cf. swegel-torht, heofon-beorht.

swegel-bōsm, es; *m. The interior of heaven, heaven*:—Hē biþ ā rīce ofer heofenstōlas . . . sweglbōsmas heóld; ða wǣron gesette wuldres bearnum, Cd. Th. 1, 18; Gen. 9.

swegel-candel[1], e; *f. The candle of the sky, the sun*:—Ǣr ðæs beácnes cyme, swegelcondelle, Exon. Th. 205, 5; Ph. 108. Cf. heofon-candel.

swegel-cyning, es; *m. The king of heaven*:—Ðæt ic wuldres God sēce, swegelcyning, Exon. Th. 167, 4; Gū. 1055. Sweglcyning, Cd. Th. 160, 30; Gen. 2658. Cf. heofon-cyning.

swegel-dreám, es; *m. Heavenly joy*:—Ufancundes engles of swegldreámum word, Exon. Th. 169, 21; Gū. 1098. Cheruphim and Seraphim on swegeldreámum, Andr. Kmbl. 1439; An. 720. Swāse swegldreámas gē (*the good at the day of judgment*) geseón mōsten, Exon. Th. 82, 35; Cri. 1349. Cf. heofon-dreám.

swegel-horn, es; *m. Some kind of musical instrument*:—Sueglhorn *sambucus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 56. Swegelhorna *sambucorum, simphoniarum* (cf. simfonia, lignum concavum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 60) i. *citharārum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 19. [Cf. *Goth.* swigljōn *to pipe, play* the flute; swiglja *a piper, flute-player*: *O. H. Ger.* swegala *fistula, tibia, barbita, chelys, sistrum, calamus*; swegalari *tibicen, fidicen*; swegil-bein *cornus tibia* (*a wind instrument*, Grff. 3, 129).] v. swegel IV, *and next word.*

swegel-rād, e; *f. Music* (?):—Scyl wæs hearpe, hlūde hlynede, hleóþor dynede, swegelrād swinsade, Exon. Th. 353, 47; Reim. 29. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swegal-sang *music of the flute.*] v. preceding word.

swegel-torht; *adj. Heaven-bright*:—Swegeltorht sunne, Met. 29, 24. Beorht gewāt sunne swegeltorht tō sete glīdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2497; An. 1250. Tunglu swegltorht, Exon. Th. 335, 31; Gn. Ex. 41. Wuldorfæstan wīc, sīd and swegltorht, Cd. Th. 2, 32; Gen. 28. Swegeltorhtan seld, 6, 27; Gen. 95. Cf. heofon-torht.

swegel-wered; *adj. Clothed with heavenly brightness*:—Siddan morgenleóht, sunne swegelwered sūþan scīneþ, Beo. Th. 1216; B. 606. Cf. scīr-wered.

swegel-wuldor, es; *n. The glory of heaven*:—Ðæt wit unc in ðam ēcan gefeán on sweglwuldre geseón mōstun, Exon. Th. 173, 13; Gū. 1160. Cf. heofon-wuldor.

swegel-wundor, es; *n. A heavenly wonder*, or *a wondrous sound* (?). v. swegel, IV:—Se burgstede wæs gefylled swētum stencum and sweglwundrum, eádges yrfestōl engla hleóðres *the dwelling-place was filled with sweet odours and with wondrous music* (?), *the blessed one's home with the voice of angels*, Exon. Th. 181, 13; Gū. 1292.

swēgend-līo; *adj. Vocal, vowel*:—*I* and *u* beóþ āwende tō *consonantes*, gif hī beóþ tōgædere gesette oððe mid ōðrum swēgendlīcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 6, 15.

sweger, swegr, e; *f. A mother-in-law*:—Sueger *socrus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 68. Sweger, i. 52, 8. Sweger, swegr, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 18. Swegr (suegir, Lind.) on hyre snore, and snoru on hyre swegere (swegre, MS. A., Rush.: suoegir, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 12, 53. Sēa Maria is Godfæder snoru and Godes suna mōdur and hāligra sāwla sweger, Shrn. 118, 7. Sweger *socrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 51. Dā geseah hē Petres swegre (swægre, Rush.: suēr ī his wīfes mōdor, Lind.) licgende, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Snore ongēn hyre swegre (swegran, MS. A.: swēr, Lind.), 10, 35. Swegere, Deut. 27, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* swigar: *Ger.* schwieger-mutter. Cf. *Goth.* swaihrō.]

swēg-hleóþor, es; *m. Sound, voice*:—Swēghleóþor (*rugitus magnus*, v. Anglia vi. 243) cymeþ, wōþa wynsumast, þurh ðæs wildres mūð; æfter ðære stefne steuc ūt cymeþ of ðam wongstede, Exon. Th. 358, 8; Pa. 42. Swēg[h]leóþres geswin *the melody of vocal music*, 207, 5; Ph. 137.

swēging, e; *f. A sounding, sound, noise, roaring* (of the sea, etc.), *clanging* (of implements, etc.):—Sūegungnisso (swēgung ī swēgnisso?) sǣs *sonitus maris*, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Swēgincga beátendra slecgea *sonitus tundentium malleorum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 7. v. swēgan.

swegl. v. swegel.

swegle; *adj. Bright as the sun, splendid, brilliant*, (1) in a physical sense:—Ðæt ic sceáwige swegle searogimmas, Beo. Th. 5491; B. 2749. (2) metaphorical, *celestial*:—Hē līfes weg gesōhte swegle dreámas (cf. swegel-dreám), beorhtne boldwelan, Apostls. Kmbl. 64; Ap. 32. [*O. Sax.* swigli (sunnun lioht).]

swegle; *adv. Brightly, brilliantly, splendidly*, (1) in a physical sense:—Ðonne sió reáde rōd ofer ealle swegle scīneþ on ðære sunnan gyld, Exon. Th. 68, 13; Cri. 1103. Scīneþ sunna swegle hāt, sōna gecerreþ ſsmere ænlīc on his āgen gecynd (cf. ðæt ſs for ðære sunna[n] scīman tō his āgnum gecynde weorþe, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 1), Met. 28, 61. Sumor swegle hāt, Exon. Th. 338, 13; Gn. Ex. 78. (2) metaphorical:—Hȳ mōtan his (*Christ's*) ætwiste brūcan, swegle gehyrste weorðian Waldend (cf. ðonne scīnaþ ða rihtwīsan swā swā sunne on hyra Fæder rīce, Mt. 13, 43), Exon. 24, 32; Cri. 393.

swegles æppel. Cockayne suggests *beetle nut*, Lchdm. ii. 32, 2: 36, 5: 56, 10: 66, 8: 308, 9, 22; and see glossaries to vols. ii, iii.

swēg-līo; *adj. Sonorous*:—Mid swēglīcre stefne *sonora voce*, Anglia xiii. 412, 675.

swegl-sīde, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. v. segl, I a.

swegne *a net*. v. segne.

swegran *in* ge-swegran *cousins*; consobrini i. ex sorore et fratre, vel ex duabus sororibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 18.

-swēgsumlīce. v. ge-swēgsumlīce.

swelan; *p.* swæl, *pl.* swǣlon. I. *to burn* (intrans.), *perish with heat*:—On fȳrbaðe swelaþ sǣfiscas sundes getwǣfde, wǣgdeóra gehwylc wērig swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 19; Cri. 987. II. *to burn* (of a hot sensation):—Sió wund ongon, ðe him se eorðdraca ǣr geworhte, swelan and swellan, Beo. Th. 5419; B. 2713. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* suilizo *calor*; suilizōn *calere, arere.*] v. for-swelan; swǣlan.

swelc. v. swilc.

swelca, an; *m. A pustule, blister*:—Swelca *pustula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 19. Cf. swellan.

swelgan; *p.* swealh, *pl.* swulgon; *pp.* swolgen (*with acc.* or *inst.* (*dat.*)) *To swallow.* I. in a physical sense, (a) of taking food, etc., by living creatures:—Se draca hig swealh, and hig eft āspǣw, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 40. Hē gefēng slǣpendne rinc, bāt blōnlocan, synsnǣdum swealh, Beo. Th. 1490; B. 743. Hē (*a book-moth*) ðām wordum swealg, Exon. Th. 432, 15; Rä. 48, 6. Laures ceówe and ðæt seáw swelge. Lchdm. ii. 230, 4. Syle ðam cilde swelgan, i. 350, 14. Swylgende (-fende, Wrt.) drenc *a potion to be gulped down*; catapodia (= *κατακότιον*), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 22. (b) of absorption or reception by inanimate things, *to swallow, take in, drink, absorb*:—Swā sond rēn swylgþ, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13. Seó eorþe ðæt wæter swilgþ, 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Swelgeþ, Exon. Th. 439, 27; Rä. 59, 10. Eorðe wældreóre swealh hālge of handum ðīnum, Cd. Th. 62, 19; Gen. 1016: 60, 22; Gen. 985. Eorðe swealh Sethes līce *the earth closed over Seth's body*, 69, 32; Gen. 1144. Heofon rēce swealg (sealg, MS.) *the smoke mounted into the air*, Beo. Th. 6292; B. 3156. Fugles wyn (*the pen*) beámtelge (*ink*) swealg, Exon. Th. 408, 9; Rä. 27, 9. Ic (*a horn*) winde sceal swelgan of ſumes bōsme, 395, 29; Rä. 15, 15. Hwīlum ic (*a fortress*) swelgan onginne beadowǣpnum, 399, 7; Rä. 18, 7. (b 1) figuratively:—Ðonne līf and deáð sāwlum swelgaþ (cf. ðonne heofon and hel fira feorum fylde weorþeþ, 97, 17–20; Cri. 1592), 98, 7; Cri. 1604. II. figuratively, *to take in to the mind, accept, imbibe* (wisdom):—Swelhþ *affluit* (the passage to which the gloss belongs is Prov. 3, 13, where the Vulgate has: Beatus homo . . . qui affluit prudentia), Kent. Gl. 41. Dā ðām wordum swealg brego *when the prince had heard those words*, Exon. Th. 196, 25; Az. 179. Hāliges lāre synnige ne swulgon, ðeáh hē sōðra swā feala tācna gecȳðde. Andr. Kmbl. 1419; An. 710. Wile se Waldend, ðæt wē wīsdōm ā snyttrum swelgen, Exon. Th. 147, 32; Gū. 736. III. with the idea of violence or destruction, *to devour* (lit. or fig.), *to consume, engulf*:—Ic swelge wuda and wætre, Exon. Th. 499, 20; Rä. 88, 18. Līg eal þigeþ eorþan ēhtgestreón, grǣdig swelgeþ londes frætwe, 232, 16; Ph. 507. Swā swylgþ seó gītsung ða dreósendan welan ðisses middangeardes, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13. Ða ðe swelgaþ folc mīn *qui devorant plebem meam*, Ps. Spl. 52, 5. Wælstreámas werodum swelgaþ, Cd. Th. 78, 31; Gen. 1301. Grundas swelgaþ Godes andsacan, Exon. Th. 97, 21; Cri. 1594. Nymþe līges fæðm swulge, Beo. Th. 1568; B. 782. [*O. L. Ger.* far-swelgan *absorbere*: *O. H. Ger.* swelgan *glutire*: *Icel.* svelgja *to swallow.*] v. for-, ge-, of-swelgan.

-swelge *in* ge-swelge[:—Geswelge *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 30. Geswelgum *charybdibus, voraginibus*, 513, 29. Cf. swelwhe of a water or of a growinde *vorago*, Prompt. Parv. 482. *Icel.* svelgr; *m. a whirlpool.*]

-swelge. v. grund-swelge.

swelgend, es; *m. A voracious person, a glutton, débauchée*:—Ðes man is swelgend *ecce homo devorator*, Lk. Skt. 7, 34. Se swelgend, Alexander, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 16. v. swelgere.

swelgend, e; *f., but also* es; *m. n. A place which swallows up* (lit. or fig.), *a very deep place, an abyss, a gulf, whirlpool*:—Ðýlæs hī forswelge sió swelgend ðære upāhæfenesse *ipso elationis suae barathro devorantur*, Past. 57, 3; Swt. 439, 3. Seó grundleáse swelgend (gītsunge) *vorans rapacitas*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 32. Swelgend *vorago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 37: Kent. Gl. 449: Scint. 117, 9. Sweliend *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 26. Swyliendes *voraginis*, 421, 31. Swelgendes, Anglia xiii. 28, 23. Swelgendi *voragine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 14. West tō ðære swelgende; ðonne fram ðære swelgende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 29. Tō swelgend[e]; ðanne fram swelgende, ii. 73, 27. Andlang brōces on ðæt swelgend, iii. 460, 5. Andlang streámes on ðone sweliend; of ðæm sweliende, 464, 27. v. ge-swelgend.

swelgendness, e; *f. A gulf, whirlpool*:—Swelgendnessum *carybdibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 69. v. swelgness.

swelgere, es; *m. A glutton*:—Ic ne eom swā micel swelgere ðæt ic

ealle cynn metta on ſinre gereordinge etan mæge *non sum tam voras, ut omnia genera ciborum in una refectione edere possim*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* swelgari *glutto: Ger.* schwelger.] v. swelgend.

swelgness, e; *f. A whirlpool, gulf:*—Swelguessum *earybdibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 11. v. swelgendness.

swelliend, swell. v. swelgend, ge-swel.

swellan; *p.* sweall, *pl.* swullon; *pp.* swollen *To swell:*—Wiđ wunda đe swellaþ, Lchdm. iii. 86, 16. Gif sino gescrince and æfter đon swelle, ii. 68, 1. Gif fōt ođđe scancan swellan, iii. 38, 21. Sió wund ongon swelan and swellan, Beo. Th. 5419; B. 2713. Swellende blæddran *vesicae turgentes*, Ex. 9, 9, 10. Wiþ ſlcre yfelre swellendre wætan, Lchdm. ii. 6, 26. Swellende yfele swilas, 264, 12. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* swellan *tumere, turgere, obturgescere: Icel.* svella. Cf. *Goth.* uf-swalleins *inflatio.*] v. ā-, ge- (Lchdm. ii. 46, 9: 200, 22; 202, 5), tō-swellan.

swelling, e; *f. A swelling*, used of a sail swelled out by the wind:—Gesiōn brecan ofer bæđweg brimwudu, snyrgan under swellingum (cf. snel under segle, Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505), Elen. Kmbl. 489; El. 245.

sweltan, swyltan, swiltan; *p.* swealt, *pl.* swulton; *pp.* swolten *To die* a natural or a violent death:—Swelte ic (*morior*) hēr on lande, Deut. 4, 22. Wæġdeóra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 22; Cri. 988. Swylteþ, 385, 33; Rä. 4, 54: 419, 13; Rä. 38, 5. Ne swylteþ *non obierit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 35. Swylt *moritur*, Jn. Skt. 21, 23. Hē swelt, Blickl. Homl. 245, 11. Gē sweltaþ, 8, 21. Ealle men sweltaþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 13. Hī ne swyltaþ, Blickl. Homl. 47, 1. Hē swealt, Cd. Th. 70, 15; Gen. 1153. Swealt (sweolt, Thw.), Num. 20, 1. Hī swulton, Homl. Th. i. 84, 6: Cd. Th. 207, 10; Exod. 464. Đæt ān man swelte for fōlce, Jn. Skt. 11, 50. Đæt hyt wære beteré, đæt ān man swulte, 18, 14. Đæt hē swungen wære ōþþæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 4. Hwī læddest đū ūs đæt wē swulton on đisum wēstene, Num. 21, 5. Ic mæg sweltan bīdlēfce *lactus moriar*, Gen. 46, 30: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 35: Ex. 10, 28. Sceal fæge sweltan, Exon. Th. 335, 2; Gn. Ex. 27. Swyltan, Blickl. Homl. 59, 30. Se man scyle deádlice swyltan (swiltan, MS. C.), Wulfst. 5, 9. Sweltende *obeuntem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 54. Beón swyltende, Blickl. Homl. 75, 33. ¶ *to die* by or of something, where the cause of death is expressed by a case or by a preposition with a noun:—Ne swelte ic mid sāre, Ps. Th. 117, 17. Đū þurh deóra gripe deáþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 11; Jul. 125. Gē sweltaþ deáđe, Cd. Th. 224, 28; Dan. 143. Draca mordre swealt, Beo. Th. 1789; B. 892: 5558; B. 2782. Hē forneáh hungre swealt, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 30. Hié hungre swultan, Blickl. Homl. 79, 15. Monige for hiora wundum swultan, Nar. 16, 9. Heora mænige mīne swultan, Ps. Th. 77, 30. Tō đam đe hē deáđe swelte, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 2. Đū scealt deáđe sweltan *morte morieris*, Gen. 2, 17: L. Alf. 14; Th. i. 48, 4. Ic sceal æt đē sweltan deáđe, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 27. Wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 25; By. 293. Hī ondrēdaþ him đæt hī sceolan swyltan for đam hūsle, L. Ælf. E.; Th. ii. 392, 3. ¶ *to die* to anything, *become dead* to, *have no further concern* with:—Đū scealt sweltan synna and Criste lybban, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 592. [*Laym. O. E. Homl.* swelten: *Orm.* swellenn: *Chauc. Piers P.* swelte: *Goth.* swiltan: *O. Sax.* sweltan: *Icel.* svelta *to die;* svelta hungri *to starve: Dan.* sulte *to starve;* sulten *hungry.*] v. ā-, for-, ge-sweltan.

sweltend-līc; *adj. Ready to die, about to die:*—Se wæs sweltendlīc *erat moriturus* (*ready to die*, A.V.), Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Wambe sweltendlīces flæsces *ventrem moriture carnis*, Scint. 53, 2.

swemman; *p.* de *To cause to swim, to bathe, wash.* [*Ger.* schwemmen *to water, wash, float: Dan.* svømme (heste) *to take* (*horses*) *into the water.*] v. be-swemman; swimman.

swenc, es; *m. Trial, tribulation, affliction:*—In nidrung ł in suoenc deáđes *in damnationem mortis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 20. On swencum (suoenccum, Lind.: geswincum, W. S.) ł costungum mīnum *in temtationibus meis*, Rush. 22, 28. In suoencum *in tribulationibus*, Rtl. 184, 4. v. ge-swenc.

swencan; *p.* te; *pp.* swenced, swenct (cf. *swinkt* = wearied, Comus v. 293) *To cause* a person *to labour, to cause trouble to* a person (a) where no good is implied, *to harass, vex, afflict, distress:*—Ic swencu hlō *adfligam illos*, Ps. Surt. 17, 39. Hwī swencst đū đis folc . . . Pharaon swenceþ đīn folc *cur afflixisti populum istum? . . . Pharao afflixit populum tuum*, Ex. 5, 22–23. Ælc deáþlic man swenceþ hine selfne mid manigfealdum ymbhogum *omnis mortalium cura, quam multiplicium studiorum labor exercet*, Bt. 24, 1.; Fox 80, 6. Eów nænig wiht ne deraþ ne ne swenceþ, Blickl. Homl. 239, 12. Suenceth *defatiget*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 3. *Defatiget, lassat*, swenceþ, *flagellat*, 138, 16. Đa đe mē swencaþ *qui tribulant me*, Ps. Th. 12, 5. Hwī swenctest đū (*afflixisti*) ūnne þeów? Num. 11, 11. Man swencte đæt earme folc đe on đām scipon lāgon, Cl.r. 999; Erl. 135, 32. Hine wundra fela swe[n]cte on sunde, Beo. Th. 3024; B. 1510. Đa werigan gāstas đe mē swenctan and drycton *qui me premebant spiritus maligni*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 37. On ūnre hātheortnesse ne swenc mē *ne in furore tuo corripias me*, Ps. Th. 6, 1. George hē đæt hē ǣwōh ne befō, đȳ læs đe hine mon swence swā hē ōđerne mon þohte, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 8. Þeáh hine se wind woruldearfoþa swīđe swence, Met. 7, 50. Đȳ læs đe mon unmihtigne man tō feor and tō lange for his āgenan swencte *lest a man of small means should be made to toil too far and too long for his own*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 4. Ne sceal nān mon siócne monnan gesārgodne swencan, ac hine mon sceolde lǣdan tō đam lǣce, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 20. Hē (*William I*) lēt castelas wyrcean and earme men swīđe swencean, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 21. Đū đec sylfne ne þearft swīþor swencan *you need not trouble yourself any more*, Exon. Th. 245, 19; Jul. 47. Witebendum swencan, Andr. Kmbl. 218; An. 109. Perseus wæs ealne đone geár Rōmāne swīþe swencende, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 13. Forhwon sindun gē swencende (*molesti*) đam wīfe? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 10. Fram uncliānum gāste swenced beón *ab immundo spiritu vexari*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 11. Mid đa ādle swenced *affectus incommodo*, 4, 31; S. 610, 21. Swā gewinnfullīcum fyrdum swencte beón *tam laboriosis expeditionibus fatigari*, 1, 12; S. 481, 4: 2, 18; S. 520, 36. (b) where a good result is intended, *to mortify, chasten:*—Đa sylfan, đe hī mid đām wītum đreágeaþ and swenceaþ (*adfligunt*), lufiaþ eác, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 18. Hī fīrenlustas forberaþ . . . swencaþ hī sylfe, sāwle frætwaþ, Exon. Th. 150, 13; Gū. 778. Đa lāreówas sceolan heora āgenne līchoman swencean on forhæfdnesse, Blickl. Homl. 81, 6. [*O. E. Homl. A. R. Laym.* swenchen: *Orm.* swennkenn, swennchenn: *O. H. Ger.* swenchen *verberare*]. v. ge-swencan; swincan.

swencedness. v. ge-swencedness.

sweng, es; *m. A blow, stroke:*—Sweng *ictus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 6. Sweng ođđe cnyssung *ictus*, 43; Zup. 255, 3. Eádweard ānne slōg swīþe mid his swurde, sweнges ne wyrnde, Byrht. Th. 135, 15; By. 118. Hē hond swenge ne ofteáh, Beo. Th. 3045; B. 1520. Him for swenge swāt ūdrum sprong, 5924; B. 2966: 5365; B. 2686. Ic mē gūđbordes sweng gebearh, Cd. Th. 163, 5; Gen. 2693. Weras him ondrēdon for đære dæde Drihtnes handa, sweng (*the stroke*, i. e. *the punishment threatened if Sara were not returned to Abraham*), 161, 26; Gen. 2671. Iacob swilt þrowode đurg stenges sweng, Apostls. Kmbl. 143; Ap. 72. Hē feorhwunde hlieát sweordes swengum, Beo. Th. 4761; B. 2386. Bord oft onfēng ȳđa swengas *oft the vessel's side received the billows' blows*, Elen. Kmbl. 478; El. 239. [In later English the word is used in a metaphorical sense similar to that of *stroke* in modern English, and may be compared with *M. H. Ger.* swanc, swang *a trick: Ger.* schwank: cf. also *Ger.* streich = *trick.* To wrastlen ayein þes deofles swenges, A. R. 80, 8. Ȝef ha etstonden wulleđ mine unwreste wrenches ant mine swikele swenges, wrestlin ha moten wiđ ham seolnen, Marh. 14, 12. Ȝif tweie men goþ to wrastlinge . . . and þe on can swenges swiþe fele . . . and þe oþer ne can sweng bute ane, O. and N. 795. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swanch *swinging, stroke: M. H. Ger.* swanc, swang: *Ger.* schwang.] v. feorh-, headu-, heoru-, hete-, wæl-sweng.

swengan; *p.* de *To cause to swing, to cause rapid movement, to swing, fling, dash, strike:*—Đā āhleóp ān leó of đæs eorđscræfes þȳstrum and hió swengde on hine . . . Đā eode uncer hlāford sylf in đæt scræf đa swengde sió lió sōna forđ and forswealh hine *then a lion ran out from the darkness of the cavern and dashed on to him . . . Then our lord himself went into the cave; then the lion dashed out at once and swallowed him up*, Shrn. 43, 9–18. Swengende *discutiens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 43. [He smat hine sare . . . æft he him to (to him, and MS.) sweinde . . . dunt he him ȝef þane þridde, Laym. 8183. His sweord he sweinde bi his side, 21138. Swengeđ of þa hafden, 22839. He sweinde ham adun into helle grunde, A. R. 280, 13. Breid up þene rode stef and sweng him ayean (*strike at him*), 290, 18. Þe drake rahte ut his tunge and swende hire in (*swung her into his mouth*) ant forswalh into his wide wombe, Marh. 10, 19. Swengyñ or schakyn as menne done clothys *excucio*, Prompt. Parv. 482. *Goth.* af-swaggwjan *to cause to waver, to shake one's confidence, make desperate.*] v. ā-, fram-, tō-swengan; swingan.

swenge (?); *adj. Heavy, slothful.* v. swangor (b).

sweocol. v. swicol.

sweofot, es; *n. Sleep:*—Hē Hrōđgāres heorđgeneátas slōh on sweofote, slāpende frēt, Beo. Th. 3166; B. 1581: 4579; B. 2295. Hē (*the panther*) þreó nihta fæc swefeþ on sweofote, slāpe gebiesgad, Exon. Th. 358, 1; Pa. 39. Đonne hē selþ gecorenum his swefetu (cf. *the use of* swefen *in pl.*) ł slāp *cum dederit dilectis suis somnum*, Ps. Lamb. 126, 3. [Þe king læi on sweuete, Laym. 17773. On sweouete, 17802. Ne þuhte hit þ ha weren deade, ah þ ha slepten a sweouete *dormientes potius quam extinctos putares*, Kath. 1427.] v. swefan.

sweogian. v. swigian.

sweogođe glosses *praevaluit*, Ps. Spl. 51, 7, *a mistake* (?) *for* strongode.

Sweó-land, es; *n. The land of the Swedes, Sweden*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 2. v. Sweó-rīce, -þeód.

sweoloþ, swoloþ (swōloþ?), es; *m. Heat, burning:*—Swolođ *aestus* vel *cauma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 41. Swolođ (swalođ, MS. J.: sweoli, MS. W.) *cauma*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 306, 15. Đes swolaþ (swoli, MS. W.) *hoc cauma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Zup. 33, 12 note. Swoleđe *caumate*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 48: 495, 22. Hēt Hildeburh æt Hnæfes āde hire selfre suna sweolođe befæstan, bānfatu bæran and on bǣl dōn, Beo. Th. 2235; B. 1115. v. swelan, *and next word.*

sweoloþa, an; *m. Heat, burning:*—Hē swā swīþe swǣtte swā hē in

swoloþan middes sumeres wǽre *quasi in media aestatis caumate sudaverit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Mid hǽtan and mid swoluðan *ardore et aestu*, Deut. 28, 22. v. preceding word.

sweolung (?), e; *f. Burning, inflammation*:—Biþ micel ſþundenes and fefer mid sweolunga (sweopunga, MS. v. note on passage) ðmena *with inflammation from corrupt humours*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 25.

Sweón; *pl. The Swedes*:—Burgendan habbaþ Sweón be norþan him ... Sweón habbaþ be ſuþan him ðone sǽs earm, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 31–34. Ðá Sweón heafdon weallstówe geweald, Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 11. Sacu Sweóna and Geáta, Beo. Th. 4936; B. 2472: (Swona, MS.), 5885; B. 2946: 5908; B. 2958. Ic wæs mid Sweóm, Exon. Th. 322, 4; Vid. 58: 320, 19; Vid. 31. Ðás land hýraþ tó Sweón, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 4. [*Icel.* Svíar. *The Latin form is* Suiones *in Tacitus, later* Sueones.] v. Sweó-land, -ríce, -þeód.

sweopung. v. sweolung.

sweór, swehor, es; *m.* I. *a father-in-law*:—Sueór *vetellus*, Txts. 106, 1099. Su[eó]r *socer*, 97, 1878. Sweór, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 7: 72, 51: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 13. Se wæs Caiphas sweór (sueór, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 18, 13: Gen. 38, 13. Sweór, swiór, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 13. Hréðne wǽron begen, sweór and ſþum, Exon. Th. 246, 22; Jul. 65. Ðá sende heó tó hire sweóre (*ad socerum suum*), Gen. 38, 25: 30, 25. Obab his sweór (*cognatum*), Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 9. Suehoras, sueóras *vitelli*, Txts. 104, 1062. Wæs Rómeburg on fruman gehálgod mid bróðor blóde and mid sweóra (*the fathers of the Sabine women who were taken as wives by the Romans*), Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 5. II. the word is also used to translate *consobrinus; a cousin*:—Sueór *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 83. Gesweóras *consobrini*, sweór *consobrinus, filius patruelis*, 134, 17–20. Sw[e]ór *consobrinus*, 15, 2. [*Goth.* swaihra *father-in-law*: *O. H. Ger.* sweher, swér *socer, levir*: *Ger.* schwäher.] v. sweger, suhtriga.

sweor, swer, swyr, es; *m. f. A column, pillar* (lit. or fig.), *that which is shaped like a pillar*:—Swer *columna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 32: 81, 15. Ufeweard swer *epistilia*, ii. 30, 29. Ðú eart leóhtes swer, Blickl. Homl. 141, 1. Drihten swutelode him ðone weg on dæg þurh swert tácn on sweres gelícnysse, and on niht swilce ſin byrnende swer him fór beforan, Ex. 13, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 196, 8. Mid ðý fýrenan sweore on niht and on dæg mid ðý sweore ðæs wolcnes, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 7. On swete (swiorum, MS. T.) *in columna* (*nubis*), Ps. Spl. 98, 7. þurh wolcnes swyr, Ps. Th. 98, 7. Hé geseah swer standan, and ofer ðone swer ǽrne onlícnesse, Blickl. Homl. 239, 21. Greáte swá stánene sweras *unstitudine columnarum*, Nar. 36, 13. Hí héton hine standan betwux twám stánenum swerum: on ðám twám swerum stód ðæt hús geworht. And Samson ... gelǽhte ða sweras, Jud. 16, 25–29. Ðæt gér is underwryðed mid þrím swerum, ða synd ðus geciged, id.' and nonſ. and kl.', Anglia viii. 301, 37. Swyras (swioras, MS. T.: sweras, MS. C.) *columnas*, Ps. Spl. 74, 3. Sweoras gata *seras portarum*, Ps. Spl. T. 147, 2. Hire swyre *columnas ejus*, Ps. Th. 74, 3. Sweras unlytle, stapulas, Andr. Kmbl. 2985; An. 1495. [Sweor *columna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 92, 55.] [Grimm, R.A. 370, gives from a Swiss source 'an ein *schwiren* binden.]

sweora, swira, swyra, swura, an; *m.* I. *a neck*:—Sweora *collum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 51: *cervix*, 52. Foreweard sweora *capitium*, 45. Sweora *vel* swura *collum*, i. 43, 36. Swira *collum*, 283, 2: *cervex*, 3. Swyra *collum*, 64, 65: Soul Kmbl. 218; Seel. 111. Swiora smæl, Exon. Th. 486, 15; Rä. 72, 15. Ðá heó ðrycced wæs mid sáre hire sweoran ðæt heó oft cwǽde: 'Ic wát ðæt ic be gewyrhtum on mínum sweoran bere ða byrþenne ðysse ádle' *quia cum praefato dolore maxillae sive colli premeretur solita sit dicere*: '*scio, quia merito in collo pondus languoris porto*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 22–26. Swile on hire sweoran *tumorem sub maxilla*, S. 588, 43. Tó his suiran getíged, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 18. Tó hys swyran (sweoran, MS. A.: suire, Lind.: swira, Rush.) gecnytt, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. Swuran (sweoran, MS. A.: suiro, Lind.: swira, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 42. Swioran *cervice*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9. Swiran *centro* (cf. *cervellum*, i. *centrum* brægen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 31. *Centrum* þrotbolla, 131, 1), lxxi, 1. Underlútan mid eówrum swiran ðæt deáþlíene geoc, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 26: Met. 10, 19. Ðeáh hé him ðone stíðan swioran (swiran, Hatt. MS.) fortréde, Past. 33; Swt. 228, 9. Hé wýscte ðæt ealle Rómáne hæfden ǽnne sweoran (*unam cervicem*), Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 27: Judth. Thw. 23, 5; Jud. 106. Hié sendon rǽp on his sweoran (swyran, 20), Blickl. Homl. 241, 24. Is ymb ðone sweoran (*the neck of the phenix*) beága beorhtast, Exon. Th. 219, 10; Ph. 305. Óþ mannes swuran, Blickl. Homl. 245, 33: Gen. 41, 42: Deut. 28, 48. Swiran (swioran) *cladam*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 1 (see note). On ða swyran ſinra þegena, Met. 9, 56. II. of land, *a hause* (as in Esk *Hause*), *a col*; cf. ge-sweoru:—Dúna swioran *juga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 18. [*Sware, swire*, the neck, the declination of a mountain near the summit; the most level spot between two hills, Jamieson. Cf. *Icel.* Svíri, the local name of a neck-shaped ridge in western Iceland.] III. of water, *the part where the distance between opposite shores is least*:—Ofer swira sǽs (cf. ofer ðære sǽs múðan, W. S.) *trans fretum maris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 1. On púles sweran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. lii. 97, 5. [Swiere (*rimes with* (wilde) diere), O. E. Homl. ii. 224, 146. Swore (*rimes with* (wilde) dore), i. 169, 144. Sweore, 49, 28: A. R. 394, 19. Swire, 58, 7: Marh. 9, 8. Swure (swere, 2nd MS.), Laym. 4012. Sweore (swere, 2nd MS.), 26565. Sweore, swore (*rimes with* deore, dore *beast*), O. and N. 1128. Sweore, swore, suere, 73. Suere (*rimes with* ouerdere), R. Glouc. 389, 22. Swire (*rimes with* sire), Havel. 311. Swere (*rimes with* there), Gow. ii. 30, 17. *Icel.* svíri.] v. belced-sweora.

sweor-bán, es; *n. The neck-bone, the neck*:—Mín Drihten, ðú ðín hálige sweorbán geeádméddest, Anglia xii. 505, 22. Óð swirbán *usque ad cervices*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 27: Ps. Spl. C. 128, 4. Onheldon eówerra feónda swyrbán, Shrn. 86, 22. [The swyrebane he swappes in sondyre, Morte Arthure (Halliwell).]

sweor-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *m. A collar, band* or *chain for the neck, necklace*:—Myne *vel* sweorbéh *monile* vel *serpentinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 50. Swurbeáh *monile*, 74, 58. Swurbéh *murenula* vel *torques*, 16, 57. Ic ann ðære hlǽfdigan ánes swyrbeáges on hundtwelftigum mancussum and ánes beáges on þrítegum mancussum, Chart. Th. 554, 1. Ánne sweorbeáh (on XL mancysan, on LXXX mancys), 501, 20, 31. Ic ðé forgife gyldenne swurbeáh *thou shalt have a chain of gold about thy neck* (A. V.), Homl. Th. ii. 436, 4, 16. Swurbeágas *crepundia* (cf. *crepundium*, i. *monile gutturis* myne, *crepundia* frætwunga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 68–70), Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 9. Suirbég[as] *monilia*, Rtl. 4, 3. Sweorbeágum ł halsmenum *monilibus, lunulis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 63. Ic frætwode mínne swuran mid mænigfealdum swurbeágum, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 57.

-sweorc. v. ge-sweorc.

sweorcan; *p.* swearc, *pl.* swurcon; *pp.* sworcen. I. in a physical sense, *to become dark, be obscured*:—Wedercandel swearc windas weóxon *the sun was darkened, the winds rose*, Andr. Kmbl. 744; An. 372. Swearc nordrodor won under wolcnum, woruld miste oferteáh, Exon. Th. 178, 33; Gú. 1253. II. figuratively of mental gloom, (a) of that which feels sadness, *to become troubled, gloomy, sad*:—Siteþ sorgcearig, on sefan sweorceþ, sylfum þinceþ, ðæt sý endeleás earfoða dǽl, Exon. Th. 379, 6; Deór. 29. Hé módsorge wæg, hreþer innan swearc, 165, 8; Gú. 1025. On hú grundleásum seáðe swinceþ ðæt sweorcende mód *quam praecipiti mersa profundo mens hebet*, Met. 3, 2. (b) of that which causes sadness, *to become grievous, troublesome, saddening*:—Ne hine wiht dereþ, ídl ne yldo, ne him inwitsorh on sefan sweorceþ *nor in his mind springs gloomy care*, Beo. Th. 3478; B. 1737. [Swelled þe mære and swærked þa uðen, Laym. 22030. Swurken (þirkede (dirkede?), 2nd MS.) under sunnen sweorte weolcnen, 11973. *O. Sax.* swerkan: Ni lát thú thínan sebon swerkan *do not be sad*, Hél. 4042. *O. H. Ger.* swercan.] v. á-, for-, ge-, tó-sweorcan.

sweorcend-ferhþ; *adj. With the mind growing gloomy*:—Beornas (*the Assyrians after Holofernes' death*) stódon ymbe hyra þeódnes træf sweorcendferhþe ... Ðá wæs hyra tíres æt ende, Judth. Thw. 25, 19; Jud. 269.

sweor-clǽþ, es; *m. A cloth for the neck, a collar*:—Sweorclǽþ *collarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 48.

sweorcness. v. ge-sweorcness.

sweor-copa, es; *m. A neck-band, pillory*:—Iuc oðde swurcops (sweor-) *bogia*, (*bogia* torques damnatorum quasi jugum bovis, Migne), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 321, 2. Sweorcopsas *vel* handcopsas *boias, catenas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 43.

sweor-copu, e; *f. A disease of the neck* or *throat, quinsy*:—Sweorcopu *arteriasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 33. Wið sweorcope, Lchdm. ii. 2, 20: 44, 9. Various methods of treatment are given, 48, 4–28.

sweord, swurd, swyrd, es; *n. A sword*:—Sweord *framea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 11. Sweorde *mucrone*, sweordum *mucronibus*, sweord *machoram*, 54, 33–36. Sweord *gladius* vel *machera* vel *spata* vel *framea* vel *pugio*, i. 35, 7. Litel sweord *sica*, 13. Hiltleás sweord *ensis*, 33. Swurdes ord *mucro*, 15. Sweordes sceáft *classendis*, 34, 29. Swyrdes gyrdel *baltheus*, 40, 58. Ðæt ús cwealm on ne becume ne swurdes ecg *ne occidat nos pestis aut gladius*, Ex. 5, 4. Blótan mid sweordes ecge, Cd. Th. 173, 6; Gen. 2857. Ðurh sweordes bite gedǽlan feorh wið flǽsce, Apstls. Kmbl. 68; Ap. 34. Hig feallaþ on swurdes (sweordes, MS. A.: suordes, Lind.: swordans, Rush.) ecge *cadent in ore gladii*, Lk. Skt. 21, 24. Standan mid ſtogenum swurde, Jos. 5, 13. Hér synt twá swurd (sweord, MS. A.: suordas, Lind.: sworde, Rush.) *ecce gladii duo*, Lk. Skt. 22, 38. Sweorda gelác *the play of swords, battle*, Beo. Th. 2084; B. 1040. Sweorda láfe *those whom the sword had spared*, 5865; B. 2936. ¶ The high esteem in which good swords were held in old times is marked in many ways. Their forging is in many legends said to be the work of other than human hands; so the sword which Beowulf seizes in Grendel's home is 'eald sweord eotenisc (cf. eald sweord eácen, 3330; B. 1663), ecgum dyhtig, ... giganta geweorc,' Beo. Th. 3120–9; B. 1558–62; and twice besides occurs the phrase 'eald sweord eotonisc,' 5225; B. 2616: 5950; B. 2979; see also 'enta ǽrgeweorc' applied to the workmanship of a sword, 3362; B. 1679. Cf. too the forging of Sigurd's sword in the Völsunga Saga. They are precious heirlooms, handed down through many years (v. epithet *eald* above); so Beowulf speaks of his sword as 'eald láf,' Beo. Th. 2981; B. 1488, and the same phrase is used of the

sword wielded by one of his followers in the chief's defence, 1595; B. 798. In reference to the sword given by Beowulf to the Dane who had guarded his ship, it is said that the recipient 'syððan wæs on meodobence mâdme ðý weorðra, yrfelâfe,' 3810; B. 1903; another sword is called 'Hrôðles lâf,' and of it is said 'næs mid Geâtum sincmâðþum sêlra on sweordes hâd,' 4389–93; B. 2191–3; and later on mention is made of 'gomel swyrd, Eâmundes lâf,' 5216; B. 2611; Hrunting, the sword which is lent to Beowulf, is 'ân ealdgestreóna,' 2921; B. 1458. So, too, Byrhtnoth tells the Danes who demand tribute of him, that the tribute will take the form of 'ealde swurd,' used with unpleasant effect upon the invaders. The same point may be illustrated from other than poetical sources. Thus in Alfred's will it is said that he leaves 'Æþerêde ealdormenn ân sweord on hundteóntigum mancusum,' Chart. Th. 489, 32; in another will is the passage 'Freoðomunde fôe tô mînum sweorde, and ägefe dêmst feówer dûsenda,' 471, 23; another testator bequeathes his sword 'mid ðam sylfrenan hylte and ðone gyldenan fetels,' 558, 10; and another mentions the sword 'ðat Eâdmund king mê selde on hundtuelftian mancusas goldes and fôur pund silueres on ðan fetelse,' 505, 28. Indeed the sword is often mentioned in wills. The importance of the sword is further marked by its receiving a name. The sword with which Beowulf is armed for his attack on Grendel's mother is named Hrunting, and to the praise of this weapon the poet devotes several lines, Beo. Th. 2914–33; B. 1455–64; at a later period it is with 'Nægling . . . gomol and grægmæl' that he fights, 5354; B. 2680. See, too, Wald. 4; Vald. I, 3. And elsewhere the same point may be noted, e.g. in the Nibelungenlied. 'daz Nibelunges swert . . . Balmunc was genant;' and this weapon plays a part in the drama to the last scene. In Scandinavian story there is Hâkon's sword 'kvernbîtr,' which king Athelstan gave him, and Egill has his sword that he called 'Nadr.' See, too, the story of the Cid and the two swords, Colada and Tizona, which he gave to his sons-in-law, the Infantes of Carrion, and which he claimed from them after their unworthy treatment of their wives, Chronica del Cid, c. cclii. Of the value of the sword and of the decoration bestowed upon it, of the shape or colouring, of the make, many epithets and phrases speak. In the Gnomic verses it is said, 'Gold gerîseþ on guman sweorde,' Exon. Th. 341, 15; Gn. Ex. 126; and 'mâdm in healle, goldhilted sweord' is mentioned, 437, 27; Rä. 56, 14. See, too, the passages quoted under *seolfor-hilt, -hilted*. In the dragon's hoard are 'dýre swyrd,' Beo. Th. 6089; B. 3048: the sword which Beowulf seized in Grendel's retreat was golden-hilted, 3358; B. 1677, and 'wæs on ðæm scennum scîran goldes þurh rûnstafas geæfd, hwam ðæt sweord geworht, îrena cyst, êrest wære, wreoþenhilt and wyrmfâh,' 3390–3400; B. 1694–8. Beowulf lays aside his 'hyrsted sweord, îrena cyst,' Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672: he gives a sword 'bunden golde,' 3805; B. 1901: his own sword is 'fâh and fêted,' 5395; B. 2700. Byrhtnoth's sword is 'fealohilte,' Byrht. Th. 136, 45; By. 166; and 'gerênod,' 35; By. 161. Beowulf's Nægling is 'grægmæl,' Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2681: the swords of the Hebrews are 'scîrmæled,' Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230: other swords are 'hringmæled,' Cd. Th. 120, 10; Gen. 1992: Abraham girds himself 'grægan sweorde,' 173, 22; Gen. 2865: the Hebrews fight 'fâgum sweordum,' Judth. Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 194: 25, 17; Jud. 264. The sword is 'brâd,' 26, 9; Jud. 318: Byrht. Th. 132, 12; By. 15: brâd and brûnecg, 136, 38; By. 163: it is 'gôd,' 138, 58; By. 237; 'heard,' Beo. Th. 5966; B. 2987: 5269; B. 2638: Exon. Th. 325, 32; Vld. 120: 'heardecg,' Beo. Th. 2581; B. 1288: 'ecgum dyhtig,' 2578; B. 1287: Cd. Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993: 'ecgum gecost,' Judth. Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231: stŷled, Exon. Th. 42, 28; Cri. 679. For some account of old swords, see Wright's The Celt, The Roman, and the Saxon, pp. 404–6, and Worsaae's Antiquities: see also Grmm. Gesch. D. S. p. 12. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* sword: *O. H. Ger.* swert: *Icel.* sverð.] v. gûð-, mâl-, mâdum-, stæf-, wæg-sweord.

sweord (*or* **sweorð**) *swearing*. [*O. H. Ger.* swert, swart *juramentum*.] v. âþ-sweord.

sweord-bealu (-o), wes; *n. Bale* or *hurt caused by the sword*, Beo. Th. 2298; B. 1147.

sweord-berende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Sword-bearing*:—Æðelingas sweordberende, Cd. Th. 65, 2; Gen. 1060.

sweord-bite, es; *m. The bite of a sword, wounding with a sword*:—Âswebban þurh sweordbite *to kill with the sword*, Exon. Th. 278, 26; Jul. 603.

sweord-bora, an; *m.* I. *one who bears a sword for his own use, a swordsman*:—Sweord *spata* vel *pugio*, swyrdbora *spatarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 8. Swurdbora, 84, 13. Swurdboran (*gladiatorem*) hine gewordene gesihþ *if (in a dream) he sees himself become a gladiator*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 25. Sweordboran *pugiles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 46. II. *one who bears his lord's sword, a swordbearer*:—Swâ swî Eâdmundes sweordbora hit reahte Æþelstâne cyninge, Swt. A. S. Prim. 83, 7. Totila âsende his swurdboran, Riggo gehâten, gescrýdne mid his cynelicum gyrelum, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* sverð-berari (*translating* lictor).]

sweord-fetels, -fætels, es; *m. A sword-belt*:—Se cîsere heora âlces sweordfetelsas hêt forceorfan *the emperor ordered the sword-belts of each of them to be cut*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 178. Cf. Þat sweord on hundtwelftian mancusas and fôur pund silueres on þan fetelse, Chart. Th. 505, 32. Dæs swurdes mid ðam sylfrenan hylte ðe Wulfric worhte and ðone gyldenan fetels, 558, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swert-fezzil *faidilus, vagidilus*: *Icel.* sverð-fetill *a sword-belt*.] v. fetel.

sweord-frecn, an; *m. A warrior who uses a sword*:—Hê ðæs wæpnes (*the sword Hrunting*) onlâh sêlran sweordfrecan, Beo. Th. 2940; B. 1468.

sweord-genîðla, an; *m. A foe armed with a sword*:—Ðonne fyrdhwate on twâ healfe tohtan sêcaþ sweordgenîðlan, Elen. Kmbl. 2359; El. 1181.

sweord-geswing, es; *n. Striking with swords, an attack with swords*:—Swyrdgeswing swîþlîc eówan *to make a fierce attack*, Judth. Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 240.

sweord-gifu, e; *f. Gift of a sword*:—Sceal sincþego and sweordgifu eówrum cynne âlicgean *taking of treasure and gift of sword shall fail for your race*, Beo. Th. 5761; B. 2884.

sweord-gripe, es; *m. Sword-grasp, seizing of swords*:—Ðæt hî in wînsele þurh sweordgripe sâwle forlêtan *so that in the banquet hall through seizing their swords they lost their lives*, Exon. Th. 271, 26; Jul. 488.

sweord-hwîta, an; *m. One who polishes a sword*:—Gif sweordhwîta ôðres mannes wæpn tô feormunge onfô (cf. Si quelibet arma politori vel emundatori commissa sunt, L. H. I. 87, 3; Th. i. 593, 15), L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 8. Ic geann mînon swurdhwîtan ðæs sceardan mâlswurdes, Chart. Th. 561, 22.

sweord-leóma, an; *m. The glitter of swords*:—Swurdleóma stôd swylce eal Finnsburuh fŷrenu wære *there was flashing of swords, as if all Finnsburg were on fire*, Fins. Th. 71; Fin. 35.

-sweordod. v. ge-swurdod.

Sweordoras (?); *pl. m. A people of Mercia occupying a district of three hundred hides*:—Sweordora þryú hund hŷda (*the name occurs in a list of districts in the land of the Mercians*), Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 21. [Mr. Birch suggests a connection with Swerford in Oxfordshire, and with the river Swere. Could the word contain as its second part the Celtic *dwr* = water, seen in many river names, v. Taylor's Names and Places, p. 133, and mean the dwellers by the river Swere?]

sweord-plega; an, *m. Sword-play, battle*:—Æt ðam sweordplegan wîg forbûgan, Wald. 22; Vald. I, 13.

sweord-rês, es; *m. A sword-rush, an attack with swords*:—Sweordrês fornam, ðær se hâlga gecrang wund for weorudum, Apstls. Kmbl. 118; Ap. 59.

sweord-slege, es; *m. A sword-stroke, stroke with a sword*:—Hyre sâwl weard âlæded of lîce þurh sweordslege, Exon. Th. 282, 30; Jul. 671.

sweord-wegende *sword-bearing*:—Swurdwege[n]de anbidian gehende saca mæste getâcnaþ (*in a dream*) *to await men carrying swords betokens strifes at hand and very great ones*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 28.

sweord-weras; *pl. The name of a people* (cf. the *Suardones* of Tacitus. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 329):—Mid Seaxum ic wæs and mid Sweordwerum, Exon. Th. 322, 13; Vld. 62.

sweord-wîgend, -wîgende *one who fights with a sword*:—Sweordwîgendra sîde hergas, Cd. Th. 194, 13; Exod. 260.

sweord-wund; *adj. Wounded with the sword*:—Oft æt hilde gedrêas swâtfâg and sweordwund sec[g] æfter ôðrum, Wald. 7; Vald. I, 5.

sweord-wyrhta, an; *m. A sword-wright, maker of swords, armourer*:—Môna se ân and twentigoða unnytlîce tô wyrcenne bûtan swurdwyrhtan (but the word glosses *gladiatoribus*), Lchdm. iii. 194, 10.

-sweorf *in* ge-sweorf *rasura ferri, ferrugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 65: 35, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* svarf *filings*.] v. ge-sweorf.

sweorfan; *p.* swearf, *pl.* swurfon; *pp.* sworfen *To rub, scour, file*:—Swyrfþ *limat*, Germ. 394, 274. Corfen sworfen *cut and scoured* (of the preparation of a wine-vat), Exon. Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4. Mîn heáfod is homere geþuren sworfen feóle, 497, 18; Rä. 87, 2. *Cpds. with* for, *omitted in their place, are added here*:—Forsweorfeþ *elimat*, i. *mundat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 1. Biþ forsworfen *vel* forgniden *demolitur, exterminatur*, 138, 63. [In later English the verb has the sense of *swerve* = to turn (aside):—Swerve to no side, Gow. 3, 92. Þe dint swarf, Arth. and Merl. 9369. Heo swarf to Criste *migravit ad Christum*, Kath. 2181. Cf. *Du.* zwerven *to wander, rove*: *O. Frs.* swerva *to move, go*. For the old English verb, cf. *Goth.* af-swairban *to wipe out*; delere; bi-swairban *to wipe*: *O. Sax.* swerban *to wipe*: *O. H. Ger.* swerban *tergere, extergere, siccare*: *Icel.* sverfa *to file*.] v. â-, ge-sweorfan.

sweor-hnitu, e; *f. A neck-nit, a nit that breeds at the back of the neck*:—Sweorhnitu *urnie*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 48. Suernit (= sweorhnitu?) *usia* (cf. swînes lûs *usia*, 122, 26), Wülck. Gl. 54, 34.

Sweó-ríce, es; *n. Sweden*:—Ðone sêlestan sæcyninga ðara ðe in Swiórice sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4755; B. 2383: 4983; B. 2495. [*Icel.* Svía-ríki: *Swed.* Sverige.]

sweor-racentéah; *g.* -teáge; *f. A chain for the neck*:—Swurracentêh *catelle*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 64.

sweor-rôd, e; *f. A cross suspended from the neck*:—Hê becwæð Wulfstâne arcebiscope âne sweorrôde (*the Latin version has* philacterium; cf. *the use of this word for chains and medals worn by gladiators round*

their necks as tokens of victory), Chart. Th. 551, 5. Ôðrum litlum silfrenum swurrôdum, 429, 15.

sweor-sâl *a collar.* v. sâl, V.

sweor-sceacel, es; *m. A neck-shackle, pillory*:—Fôtcopsa[s] *vel* sweorscacul *narui, boia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 15. v. sweor-cops.

sweor-teâh, -têh; *g.* -teâge, -têge; *f. A collar*:—Sweortêh *millus* vel *collarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 34. Sweorclâþ *vel* [sweor]têg *collarium*, ii. 134, 48. Swiortêgum *collaribus, vinculis*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 38.

-sweoru. v. ge-sweoru, sweora, II.

sweor-wærc, es; *m. A pain in the neck*:—Lege on ðone sweorwærc, Lchdm. ii. 44, 22. Cf. sweor-copu.

sweostor, swistor, swystor, swustor (-er, -ur); *indecl. in sing.*; *pl.* sweostor, sweostra, sweostru (u, y); *f. A sister.* I. of blood relationship:—Saga ðæt ðû sié sweostor mîn, lîces mæge, Cd. Th. 110, 3, Gen. 1832. Ðære swustur (suoester, Lind.: swester, Rush.) wæs Maria *huic erat soror nomine Maria*, Lk. Skt. 10, 39. Soester, Lind. 10, 40. Swuster, Gen. 12, 13. Seó yldre swyster, 19, 33. Sweostor bearna *nepotum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 70. Se wæs his sweostor sunu, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 16. Sweoster suuu, 2, 3; S. 504, 20. Swuster sunu, Byrht. Th. 135, 8; By. 115. Ðæt ðû gesecge sweostor mînre, Exon. Th. 172, 32; Gû. 1152. Ôþer him sylfum, ôþer his sweoster, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 13: Homl. Th. ii. 546, 35. Gif hê gemêteþ ôðerne æt his swister, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 28. Hê betêhte hŷ his swyster, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 23. Tô hyre gingran swuster, Gen. 19, 31. Forlêt hê Pendan sweoster, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 29. Swustor (suoester, Lind.: swester, Rush.) *sororem*, Jn. Skt. 11, 5. Swuster, Gen. 25, 20. Hiera swostur (sweostor, swystor (-er), swustra) wêrun Cuênburg and Cûþburh, Chr. 718; Th. pp. 70, 71. Neogone wêran Noðþæs sweoster, Lchdm. iii. 62, 18. Ealle his swustra (suoester, Lind.: swæster, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 56. Swustra (suoestro, Lind.: swester, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 6, 3. Swestro, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 3. Ic seah vi. gebrôþor and hyra sweostor mid, Exon. Th. 394, 13; Râ. 14, 2. Ðe ne onfô swustru (swustra, MS. A.: suoestro, Lind.: swester, Rush.). Mk. Skt. 10, 30. II. of membership in a religious house:—Ætŷwde sunre gôdre swuster wundorlîc gesyhþ . . . Ðeós sweoster . . . , Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 18–30. Seó gesomnung brôþra and sweostra, 4, 19; S. 589, 9. Ðâ ongan heó on gesomnunge ðare sweostra sêcan . . . Heó nænige andsware findan mihte, ðeáh ðe heó georne sôhte æt ðâm swustrum, 4, 7; S. 574, 35, 40. Ðâ geseah heó ôþre sweoster (*sorores*) ymb hî restende . . . ðâ âwæhte heó ealle ða sweostera, 4, 23; S. 596, 5–14. [*Goth.* swistar: *O. Sax.* swestar: *O. Frs.* swester, suster: *O. H. Ger.* swestar: *Icel.* systir.] v. ge-sweostor; ge-sweosternu.

sweót, es; *n. A troop, band, squadron*:—Him on läste fôr sweót Ebrêa sigore geweorþod, Judth. Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 299. Ðŷ deáddrepe drihte swêfon, synfullra sweót sâwlum lunnon, Cd. Th. 209, 8; Exod. 496. Segn ofer sweóton, 185, 23; Exod. 127. Segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sweótum *in crowds, in shoals*, Beo. Th. 1138; B. 567. Sunu Simeonis sweótum cômon (*came in bands*), Cd. Th. 199, 20; Exod. 341. Fîfe fôran folc cyningas sweótum (*marched with their squadrons*), 119, 5; Gen. 1975. Moyses bebeád cîgean sweót (*summon the bands*), 119, 25; Exod. 220.

sweóta (?), an; *m. The scrotum*:—Sweótan *marsem* (= *marsupium*, v. Cockayne's remark, Lchdm. iii. 371, col. 1), Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 27.

Sweó-þeód, e; *f. The Swedish people*:—Ne ic tô Sweódcóde sibbe oððe treówe wihte ne wêne, Beo. Th. 5836; B. 2922. Swîðe mycel here ségðer ge landhere ge sciphere of Swaðeóde (Sweódode, MS. F.), Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 9. [*Icel.* Svî-þjóð.]

sweoþol. v. swe þel.

sweotol, swutol, switol, swytol, sutol (-ul, -al, -el); *adj. Plain, manifest, evident, clear, patent*:—Sweotul, gewis *evidens*, i. *manifestus, patens, perspicuus, certum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 35. Sweotol *evidens*, 29, 51. Seotol, 107, 42. I. of what may be clearly perceived by the senses, (a) by sight:—Biþ mîn swæð sweotol, sweart on ôþre healfe, Exon. Th. 403, 19; Râ. 22, 10. Wiht sweotol and gesŷne, 420, 13; Râ. 40, 3. Him on eaxle wearð syndolh sweotol, Beo. Th. 1638; B. 817. Ða fôtlâstas wêron swutole and gesŷne, Blickl. Homl. 203, 36. Fell hongedon sweotol and gesŷne, Exon. Th. 394, 16; Râ. 14, 4. (b) by hearing:—Ðêr wæs hearpan swêg, swutol sang, Beo. Th. 180; B. 90. (c) by taste:—Ne sié on bergnesse tô sweotol ðæs ecedes scearpnes, Lchdm. ii. 224, 22. II. *manifest* to observation, *that may be noticed by all, public, open, patent*:—His nama wæs swutol geworden, Mk. Skt. 6, 14. Hit is on ûs eallum swutol and gesŷne, ðæt wê oftor brûcan, ðonne wê bêttan, Wulfst. 159, 5. Sweotol and gesêne, Cd. Th. 170, 1; Gen. 2806. Hê wundra fela weorodum gecŷðde sweotulra and gesŷnra, Andr. Kmbl. 1129; An. 565. Swutelra, Menol. Fox 255; Men. 129. Sutelum *publicis*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 20. III. *clear* to the understanding, *free from obscurity, plain*, of proof, argument, indication, etc.:—Swutol is *constat*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 206, 7: *liquet*, Zup. 207, 6. Ðæt is swîðe sweotol tô ongitanne be sumum mâdelinge, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 18. Genôh sweotol is, ðætte gôd word biþ betera ðonne ênig wela, 13; Fox 38, 22: 36, 3; Fox 176, 27: 36, 7; Fox 184, 5. Is on mê sweotul ðæt . . . *it is plain from my case that* . . . , Exon. Th. 275, 17; Jul. 553. Biþ hit sweotol (swutul, Hatt. MS.), Past. 14; Swt. 83, 20. Swutol, 21; Swt. 153, 4. Ðæt wæs tâcen sweotol *it was a token that was an evident proof*, Beo. Th. 1671; B. 833. Ðæt is swîþe swital (sweotol, Cott. MS.) on ðære tŷdrunge, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 25. Wæs swytol, ðæt hê êr mihte wið deáð gebeorgan, Wulfst. 23, 15. Ðis eástorlîce gerŷno ûs æteóweþ ðæs ecean lîfes sweotole bysene, Blickl. Homl. 83, 8: 99, 14. Tâcen sutol, Cd. Th. 270, 12; Sat. 89. Orðancum swutulum *argumentis evidentibus* (*apertis, manifestis*), Hpt. Gl. 486, 21. Ðæt him biþ ungewîtnode hiora yfel on ðisse worulde, ðæt is ðæt sweotoloste tâcen (*the clearest indication*) ðæs mæstan yfeles on ðisse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 29. [Sutel (sotel, 2nd MS.) word *a clear message*, Laym. 1519. Bi Moisen is sutel and eâcene, A. R. 154, 22. Wass full sutell and full sene, þatt . . . , Orm. 18862.] v. un-sweotol.

sweotole; *adv.* I. of a physical action, *clearly, without obstruction*:—Steorran geseón swâ sutole swâ on niht, Blickl. Homl. 93, 20. Gê sweotule geseóþ Dryhten faran, Exon. Th. 32, 13; Cri. 512. Sweotole on ðæs hêþenes heáfod starian, Judth. Thw. 24, 8; Jud. 177. Ðonne sió sunne sweotolost scîneþ, Met. 6, 3. II. *in a manner open to general observation, evidently, openly, plainly, publicly*:—Wêron heardingas sweotole gesamnod, Elen. Kmbl. 51; El. 26. Sweotule ða forweorðaþ (*their destruction will be seen by all*), Ps. Th. 101, 23. Sunne hire setlgang sweotule healdeþ, 103, 18. III. *openly, without reserve* or *concealment, plainly*:—Nis nû nân ðe ic him môdsefan mînne durre sweotule âsecgan, Exon. Th. 287, 8; Wand. 11. IV. of thinking, knowing, stating, explaining, etc., *clearly*:—Sweotole ongitan, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 34: Met. 26, 107. Sueotole, sweotule, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 2. Sweotule cunnan, Ps. Th. 118, 12. Sweotele gecnâwan, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 29. Swcotole oncnâwan, Met. 12, 29. Swotole, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 20; 3, 14; S. 540, 15. Swutele, swutole tôcnâwan, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 15, 20. Be ðære sunnan sweotole gepencean, Met. 5, 1. Sweotole secgan, Met. 20, 182: Elen. Kmbl. 335; El. 168. Sweotole gecŷðan, 1718; El. 861. Sweotole gereccan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 5. Sweotole, Met. 8, 2. Sweotule gesêþan, Exon. Th. 15, 28; Cri. 243. Ða siex stafas sweotule bêcnaþ, 407, 5; Râ. 25, 10. Sweotolor, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 3: 11, 1; Fox 30, 29: Met. 12, 23: Shrn. 188, 31. Hwæðer ðû hit â sweotolor (*any more clearly*) ongiton mæge, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 16. Swâ hê hit sweotolost and andgitfullîcost gereccan mihte, Bt. procem.; Fox viii, 4.

sweotolian, swutelian, swytelian; *p.* ode. I. *to make clear* or *manifest, to shew, declare*:—Ælc gesceaft ðæt sweotolaþ, ðæt God êce is *Deum aeternum esse cunctorum degentium commune judicium est*, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 7. Hêr swutelaþ on ðison cwyde hû Ædelrêd geûðe ðæt Æðerîces cwyde standan môste, Chart. Th. 539, 20: 320, 24: 312, 8. Swytelaþ, 586, 25. Swetelaþ *expremit*, Kent. Gl. 1120. Ðæt ðæt man behâteþ, ðonne man fulluhtes gyrnþ, swytelaþ, ðæt man wile on ênne God gelŷfan, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 338, 12. Hê ongan swutelian (*ostendere*) his leorningcnihtum, ðæt hê wolde faran, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. [He schawde and sutelede þ he wes sod godd, Kath. 1037. He schawde him and sutelede him seolf to hire, 1834. Þet hit sutelie in us hwuch was his lif, A. R. 382, 3.] II. *to become manifest*:—Ðîn mycele miht manegum swutelaþ, Hy. 9, 32. [Hit schal sutelin (*become manifest*) sone, Jul. 18, 4. Þurh þis suteleð sod al þ ich segge, Kath. 1089.] v. ge-sweotulian.

sweotollîce; *adv. Clearly*:—Swutollîce *manifeste* and *manifesto*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 235, 12. I. of a physical action, *clearly, plainly, distinctly*:—Hié sweotollîce geseón mihten ðære byrig weallas blîcan, Judth. Thw. 23, 23; Jud. 136. Hî swutollice (*manifeste*) engla sang gehŷrdon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 5. Swutollîce hê sprecþ *expresse loquitur*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 11. II. *openly, publicly*:—Ðæt heó swutollîce (*palam*) eallum cŷðde, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 17. III. of perceiving, knowing, shewing, stating, etc., *clearly, plainly*:—Sweotollîce ongitan, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22: 219, 36: Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 13. Sweotolîce, 4, 28; S. 607, 3. Swutollîce oncnâwan, Hy. 7, 90. Sweotollîce gecŷðan, Elen. Kmbl. 1376; El. 690: Blickl. Homl. 27, 26. Swutollîce, 181, 27: Homl. Th. i. 76, 28. Him wæs gesêd swutelîce, Gen. 15, 13. Sweotolîcor gecnâwan, Exon. Th. 263, 26; Jul. 355. Swætolocor getêcan, Shrn. 175, 34. Omarus sweotelîcost sægde *Homerus luculentissimo carmine palam fecit*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 15.

sweotolung, e; *f.* I. *a manifestation*:—Ðes freólsdæg (*Epiphany*) is Godes swutelung gecweden, Homl. Th. i. 104, 29. II. *an explanation, definition*:—Âsmeáde swutelunge *elucubratam definitionem* (*manifestationem*), Hpt. Gl. 522, 47. III. *a declaration, setting forth, exposition, shewing*:—Hêr onginþ seó bôc þeri didaxeon (*περὶ διδαξέων*), ðæt ys seó swytelung hû fela gêra wæs behûded se lêcecræft, Lchdm. iii. 82, 1. IV. *evidence, testimony, declaration*; when written, *a testament, title-deed, certificate, prescript*:—Hêr is seó swutelung (*the will, testament*) hû Ælfhelm his âre and his êhta gefadod hæfþ, Chart. Th. 596, 5. Ðeós swutelung (*the evidence or testimony which has been recited in the previous part of the charter*) wæs ðârrihte gewriten and beforan ðam cinege gerâdd, 540, 35. Wê habbaþ gedôn swâ swâ ûs swutelung (*evidence of your wish, mandate*) from eów com æt ðam b. (*in*

respect to consecrating the bishop), 314, 1. Hī ða bōc tō swutelunge sealdan *they gave the charter as evidence* (*of a grant*), 588, 14. Tō swutulunge ðæt man wite ðæt man clǽne bæc hæbbe (tō swutelunge ðæt man mid rihte fare, 9), L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 5. Ic wille, ðæt ðū underfō ðās seofon lanib æt mē, ðæt hig tō swutelunge (*in testimonium*) beón, ðæt ic dealf ðisne pytt, Gen. 21, 30. Gyf ǽnig man sý, ðæt wylle ǽnig ðæra sōcna him tō handa drægen, ic wylle ðæt hē cume beforan mē mid his sweotelunge (*with the evidence that substantiates his claim*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 222, 32. Bringe hē swutelunge (switelunge, MS. D.), ðæt hē swā micel betǽht hæbbe, L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 10. Ðā gemētte hē on ðam mynstre ða yldran swutelunga (*evidences, title-deeds*) ðe his foregenga hæfde . . . Syððon se bisceop his swutelunge geeówod hæfde, Chart. Th. 302, 8–33. On ðissan þrīm cyrografum ðe on ðissun ðrȳm mynstrum tō swytelungum gesette syndon, 233, 2. Swutelung[um] *adstipulationibus* (*cf. adstipulationibus* trymnessum, cȳðnessum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 63), Hpt. Gl. 525, 36. v. ge-swutelung.

Sweotolung-dæg, es; *m. Epiphany*:—Ðes dæg (viii. Idus Ian.) is gehāten on bōcum Swetelungdæg, forðan ðe on ðisum dæge wearð Crist mancynne geswutelod, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 20. Epiphania Domini *is translated by* Godes geswutelungdæg, i. 104, 18.

swer *a pillar, swēr a mother-in-law, swēr heavy.* v. sweor, sweger, swǽr.

swerian; *p.* swōr (*but a weak* swerede *occurs*; *cf. Icel.* svarði *as well as* sōr), *pl.* swōron; *pp.* sworen *To swear, make oath.* I. absolute:—Se ðe sweraþ (swereþ, Ps. Th. Surt.) nēhstan his *qui jurat proximo suo*, Ps. Spl. 14, 6. Ðæt land ðe ic fore swōr heora fæderum *terram pro qua juravi patribus eorum*, Num. 14, 23. Ðæt land ðe ðū hira fæderum fore swōre, 11, 12. Hī wið mē sweórun *adversum me jurabant*, Ps. Surt. 101, 9. Ic secge eów, ðæt gē eallunga ne swerion, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34. Hī mē hraþe æfter swerigean ongunnon, Ps. Th. 101, 6. Hē mōt swerian for syxtig hīda, L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 11. I a. *to swear by or on*:—Swā hwylc swā swereþ on temple . . . swā hwā swā swereþ on ðæs temples golde, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 16, 18, 20, 21. Swā swā ðū swōre on sōðfæstnysse ðīne, Ps. Spl. 88, 48. Ic swerige ðurh God *juro per Deum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 4. Ne swerie gē þurh ūtencymena goda naman, Ex. 23, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34, 35. Ne swerigen gē nǽfre under hǽðene godas, L. Alf. 48; Th. i. 54, 23. I b. *to swear* to anything:—Ðæt hī hit gegaderian and eft āgifan swā hī durran tō swerian, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 300, 2. II. with an object, (1) a noun (pronoun):—Ðā swōron hī swīðe, ðæt hit swā wǽre. Ðā cwæð hē tō him: 'Ac tō hwon sweriaþ git mān?' Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 64, 6. Ic ne swōr fela āþa on unriht, Beo. Th. 5470; B. 2738. Hē mē āðas swōr, 949; B. 472. Hē him ðone āð swōr, Gen. 24, 9. Ðone swergendan āð ðone hē swōr *jusjurandum quod juravit*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 20. Wyrgdan, āð sweredan (āðsweredan?) *devotabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 48. Se ðe mānāð swerige, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Ðæs deádan mǽgas swerian unceáses āð, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 7. (1 a) *to swear* an oath by something:—Ða ðe āðas sweriaþ on hine, Ps. Th. 62, 9. Ic ǽne swōr āð on hālgum, 88, 31. Gange ælc man ðæs tō gewitnesse ðe hē durre on ðam hāligdōme swerian, L. Eth. iii. 2; Th. i. 292, 14. Ic swōr mǽne āðas mīnra hlāforða līfe, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 11. (2) where the object is a clause that contains a statement of that which is confirmed by oath:—Ðā ætsōc hē and swerede ðæt hē nǽfre ðone man ne cūðe *tunc coepit detestari et jurare quia non novisset hominem*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 74. Hig swōron him betwēonan, ðæt hig sibbe heóldon, Gen. 21, 31. Ðā swōran hié swīðe, ðæt hié sōð sægdon, Nar. 25, 27. Swerige hē, ðæt hē him nān fācn on wiste, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 4. Begite hē ðara .v. .i. ðæt him mid swerige, ðæt . . ., i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. Swerian (*cf.* gif hī ðone āð syllan ne durren, 304. 3) hī, ðæt him nǽfre āð ne burste, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 27. (2 a) *to swear* by, on . . . that . . .:—Swerian hī on ðam hāligdōme, ðæt hig nellan nǽnne sacleásan man forsecgean, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 4. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne . . . ic ðē bletsige, Gen. 22, 16. Sweriaþ þurh Drihten, ðæt gē dōn wið mē mildheortnisse, Jos. 2, 12. Ða āsweartode eall se king and swōr under God ælmihtine and under ealle hālgan ðārtō, ðæt hit næs nā his rǽd, Chart. Th. 340, 1. (3) where noun and clause both occur:—Swerige hē ðone āð, ðæt hē sý unscyldig, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 31. Ðæt Drihten swōre āð swīðe, ðæt God wolde sendan hungor, Wulfst. 209, 26. (3 a) with adjuration:—Āð swereþ engla þeóden þurh his sylfes līf, ðæt ðines cynnes rīm ne cunnon yldo, Cd. Th. 205, 5; Exod. 431. [*Goth.* swaran: *O. Sax.* swerian: *O. Frs.* sweria, swera, swara: *O. H. Ger.* swerien, sweren: *Icel.* sverja.] v. ā-, æt-, for-, ge-, ðþ-swerian; swerigend-līc.

ðwerian; *p.* ede *To speak, talk*:—Oft ic fröde men gehȳrde secgan and swerian ymb sume wīsan hwæðer wǽre twegra strengra wyrd ðe warnung *I have often heard wise men speak and talk* (or? *swear, support what they said with oath*) *about a certain thing, whether of the twain were stronger, fate or caution*, Salm. Kmbl. 851; Sal. 425. v. and-swerian.

swerigend-līc; *adj. Pertaining to swearing*:—Sume (*adverbia*) synd *jurativa*, ðæt synd swerigendlīce, *per* ðurh . . . Mā syndon swergendlīce *adverbia*, ac hwæt sceolon hī gesǽde, nū wē swerian ne mōton? Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 3–11.

swertling, es; *m. A tit-lark*:—Swertling *ficedula* (in later glossaries *ficedula* is translated *rooke*, Wülck. Gl. 583, 12: *nuthage = nuthatch*, 702, 32. See also *sucga*), Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 10. v. sweart.

swerum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 44, swerung, swēs, swēsende. v. swēte, āþswerung, swēs, swēsende.

swētan; *p.* te; *pp.* swēted, swēt *To sweeten, make sweet.* I. in a physical sense:—Nim hunig and swēt ðone drænc, Lchdm. iii. 58, 30: ii. 120, 11. Swēte swīðe mid hunige, 216, 4. Swētedne, 111, 8, 15. II. *to make pleasant*:—Hē (*the devil*) mec fēran hēt, ðæt ic ðē sceolde synne swētan, Exon. Th. 273, 32; Jul. 525. [Saullt þatt ure mete sweteþþ, Orm. 1649. Swetyñ or make a thynge swete to mannys taste *dulcoro*, Prompt. Parv. 483. *O. H. Ger.* suozen: *Icel.* sœta.] v. ge-swētan; swētian.

swēte; *adj. Sweet.* I. in reference to the senses (lit. or fig.) (1) of taste:—Ðis ofet is swā swēte, Cd. Th. 41, 12; Gen. 655. Ðæt is for hwī se gōda lǽce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc and swētne, and ōðrum hālum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 11, 13. Swēte ofer hunig *dulcia super mel*, Ps. Spl. 118, 103. Gif hwā biteres hwes onberede, ðæt him þūhte beóbreád ðī swētre, Bt. 23 tit.; Fox xiv, 10. Sweótran ofer hunig, Ps. Surt. 18, 11. ¶ used substantively:—Wā ēów ðe taliaþ ungōd tō gōde, biter ðing tō swēte and swēte belīsþaþ, Wulfst. 47, 7. (1 a) of food, *sweet* in *sweet*-meat, *delicate*:—Swēte mete *dapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 29. Se swēta mete ðe hié hēton monna, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 19. Wyt āton swētne mete (*dulces cibos*), Ps. Th. 54, 13. Fram swēttrum mettum *a cibis luculentioribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 25. ¶ used substantively:—Hē forlēt eall ðæt ðǽr līdes wæs and swētes *astu instructa vino epulisque deseruit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 14. Ys sāwl mīn swētes gefylled *adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Ne mæg se flǽschoma swēte forswelgan, Exon. Th. 311, 20; Seef. 95. (2) of smell, *sweet, fragrant*:—Ðǽr wæs swīþe swēte stenc, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Wyrta wearmiaþ, willsele stȳmeþ swētum swæccum, Exon. Th. 212, 22; Ph. 214. Swētum wyrtum *with sweet-smelling herbs*, 241, 6; Ph. 652. Wynsumra steám, swēttra and swīþra, 358, 15; Pa. 46. Of mūðe cwom swecca swētast, 178, 20; Gū. 1247. Ðara swētestena wyrta, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 20. (3) of freedom from unpleasant taste or smell, *sweet, pure, untainted*:—Mere in ðæm wǽre fersc wæter and swēte genōg (*stagnum dulcissime aque*), Nar. 11, 26. Ðā wæs ic gefeónde ðæs swētan wætres and ðæs ferscan *dulci aqua potata gaudio*, 12, 10. *Merum* hlūttor wīn oððe swerum, *mero* wīne (l. (?) *mero* swētum wīne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 44. Drince on swētum wætre, Lchdm. ii. 134, 23. Bæþ of swētum ferscum wæterum, 194, 10. (4) of sound, *sweet, harmonious*:—Swēg ðæs swētan sanges, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 23. Swēg eallum songcræftum swētra, Exon. Th. 206, 26; Ph. 132. Ða gehȳrde hē ða swētestan stæfne, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 39. II. in reference to the feelings, *sweet, agreeable, pleasant*:—Mē swēte and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oððe leornode oððe lǽrde *aut discere aut docere dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 27. Cristes onsȳn on sefan swēte sīnum folce, biter bealofullum, Exon. Th. 56, 29; Cri. 908. Hwæt dēþ ðæt swēte word? Hit gemanigfealdaþ mannes freóndscipe and stilleþ mannes feónd (*cf. a soft answer turneth away wrath*), Salm. Kmbl. 204, 45. Geoce mīn suoet ł ēðe (wynsum, Rush., W. S.) is *jugum meum suave est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 30. Swoete and reht Dryhten *dulcis et rectus Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 24, 8. Ðū ðīn swēte good sealdest þearfum, Ps. Th. 67, 11. Ða geógoðlustas ðe him swēte wǽron tō ārǽfnenne, Blickl. Homl. 59. 10. Hī mihton eáþe secgan sōþspell, gif him ða leásunga nǽron swētran, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 16. Se swētesta lārców and se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 3. Hwæt ðē sý hēr on worlde swētast and leófast gesewen ðīnra ēhta, Blickl. Homl. 195, 20. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Iuliana, Exon. Th. 252, 20; Jul. 166. Dōhtor mīn seó dȳreste and seó swēteste, 248, 11; Jul. 94. [*O. Sax.* swōti: *O. Frs.* swēte: *O. H. Ger.* suozi: *Icel.* sœtr.] v. hunig-, un-swēte; swōt, swōte.

sweþel, sweoþol, es; *m. A swathe, wrap, band, bandage*; *cf. swaddling* band, clothes:—Sweþil *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 74. Snedelas, suedilas *instites*, Txts. 69, 1060. Sweþelas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 48. Sweoþolas *fascia* [*e ?*]. 93, 69. Suuoedles *institis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 44. Suaeðila *fasciarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 18. Sweþila, 34, 76. Sweþela, 82, 36. Sweþelum *fasciarum*, 34, 21. Suithelon *institis*, Txts. 113, 72. ¶ of a funeral pile in whose fire the body is wrapped (?):—Wudurēc ástāh sweart ofer swiocole (swicðole, MS.) *the smoke rose black above the pile where Beowulf's body lay enwrapped*, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3146, cf. swaþul. [Cf. Bondon wit a sueþelband (suadiling band, swaþeling bonde, other MSS.), C. M. 1343. A child in swetheleloutes, Met. Homl. 91, 14. *O. H. Ger.* swedili *malagma*.] v. swēðian.

sweðerian. v. swēðrian.

swēðian; *p.* swēðede *To swathe, wrap.* [She swaþed (swetheled, suedeld, other MSS.) him wiþ cloþes, C. M. 11236. Swathyñ chyldyr *fascio*, Prompt. Parv. 482. Sweethed togeder, Pall. 149, 19.] v. be-swēðian (where add these passages, Lchdm. ii. 46, 32: 182, 19: 250, 18), bi-swēðian.

swēðrian, swīðrian, sweoðerian; *p.* ode (*some instances of the epd. geswēðrian, omitted under that word, are given here*) *To retire, withdraw, abate, subside, decrease, fail, come to an end*:—Swēðraþ *facessit, discedit,*

Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 30. Geswederiaþ *fatescunt* (fatiscere *dissolvi*, Migne), 96, 18. Mylt, swebrede, ǽswand, ǽteorade *dissolvitur, desinit, discedit*, 147, 25. Gesuedrade, gesuldradae, gisuderadae *constipuisse*, Txts. 53, 525. Geswiðrade, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 71. Geswebrade *constipuit*, i. *défecit*, 133, 63. Swebercdan *fatescunt*, 37, 29: *facescunt*, 91, 61. Gesuedradun, -suedradum *exoleverunt*, Txts. 61, 786. *Exoliverunt*, i. *tabuerunt, eruperunt, arripuerunt, vel* geswebredon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 82. Swebriendum *facessante*, 33, 29. Swedriende, 75, 20. I. in reference to concrete things:—Se bryne swebraþ *the burning ceases*, Exon. Th. 213, 24; Ph. 229. Swēg swiðrode *the sound ceased*, Cd. Th. 197, 18; Exod. 309. Cyre (cyrr?) swiðrode sǽs æt ende (*the sea no longer ebbed* (?), *it rolled back upon the Egyptians*), 207, 12; Exod. 465. Mere sweoderade (*the sea subsided*), ýða ongin eft oncyrde, hreóh holmþracu, Andr. Kmbl. 930; An. 465. Dryhten forlēt dægcandelle scīre scīnan, sceadu swederodon, 1672; An. 838. Swebredon, Exon. Th. 179, 16; Gū. 1262. Swiðredon, Cd. Th. 184, 27; Exod. 113. Ðonne ðū ongite ðæt ðæt geswel hnescige and swiþrige, Lchdm. ii. 208, 16. Ðæt fȳr ongon swedrian, Beo. Th. 5397; B. 2702. Swiðrian, Cd. Th. 8, 34; Gen. 134. II. in reference to abstract things:—Se longa geféa ǽfre ne swebraþ *the long joy never comes to an end*, Exon. Th. 238, 23; Ph. 608. Hwæbere him ðæs wonges wyn swedrade *whether the delight in the plain was abating with him*, 123, 16; Gū. 323. Hild swedrode, earfoð and ellen, Beo. Th. 1807; B. 901. Gif mægen swiðrade, Cd. Th. 193, 7; Exod. 242. Nō swiðrode rīce, 256, 12; Dan. 639. Him swedraden synna lustas *sinful joys subsided in him*, Exon. Th. 109, 2; Gū. 84. Metod lēt Babilone blǽd swiðrian, d. Th. 258, 30; Dan. 683. v. geswederian; swaðrian, *and next word.*

swedrung, e; *f. Diminution, failure* [:—Ðæt tācnaþ wæstma geswebrunge *that betokens a failure of crops*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 13.]

swedung, swoðung, e; *f. A poultice*:—Swebing wiþ swile . . . gecnuwa ða wyrte, gemeng wið ǽges ðæt hwīte, beclǽm ðæt lim mid ðe se swile on sié, Lchdm. ii. 74, 24. Sealfæ and swebinge wið swylum, 6, 30. Gif hē swedunga (swoðunga, R. Ben. Interl. 59, 11) gegearwode *si exibuit fomenta*, R. Ben. 52, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* swedunga *fomentum.*]

swētian; *p.* ede *To be sweet* or *pleasant*:—Ðætte ūs biterige sió hreówsung, swā swā ūs ǽr swētedon ða synna *that repentance may prove bitter to us, as before sins were sweet to us*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 14. v. swētan.

swētlēcan. v. ge-swētlēht.

swētlīce; *adv. Sweetly, pleasantly*:—Swētlīce drincan ða word ðines wīsdómes *verba tuae scientiae dulciter hauriré*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 1.

swēt-mete, es; *m. A sweet-meat, delicacy*:—Of ðām swētmettum and of mistlícum dryncum ðæs līþes onwæcnaþ sió wōde þrāg ðære wrǽnnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16: Met. 25, 40. v. swōt-mete.

swētness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Swētnys *dulcedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 6. Swētnesse *dulcedinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 34. I. in reference to the sense (a) of smell, *fragrance*:—Mycel swētnys wundorlíces stences *fragrantia mirandi odoris*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 573, 13. Swētnes, 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Swētnysse stencg, 3, 8; S. 532, 18. In gistenc suoetnises *in odore suavitatis*, Rtl. 12, 17. Ic nardes stenc oferswīþe mid mīnre swētnesse, Exon. Th. 423, 30; Rä. 41, 30. (b) of taste:—Suoetnis *ambrosea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 14. Ðæs monnan swētnes, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 23. Of bitternise in suoetnisse, Rtl. 114, 36. II. *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*:—Seó swētnes ðæs hǽmedþinges ðe hē ǽr lufode, Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Hū micel is seó mycelnes ðīnre swētnesse (*dulcedinis tuae*), Ps. Th. 30, 21. Mid ðære swētnesse ðīnra bletsunga, 20, 3. Ūre heortan gefyllan mid ðære swētnesse godcundra beboda, Blickl. Homl. 37, 8. Be swētnesse ðæs heofonlícan rīces, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 16. Ða woruldsǽlþa mid swīþe manigre swētnesse ðleccaþ ðǽm mōdum, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 10. Beswīcan þurh ða swētnesse ðara worda . . . þurh ða swētnesse ðara synna, Blickl. Homl. 55, 22, 24. Mid ða mǽstan swētnesse *maxima suavitate*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34.

swetole. v. sweotole.

swēt-swēge; *adj. Of sweet sound, harmonious, melodious*:—Mid swētswēgum leóþum *suavisonis carminibus*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 16.

swēt-wyrde; *adj. Agreeable of speech, bland*:—*Blandis sermonibus, lenis verbis* līþum *vel* swētwyrdum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 4. *Balbus, qui vult loqui et non potest* wlips *vel* swētwyrda (*blandus* seems to have been read?), 125, 11.

swic (swice? *q. v.*), es; *n. Deception, illusion*:—For swicum deófllícum *propter illusiones diabolicas*, Anglia xiii. 396, 441. [*O. H. Ger.* ā-, bi-swih; *pl.* -swicha; *m.*: *Icel.* svik; *n.*: *Dan.* svig *fraud, deceit.*] v. ǽ-, be-, ge-, lār-swic; swice.

swica, an; *m.* I. *a deceiver*:—Swica *planus* vel *seductor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 51. Se swica (*se ductor ille*) sǽde: 'Æfter þrȳm dagon ic ārise,' Mt. Kmbl. 27, 63. Seó smyltnys is stulor and dīgele swica, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 25. II. *one who fails in fidelity* or *fealty, a traitor*:—Him man wearp on, ðæt hē wæs ðes cynges swica and ealra landleóda *that he was a traitor to his king and country*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 4. Swā wurdon Willelmes swican genidrade, 1075; Erl. 214, 17. [The suikes undergæton ð he (*Stephen*) milde man was, Chr. 1137; Erl. 261, 30. Ueond þet puncheð freond is swike ouer alle swike, A. R. 98, 6. Sweoke (*the false fiend*), H. M. 45, 34. Þus speken þeos swiken, . . . swa long heo hine lurde, þat he heom fleuede, Laym. 3816. Godard was þe moste swike . . . withuten on, þe wike Iudas, Havel. 423. *Icel.* dróttinsviki.] v. ǽ-, be-, fæder-, hlāford-, manu-swica.

swīcan; *p.* swāc, *pl.* swicon; *pp.* swicen. I. *to move about, wander*:—Oðer lifaþ lytle hwīle, swīceþ on ðisse sīdan gesceafte, and ðonne eft mid sorgum gewīteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 737; Sal. 638. [*O. H. Ger.* swīhante *vagus.*] II. *to move away, depart, escape*:—Wiþ ðæt beón æt ne fleón, genim veneriam and gehōh hȳ tō ðære býfe; ðonne beóþ hȳ wunigende and nǽfre ne swīcaþ, Lchdm. i. 98, 2. Hē for mundgripe mīnum scolde licgean līfbysig, būtan his līc swice *unless his body had escaped* (*from my grasp*), Beo. Th. 1937; B. 966. Eam ic geseald ðǽr ic ūt swīcan ne mæg *traditus sum et non egrediebar*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Hē biþ on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceáden, ðonne hē on ða swīþran hond swīcan mōte, Exon. Th. 449, 25; Dóm. 76. Sceal ānra gehwylc ōðrum swīcan, forðam Dryhten wile ðæt earme flǽsc eorðan betǽcan *each one must depart from other, for the Lord will commit frail flesh to earth*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 14; Rūn. 20. II. a. swīcan from *to turn from, to withdraw favour* or *allegiance from, to rebel*:—Ða leóde him from swīcon *the people renounced their allegiance to the king of the Elamites* (cf. recesserunt ab eo, Gen. 14, 4), Cd. Th. 119, 18; Gen. 1981. Nōhwæðere ælmihtig ealra wolde Adam and Euan ānra oftēon ðeáh ðe hē him from swīce *although he had withdrawn his favour from them* (perhaps *hē* = *hié* and *swice* is plural *though they had turned from him*, 58, 31; Gen. 954. III. *to desist* from (*dat.* or *prep.*), *cease* from:—Gif hē ðære hnappunge ne swīceþ, ðonne hnappaþ hē ōð hē wierð on fæstum slǽpe, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 11. Hē from gebede swīceþ, Exon. Th. 264, 33; Jul. 373. Á byþ on færylde, nǽfre swīceþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 26; Rūn. 17. IV. *to deceive*:—Se ðe sweraþ nēhstan his and nā swīceþ (*decipit*), Ps. Spl. 14, 6. Se swīceþ ða mengo *seducit turbas*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 12. Ne nim ðū nāne sibbe wið ðæs landes menn, ðe læs ðe hira ēnig ðē swice, Ex. 34, 15. V. *to fail in one's duty* to another, *be a traitor* to, *desert*:—Hwider hweorfaþ wē (*St. Andrew's followers*) hlāfordlēase . . . gif wē swīcaþ ðē *if we desert thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 814; An. 407. Nǽfre hit (*the sword*) æt hilde ne swāc manna ǽnigum *it never failed any man in fight*, Beo. Th. 2925; B. 1460. Ðæt ðū Gode swīce *that thou prove traitor to God*, Andr. Kmbl. 1916; An. 960. Hē nele Gode swīcan, Exon. Th. 265, 27; Jul. 387. Ða rīceste Francisce men wolden swīcan heora hlāforde ðam cynge, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 3. Drihten mē swīcan ne wile *the Lord will not desert me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4. [His men him suyken (*deserted*) and flugæn, Chr. 1140; Erl. 264, 14. Heo sworen swiken (*deceive*) þat heo nolden, Laym. 4101. Þe hunte him (*the elephant*) wille swiken (*deceive*), O. E. Misc. 20, 637. Þas ilke nefre ne swiken (*ceased*) to brekene þa licome, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 9. Bute ȝef þu swike ham (*cease from such words*), Marh. 5, 4. Hwanne ich swike (*cease*), O. and N. 1459. Hy ne zuykeþ (*cease*) neure niȝt ne day, Ayenb. 157, 21. *O. Sax.* swīkan: *O. Frs.* swīka: *O. H. Ger.* swīchan: *Icel.* svíkja: *Dan.* svige *to deceive, leave in the lurch*: *Swed.* swika.] v. ā-, be-, geswīcan; swician.

swīce. v. swice.

swīc-cræft, es; *m. Deception, treachery, fraud*:—Se þurh swiccræft (*by treachery*; but the Latin has *in seditione*) manslyht geworhte, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. Deófllce dǽda on swiccræftan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 18.

swīc-dōm, es; *m.* I. *deceit, fraud*:—Wæs swicdōm swīðra ðonne wīsdom, and þūhte hwīlum wīsost se ðe wæs swicolast, and se ðe litelícost cūðe leáslíce hiwian unsōð tō sōðe, Wulfst. 128, 7; 243, 13: 52, 31. Swicdōm woruldwelena *deceptio divitiarum*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19. Mid syrewungum and swicdōme hē becom tō ðære cynelícan geðincðe, Homl. Th. i. 80, 34. Hī (*the Romans*) mid swicdōme hié (*the Sabine women*) begeáton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 27: Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 20. Annanias and Saphira wurdon ofslegene for heora swicdōme, Homl. Ass. 59, 194. Hē (*Christ*) synne ne worhte ne nǽnne swicdōm on līfe, 47, 565. Hē hire sǽde þurh hire swicdōm bepǽht, on hwam his strengð wæs, Jud. 16, 5. Se cyning swīðor micle wēnende wæs ðæt hié ðonon fleónde wǽren ðonne hié ǽnigne swicdōm cýþan dorsten *the king thought it was far more probable that they were fleeing thence, than that they would venture to practise any ruse*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 16. Swicdōma *deceptionum*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 18. II. *treachery, failure in loyalty, treason*:—Ðā tugon hiene ðære burge witan ðæt hē heora swicdōmes wið Alexander fremmende wǽre *the chief men of the town accused him of treasonable practices against them in his relations with Alexander*; quasi urbem regi venditasset, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 17. Be hlāfordsearwe (be cyninges swicdōme, MS. B.) *of treason*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 14. Hī sǽdon ðæt hī woldan cuman ðider for ðes cynges swicdōme *for the purpose of acting treacherously towards the king*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 27. Wæs ðis land swīðe āstirad and mid mycele swicdōme āfylled *the land was much disturbed and filled with treason*, 1087; Erl. 224, 2. Wið ðam de hī ealle ānrǽdlíce būton swicdōme (*without failure of their loyalty*) tō him (*Ethelred*) gecyrdon,

1014; Erl. 150, 13. III. *an offence;* scandalum:—Wā ðysum middangearde þurh swicdōmas (*a scandalis*): neōd ys ðæt swycdōmas (*scandala*) cumon; þeáhhwædere wā ðam menn ðe swycdōm (*scandalum*, þurh hyne cymþ, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7. [Misdon þurh Beelzebubes swikedom, O. E. Homl. i. 55, 10. Þis nis nan swikedom, for þat weord ich hit halde, Laym. 8310. All þatt follȝheþþ swikedom, Orm. 3997. Þu me misraddest . . . Schild þi swikedom from þe lihte, O. and N. 163. *Icel.* svik-dōmr *treason.*]

swice, es; *m.* I. *departure, escape.* v. swīcan, II:—Helle hlinduru nāgon hwyrft ne swice, ūtsīþ ēfre *the gates of hell allow of no return or escape, of egress ever*, Exon. Th. 364, 30; Wal. 78. I a. *escape* from that which threatens to befall, *evasion:*—Ne biþ ðæs lengra swice sāwelgedāles ðonne seofon niht fyrstgemearces *there will not be a longer escape from death than a period of seven days*, Exon. Th. 164, 6; Gū. 1007. I b. *outcome, event, issue:*—Hē þenceþ ðæt his wīse þince unforcūþ biþ ðæs ōþer swice ðonne hē ðæs fācnes fintan sceāwaþ *he thinks that his ways appear respectable; their event will be different when he observes the result of the fraud*, Exon. Th. 315, 15; Mōd. 31. II. *deceit, fraud, treachery.* v. swīcan, IV, V:—Hē ealle ða cyningas mid biswice (mid his swice, Cott. MS.) ofslōg *captos per dolum reges interfecit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 8. Hī on ðīnum folce fācen geswipere syredan and tō swice hogedon *in plebem tuam astute cogitaverunt consilium.* Ps. Th. 82, 3: Exon. Th. 317, 6; Mōd. 61. III. *offence, stumbling-block, snare;* scandalum: Ðanun mæg āspringan scó mǣste sacu and se mǣsta swice ealra ungeþwǣrnessa *exinde gravissima occasio scandalorum oriri potest*, R. Ben. 129, 8. Hī settan mē swyce (swyþe, MS.) ðǣr ic sīþade *juxta iter scandalum posuerunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* -swih; *pl.* -swihhi.] v. be- (*acc.* bigswicae, Lchdm. iii. 208, 12), hlāford-, un-swice; swic.

swice, an; *f. A trap:*—Swican *decipulam*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 30: Anglia xiii. 36, 263. [Penne þe mon wule tilden his musestoch he bindeð uppon þa swike chese, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 21. A swyke *discipula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, col. 2 (15th cent.).]

swice; *adj.* I. *deceitful, fraudulent:*—Hī wiðstandaþ ðam swican (*or subst.*? v. swica) Antecriste, Wulfst. 198, 14. [He minne fader biswak þurh swike his craftes (mid his luþer craftes, and MS.), Laym. 14865.] II. *proving false to what is expected:*—Norðmen wǣron sūðfolcum swice (i. e. *the southern people were deceived in their estimate of the northmen's power* (?); *swice*, as applied to the northmen, cannot mean *rebellious, renouncing allegiance*, for it was the southern peoples who had rebelled against the northern, v. 119, 8–18; Gen. 1976–1981). Cd. Th. 120, 17; Gen. 1996. III. *treacherous, failing in loyalty,* v. swīcan, V. [Feren swike ðe sulden him witterlike, Gen. and Ex. 2845.]

swice *and* (?) swicc, es; *m. A scent, smell:*—Suice, suicae *osma* (Gk. *ὀσμή*; cf. *Span.* husmo *smell, scent;* andar a la husma *to be on the scent;* husmear *to find out by smelling*), Txts. 83, 1468. Swice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 57. Ðæt wæs swēte stenc . . . tō ðæm swicce men þrungon, Exon. Th. 359, 21; Pa. 66. v. swecc.

swīcend, es; *m. A deceiver, betrayer:*—Se sāula swīcend *the devil*, Homl. Ass. 196, 39: 197, 87. v. be-swīcend.

-swicenness. v. be-, ge-swicenness.

swīc-full; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty:*—Swicfulles *strophosae, callidae*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 61. Swicfullum *fraudulento*, 517, 45. Swicfulle *frivola, fraudulenta, falsa*, 444, 26. Swicfullum *fraudulentis*, 521, 31.

swīcian; *p.* ode. I. *to wander:*—Ðǣr hī swiciaþ on swīman, firenweorc beraþ, Exon. Th. 79, 33; Cri. 1300. Suicade, suicudae *spatiaretur*, Txts. 99, 1893. Hī ðurh cūþe stōwe swicedon and fōron *per nota loca dispersi vagarentur*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 4. Hī swycedan geond wēsten *erraverunt in solitudine*, Ps. Th. 106, 3. Swicedan, 39. Swiciende *pervagatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 79. II. *to depart, turn:*—Nā ic fram ðīnum dōmum dēdum swicade *a judiciis tuis non declinavi*, Ps. Th. 118, 102. III. *to deceive:*—Mǣst ælc swicode and ōðrum derede wordes and dēde, Wulfst. 160, 3. Ne ænig ne syrwe ne ōðrum ne swicie, 73, 12: 70, 5. Lytelīce swician, 55, 16. Ða men ðe ne dorstan for Godes ege swician . . . ða ðe cūðan swician and befician and mid leásbregdum earmum mannum derian, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 21–26. Swiciende licceteras ārīsaþ and forlēraþ tō manege, Wulfst. 89, 17. III a. with prep. on, ymb, *to practise deceit* in relation to a matter; cf. *O. Sax.* swīkan umbi:—Se ðe on mynstres ēhtum mid fācne swicaþ *he who fraudulently deceives in the matter of a monastery's possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 398, 26. Annanias and Saphira swicedon on heora āgenum ēhtum, 33. Se syrwienda deofol ā swicaþ, embe mancyn *is ever practising deceit in respect to man*, Wulfst. 107, 23. Se sceaða georne swicode ymb ða sāwle, Cd. Th. 38, 15; Gen. 607. IV. *to offend;* also *to be offended;* scandalizare, scandalizari:—Gif ðīn hand ðē swicaþ (*scandalizat*), Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8, 9: Mk. Skt. 9, 43, 45. Þeáh ðe ealle swicion ne swicige ic ðē nā *etsi omnes scandalizati fuerint sed non ego*, 14, 29. IV a. *to give offence by words, speak injuriously:*—Nā murcna ðū nā swica ðū *non murmures, non blasphemes*, Scint. 164, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* swichōn *vagari.*] v. ā-, ā-, be-swician; swīcan.

swīcn, e; *f. Clearance from a criminal charge:*—Se ðe hereteáma betygen sīē, hē hine be his wergilde āliése, oþþe be his were geswicne. Se āð sceal bīon healf be hūsl-gengum. Ðeóf, siþþan hē biþ on cyninges bende, nāh hē ða swicne *is not allowed the alternative of clearing himself by oath*, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 5. [*Goth.* swikns *innocent, clear of wrong-doing;* swiknei, swikniþa *purity;* swikneins *purification: Icel.* sykn *free from guilt, cleared from a criminal charge;* sykn, sykna *clearance from a criminal charge.*] v. ge-swīcn; ge-swicnan.

-swicnan, -swicneful. v. ge-swicnan, ge-swicneful.

swīcol, sweocol; *adj.* I. *deceitful, false, treacherous, crafty:*—Swicol *fallax* vel *mendax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 50. (1) of persons:—Næs heó swicol nānum ðæra ðe hyre tō ðohte *she never deceived any one who trusted her*, Lchdm. iii. 428, 34. Se swicola Herod . . . cȳdde syððan his fācenfullan syrewunge, Homl. Th. i. 82, 15. Ðæt swicole wīf (*Delilah*), Jud. 16, 8. Ða gescotu ðæs sweocolan feóndes *insidiantis hostis jacula*, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 5. Āfandod þurh ðone swicolan ðeófol, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 45. Ða swicolan *virum dolosum*, Ps. Th. 5, 6. Se ðe wæs swicolast and se ðe liteliícost cūðe leáslīce hiwian unsōð tō sōðe, Wulfst, 128, 9. Swicolost, 268, 17. (2) of things:—Ðis līf is swā swicol, ðæt hit symble bepēcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 65. Ne sceole wē nā besettan ūrne hiht on ðissum sweocelum life, Homl. Th. i. 162, 18. Geseoh gif ic on swiculne weg oððe on unrihte eode *vide, si via iniquitatis in me est*, Ps. Th. 138, 21. II. *occasioning offence* (?). v. swice, III, swician, IV, swicol-līc, II:—Sōð biþ swicolost (switolost?), Menol. Fox 479; Gn. C. 10. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R. Havel.* swikel: *O. H. Ger.* pi-swichal *subdolus: Icel.* svikall *treacherous.*] v. be-(bi-), un-swicol.

swīcol-līc; *adj.* I. *deceitful, fraudulent:*—Swicollīce dǣda and lāðlīce unlaga āscunige man swȳðe; ðæt is, false gewihta and wōge gemeta and leáse gewitnessa, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 12: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 12. II. *occasioning offence.* v. swice, III;—Ænig þing ungeþwǣrlīces and swicollīces (the Latin has *scandalorum spinas*), R. Ben. 38, 18.

swīcollīce; *adv. With deceit, with guile, deceitfully, fraudulently, craftily:*—Hē cwæð ðæt hī wære wurdan ðæt hȳ ænig man tō swicollīce ne bepēhte mid leáslīcre lāre '*uidete, ne quis uos seducat,*' Wulfst. 88, 26: 55, 3. Ðæt wyrse is, ðæt hē swicollīce hiwige, swylce hē ārfæstes mōdes sȳ, 53. 26. Aman smeáde swicollīce embe ðæt hū hē eall ludēise cynn fordyde *Haman plotted how to destroy all the Jewish race*, Homl. Ass. 96, 145.

swīcolness, e; *f. Deceit, fraud, treachery:*—Mīne synna ðe ic gefremede on mānan āðe and swicolnyssæ, Anglia xi. 102, 85. Antecrist lǣrþ unsōðfæstnysse and swicolnesse, Wulfst. 55, 12.

swīcðole, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3146. v. swe-þel.

swīcung, e; *f.* I. *deceiving, deluding, deceit, fraud, delusion:*—Mid swīcunge deóflīcre *inlusione diabolica*, Anglia xi. 117, 29. Swīcunge ceápes *fraud in trade*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 31: 202, 13. For swīcuncgum *propter illusiones*, R. Ben. Interl. 88, 5. II. *offence, occasion of stumbling;* scandalum:—Se ðe lufaþ brōðer his, swīcung (*scandalum;* v. 1 Jn. 2, 10) on him nys, Scint. 14, 12. Neód hit ys ðæt cuman swīcunga (*scandala*), swā þeáh wā ðam menn þurh ðæne swīcung (*scandalum*) cymþ, 134, 2–3. [He (*false men*) ðe swiken, ðin agte wið swiking, ði soule wið lesing, O. E. Misc. 19, 602.] v. ā-, ge-be-. hlāford-swīcung.

-swīdung *in* ge-swidung, Lchdm. iii. 168, 2. v. swe-ðring.

swīfan; *p.* swāf, *pl.* swifon; *pp.* swifen. I. *to move* in a course, *wend, sweep:*—Hond hwyrfeþ geneahhe swīfeþ mē geond sweartne *the hand passes over me* (a skin), Exon. Th. 394, 4; Rä. 13, 13. On ðære ilcan eaxe hwerfeþ rodor, recene scrīþeþ, sūðheald swīfeþ swift (*sweeps swift*), Mèt. 28, 17. Mannum þyncþ ðæt sió sunne on mere gange, under sǣ swīfe, ðonne hió on setl glīdeþ, 39. Sceal on ānum fēt searoceáp (*a ship*) swīfan, swīþe fēran, faran ofer feldas, Exon. Th. 415, 6; Rä. 33, 7. [*Here are added examples of* ā-swīfan *omitted in their place:*—Āsuīb *exorbitans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 74. Āswīfende *exorbitans, exorbitantes*, 31, 19, 31: 83, 7: 86, 10: *exorbitantes*, i. *circuientes, declinantes*, 145, 80.] II. of a course of action, *to come* to take part in a matter:—Ðā swāf Eánulf on wæs gerēfa ðā genom eal ðæt yrfe him on ðæt hē āhte tō Tyssebyrig *then* (after the commission of a crime) *Eanulf, who was reeve, struck in* or *intervened, and took all the property from him* (the criminal) *that he owned at Tisbury*, Chart. Th. 172, 31. [*O. Frs.* swīva *to be uncertain: Icel.* svīfa *rove, turn, sweep.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sweibōn *ferri, volvere, incitari. Gothic has the verb* sweiban; *p.* swaif (Lk. 7, 45) *with the meaning* to cease, leave off.] v. ā-, on-, tō-swīfan.

swift; *adj. Swift, fleet, that does* or *can move quickly:*—Suift *alacer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 76. Swift, 6, 51: *expeditus*, 145, 36: *celer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 9. Swyft *pernix*, 9, 64; Zup. 71, 2. Swift scip *architromachus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 30. Hē (*the phenix*) is snel and swift *velox est*, Exon. Th. 220, 8; Ph. 317. Ne se swifta mearh burhsteds beáteþ, Beo. Th. 4521; B. 2264. Him on swift wind (cf. ungemetlīc wind, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 15) swīpeþ, Met. 7, 20. Rodor swīfeþ swift, 28, 17. Bufan ðam swiftan rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 15. Micel swēg gēþ of heora (*the stars*) swiftan ryne, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43. Hors swiftne, Exon. Th. 400, 3; Rä. 20, 3: 487, 22; Rä. 74, 1. Swifte

ſtrendracan *veltes* (= *velites*), Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 23. Ic hæbbe swíþe swifte feþera, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 4. Se mónа is be sumum dǽle swiftre ðonne seó sunne, Lchdm. iii. 248, 3. Ða (*Alfred's ships*) wǽron ſúgðer ge swiftran ge unwealtran ge eác hiéran ðonne ða óðru, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 13. Wind byþ on lyfte swiftust, Menol. Fox 464; Gn. C. 3. Gecunnian hwylc heora swiftost hors hæfde, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 1. Ealle ða menn ðe swyftoste hors habbaþ . . . Ðǽr beóþ ða swiftan hors ungeſóge dýre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 34–21, 6. v. ryne-swift.

swiftlere, es; *m. A slipper, shoe:*—Swiftlere *suptularis* (*suptalaris*), swiftlæras *suptalares*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 314, 15. Swyftleras *subtalares*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27. 31. Swifteleares, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ſuftelara *talaria*, which Graff derives from Latin *subtalaris*. The English and German words seem to have the same origin.]

swiftlíce; *adv. Swiftly:*—Hredlíce ↄ swiftlíce *velociter*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 11. Gálful líf swiftlíce (*celeriter*) geléet tó ylde, Scint. 88, 19. Ðá férde his gást swyftlíce, Homl. Th. i. 452, 30. Zacheus swyftlíce of ðam treówe álíhte, 580, 34. Hí fleóþ swiftlíce, Wulfst. 200, 17.

swiftness, e; *f. Swiftness, fleetness, celerity:*—Hwá unlǽredra ne wundraþ ðæs roderes færeldes and his swiftnesse, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 16. Dysig se ðe getrúwaþ on his horses swiftnesse, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Hé swang ðone top mid swá micelre swiftnesse, Ap. Th. 13, 13. Da óðre deór ðe mihton hire ætfleóu þurh heora fóta swiftnysse, Homl. Ass. 63, 280. Þurh ða swiftnysse (*the rapidity of the moon's motion*), Lchdm. iii. 248, 4. Uton behealdan ða wundorlícan swyftnysse dǽre sáwle; heó hæfþ swá mycele swyftnysse, ðæt heó on ánre tíde besceáwaþ heofonan and ofer sé flýhþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 123.

swift-ryne (?), es; *m. A swift course, rapid running* of water:—Singalrenes ↄ swift[renes] *decursus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 51.

swiftu (-o); *indecl. f. Swiftness:*—Hwá unlǽrdra ne wundrige rodres swifto? Met. 28, 3. v. swiftness.

swígan; *p.* de. I. *to be silent:*—God ná swígeþ *Deus non silebit*, Ps. Spl. 49, 3. Stiórdon him menigo ðætte hé ſuígde (*ut taceret*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 48. Ðú bist ſuígende (swígende, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 20. Gcót swígende ðæt blód on yrnende wæter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 14: 140, 26: 290, 26: 292, 25. Ðæt eall swígende gedó, 104, 10. Swígende (suígende, Hatt. MS.) hé cwæð on his móde . . . Ða swígendan (suígendan, Hatt. MS.) stefne se dígla Dǽma gehírde, Past. 4; Swt. 38, 16–20: Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Þú ána hí swígende tǽlst *thou alone by thy silence dost blame her*, Ap. Th. 16, 21. Hé oft ána sæt swígende múðe *saepe solus residens ore tacito*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 13. Ðæt ánra manna gehwylc sceáwige hine sylfne swígende móde, Blickl. Homl. 57, 34. II. *to become silent* from astonishment; stupere. v. swígung, III, swíge, III:—Swígdon ↄ styldon *stupebant*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 22. Stylton ↄ suígdon, 6, 51. Suígdon (swígdon, Rush.), 10, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* swígên *silere, reticere: Ger.* schweigen.] v. for- (Ðeáh hé hit silf forswíge, his gegirla hine geswutelaþ, Ap. Th. 14, 3), ge- (*see* ge-swígde, -on, *given under* geswígian), óþ-swígan; swigian.

swíg-dæg, es; *m. A day on which silence was to be observed:*—Circlíce þeáwas forbeódaþ tó secgenne ǽnig spel on ðám þrým swígdagum, Homl. Th. i. 218, 31: ii. 262, 16. [The three days referred to are the last three days of Passion Week. 'Besides the general injunction of silence in the ordinary business of life, and in various ritual matters, even the bells were to remain silent from the Thursday evening, which commemorated our Lord's betrayal, to the following Sunday morning. Nothing more, probably, was at first meant by this, than to impress a character of unusual solemnity upon the season, but it was eventually said that men were thus to be reminded of the time when the preaching of the Gospel wholly ceased; Jesus Himself being actually dead during most of it, and His disciples all along being dispersed panic-stricken.' Durand, quoted in Soames' Anglo-Saxon Church, p. 263. Cf. the injunction in the Ancren Riwle: Holdeð silence al þe swiðwike (swihende wike, MS. T.: swiwike, MS. C.) uort non of Ester euen, 70, 5–8. In German Good Friday is *der stille Freitag*.]

swíge (*but* swígea *occurs*, Scint. 82, 1), an; *f.* I. *silence, absence of speech:*—Hú se lǽreów sceal bión geseáwís on his swígean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) and nytwyrðe on his wordum . . . Sió ungemetgode suíge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) ðæs lǽreówes on gedwolan gebringþ ða ðe hé lǽran meahte, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 3–10. Essaias cwæð, ðætte sió suíge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) wǽre dǽre ryhtwísnesse fultum, 38; Swt. 279, 24. Sý heálíc swíge æt ðæm gereorde, ðæt nánes mannes stefn gehýred ne sý bútan ðæs rǽderes ánes, R. Ben. 62, 13. Ðá wearð stilnes and swíge geworden innon ðare healle, Ap. Th. 17, 6. Mé náwðer deág secge ne swíge, Exon. Th. 12, 23; Cri. 190. Náht framaþ, gif on eardungstówe swígea sý, Scint. 82, 1: 213, 14. Be swígan . . . Hé for swígan mægene clypunge geswíc . . . Leornerum for swígean hefignesse seldhwænne leáf geseald sié tó sprecenne ymbe hálige sprǽca, R. Ben. 21, 8–17. Hí clumiaþ mid ceaſlum, ðǽr hí sceoldan clypian; wá heom ðære swígean, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 21: Wulfst. 177, 1. Óðer ondréd ðæt hé forlure sprecende ða gestrión ðe hé on ðære swígean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) gedencan meahte; óðer ondréd ðæt hé ongeáte on his swýgean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hé sumne hearm geswígode, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 19–22. Mid ſuígean, 35; Swt. 237, 12. Mid swígan forberan *to bear in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 20. Heó swígan lufode, 546, 28. Wé cweðaþ ðæt sí best æfter Gode, ðæt man gemetigian cunne ge his sprǽce ge his swígan, Prov. Kmbl. 2. II. *silence, quiet, absence of noise;* also *a time of silence*. v. swíg-tíma:—Ne árfæstness ne sib ne hopa ne swíge geglaðaþ *nec pax nec pietas immo spes nulla quietis*, Dóm. L. 220. In swígean midre nihte *intempestive*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 74. Swígan *conticinio* (cf. *conticinium*, ðonne ealle þing sweowiaþ on hyra reste, Lchdm. iii. 244, 2), 20, 30. III. *silence* from astonishment, *amazement;* stupor. v. ſér-swíge, swígan, II, swígung, III. IV. *delay* (?). v. swígung, IV:—Suígo dyde ðe brýdgum *moram faciente sponso*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 5. [*Or is this a different word?* cf. (?) *Icel.* svig *a curve, circuit;* sveigja *to bend, sway.*] [*O. H. Ger.* swíga *taciturnitas, silentium.*]

swíge; *adj.* I. *silent, not speaking:*—On óðre wísan mon sceal manigean ða swíðe swígean, on óðre wísan ða felaſdelsprǽcean, Past. 23; Swt. 174, 24. Ða ðe tó swíðe swíge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) beóþ . . . ða suíðe suígean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) *taciturni . . . nimis taciti*, 38; Swt. 271, 6–10. Ðá wæs swígra secg (*Humferth*) on gylpsprǽce (cf. Ðú worn fela, wine mín Húnferð, beóre druncen ymb Brecan sprǽce, 1064; B. 530), Beo. Th. 1964; B. 980. II. *silent, not making a noise, still:*—Wind wéðende færeþ, and eft semninga swíge gewyrðeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2548; El. 1275. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer londe, and lagu swíge, Exon. Th. 383, 16; Rä. 4, 11. Nis mín sele swíge, ne ic sylfa hlúd, 494, 1; Rä. 82, 1. v. swíþ-swíge.

swígen[n], e; *f. Silence, refraining from speech:*—Ðam lǽreówe sylfum deraþ hwílon his swígen, ac heó deraþ symle his underðeóddum, gif him biþ seó heofenlíce lár oftogen, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 4.

swígene ?:—Ðæs mannes bilcofa is tó besceáwianne: ǽrest him is tó sellanne ðæt ðone innoð stille and sméþe, ne sié scearp ne tó afor ne slítende ne swigene, Lchdm. ii. 210, 21.

swígian, sweogian, sweowian, swugian, swuwian, sugian, suwian; *p.* ode. I. *to be silent*, (a) of that which has voice:—Ic suwige (swugige, swuwie) *taceo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 26, 13. Swigaþ *silet* (*vipera*), Ktl. 125, 27. God ne swugaþ (swigaþ, Surt.) *Deus non silebit*, Ps. Th. 49, 3. Ðonne swíaþ (*silet*) hé (*the phenix*), Exon. Th. 207, 16; Ph. 142. Swigiaþ *conticiscent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 53. Ða ðe má swigiaþ (swugiaþ, Hatt. MS.) ðonne hié ðyrſen, Past. 38; Swt. 272, 24. Ða ðe swigiaþ (swugiaþ, l. 3), ðæt hié hié ne bodiaþ, 48; Swt. 365, 7. *Conticinium*, ðonne ealle þing sweowiaþ (suwiaþ, MSS. R. P.) on hyra reste, Lchdm. iii. 244, 2. Ic swigode (swygode, Spl.: sugode, Th.) *tacui*, Ps. Surt. 31, 3: Exon. Th. 485, 16: Rä. 71, 14. Ic swugode, swá swá se dumba, Ps. Th. 37, 13: 49, 22. Ðeáh ðe seó tunge swigode, ðæt his líf wæs sprecende, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 30: Ap. Th. 16, 19: Cd. Th. 250, 15; Dan. 547. Hé suwode (swygode, MS. A.: swugode, MSS. B.C.: swigade, Rush.) *tacebat*, Mk. Skt. 14, 61: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 63. Ðá swigoden hí ealle and stille wǽron *conticuere omnes*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 31. Hí suwodon (swigedon MS. A.: swigadun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 3, 4. Ne swiga (swuga, Th.: suwa, Lamb.) ðú *ne sileas*, Ps. Spl. Surt. 38, 17. Ne swiga (swyga, Spl.) ðú *ne taceas*, Ps. Th. Surt. 82, 1. Ne swiga (swyga, Spl.: swuga, Th.) . . . ne suga *ne sileas* . . . *ne taceas*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 1. Ne swuga, Ps. Spl. 34, 25. Ðe læs ðú suwige *ne taceas*, 27, 1. Ic swigiende ealle ða niht ſwunode, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 29. Ðú byst suwiende (swygende, MS. A.: suwigende, MSS. B. C.), Lk. Skt. 1, 20. (b) of that which has not voice, *not to make a noise:*—Hrægl mín swigaþ, Exon. Th. 389, 21; Rä. 8, 1. Ða ýða swygiaþ (swigadon, Surt.: swigedon, Spl.) *siluerunt fluctus ejus*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. II. *to be silent* from astonishment, *be amazed:*—Swigadun ↄ stylton ofer lǽre his *stupebant super doctrina ejus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 22. III. with an object (gen. or acc.) *to be silent about* something, *to refrain from the mention of* something:—Gif ðú suwast hit and nylt folce his þearfe gecýðan, Wulfst. 283, 3. Hié nyllaþ geopenian ðǽm syngiendum hiera unryht ac suigiaþ (swigiaþ, Cott. MSS.) dara ðreáunga *iniquitatem peccantium nequaquam aperiunt, quia ab increpationis voce conticescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 11. Lyt swigode níwra spella se ðe næs gerád, Beo. Th. 5787; B. 2897. Hé ne suigige ðæs ðe nyttwyrðe sié tó sprecanne, ne ðæt ne sprece ðæt hé suigigean (swigian, Cott. MSS.) scyle *ne aut tacenda proferat, aut proferenda reticescat*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 6–7. Hié mon sceal lǽran ðæt hí hwílum suigien (swugien, Cott. MSS.) ðæs sóðes *admonendi sunt, ut noverint nonnunquam vera reticere*, 35; Swt. 237, 9. [*O. Sax.* swigôn: *O. Frs.* swigia.] v. for-, ge-swigian; swígan.

swígiendlíce; *adv. Silently, in silence:*—Sæt ic ána in ðam wéstenne . . . Ðá ongann ic swígiendlíce þencan be manegra munuca lífe, Homl. Ass. 204, 311.

swígness, e; *f. Silence; a time of silence:*—Cwyldtíd, swígnes *conticinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 14. v. swíge, II, *and next word.*

swíg-tíma, an; *m. A time of silence:*—Seó niht hafaþ seofon tódǽlednysse . . . þridde ys *conticinium*, ðæt ys swítíma, Anglia viii. 319, 29. v. swíge, II, *and the preceding and following words.*

swígung, e; *f.* I. *silence, absence of speech:*—Hé (*John the Baptist*) ðam fæder (*Zacharias*) ða stefne ágeaf, ðá se heáhengel mid ðære swígunge fæstnunga geband ðone fæder, Blickl. Homl. 167, 11.

Hwanne besmĕt hine seó scyld ðære fealasprecolnesse? . . . oþþe hũ sceþede him seó synn ðære swĭgunga? 169, 7. Mid suĭgunga *cum silentio*, Rtl. 20, 15. Swĭgunge, Shrn. 41, 26. II. *silence, absence of noise*:—Martha ceigde Mariam suiugunga (swfunga, Rush.) and cwoeð *Martha vocavit Mariam silentio, dicens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 28. II a. *a time of silence*. v. swĭge, II, and two preceding words:—Ðære swĭgunge *conticinio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 31: 20, 29. In swĭgunge *in conticinio*, 47, 46. III. *silence* from astonishment, *amazement*. v. swĭgan, II, swĭge, III:—Forstylton swĭgunge micelre *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 42. IV. *delay*. v. swĭge, IV:—Suĭgiunc dões hlĭsterd mĭn *moram facit dominus meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* swĭgunga *silentium*.] v. ge-swĭgung.

swilc, swelc; *pron.* (the word can take the weak declension). I. where the word points to what has been already described, *such*, (1) used substantively, *that which has been already described, the like, the same*:—Ne biþ swylc (*the practice already described*) cwĕnlĭc þeáw, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940. Ne biþ swylc earges sĭð, 5076; B. 2541. Ne sceolde ðĕ nãn man swelces tõ gelãfan *no one would believe such a thing of you*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2: 19; Fox 68, 32. Hĕ ǽfre swylces geswĭce, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 17. Heó ǽwiht swylces ne hỹrdon, Elen. Kmbl. 1139; El. 571. Gif wĭfmen hwæt swylces derige, Lchdm. i. 236, 3: Beo. Th. 1764; B. 880. Hæringcgas and leaxas . . . and fela swylces (*et similia*), Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. Hæleða fela swelces and swelces wundraþ, Met. 28, 49. Be swilcum and swilcum ðũ miht ongitan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 11: Met. 26, 107. Wundorsióna fela secga gehwylcum ðara ðe on swylc staraþ, Beo. Th. 1997; B. 996: 5589; B. 2798: Met. 30, 18. Gif hĭm (*a lunatic*) gelimpe ðæt hĕ man ofsleá . . . his mãgas hine wiðˊ ððer swylc gescyldan *propinqui ejus eum contra simile quid servent*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. Swylcra sĭþfæt (*the journey of those just mentioned*), Exon. Th. 400, 12; Rä. 20, 9. Hũ hĕ swylce ǽcwealde, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Oft ða swelcan (swylcan, Cott. MSS.) monn sceal forsión, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 17. (2) used adjectivally, *like that already described*, (a) agreeing with a noun:—Hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste, Met. 9, 19. Swylces mordres, 32. Hig worhton ððer swilc þing *fecerunt quaedam similiter*, Ex. 7, 11. Hĕ ǽr ne sĭð ððre swylce lãre gehỹrde, Exon. Th. 169, 10; Gũ. 1092: Blick. Homl. 189, 22. Geþyld and ryhtwĭsnes and wĭsdõm and manege swelce cræftas, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 1. Se is tõ lytel swelcra lãriówa, Met. 10, 55. Manegum swylcum (*talibus*) bigspellum hĕ spræc tõ him, Mk. Skt. 4, 33. Manna sãulum hĕ gyfþ swilca gyfa. Ða swilcan gifa hĭ ne þurfon forlĭstan, Shrn. 192, 3. (b) predicatively:—Hió nǽfre sĭþþan swelc wæs *it (Rome) was never the same afterwards*, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 24. Gif hĕ suelc (swelc, Cott. MSS.) wǽre, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 10. Swelc wæs þeáw hira, Andr. Kmbl. 50; An. 25. Swylc, Beo. Th. 359; B. 178. Ðæt ũre tída ne mihtan weorðan swilce, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18. Swelce, Met. 8, 42. II. as an antecedent:—Swælc monn se ðe tõ mĭnum ærfe fõe gedǽle hĕ ǽlcum messepreóste binnan Cent mancus goldes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 351, 4. Ðã com leóht swilc swã hĭ ǽr ne gesáwon, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 263. Eal swylce seó mettrumnes biþ ðæs seócan mannes . . . swylc is ðæt lĭf ðysses middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 31. Wǽre se man on swelcum lande swelce hĕ wǽre, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 27. Ðæt hĕ ðone hlãf on swilcere stõwe ǽwurpe, ðǽr hine nãn man findan ne mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 25. Wã swylc ne gefrugnan gelimpan, ðæt ðũ befĕnge, Exon. Th. 6, 3; Cri. 78. Ymb swelc tõ sprecanne hwelc hit ðã wæs, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. Swelce burg gewyrcan swelce sió wæs, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 8. Gif ic hæfde swilcne anweald, swylce God hæfþ, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 19. Se wolde habban swilcne hlĭsan swã Benedictus, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 18: Soul Kmbl. 278; Seel. 143. Hĭ ne þurhwuniaþ swelca, swelce hĭ ǽr tõ cõman, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 28. Swylcra yrmða swã ðũ unc scrife, Soul Kmbl. 201; Seel. 102. Bũton hĕ hæbbe swylce þĕningmen ðe þeáwfæstnysse him gebeódon, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. III. in correlative clauses, swilc . . . swilc *such* . . . *as*:—Swylc biþ wedera cyst, swylc wæs on ðam fỹre, Cd. Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Swylc scolde eorl wesan, swylc Æschere wæs, Beo. Th. 2661; B. 1328. Mid swelce hrægle hĕ in eode, mid swelce gange hĕ ũt, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3. Swylce mǽla swylce hira mandryhtne þearf gesǽlde, Beo. Th. 2502; B. 1249. Eahtige hĕ hine selfne suelcne suelcne hĕ ondrĕtt ðæt hĕ sié, Past. 17; Swt. 119, 8. Sĕce swylcne hlãford, swylcne hĕ wille, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 24. Beóþ swylce (suælce, Lind.) gedrĕfednessa swylce (suelco, Lind.) ne gewurdon (*tales quales non fuerunt*), Mk. Skt. 13, 19: Beo. Th. 6309; B. 3165. IV. containing both antecedent and relative, *such as*:—Ðonne ic wæs mid Iudĕum, ic wæs swelc hié, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 6. Gestreón swilc ðǽr funden wæs, Cd. Th. 220, 5; Dan. 66. Nã hỹrde wĕ ðæt ænig wurde hũs ǽrĕred swylic ðæt mǽre wæs, Anglia xi. 9, 30. Gõdfremmendra swylcum gifeðe biþ *to such as it shall be granted*, Beo. Th. 604; B. 299: Met. 26, 87. Swilce wĕ ðĕ daga cĭgen *on such day as we call to thee*, Ps. Bèn. 19, 9. Eahtige hĕ hiene selfne swelcne hĕ ondrĕt ðæt hĕ sié, Past. 17; Swt. 118, 8. Hæfde his ende gebidenne swylcne hĕ ǽr æfter worhte, Judth. Thw. 22, 17; Jud. 65. Eall gedǽlan swylc him God sealde, Beo. Th. 145; B. 72. Ealle swylce hĭ habban scoldon, 3599; B. 1797. Cyningas swylce iú wǽron, Exon. Th. 310, 32; Seef. 83. Beadurǽfta mǽst swylce cyning ymbsittendra meahte ábannan tõ beadwe, Elen. Kmbl. 64; El. 32. V. in expressions relating to quantity or number, *so* (*as*) *much, so* (*as*) *many*:—Hwites sealtes swilc swã mãge mid feówer fingrum geniman *as much white salt as may be taken with four fingers*, Lchdm. ii. 130, 2. Swelc swã biþ þreó beána, 228, 5. Selle him twã swylc swylce man æt him nime, i. 400, 18. Mealwan seáwes þrỹ lytle bollan gemengde wiþ swilc tũ wæteres (*twice as much water*), 214, 15. Genim wines and eles swilc healf *take some wine and of oil half as much*, 180, 11. Medmicel pipores and ðþer swilc cymenes *a moderate amount of pepper and an equal quantity of cummin*, 256, 5: 134, 26. Feówertig daga nihta ððer swilc *forty days and as many nights*, Cd. Th. 83, 21; Gen. 1383: Beo. Th. 3170; B. 1583: Menol. Fox 279; Men. 141. [*Laym.* swilc, swulc, swulch; soch, and MS.: *Orm.* swillc: *A. R. Mark. O. and N.* swuch: *R. Glouc.* such: *Goth.* swa-leiks: *O. Sax.* su-lĭk: *O. Frs.* se-lĭk, selk, sulk, sulch, suck: *O. H. Ger.* so-lîh, su-lîh, solh: *Icel.* slíkr.]

swilce, swelce; *adv. conj.* I. *in like manner, also, as well, too*:—Se com swylce tõ-dæg tõ mĕ *ad me quoque hodie venire dignatus est*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 17. Swylce hĕ brohte mycel feoh *attulit autem et summam pecuniae non parvam*, 4, 11; S. 599, 20. Hĕ wæs sõþ man, ðỹ hine dorste deófol costian; swylce hĕ wæs sõþ God, ðỹ him englas þegnedon, Blickl. Homl. 33, 34. Swilce gelamp eft ððer wundor ðysum onlĭc, 221, 18. Swilce ðþre dæge ðæt ilce hié dydon, 241, 30: Cd. Th. 81, 2; Gen. 1339: 247, 24; Dan. 502. Swilce is seó feórðe *there is also the fourth*, 15, 14; Gen. 233. Wĕgliðende swilce wĭf heora *the seafarers, their wives too*, 86, 18; Gen. 1432. Swylce, Beo. Th. 226; B. 113. End suelce (suilcae, suilce) *atque*, Txts. 37, 75. Ic God herige and on God swylce gelỹfe, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Ge swylce, Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258. Hié hæfdon manige glengas; eác swylce hié hæfdon wĭf, Blickl. Homl. 99, 20. On ðære hãlgan Ðrynnesse naman beó ðũ hãl, mid mínes lãreówes geearnungum eác swylce gefultumod, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 40. Nã ðæt ǽnne ac eác swilce manige *non sõlum unum, sed etiam plures*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 19. Næs nõ on gesundum þingum ánum, ac eác swylce on widerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Eác ic swylce on God gewĕne, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Engla cynn and manna cynn and eác swylce werigra gǽsta, Blickl. Homl. 83, 12. Swylce eác feówer tída syndan, 35, 15. Hĕ helpeþ þearfan swylce eác wædlan *pareet pauperi et inopi*, Ps. Th. 71, 13: Blickl. Homl. 75, 19: Judth. Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 18: 26, 20; Jud. 344. Swylce hĕ ũs ǽlĕsde, Blickl. Homl. 103, 13. Fife cyningas, swilce seofene eác eorlas, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 30. And ic ðĕ on hleóðre hearpan swylce eác gecwĕme, Ps. Th. 107, 2. II. *so, in such manner, in a manner already described*:—Ðĭn mildheortnes is mycel wiðˊ heofenas, is ðĭn sõðfæstnes swylce wiðˊ wolcnum, Ps. Th. 56, 12. Lifge Ismael lãrum swilce ðĭnum, Cd. Th. 141. 18: Gen. 2346. Ne wĕ swylc ne gefrugnan ǽfre gelimpan, ðæt ðũ in sundurgiefe swylce (*in such manner*) befĕnge, Exon. Th. 6, 7; Cri. 80. III. *as, like*:—Ðonne ic wæs mid Iudĕum ic wæs swelce hié, Past. 16; Swt. 100, 7. Ne beó gĕ swylce líceteras *non eritis sicut hypocritae*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 5. Genõh byþ ðam leorningcnihte ðæt hĕ sỹ swylce (*sicut*) hys lãreów, and þeów swylce hys hlãfurd, 10, 25. Se ǽwyrgda gǽst is heáfod ealra unrihtwísra dǽda, swylce unrihtwíse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 8. Hyre twigu beóþ swylce swĭnen byrst, Lchdm. i. 156, 2. Wearð gesewen swilce ánes mannes hand writende on ðære healle wãge, Homl. Th. ii. 434. 33. Steám up ãrás swylce rĕc, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804: Andr. Kmbl. 178; An. 89. Hwylc biþ hĕ (*the body after death*) ðonne bũton swylce stán, Blickl. Homl. 21, 26: Homl. Th. i. 406, 14. Mĕ geweorðode wuldres ealdor swylce swã hĕ his mõdor eác geweorðode, Rood Kmbl. 181; Kr. 92. *See also passages under* swilc, II. IV. *as if*:—Se wearð wiðˊ hine forwrĕged swylce (suoelce, Lind.) hĕ his gõd forspilde *quasi dissipasset bona ipsius*, Lk. Skt. 16, 1. Swelce hié cwǽden *as if they had said*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 13. Men gehỹraþ myccle stefne on heofenum, swylce ðǽr man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 31: Ps. Th. 101, 3. Ðæs temples segl sylf slãt on tũ, swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwõde, Exon. Th. 70, 20; Cri. 1141. Hié on swíman lãgon, swylce hié wǽron deáðe geslegene, Judth. Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 31. V. with words denoting measure, *about*:—Maria wunude mid hyre swylce (suælce, Lind.: swelce, Rush.) þrỹ mõnþas *quasi mensibus tribus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 56. Se Hãlend wæs on ylde swylce þrĭtigwintre *quasi annorum triginta*, 3, 23. Betuh ðæm clife on (ond?) ðæm wætre wǽron swylce twelf mĭla, Blickl. Homl. 211, 3. [Sulch (ase, 2nd MS.) hit an liun were, Laym. 4085. Sulc (alse, 2nd MS.) he walde awede, 6486.]

swilcness, e; *f. Quality*:—Sỹ gebrõðrum reáf geseald be swilcnesse and staþele ðære stõwe ðe hỹ on wuniaþ *secundum locorum qualitatem ubi habitant*, R. Ben. 89, 4. Ðysne wyrttruman syllan þicgean mid sumum õðrum mete gemencgedne be ðære swylcnysse ðe seó untrumnys ðonne byþ, Lchdm. i. 260, 20.

swilo. v. swylc.

swillian *and* swillan *to swill*. I. *to wash*:—Ic þweá oððe ic swilige mín bed mid mínum teárum *lavabo lectum meum lacrimis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. II. *to swill the mouth or throat, to gargle*:—Iagul swyleþ *gargarizat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 54. Seóh þurh clãð and swile mid ðæt geagl; after ðam lãcedõme gelõme mid ele swille ða

bracan, Lchdm. ii. 24, 25–27. Swille ðone geagal ... swille ða ceolan, 48, 19, 21. Gagul suille *gargarizet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 46. Sceal mon ðone geagl swillan, Lchdm. ii. 48, 15. Ðæt geagl tó swillaane, 24, 12, 28. [Kan ich dishes swillen, Havel, 919.] v. (?) ā-spýlian (-swylian ?), be-swylian = *to wash* (not *to soil*), *and see next word.*

swilling *and* swilling, e; *f. A swilling, washing, gargling, gargle:*—Clásunnga and swiling wiþ hrúm and gillistrum, Lchdm. ii. 2, 3. Wyrc ðus swilinge tó heáfdes clánsunge ... habbe on múþe lange, ðonne yrnþ ðæt gillister út. Eft óþru swiling ... súpe wlæc and ðæt geagl swile and þweá his múð, 24, 14–23. Swille ða ceolan ... sýn ða swillinga hwílum háte, 48, 22. v. preceding word.

swillan, swilling, swilt. *v.* swilian, swiling, swylt.

swíma, an; *m.* I. *swimming in the head, dizziness, giddiness, vertigo:*—Hí áscamode swiciaþ on swíman *ashamed they wander dizzily*, Exon. Th. 79, 33; Cri. 1300. Wið ðone swíman, nim ... and cnuca ... wyrta ... ofgeót mid wætere ... nim ðone wætan and lafa ðín heáfod, Lchdm. iii. 48, 3. II. *a state of unconsciousness, a swoon:*—Licgan on swíman *to lie unconscious*, Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30: 23, 5; Jud. 106. [For to wacken him (*Lazarus in the grave*) of his suime (swyme), C. M. 14201. Halliwell gives three instances of the word, in the following phrases, *to fall in swyme, to lie in swyme, to come as in swyme.* (In these four passages *swyme* rimes with *tyme.*) He also gives *swimy* = giddy in the head, as a Sussex word (*v.* also E. D. S. Pub. C. 4, where *swimy* or *swimy-headed* = giddy, is given as a Surrey word); and *swimer* a hard blow as used in Devonshire. *O. Frs.* swíma *giddiness, swoon: Du.* zwijm *swoon: Icel.* svimi; liggja í svima *to lie in a swoon*, slá í svima *to stun: Dan.* svime *a swoon;* svime-slag *a stunning blow.*] *v.* heáfod-swíma.

swimman; *p.* swamm, *pl.* swummon; *pp.* swummen *To swim:*—Swimþ, swam *nat*, swimmende *nantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 11, 13. Swam *nat*, 95, 80. I. of living creatures moving in or on water:—Swá swá fixas swimmaþ on wætere, Lchdm. iii. 272, 19: Exon. Th. 363, 21; Wal. 57. Ic on flóde swom, deáf under ýþe, 487, 17; Rä. 73, 4. Hié swummon ofer tó ðæm églande. Ða hié ðá hæfdon feórðan dæl ðære eá geswummen, Nar. 10, 29. Com tó lande lidmanna helm swymman, Beo. Th. 3252; B. 1624. Swimman hine geseón hearm getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 18. Ðá geseah hé swymman scealfran on flóde, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6. Teón ða wæteru ford swimmende cynn, Gen. 1, 20. II. of a vessel moving on water:—Secga geseldan swimmaþ on weg, Exon. Th. 289, 25; Wand. 53. Hine (*a vehicle*) oxa ne teáh, ne [hé] on flóde swom, 404, 28; Rä. 23, 14. Se swymmenda arc (*Noah's ark*), Homl. Th. ii. 60, 2. III. of lying on the surface of water:—Nim ompran neoþowearde ða ðe swimme, Lchdm. ii. 52, 19: 76, 5. Genim doccan ða ðe swimman wille, 88, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* swimman: *Icel.* svimma.] *v.* æt-, ge-, ofer-, óþ-swimman; -swemman.

swimmend-líc; *adj. Able to swim:*—Swymmendlíc *natatilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 3.

swín, es; *n.* I. *a swine.* [As may be seen from the charters and the laws, swine were an important item in the livestock of the English. They were owned in large numbers (contrast the number held by the Norwegian Ohthere, *v. infra*), as appears from the passages given below, in which gifts of swine are recorded; references to their pasturage often occur, *v.* mæst, mæstan, mæsten; to the herd who had charge of them is assigned the second place in the list of those whose employments are defined in the Rectitudines Singularum Personarum, *v.* Th. i. 436; while the frequent occurrence of the word *swín* in local names, *v.* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 339, may be taken as further evidence. The value of swine, as compared with other domestic animals, is determined by the passages (*v. infra*) in the laws where the various animals are mentioned together.]: —Swín *porcus* vel *sus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 36. Swín *sus*, 286, 43. *Suovetaurili* æt ðæm geldum ðær wæs swín and sceáp and fear, ii. 31, 33: 86, 33. Mára ic eom and fættra ðonne ámæsted swín, Exon. Th. 428, 9; Rä. 41, 105. Binnan cirictúne énig hund ne cume, ne swín ðe má, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 8. Emban túrne ceápgild: hors tó healfan pund ... And oxan tó mancuse, and cú tó .xx., and swýn tó .x. (*pence*), and sceáp tó scill., L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1. Be álces nýtenes weorðe gif hí losiaþ. Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scill., myran mid .xx. scill., oxan mid .xxx. þ., cú mid .xxiii. þ., swýn mid .viii. þ., man mid punde, sceáp mid scill., gát mid .ii. þ., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 5. Swíues smere *arvina* vel *adeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 20. Ðær wæs án swýna heord (suner berga, Lind.: suner swína, Rush. *grex porcorum*) ... Ða deófla hyne bǽdon ... 'Ásende ús on ðás swína heorde' ... And hig férdon on ða swín, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30–32. Hé (*Ohthere*) hæfde tamra deóra syx hund .. Hé wæs mid ðǽm fyrstum mannum on ðæm lande (*Norway*); næfde hé þeáh má ðonne twentig swýna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Ða ýtemestan leomo swína beóþ eáðmelte, Lchdm. ii. 196, 23. Mon selle tó Folcanstáne .x. oxan and .x. cý and .c. swína, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 27. Ic sello ðás lond ... and twá þúsendu swína ic sello mid ðǽm londum ii. 120, 15. Ic sello Berhtsige án híde bóclondes and ðǽrtó .c. swína, and geselle hió .c. swína tó Cristes cirican for mé and for míne sáwle and .c. tó Ceortesége, 121, 3–6. Ðé hét ic genimman swína micelne wrǽd (*sues*) ... forðon ic wiste ðæt swín wǽron ðæm elpendum láðe, Nar. 21, 23–26. Gif mon on his mæstene unáliéfed swín gemǽte ... Gif mon nime æfesne on swýnum; æt þrýfingrum (*three fingers thick in fat*), ðæt þridde; æt twýfingrum, ðæt feórðe; æt þymelum, ðæt fifte, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 12–19. Gafolswán sylle álce geáre .xv. swýn tó sticunge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 13. II. *the image of a boar* as the crest of a helmet. Cf. swín-lica, eofor-cumbol, -líc:—Swín ofer helme, Beo. Th. 2577; B. 1286. Æt ðæm láde wæs éþgesýne swátfáh syrce, swýn ealgylden, eofer frenheard, 2227; B. 1111. [*Goth.* swein: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* swîn: *Icel.* svín.] *v.* gærs-, mere-, sliht-swín.

swinc, es; *n. Swink* (this form is used in the 16th century. *v.* Nares' Glossary), *labour, trouble, affliction:*—Erian se ðe hine gesihþ swincu mǽste him ongeán cumaþ *he that in a dream sees himself ploughing, very great troubles are coming upon him*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 28. Suinca *verberum*, Rtl. 40, 9. *v.* ge-swinc, swinc-full, -leás.

swincan; *p.* swanc, *pl.* swuncon; *pp.* swuncen. I. *to toil, labour, work with effort:*—Hwæt dést ðú on ðís folce? hwí swingst ðú úna? Ex. 18, 14. Hé náre ná ælmihtig, gyf him énig gefadung earfoðe wǽre. His nama is *omnipotens*, ðæt ys, ælmihtig, for ðan ðe hé næg eall ðæt hé wile, and his miht náhwár ne swincþ *his power nowhere works with effort*, Lchdm. iii. 278, 17. Unnytlíce wé swincaþ, ðonne wé ús gebiddaþ, gif ..., Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. Cumaþ tó mé ealle ðe swincaþ (wyrcas ł winnes, Lind.: winnaþ, Rush. *laboratis*), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 28; Met. 4, 56. Búton Drihten timbriende hús on ýdel swingaþ (*laboraverunt*) ða ðe timbriaþ, Ps. Spl. 126, 1. Git (*Beowulf and Breca in their match*) seofon niht swuncon, Beo. Th. 1038; B. 517. Ódre swuncon (*laboraverunt*), and gé eodun on hyra geswinc, Jn. Skt. 4, 38. Swince *laboret*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 31. Swunce máre se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stóde and læsse se ðe áriht on spréce *he in whose hand was unjust gain should take the greater trouble, he who made claim rightfully the less*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 4. I a. with prep. marking the end of the labour, *to labour* at, after, etc., anything:—Ne swincþ hé náuht æfter ðam hú hé foremǽrost seó; ne nán mon ne begit ðæt hé æfter ne swincþ, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33–35. Hé swanc for heofonan ríce mid singalum gebede, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 111. Ðe læs ðe unmihtig man feorr fór his ágenon swince, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 1. Ic wundrige hwí swá manige wíse men swá swíþe swuncen mid ðære spréce, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 20. Ðú swíþor swincst on ðam spore, ðonne hí dón, 38, 5; Fox 206, 13. Suá hwá suá suinceþ (swinceþ, Cott. MSS.) on ðæn ðæt hé leornige unþeáwas, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 4. Æfter ðam unrihte ðe hí an swincaþ, Ps. Th. 27, 5. Hé geseah hí on rẽwette swincende, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. Hí swincaþ wið synnum, Exon. Th. 150, 21; Gú. 782. Ða ðe meahton Godes friénd beón bútan gesuince hié suuncon (swuncon, Cott. MSS.) ymb ðæt hú hié meahton gesyngian *qui amici veritatis sine labore poterant, ut peccent laborant*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 21. Ða race sóhton and ymb swuncon, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 16. Hwý gé ymb ðæt unnet swincen, Met. 10, 21. Ne þearfe ic swíþe ymbe ðæt swincan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 8. II. *to be troubled, travail, be in difficulty* or *distress:*—Ic swince on mínre gránunge *laboravi in gemitu meo*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. On hú grimmum seáðe swinceþ ðæt sweorcende módl, Met. 3, 2. Ic swanc (*laboravi*) on mínre geómrunge, Ps. Lamb, 6, 7. Ðám wífum ðe æfter beorþre on sumum stówum swinceu, Lchdm. i. 344, 2. [Cf. Ðonne se ufera dǽl ðæs líchoman on énigum sáre oððe on earfeþum geswince, 332, 9.] II a. of inanimate things:—Gif se midwinter byþ on Seternesdæg, ðonne byþ wiudig lengten and westmas swincaþ and scéþ cwellaþ *the fruits of the earth will not thrive, and sheep will die*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 11. [The verb is common in Middle English and is used as late as Spenser's time.] *v.* be-swincan (*for* ge-swincan, *see under* II above); swencan.

swinc-full; *adj. Full of trouble* or *distress, disastrous:*—Ðæs ilcan geáres wæs swíðe hefelíc geár and swíðe swincfull and sorhfull geár binnan Englelande on orfcwealme, and corn and wæstmas wǽron ætstandene, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 19. [Þeos world is swincfull, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 20. Þho (*the Virgin Mary*) was swinncfull (*hard-working*) inn alle gode dedes, Orm. 2621.] *v.* geswinc-full, geswincfulnys.

swinegel. *v.* swingel.

swinc-leás; *adj. Without labour* or *toil:*—On ð m écan lífe wé bútan geswince God herigaþ. Wé sceolon on andwerdum lífe hine herian, ðæt wé móton becuman tó ðære swincleásan herunge, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 9.

swinc-líc; *adj. Laborious, toilsome*[:—Ðæt gé healdan ðone Sunnandæg fram álcum geswinclícum worce, Wulfst. 294, 18.]

swincness. *v.* geswincness, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 28, 23.

swind, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 20. *v.* spind.

-swind. *v.* é-swind.

swindan; *p.* swand, *pl.* swundon; *pp.* swunden *To waste away, languish, grow languid, be consumed:*—Se synfulla swindeþ *peccator tabescet*, Ps. Spl. 111, 9. Sáwel heora on yfelum swand *anima eorum in malis tabescebat*, 106, 26. Ealle oþþe hefige slǽpe swundon oþþe tó synne wacedon *omnes aut somno torpent inerti, aut ad peccata vigilant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 11. (*v.* é-swind.) Swindan (*tabescere*) ðú dydest sáwle his, Ps. Spl. 38, 15: 118, 139. on ðam frumwylme heora gecyrrednesse hý Hí

sylfe fulfremede taliaþ, ac hý swíþe recene ȧwlaciaþ and swindende ȧcōliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 6. [Nede in swot and in swynk swynde mot the pore. Nede he mot swynde . . . that nath nout en hod his hed for te hude, P. S. 150, 2–4. *O. H. Ger.* swintan *tabescere, tabefieri, deficere, conticescere: Ger.* schwinden *to dwindle, decay, die away.*] v. ȧ-swindan.

swīnen; *adj. Of swine*:—Suīnin *suillium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 72. Mid swīnenum gore, Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Genim swīnen (swýnes, MS. H.) smero, 114, 24. Dæt hí eton swýnen flǽsc (ða swīnnan, Ps. Surt. *porcina*), Ps. Th. 16, 14: Shrn. 111, 7. Hyre twigu beóþ swylce swīnen byrst, Lchdm. i. 156, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* swīnīn *porcinus, suillus.*]

swing. v. ge-swing; swinge.

swingan; *p.* swang, *pl.* swungon; *pp.* swungen. I. *to swinge, flog, beat, scourge*, (a) literal:—Ðās cild ic swinge *hos pueros flagello*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 23, 21. Ic swinge *verbero*, ic eom beswungen *verberor*, 5; Zup. 9, 4. Gif hwylc wīf hire wīfman swingeþ (*flagellis verberavit*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 1. Hig swingaþ eów *flagellabunt vos*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 17: Mk. Skt. 10, 34. Ærest hiene mon swong *primo virgis caesus*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. Ða nam Pilatus ðone Hǽlend and swang (*flagellavit*) hyne, Jn. Skt. 19, 1. Hié hine swungon, Blickl. Homl. 23, 31. Mē weras slōgon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1927; An. 966. Ða deófol hine (*St. Anthony*) swungan, ðæt hē ne mihte hiue ȧstyrigean, Shrn. 52, 27. Wiþ ðon ðe mon sié mōnaþseóc; nim mereswīnes fel, wyrc tō swipan, swing mid ðone man, sōna biþ sēl. Amen, Lchdm. ii. 334, 2. Gyf hit cild sý oððe cniht, swinge hine man (*vapulet*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, 31. Swingon *vapulare*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 2. Hē ða fǽmnan hēt nacode mid sweopum swingan, Exon. Th. 253, 30; Jul. 188: 251, 8; Jul. 142. Hē byþ geseald ðeódum tō swingenne (tō swinganne, Rush. *ad flagellandum*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 19: Exon. Th. 99, 11: Cri. 1623. Hine mid swipum swingende geangsumiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 426, 22. Dæt hē swā lange swungen wǽre ǒþþæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 4. (b) metaphorical, *to chastise, afflict, plague*:—Ic ðreáge and suinge (swinge, Cott. MSS.) ða ðe ic lufige . . . God suingeþ (swingeþ, Cott. MSS.) ælc bearn ðe hē underfōn wile, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 1–4. Ðone heó ǽr mid wītum swong, Exon. Th. 279, 22; Jul. 617. Mid monnum ne biþ swungne *cum hominibus non flagellabuntur*; they are not plagued as other men, A. V., Ps. Surt. 72, 5. II. *to give a blow with the hand*:—Dæt deófol cwæð: Swingaþ hine (*St. Andrew*) on his mūð (cf. Sleáþ synnigne (*St. Andrew*) ofer seolfes mūð, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302), Blickl. Homl. 243, 2. [Wæs] suungen *exalaparetur* (cf. wæs fýstslægenu *exalaparetur*, 32, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 75. III. without the idea of hurting, *to whip* a top, cream, etc., *beat up*:—Mid geláredre handa hē swang ðone top, Ap. Th. 13, 13. Genim mærcsāpan and hinde meolc, mæng tōsomme and swinge, Lchdm. iii. 4, 2. Swyng, 14, 32. Nime man scalt and þreora ǽgra geolcan, swinge hit swíðe tōgædere, 40, 22. IV. *to strike, dash*:—Hē swang ðæt fýr on twā *he drove back the fire on either hand* (cf. that giswerk warð teswungan, bigan sunnun lioht hēdrōn an himile, Hēl. 5634), Cd. Th. 29, 12; Gen. 449. V. *to beat* the wings (?):—Se fugel licgeþ lonnum fæst swíðe swingeþ *beats its wings violently* (?), Salm. Kmbl. 533; Sal. 266. Nis hearpan wyn, ne gōd hafoc geond sæl swingeþ (*flaps its wings* (?) as it sits on the perch; cf. the opening lines of the Poema del Cid, where one mark of the desolation of the Cid's home is that the perches are 'sin falcones e sin adtores:' or swingeþ = *flies* (?), *soars*, v. swengan, and cf. for the idea of movement: Bigan ūst up stīgan, swang geswerk an gemang, Hēl. 2243, and *Ger.* schwingen *to wing, soar*, schwinge *a wing, pinion: Dan.* svinge (*of a bird*) *to soar*) ne se swifta mearh burhstede beáteþ, Beo. Th 4520; B. 2264. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* swingan: *O. Frs.* swinga.] v. be-, ge-, of-swingan; swengan.

swinge, swynge (*both forms occur in the Pastoral*), an; *f. A stripe, stroke.* I. literal, *a stroke with a scourge* or *rod*:—Sċs. Petrus hine mid grimmum swingum swong and þreáde (*flagellis artioribus afficiens*) . . . Cwæþ him eác tō: 'Ic bende and swingan (*vincula, verbera*) ðrowade' . . . Ða wæs Laurentius mid ðæs Apostoles swingum (*flagellis*) swíþe gebylded; cwom and eáwde mid hū miclum swingum (*verberibus*) hē ðreád wæs, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 12–24. Bedrīfe hine (*a* wīteþeów, v. Grmm. R. A. 703) tō swingum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 10: 54; Th. i. 138, 4. Ða hālgan men geðafedon on ðisse worlde monige swyngean and monige bendas and carcernu *sancti verbera experti, insuper et vincula et carceris*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 12. II. metaphorical, *chastisement, afflicting stroke*:—Geféged tō ðǽm geflōgstānum on ðære Godes ceastre būtan ðæm hiéwete ælcre suingean (swingan, Cott. MSS.) *sine disciplinae percussione*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 20. Sunu mīn ne ágiémeleása ðū Godes suingan (swingan, Cott. MSS.) *fili mi, noli negligere disciplinam Domini*, Swt. 253, 2. Ic neósiu in swingum (*verberibus*) synne hearu, Ps. Surt. 88, 33. [With a swinge of his sworde [he] swappit hym in the face, Destr. Tr. 1271. *O. H. Ger.* swinga *flagellum: Ger.* schwinge *a winnow, fan.*] v. sweng, *and next word.*

swingel[1], e; *and* swingel[l]e, an; *f.* I. literal, (a) *a stripe, stroke*:—Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre, ðæt is, him sīge on swingella wracu (*verberum vindicta*). Gif hē þurh ða swingella ne biþ geriht . . . , R. Ben. 52, 6–8. Mid teartum swingellum *aeribus verberibus*, 54, 4. Geswencte on bendum and on swingelum (swinglum, MSS. C. V.) for ðam sōþan geleáfan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 27. Swinglum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9, MSS. B. H. Wē witun ðē nellan on belǽdan swincgla ūs *inferre plagas nobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 24. (b) *a scourging, whipping, flogging*:—Gif hwā his hýde forwyrce and cirican gelerne sié him sió swingelle (swingle, MS. B.) forgifen *if any one incur the punishment of flogging, and run to a church, let the flogging be remitted to him*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 16. Hyne Drihten þreáde mid þearlwýslīcere swingle. Ða eode hē tō ðam bysceope . . . and hym eówde ða lǽla ðæra(-e?) swingellan ðe hē from Dryhtne onfēng, Shrn. 98, 14–18. Hē wende ðæt hē mid swinglan (*verberibus*) sceolde ða ānrēdnesse his heortan ānescian . . . Hē hine mid tintregum and mid swinglan oferswīþan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43–478, 2. Hié hine swingaþ . . . and æfter ðære swinglan hié hine ofsleáþ, Blickl. Homl. 15, 11. Hē līchamlīce wrace mid swingelle þolige *vindicte corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. 48, 12. Ðonne āh se teónd āne swingellan (swingelan, MSS. B. H.) æt him (*the* wīteþeów), L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Gif hwylc wīf hire wīfman swingeþ and heó þurh ða swingle wyrð deád *si mulier aliqua ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit, et ex illa verberatione moriatur*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 1. Hē hire swingele behēt, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 69. (c) *a scourge, rod, whip*:—Swinela *palmarum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 40. (d) *a swingle, a stick to beat flax* [cf. a swinglestok *pessel*, the swingle *le pesselin*, to swingle the flax *estonger vostre lyn*, Wrt. Voc. i. 152, 39–44. A swyngelstok *excussorium, excudia*, Wülck. Gl. 581, 30: *studia*, 614, 1. A swyndylstoc *exculidium*, a swyndilland *excudium*, 696, 7, 8. I bete and swyngylle flax, Rel. Ant. ii. 197, 34. See also Cath. Angl. 374–5 and the notes there. Cf. *Du.* zwingelen *to beat flax*. Halliwell gives *swingel* as a name in several dialects for the part of the flail that strikes the corn, and *batillus* is translated by a belle clapere *vel* swyngell, Wülck. 567, 39]: —Ic ða swingle (*but* spinle, MS. O.; and the Latin text is *proiiciens quam gestabam colum*) mē fram āwearp, ðe ic seldon gewunode on handa tō hæbbene, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 367. II. figurative, *chastisement, affliction*:—Wē scylen beón on ðisse ælðeódignesse ūtane beheáwene mid suingellan . . . ðætte suā hwæt suā nū on ūs unnytes sié ðætte ðæt āceorfe sió suingelle from ūs *nunc foris per flagella tundimur . . . quatenus quidquid in nobis est superfluum, modo percussio resecet*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 18–22. Ðæt sār ðære suingellan (swingellan, Cott. MSS.) ðissa woruldbroca, Swt. 259, 2. Balthasar næs gemyndig his fæder swingle, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 27. Ða ðe him ondrǽdaþ Godes swingellan . . . ða ðe suā āheardode beóþ ðæt hié mon mid nānre swingellan gebētan ne mæg, Past. 37; Swt. 263, 1–9. Ic eom nū tō swingellan gearu *ego in flagella paratus sum*, Ps. Th. 37, 17. Manifealde synt synfulra manna swingelan, 31, 12. Swingellan, 34, 15. Swyngla, Ps. Spl. 72, 5. Swinla *flagra*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 24. On swingelum *in verberibus*, Ps. Spl. 88, 32: Homl. Th. i. 578, 25. Swinglum, Ps. Th. 88, 29. God ðurh mislīce swingla his folces synna gehǽlþ, Homl. Th. i. 472, 12. v. wind-swingla, *and preceding word.*

swingere, es; *m. One who scourges*:—Nū ic (*mead*) eom bindere and swingere, sōna weorpere, Exon. Th. 409, 26; Rä. 28, 7.

swinglung, e; *f. Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo* [cf. swingan, though the verb does not seem much used in the sense of modern *swing*. For the idea of *turning round*, seen in *vertigo*, cf. the following: He dude fore of his cnihtes forte turnen þat hweol . . . ant het swingen hit swiftliche abuten ant tidliche turnen, Jul. 58, 5. *See also* swengan, geswing]: —Swinglung *scottomia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 20. Ðām mannum ðe swinclunge (swinglunge, MS. B.) þrowiaþ, Lchdm. i. 344, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* svingla *to rove: Dan.* svingle *to reel*; svingel *giddy*. Cf. too *O. H. Ger.* swintilunga *vertigo.*]

swīn-hæga, an; *m. An enclosure for swine*:—In ðone swīnhagan; of swīnhagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 18, 33: 399, 35.

swīn-līca, an; *m. The figure of a swine* or *boar*:—Wēpna smið (ðone helm) besette swīnlīcum, Beo. Th. 2910; B. 1453. v. swīn, II.

swīn[n], es; *m. Sound, melody*:—Swin, sang *melodia* (*Wright gives* swinsang *melodio; perhaps* swinsung *should be read, but see the following gloss*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 28. Swinne ł sangge *melodia*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 41. Swinn, dreám *melodiam*, 515, 42. [*From the same root as Latin* sonus?] v. ge-swīn, *and following words; and* cf. hlyn[n], hlynsian *for similar formation.*

swīnsian; *p.* ode *To make a* (*pleasing*) *sound, make melody* or *music*:—Se fugel swīnsaþ and singeþ swegle tōgeánes *incipit illa sacri modulamina fundere cantus, et mira lucem voce ciere novam*, Exon. Th. 206, 9; Ph. 124: 207, 11; Ph. 140. Swinsaþ sibgedryht swēga mǽste, 239, 8; Ph. 618. On psalterio ðe him swynsaþ oft *on the psaltery that oft makes music to him*, Ps. Th. 143, 10. Frætwe mīne (*the swan's*) swīnsiaþ, torhte singaþ, Exon. Th. 390, 8; Rä. 8, 7: 55, 17; Cri. 885. Wit song āhōfan hlūde bi hearpan, hleóþor swīnsade, 325, 2; Víd. 105: 353, 47; Reim. 29. Ðǽr wæs hæleþa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode (*a cheerful sound arose*), word wǽron wynsume, Beo. Th. 1227; B. 611. Sǽ swīnsade *the sea made its music* (*but see* swinsung, II), Elen. Kmbl. 479; El. 240. Hearpan hlyn, swīnsigende swēg, Cd. Th. 66, 8; Gen. 1081.

swīnsung, e; *f.* I. *melody, harmony*:—Suinsung *armonia*, Wrt.

Voc. li. 100, 62: *melodium*, 113, 79. Dreám, swinsunge (-c?) *armonia*, 3, 29: 90, 61. Swinsung, Hpt. Gl. 498, 63. Gedrēmere swinsunge *consona melodia*, 519, 6: *consona vocis harmonia* (*modulatione*), 467, 9. Wensumne swinsunge ł dreám *melodiam*, 438, 8. Bebudon him gif hē mihte dæt hē in swinsunge leóþsanges dæt gehwyrfde *praecipientes ei, si posset, hunc in modulationem carminis transferre*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. Swinsunga *melos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 27. **II.** *sound* that is not harmonious:—Swinsunge sēs *sonitus maris*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25. Wið eárena swinsunge and ungehýrnesse *for singing in the ears and hardness of hearing*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 23.

swinsung-cræft, es; *m. Music*:—Swinsungcræft *musicam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 29.

swio-, swió-. v. sweo-, sweó-.

swipa, swipe. v. swipu.

swipian, sweopian; *p.* ode *To scourge, strike, beat, lash*:—Hafaþ hē gyrde lange and done feónd sweopaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185, MS. A.; Sal. 92. Rodor swipode meredeáda mæst *the destroying sea lashed the skies*, Cd. Th. 207, 8; Exod. 463. [*Icel.* svipa *to whip; to move swiftly*] v. swippan.

swipor; *adj. Astute, cunning*:—Reáfaþ se snāw swíðor mycle donne se swipra (swíðra, Kmbl., *but see* Anglia i. 151) nīð, Salm. Kmbl. 616; Sal. 307. [Swypyr or delyvyr *agilis*, swypyr and slydyr *labilis*, Prompt. Parv. 484. Cf. *Icel.* svipall *shifty*.] v. ge-swipor (*misprinted* ge-swip), -swiporness.

swippan; *p.* te *To scourge, beat, strike*:—Hafaþ hē gyrde lange and done feónd swipeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185; Sal. 92. [The verb seems to be not uncommon in later English in the sense *to strike*, and also in that of *to move quickly* (Layamon also uses the noun *swipe* a stroke):—He his sweord up ahof and adun sloh (swipte, 2nd. MS.), Laym. 23962. He braid ut his sweord and him to sweinde (swipte to þan kinge, 2nd MS.), 27627. He hine adun swipte, 16518. He his sweord swipte mid maine, 23978. He swipte þat hæfued of, 21425. Ich wulle his heued of swippen, 878. He lette his sweord adun swippen (hit adun swipte, 2nd MS.), 16510. Ine swifte wateres þe þet is isundred he is sone iswipt ford, A. R. 252, 20. He swipte hire of þ heaued *decollavit eam*, Kath. 2452. Heo swipten of mid sweord hire heaued *gladio percussa*, 2179. When þe saul fra þe body swippes, Pr. C. 2196. See also Halliwell's Dict. *swippe*, and cf. *Dan.* svi pe *to smack, crack* a whip: *Ger.* schwippen *to whip*. Cf. also *swingan* and words related to it for connection of the ideas of striking and moving.] v. swipian.

swipu, e; swipu(-e), an; *f.*: swipa (?), an; *m.* **I.** literal, *a scourge, whip, rod*:—Suibæ *mastigia*, Txts. 78, 641. Swipe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 22. Swipa (-u?) *anguilla* vel *scutica*, i. 21, 16. Sweopan *fla*[*g*]*ri*, ii. 37, 64. Áwundenre suipan, suiopan *verbere torto*, Txts. 104, 1051. Nim mereswīnes fel, wyrc tō swipan, swing mid done man, Lchdm. ii. 334, 2. Đām gelīc de Crist ādrēfde mid swipe of dam temple, L. Ælfc. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 21. Suiopan, suipan *mastigium*, Txts. 77, 1276. Swipan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 26. Hē worhte swipan (suuopa, Lind.: swiopa, Rush.) of strengon *flagellum de funiculis*, Jn. Skt. 2, 15. Sweopan. Salm. Kmbl. 219; Sal. 109. Hē worhte āne swipe of rāpum, Homl. Th. i. 406, 7. Leádene swipa and ōdre gepīlede swipa wurdon ford āborene, 424, 20. Swipena *flagrorum*, i. *flagellorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 30: Hpt. Gl. 487, 58. Swipum *mastigiis*, *flagris*, 487, 49: *flagris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 70. Suiopum, 108, 74. Mid sweopum sleán, Exon. Th. 88, 18; Cri. 1442. Mid sweopum swingan, 253, 30; Jul. 188. Swcopum seolfrenum, Salm. Kmbl. 287; Sal. 143. Hī hine swungon mid īsenum swipum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 23. Mid swiopum (suuippum, Lind.) giðorscenne *flagellis caesum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 15. **I a.** *that with which a stroke is struck, a sword* (?), *a javelin* (?):—Swypu *romphea*, Germ. 398, 189. Frome folctogan farap him tōgegnes, habbaþ leóht speru lange sceaftas, swīdmōde sweopan, swenga ne wyrnaþ, deórra dynta, Salm. Kmbl. 243; Sal. 121. **II.** figurative, *affliction, chastisement*:—Swipu ne geneálæcp dīnum getealde *flagellum non appropinquabit tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 10. Ne mæg heard sweopu weordan hūse dīnum on neáweste, Ps. Th. 90, 10. Dære uplecan dreá sweopon *supernae flagella districtionis*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 2. Ic wylle swingan eów mid dām smeartestum swipum, dæt is, ic witnige eów mid dām wyrstan wīte, Wulfst. 295, 11. Synna suippum, Rtl. 42, 21. Suyppa dīnes uradōo, 8, 35. Syuipa, 41, 35. Syppo, 15, 25. Swipa *mastigias*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 27. [Gief he fend were, me sceolden eter gat gemete mid gode repples and stiarne swepen, O. E. Homl. i. 231, 21. · Crist wrohlte an swepe, Orm. 15562. *Icel.* svipa *a whip*: *Ger.* schwippe *a lash, switch*. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* sweype for a top, or scoorge *flagellum*.] v. preceding word.

swira, -swiria. v. sweora, ge-swiria *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 73.

swirman; *p.* de *To swarm* (of bees):—Donne hī (*bees*) swirman, Lchdm. i. 384, 23.

swital (-eal). v. sweotol.

swītan (?); *p.* swāt *in* for-swītan *to exhaust, impair, impoverish* land (?):—De ·ond æt Moran ic mid mīne wīfe bigat, and ic it siðen nāwer ne forswāt (-swāc?) ne forspilde, Chart. Th. 584, 5. v. swǽtan.

swīþ; *adj.* **I.** *strong*, (1) of persons or personifications:—Metod mihtum swīð, Cd. Th. 233, 32; Dan. 284: Andr. Kmbl. 2415; An. 1209: Exon. Th. 45, 8; Cri. 716. Đý læs hē for wlence, mon mōde swīð, of gemete hweorfe, 294, 34; Crā. 25. Hwæt wæs đē, sā swīþa? forhwan fluge đū swā? Ps. Th. 113, 5. Wyrd seó swīþe, 477, 16; Ruin. 25: Salm. Kmbl. 886; Sal. 442. Hē tōswengde þurh swīdes meaht līges leóman, Exon. Th. 189, 14; Az. 59. Ænne hæfde hē swā swīdne geworhtne, swā mihtigne on his mōdgeþohte, Cd. Th. 16, 33; Gen. 252. Hī swīðra oferstāg weard, Exon. Th. 116, 3; Gū. 201. Bip seó mōdor frommast and swīpost, 493, 1; Rä. 81, 23. (2) of things, (*a*) in reference to material things, (α) *producing a powerful effect*:—Swīð drenc wip āswollenum milte, Lchdm. ii. 256, 14. Ofgeōt đās wyrte mid swīþe beóre . . . wyl on swīþum beóre, 358, 14, 18. Stenc swīþra swæcca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 358, 15; Pa. 46. Gif đū wolde dæt sió sealf swīðre sié, Lchdm. ii. 84, 8. Wylle swīþre medo . . . Wyrc swīðran (*the draught*), gif hē wille, 270, 7, 16. (β) *strong, violent* (of wind, stream, etc.):—Swīþe hlimman *torrens*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Gif swīþra wind ārās *si flatus venti major adsurgeret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 10. (γ) *strong, not easily broken*:—Swīdne bogan, Ps. Th. 63, 3. (*b*) of immaterial things:—Ealdfeónda nīð, searocræftum swīð, Exon. Th. 110, 25; Gū. 113. Wæs dæt gewin tō swýð, tō lāð and longsum, Beo. Th. 385; B. 191: 6163; B. 3085. Mid đæm swīðan welme hātheortnesse, Met. 25, 46. Intō đý swīðan slǽpe, Blickl. Homl. 205, 4. þurh đa swīðan miht, Cd. Th. 237, 24; Dan. 342. Se willa bip donne strengra donne dæt gecynd. Hwilum bip se willa swīþra donne dæt gecynd, hwilum dæt gecynd ofercymp done willan, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 11. Dæt swýðre mægen wæteres, Ps. Th. 123, 4. ¶ *Swīþ* occurs often as part of proper names, either as the first or second element, v. Txts. 625, col. 1. **II.** The comparative is used where later English uses *right* (hand, side, etc.):—Swīðra *dexter*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 1. (1) With a noun:—Đīn swýðre eáge, đīn swīðre hand, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 29, 30. Đū smītst ofer Aarones swýðre eáre . . . and dæs swýðran fōtes micclan tān, Ex. 29, 20. Hē sette his đa swīþ[r]an hand him on dæt heáfod, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 19. Hē sette Ephraim on his swīðran hand . . . and Mannases on his winstran hand, dæt wæs on Israhéles swīðran healfe . . . Hē hefde đā his swīðran hand ofer Ephraimes heáfod, Gen. 48, 13, 14. Drihten mē ys on đa swýþran healfe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 20. Đū nymst donne swýðran bōh, Ex. 29, 21. Gif hwā đē sleá on đīn swýðre wenge, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. (2) Used without a noun, *the right hand, the right*:—Godes swýðra(-e?) forbeád Abrahame dæt hē his sunu ne ofslōge, ac funde him ānne ram, Prud. 1 b. Dæne đīn seó swīðre sette *quam plantavit dextera tua*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Tō swýðran *a dextris*, Ps. Spl. 15, 8. Hī āsetton hreód on hys swīðran, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29. Ic sceáwade on đa swýðran *considerabam ad dexteram*, Ps. Th. 141, 4. Æt swýþrum þearfan *a dexteris pauperis*, Ps. Spl. 108, 30. Fram swýðrum dīnum *a dextris tuis*, 90, 7. [*Goth.* swinþs: *O. Sax.* swīdi: *O. Frs.* swīth: *M. H. Ger.* swinde, swint *strong, quick*: *Ger.* ge-schwind: *Icel.* svinnr, svíðr *quick, wise*] v. carm-, for-, mōd-, ofer-, un-swīþ.

swīðan; *p.* de; *but a strong form* swād *also occurs*. **I.** *to make strong, give strength to, strengthen, support*:—Leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swīdan folcgestreónum, Cd. Th. 119, 16; Gen. 1980. Ongan Abimæleh Abraham swīðan woruldgestreónum, 164, 18; Gen. 2716. Swā reordode manna mildost mihtum swīded, 213, 9; Exod. 549. **II.** *to be strong, exercise strength, prevail* (?):—Ic oforswīðrode āgen ł ongēn ł swād (= oferswād? v. ofer-swīðan) hine *praevalui adversus eum*, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. v. for-, ge-, ofer-, þurh-swīðan; swīðian.

swīðe; *adv. Very, much, exceedingly*:—Tō dam swīðe *in tantum*, Hpt. Gl. 509. 34. Tō đan swýðe *adeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 5. **I.** with adjectives, (1) of quantity:—Mid swīþe manigre swētnesse, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 11: 11, 1; Fox 32, 34. Swīþe feáwa manna ongit, 19; Fox 70, 12. Swīde lytle fiorme, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 11. (2) of quality:—Hē bip đæra suīde gemyndig, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 20. Đa swīde swīgean *nimis taciti*, 23; Swt. 174, 24. Swīþe heá dūne, Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. Ūs is swīþe uncūþ, 51, 35. Hē wæs swīde welig *dives erat valde*, Lk. Skt. 18, 23. **II.** with adverbs or adverbial phrases:—Suīde oft, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 9. Dæt his lāreów hine suīde lythwōn gemyndgige, 31; Swt. 207, 4. Đā wundrade ic swīde swīde, pref.; Swt. 5, 19. Swīde đearle *vehementer nimis*, Gen. 17, 2. Drinc swýþe þearle, Lchdm. i. 78, 10. Swīþe eáþe . . . swīþe raþe, Blickl. Homl. 21, 17, 21. Swīþe lytelīce, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 11. **II a.** in the superlative, *chiefly, especially, mostly*:—Seó bōc (*St. John's gospel*) hrepaþ swýðost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 70, 1. Hwiþer wilt đū mē swīþost lǽdan *whither especially wilt thou lead me?* Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 5. þurh ofermētto ealra swīðost *most of all through pride*, Cd. Th. 22, 8; Gen. 337. Swīþost hē fōr đider for đæm horschwælum *it was chiefly on account of the walruses that he went thither*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. Swīdost hys spēda hý forspendaþ mid dam langan legere, 21, 8. Dæs hē wæs ealles swīþost tō hergenne, dæt . . . *he was to be praised most of all for this, that* . . ., Blickl. Homl. 223, 27. Smire hine mid hrýþeres oþþe swīdost mid oxan geallan, Lchdm. ii. 44, 11. **III.** with verbs, intensifying their force:—Ne dæt swīþe tō wundrianne is *it is not much to be wondered at*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 24. Đā arn dæt wīf swīde *then the woman ran fast*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 650. Ælmyssan sylle hē

swýðe *eleemosynas reddat largiter*, L. Ecg. C. 3; Th. ii. 136, 34. þicge hit swýðe, Lchdm. i. 80, 19. Seóð swýþe and ete swýþe *cook thoroughly and eat largely*, 82, 1. Đæt Drihten swóre ád swíde *solemnly swore an oath*, Wulfst. 209, 27. Đæt wé his tó suíde ne gíseden, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 18. Drihten is þearle swíþe tó herienne, Lchdm. iii. 436, 18. Hé þearle swíþe wearþ gegladod, 438, 27. Swá swýþe swá hé ðam cyninge wæs líciende, swá swýþe hé him sylfum mislícade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Mé swá swýþe ne lyst, swá . . . , Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 18. Hí swíþor clypodon *illi magis clamabant*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 23. Nis đé náuht swíþor *nothing affects you more*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 8: 7, tit.; Fox x, 13. Wé nellaþ be đám ná swíđor áwrítan *we will not write further about them*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 20. Wé willaþ furđor ymbe đás emnihte swíđor sprecan . . . Embe đis wé sprecaþ eft swíđor *we will say more about it later on*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 1, 7. Đa bróþra óþra weorca swýđor gýmdon *paid more attention to other works*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 30. Swá hé him swíþor bebeád swá hí swíđor bodedon *quanto eis praecipiebat, tanto magis plus praedicabant*, Mk. Skt. 7, 36. Wæs hé swá micle swíđor on his móde gedréfed, swá his mód ér swíđor tó đám woruld-sélþum gewunod wæs, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 27. Biþ đý heardra đe hit sé-streámas swíđor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 10; Gen. 1326. Đém módum đe hí willaþ swíþost beswícan *the minds that they will most completely deceive*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 12. Đá hé hí swíđost forslagen hæfde *when he had inflicted a most severe defeat upon them*, 16, 2; Fox 54, 2. Đá hí swíđost worhton *when they were working hardest*, Homl. Th. i. 22, 22. Đonne heó blówþ swíđust *when it is in fullest blossom*, Lchdm. i. 160, 14. Forlétan unnytte ymbhogan swá hé swíþost mihte *as much as ever he could*, Bt. 35, tit.; Fox xvi, 27. Hiora scamiaþ swíþust ealles đa tó Slone hete swíđost hæfdon, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Swýþust ealra, 108, 28. Næfde se here Angelcynn ealles for swíde gebrocod; ac hié wéron micle swíþor gebrocede mid ceápes cwilde and monna; ealles swíþost mid đæm đæt manige đara sélestena cynges þéna fordférdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29–32. [The word is common in Middle English. *O. Sax.* swído? *O. Frs.* swíthe.] v. esen-, for-, ofer-, un-swíde.

swíđestre. v. ofer-swíđestre.

swíþfæstness, e; *f. Violence, force*:—þurh swíđfæstnesse his geþohtes *prae violentia cogitationis suae*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 27.

swíþ-feorm; *adj.* I. *abounding in substance*:—Him đá Abraham gewát ézhte lédan golde and seolfre swíđfeorm and gesélig (cf. gewiton him éhta lédan, feoh and feorme, 99, 22; Gen. 1650), Cd. Th. 106, 12; Gen. 1770. II. *producing abundant sustenance, very fruitful*:—Beóþ góde wíngeardas and swíþfeorme mannum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 31. III. *violent.* v. next word:—Ic (*a storm*) wíde fére swift and swíþfeorm, Exon. Th. 386, 35; Rä. 4, 72. Cf. swíþ-from.

swíþ-feormende *growing violent*:—Đa swíþfeormende *crudescentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 23: 19, 42.

swíþ-ferhþ; *adj.* I. *of strong mind* or *soul*:—Snotor and swýð-ferhð (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1656; B. 826. Swíðferhþe (*Beowulf's companions*), 990; B. 493. Hwæt swíðferhđum (*the Danes*) sélest wére tó gefremmanne, 348; B. 173. II. *of violent mind, violent, impetuous*:—Geswearc đá swíðferð (*Juliana's father*), Exon. Th. 247, 13; Jul. 78. Oft bemearn swíðferhđes (*Sigemund*) síd snotor ceorl monig, Beo. Th. 1820; B. 908.

swíþ-ferom. v. next word.

swíþ-from; *adj. Exceedingly strong, of great energy*:—Hé (*the Deity*) biþ á rice ofer heofenstólas heágum þrymmum sódfæst and swíð-from (-ferom, MS.; *but see also* swíþ-feorm) swegibósmas heóld, Cd. Th. 1, 17; Gen. 9. Cf. Mín geswíþfroma (*addressing the Deity*), Anglia xii. 508, 1. v. next word.

swíþfromlíce; *adv. Strenuously, with great energy*:—Suíđfromlíce *acriter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 58.

swíþ-hwæt; *adj. Very strong*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 13; Rún. 5. v. rád; *f.*

Swíþ-hún, es; *m. St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, in which see he succeeded Helmstan, who died* 852. *In one MS. of the A. S. Chronicle, under the year* 861, *is the entry*:—Hér fordférde S. Swíđún biscop, Erl. 71, 20; *but in a charter of* 863, Swíđhún episcopus *is given as one of the witnesses*, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 117, 22. *The name occurs often in the same connection in previous years* [For an account of him see Earle's Gloucester Fragments, and for the complete homily of which a fragment is given in that work, see Homl. Skt. vol. i. No. 21]:—Đes Swýđún wæs bisceop on Winceastre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 14. Se árwurđa Swýđún (Swíđhún, Gloucester Frg.), 23. Æt Swýđúnes (Swíđhúnes, G. F.) byrgene, 98. Se smid andwyrde đam árwurđan Swýđúne (Swíđhúne, G. F), 29. ¶ *For the name where there is no reference to the saint*, cf. đæt suíđhúninclond, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 243, 10. Ab aquilone habens terminum suuealuue flumínis, a plaga oriente suíđhúninglond, a parte occidentali ealhfleót, ab austro sighearding méduue ond eac suíthhúninglond, 250, 9–12.

swíþ-hyogende; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *Of strong purpose*:—Scealc monig swíðhicgende, Beo. Th. 1842; B. 919. Mágas đara swíðhicgendra, 2036; B. 1016.

swíđian; *p.* ode. I. *to be* or *become strong, to prevail*:—Strangadan, swíđodon *invalescebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 6. Strangedon, swíþedon, 46, 49. Ne wæs đæt tó wundrianne đeáh đe đæs cyninges béne đá hé mid Drihtne rícsade mid hine swíþode and genge wére *nec mirandum preces regis illius iam cum Domino regnantis, multum valere apud eum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 19. II. *to make firm, to fix*:—Suíđigaþ *figite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 68. Swíþiaþ, 35, 60. v. for-swíđan (*under which* for-swíđede *is wrongly put*); swíđan.

swíþ-líc; *adj.* I. *very great, exceedingly great*:—Swíðlíc *grande, magnum*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 41. Samson geláhte đa sweras mid swíðlícre mihte and slóh hí tógædere *Samson apprehendens ambas columnas concussit fortiter columnas*, Jud. 16, 29. Hig cumaþ mid swíðlícum éhtum (*cum magna substantia*), Gen. 15, 14. II. with the idea of violent disturbance, *violent, strong* (of storm, wind, etc.):—Reóhnys swýðlíc *tempestas valida*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 3. Swégde swíðlíc wind of đam wéstene, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 18. Heard gebrec, swár and swíðlíc, swégdynna mæst, Exon. Th. 59, 19; Cri. 955. For swíþlícum réne, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17. Wíd swíðlícne flówsan dæs sædes, Lchdm. i, 220, 3. On wæterum swýðlícum *in aquis vehementibus*, Cant. Moys. 10. Hí sáwon swíðlíce rénas, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22. III. of energetic, violent action, *vehement, violent*:—Wíd swíðlícne hracan, Lchdm. i. 270, 2. Him swyrdgeswing swíþlíc eówdon weras, Judth. Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 240. IV. of that which affects the senses or the feelings, *strong, intense, severe*:—Néfre đú đæs swíðlíc sár gegearwast, đæt đú mec onwende worda đissa, Exon. Th. 246, 1; Jul. 55. Đa téđ cwaciaþ on swíðlícum cyle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 27. Đonne hé on sumura for swíðlícre hétan geteorud byþ, Lchdm. i. 226, 22. Đeós wyrt is hátttre gecynde and swýðlícre, 236, 11. Strang tó swíðlícum drencum, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 15. God him sende swíðlíce ógan týn cinna wíta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. V. of feeling, or emotion, *intense, vehement*:—Hé mid swíðlícum luste his lífes gewilnode, Homl. Th. i. 86, 19. On swíðlícre blisse *in jubilo*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 6. VI. of discipline or conduct, *stern, severe, strict*:—Cildru behófiaþ swíðlícere steóre, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 33. Hé munucregol gesette mid swýðlícre drohtnunge, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 6.

swíþlíce; *adv.* I. *very greatly, exceedingly*:—Se déma wundrode swíðlíce (*vehementer*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 14. Swá sárige on hiora móde and swá swíðlíce gedréfed *permotae*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 30. Ic wát đæt đú woldest swíþe swíþlíce beón onéled *quanto ardore flagrares*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 3. Đá wunode se hálga wer on ancerlífe swíðlíce stíde, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 7. II. *powerfully, energetically, strongly*:—Mé þincþ đæt đín gecynd and đín gewuna flíte swíþe swíþlíce wiþ đæm dysige, Bt. 26, 4; Fox 178, 28. III. *sternly, strictly, severely*:—Hwílum líðelíce tó dréatianne, hwílum suíðlíce and strécíce tó dráfianne, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 12. [Þe king him answerede swiðeliche fæire, Laym. 4421. *O. Sax.* swíðlíko (éđ giswerian).]

swíþlícness, e; *f. Excess*; nimietas, R. Ben. Interl. 73, 7.

swíþ-mihtig; *adj. Exceedingly mighty, of great might*:—Gesamnincga swíðmihtigra *synagoga potentium*, Ps. Th. 85, 13.

swíþ-mód; *adj.* I. in a good sense, (a) *great-souled, magnanimous, stout-hearted*:—Com đá tó lande lidmanna helm (*Beowulf*) swíðmód swymman, Beo. Th. 3252; B. 1624. Swíðmód cyning, Cd. Th. 222, 5; Dan. 100: 225, 29; Dan. 161: 244, 18; Dan. 450. (b) *stern-minded*:—Á đone feónd swíðmód swipeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185; Sal. 92. Folctogan faraþ him tógeánes, habbaþ swíðmóde sweopan, swenga ne wyrnaþ, 243; Sal. 121. II. in a bad sense, *of violent mind, arrogant, haughty, high-minded*:—Dryhtguman sine drencte mid wíne swíþmód (cf. stíþmoda, l. 19) sinces brytta (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 30: 26, 22; Jud. 340. Swíðmód cyning (*Nebuchadnezzar after putting the three children in the furnace*), Cd. Th. 233, 1; Dan. 269: (*the king at the time of the dream*; cf. hé wæs wíd God scyldig, 250, 20; Dan. 549), 249, 12; Dan. 529. Weard hé swíðmód in sefan for đære sundorgife đe him God sealde, 254, 3; Dan. 606. v. next word.

swíþmódness, e; *f. Greatness of soul, magnanimity*:—Be sigerfestnisse and swíþmódnisse úses Drihtnes mid đám hé đa hæþnan ofercom, Anglia xi. 173, 12. Ne mágon hý đære tungan gerecnisse ne hire mægnes swíðmódnisse áspyrian, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 4.

swíþness, e; *f. Strength, violence*:—Cyles swíþness *frigoris nimietas*, Anglia xiii. 397, 458. v. ofer-swíþness.

swíðor, swíðra, swíðrian. v. swíde, swíþ, II, swedrian.

swíðrian; *p.* ode. I. *to become* or *be stronger, to prevail*:—Đæt wæter swíðrode swíde ofer đa eorđan *aquae praevaluerunt nimis super terram*, Gen. 7, 19. Se hunger þearle swíðrode *praevaluerat fames in terra*, 12, 10. Hé swýðrode on ídelnysse his *praevaluit in vanitate ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 9. Saulus micclum swýðrode *Saul increased the more in strength* (A. V. Acts 9, 22), Homl. Th. i. 388, 3. Hyra stefna swíðredon *invalescebant voces eorum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 23. II. *to avail*:—Seó hálwende onsægednes[e] tó écre álýsnesse swíþrade and fromade *sacrificium salutare ad redemptionem valuit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 28. Swíþrian *valere*, swíþrigende *valens*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 3, 5. v. ofer-swíðrian.

swíþ-snel; *adj. Very quick*:—Sum biþ swíðsnel, hafaþ searolíc gemen gleoddæda, leóht and leoþwæle, Exon. Th. 298, 8; Cri. 82.

swíþ-sprecol; *adj. Proud in speech, speaking proud things*:—Ða swýðsprecolan tungan *linguam magniloquam*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 4.

swíþ-stincende; *adj.* (*pl.*) *Emitting a strong scent*:—Swíþstincendre *flagrantior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 29.

swíþ-strang; *adj. Of great strength* or *force*. v. next word.

swíþ-strime; *adj. Having a strong stream*:—Ða com hē tō swíþstrēmre (swíðstrangre, MS. B.) eá *pervenit ad flumen meatu rapidissimo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 4.

swíþ-swége; *adj. High-sounding, heroic* (verse):—Swíðswégum metrum *heroico hexametro*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 12. Mid swíðswíum (=-swégum?) sangum dreámes *dulcisonis* (*jucundis*) *melodiae*, 416, 1.

swíþ-swige; *adj. Taciturn, too silent*:—Ða suíðsuígean (swíðe swígean, Cott. MSS.) ða felaſdelsprēcæn *nimis taciti, multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 24.

swí-tíma, switol. v. swíg-tíma, sweotol.

swíung, e; *f. A spasm*:—Hramma *vel* swíung *spasmos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 21.

swodrian; *p.* ode *To get drowsy, fall asleep*:—Ic hnæppode and ic swodrode *ego dormivi et soporatus sum*, Ps. Spl. 3, 5. [In his chaire he sat longe . . . a lutel he bigan to swoudri as a slep him nome. Þo þozte him in his swoudringe þat a whit coluere com, L. S. 439, 268. Cf. A day as he wery was, and a suoddrynge him nome . . . Seyn Cutbert to him com, R. Glouc. 264, 22. Halliwell gives *zwodder* = drowsy, dull, as a West-country word.] v. swaðrian, swedrian.

swōg. v. swēg.

swōgan; *p.* sweóg; *pp.* swōgen. I. *to make a sound, move with noise, rush, roar* (of wind, water, flame):—Swōgaþ windas, blāwaþ brecende bearhtma mǽste, Exon. Th. 59, 10; Cri. 950. Frætwe mīne (*a swan*) swōgaþ hlūde, 390, 7; Rä. 8, 7. Drihten lēt willeburnan on woruld þringan, ēgorstreámas swōgan, Cd. Th. 83, 5; Gen. 1375. Fýr swōgende, 154, 17; Gen. 2557. Swōgende lēg, Beo. Th. 6282; B. 3145. Swōgende *strepente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 72. Dǽm swōgendum, hleóðregendum *argutis*, 5, 36: 86, 74. II. fig. *to move with violence, enter with force, invade*. v. in-swōgenness:—Dæt nǽnig bisceop ōþres bisceopscíre on swōge *ut nullus episcoporum parochiam alterius invadat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 32. [Þe soun of our souerayn þen swey in his ere, Allit. Pms. 104, 429. Cf. the noun in Mid. E. *swoughe, swoghe* = noise, e. g. of the see he herde a swoghe (Halliwell's Dict. q. v.), modern *sough* of the wind. But both verb and noun are used in the sense of swoon; for the verb v. geswōgen, and as later instances swowinde, A. R. 288, 25; he feol iswowen (-swoze, 2nd MS.), Laym. 3074: for the noun see Stratmann and Halliwell. *O. Sax.* swōgan:—Swōgan quam engil, faran an fetherhamon, Hēl. 5798.] v. ā-, oſer-, þurh-swōgan; swégan.

swōgenness, swógung. v. in-swōgenness, ge-swōgung.

swōl, es; *m.* (?), *n.* (?) *Heat, burning*:—Suōl *chaumos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 75. Swōl *camos*, 17, 8: i. 288, 41. Suōle *caumati*, ii. 103, 31. Swōle *caumate*, 22, 21. I. of the heat of fire:—Hē (*the phenix*) somnaþ swōles lāſe, gegædraþ bān gebrosnad æfter bǽlþrǽce, Exon. Th. 216, 16; Ph. 269. On swōle byrneþ þurh fýres feng fugel mid neste, 212, 23; Ph. 214. II. of the sun's heat:—Hē swā swíþe swǽlte swā hē in swōle (*caumate*) middes sumeres wǽre, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30 MS. T. III. of feverish heat:—Sió ungemetlíce hāto ðæs miltes cymþ of feferes swōlle, Lchdm. ii. 244, 6. Hū se hāta maga swōl þrowaþ, 160, 5: 194, 12. [Cf. *Du.* zwoel *sultry*.] v. swōlig.

swolgettan; *p.* te *To swallow, take into the throat*:—Ðonne sceal mon ðone geagl swillan gelōme on ðære ādle (*quinsy*), and swolgettan eced wiþ sealt gemenged, Lchdm. ii. 48, 16.

swōlig (cf. dysig *for the form*), es; *n. Burning, heat*:—Swōlig *caumatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 8. Hāt lyft and swōlga (*sultriness*?) bringaþ ādle on ðam milte, ðonne se mon wyrċ tō swíþe forhǽt, Lchdm. ii. 244, 7. [In a late MS. of Ælfric's Grammar and Vocabulary, *swoli, swooli* translate *cauma*, Zup. 33, 12 note, 306, 15 note.]

swōlig (?); *adj. Sultry*. v. preceding word.

swoloþ, swon-. v. sweoloþ, swan-.

swonoen-ferhþ; *adj.*?:—Hē (*a man who has been hung*) sígeþ swoncenferð (swoncerferð *life having failed*, (?) v. swancor, I; *or* sworcenferð *with darkened soul*, i. e. *dead* (?)), sāwle bireáfod, fealleþ on foldan, Exon. Th. 328, 29; Vy. 25.

swōr *consobrinus*, -swora, -sworc, -sworcenness, -sworcenlíc, -sworenness. v. sweór, mān-lwara, ge-sworc, for-sworcemess, for-sworcenlíc, for-sworenness.

sworettan; *p.* te *To draw a deep breath, to sigh, pant*:—Sworette *oscitavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 64. Hē of inneweardre heortan swíþe sworete *ille intimo ex corde longa trahens suspiria*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 14. Hē sume hwíle sæt and sworette *modicum suspirans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 29. Ða ūs nū bysmriaþ, ða ðe ār on ūrum bendum swerettan, Blickl. Homl. 85, 25. Ða ongan hē sworettan, swā swā eallunga gewǽced, on ðam oreðe belocen, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 234. v. ā-swerettan.

sworettend-líc; *adj. Panting*:—Sworetendleca *anhela*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 47.

sworettung, e; *f. A deep drawing of the breath*. I. as a sign of trouble, *a sigh*:—From sworetunge mīnum *a singultu meo*, Rtl. 20, 27. Heó nid wōpe and mid teárum wæs geondgoten and longe sworetunge wæs teónde (*suspiria longa trahens*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10. Hē gemænigfealdode ða sworetunga ðām siccetungum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 201. II. *breathing hard* from illness or labour, *gasping, panting*:—Wið nearwre sworetunge, Lchdm. i. 340, 11. Hē mid langre sworetunge ðæt orð of ðām breóstum teáh, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 13. Hē wæs swíðe gewǽced on ðam langan geswince, and hē mid sworettungum wæs genyrwed, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 770. Betwih ða[m] untruman sworettunga *inter aegra suspiria*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 23.

swornian, swarnian; *p.* ode *To coalesce*:—Suornodun, suornadur suarnadun *coaluissent*, Txts. 48, 198. Swornodon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 5 f. v. ā-swarnian.

swōt; *adj. Sweet*:—Dæt hūs gefylled wæs of suōt stenc ðæs smirinesse *domus impleta est ex odore ungenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3. Mid swōtum wyrtum, Nar. 49, 8. [Þe swote bred of spices, A. R. 80, 2. His swote sauur, Marh. 4, 33. Þe swote Ihū, swottre þen euer ani þing, 11, 14. Se swiðe swote smeal, Kath. 1588. Swete Iesu, alre smelle swotest, 617. Aprille with his shoures swoote, Chauc. C. T. prol. 1.] v. swēte, swōtness.

swōte; *adv. Sweetly*:—Ic stince swōte *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37: Zup. 220, 14. Se lichoma stanc swōte, Shrn. 143, 29. [Þu sleptest swōte, A. R. 238, 5. *O. H. Ger.* sôzo *suaviter*.]

swoðung. v. sweðung.

swōt-líc; *adj. Sweet, savoury*:—Hū sió womb weorðe mid swōtlecustum mettum gefylled *ut venter delectabiliter cibis impleatur*, Past. 43; Swt. 311, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* sôz-lîh.] Cf. swētlíce, *and next word*.

swōt-mete; es; *m. A sweet-meat, delicacy*:—Nǽron ða welige hāmas ne mistlíce swōtmettas, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4. v. swēt-mete, *and preceding word*.

swōtness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Mycel swōtnysse stænc, Shrn. 16, 1. In stencg suōtnisses *in odore suavitatis*, Rtl. 88, 32. Suōtnise stences, 65, 41. v. swētnęss.

swotole. v. sweotole.

swōt-stence; *adj. Sweet-scented, odoriferous*:—*Ambrosia* elesealfe, *divino odore* ðære swōtstencan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 35.

swōt-stencende (-stincende?) *emitting a sweet odour*:—Suē ðæt rēcilc suōtstencende stenc ic gisalde *sicut balsamum aromatizans odorem dedi*, Rtl. 65, 39.

swugian, swulung, -swundenness, swur-, swuster, swutol, swyft, swyftlere, swylc. v. swigian, sulung, ā-swundenness, sweor-, sweostor, sweotol, swift, swiftlere, swilc.

swyld (?), e; *f. A pang*:—Sār (þar, MS.) mē ymbsealde swylde (*Grein suggests* swylce) deáðes *trouble encompassed me, the pangs of death*; circumciderunt me dolores mortis, Ps. Th. 114, 3. v. swelan, *and* cf. cwyld, cwelan.

swyle, es; *m. A tumour, swelling, abscess*:—Swyle *apostema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 35: ii. 7, 68. Unwlitig swile . . . ðone ungeþwǽran swyle *tumor deformis . . . tumorem illum infestum*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17, 41. Se earm wæs on mycelne swyle gecyrred . . . ðeáh ðe se swyle ðæs earmes gesýne sī *brachium versum est in tumorem . . . tametsi tumor brachii manere videretur*, 5, 3; S. 616, 6, 38. Ða āsweóll him se lichama . . . Ða sōna eall se swyle gewāt fram him, Guthl. 16: Gdwin. 68, 24. Wiþ innan-gewyrmedum geswelle . . . lege on gelōme ōþ ðættе open sió se swile, Lchdm. ii. 72, 24. Wiþ ceácena swyle and wiþ geagles swyle, 2, 19, 20. Wiþ ælcum heardum swile oððe geswelle, 70, 20. Wiþ deáðum swile, 74, 12, 15. Wiþ springe . . . lege on ðone swile, 80, 17. Wið swylas, gāte tord; smyre mid ða swylas; hyt hý tōdrīfþ, and gedēþ ðæt hý eft ne rīsaþ, i. 354, 27. v. fēr-, fōt-, geagl-, hand-swyle.

swylfende, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 22, swylian. v. swelgan, swilian.

swylt, es; *m. Death, destruction*. I. of the death of the body:—Swylt hāligra *mors sanctorum*, Ps. Th. 115, 5. Ende becwom, swylt æfter synnum, Beo. Th. 2514; B. 1255. On galgan rīdan, seomlan æt swylte, Exon. Th. 329, 14; Vy. 34. Deáðberende gyfl (*the forbidden fruit*) ða sinhīwan tō swylte geteáh, 153, 10; Gū. 823. Swylt settan ðīnum esnum *to put thy servants to death*, Ps. Th. 78, 2. Swylt ætfæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 2695; An. 1350. Swilt þrowian, Apstls. Kmbl. 142; Ap. 71. ¶ *The word often occurs with somewhat of a personal sense as the subject of* niman, forniman:—Ǽr ðec swylt nime, deáð for duguðe, Exon. Th. 257, 31; Jul. 255; Elen. Kmbl. 892; El. 447. Ðēr Seón cyning swylt dreórig fornam, Ps. Th. 135, 20: Beo. Th. 2877; B. 1436. Ealle swylt fornam, druron dōmleáse, deáðrǽs forfēng, Andr. Kmbl. 1988; An. 996: Exon. Th. 283, 5; Jul. 675: 477, 19; Ruin. 27. II. of the second death, *the perdition of the soul*:—Hī leahtrum fā, lēge gebundne, swylt þrowiaþ . . . ðæt is ēce cwealm, Exon. Th. 94, 14; Cri. 1540. [Cf. *Gōth.* swulta-wairþja *lying at the point of death*: *Icel.* sultr *hunger, famine*.]

swylt (?=swylht, cf. swelgan?), es; *m. A whirlpool*:—Swyttes (swyltes?) *gurgitis*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 72.

swylt-cwalu, e; *f. Death-pang, death*, (1) of the death of the body:—

Þæs gástes síð æfter swyltcwale, Andr. Kmbl. 311; An. 156. (2) of the death of the soul:—Gif seó sáwl sceal mid deófium drohtnoð habban . . . on swyltcwale and in sárum sorgum, Wulfst. 188, 4. Cf. deáþ-cwalu.

swylt-dæg, es; *m. Death-day, day of death*:—Ær his swyltdæge, Cd. Th. 74. 12; Gen. 1221: Beo. Th. 5588; B. 2798.

swylt-deáþ, es; *m. Death*:—Ðú míne sáwle of swyltdeáðes lábum widlǽddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, Ps. Th. 55, 11.

swymman, swýn, swynge, swyr, swyra, swyrd, swyrige (= *partiat*, R. Ben. Interl. 54. 4), swyster, -swystrenu, swytel, swýþ, sý, syb[b], sícan. v. swimman, swín, swinge, sweor, sweora, sweord, scirian, sweoster, geswcosternu (-swistrenu), sweotol, swíþ, sí, sib[b], sícan.

-syd *in* ge-syd *a miry place*. [Halliwell gives *suddie* = miry, boggy. Cf. also *sod*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* salz-suti *salsugo*: *Ger.* sudel *a puddle*.] Cf. seáþ.

syde, es; *m. A decoction, the water in which anything has been seethed* or *boiled*:—Dysse sylfan wyrte syde dære tóþa sár gelíðigaþ, gyf hyne man swá wearmne on ðam múþe gehealdeþ, Lchdm. i. 280, 3. [*M. H. Ger.* sut: *Ger.* sud *seething*; ab-sud *a decoction*: cf. *Icel.* soð *the broth* or *water in which meat has been sodden*.] v. seódan.

sydung (*better* sidung, *under which form the word should be entered*), e; *f. A regulation, rule*:—Sydung *regula*, Germ. 398, 217. Cf. Gesidode *determinabit*, 399, 431: *conserit*, 469. Gesydod *concinna, convenions, benecomposita*, 396, 321. *Goth.* sidôn *meditari*. *O. Sax.* gi-sidôn sorga *to cause sorrow* to a person: *O. H. Ger.* sitôn *machinari, disponere*; gi-sitôn *instituere, destinare, conglutinare*. (*See* sídung, *where perhaps* sidung *should be read*.) v. sidu.

syfe. v. sife.

sýfer-líce; *adj. Moderate in eating, sober, temperate*:—Sig se abbod clǽne and sýferlíce (sýfre, Wells Frgt.) *oportet eum esse castum, sobrium*, R. Ben. 119. 25. v. sýferness.

sýfer-líc (ȳ); *adj. Sober, moderate*:—Sæferlíce *sobriam* (but the termination of the Latin word is doubtful, v. note), Hymn. Surt. 16, 21.

sýferlíce; *adv.* I. *with cleanliness, without impurity*:—Dæt gé witen dæt hit (*the preparation of the wafers for the mass*) clǽnlíce and sýferlíce gedôn sý, L. E. I. 5; Th. ii. 404, 36. II. *soberly, purely, without excess* or *grossness*:—Sidefulle on ðeáwum and sýferlíce lybbende, Homl. Ass. 37, 327. III. *soberly, prudently, circumspectly*:—Ða cild ðe beóþ sýferlíce ǽfédde (cf. *the contrast in* l. 9, cild réceleásllce ǽfédd), and wið unðeáwum gestýrede, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 17. Biddende sæferlíce *precantes sobrie*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* sûbarlîcho *ad sobrietatem*.]

sýferness, e; *f. Sobriety, moderation, temperance, abstinence, purity*:—Sýfernys *abstinentia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 7. Seó sýfernes þreáde dæt weorod cweðende dæt hit ne fyligde dære gálnesse *sobrietas increpat acies dicens ne sequantur luxuriam*, Prud. 46 a: 47 a–49 a. Seó sýfernes and ódre mægnu, 54. Rúmheortnys and sýfernys (*opposed to* gítsung and gífernes, 68, 15), Wulfst. 69, 1. Sýfernysse þearf *sinceritatis azima*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 31: Scint. 42, 16. Dære sýfernysse (*opposed to drunkenness*, v. l. 54) gód bodian, Homl. Ass. 146, 60. Mid micelre sýfernysse and gemetfæstnysse, and ná mid náfre oferfylle ne mid oferdrince, 144, 15. Sýfernysse (*opposed to* drunccnscipe, l. 18), 145, 20: Homl. Th. i. 360, 5. Ic brúce ðisum mettum mid sýfernysse (*cum sobrietate*), Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. Began ðá his geþanc tó sýfernysse (*opposed to lust*, v. 197, 75) gehwyrfan, Homl. Ass. 198, 96. [*O. H. Ger.* sûbarnessi *purificatio, purgatio*.] v. un-sýferness.

syfeþa, sýfian. v. sifeþa, seófian.

syflan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To provide with* sufel, q.v. [:—Gesyfledne hláf, Wulfst. 170, 20. Brádne hláf well gesyfled, Chart. Th. 606, 3. *Icel.* syfidr brauðhleifr.] v. ge-syflan; syfling.

syflige, an; *f. A dish to be eaten with bread*:—Genihtsumian wé gelýfaþ twá gesodene syflian (oððe?) sanda . . . twá sanda genihtsumiaþ *sufficere credimus cocta duo pulmentaria . . . duo pulmentaria cocta sufficiant*, R. Ben. Interl. 70, 11–15. v. next word.

syfling, e; *f. Food to be eaten with bread*:—Syflyncge *pulmentario* (pulmentarium *quilibet cibus extra panem*, Migne), Hpt. Gl. 494, 57. Ðær seóll ǽdúne wearm hláf mid his syflinge, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 18. Sind ða twá geseltnyssa, dæt is sealmsang and wítegung, swylce hí syflinge wæron tó ðám fif berenum hláfum, dæt is tó ðám fif ælícum bócum, i. 188, 19. v. sufel, *and two preceding words*.

sýfre; *adj. Sober, not giving way to appetite* or *passion, pure, temperate, circumspect*:—Sýfre (sýfer, Wrt., *but see* Anglia viii. 451) *abstinens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 8. Gif ðú drincst wín gemetlíce, sýfre (*sobrius*) ðú byst, Scint. 105, 17. Se mynstres hordere sí wís sýfre and ná oferettol *cellerarius monasterii sit sapiens, sobrius, non multum edax*, R. Ben. 54, 8. Sig se abbod clǽne and sýfre and mildheort *oportet eum esse castum, sobrium, misericordem*, 118, 26. Sidefull man . . . gesceádwís and sýfre, Homl. Th. i. 596, 32. Fæste dæt mód sýfre *jejunet ut mens sobria*, Hymn. Surt. 63, 3. Sæfre, 2, 32: 27. 17. Mid sýfrum andgyte, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 78. Swá swá Petrus cwæð: 'Beóþ sýfre and wacole' *be sober, be vigilant* (1 Pet. 5, 8), Homl. Th. ii. 448, 8. Clǽne and rihte and sæfre *castique recti ac sobrii*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 5. Ða clǽnheortan . . . ða ðe heora lichaman geclǽnsiaþ mid sýfrum þeáwum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 43. Clǽnust and sýfrust (*sincera*) gebedes ástihtincg, Scint. 35, 14. [*O. Sax.* sûbri: *O. H. Ger.* sûbar, sûbiri *mundus*: *Ger.* sauber: *Du.* zuiver *clean, neat*.] v. un-sýfre.

sygo (*better* (?) sige), es; *m. Sight, aim* (?):—Scyppend hafa ðé tó hyhte and á sóð tó syge ðonne ðú secge hwæt *have God as your hope, and ever truth as your aim, when you say anything*, Exon. Th. 304, 2; Fä. 64. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* sigta *to aim at*.]

sýl, e; *f. A pillar, column*:—Sés Arculfus saga þæt hé geáwe on Hierusalem áne sýle . . . ðonne seó sunne byþ on ðæs heofones mydle ðonne nafaþ seó sýl nánige sceade . . . and swá ða dagas forð on sceortiaþ, swá byþ ðære sýle sceade lengra. Ðeós sýl cýþeþ ðæt Hierusalem ys geseted on myddre eorðan, Shrn. 95, 30–96, 5, 8. In sýle wolcnes *in columna nubis*, Ps. Surt. 98, 7. Ðære méder wæs on slǽpe stýwed . . . ðæt hyre man stunge áne sýle on ðone bósum, 149, 2. Ercoles sýla *Herculis columnae*, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 8, 26. Ðæt feoh ðe hié wiþ ðám sýlum sellan woldon, 4, 12; Swt. 210, 4. Ic getrymede sýle his *confirmavi columnas ejus*, Ps. Surt. 74, 4. [*O. Frs.* sêle: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* sûl *columna*: *Icel.* súla *a pillar*. Cf. *Goth.* sauls *a pillar*.] Cf. syll.

syl = sylh, syl = syll. v. sulh, syll.

syla (= sylha), an; *m. A ploughman*:—Syla *arator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 72.

sylan. v. sulh.

syle. v. sylu.

sylen *a gift*, sylf, sylfor, sylfren. v. selen, self, seolfor, seolfren.

Sylee eá *Selsey*; insula vituli marini, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 8. v. seolh.

sylfring (*should be given under* seolfring), es; *m. A silver coin*:—Þreó hund sylfringa *trecentos argenteos*, Gen. 45, 22.

sylh, Sýl-hearwa. v. sulh, Sigel-hearwa.

sylian; *p.* ede *To sully, soil, pollute, defile*:—Hé on unscyldgum eorla blóde his sweord selede (cf. besyled, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58. 18), Met. 9, 60. Sió sugu hí wille sylian on hire sole æfter ðæm ðe hió ádwægen biþ, Past. 54; Swt. 419, 27. [Þis sunne suleð þi sawle, H. M. 35, 15. Blind mon To þare diche his dweole fulieþ (*follows*) And falleþ and þar one sulieþ, O. and N. 1240. Mi sawle mit sunne isulet, Marh. 3, 14. Isuled, A. R. 396, 1. *O. Sax.* sulian: *O. H. Ger.* bi-sullen. Cf. *O. Frs.* sulenge *soiling*: *Goth.* bi-sauljan *to defile*.] v. be-sylian; solian, sulian, sol, syle.

syll, e; sylle, an; *f.* I. *a beam that serves as a foundation* or *support, a sill, a basis, support*:—Grundstánas *cementum*, syll *basis*, fótstán *fultura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 47–49. Syl *basis*, post *postis*, 86, 28, 29: ii. 10, 74: 101, 54. Syl *taber*, i. 289, 48. *Copsus* syl, *securis* [æx?], ii. 133, 9. *Cobsus* syl, æx [æcx [*securis*]?], 22, 48. Getimbrung *aedificium*, post *basis*, sylle *postis* vel *fulcimentum*, i. 47, 19–21. Ðá wolde hé hús timbrian mid his gebróðra fultume. Ða bæd hé hí ánre sylle, dæt hé mihte dæt hús on ða sǽhealfe mid ðære underlecgan. Ða gebróðra him beháton, dæt hí woldon dæt treów him gebringan. Ðá cómon hí and wurdon ðæs treówes ungemyndige; ac God him ða sylle ásende mid ðám sǽlícum flóde, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 31–146, 4. Ðær fram sylle (*from the plank to which it was fixed*) ábeág medubenc monig, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775. Ærest man ásmeáþ dæs húses stede, and eác man dæt timber beheáwþ, and ða syllan man fægere gefégþ, and ða beámas gelegþ, and ða ræftras tó ðære fyrste gefæstnaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 8. II. figurative, *a support, foundation*:—Donne hí ne beóþ mid nánre sylle underscotene ðæs godcundlícan mægenes *nullis fulti virtutibus*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 17. [Sulle *bassis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 38. Sylle of an howse *silla, soliva*, Prompt. Parv. 456. Til he came to the selle, upon the flore, Chauc. C. T. 3820. *Icel.* syll *and* sylla *a sill*: *Dan.* sylde; *Swed.* syll. Cf. *Goth.* ga-suljan *to lay a foundation*: *O. H. Ger.* swelli; *n. basis*: *Ger.* schwelle. *Also* (?) *Lat.* solea.]

syll *ploughs*, sylla *a giver*. v. sulh, sella.

sylla (= sella? *borrowed from Latin?*), an; *m. A saddle*:—Sylla *sella*, sadolfelt *pella*, sadolboga *carpella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 14–16.

sýlla, syllan, syllend, syl-líc, syþofren, syltan. v. sél, sellan, sellend, seld-líc, seolfren, siltan.

sylu, e, an; *f. A miry place*:—Syle, sylen *volutabra*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 51. Syle, 506, 54. Ðis sint ða denstówa, bróchyrst and beaddan syla, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 318, 30. v. sol, sylian, syl-weg.

syl-weg, es; *m. A miry way* (?):—On sylweg; andlang weges on ða héðihtan leáge, and swá on ðæt fúle slóh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 262, 22. v. syle.

sýma, sýman, symbel *continual*. v. séma, síman, símbel.

symbel, symel, es; *n.* I. *a feast, banquet, entertainment*:—Him (*Adam and Eve*) . . . and hyra eaferum swá wearð sárlíc symbel, Exon. Th. 226, 15; Ph. 406. Him (*the blessed*) is symbel and dreám, 352, 12; Sch. 96. Se becom tó Prisce, ðær hé deófolgeldum geald. Ðá gelaþode hé hine tó his symble. Ðá sæde Marcellus him ðæt hé wære cristen, and him náre álýfed ðæt hé birgde ðara héþenra symbles, Shrn. 125, 28–31. Swefan æfter symble, Beo. Th. 2398; B. 119. Symle, 2020; B. 1008. Donne árás hé fram ðam symle *surgebat a media coena*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 7. Ðæt hámweorud tó symble gesomnod wæs and hé sæt mid him æt ðam symble *vicani coenantes epulabantur, resedit et ipse cum eis ad convivium*, 3, 10; S. 534, 26–28. Sittan æt symble,

Exon. Th. 413, 27; Rä. 32, 12: 314, 16; Mód. 15. Sittan tó symble, Cd. Th. 259, 33; Dan. 701: Beo. Th. 4214; B. 2104. Symle, 982; B. 489. Tó ðam symle, Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 15. Ðǽr is Dryhtnes folc geseted tó symle, Rood Kmbl. 279; Kr. 141. Symbel (*prandium*) mín ic gearuade, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 4. Herodes symbel (*cenam*) worhte, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Hé hét beran on ðæt hús manegra cynna symbel, Shrn. 152, 25. Hé geaf mé sinc and symbel, Beo. Th. 4853; B. 2431. Symbel (ge)þicgan, 1242; B. 619: 2025; B. 1010. Symbel ymbsittan, 1132; B. 564. Symbel habban *epulari*, Ps. Th. 67, 2. Symbel ne álégon *feasts failed not*, Exon. Th. 352, 34; Reim. 5. Hwǽr cwom symbla gesetu? hwǽr sindon seledreámas, 292, 2; Wand. 93. Ðá wæs symbla mǽst geworden, 34, 31; Cri. 550: Beo. Th. 2469; B. 1232. Ðonne gecerres from symbluni *quando reuertatur a nuptis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 36. II. *a feast, religious festival*:—Ðerh ðone dæg symbles (symbel, Lind.) *per diem festum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 6. Ðý ylcan dæge ealra wé healdaþ sancta symbel, Menol. Fox 397; Men. 200. [*O. Sax.* sumbal *a feast, banquet: Icel.* sumbl *a banquet.*]

symbel; *adj. Of a feast* or *festival*:—Simbel onsáh dæg *sollempnis urgebat dies*, Hymn. Surt. 96, 1. Gesettaþ dæg symbelne *constituite diem sollemnem*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Dæg symbelne hý dóþ ðé *diem festum agent tibi*, Ps. Spl. 75, 10. Ealle dagas simle *omnes dies festos*, 73, 9. v. symbelness.

symbel-calic, es; *m. A chalice for use at festivals* or *at the solemnity of the Mass.* v. symbelness, II:—Ic an Ðeódréd mín wíte massehakele ðe ic on Pauie bouhte and simbelcalice, Chart. Th. 515, 18.

symbel-cennes, e; *f. The festival of a person's birth*:—Of his symbelcenn' *de ejus natalicio*, Rtl. 80, 17. Symbelcen' ðæt né ðerh brúca *natalicio perfrui*, 78, 21. Symbelcenn' *natalitiis*, 93, 25. Ðaes symbelcennise wé bigóaþ *cujus natalitia colimus*, 65, 8: 79, 18. Symbelcen', 56, 13: 67, 8. [The meaning seems to require that the two parts of the compound should be separated, but the absence of inflexion in *symbel* where datives occur in the Latin seems to require the compound.]

symbel-dæg, es; *m.* I. *a feast-day, a day of a banquet*:—Æfter symbeldæge, Andr. Kmbl. 3052; An. 1529. Hé his líchoman wynna forwyrnde, symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 34; Gú. 136. II. *a festival, day of a religious feast*:—Symbeldæg *dies festus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Com ðyder mycel menigo for ðon symbeldæge, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 21: Ps. Th. 117, 25. Se biscop sæt sume symbeldæge on ðære cierecan, Shrn. 78, 26. Ðone mǽron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstiges, Blickl. Homl. 131, 10. On symmeldæge (symbel-, MS. A.) *per diem festum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 6. His symbeldæg (*natalitia*) wé mérsiaþ, Rtl. 44, 28. Ic ðé symbledæg (*diem festum*) sette, Ps. Th. 75, 4. Symbeldagas *dies festos*, 73, 8.

symbel-gál; *adj. Wanton with feasting*:—Se ðe him wínes glæd wilna brúceþ, siteþ him symbelgál, Exon. Th. 449, 30; Dóm. 79.

symbel-geféra. v. simbel-geféra.

symbel-gereorde, es; *n. A feast, banquet*:—Biþ seó án snǽd sélre mycle tó þicganne ðonne him sýn seofon daga symbelgereordu, Salm. Kmbl. 816; Sal. 407.

symbel-gifa, an; *m. A feast-giver*:—Sáwla symbelgifa (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 2833; An. 1419.

symbel-hús, es; *n. A banqueting-hall, dining-room*:—Hé æteóweþ iów symbelhús (*cenaculum*) micel, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 22, 12.

symbel-líc; *adj. Of a feast* or *festival, solemn*:—Dæge symellícum *die sollempni*, Anglia xiii. 390, 354. Gebedu symellíce *orationes sollempnes*, 417, 750. Daegas symbellíce *dies festos*, Ps. Surt. 73, 8.

symbellíce; *adv. Solemnly*:—Symbellíce *solempniter*, Rtl. 9, 7: 48, 40: Anglia xiii. 402, 539. Simbollíce, R. Ben. Interl. 98, 10.

symbelmónaþ-líc; *adj. Pertaining to a month in which a solemnity was celebrated* (?); the word translates *comitiales* in the gloss:—Ða symbelmónaðlícan ádla *comitiales*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 39.

symbelness, e; *f. Festivity, solemnity*:—Symmelnysse *festivitate, solemnitate*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 17. Semelnyssa *solemnia, festivitates*, 500, 7. I. *festivity, feasting*:—Ðǽr ðurhwunaþ seó ece bliss; ne byþ ðǽr hungor ne þurst . . . , ac háligra symbelnys ðǽr þurhwunaþ á bútan ende, Wulfst. 143, 2. Symbelnes, Blickl. Homl. 65, 21. Hwǽr beóþ ðonne ða symbelnessa and ða ídelnessa and ða ungemetlícan hleahtras? 59, 17. II. *a religious festival* or *solemnity*:—Æftersanga symbolnys *matutinorum sollempnitas*, R. Ben. Interl. 43, 2. In dege mérum symbelnisse (*sollemnitatis*) eówerre, Ps. Surt. 80, 3. Symelnysse, Ps. Spl. 80, 3. On ðære Eástorlícan tíde symbelnysse *in ipso tempore festi Paschalis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 40. On ludéa symbelnysse (*festivitate*) wǽron geworden Drihtnes ǽfengereordu, Homl. Ass. 153, 40. Gérlíco symbelnise *annua solemnitate*, Rtl. 49, 25. Cuman tó ðære mæssan symbelnysse, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 36: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 43: 2, 4; S. 505, 22. Ða symbelnessa mæssena *sollemnia missarum*, 4, 22; S. 592, 20. II a. *festive nature*:—Ðonne ealle dagas áteoriaþ, ðonne þurhwunaþ hé (*Sunday*) aa on his symbelnysse (*it continues ever in its character of festival*), Anglia viii. 310, 28.

symbel-tíd, e; *f. A religious festival* or *solemnity*:—Árwyrðe symbeltíd *veneranda solemnitas*, Rtl. 65, 1, 8. Eádges apostoles symbeltíde (*festivitate*), 47, 9. Symbbeltíd *solempnitatem*, 2, 27. Heald ða symbeltíde ðæs mónðes frumsceatta ðínes weorces, Ex. 23, 16. Árwyrðo symbeltído, Rtl. 49, 4. Symbeltídum *sollennitatibus*, 80, 31. Symeltídum, Anglia xiii. 397, 452. Symbeltído *solemnia*, Rtl. 49, 13: 50, 15: *natalicia*, 49, 25: 53, 1. Symbeltíde *festa*, 54, 11.

symbel-wérig; *adj. Weary with feasting*:—Wer (*Noah*) wíne druncen swæf symbelwérig, Cd. Th. 94, 19; Gen. 1564. Him symbelwérig (*Abimelech*) synna brytta þurh slǽp oncwæð, 159, 26; Gen. 2640.

symbel-wlanc; *adj. Elate with feasting*:—Siteþ symbelwlonc, láteþ wíne gewéged word út faran, Exon. Th. 315, 32; Mód. 40.

symbel-wynn, e; *f. The pleasure of feasting, the delight of the feast*:—Gá nú tó setle, symbelwynne dreóh, Beo. Th. 3569; B. 1782.

symblan; *p.* ede; *and* symblian; *p.* ode *To feast*:—Hú mǽre ðín folc is, ǽlce dæge hit symbliaþ, Ps. Th. 22, 7. Hió ofer hire suna symbliaþ and blissaþ, 112, 8. Se weliga se ðe on ðæm godspelle geséd is ðætte ǽlce dæge symblede . . . Ða ðe ǽlce dæg symbliaþ *dives ille, qui epulatus quotidie dicitur splendide . . . epulando quotidie*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 3–9. Rihtwíse symbliaþ *justi epulantur*, Ps. Spl. C. 67, 3. Se weliga ǽlce dæge symblede (simblede, Cott. MSS.) *dives epulabatur quotidie splendide*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 24. Mid ðý hí lange symbledon *cum diutius epulis vacarent*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 30. Utan simblian *epulemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 62. Symblendra swég *sonus epulantis*, Ps. Th. 41, 4.

symble, symblian, symel. v. simble, symblan, symbel.

symering-wyrt, e; *f. The name of some plant*:—Simæringcwyrt (symeringc-, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 12) *malua crispa*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 310, 12. Simeringwyrt *viola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 67.

symle, symlian, symlinga, symmel-dæg, sýn *be*, sýn *sight*, syn- *ever-*. v. simble, simblian, simblunga, symbel-dæg, sí, sín, sin-.

syn[n], e; *f.* I. with reference to human law or obligation, *misdeed, fault, crime, wrong*:—Se cyning his feóndum swíþe árede . . . Dyslíc wæs seó syn (*culpa*) ðe se cyning fore ofslegen wæs, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 21. Hié georne smeádon hwæt sió syn wǽre ðe hié gefremed hæfdon wið ðam cásere, Elen. Kmbl. 828; El. 414. Ne synn ne sacu ne sár wracu *nec scelus infandum, . . . aut Mars, aut ardens caedis amore furor*, Ex. Th. 201, 10; Ph. 54. Ðá wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Geáta *then was there wrongdoing and strife between Swedes and Geats*, Beo. Th. 4935; B. 2472. Senne *facinus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 22. Synne stélan tó *charge with crime*, Menol. Fox 569; Gn. C. 54. II. with reference to divine law, *sin*:—Heora synn (*peccatum*) ys swíðe gehefegod, Gen. 18, 20. Hé onfunde Godes lerre . . . ðeáh hé wénde ðæt hit nán syn nǽre, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 6. Seó geofu wæs broht for ðære synne ðæs érestan wífes . . . and seó synn wæs ádilegod, Blickl. Homl. 5, 4–6. Syn, 3, 7. Mænige líf bútan leahtre (*crimine*) habban mágon, bútan synne (*peccato*) hí ná mágon, Scint. 230, 12. Ælc ðe synne (*peccatum*) wyrcþ is ðære synne (*peccati*) þéow, Jn. Skt. 8, 34. Se ðe déþ ǽweg middaneardes synnæ (*peccatum*; synna, MS. A.: synne, MS. B. Lind. Rush.), 1, 29. Se hæfþ máran synne (synn, Lind.), 19, 11. Synne ne áspringaþ *sins cease not*, Exon. Th. 94, 11; Cri. 1538. Beóþ ðæs mannes synna gecwémran ðonne eal eorþlíc goldhord, Blickl. Homl. 43, 21. Wé fela sinna didon, Hy. 7, 106. On synnum geboren, Jn. Skt. 9, 34. Of synnum mínum cláensa mé, Ps. Spl. 50, 3. Sennum, Ps. C. 38. Andettan synna, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 6. Senna, Blickl. Homl. 43, 14. [*O. Sax.* sundia: *O. Frr.* sende: *O. H. Ger.* sunta *peccatum, culpa, noxa, nefas: Icel.* synd.] v. fyrn-, heáh-, níd-syn[n].

syn-bót, e; *f. Amends for sin, penance*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hí ne beón tó feohgeorne æt synbóte, ne on ǽnige wísan on unríht ne strýnan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 32.

syn-byrðen[n], e; *f. The burden of sin*:—Hí synbyrþenne, firenweorc beraþ, Exon. Th. 79, 34; Cri. 1300. Ne þearf ðæs nán man wénan ðæt his líchama móte ða synbyrþenna on eorþscrafe gebétan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 31.

syn-bysig; *adj. Troubled in consequence of sin*:—Hé heteswengeas fleáh ond ðérinne fealh secg synbysig, Beo. Zup. 2227.

syn-cræft, es; *m. A sinful art*:—Ne syncræftas (scyn-, *other MS.*) wé ne onhyrgen, Wulfst. 253, 10.

syn-dǽd, e; *f. A sinful deed, sin, wicked act*:—For syndǽda ðara eardenda ðe hire on lífdan *a malitia inhabitantium in ea*, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Se deófol ða syndǽda stǽleþ on ða gástas, Wulfst. 256, 7.

synder-é; *f. A separate, private law, law for an individual*:—Syndurae *privilegium*, Rtl. 190, 19, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-éwa *privilegium.*]

synder-gifu. v. sundor-gifu.

synder-líc; *adj. Separate, special, private*:—And ðære synderlíc[an] *ac privata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 10. Ða synderlícan *privatam*, 75, 56. I. *that is apart, separate, remote*:—On senderlícum hulce *in remoto* (*separato*) *tugurio*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 43. II. *private, that is done apart, not public*:—Ða heáfodmenn on synderlícum geþeahte ðone sceat him sealdon, and béadon, ðæt hí sǽdon, ðæt ðæs Hǽlendes líc him wurde forstolen . . . Hí námon ðone sceatt, and swá þeáh on synderlícum rúnungum ðæt riht

eall rǽddon, Homl. Ass. 79, 156–161. II a. *private, without distinction, ordinary*:—On synderlícum dagum (cf. on weorcdagum *in contrast to* freólstídum, R. Ben. 37, 5; 36, 9) *diebus privatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 43, 2. III. *that belongs to an individual or that is adapted to a particular purpose, not in common, special, peculiar, proper*:—Seó gesceádwísnes is synderlíc cræft ðære sáwle, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 10. Synderlíc gífu *praerogativa*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 42. Nǽfde se Fæder nán ðing synderlíces búton his Suna *the Father had nothing not in common with his Son*, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 12. Heora nán nǽfde sídðan nán þinge sinderlíces, ac didon him eal gemǽne, L. Ælfc. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 36. For synderlícum wurðmente *privilegium, singularem honorem*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 30. Ðes miccla wurðmynt nis ná ealra manna, ac on synderlícum wurðmynte ðám gesǽligum mǽdenum and ðám clǽnum cnapum, Homl. Ass. 41, 431. Ánra gehwylc ðara apostola bið geseted tó his synderlícre stówe, Blickl. Homl. 143, 23. Hé ða syx dagas ǽr his þrowunga synderlíc weorc sílce dæge cýþde, 71, 30. God sealde heora sílcum synderlíce spríce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 11. Ðonne wé for synderlecum synnum synderleca hreówsunga dóþ, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 28. Sume naman syndon *specialia*, ðæt synd synderlíce, ða ðe beóþ tódǽlede fram ðam gemǽnelícum, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 6. IV. *separated by superiority, singular, excellent, specially good*:—Dys is synderlíc lácedóm wið eágena dymnysse, Lchdm. i. 178, 8. Synderlícere *singulari, speciali*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 23. v. sundor-líc.

synderlíce; *adv.* I. *apart, away from all others, in private*:—Synderlíce (*separatim*) hine Petrus and Iacobus and Iohannes and Andreas ǽhsodon, Mk. Skt. 13, 3. II. where many things are to be distinguished from each other, *separately, severally, apart*:—Se án monn ongitt ðæt ðæt hé on óþrum ongit synderlíce (*in several ways*); hé hine ongit þurh ða eágan synderlíce, þurh ða eáran synderlíce, ðurh his rǽdelsan synderlíce, ðurh gesceádwísnesse synderlíce, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 16–19. Synderlíce ánne gehwylcne hád God and hláford andettan wé synt geneádede *singulatim unamquamque personam Deum et dominum confiteri compellimur*, Ath. Crd. 19. Hine synderlíce sílc man beheóld, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 625. Ðara is ánra gehwylc synderlíce xxxtigum ðúsendum dǽla lengra ðonne eal middangeard, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 13. Heora ǽghwylc be heom sylfum synderlíce ðus cwæð, Homl. Ass. 162, 243. III. where one thing is to be distinguished from others of the same kind, *specially, in particular* (as opposed to generally):—Wé nemnaþ ealle ðing ǽgðer ge synderlíce ge gemǽnelíce; synderlíce be ágenum naman, *Eadgarus*; gemǽnelíce, *rex* cyning, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 9–11. *Animal* is sílc ðing ðe orðaþ; ðonne is synderlíce *homo* man, *equus* hors . . .; gemǽnelíce *arbor* treów; synderlíce *vitis* wíntreów, Zup. 14, 8–10. Þeáh heó synderlíce Iohannes gýmene betǽht wǽre, hwæðere heó drohtnode gemǽnelíce mid ðam apostolícum werode, Homl. Th. i. 438, 31: ii. 112, 18–22. Hwí ne cwæð ðæt hálige gewrit be ðam men synderlíce, ðæt hé gód wǽre, swá swá hit cwæð mænigfealdlíce be ðám óþrum gesceaftum, ðæt hí góde wǽron? Boutr. Scrd. 19, 18. IV. where the reference is to a single person or circumstance, *only, exclusively, solely, to or by one's self*:—Ðæt word belimpþ synderlíce tó Gode ánum *that phrase belongs exclusively to God alone*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 12. Hé him synderlíce (*to himself; or* (?) synderlíce, *adj.*, wíc *being used in plural*) wíc getimbrede *ipse sibi monasterium construxit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Sume men ðæs wóces synderlíce (*by itself*) brúcaþ, Lchdm. i. 178, 11. Hú mæg ðǽr synderlíce ánes ríces monnes nama cuman *non fama hominum singulorum pervenire queat*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 1. Ðæt hors ic ðé synderlíce (*specialiter*) tó éhte geceás, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 28. Mæssige man ǽne mǽssan sinderlíce for ðare neóde, ðe ús nú on handa stent, Wulfst. 181, 24. Hí hæfdon sílce dæge heora witena gemót, and wǽron gesette synderlíce tó ðam ða senatores, Jud. p. 161, 32. Ná synderlíce for ðære ðeóde *non tantum pro gente*, Jn. Skt. 11, 52. Synderlíce on hyhte ðú gesettest mé *singulariter in spe constituisti me*, Ps. Spl. 4, 10. Ðonne hié synderlíce ðenceaþ hú hié selfe scylen fullfremodeste weorðan . . . mid ðý hí bereáfiaþ hié selfe ðara góda ðe hié wilniaþ synderlíce habban *cum sua lucra cogitant, ipsis se, quae privata habere appetant, bonis privant*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 22–43, 1: Swt. 45, 14. Nówuht him selfum synderlíce wilnian *nihil proprium quaerere*, 13; Swt. 77, 26. Senderlíce (*a Domino*) *propríe* (*uxor prudens*, Prov. 19, 14), Kent. Gl. 692. V. where degree is marked, *specially, exceedingly, to a greater extent than in any other case, singularly*:—Syndirlíce *excellenter*, Rtl. 47, 1. Nalles ná ðæt án ðæt hé gód doo gemang ódrum monnum ac eác synderlíce suá suá hé on ðynedum bið furður ðonne ódre ðæt hé eác slé on his weorcum suá micle furður *ut non solum sit ejus operatio utilis, sed etiam singularis . . . sicut honore ordinis superat, ita etiam morum virtute transcendat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 22. Sum bróþor synderlíce mid godcunde gyfe gemǽrsod (*specialiter insignis*), Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 30. Hé him synderlíce wilnade ðæt wuldor, 5, 7; S. 620, 32. Hé hine lufode synderlíce, Homl. Th. i. 58, 6. Is synderlíce eallum Godes folce beboden ðæt hí heora gebeda lufian and mímessan dǽlan, Homl. Ass. 164, 5. Se ðe synderlíce Cristes dýrling wæs, 151, 11. Ieremias ys ðre witega synderlíce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 35. [Sunderliche, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 21: 13, 1: 261, 3: A. R. 90, 5. *O. H. Ger.* sunderlícho *signanter, singulariter.*] v. sundorlíce.

synderlícness, e; *f. Singularity, peculiarity*:—Forlǽtenre synderlícnysse *ominsa specialitate* (*singularitate, peculiaritate*), Hpt. Gl. 413, 62.

synder-líne; *adj. Special, singular, separate*:—Senderlínes *speciali*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 63. Senderlínum *speciali, singulari*, 450, 66. Synderlýnum *peculiaribus*, Anglia xiii. 369, 62. Cf. ún-líne, *and see next word.*

synder-lípes; *adv. Separately, singly*:—Sindorlípes *singillatim*, R. Ben. Interl. 47, 5. Senderlípes, Hpt. Gl. 484, 7. v. sundor-lípes.

synder-weorðmynt *a special honour, prerogative*:—Synderwurðmynt *praerogativa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 61. Cf. sundor-weorþung.

syndig; *adj. Skilled in swimming* (?):—Sum byþ rynig; . . . sum on londe snel, fǽðe spédig; sum fealone wǽg stefnan steóreþ . . .; sum bið syndig, Exon. Th. 296, 28; Crä. 58. v. sund, I, II, *and* cf. *Icel.* syndr *able to swim.*

-synd-líc, syn-dolh, syndon. v. gesynd-líc, sin-dolh, sind.

syndrian; *p.* ode *To sunder, separate*:—Eorþena langnyss ná syndraþ (*separat*), ða ðe sóð lufu geþeód, Scint. 5, 13. Se ðe syndraþ fram leahtre, R. Ben. Interl. 117, 3. Ðæt God gegeadrade, monn ne suindria (*separet*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. v. á-, ge-, tó-syndrian; sundrian.

syndrig; *adj.* I. *separate, alone, not joined with others*:—Ic mé syndrig eom *singulariter sum ego*, Ps. Th. 140, 12. Wiþ fefre hylpþ syndrigo marubie tó drincanne *to drink marrubium alone*, Lchdm. ii. 134, 27. Heáfdehtes porres [croppan] syndrigne sele þicgan, 230, 11. Nim syndrig sealt oððe wið weaxhláfsealfe gemeng, 246, 9. Áwyl ða wyrte and syndrigea betonican, neftan, etc., 76, 18. I a. *standing apart, not accessible* (?); cf. synder-líc, I:—Hé (*Hannibal*) com tó Alpis ðǽm muntum . . . and ðone weg geworhte ofer munt Iof (munti fór MS. C.). Swá ðonne hé tó ðæm syndrigum stáne com ðonne hét hé hiene mid fýre onhǽtan and siþþan mid mattucan heáwan *ad Alpes pervenit . . . atque invias rupes igni ferroque rescindit*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 18. II. *special, set apart for a particular purpose*:—Sáwlsceat *vel* syndrig Godes lác *dano* (*dona?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 44. Ða Senatores dæghwamlíce smeádon on ánum sindrian húse, Jud. p. 161, 33. III. *special, singular, extraordinary, remarkable for an unusual quality* or *for the unusual degree in which some quality exists*:—Ðæt is syndrig cynn, symle bið ðý heardra ðe hit sǽstreámas swíðor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 6; Gen. 1324. Him ðá wæs syndrig ege ðǽr him ǽr wæs seó mǽste wyn, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 32. Míne þrié ða getreówestan frýnd ða wǽron míne syndrige treówgeþoftan (*my special confidants*), Nar. 29, 28. IV. of that which concerns a single person, *private, own*; proprius, privatus:—God, ðæm syndrig (*proprium*) is ðætte hé gimilsage, Rtl. 40, 19. Syndriges *propriae*, 33, 30. Be ðam ðæt munecas syndrige éhte næbben . . . Nǽnig nán ðing syndries ne áge *si debeant monachi proprium habere . . . Ne quis presumat aliquid habere proprium*, R. Ben. 56, 15–19: L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 10. Fíf hída syndries landes . . . fíf hída gemǽnes landes, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 395, 28. Æfter syndrig mægn *secundum propriam virtutem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 15: Ps. Th. 97, 2. Syndrige wyrðmenta *privilegia*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 1. Suindrig *propria*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 9. From syndrigum *ex propriis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 44. Standan on syndrigum gebedum *to be engaged in private devotions*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 115. In syndrige *in propria*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 32. V. *separate, several, sundry, each separately*:—Moyses gebletsode ða twelf mǽgða sílce mid sindrigre bletsunge, Deut. 33, 5. Hé syndrigne ácsode hwylces geleáfan hí wǽron *cujus essent fidei singuli, inquirebat*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 13. Hwylcne ende syndrigo ðing (*singula*) hæbbende synd, 5, 23; S. 646, 6. Hig eodon and syndrie (*singuli*) fǽrdon on hyra ceastre, Lk. Skt. 2, 3. Ongunnon suindrige (*or adv.?*) ǽghwelc (*singuli*) cwoeða, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 22. Ic syndrigra (*singulorum*) hús and bedd geseah, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 9. Hé syndrigum geárum (*annis singulis*) hine neósode, 4, 29; S. 607, 12. Hig gesamnodon hig be sindrigum mǽgðum, Jos. 7, 16. Hé syndrigum (*singulis*) hys haud on settende híg geháelde, Lk. Skt. 4, 40. Scíp ceigeþ syndrigum nomum *oues vocat nominatim*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 3. Suindrigum his suá hwælc ðú eftsettes *singulis sua quaeque restitues*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 11: p. 4, 7. Þurh syndrige ðíne andsware ic ongeat, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 39. V a. in a distributive sense, *one a-piece, one each*:—Ðá onfěngon hig syndrige penegas (cf. sílc hi pening, v. 9, the Latin in each case being *singulos denarios*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. On septem epistolas canonicas ic sette syndrie bǽc (*libros singulos*), Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 13. Dile, mintan and merce, syndrige sceafas geseóð, Lchdm. ii. 188, 24: 228, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* sunderig *separatus, singularis, privatus, peculiaris.*]

syndrige; *adv.* I. *apart, separately, by one's self*:—Hé gefoerde in stówe unbýed syndrige (*seorsum*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Syndrige ásunden *separatim involutum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 7. II. *singly, one at a time*:—Ða ongunnon cuoeða him swyndria (*singillatim*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 19. Ongunnon suindrige (*or adj.?*) ǽghwelc (*singuli*) cwoeða, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* sunderigo *separatim, seorsum, specialiter.*]

syndrigend-líc; *adj. Separating*:—*Adverbia discretiva* synd syndrigendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 7.

syndrig-líc; *adj. Special, singular, peculiar*:—Twegen cynelíce cnihtas mid syndriglícre (*speciali*) Godes gyfe wǽron gesiġeþeste, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 20. v. next word.

syndriglice; *adv.* I. *specially, particularly*:—Đæt hálige gewrit cýþeþ and syndriglíce (*specialiter*) Paules epistola, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 2. II. *singly, severally, one by one, of each one*:—Hé syndriglíce (*singillatim*) wæs fram him eallum frignende, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 40.

-syndrung. v. ġ-syndrung *divortium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 26.

syndur-æc, -sýne, syne-wealt. v. synder-ǽc, -sîne, seonu-wealt.

syn-fǽh; *adj. Stained with sin*:—Synfǽ men, Exon. Th. 67, 3; Cri. 1083.

syn-full; *adj. Sinful*; used substantively, *a sinner*:—Synfull *peccator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 63. Đæt synfull gesyhþ *peccator videbit*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ic eom synfull (synn-, Lind.) mann *homo peccator sum*, Lk. Skt. 5, 8. Synful, Jn. Skt. 9, 16. Þeáh ðe se mæssere synfull sý, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 1. Đonne se synfulla his líf geendaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 2. Beó ðú milde mé synfullum, Lk. Skt. 18, 13. Đæt gé gebiddan for mé ðam unwyrðestan synfullan, Anglia xi. 103, 95. On ðisse synfulran (*peccatrice*) cneórisse, Mt. Skt. 8, 38. Đa synfullan (synn-, Cott. MSS.) bytledon uppe on mínum hrygge, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 9: Blickl. Homl. 71, 35. Gesealdon synfulra hand, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 45. Synnfullum mannum tǽcan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 15. Þeófas and synfulle men, 75, 28. Gesete him synfulle tó ealdrum *constitue super eum peccatorem*, Ps. Th. 108, 5. [*Icel.* synd-fullr.]

syngian; *p.* ode *To sin*:—Ic syngige *committo, admitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 221, 8. Ic eom se lyðra man, se syngige swíðe genehhe, Hy. 3, 42. Ic singie nitende *peccavi nesciens*, Num. 22, 34. Gyf ðín bróðor syngaþ wið ðé *si peccaverit in te frater tuus*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 15, 21. Ic ánum ðé syngode *tibi soli peccavi*, Ps. C. 47. Đá sǽde him Plenius ðæt hé wóh bude, and miclum on ðǽm syngade, Ors. 6, 10; Swt. 264, 28. Wé singodon on úrum bréðer *peccavimus in fratrem nostrum*, Gen. 42, 21. Ne synga ðú *non moechaberis*, Ex. 20, 14. Đe læs gé syngien (nelle gé syngian, Ps. Lamb.), Ps. Th. 4, 5. Se unrihtwísa cwyð ðæt hé wyile syngian (*ut delinquat*), 35, 1: Past. 17; Swt. 109, 17. Singian, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 88. Wið God singian *in Deum peccare*, Gen. 39, 9. Geopenian ðǽm syngiendum hiera unryht, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 11. Đæt hié óþre syngiende rihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 24. [Hwenne þe muð suneġeð on muchele ete, O. E. Homl. i. 153, 31. Þu sunegest . . . we sunegieð, 17, 20, 36. Heo sunegede . . . heo makede him sunegen, A. R. 56, 1, 4. Þatt mann ne sinnaheþþ nohht, Orm. 3970. Ine þri maneris me may zeneġi, Ayenb. 20, 4. Ho so syngeþ (synegeþ, synneþ), Piers P. C-text, 11, 26. *O. Sax.* sundiôn: *O. H. Ger.* sunteôn: *Ger.* sündigen: *Icel.* syndga.] v. for-, ge-syngian.

syngig (?); *adj. Sinful*:—Hwí flíhst ðú mé forealdodne syngigan (synnigan?), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 192.

syn-grin *the toil* or *snare which a sin constitutes*:—Đæt ús deófol of rihtan wege þurh deriende þýstra belǽdan ne mǽge, ne mid syngrinum tó swíðe gehremman *not hamper us too much with the snares of sin*, Btwk. 196, 19. Đonne mæg se biscop ðæs mannes syngrina (*the toils of sin in which he is involved*) þurh Godes þafunge ðe swýðor gelídian, Wulfst. 155, 26.

syngung, e; *f. Sinning*:—Ús is swíðe þearle tó éfstanne ðæt wé bewépan ðæt wé ǽr tó yfele gedydon, and ofer ðis ðære syngunge geswícan, Homl. Ass. 149, 137.

syn-leahter, es; *m. A sinful fault, a sin*:—Forbúgan ða synleahtras ðe ús forbodene synd, ðæt is unrihthǽmed and ǽrǽtas and oferdruncennessa, Wulfst. 134, 24.

syn-leás; *adj. Sinless, without sin*:—Hwylc eówer sí synleás (*sine peccato*), Jn. Skt. 8, 7. Crist þrowade for ús synleás, Wulfst. 121, 14: 151, 5. Ne bið nǽfre nán man leahterleás ne synleás ealra þinga, 233, 24. Bið oft synleás yfel geðoht ðǽm gódum *plerumque boni innoxie tentantur ad culpam*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 3. Úre Drihten gescóp Adam hálignе and clǽnne and synleásne, Wulfst. 153, 13. [*O. Sax.* sundi-lôs.]

syn-lêw, -leáw, e; *f. A sinful injury*:—Hér syndan þurh synleáwa sáre geléwede tó manege on earde, Wulfst. 165, 25. v. lêw, lim-lêw.

syn-líc; *adj. Sinful*:—Hé sceal scyldan cristenum mannum wið ǽlc ðara þinga ðe synlíc bið, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 24. Anbúgan tó nánum fúllícum and synlícum luste, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 15. Fyrenlusta and synlícra dǽda á mǽ and mǽ, Wulfst. 56, 7. Wé geáxiaþ nánig gód áwunigende and ealle worldlícu þing swíþe synlícu, Blickl. Homl. 109, 3. [Wǽron swíðe hefige and sinlíce gewinn betwux ðam Cásere of Sexlande and his sunu, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 23.] [*O. H. Ger.* sunt-lîh *facinorosus, peccatorius*: *Icel.* synd-ligr.]

synlíce; *adv. Sinfully, wickedly*:—Hí sóhton synlíce sáwle míne, Ps. Th. 62, 8. Đa hǽfdnan synlíce heora ða leásan godas mid misllícum deófolgeldum him laþodan on fultum, Blickl. Homl. 201, 30. Đæs lífes ðe ðú mid leahtrum hafast ofslegen synlíce, Exon. Th. 90, 26; Cri. 1480. Se cyng and ða heáfodmenn lufedon swíðe and oferswíðe gítsunge on golde and on seolfre and ne róhtan hú synlíce hit wǽre begytan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 6, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* suntlîcho *impie*.]

syn-lust, es; *m. Sinful pleasure* or *desire, lust*:—Ic wæs swíðe onśled mid ðære hátheortnysse ðæs synlustes, ðæt ic gewilnode búton ceápe ðæt hí mé tó geurnon, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 337. Crist lǽrde, ðæt gehwá synnluste fæste wíðstóde; Antecrist lǽrþ, ðæt gehwá his luste georne fulgange, Wulfst. 55, 11. Đa hlíwde ðe hé ǽr þurh synlust gefremode, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5: Exon. Th. 17, 12; Cri. 269. Mancyn ðe nú is in ídelum gylpe and on synnlustum beswícen, Wulfst. 182, 13. Synlustum, Blickl. Homl. 57, 23. Synlustas fremman, Dóm. L. p. 30, 53.

synn. v. syn[n].

synnioge (-ecge), an; *f. A sinner, a sinful woman*; peccatrix:—Seó (*Mary Magdalen*) wæs ǽrest synnecge, Shrn. 107, 10.

synnig; *adj.* I. in a religious sense, *sinful, wicked*:—Ánra gehwylc, sóðfæst ge synnig, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523. Se feónd and se freónd . . . synnig and gesǽlig, Elen. Kmbl. 1908; El. 956. Synnig wíð sáwla nergend, Andr. Kmbl. 1841; An. 923. Hwí swigast ðú, synnigu tunge, Dóm. L. 67. Đæs synnigan módd *peccantis mentem*, Past. 46; Swt. 357, 10. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes múð, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302. Synnig cynn (*the people of Sodom*), Cd. Th. 152, 35; Gen. 2531. Hálíges láre synnige ne swulgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1419; An. 710. Beóþ ða syngan flǽsc scandum þurhwaden, Exon. Th. 78, 31; Cri. 1282. Fyrenfulra ðreát, heáp synnigra *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 91, 6: Cd. Th. 145, 17; Gen. 2407. Hé bið ðám yflum egeslíc tó geseónne, synnegum monnum, Exon. Th. 57, 18; Cri. 920. Syngum hondum, 70, 3; Cri. 1133: 84, 21; Cri. 1377. Ðú ðe ús synnige ádrife fram dóme, Ps. Th. 107, 10. Hí hyra synnigan breóst beátaþ, Wulfst. 138, 12. Monige æfter ðæs líchoman scylde hí swá micle fæsdlícor gestaðoliaþ on gódum weorcum swá hí hí selfe synnigran ongietaþ, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 3. II. in a legal sense, *guilty, culpable*. v. scyldig:—Scyldig ǽ synnig *reus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. Synnig *culpabilis*, Rtl. 102, 7. Gif ceorl ceáp forstelþ . . . bið se his dǽl synnig (scyldig, MS. H.) bútan ðam wífe ánum, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 17. Se ðe þeóf ofslihþ, se is áðt gecýðan mid áðe ðæt hé hine synnigne (scyldigne, MS. B.) ofslóge, 16; Th. i. 112, 8. Mon synnigne gefón æt openre scylde, 37; Th. i. 124, 22. [*O. Sax.* sundig: *O. H. Ger.* suntig *peccator, damnosus, noxius*: *Icel.* syndigr.] v. bær-, fela-, firen-, lyge-, un-synnig.

synnigness, e; *f. Sinfulness, guilt*:—Deáðsynnignise *reatum*, Rtl. 42, 33.]

synoþ. v. seonoþ.

syn-rǽs, es; *m. A sinful impulse*:—Þence hé swíðe georne hwæt tó bóte mǽge ongeán ǽlcne synrǽs, ðe þurh deófles sǽd ǽr wearð ǽweaxen, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 9.

syn-rust, es; *m. The foulness of sin*:—Synrust þweán and ðæt wom ǽrran wunde hǽlan *to wash away the foulness of sin and to heal the scar of the former wound*, Exon. Th. 81, 9; Cri. 1321. [Cf. the line in the Cathemerinon of Prudentius, 'quod limat aegram pectoris rubiginem.' v. Mod. Lang. Notes, May, 1889. Cf. *also* synne rust *peccati rubigo*, Scint. 4, 14.] Cf. syn-wund.

syn-sceaþa, an; *m. One who wickedly does harm, a malefactor, criminal, miscreant*:—Se synscaþa sceaþena þreáte ðhstreám sóhte, Exon. Th. 282, 31; Jul. 671. Hié ne móste se synscaþa (*Grendel*) under sceadu bregdan, Beo. Th. 1418; B. 707. Đone synscaðan gúðbilla nán grétan nolde, 1607; B. 801. Đa synsceaðan (*the heathens*) Godes tempel bræcan and bærndon, Exon. Th. 44, 21; Cri. 706. Metod beslóh synsceaþan (*the apostate angels*) sigore and gewealde, Cd. Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55. Cf. mán-sceaþa.

syn-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of sin, wicked*:—Heortan wyrmas synscyldigra ceorfaþ and slítaþ *vermes scelerum mordebunt intima cordis*, Dóm. L. 168.

synt, -synto. v. sind, ge-synto.

syn-wracu, e; *f. The punishment of sin*:—Bið him (*those in hell*) synwracu andweard, ðæt is ece cwealm, Exon. Th. 94, 15; Cri. 1540. Đære synwræce síþþan sceoldon mægð and mægas morþres ongyldon, 153, 27; Gú. 832. Ic ne heóld teala, ðæt mé Hélend mín bibeád; ic ðæs sceal geseón synwræce, 50, 2; Cri. 794.

syn-wrǽnness. v. sin-wrǽnness.

syn-wund, e; *f. A wound inflicted by sin*:—Ne syndon nán swá yfele wunda swá syndon synwunda, fordam þurh ða forwyrð se man écan deáðe, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 17. Wé á sculon ídle lustas, synwunde, forseón, Exon. Th. 47, 18; Cri. 757.

syn-wyrcende *working sin, sinning, working iniquity*:—Synwyrcende (*the devil*), Elen. Kmbl. 1884; El. 944. Synwyrcende (*operantes iniquitatem*), ða ðe unrihtes éghwær þenceaþ, Ps. Th. 140, 11. Ansýna synwyrcendra *facies peccatorum*, 81, 2.

sype, es; *m. Suction*:—Seó eorþe ðæt wæter helt and be sumum dǽle swilgþ, and for ðam sype heó bið gelcht, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6: Met. 20, 97. Cf. súpan, *and next word*.

sypian *to take in moisture*:—Glædenan rinde lytelra gedó þreó pund on glæsfæt; gedó ðonne ðæs scearpestan wínes tó .v. sestras, ásete ðonne on háte sunnan . . . ðæt hit sipige and socige .iiii. dagas, Lchdm. ii. 252, 11. Cf. súpan, *and preceding word*.

sypian (?), sipian (?); *p.* ode *To delay, be slow*:—Hé (*a sick person*) sipaþ and síslþ *tricabit et surget*, Lchdm. iii. 151, 2, 19, 28. (The reference is to an illness which begins on the 5th, 17th, or 27th day of the month.) Sypigende *senescens, frigescens*, Germ. 397, 345.

sýr, *in the gloss* grundswylige, *sýr senecio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 42, *seems to have a meaning similar to that of* swylige. v. sur.

Syras, syrc, syrede(-on). v. Syre, serc, sirwan.

Syre, Syrie (?); *pl. The Syrians:*—Antiochus Sira cyning, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 24. Sennacherib Syria cyning, Homl. Th. i. 568, 2, 28. [*Goth.* Saur: *O. H. Ger.* Syr *Syrus.*] v. Syr-ware.

syretum *latibulum* (= (?) syrwetum *latibulis; and see* siru-tún), Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 27.

syre-wrenc. v. siru-wrenc.

syrfe, an; *f. A service-tree;* sorbus:—Of caweldene tó ðære syrfan; ðonne of ðære syrfan tó healwícum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 262, 13. Ðonon tó ðan wón stocce; and ðér tó wuda; ðonon on ða syrfan, vi. 234, 26. v. next word.

syrf-treów, es; *n. A service-tree;* sorbus:—In ðæt syrftreów; of ðam syrftreów in ðæt rúge mapel-treów, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 22.

Syria (?) *Syria:*—Godes engel ofslóh ðæs Syrian cyninges here, Homl. Th. i. 570, 2. [*Goth.* Syria, Saura.]

sýring, e; *f. Butter-milk:*—Hwæg *serum, sýring raptura,* rynning *coagulum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 68–70. Sýring *baptua,* ii. 12, 64. Sceáphyrdes riht is ðæt hé hæbbe blæde fulle hweges oððe sýringe ealne sumor, L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 25. Cýswyrhtan gebyreþ ðæt heó of wringhwæge buteran macige tó hláfordes beóde, and hæbbe ða sýringe ealle búton ðæs hyrdes dǽle, 16; Th. i. 438, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* sýra *sour whey* used as a drink instead of small beer.]

-syringas *in* Exsyringas, Exon. Th. 323, 22; Vld. 82.

Syrisc; *adj. Syrian:*—Naaman se Sirisca, Lk. Skt. 4, 27. Hí bǽdon Godes gescyldnysse wið ðone Syriscan here, Homl. Ass. 107, 170. [*O. H. Ger.* Sirisc *Arabicus.*]

Syro-fēnisc; *adj. Syro-phoenician:*—Wíf Sirofēnisces cynnes, Mk. Skt. 7, 26. [*Goth.* Saurini-fynikisks.]

syrwa, syrwan. v. siru, sirwan.

Syr-ware; *pl. The people of Syria, Syrians:*—Syrwara lond *Syria* Exon. Th. 209, 6; Ph. 166.

syððan, syx. v. siððan, six.

T

For the Runic T, see Tír.

tā, (*contracted from*) tāhe, an; *f. A toe:*—Tāhae *allox,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 8. Tā, i. 71, 64. Sió micle tā . . . sió æfterre tā . . . sió midleste tā . . . sió feórðe tā . . . sió lytle tā, L. Alf. pol. 64; Th. i. 96, 19–24. Seó mycle tā . . . ðare mycclan tāan nægl, L. Ethb. 70, 72; Th. i. 20, 2, 5. Hé æthrān his swíðran þúman and ðæs wynstran fótes miclan tāa *tetigit pollicem manus ejus dextrae, similiter et pedis,* Lev. 8, 23. Tān and fingras *decies senos,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 73. Ða miclan tān *alloces,* 5, 18. Ða tān scrincaþ (-eþ, MS.) up (*in gout*) *the toes shrink up,* Lchdm. iii. 48, 28. On ðan ġeofoþan mónþe ða tān and ða fingras beóþ weaxende, 146, 17. Gif heó mid ðām tān stæpeþ, 144, 15. Æt ðām ðórum tāum ealswā æt ðām fingrum, L. Ethb. 71; Th. i. 20, 3. Mid ðém tāum *cum mentagris,* Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 21 (cf. lxxi, 13). Ofer hira handa þúman and ðæs swýðran fótes micclan tān *super pollices manus eorum ac pedis dextri,* Ex. 29, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* zēha: *Icel.* tá.] v. tān *a toe.*

tā; *gen.* tān; *f.* I. *a twig, shoot:*—Tān ł twiga *vimina, virgulae,* Hpt. Gl. 428, 34. II. *a lot:*—Ðæt him dǽme seó tā, gif hí hwæt dǽlan willaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 86. Ðā dǽldon ða cwelleras Cristes reáf on feówer, heora ǽlcum his dǽl, swā him dǽmde seó tā, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 31. Hí wurpon ða tān betweox him, and bǽdon ðæt God sceolde geswutulian hwanon him ðæt ungelimp becóme. Ðā com ðæs wítegan tā upp, i. 246, 3–5. v. tān, *and cf. for a similar pair of forms* flā *and* flān.

tabule (-ele), an; *f.: also* tabula; *m.* I. *a table:*—Hæfdon hí mid him gehālgode fato and gehālgode tabulan on wigbedes wrixle *habentes secum vascula sacra et tabulam altaris vice dedicatam,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 34. II. *a tablet, table on which to inscribe:*—Ðæra eára getæl hæfþ seó tabule ðe wé mearkian willaþ, Anglia viii. 327, 41. On ánum leádenum tabulan (*but* ane leádene tabulan (*acc.*), 766), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 342. Ðās ðreó word stódon on ánre tabulan. On ðære óðre tabelan wæs ðæt forme bebod: 'Ne hǽm ðú unrihtlíce,' Homl. Th. ii. 198, 5. Tabelan, 196, 34. Pilatus áwrāt ðæs wítes intingan on ánre tabelan, 254, 24. Týn beboda áwrāt se Ælmihtiga on ðām twām tabelum . . . Ða twā tabelan getācnodon ða twā bebodu, 204, 17–20. Twā stánene tabulan, Ex. 32, 15: 34, 1. III. *a board which is struck to give a signal:*—Tabule æfter capitule byþ gecnucod *tabula post capitulum pulsatur,* Anglia xiii. 402, 536. Gecnucedre tabulan *pulsata tabula,* 390, 359: 393, 397. [*O. H. Ger.* tavala, tabella *tabula, pugillaris.* From Latin.]

tacan; *p.* tōc *To take:*—Ða menn ealle hé tōc, and dyde of heom ðæt hé wolde (cf. ðamen hé āteáh swā swā hé wolde, MS. E.), Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 20. Hé tōc swilce gerihta swā hé him gelagade (cf. hé nam swilce gerihta swā se cyng him geúðe, MS. E.), 1075; Erl. 212, 38. [*From Icel.* taka; *p.* tók.]

tacoian (?); *p.* ode *To tame* [:—Getaccodon (-þaccodon? v. þaccian) *edomitis,* Germ. 402, 63].

tācn, tācen, es; *n. A token, sign:*—Tācne *dicimenta,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 53: 25, 57. Tācn *indicia,* 44, 68. I. *a sign, significant form:*—Heofoncyninges tācen *the cross,* Elen. Kmbl. 341; El. 171. Torht tācen Godes *the sun,* Exon. Th. 204, 11; Ph. 96. Búton Godes tācne (*the cross*), 271, 32; Jul. 491. Þurh tācen ðære hālgan róde, Homl. Th. i. 62, 12. Tācna torhtost, Elen. Kmbl. 327; El. 164. Ia. *an ensign* (lit. or fig.); cf. tācn-berend, -bora:—Tācon *vexillum,* Rtl. 94, 7. Ic slóh grēne tācne (*Moses' rod;* Grein suggests *tāne*) gārsecges deóp, Cd. Th. 195, 23; Exod. 281. Swā swā sigefæst tācon *veluti victricia signa,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24. Eal werod gehwyrfedum tācnum (*versis signis*) fóron. Gl. Prud. 45 a. Hí āsetton tācna heora *posuerunt signa sua,* Ps. Spl. 73, 6. Ib. *a token, a credential:*—Ne hé onfongen sī búton biscopes tācne oþþe gewrite *ne absque commendatitiis litteris sui praesulis suscipiatur,* Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 43. Ne dú mé ódiéwest ænig tācen ðe hé mé tó onsende, Cd. Th. 34, 20; Gen. 540. Ic. *a sign, monument:*—Hé hēt brycge gewyrcan his sige tó tācne ðe hé on ðæm síþe þurhteón þohte, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 4. Id. *a sign* of the Zodiac:—Ðonne ðære sunnan ryne beó on ðam tācne ðe man *virgo* nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 164, 12. Ða twelf tunglena tācna, iii. 242, 4. II. *a sign, distinguishing mark* (lit. or fig.):—Tācon *titulus,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 3. Swylc wæs ðæs folces tācen (*a practice which distinguished them, a distinct feature of their manners*), Andr. Kmbl. 58; An. 29. Hé onfēng torhtum tācne (*circumcision*), Cd. Th. 143, 6; Gen. 2375. God him sealde tācen (*posuit Dominus Cain signum*), ðæt nān ðæra ðe hine gemētte hine ne ofslōge, Gen. 4, 15. III. *a sign to attract attention, a signal:*—Ðonne ætýwþ mannes suna tācn on heofonan, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 30. Cómon þrý men tó ðære hýðe and ðér tācn slógon (*gave a signal by striking*), Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24. Tācen, 12; Gdwin. 58, 23. III a. *a sign of anything future, a prognostic:*—Ealle ða tācno and ða forebeácno ða ðe úre Drihten ér tóweard sægde, ðæt ér dómes dæge geweorþan sceoldan, Blickl. Homl. 117, 30. III b. *a sign, an action that conveys a meaning:*—Dis sindon ða tācna ðe mon on mynstre healdan sceal, ðér mon swígan haldan wile . . . Ðæs abbudes tācen is ðæt mon his twégen fingras tó his heáfde ásette and his feax mid genime, Techm. ii. 118, 1–5, *and often.* Treoſugla tuddor tācnum cýðdon eádges eftcyme, Exon. Th. 146, 10; Gū. 707. IV. *a sign, indication, mark which shews condition* or *state:*—Nān tācen ðære érran tócwýsednesse næs gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16. Néfre wommes tācn eáwed weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 4, 18; Cri. 54. Ongietan be sumum tācnum on his hiéremonna móde eal ðæt ðér gehýddes lutige, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 14. Witan ðæra tída tācnu, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. IV a. as a medical term, *a symptom:*—Tācnu ðære ádle, Lchdm. ii. 20, 26. Be tācnum on roppe, 230, 16. Gif sié ða ceácan áswollen and sió þrotu and ðú ða tācn geseó, 46, 22. V. *a sign, symbol, emblem:*—Hwæt wille wé cweþan be ðam andweardan welan, ðe oft cymþ tó ðém gódum, hwæt hé elles sié búton tācn ðæs tóweardan welan, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 12. Healdaþ mínne restedæg, hé ys tācn betwux mé and eów, Ex. 31, 13. Fugles tācen *the symbolical character of the phenix,* Exon. Th. 232, 22; Ph. 510. Ðæt wé ðý geornor ongietan meahten tírfæst tācen, ðæt se fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, 236, 14; Ph. 574. VI. *a sign which shews the truth* or *reality of anything, proof, demonstration, evidence:*—Ðæt biþ tācn wísdómes, ðæt hine mon wilnige gehēran and ongitan, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 22. Ðæt is swíþe sweotol tācn ðam wísan, ðæt hé ne sceal lufian tó ungemetlíce ðās woruldgesélþa, forðæm hí oft cumaþ tó ðém wyrstum monnum, 39, 11; Fox 230, 8. Him ðæt (*the writing on the wall*) tācen weard, ðæt hé ligeword gecwæð, Cd. Th. 260, 31; Dan. 718. Ðæt wæs tācen sweotol, Beo. Th. 1671; B. 833. Hwæt dést ðú tó tācne, ðæt wé gelýfon, Jn. Skt. 6, 30. On ða ylcan tiid ðe hé (*David*) genam his (*Saul's*) spere on his getelde on níht, tó tācne ðæt hé inne mid him slǽpendum wæs, Ps. Th. 35, arg.: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36: 2, 6; S. 508, 42: 4, 28; S. 606, 41: Blickl. Homl. 7, 15. Wé ðé ðās sǽlāc brohton tíres tó tācne, Beo. Th. 3312; B. 1654. Ic ðæs tācen wege sweotol on mé selfum, Cd. Th. 54, 31; Gen. 885. Sancte Iohannes mycelnesse se Hǽlend tācn sægde, *the Saviour shewed by his words the greatness of St. John,* Blickl. Homl. 167, 18. Ðér biþ on eádgum ēðgesýne þreó tācen somod, ðæs ðe hí hyra þeódnes wel willan heóldon, Exon. Th. 76, 7; Cri. 1236. Ic wéne ðæt ic ðé hæfde ér gereht be manegum tācnum, ðætte monna sáwla sint undeáþlíce *tu idem es, cui persuasum atque insitum permultis demonstrationibus scio, menteis hominum nullo modo esse mortaleis,* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 1704; El. 854. VII. *a supernatural sign, miracle, prodigy:*—Dis (*the turning of water into wine*) is ðæt forme tācn ðe hé on his menniscnysse openlíce geworhte, Homl. Th. i. 58, 14. Disse fǽmnan monige weorc gástlícra mægna and monig tācon heofonlícra wundra gewuniaþ gesǽde beón *hujus virginis multa solent opera virtutum et signa miraculorum narrari,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 28. Hé (*Christ*) sóðra swā fcala tācna gecýðde, ðér hié tó ségon, Andr. Kmbl. 1421; An. 711. Ic (*St. Michael*) gecýþe on eallum ðém tācnum ðe ðér gelimpeþ, ðæt ic eom ðære stówe hyrde, Blickl. Homl. 201, 8. On eallum tācnum and forebeácnum ðe

God sende þurh hine, Deut. 34, 11. Gif ænig wítega secge tácnu and forebeácnu, 13, 1. Tácna, Homl. Th. i. 44, 24. Noldan hí ða torhtan tácen oncnáwan ðe him beforan fremede freóbearn Godes, Exon. Th. 40, 22; Cri. 642. Gesiáþ werc Dryhtnes ða set[t]e tácen ofer eorðan *videte opera Domini quae posuit prodigia super terram*, Ps. Surt. 45, 9. VII a. *a signal event, remarkable circumstance*:—Andsware cýðan tácna gehwylces ðe ic him tó sécce *to give me an answer in reference to every remarkable circumstance about which I enquire of them* (cf. mé þinga gehwylc gecýðan, ðe ic him tó sécce, 817; El. 409), Elen. Kmbl. 637; El. 319. Wé on gemynd witon ælra tácna gehwylc swá Tróiána þurh gefeoht fremedon, 1286; El. 645. [*Goth.* taikns; *f.*: *O. Sax.* tékan; *n.*: *O. Frs.* téken: *O. H. Ger.* zeihhan *signum, signaculum, nota, titulus, miraculum*: *Icel.* teikn, tákn *a token, sign, wonder.*] v. andgit-, bell-, fácen-, fore-, friðo-, luf-, sige-, sigor-, sóþ-, weá-, weder-, wer-, wundor-tácn.

tácn-berend, es; *m. A standard-bearer*:—Tácnberend *signifer*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 15.

tácn-bora, an; *m.* I. *a standard-bearer*:—Tácnbora *signifer, vexillifer*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 10: *signifer*, 84, 16. Tácenbora, Hymn. Surt. 113, 3. Tácnboran *draconarii* vel *vexillarii* vel *signiferi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 66. II. *a leader, guide, director*:—Ðis is mín tácenbora ðe mé getéhte ðæt ic tó ðé becom (*the word is used of the old fisherman who had directed Apollonius to the town*, v. p. 12), Ap. Th. 27, 22.

tácn-ciroul, es; *m. A circle* or *cycle which marks the date.* I. *the indiction*, a cycle of fifteen years. v. ge-ban:—Dæm gére ðe wæs ágán fram Cristes ácennednesse eahta hund wintra and feówer and sixtig, and in ðam tácencircole ðæt twelfte geár (*the year of the indiction is the remainder after dividing* 864 + 3 *by* 15; *this remainder is* 12, *which agrees with the passage*), Chart. Th. 126, 3. II. *the lunar cycle of nineteen years; the place which any year occupies in the cycle is marked by the golden number of the year*:—Ðis wæs gewriten on ðam geáre ðe wæs ágán fram Cristes ácennednysse án þusend geára and ún and sixtig geára, and an ðam tácencircule ðæt seofonteóðe geár (*the golden number of the year* 1061 *is the remainder after dividing* 1061 + 1 *by* 19; *this remainder is* 17, *which agrees with the number given in the passage*), Chart. Th. 390, 19.

tácnian; *p.* ode. I. *to make a mark upon* something, *to mark*:—Seó líget ðæt deófol bærneþ and tácnaþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 4. II. *to be a token* or *mark of* something, *to indicate, mark*:—Se steorra ðe wé hátaþ ésfensteorra, ðonne hé biþ west gesewen, ðonne tácnnaþ hé ésfen, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34. Ðysne dæg hié nemdon siges dæg; se nama tácnaþ ðone sige ðe Drihten wiþstód deófle, Blickl. Homl. 67, 14. Tácnendi *index*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 40. III. *to indicate, point out*:—Hé þurh his láre éces lífes wegas sægde and tácnode, Blickl. Homl. 129, 18. IV. *to signify*, (a) *to express a meaning by means of figure* or *symbol, to express figuratively* or *symbolically*:—Hálige gewreotu ús tácniaþ ðás world þurh ðone mónan, Blickl. Homl. 17, 21. Hé bær him æcse and adesan on handa, tácnode (*signabat*) on ðám, ðæt hé tó gewinne on ðæt mynster eode, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. Tácnade Leonida, hwelc moncwealm on Créca londe wæs, mid ðæm ðe hé sprecende wæs tó his geférum: 'Uton brúcan ðisses undernmetes swá ða sculon ðe hiora ésfengifi on helle gefeccean sculon,' Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 31. Ðæt hé sægde and tácnode hwylcum deáðe hé wolde sweltan *hoc dicebat significans qua morte esset moriturus*, Jn. Skt. 12, 33: 21, 19. (b) *to be the figurative expression of, be a figure of* something, *to symbolize*:—Hwæt tácnaþ ðæt gold búton ða heánesse ðæs háligdómes *quid auro nisi excellentia sanctitatis exprimitur?* Past. 18; Swt. 133, 12. Hwæt tácnaþ Ezechhiel búton ða láreówas *cujus Ezechiel nisi magistrorum speciem tenet?* 21; Swt. 161, 8: Blickl. Homl. 79, 29: 17, 14. Cwæþ se godspellere ðæt leóht cyrde tó ðon blindan. Ðæt tácnaþ ðæt seó godcundnes onfénge úre týdran gecynde, 17, 27. Hé cwæþ ðæt his þegnas dydon swá hé him bebeád. Ðæt tácnaþ ðæt ðás láreówas ne sceolan Godes dómas náwþer ne ná wanian ne ne écan, 81, 3. Ðæt swefleue fýr tácnade hwelc gewinn ðá wéron be ðæm ðe nú sindon, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 30. V. *to indicate* what is future, *to portend*:—Hí (*two stars*) wítegan wéron grimmes wæles . . . ðæt hí micel yfel mannum tóward tácnedon (*signarent*), Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 28. Bécnende, tácniende *portendentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 11. [Þes fuzel tacnede faie siðþes kinges, Laym. 2832. Tacnenn *to express symbolically*, Orm. 1639. Ðe blo tokeneð ðe wateres wo, Gen. and Ex. 638. Toknyð or make tokene *signo*, Prompt. Parv. 495. *Goth.* taiknjan σημαίνειν: *O. H. Ger.* zeihhanón, zeihhanen *signare, significare, indicare, monstrare*: *Icel.* tákna, teikna *to betoken, mark, denote.*] v. fore-, ge-tácnian; técnan, técnian.

tácnung, e; *f. Signification*:—Tácnunga *significationem*, Ps. Spl. 59, 4. I. *an indication, sign, characteristic mark, symptom*:—Lécedómas and tácnung on ðam roppe (cf. be tácnum on ðam roppe, 230, 16), Lchdm. ii. 164, 5. Be lyfte tácnungum *de aeris indiciis*, Nar. 3, 14. Hit nú is búton swylcum tácnungum ðæs yfeles ðe hit ér dyde *Aetna nunc tantum innoxia specie ad praeteritorum fidem fumat*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 90, 3. II. *an indication, evidence, proof*:—Wæs ðæs godcundan wundres sweotol tacnung (*indicium*), ðæt ðære fémnan lichoma bebyriged brosnian ne mihte, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 35. Ða hé mé in † tácnunge his lufan bebeád *quos mihi in indicium suae dilectionis commendaverat*, 2, 6; S. 508, 18. Gewuniaþ tó tácnuncge his mægenes gelómlíce wundor hálo geworden beón *ad indicium virtutis illius solent crebra sanitatum miracula operari*, 4, 3; S. 570, 9. III. *an indication of what is future, a presage, prognostic*:—Is seó stów nemned Heofenfeld wæs heó geára swá nemned for tácnunge ðæra tóweardra wundra *vocatur locus ille Heofenfelth, quod certo utique praesagio futurorum antiquitus nomen accepit*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 34. Tó hwæm cumaþ hí elles búton tó tácnunge sorges and ánfealdes sáres *quid est aliud, quam futurae quoddam calamitatis indicium?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. IV. *a figurative representation, an emblem*:—Hwæt syndon ða woruldsélþa óþres búton deáþes tácnung? for ðam se deáþ ne cymþ tó nánum óþrum þingum búton ðæt hé ðæt líf áfyrre; swá eác ða woruldsélþa cumaþ tó ðam móde tó ðam ðæt hí hit beniman ðæs ðe him leófast biþ ðisse worulde, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6. V. *direction, ordering*:—Ðás feówer heáfodrícu sindon on feówer endum ðyses middangeardes mid unásecgendlícre Godes tácnunge *eadem ineffabili ordinatione per quatuor mundi cardines quatuor regnorum principatus fuerunt*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 1. [Þa wes he awundred, what weore þis tacninge (*portent*), Laym. 15974. He tolde heom þa tacni[n]ge (*prophetic notice given in a dream*), 32126. Sette he up ðat ston for muniging And get on olige for tokning (*sign*; cf. Iacob lapidem erexit in titulum, fundens oleum desuper, Gen. 28, 18). Gen. and Ex. 1624. Ich wat al of þe tacninge (*signification*), O. and N. 1213. *O. H. Ger.* zeihhanunga *significatio, descriptio.*] v. ge-tácnung; técning.

tácor (-ur), es; *m. A husband's brother, brother-in-law*:—Tacor (-ur) *levir*, Txts. 74, 598. Técor, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 20: *levir*, i. *frater mariti*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 31. Técor, ðæt is bryðguma[n] bróðor *levirum*, ii. 84, 16. Técor, 50, 30: Hpt. Gl. 498, 75. [*O. H. Ger.* zeihhor (-ir, -ur) *levir, frater mariti.*]

tádige, tádie, an; *f. A toad*:—Tádige *buffo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 21. Tádie *rubeta*, 78, 57: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 3. [Tadde [*ru*]*beta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 91, 17. Liggeþ alse þe tadde ded in þere eorðe, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 14.]

tæbere (?) *some implement used in weaving*:—Tæbere *claus* (the word occurs in a list *de arte textoria*; but in an almost identical list, p. 282, the form is *teltre*. v. teld-treów), Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 27. [Cf. (?) syl *tabor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 48, and *claus, lignum textorii vel* telde, ii. 131, 56.]

técan; *p.* téhte *To shew.* I. *to offer to view, present*:—Téhte hé ðá ðam pápan sumne munuc ðæs nama wæs Andreas *eum monachum quemdam, nomine Andream, pontifici offerret*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4. Se ðe hæfþ .xx. hída, se sceal técan .xii. hída gesettes londes, ðonne hé faran wille. Se ðe hæfþ .x. hída, se sceal técan, .vi. hída . . . Se ðe hæbbe þreó hída téce ódres healfes, L. In. 64–66; Th. i. 144, 5–11 MS. B. II. *to shew* an object to a person so that the object may be attained by the person, *to shew* a way, a place, etc. (1) lit.:—Ic téce sumum men his weg *dirigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 8. Téceþ ús se torhta trumlícne hám, Cd. Th. 282, 29; Sat. 294. Him mon setl téhte and hé sæt æt ðam symble *he was shewn a seat, and sat at the feast*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 28: 5, 19; S. 639, 35. Him freá téhte wegas ofer wésten, Cd. Th. 174, 5; Gen. 2873. Gewát him tó ðæs gemearces ðe him Metod téhte, 174, 29; Gen. 2885. Ðæs embe swá niht ðætte téhte God Elenan eádigre æþelust beáma, Menol. Fox 164; Men. 84: Elen. Kmbl. 1259; El. 631. (1 a) without an object, *to shew the way, direct*:—On niht hé téhte eów þurh fýr *nocte ostendens vobis iter per ignem*, Deut. 1, 33. (2) fig.:—Hig bugon rade of ðam wege ðe ðú him téhtest *recesserunt cito de via, quam ostendisti eis*, Ex. 32, 8. Ða men ðe bearn habban him técean hié lífes weg and rihtne gang tó heofenum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. (2 a) without an object, *to direct*:—Hwá téceþ ús tealа and hwá syleþ ús ða gód ðe ús man gehét *quis ostendit nobis bona?* Ps. Th. 4, 7. III. *to shew* a person (*dat.* or *acc.*) the direction that must be taken, *to direct, to cause a certain direction to be taken*, the direction being marked by a preposition. (1) lit.:—On ðære stówe ðe him se stranga tó wordum téhte *on the place to which the Lord had directed him to go* (cf. 172, 24–; Gen. 2849–), Cd. Th. 175, 24; Gen. 2900. Nán man ne téce his getihtledan man fram him *let no one send his accused man away*, L. Ath i. 22; Th. i. 210, 23: L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 11. Téce him mon siddan tó nigcumenra manna húse, R. Ben. 97, 11. (2) fig.:—Niman hí ðone teóðan dæl tó ðam mynstre and técan him tó ðam nigoðan dæle and tóðæle man ða eahta dælas on twá *let them take the tithe for the minster, let the next tenth fall to his share* (*let him be directed to take the next tenth*), *and let the remaining eight tenths be divided in two*, L. Edg. 3; Th. i. 264, 2. Ðú, fæder Agustinus, hié hæfst on ðínum bócum gesæd, and ic gehwam wille ðérto técan ðe hiene his lyst má tó witanne *I will refer every one to the books, who desires to know more*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 25. (2 a) where the dat. is omitted:—Seó ealde á næs swá stíd on ðám þingum swá swá Cristes godspel is and técþ tó ánum wífe *points to, directs a man to take, one wife*, Scrd. 22, 25. IV. *to shew* the course that must be followed, what should be observed, *to direct, appoint, prescribe, enjoin.* v. técend:—Ðú técst folce gemáro ábútan ðone munt (*constitues terminos populo in circuitum*) and cwist;

'Warniaþ ðæt gē ne cumon tō nēh ðison munte,' Ex. 19, 12. Symle ðū tæhtest mildheortnesse, and ðæt man ōðrum miltsode, Homl. Th. i. 68, 23. Crist tæhte: 'Syllaþ ōðrum būtan ceápe,' Homl. Th. i. 412, 12. Eft hē him tæhte tō fultome ðæt hē him genāme āne īserne hearstepannan *ei ad munitionem suam protinus subinfertus*: '*Et tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream*,' Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. Hig didon hine on cweartern, ōð hig wiste, hwæt Drihten be him tæhte (*quid juberet Dominus*), Lev. 24, 12. Hē hine ælces þinges geclænsode, swā se pāpa him tæhte *in the manner prescribed by the pope*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 38. Ðā tæhte man hyre ðæt hió sciolde bringan his fæder gold *the court directed that she was to bring his father's gold*, Chart. Th. 289, 34. Ðæt hē him dēdbōte tæce *ut sibi poenitentiam praescribat*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 130, 35. Ne sig nān ðing forlæten ðæs ðe se regol tæce on his fandunge, R. Ben. 104, 17. Bēte hē swā micel swā dēman tæcan *quantum arbitri judicaverint*, Ex. 21, 22. Ðæt hý bētan swā swā bēc tæcan, Wulfst. 165, 9. V. *to shew* to the mind by way of instruction or of proof, *to teach*. (1) of persons:—Se Hālga Gāst ðe tēhþ rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 322, 5. Æfre se ðe āwent oþþe se þe tæcþ of Lēdene on Englisc æfre hē sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his āgene wīsan *he that makes a translation from Latin into English, or he that in teaching turns Latin into English must use idiomatic English*, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 9. Ic ðē bebeóde ðæt ðū ne forgite ðæt ðæt ic ēr tæhte . . . Ic ðē tæhte ðætte ðēr wære ðæt hēhste gōd *maneant quae paullo ante conclusa sunt . . . nonne monstravimus ea vera bona non esse*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 13–19. Tæc mē ðinne willan tō wyrcenne, 42; Fox 260, 11. Ic ðē mæg tæcan ōþer ðing, 38, 3; Fox 198, 29. Ða mæssepreóstas sceolan hcora scriftbēc mid rihte tæcan and læran. Ða lāreówas sceolan symfullum mannum eádmōdlīce tæcan and læran, ðæt hié heora synna cunnon onrihtlīce geandettan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 7–16. .xii. lahmenn scylon riht tæcean Wealan and Æneglan . . . Ðolien ealles ðæs hý āgon, gif hī wōh tæcen, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 9–11. Gif hwylc gōdra wile his lytlingas hiom tō lāre befæstan, hig sceolon him æstlīce tæcan, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 10. Hē wile mōdum tæcan, Cd. Th. 211, 17; Exod. 527. Hē wæs tæcende dæghwomlīce binnan ðam temple, Homl. Th. i. 412, 29. (2) of things:—Seó emniht is swā swā wē ēr cwǽdon on .xxi^mas. kl. April., swā swā ða geleáfullan ræderas hit gesetton, and eác gewīsse dægmǽl ūs swā tæcaþ, Lchdm. iii. 256, 22. VI. *to shew, indicate, signify*:—Tāhte *significat*, Jn. Skt. p. 8, 12: 21, 19: *indicaret*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 14. Gif ðū hwæt be capitelhūse tæcan wylle, Techm. ii. 122, 4: 118, 8, 17: 129, 3. v. be-, ge-, mis-tæcan.

tǽcend, es; *m. One who prescribes* or *orders*. v. tæcan, IV:—Gif hwylcum brēþer hwæt hefelīces beboden sý underfō hē ða geboda his tǽcendes *si cui fratri aliqua gravia injunguntur, suscipiat jubentis imperium*, R. Ben. 128, 11.

tǽcing, e; *f.* I. *the pointing out of a course to be followed, direction, teaching*. v. tæcan, IV, and previous word:—Hēr is seó ǽ, ðe ðū under hire tǽcinge winnan wylt, R. Ben. 96, 23. Sý him þrēal geboden be regoles tǽcinge, 126, 4. Hē nolde nān ðing dōn be ðæs deófles tǽcunge, Homl. Th. i. 168, 26. Gif hē be bóca tǽcinge his līf gefadige, L. Eth. ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 17. Gif hwā nelle bētan æfter nīnra biscopa tǽcinge, Chart. Erl. 230, 22. Gode þeówian æfter Sanctus Benedictus tǽcinge *according to the rule of St. Benedict*, Chart. Th. 549, 8: 227, 24: Lchdm. iii. 438, 20. Underfó hē ǽlcne regoles þeáw and tǽcinge; sig hē æfter Cristes bōce tǽcinge ðus geáxod, R. Ben. 104, 19. Þurh hāligra bóca tǽcunge ūres Drihtnes willan mid gōdum dǽdum gefyllan, Homl. Ass. 144, 2. II. *teaching, doctrine*:—Swā ðæt wē þurhwunigen on Cristes lāre and tǽcinge, R. Ben. 6, 1. *x* āna ongynþ of ðam stæfe *i* æfter ūdwitena tǽcinge, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 6, 5. Ðæra sind seówer æfter Priscianes tǽcinge, 24; Zup. 129, 16.

tǽcnan; *p.* [e]de. I. *to shew, present*:—Se ðe hæfþ .xx. hīda se sceal tǽcnan (tæcan, MS. B.) .xii. hīda gesettes landes ðonne hē faran wille. Se ðe hæfþ .x. hīda se sceal tǽcnan (tæcan, MS. B.) .vi. hīda gesettes landes. Se ðe hæbbe þreó hīda tǽcne (tǽce, MS. B.) ōðres healfes, L. In. 64–66; Th. i. 144, 5–11. II. *to shew* the road, *point out* an object, *make known*:—Se him wægas tǽcneþ, Exon. Th. 434, 26; Rä. 52, 7. Tǽcne *indicet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 57. Taecnaendi (-endi) *index*, Txts. 70, 544. III. *to appoint, prescribe*:—Se mec wrǽde on legde, ðæt ic onbūgan ne mōt of ðæs gewealde, ðe mē wegas tǽcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 26; Rä. 4, 16. v. tācnian, tǽcnian, tǽcan, tǽcnend.

-tǽcne. v. earfoþ-tǽcne.

tǽcnend, es; *m. One that shews* or *points out*:—Tǽcne[n]d *index*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 74.

tǽcnian; *p.* ode *To shew, prove*:—Forðam ūs segþ ǽlc gesceádwīsnes and ealle men ðæt ilce andettaþ ðæt God sié ðæt hēhste gōd forðam ðe hī tǽcniaþ ðæt eall gōd on him sý *ita vero bonum esse Deum ratio demonstrat, ut perfectum quoque in eo bonum esse convincat*, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 6. v. tācnian, *and next word*.

tǽcning, e; *f. Shewing, proof*:—Ða cwæþ hē: 'Ic hit ðē ðonne wille getǽcan; ac ðæt ān ic ðē bebeóde ðæt ðū þeáh for ðære tǽcninge ne forgite ðæt ðæt ic ēr tæhte' *atqui hoc verissima, inquit, ratione patefaciam, maneant modo quae paullo ante conclusa sunt*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 14. v. tācnung.

tæfl, e; *f.*: es; *n.* (?): tæfle, an (?); *f.* Properly *a board for the playing of a game*. But the word seems also used of *a game played on such a board*: cf. the use of the word *tables* at a later time:—Wyþ pleyynge at tables oþer atte chekere, R. Glouc. 192, 3. Kueade geniences of des and of tables huer me playþ uor pans, Ayenb. 45, 16. Tabulles *tabella* (15th cent.), Wrt. Voc. i. 202, col. 2. See also Strutt's Sports, Bk. iv, c. 2. The word seems to denote also *a die used in playing a game*. What was the precise nature of the games, to which this word and related forms are applied, does not appear; some of the references below would imply that games of chance are meant, and this would be in keeping with the love of gaming which Tacitus, Germ. c. 24, noticed among the Germans. But games of skill like chess may sometimes be meant. In Icelandic *tafl* is used of chess or draughts, as well as of dicing, and the Danes in England seem to have played chess (see Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon Home, c. xvi, sec. 7); and in O. H. Ger. *scah-zabel* = scacarium. Among the Welsh, too, was a game something like draughts, called *tawlbwrdd* (Thrupp, p. 388):—Tefil, tebl, teblae *alea*, Txts. 36, 6. Tæfl, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 7. *Incipit de alea*. Tæfl *alea*, ic tæfle tæflum *cotizo tesseris*, i. 284, 28, 31. Tæfel, 66, 47. Tæfel *alea*, cynningstān on tæfle *pirgus* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* zabel-bret *pirgus*), feðerscīte tæfel *tessere* vel *lepusculae*, 39, 45–49. Tæslum *teselllum* (= tæflum *tessellis*? v. Wülck. Gl. 526, 5), ii. 93, 44. Dryhten dǽleþ sumum tæfle cræft, bleóbordes gebregd, Exon. Th. 331, 19; Vy. 70. Sum biþ hræd tæfle, sum biþ gewittig æt wīnþege, 297, 25; Crä. 73. Hý twegen sceolon tæfle ymbsittan . . . habban him gomen on borde, 345, 2; Gn. Ex. 182. [Sum men pleoden on tæuelbrede (mid tauel, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8133. *O. H. Ger.* zabel; *n. alea*, wurf-zabel *alea, tessera*: *Icel.* tafl; *n. a game*; tafla *a piece used in a game*.] See the following words.

tæflan, tæflian; *p.* [e]de, ode *To gamble, game*:—Ic tæfle tæflum *cotizo tesseris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 31. Ic tæfle *cotizo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 63. Tebliþ, tebleþ *cotizat*, Txts. 46, 178. Tæfliaþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 36. [Þe manne þat taveleþ and forleost þat game, O. and N. 1666. *Elsewhere the word means* to talk, argue:—Ich leote ham talkin and tauelin of godlec, Marh. 13, 31. Nefde hare nan tunge to tauelin (teuelin, MS. C.) a tint wiȝ, Kath. 1247. Teuele he wiȝ me, 820. *Icel.* tefla *to play at draughts, dice*, etc.]

tæfle. (?); *adj. Given to play*:—Hond tæfles monnes *the hand of the gamester*, Exon. Th. 345, 8; Gn. Ex. 185.

tæflere, es; *m. A gamester, dicer, gambler*:—Teblere, teblheri *aleator, aleo*, Txts. 36, 7. Tæflere *aleator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 8: i. 66, 49: 284, 30. Wē læraþ, ðæt preóst ne beó hunta, ne hafecere, ne tæflere, ac plege on his bōcum, swā his hāde gebiraþ, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* zabelære *aleo*.]

tæfl-stān, es; *m. A die*, or *a piece in a game* (tæfl):—Teblstān (tebel-) *calculus*, Txts. 47, 349. Tæflstān *calculus* (in a list 'de alea'), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 29. Tæfelstān, 66, 48. Tæfelstānas *aleae*, 39, 46.

-tǽfran, tǽg. v. ā-tǽfran, teáh.

tǽg tēag *glosses* puppup, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 71.

tægl, es; *m. A tail*:—Oxan tægl biþ sciff. weorð, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 3. Foxes tægles se ȳtemesta dǽl, Lchdm. i. 340, 22. Se drowend sliheþ mid ðam tægle tō deáðe, Homl. Th. i. 252, 5, 10, 12. Ða beón beraþ étterne tægel, Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20. Hī habbaþ tæglas ðām wyrmum gelīce ðe men hātaþ þrowend, Wulfst. 200, 14. [*Goth.* tagl; *n. hair*: *O. H. Ger.* zagel; *m. a tail*: *Icel.* tagl; *n. a* (*horse's*) *tail*: *Norweg.* tagl *horse-hair*: *Swed.* tagel *hair of mane* or *tail*.] v. cū-tægl.

tægl dye. v. telg.

tægl-hǽr, es; *n. A hair of an animal's tail*:—Gif ðū hafast mid ðē wulfes hrycghǽr and tæglhǽr ða ȳtemæstan on sīdfæte, būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone sīd gefremest, ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sīd, Lchdm. i. 360, 21.

tæhor, tæherende. v. teár, teárian.

tæl, tel, es; *n. A tale, number, series*:—Heora tel biþ swā menigfeald, ðæt hit oferstīhþ sandceosles gerīm, Homl. Th. i. 536, 33. Ðæra etendra tal *manducantium numerus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 21. Of tale *numero*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 10. Tele *latercule, numero*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 51. In tēnum talum *in decem numeros*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 1. Cf. Foreīm ī (fore-)tal *prologus*, p. 1, 1. [Hundred is ful tel, A. R. 372, 9. *O. Sax.* gēr-tal: *Icel.* tal; *n. a number, series*.] v. ge-, ofer-tæl; tæl-cræft, -mearc, -met; talu.

tǽl, e; *f.* (?) *Evil speaking, calumny, detraction*:—Tǽl *blasphemia, vituperatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 9: *detractatio, vituperatio*, 139, 44. 'Ælc tǽl sié ānumen fram eów.' . . . Hit biþ unnyt ðæt mon tǽl ūtane forlǽte gif se yfela willa ðone onwald hæfþ ðæs ingeðonces '*omnis blasphemia tollatur a vobis*.' . . . *Frustra blasphemia ab exterioribus tollitur, si in interioribus malitia dominatur*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 8–14. Ne frīne ic ðē for tǽle ne þurh teónewide *I do not question you that I may detract or abuse*, Andr. Kmbl. 1265; An. 633. Hē þolaþ sārewide secga . . . Ic bī mē secge ðis sārspell . . . Ic for tǽle ne mæg ænigne moncynnes gelufian, Exon. Th. 458, 1–26; Hy. 4, 93–106. Ðæt heó mec tǽle gerahte (-rǽhte? cf. ðæt hē ða hālgan weras hospe gerahte (-rǽhte?, *he calum-*

niated, 260, 21; Jul. 300) hēt mē fremdne god ofer ða ōþre ðe wē ār cūþon wēorþian *that she attacked me with blasphemy, bade me honour a strange god above the others that we knew before*, 247, 4; Jul. 73. v. tāl.

-tǣl. v. leóf-tǣl.

tǣlan; *p.* de. I. *to blame, rebuke, reprove, reproach, censure, accuse.* (1) *to blame* a person for what is wrong:—Ne ðreaþ ūs nān mann ne furðum āne worde ne tǣlþ *ne verbi quidem ab aliquo invectione laceramur*, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 22. Tǣlaþ ðegnas *accusant* (*pharisaei*) *discipulos*, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 14. Ðū mē tǣldest and ðū mē ċīddest *me reprehendis*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 10. Ða scamleásan Galatas suīðe openlīce Paulus tǣlde (*increpat*), 31; Swt. 207, 14. Hē lǣrde and tǣlde ealle men ðe worulde welan gaderiaþ mid unrihte, Ps. Th. 38, arg. Hī tǣldon hī *vituperaverunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 2. Dætte hiē tēldun (*accusarent*) hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 2. Dæt hié ongieten dæt hié mon tǣle *that they may know that they are censured*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 14. Se ðe ðēarne tǣlan wille, ðonne gange hē ǣrest on dīgle stōwe and besceáwige hine sylfne, Wulfst. 233, 20. (2) *to blame* what is wrong in a person:—Ne tǣle ic nā micel weorc ne ryhtne onwald ac ic tǣle dæt hine mon forðȳ up āhebbe on his mōde *non fotestatem reprehendimus*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 2–3. Ðonne gē eów selfum ondrǣdaþ dæt dæt gē on ōðrum tǣlaþ *dum sibi, quod increpat, timet*, 21; Swt. 159, 16. Hē tǣlde (*exprobravit*) hyra ungecnāwfullnesse, Mk. Skt. 16, 14. Ða bōceras dæt tǣldon, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. Gif hē gesceádelīce hwilcu þing tǣle *si qua rationabiliter reprehenderit*, R. Ben. 109, 9. Leahtras tǣlan, 135, 18. Dæt dæt him mon on tǣlan wille *quod in eis reprehenditur*, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 6. Unþeáwas tǣlan and gōde herian, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 7: Met. 19, 39. Tō tǣlenne, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 19. II. *to speak evil of, blaspheme, revile, slander, calumniate, backbite*:—Eorl ðēarne mid teónwordum tǣleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Fragm. Kmbl. 7; Leás. 4. Tǣleþ *blasvemiat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 21. Dis weorc heora ðe tǣlaþ (tēlaþ, Ps Surt.) mē *þe werke of þa þat bacbite me* (Ps. 108, 20), Ps. Spl. 108, 19. For ðara stemne ðe mē hyspaþ and tǣlaþ *a voce exprobrantis et obloquentis*, Ps. Th. 43, 18. Of ðæm cristendōme ðe hié nū swīþost tǣlaþ, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 19. Ðū sēte ongeán ðīnne brōþor and tǣldest (tēldes, Ps. Surt., *detrahebas*) hine, Ps. Th. 49, 21. Hē his godu tǣlde, Exon. Th. 278, 16; Jul. 598. Hī tǣldon (tēldon, Ps. Surt. *detrahebant*) mē *me bakbate þai* (Ps. 108, 4), Ps. Spl. 108, 3. Hī mē tǣldon *exprobaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 34, 8. Hig tǣldon dæt land mid heora teónwordum *they brought up an evil report of the land* (A. V.), Num. 13, 33. Forðan ðe hig dæt land tǣldon *by bringing up a slander upon the land* (A. V.), 14, 36. Ne hine ne tǣl, ne ne ter mid wordum, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. Ne tǣl ðū ðīnne Dryhten *thou shalt not revile the gods*, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 29: Ex. 22, 28. Þreora cynna syndon morþras; ðæt is ðæt ǣrest, ðæt man tō ōþrum līfþe hæbbe, and hine hatige, and tǣle behindan him sylfum; forðon seó synn biþ swīþe mycel, ðæt man ōþerne hatige and tǣle, Blickl. Homl. 65, 1–2. Tēlan *carpere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 23: 90, 11. Underīōh mē nū behreówsiendne, ðonne ðe ðū ōð ðis andigendne and tǣlendne forbǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 10. Tēlendne wið ðæm nēstan his dēgullīce *dernlike his neghburgh bakbitand* (Ps.), Ps. Surt. 100, 5. Gebiddaþ for eówre ehteras and tǣlendum eów (*calumniantibus vos*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 44. III. *to treat with contempt, to scorn, despise, insult, mock, deride, jeer at*:—Se stunta tǣlþ (*inridet*) lāre, Scint. 113, 18. Dæt fæsten tǣlþ God, Homl. Th. i. 180, 10. Se ðe tēleþ (*spernit*) mec, Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 48. Tēld *deridet*, Kent. Gl. 718. Ða unrihtwīsan tǣlaþ (cf. habbaþ on hospe, Met. 4, 44) ða rihtwīsan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 15. Tǣlde hē Rōmāne and hió swīþe bismrade mid his wordum *Romam infami satis notavit elogio*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 228, 19. Tēlde (*sprevit*) hine Herōdes, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 11. Tǣldon *sugillent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 18. Dā tǣldon hī hine *inridebant eum*, Mk. Skt. 5, 40. Tǣldon *deridebant*, Lk. Skt. 8, 53. Hié hine on ðæm tǣldon and bismrodan, ðæt hē his swā ānfealdne gegyrelan tōsnīdan sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 9. Ealle āgynnaþ hine tǣlan (*inludere ei*), Lk. Skt. 14, 29. Sellas hine hǣdnum tō tēlenne (*ad deludendum*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 19. Hēhsacerdas tēlende (*ludentes*) cuoedon, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 31. Tēlende *cavillantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 60. Tēled is *calcatur*, 18, 48: 83, 46: *detractatur*, Kent. Gl. 924. Hē biþ tǣled fram swylcum mannum swylce ðære wyrte mihta cunnun *he is laughed at by such men as know the virtues of the plant*, Lchdm. i. 164, 6. [He is cnihtscipe tælden *they blamed his want of manhood*, Laym. 3801. Tælen *to reproach*, 3334. Giff mann wollde tælenn þatt (*reprove the sin*), Orm. 2033. Swuch he may telen of golnesse, O. and N. 1415. *Icel.* tæla *to delude, mock.*] v. be-, ge-tǣlan; tǣlende, un-tǣled.

tæl-cræft, es; *m. Arithmetic*:—Mæg geseón ǣlc man ðe telcræftas cnig gesceád can (*that knows anything of arithmetic*), ðæt hit māre is ðonne þreó hund geára syððan ðyllīc feoh wæs farende on eorðan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 699. v. getel-cræft; rīm-cræft.

-tǣle. v. leóf-, un-tǣle.

tǣlend, es; *m.* I. *a reprover*:—Ðǣm tēlendum *reprehensoribus*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 17. II. *a slanderer, backbiter, detractor*:—Swīþe seldon ænig man wile beón andetta, ðæt hē ǣfestig sȳ oððe tǣlend, Blickl. Homl. 65, 4. Ðone tǣlend *detrahentem*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 5. Mid tēlendum *cum detractoribus*, Kent. Gl. 938. III. *a scorner, mocker, derider*:—Sēcþ tēlend (*derisor*) wīsdōm . . . gearwe synd tǣlendum (*derisoribus*) dōmas, Scint. 171, 13–14. Nelle ðū þreágean tēlend (*derisorem*), 113, 12. Tēlend, Kent. Gl. 289.

tǣlende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) I. *prone to blame, censorious*:—Ne beó hē tō tēlende, L. Ē. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 17: Exon. Th. 305, 18; Fä. 90. Cf. Uton beorgan ūs wið tǣlnysse and wið twysprǣcnysse *caveamus nobis a vituperatione et a biloquio*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 31. II. *slanderous, backbiting*:—Ða æfstigan men and ða tǣlendan, Blickl. Homl. 65, 10.

tǣlere, es; *m. A scorner, scoffer, mocker*:—Tēlerum *derisoribus*, Kent. Gl. 721.

tælg. v. telg.

tǣl-hleahtor, es; *m. Scornful laughter, derision*:—Tǣlhlehter *derisio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 4.

tǣling, e; *f.* I. *reproof, rebuke*:—Hē egesiende stiērþ ofermētta mid ðære tǣlinge, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 16. Petrus anféng Paules tǣlinge (*increpationem*), 19; Swt. 145, 18. Hié forberaþ ǣghwelce unryhte tǣlinge . . . hié forberaþ ðæt hié mid ðæm sweorde hiera tungna tǣlinge ne sleáþ hira hlāfurðes ðeáwas *piae subditorum mentes ab omni se peste obtrectationis abstinentes praepositorum vitam nullo linguae gladio percutiunt*, 28; Swt. 199, 4. Hiera gelērena tǣlinge *reprehensionem proximorum*, 38; Swt. 273, 8. II. *evil-speaking, slander, calumny*:—Gif ðū gesihst fæla penega tǣlincga oððe wærginga getācnaþ *if you see many pennies, it betokens calumnies or curses*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 16.

tælla (=telga? q. v.):—Tællan *tyrso, vitibus*, Germ. 394, 280.

tǣl-leás; *adj. Blameless*:—Biscepe gedafnaþ ðæt hē sié tǣlleás *oportet episcopum irreprehensibilem esse*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 10.

tǣlleáslīce; *adv. Blamelessly*:—Ðonne stæpþ se sacerd suīðe tǣlleáslīce on ðone weg *tunc sacerdos irreprehensibiliter graditur*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 19.

tǣl-līc; *adj. Blasphemous*:—Tǣllīce word *blasphemiae*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19, MS. A. v. tāl-līc.

tǣllīce; *adv. Blasphemously, calumniously*:—Hē Criste wiðsōc and be ðam sōðan Gode tǣllīce spreċþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 249. v. un-tǣllīce; tāllīce.

tæl-mearc, e; *f. A date*:—Sume ǣr sume sīð sume in ūrra æfter tælmearce tīda gemyndum *some early, some late, some by the date in the memory of our times*, Exon. Th. 154, 27; Gū. 849.

tæl-met, es; *n. A measure expressed by number*:—Is tō ðære tīde tælmet hwīle seofon and twentig nihtgerīmes *there is to that season a space of time expressed by the number twenty-seven if the reckoning be by days*, Andr. Kmbl. 226; An. 113.

tǣlness, e: *f. Reproach, slander, calumny, detraction*:—Tēlnesse *sugillationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 76. Sceomaes ł tēlnisses *confusionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10. Ða ðe mē tǣlnysse teónan ætfæstan *qui detrahunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Tēlnysse, 108, 3. Uton beorgan ūs wið tǣlnysse (*vituperatione*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 31: Wulfst. 233, 19. Tō niomanne tēlnisse (*opprobrium*) nīne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 25. Tēluise ł sceoma *calumniam*, Lind. 3, 14. Tǣlnysse *detractio*, L. Ecg. C. prom.; Th. ii. 132, 7. Tēlnisse weorlde *aerumnae saeculi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Ða ðe tǣlnessa teónan wið heora ðam nēhstan nīð āhōfan *detrahentem adversus proximum suum*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Ðū tǣlnissum wiþ ða sēlestan sacan ongunne, Exon. Th. 254, 31; Jul. 205. Tǣlnyssa (tēlnisse, Ps. Surt.) *vituperationem*, Ps. Spl. 30, 16.

tælsum; *adj. Numerous, harmonious, rhythmic*:—On tælsumum leóðe *carmine rythmico* (*numerali*), Hpt. Gl. 415, 55.

tǣlweorðlīcness, e; *f. Blameworthiness*:—Gē sweotolran gedōþ eówre tǣlweorðlīcnesse (-wierð-, Cott. MSS.) *foedior vestra reprehensibilitas appareat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 15.

tǣl-wirðe, -wierðe, -wyrðe; *adj. Blameworthy, reprehensible*:—Gecnāwan hwæt tǣlwierðe biþ *quae reprehendenda sunt cognoscere*, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 8. Tǣlwyrðes (-wierðes, Cott. MSS.), 195, 24. v. un-tǣlwirðe.

tǣlwirðlīc; *adj. Blameable, reprehensible*:—Ðæt on ōðrum lande betst līcaþ ðæt biþ hwīlum on ðam ōþrum tǣlwyrþlīcost and eác miceles wītes wyrþe *quod apud alios laude, apud alios supplicio dignum judicetur*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 24. v. un-tǣlwirðlīc.

tǣlwirðlīce; *adv. In a way that deserves censure, reprehensibly*:—Tǣlwyrðlīce *notabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 16.

tǣlwirðlīcness. v. tǣlweorðlīcness.

tēman, tæmes-pīle. v. tēman, temes-pīle.

tēnel, es; *m. A wicker basket*:—Taenil, tēnil *fiscilla* (*-ella*), Txts. 62, 403. Tēnel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 36: *canistrum, vas vinetum*, 128, 18: *cistella, capsilla, cartellum*, 131, 20: *corbis* vel *qualus*, i. 24, 57. Litel tēnel *quasillus*, 25, 6. Hē him on hand genam ænne lytelne tēnel mid caricum gefylledne, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 661, 714. Tēnelas *fiscellos*, tēnel *fiscellus*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 42, 43. Tēnelum *fiscellis*, 468, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 4. [Tenel or crele *cartallus*, Prompt. Parv. 489. Cf. *Goth.* tainjō *κόφινος*: *O. H. Ger.* zeinna *canistrum, calathus, cartallus, fiscella*; zeinnili *cartallus*: *Icel.* teinur; *pl. f. a basket, creel.*] v. stic-tēnel; tān; *and* cf. wilige, windel.

tænen; *adj. Of twigs*:—Tænene *sceptrinae* (sceptrum = *virga* in Aldhelm. v. Migne), Hpt. Gl. 483, 62. v. tán.

tæppa, an; *m. A tap*:—Đonne đũ wín habban wille, đonne dó đũ mid dínum twám fingrum swilce đũ tæppan of tunnan onteón wille, Techm. ii. 120, 10. Tæppan teón, 12. [Hit behoueþ þet zuich wyn yerne by þe teppe ase þer is inne þe tonne, Ayenb. 27, 31. *Chauc.* tappe: *O. H. Ger.* zapfo; *m. duciculum, duciolus: Ger.* zapfen: Icel. tappi.] v. tæppian.

tæppa *or* tæppe, an; *m.* or *f. A band, ribbon, tape*:—Tæppan *tenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 63. [The tapes of hire white volupere, Chauc. C. T. 3241. Tappe *tenea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 196, col. 2 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* teppi *sagum, tapetia.*]

tæpped, tæppet, es; *n. A covering* for a floor, wall, etc., *a carpet, hanging, coverlet*; for a person, *a tippet*:—Án healf-hrúh tæpped *sipla* (*sipha*? cf. in a list *de lectis et ornamentis eorum*:—Hec amphicapa, est tapeta ex utraque parte villosa. Hec sipha, idem est, 243, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 35. vii. oferbrædelsas and .ii. tæppedu, Chart. Th. 429, 26. Gemętum tepedum (*lectulum meum stravi*) *tapetibus pictis* (Prov. 7, 16), Kent. Gl. 200. [Cf. typet, tepet, Chauc. C. T. 233. Typitte *leripipium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 238, col. 2. Typett, Prompt. Parv. 494. *O. H. Ger.* teppid(-th, -t), tepid(-t) *tapetium, saga cilicina.* From Latin.]

tæppel-bred, es; *n. A board covered with a carpet, a foot-stool*:—Fótscamel ł tæppelbred his fóta *scabellum pedum ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 35. Tæppilbred, 22, 44. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* tepul *tapetum.*] v. preceding word.

tæppere, es; *m. One who sells wine, a tavern-keeper*:—Tæppere *caupus*, i. *tabernarius, qui vinum vendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 3. Tæppere. wínbrytta *caupo, tabernarius*, i. 28, 10. Tæppere *caupo*, 74, 17: Ælfc. Gr. 9. 3; Zup. 36, 13: Scint. 226, 10. [*O. Frs.* tapper. Cf. *Icel.* tappr *a tapster.*] v. wín-tæppere; tæppian.

tæppestre, an; *f. A woman who sells wine, a hostess*:—Tæppestre *caupona*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 13. [He knew the tavernes . . . and everych hostiler and tappestere, Chauc. C. T. 241.]

tæppet, tæppil-bred. v. tæpped, tæppel-bred.

tæppian; *p.* ode *To tap, put a tap into a cask*:—Gyf đẽ gedrýptes wínes lyste, đonne dó đũ mid dínum swýþran scytefingre on díne wynstran hand, swylce đũ tæppian wille, and wænd dínne scytefinger ádúne and twænge hine mid dínum twám fingrum, swylce đũ of sumne dropan strícan wylle, Techm. ii. 125, 18. [*Icel.* tappa: *Ger.* zapfen.]

tær (?); *adj. Gaping, cleft* (?):—Đa giniendan ođđe tara *hiulcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 49. Cf. (?) teran.

tæsan; *p.* de *To tear to pieces, pull to pieces, tease* wool, *tear* a person's flesh with a weapon, *wound*:—Ic tótere ođđe pluccige ođđe tæse (wulle *added in* MS. W.) *carpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 170, 13. *Carpsit, discerpsit, trahit, evellit, vel* tæst, Wülck. Gl. 200, 5. (In Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 76 a line is omitted.) Hwílon hẽ on bord sceát, hwílon beorn tæsde; ǽfre embe stunde hẽ sealde sume wunde, đa hwíle đe hẽ wǽpna wealdan móste, Byrht. Th. 139, 47; By. 270. Nim wulle, and tæs hý, Lchdm. iii. 112, 8. [Þay (*the does*) were tened at þe hyze, and taysed to þe wattreȝ, Gaw. 1169. *But later forms seem also to point to a form* tásian:—Sheep, that is fulle of wuile upon his backe, they toose and pulle, Gow. i. 17, 8. Tosyn or tose wul *carpo*, Prompt. Parv. 497, and see note. I toose owlle and card het, Rel. Ant. ii. 197, 36 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zeisan; *p.* zias *carpere: O. Du.* teesen *to tease* wool: *Dan.* tæse.] v. ł-, ge-tæsan; tæsl.

tæse (?); *adj. Convenient, for general use* (?):—Andlang herpoðes tó tæsan mæde and se hæðfeld eal gemæne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 32. Tó tæsan mæde and se hæðfeld eal gemæne, 138, 19. v. (?) ge-tæse, tæs-líc.

tæsel, tæsel, e; *f. Teasel, teazle*:—Đeós wyrt đe man *camelleon alba*, and óþrum naman wulfes tæsl (tæsel, MS. B.) (cf. *wolf's-thistle*, E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names) nemneþ, hafaþ leáf wiþerræde and þyrnyhte, and heó hafaþ on middan sumne sinewealtne crop and þyrnyhtne, Lchdm. i. 282, 15. [Wilde tesel *virga pastoris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 141, 13 (13th cent.). Tasylle *carduus*, 191, col. 2 (15th cent.). Tasyl *carduus* vel *cardo fullonis*, Prompt. Parv. 487. Cloth . . . with taseles cracched, Piers P. 15,446. *O. H. Ger.* zeisala *carduus*; wolf(es)-zeisala *arnica.*]

tæs-líc; *adj. Advantageous, good, convenient*:—Gewelgad ł tæslícro (-or?) *potius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 9. v. next word.

tæslice; *adv. Conveniently*:—Sóhte huu hine teáslícor gesealla mæhte *querebat quomodo illum opportune traderet*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. v. ge-tæslíce.

tæslum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 44. v. teosol *and* tæfl.

tæsness, tæso. v. ge-tæsness, teosu.

tæstan (?) *to gladden, make cheerful*:—Ful oft đæt gegongeþ, đætte wer and wíf in worulđ cennaþ bearn, and mid bleóm gyrwaþ, tennaþ and tæstaþ (*the father and mother try to make the child joyous, to amuse it*; Thorpe suggests *temiaþ and tæcaþ*), Exon. Th. 327, 15; Vy. 4. [*Icel.* teita *to gladden, cheer*; teiti *gladsomeness, joy*; teitr *glad.*]

tætteo (-a, -e?) *a rag, tatter*:—*Dormitatio vestietur pannis* seó slíþolnys byþ gescrýdd mid wácum tættícum, Homl. Ass. 9, 238. Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mín gelíca, Homl. Th. i. 256, 9. Cf. the following passages from charters relating to the same land:—On tættucan stán (*in a later charter it is called* mægenstán, 291, 7), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 112, 35. Tættucæn stán, 340, 35. Tættaces stán, 325, 30. Tæddaces stán, 253, 4. Could the word mean *beggar*? In the first mentioned charters *lodderes sæcing* (*sæxing*) occurs.

tágum, táhae. v. teáh, tá.

táh-spora, -spura, an; *m. The point of the toe* (?):—Táhspura *calcis finis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 47. v. hand-spora, hél-spure, sporu.

tal *a number*. v. tæl.

tál, e; *f.*: es; *n.* (?) I. *evil-speaking, calumny, slander, vituperation, detraction*:—Tál *denotatio, detractio*, Scint. 83, 6. Tále *suggilationis* (*vituperationis*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 3), Anglia xiii. 37, 298. Tále *vituperationem*, Ps. Spl. 30, 16. Þurh tále *per detractionem*, Confess. Peccat. Ne tále ne dóþ *neque calumniam faciatis*, Lk. Skt. 3, 14. Đurh đis beóþ ǽwecte saca and tála *hinc suscitantur rixe, detractiones*, R. Ben. 124, 18. Módignys ácenþ yfelsacunge, ceorunge, and gelómlíce tála, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 8. Ia. *evil-speaking* in reference to the Deity, *blasphemy*:—Ælc synn and tál biþ forgifen mannum, ac đæs Hálgan Gástes tál ne biđ nǽfre forgifen *omne peccatum et blasphemia remittetur hominibus, Spiritus autem blasphemia non remittetur* (Mt. 12, 31), Homl. Th. i. 498, 22. Se cwyđ tál ongeán đone Hálgan Gást, se đe mid unbehreówsigendre heortan þurhwunaþ on mándǽdum, 500, 15. Nán man ne beó swá dyrstig, đæt hẽ ǽnig word ođđe ǽnig (ǽnige?) tál cweđe ongeán eówerum Gode, ii. 20, 28. II. *scorn, mock, derision, reproach*:—Tál and gebismerung *subsannatio et illusio*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 4. Þe læs đe heó dó đẽ on tále cuman feóndum dínum *ne faciat te in obprobrium venire inimicis tuis*, Scint. 177, 4. Đæt man God tó tále habbe *that God be mocked*, Wulfst. 299, 14. Đás word đe Sennacherib ásende tó hospe and tó tále đẽ and dínum folce (*verba Sennacherib, qui misit ut exprobraret nobis Deum viventem*, 2 Kings 19, 16), Homl. Th. i. 568, 19. Tále *gannituras, cachinnationes*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 2. Tále *subsannationem*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 14. III. *blame, censure, reproof*:—Đa bóceras đæt tálđon; ac heora tál næs nú of rihtwísnysse, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. *Adjectiva* getácniaþ ođđe herunge ođđe tál (tále, MS. V.: tél, MS. T.), Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zála *periculum: Icel.* tál *allurement, device.*] v. tél, télan.

talente, ***; *f. A talent*:—Hẽ álce geáre gesealde twá hund talenta siolfres: on álcre ánre talentan wæs .lxxx. punda, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 27. III M talentana, Swt. 180, 14. Swá fela talentena, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* talenta; *f. strong.*]

talian; *p.* ode. I. *to suppose* a thing (to be) such and such, *consider, reckon, account*, (a) where the object is a noun or pronoun:—Nó ic mẽ hnágran talige, đonne Grendel hine, Beo. Th. 1359; B. 677. Đæs đe ic sóđ talige, Andr. Kmbl. 3125; An. 1565. Talge, Exon. Th. 50, 3; Cri. 794. Hẽ hit swíđe unáberendlíc talaþ, Past. 33; Swt. 226, 18. Hẽ mẽ ofslægenne talaþ, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 29. Hẽ talaþ hine sylfne wísne, Wulfst. 52, 29. Đa đe hí sylfe wáce taliaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 29. Đæt hié taliaþ hálig, R. Ben. 9, 19. Talige hẽ hine sylfne wið God forworhtne, Wulfst. 155, 11. Hwæđer đæt sié tó talianne wácllc, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Gẽ beóþ mẽ talade and rímde on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 11; Reb. 10. (b) where the object is expressed by a clause:—Sóđ ic talige, đæt ic merestrengo máran áhte, Beo. Th. 1069; B. 532. Wén ic talige . . . đæt đa Sé-Geátas sélran næbben tó geceósenne cyning ǽnigne, 3695; B. 1845. Wẽ fremful taliaþ, đæt eal mynstres fadung on đæs abbodes dóme stande, R. Ben. 125, 5. (c) where the supposition is expressed by a clause:—Đũ talas (*putas*), đæt ic ne mǽge gebidda fader mín, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 53. Se man taliaþ, đæt hẽ đonne hál sié, Lchdm. ii. 208, 6. Hwylc talge wẽ, đæt se ende đæs heora lífes wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 163, 5. (d) where the supposition is not expressed:—Nis đis seó hell swá dũ talost and wénest, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 7. Gif dín hige wǽre swá searogrim swá dũ talast, Beo. Th. 1193; B. 594. ¶ *with* swylce, tó, *to consider as*:—Đa áteorigendlican đing đe heó nú tó sibbe and blisse taliaþ, Homl. Th. i. 408, 26. Wá eów đe taliaþ eów sylfe tó đeódwitan *ve, qui sapientes estis coram oculis vestris*, Wulfst. 46, 26. Ne talode se ofermóda Phariseus tó suá micle mægene đa forhæfdnesse suá hẽ dyde, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 4. Heora líf is rihtor tó taliannе tó écan deáđe, Wulfst. 25, 6. Tala đẽ dínne bróđor, swylce hẽ beó dín lim, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. Tó for náht taliende *parvi pendenda, neglegenda, ad nihilum judicanda*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 36. II. *to impute, ascribe, lay to the account of*:—Gif dũ talast tó dínum geswince đæt, đæt dũ hæfst, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 29. Ne talige ic đẽ đæt tó nánre scylde *I do not impute it to you as any fault*, Shrn. 184, 21. Eádig se wer đam đe ne talode (*imputavit*) Drihten synne, Ps. Lamb. 31, 2. Ne tala dũ mẽ, đæt ic ne cunne done intingan dínre unrótnesse, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 40. Ne talige nán man his yfelan dǽda tó Gode, ac talige érest tó đam deófle, Homl. Th. i. 114, 18. III. *to reckon, enumerate*:—Tó talanna longsum is *enumerare longissimum est*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 7. [*O. Sax.* talôn: *O. Frs.* talia: *O. H. Ger.* zalôn *considerare, reputare: Icel.* tala *to talk.*] v. ge-talian; tellan.

tál-líc; *adj.* I. *that conveys reproach, calumny*, etc., *calumnious, blasphemous*:—Þeáh hwá cweđe tállíc word ongeán mẽ, him biþ forgifen,

Homl. Th. i. 498, 24. Of ðære heortan cumaþ . . . tállíce word (*blasphemiæ*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19. Hí cwǽdon ðæt hē tállíce word sprǽce be Moyse and be Gode (*this man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words against this holy place, and the law*, Acts 6, 13), Homl. Th. i. 44. 29: 46, 1. Se ðe ídele spellunge oððe tállíce word (*calumnies, backbiting*) lustlíce gehýrþ, 492, 19. II. *that deserves reproof, blameable, reprehensible*:—Gif ǽnig bið mēt teállíc *si quisque repertus fuerit reprehensibilis*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 7. Nis ðæt cláne herigendlíc, ne ðæt gále tállíc, gif him steorran forgélson, ðæt hí swá lyfedon, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 281. v. tél-líc, *and next word.*

tallíce; *adv. In a way that deserves blame, reprehensibly*:—Tállíce *reprehensibiliter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 46. Ne forseó gē Godes ðearfan, ðeáh ðe hí tállíce hwæt gefremman, Homl. Th. i. 332, 13. v. un-tállíce; tállíce.

talu, e; *and indecl.*; *f.* I. *a tale, talk, story, account*:—Leáses spelles talu *constellatio* (cf. *Span.* constelacion *prognostication of the stars*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 68. Dā sprǽcon hí betwux him, and seó módor sæt hlystende hire tale . . . Dā se gingra bróðor ðis eall gehýrde fram ðam yldran bróðor hē sǽde: 'Ic eom ðīn bróðor be dī[n]re tale,' Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 319–337. Ðæt se Ælmihtiga God gehýre ða talu ðe Syria cyning ásende tó hospe and tó edwíte his micclan mægenðrymme (*si forte audiat Dominus universa verba Rabsacis, quem misit rex Assyriorum, ut exprobrare Deum viventem*, 2 Kings 19, 4), Homl. Th. i. 568, 27. Mē ða treahteras tala wíscdon, Salm. Kmbl. 10; Sal. 5. II. *talk, discussion, dispute*:—Tale(-u?) *disputatio, contentio, litigatio*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 60. Tale *disputationis, dissensionis*, 439, 57: *disputationis, certationis*, 459, 60. III. *a charge, claim*:—Ða heáhsacerdas sóhton tale ágēn ðone Hǽlend *summi sacerdotes quaerebant aduersum Iesum testimonium*, Mk. Skt. 14, 55. Se ðe nānum ne derede, him man dyde talu, and hē wæs beswungen unscyldig for ūs, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 27. Ðæt ǽlcere neóde belādung sý ādilegod ðæt hý þurh neóde nāne tale tó syndrigre ǽhte næbben *that the excuse of necessity may be removed, so that they may not have any claim to private property on the ground of necessity*, R. Ben. 92, 5. Hē begeat swíðe mycelne sceatt of his mannan ðǽr hē mihte ǽnige teale tó habban oððe mid rihte oððe elles *where, rightly or otherwise, he could advance any claim to what he exacted*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 11. IV. *an excuse, a defence*:—Mīne gebróðra, hwilcere tale māge wē brūcan on his dōme, nū wē nellaþ būgan fram woruldlufe? Homl. Th. i. 580, 2: Lchdm. iii. 442, 3. Ðæt hý nāne tale næbben, ðæt hý þurh nytennesse misfón þurfen, 442, 10. Nabbe wē nāne tale ongēn ðē *we have no excuse to offer you*; quid juste poterimus obtendere? Gen. 44, 16. Hē ne mihte nāne tale findan *he could not devise any defence*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 624. Gif hē his yfelan dǽda mid leásum talum bewarian wile *si defendere voluerit opera sua*, R. Ben. 52, 10. V. as a law term, *a case* (as regards either plaintiff or defendant), *an action*, cf. sprǽc:—Ongan tó specenne on ðat land . . . Ðam cynge seó talu cūð wæs, Chart. Th. 302, 16. Ēdwine spæc on his ágene módor æfter sumon dǽle landes . . . Dā ácsode þe bisceop, hwā sceolde andswerian for his módor. Dā sǽde Ðurcil Hwíta, ðæt hē sceolde, gif hē ða talu cūðe. Dā hē ða talu nā ne cūðe, dā sceáwode man þreó þegnas ðǽr ðǽr heó wæs . . . Dā ácsodon heó, hwylce talu heó hæfde ymbe ða land . . . Dā sǽde heó, ðæt heó nān land hæfde, ðe him āht tó gebyrede, 337, 2–24. Tale wyrðe *entitled to bring an action*, 266, 11. VI. *a tale, list, series*:—Talu *laterculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 23. Ða talo *canones*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 18. [*O. Sax.* gēr-tala: *O. Frs.* tale *a (legal) case*: *O. H. Ger.* zala *numerus, series, catalogus, sententia, calculatio, supputatio*: *Icel.* tala *talk; tale, number.*] v. bóc-, folc-, hrægl-, of-, on-, rím-, tó-, wíðer-talu.

tam; *adj. Tame*, the opposite of wild:—Tam *subjugalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 6. Wilde bār *aper*, tam bār *verres*, i. 22, 70–71. Seó leó, ðeáh hió wel tam sē, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 9. Tiles and tomes meares, Exon. Th. 342, 13; Gn. Ex. 142. Hē rīt uppan tamre assene and hyre folan (sittende on eosule and on folan sunu ðære teoma, Rush.) *sedens super asinam et pullum filium subjugalem*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Wildu dióra woldon stondan swilce hí tamu wǽron, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 2. On ðære feórþan flēringa wæs ðæra tamra nýtena steall, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 9. Hē hæfde tamra deóra (*reindeer*) syx hund, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 10. Tame (wudufuglas), Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18: Met. 13, 44. [*O. H. Ger.* zam *subjugalis, domitus, mansuetus, mitis*: *Icel.* tamr *tame; ready for, used to.*]

tama, an; *m. Tameness*:—Ne þearf beorna nān wēnan ðære wyrde, ðæt hió (*the lioness*) wel hire taman healde; ac ic tiohhie, ðæt hió ðæs nīwan taman māuht ne gehicgge, ac ðone wildan gewunan wille geþencan hire eldrena, Met. 13, 23–28. Gif heó blōdes onbirigþ, heó forgit sōna hire nīwan taman, and gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12.

tán, es; *m.* I. *a twig, sprout, shoot, branch*:—Tánas *arbusta*, Ps. Th. 79, 10: *vimina*, Germ. 390, 44: *antes*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 73. Ic on neorxna wonge ásette treów, ðæt ða tánas æpla bǽron, Cd. Th. 295, 7; Sat. 482. Tánum, fingerapplum *dactylis*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 64. Hē (*the phenix*) getimbreþ tánum and wyrtum nest on bearwe, Exon. Th. 227, 29; Ph. 430. Wudubearwas tánum týdraþ, 191, 6; Az. 84: 435, 17; Rä. 54, 2: 458, 23; Hy. 4, 105. God gibloedsia gimeodomia ðās tánas missenlícra treóna *Deus benedicere dignare has frondes diversarum arborum*, Rtl. 95, 21. Beorc bereþ tánas būtan tuddre, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 29; Rún. 18. I a. *a stake* (? cf. *Icel.* teinn *a stake* to hang things on):—Ðis syndan ða landgemǽre. Of ðam ealdan hornforda . . . ādún on ealda tán; swá anlang streámes on ealda hornford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 45, 25. II. *a twig used in casting lots* ['Augury and divination by lot no people practise more diligently. The use of the lots is simple. A little bough is lopped off a fruit-bearing tree, and cut into small pieces; these are distinguished by certain marks, and thrown carelessly and at random over a white garment,' Tacitus' Germania, c. 10], *a lot*; also *a share that is determined by lot*:—Ða Eald-Seaxan næfdon ágenne cyning, ac monige ealdormen wǽron heora ðeóde foresette; and ðonne seó tíd gewinnes com, ðonne hluton hí mid tánum tó ðam ealdormannum, and swá hwylc heora swá him se tán ætýwde, ðonne gecuron hí ðone him tó heretogan, and ealle ðam fyligdon *non habent regem antiqui Saxones, sed satrapas plurimos suae genti praepositos, qui ingruente belli articulo mittunt aequaliter sortes, et quemcumque sors ostenderit, hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 22–26. Dā wæs eall geador tó ðam þingstede þeód gesamnod; lēton him ðā betweónum tán wísian hwylcne hira ǽrest ódrum sceolde tó foddorþege feores ongildan, hluton helicræftum . . . Dā se tán gehwearf ofer ǽnne ealdgesíð*a*, Andr. Kmbl. 2196–2210; An. 1099–1106. Hē sealde him wēste land ðæt hí mid tāne getugan rihte *sorte divisit eis terram in funiculo distributionis*, Ps. Th. 77, 55. Nǽfre forlǽteþ Drihten firenfulra tán furðor gangan ðonne hē sóðfæstra settan wylle *never will the Lord let the lot of sinners go further than he will appoint the lot of the just*; non derelinquet Dominus virgam peccatorum super sortem justorum, 124, 3. Tán sendende *sortem mittentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 27, 35: Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Hié ðysne middangeard on twelf tánum tóhluton and ǽghwylc ánra heora in ðæm dǽle [wunode?] ðe hē mid tán geeode *the apostles divided the world into twelve parts that were to be assigned by lot, and each one of them [remained?] in that part which he got by lot*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 7–9. Sendon tánas *miserunt sortes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 34. [*Goth.* tains *a twig, branch*: *O. H. Ger.* zein, zain *sarmentum, calamus, regula*: *Du.* teen *twig, osier*: *Icel.* teinn *a twig, sprout; a spit*: *Dan.* ten *a spindle*: *Norweg.* ten *a slender rod*: *Swed.* ten *spindle, rod.*] v. ác-, átor-, ellen-, hearm-, mistel-, wuldor-tán; tán; *adj.*, tá *a lot*, tánel *a basket.*

tán, e; *f. A toe*:—Tán *mentagra*, (seó) micele tán *allox*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 24, 25. Mid tánum *cum mentagris*, Lchdm. i. lxxi, 13 (cf. lxxiv, 21). [*O. Frs.* tāne; *f.*: *Du.* teen.] v. tá *a toe*, tánede; *and* cf. *the double forms* tán, tá *a lot.*

tán; *adj. Having branches, spreading*, used metaphorically of the offspring of a parent; cf. the use of *branch* in speaking of the members of a family:—Ic Ismael wille bletsian, swá ðū bēna eart, ðæt feorhdaga on woruldríce worn gebíde tánum túdre (*with a family that has many branches.* The passage in Genesis is: And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee: Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation, 17, 20), Cd. Th. 142, 11; Gen. 2360. v. tán *a twig.*

tánages. v. tánian.

tánede; *adj. Having the toes diseased*:—Tánede *mentagricus* (the word occurs in a list of adjectives denoting diseases of the leg), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 43: ii. 58, 9. v. tán *a toe.*

tang, e; tange, an; *f. A pair of tongs*:—Tang *forceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 3: Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 78: ii. 33, 36: *delebra*, 138, 62. Tong *forceps*, 109, 6. Tange *foreeps*, i. 86, 19. Tange *forcipis*, ii. 33, 35. Tangan, tange, Hpt. Gl. 417, 74. Ic hopige ðæt cherubin mid his gyldenan tange spearcan tó mínre tungan gebringan, Anglia viii. 325, 31. Tangan *forcipes*, Wülck. Gl. 241, 35 (omitted by Wright). Hí woldon mē gelæccan mid heora byrnendum tangum, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 1, 5. Hí fyrene tangan him on handa hæfdon, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 42. [*O. L. Ger.* tanga *forceps*: *Du.* tang: *O. H. Ger.* zanga: *Icel.* töng.] v. fýr-tang, Anglia ix. 263, 9, mǽl-tange, ísen-tanga (*read* -tange. v. Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 314, 9).

-tang *touching.* v. gader-, ge-táng; -tenge.

tán-hlyta, an; *m. One who divines by casting lots*:—Tánhlyta *sortilegus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 13. v. tán, II.

tán-hlytere, es; *m. One who divines by casting lots*:—Tánhlytere *sortilegus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 41. v. preceding word.

tánian (P) *to decide by lot*:—Tánages *decimatis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 23.

tannere, es; *m. A tanner* (?):—Be eástan eá and tannera hole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 411, 22.

tapor (-er, -ur); *m. A taper*; also *the wick of a lamp*:—Leóhtfæt *lampas*, candel *candela*, taper *papyrus* (cf. leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, weoce *papirus*, 26, 56), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 35. Tapor *cereus*, 81. 32: *cerastus*, ii. 130, 23. Swegles tapur *the sun*, Exon. Th. 205. 18; Ph. 114. Onfangenum tapere *accepto cereo*, Anglia xiii. 403, 548. Hē hiene onélþ mid ðæm tapore (-ure, Hatt. MS.) ðæs godcundan liegges, Past. 36; Swt. 258, 13. *Acolitus* is gecweden se ðe candele oððe tapor byrþ, ðonne

mann godspell rǽt, L. Ælfc. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4. Se sacerd gehálgodne tapor in ðæt wæter dẽþ, Wulfst. 36, 5. Taperas *cerei*, Anglia xiii. 402, 529: 403, 541. Þritig teapera, Chart. Th. 473, 32. Þá com ðæs landes menigu mid leóhtfatum and mid taperum, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 24. Taporas *cereos*, Germ. 395, 72. Taperas, Lchdm. iii. 202, 4.

tapor-æx, e; *f. A small axe:*—Swá feorr swá mæg án taperæx beón geworpen ût of ðam scipe up on ðæt land *quam longius de nave potest securis parvula, quam Angli vocant* tapereax *super terram projici*, Chart. Th. 317, 30. Habbe hẽ áne taperæx on his [handa], Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 8. [*Icel.* tapar-öx (*borrowed from English*).]

tapor-berend, es; *m. An acolyte* (v. tapor):—Taporberend *accolitus*, Anglia xiii. 418, 759. Taporber[n]endum *accolitis*, 424, 840.

tappa, teappa?:—Of rûwan beorge on teappan treów; of tappan treów on westleás hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 277, 21. Teppan hỳse, i. 194, 36. On teppen cnolle, iii. 415, 19. Ad Tapan halan, ii. 344, 6.

tara *tar.* v. teoru.

targe, an; *f.:* targa, an; *m. A targe, small shield* [apparently with the same development of meaning as *rand*, q.v. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zarga *costa* (*aheni*) with the English word]:—Ic geann Ælmẽre mînen discðẽne mînes taregan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 363, 12. Targa[n] *parma, scuto*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 50. Twá targan and twegen francan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 304, 30. Targena *peltarum*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 64. [*Icel.* targa *a small round shield.* The word seems to have been taken into the Romance languages from Teutonic.] v. ge-targed.

-targed, tasol. v. ge-targed, teosol.

tawa (?) *an implement, a tool, an article for use in an employment.* [That towe (*part of a cart*) is toothed thicke, Pall. 159, 36. Tew of tyschynge *piscalia*, in plurali *reciaria*, Prompt. Parv. 490. Halliwell gives *tow* = tools, apparatus, as a word of the East of England. *O. Du.* touwe *the instrument of a weaver.*] v. ge-, web-tawa; tawian.

tawian; *p.* ode. I. *to taw, dress* or *prepare* material:—Þá bæd se Godes man ðæt him man ísengelõman mid hwǽte ðyder brohte ðæt land mid tõ tawienne. Þá ðæt land ða getawod wæs and hẽ on gerisne tíd mid hwǽte hit seów *ferramenta sibi ruralia cum frumento adferri rogavit, quod dum praeparata terra tempore congruo seminaret*, Bd. 4, 28; M. 366, 24. [Birrþ læredd mann þurrh spell mekenn þin herrte, and turrneun itt and tawwenn itt and nesshenn itt, Orm. 15908. The sotter that tawith ȝure lethir, Rel. Ant. ii. 175, 24 (about 1308). Tewyñ lethyr *frunio, corrodio*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *O. Du.* touwen *to curry leather: O. H. Ger.* zauwen, zouwen *exercere* (*ferrum*). Cf. *also* tew or tewynge of lethyr *frunicio*, Prompt. Parv. 489: *O. H. Ger.* zawa *tinctura: Goth.* taui *work.* Teware *corridiator*, Prompt. Parv. 490: *O. H. Ger.* zauwari *tinctorius*]. v. tewestre. II. but the word seems to occur in the older time in reference to the ill-treatment of persons or things, *to intreat* shamefully *or* evilly, *treat* badly, *abuse, insult.* Cf. to *tew* = to trouble, vex, E. D. S. Pub. (Linc.), and see Halliwell:—Oft tỹne oððe twelfe (flotmen) ælc æfter ðõrum scendaþ and tawiaþ tõ bysmore ðæs þegnes cwenan and hwílum his dohtor oððe nýdmágan, ðær hé on lõcaþ ðe lǽt hine sylfne rancne and rícne, ér ðæt gewurde, Wulfst. 162, 20. Se deófol eów tawode þurh his drỹmen swá swá hẽ wolde *the devil hath treated you as he pleased* (the persons addressed had been deprived in turn of the power of speech, motion, and sight) *by his wizards*, Homl. Th. ii. 486, 31. Hẽ heora burga forbærnde and hí tõ bysmore tawode (tucode, MSS. C. V.) *he burnt up their cities and evilly intreated them*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 388. Hẽ Godes templ tawode tõ bysmore *he had shamefully abused God's temple* (cf. l. 538), 25, 542. Ðæt folc hine hæfde swá yfele swilce hẽ sumes þinges scyldig wǽre; and ealle men hine fram stówe tõ stówe brudon, and tõ wundre tawedon *treated him wondrous ill*, i. 23, 654. Þa ðe gefongne wǽron hió tawedan mid ðære mǽstan uniéðnesse; sume ofslõgon, sume ofswungon, sume him wið feó geseældon. Þá Rómáne ðæt geácsedan, þá sendan hió érendracan tõ him . . . Þá tawedan hié eft ða érendracan mid ðæm mǽstan bismere, swá hié ða ðýre ér dydon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 7–13. Ðæt hié hié mõsten tawian mid ðære mǽstan bismrunge, 3, 3; Swt. 102, 21. v. ge-tawian; teágan.

tâxe (tâdic? *q.v.*), an; *f. A toad:*—Tâxan *rubetae, quae et ranae dicuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 19.

te; *prep. To:*—Ða mægenu weorðaþ te færwyrde (cf. tõ færwyrde, 8), Past. 65; Swt. 463, 6. Heom te cwæþ *illis dixit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 21. Âléfed te habbanne, 14, 4. Te fullfremmanne, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 30: 50; Swt. 391, 29. [*O. Sax.* te: *O. Frs.* te, ti: *O. L. Ger.* te, ti: *O. H. Ger.* za, ze, zi.] Cf. tõ.

te-. v. te-flówan, -tredan, -weorpan *given under* tõ-flówan, -tredan, -weorpan. [*O. Frs.* te-, ti-: *O. H. Ger.* za-, ze-, zi-.] Cf. tõ-.

te = þe *in* þætte.

teá *ten.* v. tín.

teáfor, es; *n.* I. *a pigment, material used for colouring, tiver* (red ochre for marking sheep (Suffolk). *v.* E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words, no. vi):—Mẽtinge *pictura*, reád teáfor *minium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 74. Teáfor *minium*, 75, 20. Tfafrf (= teáfre) *minio*, Germ. 400. 130. Meng swá ðú dést teáfor, Lchdm. ii. 56, 6. II. *a material used in making a salve:*—Nim ladsar (*benzoin*) ðæt teáfur (*gum*), and galpani ðpres healfes panige whit, and gnid hyt tõgadere mid wlacan ecede; and nim ðanne ða sealfe and geót on ðæs seócys mannes éare, iii. 88, 20. [In other dialects the word occurs with a meaning not easily connected with that of the English form. A somewhat similar connection, perhaps, is seen in the case of the different meanings of lybb, q.v. *O. H. Ger.* zoubar; *n. fascinum, fascinatio, divinatio: Icel.* taufr; *n. sorcery.* Cf. *O. L. Ger.* toufere *veneficus.* v. Grmm. D. M. 984.] v. tîfran.

teáfor?, Exon. Th. 477, 27; Ruin. 31.

teág. v. teáh.

teágan, teán; *p.* teáde; *pp.* teád *To dress, prepare:*—Ísengelõman ðæt land mid tõ teágenne. Þá ðæt land ðá geteád wæs, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 33. Wel geteád alwe, Lchdm. ii. 226, 14. v. ge-teágan; tawian.

teagor, es; *n. The water from the eyes, tears:*—Teagor ýðum weól, hâte hleórdropan, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gû. 1314. [*Goth.* tagr *a tear.*] v. teár.

teáh, téh, tẽh, tîh(-g); *gen.* teáge; *f.* I. *a tie, band:*—Teág. taeg *seeds*, Txts. 98, 964. Teáh, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 36. Lege ðẽ his teáge an sweoran, Lchdm. iii. 42, 13. Hẽ cyning gebond fỹrnum teágum, Exon. Th. 46, 7; Cri. 733. Liðewâcum tagum (teágum?, tânum?, *or* tõgum? *as an alternative gloss to* lentis. v. tõh) (*alii*) *lentis viminibus* (*caedentes*), Hpt. Gl. 514, 70. [Teien togadere mid guldene teȝen, Laym. 20998. A teiȝ-doggue þat is in strongue teiȝe (*rimes with* eiȝe (*eye*)), L. S. 308, 301. He huld an hache harde wiþ teis, Jos. 504. *Icel.* taug; *f. a rope, string.*] v. lâd-, racent-, sweor-, web-teáh. II. *a case, coffer, casket, box:*—Cest *vel* earc *cistella*, tẽg *mozytia* vel *arcula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 38. Taeg *mantega* (= *mantica*?), Txts. 35, 19: 77, 1300. Tig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 57. Hí ðâs hálgan martyrrace on ânum leádenum tabulan mid stafon ágrõfon, and ðæt gewrit mid twâm inseglum on ânre teáge geinsegledon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 344. Gemẽtton hí âne teáge, seó wæs geinsæglod mid twâm inseglum . . . Man bær ût ða teáge . . . Þá fẽng se portgerẽfa tõ ðære tẽge and hí sôna unhlidode, 23, 755–765. Bûton hit (*the stolen property*) under ðæs wífes cẽglocan gebroht wǽre . . . ðæt is hire hordern and hire cyste and hire tẽge, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 22. Tẽgum, fódrum *tepis* (= *thecis*), Txts. 101, 2010. [At hom is hire pater noster biloken in hire teye (*rimes with* eye (*eye*)), Misc. 191, 2. A riche tie Made all of gold and of perrie Out of the which she nam a ring, Gow. ii. 246, 19. Teye of a cofyr *teca*, Prompt. Parv. 487.] v. beorm-teáh. III. *an enclosure, a close* (cf. *Icel.* teigr (teygr?) *a close, paddock*):—Hujus telluris termini . . . et aquilone meara-teág (= *horses' close*; cf. horsa croft, iii. 464, 3), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 248, 12. Mansionem et clausulam, quam Angli dicunt *teáge*, que pertinet ad predictam mansionem, Chart. Th. 467, 19. Circumcincta est . . . a meritie brómteágh, ii. 49, 20.

teala, tealgor, teál-lîc. v. tela, telgor, tâl-lîc.

tealt; *adj.* I. in a physical sense, *unsteady:*—Gif hí sculun nẽðan on nacan tealtum, and se brimhengest brídles ne gýmeþ (cf. The floating vessel . . . Rode tilting o'er the waves, Milton, P. L. xi. 747), Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 22; Rûn. 21. II. in a figurative sense, *unstable, not to be relied on, untrustworthy, precarious:*—Hû lâne ðis lîf is, hû tealt, Wulfst. 273, 7. Tealte syndon eordan welan, 149, 8. Tealte beóþ eordan dreámas, 264, 3. Tealte getrýwða sindon mid mannum, 82, 12: 129, 6: 159, 14. v. next word.

tealtian; *p.* ode *To be unsteady, to shake, not to stand firm:*—Mid tealtendum grundwealle *nutabundo* (*titubando*) *fundamento*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 49. [Cf. þenne schal Niniue tylte to grounde, Allit. Pms. 102, 361. Feole temples tulten to þe eorþe, Jos. 100. *O. H. Ger.* zeltend rosz, zeltari *equus trutinans: Ger.* zelt *amble*; zelter *palfrey: Icel.* tölta *to amble*; tölt *an ambling pace.*] v. next word.

tealtrian; *p.* ode *To shake, totter, stagger, be unsteady, to be in an uncertain* or *a precarious condition:*—Wẽ tealtrigaþ tỹdran móde hwearfiaþ heánlîce *we move with uncertain step and feeble mind, wander abjectly*, Exon. Th. 23, 19; Cri. 371. Ðý læs ðe ðæt easterlîce gesceád tealtrige *lest the calculation of Easter be untrustworthy*, Anglia viii. 308, 4. Tealtrian mid fõtum *to stagger*, Dial. 1, 4 (Lye). Ðý læs se steall cyricean tealtrian (taltrigan, Bd. M.) ongunne *ne status ecclesiae vacillare inciperet*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Tealtrian *vacillare, titubare*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 73. Tealtriendum ł gliddriendum *nutabundis*, 503, 3. Fela ðpera gesynto ða ðe him tealtriende (taltriendum, Bd. M.) gelumpon *alia quae periclitanti ei contigissent prospera*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21. Tealniende (tealtriende?, tealtiende?) *nutantes*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 10. [v. Skeat's Dict. s.v. *totter.*] v. preceding word.

teám, es; *m. A line;* but the word which is used in the related dialects (*v. infra*) with a physical meaning is used in English figuratively. I. *a line* of descendants, *offspring, progeny, family, children:*—Nân wer ne wîsaþ, ne wîf ne ceorlaþ, ne teám ne biþ getýmed *children are not brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 238, 1. Seó gelaþung is ûre ealra módor . . . hire teám nis ná líchamlîc ac gástlîc, 492, 8: Homl. Skt. i. 20, 9. Wuenumon and hire teám, Moruiw and hire teám and Wurgustel and his teám wuńrun gefreód . . . Marh gefreóde Leðelt and ealle hire teám, Chart. Th. 626, 22–37. Ðæs teámes wæs tuddor gefylled unlytel ðál eordan geseafta, Cd. Th. 97, 15; Gen. 1613. Berende in teáme *fecunda in sobole*,

Rtl. 110, 7. Hē Noe bearh and his wīfe and his teáme, Gen. 5, 31 note: Homl. Skt. I. 8, 18. Caines ofspring forweard ādrenced on ðam deópan flōde . . . and of ðam yfelan teáme ne com nān þing siddan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 27. Sēd ī teám *semen*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 21, 22. Þæt folc tȳmde micelne teám on ðam wēstene, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 17. Teám gestrȳnan, 324, 11. Ðreó wītepeówe men mē salde bisceop and hire teám, Chart. Th. 152, 22. Fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas, teámum and tūdre, Cd. Th. 92, 27; Gen. 1535. ¶ of animals:—Beón tȳmaþ heora teám mid clǣnnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 17. [Weóx swa Adames team her, ne mahte hit na mon tellen, Jul. 61, 7. Drauh togedere al þene team under þe moder, A. R. 336, 15. Wurrþenn wiþþ childe, and tæmenn hire tæm, Orm. 2415. Ys foure sones . . . þys was a stalwarde tem, R. Glouc. 261, 4.] I a. *bringing forth* children, *child-bearing*:—Ðonne wīf byþ teámes ætealdod, Homl. Ass. 20, 159. His wīf wearð mid Esau and Iacob, and heó geswāc ðā teámes, 38, 339. [Weren bodе (*John's parents*) teames ateald, O. E. Homl. ii. 133, 32.] II. *a line* of animals harnessed together, *a team*:—Oxa on ðam forman teáme (cf. oxa on frumteáme *imus*, ii. 48, 36) *imus*, on ðam æfteran teáme *binus* (*bimus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 47, 48. On ðæm æftran teáme *bimus*, ii. 12, 70. v. feoþer-tīme, iuc-tīma, ge-tȳme. The old pictures represent the plough as drawn by two pairs of oxen one behind the other. Cf. My plowman . . . a teme (teome, MS. C.) shal he haue. Grace gaue Piers a teme, foure gret oxen, Piers P. B. 19, 256. III. as a legal term, (1) *vouching to warranty*. The word denotes one step in the proceedings of a suit for the recovery of property, which was found in one man's possession and claimed by another, who alleged that it had been stolen or had strayed from him. The peculiar character of the process to which it refers was determined by the formalities insisted upon by the law when property changed hands. At such a transaction the presence of witnesses was necessary (L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 11: L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 258, 22: L. Edm. C. 5; Th. i. 253, 8: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 21: 24; Th. i. 390, 4), and one responsible person (*geteáma*), who according to Ine's laws must not be a *þeów man* (L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5), was to be fixed upon as representing the party that made the sale or transfer, and to him, if a question subsequently arose as to ownership, the new owner might refer (*tīman*) in support of his right; this referring the property to the party who had sold it was *teám*. In cases of undivided ownership the *geteáma* would be the person making the sale; in cases of joint ownership one of the parties would be taken. The proceedings in a suit in which *teám* was resorted to seem to have been somewhat as follows. The plaintiff, who made claim to property on the plea that it had been stolen from him, had to give security that he would carry on his case: Warige hine, se ðe his āgen befōþ, ðæt hē tō ælcan teáme hæbbe getrȳwne borh, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 6: Wil. I. 21; Th. i. 477, 11; the defendant had to declare how the property came into his hands, and to give security that he would produce his *geteáma* in court: Gif hwā befō ðæt him losod wæs, cenne se ðe hē hit æt befō hwanon hit him cōme, sylle on hand and sette borh (*pledge himself and find security*) ðæt hē bringe his geteáman in ðǣr hit besprecen biþ, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15. On the case being brought into court (which was to be held in *cynges sele*, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 18: 16; Th. i. 34, 7, or *kyninges burh*: Ælc teám beó on ðæs kyninges byrig, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4), the plaintiff made oath, that he prosecuted his suit lawfully and fairly, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 10, and without malice, 4; Th. i. 180, 8; the defendant on his side made oath that he had had no part in the alleged robbery, but had acquired the property in a lawful manner, 3; Th. i. 178, 16, and was guiltless, 5; Th. i. 180, 14. He was now bound to produce witnesses of the transaction which resulted in his acquiring the property in dispute, or *teám* was denied him: Būton hē ðara ōðer (*certain witness*) hæbbe, nele him mon nǣnne teám geþafian, L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 260, 2. Ne beó ǣnig man ǣniges teámes wyrðe būton hē getrȳwe gewitnysse hæbbe, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 20. Ne beó ðǣr nān teám, 24; Th. i. 390, 6. If the witness was forthcoming, the *geteáma* had to be produced, and witness or oath again was called for to prove that the defendant's proceedings were correct: Wē cwǣdon, se ðe tȳman scolde, ðæt hē hæfde ungeligene gewitnesse ðæs ðæt hē hit on riht tȳmde, oþþe ðone āð funde ðe se gelȳfan mihte ðe on sprece, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16. If the *geteáma*, though living, were not brought, according to one regulation the defendant lost his case, and had to resign the property, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 9; according to another, if he could bring witness to prove the sale, he received the price of the property he had to give up, 16; Th. i. 34, 8. If the *geteáma* were dead other formalities were prescribed, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 9. If all the requirements had been satisfied the property in question was handed over to the *geteáma*: Se ðe yrfe bycge on gewitnesse, and hit eft tȳman scyle, ðonne onfō se his ðe hē hit ǣr æt bohte, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 12. Swā ic hit tȳme swā hit mē se sealde ðe ic hit nū on hand sette, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 3: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 20; and the defendant thereupon appealed to the *geteáma* to corroborate his statement of the case, 21. If the latter accepted the property, the former was cleared, and the *geteáma* himself was now in a similar position to that in which the defendant had stood, 22; but if he declined to receive it, and declared that it was not the property he had sold, then the defendant had to prove that it was: Gif se mon (*the geteáma*) onfōn ne wille, and sægþ ðæt hē him nǣfre ðæt (*the property*) ne sealde, ac sealde ōðer, ðonne mōt se property was traced to some person whose right to its possession was undoubted: Gange se teám forð ōþþæt man wite hwǣr hē ōðstande, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 15: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. Betweox teáme gif hwā tō fēhþ, and nā furðor teám ne cenþ, ac āgnian wile, ne mæg mon ðæs wyrnan, gif getrȳwe gewitnes him tō āgenunge rȳmþ, 290, 18. Later *teám* was necessary only three times: Tȳme hit man þrywa, æt ðam feórðan cyrre āgnige hit, oððe āgyfe ðam ðe hit āge, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 9. At one time also a change was made in the place where *teám* should be made: Be teámum. Hwilon stōd ðæt man sceolde þrywa tȳman ðǣr hit ǣrest befangen wǣre, and syþþan fylgean teáme swā hwǣr swā man tō cende. Ðā gerǣddan witan, ðæt hit betere wǣre, ðæt man ǣure tȳmde ðǣr hit ǣrest befangen wǣre . . . ðȳ læs ðe mon unmihtigne man tō feor and tō lange for his āgenan swencte, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 28. A case in which a defendant is cleared by his *geteáma*, who, however, cannot get himself cleared, is given Chart. Th. 206, 19 sqq. A woman had been stolen, and was found in the possession of one Wulfstan. Ðā tȳmde Wulfstān hine (*the woman*) tō Æðelstāne; ðā cende hē tēm and lēt ðone forberstan. v. teám-byrst. Another case is mentioned where a bishop was not allowed *teám*: Ne mōste se bisceop beón ðara þreora nānes wyrðe ðe eallum leódscipe geseald wæs on wedde, tale, ne teámes, ne āhnunga, 266, 11. (2) The word also occurs often in charters along with *sac*, *sōc*, *toll*, etc., where according to one definition it refers to the right to the forfeitures which were made in the suits where *teám* was resorted to: Theam, quod si aliquis aliquid interciebatur super aliquem, et ipse non poterat warrantum suum habere, erit forisfactura, et justicia similiter de calumpniatore, si deficiebat, sua erit, L. Ed. C. 22; Th. i. 452, 1. Donavi abbati . . . consuetudinem que dicitur teames, Chart. Th. 405, 1. v. teám-byrst. A different meaning is given elsewhere to the word. In Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 7 *teám* occurs, and in the Latin form of the charter is rendered by 'privilegium habendi totam suorum seruorum propaginem,' 203, 6. [*O. Frs.* tām *a bridle; a line of descendants, progeny, family: O. L. Ger.* tōm *frenum: Du.* toom: *O. H. Ger.* zoum *funis, habena: Icel.* taumr *bridle, rein, cord.*] v. bearn-, frum- (v. II above), here-, leger-teám; tīman.

teáman. v. tīman.

teám-byrst, es; *m. The failure to produce a* geteáma *in a suit.* v. teám, III. 1:—Ðā tȳmde Wulfstān hine (*the stolen slave about whom the case had arisen*) tō Æðelstāne; ða cende hē tēm and lēt ðone forberstan (*he admitted having sold the slave to Wulfstan, but would not declare from whom he had obtained it*) . . . Ðā bæd Byrhferhð ealdormann Æðelstān his wer for ðam tēmbyrste, Chart. Th. 207, 4.

teám-full; *adj. Prolific, productive*:—Tudderfulle, teámfulle *fetosæ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 33. Sceáp heora teámfulle ī berende *oues eorum fœtosæ*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 13: Ps. Spl. 143, 17.

teám-pōl, es; *m. A breeding-pool*:—Up on Exan on ðone neáran teámpōl; ðanon up on Exan; ðonne of Exa[n] on ða smala[n] lace; of ðære lace eft on Exa[n]; ðanon up and lang Exa[n] on ðone ūferan teámpōl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 205, 8–11: iii. 441, 5–8.

tēan (?), tēgan (?); *p.* tēde *To grow tough or pliant*:—Tēdan *lentescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 57: 92, 77. v. tōan, tōh; *see also* (?)ge-teágan.

teán-, teaper, teappa. v. teón-, tapor, tappa.

teár (= teahor), teór, tæher, teher, tehher, es; *m. A tear.* I. *a drop of water from the eye*, (1) caused by emotion, generally by grief:—Teár *flemen, flentium humor*, Wülck. Gl. 240, 13: *lacryma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 7. Teáras *lacrimæ*, 282, 55. Sealtes pund, ðanon him (*Adam*) wǣron ða teáras sealte, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 16. Hruron him teáras, Beo. Th. 3749; B. 1872. Nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2266; El. 1134. Pund saltes, of ðon sindon salto tehero, Rtl. 192, 15. Mid teára āgotennysse, Lchdm. iii. 428, 10. Mid teára gytum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. Eágan gefyllede mid teárum, 189, 1. Wēpende mid teárum, 151, 20: Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3. Teárum mǣnan, Exon. Th. 285, 10; Jul. 285. Teárum geótan, 95, 34; Cri. 1567. Heó ongan mid hyre teárum (tæherum ī teárum, Lind.) hys fēt þwean, Lk. Skt. 7, 38. Teárum ī tehrum, Lind. 7, 44. Mid teherum (teórum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 24. Wēpende wēregum teárum, Andr. Kmbl. 118; An. 59. Wīðdum teárum, Ps. Th. 59, 11. Tornlfcum teárum, 125, 5. Sārige teáras, 55, 7. Teáras geótan *to shed tears*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 14: Exon. Th. 11, 18; Cri. 173. (1 a) in plural, used for the feeling of which the tears are a sign, *grief, affliction*:—On deópnysse wōpes and teóra *profunditate fletus et lacrimarum*, Scint. 47, 4. Ðū fēdest ūs teára hlāfe, and ūs drincan gifest deorcum teárum, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Heó is fulneáh deád for teárum and for unrōtnesse, Bt. 19; Fox 28, 30. Eua bær teáras on hire innoþe, Maria brohte ðone ēcean gefeán eallum middangeardе,

Blickl. Homl. 3, 12. Tehhero, Rtl. 40, 35. (2) caused by weakness. v. tîran:—Đeós eáhsealf mæg wiþ ælces cynnes broc on eágon . . . wiþ tēr, Lchdm. iii. 292, 2. Lácedómas wiđ eallum tiédernessum eágena . . . wiđ eágna teárum, ii. 2, 8. Wiđ eágena teára (-e, -as?), iii. 44, 29. II. *a tearlike drop*:—Đā wearđ beám monig blōdigum teárum birunnen . . . sæp wearđ tó swáte, Exon. Th. 72, 20; Cri. 1175. II a. *that which drops* or *exudes*, e. g. honey from a comb:—Balsames teár *opobalsamum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 51. Swā þicce swā huniges teár *of the consistancy of honey that has dropped from the comb*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 4. Genim balsami and huniges teáres emmicel, 28, 10, 4: 108, 17. Gegadriende swā swā beón hunigcamb teáres *colligentes uti apes favu[m] nectaris*, Anglia xiii. 368, 46. Þynceþ þegna gehwylcum huniges bíbreád healfe đý swétre, gif hē hwēne ær huniges teáre bitres onbyrgeþ, Met. 12, 10. Meng wiđ huniges teáre, Lchdm. iii. 46, 7. Nim huniges teár and merces sæd . . . mæng wiđ đone teár, 4, 16. [*O. Frs.* tār: *O. H. Ger.* zaher: *Icel.* tár; *n.*] v. bryne-, hunig-teár; teagor.

-teáren. v. hunig-teáren.

tearflian; *p.* ode *To wallow, roll over*:—On eorđan forgnyden fǣmende hē tearflode (terflede, teorflede, later MSS.) *elisus in terram volutabatur spumans*, Mk. Skt. 9, 20. [Cf. þe rist schul ryse to ryche reynynge, Truyt and treget to helle schal terve, L. H. R. 207, 311. *O. H. Ger.* zerben (sih) *to turn.*]

teár-geótende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Tear-shedding, weeping*:—Adam myd teárg[e]jótendre hālsunge and myd mycelre stefne đus cwæþ, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 27.

teárian; *p.* ode *To shed tears*:—Tæherende (teherende, Rush.) wæs se Hǣlend *lacrimatus est Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. ii. 35. [*Icel.* tárask *to shed tears.*]

teárig; *adj.* I. *tearful, weeping*:—Teárigum sīcetungum *lacrimosis singultibus*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 3. v. teár, I. 1. II. *watery, watering* (*of the eyes*):—Gif mon biþ on wæterælfādle, đonne beóþ him đa eágan teárige. Lchdm. ii. 350, 22. v. teár, I. 2, tîran.

teárig-hleór; *adj. Having the cheeks wet with tears*:—Ic (*Hagar*) sceal teárighleór on wēstenne witodes bīdan, Cd. Th. 137, 16; Gen. 2274. [Cf. *Icel.* tárug-hlýra *with tearful cheeks.*]

teár-līc, tearo. v. hunig-teárlic, teoru.

teart; *adj. Tart, sharp* (of pain, punishment, etc.), *severe*; acer, asper:—Sticol odđe teart *asper*, Wulck. Gl. 256, 32. Ūs đincþ swīđe teart wīte đæt ān ūre fingra on fȳr becume, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 32. Đæt hē ne đurfe becuman tō đam teartum bryne, 592, 17. Hē ālȳsþ mē fram teartum worde (*a verbo aspero*), Ps. Lamb. 90, 3. Beó him gesǣd đa teartan wītu, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 32: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 82. Mid teartum wītum getintregod, 8, 156. Mid teartum swingellum *acribus verberibus*, R. Ben. 54, 4. Mislimp tearte *casus asperos*, Hymn. Surt. 16, 5. Teartere þrēaung *acrior correptio*, R. Ben. Interl. 59, 6. Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre, R. Ben. 52, 6. Hē stīđran and teartran steóre underīō *majori vindicte subjaceat*, 71, 8. [Chaucer uses *tart* = sharp to the taste:—Poudre-marchaunt tart, Prol. 381.]

teart-līc; *adj. Sharp, severe*:—Þeáh hwæt teartlīces on đisum regule geset sȳ, K. Ben. 5, 11.

teartlīce; *adv. Sharply, severely*:—Teartlīce *acriter*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 13: 507, 53. Hē đē tintregaþ teartlīce on wītum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 154. Hē beó teartlīce geswungen, Wulfst. 248, 13. Teartlīcer *acrius*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 47. Teartlīcur, Scint. 210, 12. Wē beóþ forswēlede teartlīcor *crememur acrius*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 15: Homl. Th. i. 330, 34. Sȳ hē ealra teartlīcost geþreád *acrius coherceatur*, R. Ben. 129, 10.

teartness, e; *f. Sharpness, severity, asperity*:—Drihten herede Iohannem for đære teartnysse his reáfes, forđan đe hē wæs mid olfendes hārum gescrȳd wāclīce and stīdlīce, Homl. Th. i. 330, 1. For đæs wyntres teartnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 152. Teartnesse *acerbitatem, crudelitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 56. Mid menigfealdum đeówracena teartnyssum gebrēgede, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27.

teart-numol; *adj. Efficacious*:—Đeós wyrt is swȳþe scearpnumul (teart-, MS. B.) wiđ đæt āttor, Lchdm. i. 152, 3. v. scearp-numol.

teáslīce, -teáw, tebl, teblere, tebl-stān, tēder-, tēdre, te-flōwan, tēfrung, tēgan, tēge, teging *tinctura*, tegđian, tegđung, teher, teherian, teigđa, teigđian, teissum, tel. v. tæslīce, æl-, eal-teáw, tæfl, tæflere, tæfl-stān, tīder-, tīdre, tō-flōwan, tīfrung, teán, teáh, telgung, teóþian, teóþung, teár, tîran, teóþa, teóþian, teosu, tæl.

tela, teala, teola, telo, tiolo; *adv. Well.* I. *well, rightly, aright, correctly*:—Hē hine sceal nīde tela lǣran. Đȳ him is micel đearf đonne hē tela lǣrþ đæt hē eác tela doo *dum commissis sibi cogitur bona dicere, ipsum prius necesse est, quae dixerit, custodire*, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 193, 12. Teala, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14. Đa slāwan sint tō manianne đæt hié ne forielden đone tīman for liera slǣwđe đe hié tela (tiola, Hatt. MS.) on dōn mǣgen *pigri suadendi sunt, ne agenda bona, dum differunt, amittant*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 280, 20. Gif hī đone frȳdōm tela gehealdon . . . gif hī đone frȳdōm forheólden, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 208, 10. Hē rīce geheóld tela, Beo. Th. 4423; B. 2208: 5468; B. 2737. Teala, Cd. Th. 74, 35; Gen. 1232. Læst eall tela, Beo. Th. 5320; B. 2663. Nū ic wát tela and ic onféng gewit mīnes mōdes *modo sanum sapio, recepi enim sensum animi mei*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 33. 'Geseoh đæt đū teala wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēne ic' '*vide ut sanum sapias.*' '*Non,*' *inquit,* '*insanio,*' §. 13; S. 632, 32. Đæt ic teala cunne đīn weorc healdan, Ps. Th. 118, 68: Exon. Th. 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46. Is wuldres leóht ontýned đam đe teala þenceþ, Cd. Th. 299, 29; Sat. 557: Exon. Th. 347, 30; Sch. 20. Gif gē teala hycgaþ, Andr. Kembl. 3223; An. 1614. Beó nū on yfele, noldæs ēr teala, Cd. Th. 310, 26; Sat. 733. Teala foresecgan, Ps. Th. 118, 172. Tela, Exon. Th. 432, 19; Rā. 49, 2. II. *well, perfectly, completely, thoroughly, certainly*:—Heald forđ tēd teala sibbe *continue without interruption to maintain peace*, Beo. Th. 1901; B. 948. Wudufuglas tela ātemede, Met. 13, 36. Ic đē teala forguide ealle đa gehāt, Ps. Th. 65, 13. Đēr đū mē teala hēale, 70, 2. Se đe teala cūþe, Exon. Th. 349, 9; Sch. 43. Ic his bīdan ne dear . . . nele đæt rād teale *I dare not await him . . . good counsel certainly will not require that*, 397, 8; Rā. 16, 16. III. *well, prosperously, happily*:—Geþeóh tela, Beo. Th. 2441; B. 1218. Đū hulpe mīn đæt ic teala mihte, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Hē hēt đæt teala wunian ēce, 77, 68. Æfter đæm Cartainenses wunnon on. Sicilie đēr him seldon teola gespeów *cum adsidua nec umquam satis prospera adversus Siculos bella gererent*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 20. IV. *well, in a beneficial* or *pleasant manner*:—Wē wēron hēr tela willum bewenede, Beo. Th. 3645; B. 1820. Ontȳn dīnne mūđ, and ic hine teala fylle, Ps. Th. 80, 11: 105, 5. Gif wē willaþ ōþrum geleáffullum teala dōn and helpan đæs earman, Blickl. Homl. 75, 18: 69, 17. Tala, Lk. Skt. 6, 27. V. marking degree, *very, to a great extent*:—Ic þigde tela miceline mete, Nar. 30, 25. Drincan tela micel, Lchdm. ii. 290, 12. Tela micel steáp, 294, 19. Teala, i. 374, 9. Teala līciendlīc, Ps. Th. 68, 13. Teala wynsume, 125, 2. Đā wæs tiolo micel sprēc, Chart. Th. 70, 17. Ic đē an tela sincgestreóna *I give thee treasures in abundance*, Beo. Th. 2455; B. 1225. VI. as an exclamation, *well, good*:—Đā andswaredon hī: 'Nis hit lang tō đon.' Cwæþ hē: 'Tela, utan wē đære tīde bīdan,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Cwæþ ic: 'Hwī ne sceolde mē swā đincan?' Đā cwæþ hē: 'Telo; đonne đæt đē swā þinceþ, đonne ongit đæt . . ., Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 22. v. un-tela; til; *and* cf. wel *for similar uses.*

tēlan. v. tælan.

teld, es; *n. A tent, pavilion*; left still in *tilt* of a cart:—On đam telde (*tabernaculo*) heó ys, Gen. 18, 9. Eardungstōwa ł teld his *tabernaculum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Mon teld (geteld, MS. B.) đērofer ābrǣdde (*tentorio majore extenso*), Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 22. [And Alfrīc biscop I biqueđe mīne teld and mīn bedreáf þat ic best hauede ūt on mī fare mid mē, Chart. Th. 566, 32.] [Þer Oswald sette his teld, Laym. 31384. Hengest bilæfde al his teld (hii lete stonde hire teldes, 2nd MS.), 16462. In here teld (on heora geteldum, Num. 16, 27) he (*Dathan and Abiram*) stonden, Gen. and Ex. 3769. Telte or tente *tentorium*, Prompt. Parv. 488. *O. H. Ger.* zelt; *n. papillio: Ger.* zelt; *n.: Icel.* tjald; *n. a tent: Dan.* telt; *n.* v. ge-teld.

teldan; *p.* teald, *pl.* tuldon; *pp.* tolden *To spread a covering.* v. be-ofer-teldan; teldian.

telde *a tent-peg*:—*Claus* (=*clavus*) *lignum tentorii vel* telde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 56. v. teld-sticca, -treów.

teldian; *p.* ode, ede *To spread* (a tent, an awning, a net, a snare, etc.):—Teldat *conectit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 35: 15, 36. Hī teldedon gryne and đa gehȳddon *absconderunt mihi interitum laquei sui*, Ps. Th. 34, 8. [Þenne mon wule tilden his musestoch, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 20. At pleje he (*the devil*) telded þe grune of idelnesse . . . on þe grune þe þe werse haued itelded . . . Drinch, þere telded þe werse þe grune of unrihte, ii. 211, 13–27. Tristre is þer me sit, oder tilded þe nettes, A. R. 334, 1. Weoren teldes itælded, Laym. 17489. Fantummes of fendes (*idols*) telded on lofte, Allit. Pms. 78, 1342. Sone wats telded up a tapit on trestes ful fayre, Gaw. 884. Þei tildeden Absalon a tabernacle (*they spread Absalom a tent*, 2 Sam. 16, 22), Wick. A green an other hath for hem ytilde, Pall. 110, 164. *Icel.* tjalda *to spread a tent, to cover with an awning, stretch a covering over.*] v. teldan.

teld-sele (?) *a tent*:—Ganggeteld *papilio*, tyldsyle *tenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 12–13.

teld-sticca, an; *m. A tent-peg*:—Gelǣhte seó wīfman ān đæra teld-sticcena geslōh đā . . . đæt se sticca him eode ūt þurh đæt heáfod . . . Hē geseah hwār Sisara læg and se teldsticca sticode þurh his heáfod *tulit Iahel clavum tabernaculi . . . et clavum defixit in cerebrum . . . vidit Sisaram jacentem et clavum infixum in tempore ejus*, Jud. 4, 21, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* zelt-steccho *paxillus.* Cf. *Icel.* tjalds-nagli *a tent-peg.*]

teld-treów (?), es; *n. A tent-peg* (?). *some implement in weaving*:—Teltreó *clus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 19. Teltrē *claus*, 16, 34: i. 282, 10. In the last instance the word occurs in a list *de textrinalibus.* v. telde, tæbere.

teld-wyrhta, an; *m. A tent-maker*:—Paulus se đe wæs on woruldcræfte teldwyrhta, Homl. Th. i. 392, 21.

tēlend, tēlere. v. tǣlend, tǣlere.

telg, tælg, es; *m. A dye*:—Tælg *faex, fucus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 36: 39, 3 (the entry is given, *fuscus* tægl odđe feax). Telg, deág *fucus*, telga *fucorum*, 36, 66, 67: 70, 19: 151, 52. Se weolocreáda tælhg

(tægl, MS. C.) *tinctura coccinei coloris*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. Se reáda telg, Exon. Th. 408, 21; Rä. 27, 15. Telges *conquilii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 15. Telge *murice*, 57, 50: *ostro*, 64, 37: 87, 10. Telga *fucorum*, 88, 43. Dætte losephes tunece wære telga gehwylces bleóm bregdende, Exon. Th. 357, 2; Pa. 22. v. æt-, beám-, weoloc-telg; telgan.

telga, an; *m. A branch, bough*, (a) literal:—Telge *ramus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 32: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28. Telgan *fronde*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 60. Telgan *virgultum*, i. 39. 17. Unberende telgan *spadones*, 38, 8. Telgan gehladene, Exon. Th. 202, 28; Ph. 76. Telgu *rami*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 28. Telgena *palmitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 34. Telgum gescafenum *corticibus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 41. Balzamum of ðæra treówa telgan (*ramis*) weól, Nar. 26, 21. Bláda on treówes telgum, Cd. Th. 55, 10; Gen. 892: 88, 24; Gen. 1470: Exon. Th. 210, 19; Ph. 188. Beorc byþ on telgum wlitig, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 30; Rún. 18: Ps. Th. 57, 8: 103, 16. Telgo *frondes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8: *ramos*, 4, 32. Genim ðysse wyrte (*yarrow*) telgan, Lchdm. i. 198, 12 note. ¶ In the following passage Kemble and Leo take the word as meaning a strip of land (fallow), but as such a strip of land if fallow one year would not be so the next, its designation as the fallow strip would hardly serve the purpose of marking a boundary. *Telga* might rather refer to a branch distinguishable from the loss of its bark:—Andlang stréte on done calewan telgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 258, 7. See iii. xxxix, and Leo, Place Names, p. 66. (b) figurative:—Hé bær ða wéstan ðære uncyste in ðæm telgan, done hé geteáh ær of ðan wyrttruman, Bd. 1, 27; M. 82, 14. Wróhtes telgan, Cd. Th. 61, 3; Gen. 991. Ealle ða telgan ðú gebréddest *extendisti palmites ejus*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Telgo míno *ramos meos*, Rtl. 68, 32. v. wudu-telga; telgor, telgra.

telgan *to dye* [:—Getelged oððe gedeágod *colerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 14. Getelgode *fucate*, getelgod *fucatum*, 33, 58, 59. Getælged *colerata*, *fucata*, 134, 35.] v. twi-telged; telgung.

telg-berend *that which produces a dye*:—Tæl(g)berend *ostriger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 72. v. telg.

telge (?):—On xiiii nihte mónan is gód élc telge tó anginnanne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 31. Cockayne refers the word to *telg* and translates *dyeing*; but the passage at 190, 21, in which the same date is said to be 'ealluni gód þingum gód' suggests a different meaning. The forms of the whole piece are corrupt.

telgian; *p.* ode *To put forth shoots, to flourish*:—Treów telgade tír welgade *good faith flourished, glory abounded*, Exon. Th. 353, 57; Reim. 34.

telgor, tealgor, es; *m.*: e; *f. A plant, shoot, twig*:—On ðam dæge ðe God geworhte élcne telgor on eorðan (*omne virgultum agri*), Gen. 2, 5. Telgre *vimen*, Engl. Stud. xi. 67, 95. Gif hwá nid him dysse wyrte (*verbascum*) áne tealgre byrþ, ne bið hé bréged mid énigum ógan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 3. Tealgras *propagines*, Blickl. Gl. Ðeós wyrt (*wild gourd*) wið ða eorðan hyre telgra tóbrédeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3 note. [*Icel.* tjálgr; *n. a prong.*] v. next word.

telgra, an; *m. A shoot, branch, twig; sucker of a root*:—Telgra *virgultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 4. Telgra *ramus* (*fici*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 32. Dó on ánne telgran (morbeámes), Lchdm. i. 332, 22. Of ánum stelan manega telgran weaxaþ, 276, 22. Ða telgran (ðæs wyrttruman), 318, 10. Telegran *antes*, *virgultus*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 71. Telgrum *viminibus*, *virgulis*, 483, 58: *ramis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 32. Telgran *ramos*, 21, 8: *surculos*, *virgulta*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 47. Genim dysse wyrte (*yarrow*) telgran, Lchdm. i. 198, 12. Ðeós wyrt (*polium*) of ánum wyrttruman manega telgran ásendeþ, 276, 8. Ðeós wyrt (*wild gourd*) wið ða eorðan hyre telgran tóbrédeþ, 324, 3.

telgung, e; *f. Dyeing*, or *a dye*:—Te[l]ging *tinctura* (cf. deáh *tinctura*, 40, 39), Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 8. Telgung *tinctorium*, 289, 13. Telgunge *tinctura*, ii. 89, 28.

tellan; *p.* tealde; pp. teald: *also forms as from* telian *occur*: ic telge, hí teliaþ; *p.* telede; *p.* teled. I. *to tell, narrate, recount, state* a case:—þeáh ic hit lengre telle *though I make my story longer*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 31. Dó ðæs leán tó ðám foresprecenan gódum ðe ic ðé ær tealde on driddan béc, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 190, 2. Se sunderhálga tealde his gódan dæda, swilce God hí nyste, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 18. Swegen tealde ðæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him *Swegen told* (*Beorn*) *that his* (*Swegen's*) *men would desert him* (*Swegen*), Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13. Dauid tealde his ungelimp, and hú hé hine gebæd tó Gode, Ps. Th. 34, arg. Ða ungewiderunge ðe cómon swá wé beforan tealdon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 33. Hí tealdon him (*Constantine*) ða þrowunga ðe úre Hélend ðrowode, H. R. 5, 21. Telle (*narrés*) dínum suna hú oft ic hæbbe fordón ða Egiptiscan, Ex. 10, 2. Ute nú tellan (*let us state the case*) beforan swilcum déman swilce ðú wille *quovis judice contende*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 6. Ús sceamaþ hit nú máre tó tellanne *we are ashamed to tell any more of the matter*, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 39: 1085; Erl. 218, 35. II. *to tell, count, reckon, compute, calculate*:—Hé teleþ (*computat*) ða andfengas ðe hine behéfe synt, Lk. Skt. 14, 28. Hé ne telþ hú miccle spéda wé áspendon, Homl. Th. i. 580, 17. Se láreów Béda telþ mid micclum gesceáde ðæt se dæg is xii. KL. Aprilis, 100, 13. 'Telle (*numera*) élcne wépnedman'... Moises tealde (*numeravit*), Num. 3, 15, 16. Eallum ðe ðara cyninga tiide teledon *cunctis regum tempora computantibus*, Bd. 3, 1; M. 154, 10. Hí hluton, teledon *they cast lots and counted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. Tele nú ða lenge ðære hwile, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6. Tele nú ða gesélþa wiþ ðám sorgum *strike a balance between the happiness and cares*, 8, tit.; Fox x, 22. Tele ðú ðæs mónan elde kl. Ian. ðá ðæt ðú cume tó þrittiga; fóh eft on done niwan, tele ðá týne *starting from Jan.* 1 *with the number that marks the age of the moon on that day, count up to thirty; begin then with the new moon, and count up to ten* (*the next Sunday after the date so reached will be Septuagesima Sunday*), Lchdm. iii. 226, 30–228, 2. Telle ðés steorran *numera stellas*, Gen. 15, 5: Num. 1, 2, 3. III. *to reckon, account, consider*, (a) with an object having a noun, adjective, or phrase in apposition, *to consider* a thing such and such:—Hwam telle ic (*aestimabo*) ðás cneórysse gelíce? Mt. Kmbl. 11, 16: Lk. Skt. 7, 31. Ic Heaþobeardna hyldo ne telge Denum unfácne, Beo. Th. 4141; B. 2067. Æglcáwrda mann ðonne ic mé tælige, Andr. Kmbl. 2967; An. 1486. Cyn ðara ðe hý únsetlan teliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 4. Ic ðæt wénde and witod tealde, ðæt . . ., Exon. Th. 264, 1; Jul. 357. Done ic on firenum fæstne talde, Elen. Kmbl. 1815; El. 909. Ic mé énigne . . . gesacan ne tealde, Beo. Th. 3551; B. 1773. Suá suá Saul éresð fleáh ðæt rice and tealde hine selfne his suíðe unwierðne *sic Saul, qui indignum se prius considerans fugerat*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 14: Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 42: Beo. Th. 1592; B. 794: 3625; B. 1810. Gif se sacerd hine hreóñigne tealde, Homl. Th. i. 124, 9. Hí hine oferhýdigne tealdon *eum notantes superbiae*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 16. Hine Geáta bearn gódne ne tealdon, Beo. Th. 4375; B. 2184. Forcúþre is ðæt hé telle hine wísne, Wulfst. 59, 5. Ne mæg heó ús leáse tellan *mendacii arguere nos non potest*, Gen. 38, 23. Hine sylf ofer ealle men tellan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 37. (b) with an object and prepositional phrase, *to consider* as (*tó, for, on*):—Ne telle ic eów tó ðeówan *non dico vos servos*, Ju. Skt. 15, 15. Wé ðæt sylfe sár and wíte hyre on synne telláþ *ipsam ei poenam suam in culpam deputamus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 25. Hig telláþ mín wedd for náht *irritum facient pactum meum*, Deut. 31, 20. Ic ðá geþeóde tó micclan gesceáde telede, Lchdm. iii. 442, 5. For náhte hé tealde énig ding tó biddenne búton gesihde, Homl. Th. i. 158, 21. On bócum ðe ungelærede men þurh heora bilewitnysse tó micclum wísdóme tealdon *in books which unlearned men in their simplicity have considered as great wisdom*, 2, 22. Ðonne on úrum móde bið ácenned sum ding gódes, and wé ðæt tó weorce áwendaþ, ðonne sceole wé ðæt tellan tó Godes gyfe, and ðæt Gode betácan *consider it as God's grace, and attribute it to God*, 138, 23. Nis nú anweald tó tellanne tó sumum ðara héhstena góda? . . . hwæðer nú gód hlísa sié for náuht tó tellenne? Nis hit nán cyn, ðæt mon ðæt for náuht telle, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 14–19. Se untweofealda bið tó telleanne for fullfremod weorc, 36, 7; Fox 184, 24. (c) with a clause:—Hé tealde and wénde ðæt hé sceolde ða bylde his heortan ánesclan *autumans se cordis ejus emollere constantiam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. Mid ðý hé tealde and hé wénde ðæt hé sweltan sceolde *cum se aestimasset esse moriturum*, 3, 27; S. 558, 41: Cd Th. 87, 3; Gen. 1443. Hú ne tealdan wit ðætte genyht wére gesélþa *nonne in beatitudine sufficientiam numeravimus*? Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 12. Swá ðætte monige tealdon (*putarent*), ðæt heó gehéled beón mihte, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 3: Blickl. Homl. 117, 16. IV. *to impute* to (*dat.* or *prep.*), *ascribe, assign, put* a thing to a person's account:—Telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan næs ná ðé *ingenium mirabor artificis*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Crist tealde ealne his wurðmynt tó his Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 16. Se wer ðam ðe ne tealde (*imputavit*) Drihten synne, Ps. Lamb. 31, 2. Ðæt ilce gér tó ðæs æfterfylgendan cyninges ríce teledon *idem annus sequentis regis regno adsignaretur*, Bd. 3, 1; M. 154, 12. Hí ealne done bryce uppon done cyng tealdon (cf. *O. Sax.* tellian an *to charge*; *Icel.* telja á: *see also* on-talu) *they put all the breach of faith upon the king*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 4. Ne tele ðú him ðís synn *ne statuas illis hoc peccatum*, Rtl. 44, 15. Telle hé ðæt Gode, næs him sylfum, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 18. His niéhstena gód hé sceal tellan him selfum *he is to reckon as an item in the account of his own prosperity that of his neighbour*; sua commoda propinquorum bona deputare debet, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 1. Se fulla anweald is tó tellanne tó ðám héhstum gódum *complete power is to be assigned to the class of highest goods*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 9. [*O. Sax.* tellian: *O. Frs.* tella: *O. H. Ger.* zellen; *p.* zalta, zelita *numerare, computare, reputare, dicere, referre, narrare, notare, tribuere*: *Icel.* telja.] v. á-, be-, ge-, tó-tellan; talian.

télnis, telo, teltré, tém, -téma, téman, -téme, témen. v. tælness, tela, teld-treów, teám, -tínia, tíman, -time, timen.

Temes, Temese *the Thames*. In the declension both weak and strong forms are found. [In Latin, *nom.* Temis, Cod. Dip. Kmb'. i. 30, 12, Temes, ii. 23, 12: *gen.* Tamisae, i. 98, 1: *dat.* Taemise, 216, 25: *acc.* Tamesim Bd. 1, 2; S. 42, 34 may be cited]:—Neáh ðære íé ðe mon hét Temes (Temese, MS. C.) *ad flumen Tamesim*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 238, 22. Sý eá hátte Temese, Chr. Erl. 5, 11. Ymbe heora landgemæra: andlang Temese (on Tæmese, 8), L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 18. Út on Temese; ðonne ondlong Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 438, 3–4. Fóron be Temese ... be norþan Temese, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 14, 20. Hí tugon hira scipu

up on Temese, 895; Erl. 93, 31. Hī nāmon him wintersetl on Temesan and lifedon of Eást-Seaxum, 1009; Erl. 143, 4.

temes(-is), es; *m.* (? cf. lynis *for form and gender*) *A sieve.* [Temse *taratantarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 200, col. 2 (15th cent.). Temze, temeze, temse, *sive setarium*, Prompt. Parv. 488. See also Halliwell, who quotes: 'Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or temse.' He gives, besides, '*temzer* a range or coarse searche' as an early Wiltshire word. Wright, in the note to the word in his Vocabulary, says that *temse* is still in use in the North of England. *O. Du.* tems. (The word seems to have been borrowed from a Teutonic source by French, which has *tamis* a sieve, *tamiser* to sift.) Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zemisa *furfures.*] v. next two words.

temesian, temsian *to sift*:—Hlāfo foregegearwad ī temised *panes propositionis* (cf. Tusser's Husbandry, 39, 10: 'Some mixeth the rie with the wheat *Temmes* lofe on his table to haue for to eate.' In such a loaf the coarse bran only is removed. v. Glossary. *Temse-bread* is given in Ray's South and East-Country Words, E. D. S. Pub. B. 16), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 26. [Temzyn wythe a tymze, temsyn with a tenze *attamino*, *setario*. To tempse or syfte *taratantariso*, Prompt. Parv. 488. Cf. *temsing*-chamber, the sifting-room, Halliwell. *O. Du.* temsen *to sift.*] v. ge-temesed, *and preceding word.*

temes-pīle, an; *f. A stake to support a sieve* [A 'temsynge staff' = *cervida*, lignum quod portat cribrum, Prompt. Parv. 488, note 3]:—Mān sceal habban syfa, hriddel, hērsyfe, tæmespīlan, fanna, Anglia ix. 264, 14. v. preceding words.

temian; *p.* ede, ode *To tame*:—Ic temige *domo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 2. Ic gewylde oððe temige, 36; Zup. 213, 14. Ic genyme mē briddas on hærfæste and temige hig, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 5. Mon temeþ his unāhīefde lustas mid ðǣm wordum ðære hālgan lāre, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 12. Gewylt, temaþ *domat*, *superat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 73. Hē ðone ealdan līchoman swencte and temede (*domabat*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 36. Heora lāreówas ðe hī (wuduſuglas) temedon, Met. 13, 39. Canst ðū temian (*domitare*) hig (*hawks*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 21, 25. Wilde deór temian, Lchdm. iii. 200, 1: 186, 21. Nȳtenu tymian, 184, 18. Temma *domare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 4. [*Goth.* ga-tamjan; *O. Frs.* tema: *O. H. Ger.* zemmen: *Icel.* temja.] v. ā-, ge-temian.

temised. v. temesian.

templ, tempel, es; *n. A temple*:—Se wītga spræc suelce ðæt templ wǣre eal tōworpen; hē cwæð ... 'Tōworpne sint ða stānas ðæs temples,' Past. 18; Swt. 133, 10. 'Ðis tempel wæs getimbrod on six and feówertigon wintron' ... Hē hyt cwæð be hys līchaman temple, Jn. Skt. 2, 20, 21. Ðæt templ ealre clǣnnesse (*the Virgin's womb*), Blickl. Homl. 5, 19. Ofer ðæs temples heáhnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 5: 24, 1. On hālierne ī hergan, temple *sacello*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 37. Se Hǣlend com tō ðam temple, Jn. Skt. 8, 2. Wē wunedon wið Phogores templ *mansimus contra fanum Phogor*, Deut. 3, 29. Ðes tōwyrpþ Godes templ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. On ðæt hālige Salemannes templ, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Ic lǣre ðæt ðæt tempel wē forleósan, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33. Ōðre þeóda fela templa ārǣrdon, Homl Th. ii. 574, 27. In Godes templum, Exon. Th. 131, 26; Gū. 461. Hī Godes tempel brǣcon and bærndon, 44, 24; Cri. 707. Templu ūre wē gehealdan, Scint. 16, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* tempal. For native words used before the Latin form was borrowed, v. hearh, ealh; and cf. *Goth.* alhs: *O. Sax.* alah: *Icel.* hof, for similar terms in other dialects.]

templ-geat, es; *n. The gate* or *door of a temple*:—Hē æt summum sǣle stōd æt ðam tempelgeate, Wulfst. 49, 25.

templ-geweorc, es; *n. A temple-building, temple*:—His þegnas āgunnon specan wið hine ymbe ðæt mǣre tempelgeweorc ðe ðǣr geworht wæs Gode tō wyrðmynte, Wulfst. 88, 17. Salomon wes se forma man ðe Gode tō lofe ǣrest on eorðan templgeweorc ārærde, 277, 25.

templ-hālgung, e; *f. A consecration-festival*:—Dā wǣron templhālgunga (*encenia*), Jn. Skt. 10, 22: *schenofegias*, Engl. Stud. xiii. 27, 14.

templ-līc; *adj. Pertaining to a temple;* the word translates *fanaticus*:—Hearhlīcre, ðæs hēþenan, *vel* templīcre *fanatice*, i. *profani*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 38. Templīcre ī diúflīcre *fanatica*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 25: Anglia xiii. 34, 176.

temprian; *p.* ode, ede. I. *to mix in due proportion, to mingle*:—Ic temprede (*potum meum cum fletu*) *temperabam*, Blickl. Gl. II. *to temper, regulate, moderate*:—Seó sunne gēþ geond stōwa and tempraþ ða eorðlican wæstmas ǣgðer ge on wæstme ge on rīpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. Hī nā tempreuon gȳfernysse hātan *non temperauerunt gulae ardorem*, Scint. 107, 12. Bryne līchamena mid cealdrum ēstum tō temprigenne (*temperandus est*), 52, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* temp[a]rōn *obtemperare, temperare, medicare: Icel.* tempra. From Latin.] v. ge-temprian.

temprung, e; *f. Tempering, moderation*:—Swā hwæt on temprunge byþ hālwende hit ys *quicquid temperamento fit salutare est*, Scint. 55, 1. Hala ðū temprunge (*temperamentum*, i. *mediocritatem*), 172, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* temp[a]runga *temperantia, compositio.*]

temsian, tēn. v. temesian, tīn.

[**tendan**; *p.* de *To kindle.*] [A gnast wule al þe brond tenden, O. E. Homl. i. 81, 7. Cwench hit er þen hit waxe and tende þe, A. R. 296, 21. It bigynnez forto tiende, L. S. 314, 523. Itend of wreððe, Kath. 154. Teenden *incendere*, Wick. *Goth.* taudjau; *Da.* tænde: *Swed.* tända.] v. ā-, on-tendan; tennan.

-tendend, -tending, -tendness. v. ā-tendend, ā-tending, on-tendness.

tender *fuel*:—Tender *fomes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 82, 11. Ðæt ne gehigeleás[t] mǣte tender *ut non scurilitas inveniat fomitem*, R. Ben. Interl. 75, 17. v. tynder.

Tenet, Tænet[t]; *also* Tenet-land *the isle of Thanet*:—Augustinus wæs cumende on Bretone ǣrest on Tenet ðam ealonde (Tenet-land, MS. B.) (*in insula Tanato*) ... Is on eástweardre Cent mycel ealond Tenet (*Tanatos insula*), ðæt is syx hund hīda micel ... Ðæt ealond tōsceáðeþ Wantsumo streám fram ðam tōgeþeódden lande, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 10–20. Hēr hǣðene men on Tenet ofer winter sǣton, Chr. 851; Erl. 67, 20: 865; Erl. 70, 31. On ðyssum geáre Eádgār cyng hēt oferhergian eall Tenetland, 969; Erl. 125, 5. Tænet, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 22. Inntō Raculfe on Tænett, iii. 429, 16. The following forms occur in Latin charters:—Tenid, i. 21, 1. Tenaet, 129, 18. Tanet, 118, 1. Tanat, vi. 189, 31. Tanatos insulam, iv. 237, 20. Insula Tanatorum, iii. 347, 15. Thanet, i. 13, 30: 18, 15. Ðanet, v. 21, 19. Insula Thaeneti, i. 42, 16. Insula Thaenet, 116, 27.

tengan; *p.* de *To press, hasten, hurry, proceed with haste* or *violence*:—Ðā tengde se Pharao æfter mid mycelre fyrde *then Pharaoh hastened after with a great army*, Homl. Th. i. 312, 3: ii. 194, 16. Hē ðā þearle āblicged āweg tengde, 182, 2. Hē ontende ða burh and tencgde him ford syððan, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 416. Se cāsere tengde tō ðam botle, Homl. Th. i. 430, 23. Se fugol tō wuda tengde, ii. 102, 27. Æt suman cyrre tengde hē tō fyrde ongeán Persiscne leódscipe *on one occasion he was hastening to march against Persia*, i. 448, 32. Tengdon ða hǣþenan mid wǣpnum tō ðam ēawfæstum heápe, and slōgon ða cristenan, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 66. Teng recene tō ðam fæstenne (*haste thee, escape thither*, Gen. 19, 22), Cd. Th. 152, 29; Gen. 2527. Hīo hæfdon gecweden ðæt hié ealle emlīce on Latine tengden *they had agreed that they all in unbroken order would proceed to the attack of the Latins*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 9. v. ge-tengan; ge-tenge.

tennan (?) *to incite, encourage to effort*:—Ful oft ðæt gegongeþ, ðætte wer and wīf in woruld cennaþ beorn, and mid bleóm gyrwaþ, tennaþ and tǣtaþ, ōþþæt seó tīd cymeþ, ðæt ða geongan leomu, līffæstan leoþu, geloden weorþaþ (*the parents try to awaken the child's activity of body and mind, while it is still an infant*), Exon. Th. 327, 15; Vy. 4. [Thorpe would read *temiaþ*. Grein suggests comparison with *O. M. H. Ger.* Ih zeno sie *provocabo eos*, Grff. v. 685. Could *tendaþ* be read? *Ontendan* and connected words are used figuratively; see also *tendan.*]

tenys, Hpt. Gl. 513, 65. v. tȳnness.

teofonian; *p.* ode *To associate, join*:—Ealswā teofanade se ðe teala cūþe ǣghwylc wiþ ōþrum; sceoldon eal beran stīþe stefnbyrd, swā him se steóra bibeád, missenlīce gemetu (cf. þeáh ānra hwilc (*each of the elements*) wið ōþer sié miclum gemenged ... fæste gebunden ... mid bebode dīne, Met. 20, 65–69). Exon. Th. 349, 8; Sch. 43. Swā teofenede se ðe teala cūþe dæg wiþ nihte ... fisc wið ȳþum, 351, 18; Sch. 82.

teofrian; *p.* ode *To allot* (?), *appoint*:—Ðone sylfan stān ðe hine wyrhtan āwurpan nū se geworden is hwommona heágost hālig Drihten tō wealles wrāde wīs teofrade (*he has appointed it to be the wall's support*) *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes, hic factus est in caput anguli: a Domino factum est illud*, Ps. Th. 117, 21. v. tiber (tifer).

teogoþa (-eþa), teogoþian. v. teóþa, teóþian.

teoh[h], e; *f.*; but also *m.* or *n. An association, a company, band*:—Besæt hē ðā sinherge sweorda lāfe weán oft gehēt earmre teohhe *with a mighty host he besieged then those whom the sword had spared, to the wretched band woe he oft promised*, Beo. Th. 5868; B. 2938. Ōððæt ic dīnes earmes āsecge strencðe disse cneórisse eallum ðam teohhe ðe nū tōweard ys *donec annuntiem brachium tuum generationi omni, quae ventura est*, Ps. Th. 70, 17. Ða hié gemītton teoche æt torre (*the people who were building the tower of Babel*), Cd. Th. 101, 26; Gen. 1688. Hēt tuddorteóndra teohha gehwylcre wæstmas fēdan *he bade each productive race bring forth fruits*, 59, 6; Gen. 959. [*M. H. Ger.* zeche; *f. succession, association, company: Ger.* zeche.] v. next word.

teohhian, teohchian, teohgian, tihhian, teohian, teochian, tihian; *p.* ode. I. *to suppose, consider, think*, (a) with a clause:—Ic tiohhie, ðæt hió ðæs taman nāuht ne gehicgge, Met. 13, 25. Gif hwā teochaþ (tiohhaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hē ǣfæst sié *si quis putat se religiosum esse*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 2. Swā hwæt swā hē swīþost lufaþ ðæt hē teohhaþ (tiohhaþ, Cott. MS.) ðæt him sié betst ... ðonne hē ðæt begiten hæfþ ðonne tihhaþ hē ðæt hē mǣge beón swīðe gesælig *quod quisque prae ceteris petit, id summum esse judicat bonum ... beatum esse judicat statum, quem prae ceteris quisque desiderat*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 11–14. Tehhaþ, Fox 84, 16. Sume wēnaþ, ðæt ... Sume teohhiaþ, ðæt ... Manege tellaþ, ðæt ..., 24, 2; Fox 82, 7–12: 26, 2; Fox 92, 26: Ps. Th. 11, 4. Hié tiohchiaþ ðæt ðæt (*silence*) scyle bión for eáðmēttum *tacere se aestimant ex humilitate*, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 3. Nān ðara gōda dīn nis ðe ðū teohhodest (tiohhodes, Cott. MS.) ðæt hī dīne beón sceoldan *nihil horum, quae in tuis computas bonis, tuum esse bonum monstratur*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 29. Se leása wēna ðara dysigena monna tiohhle, ðæt ... *hominum fallax adnectit opinio*, 27, 3: Fox 98, 32. (b) with *tō*, *to consider as*:—Of gromra gripe, ðe ðū tō godum tiohhast *from the clutch*

of cruel ones, whom thou countest as gods, Exon. Th. 255, 17; Jul. 215. Ælc mon tiohhaþ him ðæt tó sélestum goode ðæt ðæt hé swíþost lufaþ *every man considers that as his best good, which he most loves*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 23. Hí teohhiaþ ús him tó sméðincgsceápum *aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis*, Ps. Th. 43, 23. Ðam wísan men com tó lofe and tó wyrðscipe ðæt se unrihtwísa cyning him teohhode tó wíte *cruciatus, quos putabat tyrannus materiam crudelitatis, vir sapiens fecit esse virtutis*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 27. Gif hé hit ne tiohchode eall tó anum *si utraque unum esse non decerneret*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 34. (c) in other ways:—Teohgaþ *decreverit, cogitaverit*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 48. Ne biþ hé swá brád swá hé teohgaþ (tihhaþ, Cott. MS.), Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 12. II. *to purpose, determine, intend, appoint*, (a) with an accusative:—Man ús tyhhaþ twegen eardas *two dwellings are intended for us*, Hy. 7, 97. Oft ic leán teohhode hnáhran rince, Beo. Th. 1907; B. 951. (b) with an accusative and (implied) infinitive:—Swilce hé ná ða spræce ne ménde and tiohhode hit þeáh þiderweardes (*and yet he intended it to go in that direction*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 12. (c) with a clause:—Tó ðém sóþum gesélþum ic tiohhie (tiohige, Cott. MS.) ðæt ic ðé lǽde, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 7. Swá swá hé tiohhaþ, ðæt hit sié, 39, 6; Fox 220, 7. Nis nán gesceaft ðe hé tiohhige (tiohhie, Cott. MS.) ðæt hió scyle winnan wiþ hire Scippendes willan . . . Hwæt wénst ðú gif énegu gesceaft tiohhode ðæt hió wiþ his willan sceolde winnan hwæt hió mihte wiþ swá mihtine swá hé hine gerehtne habbaþ *nihil est quod Deo contraire conetur . . . quid si conetur, num tandem proficiet quidquam adversus eum, quem potentissimum esse concessimus*, 35, 4; Fox 160, 21–27. Ðæt hé forðý reáfige ðý hé tiohchie (teohhige, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hé eft scyle mid ðý reáfiáce ælmessan gewyrcean *pro misericordia facienda peccare*, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 22. (d) with *tó*:—Swá hwæt swá ðú mé tó gyfe tihhie bring ðæt Gode tó onsægednysse *whatever you may intend as a gift to me, bring that as a sacrifice to God*, Homl. Ass. 123, 209. (e) with gerundial infinitive:—Ðǽr ðú ongeáte hwidre ic ðé teohhie (tiohige, Cott. MS.) tó lǽdenne *si, quonam te ducere aggredimur, agnoscere*s, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 1. Cildum ðe wé tiochiaþ úrne eard tó te forlǽtanne, and hió tiochiaþ ús tó ierfeweardum tó habbanne, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 28. Hý teohhiaþ mé tó áfyrranne, Ps. Th. 39, 16. Hé tiohchode him má tó fultemanne . . . hé teohchode hine tó lǽdanne on lífes weg, Past. 41; Swt. 305, 4, 5. His (*Ulysses'*) þegnas for hiora eardes lufan tihodon hine tó forlǽtanne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 29. (f) undetermined:—Teohhaþ *distinat*, i. *disponit, contendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-zehôn *instaurare, resarcire.*] v. ge-teohhian; teón (*wk.*).

-teohhung, teolian. v. fore-teohhung, tilian.

teol-þyrel, es; *n. A window*:—Teolþerla *fenestrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 31. Cf. eág-þyrel.

teolung, teoma. v. tilung, tám.

teón (*from* teóhan); *p.* teáh, *pl.* tugon; *pp.* togen, tigen (v. of-teón) *To draw, pull*:—Ic teó *traho*, ic teó swýðe *pertraho*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 176, 5, 6. Teáþ *trahunt*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 32. I. (1) with the idea of horizontal movement, *to draw* along, *pull, drag*:—Ðú mé gebundenne mid fýrenum racenteágum týhst in ece fýr, Shrn. 117, 18. Heó teáh hyne (*Holofernes*) folmum wiþ hyre weard, Judth. Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99. Ðá geseah ic monige ðara wérigra gástа fíf monna sáwla teón (*trahere*) on midde ða ðýstro . . . Tugon hí ða werígan gástas, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 32–36. Valerianus hét teón Ypolitum geond ðornas and brémelas, Homl. Th. i. 432, 34; Blickl. Homl. 241, 21. Se éadiga Andreas wæs togen, 241, 26. (2) where the movement is from within or from without, *to draw* a sword, blood, etc., *to haul* a net, *draw* in *or* out:—Ðú scealt, ðonne ðú on ðám sculdrum týhst blód, teón swíðe on ðære síðan, Lchdm. ii. 262, 26. Se iil tíhþ his fét suá hé inmest mæg . . . Hé tiéhþ his heáfod in tó him, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 11–21. Ða synfullan teoþ heora sweord *gladium evaginaverunt peccatores*, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Simon Petrus téh his nett on land, Jn. Skt. 21, 11. Teóh mid glæse oþþe mid horne, Lchdm. ii. 200, 13; 262, 5. Tæppan teón, Techm. ii. 120, 12. Teón ût lange, Lchdm. iii. 16, 13. Onlegena ût teónde ðone heardan swile, ii. 182, 16. Wæs on næs togen wundorlíc wégbora, Beo. Th. 2883; B. 1439. (3) where the movement is up or down, *to draw* up *or* down, *to draw* breath, *heave* a sigh, &c., *to hoist* a sail, *pull* a bell:—Mé tó grunde teáh feóndscaða, Beo. Th. 1111; B. 553. Hé orod stundum teáh (*cf.* orod up hlæden, v. 30), Exon. Th. 178, 17; Gú. 1245; Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 16. Godwine eorl teáh up his segl, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 12. Hí tugon up heora segel, 1046; Erl. 174, 19. Ða apostolas tugon hié up and hié gesetton on ðæm fægran neorxna wange, Blickl. Homl. 143, 24. Tugon hié heora hrægl bufan cneów, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 16. Dó mid his handa, swylce hé wille áne hangigende bellan teón, Techm. ii. 118, 16. Heó longe swóretunge wæs teónde, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10. (4) *to draw* to, *to attract*:—Ðære lyfte gecynd is ðæt heó téhþ tó ða rénas of ðæm sealtan sǽ, Shrn. 63, 27. (5) *to pull* the string of a bow, *strike* the strings of an instrument:—Ðære hearpan strengas se hearpere suíðe ungelíce tiehþ and styreþ, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. Ða teóþ heora swíðne bogan *intenderunt arcum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Togenum strengum, Ps. Th. 67, 24. (6) *to pull* a boat, *to row*:—On ða eá hí tugon up hiora scipu óþ ðone weald, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 31: 895; Erl. 93, 31. Ðæt scip wile hwílum stígan ongeán ðone streám, ac hit ne mæg, búton ða rówend hit teón, ac hit sceal fleótan mid ðý streáme; ne mæg hit nó stille gestondan, búton hit ankor hæbbe, oððe mon mid ródrum ongeán tió, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 10–13. Hé ástígende on án scyp bæd hyne ðæt hé hit lythwón fram lande tuge . . . Hé cwæþ tó Simone: 'Teóh hit on dýpan,' Lk. Skt. 5, 3. 4. (7) *to draw, be of weight*:—Ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sáwle on ða wǽge, and hý man wegeþ, swá man déþ gold wið penegas. And gif ða penegas teóþ swíðor ðonne ðæt gold, ðonne miswyrð ðam men hraðe. Swá biþ ðære sáwle and ðære synne; gif seó synn tíhþ swýðor ðonne seó sáwel, ðonne faraþ hý on forwyrd, Wulfst. 240, 1–6. (8) where there is no movement, *to pull, tug*:—Sume sceufon, sume tugon . . . and seó Godes fémme hwæðre stód. Ða brudon hig rápas on hyre handa and on hyre fét, and hig tugon myd ðám, and hig ne myhton hig ðá git ánne fótlást furður áteón, Shrn. 154, 26–30. Se deófol wolde geniman ðone cnapan of Basilius handum, hetolíce teónde, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 443. II. *to bring, lead, put*:—Ða teáh hine Penda fyrde and here on, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30: 1, 34; S. 499, 29. Penda teáh here wiþ Eást-Engle, 3, 18; S. 546, 14. 'Teóh eft ðíne hand on ðínne bósum.' Ða teáh hé hig ongeán, Ex. 4, 7. Héht eorla hleó eahta mearas on flet teón, Beo. Th. 2077; B. 1036. II a. with an idea of violence or compulsion:—Ða cwæð Iosue: 'Teóþ ða cynegas ût of ðam scræfe,' Jos. 10, 22. Gif áh mon cirican geierne, hine seofan níhtum mon út ne teó, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 10. Belǽwende eów on gesamnungum and teónde tó cynegum, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 17. III. in various figurative senses, many of which may be rendered by words containing the root of *trahere* or of *ducere*. (1) *to teach, educate, bring up*:—Ic tý (teó, MSS. J. W.) oðde lǽre *imbuo*, ic teáh *imbui*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 166, 14. Hí lange týhst ðú ús and tédest teára hláfe *cibabis nos pane lacrymarum*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Hwá teáh ðé? . . . Se Hǽlend mé lǽrde mid onwrigenysse, Homl. Th. i. 378, 9. Hé iunge men teáh georne mid láre, swá ðæt ealle his geféran sceoldon sealmas leornian, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 76. Wé lǽraþ ðæt preóstas geógoðe georniice lǽran and tó cræftan teón (*bring them up to crafts*), L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 6. (2) *to draw* to *or* from, *attract, induce, seduce*:—Sió leáse gesálþ tíhþ ða ðe hiere tó ġeþeóðaþ from ðǽm sóþum gesélþum mid hiere ólecunge, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 7. Sió geeynd ców tíhþ tó ðam angite, ac ców tíhþ (teóhþ, MS. Bod.) gedwola of ðam angite, 26, 1; Fox 90, 7. Þes middangeard wæs tó ðon fæger, ðæt hé teáh men tó him þurh his fægernesse fram Gode, Blickl. Homl. 115, 11. Ðone mon sciele ealle mægene tó biscepháde teón ðe gástlice liofaþ *ille modis omnibus debet ad exemplum vivendi pertrahi, qui spiritaliter vivit*, Past. 10; Swt. 60, 7. (3) *to draw* to one's self, *to take*:—Ic teó (nimo, Lind. Rush.) ealle þing tó mé sylfon, Jn. Skt. 12, 32. Sume hí teóþ *nominativum casum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 206ß. Ne teáh Crist him ná tó on ðisum life land ne welan, Homl. Th. i. 160, 32: Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 27. Hé æfter ðysum geþance teáh him elnunge tó be dǽle *after this thought he in some measure took courage*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 524. On ðæt gerád ðæt hié him Siciliam tó ne tugen ne Sardiniam *conditiones erant, ut Sicilia Sardiniaque decederent*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 180, 13. Ðæt hé hit on folcryht him tó teó, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 12. Ne teó se hláford ná máre on his ágenre bútan his rihtan heregeate, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 29. Ne teón hié nánwuht ðæs lofes tó him, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 1. (4) *to take* on one's self, *to assume*:—Hié him on teóþ, ðæt hié sién heortan lǽcas, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 1. Ðæt hé tió on hine selfne óðerra monna scylda, 16; Swt. 99, 1. Sanctus Paulus ðone óðerne lǽrde, ðæt hé him anwald on tuge, 40; Swt. 291, 20. Se him wæs on teónde ealdordóm ofer ða óþere, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 20. (5) *to bring, bring forth, produce, display*:—Meaht forð tíhþ heofoncondelle and holmas mid, Exon. Th. 349, 29; Sch. 53. Ða ðe plegaþ æt deáðra manna líce and ǽlce fúlnysse ðǽr forð teóþ mid plegan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 309. Ðú wið Criste wunne and gewin tuge, 267, 27; Jul. 421. Ða sceolde se ealdorman Ælfríc lǽdan ða fyrde, ac hé teáh forð ðá his ealdan wrenceas *he brought out his old tricks*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 7. Hygewǽlmas (-os, MS.) teáh beorne on breóstum níð *envy produced fierce passions in the breast of the man*, Cd. Th. 60, 12; Gen. 980. Teón nú ða wæteru forð swimmende cynn . . . eall fisccynn ðe ða wæteru tugon forð (*produxerunt*), Gen. 1, 20, 21. Tó teónne forð ðone wísdóm ðære ealdan ǽ, Homl. Th. i. 190, 8. (6) *to bring, place*:—Sió ungelícnes hira geearnunga hié tíehþ sume behindan sume and hira scylda hí ðǽr gehabbaþ *variante meritorum ordine alios aliis culpa postponit*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 20. Bisceop sceal scyldan cristenum mannum wið ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe synlíc biþ, and ðý hé sceal on ǽghwæt hine ðe swýðor teón (*he must the rather bring himself to everything, apply himself*), ðæt hé ðe geornor wite hú seó heord fare, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 24. IV. *to draw* (ar in *to draw* nigh), *to go, proceed*, (1) intrans.:—Seó tó hám týhþ, Exon. Th. 416, 26; Rii. 35, 4. Hé ne mihte ongemong óþrum mannum bión, ac teáh tó wuda, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 7. Hí tugon forð *they went on their way*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 11: ii. 490, 1. Fela hám tugon, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 23. Hira tungan tugon ofer eorðan *lingua eorum transivit super terram*, Ps. Th. 72, 7. Gif tósomne teó *if (hair-lip) draw together*, Lchdm. ii. 56, 9. (2) *with*

acc. *to go* a journey:—Æghwylcum ðara ðe mid Beówulfe brimlâde leáh, Beo. Th. 2107; B. 1051: 2669; B. 1332. Yldran ûsse tugon tongne sîd, Exon. Th. 228, 19; Ph. 440: 110, 28; Gû. 115. (3) figuratively:—Nû fandiaþ swelce wræccan and teóþ tô, woldon underlôn ðone weorðscipe *such wretches press forward in their wish to receive the honour*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 22. [*Laym.* teon *to go, march: Kath.* teon *to pull:* Gen. and Ex. ten *to go; to bring up. Goth.* tiuhan: *O. Sax.* tiohan: *O. Frs.* tiâ: *O. H. Ger.* ziohan *trahere, ducere, nutrire.*] v. â-, be-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, ôþ-, þurh-, wið-teón; for-, îð-togen; teónd.

teón (*from* tîhan; *but the verb seems to have almost entirely given up the conjugation to which this form would belong and to take that of* teón *from* teóhan); *p.* teáh, *pl.* tugon; *pp.* togen, tygen *To accuse* a person of something (acc. of person and gen. of charge, or charge expressed by a clause):—Ðû mê stale tŷhst *furti me arguis*, Gen. 31, 32. Hwî tîhþ ûre hlâford ûs swâ micles falses? 44, 7. Gif gê scyld on eów witen ðæs ðe eów man tîhþ, Txts. 176, 10; Rtl. 114, 23: Exon. Th. 345, 13; Gn. Ex. 187. Tŷhþ, Cd. Th. 36, 33; Gen. 581. Ic eom unscyldig æt ðære tihtlan ðe N. mê tîhþ (tŷhþ, MS. B.), L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. Hŷ teóþ ðê ðæs ðe hŷ sylfe habbaþ, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Hê teáh hiene ðæt hê his ungerisno spræce wið ða senatos *he* (Philip) *charged him* (Demetrius, his son) *that he had spoken disparagingly of him to the senate*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 28. Ða tugon hié hiene, ðæt hé heora swicdômes wið Alexander fremmende wære, and hiene for ðære tihtlan ofslôgon, 4, 5; Swt. 168, 16. Gif hine hwâ hwelces teó, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 6: 11; Th. i. 68, 19: L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 18. Gif hine man æniges þinges teó, L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 394, 28. Gif hine mon tió gewealdes on ðære dæde, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 15: 31; Th. i. 80, 16. Gif man ðone hlâford teó, ðæt hé be his ræde ût hleúpe, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 19. Gyf hine þreó men ætgædere teón, Th. i. 392, 23. Se man ðe man tuge *the man who shall have been accused*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Gif hwâ ôðerne tión wille, ðæt hê hwelcne ne gelæste ðara ðe hê him gesealde, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 5. [*Goth.* teihan *to shew: O. Sax.* af-tîhan *to refuse: O. H. Ger.* zîhan *arguere: Ger.* zeihen *to accuse: Icel.* tjá (*wk.*) *to shew*; cf. tiginn *distinguished.*] v. be-teón; teónd; tiht.

teón; *p.* teóde. I. *to make, frame, create, ordain, arrange, contrive, bring about, construct,* (1) referring to material objects:—Þysne wig ðe ðû ðê tô wundrum teódest, Cd. Th. 228, 25; Dan. 208. Thâ middungeard moncynnæs uard æfter tiáde (teóde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 23) *dehinc terram custos humani generis creavit*, Txts. 149, 8. Helm worhte wæpna smið, wundrum teóde, besette swînlîcum, ðæt hine beadomêcas bîtan ne meahton, Beo. Th. 2909; B. 1452. Tô ðam golde ðe hê him tô gode teóde *the gold that he had shaped for a god to himself*, Cd. Th. 229, 13; Dan. 216. Se ðâs worold teóde, Exon. Th. 335, 16; Gn. Ex. 34: Andr. Kmbl. 1594; An. 798. (1a) in a figurative expression:—Ða heora tungan teóþ (*but the word may be from* teón *to draw* (v. teón, I. 2), *as it seems also to govern* bogan *in the following clause*) teónan gehwylce sweorde efenscearpe *exacuerunt ut gladium linguas suas*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. (2) referring to immaterial objects:—Ðæs ðê þanc sié ðæt ðû ûs ðâs wrace teódest *for this be thanks to thee that thou didst order this exile for us*, Cd. Th. 235, 21; Dan. 309. Him heáhcyning fultum tióde *for him the high king contrived help*, 11, 11; Gen. 173. Se ðe ûs ðis lîf tióde *he that framed for us this life*, Met. 20, 131. Waldend him ðæt wîte teode, Exon. Th. 336, 4; Gn. Ex. 43. II. *to furnish* with; instruere:—Mid beorhtnyssa ærnemergen þû tihst and mid fŷrum middæg *splendore mane instruis et ignibus meridiem*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 25. Nalæs hî hine læssan lâcum teódan ðonne ða dydon ða hine æt frumsceafte ford onsendon, Beo. Th. 86; B. 43. [*M. H. Ger.* zechen; *p.* zechte *to arrange, contrive, bring about.*] v. fore-, ge-teón; teohhian.

teón. I. *hurt, damage, vexation:*—Ðone on teón wigeþ feónd his feúnde *him* (the dog) *foe brings for the annoyance of his foe*, Exon. Th. 433, 28; Rä. 51, 3. II. *insult, abuse, reproach, calumny:*—Ða hine teóne wyrde (teónode and wyrgde? *see note*) Chus, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Teóna *calumniarum*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 22. [*Icel.* tjón; *f. n. damage, loss.*] v. nîð-geteón, *and next word.*

teóna, an; *m.* I. *damage, harm, hurt, mischief, annoyance, trouble, vexation, detriment, loss:*—Mid ðŷ hunige smire . . . ne biþ sôna nân teóna *smear with the honey . . . there will be no hurt* (*from the disease*) *directly*, Lchdm. ii. 104, 23: 156, 30. Ðis weorc biþ deóflum se mêsta teóna *this work will prove the greatest vexation to devils*, Blickl. Homl. 47, 6. Hit him wyrþ tô teónan *it will turn to his hurt*, 51, 9. Ne him wiht gescód ðæs ðe hŷ him tô teónan þurhtogen hæfdon, Exon. Th. 127, 36; Gû. 397: 269, 30: Jul. 458. Ðæt behŷdeld wæs tô teónan cristenum folce *the cross had been hidden to the detriment of Christians*, Elen. Kmbl. 1973; El. 988. Þohton ðæt hié sceoldon gewrecan hira teónan *they thought they would avenge the harm that had been done them*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 17. Ymb ðone teónan (*mischievous doctrine*) wæs gegaderad in hund biscepa and eahtatiéne hiene tô âmânsumianne *conventus cccxviii episcoporum factus est, per quos Arianum dogma exitiabile reprobatum est*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 34. Tiónan *infestationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 61. Teónan, 45, 27. Se ðe hine fram swâ monigum yrnðum and teónum (*tot ac tantis calamitatibus*) generede, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19. Mid miclum teónum and wîtum, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 28: Cd. Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581. Ðæt tô teónum weorþeþ, þeódum tô þreá, Exon. Th. 67, 20; Cri. 1091: 75, 1; Cri. 1215. Synfull tôþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ (*grievously groans*), Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ne mæg hê nô ryhtlîce gedyld læran bûton hê self gedyldelîce ôderra monna tiónan gedolige *neque potest veraciter bona docendo impendere, si vivendo nescit aequanimiter aliena mala tolerare*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 4. On his tîman hæfdon men mycel geswinc and swîðe manige teónan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 20. II. *hurt that comes from wrongful action, wrong, injury, wrongful action, iniquity, offence, abuse, ill-usage, violence:*—Wolde hê ðæt gyld âbrecan. Ða hæfenan men hine mid teónan (*violence*) âweg âdrifon . . . Hê hit for manna teónan gebrecan ne môste, Blickl. Homl. 221, 20–27. Ne dô ic ðê nænne teónan (teáne, Rush.) *non facio tibi injuriam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 13. Se unrihtwîsa wer wyle niman on teónan his nêxtan dæde ðeáh ðe hê him teónan ne gedô, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 19. Ðæt hê gebence ðone teónan (*injuriam*), ðe wê him dydon, Gen. 50, 15: Ps. Th. 102, 6. Se ðe ûre ealra teónan wrâce *he that should avenge the wrong done to us all*, L. Ath. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 20: 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18: Blickl. Homl. 33, 24: Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 12. Gê ne ongitaþ hû micelne teónan gê dôþ Gode eówrum sceppende *nec intelligitis quantam conditori vestro faciatis injuriam*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 31. Ic (*the devil*) ðæs wealles geat outŷne þurh teónan (*by means of the iniquity which I introduce into the man's mind*), Exon. Th. 266, 22; Jul. 402. Ic fleáh hlæfdigan hete, tregan and teónan, Cd. Th. 137, 15; Gen. 2274: 226, 5; Sat. 497. Se cyning ne gemunde ðæra monigra teónena ðe hiora ægðer ôþrum gedyde *Astyages oblitus sceleris sui*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 22. Hê ða gefremedon teónan (*factas injurias*) him eall forlêt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 19. Teónan and unriht *iniquitates nostras*, Ps. Th. 102, 12. III. *reproach, insult, shame, calumny, abuse, contumely:*—Teóna *calumnia*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 64: *contumelia*, Scint. 19, 4. Tióna, Kent. Gl. 345. Ic ehte mid teónan *calumnior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 1. Genimeþ his êhta Drihten mid mycclum teónan on him *the Lord will take from him his possession with great shame to him.* Blickl. Homl. 53, 4. For teónan *for shame*, 179, 12. Ða blêda ðe ic ðê on teónan gepah *the fruit which I insulted you by taking*, Cd. Th. 54, 30; Gen. 885. Teónan ðû wyrest ûs mid disse sage *haec dicens nobis contumiliam facis*, Lk. Skt. 11, 45. Ða ðe tælnessa teónan wið heora ðam nêhstan âhôfan *detrahentem adversus proximum suum*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Hî (*two well-born nuns*) wæron æfter æpelboremysse oferhŷdige and hearmcwydole, and ðone wer oft gedrehton. Ða cŷdde se wer Benedicte, hû micelne teónan hê fordyldegode mid ðâm mynecenum, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 10. Teónan *calumniae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 49. Mid teónum gewæcende *afficientes contumelia*, Lk. Skt. 20, 11. IV. *strife, discord:*—Eall ðæra ludêiscra teóna ârâs þurh ðæt hwî Drihten Crist se ðe æfter flêsce sôdlice is mannes sunu eúc swilce wære gecweden Godes sunu *all the strife of the Jews arose from the question, why the Lord Christ, who according to the flesh is truly son of man, should be called also son of God*, Homl. Th. i. 48, 15. Oft wæron teónan wærfæstra wera weredum genêne heardum hearmplega. Ða ongan Abraham sprecan . . . 'Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan wroht wriðian' (*facta est rixa inter pastores gregum Abram et Lot . . . Dixit ergo Abram ad Lot: 'Ne quaeso sit jurgium inter me et te,'* Gen. 13, 7, 8), Cd. Th. 113, 33-114, 12; Gen. 1896–1903. Symle teónan sêcþ yfel *semper jurgia quaerit malus*, Scint. 134, 12. Tiónan, Kent. Gl. 145. [The word remains in use in later English, but gradually restricts the meaning to *pain, vexation. Laym. A. R.* teone. Onn himm wrekenn hire tene, Orm. 19866. Ne do he þe neure swa mucheline teone ne wite, O. E. Homl. i. 15, 30. Widute teone and treie, 193, 61. Hi hedden teone and scorewe, Misc. 89, 14. Þu seist me boþe teone and schame, O. and N. 50. Teone ne tintreohe, Kath. 402. Berninde of grome and of teone *furiis agitatus*, 1354. Mi tene and min anger, Will. 552. Anger and tene, sorge and wo, Gen. and Ex. 2992. Tyene *strife*, Ayenb. 66, 1. Nô word of jelousye or any other tecne, Chauc. Kn. T. 2248. In pure tene *in sheer vexation*, Piers P. 6, 119. With trauaille and with tene, 135. Tene or angyr or dyshese *angustia, tribulacio*, Prompt. Parv. 488. *O. Sax.* tiono *wrong, evil.*] v. hyge-teóna; teóne, *and preceding word.*

teón-cwide, es; *m. Reproachful, abusive, insulting speech, blasphemy, contumely, calumny, slander:*—Ne frîne ic ðê for tâle ne þurh teóncwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1266; An. 633. Þurh teóncwide *by their blasphemous language* (saying that a miracle was wrought by magic), 1541; An. 772. Godscyld wrecan, teóncwide, Exon. Th. 254, 30; Jul. 205. Tióncwida *conviciorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 44. Mid teáncuidum *contumelia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 11. Hî ermþu gehêton tornum teóncwidum, Exon. Th. 129, 10; Gû. 419. Cf. hearm-cwide.

teón-cwidian; *p.* ode, ede *To reproach, abuse, revile, calumniate:*—Teóncwidedon *conviciebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 58. Teóncwid[ed]on, 74, 33. Fore teáncuidendum ûs *pro calumpniantibus nobis*, Rtl. 176, 33. Cf. hearm-cwidian.

teónd, es; *m. One who draws:*—Heó behealdende wæs hwylcum teónde hê upp âhafen wæs, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 34.

teónd, es; *m. An accuser*:—Gif wíteþeów mon betýhþ . . . ðonne sh se teónd ſine swingellan æt him, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Eode se man sylf tó ðe man tuge, and hæbbe se teónd (se ðe týhþ, MS. B.) cyre, swá wæterordál swá ýsenordál, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Tiónd, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 3. Gylde man ðam teónde his ceápgyld, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19: L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 20: 282, 3.

teóne, an; *f. Calumny, reproach*:—Teóne *calumnia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 29. Wéron hyra tungan getale teónan gehwylcre and tó yfele gehwam ungemet scearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 6. v. teóna.

teónere, es; *m. A calumniator*:—Hé geeádmét ðane teónere *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 4.

teón-full; *adj.* I. *grievous, vexatious, troublous, woeful*:—Se teónfulla dæg (*the last day*), Wulfst. 187, 3. Hú geswincful and hú teónful ðis líf is *how full of travail and trouble this life is*, 273, 6. Ða teónfullan *infesta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 15. II. of persons, (1) *causing hurt* or *injury*:—Teónfullum on teso *so as to hurt the harmful* (those who were attending to the fiery furnace), Cd. Th. 232, 4; Dan. 255. (2) *causing vexation* or *annoyance, exasperating*. v. teónian, I:—Mǽgþ teónful *generatio exasperans*, Ps. Spl. 77, 10. III. *insolent, abusive, contumelious, contemptuous, calumnious*:—Teónful *injuriosus*, geflitful *contentiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 32: 74, 32. Se mynstres hordere sí . . . ná drǽfend ne teónful (*non turbulentus, non injuriosus*), R. Ben. 54, 9. Ðú ne scealt nánne man wyrigan, ne nánne man tǽlan, ne teónful beón, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 359. Ys steór leás on múþe teónfulles (*contumeliosi*), Scint. 114, 9. Teónfulle wé synd *contumeliosi sumus*, 155, 14. Wéron hí æfter æþelborennesse oferhýdige and hearmcwydole . . . Hí ðurhwunedon on heora teónfullum wordum *they persisted in their insolent language*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 14. [In þa teonfulle (*destructive*) sæ, Laym. 4585.]

teón-hete, es; *m. Harmful* or *wrongful hate, dire hostility*:—Wíd ðam teónhete (*the hostilsty of the Egyptians in pursuit of the Israelites*), Cd. Th. 191, 34; Exod. 224. Wíd teónhete, Ps. Th. 147, 2.

teónian; *p.* ode. I. *to vex, irritate*. v. teón-full, II. 2:—Hý teónedon † hig gremedon *irritaverunt* (*Moysen*), Ps. Lamb. 105, 16. II. *to reproach, revile, abuse, calumniate*:—Se ðe teónaþ þearfan tǽlþ Scyppende his *qui calumniatur pauperem, exprobat factori ejus*, Scint. 156, 14: 178, 18. Ðá hine (*David*) teóne wyrde (teónode and wyrgde? see note) Chus, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Ne teónian mé ða módigan *non calumnientur me superbi*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 122. Teóniendum mé *calumniantibus me*, 121. [Hwon his briddes teoneð him *when its young ones vex it* (*the pelican*), A. R. 118, 10. Me teoneð mare þ . . . *quod altius me urit*, Kath. 550. I tene (*trouble*) hem no more, Allit. Pms. 60, 759. Þe naked to tene, Gaw. 2002. Alle wordes him tyeneþ and greueþ, bote yef hi ne by to god, Ayenb. 142, 28. Tyrauntz þat teneþ trewe men, Piers P. 15, 412. Tenyñ or urethyñ *irrito*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Frs.* tiona, tiuna *to injure: O. Sax.* gi-tiunean *to harm*.] v. tínan.

teónlíce; *adv.* I. *in a manner that causes harm* or *trouble, grievously, miserably*:—Hí gedrémde deópe weorðaþ . . . swylce teónlíce geteoriaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 27: Exon. Th. 226, 17; Ph. 407. II. *in a way that brings shame* or *affront, with insult* or *ignominy*:—Man sceal ða geógoðe lǽdan gehæft heánlíce and swá bysmorlíce bringan of heora éðle and betǽcan eów teónlíce on hǽðenra hand, Wulfst. 295, 19. Sende on heora eorþan toscean teónlíce *he brought shame on them by sending frogs into their land*, Ps. Th. 104, 26. Ðencan hú hig hyne teónlýcost áteón myhton *to devise how they might treat him with most ignominy*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 7.

teón-líg, es; *m. Hurtful, destructive flame*, of the conflagration at the last day:—Eall þreó nimeþ fýres wælm . . . teónlég somod bærneþ þreó (*earth, sea, and sky*) eal on ún, Exon. Th. 60, 14; Cri. 969. Tiónlég, Elen. Kmbl. 2556; El. 1279.

teón-rǽden[n], e; *f. Wrong, injury*:—Dæt hig wrecan mihton heora teónrǽdenne mid tintergum on him (*ut reddamus ei* (Samson), *quae in nos operatus est*) . . . Hig woldon hine tintregian for heora teónrǽdene, Jud. 15, 10, 14. Nicanores heáfod hí setton tó tácne for his teónrǽdene (*the wrong he had done to them*), Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 640: Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. Gif hé on gehwylcum teónrǽdennum (*injuriis*) geþyld lufige . . . Gé eác earfeþa and teónrǽdena (*injurias*) forberaþ, R. Ben. 27, 1, 21.

teón-smiþ, es; *m. A worker of hurt* or *wrong, an evil-doer*:—Wéron teónsmiðas (*the evil spirits that persecuted Guthlac*) tornes fulle, . . . earme andsacan, Exon. Th. 114, 21; Gú. 176.

teóntig. v. hund-teóntig.

teón-word, es; *n. A word that conveys reproach, insult, abuse, calumny; a word that does wrong*:—Hig tǽldon ðæt land mid heora teónwordum *they slandered the land with their calumnies*, Num. 13, 33. Eorl óðerne mid teónwordum tǽleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Frag. Kmbl. 6; Leás. 4. Næs heó swá nú æðelborene men synt mid oferméttum ásfylled . . . ne mid teónwordum *she was not, as nobly born men now are, filled with haughtiness . . . or with insolent words*, Lchdm. iii. 428, 33.

teorian; *p.* ode. I. *to tire* (Intrans.), *faint, fail, cease*:—Treówgeþofta teoraþ hwílum wícia þ wordbeót *faithful comrade fails at times, feeble prove promises*, Exon. Th. 469, 21; Hy. 11, 5. Tiorade *desisse*, Txts. 57, 668. Teorode, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 37: Exon. Th. 436, 29; Rä. 55, 8. Eágan mé teoredon *defecerunt oculi mei*, Ps. Th. 118, 82. Gif mon on langum wege teorige *if a man tire on a long journey*, Lchdm. ii. 16, 16. Lǽcedóm wiþ miclum gange ofer land ðý læs hé teorige, 16, 26. Be ðone ðe lád teorie (*fail*). Ðeáh æt stæltyhtlan lád teorie Ængliscan, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 13–14. Gif ðeós lád teorie, 6; Th. i. 354, 31. II. *to tire* (trans.), *to cause to fail* or *faint*:—Gif míne grame þenceaþ gást teorian *if foes think to make my spirit faint*, Ps. Th. 141, 3. [Him trukeþ his iwit, him teoreþ (*fails*) his miht, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 38. *O. Sax.* far-terian *to destroy*.] v. á-, ge-teorian; teran.

teorig, teorigend-líc, teorodness, teorung. v. un-teorig, á-teorigendlíc, ge-teorodness, á-, ge-teorung.

teors, es; *m. A tarse* (v. Halliwell's Dict.); membrum virile:—Teors *calamus*, herþan *testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 30. Teors *veretrum*, teors, ðæt wépen *vel* lim *calamus*, 283, 55, 56. Wíð hærþena sáre and teorses, Lchdm. i. 358, 4. Smyre ðone teors and ða hærþan, ðonne hafaþ hé mycelne lust, 358, 19: 350, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* zers *veretrum*.]

teoru(-o), teru(-o), tearo, taru; *gen.* teorwes, *also* tearos; *n.*: teora, tara, an; *m. Tar, resin, gum*; also *the wax of the ear*:—Teoru *gluten*, Txts. 67, 985. Teoru, teru *cummi*, 55, 616: *resina*, 93, 1716. Blæc teoru (teru) *napta*, 79, 1360. Teru *bapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 17: *cummi*, 137, 44. Blæc teru *napta*, 60, 5. Tero *gluten*, 40, 25: *napta*, 71, 35. Taru, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Wiþ teorwe, 132, 5. Meng wiþ sóte sealt, teoro, hunig, 76, 8: 134, 11. Dó of ðínum eáran ðæt teoro, 112, 3. Meng wiþ pipor and wiþ teoran, 76, 7. [To maken a tur of tigel and ter, Gen. and Ex. 662. The tarre that to thyne sheep bylongeth, Piers P. C-text, x. 262. Terre *butumen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 227, col. 2 (15th cent.). Tere, 279, col. 2. Terre or pyk, Prompt. Parv. 489. *Icel.* tjara.] v. ifig-, scip-, treów-teoru (-tearo, -teora); tirwa.

teorung, e; *f. Fainting, failing, exhaustion*:—Sum gemyndleás wíf férde wórigende geond wudas and feldas and ðǽr gelæg ðǽr hí seó teorung gelette *a certain witless woman went wandering about the woods and fields, and lay down where exhaustion prevented her going further*, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 15. v. á-, ge-teorung.

teosol(**ul**, **-ol**), es; *m. A small squared piece of stone, a die*:—Tasul(-ol) *tessera*, Txts. 101, 2000. Tæslum *tesellum* (*tessellis* in text, v. tæsl), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 44. Tæfles monnes, ðonne teoselum weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 345, 9; Gn. Ex. 185. Tesulas *tesseras*, Txts. 114, 84. [From Latin.]

teosu, tesu, tæsu(-o), wes; *m*(?). *n*(?). I. *hurt, injury*:—Álet gehwearf teónfullum on teso *the fire turned to the hurt of the harmful*, Cd. Th. 232, 4; Dan. 255. Lǽcnade monigo of teissum † cualmum *curavit multos a plagis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21. II. *wrong, fraud*:—Álýs míne sáwle from ðære tungan ðe teosu wylle *libera animam meam a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Biþ deófla wíse ðæt hí dugeðe beswícaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ *the devils' way is to seduce from virtue and to incite to wrong*, Exon. Th. 362, 9; Wal. 34. Óðer hine lǽreþ ðæt hé healde Metodes miltse, óðer hine tyhteþ and on tæso lǽreþ, Salm. Kmbl. 984; Sal. 493. v. next two words.

teosu-sprǽc, e; *f. Hurtful, deceitful speech*:—Se getynga wer on teosusprǽce *vir linguosus*, Ps. Th. 139, 11.

teoswian, teswian; *p.* ode *To hurt, injure, annoy*:—A hine ofslyhþ, T hine teswaþ, and hine on ða tungan sticaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 189; Sal. 94.

teóða, teogeða; *ord. num. Tenth*, (1) marking order:—Seó teóðe (teigða, Lind.) tíd *hora decima*, Jn. Skt. 1, 39. Ða wæteru wanedon óð ðæne teóðan mónð, and on ðam teóðan mónðe æteówdon ðæra munta cnollas, Gen. 8, 5. Wite cristenra manna gehwilc, ðæt hé his Drihtene his teóðunge, á swá seó sulh ðone teóðan æcer gegá, rihtlíce gelǽste, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11. See Seebohm's Village Community, p. 114. Ðý teogeþan dæge mónþes, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 15. In regula ða teiða *in canone decimo*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 17. On ðone teogeþan dæg ðæs mónðes, Shrn. 102, 22. Teogþan, 84, 1. (2) marking division:—Syle ðone teóðan dǽl ealra ðínra wæsma, Deut. 14, 22. Ðý ilcan geáre gebócude Æþelwulf cyning teóþan dǽl his londes ofer al his ríce Gode tó lofe and him selfum tó écere hǽlo, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 25: Ex. 29, 40. Ðæs hereteámes ealles teóðan sceat Abraham sealde Godes biscope, Cd. Th. 128, 5; Gen. 2122. Done téþan (teóþan, Bd. M.) dǽl, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 18. Díne teóðan sceattas ágyf ðú Gode, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31. (2 a) used substantively, *a tithe*:—'Ic ðé wille gesyllan míne teóðan (*decimas*)' . . . Gif wé úre teóðan gesyllan nyllaþ, ús ða nygon dǽlas biþ ætbrǽdene, and se teóða án ús biþ tó lǽf[e], L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 20–26, cf. L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 1–5.

teóðian, teogoðian; *p.* ode. I. *to take out a tenth part of anything*:—On eallum geáre sind getealde ðreó hund daga and fíf and sixtig daga; ðonne gif wé teóðiaþ ðás geárlícan dagas (*if we take a tenth of the days of the year*), ðonne beóþ ðǽr six and ðrítig teóðingdagas, Homl. Th. i. 178, 21. II. *to take a tenth part and give it, to pay tithe of* anything:—Ic teóðie ealle míne éhta, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 25. Gé ðe teóðiaþ (teóðigaþ, MS. B.: tægþigaþ, Rush.) mintan and dile, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. Gé ðe teóþiaþ (teigðas, Lind.: tegðigas, Rush.)

ælce wyrte, Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Gé teogoðiaþ eówrne kymen, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 28. Teódige hé eal ðæt hé ége, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 22. Ús is wyrse ðæt wé úrne ceáp teóþian, gif wé willaþ syllan úre ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 7. Heáfodmen teódian, Wulfst. 181, 18. Gif gé nellaþ teódian ælc ðæra þinga ðe eów God lǽneþ. 297, 2: Homl. Th. i. 178, 30: ii. 608, 21. II a. *to grant a tenth*:—Ða ða hé teódode gynd eall his cynerice ðone teódan dǽl ealra his lande *quando decimam partem terrarum per omne regnum meum dare decreui*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 106, 21. v. ge-teódian; un-teódod.

teódung(-ing), e; *f.* I. *tithe, a tenth part*, (a) in passages not relating to the Christian church:—Hé sealde him ða teódunge (*decimam*) of eallum ðám þingum, Gen. 14, 20. Of eallum þingum, ðe ðu mé sylst, ic bringe ðé teódunga (*decimas*), 28, 22. Ic sylle teóþunga (tegðunge, Rush.: teigðuncgas, Lind. *decimas*) ealles ðæs ðe ic hæbbe, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Abraham geaf ðam kincge Melchisedech ða teódunga (*decimas*) of ðám ðingon ðe hé gewunnen hæfde, Prud. 56. (b) with special reference to the English church. 'In A.D. 787 tithe was made imperative by the legatine councils held in England, which being attended and confirmed by the kings and ealdormen had the authority of witenagemots,' Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 228. See also Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. ii, c. x. Accordingly laws of a later date and ecclesiastical writings contain injunctions for the payment of tithe:—Ic Æðelstán cyninge . . . eów bidde . . . ðæt gé of mínum ágenum góde ágifan ða teódunga, ǽgðer ge on cwicum ceápe ge on ðæs geáres eorðwæstmum; . . . and ða biscopas ðæt ilce dón on heora ágenum góde, and míne ealdormen and míne gerefan ðæt silfe. And ic wille ðæt bisceop and ða gerefan hit beódan eallum ðám ðe him híran sculon, ðæt hit tó ðam rihtan ándagan gelǽst sý . . . Gif wé ða teódunga Gode gelǽstan nellaþ, hé ús benimeþ ðara nigon dǽla ðonne wé læst wénaþ, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 1–196, 7: L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 244, 15. Ðæt neádgafol úres Drihtnes, ðæt sýn úre teódunga and cyricsceattas . . . Ægðer ge earm ge eádig, ðe énige teolunga habbe, gelǽste Gode his teódunga mid ealre blisse, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 25–272, 2. Wile cristenra manna gehwilc, ðæt hé his Drihtene his teódunge, á swá seó sulh ðone teódan æcer gegá, rihtlíce gelǽste, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11. Godes ǽ ús bebýt, ðæt wé sceolon calle ða ðing ðe ús gesceótaþ of úres geáres teolunge Gode ða teódunge syllan, Homl. Th. i. 178, 28: Wulfst. 102, 20. Further, the time of payment and the penalties for neglect to pay were fixed:—Gif hwá teódunge forhealde, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wíte mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 1. Gif hwá teódinge forhealde, and hé sí cyninges þegn, gilde .x. healfmearc, landágende .v. healfmearc, ceorl .xii. ór, L. N. P. L. 60; Th. ii. 300, 9. Be teódungum. Sý ælcere geógnðe teódung gelǽst be Pentecosten, and ðara eorðwæstma be emnihte . . . and gif hwá ðonne ða teódunge gelǽstan nelle, swá wé gecweden habbaþ, fare ðæs cynges gerefa tó and ðæs biscepes and ðæs mynstres mæssepreóst and niman unþances ðone teódan dǽl tó ðam mynstre ðe hit tó gebyrige and tǽcan him tó ðam nigoðan dǽle; and tódǽle man ða eahta dǽlas on twá, and fó se landhláford tó healfum, tó healfum se biscep, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 262, 19–264, 4: L. Eth. v. 11; Th. i. 308, 1: ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 14–23. Some information as to the destination of tithe is contained in the following:—Man ágife ælce teódunge tó ðam ealdan mynstre ðe seó hýrnes tó hýrþ, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 6. Gif hwá þegena sý ðe on his bócland cyricean hæbbe ðe legerstów on sý, gesylle hé ðone þriddan dǽl his ágenre teódunge into his cyricean, i. 2; Th. i. 262, 13: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 25. Be teódunge se cyng and his witan habbaþ gecoren and gecweden, ðæt þridda dǽl ðare teódunge þe tó circan gebyrige gá tó ciricbóte, and óðer dǽl ðám Godes þeówum, þridde Godes þearfum and earman (v. teoðungsceatt) þeówetlingan, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 6–9. Gange ǽgðer ge cyricsceat ge teódunge intó ðam hálgan mynstre, Chart. Erl. 236, 2. In a charter, which speaks of Edward as dead, a tithe of eight pennies from each hide is mentioned as due to Taunton:—Hér swutulaþ on ðisum gewrite hwylce gerihta langon intó Tántúne. Ðæt is . . . teódung of ælcere híde eahta penegas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 233, 8. v. æcer-, corn-teódung. II. *a tithing, an association of ten men* (ten such associations formed a *hynden*, q.v.). The word remains as the name of a local division in many of the southern counties, v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 86, n. 2, but in the earlier time it seems to be personal. v. teódung-ealdor, -mann:—Ðæt man funde énne man ðér máre folc sig swá of úre teódunge ðær læsse folc sý *that one man should be provided alike where the population was large, as where it was so small that there was only one tithing to draw upon*, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 14. Ðæt wé ús gegaderian á emban énne mónaþ ða hyndenmenn and ða ðe ða teódunge bewitan, v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 3. Ðæt ælc mon beó on teódunge. Wé willaþ, ðæt ælc freó man beó on hundrede and on teódunge gebroht, ðe láde wyrðe beón wylle oððe weres wyrðe, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 18–22. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 85; Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i, c. 9.

teódung-oeáp, es; *m. Tithe-stock, stock paid as tithe*:—Gehéraþ hwæt se æþela láreów sægde be manna teóþungceápe. Hé cwæþ: Nú neálǽceþ ðæt wé sceolan úre ǽhta and úre wæstmas gesamnian. Dón wé ðonne Drihtne þancas ðe ús ða wæstmas sealde, and sýn wé geniyndige ðæs ðe ús Crist sylfa bebeád. Hé cwæþ, ðæt wé symble emb twelf mónaþ ágeáfon ðone teóþan dǽl ðæs ðe wé on ceápe habban . . . Úre Drihten bebeád, ðæt wé symle emb twelf mónaþ gedǽlan ðone teóþan dǽl on úrum wæstmum and on cwicum ceápe, Blickl. Homl. 39, 10–20.

teódung-dagas; *pl. Tithing-days, days amounting to a tithe of the year*, a term applied to the thirty-six week days in the six weeks of Lent from the first Sunday in Lent until Easter-day:—Gif wé teódiaþ ðás geárlícan dagas, ðonne beóþ ðǽr six and ðrítig teódingdagas; and fram ðisum dæge (*the first Sunday in Lent*) óð ðone hálgan Ésterdæg sind twá and feówertig daga; dó ðonne ða six Sunnandagas of ðam getele, ðonne beóþ ða six and ðrítig ðæs geáres teódingdagas ús tó forhæfednysse getealde . . . Wé sceolon on ðisum teódingdagum úrne lichaman mid forhæfednysse teódian, Homl. Th. i. 178, 21–30: ii. 608, 20: L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 10. Ús gebyreþ, ðæt wé ælces þinges úre teódunge rihtlíce Gode betécan; ðonne syndan ðás dagas (*fast days of Lent*) getealde for teódingdagas innan geáres fæce, and wé sculan eác ða teódunge wyrdlíce Gode gelǽstan, Wulfst. 102, 21.

teódung-ealdor, es; *m. A chief of ten monks, a dean*:—Hwylce mynstres teódingealdras (*decani*) beón sceolon. Gif seó geférrǽden tó ðam micel sý, sýn gecorene of ðám sylfum gebróðrum ða ðe gódes gewittes sýn, and syn gesette tó teódingealdrum (*constituantur decani*), R. Ben. 46, 6–10: 137, 17–20. Cf. teódung, II.

teódung-georn; *adj. Sedulous in paying tithes*:—Ælmysgeorn and cyricgeorn and teóþunggeorn tó Godes cyricean and earmum mannum *eleemosynas libenter erogans, et ad ecclesiam libenter frequens, et sedulo decimas erogans ecclesiae Dei ac pauperibus*, L. Ecg. C. prm.; Th. ii. 132, 15: Anglia xii. 518, 26.

teódung-land, es; *n. Land that was subject to the payment of tithe* (?):—Ic féng tó mínan londe and sealde hit ðon biscope ða fíf hida wiðt ðon londe æt Liddgeard wiðt fíf hídan and biscop and eal híwan forgeáfan mé ða seówer and án wæs teódinglond *I resumed my land and sold it, the five hides to wit, to the bishop* (*of Winchester*) *for the land at Liddiard, for five hides, and the bishop and brethren granted me the four* (*free of tithe?*) *and one was subject to tithe*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 135, 2–6. As may be seen from another charter, the land at Liddiard was in the hands of the bishop of Winchester, v. 144; and several names besides will be found common to the two charters. For the *teódung* of a hide, see the last passage given under teódung, I b.

teódung-mann, es; *m.* I. *one set over ten persons, a ruler of ten*:—Ic sette hig tó teódingmannum *constitui eos decanos*, Deut. i, 15. Geceós wíse men and sóðfæste . . . and gesete of him . . . teódingmen (*decanos*), Ex. 18, 21. II. as a technical English term, *the head of a tithing*, v. teódung, II:—Wé cwǽdon be uncúðum yrfe, ðæt nán man næfde búton hé hæfde ðæs hundredes manna gewitnyssa oððe ðæs teódingmannes, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 260, 1. Gyf neód on handa stande, cýðe hit man ðam hundredes men, and hé syððan ðám teódingmannum, 2; Th. i. 258, 8.

teódung-sceatt, es; *m. A tax of a tenth, a tithe*:—Teóþingsceat *decimatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 36: 73, 44. Swá fealla earmra manna swá on ðæs rícan neáweste sweltaþ, and hé him nele syllan his teóþungsceatta dǽl, ðonne biþ hé ealra ðara manna deáþes sceldig, Blickl. Homl. 53, 6. Mid ðam oftige ðæs neádgafoles ðe cristene men Gode gelǽstan scoldon on heora teódingsceattum, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 14.

teped, ter. v. tæpped, ge-ter.

teran; *p.* tær, *pl.* tǽron; *pp.* toren *To tear, rend, bite, lacerate*, (1) literal:—Fealleþ on síðan ðæt ic (*a plough*) tóþum tere, Exon. Th. 403, 27; Rä. 22, 14. Hit tyrþ (*mordebit*) eal swá snaca, Scint. 105, 8. Teraþ *carpunt*, Germ. 395, 403. Gif swín deáde men teraþ (*laceraverint*), L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 38. Ða tær hé his clǽdas *scissis vestibus*, Gen. 37, 29, 34. Wyrmas gelíce mid ðǽm scillum gelíce mid ðé múþe ða eorðan sliton and tǽron *oribus scamisque suis humum atterentes*, Nar. 14, 12. Hæfdon hié tét and hié mid ðǽm ða men wundodon and tǽron *habentes dentes quibus artus militum violabant*, 15, 9. Ða fuglas mid hiora clǽum ða fixas tǽron, 16, 21. Hé ongon his hrægl teran, Exon. Th. 278, 10; Jul. 595. Feax teran *to tear the hair*, Judth. Thw. 25, 28. Ne sceal hé teran ne bítan swá swá wulf, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 9. Tó teorenne *lacerandum*, Txts. 172, 2. Terende weleras *mordens labia*, Sciut. 78, 14. Teorende hine *discerpens eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 26. Mid slítendum ł terendum tóðreómum *validis* (*voracibus*) *gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 43. (1 a) *to bite*, of pungent food, etc.:—Hé is swíðe biter on múþe and hé ðé tiþ on ða þrotan ðonne ðú his érest fandast *talia sunt, ut degustata mordeant*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 29. (2) figurative:—Ne ðú hine ne tél ne ne ter mid wordum *do not backbite*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. [*Goth.* dis-, ga-tairan: *O. H. Ger.* zeran.] v. á-, ge-, tó-teran.

Ter-finnas; *pl. Finns occupying country west of the White Sea*:—Ða Beormas hæfdon swíþe wel gebúd hira land . . . Ac ðara Terfinna land wæs eal wéste . . . Finnas, him þúhte, and ða Beormas sprǽcon neáh án gepeóde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29.

tergan. v. tirgan.

termen, es; *m. A term, fixed date*:—Gif ðú wille witan ðæt gemǽre

terminum septuagesimalis, ðonne tele ðū . . . ðonne on ðam teóðan stent se termen, ðæt gemǽre, Lchdm. iii. 228, 3. On noll Aprilis byð se forma termen on ðam circule ðe ys *decennovenalis*, oððe *paschalis* gehâten, Anglia viii. 310, 42: 323, 3. Ðæt gemǽre ðæs termenes pasche, 322, 34. On ðam termine ðære easterlican tíde, 315, 19. Ymbe ðæne termen, 324, 29. [*Icel.* termin. From Latin.]

tero(-u), teso, tesulas, teswian. v. teoru, teosu, teosol, teoswian.

teter, tetr, es; *m. Tetter, a cutaneous disease*:—Teter *balsis*, Txts. 43, 262: Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 61: 125, 13: *briensis*, i. 288, 5. Teter, tetr *impetigo*, Txts. 69, 1047: *petigo*, 85, 1550. Teter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 3. Spryng *vel* tetr *papula* vel *pustula*, Txts. 88, 791. Se hæfþ teter (*impetiginem*) on his líchoman, se hæfþ on his móde gîtsunga . . . Bûtan tweón se teter bûtan sâre hê ofergǽþ ðone líchoman, and suâ ðeáh ðæt lim geunwlitegaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 15–17: Scint. 99, 10. On tetere *impetigine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 27. Wið sceb and wið teter, Lchdm. i. 150, 5: 234, 10. Wið teter, of andwlitan tó dónne, 336, 3. *This form* tetra, *perhaps influenced by* lepra *which precedes it, also occurs*:—Ðonne becymþ of ðâm ylcum wǽtum oððe sió hwîte ríéfþo þe mon on sûþerne *lepra* hât, oþðe tetra, oþþe heáfodhriéfðo, oððe óman, Lchdm. ii. 228, 13. [A tetere *serpedo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 267, col. 2 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zitaroh *impetigo, scabies: Ger.* zitteroch; zittermal *tetter, ring-worm*.]

tēþa, tēðed, te-treþ, te-tridit, te-weorpan, tewestre. v. teóða, ge-tēðed, tó-tredan, tó-weorpan, wull-tewestre.

tíber, tífer, es; *n. A sacrifice, offering, victim*:—Wit fŷr and sweord habbaþ, hwær is ðæt tíber ðæt ðû torht Gode tó ðam brynegielde bringan þencest (cf. ic âxige hwær seó offrung sig; hêr ys wudu and fŷr *ecce ignis et ligna; ubi est victima?* Gen. 22, 7), Cd. Th. 175, 4; Gen. 2890. Ðû scealt mê onsecgan sunu ðínne tó tíbre *offeres filium tuum in holocaustum* (Gen. 22, 2), 172, 31; Gen. 2852. Se ðe on tífre gesalde Drihten Hǽlend, 301, 1; Sat. 575. Hié Drihtne lâc begen brohton; brego engla beseah on Abeles gield, cyning eallwihta, Caines ne wolde tíber sceáwian (*ad munera illius* (*Cain*) *non respexit Dominus*, Gen. 4, 5), 60, 9; Gen. 979. Noe tíber onsægde (*obtulit holocausta*, Gen. 8, 20), 90, 29; Gen. 1502: 108, 17; Gen. 1807. Hâlig tíber (*Isaac*), 204, 6; Exod. 415. Ic on ðîn hûs gange and ðǽr tîdum ðê tífer onsecge . . . Ðâs ic mid mûðe âspræc . . . ðæt ic ðê on tífrum forgulde ealle ða gehât ðe ic mid mînum welerum tôdǽlde *introibo in domum tuam in holocaustis . . . Haec locutum est os meum . . . : Holocausta offeram tibi*, Ps. Th. 65, 12–13. Tíber, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. v. timber. [*O. H. Ger.* zepar, zebar *hostia, sacrificium, holocaustum: Ger.* zieſer *in* ungezieſer. Cf. *Icel.* tafn *a sacrifice, victim*. See Grmm. D. M. p. 36.] v. fyrd- (?), sige-, sigor-, wîn-tíber (-tífer).

tíberness, e; *f. Sacrifice, destruction, immolation*:—Rǽde on his bôcum hwelce tíbernessa ǽgðer ge on monslihtum ge on hungre ge on scipgebroce *let him read in his books what sacrifices of life there were by slaughter, famine, and shipwreck* (the Latin, which is not closely followed, has *qui caedem didicerunt*), Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 18.

tícan, Lchdm. ii. 60, 18. *read* tilian.

tícceen, es; *n. A kid*:—Ticcen *hedus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 1: 78, 34: *edum*, 288, 18: ii. 30, 56. Ticcenes geallan, Lchdm. ii. 28, 21. Ða nâmon hig ân ticcen and ofsnidon hit, Gen. 37, 31. Ic sende ðê ân ticcen (*hoedum*) of mînre heorde, 38, 17, 20. Buccan wê offriaþ oððe ticcen, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 32. Ne sealdest ðû mê nǽfre ân ticcen (ticgen, Lind.: tycchen, *later MS.*), Lk. Skt. 15, 29. Ticcenu beóþ eáðmelte, Lchdm. ii. 196, 24. Bring mê twâ ða betstan tyccenu (*hoedos*) . . . Heó befeóld his handa mid ðæra tyccena fellum, Gen. 27, 9, 16. Swâ swâ se hyrde âsyndraþ ða scêp fram tyccenum (ticgenum, Lind.: ticnum, Rush.: ticchenan, *later MS.*), Mt. 25, 32. The word occurs in local names, e. g. Ticcenes-, Ticnes-feld. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [*O. H. Ger.* zicchîn, zicchî *hoedus: Ger.* zicke *a kid*.]

tícgende. v. týcgan.

tícia, an; *n. A tick* (an insect infesting animals):—Ticia *ricinus*, Txts. 109, 1130. [A teke *ascarida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 255, col. 1 (15th cent.). A tyke, Wülck. Gl. 566, 18. Tyke, wyrm, Prompt. Parv. 493. To fles ant to fleye, to tyke ant to tadde, P. S. 238, 4. *O. Du.* teke: *M. H. Ger.* zeche, zecke: *Ger.* zecke. Cf. *the borrowed Romance forms, Fr.* tique: *Ital.* zecca.]

tíclum, Exon. Th. 420, 12; Rä. 40, 2. v. tíl.

tíctator, es; *m. The Anglicized form of Latin* dictator:—Hió him gesetton hîr[r]an lâdteów ðonne hiera consul wǽre, ðone ðe hié tictatores hêton, and hié mid ðæm tictatore micelne sige hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 3.

tíd, e; *f. Tide* (as in Shrove-*tide*, etc.), *time, hour*; tempus, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 39: hora, 53, 17. I. marking time when, *time* at which anything happens, *time* or *date* of an event, *time, hour*:—Be ðam dæge and ðære tíde nân mann nât . . . Gê nyton hwænne seó tíd ys, Mk. Skt. 13, 32, 33. Ða com his tíd ðæt hê sceolde of middangearde tó Drihtne féran, Bd. 4, 3: S. 567, 13: 4, 9: S. 577, 16. Tó morgen on dísse ylcan tíde ic sende micelne hagol, Ex. 9, 18. Ðæt sylþ his wæstmas tô rihtre tíde, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Hê on gerisene tíd mid hwâte seów, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 34. On eallum tídum secggan wê him þanc, Blickl. Homl. 103, 25. I a. *a proper time, time at which a thing can* or *ought to be done, time* (as in to be in *time*), *season, opportunity*:—Ðæt tíd wǽre stânas tó sendanne and tíd tó sonnienne, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 9. Tíd is ðæt ðû fêre, Exon. Th. 179, 30; Gû. 1269. Hwilum sié spræce tíld, Past. 38; Swt. 275, 17. Hê bît ðære tíde, hwonne hê ðæs wierðe sié, ðæt hê hine besúcan môte, 33; Swt. 227, 11. On tíde hê sende hys þeów *at the season he sent a servant* (A. V.), Lk. Skt. 20, 10. Ðæt hê him on tíde mete sylle *to give them meat in due season* (A. V.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 45. Tó tíde, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Se ðe his ǽr tíde ne tiolaþ, ðonne biþ his on tíd untilad, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3. Ic ondette gîfernesse metes ǽr tídum, and in tíde, ge eác ofer rihttíde, Anglia xi. 98, 24. Bi ðon hérǽfter in heora tíid is tó secgenne *de quibus in sequentibus suo tempore dicendum est*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 40. Ofer ða tíd ðæs sǽwetes, 4, 28; S. 605, 8. I b. marking a definite time in the day, *an hour*:—Hit wæs ðâ seó teóðe tíd *hora erat quasi decima*, Jn. Skt. 1, 39. Ða wæs neán seó syxte tíd, and þýstro wǽron ofer ealle eorþan ôð ða nigoþan tíde, Lk. Skt. 23, 44. Fram ðære sixtan tíde ôð ða nigoðan tíd, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 45. Hê ût eode embe ða sixtan and nigoðan tíde . . . embe ða endlyftan tíde, 20, 5–6. Ymbe ða nygoðan tíd clypode se Hǽlend, 27, 46. Ymb ða teóðan tíd dæges, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 12. Sele drincan on þreó tída, on undern, on middæg, on nôn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 1. I c. as an ecclesiastical term, *a canonical hour, hour for a service, the service at such an hour*:—Ic singe ǽlce dæg seofon tída *psallo omni die septem synaxes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 30. Wé lǽraþ ðæt man on rihtne tíman tída ringe, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5. Gif preóst on gesetne tíman tída ne ringe, oþþe tída ne singe, L. N. P. L. 36; Th. ii. 296, 3–4. I d. *a time at which a commemoration takes place, a tide, festival, anniversary*:—On ðone þriddan dæge ðæs mônðes biþ ðæs hâlgan pâpan tíd ðe is nemned Sćt Antheri, Shrn. 47, 31: 48, 5, *and often*. Týd, 150, 11: 151, 17. Ðæs heáhengles (*St. Michael*) tíd, Blickl. Homl. 197, 4. Seó tíd (*the anniversary of a victory*), 205, 28. Cristes tíd *Christmas*, Lchdm. ii. 294, 27. Tó Sćs Michaeles tíde *at Michaelmas*, Chr. 759; Erl. 54, 14. Se cyng nam ðǽr his feorme in ðære middewintres tíde, 1006; Erl. 140, 30. Ic bebeóde ðæt mon hiora tíd borga geuueordíæ tó ânes dæges tó Ósuulfes tíde *I enjoin that the anniversary of them both be kept on one day, on Oswulf's anniversary*, Chart. Th. 460, 1–7. Is ðeós tíd (*Easter*) ealra tída hêhst and hâlgost, Blickl. Homl. 83, 19. Beó ðâm hâlgum tídan eallum cristenum mannum sib and sôm gemǽne, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 28. II. marking duration, (1) where the length of time is indefinite, *time, a period of time*; in pl. *times* (as in *our times*, etc.):—Uncûþ biþ ǽghwylcum ânum men his lífes tíd, Blickl. Homl. 125, 7. Wé sceolan on dísse sceortan tíde geearnian ðce ræste, 83, 2. Hê langre tíde ealle heora mǽgþe wæs geondfarende, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 26. On sibbe tíde *in time of peace*, 2, 16; S. 520, 10. Ðû ne oncneówe ða tíde ðínre geneósunge, Lk. Skt. 19, 44. On ða tíid suâ hucle suâ biscephâd underfêng, hê underfêng martyrdóm. On ða tíid wæs tó herigeanne ðæt mon wilnode biscephâdes, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 18. Ic sume tíd fram ðê gewât, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 29. Twelf wintra tíd *for the space of twelve years*, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Eálâ ðæt wolde God ðæt ûssa tída wǽren swelce, Met. 8, 40. Hê wæs him feor manegum tídum (*for a long time*, A. V.), Lk. Skt. 20, 9. Ǽr eallum tídum ácenned, Blickl. Homl. 31, 24. Ða ðe on mê gelŷfaþ eallum tídum on ęcnesse, 231, 4. Ðæt wæs geworden on Wulfheres tídum, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 42. On ðâm tídum árás Pelales gedwild, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 6. Sió wyrd dǽlþ eallum gesceaftum stówa and tída, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 33. (1 a) *time, condition of things*:—On ðam endenŷhstan dagum ðissere worulde beóþ frécenlíce tída, Wulfst. 81, 12. (2) where the period is a definite one:—Ðâ (*after the first act of creation*) eodon þrŷ dagas forð bûton tída gemetum (*without measurement of hours and days*); for ðan ðe tunglan nǽron gesceapene, Homl. Th. i. 100, 7. (2 a) *an hour* of the day:—Æfter lytlum fæce swylce ânre tíde, Lk. Skt. 22, 59. Healfre tíde fæc, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 1. On ânre tíde dæges *in the course of one hour*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 2. Steorran hié ætiówdon ful neáh healfe tíd ofer undern, Chr. 540; Erl. 16, 4. Âne tíd dæges, 879; Erl. 80, 30. Hû ne synt twelf tída ðæs dæges? Jn. Skt. 11, 9. Feówer and twentig tída . . . ðæt is ân dæg and ân niht, Lchdm. iii. 254, 13: 260, 13–15. Æfter þrîm tídum geléd hyne tó bæþe, Lchdm. i. 302, 17. Ân wæcce hæfþ þreó tída, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 14. (2 b) *one of the four seasons of the year*:—Hærfestlícre tíde *autumnali (tempore)*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 48. Óþ sumeres tíd, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 35. Feówer tída syndan on ðæm geáre, Blickl. Homl. 35, 15. On lenctenlícere emnihte wurdon geárlíce tída gesette, Homl. Th. i. 100 3. Þurh ðæt gewrixle ðara feówer týda, ðæt ys lencten and sumer and herfest and winter, Shrn. 168, 12. Nihte and dæg ðû ðe gewissast and tídena ðû selst tída *noctem diemque qui regis et temporum das tempora*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 6. On wintregum tídum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 34. (2 b 1) *a season* of the year:—Se cyng gewende tó ðam middan wintra tó Wihtlande and wæs ðǽr ða tíd, and æfter ðære tíde gewende ofer sǽ, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 11–13. Gehealdaþ ðâs tíd (*Lent*), Homl. Th. i. 180, 2. (2 c) *an age*:—Þreó tída sind on ðysre worulde; ân is seó ðe wæs bûtan ǽ, óðer is seó ðe wæs under ǽ, seó ðridde is nû æfter Cristes tócyme, Homl. Th. i. 312,

29. III. as a grammatical term, *tense*:—*Verbum* ys word mid tíde and hǽde būtan case . . . Him gelimpþ . . . *tempus* tíd, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 119, 8–14. Tíd gelimpþ worde for getǽcnunge mislícra dǽda. Æfter gecynde synd þreó tída . . . andweard tíd . . . forðgewiten tíd . . . tóweard tíd, 20; Zup. 123, 12–17. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* tíd: *O. H. Ger.* zît *tempus, hora, aevum, saeculum: Icel.* tíð.] v. ǽfen-, ún-, bed-, behreówsung-, bén-, blódlǽs-, cwyld-, cyric-, Éaster-, fæsten-, freólс-, fulwiht-, gebed-, gebyrd-, gefylling-, hærfest-, hancréd-, heáh-, heáhfreólс-, heófung-, hlǽfmæsse-, lencten-, merigen-, mete-, middæg-, morgen-, neáh-, nón-, riht-, symbel-, þrowung-, úht-, undern-, winter-tíd; hwíltídum; tíma.

tídan; *p.* de *To betide, befall, happen*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ dæt symle mid heom wunian wel geþungene witan, . . . dæt heora gewitan beón on ǽghwylcne tíman, weald hwæt heom tíde, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 25. Gif ðan biscop[e] hwæt tíde, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 6, 10, 13. [Þa tidde hit on an Wodnesdei, þet se king rad in his derfald, Chr. 1123; Erl. 249, 30. Ne tyt þe no part wiþ me, Marg. 308. What shulde us tyden? Chauc. M. of L. 3337. Som tymes hym tit (bitit, B-text) to folwen hus kynde, Piers P. 14, 213, C-text. A merueillouse meteles me tydde to dreme, 11, 5, B-text. Tydyñ idem quod happyñ, Prompt. Parv. 493.] v. ge-, mis-tídan; tídung.

tíd-dæg, es; *m. The period of a person's life* (cf. the use of *dæg* = time, e. g. Gif ðú wistest on ðysum ðínum dæge, Lk. Skt. 19, 42):—Enoses suuu ealra nigon hund wintra hǽfde, ǽr hē woruld ofgeaf, and týne eác, ǽr his tíddæge rím wæs gefylled *when for his lifetime the number of years was completed*, Cd. Th. 71, 4; Gen. 1165.

tídder-. v. tíder-.

tíd-ege (?), es; *m. Fear of a time, fear of the time of death.* v. tíd, I:—Simle þreora sum þinga gehwylce ér his tídege (tide ge, MS.) tó tweón weorþeþ ǽdl oþþe yldo oþþe ecghete fǽgum fromweardum feorh óðþringeþ *ever in every case, before the fear of his end becomes doubtful* (*before his fear of death has lost any of its certainty?*), *one of three things, disease or age or violence, crushes the life out of the fey man, outward bound from this world*, Exon. Th. 310, 3; Seef. 69.

tíder-líc; *adj. Weak, frail*:—Se ðe gehielt his unsceadfulnesse and his gódan willan ðeáh hē hwæt tiéderlíces odde yfelra weorca útan doo hē mæg dæt æt sumum cierre bétan *si mentis innocentia custoditur, etiam si qua foris infirma sunt, quandoque roborantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 23. In giscæf[te] tēderlícum *in sexu fragili*, Rtl. 51, 7. Tydderlícne lícheman hād *fragilem corporis sexum*, Hymn. Surt. 139, 13. Ic eom þurh mīne tydderlíce gecynd líchamlíc man, Homl. Ass. 156, 123. Dætte suā fealo tēderlícro wē sindon suā suíðe strongrum helpum wē sió ǽholpen *ut quanto fragiliores sumus, tanto validioribus auxiliis foveamur*, Rtl. 61, 9. v. tídre.

tíderness, e; *f.* I. *weakness, frailty*, (a) *weakness* in a general sense, physical, mental, or moral:—Ne mæg úre tyddernes ðyder (*to heaven*) ástígan, Homl. Th. i. 138, 12: ii. 6, 29: 88, 18. Deós mennisce tyddernes bið swā slídende swā glæs, ðonne hit scínþ and ðonne tóbersteþ, Shrn. 119, 22. Sió niht getǽcnaþ ða dístro dære blindnesse úrre tídernesse *per noctem caecitas nostrae infirmitatis exprimitur*, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 13. Tiddernysse *fragilitatis* (*humanae*), Hpt. Gl. 437, 31. Tēdernise, Rtl. 45, 16: 46, 32. For líchoman tídernesse (tiéder-, Hatt. MS.) *per imbecillitatem corporis*, Past. 10; Swt. 60, 10. Dære tídernesse úres flǽsces wē beóþ underðiédde, 21; Swt. 159, 5. For ðæs módes týdernesse, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 7: Blickl. Homl. 31, 30. Swā hwæt swā ic for unwísnesse and for tyddernesse (*fragilitate*) ágylte, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 17. Ðú wást, Drihten, ða mennisean tyddernysse, Blickl. Homl. 243, 30. (b) *the weakness* of ill-health, *infirmity*:—Gif hwylc mæsseprēost untruman men spréce forwyrne, and hē ðonne on dære tyddernesse (*infirmitate*) swelte, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 28. Wiþ ǽlces dæges mannes tyddernysse innewearden, Lchdm. i. 86, 16: ii. 196, 9. Lǽcedómas wið eallum tiédernessum eágena, 2, 6. Mid sáre geswenced, mid mislícum ecum and tyddernessum, Blickl. Homl. 59, 8. (c) *spiritual infirmity, sinfulness*:—Ægylt, mislimp *vel* tyddernes *excessus*, i. *culpa, delicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 68. Ic eom andetta ealra synna ðara ðe ic ǽfre tó tiédernesse gefremede wið mīnre sáwle þearfe, Anglia xi. 99, 89. Swā neár ende ðyssere worulde swā bið unstrengre mennisc ðurh máran tydderuysse, Homl. Th. ii. 370, 17. v. innan-, innoþ-tíderness.

tíd-fara, an; *m. A traveller the time of whose journey is come* (?), or *one who journeys for a* (*short*) *time* (?):—Nú ðú (*the blessed soul immediately after death*) mōst féran ðider ðú fundadest . . . eart nú tídfara tó ðam hálgan hám, Exon. Th. 102, 18; Cri. 1674.

tíd-genge; *adj. Current* or *lasting for a time*:—Tídgenge *menstruam*, Germ. 392, 10.

tíding. v. tídung.

tíd-líc; *adj.* I. *lasting for a time, temporary, not eternal, of this world*:—Tyddre ys tídlíc miht *fragilis est temporalis potentia*, Scint. 215, 8. For tídlícre geswencednysse *pro temporali afflictione*, 149, 1. Þing tídlíc *rem temporalem*, 17, 9: Rtl. 31, 28. Fram tídlícra þinga geþance, Scint. 34, 8. Tídlícum *temporalibus*, Rtl. 8, 9: 18, 23: Anglia xiii. 381, 230. II. *seasonable, opportune*:—Seó tídlíce *oportunus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 27: 80, 41. Ðú him mete sylest mǽla gehwylce and ðæs tídlíce tíd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno*, Ps. Th. 144, 16. III. *expressing relations of time, of time*:—Hwílon hē (*the word* ut) getǽcnaþ tíde . . . on ðissere stówe hē is *temporale adverbium*, ðæt is tídlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 265, 19. Sume naman syndon *temporalia*, ðæt synd tídlíce, ða ǽteówiaþ tíman, 5; Zup. 14, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* zît-lîh *temporalis, momentaneus: Icel.* tíð-ligr *temporal.*] v. un-tídlíc.

tídlíce; *adv.* I. *for a time, temporarily*:—Yrsunge tídelíce (*but* tíde ne, MSS. O.T.) sceal mon gehealdan *iracundie tempus non reseruare*, R. Ben. 17, 6. I a. *for time, in this world*:—Se ðe on disse worulde wel tídlíce (*temporaliter*) wealdt, būtan ende on ecnysse rícaþ, Scint. 182, 1. II. *conveniently, at a suitable time*:—Hē sóhte ðætte tídlíce ðætte mæhte sellan hine (cf. hē sóhte hú hē eáðelícust hine gesealde, W. S.) *quaerebat oportunitatem ut traderet illum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 6. II a. *seasonably, in a manner appropriate to a season*:—Seó dún wæs tídlíce grēne *the hill, as was natural to the season* (the date was June 22), *was green*; mons opportune laetus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 21. III. *in time, in good time, betimes, early, soon, quickly*:—Ic tídlíce tó mínre reste eode, for ðon ic wolde beón gearo æt sunnan upgonge, Nar. 30, 27. Dæt gefremede Diulius hiora consul ðæt ðæt angin weard tídlíce þurhtogen *quod Duilius consul celeriter implevit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 3: 3, 1; Swt. 98, 14. Gif hió mon tídlíce tó bringþ *if it be brought in time*, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 34. Him spēdlíce spearuwa hūs begyteþ, and tídlíce turtle nistlaþ, Ps. Th. 83, 3: 105, 5. Ædre cymþ, tídlíce, ūs Iulius mónað, Menol. Fox 260; Men. 131. Tídlícor, hrædlícor *maturius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 24. [Tidlike (*soon*) hem gan ðat water laken, Gen. and Ex. 1231. Let turnen hit tidliche (swiftliche, MS. C.), Kath. 1932: Jul. 58, 6. *O. H. Ger.* zîtlîhho *temporaliter*, *in tempore, mature.*] Cf. tímlíce.

tídlícness, e; *f. Opportunity*:—Tídlícnisse *opportunitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 6.

tídran. v. týdran.

tídre, tiédre, tēdre, týdre, tiddre, tyddre, *and* tíder (? v. tidder, Hpt. Gl. 436, 59); *adj.* I. *weak, fragile, easily broken*:—Tēdre swā swā gangewifran nett, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Se wyrttruma byþ breáþ and tídre, ðonne hē gedrīged byþ, Lchdm. i. 260, 7. II. *weak, frail*, of physical, mental, or moral weakness in persons:—Dæt hiw úre tyddran gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 29, 4. Seó godcundnes onféng úre týdran gecynde, 17, 27. Wē tealtrigaþ týdran móde, Exon. Th. 23, 20; Cri. 371. For úre eágena tyddernysse, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Dæt týdre gewitt, Exon. Th. 2, 34; Cri. 29. Ða týdran mód, 147, 19; Gú. 729. Ða hildlatan holt ofgeáfon, týdre treówlogan, Beo. Th. 5686; B. 2847. Hwæt sind ða ðe ús biddaþ? Earme men, and tiddre, and deádlíce, Homl. Th. i. 256, 2. Tyddre, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Nánre wuhte líchoma ne beoþ tēderra ðonne ðæs monnes, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 9. Ða hwítan líchoman beóþ mearuwran and tēdran ðonne ða blacan and ða reádan, Lchdm. ii. 84, 21. II a. *weak, having bad health, infirm*:—Gif wíf on ðon tēdre sié *if a woman have that infirmity*, Lchdm. ii. 8, 25. Is ðæm lǽce tó giémanne ðæt hē swā líðne lǽcedóm selle ðæm seócan swā se týdra líchoma (*corpus debile*) mǽge ástandan, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 30. Gewǽht, tidder *fessa, fatigata*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 59. III. of immaterial things, *frail, not lasting, fleeting*:—Hú lytel hē (*fame*) bið, hú lǽne, hú tēdre and hú bedǽled ǽlces gódes *quam sit exilis et totius vacua ponderis*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 29. Se wlite ðæs líchoman is swíþe fliónde and swíþe tēdre and swíþe anlíc eorþan blóstmum *formae nitor ut rapidus est, ut velox, et vernalium florum mutabilitate fugacior*, 32, 2: Fox 116, 17. Ðis líf is lǽnlíc and tyddre and feallende and earm, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 16. Ðissere worulde wuldor gewítendlíc ys tyddre tídlíc miht *hujus saeculi gloria caduca est, fragilis temporalis potentia*, Scint. 215, 8. Týdrum *lubrico*, Germ. 401, 45. Sint swíþe tēdre and swíþe hreósende ðás geséliþa *caduca felicitas*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 22. Tiédre (tēdra, Cott. MS.), 20; Fox 72, 3. Tyddre weorþmyntas *fragiles honores*, tyddrum gefeohte *fragili bello* vel *inbecilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 38–40. [*O. Frs.* teddre: *Du.* teeder.] v. un-tídre.

tíd-regn, es; *m. A seasonable rain*:—Drihten geopenaþ heofunan his sélustan goldhord and sent tídrénas on ðín land (*to give the rain unto thy land in his season*; ut tribuat pluviam terrae tuae in tempore suo), Deut. 28, 12.

tídrian; *p.* ode. I. of persons, *to get weak* or *infirm* from illness or weariness:—Týdraþ ðis bánfæt *this body grows weak*, Exon. Th. 178, 5; Gú. 1239. Gif mannes fēt on sýþe týdrien *if a man get footsore while travelling*, Lchdm. i. 84, 23. II. of things, *to get* or *be frail, perishable*:—Dæt sind ða getimbru ðe nó týdriaþ *those are the buildings that decay not*, Exon. Th. 103, 5; Cri. 1683. v. ge-tídrian.

tíd-sang, es; *m. A song used at a particular time, the service held at one of the canonical hours*:—Seofon tídsangas hí gesetton ús tó singenne dæghwamlíce . . . Se forma tídsang is úhtsang mid ðam æftersange ðe ðǽrtó gebiraþ, prímsang, undernsang, middægsang, nónsang, ǽfensang, nihtsang. Ðás seofon tídsangas gē sculon singan, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th.

ii. 376, 1–8: L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 3–7. Wē syngaþ on ðone Þunresdæg ūre tīdsangas tōgædere . . . On ðone Frigedæg wē singaþ ealle ða tīdsangas on sundor būton ðam ūhtsange ānum, 36; Th. ii. 358, 30–33. Wē lǽraþ ðæt man on rihtne tīman tīda ringe, and preósta gehwilc ðonne his tīdsang on circan gesēce, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 6: R. Ben. 67, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 160, 19–24. Æt ǽlcan tīdsange eal hīrēd ǽþenedum limum ætforan Godes weófode singe ðone sealm: *Domine, quid multiplicati sunt*, and *preces*, and *collecta*, Wulfst. 181, 26; 171, 14. Ðonne bid hic hīwan tō tīdsongum mīn gemund dōn, Chart. Th. 159, 9, 19. Tīdsangas *canonica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 26. Se tīdsang *matins*, R. Ben. 33, 1: *complines*, 67, 10. v. tīd-þegnung.

tīd-sceáwere, es; *m. An observer of times and seasons, an astrologer*:—Tīdsceáwere *horoscopus* (horoscopus *astrologus, qui horas, maxime natales, inquirit vel considerat*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 18. v. tīd-ymbwlātend.

tīd-scriptor *a chronographer*; chronographus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 8. v. tīd-wrītere.

tīd-þegnung, e; *f. Service performed at one of the seven canonical hours*:—Nū ic hæbbe be suman dǽle ǽhrepod be ðam dæghwamlīcan tīdþēnungum (*the services at the several hours are described in what precedes this remark*), Btwk. 220, 40. v. tīd-sang.

tīdung, e; *f. Tidings*:—Hī cȳddan ðam cinge eall. Ðā wearð se cing swȳþe blīðe [ðis]sere tīdunge, Chr. 995; Th. 244, 38. [Ich þonkie mine drihte þissere tidinge, Laym. 24907. Gabriel brohte hire þe tidinge of Godes akenesse, H. M. 45, 7. Swilc tiding ðhugte Adam god, Gen. and Ex. 407. Ich mai bringe tidinge (tiþinge, Cot. MS.), O. and N. 1035. Tydyng, R. Glouc. 172, 1. Tyþing, 79, 11. No tale ne tidinge of þe worlde, A. R. 70, 19. *M. H. Ger.* zītunge: *Du.* tijding. Cf. *the forms* in -ende, -inde:—Þa come þe tidende (tidinge, 2nd MS.) þat Aganippus was dead, Laym. 3734. Tiðinde (tidinge, 2nd MS.), 5153. Neowe tidinde (tidinge, 2nd MS.) *fresh events*, 2052. Goddspell on Enngliss nemmnedd iss . . . god tiþennde, Orm. D. 158. *Icel.* tíðindi *tidings; an event*: *Dan.* tidende. The use of the word, even if its form be not borrowed from Scandinavian, seems to shew Scandinavian influence.] v. tīdan.

tīd-weorþung, e; *f. Worship at a particular time, service at one of the canonical hours*:—Hit nis nā tō gelȳfanne, ðæt hȳ fæstende synd rihtlīce, būtan hȳ ǽfter hyra mæssan ðæs ǽfenes tīdwurðunga gebīden, Homl. Ass. 140, 67.

tīd-wrītere, es; *m. A chronicler, annalist*:—Tīdwrītera *cronographorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 68; 75, 39. Tȳdwrītera *chronographorum, temporum scriptorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 58. v. tīd-scriptor.

tīd-ymbwlātend, es; *m. An astrologer*:—Tīdembwlātent *oroscopus*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 2. v. tīd-sceáwere.

tiéder-, tiédran, tiédre, -tiéfran, tiegle, tién. v. tíder-, týdran-, tídre, ā-tiéfran, tigele, tín.

tiér *distillation* (? cf. teár); *ornament, splendour* (? cf. *O. H. Ger.* ziarī, zierī, ceerī *ornamentum, venustas, decus*); *treasure* (? cf. *Icel.* taurar; *pl. treasures*); *glory* (? v. tīr):—Nis nān wundor ðæt sió lyft sié wearm and ceald wǽt wolcnes tiér winde geblonden (cf. sió lyft is ǽgðer ge ceald ge wǽt ge wearm; nis hit nān wunder, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35), Met. 20, 81.

tife, an; *f. A bitch*:—Gif ðū wille ðæt wīf cild hæbbe oþþe tife hwelp, Lchdm. ii. 172, 21. [*Icel.* tefja *a bitch*; tefja *to call a person a bitch*: *Dan.* tæve *a bitch*: *Swed.* tüfwa.]

tífer, -tífran. v. tiber, ā-tiéfran.

tífrung, e; *f. Painting*:—Ðū leornodest onn ānum þōdere . . . ǽtēfred, ðæt ðū meahtest beo ðære tēfrunge ongytan ðises rodores ymbehwirft, Shrn. 174, 18.

tīg (?), es; *m. An open place* (?); *a form occurring in composition with* fore, forþ. *For the former see* fore-tīge (*read* -tīg); *the instances of the latter are as follows*:—Forðtīges *vestibuli, atrii*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 28. On ðam forðtēge *in ipsis foribus*, Kent. Gl. 228. *Graff gives* zieh *forum, and Grimm*, R. A. 748, *cites* tie *a meeting-place, as a term of lower Saxony.*

Tīg, tīg *a case*. v. Tíw, teáh.

-tig *-ty, a numeral suffix in words denoting the decades*; up to 60 such words are formed with a suffix only, from 60 to 120 *hund* is prefixed and *tig* suffixed, *hund-seofon-tig, hund-twelf-tig*. Other dialects make a distinction in the numerals at the same point. Gothic uses *tigus* (*pl. tigjus*) in the earlier, *-tēhund* in the later, O. Saxon *-tig* in the earlier, while 70 is given by *ant-sibunta*; in *O. H. Ger.* the two forms are *-zug* and *-zō*. In *O. Frs.* and *Icel.* the same forms are used throughout. *Tig* is another form of the root seen in *ten* (*tehan, g* for *h* according to Verner's Law).

tígan; *p.* de *To tie*, (a) literal:—Valerianus hēt beheáfdian on Ypolitus gesihðe ealle his hīwan, and hine sylfne hēt tígan be ðām fōtum tō ungetemedra horsa swuran, Homl. Th. i. 432, 33. (b) figurative:—Nū ðū miht gehȳran, hū ðes dǽl (*the conjunction*) tígþ ða word tōgædere, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 258, 10. [Heo wolden þa ban alle teien (tiȝe, 2nd MS.) togadere, Laym. 20997. He teide ane clot to hire, A. R. 140, 7. Is þe latere dole euer iteied (-teiȝet) to ðe vorme, 14, 2. Tached oþer tyȝed, Allit. Pms. 14, 464. Kynges shulde taken transgressores and tyen hem faste, Piers P. 1, 96.] v. ge-, on-, un-tígan.

tige, tigel *a tile*, tigel *a trace*. v. tyge, hrōf-tigel, tygel.

tigel-ærne(-a?), an; *f.* (*m.?*) *A building made of brick* (?), *a building for making bricks* (?), *brick-kiln* (?):—Forð on ða mearce in on ða tigelærnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 29.

tígele, tigle, tiegle, an; *f. A tile, brick*:—Tigule *tegula*, Txts. 101, 1992. Tigele *figulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 79. Tigle *testula*, Germ. 391, 17: *testa*, Ps. Spl. 21, 16. Mid weorcum clāmes and tigelan *operibus luti et lateris*, Ex. 1, 14. Se weall is geworht of tigelan and eorðtyrewan *murus coctili latere atque interfuso bitumine compactus*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 17. Genim swealwan, gebærn under tigelan tō ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 156, 9. Ða rēadan tigelan gecnuwa tō duste, 114, 24. Nim sume tigelan (tiglan, Cott. MSS.) and wrīt on hiere ða burg Hierusalem *sume tibi laterem, et describes in eo civitatem Jerusalem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 3, 9, 11. Tieglan (tiglan, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 161, 12, 20. Se ðe lǽrþ stuntne swylce se ðe belīme tigelan (*testam*) *whoso teacheth a fool is as one that glueth a potsherd together* (Eccl. 22, 7), Scint. 96, 19. Tigelan *lateres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 41. Tigelena gemet *a tale of bricks*, Ex. 5, 14. Tiglena *testularum*, Hpt. Gl. 499. 28. Tighelana *tegularum*, 459, 40. Tigelum, Exon. Th. 477, 28; Ruin. 31. Hig hæfdon tygelan (*lateres*) for stān, Gen. 11, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* ziagel, ziagalo *later, testa, imbrex*: *Icel.* tigl; *n. a tile, brick*. From Latin.] v. þæc-tigele; hrōf-tigel (-tigele ?; *perhaps for pl.* -tigla, -tiglan *should be read*).

tígelen; *adj. Of pot*:—Fæt tigelen (-an?; lāmys, MS. C.) *vas figuli*, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* ziagalin *laterinus, latericius*.]

tígel-fāh; *adj. Many-coloured with tiles* or *bricks*:—Tigelfāgan trafu, Andr. Kmbl. 1683; An. 844.

tígel-getæl, es; *n. A tale of bricks*; laterum numerus:—Gē sceolon āgifan ðæt ilce tigolgetel, Ex. 5, 18.

tígel-geweorc, es; *n.* I. *brickmaking*:—Ne sylle gē nān cef tō tigelgeweorce (*ad conficiendos lateres*), Ex. 5, 7. II. *work at making bricks*:—Āsettaþ him ðæt ilce tigelgeweorc ðe hig ǽr worhton *mensuram laterum, quam prius faciebant, imponetis super eos*, Ex. 5, 8. Tigulgeweorc, 16.

tígel-leáh; *f. A brick-field*:—On tigelleáge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 267, 21.

tígel-stān; es; *m. A tile, pan-tile*:—Tigelstān *imbrex*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 50. [Cover hit wele with a teghellstane, Rel. Ant. i. 54, 30. Tielstoon, Wick. (Is. 16, 11). Tilston *tegula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 256, col. 1.]

tígel-wyrhta, an; *m. A brickmaker, a potter*:—Fæt tygelwirhtan *vas figuli*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9. Æcyr tigylwyrhtena *agrum figuli*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 7. Tigelwyrhtena, 10.

tíger (?) *a tiger*; *pl.* tigras, Nar. 38, 4; tigris, 12, 13; 15, 3. Deór ðe sind tigres gehātene . . . Ðās rēdan tigres, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 10–21. v. tigrisc.

tígere (?). v. bufan-tígere.

tíging, e; *f. Tying, connection*:—Sume naman syndon *absolutivae*, ðæt synd ungebundene, ða ne behōfiaþ nānre tíginge ōðres naman, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 14.

tígl *a trace*, tigle *a lamprey*, tigole. v. tygel, tygele, tigele.

tígrisc; *adj. Of a tiger*:—Mid tigriscum fellum *tygridum pellibus*, Nar. 26, 14.

tígþian, tih(h)ian. v. tíþian, teohhian.

tiht, es; *m. A charge, an offence with which one is charged*; crimen:—Legerteám oððe tiht *flagitium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 34. Gif hwā cyninges borg ābrece, gebēte ðone tyht (tihtlan, MS. H.) swā him ryht wīsie, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 8. [*O. Frs.* tichta *accusation*: *O. H. Ger.* bizíht *nota*; in-zíht *crimen*.] v. teón *to accuse*, and next word.

tihtan; *p.* te *To charge* a person (*acc.*) with an offence:—Tyhte *intentabat*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 76. Hē hæfþ gelǽd fulle lāde æt ðan unrihtwīfe ðe Leófgār bisceop hyne tihte *he has completely cleared himself of the offence with which the bishop charged him*, Chart. Th. 373, 33. Gif man ōðerne sace tihte, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11: 10; Th. i. 30, 17: L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 3: 23; Th. i. 42, 6: 24; Th. i. 42, 10, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in-zihtōn *criminari*: *Ger.* be-zichten, -zichtigen *to accuse*.] v. preceding word.

tihtan *to exhort*. v. tyhtan.

tiht-bisig; *adj. Labouring under frequent accusations, often accused, and so of bad repute*; infamatus et accusationibus ingravatus, L. Edm. C. 7; Th. i. 253, 23: accusacionibus infamatus, L. H. I.; Th. i. 567, 18. Cf., *too, the phrase* oft betygen, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6: 37; Th. i. 124, 21. One to whom the epithet applied was in an unfavourable position when brought into court, for he was forced to go to the three-fold ordeal, and if he failed to clear himself was subject to a heavier penalty than others:—Gif hē tyhtbysig sȳ, gange tō ðæm þryfealand ordāle . . . Gif hē fūl wurðe, sæt ðam forman cyrre bēte ðam teónde twygylde . . . And sæt ðam ōðran cyrre ne sȳ ðǽr nān ōðer bōt būtan ðæt heáfod, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 9–282, 2. Niman ða tihtbysian

men . . . and ælc tihtbysig man gange tó þryfealdan ordále, oððe gilde feówergilde, iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 6–11. Gif hwylc man sý swá tihtbysig and hine ðonne þreó men ætgædere teón, ðonne ne beó ðár nán óðer búton ðæt hé gange tó ðam þryfealdan ordále, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 22 (*and see the whole section for the penalties*). Be tihtbysigum. Se ðe tihtbysig sý, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 13: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 17. Sý ælc man ðe tihtbysig nære . . . ánfealdre láde wyrðe, 22; Th. i. 388, 9.

tihte, tihten, tihtend, tihtend-líc, tihtere, tihting, tihtness. v. hól-tihte, tyhten, tyhtend, tyhtend-líc, tyhtere, tyhting, tyhtness.

tihtle, an; *f. A charge, accusation*:—Gif hit ánfeald tyh[t]le sý, dúfe seó hand æfter ðam stáne óð ða wriste, and gif hit þryfeald sý, óð ðære elbogan, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 16. Gif hit tihtle (tihtla, MS. B.) sí and láð forberste *if a charge be brought, and the attempt to refute the charge fail*, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 10: 57; Th. i. 406, 26. Swerige hé ðane áð (cf. *next passage*), ðæt hé sý unscyldig ðære tihtlan (tyhtelan) . . . And ofgá ælc man his tihtlan mid foreáðe (cf. L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 10: L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30), L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 1–5. Ic eom unscyldig æt ðære tihtlan ðe N. mé tíhþ, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. Gif man folcisene mæssepreóst mid tihtlan belecge láðige hine swá swá diácon ðe regollíf libbe *if a charge be brought against a secular priest, let him clear himself as a regular deacon would*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19: 22; Th. i. 344, 22. Tyhtlan (tihlan, MS. A.), L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 7. Ne stent nán óðer láð æt tihtlan búte ordál betweox Wealan and Englan, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Ðá tugon hié hiene ðæt hé heora swicdomes wið Alexander fremmende wǽre and hiene for ðære tihtlan ofslógon *they accused him of betraying them to Alexander, and on that charge slew him*; hunc, quasi urbem Alexandro venditasset, necaverunt, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 18. Se ðe ða tihtlan áge *the plaintiff, prosecutor*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19. v. frum-, stæl-, wíder-tihtle; tiht, *and next word*.

tihtlian; *p.* ode *To charge* with an offence, *to accuse*:—Gif man mæssepreóst tihtlige ánfealdre sprǽce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 11: 20; Th. i. 344, 15. Tihtlige (tihlige, MS. A.), L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12. v. be-tihtlian, ge-tihtlod.

Tiig. v. Tiw.

til; *adj.* I. *good* at anything, *apt, capable, competent*:—Hé wæs selfa til, heóld á ríce éðeldreámas, Cd. Th. 97, 2; Gen. 1606: Beo. Th. 122; B. 61. Til sceal on éðle dómes wyrcean, Menol. Fox 500; Gn. C. 20. Sum bið beórhyrde gód, sum bið bylda til hám tó habbanne, Exon. Th. 297, 29; Crä. 75. Till, Beo. Th. 5436; B. 2721. Hié wǽron an wíg gearwe . . . efne swylce mǽla swylce hira mandryhtne þearf gesǽlde; wæs seó þeód tilu, 2505; B. 1250. Wǽron men tile, Cd. Th. 99, 11; Gen. 1644. Dióre gecépte drihten Créca Tróia burh tilum gesíðum, Met. 26, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* manna gatils (εὔθετος, *aptus*) in thiudangardja Guths *a man fit for the kingdom of God*, Lk. 9, 62.] II. *good* for anything, *that serves a purpose, beneficial, serviceable, convenient, opportune*:—His mildheortnyss is til mancynne, Ps. Th. 116, 2. Ys mín (*a town's*) innað til, wombhord wlitig, Exon. Th. 399. 11; Rä. 18, 9. Ne wæs ðæt gewrixle til, ðæt hié on bá healfa bicgan scoldon freónda feorum, Beo. Th. 2613; B. 1304. Áhte ic folgað tilne (*a service that benefited me*), Exon. Th. 379, 25; Deór. 38. Ðú mé þeódscipe lǽr dínne tilne *bonitatem et disciplinam doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 66. Gebiddaþ ealle hálige tó ðé on tilne tíman (*in tempore opportuno*), 31, 7. [Cf. *Goth.* dags gatils (εὐκαίρος, *opportunus*) *a convenient day*, Mk. 6, 21. Ei bigéteiua til du wróhjan ina, Lk. 6, 7.] III. *good, kind, gentle* [cf. till = *tame* in Pegge's Kenticisms, E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Gloss. C. 3]:—Til mon tiles and tomes meares *a kind man is mindful of a gentle and tame horse*, Exon. Th. 342, 12; Gn. Ex. 142. Him ðæs kún ágeaf Metend gumcystum til (*liberally kind*), Cd. Th. 108, 23; Gn. 1810. IV. *good, excellent*, (a) of moral good:—Til bið se ðe his treówe gehealdeþ, Exon. Th. 293, 6; Wand. 112. Til sceal mid tilum *the good shall be associated with the good*, 334, 28; Gn. Ex. 23. Ðæt hió ðære cwéne oncwedan meahton swá tiles swá tráges, swá hió him tó sóhte, Elen. Kmbl. 649; El. 325. Tile and yfle *the good and the evil* (*at the day of judgment*), Cd. Th. 303, 10; Sat. 610. Hí (*devils*) duguðe beswícaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ tilra dǽda, Exon. Th. 362, 10; Wal. 34. Habbaþ freónda ðý má sóþra and gódra, tilra and getreówra, 409, 2; Rä. 27, 23. (b) of physical excellence:—Toscean teolum húsum on, cyninga cofum, eardedan, Ps. Th. 104, 26. V. til *is found in proper names*, see for examples Txts. 497. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zil: *Ger.* ziel *aim, purpose*.] v. tela, *and next word*.

til, es; *n.* I. *use, service, convenience*. v. til, II:—Gewritu secgaþ ðæt seó wiht (*day*) sý mid moncynne miclum ticlum (tielum? tilum?) sweotol and gesýne, sundorcræft hafaþ, Exon. Th. 420, 12; Rä. 40, 2. II. *goodness, kindness*. v. til, III:—Mé on dínum tile gelǽr ðæt ic teala cunne dín sóðfæst weorc healdan *in bonitate tua doce me justificationes tuas*, Ps. Th. 118, 68. v. til-fremmende.

til; *prep.* (*used only in the North*) *To*:—Fúsæ fearran kwómu æþþilæ til ánum (cf. fúse feorran cwómon tó ðam ǽðelinge, Rood Kmbl. 115; Kr. 58), Txts. 126, 13. Hé scóp ælda barnum heben til hrófe (cf. tó hrófe, Bd. 4, 24; M. 344, 11), 149, 6. Ðá cuæð til (tó, Rush.) him ðe Hǽlend *tunc dicit illis Jesus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 31. Huér wiltú ðæt wé gearuiga ðé til eottanne (tó etanne, Rush.) Eástro *ubi vis paremus tibi comedere Pascha?* 26, 17. [The word retains its meaning in the Northern dialects, but otherwise it is used in reference only to time. *O. Frs.* til: *Icel.* til.]

tila *well*, Tile *Thule*. v. tela, Tyle.

til-fremmende *doing good*:—Tillfremmendra, Exon. Th. 440, 23; Rä. 60, 7. Cf. gód-fremmende.

tilia, tiliga, an; *m. A husbandman, cultivator of land*:—Tilia *colonus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 66. Bigenga, tilia, inbúend *colonus*, i. *incola, cultor, inquilinus*, ii. 134, 25. Tilia *colonus, habitator*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 60. Se merigenlíça tilia *the labourer who came in the morning*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 30. Ðá sende hé tó ðám tiligum (tilium, MS. A. *ad agricolas*) his þeów . . . Ðá cwǽdon ða tilian (*coloni*) . . . Dæs wíngeardes hláford fordéþ ða tiligean (tylian, MS. A. *colonos*), Mk. Skt. 12, 2, 7, 9. [Þe wise teolie *prudens sator*, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 10.] v. eorþ-, irþ- (yrþ-) tilia.

tilian, tiligan, tilgan, teolian, tiolian, tielian; *p.* ode *To strive* after *or* for some object. I. where the construction is not determined:—Hé higode oððe tilode *nititur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 69. Tioludun *perstant*, 117, 15. Tilege *nitatur*, 61, 56. Teolige *decrevit*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 50. Tilgende *nisus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 28. Tilgendum *adnitentibus*, 99, 32. Tillgendum, 6, 23. II. where the object of effort is not expressed, *to strive to obtain, to labour, toil, procure with effort, provide, acquire*, (1) where the person for whom the action takes place is not expressed:—Ic bebeóde eallum mínan geréfan ðæt hí on mínan ágenan rihtlíce tilian and mé mid ðam feormian *I command all my reeves, that they obtain revenue rightfully from my own property and maintain me therewith*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 21. Se ðe wǽre scaðiende, weorðe se tiligende on rihtlícre tilde, Wulfst. 72, 13. (2) with dat. of person for whom the effort is made:—Oxa teolaþ his hláforde, Homl. Th. i. 412, 3. Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ, 14. Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ, nú Gode, ne com se ná gyt binnon Godes wíngearde. Ða tyliaþ Gode, ða ðe ne sécaþ heora ágen gestreón ðurh gýtsunge, ii. 76, 32–34. Ðæt hé ða eorðan worhte and him déron tilode (*he should provide for himself from it*), Gen. 3, 23. Hit máre is ðonne ccc geára and lxxii wintra syððan ðyllíc feoh wæs farende on eorðan and ealle men heom mid tiledon (*procured for themselves what they wanted with that money*; cf. Amang ðam feó ðe wé úre neóde mide bicgaþ, 706), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 703. Hé is wyrðe ðæt ðú him tilige *he deserves that you exert yourself for him*; dignus est ut hoc illi praestes, Lk. Skt. 7, 4. Preósta gehwilc tilige him rihtlíce and ne beó ǽnig mangere mid unrihte *let every priest provide for himself honestly, and let none be a trader dishonestly*, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 23. Swá hwá swá ǽnige cýpinge on ðam dæge begǽþ . . . oððe ǽnig cræftig man him on his cræfte tylige (*gets gain for himself by working at his craft*), Wulfst. 296, 8. III. with gen. (1) of an object to be obtained by effort, (a) without reference to person for whom, *to seek after, get after seeking, procure, make provision* of:—Ðú wyfst and wǽda tylast *you weave and make provision of garments*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 26. Tilaþ ánra gehwilc ágnes willan (cf. winþ heora ǽlc on óþer æfter his ágenum willan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 34), Met. 11, 83. Ælc man ðæs tiolaþ, hú hé on ecnesse swincan mǽge, Ps. Th. 48, 7. Þa ðe on ðam beóþ ábisgode ðæt hié sibbe tiligaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MSS.) *qui faciendae pacis studiis occupantur*, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 9. Ðæt hí unrihtes tiligeaþ, Ps. Th. 143, 9. Tilgaþ, Exon. Th. 230, 14; Ph. 472. Sume tiliaþ wífa for ðam ðæt hí þurh ðæt mǽge mǽst bearna begitan and eác wynsumlíce libban *uxor ac liberi, qui jucunditatis gratia petantur*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 25. Man tilode tó his hergeatwæn ðæs ðe man habban sceolde *what was necessary for his heriots should be provided*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 352, 16. Mid his handcræfte hé teolode his and his geférena forðdǽda, Homl. Th. i. 392, 16. Hí wunnon æfter wyrþscipe and tiledon (tiolodon, Cott. MS.) gódes hlísan mid gódum weorcum, Bt. 40, 4: Fox 240, 5. Ðæt hé suá tilige ðære orsorgnesse mid ðære ánfealdnesse ðætte hé ðone ymbðonc ðæs wærscipes ne forlǽte *ut sic securitatem de simplicitate possideant, ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 16. Ic an ðæs landes Æffan, and heó tilige uncer begea sáwla þearfe ðéron *I grant the land to Æffe, and let her provide what is necessary for both our souls therefrom*, Chart. Th. 495, 34: 497, 18. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen ðe tilian sculon ðæs ðe eall þeódscype big sceall libban laboratores *are workmen, that have to obtain by their efforts that by which all the nation has to live*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 35: Beo. Th. 3651; B. 1823. Hé sceal fela tóla tilian *he must procure many tools*, Anglia ix. 262, 27: 261, 10. Seó lufu tuddres tó tilianne *amor ortandi sobolis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 38. (b) with dat. of person:—Paulus him sylfan nánes lofes ne tilade *Paul took no praise to himself*; nec Paulus sibi aliquid imputavit, R. Ben. 4, 5. Se here tilode him ðæs ðe hí behófdan *the Danes provided themselves with what they needed*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 16. Hí heom metes tilodon, 1016; Erl. 157, 3: Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 9. Ic lǽre ðæt ðú [ne?] fægenige óþerra manna gódes and heora æþelo tó ðon swíþe ðæt ðú ne tilige ðé selfum ágnes *I advise you [not] to rejoice so much in other men's goodness and nobility, that you do not provide yourself with your own*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox

108, 31. Dæt man him ðurh fixnoðe bigleofan tilige, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 19. Tiliaþ eów freónda *get friends for yourselves*, i. 334, 27. Ðū scealt mid earfoðnyssum ðē metes tilian, 18, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 219. Noe ongan tō eorðan him ætes tilian *Noe began to provide himself with food from the earth*, Cd. Th. 94, 6; Gen. 1557. Him tilian fylle on fēgum, Judth. Thw. 24, 26; Jud. 208. Him metes tō tylienne, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 20. (2) of an object to which care, attention, is directed, (a) in a general sense, *to care for, attend to, work for, provide for*:—Ðonne ðū tilast ðīn on eorðan ne sylþ heó ðē nāne wæstmas *when you try to get subsistence for yourself from the ground, it will give you no fruit*, Gen. 4, 12. Ðonne se sacerd his on ða ilcan wīsan tielaþ (tiolaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðe ðæt folc dōþ *when the priest provides for himself in the same way that the people do*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 8. Se ðe ne gȳmþ ðæra sceápa ac tylaþ his sylfes *he that heeds not the sheep, but takes care of himself*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 1. Se ðe his ǣr tīde ne tiolaþ ðonne biþ his on tīd untilad *he that makes no provision for himself beforehand will be without provision when the time comes*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3. Hē wæs fiscere and mid ðam crǣfte his teolode, Homl. Th. i. 394, 2. Hē þearfendra þinga teolode *he attended to the concerns of the needy*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. Huntigan and fuglian and fiscian and his on gehwilce wīsan tō ðære lǣnan tilian, Shrn. 164, 6. Līfes tiligan *to care for life*, Exon. Th. 81, 6; Cri. 1319: Salm. Kmbl. 322; Sal. 160. Hiē Norðanhymbra lond ergende wǣron and hiera tilgende (*providing for themselves*), Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 15. (b) in a special sense of medical care, *to cure, treat, tend, attend to*:—Sceal ðæs mōdes lǣce ǣr tilian ðæs ðe hē wēnþ ðæt ðone mon ǣr mǣge gebrengan on færwyrde. Hwīlum, ðeáh, ðǣr ðǣr mon ōðres tiolaþ, ðǣr weaxð se ōðer. Forðæm sceal se lǣce . . . tilian ðæs māran . . . Hwæðres ðara yfela is betere ǣr tō tilianne? Past. 62; Swt. 457, 10–22. Ðara stōwa sum raþe rotaþ, gif hire mon gīmeleáslice tilaþ, Lchdm. ii. 84, 25. Tiloden (*curabant*) his lǣcas, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 19. Būtan his man tilige hē biþ ymb þreó niht gefaren *unless the patient be attended to, he will be dead in three days*, Lchdm. ii. 46, 18. Hū mon scyle gebrocenes heáfdes tiligean, 2, 4. Tilian, 56, 14. Hira man sceal tilian mid wyrtdrencum, 82, 16. Hwonan ic ðīn tilian scyle *qui modo sit tuae curationis*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 35. IV. with a dative, *to cure, treat*:—Wīsman gif heó tilaþ (*curet*) hīre cilde mid ānigum wiccecræfte, L. Ecg. P. iv. 20; Th. ii. 210, 17. V. with an accusative, (1) *to gain, obtain*:—Se āsolcena ðeówa ðe nolde tilian nān ðing his hlāforde mid ðam befæstum punde, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 29. (2) *to attend to, bestow care on, care for*, (a) in a general sense:—Se ðe ymbe ða eorðlican spēda singallice hogaþ, and ða ēcan gestreón ne teolaþ *he that is continually anxious about earthly wealth, and cares not for the eternal treasures*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 23. (b) of medical attention, *to treat, attend to*:—His lǣcas hine mid sealfum lange teolodon, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 96, 15. (c) *to till*:—Dæt land tō tilianne, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 20. (c 1) without object:—Ðā man oððe tilian sceolde oððe eft tilða gegaderian, 1097; Erl. 234, 24. VI. where the object for the sake of which an effort is made is pointed out by a preposition:—Tō ðisum swicolum līfe wē swincaþ and tiliaþ and tō ðam tōwerdan līfe wē tiliaþ hwōnlīce *we labour and toil for this deceitful life, and for the future life we toil little*, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 168. VII. where the object of effort is expressed by an infinitive (simple or gerund), or a clause, *to strive, attempt, endeavour, intend*, (1) with infin.:—Dæt ðe wē bēcnan tiliaþ, Met. 11, 79. Ic nǣfre ne teolade sittan on ānum willan mid ðām ārlēasum *cum impiis non sedebo*, Ps. Th. 25, 5. Ðā tilode hē ða stōwe geclǣnsian *studens locum purgare*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 26. Hē hine monnum gēcyþan teolode, Blickl. Homl. 165, 31. (2) with gerund:—Ðū tilast (tiolast, Cott. MS.) wædle tō fliónne, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7: 10; Fox 30, 1. Manege tiligaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MS.) Gode tō cwēmanne, 39, 10; Fox 228, 13. Ic tilode ðē tō līcianne, Ps. Th. 25, 3. Tylode, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 11. Hē tiolode (tilode, Cott. MSS.) hiō betwux him tō tōscādanne, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 1. Hē teolode tō ārīsenne, Blickl. Homl. 219, 18. Hié ða londlióde tiolode mā ūssa feónda willan tō gefremmanne ðonne ūrne *illi maiorem hosti quam mihi fauorem accomodantes efficere pergebant*, Nar. 6, 19. Swā hwylc man swā ðās scriftbōc tilige tō ābrecanne *quicunque confessionale hoc violare conatus fuerit*, L. Ecg. P. Addit.; Th. ii. 238, 8. Dæt hié tilgen (tiligen, Cott. MSS.) tō cȳðanne, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 10. Hē sceal tilian suā tō libbanne *sic studet vivere*, 10; Swt. 61, 18. (3) with a clause:—Ða bilewitan sint tō herigenne forðæmðe hié simle suincaþ on ðæm ðæt hī tieligeaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hié ne sculen leásunga secgan *laudandi sunt simplices, quod studeant numquam falsa dicere*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 8. Ðīn esne teolode ðæt hē ðīne sōðe word beeode *servus tuus exercebatur in tuis justificationibus*, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Dæt wē teolian, ðæt wē sȳn gearwe, Blickl. Homl. 125, 11. Uton teolian ðæt ūs ðās tīda īdle ne gewītan, 129, 36: 111, 18. Hē sceal tilian ðæt hē licige *debet studere se diligi*, Past. 19; Swt. 147, 14: L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26: Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 18: Met. 16, 1. Tiligean, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Hē ne onginþ tō tilianne, ðæt hē ðæt weorc āgife, 48, 7. [Scyldest thu neure finden land tiled . . . War sæ me tilede, þe erthe ne bar nan corn, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 25, 39. To teoliende efter istreone, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 13. Tulien after strene, ii. 155, 4. Heo tileden on eorðen, Laym. 1940. Þat lond heo lette tilien, 2618. Ure Louerd tiled efter hore luue, A. R. 404, 14. Silence tilað hire, and heo itiled bringað forð uode, 78, 15. Ase lomen uorte tilien mide þe heorte, 384, 17. In swinc ðu salt tilen ði mete, Gen. and Ex. 363. Lond to tille, R. Glouc. 21, 9. Heo swonke and tilede here lyflode, 41, 22. To taken his teme and tulyen (tilien, tilie) þe erthe, Piers P. 7, 2. Many wyntres mien lyveden and no mete ne tulyeden (tylied, tiliden, tilieden, teleden), 14, 67. Ichave tyled him for that sore, Beves of Hamtoun (Halliwell's Dict.). *Goth.* ga-tilōn *to obtain*: *O. Sax.* tilian (*with gen.*) *to obtain*: *O. L. Ger.* tilōn *festinare, exercitari*: *O. Frs.* tilia *to till, to beget*: *O. H. Ger.* zilēn *studere, conari, niti, contendere, moliri, adniti*; zilōn (*with gen.*).]

tiliga. v. tilia.

till *a fixed point, station*:—Swā stent eal weoruld stille on tille, Met. 20, 172. On ðam gim āstihþ on heofenas up hȳhst on geáre and of tille āgrynt *in it* (*June*) *the sun mounts up into the skies highest in the year and declines from that point*, Menol. Fox 220; Men. 111. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zil *destinatum*: *Ger.* ziel.]

tillan; *p.* tilde *To touch, reach. In compounds* ā-, ge-tillan; *instances omitted under those words are given here*:—Ðeáh ðe hē stæpe fulfremednysse ātilþ (*adtingit*), Scint. 100, 15. Getilþ *contingat*, getilde *contigit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 9–13. Gif wē ðone hrōf ðære heálīcan eáðmōdnesse getillan willaþ (*adtingere*), R. Ben. 23, 2. [Þe niþer end tilde to his chinne, Brand. 24. He hadde a long berd þat tilled (tylde) to his wombe *habuit barbam prolixam usque ad ventrem*, Trev. v. 193, 8. Alle þat he miȝt tille, Fer. 59. *O. H. Ger.* [zillen]; *p.* zilta *tangit*.]

till-līc; *adj. Good, capable, able.* v. til, I 2—Þegn . . . tillīc esne . . . strong, Exon. Th. 436, 28; Rii. 55, 8: 480, 20; Rii. 64, 5.

tillīce; *adv. Kindly, graciously.* v. til, III, Exon. Th. 352, 28; Reim. 2.

till-mōdig; *adj. Noble-minded*:—Se eádga (*Abraham*) Drihtnes noman weorðade, tilmōdig eorl tiber onsægde, Cd. Th. 113, 14; Gen. 1887. Ic ðē (*Abraham*) bidde ðæt ðū tilmōdig treówa selle, ðæt ðū wille mē wesan freónd fremena tō leáne ðara ðe ic ðē gedōn hæbbe, 170, 22; Gen. 2817. Heofona heáhcyning trymede tilmōdigne (*Abraham*): 'Ne lǣt ðū ðē ðīn mōd āsealcan,' 130, 27; Gen. 2166. Ða æðelingas . . . xii. tilmōdige (*the twelve apostles*), Apstls. Kmbl. 171; Ap. 86.

tilþ, e; *also* tilþe, an; *f.* I. *labour which brings gain, by which acquisition is made, an employment*, (1) in a general sense:—Se ðe wǣre scaðiende weorðe se tiligende on rihtlīcre tilðe *he that has been accustomed to steal, let him support himself by an honest employment*, Wulfst. 72, 13. (2) with special reference to agriculture, *tillage, cultivation, work on land*:—Se scādwīs gerēfa sceal witan ǣlcre tilðan tīman ðe tō tūne belimpþ; for ðam on manegum landum tilð biþ redre ðonne on ōðrum ge yrðe tīma hrædra, ge mǣda rædran . . . ge gehwilc ōðer tilð, Anglia ix. 259, 3–12. II. *gain from labour, produce of labour, acquisition*, (1) in a general sense:—Tilða ī stre[óna] *quaestuum*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 7. (2) with reference to agriculture, *crop, produce, fruit*:—Þurh mycele rēnas, ðe ealles geáres ne āblunnon, forneáh ǣlc tilð on mersclande forférde, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 12. Dæt land mid ðære tilðe ðe dār dænne on sȳ, Chart. Th. 329, 12. Ic geann ðæs landes mid mete and mid mannum and mid ealre tylðe swā dǣrtō getilod biþ, 529, 18, *and often in the same will*. Fela tilða hām gæderian, Anglia ix. 261, 16. Ðā man oððe tilian sceolde oððe eft tilða gegaderian, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 25. Ealle eówre wæstmas and eorþlice tilþa, Wulfst. 132, 14. [Þe tilðe of rihtwisnesse, þæt is silence *cultus justitiae silencium*, A. R. 78, 15: Wick. Is. 32, 17. God sent þe sonne to saue a cursed mannes tilthe, Piers P. 19, 430. To sowe cockel with the corn So that the tilthe is nigh forlorn, Gow. ii. 190, 12. *O. Frs.* tilath *cultivation*.] v. ge-tilþ.

tilþe, an; *f.* v. preceding word.

tilung, teolung, tiolung, tielung, e; *f.* I. *striving, endeavour, effort, labour*:—On swelcum lǣnum weorþscipum ǣlces mennisces mōdes ingeþanc biþ geswenced mid ðære geornfulnesse and mid ðære tiolunga (tiluncga, Cott. MS.) *with the desire and striving for them*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 22. Hī swuncon on wīngeardes biggencge mid geneordlicere teolunge, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 33. Hī forgȳmeleásodon ðæs ēcan līfes teolunge *they neglected striving after the life eternal*, 76, 2. Æfter nīdum teolunge heara *secundum nequitias studiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Surt. 27, 4. II. *a pursuit, occupation, employment, business*:—Gestreón of ðære teolunge ðe hē him befæste *gain from the occupation he committed to them*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 1. Sume teolunga sind ðe man begān mæg būton synnum . . . Petrus hæfde unpleólīce teolunge ǣr his gecyrrednysse, and hē for ðī eft būton pleó tō his fixnoðe gecyrde, 288, 20–26. Se rīca man geswīcþ his gebeórscipes, gif ða ðeówan geswīcaþ ðæra teolunga, i. 274, 1. Gif se biscep self drohtaþ on ðam eorðlīcum tielongum (tielengum, Cott. MSS.) *si presul ipse in terrenis negotiis versatur*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 4. Getīgede tō eorðlicum tielengum (tiolengum, Cott. MSS.) *deditae terrenis negotiis*, Swt. 135, 15. Gecorene tō Godes teolungum, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 1. Sēcan ða gāstlīcan tylunga, 552, 10. Hē begǣþ his hlāfordes teolunga, i. 412, 4. Wē willaþ sprecan ymbe manna tilunga *ad hominum studia revertor*, Bt. 24,

4; Fox 84, 27. III. *care, attention, treatment, cure.* v. tilian, III. 2 b, IV:—Đonne man tó wiccan tilunge sēce æt ænigre neóde, Wulfst. 171, 11. Hē his hǽlde sēcan wyle æt unálýfedum tilungum, Homl. Th. i. 474, 21. Hē lǽrde ðurh ða tielunga (tiolunga, Cott. MSS.) ðæs Samaritaniscan (*per Samaritani studium*) ymb ðone gewundedan, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 7. IV. *gain that comes from labour, acquisition, fruit* got by tilling the earth:—Tilunge *quaestu, lucro*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 63. Swā hwæt swā hý gesparíaþ on heora forhæfednessæ, and swā hwæt swā tóforan neádbehēfum belifen byþ on heora mægenes tilunge *whatever they save by their abstinence, and whatever over and above necessaries remains of acquisition by their ability*, R. Ben. 138, 17. Se gýtsere gýmþ grǽdelíce his teolunge, Homl. Th. i. 66, 10. Ða ðe ne sēcaþ heora ágen gestreón ac smeágaþ ymbe Godes teolunge (*gain to be made for God*), ii. 76, 35: 558, 16. Đū stunta, tó niht dū scealt ðín líf álǽtan; hwæs beóþ ðonne ðíne teolunga *whose shall thy gains be then?* Wulfst. 286, 24. Hī sceolon heora geáres teolunga Gode ðone teóðan dǽl syllan, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 22. Lǽc of eorðan tilingum *de fructibus terrae munera*, Gen. 4, 3. Ete ælþeódig folc ðíne tilinga *fructus terrae et omnes labores tuos comedat populus quem ignoras*, Deut. 28, 33. Ægðer ge earm ge eádig, ðe ǽnige teolunga (tylunge, MS. F.) hæbbe, gelǽste Gode his teóðunga, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 1. [False teolunges, A. R. 208, 17. Þe wingeardes þet mot muche tilunge to uorte beren winberies, 296, 1. Fourty wynter folke lyued withouten tulyinge (tiliyng, tilynge), Piers P. 14, 63.]

tíma, an; *m. Time, hour;* tempus, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 66: hora, ii. 132, 67. I. *time* when, *time* at which an event takes place:—Hit wæs ða se tíma ðæt wínberian rípodon *erat tempus, quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt*, Num. 13, 21. Swā mon eorðan wæstmas hām gelǽdeþ on rýpes tíman, Exon. Th. 214, 28; Ph. 246. Đā gewearð hit on ðisum ilcan tíman oðde lítle ǽr, ðæt . . . , Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 28: 1015; Erl. 152, 9. Thomas tó ðam tíman ágeán fērde būton bletsunga, 1070; Erl. 208, 9. Týman on ǽsettum týman, Homl. Th. i. 18, 26. On unálýfedum tíman, ii. 94, 3. Gebiddaþ ealle hálige tó ðē on tilne tíman (*in tempore opportuno*), Ps. Th. 31, 7. Ðonne hē nytwyrðne tíman ongiet tó sprecenne *cum opportunum considerat*, Past. 38; Swt. 275, 14. Ymbe ðone tíman ðe ðiss wæs *at the time when this was happening*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 36. Tiéman, 4, 8; Swt. 186, 34. Ðæt hié ðoligen earfeðu ðǽm tímum ðe hié ðyrfen, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 10. Ne ðincþ mē nǽfre nánwuht swā sóþlíc swā mē þincþ ðín spell ðǽm tímum (tídum, Cott. MS.) ðe ic ða gehēre *cum tuas rationes considero, nihil dici verius puto*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 23. I a. *a time when a thing can* or *ought to be done, a proper time, opportunity*:—Ðonne ðæs ðinges tíma ne biþ ðæt hit mon sidelíce gebētan mǽge . . . ac ðonne se lǽreów ieldende sēcþ ðone tíman ðe hē his híéremenn sidelíce on ðreátigean mǽge *cum rerum minime opportunitas congruit, ut aperte corrigantur . . . Sed cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 1-6. Ūs is tíma ðæt wē onwæcnen of slǽpe *hora est nos de somno surgere*, 63; Swt. 459, 33. Hwænne wylle gē singan? Þonne hyt tíma byþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 5. Se wīsa hit ieldcaþ and bítt tíman, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 10. Nis hit nán wundur, ðeáh se wīsa bíde his tíman, 38; Swt. 275, 13. Hē ðencþ ðæs tíman hwonne hē hit wyrs geleánlan mǽge *deteriora rependere, si occasio praebeatur, quaerat*, 33; Swt. 227, 23. I b. *time* as in the phrases, in *time*, in good *time*, *be-times; proper time* because soon enough:—Ealle ðās ungesǽlða ūs gelumpon þurh unrǽdas, ðæt mann nolde him tó tíman (ā tíman, MS. C.) gafol bēdan; ac ðonne hī mǽst tó yfele gedōn hæfdon, ðonne nam man grið and fríð wið hí, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 2. Þcófas tó tíman (*forthwith*) forwurðan, būton hig geswícan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 13. I c. *an appointed time*:—Mín tíma ys gehende, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 18. Drihtenes engel com tó his tíman on ðone mere, and ðæt wæter wæs ástyred, Jn. Skt. 5, 4. II. *a period of time*:—His tíma ne biþ nā langsum, Homl. Th. i. 4, 18. Hire tíma wæs gefylled, ðæt heó cennan sceolde, i. 30, 11. Ælces mannes tíma *the time that each man lives*, Anglia viii. 336, 27. II a. marking date or limit, *time* during which certain events are happening, during which a particular person is living, etc.:—On ðet gerād ðet hē hæbbe ðone bryce ðes landes swā lange swā his týma sý *so long as he live*, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 106, 39. Hit wæs gewunelíc on ðam tíman, Homl. Th. i. 60, 26. On mínum tíman swā on mínes fæder, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 28. On úrum tíman, Chart. Th. 240, 11. On ðara heáhfædera tíman . . . on Moyses and on ðara wítegena tíman, L. Ælfc. P. 6; Th. ii. 366, 7-8. Eall ðās geeodon in ússera tída tíman, Exon. Th. 147, 12; Gū. 726. II b. *a season of the year*:—Feówer tíman beóþ . . . *Uer* ys lengtentíma, and hē gǽþ tó tūne on .vii. id. Febr. . . . Se óðer tíma hātte *aestas* . . . Se þridda tíma ys *autumnus* . . . Se feórða tíma ys genemned *hiemps*, Anglia viii. 312, 14-31. On wintres tíman, ðæt is fram ðan anginne ðæs mónðes, ðe is Nouember gehāten, óþ Eástran, R. Ben. 32, 10. On ǽlcne tíman, ge on wintra ge on sumera, 33, 20. II c. *an age of the world*:—Þrý tíman sind on ðyssere worulde; Ante legem, Sub lege, Sub gratia, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 1. Þrý tíman synd getealde on ðissere worulde. Án tíma wæs ǽr Godes ǽ . . . Óðer under Godes lage . . . Þridde under Cristes ágenre gife, L. Ælfc. P. 6; Th. ii. 366, 6. III. as a grammatical term, *time of pronouncing a syllable, quantity*:—Ðæt rihtmetervers sceal habban feówer and twéntig tíman . . . Dactilus stent on ānum langum tíman and twām sceortum, and spondeus stent of feówrum langum, Anglia viii. 314, 10–15: 335, 14. IV. *time, condition of things*:—Æfter ðisum fæce gewurðan sceall swā egeslíc tíma, swā ǽfre ǽr ne wæs, Wulfst. 19, 3. Wā ðām wífum ðe ðonne earmlícan tíman heora cild fēdaþ, 81, 7. [*Icel.* tími.] v. ǽfen-, ende-, gebyrd-, hærfest-, lencten-, mǽrsung-, nón-, riht-, rípe-, sǽd-, swig-, þrowung-, un-tíma; tíd.

-tíma. v. here-tēma, ge-týma.

tíman; *p.* de. I. *to teem, be productive.* v. teám, I. (1) referring to a female, *to be with child, bear, bring forth* young:—Wā ðām wífum, ðe ðonne týmaþ and heora cild fēdaþ (*vae praegnantibus et nutrientibus*, Mt. 24, 19), Wulfst. 81, 6. Sindon sume gesceafta ðe týmaþ būton hǽmede, and biþ ǽgðer ge seó móder mǽden ge seó dohtor; ðæt sind beón: hī týmaþ heora teám mid clǽnnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 14–17. Lia underget ðæt heó leng ne týmde (*quod parere desiisset*), Gen. 30, 9. Ðonne heó (*the wife*) leng týman ne mæg, geswícan hī hǽmedes, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 5. Heó týmende nā leng beón ne mæg, Wulfst. 305, 29. (2) referring to a male, *to beget, have intercourse* with (*wið*) a woman:—Godes bearn týmdon wið manna dohtra and hig cendon *ingressi sunt filii Dei ad filias hominum illaeque genuerunt*, Gen. 6, 4. Đā bæd heó hire wer ðæt hē wið hire wylne týman sceolde (*ingredere ad ancillam meam*, Gen. 16, 2), Boutr. Scrd. 22, 23. Mōste se bisceop niman him án clǽne mǽden and wið hý týman on ǽsettum tíman, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 2: Homl. Th. i. 18, 26. (3) where neither male nor female is specified, *to have offspring, bring forth*:—Fugelas ne týmaþ swā swā ðēre nýtenu, Homl. Th. i. 250, 22. Ðæt folc týmde micelne teám on ðam wēstene, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 17. Þeóda týmdon, Cd. Th. 75, 19; Gen. 1242. Tēmaþ and wexaþ, 13, 1; Gen. 196. Týmaþ and tiédraþ, 91, 14; Gen. 1512. Feoh sceal on eorðan týdran and týman, Menol. Fox 557; Gn. C. 48. [Þe two tentaciuns þet temeð alle þe oðre, A. R. 220, 15. Elysabæþ ne mihhte tæmenn, Orm. 130. Þif ha ne mei nawt teamen . . . ha cleopeð ham weolefulle þat teamen hare teames, H. M. 33, 22–25. Ghe sulde sunen and timen, and clepen it Smael, Gen. and Ex. 982. Azen þat þu (*the nightingale*) wilt teme, O. and N. 499. II. as a technical term. v. teám, III, *to vouch to warranty* (acc. of that which is to be warranted and person vouched governed by *tō*), *to refer* property (*acc.*) to (*tō*) the person from whom it was obtained in support of the right of possession:—Gif sió hond tiémþ, sió ðone ceáp mon æt befēhþ, tó ðǽrum men, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 6. Swā hē hit ágnode, swā hé hit týmde, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8. Đā týmde Wulfstān ðone mann tó Æðelstāne, Chart. Th. 206, 25. Tēme hē tó ðam mæn ðe him sealde, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 6. Ne mōt forstolenne ceáp mon tiéman tó þeówum men, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5. Se ðe yrfe bycge on gewitnesse and hit eft týman (mon teáman, *var. lect.*) scyle, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 13: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16. II a. in a general sense, *to refer* an opinion to the source from which it is derived in its support:—Benedictus ūs bōc ǽwrāt leóhtre be dǽle ðonne Basilius, ac hē týmde swā ðeáh tó Basilies tǽcinge for his trumnysse *for confirmation he referred to the teaching of Basil as the source from which he had drawn*, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 9. Benedictus týmde tó ðam regole ðe Basilius gesette, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 152. [*In later English* temen to = (1) *to betake one's self to* a place, *go to*:—To Albion þu scalt teman (wende, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1245: 7174. (2) *to resort to, appeal to* in reverence *or* for help:—To hire he wolde teman (hire wolde he louie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1265. Al hit truked us an hond þat we to temden, 16800. Gif þu temest (*appealest*) to þan rihten, and þu wult of Rome þolien æi dome, 24816. He temed him to þe king, Trist. 431. To witnesse temen, P. L. S. viii. 54. I hope to trede on þy temple & teme to þy seluen, Allit. Pms. 101, 316. (3) *to lead to* (?):—Ic wolde iwiten to whan þis tocne wule ten, to wulche þinge temen, Laym. 9135.] v. ge-tēman; un-tímende.

timber, es; *n.* I. *material* for constructing a house, ship, etc., *timber*:—Æfter siextegum daga ðæs ðe ðæt timber (*arbores*) ácorfen wæs, ðǽr wǽron xxx and c scipa gearora, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Ne sceal cyrcean timber (*ligna ecclesiae*) tó ǽnigum ðórum weorce, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 16; Th. ii. 234, 16. Ðætte ne meahten godo beón ða ðe monna hondum geworhte wǽron of eorðlícum timbre oðþe of treóm oðþe of stánum *deos esse non posse, qui hominum manibus facti essent; dei creandi materiam lignum vel lapidem esse non posse*, Bd. 3, 22; M. 224, 15. Ærest man ásmeáþ ðæs hūses stede, and eác man ðæt timber beheáwþ, Anglia viii. 324, 8: Lchdm. iii. 180, 8. I a. *material* of which anything is formed:—Sió lifer is blōdes timber and blodes hūs and fōstor, Lchdm. ii. 198, 2: 160, 13. II. *a structure, building, edifice*:—Heó mid ðǽm tō ðæm timbre (*aedificio*) gefæstnad wæs, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 31. Tō ðam heofonlícum timbre, 4, 3; S. 567, 12. In timbre *in aedificio*, Ps. Surt. 101, 8. Seó tíd gewāt ofer timber (? tiber, MS.) sceacan middangeardes, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. Huulig timber *quales structurae*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 1. Timbra *aedificiorum*, Ps. Surt. 128, 6. Da burh manige menn mid heán timbrum frættewodon

(*augustioribus aedificiis adornarunt*), Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 24. III. *the building* of a house, ship, etc.:—Hē (*the sixth day of the moon*) is gōd circan on tō timbrane, and eác scipes timber on tō anginnanne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 9. [*O. L. Ger.* timbar: *O. Frs.* timber: *O. H. Ger.* zimbar *materia, fabrica, structura, aedificium: Ger.* zimmer a *chamber, timber: Icel.* timbr. Cf. *Goth.* timreins *a building*, ga-timrjō *a building*.] v. an-, and-, boh-, bolt-, fugol-, fyrd- (?), heáh-, heofon-, hrōf-, magu-timber; ge-timbru.

timber-geweorc, es; *n. Timber-work, preparation* or *cutting of timber for building* (?):—In bōcholte timbergeweorc and widigunge *in beechholt the right to get timber for building and to cut wood for fuel*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 12. v. timbran, III.

timber-hryeg, es; *m. A wooded ridge* (?); as a local name *Timber-ridge*:—On timberhricges sniđ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 71, 1. Ofer fildburnan on timberhrycg, iii. 463, 31. Timberrycg, 393, 27.

timberness, tim-bor. v. ge-, on-timberness, tym-bor.

timbran, timbrian; *p.* ede, ode. I. *to build* (lit. or fig.), *construct*:—Ic timbrige *struo, construo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 11. Tōweorp hié, ne đū timbres (*aedificabis*) hié, Ps. Surt. 27, 5. Timbreþ Dryhten Sion, 101, 17: Ps. Th. 146, 2: Exon. Th. 450, 25; Dōm. 93. Gē timbriaþ (timbraþ, Rush.) wītegena byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 29: Lk. Skt. 11, 47, 48. Ic timbrode setl đīn, Ps. Spl. 88, 5. Đa gōdan weorc đe hē ær timbrede, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 18. Hē burh timbrede, Cd. Th. 172, 6; Gen. 2840: Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Timbrade, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Hié ceastra timbredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 10. Drehton đa hergas mid đǣm æscum đe hié ær timbredon. Đā hēt Alfrēd cyng timbran langscipu ongēn đa æscas, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 7–11. Æfter đæm hryre đære upāhæfennesse hē ongan timbran eádmōdnesse, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 30. Wē ceorfaþ treówu on holte, đæt wē hī eft up ārǣren on đæm botle, đǣr đǣr wē timbran willen, Swt. 445, 1: Cd. Th. 64, 29; Gen. 1057. Weall stānenne timbran, 101, 34; Gen. 1692. On đām telgum timbran nest, Exon. Th. 210, 20; Ph. 188. Ne mæg fira nān wīsdōm timbran (timbrian, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11, 8, 10), đǣr đǣr woruldgītsung beorg oferbrǽdeþ, Met. 7, 12. Uton timbrian ūs ceastre *faciamus nobis civitatem*, Gen. 11, 4: Ps. Th. 128, 2. Ecgbryht salde Reculf mynster on tō tymbranne (-ianne, MS. E.), Chr. 669; Erl. 34, 26. Timbriende *aedificans*, Ps. Surt. 146, 2. Timbrende *aedificantes*, 117, 22. Đǣr wæs timbred templ, Nar. 37, 22: Beo. Th. 620; B. 307. Bióþ timbrede cestre, Ps. Surt. 68, 36. II. *to instruct, edify*:—Hē nōwiht elles dyde đonne đæt folc mid godcundre lāre timbrede *nil aliud ageret quam plebem Christi verbo salutis instruere*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. III. *to cut timber* (?). v. timber-geweorc, *and* cf. wudian:—Me mæig on sumera . . . bytlian . . . tymbrian, wudian, Anglia ix. 261, 11. [Letten þa kinges timbrien þa halleu, Laym. 5940. To timbren me mine crune, A. R. 124, 8. To timmbrenn himni an hus, Orm. 13368. Who tauȝte hem (*peacocks*) on trees to tymbre so heighe, Piers P. 11, 352. *Goth.* timrjan: *O. Sax.* ge-timbrōn (-ian): *O. L. Ger.* ge-timbran: *O. Frs.* timbra, timmera: *Du.* timmeren: *O. H. Ger.* zimbaren, zimbarōn *aedificare, struere, instruere*: *Ger.* zimmern: *Icel.* timbra: *Dan.* tømre.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, in-, on-timbran (-ian), *and next word.*

timbrend, es; *m. f. A builder, constructor*:—Se wæs timbrend (*constructor*) đæs mynstres đe gecweden is Mēdeshāmstyde, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 40. Heó wæs seó ēryste tymbrend đæs mynstres đe ys nemned Steórneshealh, Shrn. 148, 39.

timbrian. v. timbran.

timbrung, e; *f. Building, a building*:—Ealdere timbrunga bōte *instructio*, nīwe timbrung *constructio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 58, 59. Timbrunga *domum exstructam*, Kent. Gl. 472. [Bileafden heo (*the builders of the tower of Babel*) heore timbrunge, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 23. Timbringe, 227, 4. Al is to his behefe and timbrunge toward his blisse, A. R. 124, 1.] v. ge-timbrung.

-tīme (v. teám, I, tīman, I, *and* cf. -bǽre). v. luf-, þweorh-tīme; wrōht-getīme.

-tīme (v. teám, II). v. feoþer-, ge-tīme (-tȳme).

tīme (v. tīma). v. un-tīme.

tīmen (?); *adj. Belonging to a team.* v. teám, II:—Tēmen *bibina* (=*bis bina*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 8.

tīmian. v. ge-, mis-tīmian.

tīmlīce; *adv. In good time, soon*:—Đū bǣde mē foroft Engliscra gewritena and ic đē ne getīđode ealles swā tīmlīce ǣr đam đe đū mid geweorcum đæs gewilnodest æt mē *you very often asked me for English writings, but I did not grant your request so very soon, not before you desired it from me with works*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 16. [Ic mei longe libben and alle mine sunne timliche ibeten *repent of all my sins time enough*, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 13. Ase timliche as he hefde iherd þis (sone so he iherde þis, *other MS.*), Jul. 9, 5. He wolde timliche him speken wiđ, Laym. 31369. Bute ȝef þu þe tīmluker (*nisi maturius*) ure godes grete, Kath. 2086. *Icel.* tīmaliga *timely, early*.] Cf. tīdlīce.

tīmness. v. un-tīmness.

timpana, an; *m. A tabret, timbrel*:—Hergaþ hine in timpanan *laudate eum in tympano*, Ps. Surt. 150, 4. Sellaþ timpanan, 80, 3. Plægiendra timpanan *tympanistriarum*, 67, 26. Ic filigde đē mid timpanum and mid hearpum, Gen. 31, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* timpana: *Icel.* timpan. From Latin.]

timpestere, es; *m. A player on the timbrel*:—Timpestera (timpanestera?) *tympanistriarum*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 26. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* timparima: *O. H. Ger.* tympinara; *pl.*]

timple, an; *f. Some implement used in weaving*:—Hē sceal habban fela tōwtóla . . . flexlīnan, spinle . . . presse, pihten, timplean, wifte, Anglia ix. 263, 12.

tīn, tién, tēn, tȳn teá (*North.*) *ten*. I. as an adjective with a noun uninflected, except in the Northern specimens:—Tīn dagas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 24. Đis is đara tȳn hīda bōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 316, 33. Mid tién bebodum, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 18. Tién ceastro *Decapoleas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 14. Sume tēn geár, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. Tȳn þūsend (tēno ł teá đūsendo, Lind.: tēn þūsende, Rush.) punda, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Gelīc đām tȳn fēmnum (tēwm hehstaldum, Lind.: tēn fēmnan, Rush.), 25, 1. Mid tȳn (tēum ł tēnum, Lind.: tēn, Rush.) þūsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Tȳn (teá, Lind. Rush.) hreófe weras, 17, 12. Teá síđum, Lind. 15, 8. Fram wintrum tēnum, p. 8, 4. Teá ł tēno hreáfo, p. 9, 8. Of tēum hehstaldum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 16. Teá monna látwu *decanus*, Rtl. 193, 19. II. used as a substantive and declined, *nom.* -e, *gen.* -a, *dat.* -um. (1) alone:—Đā gebulgon đa tȳne (tēno, Lind.: tēnu, Rush.) hī, Mk. Skt. 10, 41. Đa hildlatan, tȳne ætsomne, Beo. Th. 5687; B. 2847. Tȳna ealdor *decanus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 4. Næs tō ānum dæge, ne tō fīfon, ne tō tȳnum, ne tō twēntigum, Num. 11, 19. Aldormonn ofer tēno *decanus*, Rtl. 193, 21, 19. (2) governing a genitive:—Gif đǣr beóþ tȳn rihtwīsra, Gen. 18, 32. Hæfde se ealwalda engelcynna tȳne getrymede, Cd. Th. 16, 24; Gen. 248. Nigon hund wintra hæfde and tȳne, 71, 3; Gen. 1165. IIa. *a set of ten*:—Tȳnum and twēntigum on ānum inne ætgædere restan *let them sleep by tens and twenties in one house*, R. Ben. 47, 7. IIb. *the number ten*:—Đis tal under him hæfis ōđer tal đe tō tēnum wiđ forecyme (*a number that goes up to ten*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 20. Tele đū ōđ đæt đū cume tō þrittiga, eft . . . tele ōđ tȳne (*count up to ten*), Lchdm. iii. 228, 2. [*Goth.* taihun: *O. Sax.* tehan: *O. Frs.* tian, tien: *O. L. Ger.* tēn, tein, tian: *O. H. Ger.* zehan: *Icel.* tíu.]

tīn, es; *n. Tin*:—Tin *stagnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 10: 286, 71: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 11. Đæt tin, đonne hit mon mid sumum crǽfte gemengþ and tō tine gewyrcþ, đonne biþ hit swiđe leáslīce on siolufres hiewe. Suā hwā đonne suā līcet on đære swingellan, hē biþ đæm tine gelīc inne on đæm ofne, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 2–5. Tinnes *stagni*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 69. Điss folc is geworden mē tō āre and tō tine and tō īserne and tō leáde, Past. 37; Swt. 267, 17. Tin *stannum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* zin: *Icel.* tin.]

tīn *a beam*. v. tinn.

Tīna(-e?), an *the river Tyne*:—Be Tīnan đære eá *juxta amnem Tinam*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 36: Chr. 875; Erl. 76, 35.

tīn-ǣmbre; *adj. Containing ten 'ǣmbras'*:—Genim tȳnǣmberne cetel, Lchdm. ii. 86, 12.

tīnan; *p.* de *To vex, annoy, irritate, provoke*:—Se wellwillenda man wyle forberan gif hine man āhwǣr tȳnþ, ođđe him tale gecwyđ, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 18. Đā đā se ān (sunu) đē tȳnde (cf. tirigde, l. 9), Homl. Th. ii. 30, 12. Hī yrsodon ł tȳndon Moyses *irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. Spl. 105, 16, 8: Blickl. Gl.: Cd. Th. 153, 24; Gen. 2543. Ne tȳn đū đīne neáhgebūras *non memor eris injuriae civium tuorum*, Lev. 19, 18. Ne ænig man ōđerne ne tyrie ne ne tȳne ealles tō swȳđe, Wulfst. 70, 9. Ne āblinnan wē, đæt wē Gode cwēmon and deófol tȳnan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 11. Đæt hī ælþeódige men ne tyrian ne ne tȳnan, L. Eth. vi. 48; Th. i. 326, 28: Wulfst. 309, 5. Gebiddaþ for eówerum ehterum and eów tȳnendum *orate pro persequentibus et calumniantibus vos* (Mt. 5, 44), Homl. Th. ii. 216, 17. v. teónian.

tinolian; *p.* ode *To tickle*:—Nāht swā onēilþ and tinclaþ gecyndlima đænne gemylt mete *nihil sic inflammat et titillat membra genitalia quam indigestus cibus*, Scint. 52, 5. Hē widstynt weorce se đe tincligendre nā geþwǽrlǽcþ lustfullunge *resistit operi qui titillanti non accomodat delectationi*, 88, 9. [In Wycklif *tynclen* translates *tinnire*, 1 Sam. 3, 11: 1 Cor. 13, 1.]

tind, es; *m. A tine, prong, tooth* of an implement:—Tindas *rostri*, tindum *rostris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 30, 28. Đeáh ānra gehwylc horn hæbbe .xii. tindas īrene, and ānra gehwylc tind hæbbe synderlīce .xii. ordas, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 25. [Tindes *the rungs of a ladder*, A. R. 354, 20. Tynde *branch of a tree*, Allit. Pms. 3, 78. Tindes of harowis, Alex. 3908. A tynde *cremale* (a hook); a tynde of a beste, Cath. Angl. 389 (*where see several instances*). Tyynde, prekyl, tynde, pryke *carnica*; tyndyt with tyndys *carnicatus*, Prompt. Parv. 494. Cf. *tine* stocks, the short crooked handles on the pole of a scythe, Halliw. Dict. *M. H. Ger.* zint *a spike, tooth: Icel.* tindr *a spike*; also, *a peak*.] v. following words.

tindeot. v. tindíht.

tindig; *adj. Having spikes* or *prongs*:—Ōstig gyrd .*vel* tindig *scorpio* (scorpio *genus flagelli, ex virgis nodosis confecti, vel scutica in modum scorpionis aculeata*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 17. v. next word.

tindíht; *adj. Having spikes* or *teeth, beaked*:—Tindicti (-ecte) *ros-*

tratum, Txts. 92, 868. Se cāsere hine (St. Romanus) hēt stingan mid ſrenum gyrdum tyndehtum, Shrn. 115, 25. v. preceding words.

tindting (tending?, tihting?):—Tindtingce *suasionis, exhortationis*, Hpt. Gl. 485. 66.

Tine. v. Tina.

tinen; *adj. Of tin*:—Tinen *stagneus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 11. Ælc calic gegoten beó, gylden oððe seolfren (oððe) tinen, ðe man hūsl on hālgige, L. Edg. C. 41; Th. ii. 252, 21 note. Tynen, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, note 2. On tinum (=tinenum) fæte, Lchdm. ii. 236, 5. [With tynnen tonges, Pall. 152, 99. *O. H. Ger.* zinſin *stanneus*.]

tinend, es; *m. One who vexes, annoys*, etc. v. tīnan:—Gebiddaþ for eówerum ēhterum and tȳnendum, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 16.

tin-feald; *adj. Tenfold*:—Tȳnfealde *deni*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 15. Tȳnfealdum oððe twēntifealdum *deni aut viceni*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 15. Þreowa on teónfealdum *ter denis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 23. Feówer sīðo teáfald tal *quater denario numero*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 12.

tinga, tingan, tingce. v. in-tinga, ge-tingan, tynge.

tinn, e; *f.* (?) *A beam, rafter*:—Tin *tignum*, Txts. 101, 2023. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* zinna *pinna*.]

tinnan *to stretch, extend*:—Blēd his blinniþ . . . lustum ne tinneþ *does not joyously extend* (?), Exon. Th. 354, 32; Reim. 54. Tinde bogan *tetendit arcum*, Blickl. Gl.

tin-nihte; *adj. Ten days old*:—On .x. nihtne mōnan bidde swā hwas swa ðū wylle, hyt ðe byoþ gere. Se .x. nihta mōna hē ys gōd tō standanne mid æðelum monnum, Lchdm. iii. 178, 19–21. Se ðe biþ ācenned on .x. nihtne ealdne mōnan, se biþ drowere, 160, 28.

tin-strenge; *adj. Having ten strings*:—On tȳnstrengum saltere *in decacordo psalterio*, Ps. Spl. 91, 3: 143, 11. v. next word.

tin-strenged; *adj. Provided with ten strings*:—On tȳnstrengedum saltere, Blickl. Gl. Tȳnstrængedum, Ps. Lamb. 91, 4. Tȳnstrængdom, 143, 9. v. preceding word.

tinterg. v. tin-treg.

tin-treg, -terg, es; *n.*: tin-trega, an; *m. Torment*:—Ðēr (*in heaven*) ne biþ nān beargung ðæra mānſulra yrmðe, ac heora tintrega becymþ ðam gecorenum tō māran blisse, Homl. Th. i. 334, 11. Nis ðēr ne caru ne hreóh tintrega (cf. hreóge tintrega, Wulfst. 139, 30), Dōm. L. 261. Ðæt wæs helle tintreges mūþ *ipsum est os gehennae*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 13. On ðām grundum helle tintreges *in profundis tartari*, 5, 14; S. 634, 25. Ic on eorþan gebād tintregan fela, Cd. Th. 296, 4; Sat. 497. Mē genihtsumiaþ ðās tintrega, Blickl. Homl. 243, 26. Ðē sȳn helle tinterga ontȳned, Shrn. 79, 11. On ðissa tintrega stōwe *in locum hunc tormentorum*, Lk. Skt. 16, 28. For ðara tintregena mænigfyldnesse, Wulfst. 199, 6. Tintegrena *tormentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 72. On tintregum gegripene *tormentis comprehensos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Tintregum (tintergum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 16, 23. Būton tintregum þeáh on hellewīte, Homl. Th. i. 94, 6. Wrecan heora teónrǣdenne mid tintergum on him, Jud. 15, 10: Exon. Th. 114, 33; Gū. 182. Ðonne hē ðara manna tintrego oferhiórde, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 27: Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 1: Blickl. Homl. 243, 20. On ða wyrstan tintregu, 239, 10. In ða ēcan tintregu, Wulfst. 185, 11. Tintergu, Exon. Th. 141, 3; Gū. 621. In tintergo *in gehennam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 28. Hié ealle worldlīce tintrega and ealle līchomlīcu sār oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 19. Ðȳ læs ðe ðū þurh tintrega forwurðe, Homl. Th. i. 432, 9. Ic geseó, ðæt ðū ðās tintregan gebysmerast, 426, 5. Ān deófol ārehte ānum ancran ðara synfulra sāwla tintregan and sūsla, Wulfst. 146, 19. [Eorðliche tintreohen, O. E. Homl. i. 261, 16. Ne schal þe na teone ne tintreohe trukien, Kath. 403. Þu biþenche teonen and tintreohen, 1888. Cf. *Goth.* us trigōm *ἐκ λύπης*, 2 Cor. 9, 7. *Icel.* tregi *grief, woe*.]

tintregend, es; *m. A torturer*:—Fram ðām tintergendum (*or ptcpl.?*) *a tortoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 49.

tin-tregian, -tergian; *p.* ode *To torment, torture, afflict*:—Ða ðe hē ne mæg fram rihtan geleáfan tō him gebīgan, ðonne tintregaþ hē ða on mænigfealde wīsan, Wulfst. 197, 7: Blickl. Homl. 59, 31. Philippus hī miclum tintrade (tintergade, MS. C.) and bismrade, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 25. Se cāsere hine tintregode mid unāsecgendlīcum wītum, Shrn. 116, 1. Ða ðe tintergedon ðone hālgan wer, 73, 1. Hī tintregodon hine and forlēton hine sāmcucene *plagis impositis abierunt semivivo relicto*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. Ða wīfmen hié swā tintredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 13. Ðeáh ðe ðæt sȳr tintregige ða unrihtwīsan, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 3. Hēt swingan and tintregian ðone Godes andettere *caedi Dei confessorem a tortoribus praecepit*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 42. Tintergian, Shrn. 76, 33. Tinterga *torquere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 29. Decius gewende tō tintregienne ða cristenan, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 19. Tō tintreinne *torquendus, cruciandus*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 35. Ðēr hē tintregad wearð; ārest hiene mon swong, ða sticode him mon ða eágan ūt, and siþþan him mon slōg ða handa of, ðā ðæt heáfod, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 3. [Heo eow tintraged and heow iswenchet, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 30. Cf. *O. Sax.* tregan *to trouble*: *Icel.* trega.] v. ge-tintregian; tregian.

tintreg-līc; *adj. Tormenting, torturing, of hell*:—Be fyrhto ðæs tintreglīcan (tintreganlīces, MS. B.) wītes *de horrore poenae gehennalis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 16.

tintreg-stōw, e; *f. A place of torment*:—Hī (*the devils*) ðone hālgan wer geléddon tō ðām sweartum tintrehstōwum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 4.

tintreg-þegn, es; *m. An officer who torments, an executioner*:—Tinter[g]ðegnum *lictoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 47. His dryhten hine salde tintergaþægnum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 34.

tintregung, e; *f. Torment, punishment*:—Tintregung *vel* wīte *tormentum*, Wūlck. Gl. 178, 20. Hī ne mihton fram Gode þurh nāne tintregunga beón gebīgede, Homl. Th. i. 544, 2.

tīn-wintre; *adj. Ten years old*:—.x. wintre cniht mæg bión þiéfðe gewita *a ten year old boy can be accessory to a theft*, L. In. 7: Th. i. 106, 18. Ða ðā hē tȳnwintre on ylde wæs, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 28.

tīr, es; *m. Glory, honour*:—Eów ys wuldorblǣd torhtlīc tōweard and tīr gifeþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Tīr æt getohte, Byrht. Th. 134, 54; By. 104. Nis hēr (*in hell*) eádiges tīr ne worulde dreám, Cd. Th. 270, 20; Sat. 93. Ne biþ hira (*two twins*) tīr gelīc, Salm. Kmbl. 730; Sal. 364: Exon. Th. 448, 11; Dōm. 52. Biþ tȳr scæcen, eorþan blǣdas, 447, 27; Dōm. 45. Tīres Wealdend (cf. wuldres Waldend, Cd. Th. 216, 27; Dan. 13) *the Deity*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Tīres brytta, Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. Ðæt hȳ mōstun tīres blǣd ēcne āgan, Exon. Th. 74, 27; Cri. 1212: Andr. Kmbl. 210; An. 105. Tīres eádige *abounding in glory*; reges, Ps. Th. 71, 10: Cd. Th. 91, 15; Gen. 1512: Judth. Thw. 25, 22; Jud. 272. Tīres tō tācne *in token of glory gained*, Beo. Th. 3312; B. 1654. Hē benam his feónd torhte tīre, Cd. Th. 4, 23; Gen. 58. Is ðæs wuldres ful heofun and eorðe, and eall heáhmægen tīre getācnod, Elen. Kmbl. 1504; El. 754. Hwonne ūs līffreá ðæt tȳdre gewitt tīre bewinde, Exon. Th. 3, 1; Cri. 29. Dryhten dǣleþ sumum gūþe blǣd, sumum wyrp oððe scyte, torhtlīcne tiir, 331, 18; Vy. 70. Ðē tīr cyning and miht forgef, Andr. Kmbl. 970; An. 485. Hēr Æþelstān cyning and his brōþor ealdorlangne tīr (tȳr, *one MS.*) geslōgon æt sæcce, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 3. Gē dōm āgon, tīr æt tohtan, Judth. Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 197. Æsca tīr æt gūðe, Cd. Th. 127, 10; Gen. 2108. Hē mē tīr forgeaf, wigspēd wið wrāðum, Elen. Kmbl. 328; El. 164. Ða (*friends*) hyra tȳr and ēad ȳcaþ, Exon. Th. 409, 3; Rä. 27, 23. Ðū tīrum fæst niða Nergend *thou Saviour of men, gloriously firm*, Cd. Th. 235, 27; Dan. 312: Exon. Th. 354, 7; Reim. 42. [Þa kingges weoren deædde, heore duzeðe todealde, here tir wes atfallen, Laym. 4237. *O. Sax.* tīr; *see too* tīrlīce *gloriously*: *Icel.* tīrr. Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* ziarī *decus*.] v. æsc-tīr, *and words in which* tīr *is the first component*.

Tīr, es; *n. One form of the name of the Runic T; it is also the name of the god corresponding to the Latin Mars, and apparently used also of the planet bearing his name; as Grimm notices, the Runic symbol ↑ resembles that used for the planet ♂*:—Tīr byþ tācna sum, healdaþ trȳwa wel wið æðelingas, ā byþ on færylde ofer nihta genipu, næfre swīceþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 21–26; Rūn. 17. *The other name of the rune is* Tī, v. Tīw, *the two forms* Tīr, Tīw *may be compared with Icelandic* Týrr; *gen.* Týrs (cf. *Dan.* Tirs-dag), Týr; *gen.* Týs.

tīran; *p.* de *To run with tears, to water* (of the eyes):—Mē tȳraþ mīne eágan *lippio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 9. Ðēr biþ wōp and tōða gebitt, for ðan ðe ða eágan tȳraþ on ðam micclum bryne, and ða tēð cwaciaþ on swīðlīcum cyle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 26. Wiþ ðon ðe eágan tȳren (cf. wið eallum tiédernessum eágena, 2, 6), Lchdm. ii. 32, 28. Gif eágan tȳren, 34, 1: 308, 19: iii. 4, 23. Wið tȳrendum eágan, 4, 6: i. 374, 3. Wið tȳrende eágan, i. 72, 14. v. teár, I. 2, tearig, II.

tīr-eádig; *adj. Glorious*:—Tīreádig cyning (*the Deity*), Hy. 3, 2, 55: (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 207; El. 104. Elene, tīreádig cwēn, 1206; El. 605. Tīreádig and trāg (*Judas and the devil*), 1906; El. 955. Tȳreádig cyning (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 56, 82. Se tīreádga (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 205, 1; Ph. 106. Tīreádigum men (*Hygelac*), Beo. Th. 4384; B. 2189. Torhte and tīreádige (*the twelv apostles*), Apstls. Kmbl. 7; Ap. 4: Andr. Kmbl. 4; An. 2; 1329; An. 665. Tīreádige, hæleþ heaðurōfe on Brytene, Menol. Fox 26; Men. 13. Tīreádge, Exon. Th. 366, 10; Reb. 10. Þeóden hæfde him ālesen leóda dugeðe, tīreádigra twā þūsendo; ðæt wēron cyningas, Cd. Th. 189, 13; Exod. 184. Gārberendra, gūðfremmendra, tīreádigra, 192, 16; Exod. 232. [Cf. *Icel.* tīr-gōfugr-, -sæll (*poetical epithets of a hero*).]

tīr-fæst; *adj. Of assured glory, glorious*:—From treówe becwom tīrfæst rīce Drihten ūre *Dominus regnavit a ligno*, Ps. Th. 95, 9. Cyning tīrfæst cystum gecȳþed, Beo. Th. 1848; B. 922. Tīrfæst Metod, Cd. Th. 64, 2; Gen. 1044. Tīrfæst hæleð, bisceop se gōda . . . ðam wæs Cyneweard nama, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 7. Tīrfæstne hæleð (*Moses*), Cd. Th. 181, 19; Exod. 63. Hwǣr ic tīrfæste treówe funde *ambulans in via immaculata*, Ps. Th. 100, 6: Exon. Th. 473, 7; Bo. 11. Þæt tīrfæste lond, 202, 14; Ph. 69. Ongietan tīrfæst tācen ðæt se torhta fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, 236, 14; Ph. 574. Fyrd, tīrfæstra getrum, Menol. Fox 523; Gn. C. 32. Cf. blǣd-, þrym-, wuldor-fæst.

tīr-fruma, an; *m. The source of glory* or *the prince of glory, the Deity*, Exon. Th. 13, 21; Cri. 206.

tirgan, tirwian, tirigan, tirian; *p.* tirgde, tirwede, tirigde *To vex, irritate, provoke, exasperate*:—Ic tyrige *lacesso*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 12. Tirhþ *inridet*, Kent. Gl. 508. Tyrweþ *improperabit*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 10. Ða tredaþ ðec and tergaþ, and hyra torn wrecaþ, Exon.

Th. 119, 23; Gū. 259. Ða ðe tyrwiaþ *qui exasperant*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 7: 67, 7. Hē tyride *exacerbavit*, i. *provocavit, adfixit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 56. Tyrgide *exacerbavit*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 51. Dæt wīf cwæð, ðæt heó wolde ðone sunu ðe hī tirigde awyrian, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 9. Hý tyrgdon (tyrigdon, Ps. Spl. 104, 26) *exacerbaverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Mē weras wordum tyrgdon, Andr. Kmbl. 1926; An. 965. Hī tyrgdon God mid gramlīcum weorcum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 52. Tyrwedon, tyrwadon ł gremedon, tyrwodan *exacerbaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 40, 41, 56. Hig mē tirigdon *ipsi me provocaverunt*, Deut. 32, 21. Hī hine mid heora wordum tirigdon, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 17. Earme ne tyrewiaþ *vex not the poor*, Wulfst. 50, 2. Ænig man ōðerne ne tyrie ne ne tȳne, 70, 8. Dæt hī eldeódige menn ne tyrian ne ne tȳnan, 309, 4. Hē ðās leóde mid here and mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 2, Mægþ tyrwiende *generatio exasperans*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 8. [Tirgen *to get weary*, Misc. 12, 362. Tarien *to fatigue*, Chauc. Terren to wraþþe *provocare ad iram*, Wick. Deut. 4, 25. Terwȳn or make wery *lasso, fatigo*, terwyd *lassatus, fatigatus*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Du.* tergen *to vex: Dan.* tærge *to exasperate, irritate: Ger.* zergen.] v. ge-tirgan.

tirging, tirwing, tiring, e; *f. Vexation, provocation, harassing emotion:*—Tyrging, tyring *zelus*, Blickl. Gl. [Terwynge *lassitudo, fatigacio*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *Du.* terging *provocation.*]

tiriaca, an; *m. A medicine*, properly *an antidote for poison*, cf. *tiriaca* drenc wyð āttre, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 20:—Tyriaca is gōd drenc wiþ eallum innoðtýdernessum, and se man se ðe hine swā begēþ swā hit hēr on segþ, ðonne mæg hē him miclum gehelpan . . . Nime āne lylte snæd ðæs tyriacan, Lchdm. ii. 288, 23–290, 3. [Low Latin *tiriaca* from Latin *theriaca*. In Mid. E. *triacle* = a sovereign remedy is common, see Skeat's note on Piers P. C. ii. 147.]

tirian, tirigan. v. tirgan.

tīr-leás; *adj. Inglorious*:—Ðara ðe tīrleáses (*Grendel's*) trode sceáwode, Beo. Th. 1690; B. 843. [Cf. *Icel.* tīrar-lauss *inglorious.*]

tīr-meahtig; *adj. Gloriously mighty*:—Tīrmeahtig cyning (*the Deity*), Exon. Th. 72, 1; Cri. 1166: 209, 24; Ph. 175. [Cf. *Icel.* tīrar-sterkr.]

tirwa, tirwe, an; *m. f. Tar, resin, gum*:—Tyrwa *bitumen*, tyrwan *bituminis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 78, 77. On swæce swylce tyrwe *smelling of resin*, Lchdm. i. 278, 2. Tirwan *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 4. Sumne dǣl tyrwan *modicum resinae*, Gen. 43, 11. Ðū clǣmst mid tyrwan *bitumine linies*, 6, 14: Homl. Th. i. 20, 33: Ex. 2, 3. Croppas mid tyrwan gesodene, Lchdm. i. 224, 10. Hig hæfdon tyrwan (*bitumen*) for weallīm, Gen. 11, 3. Teorwena, tyrwena *naptarum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 29. Dō ðonne ða tyrwan on *put the gums in*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 24. v. eorþ-tyrewa; teoru.

tirwan. v. ge-tirwan.

tirwen (?); *adj. Of resin*:—Tyrwene, stōrsæpes, hryseles *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 1.

tirwian. v. tirgan.

tīr-wine, es; *m. A glorious friend*, an epithet of the follower of a successful chief:—Se hlāford biþ tō upāhæfen inne on mōde for ðæm anwalde ðe him ānra gehwilc his tīrwina tō fultemaþ, Met. 25, 21.

tiscge = disce:—In tiscge *in cateno*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 53. Cf. in disce *in cateno*, 74, 29.

tit[t], es; *m. A teat, pap, breast*:—Tit *mamilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 13. Titt *uber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 2. Lege ofer ðone wynstran tit, Lchdm. i. 192, 17. Tittas *mamillas*, lxxiv, 24: Wrt. Voc i. 65, 7: 283, 29: ii. 56, 28. Wið tittia sār wīfa, Lchdm. i. 112, 16. Titto (titu, Rush.) ł breósto *ubera*, Lk. Skt. 11, 27: Rtl. 4, 17. [Þa tittes ðæt þu suke, Laym. 5025. Bi þan titten (tyttes, 2nd MS.) anhon, 11936. Bi þeo tittes þet he sec, A. R. 330, 5. Teon þe tittes awei of þine breosten, Kath. 2098. A fostre wimman on was tette he sone auēd lagt, Gen. and Ex. 2621. Tete *rimes with* swete (*I sweat*), Chauc. C. T. 3704; *with* lete, *pp.* of leten, Gow. i. 268, 3. Tete *uber*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Du.* titte: *M. H. Ger.* zitze: *Ger.* zitze. The Teutonic form seems to have been borrowed by Romance languages, *Ital.* tetta, zizza: *Fr.* tette: *Span.* teta.]

tite-gār *read* (?) ategār:—Titegārum *phalarica, lanceis magnis* (cf. ategāra *falarica, hasta*, 521, 6), Hpt. Gl. 425, 14. v. æt-gār.

-titelian. v. ge-titelian, *and next word.*

titelung, e; *f. A giving of the titles* or *headings*:—Titelung *recapitulatio*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 72.

tīþ, e; *f. Grant, cession, concession*:—Týþ *cessio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 6: *concessio*, 136, 11. Hý wǣron ðē biddende mīnra gōda and ðū him symble tīde forwyrndest *they were asking thee for my goods and thou didst ever refuse them the grant thereof*, Wulfst. 259, 11. Ne hæfde wit monig ōðer hors ðæt wē mihton ðearfum tō tȳþe syllan *numquid non habuimus equos plurimos quae ad pauperum dona sufficerent?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 27. Mid tȳþe and mid geþafunge Eádgāres cyenenges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 23. Fela wundra gelumpon æt ðæra apostola byrgenum ðurh ðæs Hǣlendes tīde, Homl. Th. i. 384, 19. Hyre ðæs Fæder on roderum tīde gefremede, Judth. Thw. 21, 5; Jud. 6 v. next two words.

tīþe, tīþa (-e, -a; *masc.*: -u, -a, -e; *fem.*: -a; *pl.*) *in the phrases* tīþe(-a) bēon, weorþan *to obtain* one's request, *to have granted the request* for something (*gen.*):—Sōna wæs geléred ðættle hē wæs from Drihtne tȳþe ðære bēne ðe hē bæd *statim edoctus impetrasse se quod petebat a Domino*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 32. Myceles ðū (*masc.*) bēde, ac ðū bist tīða, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 284. Tȳða, 3, 513. Ðū (*Abraham*) ðæs tīða beó, Cd. Th. 142, 12; Gen. 2360. Hē ongann tō Gode wīsdómes wylnian, and hē eác ðæs tīða wearð, Wulfst. 277, 19. Ðū (*Lot*) scealt ðære bēne tīða weorðan, Cd. Th. 152, 28; Gen. 2527. Þeáh ðū (*Esther*) biddan wille healfne ðone anweald . . . ðū scealt beón tȳþu ðæs, Anglia ix. 33, 185. Heó āhæd æt Gode Godes willan tō ðām ðæt heó sunu hæfde, and heó sōna wæs tīðu (*other MSS.* tīða), Homl. Ass. 38, 357. For swā hwænne swā heó bit, heó biþ tīða simle, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 274. Dæt ic (*a widow*) beó ðæs tīde ðe ic bidde, Homl. Th. i. 566, 15. Ealles ðæs ðe gē biddaþ gē beóþ tīða *omnia quaecunque petieritis in oratione accipietis*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 22. v. bēn-tīde; tīþ, tīþian.

tīþian, tigþian; *p.* ode *To grant, concede*, (a) with gen. of that which is granted:—Bed Beorn ðæt hē sceolde faran mid him tō ðam cynge . . . and hē ðæs tīðode, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 10. Treówe and hyldo tīðiaþ mē, Cd. Th. 152, 7; Gen. 2516. Dæt preósta gehwilc fulluhtes tīðige, sōna swā man his girne, L. Edg. C. 15; Th. ii. 246, 25. Nolde gē mē wǣda tīþian, Wulfst. 288, 33. Hit is swīðe geleáflīc, ðæt hē hyre myceles ðinges tīðian wylle, Homl. Th. i. 454, 2: Gen. 18, 3. Hē nāteshwōn hire ðæs tīðian nolde *qui nequaquam acquiescens operi nefario*, 39, 8. Ne hine mon on ōðre wīsan his bēne tȳþigean (tygþian, M. 220, 26) wolde *neque aliter quod petebat impetrare potuit*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 43. (b) with acc. (?) the case is probably determined by the Latin:—Se him fultum tīþaþ *qui eis adjutorium prestitit*, Anglia xiii. 391, 366. Wīsdōm lǣnende ł tīðiende litlingum *sapientiam praestans parvulis*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 8. (c) with a clause:—Nolde se cyning him tīðian ðæt Israēl fērde forð ofer his gemǣru *qui concedere noluit, ut transiret Israel per fines suos*, Num. 21, 23. (d) used absolutely:—Ðonne ðū him tīðast, Hy. 7, 56. Drihten mē gehīrde and tīðode mē *exaudivit me Dominus*, Deut. 9, 19. Ðā oferhogode hē ðæt hē him āðer dyde oþþe wiernde oþþe tigþade, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 22. Ic gelȳfe ðæt hē wille ðē tīðian, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 218: Homl. Th. i. 250, 2. Tō tīþienne is *praestanda est*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 6. [Leasdi, tuðe me mine bone, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 31. God haueð herd þine bede and tiðed te bene *exaudita est oratio tua*, ii. 135, 7. Drightin has þe tid (tidd, MS. G.) þi bon, C. M. 10966. All þatt ned uss iss Godess Gast uss tiþeþþ, Orm. 5365. O þing ich wolde bidde þe, þatt þou me woldest tyþe (*rimes with* bliþe), R. Glouc. 114, 18.] v. ge-tīþian; tīþ, tīþe.

tit-stricel, es; *m. A nipple of the breast*:—Tit *mamilla*, meolce breóst *ubera*, tittstrycel *papilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 13–15. v. stricel, II.

titt. v. tit[t].

titul *a title, superscription*:—Titul ł merca *titulus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 26. [*O. H. Ger. also borrows* titul *in the same connection*:—Screib titul Pilatus sineru sahhu.]

Tīw, Tīg, Tī, es; *m.* I. *the god Tiw*, a Teutonic deity to whom amongst the Latin gods Mars most nearly corresponded:—Tiig *Mars, Martis*, Txts. 77, 1293. Tīg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 56. Tuu (Tīw?), 58, 40. Ðone Syxtum nēdde Decius se cāsere Tīges (*Martis*) deófolgylde, Shrn. 114, 9. ¶ The word occurs oftenest in the connection in which it remains—in the name of one of the days:—On Tīwes-dæg *tertia feria*, R. Ben. 38, 6; R. Ben. Interl. 49, 14: Wulfst. 180, 25. On Tīwes-niht, Lchdm. iii. 146, 23. II. *one form of the name of the Runic T; Ti* is given as the name of the symbol ᛏ in some alphabets, see Kemble on Anglo-Saxon Runes in Archæologia, vol. 28, pp. 338, 339. The word is probably to be recognized in the form *tyz*, which is given as the name of the Gothic T in the Vienna MS. containing a Gothic alphabet, and from it a Gothic Tius may be inferred. *O. H. Ger.* Ziu(-o) *the name of a god* (preserved in *M. H. Ger.* Zies-tag), *the name of a letter: Icel.* Týr *the name of a god* (*kept in* Týs-dagr), *name of a rune.* See Grmm. D. M. c. ix.] v. Tīr.

tō; *prep. adv.* I. with dat. (1) with words expressing motion. (a) with verbs of coming, going, falling, etc., marking the end reached by that which moves, *to, at*:—Cómon twēgen englas tō ðære birig, Gen. 19, 1. God him com tō, 20, 3: Mk. Skt. 5, 21. Hē fērde tō ðam munte, Gen. 19, 30. Fēran tō ðissum dimman hām, Cd. Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. Bryne stīgeþ tō heofonum, Exon. Th. 233, 7; Ph. 521. Conon gelende tō ðære byrig, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 23. Nēdan tō hilde, Cd. Th. 124, 11; Gen. 2061. Ðā feóll hē tō ðæs Hǣlendes fōtum, Lk. Skt. 8, 41: 5, 8. Hē feóll tō foldan, Andr. Kmbl. 1835; An. 920. Būgan tō eorðan, Rood Kmbl. 84, Kr. 43. Nū sceal hē faran tō incre andsware, Cd. Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557. (b) with verbs of bringing, bearing, drawing, sending, taking, etc., marking the end reached by that which is moved:—Mēce ðone ðīn fæder tō gefeohte bær, Beo. Th. 4103; B. 2048. Hī him tō nimaþ mægeð tō gemæccum, Cd. Th. 76, 17; Gen. 1258. Him fetigean tō sprecan sīne, 161, 17; Gen. 2666. Hē hine lǣdde tō ðam hālgan hām, 300, 19; Sat. 567. Hē him tō sende āras sīne, 146, 15; Gen. 2422. Hē his gingran sent tō dīnre spræce, 33, 6; Gen. 516. Sende se Fæder his sunu tō cwāle, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 17. Hē tō āwylte stān tō hlide ðære byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. (c) where the motion is directed to, but does not reach the object:—Hī tō ðam hǣðengilde bugon, Num. 25, 2. Ealle āhūgaþ tō ðē, Hy. 7, 10. Hié onhnigon tō

ðam herige, Cd. Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Āhyld mē ðīn eáre tō *inclina ad me aurem tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. (1 a) with words implying motion:—Hig woldon tō Basan *ascenderunt per viam Basan*, Num. 21, 33: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 26. Hē hēht him Abraham tō *he summoned Abraham to him*, Cd. Th. 112, 3; Gen. 1865: 249, 18; Dan. 532: Elen. Kmbl. 307; El. 154. (2) where the motion is figurative, (a) with words denoting change of condition, marking that to which a thing is changed, what a thing becomes, to what a thing is brought:—Hē heora wæter wende tō blōde, Ps. Th. 104, 25: Cd. Th. 17, 13; Gen. 259. Heó alle forsceóp Drihten tō deóflum, 20, 14; Gen. 309: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. His gebed hweorfe tō fyrenum, Ps. Th. 108, 6. Forhwerfde tō sumum dīóre, Met. 26, 87. Ðā wearð hē tō deófle, Homl. Th. i. 12, 22: Cd. Th. 20, 9; Gen. 305. Weorðan tō duste, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Ðū scealt tō frōfre weorþan leódum ðīnum, Beo. Th. 3419; B. 1707. Weorðan tō wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Hī weorþaþ tō nāuhte, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 36. Tō hwon sculon wit weorðan? Cd. Th. 50, 28; Gen. 815. Ic tō nāwihte eom gebīged *ad nihilum redactus sum*, Ps. Th. 72, 17, 16. Paulus hine āwende of wōge tō rihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 8. Swā is lār and ār tō spōwendre spræce gelāðed, Exon. Th. 139, 14; Gū. 593. Ðam yfelan men ne becymþ tō nānum gōde, gif hē ðæs hālgan hūsles unwurde onbyrigþ, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 4. (b) with words denoting attainment, reaching to an object:—Fōn tō rīce *to come to the throne*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3, and often. Þē tō heortan grīpeþ ādl, Cd. Th. 57, 30; Gen. 936. (c) with verbs of attracting, alluring, drawing, forcing, etc.:—On ðæm weorce ðe hine nān willa tō ne spōn, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Þone fultum ðe hē him tō āspanan mehte, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 10. Þurh lāre spanan tō gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 1195; An. 598. Ðæt ða sinhīwan tō swylte geteáh, Exon. Th. 153, 10; Gū. 823. Tō ðam gebede gebēdon, Cd. Th. 228, 15; Dan. 202. v. ge-nýdan. (3) marking the end of extent, (a) marking the object reached:—Hī woldon witon hū heáh hit wǣre tō ðæm hefone, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 22. Ðanon wǣre tō helle duru hund þūsenda mīla, Cd. Th. 310, 8; Sat. 723. Sió stōw ðe se weg tō ligþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Weg tō wuldre, Elen. Kmbl. 2297; El. 1150. Strǣte tō englum, Cd. Th. 282, 17; Sat. 228. (b) marking degree:—Gē etaþ tō fylle, Lev. 26, 5. Seóð tō feórðan dǣle, Lchdm. i. 188, 22. Seó sunne āþýstrode tō sweartre nihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 11. Hē wearð tō feore āfyrht *he was mortally afraid*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 242. Fæsten tō berenan hlāfe *a fast when nothing better than barley bread should be eaten*, Wulfst. 173, 10. Tō ānum mǣle fæstende *fasting to the point of taking but one meal in the day*, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 42. Gif man ðæt fȳr sceal tō āhte ācwæncan, Wulfst. 157, 9. Tō nāhte *not at all*, 190, 18: 191, 3. Wǣron hié tō ðæm gesārgode, ðæt hié ne mehton Sūð-Seaxna lond ūtan berōwan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8. Wæterseócnyss hine ofereode tō ðan swīðe, ðæt . . . , Homl. Th. i. 86, 10. Wela ne mæg his hlāford gehealdan tō ðon ðæt hē ne þurfe māran fultumes, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 16. (c) marking result attained, effect produced, *so as to produce* or *become*, *to* (the satisfaction, etc.). (1) where the object is concrete:—Tōbrecan tō styccum, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Ceorfan tō sticcon, Lev. 1, 6. (2) where the object is abstract:—Ða ðe ealle gewītendlīce ðing tō ðæra apostola efenlǣcunge (*and so imitate the apostles*) forseóð for intingan ðæs ēcan līfes, Homl. Th. i. 398, 23. Hannibal æt ðære ié gewīcade eallum Rōmānum tō ðæm mǣstan ege (*which was the cause of very great terror to all the Romans*), Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 194, 8. Geweóx hē him tō wælfylle *he grew up to be a cause of destruction to them*, Beo. Th. 3427; B. 1711: Salm. Kmbl. 747; Sal. 373. Gif hē hwæt tō gōde gefremode, Homl. Th. i. 332, 5: 8, 9: Exon. Th. 297, 1; Crä. 61. Dryhtne tō willan *to please the Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 3280; An. 1643. Ðæs ðe gē him tō dare gedōn mōtan, Exon. Th. 144, 2; Gū. 672: 127, 36; Gū. 397. Tō wundre *so as to produce wonder, wondrously*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 654. Tō þance, Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114: Cd. Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506: Beo. Th. 762; B. 379. Eal ða earfeþu ðe ic gefremede tō fācne, Exon. Th. 272, 10; Jul. 497. (4) marking the end towards which an action or object is directed, (a) with verbs of looking, listening (lit. and fig.):—Beseoh tō mē *respice me*, Ps. Th. 12, 3. Tō heofenum beseoh, Elen. Kmbl. 166; El. 83. Ðā lócode Petrus tō Paule, Blickl. Homl. 187, 34: Beo. Th. 3313; B. 1654. Hī ðē tō hēraþ, Met. 4, 5. v. lócian, hýran. (b) with verbs of pointing, directing:—Se Dryhtnes dōm wīsade tō nýdgedǣle, Exon. Th. 129, 4; Gū. 415. Tǣcan tō, Cd. Th. 175, 22; Gen. 2899. (c) with verbs of urging, prompting, inciting, etc.:—Onbryrde tō godcundre lāre, Blickl. Homl. 33, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2237; An. 1120. Ūsic lust hwæteþ tō ðærre mǣran byrig, 574; An. 287. (d) with words denoting destination, intention, etc.:—Hē monige dēmde tō deáðe, Elen. Kmbl. 997; El. 500: Exon. Th. 247, 31; Jul. 87. Mec gesette Crist tō compe, 389, 3; Rä. 7, 2. His rīce ðær wē tō gesceapene wǣron, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 27: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 7. (e) with words denoting address:—Ðā cwæð se Hǣlend tō him, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 4. Ðæt hié tō ðam beácne gebedu rǣrde, Cd. Th. 227, 23; Dan. 191. Ic clypige tō ðē, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Wītebrōgan ðe ðū tō mē beótast, Exon. Th. 250, 35; Jul. 137: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 30: 5, 12; S. 628, 43. Habbaþ wē tō ðæm mǣran ǣrende, Beo. Th. 545; B. 270. (f) with words denoting hostility:—Ðæt folc mǣnde tō him Arone (*contra se et Aaron*), Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 4: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 5: Beo. Th. 5994; B. 3001: Ps. Th. 70, 22. Monige ðe tō mē feohtaþ *multi qui bellant me*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Mē feóndas tō feohtaþ, 68, 17: 58, 1. (g) with words denoting preparation, aptness, readiness, or the reverse:—Fýsan tō rāde, Elen. Kmbl. 1960; El. 982: Cd. Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860. Hē ða leóde wenede tō wuldre, Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Hēt hié tō ðam sīde gyrwan, 1590; An. 796. Late tō ðam orlege, 94; An. 47. Tō gefeohte gearu, Num. 21, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 45; El. 23. Ealdordōm tō hwōnlīc tō swā micelre bodunge, Homl. Th. i. 38, 6. Gleáwast tō wīge and tō gewinne, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 33. (h) marking the object of a feeling or operation of the mind:—Se ðe næfþ lufe tō Godes sceápum, Homl. Th. i. 240, 18: 334, 7. Ic hæbbe geleáfan tō Gode, Cd. Th. 34, 27; Gen. 544. Næs him tō ēðle wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 2326; An. 1164. Ne bið him tō hearpan hyge, ne tō wīfe wyn, ne tō worulde hyht, Exon. Th. 308, 23–26; Seef. 44, 45. Abraham tō Gode cýðde hæfde, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 12: 558, 1: i. 10, 3. Cynengas ðe tō Gode lyteine ege hæfdon, Lchdm. iii. 442, 24. Ða de tō ðē egsan āhtan *qui timent te*, Ps. Th. 118, 79. Nān neát nyste nānne andan, ne nānne ege tō ōþrum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. Ðæt hē hæbbe clǣne heortan tō mannum, Wulfst. 239, 18. Hié hæfdon ungeþwǣrnesse tō eallum folcum, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 1: Homl. Th. i. 38, 14. Swā hwæt swā gē habbaþ on eówrum mōde tō ænigum men, 266, 30. Sió heánes ðe hié tō hopiaþ, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 5: Met. 7, 44. Ðonne gelýfe ic tō Gode, ðæt hit ðam men gehelpe, Lchdm. ii. 290, 9: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 16. Hī hogedon tō nīðe, Ps. Th. 77, 20. Tō ðam beteran hycgan and hyhtan, Fragm. Kmbl. 82; Leas. 43. Tō swice þencan, Exon. Th. 317, 16; Mōd. 61: Beo. Th. 2281; B. 1138. Tō reáflāce rǣd āþencean *to devise counsel that has robbery for its object*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Se cyning beþóhte swīðost tō Arpelles his ealdormenn, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 20. (i) marking a purpose to be effected, an end to be served, *to* some end, *for* some purpose:—Hē āsende ðone sunu tō ūre ālýsednesse, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 9. Ðæt folc geðafode ðæt sume leofodon tō wudunge and tō wæterunge, 222, 29. Ālesen tō lāre, Elen. Kmbl. 571; El. 286. Ofn onhātan tō cwale cnihta feorum, Cd. Th. 229, 32; Dan. 216. Hē up āhōf bord tō gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 135, 40; By. 131. Hié tō gebede feóllon *they fell down to pray*, Cd. Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777: Andr. Kmbl. 2054; An. 1029. Hē genam on eallum dǣl āhtum sīnum tō ðam gielde, Cd. Th. 90; Gen. 1501: 175, 6; Gen. 2891. Hié werod læsse hæfdon tō hilde *a smaller band had they for battle*, Elen. Kmbl. 97; El. 49. Tō ðam ic eom āsend *therefore am I sent*, Lk. Skt. 4, 43. Tō hwan ys ðiss forspilled *to what purpose is this waste?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 8. Tō hwan becōm ðū *wherefore art thou come?* 50: Soul Kmbl. 34; Seel. 17. Tō ðam (ðon) ðæt *in order that, to the end that*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 23: Lchdm. iii. 438, 19: Chart. Th. 436, 26. (j) marking an object for the benefit or service of which anything is intended, *for*:—Hē onfēng līchoman gegyrelan tō his godcundnesse, Blickl. Homl. 9, 27. Hē hæfde xx elpenda tō ðæm gefeohte, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 30. Wēnen hī him māran mēde tō . . . Gif hī him māran mēde tō ne wēnaþ, Past. 59; Swt. 449, 12–13. Hē ðē worhte tō mē, Cd. Th. 50, 32; Gen. 817. Hē gewyrceþ tō wera hilde helm oþþe hupseax, Exon. Th. 297, 5; Crä. 63. Hié wǣpna nāman tō ðon ðæt hié heora weras wrecan þóhton *they took arms for this reason, that they intended to avenge their husbands* (cf. Goth. du þē ei *pro eo quod*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. (5) where position (lit. or fig.) is marked, (a) marking juxtaposition, *next to, at, by, alongside*:—Hī man bebyrigde tō hyre were *she was buried by her husband*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 1: ii. 188, 5. Hē gesette ða hālgan rōde tō his heáhsetle swilce him tō gefēran, H. R. 101, 10. Hié setton him tō heáfdum hilderandas, Beo. Th. 2488; B. 1242. Mid ofendes hǣrum tō līce (*next the body*) gescrȳdde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 23: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 36. Wyrm tō fýre *warm at the fire*, Lchdm. i. 374, 10: Exon. Th. 393, 36; Rä. 13, 11. Tō hire freán sittan *to sit by her lord*, Beo. Th. 1287; B. 641. Symle hī sæton ætsomne tō gereorde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 22. Gesittan tō symble, Cd. Th. 259, 33; Dan. 701: Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 15. Hiera sūþgemǣro licgeaþ tō ðæm Reádan Sǣ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 34: 16, 13. Seó forme India līþ tō ðæra Sīlheorwena rīce, seó ōðer līþ tō Mēdas, seó ðridde tō ðam micclum gārsecge, Homl. Th. i. 454, 12–13. Þeáh ðe se Hālga Gāst ne beó swutollīce genemned tō ðam Fæder and tō ðam Suna *along with the Father and the Son*, ii. 56, 29. (b) marking the place where an object is, *in, on*:—Ic cýðe ðām gerēfan tō gehwylcere byrig (þurh ealle mīne rīce, *other MS.*), L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 3. Hē gesette Iudas tō bisceope tō Godes temple, Elen. Kmbl. 2114; El. 1058. Tō horse *on horseback*, Exon. Th. 298, 7; Crä. 81. (c) fig., marking position or condition in which an object is placed:—Tō gewealde *in the power of, at the disposal of*, Cd. Th. 112, 7; Gen. 1867: 132, 32; Gen. 2202: 290, 15; Sat. 415. (d) with verbs of joining, adding to, cleaving, etc.:—Gesamnian sāwle tō līce, Met. 17, 12. Hē sǣlde tō sande scip, Beo. Th. 3838; B. 1917. Geðcódde sum wer him tō, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 22. v. clifian, geþeódan, fcan. (e) marking order, *next to, after*:—Tō mīnre mēder and geswystrum ðū mē eart se leófesta freónd *secundum matrem meam sororesque meas, acceptissime*, Nar. 1, 12: Shrn. 108, 20. Sēs Iohannes wæs ealra

manna se mǽsta and se hálgosta tó Criste seluum, 123, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 51: Cd. Th. 17, 3; Gen. 254: Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 32. Hé wæs bufan eallum ðǽm ðe on ðam rice wǽron tó ðæm cyninge, 3, 11; Swt. 148, 5. Sió is mǽst tó Babilonia byrig, Nar. 33, 17. Ðú bist se ðridda man tó mé on mínum rice, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 5, 17. Hé is geendebyrd tó Petre, 522, 2. (f) marking the position occupied, the purpose fulfilled by an object, *to, as, for*:—Wé habbaþ ús tó fæder Abraham *we have Abraham to our father*, Lk. Skt. 3, 8: Mt. Kmbl. 14, 4: Exon. Th. 245, 34; Jul. 54. Hig hæfdon heom tó gewunan, ðæt . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 27, 15. Ic hæbbe tó gewitnisse heofen and eorðan *testes invoco coelum et terram*, Deut. 4, 26. Hé hæfde Thesalium him tó fultume, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 30. Hié him ðæt gold tó gode noldon, Cd. Th. 228, 5; Dan. 197. Hé is tó freónde gód *he is good as a friend*, Exon. Th. 248, 28; Jul. 102. Ic genam hig tó wífe, Gen. 20, 12: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24. Hí him tó gewunon náman, ðæt . . ., Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Hé Agustinum him tó gespelian funde, Lchdm. iii. 434, 7. Ic clipie mé tó gewitnysse heofonan and eorðan, Deut. 30, 19. Him brego engla líg tó wræce sende, Cd. Th. 156, 6; Gen. 2584: 21, 2: Gen. 318. Hé sealde him tó bóte, ðæs ðe hé his bryd genam, gangende feoh, 164, 21; Gen. 2718: 90, 24; Gen. 1500: 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Eal folc fæste tó gemǽnlícre dǽdbóte, Wulfst. 180, 23. Hé is tó Cristes anlícnesse áset *divina positus vice dispensat*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 10. Hé gearwaþ dínne innoð his suna tó brýdbúre, Blickl. Homl. 9, 10. Tó láne *as a loan, on loan*, Deut. 15, 8: Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 7. Tó láfe *as a remnant, remaining*. v. láf, I. See also (j) below. (f 1) with verbs of making, appointing, being, accounting, naming, and the like, where often the preposition now has no representative, though *to, as, for* are sometimes used:—Mé feóndas geworhton him tó wæfersýne *they made me a spectacle for themselves*, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. God ne gesceóp hine ná tó deófle . . . ac hé wearð tó deófle *God did not create him a devil . . . but he became a devil*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 20. Hé him dyde bearn tó weorcþeówum *he made them slaves*, Cd. Th. 220, 21; Dan. 74: 45, 6; Gen. 722: Andr. Kmbl. 53; An. 27. Hig ne fundon hwæt hí him tó gylte dydon *they could not find what they could make a charge against him*, Lk. Skt. 19, 48. Ðam golde ðe hé him tó gode teóde, Cd. Th. 229, 13; Dan. 216: Exon. 255, 18; Jul. 215. Hé sette hine on his húse tó hláfwearde *constituit eum dominum domus suae*, Ps. Th. 104, 17, 16: 108, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2111; El. 1057: Blickl. Homl. 9, 5. God hine gesette manegum ðeódum tó fæder (*a father of many nations have I made thee*, Gen. 17, 5), Homl. Th. i. 92, 16. Hine gecés tó fæder and tó hláforde Scotta cyning, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 14: Cd. Th. 19, 3; Gen. 285: Exon. Th. 3, 15; Cri. 36: Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324. (v. *also* ge-hálgian, hálgian.) Beón tó tácnum, tó mete, Gen. 1, 14, 29. Næs him se swég tó sorge, Cd. Th. 232, 22; Dan. 264. Ða þeódlogan de taliaþ ðæt tó wærscype, ðæt . . ., Wulfst. 55, 15. Ne sete ðú him ðás dǽda tó synne, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 21. Heó hié sylfe tó ðeówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 23. Hine tó sylfcwale secgas nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 330, 24; Vy. 56. Ðeáh mon anweald and genyht tó twém þingum nemne, ðeáh hit is án, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 20. (g) marking the place at which anything is sought, obtained, etc., *at, in*:—Sécean hilde tó Heorote, Beo. Th. 3984; B. 1990. Tó dúnscræfum drohtoð sécan, Andr. Kmbl. 3077; An. 1541. (h) marking the source from which anything is sought, desired, expected, deserved, obtained, etc., *of, from*:—Ælcum ðe mycel geseald is him man mycel tó sécþ *cui multum datum est, multum quaeretur ab eo*, Lk. Skt. 12, 48: Elen. Kmbl. 638; El. 319. Wé sécaþ fultum tó ðé (*a Domino*), Ps. Th. 7, 11. Hí tó Róme him fultumes bǽdon, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 22. Hé iówan scolde ðæt hím mon tó áscaþ, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 2. Ðú wilnodest tó ús ðæs gódes ðe ðú tó him sceoldest, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 3: Past. 58; Swt. 447, 15: Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 24: L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 15: Wulfst. 277, 18. Girne hé tó Godes þeówum, ðæt . . ., 180, 11. Swá ic ðé wéne tó *as I expect of you*, Beo. Th. 2797; B. 1396: 5836; B. 2922. Ne þurfon wé ná tó úrum mǽgum ne nán man tó his wífe ðencean tó ðam swýðe, ðæt him man ǽfter his forðsýþe tó ðam micel fore gedǽle, ðæt hí hine fram wítan álýsan *it is too much to expect of kinsmen or wife, that so much will be distributed for a man after his death as to release him from purgatory*, Wulfst. 306, 3. Ðonne móte wé ðæs tó Gode earnian bet *we must better deserve it of God*, 157, 2: Ps. Th. 7, 3: Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 33. Hé geceápade tó ðǽm senatum, ðæt hié ealle wǽron ymb hiene twywyrdige, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 17. Tó eorðan ǽtes tilian, Cd. Th. 94, 5; Gen. 1557: 59, 31; Gen. 972. (i) marking the object on which an action takes effect, *to* (in to do something *to* anything):—Hire man wóh tó ne dó, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 3: Cd. Th. 136, 28; Gen. 2265. Gúðrǽsa fela ðara ðe hé geworhte tó West-Denum, Beo. Th. 3161; B. 1578. (j) marking agreement, likeness, *according to, at, after*:—Hié ús lǽrdon tó ðæm ðe hira willa wæs *secundum voluntatem suam erudiebant nos*, Past. 36; Swt. 255, 10: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24: Homl. Th. i. 264, 23. Se ðe tó Godes bisene gesceapen is (cf. gesceapene ǽfter ðære biesene úres Scippendes, 17), Past. 36; Swt. 249, 22: Cd. Th. 92, 14; Gen. 1528: Gen. 1, 27. Uton wircean him sumne fultum tó his gelícnisse *faciamus adjutorium simile sibi*, 2, 18. Ðú wást ðæt ic symle tilode tó lifigenne tó dínes múþes bebode *nosti quia ad tui oris imperium semper vivere studui*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 28. Hí folgodon Cristes láre tó ðære níwan é (*according to the new law*), Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 2, 23. Ðú ða unstillan gesceafta tó dínum willan ástyrast, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 9. Tó hwylcum gemete *after what manner*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 7. ¶ in adverbial phrases, equivalent to adverbs in *-lice*; but see also (f):—Ic secge eów tó sóðum *ego autem dico vobis* (in v. 34 the same words are translated: Ic secge eów sóðlíce), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Tó sóðum ic secge eów *amen dico vobis* (cf. sóðlíce *amen*, 10, 15), 8, 11. Tó sóðan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 6. Hwæt eart ðú tó sóðe? St. And. 28, 8. Tó wissan *praesertim*, tó sóðan ł tó cúðan *pro certo, veraciter*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 40-43. Ic nát tó gewissan hwǽr hé wunaþ nú *I don't know for certain where he lives now*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 31. (k) marking comparison, *compared to, in comparison with, beside*:—Ðes is fíre God, and nis nán ðáer geteald tó him, Homl. Th. ii. 12, 30. (l) *in addition to, besides*:—Ðá sende hé ǽfter máran fultum, tó ðæm ðe ða burg ymbseten hæfdon (*in addition to the troops that had besieged the town*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 23. Ðæt is his andweorc ðæt hé habban sceal tó ðám tólum, ðám þrím geférscipum biwiste *that is his material, that he must have in addition to the tools, provision for the three classes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 3. Candidus and Uitalis and fela óþre tó him (*many others besides them*), Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 19. Tó ðam ðe ic on lífe geúðe *besides what I granted in my lifetime*, Chart. Th. 563, 22. (m) marking price or equivalence, *for, at*:—Hú ne becýpaþ hig twégen spearwan tó peninge *nonne duo passeres asse veniunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29. Ðis mihte beón geseald tó myclum wurðe (*multo pretio*), 26, 9. Geseald tó þrím hund penegum, Mk. Skt. 14, 5. Ic sille eów hit, tó ðam wurðe ðe ic hit gebohte, Ap. Th. 10, 2. Heofonan ríce wæs álæten Zachéo tó healfum dǽle his ǽhta, and sumere wudewan tó ánum feórðlinge, and sumum menn tó ánum wæteres drence, Homl. Th. i. 580, 22-26. Hié hió selfe tó nóhte beméton *they valued themselves at nothing*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 37: 3, 9; Swt. 128, 4. Ðises cwides hé geunn ðam hírēde tó ðam forwyrdan (*as the price of, in return for, the agreement*), ðæt hí hine wel healdan, Chart. Th. 329, 29. Wit ðus baru ne magon wesan tó wuhte (*at any price, on any account*), Cd. Th. 52, 5; Gen. 839. (6) with the inflected infinitive, forming with the verb a phrase that is used (a) with a noun or its equivalent, (1) as a predicate expressing what shall or must be done to the object marked by the noun:—Mannes Sunu ys tó syllenne on manna handa *Filius hominis tradendus est in manus hominum*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. Se anweald ne se weorþscipe ne beóþ tó wénanne, ðæt hit seó sóþe gesélþ sié. Swá hit is nú hræðost tó secganne be eallum ðǽm woruldgesélþum, ðæt ðǽr nánwuht on nis ðæs tó wilnianne seó, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 27-31. (2) as attribute, (α) the verb having an active force:—Hé hæfþ anweald synna tó forgyfanne (*potestatem dimittendi peccata*), Mk. Skt. 2, 10. Ic hæbbe mihte ðé tó forlǽtenne (-nde, MS. C.) *habeo potestatem demittere te*, Jn. Skt. 19, 10: Cd. Th. 18, 30; Gen. 280. Swá ús neód is tó dónne, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 7. Tíd tó mildsiende his *tempus miserendi ejus*, Ps. Surt. 101, 14. (β) the verb having a passive force, the noun being the object of the action expressed by the verb:—Ic hæbbe ðone mete tó etanne ðe gé nyton *ego cibum habeo manducare, quem vos non scitis*, Jn. Skt. 4, 32. Ic hæbbe ðé tó secgenne (-anne, MS. A.) sum ðing *habeo tibi aliquid dicere*, Lk. Skt. 7, 40. Gif Drihten syl þé hlǽf tó etenne and reáf tó werigenne *si dederit Deus mihi panem ad vescendum et vestimentum ad induendum*, Gen. 28, 20. Ðæt hé genóh hæbbe tó etanne *quantum sufficit ad vescendum*, Ex. 16, 12. Nim ðæt ic ðé tó sillenne habbe, Ap. Th. 12, 2. Hé ðæt feoh tó sellanne nǽfde *he had not the money to give*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 15. Tó for náht taliende *parvi pendenda, ad nihilum iudicanda*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 35. Suá suá sió leásung simle deret ðǽm secggendum, suá dereþ eác hwílum sumum monnum ðæt sóð tó gehiérenne *it harms some men that the truth should be heard*; audita vera nocuerunt, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 11. Ðæm láreówe is tó wietanne, ðæt . . ., 63; Swt. 459, 6. (b) as object of a verb:—Hé ondréd ðyder tó farende (faranne, MS. A.: færenne, Lind.: færan, Rush.) *timuit illuc ire*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 22. Álýfe mé tó farenne and bebyrigean mínne fæder, 8, 21. Ys álýfed on restedagum wel tó dónne (dóanne, Rush.) *licet sabbatis bene facere*, 12, 12. God geðafaþ Antecriste tó wyrcenne tácna, Homl. Th. i. 4, 30. Ne bud ðú mé ná ælmessan tó syllanne, Ps. Th. 39, 7. Ús gelustfullaþ tó sprecenne be ðan hálgan were, Homl. Th. i. 360, 29. Hig begunnon ðis tó wircanne, Gen. 11, 6. (c) adverbially, (1) with adjectives, (α) where the verb has an active force:—Ðæs gescý neom ic wyrðe tó berenne *cujus non sum dignus calceamenta portare*, Mt. 3, 11. Heora fét beóð swíðe hraðe blód tó ágeótanne *veloces pedes eorum ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Th. 13, 6. Fúse tó farenne, Beo. Th. 3614; B. 1805. (β) where the verb has a passive force, governing the noun qualified by the adjective:—Hwæðer is ǽðre tó secgenne? Mk. Skt. 2, 9. Ðæt is nú hraðost tó secgenne, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 14: 16, 3; Fox 56, 29. Ðeáh heó gladu wǽre on tó lócienne, 6; Fox 14, 27: Exon. Th. 57, 15; Cri. 920. Langsumlíc bið ús tó gereccenne and eów tó gehýrenne ealle ða deópnyssa [*there seems here a mixture of two constructions, 'these things are tedious to hear* (tó gehýrenne),' *and 'to hear* (gehýran) *these things is tedious*], Homl. Th. i. 362, 32. Þeáh hé wyrðe ne sié tó álǽtanne *though he deserve not to be pardoned*, Cd. Th.

39, 9; Gen. 622. (2) with verbs, where the verb in the phrase expresses an action that the subject of the main verb intends (*a*) to be done:—Út eode se sǽdere his sǽd tó sáwenne (*ad seminandum*), Mk. Skt. 4. 3. Gesceafta ðe hē gesceóp mannum tó ðeówianne, Ps. Th. 18, arg. Ne com ic rihtwīse tó gecīgeanne, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Mellitum hē sende tó bodianne (bodiende, 20, 19) fulluht, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 19. Tó dōnne rehtwīsnisse *ad faciendas justificationes*, Ps. Surt. 118, 112. Tó ondetende *ad confitendum*, 141, 8. Gesend englas tó ontýnenne mīne sefan and tó andswariende ðyssum árleásum, Nar. 40, 30. (*β*) to be suffered:—Cyning tó gefulliane com tó Rōme *the king came to Rome to be baptized*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 26. (7) marking time, (a) marking a point of time at which anything takes place, *at*:—Tó midre nihte *at midnight*, Lk. Skt. 11, 5: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Tó ðam ærdæge *at dawn*, Cd. Th. 190, 12; Exod. 198. Ðā āxode hē tó hwylcon tīman him bet wǽre. And hī sǽdon him, Gyrstandæg tó ðære seofoþan tīde se sefor hine forlēt, Jn. Skt. 4, 52. Dæt hē him tó tīde gemetlice gedǽle ðone hwǽte, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Scyld gewāt tó gesceaphwīle, Beo. Th. 52; B. 26. (1 a) where the time is determined by that which takes place:—Áswearc ūre mōd tó eówrum infærelde, Jos. 2, 11. Tó ðýssere dǽde wearð ðæs cynges heorte āblicged, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 19. (b) marking a space of time in the course of which something takes place, *in the course of, in, on*:—Gē etaþ næs tó ānum dæge, ne tó twām, ne tó fīfon, ne tó týnum, ne tó twéntigum, ac fullne mónoð, Num. 11, 20. Swā micel swā hē tó ðam dæge geðicgan mihte *as much as he could eat in the day*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 34: Lchdm. ii. 288, 26: Homl. Th. ii. 288, 7. Wē wǽron tó dæge ealle on ānnesse gemedemode, Blickl. Homl. 139, 26. Tó sunnedæge *in sabbato*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 23. Tó heora symbeldæge (*at that feast*, A. V.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 15. Tó ðisse nǽhte *in ista nocte*, Rush. 26, 31. Tó niht (cf. on ðisse nihte, Lk. 12, 20) ðū scealt ðīn līf álǽtan, Wulfst. 286, 23. Hē bið tó geáre deád *he will die in the course of the year*, Shrn. 83, 21. Nū tó geáre synd feówertýne epactas *in the present year there are fourteen epacts*, Anglia viii. 327, 10: 329, 36. Tó dæge *to-day, at the present time*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 35. (c) marking a space of time during which something continues, *for, during*:—Dæt wæs tó sufðe scortre hwīle *that was for a very short time*, Past. 36; Swt. 255, 10: Cd. Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489. Tó langum fyrste *for a long while*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 18. Tó wyrceanne tācna tó feórþan healfan geáre *to work miracles for three years and a half*, 4, 31. Hē worhte his weorc tó seofon nihtum, ii. 356, 5. Syððan tó twelf mōnðum ne cymþ ðǽr nān ðéer scūr, Lchdm. iii. 254, 1. *See also* ealdor, feorh. (d) marking end of extent, *to*:—Hē frægn hū neáh ðære tīde wǽre . . . Dā andswaredon hī: 'Nis hit lang tó ðon,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5: Beo. Th. 5176; B. 2591: 5683; B. 2845. Is tó ðære tīde tælmet hwīle seofon and twéntig nihtgerīmes, Andr. Kmbl. 225; An. 113. Dæt hit wǽre þrittig þūsend wintra tó ðīnum deáðdæge, Soul Kmbl. 73; Seel. 37. II. with gen. (1) marking the object to or towards which motion takes place, *to, for*:—Gewāt him se æðeling tó ðæs gemearces ðe him Metod tǽhte *the prince departed for the appointed place, which the Lord had shewed him*, Cd. Th. 174, 28; Gen. 2885. Gewāt him Andreas gangan tó ðæs ðe hē gramra gemōt gefrægen hæfde ōðdæt hē gemētte be mearcpaðe standan stapul ǽrenne *Andrew went on his way towards the spot, where he had learned was the cruel ones' meeting, until he found standing by the path a brazen pillar*, Andr. Kmbl. 2120; An. 1061. Wōd hē tó ðæs ðe hē wīnreced wisse *thither he made his way, where he knew the hall was*, Beo. Th. 1433; B. 714: 3939; B. 1967: 4811; B. 2410. Tó ðæs gingran þider ealle urnon ðǽr se ēca wæs *thither ran all the disciples, to the place where the Eternal was*, Cd. Th. 298, 11; Sat. 531. Tó ðæs fōron Caldēa cyn tó ceastre forð ðǽr Israēla sēhta wǽron *thither marched the Chaldeans, on to the city, where were the possessions of the Israelites*, 218, 19; Dan. 41. Cōmon hildfrecan tó ðæs ða hæftas ǽr hearm þrowedon *they came where the captives had suffered*, Andr. Kmbl. 2142; An. 1072. Tó hwæs hī gearwe bǽron *whither they should bear their arms*, Cd. Th. 190, 1; Exod. 192. (2) marking position, *in, at*:—Hē wæs tó middes wætres *he was in mid stream*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 176. Hē him ðæs leán forgeald tó ðæs ðe hē on reste geseah Grendel licgan *he paid him the reward for it, where he saw Grendel lying on the couch*, Beo. Th. 3175; B. 1585. *See* tó-middes, II. (3) marking purpose; see also (5):—Hié tó ðæs here samnodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2248; An. 1125. (4) marking extent or degree, *to* the extent, *to* such a degree:—Dæt hē ðās hālgan tīde gehealde mid clǽnum fæstene tó ānes mǽles *that he keep this holy time with a pure fast to the extent of eating only once*, Wulfst. 285, 1. Nā tó ðæs hwōn *nequaquam*, Deut. 13, 11. *See* se, V (b 1). (5) forming with nouns adverbial or prepositional phrases:—Tó gyfes *gratis*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 20. Ic ðē tó leánes ðīnne noman mǽrsige *in recompense I will magnify thy name for thee*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 27. Womma tó leánes *in requital of sins*, Wulfst. 138, 23: 139, 2. God him sylþ tó mēdes ðæt ēce līf, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 139: St. And. 28, 20. Tó geflites *certatim, strenue*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 54: Ap. Th. 10, 5. Ðū dwollīce leofast swylce ðē tó gamenes *thou livest foolishly as if it were sport for you*, Homl. Ass. 6, 141. 6) marking time, (a) marking a point of time at which something takes place:—Etan tó middes dæges (*meridie*), Gen. 43, 16: Ps. Th. 36, 6: Btwk. 216, 14. Tó middes mergenes, Lchdm. ii. 116, 7. Tó undernes, 194, 5. Tó nōnes, 290, 7. Tó hwilces tīman, Homl. Th. i. 78, 18. Gif preóst tó rihtes tīman crisman ne fecce, L. N. Þ. L. 9; Th. ii. 290, 3. Tó ðises *now*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 10. (b) marking a limit, *to, up to, until, till*:—Wæs hit ðā ān tíd tó æfenes *it then was an hour to evening*, Nar. 13, 6. Tó æfenes *usque ad vesperam*, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 138, 1: Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32. Dæt hī fæston tó nōnes (*ad nonam usque horam*), 3, 5; S. 527, 9. (c) marking a space of time in the course of which something takes place, *at, in, on*:—Hī ēton ǽne on dæg, and ðæt wæs tó æfennes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 8. Dæt mon hiora tíd boega geuueorðiæ tó ānes dæges tó Osuulfes tíde *that the anniversary of them both be celebrated on the same day, on Oswulf's anniversary*, Chart. Th. 460, 6. III. with acc. (1) marking direction or motion (lit. and fig.):—Hē leát tó ðæs cāseres eáre, Homl. Th. i. 376, 28. Tó ða tíde, ðon andlang ríðe, eft on sǽ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 12, 21. Ða ðe hweorfan sceoldan tó ðis enge lond, Exon. Th. 3, 6; Cri. 32. Nō hý hine tó deáð dēman mōston, 135, 8; Gū. 521. (2) with the infinitive (cf. Gothic infinitive with *du*) with the same force as with the inflected infinitive:—Micel is tó secgan eall æfter orde, ðæt hē ādreág, Exon. Th. 134, 4; Gū. 502. Mǽl is mē tó fēran, Beo. Th. 637; B. 316. Áfýsed bið āgenne eard tó sēcan, Exon. Th. 217, 5; Ph. 275. Hād tó hebban (hāt tó hebbanne, Cd. Th. 236, 14; Dan. 321), 187, 27; Az. 37. Him sélle þynceþ leahtras tó fremman, 266, 34; Jul. 408. Ne bisorgaþ hē synne tó fremman, 95, 13; Cri. 1556. Ðā ongan hē tó cwe∂an *coepit dicere*, Mk. Skt. 13, 5. Hē onsende worn ðæs werudes west tó fēran, Cd. Th. 220, 25; Dan. 76. Hé tiolaþ ungelíc tó bión (biónne, Cott. MS.) ðam ōþrum, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 7. Gió soecas mec tó cwella (cwellanne, Rush.) *quaeritis me interficere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 40. Hē sende ðegnas his tó geceiga (cēgan, Rush.) hiá sié gehlaðad *misit servos suos vocare invitatos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 3. (3) marking time:—Tó dæg *hodie*, Ps. Th. 2, 7: Hy. 7, 76. Tó æfen *vespere*, tó morgen *mane*, Ex. 16, 12: Cd. Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438. IV. with instrumental, (1) marking end or purpose:—Hé com tó ðī ðæt hē wolde synna forgífan, Homl. ii. 226, 9. *See* se, V. Tó hwī *why*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 26: 9, 4: 26, 65: Homl. ii. 134, 9. (2) marking end of extent (time):—Næs lang tó ðý ðæt his brōþor ðyses lǽnan lifes tīman geendode, Lchdm. iii. 434, 25. V. used adverbially, where a noun governed by the preposition might be supplied from the context, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—Of ðære sōþan gesǽlþe cumaþ eall ða ōþre gōd, and eft tó, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 17: 25; Fox 88, 29: 37, 2; Fox 188, 12. Gif twégen men fundiaþ tó ānre stōwe and habbaþ emnmicelne willan tó tó cumenne, 36, 4; Fox 178, 10. Lā leóf, hē is deád; gang tó and ārǽr hine, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 10: Beo. Th. 5290; B. 2648. Ðā fērdon hī tó, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 149. Seó eá on emtwā tōeode . . ., and seó eá eft tó arn, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 24 Hē tó forð gestōp dracan heáfde neáh, Beo. Th. 4568; B. 2289: Byrht. Th. 136, 13; By. 150. Hē sende hys here tó *missis exercitibus suis*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 7. Hē tó somnaþ ða ðe ūt gewitan, Ps. Th. 146, 2. Tó nā geneálǽc *ne accesseris*, Scint. 65, 15. Tó lǽtan *to admit*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 16. Wē tilien, ðæt wē tó mōten, Exon. Th. 313, 5; Seef. 119. Tó sculon clǽne *to that place shall the pure go*, 450, 26; Dōm. 93. Hine se cyning tó gelaþode, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 8. (2) with verbs of placing (lit. or fig.), adding, etc.:—Ða ilcan studu tó gesette tó trymnesse, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 22. Sume ic tó ýcte, pref.; S. 472, 30. Tó ætýcean *superaddere*, 4, 30; S. 609, 33: 1, 27; S. 490, 22. Be ðām witan ðē witan tó lēdan, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 27: Chart. Th. 370, 15. Swā hwæt swā ðū māre tó gedēst, Lk. Skt. 10, 35. (3) where position is marked:—Hū hié mid hiera wætrum tó licgeaþ *how they with their waters lie to one another*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 5. (4) where direction is marked:—Ðǽr hý tó sēgun, Exon. Th. 31, 14; Cri. 495: Cd. Th. 232, 5; Dan. 255. Ðū ūre unriht āsettest ðǽr ðū sylfa tó eágum lōcadest *posuisti iniquitates nostras in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 89, 8. Wē beótiaþ tó, Blickl. Homl. 33, 27. (5) *in addition, besides, too*:—Ða styriendan nētenu habbaþ eall ðæt ða unstyriendan habbaþ, and eác māre tó, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 26. Manegu ōþru gōd tó eác ðām *many other goods too in addition to those*, 34, 6; Fox 140, 32. Hæfde hē nigon hund wintra and hundseofontig tó, Cd. Th. 74, 18; Gen. 1224. Ne bæd hē nō ðæt hē hiene mid ealle fortýnde mid gehāle wāge, ac hē bæd dura tó (*he asked for a door to the wall*), Past. 38; Swt. 274, 23. VI. adverb, with adjectives or adverbs, *too*:—Hī sellaþ wiht tó lytlum weorðe *they sell for too small a price*, Past. 59; Swt. 449, 14. Of tó micelre fylle, Lchdm. ii. 60, 19. Tó manega of ðam folce, Num. 25, 1. Wæs ðæt wīte tó strang, Cd. Th. 109, 8; Gen. 1819. Ðone ðe tó micelne andan hæfþ, ðū scealt hātan leó . . .; and ðone sēnan ðe bið tó slāw, ðū scealt hātan assa, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 18–20. Ðý læs hī hī tó up āhebben, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 23: Past. 13; Swt. 79, 17: 65; Swt. 461, 28. Ða untruman mōd mon ne scyle tó healíce lǽran, 63; Swt. 459, 4. Ðū hæfst ðara wǽpna tó hraþe forgiten, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 21. Ne fare gē tó feorr, Ex. 8, 28: 19, 12. Dæt man mōte tó forð æfter luste libban and gýman ne ðurfe nā oferlíce swýðe ðæs ðe bēc beódaþ *that living as a man pleases may be carried too far, and over much heed need not be taken of what books*

bid, Wulfst, 55, 17. [*O. Frs. Oz. Sax.* tó: *Du.* toe: *O. H. Ger.*, zuo: *Ger.* zu.] v. hēr-, in-, þēr-tó.

tó-, *a prefix denoting separation, division, like Latin* dis-, di-. [It occurs as late as the Authorized Version, in Jud. 9, 53, *to* brake. Cf. *Goth.* twis-: *O. Frs.* tó-, te-, ti-: *O. Sax.* te-, ti-: *O. H. Ger.* za-, zi-; zar-, zir-: *Ger.* zer-.]

tó-ætican *to increase*:—Swelce eác tōætēcte ðisse gedrēfnisse storm Sēberhtes deáþ *auxit autem procellam hujusce perturbationis etiam mors Sabereti*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6. v. next word.

tó-æticness, e; *f. An increase, augmentation*:—Tōætýcnys *augmentum*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 14. v. tó-ícness.

tóan (?), tōian (?). tōgian (?) *to grow tough*:—Tōadan *lentescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 57: 92, 77. v. tōh, tēan.

tó-bǽd (? -blǽd. v. tó-blǽdan) *elevated, exalted*:—Tōbǽdne ϸ geuferedne *elevatum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35. Heó wyrđ glædlíce on hyre heortan tōbǽd, Anglia viii. 324, 16.

tó-beátan; *p.* -beót *To beat to pieces, destroy by beating*:—Hig gebundon ðone bysceop be ðām tōtum on sumne fearr and ðone gegremedon, ðæt hē hleóp on unsmēðe eorðan and ðam bysceope ðæt heáfod tōbeót, Shrn. 152, 2. Com him swilc wind ongeán, swilce nān mann ǽr ne gemunde, and ða scipo ealle tōbeót, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 5. Scipia hēt ælcne hiéwestān tōbeátan *omni murali lapide in pulverem comminuto*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 10. [Ure men hī tobetet *they knock our men about*, Laym. 3308. Me tobeot his cheoken, A. R. 106, 24. Euer euch man me tobeteþ, and hwanne heo habbeþ me oflaȝe, O. and N. 1610.]

tó-beótiende. v. beótian.

tó-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren. I. *trans. To carry off in different directions, carry off*:—Hī tredaþ ðec and tergaþ, tōberaþ ðec blōdgum lāstum (*thy body will be torn to pieces*), Exon. Th. 119, 25; Gū. 260. Ðæt sǽd ðe feóll be ðam wege . . . wegférende hit fortrēdon, and fugelas tōbéron (*birds carried it off in all directions*), Homl. Th. ii. 90, 15. Lētan hī his līchaman licgan būtan ðære ceastre and woldon ðæt hine fuglas tōbéron, Shrn. 32, 6. Ealle ða līchoman ðe wildeór ābiton, oþþe fuglas tōbéron, oþþe fixas tōslitan, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16. Sȳn his beam tōboren wíde *may his children be scattered far and wide*; commoti amoveantur filii ejus, Ps. Th. 108, 10. [As he me in his fete tobere, Chauc. H. of F. ii. 60.] II. *intrans. To move in different directions, separate*:—Sió wund wile tōberan gif hió ne biþ gewriðen *the edges of the wound will get further apart, if the wound is not bound up*, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 15. v. next word.

tó-berenness, e; *f. Difference*; differentia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 42.

tó-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten. I. *to burst asunder, to break* (intrans.) *in two*, or *in pieces, be rent asunder*:—Ic tōberste *crepo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 5. Se heofon tōbyrst from ðæm eastdǽle ōþ ðone westdǽl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 22. Tōbirsteþ, Exon. Th. 420, 7; Rä. 39, 7. Se sceaft tōbærst *the shaft was shivered*, Byrht. Th. 135, 51; By. 136. Seó byrne tōbærst *the corslet was rent*, 135, 66; By. 144. Sum man feóll on ïse ðæt his earm tōbærst *his arm was broken*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 34. Seó eorþe tōbærst and ðonan up wæs biernende fȳr wið ðæs hefones *hiatu terrae flamma prorupit*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 7. Hē eode tō ðære burge wealle, and fleáh ūt ofer, ðæt hē eall tōbærst, 5, 12; Swt. 244, 3. Hē gefeól on ðone stocc and tōbærst on feówer dǽlas, Blickl. Homl. 189, 13. Ān hridder tōbærst on emtwā, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Stānas tōburston *petrae scissae sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Ða scittelsas tōburston, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 348. Tōborstenum bendum *ruptis vinculis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 29. I a. *to break out in sores*. v. tó-borstenness:—Wið springas and wið tōborsten līc *for carbuncles and for a body with breakings out*, Lchdm. i. 272, 18. His līchama barn wiðūtan mid langsumere hǽtan, and hē eal innan samod forswǽled wæs and tōborsten, Homl. Th. i. 86, 5. II. *to break out*:—Tōberstaþ *erumpunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 8. [His brest tobrosten, Chauc. Kn. T. 1833. *O. Sax.* tebrestan: *O. H. Ger.* zar-brestan *crepare, discrepare*: *Ger.* zer-bersten.]

tó-berstung, e; *f. Bursting*:—Ðæs geswelles tōberstung, Lchdm. ii. 198, 10.

tó-bígende *decrepit*:—Tōbígende *decrepito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 26: 70, 4.

tó-blǽdan; *p.* de *To inflate, puff up*:—Sōð lufu nā byþ tōblǽdd *caritas non inflatur*, Scint. 82, 10. v. next word.

tó-blǽwan; *p.* -bleów; *pp.* -blǽwen. I. *to blow in different directions, scatter by blowing, blow away*:—Hī beóþ duste gelícran ðonne hit wind tōblǽwþ *tamquam pulvis, quem projecit ventus a facie terrae*, Ps. Th. 1, 5. Tōdrifen mid winde, swā weorþaþ axe giond eorþan eall tōblǽwen, Met. 20, 106. On ðam (helle) fȳre gē beóþ tōblǽwene, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 139. II. *to inflate, puff up, distend with wind, swell*, (a) lit. v. next word:—Gif se maga biþ tōblǽwen, Lchdm. iii. 58, 13. [Himm wærenn fet and þeos tobollenn and toblawenn, Orm. 8080.] (b) fig. *to cause the breast to swell* with emotion:—Tōblǽwen (*superbie tumore*) *inflatus*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1084: Hpt. Gl. 423, 23. Murcnungum tōblǽwene *quæstibus inflati*, 421, 11. Tōblǽwene mid mōdignysse, Scint. 84, 19: R. Ben. 124, 6. [Mid a lutel wind of a word toblowen and tobollen, A. R. 122, 16.]

tó-blǽwenness, e; *f. Inflation, distension*:—Ungelýfendlíc tōblǽwennys his innoð geswencte, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13.

tó-borstenness, e; *f. A breaking out, abscess*:—Hȳ ðæra innoða tōðuudennysse and tōborstennysse (*ῥήγμασιν*) gehǽleþ, Lchdm. i. 322, 22. v. tó-berstan, I a.

tó-bréðan; *p.* de. I. *to make broad, enlarge, extend, make great* in size or number, (a) of material objects:—Hig tōbréðaþ hyra healsbēge *dilatant phylacteria sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. (b) of non-material objects, *to make great, magnify, multiply, increase, improve the condition of* a person:—Þeáh heora sȳ mycle mā ðonne ūre, þeáh ðū ūs tōbrédest ongeán hȳ, and wið hī gefriðast, Ps. Th. 11, 9. Ðū tōbrédest heorte mīne *dilatasti cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 32. Tōbrǽt *dilatat*, Kent. Gl. 648. Ðū nā tōbréddest fȳnd mīne ofer mē, Ps. Spl. 29, 1: 4, 1. Ðū ðīn sōðfæst weorc tōbréddest *multiplicasti justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Ða earfoðu mīnre heortan synd swȳðe tōbréd (*dilatatae*), 24, 15. II. *to expand, extend, spread out, open wide, distend*:—Gif ðū ðines scipes segl ongeán ðone wind tōbrédst, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. Mid hū miclum gōdum willan Dryhten tōbrǽt (*expandit*) ðone greádan his mildheortnesse ongēn ða ðe tō him gecierraþ, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 9. Hē tōbrǽdde (*expandit*) his seðeru, Deut. 32, 11. Tōbréd ðīne handa swilce (ðū) sceát ēstrecce, Techm. ii. 122, 24. Tōbréd mūð ðīn *open thy mouth wide* (A. V.), Ps. Spl. 80, 9. Āpened, tōbrǽd *distenta*, i. *extenta*, tōbrǽde *destentat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 22, 23. Tōbrǽddum *apertis*, 5, 15. Wē sǽton bōcum tōbréddon, Salm. Kmbl. 863; Sal. 431. III. *to extend, spread abroad, diffuse*:—Ðeós wyrt wið ða eorðan hyre telgran tōbrédeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3. Tō hwon wilnige gē, ðæt gē ēowerne naman tōbréðan ofer ðone teóþan dǽl? Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 25. Ðonne mæg hine scamian ðære brédinge his hlīsan for ðam hē hine ne mæg furþum tōbréðan (tōbréðan, Met. 10, 15) ofer ða nearwan eorþan āne *brevem replere non valentis ambitum pudebit aucti nominis*, 19; Fox 68, 25. His naman tōbréðan geond ealle eorþan, 30, 1; Fox 108, 12. God hafaþ his gemynd on heofonum and on eorðan tōbréd, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 18. Binnan ðām ceówer hyrnum dises middangeardes is tōbrǽdd Godes folc *sancta ecclesia per quatuor mundi partes dilatata tenditur*, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 4. Tōbrǽdde *diffusa*, i. *sparsa, dispersa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 16. III a. intrans.:—Of ðyson eahta deófles crǽftan ealle unþeáwas up āspringaþ and syððan tōbrédaþ ealles tō wíde, Wulfst. 68, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-breiten.]

tó-brédedness, e; *f. Extent, an extensive place*:—On tōbrédednesse ϸ on brādnesse *in latitudine*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 5. On tōbrédednesse *in latitudinem*, 17, 20: Ps. Spl. 17, 22.

tó-brédness, e; *f. Extent, breadth*:—On tōbrédnysse *in latitudine*, Ps. Spl. 117, 5.

tó-brecan; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, break in pieces*:—Ic tōbrece *frango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 8: *rumpo*, 177, 4. Tōbrocen *contrita*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 67. I. in reference to material objects, *to break in two, to break to pieces, break up, to separate into parts* by striking or pulling:—Hē (*the patch of new cloth*) tōbryceþ hys stede on ðam reáfe, and se slite byþ ðe wyrsa, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Ðū mē tōbrēce (*disrupisti*) bendas grimme, Ps. Th. 115, 7. Hē ðone hlāf tōbræc on twā, Blickl. Homl. 181, 16. Ða ǽrenan scyttelas hē ealle tōbræc, 85, 7. Hē tōbræc hire (*the lion's*) ceaflas mid his barum handum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Hī ða gymstānas tōbrécon, Homl. Th. i. 60, 28. Hié ða scipu eall oðþe tōbrécon oþþe forbærndon, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 25. Tōbrec hira anlícnyssa *confringes statuas eorum*, Ex. 23, 24: Lchdm. i. 370, 22. Tōbrec ðinne hlāf and syle ðone ōðerne dǽl hungrium men *break thy loaf in two and give one part to a hungry man*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 4. Man sceolde tōbrecan his stef, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. Ða wildan hors scealden iornan and him ða limo all tōbrecan, Shrn. 72, 2. Tō gehwylcum bryce, hundes brægen ālēd on wulle and ðæt tōbrocene tō gewriþen, Lchdm. i. 370, 19. Wiþ ealdre wunde tōbrocenre, ii. 92, 1. Tōbrocen wērun sconco hiora *frangeruntur eorum crura*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 31. Ða bytta beóþ tōbrocene *rumpuntur utres*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 17. Heora scipu sume þurh oferweder wurdon tōbrocene, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 22. II. *to overthrow, break down, ruin, destroy, put into confusion, rout*, (a) of material objects:—Ceaster heora ðū tōbrēce (*destruxisti*), Ps. Spl. 9, 6. Se ðe tōbræc (*destruebat*) ðone tempel Godes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 40. Hyra sethu hē tōbræc (*evertit*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12: Mk. 11, 15. Wutun tiligean ðæt wē heora burh tōbrecan mōton *accipient in vanitate civitates tuas*, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Ðæs ne wēndon witan Scyldinga, ðæt hit (*the hall*) manna ænig tōbrecan meahte, Beo. Th. 1565; B. 780. Wæs ðæt beorhte bold tōbrocen swíðe, 1999; B. 997. Weard folc tōtwǽmed, scyldburh tōbrocen, Byrht. Th. 138, 58; By. 242. Āne tōbrocene byrgenne *sepulchrum dirutum*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 4. Eal ðīn carcern hē hafaþ tōbrocen, Blickl. Homl. 85, 22. Hreósaþ tōbrocene burgweallas, Exon. Th. 61, 1; Crl. 978. (b) of persons, *to destroy, crush*:—Ic tōbræce hī *confringam eos*, Ps. Spl. 17, 40. Ðū hié tōbrēce *attrivisti eos*, Past. 37; Swt. 267, 3. (c) of non-material objects:—Hit eallum ðām senatum oſþyncendum ðæt hē heora ealdan gesetnessa tōbrecan wolde (*would overthrow their old laws*), Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 17. Ðonne biþ se glenog āgoten and *se þrym* tōbrocen, Wulfst. 263, 8. Hit ongeat ðæs wísdómes

lāre swīþe tōtorenne and swīþe tōbrocenne, Bt. 3. 1; Fox 4, 31. III. *to take by assault*:—Tirus hē besæt and siþþan tōbræc and mid ealle tōwearp *Tyrum oppressit et cepit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 17. Ða gigantas woldon tōbrecan ðone heofon *lacessentes coelum gigantes*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 12. Hēr wæs tōbrocen Rōmāna burh fram Gotum, Chr. 409; Erl. 11, 10. On ðissum geāre wæs Bæbbanburh tōbrocon, 993; Erl. 133, 1. IV. *to break* a promise, pledge, etc., *to infringe, violate*:—Swā hwā swā halt ðis write . . . hwā swā hit tōbreceþ, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 27. Mān his riht tōbræc, 975; Erl. 126, 17. Twēgen gebrōðra tōbrēcon ðone regol, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 34. Gif hē his bebod tōbrēce, Homl. Ass. 60, 217. Wed synd tōbrocene oft and gelōme, Wulfst. 161, 12. V. *to break, interrupt*:—Wē tōbrecaþ ūrne slēp and gebiddaþ for eów, Homl. Ass. 51, 39. [The verb remains in the Authorized Version 'all to-brake his scull,' Jud. 9, 53. *O. Frs.* tō-breka (te-): *O. L. Ger.* te-brekan: *O. H. Ger.* ze-brechen *disrumpere, confringere*: *Ger.* zer-brechen.] v. tō-brocen, un-tōbrocen.

tō-brēdan, Met. 10, 15. v. tō-brǽdan, III.

tō-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* -brægd, -brǽd, *pl.* -brugdon, -brūdon (-brudon?); *pp.* -brogden, -brōden (-broden? *in O. and N.* tobrode *rimes with* unsode). I. *to separate* (trans.) *by a quick movement.* (a) *to pull to pieces* (lit. and fig.):—Hū ænig mæg gangan in hūse stronges and fatu his tōbregdan (*diripere*), nymþe ǽr gebindaþ se stronge and ðonne hūs his tōbrægdeþ (*diripiat*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 29. Hē tōbrǽd (*dilaceravit*) āne león tō sticcum, Jud. 14, 6. Metod tōbrǽd monna spræce *the Lord destroyed the unity of human speech*, Cd. Th. 102, 5; Gen. 1695. Hié tōbrugdon blōdigum ceaflum ūra flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 317; An. 159. Þrié wulfas ānes deádes monnes lichoman styccemǽlum tōbrūdon (*cadaver sparsum membratim reliquerunt*), Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 21. Ða nicoras tōbrūdon hié, Nar. 11, 11. Hit ongeat his lāre swīþe tōtorene and swīþe tōbrogdene, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31 note. Biþ se glencg āgoten and se þrym tōbrōden, Wulfst. 263, 8 note. Ðæt hē wǽre from ðām hundum tōbrōden, Shrn. 145, 4. (b) *to pull apart*:—Heora lima man ealle tōbrǽd ǽlc fram ōðrum *their limbs were torn from one another*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 72. Ðā tōbrǽd Samson bēgen his earmas *Samson wrenched his arms apart*, Jud. 15, 14. II. *to separate* (intrans.) *by a quick movement, to break off, start* from sleep, cf. *Icel.* bregða svefni *to awake*:—Slǽpe tōbrægd folces weard, Cd. Th. 161, 15; Gen. 2665. Mid ðý heó ðā ðý slǽpe tōbrǽd *somno excussa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 5. Slǽpe tōbrugdon searuhæbbende, Andr. Kmbl. 3053; An. 1529. Ic gefrægn hæleð slǽpe tōbrēdan (-on, MS.), Judth. Thw. 25, 7; Jud. 247. III. *to separate by making a quick movement* with something (?):—Oft hý wordum tōweorpaþ ǽr hý bacum tōbrēden (*before they part and turn their backs on one another*, (?) cf. *Icel.* bregða hendi, fōtum, etc.), Exon. Th. 345, 20; Gn. Ex. 192. [Hi eteþ flesch unsode swich wulves hadde hit tobrode, O. and N. 1008. The fend him tobrayd *illum daemonium dissipavit*, Wick. Lk. 9, 42. He tobralde his clothes, Gow. ii. 53, 11.]

tō-brītan; *p.* te. I. *to break in pieces, crush, bruise* (lit. and fig.):—Ic tōbrýte *tero*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 14: *confringo*, 28, 6; Zup. 176, 9. Ic tōbrýte hī *confringam eos*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 39. Ðū tōbrýtst hig *confringes eos*, 2, 9. Tōbrýt (*confringet*) Drihten cederbeám, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5: 57, 7. Heó tōbrýt (*conteret*) ðīn heáfod, Gen. 3, 15. Boga[n] tōbrýteþ, Ps. Spl. 45, 9. Tēþ sinfulra ðū tōbrīttest (*contrivisti*), 3, 7. Folc ðū tōbrīttest (*confringes*), 55, 7. Gewīt of ðære leásan anlicnysse, and tōbrýt hī eall and hire cræt samod, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 14. Tōbrýt (*contere*) earm dæs synfullan, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 15. Flǽsces tōbrýte (*terat*) mōdignesse, Hymn. Surt. 9, 22. Ne ūs gedweld tōbrýte (*atterat*), 17, 24. Ðæt God ūre helpe and tōbrýte ðisne here, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 350. Ic bebeúde mīnum þeówum þæt hī hī (*the idols*) ealle tōbrýton, i. 5, 236. Tōbrýtendes *confringentis*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5. Tōbrýtendne (*conterentem*) deóful, Hymn. Surt. 115, 15. Boga heora biþ tōbrýt *arcus eorum confringatur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 16. Tōbrýt ł tōbrocen *contrita, constricta*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 67. Tōbrýt *contritus*, 515, 5. Tōbrýttes *attritae, violatae*, 474, 75. Tōbrýtte ł ofrorene *obruti, contriti*, 506, 6. Tōbrēttum *quassatis, confractis*, 421, 39. II. *to crush with feelings of sorrow, to make contrite*:—Heortan ða tōbrýttan *cor contritum*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 19. Ða tōbrýttan on heortan *contritos corde*, 146, 3. [Corineus heom tobrutte ban and heora ribbes, Laym. 1602.]

tō-brītedness, e; *f.* I. *a bruise, breach*:—Hē gewrīð tōbrýtednyssa heora *alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 3: 59, 4. II. *trouble, sorrow*:—Tōbrýtednys and ungesǽlignys *contritio et infelicitas*, 13, 3.

tōbrītend-līc; *adj. Breakable*:—Ða tōbrýtendlīcan *fragenda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 37.

tō-brīting, e; *f. Crushing*, fig. *destruction*:—Tōbrýtinege forestæpþ ofermōdignyss *contritionem precedit superbia*, Scint. 82, 12.

tō-brocen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Suffering from eruptions*:—Wiþ innan tōbrocenum mūðe, Lchdm. ii. 310, 19.

tōbrocen-līc; *adj. Frail, perishable*:—Ðysse worulde wela is hwýlwendlīc and feallendlīc and tōbrocenlīc *the wealth of this world is transitory and decaying and frail*, Wulfst. 263, 13.

tō-brýsan *and* **-brýsian;** *p.* de *To crush, break in pieces*:—Ic tōbrýse *tero*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 14 MS. T. Ealle ðīn bān ic tōbrýsige, Nar. 41, 20. Se ðe fylþ uppan ðysne stān hē byþ tōbrýsed (*confringatur*); and hē tōbrýsþ (*conteret*) ðone ðe hē onuppan fylþ, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 44. Ðū ealle mīne bān tōbrīsdest, Nar. 45, 5. Ealle his bān heó tōbrýsde, 44, 15. Tōbrýsiende *confringens*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5. Gif hwā tōbrýsed sý *if any one be crushed* (convulsus), Lchdm. i. 122, 1. Tōbrýsede tigelan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 169. [Þiff he wollde læpenn dun he munnde tobrisenn all hinnm sellfenn, Orm. 12032. Al tobrised bac and þe, Havel. 1950. Tobrusede *brake in pieces*, Wick. (2 Kings 18, 4).]

tō-brýtan. v. tō-brītan.

tō-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen. I. *to cut to pieces, cut in two, cut up*:—Hē tōcearf his basing on emtwā mid sexe, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 26. Hī tōcurfon ðone līchaman on manugu sticceo, Shrn. 125, 10. Ða langnysse tōceorfan on pysena gelīcnysse, Lchdm. i. 260, 15. Rammes lungen smæl tōcorfen, 356, 21. Tōcorfen *lacerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 32. Þeáh ðe se beám beó tōcoruen, H. R. 105, 15. II. *to cut off*:—Tōcearf him ða eárelipprica *amputavit illi auricula*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 47. [Til he wyste who coupe uche kyndam tokerve, Allit. Pms. 88, 1700. *O. Frs.* tō-kerva.]

tō-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew to pieces, break up by chewing, masticate*:—Ðæt hūsel biþ betwux tōðum tōcowen, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 33. [Deoflen torendeð ham ant tocheowed ham euch greot, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 12. Hit tocheoweð ant touret Godes milce, A. R. 202, 16.]

tō-cīnan; *p.* -cān, *pl.* -cinon; *pp.* -cinen *To break* (intrans.) *into chinks, split, crack*:—Tōcīnit, tecīuid *dehiscat*, Txts. 57, 653. Tōcīneþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 27: *dehiscit*, 27, 15. Gif hit (*an egg*) ne tōcīne, tōsleah hwōn *if it will not crack of itself, crack it slightly with a tap*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. Tōcinan (-en?) *rimosa*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 10. Gemētte hē be wege sumne līcdrowere licgende eal tōcinen (*the skin all cracked with the disease*), Homl. Th. i. 336, 9. [Hie drinkeð þat hie tochineð, O. E. Homl. ii. 199, 32. Þe stan tochan, i. 141, 17. Þæ heorte tochan (-chon, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21235. Þe roche tochon, Misc. 92, 77.]

tōcīr-hūs, es; *n. An inn;* diversorium (*di-vertere* = tō-cirran *q. v.*):—Tōcirhūs *diversorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 10.

tō-cirran; *p.* de *To turn in different directions, to part*:—Æfter ðon ðe wit nū tōcyrraþ and tōgāne beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20 MS. B. Hī mid mycelon unsehte tōcyrdon *they parted on very bad terms*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 6. Cf. tō-gān, -hweorfan.

tō-cleófan; *p.* -cleáf, *pl.* -clufon; *pp.* -clofen *To cleave asunder*:—Ic tōcleófe (-clefe, MS. J.) *findo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 5. Ic tōclǽfe, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 38. Gif ðū ǽnne stān tōclīfst, ne wyrþ hē nǽfre gegaderod swā hē ǽr wæs, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 26. Tōclýfþ *findit*, i. *rupit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 63. Ðonne God ðysne middangeard tōcleófeþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35. Ða nýtenu synd clǽne ðe tōcleófaþ heora clāwa, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 55. Tōcleáf *findit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 32. Se rēða kyning hine tōcleáf on twā, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 21. Tōcleófende *sulcans*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 21. Monnes cinbān gif hit biþ tōclofen, gesette mon .xii. scill. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 16. Ða sticcu ðæs tōclofenan hriddores, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 19. Oð ðone tōbrocenan beorg ðe ðǽr is tōclofen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 6. Æt ðam litlan tōclofenan beorge, iii. 421, 9. Tōcleofenan, ii. 249, 26. [*In later English the word is used transitively and intransitively.* His ban tocluuen, Laym. 1920. Drihhtin toclæf þe sæ, Orm. 14798. He smot and toclef þat heued, R. Glouc. 186, 3. Mine herte shal tocleve, Chauc. T. and C. v. 613. Þe holi goste heuene shal tocleue, Piers P. 12, 141. Þe shell toocleſ, Alis. (Skt.) 1009.] v. un-tōclofen.

tō-clīfrian; *p.* ode *To scratch* or *tear to pieces*:—Wæs tōclifrod *laniatur*, Germ. 398, 174. Hē unscrýdde hine ealne, and wylode hine sylfne on ðam þiccum brēmlum and þornum swā lange, ðæt hē eall tōclifrod ārās, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 30.

tō-clipigend-līc; *adj. Of address* or *appeal*:—O is tōclypigendlīc *adverbium.*

tō-clipung, e; *f. Invocation, appeal*:—Ælc man biþ gefullod on naman ðære Hālgan Þrymnysse and hē ne mōt nā beón eft gefullod, ðæt ne sý forsewen ðære Hālgan Þrymnysse tōclypung, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 3: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 143: Homl. Th. ii. 48, 15.

tō-cnāwan; *p.* -cneów; *pp.* -cnāwen *To discern, distinguish, know the difference between, understand*:—Tōcnāweþ *discernit*, Blickl. Gl. Tōcnāwen [beón] *dinosci, intellegi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 30. (1) with acc.:—Wē geseóþ þurh ūre ēagan and ealle ðing tōcnāwaþ *by means of our eyes we see and distinguish all things*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 27. Ðurh ða geseáwisnesse wē tōcnāwaþ good and yfel and geceósaþ ðæt gōd and āweorpaþ ðæt yfel *per discretionem virtutes eligimus, delicta reprobamus*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 22. Ða scearpþancian witan ðe ðone twydǽledan wisdōm hlūtorlīce tōcnāwaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Him is neód ðæt hē his āgene wōdnesse tōcnāwe *it is necessary for him to discern his own madness*, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 29. Cunne gē tōcnāwan heofones hiw *faciem coeli dijudicare nostis*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Man mihte his līf tōcnāwan *potuit ejus vita dinosci*, R. Ben. 108, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 154, 25. Irre

oft ámirreþ monnes mód, ðæt hē ne mæg ðæt riht tócnáwan, Prov. Kmbl. 28: Homl. Th. i. 108, 23. Geseón and tócnáwan ǽgðer ge gód ge yfel *to see good and evil and know the difference between them*, 18, 4. Heora nán ne cúðe ódres sprǽce tócnáwan *not one of them could understand another's speech*, 318, 20. Heó ða mód ðé geopenaþ ðínra freónda and eác ðínra feónda, ðæt ðú hié miht swutele tócnáwan . . . Mid hú micelan feó woldest ðú habban geboht, ðæt ðú swutole mihtest tócnáwan ðíne frínd and ðíne fýnd, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 13–21. Hí cræftas and urþeówas ne cunnon tócnáwan *they cannot distinguish virtues and vices*, 36, 6; Fox 180, 30. Lǽcas cunnon ǽlces medtrumnesse ongitan and tócnáwan *medicus aegritudinis modum dignoscit*, 39, 9; Fox 226, 17. Priscianus segþ ðæt man sceal tócnáwan ǽlces dǽles mihte and getácnunge and swá undergytan hwæt hē sý ná be ðære declinunge *Priscian says, that we must distinguish the force and signification of each part of speech, and in this way, not by the declension, understand what it is*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 111, 14. Nis nán ðing tócnáwen on sóðre cáwfæstnesse, ðæt his láreówdóm ne gestaðelode. Homl. Th. i. 392, 18. (2) with acc. and appositive adjective:—Wē tócnáwaþ his ríce and úre ríoe ðǽr áwritene, ðǽr wē ǽr swilce be óðrum mannum gereccednesse rǽddon *we discern his kingdom and our kingdom there described, where before we read the account as if about other men*, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 29. Ða tungelwitegan tócneówon Crist sóðne mann *the astrologers discerned that Christ was really man*, i. 106, 33. (3) with a clause:—Gif wē gleáwlíce tócnáwaþ, ðæt se swymmenda arc getácnode Godes geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 2. On ðam múðe wē habbaþ swæcc, and tócnáwaþ hwæðer hit biþ ðe wered ðe biter ðæt wē ðicgaþ, 372, 29. Ðæt ðeós menigu tócnáwe, ðæt ðis héðendgyld deófles biggeng is, i. 72, 3. Hú mihte Adam tócnáwan hwæt hē wǽre, 14, 4. Tócnáwan. ðæt ús is twyfeald neód, ii. 284, 23: Lchdm. iii. 236, 10: Homl. Ass. 107, 150. Ðus ðú miht tócnáwan, hwænne nama cymþ of worde, hwænne word of naman, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 5.

tó-cnáwenness, e; *f. Knowledge, discernment, understanding, knowledge which appreciates the difference between things*:—Ne sind hí drý Godas . . . ac seó Ðrynnys is án sóð God . . . Ðeós tócnáwennys is ece líf, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 32.

tó-cnyssan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To crush to pieces, smash, shatter*:—Ne forbrýte hē ná ðæt tócnysede hreód (*arundinem quassatam*), R. Ben. 121, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-cnussen *elidere*.]

tó-cumende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Coming to a strange place, strange, foreign*:—Hē for Godes lufon eode tó reordum mid ðám tócumendum mannum *for the love of God he took his meals with the strangers who came*, Shrn. 129, 27.

tó-cwæstedness, e; *f. Destruction*:—Geswác tócwæstednys (-cwestedness. Ps. Lamb.) *cessavit quassatio*, Ps. Spl. 105, 29. [*Cf. Goth.* kwistjan *to destroy*; kwisteins *destruction*: *Dan.* kvæste *to hurt*.]

tó-cwepan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To forbid, prohibit*:—Wē nellaþ secgan . . . for ðan ðe hyt tócwǽdon ða wísan láreówas, and . . . ða hálgan bóceras forbudon tó secgenne, Homl. Ass. 24, 7. Tócwedene *interdicta, prohibita*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 77. Wē forbeódaþ ordál and áðas (ordál and áðas ǽfre syndan tócwedene, MS. B.) freólsdagum, Wulfst. 117, 14. Ordál and áðas and wífunga ǽfre sindan tócwedene heáhfreólsdagum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24: v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24: L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10. Cf. L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 2.

tó-cwilman; *p.* de *To afflict grievously, torment*:—Ða druncengeornan ná ðæt án ðæt hí on ðam tóweardan lífe mid écum tintregum tócwylmede synt, ac eác hý synt on ðisum andweardan lífe mid mænigfealdum untrumnyssum gewǽhte, Homl. Ass. 146, 56.

tó-cwísan; *p.* de *To shatter, break to pieces, crush, bruise*:—Ic tócwýse *quasso*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 10. Ic tócwýse *quatio*, tócwýsde *quassi*, tócwýsed *quassum*, 28, 4; Zup. 169, 6. Ofer ðæne de hē fylþ hē tócwýst (*comminuet*), Lk. Skt. 20, 18. Tócwiésð, Ps. Lamb. 28, 6. Hē tócwýseþ heáfdu *conquassabit capita*, 109, 6. Ginstánas tócwýsan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 24. Ðá wolde hē án eald hús tócwýsan *he wanted to demolish an old house*, ii. 510, 12. Ætslád se hálga wer . . . swá ðæt hē forneán eal weard tócwýsed, 512, 12. Sum cild bearn under ánum yrnendum hweóle and weard tó deáðe tócwýsed, 26, 25: 166, 20. Tócwýsed hreód *arundinem quassatam*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. Ðás gymstánas synd tócwýsede for ýdelum gylpe, Homl. Th. i. 62, 6. ¶ The word seems used with a passive force in the following passage:—Feól se wáh uppan ðæs stuntan rǽdboran, þæt hē æll tócwýsde and sum óþer cniht samod, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 173.

tó-cwísedness, e; *f. Crushed condition*:—Iohannes gegaderode ðæra gymstána bricas . . . Ðá fǽrlíce wurdon ða gymstánas swá ansunde, ðæt furðon nán tácen ðære ǽrran tócwýsednesse næs gesewen *that not even a trace of their having been crushed was visible*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16.

tó-cyme, es; *m. A coming to* a place, *coming, approach, arrival, advent*:—Uncer efenþeówa uncet sceolde út álǽdan, and uncer hláford ábád uncres tócymes, Homl. Ass. 206, 385. Ǽr ðære tíde his (*an attack of convulsions*) tócymes, Lchdm. i. 364, 16. Ǽr Antecristes tócyme, Wulfst. 156, 7. Foran tó ðon tócyme dómes dæges, Blickl. Homil. 35, 8. For Drihtnes cynedómes tócyme, 87, 5. Deáþ mid his dígelan tócyme, Homl. Ass. 54, 98. Gif se hírédes ealdor wiste ðæs ðeódes tócyme, 54, 100. Ðoue tócyme ðæs Hálgan Gástes, Blickl. Homl. 131, 12. Folc sceal gefeón on ðone his (*John the Baptist*) tócyme, 167, 14. Se mæssepreóst, ðe se bisceop tó fundode . . . wyste his tócyme, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 471. Hú hwósta missenlíce on nron becume . . . Se hwósta hæfþ manigfealdne tócyme, Lchdm. ii. 56, 15. ¶ (1) *the coming of Christ to the world, the first* or *second Advent*:—Drihtnes tócyme is his menniscnys. Hē com tó ús ðá ðá hē genam úre gecynd tó his Ælmihtigan Godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 600, 4. Swá byþ mannes Suna tócyme, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 27, 37, 39. Hwilc tácn sí ðínes tócymes, 24, 3. Ðes middangeard ðe hē mid his tócyme fram synnum gehǽlde, Homl. Ass. 47, 561. Ǽr Cristes tócyme, Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Ða ðe Cristes tócyme wiston, 81, 10. Ða hálgan witegan witegodon ǽgðer ge ðone ǽrran tócyme on ðære ácennednysse, and eác ðone æftran æt ðam micclum dóme, Homl. Th. i. 600, 23. (2) *the anniversary of Christ's coming, Advent*:—Ðeós tíd óð midne winter is gecweden *Adventus Domini*, ðæt is Drihtnes tócyme, Homl. Th. i. 600, 4. Ðú scealt healdan ðone tókyme mid ealre árwurdnesse, Lchdm. iii. 226, 7. [Efter Cristes tocyme, O. E. Homl. i. 89, 11.] v. hider-tócyme.

tó-dǽl. v. tó-dál.

tó-dǽlan; *p.* de *To divide, separate, distribute*. I. in the following glosses:—Ic tódǽle *infindo*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 49: *discludo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 31. Ic tódǽle *dispono*, ii. 141, 45. Tódǽlan *findere*, 37, 33. Tódǽlende *discrepantes*, 25, 60: *dirimentes*, 28, 52: *diremtas*, 28, 32: 27, 48. Tódǽled is *dispertitus est*, 26, 35: 73, 26. Sient tódǽlede *diriminuntur*, 28, 53. Tódǽlede *discretas*, 28, 33. Tódǽldum *dilotis*, 25, 49. Tódaeldum, 106, 36. Tóscirid ł tódǽled *summotum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 12. II. *to divide* a whole into parts, (1) *trans.*:—Hē tódǽleþ hyne *he shall cut him asunder* (A. V.); dividet eum, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 51. Ðonne tódǽlaþ hí his feoh on fíf ooðe syx, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 27. Ðone ánne noman (woruld) ðú tódǽldest on feówer gescǽfta, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 28. Hē Reádne Sǽ tódǽlde *qui divisit Mare Rubrum in divisiones*, Ps. Th. 135, 13. Hié heora here on tú tódǽldon *agmine diviso in duas partes*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 16. Stánas bióþ earfoþe tó tódǽlenne, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 24. On twá tedǽled ys intinga tó syngienne *bipertita est causa peccandi*, Scint. 140, 13. Tódǽldu wæteru *divisas aquas*, Past. 53; Swt. 413. 27. (2) *intrans.*:—Hér tódǽlde se foresprecena here on tú, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 19. ¶ figuratively, *to destroy unity, make dissension in*. v. tó-dál, VIII:—Ælc ríce on hyt sylf tódǽled byþ tóworpen. Gyf Satanas is tódǽled on hine sylfne, hú stent his ríce? Lk. Skt. 11, 17, 18. II a. *to divide* a whole by assigning the limits of the different parts:—Iosue ðone card gewann and ealne tódǽlde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 8. Philippus and Herodes tódǽldun Lysiam, and Iudeam seówrícum tódǽldun, Chr. 12; Erl. 6, 4. Ða wearþ ðæt ríce tódǽled on .v., 887; Erl. 86, 1: 709; Erl. 42, 29. II b. *to divide* one number by another:—Tódǽl ða twelf þurh tíf, Anglia viii. 328, 21: 304, 40. III. *to divide* one thing from another, *part, separate*. (a) *trans.*:—Ðonne se líchama and seó sáwul hí tódǽleþ, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 13. Ðonne se earma líchama and seó wérige sáwul hí tótwǽmaþ and tódǽlaþ, Wulfst. 151, 11. Ongunnon ðæt monnes mágas hycgan, ðæt hý tódǽlden unc, Exon. Th. 442, 14; Kl. 12. Hí ne mágon beón tógædere genemnede, ac hí ne beóþ nǽfre tódǽlede, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 28. (b) *intrans.*:—Swá tódǽleþ se líchoma and seó sáwul, Wulfst. 149, 8. Nǽfre leófe ne tódǽlaþ ne lǽðe ne gemétaþ, 190, 2. IV. *to scatter, disperse*:—Drihten hig tódǽlde of ðære stówe geond ealle eorðan *the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth* (A. V.), Gen. 11, 8. Hē tódǽlde ofermódan *dispersit superbos*, Lk. Skt. 1, 51. Tódael hié *dispertire eos*, Ps. Surt. 16, 14. Tódǽlan heora geðeóde geond ðás woruld wíde, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Ealle his gefǽran ðurh óþre stówe tódǽlede wǽron *omnes socii per alia essent loca dispersi*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 37: Gen. 10, 32. Wǽron tódǽlede *dispargerentur*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 2. V. *to destroy*:—Ealle ðú his weallas wíde tódǽldest *destruxisti omnes macerias ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 33. Ne tódǽldun (hí) ðeóde *non disperdiderunt gentes*, Ps. Surt. 105, 34. VI. *to distribute, give away* parts of a whole. v. tó-dál, VI:—Ic tódǽle (*do*, Lk. 19, 8) healfne dǽl mínra góda ðearfum, Homl. Th. i. 582, 2. Hē tódǽlþ his gife mannum, ii. 204, 10. Hē tódǽlþ his herereáf *spolia ejus distribuit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Sume ealle hyra þearfum Godes tódǽlaþ *quidam omnia sua pauperibus Dei distribuunt*, Scint. 58, 12. Tódǽlan werum tó wiste fǽges flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 303; An. 152. Tódǽlendes *distribuentis* (*dona*), Kent. Gl. 673. Hí wǽron tódǽlende heora weoruldgód syndrigum mannum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 19. VII. *to divide* into shares, *to share*:—Sió sunne and se móna habbaþ todǽled butwuht him ðone dæg and ða niht swíþe emne, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. VIII. *to divide, distinguish, separate, make a difference between*:—Hú wunderlíce Drihten tódǽlde ðæt Egiptisce folc and ðæt Israhélisce folc, Ex. 11, 7. Beó nú leóht on ðære heofenan fæstnysse and tódǽlon dæg and nihte, Gen. 1, 14. Hit hafaþ hát baþo ǽlcere yldo and hǽde ðurh tódǽlede stówe gescrǽpe (*per distincta loca accommodos*), Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22. IX. *to be different, be distinguished* from. v. tó-dál, V:—Sacerd náht tódǽlþ fram folce *sacerdos nihil distat a populo*, Scint. 123, 19. Swá micelum swá tódǽlan gewunaþ líf hyrdes fram hyrde *quantum distare solet uita pastoris a grege*, 120, 17. X. *to separate with the mind, discern, discriminate, distinguish*. v. tó-dál, IX:—Gif geþanc yfel fram góduni angytes mid gesceáde tódǽlþ *si mens mala a*

bonis intellectus rationę discernit, Scint. 141, 7. In gōman ðær mon ðone smæc tōdǽleþ *in palato*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 4. Nū tōdǽlde Petrus swutelīce ðone sōðan geleáfan ðā ðā hē cwæð: 'Ðū eart ðæs lifigendan Godes sunu,' Homl. Th. i. 366, 31. Ðæt hig cunnon fægere tōdǽlan hwæt byþ betwux *ab animali ad animale* and *ab inanimale ad inanimale*, Anglia viii. 313, 35. Tōdǽled *discretus*, Scint. 123, 1. **XI.** *to give forth, utter* (?):—Ealle ða gelát ðe ic ǽfre hēr mid mīnum welerum tōdǽlde (cf. mīn gehāt ðæt mīne weleras ǽr gedǽldan, v. 12, where Ps. Spl. and Ps. Surt. have tōdǽldon and the Latin is *vota quae distinxerunt labia mea*), Ps. Th. 65, 13. [*O. Sax.* te-dēlian: *O. Frs.* tō-dēla: *O. H. Ger.* zeteilen *dividere, distribuere, dispertire, separare, spargere, scindere, distare*: *Ger.* zer-theilen: cf. *Goth.* dis-dailjan.]

tō-dǽledlīce; *adv. Separately, not in connection*:—Tōdǽledlīce *sigillatim*, Ps. Spl. 32, 15: *divise*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 9. Seó fīfte declinatio gebīgþ hire genitivum on *e* and *i* tōdǽledlīce (*the* e *and* i *are pronounced separately*), 7; Zup. 21, 14. Tōdǽledlīcor *differentius*, i. *eminentius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 14. v. tō-dǽlendlīce.

tō-dǽledness, e; *f. Division, distinction, separation*:—Tōdǽlednesse *discrimine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 63. I. *a division*, (a) *one of the different kinds of parts into which a whole may be divided*:—Feówertȳne tōdǽlednyssa synd on ðam dæge . . . Ōðer tōdǽlednysse hātte *momentum*, þridde *minutum* . . . feówerteóða *mundus*, Anglia viii. 318, 35–42. (b) *one of the parts into which a whole is divided*:—Wē wyllaþ tōdǽlan ða abecedaria on twā tōdǽlednyssa, 333, 5. II. *division, separation, break of connection* or *of continuity*, (a) local:—Fæder and Suna and se Hāliga Gāst būton ǽlcere tōdǽlednesse (-ennesse, MS.), Shrn. 167, 34. (b) temporal, *intermission, interruption*:—Fram Eástron ōð Pentecosten sȳ alleluia būtan tōdǽlednesse (*sine intermissione*) gecweden, R. Ben. 39, 14. III. *a division, dividing-point, break, pause*:—*Idus* tōdǽlednyssa ðæs mōnðes, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 6. *Cesuras*, ðæt synd ða tōdǽlednyssa on ðām versum . . . Ða tōdǽlednyssa on ðām versum synd feówer, Anglia viii. 313, 38.

tō-dǽlendlīce; *adj. Divisible, separable*:—Swā tōdǽlendlīc is līchama and sāwle, Wulfst. 264, 26.

tō-dǽlendlīce; *adv. Separably, distinctly*:—Ealle tōdǽlendlīce singende *omnia distincte psallendo*, Anglia xiii. 371, 78. Seó fīfte declinatio gebīgþ hire genitivum on *e* and *i* tōdǽlendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 21, 14 note. v. tō-dǽledlīce.

tō-dǽlness, e; *f. A division, distinct part*:—Tōdǽlnessa ðara wætera *divisiones aquarum*, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 26. In tōdǽlnesse *in divisiones*, Ps. Surt. 135, 13.

tō-dǽl, -dǽl, es; *n. Division.* I. *a dividing* into parts, *partition*:—Mid þrȳnum tōdǽlum wunaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 31. II. *separation*:—Tōdǽl *distractio*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 35. Sume naman synd *dividua*, ða getācniaþ tōdǽl, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 12. III. *a part* of a whole, *separate portion, section*:—Stæfcræft hæfþ þrītig tōdǽl (cf. sum ðæra dǽla is gehāten *nota*, 291, 9). Ðæt forme tōdǽl is *vos* stemn . . . Sume tōdǽl sindon *pedes*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 289, 15–290, 13. Tōdǽl *divisiones*, Kent. Gl. 766. Capitulas, ðæt is tōdǽla angin, R. Ben. 42, 1. Ðæra ǽgðer on þrīm tōdǽlum wunaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 31. IV. *a mark which divides, dividing-point*:—Tōdǽl *comma*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 9. *Distinctiones*, ðæt sind tōdǽl, hū man tōdǽlþ ða fers on rǽdinge. Se forma prica on ðam ferse is gehāten *media distinctio*, ðæt is on middan tōdǽl . . . *Distinctio* is tōdǽl, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 291, 2–7. Tōdǽlæ *commate, incisione*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 22. Þurh fīftan fōtes tōdǽl *per penthemimerim*, 411, 12. Tōdǽl *commata, incisiones, divisiones*, 411, 10. Tōdǽla *incisiones*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 48. V. *distinction, difference*. v. tō-dǽlan, VIII, IX:—Tōdǽl *differentia, divisio, distantia*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 48. Ná byþ tōdǽl mǽþa *nulla erit distantia personarum*, Scint. 184, 1. *Differentia*, ðæt is tōdǽl betwux twām þingum, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Zup. 293, 18. Micel tōdǽl is betwux ðām gecyrredum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 398, 20: 48, 35. Tōdǽles *differentiae, distantiae*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 1. Tōdǽl *distantiam*, 438, 28. VI. *distribution*. v. tō-dǽlan, VI:—On rāpincle tōdǽles (-dǽles, Ps. Spl.) *in funiculo distributionis*, Blickl. Gl. Dihtung uppīces tōdǽles, Scint. 227, 8. On tōdǽle gyfa misīce onfōþ misīce gyfa *in divisione donorum diversi percipiunt diversa munera*, 133, 8. VII. *scattering, dispersing*. v. tō-dǽlan, IV:—On tōdǽle *effusione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 67. VIII. *dissension, want of union* or *peace*. v. tō-dǽlan, II. ¶:—For ðam ðe ic com sybbe on eorþan sendan; ne secge ic eów, ac tōdǽl (*separationem*), Lk. Skt. 12, 51. IX. *discretion*. v. tō-dǽlan, X:—Nēdbehēfes gerādes tōdǽl *necessarie rationis discretio*, Anglia xiii. 375, 132. Fremfullum gescēades tōdǽle, 369, 52. Mid tōdǽle *cum discretione*, Scint. 81, 2. v. under-tōdǽl.

tō-dǽllīc. v. un-tōdǽllīc.

tō-dēman; *p.* de *To judge between, distinguish*; dijudicare:—Tōscēt ł tōdēmeþ *dijudicat*, Ps. Lamb. 81, 1. Mihtig Frea eall manna cynn tōdǽleþ and tōdēmeþ *the mighty Lord will divide and will distinguish in his judgement between all mankind*, Dōm. L. 20.

tō-dihtnian; *p.* ode *To dispose*:—Tōdihtnodon *disposuerunt*, Blickl. Gl.

tō-dōn; *p.* -dyde. I. *to put asunder, divide, separate*:—Ðæt wæter and seó eorðe wǽron gemengede ōð ðone ðriddan dæg; ðā tōdyde hī God, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 15. Gif hwylc wīf twēgen gebrōðra nimþ hire tō gemæccan, ǒþerne æfter ǒþrum, tōdō man hig (*separentur*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 11; Th. ii. 186, 10. Tōdō man hig on twā *separentur illi*, 19; Th. ii. 188, 27. II. *to undo, open*:—Tōdyde *solvit, distligat*, Germ. 402, 39. Hī tōdydon heora mūð ongeán mē *aperuerunt in me os suum*, Ps. Th. 21, 11. [Þat deor todede (undude, 2nd MS.) his chæfles, Laym. 6507. Ic uulle mine riche todon allen minen dohtren, 2945.]

tō-drēfan; *p.* de *To drive asunder, drive in different directions, drive away, expel, dispel, scatter, disperse*:—God ða hǽðenan tōdrēfþ (*disperdet*), Jos. 3, 10. Seó sunne tōdrēfþ ða nihtlīcan þeóstru, Lchdm. iii. 234, 30. Hāligra manna ðe tōdrēfaþ ða leahtras and deófla heom fram, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 703. Hē is sōð leóht ðe tōdrēfde ða þeóstra ðises līfes, Homl. Th. i. 144, 7. Hī mynstra tōstæncton, and munecas tōdrēfdon, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 22. Ðæt hē tōdrēfe costnunga fram ūre heortan, Homl. Th. i. 156, 23. Fela wearð tōdrēfed Godes ðeówa, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 12. Heora heriges wæs mycel ofslægen and eall tōdrēfed *cunctus eorum caesus sive dispersus exercitus*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 36. Byþ seó heord tōdrēfed *dispargentur oves gregis*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. Beún ða scēp tōdrēfede, Mk. Skt. 14, 27. [Ā lutel windes puf mei al todreven hit, A. R. 254, 1. Of þan folck þe wes todrefed, Laym. 330.] v. tō-drīfan.

tō-drēfedness, e; *f. Dispersion, expulsion*:—Hē worhte ǽne swipe of rāpum and hī ealle ūt āscynde. Deós tōdrēfednys getācnode ða tōweardan tōworpennysse, Homl. Th. i. 406, 8. On ðeóda tōdrēfednysse *in dispersionem gentium*, Jn. Skt. 7, 35. Tōdrēfednesse *dispersiones*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 2.

tō-drēfness, e; *f. Division, difference*:—Tōdroefnise wæs him bituién ymb ðæt *schisma erat in eis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 16.

tō-dreósan; *p.* -dreás; *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren *To fall to pieces, fall away, decay*:—Ðæt goldgeweorc eall tōdreás, swā swā weax gemylt æt fȳre, Shrn. 156, 15. [He schal todreosen so lef on bouh, Misc. 94, 48. Alle þe bones beoþ todrore, 152, 182. Cf. *Goth.* dis-driusan.] Cf. tō-feallan.

tō-drīfan; *p.* -drāf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive in different directions, drive away.* I. *to drive asunder, separate*:—Wit ætsomne on sǽ wǽron fīf nihta fyrst, ǒþþæt unc flōd tōdrāf, Beo. Th. 1095; B. 545. II. *to scatter, disperse*:—Se wulf tōdrīfþ (tōdrīfeð, Lind. Rush.) ða sceáp *lupus dispergit oves*, Jn. Skt. 10, 12. Wulfas tōdrīfaþ ðīne heorde, Blickl. Homl. 225, 18. Ðū hī wīde tōdrīf *disperge illos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11. Hē hī wolde on ðam wēstenne wīde tōdrīfan *ut prosterneret eos in deserto*, 105, 21. Wurde seó eorþe tōdrifen mid ðam winde swā swā dust, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 8: Met. 20, 104. Licgaþ æfter lande loccas tōdrifene, Andr. Kmbl. 2852; An. 1428. III. *to scatter, destroy*:—Hē hī on heora fācne fæste tōdrīfeþ *in malitiis eorum disperdet illos Dominus*, Ps. Th. 93, 22. Ðū mīne feóndas tōdrīfe *disperdes inimicos meos*, 142, 12. IV. *to drive away, send elsewhere*:—Ðū ūs tōdrīfe *repudisti nos*, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Fram āswengde *vel* tōdrāf *excussit, i. dejecit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 18. Dryhten āwearp hine ðā of ðam wuldre and wīde tōdrāf, Salm. Kmbl. 928; Sal. 463. Se ðe æfter rihte wille æfter spyrian swā deóplīce, ðæt hit tōdrīfan ne mæg monna ǽnig ne āmerran ǽnig eorðlīc þincg *quisquis vestigat verum, cupitque nullis ille deviis falli*, Met. 22, 3. Ða tōdrifenan *actos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 58. V. *to drive away, dispel, put an end to*:—Gāte tord ða swylas tōdrīfþ, Lchdm. i. 356, 1. Ða springas hyt tōdrīfeþ, 7. Se hāliga deófulgild tōdrāf and gedwolan fylde, Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690. Tōdrīf ðone mist ðe nū hangaþ beforan ūres mōdes eágum *disjice nebulas*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32: Met. 20, 264. Wearð se hāta līg tōdrifen and tōdwæsced, Cd. Th. 238, 11; Dan. 353. [Al he todrof þes kinges here, Laym. 549. Hiss stren all shollde ben todrifenn and toskeȝȝredd, Orm. 16397. *O. Frs.* tō-drīva: *O. H. Ger.* ze-trīban *dispellere, dispergere, diverberare*.] v. tō-drēfan.

tō-dwæscan; *p.* te *To extinguish*:—Wearð se hāta līg tōdrifen and tōdwæsced, Cd. Th. 238, 11; Dan. 353: Exon. Th. 190, 2; Az. 67.

tō-dwīnan; *p.* -dwān *To vanish away, to burst and vanish*:—Seó eádiga fæmne hāl fram him gewænte and eall sticmǽlum tōdwān (-dwān? *but both* þwíneþ *and* dwíneþ *occur*, Lchdm. i. 84, 25: 82, 2) se draca ūt of ðan carcerne *the dragon burst all in pieces and vanished from the prison* (the Latin has: Crux crevit in ore draconis et in duas partes eum divisit. Cf. the later English version: His (*the dragon's*) bodi tobarst omidheppes, Marh. 10, 22), Homl. Ass. 175, 200. v. dwīnan, for-dwīnan.

tō-eácan; *adv., prep.* I. *adv. In addition, besides*:—Hē beád his þegnum, ðæt hig lēdon hira ǽlces feoh on his sacc and fōrmete tōeácan (*datis supra cibariis in viam*), Gen. 42, 25. Ðū hæfst tōeácan eall ðæt ic ðē ǽr tealde, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 37. Ōðre fīfe ic tōēke gestrīonde *alia quinque superlucratus sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 20. Micel git hēr tōeácan, Wulfst. 165, 21. II. *prep. with dat. In addition to, besides*:—Tōeácan ðæs landes sceáwunge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. Tōeácan hiere hwætscipe and hiere monigfealdum duguþum, 1, 10; Swt. 46, 24. Ða breóst tōeácan ðæm boge *pectusculum cum armo*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 25. Tōēcan ðām dōmum, L. Ath. v. proem.; Th. i. 228, 9. Tōeácan ðon ðe hine God sylf innan manode, Blickl. Homl. 217, 5. Tōēcan

ðæm ðe hē hiénende wæs his folc, hē wæs sinþyrstende monnes blódes, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 30. v. þēr-tóéacan; eáca.

tó-écness. v. tó-ícness.

tó-efnes, -emnes; *prep. with dat. On a level with, abreast of, alongside, beside*:—Andlang weges ðð tóemnes ðære micelan díc *the boundary runs along the road until it comes on a level with the great dike*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 3. Ondlang bróces ðð hyt cymþ tóemnes ðæm ealdan lēghrycge, iii. 437, 17. *See other instances under* emn.

tó-endebyrdness, e; *f. Order, series, succession*:—Hē eallum mannum megena weorc mid wordum bodode. And tóendebyrdnesse his gesihþa ðām mannum ānum hit cýþan wolde, ðam ðe hine ācsodon for ðam luste inbryrdnesse *omnibus opus virtutum praedicabat sermonibus. Ordinem autem visionum suarum, illis solummodo qui propter desiderium compunctionis interrogabant, exponere volebat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 20.

tó-fær, es; *n. A going away, departure, decease*:—Tófær his *excessum ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 31. v. next word, III.

tó-fáran; *p.* -fōr; *pp.* -faren. I. *to go in different directions, go off separately, part*:—On sumera tófōr se here, sum on Eást-Engle, sum on Norðhymbre, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 25. Ðā hié tógædere woldon, ðā com swā ungemetlíc rēn, ðæt heora nān ne mehte nānes wēpnes gewealdan, and for ðæm tófōran, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 19. Tófōran on feówer wegas æðelinga bearn *they went off in four different directions*, Cd. Th. 102, 8; Gen. 1697. Ær ðam ðe his Apostolas tófarene wǽron geond ealle eorðan tó lǽranne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 4. II. *to disperse* (intrans.), *scatter*:—Swelce se bitresta smīc upp āstíge and ðonne wíde tófāre, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 21. Ær seó mengeo eft tófaran sceolde, Cd. Th. 100, 15; Gen. 1664. Óþ his fird tófaren wæs *until his army was dispersed*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 21. Ðonne hié gind ðæt lond tófarene wǽron, hié ðonne hié flocemælum slōgan, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 12: 3, 7; Swt. 116, 29. III. *to go away, pass off, depart, become extinct.* v. tó-fær:—Syle drincan . . . ðæt yfel tófærþ, Lchdm. i. 118, 6. Syle drincan on wīne, eal ðæt āttor tófærþ, 122, 18. [The folk . . . shall tofare on every clyve, Anglia iii. 546, 146. *O. Sax.* te-faran *to disperse: to pass away: O. L. Ger.* te-faran *deficere: O. H. Ger.* ze-faran *dissolvi, praeterire, transire, perire, defluere.*] v. tó-féran, -gān, -gangan.

tó-feallan; *p.* -feóll; *pp.* -feallen *To fall to pieces, fall away, collapse, fall down*:—Ðā hió æt hiora theatrum wǽron, ðā hit eall tófeóll (*collapsa est*), Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 11. Ðā byfode seó eorðe, and stānas burstan, and stānweallas tófeóllan, Shrn. 67, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 216, 4. Him ða lima ealle tófeóllan *all his limbs fell off*, Shrn. 62, 3. [Scullen stanwalles biuoren him tofallen, Laym. 18867. Alls þatt temmple oferr hemm all tofelle, Orm. 16185. Þer no guod red ne ys þet uolk toualþ (*populus corruet*, Prov. 11, 14), Ayenb. 184, 11. *O. Sax.* te-fallan *to fall down* (of a house): *O. H Ger.* ze-, zer-fallan *cadere, concidere, diruere: Ger.* zer-fallen.] v. tó-dreósan; tó-fillan.

Tófe-ceaster *Towcester*:—Mon worhte ða burg æt Tófeceastre, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 26. [Cf. Tófi, Tófa, *Scandinavian proper names.*]

tó-feng (?: *but* cf. *the expression* fōn tō), es; *m. Taking, seizure*:—Se ðe ne sealde ūs on gehæfte ł tófængce (tó fængce?) tōdum heora *qui non dedit nos in captionem dentibus eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 6.

tó-féran; *p.* de. I. *to go in different directions, go off separately*:—Ær ūres Drihtnes leorningcnihtas tófērdan, ealswā heom beboden wæs (cf. Mk. 16, 15), Wulfst. 21, 5: Homl. Th. i. 318, 3. II. *to disperse* (intrans.):—Ðā ðæt gafol gelæst wæs, ðā tófērde se here wíde swā hē ér gegaderod wæs, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 27. Hī geswicon ðære getimbrunge, and tófērdon geond ealne middangeard, Homl. Th. i. 22, 25: 318, 21. Hī tófērdon tó fyrlenum lande on swā manegum gereordum swā ðæra manna wæs, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 12. [Ða apostoli er þon þet heo toferden, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 8. *O. H. Ger.* ze-fuoren.] v. tó-faran, -gān.

tó-ferian; *p.* ede *To carry in different directions*; differre. I. *to remove, get rid of*:—Hit ðæt sār tófereþ, Lchdm. i. 114, 3: 108, 8: 130, 19: 190, 8. II. *to put off*:—Swā oft gebiddende nū raþe beóþ gehýrede ūre ūs dēda on ēagum wē tóforan settan ðæt ðæt sylfe ðæt wē synd tóferede nū godcundre byþ geteald rihtwīsnysse ac gyltes ūres *quotiens orantes non cito exaudimur, nostra nobis facta in oculis proponamus, ut hoc ipsum quod differimur non divinae reputetur justitiae sed culpe nostre*, Scint. 35, 10. III. *to digest*; digerere:—Ðæt seó dæges þigen tófered sȳ . . . and se maga gelýhð, ðæt hē ðe eáð his wæccean healdan mǣge *ut digesti surgant*, R. Ben. 32, 14.

tó-fesian; *p.* ede *To drive in different directions, disperse, scatter, rout*:—Gē eów tó gamene feónda āfillaþ oððe tófesiaþ swā fela swā gē ieccaþ, Wulfst. 132, 21. Gē tófesede swíðe āfirhte oft lítel werod earhlíce forbūgaþ, 133, 2.

tó-fillan; *p.* de *To cause to fall in different directions, to demolish, destroy, break to pieces*:—God heáfdas feónda gescēneþ and hē tófylleþ feaxes scādan ðe hēr on scyldum swēarum eodon *Deus conquassabit capita inimicorum suorum; verticem capilli perambulantium in delictis suis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. [*Ger.* zer-fällen.] v. tó-feallan.

tó-fleógan; *p.* -fleág, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen. I. *to fly asunder, fly to pieces*:—Hē slōh ða nǽddran, ðæt heó on viiii tófleáh *he struck the adder so that it flew into nine pieces*, Lchdm. iii. 34, 26. II. *to fly apart, to crack, have breakings out* (of a diseased body):—Wið hreófe and wið tóflogen līc *for leprosy and for a body that has breakings out on it*, Lchdm. i. 352, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-fliogan *dissipari.*]

tó-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee in different directions, be dispersed in flight, flee away*:—Gif wæter on eáran swíðe gesigen sȳ, genim dysse ylcan wyrte seáw, drýpe on ðæt eáre; sóna hyt tóflýð (-flīhð, MSS. H. B.) *the water will run away directly*, Lchdm. i. 188, 8. [Þa cnihtes alle weoren wide tofloȝen ut of þan wiðeruehte, Laym. 28668.]

tó-fleótan; *p.* -fleát; *pp.* -floten *To float in different directions, be dispersed by water, be carried away by water*:—Da brycge ðe forneáh eall tóflotan wæs *the bridge that was almost quite carried away*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 24, 299. [Mid te fleotinde word tofleoteð þe heorte, so þ longe þer efter ne mei heo beon ariht igedered togederes, A. R. 74, 29. Forstoppeð ouwer þouhtes, ase ȝe wulleð þ heo nout ne toulcoten ȝeond te world, 72, 22. *O. H. Ger.* ze-fliozan *defluere, liqui, fatiscere: Ger.* zer-fliessen.]

tó-flówan; *p.* -fleów; *pp.* -flówen *To flow different ways, disperse in flowing, flow away*:—Ic tóflówe *defluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 14. Tófleówan ł ūt urnan *defluxerant*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 37. I. referring to material objects, (a) *to flow in different directions, be dispersed*:—Iudas tóbærst on emtwā and his innoð tófleów, nāteshwōn gelōgod on nānre byrgene, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26. Him (*the stream*) on innan felþ muntes mægenstān . . . hē on tū siððan tósceáden wyrð . . . bróc biþ onwended of his rihtryne rýðum tóflówen, Met. 5, 20. (b) *to melt away, be destroyed*:—Swā hwæt swā ðeós gesyhþ oþþe hrepeþ, hyt tóflēwþ swā ðæt ðǽr nānwiht belifeþ būton ða bān, Lchdm. i. 242, 26. Muntas swē swē wex tófleówun (*fluxerunt*), Ps. Surt. 96, 5. II. metaphorically, (a) of want of concentration in the mind, *to wander, be drawn hither and thither, be distracted*:—Nān wuht nis on ūs ungestǽddigre ðonne ðæt mōd, for ðæm hit gewīlt suā oft fram ūs suā ūs unnytte geðohtas tō cumaþ, and æfter ælcum ðara tóflēwþ *nil in nobis est corde fugacius, quod a nobis toties recedit, quoties per pravas cogitationes defluit*, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 13. Hié nellaþ hié gehæftan and gepyndan hiora mōd, ac hē lǽt his mōd tóflówan on ðæt ofdele giémelióste, 39; Swt. 283, 14. Gebyreþ oft ðæt hié beóþ suā micle ungestǽddelícor tóflówene on hiera móde suā hié wēnaþ ðæt hié orsorgtran beón mǽgen *quae tanto latius diffluunt, quanto se esse securius aestimant*, 38; Swt. 271, 18. (b) *to be separated, take different directions*:—Hū ungelíc sprǽc eode of ðissa tuēga monna mūðe. . . . ðeáh heó an tū tefleówe, ðeáh wæs sió āspryng sió sōðe lufu, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11. (c) *to spread*:—Suā willaþ ða synna weaxænde tóflówan gif hié ne beóþ gebundne mid lāreówdōme, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 16. (d) *to pass away, be dissipated, scattered, rendered useless, brought to nothing*:—Ðæt wē gemundan ðæt ūre dǽde and ūre gepohtas nalæs on ðisne wind on īdelnesse tóflówan (tóflówenne, Bd. M. 440, 24) ac tō dōme ðæs heán dēman ealle gehealdene beón *ut meminerimus facta et cogitationes nostras non in ventum diffluere, sed ad examen summi judicis cuncta servari*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 27. Of ðære tīde ongan se hyht and mægen Angelcynnes rīces tóflówan and gewanod beón *ex quo tempore spes coepit et virtus regni Anglorum fluere, ac retro sublapsa referri*, 4, 26; S. 602, 28. (c) *to separate in confusion, become disconnected*:—Ic ongite ðæt ealle gesceafta tóflcówon swā swā wæter, and nāne sibbe ne nāne endebyrdnesse ne heóldon, gif hī nǽfdon ænne God ðe him eallum stiórde, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 2.

tó-flówedness, e; *f. A flowing, fluxe*; fluxus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 1.

tó-flówende; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *Affluent, confluent*:—Ðæs tóflówendan welan *affluentibus prosperitatibus*, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 11. Tóflówendum *confluentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 62.

tó-foran; *prep. with dat., gen. Before.* I. of place, *in front of, in presence of*, (a) preceding the case:—Ealle þeóda beóþ tóforan (*ante*) him gegaderude, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 32. Hē ða hlāfas brǽc and sealde his leorningcnihtum, ðæt hī tóforan him āsetton, Mk. Skt. 6, 41: 8, 6. Hē ðæt ylce gefæstnode tóforan ðam pāpan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 19. (b) following the case:—Etaþ ðæt eów tóforan āset ys, Lk. Skt. 10, 8. Ic næbbe hwæt ic him tóforan lecge *non habeo quod ponam ante illum*, 11, 6. II. *of time, previous to*, (a) with dat.:—Tóforan eallum ðissum hig nimaþ eów *ante haec omnia inicient vobis manus suas*, Lk. Skt. 21, 12. Tóforan ðām Eástron, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 8. Tóforan ðam mōnðe Auguste, 1013; Erl. 147, 15. (b) with gen.:—Hit wæs tóforan dæges, Nar. 16, 11. III. marking degree, *above, in a greater degree than*:—Synfulle tóforan eallum *prae omnibus peccatores*, Lk. Skt. 13, 2. Gē beóþ gebletsod tóforan eallum ōðrum mannum, Deut. 7, 14: Homl. Th. i. 444, 30. Assa is stunt nýten and tóforan ōðrum nýtenum ungesceádwīs, 208, 12. IV. marking position or status, *superior to*:—Ðæt hē sȳ tóforan ōðrum mannum þurh his glencge geteald, Homl. Th. i. 328, 29. V. marking preference:—Habbaþ eów tóforan eallum þingum wē myngiaþ, ðæt . . . , 58, 7: Wulfst. 239, 17. Tóforon, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 12. VI. marking excess, *over and above*,

beside, beyond:—Tóforan ðám *praeterea*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 234, 9. Tóforon ðám oððe bútan ðám *praeter illa*, 47; Zup. 270, 9. Eall hit byþ oferflówendnyss and ídel tóforan ðisum (ðæt tóforan ðysum is) *quod supra fuerit, superfluum est*, R. Ben. 90, 5. Swá hwæt swá tóforan ðám neádbehéfsum belifen byþ, 138, 16. Salomon forgeaf ðære cwéne swá hwæs swá heó gyrnde æt him, tóforan (*over and above*) ðære cynelícan láce ðe hé hire geaf, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 31. For fela gewissungum ðe seó án bóc hæfþ tóforan ðám óðrum *for many directions which that one book has, and the others have not*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 40. [*Piers P.* to-fore: *Ayenb.* to-vore: *O. Sax.* te-foran: *O. Frs.* tó-fora.] v. foran.

tó-forlæten; *ptcpl. Dismissed:*—Tóforlæten [is] *dimittitur*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 52. v. *next word, and* tó-lætan.

tó-forlætennes, e; *f. Intermission:*—Bútan tóforlætennesse *sine intermissione*, R. Ben. Interl. 45, 11: Homl. Th. i. 596, 15: ii. 382, 1.

toft. A word apparently of Scandinavian origin, *Icel.* topt, tuft *a piece of ground, messuage, homestead; a place marked out for a house* or *building*; in the special later Icelandic sense *a square piece of ground with walls but without roof: Dan.* toft *an enclosed home-field.* It does not occur often in the earliest English, but it is found as the second part of many place-names in districts which were affected by the Danes. v. Taylor's Names and Places. In the Prompt. Parv. *toft* renders *campus;* in Piers Plowman it means an elevated piece of ground: I seigh a toure on a *toft*, Prol. 14; while later, according to Kennett, it is 'a field where a house or building once stood.' In the following passages it may mean *the enclosed ground in which the house stood:*—Healf ðæt land æt Súðhám, innur and útur, on tofte and on crofte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 317, 7. Néfre myntan ne plot ne plóh, ne turf ne toft, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7; Lchdm. iii. 286, 23. [Ic an] intó ðe túnkirke on Mardingford .v. acres and áne toft and .ii. acres médwe . . . And mínne landseðlen here toftes tó ówen aihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 282, 26-29. Alle mínne men frée, and ilk habbe his toft and his metecú and his metecorn. And ic an þe préstes toft intó þe kirke frée . . . And ic an Léfsuéne fífténe acres and án toft . . . And Alfwold habbe, mid tón þe hé hér hauede, .xvi. acres mid tofte mid alle, Chart. Th. 580, 6-27. v. Grmm. R. A. 539.

tog, es; *n. Strife, contention:*—Ða fríðgeorne, ða ðe heá búta égwhoelcum flíta and toge behaldan, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9 note. [Cf. (?) *O. Frs.* toga *to treat with violence, pull about.*]

-tog. v. lang-tog (-toh), sceaft-tog.

toga *a leader* (only in compounds). [*O. Sax.* togo: *O. Frs.* toga: *O. H. Ger.* zogo: *Icel.* togi.] v. breóst-, folc-, here-toga.

tó-gædere, -gædre, -gadore; *adv. Together.* I. marking union, association, joining, mingling, etc.:—Ealle ðú nemdest tógædere and héte woruld, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 27: Met. 20, 56, 62. Gif ðú wið fýre foldan and lagustreám ne mengdest tógædere, 20, 112. Ða com Godwine eorl and Swegen eorl and Harold eorl tógædere, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 19: Ps. Th. 94, 1: Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 430. Ða stánas feóllon tógædere, and wearþ geworht tó ánum wealle swá, 27, 88. Ða ýslan eft onginnaþ lúcan tógædere, geclungne tó cleowenne, Exon. Th. 213, 17; Ph. 225. Hlemmeþ tógædre grimme gómban, 363, 30; Wal. 61. In Danai ðære ié Asia and Europe hiera landgemircu tógædre licgaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 11. Heofon and eorðe hreósaþ tógadore, Andr. Kmbl. 2875; An. 1440. II. marking hostile meeting:—Ða hí tógædere gán sceoldon ða onstealdan ða heretogan érest ðone fleám *when the battle should have been joined, the leaders were the first to fly*, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 15: 998; Erl. 134, 18: Beo. Th. 5253; B. 2630. Ða hí tógædere cómon, ða wolde se ealdorman beswícon ðone æþeling, and hí tóhwurfon bútan gefeohte, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 14: Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 14. Hí ðær fæste tógædere féngon *they attacked one another fiercely*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 25: 1001; Erl. 137, 12. Hí féngon tógædere fæstlíce mid wæpnum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 631. Hwænne hí tógædere gáras béron *when they should cross weapons*, Byrht. Th. 133, 48; By. 67. Ða hí érost tógedore geræsdon ða man ofslóh ðes Cáseres gerefan *at the first encounter Caesar's lieutenant was slain*, Chr. pref.; Erl. 5, 7. III. marking continuity:—Feówertig daga and feówertig níhta tógædere, Gen. 7, 4: Homl. Th. i. 22, 3. Fæste .ii. dagas tógædere, gif him mægen gelæste, Lchdm. ii. 218, 2: 232, 19. [*O. Frs.* tó-gadera (-e).]

tógædere-weard; *adv. In directions that will bring (people) together, will lead to meeting:*—Ða hwíle ðe hié tógædereweard fundedon *while they were proceeding to meet one another*; Ptolemaeus occurrere bello Perdiccae parat, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 5. Ða hié tógædereweard fóron ða flugon Péne swá hié eft selfe sédon . . . ér hié tógædere geneálécten *when the armies were marching to meet one another, the Carthaginians fled, as they afterwards themselves said, before they were near meeting;* Ap. Claudius tam celeriter Poenos superavit, ut ipse rex ante se victum quam congressum fuisse prodiderit, 4, 6; Swt. 170, 22: 6, 36; Swt. 294, 21. Hé (=hié) hiera sundorspréce ðe hié betux ðám folcum tógædereweard gesprécan tó unsibbe brohton and hié tó gefeohte geredon *their conference, which they (Scipio and Hannibal) held after going to meet one another between the armies, they brought to a hostile conclusion and prepared themselves for battle*, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 12.

tó-gægnes. v. tó-geagnes.

tó-gélan; *p.* de *To profane, violate:*—Míne rihtwísnessa gif hig besmítaþ ł tógélaþ *si justitias meas profanauerint*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 32.

tó-génan; *p.* de *To utter, pronounce:*—Hig spelliaþ ł hig tógénaþ and spræcaþ unrihtwísnesse *effabuntur et loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Cf. gánan.

tó-gán; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gán. I. of living things, *to go in two different directions, to part, separate:*—Gif wíf and wer áne tógáþ, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 22. Apollonius and Hellanicus tóeodon mid ðisum wordum, Ap. Th. 8, 23. Mycel wæl feóll on ægðre healfe, and ða heras him sylfe tóeodan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 20. Æfter ðon ðe wit nú tócyrraþ and tógáne beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20 MS. B. II. of material things, *to be sundered, to part:*—Ic tógá *dehisco*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 23. Hé slóh mid ánre gyrde on ða sé, and heó tóeode on twá, Wulfst. 293, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 194, 19. Seó eá on emtwá tóeode, 212, 22. Ða tóeodon ða stánas, and geopenode ðæt get, H. R. 103, 22. III. *to go in many different directions, to disperse, go away:*—Ða wæteru tóeodon and wanedon *aquae ibant et decrescebant*, Gen. 8, 5. [Þe wlene togað, O. E. Homl. i. 239, 25. Þe rede see toeode, 141, 6. He smat Frolle uppen þæne hælm þat he atwa helden (toǯeode, 2nd MS.), Laym. 23980. *O. H. Ger.* ze-gán: *Ger.* zergehen.] v. tó-gangan, -gengan, -faran.

tó-gang, es; *m. Access, approach:*—His tógang (-gan, MS.) biþ ðearle strang, Lchdm. i. 364, 10. Sý getýþod gebiðrum tógang fýres *concedatur fratribus accessus ignis*, Anglia xiii. 307, 457. Náune hæfþ tógang heortan onbryrdnyss *nullum habebit accessum cordis compunctio*, Scint. 173, 5.

tó-gangan; *p.* -géng; *pp.* -gangen. I. *to go in different directions, to part:*—Æfter ðon ðe wit nú betweoh unc tógongeune (tógangne, Bd. M. 372, 3) beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20. Ða hié betwih him tógangen (-gangende, Bd. M. 372, 20) wæron *digredientes ab invicem*, S. 607, 36. II. *to go away, pass away:*—Ne tógongeþ gumena hwylcum eáþe ðæt ic ðér ymb sprice *what I speak of does not easily pass away from any man* (it is a bow that speaks, and the reference is to a wound from a poisoned arrow), Exon. Th. 405, 30; Rä. 24, 10. v. tó-gán, -gengan, -faran.

tó-geagn; *prep. adv. Towards, in the direction of* an object:—Tógeaegn iornaþ iúh monn *occurrit uobis homo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. [Wes heom toǯæn (aǯein, 2nd MS.) þe kaissere, Laym. 9792. *Du.* tegen: *Ger.* zu-gegen.] v. next word.

tó-geagnes, -gegnes, -geánes, -génes. I. *prep.* (1) with dat. before or after it. (a) where there is motion towards the object governed by the word; (α) without idea of hostility, *towards, so as to meet:*—Sittas (*the translater has read* sed ite *as* sedite, *and taken it as* sedete) cuoæðað ðegnum his ðætte tógeaegnes (-gægnes, Rush.) færes iúh *remain and tell his disciples that he will come to meet you*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 7. Foerdon tógægnes him *processerunt obviam ei*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 13. Mann cumende heom tógénes (tógeegnas him, Lind.) *hominem venientem obviam sibi*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 32. Eode seó ceasterwaru tógeánes (-gægnas, Lind.) ðam Hælende, 8, 34. 'Ne cóme gé nó tógénes (-geánes, Cott. MSS.) mínum folce ðæt gé meahton standan on mínum gefeohte for Israhéla folce.' . . . Ðæt is ðonne ðæt hé fare tógeánes Israhéla folce him mid tó gefeohtanne, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 17, 21. Ða eode se cining him tógeánes *egressus est rex in occursum ejus*, Gen. 14, 17. Symeon eode tógeánes ðam cilde . . . Symeon eode hire tógeánes, Homl. Th. i. 136, 14, 34. Faraþ him tógénys (-geánes, MS. A.) *exite obviam ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Ðér him tógénes manige cómon, Andr. Kmbl. 1313; An. 657. Bær man him tógeánes ánre wydewan líc, Homl. Th. i. 60, 12: Blickl. Homl. 67, 7, 10. (β) with idea of hostility, *against, to meet:*—Hí férdon tógeánes ðám hǽðenum *they marched to meet the heathens*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 27. Ða fyrdode hé him tógeánes, and wið him feaht, Chr. 835; Erl. 65, 24. Him ðér com tógeánes Byrhtnoð ealdorman mid his fyrde, and him wið gefeaht, 993; Erl. 132, 5. Ða scipu fóran tógénes him, 911; Erl. 100, 21. (b) where there is motion of the object governed by the word; (α) without idea of opposition, *in the way of, to meet the approach of, in readiness for, against the coming of:*—Biþ hit eft him togeánes gehealden *it shall be preserved against his coming*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 14. Ðæt folc, ðæt ðér beforan férde, streówodan heora hrægl him tógeánes, 71, 8. Geseóþ ðæt hé érest tó ðære sinoþstówe cymeþ and gesiteþ, and gif hé árise þ tógeánes eów ðonne gé cumen (*si vobis adpropinquantibus adsurrexerit*), Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 52, 13. Gástum tógeánes, Cd. Th. 146, 30; Gen. 2430. Gewít ðú áwyrgda in ðæt wítescræf, ðé is sual weotod gearo tógegnes, 308, 15; Sat. 693. Gearwian ús tógénes gréne stréte, 282, 15; Sat. 287. Tógeánes, Exon. Th. 450, 21; Dóm. 91. Ðér biþ oft open eádgum tógeánes heofonríces duru, 198, 17; Ph. 11. (β) with the idea of opposition, *against, for the purpose of resisting:*—Hér com Óláf cyng intó Norwegum, and ðet folc gegaderode him tógeánes and him wið gefuhton, Chr. 1030; Erl. 163, 17. Hé forlét his gingran tógeánes ðære céaste *he left his lieutenant to oppose the tumult*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 212. Hæfde hé Grendle tógeánes seleweard áseted, Beo. Th. 1336; B. 666. (c) marking the object towards or against which an action is directed:—

Đā clypode se ēadiga Godes đeów him tōgeánes *the blessed servant of God cried out addressing him*, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 17. Hī biton heora tēð him tōgeánes *they gnashed on him with their teeth* (Acts 7, 54), i. 46, 28. Hnigon mid heáfdum heofoncyninge tōgeánes, Cd. Th. 16, 3; Gen. 238. Đæt hē gewyrce deórum dǣdum deófle tōgeánes, Exon. Th. 310, 18; Seef. 76. Ne underfēhþ hē nā gerȳnu for him sylfum ac gecȳðnysse tōgeánes him sylfum, Homl. Th. ii. 276, 35. Hī cwǣdon gefeoht tōgeánes đære burhware *they declared war against the citizens*, i. 504, 13. (d) marking time, *on the approach of, towards*:—Tōgeánes Eástron com dæs pāpan sande *the pope's legate came towards Easter*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 27. (e) marking comparison or contrast:—Hū mæg manna eádmōdnys beón mycel geþūht tōgeánes his eádmōdnysse đe ælmihtig God is, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 288. (2) with acc.; instances of this government are rare, and the two following are doubtful:—Tōgeánes his fȳnd (feónd, MSS. C. U. W.: feónde, MS. D.) hē gēþ *adversum inimicum pergit*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 6. Đā geopenode seó sċe tōgeánes Moysen (*the declansion of the word in the translation of Exodous is dat.* Moise; *acc.* Moise, Ex. 8, 8. Moises, 8, 25: 4, 27: 16, 2, etc.), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 26. II. *adv.* (1) *again, in return*:—Ic him ōðerne (gār) eft wille sændan, fleógende flāne forane tōgeánes, Lchdm. iii. 52, 25. Đā hēt se wiðersaca onfōn đæra hlāfa, and āgifan đam biscope tōgeánes gærs . . . Basilius underfēng đæt gærs đus cweðende: 'Wē budon đē đæs đe wē sylfe brūcaþ, and đū ūs sealdest tō edleáne (cf. đū sealdest ūs tōgeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 220) ungesceádwīsra nȳtena andlyfene' *then bade the apostate to take the loaves, and to give the bishop grass in return . . . Basilius took the grass saying: 'We offered thee what we ourselves use, and thou hast given us as requital (thou hast given us in return) the sustenance of irrational beasts,'* Homl. Th. i. 450, 2–8: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 215. Cūðberhtus him tōgeánes cwæð *Cuthbert said to them in reply*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 34. Hió him andsware ænige ne meahton āgifan tōgēnes, Elen. Kmbl. 333; El. 167. Him tōgēnes đā gleáwestan mǣldon *in reply the wisest said to him*, 1069; El. 536. (2) marking position or direction:—Heó grāp tōgeánes *she made a clutch at him*, Beo. Th. 3006; B. 1501. Hē ārās tōgēnes, Andr. Kmbl. 2021; An. 1013. [*Laym.* tō-ȝeines, -ȝænes: *Orm.* to-ȝænes: *Ayenb.* to-yens: *O. Sax.* te-gegnes.] v. þǣr-tōgeánes.

tō-gecorenness, e; *f. Adoption*:—Tōgicorenisse gāst *adoptionis spiritum*, Rtl. 29, 28.

tō-gegnes. v. tō-geagnes.

tō-gehlytto *fellowship*:—Tōgihlytto *consortio*, Rtl. 109, 31.

tō-geīcendlīc; *adj. Adjective*:—Đa ōðre naman synd *adjectiva*, đæt synd tōgeīcendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 29, 4: 9, 18; Zup. 44, 4.

tō-geīht; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Added*:—*Interpolares* vel *additi*, đæt synd đa tōgeīhte dagas, Anglia viii. 306, 44. v. next word.

tō-geīhtness, e; *f. An addition, increase*:—*Adjectiones*, đæt synt tōgeīhtnyssa, Anglia viii. 302, 32.

tō-gēnes, togenness. v. tō-geagnes, for-togenness.

tō-gengan; *p.* de *To go different ways, to separate*:—Hié tōgengdon on đone grēnan weald, sǣton on sundran, Cd. Th. 52, 9; Gen. 841. v. tō-gān, -gangan.

tō-geótan; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten. I. *to diffuse, spread*:—Tōgiót *diffundet* (*venena*), Kent. Gl. 914. Đonne wē swīðe wīde ūt tōgeótaþ đa lāre *quando exterius late praedicationem fundimus*, Past. 48; Swt. 375, 10. Ǣr đon sió yfele wǣte, se đe on wintra gesomnad biþ, hié tōgeóte geond ōðera lima, Lchdm. ii. 228, 9. Tōgoten is geofu in weolerum đīnum *diffusa est gratia in labiis tuis*, Ps. Surt. 44, 3. Mid đa Cristes cyricean, seó geond ealne middangeard tōgoten is, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 26. II. *to pour away, to exhaust*:—Ādrugod and tōgoten *dried up and exhausted* (said of an ointment), Lchdm. ii. 28, 7. v. tō-gotenness.

tō-gescēadan *to separate things from one another*; metaph. *to expound, interpret*:—Wæs ingunnen from Moyse and allum wītgum tōgiscēode him in allum gewriotum đa đe of him wērun *incipiens a Mose et omnibus prophetis interpraetabatur illis in omnibus scripturis quae de ipso erant*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 24, 27. v. tō-sceádan.

tō-geþeód[d]; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Adjacent, contiguous, connected, adjoined*:—Đæt eálond tōsceádeþ Wantsumo streám fram đam tōgeþeóddan lande *insula, quam a continenti terra secernit fluvius Vantsumu*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 20.

tō-geþeódende *adhering*:—Tōgeþeóden(d)ne *adhaerentem*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 29.

togettan; *p.* te (*used impersonally*):—Togetteþ betweox sculdrum *there are spasms between the shoulders*, Lchdm. ii. 216, 22.

tō-gewegen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Applied*:—Đæt se bisceop đæt tōgewegene fȳr đære cynelīcan burghe onweg gewende *ut episcopus admotum ab hostibus urbi regiae ignem amoverit*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 12.

togian; *p.* ode *To tug, drag, pull*:—Đa Godes wiðerwinnan đa fǣmnan genāmon, ūt of đære byrig ungerǣdelīce hī togoden, Homl. Ass. 178, 308. [Cf. toggen *to toy*, A. R. 424, 27: Marh. 14, 6. Toggyñ *idem quod* strogelyn, toggyñ or drawyñ *tractulo*, toggynge, drawynge *attractulus*, Prompt. Parv. 495. *O. Frs.* toga *to pull about, treat roughly*: *O. H. Ger.* zocchōn *rapere*; zucchen *rapere*: *Icel.* toga *to draw, pull.*] v. for-togian; togung.

tōgian. v. tōan.

tō-ginan; *p.* -gān; *pp.* -ginen *To yawn, gape, open* as the mouth does:—Eorđe tōgaan and eall forswealh Dathanes weorod *aperta est terra, et deglutivit Dathan*, Ps. Th. 105, 15. Se stān tōgān, streám ūt āweóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3044; An. 1525. Biþ đæt heáfod tōhliden, handa tōliđode, geaglas tōginene, Soul Kmbl. 215; Seel. 110.

tō-glīdan; *p.* -glād; *pp.* -gliden *To glide in different directions, glide away.* I. of a fluid:—Synt geárdagas forđ gewitene, līfwynne geliden, swā lagu tōglīdæþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2536; El. 1269. II. of smoke, cloud, or the like, *to be dissipated, dispersed, dispelled, to disappear, vanish, pass away*:—Đā gedwinon his drȳcræftas, swā swā rēc đonne hē tōglīdeþ, ođđe weax đonne hit for fȳre gemelteþ, Shrn. 135, 3. Hit biþ gelīc rēna scūrum, đonne hī of heofonum swȳðost dreósaþ and eft rađe eall tōglīdaþ, Wulfst. 149, 7: 264, 2. Đæt wolcn tōglād, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 11: Chr. 979; Erl. 128, 7. Nihthelm tōglād, lungre leórde, Andr. Kmbl. 246; An. 123: Elen. Kmbl. 156; El. 78. II a. metaph. of pain, care, or the like:—Sele drincan, sōna đæt sār tōglīt, Lchdm. ii. 356, 21. Đenden him hyra torn tōglīde, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. Hyge weard mongum blissad, sāwlum sorge tōglidene, 71, 31; Cri. 1164. III. *to fall to pieces, collapse*:—Grundweal gearone, se tōglīdan ne þearf, đeáh hit wecge wind, Met. 7, 34. IV. *to slip away*:—Đeáh đe đās cāseras him hāton gewyrcean heora byrgene of marmanstāne and ūtan emfrætewian mid reádum golde, đeáhhwæđere se đeád hit eal tōdǣlþ; đonne biþ đæt gold tōsceacen, and đa gymmas tōglidene (*the gems have slipped from their settings*), Wulfst. 148, 18–24: 263, 8. Gūðhelm tōglād, gomela Scylfing hreás *the war-helm slipped off, the aged Scylfing fell*, Beo. Th. 4967; B. 2487. [Þeo luue þat ne may her abyde . . . hit schal toglide, Misc. 94, 43. *O. Sax.* te-glīdan *to pass away, come to nought.*]

tō-gotenness, e; *f. Diffusion, spreading, effusion*:—Wyþ āwyrdlan đæs lichoman đe cymeþ of tōgotennysse đæs geallan, Lchdm. i. 262, 11: 270, 5. v. tō-geótan.

togung, e; *f. Spasm*:—Wið sina togunge, Lchdm. i. 136, 9, 19. v. togian.

tōh; *adj. Tough, tenacious, holding fast together*; lentus:—Tōh, tōch, thōch *lenta*, Txts. 73, 1198. Tōh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 64. Đæm tōn *lento*, 62. Đǣm tōn *ab lentis*, 3, 48. I. *tough, pliant*:—Tōh (tōch, thōh) gerd *lentum vimen*, Txts. 75, 1207: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 74. II. *tough, sticky, glutinous, clammy*:—Nim hwetstān brādne and gnid đa buteran on đæm hwetstāne mid copore đæt heó beó wel tōh, Lchdm. iii. 16, 22. [Makeþ ȝoure speres toȝe and strang, Laym. 5865. Mid toȝen his mæine, 9319. Thei hadden towȝ cley for syment, Wick. Gen. 11, 3. Towhhe, not tender *tenax*, Prompt. Parv. 498. *Du.* taai *pliant, tough, clammy, sticky*: *O. H. Ger.* zāhi *tenax*: *Ger.* zähe.] v. tōan, tēan, tōhlīce.

tō-haccian; *p.* ode *To hack to pieces, cut to pieces*:—Sume hig wēron on feówer dǣlas tōhaccode, eall swā hig đæs Hælendes tunecan on feówer tōdǣldon, Homl. Ass. 186, 166. [To smale peces ich hym wolde tohakke, R. Glouc. 141, 14. *O. Frs.* tō-hakkia: *M. H. Ger. Ger.* zerhacken.]

tō-heald; *adj. Inclined*:—Tōhald *adclinis* vel *incumbens*, Txts. 37, 74. Tōheald *adclinis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 74: ii. 4, 41. Þeáh wuhta gehwile wrigaþ tōheald, swīðe onhelded, wið đæs gecyndes đe him cyning engla æt frymđe getióde, Met. 13, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zuo-hald *futurus, venturus.*]

tō-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew to pieces, cut to pieces*:—Se cāsere cwæð þæt Basilla sceolde gebūgan tō đam cnihte, oþþe hī man tōheówe mid swurde on twā, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 360. Man sceolde đa scipu tōheáwan, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 26. Wē synd ealle belēwde tō ūre lifleáste, đæt wē beón tōheáwene mid heardum swurdum, Homl. Ass. 99, 255. [Turnus feol mid mechen toheawen, Laym. 178. The helmes thei tohewen and toschrede, Chauc. Kn. T. 1751. To zenne ne ssel he wende ayen, þaȝ me ssolde hine al toheawe, Ayenb. 178, 7. *O. Frs.* tōhawa: *M. H. Ger.* zer-houwen: *Ger.* zer-hauen.]

tō-higung, e; *f.* The word glosses *affectus*, Rtl. 18, 32: 31, 40: 7, 27: *effectus*, 35, 37: 63, 20. v. higian.

tohl. v. tōl.

tō-hladan; *p.* -hlōð; *pp.* -hladen *To disband, disperse*:—Ne meahte hió (*the builders of the tower of Babel*) gewurđan weall forđ timbran, ac hió earmlīce heápum tōhlōđon hleóđrum gedǣlde *they could not combine to carry on the building of the wall, but, divided in speech, they miserably dispersed in troops*, Cd. Th. 101, 36; Gen. 1693. Cf. 235, 6; Dan. 302.

tō-hlecan (?); *p.* -hlæc; *pl.* -hlēcon; *pp.* -hlocen *To disjoin, pull to pieces*:—Tōhlocene (tōlocene? v. tō-lūcan; *but see also* hlec, hlecan. *In the glosses among which the word occurs initial* h *before a consonant does not seem to be inserted elsewhere, though it is twice omitted, in* lecum *rimosae*, 400, 69, wisligendre *sibilantis*, 394, 278) *diuulsa*, Germ. 398, 112.

tō-hleótan; *p.* -hleát, *pl.* -hluton; *pp.* -hloten *To divide into lots, to divide into parts for which lots are to be cast*:—Hȳ gedǣldan him mīn

hrægl and ðæt tóhlutan *diviserunt sibi vestimenta mea et super vestem meam miserunt sortem*, Ps. Th. 21, 16. Hié (*the apostles*) dyste middangeard on twelf tánum tóhluton, and ǽghwylc ánra heora in ðæm dǽle ðe hí mid tán geeode manige þeóde úrum Drihtne gestreónde, Blickl. Homl. 131, 8.

tóh-líc; *adj. Tough, tenacious.* v. next word.

tóhlíce; *adv. Toughly, tenaciously*:—Tóhlíce, thóllícae, tóchtlícae *useide, viscide* (viscide *fortiter*, Migne), Txts. 107, 2170. Tólíce *huscide*, 69, 1033.

tó-hlídan; *p.* -hlád, *pl.* -hlidon; *pp.* -hliden *To yawn, gape, open, crack* (intrans.), *split* (intrans.) *asunder*:—Tóhlád seó eorþe *terra dissiluit*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 26. Tóhlíd seó eorþe and wæs byrnende fýr up of ðære eorþan *flamma scisso terræ hiatu eructata*, 4, 2; Swt. 160, 24: Lchdm. iii. 428, 3. Se beorg tóhlád eorðscræf egeslíc *the hill yawned, an awful cave it grew*, Andr. Kmbl. 3173; An. 1589. Heofonas tóhlidon, Blickl. Homl. 105, 13. Tóhlídan *dehiscere*, Germ. 400, 482. Bíþ ðæt heáfod tóhliden *the head shall be cloven*, Soul Kmbl. 213; Seel. 109. Hié geáwon swelce se hefon wǽre tóhliden *coelum scindi velut magno hiatu visum*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 26. Wæs ðæt beorhte bold tóbrocen . . . heorras tóhlidene *the hinges showed gaping cracks*, Beo. Th. 2002; B. 999. Gimmas tóhlidene, Wulfst. 263, 8 note.

toh-line, an; *f. A tow-line*:—Tohline *remulcum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 64: *remulcus*, 57, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* tog *a rope, line*: *Scott.* tow *a rope of any kind.*]

tó-hlocen. v. tó-hlecan.

tó-hlystend, es; *m. A listener*:—On ðara tóhlystendra heortan . . . Hé gedéþ ða spræce unnytte ðǽm tóhlystendum, Past. 15; Swt. 96, 8, 18.

tó-hnescian; *p.* ode *To soften away*:—Ðonne findest ðú ðæt hearde tóhnesced, Lchdm. ii. 250, 21.

tó-hopa, an; *m. Hope, expectation*:—Eádig byþ se wer ðe his tóhopa byþ tó swylcum Drihtne *beatus vir cujus est nomen Domini spes ejus*, Ps. Th. 39, 4. Hwæt is mín tóhopa *quae est expectatio mea?* 38, 9. On ðé ys eall úre hǽl and úre tóhopa *Domini est salus*, 3, 7. Wá eów welegum ðe eówer lufu eall and eówer tóhopa is on eówrum worldwelum, Past. 26; Swt. 180, 24. Sió lufu and se geleáfa and se tóhopa *fides spes et caritas*, 21; Swt. 167, 19, 25: Shrn. 179, 1: Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Se tóhopa ðære wræce, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 23: Met. 25, 50. Ðú mé gesettest on tóhopan (*in spe*), Ps. Th. 4, 9: 15, 9. Ymbe ðone tóhopan ðe gé habbaþ on eów *de ea, quae in vobis est, spe*, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 9. Ealne his tóhopan sette hé on God, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 17. [Nimeþ tohope to helme *sumentes galeam spei*, O. E. Homl. i. 155, 8. *O. L. Ger.* tó-hopa.] v. tó-hyht.

tó-hopian. v. hopian (tó).

tó-hopung, e; *f. Hope, expectation*:—Wæs eall heora myne fæst on tóhopunge ðæs ǽcean Drihtnes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 155. v. tó-hopa.

tó-hreósan; *p.* -hreás; *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To fall to pieces.* I. of buildings, *to go to ruin*:—Monige ófre ceastre tóhrorene wǽron *multis civitatibus conlapsis*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Mynstru tórorene *coenobia diruta*, Anglia xiii. 366, 12. II. of flesh, *to decay, rot away*:—Beóþ ða líchaman tóhrorene (cf. gebrosnode, 148, 24) and tó duste gewordene, Wulfst. 263, 9. Beóþ fingras tóhrorene, Soul Kmbl. 219; Seel. 112. [Portchestre, al heo gunnen toreosen (todrese, 2nd MS.), mid fure and mid fehte foruaren, Laym. 9245. Þus Portchestre toræs (toreos, 2nd MS.), & nauere seodden heo ne aras, 9426.]

tó-hréran; *p.* de *To shake to pieces, to destroy*:—Tóhrǽrde *diruit*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 75. Se grundweall ðara muura wæs tóhrǽred *fundamenta montium conturbata sunt*, Ps. Th. 17, 7. Tóhrérede *diruta, destructa*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 50.

tó-hrician; *p.* ode *To divide, separate, cut up*:—Tóhricod *secta*, Germ. 398, 183: *dissipatum*, 399, 303. Tóhricedum *resectis*, 398, 100. Cf. Hrycigende *resulcans*, 398, 144.

tohte, an; *f. A military expedition, war, battle*:—Nǽron ða twégen tohtan sǽne, lindgeláces, land Perséa sóhton sídfrome Simon and Thaddeus, Apstls. Kmbl. 150; Ap. 75. Gé dóm ágon, tír æt tohtan, Judth. Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 197. Ðæt wíf ðín heáfod tredeþ mid fótum sínum ðú scealt fiersna sǽtan tohtan *the woman shall tread thy head with her feet, thou shalt lie in wait to attack her heels*, Cd. Th. 56, 18; Gen. 914. Æt sæcce oferswíðan feónda gehwylcne, ðonne fyrdhwate on twá healfe tohtan sécaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2358; El. 1180. [Cf. *O. Frs.* tocht-man *a leader*: *Ger.* zug *a march*: *Dan.* tog *expedition, march*; togt *a cruise, expedition.*] v. ge-toht, tyht, II, toga, teón, IV; *and* cf. fird.

tó-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To go in different directions, to part, separate.* I. of two persons or parties:—Ða cyningas cómon tógædere and heora freóndscipe gefæstnodon . . . And hí tóhwurfon ðá mid ðisum sehte, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 5: 1091; Erl. 228, 8: 1093; Erl. 228, 39. II. of many persons, *to disperse*:—Eal seó fyrding tóhwearf, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 24. Ecgbryht lǽdde fierd wiþ Norþanhymbre, and hié him eáþmédo budon, and hié on ðam tóhwurfon, 827; Erl. 64, 9. Sindon wé tówrecene geond wídne grund, héapum tóhworfene (-hworfne, Exon. Th. 186, 19; Ax. 22) *we are scattered in exile through the wide world, dispersed in bands*, Cd. Th. 235, 6; Dan. 302. Cf. tó-cirran.

tó-hyht, es; *m. Hope, confidence, trust, glad expectation*:—Witena frófur and eorla gehwam eádhlys and tóhyht, Rupic pm. Kmbl. 340, 104; Rún. 4. Dæg byþ myrgð and tóhiht eádgum and earmum, 344, 12; Rún. 24. Cf. tó-hopa.

tóian. v. tóan.

tó-íonesse, e; *f. Increase*:—Mid ðý ðá seó gesetenes ðæs heofonlícan lífes dæghwamlíce tóécnesse nom *cum vitae coelestis institutio quotidianum sumeret augmentum*, Bd. 3, 22; M. 226, 31. v. tó-ætícness.

tó-írnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run in different directions, run about*:—Þýstru ðú gesettest on þearle niht on ðære ealle wildeór wíde tóeornaþ *posuisti tenebras, et facta est nox; in ipsa pertransibunt omnes bestiae sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 103, 19. v. tó-rinnan.

tó-írnende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Running together*:—Ðá se Hǽlend geseah ða tóyrnendan menegu *cum videret Jesus concurrentem turbam*, Mk. Skt. 9, 25.

tól, es; *n.* I. *that by which one makes things* (cf. *Goth.* taujan *to make, do*), *a tool, implement, instrument*, (a) literal:—Tól *ferramentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 60. Tool *instrumentum*, 21, 37. Tohl, ii. 49, 22. Mid tóle *instrumento, materia*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 47. Ðý læs hié mid ðý tóle (*a surgeon's knife*) ðæt hále líc gewierden, ðe hié sceoldon mid ðæt unhále áweg áceorfan, Past. 48; Swt. 365, 11. Gif ðú dín tól (*cultrum*) áherst ofer hyt *if thou lift up thy tool upon it* (A. V.), Ex. 20, 25. Hwílon beeóll án síde of ðam snǽde intó ánum deópan seáde. Benedictus wolde gefrétrian ðone wyrhtan ðe ðæt tól ámyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 12. Wíglíce tól *instrumenta bellica*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 28. Eówer sútereas tól *uestri sutoris instrumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 105, 15. Mid lácniendlícum tólum *instrumentis medicinalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 2. Ða cómon ða cempan (*the soldiers at the crucifixion*) mid cwylmbérum tólum, and ðæra sceaðena sceancan tóbrécon, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7. Be mynstres tólum *de ferramentis monasterii*, R. Ben. 56, 2, 3. Sylle man ðam gebúre tól tó his weorce and andlíman tó his húse, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 26. Ða nýdþearfe . . . ðæt is mete and drync and clábas and tól tó swelcum cræfte swelce ðú cunne ðæt ðé is gecynde, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 6. Gif ðú nelle ánum ólǽcan, forlét eal ðæt ðú ágе búton wiste and wǽda and tó swylcum weorcum tól swylce ðú cunne, Prov. Kmbl. 80. (b) metaph.:—Hwæt is hit elles bútan getimbrunga and tól háligra manna (*instrumenta virtutum*), R. Ben. 133, 9. Ðis synt ða lára and ða tól gástlíces cræftes, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 17. Ðú wást ðæt nán mon ne mæg nǽnne cræft cýðan ne nǽnne anweald reccan bútan tólum and andweorce . . . Ðæt bið cyninges andweorc and his tól mid tó rícsianne, ðæt hé hæbbe his land fullmannod; hé sceal hæbban gebedmenn and fyrdmen and weorcmen. Hwæt ðú wást ðætte bútan ðisum tólum nán cyning his cræft ne mæg cýðan . . . Ne mæg hé bútan ðisum (*provisions of various kinds*) ðás tól gehealdan, ne bútan ðisum tólum nán ðara þinga wyrcan ðe him beboden is tó wyrcenne, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 28–60, 7. II. in a collective sense, *tools, machinery, apparatus*:—Decius cwæð: 'Æteówiaþ his gesihðum eal ðæt wíta tól' (cf. eal ðæt þínungtól, 428, 18). Ða wurdon hrædlíce forð áborene ísene clútas, and ísene cláwa, and ísen bedd, and leádene swipa, Homl. Th. i. 424, 18. [*Icel.* tól; *n. pl. tools*, cf. *Goth.* taujan *to do.*] v. þínung-, tow-, wíte-tól.

tó-létan; *p.* -lét; *pp.* -léten *To let go in different directions, to cause to go different ways, to disperse, release, relax*:—Tólǽ:e[þ] *relaxat*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 67. Gif mon sýþ gárleác on henne broþe and selþ drincan, ðonne tólǽt hió ðæt sár (*costiveness*), Lchdm. ii. 276, 16. Hé forgiet hine selfne ðonne hé tólǽtt and fægnaþ ongeagn ðara óðerra word *oblitus sui in voces se spargit alienas*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 10. Tólétenum æddrum *laxis fibris*, Hymn. Surt. 102, 22. [*O. Sax.* te-látan *to scatter, disperse* (intrans.): *O. H. Ger.* ze-lázzan *desinere, deserere, liquefacere*: *Ger.* zer-lassen *to dissolve.*]

tó-létenness, e; *f. Abandonment, a giving up*:—Ðeós wyrt ealle ealde and unlácnigendlíce ádlu tófereþ, swá ðæt hé byþ gelácnud þeáh hé ér his hǽle on tólétennesse wǽre *the patient will be cured, though before he had been in despair of his health*, Lchdm. i. 262, 3.

tolcendlíce; *adv. Wantonly*:—Tolcendlícor *petulantius*, Germ. 401, 41. v. following words.

tolcettan; *p.* te *To be wanton*:—Tolcetende ł fleardiende *infruticans, luxurians*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 36. v. next word.

tolcettung, tolgettung, e; *f. An incentive, incitement*:—Tolgetunge, ontyndnesse *titillationis*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 32. Tolgetunge *titillationum, accensionum*, 457, 73. v. preceding words.

tó-leódian, -lésan. v. tó-liðian, -lísan.

tó-lícgan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen. I. *intrans.* of roads, rivers, etc., *to lie* or *run in different directions*:—Heó (*the Nile*) tólíþ on twá ymb an ígland ðe mon hátt Meroen *the stream runs in two channels round the island of Meroen*; faciens insulam nomine Meroën in medio sui, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 32. Ic wille ðara þreora landríca gemǽre gerecan hú hié mid hiera wætrum tólícgeaþ *I will describe the boundaries, in what different directions they run*; ipsarum partium (*the three divisions of the world*) regiones significare curabo, Swt. 10, 5. Nú hæbbe wé gesǽd ymbe ealle Europe landgemǽro hú hí tólícgaþ. Nú wille wé ymbe Affrica secgan hú ða landgemǽro tólícgaþ *we have now told in respect to all the boundaries of the countries in Europe the several directions they take.*

Now we will tell of Africa how the different boundaries of the countries run, Swt. 24, 21–23. Hér ða wegas tólicgaþ *where the roads run in different directions*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 411, 21. II. *trans. To lie between, to lie and part, to divide, separate*:—Seó eá tólíþ Witland and Weonodland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 6. Ælc ðæra sprǽca is tódǽled on manega ðeóda, and ða sint tólegena and tódǽlda mid sǽ and mid wudum and mid muntum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 34.

tó-lísan; *p.* de *To unloose, undo, dissolve*; solvere, dissolvere, exsolvere, resolvere. I. *to undo* that which is bound, *release from a bond*, (a) literal:—Ðæt wíf tólýsde hire feax, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 16. (b) figurative, (1) *to release* from captivity, difficulty, etc.:—Drihten tólýseþ gecypsede *Dominus solvit compeditos*, Ps. Spl. 145, 6. Hé wæs gehyhtende ðæt hé sóna ðæs ðe hine mon gefullade his líchoman tólýsed wǽre *sperans quia mox baptizatus carne solutus esset*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 36. Tólésed wǽran *extricaba[n]tur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 25. (2) *to do away with tension, relax, relieve*:—Hyt tólýseþ ða blǽdran and ða stánas ford gelǽdeþ, Lchdm. i. 270, 9. II. *to put an end to the connection between, to separate*:—Tólýsan líc and sáwle, Andr. Kmbl. 301; An. 151. Ðá tóceáden wearð líg tólýsed *then was the flame scattered, separated*, Exon. Th. 277, 23; Jul. 585. III. *to dissolve, put an end to, dissipate*, (a) of concrete objects:—Ðysse wyrte leáf tólýsaþ gehwylce yfele springas and heardnyssa, Lchdm. i. 262, 9. Scadu swebredon tólýsed under lyfte, Exon. Th. 179, 17; Gú. 1263. (b) of abstract objects:—Ðære miltan sár hyt tólýseþ, Lchdm. i. 270, 11. Tólýseþ leóna mægen Drihten *molas leonum confringet Dominus*, Ps. Th. 57, 5. IV. *to dissolve, relax, destroy the force of, weaken*:—Ymbhídigyssa oftricca þ ðæt mód, and unlustas tólýsaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 15. Mid ðý ðe hié ðone drenc druncon, hraþe heora heorta wæs tólésed and heora mód onwended, Blickl. Homl. 229, 13, 18. Seó sáwul on flǽsclícum lustum biþ tólýsed, Homl. Th. i. 408, 16. Wǽrun míne ǽdra ealle tólýsde *renes mei resoluti sunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. V. *to desolate, destroy*. v. tó-lísedness, -lísend, -lísendlíc:—Nú syndon hí gewordene tólýsde *quomodo facti sunt in desolatione*, Ps. Th. 72, 15. VI. *to undo* a bond, (a) literal:—Ðá hét se apostol tólýsan ða rápas, Homl. Th. i. 464, 21. Ðonne tóslupan ða bendas and tólýsede wǽron *sunt vincula soluta*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 13. (b) figurative:—Deáþes bend tólésep liffruma, Exon. Th. 64, 25; Cri. 1043. VII. *to discharge* an obligation, *to pay*:—Ic tólýsde ł ágeald *exolvebam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 6. VIII. *to break* a connection:—Seó geþeódnes ðæs heáfdes tóbrocen and tólýsed wæs *ut capitis junctura solveretur*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 25. Ða tólýsdan geþeódnesse *dissolutam junctura*m, S. 620, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-lôsen *dissolvere, resolvere, dividere, dirumpere.*] v. un-tólísende.

tó-lísedness, e; *f. Dissolution, desolation, dispersion*:—Tólésednes *dissolutio, dispersio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 40. Monige ðara bigengena ðonan gewitan for ðære burhge tólýsednesse (*ob desolationem*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 35. On tólýsydnysse *in desolationem*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 19.

tó-lísend, es; *m. A destroyer, desolater*:—Wéstend, tólýsend *desolator, vastator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 34.

tó-lísendlíc; *adj. Destructive, desolating*:—Mid glédum tólýsendlícum *cum carbonibus desolatoriis*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 4.

tó-lísing, e; *f.* I. *dissolution, destruction*:—Geleáfan tólýsinge, Lchdm. iii. 206, 20. II. *release, redemption*. v. tó-lísan, I b:—Ðætte hé salde sáwel his lésnise ł tólésinc fore monigum *ut daret animam suam redemptionem pro multis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 45.

tó-lísness, e; *f.* I. *dissolution, destruction*:—Sibbe tólésness, Blickl. Homl. 115, 16. II. *dissolution, death*:—Seó tíd míne tólýsnesse and mínre forþfóre is swýþe neáh, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 21: 4, 9; S. 577, 16.

tó-lídlan; *p.* ode *To dismember, disjoint*:—Ðá tólíðode se engel ðæt cild on ðam disce, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 18. Biþ ðæt heáfod tóhliden, handa tólíðode (-leoþode, Exon. Th. 373, 16), Soul Kmbl. 214; Seel. 109.

toll, es; *n. m.* (?) *Toll, tax, custom, duty, due.* I. that which is paid to the state. See also IV:—Cynelíc toll *fiscale tributum*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 43. Nim ðone weg, and syle tó tolle for mé and for ðé, Homl. Th. i. 512, 5. Ǽt hwǽm nimaþ cyningas gafol oððe toll *reges terrae a quibus accipiunt tributum vel censum*? Mt. Kmbl. 17, 25. Ðæs cáseres tolleras ǽxodon Petrus, ðá ðá hí geond ealne middangeard ðam cásere toll gegaderodon, 'Wyle eówer lǽreów ǽnig toll syllan?' Homl. Th. i. 510, 26–29. Se cyng ne róhte ná hú swíðe synlice ða gerǽfan hit begeátan of earme mannon . . . Hý ǽrǽrdon unrihte tollas, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 15. II. that which is paid to individuals:—Sume men syllaþ cyrcan tó hýre swá swá wǽclíce mylna . . . ac hit ne gedafnaþ ðæt man dó Godes hús ánre mylne gelíc for lyðrum tolle, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 248–253. (Cf. *molta* pensitatio quam a vasallis exigit dominus pro frumenti molitura in molendinis suis, Migne.) Ðá hí nǽn þincg nǽfdon tó syllanne, ðá gyrnde hé ðæs wífes for ðam tolle (*passage money, fare*), ii. 30, 168. III. *taking toll*:—Matheus ǽrás ðǽrrihte fram his tolle, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 10. Hé hine geseah sittan æt tolle, 18. Oðer is ðæt man him ðurh fixnoðe bigleofan tilige, and oðer ðæt man ðurh toll feoh gadrige *it is one thing for a man to get his living by fishing, and another to get money together by toll-taking*, 288, 20. IV. as a technical term in England. In this connection *toll* is used to denote not only an amount payable to the king, but also freedom from the payment of such amounts. The word occurs not unfrequently in charters along with *sac, sócn, teám*, and other terms (v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xlv), and in the Latin version of an English charter is explained as 'in uendendis et emendis mercibus a tolneto immunitas,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 203, 4–5. In like manner in the Laws of Edward the Confessor it is said: 'Tol, quod nos vocamus theloneum, scilicet libertatem emendi et vendendi in terra sua,' Th. i. 451, 30. Toll could be claimed by the king (1) on sales:—Si in strata publica seu in ripa emptorali quislibet mercauerit, thelon ad manum regis subeat; quod si intus in curte praedicta (*the bishop of Worcester's*) quislibet emerit vel uendiderit, thelon debitum ad manum episcopi reddatur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 119, 7–12. Cf. the grant by Edward in 904 of 'villae mercimonium, quod Anglice *ðæs túnes cýping* appellatur,' v. 158, 37; and that by ealdorman Æðelrǽd and Æðelflǽd of a half of 'ǽlc gerihta ðe tó heora hláfordðóme gebyraþ on ceápstówe,' 142, 33. The following passages give instances of the payment of toll:—Hér kýð on ðissere bóc ðæt Leówine and his wíf gebohton Ælfilde tó feówer and sixtuge penegon and Ælfríc Hals nam ðæt toll for ðæs kynges hand, Chart. Th. 635, 24: 631, 28: 639, 15: 636, 2. Alword portgerǽfa and Alwine fíngon tó ðam tolle for ðæs cynges hand, 636, 30. Ælfsig bohte ánne wífmann and hire sunu mid healfe punde, and sealde Ælfsige portgerǽfa and Maccosse hundredesmann .iiii. penegas tó tolle, 627, 14. Teolling gebohte Ælword and Édwine tó .vii. mancson tó cépe and tó tolle, and Ælword portgerǽfa nam ðæt toll, 633, 2–7: 639, 20–24. Ælgyuu flýsde Hig and Dunna and heora ofspring tó .xiii. mancson, and Æignulf portgerǽfa and Godsuc námon ðæt toll, 638, 12–17. (2) from ships coming into port. For a list of such tolls see L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300; and for instances of tolls being remitted see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 94, where the toll (*vectigal*) on one ship entering the port of London is remitted to bishop Aldwulf; i. 101, where the king remits 'nauis onustae transvectionis censum qui a theloneariis nostris tributaria exactione impetitur; ut ubique in regno nostro libera de omni regali fiscu et tributo maneat.' See also pp. 114, 116. In a charter of Cnut the tolls of Sandwich are the subject of grant: 'nullus homo habet aliquam consuetudinem in eodem portu exceptis monachis aecclesiae Christi. Eorum autem est nauicula et transfretatio portus et theloneum omnium nauium cujuscumque sit et undecumque veniat,' iv. 21. (3) on transport by land or water. See the last passage: 'Eorum est transfretatio portus.' In another charter a grant of land carries with it 'theloneum aquarum,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 369, 25. In the charter inserted in the Chronicle under the year 963, *se toll* of certain streams is the subject of grant, Erl. 123, 2. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 73–78. [*O. Sax.* tol[l]: *O. H. Ger.* zol[l]: *Ger.* zoll; *m.: Icel.* tollr; *m.: Dan.* told; *m.*] v. scip-toll; toln, *and following words.*

tollere, es; *m. A toll-taker, tax-gatherer*:—Tollere *telonearius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 56: *theolenarius*, 74, 45. Matheus wæs tollere, Homl. Th. i. 324, 3: ii. 288, 17. God hine ásende of tollere tó apostole, 468, 15. Ðone se Hǽlend geceás of woruldlícum tollere tó gástlícum godspellere, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 129. Ðæs cáseres tolleras ǽxodon Petrus . . . 'Wyle eówer lǽreów ǽnig toll syllan?' Homl. Th. i. 510, 27. [Ryche Pers þe tollere, H. S. 5816. I seiȝ tolleres in marketes, Piers P. prol. 220. Tollare or takare of tol *telonearius*, Prompt. Parv. 496.] v. tolnere.

toll-fréo; *adj. Free from toll, exempt from payment of toll*:—Tolfreó ofer ealle Engleland, wídíune burhe and wídútan, æt gárescépinge and on ǽfrice styde be wætere and be lande *per totam Angliam infra ciuitatem et extra, in omni foro et annuis nundinis et in omnibus omnino locis per aquam et terram, ab omni telonii exactione liberi sint*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 19.

toll-scéamol, es; *m. A seat where a receiver of toll sits, a place for receiving contributions*:—Hé geseah ánne man sittende æt tollsceamule (*in teloneo*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 9. Ðæt folc hyra feoh torfude on ðone toll-sceamul (*in gazophilacium*), Mk. Skt. 12, 41, 43. v. toll-setl.

toll-scír, e; *f. The office of taking toll, business of gathering taxes*:—Matheus ǽrás and forlét his tollscíre *Matthew arose and gave up his occupation as tolltaker*, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 25.

toll-setl, es; *n. A toll-booth, custom-house*:—Tolsetl *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 36. Ðá geseah hé sittan sumne mannan æt tollsetle (*in teloneo*; in a tolbothe, Wick. Mt. 9, 9), Homl. Th. ii. 468, 9. Matheus nǽfre æfter his gecyrrednysse æt tollsetle ne sæt, 288, 18. v. toll-sceamul.

toln, æ; *f. Toll*:—Hé begeat mid his sméhwrencan and mid his golde and seolfre eall dyrnunga æt Steorran, ðe ðá wæs ðæs kinges rǽdesman, ðæt him gewearð se þridda pænig of ðære tolne on Sandwíc, Chart. Th. 339, 13: 340, 35. [Heore is ðæt scip . . . and se tolne of ealle scipen *eorum est navicula . . . et theloneum omnium navium*, 318, 1.] [*O. Frs.* tolen, tolne; *f.*; tolna *to impose toll: O. Sax.* tolna *toll; M. H. Ger.* zoln.] v. *next word, and* toll.

tolnere, es; *m. A toll-taker, tax-gatherer*:—Tolnere *telonearius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 56: *exactor*, Germ. 395, 48. [*O. Frs.* tolner: *O. H. Ger.* zolnare, zollanari *telonarius, publicanus: Ger.* zöllner.] v. *preceding word, and* tollere.

tō-lūcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen *To tear to pieces, wrench asunder, dislocate.* I. literal:—Dæs ne wēndon witan Scyldinga, dæt hit (*the hall*) manna ænig tōbrecan meahte, listum tōlūcan, Beo. Th. 1566; B. 781. Forðon ðe mīne innoþas on ðam fylle tōlocene wæron *eo quod interanea essent ruendo convulsa*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 31. Sint mē leoð tōloceu, līc sāre gebrocen, Andr. Kmbl. 2807; An. 1406. v. tō-hlecan. II. figurative, *to root out, destroy*:—Ic hæbbe ðē gesetne ofer rīce and ofer ðiōda dæt ðū hī tōlūce and tōweorpe and forspilde and tōstence *constitui te super gentes et super regna, ut evellas et destruas et disperdas et dissipes*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 31. [Hwil þ Marherete spec þus, ne toleac hire, swa þ te reue fir þe stronge rune of þ blodi stream ne mahte for muchele grure lokin þiderweardes, Marh. 7, 11. Wā is us þ we iseoð þi softe lich toluken swa ladliche, 6, 7. Ȝef mi lich is toloken, 6, 12. Heo toluken þene king, and his leomen todrowen, Laym. 2602. Wilde deor limmel toluken ham, & tolimeden eauer euch lið from þe lire, Jul. 79, 5. Ich schal leoten toluken þi flesch þe fuheles of þe lufte *carnes volatilibus dilacerandas reiciam*, Kath. 2092. *O. H. Ger.* zi-lochan, -lohhan *devulsus, revulsus.*]

tō-lȳsan, tom. v. tō-līsan, tam.

tōm; *adj. Empty*; figuratively, *free from.* Cf. leás:—Dæt hȳ mōstun mānweorca tōme lifgan and tīres blēd ēcne āgan (cf. the man farid inu an giwald Godes tionono tōmig, Hēl. 2490), Exon. Th. 74, 26; Cri. 1212. [Tome saule (*animam inanem*) he filled with fode, Ps. 106, 9. Yee sal find þair tumbs tome (tume), C. M. 17798. Toom or voyde *vacuus*, Prompt. Parv. 496; temyñ or maken empty *vacuo, evacuo*, 488. *Scott.* toom, tume: *Icel.* tōmr: Dan. tom.]

tō-mearoian; *p.* ode *To distinguish, describe*:—Tōmearcode *distinxit*, Ps. Spl. 105, 32. Dæt eall ymbehwyrft wære tōmearcod *ut describeretur universus orbis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 1. v. next word.

tō-mearcodness, e; *f. A description*:—Deós tōmearcodnes (*descriptio*) wæs āryst geworden fram ðam dēman Cirino, Lk. Skt. 2, 2. v. *preceding word, and* tō-writenness.

tō-meldan *to destroy* peace *by talebearing, by spreading reports*:—Ðær is helle grund ðam ðe sibbe ful oft tōmældeþ mid his mūþe (cf. Dante's Inferno, Canto 28, which describes the punishment of the sowers of scandal and schism), Exon. Th. 446, 22; Dōm. 26.

tō-middes; *prep.* (*adv.*) I. with dat. (1) marking rest, *in the midst of, amidst*, (a) preceding the governed word:—Gewurðe fæstnis tōmiddes dām wæterum *fiat firmamentum in medio aquarum*, Gen. 1, 6. Iosue hēt āhebban ōðre twelf stānas tōmiddes ðam streáme (*in medio Jordanis alveo*), Jos. 4, 9. Tōmiddes eów stōd ðe gē ne cunnon *medius vestrum stetit quem vos non scitis*, Jn. Skt. i. 26. Hē stōd ðær āna tō-middes eallum ðam folce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 639. (b) following the governed word:—Hē stōd him tōmiddes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 617. Ðær ic sylf beó him tōmiddes, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 19. Sticaþ him tōmiddes, Salm. Kmbl. 1010; Sal. 506. Holte tōmiddes, Met. 13, 37: Cd. Th. 21, 15; Gen. 324. (2) marking motion, *into the midst of*:—Hwænne ðū miht tō ðam folce becuman mid ealre ðinre fare tōmiddes Hierusalem, Homl. Ass. 110, 259. Hine ðanon ealle ātugan tōmiddes ðære cýþinge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 609. II. with gen. (here, perhaps, *middes* should rather be taken as noun governing the following word in the genitive). (1) marking rest, *in the midst of, in the middle of*:—Ðā fundon hió hiene tōmiddes ðara wietena . . . ðā wæs hē gemēt sittende tōmiddes ðara lāreówa *invenerunt illum sedentem in medio doctorum . . . in medio doctorum sedens invenitur*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 21–25. Ic sette mīne hālgan stōwe tōmiddes eówre (*in medio vestri*), Lev. 26, 11. Tōmiddes hyra *in medio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 3. Ðær ic beó tōmiddes heora, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 27. (2) marking movement, *into the midst of*:—Ðā hē hiene tōmiddes ðæs wēstennes hæfde gelædd *in deserta perductus*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 17. III. as adverb:—Hē āhte geweald ealles ðæs splottes ðār ðæt scræf wæs tōmiddes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 416. Sete on feówer healfe ðæs ceápes, and ān tōmiddes, Lchdm. iii. 56, 9. Ālegdon ðā tōmiddes mærne þeóden, Beo. Th. 6273; B. 3141.

tō-nama, an; *m. A surname, cognomen*:—His tōnama wæs Cambises gecweden, Homl. Ass. 103, 25. 'Huætd ðē tōnoma (*or* tō noma (*dat.*)?; *Rush. has* noma) is?' And cuoeð tō him: 'Here tōnoma mē is' *quod tibi nomen est? Et dicit ei*: '*Legio nomen mihi est*,' Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 9. [Ðes wimman hadde on tonume Magdalene, O. E. Homl. ii. 143, 13. Nu þu iherest of wuche gomen aras þer þe tonome . . . tonome arised ofte of lutle þing þe long ilasted, Laym. 9383. God gyueth the riche fowl towname (v. Lk. 12, 20–21), Piers P. C-text 13, 211. *Ger.* zu-name. Cf. *Dan.* til-navn.] v. next word.

tō-namian; *p.* ode *To surname* [:—Simon ðone getōnomade (getornomade, MS.) stān *Simonem quem cognominauit Petrum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 14]. v. preceding word.

tō-nemnan; *p.* -nemde *To name separately, distinguish by name into parts*:—Hié ða þrié dǽlas on þreó tōnemdon, Asiam, Europem, and Affricam *they distinguished the three parts by the three names, Asia, Europe, and Africa*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 4. Norþ ðy ðone gārsecg is eall Sciþþia lond binnan, þēh mon tōnemne on twā and on þrītig þeóda *north up to the ocean is all Scythia, though it is divided into thirty-two nations, each having its own name*, Swt. 14, 22. Swā þeáh is tō geþencenne ðæt ða fīf þing þeáh hī tōnemde sién mid wordum ðæt hit is eall ān þing ðonne hī gegaderode beóþ *atqui necessarium est confiteri nomina quidem esse diversa, nullo vero modo discrepare substantiam*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 11.

tonian; *p.* ode *To thunder*:—Ic tonige *tono*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 3. [From Latin.]

tō-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen. I. *to take to pieces, divide*:—Hæfde se cyning his fierd on tū tōnumen, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17. II. *to take away*, cf. æt-beran:—*Tollite portas, principes . . .* Ðæt byþ on Englisc: Gē ealdras, tōnymaþ ða gatu, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 8.

tonwinto ? The word occurs as a gloss to *adlido*, Txts. 39, 79.

topp, es; *m.* I. *a top, summit*:—Helmes top *apex, summitas galeae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 1. II. *a lock of hair, tuft*; and fig. *a collection of rays of light* (?), as in the tail of a comet:—Se brōðor geseah eall ðæt hūs mid heofonlícre bryhto geondgoten, and hē ðær geseah fyrenne topp (*a stream of light* (?); cf. *Cometa* . . . men cweþaþ on Englisc, ðæt hit sió seaxede steorra, for ðæm ðær stent lang leóma of, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 19. But, perhaps, *torr* should be read, as the Latin has *turrim*; and the metrical version of the passage uses that word:—Heofonlíc leóma from foldan up swylce fýren tor ryht ārǽred, Exon. Th. 180, 26; Gū. 1285) up of ðære eorþan tō heofones heánnysse, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 88, 11. III. *a top* to play with (?):—Mid gelǽtedre handa hē swang ðone top mid micelre swiftnysse (the passage is obscure, and perhaps the Latin original has been mistranslated. Thorpe, p. 41, note, cites two Latin versions, one of which has 'accepto ceromate, cum docta manu circumlavit ei cum subtilitate'; the other 'accepto cyramoco, docta manu circulavit eum'; in each case the rubbing after the bath seems to be meant. But *swingan* (q. v.) elsewhere seems always used with the sense of *striking*, and hardly fits in with the meaning of the Latin), Ap. Th. 13, 13. [In later English the word seems mostly used of the hair at the top of the head, or of that which has a similarity with it, e. g. the leafy top of a tree:—Bi þone toppe (coppe, 2nd MS.) he hine nom, Laym. 684. Hongin bi þe toppe (teon bi þe top up, Bodl. MS.), Jul. 28, 6: Piers P. 3, 139. Top ouer tail, Will. 2776. En vostre chef vus avet toup (*a top of heer*), Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 21 (13th cent.). Ne rohte he þeȝ flockes were Imemd bi toppes and bi here, O. and N. 428. His heer was by his eres ful round ishorn, His top was docked lyk a priest biforn, Chauc. Prol. 590. Top or fortoþ, top of the hed *aqualium*, Prompt. Parv. 496. Up to þe toppe from þe more, O. and N. 1422: 1328. A top of flax *du lyn le toup*, Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 27. The word is used also of other things:—Teon seiles to toppa, Laym. 1339. Top or cop of an hey thynge *cacumen*, top of a maste *carchesia*, Prompt. Parv. 496. It is found, too, as the name of a plaything:—En la rue vus juvetz a toup (*a top of tre*), Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 25. Top of chylderys pley *trochus*, Prompt. Parv. 496. Sweype for a top *flagellum*, 482. *O. Frs.* top *a lock, tuft of hair*: *Du.* top *top, summit*: *O. H. Ger.* zopfe; *pl. cicinni, anciae*: *Ger.* zopf: *Icel.* toppr *a tuft* or *lock of hair; a top* of a mast: *Dan.* top *a top, summit; a tuft, crest; a top* to play with: *Swed.* topp *a top, summit.* The word was taken from the Teutonic into the Romance languages.]

tor *a tower; a rock.* v. torr.

tōr; *adj. Difficult, hard.* v. tōr-begete, -cirre [& tat iss harrd & strang & tor and hefiȝ lif to ledenn, Orm. 6350. Erueð (tor, MS. T.) for te paien, A. R. 108, 9. An honful ȝerden beoð erueð for te breken (arn tor to breken, MS. T.), 254, 2. Tor for to telle, Will. 1428. Toor, 5066. *O. H. Ger.* zuor-, zuir-, zuur-, zūr-: *Icel.* tor-].

toran-eáge. v. toren-ȝe.

tōr-begete; *adj. Hard to get*:—Gif hē beget and yt rinde, sió ðe cymþ of neorxnawonge, ne dereþ him nán ātter. Ðonne cwæþ se ðe ðās bóc wrāt ðæt hió wære tórbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 3–6. Cf. ēð-begete, *and see* tōr.

tōr-cirre; *adj. Hard to turn, hard to convert*:—Ða ðe wæron ær swýðe heardes mōdes and swýðe tōrcyrres tō Crystes geleáfan, Shrn. 99, 1. Cf. earfoþ-cirre.

toroul *glosses* torcular, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* torcul; *n.*; torcula; *f. torcular.*]

tord, es; *n. A turd, dung*:—Swīnes tord, Lchdm. ii. 62, 22. Gāte tord, 122, 5. Genim nīwe horses tord, 330, 27: 148, 13. Genim culfran tord, 322, 9. v. weorf-tord; tyrdlu, *and next word.*

tord-wifel, es; *m. A dung-beetle*; scarabaeus stercorarius:—Ðēr ðū gescó tordwifel on eorþan up weorpan, ymbfō hine mid twām handum mid his geweorpe, Lchdm. ii. 318, 15. [*Icel.* tord-yfill.] Cf. scearn-wifel.

tō-rendan; *p.* -rende *To rend in two, tear in pieces*:—Se hēh ðā sacerd tōslāt † tōrende woedo his *summus autem sacerdos scindens vestimenta sua*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 63. Wāghrægl temples tōre[n]ded (tōrended, Rush.) wæs in tuu *velum templi scissum est in duo*, 15, 38. Grin bið tōrænded *laqueus contritus est*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. [Wurmes wullen todelen þine þermes, lifre and lihte torenden, Fragm. Phlps. 6, 59. He is of þe tetore uolke, þet toterēð his olde kurtel, and torendeð þe olde pilche, A. R. 362, 29. Haue ruþe of þi faire bodi, þt me ne lete hit noȝt þus torende, Marg. 28, 132. *O. Frs.* tō-renda.]

toren-íge; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Gif hē wǽre toreníge (-igge, Cott. MSS.) oððe fleáh hæfde on eágan *si lippus fuerit, si albuginem habens in oculo*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 5. Wiþ eágena sár, ðæt is ðonne ðæt hwá tornige (toraneáge, MS. B.) sý *ad lippitudinem oculorum*, Lchdm. i. 108, 23. Wið eágena tára, ðæt ys ðæt wē cwēðaþ tornige (-ége, MS. H.) *ad epiphoras oculorum*, 156, 18.

torfian; *p.* ode. In the first instance *to throw with turf at* a person (cf. stǽnan), and then with stones or the like; so *Icel.* has tyrfa með grjóti ok með torfi, and *Swed.* tyrva med stenom. Afterwards in a more general sense *to throw*. I. *to throw at* an object, *strike* with a missile, *to stone* a person:—Seó clǽnnes ða fūlnesse mid flinte torfaþ *pudicitia libidinem cum saxo percutit*, Gl. Prud. 12 a. Ða deófla mē swíðe geegsiaþ and eác swylce torfiaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 424. Hī nǽmon stánas, ðæt hī hine torfodon, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 21. Hī mid stánum torfodon ðone sōdfæstan Iacob, 300, 18. Hig nǽmon stánas tō ðam ðæt hig woldon hyne torfian *tulerunt lapides, ut iacerent in eum*, Jn. Skt. 8, 59: *ut lapidarent eum*, 10, 31. Ða leásan gewitan hine ongunnon ǽrest tō torfienne, Homl. Th. i. 50, 15. II. *to throw, cast*, (a) with acc. of thing thrown:—Hē geseah hū ðæt folc hyra feoh torfude on ðone tollsceamul, and manega welige torfudon fela *aspiciebat quomodo turba iactaret aes in gazophilacium, et multi diuites iactabant multa*, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. (b) without an object:—Ic torfige oððe sceóte *iacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 16. Ða Francisce men torfedon tōwærd ðam weofode, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 17. [Samuel þe sticches toruede (tarueden, 1st MS.) oueral þan strede, Laym. 16703. *Icel.* tyrfa *to pelt* a person with something.] v. of-, tō-torfian; turf, *and next word*.

torfung, e; *f.* I. *a throwing of stones, stoning*:—Ðæt hine (*a slave who had absconded*) man lǽdde tō ðære torfunge, L. Ath. v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 8. Cf. Si fur servus homo sit, eant sexaginta et viginti servi et lapident eum, iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 13. v. Grmm. R. A. 693. II. *a throwing, casting, hurling*:—Hié his wǽran swíðe ehtende ge mid scotum ge mid stāna torfungum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 16.

torht; *adj.* [The word with its derivatives is almost confined to poetry. It is, however, found not unfrequently as one of the components in proper names. v. Txts. 576: cf. *beorht* in the same class of words. See, also, *torhtness*.] *Bright, splendid*. I. of the brightness of light, literal or figurative, (a) referring to things in this world:—Æþelast tungla, torht tācen Godes *the sun*, Exon. Th. 204, 11; Ph. 96. Leóma leóhtade leóda mǽgþum torht, 15, 12; Cri. 235. Upheofon torhtne mid his tunglum *the firmament splendid with its stars*, 60, 13; Cri. 969. Heofon torhtne tungolgimmum, 71, 6; Cri. 1151. Heofanas torhte *the bright skies*, 58, 11; Cri. 934. Tungla torhtast *the sun*, Menol. Fox 219; Men. 111. (b) of heavenly brightness:—Wæs mē swegles leóht torht ontýned, Exon. Th. 131, 19; Gū. 457. Wuldres leóht torht, 102, 17; Cri. 1674: Andr. Kmbl. 3222; An. 1614: Cd. Th. 299, 28; Sat. 557. II. *of splendid appearance, bright, beautiful, splendid*, (a) of living creatures:—Se torhta fugel (*the phenix*), Exon. Th. 236, 15; Ph. 574. Ða torhtan mægþ (*Judith*: cf. ides ælfscinu, 21, 11; Jud. 14), Judth. Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 43. Englas ælbeorhte, trume and torhte, Exon. Th. 55, 15; Cri. 884. (b) of inanimate objects:—Ðē is neorxna wang, boldwela fægrost . . . torht ontýned, Andr. Kmbl. 209; An. 105. Ðæt torhte lond, Exon. Th. 199, 19; Ph. 28. Se torhta æsc, 429, 24; Rü. 43, 9. In ðære torhtan byrig, 34, 14; Cri. 542. Of ðam torhtan temple Dryhtnes, 12, 15; Cri. 186. Beám tānum torhtne, 435, 17; Rü. 54, 2. Him hildedeór hof torht getǽhte, Beo. Th. 631; B. 313. Torhtæ *vitreos, claros* (*gurgites*), Hpt. Gl. 406, 48. Tācna torhtost (*the cross seen by Constantine*; cf. ðæt wlitige treów, 330; El. 165), Elen. Kmbl. 327; El. 164. III. *splendid, glorious, noble, illustrious, having splendid qualities* or *properties*, (a) of persons:—Se torhta (*the Deity*), Cd. Th. 282, 29; Sat. 294. Ārās se wuldormago, spræc tō his onbehtþegne, torht tō his gesíþe, Exon. Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. Bearn Godes, torhtes tīrfruma[n], 13, 21; Cri. 206. Torhtne Drihten Hǽlend, Cd. Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575. Torhte and tīreádige twelfe *the twelve apostles*, Apstls. Kmbl. 7; Ap. 4: Exon. Th. 366, 10; Reb. 10. (b) of things:—Wuldres blēd torht, Cd. Th. 302, 5; Sat. 594. Seolf onfēng torhtum tācne (*circumcision*), 143, 6; Gen. 2375. Hē benam his feónd torhte tīre, 4, 23; Gen. 58. Ða hālgan duru heofona rīces torhte ontýnan, Salm. Kmbl. 75; Sal. 38. Abraham wordum God torhtum cīgde, Cd. Th. 108, 16; Gen. 1807. Noldan hī ða torhtan tācen (*Christ's miracles*) oncnāwan, Exon. Th. 40, 21; Cri. 642. Torhte frætwe, 211, 20; Ph. 200. In ðone torhtestan þrýnesse þrym, 140, 29; Gū. 617. IV. of sight or voice, *bright, clear*:—Blind sceal his eágna þolian, oftigen biþ him torhtre gesihþe, Exon. Th. 335, 29; Gn. Ex. 40. Ðūhte him ðæt engel stīgan cwōme and steſne āheád, torhtan reorde, Cd. Th. 248, 10; Dan. 511. [*O. Sax.* torht: *O. H. Ger.* zoraht *clear, evident*.] v. freá-, geár-, gold-, heaðo-, heofon-, hilde-, hleór-, mǽre-, mere-, morgen-, rodor-, sige-, sigel-, swegel-, wlite-, wuldor-torht.

torhte; *adv.* I. *clearly*:—Frætwe mīne (*the swan's feathers*) swōgaþ hlūde, torhte singaþ, Exon. Th. 390, 9; Rä. 8, 8. Him torhte in gemynd his Dryhtnes naman dumba brohte, 440, 24; Rä. 60, 7. II. *beautifully, splendidly*:—Hē anlícnesse geseh torhte gefrætwed, wlitige geworhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1430; An. 715. [*O. H. Ger.* zorahto *evidenter*.]

torhtian; *p.* ode *To make clear, shew*:—Tācnendi, torctendi *index*, Txts. 71, 1105. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-ougozorhtōn *manifestare*.]

torht-líc; *adj. Splendid*:—Eów ys wuldorblǽd torhtlíc tōweard, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Dryhten eallum dǽleþ . . . sumum torhtlícne tīr, Exon. Th. 331, 18; Vy. 70. [*O. Sax.* torht-līk.]

torhtlice; *adv. Splendidly*:—Ðæt is sigedryhten ðe ðone sele frætweþ, timbreþ torhtlíce, Exon. Th. 450, 25; Dōm. 93. His mildheortnyss is ofer ūs torhtlíce getrymed, Ps. Th. 116, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 3358; An. 1683. [*O. Sax.* torhtlīko.]

torht-mōd; *adj. Glorious, illustrious*; an epithet of the Deity, Judth. Thw. 21, 4; Jud. 6: 21, 35; Jud. 93: of Noah, Cd. Th. 90, 28; Gen. 1502.

torhtness, e; *f. Glory*:—Torhtnis, torchtnis *luculentum*, Txts. 75, 1243. Torhtnes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 16. Gyf him þince (*seem in a dream*) ðæt his hūs byrnþ, micel blǽd and torhtnes him byþ tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 170, 10.

tō-rinnan; *p.* -rann *To run in different directions, disperse* (intrans.):—Suelce hit eall lytlum rīdum tōrinne, Past. 38; Swt. 177, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-rinnan: *Ger.* zer-rinnen.]

tō-rīpan; *p.* te *To pluck in two, tear to pieces*:—Ðā hē fleáh ðā tōrȳpte hine ān brēmber ofer ðæt nebb. Ðā hē ætsacan wolde ðā sǽde him mon ðæt tō tācne *when he fled, a bramble scratched him all over the face. When he wanted to deny* (*the charge brought against him*), *they told him this as a token*, Chart. Th. 172, 27. [v. *Goth.* raupjan *to pluck*: *O. H. Ger.* roufen *vellicare, runcare*: *Ger.* raufen.] v. rīpan.

torn, es; *n.* [The word with its derivatives is almost confined to poetry; see, however, *torn-wyrdan*.] *Violent emotion of anger* or *grief* (cf. teran, *and Goth.* ga-taura *a rent*; ga-taurnan *to be torn*). I. of anger, (a) where there is just cause, *anger, indignation, wrath*:—Gewāt torne gebolgen dryhten Geáta (*Beowulf when the dragon ravaged the country*), Beo. Th. 4794; B. 2401. Ne mōton wyt on wǽrlogum wrecan Godes torn, Cd. Th. 152, 34; Gen. 2530: 4, 24; Gen. 58: 151, 13; Gen. 2508. Mē ðæt cynn hafaþ sāre ābolgen; nū mē Sethes bearn torn niwiaþ, 76, 16; Gen. 1258. Līfes leóhtfruma leng ne wolde torn þrowigean *would not restrain his wrath*, 146, 14; Gen. 2422 (b) *unrighteous anger, rage*:—Wǽron teónsmiðas (*the evil spirits*) t[illegible]es fulle, cwǽdon ðæt him Gūðlác earfeþa mǽst āna gefremede, Exon. Th. 114, 22; Gū. 176. Beóþ ða gebolgne . . . and heora torn wreceþ *will wreak their rage*, 119, 24; Gū. 259. Synfull yrsaþ tōþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ *peccator irascetur, dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. II. of grief, *grief, affliction, trouble, distress*:—Cyning eallwihta Caines ne wolde tiber sceáwian; ðæt wæs torn were hefig æt heortan, Cd. Th. 60, 10; Gen. 979. Hȳ twēgen sceolon tǽfle ymbsittan, ðenden him hyra torn tōglīde, forgietan ðara geócran gesceafte, habban him gomen on borde, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. Ðǽr wæs wōpes hring torne bitolden, 34, 6; Cri. 538. Ðā wæs wōpes hring, hāt heáfodwylm, ofer hleór goten; nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2265; El. 1134. Hē lét, torn þoliende, teáras geótan, Exon. Th. 165, 15; Gū. 1029. Inwidsorge ðe hié ǽr drugon and þolian sceoldon, torn unlytel, Beo. Th. 1670; B. 833. Torn geþolode wine Scyldinga, weána gehwylcne, sídra sorga, 297; B. 147. Torn dreógan, Exon. Th. 131, 20; Gū. 458. Gristbitian mid tōðon torn þoligende *gnashing their teeth in despair*, Judth. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Abraham bæd him fu[illegible]umes . . . cwæð ðæt him wǽre weorce on móde, sorga sārost. . . . Hié Abrahame treówa sealdon, ðæt hié his torn mid him gewrǽcon on wrāðum, Cd. Th. 122, 36; Gen. 2037. Ne sceal nǽfre his torn tō rycene beorn of his breóstum ācȳþan, nemþe hē ǽr ða bōte cunne mid elne gefremman, Exon. Th. 293, 7; Wand. 112. Torna gehwylces, Beo. Th. 4385; B. 2189. [*O. Sax.* torn *grief, affliction*: *Du.* toorn *anger*: *O. H. Ger.* zorn *commotio, zelus, fervor, ira, indignatio, dolor, molestia*: *Ger.* zorn.] v. gār-, lyge-torn, *and next word*.

torn; *adj. Causing violent emotions of grief* or *anger, grievous, distressing, bitter*:—Hī him ermþu gehēton tornum teóncwidum *they threatened him with misery in grievous words of insult*, Exon. Th. 129, 10; Gū. 419. Ic sceal godscyld wrecan, torne teóncwide (*grievous blasphemies*), ðe ðū tǽlnissum wiþ ða sélestan sacan ongunne, 254, 30; Jul. 205. Hī mē dǽdun (-n, MS.) torne tēlnysse, teónan mænige *detrahebant mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 3. Ðæt wæs Hrōðgāre hreówa tornost *it was to Hrothgar the bitterest grief*, Beo. Th. 4265; B. 2129. [*O. Sax.* torn *bitter* (*tear*).] v. torne, torn-líc.

torn-cwide, es; *m. A speech that causes grief, bitter, grievous, distressing words*:—Heora tungan torncwidum serwaþ swā oft nǽdran dōþ *acuerunt linguas suas sicut serpentes*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Ongunnon gromheorte (*the evil spirits*) Godes orettan in sefan swencan, swíþe gehēton, ðæt hē in ðone grimman gryre gongan sceolde . . .; woldun hȳ geteón mid torncwidum in orwēnnysse Meotudes cempan, Exon. Th. 36, 25; Gū. 546.

torne; *adv. In a way that causes grief* or *distress, grievously, distressingly*:—Hē wíse dōmas dēþ (ðām) ðe hēr deorce ǽr teónan manige

torne geþoledan *facit judicium injuriam patientibus*, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Mē ys torne on mōde (cf. ys mē nū hige geómor, 22, 31; Jud. 87) *I am distressed in mind*, Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. Him ðæs wōpes hring torne gemonade, Exon. Th. 182, 22; Gū. 1314. Heó mec torne tǣle gerahte (-rǣhte?), 247, 3; Jul. 73.

torn-gemōt, es; *n. A meeting intended to cause trouble* or *molestation, an attack upon an enemy*:—Gif hē torngemōt þurhteón mihte *if he could bring about a meeting with his foe*, Beo. Th. 2284; B. 1140.

torn-genīðla, an; *m. A malignant, grievous, fierce enemy*:—Hēton hine ofer landsceare teón torngenīðlan, swā hié hit frēcnost fiudan meahton, Andr. Kmbl. 2462; An. 1232. Heó wǣron stearce, stāne heardran, noldon hire andsware ǣnige secgan torngenīðlan (*the Jews whom Elene asked about the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 1132; El. 568. Hié (*the wicked after doomsday*) worpene beóþ in helle grund torngenīðlan, 2609; El. 1306.

torn-ige. v. toren-ige.

torn-līc; *adj. Grievous, bitter*:—Ða hēr on tornlīcum teárum (cf. wrēðan werk wōpu cūmian, tornon trahnon, Hēl. 5525) sāwaþ, Ps. Th. 125, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* zorn-līh *turbidus, iratus.*]

torn-mōd; *adj. Having the mind excited to anger, having rage in the heart*:—Gē (*the evil spirits*) mec nǣfre mōtan tornmōde teón in tintergu, Exon. Th. 141, 2; Gū. 621. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zorn-muot *turbor*; zornmuotig *iracundus.*]

torn-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Anxious care*:—Tornsorgna ful eald ongon eaforan lǣran, Exon. Th. 304, 27; Fä. 76.

torn-word, es; *n. A word that causes distress* or *grief, a contemptuous, scornful word*:—Hī mē hosp sprecaþ, tornworda fela, Exon. Th. 11, 17; Cri. 172. v. torn-wyrdan.

torn-wracu, e; *f. Grievous revenge*:—Gē hēr āteóþ in ða tornwræce (*the destruction with which the evil spirits threatened Guthlac if he remained in his hermitage*) sigeleásne sīð, Exon. Th. 120, 16; Gū. 272.

torn-wyrdan; *p.* de *To address abusive words to, to vituperate*:—Hiera wīf him ongéan iernende wǣron, and hié swīþe tornwyrdon, and ācsedon, gif hié feohtan ne dorsten, hwider hié fleón woldon; ðæt hié óðer gener næfden būton hié on heora wīf hrif gewiton (*the Latin, however, is*: Uxores eorum obviam occurrunt, orant, in praelium revertantur: cunctantibus obscoena corporis ostendunt, quaerentes, num in uteros uxorum vellent refugere), Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 2. v. torn-word.

toroc *a bung, stopper of a cask* (?):—Toroc *dolua*, Wrt. ii. 141, 67. [*From Latin* (?) turachium *epistomium, dolii obturamentum*, Migne. Cf. (?), too, *French* douve *stave of a cask*. Another attempt at a meaning, however, may be suggested. Du Cange, who does not give *dolua*, gives *toroc* as a gloss for *gurgulio*; if this were the same word as that in the A. S. gloss, perhaps the latter is *tō-roc*; cf. ed-roc.]

torr, es; *m.* I. from Latin *turris, a tower*; the native word is *stīgpel*; q. v.:—Ðīn nosu is suelc se torr (*turris*) on Liuano ðæm munte, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 24: Exon. Th. 266, 23; Jul. 402. Tor, Ps. Th. 60, 2: Exon. Th. 180, 26; Gū. 1285. Ðā hēt hire fæder hī bewyrcean on ānum torre mid twelf ðeówennum, Shrn. 105, 33. Æt torre *at the tower* (*of Babel*), Cd. Th. 101, 26; Gen. 1688. Tō beácne torr, 100, 19; Gen. 1666: Bt. 25, 4; Fox 162, 25. Monn getimberde torr (*turrem*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 1. Torr (tor, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 28. Āstīg Simon on ðone torr, Blickl. Homl. 187, 27. Hāt ðū mē ānne heáhne tor of mycclum beánum getimbrian, 183, 3. Hrōfas sind gehrorene, hreórge torras, Exon. Th. 476, 6; Ruin. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1684; An. 844. Ceastre and torras (*farus*; v. fȳr-torr) and strēta and brycge geworhte wǣron, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 16. Mid ceastrum ða ðe wǣron mid weallum and torrum (*turribus*) and geatum getimbrade, 1, 1; S. 473, 28: Ps. Th. 47, 11: 121, 7. On ðæs sēs waroþe tō sūþdǣle ðanon ðe hī sciphere on becom [hī] torras (*turres*) timbredon tō gebeorhge ðæs sēs, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Ða torras and ða scylfas on him bǣron ða elpendas, Nar. 4, 16. *O. Frs.* thoer: *O. H. Ger.* turri, turra *turris.*] Cf. tūr. II. from Celtic, *a projecting rock, a tor*:—Torr *scopulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 20. Ōð him (*the brook*) oniman sylþ muntes mægenstān ūtrendlod of ðæm torre (cf. micel stān wealwiende of ðam heáhan munte, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29) *resistit rupe soluti objice saxi*, Met. 5, 17. Æfter on mercecumb (*in Dorset*), ðonne on grēnan pytt, ðonne on ðone torr æt mercecumbes ēawielme, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 28, 32. On gyran torr (*in Devon*), iii. 412, 9. An horsa tor . . . on lytlan tor (*in Devon*), Cod. Dip. B. iii. 133, 10, 11. Stānrocca, torra *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 15. Torra *scopulorum*, 499, 68. Cf. Heáhtorra *alpium, montium*, 454, 42. v. fȳr-, geat-, heáh-, mere-, seoh-, stān-torr.

torrebrande, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 44, read *torre* brande; cf. *torribus* brandum, 94, 56.

tō-rȳpan. v. tō-rīpan.

tō-sċēlan; *p.* de; *impers. vb. To happen amiss* to a person (*dat.*) in respect to something (*gen.*), *to be lack* of something for a person:—Ne tōsċeleþ him gūþgemōtes siþþan ic þurh hylles hrōf gerǣce *he* (*the dog*) *will not want for fighting, when I* (*the badger*) *reach through the hill's roof*, Exon. Th. 397, 26; Rä. 16, 25. Ic beom strong ðæs gewinnes gif ic stille weorþe gif mē ðæs tōsċeleþ hī beóþ swīþran ðonne ic *I* (*the anchor*) *am strong for the struggle if I keep still; if I fail in that they will be stronger than I*, 398, 9; Rä. 17, 5. Tōsċēle, Prov. Kmbl. 65.

tō-samne, -somne; *adv. Together*. I. with verbs of motion, where meeting takes place, (1) without hostility:—Ðā cōman ðǣr tōsamne unārīmedlīco mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 191, 9. Ǣr hī tōsomne becōmun *antequam convenirent*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 18. Hēht tōsomne ða heó sēleste wiste tō ðære hālgan byrig cuman, Elen. Kmbl. 2401; El. 1202. (2) with hostility:—Rāðe ðæs ðe hié tōsomne cōmon *commisso praelio*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 11. Fóron tōsomne wrāðe wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 19; Gen. 1982. II. with verbs implying collecting, assembling:—Beóþ ealle sēfixas gegaderod tōsomne *omnes pisces maris in unum congregabuntur*, Num. 11, 22. Hī tōsomne eall werod clypedon *convocant totam cohortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 16. Leóde tōsomne bannan, Andr. Kmbl. 2188; An. 1095. Hēt ðā tōsomne sīne leóde, Cd. Th. 245, 26; Dan. 469. III. with verbs denoting joining, touching, mixing:—Tōsomne gerēt *congelaverat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 37. Tōsomne cnyllaþ *conliserint*, 134, 66. Se wyrm gebeáh snūde tōsomne, Beo. Th. 5129; B. 2568. Ða stānas bióþ earfoþe tō tōdǣlenne and eác uneáþe tōsomne cumaþ, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 25. Hié him geblendon tōsomne drync unheórne, Andr. Kmbl. 66; An. 33: Exon. Th. 88, 11; Cri. 1438. IV. of action, *in concert, at the same time*:—Ðā burston ða seofon weallas ealle tōsomne, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 31. Eall þreó nimeþ fȳres wælm tōsomne, Exon. Th. 60, 8; Cri. 966. Englas hlýdaþ tōsomne, 55, 14; Cri. 883: Hy. 3, 16. Ðǣr gelāde leng ne mihton geseón tōsomne *the foes could not longer see one another*, Cd. Th. 190, 30; Exod. 207. V. of uninterrupted time:—Moyses fæste feówertig daga and feówertig nihta tōsamne, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 3. Tōsomne, 198, 13. Hē fæste hwīlum twēgen dagas, hwīlum þrȳ tōsomne, Shrn. 52, 20. Hit āgan rīnan .xl. daga and .xl. nihta tōsomne, Wulfst. 216, 33. [Heo ferden tosomne, Laym. 1393. Tosumne (togadere, 2nd MS.), 61. *O. Frs.* tō-samene: *O. Sax.* te-samne: *O. H. Ger.* zi-samane: *Ger.* zu-sammen.]

tō-samnian; *p.* ode *To assemble, collect*:—Ða bæd hē hine ðæt hē sumne dǣl landes æt him onfēnge, ðæt hē mihte mynster on getimbrian and Godes ðeówas tōsomnian *he prayed him to receive from him a parcel of land, that he might thereon build a monastery and collect together servants of God*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 11.

tō-sāwan; *p.* -seów *To sow broadcast, scatter seed*; fig. *to spread abroad, scatter, disperse*, (a) of concrete objects:—Sume hī cwǣdon, ðæt se līchōma ðe ǣne biþ tō duste gewend and wīde tōsāwon, ðæt hē nǣfre eft tōgædere ne cōme, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 376. Of Noes sunum ys tōsāwen (*disseminatum*) eall mancynn ofer eorðan, Gen. 9, 19. Is micel dǣl ðæs mancynnes gehwǣr wīde tōsāwen, Homl. Ass. 69, 94. (b) of abstract objects, *to disseminate* opinions, *distribute* favours, *sow* dissension:—Se manu ðe tōsǣwþ ungeþwǣrnysse betwux cristenum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 492, 14. Swā weordlīce wīde tōsāweþ Dryhten his duguþe, Exon. Th. 299, 31; Crä. No. Tōsāwaþ (*labia sapientium*) *disseminabunt* (*scientiam*, Prov. 15, 7), Kent. Gl. 511. Ða fyrmestan bydelas ðe Godes lāre geond ðās land tōseówon, Homl. Ass. 56, 143. Seó leáse gesetnys ðe þurh gedwolmen wīde tōsāwen is, Homl. Th. i. 438, 1.

tosca (-e; *f.* (?); *in the Ritual feminines sometimes end in* a), an; *m. A frog*:—Sceomiende (*the glosser has taken* rubeta *as connected with* rubeo) ða ðió is ācuoeden tosca *rubeta illa quae dicitur rana*, Rtl. 125, 27. Sette him heard wīte hundes fleógan and hī ētan eác yfle tostan (toscan?) hæfdan hī eallunga ūt āworpen *immisit in eos muscam caninam, et comedit eos; ranam, et exterminavit eos*, Ps. Th. 77, 45. Sende on heora eorþan toscean teónlice *misit in terram eorum ranas*, 104, 26. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* zuscen *to burn* (*so* tosca *might refer to the venomous character of the animal*), cf. (?), *also, Swed.* tossa *a toad*: *Dan.* tudse.]

tō-scādan, -scægde. v. tō-sceádan, -scecgan.

tō-scǣnan; *p.* de *To break to pieces*:—Bān ne tōscaenas (-scēnas, Rush.) ī ni gebraecgaþ gē of him *os non comminuetis ex eo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 36. Ða feoturo forbræc ī tōscǣude (-sceǣnde, Lind.) *compedes comminuisset*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 4. Ne furðon ān bān næfde hē mid ōþrum ac tōscǣnede ofer eall lāgon and tōworpene geond ða wīdan eorþan *he had not even one bone along with another, but broken to pieces they lay in all directions and flung here and there throughout the wide world*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 496. [Hi þe totorveþ . . . and þine fule bon toschenеþ, O. and N. 1120. In Layamon the word is intransitive:—Þu scalt toscæne mid mire eaxe . . . Corineus smat in enne stane . . . þe stan al tosceande (þat þe ston al tobrac, 2nd MS.), 2309-15.]

tō-sceacan, -scacan; *p.* -sceóc, -scōc; *pp.* -sceacen, scacen. I. *to shake to pieces, shake violently, to disturb*:—Tōscæcþ *concutit*, l. *turbat, terreat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 47. Stefn Drihtnes tōsceacende wēsten, Ps. Spl. 28, 7. II. *to shake off, drive away, disperse*:—Ic tōsceace *discutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 3. Hit ðæt āttor tōscaceþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 14 note. Hundes sceanca tōsceaceþ ðone fefor, 362, 27. Hē tōsceóc ðone līg of ðam ofne, swā ðæt ðæt fȳr ne mihte him derigan, Homl. Th. i. 570, 14. Hē tōscōc ða dwollīcan nytennysse, 602, 35. Mōdes slǣp tōsceac *mentis somnum discute*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 23: *dissice*, 19, 17. Biþ ðæt gold tōsceacen, Wulfst. 148, 23: 263, 9. [Gromes . . . þe totwicheþ and toschakeþ, O. and N. 1647. A wilde bor . . . man and houndes

. . . wiþ his taskes he al toshok, Beves 742. With shaking shal be toshaken pees, Wick. Is. 24, 20. Wynde may the plantes bigge toshake, Pall. 52, 240. The word is used also intransitively:—All þe worlde shall toshake, Anglia iii. 546, 156.]

tó-sceácerian; *p.* ode *To waste, devastate, scatter*:—Nú is eall mín heord tósceácerod *nunc omnis grex meus vastatus est*; they were scattered (Ezek. 34, 5), L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 28. Đá wurdon hí ealle ðearle áfyrhte, and heora gesomnuuga ealle wurdon sóna tósceácerode *then (at the coming of the emperor Decius) they (the Christians) were all very frightened, and their congregations were at once scattered*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 23. v. sceácere.

tó-sceád, es; *n.* I. *a separating, distinguishing, distinction*:—Ne sié fram abbode hâda tósceád on mynstre gehealden *non ab abbate persona in monasterio discernatur*, R. Ben. 12, 7. Mid ðæs micelum dómes tósceáde *cum magna examinis discussione*, Anglia xiii. 375, 141. II. *the faculty of distinguishing* objects presented to the mind, *discrimination, discerning*:—Se Hálga Gást sylþ his gife ðám ðe hé wile. Sumum men hé forgifþ witegunge, sumum tósceád gódra gásta and yfelra (*to one is given by the Spirit prophecy; to another discerning of spirits* (discretio spirituum), 1 Cor. 12, 10), Homl. Th. i. 322, 27. III. *difference, diversity*:—Hú micel scyle bión ðæt tósceád & hú mislíce mon scyle menn lǽran mid ðæm cræfte ðæs lǽreówdómes *quanta debet esse diversitas in arte praedicationis*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 12. Bið tósceád, swá swá se apostol sǽde: '*Stella ab stella differt in claritate*,' Homl. Ass. 43, 486. Betwuh ðám þrím is swíþe micel tósceád, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 21. Dó sum tósceád betwuh mé and unrihtwísum folce *discerne causam meam de gente non sancta*, Ps. Th. 42, 1.

tó-sceádan, -scádan; *p.* -scéd, -sceád (*in the Northern Gospels weak forms are found, and* -sccádde *occurs in Bede*); *pp.* -sceáden. I. *to divide in two, separate* one thing from another, (1) literally, of local relations:—Swá swá sweord ða wunde tósceát on tú, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 17. Se streám tósceádeþ súþfolc Angelðeóde and norþfolc *flumine meridiani et septentrionales Anglorum populi dirimuntur*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Neáh ðam sǽ ðe Engla land and Pehta land tósceádeþ *in vicinia freti quod Anglorum terras Pictorumque disterminat*, 4, 26; S. 602, 36. Hé tósceádes hiá betuih suá hiorde tósceádas scípo from ticgenum *separabit eos ab invicem, sicut pastor segregat oves ab haedis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 32. Dætte God esne-gigedraþ monno ne tósceádeþ (tósceáda, Lind.) hé (*separet*), Mk. Skt. Kush. 10, 9. On ðæm dæge God tósceð on twá eorðan and sǽ, Shrn. 63, 24: 62, 35. Ðæt Severus onfeng micelne dǽl Breotone and ðone mid díce tósceádde fram óþrum þeódum *ut Severus receptam Britaniae partem vallo a caetera distinxerit*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 3. Ðæt God gegeadrade monn ne tóslite ł tósceáda (*separet*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. Tósceádende *segregans*, Ps. Surt. 67, 10. Hé (*the stream*) on tú tósceáden wyrð, Met. 5, 18. Tósceáden, Wulfst. 26, 2. Ða syndon Temese streáme tósceádene fram Centlande, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 16. Tósceádenne mid Trentan streáme wiþ Norþ-Myrcum *discreti fluvio Trenta ab Aquilonalibus Mercis*, 3, 24; S. 557, 37. .iiii. fýr nówiht miclum fæce betwyh him tósceáden *quatuor ignes non multo ab invicem spatio distantes*, 3, 19; S. 548, 10. (2) figuratively, (a) *to divide* into parties, *cause division* or *dissension among*:—Hé tiolode hié betwux him tó tósceádanne . . . swá hé tósceð ðara ehtera ánmódnesse and Paulus com gesund ðonon *inter semetipsos dividere studuit, quos contra se unitos vidit . . . facta in persecutorum unanimitate dissensio est, et divisa turba illaesus Paulus exivit*, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 1–8. (b) *to separate* contending parties *or* claims, *judge, decide between*:—God stód godum on gemange, and hé hí on midle tósceádeþ (*discernit*; he judgeth among the gods, A.V.), Ps. Th. 81, 1. Ic ne sǽce mín wuldor, is swá ðeáh se ðe sécþ and tósceát (*judicat*, Jn. 8, 50), Homl. Th. ii. 232, 8. Tósceð (*sors inter potentes*) *dijudicat* (Prov. 18, 18), Kent. Gl. 656. Tósceð *decerne* (*quod justum est*, Prov. 31, 9), 1134. Tósceád *discerne* i. *dijudica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 62. (c) *to make a distinction* between things, *to distinguish, treat* or *regard differently*:—Sóð lufu ne tósceát nǽnne be mǽglicere sibbe *true love makes no distinction with respect to anybody on account of relationship*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 2. Se heofenlíca Fæder wuldraþ his bearn and tósceát his wuldor fram ódra manna wuldre ðearle unwíðmetenlíce *he distinguishes his glory beyond comparison from the glory of other men*, ii. 232, 9. Hwæt mǽnde Sanctus Paulus, ðá hé his lâre suá cræftelíce tósceád (-scéd, Cott. MSS.) (*gave such different counsel in the two cases*), and ðone óderne lǽrde, ðæt hé him anwald on tuge, óderne hé lǽrde geðyld? Past. 40; Swt. 291, 20. Ða ðá hé ðís eorðlícan sibbe tósceád (-scéd, Cott. MSS.) and ða hefonlícan *cum terrenam pacem a superna distingueret*, 46; Swt. 351, 10. Ongiet georne hwæt sý gód oþþe yfel and tósceád simle *understand thoroughly what is good or evil, and always distinguish between them*, Exon. Th. 302, 34; Fä. 46. Tósceát intingan mínne of ðeóde unhálgre *discerne causam meam de gente non sancta*, Ps. Spl. 42, 1. (d) *to separate* one thing from another with the mind, *to discern, distinguish, discriminate*:—Seó sáwul is on bócum manegum naman gecýged . . . Heó is *ratio*, ðæt is gesceád, ðonne heó tósceát, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 187. God gesyhþ ǽlces monnes geþanc, and his word and his dǽda tósceát (*cernit*), Bt. 40, 7; Fox 244, 1. Mid ðære nose wé tósceáda (*discernimus*) stencas, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 20. Is micel niéddearf ðæt se reccere ða ðeáwas and ða unðeáwas cunne wel tósciádan *necesse est, ut rector animarum virtutes ac vitia vigilanti cura discernat*, 20; Swt. 149, 17. Mid hú micelan feó woldest ðú habban geboht, ðæt ðú swutole mihtest tócnáwan ðíne frínd and ðíne fýnd? Ic wát ðæt ðú hit woldest habban mid miclan feó geboht, ðæt ðú hí cúþest wel tósciádan, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 22. Se ðe gesceádwísnesse hæfþ, se mæg tósceádan hwæt hé wilniaþ sceal and hwæt hé onscunian sceal, 40, 7; Fox 242, 18: Shrn. 167, 4. Tósceádan *discriminare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 2. Mǽden ácenned (*born on the first day of the moon*) biþ rihtlíce tósciédende (-ne, MS.), Lchdm. iii. 184, 6. (e) *to separate* things from one another, *to order, dispose, appoint*:—Ic tósceádo (-sceódo, Rush.) iuh suá tósceádde (-sceódo, Rush.) mé fæder mín ðæt ríc *ego dispono vobis sicut disposuit miki pater meus regnum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 29. Tósceáda *disponere*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 3. (f) *to separate* the parts of a confused whole, *to compound, interpret, render intelligible*:—Ðegnum his tósceádade (*dissere-bat*) alle, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Tósceádade *interpraetabatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 27. Tósceád (*dissere*) ús bisen, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 36: *edissere*, 15, 15. (g) *to discuss*:—Tósceáde þ *disputat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 18. II. *to send in different directions, to scatter, disperse*. v. sceádan, I. 3:—Manna bán Drihten tósceáde þ *Deus dissipat ossa hominum*, Ps. Th. 52, 6. Tóscáde þ, 67, 14. Meolc wið wíne gemeneged ðæt áttor tósceáde þ, Lchdm. i. 352, 14. Stefn Drihtnes tósceádendis (*intercidentis*) lég fýres, Ps. Spl. 28, 7. Ðá tósceáden weard líg, tólýsed, Exon. Th. 277, 22; Jul. 584. III. *intrans. To be separated, to differ*:—Tóscéadaþ *discrepent, distant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 15. His líf tósceð (e *has been made out of* æ, *and* g *erased before* d: MS. B. *has* tosced: v. tó-scecgan) fram ússa tída áswundenesse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat*, Bd. 3, 5; M. 160, 25. [His lockes he toscædde, Laym. 30262. He wollde hire & te king todælenn and toshædenn, Orm. 19862. Englysche men usede þat tyme þe here of here ouerlyppes toschedd & nozt yschore, Trev. 3, 241. *O. H. Ger.* zi-sceidan *dividere, separare, segregare, discernere, distinguere*. Cf. *Goth.* dis-skaidan *differe, discernere*.] v. next two words.

tó-sceáden; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Separate, distinct*:—Ælc þing ðe tósceáden biþ from óþrum biþ óþer, óþer ðæt þing, ðeáh hí ætgædere stén. Gif ðonne hwelc þing tósceáden biþ from ðam hêhstan góde, ðonne ne biþ ðæt nó ðæt hêhste gód *quod a qualibet re diversum est, id non est illud, a quo intelligitur esse diversum. Quare quod a summo bono diversum est sui natura, id summum bonum non est*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 2–5. v. tó-sceadenness.

tó-sceádend, es; *m. One who divides* or *separates*:—Tósceádend *discretor, divisor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 14.

tó-sceádenness, e; *f. Separation, distinction*:—Gé syndon clǽne, cwæð hé tó his þegnum, næs ná hwædere ealle. Hér on ðysum cwide wæs ðæra apostola tósciádennys *here we have in these words a distinction made among the apostles*, Homl. Ass. 158, 162.

tó-sceegan (?); *p.* -scægde *To stand out distinctly, be separated* from surrounding objects:—His líf tósceegde fram ússa tída áswundennysse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 35. v. sceegan; tó-sceádan, III.

tó-sceótan; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton *To rush in different directions, to disperse* (intrans.) *hurriedly, scatter*:—Tóscutan *dissiliunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 9. Ðá tóscuton ða deóflu (cf. ðá wǽron tóstencte ða widerweardan gástas *dispersi sunt spiritus infesti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 7; it is this passage in Bede which Ælfric is quoting), Homl. Th. ii. 352, 4. Ðá wǽron ða munecas swíðe áférede, nyston hwet heom tó dónne wǽre, ac tóscuton; sume urnon intó cyrcean, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 12. [Þe shell toshett (*burst asunder*) on þe schire ground. Whan it cofli tooclef þer crep oute an addre, Alis. (Skt.) 1008.]

tó-sceótan, Met. 27, 19, *is rather to be taken under* sceótan. *The passage is*:—Ungesélge men deáþ ér willaþ foran tó sciótan = tóforan sceótan *anticipate, rush in front of*; cf. ða ungeséligan menn forsceótaþ deáþ foran, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3; *and see passages under* foran, foran-tó.

tó-scíftan; *p.* te *To divide for the purpose of distribution, to divide and distribute*:—Se cyng intó Wealan férde and his fyrde tóscyfte (*divided the force that the parts of it might take different routes*), and ðæt land eall þurhfór, swá ðæt seó fyrd eall tógædere com tó Snáwdúne, Chr. 1098; Erl. 232, 8. Se cyng lét tóscyfton ðone here geond eall ðis land tó his mannon *the king had the troops divided and quartered all over the country on his men*, 1085; Erl. 218, 8.

tó-scírian; *p.* ede *To separate, part*:—Tóscereþ *separat*, Kent. Gl. 575: 603: 727. Bióþ tóscerede *separantur*, 669. Tóscirid ł tódǽled *summotum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 12. Tóscyrede *abjunctas*, Germ. 397, 441.

tó-scrídan; *p.* -scrád *To flow in different directions, be dispersed*:—Ðæt wæter unstille ðighwider wolde wíde tóscrípan, wíc and hnesce, ne meahte hit on him selfum séfre gestandan, Met. 20, 93. [*O. Sax.* ti-skrîdan:—Thie nebal tiskrêd, Hél. 5633.]

tó-scúfan; *p.* -sceáf *To thrust in different directions, thrust aside, scatter, disperse*, (1) literal:—Se ðone líg tósceáf hâtan fýres, Cd. Th.

237, 20; Dan. 340: Exon. Th. 189, 6; Az. 55. Engel ðæt fŷr tôsceáf, 276, 11; Jul. 564. (2) figurative, *to do away, remove*:—Hê mid ælmessan ealle tôscûfeþ synna wunde, Exon. Th. 467, 28; Alm. 8. Tôsceáf (-sceóf, Rush.) ða mæhtigo of sedle *deposuit potentes de sede*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 52.

tô-sencende, Gen. 9, 11. v. tô-stencan.

tô-sendan; *p.* de. I. *to send in different directions, send away, disperse, scatter*:—Âttru hit tôsend *venena diffundet*, Scint. 105, 9. Hê tôsende his geféran swilce for huntoðes intingan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 104. Hê tôsende hî geond ealne middangeard, Homl. Th. i. 232, 5: 462, 15. Ðæra cnapena hundnigontig dûsenda hî tôsendon tô gehwylcum leódscipum tô ðeówte *ninety thousand boys they sent away to all nations to slavery*, 404, 15. Ehtatŷne sŷþum hundteóntig þûsenda hî tôsendon and wiđ feó sealdon wíde intô leódscipas, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. II. *to destroy* (?): —Nabochodonosor com tô Hierusalem and ðæt manncyn ofslôh and ða burh tôsende and ðæt tempel tôwearp *destroyed* (the narrative in 2 Kings 25 or 2 Chron. 36 does not speak of the dispersion of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, but of the destruction of the city and the captivity of the inhabitants, so that *burh* seems to mean the city, not the citizens, and *tôsende* = destroyed: v. 2 Kings 25, 9, 10; 2 Chron. 36, 17–20) *the city and demolished the temple*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 17.

tô-seóðan; *p.* -seád; *pp.* -soden *To boil to pieces*:—Seóð on cetele and wylle ôþ ðæt hió sié eal tôsoden, Lchdm. ii. 230, 8.

tô-sêðan; *p.* de *To prove*:—Drihten, ðû ûs sealdest gesceádwísnesse ðæt wê mâgon tôséðan and tôsceádan good and yfel, Shrn. 167, 3.

tô-settan; *p.* te *To set things apart from one another, to dispose*; disponere:—Se ðe tôsetteþ ŧ gestiht spæca his on dôme *qui disponet sermones suos in judicio*, Ps. Lamb. 111, 5: Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 111, 5. Tôsette *disposuit*, 83, 6: 104, 8.

tô-sîgan; *pp.* -sigen *To fall to pieces, to decay, get worn out*:—Nâren tôsygene ŧ forgnidene *non extricabantur*; ic tôsîge ŧ forgnîde *extricor*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 36–39. Næs his reáf horig ne tôsigen, Homl. Th. i. 456, 20. Binnon feówertig geára fæce næs nân man gelegerod on eallum ðam folce, ne heora reáf næs tôsigen (cf. vestimentum tuum nequaquam vetustate defecit, et pes tuus non est subtritus, en quadrigesimus annus est. Deut. 8, 4), ii. 196, 14. [Þe bodi schal tosie (*printed* -fye), Spec. 101.]

tô-sittan; *pp.* -seten *To sit at a distance from one another, to be placed apart*:—Ðæs landes is .xliii. þeóda wíde tôsetene for unwæstmbêrnesse ðæs londes *gentes sunt quadraginta duae, propter terrarum infoecundam diffusionem late oberrantes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 18.

tô-slacian; *p.* ode *To relax, to make* or *to become remiss*:—Tôslacad (*qui mollis et*) *dissolutus* (*est in opere suo*, Prov. 18, 9), Kent. Gl. 638.

tô-sleán; *p.* -slôh, *pl.* -slôgon; *pp.* -slegen *To strike to pieces, knock to bits*:—Tôslôg, tislôg *concidit*, Txts. 51, 516. Tôslôh, forheów *concidit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 16. (1) of material objects, (a) *to demolish, knock down* a building:—Þunor tôslôg heora hiéhstan godes hûs *aedes salutis ictu fulminis dissoluta est*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 18: 6, 14; Swt. 268, 29. Swîðlîc wind tôslôh ðæt hûs æt ðâm feówer hwemmum *a strong wind broke down the house at the four corners*, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 18. Ða hêþenan weras tôslôgon his glæsenne calic; ðâ gesomnode se bisceop ða brocu, Shrn. 114, 25. (b) *to divide in two by a blow* or *stroke*:—Hê tôslôh *sæ interrupit mare*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. Gif hit (*an egg*) ne tôcíne, tôsleah hwôn *if it will not crack, break it slightly with a blow*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. (2) of abstract objects, *to drive away* thoughts:—Ða yflan geþohtas ðe him on môd becumaþ hê sceal sôna on Criste tôsleán . . . Ðonne hê hié tôslyhþ on Criste ðonne hê geðenceþ Cristes þrowunge and his wundra and mid ðæm geþohtum âflŷmeþ ða yfelan geþohtas *cogitationes malas cordi suo advenientes mox ad Christum allidere*, R. Ben. 18, 2–6. [*O. Frs.* tô-slâ: *O. Sax.* te-slahan: *O. H. Ger.* zi-slahan: *Ger.* zer-schlagen.] v. un-tôslegen.

tô-slîfan; *p.* -slâf *To split in two, cleave, cut to pieces*:—Tôslâf, tôcleáf *findit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 32: 93, 8. [Thai laiden on with swerdes clere, Helm and scheld that stronge were Thai gonne hem al toschlîve, Gy of Warwike (in Halliwell's Dict.). *See* slîfan, *where the later form of that verb is cited from* Prompt. Parv. 459, *but the reference is omitted*.]

tô-slîtan; *p.* -slât, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten *To tear in two, tear to pieces, tear asunder*:—Ic tôbrece oððe tôslîte *rumpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 177, 4. Ic tôslîte *scindo*, Zup. 178, 6: *lacero*, 36; Zup. 214, 10: *lanio*, Zup. 216, 15. I. *to tear in two, in pieces, rend* material, e. g. a garment, a bond:—Ðæt nîua tôslîtaþ *the new maketh a rent*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 36. Se hêhsacerd tôslât ŧ tôrende (*scindens*) woedo his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 63: Past. 3; Swt. 35, 20. Hê tôslât (*disrupisset*) ða racetéaga, Mk. Skt. 5, 4. Ne tôslîte uê ðæt cyrtel *non scindamus tunicam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 24. Dâ hêt ic eald hrægl tôslîtan and habban wiđ ðæm fŷre *jussi scissas uestes opponere ignibus*, Nar. 23, 30. Ðæs temples wâhrŷft wearð tôsliten on twêgen dælas fram ufeweardon ôð nyþeweard *the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Tôslitten wæs ðæt nett *rumpebatur retia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 6. I a. *to give a torn appearance to* anything, *to serrate* (of leaves):—Deós wyrt is gehwæðon leáfun and tôslitenon, Lchdm. i. 290, 9. I b. figuratively:—Hê ðone cræft bricep and ða ordancas ealle tôslîteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 147; Sal. 72. Gif ðê hwæt yfeles biþ, hraþe hyt byþ tôsliten, swâ wæs Abdias gyrdels ðæs witegan, Lchdm. i. 328, 2. II. *to rend, cleave, break asunder* that which is hard or bulky:—Ðû tôslîte wyllas and burnan *tu dirupisti fontes et torrentes*; thou didst cleave the fountain and the flood (A. V.), Ps. Spl. 73, 16. Hê tôslât stân *dirupit petram*; he opened the rock (A. V.), 104, 39. Hê tôslât sæ *interrupit mare*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. Stânas tôsliten ŧ tôbrocen wêron *petrae scissae sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 51. II a. figuratively:—Ða ic ðære heortan heardnesse mid geornfullîcre fandunge tôslât *cum cordis duritia studiosis percunctationibus scinditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 5. III. *to tear* the flesh, *rend, bite, wound, lacerate*, generally of wounds made by animals, literally and figuratively:—Wurmas tôslîtaþ heora lichaman mid fŷrenum tôðum, Homl. Th. i. 132, 17. Ða lîchoman ðe wildeór âbiton, oþþe fixas tôslitan, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16. Gif hund mon tôslîte oððe âbîte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 2. Ðæt se werewulf tô swîðe ne tôslîte, ne tô fela ne âbîte of godcundre heorde, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 31. Ðe læs hig (*porci*) eów tôslŷton (-slîtas, Lind.) *ne dirumpant vos*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 6. Tôslîtan (-en, MS.) *discerpere, dilaniare*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 54. Ðam ðe tôsliten (*bitten by a dog*) sŷ, Lchdm. i. 362, 25: 370, 16. Se ðe tôsliten beó *he that is bitten by a snake*, Num. 21, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 240, 18. Swâ swâ sceáp from wildeórum beóþ forniumene, swâ ða earman ceasterwaran tôslîtene wæron fram heora teóndum (*discerpuntur ab hostibus*), Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 26. Scîpo diówlîca ne forlæt ðû oneminge ðætte wê sié tôsliteno *oves diabolica non sinas incursione lacerari*, Rtl. 36, 1. Gôman beóþ tôslitene, Soul Kmbl. 216; Seel. 110. Ða tôslitenan wunda heó forþrycceþ, Lchdm. i. 356, 14. IV. *to tear asunder, part, separate* what has been joined, *sever*:—Mon eáþe tôslîteþ, ðætte næfre gesomnad wæs, Exon. Th. 380, 33; Rä. 1, 18. Sibbe tôslîtaþ sinhîwan tû, 284, 16; Jul. 698. Ðæt God gegeadrade monn ne tôslîte *quod Deus conjunxit, homo non separet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. V. *to pull to pieces, destroy the existence of* an object, abstract or concrete, *to destroy, dissipate*:—Ic undôe ŧ tôslîto tempel ðis *ego dissoluam templum hoc*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 58. Hŷ sælda tôslîtaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 697; Sal. 348. Tôslât *destruit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 16. Tôslîtende (eft gié tôslîtas, Lind. Rush.) Godes bebod *rescindentes uerbum Dei*, Mk. Skt. 7, 13. Rîc tôsliten biþ *regnum desolabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 25. Wæs semninga heofones smyltnes tôsliten *subito interrupta est serenitas*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 24. Ðurh ðæt wierð tôslieten (-sliten, Cott. MSS.) sió stilnes hiera hiéremonna môdes and biþ gedrêfed sió smyltnes hiera lîfes *subditorum vitam dissipata quietis tranquillitate confundunt*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 7. VI. *to distract* the mind:—Hû oft sió bisgung ðæs rîces tôslît ðæt môd ðæs recceres *quod plerumque occupatio regiminis soliditatem dissipet mentis*, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 11. VII. *intrans. To be different*:—Tôslittaþ *discordat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-slîzan *scindere, secidere, discerpere, lacessere, perdere, dissipare*.]

tô-slite, es; *m. A rent, tear, laceration, wound made by scratching, cutting*, or *biting*. v. slîtan, slite:—Gif hwâ tôbrŷsed sŷ, genim ðâs wyrte . . . Eác swylce tôslite heó gehælcþ, Lchdm. i. 122, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* zur-, zi-sliz *discidium, repudium*.] v. tô-slîtness, tô-slîtan, III.

tô-slîtere (?), es; *m. One who tears in pieces*; metaph. *one who causes dissension, a heretic*:—Tôslîterum (tôslitenum? v. sliten) *hereticis*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 11. v. next word.

tô-slîtness, e; *f.* I. *a tearing in pieces, rending in pieces*:—Ungehêredre leoma tôslîtnysse wundade *inaudita membrorum discerptione lacerati*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 14. II. fig. *dissension*:—Tôslîtnisse (-slîttnise, Lind.) ŧ unsibbe *dissensio*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 43.

tô-slûpan; *p.* -sleáp, *pl.* -slupon; *pp.* -slopen *To slip apart* or *away, be relaxed, dissolved*:—Heó wæs tôlêsed ŧ tôslopen *dissolvebatur, collabebatur*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 7. Tôslopen *remissus*, Germ. 393, 137: *dissipatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 31. Âbogene, tôslopene *dimissa, i. humilia*, 140, 31. I. of that which is bound, *to have the connection between several objects* or *that between the parts of the same object relaxed*:—Gif hê hî ne bunde mid his unâbindendlîcum racentum, ðonne tôslupan hî ealle *conjuncta naturarum ipsa diversitas dissociaret atque divelleret, nisi unus esset, qui quod nexuit contineret*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 1: 34, 12; Fox 154, 3. Hæfþ God geheáþorade ealle his gesceafta, ðæt heora âðe wræcleþ ôþer, ðæt hió ne môton tôslûpan, 21; Fox 74, 11. Se godcunda foreþonc heaþeraþ ealle gesceafta ðæt hî ne môton tôslûpan of heora endebyrdnesse *providentia suis quaeque nectit ordinibus*, 39, 5; Fox 218, 31. Mid wriþan gewriþen grundweall nâ byþ tôslopen *loramento conligatum fundamentum non dissoluitur*, Scint. 200, 9. Gif se ân gestæddega cyning ne staþelode ealla gesceafta, ðonne wurdon hî ealle tôslopene and tôstencte, and tô nâuhte wurdon ealle gesceafta *quae nunc stabilis continet ordo, dissepta suo fonte fatiscant*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 27. I a. *to be dissipated, destroyed*:—Smyre ða sâr, hŷ tôslûpaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 3. Môtan sês tôslûpan, iii. 36, 27. II. of that which binds, *to be loosed, undone*:—Ðonne tôslupan ða bendas and tôlŷsede wæron *sunt vincula soluta*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 13. 22; 592, 7. Dâ wende heó ðæt seó snôd tôslupe, ac heó âfunde ða snôde mid eallum cnottum fæste gewriðen, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 25. Gif hê ða (bridlas) lêt tôslûpan *ille si frena remiserit*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 33: Met.

11, 80. Nú syndon Satanases bendas swýðe tóslopene, Wulfst. 83, 9. II a. of illness:—Seó fæstnys (*costiveness*) tóslýpeþ (-slípeþ, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 164, 20. III. *to get relaxed*, (a) of material things:—Liþa tóslopene *limbs relaxed in sleep*, Hymn. Surt. 2, 10. (b) of non-material things, *to be relaxed, get remiss*:—Ðonne mon lét tóslúpan ðone ege *nimia resolutione lenitatis*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 2. Ðæt ungeornfulle mód and ðæt tóslopene *anima dissoluta*, 39; Swt. 283, 12. Ðænne geþanc orsorh byð ágyfen on slǽwþe mód byð tóslopen *cum mens secura redditur, in torporem animus laxatur*, Scint. 92, 17. IV. *to get paralysed, get powerless*, (a) physically:—Ðǽr ða sina tóslúpaþ, Lchdm. ii. 280, 3. Ðá wearð se líchama eal tóslopen, Homl. Th. i. 86, 25. Sum mǽden langlíce læg on legerbedde seóc, tóslopen on limum, sámcucu geðúht, ii. 510, 25. Se læg seofon geár tóslopenum limum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 255. (b) in reference to the mind:—Ðá wearð heora heórte tóslopen and heora gást ne belǽf on him *dissolutum est cor eorum et non remansit in eis spiritus*, Jos. 5, 1.

tó-slúping, e; *f. Dissolution*:—Tóslúpincg lífes *dissolutio uitae*, Scint. 68, 8.

tó-smeágan, -smeán; *p.* -smeáde *To examine in detail, enquire into the several parts of* a subject:—Betwuh ðám þrím is swíþe micel tósceád. Gif wit ðæt ealle sculon ásmeágan (tósmeágan, Cott. MS.), ðonne cume wit late tó ende ðisse bóc, oððe nǽfre, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 21.

tó-snídan; *p.* -snád, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden. I. *to cut in two, cut in pieces, cut up*:—Hé geteáh his seax and genam his sciccels ðe hé him on hæfde, tósnád ðá hine on twá, and healfne sealde ðæm þearfan . . . Ðá wǽron ðǽr manige men ðe . . . hine bismrodan, ðæt hé his gegyrelan tósnídan sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 5–10. Tósnideure hreáþenúse blód, Lchdm. ii. 236, 17. Uppan ðám sticceon ðe ðǽr tósnidene beóþ *membra quae sunt caesa*, Lev. 1, 8. II. *to cut away, cut off*:—Sum mon tósnád (*amputauit*) him ðone wárlíprica, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 47. [*O. Frs.* te-snítha: *O. H. Ger.* za-snídan *descindere, dirimere.*]

tó-sócness *and* tó-sócnung *gloss* adquisitio:—In tósócnisse *in adquisitionem*, Rtl. 28, 35. Tósócnung *adquisitio*, 81, 14.

tó-somne, -somnian. v. tó-samne, -samnian.

tó-spréc, e; *f. Speech addressed to a person, conversation*:—Hine God híewcúðlícor on eallum ðingum innan lǽrde ðonne óðre menn mid his gelómlícre tóspréce *quem* (Moses) *de cunctis interius per conversationem cum Deo sedulam locutio familiaris instruebat*, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* za-sprâcha *eloquium.*]

tó-sprédan; *p.* de *To spread out, extend, expand, spread in different directions*:—Seó henn tóspræt hyre fyðera and ða briddas gewyrmþ, Anglia viii. 309, 26. Heó tóspræt hire bósm ðǽr ða rédan wuniaþ . . . , and heó is genyrwed on ðone ende ðe ða gesceádwísan wuniaþ *she expands her bosom where the fierce dwell . . . , and is straitened in the quarter where the discreet dwell*, Homl. Th. i. 536, 18. Tóspréd díne fingras, Techm. ii. 122, 25. Ðæs mannes sáwl biþ on Gode tóspréd, swá ðæt heó oferstíhþ middaneard, and eác hí sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 8. Stríc mid tóspréddum handum niðer ofer díne breóst, Techm. ii. 119, 25. Wíf tóspréddum loccum *a woman with dishevelled locks*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 10. [His holie lichame was tospred on þe holie rode, O. E. Homl. ii. 21, 29. Tosprad, 205, 33. He tospret touward ou his ermes, A. R. 402, 9. Þe Brutones þat were tosprad here and þere, R. Glouc. 134, 15. With open hede . . . her hair tosprad, Gow. ii. 260, 4. *O. L. Ger.* te-spreidan *dispergere: O. H. Ger.* zar-, za-spreitan *spargere, expandere, dispergere.*]

tó-springan; *p.* -sprang, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen *To spring asunder, fly to pieces, to crack, burst open*:—Tó ðám handum ðæt flǽsc tóspringaþ *for chapped hands*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 4. Se deófol wearp ǽnne stán tó ðære bellan, ðæt heó eall tósprang *the bell flew all to pieces*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 10. Hí becómon tó ðam ísenan geate and ðæt tósprang ðǽrrihte him tógeánes *they came to the iron gate, and it burst open straightway at their approach*, 382, 12. Tósprang *dissilit*, Germ. 399, 272. Tóspringe *crepet*, 398, 112. [Er him þe herte tospringe, C. L. 593. *O. H. Ger.* zi-springan *dissilire: Ger.* zer-springen.]

tó-sprytting, e; *f. Instigation.* v. spryttan, II b.

tostan, Ps. Th. 77, 45. v. tosca.

tó-standan; *p.* -stód; *pp.* -standen. I. *to stand apart, be distant*; fig. *to differ, be different*:—Swé micel tóstondeþ eástdael from westdaele *quantum distat oriens ab occasu*, Ps. Surt. 102, 12. Tóstent, Blickl. Gl. Hú micel tóstent seó godspellíce sóðfæstnyss fram sceade ðære ealdan ǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 29. Tóstænt *differt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 13. Tóstent *discrepat*, 141, 25: *dispartire.* Tóstandaþ *distent*, i. *separent*, 24. Tó-standendum mægna *distantes vires*, i. *discordes*, 26. II. *to stand aloof, not to be fortheoming*:—Be ðon ðe mon wíf bycgge, and ðonne sió gift tóstande. Gif mon wíf gebycgge, and sió gyft ford ne cume, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 3–6.

tó-stencan; *p.* -stencte; *pp.* -stenced, -stenct. I. *to scatter* the parts of a whole, *disperse* a number of objects gathered together:—Ðú tóstencst hig *dissipabis eos*, Ps. Spl. 143, 8. Se wulf cymþ tó ðám sceápum, sume hé ábítt, sume hé tóstencþ, Homl. Th. i. 240, 24: 238, 16. Ðínne líchoman geond ðisse ceastre lanan hié tóstenceaþ, Blickl. Homl. 237, 5. Ðú tóstenctest feónd ðíne *dispersisti inimicos tuos*, Ps. Spl. 88, 11: 43, 13. Gif wind tó cóme, ðonne tóstencte hé ða lác *sacrificium superueniens aura dispergeret*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 22. Se godcunda anweald hí (*the builders of Babel*) tóstencte, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 24: Homl. Th. i. 318, 18. Tósteng (*dissipa*) þeóda ðe gefeoht willaþ, Ps. Spl. 67, 34. Ða lác tóstencean (*dispergere*), Past. 33; Swt. 219, 5. Tóstencud biþ ðæt ǽde, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 27. Tóstenced, Exon. Th. 16, 21; Cri. 256. Tóstencte *dispersae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 71. Ðá wǽron tóstencte (*dispersi sunt*) ealle ða wiðerweardan gástas, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 7: 1, 16; S. 484, 14: Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 244, 34. II. *to destroy* the integrity of a whole, *dissipate, bring to nought, overthrow*:—Tóstencþ (*disperdat*) Drihten ealle weleras fácnfulle, Ps. Spl. 11, 3. Drihten tóstenceþ (*dissipat*) geþeaht deóda, 32, 10. Tóstencþ goldhord *dissipabit thesaurum* (Prov. 21, 20), Kent. Gl. 793. Se (*Eduy*) þurh his cildhádes nytenesse his ríce tóstencte and his ánnesse tódǽlde, Lchdm. iii. 434, 36. Tóstencton (*dissipauerunt*) unrihtwíse é díne, Ps. Spl. 118, 126. Hí munucregol myrdon and mynstra tóstæncton, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 21. Ofermódignyss seó ðe englas cúþe beswícan, micele má menn tóstencean (*dissipare*), Scint. 83, 13. Gif ys of mannum geþeaht ðis oððe weorc, sí tostenct (*dissoluetur, dissipabitur*); gif hit of Gode ys, gé ne mágon tóstencean (*dissoluere*) (Acts 5, 38, 39), 199, 2–4. Tóstencendes *dissipantis* (*sua opera*, Prov. 18, 9), Kent. Gl. 639. Ne biþ flód tóstencende, (-sencende, MS.) ða eorðan *neque erit diluuium dissipans terram*, Gen. 9, 11. Se yfela willa biþ tóstenced, swá rǽcels beforan fýre, gif mon ðæt weorc þurhtíon ne mæg (*potuisse miserius est*) *sine quo uoluntatis miserae languoret effectus*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 31. Sint tóstente *dissipantur* (*cogitationes*, Prov. 15, 22), Kent. Gl. 530. II a. *intrans. To perish*:—Hí tóstencton on ende *disperierunt in Endor*, Ps. Spl. 82, 9. v. next three words.

tó-stencednes, e; *f.* I. *dispersion*:—Drihten tóstencednyssa (*dispersiones*) sonnigende, Ps. Spl. 146, 2. II. *dissipation, destruction*:—Hit is micel mægena tóstencennes (-stencednes, MS. T.) *plurima destructio est*, R. Ben. 128, 6. Ungeþyld is ealra mægna tóstencednys, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 6. Cometa, ðonne hé ætýwþ, ðonne tácnaþ hé hungor oððe cwealm oððe tóstencednysse ðæs eardes, Anglia viii. 321, 22. v. tó-stencań.

tó-stencend, es; *m. One who dissipates* or *squanders, a prodigal*:—Tóstencend *prodigus*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 7.

tó-stencness, e; *f. Dispersion*:—Tóstencnisse *dispersiones*, Ps. Surt. 146, 2.

tó-stician; *p.* ode *To stab to pieces, wound severely by stabs, destroy by thrusts*:—Funde hé hiene ǽnne be wege licgan mid sperum tósticad healfcucne *invenit in itinere solum relictum, confossum vulneribus et extrema vitae efflantem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. [Cf. *Ger.* zer-stechen.] Cf. tó-stingan.

tó-stincan; *p.* -stanc, *pl.* -stuncon *To distinguish by smell*:—Ðurh ða nosu wé tóstincaþ, hwæt clǽne biþ, hwæt fúl, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 30.

tó-stingan; *p.* -stang, *pl.* -stungon *To prick to pieces, break by pricking*:—Genim wulfes swýþre eáge and hyt tósting, Lchdm. i. 362, 2. Ðonne ðú ðæt geswel tóstinge oþþe snípe, ii. 208, 20. [Olde men neddren tostyngeþ (*sting them all to pieces, wound severely with their stings*), Misc. 152, 177.] Cf. tó-stician.

tó-stregdan, -strédan. [*For conjugation see* stregdan.] I. *trans. To disperse, scatter, destroy.* The verb occurs mostly in glosses and renders the Latin verbs *spargere, aspergere, dispergere, disperdere, dissipare, dispertire, destruere*:—Mildheortnisse míne ic ne tóstregdo (-strǽde, Ps. Spl., -stregde, C.) *misericordiam meam non dispergam*, Ps. Surt. 88, 34. Ic tóstrǽde, Scint. 230, 7. Tóstraigdes ł tódrífeþ *dispergit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 12. Tóstrét (-straegdæþ, Lind.: -stregdes, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 11, 23. Tóstrigeded *disperdet*, Ps. Surt. 77, 38. Tóstrédeþ *spargit*, Ps. Spl. 147, 5: *aspergit*, Blickl. Gl.: *dispersit*, Ps. Th. 111, 8. Fægere weras tóstrédaþ ðone líg ðæt hé ne mæg ná sceðþan disse fémnan *fair men scatter the flame, so that it cannot harm this virgin*, Shrn. 130, 31. Ðú tóstrugde úsic *dispersisti nos*, Ps. Surt. 43, 12. Tóstregdyst, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 13. Hé tóstregde *dispersit*, 111, 8. Tóstrægd, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 51: Rtl. 177, 15. Tóstregd hié *disperde illos*, Ps. Surt. 53, 7: *disperge*, 58, 12. Tóstrigden (-stregdyn, Ps. Spl. C.) wé hié *disperdamus eos*, 82, 5. Hé ne tóstrugde hié *ne disperderet eos*, 105, 23. Tóstrogden biþ *dispertiatur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 3, 25. Ne biþ forlǽten stán ofer stáne se ðe ne sié tóstrogden (*destruatur*), 13, 2: Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 6. Tóstrogden biðon (*dispargentur*) ða scípo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 27. Ða ðe uoeron tóstrogden *qui erant dispersi*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 52. Hié bióð tóstrogdne *dispergentur*, Ps. Surt. 58, 16: *dissipentur*, 67, 2. Tóstródne, 91, 10. Tóstrǽde synd (*dispersa sunt*) ealle bán míne, Ps. Spl. 21, 12. Geþancu and geþeahtu ðíne tóstrédde and tó náht getealde beón getácnaþ *the dream betokens that your thoughts and counsels will be dissipated and counted for nought*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 24. Scípa tóstrogdenra *ouium dissipatorum*, Rtl. 9, 38. II. *intrans. To be dispersed, not to keep within proper bounds*:—Ðonne ðæt mód flíhþ ðæt ðæt hit sié gebunden mid ege and mid láre, ðonne tóstrét (-strétt, Hatt. MSS.) hit on yfelre and on unnytte wilnunga and hæfþ ðæs súlde micelne hunger *ut, quo se per*

disciplinam ligare dissimulat, eo se exuriens per voluptatum desideria spargat, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 19.

tó-sundrian; *p.* ode *To separate*:—Hwanne hē tósundrode bearn Adames *quando separabat filios Adam*, Cant. M. ad fil. 8. v. tó-syndrian.

tó-swápan; *p.* -sweóp *To disperse by a sweeping movement, to sweep apart* or *away*:—Se ðone lig tósceáf, tósweóp hine and tóswende þurh ða swiðan miht *he thrust back the flame on every side, swept and dashed it away by his strong might*, Cd. Th. 237, 23; Dan. 342. Tósweóp and tóswengde, Exon. Th. 189, 13; Az. 59.

tó-swellan; *pp.* -swollen *To swell out, grow big*:—Ic tóswelle *turgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 12. Tóswyllaþ *grossescunt, intumescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 29. Se earm wæs swá swíþe greát and tóswollen *brachio in tantum grossescente*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. Wiþ tótece . . . ðæt tóswollene lim fram ðære uferan healfe beþe, Lchdm. ii. 68, 13. Wæs ān cnapa swíðe tóswollen þurh wyrmes slege, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 481. Ða tóswolnan *turgida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 7. Of ðām tóswollenum fótum (*feet swollen with dropsy*), Homl. Th. i. 86, 11. [Ál ic ām toswollen, Laym. 17815. Heorte tobollen & toswollen, A. R. 282, 8. Toswelle *intumescere*, Wick. Jerem. 5, 22. Toswal; *p.* Mand. F. *O. H. Ger.* zi-suollan *tumida*.]

tó-swengan; *p.* de *To dash asunder, dispel by a stroke, drive apart*. v. tó-swípan. [Cf. Mid sweorde toswungen (tohewe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8026.]

tó-sweorcan *to make dark*:—Beóþ tósworcene ł áþéstrede *obscurantur*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 36.

tó-swífan *to move off in different directions*:—Æghwilc óþer útan ymbclyppeþ, ðý læs hī tóswífen *each from without embraces other, lest they take their separate courses*, Met. 11, 36. v. Bt. 21; Fox 74, 11 *in* tó-slúpan, I.

tó-syndrian; *p.* ode *To separate; fig. to distinguish*:—Mid him hē tósyndraþ gif beteran ðórum wē beóþ gemétte *apud ipsum discernitur si meliores aliis inveniamur*, R. Ben. Interl. 14, 8. Ðū settest on foldan swíðe feala cynna and tósyndrodest hig siddan, Hy. 9, 21; Btwk. 198, 6: Hy. 7, 65; Dom. L. 44, 65. Gescádene ł tósendrede *discretas, segregatas*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 21. v. tó-sundrian.

tot *a projection* (?):—Tot *artura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 73. [Cf. þe eorþe aroos in þe manere of a tote (*in modum cumuli*), Trev. v. 163, 11 note. Tot, tote *a tuft*, Halliwell's Dict. Tute *a jutting out, projection*; tute *to jut out*, Jamieson. *Icel.* tota *a protuberance*; tūtna *to be swelled up*: *Dan.* tude *a spout*.] v. ge-tot; tot-rida.

tó-talu, e; *f. Reputation*:—Fore ðassum tótalēs intinge *pro hac reputationis causa*, Rtl. 102, 5.

tó-tellan; *p.* -teled *To distinguish in counting, count separately*:—Án íglond ligþ út on gársecg ðēr nángu biþ niht on sumera ne wuhte ðon má on wintra dæg tóteled *an island lies out in the ocean, where in summer no night can be distinguished in reckoning time, any more than in winter day*, Met. 16, 15.

tó-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. I. *to pull to pieces, tear to pieces* (lit. and fig.):—Se wyrm ða tungan tóteáh, Soul Kmbl. 234; Seel. 121. His æfterfolgeras feówertiéne geár ðisne middangeard tótugon and tótéron (*dilaniaverunt*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 23. Ðām ðe ūs mid tóðum tóteón woldan, Ps. Th. 123, 5. Biþ seó tunge tótogen (beóþ hira tungan tótogenne, Soul Kmbl. 222) on týn healfe, Exon. Th. 373, 25; Seel. 115. II. *to pull away*:—Tótoghene *detracta*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 14. [Me þe sculde nimen and al tóteón mid horse, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 21. *O. H. Ger.* zi-ziohan *distranere, detrahere*.]

tó-teran; *p.* -tær, *pl.* -téron; *pp.* -toren *To tear to pieces*:—Ic tótere *lanio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 2. Tótera[n] *discerpere*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 75. Beón tótoren *lacerari*, 527, 55. I lit. *to tear to pieces* a material:—Ðū tótére (*conscidisti*) mīn hwíte : rægl, Ps. Th. 29, 11. Hē ðæs beran ceaflas tótær, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 15. Hē ðone pistol tótær, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 30. Hē tótær his tunecan, 450, 21. Hī tótéron heora reáf, 454, 11. Fýrene nædran ðæt folc tótéron, Num. 21, 6. Swilce hē tótére sum eádelíc ticcen *quasi hoedum in frusta discerpens*, Jud. 14, 6. II. metaph. of violent feeling or action, *to tear to pieces, to harass, distract, destroy*:—Gýtsung ealle middaneardes rícu tótyrþ *auaritia universa mundi regna discerpserit*, Scint. 99, 8. Welan ða sáwla tóteraþ mid þricungum misléra gedohta, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 22. His æfterfolgeras feówertiéne geár ðisne middangeard tótugon and tótéron (*dilaniaverunt*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 24. Be góde óþres nā stríga ðū, for ānes gesun[d]fulnysse ðū sī tótoren *de bono alterius non doleas, nullius prosperitate lacereris*, Scint. 77, 9. Hit ongeat his láre swíþe tótorene . . . se wísdóm séde ðæt his gyngran hæfdon híne swá tótorenne, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31–6, 2. [Wolde he teteren roted fleshs . . . auh tetereð and tolimeð ewike fleschs, A. R. 84, 5–8. Anne curtel þe wes swíðe totoren, Laym. 4994. Our lordes body they totere, Chauc. C. T. Group C. 474. Cf. *Goth.* dis-tairan.]

tóþ; *gen.* tóþes; *dat.* téþ; *inst.* tóþe; *pl.* toeð, téþ, *and* tóþas; *m. A tooth, tusk*:—Tóð *dens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 54. Tóþ, 282, 70. Forrotad tóð *dens putridus*, Kent. Gl. 966. Æt ðām feówer tóðum fyrestum, æt gehwylcum .vi. scillingas; se tóð se ðanne bī standeþ .lv. scill.; se ðe ðonne bī ðam standeþ .iii. scill.; and ðonne siþþan gehwilc scilling *for knocking out the four front teeth, for each a fine of six shillings: the tooth that stands next must be paid for with four shillings; that which stands next to this with three shillings; and then each tooth afterwards with a shilling*, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 2–4. Tóð wið tóð *dentem pro dente*, Ex. 21, 24: Lev. 24, 20. Tóð fore téð, L. Alf. 19; Th. i. 48, 21. Sete on ðone sáran tóþ, and hwílum ceówe mid ðý sáran tóþe, Lchdm. ii. 310, 16: Exon. Th. 495, 9; Rä. 84, 5. Gif hē tóð of áśleá, Ex. 21, 27. Tóð for tóð, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Téð *dentes*, tóða fléśc *gingivae*, ða eahta forworden téð betwux tuxum *adversi dentes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 29–34. Wið ðæt cildum bútan sáre téð wexen *to make teething easy for children*, Lchdm. i. 346, 13. Gif ða téþ synd hole, ii. 310, 17. Oft mann smeáþ hwæðer téþ bénene beón, Lchdm. iii. 104, 4. *and see whole article*. Heora tóþas wéron gelíce horses twuxan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 24: Exon. Th. 226, 18; Ph. 407. Mannes tóða beóþ on eallum his lífe .ii. and .xxx., Salm. Kmbl. 192, 13. Tóða sár, Lchdm. i. 72, 24. Tóþa wagung, 334, 9. Tóþa grystlung (grisbittung tóðana, Lind.) *stridor dentium*, Lk. Skt. 13, 28. Tóða gebitt, Homl. Th. i. 126, 20. Tóða geheáw, Cd. Th. 285, 18; Sat. 339. Bútan tóðum *suaeder*, Txts. 101, 1967. Hié (*walruses; so Icel.* tönn *is used of walrus-tusk*) habbaþ swíþe æþele bán on hiora tóþum; ða téð hié brohton sume ðæm cyninge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1. Hé tóðum gristbitaþ *stridet dentibus*, Mk. Skt. 9, 18. Synfull tóþum torn þolaþ *peccatos dentibus suis frenet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9: Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Toeð (téþ, Ps. Spl.) synfulra, Ps. Surt. 3, 8: ii. p. 194, 19. Téð, Deut. 32, 24. Tóð (téð, Ps. Spl.: tóðas, Ps. Th.), Ps. Surt. 57, 7. Hī biton heora téð him tógeánes, Homl. Th. i. 46, 27. Tóþas, Exon. Th. 374, 5; Seel. 121: Salm. Kmbl. 230; Sal. 114. [*Goth.* tunþus: *O. Frs.* tóth, tond: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* tand: *O. H. Ger.* zand: *Icel.* tönn.] v. cweorn-, flésc-, fore-, grinde(-ig)-, wang-tóþ.

-tóþ, **-tóþe** *-toothed*. [*Icel.* -tannr.] v. blódig-tóþ, twisel-tóþe.

tóþ-ece, es; *m. Tooth-ache*:—Tóðæcce mé forwyrnde élcre leornunga . . . Ic wát ðæt manig broc byð mycle strengre ðonne tóðæce, ðeáh ic nǽfre nán strengre ne gedolode, Shru. 185, 9–16. Lǽcedómas wiþ ðam uferan tóðece ge wiþ ðam niþeran, Lchdm. ii. 50, 7: 52, 6, 7. v. tóþ-wærc.

tó-þegnung, e; *f. Administration*:—Tóþénung *amministratio*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1085.

tó-þenedness, e; *f. Distension*:—Tóþenednyssum *distentionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 1.

tó-þersean; *p.* -þærse, *pl.* þurscon *To knock to pieces*:—Ðā com him swilc wind ongeán, swilce nán mann ér ne gemunde, and ða scipo ealle tóbeót and tóþræsc, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 5.

tóþ-gár, es; *m. A tooth-pick*:—Dó medmicel on ða eágan mid tóþgáre, Lchdm. ii. 36, 9. v. tóþ-sticca.

tó-þindan; *p.* -þand, *pl.* -þundon; *pp.* -þunden *To swell, grow big*:—Ic tóðinde *tumeo*, ðū tóðindst (-þintst, MSS. F. R.: -þindest, MS. U.: -þinst, MS. W.) *tumes*, hē tóðint *tumet*, Ælfc. Gr. 16; Zup. 107, 8–9. I. in a physical sense:—Rif tóþand médenes *alvus tumescit Virginis*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 1. Tóþindende *turgescens, intumescens* (*in cumulum*), Hpt. Gl. 465, 11. Tóþunden *gravis*, Germ. 390, 142. II. in a metaphorical sense, *to swell with pride, be puffed up, be arrogant*:—Tóþint *intumuerit, superbierit*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 25. Gif heora hwylc tóðint and hine on módignesse onhefþ and hē on ðam leahtre biþ onfunden *si quisque ex eis inflatus superbia repertus fuerit reprehensibilis*, R. Ben. 46, 16. Gif hwylc bróðor ongyten biþ tóþunden (*contumax*), 48, 3. Tóðunden oððe módig *contumax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 4. Is tóþunden (*inflammatum*) mīn heorte, Ps. Lamb. 72, 21. Tóþundenys gylpes *tumentis jactantiae*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 36. Gif énig mid tóðundene módignesse *si aliquis tumido supercilio inflatus*, Chart. Th. 319, 13. Ofermódignysse tóþondenre tóbláwen, Anglia xiii. 441, 1084. Hē hine mid tóðundenum móde forseah, Homl. Th. i. 330, 20: 450, 33. Tóþundenne and ástrehtne hneccan *tumentem et erectam cervicem*, Scint. 83, 17.

tóþ-leás; *adj. Toothless*:—Tóþleásera *edantularum*, Germ. 394, 305. [*O. H. Ger.* zan(e)-lós *edentulus, edentatus*: *Icel.* tann-lauss.]

tóþ-mægen, es; *n. Strength of teeth* or *tusks*:—Eofor tóþmægenes trum, Menol. Fox 499; Gn. C. 20.

tóþ-rima, -reoma, an; *m. A gum*:—Tóþrima *gingifa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 22. Tóðreoma *ingua* (*gingiva* ?), i. 64, 55. Tóþriman *gingifa*, 282, 72. Wið tóþa sáre and tóðreomena, Lchdm. i. 318, 1, 4. Wið tóþreomena geswelle, 370, 29. Gnīd gelóme ða tóðreoman, 346, 14. Mid slíttendum tóðreomum *rabidis gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 45.

tó-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To press asunder, scatter by pressure*:—Hwílum ic wíde tóþringe lagustreáma full hwílum léte eft slúpan tósomne *sometimes I* (the storm) *drive wide apart the cups of the floods* (i. e. *the clouds*), *sometimes let them again glide together*, Exon. Th. 384, 34; Rä. 4, 37.

tóþ-sealf, e; *f. A tooth-salve*:—Wyrc ðus tóþsealfe: ofenáwisc rind and hunig and pipor, meng tósomne, lege on, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Tóþsealfa, 4, 5.

tóþ-sticca, an; *m. A tooth-pick*:—Tóþsticca *dentile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 68. v. tóþ-gár.

tó-þunden. v. tó-þindan.

tó-þundenness, e; *f.* I. physical, *swollenness*:—Wiþ ðæra innoþa tódundennysse, Lchdm. i. 282, 8: 198, 23. II. metaphorical, *pride, arrogance, contumacy*:—Mid ðam áwyrigdan gáste tóþundennesse tóbláwen *maligno spiritu superbie inflatus*, R. Ben. 124, 5. Gif hé on tóþundennesse þurhwunaþ *si contumax fuerit*, 131, 8. For gepances tóþundennysse *propter mentis tumorem*, Scint. 183, 13. Ða éadmódan ðe náne tódundennysse nabbaþ, Homl. Th. i. 550, 1.

tó-þundenlice; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Tóþundenlice *arroganter, superbe*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 8. Gif hwylc cræftigra manna for ðæs cræftes þingon hine tóþundenlice onhefþ, R. Ben. 95, 5.

tó-þuniende *astonishing, amazing*:—Ðæm tódúniendan *adtonito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 24. v. þunian.

tóþ-wære, -wræc, es; *m. Tooth-ache*:—Lácedómas wiþ tódwærce, Lchdm. ii. 50, 6, 8, 10, 21, 24. Wið tóþwræce, i. 370, 26. v. tóþ-ece.

tó-þwínan. v. tó-dwínan.

tóþ-wyrm, es; *m. A worm in a tooth*:—Wið tóþwærce, gif wyrm ete ða téð . . . Wið tódwyrmum . . . lát reócan on done múð, dó blæc hrægl under, ðonne feallaþ ða wyrmas on, Lchdm. ii. 50, 10–20.

tótian; *p.* ode *To peep* out, *look*; Halliwell gives *toot* = to pry inquisitively, as a Northern word:—Se ceác oferhelede ða oxan ealle búton ða heáfudu tótodon út *the basin covered the oxen entirely, except that the heads peeped out*; luterem boves portant, qui facie exterius eminent, sed ex posterioribus latent, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 5. [Ech man þe cumeð pleie to toten (*look at*) oðer to listen, O. E. Homl. ii. 211, 20. Is hit so ouer vuel uor te toten (lokin, MS. T.) utward? . . . Toten vt widuten vuel ne mei nouder of ou, & nim ȝeme hwat vuel beo icumen of totinge, A. R. 52, 2–11. Euer se recluses toteð more utwardes, 92, 7. Ayein kunde hit is, þ te deade totie, 50, 25. He bad me toten on þe tree, Piers P. 16, 22. He maketh him tote and pry, Gow. ii. 143, 6. He stod and totede in, Havel. 2106. Þanne totede y into a tauerne, Pl. Cr. 339. His bon toteden out, 425. *See also note on* totehylle, Prompt. Parv. 497, *and* tootere *speculator*, Wick. Is. 21, 6.]

tó-torfian; *p.* ode. I. *to fling in different directions, to toss about*:—Wæs ðæt scyp of ðám ýþum tótorfod (*jactabatur*), Mt. Kmbl. 14, 24. Cf. tó-weorpan. II. *to stone to pieces, destroy by throwing stones*. [Me þe sculde al toteon mid horse, oðer þe al totoruion mid stane, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 21. Stones hi doþ in heore slitte and þe totorveþ, O. and N. 1119.]

tó-trégelian; *p.* ode *To pull to pieces, pull away, strip*:—Tótréglion *exuent*, Germ. 396, 267. v. trégelian.

tó-tredan; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trédon; *pp.* -treden *To tread to pieces, trample upon*:—Tetridtid *defecit*, Txts. 56, 344. Tetridit *desicit* (*deficit?*), 57, 654. Tetreþ *desicit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 21. [Sum of þe sede werð totreden, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 22. Heo hit totreden mid horsen, Laym. 26771. Sixti hundred weoren totredene mid horsen, 27473. Wordliche þinges totreden & forhowien, A. R. 166, 22. Totrad *conculcavit*, Wick. Ps. 55, 2. *O. L. Ger.* te-tredan *conculcare*: *O. H. Ger.* zi-tretan: *Ger.* zer-treten.]

tot-rida, an; *m. That which swings on a projection, a swing* (?) or *a swinging figure* (?):—Totrida *oscida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 52. Totridan *oscille*, ii. 63, 56: *oscillae*, Txts. 83, 1466. [Cf. scocga *oscille*, Grff. vi. 416: rita-scopha *oscilla*, 458: ii. 540. See Schmeller's Dict. 3, 320 and Diefenbach's Appendix to Du Cange, p. 402.] v. tot, *and* rídan, III.

tó-twéman; *p.* de *To divide, separate, disjoin*:—Ic tótwéme *disjungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 4. I. *to divide, stand between* objects, *separate* one object from another:—Gewurðe fæstnis tómiddes ðám wæterum and tótwéme (*dividat*) ða wæteru fram ðám wæterum. And God geworhte ða fæstnisse and tótwémde (*divisit*) ða wæteru, ðe wæron under ðære fæstnisse, fram ðám ðe wæron bufan ðære fæstnisse, Gen. 1, 6, 7. II. *to divide, part, dissociate, break the connection between*:—Sume hé (*the devil*) þurh graman tótwémþ, Homl. Th. i. 240, 26. Ðonne se lichama and seó sáuul lá tótwémaþ *when body and soul part*, Wulfst. 151, 11. Wé nellaþ ís néfre tótwéman *we do not wish to be separated*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 71. Hí siredon hú hí hié tótwéman mehten *Romani dolo divisere hostes*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 7. Hié eft tótwémde wæron, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 20. Loth férde fram eástdéle, and hig wurdon tótwémede (*divisi sunt*) heora ágðer fram his bréðer, Gen. 13, 11. Hí ne beóþ mid énigum fæce fram him sylfum tótwémede; on eallum weorcum hi beóþ tógædere, Homl. Th. i. 500, 5. III. *to disperse, scatter*:—Seó sunne tótwémþ ðære nihte þýstru mid hyre beorhtnysse, Anglia viii. 317, 6. Weard hér on felda folc tótwémed, Byrht. Th. 138, 57; By. 241. III a. where the object is abstract:—Beó ðám hálgan tídan eallum mannum sibb and sóm geméne and élc sacu tótwémed *let every cause of strife be removed*, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 29: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 11. IV. *to divide* with the mind, *distinguish, discern*:—Se apostol tótwémed ðæs gástes naman and ðæs módes, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 189. Tótwém ł tósceád ſintingan minne *discerne causam meam*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 1. Tótwémendum (-þwæm-, MS.) *distinguente, dividente, ordinante*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 54. Ne gemengende hádas ne edwiste tótwémende *neque confundentes personas, neque substantiam separantes*, Ath. Crd. 4. [Þe eorðe totwemde *the earth yawned*, Marh. 17, 28. Ure louerd totweamede his soule urom his bodie, A. R. 396, 20.] v. un-tótwémed.

tó-twémedness, e; *f. Division, want of union*:—Áwyrgede gástas beóþ his látteówas and his geféran bútan élcere tótwémednesse *accursed spirits will be his guides and comrades in close fellowship*, Wulfst. 194, 22.

tó-tyhting, e; *f. Instigation, prompting, suggestion*:—Disses geáres ða Scottas heora cyng Duncean ofslógan, and heom syððan his fæderan Dufenal tó cynge genámon, þurh des láre and tótihtinge hé weard tó deáðe beswicen, Chr. 1094; Erl. 231, 2.

tó-ward. v. tó-weard.

tow-cræft, es; *m. Skill in weaving* or *spinning*:—Heó (*the Virgin Mary*) weóx and weard fulfremed on gódra mægna heányssum, and heó dá sóna gódum towcræftum onféng, swýðor ðonne énig ðara ðe heora bearn wæron . . . Heó wolde beón iram ðære þriddan tíde ór ða nigoþan tíd ymbe hyre webbgeweorc, Homl. Ass. 126, 339. Cf. 132, 545 sqq. According to the Protevangelion, when a new veil for the temple had to be made, it fell to Mary's lot to spin the true purple, c. ix. 4. v. tow-hús, -líc.

tó-weard; *adj.* I. used attributively, (a) in an indefinite sense, *future, that is to come*:—*Praesens tempus* ys andweard tíd . . . *futurum tempus* is tóweard tíd, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Zup. 123, 17. Big ðam ege ðæs tóweardan dómes *de terrore futuri judicii*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 15: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 12. Tówurdre *futurae*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 48. Tó fleónne iram ðan tóweardan yrre *a futura ira*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7. On tóweardre worulde *in saeculo futuro*, Mk. Skt. 10, 30: Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Hé nolde ongytan ðone tówerdon deáþ (*death that sometime will come*), 195, 17. Ða miswéaxendan bógas of áscreádian, ðæt ða tóweardan ðeónde beón, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 13. Áwritan ðám tówerdum mannum *to write for future generations*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 11. (b) of the near future, *about to come, coming, at hand, approaching*:—Se tówarda winter *imminens hiems*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 39. On ðære tóweardan tíde ðe ðá neálæhte nidða bearnum, Cd. Th. 77, 30; Gen. 1283. Hwylc tóweard yfel ðú ðé on neáhnysse forhtast *quae ventura tibi in proximo mala formidas*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. II. used predicatively, (1) referring to future circumstances, *toward* as in Shakespere, e. g. What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste Doth make the night joint labourer with the day, Hamlet i. 1. (a) (*that is*) *to happen* or *be* some time or other, (*that is*) *to come*:—Se ðe æfter mé tóweard ys *qui post me venturus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11. Gif hé wiste on hwylcere tíde se þeóf tóweard wære, 24, 43. Georne wiste se Scyppend, hwæt tóweard wæs, Homl. Th. i. 112, 25. Hé nát hwæt him tóweard bið *he knows not what is to happen to him*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 13. Hé wiste ðæt wíte ðæt him tóweard wæs, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. Hé ys tóweard on micelre mégðe *futurus sit in gentem magnam*, Gen. 18, 18. Se ðe wæs tóweard tó dísum middangearde, Homl. Th. i. 182, 24. Hé is tóweard tó démenne ðás world, Blickl. Homl. 81, 35. Ða þing ðe eów tówearde synd and hú eówer élcon gebyreð ér his ende *quae ventura sunt vobis in diebus novissimis*, Gen. 49, 1. Eallum mannum, ðám ðe nú sint and ðám ðe tówearde sint, Deut. 29, 15. (b) *about to happen*, (*that is*) *to come soon, imminent, impending*:—Mid ðý hé ongeat ðæt him deáþes dæg tóweard wæs *cum diem sibi mortis imminere sensisset*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 24. Tóweard ys ðæt Herodes sécþ ðæt cild tó forspillenne, Mt. 2, 13. Ðonne wambádl tóweard sió *when the disease is coming on*, Lchdm. ii. 216, 19. Tácn hú sió ádl tóweard sié, 256, 21. Hí gesáwon ðæt ðær tóweard wæs *they saw what was about to happen*, Lk. Skt. 22, 49. Eów ys wuldorbléd tóweard *glory is about to come to you*, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Noe sægde, ðæt wæs þreálíc þing þeódum tóweard, Cd. Th. 79, 29; Gen. 1318. (c) where the time is fixed, *to take place, come to pass*:—On ðære nihte de ðæt gefeoht on merigen tóweard wæs, Homl. Th. i. 504, 21. (2) marking motion, *coming* towards a place, *approaching, about to come*:—Se Hálend geseah ðæt ðær wæs mycel mennisc tóweard (cf. se Hálend geseah ðæt micel folc com tó him *ῳγνιτ ad eum*, Jn. Skt. 6, 5), Homl. Th. i. 182, 5. Ðá ongeáton hié ðæt se eádiga Michael ðær wæs tóweard *they then perceived that the blessed Michael had come there* (or *had been present* (?) cf. hí undergeáton ðæt Micahel ðæt tácen his andwerdnysse geswutelian wolde, Homl. Th. i. 506, 14), Blickl. Homl. 205, 2. (2 a) without inflection (or not adjective? v. III. 1 a):—Ic ðcian hwæþer hé ðæt land gecneówe ðæt hié tóweard wæron *speculari quam regionem teneret*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 3. (3) marking position, *with the face towards* a person, *facing*:—Geseoh ðæt hé sié tóweard ðonne ðú in gange, Lchdm. ii. 352, 19. III. used appositively, (1) referring to future events, (a) where the futurity is indefinite:—Ða hálgan ér Cristes cyme hyne tóweardne sægdon *said he was to come*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 31: Homl. Th. i. 354, 26, 32. Hé him ðæt ríce tóweard séde *he told him that the kingdom was in store for him*, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 8. Hé forestihte ða

gecorenan tō ðam ēcan līfe, for ðan ðe hē wiste hī swilce tōwearde *he knew they were to become such*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 32, 34. Drihten ealle gōd him symle fremfullīce tōwearde dyde *the Lord ever had in store for him all good things to his advantage*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 23. ¶ Sometimes the word occurs without the inflexion that seems required, v. also II. 2 a; but perhaps in these cases the word should not be considered adjective. v. next word:—Witgan hine tōweard sǽdon, Blickl. Homl. 71, 29. Ealle ða tācno & ða forebeácno ða ðe ūre Drihten ǽr tōweard sægde, 117, 31. Hī geseōþ heora wuldor and heora wlite and blisse hym tōweard, Wulfst. 238, 21. (b) of an immediate future:—Hēr is ūre sylfra forwyrd tōweard getācnod *here is our own destruction shewn to be imminent*, Judth. Thw. 25, 30; Jud. 286. Se engel him sige tōweardne gehēht *the angel promised them that victory should be theirs* (*on the morrow*), Blickl. Homl. 201, 33: 117, 14. Aidan dām scypfarendum ðone storm tōwardne sægde (cf. sōna ðæs ðe gē on scyp āstīgaþ ofer eów cymeð mycel storm, 32), Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16. Hē foreseah Godes mynstrum micle frēcnesse tōwearde *monasteriis periculum imminere praevidens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46. Hē wiste heora forwyrd hrædlīce tōweard, Homl. Th. i. 402, 12. (2) marking motion:—Ða leóde flugon ðā hié ðone here tōwardne wiston on ða burh Gerusalem *the people fled when they knew that the Roman army was on the march to Jerusalem*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 13. Hī gewunodon on gehwilcere byrig, ōð ðæt hī gǽxodon ða apostolas tōwearde *they stopped in every town until they learned that the apostles were on the way thither*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 2. [*O. Sax.* tō-ward.]

tō-weard; *prep. Toward, in the direction of.* I. *with gen.*:—Ða ðe gāþ on ryhtne weg tōweard ðæs hefonrīces, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 19. Hē wæs hym syððan tōweard hys scypes farende, Homl. Ass. 190, 258. II. *with dat. or uncertain*, (1) preceding the governed word:—Ðonne ærnaþ hȳ ealle tōweard ðæm feó, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 36. Hī torfedon tōwærd ðam weofode . . . and scotedon tōweard ðam hāligdōme, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 17, 19. Crist wæs tōweard ðære rōde gelǽd, Btwk. 214, 27. (2) following the governed word:—Hē eów onet tōweard *mors propinquat*, Met. 27, 8. (3) where *tō* precedes and *weard* follows (cf. *to* God *ward*, *to* us *ward* in A. V.):—Hē hine bær tō mynstre weard, Homl. Th. i. 336, 12: Wulfst. 302, 26. Hē went ǽfre ðone hricg tō ðære sunnan weard, Lchdm. iii. 266, 24. Tō scipan weard, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 11. Hī wendon him tō ðære burge weard, 1048; Erl. 178, 1. Hī wǽron heom tō Lundene weard, 1052; Erl. 185, 4. Hē hēt ðæt hē biheólde tō his Drihtne werd, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 78.

tō-weardes; *prep. with dat. Towards.* I. preceding the case:—Hī fērdon tōwardes Ou, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 31. II. following the case:—Mīne frȳnd standaþ ongeán mē and synt mē tōweardes *amici mei adversum me appropinquaverunt et steterunt*, Ps. Th. 37, 11. Deáð eów tōweardes onet, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 27. Eów neálǽcþ se deáð tōweardes, Wulfst. 231, 34. [*O. Sax.* tō-wardes.]

tōweard-līc; *adj. Future*:—Mē þincþ ic stande and his āgene stefne gehȳre swā swā hit tōweardlīc is tō gehȳranne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 831. Ðæt tācnaþ tōweardlīce firhto and brōgan, Lchdm. iii. 156, 10. God forgefe alle synne dīno ondweardlīca and tōweardlīca (*futura*), Rtl. 170, 11.

tōweardlīce; *adv. In the future, in time to come*:—Hē forecwæþ ðæt hē tōwardlīce biscop beón sceolde *antistitem eum futurum esse praedixerat*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 21.

tōweardness, e; *f.* I. *the time to come, the future*:—Ðæt hē on tōweardnesse (*in futuro saeculo*) ēcelīce mid Criste rīcsian mōste, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 22. Swā ðū on ðisum andweardum līfe mā earfoða drīgast, swā myccle ðū eft on tōweardnysse gefēhst, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13. II. *a future coming*:—Ūre Drihten ðæt gefylde, ðæt hē þurh his ða hālgan tōweardnesse gehēt, Blickl. Homl. 119, 28.

tō-weccan; *p.* -wehte *To wake* (trans.) *up, stir up, arouse*:—Hū ða folc mid him sīðhþe tōwehton *how they stirred up strife amongst themselves*, Beo. Th. 5889; B. 2948.

tō-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To disperse, dispel*:—Heofones gim scīneþ, beóþ wolcen tōwegen *neu concreta nubes summoveat radios solis*, Exon. Th. 210, 11; Ph. 184.

toweht *a basket for putting wool in* (?):—The word occurs among terms connected with spinning and glosses *calatum* (=*calathus*? Calatum *is explained in Du Cange by* lignum piscatorum seu piscaria e lignis confecta, *a meaning which seems not to belong to the word here*), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 17: ii. 16, 35.

tō-wendan; *p.* de *To overthrow, upset, subvert, overturn*:—Hē tōwende *evertit*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 52. Tōwendum *erutis, subversis*, 433, 44. I. with reference to material objects, (a) where the object is not of great extent, *to overthrow, demolish*:—Ðā tōwende se hālga wer ðæt deófolgild grundlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 16. Ðā tōwende se biscop ðæt weofod, 508, 5. Hæfde se deófol tōwend ðone weall *the devil had thrown down the wall*, 166, 19. Heora deófolgild wearð tōwend, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 158. (b) where the object is of great extent, *to overthrow, destroy*:—God ealne ðone eard tōwende *Dominus subvertit omnem regionem*, Gen. 19, 25. Ðā tōwænde se cyning heora winsuman burh, Homl. Ass. 102, 8. Hī tōwendon ðæt tempel, 68, 83. Hig heora burga tōwendon *subversis urbibus*, Num. 21, 3. Ðæt ic ða burh ne tōwende *ut non subvertam urbem*, Gen. 19, 21. II. with reference to non-material objects, *to destroy by changing, to repeal* a law, *abrogate, abolish, overthrow, destroy*:—Crist tōwyrpþ ðās stōwe and tōwent ða gesetnysse ðe ūs Moyses tǽhte, Homl. Th. i. 46, 3. Hī woldon tōwendon ealle ða gesetnessa ðe Domicianus hæfde ǽr geset, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 32 note. III. in a figurative sense:—Hāwa ðæt se inra wind ðē ne tōwende, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. [A sutare þet haueð forloren his el, he towent euerich strea uort he beo ifunden, A. R. 324, 18. Mid þusendfeld wrenches he þe herte towendeð, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 26.]

tō-weorpan, -werpan, -worpan, -wurpan, -wyrpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To throw in different directions, throw away, throw down, to scatter, disperse, destroy, overthrow*:—Tōwearp *discutit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 70. Tōwuorpon *destituunt*, tōworpne *destitutae*, 105, 81, 82. Tōwurpon, 25, 13. Tōworpenum *eruta*, 33, 16. *Destitutae, desertae*, i. *derelictae, vel* tōworpne, 139, 11. I. *to scatter* (lit. or fig.), *disperse*:—Se ðe ne gaderaþ mid mē, hē tōwyrpþ (*spargit*), Mt. 12, 30. Hē sendeþ his strǽlo and hī tōweorpeþ (*dissipavit*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Ðū ūs tōdrife and ūs tōwurpe geond werþéoda, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Hē ðæt fȳr tōsceáf and ðone līg tōwearp, Exon. Th. 276, 15; Jul. 566. Tōweorp ðū ða ðeóda *dissipa gentes*, Ps. Th. 67, 28. Ðæt hē heora oferhȳd tōweorpe *ut superbiam eorum dissipet*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 24. Mid ðȳ ðe hē sceolde his gestreón tōweorpan, mid ðȳ hē hié gadraþ, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 11. Ūre bān syndon tōworpene *dissipata sunt ossa nostra*, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Ðætte suno Godes, ða ðe uoeron tōuorpen (*dispersi*), gesomnade in ān, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 52. I a. *to break in pieces, scatter the parts of a connected whole*:—Hē heora bendas tōweorp *vincula eorum disrupit*, Ps. Th. 106, 13. II. in a literal sense, *to overthrow*, (a) *to overturn* what is standing:—Hē āgeát ðara mynetera feoh, and tōwearp hyra mȳsan (*mensas subvertit*), Jn. Skt. 2, 15. (b) *to throw down* what is set up, *destroy* a building, *demolish*:—Gif eówer godes miht ða cyrcan tōwurpan ne mæg, ic tōwurpe eówer tempel, Homl. Th. i. 70, 30. Ðes tōwyrpþ (-wærpaþ, Lind.) Godes templ, and hyt eft getimbraþ *qui destruebat templum Dei, et illud reaedificabat*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ðū tōwurpe weallfæsten his *deposuisti maceriam ejus*, Ps. Th. 79, 12. Ceaster heora ðū tōwurpe (*destruxisti*), Ps. Spl. 9, 6. God tōwearp (*subvertit*) ða burga, Gen. 19, 25: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 2. Hē tōwearp ðæt templ *Titus templum diruit*, 6, 7; Swt. 262, 20. Se godcunda anweald tōwearp ðone torr (*the tower of Babel*), Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. Æþelburg tōwearp Tántūn ðe Ine ǽr timbrede, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 27. Hī tōwurpon ða heargas *destructis fanis*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 15. Englas ðæt hūs tōwurpon þurh gāstlīcne cræft, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 15. Ðȳ læs eówer hūs windas tōweorpan, Exon. Th. 281, 22; Jul. 650. Hī mid æxum duru curfan, and teoledan ðæt hī mid adesan ealle tōwurpan (*dejecerunt*), Ps. Th. 73, 6. Tōwurpan (-worpan, MS. A.: -weorpan, Rush.: -worpa, Lind.) Godes templ *destruere templum Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 61: Homl. Th. ii. 510, 13. Tōworpon, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 14. Tōwyrpan hira geweorc, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. Ne biþ hēr lǽfed stān uppan stāne ðe ne beó tōworpen, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2: Mk. Skt. 13, 2. Wearð Tirus seó mǽre burg eall tōworpenu *Tyrus excisa est*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 28. Æfter tōworpenum templan *post deruta sacella*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 56. III. in a figurative sense, *to overthrow*, (a) where the object is a person, *to destroy the power of* a person, *to destroy*:—Hī tōweorp *destrue eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11. Ðæt ðū tōwurpe feónd *ut destruas inimicum*, Ps. Spl. 8, 3. Hī wolde tōweorpan wuldres Aldor . . . ðæt hē hī ne tōwurpe geond werþéoda *dixit ut disperderet eos . . . ne disperderet eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 19. Swā sint tō teweorpanne ða ðe nān gōd ne dydon ðurh ðreáunge *qui nulla agere bona coeperunt, correctionis manu evertendi sunt*, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 33. Ic wolde tōwerpan bearn Hēlenes, Cd. Th. 270, 4; Sat. 85. Noldan hī tōworpan þeóde *non disperdiderunt gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Wutan hī tōwyrpan *disperdamus eos*, 82, 4. (b) where the object is not a person, *to overthrow* an institution, a practice, regulation, law, etc., *to put down, put an end to, destroy, make void, break, dissolve*:—Se ðe tōwyrpþ ān of ðysum bebodum *qui solverit unum de mandatis istis*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 19. Hē ūre ǽ tōwyrpþ. Pilatus hym cwæð: 'Hwæt ys ðæt hē dēþ ðæt hē mǽge eówre ǽ tōwerpan?' Hī cwǽdon: 'On restedagum hē hǽlþ.' Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 23–27. Hē com tō ðȳ ðæt hē wolde ǽlc yfel tōwurpan, and ǽlc good ārǽran. Nū tōwyrpþ hē on ūs leahtras . . . Hē tōwyrpþ mōdignysse . . . and ealle unðeáwas hē tōwyrpþ, Homl. Th. i. 144, 28–32. Se wind tōweorpþ ðære rosan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 19. Tōweorpeþ (-worpeþ, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 149; Sal. 74. Ða heargas flīdlian and tōweorpan *fana profanare*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 40. Hē wile ūre wītu tōweorpan *he will put an end to the pains we inflict*, Cd. Th. 289, 5; Sat. 393. Mīne āre tōweorpan *honorem meum repellere*, Ps. Th. 61, 4. Wutun symbeldagas Drihtnes on eorðwege ealle tōwurpan *comprimamus omnes dies festos Domini a terra*, 73, 8. Nelle gē wēnan ðæt ic cōme tōwurpan (*solvere*) ða ǽ; ne com ic nā tōwurpan (-wearpan, MS. A.), ac gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 17. Uton tōwurpan ðās geflītu *dissolvamus has contentiones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23. Ælfhere hēt tōwurpon swȳðe manig munuclīf, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 5. Oft becymþ se anweald ðisse worulde tō swīþe gōdum

monnum for ðæm se anweald ðara yflana weorþe tóworpen *fit saepe, uti bonis summa rerum gerenda deferatur, ut exuberans retundatur improbitas*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 20. Ðone tóworpenan stal ðæs ríces *destructum regni statum*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 8. Ðý læs tówórpen sién fyrngewritu, Ælen. Kmbl. 860; El. 430. IV. *to throw out.* v. tó-worpness, II:—Ðonne hió hié selfe tóweorpeþ ût of hiere selfre *cum se extra semetipsam ejicit*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 24. [Ne bið naut his (*the wise man's*) lare fremful, ȝif he mid wercan towerped his bodunge, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 7. Þatt temmple wass all þurrh hæþenn folle toworrpenn, Orm. 16277. *O. Frs.* tó-, ti-werpa; *O. Sax.* te-werpan *to scatter, to destroy: O. H. Ger.* zer-, ze-werfan *dissipare, disjicere, dispergere, destruere, demoliri: Ger.* zer-werfen.]

tó-weorpendlíc, -wyrpendlíc; *adj. Destructible:*—Tówyrpendlícne *destructilem*, Germ. 394, 348.

tó-wesness, -wesenness, -wisness, e; *f.* I. *separation, dissolution, divorce:*—Tówesnes *vel* tólésednes *dissolutio, dispersio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 40. Tówesnisse *defortii*, Txts. 181, 41. II. *difference, disagreement, discord, dissension:*—Hé sáwþ ðone sticel ðæs andan ódðæt ðær of áweoxþ tówesnes, and of ðære tówesnesse biþ ðæt fýr onáled ðære feóunga . . . Se se ðæt wæter ût forlǽte wǽre fruma ðære tówesnesse *seminantur stimuli, oriuntur rixae, accenduntur faces odiorum . . . Qui dimittit aquam, caput est jurgiorum*, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 9–13. Hú unáberendlíc gylt sió tówesnes (*discordia*) biþ, 46; Swt. 349, 15. Wæs tówesnes geworden *orta dissensione*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 15. Dá sóhte Colemannus ðysse tówisnesse (-wesennesse, MS. B.) and ðysse unsibbe lácedóm *quaesivit Colmanus huic dissensioni remedium*, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Ðonne hé him ondrǽt ða tówesnesse útane *dum humana foras jurgia metuunt*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 23. [Cf. ge-weorþan *to agree: Goth.* ga-wairthi *peace.*]

towettan; *p.* te *To associate with:*—Riht is ðæt mynecena ne towettan woruldmannum ne ǽnige sundorcýðde tó heom habban ealles tó swíðe (*the other reading is* nǽfre wið worldmen ǽnige gemánan worldlícre cýðde habban tó swíðe), L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 33.

tow-hús, es; *n. A spinning-house:*—Towhús of wulle *genitium* (= gynaeceum *locus seu aedes ubi mulieres lanificio operam dabant.* The women who worked were called *geniciariae pensiles*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 7. v. tow-cræft, -líc, -tól.

tó-widere, -widre; *prep. Against.* I. with dat. *in reply to:*—Hú mæg ic andsware findan wráþum tówiþere, Exon. Th. 12, 13; Cri. 185. II. with acc. *in opposition to:*—Wíg tówiþre, 341, 20; Gn. Ex. 129. [*Ger.* zu-wider.]

tow-líc; *adj. Pertaining to weaving:*—Towlíc weorc *textrinum opus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 13: 82, 11.

tow-mýdrece, an; *f. A work-box, box for keeping materials connected with spinning or weaving* (?):—Án hræglcysð and án lytulu towmýderce, Chart. Th. 538, 21.

tó-worpenness, -worpedness, e; *f. Desolation, destruction:*—Heora tóworpennys *the destruction of the Jews by the Romans*, Homl. Th. i. 108, 3. Ða onseconunge ðære tóworpennysse *abominationem desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. Tóworpednysse (-worpennysse, MS. A.), Mk. 43, 14. Ðeós tódræfednys (*the driving the money-changers out from the temple*) getácnode ða tóweardan tóworpennysse ðurh ðone Rómániscan here, Homl. Th. i. 406, 9. Ðæt se Hǽlend beweópe ðære ceastre tó-worpennysse, ðe gelamp æfter his ðrowunge, 402, 7: Homl. Ass. 46, 548.

tó-worpness, -wyrpness, e; *f.* I. *dispersion.* v. tó-weorpan, I:—On tówyrpnisse hǽðna *in dispersionem gentium*, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 7, 35. II. *a throwing out, ejection.* v. tó-weorpan, IV:—Salde him mæhte gémnisse tó untrymnissum and tóworpnisse (-wyrpnise, Lind.) diówla *dedit illis potestatem curandi infirmitates et ejiciendi daemonia*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* zi-worfnessi *desolatio.*]

tó-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wrǽcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To drive in different directions, scatter, disperse:*—Weorðaþ tówrecene wíde ealle ða ðe unrihtes ǽror worhtan *dispergentur omnes qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 91, 8: 58, 15. Siendon wé tówrecene geond wídne grund, heápum tó-hworfene, Cd. Th. 235, 4; Dan. 301: Exon. Th. 186, 17; Az. 21: 16, 24; Cri. 258: Elen. Kmbl. 261; El. 131.

tó-writenness, e; *f. A detailed writing, a description:*—Se cásere sette gebann, ðæt wǽre on gewritum ásett eall ymbhwyrft. Ðeós tó-writennys (*descriptio.* v. tó-mearcodness) wearð ǽrǽred fram ðam ealdormenn Cyrino, Homl. Th. i. 30, 2.

tó-wrídan; *p.* -wrád *To twist different ways, to distort:*—Ic tówríde *distorqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 15.

tow-tól, es; *n. An implement for spinning:*—Hé sceal fela towtóla habban, flexlínan, spinle . . . , Anglia ix. 263, 10.

tó-wunderlíc *glosses* admirabilis, Ps. Spl. 41, 4.

tó-wurpan. v. tó-weorpan.

tó-wyrd, e; *f. Occasion:*—Dá wǽron Seaxan sécende intingan and tówyrde heora gedáles wiþ Brittas *quaerentes occasionem divortii*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37.

tó-wyrpan, -wyrpendlíc, -wyrpness. v. tó-weorpan, -weorpendlíc, -worpness.

Trácí, Trácia, Trácians. v. þráceas.

tract; trachtere, tractere. v. traht; trahtere.

træf, es; *n.* I. *a tent, pavilion:*—Lǽdan ða torhtan mægð tó træfe ðam heán (cf. wæs seó hálige meówle on his búrgetelde, 22, 10; Jud. 57), Judth. Thw. 22, 2; Jud. 43: 25, 12; Jud. 255. Beornas stódon ymbe hyra þeódnes træf, 25, 19; Jud. 268. II. *a building:*—Tigelfágan trafu, torras. windige weallas, Andr. Kmbl. 1683; An. 844. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* traf *a fringe, hem:* in mod. usage, *a kerchief.*] v. hearg-, hell-, wearg-træf.

trégelian, trégliau; *p.* ode *To pluck:*—Trégliau *carpere*, Germ. 398, 84. Tó trégelgenne *carpendum*, 399, 388. [Cf. (?) *Lat.* tragula.] v. tó-trégelian.

treppan, træppe. v. treppan, treppe.

trég; *adj. Evil, bad:*—Tó trág, Exon. Th. 354, 37; Reim. 57. Se feónd and se freónd, tíreádig and trág, synnig and gesélig, Elen. Kmbl. 1906; El. 955. Ðæt hió ðære cwéne oncwedan meahton swá tiles swá tráges swá hió him tó sóhte, 649; El. 325. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* trági *iners, piger, segnis: Ger.* träge: *Du.* traag. Cf. earh *for the double sense of* slow *and* bad.]

trég, e; trégu; *indecl.*; *f. Ill, affliction:*—Hé wénde him trége hnágre *he expected humiliating affliction for himself*, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* trágí *ignavia, torpor.*] v. preceding word.

tragan = dragan, Jn. Skt. Rush. 21, 8, 11.

trége; *adv. Evilly, cruelly:*—Dis is weorc ðara ðe oft wrǽde mé trége tǽldan *hoc opus eorum, qui detrahunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* trágo *tarde, segniter.*] v. trég.

traht, tract, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *a text, passage;* textus, tractus (*tractus* ecclesiastici cantus species, Migne):—Æfter fylia þ traht *sequitur tractus:* '*Eripe me, Domine,*' Anglia xiii. 417, 743. Traht *tractus:* '*Laudate Dominum,*' 425, 855. Mid trahte godspelles *cum testu euuangelii*, 416, 723. Nú bidde ic eów ðæt gé beón geðyldige on eówerum geðance ódðæt wé ðone traht oferrádan mágon *I pray you to be patient in your thoughts until we have read the passage* (the passage is then given), Homl. Th. i. 166, 7. Ðæt man rǽde twá nédinga mid twám tractum and mid twám collectum, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 19. II. *a treating of a subject, an exposition, a commentary:*—Traht *expositio*, i. *tractatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 84. Ðes traht is langsum eów tó gehýrenne, ac wé willaþ nú úre sprǽce hér geendian, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 22: 70, 13: i. 248, 21. Trahte *commentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 58: 94, 31. Wé oferrǽddon ðis godspel . . . ac wé ne hrepodon ðone traht ná swíðor ðonne tó ðæs dæges wurðmynte belamp *we read the gospel, but we did not further touch the exposition* (or *text*, under I?) *than pertained to the honour of the day*, Homl. Th. i. 104, 6. Trahtas *commentariola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 51. Rǽde man ðære godcundan láre béc, and eác swá ða háligan trahtas (*expositiones*) ðe fram namcúþum fæderum geworhte synt, R. Ben. 33, 20. Trahta *commenta, documenta*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* trahta *tractatio.* From Latin.] v. godspell-, sealm-traht, *and following words.*

trahtaþ, es; *m. A commentary:*—Trahtaðum *commentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 58.

traht-bóc; *f. A book of exposition, a treatise, commentary:*—Gregorius gedihte manega hálige trahtbéc, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 15: i. 436, 10. Twá and hundseofontig bóca ðære ealdan é and ðære níwan hé áwende . . . búton ódrum menigfealdum trahtbócum ðe hé deópðancollíce ásmeáde, 15.

trahtere, es; *m. One who treats a subject, an expositor, interpreter, commentator:*—Mé ða treahteras tala wísedon, Salm. Kmbl. 9; Sal. 5. Treahteras *commentarii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 41. Fram trehterum *a commentariis*, 7, 28. Of flíttendum trachterum *a vitiosis interpretibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i. 14. [*O. H. Ger.* pi-trahtari.] v. stér-trahtere; trahtnere.

trahtian; *p.* ode. I. *to expound, explain:*—Ðegnum his hé trahtade alle *he expounded all things to his disciples*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Se áwergda gást ongan Godes béc trahtian, and dá sóna leáh, Blickl. Homl. 29, 29. II. *to discuss:*—Dá ongunnon hý treahtigean, hwæðer má mǽrlícra dǽda geféremed hæfde, ðe Philippus, ðe Alexander, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* trahtôn *tractare, reputare.*] v. ge-trahtian; trahtnian, traht.

trahtnere, es; *m. An expositor, commentator:*—Gregorius se trahtnere, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 21. Se trahtnere cwið, ðæt ðæt gyflíce hús wæs dryflére, for ðan ðe on Godes geladunge sind þrý stæpas gecorenra manna, 70, 16: i. 338, 16. Hieronimus se wísa trahtnere, Homl. Ass. 36, 296. v. trahtere.

trahtnian; *p.* ode. I. *trans. To expound, explain:*—Hægmon trahtnaþ ðis gospell, Homl. Th. i. 510, 26. Gregorius trahtnode ðis godspel, ii. 550, 1. Ic wolde eów trahtnian ðis godspel, ðe mann nú beforan eów rǽdde, i. 166, 3. Ðes cwyde is swíðor tó ondrédenne ðonne tó trahtnigenne, 332, 4: ii. 90, 5. I a. *to give as explanation* of (*be*) something:—Wé spræcon be ðam sǽde ðe betwux dám dornum sprang . . . Drihten sylf trahtnode be ðisum ðæt ða sind ðe Godes word gehýraþ ac hí sind gebysgode mid heora welum *we spoke of the seed that sprang up among the thorns . . . The Lord himself gave as explanation of this, that they are those that hear God's word, but are occupied with their*

wealth, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 7. II. with prep. *to treat of* (*be, ymbe*):—Manega trahtnedon ymbe ðis angin *de hoc principio multi tractaverunt*, Anglia viii. 307, 7. Mid were ǽwfæstum trahtna (*tracta*) be hálignysse, Scint. 200, 14. Nú wille wé be ðyssere freólstíde trahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 104, 9. Wé woldon gefyrn trahtnian be ðam lambe, ii. 278, 11. [Nimeþþ gom off þiss þatt her iss trahhtnedd, Orrm. 11680.] v. á-, ge-, ofer-trahtnian; trahtian.

trahtnung, e; *f. Exposition, explanation, comment*:—Uton nú fón on ðæs godspelles trahtnunge ðǽr wé hit forlǽton *let us resume the exposition of the gospel, where we left it*, Homl. Th. i. 114, 35; ii. 72, 22. Ús gedafenaþ ðæt wé mid árfæstum geleáfan underfón Drihtnes trahtnunge, 90, 4. Mid smeáþancelre trahtnunge *tenaci memoriæ textu*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 65. Trah(t)nunge *commenta*, 479, 77. Mid gástlícum trahtnungum *commentariis, explanationibus*, 410, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 2, 8.

trahtunga, e; *f. Exposition, comment*:—Trahtunga *commenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 50. Þractþungum (*l.* tractungum *or* trahtungum) *commentis, doctrinis*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* trahtunga *retractatio.*]

traisc, trǽisc (?); *adj.* In the following passage this word is used to translate *tragicus*, which, however, seems to have been taken as an adjective formed from a proper name. In another passage the same word is rendered by *tróiesc, tróisc* (q.v.) Trojan, perhaps the same meaning is intended here:—Æfter ðon hé eall geár onwealh Norþanhymbra mǽgþe ǽhte nalas swá swá sigefæst cyning ac swá swá leódhata ðæt hé grimsigende forleás and hí on gelícnysse ðæs traiscan wæles wundade *dein cum anno integro provinciis Nordanhymbrorum non ut rex victor possideret sed quasi tyrannus saeviens disparderet, ac tragica caede dilaceraret*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 30.

tramet, es; *m. A page*:—Bóc *liber*, stæf *littera*, leáf *folium*, tramet *pagina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 75–78: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 5. Lá hwylc tramet (*pagina*) is, oððe hwylc spræc ðæs godcundan lareówdómes, ǽðer oðþe ðære ealdan cýðnesse oþþe ðære níwan, ðæt ne sý seó rihteste þysen úran menniscan lífes, R. Ben. 133, 2. Tramod, R. Ben. Interl. 118, 2. Swá fela trameta *tot paginæ*, swá fela leáfa *tot folia*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 117, 12. Trametas *paginas*, Germ. 398, 181.

trandan (?) *to roll, move hastily*:—Trondendi *praeceps*, Txts. 89, 1668. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* trandill (*as a nickname*).] v. trendan, trendel.

treaflice; *adv. Grievously, painfully*:—Eallum ðe deópe and ful treaflice teónan þolian *omnibus injuriam patientibus*, Ps. Th. 102, 6. [Cf. (?) *Welsh* traf *stir, strain*; trafu *to stir, agitate.*]

treágian; *p.* ode *To repair, sew together*:—Treágiende *sarcientes, consuentes, componentes*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 73. Getreágede (-ode) *consuta*, 412, 38.

treahtere, treahtigean. v. trahtere, trahtian.

tredan; *p.* træd, *pl.* trǽdon; *pp.* treden. I. *to tread, tread down, trample upon* (lit. and fig.):—Dú trides (*conculcabis*) león and dracan, Ps. Surt. 90, 13. Hé trit mid ðæm fét *terit pede*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 20. Hwílum mec (*an animal's skin*) brýd triedeþ fótum, Exon. Th. 393, 27; Rä. 13, 6. Mé man tredeþ *conculcavit me homo*, Ps. Th. 55, 1: Cd. Th. 56, 15; Gen. 912. Mé tredaþ feóndas míne, Ps. Th. 55, 2: Exon. Th. 119, 23; Gú. 259. Dá hét ic ðone here ðæt hié mid fótum ðone snáw trǽdon *calcare militem niuem jubeo*, Nar. 23, 18: Jos. 10, 24. Ða ðe mé trǽdan *conculcantes me*, Ps. Th. 56, 3. Ðæt hig hine trǽdun, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Trǽdun *proterunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 2. Fótum tredene, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 15. Ia. with prep.:—Anweald tó tredenne ofer snacan *potéstatem calcandi supra scorpiones*, Lk. Skt. 10, 19. II. *to tread upon, step upon, walk upon*:—Donne ic hrúsan trede, Exon. Th. 389, 22; Rä. 8, 1. Hiú grundbedd trideþ, 493, 3; Rä. 81, 24. Se ðe mórland trydeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1221; El. 612. Se fótum tredeþ fídru winda *qui ambulat super pennas ventorum*, Ps. Th. 103, 4. Ða ðe land tredaþ *those that move upon the earth* (Gen. 1, 28), Cd. Th. 13, 16; Gen. 203. Trædaþ, Exon. Th. 439, 5; Rä. 58, 5. Dú flettpaðas níne trǽde, Cd. Th. 165, 12; Gen. 2730. Hé wræclástas træd, Beo. Th. 2709; B. 1352. Meodowongas træd, 3291; B. 1643. Mearh moldan træd, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. Forð gán, foldweg tredan, Andr. Kmbl. 1550; An. 776. Gewát him se hearda sǽwong tredan, Beo. Th. 3933; B. 1964. Tredan elþeódigra foldan, Exon. Th. 329, 4; Vy. 29. Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebróðor, 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1. Dú (*the serpent*) scealt ðínum breóstum bearm tredan brádre eorðan, faran fédeléas, Cd. Th. 56, 4; Gen. 907. III. in figurative sense, glossing Latin words:—Sáwl gefylled trytt (*calcabit*; tret, Kent. Gl. 1015) beóbréad *the full soul loatheth an honeycomb* (Prov. 27, 7), Scint. 50, 8. Tredaþ *terimus* (*otia temporum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 12. [*O. Frs.* treda: *O. L. Ger.* tredan: *O. H. Ger.* tretan: *Icel.* troða. Cf. *Goth.* trudan.] v. á-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, tó-tredan; sin-tredende, *and following words.*

tredd. v. wín-tredd.

treddan; *p.* de. I. *to tread under foot, trample upon*:—Treddun *proterunt*, Txts. 84, 749. II. *to investigate, examine.* v. á-treddan:—Weorð mé heorte forht ðǽr ic ðín hálig word tredde *a verbis tuis formidavit cor meum*, Ps. Th. 118, 161. [*O. H. Ger.* fortratta *proterit*; trettenti *terens*: *Icel.* tratta; *p.*; traddr; *pp.*]

treddian; *p.* ode *To tread, step, walk*:—Raþe æfter ðon on flór feónd treddode, Beo. Th. 1455; B. 725. Cyning of brýdbúre tryddode, 1848; B. 922. Hié of ðam grimman gryre trededon, Cd. Th. 243, 21; Dan. 439. Streámas dú miht on treddian eorðan gelíce *flumina pertransivit pede*, Ps. Th. 65, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* trettón *calcare, conculcare.*]

trede; *adj. Firm to tread on, that may be walked on*:—Sé cýðde hwá hine gesette, tírmeahtig cyning, for ðon hé hine tredne him ongeán gyrede, ðonne God wolde ofer síne ýðe gán *ready for his coming the sea made itself firm for his tread, when God would walk over its waves*, Exon. Th. 72, 2; Cri. 1166.

tredel, es; *m. A step*:—Tredelas *vel* stæpas *bases*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 48. [Grece or tredyl or steyre *gradus*, Prompt. Parv. 209. Tredyl or grece *gradus, pedalis*, 501. A tredel *subpedium*, Wülck. Gl. 614, 14: *suspendium*, 615, 3: *liciatorium*, 592, 33.]

tredend, es; *m. One who treads*:—Tredend *calcatrix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 42.

trég (treg?), trig (cf. (?) hég, híg *hay*, for the form), es; *n. A tray, trough*:—Trég *alueolum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 70. Nim ðæt reáde ryden, dó on trig; hát stánes swíþe háte, lege on ðæt trig innan, Lchdm. ii. 340, 5–6. [Bye us vessel . . . Dysschys, cuppys, and sawsers, Bolles, treyes, and platers, Rich. 1490.] Cf. troh.

trega, an; *m. Pain, grief, vexation, hurt, ill*:—Trega t anda ðínes húses *zelus domus tuae*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 10. Tregan *injuriam* (cf. teónan, R. Ben. 17, 11), R. Ben. Interl. 20, 10. Ic fleáh hlǽfdigan hete, tregan and teónan, Cd. Th. 137, 15; Gen. 2274. Ða twégen tregan (cf. ðyssa yfla hwæder, 41), Met. 5, 42. Weá wæs árǽred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 27; Gen. 988. [Mid ham is muruhde moniuold widute teone and trele, O. E. Homl. i. 193, 61. Alkyn sorow and trey and tene, Pr. C. 7327. Al that whilom was murthe is turned to treie and tene, P. S. 340, 380. *Goth.* trigô; us trigôm *ἐκ λύπης*, 2 Cor. 9, 7: *O. L. Ger.* trego *dolor*: *Icel.* tregi *difficulty; grief, sorrow.*] v. hell-trega, tin-treg, -trega.

tregian; *p.* ode *To vex, trouble, afflict, grieve*:—Gif gé on unriht ne tregiaþ ne earme ne tyrewiaþ (*if ye oppress not the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow*, Jer. 7, 6), Wulfst. 50, 2. Ða ðe tregiaþ mé *qui tribulant me*, Ps. Spl. T. 3, 1. [Eall þis wæs God mid tó gremienne and ðás arme leóde mid tó tregienne, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 40. Quað Balaam: 'For ðu tregest me,' Gen. and Ex. 3975. Þai traied þe *exacerbaverunt te*, Ps. 5, 11. *O. Sax.* tregan *to trouble*: *Icel.* trega *to grieve.*] v. tin-tregian.

trehing (*but* þrihing *in Lambarde*. v. Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. 508). The form given in L. Ed. C. to the Scandinavian word, which in Icelandic appears as *þriðjungr* = the third part of a shire:—De treingis. Erant potestates super wapentagiis quas trehingas vocabant, scilicet, terciam partem provincie, et qui super ipsam dominabantur, trehing-gref . . . Et quod illi vocabant tria hundreda, vel iiii, vel plura, isti (*those of Danish England*) vocabant trehing. Et quod trehinge non poterat diffiniri, in scira servabatur, L. Ed. C. 31; Th. i. 455, 17–25. In Magna Carta, § 25, trethingii (*pl.*) occurs. The Anglicized form of the word probably began with þ, and Halliwell gives Thirdings as the term used of the Ridings. The present form, Riding, seems to have arisen from a confusion of the initial dental with the final sound of East, West, North.

trehtere. v. trahtere.

trem, trym *a step*:—Ic ðæt gehǽte ðæt ic heonon nelle fleón fótes trym *I vow that I will not flee hence one footstep* (cf. ðæt hé nolde fleógan fótmǽl landes, 139, 57; By. 275), Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247. Fótes trem, Beo. Th. 5044; B. 2525. *The form is probably to be recognized in a gloss given* Anglia viii. 33, 163 note, ægne trem *rendering* pedetemtim, *for which perhaps* fægre, tremmélum *might be read.* Cf. Hpt. Gl. 477, 78, *where the gloss for the same passage is* fægre; fægre oððe fótmélum *gradatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 47; fótmélum *pedetemptim*, Txts. 90, 834; stæpmélum *gradatim*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 54. Cf. *also:* Donne widtremd hé and onhupaþ *gressum post terga revocet*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 27.

tremes, tremesa, tremese, tremesse. v. trimes.

tremian, tremman *to confirm*, tremman *to step.* v. trymman, widtremman.

trendan (?) *to turn, roll.* v. sin-trendende *teres, but perhaps* sin-tredende *should be read, see* tredan = *terere.* [Let hym rollen and trenden with inne hym self the lyht of his inward syhte *in se revolvat intimi lucem visus*, Chauc. Boet. 100, 2835. *Chaucer also uses* bi-trenden, *and* un-trenden *occurs elsewhere.* Cf. *O. Frs.* trind, trund *round*: *Dan.* trind.] v. trandan, trinda, *and next word.*

trendel, es; *m.* I. *a circle, ring*:—Án wunderlíc trendel (*mirabilis corona*) weard ateówed ábútan ðære sunnan, Chr. 806; Erl. 60, 25. Gelden trendel *circulus aureus* (*in naribus suis*, Prov. 11, 22), Kent. Gl. 373. Brevis virgula (*the mark for short quantity*, i.e. ◡) ys ánes trendles dǽl ðus licgende, Anglia viii. 333, 29. On trendle *in rota*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 2. Stríc dú mid ðínum scytefingre, swilce dú trændel wyrce, Techm. ii. 129, 9. Trendla *circulorum* (the rings on a peacock's tail), Hpt. Gl. 419, 8. Ia. *a circle used in calculation*:—Ðás þing wé

geopeniaþ bet on ðissum trendle (cf. gým disses hwióles; hyt ðé ætýwþ eall ðæs mónan ryne, 33: *and:* Ðás circulas synt behéfe preóstum, 44), Anglia viii. 328, 38. I b. figurative:—Trendel (*benedictus*) *coronam (anni)*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. T. 64, 12. II. where a surface, plane or spherical, is denoted, *a disk, orb*:—Ðæs mónan trendel is symle gel·fl, þeáh ðe eall endemes eallunga ne scíne, Lchdm. iii. 242, 4: Hpt. Gl. 418, 16. Ðære sunnan trendel, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 12. Trendles *sphaerae*, trendel *sphaera*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 22, 23. Sciuendne trendel heofones, Hymn. Surt. 22, 17. Trendlum *orbibus*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 76. II a. *a round place, a circus*:—Trendles, hringcsetles *circi*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 69. ¶ The word and the connected forms *trend, trind, trin* seem to occur in local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 343, 344. [*Wick.* trendil *sphaera: Prompt. Parv.* trendyl *troclea.* Trendel *giraculum*, Wülck. Gl. 586, 29: trendell *catantrum*, 571, 19. Halliwell gives *trindle* = wheel as a Derbyshire word.] v. sin-trendel; *adj., and following words.*

trendeled; *adj. Made round*:—Tryndyled reáf *circumtectum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 29. [Panter is blac mid wite spottes sapen al, wit and trendled als a wel, Misc. 23, 737.]

trendlian; *p.* ode *To trundle, roll.* [Lesdis letten teares treondlin (trendlen, MS. C.: trondlin, MS. B.), Kath. 2329. Þeȝ appel trendli from þon treowe, O. and N. 135. Hit trendeled doun, Allit. Pms. 2, 41. Be trendlid *volvi*, Wick. Jud. 7, 13. Trendelyñ a round thynge *trocleo, volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 502.] v. ā-trendlian; trendel.

treó. v. treów.

Treónta, Trênta, an; *The Trent*:—Andlang Trêntan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 147, 18. Man ofslóh æt .wine be Trêntan, 679; Erl. 41, 10. On Trênton (Treóntan, Ps. M. 144, 14) streáme *in fluvio Treenta*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 31. Mid Trêntan (Treóntan, Bd. M. 240, 1) streáme *fluvio Treanta*, 3, 24; S. 557, 37. Be Trêntan (Treóntan, Bd. M. 324, 15) ðære eá *juxta fluvium Treanta*, 4, 21; S. 590, 14. On Trêntan; of Trêntan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 396, 20. Ða brycge ofer Treóntan, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 10.

treów, es; *n.* I. *a tree*:—Treów *arbor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 26. Iung treów *arbustum*, 41. Wudu *silva*, áhæáwan treów *lignum*, 33, 56: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 31, 13. Ðæt treów wæs gód tó etanne, Gen. 3, 6. Treów (trêu, Lind.) *arbor*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Treów (trýw, MS. B.: treó, Lind.), 7, 17. Hit weard mycel treów (on treó miclum, Lind.: on tree miclum, Rush.) *factum est in arborem magnam*, Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Sunnan trió ágefeþ ondsware æt ðæm upgonge . . . and ðæt mónan tríów gelíce on niht dyde, Nar. 27, 16–19. Heó genam of ðæs treówes wæstme, Gen. 3, 6. Æppelbære treów westm wircende, 1, 11. Tree *arborem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 6: 19, 4. Gif man ódres wudu heáweþ unáliéfedne, forgielde sélc greát treów mid .v. scill., L. Alf. pol. 12; Th. i. 70, 5. Oftost beóþ ða treówa getealde *feminini generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 20, 14: Ps. Spl. 95, 12. Treówu, Scint. 56, 17: Ps. Th. 57, 8. Ða hálgan trió sunnan and mónan . . . and ófre treów, Nar. 27, 26–29. Treów, 32, 13. Tríów, 28, 11. Treó sceolon brédan, Exon. Th. 343, 20; Gn. Ex. 160. Treó westmbéru *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 148, 9. Of ðæra treówa wæstme, Gen. 3, 2. Tríówa heánnisse, Nar. 28, 1. Betwih ðém rindum ðæra trió, 27, 25. Trêa *lignorum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 5. Trêwna *arborum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 9. Ðæra treówa (trýwa, MS. B.: trêuna, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Treóna, Rtl. 95, 23. Of ðam treówum, Lind.: trêum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Sumu treówu hé watrode, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 4: Nar. 27, 21. Treówa, Gen. 1, 29. Behealdaþ ealle trýwu (treówa, MS. A.: treó, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 21, 29. *The word occurs as the second part of many compounds*, e. g. æppel-, ceder-, corn-, cwic-, cyrs-, ele-, fic-, gyr-, hwíting-, magdala-, palm-, persoc-, pín-, plúm-, ulm-, wín-, windel-treów; see also láð-, wudu-treów. II. a material, *wood*:—Hí worhton him anlicnyssa, sume of golde, sume of seolfre, sume of stánum, sume of treówe, Homl. Th. i. 22, 30. Hé hét getimbrian cyrican of treówe, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40. Hé of treówe (treó, Bd. M. 138, 21) cyriceau getimbrede, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 26. Monige of ðam treówe (treó, Bd. M. 156, 5) ðæs hálgan Cristes mæles spónas nimaþ, 3, 2; S. 524, 30. III. in a collective sense, *trees, a wood*:—Ða behílde Adam hyne on middan ðam treówe neorxena wanges *Adam hid himself among the trees of the garden;* in medio ligni paradisi, Gen. 3, 8. Hé (*the Phenix*) sylf bierep in ðæt treów innan torhte frætwe; ðær se wilda fugel ofer heánne beám hús getimbreþ (cf. hé heánne beám on holtwuda wunaþ, 209, 15; Ph. 171), Exon. Th. 211, 19; Ph. 200. IV. *tree* as in roof-*tree*, saddle-*tree, a piece of wood, a beam, log, stake, staff, cudgel*:—Scort sinewealt stán *vel* treów *cilindrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 35. Ðonne seó sáwl hié gedéleþ wiþ ðone líchoman, hwylc biþ hé ðonne búton swylce stán oððe treów (*a stone or a log*), Blickl. Homl. 21, 27. Of treówe *de stipite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 65. Gif mon mid treówe geslegen sié, Lchdm. ii. 8, 32: 94, 23. Gé férdon mid swurdum and treówum mé gefón, Mk. Skt. 14, 48. Gewyrcean tor of treówum and of mycclum beámum, Blickl. Homl. 187, 12. Swá hwá swá getimbraþ ofer ðisum grundwealle gold, oððe seolfor, oððe treówa, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 25. Treówu, 590, 13. Hié námon treówu and slógon on ófþerne ende ísene næglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 4. v. fugol-, teld-, wægn-treów. IV a. *tree* as in gallows-*tree, tree* used of the cross:—Hálendes treów, Rood Kmbl. 50; Kr. 25. Wuldres treów, 28; Kr. 14. Ðú dé on ródе treów álófe, Anglia xii. 506, 4: Elen. Kmbl. 411; El. 206. Ðurh treów ús com líf, ðá ðá Crist hangode on ródе, Homl. Th. ii. 240, 22. v. gealg-, wulfheáfod-treów, *and* ród. [*Goth.* triu *a tree; staff*: *O. Sax.* trio *a beam; the cross*: *O. Frs.* trê; *Icel.* trê *a tree; a beam; wood.*]

treów, trýw, e; *f.* The word is sometimes used in the plural with the force of the singular. I. *truth* to a promise or engagement, *faith* (as in good or bad *faith*, to keep *faith* with a person), *troth*:—Treów, sió geond bilwitra breóst árfeþ, Exon. Th. 343, 21; Gn. Ex. 160. Hálegu treów seó ðú wið rodora weard healdest, Cd. Th. 127, 30; Gen. 2118. Wére gehealdan, treówe tácen, Andr. Kmbl. 427; An. 214. In swá hwylce tiid swá gé mid treówe (*truly*) tó mé on hyge hweorfaþ, and gé hellfirena geswicaþ, Exon. Th. 366, 1; Reb. 5. On treówe gelæton (-en?) *fidei commissum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 76. His treówe (treówa, Bd. M. 130, 27) and his gehát wið ðé gehealdon . . . his treówe for seógýtsunge forleósan, seó ðe dýrwurþre wére eallum máþmum *tibi fidem pollicitam servare . . . fidem suam, quae omnibus ornamentis pretiosior est, amore pecuniae perdere*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 34–41. Ðý læs ic mín gehát and míne treówe forleóse *ne fidem mei promissi praevaricer*, 4, 22; S. 592, 2. Ác féreþ gelóme ofer ganotes bæð gársecg sandaþ hwæðer ác hæbbe ædele treówe *oft fares the oaken vessel over the gannet's bath; ocean proves whether the oak keeps excellent faith*, i. e. whether the promise of safety, which its strength seems to give, is kept, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 22; Rún. 25. Ne Hildeburh herian þorfte Éotena treówe, Beo. Th. 2148; B. 1072. Til biþ se ðe his treówe gehealdeþ, Exon. Th. 293, 6; Wand. 112. Ðú ðær tírfæste treówe findest, 473, 8; Bo. 11: Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ðæt áfre on his dagum sceolde gewurðan swá lytle treówa, 13, arg. Mánum treówum woldon hié ðæt feorhleán, fácne gyldan, Cd. Th. 187, 11; Exod. 149. Ðú hæfst ongyten ða wonclan trúwa (treówa, Cott. MS.) ðæs blindan lustes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. Ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehátaþ, fácenlíce þencaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 47; Leás. 25. Tír healdeþ trýwa wel wið mædelingas, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 22; Rún. 17. II. *truth* to a person, *fidelity, fealty, loyalty.* Cf. hold:—Ðæs getreówan freóndes, ðone mon lufaþ for treówum, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 35. Dauid forbær ðæt hé Saul ne dorste ofsleán for ðém ealdum treówum, Past. 28; Swt. 199, 3: 3; Swt. 37, 7. Cham ne wolde cýðan hyldo and treówa, Cd. Th. 96, 9; Gen. 1592. III. *the truth* of the stronger to the weaker, *grace, favour, help.* Cf. hold:—Treów wæs gecýþed, ðætte Gúðláce God leánode ellen mid árum, Exon. Th. 129, 11; Gú. 419. Treówe *latibulo* (protection, faithful care; the passage in which the word occurs refers to the entrusting of his mother by Christ to St. John's protection), Hpt. Gl. 415, 57. Git mé sibblufan and freóndscipe cýðaþ, treówe and hyldo tíðiaþ mé, Cd. Th. 152, 6; Gen. 2516: 34, 21; Gen. 541. Heó treówe gehét *the promised God's favour*, 44, 25; Gen. 714. Hé treówa gehét, his holdne hyge, 41, 8; Gen. 653. IV. *an assurance of faith* or *truth, word* (in to give or pledge one's *word*), *a promise, an engagement, a covenant, league*:—Hú þearf mannes sunu máran treówe *what need has a son of man of a better assurance?* Cd. Th. 204, 26; Exod. 425. Ða eorlas ðe him treówe sealdon, 123, 17; Gen. 2046. Hé bæd hié ðæt hié gemunden ðara ealdena treówa *ad antiquorum jura foederum adhortatione persuadens*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 9. Se ðe his nýhstan swereþ, and hine mid treówum ne beswícþ *he that swears to his neighbour, and does not deceive him with assurances of good faith*, Ps. Th. 14, 6. For ðám treówum ðe ðú genumen hæfdest tó Abrahame . . . Ðú him ðæt gehéte, ðæt . . . , Cd. Th. 235, 26; Dan. 312. Se wæs ofslagen ofer áþas and treówa (*or under* I) *contra fidem jurisjurandi peremptus est*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17. Norþhymbre and Eást-Engle hæfdon Ælfréde cyninge áþas geseald, and Eást-Engle foregísla vi; and þéh ofer ða treówa . . . fóron hié, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Ic eów treówa ðæs míne selle, Cd. Th. 92, 28; Gen. 1535; 122, 35; Gen. 2037. Ðú treówa selle, wére dína, ðæt ðú wille mé wesan freónd, 170, 23; Gen. 2817. V. *faith* in something, *belief, trust, confidence*:—Treów in ðé (*the Virgin Mary*) weorðlícu wunade, Exon. Th. 6, 11; Cri. 82. Nó him for egsan earmra gésta treów getweóde, 122, 25; Gú. 311: 134, 28; Gú. 515. Ðina ágna treówa and seó godcunde lufu and se tóhopa ðé ne lætaþ geortréwan be ðam écan lífe, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Ða bebodu ðe giet máran sint . . . ðæt is, ryht dóm, and mildheortnes and treówa (cf. Mt. 23, 23 *where* geleáfa *renders* fides), Past. 57; Swt. 439, 31. Ða beraþ Godes fatu ða de óðerra monna sáula underfoþ tó lædanne on ða treówa hira ágenra gearnunga *Domini vasa ferunt, qui proximorum animas perducendas in suae conversionis fide suscipiunt*, 13; Swt. 77, 4. Ðú gelýfst dínum hláforde bet ðonne ðé selfum, and dínum geférum æmnwel and ðé selfum; ðú dést swíðe rihte, mid ðý ðæt ðú swá gooda treówa wit hí hefst, Shrn. 196, 25. Hé (*Noah*) hæfde him on hredre hálige treówa, Cd. Th. 201, 3; Exod. 366. Hé his treówa sceal, and his módgeþonc, má up ðonne niþer habban tó heofonum, Met. 31, 18. [*Goth.* triggwa *a covenant*: *O. Sax.* trewa (*often pl.*): *O. L. Ger.* treuwa *foedus*: *O. Frs.* triuwe, treuwe: *O. H. Ger.* triuwa *fides, foedus.*] v. heáh-, hyge-, un-, wine-treów, *and next word.*

treówa, trýwa, an; *m. An assurance of good faith, a covenant.* v. treów, IV:—Se ẽca treówa *the perpetual covenant* (cf. Ex. 31, 16), Wulfst. 210, 22. Nẽðor ne wẽ on ðone here faran, ne heora nãn tó ũs, bũton man trýwan and gýslas betwýnan sylle friðe tó wedde, L. A. G. 4; Th. i. 156, 8. Cf. trũwa.

treówan, triéwan, trîwan, trýwan; *p.* de. I. *to trust:*—Irnaþ ealle endemes, ða ðe hiora ærninge trẽwaþ *those who have confidence in their powers of running*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 10. Gehwylc hiora his ferhðe-treówde, ðæt hẽ hæfde mód micel, Beo. Th. 2337; B. 1166. II. *to prove* one's self *true, to clear* one's self *of a charge of untrue conduct.* Cf. *Icel.* tryggva *to make firm and trusty*:—Gif hẽ (*a person accused of plotting against his lord*) hine selfne triówan wille, dð ðæt be cyninges wergelde, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 2. Treówan, 33; Th. i. 82, 8 note. Trýwan, 19; Th. i. 74, 7 note. v. ge-treówan, -triéwan, -trýwan, mis-trîwan, or-trýwan, *and* treówian.

treów-bytt (?), e; *f. A wooden vessel:—Flasco* trinnubyttæ (triuuu-? = treów-, cf. trýwen byt *flasco*, 149, 33), *eadem et flascones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 78.

treów-cynn, es; *n. A kind of tree* or *wood, a tree, a wood:—Abies* ðæt treówcyn, Nar. 8, 21. Treócynn, Exon. Th. 472, 20; Bo. 2. Nim ælces treówcynnes dæl ðe on ðæm lande sý gewexen, Lchdm. i. 398, 7. Hẽ ísmeáde be ælcum treówcynne fram ðam heágan cederbeáme ðõ ðæt hẽ com tó ðære lytlan ysopan *he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall* (1 Kings 4, 33), Homl. Th. ii. 578, 4. Oftost on treówcynne beóþ ða treówa getealde *feminini generis* and se wæstm *neutri generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Sup. 20, 14. Man worhte Noes earce of ðam treówcynne ðe is genemned Sem, Salm. Kmbl. p. 184, 16: Nar. 10, 13. Ða ætýwde Drihten Moise ân treówcyn and hẽt dõn ðæt treów on ðæt wæter, Ex. 15, 25.

treówe, triéwe, trýwe; *adj. True, faithful, trustworthy:*—Wæs hiera sib ætgædere, ẽghwylc ðórum trýwe, Beo. Th. 2334; B. 1165. Hẽ spræc tó his onbehtþegne, tó his treówum gesîþe, Exon. Th. 179, 29; Gũ. 1269. Hlé ne beóþ ũnnum men getreówe (ne treówe, Bod. MS.), Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 17. Bũton hẽ habbe twẽgra trýwra manna gewitnesse, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Man namige .ii. trýwe þegnas, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. His freónd se treówesta (getreówesta, Bd. M. 126, 30) *fidissimus amicus illius*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 17. [*Goth.* triggws *true, faithful*: *O. Sax.* triuwi: *O. Frs.* triuwe: *O. H. Ger.* gi-triuwi: *Icel.* tryggr.] v. ge-, or-treówe (-triéwe, -trýwe).

treówen, trîwen, trýwen; *adj.* I. *of a tree:*—Hire hyrdeman sume ác ástáh, and his orf léswode mid treówenum helme, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. II. *of wood, wooden:*—Treówen *ligneus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Sup. 15, 14. Trîwen sceó *coturnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 21. Trýwen byt *flasco*, ii. 149, 33. On treówenum mortere, Lchdm. ii. 180, 4. Trýwenan, i. 220, 11: 230, 10. On treówenre cyste, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 69. On treówenre róde, Nicod. 34; Thw. 20, 6. Hyre goldfágan treówenan cuppan, Chart. Th. 536, 18. Wirce treówene earce *facies arcam ligneam*, Deut. 10, 1. Godu treówene and stẽnene, 4, 28. On treówenum fatum, Ex. 7, 19. Treówenu fatu mon weorþige, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 19. [*Wick., C. M.* treen. *Goth.* triweins *wooden.*] v. pîn-treówen.

treów-fæst; *adj. Faithful:*—Tunge mîn triówfest, Ps. C. 114. Treówfæst (treófæst, Lind.) *fidelis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 17. Trewufæst (treuw-?), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 21. Wẽ on bócum rædaþ be sumum treówfæstum wîfe, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 179. Treófæsto, treófest *fideles*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 11, 12. Wæron his bebodu ealle treówfæste *fidelia omnia mandata ejus*, Ps. Th. 110, 5. [Trowfeste men, O. E. Homl. i. 89, 29. Cf. *Icel.* trû-fastr: *Dan.* troe-fast.] v. un-treówfæst.

treów-fúgol, es; *m. A tree-haunting bird:*—Treófugla tuddor, Exon. Th. 146, 9; Gũ. 707.

treów-geþofta, an; *m. A faithful comrade, trusty companion:*—Monig biþ uncũþ treówgeþofta, Exon. Th. 469, 20; Hy. 11, 5. Treów-geþoftan (*St. Matthew and St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2101; An. 1052. Ic mid mec gelẽdde mîne þrié ða getreówestan frýnd, ða wæron mîne syndrige treówgeþoftan *assumpsi mecum tres fidelissimos amicos*, Nar. 29, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* trygg-vinr a *trusty friend.*]

treów-geweorc, es; *n. A wooden structure:*—Treówgeweorc on gelícnysse ꝑmedmicceles hûses geworht *tumba lignea in modum domunculi facta*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 16.

treów-gewrid, es; *n. A thicket of trees:*—Ys on Bretone land sum fenn unmẽtre mycelnesse . . . Ðær synd . . . manige eáland and hreód and beorhgas and treówgewrido, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 7.

treówian, triéwian, trýwian; *p.* ode. I. *to trust, confide:*—Ælghwylcum ðe him on treówaþ *omnes qui confidunt in eis*, Ps. Th. 113, 17. Ða ðe treówiaþ (*confidunt*) on Drihtne, Ps. Spl. 124, 1. On mannan tó treówianne *confidere in homine*, Ps. Th. 117, 8. On ealdor-men tó treówianne *sperare in principibus*, 9. II. *to be true* to a person:—Dõþ swá ic hãte ic eów treówige gif gẽ ðæt tácen gegáþ sõð geleáfan *do as I bid; I will be true* (or *gracious*, v. treów, III) *to you, if you use that sign* (*circumcision*), *true sign of belief* (cf. sete tácn sõð gif ðũ wille on mẽ habban holdne freónd, 139, 17–22; Gen. 2311–2313), Cd. Th. 140, 7; Gen. 2324. III. *to prove* one's self *true, clear* one's self *from a charge of untrue conduct:*—Gif hwá óðerne tión wille . . . gif hẽ hine treówian wille, in .xii. ciricum dõ hẽ ðæt, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 8. Gif hẽ hine triéwian wille, ðæt hẽ tó ðære lẽne fácn ne wiste, ðæt hẽ mõt, 19; Th. i. 74, 7. [Penne he þe treowede alre best, þenne beswikes tu heom, Laym. 3413. Him þ ha treoweð on, Kath. 1327, note. Þeo luue . . . þu treowest hire, Misc. 94, 42. Putifar trewið his wives tale, Gen. and Ex. 2037.] v. ge-treówian (-trýwian); treówan, treówsian, trũwian.

treów-leás; *adj.* I. *faithless;* perfidus:—Wẽnstũ ðæt ic sceole sprecan tó ðissum treówleásan men (*the sorcerer, Simon*), Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. Simon cwæþ: 'Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle mîne dæda mid heora wordum onwendan.' Ðũ cwæþ Neron tó Petre: 'For hwon wǽron gyt swá treówleáse?' 175, 26. Treówleásra *perfidorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 54: Wulfst. 186, 3. Ðara treówleásra (*perfidorum*) cyninga beboda, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 35. Trióleásra, Rtl. 59, 23. Trîwleásra, 24, 21. II. *without belief, infidel;* infidelis:—Se ðe ne gîmþ ðara ðe his beóþ hẽ widsæcþ Godes geleáfan and hẽ biþ treówleás *qui suorum curam non habet, fidem negavit, et est infideli deterior*, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 3. [*O. Sax.* treu-lôs *perfidus: Icel.* trygg-lauss.] v. ge-treówleás.

treówleásness, e; *f. Faithlessness:*—Trêuleásnis (-lẽsnis) *perfidia*, Txts. 85, 1533. Ðonne lærþ ũs Godes engel smeáunge ymbe Godes beboda . . . ðonne lærþ ũs se deófol treówleásnesse Godes beboda (*unfaithfulness to God's commands*), Wulfst. 233, 19. v. ge-treówleásness.

treów-líc; *adj. True, faithful.* [*Icel.* trygg-ligr *trustworthy.*] v. ge-treówlíc, *and next word.*

treówlíce; *adv. Faithfully, truly:*—Ic dõ swýðe treówlíce ymb hý *fiducialiter agam in eo*, Ps. Th. 11, 6. [Ich leote ham treowliche luuien ham, Marh. 13, 32. Þe luue is treouliche iuestned touward him, A. R. 218, 13. Þouȝ ȝe be trewe of ȝowre tonge and trewliche wynne, Piers P. i. 177. *O. H. Ger.* triulîhho *fideliter:* Icel. tryggliga.] v. ge-, un-treówlíce.

treów-loga, an; *m. One who fails to keep faith, one who fails in loyalty to his leader:*—Ða hildlatan holt ofgeáfon týdre treówlogan ða ne dorston ær daredum lâcan on hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe *those laggards in fight relinquished the wood, pitiful false ones to plighted faith, who dared not with darts sport in their liege lord's great need*, Beo. Th. 5686; B. 2847. [The treulogo (*Judas*), Hẽl. 4622.]

treów-lufu, e, an; *f. Faithful love:*—Wæs seó treówlufu (*the love of the disciples to Christ after the ascension*) hât æt heortan, Exon. Th. 34, 7; Cri. 538.

treówness, e; *f. Trust, confidence:*—God ðũ eart mîn frôfer, mîn trẽwnes, and mîn tôhopa, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 15. v. or-treówness (-trýw-ness).

treów-ræden[n], e; *f. The state* or *condition of being faithful* or *true:*—Swá ic ðé lære lǽst uncre wel treówrædenne *as I teach you, maintain our state of mutual faithfulness*, Cd. Th. 139, 5; Gen. 2305. Cf. hold-ræden.

treówsian, trýwsian; *p.* ode. I. *to engage, pledge one's self:*—Him cõmon ongeán .vi. cyningas and ealle wið trýwsodon (wið hine getreówsodon, col. 1), ðæt hî woldon efenwy[r]hton beón on sæ and on lande *six kings came to meet him, and all solemnly engaged to co-operate on sea and on land*, Chr. 972; Th. i. 225, col. 2. Se munuc ðe mynster næbbe cume tó scíre biscope and trýwsie (-ige) hine sylfne wið God and wið men ðæt hẽ þreó þing healdan wille, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 7: vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 25. II. *to prove* one's self *to be true, to clear* one's self *from a charge of untrue conduct:*—Gif hẽ hine trýwsian wylle, ðæt hẽ tó ðære lẽne fácn ne wiste, ðæt hẽ mõt, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 7 note. [Þas weord ich wulle þe treosien þurh mine god *I will prove to thee the good faith of these words by an oath*, Laym. 8489. Trousien, 8315. The word also means *to trust:*—Þe king him treousede on, 9308.] v. ge-treówsian; treówan, treówian.

treów-steall, es; *n. A place where trees are planted, a plantation:*—Hit cymþ tó Wulfúnes treówstealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 11. Óð ðæt treówsteall; ðonnon of ðan treówstealle, v. 297, 24. Óð Æðelstánes treówsteal, 298, 12. Cf. wæter-steall, *and next word.*

treów-stede, es; *m. A place where trees are planted:*—Iung treów *vel* treówstede *arbusta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 8.

treów-teoru *resin:*—Trêuteru *bapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 58: *bapys*, 10, 76. v. teoru.

treówþ, triéwþ, trýwþ, e; *f.* The word is used sometimes in plural with force of singular. I. *truth, good faith, honour:*—Ðær dydon þeáh Rómâne lytla triéwþa ðæt him ða wæron láde ðe hiera hláford beswican *there, however, the Romans acted a little honourably* (in hoc solo Romanis circa eum fortiter agentibus), *in that those who had betrayed their lord were detestable to them*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 17. II. *fidelity:*—Heora gemynd þurhwunaþ for heora trýwðe wið God, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 12. III. *a covenant, an assurance of good faith:*—Ðis ys ðære treówðe blód ðe Drihten eów behẽt *hic est sanguis foederis, quod pepigit Dominus vobiscum*, Ex. 24, 8. In treówþe geþeóded gástlíces

freóndscipes *spiritalis amicitiae foedere copulatus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 9. Mid ænigere treówðe *quolibet pacto*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 34. Treówða *foedera, pacta*, 404, 9. Treófða *foedera*, 416, 47. Hié nánra treówþa him ne wéndon búton ðæt hié mid ealle forweorþan sceolde *they expected no terms for themselves, but that they must entirely perish*; the Latin which this seems intended to translate is:—Non secus ac si capta esset, turbata civitas fuit, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13. Ic gemunde mínra treówða ðe ic Abrahame behét *recordatus sum pacti mei*, Ex. 6, 5. Gif gé míne treówða gehealdaþ *si custodieritis pactum meum*, 19, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ga-triuwida *confidentia*; missa-triuwida *diffidentia, suspicio*: *Icel.* tryggð *faith, truce*.] v. ge-, un-treówþ.

treów-þrág, e; *f. A season of good faith* or *trust*:—Men leahtras oft geceósaþ treówþrág is tó trág *men often prefer vice to virtue, the time when good faith is kept is all too short* (?), Exon. Th. 354, 37; Reim. 57.

treów-wæstm *fruit of a tree*:—Treówwæstmas wurdon ðære nihte þurh forste swíðe fornumene, Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 2. Þurh wæstma forweorþenesse, ægðer ge on corne and eác on eallon treówwæstman, 1103; Erl. 239, 3.

treów-weorþung, e; *f. Tree-worship*:—Wé lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde treówwurþunga and stánwurþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 30. Cf. Wé forbeódaþ ǽlcne hǽðenscipe . . . ðæt is, ðæt mán weorðige . . . stánas oððe æniges cynnes wudutreówa, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 17–21. v. Grmm. D. M. c. 21.

treów-wyrhta, an; *m. A wood-wright, worker in wood, carpenter, joiner*:—Treówwyrhta *lignarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 10: 73, 29. Se Treówyrhta segþ:—Hwilc eówer ne notaþ cræfte mínon, ðonne hús and mistlíce fata and scypa eów eallum ic wyrce? Se Smiþ andwyrt:—Eálá Tŕ̀wwyrhta, for hwí swá spryest ðú?, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 9–17. Ic hæbbe treówwyrhtan *habeo lignarium*, 30, 1.

treów-wyrm, es; *m. A caterpillar*:—Hé salde treówyrme westmas heara *dedit erugini fructus eorum*, Ps. Surt. 77, 46. [A treworme *terudo, trunos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 223, col. 1.] v. leáf-wyrm.

trêpe (?), trype (?), tryþe (?), es; *m. A troop, band*:—Blódige trépas † werodu *sanguineas acies*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 18. [*From Low Latin* tropus *or* trupa (?); cf. *Fr.* troupe: *Span.* tropa: *Ital.* truppa.]

treppan; *p.* te. I. *to tread*:—Hé trepeþ *terit*, Kent. Gl. 144. [Cf. Halliwell's Dict. trap *to tramp*: *Du.* trappen *to tread, trample*: *O. Frs. Ger.* treppe *a step*.] II. *to trap*:—Hió [tr]e[p]te *inretivit*, Kent. Gl. 211. v. be-træppan, *and next word*.

treppe, træppe (v. (?) colte-træppe (= *colt-trap?*) *ramnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 47), an; *f. A trap*:—Ic beswíce fugelas mid treppan *decipio aves decipula*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* trapo *tenda*. From this Low Latin *trappa*, hence French *trappe*, which perhaps helps to determine the form of the later English word:—To lacchenn þe þurrh trapp, Orm. 12301. A mous caught in a trappe, Chauc. Prol. 145. A trappe *brida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 264, 8. Trappe for myce *muscipula, decipula*, trappe to take wythe beestys *tenabulum*, trappyd or betrappyd *decipulatus, illaqueatus*, Prompt. Parv. 499.]

trêu, trêw *a tree*, trêwan, trêwness, tribulaþ. v. treów, treówan, treówness, trifulian.

-tricce *in* ge-tricce (q.v.) *tractable* (?). [Cf. (?) *Du.* trekken *to pull*: *Dan.* trække.]

tridwet ? *in* getridwet spere *hasta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 40.

triéwan. v. treówan.

trifet, es; *n. Tribute*:—Trifetum *tributis*, Kent. Gl. 426. [*O. H. Ger.* tribuz. From Latin.]

trifulian; *p.* ode *To pound, grind, triturate*:—Se ðe pílaþ *vel* tribulaþ *pilurus* vel *pistor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 26. Gebærn tó ahsan, dó eced tó, trifula swíðe, Lchdm. ii. 150, 3. Menge eall tógædere, and trifolige, 186, 10. [*From Latin* tribulare.] v. ge-trifulian, *and next word*.

trifulung, e; *f. Grinding, pounding, threshing*:—In trifelunge *in tritura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 21.

trîg (trig?). v. trêg.

trimes(-is), es; trimessa, an; *m.*: trimes[s], e; trimes[s]e, an; *f.*: þrimes; *gender uncertain*. I. as a weight, *a drachm*:—Genime ánes trymeses gewége, Lchdm. i. 74, 21. Ánre tremese wége, 72, 11. Genim áne (ánne, MS. O.) trymesan gewége, 78, 13. Nime áne trymessan fulle, 76, 6. Twégra trymesa, 78, 24. Twéga trymessa, 70, 15: 72, 26. .iiii. trymesan, 76, 22: 78, 8. Feówer trymesan, 76, 1, 10, 16. *De ponderibus incipit. Solidos tres* trymisss, Txts. 113, 80. II. as a coin, (a) not in England:—Trymes *staterem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 27. Lidrine trimsas (trymsas) *asses scorteas* (*corteas*), Txts. 38, 31. Liþerene trymsas *asses corteas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 18. (b) in England, *a coin of the value of three pence*. The gen. pl., *þrimsa, þrymsa*, occurs several times in the section headed Nordleóda laga, Th. i. pp. 186, 188. [*O. H. Ger.* drimisa (-issa), trimisa *dragma*. *From Latin* tremissis, tremisia.]

trinda, an; *m. A round lump, a ball*:—Geóte tó trindan ... wyrce tó trindan, Lchdm. iii. 14, 10, 13. [Cf. Onn heffness whel all ummbetrin (*round about*), Orm. 17563. *O. Frs.* trind, trund *round*: *Dan. Swed.* trind; omtrent *about*: *Dan.* trindes *to grow round*.] v. trendan, trendel.

trinnu-byttae. v. treów-byt.

triumpha, an; *m. A triumph, the entry into Rome of a victorious general*. The following explanation of the term was inserted by Alfred in his translation of Orosius:—Ðæt hié triumphan hêton, ðæt wæs ðonne hié hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon, ðonne wæs heora þeáw ðæt sceoldon ealle hiera senátus cuman ongeán heora consulas æfter ðæm gefeohte, siex míla from ðære byrig, mid crætwéne, mid golde and mid ginstánum gefrætwedum, and hié sceoldon bringan feówerféte twá hwít. Ðonne hié hámweard fóran, ðonne sceoldon hiera senátus rídan on crætwénum widæftan ðæm consulum, and ða menn beforan him drífan gebundene ðe ðǽr gefongene wǽron, ðæt heora mǽrþa sceoldon ðý þrymlícran beón. Ac ðonne hié hwelc folc búton gefeohte on heora geweald geniéddon, ðonne hié hámweard wǽron, ðonne sceolde him man bringan ongeán of ðære byrig crætwéne, se wæs mid scolfre gegiered, and ǽlces cynnes feówerféte feós án, hiora consulum tó mǽrþe, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 22–35. The explanation is called forth by the passage: Heora án consul forsóc ðone triumphan, ðe him mon ongeán brohte . . . and sǽde, ðæt hié hæfden bet gewyrht, ðæt him mon mid heáfe ongeán cóme ðonne mid triumphan, 17–21. Hió nolde ðæt hié mon drífe beforan ðæm triumphan, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 29. Noldan hié dón ðone triumphan beforan hiora consulum, 4, 7; Swt. 182, 1: 4, 10; Swt. 202, 24.

triwen. v. treówen.

trod, es; *n.*: trodu, e; *f. A track*:—Be trode gestolenes yrfes. Gif mon trode bedrífþ forstolenes yrfes of stæðe on óðer, ðonne befæste mon ðæt spor landes maunum . . . Gif mon secge ðæt man ðæt trod áwóh drífe, ðonne mót se ðe ðæt yrfe áh trodað (trod óð?) tó stæðe lǽdan, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 3–11. Gyf him hundred bedrífe trod on óðer hundred, L. Edg. 4, 5; Th. i. 260, 3. Secga ænigum ðara ðe tírleáses trode sceáwode, hú hé on weg ðanon feorhlástas bær, Beo. Th. 1691; B. 843. [Þe dunes underuoð þe treden (trodes, MS. T.) of him suluen, A. R. 380, 26. Cf. treoden, l. 18. Yf thou trowyde . . . That thi witt . . . Commys of thiselfe and nozt of Gode, That es grett pryde and fals trode, R. Brunne. Of his trodus no sygne ther nasse, Chron. Vilodun. Halliwell, from whose Dictionary the last two passages are taken, gives *trod* = foot-path: see also E. D. S. Pub. Lincoln. *Icel.* troð; *n. a treading*. Cf. þe þet trodded wel and ofsecheð wel ut his owune feblesce, A. R. 232, 17.] v. wíg-, wíðer-trod.

trog, es; *m.* I. *a trough, tub, basin, vessel* for containing liquids or other materials:—Trog *albeus, genus vasis*, Txts. 109, 1140: *canthera*, 49, 425: Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 7. Lege on hátne stán on troge, geót hwón wæteres on, Lchdm. ii. 326, 5: iii. 30, 9. Dó on troh háte stánas, ii. 68, 5. Hé sende ðæt wæter in trog (*peluem*), Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 5. Man sceal habban trogas, Anglia xiii. 264, 14. v. wín-trog. II. *a trough-shaped thing, a cradle, a boat*:—Cilda trog *conabulum*, Txts. 51, 492. Cf. ciltrog *cune*, 115, 154. Hé wæs biddende ánes lytles troges, ðæt hé mehte his feorh generian *exiguo contentus latere navigio*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 15. III. *a water-pipe, conduit*. v. mylen-trog. IV. *a basin of water* (?):—Of ðæm forda on ðone sǽtroh, of ðæm troge on ðone hǽþenan byrgels, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 456, 32. Tó trogan, 434, 15: 435, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* trog *alveus, alveolus, collectaculum, canalis*: *Icel.* trog.]

trog-hryog *a ridge where there is a trough of water* (?):—On troh-hrycg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 17.

Trógia. v. Tróia.

trog-scip, es; *n. Some kind of boat*. The Latin words which it translates are *littoraria* and *tonsilla*; the ordinary meaning of the latter is, *a sharp-pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore*, so perhaps trogscip means *a boat fastened to the shore, to which another was moored*:—Trohscip *littoraria* vel *tonsilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 29: *littoraria*, 48, 2: 64, 4.

troh, tróh. v. trog, þróh.

Tróia, Trógia *Troy*:—Tróia, Grêca burg, áwésted wæs, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 20. Trógia burg barn, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 4. Tróia burg ofertogen hæfde léga leóhtost, Met. 9, 16: 26, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* Tróia: *Icel.* Trója.]

Tróiána (-e?); *pl. The Trojans*:—Alra tácna gehwylc swá Tróiána þurh gefeoht fremedon, Elen. Kmbl. 1287; El. 645. Ymb ealra ðara Tróiána gewin, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 13. Ðæt mére gewinn Grêca and Tróiána, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 9, 7: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 3. (In the corresponding passage of the metres, Met. 26, 12, Fox has *Tróia gewin*, while Grein gives *Tróiána*.)

Tróiániscc; *adj. Trojan*:—On ðæm Tróiániscan gefeohte, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 2: 1, 11; 50, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* Tróiánisc.]

Tróiesc, tróisc; *adj. Trojan*:—Hé gelíce ðý Tróiescan (Tróiscan, Bd. M. 306, 20) wæle ealle ða landbigengan wolde út ámêran *tragica caede omnes indigenas exterminare contendit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 6. [Of þan Troyscen monnen, Laym. 410.] v. traisc.

trondendi. v. trandan.

tropere, es; *m. One of the service books of the Church, that which contained the tropes* (*tropus* cantus ecclesiastici genus); troparium. v. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiae Anglicanae, I. p. xxxvii:—.i.

tropere, Chart. Th. 430, 10. Ðonne ðû tropere haban wille, ðonne wege ðû ðîne swi[þ]ran hand, and tyrn mid ðînum swiþran scyteltingre ofer ðîne breóst foreweard, swilce ðû notian wille, Techm. ii. 119, 10; 12. [A tropere *troparium*, Wülck. Gl. 617, 38: 755, 3. A tropery, 719, 34. A tropure, 648, 33 (all 15th cent. glosses).]

trûa. v. trûwa.

trucian; *p.* ode. I. *to fail* in doing something:—Ne trucaþ heora nân ôna ðurh unmihte ac ðurh gecynde ânre Godcundnysse hî wyrcaþ ealle ǽfre ân weorc *no one of them alone fails through want of power, but through the nature of one divinity they all work always the same work*, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 27. Cneów truciaþ *the knees fail*, Lchdm. ii. 242, 14. II. *to fail* a person (*dat.*), *be wanting* in duty to a person:—Hê undergeat ðæt his gesworene men him trucedan, and ágéfon hera castelas him tô hearme, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 32. III. *to fail, come to an end*:—Trucaþ *periclitatur*, ic trucige *periclitor* (the passage is: Propria manu perire non licet, absque eo ubi castitas *periclitatur*; but the glosser seems to have taken the word to mean more than *is endangered*, and to have taken it as meaning *is lost*), Hpt. Gl. 468, 78-469, 1. [Him trucode ealle his mycele cræftes, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 2. Him trukeþ his iwit, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 38. Heo is afered leste þeo eorðe hire trukie, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 15. Heo trukieð treoðen to halden, Laym. 16861. Þa iseh Hængest þ his help trukede, 16416. Wære þe nauere nulle trukien, 17171. Ȝif bileaue him trukede, A. R. 230, 19. Ne schal him neauer tintreohe trukien *incredulos supplicio dampnat eterno*, Kath. 1796: 403. Þis bold . . . neuer truke ne schal, Misc. 97, 122. Til domes dai ne sal it troken, Al middelerd ðerinne is loken, Gen. and Ex. 105.] v. ge-trucian.

trûgian. v. trûwian.

truht (trûht?) *a trout*:—Truht *tructa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 74: 77, 64. [From Latin.]

trull. v. turl.

trum; *adj. Firm, strong*; firmus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 236, 8. I. of material things, lit. or fig.:—Hê is mê trum weall, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 127. Seó burh Asor wæs swíðe trum gefyrn and manegra burga heáfod *Asor antiquitus inter omnia regna hasc principatum tenebat*, Jos. 11, 10. Trumre underwreþincge *firmo fulcimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 69. On trume stôwe *in locum munitum*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. Fáh wǽran ða ancras swá trume and swá þurhwuniende, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10. Trume and torhte tungol, Exon. Th. 58, 11; Cri. 934. Ofer ealla truma ceastra . . . Hwæt getácniaþ ða truman ceastra *super omnes civitates munitas . . . Quid per civitates munitas exprimitur?* Past. 35; Swt. 245, 6. Weal ðý trumra, Exon. Th. 281, 23; Jul. 650. Biþ Drihten ûre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Mid weallum and geatum and ðâm trumestum locum getimbrade *muris, portis, ac seris instructa firmissimis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 27. II. of living things, (a) *strong, sound, having physical health* or *strength*:—Trum *validus* vel *vegetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 21. Gedafenaþ sacerde, ðonne hê mannum fæsten scrífeþ, ðæt hê wite hwylc se man sig, trum þe untrum (*validus an invalidus*), L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 25. Ðonne se mon his lîchoman hǽlo forsihþ, ðonne ðonne hê wel trum biþ tô wyrceanne ðæt hê wile, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 5. Wæs eft swá êr on his lîce trum, Andr. Kmbl. 2953; An. 1479. Heorot hornum trum, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Eofor tôþmægenes trum, Menol. Fox 499; Gn. C. 20. Ða truman (cf. hâlan, l. 3) . . . ða untruman *incolumes . . . aegri*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 5. (b) *strong, able to resist, fortified* against:—Wiðˊ eallum nǽdrum hê biþ trum, Lchdm. i. 92, 4. Wiðˊ eall nǽddercyn hê biþ trum, 244, 3. Trume wiðˊ deófla nîþum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Sécaþ gê Drihten and gê beóþ teónan gehwylce ful trume, Ps. Th. 104, 4. (c) in reference to moral qualities, *strong, steadfast, firm*:—Ne biþ nân man trum ðurh God, bûton se ðe hine undergyt untrumne þurh hine sylfne, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5. Iacobus trum in breóstum, Menol. Fox 266; Men. 134. Lǽt mê on ðînum wordum wordan trumne *confirma me in verbis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 28. God écne and trumne, Cd. Th. 297, 30; Sat. 525. Englas trume and torhte, Exon. Th. 55, 15; Cri. 884. III. of non-material things, *firm, stable, strong*:—Ðæt môd ágðer ge trum ge untrum *animus et infirmus et fidelis*, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 3. Ân strica ðære ealdan ê ne biþ forgǽged, ôð ðæt hî ealle gefyllede beón Þus trum is seó ealde ê, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 2. Trum *ratum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 25. Gif ðû mid trumre heortan (*firmo corde*) gelŷfest, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 43. Heó âhte trumne geleáfan, Judth. Thw. 9; Jud. 6. Eówer geleáfa biþ þe trumra, gif gê gehŷraþ be Godes hâlgum, Homl. Th. i. 556, 27. v. med-, mis-, un-trum.

-trum. v. ge-trum.

truma, an; *m.* I. *a troop* of soldiers. v. trymman, I. 6, II. 2:—Truma *acies, exercitus*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 13. Hê fêrde mid fyrdlîcum truman and ða burh gecode, Jos. 11, 10: Homl. Ass. 113, 356. Truman *aciem*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 69. Hê gesette ða menn on ânne truman, ðe mon hiora mǽgas êr on ðæm londe slôg, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 19. Hê hæfde eahta and eahtatig coortana, ðæt wê nû truman hâtaþ, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 33. Ða ísnodan truman *ferratas acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 52. II. *order* of troops, *array*:—Hê ðæt folc bûton truman lǽdde *he led the army without keeping any order*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 14. III. *a support*. v. wyrt-truma. [Breken Modredes trume, Laym. 28352. Þat eadi trume of meidenes, H. M. 21, 33. Ðu (*Jacob*) and ðin trume ben . . . to me welcume, Gen. and Ex. 1829. Hauelok was a ful god gome, He was ful god in eueri trome, Havel. 8.] v. fyrd-, ge-, scild-truma.

trumian; *p.* ode *To become strong, recover from illness*:—Ðâ cwæþ hê ðæt gewunalice word ðara frêfrendra: Truma ðê hraþe and wel *dixit solito consolantium sermone: Bene convalescas et cito*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 9. Hine gestôd sumu untrymnis . . . sôna swá hê trumian (*convalescere*) ongan, 4, 1; S. 564, 46. v. ge-trumian.

truming, e; *f. Gaining strength, recovery*:—Cwydas dôn truminge getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 30.

trum-lîc; *adj.* I. *firm, strong, stable*, (a) of material things, lit. or fig.:—Tǽceþ ûs se torhta trumlîcne hám, burhweallas beorhte scînaþ, Cd. Th. 282, 30; Sat. 294. Ðâ geseah ic gyldenne wingeard trumlîcne and fæstlîcne *vineam solidam auro miratus sum*, Nar. 4, 28. Columnan swíðe trumlice and fæste *columnae solidae*, 4, 21. (b) of non-material things:—Seó ealde gesetness ys eall swá trumlîc, swá swá se Hǽlend sǽde on his hâlgan godspelle, Jud. 15; Thw. 159, 29. Kynewyrðe rǽd and trumlîc, Anglia viii. 308, 33. Ðæt ôðer lîf dætte fæstre beón scolde and trumlîcre (*stabilior*), Past. 52; Swt. 411, 1. II. *hortatory, of exhortation*:—Hê ðam cyninge sende trumlîc ǽrendgewrit, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 19 note. v. next word.

trumlîce; *adv.* I. *firmly, strongly, steadfastly*:—Trumlîce *firmiter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 236, 8. Ða gôdan weorc, ðeáh ðe hié beforan monna eágum ðyncen trumlîce gedôn *etiam quae humanis oculis fortia videntur*, Past. 34; Swt. 237, 2. Ðæt leód and lagu trumlîce stande, Wulfst. 74, 8. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlîcne cynedôm trumlîce up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 19. Trumlîcor *firmius*, Rtl. 34, 26. Freóndscype trumlîcust (*firmissime*) wunaþ, Sciut. 197, 18. II. *in a way that encourages* (?):—Ungeleáffullnise trumlîce (*strongly* (?): but the Latin is *clementer*) gedréad bid, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 13.

trumme. v. trymman.

trumnaþ, es; *m. Strengthening, confirmation*:—Swilc God wyrceþ gǽsta lîfes tô trumnaþe, Exon. Th. 147, 18; Gû. 729.

trumness, e; *f.* I. *firmness, strength, certainty*:—Trumnesse *firmitatem*, Kent. Gl. 840. Ðînes geleáfan trumnesse wê witon, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 18. Wê witon ðæt manega clericas nyton hwæt byþ *quadrans*, ac wê willaþ his mihta and his trumnysse hêr geswutelian, Anglia viii. 306, 28. II. *health*:—Ða truman sint tô manianne ðæt hié gewilnigen mid ðæs lîcumau trumnesse ðæt him ne losige sió hǽlo ðæs môdes ðý læs him ðý wirs sié gif hié ða trumnesse ðære Godes giefe him tô unnyte gehweorfaþ *admonendi sunt incolumes, ut salutem corporis exerceant ad salutem mentis; ne, si acceptae incolumitatis gratiam ad usum nequitiae inclinent, dono deteriores fiant*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 6-8. III. *confirmation, support*:—Drihten trumnes mîn *Dominus firmamentum meum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1: 24, 15: 72, 4. Ðæra apostola tweónung næs nâ swá swíðe heora ungeleáffulnys, ac wæs ûre trumnys, Homl. Th. i. 300, 34. Hê týmde tô Basilies tǽcinge for his trumnysse, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 10. Ealle trumnysse hlâfes hê forcnâd *omne firmamentum panis contrivit*, Ps. Spl. 104, 15. IV. *a firm place, the firmament*:—Bid trumnys on lande on heáhnyssum dûna *erit firmamentum in terra in summis montium*, Ps. Spl. 71, 16. Weorc handa his bodaþ trumnyss[e] ł staþol (*firmamentum*), Ps. Spl. 18, 1. v. trymness.

trus, es; *n. Fallen leaves and branches or twigs as material for fuel*:—.vi. fôdra truses ślice geáre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. lii. 169, 10. [*Icel.* tros; *n. leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel.*]

trûð, es; *m. A player on a trumpet, an actor, buffoon*:—Trûð *liticen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 7: Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 66 (the word occurs in a list of terms connected with amusements). Com sum trûð tô ðæs biscopes hîrêde, se ne gŷmde nânes lenctenes fæstenes, ac eode him tô kicenan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 59. Trûþas *histriones*, gligmon *mimus, jocista, scurra, pantomimus*, tumbere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 41-44. As an illustration of the character of the trûð see Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, Bk. iii. c. 3, §§ 4, 7, where one picture is given of dancers accompanied by trumpeters, and another of a dancing bear attended by a trumpeter. [*Icel.* trûðr *a juggler.*] v. next word.

trûð-horn, es; *m. The trumpet of a* trûð, q. v.:—Trûðhorn *lituus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 67. Trûðhornes *salpistae* (the passage is: Horrorem belli et classicae salpistae metuentes), Hpt. Gl. 422, 77.

trûw, e; *f. Faith*:—Ðû hæfst ongyten ða wonclan trûwa ðæs blindan lustes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* trûa, trûwa *fides*: *Icel.* trû.] Cf. treów.

trûwa, trûa, an; *m.* I. (*good*) *faith*:—Heriaþ ûre Drihten, se ðe ne forlæt on hine gelŷfende and ða ðe hihtaþ on his micclum trûwan, Homl. Ass. 112, 321. Ðam ânum ic healde mînne trûwan ǽfre, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 56. II. *faith, belief, confidence, trust*:—Se trûwa (trûa, Cott. MSS.) micelre orsorgnesse *fiducia magnae securitatis*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 12. Be geleáfan oþþe trûwan *de fide*, Scint. 126, 16. For ðam micclan geleáfan and for ðam sôdan trûwan ðe heó symle hæfþ tô

Gode, Homl. Ass. 29, 125. Hē hine gefullode mid fullum trūwan ðæt hē geleáfful wǽre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 9. Sē ðe mid dysīcum trūwan and mid gylpe sum wundorlīc ðing on Godes naman dōn wile, Homl. Th. i. 170, 28. For ðæs cræftes trūwan (trūan) *from confidence on account of that art*, R. Ben. 95, 6: 46, 16. Habbaþ Godes trūwan *have faith in God*, Mk. Skt. 11, 22: Sciut. 127, 1. Gif hopan trūwan wē nabbaþ *si spei fiduciam non habemus*, 33, 9. Habbaþ eów trūwan *habete fiduciam* (Mt. 14, 27), Homl. Th. ii. 388, 25. Hira godas on ðām hig trūwan hæfdon *dii eorum, in quibus habebant fiduciam*, Deut. 32, 37. Hig nefdon nǣnne trūwan tō nǣnum folce *they could not trust any people*, Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 24. Gif heó it swā gehylt, swā ic hire trūwan tō hæbbe *as I have confidence in her* (*that she will do*), Chart. Th. 527, 34. III. *a solemn assurance of good faith, a covenant, word*:—Se Frysa lēt hine faran on his trūwan, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 22. Ic sette mīn wedd on ēcne trūwan (*in foedus sempiternum*), Gen. 17, 19. Ic behēt mīnne trūwan *pepigi foedus*, Ex. 6, 4. IV. *faithful care, protection*:—Ic hine nam on mīnne trūwan *ego in meam hunc recepi fidem*, Gen. 44, 32. [*O. Frs.* trouwa: *Icel.* trūa.] v. ge-, ofer-trūwa.

trūwian; *p.* ode *To trust, confide*:—Ic trūwige *fido* . . ., ic trūwige *confido*, ic trūwode *confisus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 204, 14–16. I. with dat., *to trust* to:—Donne ða fortrūwodan him selfum tō swīðe trūwiaþ *dum protervi valde de se praesumunt*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 6. Ða ðe hyra weorcum trūwiaþ, Exon. Th. 52, 24; Cri. 838. Ðā ðā ic him betst trūwode, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 12: Beo. Th. 3991; B. 1993. Secgaþ ðǣm welegum, ðæt hī tō wel ne trūwigen ðissum ungewissum welum (*sperare in incerto divitiarum suarum*), Past. 26; Swt. 181, 15. Heó ongan his wordum trūwian, Cd. Th. 40, 35; Gen. 649. I a. *to trust* something to a person:—Se Hǣlend ne trūgude hine sealfne him, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 24. I b. *to trust* to a person for something (clause with *ðæt*):—Hygd bearne ne trūwode, ðæt hē wið ælfylcum ēþelstōlas healdan cūðe, Beo. Th. 4370; B. 2370. II. with gen. *to trust* in:—Geáta leód trūwode mōdgan mægnes, Beo. Th. 1343; B. 669. Hē his wīsna trūwade, drohtes on ðære ǣðle, Exon. Th. 171, 30; Gū. 1134. Hwý hié ðara geearnunga hiora dīgelnesse (and diégelnesse, Hatt. MS.) and ǣnette bet trūwien ðonne ðære hū hié ōðerra monna mǽst gehelpen *qua mente utilitati ceterorum secretum praeponit suum*, Past. 5; Swt. 46, 2. II a. with gen. and clause:—Hē widres ne trūwode ðæt hē sǽmannum onsacan mihte *he did not trust in resistance, that he should be able to repel the seamen*, Beo. Th. 5899; B. 2953. III. with prepositions (be, on, tō), *to be confident* about, *trust* in, on, *or* to:—Ða ðe trūwiaþ on him *qui confidunt in eis*, Ps. Spl. 134, 18. Ealle his wǽpnu ðe hē on trūwude *universa arma in quibus confidebat*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Ða burhware trūwodon tō ðam wealle, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 446. Trūa on Crist, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 34. Ðæt ūre nān be him sylfum tō dyrstelīce ne trūwige *that none of us be overconfident about himself*, 82, 26. Ne trūwige nān man be ælmesdǽdum oððe on gebedum, būtan ðære foresǽdan lufe, i. 54, 11. IV. with a clause, *to trust* that:—Ic trūwige, ðeáh, ðæt sum wurðe ālbrird þurh God, L. Ælfc. P. 3; Th. ii. 364, 17. [Muge we wel trowen al . . . he misfoð, O. E. Homl. i. 67, 209. Þu ne wolldesst nohht trowwenn mine wordess, Orm. 214. Wan hii þe trouep alre best, Laym. 3413 (2nd MS.). Mon þe he wel trowede on, 2351. Wile he trowe me, Havel. 1656. *Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* trowe. *Goth.* trauan: *O. Sax.* trūôn (*with gen. or prep.*): *O. H. Ger.* trūên, trūwēn (*same govt. as English*) *confidere*: *Icel.* trūa *to trust, believe* (*dat. or prep.*).] v. for-, ge-, or-trūwian; ofer-trūwod; treówian.

trūwung, tryccan, tryddian, trym, trymeud-līc, trymeness, trymes, trymian, trymig. v. ge-trūwung, -trūgung, ge-tryccan, treddian, trem, trymmend-līc, trymness, trimes, trymman, un-trymig.

trymman, trymian; *p.* trymede. I. *to make firm or strong*, (1) of material objects, *to construct strongly*. v. trum, I:—Ðæt hē trymede getimbro, Cd. Th. 18, 20; Gen. 276. Gē ðone weall ne trymedon ymbe hira hūs *non opposuistis murum pro domo Israel*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 19. (1 a) of non-material objects:—Se ðe him hālig gǽst wīsaþ and his weorc trymaþ, Exon. Th. 124, 2; Gū. 333. Dagas syndon trymede *dies firmabuntur*, Ps. Th. 138, 15. (2) of physical health or strength, *to give strength to, strengthen*. v. trum, II a:—Hlāf trymeþ heortan mannes *panis cor hominis confirmat*, Ps. Th. 103, 15. Onlegen tō trymmaune ðone magan and tō bindanne æfter ūtsihtan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 24. (3) of mental or moral strength, *to confirm, establish, give strength to* mind or heart. v. trum, II c:—Sōð Metod ðīn mōd trymeþ, Cd. Th. 170, 9; Gen. 2809. Hē trymede heora heortan mid Godes geleáfan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 21. Gǽst, se his hyge trymede, Cd. Th. 249, 23; Dan. 534. Engel hine elne trymede, Exon. Th. 113, 21; Gū. 161. Ðæt man Godes cyricean fæste tremede, ge lǽwede men ge hādode, Blickl. Homl. 43, 6. Ðæt hē hiera geleáfan trymede, Chr. 430; Erl. 10, 19. Ægðer ōðrum trymede heofonrices hyht, Andr. Kmbl. 2104; An. 1053. Strangie man and trymme (trumme, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 4) hī mid wīslīcre Godes lage, Wulfst. 267, 21. Hē ongon his sefan trymman, Exon. Th. 169, 4; Gū. 1089. On ðǣm medwīsan is tō trymmanne (trymmianne, Cott. MSS.) swā hwæt swā hié ongietan mǽgen ðæs godcundan wīsdōmes *in istis aedificandum est, quidquid de superna sapientia cognoscitur*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 10. (3 a) as an ecclesiastical term, *to confirm*. v. un-trymed. (4) of abstract objects, *to corroborate, confirm* an agreement, a grant, testimony, statement, etc. v. trymmend, II:—Ic, Berhtwulf, ðās mīne gesaldnisse trymme and fæstna in Cristes rōde tācne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 5, 33: 47, 20. Gif ic cȳðnisse trymno *si ego testimonium perhibeo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 31. Ðæt trymeþ sió hālige ē, ðǽr hió cuæð, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 12. Wē trymmaþ *adstipulabimur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 28. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wordum trymede *servavi testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 168. Ðæt trymede sanctus Paulus, ðā hē cuæð ðæt . . ., Past. 11; Swt. 73, 2. Trymme hē eal mid wedde ðæt ðæt hē behāte, L. Edm. B. 5; Th. i. 254, 17. Trymmendre (*confirmanti*) spræce, Mk. Skt. 16, 20. (5) *to give as surety*:—Trymide *commendabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 22. Trymede, 15, 25. Hī geræddon ðæt man tremede gīslas on ēgðer healfe, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 6. (6) *to trim, to set in firm order, array* troops. v. truma:—Hié hié būtan ðæm geate angeán Hannibal trymedon, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 17. Ðæt hié on morgenne hié forð trymedan ongeán heora feóndum, Blickl. Homl. 201, 35. Hī trymedon hī fæstlīce ongeán, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 31. Swylce ðǽr man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 31. (6 a) of abstract objects, *to settle, arrange*:—Hē ðǽr ðone winter wunode and swā his sīþfæt trymede and tō Rōme com *ibi hiemem exigens sic Romam veniendi iter repetiit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27. (7) *to strengthen* with words, *exhort, encourage, comfort*:—Hī hī mid wrǽdum wordum trymmaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Drihten is swīðe mildheort, se ūs trymede and lǽrde; hē cwæþ: 'Nelle ic ðæs synfullon mannes deáð,' Blickl. Homl. 97, 32: Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 39: Andr. Kmbl. 927; An. 463. Heáhcyning spræce trymede tilmōdigne, Cd. Th. 130, 27; Gen. 2166. Gē hyra sefan trymedon on frōfre, Exon. Th. 83, 23; Cri. 1360. Swā hȳ hine trymedon, 110, 7; Gū. 104. Bēgen gebrōþru beornas trymedon, wordon bēdon, Byrht. Th. 140, 49; By. 305. Ðīne lāreówas, ða ðec tō gōde trymmen, Exon. Th. 301, 4; Fa. 14. Lǽran sceal mon geongne monnan, trymman and tyhtan, 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46: 280, 33; Jul. 638. Wordum trymman, Andr. Kmbl. 856; An. 428. Ðā ongunnon hī hine geornlīce trymman and lǽran *coeperunt diligenter exhortari*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 30. Trymian, Byrht. Th. 132, 17; By. 17. Ðū trymmende eard mec *exhortatus es me*, Ps. Surt. 70, 21. Tremegende *monens*, R. Ben. 4, 15. II. *intrans.* (?) (1) *to become strong*:—Monig sceal siþþan wyrt onwǽcnan; eác ðon wudubearwas tānum tȳdraþ trymmaþ eorðwelan *the woods teem with branches, grow strong* (?) *with the wealth of earth*, Exon. Th. 191, 7; Az. 84. (2) *to be arrayed*. v. truma:—Gāras trymedon, blicon bordhreóðan, bȳman sungon, Cd. Th. 187, 28; Exod. 159. Fōr fyrda mǽst, fēðan trymedan, Elen. Kmbl. 70; El. 35. v. getrymman.

trymmend, es; *m.* I. *one who strengthens* or *supports*:—Ðū mē wǽre trymmend *firmamentum meum*, Ps. Th. 70, 3. II. *one who makes a formal agreement*. v. trymman, I. 4:—Trymmend *stipulatorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 2.

trymmend-līc; *adj. Hortatory*:—Trymendlīc *exortatorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 17. Hē mid trymme[n]dlīce ǽrendgewrite hī gestrangode *epistola illos exhortatoria confortaverit*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 15. Eác swylce ðæm cyninge hē sende trymmendlīce (-līc, Bd. M. 146, 9) gewrit *misit regi literas exhortatorias*, 2, 17; S. 520, 19.

trymmian. v. trymman.

trymming, e; *f.* I. *a strengthening, confirming, establishing, edification*:—Se cyning ðæt mǽre hūs (*the temple*) Gode betǽhte him and his folce tō trymminge and tō gescyldnysse wið ælces yfeles onscyte, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 22. Nū wylle wē eów secgan sum ðing ðe eów mǽge tō trymminge *that may serve for your edification*, Homl. Ass. 26, 50. Tō geleáfan trymminge *for the confirmation of belief*, 5, 111. Trimminge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 8. II. *that which strengthens* or *supports*, (a) material, *a foundation*:—Curs mōder āwyrtwalaþ trymmincge *the curse of the mother rooteth out foundations* (firmamentum, Ecclus. 3, 9), Scint. 174, 7. (b) non-material, *that which edifies*:—Wē wyllaþ sume ōðre trimminge (*edifying matter*) be ðære mǽran Godes mōder gereccan tō eówre gebetrunge, Homl. Th. i. 448, 9. v. ge-, ymb-trymming.

trymness, trymeness, e; *f.* I. *firmness*. v. trumness, I:—Heora wites ne biþ trymnes (trymenis, Ps. Surt.) *non est firmamentum in plaga eorum*, Ps. Th. 72, 3. Hiora trymnisse liomana *suorum firmitate membrorum*, Rtl. 32, 15. II. *that which makes firm, a support, prop*, (a) literal:—Man ða ilcan studu ūtan tō gesette tō trymnesse (wrǽde, col. 1) ðæs wāges (*in munimentum parietis*) . . . tō trymnesse (fultume, col. 1) ðæs hūses *in fulcimentum domus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 21–36. (b) figurative:—Drihten, ðū eart mīn trymenes (-nis, Ps. Surt.) *Dominus firmamentum meum*, Ps. Th. 17, 1. Ðū eart mīn trymnes (trymenis, Ps. Surt.), 30, 4. (c) *a firm place, fastness*. v. trumness, IV:—Biþ trymenis (*firmamentum*; rodor, Ps. Lamb.) in eorðan in heánissum munta, Ps. Surt. 71, 16. III. *a strengthening, a confirmation*, (a) of a statement, agreement, etc.:—Trymnes *confirmatio, assertio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 27. Tō trymnisse *testamento*, Rtl. 191, 33. Trymnessum *adstipulationibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 7: 3, 63. (b) of *or* in a purpose, belief, etc.:—Ðā wæs

gestrangod Agustinus mid trymnysse ðæs eádigan fæder *roboratus confirmatione beati patris Agustinus*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 13. (c) *a strengthening by words, an exhortation*:—Trymnes *exortatio*, i. *monitio, doctrina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 77. Trymnises *exortationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 5. Mid stefne his hâligre trymenesse (trymnisse, Bd. M. 106, 26) and lâre *voce sanctae exhortationis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 18. Trymnyssum *exhortationibus*, 1, 7; S. 477, 3. Trymenessum, 5, 22; S. 644, 6. v. ge-, un-trymness.

trymsas. v. trimes.

trymþ, e; *f. Strength, support*:—Ealle getrymednesse ł trymðe hlâfes hê forgnâd *omne firmamentum panis contrivit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 16. v. un-trymþ.

tryndyled, tryw, trywa, trywan, trywe, trywen, trywian, trywsian, trywþ. v. trendeled, treów, treówa, treówan, treówe, treówen, treówian, treówsian, treówþ.

tū (*two*), tū (*thou*), tuā, tuāes. v. twēgen, þū, tweó, tweógan.

tucian (*or* tūcian?; in Piers P. (v. infra) *touked* occurs, but the form of the noun is *tokkere* as well as *touker*, Prol. 100 A-text, and Halliwell gives *tucker* = fuller as a western word); *p.* ode *To treat ill, to afflict, harass, vex*:—Unrihtwîse cyningas ðe ðis wêrige folc wyrst tuciaþ (*quos miseri torvos populi timent tyrannos*; ða unrihtwîsan cyningas . . . ðe ðis earme folc heardost ondrêt, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 26–29), Met. 24, 60. Hê heora fela ofslôh and tô sceame tucode *percussit Philisthiim ingenti plaga*, Jud. 15, 8: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 11. Hî man swang and tô ealre yrmðe tucode *they were scourged and treated to* (*afflicted with*) *every misery*, i. 23, 106. Hî man tô wæfersŷne tucode mid gehwilcum wîrum, ii. 28, 129. Swingan and tô ealre sorge tucigan, i. 23, 715. Noldon hî nâ cweþan ðæt hit wære wîte . . . and noldan nænne þingere sêcan, ac lustlîce hî woldan lætan ða rîcan hié tucian æfter hiora âgnum willan *nec hos cruciatus esse dicerent, defensorumque operam repudiarent, ac se totos accusatoribus judicibusque permitterent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 14. [Ure Louerd was on fele wise rewliche tuked, O. E. Homl. ii. 21, 32. He was so scheomeliche ituked and so seoruhfuliche ipined, A. R. 366, 3. Leccherie tuked hire al to wundre & þreat to don hire schome, H. M. 17, 10. Ha tuked ure godes to balewe & to bismere, Kath. 551. Þu tukest wroþe and uvele Hwar þu miht over smale fuȝele, O. and N. 63. Cloth with taseles cracched, Ytouked and ytented, Piers P. 15, 447. Tuck *to pinch severely*, Devonshire: *to smart with pain*, Wilts., Halliwell's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* zocchôn *rapere, diripere*.] v. ge-, mis-tucian.

tuddor. v. tūdor.

tude, an (?); *f. A shield*:—Tude *parma*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 9. Tudenarda (tudena, rauda (?), tuderanda (?)) *scutorum*, 424, 5.

tūdor, tuddor, es; *n. That which grows from another* (used of animals or of plants), *offspring, progeny, product, fruit*:—Tūdor oððe cyn *propago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 33. On ða tîd wæs ofor eorþan tuddres æþelnes, Blickl. Homl. 115, 10. Hê tŷdreþ ælc tūdor, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 10. I. of human beings, (a) *a child*:—Tudder *pignus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 9. Bearn *vel* tudder *soboles* vel *proles*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 64: *foetus*, i. *fructus, partus, filius, soboles*, ii. 148, 35. 'Đū cennest sunu.' Mid ðŷ ðe heó gehŷrde ðone fruman ðæs godcundan tuddres, Blickl. Homl. 7, 20. Tūdre *foetu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 34. Gyf hwylc wîf hæbbe on hyre innoðe deádboren tuddur, Lchdm. i. 166, 4. Hyt ðæt tudder of ðam cwiðan gelæðeþ, 296, 2. Tuddra *pignora*, Hymn. Surt. 32, 7. (b) in a general sense, *offspring, race, breed, family, children*:—Tuddor *prosapia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 71. Tudder (*maternae generationis*) *propago*, Hpt. 522, 30. Wê oncneówan ðæt ðæt tuddur ne grôwan mihte of swylcum gesinscype *didicimus ex tali conjugio sobolem non posse succrescere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 5. Moncynnes tuddor, Exon. Th. 86, 32; Cri. 1417. Fruma ælda tûdres, 151, 16; Gû. 796. Gôdes tûdres gesælig *bona sobole felix*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 34: 3, 18; S. 546, 39. Wæstmbærnysse tuddres *faecunditatem sobolis*, 1, 27; S. 493, 8. Sunu gôdes tuddres *filium bone indolis*, Scint. 177, 6. Ára ðînum earmum eorþan tûdre (cf. help ðînum earmum moncynne, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 11), Met. 4, 31. Tûdre fyllaþ eorðan, incre cynne, sunum and dohtrum, Cd. Th. 13, 2; Gen. 196: 92, 27; Gen. 1535: 107, 12; Gen. 1788: 169, 18; Gen. 2801. Tô teónan manna tûdre *to the hurt of mankind*, Exon. Th. 270, 3; Jul. 459. Ðæs teámes wæs tuddor gefylled unlytel dæl eorðan gesceafta, Cd. Th. 97, 16; Gen. 1613. Ðonne ðæt flæsc nâuht elles ne sêcþ bûton tûdor *nisi fructum propaginis non quaerere*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 5. God weorðaþ eorþan tuddor, Exon. Th. 43, 13; Cri. 608. II. of animals:—Wôcor eorðan tûdres *every kind of animal*, Cd. Th. 79, 18; Gen. 1313: 86, 34; Gen. 1440. Setl ælcum eorðan tûdre, 79, 3; Gen. 1305. Deáþ spyreþ æfter ęghwelcum eorþan tûdre, diórum and fuglum, Met. 27, 10. Treófugla tuddor cŷðdon eádges eftcyme, Exon. Th. 146, 9; Gû. 707. Ðû seofone genim tûdra gehwylces, Cd. Th. 80, 29; Gen. 1336. II a. of human beings and animals:—Tuddor bið gemêne incrum (*the woman and the serpent*) orlegnîð, Cd. Th. 56, 19; Gen. 914. Se egorhere eorðan tuddor eall âcwealde, bûton ðæt earce bord heóld heofona frea, 84, 24; Gen. 1402. III. of plants:—Beorc byþ blêda leás, bereþ tânas bûtan tûdre, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 29; Rûn. 18. Brengþ eorþe ælcne westm and ælc tûdor ælce geâre, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 14: Met. 29, 58. IV. metaphorical:—Weá wæs ârêred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 27; Gen. 988. Đonne mæg hê cennan ðæt tûder ryhtes geðohtes (*prolem rectae cogitationis*), Past. 15; Swt. 97, 8. Ôþre tuddru synna *cetera sobolis peccatorum*, Scint. 112, 4. [Deor and fishshes and fugeles and here tuder, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 17.] v. eorþ-, magu-, sige-tûdor, *and next word*.

tûdor (?); *adj. Prolific*:—Tuddre *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 35. v. tûdor-full.

tûdor-fæst; *adj. Prolific, fruitful*:—Tûdorfæstum *foetosis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 15.

tûdor-fôster, es; *m. Nourishment of offspring*:—Æfter ðon tuddorfôstre *vel* of ðâm sîþborenum *de post fetantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 81.

tûdor-full; *adj. Prolific, fertile, fruitful*:—Tudderfulle, teámfulle *vel* tuddre *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 34. On tudderfullum *fetosis, copiosis, fecundis*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 5, 7.

tûdor-spêd, e; *f. Abundance of offspring*:—Him engla helm tuddorspêd onleác . . . lêt weaxan eft heora rîmgetel, Cd. Th. 166, 24; Gen. 2752.

tûdor-teónde *producing offspring* or *fruit*:—Hêt sæs and eorðan tuddorteóndra teohha gehwilcre wæstmas fêdan, Cd. Th. 59, 5; Gen. 959: 201, 14; Exod. 372.

tulge; *cpve.* tylg; *spve.* tylgest; *adv. Strongly, firmly*; but the word undergoes a similar change to that which is seen in the case of *swîde* q. v., and is used with much the same force as that word:—Him beóþ under tungan tulge swearte ædra *he has under his tongue very black veins*, Lchdm. ii. 106, 23. Tylg *propensior* (*-or* from *-us* in Erfurt Gloss.), Txts. 84, 743. Ic bî mê tylgust secge ðis sârspell *I make this lament mostly about myself*, Exon. Th. 458, 5; Hy. 4, 95. [Nes þ naht wunderlic þ he þone deaþes deg swa unforht abad, for þon þe hit nes deaþes deg ac hit (his MS.) wes tylig Drihtnes blisse deg *it was not wonderful that he awaited the day of death so fearless, for it was not the day of death, but it was rather the day of the joy of the Lord*, Anglia x. 145, 160. Se ealles tylgest romanisce þeawe song in Godes circan *he sang chiefly after the Roman manner in God's Church*, 142, 36. (These two passages are from a MS. of the first half of the 12th century.) *O. Sax.* tulgo *very*. Cf. *Goth.* tulgus *steadfast*; tulgitha *safety, a stronghold*; tulgjan *to confirm*.]

tumbere, es; *m. A tumbler, dancer, player*:—Gligmon *mimus, jocista, scurra*, gligman *pantomimus*, tumbere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 42–44. Tumbere oððe gligman *histrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 6. [The feminine form *tumbestre* occurs in later English: Herodias douȝter, that was a tumbestere, and tumblede byfore him, Halliw. Dict. Than comen tombesteres Fetys and smale, Chauc. Pard. T. 477. See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, Bk. iii. c. v. § 3. Cf. A tumbler *saltator* (in a list headed *nomina jugulatorum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 218, col. 1: *saltatrix*, 216, col. 2; *and see* tumbullere *saltatrix*, in the note. Tumlare, tumblar *volutator, volutatrix*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Tumbelyster *tornatrix*, Wülck. Gl. 616, 47.] v. next word.

tumbian; *p.* ode *To tumble, dance*:—Đâ tumbude (*saltavit*) ðære Herodidiscean dohtur beforan him, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6. Tumbode, Mk. Skt. 6, 22. [Þe wenche þat tombede (*v. r.* tomblede), Trev. iv. 365. Cf. Tumblide, Wick. Mt. 14, 6. Tumlyñ *voluto, volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Eroud swore to here that tumbled yn the flore, Halliw. Dict.] v. preceding word.

tūn, es; *m.* I. *an enclosed piece of ground, a yard, court*:—Tuun *eors* (= *cohors*), Txts. 52, 281. Tūn *choors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 32: i. 291, 12. Yna (hŷna ?) tûnes tâcen is ðæt ðû sette ðîne swŷþran hand brâdlinga ofer ðînne innoð, Techm. ii. 126, 15 (cf. gang-tūn). Harewyrt lytelu oftost weaxeþ on tûne (*in a garden*), Lchdm. ii. 132, 8. v. æppel-, apulder-, ber-, cafer-, cyric-, deór-, gærs-, gang-, leáh-, lîc-, wyrttūn. II. as a technical English term, (1) in its simplest form, *the enclosed land surrounding a single dwelling*:—Gif man in mannes tūn êrest geirneþ .vi. scillinȝum gebête; se ðe æfter irneþ .iii. scillingas; siþþan gehwylc scilling, L. Ethb. 17; Th. i. 6, 16. (2) where there were many dwellings, *a manor, vill*, '*an estate with a village community in villenage upon it under a lord's jurisdiction*,' v. Seebohm's English Village Community, c. v. See also Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. vii: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s.v. town: Green's Making of England, c. iv: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. p. xxxix; in the last its frequent occurrence in English local names is noted:—Ego, Plegrêd, aliquam terre unculam emi et Êðelmôde, hoc est în healf tûn, que ante pertinebat tô wilburgewellan, ðet land healf and healfne tûn hiis terminibus circumcincta . . . hanc casam supranominatam ic, Êðelmôd, Plegrêde donabo, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 66, 27–67, 3. Ic wille ðæt man frîgæ hæalue mîne men on ælcum tûne for mîne sâwle, and ðæt man dêle æal healf ðæt yrue ðæt ic hæbbæ on ælcum tûne, iii. 273, 4–6. Gif în cyninges tûne man mannan ofsleá, .L. scill. gebête, L. Ethb. 5; Th. i. 4, 4. On eorles tûne, 13; Th. i. 6, 9. Æghwilc man æt ðam tûne, ðe hê tô hŷre, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 30, 1. Beó hê on carcerne on cyninges tûne, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. 60, 9: Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 14. Gif se gereáfa ðis oferheald, gebête .xxx. scill., and sié ðæt feoh gedæled ðâm þearfum ðe on ða[m] tûn[e] synd, ðe ðis ungefremed wunie, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 12. Hê wæs on ânum

ðæs cyninges tûne nôht feor fram ðære forespreccenan byrig fordon ðe hê ðær hæfde âne cyricean and ân resthûs . . . Ðæt eác swylce his ðeáw wæs on ôþrum cyninges tûne tô dônne *erat in villa* (in 544, 14 *tûn* translates *vicus*) *regia non longe ab urbe de qua praefati sumus. In hac enim habens ecclesiam et cubiculum . . .; quod ipsum et in aliis villis regis facere solebat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 20–29. Ciólulf sealde Eánmunde his mêge ðisne tuun (cf. Ego Cialulf dabo Eanmunde cognito meo aliquam partem terre iuris mei, hoc est in Dorobernia ciuitate, id est in longitudo .vi. uirgis et in latitudo .iii., 87, 27–31), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 10. Ðis sind ðara feówer tûna londgemêra, iii. 77, 32. Ðær hê râd betwuh his hâmum oþþe tûnum (*villas*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 11. v. tûn-cyrice, -gebûr, -gerêfa, -incel, -land, -mann, -scîr, -steall, -stede; tûnes-mann, -tûningas. II a. where the residential character of the *tûn* is the prominent one, the buildings or inhabitants being referred to:—Ðâ ongan se tûn bernan, ðâ forburnon ealla ðara monna hûs ðe on ðæm tûne wæron, Shrn. 90, 3–5. Ðes tûn (*villa*) wæs forlâeten, and ôþer wæs getimbred, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 11. Hê eode tô ðære cyricean ðæs tûnes (*villulae*), 5, 12; S. 627, 20. Hê hæfde ðæt biscêrice .L. wint' æt Scîreburnan, and his lîc liþ ðær on tûne (*or* tûne = cyrictûne?), Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 20. Ðone tûn ðe hê oftust on eardode gyt mon his naman cneóðeþ *cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime habitare solebat usque hodie cognominatur*, 2, 20; S. 522, 23. Wæs in ða tîd ðeáu Ongelcynnes folcum, ðæt ðonne mæssepreóst in tûn (*villam*) com, hî ealle gesomnodon Godes word tô gehŷranne, 4, 27; S. 604, 16. Ðæt cumende folc of eallum tûnum (*viculis*), 2, 14; S. 518, 9: 4, 27; S. 604, 26. Hê com tô ðâm ymbgesettum tûnum (*circumpositas ad villas*), and ðâm dwoliendum bodade, 604, 13. Se ðe reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge, and hê hit kŷþe tô þrîm tûnan, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 12. Hê âslât ða tûnas ealle ymb ða burh *discissis viculis in vicinia urbis*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 21. III. referring to the towns of Roman Britain:—On Swalewan streáme se ligþ be Ceterelit tûne (*vicum Cataractam;* the Roman station, Cataractonium), Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Hêr Cynewulf and Offa gefuhton ymb Benesingtûn, and Offa nam þone tuun, Chr. 777; Erl. 54, 2. Cûþwulf feaht wiþ Bretwalas and iiii tûnas genom, 571; Erl. 18, 13. (See Green's The Making of England, c. iii.) Ceáwlin monige tûnas genom, 584; Erl. 18, 24. IV. in a general sense, *a habitation of men*:—Lengtentîma gæð tô tûne on .vii. id. Feb. (cf. sumor gæð tô mannum on .vii. id. Mai, 25) *spring comes to our dwellings on the 23rd of February*, Anglia viii. 312, 19. Se mônþ gæð on Sunnandæge on tûne (cf. cymð se mônð tô mannum, 14: 8), 304, 12. Cymeþ on ðam ylcan dæge ûs tô tûne forma mônað, Menol. Fox 16; Men. 8: 69; Men. 34. Folcum bringð morgen tô mannum mônað tô tûne Decembris drihta bearnum, 436; Men. 219. Yldum bringð sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tô tûne, 176; Men. 89. Bringð tiida lange êrra Liða ûs tô tûne, Iunius on geard, 214; Men. 108. Oft mon fêreþ feor bî tûne (cf. *Icel.* fara um tûn *to pass by a house*) ðær him wât freónd unwiotodne *often a man travels far, passing the dwellings of men, and knows that he has no friend for himself in them*, Exon. Th. 342, 21; Gn. Ex. 146. Ær sumor on tûn gâ, Lchdm. iii. 6, 1, 3. Hwylce dæge ða mônðas gân on tûn, Anglia viii. 304, 5, 25. Cymeþ scrîðan on tûn Maius, Menol. Fox 153; Men. 78. Lencten on tûn geliden hæfde, 56; Men. 28. On folc fêreþ October on tûn, 363; Men. 183. [The phrase is found in later English, e. g. Elde cumid to tune, Misc. 133, 534.] V. where the word is used to translate Latin forms, or refers to places not in England, (1) *the residence* or *estate of a single person, an estate, farm*:—Ðîn tûn *tua villa*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 103, 7: Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 48. Hâtan his tûn ðæs anscôdan tûn *ejus habitaculum domum discalceati vocare*, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 17. Ða sende hê hine tô his tûne (*in villam suam;* toun, Wick.), ðæt hê heólde his swŷn, Lk. Skt. 15, 15: Mt. Kmbl. 22, 5. Tûne *ad prediolum suum*, Anglia xiii. 36, 258. Neáh ðam tûne (*juxta praedium;* manere, Wick.) ðe Iacob sealde his suna, Jn. Skt. 4, 5. Sceall beón se læsta dæl nŷhst ðæm tûne ðe se deáda man on lîf, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 33, 31. Wespasianus geför on ânum tûne bûton Rôme *Vespasianus in villa propria circa Sabinos mortuus est*, 6, 7; Swt. 262, 29. Hê geför on ðæm ilcan tûne (*in eadem villa*) ðe his fæder dyde, 6, 8; Swt. 264, 4: Blickl. Homl. 219, 8–9. On ðone tûn (*villam;* toun, Wick.) ðe is genemned Gezemani, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 36. Ic bohte ênne tûn (*villam;* lond, Lind. Rush.: toun, Wick.: ferme, Tindal), Lk. Skt. 14, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 372, 19–21. Iosep sealde his gebrôðrum tûn (*possessionem*), Gen. 47, 11. Fegerne tûn timbrian, Shrn. 163, 16. Tûnas *territorii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 68. Hê gemenigfylde his spêda êgðer ge on tûnum ge on landum (*tam in aedibus quam in agris*), Gen. 39, 5. Hî nemnaþ hiora land and hiora tûnas be heora naman *invocabunt nomina eorum in terris eorum*, Ps. Th. 48, 10. (2) *a collection of dwellings, a village, town*:—Tuun *vel* drop *competum*, Txts. 54, 307. Tûn, þrop, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 7 (cf. *compitum*, i. *villa* þrop, 132, 55). Tûn *pagus*, i. 54, 2. Betfage se tûn, Blickl. Homl. 77, 15. In Bethania ðæm tûne, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 6. Of. ðæm tuune (tûne, Rush.) on Galilêes mêgð *a Cana Galilaeae*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 2. Of Abian tûne (lond, Lind. Rush.) *de uico* (vico *has been read?*) Abia, Lk. Skt. 1, 5. Of ðæm tûne ðe Scariot hâtte, Blickl. Homl. 69, 6: 211, 17: 221, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 54, 3. Hê eode on ðone tûn ðe hâtte Dadissus, and ðær wunode . . . Ða bæd hê ðæs tûnes hlâford, ðæt hê môste healdan heora æceras . . . His suna wêron âfêdde on ôþran tûne, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 213–217. Se resteþ on *uico longe*, ðæt is on ðæm langan tûne, Shrn. 76, 2. Ðeáh ðû on tûn (*uicum;* lond, Lind. Rush.) gâ, Mk. Skt. 8, 26. Hê hêt ðone tûn (*uicum*) forbærnan, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 2. Bedrifen on ânne tûn *in cujusdan villulae casam deportatus*, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 292, 1. Tûnas *oppida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 70. Com micel fŷrbryne on Rômeburg, ðæt ðêrbinnan forburnon xiv tûnas *quatuordecim vicos flamma consumsit*, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 21. Fare wê on gehende tûnas (*uicos;* lond, Lind. Rush.: townes, Wick.), Mk. Skt. 1, 38: *villas*, Lk. Skt. 9, 12. [Halliwell gives *town* = court, farmyard, as a Devonshire word; and in Jamieson's Dictionary *toun*, *town* = a farmer's steading, or a small collection of houses; a single dwelling-house. 'Waverley learned from this colloquy, that in Scotland a single house was called a *town*,' Waverley, c. ix. *O. Frs.* tûn *a fence: O. L. Ger.* tûn *maceria: Du.* tuin *a fence; a garden: O. H. Ger.* zûn *sepis, maceria: Ger.* zaun *a hedge: Icel.* tûn *an enclosure* within which a house is built; *a farm-house with its buildings, homestead: Norweg.* tun *court, farmyard.*] v. burg-, neáh-, wîc-tûn; tŷnan.

tûn-cressa, an; *m.:* -cærse, -cerse, an; *f. Town-cress* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *garden-cress, nasturtium;* lepidium sativum:—Tuuncressa *nasturcium*, Txts. 79, 1359. Tûncærse, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 4, 64: i. 67, 70. Tûnkerse, 31, 50. Nim tûncersan sêd, Lchdm. ii. 90, 18.

tûn-cyrice, an; *f. A church in a* tûn (*q.v.*):—Habbe hê þat lond frê his day and his wîues, and after here bothere dæy intô þe tûnkirke, and þô men frê . . . þat lond schal intô tûnkirke . . . and þô men frê, Chart. Th. 572, 20–33. Intô ðe tûnkirke on Mardingford, 593, 2.

tunece, an; *f. A tunic, coat*:—Tunece *tonica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 62. Tunice, Scint. 144, 7. Tunicæ *tunica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 71. Hit ys mînes suna tunece, Gen. 37, 33: Exon. Th. 357, 1; Pa. 22. Hî nâmon his tunecan (*tunicam;* cyrtel, Lind. Rush.); seó tunece wæs unâsiwod, Jn. Skt. 19, 23. Ða dyde hê on his tunecan (cyrtil (-el), Lind. Rush.), 21, 7: Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Ðam ðe wylle niman ðîne tunecan (cyrtel ŧ hrægl, Lind.: ðînne tonica, Rush.), lât him tô ðînne wæfels, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 40. Ða sende him mon âne blace hacelan angeán him on bismer, and eft hié him seńdon âne tunecan ongeán, ða ðe hió tô gehéton, ðæt hê ealles bûton ârunge tô Rôme ne com (*the Latin seems to have been misunderstood, it is:* Senatus sagum, hoc est, vestem moeroris deposuit, atque antiquum togae decorem recuperavit), Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 21–24, 31. Ðæt hê ûs forgeáfe ða undeádlîcan tunecan ðe wê forluron on ðæs frumsceapenan mannes forgégednysse, Homl. Th. i. 34, 29. Hió becwið hyre betstan dunnan tunecan, Chart. Th. 537, 31. Hió an Ceóldrŷþe hyre blacena tunecena, swá ðær hyre leófre beó, 538, 6. Se ðe hæfþ twá tunecan (cyrtlas, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 3, 11: Blickl. Homl. 169, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* tunihha *tunica*. From Latin.] v. ge-tunecod

tûnes-mann, es; *m. A man living on a manor* (tûn, *q.v.*):—Gif hwilc tûnesman ênigne pænig forhæbbe, gilde se landrîca ðone pænig and nime ênne oxan æt ðam men (cf. L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 9: L. Eth. ix. 10; Th. i. 342, 25 in which 30 pence is fixed as a fine for not paying the *heorð-penig* and *Rômfeoh*, 30 pence being the value of an ox according to L. Ath. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 7: v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1: v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 31), L. N. P. L. 59; Th. ii. 300, 5. Tûnes-men, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 23. Cf. 8; Th. i. 274, 27. v. tûn-mann.

tunge, an; tung [? *in the passage:* Âlês sâwle mîne fram tunge fâcenfulre *a lingua dolosa* (but in the next verse *linguam* is glossed by *tungan*, so that perhaps *tunge* is meant for nominative: O. L. Ger. and O. H. Ger., however, have strong as well as weak forms), Ps. Lamb. 119, 2], e; *f.* I. *a tongue*:—Tunge *lingua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 56. Gif monnes tunge biþ of heáfde ôðres monnes dæ̂dum dôn, ðæt biþ gelîc and eágan bôt, L. Alf. pol. 52; Th. i. 94, 20: Exon. Th. 373, 25; Seel. *Ex.* 115. His tungan (tungæs, Lind.: tunga, Rush.) bend *vinculum linguae eius*, Mk. Skt. 7, 35. Hê his tungan (tunga, Lind. Rush.) onhrân, 7, 33. Rômâne ðæm pâpan his tungon forcurfon, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13. II. *tongue*, (1) as representing the person who speaks with the tongue:—Sió tunge bið gescinded on ðam lâriówdôme, ðonne hió ôðer lærð ôðer hió liornode, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 11. Seó tunge ðe swá monig hâlwende word on ðæs Scyppendes lof gesette, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 11. Mîn tunge mêrde ðîn weorc, Ps. Th. 70, 22. Âlŷs mîne sâwle from ðære tungan ðe teosu wylle. Hwæt bið ðê seald from ðære inwitfullan tungan? 119, 2, 3. Heora tungan sprecaþ fâcn, 5, 10. Wêron hyra tungan tô yfele gehwam scearpe, 56, 5. (2) representing the words expressed by the tongue, *words, speech, language*:—Hî mid tungan heora fâcenfullîce dydon, Ps. Spl. 5, 10. Mê inwit næs on tungan, Ps. Th. 138, 2. Fram swêsere tungan ûtoncumenre, Kent. Gl. 159. Ða betæhte Ecgferð on hâlre tungan (*in plain language*) land and bôc Dûnstâne, Chart. Th. 208, 11: 272, 5. (v. hâl.) Wið andan and wið ða micelan mannes tungan, Lchdm. i. 384, 22. Mid ðæm sueorde hiera tungna tâlinge, Past. 28; Swt. 199, 6. (2 a) *a language, speech*:—Hî sprecaþ nîwum tungum, Mk. Skt. 16, 17. (3) representing power of speaking:—Ic hæfde ðe lætran tungan, Ex. 4, 10. III. *a tongue-shaped thing*:—Heard is mîn tunge, Exon. Th. 489, 16; Rä. 78, 8. Hit hafaþ tungan lange, 439,

23; Rä. 59, 8. [*Goth.* tuggō: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* tunga: *O. Frs.* tunge: *O. H. Ger.* zunga: *Icel.* tunga.] v. under-tunge; ge-tynge.

tūn-gebūr, es; *m. A tenant in villenage, villein:*—Tūngebūr *inquilinus* (cf. genaeot *inquilinis*, Txts. 71, 1117; geneát, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 57; bigenga *tilia*, inbūend *colonus*, i. *incola, cultor, inquilinus*, 134, 24), Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 56: i. 18, 50.

tungel. v. tungol.

tūn-gerēfa, an; *m.* I. *a reeve, steward, bailiff.* v. tūn, II:—Tūngerēfa *villicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 50: *villicus* vel *actor* vel *procurator* vel *rector*, 18, 48. Dā eodon hī on sumes tūngerēfan gestærn and hine bēdon ðæt hē hī onsende tō ðam caldormen ðe ofer hine wæs . . . Dā onfēng hī se tūngerēfa *intraverunt hospitium cujusdan villici, petieruntque ab eo, ut transmitterentur ad satrapam qui super eum erat . . . Suscepit eos villicus*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 19-28. Dā com hē tō ðam tūngerēfan se ðe his caldormon wæs *veniens ad villicum qui sibi praerat*, 4, 24; S. 597, 27. Dā herede se hlāford ðære unrihtwīsnesse tūngerēfan (*uilicum*), Lk. Skt. 16, 8. II. *a praetor.* v. tūn, V. 2:—Ypolitus wæs tūngerēfa on Rōme, Shrn. 117, 9: 116, 9: Homl. Th. i. 422, 11. Hē hēt betæcan ðone diácon ðam tūngerēfan Ypolite, 426, 35.

tunge-þrum *a ligament of the tongue:*—Tungeðrum (undertungeþrum, lxxiv, 9) *sublinguae*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9.

tung-full; *adj. Loquacious, talkative:*—Tungfull mann *linguosus homo*, Scint. 81, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zungal *linguosus.*]

tungilsinwyrt *white hellebore* (Cockayne), Lchdm. ii. 120, 2. Cf. tunsing-wyrt.

tungl, tungla. v. tungol.

tunglen; *adj. Of the stars, sidereal:*—Seó tunglene heofon, Anglia vii. 12, 109, 115. Tunglenes ēþeles wlite *sidereas patriae decus*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 2.

tunglere, es; *m. An astrologer, astronomer:*—Tunglera ł wiglera *Chaldaeorum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 5. Tunglera *mathematicorum* (the passage is: Gentilitas, quae vitam veritatis expertem fato fortunae et genesi gubernari juxta mathematicorum constellationem arbitratur), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 64: 56, 68.

tungol (-ul, -el), tungl, es; *generally neuter, but pl.* tunglas *occurs:* tungla, an; *m.* I. *a heavenly body:*—Tungel *sidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 54. Mænig tungul māran ymbhwyrft hafaþ on heofonum, Met. 28, 20. Saturnes steorra wandraþ ofer ōþrum steorrum ufor ðonne ænig ōþer tungol, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 14. Swā heofenes tunglu *sicut astra coeli*, Deut. 10, 22. Sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban, swā swā tunglu habbaþ ðe wē hātaþ wænes ðisla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17-19, 22. Tungl, Met. 28, 6, 12. Men sǣdon ðæt heofones tungul (*astra*) hiora yfel flugon, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 24. Tungol, Exon. Th. 58, 12; Cri. 934: 204, 12: Ph. 96. Tunglan *lumina*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 23: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 31. Þās tunglan *haec sidera*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 90, 5. Tunglan nǣron gesceapene ǽr on ðam feórðan dæge. On ðam feórðan dæge gesette se Ælmihtiga ealle tungla, Homl. Th. i. 100, 7-9. Saturnus yfmest is ealra tungla, Met. 24, 20. Se mōna is ealra tungla nyþemest, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 38. *Astronomia*, ðæt ys tungla gang, Shrn. 152, 14. Æþelast tungla (*the sun*), Exon. Th. 204, 6; Ph. 93. Under tunglum *on earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2. Beheald ða tunglu ðæs heán heofnes, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 25: Met. 29, 4. Tungl, 28, 5. Tungel, Cd. Th. 132, 8; Gen. 2190. II. *a heavenly body other than sun or moon, a star:*—Seó sunne and se mōna and ealle tunglan (tungla, MS. R.), Lchdm. iii. 246, 23. Gewiteþ sunne and mōna and eal tungla leóht āspringeþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 23. Sunnan . . . mōnan . . . tunglena (*siderum*), Hymn. Surt. 22, 29. Fēran mid ðære sunnan betwyx ðām tunglum, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 11. Sunnan leóma torht ofer tunglas, Exon. Th. 7, 26; Cri. 107. III. *a planet* (including the sun and moon):—Ða seofon dweligendan tunglan (cf. steorran, 26) . . . Þone yfemestan hēton ða héaþenan Saturnus . . . Se feórða is seó sunne . . . Se seofoþa is se mōna, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29–38, 41. Tungel (*Saturn*), Met. 24, 23. Tungol (*the sun*), Exon. Th. 350, 25; Sch. 69: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14. Æðele tungol (*Venus*), Met. 29, 32. Mōna, gāstlic tungol, Exon. Th. 44, 7; Cri. 699. Habbaþ æðele tungol emne gedæled dæg and nihte, . . . sunne and mōna . . . þa wlitegan tungl, Met. 29, 35–39. Ða māran tungl, 9. IV. *a fixed star:*—Seó tunglena heofon, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 24, 28. V. *a group of stars, a constellation, division of the zodiac:*—Arthon hātte ān tungol on norðdǽle, se hæfþ seofon steorran . . . ðone hātaþ lēwede menn carles wæn. Se ne gǽð nǽfre āðūne under ðyssere eorðan, swā swā ōðre tunglan (tungla, MS. R.) dōð . . . ōðer tungel is on sūðdǽle ðysum gelīc, Lchdm. iii. 270, 9–15. Ðē is nū cūð ðes mōnan færeld, on hwilcum tungle hē nū is oððe on hwilce hē ðanon gǽð, Shrn. 173, 1. Under ðam circule (*the zodiac*) yrnð seó sunne and se mōna and ða twelf tunglena tācna, Lchdm. iii. 242, 3. Hys geár is ðæt hē underyrne ealle ða twelf tunglan, 248, 21, 5. [*Goth.* tuggl (uf tugglam, Gal. 4, 3; cf. under tunglum, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2): *O. Sax.* tungal: *O. H. Ger.* zungal: *Icel.* tungl *and* tungli (*wk.*) *the moon: Swed.* tungel *the moon.*] v. æðel-, heofon-, rodor-tungol.

tungol-cē; *f. Astronomy:*—Tungelcē *astronomiam, legem astrorum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 60: Anglia xiii. 38, 307.

tungol-bēre; *adj. Starry:*—Tungelbērum *astriferis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 75: 493, 12.

tungol-cræft, es; *m. Star-craft, astronomy, astrology:*—*Astralo(g)ia*, ðæt ys tungolcræft, Shrn. 152, 14. Tungelcræft *astronomia*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 47. Hī hī on tungolcræfte (*astronomiae*) lǽrdan, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Wē rǽdaþ on tungelcræfte, ðæt seó sunne biþ hwiltīdum þurh ðæs mōnelícan trendles underscyte ǽðýstrod, Homl. Th. i. 608, 31.

tungol-cræfta, an; *m. An astrologer, astronomer:*—Tungelcræftum *Chaldeorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 33: 82, 6. v. next word.

tungol-cræftiga, an; *m. An astrologer, astronomer:*—Tungelcræftig[um? v. *preceding word*] *caldeorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 28. Þreó tungolcræftegan cōman fram eástdǽles mǽgðum tō Criste, Shrn. 48, 17. Ðreá tungelcræftigo, Rtl. 2, 15. Ða tungolcræftega (-kræftgu, Rush.) *Magi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 1. Tungulkræftgum *Magis*, Rush. 2, 7, 16. From drýum ł tungulcræftgum, Lind. 2, 16.

tungolcræft-wīse, an; *f. Astronomy:*—Tungelcræftwīsan *astronomia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 4.

tungol-gesceád, es; *n. Astrology, astronomy:*—Tungelgesceád *astrologia*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 60: Anglia xiii. 38, 308.

tungol-gimm, es; *m. A starry gem, a star:*—Heofon ongeat, hwā hine torhtne getremede tungolgimmum, Exon. Th. 71, 6; Cri. 1151.

tungol-wītega, an; *m. One who prophesies by means of the stars, an astrologer:*—Tungelwītega *astrologus* vel *magus* vel *mathematicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 14: *mathematicus*, 60, 12. Dā cōmon ða tungolwītegan (*Magi*) fram eástdǽle, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 1. Tungelwītegan, 2, 10: Homl. Th. i. 78, 5: Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 28. Tuncgelwītegana, steorgleáwra *mathematicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 74. Æfter ðære tíde ðe hē gesāwode fram ðām tungolwītegum (*Magis;* drýum, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 2, 16. Hē clypode on sunderspræce ða tungelwītegan, 2, 7: Homl. Th. i. 78, 17.

tung-wōd; *adj. Tongue-mad, violent in speech:*—Uppstige sandfull on fōtum foreáldudes swā wīf tungwōd menn stillum *ascensus arenosus in pedibus ueterani, sic mulier linguata homini quieto*, Scint. 223, 13.

tunice. v. tunece.

tūnincel, es; *n. A small* tūn, *small farmstead* or *estate:*—Tūnyncel *butiuncula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 82. Tō his tūningclum *ad praediolum suum*, tūnincle *ad villam*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 63, 64.

-tūningas; *pl. m. People of a* tūn (?):—Oþ ealdingctūninga mearce oþ niwantūninga mearce, and of niwantūninga mearce *to the mark of the people of Aldington, then to the mark of the people of Newington, and from the mark of the people of Newington*, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 526, 7–8. Wudetunningca gemǽro, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 193, 10.

tuning-wyrt. v. tunsing-wyrt.

tūn-land, es; *n. Land of an estate* or *a farm:*—Ðis sindon ða londgemǽra ðæra tūnlonda ðe intō Perscōran belimpaþ *these are the boundaries of the lands forming the estate of Pershore*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 28.

tūn-līc; *adj. Of a village, rustic:*—Tūnlíc spǽc *comedia* (as if from κώμη = *vicus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 13.

tūn-mann, es; *m. A man belonging to a* tūn:—Tūnman *villanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 49. Furseus oncneów ða sāwle; se wæs his tūnman ǽr on lífe (*he had lived on the estate* (tūn) *belonging to Fursey's monastery*), Homl. Th. ii. 344, 18. v. tūnes-mann.

tūn-melde, an; *f. Orach;* atriplex hortensis:—Tūnmelde *crysolachan*, i. *aurum olus* vel *atriplex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 6.

tunne, an; *f. A barrel, cask:*—Tunne *cuba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 56: 17, 29: *cupa*, i. 24, 54: 83, 26: *cantarus, ubi aqua mittitur*, vel *ydria*, ii. 128, 11. Twā tunnan fulle hlūtres alod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 8: Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Tunnena *cuparum, modiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 73: *cuparum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 35. *Caupo* wīnbyrels oððe on tunnum, 21, 13. Nim fela tunnan, and dō hī ðǽr on innan . . . Hī wurdon dā gebrohte ealle tō ðām tunnum, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 259–307. [*O. Frs.* tunne: *Du.* ton: *O. H. Ger.* tunna *ydria, crater: Ger.* tonne: *Icel.* tunna: *Swed.* tunna: *Dan.* tønde. There are both Celtic and Low Latin forms, *tunna;* from which the English is taken is uncertain.] v. wīn-tunne.

tunne-botm, es; *m. The bottom of a cask:*—Tunnebotm (cf. bydenbotm *fundum*, in the same list 'nomina vasorum') *tympanum*, the bottom of a cask used as a drum?, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 55. [*Dan.* tønde-bund *the bottom* or *the head of a barrel.*]

tūn-rǽd, es; *m. A town-council:*—Man beád ðam tūnrǽde ðe his suna on ǽfeðde wǽron ðæt man sceolde twégen cempan gescyrpan *an order was given to the council of the town in which his sons had been brought up, that two soldiers should be equipped*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 297.

tūn-scipe, es; *m. The inhabitants of a* tūn:—Cýþe hē hit ðonne hē hām cyme; and gif hit cuce orf biþ mid his tūnscipes gewitnysse on gemǽnre lǽse gebringe. Gif hē swā ne dēð ǽr fíf nihtum, cýþan hit ðæs tūnes men ðam hundredes ealdre, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 26. Hē hēt ðone tūnscipe eallne ofsleán and ðone tūn forbærnan *mittens occidit vicanos illos omnes, vicumque incendio consumpsit*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 1. [Gif twa men oþer iii coman ridend to an tun, al þe tunscipe flugan for heom, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 35.]

tūn-scīr, e; *f. Stewardship:*—Ágyf ðine scíre ne miht ðū lencg tūn-

scíre bewitan . . . Ðonne ic bescired beó fram tûnscíre *redde rationem vilicationis tuæ, jam enim non poteris vilicare . . . Cum amotus fuero a vilicatione*, Lk. Skt. 16, 2–4.

tunsing-wyrt, e; *f. White hellebore*:—Tunsingwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *elleborum album*, and ôðrum naman tunsincgwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 258, 21–23: iii. 302, col. 1. Tun's'ingwyrt, ii. 68, 25. Cf. tungilsinwyrt. [*Tunsing* occurs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 236, 15.]

tûn-steall, es; *m. A farm-stead, farm-yard* (?):—Ober ðane ealdan tûnsteall, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 7. On ðone tûnsteal éastweardne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 193, 14. Cf. hâm-, mylen-steall, and *town-place* = farmyard, which Halliwell gives as used in Cornwall.

tûn-stede, es; *m. A village*:—Tûnstede *pagi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 30.

tûn-weg, es; *m. A road on a tûn, a private road*:—Ealles hereweg *publica via*, tuunweg *privata via*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 39–40. Tô tûnweges ende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 21. Ðær tûnwegas üt sceótaþ . . . þurh ðone tûn, vi. 235, 6.

tûr, es; *m. A tower*:—Intô ðam tûre on Lundene, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 31. Ðone weall ðe hí worhton onbûtan ðone tûr, 1097; Erl. 234, 27. Sié ginyhtsumnisse in tûrum ðînum *fiat habundantia in turribus tuis*, Rtl. 176, 13. [Manega mynstras and tûras gefeóllon, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 21. The use of the word in the Chronicle would be due to the Norman French, but in the Ritual to Latin?] v. torr.

turf; *gen. dat.* tyrf; *pl.* tyrf *and* turf; *f.* I. *a turf, sod, piece of earth with grass on it*:—Turf *gleba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 20. Ðeós wyrt of ânre tyrf manega bôgas âsendeþ, Lchdm. i. 290, 7. Hí ða flaxan gehŷddon under ânre tyrf, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 64, 16. Under âne (ânre?) tyrf, 23. Ne turf ne toft *not a sod nor a field* (i. e. neither little nor much?), Lchdm. iii. 286, 23. Tyrb *cespites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 69. Tyrf, 23, 18: *glebe*, 40, 37. Genim feówer tyrf on feówer healfa ðæs landes . . . drŷpe on ðone staðol ðara turfa . . . bere ða turf tô circean and mæssepreóst âsinge feówer mæssan ofer ðan turfon, and wende man ðæt grêne tô ðan weofode, and siþþan gebringe man ða turf ðær hí êr wêron . . . Nim ðonne ða turf and sete ðær ufon on, Lchdm. i. 398, 4–24. Turfum *glebulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 36: 80, 32. Turvum *glebulis, cespitibus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 35. Ðâ gewrohte hê weall mid turfum (cf. vallum . . . de cespitibus, Bd. I, 5), Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. On tyrf *in cespites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 16. Ða wæstmbêre tyrf *feraces glebas*, 147, 51. II. *turf, greensward, the grassy surface of the earth*:—Blôwendre tyrf *florei cespitis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 50. Sum stân mid ðynre tyrf bewrigen *lapis obtectus cespite tenui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 20. Wæter wynsumu of ðære moldan tyrf breca þ, Exon. Th. 202, 8; Ph. 66. Of disse eorþan tyrf, 222, 15; Ph. 349: 423, 21; Rä. 41, 25. Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebrôðor, 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1. [*O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* turf: *O. H. Ger.* zurba *cespes, terra avulsa*: *Icel.* torf; *n.*; torfa; *f. a turf, turf.*] v. êðel-, wangturf; torfian.

turf-haga, an; *m. An enclosed space covered with turf, a grassy enclosure*:—Ongan hê eorðan delfan under turfhagan (cf. wangstede, 1584; El 794), Elen. Kmbl. 1656; El. 830.

turf-hleów, es; *n. A shelter built of turf* (?):—Æfter furan on riscbrîdig; of rischrîðe on turfhleó; of turfhleó æfter heáfdan on Pydewyllan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 15, 26.

turl, trull *a ladle, scoop, trowel*:—Turl, scofl *trulla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 67. [A trulle *trulla*, Wülck. Gl. 617, 46. From Latin.]

turnian; *p.* ode. I. *to turn* (intrans.), *revolve* round an axis or centre:—Ða âreásan turniaþ on ymbhwyrfte, Homl. Th. i. 514, 23. Seó firmamentum tymþ symle onbûtan ûs . . . and ealle ða steorran, ðe hyre on fæste synd, turniaþ onbûtan mid hyre, Lchdm. iii. 254, 16. Hwylces gecyndes is seó heofon? Symle turniende (*volubilis*). Gif heó turniende (*volubile*) is, hûmeta ne fealð heó?, Anglia vii. 12, 108–110. Tyrninc turniendre liðeran *vertigo rotantis* (*volventis*) *fundibuli*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 66. II. of giddiness, *to turn*:—Ad tornionem capitis. Þis ys se lîcecræft be þan manne þat hym þing[þ] þ hyt turnge âbôtan hys heáfod, Lchdm. iii. 90, 8.] v. tyrnan.

turnigend-lîc; *adj. Revolving*:—Gif seó heofon turnigendlîc (*volubile*) is, Anglia vii. 12, 109 note. v. preceding word.

turnung, e; *f. Turning, rotation*:—Turnunge *rotatu*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 14.

turtle, an; *f.*: *but* turtla, an; *m. also is found. A turtle-dove*:—Turtle *turtur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 33: 77, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Ðeós turtle *hic turtur*, 9, 22; Zup. 48, 16. Gemêtt turtla nest him *invenit turtur nidum sibi*, Ps. Lamb. 83, 4. Geoffra mê tô lâce sume turtlan and sume culfran *sume mihi turturem et columbam*, Gen. 15, 9. Bringan tô lâce âne culfran and âne turtlan, Homl. Th. i. 140, 2. Bringe hê twá turtlan, Lev. 5, 7, 11: 1, 14: Lk. Skt. 2, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 210, 34. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* turtul-tûba *turtur*. From Latin.] v. next word.

turtur, es; *m.*: turture, an; *f. A turtle-dove*:—Speara gemoeted him hûs and turtur nest *passer invenit sibi domum et turtur nidum*, Ps. Surt. 83, 4. Twégen culfran briddas and twégen turturan gemæccan, Blickl. Homl. 23, 27. Tuoe (twoege, Rush.) turturas *par turturum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* turtur (Notker, Ps. 83, 4).]

Tuu, tuu, tuwa. v. Tîw, twégen, twiwa.

tuse, tux, es: *a wh. pl.* tuxan *occurs*; *m. A canine tooth or a molar tooth, a tusk*:—Tusc *genuino* (-*um*), Txts. 67, 961. Tux *caninus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 81. Monnes tux bið .xv. scill. weorð *the compensation to be paid for knocking out a man's canine tooth is xv shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 12. Cf. L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16. Hundes tux, Lchdm. i. 370, 29. Se flæsctôþ wiþæftan ðone tux *gigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 9. Mannes tuxas *canini* vel *colomelli*, i. 43, 31. Tuxas *canini*, ii. 16, 50: 128, 21: Lchdm. iii. 202, 19. Wið tôþwræce, hundes tuxas, i. 370, 26. Tuscum *genuinis*, cweorntôðum *molaribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 39. Tuxum, 40, 44. Mid tuxum *ingenuis* (= *in genuinis*?), 48, 50. Grindetôþum, tuxum *molaribus* (but see 76, 39 *ante*), 54, 46. Tuxum *ginguinis* † *ginguinibus* (the passage is: Ursorum gingivis carperentur), Hpt. Gl. 492, 1. Tuxum *dentibus* (*porcorum*), 507, 52. Heora (*the evil spirits*') tôþas wêron gelîce horses twuxan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 24. Hý habbaþ eoferes tucxas *habentes aprorum dentes*, Nar. 34, 32. Tuxan ðara leóna *molas leonum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 7. [*O. Frs.* tusk.] v. hilde-tusc, *and next word.*

tuscel, tuxl, es; *m. A canine tooth* or *a molar tooth, a tusk*:—Gefôh fox, âsleah of cucum ðone tuxl, lât hleápan âweg *catch a fox, knock out while alive the canine tooth, let the fox run away*, Lchdm. ii. 104, 12. Hý heora bân gnagaþ brynigum tuxlum (cf. byrnendum tôðum, Wulfst. 139, 11) *lacerant ignitis dentibus ossa*, Dôm. L. 14, 211. Tuxlas (*molas*) leóna tôbrycþ Drihten, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. [Twey tuxlys out of hys mouth set as of a bore, Octov. 929.] v. preceding word.

twâ. v. twégen.

twâdæg-lîc; *adj. Lasting two days*:—Twâdæglîc (twydæglîc, Bd. M. 350, 32) fæsten is genôh tô healdenné *biduanum sat est observare jejunium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8. [Cf. *Ger.* zwei-tägig: *Icel.* tví-dægra *the name of a mountain desert taking two* 'dægr' *to cross.*]

-twæccea. v. angel-twecca.

twêde; *adj. Doubled* (?), *containing two of three parts* of a whole; the word occurs mostly as substantive, *two thirds, two parts of three*:—Wylle ôþ sié twêde bewylled ðæs wôses (cf. bewyl ôþ þriddan dêl, 120, 15) *boil till two thirds of the juice are boiled away*, Lchdm. ii. 38, 11. Wylle ôþ ðæt se wêta sié twêde on bewylled (cf. 266, 31) *boil till the liquor be boiled down to two thirds*, 332, 17. Dô twêde ðæs wînes and þriddan dêl ðæs huniges *put two parts of wine to one of honey*, 306, 26. Dô ðæs meluwes twæde and ðæs sealtes þriddan dêl, 314, 5. Dô ðæs huniges twêde and ðære buteran þriddan dêl, 316, 7. Dô ðæs swefles swilcan ðara wyrta twêde *to the quantity of sulphur put twice as much of the plants*, 78, 8. Se biscop and ða hîgen âhten twêde ðæs wuda and ðæs mæstes, Chart. Th. 70, 29. Se cyning âh twêdne dêl (twegen dêlas, MSS. B. H.) weres, þriddan dêl sunu oþþe mægas, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* tuêdi *half*: *O. Frs.* twêde *two thirds*, also *half*; twêdnath *two thirds.*] Cf. twi-dêl.

-twêfan. v. ge-twêfan.

twêman; *p.* de *To divide, separate, part*, (1) *to prevent the joining of objects*:—*Dyple* (diple *signum in libris praesertim ecclesiasticis ad distinctionem oppositum*, Migne) . . . Þys tâken gesetton ða ealdan writeras on ciriclîcum bôcum, ðæt hig twêmdon oððe æfŷwdon ða gewitnyssa hâligra gewrita, Anglia viii. 334, 11. (2) *to part* what has been joined: —Man wite, ðæt hý þurh mægsibbe tô gelænge ne beón, ðe læs ðe man eft twême ðæt man êr âwôh tôsomne gedydon (cf. hí (*William and his wife*) wêron siddan tôtweamde for sibréden, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 20), L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 10. (3) *to divide, cause dissension among*:—Ðæt wê ne lâtan ûs deófol twêman, Wulfst. 272, 24. (4) *intrans.*:—Wê nellaþ, Drihten, nêfre fram ðê twêman, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 169. [Ic uulle mine kineþeode twemen mine bearnen, Laym. 2948. His attente is uorte unuestnen (tweamen, MS. C.) heorten, A. R. 252, 2. Ne mei une nowðer lif ne deað tweamin atwa, Marh. 5, 17.] v. ge-, tô-twêman; tô-twêmedness, *and next two words.*

twêmendlîce; *adv. Separately*:—Twêmendlîce *singulatim, separatim*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 51.

twêming, e; *f.* I. *division, separation, severing the connection between* objects:—Nis seó godcundnys gemenged tô ðære menniscnysse, ne ðær nân twêming nys . . . Hê (*Christ*) þurhwunaþ on ânum hâde untôtwêmed, Homl. Th. i. 40, 24–30. Ðær (*at the last day*) bið seó twêming rihtwîsra manna and âreá-ra, 616, 28. Twêming (*separation of man and wife*) is âlŷfed ðâm ðe lufiaþ swîðor ða healîcan clænnysse ðonne ða hohfullan gâlnysse, ii. 324, 3. Bið ûs sêlre ðæt wê his flêsclîcan lufe fram ûs âceorfon, and mid twêminge (*by separation from him*) âwurpon, i. 516, 11. Ûre Drihten forbeád ða yfelan twêmincge betwux twâm êwum, ii. 322, 32. II. *separation, distinction*:—Hê cwæð 'ðæs lifigendan Godes' for twêminge ðæra leásra goda *he said 'the living God' to distinguish him from the false gods*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 19.

twaltiga *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 14, *apparently an error for* palmtwig, *q. v.*

-twanc (?). v. ge-twanc.

twâ-nihte; *adj. Two days old*:—On twânihtne mônan far tô and bige land ðæt ðîne yldran âhton *when the moon is two days old, go and buy land that thy forefathers owned*, Lchdm. iii. 176, note 2.

twégen (twegen? *In the later MSS. of the Gospels* tweigen *and* twegen

are found, but ei *may represent earlier* e, *e. g.* welg, Lk. 1, 79, eige, 2, 9; *or* ē, *e. g.* wreigende, 23, 10, wreigeđ, 23, 14: *Layamon has* tweȝe, tweien; *in the Ormulum the form is* tweȝȝen); *m.*: twā, twuā; *f.*: tū, tuu, twā; *n.*: *gen.* twēga, twēgea, tweágea, twīga, twēgera, twēgra (*later Gospels have* tweigre, tweire); *dat.* twām, twēm. Besides these West Saxon are the following forms, *nom. acc.* twēgen, twœgen, tuoegi, tuoege, tuōge, tuoe, tuē; *m.*: *f.* tuoege: *gen.* tuoega, tuoe, twēgen, tuoegara, twoegra, tuoera. *Two.* I. used adjectivally:—Tuēgen stridi *passus*, Txts. 85, 1510. Twēgen (twægen, MS. E.) aldormen, Chr. 822; Erl. 62, 12. Twēgen englas, Gen. 19, 1. Ōþre twēgen sealmas, R. Ben. 37, 11. Twēgen mīne mēgas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 23. Twoegen gibrōþæra, Txts. 127, 1. Miđđý wēron onfence fīf hlāfo and twē fiscas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 41. Brýda twā, Cd. Th. 65, 33; Gen. 1075. Twā þeóda . . . twā folc, Gen. 25, 23. Sinhīwan twā, Cd. Th. 49, 9; Gen. 789. Đæt tweágea (twēgea, Hatt. MS.) bleó godweb, Past. 14; Swt. 86, 14. Of đissa twēgea (tuēga, Hatt. MS.) monna mūđe, 7; Swt. 48, 10. Twēgra gebrōđra beam ođđe twēgea gesweostra sunu and dohtor, Bd. 1, 27; M. 70, 4–5. Đissa twēga yfela āuþer, Bt. 6; Fox 16, 2. Ys đeós wyrt twēgea (twēgra, MSS. B. O.) cynna, Lchdm. i. 204, 9. Twēgra (tuoegara, Lind.: twoegra, Rush.: tweire, later MS.) manna gewitnes, Jn. Skt. 8, 17. Twoega nētna *duorum animalium*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 189, 6. Tuoera scyldigra, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 14. Hié wǽrun on twēm (tuēm, l. 30) gefylcum, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16. His wīfum twēm, Cd. Th. 66, 26; Gen. 1090: Beo. Th. 2387; B. 1191. His twām gebrōđrum, Gen. 9, 22: 19, 30. Twām (tuēm, Lind.: twēm, Rush.) hlāfordum þeówian, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24. On đysum twām bebodum, 22, 40. On twām styccum, Exon. Th. 70, 15; Cri. 1139. Ic hæbbe twēgen suna, Gen. 42, 37. Heó geseah twēgen (tuoege, Lind.: twoege, Rush.) englas sittan, Jn. Skt. 20, 12: Lk. Skt. 10, 35. Twēgen (tuōge, Lind.: twoege, Rush.) briddas, 2, 24. Ymb twēgen mōnđas, Chr. 871; Erl. 75, 28. Đæt wæter stōd an twā healfa đære strǽte, Ex. 14, 22. Twā turtlan (tuoe (twoege, Rush.) turturas, Lind.) *par turturum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 24. Hē gelǽrde twūā mǽgþa, Shrn. 131, 26. Wē habbaþ twā (tuā, Hatt. MS.) bebodu, Past. 7; Swt. 48, 13. Twā cágan (tuoe ēgo, Lind.) hæbbende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 9. Bring mē twā đa betstan tyccenu, Gen. 27, 9. Ofer tū folc, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 33. II. used substantively, (1) absolutely: —Twēgen of his leorningcnihtum, Jn. Skt. 1, 35. Twēgen of eów, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 19. Đēr twēgen (tuoe, Lind.: twēge, Rush.: tweigen, later MS.) ođđe þrý synt gegaderode, 18, 20. Twā (tuoege ł tuu wīf *duae*, Lind.: twā, Rush.) beóđ æt cwyrne grindende, 24, 41: Lk. Skt. 17, 35. Tuu in lichome ānum, Rtl. 106, 32. Twēga sang *bicinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 4. On twégra gewittnesse (in mūđ tuoe witnesa, Lind.: in mūþe twēgen gewitnesse, Rush.: tweigre, later MS.) *in ore duorum testium*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Đā sende hē twēgen (tuoege, Lind.: twēgen, Rush.) hys leorningcnihta, 11, 2. Đara scipa tū (twā, MS. E.) hē genam, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 11. Đæt wē twā (tuu, MS. T.) oþþe đreó gehýron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 28. (1 a) distributively:—Hē sende hig twām *misit illos binos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 1. Hē sende hī twām and twām, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 27: 530, 1. Đa wuniaþ twām and þrīm ætgædere (*bini aut terni*), R. Ren. 9, 15. Steorran of heofenan feóllan, nāht he ānan ođđe twām, ac swā þiclīce đæt hit nān mann āteallan ne mihte, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 21. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Wit Adam twā *we two, Adam and I*, Cd. Th. 290, 6; Sat. 411. Wer and wīf, hī tū beóþ in ānum lichoman, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 13. Hwelce twā synd wiþerweardran đonne gōd and yfel? Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 6. Wurdon đam æđelinge bearn āfēded, freólīcu tū, Cd. Th. 102, 30; Gen. 1708. Uncer twēga, 110, 9; Gen. 1835: Beo. Th. 5057; B. 2532. Đonne him mon đissa twēgea (tuēga, Hatt. MS.) hwæđer ondrǽt, Past. 27; Swt. 188, 9. Hwæđer đara twēgra (twēga, Cott. MS.) þincþ đē mihtigra? Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 15. Đyssa twīga mǽst, Lchdm. iii. 28, 15. Mon dyde him twēm đone triumphan, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 25. Wiđ him twēm, 6, 36; Swt. 294, 16. Betwih him twām, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1. Andreas wæs ōþer of đām twām (tuēm, Lind.: twēm, Rush.) *erat Andreas unus ex duobus*, Jn. Skt. 1, 40. Be đām neáhstan twām is æfter tō cweþanne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 12. Him twām *duobus ex eis*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Đā gebletsode Metod monna cynnes đa forman twā, fæder and mōder, Cd. Th. 12, 31; Gen. 194. Hē drāf of wīcum dreórigmōd tū, idese and his āgen bearn (*Hagar and Ishmael*), 169, 24; Gen. 2804. (3) in particular phrases:—Ōþer twēga, ođđe . . . ođđe *either . . . or*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26: 11, 2; Fox 34, 23. Deáh heó an tū tefleówe, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11: Exon. Th. 70, 19; Cri. 1141: Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 19. Tōsliten on twā (tuu, Lind. Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 38. On twā (tū, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 32. On twā (twuā, Cott. MS.), 38, 4; Fox 202, 27. Hī on twā fērdon *they parted*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 20. Đæt wæter wearđ tō twā tōdǽled *divisa est aqua*, Ex. 14, 21. III. used in combination with other numerals, (1) with cardinals, (a) multiplicative: —Tū hund and þreó swylce þrittig eác wintra, Elen. Kmbl. 3; El. 2. Twā hund, 1264; El. 634. Twā (tuu, Lind.: tū, Rush.), hund elna, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. On twēgera hundred penega wurþe, 6, 7. Mid twām hundred penegon, Mk. Skt. 6, 37. Twā þūsendo, Cd. Th. 189, 14; Exod. 184. (b) added to the decades:—Twā (tuoege, Lind.: tū, Rush.) and hundseofantig *septuaginta duos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 1. Hundseofontig tuoegi, Rtl. 113, 22. Nānne đara twā and twēntigra monna, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 1. (2) with ordinals:—Se twā and feówertigeđa sealm, R. Ben. 37, 14. Đane twā and syxtigeþan, 36, 16. On đære twā and twēntugođan wucan, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14, rubric. Mōna se twā and twēntigođe, Lchdm. iii. 194, 17. IV. with the force of an adverb:— Hē tōdǽlde hig twā *divisit ea per medium*, Gen. 15, 10. Đēr wearþ micel gefeoht tuā (tuwa *in three MSS.*) on geāre, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 7. Tū swā lange swā đa ōđru *twice as long as the others*, 897; Erl. 95, 12. Nymaþ twā swā micel feós *pecuniam duplicem ferte*, Gen. 43, 12. Selle man him twā swylc swylce man æt him nime, Lchdm. i. 400, 17. Seó hell ys twā swā deóp, and heó ys ealswā wīd, Wulfst. 146, 10. Seóđ đū hit twā swā swīđe swā hit ēr wæs, Lchdm. iii. 12, 21. [*Goth.* twai; *m.* twōs; *f.* twa; *n.*; *gen.* twaddjē; *dat.* twaim; *acc.* twans; *m.* twōs; *f.* twa; *n.*: *O. Sax.* twēne; *m.* twā, twō; *f.* twē; *n.*; *gen.* twēiō; *dat.* twēm: *O. Frs.* twēne; *m.* twā; *f.* twā; *n.*; *gen.* twēra, twīra; *dat.* twām: *O. H. Ger.* zwēne; *m.* zwā, zwō; *f.* zwei; *n.*; *gen.* zweio, zweiio, zweiero; *dat.* zweim: *Icel.* tveir; *m.* tvær; *f.* tvau; *n.*; *gen.* tveggja; *dat.* tveim; *acc.* tvā; *m.* tvær; *f.* tvau; *n.*]

twelf, *generally indeclinable if used adjectivally and preceding the noun, but generally in other cases declined*; *nom. acc.* twelfe; *gen.* twelfa; *dat.* twelfum. *Twelve.* I. adjectival:—Đa twelf dīne þeówas sind gebrōđru, Gen. 42, 13. Wē twelf gebrōđru wǽron ānes esnes suna, 32. Twelf (tuoelf *altered from* tuoelfo, Lind.: twelf, Rush.) tīda đæs dæges, Jn. Skt. 11, 9. Twelf wintra tīd, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Be twelf sealmum, R. Ben. 35, 6. Se tīreádga twelf sīþum hine bibaþaþ, Exon. Th. 205, 2; Ph. 106: 202, 13; Ph. 69: Cd. Th. 285, 17; Sat. 339. Mid hys twelf leorningcnihtum (đǽm twelfum đegnum, Lind.: đǽm twælf leorneras, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 20. Ymbe twelf mōnaþ *post annum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 224, 32. Tuoel đegnas hē sendeþ, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 19. *In the following instance the word is inflected*:—Ān đæra twelfa Drihtnes đegena, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 15. I a. where the numeral follows the noun:—Đā ongan hē sendan hālige weoras and geornfulle twelfe *holy men and diligent, twelve in number*; viros sanctos et industrios . . . erant numero duodecim, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 42. Hié geteáldon fēđan twelfe, Cd. Th. 192, 2; Exod. 225. Mīne suna twelfe, Salm. Kmbl. 30; Sal. 15. II. substantival, (1) absolutely:—Twelfe wǽron dǽdum dōmfæste, Apstls. Kmbl. 8; Ap. 4. Hē twelfa sum āđ sealde *cum undecim comparibus suis sacramentum fecit*, Chart. Th. 203, 1. Hē com twelfa sum (*cum duodecim militibus*), Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Gewāt xii.-a sum, Beo. Th. 4793; B. 2401. Lond twelfum hērra fæđmrímes *per bis sex ulnas eminet ille locus*, Exon. Th. 199, 20; Ph. 28. Wē gefrunon twelfe under tunglum *we have heard of twelve men beneath the stars*, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Hī twelfe (tuoelfo, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 8, 1. Hig twelfe (đa tuoelfo, Lind.) sǽdon him, 9, 12. Hē dyde đæt hī twelfe mid him wǽron (đætte hiá wēre twelfo miđ him, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 3, 14. Hine āxodon đa twelfe, 4, 10. Ealra twelfa, Beo. Th. 6322; B. 3171. Eom ic đara twelfa sum đe hē gelufade, Exon. Th. 144, 20; Gū. 681. Hē wæs ān đara twelfa (ān of đǽm twelfum, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 6, 71. Ān of eów twelfum (đǽm twelfum, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 20. Hē ætýwde him twelfum (đǽm tuoelfum, Lind.), 16, 14. Đū ūs twelfe trymman ongunne, Andr. Kmbl. 2837; An. 1421. Wē gesēgon eówre standan twelfe getealde, 1765; An. 885. *In the following instance the word is not inflected*:—Đās twelf (tuelfe, Lind.: twælfe, Rush.) se Hǽlynd sende, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 5. [*Goth.* twalif: *O. Sax.* twelif: *O. Frs.* twelef, twilif, tolef: *O. H. Ger.* zwelif: *Icel.* tólf. These forms are declinable as in English.]

twelf-feald; *adj. Twelve-fold*, (1) with a noun:—Hī gegaderodon twelf wiljan fulle. Đæt twelffealde getel getācnode đa twelf apostolas, Homl. Th. i. 190, 11: 542, 4. Twelffeald geþungennes *duodenus apex*, twelffealdum setle *duodeno solio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 14, 13. (2) used substantively:—Be .xii.-fealdum āgife hē đone ciricsceat, L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 11. Forgilde hē mid twelffealdan, L. Eth. ix. 11; Th. i. 342, 28: Wulfst. 311, 6.

twelf-gilde; *adj. To be restored twelve-fold*:—Godes feoh and ciricean .xii.-gilde *the property of the church, if stolen, is to be restored twelve-fold* (the word, however, might be a noun = a restoration of twelve times the amount stolen, cf. ān-gilde; or adverb (dat. ?), cf. ix-gylde forgylde, 4; Th. i. 4, 3), L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 4.

twelf-hynde; *adj.* As applied to a person, *of the rank for which the wergild was twelve hundred shillings*; applied to the wergild, *that must be paid for a person of such rank.* As will be seen from the passages given below, the *twelfhynde man* was a *þegn*, and his importance, as marked by the wergild and otherwise, was six times that of the *ceorl*:—Ǽnig mǽgđ, xii-hynde oþþe twyhynde, L. Ath. v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 10. Be xii-hyndum men. Gif hē sié twelfhynde, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 14. Gif hió sié cirlisc mid .lx. sciff. gebēte . . . Gif hió sié xii-hyndu .cxx. sciff. gebēte, 18; Th. i. 72, 15. Be twelfhyndes monnes wīfe forlegenum. Gif mon hǽme mid twelfhyndes monnes wīfe, hundtwelftig sciff. gebēte đam were . . . Cierliscum men feówertig sciff. gebēte,

10; Th. i. 68, 8–12. Twelfhyndes mannes burgbryce .xxx. scill . . . Ceorles edorbryce .v. scill., 40; Th. i. 88, 9–11. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelfhund scyllinga (cf. Ceorles wergild is on Myrcna lage .cc. scill. Ðegnes wergild is syx swá micel, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 1. Twelfhindus est homo plene nobilis, i. thainus cujus wera est duodecies .c. sol., L. H. 76, 4; Th. i. 581, 17. Twelfhinde, i. thaini, 70, 1; Th. i. 572, 22. See also L. W. I. 8; Th. i. 470, 14), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 13. Twelfhyndes mannes áð forstent .vi. ceorla áð; for ðam gif man ðone twelfhyndan man wrecan sceolde, hé bið fullurecan on syx ceorlan, and his wergyld bið six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19–22. xii-hyndum men twyfealdlíce be ðæs syxhyndan bóte, L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 4. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tó monbóte .xxx. scill. . . . æt twelfhyndum .cxx. (cf. ad manbotam de twelfhindo, i. thaino .cxx. sol., L. H. 69; Th. i. 572, 19), L. In. 70; Th. 146, 14. Æt twelfhyndum were gebyriaþ twelf men tó werborge, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 18, 24. Cnut cing grét . . . ealle míne þegnas twelfhynde and twihynde, Chart. Th. 308, 16: Chart. Erl. 229, 20. ¶ In the following passage where the word is used without a noun perhaps *wer* may be supplied:—Hú man sceal gyldan twelfhyndes man (= twelfhyndes weres man *a man with a wergild of twelve hundred shillings*), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 12. v. six-, twi-hynde.

twelf-nihte; *adj. Twelve days old*:—On xii-niht[n]e mónan byþ gód tó féranne oðer sé, Lchdm. iii. 178, 26.

twelfta; *ord. num. Twelfth*:—Se twelfta *duodecimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 19. Móna se twelfta, Lchdm. iii. 190, 4. Hé wæs twelfta sylf, Andr. Kmbl. 1330; An. 665. ¶ Passages having reference to Twelfth-night, the twelfth day after Christmas, Epiphany:—Ðæs (*the first of January*) embe íif niht fulwihtiid ēces Drihtnes tó ús cymeþ, ðæne twelfta dæg tíreádige hæleþ hátaþ on Brytene, Menol. Fox 25; Men. 13. Ðý twelftan dæge ofer Geohol *Epiphaniae*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8. Ðys sceal on twelftan dæg, Rubc. Mt. Kmbl. 2, 1. On twelftan éfen, 2, 19. On Wódnes dæg ofer twelftan dæg, 3, 13. Eádweard kinge com tó Westmynstre tó ðam middan wintre . . . And hé forðférde on twelftan éfen, and hyne man bebyrigde on twelftan dæig on ðam ylcan mynstre, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 14–19.

twelftig. v. hund-twelftig.

twelf-wintre; *adj. Twelve years old*:—Úre Hélend ðá hé wæs twelf-wintre, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 20: Lk. Skt. 2, 42. Tuoelfwintro *duodennis*, p. 4, 4. Heó wæs twelfwintre *erat annorum duodecim*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Se wæs xii-wintre cniht, Shrn. 118, 13. Hé hæfde áne dohtor neán twelfwintre *filia unica erat illi fere annorum duodecim*, Lk. Skt. 8, 42. Man ne sparige nánan þeófe ofer .xii. pæningas and ofer .xii.-wintre mann *no thief shall be spared above .xii. pence and above a twelve-year old person*, L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. 228, 13. Mon ne sparige nénne þeóf ofer .xii. winter (twelfwinterne, MS. B. L.) and ofer eahta peningas, 1, 1; Th. i. 198, 17. Gyf hine hwá áfylle ofer twelfwintre (ofer ðæt hé bið twelfwintre, MS. G.), L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 22. Ælc man ofer twelfwintre sylle ðone áð, ðæt hé nelle þeóf beón, 21; Th. i. 388, 6. Ælc man ðe beó ofer twelfwintre, Wulfst. 136, 17. *Perhaps in the last five passages* ofer twelfwintre *should be taken as a compound.* [*Goth.* twalib-wintrus.]

twengan; *p.* de *To pinch, squeeze, twinge*:—Gyf ðé gedrýptes wínes lyste, ðonne dó ðú mid ðínum swýþran scytefingre on ðíne wynstran hand, swylce ðú tæppian wille, and wænd ðínne scytefinger ádúne and twænge hine mid ðínum twám fingrum, swylce ðú of sumne dropan stícan wylle, Techm. ii. 125, 19. Cyrsena tác[n] is ðæt ðú sette ðínne winstran þúman on ðínes lytlan fingres lið and twenge hine siddan mid ðara swíþran hande, 124, 23. Twenge ðú mid ðínre swíðran neoþewearde þíne wynstran, 125, 1. [Þu havest clivres swiþe stronge, þu twengest þar mid so doþ a tonge, O. and N. 156. An holz stoc hwar þu þe miht hude þat me ne twenge þine hude, 1114. He twengde and schok hire bi þe nose, P. L. S. ix. 81. *O. H. Ger.* zwengen *remordere, praestringere.*]

twéntig, twégentig; *num. Twenty.* I. used adjectively, with the inflexions of the plural adjective in gen. and dat., but also with singular gen. (1) alone:—Ðis synd ðara twéntiges hída landgemæra, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 25. Mid twéntigum (twoegentigum, Rush.: tuoentigum, Lind.) þúsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. On twéntigum fótmælum, Elen. Kmbl. 1657; El. 830. Næs tó ánum dæge, ne tó twám . . . ne tó twéntigum, Num. 11, 19. Intó ðýs twéntigum hídum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. (2) with other numbers, the inflection may be omitted if the noun does not immediately follow *twéntig*:—Nánne ðara twá and twéntigra monna, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 2. Ðæt mæsten is gemæne tó ðám áu and twéntigum hídum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 29. Ymb twéntig . . . and fíf nihtum, Menol. Fox 371; Men. 187. II. used substantively, (1) alone:—Gif ðér beóþ twéntig rihtwísra, Gen. 18, 31. Án twéntig is ðara bóca ðe Adeluuold gescalde *of the books that Athelwold gave there is a score*, Chart. Th. 244, 21. Wæs ic mid ðé twéntig wintra, Gen. 31, 38. Næfde hé má ðonne twéntig sceápa and twéntig swýna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 14. Hé hæfde twém læs ðe twéntig wintra, Blickl. Homl. 215, 34. Twéntig (fífe and twoegentig, Rush.: tuéntig, Lind.) furlanga, Jn. Skt. 6, 19. (2) with other numbers:—Hundteóntig geára and seofon and twéntig, Homl. Th. i. 296, 18. Onbíd hér seofon and twéntig nihta, Blickl. Homl. 231, 5. (3) distributively:—Týnum and twéntigum on ánum inne ætgædere restan, R. Ben. 47, 7. [*Goth.* twai-tigjus: *O. Sax.* twéntig: *O. Frs.* twintege: *O. H. Ger.* zweinzug: *Icel.* tuttugu.]

twéntig-feald; *adj. Twenty-fold*:—Twéntigfeald getel *vicenarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 285, 3. Twéntigfealde *viceni*, 5; Zup. 13, 15.

twéntigoða; *ord. num. Twentieth*:—Se twénteogoða (-tigoða) *vicesimus*, se án and twénteogoða *vicesimus primus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 6. Móna se twéntigoþa . . . móna se án and twéntigoða, Lchdm. iii. 194, 5–9. Se fíf and twéntugoþa dæg þæs mónþes, Nic. 1; Thw. 1, 11. On ðære twá and twéntugoðan wucan, Rubc. Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Ðý twéntigþan dæge, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 7. On ðone tú and twéntegðan dæge, Shrn. 93, 1 (*and often*). On ðone fíf and twéntigoðan dæg, 96, 11.

twéntig-wintre; *adj. Twenty years old*:—Óð hé sý twéntigwintre oðde gyt yldra, Wulfst. 3, 1.

tweó, twý; *gen.* tweón, twýn; *m.* I. *doubt, uncertainty*:—Ðonne ðær án tweó of ádón bið, ðonne bið ðér unrím ástyred *una dubitatione succisa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 18. 'Sum tweó mé hæfþ swíþe gedréfed.' Ðá cwæþ hé: 'Hwæt is se?' '*difficiliori ambiguitate confundor.*' '*Quaenam,*' *inquit* '*ista est?*' 41, 2; Fox 244, 14. Ðú mé hæfst árétne on ðam tweón ðe ic ér on wæs be ðam freódóme, Fox 246, 12. Wé habbaþ litellne gearowitan búton tweón, 41, 6; Fox 254, 10. Ðonne secge ic eów búton ælcum tweón, 16, 1; Fox 50, 27. Ðæt hé ðæt on gehðu gespræce and tweón, Elen. Kmbl. 1332; El. 668. Tó tweón weorðan *to become doubtful*, Exon. Th. 310, 4; Seef. 69. Bútan tweón *without doubt, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly*; sine dubio, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 7: 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Hwæðer wére twégra bútan tweón strengra, Salm. Kmbl. 854; Sal. 426. Búton ælcum tweón *beyond all question*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 11: 21; Fox 72, 28: Met. 11, 1. Búton twýn, R. Ben. Interl. 17, 4: Homl. i. 190, 18. Búta tuá *utique*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 18. Ic wát ðæt hine wile tweógan . . . Ne mæg se cyning ðæne tweón eáðe gebétan? Wulfst. 3, 12. Ðér seó wíse on tweón cyme *ubi res perveniret in dubium*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 21. I a. where the subject of doubt is in the genitive:—Nis ðæs nán tweó, ðæt . . . *of this there is no doubt, that* . . . , Past. 6; Swt. 47, 10: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 20. Nis ðæs nán twý (tweó, Cott. MS.), ðæt . . . , 40, 1; Fox 234, 36. Ðám englum nis nán tweó nánes ðæra dinga ðe hí witon, 41, 5; Fox 254, 10. Ðæt hit heofoncyninges tácen wére, and ðæs tweó nére, Elen. Kmbl. 342; El. 171. Ðæt nére nénig manna ðæt mihte ðæra twégra tweón (*the doubt about the two*, cf. 854; Sal. 426, given above) áspyrian, Salm. Kmbl. 870; Sal. 434. I b. where the subject of doubt is expressed by a clause:—Nis nán tweó, ðæt ðæs andwearda wela ámerþ ða men, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Hit is nán tweó, ðæt . . . , 36, 3; Fox 178, 4. Nis nán tweó ðæt hé forgifnesse syllan nelle ðam ðe hié geearnian willaþ *there is no doubt about his not being ready to grant forgiveness to those that are ready to deserve it*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 8. Him tweó þúhte, ðæt hé Gode wolde geongra weorðan, Cd. Th. 18, 21; Gen. 276. Ðæt hálige gewrit, ðæt má nis tweó ðæt ðú geara canst *sacra scriptura, quam te bene nosse dubium non est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 2: 4, 7; S. 575, 13. Him wæs on móde mycel tweó, hwæt hié be ðære dorstan dón, Blickl. Homl. 205, 10. Ná twý ys, ðæt . . . *non dubium est, quod* . . . , Scint. 48, 10. Mid ðý sumum monnum com on tweón hwæðer hit swá wére *cum hoc an ita esset quibusdam venisset in dubium*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 26. II. *hesitation, delay*:—Búta tuiú ðú onfindes *sine mora reperies*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 4. III. *a doubtful state of things, state of indecision*:—On ðæm tweón ðe hié swá ungeorne his willan fulleodon ðá becom him Antigonus mid firde on *in this state of indecision, in which they carried out his will so reluctantly, Antigonus fell upon them with an army*; qui fastidiose ducem in disponendo bello audientes ab Antigono victi sunt, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 24. [*O. Sax.* tweho: *O. H. Ger.* zweho *dubium, ambiguitas.*] v. un-tweó; tweógan (tweón), tweón *doubt.*

tweo-. v. twi-.

tweógan, tweón; *p.* tweóde. I. with impersonal construction, *to inspire doubt into* a person (*acc.*), (a) with gen. of object of doubt:—Wé witon ðæt nánne mon ðæs ne tweóþ, ðæt se seó strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglíc weorc wyrcþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Ne tweóþ mé ðæs náuht, 36, 3; Fox 176, 16: Exon. Th. 117, 13; Gú. 223. Nánne mon ðæs tweógan ne þearf, ðæt ealle men geeudiaþ on ðam deáþe, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 34: 33, 1; Fox 120, 24. Tweógean, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1. (b) with a preposition:—Ymb ðæt ðe hiene tweóde, orn hé intó ðæm temple, and frægn ðæs Dryhten . . . Hié sculon, ðonne hié ymb hwæt tweóþ, cyrran tó hiera ágnum inngeðonce, Past. 16; Swt. 102, 4–8. (c) with a clause:—Nénne mon ne tweóþ, ðæt God sý swá mihtig, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 4: 36, 3; Fox 176, 15. Ne ðé náuht ér ne tweóde, ðætte God weólde ealles middaneardes, 35, 2; Fox 156, 30. Ðéh ðe hié ér tweóde, hwæðer hiene mon gefliéman mehte, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 15. And ðæt ðý læs tweóge, hwæðer ðis sóþ sý, ic cýþe hwanan mé ðás spell cóman *ut occasionem dubitandi subtraham, quibus auctoribus didicerim*

intimare curabo, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 20. Hine wile tweógan, hwæðer hé̊ him sóð secge, Wulfst. 3, 7. Nǽnigne tweógean ne þearf, ðæt seó wyrd geweorþan sceal, Blickl. Homl. 83, 9. Tweógan, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 8. (d) absolute:—Ic wát ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan, Met. 4, 51. II. *to feel doubt, to doubt, hesitate*, (a) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ne tweóþ ðæs nán (nǽnne, Cott. MS.) mon, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 5. Ne mæg ic ðæs nó tweógan (twiógean, Cott. MS.), 34, 9; Fox 146, 26: 35, 4; Fox 160, 18. Ðæs tweógan ne þearf ænig, Exon. Th. 147, 13; Gū. 726. (b) with preposition:—Ic nát ymbe hwæt ðú tweúst, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 13. Gif gé tweógaþ be ðǽm ælmessum, Blickl. Homl. 41, 20. Ne tweóge ðis folc (*or acc.?*) be hire untrumnesse, 143, 12. Be ðam nis tó tweógenne, ac is tó gelýfanne, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. (c) with an infinitive:—Hí ne tweódon fěrende beón tó ðam ěcan lífe, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 38. (d) with a clause:—Ic náuht ne tweóge ðæt ðú hit mǽge gelǽstan, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 31. Ðú cwist ðæt ðú náht ne tweóge ðætte God disse worulde rihtere sié, 5, 3; Fox 12, 13. (e) absolute:—Hé swýðor tweóþ ðonne se ěrra, Wulfst. 3, 10. Se ðe cuoeðas and ne tuǽs ł ne getuíga (ne twiás ł ne twióge, Rush.) *qui dixerit et non haesitaverit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 23. Gif gé ne twígaþ *si non haesitaveritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 21. Tuiúde *haesitaba'*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 7. Sume tweódun *quidam dubitaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 17. Twiódun (tuiáton, Lind.) *haesitabant*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. Ne tweóge *non cunctante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 49. Hé hine hét ðæt hé ne tweúde, ac ðæt hé wǽre ǽnræd, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 7. Ðá ðæt folc ongan tweógan on heora heortan, Blickl. Homl. 143, 8. Tó tweónne *nutabundum*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 5. Tuígendi *anceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 40. Tweógende, 7, 2. Tweógende mód, Andr. Kmbl. 1542; An. 772. Nǽnig tweógende seggend *non quilibet dubius relator*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 7. Tweógende cyningas *reges dubii*, 4, 26; S. 603, 17. Tweógende *hesitantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 22: 74, 19. [*O. Sax.* twehôn: *O. H. Ger.* zwehôn *dubitare, hesitare, cunctari.*] v. ge-tweógan, un-tweógende, -tweónde.

tweógend-líc; *adj. Doubtful, uncertain*, (1) where doubt is felt:—Tweógendlícre (*sine*) *ancipiti* (*ambiguitatis scrupulo veraciter credendum est*), Hpt. Gl. 422, 32. Hé on tweógendlícan onbide wæs (*quem cunctantem*), hwæðer hé winnan dorste, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204. 28. (2) where doubt is caused:—Is tweógendlíc ðysse worulde wela, Wulfst. 263, 11. Tweógendlícra gewrita *Apocryphorum*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 48. v. un-tweógendlíc.

tweógendlíce; *adv. Doubtingly, doubtfully*:—Sume hí twíendlíce be his lífe sprǽcon, and ðæt cwǽdon, ðæt hí nyston hwæðer hé on Godes mihte ða þing worhte ðe þurh deófles cræft, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 16. v. un-tweógendlíce.

tweógung, tweúng, e; *f. Doubt*:—Ðú mé hæfst gefrýlsod ðære tweóunge mínes módes be ðære ǽcsunga ðe ic ðé ǽcsode, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 25.

tweohsn, tweoxn *occurs in the place name* Tweoxneám = *between streams*:—Done hám æt Winburnan and æt Tweoxneám (*Christchurch, in Hampshire*), Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 27. v. be-tweohsn; tweóne.

tweó-líc; *adj.* I. *doubtful, uncertain*:—Hit biþ twýlíc, hwæðer hit on líse ǽðolige, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 24. *Dubii generis*, ðæt is twýlíces cynnes, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 6; Zup. 19, 17. Ðǽr beóþ kende *homodubii*, ðæt beóþ twílíce, Nar. 36, 18: 35, 3 note. II. *ambiguous*:—Ðá andwyrde hire se hálga mid twýlícere sprǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 14. [*O. Frs.* twí-lík (twi-?) *doubtful.*] v. un-tweólíc, *and next word.*

tweólíce; *adv.* I. *doubtfully, uncertainly*:—Tweólíce and unfæstlíce hé ǽtiéfreþ ðæs ðinges onlícnesse on his móde, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 13. II. *ambiguously*:—Ondwyrdon hié him tweólíce *responso ambiguo*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 3. v. un-tweólíce.

tweó-mann, es; *m. A creature about which it is doubtful whether it be human*:—*Homodubii* hý syndon hátene, ðæt beóþ twímen, Nar. 35, 3. v. tweó-líc.

tweón *doubt*:—Nis nán twýn, ðæt eów ne beó forgolden *there is no doubt, but that you will be requited*, Homl. Th. ii. 444, 10. Búton tweónne *without doubt*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 9. v. tweó.

tweón *to doubt*. v. tweógan.

tweóne. I. *two*; only in combination with the preposition *be*, either immediately following it (v. be-tweónum) or being separated from it by the governed noun, the two words together in either case having the force of *between*:—Be sǽm tweónum, ofer eormengrund, Beo. Th. 1721; B. 858: Exon. Th. 118, 10; Gū. 237. Be werum tweónum *among men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1116; An. 558. Hé wealdeþ be sǽ tweónum *dominabitur a mari usque ad mare*, Ps. Th. 71, 8. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in zwiskên, untar zwiskên, *in later times* inzwischen, zwischen, *for a similar growth of adverb and preposition.* II. *double, not simple*:—Tweóne leóht *vel* deorcung *twilight, a mixture of light and darkness*, crepusculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 3. v. tweónol, *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwiski *biceps, non simplex, binus*; so is under zuiskên liehten ist: *M. H. Ger.* zwischenlicht. [*Goth.* twihnai: *Icel.* tvennr.]

tweónian, twýnian, twýnan; *p.* ode. I. impersonal with dat. or acc. of person, *to cause doubt*, (a) absolute:—Mé twýnaþ (tweónaþ, MS. H.) *ambigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 13. Gyt mé tweónaþ, Homl. Th. i. 72, 30. Gif hié giet ðǽr tweónaþ, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 9. Ðá twýnude (tweónode, MS. A.) him *haesitabat*, Lk. Skt. 9, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5. Hwí twýnode ðé?, 17. (b) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ðý læs ðe hwam twýnige ðyssere ǽreccednysse, Homl. Th. i. 598, 31. Hú mæg ðé nú twýnian ðæs ěcan leóhtes?, 160, 19. (c) with a preposition:—Gif hwam twýnige be ðam geménelícum ǽriste, Homl. i. 132, 27. (d) with a gerundial infinitive:—Hwæt twýnaþ ðé, oþþe hwæt ondrǽst ðú ðé, ðone Hǽlend tó onfónne?, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 13. (e) with a clause:—Ðé ne twýnaþ nán ðing, ðæt ðú sáwle hæbbe, Homl. Th. i. 160, 21. Him twýnode be hwam hé hit sǽde *haesitantes de quo dicerit*, Jn. Skt. 13, 22. Ús ne þearf ná twýnian, ðæt wé gebyrian ne sceolon oððe heofonwarena cyninge oððe hellewítes deóflum, Wulfst. 151, 19. II. with nom. of person, *to feel doubt, to doubt*, (a) absolute:—Se ðe ná twýnaþ on heortan his ac gelýfþ *qui non hesitauerit in corde suo sed crediderit*, Scint. 127, 1. Swá hwylc swá cwyþ . . . and on his heortan ne twýnaþ (tweónaþ, MS. A.), ac gelýfþ, Mk. Skt. 11, 23. Se is lytles geleáfan, se ðe hwæthwega gelýfþ and hwæthwega twýnaþ; se ðe mid ealle twýnaþ, hé is geleáfleás, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 17–19. Gif gé habbaþ geleáfan and ne twýniaþ (tweóniaþ, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Hwí twýnedest (tweónedest, MS. A.) ðú *quare dubitasti?*, 14, 31. Sume hig tweónedon *quidam dubitaverunt*, 28, 17. (b) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ða beóþ ǽwyrigde ðe ðises twýniaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5 107. Hé behátes twíniende heofonlíces *ille promissi dubius superni*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 7. (c) with a preposition:—Ná twýna ðú ǽbútan ende *non dubites circa finem*, Scint. 27, 11. Ús is álýfed be ðisum tó twýnienne, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 16. (d) with a clause:—Hé árás, on his móde tweóngende hú heó mihte lordanes wæteru oferfaran, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 680. [Sunge monnan mei tweonian hweðer hí moten a libban, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 14. Þa wile þe heo tweoneden þus, Laym. 907.] v. ge-tweónian; tweógan.

tweónigend, es; *m. One who doubts* or *hesitates*:—Twýnigend *hic et haec anceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9.

tweónigend-líc; *adj. Expressing doubt*:—Sume syndon *dubitativa*, ðæt synd twýnigendlíce (tweóniend-, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 16. Twýnienlíce, 44; Zup. 261, 2.

tweónol, twýnol; *adj. Doubtful*:—Tweónul leóht *maligna lux* vel *dubia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 6. Swá swá his gen. þerung ungewiss ys swá eác forgyfenyss twýnol *sicut ejus damnatio incerta est, sic et remissio dubia*, Scint. 46, 1. Ðæt deorc ys oþþe twýnol *quod obscurum est aut dubium*, 222, 3.

tweónum. v. tweóne.

tweónung, twínung, twýnung, e; *f. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation*:—Ðam men biþ módes tweónung, Lchdm. ii. 194, 3. Ðæra apostola tweónung be Cristes ǽriste, Homl. Th. i. 300, 33. Ðam deófle wæs micel twýnung, hwæt Crist wǽre, 168, 10. Ðý læs ðe ǽnig twýning eów derian mǽge be ðam líflícan gereorde, ii. 262, 24. Tw(e)ónunge *ambiguitatis, dubietatis*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 32. Went nú monegu on tweónunga *men will be in doubt*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18. Hí búton ælcere tweónunge sceolon on ěcnesse forwurðan, Homl. Ass. 145, 37. Bútan twýnunge *absque ambiguitate*, Ælfc. Gr. 272, 13: *sine dubitatione*, R. Ben. Interl. 52, 12: *sine scrupulo*, Anglia xiii. 367, 24. Gyt mé tweónaþ; ac gif ðú ðás deádan sceaðan árǽrst, ðonne biþ mín heorte geclǽnsod fram ælcere twýnunge, Homl. Th. i. 72, 32. Twúnunge, twínunge *scrupulum, dubitationem*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 77. Sume syndon *dubitativa*, . . . ðás getácniaþ twýnunge, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 2. Ic mid tweóningum ódrum monnum bigleofan gesette *cum aliqua scrupulositate a nobis mensura victus aliorum constituitur*, R. Ben. 64, 11. Hí ǽdrǽfdon ealle twýnunga fram úre heortan, Homl. Th. i. 302, 3.

tweóung, tweowa. v. tweógung, twiwa.

twí *a twig*. v. twig.

twí-, *in composition with force of* two. v. following words. [*O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* twi-: *O. H. Ger.* zwi-: *Icel.* tví-.]

twía. v. twiwa.

twí-bête; *adj. Needing double compensation*; a term applied to an offence when from special circumstances the *bót* was twice that to be paid in an ordinary case:—Gif hwá nunnan mid hǽmedþinge oþþe on hire hræl oþþe on hire breóst búton hire leáfe gefó, sié hit twybête, (twibóte, MS. B.: twybóte, MS. H.) swá wé ér be lǽwdum men fundon (*in the case of a nun the* bót *for the offences referred to was twice that in the case of a lay woman*; the case of the latter is the subject of sect. 11; Th. i. 68, 13–20, 2), L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 10. Gif hwá lengctenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh ænige heálíce misdǽda, sý ðæt twybête (twibóte, MS. B.), L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1. [*O. Frs.* twi-bête (*with the same use as the English word*).] v. twi-bóte.

twi-bill, es; *n.*: twi-bile, es; *m. A two-edged axe*:—Twibill *bipinnis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 52. Twybill *bipennis*, i. 36, 5. Twilafte æx *vel* twibile *bipennis securis*, ii. 126, 28. Twybile (-bil, MS. W.) *bipennis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 9. Twibille *bipinnae* (= *bipenne*), Ps. Surt. 73, 6. Hé nam sum twibil and mid ðan þrý men tó deáðe ofslóh, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 23. Æcsa, twibilles (-as?) *bipennes* ł *secures*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 2. [Twybyle (*printed* twybyl, Wrt. Voc. i. 196, 10) *bipennis* (in

a list 'nomina armorum'), Wülck. Gl. 654, 2. Twybyl *bisacuta*, 568, 21 (both 15th cent. glossaries). Twybyl, wryhtys instrument *bisacuta, biceps;* twybyl or mattoke *marra, ligo*, Prompt. Parv. 505. A twybylle *biceps, bipennis, bisacuta*, Cath. Angl. 398, and see note. The word remains in some dialects, v. E. D. S. Pub. West Somerset Dialect, under *two-bill*, and Halliwell's Dict. *twibil*.] v. next word.

twi-bille; *adj. Double-edged:*—*Bipennis* twibille *vel* stānæx (the double gloss seems to render the double character of the Latin word as adjective and noun; a little later (see preceding word) in the same glossary *bipennis* as noun is rendered by *twybill*), Wit. Voc. i. 34, 60.

twi-bleó; *adj. Double-dyed:*—Of twibleóum derodine *bis tincto cocco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 30. Tweobleóm (twiblíum, Cott. MSS.), Past. 14; Swt. 83, 23. Tóeácan ðæm twiblión (-bleón, Cott. MSS.) godwebbe, Swt. 87, 18.

twi-bōt (?) *double* '*bōt*.' Perhaps in the passages given under twibōte; *adv.* the word might be taken as a case of this noun. Cf. twi-gilde. [Cf. the Scandinavian law phrases, liggi i tvebōte, tvābōtis drap, v. Grmm. R. A. 653. *Swed.* twe-böte a *double fine*.]

twi-bōte; *adj. Needing double compensation.* v. twi-bēte:—Se ðe stalaþ on Gehhol oþþe on Éastron oþþe on ðone Hálgan Ðunresdæg . . ., ðara gehwelc (*the offence in each of these cases*) wé willaþ sié twybōte, swá on Lenctenfæsten, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 25. Gif ðisses hwæt gelimpe þenden fyrd úte sié, oþþe in Lenctenfæsten, hit sié twybōte, 40; Th. i. 88, 12. v. next word.

twibōte; *adv. With double* '*bōt*':—Gif hé ōðswerian nylle, gebēte ðone mánan áð twibōte, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 13. ii-bōte gebēte, L. Ethb. 3; Th. i. 4, 2: 2; Th. i. 2, 9. v. twi-bōt.

twi-browen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Twice-brewed:*—On twybrownum ealaŏ, Lchdm. ii. 120, 10.

twi-bytme (?); *adj. Double-bottomed:*—On ðæt twigbutme del; of ðam delle on beran del, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 28, 19. v. bytm.

twiccere, es; *m. One who pulls to pieces:*—Twickere *offarius* vel *particularius* (particularius *minister in monasteriis, qui cibos per partes dissecat singulis monachis*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 20. v. next word.

twiccian; *p.* ode *To twitch, pluck:*—Twiccaþ *villicat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 14. Sume (*ants*) hió twiccedan ða grasu mid heora múðe, Shrn. 41, 2. Teóh him ða loccas, wringe ða eáran and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. Twiccian *carpere, arripere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 69. [Twykkyñ, twychyn *tractulo*, Prompt. Parv. 505. *In Mid. E. the past is* twighte. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwecchōn *carpere: M. H. Ger. Ger.* zwicken.]

twicen, e: twicene, an; *f. A place where two roads meet:*—Twicen *ambitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 46. On twycenan (-cinan, MS. B.) *in bivio*, Mk. Skt. 11, 4. Of ðære mere on ða twycene; of ðære twycenan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 4. On ða smalan twichenan; and swá andlang twichenan, 240, 20. Tó ðere twichenen; of ðere twichene, 201, 27.

twidæg-líc. v. twādæg-líc.

twi-dǽl *a double portion, two parts out of three:*—Dō gegrundenne pipor on, and cropleác, hwætenes melwes twidǽl swilce ðæs pipores *twice as much wheaten meal as pepper, two parts of meal to one of pepper*, Lchdm. ii. 52, 22. Genim heorotcrop and saluian, bewyl twydǽl on wætre *boil away two parts out of three*, 50, 12. Cf. twǽde.

twi-dǽlan; *p.* de. I. *to divide in two:*—Twidǽledre *bifori*, twidǽledu (v. Wülck. Gl. 194, 24) *bifida, bis divisa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 13, 16. Ðone twydǽledan wísdóm, ðæt is andweardra þinga and gāstlicra wísdóm, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Ðās twidǽledan *hanc bipartitam, divisam in duas partes*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 32. II. *to differ:*—Twydǽlþ *discrepat*, Scint. 125, 6. Hí cristenre láre twydælaþ *christianae doctrinae dissentiunt*, 129, 10.

Twide, Tweode, an; *or indecl.* (cf. Humbre *for declension*); *f. The Tweed:*—In ōfre Tweode (Tuidon, Bd. M. 360, 29) streámes *in ripa Tuidi fluminis*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 34.

twidig. v. lang-twidig.

twi-ecge; *adj. Two-edged:*—Twiicce *biceps* (*gladius*, Prov. 5, 4). Kent. Gl. 87. Mid twyecgum *bipenne*, Ps. Th. 73, 6. Hæfde hé twiecge handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; M. 122, 12. Genim ðæt micle greáte windelstreáw twyecge, Lchdm. ii. 44, 5. Sweord twiecge *gladii ancipites*, Ps. Surt. 149, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-ekki.]

twi-ecgede; *adj. Two-edged:*—Twyecgede *anceps, biceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9, 10. Sworde twyecgedes *gladii ancipites*, Ps. Spl. 149, 6. Hæfde hé twigecgede (twyecge, MS. B.) handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. [*Icel.* tví-eggjaðr.]

twiendlíce. v. tweógendlíce.

twi-feald; *adj. Twofold, double:*—Twyfeald *duplex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 70, 2: *geminus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 1: 44, 21: 41, 58. I. as a multiplicative, *twice as much, of twice the amount:*—Gyt synd manega getel on mislícum getícnungum . . . *duplex* twyfeald, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 2. Ic ðréah mycel broc mid Petre; nú is mín yfel twyfeald, nú Paulus ðæt ilce léreþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 13. Twifealdum gāste (*Heliseus Heliae*) *duplo* (*ditatus*) *spiritu*, Hpt. Gl 440, 47. Twifealdre gife *bino munere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 26: Blickl. Homl. 101, 23. Be twyfealdum ic forgylde *duplum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 17: L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 562, 1. Hé him sylþ twifealdne mete (*cibos duplices*), Ex. 16, 29. 'Nymaþ twá swá micel feós swá gé ær hæfdon' . . . Ða nāmon hig twigfeald feoh '*pecuniam duplicem ferte*' . . . *Tulerunt ergo pecuniam duplicem*, Gen. 43, 12–15. II. *consisting of two items:*—Twyfealdre heolra *bilanse*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 1. Næbbe gé mid eów twyfeald hrægl (næbbe gé twá tunecan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10), Blickl. Homl. 233, 18. II a. *consisting of two parts, containing two elements:*—Ðæt twiefalde (twyfealde, Cott. MSS.) gesuinc . . . ðæt is ðæt hié ondrǽdaþ ðæt hí mon téolan wille . . .; óðer is ðara gesuinca ðæt hí sēceaþ endeléase lādunga, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 4–8. Twufald intinge *duplex causa*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 10. II b. *that belongs to one or other of two kinds:*—Ege is twyfeald, and ðeówdōm is twyfeald. Án ege is būtan lufe, óðer is mid lufe . . . Swá is eác óðer ðeówt neádunge būton lufe, óðer is sylfwilles mid lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 3–6. Wé tweofealdne deáþ ðrowiaþ, oþþe sticode beóþ, oþþe on sé ādruncene *oriuntur duo genera funerum, aut jugulamur, aut mergimur*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1. III. *doubtful, irresolute:* v. twifealdness, II:—Hé ða yfelan and ða twyfealdan geþōhtas forlēt (cf. hé hine hider and þyder gelōmlíce on his móde cyrde, 28, 8; hé ðām tweógendum geþōhtum widstōd, 18), and hine Sċi Bartholomeus frēfrode, and hine hēt ðæt hé ne tweóde, ac ðæt hé wǽre ānræd, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 3–7. IV. *double* (as in *double* dealing), *not straightforward, deceitful.* v. twi-fealdness, III:—Dómes dæg árāfaþ ðæt cliwen ðære twifaldan (twyfealdan, Cott. MSS.) heortan *corda duplicitatibus involuta dissolvit*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 22. Se ðe mid twyfealdum geðance tó mynsterlícre drohtnunge gecyrþ, and sumne dǽl his éhta dǽlþ, sumne him sylfum gehylt, . . . hé underfēhþ ðone ǽwyrgedan cwyde mid Annanian and Saphiran, ðe swicedon on heora ágenum éhtum, Homl. Th. i. 398, 28–33: ii. 410, 32. Ðæt is syndrig ylel twiefealdra (twy-, Cott. MSS.) monna *est speciale duplicium malum*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 24. Uncléanu and twiefeald mōd *impura corda*, Swt. 245, 12. V. *double* (as in bent *double*), *placed together:*—Ælc wǽg biþ gebiéged twiefeald on ðæm healc *duplex semper est in angulis paries*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 13. Ðæt yfelwillende mōd gefielt hit self twyfeald oninnan him selfum, and sió twyfealdnes ðæs yflan willan hiene selfne twyfealdne gefielt oninnan him selfum *malitiosae mentis duplicitas sese infra se colligit*, 242, 6–9. [*O. Frs.* twi-fald: *O. L. Ger.* twi-veld, -fold: *O. H. Ger.* zwi-falt: *Icel.* tví-faldr.] v. un-twifeald.

twifealdan. v. twifildan.

twifeald-líc; *adj. Double:*—Twyfealdlíc onbryrdnes eges and lufe, Homl. Th. i. 140, 16. Tuifallíco glædniso *geminata laetitia*, Rtl. 57, 2. Tuufallíce gāst *utriusque spiritus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 5. [Ðysra deád wæs heora freóndan twyfealdlíc sār; ān, ðet hí swá feárlíce ðises líses losedan; óðer, ϸ feáwa heora líchaman syððan fundena wǽron, Chr. 1120; Erl. 248, 12.] [*O. H. Ger.* zwifalt-líh: *Icel.* tvífald-ligr.]

twifealdlíce; *adv. Doubly,* (1) *to twice the amount:*—On ðam sixtan dæge hig gaderodon twyfealdlíce *in die sexta collegerunt cibos duplices*, Ex. 16, 22: L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 4. Gé gedōþ hyne helle bearn twyfealdlícor ðonne eów (*duplo quam vos*), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 15. (2) *in two ways:*—Ðis godspel mæg beón twyfealdlíce getrahtnod, ǽrest be ludéiscum folce . . ., eft siððan be ǽlcum menn, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 5. Se biþ twyfealdlíce deád, se ðe on gōdnysse unwæstmbǽre biþ, and on yfelnysse wæstmbǽre, 406, 18.

twifealdness, e; *f.* I. *doubleness, doubling.* v. twi-feald, I:—Geedlǽcend twyfealdnys *iterata dupplicatio*, Anglia viii. 331, 23. II. *irresolution.* v. twi-feald, III:—Of ðære leóhtmōdnesse cymþ sió twiefealdnes and sió unbieldo *inconstantia ex levitate generatur*, Past. 42; Swt. 307, 3. III. *duplicity, deceitfulness.* v. twi-feald, IV:—Sió twyfealdness ðæs yflan willan *malitiosae mentis duplicitas*, Past. 35; Swt. 242, 8. Ða ðe nān sceadu ne geðiéstraþ ðære twiefaldnesse *quos nulla umbra duplicitatis obscurat*, Swt. 243, 23. Se iil getācnaþ ða twiefealdnesse ðæs uncléanan módes ðe hit symle lytiglíce lādaþ *ericii nomine impurae mentis seseque callide defendentis duplicitas designatur*, Swt. 241, 8.

twi-ferolede. v. twi-fyrclede.

twi-fēre; *adj. Having two ways, accessible by two ways:*—Twifērum *bilustris* (cf. færeltu *lustra*, 53, 21, geondfērende *lustraturus*, 53, 54; *and see* un-fēre *invius*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 22.

twi-fērlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To dissociate:*—Ða ðe hí sylfe fram sóðre lufe twyfērlǽcaþ (-eþ, MS.) *qui semetipsos a caritate dissociant*, Scint. 6, 8.

twi-fēte; *adj. Two-footed:*—Twyfēte *bipes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 11: 49; Zup. 287, 20. Sume biþ twiofēte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 27 [*Icel.* tví-fættr.]

twifildan; *p.* de *To double:*—Ic twyfylde (-fealde, MSS. J. O. T.: -felde, MS. D.) *duplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 12: 49; Zup. 287, 4. Twyfeldende mæssehácelan *duplicans casulam*, Anglia xiii. 406, 587. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwifaltōn *geminare: Icel.* tvífalda,]

twi-fingre; *adj. Two fingers thick*, term applied to the fat on swine:—Æt twyfingrum (spic), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 19.

twi-fiðerede; *adj. Double-winged, shaped as if with two wings* (?),

forked:—Twyfyrede (twyfyþerede, MS. C.: twifeðerede, MS. V.) *bisuleus* Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 11.

twi-fyrclede; *adj. Having two prongs, forked*:—Twyferclede *bifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10 note. [Cf. Wæs gesæwen swilce se beám (*the tail of a comet*) ongeánweardes wiđ ðes steorran ward fyrcliende wǽre *as if the tail were dividing in two, getting forked* (?), Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 34. *Lat.* furculus *a fork with two or three prongs.*]

Twi-fyrd, -ford *Twyford*, a place-name occurring more than once in England and meaning *double ford*:—On ðære stówe ðe is cweden Æt Twyfyrde *in loco qui dicitur Ad Twifyrde, quod significat, ad duplex vadum*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 5. Æt Twyfyrde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 114, 33. Tó Twyfyrde, iii. 203, 22. Of Twufyrde . . . æft on Twyfyrde, v. 147, 28–148, 22. On Twyfyrd; of Twyfyrde, iii. 444, 7. ¶ In Latin charters:—His nuncupantur vocabulis, Twyfyrde . . ., 153, 24. Apud Twyfird, v. 130, 31. *The form* Twyford *also occurs*:—Of Twyforde andlang Auene ðære eá swá ðæt mynstre stondeþ ofer Alne streám, vi. 220, 5. Cf. Circum fluuium Alne in loco qui dicitur Aet Tuiford, i. 29, 6. In loco qui Tuiforda appellatur, 74, 31.

twi-fyrede; *adj. Two-furrowed*; the word renders the Latin *bisulcus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwi-furhi, -furhig *bisulcus.*] v. furh.

twig, twí, es; *n. A branch, twig*:—Twig *ramus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 80: *palmes*, Jn. Skt. 15, 6. Hys twig (twi *later MS.*) byþ hnesce, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. His twí (twig, MS. A.: twi *later MS.*) biþ mearu, Mk. Skt. 13, 28. Ic eom swá ðæt twig, ðæt biþ ácorfen of ðam treówe, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 191. Hé déþ ǽlc twig áweg, Jn. Skt. 15, 2. Of ðam twige (*Abel's murder*) ludon rǽðe wæstme, Cd. Th. 60, 28; Gen. 988. Heó brohte án twig (*ramum*) of ánum elebeáme, Gen. 8, 11: Cd. Th. 88, 30; Gen. 1473. Gé synt twigu (*palmites*), Jn. Skt. 15, 5. Him ða twigu þincaþ merge, Met. 13, 44. Twigu *arbusta* (twigges, Ps.), Ps. Spl. 79, 11: Blickl. Gl. Ðonne ða twigo forburston, ðonne gewitan ða sáula niðer, ða ðe on ðǽm twigum hangodan, Blickl. Homl. 211, 3. Tán t twiga *vimina, virgulas*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 34. Twiga *asserum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 10. Eft spryttendum ðám twigum (*virgultis*) ðæs Pelagianiscan wóles, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 5. Swilce se wudubeám oferfæðmde ealne middangeard twigum and telgum, Cd. Th. 247, 28; Dan. 504: 248, 18; Dan. 515. Sume twigu hé lehte mid wætere, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 7. Hí námon palmtrýwa twigu (*ramos palmarum*), Jn. Skt. 12, 13. Genim wiþowindan twigu, Lchdm. ii. 34, 17. Sume seóþaþ ðære reádan netlan twigu, 218, 6. Twigo settende *propagines pastinans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 63. [Heo nomen þa twigga, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 2. He swingeð him miđ smele twige, 149, 1. Þe uerþe tuyg, Ayenb. 22, 5. Twygge *virgula, ramusculus*, Prompt. Parv. 505: *vimen*, Wülck. Gl. 619, 27. *O. H. Ger.* zwîg, zwî: *Ger.* zweig.] v. ele-, ifig-, palm-, wín-twig; twigu, -twige.

twig-, twiga. v. twi-, twiwa.

twi-gǽrede; *adj. Cloven*:—Twygǽrede *bifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. Cf. Bufan ðam hlince æt ðæs gǽredan (*pointed, angular*) landes ende, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 251, 42. v. gǽr, gǽra.

twige, twigea. v. twiwa.

-twige. v. líne-, þistel-twige.

twi-gedǽgod; *adj. Double-dyed*:—Twigedeágodre deáge *bis tincto coceo*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 29.

twi-gilde (?), es; *n. A double payment*:—Hé ágife twygilde (*or adverb* (?) v. *passages under* twigilde; *adv., where, however, the word might be taken as a case of the noun*; cf. án-gilde *which is a noun*), L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 20. [*O. Frs.* twi-ielde, v. Richthofen s. v. ield, and Grmm. R. A. 653.] v. next word.

twi-gilde; *adj. To be paid double*:—Cyricfriđ ii-gylde, m[ynster]friđ ii-gylde, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. ii-gelde seó mund sý, 76; Th. i. 20, 13. [*Icel.* tví-gildr *of double value.*] v. next word.

twigilde; *adv. With a double payment*:—Gif ðeós lád teorie, gylde twygylde (cf. gylde ángyldes, l. 15), L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31. Gif þeów stele þ, ii-gelde gebéte, L. Ethb. 90; Th. i. 24, 17. Béte hé ðam teónde twygylde, and ðam hlǽforde his were, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 20. Béte hé ðam teónde twygylde, and ðam hlǽforde his wer, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 6. Sió bót biþ twysceatte (twyggylde, MS. B.) máre *the bót shall be twice as much*, L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 31. v. two preceding words.

twigu (?), an; *f.; the forms in the Northern specimens may also be taken as weak*, tuigge, *pl.* tuiggo *A branch, twig*:—Steola *cauliculus*, twigu *ramunculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 84. Twigge t telge (telgra, Rush.) *ramus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 32: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28. Ðe tuigga *palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 6. Ða tuiggo (twigan *late southern MS.*) *palmites*, 15, 5. Telgo míno and twiggo *ramos meos, et rami*, Rtl. 68, 31. Twigena ordum, Salm. Kmbl. 286; Sal. 142. In tyggum his *in ramis ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 32. Tuiggo *ramos*, 21, 8. Telgo t twiggo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 32: 11, 8. v. twig.

-twih (-twíh ?). v. be-twih. [Cf. *Goth.* tweihnai.]

twi-heáfdode; *adj. Double-headed*:—Twyheáfdede *anceps, biceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9, 10. Twyheáfdede oððe se ðe hæfþ twégen líchaman *bicorpor*, 9, 21; Zup. 47, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-haupito *biceps*: *Icel.* tví-höfðaðr.]

twi-heolor, e; *f. A balance*:—Tuiheolore *bilanx*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 3. Twiwége *vel* (twi)heolore, 126, 20.

twi-híwe; *adj.* I. *of two forms* or *shapes*:—Twihíwe, swá swá biþ healf mon and healf fear *biformis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 31. Twihíwe *biformia*, 126, 12. II. *of two colours*:—Twihíwe *bicolor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 34. Twihíwe godweb *coccum bis tinctum*, ii. 135, 44. Twifórum *vel* (twi)híwum *bilustris*, 126, 22. v. next word.

twi-híwede; *adj.* I. *double-shaped, having two forms*:—Twyhíwede *biformis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 9. II. *double-coloured*:—Twyhíwedum wurman *bis tincto coceo*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 30.

twi-híwian; *p.* ode *To assume two shapes, to dissimulate*:—Oððe hé nát oððe hé twyhíwaþ *aut ignorat, aut dissimulat*, Scint. 44, 8.

twi-hlidede; *adj. Double-lidded, having two openings*:—Twyhlydede *bipatens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 6.

-twihn (-twíhn ?) *in* bi-twichn, Txts. 70, 546, bi-tuihn, 77, 1310.

twi-hwéole; *adj. Two-wheeled*:—Twihwéolne *birotum*, Lchdm. i. lxii, 2.

twi-hwirft, es; *m. A double course, double period*:—Twyhwyrftum (*printed* -hwyrhtum) *bilustris*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 40.

twi-hycgan (?) *to think differently, dissent, disagree*:—Twy iccende (= twyhycgende ?) *dissentiendo*, Anglia xiii. 367, 34.

twi-hynde; *adj.* As applied to a person, *of a rank for which the wergild was two hundred shillings*; applied to the wergild, *that must be paid for a person of such rank.* As will be seen from the passages given below, the *twihynde man* was a *ceorl*:—Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scillinga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twá hund scill. (*the article then deals with the case of the former, and concludes*: Eal man sceal æt cyrliscum were be ðære máde dón, ðe him tó gebyreþ, swá wé be twelfhyndum tealdan. Cf. too: Ceorles wergild is . . . ii hund scill. be Myrcna lage, L. Wg. 6; Th. i. 186, 11), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 14. Ænig mǽgð . . . xii-hynde oððe twyhynde, L. Ath. v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 11. Be twyhyndum were. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tó monbóte .xxx. scill., L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 12. Be twyhyndum men . . . Gif mon twyhyndne mon . . . ofsleá, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 5–7. Cnut cing grét . . . ealle míne þegnas, twelfhynde and twihynde, Chart. Th. 308, 16. v. six-, twelf-hynde.

twi-icce. v. twi-ecge.

twi-læpped; *adj. Having two skirts* or *lappets*:—Twilæpped scrúd *cinctus gabinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 5.

twi-lafte; *adj. Two-edged*:—Twilafte æx *bipennis securis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 27. Cf. (?) læppa *or* læfer.

twi-líc, twi-lí (-lí ?); *adj. Double, woven of double thread.* Cf. *twill* coarse linen cloth:—Tuilí *biplex, duplex*, Txts. 109, 1151. Aenlí *simplex*, tilí *bilex*, 115, 156, 157. [*O. H. Ger.* zui-lîh *bilex* (*tunica*), *bissina* (*tunica*), *biplex* (*pannus*): *Ger.* zwillich *ticking.*] Cf. þri-líc, *and see* twilíc-brocen.

twi-líc, -líce, -mann. v. tweó-líc, -líce, -mann.

twilíc-brocen; *adj. Woven of double thread and parti-coloured* (?) or *embroidered* (?):—Hió becwiđ hyre twilíbrocenan cyrtel, Chart. Th. 537, 23. [Cf. (?) *Swed.* brokig: *Dan.* broget *parti-coloured. Jamieson gives* brocked, broukit, broked *variegated, having a mixture of black and white.* Cf. (?) Celtic forms *Welsh* brech *brindled: Irish* breacan *a plaid, tartan*; breacaim *I chequer, embroider.*]

twin; *adj. Twin, double*:—Twinnum sangum *geminis concentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 31. [An had off twinne (*double*) kinde, Orm. 1361. He spacc off hise twinne kindess (*two, twin, natures*), 17478. On ilc he brend twin der (*Balaam offered on every altar a bullock and a ram*, Num. 23, 2), Gen. and Ex. 4020. Iosep gaf ilc here twinne srud (*to all of them he gave each man change of raiment*, Gen. 45, 22), 2367. On twinne half, 3248. *O. Frs.* twiska tuine kindem: *Icel.* tvinnr.] v. getwin.

twín, es; *n. Linen*:—Tuum (tuuín ?), tuigin, tuín *byssum*, Txts. 44, 138. Twíu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 14. Twidríweu twín (*torta byssus*) . . . ðæt geðríwene twín, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 18, 42: Swt. 89, 2. Of twispunnenum twíne línenum *torta bysso*, Swt. 83, 23. Mid geedþríwenum twíne *cum bysso retorto*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 38: Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 70: Kent. Gl. 1145. Gescrýdd mid twíne (miđ línnenom, Lind. *bysso*), Lk. Skt. 16, 19. [*Later the word is used as in mod. English.* A twines (twined, 2nd MS.) þræd, Laym. 14210. Twyne, threede *filum torsum* vel *tortum*, Prompt. Parv. 505. *Du.* twíju *twine, twist.*] v. twínen.

twinclian; *p.* ode *To twinkle*:—Se spearca ðara gódra weorca ðe tuinclaþ beforan mannum *cuncta, quae coram hominibus rutilant*, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 6. Ic ðæt lytle leóht geseah twinclian, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 32.

twi-nebbe; *adj. Having two faces*:—Twynebbe *bifrontem*, Germ. 397, 448.

twínen; *adj. Of linen, linen*:—Bam (*read* ham, v. *the corresponding gloss* ham *subucula*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 30: *at the same place*, byssina *is rendered by* línen) twínen *subucula bissina*, Anglia xiii. 37, 285. v. twín.

twinga (twyng?) *what is pressed together* (?), *a mass, lump*:—Twinga massas, Hpt. Gl. 496, 70. v. next word.

twingan (?); *p.* twang; *pp.* twungen *To press, force*:—Se hrýnd (tringaþ (twingeþ?), MS. M.) muntas *qui tangit montes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 33. [I am twinged (twungen, MS. H.) and mcked *incurbatus sum et humiliatus sum*, Ps. 37, 9. Whil þat twinges (*affligit*) me þe fo, 41, 10. *Ger.* zwingen.] v. twengan.

twinian. v. tweónian.

twi-nihte; *adj. Two days old*:—Twynihte grût, Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. v. twá-nihte.

twinn, twínung. v. twin, tweónung.

twin-wyrm (twin-?), es; *m.* The word glosses *buprestis* (= *βούπρηστις a poisonous beetle, which when eaten by cattle in the grass caused them to swell up*), Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 35.

twio-féte, twiógan, twio-réde. v. twi-féte, tweógan, twi-réde.

twi-réde; *adj.* I. *of two minds, uncertain, undecided, irresolute*:—Geþenc be ðé selfum hwæðer ðú ænig ding swá fæste getiohhod hæbbe ðæt ðé þynce ðæt hit néfre dínum willum onwended weorþe . . . Oððe hwæðer ðú eft on ængum geþeahte swá twiorréde sié ðæt ðé helpe hwæðer hit gewyrþe þe hit nó ne gewyrþe *consider in your own case whether you have so firmly determined anything, that it appears to you, that it will never with your consent be changed . . . Or again, whether in any plan you are so uncertain, that it may help you, if it is carried out, or if it is not*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 5-9. II. *of divided counsel, without unanimity*:—Ælc ríce ðe byþ twyréde on him sylfum *omne regnum divisum contra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 25. [Bruttes weoren alle twiræde, heore teone wes þa mare, Laym. 19416.] v. án-ræde, *and next word.*

twirédness, e; *f. Discord, dissension, disagreement*:—Sacu and twirédnyss (*strife, seditions*, Gal. 5, 20), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 26. Ðæt swá hweþer swá hit wære swá sibb swá twyrédnys betweónan Saxan and Myrcenum, ðæt ðæt mynster beó éfre on sibbe, Cod. Dip. B. i. 156, 16. Se ðe sibbe Drihtnes twyrédnysse mid hátheortnysse tóbryce þ *qui pacem Domini discordiae furore rumpit*, Scint. 10, 2. God ná ys twyrédnysse (*dissensionis*) God, 134, 6. Be twirédnysse *de discordia*, 133, 17. Se wæs for sumere twyrédnesse (*seditione*) on cwertern ásend, Lk. Skt. 23, 19. Ða ðe ceáste and twyrédnysse styredon, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 11. Ðonne gé geseóþ gefeoht and twyrédnessa (*seditiones*), Lk. Skt. 21, 9. Twyrédnysse *dissensiones*, R. Ben. Interl. 109, 17. Twirédnesse *discordias*, Kent. Gl. 1124.

-twis, -twisa. v. ge-twis, -twisa.

twi-soeatte; *adv. To the extent of a double payment*:—Sió bót biþ twysceatte mare *the 'bót' shall be twice as much*, L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 31. [*O. Frs.* twi-skette.] Cf. twi-gilde.

twi-soyldig; *adj. Liable to a double penalty*:—Gif se frigea sunnandæge wyrce . . . þolie his freótes oþþe sixtig scill., and preóst sí twyscildig, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 7. Cf. twi-gilde.

twi-seht; *adj. Discordant, at variance*:—Twysehte *discordes*, Scint. 192, 13.

twi-sehtan (?) *to disagree, be at variance*: — Úðwitan gesihþ twysehtan (? *Cockayne prints* twyselican) hénde getácnaþ *if in a dream a man sees philosophers disagree, it betokens humiliation*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 24.

twisehtness, e; *f. Discord, dissension, variance*:—Fram twysehtnysse yfele *a dissensionis malo*, Scint. 6, 12.

twisel; *adj. Forked, double.* [Twisil tunge *double tongue* (Ecclus. 5, 14), Wick. *O. H. Ger.* der onocentaurus bizeichinôt die zuislen zungin der mennisken.] v. following words.

twisel-tóðe; *adj. Having the teeth forked* or *double*:—Twiseltóðe *scinodens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 15.

twisla, an; *m. The fork* of a river, road, etc.:—Of ðam mere on ðan lace ðér ða brócas twisliaþ; ðanne of ðæm twislan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 198, 34. [Twissel, twistle *that part of a tree where the branches separate*, Halliwell's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* zwisila *furca*. Cf. *Icel.* kvísl *a fork; fork of a river.*]

twisled; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Forked*:—On ðone twisledan beám; of ðam twisledan beáme on ceorla geat; andlang mearce on ða twysledan ác, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 14, 1-4. Twisld corn *scandula* (scandella *genus annonae apud Italos, q. alii dicunt hordeum distichum esse, alii vero hordeum cantherinum*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 45. [Cf. *Icel.* kvíslatré *a forked tree*; tví-kvíslaðr *two-pronged.*] v. next word.

twislian; *p.* ode *To fork, branch*:—Ðér ða wegas twisligaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 409, 4: iv. 66, 15. Ðér ða brócas twisliaþ, v. 198, 34. [Tunge fele-twiselende *dispertite lingue*; cloven tongues (Acts 2, 3), O. E. Homl. ii. 117, 29. Cf. *Icel.* kvísla *to branch*, of a tree, stream, etc.]

twislíht; *adj. Forked, branched*:—In ða twislihtran biricean, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* zwisillochti *bifurcus.*]

twislung, e; *f. Forking, branching, partition*:—Se þurh his cildhádes nytenesse ðis ríce tóstencte and his ánuesse tódælde . . . Æfter his fordsíþe Eádgár ealne Angelcynnes anweald begeat, and ðæs ríces twislunge eft tó ánuesse bróhte, Lchdm. iii. 436, 3.

twi-snæcce, -snæce, -snece; *adj. Double-pointed, cloven*:—Twysnæcce *bisulcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Zup. 288, 11. (Cf. Snek *pessulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 237, col. 2. Snekke or latche *clitorium, pessulum*, Prompt. Parv. 461. Snekk *obex, obecula*, Cath. Ang. 346 and see note. Sneck *a latch; a piece of land jutting into an adjoining field*, Halliwell's Dict. See also Jamieson's Dictionary *sneck.*) v. next word.

twi-snése; *adj. Double-pointed, cloven*:—Twysnésum *bisulcis*, Germ. 393, 73. v. snís, *and preceding word.*

twi-spréce, e; *f. Double speech, unfair speech, detraction*:—Fácon and éswico and æfisto and allo tuispréco *dolum et simulationes et invidias et omnes detractiones*, Rtl. 25, 25. [Sowen we defles sed . . . ivele word, hoker and scorn, . . . and cheast, and twispeche, and curs, and leasinges, . . . and alle swikele speches, Rel. Ant. i. 129, 24.]

twi-spréce; *adj. Double-tongued*; bilinguis, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 7. With a metaphorical meaning, *deceitful in speech, false in speech*, (with pleasant words) *flattering*, (with envy) *detracting*:—Se ðe wére leássagol (twispéce, MS. E.), weorðe se sóðsagol (sóðspéce), Wulfst. 72, 16. Ne sý wé tó tælende ne tó twigspréce *let us not be too free with calumnies and detractions*, 253, 6. Ne beó ðú nó tó tælende ne tó tweospréce . . . ac beó leúfwende, Exon. Th. 305, 19; Fä. 90. Twispréce *a flattering (mouth*, Prov. 26, 28); (os) lubricum, Kent. Gl. 1007. Word twispéces *the words of a talebearer* (Prov. 18, 8); verba bilinguis, 636. Twispécne múð *the froward mouth* (Prov. 8, 13); os bilingue, 243. Gehega ðíne eáran mid þornigum hege, ðæt ðú ne gehýre lustum móde ðæra twysprécena word, Wulfst. 246, 10.

twispréceness, e; *f. Falseness in speech, detraction*:—Bebeorh ðé wið twisprécnysse *cave tibi a biloquio*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 10. Uton beorgan ús wið tælnysse and wið twysprécnysse and wið leáse gewitnysse *caveamus nobis a vituperatione et a biloquio et a falso testimonio*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 32. Twyspécnessæ, Wulfst. 290, 30. Ic ondette æfste, twysprécnesse and leásunge, Anglia xi. 98, 26. Ic andette tælnessa and twisprécnessa, leásunga and unriht gilp, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 27.

twi-spreocan *to murmur*:—Hwisprendo ł tuispreccendo *murmurantes*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwi-sprehho *bifarius.*]

twi-spunnen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-spun, twice spun*:—Of twispunnenum twíne línenum *torta bysso*, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 23. v. twi-þráwen.

twist *a branch, fork* (?) [The faucon moste fallen fro the twiste, Chauc. Squieres Tale, 442. A twyste *frons, ramus*, Cath. Ang. 399, and see note. Twist *the fourchure; a twig*, Halliwell's Dict. Cf. *Icel.* kvistr *a branch.*] v. candel-, mæst-twist; twisel.

twi-strenge; *adj. Two-stringed*:—Twistrenge *bifidus* (as if from *fides*), Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10.

twi-telged; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-dyed*:—Of twitælgedum *bis tincto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 31. Twitælgade *depploide*, Ps. Surt. 108, 29.

twi-þráwen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-twisted*:—Is beboden ðæt scyle beón twidráwen (-dráwen, Cott. MSS.) twín (*torta byssus*) on ðæm mæssegierelan, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 18. Ðæt tweodráwene (twyðráwene, Cott. MSS.) twín, Swt. 89, 2. v. twi-spunnen.

twiwa, tweowa, twuwa, tuwa, tuwwa, tua, twiga, twigea, twige, twía; *adv. Twice*:—Hé hine twiwa (tuwa, MS. L.) mid fyrde gesóhte, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 37. Ðæt heó on geáre twigea (twiwa, MS. H.: tuwa, MS. B.) blówe, Lchdm. i. 320, 13. Hé gefeaht ii (tweowa, MS. C.) wið ðone cyning, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 9. Tweowa on dæg *bis in die*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Twuwa, Scint. 80, 11. Hú ne mynegodest ðú mé nú tuwa? Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 14. Tuwa (twiga, Bd. M.), Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16. Tuwa (twigea, Bd. M.) on geáre, 4, 5; S. 573, 6. Tuwa (tuiga, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 30. Tua (tuwa, MSS. A. B. C.: twiga, Lind., Rush.), 14, 72. Ic fæste tuwa (tuigo, Lind.: twige, Rush.) on ucan, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Æne oðþe tua (tuwa, MSS. T. F.), R. Ben. 74, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 80. Oftor ðonne tuwwa (tuwa, *other MSS.*), Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 20. Twiga þriga *bis terque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 35. ¶ With numerals:—Sió gestód tuwa seofon hund wintra . . .; ðæt is iii c wintra and i m, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 6. Tuwa fife *binas quinquies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 25. Tuwa fiftig *bis quingentenum*, 11, 76. Twige, Hpt. Gl. 486, 77. Twía seofon beóþ feówertýne, Anglia viii. 302, 45. Twía lif beóþ týn, 328, 22. [*A. R.* twie, twien, twies: *Laym.* twien (twie, 2nd MS.): *Gen. and Ex.* twie: *O. E. Homl.* twigen, twies: *Orm.* twiggess: *O. Frs.* twía, tuiia.]

twi-wæg, e; *f. A balance*:—Twiwæge *bilances*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-wâga *bilibris.*]

twi-weg, es; *m. A place where two roads meet*:—Twiweg *bivia* vel *bivium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 57.

twi-wintre, -winter; *adj. Of two years*:—Twiwintre *biennis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 11: *binus*, i. *biennius*, 126, 23. Twywintre *biennis, bimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 13, 18. Twiwinter *bimus* vel *biennis* vel *bimulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 58. Fram twywintrum cilde *a bimatu*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 16: Homl. Th. i. 80, 16: 82, 11. Fram twiwintre fæce *a bimatu*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 19 note.

twi-wyrdig; *adj. Making contradictory* or *discordant statements, at*

variance in what is said:—Hié swā twywyrdige sindon *they disagree in what they say* (ille promisit futura meliora, isti asserunt meliora praeterita), Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 8. Hē com tō Rōme and diégellīce geceápede ðæt hié ealle wǽron ymb hiene twywyrdige *eum Romam ipse venisset, omnibus pecunia corruptis seditiones dissensionesque permiscuit*, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* tví-mæli *a dispute, a discordant report*, one saying this, another that.]

twuwa, -twux, twý, twy-, twycene, twy-iccende, twȳn, twȳnian, twȳnigend-līc, twȳnol, twȳnung. v. twiwa, be-twux, tweó, twi-, twicene, twi-hycgan, tweón, tweónian, tweónigend-līc, tweónol, tweónung.

tȳ; *indic., imper. subj. of* tȳn *to instruct*.

tyccen. v. ticcen.

tycgan; *p.* togde (?) *To move quickly, quiver, palpitate*:—Tolcetende, brottetende (v. brogdettan *palpitare, vibrare*), tlcgende *infruticans*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 37. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zucchen; *p.* zuhta *rapere, eruere: Ger.* zucken *to shrug, urithe, palpitate: Icel.* tyggja *to chew: Dan.* tugge.] Cf. togian, togung, togettan.

tȳd *time*, tydder-, tyddre, tyddrian, tyddrung. v. tīd, tīder-, tīdre, tȳdran, tȳdrung.

tȳdran, tȳdrian; *p.* ede *To propagate*:—Ic tyddrige (teddrige, MS. D.) *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 14. I. *trans.* (a) *To bring forth, produce*:—Se godcunda foreþonc geednīwaþ and tȳdreþ (tīdreþ, Cott. MS.) ælc tūdor and hit eft gehȳt *nascentia occidentiaque omnia per similois foetuum seminumque renovat progressus*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 10. (b) *to propagate, nourish, foster*:—Ðīn hand plantode and tȳdrede ūre foregengan *plantasti eos*, Ps. Th. 43, 3. Hēr seó gālnese tȳdrode (tȳtrode, MS.) hir[e] cyn on hire sylfre *multitudinem vitiorum avaritia nigro lacte nutrit*, Gl. Prud. 57 b. Ælces landes gecynd is, ðæt hit him gelīce wyrta tȳdrige (tȳdre, Cott. MS.); and hit swā dēþ; friþaþ and fyrþraþ swīþe georne, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Wyrd seó swīðe . . . heó wile late ādreótan, ðæt heó fǽhðo ne tȳdre *it will be long before she is weary of fostering hate*, Salm. Kmbl. 898; Sal. 448. Telgran tīdrian *surculos pastinare* (*plantare, nutrire*), Hpt. Gl. 433, 48. Tȳdriende *pastinantem, rigantem*, 454, 13. Tytdriendum *propaganda*, Anglia xiii. 30, 75. Fācn wiþinnan tyddriende *dolum intus alentes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. II. *intrans. To be prolific*, (a) absolute:—Tȳmaþ and tīédraþ, Cd. Th. 91, 14; Gen. 1512. Feoh sceal on eorðan tȳdran and tȳman, Menol. Fox 557; Gn. C. 48. Melce and tȳdrende *foetas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 32. (b) with dat. (inst.) of that in which anything is prolific:—Wæstmum tȳdreþ, Exon. Th. 493, 18; Rä. 81, 32. Wudubearwas tīenum tȳdraþ, 191, 6; Az. 84. Wæstme tȳdraþ cederbeámas, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Tyddraþ, 64, 11. [Þenne men michel tuderiđ . . . and here tuder swide wexeđ, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 16. Þæȝre time wass all gan to tiddrenn and to tæmenn, Orm. 18307. Of hem ben tudered manig on, Gen. and Ex. 630.] v. ā-, on-tȳdran, ge-tyddrian; tȳdred, un-tȳdrende, tȳdriend, tūdor.

tȳdre *weak*, -tȳdre. v. tīdre, on-, un-tȳdre.

tȳdred; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Provided with offspring*:—Heora sceáp wǽron swylce tȳdred *oves eorum foetosae*, Ps. Th. 143, 17. v. tȳdran.

tȳdrian *to bring forth*, tȳdrian *to get weak*. v. tȳdran, tīdrian.

tȳdriend, es; *m. One that brings forth*:—Tȳdriend (tȳdriende?) *fecundus*, i. *copiosus, fructuosus*, vel *habundans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 47. [Cf. (?) Þe fule tuderende of flesliche lustes, O. E. Homl. ii. 55, 9.]

tȳdrung, e; *f.* I. *propagation*:—Uneácniendlīcre tēdrunge *infecunda sterilitate*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 61. Ic ongite ðæt ælc gesceaft willnaþ simle tō biónne; ðæt is swīþe swīdal on ðære tȳdrunge, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 25. [Cf. (?) Þis woreld ebbeð þenne hit þat tuderinde wiđteoð *withholds its productivity*, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 23.] II. *a branch*:—Tyddrung (tȳdrung, MS. T.: tiddrung, MS. V.) oððe bōh *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 15.

tyge, tige (v. *double forms* togen, tigen, *pp. of* teón), es; *m.* I. *a pull, tug*:—Gange him tō mīnre byrgene and āteó āne hringan up, and gif seó hringe him folgaþ æt ðam forman tige, ðonne wāt hē ðæt ic ðē scnde tō him. Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his āines tige, ðonne ne sceall hē ðīnre sage gelȳfan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 43–48. Árena tīum *remorum tractibus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 70. II. *a dragging*:—Valerianus hine hēt teón geond ðornas, and hē mid ðam tige his gāst āgeaf, Homl. Th. i. 432, 35. III. *leading, conducting*:—Ðone weterscype ðe hē intō Niwan mynstre geteáh, and him se tige sume mylne ādilgade (*the diverting of the water had ruined his mill*), Chart. Th. 232, 7. Tiga *aquae ductuum*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 49. IV. *a draught* of drink:—Hālwende tige drincan, Anglia viii. 321, 32. V. *a drawing* of an inference, etc., *a deduction*:—Wē wyllaþ embe ðone geleáfan swīðor sprecan, forðan ðe dises godspelles traht hæfþ gōdne tige *much good may be drawn from an examination of this gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 248, 21. Ðis godspel hæfþ langne tige on his trahtnunge *the exposition of this gospel might be drawn out to a great length*, ii. 72, 22. Petrus āwrāt twēgen pistolas, hig hebbaþ langne tige tō geleáfan trimminge *much matter for the confirmation of belief may be drawn from them*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14. 8. [Ete nu enes o dal and drinke o tige atte mete, O. E. Homl. ii. 67, 11. *O. H. Ger.* zug, zugi (*in cpds.*) *ductus, motus*.] v. of-, on-, wæter-tyge.

tyge-hōc, es; *m. A hook to pull with*, the word occurs in a list of implements:—Scafan, sage, cimbīren, tigehōc, Anglia ix. 263, 2.

tyge-horn, es; *m. A cupping-glass*:—Mid tigehorne, Lchdm. ii. 120, 17.

tygel, es; *m. A strap to draw with, a trace*:—Tigel *tractorium* (cf. *tractorium* a trays, Wülck. Gl. 617, 7), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 314, 16. [Tiȝel *tractorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 92, 74. Þe reines oþer þe tiels, Trev. 4, 77. *O. H. Ger.* zugil *habena, lorum: Icel.* tygill *a strap, thong*.]

tygele (?), an; *f. A lamprey*:—Tigle *murenula* (the word occurs in a list of the names of fishes; *murenula* is elsewhere glossed by *āl*, 66, 5: 281, 66; *sǽ-āl*, q. v.), Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 66. Cf. (?) preceding word.

tygele *a tile*, tyhhian. v. tigele, teohhian.

tyht, es; *m.* I. *way, manner of conducting one's self, usage, practice*:—Ic ðē giungne underfēng untȳdne and ungeléredne and mē tō bearne genom and tō mīnum tyhtum getȳde . . . Ðū mē wǽre leóf ǽr ðon ðe ðū cūþest mīnne tyht and mīne þeáwas *I received thee young, uninstructed and untaught, and took as my child and brought thee up to my ways . . . Thou wast dear to me before thou knewest my way and my customs*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23–27. [Þat (*moderation*) is þeaw ant tuht forte halden, O. E. Homl. i. 247, 32. Cf. For þere ilke tuhtle (þinge, 2nd MS.) cnihtes weoren ohte, Laym. 24675. Elche untuhtle heo talden unwurðe, 24655.] II. *motion, move, march*. v. teón, IV, tohte, *and see passages from Layamon under* tyhtan, I:—Werod wæs on tyhte *the army was on the march*, Elen. Kmbl. 106; El. 53. Līg scrīþeþ . . . brond biþ on tyhte, Exon. Th. 51, 7; Cri. 812. Fȳr biþ on tihte, 233, 16; Ph. 525. III. *in* ofertyht (?) *a covering, what is drawn over*. v. ofer-teón; *and* cf. *Ger.* über-zug:—Þrong niht ofertiht londes frætwa *night, the covering drawn over the land's decorations, pressed on*, Exon. Th. 179, 3; Gū. 1256. [*Goth.* us-tauhts *a carrying out, completion: O. H. Ger.* zuht *disciplina, eruditio, nutrimentum*.]

tyhtan; *p.* te. I. *to draw, stretch*:—Oferbrǽdels onbūtan getint *velamen in gyro tensum*, Anglia xiii. 421, 806]. [Tuhten is used in Layamon with the meaning of teón, IV:—Ure drihten heo bilæuеđ, and to Mahune heo tuhteđ, Laym. 27321. Troynisce tuhten (toze, 2nd MS.) to þon Gricken, 810.] II. but mostly in a metaphorical sense, *to draw* the mind to something, *to incite, exhort, provoke, solicit, prompt, urge, persuade*, (1) where the construction is uncertain:—Ic tyhte *ortor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 144, 18: *suadeo*, 26; Zup. 155, 6. Tyhto *sollicito*, tyhteþ, tyhtit *sollicitat*, tyhtan *sollicitare*, Txts. 97, 1887–3–9. Hē tihte *persuadet, docet*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 43: *incitavit*, 511, 28. Tyhton *irridabant*, Txts. 73, 1152: Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 73. Tyctende (-i) *adridente*, Txts. 37, 70. Tyctendi *inlex*, 69, 1063. Tyhtende *adridens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 70: ii. 4, 39. (2) where the object to which a person (*acc*) is exhorted, etc, is (a) marked by prep. *on* or *tō*:—Ne tyht nān mon his hiéremonna mōd ne ne bielt tō gǽstlīcum weorcum *nulla subditorum mentes exhortatio sublevat*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 10. Deófol tiht ūs tō yfele, Homl. Th. i. 174, 31. Oðer hine tyhteþ and on tæso lǽreþ, Salm. Kmbl. 983; Sal. 493. Hī (*devils*) on teosu tyhtaþ, Exon. Th. 362, 9; Wal. 34. God selfa tyhte (*suadente Deo*) Moyses on ðone folgoð, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 21 Heó hyre leófe bearn georne lǽrde and tō gōde tihte, Lchdm. iii. 428, 29. Hine his yldran tō woruldfolgaðe tyhton and lǽrdan *his parents urged him to temporal service*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 28. Hine tihtan tō his sāwle þearfe *eum hortari ad animae suae necessitatem*, L. Ecg. C. prm.; Th. ii. 130, 40. Ðreátlan and tihtan (tyhtan, Cott. MS.) tō gōdum ðeáwum, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 8. Tyhtan and gremian tō spīwanne *to provoke to vomit*, Lchdm. ii. 184, 1. (b) expressed by a clause:—Iohannes ðæt folc tihte, ðæt hī ufor eodon fram ðam deófles temple *John urged the people to go further away from the heathen temple*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 35. Ðā tihte (*or* III) heora sum, ðæt man ðæs cnapan līc smyrian sceolde, ii. 28, 3. (c) not expressed:—Ðū on ūs sāwle gesettest and hī styrest and tihtest, Met. 20, 178. Lǽran sceal mon geongne monnan, trymman and tyhtan, Exon. Th. 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46. Ðæt se lǽreów sceolde beón miehtig tō tyhtanne on hālwende lāre *ut potens sit exhortari in doctrina sana*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 15. III. *to suggest, bring to the mind*:—Swā hwæt swā þurh uncléennysse on þeáwum hit tiht (*se suggerit*), Hymn. Surt. 28, 31. Gif mid rīcan mannan wē wyllaþ sum þinc tihtan (*suggerere*), R. Ben. Interl. 53, 6. IV. *to instruct, teach*. v. ge-tyhtan. [Þe deofel heom tuhte to þan werke, O. E. Homl. i. 121, 33. A þet wit cume forð ant tuhte ham þe betere, 247, 6. Tuhten and teachen, 267, 15. Þet tu ne schuldest nout tuhten ne chasten þi meiden uor hire gult, A. R. 268, 21. Tihhtenn and turrnenn folc to lefenn uppo Criste, Orm. 7048. *O. H. Ger.* zuhten, zuhtōn *nutrire, erudire: Ger.* züchten, züchtigen *to chastise: Dan.* tugte *to chastise, discipline*.] v. ā-, for- (fær-), ge-, leás-, mis-, on-tyhtan, *and following words*.

tyhten[n], e; *f. An incitement, inducement, allurement, incentive, enticement*:—Tyhten, tyctin, thyctin *lenocinium*, Txts. 73, 1199. Tyhtend (tyhtenn?) *allectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 38. Tyhtinne, tyctinnae *incitamenta*, Txts. 69, 1074. Tyhtenne *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 14: *incitamenta*, 48, 70. Tihtennum *inlecebris*, 48, 67. Tyctinnum, Txts. 68, 513.

tŷhtend, tyhtiend, es; *m. One who exhorts, incites, instigates*:—Tyctaend, tyehtend *inlex*, Txts. 68, 509. Tyhtend *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 58: 44. 62: 83. 39: 94, 19. Tihtend *incentor, accensor, instigator*; tihtiend *adjutor, fautor*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 67, 70. v. yfel-tyhtend, fortihtigend.

tyhtend-líc; *adj. That serves for exhortation, encouragement*, etc. (v. tyhtan), *hortative*:—Wé wyllaþ sume tihtendlíce spræce wið eów habban, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 20. Sume *adverbia* syndon *ortativa*, ðæt synd tihtendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 16. Hé mid tihtendlícum wordum heora gewéhtan mód getrymde and gefréfrode, Homl. i. 562, 1.

tyhtere, es; *m. An inciter, instigator*:—Tyhtere *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 48. Tihtere *leno*, i. 50, 55.

tyhting, e; *f. Persuasion, exhortation, encouragement, incitement, instigation, allurement, suggestion*:—Tihting *suasio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 10. Deófles costnung biþ on tihtinge . . . Deófol tiht ús tó yfele, ac wé sceolon geniman náne lustfullunge tó ðære tihtinge . . . Seó yfele tihting is of deófle, Homl. Th. i. 174, 30–35: ii. 226, 29. Crist mid ðyssere tihtinge Petrum gehyrte, 374, 17. God hira mód onlíeht mid his fandunga and éac his tiehtinge (tihtinge, Cott. MSS.), Past. 35; Swt. 243, 22. For láre and for tiehtinge his ágenes firenlustes *persuasione luxuriae*, 50; Swt. 393, 7. Mid godcundre tihtincge *divino instinctu*, Anglia xiii. 384, 266. Mid welwyllendre tihtincga myngiende *benevola intentione hortando*, 448, 1179: Scint. 34, 1. Se ðe his bróðor hataþ ðurh ðæs deófles tihtinge, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 17. Tihtinga *incitamenta*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 35. Tychtingum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 3. Hé micclum mid his bénum and tihtingum fylste *he helped much with his prayers and exhortations*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 29. Se ðe óðerne tó leahtrum forspenþ, hé is manslaga, ðonne hé ðæs óðres sáwle forpærþ þurh his yfelum tihtingum, 226, 32. Geþafian ðæs deófles tihtinga, 546, 11. [Defles tuihting, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 2. Tihting, i. 229, 19.] v. tó-tyhting.

tyhtle *a charge*. v. tihtle.

tyhtness, e; *f. Instigation*:—Tyhtnesse *instinctu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 20. Tihtnesse, 46, 63: 80, 28.

tyld-syle. v. teld-sele.

Týle *Thule*:—Án íglond . . . ðæt is Tíle háten (þe isle þat hyȝt tile, Chauc. Boet. 3, 5. *This form is used also in Trevisa*, i. 325) *ultima Thule*, Met. 16, 15. [*Icel.* Tíle.] v. þýle (*the usual form*).

tylg, tylian. v. tulge, tilian.

tyllan; *p.* tylde *To draw, attract*. Found only in the compound *fortyllan*, but see the following passages from later English. [Mi liht onswere tulde him upon me, A. R. 320, 13. Ne tulle ȝe to þe ȝete none unkuðe harloz, 414, 5. As muche place as myd a þong ich may aboute tille, R. Glouc. 115, 18. Of þe purse þat seluer heo tulleþ, Misc. 188, 40. Ille felawes hafd maistri To tille this yong man to foli, Met. Homl. 113, 8. Þe world tyl hym drawes And tilles . . . þam þat him knawes, Pr. C. 1183. To þe scole him for to till (tille), C. M. 12175. He hauede . . . Al þe folk tilled intil his hond, Havel. 438. *Also, like* teón, *with sense of* proceed, go:—Twei leomes stode þere; The gryttere tylde Est . . . þe oþer hadde branches . . . And westward thei drowe, R. Glouc. 151, 20: 152, 19. To gile ne to fraude wild he neuer tille, R. Brunne 128, 20. *Cf. also* tollen *to draw, attract*:—Þis tolled him towurd þe, A. R. 290, 5. Ha tolliþ togederes *they draw, come together*, Marh. 14, 6. (See instances quoted, p. 110.) Swa mai mon tolli him to Lutle briddes, O. and N. 1627. To drawen or tollen *allicere*, Chauc. Boet. 2, 7. Tollyn or mevyn *incito, provoco, excito*, Prompt. Parv. 496.]

tylþ, tylung, týma, týman. v. tilþ, tilung, tíma, tíman.

tym-bor (?) *a revolving borer, an auger*:—Timbor *rotum* vel *taratrum*, bor *desile*, scafa *olatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 9–11. [Cf. (?) tumbian: *or* (?) *O. H. Ger.* tûmôn *rotari*.]

tymbran, týme, tymian, týn *ten*. v. timbran, tíme, temian, tín.

týn; *p.* týde, tydde (týdde?); *pp.* týd *To instruct, educate, teach*:—Ic tý oððe lære *imbuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 166, 14. Hé lærþ and hé týð heorde his *docet et erudit gregem suam*, Scint. 146, 7. Se wísdóm ðe hit lange ær týde and lærde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4. 30. Hé hine geornlíce týde and lærde hú hé drohtian sceolde *eum erudire studuit qualiter conversari debuisset*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 5. Hí mycelne ðreát discipula on metercræfte and on tungolcræfte týdan and lærdan, 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Láreówas ðe hí (wudufuglas) týdon and temedon, Met. 13, 39. Swá hwilce meu swá willnadon ðæt hí on hálgum leornungum týde wéron hí hæfdon gearuwe magistras ða ðe hig lærdon and tyddon *quicumque lectionibus sacris cuperent erudiri, haberent in promptu magistros qui docerent*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34: 4, 3; S. 569, 6. Láreów ðú æþele þeáwas týð *doctor egregie mores instruc*, Hymn. Surt. 106, 5. Se ðe ðone méran uoman abbodes underfehþ hé sceal mid twyfealdre láre ða wyldan and týn ðe him underþeódde synt *cum aliquis suscipit nomen abbatis dupplici debet doctrina suis presesse discipulis*, R. Ben. 11, 12. Hé scole gesette in ðære cneohtas tydde and lærde wéron *instituit scholam in qua pueri literis erudirentur*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45. v. ge-týan, -týdan (*in each case read* -týn), and teón, III. 1.

týnan; *p.* de *To teen, tine* (v. Halliw. Dict.), *close*. I. *to fence, enclose*:—Me mæig on sumera týnan, Anglia ix. 261, 11. Gif ceorlas gærstún hæbben gemænne oþþe óðer gedálland tó týnanne, and hæbben sume getýned hiora dæl, sume næbben, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 6. II. *to close, shut* a door, book:—Middý hígna fæder týneþ ðæt duro *cum paterfamilias cluserit ostium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25. Ðonne týnde hé his béc *clauso codice*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 10. Middý ða duro uérun týndo *cum fores essent clausae*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 20, 19. III. *to close* a place, *prevent entrance into* a place, *shut up*:—Gié týndon ríc heofna *claudítis regnum coelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 13. III a. *to prevent* a person *granting access* to others (?), *render* a person *inaccessible*:—Týne hine Dryhten ðam ðe sár sprece sáwle mínre *may the Lord shut His heart to him that speaks evil against my soul*, Ps. Th. 108, 20. IV. *to close, conclude, bring to an end*:—Se hálga Willfriþ æfter .xlv. wintra ðæs onfongenan biscophádes ðone ýtemestan dæg týnde (*diem clausit extremam*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 43. [An ancre nule nout tunen hire eiðurles ajein dead of helle, A. R. 62, 17. Þa ȝeten heo tunden uaste, Laym. 15320. Tynyn *sepio*; tynyd or hedgydde *septus*, Prompt. Parv. 494. *O. Frs.* be-ténа: *O. Du.* tuinen: *O. H. Ger.* zûnen *sepire: Ger.* zäunen.] v. á-, é-, an-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, on-, un-týnan; fore-týn(e)d; tún.

týnan *to vex*. v. tínan.

tyncen *a barrel* (?), *a bladder* (?):—Ðá gebeótode án his ðegna ðæt hé mid sunde ða eá oferfaran wolde mid twám tyncenum, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 30.

tyndeht. v. tindiht.

tynder, e; tyndren (-in), e (?); tyndre, an; *f.* I. *tinder, fuel* (lit. and fig.):—Tyndir (-er) *napta, genus fomenti*, Txts. 80, 685. Geswélud spoon *vel* tynder *fomes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 21. Tynder *fomes*, i. *incendium, astula minuta*, ii. 150, 4. Tyndrin, tyndirm (-in ?) *isca* (= esca *fomes*, Migne; cf. *Span.* yesca *tinder*), Txts. 72, 562. Tyndre *isica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 21: *isca*, ii. 45, 74: *fomentam* (*-um* ?), 40, 7. Tyndre gódes cynnes *fomentum bone indolis*, Scint. 206, 17. Tindre *sica* (l. *isica* or *isca*), Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 38. Wé habbaþ ðone mæstan dæl ðære tyndran ðínre héle . . . nú ðú ne þearft ðé náuht ondrædan fordam ðe of ðam lytlan spearcan ðe ðú mid ðære tyndran gefénge lífes leóht ðé onlíehte *habemus maximum tuae fomitem salutis . . . nihil igitur pertimescas; jam tibi ex hac minima scintillula vitalis calor illuxerit*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 9–14. Tyndri *isica*, Txts. 116, 179. Of gecyndelícre tyndran *de ingenito fomite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 65. Tyndre *neptam*, 114, 59. Tynder, 60, 9. Tyndrum *fomitibus*, 33, 61. Deófol ná gewilnunge tyndran onélþ *diabolus non concupiscentiae fomenta succendit*, Scint. 210, 3. II. *a burner, an implement which burns*:—Mearcísern *vel* tynder *cauterium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 76. Tynder *furnus*, 149, 84. Tyndre *cautere*, Txts. 114. 100. Tund[e]ri, 111, 19. [He tinder nom and lette i þan nutescalen don and fur þer on brohte, Laym. 29267. Of ston mid stel in ðe tunder, Misc. 17, 535. Tondre. tunder, Piers P. 17, 245. Tundyr *fungus, napta*, Prompt. Parv. 506. *Du.* tonder: *O. H. Ger.* zuntra; *wk. f. fomes, isca: M. H. Ger.* zunder; *m. n.: Ger.* zunder: *Icel.* tundr; *n.: Dan.* tønder: *Swed.* tunder. Cf. *Goth.* tundnan *to be set on fire*.] v. tender, tendan.

tynder-cyn[n], es; *n. Combustibles*:—Tyndercyn *matteoli* (v. spæc), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 66: 78, 9.

tyndre, tyndrin, -týne. v. tynder, ge-týne.

tynge; *adj. Skilful with the tongue, rhetorical*:—Tingcum *rhetoricis, facundis*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 41. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zungal *linguosus*.] v. ge-tynge.

týning, e; *f. A closing, fencing*. [Tynyn or make a tynynge *sepio*, Prompt. Parv. 494.] v. be-, gafol-týning (-tíning); týnan.

týnness, e; *f. An enclosed place, a prison*:—Ténys (= týnnysse?) þrexwealdum (heó) tó geþeódde *Anastasia lautomiae liminibus haaresceit*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 65 (cf. l. 57 *lautomiae* cwearternes). v. on-týnness.

týr, týran. v. tír, tíran.

tyrdlu, tyrdelu; *pl. n. Treddles* ('the droppings of sheep are called sheep's *tredles* in Somerset, *trattles* in Suffolk,' Lchdm. iii, Gl. *Treddle* excrement of rabbits, E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words. Halliwell quotes 'tak the *triddils* of an hare.' *Tyrdyl* schepys donge, Prompt. Parv. 494. Take scheps tridels or swynes muk, Rel. Ant. i. 53, 16):—Haran tyrdlu, Lchdm. ii. 214, 4. Genim gáte tyrdlu, 72, 16, 27. Tyrdelu, 282, 7. v. tord.

tyrf, tyrgan, tyrging, tyrian, tyriaca, tyring. v. turf, tirgan, tirging, tirgan, tiriaca, tirging.

tyrnan; *p.* de. I. *to turn* (intrans.), *revolve* on an axis, round a centre:—Seó heofon tyrnþ onbútan ús swiftre ðonne ænig mylenhweól, Lchdm. iii. 232, 18: 254, 11: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 214, 29. Se firmamentum went on ðám twám steorran swá swá hwengel tyrnþ on eaxe, Lchdm. iii. 270, 22. Se cwyrnstán ðe tyrnþ singallíce and nænne færeld ne ðurhtíhþ, Homl. Th. i. 514, 20. Ða steorran ðe on ðam rodere standaþ tyrnaþ éfre ábútan mid ðam brádan rodere, Hexam. 7; Norm. 12, 32. Hí tyrndon mid bodige and heora fótwylmas ástwendan ne mihton, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 19. Tyrn mid ðínum swíþran scytelingre *make circles with your right forefinger*, Techm. ii. 119, 11: 126, 1. Tyrnende *rotante*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 9. I a. figurative:—

Tyrnende swēgas *rotatiles trochoeæ*, Germ. 403, 8. II. *to turn* (trans.), *to cause to revolve*:—Đā tyrndon ða hēðenan hetelīce ðæt hweowl, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 93. [*O. H. Ger.* turnen. From Latin.] v. be-, ymb-tyrnan; turnian.

tyrn-geat, es; *n. A turn-stile*:—Tō tyrngeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 4.

tyrning, e; *f.* I. *a turning round*:—Tyrnincg turniendre līðeran *vertigo rotantis fundibuli*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 65. II. *roundness*:—Sinewealtre trendla tyrnincge *tereti circulorum rotunditate*, 419, 9. v. turnung.

tyrwa (-e), tyrwan, tyrwen, tyrwian. v. tirwa (-e), tirwan, tirwen, tirgan.

tysca, an; *m. A buzzard*:—Glida *milvus*, tysca *butzus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 280, 22, 23. Tysca *bizus*, ii. 126, 39. Cf. (?) tusc.

tyslian; *p.* ode *To dress*:—Ic secge ðē, brōðor Eádweard, ðæt gē dōþ unrihtlice ðæt gē ða Engliscan þeáwas forlǽtaþ ðe eówre fæderas heóldon and hēðenra manna þeáwas lufiaþ ðe eów ðæs līfes ne unnon and mid ðam geswuteliaþ ðæt gē forseóþ eówer cynn and eówre yldran mid ðām unþeáwum ðonne gē him on teónan tysliaþ eów on Denisc ǣbleredum hneccan and ǣblendum eágum. Ne secge ic nā māre embe ða sceandlīcan tyslunge būton ðæt ūs secgaþ bēc ðæt se beó āmānsumod ðe hēðenra manna þeáwas hylt on his līfe and his āgen cynn unwurþaþ mid ðam *I tell you, brother Edward, that you do wrong to forsake the English customs that your fathers held and to love the customs of heathen men, that did not give you life, and that thereby you show that you despise your race and your forefathers, when to their shame you dress in Danish wise with bared* (? cf. blere *blurus, calvus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 13) *neck and darkened* (by hair falling over the eyes?) *eyes. I will say no more about that shameful fashion of dress, but that books tell us, that he is accursed, who holds the customs of heathen men in his life and thereby dishonours his own race*, Wanley Cat. pp. 121–122; see also Engl. Stud. viii. 62. Gedōnum tācne gān and hī mid dægþernum tyslian gescȳum *facto signo eant et se diurnalibus induant calciamentis*, Anglia xiii. 383, 260.

tyslung, e; *f. Dressing*. v. preceding word.

tȳtan; *p.* te *To stand out, be conspicuous* (?):—Ne tȳtaþ hēr tungul ac biþ tȳr scæcen *stars shall not shine forth, but glory shall have departed*, Exon. Th. 447, 26; Dōm. 45. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* tūta *a teat-like prominence*; tūtna *to be blown up*: *Dan.* tude *a spout*: *Swed.* tut: *Du.* tuit *a pipe, pike*.] Cf. tot.

tȳþa (-e). v. tīþe.

þ

Fox the Runic þ, see þorn.

þā; *adv. conj. Then, when.* When the word stands at the beginning of a clause and may be translated by *then*, the verb generally precedes its subject; if it is to be translated by *when* the subject generally precedes the verb. I. *then, at that time*:—Ic oftīkode hyne. Swīþe þrȳste ðū wǣre þā (*tunc*), Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 19. Đā wæs ðæt Agustinus gelaþode tō his sprǽce Brytta bisceopas *interea Augustinus convocavit ad suum colloquium episcopos Brittonum provinciae*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 5. Godes ðeówas ðā nāne landǽre hleótan ne mōston, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 4. On angynne ðissere worulde menn mōston lybban be heora lustum ðā . . . wē ne mōton lybban be ūrum lustum nū, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 233. Hit mæg eów nū fremian swā micclum swā hit ðā mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 12. Se stān ðe ðæt wæter ðā of fleów, ii. 274, 1. Hē on fulluhte underfangen næs, forðan ðe Martinus ðā on neáwiste næs, 504, 24: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 112. On ðære tīde ðe Ehfrid and Ædelrēd wunnon, ðā æt sumon gefeohte weard ān ðegen āfylled, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 24. II. marking sequence, *then, after that, thereupon*:—Đā cwæð hē: 'Gā gē on mīnne wingeard.' And hig þā fērdon, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 4. Sum iungling com mid gyrde tō mē, and wearp hī ðā tō mē, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 17. Se engel mē lǽdde ðā furðor . . . Efne ðā æteówdon līgas . . . Ic ðā beheóld ðone ormǽtan līg, 350, 15–21: 456, 24–26. Eft ðā on ðære þriddan nihte middan hē gewāt of ðisum līfe. Þā cōmon eft englas and hine gelǽddon, 336, 2–5. Hwæt ðā com sum man, 286, 19. Hwæt ða hǽþenan þā hine bestōdon, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 104. Þā se bisceop dyde up ðone sanct, i. 21, 139. III. as adverbial connective, (1) of time, *when*:—Þā hē ūt eode embe underntīde, hē geseah ōðre īdele standan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 3: 3, 7. Hwæt hē dyde, þā hine seó menego þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 11, 31: 5, 25. (2) of cause or reason, *when, since, as*:—Hī hēton hine secgan hweþer hē cristen wǣre, þā hē wilnode þyllīces, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 106. Hwā mæg āuht ōþres cweþan būtan ðū wǣre se gesǽligesta, ðā ðū mē wǣre ēr leóf þonne cūþ, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 26. III a. where the form is doubled, or combined with *ðe*; v. also IV. (1) marking time, *when*:—Crist sylf gefæstnode his sprǽce, þā ðā hē spræc tō ānum Samaritanican wīfe, Homl. Th. i. 482, 24. Ðæt Drihten cwǽde tō Nichodéme, ān ðæra ealdra, ðā ðā hē his lāre sōhte, ii. 238, 4, 9. Þā ðe (*cum*) hē in āre wes, Ps. Surt. 48, 21: 106, 6. (1 a) where the two forms are separated:—Þā heó þā in tō ðære hire moddrian eode, sōna ðæt cild onsprang, Blickl. Homl. 165, 28. (2) marking cause or reason, *when, since, as*:—Đā cwæð his gefēra, ðæt hē gefyrn smeáde hwǽr hī bigleofan biddan sceoldon, ðā ðā hī ða fare fērdon būton wiste, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 33. (3) marking condition, *when, if*:—Ðæt hit wǣre gedōht ðæs ðe māre gemynd ðæs fæder, ðā ðā se sunu, his yrfenuma, wæs gecīged ðæs fæder naman, Homl. Th. i. 478, 11. IV. in correlative combinations, *then . . . when, when . . . then*:—Đā se cyng ðæt hiérde, þā wende hē hine west, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 9: 90, 22–24. Þā (*then*) þū cȳþdest ðæt þū nestest hwelces endes ǣlc angin wilnode, þā dū wēndest ðæt steórleáse men wǣron gesǽlige, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 34. Þā þā (*cum*) hē fæste feówurtig daga, þā ongan hyne syððan hingrian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 2. Đā ðā hē ealdode, þā clypode hē his yldestan cnīht him tō, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 22: 286, 6: 390, 19–22. Þā hē ðā ūt faran wolde, þā hēt hē beódan, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 21: 894; Erl. 90, 33. Đā se wīsdōm ðā þis spell āreht hæfde, ðā ongan hē giddian, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 19. Þā þe . . . þā sōna, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15. Þā geseah Abraham Drihtnes dæg, þā þā hē ðās gerȳnu tōcneów, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 22. Se Frysa ðā, þā ðā hē hine gehæftan ne mihte, lēt hine faran, 358, 22. IV a. in combination with other demonstrative forms:—Mid ðȳ ðe heó gehȳrde ðone fruman, þā cwæþ heó þus, Blickl. Homl. 7, 20. Þǽr dū cȳþdest ðæt dū nystest mid hwilcan gerece God wylt ðisse worulde, þā dū sǽdest ðæt . . ., Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. ¶ *See* git, gita, gēn, gēna, nū *for other instances of the word.* [*Chauc. Piers P.* tho, thoo: *O. Frs.* thā: *O. Sax.* thō, thuo: *O. H. Ger.* dō: *Icel.* þá.]

þaca, þeaca, an; *m. A covering, roof*:—Ðone song hē gehȳrde tō him neálǽcan, ōð ðæt hē becom tō ðeacan ðære cyricean (*ad tectum oratorii*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 43. Cf. Bordðeaca, brodthaca *testudo*, Txts. 101, 1999. Bordþacan *latrariis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 52. v. ge-þaca *and* þæc.

þaccian; *p.* ode. I. *to pat, clap, strike gently*, with the open hand or the like:—Wildu hors, ðonne wē hié āresd gefangnu habbaþ, wē hió ðacciaþ and strāciaþ mid brādre handa *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, Past. 41; Swt. 303, 10. Ðaccige hē hine selfne mid ðǽm fiðrum his geðōhta *cogitationum alis semetipsos foriant*, 64; Swt. 461, 17. Ælc ðara manna ðe ōðerne swīðe lufaþ, hine lyst bet þaccian and cyssan ðone ōðerne on bær līc, ðonne ðēr ðǽr clādas bcotweóna beoþ, Shrn. 185, 31. [This carter thakketh his hors uppon the croupe, Chauc. C. T. 7141. Nicholas had . . . thacked hire about the lendes wel, 3304.] II. *to clap, put* one thing to another:—Nim ða wyrta and wyrce tōgadere . . . þacc yt þanne gelōmelīce betwex ðan scaldrun *take the herbs and work together . . . clap the mixture often between the shoulders*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14.

þacian; *p.* ode *To thatch*:—Me mæcg in Agusto and Septembri and Octobri ðacian, Anglia ix. 261, 17. [Thakkyñ howsys *sartatego*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *M. H. Ger. Ger.* dachen *to roof.*] v. þeccan.

þadder; *adv. Thither, whither*:—Þadder (ðider, Rush.) ðes færende is *quo hic iturus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 35. [Perhaps a form due to Scandinavian influence. Cf. *Icel.* þaðra *there*. But see *þæder.*]

þæc, es; *n.* I. *a roof*:—Đā gesēgon hī ðone hræfn ða glofe teran uppe on ānes hūses þæce . . . Wilfriđ mid gyrde of ðæs hūses hrōfe ða glofe gerǽhte, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 16–22: Ps. Th. 128, 4. Gē þearfum forwyrndon, ðæt hī under eówrum þæce mōsten in gebūgan, Exon. Th. 92, 6; Cri. 1504. Se ðe on þæce sīð *qui in tecto*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 17. Hē mycelne aad gesomnode on beámum and on ræftrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on ðacum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum, et tecti fenei*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 23. Bodigaþ on þacum *praedicate super tecta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 27. Nam ic wyrðe ðæt dū gā under þacu mīnne (*sub tectum meum*), 8, 8. II. *the material of which a roof is composed, thatch*:—Ðæs hūses hrōf wæs mid ðæce beþæht *culmen domus erat foeno tectum*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 32. Ða tær ðæt hors ðæt ðæc of ðære cytan hrōfe, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 16. [*Chauc.* thacke (in houses of thacke) *thatch*: *Prompt. Parv.* thak for howsys *sartatectum*: *tectura, tegimen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 237, col. 1. *O. H. Ger.* dah *tectum, opertorium*: *Ger.* dach: *Icel.* þak *roof.*] v. fen-þæc; þaca.

þæcele, an; *f. A torch, light*:—Þæcile *fax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 20. Ðecele *facula*, ii. 77, 5. Ða fȳr feóllon on ða eorþan swelce byrnende þecelle *vise nubes ardentes de celo tanquam faces decidere*, Nar. 23, 26: 14, 15. Stōd se leóma him of swylce fȳren ðecelle (þecele, Bd. M. 476, 15) ongeán norðdǽle *portabant facem ignis contra aquilonem*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. Ðæccilla (ðæcela, Rush.) *lucerna*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 21. Þæccille (ðæcella, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35. Ðæccillæ (ðæcela, Rush.) *lucernae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 35. Dryhtnes ðecelan, Salm. Kmbl. 838; Sal. 418. Ðæccillas *lampades*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 20. Mid brondum ł ðæccillum *eum facibus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. [Cf. Ælc beorn hæfde on heonde ane þechene bærninde, Laym. 8084.] v. fæcele.

þæcen. v. þecen.

þæc-tigele, an; *f. A tile for a roof*:—Þaectigilum *imbricibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 56. [v. Halliwell's Dict. *thack-tiles*, and cf. Jamieson's Dict. *thack-stone.*]

þæder; *adv. Thither, whither*:—Gā dū and lǽde ðis folc þæder þe ic þē ēr sǽde *tu vade et duc populum istum, quo locutus sum tibi*, Ex. 32, 34. On mergen com se biscop þæder, Shrn. 139, 35. Hē þæder in

eode, 156, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* þaðra *there*: *Goth.* þaþrô *thence.*] v. þadder, þider, *and next word*; *and* cf. hwæder.

þædres; *adv. Thither*:—Hidres ðædrés (ðidres, Cott. MSS.) *hither and thither*, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 13. v. preceding word.

þæge, þage; *pron. pl. They, these*:—Þæge twégen dagas, Lk. Skt. 11, 5 margin. Sume ðæge wéron héðene *erant gentiles quidam ex his*, Jn. Skt. 12, 20. Hé wyrcþ máran ðonne þæge (þa, MS. A.) synt *majora horum faciet*, 14, 12. Saga mé hwanon wæs Adames nama gesceapen? Ic ðé secge, fram iiii steorrum. Saga mé, hwæt hátton ðage? Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 1. [*Laym.* þaie, þaye *they, the* (pl.), *those.*]

þéh *though*. v. þeáh.

þénan; *p.* de *To moisten*:—Gif tó stíð sié, þén (*printed* þæm; *but see* geþén mid hunige, 144, 1) mid ðý hunige, Lchdm. ii. 108, 17. Þénda smerwunga wyrce of ele *make moist smearings of oil*, 182, 16. [Halliwell gives *thean* moist, damp, as a Westmoreland word; and Jamieson has *thain, thane* with the same meaning.] v. of-þænnan (*read* -þénan; *the form* ofþéne *is subjunctive, not imperative*), þinan, þwénan, þán, þánian.

þénian, þænnan, þænne. v. þánian, þennan, þanne.

þér, þár, þára; *adv. There, where.* I. local, (a) with demonstrative force, (1) *there, in that place*:—Hig cómon tó ðære stówe, and hé gebæd hine þér (*ibi*) tó Gode, Gen. 13, 4: 18, 24. Gif ðú þér (ðér, Lind.: ðár, Rush. *ibi*) geþencgst ðæt ðín bróðor hæfþ ænig þing ágén ðé, læt þér (*ibi*) ðíne lác beforan ðam altare, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 23–24. Hé wæs ána þér (ðér, Lind.: ðár Rush.) *solus erat ibi*, 14, 23. Hé his bigleofan þér feccan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 6. Gif þár man án bán findeð unforbærned, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 12. Hé férde tó Bethania and lærde hí þár (þér, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 17. Gé gegearwiað ús þára (ðér, Lind. Rush.) *illic parate nobis*, Mk. Skt. 14, 15. Ic næs þára (*ibi*), Jn. Skt. 11, 15, 31. Swíþe earfoþháwe ac hit is ðeáh þára *very difficult to see, but still it is there*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 31. (2) *thither, to that place*:—Wæs Hæsten þér cumen mid his herge, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 16. Ne mæg þér inwitfull énig geféran, Cd. Th. 58, 18; Gen. 948: Elen. Kmbl. 1467; El. 735. Ic ðér cwom tó ðam hringsele Hróðgár grétan, Beo. Th. 4023; B. 2009. (b) with relative force, (1) *where, in which place*:—Nellen gé goldhordian eów goldhordas on eorþan, þér (þár MS. A.: ðér ł huér, Lind.: þér, Rush. *ubi*) óm and moddе hit fornimþ, and þér (þár, MS. A.: ðér, Lind.: þér, Rush.) þeófas hit delfaþ and forstelaþ: goldhordiaþ eów goldhordas on heofenan, þér (þár, MS. A.) náðor óm ne moddе hit ne fornimþ, and þár þeófas hit ne delfaþ ne ne forstelaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19–20. On wésten þér ér Adam forwearþ, Blickl. Homl. 29, 18: 39, 5. On ðære byrig þér se cyning ofslægen læg, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 13. Sum feóll ofer stánscyligean þár hit næfde mycele eorðan, Mk. Skt. 4, 5. (2) *whither, to which place*:—Ic lærde on temple þár (þér, MS. A.: ðiddir, Lind.: ðider, Rush. *quo*) ealle Iudéas tógædere cómon, Jn. Skt. 18, 20. In ðam ðíle ðér hé ér ne cwom, Exon. Th. 27, 26; Cri. 436. Tó ðam lande þér ðé lust myneþ tó gesécanne, Andr. Kmbl. 588; An. 294. (c) in correlative combinations, (1) þér . . . þér *there* (*where, thither, whither*) . . . *where* (*there, thither, whither*):—þér (þár, MS. A.) ðín goldhord is ðér (þár, MS. A.) is ðín heorte *ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est cor tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 21: 18, 20. Sceáwa þér dust and dryge bán, þér þér ðú ér gesáwe fægre leomu, Blickl. Homl. 113, 21. (2) where the two forms are not separated, and may be translated by *where*:—God gefilde mid flésce þér þér ðæt ribb wæs, Gen. 2, 21. Mín þén biþ þér þér (þár þár, MS. A.) ic eom *ubi sum ego illic minister meus erit*, Jn. Skt. 12, 26. Man mót hine gebiddan, beó þér þér he beó, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 67. (d) with a demonstrative and relative force, as in modern *where, whither*:—Ðæt hí geworhten stánene weal ðér se cásere hét eorþwall gewyrcan, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Ðæt hí woldan andlyfne níman ðér hí hit findan mihton, 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Se monlíca wunode þér hié strang begeat wíte, Cd. Th. 155, 4; Gen. 2567. Hé nánne ne mæg gebringan þér hé him gehét, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 4. Ðá becom hit þér se cyningc feóll, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 208: Beo. Th. 718; B. 356. Far þér ðú freónda wéne, Exon. Th. 119, 29; Gú. 262. II. metaph. usages, (1) *there, in that case, then*:—þér ðú cýþdest ðæt ðú nystest . . . þá ðú sédest ðæt . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 2. Hú ne is se anweald þonne þér náuht *is not, then, power in that case nought?* 16, 2; Fox 54, 7. Gedence hé ðæt hé biþ self suíðe gelíc ðám ilcan monnum ðe hé ðér ðreatаþ, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 16: 54; Swt. 425, 22: 12; Swt. 75, 13 (but see note on the last passage). (2) þér þár *then when, when, þér when*:—Ðý læs hié selfe ácwelen ðér ðér hié ða ðóre lácniaþ *ne alios medendo ipsi moriantur*, Past. 48; Swt. 371, 11. Ðér ðér ús God forbeád *cum nos Deus prohiberet*, 59; Swt. 451, 5. Sín díne suna and díne dohtra geseald ódrum folce þér ðú on lócie (*videntibus oculis tuis*), Deut. 28, 32. Hí clumiaþ mid ceaflum þér hí sceoldan clypian, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 21. (3) *in case that, if*:—Ðér wé ús selfum démden ðonne ne démde ús nó God *si nosmet ipsos dijudicaremus, non judicaremur*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 5. Ðér mín ágen folc mé hýran cúðan *si plebs mea audisset me*, Ps. Th. 80, 13: Bt. 32, 2; Fox 78, 1: 37, 3; Fox 100, 4: 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. Geornor wé woldon beón forsugiende, þér wé for eówerre ágenre gnornunge móste, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 10: Exon. Th. 375, 20; Seel. 141: Cd. Th. 279, 7; Sat. 234. Ðér Moyses ne hulpe *si non Moyses stetisset*, Ps. Th. 105, 19: Past. 46; Swt. 355, 4: Cd. Th. 49, 24; Gen. 797: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 5. Ðár ðú nú gemyndest ða word ðe ic ðé sáde on ðære forman bóc, ðonne miht ðú be ðám wordum genóg sweotole ongitan ðæt ðæt ðú ér sédest ðæt ðú nystest *si superiora concessa respicias, ne illud quidem longius aberit, quin recorderis, quod te dudum nescire confessus es*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 21. III. preparing the way for the subject, *there*:—Ðá com þér rén and þér (þár, MS. A.) bleówun windas *et descendit pluvia et flaverunt venti*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25, 27. Þá æt sumum cirre cómon þér sex scipu tó Wiht, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 18. Eálá hwæt þér wæs fæger eádmódnes geméted on ðære á clénan sémnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 21. Þér is mid Estum án mágð, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 13. IV. in combination with suffixed prepositions the word has the force of a pronoun; see the forms given as compounds (though the attachment is rather slight, see e. g. *þær-on*) which follow. [*Laym.* þar, þare, þear: *Orm.* þær: *A. R.* þer: *Gen. and Ex.* ðor: *Hav.* þor, þore: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* thâr: *O. Frs.* thêr: *O. H. Ger.* dâr, dâra. Cf. *Goth. Icel.* þar.]

þér-ábútan; *adv. Thereabout, about that place*:—On Antiochian byrig and ðérábútan gehwér, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 595. Tó ðám ðe ðérábútan (-onbútan, MS. A.) stódon *circumstantibus*, Mk. Skt. 14, 69.

þér-æfter; *adv. Thereafter, after that*:—Gif se terminus gescýt on sumon dæge ðære wucan, ðonne byþ se sunnandæg þéræfter Éasterdæg, Lchdm. iii. 244, 18. Hié áhebbaþ hié ofer hiera hiéremenn, and ne ondrédaþ ðone dóm ðe ðéræfter fylgþ, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 9.

þér-æt; *adv. Therent*:—His horsðéra wæs fram his discipulum gehealden, and monige unfrume ðéræt hélu onfengon, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 7.

þæran (? þærran) *to dry, wipe*:—Hé ðá hét geótan wæter on mundleó *a* and ongan his þegna fét þweán and þæran (*other MSS. have* þar an, þær ana; *the Latin in* Jn. 13, 5 *is* extergere. The word intended seems to be one corresponding to Icelandic *þerra*, which, as well as the form *mundlaug*, the equivalent of the rather uncommon *mundleów*, the modern version in that language uses in this passage) mid ðý líne, ðe hé wæs begyrded, Homl. Ass. 155, 103.

þér-big; *adv. Thereby, by that* (person or thing):—Gif hwá gefare and nán bearn ne gestriéne, gif hé bróðor láfe, fó se tó his wífe. Gif hé ðonne bearn ðérbig(-bié, Cott. MSS., *by the wife*) gestriéne, ðonne cenne hé ðæt ðam gefarenan bréðer ðe hié ér áhte, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 14.

þér-binnan; *adv. Therein*:—Philippus þérbinnan ne mehte, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 36. Se bisceop bebeád, ðæt hí heora lác geoffrodon binnon ðam temple, and hét hí ðérbinnon andbidigan, Homl. Th. i. 450, 25.

þér-bufan; *adv. Besides, over and above that*:—Hé cwæð: 'Biscepe gedafnaþ ðæt hé sié télleás.' Ðérbufan (v. 1 Tim. 3, 2 sqq. *for the additional remarks referred to*) is geteald hwelc hé beón sceal, gif hé untélwierðe biþ, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 10.

þærf *need*, **þærf** *leavened*, **þærh**. v. þearf, þeorf, þerh.

þér-in; *adv. Therein, wherein*:—Hé wæs on Simones húse, þérin geát ðæt wíf ða deórwyrþan smerenesse on his héafod, Blickl. Homl. 73, 3.

þér-inne. v. þér-út, -úte.

þér-mid; *adv.* I. *therewith, with that*:—Ðá geseah hé treów licgende, and ðæt lytel; ongan ðá þérmid delfan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 767. II. temporal, *straightway, at the same time*:—Ðá forceáw hé his ágenan tungan and wearp hine ðérmid on ðæt neb foran, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 25.

þér-néhst; *adv. Next to that*:—Godes grið is ealra griða geornost tó healdanne, and þérnéhst þæs cynges, L. Eth. vii. 1; Th. i. 330, 3.

þér-of; *adv. Thereof, of* or *from that*:—Genim ðás ylcan wyrte, wyrc clyþan þérof, Lchdm. i. 196, 23. Ðæt ic macige mete ðínum fæder þérof *ut faciam ex eis escas patri tuo*, Gen. 27, 9.

þér-ofer; *adv. Thereover, over that*:—Se fiscbeám ofersceadaþ ðæt lond, ðæt hit under him ne mæg gegrówan, ne hé self nánne wæstm ðéroferber bireþ, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 12. Hig tódéldon hys reáf, and wurpon hlot þéroferr, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35.

þér-on; *adv.* I. *thereon*:—Hé com tó ðam treówe, sóhte wæstm ðéron, and nánne ne gemétte, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 1. Se déma hét wyrcan áne hencgene and hét hón ðone bisceop þéron, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 253: Blickl. Homl. 71, 7. II. *therein*:—Hér is án lytele burg, ðér ic mæg mín feorh on generian. Hié is án lytel, and ðeáh ic mæg ðéron libban, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 24. Áwyrtwala grédignysse of ðínre heortan, and áplanta þéron ða sóþan lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 2. Segeþ þéron (*in the book*), ðæt sum rice man wære, Blickl. Homl. 197, 27. III. *thereinto*:—Ðú ne cymst þéron *non ingredieris eam*, Deut. 32, 52. Ðá hét hé gefeccan ánne érenne oxan, and ða hálgan ðéron dón, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 422. IV. *thereof*:—And hé ne cúðe nán þing þéron (cf. næs heora nán ðe þár énig þing on cúðe, 41, 24), Gen. 39, 23.

þér-onbútan. v. þér-abútan.

þér-ongeán; *adv. There against, on the contrary*; per contra:—Englas cýðaþ ðíne ðáda beforan Godes gesihðe, and deófol áwrit þérongén ealle ðíne misdéda, Wulfst. 248, 21.

þǽr-oninnan; *adv. Therein, thereinto*:—Healrǽced gewyrcean, and þǽroninnan eall gedǽlan, Beo. Th. 142; B. 71.

þǽr-onufenan. v. ufenan.

þǽr-onuppan; *adv. Thereupon, thereon*:—Ða héþenan byrnende gléda streáwodon, and ðǽronuppan deófle offrodon, Homl. Skt. I. 23, 35: 13, 25.

þǽr-riht; *adj. Straight*:—þǽrihtum *strictis* (*but the passage glossed is* strictis mucronibus; *the glosser seems to have given two senses of the word, as he gives* evaginatis *besides the English word*), Hpt. Gl. 495, 50. v. next two words.

þǽr-rihte; *adv. Straightway, forthwith, at once, immediately*:—Ðǽrrihte *confestim, continuo, statim, protinus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 16–230, 1: *mox*, Zup. 241, 6: *confestim*, Scint. 236, 1. Gé gemétaþ þǽrrihte (sóna *statim*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 2) getígedne assan, Homl. Th. i. 206, 10: 494, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16: 27, 51. Ðá cwæð hé: 'Geweorðe leóht.' And leóht wæs þǽrrihte geworden, Lchdm. iii. 232, 9. Ðǽrryhte æfter rehte sanctus Paulus *paulo post subdit*, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 26. Hé wæs hálig þǽrrihte, swá hraðe swá hé mann wæs, Homl. Th. i. 200, 8. Sóna ł ðǽriht *statim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 20. v. next word.

þǽr-rihtes; *adv. Straightway*:—þǽrrihtes *protinus*, Hymn. Surt. 92, 37: 113, 35.

þærscan, þærsc-wald, -wold, þærst. v. þerscan, þerscold, dærst.

þǽr-tó; *adv. Thereto.* (1) marking position or order, *next, then*:—Ðara is se forma Maximianus, ðǽrtó se óþer Malchus, and se ðridda þǽrtó Martinianus, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 3–5. (2) marking addition, *besides*:—Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lárspella and sumne eácan ðǽrtó, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 1. Hé nówiht ágnes hæfde bútan his cyricean and ðǽrtó feówer æceras, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 32. (3) marking association:—Ðá stód ðære sunnan cræt mid feówer horsum on ǽne healfe; on óðre healfe stód ðæs mónan cræt and ða oxan ðǽrtó, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 24. Hé becwæð his láford his beste scip, and ða segelgerǽda ðǽrtó, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 351, 25. (4) where movement, lit. or fig., is implied:—Dæt hé ús gebringe tó his écan gebeórscipe, se ðe ús ðǽrtó gelaðode, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 6. Ðá dǽlde se cásere ðæt rice on feówer, and sette ðǽrtó feówer gebróðra, i. 478, 20. Done óþerne ðe hine ðǽrtó neádode, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 227. (5) *thereto, for that end*:—Úres Hálendes gerím mænigfeald is and feáwa wyrhtan þǽrtó, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 129.

þǽr-tóeácan; *adv. Besides, moreover*:—Hé úrum gyltum miltsaþ, and ðǽrtóeácan dæt heofenlice rice behát, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 8. On ðæt gerád ðæt se eorl him tó handan lét Uescam, and þǽrtóeácan ðes cynges men sacleás beón móston, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 9.

þǽr-tógeánes; *adv.* I. local, *opposite*:—Ic ðǽrtógeánes standende *ego e contra stans*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 15. Seó heofen . . . and seó eorðe þǽrtógeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 166. II. *on the contrary*:—Se góda man biþ ðæs Hálgan Gástes templ. Swá eác ðǽrtógeánes se fordóna man biþ deófles templ, Homl. Th. i. 262, 17: Wulfst. 59, 3. III. *as an equivalent, as a set off, in return*:—Wé habbaþ heom geunnen . . . and hí ús þǽrtógénes gifeþ . . ., Chart. Th. 436, 11–20. Se cyng ðone castel æt Bures gewann . . . Ðǽrtógeánes se eorl gewann ðone castel æt Argentses, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 9. IV. *in reply, in refutation*:—Ðonne cwéðaþ hí: 'Hú magon ðás bán beón geedcucode?' Ac wé cwéðaþ þǽrtógeánes, ðæt God mæg eal ðæt hé wile, Homl. Th. i. 236, 8: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 162.

þǽr-under; *adv. Beneath*:—Ealle ða ðe ofer óðre bióþ heáfda ðara ðe ðǽrunder bióþ, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 24.

þǽr-uppan; *adv. Thereupon*:—Him wæs his myxen forlǽten, ðæt hé þǽruppan sittan mihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 200.

þǽr-út; *adv. Thereout, outside*:—Moyses oft eode inn and út on ðæt templ, for ðæm hé wæs ðǽrinne getogen tó ðære godcundan sceáwunga, and ðǽrút (ðǽrúte, Cott. MSS.) hé wæs ábisgod ymb ðæs folces dearfe, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 25.

þǽr-úte; *adv. Without, outside*:—Náhton hié náþer ne þérinne mete ne þǽrúte freónd, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 34. v. preceding word.

þǽr-wiþ; *adv.* I. *therewith*:—Hí sint þǽrwiþ gemengde, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 29. II. *in return, in exchange*:—Drífaþ hider eówre orf and ic sylle eów þǽrwiþ mete *adducite pecora vestra, et dabo vobis pro eis cibos*, Gen. 47, 16.

þǽr-ymbe; *adv. About that*:—Hig tó lyt þǽrymbe þenceaþ, Wulfst. 273, 1.

þǽr-ymbútan; *adv. Thereabouts*:—Hé (*the Roman name*) com tó Farþum . . . hé wæs ðǽrymbútan manegum folce swíþe egefull, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 13. On gehwylce healfe ðǽrymbútan *circumquaque*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 26.

þæslǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To agree, accord, fit*:—þæslǽcan *congruant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 40. þæslǽcende *congruentes, convenientes*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 5. v. ge-þæslǽcan.

þæs-líc; *adj.* I. *suitable, seemly, becoming, fit, meet, congruous*:—Gehýþlíc, þæslíc *vel* gescrǽpe *commodus*, i. *honestus, congruus, utilis, aptus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 81. Ðæslíc (*operæ*) *pretium* (v. *operæ pretium, congruum* neádþearflíc, Hpt. Gl. 477, 38). Anglia xiii. 33, 163. Gif hit his on wyrþscype sí wel þæslíc *si vita honore sit condigna*, Scint. 125, 5. Swíðe þæslíc anginn menniscre álýsednysse wæs ðæt se engel weard ásend fram Gode tó ðam mǽdene, Homl. Th. i. 194, 27. Hit nis nán gedafenlíc ne þæslíc, ðæt ic ðe swá grimlíce forworht eom, ðæt ic ðíne unðíenysse sceáwige, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 434. Náht þæslíces deáðe *nihil dignum morte*, Lk. Skt. 23, 15. Forbærn mid fýre þæslícum (*congruo*), Hymn. Surt. 29, 25: Hpt. Gl. 443, 15. Ðæt hí Godes þénunge mid þæslícere endebyrdnysse gefyldon, Homl. Th. i. 508, 29. Þurh þæslíce deádbóte *per dignam poenitentiam*, Scint. 40, 2. Swá þæslíc folc and him swá gecwéme, Lchdm. iii. 434, 8. Ða gelimplícan, þæslíc *congrua*, i. *convenientia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 39. On þæslícum tíman *competentibus horis*, 132, 66. Þæslícum *congruis, aptis, opportunis*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 63. Hwæt mæg beón þæslícre *what can be more fitting*? L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 424, 5. II. *comely, fair, elegant*:—Mid þæslíce getingnysse *eleganter* (*pulchra*) *sententia* ł *peritia*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 3. Ðá geseah ic týn geonge men genóh þæslíce on líchaman, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 370. III. *accordant, in agreement, in harmony*:—Ða cýðnesse néron þæslíce . . . And hyra cýðnys næs þæslíc *convenientia testimonia non erant* . . . *Et non erat conveniens testimonium illorum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 56–59. v. ge-, un-þæslíc, *and next word.*

þæslíce; *adv.* I. *in that way, so*:—Þæslíce *ita*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 8. Hé ne dyde þæslíce ǽlcere þéode *non fecit taliter omni nationi*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 20: Blickl. Gl. Hié ðæt gewinn ðá þæslícost angunnan ðe hí hit ǽr ne angunnen *they began the contest then just as if they had never begun it before*; sic quasi ex integro nova bella nascuntur, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 31. II. *suitably, fitly, meetly*:—Se dǽdbóte þæslíce déþ se ðe gylt his bóte lahlícre behéofaþ *ille poenitentiam digne agit, qui reatum suum satisfactione legitima plangit*. Scint. 46, 1: R. Ben. 70, 21. Hé hlód ða flówendan láre ðe hé eft þæslíce bealcette, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 22. Þæslícor *dignius*, Germ. 390, 33. v. un-þæslíce.

þæslíceness, e; *f. Fitness, meetness, agreement with what is right*:—Ða hláfordas hé manode ðæt hí milde wǽron heora ðeówum mannum mid þæslícnysse (v. Col. 4, 1: Domini, quod justum est et aequum, servis praestate), Homl. Th. ii. 326, 27. v. un-þæslíceness.

þǽsma, an; *m. Leaven*:—Þǽsma godcundre rihtwísnesse *fermentum divinae justitiae*, R. Ben. 10, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* deismo *fermentum*: *Du.* deesem *leaven*.]

þæt; *pron.* v. se.

þæt; *adv. After that, then*:—Ǽrest ymbe heora landgemǽra: and-lang Temese, ðæt (ðonne *in other MS.*, v. l. 8) up on Legean, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 18. Ǽrest on Ucingford . . . þæt tó brocenan beorge; swá tó Wuduforda; þæt tó Luttes beorge; . . . þæt ðurh ðone mór, Chart. Th. 186, 3–12. This use is very common in charters.

þæt; *conj. That.* I. introducing substantive clauses, (1) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the nominative, and (a) stands as the subject of the verb in the main clause:—Genóh byþ ðam leorningcnihte þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) hé sý swylce his láreów, Mt. Kmbl. 10. 25. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehýred þæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǽled eall wífa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 181; An. 91. Hú mænige geár synt þæt ðú on ðysum wéstene eardodest, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 513. (b) where *þæt* or *hit* stands as subject in the main clause:—Hú hit beón mæg, þæt se Hálga Gást cumeþ ufan on ðé, Blickl. Homl. 7, 35. Þæt geweorþeþ on dómes dæge, þæt hé cymeþ tó démenne cwicum and deádum, 11, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1147; An. 574. Ðæt is gedafenlíc, ðæt ðú Dryhtnes word healde, Elen. Kmbl. 2334; El. 1168. Mid ðæm cræfte ðe ðá scondlícost wæs; þæt wæs, þæt hié from heora wícstówum under ðære eorþan dulfon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 29. Nis þæt feor heonon, þæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. Hit is for seofon and feówertigum wintrum, þæt ic of ðære hálgan byrig út fór, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 516. (c) where it further explains a noun in the main clause:—Ðæs gástes wæstmas synd ða gódan ðeáwas, þæt se man lufige God . . . and beó gesibsum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 53. Wæs ðæt weáðácen wíde gefrége, þæt hié ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesóhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123. (2) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the accusative, and (a) stands as object to the verb in the main clause:—God geseah þæt hit gód wæs, Gen. 1, 4. Ic wát ðæt ðú eart gecýðed, Elen. Kmbl. 1627; El. 815. (b) where it is in apposition to *þæt* or *hit* standing as object in the main clause:—Gif his sunu and ðæs sunsunu þæt begyten, þæt hé swá micle landes habbaþ, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 23. Wé leornedon æt him ðæt wé flugen . . . and eác ðæt, ðæt wé his ege ús ne ondrǽden, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 23. Ic þæt wát, þæt ús gescildeþ weoruda Dryhten, Andr. Kmbl. 867; An. 434. (c) where it further explains the object of the verb in the main clause:—Helmstán ða uuðóde gedyde, ðæt hé Ælfgárdes belt forstæl, Chart. Th. 169, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 989; El. 496. Ælc man sylle ðone tíð, ðæt hé nelle þeóf beón, L. C. S. 21; Th. i. 388, 7. Ic bebeóde wundor geweorðan, ðæt ðeós onlícnes eorðan sǽce, Andr. Kmbl. 1461; An. 731. (2a) where the subject of the clause is omitted, and the clause taken with the accusative of the main clause is equivalent to the accusative and infinitive construction:—Þeóf ðone ðe wé gefǽstan, þæt ful sý, L. Ath. v. 1; Th. i. 228, 13. Woruldgerihta ic wille þæt standan on ðícum leódscipe, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23. Se ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglíc weorc wyrceþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54,

29: Hom. Th. i. 234, 3. Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs þæt wǣre hlāford ofer ōþre nīȝe, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. Ealle ða weód ðe hē geseó ðæt ðām ōcerum derigen, 23; Fox 78, 23. Swā fela manna swā mán wite þæt ungelȳgne sȳn, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 10. (3) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the genitive or dative. (a) where in the main clause is a verb, verbal noun, or adjective taking after it such a case, and (a) where the substantive clause stands as object:—Ænig ne wēnde, ðæt hē lifgende land begēte, Andr. Kmbl. 755; An. 378. Saga þonc ðæt ic his mōdor geweard, Exon. Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210. Is nū þearf micel þæt wē wīsfæstra wordum hȳran, Andr. Kmbl. 2335; An. 1169. Ic āhebbe mīne hand . . . þæt ic ne underfō ānne þwang *I lift my hand (in testimony of this) that I will not take a thing*, Gen. 14, 23. Đonne hió geornast bið þæt heó āfǣre fleógan, Ps. Th. 89, 10: Elen. Kmbl. 536; El. 268. (a 1) where the subject is omitted:—Ælc mynetere ðe man tīhþ þæt fals feoh slōge, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12. (b) where the main clause contains a case of a pronoun in apposition to the substantive clause:—Ne ðurfon wē ðæs wēnan, þæt ūs wuldorcyning wille eard ālēfan, Cd. Th. 272, 5; Sat. 115. Nānne mon ðæs ne tweóþ, ðæt se seó strong, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Hió þæs ðone willan næfdon, þæt hió heora noman hié benēmon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 7. Gif þæs geweorðe gesīðcundne mannan, þæt hē unrihthǣmed genime, L. Wih. 5; Th. i. 38, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 615; An. 308. Ne magon wē þæs wrace gefremman, þæt hē ūs hafaþ ðæs leóhtes bescyrede, Cd. Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394. (c) where the clause explains the noun in the main clause:—Wolde ic ānes tō ðē crǣftes neósan, þæt ðū mē getēhte hū . . ., Andr. Kmbl. 969; An. 485. Gē witðócon sōðe and rihte, ðæt in Bethleme bearn cenned wǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 781; El. 391. (β) where the clause is equivalent to a phrase, preposition and noun, with adjectival force, (a) defining the noun in the main clause:—Hit wæs ðā se tíma, þæt wínberian rípodon *now the time was the time of the first-ripe grapes* (A. V.), Num. 13, 21. Nis seó þrāh micel, þæt ðē wǣrlogan swencan mōton *the time of your affliction is not long*, Andr. Kmbl. 215; An. 108. Nis seó stund latu, þæt ðē wælreówe wītum belecgaþ, 2423; An. 1213. Nū is se dæg cumen, þæt ūre mandryhten mægenes behōfaþ, Beo. Th. 5297; B. 2646: Val. 1, 9. (b) in apposition to a pronoun in the main clause:—Wæs seó hwīl þæs lang, þæt ic Gode þegnode *the time of my serving God was long* (*or* þæs = so?), Cd. Th. 37, 5; Gen. 585. II. introducing clauses expressing end or purpose, *that, in order that*:—Sete ðīne hand ofer hī þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) heó hāl sȳ *ut salva sit*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. Đǣr se bisceop oft wæs, þæt hē fullade ðæt folc, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Se deófol genam ðæt wīf him tō gefylstan, þæt hē ðone hālgan wer ðurh hī geswice, Hom. Th. ii. 454, 1. Hī cōmon him tō, þæt hī hine geneósodon, 7. II a. with a negative, *that . . . not, lest*:—Ic ne underfō ānne þwang, þæt ðū ne secge eft (*ne dicas*): 'Ic gewelegode Abram,' Gen. 14, 23: Lk. Skt. 8, 12. Waciaþ and gebiddaþ þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) gē on costnunge ne gān (*ut non intretis*), Mk. Skt. 14, 38. Hig ne eodon intō ðam dōmerne, þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) hyg nǣron besmitene *ut non contaminarentur*, Jn. Skt. 18, 28. III. introducing clauses denoting result, manner, kind, degree, (1) where no demonstrative word in the main clause is antecedent to the subordinate clause, *that, so that, so as* (with infin.):—Hū mihtest ðū sittan on middum gemēnum rīce, þæt ðū ne sceoldest ðæt ilce geþolian ðæt ōðre men? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 17: Hom. Skt. ii. 23 b, 522. Asyrie hæfdon LX wintra and ān hund and ān þūsend, þæt hit nā būton gewinne næs, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 4. Nis nēnigu gecynd, . . . ðæt hē ne sȳ fȳres cynnes, Salm. Kmbl. 847; Sal. 423. Hē rād þæt hē wæs et Ceastre *he rode so that he was at Worcester*, Chart. Th. 71, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1576; An. 789: 1474; An. 738. Man gecwǣman ne mæg twām hlāfordum ætsomne, þæt hē ne forseó þone ōðerne, Hom. Skt. i. 17, 220, 224. Þǣr is ān mǣgð þæt hī magon cyle gewyrcan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 13. Tō ðām handum ðæt ðæt fel of gēþ, Lchdm. iii. 114, 3. Hwylc man is þonne ǣfre, þæt hē wēne . . . *whatever man is there* (*of such a kind*), *that he can suppose* . . ., Wulfst. 214, 14: Cd. Th. 227, 20; Dan. 189. Hyge wæs oncyrred, þæt hié ne murndon, Andr. Kmbl. 73; An. 37. Gif mon sié dumb oþþe deáf geboren, þæt hē ne mæge his synna andettan, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 14. Æfter ðære gebysnunge wurdon ārǣrede munecliſ mid ðære gehealdsumnysse, þæt hī drohtnian on clǣnnesse, Hom. Th. i. 318, 8. Gewunige hē fæstende, þæt hē wite þæt seó mæsse sȳ gesungen *let him continue his fast so, that he may know the mass has been sung*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 438, 3. Gif ceorlisc man geþeó, þæt hē hæbbe .v. hīda landes, L. Wg. 9; Th. i. 188, 5; 10; Th. i. 188, 7. Đa Gotan læssan hwīle hergedan, þæt hié þurh Godes ege þæt hié nāþer ne þa burg ne bærndon ne þæs þone willan næfdon . . ., Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 5. (1 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nemne him mon .v. men, and begite þara .v. .t., þæt him mid swerige, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. Hwylc is manna þæt feores neóte . . . oððe hwylc manna is þæt his āgene sāwle generige, Ps. Th. 88, 41: Elen. Kmbl. 750; El. 375: Exon. Th. 273, 20; Jul. 519. (2) where the clause stands as relative to a preceding demonstrative word:—Hē lǣrde hig swā þæt (*ita ut*) hig wundredon, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54. Þæt wīte wæs tō þæs strang, ðæt ǽghwelc man sceolde mid sāre on þās world cuman, Blickl. Homl. 5, 28. Swelc wæs þeáw hira þæt, hié ǽghwylcne ellþéodigra dyðon ānra tō mōse, Andr. Kmbl. 51; An. 26. Swā is þære mennigo þeáw, þæt . . ., 355; An. 178. Đȳn mægen is swā mǣre, mihtig Drihten, swā þæt ænig ne wāt ōcerbūende þa deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, ne þæt ænig ne wāt engla hādes þa heáhnisse heofena kyninges, Hy. 3, 31–35. Gif his sunu and his sunu sunu þæt geþeóþ, þæt hī swā micel landes habban, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 10. (2 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nis nānig swā snotor, ne þæs swā gleáw, þæt āsecgan mæge, Cd. Th. 286, 12; Sat. 351. (*See also* se, V, swā.) IV. introducing clauses expressing cause, reason:—Hwæt þence gē betwux eów, þæt (forðon, Lind.: forþon þæt, Rush.) gē hlāfas nabbaþ *why reason ye among yourselves, because ye have brought no bread?* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 8. Byþ ðē meorð, þæt ðū ūs on lāde līfe weorðe, Andr. Kmbl. 551; An. 276. V. where the main clause is not expressed, (1) in narrative:—Ærþon ðe seó heánnes ðæs walles gefylled wǣre, þæt se cyning ofslegen wæs and þæt ylce geweorc Ōswalde forlēt (some form equivalent to *it happened* appears necessary before *þæt*, which word there is nothing in the Latin to suggest: Priusquam altitudo parietis esset consummata, rex ipse occisus opus idem Osualdo reliquit), Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 31. Đē æt nȳhstan mid fultume his freónda þæt hē gelȳfde, 3, 22; S. 552, 26: 3, 24; S. 556, 21: 4, 27; S. 604, 32 (cf. 3, 9; S. 533, 16–19: 4, 3; S. 569, 1–3). And þæs embe āne niht ðæt wē Marian mæssan healdaþ, Menol. Fox 39; Men. 20 and often. Nō þæt ðīn aldor wolde Godes goldfatu in gylp beran, Cd. Th. 262, 34; Dan. 754: 288, 9; Sat. 378: 304, 24; Sat. 634. (2) in the titles of chapters:—Caput II. Đæt se ǽrra Rōmwara Cāsere Breotene gesōhte, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 2 and often. (3) in exclamations:—Wā þæt ðes tōwyrpþ Godes templ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ealā þæt nān wuht nis fæste stondendes weorces, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21: Met. 9, 55: 18, 1. Ealā, mīn Drihten, þæt ðū eart ælmihtig, 20, 1. Ealā, þæt ic eam ealles leás ēcan dreámes, Cd. Th. 275, 7; Sat. 168. VI. where the construction is elliptical:—Þrȳ dagas tō līfe syndon þæt hié þē willaþ acwellan *three days remain before the day comes on which they mean to kill you*, Blickl. Homl. 237, 26. [*O. Sax.* that: *O. Frs.* thet: *O. H. Ger.* daz: *Icel.* at.] v. þætte; *conj.*

þætte (= þæt þe; v. se, IV. 3); *pron.* I. as a relative, *that, which*:—Đæt'ðū hyra frumcyn ícan wolde, þte æfter him cenned wurde, Cd. Th. 236, 9; Dan. 318: 245, 32; Dan. 472. Đæt hē ne forleóse his dreámes blǽd and his dagena rím and his weorces wlite and wuldres leán, þætte heofones cyning syleþ tō sigorleánum, Exon. Th. 97, 11; Cri. 1589. Metod sēt eall þte gröweþ, Met. 29, 70. Đætte tǽlwyrðes sié, ðæt hié ðæt tǽlen, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 24. Wīslīce gē dyde, þte mannum bedīgled wæs on eorðan þæt gē þæt on heofenas sóhtan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 1. II. combining antecedent and relative, *that which, what*:—On hire wæs gefylled þte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen, Blickl. Homl. 11, 15. Dō ā þætte duge, Exon. Th. 300, 10; Fä. 4. Wā ðæm ðe gemonigfealdaþ ðæte (ðætte, Cott. MSS.) his ne biþ, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 18.

þætte (= þæt þe; cf. eác wæs *ðæt ðe* beforan ðæm temple stōd ceác, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 1, *and*: Đā wæs *þte* scyttelas wurdan tōbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5. þætte *is used in the same way as* þæt, q. v.); *conj. That.* I. introducing substantive clauses. (1) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the nominative, and (a) stands as the subject of the verb in the main clause:—Cūþ is þte Drihten fæstte, Blickl. Homl. 27, 23: 87, 5. Weard undyrne cūð, gyddum geómore, þætte Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, Beo. Th. 305; B. 151. (a 1) where the subject of the substantive clause is omitted:—Nis eów forboden, þte āhta habban, gif gē ða on riht strēnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 27. (b) where *þæt* or *hit* stands as subject in the main clause:—Hit is āwriten ðætte Dauid, ðā hē ðone læppan forcorfedne hæfde, ðæt hē slōge on his heortan, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 16. Is þæt þeódnes gebod, þte . . ., Exon. Th. 202, 13; Ph. 69. Đæt gelimpan sceal, þætte lagu flōweþ, 445, 2; Dom. 1. Þæt gesýne wearð, þætte wrecend lifde, Beo. Th. 2517; B. 1256. (c) where it further explains a noun in the main clause:—Ne biþ swylc cwēnlīc þeáw . . ., þætte freoðuwebbe feores onsæce leófne mannan, Beo. Th. 3888; B. 1942. Treów wæs gecýþed, þætte Gūðlāce God leánode, Exon. Th. 129, 12; Gū. 420: Cd. Th. 223, 3; Dan. 114. (2) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the accusative, and (a) stands as object to the verb in the main clause:—Hēr sagaþ se godspellere, þte Hǽlend wǣre lǽded on wēsten, Blickl. Homl. 27, 3: 41, 34. Hæbbe ic gefrugnen, þte is feor heonan æþelast londa, Exon. Th. 197, 19; Ph. 1. (b) where it is in apposition to *þæt* or *hit* standing as object in the main clause:—Hī þæt ne gelȳfdon, þte līffruma ālysen wurde, Exon. Th. 41, 16; Cri. 656. (c) where it further explains the object of the verb in the main clause:—Bodan sægdon sōðne gefeán, þætte sunu wǣre Meotudes ācenned, Exon. Th. 28, 24; Cri. 451. Men gesēgon þeódwundor micel, þte eorðe āgeaf ða hyre on lāgun, 71, 15; Cri. 1156. (3) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in genitive or dative:—Gode ælmihtigum sī ðonc, ðætte wē nū ēnigne ondrǽd habbaþ lārcówa, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 1. Se ðæs onsōce, þte sōð wǣre mihta waldend, Cd. Th. 244, 21; Dan. 451. II. introducing clauses expressing end or purpose, *that, in order that*:—Beforan ðæm temple stōd ǽren ceác, ðætte menn meahten hira honda

ðweán, Past. 16; Past. 105, 1. Sprec tó ðínum discípulum, ðte sý geblissad heora heorte, and hié sýn ofergytende ðisse sáwe ege, Blickl. Homl. 233, 36. III. introducing clauses expressing result, manner, kind, degree. (1) where no demonstrative word is antecedent to the subordinate clause, *that, so that*:—Hí wénaþ ᵹ hí mægen eall ðás gód gegaderian tógædere, ðætte nán búton ðære gesomnunga ne sié, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 3. Daniel sægde him wíslice wereda gesceafte, ðte sóna ongeat cyning ord and ende ðæs ðe him ᵹwed wæs, Cd. Th. 225, 28; Dan. 161. Woldon hié feorhleán fácne gyldan ðte hé ᵹ dægweorc dreóre gebohte *so that he should pay for that deed with blood*, 187, 14; Exod. 151. (1 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nis ænig man ðætte swá bereáfod sié, Met. 22, 49. Nænig manna is ðætte áreccan mæg, Andr. Kmbl. 1091; An. 546: Cd. Th. 210, 2; Exod. 509. (2) where there is a demonstrative form as antecedent:—Hé beóþ swá geþwára, ðætte nó ᵹ án ᵹ hí magon geféran beón, ac ðý furþor ᵹ heora nán búton ðrum beón ne mæg, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 17. Ðér wæs swíðe swéte stenc swá ðte ealle ða slépan de dær wæron, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Ðínne líchoman hié tóstenceaþ swá ðte ðín blód flówþ ofer eorðan swá swá wæter, 237, 6. (2 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—ᵹ nis nán man, ðte sumes écan ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. IV. where the main clause is not expressed:—Ðonne hí nider ástígaþ tó ídweánne hiera níðhstena scylda, hié beóþ onlícost suelce hí beren done ceák . . ., ðætte (*the case is such, that*) suá hwelc suá inweard higige tó gangenne on ða dura ðæs écean lífes, hé ondette ślice costunge, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 14. Æfter ðæm de Rómeburg getimbred wæs twá hunde wintra and nigontíg, ðætte (*it came to pass, that*) Cambisis fēng tó Persa ríce, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 2: 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2. And ðæs embe síf niht ðætte fulwiht tíid éces Drihtnes tó ús cymeþ, Menol. Fox 22; Men. 11, and often. Eálá ðte dis moncyn wære gesélig, gif heora mód wære riht, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 40. Ðætte oft ðæs láreówdómes ðénung biþ swíðe untélwyrdlíce gewilnad, Past. 7, arg.; Swt. 47, 20, and often.

-þafa. v. ge-þafa.

þafæt[t]ere, es; *m. One who agrees* or *consents, one who is remiss in allowing*:—Ðý læs se ðafetere, se ðe wile forgiefan ðæt hé wrecan sceolde, tó ðcum wítum geteó his hiéremenn *ne rector remittendo quod ferire debuit ad aeterna supplicia subditos portrahat*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 21. Ðæt hé swá stiére ðæm ungedyldegum irsunga, swá hé done hnescan ðafettere on reccelēste ne gebrenge *sic ab impatientibus extinguatur ira, ut tamen remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, 60; Swt. 453, 25.

þafian; *p.* ode. I. *to consent to, agree with, approve of, assent to, allow, permit.* (a) with accusative:—Ic Beágmund ðis ðeafie and wríte, Chart. Th. 472, 22, 24, 28, 19, and often. Swá hwylc swá morþorslege þafaþ and hine man ðonne fremmeþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit, et id postea factum fuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14. Heó hine monede ðæt hé weoruldhád forlǽte and munucháde onfénge. Ond hé ðæt well ðafode *he readily consented to it*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 3. Ðé sint tú gearu swá líf swá deáð, swá ðé leófre biþ tó geceósanne; cýð hwæt ðú ðæs tó þinge þafian wille *say which alternative you mean to accept*, Elen. Kmbl. 1213; El. 608. Nǽfre ic ðæs þeódnes þafian wille mágræddenne *I will never consent to marriage with the prince*, Exod. Th. 249, 8; Jul. 108. (b) with dative:—Gé þafiaþ eówer fædera weorcum *consentitis operibus patrum uestrorum*, Lk. Skt. 11, 48. Ðafande woeron feh him tó seallanne *pacti sunt pecuniam illi dare*, Lind. 22, 5. (c) with a clause:—Gif hé þafaþ ðæt hé út gá of minstre *si consenserit, ut egrediatur de monasterio*, R. Ben. Interl. 98, 17. Þafodest ðú ðæt mé þeówmennen drehte, Cd. Th. 135, 21; Gen. 2246. Þafa ðæt ic út ðóð ðæt mot of ðínum eágan *sine ciciam festucam de oculo tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 4. Ða eorlas þafigan ne woldon ðæt hié forléton leófne láreów, Andr. Kmbl. 804; An. 402. II. *to submit to, bear, suffer, endure*:—Ðé þincþ se earmra se ðæt yfel déþ ðonne se ðe hit þafaþ *miserior tibi injurias illator, quam acceptor esse videretur*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 19. Sum gewealdenmód þafaþ in geþylde ðæt hé sceal, Exon. Th. 297, 20; Crā. 77. Eal ðæt hé for ús þafode and ðolode, Wulfst. 23, 22. Ða eádigan martyras mænigfealde earfoðnyssa ðafedon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 12, 89. Se þeódcyning ðafian sceolde Eofores ánne dóm, Beo. Th. 5919; B. 2963. Þafigan, Cd. Th. 227, 22; Dan. 190. Ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian and þafian on ðínne dóm *I must suffer and submit to everything, as you decide*, Exon. Th. 270, 16; Jul. 466. Hié derede ágder ge þurst ge hǽte, and ealne ðone dæg wæron ðæt þafiende, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 17. III. *to bear with, tolerate*:—Hé ilde and ðafode ða scylda and deáh hé him gecýðde *et dissimulavit culpas, et innotuit*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 22. [*Non me demergat tempestas* louerd ne þaue þu þat storm me duue, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 15. Ȝef ha ne letted me nawt, ah þauieð ant þolied, Marh. 15, 19. Ne mahe ȝe nawt do me, bute þet he wule þeauien and þolien ow to donne, Jul. 19, 9. Þatt Godd ne þole nohht ne þafe laþe gastess to winnenn oferrhannd off uss, Orm. 5457. Euerilc husfolc de mai it ðauen on ger sep oðer on kide hauen, Gen. and Ex. 3139. Was neuere non þat mouhte þaue Hise dintes, noyþer knith ne knaue, Havel. 2696.] v. geþafian.

þafung, e; *f. Consent, permission*:—Be bisceopes þafunge *cum consensu episcopi*, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 3. Be his þafunge *permissionem suam*, R. Ben. Interl. 77, 6. Ðú wéndest ðæt seó weord ðás woruld wende búton Godes geþeahte and his þafunge, Bt. [illegible] Fox 8, 32. Ne mæg se deófol mannum derian bútan Godes ðafunge [illegible] Skt. i. 17, 196. Þet wess mid Earnulfes þafunge (geþafunge, MS. A.), Chr. 887; Erl. 87, 3. [Vleasches fondunge god to uord upe me þureh min þafunge, A. R. 344, note.] v. ge-þafung.

þage, þáh *though*. v. þæge, þeáh.

þametaᵹ?:—Flódas hafetaþ (þametaþ, MS. M.) handum *flumina plaudent manu*, Ps. Spl. 97, 8.

þan, þon; *adv.* I. *then, from that time, after that*:—Wæs wyrd ungemete neáh . . . nó þon lange wæs feorh æþelinges flǽsce bewunden, Beo. Th. 4838; B. 2423. [*Goth.* þan: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* þan.] II. *so, as*:—Wiþ ðæs ic wát ðú wilt higian þon ér þe ðú hine ongitest *towards it I know thou wilt hasten as soon as thou perceivest it*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 8. [Cf. *O. Sax.* than lango the hē mōsta is juguði neotan, Hēl. 3498.] III. with comparatives, in negative sentences. (a) with adjectives, (α) followed by *ðonne* or *ðe, any*:—Gif hió beam gestriéne, nǽbbe ðæt ðæs ierfes þon (þe, MS. H.) máre þe sió módor *if she have a child, it shall not have any more of the property than the mother*, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 20. On ðórum ærne ðæt nǽbbe þon má dura ðonne sió cirice, 5; Th. i. 64, 15. Ne eart ðú þon leófre, ðonne se swearta hrefn *thou art not any more dear, than the black raven*, Exon. Th. 370, 4; Seel. 52. Nǽfre hlísan ðh meotud þan máran þonne hé wið monna beam wyrceþ weldǽdum, 191, 10; Az. 86. Hé ne úþe ðæt ænig óþer man ǽfre mǽrða þon má gehǽdde, ðonne hé sylfa, Beo. Th. 1012; B. 504. (α 1) where *þon* is preceded by *wihte, any at all*:—Ne mót hé ðara hyrsta lǽdan of disse worulde wuhte þon máre ðonne hé hider bróhte (cf. ne lǽt hé his nánwuht of ðís middanearde mid him máre ðonne hé bróhte hider, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 15–17), Met. 14, 10. (β) where the comparative takes the dative after it:—Hé ðám ðe on sceare máran wǽron on ðám mægnum eáþmódnesse and hýrsumnesse nóhte ðon læssa wæs *in respect to the virtues of humility and obedience he was not any less than those who were greater in the matter of the tonsure*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. (γ) where neither particle nor case follows the comparative:—Næs ðá wordlatu wihte þon máre þæt se stán tógán *then was there not any more delay at all in obeying the command, so that the stone split open*, Andr. Kmbl. 3043; An. 1524. Náhte ic ðínre nǽfre miltse þon máran þearfe *never had I any greater need of thy mercy* (*than I now have*), Judth. Thw. 22, 35; Jud. 92. (b) with adverbs, (α) followed by *ðe*:—Hé nát hwæt him tóweard biþ, þon má þe ðú wistest *he knows not what will happen to him any more than thou knowest*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 14. Wé his ne gefrédaþ, þon má ðe mon his feax mæg gefrédan bútan his felle, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 20. Him ðæt nó ne derede, ðon má ðe ceald wæter, Shrn. 83, 17: Exon. Th. 364, 33; Wal. 80. (β) without *ðe*:—Ic ða word gehýrde and nóht ðon ér ðære ærninge blon *ego audiens, nihilominus coeptis institi vetitis*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15. Hé georne widsóc Iósepes húse ne þon ér geceás Effremes cynn *he utterly refused the house of Joseph, nor any more readily did he choose the race of Ephraim*, Ps. Th. 77, 67. Æfre ic ne hýrde þon cymlícor ceól gehladenne *I have not ever heard of a vessel any more fairly laden*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361. Ðá ne wolde se pāpa ðæt geþafigean ne ða burhware ðon má *etsi pontifex concedere voluit, non tamen cives Romani potuere permittere*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 33. Ne beweredе Penda ðon má gif hwylce men woldan Godes word lǽran ðæt hí ne móstan *nec prohibuit Penda, quin etiam verbum, si qui vellent audire, praedicaretur*, 3, 21; S. 551, 23. Ne ðon má se ðe gehát gehét, ne wéne hé ðæt hé sié á ðý neár hefonríce, gif hé hine from went ðám gehátum *nor any more let him that vows a vow suppose that he be ever the nearer heaven, if he turns from those vows*, Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. Ne biþ sond þon má wið micelne rēn húses hirde *nor any more is the sand a guard for a house against much rain*, Met. 7, 20: 8, 23: 11, 69. Bútan ðú ðsic þon ðfostlícor hreddan wille *if you do not save us any quicker*, Exon. Th. 17, 18; Cri. 272. (β 1) where *ðwiht* or *wuhte* precedes *þon, any at all*:—Ðér nánegu biþ niht on sumera, ne wuhte þon má on wintra dæg tóteled tídum, Met. 16, 14: 20, 108. Áwiht þon má, Ps. Th. 63, 7. [*O. Sax.* ni . . . than mēr the *not* . . . *any more than*. Cf. *Goth.* ni . . . þana mais: *O. H. Ger.* dana mēr.]

þán; *adj. Moist*:—Þa þánan *madentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 71: 57, 12. [*Thone, thoney* = damp, is found as a word of E. Norfolk and of some Midland counties in Marshall's Rural Economy (1795–6), and in Ray's North-country words (1691); v. E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Glossaries, B. 3, 5, 15.] v. þánian, þánan.

þanan, þonan (-on, -un, -en); *adv.* I. with demonstrative force, *thence*:—þanan *illie*(-*inc* f), Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 55. Ðonan *illine*, 44, 54. (1) marking the point from which motion takes place:—Hé þanon (þonan, Rush.: þona, Lind. *inde*) eode, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. þanon hé com on Iudéisce endas *inde exsurgens venit in fines Iudaeae*, Mk. Skt. 10, 1. Hé wand up þanon, Cd. Th. 29, 7; Gen. 446. Hé óf þanun (þanon, MS. A.: ðonan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 1. þanun (-en, MS. A.), 12, 9. Monige þonan gewitan, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 34. þonan, Exon. Th. 235, 9; Ph. 554. Hé ða hálgan sáwla þonon álédde, Blickl. Homl. 67, 19. Hát mín blód þonon ádrýgan, 183, 27. (1 a) followed by a relative particle, the two words together having force of relative:—þider cuman, þonan þe

hit ær com[illegible]; Fox 88, 31. Ou ða rícu, ðonon þe hē ær sended wæs, Blickl. Hom. 9, 25. Ðý læs hē ásealle ðonan ðe hē fæstlícost tō hopian scolde, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 11. (2) marking the point from or in regard to which direction or position is estimated:—Ðanon ðe hē blǽwþ him byþ nama gesett *from the quarter that the wind blows is a name made for it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 11. Ðæt flōd ys þanoñ tōdǽled on feówer eán *from that point the stream runs in four separate channels*, Gen. 2, 10. Ðā hē on botme stōd, ðā him þūhte ðæt þanon wǽre tō helle duru hund þūsenda mīla gemearcodes, Cd. Th. 310, 7; Sat. 722. Hē ðǽr rom geseah unfeor þanon standan, 177, 9; Gen. 2927: Beo. Th. 3615; B. 1805. God wæs mīn on ða swīðran, ðanon ic ne wende ǽfre tō aldre onsión mīne, Elen. Kmbl. 696; El. 348. Hē sǽde ðæt ðæt land sió swīþe lang norþ þonan *he said that from that point the country stretches very far to the north*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 4. Seó burh is west þonon from ðære stōwe on ūnre mīle, Blickl. Homl. 129, 3. (3) marking the place from which an action or operation proceeds:—Nalles þanon (*from hell*) gehēran in heofonum hāligne dreám, Cd. Th. 284, 26; Sat. 327. . Gesæt him be healfe . . . , þanon bāsnode hwæt him gūðweorca gifeðe weard, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 1067. Hié ealle on yppan wunedon, þonen bīdende ðæs Hālgan Gāstes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 26. God wunaþ on ðære ceastre his ūnfealdnesse; ðonan hē dǽlþ manega gemetgunga eallum his gesceaftum, and þonon (-an, Cott. MS.) hē welt ealra, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 18–21. Þonan ān cyning rícaþ . . . , ealra gesceafta waldeþ (cf. þǽr rícaþ ān cyning, se hæfþ anweald ealra ōþra cyninga *heic regum sceptrum dominus tenet*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 17), Met. 24, 31. (4) marking source, origin:—Mænige gefōþ hwælas and micelne sceat þanon (*inde*) begytaþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 3. Þanon wōc fela geósceaftgásta, Beo. Th. 2535; B. 1265. Þonon Eómer wōc, 3925; B. 1960. Ðære wrǽnnesse wōdþrāg . . . gedrǽfþ sefan ingehygd: þonan mǽst cymeþ unnetta saca, Met. 25, 43. (5) marking cause, reason:—Ne gehýrdest ðū Drihten cweþende, for þou þe ic eów sende swā swā sceáp on middum wulfum? Þanon wæs geworden . . . ic bæd ūrne Drihten ðæt hē hine æteówde, and hraþe hē mē hine æteówde, and hē mē tō cwæð . . . 'Ic sende tō ðē Andreas,' Blickl. Homl. 237, 30. Þonne God gangeþ for his folc . . . þanon eorðe byþ onhrēred, Ps. Th. 67, 8. (6) temporal, *from that time, after that*:—Ðæt hē unæþele á forð þanan wyrð, Met. 17, 28. Hē forlǽt his æþelo, and ðonan wyrþ anæþelad oþ ðæt hē wyrþ unæþele, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22. Þanon forþ *exhinc*, Anglia xiii. 393, 404: *de cetero*, 439, 1059. Ðanon forþ *exinde*, 444, 1130. Hē ða geseán ðæs heofonlíces ēðles þanon forð geseón ne mihte, Wulfst. 1, 6. Siddan ongon Cain ceastre timbran . . . þanon his eaforan ǽrest wōcan bearn from brýde on ðam burhstede. Se yldesta wæs Irad hāten *afterwards did Cain build a city . . . Not till after that were children born to his son* (*Enoch*) *in that town. The eldest was Irad* (v. Gen. 4, 17, 18), Cd. Th. 65, 4; Gen. 1061: 210, 14; Exod. 515. II. with relative force, *whence*, (1) referring to the point from which motion takes place:—Ic gecyrre on mīn hūs þanon (*unde*) ic ūt eode, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 44. Cunnaþ fýr eft tō his ēðle, ðanon hit ǽror cwom, Salm. Kmbl. 834; Sal. 416. Hē gewāt on Hibernia, ðonan hē ǽr com, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 13. Þonan, Exon. Th. 17, 12; Cri. 269. Hē tō ðæm fæderlícan setle eode, þonon hē nǽfre onweg ne gewāt, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1. (2) referring to the point from or in regard to which direction or position is estimated:—On heofonas, þonon hē nǽfre won wæs, Blickl. Homl. 131, 17: 91, 5. (3) referring to the place from which an action or operation proceeds:—Hē hine sylfne hefeþ on heánne beám, þonan ýþast mæg sīð bihealdan, Exon. Th. 205, 15: Ph. 113. (4) referring to source or origin:—Ðæt sum gestreón mē ic begyte þanon ic mē ásǽde *ut aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram, unde me pascam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 21. (5) referring to cause or reason:—Hē mā gewunode on his smiþþan sittan, ðonne hē wolde on cyricean singan. Ðonon him gelamp ðæt sume men gewuniaþ cweþan *magis in officina sua residere, quam ad psallendum in ecclesia concurrere consuerat. Unde accidit illi, quod solent dicere quidam*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 18. III. in correlative combinations:—Ðæt mē þincþ wiþerweard þing . . . ðætte þonan ðe hī teohhiaþ ðæt hī scylan eádigran weorþan, ðæt hī weorþaþ ðonan earmran, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24–27. Ðonon ðe hī ūtan bióþ āhæfene, ðanon hié bióþ innan ásǽllene, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 12. [*O. Sax.* thanan: *O. Frs.* thana: *O. H. Ger.* danān *inde, illinc.*] v. *next word, and* þe, II. 1.

þanane; *adv.* I. *thence.* (1) local:—Ne gǽst ðū þanone (-ene, MS. A.: þonan, Rush.) *non exies inde*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26: Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ðā gewāt ic þanone, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 422. Ðanonne, Judth. Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132. (2) temporal, *after that*:—*Rursum, dein vel* þonane, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 63. (3) causal:—Ðonne mon lǽt tōslūpan ðone ege . . . , ðonne wierþ gehnescad ðonone sió ðreáung ðæs anwaldes, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 3. II. *whence*:—Wīgheard tō Rōme wæs onsended, ðonone hī hider onsendon gewritu, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 3. [*O. L. Ger.* thanana: *O. H. Ger.* danana.] v. preceding word.

þanan-forþ. v. þanan, I. 6.

þanan-weard; *adj. Moving thence*:—Bebeád hē him, ðæt hē geara wiste, ðæt hē hine nǽfre underbæc ne besāwe, siþþan hē þononweard wǽre *lex dona coërcebat, ne dum Tartara liquerit, fas sit lumina flectere*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 9. [Cf. þeone Godd warp hire (*pride*) sone se ha iboren wes; & as ha nuste hwuch wel ha come þeneward, ne con ha neauer mare lisnden na wel azainward, H. M. 43, 8.]

þanc, es; *m.* I. *thought*:—On ðeóstrum ne mæg þances gebygdum ænig wīslicu wundur oncnāwan, Ps. Th. 87, 11. Þances gleáw þegn, Andr. Kmbl. 1113; An. 557. Þonces gleáw, Exon. 207, 19; Ph. 144. Þurh gemynda spēd, mōde and ðāncum, worde and gewitte, wīse þance, Cd. Th. 118, 1; Gen. 1958. Ge þanc ge þeáwas, word and weore georne gerihtan, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 16. Drihten, ūre mōd gebīg, þanc and þeáwas on ðīn gewil, Hy. 7, 78. [Þu þi þanc (þoht, 2nd MS.) al forhele, Laym. 4360. He put a swuc þonc in hire heorte, A. R. 222, 25.] II. *kindly thought, favour, grace*:—Oft hē þearfendra bēne þance (*graciously*) gehýrde, Ps. Th. 101, 15. Ðis is landa betst, ðæt wit þurh uncres hearran þanc habban mōston (cf. hie thuru thes kēsures thank rīki habda, Hēl. 66), Cd. Th. 49, 22; Gen. 796. III. *agreeableness, pleasure, satisfaction*; in phrases, (a) æfter þance *according to what is agreeable, agreeably, pleasantly*:—Hē his līchoman forwyrnde woruldblissa . . . Him wæs Godes egsa māra in gemyndum ðonne hē menniscum þrymme æfter þonce þegan wolde *he refused his body worldly delights . . . There was too much fear of God in his mind for him to partake of human glory, following the dictates of pleasure*, Exon. Th. 112, 7; Gū. 140. (b) on þanc, tō þances, tō þance *to the satisfaction* of a person, *so as to please*, cf. *O. Frs.* tō thanke: *Icel.* til þakka eins, í þökk við einn *to one's liking*: *Ger.* zu Danke:—Hié nāuwuht gōdes ne magon Gode bringan tō ðances *nullum boni operis Deo sacrificium immolant*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 8. Ðū hæfst tō þance geþēnod ðīnum hearan, hæfst ðē wiht Drihten dýrne geworhtne (cf. habda ira Drohtine gethionōd te thanka, Hēl. 506), Cd. Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506: Beo. Th. 763; B. 379. Se biscеop ðæs getīðode on ealra ðæra witena þanc *the bishop granted it to the satisfaction of all the witan*, Chart. Th. 303, 2. Cūð dyde Nergend ðæt Noe ðæt gyld on þanc āgifen hæfde (*the sacrifice had been well pleasing*), Cd. Th. 91, 2; Gen. 1506. Him wīf sunu on þanc gebær *to his delight his wife bore him a son*, 167, 31; Gen. 2774. Ic ðē on hleóðre hearpan gecwēme . . . Ic ðē on þanc mōte sealmas singan, Ps. Th. 107, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 3242; An. 1624. On þonc, Exon. Th. 402, 7; Rä. 21, 26. Hē of stāncliſe burnan leódum lǽdde on leófne þanc, Ps. Th. 135, 17. (c) on þance *pleasing, agreeable, grateful*, cf. thīn thionost is im an thanke, Hēl. 118: *O. H. Ger.* in thanke, danche *gratus*:—On ðonce mē syndon ðīne word and ðīn lufu *gratias ago benevolentiae tuae*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 23. Mē is ðīn cyme on myclum ðonce *gratus mihi est multum adventus tuus*, 4, 9; S. 577, 21: Exon. Th. 387, 22; Rä. 5, 9. Ðonne wǽron ǽgþer gōde, ge ða ǽrran ge ðās æfterran, and nǽron nāðere an þance *quid aliud colligi datur, nisi semper bona esse, sed ingrata?* Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 10. Nānegum þūhte dæg on þonce gif sió dimme niht ǽr egesan ne brōhte (cf. þancwyrþre biþ ðæs dæges leóht for ðære egeslican þióstro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 28), Met. 12, 16. IV. *thanks*:—Gode ælmiehtegum sī ðonc, ðætte . . . , Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 18. Him ðæs þanc sié, Cd. Th. 68, 13; Gen. 1116: Hy. 7, 58: Andr. Kmbl. 2900; An. 1453. Disse ansýne Alwealdan þanc gelimpe, Beo. Th. 1861; B. 928. Swā gelǽrede biscepas, swā suā nū Gode ðonc wel hwǽr siendon, Past. prep.; Swt. 9, 4: 1; Swt. 27, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2302; An. 1152. Ða gesceafta nǽron nānes ðonces ne nānes weorþscipes weorþe, gif hī heora unwillum hlāforde hērden, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 20. Hié ða lāc þēgon tō þance (*thankfully, gratefully*), Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114. Hē him dǽda leán gieldeþ, ðām ðe his giefe willaþ þicgan tō þonce, Exon. Th. 109, 26; Gū. 96. Hié on þanc curon æðelinges ǽst *they accepted Lot's kindness with thanks*, Cd. Th. 147, 20; Gen. 2442. Þanc āgan, habban *to have thanks, be thanked* for something (*gen., prep., or clause*):—Ðæs āge þrynesse þrym þonc, Exon. Th. 37, 27; Cri. 599. Hafa ārna þanc, Cd. Th. 147, 6; Gen. 2435. Hæfþ se þeówa ænigne þanc, forþam ðe hē dyde ðæt him beboden wæs, Lk. Skt. 17, 9. Þonc hafa, Ioſes, ðæt ic ða mōste oferwinnan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 27. Þanc cunnan, witan [cf. He cuðe him ðerof wel gret ðhanc, Gen. and Ex. 1659. Sche . . . can hem therfore as moche thank as me, Chauc. Kn. T. 950] *to feel grateful, be thankful* for something (*gen.*):—Ðām ðe þonc Gode wīta ne cūþun, ðæs ðe hē on done hālgan beám āhongen wæs *to those who felt no gratitude to God for his sufferings, for his being hung on the cross*, Exon. Th. 67, 22; Cri. 1092: 74, 29; Cri. 1213. Ðū Waldende ðīnre ālýsnesse þonc ne wisses, 90, 5; Cri. 1474: 85, 5; Cri. 1386. Ðū ðæs ealles ænigne þonc ðīnum nergende nysses on mōde, 91, 29; Cri. 1498. God nele, ðæt him man his gifena þanc nyte, Wulfst. 261, 17. Þancas, þanc dōn *to give thanks*; gratias agere: þanca dǽd *gratiarum actio*, Scint. 50, 5:—Hē Gode þancas dyde *gratias agens*, Mk. Skt. 14, 23: Lk. Skt. 22, 17. Ðē ic þancas dō, forðam ðe ic ne eom swylce ōðre men, 18, 11: Jn. Skt. 11, 41: Scint. 50, 2, 3. Þanc ic dō, ðū gōda hyrde, forðon ðās sceáp mē efenþrowiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 191, 24. Þanc gegildan [cf. Me him ne yeldeþ þonkes of his guodes, Ayenb. 18, 6] *to pay thanks, give from a feeling of gratitude, to reward* a service:—Him God wolde æfter þrowinga þonc gegyldan, ðæt hē martyrhād gelūfade, sealde him snyttra, Exon. Th. 130, 23; Gū. 442. Þanc, þancas secgan [cf. To zigge grat þank, Ayenb. 18, 17] *to*

express thanks for something (*gen., prep. clause*), *give thanks*:—Hē Gode his gōda ðanc sægde (*gratias agebat*), Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 26: Cd. Th. 16, 4; Gen. 238: Andr. Kmbl. 2937; An. 1471: Blickl. Homl. 103, 25: 217, 34. Ne sæcgaþ ūs nēnne þanc, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 332. Saga ēcne þonc, ðæt ic his mōdor gewearþ, Exon. Th. 13, 28; Cri. 209. Wē sculon simle secgan Gode ðoncas for eów, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 10. ¶ þances, *genitive, used alone or in combination with noun or pronoun, and having adverbial force* (cf. *O. L. Ger.* thankis *gratis*: *O. H. Ger.* danches *sponte, ultro, gratis*). (1) *thanks* to a person on whom a result depends, *by* (*one's*) *grace, favour*:—Ðæt næs nā eówres þances ac þurh God *it was not thanks to you but by God's will*; non vestro consilio sed Dei voluntate, Gen. 45, 8. Sege mē hwæþer se ðīn wela ðīnes þances swā deóre seó ðe for his āgenre gecynde *tell me whether that wealth of thine is so precious thanks to thee or from its own nature*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6. Hié rīcsedon næs ðeáh mīnes ðonces *ipsi regnaverunt, et non ex me*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 14. Godes þonces *by God's grace*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29: 883; Erl. 83, 18. (2) where there is voluntary or unforced action, *of* (*one's own*) *accord, with* (*a person's*) *consent, willingly, voluntarily*:—Hē him hiera ðonces gestiéran ne meahte *he could not restrain himself from them* (his vices) *of his own accord*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 18. Gewilde man hī tō rihte þances oþþe unþances *let them be compelled to right whether they will or no*, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 28. Hē nam sume mid him, sume þances, sume unþances *he took some of them with him, some willingly, others against their will*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 36. Ðā þancodon hȳ ðyses Gode and mē swȳþe georne, and heom eall ðis swȳþe wel līcode, and cwǽdon ðæt heora þances ðis on ēcnesse stande *they said that they approve of the arrangement remaining in perpetuity*, Chart. Th. 117, 7. Āgenes þances *sponte*, Germ. 395, 64: L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 416, 22. Gif hwā þeóf gemēte and hine his þances āweg lǽte būton hreáme *if any one come upon a thief and of his own accord let him get away without hue and cry*, 29; Th. i. 392, 14. Hwæþer ðe ðū hȳ forseó and ðīnes āgenes þonces hī forlēte būton sāre ðe ðū gebīde hwonne hī ðē sorgiendne forlētan *whether thou despise them and of thine own accord abandon them without a pang, or wait till the time comes when they abandon thee sorrowing*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 12: 7, 2; Fox 18, 13. Ðonne sió sāul hire unðonces gebēdd wierð ðæt yfel tō forlētanne ðæt hió ǽr hire āgnes ðonces gedyde, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 14. [Hī wenden alle fra þe king, sume here þankes and sume here unþankes, Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 12. Bluðeliche he wule herkien þet þe preost him leiđ on; ah þenne þe preost hine hat ajefen þa ehte þon monne þet hit er ahte, þet he nulle iheren his þonkes *he will not listen to that if he can help it*, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 8. Þe sulve mōse hire þonkes wolde þe totose, O. and N. 70. Lordschipe wol not his thonkes han no felaweschipe, Chauc. Kn. T. 768.] (3) where there is uncontrolled or independent action, *at* (*one's*) *pleasure* or *will*:—Ðū wēndest ðæt seó wyrd ðās woruld wende heore āgenes þonces būton Godes geþeahte and his þafunge *thou didst suppose that fate turned this world at her own pleasure without the counsel and consent of God*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 31. (4) where there is independent condition, *in* or *of itself*:—Gif se weorþscipe and se anweald āgnes ðonces gōd wǽre, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 9. Se anweald his āgenes ðonces gōd næs, ðā se gōd næs ðe hē tō com, 16, 4; Fox 58, 19. (5) *for* (*one's*) *sake*:—Wē biddaþ ðē ðæt ðū hit ūs ðīnes fæder þances forgīfe *we pray thee to forgive us it for thy father's sake*, Gen. 50, 17. Gedǽle hē ðæt wurð Godes þances *pretium Dei gratia distribuat*, L. M. I. P. 43; Th. ii. 276, 23: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 11: L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 8, 9: L. Ath. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 8: Wulfst. 238, 28: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 200: Lchdm. i. 400, 9. Ic ann ðæs landes intō mynstre Sĉā Marian þances, Chart. Th. 558, 33. Ungeniédde mid eówrum āgenum willan gē sculon ðencean for eówre heorde Godes ðonces nals na for fracedlecum gestreónum *providentes non coacte, sed spontanee secundum Deum, neque turpis lucri gratia, sed voluntarie*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 20. Hié ða miclan feorme þigedon Cristes þonces ðe hié ǽr þigedon deófla þonces, Ors. 6, 21; Swt. 272, 22–24. [*Goth* thank fairhaitan χάριν ἔχειν, I.k. 17, 9: *O. Sax.* thank *grace, pleasure, thanks*: *O. Frs.* thank, thonk: *O. H. Ger.* danc, thanc *gratia*: *Icel.* þökk *pleasure, thanks.*] v. bealu-, fore-, ge-, hete-, hyge-, inge-, inwit-, nearu-, or-, searu-, un-þanc; un-þances.

þanc-ful[l]; *adj.* I. *thoughtful*:—Mǽden carful þancful nytwyrþe cl̄ēne *a maiden born on the ninth day of the moon will be careful, thoughtful, useful, chaste*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 14. II. *spirited; animosus*:—Cild ācenned (*born on the thirteenth day of the moon*), þancfull (*animosus*), þriste, reáful, ofermōd, him sylfum gelīcigende, Lchdm. iii. 190, 13. III. *pleasing, agreeable*, cf. *Icel.* þekki-ligr *handsome, pleasant*:—Ðoncful *gratiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 31. Þancfulle *idoneam*, ii. 44, 26. Wē hālsiaþ, God, ðæt þeów ðīn cync ūre . . . tō dē . . . þancfull mæge becuman *quaesumus, Deus, ut famulus tuus rex noster . . . ad te . . . gratiosus valeat pervenire*, Anglia xiii. 381, 228. Þancfullust hfrsumnysse wæstm *gratissimus obedientie fructus*, 371, 84. IV. *thankful, grateful*:—Ðæt folc wearð swā fægen his cystignessa and swā þancful, ðæt hig worhton him āne anlicnesse of āre, Ap. Th. 10, 10. Beóþ þancfulle *grati estote* (Col. 3, 15), Homl. Th. i. 606, 18. Wesaþ þancfulle þon Hālende eóweres andspēdan, Blickl. Homl. 169, 16. V. *content, satisfied*:—Ðancful *contentus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 6. Þancfull, 24, 66. Ðæt hē ðoncfull sī stȳre him ðæs bebodenan folces *contentus sit gubernatione creditae sibi plebis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 33. Ælþeódige bisceopas sȳn ðoncfulle (*contenti*) heora gæstlīfnesse and feorme, S. 573, 3. Scottas wǽron ðancfulle (*contenti*) heora gemǽrum, 5, 23; S. 646, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* un-dancfol *ingratus.*] v. un-þancful[l].

þancfullīce; *adv. Thankfully, gratefully*:—Ðā ongeat Eustachius ðæt seó forenǽmde costnung him dā æt wæs, and þancfullīce hī underfēng, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 144. v. scearp-þancfullīce.

þanc-hygende *thoughtful*:—Hē, gumena nāt hwylc, þanchycgende dǽr gehȳdde deóre mādmas, Beo. Th. 4462; B. 2235.

þancian; *p.* ode. I. *to thank, give thanks, express in words* or *have in mind feelings of gratitude*, (1) absolute:—Drihten ðancode, ǽrðan ðe hē ða hlāfas tōbrǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 16. Hē genam ðone calic þanciende *accipiens calicem gratias egit*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 27. (2) with dat. of person to whom thanks are given:—Ðē þanciaþ Cristes þegnas, Hy. 7, 52, 49. Hī tō ðē cleopiaþ and ðē lofe þanciaþ *clamabunt et hymnum dicent*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Hē Gode þancode, Mk. Skt. 8, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 454. Hē feóll tō his fōtum and him þancode *cecidit ante pedes ejus gratias agens*, Lk. Skt. 17, 16. Þearfan ic lǽrde ðæt hié Gode þancodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 18. Wē sceolon him ðancian, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 18. Hig ðone hlāf āton Drihtne þanciende, Jn. Skt. 6, 23. (3) with gen. of that for which thanks are given:—Wē þanciaþ ðīnes weordlīcan wuldordreámes, Hy. 8, 9. Hié þanciaþ þrymmes þrīstum wordum, Cd. Th. 242, 26; Dan. 425. Ne sceal hē beón tō georn deádra manna feós, ne tō lyt þancian heora ælmessan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 13. (4) with dat. of person to whom thanks are given, and (a) gen. of thing for which:—Hī Gode þonciaþ blǽdes and blissa, Exon. Th. 77, 14; Cri. 1256. Hē ðæs þancode Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 237. Hié Gode þancudan ðæs siges, Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Ðanca Gode ðīnre gesundfulnysse, Homl. Th. i. 400, 13. Þeáh hī his dē ne ðancien, Ps. Th. 4, 8. Sceolde hē his Drihtne þancian ðæs leánes, Cd. Th. 17, 10; Gen. 257. (b) with gen. of a pronoun and clause stating cause of thanks:—Se gomela Gode þancode ðæs se man gesprǽc, Beo. Th. 2799; B. 1397: Elen. Kmbl. 1921; El. 962. Heó Gode þancode ðæs ðe hió sōð gecneów, 2276; El. 1139: Beo. Th. 1255; B. 625: Andr. Kmbl. 2022; An. 1013. Þoncade, Exon. Th. 148, 25; Gū. 750. Hī Gode þancodon ðæs ðe hī hyne gesundne geseón mōston, Beo. Th. 3257; B. 1626. Þancedon, 460; B. 227. (c) the cause of thanks given in a clause introduced by *ðæt*:—Ic ðancige ðē, ðæt ic ne eom nā swilce ōðre mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 19. Hī þanceden þeódne, ðæt hit þus gelomp, Cd. Th. 298, 16; Sat. 534. Ðanca Gode, ðæt hē ðē gefultumode, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 8. (5) combining the construction of (2) and (3):—Ic þancige Gode and eów eallum ðe mē wel fylston, and ðæs friðes ðe wē nū habbaþ, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 4. II. *to express thanks by action, shew gratitude*:—Wē ðē freóndlīce wīc getǽhton ðū ūs leánest nū unfreóndlīce fremena þancast *as friends we assigned thee a dwelling, thou dost now unkindly requite us and shew thy gratitude for benefits*, Cd. Th. 162, 31; Gen. 2689. Sceolde hē mid lāce his clǽnsunge Gode ðancian *he should shew his gratitude to God for his cleansing by a gift*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 10. III. *to feel gratified, to rejoice*:—þancaþ ī blissaþ *gratatur*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 60. Ðām ðe þanciaþ yfelum mīnum *qui gratulantur malis meis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 29. [*O. Sax.* thankian: *O. Frs.* thonkia: *O. H. Ger.* danchōn *satisfacere, benedicere, remunerare*: *Icel.* þakka.] v. ge-þancian.

þanc-metegung, *deliberation*. v. next word.

þanc-metung, e; *f. Deliberation, consideration*:—Gif hē mid ðancmetunge (-metegunge, MS. B.: þoncmeotunge, Bd. M. 88, 4) and ðreodunge geþafaþ *si ex deliberatione consentit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 23.

-þancness. v. nearu-þancness.

þancol; *adj. Addicted to thought, acute*:—Cild ācenned (*born on the sixteenth day of the moon*) þancul (*efficax*; cf. scearpþancfullīce *efficaciter*, Scint. 206, 14; *and see* scearpþancfullīce), staþolfæst, Lchdm. iii. 192, 8. Saga, þoncol mon, hwā mec bregde of brimes fæþmum, Exon. Th. 382, 17; Rä. 3, 12. v. deóp-, fore-, ge-, gearo-, hete-, hyge-, scearp-, searu-þancol; þancol-mōd.

-þancollīce. v. deóp-þancollīce.

þancol-mōd; *adj. Having the mind addicted to thought, of acute mind, wise, intelligent*:—þancolmōd wer, þeáwum hȳdig, Cd. Th. 102, 24; Gen. 1705. Seó gleáwe hēt hyre þinenne þancolmōde heáfod onwrīðan, Jud. Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 172. Ealle witen eorðbūende þoncolmōde ðæt hī ðǽr ne sint, Met. 19, 14.

þanc-mot[t]or; *adj. Wise in thought, wise*:—Þoncmottor guma breóstgehygdum his bearn lǽrde, Exon. Th. 301, 19; Fä. 21. Fore there neidfaerae naenig uuiurthit thoncmottura than him tharf sié, Txts. 149, 17.

þancung, e; *f. Thanking, thanks, thanksgiving*:—Gode sié lof and wuldor and ðǽda þoncung ealra ðæra gōda ðe hē ūs forgifen hafaþ, Chart. Th. 136, 32. Sāwla þancung *thanksgiving by souls*, Hy. 9, 45. Ic ete mid micelre þancunge *manduco eum gratiarum actione*, Coll. Monast.

Th. 34, 29. Mid ealre þoncunga, Blickl. Homl. 31, 21. Hē underfēng ða lāc mid ðancunge, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 16. [Be] ðancunge ðām ðe wið ðȳfde fylstaþ, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 3. Ongan se bisceop ðancunge dōn Drihtne *episcopus gratias coepit agere Domino*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 31: 4, 23; S. 595, 19. Ðoncunge, 5, 19; S. 641, 2. Ic ðæs þoncunge dō Grēca herige, Nar. 2, 30. Þæs þancunga þīne scealcas ealle hæfdan *all thy servants gave thanks for this*, Ps. Th. 101, 12. Wyrþe ðū eart, ðæt ðū onfō wuldor and dēda þancunga, Blickl. Homl. 75, 2. Ðē ic sylle þancunga *tibi reddo gratias*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 95, 15. Ðæt is tō wundrianne, ðæt hī swā lytle þoncunge wiston lōsepe ðæs ðe hē hī æt hungre āhredde *it is wonderful that they felt so little gratitude to Joseph for saving them from famine;* hunc Ioseph, quem constituit Deus Aegyptiis conservatae salutis auctorem, quis credat ita in brevi eorum excidisse memoriae, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 32. v. þanc, IV.

þanc-weorþ, -wurþ, -wirþe; *adj. Thankworthy, deserving thanks, acceptable:*—þurh ðære þancweorþan Cristes gyfe *through the help of Christ's grace, which is deserving of all thanks*, Lchdm. iii. 432, 23. Þancwurðre *gratuita* (*Christi gratia fretus*), Hpt. Gl. 420, 76. Ūrum godum geoffrian ðancwurðe onsægednysse *to offer to our gods an acceptable sacrifice*, Homl. Th. i. 592, 34. Būtan ðū him þoncwyrþe lāc onsecge, Exon. Th. 254, 17; Jul. 198. Ic eów secgan mæg þoncwyrþe þing, ðæt gē ne ðyrfen leng murnan on mōde, Judth. Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 153. Þancwurðe gifa *grata* (*accepta*) *libamina*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 7. Gecwēme (t) þancwurde gife *grata munuscula*, 510, 71. Þancwurde *gratos, acceptos, caros*, 416, 51. Ða ðe ic ðām bigengum ðancwyrþe gelȳfde *quae incolis grata credideram*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 38. Smylte weder biþ ðȳ þancwyrþre (*gratius*) gif hit hwēne ǣr biþ stearce stormas . . . And þancwyrþre biþ ðæs dæges leóht for ðære egeslican þióstro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26–29. Þancwurðra *gratuita*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 26. Hē gearcode him gebeórscipe on his hūse, ac hē gearcode him micele þancwurðran gereord on his heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 30. Þancwur[ðe]ste *gratissimum, acceptissimum, amantissimum*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 66. v. un-þancweorþ.

þancweorþlīce; *adv. Gladly, willingly, in a way that shews acceptance:*—Hī ðancweorþlīce (*gratanter*) wǣron fram him onfangene, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 2. Hē ðære gife ðancwurþlīce (*gratanter*) onfēng, 4, 30; S. 609, 9. Gif hē ǣr ne gæfstgode ðætte his brōður lāc wǣron ðancweorðlīcor onfongne ðonne his *nisi Cain invidisset acceptam fratris hostiam*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 3. *In* Jn. Skt. 6, 11 þancwurðlīce dōn *translates* gratias agere.

þanc-word, es; *n. A word of thanks:*—Swā scrīpende hweorfaþ gleómen, þearfe secgaþ, þoncword sprecaþ, simle sumne gemētaþ geofum unhneáwne, Exon. Th. 326, 32; Vid. 137.

þanċan þe *whenever, as soon as ever:*—Ðonēcan þe heó ūtan behwerfed sié (cf. þonne hió ǣrest sié ūtan behwerfed, Met. 13, 77), Bt. 25; Fox 88, 34. Þeáh hī nū eall hiora līf āwriten hæfdon, hū ne forealldodon ða gewritu þeáh and losodon ðonēcan þe hit wǣre swā some swā ða wrīteras dydon and eác ða þe hī ymbe writon *though they indeed had written all their life, yet would not the writings have become antiquated and have perished, as soon as ever it was done, in the same way as the writers did, and those too about whom they wrote;* quamquam quid ipsa scripta proficiant, quae cum suis auctoribus premit longior atque obscura vetustas? 18, 3; Fox 64, 28. Ac þonēcan (þan-, Bod. MS.) þe hē ðone anweald forlǣt, oððe se anweald hine, ðonne ne biþ hē ðam dysegan weorþ, 27, 1; Fox 94, 20. v. (?) ēce.

þānian; *p.* ode *To be* or *to become moist:*—þānie *madeo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 44. Ðāniaþ *madescunt*, 57, 39. v. þān.

þanne, þænne, þonne; *adv. conj. Then, when.* Generally if the subject follows the verb the word is to be rendered by *then*, if the subject precedes the verb, by *when*. [*þanne* and *þā* differ in force; the former is used where the time of an action is indefinite, and is found with the future, the indefinite present and the indefinite past; the latter is used where a definite action has taken place. Cf. þonne faraþ hig on ēce susle, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 46, with: Ðā fērde se ðe ða fīf þund underfēng, 25, 16. Þonne ðū fæste, smyra ðīn heáfod, 6, 17, with: Þā þā hē fæste feówertig daga, 4, 2. Symle ic gehȳrde, þonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 30; Gū. 1185, with: Þā hī ðis gehȳrdon, hī fahnodon, Mk. Skt. 14, 11.] A.—demonstrative, *then.* I. of time, *then, at that time:*—Fēron hié bī swā hwaþerre efes swā hit þonne (*at the time of their going, whenever it was*) fierdleás wæs, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. Ðæt geweorþeþ on dōmes dæge . . . þonne forhtiaþ ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 11, 3: 95, 29: Exon. Th. 372, 21; Seel. 96. Þonne hī clypiaþ tō mē, and ic hī ne gehȳre, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 2. Se deófol ðe beswīc ðone þeóf nele nāht on his ende geðafian, ðæt hē þonne gecyrre tō ðam Hālende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 191. II. marking order or sequence, *then, after that*, (1) of time:—Swā hwylc swā morþorslege þafaþ, and hine man þonne fremmeþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit, et id postea factum fuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14. Gang ǣr and gesybsuma wið ðīnne brōðer, and þonne cum ðū syððan and bring ðīne lāc, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 24. Būton hē gebinde ǣrest ðone strangan, and þonne hys hūs bereáfige, 12, 29. Nū wē faraþ tō Gerusalem, and þonne beóþ gefylde ealle ða hālgan gewreotu, Blickl. Homl. 15, 8. Se ðe gōd onginneþ, and þonne āblinneþ, 21, 34. Ðam ðe for his synnum onsāgd weorþeþ, and þonne ā tō ealdre orleg dreógeþ, Exon. Th. 446, 28; Dōm. 29. Ealle ða hwīle sceal beón gedrync, ōð ðone dæg ðe hī hine forbærnaþ. Þonne ðȳ ylcan dæge ðe hī hine tō ðæm āde beran wyllaþ, þonne tōdǣlaþ hī his feoh . . . Ðonne sceolon beón gesamnode . . . menn . . . þonne sæmaþ hȳ ealle . . .; ðonne cymeþ . . . se ðæt swiftoste hors hafaþ tō ðæm ǣrestan dǣle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 25–36. Ālecgaþ hī ðone mǣstan dǣl, þonne ōðerne, ðonne ðæne þriddan, Swt. 20, 31. Gē cweðaþ: 'Drihten, ūtȳn ūs.' Þonne cwyð hē: 'Ne can ic eów.' Ðonne ongynne gē cweþan. . . . Þonne segþ hē . . ., Lk. Skt. 13, 25–27. Gif gē þonne git (*after that still*) nellaþ eów wendan tō mē, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 169: Lk. Skt. 14, 32. Monige men syndon ðe cweþaþ ðæt hié on God gelȳfon, and þonne hweþere (*and yet after saying so*) nellaþ āblinnan from heora unrihtum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 25, 5: 55, 21. (2) of place or position:—Ǣt ðām feówer tōdum fyrestum . . . se tōð se þanne bī standeþ . . . se ðe þonne bī ðam standeþ . . . and þonne siþþan gehwilc, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 3–4. Is se ðridda Martinianus, þonne se feórða Dionisius . . . þonne ðæs sixtan Seraphun nama is, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 5–6. II a. marking addition, *yet, besides:*—Hwæt māre dēst ðū? Gewyslīce þænne māre ic dō *certe adhuc plus facio*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 35. III. marking the succession of subjects treated of in narrative, *then, again:*—Næs ðæt þonne mǣtost mægenfultuma, ðæt him lāh þyle Hrōðgāres *and then* (the helmet and byrnie having been already spoken of) *that was not meanest of aids that Hunferth lent him*, Beo. Th. 2914; B. 1455. Ðænne (cf. And, 21; Men. 11; 38; Men. 19), Menol. Fox 46; Men. 23. IV. in a clause that is a qualification or contrast to a preceding clause, *then, yet, but:*—Feówertig daga, gif hit hysecild wǣre; gif hit þonne mādencild wǣre, . . . hundeahtatig daga, Homl. Th. i. 134, 18. Ða ðe mihton ðurhteón sceoldon bringan lamb and culfran. Gif þonne hwylc wīf tō ðam unspēdig wǣre, ðæt heó ðās ðing begytan ne mihte . . ., 140, 2, 13: Homl. Skt. i. 13, 163. Līfes ic ðē geann, gif ðū gelȳfst . . . Gif ðū þonne elles dēst, ðū scealt deáþe sweltan, ii. 27, 73. Syndon ealle hēþene godu hildedeófol; heofenas þænne (*autem*) worhte Drihten, Ps. Th. 95, 5. Ðæt hālige gewrit ðæt cȳþeþ . . . Ðonne is ðeáw ðæs apostolican setles *sacra scriptura testatur . . . Mos autem sedis apostolicae est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 5. Eác is swīðe micel þearf ðæt gē cȳðon hū ungefōhlīcu scyld ðæt (*perjury*) is . . . þonne habbaþ wē geáhsod ðæt hit sume men dōþ tō lytelre scylde; þonne nis hit nā swā, ac is ān ðæra mǣstena scylda, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 19–24: Blickl. Homl. 175, 34. Twēgen beámas stōdon . . . ōðer wæs swā wynlīc . . . þonne wæs se ōðer sweart, Cod. Th. 30, 34; Gen. 477. Þeáh wē þillīco wīto witan, þonne hwæðere ne sceolon wē nǣfre geortrȳwan be Godes mildheortnesse, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 398, 42. Wē leorniaþ ðæt seó tīd sió dēgol . . . wē witon þonne hweþre ðæt hit nis nō feor tō ðon, Blickl. Homl. 117, 29. IV a. in an interrogative clause:—Wæs Cristes tōcyme ēgðer ge hryre ge ǣrist. Hū ðonne? Homl. Th. i. 144, 27: Exon. Th. 446, 30; Dōm. 30. V. marking a conclusion, inference or result based on a previous statement, *then, therefore, consequently:*—Ðæt ðonne (*from the statements already made*) biþ ðæs recceres ryht, ðæt hē ðurh ða stemne his lāriówdōmes ætiéwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican ēðles, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 22: Blickl. Homl. 39, 23. Drihten cwæþ: 'Bringaþ gē eówerne teóðan sceat.' . . . þonne sægþ on ðissum bōcum, ðæt Drihten sylf cwǣde, ðæt ðis menniscce cyn ne sceolde āgimeleásian, ðæt hié sealdon heora wæstma fruman for Gode, 41, 3. On ðone dæg hē sende ðone Hālgan Gāst. Þonne forþon (*it may be inferred that on that account*) is hit swȳðe micel cyn, ðæt gehwylc cristen man ðone dæg weorðige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 30: Blickl. Homl. 63, 7. Hē mā cēgde . . . ðæt is þonne (*we may infer*) ðæt wē sceolan beón gelǣrede mid ðysse bysene . . ., 19, 13: 23, 9. Gifeón wē þonne (*for reasons contained in the preceding statement*) on þone gemānan Godes and manna, 11, 4: 13, 24. Hæbbe ic geáhsod, ðæt hē wǣpna ne recceþ; ic ðæt þonne (*consequently*) forhicge, ðæt ic sweord bere tō gūþe, Beo. Th. 874; B. 435: 3346; B. 1671. Ðū ūs wel dohtest. Gif ic þonne mæg ðīnre mōdlufan māran tillian, ic beó gearo sōna, 3648; B. 1822. Hwylc beren mēnde hē þonne elles būton heofona rīce *what other barn can it be inferred that he meant, but heaven?* Blickl. Homl. 39, 27, 29. VI. marking a consequence dependent upon a hypothesis, *then, in that case*, (a) where the hypothesis is expressed in a clause introduced by *gif:*—Gif man frigne man gefō, þanne wealde se cyning . . ., L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 15. Gif wē willaþ on Drihten gelȳfan, þonne beó wē sittende be ðæm wege, Blickl. Homl. 23, 8: 13, 10: Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50: Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 25. Gif wē deópīcor ymbe ðis sprecaþ, þonne wēne wē ðæt hit wile ðincan ðām ungelǣredum tō menigfeald, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 24. Gif hwā cwyð ðæt hē lufige God, and his beboda ne hylt, hē biþ leás ðonne, 314, 31. Gif ðū wilt ðæt ðis feoh becume tō ðīnre sāwle ðearfe, tōdǣl hit ðonne ðearfum, 484, 32. Gyf þonne Frysna hwylc ðæs morþorhetes myndgiend wǣre, þonne hit sweordes ecg swēdrian scolde, Beo. Th. 2216; B. 1106. Ðonne wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan geþingea, gif ðū Grendles dearst bīdan, 1054; B. 525. (b) where

the hypothesis is otherwise expressed:—Se ðe wille anwald ágon (*= if any one desires to have power*), þonne sceal hē ǽrest tilian ðæt hē his selfes ágе anwald, Met. 16, 1. Se ðe feohtan ne dear mid Godes gewǽpnunge ongeán ðone feónd, hē bið þonne mid ðǽm deófellícum bendum gewyld, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 18. (c) where the hypothesis is implied:—Wē sceolon ðone geleáfan mid gódum dǽdum gefyllan, þonne (*if we do so, then*) beó wē úrum Hǽlende fylgende, Blickl. Homl. 23, 10. Ic ðē lǽre, ðæt ðū hospcwide ne fremme; ðonne ðū geearnast ðæt ðē bið ǽce líf seald, Elen. Kmbl. 1049; El. 526. Weorþiaþ gē eówerne God . . .; þonne gefylleþ Drihten eówer beren, Blickl. Homl. 41, 10. Lufian wē hine . . .; þonne ne lǽteþ hē ús nó costian, 13, 8, 26. Hwæt mǽnde hē elles, búton ðæt wē gefyllon ðæs þearfan wambe? þonne (*if we do fill, etc., then*) ne hingreþ ús nǽfre, 39, 30. 'Hwæt dēstū gif ic tó mergen middeges gebíde?' Hē cwæð: 'Sylf ic swelte þonne,' Homl. Skt. i. 3, 591. Ðes man is sóþfæst, ac þonne hwæþere git sindon bigswicon *this man is true, but yet* (*if that be so*) *then ye are deceivers*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 30. VI a. in questions, and referring to a condition contained in another sentence, *then, in that case:*—Wilt ðū syllan þinge ðín hēr ealswá ðū hī gebohtest þǽr? Ic nelle. Hwæt þænne mē fremode gedeorf mín? Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 17. Hig beóþ tódǽlede. Hū mæg þonne hys rice standan? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 26: Salm. Kmbl. 715; Sal. 357. B.—relative, *when*. I. of time. (1) of the time of a single action in the future:—Hwylc tíd ceu biþ, þænne ealle ðás ðing onginnaþ beón geendud, Mk. Skt. 13, 4. Ðænne mannes sunu cymþ, getrēt hē geleáfan? Lk. Skt. 18, 8: 13, 28. Ðonne ic cume tó ðē tíd mē *quando veniam ad te, does me*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 224, 7. Ðonne se hírðdes ealdor ingǽð, gē standaþ þǽr úte, Lk. Skt. 13, 25. Ðonne ðū for unc ondwyrdan scealt, Exon. Th. 372, 5; Seel. 88. Hwænne wylle gē singan ǽfen oþþe nihtsangc? þonne hyt tíma byþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 5. Geþence mē, þonne ðē ðín wise licie, Gen. 40, 14. Ic nǽme þænne ic cōme *veniens ego recepissem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 27. (2) referring to the times of an action which may occur an indefinite number of times, *when, at such times as*:—Þænne se yrþlingc unscenþ ða oxan, ic lǽde hig tó lǽse, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. Bútan ðænne bises geboden weorþe, Menol. Fox 64; Men. 32. Eádige synt gē, þonne hī wyriaþ eów, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 11. Þonne ðū ðíne ælmessan sylle, ne blǽwe man býman beforan ðē, 6, 2, 3, 5, 6. Symle hē sceal singan, ðonne hē his sweord geteó, Salm. Kmbl. 334; Sal. 166: Beo. Th. 46; B. 23: Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252: Exon. Th. 42, 18; Cri. 674. Saga ðū ðæt ðū sié sweostor mín, þonne ðē leódweras fricgen (*whenever you are asked*), Cd. Th. 110, 5; Gen. 1833. Ðæt wǽron men fyrdhwate, þonne rond and hand helm ealgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9. Symle ic gehýrde, þonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 30; Gū. 1185: 122, 11; Gū. 304: Cd. Th. 33, 21; Gen. 523. Ic ðonne (*dum*) mē hefie wērun, ic gegerede mec mid hēran, Ps. Surt. 34, 13. (3) where the order in time of two circumstances is to be marked, *when, after*:—Eallum geleáffullum mannum englas þegniaþ, þonne hī habbaþ deófol oferswíþed, Blickl. Homl. 35, 3. Ðín ágen bearn frætwa healdeþ, þonne ðín fíðsc ligeþ, Cd. Th. 132, 5; Gen. 2188. Hwæt dō wē, þonne hē unc hafaþ geedbyrded ófre síþe, Exon. Th. 372, 29; Seel. 100. II. denoting a cause, *when, since, seeing that*:—Sindon monige tó dréagenne, ðonne hié selfe nellaþ ongietan hiera scylda, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 17. Ealle clǽne þinge ic ete. Swíþe waxgeorn eart ðū, þonne (*cum*) ðū ealle þinge etst, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 31. Hī beóþ slítende wulfas, þonne hié for feós lufan earmne fordēmaþ búton scylde, Blickl. Homl. 63, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 226, 31. Wēn is ðæt hē wille bewitan his menn ge on lífe ge on deáðe, þonne se lytla fugel ne befylþ on grin bútan Godes willan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 188, 197. II a. in questions denoting the cause or reason for that not being done about which the question asks:—Hū lange wilt ðū bewēpan Saules síð, þonne ic hine áwearp, ðæt hē leng ne ríxige *how long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning?* (A. V. 1 Sam. 16, 1) Homl. Th. ii. 64, 5. Hwá sceal tó his rice són, þonne hē bróðer nǽfþ, ne hē bearn ne belǽfþ? 146, 19: i. 48, 12, 25. Hū mæg ic yrnan mid eów, þonne ic ne árás of dysum bedde nú for nigon geárum? Homl. Skt. i. 21, 344. Hwæt wille wē furðor secgan hū se cásere his fyrdinge geendode, þonne hē forfērde on ende, ii. 28, 118. III. *although*:—Ðū gelýfdest on mē, þonne ðū mē ne geséwe *credidisti in me, cum ipse me non viderit*, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 114. IV. denoting condition, case, *when, the case in which*:—*Iactantia*, ðæt is ýdel gylp; ðæt is ðonne se man biþ lofgeorn and mid licetunge fērþ, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 302. Óðer deófolgild is, . . . ðonne se man forsihþ his Scyppendes beboda, 17, 50. Mīne ágan synt ealra gelícast þonne esne biþ þonne his hlāforde hēreþ *my eyes are most like the case of the servant obeying his lord*, Ps. Th. 122, 2. Ealle wē syndon ungelíce, þonne þe wē in heofonum ǽrror wlite *we are all unlike what we were when in heaven we formerly had beauty*, Cd. Th. 274, 8; Sat. 151. Ðonne se mōna wexeþ (*in its crescent condition*), hē biþ gelíc ðæm gódum men, Blickl. Homl. 17, 22. C. correlative, þanne . . . þanne *then . . . when, when . . . then*:—Ðonne ðū ealle gedǽlde hæfst, þonne bist ðū ðē self wǽdla, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34. Ðonne eów misliciaþ ða mettrumnessa ðe gē on ódrum monnum geseóþ, ðonne gefence gē hwæt gē sién, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 13–14, 19–21: Blickl. Homl. 17, 2–3. þonne se mōna wanaþ, þonne tīcnaþ hē úre deáplícnesse, 17, 24: 19, 14–15, 28–29. Þonne Godes gecorenan becumaþ tó deáðe, ðonne gemētaþ hī yrfwyrdnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 29–30: Exon. Th. 83, 7–10; Cri. 1352. Ðætte ðonne, ðonne hié ða untruman lǽcnian willaþ, ðætte hié ǽr gesceáwien, Past. 48; Swt. 370, 9. D. after comparatives, *than*. I. where the comparison is between different objects, (1) where the objects are expressed by single words or phrases:—Hē wæs ǽr þonne ic, Jn. Skt. 1, 15. Gē synt sélran þonne manega spearuan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 31. Ðē wæs leófra his sibb and hyldo þonne ðín sylfes bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 34; Gen. 2921: Andr. Kmbl. 2856; An. 1430. Leófre ys ús beón beswungen for lāre þænne hit ne cunnan, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 20: 24, 23. (1 a) where there is a negative with the comparative:—Nǽfþ nān mann māran lufe þonne ðeós ys, Jn. Skt. 15, 13. (2) where one or each object is expressed by a clause:—Sélre biþ ághwæm, ðæt hē his freónd wrece, þonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2775; B. 1385. Ðē wǽre sélle, ðǽr ðū wurde fugel, þonne ðū ǽfre mon gewurde, Exon. Th. 372, 1; Seel. 85. (2 a) where there is a negative with the comparative:—Nis nǽnig māre mægen, þonne hē ðone ǽwyrgdan gāst oferswíþe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Nyston beteran rǽd þonne hié ða behlidenan him tó lífnere gefeormedon, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091. (2 b) in questions:—On hwam mæg se iunga rǽdran rǽd gemittan, þonne hē ðíne wīsan word gehealde? Ps. Th. 118, 9. Hwæs wǽre mē māre þearf, þonne ic mid cilde wǽre? Gen. 25, 22. II. where the comparison is between the same object under different conditions:—Ácumendlícre byþ Sodoma lande on dómes dæg þonne þære ceastre, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 15. Ic wylle cýpan hēr luflícor þonne ic gebicge ðǽr (*the price is higher in one case than in the other*), Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19. Sceolan wē beón geornran ðæt wē Godes bebodu healdan, þonne wē úrne teónan gewrecan *our zeal to keep God's commands must be greater than our zeal to avenge our wrong*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 24. Nǽfre hlīsan āh Meotud þan māran, þonne hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldǽdum *the glory is never greater than when working benevolently*, Exon. Th. 191, 11; Az. 86. Hē biþ on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceáden, þonne hē on ða swíþran hond swícan mōte, 449, 24; Dóm. 76. III. where the comparative with *þanne* may be rendered by the positive preceded by *too* and followed by *for* with an infinitive or by an infinitive:—Seó is brādre þonne ǽnig man ofer seón mæge *it is too broad for anybody to be able to see across*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 19. Ðæt his mōd wite, ðæt migtigra wíte wealdeþ, þonne hē him wið mæge (*one too mighty for him to prevail against*), Cd. Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. Him wæs Godes egsa māra in gemyndum, þonne hē menniscum þrymme þegan wolde (*too much fear of God for him to wish for human glory*), Exon. Th. 112, 6; Gū. 139. Deóplícor mid ūs ðū smeágst, þonne yld úre anfón mæge (*too deeply for our age to be able to take it in*), Coll. Monast. 33, 11. Se wæs mid his dǽdum snelra þonne hē mægenes hæfde *he was too quick in his actions to have enough strength for them;* celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. IV. where the adjective is in the positive, and the comparative required by *þanne* must be inferred:—Gōd ys on Dryhten tó þenceanne, þonne on mannan wese mōd tó treówianne *bonum est confidere in Domino, quam confidere in homine*, Ps. Th. 117, 8, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* danne.] v. þan; þā.

þanon, þanone, þār, þāra, þarf, þāriht, þār-riht, -rihte, þās, þasser, þassum. v. þanan, þanane, þǽr, þearf, þǽr-rihte, -riht, -rihte, þes.

þawenian. v. ge-þawenian.

þāwian (þawian?); *p.* ode *To thaw* (trans.):—Se þridda heáfodwind hātte zephirus . . . se wind tōwyrpþ and dāwaþ ǽlcne winter, Lchdm. iii. 274, 22. [Thowes *degelat* (*Deus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 201, col. 2 (15th cent.). Thowyfi or meltyfi, as snowe *resolvo*, thowyfi, as yce *degelat, resolvit*, thowe, of snowe or yce *resolucio, liquefaccio*, Prompt. Parv. 492. Her names . . . were almost ofthowed so, that of the lettres oon or two were molte away, Chauc. H. of Fame, iii. 53. *Cf. O. H. Ger.* douwen, dewen, *digerere, consumere: Icel.* þeyja *to thaw* (intrans.).]

þe; *indecl. particle.* I. as relative pronoun of any number, gender, or case, (1) where the antecedent clause does not contain a demonstrative:—Ic hit eom, þe wið ðē sprece, Jn. Skt. 4, 26. Ðæt ðū ne sý gesewen fram mannum fæstende, ac ðínum Fæder þe ys on díglum: and ðín Fæder þe gesyhþ on dýglum hit ágylt ðē, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 18: Beo. Th. 5264; B. 2635. Idesa scēnost þe on woruld cōme, Cd. Th. 39, 18; Gen. 627. Swýðe manega synt þe þurh ðone weg faraþ, . . . Swýðe feáwa synt þe ðone weg findon, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13, 14. Gē þe yfle synt cunnun gōde sylena sylan, 7, 11. Wið gehwylce yfelu þe on ðam innoðe dereþ, Lchdm. i. 280, 18. (2) where the antecedent clause contains a demonstrative:—Hē fōr tó ðæm iglande þe monn ðæt folc Mandras hātt (*the people of which are called Mandras*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 5. Habbe hē ðone ilcan dōm þe (*the same sentence as*) se þe ðæt fals worhte L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 22. *For other instances* v. se. (3) used in combination with the personal pronouns:—Saga hwæt ic hātte, þe ic lond reáfige, Exon. Th. 394, 6; Rā. 13, 14. Wē ðás word sprecaþ . . . þe wē in carcerne sittaþ, 2, 27; Cri. 25. Wē, þe ūs befæst is seó gýmlug

Godes folces . . . *we, to whom is committed the care of God's people* . . ., L. E. I. 1; Th. ii. 402, 9. Fæder ūre ðū þe eart on heofonum *Pater noster, qui es in coelis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Ðū þe reccest, ðū nū behealdest *qui regis, intende*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Ðonne se scrift ongit ðæs costunga ðe hē him ondetteþ *when the confessor hears the temptations of the man who confesses to him*, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 20. Ðære fēmnan tīd þe hire (*whose*) noma wæs Sēa Anatolia, Shrn. 102, 34. Sceáweras þe hira naman hēr sint āwritene *viros, quorum ista sunt nomina*, Num. 13, 5: Lev. 11, 3. Ða men þe mon hiora mǣgas ēr slōg, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 19. *For other instances see* hē. (4) where relative and antecedent are included in one form:—Eart ðū ðē tō cumenne eart? Lk. Skt. 7, 20. Wēn ne brūceþ ðe can weána lyt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 30; Rūn. 8. Tō middes eów stōd þe gē ne cunnon, Jn. Skt. 1, 26. Hēr syndon þe ðine deórlingas beón sceoldon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 147. II. as adverb. (1) a relative adverb:—Donon ðe hī ūtan bióþ āhsiende, ðanon hié bióþ innan āfeallene, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 12. Ðæt ūre ende geendige on God, þanon þe ūs þæt angin com, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 8. Ón ðæs sēs waroþe, ðanon ðe hī sciphere on becom, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Þider ðe Stephanus forestōp, ðider folgode Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 52, 5. (2) before comparatives, (α) *any*. v. þan:—Ne ðearft ðū nō be ðǣm gesceaftum tweógan þe (þon, Cott. MS.) mā þe be ðǣm ōþrum *you need not doubt about those creatures any more than about the others*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 18: 34, 1; Fox 134, 15: L. Pen. 7; Th. ii. 280, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 20. Nys mē ðȳnes weales hēmed nēfre þe leófre þe mē nēdre tōslýte, Shrn. 154, 22. Nis þeós woruld ðe geliccre ðære ēcan worulde þe is sum cweartern leóhtum dæge *this world is no more like the eternal world than a prison is like bright day*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 18. Nēfre hit þe geliccre ðære ēcean myrhðe, þonne bið ðam menn þe sitt on cwearterne wið ðam menn þe færþ frig geond land, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 107. Gif hwylc gōd man from gōde gewīte, ðonne ne bið hē þe (þon, Cott. MS.) mā fullice gōd (cf. *Goth.* ni magt thana mais fauragaggja wisan, Lk. 16, 2), Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 29. (β) = þȳ, *the*:—Swā bið micle þe winsumre sió sōþe gesǣlð tō habbenne æfter ðām eormþum ðisses līfes, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 30. Hē hæfde giet ðe mā unþeáwa þonne his eám hæfde *avunculi sui erga omnia vitia ac scelera sectator, immo transgressor*, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 260, 28. Swā þincþ ūnra gehwæm sió sōðe gesǣlð þe betere and þȳ wynsumre, þe hē wīta mā hēr ādreógeþ, Met. 12, 20. Symle bið þȳ heardra, þe hit sēstreámas swýðor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 8; Gen. 1325. þe læs *lest*, Ex. 19, 21, 24: Mk. Skt. 4, 12: 13, 36. III. as conjunction. (1) introducing noun or adverb clauses, *that*, cf. þæt. (α) noun clauses:—Eác wæs ðæt ðe beforan ðæm temple stōd ūren ceác, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 1. Heó ða fēhðe wræc, þe ðū Grendel cwealdest, Beo. Th. 2672; B. 1334. Āras sceoldon wilspella mǣst gesecgan, ðe ðæt sigorbeácen mēted wǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 1967; El. 985. Ðæt dysig is anlīccost þe sum cild sié full hāl geboren . . . *such folly is most like, that (just as if) a child were born quite healthy* . . ., Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. Hit is ðæm gelīcost þe ic sitte on ūnre heáre dūne, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 13. (β) adverb clauses:—Hwæt is se manna þe ðū him cýþan woldest *quid est homo, quod innotuisti ei?* Ps. Th. 143, 4. Hē wolde ðæt ða folc him ðȳ swíþor tō buge, þe hē hæfde hiera ealdhlāfordes sunu on his gewealde, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 32. Hē wæs sundes þe sēnra, þe hyne swylt fornam, Beo. Th. 2877; B. 1436: Exon. Th. 432, 15; Rä. 48, 6. Hié ðæt gewinn ðæslīcost angunnan, þe hī hit ēr ne angunnen, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150. 31. (γ) in combination with other particles, where the combination may be rendered by a conjunction:—Ðeáh þe . . . swā ðeáh, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 106. Ōþ þe (*until*) hyt eall flēd biþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 31: Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. *See* þeáh, ōþ, *and* se, V. (2) *than*:—Hē hæfde twēm læs þe twēntig wintra, Blickl. Homl. 215, 34: Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 24. Ne hī hié selfe ðȳ beteran ne taligen, ðe ða ōðre, Past. 44; Swt. 319, 18. *See* II. 2 α *above, and* þan. (3) *or*, (α) alone:—Ys hyt flȳfed, þe nā? Mt. Kmbl. 22, 17: Lk. Skt. 7, 20. God ūna wāt hū his gecynde bið, wīfhādes þe weres, Exon. Th. 223, 9; Ph. 357. Hwæðer wǣre twēgra strengra, wyrd ðe warnung, Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427. (β) þe . . . þe *whether . . . or*:—Hwyder hē gelǣded sȳ, þe tō wīte, þe tō wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22. Gē nyton hwænne ðæs hūses hlāford cymþ; þe on ēfen, þe on midre nihte, þe on hancrēde, þe on mergen, Mk. Skt. 13, 35. (β 1) hwæðer (*pronoun*) . . . þe . . . þe:—Ðæt ic wīte hwæðer hit sig, þe sōð þe leás, ðæt gē secgaþ, Gen. 42, 16. Hwæþer ðincþ ðē ðonne, ðæt ða ðing sién, þe ðara sōþena gesǣlþa limu, ðe sió gesǣliþ self? Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 10. Hwæðer is ðē leófre, þe ðū nū onfō ða costnunga, þe nēar ðīnum ende? Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 131. (γ) hwæðer, þeáh . . . þe *whether . . . or*:—Hwæþer hē wacode ðe slēpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Hwæðer ðæs landes folc cristen wǣre ðe hǣðen, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 23. Ongitan hwæþer hit hysecild þe mēdencild beón wille, Lchdm. ii. 172, 17: Exon. Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1307: Blickl. Homl. 117, 19. Ic nāt þeáh ðū mid ligenum fare, þe ðū Drihtnes eart boda, Cd. Th. 34, 4; Gen. 532. [*O. Sax.* the.]

þe = se, *in Northern Gospels*:—Ðe ł hē *ipse*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 24. Ðe líka *ipse*, 3, 4. Ðe ðe *qui*, 3, 2. Ðe Hǣlend, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 2, 6.

þeá, þeaca, þeaclíce, þeád, þeáf. v. þeów, þaca, þearlíce, II, þeód, þeóf.

þeáh, þēh, þéh, þēh; *adv. conj.* I. *yet, still, however, nevertheless*:—Ðeáh (ðēh, MS. A.) ic secge inc *verumtamen dico vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 22. Hē ðafode ða scylda, and ðeáh hē him geċýðde, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 23: Blickl. Homl. 55, 26. Hié hæfdon ðȳs geseald, and þēh ofer ða treówa fōron hié, Chr. 194; Erl. 90, 4. Dydon swā hwæþer swā hȳ dydon, ne dohte him nāwþer; ðeáh hī sceoldon ðæt feorh ālǣtan *let them do which they would, neither did them any good; they had nevertheless to lose their lives*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 2. Wǣron manige eác him þēh ic ða geðungnestan nemde *there were many besides them; however, I have named the chief*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 6. Āgife hē ðone teóþan sceat Gode, and ðǣle þeáh his ǣlmessan forþ of ðon nigeoþan dǣlon *let him pay the tithe to God, and still go on distributing alms from the other nine parts*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 11. Ne magon ðis þeáh ealle men dōn *all men, however, cannot do this*, 37, 34: Cd. Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708. Hwæt is ðe deórast þince hwæþer þe gold, þe hwæt? Ic wāt þeáh gold, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11. Gif ðū þeáh mīnum wilt wordum hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 24; Gen. 559. Hē ne wisse word ne angin swefnes sīnes, hēt him secgan þeáh, 223, 28; Dan. 126. I a. combined with other particles, *hwæðere, swā, se . . . þeáh*:—Ðū ealle ġesceafta ārest gesceópe swīðe gelice, sumes hwæþre þeáh ungelíce, nemdest swā þeáh mid ūne noman ealle tōgædere, Met. 20, 52–56. Hwæþer (hwæþre?) ic ðē secge þeáh, ðæt . . ., Bt. 13; Fox 38, 7. Ac swā ðeáh wīse lāreówas tōdǣldon ðone praeteritum tempus, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Zup. 124, 1: 38; Zup. 226, 1. And ǣfter swā þeáh (*nihilominus*) seofon dagas, Gen. 8, 12. Ic ðēme swā þeáh ða þeóde *verumtamen gentem ego judicabo*, 15, 14. Ðæt ðæs Hālgan Gāstes þēnung wǣre on ðære gyfe ðæs fullwihtes swā þeáh (*nihilominus*), nalles ðæs mannes, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 3: H. R. 101, 8. Sceolde hwæðre swā þeáh æþeling unwrecen ealdres linnan, Beo. Th. 4876; B. 2442. [*Goth.* swē þauh.] *See* þeáh-hwæðere, *and* se, weald. II. *though, although*, (1) in clauses which express no uncertainty:—þeáh (ðæch, Lind.: ðēh ðe, Rush.) se Hǣlend ne fullode *quamquam Jesus non baptizaret*, Jn. Skt. 4, 2. Wǣron Rōmware sōna gegearwod, ðeáh hié werod læsse hæfdon tō hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 96; El. 48. þeáh hié ēr ðæs ēcan līfes orwēne wǣron, hié synt nū swíþe blīþe, Blickl. Homl. 85, 27. (1 a) combined with *þe*:—Hī wǣron ðæs Hǣlendes gewitan, ðeáh ðe hī hine ðāgyt ne cūðon, Homl. Th. i. 84, 4: 82, 33. þeáh ðe hē geong sȳ, Beo. Th. 3667; B. 1831. Ne beóþ gē tō forhte, þēh þe synnigra cynn swylt þrowode, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. (2) in hypothetical clauses, *though, if, even if*:—Ic ðē sylle swā hwæt swā ðū mē bitst, þeáh (*licet*) ðū wylle healf mīn rīce, Mk. Skt. 6, 23: Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 10. Hwæt fremaþ ænegum menn, þeáh (ðēh, Lind.: ðeáh þe, Rush.) hē ealne middaneard gestrýne *si mundum universum lucretur*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 26. On hwan mæg se mann mōdigan, þeáh hē wille *on what can man pride himself, even if he wishes?* Hom. Skt. i. 16, 371. Hwæt hæfst ðū æt ðām gifum, ðeáh hī nū ēce wǣron? Bt. 13; Fox 38, 5. Nāt þeáh ðū mid ligenum fare, Cd. Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531. þēh, 281, 2; Sat. 265. Ðēh ðū þersce *si contuderis*, Kent. Gl. 1034. þeáh man āsette twēgen fætels full ealað oððe wæteres, hȳ gedōþ ðæt ēgþer bið oferfroren, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 15. (2 a) in combination with *þe*:—þeáh (ðēh, Lind.: þēh, Rush.) þe ic scyle sweltan mid ðē, ne wiðsace ic ðē *etiamsi opportuerit me mori tecum, non te negabo*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 35. Ðeáh þe *etsi*, 26, 33. þeáh ðe (ðēh, Lind.: ðēh, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 29. þeáh ðe ðē man bere mete tōforan, hwōnlīce ðē fremaþ ðæt ðū hine geseó, būton ðū his onbyrige, swā eác ðē ne fremaþ, þeáh ðe ðū ða hālgan lāre gehýre, būtan ðū hī tō gōdum weorcum āwende, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 2–5. III. in correlative clauses:—þeáh (ðēh, Lind. *etsi*) ic God ne ondrǣde, þeáh (*tamen*) ic wrece hig, Lk. Skt. 18, 4–5: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11. Ac þeáh ðū nū fier sié ðonne ðū wǣre, ne eart ðū þeáh ealles of ðam earde ādrifen, 5, 1; Fox 8, 35: 7, 4; Fox 22, 26. Ðeáh ðe hē wið ða scyldgiendan swugode, hē hit him ðeáh suīgende gesǣde, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 23. þeáh þe man wafige wundorlīce mid handa, ne bið hit þeáh bletsung . . ., Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 151. þeáh lāwedum mannum wīf sī slȳfed, swā ðeáh hī ūgan micele þearf, ðæt . . ., Wulfst. 305, 17. Ðeáh hē nǣre fullice gefulwad, hwæðre hē ðæt gerýne ðære hālgan fulwihte mid gōdum dǣdum heóld, Blickl. Homl. 213, 13. Hwæþre hē getrymede heora geleáfan, þeáh hié ðæt word ne ongeáton, 17, 8. Ðaeh ðe . . . hwæðre *quanquam . . . tamen*, Ps. Surt. 38, 7. Ðeáh hwæðere, þeáh heó synderlīce lōhannes gȳmenne betēhte wǣre, hwæðere heó drohtnode gemēnelīce mid ðam apostolīcum werode, Homl. Th. i. 438, 31. [*Goth.* þauh: *O. Sax.* thōh: *O. Frs.* thāch: *O. H. Ger.* doh: *Icel.* þó.]

þeáh-hwæðere; *adv. conj. Yet, but, nevertheless, however*:—Ðeáh-hwæðere (*verumtamen*) ic secge eów, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 24: Lk. Skt. 10, 20. Ðeáhhwæðere (*autem*) gang tō ðære sē, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27. Þeáhhwæþere, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Monige sint ðe mon sceal wærlīce licettan, and ðeáhhwæðre eft cȳðan, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 13. And hwæðre him mæg wīssefa wyrda gehwylce gemetigían, . . . ðeáhhwæðre godcundes gāstes brūcan *and yet can the wise-minded man moderate every fate for himself, . . . yet can he enjoy the divine spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 883; Sal. 441. And þeáhhwæþere *et tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 27. Þeáhhwedere, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. Þeáhhwæþre, 93, 17.

Ac, þéahhwæþere *sed tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 32: Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 26. Gyt þéahhwæþere *adhuc tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 9. Nyste þéahhwæðre hwæt hē him dōn sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 2. Gif hē ne āfīst forðam ðe hē his freónd ys, þéahhwæþere for hys onhrōpe hē āfīst, Lk. Skt. 11, 8. ¶ combined with swā:—And swā þéahhwæþere ðȳ ðone deáþ hē hine tintregaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 30. Ac swā ðéahhwæðere seó menniscnys wæs āfre forestīht, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 25. Nolde ic cwic āfre swā þéahhwæðere dīne gewitnesse forlātan, Ps. Th. 118, 157.

þeaht, e; *f. Counsel*:—Sum bisceop tō him fērde, esne swā swā hē wǣre mid heofonlīcre þeahte gelǣred, ðæt hē tō ðære sprǣce fērde ðæs Godes mannes, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 8. Hī rǣddon ðæt man hine gebunde, and ōð deáð swunge. Nero, ðā ðā hē ðæs folces ðeaht geāscode, wearð tō feore āfyrht, Homl. Th. i. 384, 7. On mōdes þeaht, Elen. Kmbl. 2482; El. 1242. v. ge-þeaht.

-þeahte, -þeahtend, -þeahtendlīc, -þeahtendlīce. v. ge-þeahta, -þeahtend, -þeahtendlīc, un-geþeahtendlīce.

þeahtere, es; *m. A counsellor*:—On .v. nihte mōnan gang tō dīnum þeahtere, Lchdm. iii. 170, 3. Ðæs cyninges þeahteras *regis consiliarii*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 25. Gē yfelan þehteras! ic nāfre mē ne gebidde on eówer god, Nar. 42, 6. v. ge-, rǣd-þeahtere.

þeahtian; *p.* ode *To take counsel, to consult*:—Hié smeágeaþ and ðeahtigaþ on hiera mōdes rinde monig gōd weorc tō wyrcanne, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 22. Hē mid his ealdormannum ðeahtode and sōhte hwæt be ðyssum ðingum tō dōnne wǣre *cum suis primatibus curavit conferre, quid de his agendum arbitrarentur*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 11. Ðā þeahtode þeóden ūre mōdgeþonce, hū hē ða mǣran gesceaft eft gesette, Cd. Th. 6, 21; Gen. 92. Hȳ þeahtodon hū hī mihton geniman mīne sāwle *ut acciperent animam meam consiliati sunt*, Ps. Th. 30, 16. Weras þeahtedon, Elen. Kmbl. 1091; El. 547. Hī þeahtedon ongēn hine, hū hī hine fordōn mihton *consilium faciebant aduersus eum, quomodo eum perderent*, Mk. Skt. 3, 6. Hī ðeahtodon embe ðæra apostola forwyrd, Homl. Th. i. 572, 30. Hē ða monnðwærnesse ðe hē ǽr ðurhtogen hæfde eft ðeahtigende on yfel gewend *mansuetudinem, quam tolerantes habuerunt, retractantes in malitiam vertunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 22. Ðā wǣron ða hǣþenan betwih him ðeahtiende and sprecende, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 35. v. ge-, ymbe-þeahtian; rǣd-þeahtende.

þeahtung, e; *f. Counsel, consultation*:—Tō ðæhtunge *consilio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 7. Ðætung *consilium*, 28, 12. Ðæhtung, p. 16, 14: Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 6: 15, 1: Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 30. Ðæhtunge, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 6. v. for-, ge-, rǣd-þeahtung.

þeána (*combined with* swā, se); *adv. conj. Yet*:—Pāpa on Rōme swā þeána gesette *papa Romanus tamen statuit*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 138, 36. Līfe ne gielpeþ hlāfordes gifum, hȳreþ swā þeána þeódne sīnum, Exon. Th. 440, 6; Rä. 59, 13: 108, 32; Gū. 81. Nō God wolde ðæt seó sāwl sār þrowade, lȳfde se þeána ðæt hȳ him mid hondum hrīnan mōsten, 127, 3; Gū. 380.

þearf, e; *f.* I. *need*:—Wē sceolan beón gemyndige Godes beboda, and ūre sāwle þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 25, 27. Gemyndige ūre sāula þearfe, 101, 16. God, ðe ælces monnes ðearfe wāt, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 25. Hē ealle can ūre þearfe, Ps. Th. 102, 13. Seleþegn ealle beweotede þegnes þearfe, Beo. Th. 3598; B. 1797. Gleómen þearfe secgaþ, Exon. Th. 326, 31; Vid. 137. Ðæt hē ne āgǣle gǣstes þearfe, 51, 17; Cri. 817: 298, 17; Crä. 86. Miltsa ðū ūs, and gemyne ðū ūre þearfa, Blickl. Homl. 225, 21. II. *need* for *or* of something, which is expressed (1) by a genitive (*a*) of a noun, or of a pronoun referring to a noun:—Hwylc ðearf is ðē hūsles *quid opus est eucharistia?* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37: Cd. Th. 54, 19; Gen. 879. Him wæs manna þearf, Beo. Th. 405; B. 201. Nānges þinges māre þearf nāre, Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Nalas þȳ þe ūre Drihten ðæs wolcnes fultomes þearfe hæfde, 121, 13. Nāhte ic dīnre miltse þon māran þearfe, Judth. Thw. 22, 35; Jud. 92. Drihten ðæs (*the 'ass*) āh þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 71, 1. (*β*) of a pronoun that represents a clause:—'Ic bidde ðē, ðæt ðū nyme ðē lādmenn.' Ðā cwæð hē: 'Nys mē ðæs nān þearf' (*non est necesse*), Gen. 33, 15. Hī bǣdon ðæt hī mōston on ōðerne weg faran, and sǣdon ðæt him ðæs neód wǣre and eác þearf, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 6. Hwæs wǣre mē māre þearf, þonne ic mid cilde wǣre *quid necesse fuit concipere?* Gen. 25, 22. Ðæs ūnes ic āh þearfe, ðæt ðū mīn freónd sig and ic dīne miltse hæbbe *hoc uno tantum indigeo, ut inveniam gratiam in conspectu tuo*, Gen. 33, 15. Wē ðæs nīne þearfe nāgon, ðæt wē him āfre fram āhūgan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 454. (*γ*) of a pronoun that refers to a gerundial infinitive; cf. (3):—Forþon nis mē ðæs þearf, cwæð Orosius, tō secgenne, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 15. (2) by a clause:—Him næs nān þearf (ðarf, Lind. *opus*), ðæt ænig man sǣde gewitnesse be men, Jn. Skt. 2, 25: 16, 30. Ūs is eallum þearf, ðæt ūre āghwylc ōðerne bylde, Byrht. Th. 138, 41; By. 233. Is ðam weorce þearf, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 1, 21; Cri. 11. Ūs is mycel ðearf, ðæt wē teolian, Blickl. Homl. 125, 11. Him wæs þearf micel, ðæt . . . , Cd. Th. 123, 32; Gen. 2054. Ic wēne ðæt hit sié nū ǽrest þearf, ðæt ic ðē gerecce hwǽr ðæt hēhste gōd is *nunc demonstrandum reor, quonam haec felicitatis perfectio constituta sit*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 3. Gē habbaþ micle ðearfe, ðæt gē simle wel dōn, 42; Fox 258, 26. Ic āh mǣste þearfe, ðæt ðū mīnum gāste gōdes geunne, Byrht. Th. 136, 61; By. 175. (3) by the gerundial infinitive:—Monige menn angiennaþ smeágean suðor ðonne him ðearf sié tō begonganne *nonnulli se in quibusdam inquisitionibus plus quam necesse est exercentes*, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 4. Ūs is mycel þearf tō witenne, Blickl. Homl. 63, 5. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sȳ māre þearf tō þencenne? 97, 19. Nis mē wihtæ þearf hearran tō habbanne, Cd. Th. 18, 25; Gen. 278. (4) where that for which there is need is not expressed:—Gē ðone hlīsan habban tiliaþ ofer þióda mīi, þonne eów þearf sié, Met. 10, 22. Hit is eów uncūðre, ðonne gē þearfe āhton *you have less knowledge on the point than you have need of*, Wulfst. 292, 8. Ic ādrǣde, ðæt gē willan heora læs gȳman, ðonne gē þearfa āhton, 297, 20. III. *needful things, what is needful*:—Ðā hēt hē him heora ðearfe forgyfan *eis necessaria ministrari jussit*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 29. Wē willaþ eów andlyfne syllan and eówre þearfe forgifan *quae victui sunt ventro necessaria ministrare curamus*, S. 487, 15. Æghwylc mon wile ðæt him Drihten selle ealle his þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 51, 15. Mē Dryhten sendeþ þurh monnes hond mīne þearfe, Exon. Th. 121, 24; Gū. 293. IV. *what is required of a person, duty*:—Gif munuc wiðersaca wurðe mid ealle, hē sī ǽmǣnsumod āfre, būton hē gebūge tō his þearfe, L. Eth. ix. 41; Th. i. 348, 33. Āfæstnie man symle georne on heortan godcunde þearfe (*duty towards God*), Wulfst. 75, 5. God sceáwaþ sylf, mid hwylcum geþance man tō cyrican fare, and hwæt ðǽr man dreóge wordes oððe weorces. And se ðe ðǽr ðæt dēþ, ðæt his þearfa beóþ, se gegladaþ God, 279, 1. Men forgȳmdon Godes laga swȳðor, ðonne heora þearfa wǣron, 292, 13. V. *use, service, behoof, good, advantage, profit* [v. þearf-līc, II, *and* cf. *Icel.* þarfr *useful*: *Dan.* tarv. *behoof, good, benefit*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-darbi *utilis*]:—Nyttung *vel* þearf *vel* gewuna *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 68. His wylla is, ðæt wē aa ǽfter ūre āgenre þearfe geornlīce winnan *his will is that we ever strive diligently after our own profit*, Wulfst. 109, 8. For eówre þearfe mē sende God *pro salute vestra misit me Deus*, Gen. 45, 5. On ða gerād ðæt ðū ða eorþan sēcan wille for gōdra manna þearfe, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 8. Bisceopas āscīdaþ ūt of cyrican for heora āgenan þearfe ða, ðe heálīce hȳ sylfe forgyltan, Wulfst. 104, 11. Hē earfeþu geþolade fore þearfe þeódbūendra, lāðlīcne deáð leódum tō helpe, Exon. Th. 72, 15; Cri. 1173. Ðæs mūðes tunge sceal faran on ðara eárena ðearfe *ad usum suum auribus oris lingua concurrat*, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 8: Andr. Kmbl. 3302; An. 1654: Beo. Th. 2916; B. 1456. Þonne wē biddaþ ongeán ūre āgenre þearfe þonne forwyrnþ God ūs ðæs ðe wē ungesceádwīslīce biddaþ *when we ask for what is opposed to our own good, God refuses us that which we ask indiscreetly*, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 8. Ðæt hī sȳn gewordene bysen tō forwyrde swȳðor þonne tō þearfe *that they have become an example to perdition rather than to profit*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 14. Ūre ǽlc scute .iiii. þæng. tō ūre gemǣn[r]e þearfe *each of us should contribute four pence to our common use*, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 16. Tō ðæs heres þearfe *to the service of the Danes*, Chr. 874: Erl. 76, 32. Eallum þeódscipe tō þearfe *for the good of the whole nation*, 1006; Erl. 141, 7. Mann wīsdōm sprecþ manegum tō þearfe and tō rihtinge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 27: Wulfst. 32, 9. Ūre Drihten ðe eallum manncynne com tō ðearfe (helpe, MS. E.), 14, 17. Godes hūs sēce hē gelōme him sylfum tō þearfe, 73, 16. Hit weard mancynne tō mycelre þearfe, 23, 5: 119, 16. Tō þearfe *usefully, profitably*, 49, 2: Byrht. Th. 138, 38; By. 232: Menol. Fox 426; Men. 214. Se ðe ðæt dēþ, hē dēþ him sylfum mycle ðearfe, Wulfst. 113, 13: 119, 11: 303, 7. Fremmaþ gē leóda þearfe, Beo. Th. 5594; B. 2801. Ic wāt ðæt ðū sēcst mīne ðearfe *I know that you seek my good*, Shrn. 182, 32. Gif eall geforrūðen ðone rǣd missrǣdaþ, and þeáh feáwa witena on ðam gefērscipe beón, ðæt ða þearfe wīslīcor tōcnāwan cunnon þonne sume, stande ðæra rǣd ðe ða ðearfe geceósaþ, R. Ben. 116, 20. V a. *a useful thing, profitable employment*:—Ðæs hādes men ðe hwȳlum wǣron nyttoste and geswincfulleste on godcundan þeówdōme and on bōccræfte, ða syndon nū unnyttaste, and ne swincaþ ā swīðe ymbe ænige þearfe for Gode ne for worulde, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 22. VI. *need, distress, straits, difficulty*:—Gif him þyslīcu þearf gelumpe, Beo. Th. 5268; B. 2637: 2504; B. 1250. Mec þearf monaþ, micel mōdes sorg, Exon. Th. 285, 21; Jul. 717. Gefultumend æt ælcere ðearfe *adjutor in opportunitatibus, in tribulatione*, Ps. Th. 9, 10. Swā ðæt se man āfrȳð æt ælcere þearfe (cf. āfreóde on ælcere neóde, 59, 12), Wulfst. 53, 13. Gif ic æt þearfe dīnre sceolde aldre līunan, Beo. Th. 2958; B. 1477. On hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe, 5691; B. 2849. Seó ecg geswīc þeódne æt þearfe, 3054; B. 1525. Swylc sceolde secg wesan æt þearfe, 5411; B. 2709: Byrht. Th. 140, 52; By. 307. Þonne weorðe ic mid eów āfre æt ðearfe, and eów ne forlǽte āfre æt neóde, Wulfst. 50, 5: Ps. Th. 62, 7: 70, 6. Ða ðe hine seóðlige sōhtun on ðearfe, Exon. Th. 157, 30; Gū. 899. Wāst ðū hū ic gewand ymbe Creosos þearfe, ðā ðā hine Cirus gefangen hæfde? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 10. Hwæt miht ðū on ða tīd þearfe gewēpan? Dōm. L. 176. Ðec nū for þearfum ðīn āgen geweorc bideþ, Exon. Th. 8, 3; Cri. 112. Wē ðec for þearfum and for þreánýdum árena biddaþ, 186, 3; Az. 14. Ðonne hwā tō his scrifte cymeþ, on ða gerād ðæt hē wille his þearfa tō him sprecan and his synna andettan, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 9. [Gif hwa is swa sunful þet nulle his scrift ihalden, þenne segge ic eou, þet

nis hit nan þerf (*it is no use*), þet me her on þisse liue for his saule bidde pater noster, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 31. Alle þatt haffdenn ned and þarrfe to þin hellpe, Orm. 12247. *Goth.* þarba *need, want: O. Frs.* therve: *O. L. Ger.* therva *opus: O. H. Ger.* darba *privatio: Icel.* þorf.] v. feorh-, firen-, heáh-, nearu-, níd-, ofer-, sáwel-, un-, weá-, weoruld-þearf; þurfan.

þearf. v. þurfan.

þearfa; *adj.* I. *destitute of, needing* (with gen.):—Hrægles þearfa ic wreó mé wǽda leásne, Cd. Th. 53, 25; Gen. 866. [*Goth.* þarba (*with gen.*).] II. the word is generally used substantively, *a needy, poor person*:—Þearfa *pauper*, wædla *egenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 21. Þá sæt ðǽr sum þearfa æt ðæm burggeate, Blickl. Homl. 213, 32. Þá sæt ðǽr sum blind þearfa, 15, 16. Ná ðæt ân ðæt hé wolde mann beón, ac eác swylce hé wolde beón þearfa for ûs, Homl. Th. i. 140, 10. Fela sind ðearfan þurh hafenleáste . . . Sind óðre ðearfan on gǽste . . . on ðás wísan wæs Abraham ðearfa, and Dauid, se ðe hine sylfne geswutelode þearfan on gǽste, þus cweðende: 'Ic eom wædla and þearfa.' Þa módigan rícan ne beóþ þearfan ne þurh hafenleáste ne on gǽste, 550, 2–11. Nafa ðú nánes þearfan wedd mid ðé nihtlangne fyrst, Deut. 24, 12. Gefyllan ðæs þearfan wambe, Blickl. Homl. 39, 29. Mec mon biþeahte mid þearfan wǽdum (*with the garments of a pauper*), Exon. Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423. Se biscop nǽre miltsiende nánum Godes þearfan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 2. Þa gástlican þearfan (ðaerfe, Lind.) *pauperes spiritu*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 3. Éádige sind gé þearfan on gǽste, Lk. Skt. 6, 20. Gener ðearfena *refugium pauperi*, Ps. Spl. 9, 9. Ðearfena and earmra manna *inopum*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 17. Ic sylle ðearfum (*pauperibus*) healfe míne ǽhta, Lk. Skt. 19, 8. Syllan þearfon (*egenis*), Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Him gebyrode tó ðám þearfon (ðorfum, Lind.: ðarfum, Rush.), 12, 6. Ðæt hé dǽlde þearfum and wædlum, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 59. Þearfum *matriculariis* (matricularius *a poor person supported by a church*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 50: 57, 1. Þearfum *pauperculis, miseris*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 13. Hé ðémeþ fyrhte þearfan swylce hé þearfena bearn hǽleþ *judicabit pauperes, et salvos faciet filios pauperum*, Ps. Th. 71, 4. Þearfan ic lǽrde, ðæt hié heora wædle gefeán hæfdon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 17. Ic lǽre ge ða welegan ge þa þearfan, 107, 12. ¶ Besides enjoining almsgiving the church directly assisted the poor by assigning a certain proportion of the tithes to those whom it called *Godes þearfan*. Thus in general terms it is said:—Wé willaþ myngian freónda gehwylcne, ðæt hí Godes þearfan fréfrian and fédan, L. Eth. vi. 46; Th. i. 326, 24; and in reference to tithe:—Þridda dǽl ðare teóðunge, ðe tó circan gebyrige, gá Godes þearfum and earmum þeówetlingum, ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 9: in return the poor were exhorted to intercede for the people whose alms they received:—Wé lǽraþ, ðæt preóstas, þonne hí ða ælmessan dǽlan, ða þearfan georne biddan, ðæt hig for ðæt folc þingian, L. Edg. C. 56; Th. ii. 256, 11. From other sources the poor derived benefit; certain fines were devoted to their use:—Gebéte hé .xxx. scill., and sié ðæt feoh gedǽled ðǽm þearfum, ðe on ða[m] tún[e] synd, L. Ath. prm.; Th. i. 198, 12. Gif feohbót árseþ, ðæt gebyreþ rihtlíce . . . tó þearfena hyðde, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. [*Ego egenus et pauper sum*, þet is: Ic em þarua and wrecche, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 8. *Goth.* þarba *a poor person.*] v. ofer-, weoruld-þearfa; þorfa.

þearfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To need, suffer need*:—Nú ðú ðæt swá openlíce ongiten hæfst, ne þearfe ic nú náuht swíþe ymbe ðæt swincan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 8. Úre ceaster is þearfende . . . wé þoliaþ ðone heardestan hungor, Ap. Th. 9, 7. Ðú, þíne þearfende *thou, needing food* (? v. þigen, II), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Ðæt ðú miltsige mé þearfendum, Exon. Th. 269, 13; Jul. 449. Ic ðé biddan wille miltse ðínre mé þearfendre, Judth. Thw. 22, 29; Jud. 85. Wé ðearfende þearle syndon *pauperes facti sumus nimis*, Ps. Th. 78, 8. Ða ðe hira hláf sellaþ ðǽm synfullum ðe ðearfende beóþ, nalles for ðæm ðe hié synfulle beóþ ac for ðæm ðe hié menn beóþ and ðearfende beóþ *qui indigenti etiam peccatori panem suum, non quia peccator, sed quia homo est, tribuit*, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 8. ¶ *The present participle, as adjective or as substantive, often occurs*, (1) as adjective, *indigent, needy, poor*:—Hé sǽde ðæt hé folclíc man wǽre and ðearfende *rusticum se et pauperem fuisse respondit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 6. Widua ðiós ðærfen[de] (ðorfende, Rush.) *uidua haec pauper*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 43. On ðearfendum lífe and on earmlícum *in humili et paupere vita*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 23: 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Of ðearfendum folce *de paupere vulgo*, 4, 22; S. 591, 34. Ða ðearfendan láfe Brytta *pauperculae Brittonum reliquiae*, 1, 13; S. 481, 41. Ǽnig gemynd þearfendra manna, Blickl. Homl. 69, 10. Brec ðínne hláf þearfendum mannum, 37, 20: 75, 23: 109, 14. Ðæt hé sealde sum þing þearfendum mannum (*egenis*), Jn. Skt. 13, 29. (2) as substantive, (a) *a poor person*; mostly in plural, *the poor*:—Done þearfendan árecan *erigens pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. Éádge bidon ða ðærfendo (ðorfendo, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 20) *beati pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3. Þearfendra béne *orationes pauperum*, Ps. Th. 101, 15: 108, 30. Hleó ðarfendra *refugium pauperum*, Rtl. 40, 25. Hé þearfendra ehte *persecutus est hominem pauperem*, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Se ðe his ǽhta þearfendum (*pauperibus*) gedǽleþ, 111, 8. Ðearfendum, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 20. Ðarfendum *egenis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 5. Þearfendum and ælþeódigum *peregrinis et egentibus*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 5. Hé fǽdde þearfende, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 53. Ða þearfendan Drihten gehýreþ, Ps. Th. 68, 34. (b) *a miserable person*:—Biþ ðæt þridde þearfendum (*the wicked*) sorg, Exon. Th. 79, 4; Cri. 1285. [*Goth.* ga-þarban maté *συνχεσθαι βραμάτων*, 1 Tim. 4, 3: *O. H. Ger.* darbên *carere.*] v. be-, mete-, weoruld-, wine-þearfende; þearfedness, þearfend-líc; þearfian.

þearfedness, e; *f. Poverty*:—On wilsumlícre ðearfednesse *voluntaria paupertate*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 3: Anglia x. 145, 163. Mid ðearfednesse ge mid heora ungelǽrednesse *paupertate ac rusticitate sua*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 28. In ðearfednisse *in paupertate*, Ps. Surt. 30, 11.

þearfende. v. þearfan.

þearfend-líc; *adj. Poor*, (a) of persons, *indigent, destitute*:—Monnes bearn (*Guthlac in his hermitage*) swá þearfendlíc, Exon. Th. 128, 11; Gú. 402. (b) of things, *scanty, insufficient*:—Ðæt ðú ne forgite míne þearfendlícan gegirlan (cf. se fiscere tóslát his wǽfels on twá and sealde Apollonige ðone healfan dǽl, 11, 27), Ap. Th. 12, 8.

þearfian; *p.* ode *To be in need*:—Hé þearfigendra sáwla gehǽleþ *animas pauperum salvas faciet*, Ps. Th. 71, 13. [*Icel.* þarfa; *p.* þarfaði.] v. be-þearfaþ, ge-þearfian; þearfan.

þearf-leás; *adj. Without having need* or *reason* to do something. v. þearf, II, þurfan, II. 4:—þearflás hé syrwde ymbe Crist *he plotted against Christ, but he had no need to do it*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 20. Ic ðearfleás (þearfleáse, Job. Thw. 166, 22) hine geswencte *without having cause I afflicted him*, ii. 452, 16. [*Icel.* þarf-lauss *needless.*]

þearfleáse; *adv. Needlessly, without cause.* v. preceding word.

þearf-líc; *adj.* I. *necessary*:—Lá hú þearflíc hit is *quanto magis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 6. Néd ł ðarflíc is *necesse esse*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 7. Ðarflíc ł néd is *necessarium est*, p. 13, 1. II. *useful, profitable*, v. þearf, V:—Behóflíc ł ðarflíc *utile*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 13, 6. Hér is hálwendlíc lár and ðearflíc lǽwedum mannum, Wulfst. 134, 9. Ðæt is þearflíc gewuna, 104, 17: 108, 19: L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 18. On gódum lǽce biþ gelang þearflíc broces bót, L. Pen. 9; Th. ii. 280, 13. Ðæt him ðearflíc nǽre, ðæt hé ðás hálgan hǽse forhule his hláforde *that it would not be well for him to conceal the saint's bidding from his lord*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 80. On gódan þeáwan and on þearflícan dǽdan, Wulfst. 121, 2. Sélre ûs is and ðearflícre, ðæt wé úre gyltas andetton, 136, 1. Ðarflícro (ðaroflícra, Rush.) is *utilius est*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 2. Swá swá him þincæ ðæt mǽ þearfliicustþ sí, Chart. Th. 554, 36. [*Icel.* þarf-ligr *useful.*] v. be-þearf-líc, níd-þearf-líc.

þearflíce; *adv. Usefully, profitably, with profit, to good purpose*:—Wé mihton ðás hálgan rǽdinge menigfealdlícor trahtnian, ac ûs twýnaþ hwæðer gé magon márran deópnysse ðǽron þearflíce tócnáwan *whether you can with profit know the profounder parts of the subject*, Homl. Th. i. 556, 15. Angan listum ymbe þencean þearflíce hú hé þider meahte Crécas oncerran, Met. 1, 60. [*Icel.* þarfliga *usefully.*]

þearflícness, e; *f. Poverty, neediness*:—Þærflícnys *paupertas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 60. Þerflícnes *mendicitas*, Kent. Gl. 950. On þearflícnysse *in paupertate*, Ps. Spl. 30, 13: Scint. 127, 18: 148, 2. Þearflícnysse hé ondrét *paupertatem ueretur*, 179, 8. Þearflícnysse lufian *paupertatem diligere*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 7.

þearl; *adj.* (1) of persons, *severe, strict*:—Se ðearla and se ryhtwísa Déma *districtus judex*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 22. (2) of things, (a) pain, punishment, effort, and the like, *severe*:—Hé ðý wyrs mealte þolian ða þráge, ðá hió swá þearl becom, Met. 1, 77. Þreánýd þearl, Elen. Kmbl. 1404; El. 704. Wæs seó ádl þearl, Exon. Th. 160, 30; Gú. 951. And sué ðý ðearlan dóme hé forleás his mennisce *ut districto justoque judicio homo esse perderet*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 23. Heó þrowedon þearl æfterleán, Cd. Th. 5, 24; Gen. 76. Þreá wǽron þearle, Exon. Th. 135, 4; Gú. 519: Ps. Th. 104, 12: 149, 7. Wéndon hié wera cwealmes, þearlra gepínga, Andr. Kmbl. 3194; An. 1600. Ðirst and hunger and ðearle gewín, Salm. Kmbl. 946; Sal. 472. (b) *utter, excessive*:—Þýstru ðú gesettest on þearle níht (*night utterly dark*) posuisti tenebras, *et facta est nox*, Ps. Th. 103, 19.

þearle; *adv. Severely, sorely, strictly, hard.* This word, as does *swíþe* (q. v.), tends to become an adverb of degree rather than one of manner or quality; where it qualifies words denoting pain, effort, or the like, it may be considered as keeping much of its old force, but even there it is used to translate Latin words marking degree; while in the case of words which do not convey such an idea, it becomes equivalent to *very, very much, exceedingly*, and the like. I. where there is the idea of pain, trouble, etc. (a) where the idea of manner is more prominent:—Þearle ys mé nú ðá, heorte ys onhǽted *matters go hardly with me now, my heart burns within me*, Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 86. Se ðe his þeóden ér þearle gerǽhte (*severely wounded*), Byrht. Th. 136, 29; By. 158. Hí fuhton ðearle *they fought hard*, Judth. Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 262: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23. Hí hungre wǽron þearle gepreátod, Andr. Kmbl. 2231; An. 1117: Beo. Th. 1124; B. 560: Rood Kmbl. 103; Kr. 52. Þis is ðeóstra hám ðearle gebunden fæstum fýrclommum, Cd. Th. 267, 15; Sat. 38. Þearle hé démde *tantopere taxaverat*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 2. Ûs stalu and cwalu . . . derede swýðe þearle *injured us very severely*, Wulfst. 159, 11. Ðæt hé him ðone ðearlur (*districtius*) déman scyle,

Past. 53; Swt. 419, 5. (*β*) where the idea of degree is more prominent, *very, very much, exceedingly, excessively*:—Sáwl mín gedréfed is ðearle *anima mea turbata est valde*, Ps. Spl. 6, 3. Geéadmét ic eom ðearle (*nimis*), 37, 8: Ps. Th. 78, 8. Þearle is deorfe *nimium laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13. Forþóht þearle (cf. swíþe unrót, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 4), Met. 1, 82. Ðæt folc wearð þearle geswenct mid ðam síðfate *taedere coepit populum itineris ac laboris*, Num. 21, 4: Ps. Th. 103, 8: Homl. i. 80, 14. II. where there is no idea of pain, trouble, etc., *very, to a great degree, very much, to a great extent, exceedingly*:—Geðancas þearle deópe *nimis profundae cogitationes*, Ps. Th. 91, 4. Þearle mildheort *multum misericors*, 144, 8: Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Swíðe gelýfed mann and ðearle eáwfæst, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 4. Ðú eall geworhtest þing þearle gód (cf. swíþe góde, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 22), Met. 20, 45. Behéfe þearle *utilis valde*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27: 29, 31. Þearle deóplice *valde profunde*, 32, 9. Þearle swíþe tó herienne, Lchdm. iii. 436, 18: 438, 27. Hé geíhte folc his ðearle (*vehementer*), Ps. Spl. 104, 22. Þearle fremaþ cræft mín eów *multum prodest ars mea vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 7: Judth. Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 307. Ic ðé gemenigfilde swíðe þearle (*vehementer nimis*), Gen. 17, 2. Drig swýþe þearle *dry very thoroughly*, Lchdm. i. 70, 10. Dis godspel belimpþ swíðe þearle tó ðære méran freólstíde *this gospel belongs very specially to the great festival*, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 10. Hig þearle etaþ *nimium comedunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 11. Gehwylc mé drincan sealde þearle *each gave me abundance to drink*, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7. Drinc swýþe þearle *drink very largely*, Lchdm. i. 78, 10. Hit on wolcnum oft þearle þunraþ, Met. 28, 25. v. for-þearle.

þearl-líc; *adj. Severe, hard to bear*:—Dá ðæt Andrea earmlíc þúhte, þeódbealo þearlíc tó geþolianne, ðæt hé swá unscyldig ealdre sceolde lungre linnan, Andr. Kmbl. 2273; An. 1138. Sceal se dæg weorþan, ðæt wé forð beraþ fírena gehwylce; ðæt biþ þearlíc gemót (*a meeting that will be a severe ordeal for all*), Exon. Th. 447, 9; Dóm. 36. Deáþes cwealm, þearlíc wíte, 240, 25; Ph. 644. Þurh þearlíc þreá, 283, 10; Jul. 678.

þearlíice; *adv.* I. *severely*:—Ðonne sint eác ðém ilcan monnum suíðe ðearlíice (ðearlíce, Cott. MSS.) tó recceanne ða godcundan cwidas *districte itaque contra illos divinae sententiae proferendae sunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 22. Forðon is néd, ðætte sume mid woningum, sume þearlícor (ðearflícor, Bd. S. 490, 11), sume líðelecor, synd gerehte *unde necesse est ut quidam damnis, quidam districtius, quidam levius, corrigantur*, Bd. 1, 27; M. 68, 5. II. *strictly, exactly, thoroughly*:—Drig swýþe þearle (þeaclíce (þearlíce?), MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 70, 10. III. *violently*:—Swá biþ be ðám heáclífum and torrum, ðonne hí hlifiaþ feor up ofer ða ðóre eorðan, hý ðonne feallan onginnaþ and full þearlíce hreósan tó eorðan (*come with a great crash to the ground*), Wulfst. 262, 12. v. for-þearlíce.

þearl-módd; *adj. Of severe mind*, (1) in a bad sense, *stern, cruel*:—Hæfde his ende gebidenne unswésliene, swylene hé ér æfter worhte, þearlmód þeóden gumena (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 18; Jud. 66. (2) in a good sense, *severe* in dealing with evil. v. þearl, I:—þearlmód þeóden gumena (*the Deity*), 22, 34; Jud. 99.

þearl-wís; *adj. Severe, strict*:—Ierre ðæs ðearlwísan déman *districti iram judicis*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 15. Beforan ðæm ðearlwísan démen *apud districtum judicem*, 16; Swt. 105, 10: Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 36. Þearlwísere gýmene *districto regimine*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 61. God sylfa ðonne ne gýmeþ nénges mannes hreówe, ac biþ ðonne réþra and þearlwísra ðonne énig wilde deór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30.

þearlwís-líc; *adj. Severe, hard*:—Drihten hyne þreáde myd þearlwýslicere swingle *the Lord punished him with a severe flogging*, Shrn. 98, 15.

þearlwíslice; *adv. Severely, strictly*:—Ðreáge hé hine selfne ðearlwíslice on his geðóhte *se districta animadversione corrigant*, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 20. Hié ða scyldigan þearlwíslice démaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 20. Ðý læs hié wyrðen ðearlwíslecor geðémede *ne districtius puniantur*, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 15.

þearlwísness, e; *f. Severity, strictness*:—Seó ðearlwísnes ðæs heardan lífes *districtio vitae arctioris*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hé hine wæs frignende mid ða apostolícam ðearlwísnesse *sciscitabatur apostolica districtione*, 2, 6; S. 508, 14.

þearm, es; *m. A gut, an intestine* [*Tharm* = guts washed for making hogs' puddings, is given as a Lincolnshire word in Bailey's Dictionary; with the meaning, 'material of which fiddle-strings are made,' it is given in E. D. S. Pub. Cumberland Glossary; and in Jamieson's Dictionary *therm, tharme* = the intestines; a gut prepared, especially as a string for a musical instrument]:—þearm, thearm *intestinum*, Txts. 69, 1058. Þearm *fibra*, 63, 870: Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 55: *intestinum*, 44, 2. Þearm *fibra*, þearma *fibrarum*, þearmas *fibre*, 35, 39–41. Blind þearm *cecum*, 16, 59. Læcedómas wiþ þearmes útgange, and gif men bilyhte sié ymb ðone þearm, Lchdm. ii. 170, 27. Þearmas *fibrae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 16: *intestina*, ii. 49, 50: *exta*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 10. Ðearmàs, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 14. Smæle þearmas *ilia*, 44, 46. Þearma *fibrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 62. Darmana, Txts. 111, 27. Þearmas *fibras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 5: Hpt. Gl. 453, 14. [Þærmes (þarmes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 818. Þermes, 18451. Þine þarmes þralinge, H. M. 35, 26. Thaarme or gutte *sumen, viscus*, Prompt. Parv. 490. A tharme *trutum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 247, 5 (15th cent.). *O. Frs.* thermar; *pl.*: *O. L. Ger.* therm; *pl. exta*: *O. H. Ger.* darm *fibra*; *pl.* darma *intestina, ilia*: *Ger.* darm: *Icel.* þarmr; *pl.* þarmar: *Dan. Swed.* tarm *gut*.] v. bæc-, smeoru-, snédel-þearm, smæl-þearmas, *and next word*.

þearme(, es; *n.*? v. smæl-þearme) *the entrails*:—Tharme *viscera*, Txts. 107, 2140.

þearm-gewind, -wind, es; *m.* The words seem to mean '*that which enwraps the intestines*,' cf. *plecta* wéfelsa, gewynde, Hpt. Gl. 462, 64, but they are used to gloss *jugulam* (*-um*?), so should mean *the collar-bone*, or *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone*, or *the throat*:—Gescyld ðearmgewind (ðearmwind, lxxiv, 24), breóstbán, breóst *tege jugulam, pectusculum, mamillas*, Lchdm. i. lxxii, 1.

þearm-gyrd *a belly-band, girth*:—þearmgyrd *subligar* (the word occurs in a list of terms connected with horses), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* darm-gurtil *cingula*.] Cf. forþ-gyrd.

þeáter (*with declension like* winter?) *a theatre*:—Æt heora þeátra, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2.

þeáw, es; *m.* I. *a custom, usage, general practice* of a community:—Swá Iudéa þ[e]áw (ðeáu, Lind.: ðeów, Rush.) ys tó bebyrgenne *sicut mos Iudaeis est sepelire*, Jn. Skt. 19, 40. Hit wæs Iudisc þeáw, Blickl. Homl. 67, 8. Feówertig daga hit wæs þeáw (*mos*) ðæt man sceolde wépan élcne deádne mann, Gen. 50, 3. Siþþan wæs hiera (*the Amazons*) þeáw, ðæt hié élce geáre tósomne férdon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 8: Beo. Th. 2497; B. 1246: Andr. Kmbl. 50; An. 25. Wæs in ða tíd ðeáu Ongelcynnes folcum, ðæt . . ., Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 15. Gyf hit on lande ðeáw sý, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 24. Hwæt ðeóde ðeáw sý, 4; Th. i. 434, 34: 21; Th. i. 440, 21. Be ðære ðeóde ðeáwe ðe wé ðænne on wuniaþ, 440, 23. Þara ðeóda þeáwas sint swíþe ungelíca, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 22. Efenfela þeóda and þeáwa, Exon. Th. 334, 18; Gn. Ex. 18. Þeóda ungelíca égþer ge on sprǽce ge on ðeáwum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 29. II. *mode of conduct, custom, manner, practice, way, usage* of a class or kind, (a) referring to human beings:—Ne biþ swylc cwénlíc þeáw, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940. Swá biþ geóguðe þeáw, Exon. Th. 127, 23; Gú. 390. Hýrena ðeáwe gé fleóþ *ye flee after the manner of hirelings*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 14. Hé for eaxlum gestód Deniga freán, cúþe hé duguðe þeáw, Beo. Th. 724; B. 360. (b) *referring to animals*:—Hiora ðeáwe *suatim* (*cf. suatim, suarum more*, 77, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 14. Ðú (*Nebuchadnezzar*) ne gewittes wást bútan wildeóra þeáw, Cd. Th. 252, 2; Dan. 572. (c) referring to inanimate things:—Ðæt mennisce mód hæfþ wætres ðeáw (*aquae more*), Past. 38; Swt. 277, 6. Ælces mannes mód hæfþ scipes ðeáw (*more navis*), 58; Swt. 445, 10. Nú ðú wást hwelce þeáwas ða woruldáélþa habbaþ . . . Gif ðé heora þeáwas líciaþ, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 5–7. (d) referring to all created things:—God gesette unáwendendlíene síðo and þeáwas eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 1: Met. 11, 12. III. *a practice* of religion, *method* of belief, *way* of thinking, legal *usage*:—Gecynde riht *jus naturale*, þeáw *vel* wíse *solempnitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 32. Swylc wæs þeáw hyra *such was their religion*, Beo. Th. 359; B. 178. Ánmóde þeáwes *those who think alike*; unius moris (cf. un[i]animes, Ps. Th. Surt.), Ps. Spl. 67, 6. Se forlét his fulluht, and leouode on hǽðenum þeáwe, Chr. 616; Erl. 20, 40. Hé nénigne nýdde tó Cristenum ðeáwe (*ad Christianismum*), Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 15. Tó reogollícum ðeáwe rihtra Eástrena *ad ritum Paschae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Þis folc æfter ðeáwe tó húsle gange, Blickl. Homl. 207, 5. Heó ðone ðeáw ðæs Cristenan geleáfan (*ritum fidei*) healdan móste, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 34. Hé þennysse ðeáw forlǽtan *gentilitatis ritum relinquere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Done ealdan ðeáw . . . ðý apostolican ðeáwe *inveteratam illam traditionem . . . apostolico more*, 5, 22; S. 644, 6–8. Hé hæfde beteran ðeáw, leóhtran geleáfan, Cd. Th. 256, 18; Dan. 642. Ða ðe on hǽðnum þeáwum dwelgende wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 201, 20. Geset is on cyrclícum þeáwum, Homl. Th. i. 150, 26. Hé áwrát áne bóc be cyrclícum ðeáwum, ii. 84, 23. Onféngon hí rihtgelýfede ðeáwas on tó lífianne *susceperunt ritus vivendi catholicos*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 23: Hy. 9, 28. Done naman ánne wé hæfdon ðætte wé Cristene wǽron and swíðe feáwe ða ðeáwas *we should have the name only of being Christians, and very few of the practices of Christianity*, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 8. þeáwas (*Epicuri*) *sectas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 67: Hpt. Gl. 503, 59. IV. *a custom, habit, manner, mode of conduct* of an individual; the pl. often may be rendered by *conduct, behaviour*:—Ðeáw wæs ðam ylcan biscope, ðæt hé ðæt weorc má ðurh his fóta gange fremede, ðonne on his horsa ráde *moris erat eidem antistiti, opus magis ambulando quam equitando perficere*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 31. Ælces gódes þeáwas wísdóm gefyllþ ðone, ðe hine lufaþ, Bt. 27, 2; For 98, 2. Wá him ðæs þeáwes, gif hí unrǽdes ne geswícaþ, Exon. Th. 393, 11; Rä. 12, 8. Hé wæs swíþe yfel monn ealra þeáwa, búton ðæt hé wæs céne *his conduct was very bad in every respect, except that he was brave*, Ors. 6, 14; Swt. 268, 27. Weorðe hé worda and dǽda, þeáwa and geþonca, ðæt hé ne forleóse his dreámes blǽd, Exon. Th. 97, 1; Crl.

1584. Ic geseó on eówres fæder þeáwum ðæt hē nys swā wel wið mē geworht, swā hē wæs gyrstandæg *I see by your father's behaviour that he is not so well disposed to me as he was yesterday*, Gen. 31, 5. Hē ongiet be sumum ðingum oððe ðeáwum ūtanne ætiéwdan eall ðæt hió inuan ðenceaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 10. Wer gecorene on his ðeáwum *virum probum moribus*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 9. Wæs hē swīðe geþungen on his ðeáwum *he was most excellent in his conduct*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 7: Judth. Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 129: Exon. Th. 126, 10; Gū. 369: 297, 14; Crā. 68. Þeáwum geþancul *habitually thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 923; An. 462: Cd. Th. 102, 25; Gen. 1705. Lifian rihtum þeáwum *to live righteously*, 160, 4; Gen. 2646. Þeáwum lifian *to live virtuously*, Exon. Th. 319, 13; Vid. 11: Beo. Th. 4295; B. 2144. Ælc ðara ðe healdan wile hālige þeáwas *every one who will maintain habits of holiness*, Cd. Th. 92, 20; Gen. 1531. [*O. E. Homl.* þeau, þeu: *A. R.* þeau: *Laym.* þeauwes, þewes, þæwes; *pl.*: *Orm.* þæw: *O. and N. Chauc.* þewes; *pl.*: *Prompt. Parv.* thewe, maner or condycyon *mos*: *O. Sax.* thau: *O. H. Ger.* dau.] v. freoðo-, fulwiht-, leód-, mann-, mynster-, regol-, un-þeáw; ge-þȳwe, un-geþeáwe.

þeáw *a slave.* v. þeów.

þeáw-fæst; *adj.* I. *of good manners, of well-ordered life, moral, virtuous*:—Loth hine fægre heóld, þeáwfæst and geþyldig, on ðam þeódscipe, Cd. Th. 116, 26; Gen. 1942: (*Abraham*), 161, 8; Gen. 2662. Wunige hē mid þeáwfæstum mannum *maneat cum bene moratis hominibus*, L. Ecg. P. i. 10; Th. ii. 176, 23. II. *gentle*:—Sumum hē syleþ monna milde heortan, þeáwfæstne geþóht, Exon. Th. 299, 28; Crā. 109. v. un-þeáwfæst.

þeáwfæstness, e; *f. Adherence to the rules of right conduct* or *method, discipline, obedience to rule*:—þeáwfæstnesse *disciplinae*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 34. Be sealmsanges ðeáwfæstnesse *de disciplina psallendi*, R. Ben. 45, 2. Ða cild mid steóre and þeáwfæstnysse (*cum disciplina*) heora endebyrdnysse healdon, 116, 9: R. Ben. Interl. 106, 12. On hāligre þeáwfæstnesse, Homl. Ass. 40, 406, 404: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 138. Þēningmen ðe þeáwfæstnysse him gebeódon (cf. þēnas ðe his willan gefyllaþ, 65), Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. Regoles gehȳrsumnesse and þeáwfæstnesse *regule oboedientiam et disciplinam*, R. Ben. Interl. 103, 16. Ðū hatast ðeáwfæstnysse (*disciplinam*, Ps. 50, 17), Homl. Th. ii. 532, 2.

þeáw-full; *adj. Moral, virtuous*:—Oft hig (*devils*) beswícaþ þeáwfulle weras (ða ðeáwfullan, MS. A.), Wulfst. 250, 4. [Heo Godd thonkeden mid þeufulle (witfolle, 2nd MS.), worden, Laym. 1797. Mid þeaufule talen schurted ou, A. R. 422, 19. Ne beo þu nawt tu trusti ane to þi meidenhad widuten oðer god and þawfulle mihtes, H. M. 45, 4.] v. un-þeáwfull.

þeáwian *to serve.* v. þeówian.

þeáwian *to make (well) mannered.* [Wel ðewed, Gen. and Ex. 1914. So boner and þewed, Allit. Pms. 59, 733.] v. ge-þeáwian.

þeáw-leás; *adj. Ill-mannered, ill-conditioned*:—Swȳn ðe cyrþ tō meoxe æfter his ðweále, þeáwleás nȳten, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 11. [For lust hath leve, the lond is theweles, P. S. 255, 19.]

þeáw-líc; *adj.* I. *usual, customary*:—Sum wīf mid sealfe his fēt smyrode, swā swā hit þeáwlīc wæs on ðære þeóde, Homl. Ass. 41, 439. II. *moral, figurative*:—þeáwlīc[r]e spǣce *tropologiae, figurati sermonis*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 13. þeáwlīcre spǣce *tropologiam misticum, moralem*, 410, 43. Wē willaþ secgan hū ðās lāc tō ūs belimpaþ æfter ðeáwlīcum andgite, Homl. Th. i. 116, 33: ii. 110, 26: 210, 27: Wulfst. 234, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* dau-līh *moralis*.]

þeáwlīce; *adv. In accordance with good manners, properly*:—Gāþ þeáwlīce . . . and standaþ þeáwlīce *incedite morigerate . . . et state disciplinabiliter*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 1–5. Ða hē ðæt hæfde ðeáwlīce (*rite*) gesett, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 37.

þeo. v. þū.

þeccan; *p.* þeahte, þehte; *pp.* þeaht *To cover*, (1) *to cover* an object with something:—Ic wreó mē, leáfum þecce, Cd. Th. 53, 29; Gen. 868. Ðū ðīn sylf þecest līc mid leáfum, 54, 15; Gen. 877. Se ðe heofen þeceþ wolcnum *qui operit coelum nubibus*, Ps. Th. 146, 8. Mec (*a horn*) þeceþ mon golde and sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 2; Rā. 15, 1. Hē þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wēge, Cd. Th. 83, 10; Gen. 1377. Git eágorstreám earmum þehton, Beo. Th. 1031; B. 513. Saga hwā mec þecce, Exon. Th. 381, 21; Rā. 2, 14. Mec ongon hold gewēdum þeccan, 391, 13; Rā. 10, 4. Hine mid hrægle wryón and sceome þeccan, Cd. Th. 95, 3; Gen. 1573: 58, 7; Gen. 942. Wæstmum þeaht, 115, 20; Gen. 1922. Hleówfeðrum þeaht, 165, 31; Gen. 2740. Ȳþum þeaht, Exon. Th. 392, 7; Rā. 11, 4. Helmum þeahte, Cd. Th. 120, 3; Gen. 1989. (2) *to serve as covering to* an object. Earn ðeceþ (*tegit*) nest his, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 192, 31. Mec hrīm þeceþ, Exon. Th. 490, 11; Rā. 79, 9. Forst and snāw eorþan þeccaþ, 215, 7; Ph. 249. Ic gealgan þehte *I was stretched upon the cross*, Andr. Kmbl. 1932; An. 968: Apstls. Kmbl. 44; Ap. 22. Ealne middangeard mereflōd þeahte, Exon. Th. 200, 18; Ph. 42: Cd. Th. 8, 1; Gen. 117. Līca gehwilc ðara ðe līfes gāst þeahte *every body that had within it a living spirit*, 77, 28; Gen. 1282. On hwelcum hī (*Weland's bones*) hlēwa hrūsan þeccen, Met. 10, 43. Sió filmen bīþ þeccende and wreónde ða wambe, Lchdm. ii. 242, 17. ¶ In the following passages Grein suggests that the form is quite a different word = *comburere*, and Cosijn (P. B. 8, 574) takes it to be connected with *þiegan* (but see *þecgan*); but, perhaps, the verb may be the same here as in the previous instances, and used with much the same force as *wrap* in such a phrase as *wrapt* in flames:—Byrneþ þurh fȳres feng fugel (*the phenix*) mid neste . . . þonne brond þeceþ heore-dreórges hūs, Exon. Th. 212, 27; Ph. 216. Hine āð þeceþ, 223, 26; Ph. 365. Seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, 330, 7; Vy. 47. Beágas sceal brond fretan, ǽled þeccean, Beo. Th. 6022; B. 3015. [To dyche and to thecche, Piers P. 19, 232. *O. L. Ger.* thekkan: *O. Frs.* thekka: *O. H. Ger.* decchen *tegere, operire, velare*: *Icel.* þekja *to cover*.] v. be-, (bi-), ge-, ofer-, un-þeccan; þeccend; þacian.

þecc-bryce, es; *m. A tile*:—þeccbrycum *imbricibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 42. Cf. þæc-tigele.

þeccend, es; *m. One who covers* or *protects, a protector*:—Ðū eart þeccend (*protector*) mīn, Ps. Th. 70, 5, 2.

þecel[l]e. v. þæcele.

þecen, e; *f. A roof*:—þecen *vel* rōf *tectum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 34. Þæcen, 81, 9. Of daliscre þecene *dedalei tecti*, ii. 139, 68: Exon. Th. 493, 21; Rā. 81, 34. Swā swā spearwa on ðecene (on efese ł on þecene, Ps. Lamb.) *sicut passer in tecto*, Ps. Spl. 101, 8. Under mīne þecene, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 8: Lk. Skt. 7, 6: Homl. Th. i. 126, 30: Mk. Skt. 13, 15: Exon. Th. 431, 18; Rā. 46, 2. Hīg þecena (getimbrena ł þæcena, Ps. Lamb.) *foenum tectorum*, Ps. Spl. 128, 5. [*O. L. Ger.* thecina.]

þecgan; *p.* þegde; *pp.* þeged *To take, consume*:—Hine þegeþ þurst *he is consumed by thirst*, Lchdm. ii. 60, 7: 74, 22. v. ā-, ge-, of-þecgan; þicgan.

þecge (?), an; *f. A receptacle* (?):—On hærfeste man sceal ðacian, ðecgan and fald weoxian, scipena behweorfan, Anglia ix. 261, 17. Cf. þicgan.

þēde, þēdum, þēfel, þēfan-, þēfe-þorn. v. þeówan, þȳfel, þīfe-þorn.

þefian *to pant, to be agitated*:—þefiendra *anhelantium*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. þefian *aestuare in animo*, Dial. 1, 9 (Lye). [Cf. (?) *Icel.* þefja *to smell*.]

þeften. v. þyften.

þegan (*this seems the regular strong form for the verb which usually has weak forms in the present*, þicgan, q. v.) *to take, accept*:—Him wæs Godes egsa māra in gemyndum ðonne hē menniscum þrymme þegan wolde *there was too great fear of God in his thoughts for him to wish to get human glory*, Exon. Th. 112, 8; Gū. 140.

þegen, þegn, þeng, þēn, es; *m.* I. *a servant, one who does service for another*:—þēn *minister*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 24. Swā hwylc swā wyle betweox eów beón yldra, sȳ hē eówer þēn (*minister*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 26: 23, 11. Ðā bæd hē his ðeng (*ministrum*), ðæt hē him stōwe gegearwode. Ða wundrade se ðeng, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 29. Geleáffull ðegn (esne, Rush.: þeów, W. S.) *fidelis servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 45, 46. Ða þēnas ðe ðæt wæter hlōdon, Jn. Skt. 2, 9. II. where the service is of a public or official character, *an officer, minister*:—þegn *lictor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 10: 52, 59. Ðe læs se ðēma ðē sylle ðam þēne (ðegne, Lind.: ðægne, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. Ða weorcgerēfan and ða þēnas (*praefecti operum et exactores*) cwǣdon tō ðam folce: 'Pharao bȳt, ðæt eów mann ne sylle leng mān cef,' Ex. 5, 10. Ða þeówas and ða þegnas *servi et ministri*, Jn. Skt. 18, 18. Þegna *lictorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 24: 52, 41. Ábeád þeódcyning þegnum sīnum, ombihtscealcum, Cd. Th. 112, 12; Gen. 1869. Ða ealdras sendon hyra þēnas, ðæt hig woldon hine gefōn, Jn. Skt. 7, 32. Sangeras and mæssepreóstas and manigfealdlīce ciricean þegnas, Blickl. Homl. 207, 32. II a. figurative:—Deófolgieldum, ðām wyrrestum wītes þegnum, Exon. Th. 251, 29; Jul. 152. III. where the service is military, *a soldier*:—Án Ueriatuses þegn *unus ex iis* (one of the victorious Lusitanians), Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 21. Þa þēnas (ðegnas, Lind. Rush.) *milites*, Jn. Skt. 19, 2. Ða hēt hē his ðegnas (*milites*) hine sēcan . . . 'Done forhycgend ūra goda ðū mē helan woldest swȳþor ðonne mīnum ðegnum (*militibus*) secgean,' Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7–20. Hī sealdon ðām þegenum (*militibus*) micyl feoh, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 12. Ic hæbbe þegnas (ðeignas, Lind.) under mē *habens sub me milites*, 8, 9. IV. *a follower of a great man, a retainer*:—þegn, gesīþ *cliens*, i. *socius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 70. Thegn, degn, þegn *aduaeculam*, Txts. 42, 101. Þegn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 43. Ðæs ðegenes lof is ðæs hlāfordes wurdmynt, Homl. Th. ii. 562, 6. Ða wæs ðēsrinne Dauid mid his monnum. Ða cleopedon his ðegnas him tō and hine lērdon ðæt hē hine ofslōge *illic cum viris suis Dauid inerat, cum eum viri sui ad feriendum Saul accenderent*, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 17. Ārās se rīca (*Beowulf*), ymb hine rinc manig, þegna heáp, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Þēna, cnihta, forspillendra þēna *parasitorum*, incnihta *parasitus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 18–21. Þēnum *parasitis*, incnihttum *clientibus*, 514, 52–54. Ðegnum *pediseguis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 75. IV a. figurative:—Ðū wāst hwelce þeáwas ða woruldsǣlþa habbaþ . . . Gif ðū heora þegen beón wilt, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 6. V. *a follower of a teacher, a disciple*:—Iōhannes, se deóra þegn, Blickl. Homl. 67, 22. His þegnas

lǽddon him tó ðone eosol, 71, 5: 15, 13. On Sancte Petres naman, Crustes ðegnes, 205, 14. Ðeignas his (his discipuli ? his þegnas, Rush.) *discipuli ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 1. Cuðdon tó ðeignum his, 9, 11. Ðegnum, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 19. V a. in poetry, borrowing the terms of war:—Sint gepreáde þegnas míne (*St. Andrew's disciples*), geonge gúðrincas, Andr. Kmbl. 782; An. 391. VI. *one engaged in a king's* or *queen's service*, whether in the household or in the country, *a thane*. The word in this case seems gradually to acquire a technical meaning, and to become a term denoting a class (v. þegen-riht, -wer), containing, however, several degrees. To illustrate the wider sense in which the word could be used, when the þegen is spoken of in relation to the king, the following passages may be cited. In the Chronicle an. 897 'manige ðara sélestena cynges þéna' includes two bishops and three aldermen, as well as a cynges þegn and a cynges horsþegn. In a charter Cnut greets 'ealle míne þegnas, twelfhynde and twihynde' (*the twihynde man is a ceorl*: cf. too, 'ealne his leódscype, twelfhynde and twyhynde,' Chart. Erl. 229, 19), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 9, 30. The word seems general, too, in the passage, 'Weorðscipes wyrþe ælc be his máðe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeówden,' L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 13. The more limited sense seems to belong to the word in the following:—Gif þegen geþeáh ðæt hé wearð tó eorle, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 7. Cf. §§ 2, 6; and see L. In. 45, L. C. S. 72, L. M. L. given below. In some cases, too, it will be seen that the term implies military service, as when *de militia regis juvenis* is translated *sum geong ðæs cyninges ðegin* (see also other passages below from Bd. 4, 3, and 5, 13); in others, the service is that of the household, v. Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 21, and búr-, disc-, hrægl-þegen; in others it is official work in the country. For the development of the class of thanes in England, see Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. thegn; Kemble's Saxons in England, I. c. 7, II. c. 3; Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. s. v. þegen. (1) where the word is used of other than Teutonic peoples:—Wæs his (*St. Martin's*) fæder érest cyninges þegn, and geceáh ðæt hé wæs cininges þegna aldorman, Blickl. Homl. 211, 21. (Cf. His (*St. Martin's*) fæder wæs æðelboren, érest cempa, and siddan cempena ealdor, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 25. St. Martin's father was a military tribune.) Þegn *satrapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 17. Xersis þegn wæs háten Marðonius, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 28. Wé sǽdon, ðæt hé wǽre ryhtwísra ðá ðá hé ðeng wæs ðonne hé wǽre siddan hé kyning wæs. Ðá ðá hé ðegn wæs hé his feónd ne dorste ofsleán *David rectior fuit in servitio, quam cum pervenit ad regnum. Servus adversarium ferire timuit*, Past. 50; Swt. 393, 2-6. Tarcuinius óðerne ðegn ongeán sende, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 17. Pharaones þegnas *servi Pharaonis*, Ex. 10, 7. His (*Ulysses'*) þegnas him ne mihton leng mid gewunian, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. Mænegum cyninges (*king of Egypt*) þegnum, Cd. Th. 111, 5; Gen. 1851. (1 a) where the Deity is the king served:—Metodes ðegn, Abraham, Cd. Th. 176, 6; Gen. 2907. Dryhtnes þegn (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 143, 22; Gú. 665. Ðú cyninges eart þegen geþungen, Andr. Kmbl. 1055; An. 528. Wuldres þegn, engel Drihtnes, Cd. Th. 136, 31; Gen. 2266. Ðæt is micel wundor, ðæt wolde þeóden þolian, ðæt wurde þegn swá monig forlǽdd, 37, 30; Gen. 597. (1 b) figurative:—Fuglas þringaþ ymbe æþelne (*the phenix*), ǽghwylc wille wesan þegn and þeów þeódne mǽrum, Exon. Th. 209, 3; Ph. 165. (2) where the word applies to Englishmen or to other Teutonic peoples:—Hér Hengest and Æsc gefuhton uuiþ Walas and hiera þegn án wearþ ofslægen, Chr. 465; Erl. 12, 23. Gest hine clǽnsie sylfes áðe, swylce cyninges þeng, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 20. Lilla se cyninges ðegn him se holdesta *minister regi amicissimus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 22. Sum geong ðæs cyninges ðegin *de militia ejus juvenis*, 4, 22; S. 590, 33. Ðá ondrǽdde hé andettan ðæt hé cyninges ðegen wǽre, ac sǽde, ðæt hé folclíc man wǽre, and ðæt hé forðon in ða fyrd cóme, ðæt hé sceolde cyninges ðegnum heora mete lǽdan *timuit se militem fuisse confiteri; rusticum se fuisse respondit, et propter victum militibus adferendum in expeditionem se venisse testatus est*, S. 591, 5-9. Hé sægde ðæt hé wǽre cyninges ðeng *ministrum se regis fuisse manifestans*, 591, 38. Hé ðære ylcan cwéne ðeng (*minister*) wæs, 592, 13. Sum wer wæs on léwedum háde ðæs cyninges ðegn *vir in laico habitu atque officio militari positus*, 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Þegn, se ðe on handa bær ealowǽge, Beo. Th. 993; B. 494. Þegn Hródgáres, égweard, 475; B. 235. Eádwold cynges ðegen, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 28. Gif mon cyninges þegn beteó, gif hé hine lǽdian dyrre, dó hé ðæt mid .xii. cininges þegnum. Gif man ðone man betýhþ ðe biþ lǽssa maga (mǽga?) ðonne se cyninges þegn, lǽdige hé hine mid .xi. his gelícena and mid ánum cyninges þǽgne, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 5-9. Gif cyninges þegn ætsace ... gilde .x. healfmearc (cf. the next two sections), L. N. P. L. 51; Th. ii. 298, 7: 58; Th. ii. 300, 3: 60; Th. ii. 300, 9. Burgbryce mon sceal bétan ealdormonnes .lxxx. scill., cyninges þegnes .lx. scill., gesíðcundes monnes landhæbbendes .xxxv. scill., L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 9. Eorles heregeata syndon ... And syþþan cyninges þegenes (þegnas, MS. G.) ðe him nýhste syndon ... And medemra þegna ... And cyninges þegnes heregeata lunne mid Denum ðe his sócne hæbbe feówer pund. And gif hé tó ðam cyninge furðor cýðde hæbbe ..., L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4-20. Ðegenes lagu is, ðæt hé sý his bócrihtes wyrðe, and ðæt hé ðreó ðinc of his lande dó, fyrdfæreld and burhbóte and brycgeweorc. Eác of manegum landum mǽre landriht árist tó cyniges gebanne, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 4-7. Ðegnes wergild is syx swá micel (swá ceorles). Ðonne biþ cynges ánfeald wergild .vi. þegna wer be Myrcna lage, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 2-5. Hlé (*the Danes*) sealdon (Ceólwulfe) ánum unwísum cyninges þegne Miercna rice tó haldanne, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 27. Nán man nǽge nǽne sócne ofer cynges þegen búton cyng sylf, L. Eth. iii. 11; Th. i. 296, 23. Ðæs cyninges þegnas (cf. ða men ðe mid ðam cyninge wǽrun, Erl. 48, 31), Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3, 9. Hé wæs hyre (*the queen's*) ðéna hire húses and hire geférscipes oferealdormonn *erat primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 21. Se cyning gestód æt ðam fýre mid his ðegnum (*ministris*), 3, 14; S. 540, 34. Wé willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcon wǽpengetæce .ii. týwe þegnas and ánne mæssepreóst, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. *In the two following passages, though translations, the ideas are probably English*:—Cyniugas ne magan nánne weorþscipe forþ bringan búton heora þegna (*servientium*) fultume. Hwæt wille wé secgan be ðám ðegnum (*familiaribus*; cf. folgerum, l. 10), Bt. 29, 1-2; Fox 104, 12-15. Mid miclon geférscipe hiora þegna, and ða blóþ mid fetlum and mid gyldenum hyltsweordum and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum gehyrste, 37, 1; Fox 184, 4. VI a. *a thane who served a bishop*:—Wulfhere bisceopes ðegn, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 8. Ic Leófinc biscep gebócige sumne dǽl landes mínan holdan and getreówan þegene, ðam is Ægelríc nama, for his eádmódre gehérsumnysse, Chart. Erl. 242, 11. Ic (Cnut) cýðe, ðæt ic hæbbe geunnen him (*archbishop Æthelnoth*), ðæt hé beó his saca and sócne wyrðe ofer his ágene menn and ofer swá feala þegna swá ic him tólǽtan hæbbe, 233, 6. VI b. *one engaged in the service of a republic*:—Scipia, se betsta Rómána þegn (se besta and se sélesta Rómána witena and þegena, MS. C.), Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 24. VII. *a person of rank, one of a class higher than the ordinary freeman* (ceorl). v. þegen-boren:—þegn *primas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 14. Ðegn *optimas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 3. Ðeáh þrǽla hwylc hláforde æthleápe, and hit æfter ðam geweorðe, ðæt wǽpngewrixl weorðe geméne þegene and þrǽle, gyf þrǽl ðæne þegen ófylle, licge ágylde; and gyf se þegen ðæne þrǽl, ðe hé ér áhte, áfylle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 5-10. Ælc dohtig man on Kænt and on Súð-Sexan, on þegenan and on ceorlan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 11, 7. VIII. *a brave man, noble man, good warrior*; vir fortis. v. þegen-líc, -lice, -scipe, III:—Gif gé swelce þegnas synt, swelce gé wénaþ ðæt gé sién, ðonne sceoldon gé lustlíce eówre ágnu brocu árǽfnan, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 7. Ðæt wæs swíðe sweotol, ðæt hié ðá wǽron beteran þegnas ðonne hié nú sién, ðæt hié ðæs gewinnes geswícan noldon, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 32. VIII a. in poetry the word is used, like *eorl*, as a complimentary term for *man, warrior*:—Swylc sceolde secg wesan, þegn æt þearfe, Beo. Th. 5411; B. 2709. Se þegn (*St. John*) wæs on wynne, Exon. Th. 462, 21; Hö. 55. Þances gleáw þegn (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 1114; An. 557. Ðam þegne (*Adam*) ongan his hige hweorfan, Cd. Th. 44, 7; Gen. 705. Scyle ǽscian deóphýdig mon ... ne sceal ðæs áþreótan þegn módigne, Exon. Th. 348, 1; Sch. 21. Ðæt micle morð menn ne þorfton, þegnas þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 18; Gen. 641. Wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 53; By. 205. Ne sceolon mé on ðære þeóde þegenas ætwítan (cf. stedefæste hæleð, 139, 5; By. 249), 138, 15; By. 220. ¶ The word is applied to Christ:—þegen mid preáte, þeóden engla, Cd. Th. 288, 27; Sat. 388. [*O. Sax.* þegan: *O. H. Ger.* degan *masculus, herus, miles, defensor*: *Icel.* þegn.] v. ærn-, ambeht-, bed-, búr-, burh-, cyric-, disc-, duru-, ealdor-, forþ-, gum-, hand-, heáh-, heal-, helle-, hrægl-, mægen-, mæsse-, magu-, mete-, scír-, scóh-, sele-, tintreg-, weofod-, weoruld-, wic-, wíf-þegen (-þegn).

þegen-boren; *adj. Of gentle birth.* v. þegen, VII:—Sý hé þegenboren, sý hé ceorlboren, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 20.

þegen-gilde, es; *n. The wergild for a thane*:—Gyf þrǽl þegen fullíce áfylle, licge ágylde; and gyf se þegen þæne þrǽl, ðe hé ér áhte, fullíce áfylle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 10. [*Icel.* þegn-gildi *the wergild for a þegn.*]

þegen-hyse; *pl.* -hyssas; *m. A follower, attendant*:—Ðegnhyssas *clientes* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Ejusdem nefandae militiae tam calones et clientes ... quam satrapae et proceres), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 73: 17, 74.

þegen-lagu, e; *f. Thane-law, the legal rights and privileges which attached to the rank of thane*:—Se (*the priest*) ðe ðæs (*concubinage*) geswícan wille and clǽnnesse healdan, hæbbe hé Godes miltse, and tó woruldwurðscipe sí hé þegenlage wyrðe *as regards worldly dignity let him rank as a thane*, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 16: Wulfst. 270, 32. v. þegen-riht.

þegen-líc; *adj. Manly, brave, manful.* v. þegen, VIII:—Andreas is gereht ðegenlíc, Homl. Th. i. 586, 11. Mǽran lufe nimþ se heretoga on gefeohte tó ðam cempan, ðe æfter fleáme his wiðerwinnan ðegenlíce ofer-winþ, ðonne tó ðam ðe mid fleáme ne ætwand, ne ðeáh on nánum gecampe náht ðegenlíces ne gefremede, 342, 5.

þegenlice; *adv. Bravely, manfully, like a brave man, gallantly*:—Beó ðú gehyrt and hicg þegenlíce *tu confortare et viriliter age*, Jos. 1, 18: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 248. Heó tó ðám þegnon cwæð: 'Dóð þegulice and wel; ábeódaþ míne érende tó ðam gemóte,' Chart. Th. 337, 36.

Gif hē ðegenlīce earfoðnysse forberþ, Homl. Th. i. 586, 19: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 3. Ealle þeóda sprǽcon hū ðegenlīce hī fuhton, ii. 25, 324. Hē læg ðegenlīce ðeódne gehende *he lay like a warrior close to his lord*, Byrht. Th. 140, 26; By. 294. [*O. L. Ger.* thegenlīcho *viriliter*: *O. H. Ger.* thegan-, degan-līcho.] v. preceding word.

þegen-rǽden[n], e; *f. The condition of being a* þegen, *service*:—þegnrǽdenne oððe hīwrǽdenne *clientele*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 44. Hīrǽdlīcre þēnrǽdene *familiaris clientelae*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 46. Manige men of cyniinges þegenrǽdene tō Cristes þeówdōme gecyrdon, Blickl. Homl. 173, 17. Cf. þegen-scipe.

þegen-riht, es; *n. Thane-right, the legal rights and privileges which attached to the rank of thane* (e. g. Mæssepreóstes ǽt and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage efendȳre ... Twelfhyndes mannes (*a thane's*) ǽt forstent .vi. ceorla ǽt, L. O. 12, 13; Th. i. 182, 14–19):—Se mæssepreóst bið þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 17: L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 306, 21: vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14. Gif ceorl geþēah ðæt hē hæfde fullīce fīf hīda ǣgenes landes ... and sundernote on cynges healle, ðonne wæs hē ðononforð þegenrihtes weorðe, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 18. Gif massere geþēah ðæt hē tēorde þrige ofer wīdsīð, se wæs þegenrihtes weorðe, 6; Th. i. 192, 10. v. þegen-lagu, -wer.

þegen-scipe, es; *m.* I. *thaneship, the status of thane*:—Se dēma ðe ōðrum wōh dēme ... þolige hē his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. 266, 18: L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 13. II. *a body of thanes*:—Sċē Adrianes wæs ðæs cāseres ðegnscipes ealdorman, ðe Maximianus wæs nemned, Shrn. 59, 24. III. *bravery, manfulness, gallantry.* v. þegen, VIII, þegenlīc:—Beóþ nū gehyrte, and healdaþ mid ðegenscipe ða hālgan Godes ǽ, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 258. Hē him eft his rīce tō forlēt for his þegnscipe (*ob testimonium virtutis*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 24. Alexander his ǽrestan ðegnscipe on ðon gecȳþde, ðā hē ealle Crēcas mid his snyttro on his geweald geniédde, ealle ða ðe wiðˊ hiene gewin up āhōfon *Alexander primam experientiam animi et virtutis suae, compressis celeriter Graecorum motibus, dedit*, Swt. 122, 32. IV. in that part of the Genesis which is thought to show Old Saxon influence, the word occurs with the meaning of *service to a lord*, like the Old Saxon *thegan-skepi*:—Nis mē on worulde mōd ǽniges þegnscipes, Cd. Th. 51, 33; Gen. 836. On þegnscipe þeówian, 46, 15; Gen. 744. Hié þegnscipe Godes forgȳmdon, 21, 19; Gen. 326. [*Icel.* þegnskapr *honour* (as in *on one's honour*); *liberality; allegiance of a* þegn.]

þegen-scolu, e; *f. A band of thanes, a following*:—þegenscole *clientele*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 1.

þegen-sorh; -sorge; *f. Sorrow for the loss of thanes*:—Grendel on reste genam þrītig þegna ... Mǽre þeóden þegnsorge dreáh, Beo. Th. 263; B. 131.

þegen-weorod, es; *n. A host of thanes*:—Ðæt wē tō ðam hȳhstan hrōf gestīgan, ðǽr is geþungen þegnweorud, Exon. Th. 47, 6; Cri. 751.

þegen-wer, es; *m. The* wer-gild *of a thane*:—Hē sȳ þegenweres and þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 21: vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14. Gif weofodþēn be bōca tǽcinge his ǽgen līf rihtlīce fadige, ðonne sī hē fulles þegnweres and weorðscipes wurðe, lx. 28; Th. i. 346, 18. Cf. Mæssepegnes and woruldþegnes wergyld is .ii. þūsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10. v. þegen-riht.

þēgn, þegin, þegn, þegnen. v. þeóh, þegen, þignen.

þegnest (? *related to* þegnian *as O. Sax.* thionost, *O. L. Ger.* thianust, thienest, *O. H. Ger.* dionōst, *Icel.* þjónusta *are to verbs* thionōn, dionōn, þjóna *respectively; or* (?) þēnest, þeónest *the English form corresponding to the nouns given above. The passage in which the word occurs separately refers to Germany, so perhaps the German form has been borrowed* (?): *where it occurs as the first part of a compound the form is* þeónest; *in the same passage, which is late, eó is written where ē is the more regular form, as* heót *for* hēt; *perhaps, however, the Scandinavian form has influenced the English*) *Service*:—þæs ilcan gēres fōr Aldrēd biscop tō Colne ofer sǽ, and wearð ðǽr underfangen mid mycclan weorðscipe, and him geaf ǽgðer þēneste ge se biscop on Colone and se cāsere, Chr. 1054; Erl. 189, 25. (This passage occurs in only one MS.) v. *next word, and* þegnisc.

þegnest-mann (?), es; *m. A thane*:—þās (*a number of bishops, aldermen and others, who are named*) and feola ōðre kyninges þeónestmen (*but cf. Icel.* þjónustu-maðr *a liegeman*), Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 9. v. preceding word.

þegnestre, þēnestre, an; *f. A female servant*:—þēnestran *cultricem, ministram*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 33. v. next word.

þegnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to serve* a person (*dat.*), *do* a person (*dat.*) *service, minister to, attend* upon:—Hwæðer ys yldra ðe se ðe ðēnaþ ðe se ðe sitt *quis major est, qui recumbit? an qui ministrat?* Lk. Skt. 22, 27. On heáhsetle siteþ self cyning (God), and ðiós side gesceaft þēnaþ and þiówaþ, Met. 29, 77. Gif him ǽrlīce esne þēnaþ, Exon. Th. 430, 9; Rä. 44, 5: 403, 28; Rä. 22, 14. þēnaþ *prosequitur*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 57. Hē (*a king*) bioþ swīþe anlic ðara his þegna sumum ðe him þēniaþ, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 12. Gif hē nǽre sōþ God, nā him englas ne þegnodon. On ðisse bysene is gecȳþed, ðæt ealium geleáffullum mannum englas þegniaþ, ðonne hī habbaþ deófol oferswīþed, Blickl. Homl. 35, 1–4. Ic geornlice Gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge, Cd. Th. 37, 7; Gen. 585. Hē mē holdlīce ðegnade *mihi ministrabat*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ne com ic tō ðon on eorðan ðæt mē mon ðēnode, ac tō ðon ðæt ic wolde ðegnian *filius hominis non venit ministrari, sed ministrare* (Mt. 20, 28), Past. 41; Swt. 301, 2. Iōsep hæfde mycele gife æt his hlāforde and þēnode (*ministrabat*) him, Gen. 39, 4: 40, 4. Englas him þegnedan, Blickl. Homl. 27, 22. Þegnedon, 33, 34. Þēna me *ministra mihi*, Lk. Skt. 17, 8. Ælc wēnþ ðæt hē þenige Gode *omnis arbitretur obsequium se praestare Deo*, Jn. Skt. 16, 2. Se biscop and se mæssepreóst, gif hī mid rihte willaþ Gode þeówian, ðonne sceolan hī þegnian ðæghwamlīce Godes folce *the bishop and the priest, if they desire to serve God aright, must minister daily to God's people*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 30. Ne þūhte hit mē nāuht rihtlīc, gif him sceoldan þeówe men þēnigan (þēnian, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 27. On ðam hūse hyra ðeáw wæs, ðæt hī ða untruman in lǽdan sceoldan, and him ætsomne ðēnigean, Bd. 4, 24; S. 538, 29. I a. where the instrument with which service is performed is given:—Mec lǽdgeteónan þreátedon; ic him þēnode deóran sweorde swā hit gedēfe wæs *I served my foes with my good sword, as was fitting*, Beo. Th. 1125; B. 560. Ðās bōc Leófrīc gef Sēċ Petro and eallum his æftergengum intō Exancestre Gode mid tō þēnienne, Chart. Erl. 253, 12. II. *to serve* food, *to supply* wants, *minister* to necessities, *provide*. v. þegnung, V:—Ðæt ylce wæter eallum ðyder cumendum his heofonlīcre gife genihtsumnesse ðegnaþ *aqua sufficientem cunctis illo advenientibus gratiae suae coelestis copiam ministrat*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 32. Seó mȳse is seó bōclīce lār, seó ðe ūs ðēnaþ līfes hlāf, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 26. Martha gearwode ðam Hǽlende ǽfengereordu ... Martha wæs geornful ðæt heó ðon Hǽlende tō gecwēmnesse þegnode (þēnode, Lk. Skt. 10, 40): heó him tō cwæþ: 'Hwȳ nelt ðū gēman ðæt mīn sweostor mē lǽt ǽne þegnian (þēnian, Lk. Skt.)?, Blickl. Homl. 67, 25–31. Malchus, ða þēnunga ðe hē ðider bröhte, heom geornlīce þēnode, ðæt hī be dǽle hī gereordodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 240. Se him ða gerȳno ðēnode (*ministrare solebat*) ðæs hālgan geleáfan, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 17. Hwænne geǽawe wē ðē hingrigendne oððe þyrstendne ... and wē ne þēnedon ðē?, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 44. Eallum Godes ðearfum man sceall weldǽda þēnian, Homl. Th. i. 514, 5. Hē him bigleofan ðēnian wolde, ii. 128, 29. Hē hēt hire þēnian of his ǽstmetum, Homl. Ass. 110, 268. III. *to serve* an office, *administer, perform the duties of* an office:—Ðā hē ðā monig geár biscophād ðegnade *qui cum annis multis episcopatum administraret*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 7. Ðēnade, 4, 3; S. 566, 28, 40. Ðegnode Willferþ ða biscepdēnunge fīf geár *Wilfrid annos quinque officium episcopatus exercebat*, 4, 13; S. 583, 14. Medomlīce ðēnian ða ðēnunga *officium ministrare digne*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 10. [Þe king him gon to þeinen, þæ quene bar to drinken, Laym. 30786. A þusen cnihtes þeineden þan kinge ... þas beorn þa sunde from kuchene to þan kinge, 24595.] v. ge-, under-þegnian.

þegnisc (? cf. *-ska* nouns in Icelandic (?); or see *þegnest* (?)) *service*:—Þat sǽwulgeceot sceulon ða canonicas habban, and swilce þēnisce dōn for hig swilce hig ǽgon tō dōne, Chart. Th. 609, 16.

-þegnsum. v. ge-þēnsum.

þegnung, e; *f. Service, ministration.* I. *service, good office* done by one to another:—Englas beóċ tō ðegnunge gǽstum fram Gode hider on world sended, Blickl. Homl. 209, 23. Ne mihte se mānfulla ēhtere mid nānre ðēnunge ðām lytlingum swā micclum fremian, Homl. Th. i. 84, 10. Þēnunge *patrocinium* (ut puellulas ad patrocinium vitae impendant, Ald. 69), Hpt. Gl. 519, 2. Ða Ebrēiscan wīf cunnon þēnunga *obstetricandi habent scientiam*, Ex. 1, 19. v. þignen. Hē brǽd hine on feala bleóna þurh deófles þegnunga *he changed himself into many forms by the devil's good offices*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 5. I a. *service* rendered by things, *use*:—Hē wæs lama and eallra his lima ðēnunge benumen *deficiente omni membrorum officio*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38. In ðegnunge *in use*; in procinctu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 16. Hē him beád his recedes hleów and þegnunge *he offered them the shelter and use of his house*, Cd. Th. 147, 19; Gen. 2442. I b. *use* made of things:—Nǽnig hī (*the cups*) hrīnan dorste, ne ne wolde, būtan tō his neódþearflīcre ðēnunge (*ad usum necessarium*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. II. *service* to a lord or master:—Ā tō his (*king Oswine*) folgoþe and tō his ðēnunge ða æþelestan men cōman *ad ejus ministerium viri nobilissimi concurrerent*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 12. Wuldres ǽras ðū tō þegnunge ðīnre gesettest, Elen. Kmbl. 1474; El. 739. Ōþþæt ðū gefylle ðīne þegnunge, tō ðære ðe ðū sended eart, Blickl. Homl. 233, 28. Pharao geþencþ ðīne þēnunga *recordabitur Pharao ministerii tui*, Gen. 40, 13. Ðēnunga *obsequia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 44. Gif him mon oftlīþ ðara þēnunga, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10, 14. Þegnunga, Met. 25, 24, 32. Ðara gumena ðē him mid þegnungum þringaþ ymbe ūtan, 25, 28. For ðȳ ða ōðra gesceafta þeówe sint, hī healdaþ hiora þēnunga, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 18. Þegnunga, Met. 11, 46. II a. *service, obedience, suit and service*:—Ðæt selfe wæter þegnunge gearwode beforan his fōtum *the very water showed itself to be at his command by retreating before his feet* (cf. him gearu sōna þurh streámrǽce strēt wæs gerȳmed, symble wæs drȳg: folde fram flōde, swā his fōt gestōp, Andr. Kmbl. 3157–; An. 1581–), Blickl. Homl. 247, 10. III. *service* of an official, *office, official employment, ministry*:—Ðæs lāreówdōmes ðēnung *praedicationis officium*, Past.

7; Swt. 47, 20. Hē wilnode ðære ðegnunga ðæs lārċiówdōmes, Swt. 49, 15. Ðære clǽnan ðegnenga ðæs sacerdhādes, Swt. 51, 2. Gefyldum dagum his (*St. Augustine*) ðēnunge *completis diebus officii sui*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 3. Gif ðū wāst ðæt ic unrihtlīce bisceophādе onfēnge, ic lustlīce fram ðære ðēninge (*officio*) gewīte, 4, 2; S. 566, 6. Ic wæs gesett tō mīnre ÞĒNUNGE (*officio*; office of cupbearer), Gen. 41, 13. Nǽnig sȳ belǽdod fram ðære kycenan ÞĒNUNGE *nullus excusetur a coquinæ officio*, R. Ben. 58, 14. Hē ðæs godspelleres ÞEGNUNGA gefylde *he filled the office of evangelist*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 9. Ða eorðlīcan hlāfordas sint tō ðæm gesette ðæt hiė ða endebyrdnesse and ða ðegnunga hiora hiérēdum gebrytnige *terrenæ domus dominus famulorum ordines ministeriaque dispertiens*, Past. 44; Swt. 319, 20. IV. *the act of serving* in an official capacity:—Ðæt Leuiės mǽgð stōde beforan him on ÞĒNUNGE, Deut. 10, 8. IV a. *a service, an official performance, a service of* religion, *an office* of the church, *a ceremonial* or *ritual service*:—ÞĒNUNG *officium*, onsægung *immolatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 48–49. ÞĒNUNGE *sacrificio*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 70. Ðis godspel belimpþ tō ðysses dæges ðēnunge, Homl. Th. i. 104, 4. Byrgincge ÞĒNUNCGE *sepulturæ officio*, Anglia xiii. 444, 1124. Nǽnigum heora ālȳfed sī ǽnige sacerdlīce ðēnunge dōn *nulli eorum liceat ullum officium sacerdotale agere*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Ðæt gē ða ðēnunge fulwihte (*ministerium baptizandi*) æfter ðeáwe ðære hālgan Rōmānisċan cyricean gefyllan, 2, 2; S. 503, 21. Ða clǽnan ÞĒNUNGA *lauta* (*supernarum*) *munia* (*rerum*, Ald. 144), Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 9: 52, 51. Ðegnunge *munia*, 91, 32. ÞĒNUNGE, 57, 8. Ðā his ÞĒNUNGA dagas (*dies officii eius*) gefyllede wǽron, Lk. Skt. 1, 23. ÞĒNUNGUM *culturis, ministeriis*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 27. Mænigfealdum ÞĒNUNGUM *exequiis pluribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 79. IV b. *a service, the formulas used in a service*:—Swīðe feáwa wǽron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðēninga cūðen understondan, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 14. V. *service* of food, *a meal, food served, food, provision*. v. þegnian, II, *and* cf. gēmung *for similar specialization of a general term*:—Ðā Drihtnes ÞĒNUNG wæs gemacod *cena facta*, Jn. Skt. 13, 2. Hē ārās fram his ÞĒNUNGE *surgit a cena*, 4. Gearwa ūre ÞĒNUNGA ðæt hig magon etan mid mē *instrue convivium, quoniam mecum sunt comesturi*, Gen. 43, 16: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 17. Ic wolde mīne ðēnunge sylf nū gearcian, gif ic mē mid fēdunge ferian mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 31. Malchus hæfde mid him eáþelīcan fōdan, and com tō his gefēran ... and ða eáðelīcan ÞĒNUNGA ðe hē ðider brōhte heom ÞĒNODE, ðæt hī be dǽle hī gereordodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 233–240. Ðonne man fæste, ðonne dǽle man ða ÞĒNUNGA ðe man brūcan sceolde ealle Godes þearfan *when a man fasts, then let all the food that would have been used be distributed to the poor*, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 286, 28. Hē hēt hire ÞĒNIAN of his āgenum ÞĒNUNGUM and his ēstmetum, ac heó nolde his sanda brūcan, Homl. Ass. 110, 269. VI. in a personal sense, *a following, retinue, train*, cf. folgaþ:—Seó hell and se deáð and heora ārleásan ÞĒNUNGA wǽron āforhtode, Nic. 28; Thw. 16, 10. [Fer (werpð) manifeald ÞENINGE *fire does service of many kinds*, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 26.] v. ǽfen-, bisceop-, cyric-, fulluht-, geár-, heáh-, līc-, mynster-, tíd-, tō-, ūht-, weofod-, wic-þegnung (-ÞĒNUNG), *and following words*.

þegnung-bōc, e; *f. A service-book, a book giving the religious services that were to be performed*:—Leviticus on Grēcisc and ministerialis on Lȳden, ðæt ys ÞĒNUNGBŌC on Englisc, for ðam ðara sacerda ÞĒNUNGA sind ðār āwritene, Lev. pref. Sume ūre ðēningbēc onginnaþ on Aduentum Domini, Homl. Th. i. 98, 26.

þegnung-fæt, es; *n. A vessel used in the service of the kitchen*:—Ðære kycenan wicþēnas ... heora þēningfata clēne and hāle ðam hordere betǽcen; se hordere eft ðære tōweardan wucan wicþēnum ða ylcan þēningfata betǽce, R. Ben. 59, 6–12.

þegnung-gāst, es; *m. A ministering spirit*:—Englas beóþ tō ðēninggāstum fram Gode hider on worulde āsende, ðæt hī beón on fultume his gecorenum (*nonne angeli sunt administratorii spiritus, in ministerium missi propter eos, qui hæreditatem capient salutis?* Heb. 1, 14), Homl. Th. i. 510, 15.

þegnung-hūs, es; *n. A house in which an employment is carried on, a workshop*:—þēninghūsum *officinis*, Germ. 394, 267.

þegnung-mann (þēning-, þēnig-), es; *m.* I. in a general sense, *a serving-man, attendant*:—Wæs amang ðām Malchus heora ðēnigmann, and ða eáðelīcan þēnunga ðe hē ðider brōhte heom geornlīce þēnode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 239. Ārās Malchus heora þeningmann, and dyde eall swā his gewuna wæs, nam mid him sumne dǽl feós ... ðæt feoh bær tō porte, 472–486: 447. Se Hǽlend hēt ða ðēnigmen ālyllan six stānene fatu, Homl. Th. i. 58, 12. II. *a servant of a lord* or *king, a thane, minister*, (a) in a general sense:—Sint tō manienne ða ðe mildheortlīce sellaþ ðæt hiė habbaþ, ðæt hiė angieten ðæt hiė sint gesette ðæm hefencundan Gode tō ðēningmannum tō dǽlanne ðās lǽnan gōd (*ut a cœlesti Domino dispensatores se positos subditorum temporalium agnoscant*), Past. 44; Swt. 321, 7. Ān woruldcyninċg hæfþ fela þegna; hē ne mæg beón wurðful cyninċg būton hē hæbbe swylce þēningmen ðe þeáwfæstnysse him gebeódon, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. (b) as a technical English term:—Mīne (*Alfred's*) ealdormenn and mīne þēnigmenn, Chart. Th. 490, 22. On cinges þēningmanna gemōte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 80, 20. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 47; Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 186.

þegnung-weorod, es; *n. A body of attendants* or *serving-men*:—Manege of ðæs ealdormannes þēnungwerode, Shrn. 154, 26.

þegu, e; *f. A taking, accepting*. v. beáh-, beór-, fōd(d)or-, hring-, sinc-, wil-, wīn-þegu; þicgan.

þeh = þec, þēh. v. þū, þeáh.

þel (þell), es; *n. A thin piece of wood* or *metal, a plank, plate*:—Gylden þel ǽslægen *bratea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 42. Weel *planea* (þell? þele? *the line is*: Corpus virgineum natat ceu *plana carina*, Ald. 199), 95, 79. Þeáh man gesette ān brād īsen þell ofer ðæs fȳres hrōf ... and þeáh man mid ðām hameron beóte on ðæt īsene þell, Wulfst. 147, 2–7. Ða wāgas wǽron gyldne mid gyldnum þelum ānæglede fingres þicce *auratos parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine*, Nar. 4, 25. Wǽpenu mid gyldenum þelum bewyrċean *arma aureis includere laminis*, 7, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* þili; *n. a plank*.] v. benc-, ceól-, wǽg-þel; þel-brycg, -fæsten; þelu; þiling, þille.

þel-bryċg, e; *f. A bridge of planks*:—On herepaþ ōþ ðelbryċge, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 682, 18. Of ðam brōcæ in þælbriċge; of þælbriċge in hēhstræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 60, 21. Cf. stān-brycg.

þele. v. þyle.

þel-fæsten(n), es; *n. A fortress of planks* (Noah's ark):—Nolde seó culufre under salwed bord syððan ætȳwan on þellfæstenne, Cd. Th. 89, 17; Gen. 1482.

þelma, an; *m. A trap*:—Þelman *tendiculum*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 17. Cf. (?) þel.

þelma (?), an; *m. Heat*:—Se þelma and sió hǽto, Lchdm. ii. 82, 10. [Cockayne compares the word with *for-þylman*; but perhaps *welma* or *welm* should be read. The form *welm*, referring to the inflammation which 'þelma' denotes, occurs three times in the section.]

þelu. v. buruh-þelu; þel.

þēn. v. þegen.

þencan; *p.* þōhte (þohte?) *To think*. I. absolute, *to meditate, cogitate, consider*:—Sceal scearp scyldwīga gescād witan worda and worca, se ðe wel þenceþ, Beo. Th. 584; B. 289. Ða leásan men treówa gehātaþ fægerum wordum, fācenlīce þencaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 49; Leás. 26. Ðara sacerda ealdras þōhton ðæt hig woldon Lazarum ofsleán *cogitaverunt principes sacerdotum, ut Lazarum interficerent*, Jn. Skt. 12, 10: Blickl. Homl. 69, 26: 77, 8. Weras þeahtedon and þōhton, Elen. Kmbl. 1094; El. 549. Ðā āgunnon þencan ða bōcerns *coeperunt cogitare scribæ*, Lk. Skt. 5, 21. Ne mæg se flǽschoma, ðonne him ðæt feorg losaþ, mid hyge þencan, Exon. Th. 311, 23; Seef. 96. Hē eode ūt on ðæt land þencende *egressus fuerat ad meditandum in agro*, Gen. 24, 63. II. where the thought is the object of the verb, *to think, have in the mind*:—Secge hē hwæt ic þence *let him say what my thoughts are*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 7. Þeáh hwā mæge ongitan hwæt ōþer dō, hē ne mæg witan hwæt hē ðencþ, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 7. Gedō ðæt hȳ nægen dōn ðæt ysel ðæt hȳ þencaþ and sprecaþ *decidant a cogitationibus suis*, Ps. Th. 5, 11. Weras ðe ðæt on gepōhtum þenceaþ: Wutun ..., 138, 17. Ealle ða gepōhtas ðe hī þōhtan *omnes cogitationes eorum*, 145, 3. II a. where the thought is expressed:—Ðæt mæg beón, ðæt sume men þencan, 'hū mæg ic sēcan ðæt gāstlice leóht?' Blickl. Homl. 21, 18. III. *to think, suppose, hold as an opinion* or *belief*:—Hē þenceþ ðæt his wīse wel hwam þince eal unforcūþ, Exon. Th. 315, 12; Mōd. 30. Nǽnig heora þōhte, ðæt hē ðanon sceolde gesēcean folc, Beo. Th. 1386; B. 691. IV. *to think of, consider, employ the mind on* a subject, (1) where the subject of thought is in the accusative:—Ic mīne sōdfæstnysse þence *meditabor in justificationibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 117. Ðā þōhton hig ðis word, Lk. Skt. 9, 45. Him ðās þing þencendum *hæc eo cogitante*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 20. (2) where the subject of thought is in genitive:—Hē ðencþ ðæs tīman hwonne hē hit wyrs geleánian mæge *deteriora, si occasio præbeatur, quærat*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 23. Ðenc ðara worda mīnra gebeda *intende voci orationis meæ*, Ps. Th. 5, 1. Gif ðū ðone mon lācnian wille, þænc his gebǽra *consider his gestures*, Lchdm. ii. 348, 13. Hié nyllaþ ðæs ðencean, hū hié mægen nyttweorðuste beón hiera niéhstum, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 18. Wē mōton ðæs þencan ðe egeslīc on ðissum bōcum is gewriten, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 23. (3) where the subject of thought is governed by a preposition, *to think* about, of, on a subject:—Ic ymb sīþ spræce and on lagu þence, Exon. Th. 458, 9; Hy. 4, 97. Myccle swīðor wē sceolan þencan be ðǽm gāstlīcum þingum ðonne bē ðǽm līchomlīcum, Blickl. Homl. 57, 13. Be ðan morgendæge þencean *de crastino cogitare*, 213, 23. Onginnaþ ymb ða fyrde þencean, Cd. Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sȳ māre þearf tō þencenne ðonne embe his sāwle þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 97, 19. Gōd ys on Dryhten tō þenceanne *bonum est confidere in Domino*, Ps. Th. 117, 8. (4) where the subject of thought is given in a clause introduced by an indirect interrogative:—Hē þencþ hū hē hine ēþelīcost beswīcan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 55, 21. Hē þōhte hū hē him stōl geworhte, Cd. Th. 18, 13; Gen. 272. Maria swīgende ðōhte hwæt seó hālettung wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Hié þōhton hū hié hine ācwellan meahton, 241, 18: Ps. Th. 72, 6. Is wēn ðæt feala manna þence hwylcum edleáne hē onfō æt Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 41, 14. Smeágean wē and þencan hwæt ðæt tācnode, 19, 4. Smeágan and þencan hwylce ðæs gōdan mannes weorc and his dǽda

wēron, 55, 12. (5) where the construction is uncertain:—Ðendt *excogitat* (*de domo impii*, Prov. 21, 12), Kent. Gl. 775. V. *to direct the thoughts* to an object, (a) *to look* to with attention, *turn the thoughts* to: —Þenc nū swīðe geornlīce tō ðam ðe ic ēr sīde *turn your thoughts very carefully to what I said before*, Shrn. 177, 35. Ðēm welwillendum is tō secganne, ðonne hié gesiōð hiera gefērena gōd weorc, ðæt hié eác ðencen tō him selfum *dicendum est benevolis, ut, cum proximorum facta conspiciunt, ad suum cor redeant*, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 11. Riht is ðæt munecas dæges and nihtes inwǣrdre heortan ā tō Gode þencan and geornlīce clypian *it is right that monks day and night ever earnestly direct their thoughts to God and diligently cry to him*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 3. (b) *to look* to with trust, expectation, *expect* of. Cf. *Ger.* zu-denken:—Næs heó swīcol nānum ðæra ðe hyre tō ðōhte, Lchdm. iii. 430, 1. Ðā seonde hē ðæt man sceolde ða scipu tōheáwan; ac hī ābrudon ða ðe hē tō þōhte, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 26. Ne þurfon wē nā tō ūrum mēgum ne nān man tō his wīfe ðencean tō ðam swȳþe, ðæt him man æfter his forðsȳþe tō ðam micel fore gedǣle, ðæt hī hine fram wītan ālȳsan, gif hē hēr hine sylfne forgȳmde *we need not expect so much of our kinsmen, and no man need expect so much of his wife, as that enough will be given for him after his death to redeem him from torment, if he neglected himself before*, Wulfst. 306, 4. (c) where purpose or intention is implied, *to turn the thoughts* to action, *to be bent* upon something, *have an intention* to do something:—Hī beóð gewǣpnode on ða wīsan, ðe man hors gewǣpnaþ, ðonne man tō wīge þencþ (*intends to go to war*), Wulfst. 200, 11. Feówer þing synt ealra þinga behēfost ðam ārwyrðan men, ðam ðē þencþ tō ðam ēcan līfe, 247, 12. Hē tō gyrnwræce swīðor þōhte ðonne tō sēlīfe *his thoughts were turned rather to vengeance than to voyage*, Beo. Th. 2282; B. 1139. Hī tō swice þōhton, and þrymcyning þeódenstōles berýfan, Exon. Th. 317, 6; Mōd. 61. Gif hwylc mǣdenman mid gehādodum wunaþ, and heó tō ðam ylcan hāde þence *si puella aliqua cum ordinatis habitet, et se eidem ordini destinet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 10. VI. *to think* of something, where it is implied that effect *will* be given to the thought, *to determine, devise, mean, purpose, intend*, (a) with gen.:—Ne þence wē nānes yfeles *nec ullas molimur insidias*, Gen. 42, 31. Geheald mē, ðæt mē ne beswīce synwyrcende, ða ðe unrihtes ēghwǣr þenceaþ *custodi me a scandalis operantium iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 140, 11. Ða ðe mē ðenceaþ yfeles *qui cogitant mihi mala*, 34, 5. Ealle mīne fȳnd þōhton mē yfeles, 40, 8. Ðæt ic mān flēó and mid rihtheortum rǣdes þence, 93, 14. Ne mæg ðīn rīce leng stondan, būton ðū heora forwyrde ðe geornor þence, Blickl. Homl. 175, 15. Ne þendū *ne moliaris* (*amico tuo malum*, Prov. 3, 39), Kent. Gl. 55. (b) followed by an infin., *to think* of doing something, *intend* to do:—Ic his swīðran hand settan þence *ponam manum ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 22: 107, 8: 118, 109. Ic mē be healfe mīnum hlāforde licgan þence *I mean to lie by the side of my lord*, Byrht. Th. 141, 9; By. 319. Nō ic eów sweord ongeán ōðberan þence . . . ac ic mīnum Criste cwēman þence, Exon. Th. 120, 18–26; Gū. 274–277. Gif ðū ūre bīdan þencest, 119, 26; Gū. 260. Se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán, Byrht. Th. 139, 23; By. 258: Beo. Th. 3075; B. 1535: Cd. Th. 287, 9; Sat. 364. Ðonne wē tō hēhselde hnīgan þencaþ, 277, 22; Sat. 208. Mid ðȳ hī wrecan þenceaþ *ad faciendum vindictam*, Ps. Th. 149, 7, 8. Hī unscyldige scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, 63, 3. Ic hine wrīþan þōhte . . . ic hine ne mihte ganges getwēman *I meant to bind him . . . but I could not stop him*, Beo. Th. 1933; B. 964: 1483; B. 739. Hē ðæt gewrecan þōhte *he determined to punish that*, Cd. Th. 77, 13; Gen. 1274. Hié wyrnan þōhton Moyses māgum leófes sīðes, 180, 27; Exod. 51. Hié wēron wið ðæs fȳres weard tō ðon ðæt hié hit ācwencean þōhton *ad extinguendum ignem concurrerunt*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 17: 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Se ðe gōd beginnan þence hē ðæt angin on him sylfum āstelle *he who intends to begin reformation, let him make a beginning with himself*, Lchdm. iii. 438, 32. (b 1) with the gerundial infin.:—Hī ðēr swā longe ðōhton tō beónne, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 22. Se ðe ða āre þænce tō þeóſigenne oððe on ōððre wīs on tō āwendenne *qui quid illine abstulerit sive in alium usum converterit*, Chart. Th. 177, 13. (b 2) with infin. omitted:—Ða Iudēas sōhton Iōsep and ða twelf cnyhtas and Nichodemus . . . Ealle hig hig selfe bedȳglodon . . . būton Nichodemus sylfa . . . Com hē tō hym . . . Eall swā gelīce Iōsep æfter ðam hyne ætȳwde, and heom tō com . . . Hig cwēdon tō hym: 'Oncnāw nū ðæt hyt ðē lyt sceal fremian ðæt ðū tō þōhtest' (*know that it shall benefit you little, that you have determined to come to us*), Nicod. 12–13; Thw. 6, 14–38. Ðara ālces ðe ðæs wordes wēre ðæt him Rōmebyrg þōhte *of each one that should give expression to an intention of leaving Rome*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 25. (c) followed by a clause:—Ða ðe swā þenceaþ, ðæt heó gehȳden hēlun mīne *ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Heó ēr þōhte ðæt heó Godes brýd wurþan wolde *antea statuerat, quo Dei sponsa fieret*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 13. 'Uton ārīsan and ācwellan ða apostolas'. . . Ða Iudēas ðā ārison, and hié ongunnon mid sweordum ðyder gān; þōhton ðæt hié woldan ofslēan ða apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 1. (d) with an accus. to which a clause stands in apposition:—His ðegna ðreát ðe ðæt þence nū, ðæt hī his willan wyrcean georne *ministri ejus, qui facitis voluntatem ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. VII. *to think* of doing something with hope or expectation, *to desire, seek*:—Ðurh ða rōde sceal rīce gesēcan ēghwylc sāwl, seó ðe mid Wealdende wunian þenceþ, Rood Kmbl. 240; Kr. 121. Hwæþer ðū ðonne ongite ðæt ēlc ðara wuhta ðe him beón þenceþ ðæt hit þenceþ ætgædere beón gehāl undǣled *quod autem subsistere ac permanere appetit id unum esse desiderat*, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 26. Ðara gesālda wilniaþ ealle deáþlice men tō begitanne, ðeáh hē ðurh mistlīce wegas ðencan tō cumanne, 24, 2; Fox 80, 31. VIII. *to think, call to mind, originate* in the mind:—Hié ðonne forhtiaþ, and feá þencaþ hwæt hié tō Criste cwēðan onginnen *then will they fear, and few will think what to say to Christ*, Rood Kmbl. 228; Kr. 115. [*Goth.* þag(g)kjan; *p.* þāhta *to think, consider, consult, debate: O. Sax.* thenkian; *p.* þāhta: *O. L. Ger.* thenkan; thāhta: *O. Frs.* thanka, thenkia; *p.* thōgte: *O. H. Ger.* denchen; *p.* dāhta: *Icel.* þekkja; *p.* þātti *to perceive, know.*] v. ā-, be-, bi-, for-, fore-, ge-, geond-, of-, under-, ymbe-þencan.

þencan in the following passage seems an error:—Sum on bēle sceal brondas þencan (*Thorpe would read* þeccan; *Grein suggests* sumne on bēle sceal brond āswencan. Cf. ge-swencan), Exon. Th. 329, 33; Vy. 43.

þēnda, Lchdm. ii. 182, 16. v. þēnan.

þende; *conj. While*:—Ðendi hē ðæt þōhte engel Drihtnes æteáwde him *haec eo cogitante angelus Domini apparuit ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 20. Þende hē ðā gesprǣc *adhuc eo loquente*, 17, 5. Ðende wæs hē sprecende ī ða hwīle hē sprǣc *adhuc ipso loquente*, Lind. 26, 47. Ðende ðonne (mid þȳ þonne þende, Rush.) wæs ðe Hǣlend in Bethania *cum autem esset Jesus in Bethania*, 26, 6. Þende *regente* (perhaps here the word is the beginning of a rendering of the absolute construction, as in the previous passages; or it might be (?) a mistake for *þēðne*), Germ. 403, 35. [*Goth.* þandē, þandei *while, as long as; since: O. H. Ger.* danta *quia, ideo.*] v. next word.

þenden. I. *conj. While.* (1) where the periods of the actions marked by the verbs in the conjoined clauses are co-extensive, *as long as*, (*all the*) *while* (*that*):—Ic Drihtne singe þenden ic wunige on woruldreámum *psallam Deo, quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31. Byþ his sōþfæstnys mēre þenden þysse worulde wunaþ ænig dǣl *justitia ejus manet in seculum seculi*, 111, 3: 101, 10: Cd. Th. 93, 9; Gen. 1542: 56, 7; Gen. 908. Ne þearft ðū ðē wiht ondrǣdan, þenden ðū mīne lāre lǣstest, 130, 33; Gen. 2169: Beo. Th. 574; B. 284. Mon mæg gelācnian, þenden of ðære līfre sió blōdsceáwung geondgēt ealne ðone līchoman, Lchdm. ii. 222, 9. Heó wēron leóf Gode, ðenden heó his word healdan woldon, Cd. Th. 16, 18; Gen. 245. Þenden, 73, 5; Gen. 1200: 194, 3; Exod. 255: 216, 17; Dan. 8: Beo. Th. 59; B. 30: 114; B. 57: Exon. Th. 157, 34; Gū. 901. Þendan, 37, 8; Cri. 590: 50, 14; Cri. 800. Þendon, Andr. Kmbl. 3422; An. 1715. Þynden, 2648; An. 1325. Þenden wē on eorðan eard weardigen, Exon. Th. 48, 15; Cri. 772: Ps. Th. 105, 5. (2) where the verbs of the conjoined clauses denote contemporaneous actions. v. II:—Hȳ sceolon tæfle ymbsittan þenden him hyra torn tōglīde *they shall sit at their play, while their grief slips away*, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. (3) where the period of the action of the verb in the first clause is included within that of the verb in the subjoined clause, *while, at some time during the period when*:—Gif ic ǣnegum þegne þeódenmǣdmas forgeáfe, þenden wē on ðan gōdan rīce sæton, Cd. Th. 26, 22; Gen. 410. Hē frægn ða manigeo hwæt hine gemētte, þenden reordberend reste wunode, 223, 21; Dan. 123. II. *adv. Meanwhile*:—Heorot innan wæs freóndum āfylled, nalles fācnstafas þeód-Scyldingas þenden fremedon, Beo. Th. 2043; B. 1019. Dēadum mildheort, þenden geðyldig, Ps. Th. 85, 14: 91, 13. v. preceding word.

þenedness, þeneness, þēnest, þēnestre, þeng. v. tō-þenedness, ā-þeneness (ðenenis *is given in* Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 15, *but* āðenenes *in* Txts. 411, 48), þegnest, þegnestre, þegen.

þengel, es; *m. A prince*:—Segncyning, manna þengel, Cd. Th. 188, 24; Exod. 173. Hringa þengel (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3018; B. 1507. [*Icel.* þengill *a prince* (only in poetry).] Cf. fengel, strengel.

þenian, þēnian, þēnisc, þēning. v. þennan, þegnian, þegnisc, þegnung.

þennan, þenian; *p.* þenede. I. *to stretch, spread out, extend, bend* (a bow):—Ic mīne handa tō ðē hebbe and ðenige *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 87, 9. Bogan his ðeneþ *arcum suum tetendit*, Ps. Surt. 7, 13. Ic mīne handa tō ðē þenede *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 142, 6. Da synfullan ðenedon (*intenderunt*) bogan, Ps. Surt. 10, 3. Ðene (*praetende*) mildheortnisse ðīne weotendum ðec, 35, 11. Ðænne ðone swīðran earm swā hē swīþast mǣge *let him stretch out the right arm as hard as he can*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 11. Swā hwider swā se cining his rīce mihte þennan *whithersoever the king could extend his power*, Anglia x. 142, 47. Hē ða fǣmnan hēt nacode þennan and mid sweopum swingan *he bade stretch the maiden out naked and scourge her with whips*, Exon. Th. 253, 29; Jul. 187. Þenian *to stretch on the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 103; Kr. 52. Ðennende ðū āðenes bogan ðīnne *tendens extendes arcum tuum*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 5. II. *to prostrate, overthrow*:—Ðæt hē þenede hig on wēstene *ut prosterneret eos in deserto*, Ps. Spl. 105, 25. III. *to strain, make an effort, exert one's self, press on* (v. Gothic):—Ðæt geswinc his sȳðsǣtes ne understandende

mid bræddestan ryne þenigende arn (*he exerted himself in running*), for ðam ðe hē gewilnode hine geðeódan ðam ðe ðēr fleáh, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 186. [*Goth.* sik uſþanjan *se extendere* (Phil. 3, 14): *O. Sax.* sic netti thenidun, Hēl. 1155: *O. L. Ger.* thenan *intendere, extendere*: *O. H. Ger.* dennen *extendere, expandere, distendere*: *Icel.* þenja *to stretch, extend.*] v. á-, be-, ge-þennan, -þenian.

þenning, e; *f. Stretching, extension*:—Be Cristes earm[a] þenninge and his honda on rōde, Anglia xi. 172, last line.

þēnsum, þēnung, þeó. v. ge-þēnsum, þegnung, se.

þeód, e; *f.* I. *a nation, people*:—Ðeód winþ ongēn þeóde *consurget gens in gentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Of ðām frumgārum folc āwæcniaþ, þeód unmēte, Cd. Th. 138, 15; Gen. 2292. Eást-Engla cyning and seó þeód geslōhte Ecgbryht cyning, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 24. Eal seó þeód ðe on Eást-Englum beóþ, L. A. G. prm.; Th. i. 152, 3. Myrcena ðeód onfēng fulluht, Lchdm. iii. 430, 21. Ðeós þeód (*the Jews*), Elen. Kmbl. 934; El. 468. Ðā wæs þeód (*the citizens of Mermedonia*; cf. burhwaru, 2189; An. 1096) gesamnod, Andr. Kmbl. 2198; An. 1100. Cham ys fæder ðære Cananēiscre þeóde, Gen. 9, 18. Ðēr wæs micel unþuēmes ðære þeóde (*the Northumbrians*) betweox him selfum, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 8. Mid ðām ieldstan witum mīnre þeóde, L. In. prm.; Th. i. 102, 6. Þīóde aldor, Dauid, Ps. C. 146. In lond ðara ðēade *in regionem Gerasenorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 28. Hēr Ēdwine kyning wæs gefulwad mid his þeóde, Chr. 627; Erl. 24, 2. Ic dēme ða þeóde (*gentem*, the Egyptians), Gen. 15, 14. Clēnsie man ða þeóde, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2. Ealla ðēræ Cristnæ ðīóda, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 5. Of ðām frumgārum twā þeóda (*the Moabites and the Ammonites*) āwōcon, Cd. Th. 158, 11; Gen. 2615. Þeóda *gentes*, Ps. Th. 65, 7. Þeóde, 78, 1: 113, 10. Manegra þeóda fæder *pater multarum gentium*, Gen. 17, 4. Ofer þeóda gehwylce, Beo. Th. 3414; B. 1705. Drihten, ðeóda waldend, Cd. Th. 238, 27; Dan. 361. Eardas rūme Meotud ārærde for moncynne, efenfela þeóda and þeáwa (i. e. *each people has its own customs*), Exon. Th. 334, 18; Gn. Ex. 18. Ðīéda *gentium*, Ps. Surt. 17, 44: ii. p. 192, 17. On ðeódum *inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 107, 3. Ofer ealle þeóde *super gentes*, 65, 6. Hī þreátiaþ ymbsittenda ōþra þeóda, Met. 25, 14. Lārað ealle þeóda *docete omnes gentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 19. I a. where the general term is used, but only a part of the people is actually concerned:—Sīó þeód geseah in Hierusalem, godwebba cyst ufan eall forbærst, Exon. Th. 70, 6; Cri. 1134. Inne on healle wæs ðeód on sælum, Beo. Th. 1291; B. 643. Heó ðæs āð lǣdde on ealre ðeóde gewitnesse tō Æglesforda, Chart. Th. 202, 3. Æþelrēd Norþanhymbra cyning wæs ofslægen from his āgenre þeóde, Chr. 794; Erl. 58, 5. I b. in pl. *the gentiles*:—Se þeóda lārēow Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 96, 35: Shrn. 58, 33. Þara þeóda (ðeáda, Lind.) Galilea, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 4, 15. I c. *a race*:—Giganta cyn . . . ðæt wæs fremde þeód ēcean Dryhtne, Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691. I d. in a general sense, particularly in pl., *people, men*:—Gif ðū eádmōdne eorl gemēte, þegn on þeóde (*among men*), Exon. Th. 318, 7; Mōd. 79: 176, 4; Gū. 1204. Ðæt wē siþþan forð ða sēllan þing mōten geþeón on þeóde, 23, 31; Cri. 377: 8, 33; Cri. 127: 208, 23; Ph. 160. Cristes þegnas biddaþ God āre ealre þeóde; ðū him tīdast, swā ðū eádmōd eart ealre worlde, Hy. 7, 55. Grēcas . . . Egiptisce þeóda . . . Romani and Englisce þeóda, Anglia viii. 309, 19–21. Þeóda wlītaþ . . . hū seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 221, 28; Ph. 341. Hē þeóda gehwam (*to every one on earth*) hefonrīce forgeaf, Cd. Th. 40, 19; Gen. 641: Exon. Th. 429, 4; Rä. 42, 8. Geþola þeóda þreá *endure men's oppression*, Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. Se ðīsne ār hider onsende þeódum tō helpe (*to help people*), 3209; An. 1607. Is wīde cūð ðeódum, ceorlum and eorlum, Menol. Fox 61; Men. 30. David wæs swīðe geðancol tō ðingienne þīódum sīnum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 7. II. in a local sense, *the district occupied by a people, a country*:—Ān hearpere wæs on ðære þeóde ðe Thracia hātte, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 28. Se wæs on ðære ðeóde ðe hātte Babilonige, Cd. Th. 226, 16; Dan. 172. Ða beorgas onginnaþ in Narbonense ðære ðeóde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 20. In ðēr ðeáde *in Galilaeam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 45. Aulixis hæfde twā ðīóda under ðam Kāsere. Ða ðīóda wæron hātene Iþacige and Rētie, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 4. III. *a language*. v. ge-þeóde:—Þeáh ðe seofan men sittan on middanearde, and heó mihton sprecan on ēghwylcere þeóde ðe betwux heofonum and eorðan wǣre, ðara is twā and hundseofontig, Wulfst. 214, 29. [*Goth.* þiuda *a nation, people*; *pl. the gentiles*: *O. Sax.* thiod, thioda *a people*; in pl. *men*: *O. L. Ger.* thiad *gens, natio*: *O. Frs.* thiade *people, men*: *O. H. Ger.* diot, diota *gens, populus, plebs, natio*: *Icel.* þjóð *a nation, people*; in a local sense, *a land, country*.] v. el- (æl-), eást-, gum-, heáh-, neáh-, norþ-, sige-, Swcó-, wer-þeód, irmen-þeóde; in-geþeóde.

þeód-. As the first part of several compounds (see below) *þeód* has the force of *general, great*; a similar use is found in *O. Sax.* and *Icel.* The form is also found in proper names, e. g. Ðeód-bald, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 33. Ðeód-ric, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 5. Þeód-Scyldingas, Beo. Th. 2042; B. 1019. Cf. regn-.

þeódan, þiédan, þīdan, þȳdan; *p.* de *To join* (trans. or intrans.), *attach*:—Be ðām ðe wið ða dǣdbōtendan ðeóðaþ *de is qui junguntur excommunicatis*, R. Ben. 50, 9. Ðonne hȳ sume mid gesīcum wið ðone ynne þeóðaþ and leásettaþ, sume wið ðone ōþerne *dum adulantur partibus*, 125, 2. Ða woruldgesælþa hū hié simle tō ðām gōdum ne ðeóðaþ ne ða yfelan gōde ne gedōð ðe hié hié oftost tō geðeóðaþ *fortuna nec se bonis semper adjungit, et bonos, quibus fuerit adjuncta, non afficit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 33. Ðā weóxon ða fȳr swȳþe and hī tōgædere þeóddon and samnedon ōþ ðæt ðe hī wǣron on ynne unmētne lēg geānede *crescentes ignes usque ad invicem sese extenderunt, atque in immensam adunati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 20. Nān brōðor wið ōþerne ne þeóde, ne mid his geþeódrǣdenne ne lette on unþwælicum tīman *neque frater ad fratrem jungatur horis incompetentibus*, R. Ben. 74, 23. Ðæt hē hiene nānwuht ne āhebbe ofer his gelīcan ne from hiera geferrǣdenne ne āīdde *quia per elationem se minime a proximorum societate disjungit*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 5. Þæt wē ūs georne tō Gode þȳdon *that we diligently attach ourselves to God*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 21. Mid cnottum (wǣre) þeód *nexibus nodaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 31. Þīód *subjugatae, subjunctae*, 519, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* þȳða *to associate, attach.*] v. á-, be-, ge-, ōþ-, under-þeódan (-þiédan, -þīdan, -þȳdan).

þeód-bealu, wes; *n. Great ill, grievous ill*:—Þeódbealu on þreó healfa (*referring to three elements in the misery of the lost*; cf. *O. Sax.* thiod-arbēdi, *applied to the expulsion from Eden*), Exon. Th. 78, 2; Cri. 1268. Andrea þūhte þeódbealo þearlīc tō geþolianne, ðæt hē swā unscyldig ealdre sceolde linnan (cf. *O. Sax.* thiod-quālu, *applied to the crucifixion, and to the agony in the garden*), Andr. Kmbl. 2273; An. 1138. Cf. þeód-þreá.

þeód-būend[e]; *pl. Those living in nations, mankind, men*:—Hē (*Christ*) earfeþu geþolade fore þearfe þeódbūendra, lāðlīcne deáð leódum tō helpe, Exon. Th. 72, 16; Cri. 1173. Hē geðingade þeódbūendum wið fæder swēsne fǣhþa mǣste, 39, 3; Cri. 616: 84, 11; Cri. 1372.

þeód-cwēn, e; *f. A great queen, an empress*:—þeódcwēn *the empress* (*Elene*), Elen. Kmbl. 2310; El. 1156. v. next word.

þeód-cyning, es; *m.* I. *the king of a whole nation, a monarch, an independent sovereign*. [Ei mā þā kalla þjóðkonunga er skattkonungar eru, Edda. Ef hann (*Harold Fairhair*) vill leggja undir sik allan Noreg ok rāða því ríki jafnfrjálsliga, sem Eirīkr konungr Svíaveldi, eða Gormr konungr Danmörku, þā þykkir mēr hann mega heita þjóðkonungr, Haralds Saga, c. 3.]:—þeódcyning (*the king of Egypt*; cf. folcfreá, 111, 7; Gen. 1852), Cd. Th. 112, 11; Gen. 1869. Ðeódcyning (*Ongentheow*), Beo. Th. 5932; B. 2970. Se ðeódcyning (*Hrothgar*), 4294; B. 2144. Ðīódcyning (*Beowulf*), 5151; B. 2579. Æt þearfe þeódcyninges, 5382; B. 2694. Ðæs þeódkyninges (-kyngces, MS. D.) (*Edward the Confessor*), Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 15. Fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ēniges on eorðan, Apstls. Kmbl. 36; Ap. 18. Gewiton hié feówer þeódcyningas (cf. Thadal rex gentium, Gen. 14, 1) þrymme micle, Cd. Th. 118, 14; Gen. 1965. Ðēr beóþ þearfan and þeódcyningas (*paupers and monarchs*; pauperque potensque), Dōm. L. 161. Wē Gār-Dena in geārdagum þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon, Beo. Th. 3; B. 2. Ond swā micel wundor and wælersīen wæs mīnes weoredes on fægernisse ofer ealle ōþre þeódkyningas ðe in middangearde wǣron *fuitque inter varietates spectaculorum in conspiciendo talem exercitum, qui ornatu paritur ac uiribus inter gentes eminebant*, Nar. 7, 19. II. *the king of all nations, the monarch of the world, the Deity*:—Būtan ēr þeódcyning (cf. Exon. Th. 367, 25 *which has here* ēce Dryhten), ælmihtig God ende worulde wyrcan wille, weoruda Dryhten, Soul Kmbl. 24; Seel. 12. [*O. Sax.* thiod-kuning (*used of Christ and of Herod*): *Icel.* þjóðkonungr.] Cf. þeóden.

þeóddon *served*. v. þeówan.

þeód-egesa, an; *m. A terror that affects whole nations, a mighty, general terror*:—Ðonne mægna cyning on gemōt (*at the day of judgement*) cymeþ, þeódegsa biþ hlūd gehȳred, Exon. Th. 52, 16; Cri. 834.

þeóden, es; *m.* I. *the chief of a* þeód [cf. dryhten, dryht *for connexion of* þeóden, þeód], *a prince, king*; the word is used almost exclusively in poetry, but occurs once in the Laws in an alliterative phrase:—Ælc be his mǣðe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 14. Eádmund cyning, Engla þeóden, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 7. Cyning, þeóden Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 3746; B. 1871. Gūðcyning, Wedera þeóden, 4661; B. 2336. Ðeóden gumena (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 18; Jud. 66. Hēr Eádgār wæs, Engla waldend, tō cyninge gehālgod . . . on ðam xxx wæs ðeóden gehālgod, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 28. Se mon-dryhten, se eów mādmas geaf . . . hē oft gesealde helm and byrnan, þeóden his þegnum, Beo. Th. 5730; B. 2869: Cd. Th. 158, 34; Gen. 2627. Rīce þeóden, 161, 31; Gen. 2673: 222, 24; Dan. 109. Mǣre þeóden, Beo. Th. 259; B. 129: 3434; B. 1715. Wealhþeów ðeódnes dohtor, 4354; B. 2174: 3678; B. 1837: 2174; B. 1085. Þȳ wǣron on ðæs þeódnes byrig, ðæt hié noldon hyra þeódnes dōm þafigan onginnan, Cd. Th. 227, 18; Dan. 188. Þeódnes (*Constantine*) willan, Elen. Kmbl. 534; El. 267. Āsecgan suna Healfdenes, mǣrum þeódne, mīn ærende, aldre dīnum, Beo. Th. 695; B. 385: Cd. Th. 221, 25; Dan. 93. Þegnas þeódne sægdon, 228, 20; Dan. 205. Þeóden mǣrne þegn, winedryhten his, wætere gelafede, Beo. Th. 5435; B. 2721: 5570; B. 2788. Leófne þeóden, rīces hyrde, 6151; B. 3079. Mǣrne þeóden, hlāford leófne,

6274; B. 3141. II. *a great man, a lord, chief*:—Ure þeóden (*Byrhtnoth*) lifd, eorl on eorðan, Byrht. Th. 138, 39; By. 232: 135, 18; By. 120. Þrymfæst þeóden (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 200, 27; Exod. 363. Þeóden leófesta, Andr. Kmbl. 575; An. 285: (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 163, 1; Gū. 987. Þurh ðæs þeódnes word, 174, 2; Gū. 1171. Eorl Beówulfes wolde freádrihtnes feorh ealgian, mǽres þeódnes, Beo. Th. 1598; B. 797: 3259; B. 1627. Seó ecg geswíc þeódne (*Beowulf, not yet a king*) æt þearfe, 3054; B. 1525. Hē læg ðegenlíce ðeódne (*Byrhtnóth*) gebende, Byrht. Th. 140, 27; By. 294. Mec ides freán sealde, holdum þeódne, swá hió hāten wæs, Exon. Th. 479, 7; Rā. 62, 4. Hæleð, þeódnas þrymfulle, þegnas wlitige, Andr. Kmbl. 725; An. 363. II a. referring to other than men:—Fuglas þringaþ ymbe æþelne, ðghwylc wylle wesan þegn and þeów þeodne mǽrum (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 209, 4; Ph. 165. III. referring to the Deity, (1) to God:—Wæs freá eallum leóf, þeóden his þegnum, Cd. Th. 5, 31; Gen. 80: 37, 29; Gen. 597: 218, 4; Dan. 34. Þeóden, rodera waldend, 73, 10; Gen. 1202. Freá ælmihtig, mǽre þeóden, 52, 34; Gen. 853. Swegles aldor, ríce þeóden, 53, 21; Gen. 864. Engla þeóden, 205, 6; Exod. 431. Swegles ealdor, þearlinðd þeóden gumena, Judth. Thw. 22, 34; Jud. 91. Se þióden, Met. 11, 80. Þegnas þrymfæste þeóden heredon, Cd. Th. 2, 7; Gen. 15. (2) to Christ:—Lífes ceápode þeóden moncynne, Exon. Th. 68, 1; Cri. 1097. Se brego mǽra tō Bethania, þeóden þrymfæst, his þegna gedryht gelaðade, 29, 3; Cri. 457. Crist, cyninga wuldor, mǽre ðeóden, Menol. Fox 4; Men. 2. Se drihten, se ðe deáð for ūs geþrowode, þeóden engla, Cd. Th. 306, 19; Sat. 666: Elen. Kmbl. 971; El. 487. [*Goth.* þiudans *βασιλεύς*: *O. Sax.* thiodan (*used of God and Christ, as also of earthly rulers*): *Icel.* þjóðann (*post.*) *a king, ruler; a great man.*]

þeódend-líc. v. under-þeódendlíc.

þeóden-gedāl, es; *n. The separation from a lord* by his death:—Ellen biþ sēlast ðam ðe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu, behycgan þeódengedāl . . . se wāt his sincgiefan holdne biheldne, Exon. Th. 183, 8; Gū. 1324.

þeóden-hold; *adj. Faithful to a lord, loyal*:—þegn þeódenhold, Andr. Kmbl. 767; An. 384. Petrus and Paulus ðeódenholde ðrowedon on Rōme, Menol. Fox 243; Men. 123. Wigend unforhte, þeódenholde, Cd. Th. 189, 10; Exod. 182. Hē wígena fand æscberendra .xviii. and .ccc. eác þeódenholdra (þeonden, MS.), 123, 10; Gen. 2042. Hē mid wuldre geweorðode þeódenholde, 183, 5; Exod. 87. Cf. dryhten-hold, Cd. Th. 137, 32; Gen. 2282.

þeóden-leás; *adj. Without a lord, deprived of one's prince*:—Hié hira beággyfan banan folgedon þeódenleáse, Beo. Th. 2210; B. 1103. Cf. hlāford-leás.

þeóden-mādum, es; *m. A treasure given by a prince*:—Gif ic (*Satan*) ænegum þegne þeódenmādmas forgeáfe, Cd. Th. 26, 20; Gen. 409.

þeóden-stōl, es; *m. The seat of a king, a throne*:—Þrymcyning þeódenstōles berýfan, Exon. Th. 317, 8; Mód. 62. Ymb þeódenstōl hỹ þringaþ, 25, 7; Cri. 397: 319, 16; Vid. 13.

þeód-scerþe, an; *f. The whole inhabited earth, the world*:—Hwæt sceoldon ðā (*the guilty soul*), þeódeorðan fỹlnes (cf. Exon. Th. 368, 7), ūre ælmessan? Wulfst. 240, 15.

þeód-feónd, es; *m. The arch-enemy*:—Se þeódfeónd, Antecrist sylfa, Wulfst. 83, 16. Hē forðēþ ðæne þeódfeónd and on helle grund besenceþ, 86, 20: 85, 19: 54, 20.

þeód-fruma, an; *m. A prince of a people, a lord, ruler*:—Ðæt hī þiówien swilcum þiódfruman (hlāforde, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 29), Met. 29, 94. Cf. land-fruma.

þeód-gestreón, es; *n. A great treasure*:—Brūc ðisses beáges, and ðisses hrægles neót, þeódgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2440; B. 1218. Nalæs hī hine læssan lācum teódan, þeódgestreónum, 87; B. 44.

þeód-guma, an; *m. A chief man of a people, a great man*:—Ða þeódguman (cf. eorlas æscrōfe, 26, 20; Jud. 337), Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 332: 24, 26; Jud. 208. [*O. Sax.* thiod-gumo:—Thiodgumo, māri mahtig Krist, Hēl. 2576. The word is also used of John the Baptist, 2748.]

þeód-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. The army of a nation, the military force of a people*:—þeódherga wæl *the slain of the nations who fought*, Cd. Th. 130, 15; Gen. 2160.

þeód-herpaþ (-æþ, -oþ), es; *m. The highway, public road*:—On ðæne þeódherpað, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 24, 2. Þeódherpoð, v. 157, 14, 16. On ðone þeódherpað west on herpað, Chart. Erl. 330, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* diet-uuec *via publica*, Grff. i. 669: *Icel.* þjóð-braut, -gata, -leið, -vegr *a high road.*] Cf. þeód-weg.

-þeódig. v. el- (æl-) þeódig. [*O. Sax.* eli-thiodig: *O. H. Ger.* eli-diotic.]

þeódisc; *adj. Belonging to a people, gentile*:—þeódisce *gentiles*, Anglia xiii. 37, 268. [Þa þeodisce men (þe Romanisse, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5838. *O. L. Ger.* thiudisca liudi *germania*: *O. H. Ger.* diutisk *teutonicus.* Cf. *Goth.* þiudiskō *ἐθνικῶς, gentiliter.*] v. el- (æl-) þeódisc, *and next word.*

þeódisc, es; *n. A language*:—Ðēah hit gebyrige ðæt ða ūtemestan ðióda eówerne naman up āhebban and on manig þeódisc eów herigen *licet remotos fama per populos means diffusa linguas explicet*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 30. Þiódisc, Met. 10. 26.

þeód-land, es; *n.* I. *an inhabited district, a region, country*:—Fromcyme foldē weorðeþ, þeódland monig, ðīne gefylled, Cd. Th. 106, 4; Gen. 1766. Ðā becwom ic on Caspiam ðæt land; ðā wæs ðǽr seó wæstmberendeste eorþe ðæs þeódlondes, and ic swīðe wundrade ða gesǽligneste ðære eorðan *Caspias portas perueniimus, ubi cum fertilissimarum regionum admirarer felicitatem*, Nar. 5, 21. Tō writanne be ðæm þeódlonde Indie *scribendum de regionibus Indie*, 1, 15. Wē neálǽhtan ðæm þeódlonde (*regioni*), 26, 12. Hē forþfērde on Middel-Englum on ðam ðeódlande (*regione*) ðe is nemned on Feppingum, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 35. On ðam ðeódlande (*regione*) ðe is gecýged Elīge, 4, 19; S. 588, 1. Gotan geþrungon þeódland monig, Met. 1, 3. Sculon ūgan easforan ðīne þeódlanda gehwilc, Cd. Th. 133, 15; Gen. 2211. On Cantwara mǽgðe and eác on ðām ðeódlandum ðe ðǽrtō geþēodde wǽron (*in contiguis eidem regionibus*), Bd. pref.; S. 471, 26. Ðā fērdon wē on ōþer þeódland India *in alias Indie profecti regiones*, Nar. 22, 2. Wē fram dæge tō ōþrum gefixiaþ ungecyndelíco wītu geond þeódland (*throughout the world*) tō mannum cumene, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Hē wearð wīde geond þeódland geweorðad, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 23: Exon. Th. 19, 26; Cri. 306. II. *the continent* (?):—Fỹr cymþ and hit gefealþ ǽrest on Sceotta land . . . and hit ðonne færþ on Brytwealas . . . and ðonne hit færþ on Angelcyn . . . Ðonne hit færþ sūð ofer sē geond ðæt þeódland (on ða þeódland, 215, 18), and hit ðǽr forbærnþ ðæt mancyn, swá hit hēr ǽr dyde, Wulfst. 205, 13. [*Icel.* þjóð-land *a country.*]

þeód-líc; *adj. Of a people*:—Ðeódlíc nama *gentile nomen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 45; Zup. 65, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* diete-lih.]

þeód-líccetere, es; *m. An arch-hypocrite*:—Se þeódlícetere (*Antichrist*) hit gehīwaþ swá ðæt læst manna wāt, hū hē him wið ðone ðeódfeónd gescyldan sceal, Wulfst. 54, 18.

þeód-loga, an; *m. An arch-impostor, a great liar*:—Ða gōdan Godes þegnas sǽdan, ðæt hē (*Simon the sorcerer*) luge, and hỹ geswutelodon, ðæt hit eal leás wæs, ðæt se þeódloga sǽde, Wulfst. 99, 23. Antecrist lǽrþ unsōdfæstnysse and swicolnesse . . . and swá dōð ða þeódlogan, ðe taliaþ ðæt tō wærscype, ðæt man cunne lytelíce swician and mid unsōðe sōð oferswīðan, 55, 15.

þeód-mægen, es; *n. A tribal force*:—Þridde þeódmægen (*the tribe of Simeon, which came third*), Cd. Th. 199, 21; Exod. 342. Cf. folcmægen for æfter ōðrum, 199, 31; Exod. 347.

þeód-mearc, Cd. Th. 187, 33; Exod. 158, *read* þeód mearc.

þeódness, e; *f. A junction, joining*:—Gedafenlíc þeódnys *habilis conjunctio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 60. Þeódnysse *copulam, conjunctionem*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 51. v. ge-, under-þeódness.

þeód-sceaþa, an; *m. A criminal against the community, a spoiler of the community, a great criminal* or *spoiler*:—Wāc biþ se hyrde, ðe nele ða heorde bewerian, gyf ðǽr hwylc þeódsceaða sceaðian onginneþ. Nis nān swá yfel sceaða swá is deófol sylf. Ðonne mōton ða hyrdas beón swīðe wacore, ðe wið ðone þeódsceaðan folce sceolon scyldan, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 22–28: Wulfst. 191, 6–13. Þeódsceaða, fỹrdraca, Beo. Th. 5369; B. 2688: 4545; B. 2278. Se þeódsceaða (*famine*), Andr. Kmbl. 2232; An. 1117. Gyf God ne gescyrte ðæs þeódscaðan (*Antichrist*) līfdagas, Wulfst. 86, 17. God biddan, ðæt hē ūs gescylde wið ðæne þeódscaðan (*Antichrist*), 80, 6. Ðider (*to hell*) sculon þeófas and ðeódscaðan, 26, 18: 165, 36: Exon. Th. 98, 20; Cri. 1610. Lācende lēg lāðwende men þreáð, þeódsceaþan, 97, 25; Cri. 1596. [*O. Sax.* thiod-skado (*the devil*).] Cf. folc-, leód-sceaþa.

þeód-scipe, es; *m. A people*:—Him cierde tō eall se þeódscype on Myrcna lande *all the people of Mercia*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 25. Eal þeódscype hine hæfde for fulne cyng, 1013; Erl. 148, 36. Þes þeódscype *the English*, Wulfst. 163, 19. Se ðeódscype *the Jews*, 14, 7. Cyning sceal gefeón and his þeódscipe eác swá, 266, 21. *Oratores* syndon gebedmen, ðe sceolon for ðæne cyngc and for ealne þeódscipe þingian georne. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen, ðe tilian sceolon ðæs, ðe eall þeódscipe big sceal lybban, 267, 10–15; L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 15: 4; Th. ii. 306, 33–36. Hī lē:on ealles ðeódscipes geswincg forwurðan, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 12: 1048; Erl. 178, 23. Au hē (*king Eadred*) his sāwla tō anlīesnesse, and his ðeódscipe tō þearfe sixtỹne hund punda, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 1. On ðam þeódscipe (*the people of Sodom*), Cd. Th. 116, 27; Gen. 1942. Wið þeódscipe Assiriæ, 15, 11; Gen. 231. Hī nimaþ ūre land and ūrne þeódscipe (*gentem*), Jn. Skt. 11, 48: Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 11. Hēt se cyng ābannan ūt ealne þeódscipe, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 25. Hū heó rihtlícost heora þeódscipe gehealdan mehton, Chart. Th. 139, 22. Þeódscypas winnaþ heom betweónan, Wulfst. 86, 7. Fela mǽrra manna of manegan þeódscipan, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 24. Æfter sumum þeódscipum byþ ðes saltus on .xv. kl. Decembris, Anglia viii. 309, 18. Cf. folc-, leód-scipe.

þeód-scipe, es; *m. Connexion, association, fellowship.* v. þeód-ness, þeódan:—Uton witan hwá hine ðæs wurdscipes cūðe ðe hē sceolde gestandan on ðam rīmcræfte. Ic wāt gere, ðæt hē ys þeódscipes wyrðe *it is entitled to be connected with arithmetic*, Anglia viii. 308, 23. Ðæt wē gēsine ne sýn Godes þeódscipes, metodes miltsa *that we lack not fellowship with God, the Maker's mercies*, Cd. Th. 211, 19; Exod. 528.

Néfre ðú geþreátast ðínum beótum, ðæt ic þeódscype ðínne lufie, Exon. Th. 253, 10; Jul. 178.

þeód-scipe, es; *m.* I. *teaching, instruction*:—Đeódscipe ðín hé mé lǽrde *disciplina tua ipsa me docebit*, Ps. Surt. 17, 36. I a. *instruction, being taught*:—Đú fíódes ðeódscipe and ðú ſwurpe word mín efter ðé *odisti disciplinam et projecisti sermones meos post te*, Ps. Surt. 40, 17. I b. *testimony*:—Forebodan bíð ðis godspell in ðeódscip t cýðnise (*in testimonium*) allum cynnum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 14. II. *what is taught* or *enjoined, a rule, regulation, law, injunction*:—Đú him ǽrest ne sealdest, æfter ðam apostolícan ðeódscipe, meolc drincan, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 33. II a. *a collection of regulations, law, religion*:—Swá swá bí ðan ealdan ðeódscipe ða úttran weorc wǽron behealden, swá on ðam níwan ðeódscype . . . *sicut in Testamento* (v. I b) *veteri exteriora opera observantur, ita in Testamento novo* . . ., 1, 27; S. 494, 30. Ealle ða þing ðe hálige men writon on ealdum oþþe on neówum þeódscipe, Blickl. Homl. 133, 2. .vii. gebróðor geþrowedon deáþ for ðære ealdan ǽ bebode . . . Đá cwæþ se cniht (*the seventh brother*): 'Ic sylle mínne líchoman for ðíssa fæðera ðeódscipe, swá míne bróþor dydon,' Shrn. 111, 20. Ic geseah manige góde and on Godes þeódscipe wel heora líf lǽddon *alios fuisse narrabat veras religionis cultores*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 24. Đú hine þeódscipe ðínne lǽrest *Je lege tua docueris eum*, Ps. Th. 93, 12. III. *discipline, a disciplinary regulation*:—On strengo þeódscipes and þreá tó wlæc *in disciplinae vigore tepidus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. Æfæstnia untrymnisse hire mægne ðeáwscip[es] *muniat infirmitatem suam robore disciplinæ*, Rtl. 110, 3. On reogollícne ðeódscipe *observationæ disciplinae regularis*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9. Hé micele gýminge hæfde mynsterlícra ðeódscipa *curam non modicam monasticis exhibebat disciplinis*, 3, 19; S. 547, 28. Reogollícum ðeódscipum underþeóded *regularibus disciplinis subditus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 21: 3, 19; S. 547, 20. In cyricilcum ðeódscipum and in mynsterlícum heálíce intimbred *ecclesiasticis ac monasterialibus disciplinis summe instructus*, 5, 8; S. 621, 34. Þætte ús fæstern gifii ðóhte úsra heofonlícum gilǽr ðeádscipum *ut nobis jejunium proficiat, mentes nostras coelestibus instruo disciplinis*, Rtl. 14, 28. On mynstrum hé leornade gástlíce ðeódscipas, Shrn. 50, 26. IV. (*regular*) *custom*, (*proper*) *mode of conduct*:—Béte ðara ǽghwelc mid ryhte þeódscipe ge mid were ge mid wíte *let him make amends for each in the regular way both with* wer *and with* wíte, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 4. Wæs Godes lof hafen þrymme micle ób ðisne dæg mid þeódscipe (*with proper observance?* or *among the people?* v. þeódscipe *a people*), Exon. Th. 284, 10; Jul. 695. Hé wolde habban ða ðénunga ðeáwas and ðeódscipe tó lǽranne, Past. 17; Swt. 121, 18. Ða men, ðe bearn habban, lǽran hié ðám rihtne þeódscipe, and him tǽcean líffes weg and rihtne gang tó heófonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. Fæderas ic lǽrde, ðæt hié heora bearnum þone þeódscipe lǽrdon Drihtnes egsan (*fathers, bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord*, Eph. 6, 4), 185, 19. V. *learning, knowledge, understanding*:—Nis in him ðiódscipe *non est in eis disciplina*; neither is there any understanding in them (Deut. 32, 28), Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 41. Nis nú fela folca ðætte fyrngewritu healdan wille, ac him hyge brosnaþ, ídlaþ þeódscype (*or under* IV?), Exon. Th. 304, 13; Fä. 69. Hé wæs on godcundlícan þeódscipe getýd and gelǽred (*sacris litteris et monasticis disciplinis erudiebatur*) . . . Hé wæs twá geár on ðære leornunge, ðá hæfde hé his sealmas geleornode, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 11. Đú mé þeódscipe lǽr ðínne tilne and wísdómes word *bonitatem et disciplinam et scientiam doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 66. Hé forget hine selfne and ða lǽre and ðone ðiódscipe ðe hé geliornode, Past. 50; Swt. 393, 17. Heó héht gefetigean forðsnotterne, and his lǽre geceás ðurh þeódscipe (*on account of his learning?* or *with a view to learning?* the Latin has: convocans virum disciplinatum), Elen. Kmbl. 2331; El. 1167.

þeód-stefn, es; *m. A stock, people*:—Betere iþ tó gebídanne ǽnne dæg mid ðé, ðonne ðdera on þeódstefnum þúsend mǽla, Ps. Th. 83, 10. Cf. leód-stefn.

þeód-preá *a great calamity*:—Hié wordum bǽdon, ðæt him gástbona geoce gefremede wið þeódþreáum (*the injuries inflicted by Grendel*), Beo. Th. 358; B. 178. Cf. þeód-bealu.

þeód-weg, es; *m. A highway*:—In þiódweg; æftær þiódwege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 187, 30. On ðeódweg norð ofer ðone weg, 42, 30. [*Icel.* þjóð-vegr *a high road.*] Cf. þeód-herpaþ.

þeód-wíga, an; *m. A mighty warrior*:—Se þeódwíga (*the panther*) . . . ellenróf, Exon. Th. 357, 33; Pa. 38.

þeód-wita, an; *m.* I. *one of the wise men of a nation, one whose knowledge fits him for a place in the councils of the nation, a senator*:—*Senatores*, ðæt synd þeódwitan, Jud. p. 161, 32. Đá wǽron þeódwitan (leód-, MS. H.) weorðscipes wyrðe, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 12. Be ðeódwitan. Cyningan and bisceopan, eorlan and heretogan, gerefan and ðéman, lárwitan and lahwitan gedafenaþ mid rihte ðæt hí ánrǽde weorðan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 12. II. *a man of great wisdom* or *learning, a sage*:—Wé eów ðe taliaþ eów sylfe tó ðeódwitan *ve, qui sapientes estis coram oculis vestris*, Wulfst. 46, 26. II a. used of a poet:—Se þeódwita Virgilius, Anglia viii. 320, 30. Oft ða þeódwitan ðus heora meteruers gewurdiaþ, 332, 15. II b. used of a historian or philosopher or man of science:—An þeódwita wæs on Britta tídum, Gildas hátte, Wulfst. 166, 17. Manega þing wé mihton of þeódwitena gesetnysse gelcean, Anglia viii. 321, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* þjóð-skáld, -smiðr *a great poet, craftsman.*] Cf. leód-wita.

þeód-wreccan *to avenge thoroughly, take great vengeance for*:—Grendles módor gegán wolde sorhfulne síð, sunu þeódwrecan (*Ettmüller would read* suna deáð wrecan; *but perhaps the force of* þeód- *here and its composition with a verb may be illustrated by the case of* full-, *which is compounded with verbs, and has the force of* per-; *see the verbs in the Dictionary. The parallel between* full- *and* þeód- *might be further illustrated from compound adjectives in Icelandic*, e.g. full-glaðr *and* þjóð-glaðr, full-góðr *and* þjóð-góðr), Beo. Th. 2561; B. 1278.

þeód-wundor, es; *n. A great wonder, mighty miracle*:—Men geségon þeódwundor micel, ðætte eorðe ágeaf ða hyre on lágun, Exon. Th. 71, 14; Cri. 1155.

þeóf, es; *m. A thief* [the secrecy implied by the word is marked in the following passage from the Laws dealing with injury done to a wood: Fýr biþ þeóf . . . sió æsc biþ melda, nalles þeóf, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 19–23. Cf. *Goth.* þiubjô *ἰν κρυπτῷ*] :—þeóf *fur*, scaþa *latro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 23. Gyf se hírédes ealdor wiste on hwylcere tíde se þeóf (ðeáf, Lind. *fur*) tówerd wǽre, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43. Ealle ða ðe cómun wǽron þeófas (ðeáfas, Lind.) and sceaþan (*fures et latrones*) . . . þeóf (ðeáf, Lind. *fur*) ne cymþ búton ðæt hé stele and sleá, Jn. Skt. 10, 8–10. Þeóf ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, Exon. Th. 54, 21; Cri. 872: 432, 10; Rä. 48, 4. Þeóf sceal gangan in ðýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 543; Gn. C. 42. Ðǽr þeófas (ðeáfas, Lind. *fures*) hit delfaþ and forstelaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19. On helle beóþ þeófas and gítseras ðe on mannum heora ǽhta on wóh nimaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 21. Hér syndan rýperas and reáferas and woruldstrúderas and ðeófas and þeódscaðan, Wulfst. 165, 36. Þeófum *grassatoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 35. Ealle niht ic (*the ox-herd*) stande ofer ða oxan waciende for þeófan (*propter fures*), Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 29. ¶ The passage last cited suggests a state of society in which property was not very secure, and the suggestion seems borne out by the many passages, dealing with thieves, that are to be found in the Laws. Thieving was so far common, that the law enacted: Gif feorrancumen man oþþe frémde búton wege gange, and hé ðonne náwðer ne hrýme, ne hé horn ne bláwe, for þeóf hé biþ tó prófianne, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23: L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15; and on such a scale was it conducted that according to the numbers of the depredators acting together were different terms used of them: Đeófas wé hátaþ óð .vii. men; from .vii. hlóð óð .xxxv.; siþþan biþ here, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 13. The frequency of this particular form of crime may also be inferred from the later enactment: Wé wyllaþ ðæt ǽlc man ofer twelfwintre sylle ðone ǽð, ðæt hé nelle þeóf beón ne þeófes gewita, L. C. S. 21; Th. i. 388, 6. But far stronger measures than the exacting of such an oath were in force. The law made provision for the pursuit of thieves, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 6, and imposed penalties on those who, being summoned, or hearing the hue and cry, neglected to take part in the pursuit, 3; Th. i. 258, 14: L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 17: while a reward was given to him who seized a thief: Se ðe þeóf gefǽhþ, hé ah .x. scill., L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 5. To let a thief go, when caught, was a crime, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 14; so, also, to allow him, when discovered, to escape without raising hue and cry, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14: to harbour a thief, except in those cases where the right of asylum might for three or nine days be extended to him, was to become liable to the fate of a thief, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 6: iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 4: v. 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 21; to fight for him was equally penal, v. 1, 3; Th. i. 228, 23: v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18. And the laws which affected the thief himself were very severe. Any one above the age of twelve, who was caught stealing property above the value of eight pence, was liable to capital punishment, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 15; according to other regulations, for a theft which, on conviction, rendered the thief liable to be slain, the limit of age was made fifteen years, L. Ath. v. 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 28, and the limit of value was twelve pence, L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 12: v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 8. The extreme penalty was not in all cases exacted; but in case of repeated conviction there was to be no remission, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 3. Cf. too the passages: Gesǽce ǽbera þeóf ðæt ðæt hé gesǽce, oððe se ðe on hlǽfordsearwe gemét sý, ðæt hí nǽfre feorh ne gesǽcen, búton se cyninge him feorhgeneres unne, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 22: L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 390, 27. Sý hé þeóf, and þolige heáfdes and ealles ðæs ðe hé áge, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 13. The kinds of death mentioned in L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, are throwing from a rock or drowning in the case of a free woman; in the case of a *servus homo*, stoning by slaves; in that of a *serva ancilla*, burning. Further a thief who was taken in the act, or taken in flight, or who resisted, instead of being handed over to justice (on cyninges bende, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 4: se cyning ah ðone þeóf, 28; Th. i. 120, 6), might be slain without the intervention of the law, and the death called for no 'wergild,' L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13: L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 7: 16; Th. i. 112, 7: 35; Th. i. 124, 6: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 20; and in cases of flight or resistance the fact that the value of the stolen property was less than twelve pence was to be no bar to the slaying, L. Ath. v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 10. He who struck down a thief in public was rewarded: Se ðe þeóf fylle beforan ðórum mannum, ðæt

hē wǽre of ūre ealra feó .xii. þæng ðe betera for ðære dǽda and ðon anginne, L. Ath. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 22. Short of death were the punishments of selling into slavery, of imprisonment, fine, and mutilation: Gif man frigne man æt hæbbendre handa geſēċ, ðanne wealde se cyning þreora ſines: oþþe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sē selle, oþþe hine his wergelde ālǽse, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 15. Gif þeóf siś gefongen, swelte hē deáde oþþe his līf be his were man ālǽse, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. Gif man þeóf on carcerne gebringe, ðæt hē beó .xl. nihta on carcerne, and hine mon ðonne ālȳse ūt mid .cxx. scill., L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 21. Cutting off the hand or foot of a 'cirlisc þeóf' is mentioned, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 5: 37; Th. i. 124, 20. The same punishment is mentioned, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 10; and in aggravated cases the more severe sentence was passed, that the eyes were to be put out, and the nose, ears, and upper lip to be cut off, *ib.* An instance of punishment for theft, in which the eyes were put out and the ears cut off after (wrongful) conviction is given, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. If the thief managed to escape, he was declared an outlaw: Beó se þeóf ūtlah wiþ eall folc, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. v. Grmm. R. A. 635 sqq.; Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. s. v. Diebstahl. [*Goth.* þiubs: *O. Sax.* thiof: *O. Frs.* thiaf: *O. H. Ger.* diob: *Icel.* þjófr.] v. beó-, gold-, mann-, mūs-, regn-, sǽ-, stōd-, wergild-þeóf; infangene-þeóf; þíſþ.

þeóf, e; *f. Theft:*—Nā dōn þeófæ *non facere furtum*, R. Ben. Interl. 19, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* diuba *furtum.*]

þeóf-denn, es; *n. A thieves' cave:*—Andlang weges tō ðam þeófdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 15, 28.

þeófend, þeófent, e; *f.* (*the word seems to occur only in the plural*) *Theft:*—Of hearte ūtgaas . . . ðiófunta *de corde exeunt . . . furta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19. Ðiófunto (-ento, Rush.) *furta*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 22. Wiđ þeófentum, Lchdm. iii. 58, 1. Ic heó tō þeófendum and tō geflitum stihte, Wulfst. 255, 11. Ne leásunga tō sæcganne, ne þeófenda tō begangenne, 253, 8. Ne dōe ðū ðiófonto ł stalo *non facies furtum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 18: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 20. Ðióf[]nto, Rtl. 103, 3.

þeófe-þorn. v. þífe-þorn.

þeóf-feng, es; *m. Seizing of thieves;* the Latin rendering of the term in Charters is *comprehensio* (or *captio*) *furis* (*-um*). I. The word seems to denote the obligation of one who holds land to arrest and bring to justice those who committed theft on that land, and occurs generally in connection with the burdens from which land, when granted, was relieved:—Ic forgyfe ðisne freóls tō ðære hālgan stōwe æt Scíreburnan, ðæt hit sȳ gefreód alra cynelícra and alra dōmlícra þeówdōma, ge þeóffenges ge ǽghwelcre [un]iéċnesse ealles worldlíces broces, nymđe fyrde and bryceweorces, Chart. Th. 125, 11. Ðæt hit (*the monastery at Horton*) sȳ gefreód ealra cynelícra and ealdordōmlícra þeówdōma, ge þeóffengces ge ǽghwylcere uneáđnesse ealles woroldlíces broces būton fyrdsōcne and burhgeweorce and bryggeweorce, 389, 28. *Corresponding cases in Latin charters are the following:*—Ego Ecgberhtus . . . hanc libertatem donabi aecclesiae . . . , ut omnes agros sint libera ab omni regali seruitio (*then follows a list of exemptions*), . . . et ab omnibus difficultatibus regalis uel saecularis seruitutis, cum furis comprehensione intus et foris, praeter pontis constructione et expeditione liberata permaneat, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 288, 5. Terra predicta liber et securus omnium rerum permaneat, id est, regalium et principalium tributum, et ui exactorum operum siue poenalium causarum, furisque comprehensione, et omni saeculari grauidine, ii. 28, 22. Ui exactorum operum et penalium rerum, principali dominatione, furisque comprehensione, et cuncta seculari grauidine . . . secura et immunis, 65, 14. Omnium regalium debitorum et principalium rerum, caeterarumque causarum, furisque comprehensione, et ab omnium saecularium seruitutum molestia secura et inmunis, 95, 33. Furum comprehensione, iii. 277, 4. Captio furum, iv. 2, 26. II. In other passages, however, the word implies advantage, and seems to refer to the right to receive the fines which might be exacted in case of conviction for theft. For such emoluments cf. Gif frigman stelþ . . . cyning ūge ðæt wīte and ealle ða ǽhtan, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. Ealle wītu (*in cases of theft*) sint gelíce, .cxx. scitt., L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 7: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 23. Gif þeuw stele . . . hine man ālǽse .lxx. scitt., L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20. Hine man his wergelde ālǽse, 26; Th. i. 42, 17: L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. These emoluments of the crown are made the subject of grant:—Concedo consuetudines, ut ab omnibus apertius et plenius intelligantur Anglice scriptas, scilicet, mundbryce, feardwītte, fihtwīte . . . þiéfþang, hangwīte, gryðbryce . . . toll et teám, aliasque omnes consuetudines quae ad me pertinent, Chart. Th. 384, 24. Terram liueram ab omni seruitute, cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus, cum furis comprehensione, et cum omnibus rebus quae ad aecclesiam Sancti Andreae pertinent, cum campis, etc., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 109, 21.

þeóf-gild, es; *n. Payment made in the way of fine or compensation by one convicted of stealing:*—Swerian hī ðæt him nǽfre ǽft ne burste, ne hē þeófgyld ne gulde (i. e. *that he had never been convicted of stealing*), L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 13: iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 13: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* þýfi-gjöld *fine for theft.*]

þeófian (*and* þeófan? *The Lindisfarne gloss has* ðæt ðū ne forstele ł ne forðiófe, Mk. 10, 19; *the Kentish Glossary,* ðiófende *furtivus; but this might imply the form* ðiófian, cf. tācnendi *and* tācnian: cf. *also, for both forms and form of the participle* styrende *agitatam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7) *to thieve, steal:*—Se ðe ða āre þænce tō þeófigenne *qui quid illine abstulerit*, Chart. Th. 177, 13. Ðiófende weteru *stolen waters;* aque furtive, Kent. Gl. 309. [*O. H. Ger.* thaz sie mit stalu nan nirsuken noh inan thar githiuben, Ot. iv. 36, 12.] v. ge-þeófian.

þeóf-mann, es; *m. A robber, bandit, brigand:*—Ān hirde wæs Ueriatus hāten, and wæs micel þeófmon *Viriathus homo pastoralis et latro*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 7.

þeóf-scip, es; *n. A pirate-vessel:*—Ðeófscip (thēb-) *mimopora* (= myoparo), Txts. 79, 1316: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 67.

þeóf-scolu, e; *f. A gang or band of thieves:*—Gif ðū wǽre wegférende and hæfdest micel gold on ðē, and ðū ðonne becōme on þeófsceole (þiófscole, Cott. MS.), ðonne ne wēndest ðū ðē dīnes feores, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 26.

þeóf-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of theft:*—Stent ðonne þeófscyldig se ðe hit on handa hæfþ, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 16.

þeóf-slege, es; *m. Thief-slaying:*—Be ðeófslege. Se ðe þeóf ofslihþ, L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 6.

þeóf-sliht, es; *m. Thief-slaying:*—Be ðeófslihte. Se ðe þeóf slihþ, hē mōt ǽfe gecýðan ðæt hē hine fleóndne for þeóf slōge, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 4.

þeóf-stolen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Stolen, taken by thieves:*—Swā ic spréce ðríe . . . swā mē þeófstolen (forstolen, MS. H.) wæs ðæt orf, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 14: L. O. D. 8; Th. i. 356, 12. Æt sēlcon ðeófstolenan orfe, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 2. [*Icel.* þjóf-stolinn. Cf. *M. H. Ger.* diep-, diup-stāle: *Ger.* dieb-stahl.]

þeófþ, þeóft. v. þíſþ.

þeóf-wracu, e; *f. Punishment for theft:*—Gif hē eft ofer ðæt stalle . . . sleá man hine on ða þeófwrace, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 4.

þeóging, e; *f. Profiting, thriving, progress, advancement:*—Þeógincg ðīn swutul sȳ eallum *profectus tuus manifestus sit omnibus;* that thy profiting may appear to all (A. V. 1 Tim. 4, 15), Scint. 203, 8. Þeógine (*profectus*) mannes gyfu Godes ys, 132, 17. Swylcre þeógincge *tanti profectus*, Anglia xiii. 372, 94. Þeógincgum *profectibus*, Scint. 210, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* dihunga *provectus.*] v. þeón.

þeóh; *gen.* þeós; *dat.* þeó; *pl.* þeóh; *gen.* þeóna; *dat.* þeón; *n. A thigh:*—Þeóh, thēgh *coxa*, Txts. 54, 295. Þeóh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 6. Þeóh *femur, femoris*, ys swā ðeáh eft gecweden *femen, feminis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 10. Inneweard þeóh *femen*, þeóh *coxa*, ūtanweard þeóh *femur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 60–62. Þeóh *femur*, þeóh *coxa*, hype *clunis*, 71, 46–49. Þeóh *femor*, inneweard þeóh *femina*, þeóhscanca *coxa*, 283, 63–65. Þeóh *vel* hype *femur*, ii. 148, 18. Ðæt ðeóh getācnode his cynn, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 33. Gif þeóh gebrocen weorðeþ, .xii. scillingum gebēte, L. Eth. 65; Th. i. 18, 13. Gif man þeóh þurhatingð, stice gehwilce .vi. scillingas, 67; Th. i. 18, 16. Gif monnes þeóh biþ þyrel, geselle him mon .xxx. scitt. tō bōte; gif hit forad sié, sió bōt eác biþ .xxx. scitt., L. Alf. pol. 62; Th. i. 96, 13. Ðā æthrān hē his sine on his þeó *tetigit nervum femoris ejus*, Gen. 32, 25. 'Hæbbe eówer ǽlc his sweord be his ðeó.' Ðonne mon hæfþ his sweord be his ðió, ðonne . . . , Past. 56; Swt. 433, 11: Exon. Th. 431, 2; Rä. 45, 1. Under mīn þeóh *subter femur meum*, Gen. 24, 2: 47, 29: Ps. Th. 44, 4. Bind on ðæt winstre þeóh up wiđ ðæt cennende lim, Lchdm. ii. 328, 22. Þeóh *bathma*, i. *femora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 28. Ðeeoh (ðyóh, lxxiv, 3) *bathma*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 2. Gif men his ðeóh acen, 78, 23: ii. 66, 4. Hyre (*the bee's*) ða rūwan þeóh wurdaþ swýðe gehefegode, Anglia viii. 324, 13. Bāna, þeóna *coxarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 27: Lchdm. i. 208, 3. Ðæra ðeóna sār, 80, 2. On þeón *in femoribus*, Anglia xi. 117, 25. Smyre ða þeóh, sōna hȳ beóþ hāle, Lchdm. i. 354, 20: ii. 64, 26: Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 3. [*O. Frs.* thiach: *O. L. Ger.* thio *femur*: *O. H. Ger.* dioh *femur, femen, coxa*: *Icel.* þjó.]

þeóh-eoc, es; *m. Thigh-ache:*—Lǽcedōmes wiþ þeóhece, Lchdm. ii. 6, 6: 64, 26.

þeóh-gelǽte, es; *n. A thigh-joint, the meeting of the thigh with the part of the body above it:*—Ersendu mid ðām ðeóhgelǽtum (þeóhsconcum, lxxiv, 19) *nates cum femoribus*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lidi-gilāz *artus, compago.*] v. ge-lǽte.

þeóh-geweald; *pl. n. Genitalia:*—Ða þeóhgeweald mid ðām þeóhhweorfan *genitalia cum genuclis*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 20. v. ge-weald.

þeóh-hweorfa, an; *m. A knee-joint;* genuculum (cf. cneów-wyrste *geniculi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 70). v. preceding word.

þeóh-sceanca, an; *m. A thigh-shank, the upper part of the leg:*—Earsendu *nates*, þeóh *femur*, þeóhscanca *coxa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 36–38: 283, 61–65. Ða hypbān ða earsenda mid ðām þeóhsconcum *catacrinas, nates cum femoribus*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 19. [*O. Frs.* thiach-schonk. Cf. *Icel.* þjó-leggr *the thigh-bone.*]

þeóh-seax, es; *n. A short sword that could be worn on the thigh:*—þeóhsaex *semispatium* (= *-spathium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 26. Sweord *macheram*, þeóhseax *senspatium*, 96, 29. Cf. hup-seax.

þeóh-wærc, -wræc, es; *m. Pain in the thighs:*—Wiđ þeóhwræce . . . smyre ða þeóh, sōna hȳ beóđ hāle, Lchdm. i. 354, 19.

þeón [*from* þīhan; *and this from an earlier nasal stem, of which traces are preserved in the past forms, where* g *has replaced* h *by Verner's law:*—Dunge *polleceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 40. Frōd fæder freóbearn lēorde

wordum wisfæstum, ðæt hē wel þunge, Exon. Th. 300, 9; Fā. 3. *See also the passages given under* ge-þingan; ofer-þéon; ge-, heáh-, wel-þungen; on-þungan, Exon. Th. 497, 3; Rä. 85, 23 (*omitted in its place*)]; *p.* þāh *and* þeáh, *pl.* þigon *and* þugon; *p. pr.* þiende *and* þeónde; *pp.* þigen *and* þogen *To thrive, grow, flourish, prosper*:—þāh *alult, pollet, viget, nobilitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 75. þāh *pubescerét*, 66, 22. Þeó *vigeat*, Wülck. Gl. 257, 17. I. of persons in respect to either physical or moral growth. (1) absolute:—Se his yldrum ðāh tō fröfre *he grew up a comfort to his parents*, Cd. Th. 67, 28; Gen. 1107. Sunu weóx and ðāh, 138, 30; Gen. 2299. þāg, 167, 25; Gen. 2771. Ðæt cynn þeáh, Wulfst. 13, 11. Heó ðurh mægðhād mǣrlice þeáh, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 3. Cnæplinge weóx ł þāh *puer pollesceret*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 60. Hyhtful *vel* ðiendi *indolis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 54. þiónde, 45, 58. (2) where that, in which the growth, etc., takes place, is stated:—Se gǣst þāh in þeáwum, Exon. Th. 126, 10; Gū. 369. Sume on ðǣm þeóþ *quidam in utrisque pollent*, Scint. 221, 1. Hē weóx under wolcnum, weorþmyntum þāh, Beo. Th. 16; B. 8. Se Hǣlend þeáh on wisdōme and on ylde *Jesus proficiebat sapientia et ætate*, Lk. Skt. 2, 52: Homl. Skt. i. 2, 23. Þeáh hwā þeó on eallum welum and on eallum wlencum, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 31. Þió, Met. 10, 28. Þeónde on cræftum *virtutibus pollens*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 11. Ðiónde, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Ðīlende on wæstum *proficiens incrementis*, Rtl. 38, 41. (3) where that, in relation to which the growth, etc., takes place, is stated:—Monge lifgaþ gyltum forgiefene, nales Gode þigaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 3; Gū. 432. Wǣron hālige sacerdas Gode ðeónde, Homl. Th. i. 544, 11. II. of things abstract or concrete:—Andgyt þȳhð *sensus viget*, Scint. 52, 8. þȳhð (*virginitatis gratia*) *adolescit*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 67. Ic þāh ðþæt ic wæs yldra, Exon. Th. 485, 2; Rä. 71, 7. Se sīð ne þāh ðam ðe unrihte inne gehȳdde wrǣte *the journey did not turn to the profit of him who unrighteously had hidden treasure within*, Beo. Th. 6109; B. 3058: 5665; B. 2836. Hine (him?) se cwealm ne þeáh, Exon. Th. 278, 30; Jul. 605. Þeáh, bleów (*gratia*) *floruerit*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 48. His wæstmas genihtsumlice þugon (*uberes fructus ager attulit*, Lk. 12, 20), Homl. Th. ii. 104, 15. Se lichama þeónde on strangum breóste, on fullum limum and hālum, i. 614, 11. Ðās wanunge getīcnaþ se wanigenda dæg his (*John's*) gebyrdtīde, and se ðeónda (*increasing, lengthening*) dæg ðæs Hǣlendes ācennednysse gebīcnaþ his ðeóndan mihte, 358, 4. Betweox ōðrum mægenum bið ðeónde (ðiónde, Hatt. MS.) sió earnung ðæs geswenctan flǣsces *inter virtutes ceteras afflictas carnis meritum proficit*, Past. 14; Swt. 86, 25: Hpt. Gl. 420, 37. Þeónde *florentis* (*pudicitiæ*), 511, 50. [Here tuder swiðe wexeð and wel þieð, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 18. He was þogen on wintre and on wastme, 127, 15. His weláe ðeg, Gen. and Ex. 2012. Wexen he (*they*) and ðogen wel, 2542. So wex here crue, and so gan ðen, 803. So mot I the, Chauc. N. P. T. 156. Theeſi or thryvyſi *vigeo*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *Goth.* þeihan: *O. L. Ger. O. Sax.* thīhan: *O. H. Ger.* dīhan *proficere, pollere, florere, crescere, excellere.*] v. for-, fore-, ge-, mis-, ofer-, on-þeón.

þeón; *p.* þeóde *To do, perform, effect*:—Wē ðæt ābylgð nyton, ðæt wē gefremedon, þeódon bealwa wið ðec āfre, Elen. Kmbl. 805; El. 403. v. ge-þeón.

þeón *to press.* v. þeówan.

þeónest-mann. v. þegnest-mann.

þeór, es (?), e (?), gender is uncertain: in the following passages, which might be decisive, the forms are doubtful:—Wiþ þeóre drenc, and eft wiþ þære (*if* þære *refers to* þeór *the word would be feminine, but perhaps* þeore *should be read*; cf. *the text*: Wyrc gōdne ðeórdrenc . . . Wiþ þeóre and sceótendum wenne, 324, 15–25) and sceótendum wenne and eft beþing wiþ þam (*the* beþing *is for* þeór, v. 326, 3, *so if* þam *refers to* þeór *the word is masc. or neuter*) gif þeór gewunige on ānre stōwe, Lchdm. ii. 300, 30. Drenc wiþ þeórādle . . . gif hē on þam innoþe biþ þonne ādrīfþ hine ðes drinc ūt (hē *and* hine *may, perhaps, be taken as referring to* þeór, *as* ādl *is fem.*), 118, 1–12. The meaning, too, is doubtful. It seems to denote an inflamed swelling or ulcer; it is mentioned in connection with wens (Lchdm. ii. Bk. ii. §§ 30, 31); in reference to the eye it is said to be the same as 'fig' (ii. 38, 5), and is mentioned in close connection with the same disease (iii. 30, 3–16); the same prescription is good 'wið ðam micclan lice and wið ōðrum giccendum blece and þeórgeride' (iii. 70, 28); *þeóruyrt* is used against *hrēofl* (ii. 78, 13); purgative and emetic drinks are used for its cure (ii. 115, 23), and bleeding (118, 21: 120, 12), cupping (120, 16), and fomentation (326, 3) are prescribed:—Gif þeór gewunige on ānre stōwe, wyre beþinge, Lchdm. ii. 326, 2: iii. 30, 6. Drenc gif þeór sié on men, ii. 354, 16: iii. 28, 13. Sealf wiþ þeóre . . . Wiþ þeóre on fēt, ii. 118, 12, 28. Wið ðeóre, iii. 20, 15: 28, 7, 19: 30, 3, 13. v. next word.

þeór-ādl, e; *f. Some disease.* v. preceding word:—Wiþ þeórādle on ēagum ðe mon gefigo hēt, Lchdm. ii. 38, 5. Lǣcedōmas wið þeórādlum . . . Drenc wiþ þeórādle, 116, 1, 13: 118, 1, 18: 172, 30. Drencas and sealfa wiþ þeórādlum, 12, 1, 3.

þeórcung, Anglia xiii. 398, 475: 400, 508. v. deorcung.

þeór-drenc, es; *m. A drink for* þeór-ādl, Lchdm. ii. 324, 18: iii. 28, 25. v. þeór-ādl.

þeórf; *adj.* I. *unleavened*, used substantively, *unleavened bread*:—Gehafen hlāf *fermentacius panis*, ðeorf *azimus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 15–16. Þeorf *azimum*, ii. 6, 8. Sȳfernysse þearf *sinceritatis azima*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 31. Þeorfne hlāf ðū scealt etan *vescēris azymis*, Ex. 34, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 16. Etaþ þeorf *azyma comedetis*, Ex. 12, 15, 18. Doege ðara ðorofra (ðefra, Rush.) mæta *die azymorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 17. Lactuca hātte seó wyrt ðe hī etan sceoldon mid ðām þeorfum hlāfum, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 26, 18. On ðærfum biluitnises *in azymis sinceritatis*, Rtl. 25, 19. Healdaþ þeorfe mettas *observabitis azyma*, Ex. 12, 17. Hī worhton þeorfe heorðbacene hlāfas *fecerunt subcinericios panes azymos*, 12, 39: Lev. 8, 2; Homl. Th. ii. 210, 34: 264, 2. I a. in the Lindisfarne gloss *fermento* is glossed by *ðærfe*, Mt. 16, 6, 11. II. of milk, *fresh* (as opposed to sour? cf. *Icel.* þjarfr, of water, *fresh* as opposed to salt), *skim* (? so Cockayne):—Dō on beór swā on wīn swā on þeorfe meoluc, Lchdm. ii. 270, 29. [Bræd all þeorf wiþþutenn berrme, Orm. 997. Þerue kakes, Allit. Pms. 57, 635. Þerf bred, Mand. 19, 1. Of þerf brede *de azymo pane*, Trev. v. 9, 6: Wick. Gen. 19, 3. Therf, not sowyryd *azimus*, Prompt. Parv. 490. A° tharf bred *panis siliginus, sigalinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 198, 8, 9. *O. H. Ger.* derb brōt *azymus*: *Icel.* þjarfr *unleavened; fresh* (water).]

þeórf-dæg, es; *m. A day on which unleavened bread was to be eaten*:—Ðæt gerīst preóstum tō witanne hwæt beó betwyx Ēastron and ðeórfdagum. Ēasterdæg wæs se forma dæg on ðære ealdan ǣ, þonne se mōna wæs .xiiii., and ða seofon dagas, ðe ðǣr æfter wǣron, wǣron gecīged *dies azimorum*, Anglia viii. 330, 19.

þeórf-hlāf, es; *m. A loaf of unleavened bread*:—Hī āton þeorfhlāfas, Jos. 5, 11.

þeórfling, es; *m. An unleavened loaf*:—Ðeorflingas *azimos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 32. [Þerrflinng brǣd iss clene brǣd, forr þatt itt iss unnberrmedd, Orm. 1590.]

þeórfness, e; *f. Unleavenedness*; metaphorically, *freedom from impurity, purity*:—Ðonne wē būton yfelnysse beorman on ðeorfnysse sȳfernysse and sōðfæstnysse faraþ, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 1. On ðeorfnyssum sȳfernysse and sōðfæstnysse, 278, 25.

þeórf-symbel, es; *n. The feast of unleavened bread*:—Dū ytst þeorfsymbel, Ex. 23, 14.

þeór-gerid, es; *n. The inflammation accompanying* þeór (?):—Gōdne morgendrænc . . . wið ðam micclan lice and wið ōðrum giccendum blece and þeórgeride and ēghwylcum āttre, Lchdm. iii. 70, 28. v. þeór; *and* cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* rito *febris.*

þeórscwold. v. þerscold.

þeór-wæro, es; *m. The pain caused by* þeór (q.v.):—Wiþ þeórwærce, Lchdm. ii. 120, 7.

þeór-wenn, es; *m. An inflamed wen, a carbuncle* (?):—Wiþ þeórwenne, Lchdm. ii. 342, 16.

þeór-wyrm, es; *m. A worm in a boil*:—Wiþ þeórwyrme on fēt, Lchdm. ii. 12, 2: 118, 25.

þeór-wyrt, e; *f. Ploughman's spikenard*; inula conyza:—Wiþ hreófle . . . þeórwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 78, 13. Wyrc gōdne ðeórdrenc . . . þeórwyrt, 324, 20. Ðyórwyrt, iii. 28, 27.

þeóster-cofa, an; *m. A dark chamber*, used of the place where a person or thing is buried:—Under neólum niðer næsse gehȳdde in þeóstorcofan, Elen. Kmbl. 1662; El. 833. Ðæt heó ðis bānfæt beorge bifæste, lāme bilūce lic orsāwle in þeóstorcofan, Exon. Th. 173, 29; Gū. 1168. v. þeóster-loca.

þeóster-full (þīstre-, þȳstre-); *adj. Full of darkness, dark, obscure*:—Þeóstorfull wæter *tenebrosa aqua*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Ðīn lichama byþ þȳsterfull (*tenebrosum*), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Þēstreful *tenebrosa, obscura*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 53. Of þȳstrefulre *de latebroso, tenebroso*, 458, 52. Se engel mē lǣdde tō ānre þeóstorfulre stōwe . . . ealle ða ðeóstorfullan stōwe, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 15–26. Hē geseah swilce ān ðeóstorful dene, 338, 5. Ðeósterfulle wununga, i. 68, 4. Þēsterfulle dimhoua *latebrosa latibula*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 5.

þeósterfullness, e; *f. Darkness, obscurity*:—Þēstrefulnysse *latebras, tenebras*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 33.

þeóster-lic; *adj. Dark*:—Ðæs muntes cnoll mid þeósterlicum genipum oferhangen wæs, Homl. Th. i. 504, 30. [Cf. þe clene of herte þet hier ssolle ysy him be byleaue, ac alneway þiesterliche, Ayenb. 244, 10.]

þeóster-loca, an; *m. A dark enclosure, a tomb*:—In byrgenne bīdende wæs under þeósterlocan, Elen. Kmbl. 967; El. 485.

þeósterness, e; *f. Darkness*:—Wearð micel þeósternes ofer ealne middangeard *tetra nox obducta terris est*, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 16. Ðā com ðære nihte þȳsternys, Homl. Ass. 203, 265. Þēsternes (cf. þióstro, Met. 21, 40), Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 4. On ðȳsternesse *in obscuro*, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. [*A. R.* þeosternesse: *Orm.* þeosterrnesse: *Gen. and Ex.* ðisternesse: *Piers P.* þesternesse: *O. L. Ger.* thiusternussi.]

þeóstre *darkness.* v. þeóstru.

þeóstre, þeóster (-or, -ur), *and* þiéstre, þīstre, þȳstre; *adj. Dark.* I. in a physical sense, *without light*:—Ðis (*hell*) is ðeóstru hām, Cd. Th. 267, 14; Sat. 38. Ðā hangode swiðe þȳstru wæter on ðām wolcnum *tenebrosa aqua in nubibus*, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Wæs se ðēr beām eallenga

sweart, dim and þýstre, Cd. Th. 30, 36; Gen. 478. Þýstre genip, 9, 9; Gen. 139. Se þeóstra, Wulfst. 186, 4. Niht seó þýstre, Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hit wearð þýstre *tenebras factas erant*, Jn. Skt. 6, 17. On ðýre healfe ys þýstre land, Shrn. 120, 20. Ða fúlnessa ðæs ðýstran ofnes *fœtorem tenebrosæ fornacis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21. Under ðam scúwan ðære ðýstran nihte *sub nocte per umbras*, S. 628, 15. Wæs heora sum ðýstran onsýne (*tenebrosæ facici*), 5, 13; S. 633, 3. In ðære sweartan niht and in ðære þýstran, Nar. 15, 1. In ðam þýstran hám (*hell*), in ðam neólan scrafe, Exon. Th. 283, 21; Jul. 683. Þýstre land (*hell*), Cd. Th. 46, 1; Gen. 737. Sume ðara ðýstra gásta *quidam spirituum obscurorum*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 40. Þeóstrum nihtum, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 28. Ðeóf sceal gangan in ðýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 544; Gu. C. 42. Niht bið wedera þeóstrost, Salm. Kmbl. 621; Sal. 310. II. metaphorically, of absence of spiritual or mental light, or of cheerfulness:—Gif ðín eáge byð deorc, eall ðín líchama byð þýstre (ðióstor, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 11, 34. Bið seáð ðam fyrenfullan deóp ádolfen, deorc and ðýstre, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Tódrífe ðone þiccan mist, ðe wið ða eágan foran ússes módes hangode, hefig and þýstre, Met. 20, 266. On hú ðióstrum horaseáþe ðara unþeáwa, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1. On ðás þeóstran weorulde, Exon. Th. 86, 18; Cri. 1410. Ðióstur (*cæcatum*) habbas gé heorta iówre, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 17. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum, Beo. Th. 4653; B. 2332: Elen. Kmbl. 623; El. 312. [*Laym.* þe þestere (þustere) niht: *Orm.* þesterr: *O. and N.* bi þeostre nihte: *Ayenb.* þiestre: *O. Sax.* thiustri: *O. Frs.* thiustere.]

þeóstrian, þéstrian, þiéstrian, þístrian, þýstrian; p. ode. I. *to make dark* or *dim, to make* the eye *less capable of seeing, dim* the sight:—Se dæg blent and ðióstraþ hiora eágan, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. II. *to grow dark* or *dim*:—His eágan þýstrodon *caligaverunt oculi ejus*, Gen. 27, 1: 48, 10. Ðýstrodan, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 19. Geseah ic onginnan ðýstrian ða stówe *vidi obscurari incipere loca*, 5, 12; S. 628, 10. [Þa þestrede þe dai, Chr. 1135; Erl. 260, 32. Steorren sculen þeostren, O. E. Homl. i. 143, 20. Heó þeostreð (*make dark*) ham suluen, A. R. 94, 20. Aras a ladlich weder, þeostrede (þustrede, 2nd MS.) þa wolcne, Laym. 4575.] v. á-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-þeóstrian (-þióstrian, -þéstrian, þiéstrian, -þístrian, -þýstrian).

þeóstrig; *adj. Dark*:—All líchoma ðín ðióstrig (*tenebrosum*) bið, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 34. Ðióstrig ł blind hearta *cæcatum cor*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 17. Ðurh ðríostrie wegas *per vias tenebrosas*, Kent. Gl. 21.

þeóstru (*sometimes written* þr- *instead of* þ-) *and* þiéstru, þístru, þýstru; *f.: and* þeóstre, þýstre; *n.* [cf. *O. Sax.* thiustri; *n.*] *Darkness* (lit. and metaph.); *dimness* of sight (lit. or metaph.); like the Latin *tenebræ*, which it translates, it is often used in the plural:—Ðær wæs deorc þeóstru, Ps. Th. 87, 6. Leóht and þeóstro, Cd. Th. 239, 27; Dan. 376. Þiéstro, Met. 21, 41. Gif ðæt lêht, ðætte in ðé is, þeóstru sint, ðæt þeóstre hú micel bið, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 23. On ðæt gemére leóhtes and þeóstro, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 13. Mid þýstro genipum, Blickl. Homl. 203, 8: 209, 33. On ðýstres onlícnisse . . . on leóhtes onlícnisse, Salm. Kmbl. p. 144, 30. For ðære egeslícan þiéstro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 29. Ne gæþ hé on þeóstro, Blickl. Homl. 103, 31. In þýstro, Exon. Th. 432, 10; Rä. 48, 4. Mid þýstro, Cd. Th. 148, 1; Gen. 2450. Wið eágena þýstru and genipe, Lchdm. i. 366, 13. On þeóstre, Exon. Th. 87, 11; Cri. 1423: 94, 27; Cri. 1546. Þeóf ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, 54, 22; Cri. 872. Mid þýstre, 462, 20; Hö. 55: 470, 12; Hy. 11, 14. Þeóstru *tenebræ*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 48. Þeóstru wéron, Gen. 1, 2. Becómon ðicce ðeóstru, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 4. Swá dóþ ða þeóstro ðinre gedrêfednesse, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 30. Beóþ þeóstra gewordene, Blickl. Homl. 93, 18. Ðære nihte þiéstro hí onlíhtaþ, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. Ðiéstro, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 17. Gif ðæt leóht, ðe on ðé is, synt þýstru (ðiéstræ, Lind.: þeóstru, Rush.), hú mycle beóþ ða þýstru (ðiéstro, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23: Lk. Skt. 11, 35. Ðæt þýstro eów ne befón *ut non tenebræ vos comprehendant*, Jn. Skt. 12, 35: 1, 5. Æfter ðém clammum helle þeóstra, Blickl. Homl. 83, 22: Exon. Th. 143, 28; Gú. 668. Se beorhta dæg tódrífeþ ða dimlícan þeóstru ðære sweartan nihte . . . Crist ús fram deófles ðeóstrum álýsde . . . 'Uton áwurpan þeóstra weorc . . .,' Homl. Th. i. 604, 1–5. Ðara þiéstra ðisse worulde, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 26. Þýstra (ðiéstrana, Lind. Rush.) anweald, Lk. Skt. 22, 53: 11, 36. Ðiéstra dæg and mistes, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 5. On þýstra bealo, Exon. Th. 76, 32; Cri. 1248. Þrýstra wræce, 37, 15; Cri. 593. Hé gedêlde ðæt leóht fram ðám þeóstrum, Gen. 1, 4: Cd. Th. 8, 21; Gen. 127: Blickl. Homl. 65, 17. þiéstrum, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. Ðyóstrum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 12. Mid ðém ðiéstrum (ðístrum, Hatt. MS.) ðisses andweardan lífes . . . on ðém ðístrum (ðiéstrum, Hatt. MS.), Past. 65; Swt. 64, 8, 12. Ðýstrum, Ps. Th. 106, 9. ¶ *The acc. sing. and pl. are given together, as often the two cannot be distinguished*:—God hêt ða þeóstra niht, Gen. 1, 5: Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. Ðeós India hæfþ on ánre sídan þeóstru, Homl. Th. i. 454, 14. On ða úttran þýstru (in þeóstra ðæt ýtterre, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30. Ðara deófla þeóstro hé oforgeát mid his leóhte, Blickl. Homl. 85, 8, 21. Áweorpan ða ðiéstro his módes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 26: Met. 24, 56: Rtl. 37, 9. On ða úttran þýstro (in ðiéstre ðæt ýtterste, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 13: 8, 12. Þýstro (ðiéstro, Lind.: ðiéstru, Rush.) *tenebras*, Jn. Skt. 3, 19. Þistro, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 10. Ðistro, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 13. Þýstru, Ps. Th. 103, 19. Þriéstre senna, Hy. 8, 28. [Of þeóstran *de tenebris*, O. E. Homl. i. 231, 12. Hit luveþ þuster and hateþ liht, O. and N. 230. *O. Sax.* thiustris; *f.:* thiustri; *n.*] v. carcern-, hinder-þeóstru.

þeóstrung, þýstrung, e; *f. Darkness, gloom, obscurity*:—Hí on ðære þýstrunge hine swencton, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 14. Næhtes [ðió]strung *noctis caliginem*, Rtl. 182, 35.

þeótan *and* þútan; *p.* þeát, *pl.* þuton. I. *to howl* like a wolf:—Wulf ðýtt *lupus ululat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 129, 1. Hwílum hí ðuton eall swá wulfas, Shrn. 52, 29: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36. Sume hí tó wulfum wurdon . . . hió þióton ongunnon, Met. 26, 80. Ðeótende swá swá wulf, Homl. Th. i. 374, 9. Hwílum swá swá þeótende wulf, hwílum swá beorcende fox, Shrn. 141, 12. II. of other sounds:—þeótende *murmurans*, Germ. 399, 417. Hlówende, þútende *bombosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 51. Ðære þúteudan *bombose*, 11, 71. Him on gafol forlêt ferðfriþende feówer wellan scíre sceótan on gesceap þeótan (*or* gesceap-þeótan. ? v. gesceap, III, *and* þeóte. *The passage describes a calf sucking from its mother; if* þeótan *is an infinitive, it must refer to the sound made by the milk coming from the teat, but perhaps* gesceap-þeóte *may be a compound noun meaning the teat*), Exon. Th. 420, 2; Rä. 39, 4. [Bigunnen to þeoten and to ȝellen alle þe untrume weren, Marh. 22, 29. Wummone wroc is wuluene . . . ne dec heo bute þeoteð, A. R. 120, 12. ȝeinde ȝurinde & þeotinde wið reowfule reames *queruloso gemitu deplorantes*, Kath. 161. Giff mann wollde tælenn þatt, and hutenn hire & þutenn, Orm. 2034. *O. H. Ger.* diozan *stridere, fremere, strepere, mussare: Icel.* þióta *to whistle* (of the wind, etc.), *to howl* (of a wolf), *to rush: Dan.* tude *to howl.* Cf. *Goth.* þut-hauru, -haurnjan.] v. ȝe-þeótan; ge-þeót, -þot, *and next word.*

þeóte, an; *f. A pipe* or *channel* through which water rushes:—þeóte *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 17: *fistula*, 39, 56. Of þeótan (þeóte, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 4, *the passage glossed is the same*) *tubo*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 61. þeótan *organa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 51: 97, 24. Þeótan, wæterþrúh *cataractas*, 13, 15. Ealle heofones þeótan wéron mid wætere gefylde, Wulfst. 206, 17. In stefne ðeótena (*cataractarum*) ðinra, Ps. Surt. 41, 8. Þeótum *fistulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 67: 35, 59. Hé wundorlíce mid þeótum wæter út ástéah, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 32. Hé ús ontýneþ heofenes þeótan, Blickl. Homl. 39, 31: 51, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* watar-dioza *cataractæ*. Cf. *Icel.* þjótandi *the name of an artery.*] v. líc-, wæter-þeóte, *and previous word.*

þeów, es; þeówa, an; *m. A servant;* often with the stronger sense of *slave;* servus, famulus, mancipium:—Ic Béda Cristes ðeów and mæsse-preóst *Baeda famulus Christi et presbyter*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 7. Se ðe wyle betweox eów beón fyrmest, sý hé eówer þeów (ðeá ł ðegn *servus*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 27: 18, 26: 10, 24. Se Godes þeów *the priest*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 3. Metodes þeów (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 146, 29; Gen. 2429. Dryhtnes þeów (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 121, 8; Gú. 285. Þegn and þeów þeódne mérum, 209, 3; Ph. 165. Þeów *mancipium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 31. Ðeówa *servus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 18. Þeówa, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 15. Cham bið þeówena þeówa (*servus servorum*) his gebróðrum . . . beó Chanaan Semes þeówa (*servus*), Gen. 9, 25–26. Wé synd ealle ðíne þeówas . . . Sig se mín þeówa, ðe ðone læfyl forstæl, and fare gé frige, 44, 17–18. Ðú góda þeówa, Lk. Skt. 19, 17: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 23. Se ýfela þeówa, 24, 48. Se hlâford and se þeówa gelíce clypiaþ tó ðam heofonlícan Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 28. Gif ðǽr wyle Godes þeówa beón *if one wishes to enter a monastery*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 28. Bið hé deófles ðeówa, Homl. Th. i. 172, 20. Hé bið ðæra ǽhta ðeówa, 66, 7. Fram Gode hé is send, and hé is Godes þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 247, 19. Ðæs Godes þeówes synna, 49, 6. Moises geslíca mínes þeówes, Num. 12, 7. Ðæs þeówan hlâford, Lk. Skt. 12, 46. Ic cwéde tó mínum þeówe (ðeua, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 9. Geseoh hú ðás men ðínum ðeówe dóþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 23: Ps. Th. 118, 49. Gecum tó mínum ðeówan Saulum, Homl. Th. i. 386, 19: Exon. Th. 157, 19; Gú. 894. Ðissum ðeá (*famulo*) ðínum, Rtl. 103, 13. Ðiosne ðeá *hunc famulum*, 97, 4. Séc ðínne þeów, Drihten, Blickl. Homl. 87, 31. Done unnyttan þeówan, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30: Homl. Th. i. 64, 17: ii. 578, 26. Wít syndon Cristes þeówas, Blickl. Homl. 187, 32: Wulfst. 157, 19. Eálá gé míne ðeówan beóþ getreówe *o mea mancipia, estote fideles*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 102, 3. Ðeás *servi*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 7. Ða þeówan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Micel menigu Godes ðeówa (ðiówa, Hatt. MS.), Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 11. Witniendra þiówa *lictorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 77. Seó myccle menigo heora þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 34. Ðæra þeówa (ðeána, Lind.) hlâfurd, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 19. Án ðæs bisceopes þeówena, Jn. Skt. 18, 26: Wulfst. 199, 22. Ðém earmestan Godes þeówum, ðe ða cyrican mid godcundum dreámum weorþiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 26. Ðá clypode hé his týn þeówas, Lk. Skt. 19, 13. Ðeá ðíno *famulos tuos*, Rtl. 100, 22: 170, 31. Ðiúwas (ða ðiówe, Rush.) *ancillas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 45. ¶ Slavery, which is mentioned by Tacitus (Germania, cc. 24, 25) as existing among the Germans, is recognized by the earliest English laws, and early traces of

it are to be found in the English slaves whom Gregory saw at Rome. It was a condition that was due to many causes. The fortune of war might put life and liberty at the disposal of another, as in the case of the Northumbrian, Imma, who, falling into the hands of a hostile Mercian, was by him sold to a Frisian, Bd. 4, 22. Kidnapping, to judge by Theodore's Penitential, was not unknown: Si quis Christianus alterum Christianum vagantem reppererit, eumque furatus fuerit, ac vendiderit, Th. ii. 50, § 5; and cf. Earme men beswicene and hreówlíce besyrwde, and úr of ðisan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdum tó gewealde, Wulfst. 158, 13. Freedom might be forfeited as the punishment of crime; e. g. Gif hwá stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hírēdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot .x.-wintre cniht mæg bíon þíófðe gewita, L. In. 7; Th. i. 107, 16; and cf. Wulfst. 158, 14. Gif se frigea on Sunnandæg wyrce, þolie his freótes, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 6. See also L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. v. wíte-þeów. Again, the power which one relative had over another was at times exercised to enslave the latter. A child of less than seven years might, in case of need, be sold by its father: Se fæder his sunu, gif him mycel neód byþ, hé hine mót on þeówet gesyllan óð ðæt hé bíþ .vii. winter; ofer ðæt, bútan ðæs suna willan, hé hine ne mót syllan, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 17: L. Th. P. 19, 28; Th. ii. 19, § 28. Cf. L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12. The sale of kindred is elsewhere, and not without occasion, denounced: Gif hwylc cristen man his ágen bearn, oððe his nēhstan mæg wið énigum wurðe sylle, næbbe hé nánne gemánan mid cristenum mannum, ér hé hine álýsed hæbbe of ðam þeówdóme, L. Ecg. P. 26; Th. ii. 212, 8; cf. Wé witan ful georne, hwær seó yrmþ gewearð, ðæt fæder gesealde bearn wið weorðe, and bearn his módor, and bróðor óþerne fremdum tó gewealde, Wulfst. 161, 6. Further, slavery was at times entered into voluntarily; such cases seem contemplated in Theodore's Penitential: Homo .xiii. annorum sese potest servum facere, Th. ii. 19, § 29; and that such cases did occur may be seen from the following passage: Geatfleda geaf freóls . . . ealle ða men ðe heó nam heora heáfod for hyra mete (cf. On .xii. mónðum ðá scealt sillan ðínum þeówan men .vii. hund hláfa and .xx. hláfa, búton morge[n]metum and nónmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 18) on ðám yflum dagum, Chart. Th. 621, 9. And besides the causes enumerated there was that which must have been the most efficient—birth; the child of slaves was itself a slave: cf. the phrase in the document last cited, in which freedom is given to certain persons and to 'eall heora ofspring, boren and unboren.' See also þeów-boren. The terms used in connection with the slave shew him to be the property of his master: Gif þeów stele and hine man ácwelle, ðam ágende hine man healfne ágelde, L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20. Gif hwylc man his éht (*servum*) ofslyhþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 3; Th. ii. 182, 29: L. M. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 268, 9. Wéron ðér ðreó wíteþeówe men búrbærde and ðreó ðeówberde; ða mé salde biscеop tó ryhtre éhta, and hire teám, Chart. Th. 152, 22. Bought and sold like an animal, his treatment in other respects was that of an animal. Tacitus (Germania, c. 25) had remarked that the Germans often killed their slaves on the impulse of passion, and that it was done with impunity. The same might be said of the English: Gif hwylc man his éht (*servum suum*) ofslyhþ, and hé náne gewitnysse næbbe ðæt hé forworht sig, bútan hé hine for his hátheortnesse and for gýmeléaste ofslihþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 3; Th. ii. 182, 29: L. M. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 268, 9: L. Th. P. 21, 12; Th. ii. 23,*§ 12. Gif hwylc wíf for hwylcum lybrum andan hire wífman swingþ, and heó þurh ða swingle wyrð deád, and heó unscyldig bíþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11: L. Th. P. 21, 13; Th. ii. 24, 1. The inferiority of the slave is marked in many ways by the law. The price of redemption in the case of the þeów who stole was seventy shillings, L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20; in the case of the free man it was 120 shillings, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 23. Deówæs wegreáf sé .iii. scillingas, L. Ethb. 89; Th. i. 24, 16; in the case of the ceorl it is six shillings, 19; Th. i. 8, 1. Gif þeów steleþ, .ii. gelde gebéte, 90; Th. i. 24, 17. Gif frigman frēum steló, .iii. gebéte, 9; Th. i. 6, 2. So, too, in the matter of punishments; where the freeman can pay a fine, the slave pays with his hide, i. e. is scourged; see L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2: L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 1: 8; Th. i. 172, 6: L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 15: L. In. 13: 15; Th. i. 40, 7, 11. Gif þeów man fúl wurðe . . . swinge hine man þriwa, L. Ath. i. 19; Th. i. 208, 22. Or mutilation was inflicted, where a freeman was fined, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78, 14. The manner in which the punishment of death was executed was an ignominious one—stoning by slaves, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 13: v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 8. The slave could not be vouched to warranty, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5; and he was not allowed the holidays given to freemen, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 3. Three days, however, in the year were granted, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Michaelmas: Sit omnis servus libet ab opere illis tribus diebus, quo melius jejunare possit, et operetur sibimet quod vult, L. Eth. viii. 2; cf. Wulfst. 181, 18; and one of Alfred's laws speaks of fragments of time in which it was possible for the slave to earn something: Æghwæt ðæs ðe ðeówum monnum énig mon for Godes noman geselle, oþþe hié on énegum hiora hwílstlecum geearnian mægen, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 12. It was thus possible for a slave to acquire property, and the church endeavoured to render his possession secure: Ne bíþ álýfed æt ðam þeówan his feoh tó nimanne, ðæt hé mid his swynce begiteþ, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 35; Th. ii. 238, 6: L. Th. P. 19, 30; Th. ii. 19, § 30. Throughout the influence of the church seems to have been exerted in favour of the slave. The sale of slaves into heathen lands was denounced: Gif hwá cristene man on hæðendóm sylle, se ne bíþ wurðe énigre reste mid cristenum folce, bútan hé gebycge eft hám ongeán, ðæt hé úr sealde, L. M. I. P. 43; Th. ii. 276, 20; see, too, L. Th. P. 42, 3, 4; Th. ii. 50, §§ 3, 4: L. Ecg. E. 150; Th. ii. 124, 2: and probably freedom was not unfrequently granted at the suggestion of the church. Cf. such expressions as: Geatfleda geaf freóls for Godes lufa and for heora sáwla þearfe, Chart. Th. 621, 3. Ðá freóde Folcerd Agelwine his man and his ofspring Criste tó lofe and Sēá Maria, and his sáwle áliésednisse, 634, 20. Cf. too, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15, and L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2. Gif þeów mon wyrce on Sunnandæg be his hlāfordes hēse, sié hé frioh. To the same effect is L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 18: Gif hlāford his þeówan freólsdæge nýde tó weorce, þolige ðæs þeówan, and beó hé syþþan folcfrig. See on the question of slavery Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. 8, Andrews' Old English Manor, c. 3, Grimm's R. A., pp. 300 sqq. [*Goth.* þius; *pl.* þiwōs; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* deo: *Icel.* þý; *n.*] v. efen-, níd-, under-, weorc-, wíte-þeów; lád-teów, *and following words.*

þeów, e; þeówe, an; *f. A female servant* or *slave*:—Seó foresprecene Cristes þeówe *þrafata Christi famula*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 13: 4, 10; S. 578, 5: 4, 23; S. 592, 36. Seó Cristes þeówe, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 2. Án menen ł þeówæ (ðíua, Lind.) *ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 69. Ðínre þeówan sunu *filium ancillae tuae*, Ps. Th. 85, 15: 115, 6. On Mariau ðínre þeówan, Blickl. Homl. 157, 3. Ðió *famulam*, Rtl. 103, 40. Ðióe, 104, 18. Ðá wæron ða Cristes ðeówe úr gangende of cyricean *egressae de oratorio famulae Christi*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 3. Ða hús ðara untrumra Cristes ðeówna *casulas infirmarum Christi famularum*, 3, 8; S. 531, 33. Ne gēd heó úr swá þeówena gewuna ys *non egredietur, sicut ancillae exire consueverunt*, Ex. 21, 7. Án from ðém ðiówum *una ex ancillis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 66. [*Goth.* þiwi: *O. Sax.* thiu; thiwa: *O. H. Ger.* diu; diwa: *Icel.* þýr.] v. þeówen.

þeów; *adj. Servile, not free, bond*:—Ðes ðeówa mann *hic manceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 2. Gif þeów monn wyrce on Sunnandæg be his hlāfordes hēse, sié hé frioh, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2. Ðeów swān and ðeów beócere, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 19. Ðeáh hwá bebycgge his dohtor on þeówenne, ne sié hió ealles swá þeówu swá ðóru mennenu, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. þeów mennen, Agar, Cd. Th. 135, 22; Gen. 2246. On þeówum dóme ł tó ðeówan wæs geseald *in seruum venundatus est*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 17. Se ðe sleá his ágenne þeówne esne, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 12. Feówertýnewintre man hine sylfne mæg þeówne gedón (*se servum facere*), L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 27. Hit þurh énne þeówne mon geypped wearð *quadam ancilla indice*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 31. Gif hē þeów oþþe þeów mennen ofstinge, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 3: Cd. Th. 134, 32; Gen. 2233. Gif hwylc swíþe ríce cyning næfde nánne frýne mon on eallon his ríce, ac wæron ealle þeówe . . . Gif him sceoldan þeówe men þēnigan, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 24–27. Ealla gesceafta hē hæfde getiohhod ðeówe (þeówu, Cott. MS.) búton englum and monnum, ða ódra gesceafta þeówe sint, 41, 3; Fox 248, 16–18. Gē giet tó dæge wæron Somnitum þeówe *hodie Romani Samnio servirent*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 12. þeówe men ða ðrig dagas beón weorces gefreóde, Wulfst. 181, 18. Seofæn þeówæ mæn, Chart. Th. 163, 10. Ne freó ne þeówe, Cd. Th. 166, 12; Gen. 2746. Freóra and þeówra, 166, 26; Gen. 2753. Mīne wealas eriaþ *mea mancipia arant*, mīnra þeówra manna æceras *meorum mancipiorum segetes*, mīnum ðeówum mannum (*mancipiis*) ic dǣle penegas, mīne þeówan men (*mancipia*) ic dreáge, fram mīnum þeówum mannum ic eom gefultumod, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 19–102, 5. þeówe men manode se apostol . . . Ða hlāfordas hē manode ðæt hī milde wæron heora ðeówum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 21–27. Nelt ðú nán ðing yfeles habban . . . ne yfele cild, ne yfele ðeówe men, 410, 16. [Cuð ne ġef þu art foster of freo monne oðer þeow wummon, Marh. 4, 2. Heo weren þeowe, Laym. 334. Ȝonge and olde, thewe and freo, Al. 3. *O. H. Ger.* frie getuon nals teuue.] v. wíte-þeów, *and preceding words.*

þeówa. v. þeów; *m.*

þeówan, þēwan, þíwan, þýwan, þýgan, þeón, þían, þýn, *and* þeówian, þíwian, þýwian; *pres.* ic þý, hē þýþ; *p.* þeówde, þēwde, þíwde, þýwde, þýgde, þeóde, þýde; *ppr.* þýwende, þíende; *pp.* þēd, þýd. I. *to press*:—Hwílum mec (*an animal's skin*) wonfeax wale wegeþ and þýð, Exon. Th. 393, 31; Rä. 13, 8. [Hē mec (*a cup*) fin]grum þýð, 480, 24; Rä. 64, 6. þýde *compressit* (the line in Aldhelm is: Dulcia sed Christi compressit labra labellis), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 33. Ðýde, 19, 67. Hē ðá hit eft sette on ðæt ylce þyrh and þýde mid his fēt, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 72. Hē sum fæc ðone swyle mid ðýgde (*or* midðýgde? mid þýde, Bd. M. 382, 29) *aliquandiu tumoremi horum adpositione comprimere curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 41. Sceal mon ðam men mid drīum handum ða handa and ða fēt gnīdan swíðe and þýn *with dry hands must the hands and feet be rubbed hard and squeezed for the man*, Lchdm. ii. 182, 9. Ðæs mannes fēt and handa man sceal swíþe þýn, 182, 25. II. *to*

press on, urge on, drive:—Weard æt steorte wegeþ mec (*a plough*) and þýð, Exon. Th. 403, 10; Rä. 22, 5. Se mec on þýð æftanweardne, 480, 2; Rä. 63, 5. Hwilum ic (*a storm*) sceal tó staþe þýwan (þyran, MS.) flintgrægne flód, 383, 30; Rä. 4, 18. Þéwende (? þerende, MS.) *inruns*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 12. **III.** *to press* with a weapon, *to stab, pierce*:—Dá hét hé him his seax árǽcan, and hine sylfne hetelíce dýde, Homl. Th. i. 88, 10. Dá dýde se cwellere hine bæftan mid ástogenum swurde, ii. 478, 19. Se fear arn him tógeánes and hine dýde, ðæt hé his feorh forlét, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 73. Hí hine ufan mid ísenum geaflum dýdon . . . Hí mid heora forcum hine dýdon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 5–11. **IV.** *to press, threaten, rebuke*:—Seó módinys on horse dýwð ðæt folc *superbia in equo minatur turbis*, Gl. Prud. 31 b. Hé þýwþ (*arguet*) dysne middaneard be synne, Jn. Skt. 16, 8. Hé ondrǽde ða þeówwrace ðe Drihten þurh his wítigan dýwð ðus cweþende *metuat prophete comminationem per quem dicit Deus*, R. Ben. 51, 14. Se ðe brimu bindeþ, brúne ýða þýð and þreátaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1039; An. 520. Hé ne þíwaþ *non comminabitur*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 9. Hé dýwaþ mé *increpabit me*, 140, 5. Gif ic ðæt gefricge, ðæt ðec ymbsittend egesan þýwaþ, Beo. Th. 3659; B. 1827. Hé hine þeówde tó ofsleánne, Homl. Ass. 112, 342. Ðíwde, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 32. Ðýwde, 308, 16. Seó ofermódnes þýwde (*minatur*) ðæt folc, Gl. Prud. 31 a. Ðú hine þíwe *commineris*, Scint. 114, 10. Næs se folccyning ymbsittendra ðe mec dorste egesan ðeón, Beo. Th. 5465; B. 2736. Þeówigende, þéwende *minax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 7. Ic gá út þýwende (*minando*) oxan . . . Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þýwende (*minantem*) oxan mid gádísene, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15, 27. **V.** *to oppress, subjugate*:—þéde *mancipium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 70. Cf. geðédum *subjugatis*, 121, 69. þédum *teste* (? the passage is:—Teste tyranni (*Holofernes*) capite), Hpt. Gl. 525, 53. [Þat he miȝte þat liþere folc so þewe, P. L. S. 24, 57. *Goth.* ga-þiwan *to pierce; to subject*; ana-þiwan *to subject*: *O. H. Ger.* theuwe *humiliat*; gi-diota, -dieti *confracti*: *M. H. Ger.* diuwen *to oppress*: *Icel.* þjá *to constrain; chastise, afflict.*] v. á-, for-, ge-, þurh-þeówan (-þéwan, -þíwan, -þeón, -þían, -þýan, -þýn); *and see* þyddan.

þeówan; *p.* þeówde, þeódde *To serve* (with dat.):—Dæt sind ða gecostan cempan, ða ðam cyninge þeówaþ, Exon. Th. 107, 22; Gú. 62. Hé Dryhtne þeówde, 146, 20; Gú. 712. Israhéla folc on hæftnéde Babiloniscum cyninge þeówde, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 27: 66, 9. Hé Drihtne ðeówde *Domino servierat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 9. Ic him geornlícor ðeódde *illis impensius servire curavi*, 2, 13; S. 516, 9. Ic bebeád ðeówum mannum, ðæt hí getreówlíce heora hláfordum þeówdon, Homl. Th. i. 378, 33: Homl. Skt. i. 2, 85. Ða ódre beóþ frige, ðeáh ðe hí on lífe lange ǽr ðeówdon, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 33. Ðæt hié þeówdon Godes ciricum, Blickl. Homl. 185, 29: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 15. Deówdun *servierunt*, Ps. Surt. 80, 7. Hí hǽþenum bigangum ðeówdon *paganis cultibus provincia serviebat*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 5. Hí swá frige Drihtne gefeónde ðeóddon (þeówodon, Bd. M. 240, 13) *sic liberi Christo servire gaudebant*, 3, 24; S. 558, 1. v. þeówian.

þeów-beówere. v. þeów; *adj.*

þeów-boren; *adj. Slave-born, born of parents in slavery*:—Ne sceal hé (*the abbot*) ðone æþelborenan settan beforan ðane þeówborenan, gif se þeówborena ǽr on ðæm mynstre wæs, bútan hé for hwylcum gesceáde hit dó *non preponatur ingenuus ex servitio convertenti nisi forte aliqua rationabilis causa existat*, R. Ben. 12, 13.

þeów-byrde, -berde; *adj. Of servile birth*:—Wéron ðǽr ðreó wíteþeówe men búrbærde, and ðreó ðeówberde, Chart. Th. 152, 20.

þeów-cnapa, an; *m. A servant-lad*:—His ðeówcnapena án wearð þearle swǽd; ðá sette Martinus his handa him onuppon, and se feónd fleáh forht for ðam hálgan, and se ðeówa siddan gesundful leofode, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 27.

þeów-dóm, es; *m. Service*; in an unfavourable sense *servitude, slavery, bondage, thraldom*:—Des þeówdóm *hasc servitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Zup. 60, 7. þeówdóm *mancipatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 57: *famulatus*, ii. 147, 35. þeówdómum *famulatibus*, 34, 3. Ðeówdóm is twyfeald . . . Is óðer ðeówt neádunge bútan lufe, óðer is sylfwilles mid lufe, se gedafenaþ Godes ðeówum, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 3. **I.** in the more favourable sense:—For lufan ðæs godcundan ðeówdómes, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 31. Godes þeówdómes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 18. Ne þearft ðú nó wénan, ðæt ða wlitegan tungl ðæs þeówdómes áfroten weorðe, Met. 29, 40. Embichta ðeádómes *obsequium servitutis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 3: Rtl. 9, 13. Wyrta ðeówdóme manna, Ps. Spl. 103, 15. Swá hwá swá ðæs wyrþe biþ, ðæt hé on heora ðeówdóme beón mót, ðonne biþ hé on ðam hélistan freódóme, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 13. On Godes ðone sóþan þeówdóm, Blickl. Homl. 45, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 402; El. 201. Hé hine sylfne on ðeówdum (-dóm, Bd. M. 450, 29) gesealde ðara muneca *monachorum famulatui se contradens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 12. **I a.** *service* of the church, *divine service*:—On mynstre ðǽr lytel þeówdóm sý, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 22. Nú habbaþ hig ðæt mynster gesett mid preóstan, and willaþ ðǽr habban þeówdóm eall swá man hæfþ on Paules byrig on Lundene, Chart. Th. 370, 22. **II.** in the less favourable sense:—Gif se Godes þeów nelle ðære cyrican on riht þeówian, ðæt hé ðonne mid léwedum mannum onfó ðæs heardestan þeówdómes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 5. Se freódóm ðæs unárǽfnedlican þeówdómes *freedom from the intolerable bondage*, 137, 13. From deófles þeówdóme, 65, 33: 73, 8. Hí synd of miclum dǽle heora sylfes anwealdes, hwæþere of miclum dǽle hí syndon Angelcynnes ðeówdóme betéhte (*Anglorum sunt servitio mancipati*), Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 4. Nales ðæt án ðæt men hié mehten áliésan mid feó of þeówdóme, ac eác þeóda him betweónum bútan þeówdóme gesibbsume wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 34. Ealle ða men ðe hié on ðeówdóme hæfdon, hié gefreódon, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 31: L. Alf. prm.; Th. i. 44, 5. In nédhérnisse í in ðeádóme ic bégo *in servitutem redigo*, Rtl. 6, 9. þeówdóm þolian, Cd. Th. 135, 9; Gen. 2240: 136, 24; Gen. 2263. Þeádóm *captivitatem*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 16. [Heo woneð inne þeowedome (þeu-, and MS.), þrelwerkes doð, Laym. 454. I þeowwdom unnderr laferdd, Orm. 3611. Leden ut of þeoudome (þeowedom, MS. C.), A. R. 218, 28. Leaden in to þeowdom, H. M. 5, 5.] v. ésen-þeówdóm.

þeówdóm-hád, es; *m. Service*:—Monige hí sylfe and heora bearn má gyrnaþ on mynster and on Godes ðeówdómhád tó syllanne ðonne hí synd bigongende woruldlícne camphád *plures se suosque liberos, depositis armis, satagunt magis accepta tonsura monasterialibus adscribere votis, quam bellicis exercere studiis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 647, 8.

þeówe. v. þeów; *f.*

þeówen, þíwen, [n]e; þeówene, an; *f. A female servant* or *slave, a handmaid*:—Ic eom Drihtnes þeówen (*ancilla*, Lk. 1, 38), Blickl. Homl. 9, 20. Dá com tó hym án þeówyn (-en, MS. A.) *accessit ad eum una ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 69. Seó Godes ðeówen, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 192. Nergendes þeówen (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Ic Luba eádmód Godes díwen, Chart. Th. 475, 21. Hé sceáwode ða eáþmódnesse his þeówene, Blickl. Homl. 7, 4. Swá eágan gád earmre þeówenan (*ancillae*), ðonne heó on hire hlǽfdigean handa lócaþ, Ps. Th. 122, 3. Heó hié sylfe tó ðeówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 24. þeówene, 89, 12. Gif hwá ásleá his þeówe oþþe his þeówenne (-ene, MS. H.) ðæt eáge út, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 24. þeówne (*or adj.?*) *bernam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 24. Ðeáh hwá bebycgge his dohtor on þeówenne, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12. Se fæder hire sealde áne þeówene (*servam*), Gen. 29, 29. Ðióenne *famulam*, Rtl. 104, 2: 34, 10 (see Skeat's collation). Ðióen, 25. Sóa Affra and hire þreó ðeówena . . . Sió Affra wæs érest forlegor wíf mid hire þeówenum, Shrn. 115, 3–5. Dá hét hire fæder hí bewyrcean on ánum torre mid twelf ðeówennum, 106, 1. þeówenna *bernas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 59: 12, 17. Ic hæbbe þeówas and þeówena (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 32, 5. v. esen-þeówen.

þeówene. v. preceding word.

þeówet(-ot, -ut), þeówt, [t]es; *m. Service*; in an unfavourable sense, *servitude, bondage, slavery*:—Is óðer ðeówt neádunge bútan lufe, óðer is sylfwilles mid lufe, se gedafenaþ Godes ðeówum, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 5. **I.** of voluntary service:—Githro sǽde ðæt Moyses on dyslícum gesuincum wǽre mid ðæs folces eorðlícan ðeówote *quod terrenis populorum negotiis stulto labore deserviat*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 14. **II.** of forced service:—Ælc ðeówt bið geendod on ðisum andweardan lífe, búton ðæra ánra ðe týnnum ðeówiaþ; hí habbaþ écne ðeówt, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 30. Sí þreora án for his feore, wergild, ece þeówet, hengenwítnung, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Of þeówetes húse *de domo servitutis*, Deut. 6, 12. þeówettes, 13, 10. Se synfulla ðeówaþ ðam wyrstan ðeówte *the sinner is a slave to the worst slavery*, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 10. Of þeówete út álǽdan *de servitute eruere*, Ex. 6, 6. þeówette, Deut. 5, 6. Of þeówte gelédan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 19. Of þeówte álísan, 2, 11. On þeówote gebringan *to enslave*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 29. Ðeówte, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 90. Tó ðeówte gelédan, 66, 34. Hé wolde ðæt folc habban ongéan tó his lande tó his ládum þeówte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 26. Bige ús tó ðæs cynges þeówette *eme nos in servitutem regiam*, Gen. 47, 19. Tó þeówte bebycggan *to sell into slavery*, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12 MS. H. On þeówete standan *to remain in bondage*, L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 5. Dære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his líf on ðeówte, Homl. Th. i. 110, 29. Drihtenes ǽre oððe deófles þeówet, Hy. 7, 98. Tódǽlan freót and þeówet *to distinguish between freedom and slavery*, i. e. between the free and the bond, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 10. On þeówot gangan, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 17. On þeówot sellan, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 30. þeówet, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 17. [Cf. Swa summ þu þeowwtesst tin eorþlike laferrd swa shall þin sune himm þeowwtenn, butt iff he wurrþe lesedd ut off hiss þeowwdomess bandess, Orm. 43–46.]

þeówet-dóm, es; *m. A service*:—Georne ymb ealle ða ðeówutdómas (ðiówot-, Hatt. MS.) ðe hié Gode dón sceoldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 10.

þeówet-líc; *adj. Servile*:—þeówtlíc (þeówet-, þeówot-) *servilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 1. þeówtlícum inhíréde *vernacula clientela*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 71. Mid þeówetlícum móde *seruili mente*, Scint. 63, 13. þeówtlícne líchoman *servile corpus*, Hymn. Surt. 50, 12. Gif wé ðeówtlícera weorca, ðæt sind synna, geswícaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 6. Dæt Sunnandæg freóls beó fram þeówetlícum weorcum, Wulfst. 292, 7.

þeówetling, es; *m. A* (*poor*) *slave*; the diminutive form seems to be depreciatory in this case:—Quintianus wæs grédig gitsere, deófles þeówetlinc *a miserable slave of the devil*, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 6. þeáh ðe hé brúce brádes ríces hé is earm ðeówtling ná ánes hláfordes *though he enjoy*

else extensive power, he is a poor miserable slave, and not of a single master, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 11. Ælc hysecild ágðer ge æþelboren ge þeówetling, i. 92, 1. Ælces mannes þeówetlingas ða ðrý dagas weorces beón gefreóde, Wulfst. 171, 19. Be teóðunge . . . þridda dæl gá þearfum and earman þeówetlingan, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 9. Þearfena helpan and þeówetlingan beorgan, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 26. Þeówetlingum *servulis*, Hymn. Surt. 25, 18. Þeówtlingas *servulos*, 124, 13: 125, 5. v. nið-þeówetling.

þeówetscipe, es; *m. Service*:—Hé ealle ðæs regoles bebodu and fulfremednysse ðæs munuclícan þeówtscypes geheóld, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 26.

þeów-hád, es; *m. The condition of a servant, service*:—Heó háligryfte onfeng and Godes ðeówháde *she took the veil and accepted the condition of a servant of God*; accepto velamine sanctimonialis habitus, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42. Hé Godes ðeówháde and sceare onfeng *accepta tonsura*, 5, 12; S. 627, 26.

þeówian; *p.* ode. I. *to serve* (of animate or inanimate objects), *be a servant* or *slave*. (1) in the more favourable sense, (a) absolute:—Ðiós síde gesceaft þénaþ and þiówaþ, Met. 29, 77. Gehérsumendre stillnesse ł þieówiende *quiete*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 20. (b) followed by dat. of the person or institution served:—Ic (*an animal's skin*) dryhtum þeówige, Exon. Th. 394, 9; Rä. 13, 15. Him ánum dú þeówast (þéwige, Rush.) *illi soli servies*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Ðam (*God*) þeówiaþ ealle, ða ðe þeówiaþ . . . ge ða ðe hit witon, ðæt hié him þeówiaþ, ge ða ðe hit nyton, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30-32: Exon. Th. 106, 34; Gú. 40. Hú ne þeówode ic ðé for Rachele *nonne pro Rachel servivi tibi?* Gen. 29, 25: Lk. Skt. 15, 29. Hí ne mihton elles béon, gif hé ne þiówedon hiora frunan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 30. Þiówoden, Met. 29, 99. Ða ðe fram cildhádе Gode þeówodon, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 17. Him ánum dú þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 27, 21. Eall ðeós eorðe Gode þeówie, Ps. Th. 99, 1. Sume secgaþ ðæt se milte ðám sinum þeówige, Lchdm. ii. 242, 22. Ðæt wé ðíwgen him *ut serviamus illi*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 26. Ne mæg nán man twám hláfordum þeówian (ðeówigan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24: Lk. Skt. 16, 13. Drihtne on ðéodum þeówian, Blickl. Homl. 31, 12. Gif hí mid rihte willaþ Gode þeówian, ðonne sceolan hí þegnian Godes folce, 45, 30. Ðære cyrican þeówian, 49, 4. Hé nolde Gode þeówian, Cd. Th. 17, 24; Gen. 264. ¶ In special reference to the services of religion:—þeówian his Drihtne swá wel swá hé (*the monk*) betst mæge, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9. Ic ðér Englisce scole gesette, ðe éfre for úre þeóde Gode þýwian scolde, Chart. Th. 116, 35. Þeówigende (ðió hérde Gode, Rush.) on fæstenum and on hálsungum, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. Wæs heó Drihtne ðeówiende on ðam mynstre, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 15. On ðam mynstre wáron fíf bróþra oþþe syxe Drihtne ðeówiende, 4, 13; S. 582, 23. (c) with dat. of practice in which a person labours, *to be devoted* to, *attend* to, *bestow pains* on, *work* at:—Hé wæs manod ðæt hé his ðam gewunelícan wæccum and gebedum geornlíce ðeówode *admonitus est vigiliis consuetis et orationibus indefessus incumbere*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 15. Sealmsangum hig þeáwian *psalmodiis inseruiant*, Anglia xiii. 373, 117. (d) with acc. (?) of service done, *to perform* a service:—Ealle ða ðénunga ðe (*acc. or dat.?*) wé nú ðiówiaþ and wyrceaþ *quod in actione seruimus*, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 10. (2) in the less favourable sense, (a) absolute:—Eálá gé ðeówan . . . ne ðeówige gé tó ansýne, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 24. Gif ðú þeów bigst, þeówie hé six gér and beó him freoh on ðam seofoðan, Ex. 21, 2. Gilde hé, þeówige hé *whether he pay or serve* (*as a slave*), L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 19. (b) with dat. of that which is served:—Hé bið ðæra éhta ðeówa ðonne hé him eallunga þeówaþ (*he is entirely in bondage to them*), Homl. Th. i. 66, 7. Se synfulla ðeówaþ ðam wyrstan ðeówte *the sinner is a slave to the worse slavery*, ii. 228, 10. Pharao éh ágðer ge eów and eówer land . . . Hig cwǽdon: 'Wé þeówiaþ blíðelíce ðam cynge,' Gen. 47, 25. II. *to enslave, reduce to a state of slavery, deprive of freedom*:—Ðæt hé ús þeówige *ut violenter subjiciat servituti nos*, Gen. 43, 18. Sý élc cirice on Godes gríðe and on ðæs cynges and on ealles cristenes folces, and énig man heonanforð cirican ne þeówige, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 27: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 26. [Þa hwile þu þeowest þire sunne, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 1. Heo hine beden þat he nomen heom to þralleu & heo him wolden þiwien (hii him wolde be þeouwe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10015.] v. ge-þeówian, þeówan.

þeówincel, es; *n. A young slave, a slave*:—Ðiówincelu *familici* (the word has been taken as if connected with *famulus*), Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 15.

þeów-líc; *adj. Servile*:—Þeówlíc *servilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 1 MS. W. [Resteda3 off alle þewwlike dede, Orm. 4177. *O. H. Ger.* deo-lîh.]

þeówling, es; *m. A slave*:—þeówlincgas ða þrý dagas élces weorces beón frige, Wulfst. 173, 23. Cf. þeówetling.

þeów-men[n]en. v. þeów; *adj.*

þeów-níd, e; *f. Violence* or *force that enslaves* or *subdues, oppression, enslavement*:—His suhtriga (*Lot*) þeównýd þolode; bæd hé (*Abraham*) ða rincas ðæs ród éhicgan, ðæt his hyldemég áhred wurde, Cd. Th. 122, 21; 2030. Wé nú héðenra þeównéd (þreánýd, Exon. Th. 187, 1; As. 28), 235, 18; Dan. 308: Elen. Kmbl. 1536; El. 770. For þreáum and for þeónýdum (for þearfum and for þreánýdum, Exon. Th. 186, 4; As. 14) *on account of afflictions and oppression*, Cd. Th. 234, 19; Dan. 294.

þeówot, þeówracian, þeówracu, þeówt, þeówut. v. þeówet, þeów-[w]racian, þeów-[w]racu, þeówet.

þeów-weorc, es; *n. Servile work, work to be done by a slave*:—Gif hwá freót forwyrce . . . sý hé ðæs þeówweorces wyrðe ðe ðær tó gebyrige *if any one forfeit his freedom . . . let him have such servile work assigned him as pertains thereto*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 12. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hése þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnanáfen (v. þeówet-líc, *last passage*), L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 18.

þeów-[w]racian; *p.* ode *To threaten*:—Ne on écnysse hé þeówraca þ *neque in aeternum comminabitur*, Ps. Spl. 102, 9. v. next word.

þeów-, þíw-, þýw- [w]racu, e, an; *f. A threat, threatening*:—Martianus hét hí gebúgan tó his deófolgyldum, ðe læs ðe hí fordémede wurdon; ac Iulianus ne róhte ðæs réðan þýwrace (*cared not for the cruel one's threat*), Homl. Skt. i. 4, 114. Þreále oððe þeówracа[n?] *invectionis, inlationis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 52. Heó næs áfyrht for his þeówracan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 87. For ðeówracan sweartra deófla, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 32. Hé ondrǽde ða þeówwrace ðe Drihten þurh his wítigan ðýwþ *metuat prophete comminationem*, R. Ben. 51, 13. Basilius cýdde ðæs réðan cáseres ðeówrace, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27. *Uae* getácnaþ hwílon wánunge, hwílon ðeówracan (þeówrace, MS. D.: þíwrace, MS. C.: ðíwwrace, MS. U.), hwílon wyriunge, Ælfc, Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 17. Ðíne ðeówracan synd hwílwendlíce, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 100. Mid menigfealdum ðeówracena teartnyssum gebrégede, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27. Hé ne mihte mid nánum þeówracan ða cristenan geegsian, 564, 2. Mid þíwracum *minis*, Scint. 63, 8. Þeówwracan *minas*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 19. Hí him ne ondrédon héðenra cyninga þeówracan, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 12. Ic forseó ðíne þeówracan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 124. Ic gehýre hyra egeslícan þíwracan, 3, 432. v. þeówan, IV.

þeox *a spear*:—Ísenum bársperum ł þioxum *ferratis venabulis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 68. [Cf. (?) Thyxyl *ascia*, Prompt. Parv. 491, and see note there. Thyxylle, Wrt. Voc. i. 234, 18. *O. H. Ger.* dehsa *ascia*; dehsîsen *confortorium*; dehsala *ascia, ferrum confortorium*: *Icel.* þexla *an adze*.]

þerende *inruens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 12, (se) þe rende (? *from* rennan), *or* (?) þéwende. v. þeówan, II.

þerh. v. þurh.

þero?:—.vii. hríðru and six weðeras and .xl. cýsa and .vi. lang þero and þrítig ombra rúes cornes, Chart. Th. 40, 8.

þerscan; *p.* þærsc, *pl.* þurscon; *pp.* þorscen *To thrash*. I. *to strike, beat, flog, scourge*:—Ðú ðe rehtlice ðersces synfullo *qui juste verberas peccatores*, Rtl. 43, 9. Ða wéregan neát ðe man drífeþ and þirsceþ. Elen. Kmbl. 716; El. 358. Se ðunor ðæt deófol dryscеþ mid ðære fýrenan ǽcxe, and hit drífeþ tó ðære frenan racenteáge ðe his fæder on eardaþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 6. Sume hiá ðurscun *quosdam caedentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Hí þurhsun (þurcsun, MS. A.) his nebb *percutiebant faciem ejus*, Lk. Skt. 22, 64. Dá hét hé hine mid stengum ðyrscan, Shrn. 55, 10. Ongunnun sume mid fýstum hine slá ł ðarsca (*caedere*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 65. Ðærscende hine stánum *concidens se lapidibus*, Lind. 5, 5. Swoelce lyft ðerscende (*verberans*), Rtl. 6, 7. II. *to thrash* corn:—Hé corn ðærsc and ðæt windwode, Shrn. 61, 19. Mænige inweorc wýrcean, ðerhsan, wudu cleófan, Anglia ix. 261, 25. Flór on tó þerscenne *area*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 59. III. *to pound, batter*:—Ðéh ðú þercce . . . swá berecorn ðercce[n]dum *si contuderis* (*stultum in pila*) *quasi ptisanas feriente*, Kent. Gl. 1034-6. Ðerscaþ ðone weall mid ramnium, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. [Þin prosshenn corn, Orm. 1530. *Goth.* þriskan *triturare*: *O. H. Ger.* drescan *triturare*: *Icel.* þryskva (*wk.*) *to thrash* corn.] v. be-, ge-, tó-þerscan.

þerscel, es; *m. An implement for thrashing corn, a thrashle, threshel* (v. Halliwell's Dictionary), *a flail*:—þerscel *tritorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 36: 34, 49: *bainus*, ii. 115, 2. Ðerscel, 12, 73. [*O. H. Ger.* driscil *tribula*.]

þerscel-flór, e; *f. A threshing-floor*:—Hé áfeormaþ his þyrscelflóre (*aream suam*), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 12. v. þirsce-flór.

þerscold, þerxold, þrexold, þersc-wold, -wald, es; *m. A threshold*:—Oferslege oððe þerexwold (þræx-, þreox-, þerx-wold, ðrexold) *limen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 15. Þrexwold, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 65. Þerxwald, 290, 16. Þerscwold oððe duru, ii. 52, 5. Wríte on ðinum þerscolde (*limine*), Deut. 6, 9. On ðam þerxolde, Ex. 12, 22. Fram deáþes ðrecswalde (þirsc-, Bd. M. 398, 23) *ab ipso mortis limite*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 34. Of ðæs portices dura ðærscwolde, Blickl. Homl. 207, 11. Ofer ðone ðerscold, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 22. Ðerscwold, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 413. Þerscwold, Shrn. 141, 17. Þeorscwold, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 26. Þyrscwold, Met. 11, 68. Þerxwold, Lchdm. ii. 142, 12. Þrexwealdum *liminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 66. Ðærscwaldas *limina*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 27. [*Icel.* þresköldr.]

þes, þæs; *m.*: þeós, þiós, þiús; *f.*: þis, þiss, þys; *n. demons. pron. This*:—*Iste*, þes (þæs, MS. F.), ys æteówiendlíc, and ðér bið, ðér man swá bícnaþ be him; *ille*, hé, ne bið ðér æstforan andwerd, ðér men swá be him clypaþ . . . *ille* hé, *ipse* hé sylf, *iste* ðes, *hic* ðes, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 8-13. I. used adjectivally. (1) alone with a noun:—Eal þes middangeard, and þás windas, and þás regnas, Blickl. Homl. 51, 19.

Ðes eorl, Beo. Th. 3409; B. 1702. Þes Paulinus, Chr. 627; Erl. 25, 5. Ymbhwyrft þes, Exon. Th. 424, 21; Rä. 41, 42. Þeós (ðiós, Lind., Rush.) sealf *unguentum istud*, Mk. Skt. 14, 5. Þeós (ðiús, Lind.: ðiós, Rush.) stefn *vox haec*, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Þeós wundrung, Exon. Th. 6, 24; Cri. 89. Þiós eorðe, Met. 20, 118. Snytry ðiús *sapientia haec*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 54. Þis word *verbum istud*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 15. Þis (ðis, Lind.) godspel *hoc evangelium*, 24, 14. Þisses middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 27, 17. Þisses lífes, Cd. Th. 68, 21; Gen. 1120. Þysses, Beo. Th. 397; B. 197: Blickl. Homl. 31, 3. Þyses, 115, 5. Heofones þisses, Met. 24, 3. Þisse worulde *saeculi istius*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22: Blickl. Homl. 17, 17. Ðisse, 119, 9: Beo. Th. 1860; B. 928. Þysse eorðan *terrae*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Ðeosse wîsan geweotan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 36. Weorulde þisse, Met. 29, 82. Þissum hysse, Andr. Kmbl. 1099; An. 550: Blickl. Homl. 11, 28. Þyssum, 7, 13. Ðyssum, 209, 4. Þisum, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Þysum, Blickl. Homl. 151, 35. Of ðæssum (þissum, Rush.) cynne *de hoc genimine*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 29. Tó dæge þissum, Cd. Th. 63, 13; Gen. 1031. On þisse meoduhealle, Beo. Th. 1280; B. 638: Blickl. Homl. 23, 3. Ðisse, 139, 32. Þysse, 35, 33. On þysse (ðasser, Lind.: þisse, Rush.) nihte *in ista nocte*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. On þissere (ðisser, Lind.: ðisse, Rush.) nihte *in hac nocte*, 26, 34. Tó dûne þissere, Rush. 21, 21. Þissere þeóde, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 22, 27. Þisne ælþeódigan, Blickl. Homl. 247, 13. Þysne, 11, 8. Ðysne, Elen. Kmbl. 624; El. 312. Wîngeard ðeosne *vineam istam*, Ps. Surt. 79, 15. Þás woruld ofgifan, Cd. Th. 68, 32; Gen. 1126: Blickl. Homl. 5, 28. Ðás, 117, 35. Ðiós (þás, Rush.) *istam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 15. Ðæt folc þis wundor geseah, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. On þýs geáre, 119, 2. Mid þisse sealfe and mid þýs drence, Lchdm. ii. 118, 17. Mid ðýs beácne, Elen. Kmbl. 184; El. 92. Of þîs middanearde, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 16. Fram þis wîgplegan, Byrht. Th. 141, 2; By. 316. Ealle þás gód cumaþ, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10. Ðás men, 189, 28. Þissa leóda land, Andr. Kmbl. 535; An. 268. Þyssa, Met. 7, 54. Þeossa, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13. Ealra ðeassa portweorona gewitnisse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 11. Worda þissa, Exon. Th. 246, 6; Jul. 57. Of þissum lioðoþendum, Cd. Th. 24, 23; Gen. 382. Þyssum, Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88: Blickl. Homl. 25, 9. Þisum, Met. 20, 255. Þysum, 26, 98: Blickl. Homl. 145, 5. Þeossum, 95, 11: 135, 31. Þiossum, Met. Einl. 4. Þás folc sleán, Cd. Th. 151, 10; Gen. 2506. Þás dǽda, Blickl. Homl. 31, 20. Ðás word, 177, 33. Þǽs, 5, 30. (1 a) where objects are contrasted, *this* as opposed to *that*, *one* as contrasted with others:—Ðonne hí eów ẽhtaþ on þysse (ðissar, Lind.) byrig, fleóþ on óðre, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 23. Þis leóht wẽ habbaþ wið nýtenu gemǽne, ac ðæt leóht wẽ sceolan sécan, ðæt wẽ mótan habban nið englum gemǽne, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Ánra gehwylc hæfþ syndrige gife of Gode, sume þás gife, sume óðre gife, Homl. Ass. 34, 242. (2) with numerals or adjective forms used substantively:—Ðæt fæsten þyses feówertiges daga, Blickl. Homl. 35, 5. On þyssum feówertigum nihta, 35, 17. For ðissum (ðeosun, Hatt. MS.) ilcan is gesæd, Past. 17; Swt. 120, 9. Ðioson, Swt. 125, 6. Be ðýs ilcan, 22; Swt. 168, 19. Þás þyllíce mẽ tugon tó helle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 290. Mon ðissa twéga hwæðer ondrǽtt suíður ðonne óðer, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 9. Menn þisra seofona hẽddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 137. (3) where the noun is qualified by an adjective:—Þes ealda man, Blickl. Homl. 43, 33: Cd. Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Ðæs andwearda wela, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Þeós swíðre hand, Cd. Th. 195, 22; Exod. 280: Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. Þiós, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. Ðiós unstille gesceaft and þeós (þiós, Cott. MS.) hwearfiende, 39, 6; Fox 220, 23. Þis mennisce cynn, Blickl. Homl. 17, 14. Ne þyses lǽnan welan, ne þyssa eorþlícra geofa, 21, 11. On ðissum andweardan dæge, 171, 3: Cd. Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. Ðeossum, 271, 20; Sat. 108. Þysum, Hy. 3, 53. Be þisse ondweardan tíde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Þeosne andweardan dæg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 579. Þýs uferan Sunnandæge, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Hwelc þás flǽsclícan gód sién, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 28. (3 a) with a numeral used adjectivally:—Intó ðýs twẽntigum hídum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. On þýs ylcum þrím dagum, Lchdm. iii. 76, 26. II. used substantivally, (1) pointing out a person or object:—Þes ys smiðes sunu, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55: Jn. Skt. i. 34. Nys þes lósepes sunu? Lk. Skt. 4, 22. Hẽ wæs gehâten Zosimus. Ðes on ánum mynstre drohtnode, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 22. Æfter ðyses forðsíðe, 25, 142. Hwanon ys þysum (ðissum, Lind.) þes wísdóm? Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54, 56. Tó hwon lǽddest ðú hider þeosne? Blickl. Homl. 85, 25: 87, 1. Wẽ þissa wundra gewitan sindon; eall þás geeodon in ûssera tída tíman, Exon. Th. 147, 11; Gû. 725. Þysum (*for these men*) is tó gearcigenne ða rẽþestan wíta, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 21. Ðeossum ða *his qui*, Ps. Surt. 30, 24. Þassum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. (1 a) *this, the present*:—Ǽr ðissum (ðysum, Cott. MSS.), Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 16. Of þisson forð ǽwa tó worulde *ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum*, Ps. Th. 120, 7. Ðyssum, 130, 5. Ðyssan, 113, 25. Óð ðiss (ðis, Cott. MSS.) *hitherto*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 14. Þis, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 44. (1 b) where there is a contrast between two objects, *this* as opposed to *that* or *the other*:—Ðeós wyrt ys twégea cynna; þonne ys þeós reád . . .; þonne ys óðer byterre on byrgincge, Lchdm. i. 320, 15. Þeós . . . seó óþer, Exon. Th. 91, 9; Cri. 1489. Of þysum on þæt, Ps. Th. 74, 8. ¶ *þis*, like *þæt*, is used with the substantive verb in reference to a subject of any gender or number:—Þis is mîn se leófa sunu, Blickl. Homl. 29, 28. Þis ys se dæg, Ps. Th. 117, 22: Cd. Th. 195, 7; Exod. 273. Eart ðú þis, Drihten? 298, 22; Sat. 537. Þis is seó eorðe, 107, 10; Gen. 1787. Þis (ðiós, Lind. Rush.) is eówer tíd *haec est hora uestra*, Lk. Skt. 22, 53. Þis is landa betst, Cd. Th. 49, 21; Gen. 795. Þiss wǽron ealle Créca leóde, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 13. Þis sint ða ðe sceolon standan *hi stabunt*, Deut. 27, 12: Jos. 12, 1. Þis synd ða bebodu and dómas and laga *haec sunt judicia atque praecepta et leges*, Lev. 26, 46: Num. 3, 2. Þe þis sint hira naman *quorum ista sunt nomina*, 1, 5. Ne synt nâ þis wódes mannes word *haec uerba non sunt daemonium habentis*, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Sint þis ða gód and dæt edleán ðe ðú gehẽte? Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19. (2) where the pronoun refers to that which has just been stated:—'Ðú cwist sunu.' Ða cwæþ heó: 'Hû mæg þis geweorþan?' Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Hwâ ne wafaþ ðæs ðonne se fulla móna wyrþ ofertogen mid þióstrum? oððe eft dæt ða steorran scínaþ beforan ðam mónan and ne scínaþ beforan ðære sunnan? Ðisses hí wundriaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 31. Þisses, Exon. Th. 15, 18; Cri. 238. Hwanun wât ic þis? Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Swâ lange swâ ge ðis dydon, Blickl. Homl. 169, 21: Exon. Th. 39, 24; Cri. 627. For þís (þý, Cott. MS.) is se cwide sóþ *for this reason is the saying true*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 18. Þiss, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Wẽ ðiss (ðis, Cott. MSS.) feáwum wordum sǽdon, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 6: 22; Swt. 169, 3. Wẽ sculon ðissa ǽgðer underðencean, 7; Swt. 49, 23. ¶ Referring to a circumstance which serves to mark time:—Æfter ðrím mónðum ðises (*the circumstance just mentioned*), Homl. Th. ii. 496, 29. Æfter þisson, Jn. Skt. 11, 7. Betwux ðisum, Homl. Th. i. 480, 27. Æfter þiossum, Blickl. Homl. 239, 32. (2 a) where the pronoun refers to a statement immediately following:—Þis næs gecweden be Criste, ðæt his fót æt stâne óþspurne, Blickl. Homl. 29, 30. Þis þinceþ riht, ðæt ðú ðé áferige of þisse folcsceare, Cd. Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476: 294, 2; Sat. 465. For ðeosum wæs geworden . . . for ðæm, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 26. [*O. Sax.* thius; *f.*; thit; *n.*: *O. Frs.* this, thisse; *m.*; thius, thisse; *f.*; thit, this; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* dese; *m.*; desiu; *f.*; diz; *n.*: *Icel.* þessi; *m. f.*; þetta; *n.*]

þéwan, þí, þían. v. þeówan, þý, þeówan.

þícce; *adj. Thick*:—þicce *condensa*, i. *spissa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 64. Þicce and þynne, Exon. Th. 424, 8; Rä. 41, 36. I. of substances, (1) of liquids or moist materials, *thick, viscous*:—Gegnîd on gewleced wæter, óþ dæt hit sié swâ þicce swâ huniges teár, Lchdm. ii. 74, 4. Nâne óþre wǽtan dæt þicce and stille sié, 138, 13. Óþ hit sié þicce swâ þynne brîw, 314, 3: 316, 24. Swâ þicce swâ molcen, 332, 18. Wyl on swíþum beóre dæt hit sié þicce, 358, 19. Þat hẽ ût hræcþ byþ swýþe þicce, iii. 126, 11. Ðicce, ii. 262, 21. Tósoden and þicge geurnen, 230, 8. Mid þiccere wǽtan, 280, 4. Ne drince hẽ þicce wîn (cf. þynne wîn, l. 18), 254, 26. Of þiccum *lento* (*defruto*), Hpt. Gl. 408, 38. 'Wâ ðæm ðe gaderaþ an hine selfne dæt hefige fenn (*densum lutum*)' . . . Dæt is ðonne dæt mon gadrige dæt ðicke (ðicce, Cott. MSS.) fenn (*densum lutum*) on hine, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 19. (2) of solid material, *dense*:—Sió eorþe is hefigre and þiccre þonne óþra gesceafta, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 19. Þicre, Met. 20, 134. II. of air, cloud, darkness, etc., *thick, dense*:—þicce genip (*nubes densissima*) oferwrẽh ðone munt, Ex. 19, 16. Ǽr se þicca mist þinra weorðe, Met. 5, 6. Sió þicce ærlyft *gravis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 74. Þiccre *crassae, densae* (*noctis*), Hpt. Gl. 446, 25. Tódrîf ðone þiccan mist, Met. 20, 264. Anlíce swâ ðú bærne þornas þyre þicce fýre, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Ða ðýstru swâ ðicce wǽron *tenebrae in tantum condensatae sunt*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 12. Becómon ðicce ðeóstru, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 3. III. where objects are placed close together, *thick, dense*:—Gif hǽr tó þicce sié, Lchdm. ii. 156, 8. Of þiccum (*thickly planted?*) felde *de denso campo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 59. Ðú lǽtst mẽ on þicne wudu, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 13. On þiccon bearwum, Lchdm. i. 322, 25. Intó ðam wudu ðǽr hẽ þiccost wæs, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 31. In ðone þiccestan wudu, Shrn. 118, 16. III a. *growing thickly, abundant*:—Gebeorh Godes bringeþ tó genihte wæstme weorðlíce and wel þicce (*or adv.?*) *montem Dei, montem uberem; mons coagulatus, mons pinguis*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. Seó eá (*Nile*) geðéþ mid ðæm flóde swíþe þicce eorþwæstmas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 36. IV. marking dimension, (1) in a general sense, *thick, stout*:—Dó on ánne þicne (þynne, MS. H.) línenne clâð, Lchdm. i. 240, 21. Lege on þone þiccestan clâð oþðe on fel, ii. 200, 11. (2) of more exact measurement, *thick*:—Hí woldon witon hû heáh hit wǽre tó ðæm hefone, and hû ðicke (þicce, Cott. MS.) se hefon wǽre, oððe hwæt ðǽr ofer wǽre, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 22. Se weall wæs .xx[x]. fóta ðicce *is locus murum triginta pedes latum habuit*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 30. Seó eá oferfleów mid fótes þicce flóde, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. Ða wágas wǽron gyldne mid gyldnum þelum ánæglede fingres þicce *auratos parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine*, Nar. 4, 26. [*O. Sax.* thikki: *O. Frs.* thikke: *O. H. Ger.* dicchi *crassus, spissus, densus, torosus, grossus, frequens*: *Icel.* þykkr.] v. þicness.

þícce; *adv.* I. marking closeness in the texture or composition of a whole, *closely*:—þicce gewefen hrægel *pavidensis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 11. II. marking closeness of separate objects, *thickly, densely, closely*:—Ða flugon ða légetu swylce fýrene strǽlas tó ðæm þicce dæt . . .,

Blickl. Homl. 203, 10. Swā þicce is þeó heofon mid steorrum āfylled on dæg swā on niht, Lchdm. iii. 234, 31. Wæl þicce gefylled *the corpses lying thick on the ground*, Cd. Th. 130, 16; Gen. 2160. Swā þicce hié āweóllon swā æmettan *they swarmed as thick as ants*, Nar. 11, 12. III. marking action that occurs with frequency or with little intermission:—Feónda feorh feóllon ðicce, Cd. Th. 124, 20; Gen. 2065. Hió spræc him þicce tō *she spoke to him again and again*, 43, 1; Gen. 684. IV. marking abundance, *thickly*:—Lege ðæt dust swīþe þicce on clāð, Lchdm. ii. 148, 15: 340, 21. Wearð beám monig blōdigum teárum birunnen reáde and þicce, Exon. Th. 72, 22; Cri. 1176. [*O. Sax.* thikko (mid thiodu gisetan): *O. H. Ger.* diccho *dense, frequenter, saepe.*] v. þiclīce.

þiccet[t], es; *n. A place where there is dense growth* (v. þicce, III), *a thicket*:—On þyccetum *in condensis*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Stefn Drihtnes āwrīhþ þiccettu (þiccetu, Ps. Lamb.) *vox Dominis revelabit condensa*, Ps. Spl. 28, 8.

þiccian; *p.* ode *To thicken* (trans. and intrans.), *to make* or *to become thick*, of persons, *to throng*:—Ic ðiccige *denso* and *denseo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 8. Þiccaþ *densescit, spissat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 74. Ðā þiccodan þider semninga þa Ismahēli, Shrn. 38, 4. [Hit bicometh to a thikke blod . . . neoze dayes hit thicketh so, Wrt. popl. science 139, 3. Thykkyn or make thykke, as wodys *condenso*, thykkyn or make thykke, as lycurys *spisso, inspisso*, Prompt. Parv. 491. *O. H. Ger.* dicchēn *glomerare, grossescere, crebriscere.*]

þiccness. v. þicnes.

þiccol(-ul); *adj. Stout, corpulent*:—Þiccol *corpulentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 47. Ðiccul, 51, 13.

þic-feald; *adj. Dense, close*:—Þicfealdum þreátum *spissis cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 1. v. next word.

þiclfildan. v. ge-þicfyldan (*l.* geþycfyldan *densere*, Germ. 401, 21). v. preceding word.

þicgan; *p.* þah, þeah, *and* þigde, þigede, *pl.* þǣgon, þēgon, *and* þigdon, þigedon; *pp.* þegen, *and* þiged. I. *to take, receive, accept*:—Hē him brād syleþ lond tō leáne, hē hit on lust þigeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 31; Vy. 76. Hié ða lāc þēgon tō þance, Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114. Ðeáh hē mādmas þēge, Elen. Kmbl. 2516; El. 1259. Ðæt hý beágas þēgon, Exon. Th. 283, 29; Jul. 687. Heó hafaþ gefreód ða men ðe heó þigede æt Cwæspatrike, Chart. Th. 621, 18. Welan þicgan, Exon. Th. 331, 1; Vy. 61. Feoh þicgan, 332, 7; Vy. 81. His giefe þicgan tō þonce, 109, 26; Gū. 96. Lāfe þicgan, 498, 9; Rä. 87, 10. Ne gē ðæt geþyldum þicgan woldan, 131, 12; Gū. 454. Se æðeling gehwilcan feoh and feorh beád, and heó nænig þicgan noldan, Chr. 755; Erl. 51, 5. II. *to take* food, poison, medicine, etc., *to eat* or *drink, consume*:—Hū ðæt ne gemylt, ðæt se maga þigeþ, Lchdm. ii. 158, 16. Þigð, 186, 21. Fýr þigeþ lǣnne līchoman, Exon. Th. 213, 4; Ph. 219. Nō hē þigeþ mete, 215, 27; Ph. 259: 357, 28; Pa. 35. Of ðam mete ðe wē þicgaþ, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 35. Ðonne hig mete þicgeaþ *cum panem manducant*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Hī hyra hlāf þicgaþ, Mk. Skt. 7, 5. Hē on his hūs eode and his swǣsendo ðeah *intravit epulaturus domum ejus*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Ðæt hē nǣfre oftor swǣsendo ðeah (*reficeret*), 4, 25; S. 600, 16. Swā ðæt hē nǣfre mete onfēng ne swǣsendo ðeah *ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet*, S. 599, 30. Wē medu þēgon, Beo. Th. 5260; B. 2633: Judth. Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 19. Hī wiste þēgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1186; An. 593. Hié fira flǣschoman þēgon, 49; An. 25. Hī þēgun æppel, Exon. Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402. Ðæt hē mæte ðygde *ad prandendum*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Israhēl ðigde ðæs lambes flǣsc, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 18. Þigde *consumeret, biberet*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 32. Þigede, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 18: 5; Gdwin. 34, 7. Ðygede, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Wit eaples þigdon, Cd. 290, 7; Sat. 411. Hē sumum liéfde tō ðicgganne ðætte hē nolde ðæt hī ealle ðigden, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 29. Þigedan, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 110, 1: 6, 21; Swt. 272, 23. Ðæt hī of his swǣsendum mete ne ðygedon *ne de cibis illius acciperent*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Ceorf nygan penegas, and ðige ða, Lchdm. iii. 8, 2. Nǣfre gē beódgereordu unārlīce eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 29; Gen. 1519. Ne hē nāht fūles ne þicge (*comedat*), Jud. 13, 4. Wiþ þon þe mon þicge ātor, Lchdm. ii. 110, 24. Ðæt hī môston onfōn and ðicgean ða foresetenysse hlāfas *ut panes propositionis acciperent*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 14: 5, 4; S. 617, 14. Nolde ic mid þæm men mīnne mete ðicgean *cum hoc simul non edebam*, Ps. Th. 100, 5. Ðicgan, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 244, 11: 40, 13. Syle ðone wyrttruman ðam seócan þicgean . . . Gyf ðū ðās wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wīne, Lchdm. i. 172, 10–13. On drince þicgean, 198, 25. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte, seóð on hunige, syle þiggean (þiggean, MS. H.: þicgan, MS. B.), 150, 9. Symbel þicgan, Beo. Th. 2025; B. 1010. Ðonne āliéfþ hē ðæm siócan eal ðæt ðæt hine lysð tō dōnne and tō ðycganne, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 25. Bið seó ān snēd sēlre tō þicganne, Salm. Kmbl. 813; Sal. 406. Se forbeád blōd tō þicgenne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 43. Ðicgendum (ðiccendum, Rush.) miċ him and etendum *discumbentibus cum eis et manducantibus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 18. [Þet mon to muchel ne þigge on ete and on wete, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 3. *But later the word means* to beg:—He haueth me do mi mete to thigge, Havel. 1373. Beggyn or thyggyn *mendico*, Prompt. Parv. 28. Cf. thyggynge or beggynge *mendicacio*, 490. Thiggand *egenus*, Ps. 39, 18. See also Halliwell's Dict. and Jamieson's Dict. *O. Sax.* thiggean (*wk.*) *to receive, to ask*: *O. H. Ger.* diggen (*wk.*) *impetrare, petere, expetere*: *Icel.* þiggja; *p.* þā, *pl.* þāgu; *pp.* þeginn *to receive, accept.*] v. ge-þicgan, þegan; þegu.

þiclīce; *adv. Thickly, in great numbers, in quick succession*:—Ðā hié gesāwan ða deádan men swā þiclīce tō eorþan beran, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 25. Steorran of heofenan feóllan, nāht be ānan oððe twām, ac swā þiclīce ðæt hit nān mann āteallan ne mihte, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 21. v. ful-þiclīce; þicce.

þicness, e; *f.* I. referring to the consistency of matter, *thickness, viscosity*. v. þicce, I:—Cnuca mid wīne on huniges þicnysse, Lchdm. i. 126, 12. Gyf hwā mycelne hracan þolige, and hē done him eáþelīce fram bringan ne mæge for ðycnysse, 284, 24. Seóþ ðþ ðæt ðæt hæbbe huniges þicnesse, ii. 190, 5. II. referring to the lack of transparency, *thickness, obscurity, cloud, darkness*. v. þicce, II:—Genipu and þicnæs *nubes et caligo*, Ps. Spl. 96, 2. Tegánre þicnysse *rupto tenebrarum situ*, Germ. 388, 43. Of nyþerhreósendre þicnysse *deciduo imbre*, 390, 79. Wē ne magon for ðære fyrlynan heáhnysse and ðæra wolcna ðicnysse and for ure eágena tydernysse hī (heofenan) nāfre geseón, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Ða þicnyssa smīces stigon upp *the clouds of smoke rose up*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 36. III. *a thicket*. v. þicce, III:—On ðicnessum *in condensis*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Ðicnyssa *condensa*, 28, 9. IV. referring to dimension, *thickness, depth, a thick body*. v. þicce, IV:—Hreóflīcre þicnesse *elephantina callositate*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 31. Hit næfde eorþan þiccnesse *non habebat altitudinem terrae*, Mk. Skt. 4, 5. Sweflenum þicnyssum *sulphureis flammarum globis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* diknissa *densitas.*]

þidan, þiddan. v. þeódan, þyddan.

þider, þieder; *adv. Thither, whither*, where motion is expressed or implied. I. as absolute demonstrative, *thither, to that place*:—Ne færst ðū þider (*illuc*), Deut. 1, 37. Ða ðe hine þider lǣddon, Gen. 39, 1. Þyder (ðider, Lind.) faran *illuc ire*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 22. Hē com þyder (ðidir, Lind.: þidera, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 18, 3. Ðyder (ðidder, Lind.: ðider, Rush.), 11, 8. Hī tō ðon ðider (*illo*) sende wǣron, ðæt hī sceoldon ðæt gyldene mynet mid him geniman ðætte ðider (*eo*) of Kent com, Bd. 3, 8; S. 530, 40. Ðā fērde hē ðyder, Blickl. Homl. 225, 7. Nū þyder ingongaþ and mē ætstondaþ, 207, 2. Uton mid him þyder geond gān, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 748, 321. Ðæt gifeðe ðe done þyder outyhte, Beo. Th. 6164; B. 3086. Hit witena nān þider (cf. þǣr, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 9) ne sēceþ *no wise man goes thither to look for it*, Met. 19, 8. Þider wǣron fūse, Cd. Th. 190, 9; Exod. 196. Hē þyder folc samnode, 230, 5; Dan. 228: Blickl. Homl. 67, 20. Se sīþfæt is þyder tō lang, 231, 26. Ærende wē þyder habbaþ, 233, 11. I a. in an indefinite sense:—Ðæt hió on ænige healfe ne heldeþ; ne wæg hió hider ne þider sīgan, Met. 20, 164. On healfa gehwǣr, sume hyder, sume þyder, Elen. Kmbl. 1093; El. 548. II. as antecedent:—Ðā ferede hine Godes hand þider, þǣr hine men siðdan āredon, Shrn. 57, 5. Uton ācerran þider, þǣr hē sylfa sit, Cd. Th. 278, 6; Sat. 217. Gingran þider ealle urnon, þǣr se ēca wæs, 298, 11; Sat. 531. Þider cuman, þonan þe hit ǣr com, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 30. III. in correlative clauses, *thither . . . whither*:—Ðider becuman . . . ðieder ðe hē wilnaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 16. Ðyder ðe hē sylfa tōweard wæs æfter deáþe, ðider hē his mōdes eágan sende ǣr his deáþe *ubi erat futurus post mortem, ibi oculos mentis ante mortem misit*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 41. Þider ðe Stephanus forestōp, ðider folgode Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 52, 6. IV. where antecedent and relative are contained in the one form, *to the place to which, whither*:—Cuman þyder (ðidder, Lind.) ic fare *quo ego vado venire*, Jn. Skt. 8, 21. Ðū mōst fēran þider ðū sundadest, Exon. Th. 102, 12; Cri. 1671: Met. 26, 119: 13, 3. Ðæt heó mē gerihte þyder hire willa wǣre, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 509. V. as a relative, *whither*:—Tō heofenum, þider hié witon ðæt hē āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 29. Hē tō heofenum lōcade, þyder his mōdgeþanc ā geseted wæs . . . tō Drihtne þyder hē fēran sceal, 227, 17–22. v. þæder.

þideres, þidres; *adv. Thither*:—Ðæt sió ūterre āþisgung ðissa worldðinga ðæs monnes mōd gedrēfð and hiene scofeð hidres ðidres, ðonne ðæt hē āfilþ of his āgnum willan *quod cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum a semetipso corruat*, Past. 22; Swt. 168, 13. Hidres þidres, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 21. Hē lange hyderes and þyderes sēcende fōr, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 730. v. þædres.

þider-inn, -in; *adv. Into that place*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—Þeáh hwā his āgen spere sette tō ōðres mannes hūses dura, and hē þiderinn (-in, MS. B.) ērende hæbbe, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 5. Ic mē þyderinn eode, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 500. Hié þyderin wǣron gesamnode *they were got together into the place*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 36. (2) of other relations:—Eal seó sōcna ðe ðǣrto hēreþ and ðæt land þiderinn *the land belonging to it*, Chart. Th. 547, 2. Ic wille ðæt se cyng beó hlāford ðæs mynstres and ðære landāra ðe ic þyderinn becweden hæbbe *(that I have bequeathed to the monastery)*, 547, 32. His bēc ealle hē cwæð þyderin, 550, 23. Ōsanig gange þyderin, 550, 19.

þider-leódisc; *adj. Of that people*:—Hē geleórde on Burgenda mǣgðe, and hē wæs bebyrged mid micle wōpe ge Angelcynnes monna ge þiderleódiscra, Shrn. 134, 24.

þider-weard; *adv. Thitherward, in that direction, towards that place* or *point*:—Iosue fērde mid his fyrde þiderweard *ascendit Iosue et omnis exercitus cum eo*, Jos. 10, 7. Đā hē þiderweard seglode *as he sailed towards that port*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 24. Ealle þiderweard ēfeston *all hastened towards the spot*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 20. Hié wǣron flocmælum þiderweard *they were flocking to the place*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 19: 5, 13; Swt. 246, 21. Đā hē ðyderweard wæs *when he was on the way to it*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 179: Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Beheóld Abraham þyderweard *Abraham looked in that direction*, Gen. 19, 27. Beseah hē þiderweard, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 499. Þinga gehwilc þiderweard fundaþ, Met. 13, 14. Wuhta gehwilc wilnaþ þiderweard, 20, 159.

þiderwerdes; *adv. Thitherwards*:—Wæs se cyng þiderwerdes on fære . . . þā hē þā wæs þiderwerdes and sió ðþeru fierd wæs hāmweardes *the king was on the march thither . . . When he was on the way thither and the other troops were on the road home*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 32. Swā heó ǣr ðyde þyderwerdes *as she did before when on the way to that place*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 724. Đā ongon hē sprecan swīþe feorran ymbūton, swilce hē nā þa spræce ne mǣnde, and tiohhode hit þeáh þiderwerdes (*towards that point*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 12.

þidres, þiédan, þiéfan, þiéfe-feoh, þiéfþ, þiéstru. v. þideres, þeódan, ge-þiéfian (*read* -þiéfan), þífe-feoh, þífþ, þeóstru.

þífe-feoh *stolen goods*:—Gif þiéfefeoh (forstolen feoh, MS. H.) mon æt ciépan befō, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* þýfi; *n. stolen goods.*]

þífe-, þeófe-, þēfe-, þýfe-, þēfan-þorn, es; *m. Buckthorn*:—Đeófedorn, thēbanthorn *ramnus*, Txts. 93, 1710. Þífeþorn, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 43. Þēfeþorn, 68, 34. Þýfeþorn *ramnus* vel *sentix ursina*, 39, 23. Þēfandorn, coltetræppe *ramnus*, 285, 47. Þēfanþorn, Lchdm. ii. 312, 15: 352, 12: 354, 24. Nim đēfeþorn, iii. 56, 27. Þēfedorn *ramnum*, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 9. [Wicklif uses *thevethorn* in the passage last cited, as also in Jud. ix. 14; see, too, Ps. 57, 10, and Prompt. Parv. *thevethorn tre* ramnus. *Thief* is given as a word for *bramble* in E. D. S. Leicestershire Glossary. *O. H. Ger.* dēpan-dorn *ramnus.*] v. þúfe.

þiffe ?:—*Defruto* ł felde ł þiffe (þífe? Cf. (?) theve, brusch, Prompt. Parv. 490; *or* þífele (?). The passage glossed is *lento careni defruto*, in which the first word is glossed by *of þiccum*, but in the margin by *of þiccum þēfele*. Cf. too Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 59 *de lento fruto* of þiccum felde), Hpt. Gl. 408, 50.

þífþ, þiéfþ, þýfþ, þeúfþ, þeóft, e; *f.* I. *theft, act of thieving*:—Be ānre nihtes (nihte, MS. B.) điéfđe (þýfte, MS. B.: þýfđe, MSS. G. H.). Gif hit bið nihteald þiéfđ (þýfđ, MS. H.) *if a day has elapsed since the theft was committed*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 10. Mōna se syofoða . . . þýfđ gestrangaþ, Lchdm. iii. 186, 22. Gif hwā stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot .x.-wintre cniht mæg bión þiéfđe (þýfđe, MSS. B. H.) gewita (cf. wǣron cradolcild geþeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga for lytelre þýfđe, Wulfst. 158, 15), L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18. Betygen þiéfđe (þíđe, MS. H.), 37; Th. i. 124, 22. Be đýfđe betogenum. Gif hwā þífđe betogen sý, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 16. Onsacan đære þiéfđe (þeófđe, MS. B.), L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14. Se đe þýfđe forworht wǣre openlīce, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 228, 25. Gif man leúd ofsleá an þeófđe, liege būtan wyrgelde, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Be đeófes onfenge æt điéfđe, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 4: 37; Th. i. 124, 20. þýfđe, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 20. Æt openre þýfđe, L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 3. Đā geācsode se biscop đæt đa bēcc forstolene wǣron, bæd đara bóca geornlīce . . . man gerehte đam biscope đa forstolenan bēcc, and bōte æt đære þýfđe, Chart. Th. 265, 10. For þeófte oþþe for manslihte, L. Wil. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 6. Gif hē đa þiéfđe gedierne, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 17. Đæt hý on heora mǣge nāne þýfđe (þeófđe) nyston, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 2: iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 6. Man forgā þýfđe (-a), i. 20; Th. i. 210, 3. Ealles folces þing byþ đe betere æt đām þýfđum, v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 20. Đæncunge đǣm đe wið đýfđe fylstaþ. Ic þancige Gode and eów eallum đæs friđes đe wē nū habbaþ æt đǣm þýfđum, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 5. II. *what is stolen, theft*:—Tō đý đæt earm and eádig mōte āgan đæt hý mid rihte gestrýnaþ, and þeóf nyte hwǣr hē þýfđe (þeófte, MS. C.) befæste, þeáh hē hwæt stele, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 3. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R.* þeofđe: *R. Glouc.* þufþe: *Gen. and Ex.* đefte: *Ayenb.* þiefþe: *Chauc.* thefte. *O. Frs.* thiufthe, thiufte: *Icel.* þýfð, þýft.]

þigaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 3; Gū. 432. v. þeón.

þigen, e; *f.* I. *the taking* of food, *partaking*, *eating* or *drinking*:—Ne sý him gemǣne þigen mid gebrōđrum geþafod *non permittatur ad mense communis participationem*, R. Ben. 69, 13. Đæs hālgan hūsles đygen *partaking of the eucharist*, Homl. Th. i. 266, 17. Se frumsceapena man weard ādrǣfed of neorxenawanges myrhđe for đigene đæs forbodenan bigleofan, 118, 25. Lactuca is biter on đigene *lettuce is bitter in the eating*, ii. 278, 27. Mid unsālýfedre đigene, 332, 1. Æt đære đigene (*at the Passover*), 280, 34. Sý hē āscyred fram gemēnre mýsan þigene *from eating at the common table*; a mensa, R. Ben. 49, 15; 70, 4. Sý ā on đære þigene forhefednes *let there ever be moderation in taking wine*, 65, 3. Wið āttres đigne, Lchdm. i. 150, 3. His gereordes þigene hē āna underfō *refectionem cibi solus accipiat*, R. Ben. 49, 6: Wulfst. 284, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 98, 30. Đurh đæs hālgan hūsles þygene ūs beoþ ūre synna forgyfene, i. 266, 8. Đurh ānes æpples đigene *through eating an apple*, ii. 330, 33. Đa oferflōwendlīcan đygene *excessive eating and drinking*, i. 360, 13. II. *what is taken, food, meat* or *drink*:—þigen *edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 63. Đæt seó dæges þigen tōfered sý and seó hāte đære þigene oferslegen *ut digesti surgant*, R. Ben. 32, 14. Ne sý him nānre ōđere þigene getīđod *let him have no other food given him*, 69, 21. Werede đigene *nectareum edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 38. Đa hālgan đigene (*the eucharist*) onfōn, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 29. Heora þigne gehealdan *to retain their food*, Lchdm. i. 90, 12. Þygne, 8, 6. Đū đās werđeóde wrǣccan lāste freúnda feásceaft gesōhtest þīne þearfende (þīne *for* þigne? *needing food*; *or* þīne *pron.* (v. þīn, III) *thy men being in need*), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Fram ealle đām þigenum đe hracan oþþe innoþ tō miclum luste getýhþ, R. Ben. 138, 14. Āwendan ūrne swæcc fram unālýfedum đigenum, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 5. v. blōđþigen; þicgan.

þiging, e; *f. The taking* of anything to eat or drink, *eating* or *drinking*:—Of metta and of drincena þiginge, Lchdm. ii. 244, 12.

þignan *to eat*:—Hý đýnde *depastus est eam*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14.

þignen[n], þínen[n], þinnen[n], e; *f.* I. *a female servant, female attendant, handmaid*:—Đignen *pedisequa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 63. Þínen, i. 282, 15: *ancilla*, ii. 4, 12. Þínen, wyln *abra*, i. *ancilla*, i. 17, 26. Þýnen *vernacula, servula, ancilla*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 20. Sum þínen (đignen, Lind.) *a certain maid*, Lk. Skt. 22, 56. Sió đignen (đegnen, Rush.) durehaldend *ancilla ostiaria*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 17. Ic eom Godes đīnen *behold the handmaid of the Lord* (Lk. 1, 38), Homl. Th. i. 200, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 237. Heó cwæd tō him: 'Ic eom deófles đīnen, Shrn. 140, 18. Þínene *ancillae*, Gen. 35, 25, 26: Scint. 229, 6. Þínenne, Ps. Lamb. 115, 6: 85, 16. Þinnenre (-ne?), Ps. Spl. 85, 15. Þinnenne *abrā*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 49. Seó abbudisse eode mid ānre hire đignenne (*cum una sanctimonialium feminarum*) . . . Đā hēt heó hire đīnenne (*ministram*) gān, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 18–27. Þínenne, Judth. Thw. 24, 4; Jud. 172. Heó hæfde āne þínene (*ancillam*), Gen. 16, 1. Āne hire þínena *unam e famulabus suis*, Ex. 2, 5. Þínennum *pedisequis*, þínenna *pedisequas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 9, 10. Þínunn *vernaculis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 26. Þínenne *vernaculas*, 404, 56. Þínena *ancillas*, Lk. Skt. 12, 45: Gen. 33, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 478, 10. II. *used with the meaning of* byrþ-þignen, *a mid-wife*:—Se cyning cwæþ tō đām þínenum đe đām Ebrēiscean wīfun þēnodon (*obstetricibus Hebraearum*) . . . Đa þínena (*obstetrices*) him ondrēdon God, Ex. 1, 15, 17, 20, 21. v. beorþor- (*written* broþor-), byrþ-, duru-, in-þignen (-þínen).

þíht; *adj. Tight, firm, strong*. This word seems to be the second part in each of the two compounds found in the following charm:—Gehwǣr fērde ic mē đone mǣran magaþíhtan mid đysse mǣran meteþíhtan đonne ic mē wille habban and hām gān, Lchdm. iii. 68, 17. [Thyht, hool fro brekynge *integer, solidus*; thyhtyñ or make thyht *integro, consolido, solido*, Prompt. Parv. 491. Halliwell gives *thiht* close, compact, as an Eastern counties word. *M. H. Ger.* dihte: *Ger.* dicht: *Icel.* þéttr.]

Thīla(-e). v. Thýle.

þilian, þillian, þíllan *to plank, lay planks* as in making a bridge:—Đā hēt Maxentius oferbricgian đa eá eal mid scipum, and syđđan đylian swā swā ōđre bricge, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 22. Tō þilianne *plancas ponere*, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 659, 33. Tō þillianne, 5, 8, 10, 14. Tō þelliene, 26. Tō þíllanne, 28. Tō þyllanne, 24. (The section is headed: Dis is đære bricge geweorc on Hrōuecæstre.) [*O. H. Ger.* gi-dillōn *insternere* (*pontes*): *Ger.* dielen *to board, plank*: *Icel.* þilja *to cover with deals, to board, plank.*] v. next two words.

þíling, e; *f. A boarding, flooring, something composed of planks*:—Breda þíling *vel* flōr on tō þerscenne *area*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 59. Hig fæstniaþ đone stepe þurh đa þílinge (*deck*; cf. *Icel.* þiljur; *pl. the deck*), Shrn. 35, 15. v. wāh-þíling.

þille, an; *f. A boarding, flooring, floor*:—Đille *tabulata, tabulamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 8, 10. Þille *tabulamen*, i. 290, 73. [*O. H. Ger.* dilla; *f.*; dil, dillo; *m. planca, ima pars navis, pluteus, tabula parietis*: *Ger.* diele: *Icel.* þilja; *f. a deal, plank, planking.*] v. þel.

þillīo. v. þyllīc.

þín; *pron. poss.* I. attributive, *thy, thine*, (1) with noun alone:—Tō becume þīn (đīn, Lind.) rīce. Gewurđe þīn willa, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Þínes fæder God, Gen. 31, 29. Far of þínum lande and of þínre mǣgđe and of þínes fæder hūse, 12, 1. Þínre dura belocenre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 6. (1 a) where the noun is to be inferred:—Đa ilcan đē habbaþ nū heora āgnes þances forlētan, nales þínes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 13. (1 b) strengthened by *āgen*:—Þīn āgen geleáfa þē hæfþ gehāledne, Blickl. Homl. 15, 26. Þurh þīne āgene gemēlēste, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 1. Gif đæt þīne āgne (āgnan, Bod. MS.) welan wǣron, 7, 3; Fox 29, 17. (2) where the noun is qualified by an adjective:—For þínum idlan gilpe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. For þínum gōdan willan . . . đa leán ealra þínra gōdena weorca, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 14–16. Þurh þíne æđelan hand, Hy. 7, 5. Đa mōd

ðínra getreówra freónda . . . nimaþ hí heora men mid him and lǽtaþ þíne feáwan getreówan mid þé, 20; Fox 72, 14–17. (3) where a demonstrative pronoun is used with the noun:—*Þes þín sunu*, Lk. Skt. 15, 30. *Þín se fægresta fæþm that fairest bosom of thine*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 24. Sege mé hwæþer se þín wela swá deóre seó, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6: Met. 20, 29. Álés þíne þa liófan gesceft, Hy. 8, 33: Ps. Th. 90, 7. Hí ðæt þín fægere hús forbærndan, 73, 7. Ðæt wé ðæt yrfe þín herige, 105, 5. (4) used in the genitive where the personal pronoun might be expected:—On þínes silfes hand, Hy. 7, 83. Þurh þínes sylfes geweald, Exon. Th. 466, 26; Hö. 127. Þínre sylfre sunu, 21, 23; Cri. 339. Mid þínes ánes geþeahte *with the counsel of thee alone*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 19: Met. 20, 40. ¶ In poetry the pronoun may be separated from the words to which it belongs:—Blǽd is áræred geond wídwegas, wine mín Beówulf, þín ofer þeóda gehwylce, Beo. Th. 3414; B. 1705. Ðæt ic mǽgburge móste þínre rím miclian, Cd. Th. 134, 6; Gen. 2220. Gewít þú þínne eft waldend sécan, 138, 16; Gen. 2292. II. used predicatively, *thine*:—Gilpan ðæt heora fægernes þín sié, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 22. Nán ðara góda þín nis, 14, 2; Fox 42, 29. Ealle mínе þing synt þíne (ðíno, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 15, 31. Hig wǽron þíne (ðíno, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 17, 6. III. used substantively, *thine*:—Nis sceat ðæs ic þínes áhredde *not a penny of what I saved of thine*, Cd. Th. 129, 16; Gen. 2144. Ðónne þú and þíne beóþ álýsde *when thou and thine are released*, Lchdm. i. 328, 25. Þú ðás werðeóde gesóhtest þíne þearfende (*thy men being in need* (?); v. þigen, II), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Ealle mínе synt þíne, and þíne (ðíno, Lind.) synt mínе, Jn. Skt. 17, 10. [*Goth.* þeins: *O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* thîn: *O. H. Ger.* dîn: *Icel.* þinn.]

þínan; *p.* þán; *pp.* þinen *To get moist* or *damp*:—Dó on næsc, hæbbe him on, ðý læs hit þíne, Lchdm. ii. 36, 8. v. of-þínen; þénan.

þíncan, þind. v. þyncan, ge-þind.

þindan; *p.* þand; *pp.* þunden. I. *to swell up*:—Þindeþ him se milt *his milt swells up*, Lchdm. ii. 232, 11. Þint sió lifer, 198, 23. Gif innoþ þinde, i. 354, 1. Þindan, Exon. Th. 431, 17; Rä. 46, 2. Se streám ongan tó þindenne ongeán swilce hit wǽre án heáh dún (*ad instar montis intumescentes*), Jos. 3, 16. Hit biþ þindende, Lchdm. ii. 210, 22. Gif ómihte blód and yfel wǽte on ðam multe sió þindende, þonne sceal him mon blód lǽtan, 252, 25: 168, 11. II. figurative, *to swell with indignation, pride*, etc.:—Synful yrsaþ, tóþum torn þolaþ, þearle þindeþ (in this and the next passage the Latin verb is *tabescere*, but *tumescere* seems in each case to have been read), Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ic þand (*I was angry*) wið ðan ðe hí teala noldan þínre spræce spéd gehealdan, Ps. Th. 118, 158. Ðindende weleras *labia tumentia*, Kent. Gl. 1002. v. á-, tó-þindan; for-þunden; ge-þind.

þínen. v. þignen.

þing, es; *n.* I. *a thing*, (1) *a single object*, material or immaterial:—Hweðer ðú wéne ðæt énig ðing on ðisse worulde swá gód sié, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 6. Ðonne ða iſſ þing ealle gegadorade beóþ, ðonne beóþ hit eall án ðing, and ðæt án þing biþ God, 33, 2; Fox 122, 18. Ðæt ilce ðú miht geþencan be élcum ðinge, ðæt nán þing ne biþ swelce hit wæs, siþþan hit wanian onginþ, 34, 9; Fox 148, 9: Met. 20, 37. Æghwilc þing ðe on ðís andweardan lífe líca þ, 21, 28. Élc þing ðe iſſ hæfde, Gen. 7, 22. Ic seah sellíc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 10; Rü. 32, 3. Heofon and eorþe and sé and ealle ða þing ðe on ðém syndon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 21. Dinga scæpend *rerum creator*, Rtl. 180, 9. Wé ágyltaþ þurh feówer þing, þurh geþóht and þurh word and þurh weorc and þurh willan, Blickl. Homl. 35, 14. (1 a) of particular classes of objects, (α) *a thing* of value, *property, a thing* for sale; generally in pl., *things, goods*:—Him eallum wæs gemǽne heora ðing, Homl. Th. i. 316, 9. Nán man nán þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorð ne libbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 2. Breng ðing *offer munus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 4. Him callum wǽron heora ðing gemǽne, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 18. 'Búton ðú mé sylle sum ðínra þinga' . . . se apostol cwæð: 'Hafa mínne stæf,' 416, 34. Hú Wulfgyð gean hire þinga æfter hire fordsíðe, Chart. Th. 563, 3. Ðingum *muneribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 2: Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 4. Ða teóþan sceattas ge on lande ge on ófrum þingum ge on ófrum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 8. Hié mid miclum þingum hámweard fóran *ingentem praedam ad classem devexerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 27. Ðe ealle his þing bewiste *qui praerat omnibus quae habebat*, Gen. 24, 2. Ðinga ł geafa *munera*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 11. Ða felarícan bróhton micele ðing, Homl. Th. i. 582, 14. Hé hæfde ér his ðing þearfum gedǽlede, ii. 500, 24. Hé becwæð his ðincg, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 211: 18, 414: 9, 41. Hé on swilce weorc áspende his ðing, ii. 31, 68. Wilt ðú syllan þingc ðíne? Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 15. (β) *a thing* to eat:—Eal ða wǽtan þing, and ða smerewigan, and eal swéte þing, Lchdm. ii. 210, 27. Mid wyrmendum þingum swilc swá pipor, 62, 2: 82, 4, 15. (2) *a thing* that is done, *an action, a proceeding, way* of conduct:—Án þing ðé is wana (*one thing remains for you to do*); gesyle eall ðæt ðú áge, Mk. Skt. 10, 21. Plyhtlíc þingc hit ys gefón hwæl, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Hé on axan and on duste licge: gif ic eów ófres ðinges bysene onstelle ðonne ágylte ic, Blickl. Homl. 227, 15. Wes ðú gemyndig Marian þinga *be mindful of Mary's conduct*, 67, 33. Æfter þissum þingum hyra fæderas dydon ðám wítegum *in these ways their fathers treated the prophets*, Lk. Skt. 6, 23. Tó morgen déð Drihten ðás þing, Ex. 9, 5: Mk. Skt. 11, 33: 7, 8: Ps. Th. 28, 4. Ealle ða þing ðe wé ofor his bebod gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16: 131, 33. (3) *a thing* that happens, *an event, what takes place*:—Nénges þinges máre þearf nǽre ðonne his unriht yppe wurde *nothing better could happen than that his wickedness should become manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Þás þing ealle geweorþan sceoldan, 109, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 538, 3. Ðara þinga (ðingana, Lind., Rush.) race ðe on ús gefyllede synt, Lk. Skt. 1, 1. Æfter þeossum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 95, 11. (4) where the word has much the same force as a cognate accusative, or where the meaning of the indefinite *þing* is determined by a verb:—Hé hine élces þinges geclǽnsode ðe him mann on sǽde *he cleared himself of every charge that was brought against him*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 37. Hú manigfeald þing Drihten geþrowode *what manifold suffering the Lord endured*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 11. Ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, Exon. Th. 270, 15; Jul. 465. Hine betellan æt élc ðæra þinga þe him man on lǽde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Ealle ða þing ðe hálige men writon, Blickl. Homl. 133, 1. (5) *a thing, circumstance*; in combination with an adjective nearly the same as the neuter of the adjective used as substantive, or as an abstract noun formed from the adjective:—Is ðæt earmlíc þing, ðæt his gebídan ne magon burgsittende, Met. 27, 16: 28, 53. Þreálíc þing, réðe wíte, Cd. Th. 79, 28; Gen. 1318. Æfter sóðum ðincge *according to the truth*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 14. Swá hit ágǽt mid sóðum ðincge *as it actually happens*, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 109. Wundorlíc ðinge, Lchdm. i. 112, 13. Manegu dígla ðing sindon tó smeágeanne, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 13. On ðǽm sélran þingum and on ðǽm gesundrum *in secundis rebus*, Nar. 7, 26. Næs nó on gesundum þingum ánum ac eác swylce on wiðearwerdum þingum *not only in prosperity but also in adversity*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 7: 35, 33: Exon. Th. 337, 1; Gn. Ex. 58. Tó écum ðingum *to eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 16, 18: 616, 21: 568, 25. Tó sóþan þingon *truly*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 736. Mid unrihtum þingum *per fraudem*, L. Ecg. P. ii. c. 13; Th. ii. 180, 23. Be fullum ðingum *fully*, Wulfst. 51, 11: 57, 8. (6) *state, condition*:—Ealles folces þing byþ ðe betere æt ðám þýſdum *the condition of the whole people will be the better in the matter of the thefts*, L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 20. Séna hine gelóme; his þing biþ sóna sélre, Lchdm. ii. 344, 19: Exon. Th. 378, 1; Deór. 9. Tó hwan ðínre sáwle þing (sið, Exon. Th. 368, 11) siðdan wurde, Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 20. Cýð hwæt ðú ðæs tó þinge þafian wille *declare to which* (*life or death*) *thou wilt assent as thy condition*, Elen. Kmbl. 1212; El. 608. (7) *a thing, matter, subject* of consideration or enquiry:—Ánes þinges ic ðé wolde ácsian, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 5: Blickl. Homl. 117, 20. Uton ðás þing geþencean, 97, 1. (8) *concern, affair*:—Hé þearfendra þinga teolode *he attended to the concerns of the needy*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. Sió geornfulnes cordlícra ðinga *terrena studia*, Past. 18; Swt. 128, 15. Hé mínre geðylde þingum wealdeþ *ab ipso est patientia mea*, 61, 5. On menniscum ðingum *in human affairs*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6. Hé wolde beón embe his þincg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 120. (9) *a cause, sake, account, reason*; in the phrase *for . . . þingum*:—Þinge *causam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 12. For hwylcum þinge *ob quam causam*, Lk. Skt. 8, 47. For énegum þinge *quacumque ex causa*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 3. Árís tó mínum þinge (*in causam meam*), Ps. Th. 34, 22. For hira þinge *because of them*, Deut. 28, 34. For ðan miceles blódes þinge, Lchdm. iii. 140, 30. For feós þinge *pecuniae causa*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 20; Th. ii. 234. 30. Búton forlegennysse þingum *excepta fornicationis causa*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. For þisum þingum *igitur*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 19. For ðám þingum *for those reasons*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 12. For þrím þingum Hálend eode on wésten, Blickl. Homl. 29, 19. For monigra monna ðingum, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 22: Ps. Th. 50, arg. For mínes wífes þingon *propter uxorem meam*, Gen. 20, 11: 43, 30. For lóseſes þingon, 39, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 304. For his sceatta ðingon *for the sake of his money*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 29. For ðæs áðes þingum *propter juramentum*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 12. For mínon þingon, for eówrum þingon *propter me, propter vos*, Jn. Skt. 12, 30: 11, 15. For mínum ðingum, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. For ðínum þingum, 7, 2; Fox 18, 28. Þurh þon þingum ðú eart eádig on écnesse, Nar. 46, 23. Incan *vel* þing *causas, res*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 12. (10) *an object, a purpose*:—Gode wé cyrican betǽcaþ tó ðám þingum, ðæt cristene men ðǽrtó faran magan and ðǽr heora neóda tó Gode mǽnan and synna forgifenesse biddan, Wulfst. 278, 19. Hé wearð man geboren tó ðám þingum, ðæt hé mid his ágenum feore mancynn álýsde of deófles gewealde and of helle wíte, 16, 11. Þingum *purposely*, Exon. Th. 472, 10; Rä. 61, 14. (11) *a relation, respect*:—Hé ðone welegan wædlum efnmǽrne gedéð élces þinges *in every respect*, Met. 10, 32, 50. Unmǽle élces þinges, Exon. 21, 12; Cri. 333. Ne wéne hé nánes ðinges hine selfne beteran, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 16. Sóð hí sǽdon sumera ðinga (*in some respects*), Homl. Th. i. 190, 16: 236, 11. Ðæt ic ðé gepeó þinga gehwylce, Hy. 4, 12. God hine gebletsode on eallum þingum, Gen. 24, 1. Wæs heó on eallum þingum þe eáþmóddre, Blickl. Homl. 13, 3. On énigum þingum crǽftig, 49, 28. On eallum ðingum gehýrsum, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 17. (12) *a condition*:—Hié bǽdon fríðes, ac hit Scipia nolde him áliéfan wið nánum ófrum þinge bútan hié him ealle hiera wǽpeno ágeáfen, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 20. (13) *a way, means, wise*; mostly in phrases, every *way*, by no

means, in any *wise*, etc.:—Dæt dæt nǽnig ding ne gedafenade *quia nulla ratione conveniat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 38. Ne mihte hine nán man þurh ǽnig þing (*by any means*) áteón, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 194. Gif gé mínne lima þurh ǽnig þing gehǽlan magon, 5, 198: Wulfst. 49, 7. Þurh ǽlc þing *by all means*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 13. Oeghwelce dinga *omni modo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 50. Dá wolde hé ǽlce þinga dæt gyld ábrecan, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21. Hwæder wén wǽre dæt wé ǽnige dinga furþon dæt eálond gesécean mihte *si forte insulam aliquo conamine repetere possemus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 29. Ne hí his bénum ǽnige dinga geþafigean woldan *nor would they in any wise assent to his prayers*, 2, 1; S. 502, 14. Ne magon gé ǽnige dinga lífes hláfe onfón *nullatenus valetis panem vitae percipere*, 2, 5; S. 507, 20: Beo. Th. 4738; B. 2374: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 721. Dæt hé náne dinga dæt ryht tó suíde ne bodige *ut ne recta quidem nimie proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 17. Hé náne þinga beór ne drince, Lchdm. ii. 88, 11. Nánig þinga, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 406, 21. Nǽnige dinga *nequaquam*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 23: 5, 6; S. 619, 8: *nullatenus*, 1, 27; S. 495, 20. Hié nǽnige þinga ongeán lócian ne mihton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 12: Met. 10, 16. Mid nánum dingum *by no means*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 24. Mid dám þingum *by those means*, Lchdm. ii. 208, 26. Óðero dingo *alioquin*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 32. (14) *thing*, as in *something*, *anything*, etc.:—Nán þing grénes *nihil virens*, Ex. 10, 15. Gé ne biddaþ mé nánes þinges *me non rogabitis quicquam*, Jn. Skt. 16, 23. Mid ǽnige þinge *in aliquo*, Chart. Th. 422, 28. Ge on mete, ge on hrægle, ge on ǽghwylcum þinge, Blickl. Homl. 219, 30. Nyste ic nán þing þises *I knew nothing of this*, Gen. 21, 26: Lk. Skt. 9, 36: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 72. Styrigendlíces nán þinc findan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 735. Sum ding miccles gebícnodon ða tungelwítegan Homl. Th. i. 118, 20: ii. 24, 19. Hæfd se mann ealra gesceafta sum ding, i. 302, 19. Canst dú ǽnig þing *scis tu aliquid?* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 37. Beó dæt þinga dæt hit beó *be it what it may*, Btwk. 222, 8. Húru þinga *praesertim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 6. Ǽrost þinga *first of all*, Wulfst. 32, 9: L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 11. Rapost þinga *at the earliest*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 14. II. *a meeting, court*:—An medle oþþe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Hé Freán gesihð faran tó þinge (*the meeting held at the day of judgement*), Exon. Th. 57, 32; Cri. 927. Þing gehégan *to hold a meeting*, Andr. Kmbl. 314; An. 157: 1859; An. 932. Þing sceal gehégan fród wíþ fródne, biþ hyra ferð gelíc, Exon. Th. 334, 19; Gn. Ex. 18. Ic wið Grendel sceal ána gehégan ding, Beo. Th. 856; B. 426. [*O. Sax.* thing *res*; thing-hús *court-house*: *O. Frs.* thing *res*; *meeting*, *court*: *O. H. Ger.* ding *res*, *substantia*, *negotium*; *concio*, *conventus*, *concilium*: *Icel.* þing; *pl. things*, *articles*; þing *an assembly*, *meeting*; *Norweg.* stor-thing *parliament*.] v. breóst-, brýd-, císe-(cýse-), cyric-, ge-, woruld-þing.

þingan; *p.* de *To invite*, *address*:—Hé him thinget *invitat se*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 39. Þinge *interpella*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* dingen; *p.* dingta *conducere*, *convenire*; gi-dingen *appellare*.] v. ge-þingan; un-þinged.

þingere, es; *m.* I. *an advocate*, *intercessor*:—Þingere *advocatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 39. Dingere, 4, 48: *interventor*, Rtl. 79, 36. Beón dingere for óðerra scylde *intercessor fieri pro culpis aliorum*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 20. Dæs wordes (*Paraclete*) andgit is swá mon cweþe þingere, Blickl. Homl. 135, 33. Dæt heó ús sý mílde þingere wið úrne Drihten, 159, 33. Ic beó eówer þyngere tó Gode, Shrn. 155, 2: Homl. Ass. 137, 701. Mid ða gife his dingeres *gratia suo intercessori*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3. Mid þingere *cum advocato*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 56: *advocato*, *interpellatore*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 72. Hí noldon nǽnne þingere sécan *defensorum operam repudiarent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 13. Da þingeras (*oratores*) þingiaþ nú ðǽm ðe læssan þearfe áhton, Fox 208, 25. Þingeras wið Drihten, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 114, 18: Wulfst. 240, 10. II. *a priest*, who in his office intercedes for the people. v. þingian, I a:—Preóst *vel* þingere *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 24. [*O. Frs.* thingere: *O. H. Ger.* dingari *advocatus*.] v. cyre-, fore-, ge-þingere.

þingestre, an; *f. A female advocate*:—Dæt heó ús beó þingestre tó dam heofenlíce mægendrymme, Homl. Ass. 137, 698.

þing-gemearc, es; *n. Measuring* (*time*) *by events* (? cf. other compounds of *gemearc*, e. g. *fót-*, *geár-gemearc*, where the first part determines the character of the measurement, measurement by feet, by years; in the case of almost all such compounds it is an (adverbial) genitive that is found):—Dá wæs ágangen tú hund and þreó geteled rímes swylce þrittig eác þinggemearces wintra *measuring by the events that had happened two hundred and thirty-three years would be counted as past, things had been going on for two hundred and thirty-three years*, Elen. Kmbl. 6; El. 3. Dá wæs first ágán þinggemearces bútan þrím nihtum *things had gone on till there remained only three days of the allotted time*, Andr. Kmbl. 295; An. 148.

þingian; *p.* ode. I. *to intercede*, *ask favour*, *supplicate*, *plead*, *intervene*, (1) absolute:—Dǽr Satanus þingaþ, Cd. Th. 292, 28; Sat. 447. (2) *to intercede* for a person (*dat. or* for *with dat. or acc.*):—Ic for mínes Godes húse þingie, Ps. Th. 121, 9. Da þingeras þingiaþ dæm ðe læssan þearfe áhton; þingiaþ ðǽm de man yflaþ, and ne þingiaþ ðám ðe dæt yfel dóþ *oratores pro his, qui grave quid perpessi sunt, misera-*

tionem judicum excitare conantur, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 26. Ic (*Christ*) eów þingade, dá mé on beáme beornas sticedon, Cd. Th. 296, 29; Sat. 509. Him (*himself*) dingode David, and tó Drihtne gebæd, Ps. C. 26: Elen. Kmbl. 985; El. 494. Gif hé wyle him sylfum þingian *si pro seipso supplicare velit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 62; Th. ii. 222, 25. Hwæder his mágas him fore þingian willon *num amici ejus pro eo intervenire vellent*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 32. (3) *to ask* for (*for* with acc.) a person that some favour may be granted (*clause*):—Dæt hé sceolde for hí dingian (*supplicatu obtineret*) dæt hí ne dorftan féran, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 36. (4) *to intercede*, *plead* before a person:—Þinga for deódne ér dam seó þrāh cyme, dæt hé dec áworpe of woruldríce, Cd. Th. 252, 33; Dan. 588. (5) *to intercede* for a person (*dat. or* for *with dat. or acc.*) to or with another (*tó*, *mid*, *wið*):—Dá spæc ic him fore and þingade him tó Ælfréde cinge. Dá lýfde hé dæt hé móste beón ryhtes wyrde for mínre forspéce, Chart. Th. 169, 30. Wǽre þearf dæt him mon þyngode tó dam rícum, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 29. Se ðe bitt ðone monn dæt him dingie wið ðderne ðe hé biþ eác ierre *cum is, qui displicet, ad intercedendum mittitur*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 12. Hú mæg ǽnig man tó his hláforde ðórum þingian, gif hé his hláforde sylf hæfð ábolgen, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 5. Earmum dingian tó dam rícan, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 2. Tó dingienne þiódum sínum wið dane Sceppend, Ps. C. 7. (6) *to make intercession* to (*tó*) a person that something may be granted (*clause*):—Þingode Dauid tó Dryhtne, dæt . . ., Ps. C. 146. I a. referring to intercession to the Deity. v. þingere, II:—Da ðe on heofenum syndon, hí þingiaþ for ða ðe dyssum sange fylgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 45, 36. Swá oft swá hig clypiaþ tó Criste, and for folces neóde þingiaþ, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 362, 4. Ic for ðé þingode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 416. Búton sum hálga mé þingie tó dam Hálende, ii. 26, 255. Dingige, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 34. Hé cleopie tó Godes hálgum, and bidde dæt hig him tó Gode þingien, L. E. I. 23; Th. ii. 420, 10. Hú dearr hé dingian ódrum monnum, and nát hwæder him selfum gedingod bið *quomodo aliis veniam postulat qui, utrum sibi sit placatus, ignorat?* Past. 10; Swt. 63, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 388, 4: 528, 15: i. 174, 10: L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 6. For heora campwered gebiddan and tó Gode dingian *ad exorandum Deum pro milite*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 40. For hine dingian and for sibbe his deóde *ad supplicandum pro pace gentis ejus*, 3, 24; S. 556, 43. Dæt hí for mínum untrumnessum dingian mid da upplícan árfæstnesse *ut pro meis infirmitatibus apud supernam clementiam intervenire meminerint*, pref.; S. 472, 35. II. *to make terms*, *settle*, (1) absolute:—Áge hé þreora nihta fierst him tó gebeorganne, búton hé þingian wille, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 2. (2) *to settle* a dispute:—Siddan ic ða fǽhde feó þingode, Beo. Th. 945; B. 470. Feorhbealo feó þingian, 315; B. 156. (3) *to settle* the terms of an agreement, *to agree* that . . .:—Búton hiora hwæder ér þingode dæt hé hit ángylde healdan ne þorfte, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 11. (4) *to settle* with (*wið*) a person, *to come to terms*, *be reconciled*. v. (6):—Heom man raþe dæs wið þingode *soon after people came to terms with them*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 32. Hé sceal þingian wið done ðe hé ábylgþ *debet reconciliari si quem offendebat*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 19; Th. ii. 234, 27. (5) *to make terms* for:—Be ðǽm ðe for ordále dingiaþ. Gif hwá þingie for ordál, þingie on dam ceápgilde, and náht on dam wíte, L. Ath. I. 21; Th. i. 210, 15. Weorpe dæt neát tó honda oþþe fore þingie *let the beast be handed over, or terms settled for it*, L. Alf. pol. 24; Th. i. 78, 10. (6) *to make terms* for a person (*dat. or* for) with (*wið*) another, *to reconcile*. v. (4):—Gif gesídcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhíwan, oðde wið his hláford for þeówe, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 2. Þinga þé wið God *concilia tibi Deum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 17. Dæt wé ús beþencan and wið God sylfne þingian, Wulfst. 166, 35. (6 a) where the person with whom is not stated:—Ne sió him nó dý þingodre *none the more shall the case be settled for him*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. III. *to settle* to do something, *to determine*. v. ge-þingan, geþingian, II:—Hú hé him on dás world þingian ongan *how he settled for himself to come into this world*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 8. IV. *to speak*, *discourse*:—Dá da wordcwydas wittig Drihten on sefan sende; ne hýrde ic snotorlícor, on swá geongum feore, guman þingian, Beo. Th. 3691; B. 1843. IV a. *with* geán, ongeán, wið, *to address*, *accost*. v. þingan:—Him brego engla geán þingade, Cd. Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009. Judas hire ongén þingode, Elen. Kmbl. 1214; El. 609: 1330; El. 667: Exon. Th. 116, 20; Gú. 210. Hyre se wræcmæcga wið þingade, 258, 5; Jul. 260: 268, 9; Jul. 429: Andr. Kmbl. 612; An. 306: 1264; An. 632: Elen. Kmbl. 154; El. 77. [Do we mid ure weldede þingen us wið ure helende, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 30. To þingenn uss wiþþ ure Godd, Orm. 8997. *O. Sax.* thingôn: Hie gêng im wið thena heritogon mahlian, thingôn wið thena thegan kêsures, Hél. 5725. *O. Frs.* thingia *placitare*: *O. H. Ger.* dingôn *concionare*, *judicare*, *disceptare*, *pacisci*: *Ger.* dingen *to bargain for*, *agree on*: *Icel.* þinga *to hold a meeting*; *to consult about*, *discuss*.] v. for-, fore-, ge-, óþ-þingian.

þingiend. v. fore-þingiend.

þing-leás; *adj. Exempt*:—Unscyldigo and þingleáso from dissum synne *innocentes et immunis ab hoc crimine*, Rtl. 114, 7. [*O. Frs.* thing-lôs.]

þing-rǽden[n], e; *f. Intercession, advocacy, pleading, intervention, mediation*, (1) in a general sense:—Ða apostoli hī ástrehton æt ðæs ealdormannes fōtum, biddende ðæt ða hǽðengildan nǽron for heora inttingan ácwealde ... Ðā cwæð se ealdorman: 'Wundor mē ðinc þ eówer ðingrǽden,' Homl. Th. ii. 484, 14. God heora synne ðurh his (*Job's*) ðingrǽdene forgeaf, 458, 4: 292, 1. Gif ðū geþafian nelt þingrǽdenne (*pleading on behalf of a lover*), Exon. Th. 250, 13; Jul. 126. (2) of intercession to the Deity. v. þingian, I a:—Mid ðīnre (*Stephen's*) þingrǽdene *tuo interventu*, Hymn. Surt. 46, 24. Þissere for þingrǽdene *hujus obtentu*, 139, 27. Þurh his hālgena þingrǽdene, Chart. Erl. 231, 28. Þurh his mōder ðingrǽdene, Homl. Th. i. 450, 26. Þa þingrǽdene for ðam folce, ii. 536, 11. Mid ðīnum (*St. Andrew's*) þingrǽdenum *tuis intercessionibus*, Hymn. Surt. 126, 8. Þurh heora menigfealdan þingrǽdena, Homl. Th. i. 556, 19. v. fore-þingrǽden.

þing-stede, es; *m. A place where a meeting* (v. þing, II) *is held*:—On ðam þingstede (*in the place to which Christ had summoned his disciples to speak with them for the last time*. Cf. tō Bethauia þeóden his þegna gedryht gelaðade; hȳ ðæs lāreówes word ne gehyrwdon, hyra sincgiefan, 29, 2-9; Cri. 456), Exon. Th. 31, 17; Cri. 497. Ic gefrægn leóde tōsomne bannan ... Ðā wæs tō ðam þingstede þeód gesamnod, Andr. Kmbl. 2197; An. 1100. [An that hūs innan, thār Pilatus was an thero thingstedi, Hēl. 5307. *O. H. Ger.* ding-stat *forum, conciliabulum: Icel.* þing-staðr *place where a* þing *is held*.] v. next word.

þing-stōw, e; *f. A place of meeting, a public place*:—*Compitum*, i. *villa vel* þingstōw *vel* þrop, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 55. In sprēc[stōw] t in ðingstōw *in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 3. From ðingstōwe (-stōw, Lind.) *a foro*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 4. v. geþing-stōw, *and preceding word*.

þingung, e; *f. Intercession, intervention, mediation*:—þingunge *interventu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 28: 48, 76. Hī on friþe wunedon þurh ðære cwēne þingunge, Homl. Ass. 101, 313. ¶ Especially intercession to the Deity:—Ðæt ic mid eallum ðone wæstm ārfæstre ðingunge gemēte *ut apud omnes fructum pie intercessionis inveniam*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 39. Hē ðære eádigan Marian fultumes and ðingunge bæd, Homl. Th. i. 448, 19. Gif wē for synfullum mannum gebiddaþ and hī ðære ðingunge unwurðe synd, ii. 528, 12. Biddaþ eów þingunge æt ðysum martyrum, i. 88, 33: ii. 110, 30. Eádges lōhannes ðingunge (*intercessione*), Rtl. 46, 30: 51, 16. Ūs tō þingunge, Chart. Th. 240, 24. Ðurh ða brōþorlīcan ðingunge *per intercessionem fraternam*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22: 5, 19; S. 640, 42: Homl. Th. i. 76, 22. Ðǽr nǽnige þingunga ne beóþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30. Wē biddaþ þingunga æt hālgum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 174, 9. Mid hira ðingengum, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 15. Þurh bisceopes þingunga *ex episcopi interventu*, L. Ecg. P. i. c. ix; Th. ii. 170, 17. v. fore-, ge-þingung.

þinne, þió *a slave*, þió, *pron.* (Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 5), þio-, þió-, þióen. v. þynne, þeów, se, þeo-, þeó-, þeówen.

þir *a female servant*:—Ðīr t sió ðignen (ðīr t ðegnen, Rush.) *ancilla*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 17. [*The Scandinavian form* þȳr?]

þirda, þirding, þirel, þirlian. v. þridda, þridding, þyrel, þyrlian.

þirran, þierran *to dry, wipe*. [*O. H. Ger.* derren *torrere, exsiccare*; ar-derren *arefacere: Icel.* þerra *to dry, wipe dry*. Cf. *Goth.* ga-þairsan *to wither*.] v. á-þierran.

þirsce-flōr *a threshing-floor*:—Hig cōmon tō ðære þirscefl̄ore *venerunt ad aream*, Gen. 50, 10. v. þerscel-flōr.

þirscwald, þis, þisl, þislīc. v. þerscold, þes, þixl, þyslīc.

þistel, es; *m. A thistle*:—þistel, thistil *cardu[u]s*, Txts. 47, 384. Ðystel, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 56. Þistel *carduus*, 31, 53. Se onscunienda þystel *carduus orrens*, ii. 22, 43. Se unbrāda þistel *scolimbos*, i. 69, 12. (Se unbrāde thistel, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. Brād thistle *erithius*, 302, col. 1.) Þūfe þistel *sow thistle*, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, 314, 11. Þistles blōstm *thistle-down*; pappus, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 23. Þistlum *card[u]is*, ii. 128, 63. ¶ The word is found in compounds which are names of places. Þistel-beorh, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 396, 33: þistel-mere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 15: þistel-leáh, iv. 49, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* distil: *Icel.* þistill.] v. þū-, wudu-þistel.

þistel-geblǽd *a blister caused by the prick of a thistle*:—Wiþ þorngeblǽd, wiþ þys[tel]geblǽd, Lchdm. iii. 36, 22.

þistel-twige, an; *f. A goldfinch* or some other bird that eats thistle-down. [In E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 58, *thistle-finch* is given as a name of the goldfinch; Halliwell quotes: '*Carduelis* a linnet, a thistle-finch' (1585). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* distil-finco *carduelis: Ger.* distel-fink *a linnet: O. H. Ger.* distil-ziu *carduelus*]:—þisteltuige, distiltige *cardella*, Txts. 47, 381. Þisteltwige, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 19.

þistra, þristra *a trace* (?), *part of an animal's harness*:—þistra *conjuncta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 34. Þristra, i. 16, 9. [*For similar double form* cf. þeóstru, *for meaning* cf. (?) *Goth.* þinsan: *O. H. Ger.* dinsan *trahere: 'Bavarian* dünsel *a twisted withy or other thin branch, used to bind rafts of wood to the shore,'* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xlii; *and see Du Cange* coniuncta.]

þistru, þiú (Mt. 24, 15). v. þeóstru, se.

þiustre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 18; *according to form the word might belong to* þeóstru, *but it glosses* ambulas, *the meaning of which, according to the dictionary, is* endive *or* chicory.

þíwan, þíwen, þíwracan. v. þeówan, þeówen, þeó[w]-wracu.

þíxl, þísl, e; þísle, an; *f.* I. *a beam* or *pole of a waggon; temo*: used, also, like *temo*, to denote a constellation, *the Bear*:—Wǽnes ðísl (wægne þixl (wægnes?), 100, 72) *archtoes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 23. Þísl *temo* vel *arctoes*, i. 16, 24: *themon* (in a list 'de plaustris'), 284, 46. Þístle *temo* (*Wülcker prints* þísle *themon*, Gl. 295, 14), 66, 53. Dixl *arquamentum*, Txts. 109, 1147. Tunglu ðe wē hātaþ wǽnes ðísla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19. Án ðara tungla woruldmen hātaþ wǽnes þísla, Met. 28, 10. Þíxlum, díxlum, dísium *temonibus*, Txts. 101, 2007. II. *a pole* (?):—Of ðære āc in ða heortsole; of ðære sole in ða þísle; of ðære þísle eft in ða mýðan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 6. [*O. L. Ger.* thīsla; *f. wk. temo: Du.* dissel *axle-tree*; dissel-boom *beam* or *pole of a carriage: O. H. Ger.* dīhsel, dīhsila, dīsala; *f. temo: Ger.* deichsel: *Icel.* þísl; *Swed.* tistel-stång *coach-pole*.]

þō, þōae. v. þōhe.

þocerian; *p.* ode *To run to and fro, run about*:—þocerað *cursat, currit, cursitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 53. Þocerodan (*vitae late praeconia*) *cursant*, 95, 19: 19, 65. Sitte him ðīn mōd on mīnum hrædwǽne, þocrige him on mīnne weg *mea semita, meis vehiculis revertaris*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 174, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* þoka *to move*.]

þoddettan; *p.* te *To push, strike, batter*:—Ða deóflu þoddetton ða earme sāwle and hēton hȳ ūt faran of ðam līchaman, Wulfst. 235, 15. Þoddetton *pulsent*, Germ. 399, 264. v. þyddan.

þoden, es; *m. A violent wind, a whirlwind*; also, *a whirlpool*; turbo:—Þoden *alcanus* (l. *altanus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 3: *altanus*, i. 17, 34. Ðoden *turbo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 10. Þoden ða nān ne tōcwīse oþþe worigende tōwurpon windas *turbo quam nullus quatit aut vagantes dirumt venti*, Hymn. Surt. 142, 26. Cumendum swā þoden tō tōstæncanne mē *venientibus ut turbo ad dispergendum me*, Cant. Ab. 14. Ðonne sió geornfulnes eorðlīcra ðinga ābisgaþ ðæt ondgit and ǽblent ðæs mōdes eágan mid ðære costunge ðæm folce, suǽ suǽ dust dēð ðæs līchoman eágan on sumera mid ðodene (ðodne, Hatt. MS.) *dum pastoris sensus terrena studia occupant, vento tentationis impulsus ecclesiae oculos pulvis caecat*, Past. 18; Swt. 128, 17. Hēr wǽron rēde forebēcna cumen ofer Norðhymbra land ... ðæt wǽron ormēte þodenas and līgescas, Chr. 793; Th. 101, 5, col. 1. Þurh ðæs windes blǽs, ðe swȳðlīce ða heánnyssa ðæs roderes sceoð mid his þodenum, Anglia viii. 320, 34. Lageflōdum þodenum *ceruleis turbinibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 38. [Swa þode [þodde, 2nd MS.) on felde þenne he þat dust heze aziued from þere eorðe, Laym. 27645.]

þōe. v. þōhe.

þoft (?), e; þofte, an; *f. A rower's bench*:—Scipsetl *transtra*, þofta (þoftan?) *transtra* vel *juga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 15. Þoftan *transtra*, 56, 41: 63, 43. (All three occur in lists 'de navibus.') [*Du.* doft; *f. a rower's bench: Icel.* þopta; *wk. f. a rowing bench*. Halliwell gives *thoft-fellow* a fellow-oarsman.]

-þofta, -þoftian. v. ge-þofta [*Icel.* þopti *a bench-fellow*], ge-þoftian.

þoft-rǽden[n], e; *f. Fellowship*:—Ðū hopast ðæt ðū hæbbe ðoftrǽdene tō ðam ǽwyrigedan deófle, ðonne ðū bǽde ðæt hē ðē āsende his englas tō mīnre dare, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 14. v. ge-þoftrǽden.

þoftscipe, es; *m. Fellowship*:—Sum brōðor ... se him wæs on gāstlīcum (-re, MS.) þoftscipe geþeóded, Guthl. 10; Gdwin. 52, 5: 14; Gdwin. 62, 2. v. ge-þoftscipe.

þōhe, þōe, þō; *gen.* þōn; *f. Clay*:—Thōhae, thōae *argilla*, Txts. 36, 3. Ðō, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 16. Þōe *creta*, 136, 78. [*Goth.* þāhō πηλός: *O. H. Ger.* dāha *argilla, testa: Ger.* thon: *Icel.* þá *muddy ground*.] v. next word.

þōhiht, þōiht; *adj. Clayey*:—Ðōihte *argillosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 15.

þōht, es; *m. Thought, mind*:—Pund gefe of ðon is ðōht monnes *pondus gratiae, inde est sensus hominis*, Rtl. 192, 23. Suǽ līchomes suǽ ðōhtes (*animae*) hǽlo, 99, 13. Hāles ðōhtes *sane mentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15. Mid þōhtes wilnunga besmiten *desiderio cogitationis coinquinatus*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 15. In alle ðōht ðinne *in tota mente tua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 37. In ðon ilco ðōcht *in eundem sensum*, p. 9, 18. Unstaðolfæstnis ðōhta *instabilitas mentium*, Rtl. 192, 21. [*Icel.* þōttr, þōtti.] v. ge-þōht.

þol. v. þoll.

þole-byrde; *adj. Bearing patiently, patient, long-suffering*:—þolebyrde mann *patiens homo* ... Wer þolebyrde *vir patiens*, Scint. 13, 11, 13. [He beð þoleburde, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 25.]

þolebyrdness, e; *f. Patience, long-suffering, endurance*:—Tō þolibyrdnysse þrowunga strange *ad tolerantiam passionum fortes*, Scint. 3, 8. [On giwer þoleburdnesse *in patientia vestra*, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 9.]

þole-mōd; *adj. Of a patient disposition, patient, long-suffering*:—þolemōd *longanimis*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 43. Heó wæs þolemōd and gestǽðig on hire gebǽran, and ne geseah hī nān man yrre, Homl. Ass. 127, 367. Þolemōd on wiþerweardum þingum *patient in adversity*, R. Ben. 26, 18. His mon fandige hwæðer hē þolemōd (þolo-, Wells Frag.) sȳ and geþyldig *probetur in omni patientia*, 99, 4. Þolemōd *patiens*, Scint.

8, 12, 14. Dæt se mann beó geðyldig and ðolomód (þol-, MSS. U. D.), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 335. Geðyldig and ðolmód, 17, 55. On ðære ecan worulde, ðe gewelgaþ ða þolmódan, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 2. [Gordoille wes þolemod, Laym. 3141. Katerine wes þuldi & þolemod, Kath. 173. Þolemod is þe þet þuldeliche abereð wouh þet me deð him, A. R. 158, 4. Cf. *Icel.* þolin-móðr *patient: Dan.* taal-modig.]

þole-mód (?) *patience:—Patientia* ðæt is ðolmód, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 334, MS. D. [Habbe we edmodnesse and þolemod, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 266.] v. next word.

þolemódness, e; *f. Patience, long-suffering, endurance:—Patientia*, ðæt is geðyld and þolmódnys gecwæden, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 334. Se geþyldiga man mid his þolmódnysse his sáwle gehylt, ii. 28, 146. Ða getreówfullan ealle lífes wiðerweardnesse forþyldigian scylun, be hiora þolemódnesse (þolo-, MS. T.) is þus áwriten, R. Ben. 27, 8, 13. Wurðigan ða gódan þeáwas . . . geþyld and þolemódnysse, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 16. [þolemodnesse and edmodnesse, of mild and meek heart, A. R. 158, 2. Þolemodnesse, H. M. 41, 10: Ayenb. 68, 4.]

þolian; *p.* ode *To thole* (still used in some dialects), *suffer, endure.* I. *to suffer* what is evil, punishment, reproach, illness, grief, etc.:—Hwílon forlidenesse ic þolie *aliquando naufragium patior*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. Þolige, Exon. Th. 499, 18; Rä. 88, 17. Hé þreánýd þolaþ, Beo. Th. 573; B. 284. Synfull tóþum torn þolaþ *peccator dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. Þoliaþ wé þreá on helle, Cd. Th. 25, 5; Gen. 389. Hí hosp þoliaþ *contumeliam toleravit*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 25. Þú þoladest *ferres*, i. *sustinebas, contuleras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 55. Ðú þolades mægnearfeþu, Exon. Th. 86, 19; Cri. 1411. David his ehtnesse ðolade, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 17. Hé þeównýd þolode, Cd. Th. 122, 21; Gen. 2030. Hí bryne þolodon, Rood Kmbl. 296; Kr. 149. Ða ðe elþeódigra edwít þoledon, héþenra hosp, Judth. Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 215. Þoledan and þrowedan *luebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 19. Þéh ðú dryge þolie, Andr. Kmbl. 1910; An. 957. Gif wíf ðone flæwsan ðæs wætan þoligen, Lchdm. i. 308, 2. Fela þinga þolian fram yldrum *multa pati a senioribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. Þoligean, Lk. Skt. 24, 26. Dæt micle morð þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 18; Gen. 641. Þeówdóm þolian, 135, 9; Gen. 2240. Hýnðo þolian, 198, 18; Exod. 324. Torn þolian, Beo. Th. 1669; B. 832. Wítu þolian, Andr. Kmbl. 2828; An. 1416. Dæt ðam weligan wæs weorc tó þolianne, Exon. Th. 276, 21; Jul. 569. Hé lét, torn þoliende, teáras geótan, 165, 15; Gú. 1029. Syle ðam þoligendan ðicgean . . . ðú hine gelácnast wundorlíce, Lchdm. i. 220, 17: 17: 188, 1. Mid tóðon torn þoligende, Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 272. I a. *to suffer, undergo, submit to* discipline, treatment:—Se ðe dysne lácedóm þolaþ, Lchdm. i. 300, 20. Dæt wíf ðe on blódryne wæs fram manegum lácum fela þinga þolode, Mk. 5, 26. Tó ðolienne ðinne willan, Ps. C. 90. I b. of things which are used to do hard work:—Seó ecg geswác þeódne æt þearfe; þolode ér fela hondgemóta, Beo. Th. 3055; B. 1525. II. *to suffer* a person, *bear with, tolerate* a condition of things, *let come to pass*:—Swá lange swá ic mid eów beó, swá lange ic eów þolige (ðola, Lind.: ðolo, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 19. Þolie (ðola, Lind.: ðolo, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 9, 41. Dæt is micel wundor, ðæt hit God wolde þolian, ðæt wurde þegu swá monig forlǽdd, Cd. Th. 37, 29; Gen. 597. III. *to suffer lack* or *loss* of something (*gen.*), *to lose* what one has, *to fail to get* what one desires; in many cases the loss or failure is the result of wrong either done or suffered by the subject of the verb, *to forfeit, be* (*wrongfully*) *deprived of*:—Ic ðolige sumes ðinges *careo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 16. Ic ðolige mínes feós *careo mea pecunia*, ðoligende his þinges *carens sua re*, 41; Zup. 250, 11. Ðonne þolie ic ðus miceles ðæs ðe míne foregengan hæfdon *in that case I shall be* (*unfairly*) *deprived of thus much of what my predecessors had*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 16. Gif ðú Drihten forgitst, ðú ðolast ðære ecan mede, Homl. Th. i. 140, 32. Ðolaþ *carebit* (*benedictione*), Prov. 20, 21. Gé þoliaþ ðæs ðe eów God behét for eówre ungehírsumnisse, Deut. i. 40. Hý (*evil spirits*) háma þoliaþ, Exon. Th. 115, 22; Gú. 193. Ic þolade gódes ealles, 457, 16; Hy. 4, 84. Hé férde swá swá his forcúða fæder, and his lífes ðolode and his lǽnan ríces, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 231. Hé (*Job*) hæfde his wíf, þeáh hé his bearna þolode, ii. 30, 204. Þolade *caruerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 83. Ne forgit ðú deáð, ðý læs ðú þolie ðæs ecan lífes, Prov. Kmbl. 17. Þeáh God wille hwam hys willan tó forlǽtan, and hé ðæs eft þolige, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 36. Þolige hé his wǽpna and his ierfes, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 14: L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 15. Þolie se þeówa his hýde oþþe hýdgyldes . . . þolie se frigea his freótes, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 4, 6. Þolige se dǽma, ðe ðérum wóh dǽme, ǽ his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 17: Chart. Th. 606, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 94, 33. Hefonríces þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 3; Gen. 633: Exon. Th. 402, 8; Rä. 21, 26. Blind sceal his eágna þolian, 335, 28; Gn. Ex. 39. III a. with a preposition:—Þolige hé be healfre ðære bóte, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 19. IV. *intrans. To hold out, exercise endurance, endure, not to give in:* of things, *to last, continue to be serviceable*:—Ic tó aldre sceal sæcce fremman, þenden ðis sweord þolaþ, Beo. Th. 4992; B. 2499. Gif mín (*an anchor's*) steort þolaþ *if my tail can stand the strain on it*, Exon. Th. 398, 16; Rä. 17, 8. G[esǽlig?] biþ ðæt, ðonne mon him sylf ne mæg wyrd onwendan, ðæt hé ðonne wel þolige, 459, 16; Hy. 4, 117. Ǽt ðearfe þolian, unwáclice wǽpna neótan, Byrht. Th. 140, 53; By. 307: 137, 45; By. 201. [*Goth.* þulan *to tolerate, endure: O. Sax.* tholian, tholôn (*trans. acc. and gen., and intrans.*) *to suffer, endure, lose, hold out: O. L. Ger.* tholôn *pati, sustinere: O. Frs.* tholia: *O. H. Ger.* dolên, dolôn *pati, sustinere, tolerare, luere: Icel.* þola; *p.* þoldi.] v. á-, for-, ge-, mid-þolian.

þoligend, þoligendlíc, þolibyrdness. v. mid-þoligend, un-þoligendlíc, þolebyrdness.

þoll, es; *m. A thole* or *thowl, a peg in the side of a boat to keep the oar in place*:—þoll *scalmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 79. Thol, ii. 120, 15. [Tholle, cartepynne *cavilla*, Prompt. Parv. 492. *Du.* dol *a thole: Icel.* þollr *a wooden peg*; esp. *the thole* of a row-boat: *Dan.* tol *a thole*; tolle-gang *a row-lock.*]

þolle, an; *f. A frying-pan*:—Hwer ł þollan *sartaginem*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 16. v. fýr-þolle.

þol-mód, þolo-byrde, þolo-mód, þon, þonan, þonc, þon-ecan, þonne, þonon. v. þole-mód, þole-byrde, þole-mód, þan, þanan, þanc, þan-ecan, þanne, þanan.

Thómas *Thomas*:—Thómas án of ðám twelfon, Jn. Skt. 20, 24. Þómas, 26. Ðómas, 28. Thómas geneðde, Apstls. Kmbl. 99; Ap. 50. Séċ Thómas týd ðæs apostoles, Shrn. 155, 28. Nergend Thómase forgeaf ece ríce, Menol. Fox 444; Men. 223. Cf. Hé sǽde þómē (thómase, *later MS.*), Jn. Skt. 20, 27. Hé nýdde dysne Thómam, ðæt hé weorðode sunnan deófolgild, Shrn. 156, 9: Mk. Skt. 3, 18.

þoot, Txts. 64, 444. v. wöþ.

Þór *the Scandinavian form of a name which in English is* þunor (-er), *one of the gods, Thor*:—Nú secgaþ sume ða Denisce men on heora gedwylde, ðæt se Iouis wǽre, ðe hý Þór hátaþ, Mercuries sunu, ðe hí Ðóton namiaþ; ac hí nabbaþ nǽ riht: for ðan ðe wé rǽdaþ on bócum, ge on hǽþenum ge on cristenum, ðæt se hetula Iouis tó sóðan is Saturnes sunu, Wulfst. 107, 8–13. Þór and Ówðen, ðe hǽðene men heriaþ swíðe, 197, 19. Fled (fleó?) Þór (? Þr, MS.) on fyrgen hæfde (fyrgenheáfde?), Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. v. þunor.

þorch. v. þurh.

þorfa; *adj. Destitute, poor*; used as a substantive, *a needy person*:—Of ðorfum *de egenis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. [*Icel.* þurfi *or* þurfa *wanting, in need* of. Cf. *Goth.* ga-þaurbs *continens.*] Cf. þearfa.

þorfan; *p.* te *To need*:—Ne ðorfeþ (-æþ, Lind.) *non indiget*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 10. Ne ðo[r]feþ ða ðe hálo sint tó léce *non egent qui sani sunt medico*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 31. Cf. þearfan, *and see next word.*

þorfend, es; *m.*: þorfende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *used substantively. A needy person, a poor person*:—Wæs sum ðærfe ł ðo[r]fond (*mendicus*) . . . wæs deád se ðorfendo (*mendicus*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 20, 22. Ofer armne and ðorfend *super egenum et pauperem*, Rtl. 175, 33. Ðorfendo *pauperes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 7. Eádgo ða ðorfendo *beati pauperes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 20. Ic sello ðorfendum *do pauperibus*, 19, 8: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 5. Ðorfendum ł nǽfigum (ðarfendum, Rush.) *egenis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Cf. þearfende, *and see preceding and following words.*

þorfendness, e; *f. Poverty, destitution*:—In ðorfendnisse *in paupertate*, Rtl. 105, 11.

þorf-fæst; *adj. Useful*:—Ne on eorðo ne in feltíne ł on mixenne ðor[f]fæst is *neque in terram neque in sterculinium utile est*, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 35. Ðor[f]fæst *utilis*, Rtl. 192, 7. Sié ðor[f]fæsta ús *prosint nobis*, 91, 27. [Cf. All þatt hemm wass þurrfe, Orm. 9628. *Icel.* þurf-samr *helping.*] Cf. þearf, V, þearf-líc, II, *and next word.*

þorf-leás; *adj. Useless*:—Ðe ðor[f]leása ðegn *inutilis servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 30. Ðor[f]leáse ł sum óðer geseóllon nǽh strǽt *quaedam ceciderunt secus viam*, 13, 4. Esnas ðor[f]leáse (-leóse, Rush.) wé sindon *servi inutiles sumus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 10. Cf. þearf-leás, *and preceding word.*

þorh. v. þurh.

þorian (?) *to dare*:—Thorie *dosmui* (*domui?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 82. [*Icel.* þora *to dare.*]

þorn, es; *m. A thorn, the prickle of a plant* or *a plant on which such prickles grow*:—þorn *spina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 44: 80, 22: *tribulus*, 33, 45: *dumus*, ii. 25, 70. On ða þyrnan westeweardes, ðǽr se mycla þorn stód, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 13. Tó hafucðornæ; of ðam þornæ on ðone brádan stán . . . on hælnes þorn; of ðam þorne on ðone bróc, v. 348, 21. On weocan þorn; of ðam þorne, vi. 92, 3. Ðornas *sentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 28. Þornas, i. 33, 41: 80, 19. Hí wundon cynehelm of þornum *plectentes coronam de spinis*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29: Exon. Th. 88, 27; Cri. 1446. Of ðæm hylle ðæt swá be ðǽm .iii. þornan; of ðǽm þornan be ðǽm heáfdon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 31. Þornas and brémelas *spinas et tribulos*, Gen. 3, 18. Sume feóllon on þornas; and ða þornas weóxon and fordrysmudon ða, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7: Mk. 4, 7. Swá ðú bærne þornas fýre *sicut ignis in spinis*, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Átió hé of lande ða þornas and ða fyrsas and ðæt fearn and ealle ða weód ðe hé gesió ðæt ðám æcerum derigen *liberat arva fruticibus, falce rubos filicemque resecat*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Met. 12, 3. [The word is found in many

local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 341.] ¶ *The name of the letter* þ *was* þorn:—þ byþ þearle scearp, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 13; Rün. 3. [*Goth.* þaurnus: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* thorn *spina, dumus: O. H. Ger.* dorn: *Icel.* þorn *a thorn; the name of the letter* þ.] v. appel-, brēmel-, gemēr-, hæg-, haga-, lūs-, mēr-, pōl-, pric-, set-, slāh-, þīse-þorn, *and following words.*

þorn-geblǽd *a blister caused by the prick of a thorn*, Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

þorn-grǽfe, an; *f. A thorn-copse:*—Andlang ðære þorngrǽfan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 4.

þornig; *adj. Thorny, full of thorns.* v. þorn:—Se yrðling lufaþ ðone æcer ðe æfter ðornum and brēmelum genihtsume wæstmas āgiefþ swiðor ðonne hē lufige ðone ðe ðornig næs, Homl. Th. i. 342, 8. Gehega þīne eāran mid þornigum hege, Wulfst. 246, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* dornig: *Ger.* dornig.]

þorniht; *adj. Thorny, full of thorns* (v. þorn) or *briars:*—þorniht *senticosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 41. Tō ðæm þornihtan heáfodlonde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 32. On ðam þornehtan dūne, 421, 24. On ða þornihtan leáge, v. 389, 14. Ðēm ðornihtum *senticosis* (velut rosa *senticosis* exorta surculis, Ald. 18, 14), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 47. [*O. H. Ger.* dornohti *spinosus: Ger.* dornicht.]

þorn-rēw, e; *f. A row of thorn-bushes:*—On ða þornrēwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 28. On ða ealdan þornrēwe, 199, 33, 34.

þorn-rind, e; *f. The bark of a thorn-tree:*—Huutbeámes rinde and þornrinde gecnūa tō duste, Lchdm. ii. 52, 1.

þorn-stybb, -stubb, es; *m. The stump of a thorn-tree:*—Tō ðæm þornstybbe; of ðam þornstybbe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 252, 28. Tō ðan þornstybbe, vi. 8, 33, 37. On ðonæ þornstub, v. 291, 11. On ðone þornstyb; of ðam stybbe, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 169, 33.

þorof. v. þeorf.

þorp, þrop, es; *m.* Perhaps the idea at first connected with the word is that of an assemblage, cf. the use in Icelandic: Maðr heitir einuhverr . . . þorp ef þrīr ero, Skáldskaparmál; þyrpast *to crowd, throng;* þyrping *a crowd:* later the word may have been used of the assemblage of workers on an estate, and also of the estate on which they worked; all three ideas seem to be implied in one or other of the following glosses:—Tuun, þrop, ðrop *conpetum*, Txts. 53, 557: Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 7. *Compitum* i. *villa vel* þingstōw *vel* þrop, 132, 56. þrop *fundus*, i. 37, 51. The idea of an estate belongs to the word in Gothic: þaurp ni gastaistald ἀγρὸν οὐκ ἐκτησάμην, Neh. 5, 16. In the end the meaning came to be *hamlet, village*, in which sense it remained for some time in English, e.g.: Ic Ædgar gife freodom Sċē Petres mynstre Medeshamstede of kyng and of biscop, and ealle þa þorpes þe ðærto lin: ðæt is, Æstfeld and Dodesthorp and Ege and Pastun, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 40. He com to Bethfage, swo hatte þe þrop, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 13. Ther stod a throp . . . in which that poure folk hadden her bestes and her herbergage, Chauc. Cl. T. 199. Thorp, litell towne or thoroughfare *oppidum*, Prompt. Parv. 492. The word is now obsolete, but it remains in a great many local names, either alone or in composition; though, as such names are found mostly in those parts of England which were affected by the Danes, its occurrence in them may be due rather to Scandinavian than to English influence. v. Leo, Anglo-Saxon Names of Places, p. 43 sqq.; Taylor's words and Places, s.v. [*Goth.* þaurp: *O. Frs.* thorp, therp: *O. L. Ger*, thorp, tharp: *Du.* dorp: *O. H. Ger.* dorf *villa, vicus, praedium, oppidum, municipium: Icel.* þorp *a hamlet, village.*]

þost, es; *m. Dung, ordure;* with this meaning *thoste* (according to a MS. glossary cited by Halliwell) is used in Gloucestershire:—Wyrc drenc of hwītes hundes þoste, Lchdm. i. 364, 5. Bærn hundes ðost and gnīd smale, 7. Nim drīgne hundes þost, 11: ii. 48, 8. [þost, thoste *stercus*, Ps. 82, 11. An horse thoste, P. S. 237, 14. As a thost in the weie totreden, Wick. Ecclus. 9, 10. Ass uryne and swynes thost, Pall. 116, 348. Thoste or toord *stercus*, Prompt. Parv. 492. *O. H. Ger.* dost *stercus, coenum.*]

-þot. v. ge-þot. [Cf. *Icel.* upp-þot *a great stir.*]

þoterian; *p.* ode *To howl, wail, cry out:*—þotraþ *clamat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 12. Geómriende hell þoteraþ *gemens infernus ululat*, Hymn. Surt. 84, 34. Gē wēpaþ and þoteriaþ *plorabitis et flebitis*, Scint. 167, 3. Hī ðotorodon swilce ōðre wulfas, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 27. v. þeótan.

þoterung, e; *f. Howling, wailing, crying:*—Stefn wæs gehȳred wōp and mycel þotorung (þoterung, MS. A.) *vox audita est, ploratus et ululatus multus*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 18: Homl. Th. i. 80, 19. Ne āblinþ grānung and þoterung (on helle), 68, 7. Geómerung and singal þoteruncg, Wulfst. 114, 27. Hē weóp swīðe biterlīce and hē feóll tō lōhannes fōtum mid geómerunge and þoterunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 32. Hē symle clypode mid swīdlīcere þoterunge: 'And wā dissere burhware,' Homl. Th. ii. 302, 12.

þōþer (-or, -r), es; *m. A ball, sphere:*—Thōthr, thōthor *pila*, Txts. 87, 1584. Dōþor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 17. þōðer, i. 86, 6. þōþor, 287, 15. Dōþer *pila* vel *sfera*, 39, 51. þōþer *ballum*, ii. 125, 14. Ðū leornodest ðone cræft ðe wē hātaþ geometrica; on ðam cræfte ðū leornodest onn ānum þōðere oðþe on æpple ātēfred, ðæt ðū mealtest be ðære tēfrunge ongytan ðises rodores ymbehwirft . . . Ðū leornodest þe ānre līnan wæs āwriten ānlang middes ðæs þōþeres . . . Ðū secgst ðæt ðū ymbe ða līnan wite ðe on ðam þōðere ātēfred wæs . . . Ic wolde witan hweðer ðū eác wite ymbe ðone þōðer ðe seó lȳne on āwriten is, Shrn. 174, 16–175, 1. Ða āgan se cynge plegan wið his geféran mid þōðere, and Apollonius ynnende ðone ðōðor gelēhte, Ap. Th. 13, 1–3.

Thrācoeas, þrācie (?); *pl. The Thracians:*—Þrācia cyning, Met. 26, 22, 59, 7. Dorus Thrācea cyning, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 3. *In other passages Latin forms occur*, Traci, Thraci:—Be westan ðære byrig sindon Traci, 1, 1; Swt. 22, 8. Hē wæs farende on Thraci and hié tō him gebīgde *Thracas domuit*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 9: 4, 11; Swt. 204, 16. *Another form is* Trācianе; *pl.:*—Trācians *Traciarium* (*provincias*, Ald. 64, 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 74. *The name of the country is given as* Trācia, Thrācia:—On Trācia (Thrācia, MS. C.) ðæm londe, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 15. Lysimachus befēng Thrācіam *Thracia Lysimacho data*, 3, 11; Swt. 142, 33.

þracian. v. ā-, an-, on-þracian.

þracu; *gen.* þræce; *f.* I. not in a bad sense, *power, force:*—þracu (-a, MS.) wæs on ōre, heard handplega, hægsteald mōdige, wīgend unforhte, Cd. Th. 198, 22; Exod. 326. Sigores tācn wið þeóda þræce *a token of victory against the power of nations*, Elen. Kmbl. 369; El. 185. Se cāsere hēht banan tō beadwe, beran tō þræce . . . wæron Rōmware sōna gegearwod *the emperor bade give the summons to war, bade put forth their power* (?) . . . *At once were the Romans prepared*, 90; El. 45. Geceósan swā þrymmes þræce swā þrȳstra wræce *to choose either the power of glory or the misery of darkness*, Exon. Th. 37, 14; Cri. 593. Oft wē ofersēgon þeóda þeáwas, þræce mōdigra *the power of the proud*, 118, 12; Gū. 238. II. in a bad sense, *violence:*—Oft hī þræce rærdon . . . feóndscipe rærdon . . . hālge cwelmdon . . . bærndon gecorène, Exon. Th. 243, 18; Jul. 12: 262, 16; Jul. 333. [*O. Sax.* mōdthraka.] v. ādl-, æsc-, bǽl-, ecg-, flān-, gār-, gūð-, hild-, holm-, līg-, mōd-, wǽpen-, wīg-þracu; þrece.

þræc. v. ge-þræc, *and preceding word.*

-þræc. v. on-þræc.

þræc-heard; *adj. Brave in battle:*—þrungon þræcheardе, Elen. Kmbl. 245; El. 123.

þræc-hwīl, e; *f. A time of suffering, a hard time:*—Ongan ðā hreówcearig sār cwānian . . . 'Ðū mec þreádes þurh særslege . . .' Hine seó fǽmne forlēt æfter þræchwīle, Exon. Th. 275, 22; Jul. 554. [Cf. *Icel.* þrekaðr *wearied, exhausted.*]

þræc-rōf; *adj. Valiant*, Cd. Th. 122, 22; Gen. 2030.

þrǽc-wīg, es; *m. Hard fighting:*—þurstige þrǽcwīges, Cd. Th. 189, 9; Exod. 182.

þræc-wudu, a; *m. A spear:*—Helm, byrne, þrǽcwudu, Beo. Th. 2496; B. 1246.

þrǽd, es; *m. A thread:*—Ðrēd *filum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 59: i. 66, 28. þrǽd, ii. 35, 44: i. 81, 65: *fila*, 282, 11. Se gyldna ðrǽd *bratea fila*, ii. 89, 37: 12, 3. þrǽd mē (*a coat of mail*) ne hlimmeþ, ne æt mē hrisil scrīþeþ, Exon. Th. 417, 18; Rä. 36, 6. Cnyte mid ānum ðrǽde, Lchdm. i. 218, 20. Mid ānum reádum þrǽde, 100, 19. Mid wyllenan þrǽde, ii. 310, 22. Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde be smalan þrǽde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 28. þrǽda *filorum*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 18. Āþrāwenum ðrǽdum *contortis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 18. Webb byþ gefylled mid þrǽdum *tela consummatur filis*, Scint. 216, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* thrād *filum: O. Frs.* thrēd: *Du.* draad: *O. H. Ger.* drāt: *Ger.* draht *Icel.* þráðr: *Dan.* traad.] v. col-, gold-, hefeld-, rihtung-, weall-þrǽd þrāwan.

þræft *a quarrel, dispute, contention, chiding:*—Siteþ symbelwlonc searwum lǽteþ wīne gewǽged word ūt faran þrǽfte þringan þrymme gebyrmed æfæstum onǽled oferhygda ful *flushed with the feast he sits, affected with wine, words he guilefully lets fare forth, crowd out with quarrel in their train, leavened as he is with pride, inflamed with ill-will, full of overweening*, Exon. Th. 316, 1; Mód. 42. [*Icel.* þrapt *quarrel;* þrefa *to wrangle.* Jamieson gives *thraftly* in a chiding or surly manner.] v. (?) þrafian.

þrægan (cf. *Goth.* þragjan, *and for conjugation* cf. plegan); *p.* de *To run, proceed in a course:*—Sume tungul læsse gelīðaþ, ða ðe lācaþ ymb eaxe ende, oððe micle māre gefēraþ, ða hire midore ymbe þearle þrǽgeþ (-aþ?) (cf. sume tunglu habbaþ lengran ymbhwyrft ðonne sume habban, and ða lengestne ðe ymb ða eaxe middewearde hwearfaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 24), Met. 28, 24. Ðǽr him eoh fore mīlpaðas mæt, mōdig þrægde, Elen. Kmbl. 2524; El. 1263. Ic seah hors swīþe þrægan, Exon. Th. 400, 4; Rä. 20, 3.

-þrǽge. v. wǽpen-þrǽge.

þrǽl, es; *m. A thrall, slave, servant:*—Ðe yfle ðrael *malus servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 48. Allra ðrǽl ᵹ esne *omnium servus*, Mt. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 44. Se ðe ðǽt synne ðrǽl is synnes, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 34. Ne cweðo ic iów ðrǽlas (ðrǽllas, Lind.), for ðon ðrǽl (ðrǽll, Lind.) nāt hwæt wyrceð hlāford his, 15, 15. Wē witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfe þrǽl weard tō þegene, and ceorl tō eorle, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 8. Ðeáh þrǽla hwylc hlāforde æthleápe and of cristendōme tō wīcinge weorðe, and hit

æfter ðam eft geweorðe, ðæt wǽpngewrixl weorðe gemǽne þegene and þrǽle, gyf þrǽl ðæne þegen fullice ábyle, licge ágylde ealre his mǽgðe; and gyf se þegen ðæne þrǽl, ðe hē ǽr áhte, fullice ábyle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 5–10. Oft þrǽl ðæne þegen, ðe ær wæs his hlǽford, cnyt swýðe fæste and wyrcþ him tō þrǽle, 163, 1. Gebēte þrǽl mid his hīde, þegn mid .xxx. scillingan, 181, 9. Ðe hlǽford drǽles ðæs *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 50. Drǽles (drǽlles, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 46. Ic cuoeđo drǽle mīnum, Lind. 7, 8. Hē sende ōðerne drael, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 4. Gif Englisc man Denisċne þrǽl ofsleá, gylde hine mid punde, and se Denisca Englisċne eal swā, gif hē hine ofsleá, L. Eth. ii. 5; Th. i. 286, 24. Þrǽlas ne mōton habban ðæt hī ágon on ágenan hwīlan mid earfeðan gewunnen, Wulfst. 158, 38. Antecristes þrǽlas, 55, 9. Ðonne beó gē ealle þrǽlas *tunc eritis omnes servi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 25. [*From Icel.* þræll.]

þrǽl-riht, es; *n. Thrall-right;* in pl. *the legal rights and privileges which belonged to the thrall:*—Freóriht wǽron fornumene and drǽlriht generwde . . . Frige men ne mōtan wealdan heora sýlfra, ne faran ðǽr hī willaþ, ne ǽteón heora ágen, swā swā hī willaþ; ne þrǽlas ne mōton habban ðæt hī ágon on ágenan hwīlan mid earfeðan gewunnen, ne ðæt ðæt heom on Godes ǽst gōde men geūðon and tō ælmesgife for Godes lufan sealdon, Wulfst. 158, 15.

þrǽs *a fringe, border:*—Drēs, liste *limbus*, Txts. 75, 1228. Drēs, thrēs *oresta*, 85, 1455. Drǽs, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 51. **þrēs** *instita*, i. 26, 10. Drēsi *lymbo*, Txts. 75, 1264. Liste oððe **þrēs** *lembum*, listum oððe **þrēsum** *limbus(-is?)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 68, 69.

þræsce, an; *f. A thrush:*—Drostle *trita*, draesce *truitius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 79. [Cf. *Icel.* þröstr; *gen.* þrastar *a thrush.*] v. þrysce.

þræscende. v. þrǽstan.

þræst. v. dærst.

þrǽstan; *p.* te. I. *to twist, writhe, roll about:*—Ðæt hors on misenlīce dǽlas hit wond and drǽste *cum diversas in partes se torqueret*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 36. Hē misenlīcum styrenessum ongan his limu drǽstan *diversis motibus coepit membra torquere*, 3, 11; S. 536, 15. II. *to torture, torment, harass, plague, afflict:*—Ænne of ðām mannum ðe hī on ðam fȳre bærndon and drǽston *unum de eis quos in ignibus torrebant*, 3, 19; S. 548, 48. Ðætte Bryttas hiē sylfe drǽston (*contriverint*) on ingeseohtum, 1, 22; S. 485, 11. Mē þræscende (þrǽstende?), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b. 554. Hē grimme sāre ongan drǽsted beón (*torqueri*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 19. Ða unrīman mænigeo drǽste wǽron *innumerabilis multitudo torqueretur*, 5, 12; S. 628, 4. Missenlīcum cwealmnyssum drēste *diversibus cruciatibus torti*, 1, 7; S. 479, 13. III. *to press, constrain:*—Tō nirwienne ϸ tō þrǽstenne *artandum, constringendum*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 32. [Is] þrǽst *compellitur, coartatur*, 469, 20. [In later English the word seems mostly used intransitively, *to press* in, on, out:—Monie þurles, þer þet water þrest in, A. R. 314, 14. Þreaste smoke ut, Marh. 9, 6. He þraste to þan fihte, Laym. 27644. Moni þusenden þrasten ut of telden, 26318. Heo þresten in uppon me *irruerunt super me*, A. R. 220, 31. Mine cuihtes scullen þræsten (þreaste, 2nd MS.) biforen me, Laym. 23373. He thurgh the thikkeste of the throng gan threste, Chauc. Kn. T. 1754.] v. á-, for-, ge-þrǽstan.

þrǽstedness, þrǽstness. v. for-þrǽstedness, for-, ge-þrǽstness.

þrǽsting, e; *f. Torment, affliction:*—Swā hē sceal etan ðætte hiene sió gewilnung ðære gīfernesse of his mōdes fæstrǽdnesse ne gebrenge, ne eft sió drǽsting (drǽsding, Hatt. MS.) ðæs līchoman ðæt mōd ne āscrence mid upāhæfennesse *ne aut illos appetitus gulae a mentis statu dejiciat, aut istos afflicta caro ex elatione supplantet*, Past. 43; Swt. 316, 7.

þræxwold. v. þerscold.

þrafian; *p.* ode. I. *to urge, press:*—Ic ðrafige *urgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 12. Gif ic mīne heorde tō swīðe þrafige on gangge and swence hig ealle hig sweltaþ ānes dæges *si greges meos plus in ambulando fecero laborare, morientur cuncti una die*, R. Ben. 120, 20. Mec mīn freá þrafaþ on þȳstrum, hætst on enge, Exon. Th. 383, 1; Rä. 4, 4. Se biscop sceal þrafian ða mæssepreóstas mid lufe ge mid lāþe, ðæt hié healdan Godes ǽwe on riht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 8. II. *to reprove, rebuke, correct.* v. þrafung:—Se Hǽlend on manegum wīsum ðrafode and āfandode his gingran, and geedlǽhte ðæt ðæt hē ǽr tǽhte tō fulre lāre, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 22. Drihten, ne þreá ðū me ne ne þrafa on ðīnum yrre *Domine, ne in ira tua arguas me*, Ps. Th. 37, 1. Hwīlum līðelīce tō dreátianne, hwīlum suīdlīce and strælīce tō ðrafianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando vehementer increpanda*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 12. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* þrafstjan *to exhort, encourage, comfort.*] v. (?) þræft.

þrafung, e; *f. Reproof, rebuke, censure:*—Þrafunge *argumenti* (v. þrafian, II), Hpt. Gl. 487, 20. Ðæt is ðonne swelc mon mid forewearde orde stinge, ðæt mon openlīce and unforwandodlīce on ōðerne rǽse mid tǽlinge and mid ðrafunga *ex mucrone quippe percutere, est impetu apertae increpationis obviare*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 13. Se Hǽlend æteówde hine sylfne cucenne his gingrum æfter his ǽriste on manegum ðrafungum, Homl. Th. i. 294, 16. Hī (*Job's friends*) mid manegum ðrafungum hine (*Job*) geswencton, ii. 454, 21. v. nīð-þrafung.

þrǽg, þrāh, e; *f.* I. *a time, season:*—Ðonne seó þrāg cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum, Exon. Th. 183, 9; Gū. 1324. Wergendra tō lyt ϸ þrong ymbe þeóden, ðā hyne sió þrāg becwom, Beo. Th. 5759; B. 2883. Ær ðam seó þrāh cyme, ðæt hē ðec āworpe of woruldrīce, Cd. Th. 252, 34; Dan. 588. Nis seó þrāh micel, ðæt hī ðē swencan mōton, Andr. Kmbl. 214; An. 107. Ða æfterwritenan lǽcedómas ne sculon on ǽne þrāge tō lange beón tō gedōne, Lchdm. ii. 186, 12. Nis ðæt eówer ðæt gē witan ða þrāge and ða tīde *non est vestrum nosse tempora vel momenta*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 24. II. having reference to the condition of things at any time, *time* as in good, bad, hard, etc. *times:*—Hū seó þrāg (*the happy time just described*) gewāt, swā heó nō wǽre, Exon. Th. 292, 7; Wand. 95. Is ðeós þrāg ful strong, ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, 270, 13; Jul. 464. Onwǽcnaþ sió wōde þrāg ðære wrǽnnesse and gedrēfþ hiora mōd *libido versat avidis corda venenis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: Met. 25, 41. Ic mē þyslīcre ǽr þrāge ne gewēnde *I did not expect such a time as I have had*, Exon. Th. 269, 21; Jul. 453. Wēndon hiē þearlra geþinga, þrāge hnāgran, Andr. Kmbl. 3195; An. 1600. Ōð ðæt rīmgetæl rēðre þrāge daga forð gewāt, Cd. Th. 85, 26; Gen. 1420. Hē ðȳ wyrs meahte þolian ða þrāge, ðā hió swā þearl becom (cf. Ðā hit gelomp ðæt hē on swā micelre nearunesse becom, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 26), Met. 1, 77. III. adverbial uses. Cf. hwīl:—þrāge *interim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 76. Hē þrāge mid ūs wunode *he dwelt with us for a time*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 19: Exon. Th. 208, 24; Ph. 160: Ps. Th. 81, 5: 111, 4: Met. 20, 134. Tōdrīf ðone mist ðe þrāge nū hangode hwȳle, 20, 264. Hē þrāge siððan wīcum wunode, Cd. Th. 108, 25; Gen. 1811: 74, 5; Gen. 1217. Hit þrāge sceal in sondhofe sibban wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 30; Gū. 1168. Swelge hē ða ðrāge ðe (*while, as long as*) hē mæge, Lchdm. ii. 284, 14. Gearndon hī sume ðrāge *they raced for some time*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 9. Ealle þrāge *all the time*, Ps. Th. 101, 25: Exon. Th. 324, 2; Vīd. 88: Judth. Thw. 25, 2; Jud. 237: Apstls. Kmbl. 60; Ap. 30. Dū sægdest ðæt ic sceolde lifigan lange ðrāge, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Bād sunu Lameches sōðra gehāta lange þrāge, Cd. Th. 86, 5; Gen. 1426: 153, 25; Gen. 2544: 252, 4; Dan. 573: Beo. Th. 108; B. 54: Andr. Kmbl. 1580; An. 791. Wǽran hī ǽr on hēþenra hæfteclommum lange þrāga, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 17. Þēh mīn līchama lytle ðrāge on niðerdǽlum eorðan wunige, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Swā ic þrāgum (*at times, sometimes*) winne, hwīlum . . ., hwīlum, Exon. Th. 386, 26; Rä. 4, 67: 381, 1; Rä. 2, 4: 494, 6; Rä. 82, 4: Cd. Th. 271, 29; Sat. 112: Elen. Kmbl. 2475; El. 1239. Wæter wynsumu mōnþa gehwam bearo geondfaraþ þrāgum (*at appointed times*), is ðæt þeódnes gebod, ðætte twelf sīþum ðæt tīrfæste lond geondlǽce lagufloda wynn, Exon. Th. 202, 11; Ph. 68: Ps. Th. 138, 11. [Habben an alpi þraȝe summe lisse, O. E. Homl. i. 35, 10. He tah hine aȝein ane þrowe, Laym. 640. God þraȝhe *a good while*, Orm. 3475. Lat me nu habbe mine þroȝe (*rimes with* oȝe), O. and N. 260. Sume þroȝe *for a while*, 478. Or he reste hym ony thrawe, Rich. 5062. Liþe me a litel þroȝe, Horn. 336. Þrawe, Havel. 276: R. Brun. 180, 11: Alis. 3836. Thi pynes lastes bot a thrawe, Met. Homl. 142, 2. Throwe, Ch. M. of L. T. 953. Many a throwe, Ch. Yem. T. 941. Any throwe, Monk's T. 3326. Throwe, a lytyl wyle *momentum*, Prompt. Parv. 493.] v. earfoþ-, ryne-, treów-þrāg.

þrāg-bisig; *adj. Occupied for a time* (?), *periodically employed* (?):—Ic sceal þrāgbysig þegne mīnum hȳran georne, Exon. Th. 387, 6; Rä. 5, 1. The subject of the riddle is a millstone, and the Latin riddles on which the English one is based seem to suggest that the epithet might refer to running; Aldhelm has: Par labor ambarum . . . altera currit; Symphosius: Non desinit ille moveri. v. Prehn's Rätsel des Exeterbuches. But the verse requires *þrāg*, while the verb, *þrægan*, has a short vowel; and *þrāg* seems always (?) used in the sense of *time.*

þrāg-mǽlum; *adv. From time to time, at times, at intervals:*—Ic wæs nȳde gebǽded, þrāgmǽlum geþreád, ðæt ic ðē sōhte, Exon. Th. 263, 3; Jul. 344. Ne meahton hió word forðbringan, ac hió þrāgmǽlum þiótон ongunnon, Met. 26, 80. Hit on wolcnum oft þearle þunraþ, þrāgmǽlum eft ānforlǽteþ (cf. hit hwīlum þunraþ, hwīlum nā ne ouginþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 34), 28, 55. Ðrāgmǽlum, Andr. Kmbl. 2461; An. 1232.

þrang (?) *a throng, crowd:*—Wæterberendra þran[gum] *lixarum coetibus*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 15. [Grete thrang of men, Pr. C. 4704. A þral in þe þrong, Allit. pms. 42, 135. *Du.* drang *a crowd: M. H. Ger.* dranc: *Ger.* drang: *Icel.* þröng.] v. ge-þrang; þringan.

þrāwan; *p.* þreów; *pp.* þrāwen *To throw* (v. throw, thraw *to turn wood, to twist;* throwster *one that throws or winds silk* or *thread;* throwing-clay *clay that will work on the wheel*, Halliw. Dict. See, also, E. D. S. Pub. Holderness, Lincolnshire and Huddersfield dialects. *thraw, thrown:* Jamieson's Dict. *thraw.*), *twist:*—Ic samod þrāwe *contorqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 16. I. *trans. To twist, rack, torture:*—Hē hēt hī on hencgene āstreccan and ðrāwan swā swā wiððan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 113. Hē hēt hine hōn on hengene, and mid hengene ðrāwan tō langere hwīle, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 31. II. *intrans. To twist, turn round,* (1) *to take a different direction:*—Se lig sōna ðreów ðwyres wið ðæs windes *the flame at once turned round in a contrary direction towards the wind*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 8. (2) *to turn round, revolve:*—þrāwende *rotante* (*fusa*, Ald. 175, 34), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 78. (3) *to curl:*—þrāwendum ϸ cyrpsiendum loccum *crinibus crispantibus*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 9. [Harenarken þrauwen

mid winde, Laym. 27359. *But Layamon uses the word intransitively also of movement*:—Of his horse he þreou (cf. anan swa ich lihte of blonken, 793), 807. Þa cheorles up þreowen (þreuwen, 2nd MS.) *the churls started up*, 12321. Þrawen wyth a þwong, Gaw. 194. *The word, however, early gets the meaning of* throwing:—Horn þreu þe ring to grunde . . . 'Palmere trewe, þe ring þat þu þrewe,' Horn 1160–72. Ded he threow him to grounde, Alis. 2425. In fire saltou thrawe þam *in igne dejicies eos*, Ps. 139, 11. *O. L. Ger.* thrâan *rotare*: *Du.* draaijen *to turn, twist*: *O. H. Ger.* drâjan; *wk. tornare, torquere*: *Gen.* drehen.] v. á-, be-, ge-, ge-ed-, þurh-þrâwan; twi-þrâwen.

þrâwing-spinel, e; *f. A curling-iron, crisping-pin*:—þrâwincspinle ł hærnædla *calamistro*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 7: 513, 75: 526, 46.

þreá, þrawu; *gen.* þreá; *pl.* þreá; *f.*: þreá; *gen.* þreán, *also* þreás (?); *m.*; *also neuter.* I. *rebuke, reproof, threat*:—Thrauuo, thrauu, trafu *argutiae*, Txts. 41, 200. Se ðe ege healdeþ eallum þeódum and his þreá ne sí ðær for áwiht *qui corripit gentes, non arguet?* Ps. Th. 93, 10. For ðínre þreá *ab increpatione tua*, 75, 5. Hé mid heardre ðreá hí on sprǽc *aspera illos invectione corrigebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 11. Ðreán *adversione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 29. Ðém scamleásan ne wyrð nó gestiéred bútan micelre tælinge and miclum ðreán *impudentes ab impudentiae vitio non nisi increpatio dura compescit*, Past. 31; Swt. 205, 23. For ðínum þreán and for ðínum yrre *ab increpatione tua, ab inspiratione spiritus irae tuae*, Ps. Th. 17, 16. Ða him þreá ðíne þearle ondrédaþ *ab increpatione tua fugient*, 103, 8. Hé for him þreá geaf kyningum *corripuit pro eis reges*, 104, 12. Gé hlâfordas, dód gé eówrum monnum ðæt ilce, and gemetgiaþ done ðreán *vos domini eadem facite illis, remittentes minas*, Past. 29; Swt. 203, 1. Ne hí Agustinus lárum ne his bénum ne his ðreám (*increpationibus*) geþafigean woldan, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Ðreá þeódum eáwan *ad faciendas increpationes in populis*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. II. *chastisement, correction, punishment, an infliction* that has been deserved, justifiable *severity*:—Se egsan þreá *the pain caused by the terror of the day of judgement*, Exon. Th. 65, 34; Cri. 1064. Seó lufu ðæt gemet ðære ðreá (*the punishment to be imposed for stealing*) dihtaþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 21. On strengo þeódscipes and þreá tó wlæc *in disciplinae vigore tepidus*, S. 492, 18. Ðære uplecan ðreá sweopon *supernae flagella districtionis*, 2, 5; S. 507, 2. Æfter ðære ðreá (*flagello*), 4, 31; S. 611, 1. Ðæt weorþeþ þeódum tó þreá, ðám ðe þonc Gode ne cúþun, Exon. Th. 67, 21; Cri. 1092. Þoliaþ wé þreá on helle, Cd. Th. 25, 5; Gen. 389. Þurh egsan þreá, Exon. Th. 83, 32; Cri. 1305. Næs énig ðæt mec þus bealdlíce bendum bilegde, þreám forþrycte, 273, 22; Jul. 520. III. *an infliction* (where no idea of correction is implied), *evil, ill, pang, plague, calamity, affliction*:—Tó ne geniólaecað tó ðé yfel and ðreá (*flagellum*) ne geneólaeceþ getelde dínum, Ps. Surt. 90, 10. Hí gesomnadon in mec ðreá (*flagella*), 34, 15. Heó fleón gewát þreá (*ill treatment*, cf. Gen. 16, 6) and þeówdóm, Cd. Th. 136, 24; Gen. 2263. Geþola þeóda þreá *bear the ills inflicted on thee by the gentiles*, Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. Swylt ealle fornom . . . þurh þearlíc þreá *death carried off all . . . by a terrible calamity* (*shipwreck*), Exon. Th. 283, 10; Jul. 678. Þreá wǽron þearle, þegnas grimme, 135, 4; Gú. 519. Monge ðreá (*flagella*) synfulra, Ps. Surt. 31, 10. Wé ðec for þreáum and for ðeónýdum (for þearfum and for þreánydum, Exon. Th. 186, 3) árna biddaþ, Cd. Th. 234, 18; Dan. 294. Bonan mándon ðæt hý monnes bearn þreám oferþunge and him tó earfeðum ána cwóme gif hý him ne meahte márran sárum gyldan gyrnwræce *the murderous spirits made moan, that a child of man would have surpassed them in afflictions* (i. e. *would have caused them greater miseries than they had done to him*), *and alone would have come to their distress, if they could not requite their misery on him with greater pains*, Exon. Th. 128, 10; Gú. 402. Þreám forþrycced þurh ðæs þeódnes word *grievously oppressed by the prince's words* (*which announced his death*), 174, 1; Gú. 1171. Hí beág ymb mín heáfod þreám (*painfully* or *with reproaches?*) biþrycton, 88, 26; Cri. 1446. Hé Godes ðeówdóm miccle swíðor lufode þonne ða ídlan þreás disse worlde *he loved God's service much more than the vanities and vexations of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 27. III a. in reference to inanimate things:—Sunne wearð þreám áþrysmed *the sun was miserably darkened* (*at the crucifixion*), Exon. Th. 70, 5; Cri. 1134. Wind nearwe geheaðrod, þreám forþrycced *the wind, straitly confined, strictly repressed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2551; El. 1277. [Hie nimeð swo bittere þrowes, þat hie ne mai hire muð holden, O. E. Homl. ii. 181, 2. A thrawe hire cam, Alis. 616. Wa geres us thol hard traues (thrawes, MS. C.), Met. Homl. 36, 16. In his harde þrowe, L. H. R. 150, 18. On his last þrowe, Ass. B. 533. Throwe, womannys pronge *erumpna*, Prompt. Parv. 493. *O. Sax.* thrâ (*in* thrâ-werk): *O. H. Ger.* drauua, drouua, drôa *animadversio, comminatio, mina*; drôa *passio*: *Icel.* þrá *a throe, pang*.] v. bróh-, cwealm-, heáh-, mód-, þeód-þreá, *and next word.*

þreágan, þreán, *and* þreáwian (v. þreápian); *p.* þreáde [*in* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7 *a form occurs that might be a strong past of* þreán, *on the analogy of* þweán, sleán:—Ðæt gewit wæs swíþe sorgiende for ðám ermþum ðe hí drógan; cf. *the rendering of the same passage in the metres*: Ðæt mód wæs swíðe sorgum gebunden for ðém earfoþum ðe him on sǽton, Met. 26, 97. *But, perhaps*, drugon *should be read, as Latin is*: Mens super monstra, quae *patitur*, gemit]; *pp.* þreád. I. *to reprove, rebuke, reproach*:—Ic hine þreáge (ðreá, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) and forlǽte *corripiam illum et dimittam*, Lk. Skt. 23, 22. Ne þreáge (drégu, Surt.: þreá, Spl. C.: þréwie, Spl. T.) ic eów *non arguam te*, Ps. Th. 49, 9. Þreáge (ðréu, Surt.: ðreáge, Spl.), 49, 23. Ðú ðreást (ðreádes, Surt.: þreádest, Spl.) ðeóda *increpasti gentes*, 9, 5. Gif ðú ðreást (dreast, MS.) *si corripueris*, Kent. Gl. 714. Ðreáð *corripit*, 514: *arguit*, 290. Ðú oferhýdige þreádest (ðreádes, Surt.) *increpasti superbos*, Ps. Th. 118, 21. Abraham þreáde Abimelech mid wordum *Abraham increpavit Abimelech*, Gen. 21, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 3371; An. 1689. Hé ðreáde ðære wind, Lk. Skt. 8, 24: 23, 40. Ðreáde *corripit*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 20. Þreádon *increpabant*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 13. Ne þreá ðú mé *ne arguas me*, Ps. Th. 6, 1: 37, 1. Þreá hine openlíce *publice argue eum*, Lev. 19, 17: R. Ben. 13, 9. Mé sóðfæst gerecce (ðreáð, Surt.) and þreáge (ðreáð, Surt.) *corripiet me justus et increpabit me*, Ps. Th. 140, 7. Ðreágan *redarguere*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 12. Hé ongan hine þreágean (þreágan, MS. B.) *coepit increpare eum*, Mk. Skt. 8, 32. Ðreiga, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 22. Hé sceall stíðlícor þreán (*arguere*), R. Ben. Interl. 15, 1. Monige sindon suíðe líðelíce tó ðreágeanne *nonnulla sunt leniter arguenda*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 24. Sindon monige suíðe suíðe tó ðreágeanne ðæt hí gehiéran ðreágende of ðæs láriówes múðe hú micle byrðenne hié habbaþ on hiera scyldum *nonnulla sunt vehementer increpanda, ut quanti sit ponderis culpa ab increpantis ore sentiatur*, Swt. 159, 16–18. Ðá andwyrde se óðer ðreágende '*the other answering rebuked him* (Lk 23, 40), Homl. Th. ii. 256, 12. Ðreágende wer *uir objurgans*, 530, 28. Wæs hé fram ðám bróþrum ðreád *corripiebatur a fratribus*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 10. Wé beóþ þreád *corripiemur*, Ps. Spl. 89, 12. II. *to punish* one who deserves punishment, *to chastise* by way of discipline, with a view to amend, *to chasten, correct*:—Ða ðe ic lufige, ða ic ðreáge and beswinge, Homl. Th. i. 470, 26. God beswingð and þreáð ða ðe hé lufaþ, ii. 548, 18: Exon. Th. 63, 23; Cri. 1024. Lég þreáð þeódsceapan, 97, 25; Cri. 1596. Wé sculon men ðreágean swá swá ða gódan fæderas gewuniaþ heora bearn ða hí for heora synnum ðreágeaþ and swingaþ and hwæðere ða sylfan ðe hí mid ðám wítum ðreágeaþ and swenceaþ lufiaþ eác *sic nos fidelibus tenere disciplinam debemus, sicut boni patres filiis solent, quos et pro culpis verberibus feriunt, et tamen ipsos quos doloribus adfligunt amant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 15–18. Ðú mé þreádes þurh sárslege, Exon. Th. 275, 7; Jul. 546. Drihten hyne þreáde myd þearlwýslícere swingle for his ungehýrsumnysse, Shrn. 98, 14. Hé hine sylfne þreáge swíðe þearle mid forhæfednesse étes and drinces, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 18. Synrust þweán, hine sylfne þreán, Exon. Th. 81, 10; Cri. 1321. Mid þýstrum þreán, Ps. Th. 104, 24. Ðrégende ðreáde mec Dryhten *castigans castigavit me Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 117, 18. Hé him eáwde mid hú miclum swingum hé ðreád and wítnod wæs, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 24. Hé (*the man who will not give tithes*) bið mid wítum þreád æfter his deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 49, 25. Synfulle (*those in purgatory*) beóþ þreád, Elen. Kmbl. 2590; El. 1296. III. of undeserved punishment, *to torture, torment, afflict, distress, vex, oppress*:—Seó wyrd þreáþ ða unscildigan and náuht ne þreáþ ðám scildigum *fortuna premit insontes debita sceleri noxia poena*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. Se hine mid miclum wítum þreáde, ðæt hé Criste wiðsóce, Shrn. 93, 33. Ðreáde, 118, 19, 21. 'Þreá hig lóca hú ðú wylle.' Sarai hig ðá geswencte, Gen. 16, 6. Ic hálsige ðé ðæt ðú mé ne þreáge (*torqueas*), Mk. Skt. 5, 7: Lk. Skt. 8, 28. Ðrége *urgeat*, Ps. Surt. 68, 16. Ðá hét hé hí áhón be hire loccum and hí þreágean mid nissenlícum wítum, Shrn. 75, 21: 104, 16. Swingan and þreágan, Exon. Th. 251, 9; Jul. 142. Cóme ðú ús tó þreágenne (*torquere*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 29. Ðreágende *torquens*, Kent. Gl. 662. Mid sumre untrumnesse his líchaman ðreád *quadam infirmitate corporis arreptus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 12. (Wé) biáð þreáde *aporiamur* (aporiare *ad angustiam reducere*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 44: 7, 6. (Wǽrón) þreád (*cruciatibus*) *artabantur, stringebantur*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 10. III a. where the subject of the verb is not a person:—Seó langung hine þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Gif strongra storm and genip swýþor ðreáde *si procella fortior aut nimbus perurgeret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. [Þraghand *castigans*, Ps. 117, 18. What if þretty þryuande be þrad (*punished*), Allit. Prns. 60, 751. *O. Sax.* gi-þrôðu *corripere* (Lk. 23, 22, v. *first passage in* I *above*): *O. H. Ger.* drauwen, drouwen *arguere, redarguere, increpare, minari, minitari*.] v. ge-þreán.

þreágend, es; *m. One who reproves* or *corrects*:—þreágendes (*vox*) *correctoris* (*amici*), Hpt. Gl. 527, 48.

þreágung, þreáwung (v. þreápung), þreáung, þreáng, e; *f.* I. *reproof, rebuke*:—Þreáiunge *castigationis* (*censura*), Hpt. Gl. 476, 48. For ðære strenge ðínre þreáunga, Ps. Th. 38, 11. Of þreáunga (þrég-unge, MS. T.: ðreánge, Surt.) ðínre *ab increpatione tua*, Ps. Spl. 17, 18: 79, 17: 103, 8. Fram ðreáwunge (ðreánge, Surt.), 75, 6. Hú gesceádwís se reccere sceal bión on his ðreáunga *quae esse debet rectoris discretio correptionis*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 5. Ðreáunge *correptionibus*; Swt. 155, 5. Ðreánge *increpationem*, Ps. Surt. 37, 15. Ðreángum *increpationibus*, 38, 12. Ðreánge *increpationes*, 149, 7. II. *a threat*:—Ælc gleáw mód hit gewarenaþ ágðer ge wíþ heora þreáunga ge wið ðlecunga *prudentia nec formidandas fortunae minas, nec exoptandas facit esse*

blanditiis, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. III. *chastisement, punishment*:—Ic wæs beswungen ælce dæg and þreáung (*castigatio*) mîn on dægréde, Ps. Spl. 72, 14. Dæt ic ídel heonone ne hwyrfe mîne synna ou þreágunge berende *that I may not go hence with nothing accomplished, bearing my sins to punish me*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 672. III a. *correction*:—Æfter deáþe nân þreágincge ys leáf *post mortem nulla correctionis est licentia*, Scint. 48, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* drowunga, dróunga *animadversio, comminatio.*]

þreahs. v. þreax.

þreál, e; *f. Correction*:—þreál *correctio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 81. I. *correction by words, reproof, rebuke*:—Ðreál *correptio*, Kent. Gl. 1061. þreále *invectionis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 52. Hê (*John the Baptist*) ða heardheortan ðeóde mid stearcre ðreále and stîdre myngunge tô lîfes wege gebîgde, Homl. Th. i. 362, 34. II. *correction by acts, chastisement, punishment, discipline*:—Gif hê bêtan nele underliegge hê rihtlîcre þreále *si non emendaverit, disciplinæ regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. 56, 13. Ðû (*Belshazzar*) noldest ðê warnian þurh ðînes fæder ðreále, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 8. Mistlîce þreála gebyriaþ for synnum, bendas oððe dyntas . . . , L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 25. Hine man mid lichamlîcum þreálum gewylde, R. Ben. 57, 12: 58, 10. Ðonne wurðˇ seó heardnis stîdmôdre heortanswîðe gehnescad þurh grimlîce steóra and heardlîce ðreála, ðe ic on mâncyn sænde, Wulfst. 133, 19.

þreá-lîc; *adj. Miserable, woeful, calamitous*:—Godes âgen bearn hêngon fæderas ûsse; ðæt wæs þreálîc geþôht, Elen. Kmbl. 851; El. 426. Wæs þreálîc þing (*the deluge*) þeódum tôweard, rêðe wîte, Cd. Th. 79, 28; Gen. 1318. Ða apostolas þrowedon folcbealo ðreálîc, mærne martyrdôm, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

þreán. v. þreágan.

þreá-nîd, es; *n.*: e; *f. Force* or *compulsion that punishes* or *causes misery, affliction that comes from punishment*:—Ic hit leng ne mæg helan for hungre; is ðes hæft tô ðan strang, þreánŷd ðæs þearl *this imprisonment is so hard, so severe the pain of my punishment*, Elen. Kmbl. 1404; El. 704. Þrowigean þreániéd micel fŷres wylm *to suffer much torturing violence, the fervor of fire*, Cd. Th. 229, 7; Dan. 213. Þreánŷd þolian, Beo. Th. 573; B. 284: Exon. Th. 187, 1; Az. 28. Þreánêd, 270, 12; Jul. 464. Blîðheort wunode eorl in þreánêdum *cheerful the man remained in his misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2530; An. 1266. Wê ðec for þearfum and for þreánŷdum ârena bidda þ *we pray thee for mercy on account of our needs and afflictions*, 186, 4; Az. 14: Beo. Th. 1668; B. 832. Ðone seónd hê gefetrode fŷrnum teágum, biþeahte þreánŷdum (*with penal restraints*), 359, 11; Pa. 61. Þreánêdum beþeaht, Elen. Kmbl. 1764; El. 884.

þreá-nîdla, an; *m. Painful constraint, restraint of punishment, oppression*:—Bêc âmyrgaþ môdsefan of ðreánŷdlan ðisses lîfes *books bring the mind to mirth from the painful pressure of this life*, Salm. Kmbl. 481; Sal. 241. Ðonne wyrd and warnung winnaþ mid hira ðreánŷdlan hwæðerne âðreóteþ êr *when fate and prudence strive, each with its own hard constraint, which of the two tires first?* 857; Sal. 428. Nealles sylfes willum ac for þreánêdlan, Beo. Th. 4450; B. 2224. Hê þeóstra þegnas þreániédlum bond *he bound the ministers of darkness with penal restraints*, Exon. Th. 143, 29; Gû. 668.

þreánîd-lîc; *adj. That entails painful violence, calamitous, afflictive*:—Micel is ðæt ongin and þreániédlîc ðînre gelîcan ðæt ðû forhycge hlâford ûrne *great is the undertaking and calamitous for the like of thee to despise our lord*, Exon. Th. 250, 16; Jul. 128.

þreáp (?) *a troop, band*:—þreápum *commanipularibus, sociis* (*perhaps* heápum *should be read*, cf. efenheápum *conmanipularibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 27; *or* þreátum; v. þreát: *but* þreáp *may have a double sense as* þreát *has* (*see, too,* þreápian, þreátian); *in later English it remains with the meaning* strife, contest, e. g.: Wituten threp (ani enuy, alle chidyng) or strijf, C. M. 13310. This þrepe (*the siege of Troy*) for to leue, Destr. Tr. 9845: *perhaps, also, in sense of troop*:—An feondes trume . . . þe saules . . . awarieþ al a-þrep (*in a troop?* or = *Ital.* a gara) al so wulues doþ þe scep, Misc. 149, 85. Halliwell gives *thrap* to crowd, as an Essex word), Hpt. 477, 52: 487, 33.

þreápian; *p.* ode *To rebuke, reprehend*:—Oft gelimpeþ, ðonne hê tô suíðe and tô ðearllîce ðreápian (ðreáwian, ðreátian, Cott. MSS.) wile his hiéremenn, ðæt his word beóþ gehwyrfedo tô unnyttre oferspræce *plerumque contingit, ut, dum culpa subditorum eum magna invectione corripitur, magistri lingua usque ad excessus verba pertrahatur*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 17. [Þrepe *arguere*, Ps. 93, 10. Himm birrþ þræpenn wiþþ skill onnþænesс alle sinness *he must with discretion contend against all sins*, Orm. 5744. Whan ȝe aȝens the prechur threpe *when ye blame the preacher* (quotation in Halliwell's Dict.). Ha þreaped aȝein þe, Kath. 1916. Bihat al þ tu wult, þreap (*threaten*) þrefter inoh, 1499. In þraldom to þrepe (*contend*) with þe werld, Destr. Tr. 12134. Þai þrappit with stormys, 2003. They threpide wyth the throstille, D. Arth. 930. See also Halliwell's Dict. *threap, thripe;* Jamieson's Dict. *threpe.* Cf. Al þet fortune may þreapny (*threaten*) an do, Ayenb. 84, 20.] v. þrîpel, *and next word.*

þreápung, e; *f. Rebuke, reproof*:—Ðæt gedreátade môd bið suíðe raðe gehwierfed tô fiónga gif him mon tô ungemetlîce mid ðære ðreápunga (ðreáwunga, Cott. MSS.) oferfylgð suíður ðonne mon ðyrfe *correpti mens repente ad odium prorsus, si hanc immoderata increpatio, plus quam debuit, affligit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 14. [Þrepyng *strife*, Allit. Pms. 43, 183. Cf. Cheaste. Þes boȝ him todeiþ ine .vij. oþre boȝes . . . þe zixte þreapninge (*threatening*) . . . Efterward comeþ þe þreapnynges and beginneþ þe medles and þe werres, Ayenb. 65–66.] v. two preceding words.

þreát, es; *m.* I. *a troop, band, crowd, body of people, swarm, press, throng*, (1) indefinite:—þreát *turba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 29. Ðreát (ðreátt, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 32. Ðreót (ðæt folc ł ðreátas, Lind.) *turbas*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 10. Menigo ðreád (monige ðreátas, Rush.) *multa turba*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 7: 5, 21: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 40. þreát *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 33: i. 291, 13. Se ðreát (*caterva*) ðara Godes ðeówa, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 34. His ðegna ðreát *ministri ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. Heofonengla þreát, Exon. Th. 57, 34; Cri. 928. Wîtgena weorod, wîsmonna þreát, 462, 7; Hö. 48. þreátes *classis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 78. þreáte *examine*, 33, 26. Gesomnadum ðreáte (*coetu*) bisceopa, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 12: Blickl. Homl. 95, 6. Se wæs on ðam ðreáte þreotteóða secg, Beo. Th. 4803; B. 2406. Cyning þreáte fôr, herge tô hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 102; El. 51: Cd. Th. 288, 27; Sat. 388. Hió þrungon on þreáte *they pressed in a crowd*, Elen. Kmbl. 657; El. 329. In ðreáte *in choro*, Ps. Surt. 149, 3: 150, 4. Hî gesomnodan mycelne ðreát discipula *congregata discipulorum caterva*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 25. Wyrma þreát, Cd. Th. 285, 12; Sat. 336. Gif hê on þreát cymeþ, Exon. Th. 380, 4; Rä. 1, 2. Ofer ðreótt, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 2. Menigo ł ðreátas *turbae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 2. Engla þreátas, Blickl. Homl. 11, 12. Ealle ða mycclan þreátas ðe him mid fêrdon, 99, 35. Þurh þreáta geþræcu, Exon. Th. 417, 17; Rä. 36, 6. Mid engla ðreátum *ducibus angelis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 12. þreátum *festis choreis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 14. Weras ðreátum and þrymmum þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 164. Meara þreátum, Exon. Th. 119, 19; Gû. 257. Ðreátttum *turbis*, Rtl. 95, 6. (2) in a more definite sense:—Ðreát *turma .i. xxxii equites*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 12 margin. Ðes ðreát *haec cohors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Zup. 64, 12. *Cohors, d. milites vel* þreát, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 1. þreát *falanx, multitudo militum, cohors*, 147, 6. Of þreáte *ex falange*, 29, 66. Ðreóte, 107, 59. Ðæs déman cempan gegaderodon ealne ðone þreát (ðreád, Lind. *cohortem*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 27. Þicfealdum þreátum eóroda *spissis legionum cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 1. II. *violence, compulsion, force, oppression, punishment, ill-treatment.* v. þreátend:—Is ðeós þrâg ful strong, þreát ormête; ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, Exon. Th. 270, 14; Jul. 465. Hê wæs gebunden fŷre and lîge; ðæt wæs fæstlîc þreát (*a punishment that pressed on him without remission*), Cd. Th. 284, 22; Sat. 325. Gotan eástan sceldas lêddon þreáte (*by force* or (?) *with their army*) geþrungon þeódlond monig, Met. 1, 3. Stôdan him âbûtan swearte gâstas and mid micclum ðreáte (*with great violence*) him onsigon, Homl. Th. i. 414, 9. Ða ðe hæfdon sum þing lytles tô bigleofan, ðæt gelæhton reáferas and of ðam mûðe him âbrudon unmæðlîce mid þreáte, Homl. Ass. 68, 73. Mid swîðlîcum þreáte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 12: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 103: 29, 217. Godes ðê forgêgan for his gramlîcan ðreáte, 25, 220. Ne forhtige gê for ðæs fyrnfullan þreátum (*cruelties*, or (?) *troops*), 25, 260. Hié ealle worlde weán and ealle þreátas (*all the woes of the world and all miseries*) oferhogodan . . . hió ealle worldlîce tintrega and ealle lichomlîcu sâr oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 16. [Riden ut þritti þusend, þe þræt (*throng*) wes þa mare, Laym. 9791. Listeð wich þreat (*punishment, trouble*, cf. God wile his swerd dragen, 22), Dauid setted uppen us, O. E. Homl. ii. 61, 20. Þrat moste I þole and unþonk, Allit. Pms. 93, 55. 'Herekempen scullen þi lond wasten . . .' þis iherde þe king, þræt (*threat*) þas kaiseres, Laym. 22582. For scrið ne ðret *neither for entreaty nor threat*, Gen. and Ex. 2021. Ne recche ich noht of þine þrete, O. and N. 58. Grete wordis and moche grym þrete, Destr. Tr. 2595. Hire sire and hire dame þreteþ hire to bete, nule heo forgo Robin for al heore þrete, Misc. 190, 84. *M. H. Ger.* dróz *annoyance, molestation.* Cf. *Icel.* þraut; *f. a struggle, labour, hard task.*] v. â-, beadu-, beorn-, eóred-, ge-, gûð-, here-, heofon-, îren-, mægen-, mearc-, sige-, wæg-þreát.

þreátend, es; *m. A violent person, one using violence* or *compulsion*:—Ðæm ðreátende *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. Ðæm nêdende ł ðæm ðreátende *volenti* (l. *violenti*), 5, 42. Ðæm ðreáddende *angarianti*, p. 14, 17. v. þreát, II.

þreátian; *p.* ode. I. *to urge, press*:—Threátade *urguet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 21. (1) *to oppress, afflict, vex, trouble, exercise, harass*:—Ðû ðreást ða ðeóda ðe ûs ðreátigeaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 5. Mec lâðgeteónan þreátedon þearle *my foes harassed me sorely*, Beo. Th. 1124; B. 560. Wyrd . . . for ðŷ cymþ tô ðæm gôdan, ðæt hió ôþer twêga dô, oððe hine þreátige tô ðon ðæt hê bet dô ðonne hê êr dyde, oððe him leánige ðæt hê êr tela dyde *fortuna . . . remunerandi exercendive bonos causa deferatur*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 3. þreátende *maceratus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 49: 55, 43. (2) *to urge* a person to something, *press* for something, *force* to do something:—For ðî ic ðreátige ðê tô ûra goda offrunge, ðæt ðis folc, ðe ðû bepêhtest, forlêton ða îdelnysse ðînre lâre, Homl. Th. i. 592, 31.

Seó wyrd ðe þreátaþ ða yflan tó witnianne *fortuna quae justo supplicio malos coercet*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 25 note. Hē þreátode hine tó hæþenscipe, Shrn. 33, 10. Æghwylc hine þreátode æfter dām bócum *every one tormented him for the books*, 123, 29. Ða cempan hine ðreátodon ðæt hē his lāc offrian sceolde *the soldiers urged him to offer his sacrifice*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 27. Men ðreátian and tihtan tó gódum ðeáwum for ðam ege ðæs wītes *ad rectum supplicii terrore deducere*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 7. Sceolan ða bisceopas men georne þreátigean, and him bebeódan, ðæt hī Godes dómas on riht healdan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 35. Ongan se cāsere hine ðreátian tó hæðengylde, Shrn. 121, 12. Ða fæmnan Simfronius ongan þreátian his suna tó wīfe *that virgin (St. Agnes) Simfronius attempted to force to be wife to his son*, 56, 7. Geneáded ł þreátod *coacta*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 22. II. *to reprove, rebuke*:—On wuda ðū wildeór wordum þreátast *increpa feras silvarum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Geðence hē ðæt hē biþ self suíðe gelíc ðām ilcan monnum ðe hē ðær ðreátaþ and hēnd *aequales se ipsis fratribus, qui corriguntur, agnoscant*, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 16. Se ðe brūne ýða þreátaþ *he that rebukes the waves* (cf. geðreádade tó sae *increpavit mari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 26), Andr. Kmbl. 1039; An. 520. God þreátode (*arguit*) ðē, Gen. 31, 42. Ðā þreátode (*increpavit*) he fæder hine, 37, 10. Ðonne se lāreów sēcð ðone tīman ðe hē his hiéremen on ðreátigean (ðreágean, Cott. MSS.) mæge *cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 6. Líðelíce tó ðreátianne (ðreátigeanne, Cott. MSS.) *leniter arguenda*, Swt. 151, 11. III. *to threaten*:—Hē þreátaþ ðone earman mid his eágum *oculi ejus in pauperem respiciunt*, Ps. Th. 9, 29. Hī þreátiaþ eall moncynn mid hiora þrymme *ore torvo comminantes*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6: Met. 25, 13. [*In later English the forms from* þrētan, þriétan (e. g. *p.* þrette) *occur, though in the earlier time this form seems very rare.* v. þrītan. He gon þretien swiðe, þat al he wolde heom todrive, Laym. 17300. Mine þralles me þretiað (*threaten*), 493. Þe king þræted Brutun, þat . . ., 504. Summe þrætteden heore ueond, 27131. Oluhnen oðer þreaten, A. R. 248, 8. He þrette us for to smiten, 366, 16. He bigon to þreatin hire *vehementius adversus eam in vocem erupit*, Kath. 2078. Þreatin *minari*, 626. To þrete *to complain* (cf. pleny, 548), Allit. Pms. 17, 560. Þat þretes (*reproves*) þe of þyn unþryfte, 89, 1728. Euereuch man me mid stone þreteþ (*ill-treats*), O. and N. 1609. Sho was adrad, for he so þrette (*threatened*), Havel. 1163: Gen. and Ex. 2023. An canticle ðæt ðreated (*rebuked*) ðo men, 4125. Ne threte (*arguis*) me, Ps. 6, 2. He watȝ þreted (*abused*) and þef called, Gaw. 1725. Of thralles y am thrat (*ill-used?*), P. S. 158, 17.] v. á-, ge-þreátian; þrītan; þreátnian; þreátung; þreótan.

þreát-mælum; *adv. In troops, in crowds*:—þreátmælum *manipulatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 38.

þreátnian; *p.* ode *To urge, force, compel*:—For hwilcum ðingum neáðaþ se deófol eów ðæt gē cristene men tó his biggengum ðreátniaþ *for what reasons does the devil compel you to force Christian men to his worship?* Homl. Th. i. 424, 3. [Myd word he þretneþ muche, and lute deþ in dede, R. Glouc. 457, 14. Disciplis thretenyden (*comminabantur*) to men offringe, Wick. Mk. 10, 13.] v. þreátian.

þreátung, e; *f.* I. *compulsion, force, violence, oppression, ill-treatment.* v. þreátian, I:—Hī bestungon him on mūþ mid myccelre ðreátunge ðone fūlan mete, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 34. Pilatus hē hæfde on þreátunge ðþ hē hiene selfne ofstong *Pilatus tantis angoribus coarctatus est, ut sua se manu transverberaverit*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 10. Hié heora land tó bismere oferhergodan, and him ðæs nǽnige bōte dydon būton ofermódlíce wíg and þreátunge *they harried their land, and for that they made them no amends, but in their arrogance made war on them and harassed them*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 24. II. *rebuke, reproof.* v. þreátian, II:—Mid ðreátunge *correptionibus*, Past. 21; Swt. 154, 5. Ðonne of ðære ðreátunga gāþ tó stíðlíco word *cum de correptione sermo durior excidit*, Swt. 167, 10. Ðurh ðæt īsern is getācnod ðæt mægen ðara ðreátunga *per ferrum increpationis fortitudo signatur*, Swt. 163, 24. II a. *correction*:—Tó ðam yflum cymþ rēþu wyrd tó edleáne his yfla oððe tó þreátunge and tó lāre ðæt hē eft swā ne dō *fortuna aspera puniendi corrigendive improbos causa deferatur*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 8. III. *threatening*:—On ðam geáre gegaderade Eádward cyng mycele scypferde on Sandwíc þurh Magnus þreátunge on Norwegon (v. Saga Magnūs góða, cc. 37, 38: Magnūs konungr gerði sendimenn til Englands . . . en þat stóð á brēfum . . . 'Vil ek, at þū gefir upp ríkit fyrir mēr; en at öðrum kosti mun ek sœkja til með styrk hers'), Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 25. [Ihorde þe king of þisse herde þreting, Laym. 22582. Vre Louerd hefde ifuld him of his þreatunge *comminatione tua replesti me*, A. R. 156, 3. þreting ne bene, Misc. 156, 17.]

þreáung. v. þreágung.

þreá-weorc, es; *n. Pain inflicted as a punishment*, used of the misery of hell, as in *O. Sax.* the phrase *thrā-werk tholōn*:—Wit hearmas, þreáweorc þoliaþ, and þýstre land, Cd. Th. 45, 35; Gen. 737.

þreáwian, þreáwung. v. þreágan, þreágung.

þreax, þreahs *rottenness*:—þreahs *caries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 56. Swā swá forrotod þreax, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 20.

þrece, es; *m. Force, oppression*; the result of oppression, *weariness, exhaustion*:—Ðēr synt tó sorge ætsomne gemenged se þrosma (þrosmiga, Wulfst. 138, 26) líg and se þrece gicela *there to their sorrow are mingled together the stifling flame and the violence of cold*; frigora mista simul ferventibus algida flammis, Dom. L. 191. Hneppade sāwle mīn for ðrece *dormitavit anima mea prae taedio*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 28. [*O. Sax.* wāpanthreki *force of arms*: *Icel.* þrekr; *m.*: þrek; *n. strength, fortitude*; þrekinn *enduring*; þrekaðr *wearied, exhausted.*] v. þracu.

þreoswald, þreiga, þremma, þreó, þreo-. v. þerscold, þreágan, þrymma, þrí, þri-.

þreodian, þridian; *p.* ode. I. *to deliberate, take thought*:—Hē on his móde ðóhte and ðreodode ðæt hē wolde eall Angolcyn of Breotone gemǽrum áflýman *totum genus Anglorum Brittaniae finibus erasurum se esse deliberans*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 28. Hē þreodode and smeáde on his móde, hwæt hē embe ðæt dyde, Homl. Ass. 124, 242. Ic frōd þrāgum þreodude, Elen. Kmbl. 2475; El. 1239. Weras þeahtedon, þrydedon and þóhton, 1094; El. 549. II. *to deliberate, hesitate*:—þrydaþ *hesitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 35. Ne þreodode hē fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ǽniges on eorðan, ac him ēce geceás líf *he did not hesitate before the glory of any king on earth, but* (*at once*) *chose life eternal*, Apstls. Kmbl. 35; Ap. 18. v. ymb-þreodiende, *and next word.*

þreodung, þridung, e; *f.* I. *deliberation*:—þridung *discrepatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 63. Gif hē mid þancmetunge and ðreodunge (ðrydunge, MS. B.) geþafaþ *si ex deliberatione consentit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 23. II. *hesitation*:—Geseah hē sume earme sāwle út fundigende of hyre líchaman, ac heó ne dorste út gān, for ðam ðe heó geseah ða ǽwyrgedan gāstas beforan hyre standan. Ða cwæð ān ðæra deófla tó hyre: 'Hwæt is ðīn þriding? hwī nelt ðū út gān?' Wulfst. 140, 13. Tweógendlícere tweónunge þrydunge *ancipiti ambiguitatis scrupulo*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 34. v. ymb-þreodung.

þreohtig. v. þrohtig.

þreóhund-wintre; *adj. Three hundred years old*:—Hē wæs on ðisum lífe þreóhundwintre and fíf-and-sixtigwintre, Gen. 5, 23.

þreó-niht; *pl. Three days*:—Hē þreónihta (*or* ? þreó nihta, þreó *being undeclined after the manner of* feówer, *etc.*) fæc swefeþ, Exon. Th. 357, 34; Pa. 38.

þreosel-líc. v. þrisel-líc.

þreótan; *p.* þreát; *pp.* þroten *To weary*:—Ic ðē bydde ðæt ðē ne ðreóte, ne ðū ða spræce ðǽr ne forlēte *I pray thee that it may not weary thee, and that thou do not leave the conversation there*, Shrn. 188, 20. [*Goth.* us-þriutan *to trouble, be troublesome to*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-, ir-driozan *to weary, trouble*: *Ger.* ver-driessen: *Icel.* þrjóta *to lack, want.*] v. á-þreótan, un-á-þreótende, á-þrotennes, -þrotsum; þreát, þreátian.

þreó-teóða, þreotteóða *thirteenth*:—Se þreotteóða (þriot-, þret-, þreó-) *tertius decimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 20. Se wæs on ðam ðreáte þreotteóða secg, Beo. Th. 4804; B. 2406. Paulus is se ðreotteóða ðyses heápes, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 30. Seó ðreotteóðe mǽigð, i. 396, 4. On ðære þrytteóðan wucan, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20 rubr. On ðæm þreóteóðon geáre, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 33. þrytteóðan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 272.

þreó-tíne *thirteen*:—Ðreótēne, Salm. Kmbl. 581; Sal. 290. Ðreótýne, Menol. Fox 229; Men. 116. þreottýne *tredecim*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 11: Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 23. Ðēr syndon betweónan ðām twām mynstrum ðreottýne mīla ǽmetene, 4, 23; S. 596, 26. þreótiénum *terdenis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 38.

þreótíne-geáre; *adj. Thirteen years old*:—Seó fæmne wæs .xiii. geáre, Shrn. 153, 32.

þreoxwold, þrēpel, þrescwald, þrexweald. v. þerscold, þrípel, þerscold.

þrí, þrý, þrié, þreó; *m.*: þreó, þrió, þrē; *f. n.* (ðreá, ðriá, ðreó, ðrió *in North.*); *gen.* þreóra, þrióra (*and* ðreéna *in North.*); *dat.* þrim (þrīm? ðriim *in North., but* cf. *Goth.* þrim), *later* þreom. *Three*:—*Tres* þrý gebyriaþ tó masculinum and femininum, *tria* þreó tó neutrum, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 3. I. used adjectivally:—Þrié Scottas cuómon, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 5. Ða þreó clystru ðæt sind þrí dagas, Gen. 40, 12. Ða þrí windlas ðæt sind þrí dagas, 18. Ða bróðor þrý, Cd. Th. 122, 28; Gen. 2033. þreó godas, Hy. 10, 44. Ða þrē fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 31. Nū synt þreó (ðrió, Lind., Rush.) gēr, Lk. Skt. 13, 7. Tó ðara ðreóra burga ánre, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 17: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 4. þrióra, Swt. 4, 10. On þrim (ðriim, Lind.: ðrim, Rush.) dagon, Mk. Skt. 15, 29: Jn. Skt. 2, 19, 20. Ðrīm, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 25: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 63. On ðām þrim geárum on þrim folcgefeohtum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 21. Of ðām þrim sumum, Anglia xi. 2, 37. On þýs ylcum þrim dagum, Lchdm. iii. 76, 26. þreom nihton ǽr Candelmæssan, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 28. Hié ða þrié dǽlas on þreó tēnemdon, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 3: Swt. 10, 3. Mīne þrié ða getreówestan frýnd, Nar. 29, 27. Hē gestrínde þrī suna, Gen. 6, 10: Ex. 2, 2. Lǽn me þrý (ðreó, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) hlāfas, Lk. Skt. 11, 5. þrý (þreó, Rush.) dagas and þreó (þreó, Rush.) niht, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 40. Ymbe þreó mónad, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 11. On ðrió wīsan, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 20. þrió mīla, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 7. Ymb þreó niht, 3, 11; Swt. 152, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 1663; El. 833: Gen. 29, 2. þreó eardungstōwa (ðreá húso, Lind.: ðreó selescotu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 17, 4. Ðreá húsa (ðriá hūs, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 5. þrió mydd hringa, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 12. Ðrió

gecynd, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3: 35, 6; Fox 168, 19. Gif hē ðās þreó þing ne dēð, Ex. 21, 11. þreó gēr, Lk. Skt. 4, 25. II. used substantivally, (1) absolutely:—Ðēr twēgen oððe þrý (þreó, MS. A.: ðreó, Lind.: þreó, Rush.) synt gegaderode, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 20. Beóð ælce on ānum hūse tōdǣlede, þrý (ðrió, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) on twēgen and twēgen on þrý (þreó, MS. A.: ðrió, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 12, 52. Ðæt ēlc word stande on twēgra oððe þreóra (ðreá, Lind.: þreó, Rush.) gewittnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Ðæt wē twā oððe ðreó gehýron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 29. (1 a) distributively:—Ða wuniaþ twēm and þrim ætgædere, R. Ben. 9, 15. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Þa þrý cōmon, Cd. Th. 221, 24; Dan. 93. Wē þrý, 242, 3; Dan. 413. Ða mōdhwatan þrý, 238, 21; Dan. 413. Cōmon þrý gelārede weras . . . hī ða ealle þrý tōgædere grētton ðone cynge, Ap. Th. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 384, 4. Ða þreó ðē ne lǣtaþ geortrēwan, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Hwylc ðara þreóra (ðīsra ðreána, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 36: Homl. Th. i. 288, 27. Of ðisum þrim Noes sunum, Gen. 9, 19. Of him þrim, Anglia xi. 2, 45. Betwuh ðam þrim, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 20. Se ðe ðās ðreó hæfþ, 14, 2; Fox 44, 26. (3) in the phrase *on þreó*:—On þreó tōnemnan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 3. On ðreó tōdǣlan, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 21. III. in combination with other numerals, (1) with cardinals, (a) multiplicative:—þreó hund fæðma, Gen. 6, 15. þreó hund wera, Jud. 7, 6. On þisum þrim hundrydum, 7. Wiþ þrim hundred (ðriim hundum, Lind.) penegon, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. (b) added to the decades:—þreó and twēntig, Ex. 32, 28. þreo-and-hundeahtatig-wintre, 7, 7. (2) with ordinals:—Se þreó-and-syxtigeða, R. Ben. 37, 16. Mōna se þrī-and-twēntigoða, Lchdm. iii. 194, 21. [*Goth.* þrija; *n.*; *gen.* þriþē; *dat.* þrim; *acc.* þrins; *m. f.*; þrija; *n.*: *O. Saxe.* thrie, threa; *dat.* thrim: *O. L. Ger.* thrie; *m.*; thriu; *n.*; *dat.* thrim: *O. Frs.* thrē; *m.*; thria; *f.*; thriu; *n.*; *gen.* thrīra; *dat.* thriun, thrim, threm: *O. H. Ger.* drī; *m.*; drīo; *f.*; driu; *n.*; *gen.* drīo; *dat.* drim, drin: *Icel.* þrīr; *m.*; þrjár; *f.*; þrjú; *n.*; *gen.* þriggja; *dat.* þrim(r), þrem(r); *acc.* þrjá; *m.*; þrjár; *f.*; þrjú; *n.*]

þría. v. þriwa.

þri-beddod; *adj. Having three beds* or *couches*:—Būr þrybeddod *triclinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 5.

þrídæg-līc; *adj. Lasting three days*:—þreodægliċ fæsten *jejunium triduanum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8.

þrí-dǣled; *adj. Divided into three parts, tripartite*:—þreodǣledes *tripertiti*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 10. þreodǣled *tripartitam*, 438, 27. þreodǣlede *tripertitas, in tribus partibus divisas*, 451, 15. [*Icel.* þrī-deildr.]

þridda, þirda (*in North.*) *third*:—Se ðridda *tertius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 16. I. as an ordinal:—Se forma . . . se ōðer . . . se þrydda (ðirda, Lind.: þridde, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 26. Se þridda (ðirdda, Lind.: ðirda, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 12, 21. Twēgen men . . . mēg wæs his āgen þridda, hē feórða sylf, Cd. Th. 173, 29; Gen. 2868: Eleu. Kmbl. 1707; El. 855. Heofonwaru and eorðwaru, helwaru þridde, Hy. 7, 95. Ðære þriddan eá nama, Gen. 2, 14. On nānum heolstrum heofenan, oþþe eorþan, oþþe sē þriddan, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 32. Ðý þryddan dæge (ðe ðirda dæg, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. On ðære þriddan (ða ðirdda, Lind.: ðirda, Rush.) wæccan, Lk. Skt. 12, 38. Æfter ðon ðridan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 181, 2. Nān þridde be him sylfum ne lēt hē *he admitted no third hypothesis about himself*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 633. I a. marking degrees of relationship:—þridde fæder *proavus*, þridde mōder *proavia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 55, 56. þridde fæder *abavus*, 72, 21. Mīnes fæderan þridda fæder *abpatruus meus*, ii. 8, 24. þridda sunu *pronepus*, 62, 36. II. fractional. v. twēðe:—Bewyl ðý þriddan dǣl, Lchdm. ii. 120, 15. Scōþe tō þriddan dǣle, i. 98, 7. [*Goth.* þridja: *O. Sax.* thriddio: *O. Frs.* thredda: *O. H. Ger.* dritto: *Icel.* þriði (*gen.* þriþja).]

þridding (?), e; *f. The doing of a thing for the third time* (? Halliwell gives *thirding* with this meaning as a Suffolk word):—Ðirding (*but the word has been altered to* ðirde. v. Skeat's collation) scipdrincende *tertio naufragantem*, Rtl. 61, 31.

þridung, þrie-, þrielig, þriétan. v. þreodung, þri-, þrilig, þrītan.

þri-ex; *n.* ?:—On ðæt þri ex; of ðam þri exe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 436, 28.

þri-feald; *adj. Threefold, triple*:—Ic cwæþ ðæt sīó sāwul wǣre þriofeald, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 2. þriefald, Met. 20, 183. Ðrifald *trinus*, Rtl. 111, 8: Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 6. Ðryfeald, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 24. Ðryfeald *triplex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 70, 2: 49; Zup. 284, 17. From ðæm þriefealdan (*triplici*) brægene, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 57. On þreofealdum hūse *in triclinio*, 45, 80. þreofealdum fæce *terna intercapedine*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 76. Mid þreofealdre lencge *terna proceritate*, 445, 7. Ðū þriefalde on ūs sāwle gesettest, Met. 20, 176. þryfealdne (þreo-, MS. B.) āð . . . þryfealde (þri-, MS. B.) lāde mid þryfealdan forāde, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 12–15. Ða þriefealdan sāwla, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 39. Ðrifaldo *ternos*, Rtl. 193, 33. [*O. Frs.* thri-fald: *O. H. Ger.* dri-falt: *Icel.* þri-faldr.]

þrifealdlīce; *adv. Triply*:—Ðrioſ[e]alslīce *tripliciter*, Kent. Gl. 839. þriefealdlīce (þry-, MS. B.: þri-, MS. H.), L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 3.

þri-feoðor; *adj. Triangular*:—Ðrifeoðor, ðrifedor, trifoedur *triquadrum*, Txts. 103, 2052.

þri-fēte; *adj. Having three feet*:—þryfēte *tripes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 12: 49; Zup. 287, 20. þriefēte rīcelsfæt *cythropodes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 60. [*Icel.* þrí-fættr.]

þrífildan; *p.* de *To triple*:—Ic þryfylde *triplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 4. [*Icel.* þrífalda.]

þri-fingre; *adj. Three fingers thick*:—Æt þryfingrum (spic *is added in MS. B.*), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18.

þri-fingre; *adv. By a distance equal to the breadth of three fingers*:—Gif se ord sió þreofingre ufor ðonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Cf. Grmm. R. A. 101.

þri-flēre; *adj. Having three floors, three-storied*:—Ðæt gyftlice hūs wæs ðryflēre, for ðan ðe on Godes geladunge sind þrý stæpas gecorenra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 17.

þri-fōtede, -fōtad; *adj. Three-footed*:—þrifōtede *tripes*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 20 note. þryfōtad fæt *trisilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 30.

þri-fyrede; *adj. Three-furrowed*; the word renders Latin *trisuleus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 12 note.

þriga. v. þriwa.

þri-gērede; *adj. Cloven into three parts, three-pronged*:—þrygērede (þreo-, þrio-) *trifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. v. gār, gāia.

þri-geāre; *adj. Three years old*:—Se onfēng fulwihte ðā hē wæs þrigeāre cniht, Shrn. 119, 19. [*Icel.* þrí-ærr.]

þri-geāre, es; *n. A space of three years*:—þrigeāre (þreóra geára ferst) *triennio*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 15. [*Icel.* þrí-ærī; *n.*]

þri-gilde; *adj. To be paid threefold*:—Cleroces feoh .iii. -gylde, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. [*Icel.* þrí-gildr *of threefold value*; þrí-gilda *to pay threefold.*] v. twi-gilde; *adj.* and *subst.*

þri-gilde; *adv.* (*or case of a noun* þri-gilde. v. twi-gilde; *subst.* and *adv.*) *With a treble payment*:—Gif man inne feoh genimeþ, se man .iii.-gelde gebēte, L. Ethb. 28; Th. i. 10, 1. Gylde hē hit þrygylde, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 11. Gange hē tō ānfealdum ordāle oþþe gilde .iii.-gylde, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 15.

þri-heáfdede; *adj. Three-headed*:—þryheáfdede *triceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 11. [*Icel.* þrí-höfðaðr.]

þrihing *for* (?) þriþing. v. trehing.

þri-hīwede; *adj. Having three forms*:—Ðryhīwede *triformis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 10.

þri-hlidede; *adj. Three-lidded, having three openings*:—Ðryhlidede *tripatens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 6.

þri-hyrne; *adj. Three-cornered, triangular*:—Ðæt sēd byþ þreohyrne, Lchdm. i. 316, 10.

þri-hyrnede; *adj. Triangular*:—þryhyrnede *triangulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 289, 4. [*Icel.* þrí-hyrndr.]

þri-leáfe, -lēfe, an; *f. Trefoil* (cf. later, *three-leaved grass, triple grass.* v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Geáces sūre *vel* þrilēfe *trifolium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 24.

þrilen; *adj. Woven with three threads*:—þrylen hrægel *trilicis vestis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 19.

þrili. *This word has the form of an i-stem adjective in the glosses* ðrili *trilex*, Txts. 35, 29; drili *triplex*, 115, 158; *and that* þril- *is the main part of the word seems suggested by* þrilen (q.v.), *by* þrielig *in* þrielig hrægil *triligium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 53, *and by later English* þrile, e. g. An God, þrile in þreo hades, A. R. 26, note a; þrumnesse þreofald ant anfaldte, þrile i þreo hades, Marh. 11, 27. þrille-hod *trinity*, C. L. 1239. Cf. *too, O. H. Ger.* drilero *triplici* (*catena*). *On the other hand it might seem that the form is* þri-li *from comparison with* æn-li *simplex*, Txts. 115, 156; cf. *too, O. H. Ger.* dri-līch *drilex* (*tunica*), dri-līha *trilicem* (*tunicam*): *Ger.* drillich *ticking. Perhaps the word has been influenced by the Latin which it translates.* v. twi-līc, *and next word.*

þri-līc; *adj. Threefold*:—Ān myhtylīce and þrylīc hādelīce *unus potentialiter trinusque personaliter*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 13: 55, 13: 105, 15. Eálá ðū ðrilīc godcundnyss, 133, 5. Dē þrylīcne and ānne, 146, 32. v. preceding word.

þrilig; *adj. Woven with three threads*:—þrielig hrægil *triligium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 53. v. þrili.

þri-līðe (?); *adj. Having three months named* Līða, a term applied to the year in which a fourth summer month was intercalated; the passage in which the Latinized form of the word occurs is as follows: Quotiescunque communis esset annus, ternos menses solares singulis anni temporibus dabant, cum vero embolismus, hoc est xiii mensium lunarium annus occurreret, superfluum mensem aestati apponebant, ita ut tunc tres menses simul Lida nomine vocarentur, et ob id annus thrilidus cognominabatur habens quatuor menses aestatis, ternos, ut semper, temporum caeterorum. Beda de temporum ratione, c. 13. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi.

þrimen *a third*:—Nim sealtes þrymen, Lchdm. ii. 124, 4. [*O. Frs.* thrimen (-in) *amounting to a third*; thrimenath *a third part.*]

þri-milce, es; *m.* (?) *The early name for the month of May*:—Se fifta mōnaþ is nemned on ūre geðeóde Ðrymylce, for ðon swylc genihtsumnes

wæs geó on Brytone and eác on Germania lande, of ðæm Ongla ðeód com on ðás Breotone, ðæt hí on ðæm mónðe þriwa on dæge mylcedon heora neát (Bede's Latin is: Thrimilci dicebatur, quod tribus vicibus in eo per diem pecora mulgebantur; talis enim erat quondam ubertas Britanniae vel Germaniae, e qua in Britanniam natio intravit Anglorum, De temp. rat. c. 13), Shrn. 77, 37. Ðonne Ðrymelces mónað bið geendod ðonne bið seó niht eahta tída lang, 87, 28. Ðrymylce mónað, Chr. Erl. Introd. xxxi, margin.

þrim-feald; *adj. Threefold*:—On ðam þrimfealdan (þry-, MSS. B. L.) ordále, L. Ath. i. 4; Th. i. 202, 4. On ðam þrimfealdum (þry-) ordále, 6; Th. i. 202, 13. Æt þrimfealdre (þryfealdre, 17) spréce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 13. Be ánfealdum *simplum*, be twyfealdum *duplum*, be þrimfealdum *triplum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 18. [Cf. Ileafan on þa halga þreomnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 99, 34. Þe heuenliche þremnesse was mid him, ii. 137, 7. Þrumnesse, A. R. 160, 10. Þrimmnesse, Orm. 11177. Cf. *also O. Frs.* thrim-dêl (threm-) *a third.*]

þrimsa, þrindende, Exon. Th. 431, 23; Rä. 46, 5. v. trimes, þindan (?), þrintan (?).

þrinen; *adj. Threefold*; trinus:—God ánfeald and samod þrynen (*trinus*), Hymn. Surt. 105, 3. God þrynen and án, 115, 37: 137, 31. Þrynenum gebede *trina oratione* . . . Mid þrynum tódále *trina partitione*, Anglia xiii. 380, 214, 217. God ðæne drynenne on ánnesse and ænne on drynnesse wé andettaþ *Deus quem trinum in unitate et unum in trinitate confitemur*, Wanl. Cat. 292, col. 1. [Cf. *Icel.* þrinnr.]

þring. I. *a press, crowd.* [Útforen al þan dringe (þringe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 14966. Amidden þan þrunge (þringe, 2nd MS.), 27524. Cf. Among þe þrenge of sipmen, 2229 (2nd MS.). Myd wel muchel þrynge, Misc. 86, 72. Cf. No þrung of folc, A. R. 162, 8.] v. eofor-, ge-þring. II. (*or* þryng?) *what presses* or *confines*:—þryng *cannalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* þröng *a strait, a narrow place.*]

þringan; *p.* þrang, *pl.* þrungon; *pp.* þrungen. I. *trans. To press, crowd, throng*:—Ðás menegeo ðe ðringaþ *turbae te comprimunt*, Lk. Skt. 8, 45. Ðæt folc hine þrang, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 17. Þrungun *torquent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 56. Hí þrungon (geðringdon, Lind.: on ðrungun, Rush.) *comprimebant illum*, Mk. Skt. 5, 24. Ðú gesyxst ðás menigu ðé ðringende (ðringende on ðec, Rush.) *nides turbam comprimentem te*, 31. II. *to throng, press* round, upon, *crowd* together:—Hý ymb þeódenstól þringaþ georne, Exon. Th. 25, 8; Cri. 397: 208, 30; Ph. 163. Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heápum þringaþ *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, 221, 18; Ph. 336. Gelíc sumum ðara gumena ðe him geornost mid þegnungum þringaþ ymbe útan, Met. 25, 28. Wergendra tó lyt þrong ymbe þeóden, Beo. Th. 5758; B. 2883. Ðá him ðæt folc swíðost an þrang *ubi se obrui a circumfusa multitudine persensit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 18. Duguð samnode, hildfrecan heápum þrungon, Andr. Kmbl. 252; An. 126. III. *to press, move with violence, eagerness* or *hurry, press* on, *press* forward, *force a way*:—On hú grundleásum seáde ðæt mód þringþ . . . hit þringþ on ða fremdan þístro *tendit in externas ire tenebras*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 7–10: Met. 3, 7. Sum on oferhygdo þryme þringe (þrymme þringeþ? cf. below Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 781: Rä. 4, 61), Exon. Th. 314, 34; Mód. 24. Hé on ðæt weorod þrong for ðon ðe him wæs leófre ðæt hiene mon ofslóge ðonne hiene mon gebunde *he pressed into the host* (*of the enemy*), *because he would rather be slain than made prisoner*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 12. Se ðe mid gebeóte and mid micclum þrymme þrang intó ðam temple, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 781. Him arn on lást, þrang þýstre genip *dark cloud made its resistless way*, Cd. Th. 9, 9; Gen. 139: Exon. Th. 179; Gú. 1255. Wræccan þrungon (*pressed forward*), 461, 28; Hö. 42: Elen. Kmbl. 245; El. 123. Hí þrungon and urnon ongeán ða ðeódnes mægþ, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 164. Tó weallgeatum wígend þrungon, Andr. Kmbl. 2408; An. 1205: Beo. Th. 5913; B. 2960. Tó ðam swicce men on healfa gehwone heápum þrungon, Exon. Th. 359, 24; Pä. 67. Hé láteþ word út faran, þræfte þringan, 316, 1; Mód. 42. Ic gewíte þringan þrymme micle, 386, 13; Rä. 4, 61. Ne þurfon gé nó hogian on ðæm anwealde, ne him æfter þringan, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 30. Hé lét willeburnan on woruld þringan, Cd. Th. 83, 2; Gen. 1373. Tó ðám wícum hí cwómun hlóþum þringan, Exon. Th. 156, 1; Gú. 868. Ðá ongan ic nýdwræclice gemang ðam folce wið ðæs folces (temples?) þringan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 405: Judth. Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 249. [(1) His sporis he gynneth in hors thryng, Alis. 2388. Cumpanyes thringen thee, Wick. Lk. 8, 45. Gif eiþer oþer faste þringe, O. and N. 756. To noght he thrange (*redegit*) Israele, Ps. 77, 59. Liknes of þa to noght thryng saltou (*rediges*), 72, 20. I am to noghte thrungen, 22. (2) Þe folc cumþ fastlice and elce deþie þicce þringeð, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 29. A thousand of men thrungen togyderes, Piers P. 5, 517. (3) Iudas him com þrynge, Misc. 42, 177. Into þe deueleȝ þrote man þryngeȝ bylyue, Allit. Pms. 43, 180. Carrais him on þrong (Carais to þrong, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10652. Through her hert the swerd throng, Gow. iii. 262, 7. Þrungen euchan bluoren oðer forte beo bihefdet, Jul. 67, 11. Binnen heo þrungen (alle in þronge, and MS.), Laym., 9421. *O. Sax.* thringan (*trans.* and *intrans.*): *O. H. Ger.* dringan *urgere, stipare*: *Icel.* þryngva. Cf. *Goth.* þreihan.] v. á-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, ðþ-, tó-, ymb-þringan; út-þrungen.

þri-nihte; *adj. Three days old*:—Gif hé biþ ácenned on .iii.-nihtne mónan, Lchdm. iii. 160, 20: 176, 22, and note 2. [*Icel.* þri-nættr.] v. twi-nihte.

þrinna. This seems a Scandinavian form [cf. *Icel.* þrennar tylftir *three twelves*; e. g. þrennar tylftir eigu at dæma málit, Njála c. 144]:—Ládige hé hine mid þrinna .xii., L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 296, 29.

þrinnes, þriness, e; *f. Trinity*, mostly in the special sense *the Trinity*:—Ðæs mannes sáwl hæfð ðære hálgan þrynnysse anlicnysse; for ðan ðe heó hæfð on hire ðreó ðing . . . Is hwæðere se man án man, and ná ðrynnys, God . . . þurhwunaþ on ðrynnysse hádа and on ánnysse ánre godcundnysse; nis ná se man on ðrynnysse wunigende, swá swá God, Homl. Th. i. 288, 17–35. Ðeós þrynnys is án God, 10, 7. Is seó hálige þrinnis on ðisum þrim mannum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 8. For ðí is gecweden 'uton wyrcan,' ðæt wære geswutelod ðære hálgan þrynnysse weorc on ánnysse. Seó hálige þrynnys is undergiten on ðam worde 'uton wyrcan,' Boutr. Scrd. 19, 12. Ðrines *trinitas*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 23. Þrynes, Exon. Th. 24, 4; Cri. 379. Þrynis, 286, 3; Jul. 726. Þrynnysse þrym, 37, 26; Cri. 599. Of ðæm mægene ðære hálgan þrynesse, Blickl. Homl. 29, 12. On ðære hálgan þrynnysse, 249, 23. Mid þrym fingrum man sceall sénian for ðære hálgan þrynnysse (ðrynnysse, MS. U.; v. *Middle English quoted under* þrim-feald), Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 156. Clypung tó ðære hálgan Ðrynnisse *invocatio ad sanctam trinitatem*, Hymn. Surt. 1, 1. Wé andettaþ . . . ðrynnesse in ánnesse and ánnesse on ðære ðrynnesse, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 36. For ða háligan ðrinesse, Rtl. 114, 17. Þrynesse, Blickl. Homl. 205, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* drinissa.]

þrintan; *p.* þrant, *pl.* þrunton; *pp.* þrunten *To swell*:—þrinteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 1; Mód. 24. v. á-þrintan.

þrió, þrióstrig. v. þrí, þeóstrig.

þrípel, es; *m. An instrument of punishment, a kind of cross*:—*Eculeus vel* þrípel *genus tormenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 25. Unhéh þrépel *eculeus* (equuleus *patibulum, furca cui decollatorum martyrum cadavera affigebant*, Migne), i. 21, 18. v. þréapian, *and next word.*

þrípel-úf (?) *an instrument of punishment*:—Wæarhród *vel* þrýpelúf *eculeus* vel *catasta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 52. v. þrípel.

þri-réðre; *adj. Having three banks of oars*; used substantively *trireme*:—Ðá næfde hé má scipa ðonne án; ðæt wæs ðeáh þrerébre, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Þrierébre ceól, Met. 26, 27. Án .C. ðara miclena þrierébrena *centum triremes*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 27: 5, 13; Swt. 246, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* dri-ruodri.]

þrisce. v. þrysce.

þri-scíte; *adj. Triangular, three-cornered*:—Ispania land is þryscýte *Hispania trigona est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1. Sicilia is ðryscýte *Sicilia tria habet promontoria*, Swt. 28, 2. On ðone þryscýtan crundel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 26. [Cf. *Icel.* þrí-skeyta *a triangle.*]

þrisel; *adj. Divided into three.* v. twisel, *and next word.*

þrisel-líc; *adj. Tripartite*:—Ðær beóþ men ácende þreoselíces híwes *nascuntur homines tripartito colore*, Nar. 35, 29. v. twisel.

þri-slite, -slitte (?); *adj. Three-forked, three-pointed*:—Hæfdon ða wyrmas þriesli[ ]te (*a letter has been erased before the* t, *see note, and* Anglia i. 510, iv. 151) tungan *cum trisulcis linguis*, Nar. 14, 12. Cf. next word.

þri-snæcce, -snæce, -snece; *adj. Three-pointed, cloven in three*:—Þrysnece (-snæcce, -snæce) tungan hæfþ seó næddre *trisulcam linguam habet serpens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 12. v. twi-snæcce.

þríste *and* þríst; *adj. Bold*, (1) in a good sense:—Móna se sixta . . . se ðe biþ ácenned, þríste, mære, Lchdm. iii. 186, 15. Ic ofstikode bár. Swíþe þrýste (*audax*) ðú wære ðá, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 19. Þríste sceal mid cénum, Exon. Th. 337, 8; Gn. Ex. 61. Gewát hé (*Andrew*) þríste on geþance, Andr. Kmbl. 473; An. 237. Elene, þríste on geþance, Elen. Kmbl. 533; El. 267. Eorl unforcúð, elnes gemyndig, þríst and þrohtheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2529; An. 1266. Þríst, þonces gleáw, Exon. Th. 207, 19; Ph. 144. Geþinga ús þrístum wordum, 21, 30; Cri. 342: Cd. Th. 242, 27; Dan. 425. Ic énig ue métte þrístran geþóhtes, mægþa cynnes, Exon. Th. 275, 14; Jul. 550. (2) in a bad sense, *bold, presumptuous, audacious, shameless*:—Ðý læs hé tó ðríste sié for ðý undersenge his láreówdómes *ne doctrinam praesumtio extollat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 23. Ðonne hé wilnaþ on his móde ðæt hé sciele rícsian hé bið swíðe forht and swíðe behealden; ðonne hé hæfð ðæt hé habban wolde, hé bið swíðe ðríste *mens principari appetens fit ad hoc pavida, cum quaerit, audax cum pervenerit*, 9; Swt. 57, 4. Máðen ofermódig, þríste on líchaman mid manegum werum, Lchdm. iii. 190, 16. (Cf. máðen módig, dyrstig, manega weras wilnigende, 25.) Ic (*the devil*) wénde þríste geþoncge, ðæt ic ðé meahte bútan earfeþum áhwyrfan from hálor, Exon. Th. 264, 2; Jul. 358. Forhwon beóð suá ðríste ða ungeláredan ðæt hí underfón ða heorde ðæs láriówdómes *ab imperitis pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur*? Past. 1; Swt. 25, 16. Ða ðe tó ðam þríste sýn, ðæt hig God ofersióð, Wulfst. 270, 23. Hié wæron womma ðríste, únwitfulle, Cd. Th. 77, 9; Gen. 1272. Tó frece, synna þríste, 155, 31; Gen. 2581. Wæron Sodomisc cynn synnum þríste, 116, 13;

Gen. 1935. Wed gesyllan ealra unsnyttro, þristra geþonca, Elen. Kmbl. 2569; El. 1286. Ic þrista sum þeóres cræfte, Exon. Th. 486, 24; Rä. 72, 20. [Gif he were swa þriste, and he hit don durste, þ he beom wolde leaden, Laym. 356. Þer þe dusie mon bið þriste, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 23. Ne helpþ noht þat þu beo so þriste, ich wolde fihte bet mid liste þan þu mid alle þine strengþe, O. and N. 171. To uvele we beoþ al to þriste, P. L. S. 8, 10. *O. Sax.* thrísti: *Ger.* dreist.] v. ellen-, gär-, un-, wig-þriste(-þrist).

þriste; *adv. Boldly*, (1) in a good sense, *confidently, without apprehension, fear, hesitation, reserve*:—Hé þriste genéðde on ðære dælas, Apstls. Kmbl. 100; Ap. 50. Hé þriste bebeád, ðæt hié his lâre léston, Andr. Kmbl. 3303; An. 1654: Elen. Kmbl. 818; El. 409. Ne wæs ænig ðæt né þus þriste hrínan dorste, Exon. Th. 273, 4; Jul. 511. Heó ne meahte þriste geþencan, hû ymb ðæt sceolde *she could not think with confidence of the event*, 378, 6; Deór. 12. Ic mundbyrd on dê þriste hæfde *in te confirmatus sum*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Ic ðín bebod þriste gelýfde, 118, 66. (2) in a bad sense, *without sense of shame, presumptuously, audaciously*:—Heó þriste ongan wið Sarran swíðe winnan, Cd. Th. 135, 10; Gen. 2240. Gê him þriste oftugon *ye had no misgivings when ye refused them help*, Exon. Th. 92, 18; Cri. 1510. (3) in the Psalms *þriste* seems used several times with an intensive force, much as *swíðe* is used:—Þa þearfendan þriste Drihten gehýreþ holdlíce *hears attentively and graciously*; exaudivit pauperes Dominus, Ps. Th. 68, 34. Hé þearfena bearn þriste hæleþ *completely saves*; salvos faciet filios pauperum, 71, 4: 81, 4: 112, 6. Ealle hine þeóda þriste heriaþ *greatly praise*; magnificabunt, 18. Þriste ongunnon georne slépan ða ðe on horsum wæron, 75, 5. Ðû mîne gedôhtas þriste oncneówe *thou didst thoroughly know my thoughts*; intellexisti cogitationes meas, 138, 2. Hé þearfendra ðríste êhte *he persecuted the poor exceedingly*; persecutus est hominem pauperem, 108, 16.

þrist-full; *adj. Presumptuous*:—þristfulle *presumptuosi*, Anglia xiii. 369, 55.

þrist-hycgende; *adj.* (*plcpl.*) *Thinking* or *intending boldly, firm of purpose, having bold resolve*:—Ðû geþôhtest þristhycgende, ðæt ðû ðínne mægdhâd Meotude sealdes bûtan synnum, Exon. Th. 18, 24; Cri. 288. On þeóde geþeón, ðæt hê wese þristhycgende, 336, 17; Gn. Ex. 50.

þrist-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Bold-minded, courageous*:—þióden þristhýdig, Beo. Th. 5612; B. 2810. Nergend ðristhýdigum Thômase forgeaf êce ríce, bealdum beornwigan bletsunga his, Menol. Fox 443; Men. 223. Sum bið æt þearfe þristhýdigra þegn mid his þeódne, Exon. Th. 298, 1; Crä. 78. [Cf. *O. Sax.* thrist-mód thegan (*Peter*).]

-þristian. v. ge-þristian.

þrist-lécan; *p.* -lâhte; *pp.* -lâht *To become bold, to dare, presume*:—Wê þristlécaþ biddan *audemus rogare*, Hymn. Surt. 111, 34. Hié sint tô manianne ðæt hié nô ðý swíður wið hié ne ðristlécen (ðrísd-, Hatt. MS.) *admonendi sunt, ne contra eos audaciores fiant*, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 5. Be ðære ârfæstan Godes cennestran mildheortnysse þrýstlécende, ic mê of ðære stôwe âstyrede, ðe ic ðis gebæd, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 457. [Awah þet he efre wulle þristeleechen oðer biþenchen mid his sule heorte þe heo wulle underfon swa heȝ þing swa is Cristes licome in his sunfulle buke, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 30.] v. ge-þristlécan.

þristlécness, e; *f. Boldness, audacity, temerity, presumption*:—Ic eom ondetta . . . ðristlécnesse mînra synna, Anglia xi. 98, 22. Gyf man þurh þrýstlécnysse man fullaþ *si quis ex temeritate aliquem baptizaverit*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 30; Th. ii. 236, 34.

þristleásness (?), e; *f. Want of boldness*:—Ic eom andetta . . . þristleásnyssa mînra synna, Anglia xi. 101, 34. v. preceding word.

þristlíce, þristelíce; *adv. Boldly, confidently*, (1) in a good sense:—Hé spræc þristlícor mid hine *confidenter ait*, Gen. 44, 18. (2) in a bad sense:—Ða underðiódan sint tô manianne ðæt hié ðara undeáwas ðe him ofergesette bióð tô swíðe and tô ðristelíce (ðrísclíce, Hatt. MS.) ne eahtigen *admonendi sunt subditi, ne praepositorum suorum vitam temere judicent*, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 1. Oft þeóf þristlíce sorgleáse hæleð forsêhð, Exon. Th. 54, 21; Cri. 872. Ðû (*the devil*) þristlíce þeóde lérest, Andr. Kmbl. 2371; An. 1187.

þristling (?), es; *m. A bold person*; found in the local name which occurs in the following passage:—On þristlinga dene; of þristlinga dene ufeweardre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. lii. 82, 28. v. þriste.

þristness, e; *f. Boldness, presumption, temerity*:—Ðrísnes *praesumptio*, Kent. Gl. 1169. Mid þrýstnesse dyrstigere *praesumptione temeraria*, Anglia xiii. 383, 262. On þristnysse *in temeritate*, Scint. 139, 3. Hé yfel þurh þristnysse gefremede *malum per audaciam perpetravit*, 40, 5.

þri-strenge; *adj. Three-stringed*:—þrystrenge (þreo-, þrio-) *trifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. v. twi-strenge.

þritan; *p.* te. I. *to weary*:—Ðæt folc wearð þrît and þearle geswenct mid ðam sîðfæte *taedere coepit populum itineris ac laboris*, Num. 21, 4. II. *to urge, press, force*:—Seó wyrd ðe þriétaþ (-eþ?) ða yflan tô witnianne *fortuna quae justo supplicio malos coercet*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 25. [*Icel.* þreytask *to be exhausted*; þreyttr *tried, exhausted*: *Dan.* træt *wearied*.] v. â-, gê-þriétan (-þritan); þreâtian.

þrîtig, þrittig; *num. Thirty*:—þrittig, þrîtig *triginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 17. I. used substantivally as a neuter. (1) governing a noun in the genitive, when the inflections are *gen.* -es, *dat.* -um. (α) alone:—Ðam sceal .xxx. scillt. tô bôte (cf. *in next line*: Ðam sculon .v. scillt. tô bôte), L. Alf. pol. 56; Th. i. 94, 28. Hwæt gif ðær beóð þrîtig? God cwæð: Ne dô ic him nâ lâð, gif ðær beóþ þrîtig rihtwísra, Gen. 18, 30. Þrittig fæðma bið se arc on heáhnisse, 6, 15: Jn. Skt. 6, 19. Ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Ymb þrîtig wintergerîmes, Met. 28, 25. Ymb þrîtig geárgerîmes, 29. Hê genam þrîtig þegna, Beo. Th. 246; B. 123. Dô hî ealle tôgædere, ðæt þrîtig seolforsticca, Anglia xi. 8, 19. Wintra drittih (ðrîtig, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 23. Hê wæs ðrîtiges geára eald, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 15. Þrîtiges mîla brâd, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 29. Þrittiges heáh elngemeta, Cd. Th. 79, 8; Gen. 1308. xxx.-tiges manna mægencræft, Beo. Th. 764; B. 379. Ða hæþenan ðrittigum sîþa mâre weorud hæfdôn, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 22. (β) in combination with other numerals:—þreó and þrîtig geára, Cd. Th. 296, 16; Sat. 503. Eahta and þrittig (ðrittih, Lind.: ðrîtig, Rush.) wintra, Jn. Skt. 5, 5. Hê rixode twâ læs xxx geára, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 16. Mid feówer hunde scipa and þrîtigum, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 31. (2) as a plural with *gen.* -a:—Com se cyning þrîtiga sum (þrittigum sum, MS. E.) ðara monna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wæron, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 20. II. used adjectivally, (1) alone:—þrîtig þûsend wera, Jos. 8, 3. Þrîtigon sîðon *tricies*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 2. Cf. þrittig sîðon seofon beóð twâ hundred and tŷn, Anglia viii. 303, 7. Þrittig sîðon twelf, 29. Þrittigum sŷþum hundteóntig þûsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 25. Ða þryttig scyllingas, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 3. (2) in combination with other numerals:—Ðæt is ealles .xxx. and vi. peningas, Anglia xi. 8, 18. Mid þrym and ðrittigum mannum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 128. Mid ðâm âþelestum ceastrum ânes wana ðrittigum *civitatibus viginti et octo nobilissimis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 26. ¶ In the following passage the construction is unusual:—On þrîtiges wintres ylde, Anglia xi. 2, 26. II a. of age, *thirty (years old)*:—Se Hælend wæs þrit.ig dâ hine mann fullude, Anglia xi. 3, 77. III. used in forming ordinals:—Se wæs fram Agusto ðridde eác ðrittigum *tricesimus tertius ab Augusto*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17. [*Goth.* þrins tiguns (*acc.*): *O. Sax.* thrîtig: *O. Frs.* thrîtich: *O. H. Ger.* drîzug: *Icel.* þrîr tigir.]

þrîtig-feald; *adj. Thirty-fold*:—Mid þrittîsealdne hêhnysse *tricena altitudine*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 8. Sum bercð þrittigfealdne wæstm, Homl. Ass. 21, 175: Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. Þrîtigfealdne, Mk. Skt. 4, 20. Ða habbaþ þrittigfealde mêde, Homl. Ass. 21, 179.

þrîtigoða; *num. adj. Thirtieth*:—Se þrittigoða (ðrîtogoða, þritteogoða, þreotteogaþa) *tricesimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 10. Ðý ðrittigoþan geáre, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 29.

þrîtig-wintre, -wintra; *adj. Thirty years old*:—Iósep wæs þrîtigwintre *triginta annorum erat Joseph*, Gen. 41, 46: Lk. Skt. 3, 23: Homl. Th. i. 26, 3. . Ða ðâ Crist wæs þrîtigwintra (*or* þrîtig wintra), Homl. Th. ii. 38, 25.

þriwa, þrywa, þreowa, þriowa, þriuwa, þriga, þrige, þrîa; *adv. Thrice, three times*:—þriwa (þreowa) *ter*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 285, 14: 38; Zup. 232, 7: Exon. Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144. Þriwa on gêre *tribus vicibus per singulos annos*, Ex. 23, 14: *ter in anno*, 17. Ne sint ðæt þreó godas þriwa genemned, ac is ân God, Hy. 10, 44. Þriwa (ðriga, Lind.: þriowa, Rush.) *ter*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 34. Þriuwa, Rush. 75. Þriwa (ðrîa, Lind.: ðrige, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 30, 72. Þriwa (ðriga, Lind.: ðrige, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 22, 61. Þriwa (þrywa, MS. A.), Jn. Skt. 13, 38: 21, 14. Þriga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 35. Ðriga, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42. ¶ With numerals:—Cweð þriwa nigon sîþan, Lchdm. i. 202, 11. Þriwa seofon beóð ân and twêntig, Anglia viii. 302, 43. Þriwa feówer beóð twelf, 328, 21. [Þrie twenti *sixty*, H. M. 23, 29. Þrie he eode abuten, Laym. 17432. Þreie (þries, 2nd MS.), 26066. Þrien, 14352: þreoien, 14338. Þries, A. R. 106, 18. Þriȝess, Orm. 1149. Þriȝȝess, 5945. Thrie, Alis. 1263. Þrye, R. Glouc. 191, 14. Þries, Ayenb. 35, 11. *O. Sax.* thriwo, thrio: *O. L. Ger.* thrîo: *O. Frs.* thrîa, thriia.]

þri-wintre, -wintra, -winter; *adj. Of three years, three years old*:—Thriuuintri (ðriuuintri, Corpus Gl.) steór *prifeta*, Txts. 86, 780. Þrywintre (-wintra) *triennis, trimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 13, 18. Þriwinter *trimus*, vel *triennis*, vel *trimulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 59. Þrywinter *triennis*, 23, 53. Wæs cnihtcild sum ne wæs yldre ðonne ðrywintre *erat puer trium circiter, non amplius, annorum*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 27. Geoffra mê ân þriwintre hrýðer and ênne þriwintre ramm and ânne þriwintre gât *sume mihi vaccam triennem et capram trimam et arietem annorum trium*, Gen. 15, 9. Hê âsende him tô ân ðrywintre cild, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 7. [*Icel.* þrí-vetr *three years old*.]

þroc, es; *n.* I. *a throck* (v. E. D. S. Pub., Cheshire Gloss., where is quoted: 'The *Throck* is the piece of Timber on which the suck (*share*) is fixed.' *Academy of Armory* by Randle Holmes. Also spelt *thruck*):—*Dentale*, s. *est aratri pars prima in qua womer inducitur quasi dens* sule reóst *vel* þroc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72. (v. Wülck. Gl. 219, 4.) II. *a table*:—Mynetera þrocu hê tôbræc *mensas nummulariorum euertit*, Mk. Skt. 11, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* druh; *f. cippus, compes.*]

ðrogan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7. v. þreágan.

þrôh *glosses* rancor:—*Rancor* thrôh (thrôch, Erfurt Gl.) *vel invidia, vel odium* (trôh *rancor*, Corpus Gl.), Txts. 92, 874. v. next word.

þrôh; *adj. glosses* rancidus:—Of ðrôn æſðancan *rancida invidia*, Anglia xiii. 33, 156. Swâ ðrôgum *tam rancidis* (v. Hpt. Gl. 472, 61: *tam rancidis* (*fœtidis, amaris, s. invisis, abominatis*) þrôn, biterum, mid swâ biterum), 148. v. preceding word.

þroht, es; *m. Oppression, affliction, hardship*:—Ic hit leng ne mæg helan for hungre, is ðes hæft tô ðan strang, þreánýd ðæs þearl, and ðes þroht tô ðæs heard, Elen. Kmbl. 1405; El. 704. [Cf. *Icel.* þróttr *fortitude*.]

þroht; *adj. Oppressive, grievous*:—Him sorgendum sâr ôðclifeþ, þroht þeódbealu, Exon. Th. 78, 2; Cri. 1268. Ellen biþ sêlast ðam ðe oftost sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu, deópe behycgan þroht þeódengedâl, 183, 8; Gû. 1324.

þroht-heard; *adj.* I. *strong under afflictions, having fortitude or endurance in trouble*:—Ne geald hê (*Stephen*) yfel yfele, ac his ealdfeóndum þingode þrohtheard *he requited not evil with evil, but strong to bear his sufferings he interceded for his foes*, Elen. Kmbl. 985; El. 494. Blîðheort wunode eorl unforcûð elnes gemyndig, þrîst and þrohtheard in þreánêdum, Andr. Kmbl. 2529; An. 1266. Hêton lêdan ût þrohtheardne þegn, woldon ellenrôfes môd gemiltan; hit ne mihte swâ, 2781; An. 1393. Þegnas þrohtheardne þañigan ne woldon, ðæt hié forlêton leófne lâreów, 803; An. 402. II. *grievously hard*:—Wæs se leódhete þrohtheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2279; An. 1141.

þrohtig (?); *adj. Enduring, firm, persevering, laborious*:—Þrôhtig (*in the MS.* e *is written over* o) *pervicax*, Txts. 87, 1556. Ic eom swiftre ðonne hê, þrâgum strengra, hê þreohtigra, Exon. Th. 494, 7; Râ. 82, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* þróttigr *powerful*.]

þrop, þrosle. v. þorp, þrostle.

þrosm, es; *m.* I. *smoke, vapour*:—Se þeóstra þrosm, Wulfst. 186, 4. On forsworcennesse sweartes þrosmes and ðæs weallendan pices, 139, 1: Dôm. L. 199. Eft âtogenum ðara fŷra ðrosmum . . . eác fûlnes wæs mid ðæs fŷres ðrosme *retractis ignium vaporibus . . . et foetor cum eisdem vaporibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 24–26. Ða ðe þrosme beþeahte in þeóstrum sæton, Exon. Th. 8, 11; Cri. 116: Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298. Ða biteran rêcas, þrosm and þŷstro, Cd. Th. 21, 18; Gen. 326. Se þrosma (*but see* þrosmig) lîg, Dôm. L. 191. II. *darkness, a dark space*:—Sweart þrosm onâslît *tetrum chaos inlabitur*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 36. Betwux ûs and eów is gefæstnod micel ðrosm (*inter vos et nos chaos magnum firmatum est*, Lk. 16, 26), Homl. Th. i. 332, 17. III. *in* Germ. 398, 230 þrosm *glosses* chaut*ê*rem. v. swefel-þrosm; þrysman.

þrosmig; *adj. Smoky, vaporous*:—Ðær synd sorhlîce tôsomne gemencged se þrosmiga lîg and se þrece gycela (*frigora mista simul ferventibus algida flammis*, Dôm. L. 25, 95), Wulfst. 138, 26.

þrostle, þrosle, an; *f. A throstle, singing-thrush*:—Ðrostle *trita*, Txts. 103, 2062: *turdella*, 2068. Þrostle, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 16: *merula*, 62, 48: 77, 19. Ðrostle, ii. 55, 61. Þrosle *merula* vel *plara*, i. 29, 57. An blâc þrostle flicorode ymbe his neb, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 22. Of ðam leá on þrostlan wyl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 3. [*M. H. Ger.* drostel.] Cf. þryssce.

-þrot. v. ê-þrot, â-þrotsum.

þrot-bolla, an; *m. The gullet, windpipe*:—Ðrotbolla *gurgulio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7: Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 15. Þrotbolla, i. 43, 41: 64, 62: 282, 82: *centrum*, ii. 131, 1. Eal þrotbolla *chautrum*, i. 43, 42: ii. 22, 59. Gif monnes þrotbolla biþ þyrel, gehête mid .xii. scill., L. Alf. pol. 51; Th. i. 94, 18. Ðrotbollan *gurgilioni*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9. Þrotbollan *gurguliones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 45: Hpt. Gl. 490, 20. [Nu schal forrotien . . . þi þrotebolle þat þu mide sunge, Misc. 178, 173. And by the throtebolle he caught Aleyn, Chauc. Reeve's T. 353. The throtebolle *epyglotum*, Wülck. Gl. 580, 21 (15th cent.). Throte bolle *frumen hominis est, rumen animalis est, ipoglotum*, Cath. Angl. 386.]

þrotu, an; *f. The throat*:—Þrotu *guttur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 39: Ps. Lamb. 5, 11: Scint. 97, 16: Lchdm. ii. 46, 22. Þeós ðrotu *hoc guttur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 3. On ðære ðrotan, Lchdm. ii. 2, 18. On ða þrotan, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 30. Hê (*Judas*) gewrâð ða forwyrhtan ðrotan, seó ðe lytle êr belâwde Drihten, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 16. Worulducara forsmoriaþ ðæs môdes ðrotan, 92, 11. Þrotan *gurguliones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 52. [*O. H. Ger.* droza, drozza *gurgulio*.] v. æsc-, eofor-þrotu(-e).

-þrowen *in* â-þrowen, *read* â-dropen.

þrowend, es; *m. A scorpion*:—Hî habbaþ tæglas ðâm wyrmum gelîce ðe men hâtaþ þrowend, Wulfst. 200, 15. *Scorpius*, ðæt is þrowend, Lchdm. iii. 246, 1. Se wyrm ðrowend slihþ mid ðam tægle tô deáðe . . . Ondrêd ðê ðone ðrowend . . . Biđ hiht geættrod mid ðæs ðrowendes tægle, Homl. Th. i. 252, 4–11. Se ðe gegrîpð þrowend (*scorpionem*), Scint. 86, 11: 225, 4. Þrowendra *regulorum, serpentium*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 17.

þrowende(-as P); *pl. The Thronds* (?), people in North Norway (*Icel.* Þrændir: *Norw.* Thrönder):—Mid þyringum ic wæs and mid þrowendum and mid Burgendum, Exon. Th. 322, 17; Vid. 64.

þrowere, es; *m.* I. *a sufferer*:—Gif mann biđ âkenned on .x. nihta ealdne mônan se biđ þrowere, Lchdm. iii. 156, 27. v. lic-þrowere. II. *a sufferer for religion, a martyr*:—Ðe fruma ðrowere *protomartyr*, Rtl. 197, 9. Ðroweres ðînes *martyris tui*, 75, 41. Ðæs þroweres gemynd Sĉi Ypolyti, Shrn. 117, 8. Sĉe Ciricius tîd ðæs þroweres, Chr. 916; Th. i. 190, col. 2. Drowres, Rtl. 50, 151. Drowre *martyrem*, 2. Monge Godes þowera, Exon. Th. 113, 5; Gû. 153; 111, 25; Gû. 132. Ðrowara ðînra *martyrum tuorum*, Rtl. 63, 16, 34. Ðrowerana, 44, 32. Wuldrigo ðrowras *gloriosos martyres*, 75, 34.

þrowian (þrôwian?), þreowian (þreówian?); *p.* ode *Tô suffer*:—Ic ðrowige *patior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Zup. 186, 9. I. *to suffer* as opposed to to act:—*Verbum* ys word . . . getâcniende oððe sum ðing tô dônne oððe sum ðing tô þrowigenne oððe nâðor, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 119, 10. II. *to suffer* what is painful. (1) with acc.:—Mid gewyrhtum ic ðâs þrowige, Blickl. Homl. 89, 7. Ðû ne þrowast nânige þrowunge, 157, 14. Wîf âcenþ bearn and þrowaþ micel earfoþu, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2. Hungor hî þrowiaþ *famem patientur*, Ps. Spl. 58, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 562; An. 281: Exon. 98, 30; Cri. 1615. Hê ðæs gewinnes weorc þrowade, Beo. Th. 3447; B. 1721. Hê drepe þrowade, 3183; B. 1589: Exon. Th. 256, 10; Jul. 229. Hê for ælda lufan fela þrowade, 69, 10; Cri. 1118: Blickl. Homl. 23, 35. Hî ermða þrowodan, 17, 17. Ðrowedon, Menol. Fox 244; Men. 123. Hî heora scylde wîte ðrowedon *poenas sui reatus luerent*, Bd. 4, 26; S 602, 14. Swâ oft swâ wê ôht uneáþes þrowian æt yfflum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Þæh þe ealle êswice þrowige on þê ic nâfre þrowe *si omnes scandalizati fuerint in te, ego numquam scandalizabor*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 33. Hîra untrymnesse hê sceal ðrowian on his heortan *ea affectu cordis alienae infirmitati compatitur*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 16. Êce wîte ðrowian, Homl. Th. i. 66, 14. Sceame þrowian, Soul Kmbl. 98; Seel. 49. Sâr þrowian synna tô wîte, Exon. Th. 77, 1; Cri. 1250. Wrace þrowian, biterne bryne, Andr. Kmbl. 1230; An. 615. Wôp ðrowian, heáf under heofonum, Salm. Kmbl. 934; Sal. 466. Torn þrowigean, Cd. Th. 146, 14; Gen. 2422. Þrowigean þreániéd micel, fŷres wylm, 229, 6; Dan. 213. Manega earfoðnesse fram Iudêum ic wæs ðrowiende, Blickl. Homl. 237, 10. (2) without acc., generally *to suffer martyrdom*:—Ic þrowode, Cd. Th. 296, 17; Sat. 503. Mîn Drihten, âne tîd on rôde ðû þruwodest, Blickl. Homl. 243, 28. Godes sunu on rôde galgan þrowode, 27, 28: Elen. Kmbl. 841; El. 421: Rood Kmbl. 165; Kr. 84. Ðrowode, Menol. Fox 167; Men. 85. Þrowode *martyrizavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 14. His mæsse-preóst þreowude mid hîm, Shrn. 124, 1. Þrowedon *agonizarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 6. Þreowedan, 81, 50. Hû Drihten wolde cuman tô ðære stôwe ðe hê on þrowian wolde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 5. Hê wolde þrowian for ealra manna hæle, 65, 32: 77, 13. Hiæ lædðun hine ðæt hê þrowigan salde *duxerunt eum ut crucifigerent*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31. Ys mannes sunu fram him tô þrowigenne (þrowende biđ, Rush.) *Filius hominis passurus est ab eis*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Tô ðrowienne, Homl. Th. i. 82, 27. Ðrouande *passurum*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 9. Þrowigende *laturi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 39: 52, 46. ¶ The past participle is used as if the verb were a causative = *to make to suffer, to crucify*:—Æfter ðonne ðe hê þrowad wæs *after he was crucified*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 44. Cf. Geðrowod under Pilate, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 15. Ðone geðrowodan Crist, 292, 13. (2 a) with gen. of instrument inflicting death:—Hê sceolde deófolgeldum geldan, oððe sweordes þrowian *suffer death by the sword*, Shrn. 129, 3. III. *to suffer for* something, *pay for, atone for*:—Ic ðrouuio *persolvio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 16. Ðrowode *expe*[*n*]*disset*, throuadae *expendisse*[*t*], Txts. 61, 783. Þrowode *expendisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 63. Hê þrowade ðæs þeówes sleacnysse *he suffered for the slowness of the servant*, Shrn. 43, 15. Þoledan and þrowedan *luebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 19. Ðû scealt þrowian ðinra dæda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, Cd. Th. 57, 2; Gen. 921. Þrowgende *luendi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 51: 52, 65. [Crist þrouwede deð, O. E. Homl. i. 17, 29. Þrowede, ii. 101, 9. Hwi walde he þrowin as he dude, Kath. 1135. He ðrowede and ðolede, Gen. and Ex. 1180. *O. H. Ger.* drôen, druoen *pati*.] v. â-, efen-, ge-þrowian.

þrowiend-lîc, þrowigend-lîc; *adj.* I. *capable of suffering*:—Dâ wearð hê (*Christ*) gesewenlîc on ûrum gecynde and þrowigendlîc, Homl. Th. i. 120, 26: ii. 6, 32. Ðis is ðîn gecynd ðus ðrowigendlîc, ðe ic of ðê genam, 256, 28; Hêlias wæs ûs mannum gelîc, ðrowiendlîc, swâ swâ wê, 330, 16. II. as a grammatical term, *passive*:—*Passiva verba*, ðæt synd þrowiendlîce word, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 121, 1. Eal swâ gâð ða ôðre ðrowigendlîcan word, 27; Zup. 161, 15. v. un-þrowi(g)endlîc.

þrowing, þreowing, e; *f.* I. *suffering* as opposed to doing:—*Verbum* is word, and word getâcnaþ weorc oððe ðrowunge oððe gehafunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 3. Him (*the verb*) gelimpþ *significatio*, ðæt ys getâcnung, hwæt ðæt word getâcnige, ðâde oððe þrowunge oððe nâðor, 19; Zup. 119, 14. II. *suffering* which is painful:—Ic geteorode on ðære þrowunga, Ps. Th. 38, 11. Ðû ne þrowast nânige þrowunge on ðînum lîchoman, Blickl. Homl. 157, 15. Wæs monigu ðrowunga from swîðe monigum lêcum *fuerat multa perpessa a compluribus medicis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 26. Hê gehŷrde heora þrowunga *he heard of their sufferings* (they had been struck blind), Blickl. Homl. 153, 35. II a. as a medical term, *a painful symptom*:—Tâcn ðæs ofercealdan magan, ðæt ða men ne þyrst, ne hî swôl geflaþ on magan, and ne biþ him ænig wearm þrowung getenge, Lchdm. ii. 194, 13. III. *suffering* that is undergone for the sake of religion, *suffering* of persecution, *cross* (in the phrase to take up one's *cross*):—Him

God wolde æfter þrowinga þonc gegyldan, ðæt hē martyrhād mōde gelufade, Exon. Th. 130, 22; Gū. 442. Lēdæ drōunc his and fylge meh *tollat crucem suam et sequatur me*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 34. Ðrowung (ðrowunge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23. Ðrōung (ðrowunge, Rush.), 14, 27. Sē ðe in þrowingum þeōdnes willan dreógeþ, Exon. Th. 125, 18; Gū. 356: 148, 26; Gū. 750. Gehȳran heora þrowunga *to hear of the sufferings of St. Peter and St. Paul*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 2. **III a.** *suffering which ends in death, passion, martyrdom*:—Ðrouinges *martyrii*, Rtl. 64, 18. Ðrōunges *passionis*, 50, 23. Ic, eówer emnðeówa and Cristes ðrowunge gewita, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 16. Se ðe bið gemyndig Drihtnes þrowunge and his āriste, Blickl. Homl. 83, 14. Da mōddru on heora cildra martyrdōme þrowodon . . . neód is ðæt hī beón efenhlyttan ðæs ēcan edleánes, ðonne hī wǣron geféran ðære ðrowunge, Homl. Th. i. 84, 20. On hwæs tīman hē ðrowunge underhnige *in whose time he had submitted to martyrdom*, ii. 506, 31. Ðæt hē tō ðrowunge becōme hāligra martyra *honorem referre incipiens caedi sanctorum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 1. Þurh his þrowinga, Exon. Th. 29, 29; Cri. 470: 69, 33; Cri. 1130. **III b.** *the anniversary of a martyr's suffering*:—On ðone feówer and twēntygoðan dæg ðæs mōnðes byð Sċi. Crissoȝones tȳd and þrowung, Shrn. 151, 17, 31. Þreowung, 114, 21. [Vre drihtnes halie passiun, þet is his halie þrowunge, O. E. Homl. i. 119, 26. Iuntill þrowwinnge and pine, Orm. 15205. Cheosen er licomes hurt þen soule þrowunge, A. R. 372, 6. Wiðuten ðhrowing and figt, Gen. and Ex. 1317. *O. H. Ger.* druuunga *passio*.] v. following words.

þrowing-rēding, e; *f. A martyrology*:—Sī rædd þrowungrēding *legatur martyrloginm*, Anglia xiii. 385, 286.

þrowing-tīd, e; *f.* **I.** *the time at which a person suffered martyrdom*:—Fram ðissere worulde fruman ōð Xþes þrowungtīd, ðæt is six þūsend geára and .c. geára and lviii geára, Anglia xi. 7, 18. Weorðian wē on ðissum andweardan dæge Sancte Petres þrowungtīde, Blickl. Homl. 171, 4. **II.** *the anniversary of the time when some one suffered*:—Ðeós tīd fram ðisum andwerdan dæge (*fifth Sunday in Lent*) ōð ða hālgan Eástertīde is gecweden Cristes ðrowungtīd, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 19. On ælces geáres ymbryne ymbe his ðrowungtīde, i. 564, 24.

þrowing-tīma, an; *n. A time of suffering*:—Ðonne mīn ðrowungtīma cymþ, ðonne geswutelaþ seó menniscnys hire untrumnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 2.

þrūh (*also* þrȳh, Bd. S. 580, 14); *gen. dat.* þrȳh, *and dat.* þrūh; *f.*: *dat.* þrūge; *m. n. Wood* or *stone hollowed out*. **I.** *a trough, pipe, conduit*:—Ðrūh, thruuch, thruch *tubo*, Txts. 103, 2067. Þrūh *vel* mylentroh *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 16. Of þrȳh ł þeótan *tubo*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 61. Of ðam bróce in ðæt þrūh; of ðam þrūge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 3. Dā gesomnodon ða sticceo hī in ða þrūh, þurh ða ðe ðæt wæter fleów; ðā ne meahte ðæt wæter flōwan, Shrn. 125, 12. **II.** *a box, chest*:—*Fiscella* spyrte ł þrūh, Germ. 400, 492. **III.** *a coffin, sarcophagus, tomb*:—Þrūh *sarcofagum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 28. Ðrūh, 85, 78. Ðrūh oððe ofergeweorc *mausoleum*, 85, 76. Dā gearwodan hī his līchoman tō bebyrigeanne on stānenre ðrūh (byrgenne stānenne ðrūh, MS. T.) . . . ðā wæs se līchoma sponne lengra ðære ðrȳh (ðonne seó ðrȳh, MS. B.) . . . Hī tōætýcton lengeo ðære ðrȳh . . . Dā ðōhton hī ðæt hī ōþre ðrȳh (ðūrh, MS. B.) sōhton . . . Dā wæs seó ðrȳh (þrūh, Bd. M. 296, 28) gemēted gerisenlīcre lengo . . . seó ðrūh wæs ðam līchoman lengre *cujus corpori tumulando praeparaverant sarcofagum lapideum . . . invenerunt hoc mensura palmi longius esse sarcofago . . . addiderunt longitudini sarcofagi cogitabant aliud quaerere loculum . . . Inventum est sarcofagum illud congruae longitudinis*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 3–14. Wæs him ðrūh (*loculus*) gegearwod, 5, 5; S. 617, 39. Dā stōd on ðære stōwe sum stānen ðrūh . . . Dā lēdon ða þegenas ðone Hǣlend ðǣron . . . Hī ða ðrūh geinnsegelodon, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 1–11. Þrēh *sarcophagi*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 58. Of þrīh *de tumba*, 450, 73. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid of ðære ðrȳh . . . Crist mihte, belocenre ðrīh, faran of middangearde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 8–13. Hī gemētton nīwe ðrūh of marmanstāne on cyrcan wīson gesceapene . . . Æt ðære hālgan þrȳh sind getīðode heofonlīce lācnunga, 564, 19–31. On eallhwītre ðrȳh of marmstāne geworht, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 60, 21. Of ðære stānenan þrȳh ðe stent widinnan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 22. On treówene ðrūh *ligneo in locello*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 21, 25, 31, 34. On ða stānenan ðrūh *in sarcophago*, S. 589, 40. Da ðūrh (*loculum*) be him gesett, 5, 5; S. 618, 6. Hī his līc gedydon on þrūh, Blickl. Homl. 191, 33: Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 7, 14. Hē worhte āne ðrūh on hwītum seolfre tō ðæra apostola līce, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 3. ¶ The word seems left in local names, *Thrubrook, Throughan*, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [Me leit þene licome in þere þruh, O. E. Homl. i. 51, 5. Striked a stream ut of þ stanene þruh (*de sepulchro*), Kath. 2480. Ine stonene þruh biclused . . . þeos þruh, A. R. 378, 12: Misc. 51, 511. In throghes *in sepulcris*, Ps. 67, 7. Thurhwe stone, throwe or throwstone *sarcofagus*, Prompt. Parv. 493. A thrughe *mausoleum*, Cath. Angl. 386, *and see note there*. *Icel.* þrō; *f. a trough*; stein-þrō *a stone coffin*.] v. wæter-þrūh.

þrum. v. tunge-þrum. [Thrumm of a clothe *filamen*, Prompt. Parv. 493. Throm *licium*, Wrt. Voc. 235, 5. *O. H. Ger.* drum, thrum *meta, finis*.]

þrust-fell, es; *n. A cutaneous disease, leprosy*:—Blaec thrustfel *bitiligo*, Txts. 45, 296. [*Goth.* þruts-fill *leprosy*; þruts-fills *leprous*. Cf. *Icel.* þroti *a tumour*.]

þrūtian; *p.* ode *To swell* with pride *or* anger:—Hē āsende his swurdboran, Riggo gehāten, gescrȳdne mid his cynelīcum gyrelum, swilce hē hit sylf wǣre. Dā gesæt Benedictus forn ongeán ðam Riggon, ðe mid ðam leáslīcum getote inn eode ðearle ðrūtigende (*he entered in a very pompous manner*), Homl. Th. ii. 168, 16. Hē cwæþ hire þus tō mid þrūtigendum mōde (*angrily, passionately*), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 273. [Cf. *Icel.* þrūtinn *swoln*; reiði-þrūtinn *swoln by anger*; þrūtna *to swell*.]

þrūtung, e; *f. A swelling* of the mind from anger, etc., *angry emotion*:—Hē befrān mid mycelre ðrūtunge, hwæt se brȳðguma wǣre, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 76.

þrȳ, þry-, þrȳan. v. þrī, þri-, ā-þrȳan, ge-þrȳde.

þrycean; *p.* þrycte, þryhte; *pp.* þrycced, þryht. **I.** *trans. To press, crush, oppress, repress, trample*:—Sittaþ mānfulle on heáhsetlum and hālige under heora fōtum þryccaþ *perversi resident celso mores solio, sanctaque calcant colla*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 14: Met. 4, 38. Ðæt sió manung hié ne ðrycte *ne admonitio eos concuteret*, Past. 32; Swt. 213. 22. Ða gāstas ðe mē swenctan and ðrycton *qui me premebant spiritus*, Bd. 3, 11; S 536, 37. Ðrycce se magister ða belde *reprimatur praecipitatio*, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 21. Swā hió se stān and seó eorþe þrycce, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. Hē mid wēdenheortnesse mōdes ðrycced wæs *mentis vesania premebatur*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 4. Untrumnesse ðrycced and hefigod *infirmitate pressus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 25. **II.** *intrans. To press, force a way*:—Wē ðās wīc magun fōtum āfyllan; folc in ðricеþ meara þreátum and monfarum, Exon. Th. 119, 18; Gū. 256. [He wænde mid his crucche us adun þrucche, Laym. 19483. Þre at þe fyrst þrast he þryȝt to þe erþe, Gaw. 1443. A þral þryȝt in þe þrong, Allit. Pms. 42, 135. *To thrutch* is still used in some dialects; see E. D. S. Pub. Lancashire and Cheshire Glossaries, where see also *thrutchings* = whey squeezed out whilst the cheese is under pressure. *O. H. Ger.* drucchen *premere, comprimere*.] v. bi-, ge-, of-, on-þryccan.

þryoness, e; *f. Oppression, affliction, tribulation*:—Bið ðrycnisse nicelu *erit tribulatio magna*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 21. In ðrycnisse *in tribulationem*, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* thrucnessi *pressura* (Ju. 16, 33).] v. ge-, of-þryceness.

þrydian, þrȳdge, þrydlīce, þrydung, þrȳh. v. þreodian, þrȳþig, þrȳþlīce, þreodung, þrūh.

ðryhte, *in* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31, *seems an error for* ðȳ ryste *which glosses* clamyde *in the same passage of the Lindisfarne Gloss.*

þrylen, þryl-hūs, þrym. v. þrilen, þyrl-hūs, þrymm.

þrym-cyme, es; *m. A glorious coming*:—Ic (*Guthlac*) on mōde mād monna gehwylcne þeódnes þrymcyme (*the coming of the angel* (wuldres wilboda) *each evening to Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 177, 20; Gū. 1230.

þrym-cyning, es; *m. The king of glory, the Deity*:—Ðū, sigora waldend, þeóda þrymcyning, Met. 20, 205. Þrymcyning rīcne, Exon. Th. 317, 7; Mōd. 62: Elen. Kmbl. 986; El. 494. Cf. wuldor-cyning.

þrym-dōm, es; *m. Glory*:—Ðæt eordlīce mægn de tō dōme (þrymdōme, MS. D.) cumen is, Wulfst. 254, 14. v. þrymness.

þrymen. v. þrimen.

þrym-fæst; *adj. Glorious, majestic, illustrious, mighty*, (1) as epithet of the Deity:—Mægencyninga Meotod, þrymfæst þeóden, Exon. Th. 58, 31; Cri. 944. Se brego mǣra, þeóden þrymfæst (*Christ*), 29, 3; Cri. 457: Andr. Kmbl. 645; An. 323. (2) in other connections:—Eorl unforcūð . . . þeóden þrymfæst, Andr. Kmbl. 957; An. 479. Þrymfæst þeóden (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 200, 27; Exod. 263. Ic (*the cross*) þrymfæst hlifige under heofonum, Rood Kmbl. 166; Kr. 84. Se wyrm (*a bookworm*) forswealg þrymfæstne cwide, Exon. Th. 432, 11; Rä. 48, 4. Þegnas þrymfæste (*angels*), Cd. Th. 2, 6; Gen. 15. Þeóda þrymfæste, 114, 22; Gen. 1908: 158, 10; Gen. 2615.

þrym-full; *adj. Glorious, magnificent, illustrious, mighty*:—Nergendes þeówen ðrymfull (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Wǣre ðū (*the body*) ðē wiste wlonc . . . , þrymful, Exon. Th. 369, 12; Seel. 40. Ic (*a storm*) āstīge strong, stundum rēþe, þrymful þunie, 380, 42; Rä. 2, 4: 386, 25; Rä. 4, 67. Ic bidde ðinne þrymfullan cynescype, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 793. Þeódnas þrymfulle, þegnas wlitige, Andr. Kmbl. 725; An. 363. Þegnas þrymfulle (*the disciples*), Exon. Th. 34. 12; Cri. 541.

þrym-līc; *adj. Magnificent, splendid, glorious*:—Da apostolas cwǣdon ðæt hit (*the temple*) wǣre þrymlīc geweorc and fæger, Blickl. Homl. 77, 32. Swīðe mycel cyrice and þrymlīc, 125, 20. Þrecwudu þrymlīc, Beo. Th. 2496; B. 1246. Lidweardas þrymlīce, Andr. Kmbl. 489; An. 245. Ðrymlīc swēsendo, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 8. Swā hē ūs mǣrlīcor gifeþ, swā wē him mǣrlīcor þancian scylon; swā þrymlīcre ār, swā māre ēadmōdnes, Wulfst. 261, 21. Sceoldon hié ða menn beforan him drīfan gebundene ðe gefongene wǣron, ðæt heora mǣrþa sceoldon ðȳ þrymlīcran beón, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 30.

Þrymlíce; *adv. Magnificently, splendidly, gloriously*:—Hū þrymlíce dū (*God*) dīne gife dǽlest, Andr. Kmbl. 1093; An. 547: Elen. Kmbl. 1558; El. 781: Exon. Th. 18, 23; Cri. 288. Cyning þrymlíce of his heáhsetle scīneþ, 232, 30; Ph. 514. Wæter wynsumu bearo geondfaraþ þrymlíce, 202, 11; Ph. 68: Menol. Fox 153; Men. 78. Ān and þryttig geára hē rīxode þrymlíce on Hierusalem, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 470.

Þrymm, es; *m.* I. *a host, great body of people, a force, multitude*:—Eall heofonlīc þrym (cf. ðæt heofonlíce werod, l. 9) hire tōcymes fægnian wolde. Eác wē gelýfaþ ðæt Drihten sylf hire tōgeánes cōme *all the heavenly host would rejoice at her advent. We believe, too, that the Lord himself would come to meet her*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 13. Dē þancia þūsenda fela, eal engla þrym ānre stefne, Hy. 7, 50: Cd. Th. 267, 11; Sat. 36. Ealle ābūgaþ tō dē, dūra engla þrym, Hy. 7, 11. Seó heá duguð and se engla þrym, Exon. Th. 65, 33; Cri. 1064. Glæd gumena weorud, . . . heofonduguða þrym, 101, 7; Cri. 1655. Hē wile cuman in wolcne and mid engla þrymme, Blickl. Homl. 121, 19. Hē āsende Rapsacen mid micclum ðrymme (*with a great army*, A.V. Is. 36, 2), Homl. Th. i. 568, 6: ii. 304, 6: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 531. Se ðe mid micclum þrymme (cf. hē com mid werode, 763) þrang intō ðam temple, 781. Se hundredes ealdor com mid mycclum þrymme, 841. Heora godas ne mihton hī gescyldan wið mīnne ðrymm (*host* or *power*?), Homl. Th. i. 568, 10. Hý forheówan Heaðobeardna þrym, Exon. Th. 321, 21; Vid. 49: 461, 14; Hö. 35. Cyning (*God*) on gemōt cymeþ þrymma mǽste, 52, 15; Cri. 834. Ðū (*Christ*) ǽr wǽre eallum geworden worulde þrymmum, 14, 10; Cri. 217. Of ðǽm engelícum þrymmum *from the angelic hosts* (or *glories*?), Blickl. Homl. 5, 13: 21, 15. Weras and wīf, wornum and heápum, ðreátum and þrymmum þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 164. Se ðe herga þrymmas on geweald gebræc, Cd. Th. 127, 14; Gen. 2110. II a. *a great body* of water: —Flōda þrym (*the host of waters*) sealte sǽstreámas sǽlde habbaþ *commoveatur mare et plenitudo ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 11. Ýþa ðrym *the host of waves*, Beo. Th. 3841; B. 1918. Swā wætres þrym ealne middangeard mereflōd þeahte *cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem*, Exon. Th. 200, 16; Ph. 41: Andr. Kmbl. 3070; An. 1538. Wē þuruh flōda þrym faraþ *transivimus per aquam*, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Com æfter niht lagustreámas (=es?) wreáh þrym mid þýstro *night covered the great mass of water with darkness*, Cd. Th. 148, 1; Gen. 2450. II. *force, power, might*:—Ðǽr wæs mōdigra mægen forbēged, wīgendra þrym, Andr. Kmbl. 3142; An. 1574: 6; An. 3. Clang wæteres þrym *the water's might withered*, i. e. *the water was frozen*, 2522; An. 1262. On ðære fyrde wǽron feówertig þūsenda and seofon þūsenda swýðe gewǽpnode, and cōmon ðā nīð þrymme tō Iudēiscum cynne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 334. Hié wið Drihtne dǽlan meahton wíc werodes þrymme *by the might of their band*, Cd. Th. 2, 31; Gen. 27. Eall ðæt ða þeódguman þrymme (*by force* or *gloriously*?) geeodon, Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 332. Se mec mæg ēcan meahtum, geþeón þrymme, Exon. Th. 427, 14; Rä. 41, 91. Bewyl þrimme (*strongly, thoroughly*) ðæt ealo on ðære wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 276, 14. Hē þrymmum (*mightily, with power*) cwehte mægenwudu mundum, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235. Seraphinnes cynn unāþreótendum þrymmum singaþ *the seraphim with unwearying powers sing*, Exon. Th. 24, 22; Cri. 388. III. *glory, majesty, magnificence, greatness, grandeur*:—Mīn þrym is from eastewearde middangearde ōþ ðæt westanweardne *majestas mea peruenit ab occidente usque in orientem*, Nar. 25, 24. Drihtenes þrym *the majesty of the Lord*, 274, 34; Sat. 164: Exon. Th. 37, 26; Cri. 599: Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 86. Wæs him (*the fallen angels*) forbīged þrym, wlite gewemmed, Cd. Th. 5, 12; Gen. 70: 306, 11; Sat. 662. Lof wīde sprang, miht and mǽrðo, þrym unlytel, Apstls. Kmbl. 16; Ap. 8. Þīn heáhsetl is þrymmes fýlled, Wulfst. 254, 18. Wuldres dēma, ðrymmes hyrde, Judth. Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 60: Blickl. Homl. 65, 32. On ðone gefeán ðæs heofonlícan þrymmes, 63, 27. Þremmes, 73, 34. Gif him (*a king*) geberede, ðæt him wurde oftogen þrymmes and wǽda and þegnunga, Met. 25, 32. Mid ðý cymeþ in ðrymme his *cum uenerit in majestate sua*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 26, 31: 21, 27: Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 16: Exon. Th. 106, 22; Gū. 45: Hy. 8, 40. Babilon ðe ic self ástimbrede tō kynestōle and tō ðrymme *Babylon quam ego aedificavi in domum regni*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 432, 32. Mīn werod fōran ymb mē ūton mid þrymme (*with magnificent array*), and herebeácen and segnas beforan mē lǽddon, Nar. 7, 16. Hē fōr mid ðrymme and mid prasse, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 26: Elen. Kmbl. 658; El. 329: Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7: Met. 25, 13. Ne þreodode hē fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ēniges, Apstls. Kmbl. 35; Ap. 18: Exon. Th. 112, 7; Gū. 140. Hiá gesēgon ðrymm (ðrym, Rush.) his *uiderunt majestatem ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 32: Exon. Th. 63, 23; Cri. 1024: 234, 17; Ph. 541. Ðīnes mihtes þrym *potentiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 18: Exon. Th. 349, 19; Sch. 48. Þone þrym and þa fægernesse ðæs temples *the magnificence and beauty of the temple*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 30. Wē Gār-Dena in geárdagum þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon, hū ða æþelingas ellen fremedon, Beo. Th. 4; B. 2. Þrymmas weóxon duguða dreámhæbbendra, Cd. Th. 5, 32; Gen. 80: Menol. Fox 468; Gn. C. 4. Ealira þrymma God, Elen. Kmbl. 1036; El. 519. Cyninga setl þrymmum (*magnificently*) gefrætewad, Wulfst. 253, 22. Heágum þrymmum *most gloriously*, Cd. Th. 1, 16; Gen. 8. Hē hié ālǽdde of helle grunde on ða heán þrymmas (*the high glories*) heofona rīces, Blickl. Homl. 67, 22. IV. denoting a glorious, magnificent person *or* object:—Ealra cyninga þrym (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 45: Elen. Kmbl. 1629; El. 816. Ealra þrymma þrym, Exon. Th. 45, 28; Cri. 726. Rodera þrim, heofona heáhfreá, 26, 28; Cri. 423. Wuldres þrym, 6, 13; Cri. 83. Ðū ðe sitst ofer engla ðrymm (*qui sedes super cherubim*, Is. 37, 16) (*or* (?) ðrymm = *host*), Homl. Th. i. 568, 15. Mec (*a hurricane*) þrymma sumne *one of glorious things*, Exon. Th. 383, 2; Rä. 4, 4. [Her throme fourti thousand men thai founde (quoted in Halliwell). A god man on þat throm, C. M. 7423. Cf. Heo folc funden feouwer þrumferden (fouruald ferde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1356. *O. Sax.* heru-thrummi *in* mid heruthrummeon *violently*: *Icel.* þrymr *an alarm, noise* (*poet.* of battle); used, too, in cpds. denoting a warrior.] v. cyne-, ēðel-, god-, heáh-, heofon-, here-, hilde-, hyge-, mægen-, ofer-, wuldor-þrymm.

Þrymma, an; *m. A strong* or *great man, a warrior*:—Þrymman sceócan, módige maguþegnas, mordres on luste, Andr. Kmbl. 2280; An. 1141. [Cf. *Icel.* þrymr *glorious*; and the poet. cpds. in *þrym-*, denoting a warrior.] v. hilde-þremma.

Þrymness. v. heáh-, mægen-þrymness; *and* cf. þrym-dōm.

Þrym-rīce, es; *n. A glorious kingdom, heaven*:—Drihten wolde cuman of ðam cynestōle and of ðæm þrymrīce hider on ðās world, Blickl. Homl. 105, 11.

Þrymsa. v. trimes.

Þrym-seld, es; *n. A throne*:—Ofer ðrymseld *super thronum*, Ps. Surt. 9, 5: 88, 30. Þrymseld *thronos*, Lchdm. i. lxxiii, 22.

Þrym-setl, es; *n. A throne*:—Heofon ys Godes þrymsetl (*thronus*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34. On Godes þrymsetle, 23, 22. Se cāsere feóll of his ðrymsetle, Shrn. 76, 31. Beforan þrymsetle Cristes *ante tribunal Christi*, Anglia xiii. 387, 311: Blickl. Homl. 101, 29. *Throni* sind þrymsetl, Homl. Th. i. 342, 34. Gē sitton ofer þrymsetl (*thronos*) dēmende twelf mǽgða Israhēl, Lk. Skt. 22, 30: Blickl. Homl. 31, 8. [Þrimsetles *troni*, O. E. Homl. i. 219, 10.]

Þrym-sittende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Dwelling in glory, inhabiting heaven*:—Seó þrynis þrymsittende, Exon. Th. 286, 3; Jul. 726. Þegn þrymsittendes wuldorcyninges, Andr. Kmbl. 834; An. 417: 1056; An. 528. Sié ðē þrymsittendum þanc, Elen. Kmbl. 1618; El. 811: Exon. Th. 239, 19; Ph. 623. Ēcne God þrymsittendne, 268, 20; Jul. 435.

Þrym-wealdend; *adj. Glory-ruling, ruling heaven*:—Seó Hālige Ðrynnys ðe is þrymwealdend God, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 4. Þrimwealdend, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 156. Se ðrimwealdenda Scyppend, Homl. Th. i. 112, 10. Wē sceolon biddan ða hālgan ðæt hī ūs þingion tō ðam þrymwealdendum Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 288.

Þrynen, þryness, þryng, þrýpel. v. þrinen, þrinness, þring, þrīpel.

Þrysean *to press*. v. ge-, of-þryscan.

Þrysce, an; *f. A thrush*:—Þryssce *strutio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 2. Þrisce *trutius*, 281, 23. [Þrusche and þrostle, O. and N. 1659. Thryshe *mauiscus*, Wülck. Gl. 595, 20. *O. H. Ger.* drosca.] v. þræsce, þrostle.

Ðrysced, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 6. v. þersean.

Þrysman(-ian); *p.* de, ode *To choke, stifle, suffocate*; fig. *to keep in subjection*:—Alexander .xii. geár ðisne middangeard under him þrysmde and egsade *Alexander per duodecim annos trementem sub se orbem ferro pressit*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 22. [*O. Frs.* thresma, tresma *to choke, stifle, strangle*.] v. ā-, for-, of-þrysman(-ian).

Þrýste, þrystig, þrýstru, -þryt, -þrytness. v. þríste, þyrstig, þeóstru, ā-þryt, ā-þrytness.

Þrýþ, e; þrýþu (? *indecl.* v. mōd-þrýþu); *f. Force, power, strength*; the word seems to occur only in the plural, *forces, troops, hosts*:—Of ðam stāne wæter cwōman swýþe wynlíce wætera þrýðe (*the waters' forces*); eduxit aquam de petra, et eduxit tamquam flumina aquas, Ps. Th. 77, 18. Heofon weardiaþ ufan wætra ðrýðe *the waters' forces guard heaven above*, 103, 3. Sōna wǽrun geworht wætera ðrýþe, 148, 5. Wætra þrýþe stille stondaþ, Exon. Th. 210, 12; Ph. 184. Eorlas fornōman asca þrýþe, wǽpen wælgífru *hosts of spears, weapons ravenous for slaughter, have swept off the men*, 292, 15; Wand. 99. Þrýþa dǽl *some forces* (?), 481, 15; Rä. 65, 4. Eórediestum hī faraþ, folca þrýþum, 220, 27; Ph. 326. Beornþreát monig faraþ folca þrýþum, eóredcystum, 358, 26; Pa. 51. Æfter him folca þrýðum sunu Simeones sweótum cōmon, Cd. Th. 199, 18; Exod. 340. Wæteregsa stōd þreáta þrýðum *the terrible waves stood in battalions*, Andr. Kmbl. 751; An. 376. Ecga þrýðum *with hosts* (or *force*?) *of swords*, 2298; An. 1150. ¶ Þrýþum *vehemently, mightily, fiercely, greatly*:—Teónlēg þrýþum bærneþ þreó eal on ān, grimme tōgædre, Exon. Th. 60, 15; Cri. 970. Ic seah wiht (*a cask*), wombe hæfde micle þrýþum geþrungne, 495, 3; Rä. 84, 2. Ic wiht (*bellows*) geseah, womb wæs þrīþum āþrunten, 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2. Þrýðum dealle, Beo. Th. 992; B. 494. ¶ *Þrýþ is used in the formation of many proper names.* v. Txts. 638. [*Icel.* þrūðr *the name of a daughter of Thor and Sif*; it is used in the formation of proper names.] v. hilde-, hyge-, wæter-þrýþ; mōd-þrýþu.

þrŷþ-ærn, es; *n. A splendid house, a palace:*—Nǽfre ic ǽnegum men ǽr sĺŷſde drŷþærn (cf. heáhsele, 1298; B. 647) Dena. Hafa nū hūsa sélest, Beo. Th. 1318; B. 657.

þrŷþ-bearn, es; *n. A mighty youth:*—Ic ǽfre ne gesċah ǽnigne mann, þrŷðbearn hæleð, ðé gelícne, steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 987; An. 494.

þrŷþ-bord, es; *n. A strong shield*, E'en. Kmbl. 302; El. 151. [Cf. *Icel.* þrūð-hamarr *the mighty hammer of Thor.*]

þrŷþ-cyning, es; *m. A mighty king* (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 872; An. 436. Cf. þrym-cyning.

þrŷþ-full; *adj. Mighty, strong, powerful:*—Fôron æfter burgum þegnas þrŷðfulle, oft hī þræce rærdon, Exon. Th. 243, 17; Jul. 12. Ic (*the devil*) bebeóde bearnum mīnum, þegnum þrŷðfullum, ðæt hié ðé hnǽgon, Andr. Kmbl. 2659; An. 1331.

þrŷþ-gesteald, es; *n. A splendid abode:*—þeódnes þrŷðgesteald (*heaven*), Exon. Th. 22, 19; Cri. 354. Cf. wuldor-gesteald.

þrŷþian. v. ge-þrŷþian.

þrŷþig (?); *adj. Mighty, powerful, strong:*—Hæleð onetton mōdum þrydge (þrŷðge?), Cd. Th. 119, 28; Gen. 1986. [*Icel.* þrūðigr *doughty; and* cf. þrūð-mōðigr *heroic of mood.*] v. þrýþlíce *for* d *instead of* ð, *and next word.*

þrŷþ-líc; *adj. Mighty, powerful:*—Rinc manig, þrŷðlíc þegna heáp, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Ðrŷðlíc, 3258; B. 1627.

þrŷþlíce (?); *adv. Mightily:*—Bissextus ðe on gewunan hæfþ ðæt hē binnan ðam feórðan geáre ealle ðære wucan dagas þrydlíce (þrýþlíce?) æthrīne, Anglia viii. 302, 14. Hē oft gesealde healsittendum helm and byrnan swylce hē þrydlícost (þrýþlícost?) ōhwǽr feor oððe neáh findan meahte *he often gave to his followers helm and corslet such as for greatest strength anywhere far or near he could find* (cf. for similar use of the adverb: Hē sōhte, hū hē sārlícast meahte feorhcwale findan, Exon. Th. 276, 25; Jul. 571), Beo. Th. 5731; B. 2869. [*Or, perhaps,* þrydlíce = *deliberately, might be read.* v. þreodian.]

þrŷþ-swīþ; *adj. Exceedingly powerful:*—Mǽre þeóden unblíðe sæt, þolode ðrŷðswýð, þegnsorge dreáh *the great prince sat cheerless, he, mighty, suffered, grief for his thanes' loss he endured*, Beo. Th. 262; B. 131. Þrŷðswýð beheóld, mǽg Higelāces, hū se mānsceaða gefaran wolde, 1477; B. 736. [Cf. *the proper names* Æþel-swīþ, Beorht-swīþ.]

þrŷþ-weorc, es; *n. A splendid, mighty work:*—þrýðweorc (*a statue;* v. the description: Wrætlíce wundorāgræfen anlícnes engla . . . torhte gefrætwed, wlitige geworht . . . anlícnes engelcynna ðæs brēmestan, 1423–35; An. 712–8), Andr. Kmbl. 1546; An. 774.

þrŷþ-word, es; *n. A brave word, noble speech:*—Ðā wæs eft swā ǽr (cf. word wǽron wynsume, 1228; B. 612) inne on healle þrýðword sprecen, ðeód on sǽlum, sigefolca swēg, Beo. Th. 1290; 643.

þū; *pers. pron. Thou.* I. alone:—Ðis land ðe þū gesihst, Gen. 13, 15. Hwæt eart þū þe þýn ansýn is swylce ānes sceaþan, and hwæt ys ðæt tācen þe þū on uppan þīnum exlum byrst? Nicod. 32; Thw. 18, 19. Gewīt þū, Abraham, féran . . . þū scealt Isaac mē onsecgan, Cd. Th. 172, 24; Gen. 2849: Andr. Kmbl. 1899; An. 952. Ic āscige ðē, dū Boetius, hwī þū swā manigfeald yfel hæfdest? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 12. Eá lā þū mīn Drihten God, hwæt gifst þū mē? Ger. 15, 2. Westū gearo, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. Scealtū ceól gestīgan, Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. Hié woldon þīn onbīdan, Blickl. Homl. 233, 27. Se ðe nīd þé (ðec mid, Lind. Rush.) wæs *qui erat tecum*, Ju. Skt. 3, 26. Ne bið þec mǽlmete, nymþe mōres græs, ne rest witod, Cd. Th. 252, 7; Dan. 575. Þū gesyxst þās menigu þé (ðec, Lind.: on ðec, Rush.) dringende, Mk. Skt. 5, 31. Se hālga gāst on þé (ðeh, Lind.; ðec, Rush.) becymþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 35. Þec Sarre āh, Cd. Th. 137, 8; Gen. 2270. Ne forlǽte ic þē, 136, 10; Gen. 2256. I a. used reflexively:—Ne ondrǽd þū þé, Gen. 15, 1: Lk. Skt. 1, 30. Dū hafast þé on fyrhðe eorles ondsware, Andr. Kmbl. 1013; An. 507. Nim þé þis ofæt on hand, Cd. Th. 33, 11; Gen. 518. Āsend þé (ðeh, Lind.: þec, Rush.) nyþer, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 6. Þonne þū þé gebidde, 6, 6. II. strengthened with *self* or *āna:*—Þū sylf ne gesyhst þæne beám on þínum āgenum cágan, Lk. Skt. 6, 42. Þū (*Juliana*) sylfa meaht gecnāwan, Exon. Th. 262, 32; Jul. 341: Cd. Th. 36, 12; Gen. 570. Ðū eart seolfa geong, Andr. Kmbl. 1010; An. 505. Þū meaht þé self geseón, Cd. Th. 38, 23; Gen. 611. Þæt þū þa beorhtan ūs sunnan onsende, and þé sylf cyme, Exon. Th. 8, 8; Cri. 114. Hwī swingst þū āna? . . . Ne miht þū āna hit ácuman, Ex. 18, 14, 18. Þū āna canst ealra gehygdo, Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68. Þé wæs leófra his hyldo, þonne þīn sylfes bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 34; Gen. 2921. Lufa þínne nēhstan swā þé sylfne (ðec seolfne, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 19. III. combined with *þe* to express the relative:—Fæder ūre þū þe eart on heofenum *Pater noster, qui es in coelis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Drihten þū þe mīne fæderas on þínre gesihþe eodon, God þū þe mē fēddest *Deus, in cujus conspectu ambulaverunt patres mei, Deus, qui pascit me*, Gen. 48, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726. Wé þé þanciaþ, þe þū hafest on gewealdum hiofen and eorþan, Hy. 8, 12. Eálá þū Hǽlend þurh þínre þrowunga þe þū getuge tō þé ealle ða sāwla, H. R. 15, 3. [*Goth.* þu; *gen.* þeina; *dat.* þus; *acc.* þuk: *O. Sax.* thu; *gen.* thīn; *dat.* thi; *acc.* thik: *O. Frs.* thu; *gen.* thīn; *dat. acc.* thi: *O. H. Ger.* dū; *gen.* dīn; *dat.* dir; *acc.* dih: *Icel.* þú; *gen.* þín; *dat.* þér; *acc.* þik.] v. gē, git.

þūf, es; *m. A tuft.* I. applied to foliage:—Þūfum *crinibus* (the passage is: Dum virgas steriles atque superfluas flammis de fidei palmite concremant, ut concreta vagis vinea crinibus silvosi inluviem poneret idoli), Germ. 402, 71. v. þūf-bǽre, *and following words.* II. *the crest of a helmet* (?). v. Lydus de magistrat.:—καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὰς οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι λούβας, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι τουφάς. v. next section. III. *a kind of standard*, made with tufts of feathers:—Illud genus vexilli, quod Romani *Tufam* (tufa *genus vexilli ex confertis plumarum globis*, v. Du Cange s. v.), Angli vero Tuuf (v. ll. thuuf, thuf, Txts. 137, 1), ante eum ferri solebat (the A.-S. version has only:—Him mon symle ðæt tācen beforan bær), Bd. 2, 16. Ðā wæs þūf hafen, segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 246; El. 123. Sunu Simeones sweótum cōmon, þūfas wundon ofer gārfare, Cd. Th. 199, 22; Exod. 342. Hié gesāwon þūfas þunian, 187, 32; Exod. 158. v. sige-þūf.

þūf-bǽre; *adj. Bearing foliage, leafy:*—Bōh þūfbæres pīntreówes *frondentis pini stipitem*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 67.

þūfe; *adj. Tufted, having leaves in tufts* (?), *bushy:*—þūfe þistel *sow thistle*, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. v. ge-þūf, þīse-þorn, *and preceding and following words.*

þūfian; *p.* ode *To become leafy* or *bushy:*—þūfaþ and wridaþ *frutescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 13.

þūfig; *adj. Full of leaves, with thick foliage:*—þūfigum *frondosis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 14.

þȳft, es; *m. A place full of bushes:*—Gewrid oþþe þūftas *frutecta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 25. v. þýfel.

þuhsian, þux[s]ian; *p.* ode *To make misty, dark:*—Eall upheofon bið sweart and gesworcen and swýðe geþuhsod (cf. Dōm. L. 8, 105, *which has* geþuxsað), deorc and dimlīw and dwolma sweart, Wulfst. 137, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* þoka *fog, mist.*]

þullíc. v. þus-líc.

þúma, an; *m. The thumb:*—Ðúma, thūma, thūmo *pollux*, Txts. 89, 1617. Swā greáte swā ðīn þúma, Lchdm. iii. 18, 25. Ic com mid handa on ðone stān drīfan, and se ðúma gebrocen wæs, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24. Gif se þúma bið of āslægen, ðam sceal .xxx. scill. tō bōte. Gif se nægl bið of āslegen, ðam sculon .v. scill. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 56; Th. i. 94, 28. Gif man þúman of āslæhþ, .xx. scill. Gif þúman nægl of weorðeþ, .iii. scill. gebēte, L. Ethb. 54; Th. i. 16, 9. Hé æthrān his swīðran þúman (*pollicem manus ejus dextrae*), Lev. 8, 23. Þúman *pollices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 48: Ex. 29, 20. [Mid te þoume, A. R. 18, 14. Þe nayle of þe þoume, Ayenb. 43, 14. To the thowme, Rel. Ant. i. 190, 22 (end of 14th cent.). Thombe, Chauc., Piers P. Thowmbe, Prompt. Parv. 492. *In other glossaries of 15th cent. it is spelt* thome, Wrt. Voc. i. 184 (*where also* thombe): 207, col. 2: thowme, 186, col. 1: thombe, 179: 247, col. 2: (*in same glossary also*) thumb, 246, col. 1. *O. Frs.* thūma: *O. L. Ger.* thūmo: *O. H. Ger.* dūmo: *Dan.* tomme: *Swed.* tumme.] v. þýmel.

þumle *entrails:*—Tharme, thumle *viscera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 72.

-þunca, -þuncan, þundende, þune-líc, þuner. v. æf-þunca, be-þuncan, þunian, þunor-líc, þunor.

þung, es; *m. A poisonous plant, (vegetable) poison;* the word is used to translate *aconitum, eleborus, mandragina*, as well as the more general term *toxa* (cf. letali toxa = mortali veneno, Hpt. Gl. 427, 54):—Þung, woedeberge *eleborus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 12: 29, 21. Þung *mandragina*, 59, 42: *aconita*, i. 31, 58: *aconitum*, 67, 16: *toxa*, 68, 26: *coxa* (r. *toxa*), 67, 15. Þung *toxa* or *toxicum* (printed *toxi* pang'), 289, 52. Gif mon þung ete, āþege buteran and drince; se þung gewīt on ða buteran. Elt wiþ ðon, āsleá him mon fela scearpena on ðam scancan, ðonne gewīt ūt ðæt āttor þurh ða scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 154, 1–4. Scalf wiþ ðam miclan líce . . . þung . . . , 78, 25. Āmber fulne holenrinda and æscrinda and þunges, 332, 16. Nim ðone miclan þung, 154, 14. Thungas, þungas *aconita*, Txts. 36, 23. Þungas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 20. v. cluf-þung; *f.*

þunge, -þungen. v. þeón, ful-, ge-, heáh-þungen.

þungenness, e; *f. Excellence, virtue:*—Mid hū monigum mēdum mīn fæder and mīn mōder mē [wǽron] biddende, ðæt ic forlēte mīne (ge-?)þungenesse (*the speaker wished to become a monk*), Shrn. 36, 26. v. ge-þungenness.

þunian; *p.* ode. I. *to stand out, be prominent, be lifted up, stick up:*—On ðam forman dæge on ðam middangeard þunaþ gesceapen *primo dierum quo mundus extat conditus*, Hymn. Surt. 4, 4. Þunie (þu me, Th.) him gewinnes wearn ofer wealles hrōf *may much strife be lifted up for it above the top of its wall;* circumdabit eam super muros ejus iniquitas, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Hié gesāwon fyrd wegan . . . þūfas þunian *they saw the host march . . . saw the standards lift their tops above the ranks*, Cd. Th. 187, 32; Exod. 158. Þindan and þunian, þecene hebban, Exon. Th. 431, 17; Rä. 46, 2. I a. fig *to be lifted up, be proud*, cf. colloquial *to be stuck up:*—Wǽre ðū (*the body*) ðé wiste wlanc, þrymful ðunedest, Soul Kmbl. 79; Seel. 40. v. on-þunian, *and* cf. þennan. II. *to make a noise, to sound, resound, creak:*—Ic

(*a storm*) ástige strong, þrymful þunie, Exon. Th. 380, 42; Rä. 2, 4. Sundwudu þunede *the ship's timbers creaked*, Beo. Th. 3817; B. 1906. Þunode oððe hleóþrede *increpuerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 14. Dynedan and þunedan *crepitabant*, 21, 17. Dære thundendan (thuniendan? *but* cf. (?) *Icel.* Þundr *a name of Odin;* Þund *the name of a mythical river*) *bombosae* (*vocis mugitum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 59. v. tó-þuniende, þunung, ge-þun, þunor, *and* cf. *Lat.* tonare, tonitrus.

þunor (-ar, -er, -ur), es; *m.* I. *thunder* (implying not only sound but also striking); tonitrus, fulmen:—þunor *tonitruum* vel *tonitrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52. 45: 76, 34: Blickl. Homl. 91, 34. Ðuner (ðunor, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 29. Ðunar byð hlúdast, Menol. Fox 467; Gn. C. 4. Ðunor cymð of hǽtan and of wǽtan . . . seó hǽte and se wǽta winnaþ him betweónan mid egeslícum swége, and ðæt fýr ábyrst ús ðurh ligett . . . Swá hättra sumor, swá mára ðunor and líget on geáre. Ða þuneras (þunras, MS. R.) . . . on Apocalipsin . . . ne belimpaþ tó ðam ðunere (þunre, MS. R.) ðe on ðyssere lyfte oft egeslíce brastlaþ. Se byþ hlúd for ðære lyfte brádnysse, and frecenfull for ðæs fýres sceótungum, Lchdm. iii. 290, 2–15. Þunor tóslóg heora godes hús *aedes Salutis ictu fulminis dissoluta est*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 18. Án þunor tóslóg hiora Capitoliam *fulmine Capitolium ictum*, 6, 14; Swt. 268, 29. Hiene ofslóg án þunor *fulmine ictus interiit*, 6, 29; Swt. 278, 17. Ðunres bearn *filii tonitrui*, Mk. Skt. 3, 17. Þunres slege *a clap of thunder*, Nicod. 23; Thw. 13, 3. Þunres slege *fulgura*, Ps. Spl. T. 96, 4. Stefne ðunures micles, Rtl. 47, 22. God ásende rén mid ðunore, and manega menn mid ðam ðunore swulton, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 93. Beóþ myccle þuneras on heofnum, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Ðá sceolde hé sendan ðuhras and lýgetu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. II. *one of the Teutonic gods, to whom, among the Roman, Jupiter seems to have been considered most nearly to correspond;* hence Jupiter is translated by þunor:—þunor oððe Ðúr *Joppiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 33. Þunor, 93, 59. Þuner *Jovem*, 112, 5. II a. it is mostly in connection with the fifth day of the week that the word occurs:—On ðam fiftan dæge ðe gé Ðunres hátaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 23. Ðunres-dæges nama is of Iove, Anglia viii. 321, 16. On ðone Hálgan Ðunres-dæg, L. Alf. 5; Th. i. 64, 24. Tó ðam hálgan þurres-dæge, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 621. Gang on þunres-éfen (*Wednesday evening*), Lchdm. ii. 346, 10. *It is found also in local names*, e. g. Ðunres-feld, Ðunres-leáh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [Þa þunre heo giuen þunres dæi (poris dai, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13929.] III. *a thane of king Egbert of Kent:*—Ermenrēd gestrýnde twégen sunu ða syððan wurðan gemartirode of Ðunore, Chr. 640; Erl. 26, 4. See for more details of the event thus recorded, Lchdm. iii. 422 sqq., and the Latin charter, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 236. [*O. L. Ger.* Thuner:—Ec forsacho Thuner ende Uuóden: *O. Frs.* thuner, tonger; Thunres-dei: *O. H. Ger.* donar; Toniris tac: *Icel.* Þórr. See Grmm. D. M. c. 8.] v. þór, þúr.

þunor-bodu *a gilthead* (a kind of fish):—Ðunorbodu *sparus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 71 (in a list 'nomina piscium').

þunor-clǽfre, -clǽfre, an; *f. Bugle;* ajuga reptans (cf. þundre clovere *consolida media*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 68, and *consound* in E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—þis is seó ædeleste eáhsealf . . . Genim . . . ðunorclǽfran blósman, Lchdm. iii. 4, 7. Ðunorclǽfran, i. 374, 4.

þunor-líc; *adj. Thunderous, of thunder:*—þune[r]lícum cirme *tonitruali fragore*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 47.

þunor-rád, e; *f. Thunder, a peal of thunder:*—Ne biþ þér líget . . . ne þunerrád (þunor, Wulfst. 139, 31) *non fulmina, . . . tonitru*, Dóm. L. 16, 263. Ðá com þunerrád and légetsleht and ofslóh ðone mǽstan dǽl, Shrn. 57, 35. Ðá wæs geworden mycel þunorrád, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Ðonne þunorrád biþ, ne sceþeð ðam men ðe ðone stán (*agate*) mid him hæfð, Lchdm. ii. 296, 30: iii. 374, col. 2. From stefne ðunurráde (þunuráde, Spl.) *a voce tonitrui*, Ps. Surt. 103, 7: 76, 19. Þunurráda ðínre *tonitrus tui*, Ps. Spl. 76, 17. Hió áhóf ðæt heáfod of ðære mýsan somod mid ðære þunoráde, Lchdm. iii. 374, col. 2. Biddaþ Drihten, ðæt his þunorráda (*tonitrua*) geswícon, Ex. 9, 28, 33, 34. Gif ligette and ðunorráde (*tonitrua*) eorþan and lyfte brégdon, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. Þunerráda, Hpt. Gl. 509, 22. Ðunorráda hlynn, Wulfst. 186, 3. Mycel mægen liégetslyhta and þunerráda, Lchdm. iii. 374, col. 2. Gód wið ligetta and wið þunorráda, ii. 290, 16. Hé worhte þunorráda on heofonum *intonuit de caelum Dominus*, Ps. Th. 17, 13: Ex. 9, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* reið *a clap of thunder*, from the notion of Thor *driving* through the air. See Grmm. D. M. c. 8.]

þunorrád-líc; *adj. Thunderous, of thunder:*—Of þunerádlícan cerme *tonitruali fragore*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 46.

þunorrád-stefn, e; *f. A voice of thunder:*—Wæs þunurrádstefn strang on hweóle *vox tonitrui tui in rota*, Ps. Th. 76, 14.

þunor-wyrt, e; *f. Thunder-plant* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *house-leek;* sempervivum tectorum:—Nime þunorwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 118, 2. [On plants that were a protection against thunder, see Grmm. D. M. pp. 167, 1147.]

þunres dæg. v. þunor, II a.

þunrian; *p.* ode *To thunder:*—Hé is mægenþrymmes God. and hé þunraþ ofer manegum wæterum *Deus majestatis intonuit, Dominus super multas aquas*, Ps. Th. 28, 3. Hit ðunraþ *tonat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 128, 17. Hit hwílum þunraþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 44, 34: Met. 28, 55. Seó menio sǽdon ðæt hyt þunrode (*tonitruum factum esse*), Jn. Skt. 12, 29. Þunerode of heofonum Drihten *intonuit de coelo Dominus*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* donarōn.]

þunring, e; *f. Thundering, thunder:*—Swá stór þunring and lígt wes, swá ðæt hit ácwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22.

þunung, e; *f. A creaking, a rattle:*—Þununge *crepitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 25. Þununga *crepundiorum*, 23, 64.

þun-wang, e: -wange, -wenge, an; *f.* (and *n.*? Wange, wenge *are both found neuter, though also the plurals* wangas, wangan *occur*) *A temple:*—þunwang *timpus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 50. Þunwange *tempus*, 64, 32. Þunwencge (-wenge, -wange) *timpus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 5: 298, 2. Gif ic on þunwange gereste *si dedero requiem temporibus meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Bufan his þunwengan *supra tempus capitis ejus*, Jud. 4, 21. Þunwonge *tympora*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 44. Þunwonga sár *dolor timporum*, ii. 143, 34: Lchdm. i. 156, 22. Þunwongena *timporum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 61. Þunwangena, Anglia xiii. 37, 291. Þunwængum (-wengum, Spl. C.) *timporibus*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 5. Ðunwoengum, Rtl. 181, 13. Þunwange *malas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 30. Smire ðone man mid on þa þunwonge, Lchdm. ii. 334, 15. Smyre ða ðunwonga, i. 216, 8. Gnīd on ða þunwunge, 380, 15. Smire ða þunwangan mid, ii. 20, 8. Þunwongan, 306, 2. [Þungana, Lchdm. iii. 292, 22. Lay on the forheyd and on the thunwanges, Rel. Ant. i. 54, 26, 43 (quoted in Halliwell's Dict.). Thunwonge of mannys heede *tempus*, Prompt. Parv. 493. Thunwange *tempus*, Cath. Angl. 387, and see note. Thonwangues, Wrt. Voc. i. 185, col. 2 (15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* dun-wengi: *Icel.* þunn-wangi; *m.*; þunn-wengi; *n.*] v. (?) þynne *and* wange.

þúr, es; *m. Thor*, the god who most nearly corresponded to Jupiter; hence Jupiter is translated by þúr:—þunor oððe Ðúr *Joppiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 33. Þúres módur *Latona*, 53, 4. On Galienus dagum ðæs káseres hét Necetius Rómе burge gerēfa hí lǽdan tó þúres deófulgeldum, Shrn. 128, 9. Ðys godspel sceal on þúres-dæg, Rubc. Jn. 7, 40. On þúrs-dæg, Rubc. Jn. 5, 30. The word is found also in local names, e. g. Ðúres-leáh, Ðúrgártún, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [A. R. þurs-dei.] v. þunor, þór.

þuren. v. ge-þuren.

[þurfan;] *prs.* ic, hé þearf, ðú þearft, *pl.* wé þurfon; *p.* þorfte; *subj. prs.* ic þurfe, þyrfe, *pl.* þurfen, þyrfen; *prs. ptcpl.* þurfende, þyrfende *To need.* I. *to be in need, have need* of something, (1) absolute:—Gif ðú cláþa þe má on hæfst, þonne ðú þurfe, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 15. Ðú gæderast máre, þonne ðú þurfe (þyrfe, Cott. MS.), 14, 2; Fox 44, 8. Nis hit gód, ðæt hié sién on ðam láðe leng, þonne dú þurfe, Cd. Th. 243, 3; Dan. 430. Sam hí þyrfon, sam hí ne þurfon, hí willaþ þeáh, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 30. Ða þurfende *paupores*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 3. Þyrfendra *egentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 69. (2) with gen. of thing needed:—Beó ðé þe ðínum, and lét mé be mínum; ne gyrne ic ðínes, ne ðú mínes ne þearft (dærft, Lchdm. iii. 288, 9), L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 16. Ne ðearf hé nánes þinges búton ðæs, ðe hé on him selfum hæfþ, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8: Cd. Th. 204, 27; Exod. 425. Hwæt ðurfe (ðurfu, Lind.) wé leng gewitnisse *quid adhuc egemus testibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 65. Ða þurfon swíþe lytles, ðe máran ne willniaþ þonne genóges, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 13. Ne ðorfte hé ná máran fultumes, 26, 2; Fox 92, 22. Hí his sume ðorfton, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 16. Ðǽm ðe micles ðorfton . . . ðæm ðe lytles ðyrfe, 44; Swt. 325, 5–7. Swá welig ðæt hé nánes þinges máran ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 4. (3) with acc.:—Mú þa gehwylc mete þearf, Exon. Th. 341, 12; Gn. Ex. 125. Mete bygeþ, gif hé máran (*or gen.*?) þearf, 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111. II. *to need* to do something. (1) where a want has to be satisfied, a purpose to be accomplished, or the like:—Ðú meaht ðé self geséon, swá ic hit ðé secgan ne þearf, Cd. Th. 38, 24; Gen. 611. Gif hit sié sumor, dó wermódes sǽdes dust tó; gif hit sió winter, ne þearft ðú ðone wermód tó dón, Lchdm. ii. 180, 29. Hé ne ðearf ná faran fram stówe tó stówe, Homl. Th. i. 158, 4. Hwæt ðurfon (þurfe, Bod. MS.) wé nú má sprecan? Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 22. Hí witan, hwǽr hí eáfiscas sécan þurfan (*where they must seek them, if they are to find them*), Met. 19, 25. Syle mé ðæt wæter, ðæt mé ne þyrste, ne ic ne ðurfe hér feccan, Jn. Skt. 4, 15. Ðý læs wé leng sprecen ymbe ðonne wé þyrfon (wé ne þyrfen, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 14. (2) where the need is based on grounds of right, fitness, law, morality, etc., *to be bound* to do something because it is right, etc.:—Nó ðú mínne þearft hafelan hýdan *the duty of burying me will not fall upon you*, Beo. Th. 895; B. 445. Gif hé gewitnesse hæbbe, ne þearf hé ðæt geldan (*he is not bound by law to pay*), L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 3. Ne þearf hé him onfón, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 4. Mé ðæt riht ne þince, ðæt ic ðleccan þurfe Gode, Cd. Th. 19, 13; Gen. 290. Ðæt ðú ne wéne, ðæt ðú ludéa leásungum gelýfan þurfe *that you may not think, that you are bound to believe the Jews' false tales*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 35. Hé suíðor his mód gebint tó ðǽm unnyttran weorcum, ðonne hé ðyrfe (*more than is fitting for him*), Past. 4; Swt. 37, 21. Ðonne mon má fæst, ðonne hé ðyrfe (*more than religion requires*), 43; Swt. 313, 2. Gif ða gyltas tó ðam hefelíce beón, ðæt hé tó biscepes dóme técan þurfe (*he must do it because the church has prescribed such a course*), L. Ecg. P. i. 11; Th. ii. 176,

30. Gedôn hí ðæt hira synna ne ðyrfen (*need not, because of the divine ordinance*) bión gesewene æt ðæm nearwan dôme, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 16. (3) with the idea of compulsion, or where the inevitability of a consequence is expressed; in some cases the word might be taken almost as an auxiliary, of much the same force as *shall; to be obliged, be compelled by destiny*:—Gê ne þurfon hêr leng wunian *you shall not be obliged to stop here longer*, Ex. 9, 28. Nis ðæt þonne nênig man, ðæt þurfe ðone deópan grund ðæs hâtan lêges gesêcean, Blickl. Homl. 103, 14. Næs him ênig þearf, ðæt hê sêcean þurfe *there was no need to force him to seek*, Beo. Th. 4984; B. 2495. Feallaþ ofor ûs, ðæt wê ne þurfon dysne ege leng þrowian, Blickl. Homl. 93, 34. Þý læs gyt lâð Gode weorðan þyrfen *lest the inevitable consequence, your becoming hateful to God, follow*, Cd. Th. 36, 26; Gen. 577. Þý læs ða tŷdran mód ða gewitnesse wendan þurfe, Exon. Th. 147, 21; Gû. 730. Nâuht ðæs de hê ondrêde, ðæt hê forleósan þorfte (*should be obliged to lose*), Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 22. Hwý him on hige þorfte (*should necessarily follow*) ǽ þý sêl wesan, Met. 15, 9. Hû hê disse worulde wynna þorfte læssast brûcan *how he should be least under the necessity of enjoying the delights of this world*, Exon. Th. 122, 20; Gû. 308. Ðæt ðæt micle morð menn ne þorfton þolian *that men would not necessarily have to suffer that great perdition*, Cd. Th. 40, 17; Gen. 640. (4) *to have good cause* or *reason* for doing something:—Ðû sorge ne þearft beran on ðinum breóstum, Cd. Th. 45, 28; Gen. 733. Ic ðê scylde, ne þearft ðû forht wesan, 131, 5; Gen. 2171: Blickl. Homl. 191, 18: Beo. Th. 3353; B. 1674. Ðû ðec sylfne ne þearft swíþor swencan, gif ðû God lufast, Exon. Th. 245, 18; Jul. 46. Ðæt is genóg sweotol, ðætte nânne mon ðæs tweógean ne þearf, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 34: Blickl. Homl. 41, 36: 83, 9. Ne þearf ðæs nân mon wênan, 101, 13: 109, 30. Ne ðarf mon nâ ðone medwísan lêran, ðæt hê ða lotwrencas forlæte, forðonðe hê hió næfþ, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 15. Ne þearf hê gefeón *he will have no cause to rejoice*, Cd. Th. 92, 4; Gen. 1523: Exon. Th. 449, 9; Ðôm. 68: Beo. Th. 4016; B. 2006. Mê wîtan ne ðearf Waldend, 5475; B. 2741: Cd. Th. 165, 7; Gen. 2728. Ne ðurfe wê ceorian, Homl. Th. ii. 438, 27. Ne þurfan gê nôht besorgian, hwæt gê sprecan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 18. Ne þurfe gê beón unróte, 135, 24. Ne þurfun gê wênan, Exon. Th. 142, 16; Gû. 645. Ne þurfon mê hæleð ætwîtan, Byrht. Th. 139, 4; By. 249. Ic eów secgan mæg, ðæt gê ne ðyrfen leng murnan, Judth. Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 153. Sume him ondrædaþ earfoþu swíþor þonne hý þyrfen, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 24. Gif hê nâne êhta næfde, ne þorfte hé nânne feónd ondrêdan . . . Gif ðû swelces nânuuht næfdest ne þorftest ðû ðê nânwuht ondrædan, 14, 3; Fox 46, 23–28. Nó hê ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2057; B. 1026: 2147; B. 1071. Hwǽr hê ðara nægla swîðast wênan þorfte *where he had most reason to expect that he should find the nails*, Elen. Kmbl. 2206; El. 1104. Nó wê þus swíðe swencan þorftan, þǽr ðû freónda lârum hŷran wolde, Exon. Th. 129, 19; Gû. 423. Ne þorfton hî hlûde hlihhan, Cd. Th. 5, 17; Gen. 73. Hí gearowe wǽron deáðe sweltan, gif hî ðorfton (*if the occasion demanded it*), Homl. Th. ii. 130, 5. (5) where the need arises from an advantage to be gained, or purpose to be served, *to be use, to be good* for a person to do something:—Ne þearf ic yrfestôl bytlian *it is no good* or *use for me to build an hereditary seat*, Cd. Th. 131, 14; Gen. 2176. Ne þearft ðû sæce rêran, Elen. Kmbl. 1876; El. 940. III. *to owe*, cf. sculan, I:—Ne þearf ic N. sceatt ne scilling, ne pænig ne pæniges weorð; ac eal ic him gelæste ðæt ðæt ic him scolde, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 9. [*Goth.* þarf, *pl.* þaurbum; *prs.*; þaurfta; *p.*; þaurbands; *prs. ptcpl.*: *O. Sax.* tharf, *pl.* thurðun; *prs.*; thorfta; *p.*: *O. Frs.* thurf, thorf, *pl.* thurvon; *prs.*: *O. H. Ger.* darf, tharf, *pl.* durfun, thurfun; *prs.*; dorfta; *p.*: *Icel.* þurfa; þarf, *pl.* þurfum; *prs.* þurfti; *p.*; þurfandi; *prs. ptcpl.*] v. be-þurfan; þearfan, þearfian, þorfan.

þurh, þurg, þuruh, þorh, þorch, þerh, þerih, þærh; *prep. Through.* A. with acc. v. also O. I. local, (1) marking motion into and out at the opposite side:—Þorh (dorh, ðorh) ludgaet *per saudoterum*, Txts. 84, 741. Ðurh ða duru wê gâð in *per hostium intramus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 18: Cd. Th. 29, 8; Gen. 447. Gangaþ inn þurh (ðerh, Lind.) ðæt nearwe geat, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13: Lk. Skt. 18, 25. Syllan drincan þurh þyrel, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7. Ða fêrde hê þurh (ðerh, Lind.) hyra mydlen, Lk. Skt. 4, 30. Wê þuruh fŷr faraþ and þuruh flôda þrym *transivimus per ignem et aquam*, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Hê wæs on breóstum wund þurh ða hringlocan, Byrht. Th. 136, 2; By. 145. (1 a) where the preposition follows the governed word:—Duru, ðe ic wæs þurh hider onsended, Blickl. Homl. 9, 1. (2) marking motion over *or* in, cf. geond:—Hê fêrde þurh ða ceastre and ðæt castel bodiende, Lk. Skt. 8, 1. Hê âstyraþ ðis folc, lârende þurh ealle ludêam, 23, 5. Hê hleóþrede þurh hâtne lîg, Exon. Th. 185, 4; Az. 2. Ic þurh ðîn hûs middan eode *perambulabam in medio domus meae*, Ps. Th. 100, 2. Ðæt fŷr nimeþ þurh foldan gehwæt, Exon. Th. 62, 18; Cri. 1003. II. temporal, marking continuity, *through, for, during*:—Ðurh twégen dagas *per biduum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 2. Þurh ealne dæg *tota die*, Ps. Th. 73, 21. Þuruh, 87, 9. Ðorh syndrie neht *per singulas noctes*, Ps. Surt. 6, 7. Þurh scîrne dæg, Exon. Th. 439, 15; Rä. 59, 4. Þurh lytel fæc, 115, 6; Gû. 185. Þurh ealda tîd, 152, 11; Gû. 807. Þurh ealra worulda worold, Ps. Th. 71, 5. III. other relations, (1) marking the agent, *through, by*:—Þorch (dorh, ðorh) byrgeras *per vispelliones*, Txts. 86, 760. Ðerih, 151, 6. Wâ ðam menn þurh ðone ðe (ðe ðorh hine, Lind.) byð mannes Sunu belæwed, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 24: Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 8. Hió hié wendon ealla ðurh wîse wealhstódas on hiora ágen geðióde, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 4. Seó hergung wæs ðurh Alaricum geworden, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Hê ða bisceopðéninge ðurh hine sylfne (*per se*) ðénian ne mihte, 4, 23; S. 594. 27. Wiste Cûðberhtus eal be ðam wîfe, and wolde þurh hine sylfne hî geneósian (*would visit her in person, the visit should be made by himself*), Homl. Th. ii. 142, 11. Gif hwâ ymb cyninges feorh sierwie þurh hine oþþe þurh wreccena feormunge (*by his own direct acts or by the harbouring of criminals*), L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. (1 a) preposition following case:—Wâ ðam ðe hig þurh (ðerh, Lind. Rush.) cumaþ *vae illi per quem veniunt*, Lk. Skt. 17, 1. (2) marking the means or instrument, *through, by, by means of, by use of*:—Swâ hê spræc þurh hys hâlegra witegena mûð (*per os sanctorum*), Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Hê ðurh ðæra wealhstóda mûð ðam cyninge bodade, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 21: 148, 12. Ic þurh mûþ sprece mongum reordum, Exon. Th. 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1. Þurh his sylfes mûð, 464, 6; Hö. 83: Andr. Kmbl. 1301; An. 651. Tódæl þurh seofon *divide by seven*, Anglia viii. 304, 41. Cnuca hŷ þurh hŷ selfe *pound it by itself* (per se), Lchdm. i. 130, 4: 192, 17. Wê ðæt gehŷrdon þurg hâlige bêc, Apstls. Kmbl. 126; Ap. 63. Þurg witgena wordgeryno, Elen. Kmbl. 577; El. 289. Hié lufodon wîsdôm and ðurh ðone hié begeâton welan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 14. Hê gefêrde þurh feóndes cræft, Cd. Th. 29, 21; Gen. 453: 1, 21; Gen. 11: Blickl. Homl. 17, 11. Þuruh, Ps. Th. 70, 1. Hê hié tó heofona ríce laþode þurh his wundorgeweorc and þurh ða godspellîcan lâre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 9: Andr. Kmbl. 1949; An. 977. Ðæt hî heora synna witnade and bêtte ðurh fæsten and ðurh wôpas and ðurh gebedo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25. Wê witon unrîm ðara monna ðe ða écan gesælða gesôhtan nallas ðurh ðæt ân ðæt hî wilnodon ðæs lîchomlîcan deáðes ac eác manegra sârlîcra wíta hié gewilnodon wið ðan écan lîfe *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum non morte solum, verum etiam doloribus suppliciisque quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3. Gif hine mon geyflige mid slege oþþe mid bende oþþe þurh wunde, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 4. (3) marking the efficient cause or reason, *through, in consequence of, as the result of, by reason of, on account of*:—Heofonrîces duru belocen standeþ þurh ða êrestan men, Blickl. Homl. 9, 2. Wæs micel unfrið þurh sciphere, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 2. Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ânes tige, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 47: Ps. Th. 64, 11. Ðurh Æþelrêdes hêse (*jubente Ædilredo*) Wilfriþ hine tó biscope gehâlgode, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 29: Andr. Kmbl. 3038; An. 1522. Ic þurh his willan âsend wæs *Dei voluntate missus sum*, Gen. 45, 8: Exon. Th. 194, 3; Az. 133. Þurh clæne gecynd *in consequence of a pure nature*, Hy. 9, 11: 7, 24. Ðâ mihte heó wîde geseón þurh (*in consequence of*) ðæs lâdan lîfes, Cd. Th. 38, 3; Gen. 601: 39, 25–27; Gen. 631–2. Þurg, Apstls. Kmbl. 25; Ap. 13. Hê ðurh his gylt on ðâm inrum þeóstrum beseóll, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 20: Cd. Th. 21, 29, 30; Gen. 331–2. Þurh ða eádmódnesse mid geleáfullum hê gefylde ðysne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 11, 7. Hine mættę, and hê rehte ðæt his bróðrum; þurh ðæt hig hine hatedon ðe swíðor (*quae causa majoris odii seminarium fuit*), Gen. 37, 5. Hit wearð gelet þurh ðæt ðe Magnus hæfde micelne scyperæft, Chr. 1048; Erl. 173, 7: Wulfst. 161, 1. Wearð ðǽr êfre ðuruh sum þing fleám âstiht, Chr. 998; Erl. 134, 19. Þurh hwæt ðû ðus hearde ûs eorre wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 799; El. 400. Man þurh élc þinge rihtwîsnesse lufige, Wulfst. 266, 18. (4) marking motive or feeling that prompts action, *through, from*:—Ðurh (ðerh, Lind.: ðærh, Rush.) andan hine sealdon ða heáhsacerdas, Mk. Skt. 15, 10. Se forhâtena spræc þurh feóndscipe, Cd. Th. 38, 21; Gen. 610. Ic Gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge, 37, 7; Gen. 586: Ps. Th. 77, 38. Hyre þurh yrre ágeat andsware fæder feóndlîce, Exon. Th. 249, 25; Jul. 117. Gif wê þurh eáþmódnesse eall ârǽfnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 13, 91. Hî fricgaþ þurh fyrwet, Exon. Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. (5) marking the circumstance which renders state or action possible or right, *through, in virtue of, by right of*:—Ðæt Martinus wǽre wyrðe ðæs hâdes, and ðæt folc gesælig ðurh swelene biscop *that Martin was worthy of the office, and the people happy in such a bishop*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 9. His blód ágeát God on galgan þurh his gâstes mægen *in virtue of his spirit's strength*, Cd. Th. 299, 16; Sat. 550. Hê fæste feówertig daga þurh his mildsa spêd, 306, 23; Sat. 668. Heó hit þurh monnes gepeaht ne sceáwode, 38, 12; Gen. 605. Him bearn Godes dêman wille þurh his dæda spêd, 304, 2; Sat. 623: 301, 30; Sat. 589. (6) marking manner, state, *in, by, in the character of, by way of*:—Þorch (dorh, ðorh) ôbst *per anticipationem*, Txts. 84, 757. Ðurh endebyrdnesse singan *per ordinem cantare*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 6. Ðæt fŷr ábyrst ût ðurh ligett *in the shape of lightning*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 6: Elen. Kmbl. 2210; El. 1106. Âcenned in middangeard þurh mennisc heó *born into the world in human shape*, 12; El. 6. Onsŷne þurh cnihtes hâd *visible in the form of a youth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1824; An. 914. Hnîgan mid heáfdum þurh geongordôm *to bow the head as vassals*, Cd. Th. 46, 12; Gen. 743. Ne can ðara idesa ôwðer þurh gebedscipe beorna neówest, 148, 35; Gen. 2467. Hê dolode ðurh wîte (*as punishment*) ða ýttran

blindnysse . . . Hē ðolaþ þeóstra ðurh wrace, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 19–21. Wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe *wondrous gifts in the goldsmith's art*, Exon. Th. 331, 24; Vy. 73. Stōd him sum man æt ðurh swefen (*per somnium*), Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11: Cd. Th. 159, 16; Gen. 2635: 160, 21; Gen. 2653. Him synna brytta þurh slǽp (*in sleep*) oncwæd, 159, 28; Gen. 2641. (7) marking accompanying circumstances of an action, *in, with*:—Ðū scealt þurh wōp and heáf on woruld cennan, þurh sār micel, sunu and dohtor, Cd. Th. 57, 4–7; Gen. 923–4. Lig þurh lust geslōh micle māre ðonne gemet wǽre, 231, 19; Dan. 249. Ðara ðe hyra līfes þurh lust brūcan, Exon. Th. 127, 19; Gū. 388. Ða wǽcran dǽs woruld healdaþ, brūcaþ þurh bisgo, 311, 6; Seef. 88. (8) marking aim, *with a view to*:—Hē Drihten mid hondum genom þurh edwīt (*with a view to disgrace him*), Cd. Th. 307, 17; Sat. 681. Heó his lāre geceás ðurh þeódscipe (*with a view to instruction* (?), *in order to be instructed*; or *on account of his learning* (?)), Elen. Kmbl. 2331; El. 1167. (9) with verbs of swearing, adjuring, etc., *through, by, in*:—Sume synd *jurativa*, ðæt synd swerigendlice, *per* ðurh: *juro per Deum* ic swerige ðurh God, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 3. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne *per memetipsum juravi*, Gen. 22, 16. Ðæt gē ne swerion ne þurh heofon . . . ne þurh eorðan . . . ne ðū ne swere þurh ðīn heáfod, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34–36: Cd. Th. 205, 10; Exod. 433: Elen. Kmbl. 1369; El. 686. Ðū deópe āðe þurh ðīnes sylfes sōð benemdest, Ps. Th. 88, 42. Ic ðec hālsige þurh gǽsta weard, Exon. Th. 174, 14; Gū. 1177. Hý þurh mīnne noman bǽdan, 92, 12; Cri. 1507. Eallum ðǽm ðē mē gecēgaþ þorh ðīnne noman, Shrn. 105, 6. Ic ðē hāte þurh ða hēhstan miht, Cd. Th. 308, 18; Sat. 694. (10) marking extent:—Hwī is ðis fæsten þus geteald þurh feówertig daga *why is this fast reckoned at forty days?* Homl. Th. i. 178, 19. B. with dat. v. also C. I. local, (1) marking motion into and out at the opposite side:—Englas flugon swilce ðurh ānre dūna intō ðære heofenan, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 6. Gif ðǽr biþ ān hwem open forlǽten, ðæt se here þurh ðam infær hæbbe, 432, 5. Ðerh middum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 30. (2) marking motion over or in:—Ic wæs getogen þurh disse ceastre lanum, Blickl. Homl. 243, 29. II. in other relations, (1) marking means or instrument:—Geufered þurh lārēwlicum basincge *exaltatus melote*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 71. Heó wolde þurh his mynegungum hire mōd getrymman, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 10: 448, 27. Ðurh ðīnum drȳcræftum, 414, 4. Þurh ðam eárplættum, 248, 25. Þurh twām gewritum, Wulfst. 230, 3. Ðerh mūðe hāligwara, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 70. (2) marking cause:—Hē næs ācweald ðurh ðam heálīcan fylle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 19. Seó geladung ys weaxende þurh ācennedum cildum and waniende þurh forðfarenum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 2. (3) marking manner, state:—Hē ðæt weorc ðæs godspelles mā ðurh his fōta gange fremede ðonne on his horsa rāde (*more on foot than on horseback*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 32. Ða com ūre Drihten þurh wolcnum (*in clouds*), Blickl. Homl. 145, 35. C. in the following passages both acc. and dat. are used:—Ða āxode se ealdorman ðone hæftling, hwæder hē ðurh drȳcræft oððe ðurh rūnstafum his bendas tōbrǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 10–11. Hī sume þurh freónda fultum and ælmesdǽdum, and swīðost þurh hālige mæssan beóð ālȳsede, 352, 25–27. Durh ða treówu and ðam streáwe and ðam ceafe sind getācnode leóhtlīce synna, 590, 12–14. D. with gen.:—Wē beóð geclǽnsode þurh ðæs hālgan hūselganges, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 23. E. as adverb; see also the following compounds:—Hē sē tōslāt and hī fōran þurh, Ps. Th. 77, 15. Ðǽr wæs fleóhnet ymbe ðæs folctogan bed āhongen, ðæt se bealofulla mihte wītan ðurh, and on hyne nǽnig monna cynnes, Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. [*O. E. Homl.* þurh, þurch, þuregh: *Laym.* þurh, þorh: *Orm.* þurrh: *A. R.* þurh, þuruh: *Gen. and Ex.* ðurg: *Havel.* þoru: *R. Glouc.* þoru, þorw: *Chauc.* thurgh: *Piers P.* þorowȝ, thorw: *Goth.* þairh: *O. Sax.* thurh, thuru: *O. L. Ger.* thurh, thuru(-o): *O. Frs.* thruch: *O. H. Ger.* durh, duruh (-ah, -eh).]

þurh-. With words expressing motion the prefix signifies *through, over*; in other cases it implies *thoroughness, completeness, continuity*; with adjectives of quality it has an intensive force. It is often a rendering of the Latin prefix *per-*; sometimes of *trans-*.

þurh-beorht; *adj. Very bright, splendid*, (1) lit.:—Heora nebwlite ongann tō scīnenne swilce seó þurhbeorhte sunne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 820. (2) fig.:—Swā micele māran eádmōdnysse ðū sȳ þurhbeorht (*perspicuus*), swā micele swā māran wurþnysse foresett ðū eart, Scint. 22, 17. Yrfweardnes mīn þurhscīnendlīc ł þurhbeorht (*praeclara*) is, Ps. Lamb. 15, 6.

þurh-bitter; *adj. Very bitter, exasperating*:—Þweor mǽgþ and tyrwiende ł þurhbitter *generatio prava et exasperans*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 8.

þurh-blāwen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Inspired*:—Mid forewitigum þurhblāwen gāste *praesago afflatus spiritu*, Anglia xiii. 370, 65.

þurh-borian *to bore through, perforate*:—Ða wolde ic witan hwæðer ða gelīcnissa wǽron gegotene ealle swā hē sǽde; hēt hié ðā þurhborian *simulacra quae an solida essent scire ego cupiens omnia perforavi*, Nar. 20, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-porōn *perforare, terebrare.*]

þurh-brecan *to break through*:—Wordes ord breóstholt þurhbræc, Beo. Th. 5577; B. 2792. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-brehhan *dissecare.*]

þurh-brengan *to bring through*:—Hē tōslāt sē and hē þurhbrōhte (*perduxit*) hig, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-bringan *perferre.*]

þurh-brogden; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Transported*:—Ðorhbrogden *trajectus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 63.

þurh-brūcan *to enjoy thoroughly*:—Hwylc manna þurhbrȳcþ (*perfruitur*) mettum būton swǽcce sealtes, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 15.

þurh-burnen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thoroughly burnt, burnt through*:—Bærn swā ðæt hit sī þurhburnen, Lchdm. iii. 40, 11.

þurh-clēnsian *to cleanse thoroughly*:—Þurhclǽnsaþ (ðerhclǽnsade, Lind. *permundavit*) *he will throughly purge*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12.

þurh-creópan *to creep through*:—Swā swā mon melo sift, ðæt melo ðurhcrȳþþ (þurg-, Cott. MS.) ælc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2.

þurh-delfan *to dig through, bore through, pierce*:—Ic ðurhdelfe *perfodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 10. Þurhdelfeþ, Ps. Th. 79, 15. Hý þurhdulfon (*foderunt*) mīne handa and mīne fēt, 21, 15. Þurhdol[fen] *confossa, transfixa*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 29.

þurh-dreógan *to carry through, perform, pass time*:—Ārīsende ðþre þurhdreógan *surgentes cetera peragant*, Anglia xiii. 423, 825. Nihte þurhdreógan *noctem peragere*, 394, 420.

þurh-drīfan. I. *to drive through, pierce, transfix*:—Him man ǽgðer þurhdrāf mid īsenum næglum ge fēt ge handa, Wulfst. 22, 21. Þurhdrifon hī mē mid næglum, Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. Hē lēt hine sylfne bindan and him ǽgðer þurhdrīfan mid næglum ge fēt ge handa, Wulfst. 110, 15: Exon. Th. 68, 27; Cri. 1110. Dolgbennum þurhdrifen, Andr. Kmbl. 2793; An. 1399. Mīne handa mid næglum þurhdrifene, Homl. Th. i. 220, 17. Þurhdryfene, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 30. Ia. fig. *to penetrate, permeate, imbue*:—Ðeáh ic ǽr mid dysige þurhdrifen wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1410; El. 707. II. *to drive violently*; perpellere:—Word spearcum fleáh, ðonne hē ūt þurhdrāf (*when he sent out his words vehemently, exclaimed vehemently*), Cd. Th. 274, 33; Sat. 163. [He let þurhdriuen þe spaken mid gadien, Kath. 1920. Wes mon þurhdriuen upon þe rode *homo cruci affixus est*, 1198.]

þurh-dūfan *to dive through*:—Hē wæter up þurhdeáf, Beo. Th. 3243; B. 1619.

þurh-etan *to eat through, eat out*:—Se wyrm ða eágan þurheteþ, Soul Kmbl. 236; Seel. 122. Āholad, þurhetan (-en?) *exesum* vel *comessum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 76. Swyrd ðmige, þurhetene, Beo. Th. 6090; B. 3049.

þurh-fær, es; *n. An inner, secret place*:—Ælc synful on his þurhfærum (*penetrabilibus*) byð bedīglod, Scint. 39, 2. v. þurh-fēre, -fareness, -faran, IV.

þurh-fæstnian *to transfix*:—Ðorhfæstnadon *transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 37.

þurh-faran. I. *to go through* or *over, to traverse*; pertransire, (1) *trans.*:—Burnan þurhfōr (ł -færþ) sāwla ūre wēnunga þurhfōr sāwla ūre wæter *torrentem pertransivit anima nostra, forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam*, Ps. Spl. 123, 4. Hē ðæt land eall þurhfōr, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 8: 1097; Erl. 233, 38. (2) *intrans. To pass*:—Mid ðī ðe ðū þurhfærst (*pertransires*) on wēstene, Ps. Spl. 67, 8. On anlicnysse þurhfærþ man *in imagine pertransit homo*, 38, 9: 102, 15. Ðǽr scipu þurhfaraþ (ðorhfearaþ, Surt.) *illic naves pertransibunt*, 103, 26. II. of a weapon, *to pierce, pass through*:—His swurd ðīne sāwle þurhfærþ, Lk. Skt. 2, 35. Īsen þurhfōr sāwla his, Ps. Spl. 104, 17. III. *to pass beyond, transcend*:—Hefonas hē ðurhfōr (*transcendit*), Past. 16; Swt. 99, 23. IV. *to penetrate*:—Sió stefn ðæs lārīowes ðurhfærþ ða heortan ðæs gehīrendes *illa vox auditorum cor penetrat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 9: 21; Swt. 155, 11: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 27. Ðeáh ðū ðæt hēhste ðurhfare *cum summa penetras*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 1. Þurhfare *penetret*, Anglia xiii. 378, 192. Ðæt word ðære lāre ne mæg ðurhfaran ðæs wǽdlan heortan *egentis mentem doctrinae sermo non penetrat*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 6. Þurhfarende *penetrans*, Hymn. Surt. 84, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-faran *transire, permeare, penetrare.*] v. þurh-fēran.

þurh-farenness, e; *f. An inner, secret place*; penetrale:—On þurhfarennyssum cyninga heora *in penetralibus regum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 28. v. þurh-fær, -fēre, -faran, IV.

þurh-fēran. I. *to pass through* or *over*:—Ðæt geðyld ðurhfērde ðara leahtra truman *patientia medias acies transit*, Gl. Prud. 26 b. Hē þurhfērde hēðenre þeóde eard, Shrn. 155, 34. Hī þurhfērdon ealle ða land . . . ðūsend l.ł cōmon ðǽr hē wunode, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 231. Þurhfērende (*humida cum siccis*) *pervadens* (*caerula plantis*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 38. II. *to penetrate, get into*:—Hēr Rodla ðurhfērde (*penetravit*) Normandi mid his here, Chr. 876; Th. i. 145, col. 3. [He þe þurhferde deað, Kath. 1142.] v. þurh-faran.

þurh-fēre; *adj. That may be passed through* or *over, passable, pervious*:—Geat þurhfēre *porta pervia*, Hymn. Surt. 112, 9. *The neuter used substantivally translates* penetrale:—On þurhfērun *in penetralibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 26. v. þurh-fær.

þurh-fleón *to fly through*:—Cume ān spearwa and hrædlīce ðæt hūs þurhfleó *adveniens unus passerum domum citissime pervolaverit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 18.

þurh-fōn *to get through, penetrate*:—Heó ðone fyrdhom þurhfōn ne mihte lāþan fingrum, Beo. Th. 3013; B. 1504.

þurh-gán. I. *to go over* or *through*:—Fixas þurhgáð (*perambulant*) paðas sés, Ps. Spl. 8, 8. Ic wille ðurhgán orsorh ðone here, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 11. II. of a weapon, *to pass through, pierce*:—Hē sette his swurdes ord tógeánes his innoðe, and feól him on uppon, ðæt him ðurheode (*or* him ðurh eode, *under* þurh, B. I (1)), Homl. Th. ii. 480, 15. His swurd sceal ðurhgán ðíne sáwle, i. 146, 8. III. *to penetrate, permeate, pervade*:—Seó eorðe byð mid ðam winterlícan cyle þurhgán, Lchdm. iii. 252, 7. [Heo þurheoden Francene þeode, Laym. 5217. Læten heom þurhgon al þa duzeðe, 19645. Þe33 sholldenn all þurrhgan þiss middellærd, Orm. 12860. *Goth.* þairh-iddja; *p.*: *O. H. Ger.* durh-gân *pertransire, penetrare*.] v. next word.

þurh-gangan. I. *to go over* or *through, perambulate*:—þurhgangende *perambulante*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. II. *to pierce*:—Ne forhtast ðū ðē on dæge flān on lyfte, ðæt ðē þurhgangan gāras on deóstrum, Ps. Th. 90, 6. [*Goth.* þairh-gaggan: *O. H. Ger.* durh-gangan.]

þurh-gefeoht, es; *n. War*:—þorhgefeht, þorgifect *perduellium*, Txts. 85, 738.

þurh-geótan. I. *to pour over, cover by pouring* (lit. and fig.):—Ðū þurhgute hine gedrēfednysse *perfudisti eum confusione*, Ps. Spl. 88, 44. Ic mid ða liffæstan ýþe ðurhgoten wæs *vitali unda perfusus sum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 18. II. *to fill, saturate*:—Ðonne se sacerd gehālgodne tapor in ðæt wæter dēð, ðonne wyrð ðæt wæter mid ðam hālgan gāste ðurhgoten, Wulfst. 36, 6. II a. *to fill, imbue, inspire*:—Gleáwnysse þurhgoten, Elen. Kmbl. 1920; El. 962. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-giozan *perfundere*.]

þurh-glēded; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thoroughly furnished with burning coals*:—Wæs se ofen onhāted, ísen eall ðurhglēded, Cd. Th. 231, 8; Dan. 244.

þurh-hélan *to heal thoroughly*; persanare:—Ealle ða þineg, ðe on ðæs mannes líchoman tó lāðe ácennede beóþ, heó ðurhhéleþ (þur-, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 124, 22.

þurh-hēlig; *adj. Very holy*:—þurhhāligere gerde *sacrosancti viminis* (Moses' rod), Hpt. Gl. 409, 70. þurhhāliges blōdes *sacrosancti cruoris*, 503, 46. Tó ðam þurhhāligum hāligdóme Drihtnes lícaman and blōdes *ad sacrosanctum sacramentum corporis et sanguinis Domini*, Wanl. Cat. 79, 4.

þurh-hēfig; *adj. Very heavy*; praegravis, Dial. 2, 3 (Lye).

þurh-hwīt; *adj. Very white*:—þurhhwīt *candidus*, Wülck. Gl. 163, 6 (omitted in Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 30).

þurh-irnan *to run through*:—þurharn *cucurrit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 60. Ðæt swurd ðe ðæra cildra lima þurharn, Homl. Th. i. 84, 18.

þurh-lǽran *to persuade*:—Nele God wrecan yfelnysse se andettan gyltas þurhlǽrþ *non vult Deus ulcisci malitiam, qui confiteri delicta persuadet*, Scint. 38, 12.

þurh-lǽred; *adj. Very learned*:—þurhlǽred *vel* gleáw *expertus*, i. *multum peritus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 35.

þurh-lāð; *adj. Very hateful, odious*:—þurhlāð *odiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 66.

þurh-leóran *to pass through*:—Ðorhleórdun *pertransierunt*, Ps. Surt. 76, 18.

þurh-lōcung, e; *f. A looking through* or *over, a preliminary examination* (?) of a book; but the word glosses *prohemium*:—Ðurhlōcung *prohemium*, forespǽc *praefatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 38. [Cf. Ille an ferrs to þurrhlokenn offte, Orm. dedic. 68.]

þurh-rǽsan *to rush through*:—Hwílum ic þurhrǽse, Exon. Th. 384, 31; Rä. 4, 36.

þurh-sceótan *to shoot through, transfix, pierce*:—þurhscēt *transfigat*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 3. Hē his byrnsweord getýhþ, and ða líchoman þurhsceóteþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35. Ðǽr wearð Alexander þurhscoten mid ánre flān . . . hē þurh ðæt folc geþrang ðæt hē ðone ilcan ofslōg ðe hiene ǽr þurhsceát *in eo praelio sagitta trajectus eatenus pugnavit, donec eum, a quo vulneratus esset, occideret*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 22–27. Besyrian ðone earman and þurhsceótan ða unscæðfullan heortan, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Ða wurdon hī mid deófles flān þurhscotene, Homl. Th. i. 62, 28. [*O. Frs.* thruch-skiata: *O. H. Ger.* durh-sciozan.]

þurh-scīne; *adj. Transparent*:—þurhscýne stān *specularis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 30. [Cf. *O. Frs.* thruch-skīnich.]

þurh-scīnendlīc; *adj. Splendid*; praeclarus, Ps. Lamb. 15, 6. v. þurh-beorht.

þurh-scrīþan. I. of physical movement, *to pass through, glide through*:—Synd twelf tácna on ðam forespreccuan circule ðe seó sunne þurhscrīð, Anglia viii. 298, 18. II. *to go through* a subject, *examine, consider*; perlustrare:—Ælc ðæra ðe wyle ða cásterlícan blisse mǽrsian, ne sceal hē nāðer ne ðæs lambes flǽsc hreáw etan, ne gesoden, ac gebrǽd; ðæt ys, ðæt hē ne sceal þurh menniscnysse wísdóm þurhscrīðan ða hālgan flǽscennysse úres Drihtnes (*he shall not by the aid of human wisdom examine* (?) *our Lord's nature according to the flesh*), ne on him gelýfan swylce hē sý únfeald man būton his godcundnysse, ac wē sceolon gelýfan ðæt hē ys sóð man and sóðlíce God, Anglia viii. 324, 1. [Al þa londes ic scal þurhscriðen (þorhride, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10887.]

þurh-scyldig; *adj. Very guilty*:—Hī (*the Jews who plotted against Christ*) synd þurhscyldige for heora syrwunge, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 321.

þurh-sēcan. I. *to make search for, seek out*:—þurhsēcende *conquirens*, Scint. 209, 3. [II. *to search through, examine* (?), as in later English:—He þurhsecheð ai þe soule, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 28. Twa Goddspelless uss birrþ þurrhsekenn, Orm. 242. He hefde al þ lond ouergan and þurhsoht *peragratis provincie finibus*, Kath. 519. Þe poyson þe veynes so þorwsouȝte, R. Glouc. 151, 11. *O. H. Ger.* durh-suohhan *to search through*.]

þurh-seón *to see through, see into, penetrate with the sight* (lit. or fig.):—God geseóþ and þurhseóþ ealle his gesceafta, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 11. Þurhsyhþ, Met. 30, 16. Gif hwā biþ swā scearpsēne, ðæt hē mæge hine (*Alcibiades*) ðurhseón, swā swā Aristoteles sǽde ðæt deór wǽre, ðæt mihte ǽlc wuht þurhseón . . . gif ðonne hwā wǽre swā scearpsēne, ðæt hē mihte ðone cniht ðurhseón, ðonne ne þūhte hē him nō innon swā fæger, swā hē ūtan þūhte *si, ut Aristoteles ait, lynceis oculis homines uterentur, ut eorum visus obstantia penetraret, nonne introspectis visceribus, illud Alcibiadis superficie pulcerrimum corpus, turpissimum videretur*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 19–25. Wē sceolon gleáwlíce þurhseón ūsse hreþercofan heortan eágum, Exon. Th. 81, 24; Cri. 1328. [He þurhsihð elches mannes þanc, O. E. Homl. ii. 222, 90: i. 165, 90. Þe blake clod is wurse to þurhseon, A. R. 50, 16. *O. H. Ger.* durh-sehan *visu penetrare*.]

þurh-seón *to strain through, penetrate*:—Ealle ða fūllnessa ðæs fūllan ofnes and ðæs þeóstran ðe mec ǽr ðurhseáh *omnem foetorem tenebrosae fornacis, qui me pervaserat*, Bd. 5, 12; M. 430, 6.

þurh-sleán. I. *to smite through, strike through* (lit. and fig.):—Hē his byrnsweord getýhþ and ðās world ealle þurhslyhþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 34. Hire swiora næs þurhslagen, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 235. Ðā hē ða seofon cræftas ealle hæfde þurhsmeáde, Shrn. 152, 18. Hē rīxade ofer Englaland, and hit mid his geápscipe swā þurhsmeáde (*made such a thorough inquisition*), ðæt næs ān hīd landes innan Englalande, ðæt hē nyste hwā heó hæfde, oððe hwæs heó wurð wæs, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 10. þurhsmeágean *persecutari*, Scint. 32, 11.

þurh-smúgan. I. of movement (lit. or fig.), *to creep through, move slowly through*:—Se wyrm ða tungan tōtýhþ, and ða tēð þurhsmýhþ, Soul Kmbl. 235; Seel. 121. Ðæt gér, ðe man hēt *solaris*, þurhsmíhþ *Zodiacum* ðone circul on þrim hund dagum and fīf and syxtigum, Anglia viii. 303, 22. II. *to go carefully through* a subject, *go over the details*:—Hē sceal snotorlíce smeágean and georne þurhsmúgan ealle ða ðing ðe hlāfforde magan tó rǽde *he must prudently consider and diligently go over in his mind all those matters which may be to his lord's advantage*, Anglia ix. 259, 18. Nū wille wē ūre sprǽce ǽwendan tó ðam iungum munecum ðe heora cildhād habbaþ ābīsgod on cræftigum bócum . . . Hig habbaþ áscrutnod Seríum and Priscianum, and þurhsmogun Catus cwydas *they have gone carefully through Cato's Disticha*, Anglia viii. 321, 28.

þurh-spēdig; *adj. Very wealthy*:—Ðǽr eardode sum þurhspēdig mann (cf. *of the same person* sum ríce man and for worlde ǽhtspēdig, Blickl. Homl. 197, 27), Homl. Th. i. 502, 8.

þurh-sticlan *to stick through, pierce, transfix*:—Ðorhsticadun *transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 37. [Cf. Heo þuruhstihten Isboset adun into þe schere (*percusserunt eum in inguine*, 2 Sam. 4, 6), A. R. 272, 12. *O. Frs.* thruch-steka: *O. H. Ger.* durh-stehhan *confodere, transfigere*.]

þurh-stingan *to stab through, pierce, thrust through*:—Gif man þeóh þurhstingð *if the thigh is thrust through*, L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 16. Þurhstinð, 32; Th. i. 12, 1. Hē ðurhstong ðone cyninges ðeng and ðone cyning gewundade *tanta vi hostis ferrum infixit, ut per corpus militis occisi etiam regem vulneraret*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 24. Þurhsting his eáre *perforabis aurem ejus*, Deut. 15, 17. Ðæt hē hine selfne ne ðurhstinge mid ðý sweorde unryhthǽmedes *ne luxuriae te mucrone transfigant*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 8. Hē hēt hine mid sweorde þurstingan, Shrn. 131, 33. Þurhstungen *confosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 42. [Weren his fet mid irnene neiles þurhstungen, O. E. Homl. i. 147, 32.]

þurh-swimman *to swim through* or *over, pass by swimming*:—Ðorhsuimmaþ *tranant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 74.

þurh-swīðan *to prove very strong*:—Hē þurhswīðde on īdelnesse *praevaluit in vanitate*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 9.

þurh-swōgan *to press through, penetrate, pervade*:—Ealle ða fūllnessa ðæs ðýstran ofnes ðe mē ǽr ðurhsweógh(-swēg, Bd. M. 430, 6 note) *omnem foetorem tenebrosae fornacis, qui me pervaserat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21.

þurh-teón. I. *to carry through, get* a proposal *accepted*, a request *granted*:—Ða hē ðæt (*his proposal*) [illegible] *dum*

aegre impetraret ab ea, Bd. 4, 11; 8. 579, 17. Lucius bæd ðæt hē cristen geðōht wǣre, and hē þurhteáh ðæt hē bæd (*by a later hand this is turned into* him wærð tīþod ðæt hē bæd), Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 15. II. *to carry out* a plan, orders, etc., *give effect to* an intention:—Bīð oft synleás yfel geðōht ðǣm gōdum, ðonne hī hit mid weorcum ne ðorhtiódˊ, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 4. Hē nōhwæþer ðyssa (*neither of these plans*) gefremede ne ðurhteáh *ne aliquid horum perficeret*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 23. Menniscliċ is ðæt mon on his mōde costunga ðrowige on ðæm luste yfles weorces, ac ðæt is deófullīċ ðæt hē ðone willan ður[h]teó, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 15. Gif hē ðæt þurhtió, ðæt hē getihhod hæfþ, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 4. Cweþan ðæt sió godcunde foretiohhung getiohhod hæfde ðæs ðe hió ne þurhtuge, 41, 3; Fox 248, 21. Hī nōhwæþere heora willnunge habban ne ðurhteón magan *in neutro cupitum possunt obtinere propositum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 3: Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 22. Þæt hē ðæt mihte mid ðý māran ealdorlīcnesse ðurhteón and gefremman, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 30. III. where continuous action is implied, *to carry through, carry on to a* (*successful*) *end, to accomplish, perform*; of evil actions, *to perpetrate*:—Se cwyrnstān ðe tyrnð singallīce and nǣnne færeld ne ðurhtīhþ, Homl. Th. i. 514, 20. Micel tōsceád is betwuh ðære synne, ðe mon longe ymbsireð, and ðære ðe mon fǣrlīce ðurhtiéhð, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 6. Hī ðæt yfel þurhtióþ (þurgtiódˊ, Cott. MS.) *scelus perficiunt*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 34. Ðurhteáh *patraverat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 51. Ða scylde ðe se him self ǣr nyste se hié þurhteáh *culpam, quam nescit ipse etiam, qui perpetravit*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 14. Silla wið Marius heardlīce gefeaht þurhteáh (*fought and won*) and hiene gefliémde *Sulla Marium gravissimo praelio tandem vicit*, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 21. Ðonne gē ymb ðæt ān gefeoht alneg ceoriað ðe eów Gotan gedydon, hwý nyllaþ gē geþencan ða monegan ǣrran ðe eów Gallie oftrædlīce bismerlīce þurhtugon *the many former fights that the Gauls often fought and won against you to your disgrace*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 9. Hī lǣrdan hine ðæt hē ða fōre ðurhtuge *they persuaded him to perform* (perficere) *the journey*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 27. Ðæt ðæt mōd ðurhtuge swelce synne, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 4. Ne mæg se ælmihtiga Wealdend þurhteón ðæt hē dō his ðeówan rīce *cannot the almighty Ruler accomplish the enriching of his servants?* Homl. Th. i. 64, 17. Wē ne magan for ūre tyddernysse þyllīc fæsten þurhteón *we cannot on account of our weakness accomplish such a fast*, Wulfst. 285, 27. Þurhtión (þurg-, Cott. MS.) ðæt yfel ðæt hī lyst *cupita perficere*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 28, 32. Þurhtión nāwuht goodes (cf. nān gōd dōn, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 27), Met. 25, 59. Ðæt hié nāne mildheortnesse þurhteón ne mehtan, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 17. Ðā wearð eft lanes duru andōn, þēh ðǣr nān gefeoht þurhtogen ne wurde *though no battle had actually been fought*; nulla bella sonuerunt, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 19. Ne bið ðǣr sin ðurhtogen *peccatum perpetratum non est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 21: Exon. Th. 128, 1; Gū. 397: 270, 1; Jul. 458. Þurhtogen *conlatum* (v. þurhtogenness), Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 41. Mid ðý ðurhtogenan weorce, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 12. Ða ðe ða ðurhtogenan (cf. geworhtan, 53; Swt. 413, 3) synna wēpaþ *qui peccata deplorant operum*, 23; Swt. 176, 22. III a. of continuous but uncompleted action, *to carry on, continue*:—Hē swā six and twēntig daga ðæt færeld þurhteáh swilce hē tō sumum menn mid gewisse fōre *so for six and twenty days he continued the journey, as if he were with certainty travelling to some one*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 159. IV. where a result is marked, *to bring to a successful issue, to achieve, bring about, bring to pass*:—Gif hē torngemōt þurhteón mihte *if he could bring about a meeting*, Beo. Th. 2284; B. 1140. His sige tō tācne ðe hē ðurhteón þōhte *as a monument of the victory that he thought to achieve*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 5. On Criste ānum is ealles siges fylnes þurhtogen *in Christ alone does the fullness of all victory come to pass*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 7. V. *to afford*:—Hit wæs geset on ðære ealdan ǣ, ðæt ða ðe mihton ðurhteón sceoldon bringan ānes geāres lamb, and āne culfran . . . Gif hwylc wīf tō ðam unspēdig wǣre, ðæt heó ðās ðing begytan ne mihte . . ., Homl. Th. i. 138, 35. Āne feorme swā gōde swā hī bezte þurhteón magon *a refection as good as ever they can afford*, Chart. Th. 531, 15. Gif hwā ne mage ðurhteón ða spēda ðæt hē gesewenlīc lāc Gode offrige *if any man cannot afford such means, that he may offer a visible gift to God*, Homl. Th. i. 584, 2. Sý him gefultumad and frōfor þurhtogen *solacia accomodentur eis*, R. Ben. 85, 18. VI. *to go through, undergo*:—Swā swā wīf ācenþ bearn and þrowaþ micel earfoþu ǽfter ðam ðe heó ǽr micelne lust þurhteáh, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 3. Hefige geswincu wē þurhteón, ðæt wē tō heofenan āstīgan magan, Scint. 101, 11. Gif hē ða beþinge þurhteón ne mæge, Lchdm. ii. 340, 10. VII. *to draw, drag*:—On wītu helle mann gālnys þurhtýhð *in poenas tartari hominem libido pertrahat*, Scint. 89, 5. Ða ðe ōþre tō unrihtwīsnysse lārende þurhteódˊ (*pertrahunt*), 192, 4.

þurh-þeówan, -þīan, -þýgan, -þȳn *to thrust through, pierce through, transfix*:—Ic ðurhðý (-þýge, MS. J.) *perfodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 10. Seó clǣnnys ðurhðýð (*transfigit*) ða gālnysse mid swurde, Gl. Prud. 13 b. Hē siwode scōs and ðurhþīde his hand, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 24. Ðurhðýde, Homl. Th. i. 452, 14. Hī þurhðýdon (ðurhðýgdon, Ps. Lamb. 21, 17) mīne handa *foderunt manus meas*, il. 16, 23. Dauides þegnas hine (*Absalom*) þurhðýdon, Homl. Skt. I. 19, 223. Ðā wolde hē þurhþȳn hī mid swurde, 12, 225. Þurhþiende *transverberans, transfigens*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 66. Þurhþēd *confossa, transfixa*, 501, 29. Mīn bān bið mid sārnysse þurhðýd *os meum perforatur doloribus* (Job 30, 17), Homl. Th. ii. 456, 12. Ōþre wǣron mid stengum þurhðýde, i. 542, 28. v. þeówan, *and* þurh-þyddan.

þurh-þrāwan *to twist through* [:—Se wǣte of hūse dropaþ on stān . . . and ðane stān þurhþurleþ and þurhþreáwþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 11].

þurh-þyddan *to thrust through, pierce through*:—Ða com sum cempa swīþe gewǽpnod, and hyne sōna þurhþydde, Homl. Skt. I. 3, 273. v. þyddan, *and* þurh-þeówan.

þurh-þȳn. v. þurh-þeówan.

þurh-þyrel; *adj. Pierced through, perforated*:—Gif hrif wund weorðeþ, .xii. sciff. gebēte. Gif hē þurhþirel weorðeþ, .xx. sciff. gebēte, L. Ethb. 61; Th. i. 18, 7. Gif sió lendenbræde bið on bestungen, geselle .xv. sciff. tō bōte; gif hió bið þurhþyrel (-þyrl, MS. B.), ðonne sceal ðǣr .xxx. sciff. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 67; Th. i. 98, 3. Cf. þurh-wund.

þurh-þyrelian, -þyrlian *to pierce through, make a hole through, perforate*:—[Se wǣte of hūse dropaþ on stāne . . . and ðane stān þurhþurleþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 11.] 'Ðurhðyrela ðone wāg.' Ðā ic ðone wāh ðurhðyreludne hæfde '*fode parietem.*' *Cum fodissem parietem*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 17. Þæt mon ðurhðyrelige ðone weall . . . Hē cwæð: 'Ðā ic hæfde done weall ðurhðyrelod, Swt. 155, 1–3. Þurhþyrlige his hlāford his cēre *dominus perforabit aurem ejus* (Ex. 21, 6), L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10. Wǣron ða eāran him þurhþyrelode *perforatis auribus*, Nar. 26, 30.

þurhtogenness, e; *f. A religious reading in monasteries, especially after meals;* collatio:—Þurhtogenessa and gesetnessa heora līfes *conlationes patrum et instituta vite eorum*, R. Ben. Interl. 118, 7. Cf. þurh-togen *conlatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 41.

þurh-trymman *to confirm thoroughly, corroborate*:—Werc cȳðnisse ðerhtrymmaþ of mē *opera testimonium perhibent de me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 10, 25.

þurh-ūt; *prep. adv. Throughout, quite through*:—Ðæt spere him eode þurhūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 55. Hē fōr þurhūt Eoferwīc, Chr. 1066; Erl. 200, 33. [Mid helle sweordes al snesien ham þuruhut, A. R. 212, 23. He sahede hire þurhut, Marh. 22, 11. Ðis lond ðurgut he charen, Gen. and Ex. 3704. Ane strǽte þurhut al þis kinelond, Laym. 4826. Sunne þurhut forleten, O. E. Homl. i. 23, 10. Þurhut gode and þurhut cleðe on mode, O. and N. 879. *Ger.* durch-aus.]

þurh-wacol; *adj. Very watchful, vigilant*:—Wacul *vigil* vel *vigilans*, ðurhwacul *pervigil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 3. Þurhwacol, 75, 66. Þurhwacol *pernox*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 65; Zup. 71, 15. (1) in reference to persons:—Þurhwacol emhīdignys *pervigil sollicitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 51. Hē ābād on ðam legere . . . Þurhwacol on gebedum, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 30. Wē hālsiaþ eów ðæt gē beón on gebedum þurhwacule *hortamur vos orationibus pervigiles existere*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 36. Hī on heora gebedum wunodon þurhwacole ōð midde niht, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 44. Hī ealle ða niht mid hālgum sprǽcum ðæs gāstlīcan līfes ðurhwacole āspendon, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 14. Hī heom weardas setton, þurhwacole menn, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 147. (2) in reference to time, *very wakeful, quite sleepless*:—Hine gedrehte singal slǽpleást, swā ðæt hē þurhwacole niht būton slǽpe ādreáh, Homl. Th. i. 86, 17. [Cf. *Goth.* þairh-wakan *pernoctare, vigilare: O. H. Ger.* durh-wahhēn; durh-wacha *pervigilium.*]

þurh-wadan. I. *to pass through*:—Ða hyssas þrý wylm þurhwōdon, Cd. Th. 245, 16; Dan. 464. II. of a weapon (lit. or fig.), *to pierce* through, *penetrate*:—Ðæt swurd þurhwōd wyrm, ðæt hit on wealle ætstōd, Beo. Th. 1785; B. 890: 3139; B. 1567: Byrht. Th. 140, 31; By. 296. For ðām næglum ðe ðæs Nergendes fēt þurhwōdon, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1066. Swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 21; Cri. 1142. Ða syngan flǽsc, scandum þurhwaden, 78, 32; Cri. 1283. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-watan *pertransire.*]

þurh-wæccendlīċ; *adj. Very vigilant*:—Mid þurhwæccendlīcan mōde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 43.

þurh-werod (?); *adj. Very sweet*:—Hwylc manna þurhwerodum (*dulcibus*; perhaps *þurh* is an error of the scribe brought about by the *þurh* of the following word) þurhbrýcþ mettum būton swæcce sealtes, Wrt. Voc. i. 9, 21.

þurh-wlītan *to look through, penetrate with the sight*:—Glæs ðæt mon mæg eall þurhwlītan, Exon. Th. 79, 2; Cri. 1284. Wē ne magun hygeþonces ferð eágum þurhwlītan, 82, 1; Cri. 1332.

þurh-wrecan *to thrust through*:—Sumne heó mid sweorde ofslōgen, sumne mid spiten betweón selle and flǽsce þurhwrǽcon, Homl. Ass. 171, 39. Ōð hielt þurhwrecen (*ense*) *capulo tenus* (*per utraque latera*) *adacto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 69.

þurh-wund; *adj. Wounded by a weapon which has passed quite through*:—Gif mon bið on hrif wund, geselle him mon .xxx. sciff. tō bōte; gif hē þurhwund bið, æt gehwedrum mūðe .xx. sciff., L. Alf. pol. 61; Th. i. 96, 11. [Cf. Sinness þatt stinngenn and þurrhwundenn all þatt bodig and tatt sawle, Orm. 17443.] Cf. þurh-þyrel.

þurh-wunian. I. *to continue, last, not to come to an end, not to*

pass away:—Godes ege þurhwunaþ á worlda world *timor Domini permanens in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 18, 8. His ríce þurhwunaþ on écnesse, Blickl. Homl. 65, 16. Hûs rihtwísra þurhwunaþ (*permanebit*), Scint. 73, 2, 16. Heora gemynd þurhwunaþ á tó woruldе, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 11. God, se ðe écre þurhwunode búton écum anginne, 2, 3. Þurhwunedan *duraverunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 58: Wülck. Gl. 256, 2. Úre nâ þurhwunedun fæderas *nostri non mansere parentes*, 6. Þa leornian on eorþan ðæra ûs cýþ þurhwunige on heofenum *illa discere in terris quorum nobis notitia perseueret in coelis*, Scint. 218, 13. Lang mid þingum úrum þurhwunian (*durare*) wé nâ magan, 183, 4. Ádl þurhwunigende *languor perseuerans*, 153, 17. II. *to continue* in a place, with a person, *to remain, not to leave*:—Ic þurhwunode (*perseveravi*) on ðam munte feówertig daga and feówertig nihta, Deut. 9, 9. Gé synt ðe mid mé þurhwunedon (ðerhwunadon(-un) *permansistis*, Lind., Rush.) on mínum geswincum, Lk. Skt. 22, 28. Þurhwunedan munecas on Xþes cyrican *monks have continued to live* (permanserunt) *in Christchurch*, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 29. Ðæt hé symle on ûs eardige, and wé on him þurhwunian (*permaneamus*), Scint. 16, 11. Ðæt gé þurhwunion lange on ðam lande, Deut. 4, 40. Eálá wéran ða ancras swá trume and swá þurhwuniende, ðonne mihte wé ðý ép geþolian swá hwæt earfoþnessa swá ûs on becóme *haereant ancorae, precor; illis namque manentibus, utcumque se res habeant, enatabimus*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10. III. *to continue* in a condition, *not to change*; where purpose or effort is implied, *to persevere, persist, hold out*, (1) absolute:—Se þurhwunaþ (ðerhwunes ł ðerhwunia wælla, Lind.) ôð ende, se byþ hál *qui perseveraverit usque in finem, hic salvus erit*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22: Scint. 90, 2: Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Se ðe ôð ende þurhwunaþ (*sustenuerit*), Mk. Skt. 13, 13. Ná ongynnendum méd ys behâten ac þurhwunigendum (*perseverantibus*) ys geseald, Scint. 91, 3. 1. (2) where the condition is given by a complementary noun or adjective:—Élfre hé biþ ânes módes, and gláed þurhwunaþ, Homl. Th. i. 456, 25. Heó þurhwunode méden, 24, 27. Heó únwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade *manet adhuc et regnat incolumis*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 24. Heó á cláne þurhwunode, Blickl. Homl. 3, 18. Hé þurhwunode unspecende and mihteleás ford ôð ðone Ðunresdæg, Chr. 1053; Erl. 186, 23. Is rihtost ðæt hé ðananford wydewa þurhwunige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 32. (3) where the condition is given in a phrase:—On gôde on ðam hé ongan ôþ ende hé þurhwunaþ *in bono quo coepit usque in finem perdurat*, Scint. 227, 15. Gyt git þurhwuniaþ on iucre ânwilnesse *ye still persist in your obstinacy*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 33. His (*Adam's*) bendas wéron onlýsde . . . Eua dâgyt on bendum þurhwunode, 89, 6. Hié þurhwunian on rihtum geleáfan, 77, 19. Hé nolde þurhwunian on ðære sóðfæstnisse ðæs sóðfæstan Godes sunu, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 41. Se ðe on ðám gesélþum durhwunian ne mót, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 15. IV. *to continue* an action, *persevere* with or in, *not to desist from, not to leave off*:—Eua dâgyt on wópe þurhwunode, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Hié forþ on heora yfelum þurhwunedon, 79, 8. Ðá hig þurhwunedon (*perseuerarent*) hine áxsiende, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. On ðam gewinne þurhwunian, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 31: Met. 25, 70. Þurhwunian on fullfremedlícum weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 77, 19. Þurhwunian his béne *persistere petitioni sue*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 16. Hé þurhwunigende mid gebedum wæs Drihtnes lóf singende, Blickl. Homl. 231, 9. Drihten eallum mannum þurhwuniggendum on sóþre andetnesse cwæþ, 171, 15. [An lond þer he mihte þurhwunian (wonie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1384. Þu wið Godd þurhwunest in alre worlde world, Kath. 663. Cf. *Goth.* þairh-wisan *manere, permanere.*]

þurhwunigendlíce; *adv. Perseveringly, persistently, continuously*:—þurhwunigendlíce begýman hit gedafenaþ mód úre *perseveranter intendere oportet animum nostrum*, Scint. 33, 18.

þurh-wunung, e; *f.* I. *continued dwelling, residence*:—Óþer cyn is muneca, ðæt is wéstensetlan, ðe feor fram mannum gewítaþ . . . geefenlácende Élian and Iôhannem, ða þurhwununge on wéstenes innoþe heóldon, R. Ben. 134, 14. II. *perseverance, persistence, constancy*:—Be þurhwununge . . . Mægen gódes weorces þurhwunung ys *de perseverantia . . . Virtus boni operis perseuerantia est*, Scint. 90, 1–14. Gif hé behét stadolfæste þurhwununge *si promiserit de stabilitate sua perseuerantiam*, R. Ben. 97, 20.

þurruc. I. *a small ship*:—þurruc *cumba* vel *caupolus* (the word occurs in a list of names for different kinds of ships), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 30. II. *the bottom part of a ship* (?):—Se æften-stemn *puppis*, þurruc *cumba* (cf. scipes botm *cimba* vel *carina*, 56, 32), bytme *carina*, scipes flór *tabulata navium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 37–40. In this instance the word seems to mean rather part of a ship than the whole, and in this sense it is used later. It occurs in the Persones Tale: 'Smal dropes of water, that enteren thurgh a litel crevis in the *thurrok*, and in the botom of a ship.' Tyrwhitt in explanation quotes the following: 'Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottome of a shyppe, wherin ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh into the shyppe, and it is called in some contre of thys londe a *thorrocke* . . . Some calle yt the *bulcke* of the shyppe.' See also *thurrok* of a shyppe *sentina*, Prompt. Parv. 493.

þúr-dæg. v. þúr.

þurst, es; *m. Thirst* (lit. and fig.):—Ne biþ ðér hungor ne þurst, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19: Exon. 101, 20; Cri. 1661. Beóð ðé hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan, 118, 27; Gú. 246. Hungor se hâta ne se hearde þurst, 238, 33; Ph. 613. Se hâta þurst, 430, 6; Rä. 44, 3. Ne biþ se ðurst gefylled heora gítsunga, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 31. Ðú woldest ûs ofsleán mid þurste (*siti*), Ex. 17, 3. On ðurste mínum hí drencton mé mid ecede, Ps. Spl. 68, 26: 103, 12. On hungre and on þurste hé biþ áféded, Blickl. Homl. 59, 35: Homl. Th. i. 392, 7. Drihten ásent hungor on eów and þurst and næcede, Deut. 28, 48. Ðeós wyrt þyrstendon ðone þurst gelíþigaþ. Lchdm. i. 268, 12. [*Goth.* þaurstei; *f.: O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* thurst: *O. H. Ger.* durst: *Icel.* þorsti.] v. ungemet-þurst, þyrst.

þurstig; *adj. Thirsty* (lit. and fig.):—Hé sylfa þursti wæs *ipse sitiens*, Nar. 8, 4. Þurstig wyll *bibulus fons*, Scint. 13, 12. Swá swylgþ seó gítsung ða dreósendan welan, for ðam hió hlora simle biþ ðurstegu, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 14. Swá hwá swá sylþ ceald wæter drincan ánum þurstigan menn, Homl. Th. i. 582, 24: ii. 106, 15: Wulfst. 287, 20. Hwænne gesáwe wé ðé þurstine? 288, 21. Þurstige múðe, Ps. Th. 61, 4. Þurstige þræcwíges, Cd. Th. 189, 9; Exod. 182. Heolfres þurstge, Exon. Th. 373, 24; Seel. 114. [*O. H. Ger.* durstig.] v. þyrstig.

þuruh. v. þurh.

þus; *adv. Thus, in this manner, degree, etc.* I. where the manner, etc., is determined by what precedes, (1) with verbs:—'Mín Drihten, gestranga míne heortan. Ðus gebiddende ðam hálgan Andrea Drihtnes stefn wæs geworden, Blickl. Homl. 245, 3: Exon. Th. 236, 6; Ph. 570: 43, 9; Cri. 686. Ðus (*sic*) unc gedafnaþ ealle rihtwísnes gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 15: Lk. Skt. 24, 46. Hú mæg ðís ðus geweorþan? Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Ðás dæda þus gedóne from Drihtne, 31, 20. Cucler fulne þus geworhtes drincan, Lchdm. ii. 182, 23. Lâtaþ þus *sinite usque huc*, Lk. Skt. 22, 51. (2) with adjectives:—Ðis wíf wæs áfundyn on unrihton hæmede. Moyses ûs bebeád ðæt wé sceoldon bus gerâde mid stánum oftorfian, Jn. Skt. 8, 5: Deut. 4, 32. Þuss gerâdum ádle, Anglia xiii. 434, 995. Þus manige men, Beo. Th. 679; B. 337. Ic nâfre ðé gemétte þus médne, Exon. Th. 163, 3; Gú. 988: 376, 19; Seel. 376: 447, 4; Dóm. 34. (3) with adverbs:—Nó wé ðé þus swíðe swencan þorftan, Exon. Th. 129, 18; Gú. 423: 268, 16; Jul. 433: Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. II. where the manner, etc., is determined by what follows, (1) with verbs:—God spræc þus: 'Ic eom Drihten þín God,' Ex. 20, 1. Se engel þus cwæþ: 'Wes ðú hál,' Blickl. Homl. 5, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 124; An. 62: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 5. Þus sindon háten fæder and módur, ðæs wé gefrægen habbaþ . . . Maria and Iôseph, 1371; An. 686. Sódlíce þus wæs Cristes cneóres *now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 18. Ic wéne þus, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 468, 8; Phar. 4. Ðú da sáwle þus gesceópe, ðæt hió hwearfode on hire selfre (cf. swá ðú gesceópe ða saúle, ðæt hió sceolde hwearfian on hire selfre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 11), Met. 20, 205. Þuss, Gen. 2, 16. (2) with adjectives:—Ic wéne ðæt ðú nâfre tó ðus mycles mægnes lácedómum becóme swylcum swá ic gefregn ða de fram Æscolapio férdon, Lchdm. i. 326, 5. III. used in place of a definite expression:—Ðá cwæð Petrus: 'Beceápode gé ðus micel landes?' Heó andwyrde: 'Geá, leóf, swá micel' *Peter answered unto her, Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea, for so much* (Acts 5, 8), Homl. Th. i. 316, 32. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* thus.]

þúsend. I. as a numeral noun, neuter and fem. (v. Ps. Th. 118, 72, and cf. cognates), *a thousand; gen.* þúsendes, *pl.* þúsendu (-o, -a, -e); *also* þúsend *sometimes in the multiples, though, perhaps, in these cases the whole number is to be considered as singular*, e. g. Tele ða lenge ðære hwile wið tén þúsend wintra . . . Tele nú ðæt tén þúsend geára wið ðæt ece líf, Bt. 18, 3: Fox 66, 6–10. Wæs þreó þúsend ðæra leóda álesen, Elen. Kmbl. 569; El. 285: Blickl. Homl. 119, 3. v. under (2) other examples. (1) without other numerals, (a) governing a genitive:—þúsend wintra biþ swá geostran dæg *mille anni sicut dies hesterna*, Ps. Th. 89, 4: Exon. Th. 223, 23; Ph. 364. Fealleþ dé on da wynstran wergra þúsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Mænigfeald þúsend módblissiendra *millia laetantitium*, 67, 17. Án þúsend manna, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Deáh hé erige his laud mid ðúsend sula, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 14. Erigan æcera þúsend, Met. 14, 5. Ód ðæt hé þúsende disses líses wintra gebídeþ *postquam vitae jam mille peregerit annos*, Exon. Th. 208, 5; Ph. 151. Hé ofslóg fela þúsend monna, 6, 13; Swt. 268, 17. Hé heora monig ðúsend ofslóg, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 33. Durh ðás bodunge gelýfdon fela ðúsend manna, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 22. Manega ðúsenda engla, 334, 16. Heora fela ðúsenda gefongen wæs, Ors. 3, 4; Swt. 104, 11. Ic dé þúsenda þegna bringe, Beo. Th. 3662; B. 1829. (b) where the genitive of the objects numbered is not given:—Hwæþer ðis þúsend sceole beón scyrtre ðe lengre, Blickl. Homl. 119, 6. Ðæt forme þúsend, ðæt ys seó forme yld, Anglia viii. 335, 45. Þúsendes ealdor *ciliarcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 10. Æfter ðam þúsende biþ se deófol unbunden, Wulfst. 243, 23. On þúsende ðære cneórisse *in mille generationes*, Ps. Th. 104, 8. Hié ðone here gefliémdon and his fela þúsenda ofslógon, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 28: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 8: Cd. Th. 289, 23; Sat. 402: 290, 26; Sat. 421. Hé fór mid monegum þúsendum, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 19. Ic mé nâ ondræde þúsendu folces *non timebo millia populi*, Ps. Th. 3, 5. Betere ðonne mon mé geofe ðúsende goldes and seolfres *super millia auri et*

argenti, 118, 72. (2) with other numerals as multipliers, (a) alone:—Twá þúsend, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 12: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 30. iiii þúsend mouna, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 13. v þúsend wera, Chr. 508; Erl. 15, 18. Syx þúsend olfenda, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 18. Wæs Rómána eahta þúsend ofslagen, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 11: 4, 9; Swt. 192, 24. Týn þúsend punda, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Tén dúsend, Ps. Surt. 90, 7. Endlefan þúsend mouna, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 24. Feówertýne þúsend sceápa, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 17. xvi þúsend punda, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 27. Dæt wǽre þrítig þúsend wintra, Exon. Th. 369, 5; Seel. 36: Salm. Kmbl. 544; Sel. 271. cxi þúsend, Chr. 71; Erl. 9, 2. Án hund þúsend manna and hundeahtatig dúsend, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 403. Dæt wǽron fiéftiéne hund þúsend monna, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 22. Twá þúsendo, Mk. Skt. 5, 13: Cd. Th. 189, 14; Exod. 184. Twá dúsendu swína, Chart. Th. 481, 5. Twá þúsenda, 471, 22: Jos. 7, 3. Dá férdon þreó þúsenda feohtendra wera, 7, 4. iii þúsendo (-a, MS. E.) londes, Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 16. Ágefe hé feówer dúsendo, Chart. Th. 471, 24. v þúsendu wera, Chr. 508; Erl. 14, 17. Fíf þúsendo. Andr. Kmbl. 1181; An. 591. Hé him gesealde seofon þúsendo, Beo. Th. 4397; B. 2195. Týn þúsendo, Ps. Th. 90, 7: 67, 17. Téno dúsendo (þúsende, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 24. Geselle et dem londe .x. dúsenda, Chart. Th. 465, 30. Cantwara him gesealdon xxx þúsenda, Chr. 694; Erl. 43, 21. Dǽr wæs ofslagen eahtatig þúsenda, Ors. 5, 8; Swt. 232, 2. Hundeahtatig þúsenda, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 17. Án hund þúsenda gehorsedra, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 34: Cd. Th. 310, 9; Sat. 723. Hund þúsenda landes and locenra beága, Beo. Th. 5981; B. 2994. cxi þúsenda, Chr. 71; Erl. 8, 2. Done sang ðe nán mon elles singan ne mæg, búton dæt hundteontig and feówertig and feówer dúsendo, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 10. Weard tú hund þúsenda ofslægen, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 28. Dá com him ongeán twá hund þúsenda monna, 3, 9; Swt. 132, 30. His heres wæs seofon hund þúsenda, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 10. viii c þúsenda, Swt. 80, 4. Dæt wæs nigon x hund þúsenda, Swt. 84, 29. Þúsend dúsenda dénodon him, Homl. Th. i. 348, 2. Tó twǽm dúsendum, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 13. Tén dúsendum, Ps. Surt. 67, 18. Mid týn þúsendum cuman ágén done ðe him ágén cymþ mid twéntigum þúsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Fíf hund þúsendum *quinquagenis milibus*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 11. (b) in combination with hundreds, tens, units:—Twá þúsend wintra and twá hund and twá and feówertig geára gerímes, Anglia viii. 336, 1. Feówer þúsend wintra and feówer hund and twá and hundeahtatig, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 58, 9. Wǽron ágán .v. þúsend wintra and .cc. wintra, Chr. 11; Erl. 7, 2. v. þúsend wintra and cc. and xxvi, 33; Erl. 7, 10. Gersones hírédes wǽron seofon þúsenda and fíf hundredu . . . Gaathes hírédes wæron eahta þúsendo and six hundredu . . . Meraries hírédes wǽron six þúsendo and twá hundrydo . . . dá wǽron hira twá and twéntig þúsenda, Num. 3, 21–39. Rómána wæs án C and án M ofslagen *Romanorum mille centum periere milites*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 14. Dæt wæs v hund monna and án M, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 34. II. as an adjective indecl.:—þúsend getýme oxena and þúsend assan, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 18. Mid þúsend gemetum *mille modis*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 44. On hund þúsend wintrum . . . on syx þúsend wintrum, Anglia viii. 335, 46-336, 20. On six þúsend wintrum, Wulfst. 244, 2. Tén dúsend síðan hundfealde dúsenda, Homl. Th. i. 348, 3. III. the word is sometimes used of value without expressing the unit (cf. the Icelandic use of *hundrað*); see the passages (quoted above), Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 16: 694; Erl. 43, 21: Beo. Th. 4397; B. 2195: 5981; B. 2994: Chart. Th. 465, 30: 471, 22, 24: Ps. Th. 118, 72. [*Goth.* þúsundi; *f. n.: O. Frs.* thúsend: *O. L. Ger.* thûsint: *O. Sax.* thûsundig: *O. H. Ger.* dûsunt, tûsunt; *f. n.: Icel.* þúsund; *f.* (later *f.* and *n.*)]

þúsend-ealdormann, es; *m. A captain of a thousand men*:—þúsend-ealdermen *chiliarcho*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 76.

þúsend-feald; *adj. Thousand-fold, a thousand*:—Dæt þúsendfeald getæl is fulfremed, Wulfst. 243, 26, 23. þúsendfealdre gegaderunge *millena congerie*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 63. Dæt wǽron þúsendfealde onsægednyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 8. Ongén þúsendfealde deriende cræftas *contra mille nocendi artes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 30: Hpt. Gl. 424, 45. [Mid þusendfeld wrenches he þe herte towended *per mille meandros agitat quieta corda*, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 26.]

þúsend-gerím, es; *n. Numeration by thousands, counting with the unit a thousand*:—Dría dreóténo dúsendgerímes *thirty-nine thousand*, Salm. Kmbl. 582; Sal. 290.

þúsend-getæl, es; *n. The number a thousand*:—þúsendgetel bið fulfremed, and ne ástíhþ nán getel ofer dæt, Homl. Th. i. 188, 34.

þúsend-híwe; *adj. Of a thousand shapes*:—þúsendhíwe *milleformes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29.

þúsend-líc; *adj. Numbered by thousands*:—Dúsendlícre *milleno*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 40. Dæt hé ús gescylde wið da þúsendlícan cræftas deófles costunga, Blickl. Homl. 19, 16.

þúsend-mǽle (?); *adj. A thousand each, a thousand*:—Dúsendmǽle *mellena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 19. Betere is tó gebídanne ánne dæg mid dé donne ódera on þeódstefnum þúsendmǽla, Ps. Th. 83, 10.

þúsend-mélum; *adv. In thousands*:—Weras and wíf somod wornum and heápum þrungen and urnon þúsendmélum, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 165: Cd. Th. 190, 8; Exod. 196: 304, 18; Sat. 632. Him ymb flugon engla þreátas þúsendmélum, 300, 23; Sat. 569: 279, 11; Sat. 236: 296, 28; Sat. 509: Andr. Kmbl. 1744; An. 874.

þúsend-mann, es; *m. A captain of a thousand men*:—Gesete of him þúsendmen and hundrydmen *rulers of thousands and rulers of hundreds* (A. V.), Ex. 18, 21, 25.

þúsend-rica, an; *m. A ruler of a thousand men*:—þúsendrica *millenarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 9.

þus-líc, þul-líc; *adj. Such*:—Néfre adeáwde dusílc (swylc, W. S.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 33. Dusílc *talem*, 18, 5. Mæhto dulílco *virtutes tales*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 2. Dusílcra is rice Godes *talium est regnum Dei*, 10, 14. Of dusílcum cnæhtum *ex hujusmodi pueris*, 9, 37. Mid dullucum (dusílcum, Rush.) monigum bíspellum *talibus multis parabolis*, 4, 33. Dusílcum fultumum, Rtl. 64, 33. Dusílco (-u, Rush.) monigo gié dóas *hujusmodi multa facitis*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 7, 13. De fæder dullíco (dusílco, Rush.) soecad *pater tales quaerit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 23. [Of þulliche wepnen, O. E. Homl. i. 255, 15. Þeos and swuche (þullich, MS. C.) oþre, A. R. 8, 7. Gon and iseon swuch (þullich, MS. C.), 10, 13. Of swuche (þullic, MS. C.), 82, 3. Swuche (þulliche, MS. C.), men, 84, 20. þulli, Marh. 7, 27: H. M. 9, 25. þullich, Kath. 847. þellich, Ayenb. 6, 12.]

þútende. v. þeótan.

þú-þistel, es; *m. Sow-thistle*:—þúdistel (-þistil) *lactuca*, Txts. 73, 1179: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 57. Cf. þúfe.

þuuf, þuxsian. v. þúf, þuhsian.

þwéle (*or* -a?; *m.*), an; *f. A band, fillet*:—Duelum *taenis*, Txts. 101, 1991. Thuélan *vittas*, 107, 2120. From its form the word, apparently, should mean *towel*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* dwahila, dwehila; *f. mantile, mappula, manutergium: M. H. Ger.* dwehele, dwéle: *Du.* dwaal *a towel; a shroud.*

þwénan; *p.* de *To soften* by moisture, ointment, etc., *to soften*:—Rysele oþþe gelyndo wiþ gárleác gemenged and on álédd done swile þwénþ, Lchdm. ii. 72, 5. Dæt (*the ointment*) da áheardodan swilas bét and þwénþ, 246, 17. Dá hé dam seaxe onféng dæs hálgan heáfdes dá wæs hé monad dæt hé tó gesette and sum sæc done swyle mid dýgde and dwénde (dwénde, MSS. B. T.) *admonitus, cum accepisset capillos sancti capitis, adposuit, et aliquandiu tumorem horum adpositione comprimere ac mollire curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 41. Sceal mon mid útyrnendum drencum áteón út da horhehtan wǽtan. þwéne mid dý érest, Lchdm. ii. 222, 26. Gif dú wylle mannes wambe þwénan, i. 82, 11. v. á-, ge-þwénan, *and* cf. (?) þénan.

þwére, an; *f. An instrument for beating* or *stirring*:—Thuaere, thuérae, thuére *tudicla, tudica*, Txts. 103, 2072. v. þweran.

þwére; *adj. Gentle, agreeable*:—Sé Arculfus séde dæt dér hangade úpméte leóhtfæt and dwére (*a lamp giving an agreeable light?*), Shrn. 81, 17. [Gif hé on Tíwesdæg bið ácenned, se bið éwerd on his lífe and bið mán and dwére (*effeminate?, but perhaps* manþwére *should be read, the text is late*), Lchdm. iii. 162, 11.] v. efen-, ge-, mann-, un-þwére.

þwérian. v. ge-, mid-þwérian; þwárian.

þwérlécan; *p.* -léhte *To consent*:—þwérléhte *consentiret*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 63. v. ge-þwérlécan.

þwérness, e; *f. Agreement*:—Hí him dér eádmédo budon and þwérnessa (geþwérnesse, MS. A.), Chr. 827; Erl. 65, 7. v. ge-þwérness.

þwang, es; *m.*: e; *f. A thong, strip of leather*:—Dwange *corrigia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 2. Grénre hýde, þwanges *recentis corii*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 31. Ic ne underfó ánne þwang (*corrigiam caligae*), Gen. 14, 23. Mid duongum (dwongum, Rush.) *sandalis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 9. Dæs ne eom ic wyrde dæt ic his sceóna þwanga (duongas, Lind.: þwongas, Rush.) búgende uncnytte *cujus non sum dignus procumbens solvere corrigiam calciamentorum ejus*, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. [*Orm. Laym.* þwang, þwong: *R. Glouc.* þong: *O. H. Ger.* dwang *frenum.*] v. brídel-, ól-, scóh-þwang; þweng.

þwárian; *p.* ode *To bring into agreement, make harmonious*:—Hé gemetgaþ da feówer gesceafta, da hé þwáraþ and gewlitegaþ (geþwéraþ and wlitegaþ, Cott. MS.), hwílum eft unwlitegaþ and on óþrum híwe gebrengþ and eft geedníwaþ *elementa in se invicem temperat, et alterna commutatione transformat*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* twárôn *misceri.*] v. þwérian.

þwarm. v. þwearm.

þwástrian (= ? hwástrian, q. v.) *to murmur, speak low*:—Þis ic spece nú gyt mid swá miccle ege dæt mé þinceþ dæt mé sió tunge stomrige nis hit gyt fordun dæt ic þwástrian durre *I dare not yet even speak low*, Shrn. 42, 35.

þweál, es; *n. m.* I. *washing*:—Dhuehl, thuachl *delumentum*, Txts. 55, 641. þweál, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 20: ii. 25, 18: *delumentum*, i. *lavatio*, 138, 52: *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 20. Deáh swín ádwægen sié, gif hit eft filþ on dæt sol, donne bið hit fúlre donne hit ér wæs, and ne forstent dæt dweál náuht, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 3. Hwæt forstent him dæt érre dweál (*lavatio*), 21. Dæt wæter his bána dweáles *aqua lavacri*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 6. Clénsunge dweáles and bæþes *lavacri purificationem*, 1, 27; S. 495, 16. Be weres þweále *de viri lotione*, L.

Ecg. C. xxvi. tit.; Th. ii. 130, 10. Æfter fôta ðweále *post pedum lavationem*, Anglia xiii. 392, 392: R. Ben. 83, 23. For ðæs reáfes þweále, 91, 4. Swýn ðe cyrþ tô meoxe æfter his ðweále, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 11. Se Hǽlend hí âþwôh mid þweále, 242, 29: Blickl. Homl. 147, 22. Mid þweále ðæs hâlgan fulluhtes, Lchdm. iii. 434, 2. Eádig ðû eart ðe onfênge ðone þweál mînre gife, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 111. Þweálu clǽnes wǽles *lavacra puri gurgitis*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 13. Þweála (þweálu, MS. A.) calica *baptismata calicum*, Mk. Skt. 7, 8. [Forhabbe hê hyne wyð ǽlc þweald, Lchdm. iii. 134, 25.] II. *what is used in washing, ointment.* (Cf. *Icel.* þvâl *a kind of soap*, þvæla *to wash with soap*: *Swed.* twâl *hard soap.*) v. þweán, II:—Pund ðuahles *librum unguenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3. [*Goth.* þwahl; *n. lavacrum*: *O. H. Ger.* dwahal.] v. fôt-, hand-, heáfod-þweál.

þweán; *p.* þwôh, *pl.* þwôgon; *pp.* þwagen, þwægen, þwegen, þwogen. I. *to wash.* (1) with object of that which is to be cleansed:—Petrus cwæð tô him: 'Ne þwyhst (ðuôas, Lind.: ðwǽs, Rush.) ðû nǽfre mîne fêt.' Se Hǽlend cwæþ: 'Gif ic ðê ne þweá (âðôa, Lind.: ðwǽ, Rush.), næfst ðû nânne dǽl myd mê, Jn. Skt. 13, 8. Ðû ðwehst (ðwês, Surt.) mê *lavabis me*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 9. Hê his handa ðwehþ (ðwêð, Surt.), Ps. Th. 57, 9. Ne þweáð (ðwâs, Lind.: thuâð, Rush.) hî hyra handa, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Gif ic þwôh (geðuôg, Lind.: ðwôg, Rush.) eówre fêt, Jn. Skt. 13, 14. Ic þwôh (ðwôg, Surt.), Ps. Th. 72, 11. Ic in ða eá âstâh and of ðam wætere mîne handa þwôh, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 502. Hê hire fêt mid his teárum þwôh, 744. Hê þwôh Aaron and his suna, Lev. 8, 6. Heó hî ðwôhg, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Ðæt sylfe wæter ðæt hî ða bân mid ðwôgan, 3, 11; S. 535, 33. Ðæt wæter wæs gedrêfed, ðonne ðǽr micel folc hiera fêt and honda on ðwôgon, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 22. Þwôgan, Blickl. Homl. 149, 6. Þwôgon, Gen. 43, 24. Þweah (ðuah, Lind.: þwah, Rush.) ðîne ansýne, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 17. Ne þweh ðû nâ mîne fêt âne, Jn. Skt. 13, 9. Þweáð eówre fêt, Gen. 19, 2. Ne beðearf bûton ðæt man his fêt þweá (âðôa, Lind.: ðwǽ, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 13, 10. Bûton hî hyra handa þweán, Mk. Skt. 7, 3. Scealt ðû ðweán (geðôas, Lind.: ðû mê ðwoege, Rush.) mîne fêt, Jn. Skt. 13, 6. Heó wolde hig þweán æt ðam wætere, Ex. 2, 5. Hê underfêhð ðæt fenn ðara ðweándra, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 24. (2) with object of that which is to be cleansed away:—Mid hû micle elne ǽghwylc wille synrust þweán, Exon. Th. 81, 9; Cri. 1321. II. *to anoint.* v. þweál, II:—Ðuah heáfud ðîn *unge caput tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 17. [*Goth.* þwahan: *O. Sax.* thwahan: *O. H. Ger.* dwahan: *Icel.* þvâ.] v. â-, be-, ge-þweán.

þwearm, es; *m.* (?) *A cutting instrument*:—Thuearm, duæram, þuarm *scalprum*, Txts. 94, 891.

þwêan. v. þwǽnan.

þweng, e; *f.* (?) *A band*:—Ðuencgu (þwænge, Rush.) *philacteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 5. [*Icel.* þvengr *a thong.*] v. þwang.

þweora, an; *m. Crossness, pevishness*:—Ælc ðweora and ælc ierre and unweorðscipe . . . sié ânumen fram eów *omnis amaritudo, et ira, et indignatio . . . tollatur a vobis* (Eph. 4, 31), Past. 33; Swt. 222, 8. His mûð hê sceal from ælcum þweoran (*or adj.?* v. L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33) and yflum wordum gehealdan *debet os suum a malo vel pravo eloquio custodire*, R. Ben. 18, 7. [Cf. *Goth.* þwairhei *indignatio* (in the verse just given): *Icel.* þver-leikr *crossness.*] v. þweorh, III.

þweores, þwires, þwyres. I. *across* as opposed to along, *athwart, transversely, crosswise* as opposed to lengthways:—Lege bred þweores ofer ða fêt *lay a board across over the feet*, Lchdm. ii. 342, 6. Ðonon þweores ofêr ðone beorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 353, 16. Adam wæs on længe fîf and hundnigontiges fingra lenge ofer þweoras ða fingras (i. e. *taking the breadth, not the length, of the fingers*), Anglia xi. 2, 28. Andlang ðære þorngrǽfan þwyres ofer Hysseburnan on gôsdæne; ðonne andlang ðæs weges ðe lîð andlang gôsdæne þwyres ofer in waldes weg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 4-7. Þwyres ofer þrý crundelas; ofer ða strêt; þwyres ofer ða dûne, 13, 32: vi. 226, 15. Hê hêt ǽnne weall þwyres ofer eall ðæt lond âsettan from sæ ôþ sæ, Ors. 6, 15; Swt. 270, 13. Binnan ðam dîce ðe wê gemynegodon ðæt Severus hêt ðwyrs ofer ðæt eálond gedîcian *intra vallum quod Severum trans insulam fecisse commemoravimus*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 19. Ða wolde hê þurhþýn hî þwyres mid ðam swurde *then he wanted to thrust her through, from one side to the other, with the sword*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 225. Hî wurdon âworpene intô ðam byrnendum ofne gebundene ðwyres (*bound across, with their arms bound to their sides*), Homl. Th. ii. 312, 1. II. *on the flank*:—Ða hêt hê ðæt hiere (*the serpent*) mon mid ðǽm palistas þwyres on wurpe. Ða wearð hiere mid ânum wierpe ân ribb forod, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 10. Hê gesette twâ folc dégellice on twâ healfa . . . and bebeád ðǽm twǽm folcum, . . . ðæt hié on Reguluses fird on twâ healfa þwyres on fôre (*that they should attack Regulus's army on both flanks*), 176, 3. Hannibal him com þwyres on, 4, 8; Swt. 188, 15. III. *perversely, wrongly*:—Godes wiþerwinnan ðe willaþ ǽfre þwires, Jud. Thw. 157, 30. Se ðe his neáxtan hataþ, se bið gehâten ðæs âwyrgedan deófles bearn, ðe wyle ǽfre ðwyres, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* tweres *oblique*; cf. *Ger.* quer, quer über: *Icel.* þvers, þvers um *across*: *Dan.* tværs, tværs over *across.*] v. next word.

þweorh, þwerh, þwyrh; *adj.* I. *crooked, cross*, (1) for the literal sense see *þweores.* (2) fig.:—Ðuer wig *perversa via*, Kent. Gl. 772. On ðweorum wige *in via perversi*, 812. Þwuru (þweoru, MS. A.) beóþ on gerihte *erunt prava in directa*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5. II. *adverse, opposed* (cf. *Icel.* þver-ûð *discord*). v. þweorian, þweor-lîc, II:—þwyr oððe wiðerræde *adversus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 1. Gif gê beóð þwyre tô ðisum, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 94. Ungeþwære and þwyre him betwýnan *at variance among themselves*, 13, 236. III. *cross, angry, bitter.* v. þweora:—Ðǽm þweorum (þreorum, Wrt.) *rancidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 59. v. þrôh. IV. *perverse, wrong, evil, depraved, froward*:—Heorte ðuerh (þweor, Spl.: þweorr, Lamb.) *cor pravum*, Ps. Surt. 100, 4. Cyn ðuerh (þweor, Spl. Lamb.) *genus pravum*, 77, 8. Þwyr geþanc *prava mens*, Scint. 68, 3. Mann þwyr *homo perversus*, 134, 11. Þwyr môd *protervus animus*, 19. Hê wæs þwyr on dǽdum, Homl. Th. i. 534, 2. Seó hîwræden is swîðe ðwyr *domus exasperans est*, ii. 530, 29. Decius se þweora heóld rîce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 12. Eálâ þwyre (þweóre, MS. A.) cneóres *O generatio perversa*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 171. Þwure (þweore, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 9, 41. Seó ðwyre sâwul, Homl. Th. i. 408, 13. Ðæt ðwyre môd, 410, 21. Ðwerre heortan *perversi cordis*, Kent. Gl. 612. Mid þweorum (ðý ðweoran, Surt.) *cum perverso*, Ps. Spl. 17, 28. Hê eall ðurh his unrihtdǽde mid ðweorum lîfe âþýstrade *universa prave agendo obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 33. On þwerre sprǽce *in locutione perversa*, Confess. Peccat. Ðweran *perverso*, Kent. Gl. 142. On bogon þweorne (ðone ðweoran, Surt.) *in arcum pravum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 63. On ôðre wîsan sint tô manienne ða bilwitan on ôðre ða ðweoran and ða lytegan *quomodo admonendi simplices et versipelles*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 5. Ða ðweoran hî ofslôgon, Homl. Th. i. 232, 7. Ða ðwyran beón gedreáde, ðæt hî tô Godes rihte gebûgan, ii. 96, 5. On þweorra (ðwyrra, Wells Frag.) manna (*pravorum*) gewit, R. Ben. 119, 13. Ðwyrra, Homl. Th. i. 552, 35. Ðweorum *pravis*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 13. Mid þweorum ðeáwum, Homl. Th. i. 302, 30. From þweorum and yfelum wordum, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33. Gedyldig wið ðwyrum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 11. Ða ðwyran *improbos*, R. Ben. Interl. 15, 10. ¶ On þweorh *wrongly, evilly*:—Ðæt hî ðý mâre wîte hæbben ðe hî gere witon ðæt hî on ðweorh dôð, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 9. Hê ongeat ðæt hê hæfde on ðweorh gedôn, ðæt seó mægþ wæs bûtan biscope, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 22. Donne hig eów tela tǽcean, and him sylf on ðweorh dôð, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 7. Hié on þweorh sprecaþ, Cd. Th. 145, 30; Gen. 2413. [*Goth.* þwairhs *angry*: *O. H. Ger.* dwerah *transversus*; in duerh *in transversum*: *Icel.* þverr *cross, transverse.*] v. ire-þweorh.

þweorh-furh (?) *a cross furrow, a rough place*:—Þuerhfyri *salebrae* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* furihi *salebras; sulcos*), Txts. 95, 1761. Ða unsmêþan ðwerfuru *salebrosos* (*complanans*) *anfractus* (Ald.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 26. Þwyrhfero *anfractus* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Errabundis anfractibus exorbitans), 83, 6. Þweorhfyro, 2, 20. *See also* þwyres fura *salebroso* (the passage is: Genus explanat salebroso pagina versu), 90, 60.

þweorian, þwyrian; *p.* ode *To be opposed, adverse* to (*wið*), *to be at variance.* v. þweorh, II:—Ic ðwyrige oððe ic wiðerige *adversor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 18. On sibbe is fulfremednyss ðǽr ðǽr nân ðing ne þwyraþ (*there are no conflicting elements*), Homl. Th. i. 552, 21. Ic eom sôðfæstnys, ac ðâs ðweorigaþ wið mê *these men are opposed to me*, 380, 8. Ne mæg ðeós offrung beón on ðære heortan ðe mid gŷtsunge oððe andan gebysgod bið, for ðan ðe hî ðwyriaþ wið ðone gôdan willan *they are adverse to the good will*, 584, 20. Oððe hî his fêt gesôhton, him and Gode gehŷrsumigende, oððe gif heora hwylc ðwyrode (*if any one of them was adverse*), hê his andweardnysse forfleáh, 560, 10. Ða heáfodmen wiðcwǽdon and symle ðwyrodon *ever proved adverse*, ii. 260, 2. Wiðersaca[n]dan ł þw[r]eredon *apostataverant*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 50. Ða ongunnon Pharisêi him betwýnan ðwyrian *the Pharisees began to be at variance among themselves*, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 28.

þweor-lîc, þwyr-lîc; *adj.* I. *reversed, contrary, opposite*:—Ða word, ðe synd *passiva*, beóð *activa* gif se *r* byþ âweg gedôn; . . . twâ dǽdlîce word synd ðe habbaþ þwyrlîce getâcnunge; ðæt ðe geendaþ on *o* getâcnaþ þrowunge, and ðæt ðe geendaþ on *or* getâcnaþ dǽde, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 17. Bið swîðe þwyrlîc, ðæt ðearfa beó môdig *it is quite reversing the proper order of things for a needy person to be proud*, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 123. II. *adverse.* v. þweorh, II:—Antecrist is gereht ðwyrlîc Crist, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22. III. *perverse, evil, depraved*:—Hê wæs ácenned bûton synne, and næs nân ðing ðwyrlîces on him, Homl. Th. i. 176, 5. Fram þwyrlîce sprǽce *a pravo eloquio*, R. Ben. Interl. 21, 9. Gesamnodon gehwylce ðwyrlîce wiðercoran, Homl. Th. i. 468, 5. Ðonne ðwyrlîcra manna heortan beóð geemnode, 362, 26. Þwyrlîcra *pravorum*, R. Ben. Interl. 107, 11.

þweorlîce; *adv.* I. *awry, askew, in reversed order*:—Þwyrlîce færð æt ðam hûse ðǽr seó wyln bið ðære hlǽfdian wissigend and seó hlæfdige bið ðære wylne underðeódd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 10. II. *in a way that offers opposition, obstinately, flatly* (of refusal):—Hê wiðcwæð þwyrlîce (*flatly*; cf. *Icel.* synja, neita þverliga; or *angrily*, v. þweorh, III) and hî mid gedrêfedre êbilignysse him fram âdrâf, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 29. III. *perversely, evilly*:—And swâ ðeáh hê mid wôn

weorcum hit tō ðweorlīce ne fremeþ ðeáh hē hit on his mōde forlǣtan ne mæge *et quamvis prava non exerceat opere, ab his tamen non evellitur mente*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 13. *Enervatius*, i. *debilius* sleaclīce, þweorlīce; *enerviter*, wāclīce, *turpiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 55. Þwyrlīce lybbende *prave viuendo*, Scint. 45, 18.

þweorness, e; *f.* I. *crookedness* (fig.) v. þweorh, I. 2:—Ðwyrnyssa beōð geribte, Homl. Th. i. 362, 22. II. *opposition*. v. þweorh, II, þweorlīce, II:—*Aduersus* ongeán mid þwyrnysse (.i. *discordia*, MS. W.), Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 239, 14. Ðā sceorede ðāgyt se yldesta hēdengylda mid mycelre þwyrnysse *the chief idolater still refused most flatly*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 10. III. *perversity, iniquity, evil, depravity*:—Mycel is seó þwyrnes (cf. *abundabit iniquitas*, 8), Wulfst. 82, 17. Fram þwyrnysse *a prauitate*, Scint. 32, 3. For heora līfes ðwyrnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 24. Forbeóde hīe ða þwyrnesse hyra ungeþeahtes *prohibeant pravorum prevalere consensum*, R. Ben. 119, 9. Hrædlice bið se Dēma tō ūrum bēnum gebīged, gif wē fram ūrum ðwyrnyssum beōð gerihtlǣhte, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 35: Lchdm. iii. 276, 18. Manna þwyrnyssa *hominum prauitates*, Scint. 44, 9.

þweorscipe, es; *m. Perversity, iniquity, depravity*:—Se bið ðæm īsene gelīc inne on ðæm ofne, se ðe for ðære suiingellan nyle his ðweorscipe forlǣtan, ac ofan his nīhstan his līfes, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 6.

þweor-tīmbre (?); *adj. Cross-grained* (?), *stubborn*:—Ic wāt ðæt ic ǣr ne sīð ǣnig ne mētte þrīstran geþōhtes ne þweorhtimbran (*Grein suggests* -tīmran, v. *next word*) mægþa cynnes, Exon. Th. 275, 15; Jul. 550.

þweor-tīme; *adj.* I. *given to opposition, contentious*. v. þweorh, II:—Ðone rēþan, ðe bið þweortēme, ðū scealt hātan hund, nallas mann *ferox, atque inquies linguam litigiis exercet? cani comparabis*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 16. II. *given to evil, wicked, depraved*:—And ðeáh ðonne hē ongiete ða scylda ðāra ðweortiémena, ðonne geðence hē ðone ealdordōm his onwealdes *eum pravorum culpa exigit, potestatem sui prioratus agnoscat*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 12. Ðǣm gōdum hē sceal mid wordum styran and ðǣm þweortȳmum mid swingellum *honestiores animos verbis corripiat, improbos autem verberum castigatione*, R. Ben. 13, 20.

þwer. v. þweorh.

þweran; *p.* þwær, *pl.* þwǣron; *pp.* þworen, þuren:—*To twirl, stir*. [*O. H. Ger.* dweran; *p.* dwar; *pp.* dworan *miscere*.] v. ā-, ge-þweran; þwirel.

þwīnan; *p.* þwān, *pl.* þwinon; *pp.* þwinen *To get less, dwindle, be reduced* (of a swelling):—Beþe ða fēt and smyre, ðonne þwīnaþ (-eþ, MS.) hȳ sōna (*the swelling goes down*), Lchdm. i. 84, 25. Ðonne þwīnaþ ða āswollena sina, ii. 282, 8. Tācn ðæt se awile þwīnan ne mæg, ne ūt yrnan on ðære līfre, 162, 3: 212, 9. Cf. dwīnan.

þwirel; es; *m. A stick for whipping milk*:—Meolc *lac*, fliéte *verberatum*, molcen *lac coagolatum*, þwiril *verberaturium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 26–30. [*O. H. Ger.* dwiril: *M. H. Ger.* twirel, twirl: *Ger.* querl, quirl *a twirling-stick*; querlen *to beat up*: *Icel.* þyrell *a whisk* to whip milk; flauta-þyrell *a stick for whipping milk*; þyrla *to whirl*; cf. þwara *a stick used to stir up a cauldron*.] v. þweran.

þwires. v. þweores.

þwītan; *p.* þwāt, *pl.* þwiton, þweoton; *pp.* þwiten *To thwite* (still in some dialects, e. g. Lancashire), *to cut, cut off*:—þwīteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 30; Reim. 63. Monige of ðam treówe ðæs hālgan Cristes mǣles spōnas and sceafþan nimaþ (spōnas ðwītaþ, MS. B.) *multi de ipso ligno sacrosanctae crucis astulas excidere solent*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 31. Monige of ðære ilcan styþe spōnas ðweoton and sceafþan nōmon (ðæt geþwit nāman, MS. B.) *astulis ex ipsa destina excisis*, 3, 17; S. 544, 44. col. 2 (sprytlan ācurfon, col. 1). Genim ðone wyrttruman, delf up, þwīt nigon spōnas on ða winstran hand, Lchdm. ii. 292, 2. [Telwyñ or thwytyñ *abseco, reseco*, Prompt. Parv. 488. To thwyte *dolare*, Cath. Angl. 388, and see note. Cf. *Icel.* þveita *a small axe*, þvita *a kind of axe*, þveit, þveiti *a cut-off piece, a parcel of land*.] v. ā-, for-þwītan; ge-þwit.

þwur, þwyr, þwyr-, þwyre, þý, þýan. v. þweor, þweor-, þweores, þe, þeówan.

þý-dǣges; *adv. On that day, then*:—Gif ðǣr byð ān ofer ða seofon, ðonne tācnaþ ðæt ðæt se mōnð gǣð on Sunnandæg on tūne; gif ðǣr beóð ofer ða seofon twā oððe þreó, feówer oððe fīfe oððe syxe, wite ðū tō sōðe ðæt ðýdæges cymð sē mōnð tō mannum, Anglia viii. 304, 13: 310, 39.

þyddan; *p.* de *To strike, thrust, push*:—*Impingere* on besettan (*in margin* on þidden, ic on þydde), Hpt. Gl. 505, 46. Ða ðydde Æfner hine mid hindewerde sceafte on ðæt smælðearme ðæt hē wæs deád *percussit eum Abner aversa hasta in inguine, et transfodit eum, et mortuus est*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 17. Se assa þidde his hlāfordes fōt þearle tō ðam hege *junxit asina se parieti et attrivit sedentis pedem*, Num. 22, 25. Ða ābræd Aoth his swurd and hine hetelīce þidde swā ðæt ða hiltan eodon in tō ðam innoðe *Aoth tulit sicam, infinxitque eam in ventre ejus, tam valide, ut capulus sequeretur ferrum in vulnere*, Jud. 3, 21. Ðæt is ðæt mon mid hindewearde sceafte ðone ðydde ðe him oferfylge *aversa hasta persequentem ferire est*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 14. [Þenne þudde ich in ham luueliche þohtes, Marh. 14, 7. Þa þudde ha uppon þe þurs feste wið hire fot, 12, 17. He þudde (þraste, 2nd MS.) frommard his breoste, Laym. 1898.] v. þurh-, wiþ-þyddan; þoddettan; *see also* þeówan.

þyder, **þýfe**. v. þider, þīfe.

þýfel, es; *m. A bush; a thicket; a leafy plant*:—*Frutectum*, i. *arborum densitas* vel *ramus* (*ramnus*?) þýfel, *frutices, ramos* (*ramnos*?) þyrne, *frutex, frutecta* þýfel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 42–45. þýfel *frutex*, i. 33, 42. Ðýfel, ðo, 20. þýfel *spartus*, 32, 40: *spina, sentrix*, 33, 47. Of þiccum þēfele, Hpt. Gl. 408, 38. On ðone hundes þýfel; of hundes þýfele furþ on ðone þorn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 425, 29. Andlang paðes on ðone hyndes þýfel; of ðæm þýfele andlang weges, vi. 36, 4. Þýfelas *frutecta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 9. His þýfelas ł twygu *arbusta ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 11. Þýfela *vel* boxa *balsarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 44. Genim ðysse wyrte, ðe wē león fōt nemdon, ſlſ ðýfelas būtan wyrttruman, Lchdm. i. 98, 16. [Smale fuȝele þat fleoþ bi grunde and bi þuvele, O. and N. 278.] v. brēmel-, rysc-, sceald-, widig-þýfel; þūf.

þýflen (?); *adj. Bushy*:—þýflen (*printed* rypleu) *sparteus* (cf. þýfel *spartus*), Germ. 399, 457.

þyften, e; *f. A female servant*:—þyften *verna, famula, servus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 9. Þeftan *vernacula, servula, ancilla*, 461, 56. [Þe oðer is ase leſdi; þeos is ase þuften, A. R. 4, 11. Mi lauerd biseh his þufftenes mekelec *respexit humilitatem ancillae suae*, H. M. 45, 12.] v. ge-þofta.

þýgan. v. þeówan.

þyhtig; *adj. Strong, firm*:—Sweord ecgum þyhtig, Beo. Th. 3121; B. 1558. v. hyge-, un-þyhtig.

þylc; *pron. Such*:—Þes þylc fela spycð *iste talis multum loquitur*, Scint. 80, 19. Gif hē āwiht þylces dō *si tale quid fecerit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 142, 27. Þylces fela *his similia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. Ānne þilīcne lytling *unum parvolum talem*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 5. Hwæt is þes be þam ic þilc gehýre *de quo audio ego talia*, Lk. Skt. 9, 9. Manega ōþre þylce (þyllīce, MS. A.) gē dōð *alia similia his facitis multa*, Mk. Skt. 7, 8. Feáwa synd ða þylce gebedu habban *pauci sunt qui tales orationes habeant*, Scint. 33, 3. [*Laym. Chauc.* þilk: *R. Glouc.* þulk: *Icel.* því-líkr.]

þyl-cræft, es; *m. Rhetoric*:—þelcræft *rethorica*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 55. v. þyle.

þyld *patience*:—On ðylde iówre settas gē sāwle iówre *in patientia uestra possidebitis animas uestras*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 19. [þild to þolenn unnseollþe, Orm. 2603. þild *patientia*, Ps. 9, 19. *O. H. Ger.* dult.] v. ge-þyld.

þyldig; *adj. Patient*:—Strong and ðyldig *fortis et patiens*, Rtl. 101, 8. [þuldi and þolemod, Kath. 174. *O. H. Ger.* dultīg *patiens*.] v. ge-, un-þyldig.

þyldigian; *p.* ode *To endure*:—Wel þyldigende hī beóð *bene patientes erunt*, Ps. Spl. 91, 14. v. ā-, for-, ge-ðyldigian (-þylgian).

þyle, es; *m. An orator, spokesman*:—Gelǣred þyle fela spǣca mid feáwum wordum geopenaþ *doctus orator plures sermones paucis verbis aperit*, Scint. 119, 3. Þylas *oratores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 1. *As a proper name* Þyle *is found in* Exon. Th. 320, 5; Vid. 24:—Þyle weóld Rondingum. ¶ In Beowulf the *þyle* of the Danish king is mentioned:—Hūnferþ þyle, Beo. Th. 2335; B. 1165. Þyle Hrōðgāres, 2917; B. 1456. In two passages it is noted that he sat at his lord's feet:—Hūnferð maþelode ðe æt fōtum sæt freán Scyldinga, 1002; B. 499: 2335; B. 1165. He is the only one of the courtiers who is actually stated to have addressed Beowulf, so that the duty of leading the conversation seems to have fallen to him. If a gloss in Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 31—*descurris* hofðelum—may be read *de scurris* of ðelum (=ðylum) *or* hofðylum, perhaps his function was something like that of the later court jester, and the style of his attack on Beowulf hardly contradicts the supposition. [*Icel.* þulr; cf. þylja *to say, chant*.] v. þyl-cræft.

þýle, Thīla *Thule*, some island in the north-west of Europe:—Be westannordan Ibernia is ðæt ýtemeste land ðæt man hēt Thīla (*insula Thule*), and hit is feáwum mannum cūð for ðære oferfyrre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 20. Ðæt īland ðe wē hātaþ Thýle, ðæt is on ðam norþwestende ðisses middangeardes *ultima Thule*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 23. Thīle hātte ān īgland be nordan þysum īglande, syx daga fær ofor sē, Lchdm. iii. 260, 2. v. Týle.

þylian, þylīc, þyl-līc, þylnan. v. þilian, þylc, þys-līc, for-þylman.

þýmel, es; *m. A thumbstall, fingerstall, thimble*:—Wiþ scurfedum nægle . . . wyrc þýmel tō, and lege eald spic onufan ðone nægl, Lchdm. ii. 150, 6. [Themyl *digitale*, Wülck. Gl. 578, 29 (15th cent.). Themelle, thymbylle, thymle *digitale, pareipollex, pollicium*, Cath. Ang. 383, where see note. Thymbyl *theca*, Prompt. Parv. 491. *Icel.* þumall *the thumb of a glove*.]

þýmel; *adj. A thumb thick*, applied to the fat of swine:—Æt þýmelum, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 19.

þýn *to press*. v. þeówan.

þyncan; *p.* þūhte. I. *to seem, appear*. (1) where the subject of the verb is expressed:—Ðynceþ him swīðe leoht sió byrðen ðæs lāreówdōmes *pondus magisterii levius aestimant*, Past. proem.; Swt. 24, 9. Mē ðeós (ród) heardra þynceþ, Exon. Th. 91, 9; Cri. 1489: 383, 14; Rä. 4, 10: Met. 12, 8. Þincð, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25: Met. 12, 18. Þis

þinceþ riht micel, ðæt . . . , Cd. Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Mē ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt . . . , 19, 11; Gen. 289. Þynceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1218; An. 609. Hī ne wundriaþ mæniges þinges ðe monnum wunder þynceþ, Met. 28, 82. Ðæs ðe mē þynceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 944; An. 472: Ps. Th. 101, 3. Him ða twigu þincaþ merge, Met. 13, 44. Hȳ wyrðe þinceaþ, Beo. Th. 742; B. 368. Lytel þūhte ic leóda bearnum, Exon. Th. 87, 14; Cri. 1425. Ne þūhte hē him nō innon swā fæger swā hē ūtan þūhte. Þeáh ðū nū hwam fæger þince, ne biþ hit nō ðȳ raþor swā, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 24. Hē ðūhte him selfum suīðe unlytel *se parvulum non videbat*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 12. Hire þūhte hwītre heofon and eorðe, Cd. Th. 38, 7; Gen. 603: 111, 4; Gen. 1850: Beo. Th. 1688; B. 842: Met. 12, 15. Tō lang hit him þūhte, hwænne hī tōgædere gāras bēron, Byrht. Th. 133, 47; By. 66. Him ðæt wrælīc þūhte, Cd. Th. 233, 4; Dan. 270. Ðæt wundra sum monnum þūhte, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 133, 13; Gū. 489: 169, 27; Gū. 1101. Hié ðam were geonge þūhton men, Cd. Th. 146, 27; Gen. 2428. Ealle brimu blōdige þūhton, 214, 20; Exod. 572: Andr. Kmbl. 880; An. 440: Beo. Th. 1737; B. 866. Ðȳ ðe hȳ him sylfum sēllan þūhten, Exon. Th. 455, 24; Hy. 4, 54. Hē þenceþ ðæt his wīse welhwam þince unforcūþ, 315, 13; Mōd. 30. Þeáh hit lang þince, Met. 10, 66. Hwæt eów sēlest þynce, Elen. Kmbl. 1062. Hié wilniaþ ðæt hié ðyncen ða betstan, Past. 18; Swt. 134, 18. Hwelc wīte sceal ūs tō hefig ðyncan? 36; Swt. 255, 3. Hī woldon mē swīþe bitere þincan, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 19. Swā hit þincan mæg, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 36. (2) where the subject is not expressed, as in *methinks*:—Swā mē ðinceþ, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 21: 36, 3; Fox 176, 30. Swā ðē ðyncþ, 38, 2; Fox 196, 22. Hū þinceþ eów *quid vobis videtur*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 28. þincþ him genōg on ðam ðe hī binnan heora ēgenre hȳde habbaþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22. Dēm ðū hī tō deáþe, gif ðē gedafen þince, Exon. Th. 247, 32; Jul. 87. Ðeáh monnum swā ne þince, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 17. (2 a) where the verb is followed by a clause:—Mē þinceþ ðæt hit hæbbe geboht sume leáslīce mǣrþe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Ne þynceþ mē gerysne, ðæt wē rondas beren, Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2653. Hwæt þinceþ ðē ðæt ðū sȳ?, Jn. Skt. 8, 53. Þynceþ him ðæt hē næbbe genōg, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 4. Him selfum þincþ ðæt hē nǣnne næbbe, swā swā manegum men þincþ ðæt hē nǣnne næbbe, 29, 1; Fox 104, 8. Wrætlīc mē þinceþ, hū seó wiht mæge wordum lācan, Exon. Th. 414, 11; Rä. 32, 18. þinceþ ðē miht ðū libban *potes vivere*? Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 40. Ðūhte heom ðæt hit mihte swā, Cd. Th. 266, 14; Sat. 22. Ne þūhte gerysne rodora wearde, ðæt Adam leng āna wǣre, 11, 9; Gen. 169. Ðeáh ūs þince ðæt it on wōh fare, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 20. Higesnotrum mæg þincan, ðæt . . . , Met. 10, 8. II. *to seem fit*:—Swā mycel swā ðē þince *as much as to you seems good*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 2. Dō swā ðē þynce, gif ðū frygnen sié, Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541. [*Goth.* þug[g]kjan: *O. Sax.* thunkian: *O. H. Ger.* dunchan: *Icel.* þykkja.] v. ge-, mis-, of-, on-þyncan.

þynoþ[u]; *f. Honour, dignity, rank*:—Suā suā hē on ðyncðum (ge-ðyncðum, Cott. MSS.) bið furður ðonne ōðre *sicut honore ordinis superat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 23. v. ge-þingþu.

þȳnde. v. þignan.

þyng, es; *m.* (?) *Growth, progress, profit*:—Mid ðynge *proficiendo*, Rtl. 83, 40. v. ge-þynge.

þyn-hlǣne; *adj. Wasted, shrunk*:—Ða gescruncenan and ða þyn-hlǣnan *marcida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 23.

þynne; *adj. Thin*:—Ðæt ic reccan mōste þicce and þynne, Exon. Th. 424, 8; Rä. 41, 36. Ic dō sum ðing ðinre *tenuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 9. I. of dimension, (1) *thin, lean, the opposite of fat* or *stout*:—Þynne monn *galbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 11. Ne mæg him se līchoma batiaþ, ac bið blāc and þynne, Lchdm. ii. 206, 11. (2) *thin, the opposite of thick*:—Mid ðynre tyrf bewrigen *obtectus cespite tenui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 20. Hē hæfde midmycle neosu ðynne *vir naso pertenui*, 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Seóh þurh þyune hrægl, Lchdm. ii. 290, 4. Seó wyrt hafaþ þynne leáf, Lchdm. i. 288, 16. (3) *thin, the opposite of broad*:—Ðæt seó ðynneste dolhswaþo ætȳwde *ut tenuissima cicatricis vestigia parerent*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19. II. of density, (1) where the parts of a whole are not close together, *thin*:—Oft of ðinnum rēnscūrum flēwð seó eorðe, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 7. In sceagan ðǣr hē þynnest is, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 15. (2) applied to liquids, air, etc., *thin*:—Sum ūtgang biþ þynne, sum mid þiccum wǣtum geondgoten, Lchdm. ii. 276, 24. Hit sié þicce swā þyune briw, 314, 4. Lyft is līchamlīc gesceaft, swȳðe þynne, iii. 272, 17. þynne wīn, ii. 254, 18. Snāw cymð of ðam þynnum wǣtan, iii. 278, 23. Hē elles ne ðeah nemne medmicel hlāfes mid ðynre meolce *lac novum in phiala ponere solebat, et post noctem ablata superficie crassiore, ipse residuum cum modico pane bibebat*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Ǣr se þicca mist þynra weorðe, Met. 5, 6. III. fig. (1) *thin, weak, feeble*:—Hwilc sié sió gecynd ðæs līchoman, hwæðer hió sié strang ðe heard . . . ðe hió sié hnesce and mearwe and þynne, Lchdm. ii. 84, 14. Ðynre ēþunge ānre ætȳwde ðæt hē līfes wæs *halitu tantum pertenui quia viveret demonstrans*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 24. (2) *delicate, fine*:—Andgyt þēnunge gearwigende Gode þȳhð symle and þynne hit byð *sensus officium exhibens Deo wiget semper et tenuis fit*, Scint. 52, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* dunni *tenuis*: *Icel.* þunnr.]

þynness, e; *f.* I. *thinness, slightness of density*. v. þynne, II. 2:—Metta meltung and þynnes, Lchdm. ii. 198, 3. II. *weakness*. v. þyune, III. 1:—Hit gehǣlð ða þynnysse ðære gesihðe, Lchdm. i. 134, 27 (see note).

þynnian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become thin*:—Þynnade *obtenuerat*, Txts. 182, 80. Ðæt þicce horh ðū scealt mid ðām lǣcedōmum wyrman and þynnian, Lchdm. ii. 194, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-dunnōt *attenuatus*; dunnēn *rarescere*: *Icel.* þynna *to make thin*.] v. ā-, ge-þynnian.

þynnol(-ul); *adj. Lean, meagre*:—Þynnul *macilentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 16.

þynnung, e; *f. Thinning, making thin*:—Lǣcedōmas ðe þynnunge mægen hæbben and smalunge, Lchdm. ii. 260, 23.

þyn-wefen; *adj. Thin-woven*:—Thynwefen hrægl *levidensis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 17.

þyrel (*from* þyrhel, v. þurh), þyrl, es; *n. A hole made through anything, an aperture, orifice*:—Ælces kynnes mūð *vel* ðyrl *orificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 57. Ic borige *terebro*, ðyrl *foramen*, 84, 65: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 16. Is on ðam wāge ðyrl geworht *est foramen in pariete*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 17. Gif ān þyrl (*foramen*) open byð forlāten, ðanon fram feóndum beó inn āgan, Scint. 140, 6. Ðæt wǣre ðyrel on middum ðæm hweóle, Shrn. 81, 13. Gerȳme ðæt ðæt þyrel (*the aperture made by a lancet*) tō nearo ne sié, Lchdm. ii. 208, 25. Stōl niþan ðyrele, 76, 22. Ðæt īsen (*a scythe*) becom swymmende tō ðam snǣde and tō ðam ðyrle ðe hit ǣr of āsceát, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 14. Swā swā mon melo sift; ðæt melo ðurhcrȳpð ælc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Þurh nǣdle þyrel (ðyril, Lind.) *per foramen acus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 1. Ðyrl, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 25. Gif wyrm þyrel gewyrce . . . drype on ðæt þyrel, Lchdm. ii. 114, 14. Drincan syllan þurh þyrel, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7: 397, 18; Rä. 16, 21. Ne furþon ān þyrl (*foramen*) būton cræfte mīnon (*the smith's*) ðū ne miht dōn, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 17. Hē ðæt īsen sette on ðæt ylce þyrl, and hit fæste stōd, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 71. Þyrel *foramina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 73. Þyrlum *finistris*, 148, 60. Ðyrelum *foraminibus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 30, col. 2. Ðurh ða ðyrlo, 544, 32, col. 1. Ic hēt hió þurhborian . . . hēt ic eft ða ðyrelo mid golde forwyrcean, Nar. 20, 3. [*A. R.* þurl *a window*: *Ayenb.* þerle.] v. eág-, ears-, hūn-, næs-, nos-, teol-þyrel (-þyrl, -þerl), *and next word*.

þyrel; *adj. Perforated, having a hole* or *holes, pierced through*:—Gif eáre þirel weorðeþ, .iii. scill. gebēte, L. Ethb. 41; Th. i. 14, 6: 49; Th. i. 14, 15. Þyrel, 45; Th. i. 14, 10. Gif monnes þeóh biþ þyrel (þyrl, MS. B.), L. Alf. pol. 62; Th. i. 96, 13: 63; Th. i. 96, 16. Gif se wāh bið ðyrel *if the wall have a hole through it*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 17. From ðyrelan stāne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 2. On ðone þyrlan stān, iii. 406, 11. Þyrllan, 436, 34. Se ðe mēdsceattas gaderaþ, hē legeþ hié on ðyrelne pohchan (*in sacculum pertusum*), Past. 45; Swt. 343, 20. Gif ðegna hwelc ðyrelne kylle brōhte tō ðȳs burnan, bēte hine georne, 65; Swt. 469, 10. Heáfodwunde tō bōte. Gif ða bān beóð būtū þyrel (þyrle, MSS. B. H.) . . . Gif ðæt ūterre bān bið þyrel . . . , L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 92, 14. Gif būtū þyrele sién, L. Ethb. 47: Th. i. 14, 12. Hē eówaþ ūs his þyrlan handa, Wulfst. 90, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* durchil *pertusus*.] v. þurh-þyrel.

þyrelian, þyrlian; *p.* ode. I. *to make a hole through, pierce through, perforate*:—Þirlie his hlāford his eáre mid ānum ǣle *dominus perforabit aurem ejus subula*, Ex. 21, 6. Þirlige, Lev. 25, 10. II. *to make hollow*; fig. *to make vain*:—Āfdlie ł þyrlie *obunco* (? obunco *is glossed by* ymbclipe, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 31), Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 66. Þyrliaþ *cavantur, evacuantur*, hol *cava*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 62. [He lette þurlen his scheld, A. R. 392, 24. To þurlin godes side wið speres ord, Jul. 41, 14. With a spere was thirled his brestboon, Ch. Kn. T. 1852. To hem þat his herte þirled, Piers P. i. 172. Thyrlyñ (thryllyn) or peercyñ *penetro, terebro, perforo*, Prompt. Parv. 491.] v. þurh-þyrelian.

þyrelung, e; *f. Perforation, piercing through*:—'Ðurhðyrela ðone wāg' . . . Hwæt is sió ðyrelung ðæs wāges '*fode parietem*.' . . . *Quid est parietem fodere*? Past. 21; Swt. 153, 25. [In his side þurlunge, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 13.]

þyrel-wamb; *adj. Having the stomach pierced*:—Þyrelwombne, Exon. Th. 490, 13; Rä. 79, 11.

þyrfende. v. þurfan.

Þyringas; *pl. The Thuringians*:—Wōd weóld Þyringum, Exon. Th. 320, 17; Vid. 30: 322, 16. Mid Eást-Þyringum, 323, 30; Vid. 86. Maroara habbaþ bewestan him Þyringas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 11. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxii.

þyrl, þyrlian. v. þyrel, þyrelian.

þyrl-hūs, es; *n. A turner's shop*:—Þrylhūs *tornatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 45.

þyrn-cin, es; *n.* (?) *A small prickly plant* (-cin *diminutive suffix*?), *a thistle*:—Cwyst ðū gaderaþ man wīnberian of þornum oððe ficæppla of þyrncinum (*tribolis*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16.

þyrne, an; *f. A thorn-bush*:—Þyrne, thyrnae *dumus*, Txts. 57, 710. Þorn oþþe þyrne *dumus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 70. Þyrne *frutices, ramos*, 151, 44: *dumus*, i. *spina, spineta*, Wülck. Gl. 225, 23. Hē geseah ðæt seó

þyrne (*rubus*) . . . næs forburnen, Ex. 3, 2, 3. On ða þyrnan westewarde ðær se mycla þorn stōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 12. On ða rūgan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on ða brēmbelþyrnan, 419, 12. On gāte þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on blace þyrnan, vi. 2, 5. On ða blacan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan, 220, 20. On ða ealdan þyrnan, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 25. Þyrnan *dumos*, þyrnum *dumis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 43, 44. [Cf. *Icel.* þyrnir *a thorn.*] v. brēmel-, brēr-, mēr-þyrne.

þyrnen; *adj. Of thorns:*—Hē hæfde fīþru swylce þyrnen besma, Shrn. 120, 28. Hī mid þyrnenum helme his heáfod belēgon, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 26. Þyrnenne helm (ðyrnenne bēg, Lind., Rush.) *spineam coronam*, Mk. Skt. 5, 17: Jn. Skt. 19, 5. Þyrnenne cynehelm (sigbēg of ðornum, Lind., Rush.) *coronam de spinis*, 2. Ðyrnenne beág, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 14. Þyrnenne, Exod. Th. 69, 27; Cri. 1127. Ðone ðyrnenan helm, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 10. Þyrnenan, Wulfst. 124, 5. [*O. Frs.* thornen: *O. H. Ger.* durnīn *spineus.*]

þyrnet[t], es; *n. A place full of thorns, a thicket of thorn-bushes:*—Þirnetum *spinetis*, of ācynnendlīcum ł fexedum þyrnetum *de spinetis nascentibus* (*gignentibus*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 32–36. Of þiccum þyrnetum *senticosis*, *spinosis*, 436, 47.

þyrniht; *adj. Thorny, prickly:*—Ðeós wyrt hafaþ leáf . . . þyrnyhte, and heó hafaþ sumne sinewealtne crop and þyrnyhtne, Lchdm. i. 282, 14–17. Þynne leáf and ða hwōnlīce þyrnihte, 288, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* dornoht *spinosus*: *Ger.* dornicht.]

þyrran. v. þyrrian.

þyrre; *adj.* I. *dry, lacking water:*—On þyrran mærse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 117, 5. II. *lacking sap* or *moisture:*—Þornas þyre (þyrre? *but* cf. *O. L. Ger.* thiori holt), Ps. Th. 117, 12. III. as a medical term, *dry:*—Hine drecep þyrre hwōsta, Lchdm. ii. 264, 13. Eallum þyrrum līchomum hǣmedþing ne dugon ac swīþost þyrrum and cealdum; ne dereþ hit hātum and wǣtum, 222, 28–30. [*Goth.* þaursus *dry, withered*: *O. H. Ger.* durri *aridus, siccus, torridus*: *Icel.* þurr: *O. L. Ger.* thurritha *dryness.*]

þyrrian(-an?) *to make* or *to become dry:*—Corfen, sworfen, cyrred, þyrred, Exon. Th. 410, 25; Rä. 29, 4. [Cf. *Goth.* thaurseith mik *I thirst*: *O. Sax.* thorrōn *to be withered up, consumed*: *O. H. Ger.* dorrēn *arescere*: dorren *arefacere.*] v. for-þyrrian.

þyrs, es; *m. A giant, an enchanter, a demon:*—Þyrs, heldióbul *Orcus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 64. Ðyrs sceal on fenne gewunian ána innan lande, Menol. Fox 545; Gn. C. 42. Þyrses *Caci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 62. Þyr[ses] *colossi*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 2. Gehégan ðing wiþ þyrse (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 856; B. 426. Ealdum þyrse (þyrre, MS.), Exon. Th. 425, 29; Rä. 41, 63. Þyrsa oððe wyrmgalera *Marsorum*, þyrsas ł wyrmgaleras *Marsi*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 13–15. Cf. Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 9. Ānīge þyrsas *Cyclopes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 37. Ðyrsa *Cyclopum*, 21, 72. [Com þe þurs Maxence, Kath. 1858. Ichabbe isehen þene þurs of helle, Marh. 11, 7. Thykke theefe as a thursse, Halliwell's Dict. Ther shal lyn lamya (satyr, A. V.), that is a thirs (thrisse), or a beste hauende the bodi lic a womman and horse feet, Wick. Isaiah 34, 15. *O. H. Ger.* durs *Dis, daemonium*: *Icel.* þurs *a giant.*] v. orc-þyrs.

þyrscel, þyrscwold. v. þerscel, þerscold.

þyrstan; *p.* te *To thirst.* I. used impersonally, (1) with acc. of person:—Mē þyrst (ic ðyrsto, Lind., Rush.) *sitio*, Jn. Skt. 19, 28. Ne þyrst ðone nǣfre ðe on mē gelȳfð (se ðe gilēfeð(-es, Lind.) on mec ne ðyrsteð(-es, Lind.) ǣfre, Rush.) *qui credit in me non sitiet umquam*, 6, 35. Mīne sāwle þyrst *sitivit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 41, 2. Ða men ne þyrst, Lchdm. ii. 194, 12. Mē þyrste (mec þyrste, Rush.) *sitivi*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35 Mīnne þegn þyrste and mīnne here, Nar. 8, 11. Hine ðyrstte, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 16. Ðæt mē ne þyrste (þ ic ne ðyrste(-o, Lind.), Rush.) *ut non sitiam*, Jn. Skt. 4, 15. Cume tō mē se ðe hine þyrste (se ðe ðyrsteð, Lind.: gif hwelc ðyrste, Rush.) *qui sitit veniat ad me*, 7, 37. Ongan ðone oferhȳdygan þyrstan on deáþ, Shrn. 130, 1. Drihten ealle ða gefylde, ða ðe hié on eorþan lēton hingrian and þyrstan for his noman, Blickl. Homl. 159, 17. (1 a) with acc. of person and gen. of object of thirst:—Ðeáh ðæt folc ðyrste ðære lāre, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 7. (2) with dat. of person:—Ðyrste sāwle mīnre *sitivit anima mea*, Ps. Spl. 41, 2: 62, 2. Swā hwam swā ðyrste, cume tō mē, Homl. Th. ii. 274, 3. II. with nom. of person suffering thirst; see also extracts from Northern Gospels in I. (1) absolute:—Mīn sāwl on ðē þyrsteþ *sitivit in te anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 1. Ðyrsteþ sāwul mīn, Ps. Surt. 42, 3: 62, 2. Hwænne geāwe wē ðē þyrstendne, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 37, 44. Heó þyrstendon ðone þurst gelīþigaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 11. (2) with gen. (or acc.?) of object of thirst:—Flǣsc ðonne hit God þyrst *caro tunc Deum sitit*, Scint. 54, 6. Eádige ða ðe þyrstaþ rihtwīsnysse (*iustitiam*), 49, 17. Ða ðe rihtwīsnesse þyrstaþ (lǣt hig þyrstan, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. Ðū ðe þyrstende wǣre monnes blōdes, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 33. Hió ðyrstende wæs on symbel mannes blōdes, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. [*O. Sax.* thurstian (*impers.*): *O. H. Ger.* dursten (*pers. and impers.*): *Icel.* þyrsta (*impers.*), cf. *Goth.* þaursjan (*impers.*) *to thirst.*] v. ge-þyrst, of-þyrsted, sin-þyrstende; þyrre.

þyrstig; *adj. Thirsty:*—Ic wæs ðyrstig *sitivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 35. Ðyrstende ł ðrystig (þyrstigne, Rush.) *sitientem*, 37. v. þurstig.

þys, es; *m. A storm:*—Seó orsorhnes gǣþ scȳrmǣlum swā þæs windes þys *prosperam fortunam videas ventosam*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5 note. [*Icel.* þyss *uproar, tumult*; þysja *to rush.*]

þys-līo, þyl-līc; *pron. Such.* I. used adjectively, (1) qualifying a noun:—Gif him þyslīcu þearf gelumpe, Beo. Th. 5267; B. 2637. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðē ānum þyllīc (þellecu, Cott. MS.) hwearfung and þillīc (þillīcu, Cott. MS.) unrōtnes on becumen, and nānum ōþrum mōde swelc ne on becōme, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 35. Ic mē þyslīcre þrāge ne gewende, Exon. Th. 269, 20; Jul. 453. Þyslīcne þegn, 316, 7; Mōd. 45: Elen. Kmbl. 1087; El. 546. Ða ðe ðyllīcne gylt þurhteód, Homl. Ass. 148, 122. Ðā ongan hē forð sendan þyllīce stemne and þus cwæð . . ., Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 190. Ðyllīce, 204. Þislīc ǣrende se pāpa eft onsende and ðās word cwæð . . ., Blickl. Homl. 205, 22. Ne geceás ic nō ðis fæsten, ac ðyllīc fæsten ic geceás: brec ðæm hyngriendum ðīnne hlāf, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 13. Ðæt mōd þillīc sār cwepende wæs, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 24. Mid þyslīce þreáte hlāford fergan, Exon. Th. 32, 23; Cri. 517. Þyllīcu þing syndon gereht, Homl. Ass. 199, 142. Ðyllecum unrihtum, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Ðyslīce gife and swā mycle *tanta taliaque dona*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 13. Ðyllīca giefa, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 13. Ðyllīce gyltas, Homl. Ass. 149, 132. Ðyllīce weorc, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 28. Manega ōþre þyllīce ðing *alia similia his multa*, Mk. Skt. A. 7, 8. (2) predicative:—Ðæt seó onwrihgnes ðyslīc wǣre *revelationem hujusmodi esse*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 37. Ðyslīc mē is gesewen ðis līf *talis mihi videtur vita*, 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Ðonne ðis tācen ðyslīc ðē tō cume, 2, 12; S. 514, 22. Sió onsȳn bip þyslīcu, Lchdm. ii. 348, 21. Þyllīc bið se ende ðæs līchoman fægernesse, Blickl. Homl. 59, 21: Homl. Th. i. 88, 10. Þyllīc byð ðæt cyn *haec est generatio*, Ps. Th. 23, 6. Ic nǣfre ðē þyslīcne gemētte, þus mēðne, Exon. Th. 163, 2; Gū. 987. Þās tācno þyslīco syndon, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Ða ðe ðyllīce beód, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 20: Homl. Ass. 146, 63. II. used substantively:—Þes þyllīca sȳ gemyngod *hic ammoneatur*, R. Ben. 48, 6. Gif ōwiht þislīces gelimpe *si hujus simile quid acciderit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 144, 2. Ðises hī wundriaþ and manies þyllīces, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 32: Ps. Th. 9, 31: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 2: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 275; ii. 28, 106. Ymb ðyllīc is tō geðencenne, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 21. Þyllīc, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 119. Sege hwænne ic ǣfre ǣr þillīc ðē gedyde *dic, quid simile unquam fecerim tibi*, Num. 22, 30. Nǣfre wē ǣr þyllīc ne gesāwon *numquam sic vidimus*, Mk. Skt. 2, 12: Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 3. Hwam beóð ðās ðyllecan gelīcran *quibus isti sunt similes*? Past. 33; Swt. 226, 23. Ðās ðyllīce bringaþ gestreón, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 35: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 290. For ðyllecum næs hē geunrōtsod, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 8. Mid þyllīcum and mid manegum þyllīcum, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Ða ðe heora lustum folgiaþ and ðyllīce ādreógaþ, Homl. Ass. 196, 45. Wē gehȳrdon þyllīce gereccan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 184, 189. [*O. E. Homl. Kath. A. R. H. M.* þullich: *Ayenb.* þellich.] Cf. þus-līc.

þȳster-, þȳstre, þȳstrian, þȳstru, þȳstrung. v. þeóster-, þeóstre, þeóstrian, þeóstru, þeóstrung.

þȳþel, Ps. L. 79, 11, -þȳtiþ, þȳwan, þȳwen. v. þȳfel, ā-þȳtiþ, þeówan, þeówen.

U

For the Runic U, see ūr.

u *the letter u:*—*Mortuus* on twām uum, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Zup. 197, 16.

ūder *an udder, a breast:*—Of ūdrum *uberibus*, Kent. Gl. 203. [Iddyr or uddyr of a beeste, pappe *uber*, Prompt. Parv. 258. *O. Du.* uder, uyder: *Du.* uijer: *O. H. Ger.* ūtar, ūtiro *uber*: *M. H. Ger.* iuter, ūter: *Ger.* euter: *Icel.* jūgr: *Dan.* yver: *Grk.* οὖθαρ.]

ūf, es; *m. An owl*; the word also glosses *vultur*:—Uuf *bubo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 28. Ūf, i. 29, 45. Ðes ūf *hic vultur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 48, 17 note. [*O. H. Ger.* ūvo *bubo*: *Icel.* ūfr *some kind of bird.*] v. hūf; þrīpel-ūf?

ūf, es; *m. The uvula*:—Mūðes hrōf *palatum*, ūf *sublingua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 59. Cf. Undertungan *sublinguae*, 282, 79. [*From Latin* uva?] v. hūf.

ufan; *adv.* I. *from above, down*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—God him sende ufan greáte hagolstānas *Dominus misit super eos lapides magnos de coelo*, Jos. 10, 11: Blickl. Homl. 51, 12. Him seóll ufan flǣsc *pluit super eos carnes*, Ps. Th. 77, 27. Seó lyft tȳhð ðone wǣtan tō hyre neoðan and ða hǣtan ufon, Lchdm. iii. 280, 3. Ic eom engel Godes ufan sīþende, Exon. Th. 258, 7; Jul. 261. Hine ufan neósade Meotud, 159, 24; Gū. 931: Beo. Th. 3005; B. 1500. Se ðe ufa cuom *qui desursum venit*, Jn. Skt. 3, 31. Se Hálga Gāst cumeþ ufan on ðē, Blickl. Homl. 7, 35. Ic on andwlitan sīgan lāte wællregn ufan wīdre eorðan, Cd. Th. 81, 24; Gen. 1350. Hē ða eágan þurheteþ ufon on ðæt heáfod *it eats its way through the eyes down into the head*, Exon. Th. 374, 7; Seel. 122. Ic fērde tō foldan ufan from ēðle, Cd. Th. 296, 2; Sat. 496. Hī seóllon ufon of heofonum, 20, 11; Gen. 308. Ufan cumende of heánisse *oriens ex alto*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 40: Cd. Th. 248, 7; Dan. 509. Of roderum ufan onsended, 237, 14; Dan. 337: Exon. Th. 368, 20; Seel. 27. (2) where an action is directed from a higher

to a lower point!—Seó sunne lǒcaþ ufan on helle, Salm. Kmbl. p. 200, 2. Ufan engla sum cýgde . . . ufan of roderum wuldergást mælde, Cd. Th. 176, 7-16; Gen. 2908-2911. Dæt eów ne bið ufan álýfed, Exon. Th. 138, 31; Gú. 584. Ámet ufan tó grunde *measure from top to bottom*, Cd. Th. 309, 2; Sat. 703. Godwebba cyst ufan eall forbærst, Exon. Th. 70, 13; Cri. 1138. II. marking position, *above, at the top*:—Synd ðǽr þrý porticas . . . fægere ufan oferworhte and oferhrýfde. Seó cyrice is ufan open . . . and þeáh ðe ðæt hús ufan open sý, hweþre hit bið ā þurh Godes gife ufan wiþ éghwilc ungewidro gescylded, . . . and nǽfre nǽnig man ða lǽstas ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 125, 24-35: 19, 27: Exon. Th. 219, 17; Ph. 308: 446, 14; Dóm. 22. Æscholt ufan grǽg, Beo. Th. 665; B. 330. Hæfdon hī Dryhtnes leóht ufan (*above, in heaven*) forlǽten, Cd. Th. 269, 7; Sat. 69. Hēr is fýr micel ufan and neoðone, 24, 9; Gen. 375. On ælcere stówe hē is hire emnneáh ge ufan ge neoþon, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 23. ¶ Associated with prepositions:—Saturnus ysemest wandraþ ofer eallum ufan ófrum steorrum, Met. 24, 24. On ðám ufan stódon scyttan, Nar. 4, 15. On ðam seáðe ufan hē hūs getimbrode, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 9. Ðā gefeóll hē on his earm ufan, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. [*Icel.* ofan *from above*; ofan á *upon*: *O. Sax.* bi-oban.] v. be-, on-ufan; ufane, ufenan.

ufan-ound; *adj. Heavenly, celestial*; supernus:—Segnbora ðæs ufancundan kyninges, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Ufancundes engles word, Exon. Th. 169, 19; Gú. 1097. Engel ufancundne, 176, 26; Gú. 1216. Ufancundne ege *fear from heaven*, 143, 8; Gú. 658. Þonne hē ongiete ðone ufancundan willan *cum superna voluntas agnoscitur*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 8. Áras ufancunde *celestial messengers*, Exon. Th. 31, 29; Cri. 503.

ufane(-en(n)e); *adv.* I. *from above, down*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—Hié sǽdon ðæt hit ufane of ðære lyfte cōme, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 30. Hē dēð ðæt fýr cymð ufene, Wulfst. 97, 21. Steorran hreósaþ ufene of heofonum, 93, 8. (2) where an action is directed from a higher to a lower point:—Ufone sceal ðæt heáfod gīman ðæt ða fēt ne áslīden *caput debet ex alto providere, ne pedes torpeant*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 25. Clypigende ufenne, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 25. I a. *from above, from heaven*:—Ic eom ufane *ego de supernis sum*, Jn. Skt. 8, 23. Ōð gē sýn ufene (*ex alto*) gescrýdde, Lk. Skt. 24, 49. II. marking position, *above*:—Ne hire on nānre ne mōt neár ðonne on óðre stówe gestæppan, strīceþ ymbūtan ufane and neoðane efenneáh gehwæðer, Met. 20, 141. [*O. Sax.* obana *from above*: *O. H. Ger.* obana *desuper, superne, super, supra.*] v. ufan.

ufan-weard; *adj.* The word may be translated by *top of* (the noun with which it agrees):—Sōna wǽron wit on his heánesse on ðam wealle ufanweardum *statim fuimus in summitate ejus* (i. e. muri), Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 18. On ðysse dūne ufanweardre *in hujus* (*montis*) *vertice*, 1, 7; S. 478, 25. Ðā gesāwon wē westan ðone leóman sunnan and se leóma gehrān ðǽm treówum ufonweardum *videmus ab occidente jubare fulgentibus Phebi radiisque percussa arborum cacumina*, Nar. 28, 25. [*Icel.* ofan-verðr. Cf. *O. Sax.* oban-wardan; *adv.*] v. ufe-weard.

ufemest. v. ufera *and* ufor.

ufenan. I. *adv. From above*:—Se ðe ufenan com *qui desursum uenit*, Jn. Skt. 3, 31. Hē dēð ðæt fýr cymð ufenon, Wulfst. 97, 21 note. Seó landfyrd com ufenon and trymedon hig be ðam strande, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 24. II. *prep. with acc. Above, besides*:—Ufenan eall ðis *insuper*, Dom. L. 10, 144: 18, 271. Ufenon eal ðis, 14, 212. Hē ða bōc hire tō lēt . . . , and ufenan ðæt hire āð sealde, Chart. Th. 203, 1. ¶ Þǽr on ufenan *thereupon*:—Hē cwæð, ðæt ān culfre him fluge wið ðæt heáfod, swilce heó ðǽr on ufenan settan wolde, Homl. Ass. 198, 112. [Þe munt þe Vther wes ufenan (þar Vther lay ouenan, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18337. Swa deð ælc witer mon þa neode cumeð uuenan, 28501. He smat hine uuenen (ouenon, 2nd MS.), þat hæued, 18090. Þe eotend smat þer an ouenan (ouenan, 2nd MS.), 26051. He smat in enne stane þer Locrin stod vuenan, 2314. *O. H. Ger.* obenan.]

ufene. v. ufanc.

ufer(r)a; *cpve.*: ufemest; *spve.* I. local, *upper, higher; upmost, highest*:—Ufre scrūd *an upper garment*; ependeton, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 52. Dæt uferre hrif, Lchdm. ii. 224, 8. On ðam uferan ðǽle ðæs heáfdes *in superiore parte capitis*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 45. Ðone wīsdōm ðara uferrena gāsta *supernorum spirituum scientiam*, Past. 3; Swt. 32, 13. Ðām uferum (uferrum, Ps. Surt.) *superioribus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 14. Ða uferan (uferran, Ps. Surt. 103, 3) *superiora*, Blickl. Gl. On ðam ufemystan windle *in uno canistro quod erat excelsius*, Gen. 40, 17. On midne dæg bið seó sunne on ðam ufemestum ryne stīgende, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 18. II. temporal, *later, after*. v. uferian, II, ufeweard, II:—Oððe eft uferran dōgore oððe ðonne *either at a later day or at the time*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 12. Hē ðā teóþan dæge him ðone Hālgan Gāst onsende . . . on ðās hālgan tīde ðe nū ðýs uferan Sunnandæge bið *he sent them the Holy Ghost on the tenth day . . . at the holy time which will be on the Sunday after next*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Ðý læs hit monn uferan dōgore wrǽce *ne quis eum umquam ulcisci meditaretur*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 6. Gif eówre bearn eów befrīnaþ eft on uferum dagum *quando interrogaverint vos filii vestri cras*, Jos. 4, 6. On uferan dagum, Wulfst. 88, 20: Chart. Th. 356, 7. Uferan dōgrum, Beo. Th. 4407; B. 2200: 4773; B. 2392. On uferum tídum, Lchdm. iii. 438, 15. On uferan tídan, Wulfst. 89, 1. [Þe ufere (ouere, 2nd MS.) hond habben of þan kinge, Laym. 1520. An uuere daze (þar after, 2nd MS.), 27794. Þe huuemeste bou, O. E. Homl. ii. 219, 15. *O. H. Ger.* obero, oberoro: *Icel.* efri *upper*; of time, *later*.] v. yfemest.

uferian; *p.* ode. I. *to elevate, make higher*:—Ufered (uffred, MS.) *sublimatus*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 42. II. *to make later, to delay*. v. ufera, II:—Mīn hlāfurd uferaþ hys cyme *moram facit dominus meus venire*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 48: Lk. Skt. 12, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* obarōn *differre.*] v. ge-uferian.

ufe-weard, uf-weard; *adj.* I. local, *upper*; generally may be translated by *upper part of* (the noun which it qualifies); used substantively, *upper part*:—Is se hals grēne nioþoweard and ufeweard *the lower and upper parts of the neck are green*, Exon. Th. 218, 23; Ph. 299. Ufeweard swer *epistilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 29. Ufeweard eáre *pinnula*, i. 282, 62. Ufweard eáre, 43, 15. Ufeweard lippa *labium*, nicðera lippe *labrum*, 43, 24-5. Ufeweard exle ðæs æftran dǽles *ola*, 43, 46. Eal ufweard nosu *columna*, 43, 18. Up tó ānre dūne tó ufeweardum ðam cnolle *ad verticem montis*, Jud. 16, 3. Þa eágan bióð on ðam líchoman foreweardum and ufeweardum *oculi sunt in ipsa honoris summi facie positi*, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 13. Þreó stódon æt ufeweardum ðæm múdan, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 23. Fram his hnolle ufewerdan, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 26. Hē geseah Drihten on ufeweardre ðære hlǽdre *vidit Dominum innixum scalae*, Gen. 28, 13. Seó stów is on Oliuetes dūne ufeweardre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 19. Fram ufeweardon óð nyþeweard *a summo usque deorsum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51: Mk. Skt. 15, 38. On ufeweardum *at the top*, Gen. 6, 16. On ufeweardan, Homl. Th. i. 536, 9. Fram ufeweardan óð neoþeweardan, ii. 496, 26. Būtan ðam heáfde ufweardum *except the upper part of the head*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 353. Of ufeweardum bergum *de vertice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 74. Se mōna gehrān mid his scīman ðǽm triówum ufeweardum, Nar. 30, 8. II. temporal, *later, latter part of* a time. v. ufera, II:—On foreweardne sumor and eft on ufeweardne hærfest *in the early part of the summer and again in the latter part of autumn*, Chr. 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2.

ufon. v. ufan.

ufor; *cpve.*: ufemest; *spve. adv. Higher; highest*:—Ufor *superius*, ufemest *supreme*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 10. I. local, (a) *at* or *to a greater height*:—Seó sunne stīgþ ufor and ufor, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Saturnus wandraþ ofer ófrum steorrum ufor ðonne ænig óþer tungol, 36, 2; Fox 174, 14. Seó sunne is micle ufor (furþor, MS. R.) ðonne se mōna, Lchdm. iii. 242, 11. Nāþor ne ufor (ufror, MS. R.) ne nyðor, 254, 17: 266, 18. Swá hī ufor fērdon, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 15. Gif se ord sié ufor ðonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Se earn flýhð ealra fugela ufemest, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 198. (b) where distance rather than height is marked (cf. to go *up* country), *farther* from a coast, from a spot:—Hēr fōr se here ufor on Frouclond *in this year the Danes made their way further inland in France*, Chr. 881; Erl. 82, 4: Beo. Th. 5895; B. 2951. Ðā hēt ic hī hwæthwega ufor gān *I bade them retire somewhat from the spot*, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 22: i. 70, 35. (c) of position, *higher, at* or *to a more honourable place*:—Lā freónd site ufur *amice ascende superius*, Lk. Skt. 14, 10. II. metaphorical, *higher*:—Hē bið suā micle sēl gehiéred suā hē ufor gestent on his lífes gecearnungum, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 17. Nabbaþ hī nān gōd ofer ðæt tó sēcanne, ne hī nánwuht ne magon ne ufor ne ūtor findan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 16: Exon. Th. 427, 8; Rä. 41, 88. III. temporal, *later*. v. ufera, II:—Fīf nihtum ufor *five days later*, Menol. Fox 355; Men. 179: 68; Men. 34. Ðonne ymb .iii. niht gesēcæn hiom sǽmend, būton ðam ufor leófre sió ðe ða tihtlan āge *then after three days let them seek themselves an arbitrator, unless the prosecutor would liever do it later*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19. [All þiss icc seȝȝde her uferr mar, Orm. 1715. *Icel.* ofarr *higher up*; of time, *later*.]

uf-weard, uht. v. ufe-weard, wiht.

ūht, es; *m. The time just before daybreak*:—Ðā hit wæs foran tó ūhtes *antelucanum demum tempus*, Nar. 15, 31. Gang eft tó ðonne dæg and niht furþum scāde on ðam ilcan ūhte, Lchdm. ii. 346, 14. [*O. Sax.* adro an ūhta *primo mane* (Mt. 20, 1).] v. next word.

ūhta, an; *m.* I. *the last part of the night, the time just before daybreak*:—Þis wæs on ūhtan eall geworden ǽr dægrēde, Cd. Th. 294, 2; Sat. 465. On ūhtan mid ǽrdæge, Beo. Th. 252; B. 126: Andr. Kmbl. 469; An. 235: 2775; An. 1390: Elen. Kmbl. 209; El. 105. Syle drincan ǽr ūhton, Lchdm. iii. 20, 2. Cymð on ūhtan éasterne wind, Cd. Th. 20, 26; Gen. 315: 289, 31; Sat. 406: Exon. Th. 443, 24; Kl. 35. On ūhtan *very early in the morning*; ualde mane (Mk. 16, 2), ualde diluculo (Lk. 24, 1), Exon. Th. 459, 17; Hö. 1: 460, 14; Hü. 17. Úhtna gehwylce, 287, 3; Wand. 8: 471, 24; Rä. 61, 6. II. as an ecclesiastical term, *the time at which the earliest of the seven canonical services was held, the time of nocturns*:—*De nocturna celebratione.* On ūhtan wé sculon God herian, ealswá Dauid cwæð: 'Media nocte surgebam ad confitendum tibi,' Btwk. 220, 17. Hit gedafenaþ ðæt gehwylce cristene men on Sæternesdæg cume tó cyrcean, and ðǽr

ǽfensang gehȳran, and on ûhtan done ûhtsang. L. E. G. 24; Th. ii. 420, 35. Eallum cristenum mannum is beboden ðæt hī ealne heora līchoman seofon sīþum gebletsian mid Cristes rōde tācne, ǽrest on ǽrnemorgen . . . seofoþan sīþe on ûhtan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 19. [Godess enngell comm himm to onn uhhtenn þær he sleppte, Orm. 2484. Hī slozen and fuzten þe niȝt and þe uȝten, Horn 1376. Ruddon of þe dayrawe ros upon uȝten, when merk of þe mydnyȝt moȝt no more last, Allit. Pms. 64, 893. *Goth.* air ûhtwōn πρωΐ ἐννυχα λίαν, Mk. 1, 35. *O. Sax.* adro an ûhton *primo mane*, Mt. 20, 1. *O. H. Ger.* uohta *diluculum*: *Icel.* ōtta *the last part of the night.*] v. mæsse-, sunnan-ûhta; ûht, *and following words.*

ûhtan-tíd, e; *f. The time of early morning*:—Úhtan(-en, MS.)-tíd *matutinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 7. On ûhtan-tíde *matutinis horis*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 14. On ûhtu-tíd (ûhte-, Lind.) *galli cantu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 35. [Crist ras onn uhhtenntid, Orm. 5832. *Icel.* ōttu-tíðir *matins.*] v. ûht-tíd.

ûhtan-tíma, an; *m. The time of nocturns*:—On ûhtan-tíman, Btwk. 194, 14.

ûht-cearu, e; *f. Care that comes in the early morning*, Exon. Th. 442, 4; Kl. 7.

ûht-floga, an; *m. A creature that flies in the early morning*:—Ðæs wyrmes denn, ealdes ûhtflogan, Beo. Th. 5513; B. 2760.

ûht-gebed, es; *n. A prayer repeated in the early morning, matins*:—Úhtgebed *vel* þēnung *matutinum officium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 29. Se eádiga wer his ûhtgebedum befeal, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 12.

ûht-hlom[m], es; *m. A din made in the early morning* (the noisy conflict of Beowulf and Grendel; cf. dryhtscle dynede . . . reced hlynsode . . . swēg up ástāg, 1540–1569; B. 767–782), Beo. Th. 4019; B. 2007.

ûht-líc; *adj.* I. *of early morning*; matutinus:—Tō ðǽm ûhtlícum *ad matutinum*, Ps. Spl. T. 29, 6. On ûhtlícum *in matutino*, 100, 9. II. *of matins*:—Fram ðære tíde ðæs ûhtlícan lofsanges *a tempore matutinae laudis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 23: 4, 7; S. 575, 2. Tō ûhtlícum lofsangum *ad matutinales laudes*, Anglia xiii. 382, 243.

ûht-sang, es; *m. One of the services of the church, nocturns* or *matins*:—Hū fela sealma on nihtlícum tídum tō singenne synt. On wintres tíman is se ûhtsang þus tō beginnenne . . . *quanti psalmi dicendi sunt nocturnis horis. Hiemis tempore premisso in primis versu . . .*, R. Ben. 33, 7. Seofon tídsangas hī gesetton . . . Se forma tídsang is ûhtsang mid ðam æftersange ðe ðǽrtō gebiraþ, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 5: L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6. Of ðære tíde ûhtsanges *ex tempore matutinae synaxeos*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 13: Shrm. 94, 32. Hwā āweċþ ðē tō ûhtsangе (*ad nocturnos*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 27. Tō ûhtsange, tō æftersange *ad nocturnam, ad matutinam*, Anglia xiii. 396, 449: 401, 523. Ðæt ðære nihte tō láfe sió æfter ðam ûhtsange *quod restat post vigilias*, R. Ben. 32, 17. From Eástron oð ða kalendas Nouembris sȳ se ǽrest ðæs ûhtsanges swā gemetegad, ðæt lytel fæc gehealden sȳ betwyh ðæm ûhtsange and ðæm dægrēdsange, and upāsprungenum dægríman dægrēdsang sȳ begunnen *a Pasca usque ad kalendas Novembris sic temperetur hora vigiliarum agenda, ut parvissimo intervallo exstodito mox matutini, qui incipiente luce agendi sunt, subsequantur*, 32, 19–33, 1: 34, 7. Ða þēnunga ðe wē habbaþ on Godes þeówdōme tō mæssan, and tō ûhtsange, and tō eallum tídsangum, L. Ælfc. P. 30; Th. ii. 374, 34. Ic sang ûhtsang *cantavi nocturnam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 23: Anglia xiii. 380, 220. Úhtsang singan *nocturnas laudes dicere.* Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 4. On ûhtan done ûhtsang gehȳran, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 35. Tíd ûhtsanga *hora vigiliarum*, R. Ben. Interl. 37, 12. Be nihtlícum ûhtsangum *de nocturnis vigiliis*, 46, 9. [Ure Leafsdi uhtsong sigged o þisse wise, A. R. 18, 19. Uhtsong bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer iþe dawunge, 20, 19. Da33sang and uhhtennsang, Orm. 6360. *O. H. Ger.* ûhti-sang *orgia*: *Icel.* ōttu-söngr *matins.*] v. next word.

ûhtsang-líc; *adj. Of nocturns*:—Úhtsanglíc lof *nocturna laus*, Anglia xiii. 436, 1014.

ûht-sceaþa, an; *m. One who robs in the night* or *early morning*:—Eald ûhtsceaða . . . nacod nīðdraca nihtes fleógeþ, Beo. Th. 4534; B. 2271.

ûht-þegnung, e; *f.* v. ûht-gebed.

ûht-tíd, e; *f. Early morning time, the time before daybreak*:—Úhttíd *vel* beforan dæge *matutinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 64. On ûhttíde *in matutino*, Ps. Spl. 48, 15. Moyses bebēad eorlas on ûhttíd folc somnigean, frecan ārīsan, Cd. Th. 191, 17; Exod. 216. v. ûhtan-tíd.

ûht-wæcce, an; *f. A nightly vigil*:—Be ðām ûhtwæccum *de nocturnis vigiliis*, R. Ben. 40, 10.

úle, an; *f. An owl*:—Úlae *cavanni*, Txts. 47, 378: *ulula*, 107, 2150. Úle *noctua, ulula*, 81, 1382: *ulula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 7: ii. 62, 35: *noctua*, i. 281, 6: ii. 60, 35: *noctua* vel *strinx*, i. 77, 41: *strix* vel *cavanna* vel *noctua* vel *ululla*, 29, 11. Ne ete gē úlan (*noctuam*), Lev. 11, 16. Úlena *cavannarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 69: 19, 20: Hpt. Gl. 526, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* úwila, úla *noctua, ulula, bubo*; *Icel.* ugla.]

ulm-treów, es; *n. An elm-tree*:—Ulmtreów *ulmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 63. [*Wicklif uses* ulmtree, Is. 41, 19.]

uma, huma, an; *m.* I. *a weaver's beam*:—Uma *scapus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 25: *scafus*, 282, 8 (in each case the word occurs in a list of terms connected with weaving). Huma *scafus*, Corpus Gl. ed. Hessels 106, 206 (the word is omitted by Wright in Voc. ii. 120, 26, and in Txts. 97, 1832). II. *the name of some plant*:—Genim uman, and medmicelne bollan fulne ealaċ; bewyl ðæt ealo on ðære wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 276, 12.

umbor, es; *n. A child*:—Hwæt wit tō willan umbor wesendum ǽr ārna gefremedon, Beo. Th. 2378; B. 1187. Ða ðe hine forð onsendon ǽnne ofer ýðe umbor wesende, 92; B. 46. Meotud āna wāt hwǽr se cwealm cymeþ ðe heonan of cýþþe gewīteþ umbor ýceþ ðā ǽr ādl nimeþ dȳ weorþeþ on foldan swā fela fira cynnes *the Lord only knows what becomes of the pestilence that departs away from the land. He increases the children then, before disease carries them off* (a great many children are born before pestilence returns to a country), *so it happens that there are so many of mankind on earth*, Exon. Th. 335, 9; Gn. Ex. 31. Cf. cniht-wesende.

un-. *The prefix* (1) *expresses negation*; (2) *gives a bad sense, as in* un-dǽd, un-dōm, un-lagu, un-lǽce; (3) *reverses an action, as in* un-bindan, un-dōn; (4) *is intensive* (?) v. un-hār.

un-ábeden; *adj. Unbidden, unasked*:—God beād mancynne ðæt hī hine biddan sceoldon, and hē wile syllan unābeden ðæt ðæt wē ūs ne wēndon þurh ūre bēne, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 16; L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 28.

un-áberendlíc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable*:—Unāberendlīc gyhða, Homl. Th. i. 86, 11. On ðam ne eardaþ nān eordlīc mann for ðam unāberendlícum (unāberiendan, MS. R.) bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 23 note. Unāberendlīce *intolerabilem*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 5. Unāberendlīce broc, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. Dyslícu gehāt and unāberendlícu *vota stulta et intoleranda*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 33.

un-áberendlíce; *adv. Unbearably, intolerably*:—Ðæt hē ðæt ryht tō suīðe and tō ungemetlīce and tō unāberendlīce ne bodige *ne recta nimie et inordinate proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 18. Ðæt hī tō unāberendlīce ne beóden *ne plus justo jubeant*, 28; Swt. 189, 19. Wē wǽron unāberendlīce fornumene, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 12.

un-áberiende. v. un-āberendlīc.

un-ábīgendlíc; *adj. Inflexible*:—Unabēgendlīcre *inflexibili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 23.

un-ábindendlíc; *adj. That cannot be unbound, indissoluble*:—Hine gebindaþ ða wōn wilnunga mid heora unābindendlícum racentum *quem vitiosae libidines insolubilibus adstrictum retinent catenis*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 18: 33, 4; Fox 130, 31. v. un-onbindendlīc.

un-áblinn, es; *n. A not ceasing*:—Ic geseó ða mānfullan smeáunge ðīnre heortan; manna kynnes costere hafaþ ācenned on ðē ða unablinnu (-blinnunge?) ðæs yfelan geþōhtes *I see the wicked device of thy heart; the tempter of the race of men hath begotten in thee those incessant recurrences of* (that never ceasing from) *that evil thought*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 46, 10.

un-áblinnende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unceasing*:—Mid unāblinnendre stemne *incessabili voce*, Hymn. ad Mat. 4.

un-áblinnendlíc; *adj. Unceasing, incessant*:—Ðǽr wæs unāblinnendlīc staþolfæstnys Godes herunge ǽghwylcne dæg and eác nihtes, Homl. Skt. ii. 236, 86.

un-áblinnendlíce; *adv. Unceasingly, incessantly, without ceasing, without intermission*:—Unāblinnendlīce *incessanter*, Rtl. 3, 17: 23, 32: *indesinenter*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 20. Heó ðurh syx singal geár ðære ylcan hefigneſſe ādle unāblinnendlīce won *per sex continuos annos eadem molestia laborare non cessabat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 18: Homl. Skt. i. 19, 9: ii. 23 b, 328, 155. Hī gebiddaþ unāblinnendlīce, i. 5, 446: Blickl. Homl. 123, 16. Gnættas ǽgþær ge ða men ge ða nýtenu unāblinnendlīce pīniende wǽron *cinifes nusquam evitabiles*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 31.

un-ábrecendlíc; *adj. Inextricable*:—Ða unābrecendlícan *inextricabilem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 69.

un-ácenned; *adj. Unbegotten*:—Ðū eart unācenned Fæder, hē is Sunu of ðē ǽfre ācenned, Homl. Th. i. 464, 34.

un-ácnycendlíc; *adj. Not to be knocked off* (of bonds), *indissoluble*:—Unācnycendlīcre sibbes bende *insolubili pacis vinculo*, Rtl. 108, 21.

un-ácumendlíc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable, impossible to be borne, excessive*:—Be unācumenlīcra (-endlīca, 8, 24) ðinga gebode. Gif hwylcum brēþer hwæt hefelīces and unacumenlīces beboden sȳ *si fratri impossibilia jubentur. Si cui fratri aliqua gravia aut impossibilia* (unācumendalīce, R. Ben. Interl. 114, 5) *injunguntur*, R. Ben. 128, 9–11. Ða widercoran unācumendlīce hētu þrowiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 532, 1. Unācumenlīcum *inextricabili, infatigabili, inextinguibile*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 68. Unācumendlīcum hagelum *inexhaustis* (*inconsummatis, investigabilibus*) *imbribus*, 414, 63.

un-ácumendlícness, e; *f. Unbearableness, impossibility to be borne*:—Unācumenlīcnesse *impossibilitatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 114, 9.

un-ácwencedlíc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—On helle unācwencedlīces fȳres *in gehennam ignis inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 45. On unācwencedlīcum fȳre, Lk. Skt. 3, 17. On unācwencedlīc fȳr, Mk. Skt. 9, 43.

un-ádrugod; *adj. Undried*:—On nīwne weall unádrugodne and unfæstidgne, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 32.

un-ádrysendlīc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—Unádrysendlīc *inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 43: Rush. 9, 45. v. next word.

un-ádrysnende; *adj. Not to be quenched* or *extinguished*:—Mid ðæccille his unádrysnendre *cum lampade sua inextinguibili*, Rtl. 106, 10.

un-ádrysnendlīc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—Unádrysnendlīc *inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 17 (unádrysenlīc, Rush.). v. preceding word.

un-ádwæsced; *adj. Unquenched, unextinguished, never extinguished*:—Þār bið unádwæsced fȳr *there shall be fire that is not quenched*, Homl. Ass. 168, 115, 129.

un-ádwæscedlīc; *adj. That is not quenched* or *extinguished*:—On ðæt unádwæscedlīce fȳr *into the fire that is not quenched*, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 394, 17. Of ðǣm unádwæscedlīcum līgum, Th. ii. 396, 5.

un-ádwæscendlīc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—On middel ðæs unádwæscendlīcan līges *in medium flammarum inextinguibilium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 2. On unádwæscendlīcum fȳre, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 12: Homl. Th. i. 526, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 32.

un-ǽmetta, -ǽmta, an; *m. Want of leisure for doing something, occupation, business*:—Unǽmetta *negotia* (unemotan *negotio*, Ep. Gl. 680), Txts. 81, 1371. Gif hit sió se ðe ðæt land hæbbe ðæt hē ðis forgýmeléasie būton hit hæres unǽmetta sié, ðonne . . . *if it happen that he who has the land neglect this arrangement, unless occupation in connection with the Danes be the cause of the neglect, then* . . ., Chart. Th. 159, 7. Gif man hwylc metrum cild tō mæssepreóste bringe, ðonne fullie hē hit sōna, and for nǽnigum unǽmtan ne forlǽte [ðæt] hē hit ne fullie *if any sick child be brought to a priest, let him baptize it at once, and do not let him be prevented by any occupation from baptizing it*, L. E. I. 17; Th. ii. 412, 22. Gif hwā mid hwylcum unǽmtan genȳd sȳ, ðæt hē tō ðære mæssan cuman ne mæge, 39; Th. ii. 438, 1. Misenlīce intingan and unǽmtan oft gelimpaþ *diversae causae impediunt*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 7.

un-ǽmtig(i)an *to prevent* a person *being at leisure, to deprive of leisure*:—Ne lyste ðē wīfes ðe ðē on nānum þingum ne ábysige ne ðē ne unǽmtige tō ðīnum wyllan *do not you desire a wife that may worry you in nothing, and may not prevent you being at leisure to follow your own will*, Shrn. 183, 12.

un-ēt, es; *m. Excessive eating, revelling*:—Hē begǽð unǽtas and oferdrincas and gálscipe *comessationibus vacat et luxuriae atque conviviis*, Deut. 21, 20.

un-æþelboren; *adj. Not nobly born, not of noble birth*:—Gif se æþelborena ðone unæþelborenan oferþýhð, sý hē gemedemad furður be his geearnungum ðonne se unæþelborena, R. Ben. 12, 15–17. Ealle cristene men, ǽgðer ge rīce ge heáne, ge æðelborene ge unæðelborene, and se hlāford and se ðeówa, ealle hī sind gebrōðra, Homl. Th. i. 260, 20. [Æþelboren [*nobi*]*lis* (v. 85, 60), unæþelboren *ignobilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 16.]

un-æþele; *adj.* I. of persons, *not noble*, (1) as regards birth:—Geðence hē simle, sió suā æðele suā unæðele, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 15. Hwī ofermōdige gē ofer ōþre men for eówrum gebyrdum, nū gē nānne ne magon mētan unæþelne, ac ealle sint emnæðele, gif gē willaþ ðone fruman sceaft geþencan, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16: Met. 17, 17. Sume beóþ swīðe æþele and wīdcūþe on heora gebyrdum, ac hī beóþ mid wædle ofþrycte, ðæt him wǽre leófre ðæt hī wǽran unæþele ðonne swā earme, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 1. Æþele and unæþele *nobiles, ignobiles*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Ge æþele ge unæþele *tam nobiles quam privati*, 5, 23; S. 647, 7. Frige and þeówe, æðele and unæðele, Ap. Th. 12, 20. Unaedilra (-ss, MS., aedilra, Ep. Erf.) *gregariorum*, Txts. 67, 993. Unæþelra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 7. Leófre mē is ðæt hē (*the king*) mē tō deáþe gesylle ðonne unæþelra (*ignobilior*) man, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 27. (2) as regards character:—Wæs se cyning æþelre gebyrde ðeáh ðe hē on dǽde unæþele wǽre *erat rex natu nobilis quamlibet actu ignobilis*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. Ælc mon ðe allunga underþeóded biþ unþeáwum . . . wyrþ anæþelad ōþ ðæt hē wyrþ unæþele (*degener*), Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22: Met. 17, 28. II. of things, *ignoble, mean, infamous*:—Unæþelre ádle *degeneri languore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 33. Mid ðȳ unæþelan gidde *cum infami eulogio*, 87, 40: 19, 16: 137, 42.

un-æþellīce; *adv. Ignobly*:—Ic cūþe sumne brōþor . . . wæs hē geseted on æþelum mynstre, ac hē unæþelīce his līf lifede *novi fratrem . . . positum in monasterio nobili, sed ipsum ignobiliter viventem*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 9.

un-æþelness, e; *f. Ignobility*; ignobilitas, infamia, Dial. 2, 23.

un-ætspornen; *adj. That is not hindered*:—Unætspornenum fōtum *inoffensis pedibus*, Dial. 1, 9.

un-ēwisc; *adj. Modest, bashful*:—Unēwisc *pudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 1.

un-áfandod; *adj. Untried, unproved*:—Ic wolde witan hū ðū ðæt ongytan woldest, hweðer ðe ðū woldest unáfand(o)des geleáfan ðe áfandud witan, Shrn. 181, 2.

un-áfeohtendlīc; *adj. Not to be overcome*:—Unáf(e)ohtendlīc *ineluctabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 52. Unáfæhtendlīc *inexpugnabile*, Rtl. 92, 18.

un-áfunden; *adj.* I. *not found out, undiscovered*:—Hē hæfde ǽnne līcdrowere belocen on ānum clyfan, and hine ðǽr áfēdde unáfunden ōð ðæt, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 482. II. *not tried*:—Unáfundenum *inexperto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 28.

un-áfȳled; *adj. Undefiled*:—Unáfīlede wegas *inpolluta via*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 31.

un-áfylledlīc; *adj. Insatiate*:—Hī (*hell and avarice*) habbaþ unáfylledlīce grǽdigunysse ðæt hī fulle ne beóð nǽfre, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 285.

un-áfyllendlīc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ic hæfde unáfyllendlīce gewilnunga, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 341. [Unafillendliche gredinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 17.]

un-áfyllendlīce; *adv. Insatiably*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 329.

un-ágа, an; *m. One without possessions, a poor person*:—Hē of cordan mæg ðone unágan weccan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6.

un-ágǽledlīce; *adv. Unremittedly*:—Hié sceoldan manc ynne bodian; swā ðæt cūþ gewearþ ðæt hié ðæt seoþþan dydon unágǽledlīce, Blickl. Homl. 121, 5.

un-ágān; *adj. Not lapsed, with the time of its lease not run out*:—Ego Ealdulf . . . quandam ruris particulam . . . cuidam militi nomine Leofenað . . . largitus sum . . . et post uitae suae terminum duobus tantum haeredibus immunem derelinquat; quibus defunctis, aecclesiae . . . restituatur. Ðis is seó gerǽdnes ðe Ealdulf hæfð gerād tō setnesse, ða hwīle ðis land unágān sē *as long as the lease of the land runs*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 22–33. Nū gewrīte ic Cyneswīðe ðæt ðreóra hīda lond on ðreóra monna daeg . . . and ēc ic hire lēte tō . . . ðæt twēga hīda lond . . . ða hwīle hit unágaen seó, ond Cyneswīð hit tō nǽngum ōðrum men ne lēte ða hwīle hit unágaen sē, būtun tō hire bearna sumum . . . Ond ic biddu ðæt ðis ðreóra hīda lond and ēc ðæt twēga, ðonne hit ágān seó (*when its lease has run out*), ðæt hit sē ágefen intō Clife; and ēc ic and all hīgen hālsigaþ ūsse æfterfylgend, ðæt heora nǽnig ðæt gefe gewonige, ǽr hit swā ágān sī, swā hit on ðissum gewrite stondeþ, ii. 100, 12–29.

un-ágen; *adj. Not one's own, not in a person's possession* or *under his control*:—Gehiéren ða eádmōdan hū ēce ðæt is ðæt hié wilniaþ, and hū gewītende and hū unágen ðæt is ðæt hié onscuniaþ *audiant humiles, quam sint aeterna, quae appetunt, quam transitoria, quae contemnunt*, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 9. Gif man widuwan unágne (*a widow of whom he is not the guardian*) genimeþ, L. Ethb. 76; Th. i. 20, 13. and see note. Hié sculon sumā micle ēstelīcor dǽlan sumā hié ongietaþ ðæt him lǽnre and unágenre bið ðæt hié ðǽr dǽlaþ *tanto humiliter praebeant, quanto aliena esse intelligunt, quae dispensant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 9.

un-ágifen; *adj. Not given up, not repaid*:—Nolde Sigelm tō wigge faran mid nānes mannes scette unágifenum *Sigelm would not go to battle with the money owing to any man unpaid*, Chart. Th. 201, 24.

un-águnnen; *adj. Not begun, without a beginning*:—On unágunnenre Godcundnysse and on ongunnenre menniscnysse *of Divinity without beginning and of humanity with beginning*, Homl. Th. iii. 292, 16.

un-álīfed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit, unlawful*:—Be unáliéfedes mæstennes onfenge. Gif mon on his mæstene unáliéfed swīn gemēte, L. In. 39; Th. i. 132, 11. Unálȳfedre willnunge *inlicitae concupiscentiae*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 9. Ne sceal hē nāht unáliéfedes dōn, ac ðæt ðætte ōðre menn unáliéfedes dōt hē sceal wēpan *qui nulla illicita perpetrat, sed perpetrata ab aliis deplorat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 14. Eall ðæt hié unáliéfedes ðenceaþ, 21; Swt. 155, 12. Unálȳfedne gesynscipe *inlicitum conjugium*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 25. Ðone unálȳfedan bryne mīnra leahtra, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 331. Wiþsacaþ ðām unálȳfdum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Unáliéfde geþōhtas *cogitationes illicitas*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 21.

un-álīfedlīc; *adj. Not allowable, unlawful, illicit*:—Unálȳfedlīc þing *hoc nefas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 51, 2. Swȳnen flǽsc Iudēum unálȳfedlīc ys tō etanne, Ps. Th. 16, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 456, 35. Hī ne mōstan for him nāht unálȳfedlīces begangan, Shrn. 65, 11. On hūs gehwyrfed unálȳfedlīcra scylda *in inlecebrarum cubilia conversae*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 14.

un-álīfedlīce; *adv. Unlawfully*:—Ne sceal mon unálȳfedlīce gelustfullian *non concupiscere*, R. Ben. 16, 19. Unálȳfedlīce *illicite*, Dial. 2, 2.

un-álīfedness, e; *f. What is not allowed, licence, licentiousness*:—Lichomlīcre unálēfednesse *corporalis inlecebre*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 83. Ūrum līcumlīcum unálȳfednessum ðeówigende *carnis inlecebris servientes*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 37: 5, 6; S. 618, 39: 5, 14; S. 634, 5. Hī ðis līf forseóð and ealles ðysses līfes unálȳfednessa, R. Ben. 136, 31.

un-álīfendlīc; *adj. Unallowable, illicit*:—Unálȳfendlīcum *illecebrosis, inlicitis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 42. From unálīfendlīcum *ab inlecebrarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 12: 44, 13.

un-álīfendlīce; *adv. Unallowably, unlawfully*:—Unálȳfendlīce *inlicite*, Scint. 141, 4.

un-álīsendlīc; *adj. Not to be remitted* or *forgiven, without remission*:—Bið his scyld unálȳsendlīc, Homl. Th. i. 500, 18.

un-ámánsumod; *adj. Unexcommunicated, relieved from sentence of excommunication*:—Ða wǽron ða ámánsumedan mynecena bebyrigede

. . . Benedictus hēt mæssian for ðām mynecenum; cwæð ðæt hī siððan unāmānsumode wǣron, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 28.

un-āmelt; *adj. Unmelted*:—Unāmaelte (-melti, Erf.) smeoruue *pice, saevo*, Txts. 87, 1581.

un-āmeten; *adj. Unmeasured.* (1) *not having determined limits*:—Unāmeten is se Fæder, unāmeten is se Sunu, (unāmeten is se Hālga Gāst) . . . Ne synt þrȳ unāmetene . . . ac is ān unāmeten *immensus Pater, immensus Filius, immensus Spiritus Sanctus . . . Non tres immensi . . . sed unus immensus*, Ath. Crd. §§ 9, 12. (2) *very great, immense, boundless*:—God unāmetenre ārfæstnysse *Deus immensæ pietatis*, Anglia xi. 112, 2. Nis ūs nān gemet on ðam ārran bebode, forðan ðe wē sceolon ūrne Scyppend lufian mid unāmetenre lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 12: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 254.

un-anbundenlīc. v. un-onbundenlīc.

un-andeȳdigness, e; *f. Ignorance*:—Scyld unondcȳdignesse mīnre *delicta ignorantiæ meæ*, Ps. Surt. 24, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ant-kundig *expertus.*]

un-andergilde; *adj. Not to be paid back* (?), *that may be retained* (?):—Gedenc nū hwæt dīnes āgnes seó ealra dissa worulddāhta and welena, oððe hwæt ðū ðāron āge unandergildes, gif ðū him sceádwīslice æfter spyrast. Hwæt hæfst ðū æt ðām gifum ðe ðū cwist ðæt seó wyrd eów gife, and æt ðām welum, ðeáh hī nū ēce wǣron? *age enim, si jam caduca et momentaria fortunæ dona non essent, quod in eis est, quod aut vestrum umquam fieri queat, aut non perspectum consideratumque vilescat*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1–5. v. andergilde.

un-andet; *adj. Unconfessed*:—Ænig man mid unandettan heáfodleahtrum hūsles ne ȳbyrige, ac andette and bēte, Wulfst. 71, 7.

un-andgitfull; *adj. Not intelligent, without understanding*:—Unondgetfulle *insensati*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 11. Ðæt ða andgytfullan mid worda lāre tō Godes willan gemyngode sȳn and ða unandgytfullan mid gōdum dǣdum getrymede *ut capacibus discipulis mandata Domini verbis proponat, et simplicioribus factis suis divina precepta demonstret*, R. Ben. 11, 16. Ðām unandgytfullum (*infirmis intellectibus*) ðæt gāstlice angyt is earfoþe tō understandenne, 66, 19.

un-andhēfe; *adj. Insupportable*:—Byrþenne hæfige and unandhoife *onera gravia et importabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ant-heffen *sustentare.*]

un-andweard; *adj. Not present*:—Drihten nolde lichamlice sīðian tō ðæs cyninges untruman bearne, ac unandweard mid his worde hine gehālde, Homl. Th. i. 128, 17.

un-andwendlīc; *adj. Immovable, unchangeable*; immobilis, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 16 note. v. un-āwendendlīc.

un-andwīs; *adj. Inexperienced*:—Unandwīs *inexpertus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 13: 46, 76. Ðȳ unandwīsan *inexperto* (the passage, however, is *in experto terrore*, Ald. 34), 79, 39.

un-ānrēdness, e; *f. Inconstancy*:—Hē (*the devil*) nānige mehte wið ūs nafaþ, būton hwylc man þurh ða unānrēdnesse his mōdes him wiðstandan nelle, Blickl. Homl. 31, 34.

un-anwendendlīc. v. un-onwendendlīc.

un-āþinedlīce; *adv. With impunity*:—Unāþinedlīc(e) *impune*, Rtl. 113, 36.

un-ār, e; *f. Dishonour*:—Tō unāre *to the dishonour* (*of God*), Anglia xi. 98, 45. Hē wēpende mānde ða unāre ðe him mon būton gewyrhton dyde *deplorans injurias suas*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 9: Ps. Th. 68, 7. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* un-ēra *dedecus, contumelia, damnum.*]

un-ārǣfned; *adj. Intolerable, insupportable*:—Ða unārǣfnodan wurþaþ tōbrocenne *quæ non toleranda sunt, dirimantur*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 4. Þurh ða wædlan stōwe wætres and þurh ða unārefndon lond wildeóra and wyrma *per immania et egentia plerumque aquarum, per aliquot serpentium ferarumque loca*, Nar. 26, 8.

un-ārǣfnedlīc; *adj. Intolerable, impossible to bear*:—Būton hit unārǣfnedlīc sȳ tō ofercumenne ða þing ðe ūs synd fram ðē forestihtode *unless it be beyond our powers of endurance to overcome the things that are fore-ordained for us by thee*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 133. Seó unārǣfnedlīce byrþen synna, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. Se freódōm ðæs unārǣfnedlican þeówdōmes, 137, 13. Mid unārefnedlīce þurste geswencte, Nar. 9, 17: 8, 21. Wæter unārefnedlīc *aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 5. Þurh ða lond ðe ða unārefnedlican cyn nædrena in wǣron *in execrabilia serpentum genera*, Nar. 6, 22.

un-ārǣfnendlīc; *adj. Intolerable*:—Unārǣfnendlīc *intolerabile*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 38. Unārǣfnendlīce fūlnes *fœtor incomparabilis*, S. 628, 25. Wæter unārefnendlīc *aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Surt. 123, 5. Be ðām tintregum unārǣfnendlīcum (*intolerabilibus*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 5. Grimme hergunge and unārǣfnendlīce *acerbas atque intolerabiles irruptiones*, 3, 24; S. 556, 5.

un-āreccendlīc; *adj. Not to be related, indescribable*:—Unāreccendlīc blis *inenarrabile gaudium*, Scint. 26, 15.

un-āreht *undiscussed, not expounded*:—Nū hæbbe wē gereht be welan and be anwealde, and ðæt ilce wē magon reccan be ðām þrim ðe wē unāreht (unreht, Cott. MS.) habbaþ *similiter ratiocinari de honoribus, gloria, voluptatibus licet*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 21.

un-ārian *to dishonour*:—Se unārade [illegible] Georgies anlicnysse, Shrn. 73, 13. v. ge-unārian.

un-ārīmed; *adj. Unnumbered, numberless, countless*:—Unārīmed mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 199, 1. Seó unārīmede menigo, 87, 18. Mid ðȳ unārīmedan weorode, 25, 35. Mid hū miclan feó woldest ðū habban geboht . . .? Ic wolde mid unārīmedum feó gebycgan *quanti æstimabis . . .? Infiniti*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 11. Unārīmede untrumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 209, 13. Unārīmedum *numerosis*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 67: Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. Be ðām unārīmdum cynnum *de innumeris generibus*, Nar. 1, 17.

un-ārīmedlīc; *adj.* I. *innumerable, countless*:—Se cāsere gegaderode unārīmedlīce fyrde . . . seó fyrd wæs unārīmedlīc ðe hē gegaderad hæfde, Chr. 1050; Erl. 173, 21–24. Seó unārīmedlīce menigo hāligra sāula, Blickl. Homl. 87, 6. Be ðære unārīmedlican mengeo his weoredes, ðæs wæs būton unārīmedlican fēþum . . . *de innumerabili exercitu, in quo fuerint permultas peditum copiæ* . . . Nar. 4, 10–12. Cōman tōsamne unārīmedlīco mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 199, 9. Hī genāmon unārīmedlīco herereáf, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26: 584; Erl. 18, 25. II. *boundless, infinite, shewn in countless instances*:—Ðæt mid Drihtne sig unārīmedlīcu mildheortnys *quod apud Dominum sit innumerabilis misericordia*, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 14. Hē bæd hié ðæt hié gemunden ðæs unārīmedlīcan freóndscipes ðe hié hæfdon on ealddagum, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 19.

un-ārīmedlīce; *adv. Innumerably*:—Ða geswinc ðe hē fela wintra dreógende wæs unārīmedlīce oft (*times without number*), Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 29.

un-ārlīc; *adj.* I. *dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful*:—Ðīn mōdor gewīteþ of weoruld þurh scondlīcne deáð and unārlīcne and heó ligeþ unbebyrged in wege fuglum tō mete and wildeórum *mater tua miserando turpissimoque exitu sepultura carebit, iacebitque in uia præda avium ferarumque*, Nar. 31, 29. Sægde Lameh unārlīc spel (*a tale of shame*): 'Ic honda gewemde on Caines cwealme,' Cd. Th. 66, 31; Gen. 1092. II. *unkindly*:—Unārlīce yrfebēc *a will in which nothing is left to nearest relatives*; inofficiosum testamentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 17.

un-ārlīce; *adv.* I. *disgracefully, shamefully*:—Mē þeówmennen drehte dǣdum and wordum unārlīce, Cd. Th. 135, 29; Gen. 2250. II. *mercilessly, cruelly*:—Nāfre gē mid blōde beódgereordu unārlīce eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 28; Gen. 1519.

un-arodscipe, es; *m. Inactivity, spiritlessness*:—Oft mon bið suīðe wandigende æt ēlcum weorce and suīðe lætrǣde, and wēnaþ men ðæt hit sié for suārmōdnesse and for unarodscipe, and bið ðeáh for wīsdōme and for wærscipe *sæpe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 15.

un-ārweorþian *to dishonour*:—Ic ārwurðige (-weorðige, Jn. Skt. 8, 49, MS. A.) mīnne Fæder and gē unārwurðiaþ (-weorðodon, Jn. Skt. MS. A.) mē *honorifico Patrem meum et vos inhonoratis me*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 21.

un-ārweorþness, -wirþness, e; *f. Disrespect, irreverence*:—Unārwyrðnys *irreverentia*, Scint. 224, 1.

un-āsæddo. v. un-āsedd.

un-āscended; *adj. Unharmed, not to be harmed*:—Unāscended fruma *incorruptibile principium*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Unāscendedo *interos*, Rtl. 114, 7. Unāscendado, 101, 36: 172, 3: 179, 1.

un-āscirigendlīc; *adj. Inseparable*:—Dære Hālgan þrynnysse is ān godcundnys, and ān gecynd, and ān willa, and ān weorc unāscyrigendlīce (*inseparable*; or *inseparably?*), Homl. Th. i. 326, 27.

un-āscirod; *adj. Not separated*:—Unāscyrod *inremota, s. inseparata*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 3.

un-āscorunoen; *adj. Unwithered, unfading*:—Unāscryuncan *immarcessibilem*, Rtl. 24, 32.

un-āsecgende; *adj. Not to be told, unspeakable, ineffable*:—Mid unāsecgendre swētnysse *cum ineffabili dulcedine*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 3.

un-āsecgendlīc; *adj.* I. implying greatness, *beyond the powers of language to describe, unspeakable, indescribable, ineffable*:—Hwæt wundor is, gif se ælmihtiga God is unāsecgendlīc? Homl. Th. i. 286, 26: 322, 9: ii. 232, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 929; El. 466. Unāsecgendlīc clǣne gifyno *ineffabile sacramentum*, Rtl. 33, 8. Unāsægegendlīc, 35, 15. Ðæt unāsecgenlīce wræc, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24. Unāsecggenlīce, 65, 21. Ðæt wæs unāsecgendlīc ænigum menn hū mycel ðæs folces wæs *it was impossible for any man to say how much people there was*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 14. God unāsecgendlīcere mildheortnesse *Deus inestimabilis misericordiæ*, Anglia xi. 112, 1. Wundriende ðære unāsecgendlīcan gesǣlignesse ðæra manna, ðe him God forgifþ ealle heora scylda, Ps. Th. 31, arg. Æfter his unāsecgendlīcum foreþonce, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 220, 2. Unāsæcendlīcum *inenarrabili*, Rtl. 38, 5. Unāsecggendlīcum, Blickl. Homl. 87, 21. Mid unāsecgendlīcre wurdmynte, Ap. Th. 10, 21. Hē hæfde fulneáh unāsecgendlīcne sige, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 1: Homl. Th. i. 532, 1, 2. Hī nāmon unāsecgendlīce herehūde, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 1. Ða unmǣtan tyntregu and ða unāsecgendlīcan wīta, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 35. Hē nam of hire eall ðæt heó āhte on golde and on seolfre and on unāsecgendlīcum þingum (*things innumerable*), Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 21. Unāsæccendlīcum costum *ineffabilibus modis*, Rtl. 108, 27. II. *not proper to tell, not to be told*:—Ða unāsecgendlīcan *nefandas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 40.

un-ásecgendlíce; *adv. Unspeakably, in a way that cannot be told, ineffably*:—Hálignes Gástes forþleornunge of Fæder and of Suna unásecgendlíce (*insenarrabiliter*), Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 14.

un-áseddȝ *adj. Unsated*:—Unásaedde (-seddae) *inoptimum*, Txts. 71, 1102. Unásedde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 81.

un-áseolcendlíce; *adj. Eager, energetic, vehement*:—Of geornum *subnixis*, unáseolcendlícum (-seoclendlícum, MS.) menegungum *hortamentis* (the whole passage is: Puberem subnixis precibus et inauditis blandimentorum hortamentis flectere nitebantur, Ald. 46), Hpt. Gl. 485, 50. v. un-ásolcenlíce, á-seolcan.

un-áseowod; *adj. Unsewed, without seam*:—Seó tunece wæs unásiwod (-seowod, MS. A.) *erat tunica inconsutilis*, Jn. Skt. 19, 23.

un-áséðendlíc (-séðendlíc? v. séðan); *adj. Insatiable*:—Unáséðendlíc *insaturabilis*, Kent. Gl. 471. Unáséðenlíc *insatiabilis*, 522: 1031: *insaturabilis*, 1087.

un-ásmeágendlíc; *adj. Unsearchable, past finding out, inscrutable*:—Seó godcundnys is unásmeágendlíc, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 33. Ðín myldheortnys is swíðe mycel and unásmágendlíc, 3, 548. Dære sáwle brógan, unásmeágendlícu yrmðu (*misery beyond the power of man to explore*), Wulfst. 249, 19. Hé mé gefrætwode mid unásmeágendlícra wurðfulnesse, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 31. Ða óðre heofenan, ðe bufan hyre synd and beneoðan, synd mannum unásmeágendlíce (*are beyond the reach of men's investigation*), Lchdm. iii. 232, 23. His lára and his drohtnunga sind ús unásmeágendlíce, Homl. Th. i. 392, 23.

un-ásolcenlíce; *adv. Not lukewarmly, heartily, energetically, with vigour*:—Gif ðæt gebodene bið gefremed unforhtlíce and unsleaclíce and unásolcenlíce *si quod jubetur non trepide, non tarde, non tepide efficiatur*, R. Ben. 20, 19.

un-áspringende; *adj. Unfailing*:—Geunne mé ðæt ðis wæter sý mé tó fulwihtes bæþ unáspringende (*fiat mihi hasc aqua fons baptismi indeficiens*, Homl. Ass. 217, 326), Nar. 46, 9.

un-áspyrigendlíc; *adj. That cannot be investigated, that cannot be learnt by inquiry*:—Unásperiendlíc *in*[*inve*]*stigabilis*, Kent. Gl. 91. Unásporiendlíc, Dial. 2, 16.

un-ástíðod; *adj. Not made firm*:—Gif mon on níwne weall unádrugodne and unástíðodne micelne hróf and hefigne onsett, ðonne ne timbreþ hé nó healle ac hryre *quod structuris recentibus necdum solidatis, si tignorum pondus superponitur, non habitaculum sed ruina fabricatur*, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 32.

un-ástyrigendlíc; *adj. Motionless*:—Ic fór of dúne on ða eorðan, and forneáh eallunga unástyrigendlíc bútan gáste læg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 576. Beón hig unástyriendlíce (*immobiles*) swylce stán, Cant. M. 16 (Ex. 15, 16).

un-ástyrod; *adj. Unmoved*; inmotus, Hymn. Surt. 11, 4.

un-ásundrodlíc; *adj. Inseparable*; inseparabilis, Rtl. 122, 10: 109, 13.

un-áswyndenlíce; *adv. Not languidly, not slowly, promptly*:—Ðá dóhte hé ðæt hé sceolde weorulde wíþsacan, and ðæt unáswundenlíce swá gedyde (*non hoc segniter fecit*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 23. Heó ðæt weorc unáswundenlíce gefylde *opus non segniter implevi*, 4, 23; S. 593, 36.

un-átalodlíc; *adj. Unnumbered, innumerable*:—Gyltingum unátaladlícum *delictis innumerabilibus*, Rtl. 124, 42.

un-áteald; *adj. Uncounted*:—Gif se dæg bið forlæten unáteald, ðærrihte áwent eal ðæs geáres ymbrene ðwyres, Boutr. Scrd. 28, 32. v. un-teald.

un-átellendlíc; *adj. Innumerable*:—Seó fyrd wæs unátellendlíc ðe hé gegaderod hæfde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 23. Hí bereáfedan hí æt eallon ðan gærsaman ðe héo áhte; ða wæron unátellendlíce, 1043; Erl. 168, 34. Ðam se fæder becwæð gersuman unátellendlíce, 1086; Erl. 221, 8. Míne unátellendlíce (*innumerabilia*) beón ic oncnáwe gyltas, Anglia xi. 118, 62.

un-átemed; *adj. Untamed, unsubdued*:—Severus micelne dæl Breotone mid díce tóceádde fram ðrum unátemedum ðeódum, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 3.

un-átemedlíc; *adj. Untameable*:—Fordon ðe ða men wæron unátemedlíce and heardes módes and ellreordes *eo quod essent homines indomabiles et durae ac barbarae mentis*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 25.

un-áteoriende; *adj. Unwearying, indefatigable*:—Unáteoriendum þénungum *indefessis* (*infatigabilibus*) *famulatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 8.

un-áteorigendlíc; *adj.* I. *indefatigable, unwearied*:—Mid unáteriendlíce strecnysse *indefessa instantia*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 22. II. *that shall not fail, unending, imperishable*:—Hí befæston Godes lára heora underþeóddum tó unáteorigendlícum gafele, Homl. Th. i. 544, 18. Wé habbaþ unáteorigendlíce sáule, 96, 18. Wé ðe sind ece on úrum sáwlum, and eác beóð on líchaman unáteorigendlíce æfter ðam gemænelícum áriste, ii. 462, 30.

un-áteorigendlíce; *adv.* I. *indefatigably*:—Unáteorien[d]líce *infatigabiliter*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 17. II. *unceasingly, without failing*:—Unáteoriendlíce *incessabiliter*, R. Ben. Interl. 22, 13. God ðe wé unátirendlíce (*incessanter*) ondrédeu, Chart. Th. 316, 33.

un-áteorod; *adj. Unwearied, unexhausted, unfailing*:—Unáteorodne *inexhaustam* (*indefessam, indeficientem*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 18.

un-áþreótende; *adj. Unwearying, inexhaustible*:—Hí unáþreótendum þrymmum singaþ, Exon. Th. 24, 21; Cri. 388.

un-áþroten; *adj. Unwearied, persevering*:—Sindon tó séceanne stronge and unádrotene láreówas and ðurhwuniende *fortes perseverantesque doctores quaerendi sunt*, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 9.

un-áþrotenlíce; *adv. Unweariedly, unceasingly*:—Hí siut tó manienne ðæt hí unádrotenlíce ða gedónan synna geláðen beforan heora módes eágan *admonendi sunt, ut incessanter admissa ante oculos reducant*, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 14. Ealne ðisne andweardan welan hí swíþe unáþrotenlíce sécaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 21: 39, 13; Fox 234, 7.

un-átweógendlíce. v. un-tweógendlíce.

un-áwæscen; *adj. Unwashed*:—Unáwæscen wull *lana succida* vel *sucilenta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 8. Unáwaxen wul *lana sucida*, ii. 54, 6.

un-áwegendlíc; *adj. Immovable, unshaken*:—Seó gefæstnung stadelfæst and unáwægendlíc mid þurhwuniende rihte beó gefæstned *confirmatio stabilis et inconcussa perseverantissimo jure consolidetur*, Chart. Th. 319, 9.

un-áwemmed; *adj. Unstained, undefiled, immaculate*:—Unáwoemmed *immaculatus*, Rtl. 24, 42: 29, 11, 15. Unáwemdo *eunuchi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 12.

un-áwemmedlíc; *adj. Incorruptible, immaculate*:—Eádignisse unáwoemmedlícum *beata immortalitate*, Rtl. 33, 12.

un-áwemmedness, e; *f. Incorruption*:—Crist gewát of déáðe tó lífe, and of brosnunga tó unáwemmednysse, and of wíte tó wuldre, Anglia viii. 330, 10.

un-áwend, -áwended; *adj. Unchanged, unaltered*:—Hláfordes rihtgifu stande áfre unáwend (-áweuded, MS. B.), L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 3: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 231, 17. Ic wille ðæt se fréols stonde unáweut, 219, 20.

un-áwendedlíc, -áwendlíc; *adj. Unchangeable, fixed, invariable*:—Ðú ðe ealle ða unstillan gesceafta tó ðínum willan ástyrast and ðú self simle stille and unáwendedlíc ðurhwunast *qui stabilis manens das cuncta moveri*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 10. Unáwendedlíce, unáwendlíce *fixa*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 254, 17 note. v. un-áwendendlíc.

un-áwendende; *adj. Unchanging*:—Se ús gesette sido unáwendendne, Met. 11, 13. v. next word.

un-áwendendlíc; *adj. Unchangeable, unalterable, invariable*:—Heora nán náfre of ðam hádе ðe hé is ne áwent, forðan ðe God is unáwendendlíc, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 27: Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 4. God is ealra ðinga reccend and hé ána unáwendendlíc wunaþ and ealra ðara áwendendlícra weit *rerum orbem mobilem rotat, dum se immobilem ipsa conservat*, 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Sió godcunde foreteohhung is ánfeald and unáwendendlíc (*simplex immobilisque*), 39, 6; Fox 220, 16. God gesette unáwendendlícne sido, 21; Fox 74, 1. Eorþan ðú sealdest unáwendendlíce *terram dedisti immobilem*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 33. Gif hí béoð *participia*, ðonne beóð hí . . . *mobilia*; gif hí beóð naman, ðonne beóð hí . . . *fixa*, ðæt is unáwendendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 254, 17. Ða habbaþ ða écean reste and unáwendendlíce welan, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 219.

un-áwendendlíce; *adv. Unalterably, without possibility of change*:—Ic nát hwæþer hit eall gewyrþan sceal unáwendendlíce, ðæt hé wát and getiohhod hæfþ. Ðá cwæþ hé: 'Ne þearf hit nó eall gewiorþon unáwendendlíce; ac sum hit sceal geweorþan unáwendendlíce, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 30–250, 2.

un-áwidlod; *adj. Uncontaminated, undefiled*:—Lombes unáwidlades *agni incontaminati*, Rtl. 24, 40. Erfeueardnisse unáwidlad *hereditatem incontaminatam*, 32.

un-áwirded; *adj. Uninjured, uncorrupted*:—Unáwerded *incorruptibilis*, Jn. Skt. p. i, 12. Unáwoerdedo *inlaesos*, Rtl. 102, 31.

un-áwriten; *adj. Unwritten*:—Thomes ðrowunge wé forlátaþ unáwritene, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 9. Unáwritten *cautionem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 6.

un-bealdo. v. un-bildu.

un-banden; *adj. Released from bonds*:—Æfter ðam þúsende byð se deófol unbanden (-bunden?), Anglia viii. 336, 15.

un-beald; *adj. Not bold, not confident, irresolute*:—Oft gebyreþ ðæm manðwæran, ðonne hé wierð rice ofer ðóre men, ðæt hé for his manðwærnesse ásláwaþ and wierð tó unbald (-beald, Hatt. MS.), forðæm sió unbieldo and sió manðwærnes bióð swíðe anlice *nonnunquam mansueti, cum prassunt, vicinum et quasi justa positum torporem desidiae patiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 288, 1. On ðóre wísan sint tó manianne ða ánfealdan strecan, on ðóre ða unbealdan . . . Ðám unbealdum is tó cýðanne hú giémeleáse hié bióð ðonne hié hié selfe tó suíðe forsióð *aliter admonendi sunt pertinaces, atque aliter inconstantes . . . istis intimandum est, quod valde se despicientes negligunt*, 42; Swt. 305, 12–16. Wénde ic ðæt ðú ðý wærra weorþan sceolde, and ðý unbealdra, Exon. Th. 268, 4; Jul. 427. [*Laym.* un-bald.]

un-bealu; *gen.* -beal(u)wes; *n. Innocence*:—Mid unbealuwe ealre heortan *in innocentia cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 100, 2.

un-bealufull; *adj. Innocent, harmless*:—Of unbealafullum feoh gerécan, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 26: Wulfst. 83, 13.

un-beboht; *adj. Unsold*:—Hē hæfde tamra deóra unbebohtra syx hund, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 10.

un-bebyriged; *adj. Unburied*:—Ðīn mōdor ligeþ unbebyriged *mater tua sepultura carebit*, Nar. 31, 30; Shrn. 40, 4. Heora līchaman licgaþ unbebyrgede (-byrigde, MS. F.), Wulfst. 199, 10. [Unbiburiet *inhumatus*, Kath. 2243.]

un-becēās; *adj. Not giving occasion to litigation, indisputable, incontestable*:—Bidde hē ða hond ðe ðæt ierfe hafaþ, ðæt hē him gedō ðone ceáp unbecēāsne (*that he shew the chattel to be his by incontestable right*), L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 7.

un-becrafod; *adj. Not subjected to claims*:—Ðǣr se bōnda sæt unbecrafod *where the husband dwelt without having had any claims made upon him*, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 22. v. un-crafod.

un-becweden; *adj. Unbequeathed, not left by will*:—On ælcum þingum ðe ðǣr unbecweden bið, on bōcum and an swilcum lytlum, Chart. Th. 538, 24. Ðæt land æt Sendan and æt Sunnanbyrg unbecwedene and unforbodene wið ælcne man, 208, 38.

un-beden; *adj. Unbidden, unasked*:—Sume preóstas . . . unbedene gaderiaþ hī tō ðam līce, swā swā grǣdige rǣmmas ðǣr ðǣr hī hold-geseóð, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 2. [Toc Crist unnbedenn and unnbonedd to mælenn, Orm. 17081.]

un-befangenlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible*:—God is unāsecgendlīc and unbefangenlīc, Homl. Th. i. 286, 27.

un-befliten; *adj. Uncontested, undisputed*:—Ðā wæs hīgen and hlāforde lond unbefliten ēghwæs and seoddan ā ōð his daga ende, Chart. Th. 48, 1: 481, 14: 483, 3.

un-befohten; *adj. Unfought, unopposed*:—Ðā wēnde se here . . . ðæt hié mehten faran unbefohtene ðǣr ðǣr hié wolden, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 23: Byrht. Th. 133, 28; By. 57.

un-beſōndlīc (?). v. un-beseóndlīc.

un-begān; *adj.* I. *uncultivated*:—Unbegānum *incultis* (*arvis*, Ald. 200), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 2: 47, 38. Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on dūnum and on unbegānum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 230, 4: 238, 17. II. *unadorned*:—Unbegān *inculta, non ornata*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 26.

un-begrīpendlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible*:—Se myccla mægenþrym and se unbegrīpendlīca, Blickl. Homl. 179, 9. Unbegrīpendlīc and ungesȳnelīc God, 185, 31.

un-begunnen; *adj. Without beginning*:—*Sum* ic eom is edwistlīc word and gebyraþ tō Gode ānum synderlīce, forðan ðe God is ǣfre unbegunnen and ungeendod on him sylfum and ðurh hine sylfne wunigende, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 201, 9: Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 204, 12: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 16: Homl. Ass. 25, 25. Hē wæs ǣfre unbegunnen Scyppend, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 3.

un-beheáfdod; *adj. Unbeheaded*:—Ic eów lǣte unbeheáfdod, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 185.

un-behēfe; *adj.* (or *subst.*?) *Unsuitable, inconvenient, unprofitable*:—Unbehēfe *incommodum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 35. [Al þat ure sowle and ure lichame bed unbiheue, O. E. Homl. ii. 7, 30. *Also subst.* Hie turuden fro him hem seluen to unbihefe, 121, 26.] Cf. un-brȳce.

un-behelendlīce; *adv. Without the possibility of concealment*:—Ðæt bið eallum open unbehelendlīce, ðæt man ǣr hæl, Wulfst. 138, 3.

un-behelod; *adj. Uncovered, naked*:—Hē læg on his getelde unbehelod (*nudatus*), Gen. 9, 21, 22.

un-behreówsigende; *adj. Unrepenting, impenitent*:—Se ðe mid unbehreówsigendre heortan þurhwunaþ on mānsēdum, Homl. Th. i. 300, 15.

un-belimp, es; *n. Mischance, accident*:—Of unbelimpum (*fortunæ*) *casibus* (*oppressos*, Ald. 42), Hpt. Gl. 478, 25.

un-beorhte; *adv. Not brightly*:—Ealle steorran weorþaþ gebirhte of ðære sunnan, sume þeáh beorhtor, sume unbeorhtor (*less brightly*), Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 6. Sume beorhtor, sume unbyrhtor, 33, 4; Fox 132, 21.

un-bereáfigendlīc; *adj. Not to be taken away*:—Syle mē ðæt unbereáfigendlīc gebæd ðīnre fulfremednysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 242.

un-berende; *adj.* I. *not bearing, barren, sterile*:—Elizabeth wæs unberende (-berend, Lind. *sterilis*), Lk. Skt. 1, 7. Unbeorendu (*sterilis*) cende monige, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 17. Ne bið mid eów nān þing unberendes ne on mannum ne on nȳtenum, Deut. 7, 14. Ðæt unberende treó hē genimes *palmitem non ferentem fructum tollet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 2 margin. Unbeorende *sterilem*, Ps. Surt. 112, 9. Eádige syndon ða men ða ðe wēron unberende, Blickl. Homl. 93, 30. Unberende telgan *spadones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 58. II. *unbearable*:—Byrðenna unbærende *onera importabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. [*Goth.* un-bairands *barren.*]

un-berendlīc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable*:—On ðam ne eardaþ nān eorðlīc mann for ðam unberendlīcum bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 23.

un-berendness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Unberendnisse *sterilitas*, Rtl. 118, 1. Unbeore[n]dnisse *sterilitatem*, Ps. Surt. 34, 12.

un-besacen; *adj.* I. of persons, *unmolested by litigation*:—Ðǣr se bōnda sæt uncwyd and unbecrafod, sitte ðæt wīf and ða cild on ðam ylcan unbesacen, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 23. II. of things, *not made the subject of litigation, uncontested*:—Ðæt ðæt land swā unbesæccen gange intō ðære cȳðican swā hit ðā on dæg wes ðā hit man him tō lǣt *that the land pass into the possession of the church as uncontested as it was on the day when it was let to him*, Chart. Th. 159, 24. Ðā sealde hē Æþelrige unbesacen land on hand, ðæt hē þanonforð syþþan ðǣron ne sprǣce *he gave the land up to Æþelrige uncontested, so that thenceforth he would not lay claim to it*, 289, 31. Hió ðæt land hæbben unbesacen wið ælce haud (*not liable to suits from any side*) ða hwīle ðe hió lifgean, and gif Ælfǣ leng sió, ðonne sȳ hit hyre unbesacen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 22–25: L. C. S. 80; Th. i. 420, 21. Hē him gedō ðone ceáp unbesacene *let him make the chattel secure from being the subject of litigation*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 7 note. v. un-forboden.

un-bescēáwod; *adj. Inconsiderate, heedless*:—Se ðe unbescēáwud ys tō specenne hē ongytt yfele *qui inconsideratus est ad loquendum sentiet mala*, Scint. 78, 7. Unbesceawad, Kent. Gl. 433. Unbescēáwode *improvida* vel *inconsiderata*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 13.

un-bescēáwodlīce; *adv. Inconsiderately, heedlessly*:—God swȳþor tō yrsunge unbescēáwudlīce forþclypian ðænne forescēáwudlīce tō synna forgyfenysse innlaþian *Deum potius ad iracundiam inconsiderate provocare quam provide ad peccaminum veniam invitare*, Anglia xiii. 370, 76.

un-bescoren; *adj. Unshorn, without the tonsure*:—Sume ālfeaxe gāþ, ðæt seó bescorene hālignes ne sȳ weorþre ðenne seó unbescorene, R. Ben. 135, 29.

un-besenged; *adj. Unsinged, unscorched, unburnt*:—Se bið swȳðe clǣne ǣlcere synne, se ðe ðæne bryne ðurhfærð unbesencged (-sænged, MS. C.), Wulfst. 25, 19.

un-beseóndlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible*:—God on ðrymme unbeseóndlīcne (-fōndlīcne?) *Deum majestate incomprehensibilem*, Rd. 3, 22; S. 552, 16.

un-besmiten; *adj. Undefiled, unpolluted, unsullied, pure*:—Unbesmiten weg *impolluta via*, Ps. Spl. 17, 32. Gif heó unbesmiten (*impolluta*) tō him cyrre, L. Ecg. Addit. 12; Th. ii. 234, 6: Nar. 41, 11. Ðæs unbesmitenan līchaman ūres Drihtnes, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 113: Blickl. Homl. 155, 32: 3, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 69: 23 b, 503. Healdaþ eówre handa unbesmitene (*innoxias*), Gen. 37, 22.

un-besorh; *adj. Not the object of care, that one does not care about*:—Ðā hēt se cyning clypian him tō unbesorge men (*men that he didn't care about*), Homl. Th. ii. 486, 9. v. be-sorg.

un-bēted; *adj. For which amends has not been made*:—Nǣnig bihelan mæg on ðam heardan dæge wom unbēted, Exon. Th. 80, 25; Cri. 1312.

un-beþōht; *adj. Unreflecting, inconsiderate*:—Micle hrædlīcor hī wǣren ādwægene ðæra scylda mid ðære hreówsunga, gif hī fǣrlecor syngoden unbeðōhte *citius delicta poenitendo abluerent, si in his sola praecipitatione cecidissent*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 2.

un-beþirfe. v. un-biþirfe.

un-beweddod; *adj.* I. *unbetrothed*:—Gif hwā līð mid unbeweddudre fæmnan *si quis dormierit cum virgine necdum desponsata*, Ex. 22, 16. Gif hwā fæmnan beswīce unbeweddode and hire mid slǣpe, L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Unbeweddod mæden *puellam virginem, quae non habet sponsum*, Deut. 22, 28. II. *unmarried*:—Unbeweddod *innuba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 35. Mæden seó ðe unbeweddud ys *virgo quae innupta est* (1 Cor. 7, 34), Scint. 69, 3. Gif Maria unbeweddod wǣre and cild hæfde, ðonne wolde ðæt folc mid stānum hī oftorfian, Homl. Th. i. 196, 11.

un-bewilled; *adj. Not boiled away*:—Seóþ on wætre ōþ ðæt ðæs wætres sié þridda[n] dǣl unbewelled, Lchdm. ii. 248, 18.

un-biddende; *adj. Not praying, without praying*:—Gif hē nele biddan ðæs ēcan leóhtes, hē sitt ðonne blind be ðam wege unbiddende, Homl. Th. i. 156, 4.

un-bildu(-o); *indecl. f. Want of boldness, weakness, irresolution, inconstancy*:—Sió unbieldo and sió manðwǣrnes bióð swīðe anlīce *weakness and gentleness are very much alike*, Past. 40; Swt. 288, 1. Of ðære leohtmōduesse cymð sió twiefealdnes and sió unbieldo *inconstantia ex levitate generatur*, 42; Swt. 307, 3. Sió unfæsðrǣdnes and sió unbieldo ðara gedōhta *cogitationum inconstantia*, Swt. 308, 5. Ðonne hié of unwīsdōme oððe of wācmōdnesse and of unbieldo oððe of untrymnesse mōdes oððe līchoman gesyngaþ *cum sola ignorantia vel infirmitate delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 159, 1. Ða lytelmōdan and ða unðrīstan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte *pusillanimes dum nimis infirmitatis suae sunt conscii*, 32; Swt. 209, 7.

un-bindan; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden *To unbind, untie*:—Ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ic unbinde (*soluam*) his sceóþwang, Ju. Skt. 1, 27. 'Æfter his behāte ic ðē unbinde' . . . . Se engel hine ðā unband, Homl. Th. i. 466, 31. Swā hwæt swā ðū unbindst (*solveres*) ofer eorðan, ðæt byð unbunden (*solutum*) on heofonum, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 19: 18, 18. Ðæs fæder tungan his nama unband, Homl. Th. i. 352, 31. Ālēsde ⁊ unband *soluit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 20. Unband *dissoluit*, Cant. Abac. 6. Hiá onfundun fola gibundenne, and unbundun hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 4. Sceal se lārców hine unbindan fram ðam ēcum wīte, swā swā ða apostoli līchamlīce Lazarum ālȳsdon, Homl. Th. i. 234, 14, 9. Ǣr ðon God heó ðæs wræces unbindan wolde, Anglia xi. 2, 24. Ǣfter þūsend geārum bið Satanas unbunden *post mille annos soluetur Satanas*, Wulfst. 83, 6. Beón unbunden *dissolui* (*a peccato*), Scint. 38, 12. Hī wurdon

unbundene, Homl. Th. ii. 20, 8. From synna bendum unbundeno *a peccatorum vinculis absolutos*, Rtl. 7, 13. [*Cf. Goth.* and-bindan: *O. Sax.* ant-bindan: *O. H. Ger.* int-, in-bintan.] v. on-bindan.

un-birnende; *adj. Without burning, without being on fire*, Beo. Th. 5089; B. 2548.

un-biso[e]opod; *adj. Unconfirmed*:—Wē lǽraþ .... ðæt ǽle cild sý gefullod binnon .xxxvii. nihtum, and ðæt ænig man tō lange unbiscopod ne wurðe, L. Edg. C. 15; Th. ii. 246, 28. Unbiscpod (-biscopod, MSS. C. E.), Wulfst. 120, 15. Wē secgaþ eów, ðæt ǽle cild sceall beón binnon þryttigum nihtum gefullod . . . Ne nǽnne man man ne lǽte unbisceopod tō lange . . . And witan ða ðe cildes onfōn æt fulluhte oððe æt bisceopes handum, ðæt hī hit on rihtum geleáfan gebringan, 300, 16–30. [Longe beon unbishoped, A. R. 204, 29.]

un-bi[ȳ]rfe; *adj. Useless, vain, unprofitable*:—Ðū hafast unbiþyrfe ofer witena dōm wīsan gefongen *you have taken an unprofitable course contrary to the judgement of wise men*, Exon. Th. 248, 18; Jul. 97. Ða (*false gods*) sind geásne gōda gehwylces, ídle, orfeorme, unbiþyrfe, ne ðēr freme mēteþ ūra ænig, 255, 21; Jul. 217. [*O. Sax.* un-bitherbi: *O. H. Ger.* un-biderbi *inutilis, vanus, inanis.*]

un-blanden; *adj. Unmixed*:—Unblonden *non mixtum*, Rtl. 68, 30.

un-bleoh; *adj. Not coloured, clear, bright, splendid*:—Is mīn land foremǽre and mē swýðe unbleó *haereditas mea praeclara est mihi*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Hwæt mæg beón heardes hēr on līfe wiþ ðam ðū mōte gemang ðam werode eardian unbleoh on ēcnesse (*but there is no corresponding word in the Latin, which is:* Quid durum saeclo consetur in isto, utque illas inter liceat habitare cohortes?), Dōm. L. 302. Cf. ungebleoh.

un-bletsung, e; *f. Cursing*:—Fela is ðæra ðe .... embe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leohtlīce lǽtaþ, and nā understandaþ . . . 'Quodcumque benedixeritis et cetera,' L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 320, 36.

un-blinnendlīce; *adv. Incessantly*:—Unblinnendlīce dōn wæs *incessabiliter acta est*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 26.

un-bliss, e; *f. Unhappiness, grief, sorrow, misery*:—Mycel is mē unbliss mīnra dýrlinga miss, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 271. Nū wē beóð blīðe, and eft on micelre unblisse, Homl. Th. i. 184, 3. Manege unblissa and micele sorga becōmon ðām Iudēiscum æfter Cristes slege, Homl. Ass. 79. 179.

un-blīðe; *adj.* I. *sad, sorrowful, grieved*:—Unblīðe *tristis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 22: Beo. Th. 261; B. 130. Giómormōd, unblīðe, 4529; B. 2268. Wæs hē swýðe unblīðe . . . Đā geseah Gūðlāc ðone brōþor sārig, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 6. Beón in unblīdum mōde *moestus esse*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 37. Ðām unblīdum (*tristibus*) sint tō cýðanne ða gefeán ðe him gehātene sindon . . . Gehiéren ða unblīðan (*tristes*) ða leán ðæs gefeán ðe hió tō hopiaþ . . . Monige beóð ðeáh blīðe and eác unblīðe (*laeti vel tristes*) for ðæs blōdes styringe, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 16–24: 61; Swt. 455, 10. Hū blinde hī (*the envious*) beóð, ðonne hī beóð unrōte for ōðerra monna gōdan weorcum and for hira ryhtum gefeán beóð unblīðe *quantae caecitatis sint qui alieno prosectu deficiunt, aliena exultatione contabescunt*, 34; Swt. 231, 17. Hý āswindaþ *vel* heó beóþ unblīþe *contabescunt*, i. *exsiccant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 74. Weorod eall ārās, eodon unblīðe, weóllon teáras, Beo. Th. 6054; B. 3031: Cd. Th. 223, 29; Dan. 127. Gemyndt hē ða ungelimp ðe hē hæfde on his wrecsīðe and ne byð þeáh nā ðe unblīðre (*not less glad*), Shrn. 204, 11. Ðonne hwylcum men gelimpeþ ðe his leóf fæder gefærþ, ne mæg ðæt nā beón ðæt ða bearn ðe unblīðran ne sýn *it cannot be that the children are not the sadder*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 25. II. *unkind, shewing ill-will* or *displeasure, stern, angry*:—Gif ēgo ðīn unblīðe sē *si oculus tuus nequam fuerit*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Đā weard unblīðe Abrahames cwēn hire worcþeówe, wrāð on mōde, heard and hrēðe, Cd. Th. 136, 16; Gen 2259. Him unblīðe andswarode wulfheort cyning, 224, 10; Dan. 134. III. *unquiet, not peaceful*:—Gidréad ðe unblīðo *corripite inquietos*, Rtl. 11, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* un-blīdi *tristis.*]

un-blīðemōde; *adj. Sad-hearted, sorrowful*:—Unblīðemoede *moestus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 37.

un-blōdig; *adj. Bloodless*:—On unblōdium gefeohte *incruento prelio*, Germ. 395, 16.

un-boht *unbought, free*:—Unboht ł unceáped *gratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 8. Sacleás ł unsynnig ł unbocht *gratis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 25.

un-boren; *adj. Unborn*:—Se ðe unborenum cildum līf sylð, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 429. Ða unborenan bearn, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 20. [*Goth.* un-baurans.]

un-brād; *adj. Not broad, narrow*:—Eall swā brād seó sunne is swā eall eordan ymbhwyrft, ac heó þingt ūs swýðe unbrād, Lchdm. iii. 236, 8. Se unbrāda þistel *scolimbos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 12. On brēde, ðār hit brādest is, fīf geurda, and ðār hit unbrādost is, ānne geurde, Chart. Th. 156, 29. Ðēr ðæt land unbrādest is, ðēr hit sceol beón eahtatýne fōta brād, 236, 8.

un-brēce; *adj. Unbreakable, indestructible*:—Flint unbrēcne, Exon. Th. 1, 11; Cri. 6. Tīr unbrēcne, Apstls. Kmbl. 172; Ap. 86.

un-bricce, un-bricce. v. un-bryce, un-bryce.

un-brocheard; *adj. Tender, delicate*:—Unbrocheard *vel* sēfta *delicatus*, i. *tenerus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 39. Hwī ne mihte ðū ongitan, ðætte ǽlc wuht cwices bið innanweard hnescost and unbrocheardost *quid, quod mollissimum quodque, sicuti medulla est, interiore semper sede reconditur?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6.

un-brosnigendlīc; *adj. Incorruptible, imperishable*:—His līchama wæs grāpigendlīc, and ðéahhwædere unbrosnigendlīc; hē æteówde hine grāpigendlīcne and unbrosnigendlīcne, Homl. Th. i. 230, 26: 300, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 146. Ðū unscrýddest ðē ðone brosnigendlīcan mann and ðē gescrýddest ðone unbrosnigendlīcan mann, 30, 114: Homl. Ass. 45, 521. Ou ðam gemǽnelīcum ārīste beóð ūre līchaman geedcennede tō unbrosnigendlīcum līchaman, Homl. Th. i. 394, 33.

un-brosnung, e; *f. Incorruption*:—Beóð ūre līchaman geedcynnede tō unbrosnunge, ðæt is tō ēcum ðingum, Homl. Th. i. 394, 27. Āwende fram brosnunge tō unbrosnunge, ii. 206, 2.

un-bryce; *adj. Unbroken, inviolate, uninjured*:—Hwæþre his meahta spēd hālig wunade, dōm unbryce, þeáh hē deáþes cwealm ræfnan sceolde, Exon. Th. 240, 21; Ph. 642. Hyre wæs mægen unbrice, 256, 22; Jul. 235.

un-brýce; *adj.* (or *subst.*?) *Useless, unprofitable*:—Unbrýce, unbrýce, unbrycci *incommodum*, Txts. 69, 1050. Unbriéce *incommodum, inutile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 76. Nyle hē ða dærstan him dōn unbrýce *faen ejus non est eximanita*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. [But calleth hym yn the gospel ryche, As unkynde and unbryche, Halliwell's Dict. *Goth.* unbrūkjai skalkōs *servi inutiles*, Lk. 17, 10.] Cf. un-behēfe.

un-brýde. v. next word.

un-brygd (?), es; *m. A not unfair turn, fair dealing* (?):—Swā ic hit hæbbe, swā hit se sealde, ðe tō syllanne āhte, unbrýde and unforboden, and ic hit āgnian wille tō āgenre āhte *so I have it, as he gave it, who had the right to give, without fraud and unforbidden, and I mean to possess it as my own property*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 384, 4. Cf. brægd, brygd (bryd). *Or, perhaps*, unbrýde = un-brigde *without liability to be reclaimed*; cf. *Icel.* brigð *a right to reclaim*, chiefly of landed property.

un-bunden; *adj. Not bound*:—Nelle ic (*a bow*) unbunden ānigum hýran nymþe searoðéled, Exon. Th. 406, 10; Rä. 24, 15. Gif hē hine bescire unbundenne . . . Gif hē hine gebinde and ðonne bescire, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7.

un-burh (?). v. un-býing.

un-býed; *adj. Uninhabited, desert*:—Unbýed is styd *disertus est locus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 35. Wēstig ł unbýed *deserta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 38. In unbýedum londe *in deserto*, p. 9, 14.

un-býing (?) *a solitude*:—Unbyergo (-býengo? *or* -byrego, *from* -burh? Cf. un-lond) *solitudines*, Rtl. 1, 17.

un-byrged; *adj. Unburied*:—Se cāsere bebeád ðæt hine man forlēte unbyrgedne, Shrn. 57, 1.

unc; *dat.*: unc, uncet (-it), *acc.*: uncer; *gen. Us two, me and thee, me and him.* (1) *alone*:—'Hwæt wylle gyt ðæt ic inc dō?' Ðā cwǽdon hī: 'Syle unc ðæt wit sitton, ūs on ðīne swýðran healfe and ōþer on ðīne wynstran,' Mk. Skt. 10, 37. Hē sǽde unc eall, Gen. 41, 13. Ðū mē behēte hāl ðæt ðæt ðū mē sealdest, on ða gewitnesse ðe unc ðā mid wæs, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 24. Unc is his hyldo þearf, Cd. Th. 41, 30; Gen. 664. Æfter ðon ðe wit nū betweoh unc tōgongenne beóþ, ne geseó wit unc ofer ðæt in ðysse weorulde, Bd. 4, 19; S. 607, 20. Beforan ungc, 5, 12; S. 628, 15. Mid ðý ic unc wēnde ingangende beón, S. 629, 39. Wit unc werian þōhton, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540. Gif hē forhigeþ uncet fyrenfulle, Shrn. 42, 27. Ðā sende hē uncerne efenþeówan mid unc, ðæt hē uncet sceolde ūt ālǽdan . . . ðā ne mihte hē unc gesión, 43, 1–5. Segc mīnum brēðer ðæt hē dǽle uncer āhta wið mē, Lk. Skt. 12, 13. Wit be uncer ārdǽdum onfōð, 23, 41. Ðū hæfst ýfele gemearcod uncer sylfra sīð, Cd. Th. 49, 14; Gen. 792. Mid uncer āgene swurde, Shrn. 39, 38. Wit gerehton bi ealre uncer fōre, 43, 34. Uncer lāþette āgðer ōðer, 39, 22. Ne nǽfre uncer ūwþer his ellen cýðde, Exon. Th. 496, 29; Rä. 85, 22. (2) *with numeral forms*:—Ic wið ðē sceolde for unc ānum twām ārendspræce ābeódan, Exon. Th. 472, 12; Rä. 61, 15. Unc mǽran twām, 496, 6; Rä. 85, 10. Bismærædu ugket men bī ætgadre, Txts. 126, 8. Hwæðer uncer twēga, Beo. Th. 5057; B. 2532: Cd. Th. 110, 9; Gen. 1835. Ic rǽd sprece bēgra uncer, 115, 4; Gen. 1914. (3) with the name of the person who is associated with the speaker:—Sceolde unc Adame (*for me and Adam*) ýfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonrīce, Cd. Th. 25, 1; Gen. 387. Is ðæt land healf ðæs cinges, healf uncer Brentinges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 422, 11. Uncer Grendles *of me and Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4009; B. 2002. [*Laym. Mærh. Gen. and Ex.* unc: *Orm.* uinc baþe: *Kath.* bituhten unc tweien (us twa, *v. r.*): *Laym. O. and N.* hwaðer unker. *Goth.* ugkis; *dat.*; ugkis, ugk; *acc.*; ugkara; *gen.*: *O. Sax.* unk; *dat. acc.*; unkerō; *gen.*: *O. H. Ger.* unker (zweio); *gen.*: *Icel.* okkr; *dat. acc.*; okkar; *gen.*] v. wit, uncer.

un-cǽfscipe, es; *m. Inactivity, sluggishness*; ignavia:—Ðā fēng Nero tō rīce; se æt nēxtan forlēt Brytene īgland for his uncǽfscipe (cf. se nāht freomīces ongan on ðære cynewīsan, ac . . . hē Breotona rīce forlēt *nihil omnino in re militari ausus est . . . Britanniam pene amisit*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20), Chr. 47; Erl. 7, 26.

un-campróf; *adj. Unwarlike, not bold in battle*:—Uncamprófes *inbellis*, Germ. 399, 420.

un-capitulod; *adj. Not provided with titles to the several sections*:—Hyt is tó witanne hwí ðeós feórþe bóc sig uncapitulod nú þa ǽrran bóc synt gecapitulode *sciendum est, quare liber hic quartus sit sine capitulis, cum priores libri capitulis instructi sint* (v. pp. 170, 180, 194, where the titles to the sections of bks. I, II, III are given), L. Ecg. P. iv; Th. ii. 204, 1.

un-ceáped. v. un-boht, *and* cf. un-cípe.

un-ceápunga; *adv. Without payment* or *recompense*; gratis:—Nó ic wið feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dómas, ac ðé unceápunga orlæg secge, Cd. Th. 262, 18; Dan. 746.

un-ceás, -ceást, es (*but* ceás *and* ceást *are both fem.*) *Absence of quarrel, inhostility*:—Se ðe þeóf sliht hé mót ǽfre gecýðan ðæt hé hine fleóndne for þeóf slóge, and ðæs deádan mágas him swerian unceáses (-ceástes, MS. H.) ǽt *the kinsmen of the dead man shall swear to the slayer an oath that they will have no quarrel with him*, L. M. 35; Th. i. 124, 8. Cf. the similar phrase in reference to the seizing of a thief: Ða mágas him (*the captor*) swerian ǽdas unfihða, 28; Th. i. 120, 6.

un-cenned; *adj. Not begotten*:—Wuldor Fæder ðam uncænnedan *gloria Patri ingenito*, Hymn. Surt. 120, 13.

uncer; *pron. poss. Of us two, our* (of two persons):—Uncer hlǽford hióld hiora olfendu and ǽþád uncres tócymes . . . wit geségon ðæt uncer efenþeów wæs forworden . . . and se uncer hlǽford ǽþád uncres tócymes . . . sió lió forswealh uncerne hlǽford . . . Wit geseágon uncre feónd forwordene, Sbrn. 43, 2–21. Uncres gewinnes, Exon. Th. 254, 1; Jul. 190. Of uncrum wege, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 18. Of uncrum feó, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. Uncerne hwelp, Exon. Th. 380, 31; Rä. 1, 16. Crist wǽt uncre clǽnnysse, Shrn. 40, 20: 42, 3: Cd. Th. 139, 4; Gen. 2304. Uncre ágan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 33: Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 374. Mid uncrum fótum, Sbrn. 42, 1: Gen. 31, 16. For uncera sáule, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 304, 33. [*O. Sax.* unka: *Icel.* okkarr.]

uncet. v. unc.

un-cíp; *adj. Given without payment, gratuitous*:—Sió uncýpe *gratuita* (*Dei gratia*, Ald. 78), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* ú-keypis *gratuitously.*] v. un-ceáped.

un-clǽmod; *adj. Rough-cast, unsmoothed*:—Unclǽmodum *impolitis*, Germ. 398, 258.

un-clǽne; *adj.* I. in a physical sense, *unclean, foul, filthy*. v. un-clǽnness, clǽne. Ia. as applied to animals or things, *unclean, not fit for food*:—Seó ǽ monig ðing bewereþ tó etanne swá swá unclǽne (*immunda*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 494. 33. Hwæt gif hit unclǽne (*immundi*) beóþ fixas? Ic wyrpe ða unclǽnan út, and genime mé clǽne tó mete, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 15. Ða ódre synd unclǽne (*polluta*), Lev. 11, 12. Be swýnum and be ódrum unclǽnum nýtenum *de porcis et de aliis impuris animalibus*, L. Ecg. C. 40, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 31. II. in a moral sense, *unclean, impure*:—Unclǽne *incestus* vel *impurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 13: *incestus*, 51, 35: 72, 13. Se unclǽna (*inmundus*) gást, Mk. 1, 26. Woruldmonna seó unclǽne gecynd, Exon. Th. 63, 9; Cri. 1017. Besmitene mid ðem unclǽnan firenluste, Blickl. Homl. 25, 8. Wæs sum man unclǽne (*inmundum*) deófol hæbbende, Lk. Skt. 4, 33. Unclǽne ingeþoncas, Exon. Th. 80, 33; Cri. 1316. Unclǽnra *inpudicarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 14.

un-clǽnlíc; *adj. Uncleanly, impure*:—Cunnunga ða unclǽnlíco gifliá *contactus inlicitorum fugat*, Rtl. 110, 1.

un-clǽnlíce; *adv. Impurely*:—Swá hwilc man swá Godes weorc clǽnlíce wirceþ, hé bið ǽcelíce gehealden. Se ðe hit unclǽnlíce wyrceþ, hé bið ǽwyrged intó helle, Homl. Ass. 168, 121. Wé wilniaþ mid ðrum hlǽforde clǽnlíce sweltan, swíðor ðonne unclǽnlíce mid eów lybban, Homl. Th. i. 432, 26.

un-clǽnness, e; *f.* I. in a physical sense, *uncleanness, impurity, foulness, squalor*:—Suá huæd in húsum ðás ýð eft ástrægde beuærle unclǽnnisse *quicquid in domibus haec unda resperserit careat immunditia*, Rtl. 121, 36. Fúle unclǽnnessa *olidos* (*ergastulorum*) *squalores*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 75. II. in a moral sense, *uncleanness, impurity, obscenity*:—Láð unclǽnnys *detestanda obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 74. Se reccere sceal beón sinle clǽne on his gedóhte, ðætte nán unclǽnnes (*immunditia*) hine ne besmíte, Past. 13; S. 75, 20: Rtl. 97, 29. Wrǽnre unclǽnnysse *lascivae obscenitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 38. Hwá unclǽnnisse líf álifde, Exon. Th. 448, 31; Dóm. 62. Unclǽnnysse *spurcitia*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 8.

un-clǽnsian; *p.* ode *To defile, pollute*:—Unwyrtrumias ł unclǽnsias *eradicetis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. Unclaensia *inquinare*, p. 17, 12. v. ge-unclǽnsian, *and next word.*

un-clǽnsod; *adj. Not purified*:—Ðý læs ǽnig unclǽnsod dorste on swá micelne háligdóm fón ðære clǽnan degnenga ðæs sacerdhádes *ne non purgatus adire quisque sacra ministeria audeat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 1. v. un-geclǽnsod.

un-clǽnu(-o); *f. Uncleanness, impurity*:—Fulle sint unclǽno *pleni sunt inmunditia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 25. Fulla sint all ł ǽghuelc unclǽnes *plena sunt omni spurcitia*, 27.

un-cnyttan; *p.* te *To unknot, untie*:—Ðæs ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ic his sceóna þwanga búgende uncnytte *cujus non sum dignus procumbens solvere corrigiam calciamentorum eius*, Mk. Skt. 1, 7: Lk. 3, 16 (Wǽron) uncnytte (*vinculorum ligamina*) *enodarentur, solverentur*, Hpt Gl. 482, 59.

un-cocu, e; *f.*: -cóca, an; *m. Disease*:—Ús stalu and cwalu, stri and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoða (*murrain and disease*) derede swýð þearle, Wulfst. 159, 10. Gé gehwilce uncoče gehéldon, Homl. Th. i 64, 23. Hé mid ísene ðone uncoðan (ða uncoče, *v. rr.*) ǽceorfe, R Ben. 52, 19. Orfcwealm oþðon manewealm þurh fǽrlíce uncoða, Wulfst 170, 2.

un-cræft, es; *m. An evil art, ill practice*:—Gif hé þurh gedrinc oðð þurh ðéorne uncræft man ǽcwelle *si eo ebriotate vel alia prava arte hominem occiderit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 22; Th. ii. 230, 28. Gyf hi geweorče ðæt man mid tyhtlan and mid uncræftum sacerd belecge L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8. Utan sume getrýwča habban ús betweónan bútan uncræftan, Wulfst. 167, 5.

un-cræftig; *adj. Powerless*:—Se earma fíðhč uncræftiga slǽp sleá mid sluman slincan on hinder *somnus iners torporque gravis, desidia pigre cessabunt*, Dóm. L. 239.

un-crafod; *adj. With no claim made upon one*:—Se ðe sitte uncrafoc on his ǽre on lífe, ðæt nán man on his yrfenuman ne sprece æfter his dæge *he that dwells on his property without any claims being made on him in his lifetime, that no man shall bring an action against his heir after his death*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9. v. un-becrafod.

un-cristen; *adj. Not Christian*:—Ðeáh ðe hí dǽgyta uncristene wǽron *though they were not yet Christians*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 9 note.

un-cumlíče; *adj. Inhospitable*:—Se Hǽlend spræc tó sumum weligum men, ðe . . . him wæs lát þearfendum mannum mete tó syllenne, and hé wæs uncumlíče, Wulfst. 257, 14.

un-cúþ; *adj. Unknown*; incognitus, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 205, 10. I. *unknown, strange*:—Wæs Breotone eálond Rómánum uncúð (*incognita*), Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 3: Beo. Th. 4434; B. 2214. Gif men uncúð swyle on gesitte, Lchdm. i. 194, 27. Ðæt wǽre gelæht án uncúð geong man, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 613: Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 22. Heó on wéstenne gewunade eallum monnum uncúðe, Shrn. 107, 24. Mon uncúþes andwlitan and uncúþes gegyrlan *hominem vultus habitusque incogniti*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 35. Fírum uncúþ, hwí . . ., Met. 4, 39. Word áres uncúþes, Exon. Th. 175, 5; Gú. 1190. Nis ðæs nán tweó. Ac ic wolde nú ðæt ðú mé sǽdest hwæthwegu uncúþes, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 24: Beo. Th. 1757; B. 876. Ne fyligeaþ hig uncúþum (*alienum*), for ðam ðe hig ne gecneówun uncúðra (*alienorum*) stefne, Jn. Skt. 10, 5. Uncúðum gode *deo ignoto*, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 23. Be uncúðum yrfe (cf. ignotum pecus, L. Edm. C. 5; Th. i. 253, 7), L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 258, 21. Ðá ǽlede ic mínne kynegyrylan and mé mid uncúþe hrægle gegerede (*I went incognito*), Nar. 18, 2. Hwá gifþ ðam uncúðan lífes fultum, Ap. Th. 11, 15. Gehýrde hé ðéorne sang swilce uncúðne, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 16. Uncúðne weg, Met. 13, 58: Cd. Th. 181, 9; Exod. 58: Beo. Th. 2825; B. 1410. Drihten sent uncúðe þéode ofer eów ða ðe gé ne cunnon *ducet te Dominus in gentem, quam ignoras*, Deut. 28, 36. Geopenigean uncúðe wyrd, hwǽr hé ðara nægla wénan þorfte, Elen. Kmbl. 2202; El. 1102. Nime man uncúþ sǽd æt ælmesmannum, Lchdm. i. 400, 17. Uncúð ǽdle *pestilentiae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 7. Cf. Se hwíta stán mæg wið eallum uncúþum (*unknown, and so caused by witchcraft?*) brocum, Lchdm. ii. 290, 11. Ðér him folcweras fremde wǽron, wine uncúðe, Cd. Th. 110, 32; Gen. 1847. Ðæm folce seldsiéne and uncúðe wǽron wínes dryncas, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 12. Mínra firena ðe mé uncúðe wǽron *delicta ignorantiae meae*, Ps. Ben. 24, 6. Ðás dé sint unncúðo *haec ignoras*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 10. Hié uncúðra ǽngum ne willaþ seóres geunnan *they will grant no stranger life*, Andr. Kmbl. 355; An. 178: Cd. Th. 163, 14; Gen. 2698. Se útancumena munuc ðe of uncúðum eardum cymð *si quis monachus peregrinus de longinquis provinciis supervenerit*, R. Ben. 109, 4. Gif wé sconiaþ ðæt wé tó uncúðum mennum (*men we do not know*) suelc sprecen, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 6. Oft ic nú miscyrre cúðe spráce, and þeáh uncúðre ǽrhwílum fond, Met. 2, 9. II. *unknown, not understood*:—God sealde heora ǽlcum synderlíce spráce, ðæt heora ǽlcum wæs uncúð, hwæt óðer sǽde, Ælfc. T. Gru. 4, 11. III. *unknown, uncertain*:—Ðære tíde ðe ús uncúþ is *ejus quod nobis incertum est temporis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 15. Heora sylfra forþfóre ðære tíd[e] is uncúþ *suum exitum, cujus hora incerta est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 21: Blickl. Homl. 125, 7. Ús is swíþe uncúþ hwæt úre yrfeweardas getreówlíces dón willon, 51, 35: 119, 7. Clypiaþ gyt hlúdor uncúð þeáh ðe hé slápe (*cry aloud . . . peraduventure he sleepeth*, 1 Kings 18, 27), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 119. Monig biþ uncúþ treówgeþofta teoraþ hwílum wácíaþ wordbeót *many a thing is uncertain, trusty comrade sometimes fails, weak prove words of promise*, Exon. Th. 469, 19; Hy. 11, 4. Fægere word ðis synd ðe gé bróhton, ac hí nýwe syndon and uncúþe *pulchra sunt verba quae adfertis, sed nova sunt et incerta*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 10. Ðonne cuman fǽrlíce on uncúðum tídum tó mynstre cumaþ *incertis horis supervenientes hospites*, R. Ben. 85, 9. IV. *ungentle, unkind, hostile, harsh, unfriendly*. v. un-cúþlíce:—Bróga cwom egeslíc and uncúð, ealdfeónda nýð, Exon. Th. 110, 23; Gú. 112. Móna

se ehtoða . . . cild ſcenned uncūð (*unfriendly?*), strang, Lchdm. iii. 188, 3. Wē genēddon eafoð uncūþes (*Grendel*); ūþe ic ſwīþor, ðæt ðū hine ſelfne geſeðo mōſte, ſeónd fylwērigne, Beo. Th. 1924; B. 960. Sceaþa eáweþ uncūðne nīð, 558; B. 276. Mec ongon hreówan ðæt mīn hondgeweorc on feónda geweald fēran ſceolde, ſceolde uncūðne eard cunnian, ſāre ſīþas, Exon. Th. 86, 34; Cri. 1418. [*Goth.* un-kunþs *ignotus*: *O. H. Ger.* un-kund *ignotus, incognitus, peregrinus, agrestis, incertus*: *Icel.* ū-kunnr *unknown.*]

un-cūþlīc; *adj. Unknown, strange, uncanny*:—Ða ſtānas ſint ealle ſwīðe gōde of tō drincanne wiþ ealle uncūþlicu þing, Lchdm. ii. 290, 14.

un-cūþlīce; *adv. Unkindly*:—Ðam elþeódigan and ſtancumenan ne lēt ðū nō uncūðlīce wiht hine ne mid nānum unrihtum ðū hine ne drecce (*peregrino molestus non eris*, Ex. 23, 9), L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 21. [He ſpacc till hiss moder þuss unncuþliȝ (v. Jn. 2, 4), Orm. 14341. *Icel.* ū-kunnliga *like a stranger.*] v. un-cūþ, IV.

un-cwaciende; *adj. Without shaking* or *tottering*:—Ða ðe ne magon uncwaciende gestondan on emnum felda *qui in planis stantes titubant*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 7.

un-cweden; *adj. Unsaid, revoked*:—Uncwedene yrfebēc *ruptum testamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 42.

un-cweþende; *adj.* I. *not having speech*:—Ðeáh ðe gesomnod ſȳ eal ðætte heofon oððe hel oððe eorðe ſāfre ſcende, and ūnra gehwylc ge ðæra cweðendra ge ðæra uncweðendra hæbbe gyldene bȳman on mūðe, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 9. II. *not having a voice, inanimate*:—Hweþer ðū ongite ðæt ða uncweþenda gesceaſta wilnodon tō biónne on ēcnesse ſwā ilce swā men gif hī mihton *ea quae inanimata esse creduntur, nonne quod suum est quaeque simili ratione desiderant?* Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 17. [Cf. Waldandes dōð unquedandes sō filo antkennian scolda . . . erða . . . bergōs . . . stēnōs, Hēl. 5663.]

un-cwīd[d]; *adj. Undisturbed by charges, in undisputed possession*:—Se ðe sitte uncwȳdd and uncrafod on his āre on līfe, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 9. Ðēr se bōnda sæt uncwȳd (-cwȳdd, MS. G.) and unbecrafod (cf. ubi bunda manserit sine calumpnia, L. H. I. 14, 5; Th. i. 526, 3), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-kvīðinn *unconcerned.*] v. cwīðan.

un-cwisse; *adj. Speechless*:—Ðære tungan onstyrenesse beswicade (*linguae motu caruit*). Ða wēron ðrȳ dagas and ðreó niht fulle ðæt heó wæs uncwisse, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 18.

un-cyme; *adj. Mean, paltry, poor*:—On uncymre byrigenne geseted *ignobili traditus sepulturae*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 7. Wæs his æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorðan. Ða bēdon hine his discipulos ðæt hié mōſtan hūru ſume uncyme streównesse him under gedōn for his untrumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 227, 12. Ne hæfde wit monig ōðer uncymran hors *nunquid non habuimus equos viliores plurimos?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 26.

un-cynde; *adj. Unnatural*:—Nim swā wuda swā wyrt of ðære ſtōwe ðe his eard and æþelo biþ on tō weaxanne and ſette on uncynde ſtōwe him, ðonne ne gegrēwþ hit ðēr nāuht, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27. v. un-gecynde.

un-cynlīc; *adj. Unsuitable, improper*:—Ðæt wāre uncynlīcre, gif God næfde on eallum his rīce nāne frige gesceaſt, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 28 note.

un-cyn[n]; *adj. Unsuitable, unfitting, improper*:—Ðæm ne is uncynn mæht bið ſald *cui non inmerito potestas datur*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 3.

un-cȳpe. v. un-cīpe.

un-cyst, e; -cyſte, an; *f. A vice, defect, fault.* I. of the body, *a disorder*:—Wið wīfa earfoðnyſſum; ðās uncyſte Grēcas hātaþ hyſtem cepnizam, Lchdm. i. 334, 18. Tō eallum uncyſtum ðe on gōmum beóð ſcenned, 348, 12. II. of diction, *a fault, solecism*:—Ðære uncyſte *ſylocismi, laudacismi*, ða uncyſte *barbarismi* (the passage is: Inter Scillam ſoloecismi et barbarismi baratrum . . . scopulosas lautacismi collisiones, Ald. 80), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 27–33: 52, 49. III. of morals, *a vice, fault*:—Ðæt on ūs ne ſȳ gemēted nēnigu ſtōw ēmetig gāſtlicra mægena, ðæt ðēr mæge yfelu uncyſt on eardian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 10. Ðeós deáþberende uncyſt (*envy*), 65, 13. Hē bær ða wēstan ðære uncyſtan (-cyſte, Bd. M. 82, 13) in ðam telgan *portat in ramo humorem vitii*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 26. Ða uncyſte ðære ūnwielnesse *vitio obstinationis*, Past. 6; Swt. 47, 16. Gif ðū nān gōd dōn nelt Gode tō wurðmynte, ðonne geswutelaſt ðū mid ðære uncyſte ðīne yfelnyſſe, Homl. Th. i. 142, 2. Fȳr āleþ uncyſte, Exon. Th. 233, 17; Ph. 526: 81, 27; Cri. 1330. Gif hwylce uncyſta on biscopum gemētte ſȳn *si qua sunt in episcopis vitia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 17. Ða unſȳfernyſſe uncyſta *rudera vitiorum*, 4, 3; S. 569, 32: 1, 27; S. 495, 32. Uncyſta *passionum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 33. Ða men ðe ðyſſum uncyſtum (*covetousness, envy, lust*) fylgaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 9. Hwā ongyt his uncyſta *delicta quis intelligit?* Ps. Th. 18, 11. Sume wealdaþ ealle uncyſta and leahtras on him ſylfum, Homl. Th. i. 344, 35. III a. *the vice of avarice, niggardliness, parsimony, want of liberality.* v. un-cystig:—Ðiſes mannes (*the rich man who gave nothing to Lazarus*) uncyſt and upāhefednys hine beſencte on cwicsūſle, Homl. Th. i. 328, 22. Spærnesse ƿ uncyſte *frugalitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 66. Ne hē uncyſta nā begange *nec avaritiae studeat*, R. Ben. 55, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* un-kust *vitium, scelus, dolus.* Cf. *Icel.* ū-kostr *a fault.*]

un-cystig; *adj. Niggardly, parsimonious, not liberal*:—Uncyſtig *frugus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 18: 36, 5: *frugi* vel *parcus*, i. 47, 37: *parcus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 180, 13. Uncyſtig oððe ſpærhynde *frugi*, 9, 78; Zup. 74, 12. Fæſthafol oððe uncyſtig *tenax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 5. Ne ſæde ðæt hālige godſpel (Lk. c. 16) ðæt se rīca reáfere wāre, ac wæs uncyſtig and mōdegode on his welum, Homl. Th. i. 328, 19. 'Gē noldon him on mīnum naman tīðian' . . . Ðonne fareþ ða uncyſtigan intō ðcere cwicsūſle, ii. 108, 30: Wulfſt. 289, 8. Ða uncyſtgan hē cyſta lāre, ſwā hē ða cyſtgan on merringe ne gebringe; ond ſwā eft ða rūmmōdan fæſthafolneſſe lāren, ſwā hī ða uncyſtegan on yfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen *sic tenacibus infundatur tribuendi largitas, ut tamen prodigis effusionis frena minime laxentur; sic prodigis praedicatur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus perituraram rerum custodia non augeatur*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 27–29. [*O. H. Ger.* un-kustig *rudis, impurus, dolosus, improbus.*]

un-cȳðig; *adj. Ignorant, unacquainted*:—Wittende *sciens* . . . uncȳðig ƿ unwittende *ignorans*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 18. Ðā wundrade heó ymb ðæs weres myttro, hū hē swā geleáfful on swā lytlum ſæce ond swā uncȳðig ſāfre wurde gleáwnyſſe þurhgoten *she wondered at the man's wisdom, how in so little space and (previously) so ignorant he should ever become so full of belief, saturated with prudence*, Elen. Kmbl. 1918; El. 961. Elnes uncȳðig *ignorant* (i. e. *devoid*) *of strength*, Exon. Th. 175, 23; Gū. 1199. [*Icel.* ū-kunnigr *unacquainted*: *Ger.* un-kundig.] v. on-cȳðig; un-and-cȳðigness.

un-cȳðu(-o); *indecl.*: -cȳðð, e; *f.* I. *ignorance*:—Ne ſpræc hē (*Moses*) hit nō forcȳðe his mōd ſuht genierwed wāre mid ðære uncȳðe ðæs ſtīðnetes *neque enim Moysi mentem ignorantia itineris angustabat*, Past. 41; S. 304, 17. Mīn ſceal of līce ſāwul on ſtīðnet, nāt ic ſylfa hwider, eardes uncȳðu (*in ignorance of the land to which it is bound*), Exon. Th. 284, 22; Jul. 701. II. *a country not one's own, a strange land*:—Siþþan se ælmihtiga ūðgenge wearð Adame and Euan . . . ðā hȳ on uncȳðu ſcofene wurdon, on gewinnorould, Exon. Th. 153, 18; Gū. 827. [Þe soule is her in uncuðe . . . and nout eðcene hwuch heo schal iwurðen in hire owune riche. Þet fleshe is her et home, A. R. 140, 17–20.]

un-dǣd, e; *f. An ill deed, evil action, a crime, misdeed*:—On yfelan geðance and on undǣde, Wulfſt. 165, 5. Ða Helmſtān ða undǣde gedyde ðæt hē Æðerēdes belt forſtæl *when Helmstan committed the crime of stealing Æthered's belt*, Chart. Th. 169, 19, 28. Yflo uerco ƿ undēdo *mala opera*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 3, 19. Scyldig and mānful mid undǣdum eall gesȳmed *sceleratis impius actis*, Dōm. L. 58. Man deófol georne forbūge and his undǣda ealle oferhogie, Wulfſt. 68, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-tāt *delictum, macula, flagitiosum: Ger.* un-that.]

un-dǣftlice. v. un-gedǣftlice.

un-dǣled; *adj. Undivided, not separated*:—Hit þenc̄þ ætgædere beón gehāl undǣled, forþam gif hit tōdǣled biþ, ðonne ne biþ hit nō hāl, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 27. Ða hwīle ðe seó sāwl and se lichoma undǣlde beóþ, 34, 9; Fox 148, 5.

Undalan; *pl. The name which remains as Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire*:—Fērde hē forþ on his myneter ðe hē hæfde on Undalana mǣgþe (*in provincia Undalum*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 16. On ðære mǣgþe seó is gecȳged In Undalum *in provincia quae vocatur In Undalum*, S. 636, 43. Wilferð biscop forðfērde in (on *v. r.*) Undalum, Chr. 709; Erl. 45, 1. *In Latin charters the form is* Undale:—Uillam Undale . . . de ipsa uilla Undale, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 93, 1, 8. Uillam de Undale, v. 6, 22. *In later English it is* Undela:—Ic gife ðone tūn ðe man cleopeþ Undela, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 4.

un-deáded; *adj. Not deadened*:—Wiþ springe ge ādeádedum ge undeádedum, Lchdm. ii. 8, 7.

un-deádlīc; *adj. Immortal, undying, imperishable, endless*:—God hālig and undeádlīc (*immortalis*), Rtl. 169, 17. Hē wunaþ undeádlīc, se ðe wæs deádlīc, Homl. Th. i. 150, 22. Se mann wāre ſāfre undeádlīc, gif hē his Drihtne gehȳrsumode, Hexam. 15; Norm. 22, 27. Undeádlīc, wyrm *the worm that never dies*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 385. Tō onfōnne ðæs undeádlican gegyrlan on neorxna wange, Homl. Ass. 142, 105. Hī wēron gehātene ealle *immortalis*, þæt sindon undeádlīce, Jud. Thw. p. 162, 31. Þurh undeádlīce worulda *per immortalia secula*, Anglia xi. 119, 77. v. un-deáþlic.

un-deádlīcness, e; *f. Immortality*:—Ūre ēhta sind ēce on heofenum, ðēr ðēr undeádlīcnys rīceaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 28. Hyht hiora undeádlīcnise (*immortalitate*) full is, Rtl. 86, 22: Homl. Th. i. 544, 3. Hæfde God ðæs mannes sāwle gegōdod mid undeádlīcnysse . . . wē ne forluron nā ða undeádlīcnysse, 20, 1–4: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 4: 3, 21; S. 551, 3. v. un-deáþlicness.

un-dearninga(-unga), -deornunga; *adv. Without secrecy* or *concealment, openly*:—Elene for eorlum ſpræc undearninga, ides reordode hlūde for herigum, Elen. Kmbl. 809; El. 405; Fins. Th. 45; Fin. 22. Undearnunga, Elen. Kmbl. 1237; El. 620. Ðū ofer ealle undearnunga ðīne bearn ſprecest and bealde cwyſt *locutus es in aspectu filiis tuis et dixisti*, Ps. Th. 88, 16. Ic ſeah wyhte twā undearnunga plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 9; Rā. 43, 2. Gekȳþe hē ðæt hē ðæt feoh undeornunga his ċūðan ceápe in wīc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 10.

un-deáþlíc; *adj. Immortal*:—Se líchoma bið ðonne undeáþlíc, þeáh hé ár deáþlíc wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 21, 31. Se ðe com deádlíc tó ðissum middangearde . . . hé árás undeádlíc, Homl. Th. i. 222, 12, 18. Wé sprecaþ ymbe God, deádlíce be undeádlícum, 286, 8. Monna sáwla sint undeáþlíce (undeádlíca, Cott. MS.) and ece, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33. v. un-deádlíc.

un-deáþlíce; *adv. Immortally, to immortality*:—Úre Drihten on ðam ðriddan dæge undeáþlíce of deáðe árás, H. R. 5, 24.

un-deáþlícness, e; *f. Immortality*:—Bið úre deádlíca líchama áwend tó undeádlícnýsse, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 4. v. un-deádlícness.

un-deáw; *adj. Without dew*:—Gewyrc ða wyrt on morgenne ðonne hió gedeáw sié, sume beóð undeáwe, Lchdm. ii. 92, 15.

un-declínigendlíc; *adj. Indeclinable*:—*Nihil* náht *indeclinabile*, ðæt is, undeclínigendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Zup. 39, 6: 38; Zup. 223, 1: 44; Zup. 238, 1. *Indeclinabilia*, ðæt synd, undeclíniendlíce, 9, 78; Zup. 75, 3.

un-deógollíce. v. undígellíce.

un-deóp; *adj. Not deep, shallow* (lit. and fig.):—Nis ðæt rédlíc ðing, gif swá hlútor wæter hlúd and undióp tóflóweþ æfter feldum ðé hit tó fenne werð, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 6. Dý læs mon má geóte on ðæt undiópe mód ðonne hit behabban mæge ðæt hit ðonne oferflówe *ne cum angusto cordi incapabile aliquid tribuitur, extra fundatur*, 63; Swt. 459, 14. [Sume hi diden in crucethus ð is in an cæste þat was scort and nareu and undep, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 9.]

un-deópþancol; *adj. Not given to think deeply, shallow*:—Nú smeáð sum undeópðancol man hú God mæge beón ǽghwǽr ætgædere, and náhwár tódǽled, Homl. Th. i. 286, 29.

un-deór(-deóre?); *adj. Not dear, cheap, common*:—Undeór hit is *vile valet*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 61. Ðæt hié mon ná undeórran weorðe mósre lésan ðonne hié mon be ðam were geeahtige, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 1. Hé nemde ða undiórestan wyrta ðe on wyrttúnum weaxe and ðeáh swíðe welstincenda *cum decimari minima diceret, extrema quidem de oleribus maluit sed tamen bene olentia memorare*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 32. [Undeore he maked God, þet for eni worldliche luue his luue trukie, A. R. 408, 14. *O. H. Ger.* un-tiuri *vilis: Icel.* ú-dýrr *cheap, of little value.*]

un-deóre; *adv. Cheaply, at a small cost*:—Undeóre hé bohte *vile vendidit*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 63. Gá seó wǽge wulle tó .cxx. þ. and nán man hig ná undeóror ne sylle, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 4. Ðæt sý undeóror geseald ðonne hit woroldmannum gewunelíc sý *vilius detur quam ab aliis secularibus*, R. Ben. 95, 17. Swylce mon undeórest bicgan mæge *quid vilius comparari potest*, 89, 17.

un-deornunga. v. un-dearnunga.

under; *prep. adv. Under*. I. with dat. (1) local, without motion to bring one object under another, (a) where one object has another vertically above it:—Ða wæteru ðe wǽron under ðære fæstnisse, Gen. 1, 7. Under heofenum, 6, 17. Heó álédde ðone sunu under sumum treówe, 22, 15. Ic geseah ðé ðá ðú wǽre under ðam fictreówe, Jn. Skt. 1, 48. (a 1) where one object is supported by another:—Mearh under módegum, Elen. Kmbl. 2383; El. 1193. Ðæt scip wæs yrnende under segle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Wedera leód heard under helme, Beo. Th. 689; B. 342. Cwom Wealhþeów gán under gyldnum beáge, 2330; B. 1163. (b) where one object is at the lower part of another, *under, at the foot of*:—Wæs bát under beorge, Beo. Th. 427; B. 211. Ða com of móre under misthleoþum Grendel gongan, 1425; B. 711. Under weallum, Cd. Th. 146, 6; Gen. 2418. v. neoþan. (c) where an object is surrounded, covered, shut in, etc. by another, *under, within*:—Heora andwlitan inbewrigenum under locum, Cd. Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586. Under lindum, 192, 7; Exod. 228. Under gyrdelse, Exon. Th. 436, 34; Rii. 55, 11: 431, 3; Rä. 45, 2. Under heolstorlocan bídan *to wait in prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 288; An. 144: Beo. Th. 3860; B. 1928. Heó under breóstcofan bearn ácende, Hy. 10, 16. Hwæþer him yfel þe gód under wunige *whether evil or good dwell within the mind*, Exon. Th. 82, 4; Cri. 1333. (d) where an object is surrounded by others, *among*:—Ne mehton ða senátus ménne consul under him findan, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 10. Sang se wanna fugel under deoredsceaftum, Cd. Th. 119, 23; Gen. 1984. (2) local, where motion is implied:—Mec mín freá sendeþ under sélwonge, Exon. Th. 382, 27; Rii. 4, 2. (3) figurative, (a) marking subordination, subjection, rule, etc.:—Sete hig under Aarone, ðæt hig þénigeon him . . . Beón hig þénas under Aarone and his sunum, Num. 3, 6, 9. Ða ðe under Alexandre fyrmest wǽron, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 17. Aulixes hæfde twá ðióda under ðam Kásere, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 4: Met. 26, 5. Under Rómwarum, Hy. 10, 26. Burgá físe wǽran under Nordmannum gebégde, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 15. Ic com man under anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under mé, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 9. Ealle ða rícu ðe him under beód, Bt, 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Bútan ðam dǽle ðe under Dena onwalde wæs, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 23. Under hǽþenra hyrda gewealdum, Exon. Th. 44, 19; Cri. 705. Eáþmódgiaþ eów sylfe under ðære mihte Godes handa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 3. Óðer tíd is seó ðe wæs under é; seó ðridde . . . is gecweden under Godes gife, Homl. Th. i. 312, 31. Cild ic eom under gyrde (*sub virga*) drohtniende, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 21. (b) marking protection, shelter:—Under mundbyr[d]e *sub pretextu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 84: 84, 15. Under wealla hleó, Cd. Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691. (c) marking pretence:—Under intingan *sub obtentu* (Mk. 12, 40), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 43. (d) marking exposure, suffering:—Hú se mánscada under fírgripum gefaran wolde, Beo. Th. 1480; B. 738. Under stormum, Exon. Th. 476, 21; Ruin. 11. Fela ðæs ðe hé ádreág under níðgysta nearwum clommum, 134, 21; Gú. 511. Under Godes egsan, 146, 2; Gú. 703. (e) marking rank, degree:—Under hire selfre hió bið ðonne, ðonne heó lufaþ ðás eorþlícan þing, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 17. (f) marking circumstances or conditions under, among, or during which something takes place:—Be ðam men ðe bið húsl forboden and under þam (*interim*) forðfærð, L. Ecg. P. i. 13, tit.; Th. ii. 170, 25: *interea*, 13; Th. ii. 178, 15: Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 12: 1046; Erl. 173, 5. Hé him gehét ðæt hé his ríce wið hiene dǽlan wolde and hiene under ðæm ofslóg *Titum, mox ut in societatem regni adsumpsit, occidit*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 12. Under ðæm ðe hé him onwinnende wæs *while he was warring upon them*, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 5. Under ðæm gewinne hié genámon friþ *in the course of the struggle they made peace*; pace armis quaesita, 1, 10; Swt. 46, 7. Swá wæs ðæt hió under ðære sibbe tó ðære mǽstan sace becóme, 4, 7; Swt. 182, 28: 4, 12; Swt. 210, 10: Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 33. Wé sceolan under ðæm feówerte[g]oþan gerime syllan ðone teóþan dǽl úre worldspéda *we must during that forty days give the tithe of our worldly wealth*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 18. (g) marking manner:—Under earhfære bannan tó beadwe *to summon to war by sending round an arrow* (v. Grmm. R. A. 162), Elen. Kmbl. 87; El. 44. II. with acc., (1) local, where motion is expressed or implied, (a) where one object comes to have another vertically above it:—Ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ðú gá under mínne þecene, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Sume steorran gewítaþ under ða sé, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 26. Stefn in becom under hárne stán, Beo. Th. 5100; B. 2553. Hió ðæt líc ætbær under firgenstreám, 4263; B. 2128. Ðá námon hig ánne stán and lédon under hine, Ex. 17, 12. Léd under earce bord eaforan ðíne, Cd. Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333. Under helm drepen biteran strǽle, Beo. Th. 3495; B. 1745. ¶ Combined with on:—Lecgan uppan ðone stán and on under, Lchdm. iii. 38, 18. (b) where one object comes to the lower part of another:—Weorod eodon unblíðe under Earna næs wundur sceáwian; fundon on sande sáwulleásne ðone ðe him hringas geaf, Beo. Th. 6055; B. 3031. (c) where one object comes to be surrounded, covered, shut in, etc. by another:—Hé gelédde brýd under burhlocan, Cd. Th. 153, 12; Gen. 2537: Andr. Kmbl. 1879; An. 942. Under heolstorhofu hreósan, Elen. Kmbl. 1524; El. 764. In under eoderas, Beo. Th. 2068; B. 1037: Cd. Th. 147, 25; Gen. 2445. Under sceát, 124, 17; Gen. 2064: Exon. Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 4. (d) where extension under a surface is implied:—God under roderas feng wolde ðæt eorðe geseted wurde woruldsceafte, Cd. Th. 6, 33; Gen. 98: 71, 5; Gen. 1166. Under heofenes hwealf, Beo. Th. 1156; B. 576: 4033; B. 2015. Under swegles begong, 1724; B. 860: 3550; B. 1773: An. 415; An. 208. Siððan æfenleóht under heofenes hádor beholen weorþeþ *after the evening light has died out everywhere beneath the sky*, Beo. Th. 832; B. 414. (2) figurative, (a) marking subordination, subjection, rule, etc:—Under hand hǽðenum dómum *in subjection to a heathen ruler*, Cd. Th. 220, 14; Dan. 71. Gewát him Abraham under Abimelech éhte lǽdan, 158, 22; Gen. 2621. Under ánes meaht ealle forlǽtan, Exon. Th. 294, 30; Crü. 23. Hí wǽran geseald under sweordes hand *tradentur in manus gladii*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. (b) marking exposure, suffering:—Se eów in hæft bedráf, under nearowe clom, Exon. Th. 138, 2; Gú. 570. (c) in various other senses:—Ne þurfon gé wénan ðæt gé ðæt orceápe sellon, ðæt gé under Drihtnes borh syllaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 13. Hí him his forwierndon and hit under ðæt lǽdedon for ðon ðe hé æt ðæm óþrum cirre sige næfde *they refused him the triumph, and sheltered themselves under the excuse, that he had not on the other occasion been victorious*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31. Under monnes híw *in human form*, Exon. Th. 144, 22; Gú. 682. Ne swerigen gé nǽfre under (cf. þurh, Ex. 23, 13) hǽðene godas, L. Alf. 48; Th. i. 54, 23. Se king swór under God álmihtine and under ealle hálgan ðártó, Chart. Th. 340, 2. Symle byð under dæg and niht feówer and xx^tig tída, Lchdm. iii. 260, 12. Ðú áhst tó fyllene ðíne seofen tídsangas under dæg and niht, Wulfst. 290, 18. III. adverbial; see also the compound forms given below. (1) where one object has another vertically above it:—Án treów ðæt mæge .xxx. swína under gestandan *a tree so big that thirty swine can stand beneath*, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 3. His hors weard under ofscoten *his horse was killed under him*, Chr. 1079; Erl. 216, 25. Sume crupon under *some crept beneath*, 1083; Erl. 217, 22. Hé hét fýr under bétan, Homl. Th. i. 4, 393. Ðǽr ðæs Hálendes fótlástas syndon under, Shrn. 81, 29. (2) where relative height is marked, *below, beneath*:—Hé funde wynleásne wudu, wæter under stód, Beo. Th. 2837; B. 1416. (3) *down* as opposed to up:—Wið ðone ðe him mete under ne gewunige *if his food do not remain down*, Lchdm. ii. 190, 1: 198, 23. [*Goth.* undar: *O. Sax.* undar: *O. Frs.* nuder: *O. H. Ger.* untar: *Icel.* undir.] v. þǽr-under.

under-ágenlíc; *adj. The word glosses* subnixus *in*: Underágenlícum beadum *subnixis precibus*, Rtl. 182, 33.

under-andfónd *glosses* susceptor *in:* Underondfōendo *susceptores*, Rtl. 193, 11.

under-bæc; *adv.* I. where there is motion of a person in the direction towards which the back is kept turned, *backwards*, (a) approaching an object:—Sem and Iafeth eodon underbec *Shem and Japhet went backward*; incedentes retrorsum, Gen. 9, 23. (b) motion from:—Đā eodon hig underbæc *they went backward*; abierunt retrorsum, Jn. Skt. 18, 6. Hwīlum ic underbæc bregde nebbe, Exon. Th. 498, 5; Rä. 87, 8. Feallan underbæc *to fall backwards*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 8: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 63. Sceōfan underbæc, 14, 88: 18, 345: Homl. Th. ii. 300, 15. II. marking retreat, where there is motion of a person in the direction to which his back has been turned, *back*:—Diabolo non dicitur: 'Uade retro me,' sed: 'Uade retro' . . . Crist cwæð tō ðam deōfle: 'Gā ðū underbæc.' Deōfles nama is gereht, nyðerhreōsende. Nyðer hē āhreās and underbæc hē eode ðā ðā hē wæs āscyred fram ðære heofonlīcan blisse, Homl. Th. i. 172, 30–35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 70. Nū næfð Israēl nānne stede wið his fýnd ac flīhð underbæc *nec poterit Israel stare ante hostes suos, eosque fugiet*, Jos. 7, 12. Underbæc cyrran *to turn back*, Exon. Th. 405, 2; Rä. 23, 17: Ps. Lamb. 34, 4. (Under bæce, Ps. Spl. 34, 5.) Đū gehwyrfdest mīne fýnd underbæc *in convertendo inimicum meum retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 9, 3. III. where an action is directed towards a point behind the agent's back, *behind, back*:—Đū forwurpe mīn word underbæc fram ðē *projecisti sermones meos postea*, Ps. Th. 49, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 532, 3. Ne beseoh ðū underbæc *noli respicere post tergum*, Gen. 19, 17: Cd. Th. 154, 28; Gen. 2562: Jos. 8, 20. Đā beseah hē hine underbæc wið ðæs wīfes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 14. Hāwian underbæc *respicere retro* (Lk. 9, 62), Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. IV. where the point from which something proceeds is behind the recipient:—Ðīn eāran gehīraþ underbæc *thine ears shall hear a word behind thee* (Is. 30, 21); aures tuae audient verbum post tergum monentis, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 26: 407, 12. v. next word.

under-bæcling; *adv. Back*:—Ðonne gecerraþ mīne fýnd underbæcling *tunc convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 10. Underbæcling, Blickl. Gl.

under-beginnan *to attempt*:—Nū þincþ mē ðæt ðæt weorc is swīþe pleōlīc mē oþþe ænigum men tō underbeginnenne, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 1, 14. v. under-ginnan.

under-beran *glosses* supportare, sustinere, subsistere:—Underbearaþ *subportantes*, Rtl. 13, 35. Underbær *sustinuit*, 27, 31. Underbeara *subsistere*, 7, 38. Underberende *supportantes*, Scint. 24, 1.

under-bigan *to subject*:—Underbēged *subjectus*, Rtl. 125, 25: Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10. v. under-būgan.

under-brédan *glosses* substernere *in:* Underbréddon gegerelo *substernebant uestimenta*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 36.

under-bregdan *to spread under*:—Ōþer eāre hī him on niht underbrédaþ and mid ōðran hī wreōð *unam aurem sibi noctem substernunt, de alia se cooperiunt*, Nar. 37, 12.

under-būgan *to submit*:—Paulus underbeáh swurdes ecge, Homl. Th. i. 382, 6. Ūre Hǽlend rōdehengene underbeáh, ii. 600, 7.

under-burh *a suburb*:—Of Gomorra underburgum *de suburbanis Gomorrhae*, Deut. 32, 32.

underburh-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of a suburb*:—Of underburhwarum *de suburbanis*, Cant. M. ad fil. 32. v. preceding word.

under-cirran *glosses* subvertere *in:* Undercerrende *subvertentem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 2.

under-crammian *to stuff full below*; suffercire:—Hī mid byrnendum glédum ðæt bed undercrammodon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 4.

under-creópan *to enter surreptitiously*; surrepere:—Đā wæs ðæs wītegan cnapa mid gītsunge undercropen *avarice crept into the heart of the prophet's servant*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 16. Ðæt ne feónd ūs undercreōpe (*but the Latin is* subripiat), Hymn. Surt. 12, 28.

under-cuman *glosses* subvenire, succedere *in:* Undercwom *succedente*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 9. Undercyme *subveniat*, Rtl. 66, 35. Undercymende *succedente*, 37, 35.

under-cyning, es; *m. A dependent, tributary king, one who rules under another*. Cf. þeód-cyning:—Cyning *rex*, lytel cyning oððe undercyning *regulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 19. Kyning *basileus*, undercyning *regillus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 47. Sum undercyning wæs *erat quidam regulus*, Jn. Skt. 4, 46, 49: Homl. Th. i. 128, 5. Ic Offa, Myrcena kining . . . Ic Aldrēd, Wigraceastres undercining (*subregulus*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 186, 13. Griffin swōr ǣðas ðæt hē wolde beón Eádwearde kinge hold underkingc, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 35. Tiberius hæfde anweald ofer eall Rōmāna rīce, and him wæs undercyning Herōdes, Nicod. 1; Thw. 1, 8. Ðe Hǽlend stōd befar ðone undercynige (*praesidem*), and gefrægu hine ðe undercynig (*praeses*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 11, 21. Tō undercyningum *ad praesides*, 10, 18: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Ic ðǽr gemētte Týtum and Vespasianum ðýne (*Tiberius'*) getrýwestan undercyningas, Homl. Ass. 191, 285. [*Icel.* undir-konungr.]

under-delf *glosses* suffossum, Ps. Spl. 79, 17. v. under-holung.

under-delfan *to dig under, undermine, dig out* (lit. or fig.):—Ic underdelfe *subfodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 11. Æt dura hē underdelfeþ (*suffodiet*) fōtwylmas ðīne, Scint. 196, 8. Đū beswice oððe underdulfe (*supplantasti*) onārīsende on mē under mē, Ps. Lamb. 17, 40. Seáþ hē geopnode and hē underdealf ðæne *lacum aperuit et effodit eum*, 7, 16. Hē nolde geþafigan ðæt man hys hūs underdulfe *non sineret perfodi domum suam*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43: Lk. 12, 39. Hē nolde geþafian ðam þeōfe nāteshwōn ðæt hē underdulfe dīgellīce his hūs, Homl. Ass. 50, 13. Ne beoþ underdolfene ł ne beoþ forscrencte stæpas his *non supplantabuntur gressus ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 31. ¶ underdelfan *glosses* suffocare, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 7, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 7, 19.

under-diácon, es; *m. An under-deacon, a sub-deacon*:—Underdiácon *subdiaconus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 26: Rtl. 194, 9. Subdiaconus is sōðlīce underdiácon, se ðe ða fatu byrð forð tō ðam diácone, and mid eádmōdnysse þēnaþ under ðam diácone æt ðam hālgan weofode mid ðām hūselfatum, L. Ælfc. C. 15; Th. ii. 348, 9.

under-dōn *to put under*; subjicere:—Done wudu ðe man ðæt fȳr sceal underdōn *ligna quibus subjiciendus est ignis*, Lev. 1, 12.

under-drencan *glosses* suffocare *in:* Underdrencdo *suffocati*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13.

under-drifenness *glosses* subjectio *in:* Of underdrifenise diówla *de subjectione daemonum*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 16.

under-etan *to eat away below, to sap*; subedere:—Ðæt mennisce mōd bið undereten and āweged of his stede ðonne hit se wind strongra geswinca āstyroþ, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17.

under-fang *glosses* susceptor, Ps. Spl. 3, 3: 17, 3: 45, 7: 143, 2.

under-fangelnes *glosses* susceptio *in:* Underfangelnes heáfdes mīnes *susceptio capitis mei*, Ps. Lamb. 107, 9.

under-fangenness, e; *f. Undertaking, assumption*:—Mid underfangennysse menniscnysse *assumptione humani*, Ath. Crd. 35.

under-feng, es; *m. Undertaking, acceptance*:—Ðýlæs hē for ðȳ underfenge (*the undertaking the office of teacher*) his eádmōdnesse forlǽte, oððe eft his līf sié ungelīc his ðēnunga, oððe hē tō drīste and tō stīð sié for ðȳ underfenge his lārēowdōmes *ne aut humilitas accessum* (*ad culmen regiminis*) *fugiat; aut perventioni vita contradicat; aut vitam doctrina destituat; aut doctrinam praesumtio extollat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 22.

under-flówan *to flow under*:—Wæs ic neoþan wætre, flōde underflówen *beneath had I water, the flood flowing under me*, Exon. Th. 392, 3; Rä. 11, 2.

under-folgoþ, es; *m. An office under a superior*:—Hē (*Julian*) stǽde ðæt nān cristen man ne mōste habban nǽnne his underfolgoþa (sunderfolgeþa, Swt. 286, 5), Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 24.

under-fōn; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen. I. *to receive, to have given, to get*:—Ne underfō ic nāne beorhtnesse æt monnum *claritatem ab hominibus non accipio*, Jn. Skt. 5, 41. On ðam lande ðe ðū underfēhst *in the land which the Lord giveth thee* (A.V.); in terra quam acceperis, Deut. 28, 8. Eálā ðæt hit is gōd ðæt mon micelne welan āge, nū se nǽfre ne wyrþ orsorg ðe hine underfēhþ *O praeclara opum mortalium beatitudo, quam cum adeptus fueris, securus esse desisti*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 34. Hū micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ ðam unmedeman, gif hē hine underfēgþ, 27, 2; Fox 96, 10. Mid ðam casu (*ablative*) byð geswutelod, swā hwæt swā wē underfōð æt ōðrum . . . *ab hoc homine pecuniam accepi* fram ðisum men ic underfēng feoh, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 23, 7–11. Da Godes þeówas ðe ða sceattas underfōð ðe wē Gode syllaþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 15. Đā underfēng Iudas ðæt folc æt ðām bisceopum, Jn. Skt. 18, 3. Ne cwæð hē nū, 'ðū hēte mē,' ac 'forgeáfe mē'; mid ðam worde is seó gifu geswutelod ðe hē on ðǽre menniscnysse underfēng. Seó menniscnys wæs underfangen fram ðam godcundum worde, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 11–14. Hī heora mēde underfēngon, 80, 2: i. 68, 30. Ðæt hē ne cnytte ðæt underfongne feoh on ðæm swātlīne, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 13. II. *to receive, submit to* a rite, etc.:—Godes ðeów, se ðe hād underfēhð *God's servant, who takes orders*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 31. Đā wē fulluht underfēngan, Wulfst. 167, 1. III. *to receive* a person, (1) *to receive* for the purpose of entertaining, sheltering, harbouring, etc.:—Florus fērde him tōgeánes and ða æðelan Godes menn underfēng tō him, and foresceáwode him wununge, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 138. Ðæt nān man nǽnne man ne underfō nā leng ðonne þreó niht, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 9. Ðæt nāðor ne hȳ ne wē ne underfōn ōðres wealh, ne ōðres þeóf, ne ōðres gefān, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 4. (2) *to receive* for safe conduct, custody, etc.:—Đā underfēngon ðæs dēman cempan ðone Hǽlend on ðam dōmerne, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 27. Nāh tō farenne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land būtan gesettan landmen, se hine sceal æt stæðe underfōn, and eft ðǽr būtan fācne gebringan, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 25. (3) *to receive* as a servant or dependent:—Be ðon ðe ōðres mannes man underfēhð būtan leáfe. Ne underfō nān man ōðres mannes man būtan ðæs leáfe ðe hē ǽr fyligde, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 14: L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 20: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 18. 'God underfēng his cnapan Israhēl.' Mid ðam nāman syndon getācnode ealle ða ðe Gode gehýrsumiaþ, ða hē underfēhð tō his werode, Homl. Th. i. 204, 13. (4) *to receive, admit* into a society:—Hē sī underfangen on gegæderunge *suscipiatur in congregatione*, R. Ben. Interl. 97, 4. (5) *to receive* as a master, *to submit to*:—Gif se anweald of his āgenre gecynde gōd wǽre,

ne underfénge hé néfre ða yfelan ac ða gódan, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 23. (6) *to receive, admit the claims of*:—Se ðe eów underfehð, hé underfehð mé, and se ðe mé underfehð, hé underfehð done ðe mé sende, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 40. Ic com on mínes Fæder naman and gé mé ne underféngon. Gif óðer cymþ on his ágenum naman, hyne gé underfóð, Jn. Skt. 5, 43. (6 a) *to receive, admit the force of* a person's words, *accept* testimony:—Hé cýð ðæt hé geseah and gehýrde, and nán man ne underfehþ his cýðnesse, Jn. Skt. 3, 32. Se ðe míne word ne underfehð, hé hafaþ hwá him déme, 12, 48. Ne underfóð ealle menn ðis word, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 11. IV. *to receive* what is offered, *to accept*:—Drihten gebed mín hé underféng (-fang, MS.) *Dominus orationem meam suscepit*, Ps. Spl. 6, 9. Hé nolde náne fréfrunge underfón *noluit consolationem accipere*, Gen. 37, 35. V. of things, *to receive, serve as a receptacle for*:—Underfó *receptet* (*the passage is*: Cadaver nequaquam sepulchri sarcophagus receptet, Ald. 52), Hpt. Gl. 496, 11. VI. *to receive* or *accept* an office, a duty, etc., *to take upon one's self, to undertake* a labour, task, etc., (a) where the object of the verb is a word implying action or effort:—Regulus underféng Cartaina gewinn *Regulus, bellum Carthaginense sortitus*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 1: 2, 2; Swt. 66, 13. Ðæt ilce (ða ðegnunga ðæs láreówdómes) ðæt hé untálwierdlice ondréd tó underfoonne, Past. 7; Swt. 48, 19. Sló gémen ðæs underfangenan láreówdómes *susceptæ curæ regiminis*, 4; Swt. 37, 13. Ðá hié gewin hæfdon underfongen *bella suscepta*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 29. Ær hé hæbbe godcunde bóte underfangen, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 25. Underfangenre aндwealhnysse *adeptæ integritatis*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 70. (b) where the object of the verb denotes that in respect to which action or effort is needed:—Gif wífman híwrádene underfehð *si mulier familiam susceperit*, L. Edg. C. 25; Th. ii. 272, 7. Ðonne hié monna heortan underfóð tó láronne, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 12. Hig underfóð ðis folc mid ðé *ut sustentent tecum onus populi*, Num. 11, 17. On ða rícu ðe hé underfangen hæfde, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 8. VII. *to receive* what is burdensome, *undergo, bear*:—Gé underfóð eówere unrihtwísnissa (*ye shall bear your iniquities*, A.V.), ðæt gé witon míne wrace *recipietis iniquitates vestras, et scietis ultionem meam*, Num. 14, 34. VIII. *to take surreptitiously, to steal*:—Gif feoh sý underfangen (*or* ? under fangen), Lchdm. iii. 286, 4. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. Kath. Gen. and Ex.* under-fon: *Orm.* unnderr-fon; *A. R.* under-von: *Piers P.* under-feng; *p.*: *Ayenb.* onderving: *O. H. Ger.* untar-fâhan.] v. under-niman.

under-fónd *glosses* susceptor, Ps. Lamb. 3, 4: 53, 6: 90, 2.

under-fóndlíc; *adj. To be received*:—Se underfónlíca *suscipiendus*, R. Ben. Interl. 97, 8.

under-fylgan *glosses* subseqni *in*: Underfylgdon (-fyligdon, Rush.) *subsecutæ*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 55.

under-gán *to undermine, ruin*:—Gif hwylcne man deóful tó ðam swýþe undergán hæbbe *si diabolus hominem aliquem adeo perdiderit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 14; Th. ii. 208, 12. Ne sý nán eorðcund cyning mid gítsunge tó ðæm swýþe undergán, Lchdm. iii. 444, 3. [Ðis maidenes redden . . . hu he migten undergon (*deceive*) here fader, Gen. and Ex. 1147.]

under-gangan *to undergo*:—Ic undergange *subeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 217, 17. [Me birrþ beon fullhtnedd att tin hannd þin blettainng tunnderrganngenn, Orm. 10661.]

under-geoc; *adj. Accustomed to the yoke, tame*:—Ofer ðone fola suna undergeocas (cf. on folan sunu ðære teoma, Rush.) *super pullum filium subjugalem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 5.

under-geréfa, an; *m. An under-officer*:—Geréfa *consul*, undergeréfa *proconsul*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 5. Se undergeréfa *the pro-prefect*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 332: 7, 216.

under-geþeóded *subject*:—Nénig ealdormonna ne ús underge)eódedra (-endra, MSS. B. H.), L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 11. v. underþeódan.

under-ginnan; *p.* -gann; *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen *To begin, attempt*:—Ic gedyrstlǽhte ðæt ic ðás gesetnysse undergann *I ventured to attempt this work* (the translation of a Latin work), Homl. Th. i. 2, 27. Gregorius ús trahtnode ðyses godspelles dígelnysse ðus undergynnende: 'Dryhten ús gewilnaþ . . . etc., 608, 9.

under-gitan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -giten *To understand, perceive, know*:—Ic gefrǽde oððe undergyte *sentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 11. Ic undergyte *perpendo*, 28, 7; Zup. 181, 6. Gif folces man syngaþ þurh nytenyss[e] and his gylt undergít (*et cognoverit peccatum suum*), Lev. 4, 28. Fram hyra wæstmum gé hí undergytaþ (*cognoscetis*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16. Ðá Samson heora syrwunga undergeat and árás, Jud. 16, 3: Homl. Th. i. 62, 30. Ðá undergeat Noe, ðæt ða wæteru wǽron ádrúwode ofer eorðan, Gen. 8, 11. Ðá Ulfcytel ðæt undergeat, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 25. Ðá Eádwine eorl and Morkere eorl ðæt undergeáton, 1066; Erl. 198, 39: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 26. Hig ne undergéton (-geáton, MS. A.) ðæt hé tealde him God tó fæder *non cognouerunt quia patrem eis dicebat*, Jn. Skt. 8, 27. Ne undergéton (-geáton, MS. A.) (*cognouerunt*) hys leorningcnihtas ðás þing ǽrest, 12, 16. Gif hwam gelustfullaþ tó witanne hwæt sý *quadrans*, ðonne undergite hé ðæt *quadrans* byð se feórða dǽl, Anglia viii. 298, 10. Understandan *capere, intelligere*, undergite *capiat*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 28. Undergitendo heortan *cor intelligens*, Deut. 29, 4. Beón undergiten *colligi, cognosci, intelligi*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 13. Þe beóð undergitene *noscuntur, intelleguntur*, 430, 11.

under-hebban *glosses* accipere, sustollere, sublevare *in*:—Onfoeng ł underhóf *accepit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 17. Genom ł underhóf *sustulit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 9. Underhóf *sublevasset*, 6, 5. Underhebendum águm *sublevatis oculis*, Lind. 17, 1. Ðæt ús sié underhefen *sublevari*, Rtl. 80, 1.

under-hlystan *renders* subaudire *in*: *Subaudio* ic underhlyste, *subaudis* ðú underhlyst, *subaudit* hé underhlyst, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Zup. 151, 2-4.

under-hlystung *renders* subauditio *in*: *Subauditionem et personam*, ðæt ys, underhlystunge and hád, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Zup. 151, 1.

under-hnígan; *p.* -hnáh; *pl.* -hnigon; *pp.* -hnigen. I. *to descend beneath, go lower than* a place:—Grundum ic hríne, helle underhnige, heofonas oferstige, Exon. Th. 482, 23; Rä. 67, 6. Hwílum ýða ic sceal underhnígan, 386, 29; Rä. 4, 69. II. *to submit to* what is laborious or painful, *be subjected to* evil, *undergo* punishment, etc., (a) with acc. of that which is undergone:—Ðonne hí ða scandlícan lustas ðisses middangeardes mid hira módes willan underhnígaþ *cum turpi hujus mundi desiderio humanæ mentis voluntas substernitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 3. For intingan hérsumnesse ic háten geþafode ðæt ic done hád underhnáh (-nágh, S. 566, 8) þeáh ðe ic unwyrðe wǽre *obedientiæ causa jussus subire hoc quamvis indignus consensi*, Bd. 4, 2; M. 260, 8. Hí underhnigon done hwílendlícan deáþ *mortem subiere temporalem*, 4, 16; S. 584, 37. Hé underhnige menniscne þeówdóm *se humano servitio subjiciat*, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 18; Th. ii. 234, 24. Ic eom nýded ðæt ic sceal hraþe deáþ underhnígan *ad articulum subeundæ mortis compellor*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 26. Beheáfdunge underhnígan *capitalem sententiam subire*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 74. (b) with dat.:—Sixtus underhnáh swurdes ecge, and his twégen diáconas samod, Homl. Th. i. 420, 17. Hé ðam deáðe underhnáh and done deófol oferswýðde, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 115. Regolícore stýre hé underhnige *disciplinæ regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. Interl. 19, 1. Ðonne sceal hé underhnígan ðære steóre regollícre láre, R. Ben. 16, 4. Hí sceoldon underhnígan nacodum swurde, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 28. Hét se réða cwellere hine underhnígan swurdes ecge, Homl. Th. i. 428, 8. (c) case uncertain:—Hé sáres wite underhnáh *doloris pœnas succumbit*, Scint. 12, 9. Ðú galgan underhnige, Anglia xii. 506, 1. Nyste heora nán on hwæs tíman hé ðrowunge underhnige, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 31.

under-holung *glosses* suffossum *in*: Underholunga *suffossa*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 17.

under-hwítel, es; *m. An under-whittle*; ragana, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 28. [Migne gives *racana* vêtement déchiré, de peu de valeur.]

under-hwrádel. v. under-wrádel.

under-ícan *glosses* subjungere *in*: Underýcende *subjungentes*, Anglia xiii. 385, 292.

un-derigende; *adj. Harmless, innocent*:—*Nocens*, derigende, is nama and *participium*, and *innocens*, underigende, of ðam geféged ys áfre nama, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Zup. 62, 16. Underigende handum *innocens manibus*, Ps. Spl. 23, 4. Hió mid wíflice níðe wæs feohtende on ðæt underiende folc, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 19.

un-derigendlíc; *adj. Harmless, innocious*:—Se Hálga Gást hí ealle onélde mid undergendlícum fýre, Homl. Th. i. 298, 6.

under-irnan *to under-run, run beneath*:—Hé underyrnþ ealle ða twelf tíena, Lchdm. iii. 248, 1. Ðonne seó sunne hí hæfð ealle underurnen, 246, 10. ¶ *As a gloss of* succurrere:—Underiorn *succurre*, Rtl. 43, 17.

under-lídteów, es; *m. A subordinate ruler*, applied to the consuls in comparison with the kings:—Him ðá Rómáne æfter ðæm lídteówas (underlítteówas, MS. C.) gesetton ðe hié consulas héton ðæt heora rice heólde ón geár ón monn *igitur regibus urbe propulsis, Romani consules creaverunt*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 68, 2.

under-líded *glosses* subductus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 11: sublatus, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10.

under-leogan. I. *to underlay, support*:—Ic underlecge *fulcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 5. Ðá bæd hé hí ðare sylle, ðæt hé mihte ðæt hús mid ðære underlecgan, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 33. Ðeáh hit mid náne anwald ne sié underléd *cum nulla potestate fulciitur*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 25. Ðonne bið se elnboga underléd mid pyle and se hnecca mid bolstre *pulvillo cubitus vel cervicalibus caput jacentis excipitur*, 19; Swt. 143, 17. II. *rendering* supponere, substernere, etc.:—Ic underlecge *subpono*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 167, 17: 47; Zup. 276, 9. Underlegdon *substernebant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 36. Of underlédum brandum *suppositis torribus*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* unter-leccen *fulcire.*]

under-liogan *to be subject, submit, yield*:—Ne mæg se preóst mannum ðingian, gif hé synnum underlíð, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 21: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 155. Ne underliega wé synnum *nec succumbamus vitiis*, Rtl. 82, 25. Underlicgge hé þreále *disciplinæ subjaceat*, R. Ben. 56, 12. Ða underðéddan mon sceal láran ðæt hí him eádmódlice underlicgen *subditi*

admonendi sunt ut humiliter subjaceant, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* unter-ligan *subjacere.*]

under-lihtan *glosses* sublevare *in:* Uſ underlihtad ſié *sublevemur*, Rtl. 51, 23. Dætte uſ ſié underlihtado *sublevari*, 72, 3.

underling, es; *m.* (the word seems to occur only in late texts) *An underling, a subordinate, a subject:*—Heó (*the Jews*) syððen ſúre unwurðe wæron on heora líſdagen and get synden underlinges, Homl. Ass. 194, 50. Eádward kyng grét Harald eurl and alle his undurlynges (*omnes meos ministros*) in Herefordeſhire, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 218, 14. [Leir king ſcal beon eouwer lauerd . . . & Aganippus ure king ſcal beon his underling, Laym. 3657. Inobedience, þet is . . . underling þet ne buhð nout his prelat, A. R. 198, 18.]

under-lútan; *p.* -leát, -luton; *pp.* -loten *To stoop beneath* something in order to raise or support it, *to support, bear, submit to:*—Ða ðe beóð mid hira ſignum byrðennum ofðrycte, ðæt hié ne magon gestondan, hié willaþ lustlice underſón ððerra monna, ond unniédige hié underlútaþ mid hira ſculdrum ððerra byrðenna *qui ad casum valde urgetur ex propriis, humerum libenter opprimendus ponderibus submittit alienis*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 25. Hé ſrás underléat ðæt bér eode *ille surrexit sublato grauato abiit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 12. Eáli ofermódan! hwí gé wilnigen ðæt gé underlútan mid eówrum swiran ðæt deáþlíene geoc *quid o superbi colla mortali jugo frustra levare gestiunt?* Bt. 19; Fox 68, 26. Hwí eów ſ lyſte mid eówrum swiran ſelfra willum ðæt ſwére gioc underlútan, Met. 10, 20.

undern, es; *m. The third hour of the day, nine in the morning;* in later English (v. infra) it is used of the *ſixth hour*, a use it seems to have in *undern-reſt*, q.v.:—Undern *tertia*, middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 11. Undern is dæges þridde tíd, Btwk. 214, 33. Ðæs hírðes ealdor gehýrde wyrhtan on ærnemerigen, eft on undern . . . Se ærmerigen wæs ſram Adam ðð Noe, se undern ſram Noe ðð Abraham, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7–19. Tó undernes, Lchdm. ii. 194, 6. Byð seó ſceadu tó underne and tó nóne ſeoſon and twéntigoþan healſes fótes *the ſhadow at nine and at three is twenty-ſix and a half feet long*, iii. 218, 3, and often. Æt underne . . . ær underne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 22, 36. Ær undern . . . ofer undern *mane . . . veſpere*, Lev. 6, 20. On ða þriddan tíd dæges, ðæt is on undern, Shrn. 79, 35. Wé étaþ on ðam Sunnandagum on undern and on ſéſen, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 3. Sele drincan on þreó tída, on undern, on middæg, on nón, Lchdm. ii. 140, 1. Fram hancrðde ðð undern, Homl. Th. i. 74, 21: Chr. 538; Erl. 16, 2. Ofor undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Healfe tíd ofer undern, 540; Erl. 16, 4. Ðð heáne undern *usque ad tertiam plenam*, R. Ben. 74, 11. [Abuten undern deies . . . abute swucke time alse me ſinged messe (from prime oðet midmarezen, hwenne preostes ſinged heore messen, MS. C.), A. R. 24, 11. So ha dede at undren and at midday also (Mt. 20, 3), Misc. 33, 22. At þon heye undarne (Acts 2, 15), 56, 657. It was the thridde our (that men clepen undrun), Wick. Mk. 15, 25. The time of undern of the ſame day, Ch. Cl. T. 260. *But the word ſometimes denotes a later hour:*—Bi þis was undren (under, undrin) on þe dai (*the ſixth hour*, Lk. 23, 44), C. M. 16741. Undorne, 19830. The our was as the ſixte or undurn, Wick. Jn. 4, 6. An orendroñ, ornedrone *meredies*, Cath. Angl. 261, where see note. *See also the later English forms given under* undern-mél, -mete, -tíd. *O. Sax.* undorn *the third hour: O. Frs.* ond, unden (*and see Richthofen Wtbch.*): *O. H. Ger.* untarn *midday: Icel.* undorn *nine o'clock* A.M. or *three o'clock* P.M.; *a meal.* Cf. *Goth.* undaurni-mats ἄριστον. As in the case of *mél* = meal, the word ſeems to have come to denote the eating that takes place at the time, which at ſirſt the word denoted. v. Halliwell's Dict. *aandorn*, and see the forms in other dialects in Cl. & Vig. Icel. Dict. s.v. undorn.] v. *compounds with* undern-.

un-derne. v. un-dirne.

under-neoþan, -nyþan; *prep. adv. Underneath:*—Þurhſcoten mid ſnre ſlán underneoðan ððer breóſt *ſagitta ſub mamma trajectus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 23. Ðú nymſt cealſes blód mid ðínum fingre on ðæs weoſodes hyrnan and gítſt ðæt ððer underný ðan (*reliquum ſanguinem fundas juxta basim altaris*), Ex. 29, 12. [Þet ſotſpure þe wæs under-næden his ſote, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 8.] v. neoþan.

under-neoþemeſt *lowest:*—Eorðe ſtód ealra gesceaſta underniþemæſt (under niþemæſt? Cf. ſió eorðe is nioþor ðonne ænig ððru gesceaſt, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20), Met. 20, 135.

undern-gereord, es; *n. A morning meal, breakfaſt:*—Underngereord *prandium*, ſéſengereord *cena*, nónmete *merenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 12. Æt his underngereorde ær hé tó ðæm gefeohte fóre, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 34. Gif wé ſæſtaþ and ðæt underngereord tó ðam ſéſengiſte healdaþ, ðonne ne bið ðæt nán ſæſten, L. E. I. 38; Th. ii, 436, 28. Heora underngereordu and ſéſengereordu hié mengdon tógædere, Blickl. Homl. 99, 22.

undern-giſl, es; *n. Food eaten in the morning, breakfaſt:*—Ðonne ðú hæbbe gegearwod underngiſl (-gieſl, Hatt. MS.) oððe ſéſengiſl *cum facis prandium aut coenam*, Past. 44; Swt, 322, 19.

under-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -námon; *pp.* -numen. I. *to take ſurreptitiously, to ſteal.* v. under-ſón, VIII:—Gif feoh sý undernumen (under numen?), Lchdm. i. 392, 8. II. in ſigurative senses, (1) *to take into the mind, receive* what is ſaid, taught, etc.:—Gehádede men hit sceolon him ſæcgan, undernimð se ðe wile, Wulfſt. 305, 20. Hé deóplice undernam Drihtnes lár æt him, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 76. Abraham undernam heſiglice ðás word *dure accepit hoc*, Gen. 21, 11. Ðis sind ðæra apoſtola word, undernima þ, hí mid carfullum móde, Homl. Th. i. 236, 4: H. R. 7, 29. Ne underſóð ealle menn ðis word . . . Undernyme se ðe undernyman mæge (cf. ne underneomeð (uoð, MS. B.) nawt þis ilke word alle . . . Hwase hit me underneomen, underneome, H. M. 19, 27) *non omnes capiunt verbum istud . . . Qui potest capere, capiat*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 11–12. Man mæg swíðe eáðe witan, se ðe hit underniman wile, ðæt hit riht nis . . . , Wulfſt. 305, 1: Homl. Ass. 26, 53. [Hire fader hefde iset hire to lare and heo undernom (-ueng, MS. R.) hit wel, Kath. 117.] (2) *to take upon one's ſelf:*—Gif ðú leornian wille hú ðæt gewurðan mæge, ðonne undernim ðú leorningcnihtes híw, Homl. Th. i. 590, 20. [We þis feht habbeoð undernumen buten Arðures rede, Laym. 26734. To poure iheorted eni heih þing to undernimen ine hope of Godes helpe, A. R. 202, 6. Hardy to greate þinge ondernime, Ayenb. 83, 19.] (3) *to blame, reſent* (?):—Ðá undernam Godwine eorl swýðe ðæt on his eorlðóme sceolde swilc geweorðan, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 16. [He cometh not to the light, that his workis be not undirnomun *ut non arguantur opera ejus*, Wick. Jn. 3, 20. Impacient is he that wil not ben itaught ne undernome of his vices, Chauc. Pers. T. Whoso undernymeth me hereof, Piers P. 5, 115. Underneme *reprehendo, deprehendo, arguo;* undernemynge *deprehenſio, reprehenſio*, Prompt. Parv. 511.]

under-niþemæſt. v. under-neoþemest.

undern-mél, es; *n. Morning-time:*—On underamél, Beo. Th. 2860; B. 1428. An undermél, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 319. [Ther walkith noon but the lymytour himſelf in undermeles and in morwenynges, Chauc. W. of B. T. 19. Undermele *poſtmeridies, poſtmeſſimbria, merarium*, Prompt. Parv. 511. Cf. In an undermele tyde *meridiano tempore*, Trev. v. 373, 9. See also Nares' Dict. *undermeal.*]

undern-mete, es; *m. Food eaten in the morning, breakfaſt:*—Undermete *prandium*, ſéſenmete *cena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 65. Uton brúcan ðisses undernmetes swá ða sculon ðe hiora ſéſengiſl on helle gefeccean sculon *prandete tamquam apud inferos coenaturi*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 1. Undernmete *prandium*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 4. [An orendroñ mete, ordrone mete *merenda;* to ete orendroñ mete *merendare*, Cath. Angl. 261, where see note. *Goth.* undaurni-mats ἄριστον, *prandium.*]

undern-reſt, e; *f. Reſt in the morning:*—Ðá hé ſrás on dæge of undernræſte (*poſtquam de meridiana quiete surrexerunt*, Bede's Vita Cudbercti, c. 35), Shrn. 64, 7.

undern-ſang, es; *m. The ſervice at the third hour of the day, tierce:*—Undernſang *tertia*, R. Ben. 39, 19: 40, 6: L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6. Undernſanges gebed *tertie oratio*, R. Ben. Interl. 47, 10. Æt ſéſenſonge and æt undernſonge, Chart. Th. 137, 34.

undern-ſwéſendu; *pl. Breakfaſt:*—Ðæt hé mid ðý biſcope ſéte æt his undernſwéſendum (*ad prandium*), Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 13.

undern-tíd, e; *f.* I. *the third hour of the day, nine o'clock* A.M.:—Ðá wæs underntíd *erat hora tertia*, Mk. Skt. 15, 25: Homl. Th. i. 314, 22 (see Acts 2, 15). Úres andþites merigen is úre cildhád, úre cnihthád swylce underntíd, on ðam ástihð úre geógoð, swá swá seó sunne dðð ymbe ðære ðriddan tíde, ii. 76, 15. From underntíde (underne tíde, S. 592, 7), ðonne mon mæſſan oftost singeþ *a tertia hora quando miſſae fieri ſolebant*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 328, 32. Embe underntíde *circa horam tertiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 4. Ærest on ærnemorgen, ðþre ſiþe on underntíd, Blickl. Homl. 47, 17: 133, 27. II. *the ſervice at the third hour:*—Wé sungon underntíde and dydon mæſſan *cantavimus tertiam et fecimus miſſam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 31. [Hit is undertid (Acts 2, 15), O. E. Homl. i. 91, 2: Mk. Skt. 15, 25, col. 2. Þe ſoðe sunne iðe undertid was istien on heih, A. R. 400, 15. Þan was it underntide (undrin-, undir-) o þe dai *about the ſixth hour* (Acts 10, 9), C. M. 19830.]

undern-tíma, an; *m. The third hour of the day*, nine o'clock A.M.:—On undern wé sculon God herian, forðam on underntíman Crist wæs tó deáþe fordémed . . . And eft com se Hálga Gást on underntíman ofer ða apoſtolas, Btwk. 214, 26–30. [Godess Gast com i firess onnlicnesse an dazz att unnderntime, Orm. 19458.]

under-plantian *glosses* ſupplantare *in:* Ðú underplantedest *ſupplantaſti*, Ps. Spl. 17, 41. Dysig byð underplantud *ſtultus ſupplantatur*, Scint. 169, 2.

under-ſceótan; *p.* -ſceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -ſcoten. I. *to move to a place beneath, to intercept:*—His (*the moon's*) trendel underſcýt ðære (ða, MS. R.) sunnan tó ðam swíðe ðæt heó eall ſþeóſtra þ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 20. II. *to under-prop, ſupport:*—Hí ne beóð mid nánre ſylle underſcotene ðæs godcundlican mægenes *nullis fulti virtutibus*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 17. Cf. under-ſtingan.

under-ſcyte, es; *m. Intercepting, intervention:*—Se móna mæg þurh his underſcyte ða sunnan ſþeóſtrian, Lchdm. iii. 242, 25. Wé ræ dað on tungelcræfte ðæt seó sunne bið hwílitídum þurh ðæs móneliſcan trendles underſcyte ſtýſtrod, Homl. Th. i. 608, 32.

under-ſécan; *p.* -ſóhte *To inveſtigate;* diſcutere (cf. diſcutiens, i.

judicans, querens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 42):—Dæt is dæt hié ðara ðing ðe him underðiódde bióð for ðam ege ánum ðæs innecundan dóman undersécce *est subjectorum causas pro sola interni judicis intentione discutere*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 8. Ðæm láreówe is swíðe smeálíce tó undersécanne be ðæm weorcum ðara ofertrúwedena *subtiliter ab arguente discutienda sunt opera protervorum*, 32; Swt. 209, 12. [Huo þet heþ þise yefþe, he onderzekþ þe redes þet me him yefþ, Ayenb. 184, 23. *Ger.* untersuchen.]

under-serc, es; *m. An under-garment*:—Undersyrc *colophium* (= *colobium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 45.

under-singan *renders* succinere *in*: Ic undersinge *succino*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 181, 2.

under-sittan *renders* subsidere *in*:—Ic undersitte *subsideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 157, 5.

under-smeágan *glosses* subrepere, subripere *in*: Undersmége *subripiat*, R. Ben. Interl. 71, 6. Undersmége *subrepat*, 72, 9. v. next word.

under-smúgan; *p.* -smeáh, *pl.* -smugon; *pp.* -smogen *To creep under, come upon unawares, surprise*:—Idelnysse underþeódde gálscype undersmýhð *otio deditos luxuria subripit*, Scint. 89, 8. Ne undersmúge gítsunge yfel *non subripiat* (but other MS. *subrepat*) *avaritiæ malum*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 7. Dæt énig þinc ne undersmuge on wege gesyhðe *ne quid forte subripuerit in via visus*, 113, 11. Swá hý néfre mid oferfylle undersmogene and beswicene ne weorðan *ne subrepat satietas aut ebrietas*, R. Ben. 64, 19.

under-standan; *p.* -stód, *pl.* -stódon; *pp.* -standen. I. *to understand, have insight into*:—Ðú genóh wel understentst ðæt ic ðé tó sprece, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1. Se godcunda foreþonc hit understent eall swíþe ryhte . . . wé ne cunnon ðæt riht understandan, 39, 8; Fox 224, 19–21. Gecýdnessa ðíne ic ongeat ł understód *testimonia tua intellexi*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 95. Understand ðás gesihðe *intellige visionem* (Dan. 9, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 14, 9. Ðam men is gemæne mid englum ðæt hé understande l. 302, 22. Eal ðæt syndon micle and egeslíce dæda, understande se ðe wille, Wulfst. 161, 9. Understande se ðe cunne, 162, 12. Snotornys, þurh ða seó sáwel sceal hyre Scippend understandan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 157. Dæt wé magon understandan ða þing ðe ðú specst *ut possimus intelligere quæ loqueris*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 15. Swá cléne hió (*learning*) wæs ódfeallenu on Angelcynne ðæt swíðe feáwa wéron behionan Humbre ðe hiora déninga cúðen understondan, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 14. Gehwá ðe his ágene þearfe wille understandan, L. Eth. vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 9. I a. *with prep.* ymbe:—Ne mæg nán gesceaft fulfremedlíce smeágan ne understandan ymbe God . . . Englas ne magon fulfremedlíce understandan ymbe God, Homl. Th. i. 10, 2–5. II. *to understand, perceive, know certainly*:—Understand be ðám hú se ælmihtiga God hí ealle gesceóp bútan antimbre *know certainly concerning them, how that the almighty God created them all without matter*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 178. Understandaþ eác georne, ðæt deófol ðás þeóde dwelode, Wulfst. 156, 7. Understanden (beón) *deprehendi*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 18: *conjici*, 469, 30. [I do gowe to understonden *ego notifico nobis*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 218, 15.] III. *to understand* in such and such a sense, *to conceive of, consider*:—Ne understand ðú hit mé tó unrihtwísnesse *do not consider it as unrighteousness in me*, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Gif ic eádmódlíce mé sylfne ne understóde, ac mín mód on módignesse anhófe *si non humiliter sentiebam, sed exaltavi animam meam*, R. Ben. 22, 18. III a. *with prep.* be:—Áwíxtlíce understandende be úre ealra áriste *piously conceiving of the resurrection of us all*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 472. III b. *to accept as correct*:—Ðis ylce understand be ðám óðrum dagum *take the same rule as applicable in the case of the other days*, Anglia viii. 304, 29. IV. *to observe, notice, consider*:—Understand (*or* I) rédere, hwæt seó réding cwyð, Anglia viii. 309, 1. Understand míne sprǽce *animadverte sermonem* (Dan. 9, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 14, 9. Dæt tó understandenne ealle gedémdon *hoc adtendendum cuncti decreuerunt*, Anglia xiii. 371, 90. Dæt geswinc his sýðfæstes ne understandende hé mid hrædestan ryne arn, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 186. On dehter ná understandendre *in filia non aduertente se*, Scint. 225, 7.

under-standenness *glosses* substantia *in*: Understondennisse *substantia*, Rtl. 31, 40.

under-standing, e; *f. Intelligence*:—On andgyte inran understandincge *sensu interioris intelligentiæ*, Scint. 221, 13.

under-stapplian *glosses* supplantare *in*: Understappla ł forscræne hine *supplanta eum*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 13.

under-staþolfæst. v. un-staþolfæst.

under-stingan *to under-prop, support*:—Understungen and áwreðed mid ðýs hwílendlícan onwalde *fultus temporali potentia*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 11. Cf. under-sceótan.

under-stregdan *to under-strew*:—Hé wæs nacod and on carcern onsænded, and ðǽr wæs understregd mid stéscellum and mid scearpum stánum *he was stripped and sent to prison, and there had sea-shells and sharp stones strewed under him*, Shrn. 51, 13.

under-þegnian *glosses* subministrare *in*: Underþénaþ *subministrat*, Scint. 5, 6.

under-þencan *to look into, consider*:—Wé sculon swíðe smeálíce ðissa ágðer underðencean *hoc in utrisque subtiliter intuendum*, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 23.

under-þeód; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *used substantively. Subject, subordinate*:—On óðre wísan sint tó manianne ða underðióddan, on óðre ða ofergesettan. Ða underðiéddan (-ðiódan, Cott. MSS.) mon sceal láran ðæt hié elles ne sién genát *aliter admonendi sunt subditi, atque aliter præsati. Illos ne subjectio conterat*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 14. Ðonne ðæt mód ðara underðiédra (-ðiéddra, Cott. MSS.) hwæthwugu ryhtlíces ongitan mæg *subditorum mens cum quædam recte sentire potuerit*, 19; Swt. 147, 1. On his (*the abbot's*) underþeóddera módum *in discipulorum mentibus*, R. Ben. 10, 18. Se láreów sceal érest on him sylfum sélcne leahter ádwæscan, and siððan on his underðeóddum, Homl. Th. i. 320, 30. Landfranc wæs geháded on his ágenum biscopsetle fram eahte biscopum his underðióddum, Chr. 1070; Erl. 206, 5. [Prost scal spenen among al his underþede, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 14.] v. next word.

under-þeódan, -þiédan, -þídan; *p.* de. I. *to subject, subjugate, render subject*, (1) with dat.:—Se líchoma hine him (*the devil*) underðiéð mid ðære lustfulnesse . . . Swá swá sió nædre lérde Euan on wóh and Eue hí hire underðiód[d]e mid lustfulnesse, swá swá líchoma *caro se delectatione subjicit . . . Unde et ille serpens prava suggessit, Eva autem quasi caro se delectationi subdidit*, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 24–27. Hí hí underþiódaþ unþeáwum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 28. God ðú ðe mé sealdest ðæt ic meahte swylc wíte dón mínum feóndum, and mé swylc folc underþýdes (-þeodes, Ps. Surt.) *Deus qui das vindictas mihi, et subdidisti populos sub me*, Ps. Th. 17, 45. Hé ús underþeódde úre folc *subjecit populos nobis*, Ps. Th. Spl. Surt. 46, 3. Claudius Orcadus Rómána cynedóme underþeódde, Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 26. Ðú mé folc mænig underþeóddest *subjiciens populum meum sub me*, Ps. Th. 143, 3. Tó ðara hláforda dóme ðe hé hine ér underþeódde (-þiódde, Met. 25, 66), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 29. Ic míne sáwle wylle Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1: Met. 25, 63. Hí druncennesse and oferhýdo . . . wéron heora swiran underðeóddende (*subdentes*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 27. Reogollícum ðeódscipum underþeóded *regularibus disciplinis subditus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 21. His anwealde underþeóded, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 15. Ælc mon ðe underþeóded (-þiéded, Met. 17, 23) bið unþeáwum, 30, 2; Fox 110, 20. Underþeód (-þýded, Met. 16, 4), 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. Næs him nó ðý læs underðeód eall ðes middangeard, 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Hé wæs him underþeód (-ðióded, Lind., Rush.) *erat subditus illis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 51. Underþeód (-þýd, Th.: -ðióded, Surt.) beó ðú Drihtne *subditus esto Domino*, Ps. Spl. 36, 6: *subjecta*, 61, 5. Him se mǽsta dǽl wearð underþiéded, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 5. Gif hé widcwéde ðæt hé nére underðiódd (-ðidd, Hatt. MS.) his Scippende *si auctoris imperio obedire recusaret*, Past. 7; Swt. 50, 13. Him wesan underþýded, Exon. Th. 138, 13; Gú. 575. Syndan mé fremde cynn underþeóded *mihi allophili subditi sunt*, Ps. Th. 107, 8. Deófolseócnessa ús synt underþeódde *daemonia subjiciuntur nobis*, Lk. Skt. 10, 17. Ealle ðás mǽgþe Æþelbalde on hýrsumnesse underþeódde syndon *hae omnes provinciae Ædilbaldo subjectae sunt*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 27. Ðám ánum ðe Gode underþeódde syndon mid myclum hádum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 22. Swéasum wordum underþeódde (*dediti*), Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. Ða ðe him underðiédde (-ðidde, Cott. MSS.) bióð *subjecti*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 7. Wé ealle ðære hnescnesse úres flǽsces beóð underðiéddde (-ðidde, Cott. MSS.) *cuncti corruptionis nostræ infirmitatibus subjacemus*, 21; Swt. 159, 6. Eall ða ðing ðe hire underþiéd sint, sint underþiéd ðam godcundan foreþonce, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 20. Ða ealdormen beóð Gode underðýdde, Ps. Th. 46, 9. (2) with a preposition:—Ðú underþeódest folc mín under mé *subdis populum meum subter me*, Ps. Spl. 143, 3. Gé underþiódaþ eówre héhstan medemnesse under ða ealra nyþemestan gesceafta *vos dignitatem vestram infra infima quæque detruditis*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 33. Ðú underþeóddest folc under mé *subdis populos sub me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 49. Ne wæs ǽfre ánig cyning ðæt má heora landa him tó gewealde underþeódde, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 23. Underðeódende folc under mé *subjiciens populos sub me*, Ps. Surt. 143, 2. (3) where that to which there is subjection is not stated:—Ðonne hé underðiód *quando summiserit*, Kent. Gl. 1004. Dæt hit ungedafenlíc sig, ðæt se dǽdbéta hine ná on ða wísan ðissa woroldlícra þinga ne underþeóde *quod indecorum sit, pœnitentem in re mundanorum horum negotiorum se non cohibere*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 25. Ús is tó gelýfenne ðæt se Hálend þyder cóme, næs nó genéded, ne underþeóded, ac mid his wyllan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 15. Underþiódaþ *dedito*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 62. II. *to subject, cause to endure, render liable*:—Hefigran scylde and hefigran wítum hé hine underðiét *pœnæ gravioris culpæ se subjicit*, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 6. Ðá hét se cásere ðone diácon miclum wítum underþeódan, Shrn. 56, 34. III. *to subjoin, add*:—Hé underþeódde and him sǽde ðæt se dæg swíþe neáh stóde his forþfóre *subjunxit diem sui obitus jam proxime instare*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 15. IV. *to support*:—Underþiód *subnixa, suffulta*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 21. Underþeódne *subnixum*, 507, 57.

under-þeódendlíc *renders* subjunctivus *in*: *Subjunctivum*, ðæt ys underðeódendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 98, 23. *Subjunctivae*, ðæt sind underþeódendlíce, 46; Zup. 267, 7.

under-þeódness, e; *f. Subjection, submission:*—For yrmþo ðære underþeódnysse *ob aerumnam subjectionis*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 41. Wite hē ðæt hē micle eáðmódra þeón sceal on regoles underðeódnysse *scions se multo magis disciplinæ regulari subditum*, R. Ben. 112, 1. Micle swýþor is tō hālsienne Drihten mid ealre eáðmódnesse and mid ealre underþeódnysse (*cum omni humilitate*), 45, 18. Him gehýrsumiaþ ōðra engla werod mid micelre underðeódnysse, Homl. Th. i. 342, 34: 346, 34: Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 31. Hī him gehātan eáþmōde hýrnysse and singale underþeódnysse *subjectionem continuam promittebant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 27.

under-þeów, es; *m. One reduced to slavery, one who serves under* or *is subject to another, a slave, servant:*—Hē geniédde Arhalaus ðone lātteów ðæt hē wæs his underþeów, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 2. Ða burgware bēdon ðæt hió mósten beón hiera underþeówas ðā hī hió bewerian ne mehton *potentes, ut quos belli clades reliquos fecit, saltem servire liceat*, 4, 13; Swt. 212, 5: 2, 8; Swt. 92, 23. Ealle wurdon Iuliuse underþeówas *Cæsar omnes ad deditionem compulit*, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 27.

under-þídan, -þiédan, -þýdan. v. under-þeódan.

under-tōdāl *renders* subdistinctio *in:* *Subdistinctio*, ðæt is undertōdāl, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Zup. 291, 5.

under-tunge *glosses* sublingua *in:* Undertungan *sublinguae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 79.

under-tungeþrum. v. tunge-þrum.

under-weaxan *glosses* succrescere *in:* Underwexaþ *succrescunt*, Scint. 104, 8.

under-wed[d], es; *n. A pledge, security:*—'Gif ðū mē sylst underwedd (*arrhabonem*), ōð ðæt ðū mē sende ðæt ðū mē behātst' . . . 'Hwæt wilt ðū tō underwedde (*pro arrhabone*) nyman?' . . . Iudas sende ān tyccen wið his hirde, ðæt hē fette ðæt underwedd, Gen. 38, 17–20. Gylde hē ðæt yrfe oþþe underwed lecge, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 8: 8; Th. i. 356, 10.

under-wendan *glosses* subvertere *in:* Hē underwende *subuertat*, Scint. 196, 6.

under-wrēdel *glosses* subfibulum *vel* subligaculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 61.

under-wreðian, -wreoðian, -wriðian *to support, sustain:*—Ic underwreðige (-wreoðige, MSS. F. O.) *fulcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 5. Underwreðie, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 34. Ðū underwreðdes *sustentas*, Rtl. 45, 9. Underwreoðaþ his untrumnesse *sustentat inbecillitatem suam*, Kent. Gl. 644. Ealle stōwa Drihten ymbſēhþ and neoþan underwreþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 21. Man ða ræftras tō ðære fyrste gefæstnaþ and mid cantlum underwriðaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 10. Hē mid criccum his fēðunge underwreðode, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 25. Hī underwriðedon his handa *sustentabant manus ejus*, Ex. 17, 12. Ðæt hī underwreþigen *ut leuent*, Germ. 390, 173. Ða ðe bet cunnon, sceolon gýman ōðra manna, and mid heora fultume underwrydian, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 2. Sceancan mīne mē tō underwreðigenne on yfel strange wēron *crura mea ad me sustinendum in malum fortes fuere*, Anglia xi. 117, 23. Mid gōdum weorcum underwreðed *bonis actis fultus*, Past. 19; Swt. 141, 18: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 228: Hpt. Gl. 430, 36: Rtl. 76, 3. Treów wyrtrumum underwreðyd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 30; Rūn. 13. Underwreoþod ēghwanone *circum fultus undique*, Hymn. Surt. 46, 12. Hyt ys underwryðed mid þrīm swerum, Anglia viii. 301, 37. Mid týn rihtingum underwriðode, 304, 32: Homl. Th. i. 444, 35. Underwreðedo *suffulti*, Rtl. 71, 17. ¶ *The word glosses* supponere *in:* Drihten underwriðaþ ł [under]set handa his *Dominus supponet manum suam*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 24.

under-wreðung, e; *f. Support, sustentation:* — Underwreþung lichaman *sustentatio corporis*, Scint. 56, 10. Trumre underwreþincge *firmo fulcimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 69.

under-wrītan *to subscribe, sign:*—Wē ealle mid Cristes rōdetācn fæstnedon and underwritan *nos omnes subscripsimus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 16.

under-wriðian. v. under-wreðian.

under-wyrtwalian *glosses* supplantare *in:* Ðū underwyrtwæledest *supplantasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 41.

un-dīgollīce; *adv. Not secretly, openly, clearly, plainly:*—Se dīgla Dēma him swīðe undīgellīce (-deógollīce, Hatt. MS.) (*aperte*) geondwyrde, Past. 4; Swt. 38, 19. Þus spræc God gefyrn, þit is swā ðeáh swā gedōn swýðe neáh mid ūs . . . and undīgollīce, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 177.

un-dilegod; *adj. Not blotted out, not effaced:*—Swā se wrītere, gif hē ne dilegaþ ðæt hē ær wrāt, ðeáh hē nāfre mā nāuht ne wrīte, ðæt bið ðeáh undilegod, ðæt hē ær wrāt *neque enim scriptor, si a scriptione cessaverit, quia alia non addidit, etiam illa, quae scripserat, delevit*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 33.

un-dirne, -dierne, -dyrne; *adj. Not hidden, discovered, revealed, manifest:*—Gif mon āfelle on wuda wel monega treówa and wyrð eft undierne (-dyrne, MS. B.), L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 20: 44; Th. i. 130, 3. Ðæt wearð underne eorðebūendum, ðæt Meotod hæfde miht, Cd. Th. 265, 1; Sat. 1. Wīde wearð wyrd undyrne, Apstls. Kmbl. 84; Ap. 42. Ðā wæs Grendles gūðcræft gumum undyrne, Beo. Th. 255; B. 127: 4004; R. 2000. Bið him synwracu sndweard undyrne *the punishment of sin shall stand revealed before them*, Exon. Th. 94, 16; Cri. 1541. Nū is undyrne werum, hū ða wihte hīene sindon, 429, 19; Rk. 43, 15. Ic wordum wemde wyrd undyrne, Andr. Kmbl. 2959; An. 1482. Ic gearwe wāt ðæt ðē (*God*) sieudan ealle wīsan (*printed* wīfan) undierne and cūðe ðīnre ðære hālgan þrymesse, Anglia xi. 97, 7. *Nuncupatio est* undyrne yrfebēc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 24.

un-dirne; *adv. Openly, clearly, plainly:*—Wearð ylda bearnum undyrne cūð ðætte Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, Beo. Th. 303; B. 150: 825; B. 410.

un-dōm, es; *m. Unjust judgement:*—Wā ðam ðe rēreþ unriht tō rihte and undōm dēmeþ earmum tō hýnðe *vae qui condunt leges iniquas; et scribentes, injustitiam scripserunt; ut opprimerent in judicio pauperes* (Is. 10, 1–2), Wulfst. 47, 26: 128, 10: 268, 1. Se ðe unlage rēre oþþe undōm gedēme for lēðre oþþe for feohfange, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Hī geūtlageden ealle Francisce men ðe ær unlage rēredon and undōm dēmdon and unrēd rēddon, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 2. Wē cýðaþ dēman and gerēfan, ðæt hig āgan þearfe, ðæt hī unrihtes geswīcan and nāhwār þurh undōm for feó ne for freóndscipe forgýman heora wīsdōm, Wulfst. 267, 28. Wearð ðes ðeódscipe swīðe forsingod þurh undōmas, 130, 4.

un-dōmlīce; *adv. With bad judgement, indiscreetly:*—Hyrde oþþe unbindan undōmlīce ondrēde oþþe gewrīþan *pastor vel absoluere indiscrete timeat uel ligare*, Scint. 202, 14.

un-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *pp.* -dōn *To undo.* I. *to undo* that which is closed, *to open:*—Ðā heó ðone windel undyde *aperiens fiscellam*, Ex. 2, 6. Ðā undyde hira ān his sacc *aperto sacco*, Gen. 42, 27. Hē undyde his mūð, Homl. Th. i. 548, 14. Ðā undydon wē ūre saccas *aperuimus saccos nostros*, Gen. 43, 21. Ðæt hē undō his eágan, Anglia viii. 317. 5. II. *to undo* that which is bound, *to release*, (1) literal:—Beón þreó niht ær man ða hand undō, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4. (2) figurative, *to release, absolve:*—From allum ūsig synnum undō *ab omnibus nos peccatis absolve*, Rtl. 42, 3. Ða ðe synna racentēg gifæstnigaþ millsa dīnræ ārfæstnisse undōe *quos delictorum catena constringit miseratio tuae pietatis absolvat*, 40, 23. Ðæs on .ix. nihton ðæt wed undō hē mid rihtan gylde *nine days after let him release the pledge by lawful payment*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. III. *to undo* that which closes, *to open* a door, etc.:—Undōð mē duru sōðfæstra *aperite mihi portas justitiae*, Ps. Th. 117, 19: 23, 7. Undōnde *reserando* (*valvam*), Hpt. Gl. 478, 11. Ðā wearþ eft Ianes duru undōn (andōn, Swt. 254, 17) *apertus est Janus*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 116, 25. Undōnum remmingum *apertis obstaculis*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 73. IV. *to undo* that which binds or fastens, *to undo* a bolt, a knot, etc.:—Godes engel undyde ða locu ðæs cwearternes, Homl. Th. i. 572, 26. Ic ne am wyrðe ðætte ic undōe (*soluam*) his ðuong scōes, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 27. Undōn (undōa, Lind.) ł loesan þwongas *soluere corrigiam*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 7. V. *to undo* what has been done, *to abrogate, destroy*, (1) where the object is material:—Ic undōe tempel ðis *ego dissoluam templum hoc*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 58. (2) where the object is not material:—Ðet hyra nān næ undō ðet ic tō ðām hāligum mynstrum gedōn hebbe, Chart. Th. 232, 28. Ne mæg undōa ða gewriota *non potest solui scriptura*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 35. Nællas gié woenæ forðon ic cuom tō undōenne (*solvere*) ae, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 17. Ðætte ne sē undōen ae *ut non soluatur lex*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 23. v. on-dōn.

un-drēfed; *adj. Untroubled, not made turbid:*—Gē gedrēfdon hiora wæter mid iówrum fōtum, ðeáh gē hit ær undrēfed druncen, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 3.

un-drifen; *adj. Not driven:*—Ælc ceápscip frið hæbbe, ðe binnan mūðan cuman[mæg?], þēh hit unfriðscyp sý, gyf hit undrifen bið (*si non sit abacta tempestatibus* (Lat. vers.). For the fate of what was driven, cf. such a grant as the following:—Ic cīðe eów ðæt Urk habbe his strand . . . and eall ðæt tō his strande gedryuen hys, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 5–8), L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 284, 21.

un-drunocn; *adj. Not drunk, sober:*—Hē suā micle bet his āgen dysig oncnēw suā hē undruncenra wæs *he recognized his own folly so much better as he was more sober*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 8. [*Icel.* ū-drukkinn.]

un-drysnende *inextinguishable;* inextinguibilis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12.

un-dyrne. v. un-dirne.

un-eáwenlīc; *adj. Unproductive, sterile;* infecundus, Hpt. Gl. 430, 57.

un-earh; *adj. Undaunted, intrepid, fearless:*—Unærh *impavidus, intrepidus*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 61. Sum cāsere wæs on ðām dagum unearh on gefeohtum, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 47. Gif mann bið ācennedon .xxii. nihta ealdne mōnan se bið unearh fihtling, Lchdm. iii. 158, 11. Ðēr mihton geseón Winceastre leódan rancne here and unearhne, ðæt hī be hyra gate tō sā codon, and mæte and mādmas ofer .l. mīla him fram sā fættan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26. Wendon forð wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 54; By. 206.

un-earhlīc; *adj. Intrepid, dauntless:*—Hē cwæð tō ðam ōðsere unearhlīcere stemme, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 164.

un-eáðe *and* **un-láðe** (-ðe, -lle, -ſðe); *adj.* I. of that which is not easy to do, *difficult, hard*:—Nis ðæt uneáðe ealwealdan Gode tó gefremmanne, Andr. Kmbl. 409; An. 205. Hé sǽde ðæt se cræft uniéde wǽre tó gehealdenne *praedicit quia difficile capitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 20. Hit is uniéde tó gesecgenne hú monege gewin wǽron, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 8. II. of that which is not easy to bear, *troublesome, unpleasant, grievous*:—Se lichoma on ðone fúlostan stenc bið gecyrred . . . and hé byð uneáðe ælcon men on neáweste tó hæbbenne, Blickl. Homl. 59, 15. Uneáðe mé is ðis *I am in a great strait* (2 Sam. 24, 14), Homl. Skt. i. 13, 247. Ðæt folc hine hæfde swá yfele swá hé sumes þinges scyldig wǽre . . . and him was swá uneáðe amang ðám, and him ða eágan floterodon, and bitere teáras ſléoton, 23, 654. For hwý sceal ánigum menn ðyncan tó réðe oððe tó uniéde ðæt hé Godes swingellan geðafige *aut asperum creditur, ut a Deo homo toleret flagella?* Past. 36; Swt. 261, 20. Seó wise was mine (in mé, *v. l.*) on twá healfa unèþe *quae res dupliciter me torsit*, Nar. 9, 23. Him bið unèþe þurst getenge *he will be oppressed by troublesome thirst*, Lchdm. ii. 174, 23. Wamb ungewealden and unfýþe, 242, 5. Unfýþe *molestus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 12. Swá oft swá wé ðht uneáþes þrowian æt ýfſum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Hé Gode þancie ealles ðæs ðe hé him forgeaf, ágðer ge ſýðran ge unſýðran, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 11. Hé was underſange[n] of ðám hádesmannum ðe him ealra uneáþest was, ðæt was clerican *he was received by those of the clergy that it was most distasteful to him to be received by, that is by the secular clergy* (cf. Aþelwold dráf út ða clerca of þe biscoprice, 963; Th. i. 220, 19), Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 6. III. of that which is not readily done, to which one is not easily moved, and so is little done:—Ðú gionga, bió ðé uniðe tó clipianne and tó léranne *do not let it be an easy matter to you to call and to teach;* adolescens loquere vix, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 10. [Þeih hem be uneáðe ne sal nafre eft Crist þolien deaðe for lesen hem of deaðe, O. E. Homl. ii. 225, 183. Corineus was uneðe and wa on his mode, Laym. 2259.]

un-eáðe; *adv.* I. where a thing is not easily done, *with difficulty*:—Se weliga uneáþe (-eáðe, Lind.) gǽþ in heofuna ríce *dives difficile intrabit in regnum coelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 23. Swíðe uneáðe (-eáða, Lind.) † hefige, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 24. Hé uneáðe áwæig com, and him ðǽr micel forſǽrde, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 18. Swíðe strang gyld, ðæt man hit uneáðe ácom, 1040; Erl. 166, 21. Ða lufe mon mæg swíðe uneáþe oððe ná forbeódan, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 11. Ongit hé swá micle máran sige on him selfum swá hé uniéd wiðstód *he will feel so much greater victory in himself as he had greater difficulty in withstanding*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 26. Ðisse ídle fruman mon mæg ýþelice gelácnian . . . and æfter uneð, gif hió bið unwíslíce tó lange forlǽten, Lchdm. ii. 232, 17. Cumaþ ǽalle tó ánum hláforde, sume ðét sume uneð, Shrn. 187, 15. II. where a thing is not easily borne, *grievously, hardly*:—Sume uneáþe gedrycnede (gedrehte, MS. C.) áweg cóman *turpi macie exinanitos adflictosque pestilentia dimiserit*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 10. Ríc heofna uneáðe geðolas *regnum caelorum vim patitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. III. where a thing is not readily done, *unwillingly, hardly*:—Ðá geþafedon ðæt uneáþe ða his gesacan *quod eum adversarii inviti concederent*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 24. Ðá underfénġ hé hig uneáðe *vix fratre compellente suscipiens*, Gen. 33, 11. IV. with a force only slightly removed from a negative, *hardly, scarcely, only just*:—Uneáþe cwic ætberstende *vix vivus evadens*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 3. Uneáðe Isaac geendode ðás spréce ðá com Esau *vix Isaac sermonem impleverat, venit Esau*, Gen. 27, 30. Hé uneáþe ðurh hine sylfne oþþe ſrísan oþþe gangan mihte *vix ipse per se exsurgere aut incedere valeret*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 19. Uneáþe ic mæg forstandan ðíne ácsunga and cwist þeáh ðæt ic ðé andwyrdan scyle *vix rogationis tuae sententiam nosco, ne dum ad inquisita respondere queam*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 15. Ic hit mæg uneáþe mid wordum gereccan *sententiam verbis explicare vix queo*, 20; Fox 70, 27. Uneáþe ánig com tó ende ðære spréce *ad rem . . . cui vix exhausti quidquam satis sit*, 39, 4; Fox 216, 16. Uneáðe (*pretium scorti*) *vix* (*est unius panis*, Prov. 6, 26), Kent. Gl. 163. Ungeáþe (uneáþe, Cott. MS.), Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28. [Itt wass till ennde brohht unnæþe and all wiþþ ange, Orm. 16289. Þu me hauest sore igramed þat ic mai uneaþe speke, O. and N. 1605. Cf. He spac uneðes, so e gret, Gen. and Ex. 2341. *Chauc.* unnethe, unnethes, and v. Halliwell's Dict. *unnethe.*]

un-eáðelíc; *adj.* I. *difficult* to do, *impossible*:—Uneáðelíc ðæt ys mid mannum *apud homines hoc impossibile est*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 26. Uneáþelíc, Mk. Skt. 10, 27. Líg fýres ou ceafa yrnende sǽthabban ys uneáþelíc *flammam ignis in paleas currentem retinere est impossibile*, Scint. 57, 7. II. *difficult* to bear, *grievous, troublesome*:—Ne heó (*a sin*) náfre ne þince eów tó ðan hefig ne tó ðan uneáðelíc ne tó ðam fracodlíc, ðæt gé áfre lǽton ánig ðing ungeandett, Wulfst. 135, 12. Unèþelícne wæterbollan *a grievous dropsy*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 13. Ðás onfóad unèðelíc (-éðlíc, Lind.) dóm *hi accipient prolixius judicium*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40.

un-eáðelíce; *adv.* I. *with difficulty*:—Mid ðý wit ðæt unèþelíce ðurhtugan ðæt hé ðæs geþafa beón wolde *cum hoc difficulter impetraremus*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Hé geseah ðæt hé unýþelíce (*difficulter*) mihte ða heánnesse ðæs cynelícan módes tó eádmódnesse gecyrran, 2, 12; S. 512, 27. II. *with trouble* or *inconvenience, under difficulties*:—Hé uniéþelíce æfter wudum fór and on mórſæstenum, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 33. Ða scipu wurdon swíðe unèðelíce ſæten *the ships were stranded in a most inconvenient manner*, 897; Erl. 95, 29.

un-eáðelícness, e; *f. Difficulty*:—Ðá was mycel unèþelícnes geworden be his byrigneſſe *facta difficultate tumulandi*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8.

un-eáðlícn[e ?], -líċne; *adj. Not easily cured*:—Bið ðonne se milte uneáþlícne, ðonne ðæt blód ſheardaþ on ðém ſédrum, Lchdm. ii. 250, 5. Cyrnelu uneáðlícnu, 240, 21. Ða dolh beóþ uneáþlícnu, 242, 10. Uneáðlícno, 242, 3. Seó wǽte wyrcþ uneáþlícna ſádla, 226, 15.

un-eáðlíce; *adj. Not easily cured*:—Gif hit bið of yfelre inwǽtan hit bið ðe uneáþlícra, Lchdm. ii. 258, 27.

un-ęáðmilte; *adj. Not easily digested, indigestible*:—Sió melt mete wel, swíþost ða ðe hearde beóð and uneáðmylte, Lchdm. ii. 220, 23.

un-eáðness, e; *f.* I. *uneasiness of mind, anxiety, trouble, grief, difficulty*:—Hé ealle ða word gehýrde, and ǽfre wæs his uneáðnys wexende, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 621. Ne bið ðér sár ne gewinn, ne nǽnig unèþnes, ne sorg ne wóp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Hé swýþe weóp and mid mycelre unéðuysse his eágospind mid teárum leohte. Ðá frǽfrode hine Gúðlác and him cwæð tó: 'Ne beó ðú ná geunrótsod, forþon ne bið mé nǽnig unèðnysse ðæt ic tó Þrihtne fare, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 2–8. Hí on wóþe wǽron and hí on uneáðnysse sprǽcon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 247. Ðú manigfeald yfel hæfdest and micle unèþnesse ou ðam ríce, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 13. Ealle angnysse and uneáðnysse, Lchdm. iii. 156, 13. Gif hit geberige ðæt hé ða unǽtnessa ſíbidan scel, Chart. Th. 509, 33. Hwæt wylt ðú tó máde gesyllan ðam ðe ðe fram dissum unèðnyssum ſlýſeþ? Shrn. 16, 29. Ðú canst mine yrmþa, ðú mé wǽre symble on fultume on mínum unfúnyssum, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 94, 11. II. *severity, harshness*:—Ða ðe ðǽr gefongne wǽron hié tawedan mid ðære mǽstan uniédnesse; sume ofslógon, sume ofwungon, sume wið feó gesealdon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 8.

Uneounga? The word occurs in a list of territorial names:—Uneęung(a ?)ga (Ynetunga, p. 415; Unecung-ga, p. 416) twelf hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 26.

un-efn, -efen, -emn, -emne (?); *adj. Unequal, unlike, dissimilar, diverse, irregular*:—Hú ðér was unefen racu unc geméne, ic onféng ðín sár ðæt ðú móste gesélig mínes ęþelríces neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 20; Cri. 1460. Dysigra monna mód bið ſníðe unemn and ſníðe ungelíc . . . Ac ðara monna mód bið ſníðe unemn, for ðæm hit gedéð hit self him selfum ſníðe ungelíc for ðære gelómlícan wendinge, for ðæm hit náfre eft ne bið ðæt hit ǽr was *cor stultorum dissimile erit . . . Cor vero stultorum dissimile est, quia, dum mutabilitate se varium exhibet, numquam id, quod fuerat, manet*, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 12–18. Sume word synd gehátene *anomala* oþþe *inequalia*. *Anomalus* is unemne, *inequalis* ungelíc, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 199, 3. Ða uneſne † ungelíco burna woegas *diversos rivulorum tramites*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 9.

un-efne; *adv. Unequally, diversely*:—Swá unefne is eorþe þicce *sicut crassitudo terrae*, Ps. Th. 140, 9.

un-efnlíc; *adj. Unequal, diverse*:—Unefenlícra *diversarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 5.

un-endebyrdlíce; *adv. In a disorderly manner, without order, irregularly*:—Gif hé unendebyrdlíce onet mid ðære ſprǽce *si inordinate ad loquendum rapitur*, Past. 15; Swt. 93, 18. Ðonne ðæt mód bið forlǽten and onstyred and tódǽled ungedafenlíce and unendebyrdlíce on unðeáwas *si inordinatis dimissa motibus mens vitiis dissipatur*, 43; Swt. 315, 7. Unendebyrdlíce *inordinate*, Scint. 101, 14: 191, 3.

un-ered; *adj. Unploughed*:—Unered land *rus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 49.

un-ęðe, un-ęwisc. v. un-eáðe, un-ęwisc.

un-fǽcne, -fícne; *adj. Without deceit, without fraud*:—Unfaecni, -fǽcni *non subscivum*, Txts. 81, 1386. Unfécne (*printed* -ǽcne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 16. Gif man mægð gebigeþ ceápi, geceápod sý, gif hit unfícne is, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 2. Gif man mannan ofsléa, unfícne feó gehwilce gelde (*there should be no fraud as regards anything given in payment of the* wergild), 30; Th. i. 10, 4. Ic Heaþobeardna hyldo ne talige Denum unfǽcne, freóndscipe fæstne, Beo. Th. 4143; B. 2068. Hæbbe hé him twégen oþþe þreó unfícne ceorlas tó gewitnesse, L. H. G. 16; Th. i. 34, 4.

un-fæderlíce; *adv. In an unfatherly manner*:—Saturnus wæs swá wælhreów, ðæt hé fordyde his ágene bearn ealle bútan ánum and unfæderlíce macode heora líf tó lyre, Wulfst. 106, 6.

un-fǽge; *adj. Not fey, not appointed to die*:—Mæg unfége eáðe gedígan weán and wræcsíð, se ðe Waldendes hyldo gehealdeþ *out of misery and exile may easily come one not appointed to die, who possesses God's favour*, Beo. Th. 4571; B. 2291. Wyrd oft nereþ unfégne eorl, ðonne his ellen deáh, 1150; B. 573. [*Icel.* ú-feigr *not fey.*] v. un-fǽglíc.

un-fæger; *adj. Not fair, not beautiful, foul, ugly, horrid*:—Sió gefrédnes mæg gefréðan ðæt hit líchoma bið, ac hió ne mæg gefréðan hwæþer hé bið ðe blac ðe hwít, ðe fæger þe unfæger, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 12. Þincð his (*a dead man's*) neáwist láþlíco and unfæger, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Him of eágum stód líge gelícost leóht unfæger *from*

Grendel's eyes there shot a horrid light like flame, Beo. Th. 1459; B. 727. Se unfægera *barbata* (cf. hreóðe *barbatos*, 86, 64: egisgrima *barbula*, 112, 21), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 68. [*Goth.* un-fagrs *ingratus: Icel.* ú-fagr *ugly.*]

un-fægere; *adv. Unpleasantly, ungently, terribly, cruelly:*—Hē ðæt unfægere wera cneórissum gewrecan þóhte, Cd. Th. 77, 11; Gen. 1273. Gripon unfægre under sceát werum scearpe gáras, 124, 16; Gen. 2063. Sampson hewis doun of þa hirdis, hurtis þam unfaire, Alex. (Sk.) 1224, [and see Glossary.]

un-fægerness, e; *f. Foulness, ugliness, abomination:*—Unfegernis slitnesse *abominatio desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15.

un-fǽglīc; *adj. Not indicating impending death:*—Ðæt is tácn ðínre hǽle; swá swá lǽca gewuna is, ðæt hē cweþaþ ðonne hió seócne mon gesióþ, gef hē hwelc unfǽglīc (ungefǽglīc, Cott. MS.) tácn (*a symptom which does not indicate that a disease is mortal*) him on geseóþ: mē þincþ nú ðæt ðín gecynd fǽste swíþe swíþlice wiþ ðæm dysige *id, uti medici sperare solent, indicium est erectae jam resistentisque naturae*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 27. v. un-fǽge.

un-fǽhð, e; *f. Absence of hostility;* the word refers to the abstention from the prosecuting of the feud, which under certain conditions it would be allowable for the kinsmen of a man to follow up:—Se ðe þeóf gefehð, hē sh .x. scill. . . . and ða mágas him swerian ǽdas unfǽhða (cf. unceáses lāð, 35; Th. i. 124, 8, the circumstances in the two cases being similar), L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 6. v. un-fǽh.

un-fǽle; *adj. Evil, ill, bad:*—Unfǽle (*printed* -sǽle), gemǽh *improbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 16. (1) applied to living objects:—Hī wēndon ðæt hit unfǽle gǽst (*phantasma*) wǽre, Mk. Skt. 6, 49. *Satiri* vel *fauni* vel *selini* vel *fauni ficarii* unfǽle men, wudewīsan, unfǽle wihtu, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. Unfǽle men *satyri* vel *fauni*, wudewīsan *ficarii* vel *invii*, 60, 23-4. [Gif þe unfele man his wille folged, and teð him to unwrenches, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 27. Þe laþe gast cwelleþþ hemm þurrh his unnfæle þeowwess, Orm. 8034. Idisse wildernesse beoð monie vuele bestes (unfeale bestes monie, MS. T.), A. R. 198, 2. Ȝef heo is atbroide þenne heo is unfele and forbrode, O. and N. 1381.] (2) applied to inanimate objects:—Ofet unfǽle (*the forbidden fruit*), Cd. Th. 45, 7; Gen. 723. Unfǽle *dira* (the passage is: *dira vinculorum ligamina*, Ald. 44), Anglia xiii. 34, 178. [Þat water is unfæle, Laym. 22018. Þat lond is grislich and unfele, þe men beoþ wilde and unisele, O. and N. 1003. Þe stude (*hell*) is swiþe unvele (*rimes with* hele=*heal*), Misc. 73, 45. Cf. A seolcuð mere . . . mid uniuele þingen, Laym. 21744.]

un-fæst; *adj. Not firm, unstable, unsteady, weak:*—Hū ne is ðē nū genōh swetole gesǽd ðæt seó wyrd ðē ne mæg nāne gesǽlþa sellan, for ðam ðe ǽgþer is unfæst ge seó wyrd ge seó gesǽlþ *manifestum est, quod ad beatitudinem percipiendam fortunae instabilitas aspirare non possit*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 21. Hwæt getācnaþ ðonne ðæt flǽsc būton unfæst weore and hnesce . . .? Oft ðeáh gebyreþ ðætte sume on monegum weorcum unfæste beóð ongietene *quid per carnes nisi infirma quaedam ac tenera acta signantur? Et plerumque contigit, ut quidam in nonnullis suis actibus infirmi videantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 14-17. Ðonne ðæt mōd bið on monig tōdǽled, hit bið on ānes hwæm ðe unfæstre *impar quisque invenitur ad singula, dum confusa mente dividitur ad multa*, 4; Swt. 37, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* un-festi *infirmus.*]

un-fæstende; *adj. Not fasting:*—Ðæt ǽnig unfæstende man hūsles ne ābirige, L. Edg. C. 36; Th. ii. 252, 1.

un-fæstlīce; *adv. Not firmly, uncertainly, vaguely:*—Ðonne mon smeáð on his mōde ymb hwelc eorðlīc ðing, ðonne dēð hē swelce hē hit ǽtīfre on his heortan, and swá tweólīce and unfæstlīce hē ǽtīfreþ ðæs ðinges onlīcnesse on his mōde ðe hē ðonne ymb smeáð, Past. 21; Swt. 156, 13.

un-fæstræd[e], -rād; *adj. Infirm of purpose, inconstant, unstable, weak:*—Unfæstrǽd *inconstans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 4. Ðā ongon hē ǽrest herigean on him ðæt ðæt hē fæstrǽdes wiste and sōna æfter ðon suiðe līðelice hierd[d]e ða ðe hē unfæstrǽde (unfæstrǽdes, Cott. MSS.) wiste *prius in eis, quae fortia prospicit, laudat, et caute monendo postmodum, quae infirma sunt roborat*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 9. Ða ungestaðegan and unfæstrǽdan *inconstantes*, 23; Swt. 177, 4: 42; Swt. 305, 11.

un-fæstrǽdness, e; *f. Instability, inconstancy, levity:*—Hié wēndon ðæt hē nyste hiera leohtmōdnesse and hiera unfæstrǽdnesse *dum de ipsa levitate motionis praedicatori suo se incognitos crederent*, Past. 32; Swt. 214, 2. On heora wandlunga hié gecȳþdon heora unfæstrǽdnesse, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 32 note.

un-fǽh; *adj. Not regarded as a foe*, used of the kinsmen of a criminal when not involved in the feud which their kinsman's guilt occasioned:—. Gif hwá heonanforð ǽnigne man ofsleá, ðæt hē wege sylf ða fǽhðe . . . Gif hine seó mǽgð forlǽte . . . ðonne wille ic ðæt eall seó mǽgð sȳ unfǽh, būtan ðam handdǽdan, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 2-7. [*O. Frs.* un-fǽch.] v. un-fǽhþ.

un-fealdan; *p.* -feóld *To unfold, unroll:*—Unfealdaþ *replicant*, i. *revolvunt*, Scint. 140, 2. Hē ða bōc unfeóld *revolvit librum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 17.

un-feferig; *adj. Not feverish:*—Syle drincan on wīne, gif hē unfeferig sȳ; gif hē on fefere sȳ, syle drincan him on wistere, Lchdm. i. 164, 19.

un-fǽlende; *adj. Unfeeling, callous:*—Yfele swilas unfǽlende, Lchdm. ii. 264, 13.

un-fēor[r]; *adv. Not far off.* I. marking position, *at no great distance off*, (1) where the point from which the distance is measured is given by an adverb:—Ðǽr wæs unfeorr (-feor, MS. A.) ān swȳna heord *erat non longe ab illis grex porcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Ðā geseah hē deófol ðǽr unfeor standan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 24. (2) with dative:—Ðā hē wæs unfeor ðam hūse *cum non longe esset a domo*, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Ðæt is unfeor ðære byrig Neapoli *quod est non longe a Neapoli*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 30: Cd. Th. 125, 22; Gen. 2083. Unfeor herge *haud procul a delubro*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 36. (3) with dative and adverb:—Se rinc him ðǽr rom geseah unfeor þanon standan, Cd. Th. 177, 9; Gen. 2927. (4) with preposition:—Hī wǽron unfeor fram lande *non longe erant a terra*, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. Fram ðam mynstre unfeor wæs ðære abbudissan mynster *a quo* (*monasterio*) *non longe illa monasterium habebat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 1. (5) where the point from which distance is measured is implied:—Wutað ðættte unfeorr sié *scitote quod in proximo sit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 29. II. with verbs of motion, (*to*) *no great distance*:—Hig wendan unfeorr ūt on Wealas *they marched a short distance into Wales*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 12.

un-feormigende *inexpiable:*—Ðā onhrān mīn mōd hǽlo andgit mid mē sylfre þencende ðæt mē ðone ingang belucen ða onfeormeganda mīnra misdǽda *the inexpiable circumstances of my misdeeds had closed the entrance for me*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 426. v. feormian, III.

un-fǽre; *adj. Incapacitated, disabled, infirm, feeble:*—Se wæs Æþelstānes biscopes gespella syððan hē unfǽre wæs, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 21. [Þa iwærð þe king unfere. Swa þe king seoc læi . . . ne mihte he þer of. beon hæl, Laym. 6780. Al unfer he it (*Moses's leprous hand*) fond. Gen. and Ex. 2810. Þat licour for to dele unto þe unfere, L. H. R. 115, 277. See also Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* ú-fœrr *disabled.*]

un-flītme; *adv. Without dispute:*—Fin Hengeste eine unflītme ǽdum benemde ðæt hē ða weálāfe ārum heólde (*Fin confirmed with oaths the terms he made with Hengest, and there was no dispute about the terms which were settled*), Beo. Th. 2198; B. 1097.

un-forbærnod; *adj. Unburnt, not burnt up, not consumed by fire:*—Ðǽr is ðeáw, ðonne ðǽr bið man deád, ðæt hē līð inne unforbærned mid his mágum and freóndum mónað, . . . hwílum healf geár ðæt hī beóð unforbærned, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 19–24. Gyf man ān bān finde þ unforbærned, hī hit sceolan miclum gebētan, Swt. 21, 12. Tiburtius eode ofer ða byrnendan glēda unforbærnedum fōtum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 380.

un-forboden; *adj. Unforbidden, not prohibited, free from any moral or legal hindrance:*—Ðæt hī mōston him beran unforboden flǽsc, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 91. Swá ic hit hæbbe, swá hit se sealde, ðe tō syllanne āhte, unforboden (*no one had a right to forbid the entering into possession of the property*), L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 5. Unforboden and unbesacan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 234, 20. Gebohte se arcebisceop æt Ælfhēge ðæt land æt Sendan mid .xc. pundum, and æt Sunnanbyrg mid .cc. mancussan goldes, unbecwedene and unforbodene wið ǽlcne man tō ðære dægtīde; and hē him swá ða land geāgnian derr, swá him se sealde ðe tō syllenne āhte, Chart. Th. 208, 38.

un-forbūgendlīc; *adj. Unavoidable, inevitable:*—Unforbūgendlīc *inevitabile*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 40.

un-forbūgendlīce; *adv. Without turning aside, constantly, finedly:*—Ic cwæð tō hire geornlice and unforbūgendlīce behealdende and cweðende: Eálá . . . , Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 431.

un-forburnen; *adj. Unburnt, not consumed by fire:*—Se wind ābær ðone līg tō ðæs cyninges botle, swá ðæt him ne belǽfde nān þing unforburnen, and hē sylf earfoðlice ðam fȳre æthærst, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 7.

un-forcūþ; *adj. Not despicable, not ignoble, not wicked, honourable, noble, good:*—Ic eom heard and strong, forðīðes from, freán unforcūð, Exon. Th. 479, 22; Rä. 63, 2. Hēr stynt unforcūð eorl ðe wile gealgian ēþel dysne, Byrht. Th. 133, 16; By. 51. Eorl unforcūð elnes gemyndig, Andr. Kmbl. 2527; An. 1265. Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sélran mētte . . . ic wille ðē, eorl unforcūð, biddan, 949; An. 475. Ðegn unforcūð, Menol. Fox 338; Men. 170. Hē þenceþ ðæt his wīse þince eal unforcūþ, Exon. Th. 315, 14; Mód. 31. Cwæðan ealle ðæt unforcūðe ðe him on standeþ egsa Dryhtnes *dicant qui timent Dominum*, Ps. Th. 117, 4.

un-forcūþlīce; *adv. Nobly, excellently:*—Metode geþungon Abraham and Loth unforcūðlīce, swá him from yldrum æðelu wǽron, Cd. Th. 103, 9; Gen. 1715.

un-fordyt[t]; *adj. Unobstructed, unstopped:*—Ða unfordyttan gemǽgnesse *obstinatam importunitatem* (*garrulitatem*), Hpt. Gl. 491, 24.

un-forebyrdig; *adj. Impatient;* Inpatiens, Scint. 8, 13.

un-fored. v. un-forod.

un-forescēawod; *adj. Unconsidered, hasty, without due consideration:*—Næs hit nā fǽrlīc geðōht oððe unforescēawod rǽd, ðæt se ælmihtiga God ðysne middangeard gescēop, ac wæs ǽfre æt fruman on his ēcum rǽde, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 5.

un-forescēawodlīc; *adj. Hasty, inconsiderate, rash:*—On scyterfis oþþe on fǽrfyll, unforescēawodlīc *in precepts*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 44. v. un-forscēawodlīc.

un-forfeored (un-forfored (?). v. un-forodlīc; *also* ungebrocenre *entricabili*, 33, 7: perhaps in each case *inextricabilis* should be read, cf. untōsliten *inextricabilis*, 110, 60); *adj. Unbroken;* extricabile, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 22. v. forod.

un-forgifen; *adj.* I. *unforgiven:*—Ealle scylda ðe wiđ God beóđ ungebētta beóđ unforgifne on dōmes dæge, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 17. II. *not given in marriage* (cf. *Goth.* fra-gifts *espousal; Icel.* ū-gefinn *unmarried*):—Unforgifenum *innupti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 19.

un-forgitende; *adj. Not forgetful, mindful:*—Ðīnra gewinna and earfoða ic eom unforgitende, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 22.

un-forgolden; *adj. Unremunerated, not paid for:*—Nafa đū āne niht unforgolden ðæs weorc ðe ðē wirce *do not leave unpaid for a night the work of him that works for thee*, Lev. 19, 13.

un-forhæfedness, e; *f. Incontinence:*—Gȳfernyss mōder ys unforhæfednysse (*incontinentiae*), Scint. 89, 14. Unforhæfdnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 36.

un-forhladen; *adj. Unexhausted:*—Unforhladenum *inexaustis*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 39.

un-forht; *adj. Not frightened, not afraid, fearless, intrepid:*—Ðæt geđyld stent unforht betweónan ðara leahtra truman *patientia inter acies vitiorum intrepida stat*, Gl. Prud. 17 b. Hwæt eart đū, đū ðe swā unforht ūs tō eart cumen? Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 33: Homl. Skt. i. 18, 262: Cd. Th. 199, 7; Exod. 335: Exon. Th. 278, 21; Jul. 601: Rood Kmbl. 218; Kr 110. Se Hǣlend unforht āxode, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 13: Exon. Th. 255, 5; Jul. 209. On wicge sæt ombeht unforht, Beo. Th. 579; B. 287. Him seó unforhte ġeaf andsware, Exon. Th. 251, 18; Jul. 147. Unforhte mōde hē geneálǣhte ðære stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Se man hȳwaþ hine sylfne mihtine and unforhtne, Wulfst. 53, 15. Wīgend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 6; Exod. 180: Byrht. Th. 134, 5; By. 79. Hī unforhte and bliþe underhnigon deáþ *mortem laeti subiere*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 37. Ðæt hī ðȳ baldran and ðȳ unforhtran wǣron (ðæt heora compweorodes mōd ðȳ unforhtre beón sceolde, col. 2) *sperantes minus animos militum trepidare*, 3, 18; S. 546, 24.

un-forhte; *adv. Fearlessly:*—Hē wille leóde etan unforhte, Beo. Th. 892; B. 444.

un-forhtigende; *adj. Not fearing, fearless:*—Hē wolde leódum bodian on fyrlenum lande unforhtigende, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 29.

un-forhtlīce; *adv. Fearlessly, without fear:*—Unforhtlīce *non trepide*, R. Ben. 20, 18. Hē unforhtlīce ða strǣle ðara ǣwerigdra gāsta him fram āsceáf, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 24. Twā swalewan hī setton unforhtlīce on ða sculdra Gūdlāces, 10; Gdwin. 52, 9: Homl. Th. i. 508, 1: ii. 558, 30. Hē ðȳ unforhtlīcor ðone deáþ āræfnode, Shrn. 129, 21.

un-forhtmōd; *adj. Fearless:*—Ic unforhtmōd ðæs drences onfō, Homl. Th. i. 72, 17. Sixtus unforhtmōd tō his preóstum clypode: 'Mīne gebrōðra, ne beó gē āfyrhte, and eōwer nān him ne ondrǣde ða scortan tintregunga,' 416, 6.

un-forlǣten; *adj. Not left:*—Unforlǣtne *non relicto*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 20.

un-formolsniendlīce; *adj. Undecaying, incorruptible:*—Unforwurdenlīcne ł [unfor]molsniendlīcne (*or* [un]molsniendlīcne?) *incorruptam, immarcescibilem*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 37.

un-formolsnod; *adj. Undecayed:*—His līchama līđ unformolsnod, Th. An. 124, 4.

un-formolten; *adj. Unconsumed, undigested:*—Se wītega wæs gehealden unformolten on ðæs hwæles innoðe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 7.

un-forod(-ed); *adj. Unbroken, inviolate:*—Werige hine se Frencisca mid unforedan āþe, L. W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 25. Wē sceolon healdan ðone brōðerlīcan bend unforedne, Homl. Th. i. 260, 29. v. next word.

un-forodlīc; *adj. Indissoluble:*—Unforedlīcre racent[e]ágæ *inextricabili collario*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 9. Unforedlīcum bende *inextricabili* (*indissolvibili*) *repagulo*, 462, 73. Unforadlīce *inextricabile* (*vinculum*), 521, 75.

un-forrotigendlīc; *adj. Not liable to decay, imperishable, incorruptible:*—Beó his calic of clǣnum antimbre geworht unforrotigendlīc, gylden oðđe seolfern oðđe tinen, L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 23. Unforrotiendlīc, 36; Th. ii. 360, 42.

un-forrotodlīc; *adj. Not liable to decay, incorruptible, imperishable:*—Unforrotedlīces *immarcescibilis, imputribilis*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 45.

un-forsceáwodlīce; *adv.* I. *unexpectedly:*—Óþ ðæt ðe hig (wildeór) cuman tō ðām nettan unforsceáwodlīce *usque quo perveniant ad retia improvise*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 17. II. *without forethought, without consideration:*—Ne getīmode Thōme unforsceáwodlīce ðæt hē ungeleáffull wæs, ac hit getīmode þurh Godes forsceáwunge, Homl. Th. i. 234, 19. Gif hē hit āne and unforsceáwodlīce gedyde *si semel et inconsiderate fecerit*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 24. v. un-foresceáwodlīc.

un-forswǣled; *adj. Unburnt, unscorched:*—Ic geseó feówer weras gangende onmiddan ðam fȳre ungewemmede and unforswǣlede *ego video quatuor viros . . . ambulantes in medio ignis, et nihil corruptionis in eis est* (Dan. 3, 25), Homl. Th. ii. 20, 15.

un-forswigod; *adj. Not passed over in silence, not omitted:*—Ān weorc hē hæfde unforswigod . . . ðæt wæs sealmsang *one work he neve allowed to pass in silence . . . that was psalmsinging*, Homl. Skt. ii 23 b, 35.

un-forswīped; *adj. Unconquered:*—Ic ðæs þoncunge dō ðæm un forswȳdum ūrum weorode *ago gratias invicto exercitui nostro*, Nar 2, 31.

un-fortredde *not destroyed by treading;* a name given to a plant tha can grow in trodden paths, *knot-grass;* polygonum aviculare:—*Pilogonu et sanguinaria* ðæt is unfortredde, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 66. Unfortrædde Deós wyrt ðe man *proserpinacam* and ōðrum naman unfortredde nemne heó bið cenned gehwǣr on begānum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 112, 4-7. [Cf way-grass, E. D. S. Plant Names: *O. H. Ger.* wege-trat *centenodia* umbi-trat *serpinacia;* ana-tret *proserpinaca.*] v. next word.

un-fortreden; *adj. Not destroyed by treading:*—Unfortreden wyr *appoligonius* (=*polygonum*), Lchdm. iii. 299, col. 2. v. preceding word.

un-forwandigendlīce; *adv. Unhesitatingly, freely, without regard to fear* or *shame:*—Gif đū wundrige ðæt swā scamfæst fēmne swi unforwandigendlīce ðās word āwrāt, ðonne wite đū ðæt ic hæbbe þurl weax āboden, ðe nāne scame ne can, ðæt ic silf dē for scame secgan n mihte, Ap. Th. 21, 9.

un-forwandodlīc; *adj. Undeterred by fear* or *shame, fearless, free:*—Ðæt hē widstande mid his spræce ðām unryhtwillendum ðe ðyse middangeardes waldaþ mid freóre and unforwandodlīcre stefne *voce libere hujus mundi potestatibus contraire*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 23. Ðonne wēna hié ðæt hió sprecen for unforwandodlīcre and orsorglīcre ryhtwīsnesse *credunt loqui per libertatem rectitudinis*, 41; Swt. 302, 5.

un-forwandodlīce; *adv.* I. *without swerving, directly:*—Forðrihte, unforwandedlīce *indeclinabiliter, inevitabiliter* (ad destinatun indeclinabiliter dirigit locum, Ald. 2), Hpt. 406, 4. II. *unexpectedly suddenly:*—Unforwandedlīce *ex improviso, extemplo, subito*, Hpt. Gl 457, 35. III. *with a disregard of fear, unhesitatingly, freely, fearlessly:*—Ne durron ryht freolīce lǣran and unforwandodlīce sprecan *loqu libere recta pertimescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 12: 41; Swt. 302, 2. Ðæt mon openlīce and unforwandodlīce on ōðerne rǣse mid tālinge *impet apertae increpationis obviare*, 40; Swt. 297, 12. Æghwylc cristen mar dō swā him þearf is . . . unforwandodlīce his synna gecȳþe, L. Eth. v. 22 Th. i. 310, 6: Wulfst. 180, 6: Homl. Ass. 141, 69. IV. *rashly recklessly, inconsiderately, heedlessly:*—Unrǣdlīce, unforwandedlīce *inconsulte, inconsiderate*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 57: 509, 64. Ðēr bið dæghwomlīce wōp . . . and endeleás ewylmiug, tō ðam Ægeas onet unforwandodlīce, Homl. Th. i. 592, 17.

un-forwealwod; *adj. Unwithered, undecayed:*—Bringan Drihtne unforwealwod wæstm gōdra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 73, 25.

un-forwordenlīc; *adj. Undecayed, uncorrupt:*—Unforwurdenlīcne *incorruptam*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 36.

un-forworht; *adj. Not criminal, innocent:*—Wǣron earme men beswicene and ūt of ðisan earde gesealde swȳðe unforworhte fremdum tō gewealde, Wulfst. 158, 13. Ūre hlāfordes gerǣdnes is ðæt man cristene menn and unforworhte of earde ne sylle, L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 15. Se ðe hit āwende æt unforworhtum þingum *he who sets aside the grant when there is no criminality on the part of the grantee* (cf. the phrase frequent in Oswald's charters: Gif hwā būton gewyrhtum hit ābrecan wille, iii. 21, 30, and often. See also, in another of Oswald's charters: Si quid praefatorum delicti praeuaricantis causa defuerit jurum, praevaricationis delictum secundum quod praesulis jus est emendet, aut illo quo antea potitus est dono et terra careat, vi. 125; and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 311), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 408, 5. [*O. Frs.* un-forwrocht *not forfeited.*] v. for-wyrcan.

un-forworht [*different from preceding word.* v. fōr-wyrcan (*l.* for-), *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* furi-wurchen *obstruere*]; *adj. Unobstructed, without hindrance, free;* the term is used of land that after several lives was to revert to the grantor, and seems to render the word *immunis* in the Latin charters:—On ða gerād, weorce hē ðæt hē weorce, ðæt ðæt land seó unforworht intō ðære hālgan stōwe (the Latin previously in the same charter is: Ad usum primatis in Weogornaceastre redeat immunis. See also the passage: Tellus episcopali restituatur cathedrae absque ullius controversiae obstaculo, iii. 232, 24), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 396, 33: 397, 29: 384, 22. (The formula is common in Oswald's charters. See Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xxxiii, and Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 312.)

un-fracodlīce; *adv. Not dishonourably, honourably, virtuously:*—Ic wilnode andweorces tō ðam weorce ðe mē beboden wæs tō wyrcanne, ðæt wæs, ðæt ic unfracodlīce and gerisenlīce mihte steóran and reccan ðone anweald ðe mē beǣst wæs *materiam gerendis rebus optavimus, quo ne virtus tacita consenesceret*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27.

un-frætewod; *adj. Unadorned, unpolished:*—Unfratewode *inculta*, Germ. 396, 180.

un-fremful; *adj. Unprofitable, not advantageous:*—Unfremful bið ðæt folc beó būtan steóre oðđe būtan ē him eallum tō hearme, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 126. Unfremful *imperfectum* (incomplete, not of use), Hpt. Gl. 524, 66.

un-fremu, e; *f. Hurt, loss, damage, detriment:*—Hū nyt bið ðæt, ðeáh ðū ðē ealne middaneard and ealle eorðan wille gestrȳnan, gif ðū ðīure sāwle unfreme and forlorenesse gewyrcest? Anglia xi. 8, 29. Ðū blēdsa nāme on treówes telgum, and mē on teónan āte ða unfreme, Cd. Th. 55, 12; Gen. 893. [Ðe man noteð wel his ȝiepshipe, þe birgeð him seluen wið his aȝene soule unfreme, and erneð after his soule freme, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 9.]

un-freóndlīce; *adv. In an unfriendly manner:*—Wē ðē freóndlīce wīc getēhton, ðū ūs leánest nū unfreóndlīce, Cd. Th. 162, 30; Gen. 2689.

un-frīegende *not questioning:*—Mē sægde ðæt wīf hire wordum selfa unfricgendum *the woman of her own accord told me without my asking*, Cd. Th. 160, 12; Gen. 2649.

un-frīþ, es; *n.* I. *absence of peace, hostilities:*—Hēr wæs micel unfrið on Angelcynnes londe þurh sciphere, and wel gehwǣr hergedon and bærndon *in this year there were constant hostilities in England through the Danes, and they harried and burned pretty well everywhere*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 1. Hēr āspōn Æðelwald ðone here tō unfriðe, ðæt hié hergodon ofer Mercna land *in this year Ethelwold enticed the Danes to hostilities, so that they went across Mercia harrying*, 905; Erl. 98, 14. Hē behēt ðæt hē nǣfre eft tō Angelcynne mid unfriðe cumon nolde *he promised that he would never again come and disturb the peace of England*, 994; Erl. 133, 33. Se cyng bæd Godwine eorl faran intō Cent mid unfriða, ac se eorl nolde nā geðwǣrian ðære infare, forþan him wæs lāð tō ātmyrrenne his āgenne folgað, 1048; Erl. 178, 8. For unfriðe *on account of hostilities*, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 26. Hié ne dorston forþ bī ðære eá siglan for unfriþe; for ðæm ðæt land wæs eall gebūn on ōþre healfe ðære eás *they durst not sail on past the river for fear of being attached; for the land was all cultivated on the other side of the river*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 22. II. referring to the king's peace, *the state of being out of the king's peace:*—Fare se ealdorman tō; gif hē nelle, fare se cyning tō; gif hē nelle, licge se ealdordōm on unfriðe (*the old Latin version renders this:* adeat aldremannus; si nolit, rex; si nolit, sit pars illa praeter pacem), L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 34. [Membriz hefde inomen grið, ah sone he makede unfrið, Laym. 2557. *O. Frs.* on-frede, un-fretho: *O. H. Ger.* un-fridu: *Ger.* un-friede: *Icel.* ū-friðr.]

unfrīþ-flota, an; *m. A hostile fleet:*—Se[o] unfriðflota wæs ðæs sumeres gewend tō Rīcardes rīce, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 5.

unfrīþ-here, es; *m. A hostile army, an army that is carrying on hostilities:*—Com se ungemetlīca unfriðhere tō Sandwīc, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 16. On ðissum gēare wæs ðet gafol gelæst ðam unfriðehere, 1007; Erl. 141, 13.

unfrīþ-land, es; *n. A hostile country, a country with which hostilities are being carried on:*—Gyf Æðelrēdes cynges friðman cume on unfriðland (*terram hostilem*, Latin version), and se here ðǣrtō cume, hæbbe frið his scip and ealle his āhta, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 7.

unfrīþ-mann, es; *m. A man of a country not at peace with another, a man of a hostile country:*—Gif hē his āhta bere geman[g] ðara unfriðmanna āhta intō hūse, þolie his āhta *si pecuniam suam inter pecuniam unfriðmannorum*, i. e. *pacem non habentium, in domo mittat, perdat pecuniam suam* (Lat. vers.), L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 11. [*O. Frs.* unfreth-monn.] v. preceding word.

unfrīþ-scip, es; *n.* I. *a ship which is carrying on hostilities:*—Ðam cynge com word ðæt unnfriðscipa lǣgen be westan and hergodon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 5. II. *a ship belonging to a hostile country:*—Ælc ceápscip frið hæbbe ðe binnan mūðan cuman(-e?), þēh hit unfriðscyp sȳ, gyf hit undrifen bið *omnis ceapscip*, i. e. *navis institoris, pacem habeat, quae in portum veniet, licet navis sit inimicorum, si non sit abacta tempestatibus* (Lat. vers.), L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 21.

un-fród; *adj.* I. *not old:*—Ðā wæs gegongen guman(-ū, MS.) unfrōdum (cf. geongum, 5712; B. 2860) earfoðlīce, ðæt hē on eorðan geseah ðone leófestan blēatne gebēran, Beo. Th. 5635; B. 2821. II. *not wise, ignorant, rude.* [*Goth.* un-frōþs *foolish: Icel.* ū-fróðr *ignorant.*] v. next word.

un-frōdness, e; *f. Ignorance, rudeness:*—Unfrōdnyssa (cf. edwītu, R. Ben. 97, 7) geþyldelīce beran *difficultatem patienter portare*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 14.

un-from; *adj. Not strong, feeble, weak:*—Ðæt hē sleac wǣre, æðeling unfrom, Beo. Th. 4382; B. 2188. Eágan ðīne gesāwon ðæt ic ealles wæs unfrom on ferhþe *imperfectum meum viderunt oculi tui*, Ps. Th. 138, 14.

un-fūl; *adj. Not foul, good:* but the word glosses *insulsum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 50.

un-fulfremed; *adj. Imperfect:—Praeteritum imperfectum*, ðæt is unfulfremed forðgewīten, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Zup. 124, 3. Ðæt hī didon unfulfremed (*imperfectum*) forlǣtende, R. Ben. Interl. 24, 1. Ða ðing ðe hē unfullfremed gemētte *ea quae minus perfecta reperit*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 2.

un-fulfremednes, e; *f. Imperfection:*—Ðæt hī murkien for hira unfullfremednesse *ut imperfectionis suae taedio tabescant*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 13. Unfulfremednisse mīne (*imperfectum meum*) gesēgun ēgan ðīn, Ps. Surt. 138, 16.

un-fulfremming, e; *f. Imperfection:*—Unfulfremmingce mīne *imperfectum meum*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 16.

un-fūliende; *adj. Incorruptible:*—Unfūliendre clænnysse *imputribilis pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 46.

un-fūliendlīc; *adj. Incorruptible:*—Unfūliendlīcere gecynde *imputribilis naturae*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 36.

un-fullod; *adj. Unbaptized:*—Swā hwylc mæssepreóst se ðe wīte ðæt hē unfullod sȳ, fullige man hine *omnis presbyter, qui noverit quod non sit baptizatus, baptizetur*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 138, 23. Be unfullodon mæssepreóste, Th. ii. 128, 17.

un-fulworht; *adj. Unfinished, uncompleted, imperfect:*—Ða ðe . . . swā hwylce bysiga swā hȳ on handa hæfdan unfulworhte lǣtaþ *ea occupatis manibus quod agebant imperfectum relinquentes*, R. Ben. 20, 3.

un-fyrn; *adv.* I. of past time, *not long ago:*—Weorþodan wē nū unfyrn for tēn nihtum ðone symbeldæg foran tō dȳsum ondweardan dæge *not long ago now, ten days from to-day, we celebrated the festival*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 9. II. of future time, *before long:*—Secgas mīne gearwe sindon; ða ðē unfyrn faca feorh ætþringan, Audr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373. Nū ic fundige tō ðē of ðisse worulde; nū ic wāt ðæt ic sceal ful unfyr[n] faca, Exon. 454, 32; Hy. 4, 42. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-forn *not old.*] Cf. un-gefyrn, -geára.

un-genge, unge, un-geæhtendlīc. v. un-genge, unc, un-geeahtendlīc.

un-geðēwed; *adj. Unmarried:*—Uniðēwedan *innuptis*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 17.

un-geandet[t]; *adj. Unconfessed:*—Ðæt gē nǣfre ne lǣton ǣnige synne ungeandet . . . ðæt gē lǣton ǣnig ðing ungeandett . . . ðæt se deófol eów nāge nāht on tō bestelenne ungeandettes, Wulfst. 135, 9–32.

un-geára; *adv.* I. of past time, *not long ago, lately:*—Ic wæs ungeára on niht ābysgod on wæccum *nuper occupatus noctu vigiliis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 39. Ðæt wæs ungeára, ðæt ic ǣnigra mē weána ne wēnde bōte gebīdan, Beo. Th. 1868; B. 932. II. of the future, *before long, soon:*—Ðone egesfullan dōmes dæg, se cumeþ nū ungeára, Blickl. Homl. 101, 28. Ungeára nū, Cd. Th. 289, 9; Sat. 395: Beo. Th. 1209; B. 602. Ðū ungeára deáþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 8; Jul. 124. Cf. un-fyrn.

un-gearu; *adj.* I. *not ready, not prompt, indisposed* to act:—Se sixta leahter is *accidia* gehāten, ðæt is slǣwð on Englisc, ðonne ðam menn ne lyst nān gōd dōn and hē bið ǣfre ungearu tō ǣlcere duguðe, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 299. [Ungearu to elchere duȝeðe, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 28.] II. *not ready, not in a fit state* for use:—Ðȳ læs sió earc sī ungearo tō beranne *ut ad portandum arcam nulla mora praepediat*, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 11. Ðȳ læs hine ǣnig wuht gǣlde ungearowes (-ewes, Cott. MSS.), ðonne mon ða earce beran scolde *ut, cum portari arcam opportunitas exigit, portandi tarditas nulla generetur*, Swt. 171, 23. IIa. of land, *uncultivated:*—Gūðlāc ðæs wīdgillan wēstenes ða ungearawan stōwe ðār gemētte, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 10. III. *not ready, not prepared* for attack:—Wē ðē beóð holde, gif ðū ūs hȳran wilt, oþþe ðec ungearo (-geára?) eft gesēcaþ, Exon. Th. 119, 9; Gū. 252. Hē on ungearone ðone Ōsric mid his fyrde becom and hine mid ealle his weorude ādylgode *Osricum errumpens subito cum suis omnibus imparatum cum suo exercitu delevit*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 26. Ælc here hæfð dȳ lǣssan cræft ðonne hē cymð, gif hine mon ǣr wāt, ǣr hē cume; for ðæm hē gesihð ða gearwe ðe hē wēnde ðæt hē sceolde ungearwe findan. Him wǣre ðonne lēofre ðæt hē hira ǣr gearra wēnde, ðonne hē hira ungearra wēnde, and hī gearuwe mētte *dum contra ictum quisque paratior redditur, hostis, qui se inopinatum credidit, eo ipso, quo praevisus est, enervatur*, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 27–31. Þeóf forfēhð slǣpe gebundne eorlas ungearwe, Exon. Th. 54, 27; Cri. 875. Andra besierede ðæt folc ðe hié ymbseten hæfde on ānre niht ungearwe *exercitum incautum Andro oppresserat*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 2. Hié fōron ūt nihtes and cōmon on ungearwe men, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 13. Hē nihtes on ungearwe hī on bestæl *ex improviso adgredi et insperatas circumvenire maluerit*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Hié on Ahtēne ungearwe becōman and hié gefliémdon *Agesilaus improvisus bello supervenit*, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 15. Ðæt hē on ða burgware on ungearwe becōme *quibus repente incautam urbem opprimeret*, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 32: 4, 10; Swt. 196, 25. Hē on ungearwe on Ahtēne mid firde gefōr, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* un-garo *imparatus.*]

un-geārwyrd; *adj. Not honoured, not respected:*—Ungeārwyrd *intemerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 25.

un-geáþe = un-cáþe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28.

un-geāxod; *adj. Unasked:*—Hē ungeāxod clypode: 'Ic eom cristen,' Homl. Th. i. 428, 6.

un-gebeard[e?], -bierde, -bird (-byrd); *adj. Beardless, young:*—Ungebyrd *investis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 28: 92, 54. Ungebarde hysse *effebo hircitallo* (cf. beardleás hysse, Hpt. 487, 78), ii. 82, 32. Ða ungebyrdan heápas *investes catervas*, 44, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giparta *sine barba, impubis.*]

un-gebeorhlīce; *adv. Not safely, rashly* (?), *intemperately* (?):—

Lufiaþ, gif weras, eówere wíf on ſéwe; ne beó gē bitere him ungebeorhlíce (*nolite amari esse ad illas*, Col. 3, 19), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 26.

un-gebēt[t]; *adj.* I. of things, *unamended, uncorrected;* in reference to sin, *not amended through the penance prescribed by the church*:—Scylde ðe an hiera ealrà gewitnesse gedón wæs and dágiett ungebētt (-bēt, Hatt. MS.) *culpam quae apud eos et perpetrata fuerat, et incorrecta remanebat*, Past. 32; Swt. 210, 7. Gyf hē ænigne gylt ungebēt hæfð, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 29. Ealle scylda, ðe wiðt God beóð ungebētta, beóð unforgifne on dómes dæge, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 17. II. of persons, *unatoned* because 'bōt' has not been made:—Đá wæs hē disse spéce, ségðer ge on lífe and æfter, ungeládod ge ungebētt *he was, both when alive and afterwards, uncleared from this charge and unatoned* (i. e. neither was his innocence proved nor was the case settled by the payment of 'bōt'), Chart. Th. 540, 4. [*Icel.* ú-bættr *unatoned*.]

un-geblerde. v. un-gebearde.

un-gebīged; *adj. Unbent*:—Unibīgedre *inflexi*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 23.

un-gebīgendlíc; *adj. Inflexible;* in grammar, *indeclinable*:—Ungebígendlíc *inflexibile*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 34. Đás naman synd *indeclinabilia*, ðæt synd ungebígendlíce . . . *nugas* is ungebígendlíc on declīnunge, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 51, 2–6.

un-gebleoh; *adj. Of different colours, unlike*:—Ungebleoh *discolor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 16: *discolor*, i. *dissimilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 79.

un-gebletsod; *adj. Unblessed*:—Sume ic funde būtan Godes tācne, gýmeléase, ungebletsade, Exon. Th. 271, 34; Jul. 492.

un-geblýged; *adj. Undismayed*:—Him tēringa ādl in gewód; hē on elne swá þeáh ungeblýged bād beorhtra gehāta blíþe in burgum, Exon. Th. 158, 23; Gū. 913. [Cf. þa iwarð þat folc swiðe abluied (*stupebant omnes*, Acts 2, 7), O. E. Homl. i. 89, 31. *O. H. Ger.* plūcheit *diffidentia: M. H. Ger.* er-bliugen *to frighten: Icel.* blýgr *shy: Dan.* bly: *Swed.* blyg. See also Diefenbach's Gothic Dict. i. 307, § c.] Cf. ā-blícgan.

un-geboden; *adj. Unsummoned, unbidden*:—Þreó mōtlāþu ungeboden on .xii. mónþum *the tenant attended three courts without summons in the year*, Chart. Th. 433, 22. *Perhaps the word is to be found in the phrase* de placito ungebendro (ungebendeo, MS. R. = ungebodene?), L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 301, 21. Cf. Tribus principalibus mallis, qui vulgo *ungeboden ding* vocantur . . . tria plebiscita, quae dicuntur *ungeboten* . . . tria judicia per annum, quae dicuntur judicia *non indicta*, Grmm. R. A. 823.

un-geboht; *adj. Unbought*:—Ic hēr on sōðre gewitnesse stande, unābeden and ungeboht, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 28.

un-geboren; *adj. Unborn*:—Ge for geborene ge for ungeborene, L. A. G. proem.; Th. i. 152, 6.

un-gebrocen; *adj. Unbroken*:—Ungebrocenre *extricabili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 7. v. un-forfeorod.

un-gebrocod; *adj. Unafflicted, uninjured*:—Đonne wē manna līchaman derigaþ, būton wē ðære sáwle derian magon, ða līchaman þurhwuniaþ on heora ǽwyrdnysse . . . Đonne hī gelýfaþ ðæt wē godas sind . . . wē forlétaþ ðone līchaman ungebrocodne, and cēpaþ ðære sáwle, Homl. Th. i. 464, 6.

un-gebrosnendlíc; *adj. Incorruptible*:—Ða ungebrosnendlícan limo *incorrupta membra*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 29.

un-gebrosnod; *adj. Uncorrupted, undecayed*:—Ungebrosnad *incorruptus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 29. Đá wæs heó swá ungebrosnad gemēted swá heó ðý ilcan dæge wǽre forðféred, Shrn. 94, 36. His handa siondan ungebrosnode in ðære cynelícan ceastre, 114, 1: Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 568, 24.

un-gebrosnung, e; *f. Incorruption*:—Ungebrosnunge onfēhð *incorruptionem recipit*, Scint. 71, 2.

un-gebunden; *adj. Unbound*:—Sume syndon *absolutiuae*, ðæt synd ungebundene, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 13.

un-gebyde, un-gebyrd. v. un-gebyrde, un-gebearde.

un-gebyrde; *adj. Not natural, uncongenial*:—Ælc gesceaft ālíhþ ðætte him wiþerweard biþ and ungebyrde (? -byde, Fox) and ungelíc, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 23.

un-gebyredlíc; *adj. Unsuitable, incongruous*:—Ungebyredlíc *incongruum*, Rtl. 179, 34.

un-geċirred; *adj. Unconverted*:—Đý læs ðe ænig ungecyrred woroldman mid ungewitte regules geboda ābrǽce, Lchdm. iii. 442, 1.

un-geclǽnsod; *adj. Uncleansed, unpurified*:—Swá hwá swá ungeclǽnsod byð, hē gefrēt ðæs ſýres ēðm, Homl. Th. i. 616, 23: L. E. I. 44; Th. ii. 440, 21. v. un-clǽnsod.

un-geċnáwen; *adj. Unknown*:—Hē fela þinga forðteáh ðe ðam folce ungecnáwe[n] wæs and ungewunelíc, Ap. Th. 17, 13.

un-geċnírdness, e; *f. Negligence, want of diligence*:—Menige sind ðe ðurh ungecnyrdnysse ðisum ðeówan (*the slothful servant in the parable*) geteníscaþ, Homl. Th. ii 552, 35.

un-geċoplíc; *adj. Unfit, inconvenient, troublesome;* importunus:—Saca mid ungecoplícum *quarrels with rude fellows*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 18. v. un-gedafenlíc.

un-geċoplíce; *adv. Unsuitably, unseasonably*:—Ongecoplíce *importune*, Scint. 80, 14.

un-geċoren; *adj.* I. *unchosen, unselected*; used in reference to those who swore along with another, when they were not selected by the party making oath from a number of persons named to him, as was the case in the *cyre-āð*, q. v.:—Đæt hē ðone āð funde, gif hē mæhte, ungecorenne, ðe se onspeca on gehealden wǽre. Gif hē ðone ne mehte, ðonne namede him man six men and begēte ðara syxa ænne æt ānum hrýðere, i.e. *if he could bring those to swear with him, that the claimant was satisfied with, there was no need to nominate persons from whom he was to choose; if he could not, then six men were to be nominated and from them he was to get one for every ox* (*or its equivalent*) *that was in dispute*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 20. Đonne mōt hē syxa sum ungecorenra, ðe getrýwe sýn, ðone āð syllan, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 12. II. *reprobate, evil*:—For ðissum lǽnan lífe ic sylle ðæt unlǽne, for ðyssum ungecorenum ðæt gecorene, Wulfst. 264, 19. Ða burhware (*of Jerusalem*) him (*Christ*) wǽron for heora ungeleáfan and mándǽdum swíþe forhogde and ungecorene, Blickl. Homl. 77, 28. [*Goth.* ún-gakusans *ἀδόκιμος, reprobus*. Cf. *Icel.* ú-kjörligr *wretched*.] v. next word.

un-geċoost; *adj. Bad, evil, vicious*:—On ungecostum ðeáwum *moribus improbis*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 1. v. un-cyst, *and preceding word.*

un-geċwǽme; *adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable;* ingratus, Scint. 38, 15.

un-geċýð[d], -gecýðed; *adj. Undeclared*:—Gif ceáp ofer .v. niht ungecýd on gemǽnre lǽse wunaþ, L. Edg. S. 9; Th. i. 276, 1.

un-geċynde; *adj. Unnatural*:—Nim swá wuda swá wyrt of ðære stōwe ðe his eard and æþelo biþ on tō weaxanne, and sette on ungecynde stōwe him, ðonne ne gegrēwþ hit ðǽr nāuht, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27 note. Hié hæfdun hiera cyning āworpenne Ósbryht and ungecyndne (*not of the royal race*; cf. 'non de regali prosapia progenitum,' Asser.) cyning underfēngon, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 10. [We scullen of londe driuen unicunde (*foreigners*), Laym. 18429.] v. next word.

un-geċyndelíc; *adj.* I. *unnatural, not in accordance with the nature of a thing*:—Ungecyndelíc is ælcre wuhte, ðæt hit wilnige deáþes, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 7. II. *not natural, supernatural*:—Ungecyndelíc fýr cymð fǽrunga on eówre burga, Wulfst. 297, 13. III. *unnatural, contrary to nature, monstrous*:—Hit is ungecyndelícu ofermōdgung ðæt se monn wilnige ðæt hine his gelíca ondrǽde *contra naturam superbire est, ab aequali velle timeri*, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 11. Swíþe ungecyndelíc yfel, ðæt ða bearn sieredon ymbe ðone fæder, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 12. Gecyndelícra synna oþþe ungecyndelícra, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 24: Anglia xi. 98, 19. On ungecyndelícum þingum *in rebus naturae contrariis*, L. M. I. P. 40; Th. ii. 276, 7: Anglia xi. 3, 78. Wē fram dæge tō ðǽrum geáxiaþ ungecyndelíco wítu and ungecyndelíce (-cynelíce, MS.) deáþas tō mannum cumene, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Hwæt wǽre ungecyndlícre, gif God næfde on eallum his ríce nāne frige sceaft under his anwealde, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 28.

un-geċyndelíce; *adv. Unnaturally*:—And sē hē dēð beón ungemetlíce and ungecyndelíce swíþe āstyrode, Wulfst. 196, 3.

un-gedæfðlíce, -gedæftelíce; *adv. Unseasonably, unsuitably*:—'Đæt ðū lǽre ségðer ge gedæftlíce ge ungedæftlíce (-dæfte-, Cott. MSS.).' Đeáh hē cuǽde un[ge]dæftelíce, hē cuæð ðeáh ǽr gedæftelíce *'insta opportune, importune.' Dicturus importune praemisit opportune*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 16.

un-gedæftness, e; *f. Importunity, unseasonableness*:—Đonne sió ungedæftnes hit ne cann eft gedæftan *si habere importunitas opportunitatem nescit*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 19.

un-gedafenlíc; *adj. Unbecoming, unseemly, unmannerly*:—Ungedafenlíc *indecens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 12. Đæt hit ungedafenlíc sig *quod indecorum sit*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 22. Đæt man intō circan ænig þinge ne lōgige, ðæs ðe ðǽrtō ungedafenlíc sī, L. Edg. C. 27; Th. ii. 250, 11. Mid ungedafenlícre and unwærlícre ofersprǽce *loquacitatis incauta importunitate*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 19. Saca mid ungedafenlícum *quarrels with unmannerly fellows* (v. un-gecoplíc), Lchdm. iii. 204, 20. Wē oft ymb ungedafenlíce wísan smeágeaþ, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 22. Gif preóst on circan ungedafenlíce þinge gelōgige, gebēte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 26; Th. ii. 294, 12.

un-gedafenlíce; *adv. Unbecomingly, unseasonably, inordinately, in an unseemly manner, indecently*:—Ōðer ðara īrsunga biđ tō ungemetlíce and tō ungedafenlíce ātyht on ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte īrsian sceall *illa ira in hoc, quod debet, inordinate extenditur*, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 13. Đeáh hwelc man ungemetlíce and ungedafenlíce wilnige ðæt hē scile his hīrsan tōbrǽdan, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 20. Boda Godes word ségðer ge gedafenlíce ge ungedafenlíce *preach God's word both in season and out of season*, Homl. Ass. 12, 306. Be ðam men ðe ungedafenlíce hǽmð *de homine qui turpiter fornicatur*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6 tit.; Th. ii. 180, 9.

un-gedafenlícness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Ungedafenlícnyssum *inopportunitatibus*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 1. v. gedafenlícness.

un-gedafniendlíc; *adj. Unseemly, indecent*:—Unidafniendlíc fúlnes *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 60.

un-gedēfe; *adj. Troublesome, disagreeable*:—Cild ácenned ungedēfe, ofermōd, felasprecol, Lchdm. iii. 192, 22. Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meaht ðíne æceras bētan, gif hī nellaþ wel wexan oþþe ðǽr hwilc ungedēfe þing on gedón bið, i. 398, 2. Mannum ungedēfum *hominibus importunis*,

Scint. 38, 15. Ungeþeáwfæstan and ða ungedéfan þreán *indisciplinatos et inquietos arguere*, R. Ben. Interl. 15, 1.

un-gedéfelíce; *adv. Unfitly, in a way that ill suits the conditions of a case*:—Wæs ðam yldestan ungedéfelíce mæges dǽdum morþorbed stréd . . . Héafcyn his mǽg ofcéet, bróðor óðerne *for the eldest unfitly, by a kinsman's deeds, was the death-couch spread . . . Hæthcyn with his arrow slew his kinsman, brother slew brother*, Beo. Th. 4862; B. 2435.

un-gedered(-od); *adj. Unhurt, uninjured*:—Ic bidde ðé, u ca peruica, . . . ðæt ðú mé gegearwie, ðæt ic sý ungedered fram ættrum and fram yrsunge *te precor, uica peruica, ut ea mihi prestes, ut a uenenis et ab iracundia interus sim*, Lchdm. i. 314, 10. Hé æfter ðam drence ansund and ungederod ðurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 574, 12. Ne sceal hé ungederod ðæs écan lífes brúcan, ii. 336, 20. Hé wunade betwux eallum deórcynne ungederod, i. 486, 35: Homl. Ass. 71, 169. Án man mihte faran ofer his ríce mid his bósum full goldes ungederad, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 5. Ðære ungederedan *inlibatae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 16. Seó leó heóld ðæt cild ungederod, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 183.

un-gedrehtlíce; *adv. Unwearisedly, indefatigably*; infatigabiliter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 51.

un-gedyrstig; *adj. Faint-hearted, diffident*:—Ða unmódigan and ða ungedyrstigan wénaþ ðæt ðæt sulðe forsewenlíc sié ðætte hié dóð and forðon wéorðaþ oft ormóde *pusillanimes vehementer despecta putant esse, quae faciunt, et idcireo in desperatione franguntur*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 10.

un-geeahtendlíc; *adj. Inestimable*:—Mid ða sylfan mycelnysse ðes ungeæhtendlícan (ungeendedlícan and [un]geeahtendlícan, MS. B.) gerýnes *ipsa inaestimabilis mysterii magnitudine*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 11.

un-geendigendlíc; *adj. Indefinite, infinitive*:—Gif ic cwéde: *Nescio, quis hoc fecit*, ðonne byð se *quis* infinitivum, ðæt is, ungeendigendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 113, 16: 116, 14. Ðæt fífte gemet is *infinitivus*, ðæt is ungeendigendlíc, forðan ðe ðǽr ne byð nán sprǽc geendod, 21; Zup. 126, 7.

un-geendod; *adj.* I. *endless, without end, not coming to an end*:—God is ǽfre unbegunnen and ungeendod, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 201, 10: Homl. Th. i. 8, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 16. Ðǽr is ðæt éce blis and ðæt ungeendode ríce, Blickl. Homl. 25, 30, 24. Gif ðú getælest ða hwíle disses hwílendlícan wíc ðæs ungeendodan lífes hwíla, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 5. Swá écum lífe swá ungeendodon wíte *sive vitam aeternam, sive infinitum supplicium*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 14. Geond ungeendode worulde, Homl. Th. i. 76, 7. Ðæra geséliða ðe him ungeendode becuman sculon *felicitas, quae sine transitu attingitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 30. II. *infinite, very great* in number, extent, etc.:—Se hine slóh on ðæt næsþyrl, ðæt ðǽr út fleów ungeendod blód, Shrn. 112, 31. Ungeendodre lengo *infinitae longitudinis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 36. Ungeendedum forbeácnum *infinitis prodigiis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 67.

un-geendodlíc; *adj. Infinite*:—Nis nó tó metanne ðæt geendodlíce wiþ ðæt ungeendodlíce *infiniti atque finiti nulla poterit esse collatio*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 13. v. un-geeahtendlíc.

un-geféglíc, un-geférum. v. un-fégíc, un-gefére.

un-gefandod; *ptcpl. Not tried, not experienced*:—Sint tó manigenne ða ðe ðonne giet ungefandod habbaþ flǽslícra scylda *admonendi sunt peccata carnis ignorantes*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 19: 409, 16, 22.

un-gefaren; *adj. Untravelled, without a road*:—On ungefarenum and on wæterigum *in invio et in aquoso*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 62, 3: 106, 40). v. un-gefére, -gefered, -geférne.

un-gefeálíce; *adv. Joylessly, miserably*:—Beornrǽd féng tó ríce and lytle hwíle heóld and ungefeálíce, Chr. 755; Erl. 52, 3.

un-gefége; *adj. Unsuitable, absurd*; ineptus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 38. [Ferde he hauede inoh, muchel and unifeie (onimete, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5573. *O. H. Ger.* un-gifúgi *importunus, enormis*.] v. un-gefóg.

un-gefélе; *adj. Without feeling, without sensation, insensible*:—Ða lǽcedómas ðe wé lǽrdon ðæt mon dyde tó ðære ungefélan heardnesse ongunnenre on ðære lífre, Lchdm. ii. 212, 15.

un-geféled; *adj. Not possessed of feeling, insensible*:—Ðonne seó ungefélde ðheardung ðære lífre tó langsum wyrð, Lchdm. ii. 210, 3. Gif ðæt líc tó ðon swíþe ðéadige, ðæt ðǽr nán gefélnes on ne sié, ðonne scealt ðú eal ðæt déade and ðæt ungefélde of ðánþan, 82, 27.

un-gefére; *adj.* I. lit. *impassable*:—Ungefére *vel* wegleás þæt *invium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 61. On ungeférum *in invio*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 40. Mid wéstenum and ungeférum londum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 36. II. fig. *impervious, impenetrable*:—Ða mód ðe Dryhtne ungeféru sint *montes Deo impenetratae*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 23.

un-gefére; *adv. Impassably*:—Ungefére [*im*]*pervie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 61: 69, 17.

un-geféred; *adj. Unapproached, inaccessible*:—Feldas and wudu and dúna, ða wǽron monnum ungeférde for wildeórum and wyrmum, Nar. 20, 11. In ðn nearo fæsten micel ungeféredra móra *in angustias inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. v. un-gefaren.

un-geférendlíc (?); *adj. Inaccessible, difficult of access*:—Fóran wé þurh ða ungeférenlícan (-férend-?) eorþan, Nar. 27, 7.

un-gefférlíc; *adj. That cannot be united* or *that separates*; applied to war in which those, who naturally should be comrades, are opposed, *civil, social*:—Wearþ ofer ealle Italia ungefférlíc unsibb *sociale bellum tota commovit Italia*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 232, 31: 5, 10 tit.; Swt. 5, 31. Ungefférlíces *dissociabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 39. v. next word.

un-gefférlíce; *adv. In civil war*:—Hé .v. gefeoht ungefférlíce (wel cynelíce gefeaht and, MS. C.) þurhteán *bella civilia quinque gessit*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 244, 25. v. preceding word.

un-geférne; *adj. Impassable*:—In ungefoernum *in invio*, Ps. Surt. 106, 40. In ðæm ungefoernan, 62, 3.

un-gefeþered; *adj. Unfeathered*:—Ungefeþeredne *inplumem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 21.

un-gefóg(-fóh); *adj.* I. *immense*:—Hí námon sceattas genóge sylfrene and gyldene ungefóge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 199. II. in a bad sense, *intemperate, immoderate excessive*:—Seó þwyre síwul on hwílwendlícum bricum bið ungefóh, Homl. Th. i. 408, 15. Hefigtýme leahter is ungefóh fyrwitnys, ii. 374, 3. Hé wæs mid ungefóhre gýtsunge ontend, i. 414, 5. [He sloh þer uniuoje, moni and inoje, Laym. 21793. Noldest þu nefre ben inouh, buten þu hefdest unifouh, Fragm. Philps. 7, 23. *O. Frs.* un-efóg.]

un-gefóge; *adv. Immensely, exorbitantly*:—Ðér beód ða swiftan hors ungefóge dýre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 6.

un-gefóglíc; *adj. Immense, enormous*, (1) in a physical sense:—Ungefóhlíc hréam *immensus clamor*, Greg. Dial. 1, 9. Ymbútan ðone weall is se mǽsta díc, on ðam is iernende se ungefóglecesta streám *fossa extrinsecus late patens vice amnis circumfluit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 18. (2) in a moral sense:—Is swíðe micel þearf ðæt gé georne mǽnra ǽða stýran, and eówrum hýremonnum cýðon, hú ungefóhlícu scyld ðæt is, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 20.

un-gefóglíce; *adv. Excessively, intemperately, immoderately*:—Hí ongann ungefóhlíce swétan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12. Hí mid eorþlícum teolungum ungefóhlíce hí gebysgiaþ, 524, 14: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 11.

un-gefrége; *adj. Unheard of*:—Ungefrége *inauditum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 66: 80, 60. [Cf. *Icel.* ú-frægr *not famous*.]

un-gefrégelíc; *adj. Unheard of, unusual, extraordinary*:—Gyf hyra (*gallinarum*) hwylc man æthríneþ, ðonne forbærnaþ hí sóna eall his líc; ðæt syndon ungefrégelícu (unge frelicu, un ge fræ licu, MSS. v. Anglia i. 332) lyblác, Nar. 34, 3. Ða deór habbaþ eahta fét, and wælkyrian eágan, and twá heáfda . . .; ðæt syndon ungefrégelícu (-fregelicu, MS. T.) deór, 34, 8.

un-gefréglíce; *adv. In an unheard of manner, to an unheard of extent, unusually, extraordinarily*:—Catulus swá ungefréglíce forcwæð Nonium *Catullus Nonium strumam appellat*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Swíþe ungefréglíce upáhafen on his móde, 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Se hearpere wæs swíþe ungefréglíce gód, 35, 6; Fox 166, 29.

un-gefrætwod; *adj. Unadorned*:—Ungefrætwodu *incompta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 3.

un-gefródelíce; *adv. With insensibility, callously*:—Hié beód tó ðreágeanne and tó swinganne mid swá micle mǽran wíte suá hié ungefródelícor beód ðheardode on hiera unðeáwum *tanto acriori invectione feriendi sunt, quanto majori insensibilitate duruerunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 16.

un-gefremed; *adj. Not accomplished, not done*:—Ungeffremed *infectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 36. Ungefremed, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 13.

un-gefullod, -gefulwad; *adj. Unbaptized*:—Gif ungefullod cild férlíce bið gebróht tó ðam mæssepreóste, ðæt hé hit mót fullian sóna, ðæt hit ne swelte héðen, L. Ælfc. C. 26; Th. ii. 352, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 50, 20. Ðeáh ðe hé ungefullod gyt farende sý, 500, 35. Hine swá férlíce deáð fornam, ðæt hé ungefullad forðférde. Ðá Sanctus Martinus ðæt geseah . . . him wæs ðæt swíþe mycele weorce ðæt hé swá ungefulwad forðíðran sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 217, 18-23.

un-gefullod; *adj. Unfulfilled*:—Ðære béne ungafullodre, Exon. Th. 441, 7; Rä. 60, 14.

un-gefylled; *adj. Unfilled, unsatisfied*:—Ic eom getogen tó fremdum þeáwum ðurh ða ungefyldan (-gefylledan, Cott. MS.) gítsunge woruldmonna *nos ad constantiam, nostris moribus alienam, insepleta hominum cupiditas alligabit?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 26.

un-gefylledlíc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ðam ungefylledlícan *insatiabili*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 5: Nar. 42, 12.

un-gefyllendlíc; *adj. Insatiable*; insatiabilis, Scint. 50, 8: 110, 16.

un-gefynde; *adj. Not to be found* or *provided as food* (?) (cf. (?) *the phrase* mete findan *to provide food*):—Se æcer ðe stent on clǽnum lande, and bið unwæstmbǽre oððe ungefynde corn bringð oððe deáf *terra, quae exculta sterilem segetem gignit*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 19.

un-gefyrn; *adv. At no distant date, before long, soon*:—Ðú únfindst his mihte ungefyrn on ðé sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 153. Eallum folce ðæs swíðe ungefyrn (*very soon after that*) hé geswutelian wolde hwæs gehwá gelýfan sceolde, i. 23, 405. v. un-fyrn.

un-gegearwod, -gegered; *adj. Not dressed*:—Ungigeraruad woede *non vestitum veste*, Rtl. 108, 1. Ungegeradne, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 11.

un-gegrét; *adj. Ungreeted*:—Hé wolde tó ðam mynstre faran and his gebróðra grétan, forþan hé ǽr fram heom ungegrét gewát, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 20.

un-gehádod; *adj. Not ordained, not in holy orders*:—Be ungehádedan mádene. Gif hwylc mádenman mid gehádodum wunaþ, and heó tó ðam ylcan híde þenge . . . ne biþ heó ná wíf God unscyldig, þeáh heó ungehádod wære *de puella non ordinata. Si puella aliqua cum ordinatis habitet, et se eidem ordini destinet . . . non erit insons coram Deo, etiamsi non sit ordinata*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 180, 19–188, 9–12. Gewylces ungehádodes wífes tácen is . . . , Techm. ii. 129, 18. [Artu ihoded oþer þu cunnest al unihoded, O. and N. 1178.] v. unhádod.

un-gehéaledlíc; *adj. Incurable*; insanabilis, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 21.

un-gehélendlíc; *adj. Incurable*; insanibilis, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 17.

un-gehémed; *adj. Unmarried*:—Ungehémed *innupta*, Hpt. Gl. 434. 37. v. un-hémed.

un-gehæplíc; *adj. Unsuitable, incongruous*:—Ungehæplíc (-geþæslíc, Wrt., *but see* Anglia viii. 452) *incongruus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 39.

un-gehálgod; *adj. Unhallowed, unconsecrated*:—On ungehálgedum Cristes mále *in cruce non consecrata*, L. Ecg. C. 34; Th. ii. 158, 36. Mid wíne ungehálgudum, Anglia xiii. 422, 818. Ungehálgod fýr *ignem alienum*, Lev. 10, 1. v. un-hálgod.

un-geháten; *adj. Not promised*:—Dæt ungeháten is sceal beón geendod, Blickl. Homl. 189, 27.

un-geheáfdod; *adj. Not come to a head*:—Gif se slyte blind bið and mid ðam geswelle ungeheáfdud, ðonne lege ðú ða wyrte ðérto, sóna hit sceal openian, Lchdm. i. 92, 26.

un-gehealdsum; *adj. Incontinent*:—Se óðer heáfodleahter is gecweden forliger oððe gálnyss, ðæt is ðæt se man ungehealdsum sý on hámede, and hnesce on móde tó flæsclícum lustum, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 4. Ðæt gé (*maidens*) wislíce lybbon and wel geþeáwode beón . . . ná tó ungehealtsume (-heald-, *in one MS.*), Homl. Ass. 47, 575.

un-gehealdsumlíce; *adv. Incontinently*:—Ðæt eald wíf sceole ceorles brúcan ungehealtsumlíce, Homl. Ass. 20, 159.

un-gehealdsumness, e; *f. Incontinence*:—Hí (*a widow or widower marrying again*) sculon dǽdbóte dón for heora ungehealdsumnesse, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 34. Ðes þeódscype þurh ungehealdsumnesse áwyrd is, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 7.

un-gehende; *adv. Not near, at a distance, far off*:—Se ðe tó ðam ungehænde sý, ðæt hé dæghwamlíce his circan gesécan ne mæge, Homl. Ass. 144, 8.

un-gehendness, e; *f. Remoteness, distance*:—Sume naman syndon *localia*, ðæt synd stówlíce, ða geswutelia þ gehendnysse oððe ungehendnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 19.

un-geheort; *adj. Disheartened, without courage*:—Ðá ðá hí gesáwon swá mænigfealde ógan on mistlícum wítum, ðá wurdon hí sóna ungeheorte (*they lost heart*), and deóflе offredon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 62. v. un-gehirt.

un-gehíred; *adj. Unheard of*:—Ungehíredre leoma tósliþnysse wundade *inaudita membrorum discerptione lacerati*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 13.

un-gehírness, e; *f. Hardness of hearing, deafness*:—Wiþ eágwærce and wiþ ungehýrnesse, Lchdm. ii. 316, 1. Wið eágena dimnessa, wið eárena swinsunge and ungehýrnesse, iii. 70, 23.

un-gehírsum; *adj. Inattentive to what is said, unsubmissive, disobedient*:—Hú lange wylt ðú beón ungehírsum *usque quo non vis subjici mihi?* Ex. 10, 3. Oððe hé bið ánum gehýrsum, and óðrum ungehýrsum *aut unum sustinebit, et alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24. Ðis is uncer ungehírsuma sunu, hé forhogaþ ðæt hé híre uncre láre *filius noster iste protervus et contumax est, monita nostra audire contemnit*, Deut. 21, 20. Ne forlǽte hé ða ungehiérsuman (-hír-, Hatt. MS.), Past. 12; Swt. 74, 16. v. un-hírsum.

un-gehírsumness, e; *f. Want of submission, disobedience*:—Móddignys ácenð forsewennysse and ungehýrsumnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 7. [Þane stede þe se deofel of hafel þurh unihersamnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 221, 30. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gihôrsamî *inobedientia*.] v. un-hírness.

un-gehírsumod; *adj. Not subject, disobedient*:—Ungehýrsumude *inobsedienti*, R. Ben. Interl. 12, 8. v. ge-hýrsumian, II, un-hírsumness.

un-gehirt; *adj. Disheartened, cowardly*:—Ða ungehyrtan of heora wege flýman, Wulfst. 192, 24. v. un-geheort.

un-gehíwod; *adj.* I. *not formed, without form*:—On ðam ungehíwodum antimbre ðe hé ða gesceafta of gesceóp *in materia informi creavit omnia*, Btwk. Scrd. 18, 15. Tó gescippenne ðæt ungehíwode antimber *ad formandam informem materiam*, 19, 3. II. *not feigned, unfeigned*:—Unihíwidre (*gloriosa*) *non fictae* (*puritatis palma*, Ald. 24), Hpt. Gl. 447, 46.

un-gehleóþor; *adj. Dissonant, discordant*:—Ungeswéga *vel* [un]gehleóþre *vel* ungeráde *dissona*, i. *discordantia, incongrua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 37. v. ge-hleóþ (*read* -hleóþor).

un-gehrepod; *adj. Untouched, intact*:—Ne þorfte Adam deáðes onbyrian, gif ðæt treów móste standan ungehrepod, Homl. Th. i. 18, 25. God wolde ðæt hí ungehrepode on ðam scrafe slépon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 317.

un-gehrinen; *adj. Untouched, intact*:—Seó studu ungehrinen (*intacta*) fram ðam fýre áwunede, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 36.

un-gehwǽde; *adj. Not slight, considerable, much*:—Gif mete sý ǽwyrd and ungehwǽde mycel, Lchdm. ii. 142, 14.

un-gehwérness, -gehýrness, -gehýrsum, -gehyrt. v. un-geþwérness, -gehírness, -gehírsum, -gehirt.

ungel, es; *m.* (!) *Fat*:—Ungel *arvina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 11. Mid ungle † mid fǽtnysse lamba *cum adipe agnorum*, Cant. M. ad fil. 14. Beó mín sáwul gefylled swá swá mid rysle and mid ungele *sicut adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea* (Ps. 63, 5), Homl. Th. i. 522, 35. [*Du.* ongel; *m. suet.*]

un-gelácnod; *adj. Uncured*:—Næs nǽnig untrum ðæt hé ungelácnod fram him férde, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 16. v. un-lácnod.

un-geládod; *adj. Not acquitted, uncleared* of a charge:—Ðá wæs hé ðisse spǽce, ægðer ge on lífe ge æfter, ungeládod ge ungebétt, Chart. Th. 540, 4.

un-gelæccendlíc; *adj. Irreprehensible*; inreprehensibilis, Scint. 119, 11.

un-geléred; *adj. Untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilled*:—Ungeléred *idiota*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 48. Swíðe eáðe mæg on smyltre sǽ ungeléred scipstiéra genóh ryhte stiéran *quieto mari recte navem et imperitus dirigit*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 1. Ceahhetung swá swá ungeléredes folces *cachinnum quasi vulgi indocti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30. Dysine and ungeléredne ic ðé underfénge, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 9. Tó hwon ðú sceole for ówiht dysne man habban ungeléredne fiscere (*St. Peter*), Blickl. Homl. 179, 14. Ungeléredе wé syndon *idiotae sumus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8. Forhwon beóð séfre suð críste ða ungeléredan ðæt hí underfón ða heorde ðæs láriówdómes *ab imperitis pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur?* Past. 1; Swt. 25, 16. v. un-léred.

un-geléredlíce; *adv. Without instruction, ignorantly, in an undisciplined manner*:—Swíþe unwislíce and ungeléredlíce (*indocte*) gé dydon, ðæt gé sceoldan on feówernihte mónan blód látan, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 13. Ungeléredlíce (*indisciplinate*) ná geþwérlǽce múþ ðín, Scint. 136, 2.

un-geléredness, e; *f. Uninstructedness, ignorance, inexperience, rudeness*:—Monige sindon mé swíðe onlíce on ungelérednesse *sunt plerique mihi imperitia similes*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 8. Hé hié ðreáde for hira ungelérednesse *pastorum imperitia increpatur*, 1; Swt. 27, 24. Mid ðearfednesse ge mid heora ungeléornesse *pauperiate ac rusticitate sua*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 28.

un-gelaðod; *adj. Uninvited*:—Drihten nolde gelaðod síðian tó ðæs cyninges bearne . . . and hé wæs gearo ungelaðod tó síðigenne mid ðam hundredes ealdre, Homl. Th. i. 128, 18.

un-geleáf; *adj. Unbelieving*:—Ne magon ðér eard niman ungeleáfe menn *qui non credunt inhabitare in eo*, Ps. Th. 67, 19. [Cf. þu art unlef mine worde *non credidisti verbis meis*, O. E. Homl. ii. 125, 24.]

un-geleáfa, an; *m. Unbelief*:—Hé wundrode for heora ungeleáfan (*incredulitatem*), Mk. Skt. 6, 6: Blickl. Homl. 77, 27. Ungeleáuon, Chr. 616; Erl. 22, 21. For ungeleáfa heora, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 58: 17, 20. [*O. Sax.* un-gilôbo: *O. H. Ger.* un-giloubo. Cf. *Goth.* ungalaubeins.]

un-geleáfful[1]; *adj. Unbelieving, incredulous*:—Ne beó ðú ungeleáfful (-full, MS. C.) *noli esse incredulus*, Jn. Skt. 20, 27. Eálá ungeleáffulle cneórys, Mk. Skt. 9, 19. Eálá gé ungeleáffulle cneóres, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 17. Hé ungeleáfful wæs Cristes áristes, Homl. Th. i. 234, 20. Ne sý mé nán man tó ungeleáfful be ðám þingum wrítende ðe ic gehýrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 16. Ða deófolgyldan ðe ðágyt ungeleáffulle wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 70, 24. Tó beswícenne ungeleáffulra manna heortan, Blickl. Homl. 189, 8. Hé steówde ða wunda ðám ungeleáffullum mannum, 91, 2.

un-geleáffullíc; *adj.* I. *unbelieving, incredulous*:—Gif hwá ðises ne gelýfð hé ys ungeleáfulíc, Jud. 15, last line. II. *unbelievable, incredible*:—Ic wát ðæt hit wile ðincan swýðe ungeleáffullíc ungeléredum mannum, Lchdm. iii. 270, 7. v. un-geleáflíc.

un-geleáffullíce; *adv. Incredibly*; incredibiliter, Scint. 54, 9: Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 20.

un-geleáffulness, e; *f. Unbelief, incredulity*:—Gefylst mínre ungeleáffulnysse (*incredulitatem*), Mk. Skt. 9, 24. Ne dó ðú æfter heora ungeleáffulnesse, Blickl. Homl. 237, 9. Ungeleáfulnesse, 241, 34. For hyra ungeleáffulnysse, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 58: 17, 20. Hé tálde hyra ungeleáffulnesse, for ðam ðe hí ne gelýfdon ðám ðe hine gesáwon of deáþe árisan, Mk. Skt. 16, 14.

un-geleáflíc; *adj. Incredible*:—Ðæt án þing wǽre ungeleáflíc on ðære race geset, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 12. Ðæt wile þincan ungeleáflíc eallum ðám ðe ða stówe on uferum tídum geseóð, Lchdm. iii. 438, 14: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 9.

un-geleáfsum; *adj. Unbelieving, infidel, not Christian*:—Se ðe ðam suna is ungeleáfsum ne geyhþ hé líf *qui incredulus est filio non videbit vitam*, Jn. Skt. 3, 36. Ða ungeleáfsuman ðeóde gesécan *incredulam gentem adire*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 33. Gif hí ungeleáfsume (*infideles*) wǽron, hé hí lapede ðæt hí onfóngon ðam gerýne Cristes geleáfan, 3, 5; S. 526, 30. Manige héþne men ungeleáfsume, Blickl. Homl. 129, 24. Ðám ungeleáfsumum (*infidelibus*) nóht biþ cláne, Bd. 1, 27; S.

494, 40. Hē ungeleáfsume (*incredulos*) tō Cristes geleáfan getrymede, 3, 19; S. 547, 10.

un-geleáfsumness, e; *f. Unbelief, infidelity, heathenism*:—Monige on Angeldeóde, mid ðý hī dāgyta on ungeleáfsumnysse (*infidelitate*) wēron, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 22.

un-gelīc; *adj. Unlike, different, dissimilar, diverse*:—Ungelīc *dispar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 43, 2: *dissimile*, Kent. Gl. 512. Ðē is ungelīc wlite siddan ðū lāstes mīne lāre *you have a different beauty, since you followed my teaching*, Cd. Th. 38, 26; Gen. 612: 222, 29; Dan. 112. Ðonne is ungelīc be ðon ēcan līfe *now with the life eternal it is different*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 28. Ungelīc is ūs *our lots are different*, Exon. Th. 380, 5; Rä. 1, 3. Hē tiolaþ ungelīc tō biónne ðam ōþrum, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 7: Cd. Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Hit is ungelīc ūrum gecynde, Met. 20, 33. Unlīcum hāde *dispari sexu*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 5. Ungelīce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 41. Hē reorde gesette eordbūendum ungelīce, Cd. Th. 101, 21; Gen. 1685. Se ðe bīspell secgan wolde, ne sceolde fōn on tō ungelīc bīspell ðære sprǣce ðe hē ðonne sprecan wolde *cognatos, de quibus loquimur, rebus oportere esse sermones*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 20. Syndon dryhtguman ungelīce, Exon. Th. 314, 32; Mōd. 23. Wē syndon ungelīce ðonne ðe wē in heofonum hæfdon wlite *we are different from what we were when we had beauty in heaven*, Cd. Th. 274, 7; Sat. 150. Hē cwæþ ðæt hē gesīwe ungelīce bēc him berende beón ðurh ða gōdan gāstas oþþe ðurh da gālan *quod codices diversos per bonos sive malos spiritus sibi vidit offerri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 24. Hī wilniaþ þurh ungelīce earnunga cuman tō ūre eádignesse, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 9. Ealle gesceafta ðū gesceópe him gelīce, and eác on sumum þingum ungelīce, 33, 4; Fox 128, 26; Met. 20, 55.

un-gelīca, an; *m. One not like another*:—Ic hæbbe ðderne lufiend, ðinne ungelīcan (*a very different person from you*), Homl. Skt. i. 7, 28. [Ever ich am þin unlike, O. and N. 806.] v. ge-līca.

un-gelīce; *adv. Not in like manner, differently, diversely*:—Hwæðer ðū mæge gemunan ðætte ælces monnes ingeþanc wilnaþ tō ðære sōþan gesǣlþe tō cumenne, ðeáh hē ungelīce hiora earnige *meministine intentionem omnem voluntatis humanae, quae diversis studiis agitur, ad beatitudinem festinare?* Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 21. Ða strengas se hearpere sulde ungelīce styreþ, and mid ðý gedēð ðæt hī nāwuht ungelīce ðæm sōne ne singaþ ðe hē wilnaþ. Ealle hē grēt mid ūre honda, ðeáh hē hié ungelīce styrige *chordas tangendi artifex, ut non sibimetipsi dissimile canticum faciat, dissimiliter pulsat. Chordae uno quidem plectro, sed non uno impulsu feriuntur*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7–10. Is hām sceapen ungelīce englum and deóflum, Exon. Th. 56, 11; Cri. 899: 56, 34; Cri. 910: 83, 29; Cri. 1363: 283, 31; Jul. 688. Bið ðām ōþrum ungelīce willa geworden, 77, 28; Cri. 1263. Biþ ðam ōþrum ungelīce, se ðe on eorþan eádmōd leofaþ, 317, 18; Mōd. 67: Elen. Kmbl. 2611; El. 1307: Exon. Th. 380, 14; Rä. 1, 8.

un-gelīclīc; *adj. Unseemly, improper*:—Ne hē cnihtlīce gālnysse næs begangende, ne ungelīclīce ōlæcunge, ne leáslīcetunge, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 17.

un-gelīclīce; *adv. Improperly*:—Hū ðone cealdan magan ungelīclīce lyste, Lchdm. ii. 160, 7.

un-gelīcness, e; *f. Difference, dissimilarity, diversity*:—Ic cwæð ðæt ǣghwelc mon wǣre ōðrum gelīc ācenned, ac sió ungelīcnes hiera earnunga hié tīhð sume behindan sume . . . Hwæt ðonne ða ungelīcnesse ðe of hiera undeáwum forðcymeþ, se godcunda dōm geðencð *omnes homines natura aequales genuit, sed varietate meritorum ordine alios aliis culpa postponit. Ipsa autem diversitas, quae accessit ex vitio, divino judicio dispensatur*, Past. 17; Swt. 106, 18, 22. For ðære ungelīcnesse ðara hiéremonna sculun beón ungelīc ða word ðæs lāreówes, 23; Swt. 175, 2.

un-gelȳfed; *adj. Not possessed of belief, unbelieving, infidel*:—Se ungelȳfeda Ualens genam Godes circean of ðām Godes þeówum, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 318. Hī ofslōgon swīðe ða hēðenan, ðæt ðēr nān ne belāf ðæra ungelȳfedra cucu, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 33. Paulus sprǣc swīðe egeslīce be ungelȳfedum mannum: hē cwæð: 'Ða ðe Godes ǣ ne cunnon, and būton Godes ǣ syngiaþ, hī eác būton Godes ǣ losiaþ,' 52, 22: i. 460, 26: Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. Ungelȳfdum, 55, 32.

un-gelīfed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit*:—Ðurh ungelȳfedne willan *per inlicitam voluptatem*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 29.

un-gelīfedlīc; *adj. Incredible, marvellous*:—Swā ðæt nān wundor [nis] ne eác ungelȳfedlīc þincg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 39. Nis nān tō ðam ungelȳfedlīc ǣpel, gif hē hyt segð, ðæt ic him ne gelīfe, Shrn. 196, 18. Ðæs wealles micelness is ungeliéfedlīc tō secgenne *murorum ejus vix credibilis relatu magnitudo*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 14. Hit is ungeliéfedlīc tō secganne *incredibile dictu est*, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 15. Ungeliéfedlīc is ēnigum menn ðæt tō gesecgenne *pene incredibile apud mortales erat*, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 7. Hē hæfde āne swīðe wlitige dohter ungelīfedlīcre fægernysse, Ap. Th. 1, 9. For ðam ungelīfedlīcan wlite ðæs mǣdenes, 3, 12. Hē ungeliéfedlīcne micelne weg on ðæm dæge gefōr, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 27. v. un-gelīfendlīc.

un-gelīfend, es; *m. An unbeliever*:—Se ðe ungelīfend (-en, Lind.) is *qui incredulus est*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 36: 20, 27.

un-gelīfendlīc; *adj. Incredible, extraordinary*:—Ungelȳfendlīc tōbliwennys his innoð geswencte, Homl. Th. i. 86, 12. Ic ðē mæg tācan ðþer ðing ðe dysegum monnum wile ðincan get ungelīfendlīcre (-lēfed-, Cott. MS.) *hoc quod dicam, non minus mirum videatur*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 198, 30.

un-gelīfness (ꝑ), e; *f. Unbelief*:—Fore ungeleáffulnisse ł ungelīfenisse hiora *propter incredulitatem illorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 58.

un-geligen. v. un-gelygen.

un-gelimp, es; *n. m. Misfortune, mishap*:—Ælc ungelimp cymð of deófle *omne infortunium venit a diabolo*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 26. Ðonne mē hwylc ungelimp becymð, Ps. Th. 39, 18. Him cymð ege and ungelimp, 13, 9. Wæs swīðe hefelīc geár and swīðe sorhfull geár . . . and swā mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swā man nāht ēðelīce geþencean ne mæg, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 21. Hwā is swā heardheort ðæt ne mæg wēpan swylces ungelimpes? 1086; Erl. 219, 40. Ðæt mīne fȳnd ne gefeón mīnes ungelimpes, Ps. Th. 34, 23, 24. Hī blissedon on mīnum ungelimpe, 34, 15. Wē sceolon ǣgðer ge on gelimpe ge on ungelimpe cwedan: 'Ic herige mīnne Drihten on ælcne tīman, Homl. Th. i. 252, 13: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 251. Ic andette mīne scylda and seófige mīn ungelimp, Ps. Th. 21, 2: Homl. Th. i. 584, 5. Ðā gefxodon þrȳ cyningas eal his ungelimp, ii. 454, 6. Wēpendlīc tīd wæs ðæs geáres, ðe swā manig ungelimp wæs fordbringende, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 23. Gif ūs ungelimpas on ēhtum getīmiaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 27. Fela ungelimpa gelimpð ðysse þeóde, Wulfst. 162, 12. Him becōmon fela yrmða on eallum ungelimpum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 43. Ðæt se man geunrōtsige ongeán God for ungelimpum ðises andweardan līfes, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 17. On ungelimpum . . . on gesǣldum, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 348. Hē geþafaþ ðæt ða gōdan habban unsǣlþa and ungelimp on mænegum þingum *bonis dura tribuat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 4. Hē (*Job*) ða ungelimp gefxod hæfde, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 30.

un-gelimplīc; *adj. Unseasonable, unhappy, unfortunate*:—Ungelimplīc slǣpolnys *lethargia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 63. (Cf. 46, 1 where two entries seem confused, v. next word.) Ungelimplīce gewyderu, Wulfst. 172, 18. Ða ungelimplīcan *inepta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 53. Wē oft ongytaþ ðæt ūrlseþ þeód wiþ þeóde and ungelimplīco gefeoht (*unhappy wars*) on wōlīcum dēadum, Blickl. Homl. 107, 28.

un-gelimplīce; *adv. Unseasonably, unhappily*:—Ungelimplīce slǣpol *lethargus* vel *letargicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 62. Hēr is ðære lyfte fāgetung ðurh mislīce stormas ðe ungelimplīce becumaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 33.

un-gelygen; *adj. Not lying, true*:—Būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse . . . oþþe ōðres ungelygenes (-lig-, *v. l.*) mannes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 19. Ungeligenes, i. 12; Th. i. 206, 10 note. Ðæt hē hæfde ungeligene gewitnesse . . . ðæt hē gelēdde ungeligne gewitnesse, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16, 19. Swā fela manna swā man wite ðæt ungelygne sȳn. . . . And siéu heora ādas ungelygenra manna be ðæs fcós wyrðe, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 10, 13. Hæbbe hē ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oþþe ōðera ungeligenra manna ðe man gelȳfan mæge, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 12. Ðū tēhtest mē swā ungelygena gewittnesse swā ic nān ōðer dōn ne mæg būte ic nāde scall hym gelīfan, Shrn. 201, 17. v. un-lygen.

un-gemaca, an; *m. Not a match, not an equal*:—Ungemaca *impar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 43, 1: Germ. 389, 76. [Þæ drake elcches wurmes unimake *unlike all other serpents*, Laym. 17961.]

un-gemæc[o]; *adj. Unlike, unequal, dissimilar*:—Ungemæccre wurman *dispari murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 19. [*O. L. Ger.* un-gimac *infestus*: *O. H. Ger.* un-gimah[h] *dispar*.]

un-gemæn. v. un-gimen.

un-gemēte; *adj. Immeasurable, immense*:—Weard þurh ðæt ungemēte orfcwealm, Chr. 1115; Erl. 245, 17. [Unimete festen and to michel forhefednesse, O. E. Homl. i. 101, 29: 253, 11. Þe ferde wes swa muchel, þat heo wes unimete, Laym. 4964. Her is chele and hete and hunger unymete, Misc. 73, 50. In his unimete blisse, A. R. 40, 13. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimēzi *inaequalis*.] v. un-mēte, *and next words*.

un-gemēte; *adv. Immeasurably, immensely*:—Mid ungemēte miclum ege geslægene *timore immenso perculsos*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14 note.

un-gemētlīc; *adj. Immense, excessive*:—Mid ungemētlīcre gewilnunge anwaldes *dominationis libidine*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 28, 27. [Cf. Swa unimeteliche þu swanc, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 18. Unimeteliche and unendliche more, A. R. 398, 25.]

un-gemeaht (ꝑ); *adj. Weak*:—Hū micle unmihtegran (ungemihtran, Bod. MS.) hī wēron, gif hī his nān gecynde næfdon, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. v. meaht; *adj.*

un-gemēde; *adj. Disagreeable, discordant, adverse*, Exon. Th. 315, 2; Mōd. 25. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimōti *dispendium, damnum, contumelia, injuria*.] v. un-gemōd, *and next word*.

un-gemēdness, e; *f. Adversity, calamity*:—From ungimoednisum ðætte wē sié ālēsado *ab adversitatibus liberari*, Rtl. 63, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimōtnissi *humilitas*.]

un-gemeltness, e; *f. Indigestion*:—Gebeorh ðæt hié ungemeltnesse ne þrowian, Lchdm. ii. 184, 11.

un-gemenged; *adj. Unmixed, unmingled*:—Hit is gecynd ðære godcundnesse ðæt hió mæg beón ungemenged wið ðþre gesceafta būton ðþerra gesceafta fultume *ea est divinae forma substantiae, ut neque in*

externa dilabatur, nec in se externum aliquid ipsa suscipiat, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 5. v. un-menged.

un-gemet, es; *n.* I. *immensity, an immense number*:—Ealles his heres wæs swelc ungemet ðæt mon eáðe cweþan mehte ðæt hit wundor wǽre hwǽr hié wæteres hæfden ðæt hié mehten him þurst of ðrincan *ut exercitui immensaeque classi vix ad potum flumina sufficisse memoratum sit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 7. Hē heora ungemet ofslōg; be ðæm mon mehte witan, ðā hē and ða consulas hié ætellan ne mehton *quot millia hominum interfecta ipse consul ostendit; qui numerum explicare non potuit*, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 29. II. *immoderation, excess*:—Of ungemete ælces þinges, wiste and wǽda, wingedrinces, Met. 25, 38. Ðæt hē ne wilnige wynsumran wyrde ðonne hit gemetlic sié, ne eft tō rēþre; for ðæm hē ne mæg nāþres ungemet ðrióhan, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 22. II a. adverbial uses of cases, *ungemetes*, (*mid*) *ungemete*, *ungemetum*, *to excess*, *without measure*, *excessively*, *immensely*, *very*:—Ungemetes wel, Beo. Th. 3589; B. 1792. Wese ðín esne on ðē ungemete blíðe *servus tuus laetabitur*, Ps. Th. 108, 27: 115, 2: 141, 7: 143, 17: Beo. Th. 5436; B. 2721. Ic bidde ðínre ansýne ungemete georne, mid ealre gehygde heortan mínre *deprecatus sum faciem tuam in toto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 118, 58: 108, 3: 115, 1. Ungemete neáh, Beo. Th. 4832; B. 2420: 5450: B. 2728. Hió wile weahsan mid ungemete *sine mensura dilatatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 17. Mid ungemete (cf. ungemetlice, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 25), Met. 26, 62. Se mid ungemete gernde anwalda ofer ōþre *ardens cupiditate dominandi*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 29: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 25: 6, 3; Swt. 256, 28. Ða folc būtū on feferǽdle mid ungemete swulton *gravissima pestilentia uterque exercitus angebatur*, 4, 10; Swt. 198, 35. Ðā ongon se cealc mid ungemete stincan, 6, 32; Swt. 288, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 230. Ungemetum rēðe, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 2; Rūn. 3: 341, 15; Rūn. 11. Ungemettan fæste mid cludum ymbweaxen *miras asperitatis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 10. Ungemetum georne, Ps. Th. 118, 107: 142, 1. Ungemetum swíðe, 118, 67. Eágan ungemetum wēpaþ, Dōm. L. 12, 193. [From mesure into unimete, A. R. 74, 28. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimez.]

un-gemet. *Where the word seems to be used with an adjective or with an adverbial force, it is given, as in the case of* ungemet-hleahtor, *as part of a compound*: cf. *O. Sax.* un-met (*with adjectives*): *O. H. Ger.* un-mez, Grff. ii. 898–9. Cf. ungeseád-micel.

ungemet-ceald; *adj. Excessively cold*:—Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcald, Met. 11, 59.

un-gemete, un-gemetegod, un-gemetegung, ungemetelice. v. un-gemet, II a, un-gemetgod, un-gemetgung, un-gemetlice.

un-gemetfæst; *adj.* I. in a moral sense, *immoderate*, *immodest*, *intemperate*:—Ðā forseah se Catulus hine, for ðam hē hine wiste swíþe ungeseáðwīsne and swíþe ungemetfæstne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 5. Ðām monnum ðe beóþ neátenum gelíce, ðæt beóð unrihtwise and ungemetfæste, 14, 1; Fox 42, 4. II. in reference to physical things, (1) *immoderate*, *excessive*:—Hwílum cymð of ungemetfæstre hēto, hwílum of ungemetfæstum cyle, Lchdm. ii. 56, 16. Hwílum of ungemætfæstre hēto, hwílum of ungemetfæstum cyle, hwílum of ungemetlícre wǽtan, hwílum of ungemætlícre drígnesse, iii. 72, 29. (2) applied to the stomach, *irretentive*:—Ðæs hātan magan ungemetfæstan tācn sindon, ðonne hē bið mid ōmum geswenced, ðam men bið þurst getenge, Lchdm. ii. 192, 25: 160, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimezfast *immoderatus*, *immodestus*.]

ungemet-fæst; *adj. Extremely firm*:—Ðēr hē mæge findan eáðmētta stān ungemetfæstne, grundweal gearone (cf. on ðam fæstan stāne eáðmētta, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 22), Met. 7, 33.

un-gemetfæstlíc; *adj. Irretentive*:—Ðis sint tācn ðæs hātan magan ōmihtan ungemetfæstlícan, Lchdm. ii. 192, 24. v. un-gemetfæst, II. 2.

un-gemetfæstness, e; *f. Intemperance*:—Ðū wilt cweþan ðæt wrǽnnes and ungemetfæstnes hī ofsitte *sed transversos eos libido praecipitat*, *sic quoque intemperantia fragiles*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 2.

ungemet-geneahhie; *adv. Extremely*:—Mē fyrenfulra rīpas ungemetgeneahhie oft beclyptan, Ps. Th. 118, 61.

ungemet-gīmen[n], e; *f. Excessive care*:—Se rēþa rēn, sumes ymbhogan ungemetgēmen (cf. se rēn ungemetlices ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19), Met. 7, 28.

un-gemetgod; *adj. Immoderate*, *excessive*, *intemperate*, *indiscreet*:—Ðonne sió ðreáung bið ungemetgad *cum increpatio immoderate accenditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 18. Sió ungemetgode suīge *indiscretum silentium*, 15; Swt. 89, 9. Ne durre wē ðās bōc nā miccle swíðor gelengan, ðī læs ðe heó ungemetegod sý, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 4. Ungemetegod lufu, 220, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 276. Tunge ungemetegud(-ad) *lingua immoderata*, Scint. 78, 10: Kent. Gl. 507. Mid ðære ungemetgodan smeáunge, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 8. Ða ungemetgodan spræce *immoderatam locutionem*, 38; Swt. 281, 1. His ungemetegodan lufe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 363. Beweóp se ylca apostol ungemetegodra manna līf, ðus cweðende: 'Heora wamb is heora god,' Homl. Th. i. 604, 27.

un-gemetgung, e; *f. Want of moderation, excess, intemperance*:—'Coða becumaþ.' Esne hēr is foresēd manna lichamana ungemetegung and geswenceduys, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 30. Ðý læs ðæt innegeðonc sié gebunden ðære heortan for ðære ungemetgunge ðæs ymbehógan ðæra ūterra ðinga (*per moderatam cordis intentionem non impeditur*), Past. 18; Swt. 141, 8.

ungemet-hleahtor, es; *m. Immoderate laughter*:—Hū micele mā wēnestū ðæt hē mid yrre ða ūt āweorpe of his temple, ðe mid unnyttum gesprécum and mid ungemethleahtrum ða stōwa, ðe tō Godes þeówdōme gehālgode wǽron, fýlaþ and besmýtaþ, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 32.

ungemet-lange; *adv. Excessively long*, Cd. Th. 20, 23; Gen. 313.

un-gemetlíc; *adj.* I. *immoderate*, *inordinate*, *excessive*, *too great*:—Ungemetlíco forgifnis . . . ungemetlícu irsung *inordinata remissio . . . effrenata ira*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 9–11. Ungemetlícu spræc *immoderata loquacitas*, 43; Swt. 309, 2. Se rēn ungemetlíces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19: 18, 1; Fox 60, 24. Ðū woldest brūcan ungemetlícre wrǽnnesse *voluptariam vitam degas*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 20. For ungemetlícum cyle, 33, 4; Fox 130, 34. Mid ungemetlícre gītsunge *intemperans cupido*, Txts. 180, 1: Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 28. Of ungemetlícre drígnesse, Lchdm. ii. 56, 17. Ungemætlícre, iii. 72, 30. Of ðam ungemetlícan gegerelan, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16. Hē onsent ofer hig ungemetlíce hēto ðære sunnan, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Ðā hié angeátan ðæt hē ungemetlíc gafol wið ðæm friþe habban wolde *cum intolerabiles conditiones pacis audissent*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 24. Ungemetlíca meteðcna and ungemetlíce unlustas, Lchdm. ii. 174, 27. Ða ungemetlícan hleahtras, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18. II. *immense*, *very great*:—Ungemetlíc *immane*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 25. Gif hit full ungemetlíc wind gestent, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 15. Ungemetlíc moncwealm *incredibilium morborum pestis*, Ors. 6, 23; Swt. 274, 11. Wæs ungemetlíc wæl geslægen, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 15. Ðā com se ungemetlíca unfriðhere, 1009; Erl. 142, 16. III. *not of the same measure*, *diverse*:—Ungemetlícra *diversarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 5. v. un-metlíc.

un-gemetlíce; *adv.* I. *immoderately*, *beyond measure*, *excessively*, *too (much)*:—Se ðe wile ungemetlíce gesceáðwís beón, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 6. Tantalus ðe ungemetlíce gífre wæs, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 33. Gē wilniaþ eówerne hlīsan ungemetlíce tō gebrédanne, 18, 1; Fox 62, 18. Ne nān preóst ne drince ungemetelíce, L. Ælfc. C. 29; Th. ii. 352, 28. Hū ungemetlíce gē bemurciaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Ongan hió hine lufian, and hiora ágþer ōþerne swíþe ungemetlíce, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 25. Ðæt hē ðæt ryht tō swíðe and tō ungemetlíce (*nimis et inordinate*) ne bodige, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 17. Ðæt hié tō ungemetlíce ne forweaxen *ne immoderatius excrescant*, 18; Swt. 141, 6: 21; Swt. 167, 14. II. *immensely*, *exceedingly*, *very greatly*:—Ðā wearð Cain ungemetlíce yrre *iratus est Cain vehementer*, Gen. 4, 5. Seó wæs ungemetlíce micel *serpens mirae magnitudinis*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 4. Sió eá hæfde ungemetlíce cealde wæter *praefrigidus amnis*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 29. Ic eom swíþe ungemetlíce ofwundrod *vehementer admiror*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 4. Isaac wundrode ungemetlíce swíðe *Isaac ultra quam credi potest admirans*, Gen. 27, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimezlihho *hyperbolice*.] v. un-metlíce.

ungemet-lytel; *adj. Exceedingly little*:—Ðæt ðeós eorðe sié eall for ðæt ōþer ungemetlytel, Met. 10, 9.

un-gemetness, e; *f. Extravagance*:—Ungemetnisse *dementiam*, Txts. 180, 3.

ungemet-scearp; *adj. Excessively sharp*:—Wǽron hyra tungan ungemetscearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

ungemet-þurst, es; *m. Excessive thirst*:—Se hāta maga ungemetþurst þrowaþ, Lchdm. ii. 160, 4.

ungemet-wæcce, an; *f. Excessive wakefulness*:—Monige ādla . . . on unmōde and on ungemetwæccum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 2.

ungemet-wæl, es; *n. Very great carnage*:—Ðēr wæs ungemetwæl geslægen, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 14.

ungemet-wilnung, e; *f. Excessive desire*:—Ungemetwilnung ēstes and slǽpes, Dōm. L. 30, 44.

un-gemidlod; *adj. Unbridled*:—Swā swā mōdig hors, ðe ungemidlod byð, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 22. Seó ofermōdnes ungemidledum (-odon) horse flēah *superbia effreni volitat equo*, Gl. Prud. 29 a. v. unmidlod.

un-gemilt; *adj. Undigested*:—Heald georne ðæt se mete sī gemylt . . . , for ðan ðe se ungemylta mete him wyrcð mycel yfel, Lchdm. ii. 284, 4.

un-gemōd; *adj. Disagreeing*, *contentious*, *at variance*; discors:—Ðæm ungesibsuman is tō cýðanne ðæt hié wieten ðætte swā lange swā hié beóð from ðære lufe ādiéd hiera niéhstena and him ungemōde beóð . . . *admonendi sunt dissidentes, ut noverint, quod . . . quamdiu a proximorum caritate discordant*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 7. Ða ungemōdan . . . , ða gemōdan *discordes . . . , pacati*, 23; Swt. 177, 9.

un-gemōdigness, e; *f. Dissentiousness*:—Ðæt wæs ungerīm, ðæt þurh deófles ungemōdignesse intō helle behreás, Wulfst. 8, 15 note. v. next word.

un-gemōdness, e; *f. Contentiousness*, *indisposition to agree*:—Ða ungesibsuman sint tō manianne ðæt hié witen ðæt hié nō on tō ðæs monegum gōdum cræftum ne dīðð ðæt hié ēfre mægen gāstlice bíon gif hié ðurh ungemōdnesse ágiémeleásiaþ ðæt hié ānmōde bíon nyllaþ on ryhte and on gōde *discordes admonendi sunt, ut sciant, quia, quantislibet*

virtutibus polleant, spiritales fieri nullatenus possunt, si uniri per concordiam proximis negligunt, Past. 46; Swt. 344, 9.

un-gemolsnod; *adj. Uncorrupted, undecayed*:—Hē healdeþ ða deádan líchoman ungemolsnode under eorðan, ðý ðæt hī eft cuce árísaþ, Shrn. 82, 21.

un-gemunecod; *adj. Not made a monk*:—Unhádod man and ungemunecod *homo non ordinatus nec monachus*, L. Ecg. C. 12; Th. ii. 142, 4.

un-gemynd *distraction* or *confusion of mind, dementedness*:—Wiþ ungemynde and wið dysgunge, Lchdm. ii. 142, 1, 4: 14, 16. Wiþ deóſle and ungemynde, 352, 7. Wiþ heáfodece and wiþ ungemynde and wiþ ungehýrnesse, 314, 25. Cf. gemynd-leás.

un-gemyndig; *adj. Unmindful, forgetful*:—Ungemyndig *immemor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 14. Ne byð áfre God ungemyndig ðæt hē miltsige manna cynne *numquid obliviscetur misereri Deus?* Ps. Th. 76, 8. Swá hwá swá ungemyndig (*immemor*) sié rihtwísnesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10: Met. 22, 55. Hē wæs ungemyndig ðæs hálgan gewrites, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Ungemyndig *oblitum*, Germ. 388, 36. Ungemyndigne, 388, 24. Hī wurdon ðæs treówes ungemyndige, ac God wæs his gemyndig, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 2.

un-gemyndum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 38, un-genēd. v. un-gímende, un-genīd.

un-genge; *adj. Impracticable, useless, vain*:—Gē ungænge gedydon bebod Godes *irritum fecistis mandatum Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 6. [*Icel.* ú-gengr *not fit to walk on*. Cf. *Ger.* un-gangbar *not current, impracticable*.]

un-genīd[d]; *adj. Unforced, uncompelled*:—Ne mæg ic náne cwica wuht ongitan . . . ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan *nihil invenio, quod, nullis extra cogentibus, abjiciat manendi intentionem*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 14. Ðæt ealle gesceafta hiora ágnum willum ungenēdde him wéron underþeódde, 35, 5; Fox 164, 29. Ungeniédde (-nīdde, Cott. MSS.) mid eówrum ágenum willan gē sculon ðencean for eówre heorde *providentes non coacte, sed spontanee*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 19: Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 14.

un-geocian *to unyoke*:—Ic ungeocige oððe tōtwéme *disjungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 3.

un-georne; *adv.* I. *unwillingly, reluctantly*:—Ðá on ðæm tweón ðe hié swá ungeorne his willan fulleodon *qui fastidiose ducem in disponendo bello audientes*, Ors 3, 11; Swt. 146, 24. II. *without diligence, negligently*:—Ðæt hē tō ungeorne bewiste hwæt hē on þeóstrum dyde, Blickl. Homl. 183, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gerno: *Ger.* un-gern: *Icel.* ú-gjarna *unwillingly*.]

un-geornful[l]; *adj. Not diligent, negligent, careless, remiss*:—Ðæt ungeornfulle mōd hyngreð *anima dissoluta esuriet*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 11. Ðý læs hine se wærscipe geléðe on ealles tō micle hátheortnesse, oððe eft sió ánfealdnes hine tō ungeornfulne gedoo tó ongietanne, ðý læs hē weorðe besolcen *quatenus nec seducti per prudentiam calleant, nec ab intellectus studio ex simplicitate torpescant*, 35; Swt. 239, 2. Hyne nán man geseah ungeornfulne tō Cristes þeówdóme, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 19.

un-gerād; *adj.* I. *stupid, rude, unskilled, foolish, ignorant*:—Walah *sive* ungerād *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 75. Gif se sacerd bið ungerād ðæs láreówdómes *sacerdos si praedicationis est nescius*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 24. Sum ungerād mann . . . nolde gán tō ðám axum on ðone Wódnes-dæg, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 41. Dysig bið se wegférenda man, se ðe nimð ðone smēðan weg, ðe hine mislāt . . . Swá eác wē beóð ungerāde, gif wē lufiaþ ða hwílwendlícan lustas, Homl. Th. i. 164, 10. Ða dwollícan béc rædaþ ungerāde menn, ii. 444, 25. Ðeáh ða dysegan and ða ungerādan his gelýfan nyllan, Wulfst. 305, 14. Se ðe ungerādum oððe ungeðyldigum stýrð, Homl. Th. i. 306, 5. II. *discordant, disagreeing, at variance*:—Ungerāde *dissona* (*sermonum procacitate*, Ald. 59), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 20: 26, 69. Næles ungerāde *non dissona* (*sententia*, Ald. 65), 86, 12: 60, 69. *Dissona .i. discordantia, incongrua*, ungeswégа *vel* ungerāde, 141, 37. Simle bióþ ða gōdan and ða yflan ungeþwære betwyh him, ge eác hwílum ða yflan bióþ ungerāde betwuh him selfum *ut probis atque improbis nullum foedus est, ita ipsi inter se improbi nequeunt convenire*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27: Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 6. Ða látteówas wéron Agustuse ungerāde, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 18. Ðonne se abbod and se práfost ungerāde beóð and him betwyx sacaþ *dum contraria sibi invicem abbas prepositusque sentiunt*, R. Ben. 124. Ic sceal nū mid ungerādum wordum gesettan, þeáh ic geóhwílum gecoplíce funde *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi, moestos cogor inire modos*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7.

un-gerād, es; *n.* I. *stupidity, folly, unreason*:—Fela dyslice dæda deriaþ mancynne oððe for ánwylnysse oððe for ungerāde; swá swá sume menn dōð, ðe dyslice fæstaþ ofer heora mihte . . . Nū gesettan ða hálgan fæderas ðæt wē fæston mid gerāde, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 92. II. *discord, disagreement, variance*:—Ðætte án sibb Godes lufe būtan écum ungerāde ūs sulde fæste gebinde *tunc sola nos in aedificio concordia caritatis liget*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 22.

un-gerādness, e; *f. Disagreement*:—Gyf hyne mēte, ðæt hē áwiht beran geseó, ðæt byð ungerādnes, Lchdm. iii. 170, 20. v. un-gerādness.

un-gerēd (?); *adj. Stupid*:—Ungerēd[e?] *insipidus*, stunt *stultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 42. (*The MS. has* ungeræd, v. Wülck. 165, 16.)

un-gerēdelīce; *adv. Roughly, rudely*:—Ða Godes widerwinnan ða fēmnan genāmon, ūt of ðære byrig ungerēdelīce hī togoden, Homl. Ass. 178, 307. [Þe weregede gastes hine uniredlice (*or see* un-gerýdelíce?) underfangeð mid stearne swupen, O. E. Homl. i. 239, 10.]

un-gerēdness, e; *f. Discord, disagreement, variance*:—Betux Agathocle and his folce weard ungerēdnes *in exercitu Agathoclis orta est seditio*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 15. Sóna swá hié him betweónum ungerēdnesse up āhófon swá forwurdon hié ealle *discordia exitio fuit*, 5, 3; Swt. 222, 19: 6, 6; Swt. 262, 14. For his seóndum gebidde hē, mid ðām ðe wið hyne ungerēdnysse hæbben, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 15.

un-gereo[o], es; *n. Disorder, tumult, violence*:—Ungerecc (-rec, Rush.) *tumultus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 5. Ungerece *impetu* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* Mit mihhilu ungirehhu *magno impetu*, Mk. 5, 13), Rush. 8, 32. Hē óðerne cyninges þegn in ðæm ungerecce ácwealde *in ipso tumultu alium de militibus peremit*, Bd. 2, 9; M. 122, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gireh *tumultus, seditio, impetus, inquietudo, passio*.]

un-gerēocan *to repel a charge from, to clear*:—Gif hit man him on gerecce, and hē hine ungereccan ne mæge, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 4.

un-gereolīc; *adj. Disorderly, tumultuous, ungovernable*:—Seó menego tācnode ða flæscliccan willan and ða ungereclícan uncysta, Blickl. Homl. 19, 6.

un-gereolīce; *adv. Without order, tumultuously, without restraint*:—Se ðe ungereclíce liofaþ and his gecynd nyle healdan, ne bið se náuht *est enim quod ordinem retinet, servatque naturam; quod vero ab hac deficit, esse etiam derelinquit*, Bt. 46, 6; Fox 182, 21. Ic ongite ðæt ealle gesceafta tōfleówon swá swá wæter and náne sibbe ne náne endebyrdnesse ne heóldon, ac swíþe ungereclíce tōslupen and tō náuhte wurden, gif hī nædon énne God ðe him eallum stiórde and racode and rēdde *vel ad nihilum cuncta referuntur, et uno veluti vertice destituta, sine rectore fluitabunt*, 34, 12; Fox 154, 3.

un-gerēdelīce. v. un-gerýdelíce.

un-geregnod; *adj. Unornamented*:—Massehakele þæt is ungerēnad, Chart. Th. 515, 26.

un-gereord; *adj. Not having an intelligible language*:—Ungereord *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 22.

un-gereordedlīc, -gereordlīc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ungereordedlícne (-gereo[r]dlícre, Ps. Spl. C.) *insatiabili*, Ps. Surt. 100, 5.

un-gereordod; *adj. Unfed, not having had a meal*:—Se dēma ungereordod sæt būtan écere dēnunge unþances fæstende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 91.

un-gerian. v. un-girwan.

un-gerīm, es; *n. A countless number, an immense number* or *quantity*:—Feala óðra góðra þegna and folces ungerīm, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 23. Ðara wæs ungerīm, Shrn. 48, 31. Ðara ys forneán ungerīm, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 18, 3. Ðæt hē gegaderige ungerīm ðissa welena, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 13. Hire olfendas béron ungerīm goldes, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 11. Ungerīm feós syllan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 101. Cf. un-rīm.

un-gerīm; *adj. Countless, numberless, innumerable, incalculable, immense*:—Ðær is ungerīm fæc betweox hyre and ðære eorðon, Lchdm. iii. 254, 12. Ðæt wæs ungerīm (ungerīmlīc, MS. E.), ðæt intō helle behreás, Wulfst. 8, 15. Cōmon ða hæðengildan mid ungerīmum folce, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 16. S. Anastasius, sōð Basilius and ungerīme ōðre, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 30: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 46, 14. Ōðre ungerīme, 9, 37; Zup. 62, 5: 9, 38; Zup. 63, 8. Tō gefremminge ungerīmra tācna, Homl. Th. i. 310, 17. Ungerīmum *innumeris*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 14. Se deófol . . . wyrcð ungerīma wundra, Homl. Th. i. 4, 16. Ungerīme hūðe *numerosas praedas*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 20. [Mikell folic and unngerim iss onn erþe, Orm. 18993.] Cf. un-rīm; un-getel.

un-gerīmed; *adj. Unnumbered, innumerable*:—Mid ðære ungerīmedan mænigo *innumerabilis multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4 note.

un-gerīmedlīc; *adj. Innumerable*:—Ða geseah hē ða mycelan and ða ungerīmedlícan ferde his feóuda, H. R. 3, 15.

un-gerīmlīc; *adj. Innumerable, incalculable*, Wulfst. 8, 15 note. v. un-gerīm.

un-gerīpod; *adj. Immature, premature*:—Unirípedes (deáþes) *immaturae* (*mortis*), Hpt. Gl. 507, 38. On ungerípedum freódóme and unstæðigum þeáwum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 12. Hē forfleáh ungerípedan deáð, Homl. Th. i. 390, 31.

un-gerīsende; *adj. Unbecoming, indecent*:—Ungerísendre æfesne *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 59.

un-gerisene, -gerisne; *adj.* I. *unsuitable, inappropriate*:—Ungerisenu *indecens* (*est stulto gloria*, Prov. 26, 1), Kent. Gl. 977. Nis ungerisne ðæt wē ún-wundor of monegum ásecgan *nec ab re est unum e pluribus miraculum enarrare*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 38. II. *unseemly, indecent*:—Ðý læs hē ówiht unwyrþes oððe ungerisenes dyde mid his múþe *ne aliquid indignum suae personae vel ore proferret*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 26. Ungerisnre bysene dū hátest hié witniaп *you order them to be punished*

in a way that inflicts indignity upon them, Blickl. Hom. 189, 31. Ungerysenre ælfna *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 68.

un-gerisene, es; *n., or* un-gerisenu; *indecl. f.* I. *inconvenience, disagreeableness*:—Hit ðé biþ oððe ungetæse oððe frécenlíc, eall ðæt ðú ofer gemet dést . . . seó ofering ðé wurþ oþþe tó ungerisenum oþþe tó plió, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Wið scurfendum næglum, gebærned hundes heáfod and seó acxe ðæron gedón; ða ungerisnu hyt on weg áfyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 370, 10. II. *unseemliness, indignity, disgrace*:—Tó æwiscllcum bismer .i. ungerisne *ad infame dedecus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 8. Hé teáh hiene ðæt hé his ungerisno sprǽce *he accused him of speaking unbecomingly of him*; velut sui proditorem, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 29. Wege hé ða ungerisenu (*contumeliam*, Latin version), L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 7. Gif mín gerésa ungerysena gebýt áðer oþþe túnes-mannum oþþe heora hyrdon, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 27. Him is leófre ðæt hé leóge ðonne him mon sénigra ungerisna tó wéne *eligit falsa de se jactari, ne mala possit vel minima perpeti*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 16. Bið ðæt sæd ágoten tó uncléánnesse and tó ungerisnum *ad immunditiam semen effundit*, 15; Swt. 97, 11.

un-gerisenlíc; *adj. Unseemly, dishonourable, base*:—Is ðæt ungerisenlíc wuldor ðisse worulde and swíþe leás *gloria quam fallax, quam turpis est*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 30. Ðeáh ðe ful monige mid gerisenlícum weorcum árísen from eorðan, mid ungerisenlícum gewilnungum ðissa worolddinga hié hié selfe ælecgeaþ on eorðan *etsi honesta actione nonnulli quasi a terra se erigunt, ambitione tamen inhonesta semetipsos ad terram deponunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 8. Áðó of his móde ungerisenlíce ymbhogan, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. Hwæt ungerisenlícre sió ðonne ðæt *quo quid turpius excogitari potest?* 30, 1; Fox 108, 6.

un-gerisenlíce; *adv. In an unsuitable, unseemly* or *unbecoming manner, with indignity, dishonourably, basely*:—Ungerisenlíce *inconvenienter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 64. Hé sceal tilian ðæt hé ne sié tó ungerisenlíce underþeód his unþeáwum, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. For dære gewilnunga woroldgielpes hé onlýt ungerisenlíce tó ðissum eorðlícum, suá ðæt neát for gífernesse onlýt tó ðære eorðan, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 2. Dauid, ðá hé ðone læppan forcorfenne hæfde, suíðe suíðlíce hreówsade ðæt hé him (*Saul*) éfre suá ungeriesenlíce (-risen-, Cott. MSS.) gedénigan, sceolde, 28; Swt. 199, 18. Hé bepǽhte hí intó his búre, and hí man ðérinne ofslóh ungerisenlíce (*they were basely slain*), Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 1.

un-gerisenness, -gerisness, e; *f. Unseemliness, shame*:—Unirisnysse *dedecus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 35.

un-gerýde; *adj. Rough, violent*:—Se egeslíca swég ungerýdre sés, Wulfst. 137, 7. [Unirude duntes wid mealles istelet, O. E. Homl. i. 253, 12. Cf. An unrude raketehe, 249, 24. Unnseollþe unnride inoh forr to dreȝhenn, Orm. 4784. Oferrcumenn wiþþ nan unnride strennċþe, 12527. Ðis fis (*the whale*) ðat is unride (*rimes with* wide), Misc. 16, 505: 20, 631: (*rimes with* side), 646. A kowel ful unride (*rimes with* shride = scrýdan), Havel. 964. Þe unrideste wunde þat men may see, 1985. Þen rewis þe king of unride (-rode) werkis, Alex. (Sk.) 871. Þou has ragid with unryd gestis, 460. See also Halliwell's Dict. *unride*.] v. following words.

un-gerýde, es; *n. A rough place*:—Ungerýdu beód on smédre wegas *aspera erunt in vias planas*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5.

un-gerýdelíce; *adv. Violently, with impetus*:—Cwæð se Hǽlend: 'Ic geseah ðone sceoccan swá swá scínende líget feallende ádún dreórig of heofonum,' for ðam ðe hé árǽs ungerýdelíce, Hexam. 10; Norm. 18, 7. Ða felga bióþ fyrrest ðære eaxe, for ðæm hí faraþ ungerýdelícost (-rǽde-, Cott. MS. v. (?) un-gerǽdelice), Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 21. [Þe meiden reat him mitte raketehe unrudeliche, Jul. 54, 1. Ha þe dintede unrideli o rug, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 27. Þer as þe rogh rocher unrydely wats fallen, Gaw. 1432. If any of his feris raged with him unridly, Alex. (Skt.) 638. Þen rekils it unruydly, & raynes doune stanys, 566. And oferr warrp þær i þe flor unnriddlig þeȝȝre bordess, Orm. ii. p. 419.]

un-gerýdness, e; *f. Violence, tumult*:—Ungerýdnyss and gewinn *tumultus et conluctatio*, Scint. 82, 2.

un-gesadelod; *adj. Not saddled*:—Eahte hors, feówer gesadelode and feówer ungesadelode (unsadelode, MS. G.) . . . feówer hors, twá gesadelode and twá ungesadelode (unsadelode, MS. G.), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 5–10.

un-geséliþ, e; *f. Unhappiness, misery*:—For ungesélihðe ðissere earman þeóde, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 26. v. next word.

un-gesélig; *adj. Unhappy, unfortunate*:—Ungesélig *infelix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 30. Ðæs ungeséligan *infausti*, ii. 47, 56. I. of persons, *unhappy*, (a) *suffering, misfortune, calamity, etc.*:—Ne meht ðú cwedan ðæt ðú earm sé and ungesélig (*te existimari miserum*), Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23. Ðæt is seó mǽste unsélð ðæt mon érest weorþe gesélig and æfter ðam ungesélig *in omni adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem*, 10; Fox 26, 31. Gif ðú gesihst hwylcne swíþe ungeséligne mon and ongitst ðeáh hwæthwegu gódes on him, hwæþer hé sié swá ungesélig swá se ðe nánwuht gódes næfþ . . . ac hú þynċþ ðé be ðam ðe nánwuht gódes næfþ, gif hé hæfþ sumne eácan yseles; se ðú wilt secgan sié ungeséligra ðonne se ðder *si miseriae cujusplam bonum aliquid addatur, nonne felicior est eo, cujus pura ac solitaria sine cujusquam boni admissione miseria est? . . . Quid si eidem misero, qui cunctis careat bonis, praeter ea, quibus miser est, malum aliud fuerit annexum, nonne multo infelicior eo censendus est, cujus infortunium boni participatione relevatur?* 38, 3; Fox 200, 14–20. Sedechias se ungesáliga kining, ðe man gelédde on bendum tó Babiloniam birig, Ælfc. T. Gen. 8, 11. Ða unþeáwas néfre ne bióþ unwítnode . . . ða yfelan bióþ simle ungesélige, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 26: Met. 27, 18. Ungesélge, Exon. Th. 75, 4; Crl. 1216. Wá lá wá ðæt ða ungesáligan menn ne magon gebídon hwonne hé (*death*) him tó cume, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. Ára mé, ungesáligost ealra wífa, Blickl. Homl. 89, 22. (b) *suffering want of moral good*:—Deófol sáwð unwísdóm and gedéð þurh ðæt, ðæt ungesélig man wísdómes ne gýmeþ, Wulfst. 52, 27 note. Se ungesáliga gýtsere wile máre habban ðonne him genihtsumaþ, ðonne hé furðon orsorh ne bríċð his genihtsumnysse, Homl. Th. i. 64, 33. Hié beóð suíðe ungesélige ðonne hié yfeliaþ for ðæm ðe ððre menn gódigaþ . . . Hwá mæg beón ungesáligra *quantae infelicitatis sint, qui meliorationi proximi deteriores fiunt . . . Quid istis infelicius?* Past. 34; Swt. 231, 18–22. Hí synt earmran and dysigran and ungesáligran ðonne ic hit árecan mæge, 32, 3; Fox 118, 28: Met. 19, 42. (c) *causing unhappiness*:—Ungesélig *infelix* (a son that bringeth reproach, Prov. 19, 26), Kent. Gl. 716. II. of things, (a) *unfortunate, calamitous*:—Ðis ungesélige geár *infaustus ille annus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 32. (b) *unprofitable, evil*:—Se ungesáliga gewuna belár of hǽðenra manna biggenge, Homl. Ass. 146, 47. Þreó árleása scylda wé gehýrdon—ungesélige mǽrsunge his (*Herod's*) gebyrdtíde . . . Wé ne móton úre gebyrdtíde tó nánum freóladæge mid ídelum mǽrsungum ǽwendan, Homl. Th. i. 480, 34. [*Laym. A. R.* un-iseli.] v. un-sélig.

un-gesáliglíce; *adv.* I. *unhappily, miserably*:—Hé (*Judas*) hine sylfne áhéng and swá ungesáliglíce tó ðcan deáðe wæs geniðerad, Homl. Ass. 158, 164. Hé him seluan ðce hellewíte ungesáliglíce getilaþ, Chart. Th. 117, 23. II. *wickedly*. v. un-gesélíce:—Swá ungesáliglíce Iudas ðam láreówe deáð sǽtade, swá him eall his líf tó ungesáldum wearð, Homl. Ass. 161, 225.

un-gesáligness, e; *f. Unhappiness, calamity, misery*:—Ungesálignys *infelicitas*, Ps. Spl. 13, 7. Seó ungesálignys becom on ðæt folc, ðæt hig ðone Hǽlend gefængon and on róde áhéngon, Nicod. 1; Thw. 1, 12. Wæs se dóm oncyrred Euan ungesáliguesse, ðæt heó cende on sáre and on unróttnesse, Blickl. Homl. 3, 8. Hé ða ðeóde fram langre wónesse and ungesálignysse (*infelicitate*) álýsde, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 10.

un-gesélíce; *adv. Unhappily, miserably, wickedly*; improbe:—Hæfð se yfela gást ungifa . . . and ða hé déld ðám mannum ðe ungesélíce him gehýrsumiaþ, Wulfst. 52, 12. [His sune ðe uniseliche (onselliche, 2nd MS.) luuede, his deden weoren forcuðe, Laym. 7022.] v. un-sélíce.

un-gesélþ, e; *f.* I. *unhappiness, illfortune, calamity*:—Ealle ðás ungesélða ðs gelumpon þurh unrédes, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1. Biþ simle ða eówre gesélþa on sumum þingum ungesélþa (unsélþa, Cott. MS.), Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 20. Sume secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ǽgðer ge gesélþa ge ungesélþa álces monnes, 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Ne meaht ðú nó mid sóþe getélan ðíne wyrd for ðám leásum ungesélþum (unsélþum, Cott. MS.) ðe ðú þrowast, 10; Fox 28, 2. Eall his líf tó ungesáldum and tó ermðum wearð, Homl. Ass. 161, 226. Áfyr fram ðé ða unnettan ungesélþa and ðone yflan ege ðisse worulde, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 33. II. *unhappiness* which consists in absence of moral good:—Ða yfelan habbaþ ðrió ungesélþa (unsélþa, Cott. MS.); ún is ðæt hí yfel willaþ, ðþer ðæt ðæt hí magon, þridde ðæt hí hit þurhtiópþ *triplici infortunio necesse est urgeantur, quos videas scelus velle, posse, perficere*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 33. Nán man ne dear for árwyrðnesse ðæs únsetlan leahtras télan; him synt eác ða ungesélþa leófran, ðæt hé hý nyte, ðænne hé hí lácnige, R. Ben. 135, 18. [Þurh him (*Adam*) ded com in þis middenerd and oðer uniselde, O. E. Homl. i. 171, 197. For heora uniselde (*wickedness*), Laym. 2545.] v. un-sélþ.

un-gesewen. v. un-gesewen.

un-gesceád, es; *n. Indiscretion, unreason*:—Ða ðe on ðám sylfum cildum mid ungesceáde gehátheortaþ *qui in ipsis infantibus sine discretione exarserit*, R. Ben. 130, 7. Hé on únum dæge mid ungesceáde forspilt þreóra daga andlifene, Homl. Ass. 145, 30: Lchdm. iii. 442, 32.

un-gesceád; *adj. Indiscreet, unreasonable, irrational*:—Hwá is manna tó ðam ungesceád and ungewittig, ðæt hé ðæm cyninge his áre ætrecce for ðí ðe his gerésa forwyrht biþ? Lchdm. iii. 444, 7.

un-gesceádlíc; *adj. Indiscreet, irrational*:—Ungesceádlíc swígea *indiscretum silentium*, Scint. 213, 13. Mid ungesceádlícum þinge *in re irrationali*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 184, 10.

un-gesceádlíce; *adv. Unreasonably, excessively*:—Ungesceádlíce (-sceáde-) *irrationabiliter*, R. Ben. 54, 13 note. Tácn ðæs ofercealdan magan (cf. ðæs ofercealdan magan, 192, 25: 194, 11), Lchdm. ii. 160, 4. v. next word.

ungesceád-micel; *adj. Excessively great*:—Ǽled wæs ungesceádmicel, Cd. Th. 231, 6; Dan. 243. Cf. un-gemet-, *and see preceding word.*

un-gesceádwís; *adj.* I. *not acting according to reason, un-*

reasonable, irrational, unwise, foolish:—Hē hine wiste ǽnlȳpe ungesceádwīsne and swȳþe ungemetfæstne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 4. Ic wundrige hwī men sién swā ungesceádwīse ðæt hié wēnan ðæt ðis andweorde līf mæge ðone monnan dōn gesǽligne, 11, 2; Fox 34, 36: 39, 9; Fox 226, 9. Ðeáh ungesceádwīsum monnum swā ne þince, 39, 8; Fox 224, 16. II. *not possessed of reason, irrational*:—Ælc gesceaft, ǽgðer ge gesceádwīs ge ungesceádwīs, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 7. Ic eom ofwundrod hwī eów þince ðære ungesceádwīsan gesceafte gōd betere ðonne eówer ágen god, 13; Fox 40, 5. On ðara ungesceádwīsra niétena gesibsumnesse, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 24. Hē hine gehwyrfde tō ungesceádwīsum neátum *in irrationale animal hunc vertit*, 4; Swt. 39, 22.

un-gesceádwīslīc; *adj. Indiscreet, imprudent, unreasonable, extravagant*:—Ðætte hē ne dōhte nāwuht ungesceádwīslīces ne unnetlīces *nec indiscretum quid vel inutile cogitet*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 12. Gif wē hwæt ongietaþ on him ungesceádwīslīces gedoon *si qua ab eis inordinate gesta sunt*, 32,; Swt. 211, 22. v. un-sceádwīslīc.

un-gesceádwīslīce; *adv. Indiscreetly, unreasonably, foolishly*:—Ða ðe hiora ágen ungesceádwīslīce healdaþ *qui sua indiscrete tenuerunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 11. Se gītsere and se ðe woruldwelan lufaþ ungesceádwīslīce, Swt. 331, 8. Ðonne wē biddaþ ongeán ūre ágenre þearfe, ðonne forwyrnd God ūs ðæs ðe wē ungesceádwīslīce biddaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 9. Ungesceádwīslīce *inrationabiliter*, R. Ben. Interl. 61, 11.

un-gesceádwīsness, e; *f. Unreasonableness, foolishness*:—Hwæt segst ðū ðæt sié forcūþre ðonne sió ungesceádwīsnes? hwī geþafiaþ hī ðæt hī bióð dysige? hwī nyllaþ hī spyrigan æfter cræftum and æfter wīsdōme? *quid enervatius ignorantiae caecitate? an sectanda noverunt?* Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 31, 35. Hē lǽt his mōd tōflōwan on ðæt ofdele giémeliéste and ungesceádwīsnesse æfter eallum his willum *anima neglectam se inferius per desideria expandit*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 15.

un-gesceapen; *adj.* I. *unshapen, unformed*:—*Interjectio* is ún dǽl sprǽce getācniende ðæs mōdes gewilnunge mid ungesceapenre stemne (*voce incondita*), Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 277, 17. Hē is sōð Scyppend, ðe ða ungesceapenan éahhringas (*the eyes of the man who was born blind*) geopenode, Homl. Th. i. 474, 8. II. *uncreated*:—Ungesceapen (*increatus*) is se Fæder, ungesceapen is se Sunu, and is ungesceapen se Hálga Gāst, Ath. Crd. 8.

un-gescended; *adj. Uninjured*:—Ungiscended *inlesa*, Rtl. 146, 23.

un-gesceþþed; *adj. Uninjured, entire*:—Wæs his lícharna gemēted ungesceþþed *corpus inventum est inlesum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 11.

un-gescrépe, -gescrépe; *adj. Inconvenient, unfit, useless*:—Unbriéce, ungescrépe *incommodum, invitile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 76. Æghwylcre menniscre eardunge ungescrépe *humanae habitationi minus accommodus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 20.

un-gescrépness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Seó ungescrépnes ðæs sāres fram heora eágan gewāt *doloris incommodum ab oculis amoverent*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 37.

un-gescrēpu, -o); *f. or* un-gescrépe; *n. Inconvenience, an inconvenient thing*:—Mid ðȳ ðā se foresprecena brōþor langre tīde ðyllīc ungescrépo woon (ðyllīce ungescrépo wonn?) *cum tempore non pauco frater praefatus tali incommodo laboraret*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 22.

un-gesegnod, -gesēnod; *adj. Not marked with the sign of the cross*:—Gif ðæt deófol mēteþ ungesēnodes mannes mūð and lícchoman, and hit ðonne on forgitenan mannes innelfe gewīteþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 10.

un-gesēne. v. un-gesīne.

un-geseónde; *adj. Not seeing, blind*:—Gyf ðū on forewearde sumera þigest hwylcne hwelpan ðonne gyt ungeseóndne, ne ongitest ðū ǽnig sār, Lchdm. i. 368, 26.

un-gesewen, -gesawen; *adj. Unseen, invisible*:—Ðā ðā ða tungelwitegan ðone cyning gecyrdon, ðā wearð se steorra him ungesewen, Homl. Th. i. 108, 29. Ðone ungesewenan (*invisibilem*) engel, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 8. Óðre ungesawene þing mon mōt mid ǽðe gewyrdan, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 6.

un-gesewenlīc; *adj. Invisible*:—Seó eorðe wæs ǽt fruman eall ungesewenlīc, for ðam ðe heó eall wæs mid *ſ*cum ofersteht, Hexam. 5; Norm. 10, 17. Heora (*angels*) ungesewenlīce gecynd, Homl. Th. i. 538, 28. Se ungesawenlīca feónd, Wulfst. 52, 8. Unisæwenlīcere mihte *invisibili potestate*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 69. God monniscum eágum ungesewenlīcne, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 17. Ða óðre heofenan synd ungesegenlīce, Lchdm. iii. 232, 23. Mid ðære gewilnunge ðara ungesewenlīcra ðinga, Past. 16; Swt. 98, 3: Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30: Met. 11, 5. Wið mīnum wiþerwinnam gesewenlīcum and ungesewenlīcum, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 11. Hē offrige ða ungeswenlīcan lāc, Homl. Th. i. 584, 3.

un-gesewenlīce; *adv. Invisibly, without being seen*:—God cymð ungesewenlīce tō geswǽsre heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 4.

un-gesib[b]; *adj.* I. *not related, strange*:—Hē bið fremede Freán ælmihtigum, englum ungelīc (ungesibb, MS. B.) ána hwearfaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 69; Sal. 35. Ic (*the cuckoo*) under sceáte ungesibbum wearð eácen gǽste, Exon. Th. 391, 20; Rä. 10, 8. II. *not at peace, at variance*:—Ða twā mǽgþa ða ðe bętwih him ungeþwǽre and ungesibbe wǽron *provinciae quae ab invicem discordabant*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 32: Blickl. Homl. 225, 6. [Cf. Betere weare sæhte þene swulc unisibbe, Laym. 9[illegible].]

un-gesibsum; *adj. Prone to discord, quarrelsome*:—Lōca hwylc cristen man sȳ ungesibsum, man āh on ðam dæge hine tō gesibsumianne, Wulfst. 295, 4. Ón óðre wīsan sint tō manigenne ða gesibsuman, on óðre ða ungesibsuman *aliter admonendi sunt discordes, atque aliter pacati*, Past. 46; Swt. 345, 6. Ðǽm ungesibsumum is tō cȳðanne *admonendi sunt dissidentes*, Swt. 348, 5.

un-gesibsumness, e; *f. Proneness to discord, quarrelsomeness, discord*:—Wē magon gecnāwan on ðara ungeceádwīsra niétena gesibsumnesse hū micel yfel sió gesceádwīslīce gecynd ðurh ða ungesibsumnesse gefremeþ *si solertes aspicimus, concordando sibi irrationalis natura indicat, quantum malum per discordiam rationalis natura committat*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 1.

un-gesilt; *adj. Unsalted*:—Swīnen smeru ungesylt, Lchdm. i. 146, 20. v. un-silt.

un-gesīne; *adj. Invisible*:—Ungesēne wearþ *disparuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 43.

un-gesīnelīc; *adj. Invisible*:—Seó ungesȳnelīce sāwl, Blickl. Homl. 21, 25. Ungesȳnelīcne God, 185, 31. Flǽslīce men ða ungesȳnelīcan ne magon angytan, Wulfst. 2, 4.

un-gesoden; *adj. Unsodden*:—Nim ðū ða ylcan wyrte ungesodene, Lchdm. i. 92, 29.

un-gesōm; *adj. At variance*:—Æfter sumum fyrste wurdon hī ungesōme, Philippus and Arethe, Homl. Th. i. 478, 25. [Hit itit þat wif and were beo þo unisome, O. and N. 1522.]

un-gestæddig; *adj. Inconstant, unstable*:—Ðæt ungestæddige folc *mobile vulgus*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2. Ðam ungestæþþegan and ðam gālan ðū miht secgan ðæt hī biþ gelīcra unstillum fugelum ðonne gemettæstum monnum *levis atque inconstans studia permutat? nihil ab avibus differt*, 37, 4; Fox 192, 22. Ða gesceaftas ðe wē embe sprecaþ, ðæt heó ūs þince ungestæðþie, hȳ habbaþ sumne dǽl gestæþnesse, Shrn. 168, 30. Ða ungestæddegan and unfæstrǽdan *inconstantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 3. Nānwuht nis on ūs unstilre and ungestæddigre ðonne ðæt mōd *nil in nobis est corde fugacius*, 38; Swt. 273, 11.

un-gestæddiglīce; *adv. Unsteadily, without stability*:—Ðonne mon ða fæstrǽdnesse his mōdes innan forlīst, ðonne bið hē hwilum swīðe ungestæddiglīce āstyred ūtane on his limum *qui statum mentis perdidit, subsequenter foras in inconstantiam motionis fluit*, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 7. Hié beóð suā micle ungestæddelīcor tōflōwene on hiera mōde suā hié wēnaþ ðæt hié stilran and orsorgran beón mægen *quae tanto latius diffluunt, quanto se esse securius aestimant*, 38; Swt. 271, 17.

un-gestæddignes, e; *f. Unsteadiness, levity, want of firmness*:—Se hæfð ǽngalne sceabb se ðe nǽfre ne blind ungestæddignesse *jugem habet scabiem, cui carnis petulantia sine cessatione dominatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 70, 3. Gif hē eallunge forberan ne mæg for hira ágnum unðeáwum and for hiera ungestæddignesse *qui pro infirmitate sese abstinere vix possunt*, 28; Swt. 199, 9.

un-gestreón, es; *n. Ill-gotten treasure*:—Ða wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora golde and seolfre and eallum ungestreónum, Wulfst. 183, 9.

un-gestroden; *adj. Not subjected to forfeiture* or *confiscation* of goods:—Swǽse mæn ciriclīcæs gemānan ungestrodyne þoligen *natives shall forfeit the communion of the church but without being subjected to forfeiture of goods* [cf. gestrod *proscriptionem* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Proscriptionem rerum et patrimonii jacturam), Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 67], L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 3.

un-geswǽge; *adj. Dissonant, discordant*:—Ungeswǽge *dissona*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 51. Ungeswǽge sang *diaphonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 34. Ungeswǽgre *dissona*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 76. Ungeswǽga *vel* ungehleóþre *dissona*, i. *discordantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 36. Ungeswǽgium *absonis*, Germ. 392, 12.

un-geswencedlīc; *adj. Unwearied, indefatigable*:—Mid ungeswencedlīce luste heofonlīcra gōda *infatigabili coelestium bonorum desiderio*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 35.

un-geswīcendlīce; *adv. Unceasingly, incessantly*:—Ungeswīcendlīce *indesinenter*, Scint. 28, 7: *incessanter, jugiter*, 131, 8: *incessabiliter*, R. Ben. 19, 4 note.

un-geswuncen; *adj. Unlaboured*:—Ungeswuncenre *inelaborate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 59.

un-gesȳnelīc. v. un-gesīnelīc.

un-getǽse; *adj. Inconvenient, disagreeable, troublesome, obnoxious*:—Ungetǽse *infestus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 46. Oððe hit ðē deraþ oððe hit ðē unwynsum biþ, oððe ungetǽse (-getēse, Cott. MS.) oððe frēcenlīc *aut injucundum, aut noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13. Gilpes ðū girnest? ac ðū hine ne miht habban orsorgne, for ðam ðū scealt habban simle hwæthweg wiþerweardes and ungetēses (-getēses, Cott. MS.) *gloriam petis? sed per aspera quaeque distractus, securus esse desistis*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 20. Ða cyningas ðe æfter Rōmuluse rícsedon wǽron forcūðran ðonne hē wǽre, and ðǽm folcum lāðran and ungetēsran, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 26.

un-getǽse, es; *n. An inconvenience, a trouble*:—Gif hē ðǽm gehiór-

suman mannum næfde geteohchad his ðǽl tó sellanne, hwié wolde hē hié mid ænegum ungetǽsum lǽran? *nisi correctis haereditatem dare disponerit, erudire eos per molestias non curaret*, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 24. Mid hū monigfaldum ungetǽsum and mid hū heardum brocum ūs swingaþ and ðreágaþ ūre worldcuude fædras *quam dura carnales filios disciplinae flagella castigent*, Swt. 253, 24.

un-getǽslíce; *adv. Inconveniently, incommodiously*:—Ðonne ðæt scyp ungetǽslícost on ancre rīt, Shrn. 179, 17.

un-getǽsness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Ungetǽsnesse *incommoditate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 30.

un-getel; *adj. Innumerable*:—On þisum and on manegum and on ungetelum (ge)ðǽrum intingan ic syngade *in istis et in multis atque innumeris aliis causis peccavi*, Confess. Peccat. Cf. un-gerīm.

un-getemed; *adj. Untamed*:—Se wilda fola hæfde getǽcnunge ealles ðǽres folces, ðe wæs dǽgyt hǽðen and ungetemed, Homl. Th. i. 208, 23. Tīgan tó ungetemedra horsa swuran, 432, 33.

un-getemprung, e; *f. Rough weather*; intemperies, Anglia xiii. 397, 461.

un-geteón, es; *n. Foul injury*:—Wiðˊ nētana ungetiónu . . . Engel se ðe āsetted is ofer nētno ūsra gihalda ða ðætte ne mæg diól onrād ða (*ut non poterit diabolus inequitare illa*), Rtl. 119, 15.

un-geteoriendlíce; *adv. Indefatigably*:—Ðis synt ða lāra and ða tōl gāstlíces cræftes, gif hig from ūs dæges oððe nyhtes ungeteoriendlíce begongenne beóð . . ., L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 18.

un-geteorod; *adj. Unwearied, unfailing, unexhausted*:—Ungeteorudne goldhord on heofenum *thesaurum non deficientem in caelis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Ungeteorodne, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 92. Ungetyradne *inexhaustam*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 19.

un-getése. v. un-getǽse.

un-geþæslíc; *adj. Unfit, unsuitable*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 39. v. un-gehæplíc.

un-geþanc, es; *m. n. Evil thought*:—Būtan hē mid fulre dǽdbōte his ungeþanc gebēte, R. Ben. 21, 6. Āfyrsiaþ of mīnre gesyhðe ða ungeðanc eówra heortena *auferte malum cogitationum vestrarum ab oculis meis*, Wulfst. 48, 20.

un-geþancfull; *adj. Unthankful, ungrateful*:—Dū man, tó hwan eart ðū mē swā ungeþancfull mīnra gifena? Wulfst. 259, 1: 241, 4.

un-geþeaht, es; *n. Evil counsel*:—Forbeóde hē and ālecge ða ðwyrnysse heora ungeþeahtes *prohibeant pravorum prevalere consensum*, R. Ben. 118, 10.

un-geþeahtendlíce; *adv. Inconsiderately, unadvisedly*:—Nalæs hē sōna and ungeþeahtendlíce ðām gerȳnum onfōn wolde ðæs Cristenan geleáfan *non statim et inconsulte sacramenta fidei Christianae percipere voluit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 6.

un-geþeáwe; *adj. Not in accordance with one's habits*:—Se biscop bæd ðone hālgan wer ðæt hē scolde tó gereorde fōn mid him; and hē swā dyde, þeáh hit his līfe ungeþeáwe wǽre, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 27.

un-geþeáwfæst; *adj. Illregulated of conduct*:—Ungeþeáwfæstan *indisciplinatos*, R. Ben. Interl. 14, 16. v. un-þeáwfæst.

un-geþeód; *adj. Separate, disjoined*:—Tōfōran ðā (*after the confusion of tongues*) on feówer wegas æðelinga bearn ungeþeóde (cf. hȳ beóð geþeóde þeódscipum on gemang betwyx heáhfæderas and hālige wītegan *validicis junctos patriarchis atque prophetis*, Dōm. L. 18, 282), Cd. Th. 102, 11; Gen. 1698.

un-geþinged; *adj. Undetermined, unsettled*:—Se egeslíca dæg, se cymð ofer ealle eorðwaran ungeðinged (*the time is not fixed and known beforehand; repentina dies illa*), Past. 43; Swt. 317, 12. v. un-þinged.

un-geþungen; *adj. Vile, base, ignoble*:—Ðū ungeþungena hund, Nar. 42, 12.

un-geþwǽre; *adj.* I. *not in harmony, at variance, discordant, not in agreement*:—Ungeþwǽra *discordator, discors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 77. Simle bioþ ða gōdan and ða yflan ungeþwǽre betwyh him, ge eác hwīlum ða yflan bioþ ungerāde betwuh him selfum, ge furþum ān yfel man bið hwīlum ungeþwǽre him selfum *ut probis atque improbis nullum foedus est, ita ipsi inter se improbi nequeunt convenire*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 26–29. Gōd and yfel bioþ simle ungeþwǽre betwux him and simle on twā willaþ *bonum malumque adversa fronte dissideant*, 37, 3; Fox 190, 13. Fȳr and wæter and manega ōþra gesceafta ðe beóþ ā swā ungeþwǽra betwux him swā swā hī beóþ, 21; Fox 74, 16. Ða twā mǽgþa, ða ðe betwih him ungeþwǽre and ungesibbe wǽron *provinciae, quae ab invicem discordabant*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 31: Blickl. Homl. 225, 6. Ðā wǽron ungeðwǽre preóstas on ānum his mynstra; ða hē wolde sibbian . . . Se biscop ða ungeðwǽran preóstas ðreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 4-15. Ðæt ic mōste ofercuman ða þeóda ðe mē ungeðwǽre wǽron, Ps. Th. 15, 2. II. *given to discord, quarrelsome*:—Ðætte oð ðære wīsan sint tó manianne ða geðwǽran (cf. ða gesibsuman, 6) on ðære ða ungeðwǽran (cf. ða ungesibsuman, 6) *quomodo admonendi sunt discordes et pacati*, Past. 46; Swt. 344, 5. III. *disagreeable, troublesome, vexatious*:—Hē sum fæc ðone ungeþwǽran swyle ðwēnde *aliquamdiu tumorem illum infestum mollire curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 40. Ðū hine ongeáte on eallum þingum unweorþne ðæs anwealdes, swīþe sceamleásne and ungeþwǽrne (ungewærne, Bod. MS.) būton ælcum gōdum þeáwe (*the Latin is*: Cum in eo mentem nequissimi scurrae respiceres), Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 19. v. un-þwǽre.

un-geþwǽre, es; *n. A disturbance, dissension*:—Ðýles ungerec ? ungeþwǽre in ðæm folce gewyrde *ne forte tumultus fieret in populo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 5.

un-geþwǽrian; *p.* ode *To disagree, be at variance, differ*:—Ic ungeðwǽrige *dissentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 190, 13. Anda fram gōdan willan ungeþwǽregaþ *invidia a bona voluntate discordat*, Scint. 143, 3. Hē ongeat ðæt hī on monegum ðingum Godes cyricean ungeþwǽredon *vitam ac professionem minus ecclesiasticam in multis esse cognovit*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 22. Ungeþwǽrudon *discordarent*, Anglia xiii. 367, 34.

un-geþwǽrlíce; *adv. Ungently, crossly*:—Ðā andswarode heó hire ungeþwǽrlíce: 'Þeáh ðe God ðinne wer æt ðē genāme, hwæt sceal ic ðæs dōn?' Homl. Ass. 121, 153.

un-geþwǽrness, e; *f.* I. *discord, dissension, disagreement, division, quarrel*:—Ungeðwǽrnes *discordia*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 17. Seó ungeðwǽrnes wundode ða geðwǽrnesse *discordia vulnerat concordiam*, Gl. Prud. 77: 78. Ðonne weaxaþ ða ofermētta and ungeþwǽrnes (cf. þonan mǽst cymeþ . . . unnetta saca, Mēt. 25, 44), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 220, 32. Ungeðwǽrnis *vecordia*, Rtl. 163, 1. Ungehwǽrnys (=-þwǽrnys) *simultas*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 59: 522, 16. Ungeþwǽrnes wæs geworden on ðære menigeo for him *dissensio facta est in turba propter eum*, Jn. Skt. 7, 43: 10, 19. On ðisum geáre ārās seó ungehwǽrnes on Glæstingabyrig betwyx ðam abbode and his munecan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 1. Ðýlæs ænegu ungeþwǽrnes on his āgnum rīce āhafen wurde *prius quam adversa fama novas res domi moliretur*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 30. Ne mihte hē mid ðone cyning . . . sibbe habban; ac swā mycel ungeþwǽrnys and unsibb betwih him āras (*ingravescentibus causis dissensionum*), ðæt hī heora fyrd gesomnedon, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Be ungeþwǽrnysse wiðˊ his nēhstan *de discordia cum proximo suo*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27 tit.; Th. ii. 182, 1. Sii his wununga on hellewīte mid ðām ðe symle on ælcre ungeðwǽrnesse blissiaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 129, 27. Se swicola feónd sǽwð ungeðwǽrnysse betwux mancynne, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 19. Ða hwīle ðe hē ænige ungeþwǽrnysse hæbbe on his heortan wið his ðone nēhstan *quamdiu simultatem ullam in corde suo cum proximo suo habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 192, 28. Bilewite cild ne hylt langsume ungeþwǽrnysse tó ðam ðe him derode, Homl. Th. i. 512, 15. Hié ægþer hæfdon ungeþwǽrnesse ge betweónum him selfum ge tó eallum folcum *they were at variance both among themselves and with all nations*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 1. 'Þeód ārīst ongeán þeóde.' Mid ðisum wordum hē foresǽde manna ungeðwǽrnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 26, 17. II. *trouble, disquiet*. v. ungeþwǽre, III:—On hū grundleásum seáðe ðæt mōd þringþ, ðonne hit bestyrmaþ ðisse worulde ungeþwǽrnessa (*terrenis flatibus aucta crescit in immensum noxia cura*), Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 9. v. un-þwǽrness.

un-geþyld, e; *f.*: es; *n.* [v. ge-þyld] *Impatience*:—Hū mycel Godes geþyld is, and hū mycel ūre ungeþyld is, Blickl. Homl. 33, 26. Ungeðyld *impatientiae culpa*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 2. Sió ungeðyld, Swt. 311, 21: 33; Swt. 220, 66. For ðæm unwrence ðære ungeðylde . . . for ðæm unðeáwe ðære ungeðylde *per vitium impatientiae*, 33; Swt. 214, 20, 23: Swt. 224, 2. Mid ungeðylde (-geðylde, Hatt. MS.), 43; Swt. 310, 15. Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþylde *cum dederit impatientiae manus*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Dætte ðæt mōd ne berǽse on ungeðyld *ne ad impatientiam spiritus erumpant*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 21. Þurh ungeþyld *per intoleranciam*, Scint. 150, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gidult, -gidulti; *f. impatientia.*]

un-geþyldig; *adj. Impatient*:—Ðæt wæs ungeþyldig heretoga . . . hē wǽpn gegrāp mid tó campienne, ǽr ðon ðe hē tó his līchoman leomum becōme, Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Se ðe dysne lǽcedōm þolaþ, hē sceal upweard licgean, ðý læs hē ungeþyldig (*if he is impatient*) ða strengde dysse lācnunge ongite, Lchdm. i. 300, 21. Se ðe biþ ungeþyldig, and ceoraþ ongeán God on his untrumnysse, Homl. Th. i. 472, 8. Se dysega ungeðyldega all his ingeðonc hē geypt, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 9. Swā ungeþyldige ðæt hī ne magon nān earfoþu geþyldelíce āberan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 2 note. On ōðre wīsan sint tó manianne ða ungeðyldegan (-geðyldgan, Hatt. MS.) and on ōðre ða geðyldegan . . . Ðēm ungeðyldegum (*impatientibus*) is tó sæcganne, Past. 33; Swt. 214, 3–6. Se ðe ungerādum oððe ungeðyldigum stȳrð, Homl. Th. i. 306, 5. Æghwelc monn bið onfunden swā micle læs gelǽred ðonne ōðer swā hē bið ungeðyldegra *tanto quisque minus ostenditur doctus, quanto minus convincitur patiens*, Past. 33; Swt. 216, 3.

un-geþyldiglíce, -geþyldelíce; *adv. Impatiently*:—Ðā scylde hē ongeán swíþe ungeþyldelíce, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 1.

un-geþyre; *adj. Dissentient* (?):—Ungeðyre *discensor*, Txts. 57, 684. Cf. (?) ge-þuren, *pp. of* geþweran, *and* un-geþwǽre.

un-getímu; *f. or* un-getíme, es; *n. Mishap, misfortune*:—On ðǽm dagum wǽron ða mǽstan ungetíma (cf. (?) un-geteón: ungetíma *is the reading of the other MS. here and in the following passages*) on Rōmānum, ǽgðer ge on hungre ge on moncwealme *duo vel maxima omnium malorum abominamenta, fames et pestilentia, fessum urbem corripuere*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 7. Ðæt hellefȳr wæs geswiðrad, swā ealle ungetíma (-getíma, MS. C.) wǽron *Sicilia requiem malorum, nisi nunc, nescit*, 2, 6; Swt.

90, 2. Hwelce ungetíma (-getíma, MS. C.), ǽgðer ge on monslihtum ge on hungre ge on scipgebroce ge on mislícre forscapunge, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 18.

un-getogen; *adj. Uneducated*:—Fisceras and ungetogene menn geceás Drihten him tó leorningcnihtum, and hí swá geteáh, ðæt heóra lár oferstáh ealne woruldwísdóm, Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Hé geceás sidðan woruldlice úðwitan, ac hí módegodon, gif hé ær ne gecure ða ungetogenan fisceras, 578, 14.

un-getreów, -getreówe, -getríwe, -getrýwe; *adj. Untrue, unfaithful, faithless*:—Wǽrleás mon and ungetreów, Exon. Th. 343, 27; Gn. Ex. 163. Ungetreówe *infidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 31: ii. 91, 58; 47, 25: *infidelis*, i. 74, 28. Se ðe sý folce ungetrýwe (-getríwe, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 14: L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 282, 29, 30. Gyf hwylc man sý swá ungetrýwe ðam hundrede, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 21. Be ungetreówum mannum. Gyf hwylc man sý ðe eallum folce ungetrýwe sý, 33; Th. i. 396, 13. Ungetrýwan (-getreówan, MS. B.) men ceóse man únfealdne tíd, 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Hit is ungeleáful cynren and ungetreówe bearn *generatio perversa est et infideles filii*, Deut. 32, 20. Mé íblendan ðás ungetreówan woruldsǽlþa, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9. Hé sett his dǽl mid ðám ungetreówum (*infidelibus*), Lk. Skt. 12, 46. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gitriuwi *infidelis*.]

un-getreówness, e; *f. Unfaithfulness, infidelity*:—Se ðe forlǽt ðone cele ungetreównesse *quisquis amisso infidelitatis frigore vivit*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 6.

un-getreówþ, e; *f. Bad faith, breach of good faith*:—Hér sýn on lande ungetrýwða (-treówða, MS. B.: -tríwða, MS. C.) micle for Gode and for worulde, Wulfst. 160, 6.

un-getrum; *adj. Infirm*:—Manige men bióþ ungetrume (untrume, Cott. MS.) ǽgþer ge on móde ge on líchoman, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 36.

un-getýd; *adj. Untaught, unskilled, rude*:—Ðæt ungetýde folc (*rudis ille populus*) nolde geliéfan, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 33. Æt ðæm ungetýdum folce *apud imperitum vulgus*, 48; Swt. 365, 22. Ðæt hié ne scolden forhyggean ðone geférscipe ðara synfulra and ðara ungetýdra, 16; Swt. 105, 15. v. ge-týn (-týan).

un-getýdd; *adj. Untaught, unskilled*:—Seó bóc wæs yfele gehwyrfed and gyt wyrs fram sumum ungetýddum (*a quodam imperito*) gerihted, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 24. v. ge-týdan.

un-getynge; *adj. Unapt of speech, not eloquent*:—Ic eom ungetinge on sprǽce *incircumcisus sum labiis*, Ex. 6, 12. v. next word.

un-getyngfull; *adj. Ineloquent*:—Ungetingfullum *infantissimo, ineloquentissimo*, Germ. 392, 3.

un-gewǽpnod; *adj. Unarmed*:—Ungewǽpnad *inermis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 13. Ðá hét se cyning healdan Martinum, ðæt hé wurde áworpen ungewǽpnod ðam here, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 14. Ðá geseah Æþelfrið heora sacerdas sundor stondon ungewǽpnade, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

un-gewær (?); *adj. Incautious, inconsiderate* (v. un-geþwǽre, III). v. un-wær.

un-geweald *impotence, inability to control*. The word occurs only in the genitive, with the force of an adverb. I. where an action is done without the actor's intending it, *unintentionally, not wilfully, involuntarily*:—Hé wræc his ungewealdes on ðære byrig hiora misdǽda, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 262, 2. Gif hwá his cild ofslihð tó deáðe ungewealdes (*praeter voluntatem*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 21: L. M. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 268, 1: L. Alf. pol. 13; Th. i. 70, 9. Ungewealdes, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 1. Suelce hé hit ungewisses odðe ungewealdes doo *agit velut nesciens*, 33; Swt. 215, 11. Ðonne hé of yfelum willan ne gesyngaþ, ac of unwísdóme and ungewisses odðe ungewealdes *cum non malitia, sed sola ignorantia, delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 157, 25. Se ðe hine nédes ofslóge oþþe unwillum oþþe ungewealdes, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 23. Gif man unwilles oþþe ungewealdes ánig þing misdéd, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21. Eówre synna ðe gé geworhton gewealdes oþþe ungewealdes, Wulfst. 135, 30. II. where something happens that is not controlled or brought about by a person:—Úre gást biþ swíþe wíde farende úrum unwillum and úres ungewealdes . . . ðæt biþ ðonne þonne wé slápaþ *our spirit wanders far independently of our wishes or control . . . that is when we sleep*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4. Is ðém tó cýðanne ðæt hí hié warenigen ǽgðer ge wíd ða ungemetlícan blisse ge wíd ða ungemetlícan unróttnesse, for ðæm hira ǽgðer ástyreþ sumne unðeáw, ðeáh hié ungewealdes cuman of ðæs líchoman medtrymnesse, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 3. Gif him gewealdes gebyrige odðe ungewealdes ðæt hé on ðæs hwæt befoo ðe wíd his willan sié, 28; Swt. 199, 22. [þurh uniweald *per impotenciam*, O. E. Homl. ii. 63, 6. *O. Frs.* un-ewald.]

un-gewealden; *adj. Not under control, disordered* (?):—Ðonne for miclum cele wamb sié ungewealden (cf. Lácedómas tó wambe gemetlícunge, 164, 3), Lchdm. ii. 228, 23. Wamb ungewealden and unýþe . . . tunge ungewealden and unsmeþe, 242, 5–9. Ðonne se man mete þigð, ðonne ástyrpð hé eft and hæfð ungewealdene wambe and ða micgean, 204, 10.

un-geweaxen; *adj. Ungrown, not grown up*:—Ungeweaxenra deáþ *acerva mors* (i.e. the death of the young), Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 31.

un-geweder, es; *n. Bad weather, storm, tempest*:—Se stranga winter mid forste and mid snáwe and mid eallon ungewederon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 33. Hefigtýme geár on ungewederan, ðá man odðe tillan sceoldon odðe eft tilða gegaderian, 1097; Erl. 234, 24. v. un-weder.

un-gewemmed; *adj.* I. physical, *unspotted, immaculate, uncorrupted, uninjured*:—Se líchoma wæs geméted ungebrosnod and ungewemmed *corpus incorruptum inventum est*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 38. Hé ungewemmed of ðam hátum bæðe eode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 28. Seó hálge stód ungewemde wlite, Exon. Th. 277, 33; Jul. 590. Eall ða hrægel ungewemmed (*intemerata*) wǽron, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 40. v. un-forswéled. II. moral, *undefiled, unstained, inviolate, immaculate*:—Ungewæmmed ic beó *immaculatus ero*, Ps. Spl. 18, 14. Ungewæmmed *inviolata*, Hymn. Surt. 54, 25: *incorruptibilis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 6. Uniwemmedes *inlaesae* (*virginitatis*), Hpt. Gl. 435, 53: *inlibatae*, 511, 47. Uniwemmedre *immunem*, 507, 49. On ungewemmedum mægðhádе, Homl. Th. i. 58, 8. Hé his wíf him betǽhte ungewemmed, Gen. 20, 14. III. uncertain:—Ungeuuemmid *infractus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwemmit *immaculatus, inlibatus*.] v. un-wemmed.

un-gewemmedlíc; *adj. Incorruptible*:—Uniwemmedlícre clánnysse *immarcescibilis* (*imputribilis*) *pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 47.

un-gewemmedlíce; *adv. Uncorruptly, purely, inviolably*:—Ðæt ða dómas and ða gesetnysse, ða ðe fram hálgum fæderum árǽdde and gesette wǽron, ðæt ða fram eallum ús ungewemmedlíce (*incorrupte*) healdene wǽron, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 19.

un-gewemmedness, e; *f. Purity*:—Ríhtlíc is mé swá besmitenre fram ðlure clénan ungewemmednesse beón ásciród, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 438.

un-gewemness, e; *f. Freedom from pollution*:—Uniwemnysse *immunitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 28.

un-gewendendlíc; *adj. Unchangeable, invariable, chronic* (of disease):—þeáh man sý on hwylcre ungewendendlícre (-dedlícre, MS. H.) ádle, Lchdm. i. 328, 20.

un-gewéned; *adj. Unexpected*:—Se here wæs cumende ungewénedre tíde on herfeste *legio inopinata tempore autumni adveniens*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 41. Of ungewénedum *ex improviso*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 23. Of ungewéndum, 204, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwánit *inopinatus*.] v. un-wéned.

un-gewérigod; *adj. Unwearied*:—Ungewérigadre geornfullnysse *indefessa instantia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 14.

un-gewid(e)re, es; *n. Bad weather, storm, tempest*:—Hit biþ wiþ ǽghwylc ungewidro gescylded, ðæt ðǽr nǽfre nǽnig dǽl regnes ne ungewidres in cuman ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 31–3. Gif ðé þince ðæt ðú óþerne máran lǽcedóm dón ne durre for ungewiderum, Lchdm. ii. 254, 2. Is ðeós woruld on stormum and on ádlum and on ungewiderum, Wulfst. 273, 9. Mycel orfes wæs ðæs geáres forfaren ǽgðer ge þurh mistlíce coða ge þurh ungewyderu, 1041; Erl. 169, 9: Lchdm. iii. 210, 26. [Bið his erd ihened eiðer ze on herzunge ze on hungre ze on cwalme ze on uniwidere, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 36. *O. Sax.* un-giwideri (wið ungiwidereon allun standan, Hél. 1813): *O. H. Ger.* un-giwitiri *tempestas, procella, hiems, ventus*.] v. un-widere.

un-gewiderung, e; *f. Bad weather*:—Syððan com, þurh ða mycclan ungewiderunge ðe cómon, swýðe mycel hungor ofer Engeland, ðæt manig hundred manna earmlíce deáðe swulton þurh ðone hungor, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 33.

un-gewild; *adj. Unsubdued, unsubjected*:—Ungewyld *indomita, ineffrenata*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 49. Ungewyldre éwnunge *effrenatae jugalitatis*, 434, 25. Ungewylde *indomitos*, 457, 76. v. ge-wildan (-wyldan).

un-gewilde; *adj. Not in subjection*:—Heora gecynd wæs him ungewylde *their nature was not in subjection to them*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 2. Gif ánig leódscipe wæs ungewylde ðam Cásere, ðonne send hé him tó swá fela eóroda de mihton gebígan ðæt mennisc him tó, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 35. Hé underþiédde him selfum monege þeóda ðe ǽr wǽron Rómánum ungewilde, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 284, 6. v. ge-wilde (-wylde).

un-gewildelíc; *adj. Not to be subdued, unyielding*:—Hæbbe se mann heardheortnysse and ungewildelíc mód . . . ðonne forsearaþ swíðe hrade ðæt hálige séd on his heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 2.

un-gewil[l]; *adj. Displeasing, not with the good will of a person*:—Se arcebiscop leáfe set ðam cynge nam, ðeáh hit ðam cynge ungewill wǽre, ðæs ðe men léton, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 16. [þeáh hit ðam arcebiscope swyðe ungewille wǽre, 1120; Erl. 248, 21. Cf. Halde we us from uniwil, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 264.]

un-gewintred; *adj. Not adult*:—Be ungewintredes wífmannes nédhǽmde. Gif mon ungewintrædne wífmon tó niédhǽmde geþreátige, sié ðæt swá ðæs gewintredan monnes bót, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 16.

un-gewirded; *adj. Uninjured*:—Ne mæg him bitres wiht sceððan, ac gescylded á wunaþ ungewyrded þenden worold stondeþ, Exon. Th. 210, 5; Ph. 181.

un-gewís; *adj. Uncertain, unknown*:—For ðam ðe him cúþ forþfór tóweard wǽre and ungewiis (ungewiss? q. v.) seó tíd ðære ylcan forðfóre *eo quod certus sibi exitus, sed incerta ejusdem exitus esset hora futura*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 16.

un-gewislíc; *adj. Uncertain, unknown, uncommon*:—Wénst ðú ðæt hit hwæt níwes sié ofðe hwæthwugu ungewislíces ðæt ðé on becumen is *novum credo aliquid inusitatumque vidisti*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 27 note.

un-gewíssnes, e; *f. Uncertainty, ignorance*:—Ða ðe ðurh ungewissnysse (*per ignorantiam*) synne fremmaþ . . . ða ðe him ne ondrédaþ witende (*sciendo*) syngian, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 36. Swá hwæt swá on hyre uncléannysse ðurh ungewisnesse (*per ignorantiam*) gelumpe, 4, 9; S. 576, 28.

un-gewiss, es; *n.* I. *uncertainty, ignorance, unconsciousness*:—Se ðe his sylfes blód on spátl mid ungewisse forswelge *qui sanguinem proprium inscius cum saliva sorbuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 5. Gif eall folc syngaþ þurh ungewiss (*through ignorance* (A. V.); per imperitiam), Lev. 4, 13. Swá hwæt swá wé þurh ungewis ofðe þurh hwylce dysignesse gedón habban, Homl. Ass. 143, 136. ¶ Ungewisses *in ignorance, unintentionally, unconsciously, unwittingly*:—Ða scylda ðe ic ungewisses geworhte ne gemun ðú; ðæt synt ða ðe ic wénde ðæt nán scyld nére *delicta ignorantiae meae ne memineris*, Ps. Th. 24, 6. Swelce hé hit ungewisses ofðe ungewealdes doo *agit velut nesciens*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Ðonne hé of unwísdóme and ungewisses ofðe ungewealdes gesyngaþ *cum sola ignorantia delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 157, 25. II. *what is uncertain* or *unknown*; incertum:—Ðá gebende ón scytta his bogan and áscét ána flán swylce on ungewis (cf. *O. H. Ger.* in ung(i)uis *a casu*) *vir quidam tetendit arcum, in incertum sagittam dirigens* (1 Kings 22, 34), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 220. Ðæt hié on swá micle néþinge and on swá micel ungewiss égðer ge on sées fyrhto ge on wéstennum wildeóra ge on þeóda gereordum, ðæt hié hiene æfter friþe sóhton *that they ventured upon so much that was hazardous and so much that was unknown in respect to both the terrors of the sea and the deserts with their wild beasts and the languages of nations to seek him and get peace*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. Ongewissu and díglu wísdómes dínes ðú swutelodest mé *incerta et occulta sapientiae tuae manifestasti miki*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. next word, II a. III. the word also glosses *ignominia*. v. next word, III:—Gefyl ansýne heora of ungewisse *imple facies eorum ignominia*, Ps Spl. 82, 15: Blickl. Gl.

un-gewiss; *adj. Uncertain*:—Ungewis *incerta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 17. I. of persons, *not having knowledge, ignorant*:—Gif hé hit nát, hwelce gesáliþa hæfþ hé æt ðam welan, gif hé biþ swá dysig and swá ungewiss ðæt hé ðæt witan ne mæg *si nescit, quanam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate?* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 26. Ungewiss com se deófol tó Criste, and ungewiss hé eode áweig; for ðan ðe se Hélend ne geswutelode ná him his mihte, Homl. Th. i. 176, 9–11. Ðá ðá ic ðér lange stód ungewis mínes færeldes, ii. 350, 26. II. of things, (a) *not known, of which there is not certain knowledge*:—On dínes lífes ryne ðe ðé is ungewiss, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 8. Ungewisse þingc and dýgelnyssa wísdomes dínes *incerta et occulta sapientiae tuae*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 8. (b) *not conveying certain knowledge*:—Dú stunta, on hwilce wísan sceole wé ðé gelýfan and dínum ungewissum wordum? Homl. Skt. i. 23, 697. III. *ignominious*. v. preceding word, III:—Ungewis *ignominiosus*, Kent. Gl. 715. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwis *incertus, inexpertus, fortuitus.*]

un-gewítendlíce; *adv. Without passing away, permanently*:—Gehiéren hí ðæt ðás andweardan gód bióð from sélcre lustfullnesse swíðe hrædlíce gewítende and swá ðeáh sió scyld ðe hí ðurh ða lustfullnesse ðurhtióð ungewítendlíce bið ðurhwuniende mid wræce *audiant quod bona praesentia et a delectatione citius transitura sunt, et tamen eorum causa ad ultionem sine transitu permansura*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 21.

un-gewitfæstness, e; *f. Madness*:—Him cymð brægenes ádl and ungewitfæstnes him bið *he will be out of his senses*, Lchdm. ii. 222, 3.

un-gewitfull; *adj.* I. *foolish, insensate*:—Eálá gé ungewitfullan Galata, hwá gehefégode eów *O insensati Galatae, quis vos fascinavit?* Past. 31; Swt. 207, 14. Welan and weorþscipes hí willniaþ, and ðonne hí hine habbaþ, ðonne wénaþ hí swá ungewitfulle ðæt hí habban ða sóþan gesáliþa, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 30. II. *mad, insane, not in one's senses*:—Ða wóddrúga ðæs ungewitfullan monnes se léce gehélð *furor insanorum ad salutem medico reducitur*, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 21. Sume ða untruman wéron dumbe, sume ungewitfulle, Homl. Ass. 180, 364.

un-gewitfulness, e; *f. Madness, insanity*:—Saules ungewitfulnes (-full-, Hatt. MS.), Past. 26; Swt. 185, 1.

un-gewítlíc; *adj. Senseless, foolish*:—Ungewitlíce word, Lchdm. ii. 176, 2.

un-gewítnigendlíce; *adv. With impunity*; impune, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 233, 6 note.

un-gewítnod; *adj. Unpunished*, (1) of the person to whom punishment might be given:—Ne beó gé on nánre leásre gewitnysse, for ðon ðe se leása gewita ne bið hé néfre ungewítnod, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 424, 1: Homl. Ass. 148, 10. Ne wén ðú ná be ðé ðæt ðú ungewítnod beó, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 159. Wé beóð mid Gode swá micle suíðor gebundne swá wé for monnum orsorglícor ungewítnode syngiaþ bútan sélcre wrace (*quanto apud homines inulte peccamus*), Past. 17; Swt. 117, 23. (2) of the fault for which punishment might be given:—Ðæt him bíþ ungewítnode hiora yfel on ðissé worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 28. v. un-wítnod.

un-gewit[t], es; *n.* I. *madness, insanity*:—Nán unhál cild, ne deáf, ne blind, ne ungewittes, Homl. Ass. 179, 322. Hié sindon swá micle wærlícor tó oferbúganne swá mon ongiet ðæt hié on máran ungewitte beóð *tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto et insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 22. Gif hwylc man of his gewitte feólle . . . Gif man hine ofsleá on ðam ungewittes, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. Se yfela gást on ungewitte his (*Saul's*) mód áwende, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 11. Sende ðé Drihten on ungewitt and blindnysse *percutiat te Dominus amentia et coecitate*, Deut. 28, 28. II. *folly, stupidity*:—Ðý læs ðe énig ungecyrred woroldman mid nytnesse and ungewitte regules geboda ábrécce, and ðære tale brúce, ðæt hé misfénge ðý hé hit sélre nyste, Lchdm. iii. 442, 2. Hí mid heora gedwolspréce eall folc ámyrdon. And Theodosius, ðá hé swilce ungewitt sélce dæge gehýrde, hé wearð sárig, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 370. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwizzi *insipientia.*]

un-gewittig; *adj.* I. *mad, insane*:—Ic wát ðæt gé wénaþ ðæt ic ungewittige móde (*insana mente*) sprece, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 1. II. *foolish, senseless*:—Gif cinges gerésena hwylc gyltig bið, hwá is manna tó ðam ungeseád and ungewittig, ðæt hé ðæm cyninge his áre ætrecce for ðí ðe his gerésa forwyrht bið? Lchdm. iii. 444, 8. III. *not having reason, irrational*:—Hí (*the innocents*) wéron gehwéde and ungewittige ácwealde, Homl. Th. i. 84, 21. Beóð ða ungewittigan cild gehealdene on ðam fulluhte þurh geleáfan ðæs fæder and ðære méder, ii. 50, 35. Ða yfelan men ne magon cuman þider, ðider ða ungewittigan gesceafta wilniaþ tó tó cumenne, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 3. [*O. Sax.* un-giwittig *unwise.*] v. un-wittig.

un-gewittiglíce (-witte-); *adv. Unwisely, foolishly*; stolide, Gr. Dial. 2, 3.

un-gewittigness, e; *f. Foolishness*; stultitia, Gr. Dial. 2, 31.

un-gewlitig; *adj. Not bright, not brilliant*:—Ealle ða ðing ðe beorhte beóð ðonne seó sunne hym on scínaþ, hí lýhtaþ ongeán; ac ða ðe ungewligige (-wlitige?) beóð, ða ne lýhtaþ náwiht ongeán ða sunnan, þeáh heó hym on scíne, Shrn. 180, 15. v. un-wlitig.

un-gewlitigian *to disfigure, deform, deprive of beauty*:—Hé gewlitegaþ and gegeraþ sealle gesceafta and æft ungewliteaþ, and ungeraþ, Shrn. 198, 12. v. un-wlitigian.

un-geworht; *adj.* I. *not made*:—Gif Hé geworht wére, ne wurde Hé néfre ælmihtig God . . . Hé wæs éfre ungeworht, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 69. II. *not finished*:—Ungeworht *infectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 17.

un-gewriten; *adj. Unwritten*:—Ungewriten yrfe *intestata hereditas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 41: ii. 49, 20. v. un-writen.

un-gewuna, an; *m. A bad custom, evil practice*:—Se eorðlíca geférscipe hiene tiéhð on ða lufe his ealdan ungewunan *ad vetustatem vitae per societatem secularium ducitur*, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 9. Ða ðe ðone ungewunan hæfdon, ðæt hí heora wíf glengdan swá hí weofoda sceoldan, geswícan ðæs ungewunan, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 20. Se bið siwenige ðonne his mód and his andgit ðæt gecynd áscirpð and hé hit ðonne self gescint mid his ungewunan and wóm wilnungum *lippus est, cujus sensum natura exacuit, sed conversationis pravitas confundit*, Past. 11; Swt. 69, 9. Æt ðam unþeáwe ðe dysige men on ungewunan healdaþ (*which foolish men observe as a custom, and a bad one it is*), Wulfst. 305, 9.

un-gewuna; *adj. Unaccustomed, unused*:—Micel gedál is on ðam mægene ðæs ðe sié gewin (-wun?) þrowungum and ðæs ðe sié ungewuna swelcum þingum, Lchdm. ii. 84, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-giwon *inusitatus, insolens, novus.*]

un-gewunelíc; *adj.* I. *unusual, unwonted*:—Ðæs wundredon men, for ðí ðæt hit wæs ungewunelíc, Homl. Th. i. 184, 30. Fela fægera þinga ðe ðam folce ungecnáwe[n] wæs and ungewunelíc, Ap. Th. 17, 14. Hwílum gebyrede swíþe ungewunelíc and ungecyndelíc ýfel, ðæt ða bearn sieredon ymbe ðone fæder, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 12. Hwæthwegu ungewunelíces *novum aliquid inusitatumque*, 7, 2; Fox 16, 27. Ðá geseah hé ealle ða cytan mid heofonlíce leóhte gefylde. Hé ðá wæs forhtlíce geworden for ðære ungewunelícan gesihþe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 94, 23. II. *unfrequented, uninhabitable*:—Seó stów wæs swá wésten and swá dígle, ðæt næs ná ðæt án ðæt heó wæs ungewunelíc, ac eác swilce uncúð ðám landleódum him sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 106. Án ðæra déla is ungewunelíc for ðære sunnan neáweste; on ðam ne eardaþ nán eorðlíc mann for ðam unberendlícum bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21 note. v. un-gewynelíc.

un-gewunelíce; *adv. Unusually, in an unwonted manner*:—*Cometae* synd gehátene ða steorran ðe færílice and ungewunelíce æteówiaþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 4. Ðære sáe gemengednysse and ðæra ýða swég ungewunelíce gyt ne ásprungon (*it has not been unusual for them to occur already*), Homl. Th. i. 610, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwonalihho *insolite.*]

un-gewuni[g]endlíc; *adj. Uninhabitable*:—Án ðæra déla is ungewuniendlíc (-wunig-, MS. P.; unwuniendlíc, MSS. L. R.) for ðære sunnan neáweste; on ðam ne eardaþ nán eorðlíc mann, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. v. un-wuni[g]endlíc.

un-gewyld, -gewylde. v. un-gewild, -gewilde.

un-gewynelíc; *adj. Unusual, unwonted*:—Mid ege ungewynelícum *timore insolito*, Anglia xiii. 411, 651. v. un-gewunelíc.

un-gewyrht *in the phrases* be ungewyrhtum *undeservedly, not according to one's deserts*; gratis, Ps. Surt. 34, 7, 19: 68, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 108, 2: 118, 161.

un-gifeðe; *adj. Not granted*:—Ús wæs ǽ syððan milts ungyfeðe, Beo. Th. 5835; B. 2921.

un-gifre; *adj. Harmful, unfortunate*:—Ær gē sceonde fremmen, ungifre yfel ylda bearnum, Cd. Th. 149, 5; Gen. 2470. v. gifre.

un-gifu, e; *f. An evil gift*:—Hæfð se yfela gāst hēorongeán seofonfealde ungifa... ða yfelan ungifa ðæs ārleásan deófles syndan ðus genamode *insipientia, stultitia* . . ., Wulfst. 52, 7–20: 58, 14.

un-gild, -gilde, es; *n. An improper* or *excessive tax*:—Hē ǽfre ðās leóde mid here and mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs, for ðan ðe on his dagan ǽlc riht ǽfeóll, and ǽlc unriht up ārās, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 2. Ðis wæs swíðe geswincfull geár þurh manigfeald ungyld, 1098; Erl. 235, 11. Ús ungylda swýðe gedrehton, Wulfst. 159, 12. Ðis wæs swíðe hefigtýme geár . . . on ungyldan ða nǽfre ne ǽblunnon, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 25.

un-gilda, an; *m. One who is not a full member of a guild*:—Æt ǽlcon rihtgegyldan ǽne byrðene wudes and twā æt ðam ungyldan (cf. (?) *for a difference between those in the same gild*, Hæbbe ǽlc gegilda .ii. sesteras mealtes, and ǽlc cniht ǽnne, 613, 32), Chart. Th. 606, 16.

un-gilde; *adj. Not entitled to wergild*:—Gif se friðman fieó oþþon feohte, and nelle hine cýþan, gif hine man ofsleá, liege ungylde, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 14. Homo qui aliquem innocentem affliget in via regia, si jaceat, jaceat in ungildan ǽkere [as the technical name of the crime here referred to was *forsteal* (cf. si in via regia fiat assaltus super aliquem, forestel est, L. H. I. 80, § 2; Th. i. 586, 2), the passage seems to be a Latin equivalent for the following: Gif hwā forsteal gewyrce, . . . gif hē sylf gewyrce ðæt hine man ǽfylle, licge ǽgilde, L. Eth. vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 21–24; so that the phrase *liegan in ungildan ácere* seems to be equivalent to *licgan ungilde*], L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 301, 23. [*Icel.* ú-gildr *for whom no wer-gild is to be paid.*] v. ǽ-, or-gilde.

un-gímen[n], e; *f. Carelessness*:—þurh ungēmænne synne (ðurh gýmeleáste, col. 1) *per culpam incuriae*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 24, col. 2: 2, 7; S. 509, 19. Ungýmenne, 4, 25; S. 599, 20. Ðurh ungýmenne *per incuriam*, 4, 9; S. 576, 28.

un-gímende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Careless, negligent*:—Ða ðing ðe se Dryhtnes wer geseah nales eallum monnum suongrum and heora liifes ungēmendum [ungemyndum *for* (?) ungýmendum, Bd. S. 630, 38] sæcgan wolde *haec quae viderat idem vir Domini non omnibus desidiosis ac vitae suae incuriosis referre volebat*, Bd. 5, 12; M. 434, 5. v. preceding word.

un-gin[n]; *adj. Not ample, contracted*:—Ā sceal ðæs heánan hyge hord onginnost, Exon. Th. 346, 18; Gn. Ex. 206.

un-girwan, -girian; *p.* -girwde, -girede *To strip, divest*:—Hē gewlitegaþ and gegeraþ ælle gesceafta and æft ungewliteaþ and ungeraþ, Shrn. 198, 13. Gūðlāc hine sylfne ungyrede, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 16. Hē hine ungyrede ðæs godcundan mægenþrymmes, Blickl. Homl. 103, 2. Hiá ungeredun (*exuerunt*) hine and gegearwadun (*induerunt*) hine his āgene wēde, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31. Ðeodoricus wæs ungyred and unscód, Shrn. 85, 32. v. on-girwan.

un-glæd; *adj. Dull, cheerless*:—Swā eác se sūþerna wind hwílum miclum storme gedrēfeþ ða sǽ ðe ǽr wæs smylte wedere glæshlūtra on tó seónne; ðonne heó swā gemenged wyrð mid ðan ýðum, ðonne wyrþ heó swíþe hraðe ungladu, þēah heó ǽr gladu wǽre on tó lōcienne *si mare volvens turbidus Auster misceat aestum, vitrea dudum, parque serenis unda diebus, mox, resoluto sordida coeno visibus obstat*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 26. [Goddes glam to hym (*Jonah*) glod, þat hym unglad made, Allit. Pms. 94, 63. *Icel.* ú-glaðr.]

un-glædlíc; *adj. Stern, implacable*:—Stíð, grimm, unglædlíc *inmitis, atrox, implacabilis*, Germ. 392, 33. v. glæd, III.

un-glædnes *glosses* imperitia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 25, *but* un-gléawnes *perhaps should be read.* v. un-gleáwness.

un-gleáw; *adj.* I. of persons, *without understanding, without skill, not sagacious, ignorant, blind* (fig.):—Ungleáw *imperitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 49. Ungleu *caecus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 14. Synt gē þus ungleáwe (*inprudentes*)? Ne ongyte gē ðæt . . .? *are ye so without understanding? Do ye not perceive that* . . .? Mk. Skt. 7, 18. Ungleáwe *inertes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 32. Hit ne biþ seó ylce ǽdl, þēah ðe ungleáwe lǽcas wēnan ðæt ðæt seó ylce healfdeáde ǽdl sí, Lchdm. ii. 284, 24. I a. where that in which there is want of skill is expressed:—Ðā wæs ic ungleáw ðæs geþeódes ðara Indiscra worda . . . ðā rehte hit mē se bisceop, Nar. 29, 14. Wē ðæs londes ungleáwe and unwíse (*imprudentes*; but the Latin is not literally translated) wǽron, 10, 6. II. of things:—*dull, not apt for service*:—Sweord gebrǽd gōd gūðcyning, gomele lāfe, ecgum ungl[e]áw (*dull of edge*; cf. sió ecg gewíc, bāt unswíðor ðonne his ðiódcyning þearfe hæfde, 5148–; B. 2577–), Beo. Th. 5121; B. 2564. [*Icel.* ú-glöggr *not clever.*]

un-gleáwlíce; *adv. Without understanding, without sagacity, unwisely, imprudently*:—On his heortan cwið unhýdig sum ungleáwlíce ðæt God nǽre *dixit insipiens in corde suo, Non est Deus*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Gif hē ðære styringe ne widstent, ðonne gescient hē ða gōdan weorc ðe hē oft ǽr on stillum mōde ðurhteáh, and suā ungleáulíce for ðæm scyfe ðære styringe suíðe hrædlice tōwierpð ða gōdan weorc ðe hē longe ǽr foreðonclíce timbrede *qui, dum perturbationi suae minime obstiterunt, etiam si qua a se tranquilla mente fuerant bene gesta, confundunt, et improvisae impulsu destruunt, quidquid forsitan diu labore provido construxerunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-glauſhho *insolenter.*]

un-gleáwness, e; *f. Want of understanding, unskilfulness, foolishness, blindness* (fig.):—Unglædnes (-gléawnes?) *imperitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 25. Sió ungleáwnes biþ on ðē selfum, ðæt ðū hit ne canst on riht gecnáwan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 33. Ongleáwnis *imperitia*, Scint. 5, 5. [Un]-gleáwnysse *rusticitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 16. Hē nǽfre for his unglaunesse (ungleáwnesse, MS. T.) and for his unscearpnesse ða ðēnunge on riht geleornian mihte *nullatenus propter ingenii tarditatem potuit ministerium discere*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 7. Of ungleáunesse *imperitia* (os stultorum pascitur imperitia, Prov. 15, 14), Kent. Gl. 520. Ungleáwnise heortnes *caecitatem cordis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5.

un-gleáwscipe, es; *m. Want of understanding, foolishness*; imperitia, Scint. 83, 16.

un-glenged; *adj. Unadorned*:—Unglenied *inculta, non ornata*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 25.

un-gnīðe; *adj. Not scanty, liberal, abundant*:—Monigfealde sind geond middangeard gōd ungnýðe (-gnyde, MS.) ðe ūs dǽleþ tō feorhnere Fæder ælmihtig *manifold and abundant are the goods which for our life's support the Father almighty gives on earth*, Exon. Th. 359, 31; Ps. 70. v. gneáð.

un-gōd; *adj. Not good, evil, bad*:—Séldan hē bið eald; ungōdan deáðe hē swylt, Lchdm. iii. 184, 23. On ylde ungōdum deáðe heó swylt, 188, 28. [Dede unngod and unnclene, Orm. 16739. *O. H. Ger.* un-guot: *Icel.* ú-gōðr.]

un-gōd, es; *n. Evil, ill*:—Wā eów ðe talia þ ungōd tō gōde and gōd þing tō yfele *vae qui dicitis malum bonum, et bonum malum*, Wulfst. 47, 6. Heó firenaþ mec wordum, ungōd gæleþ, Exon. Th. 402, 25; Rä. 21, 35. [Nis þing so god þat ne mai do sum ungod, O. and N. 1364.]

un-grāpigende; *adj. Not handling, that does not handle*:—Hī habbaþ ungrāpigende handa *manus habent, et non palpabunt* (Ps. 115, 7), Homl. Th. i. 366, 27.

un-grēne; *adj. Not green*:—Folde wæs dēagyt græs ungrēne, Cd. Th. 7, 36; Gen. 117.

un-grið *violation of peace, hostility* (Lye). [Forr sware unngriþþ þatt heþenn follc þær wrohhte, Orm. 16280.]

un-grund; *adj. Bottomless, boundless, immense*:—Ðæs heriges hām eft ne com ealles ungrundes ǽnig *of that host, all boundless as it was, not one came home again*, Cd. Th. 209, 32; Exod. 508. [Cf. *Icel.* ú-grunnr *not shallow*; ú-grynni; *n. boundlessness*, in phrases like ú-grynni hers, liðs, manna.]

un-grynde; *adj. Bottomless, deep*, Exon. Th. 354, 21; Reim. 49. v. preceding word.

un-gyld, -gylde. v. un-gild, -gilde.

un-gyltig; *adj. Innocent*:—Hit God wræc on him, swā oft swā hiá mid monnum ofredan, ðæt hiá mid hiera cucum onguldon, ðæt hiá ungyltige cwealdon, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 9. [Un-gilti *innosius*, Wick. Gen. 37, 22. Ongylty *immunis, innocens*, Prompt. Parv. 365.]

un-gýmen[n]. v. un-gímen[n].

un-gyrdan; *p.* de *To ungird*:—Se cyning ungyrde hine ðā his sweorde *rex discinxit se gladio suo*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 35. Se cāsere hēt hine ungyrdan and bewǽpnian, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 409. Gif him þince ðæt hē sý ungyrd, broc ðæt biþ, Lchdm. iii. 172, 12.

un-gyrian. v. un-girwan.

un-hādian; *p.* ode *To deprive of orders*:—Sý hē unhādod *ordine suo privetur*, L. Ecg. C. 6; Th. ii. 138, 22. Sume wyllaþ ðæt hē sig eft unhādod *nonnulli volunt ut denuo ordine careat*, 3; Th. ii. 136, 36. [He him plihte he wolden unhadien Costanz . . . þe abbed unhadede his broðer, Laym. 13169.] v. on-hādian.

un-hādod; *adj. Not ordained*:—Unhādod man *homo non ordinatus*, L. Ecg. C. 12; Th. ii. 142, 3. v. un-gehādod.

un-hādung *renders* exordinatio *in*:—Unhādunge *exordinationes*, R. Ben. Interl. 110, 8.

un-hǽl, un-hǽlan. v. un-hāl, un.

un-hǽlþ, e; *f. Bad health, sickness, weakness, infirmity*:—Líchaman unhǽlð ormǽte mægenu sāwle tōbrycð *corporis debilitas nimia vires animae frangit*, Scint. 54, 17: 107, 11. Ne beþurfon lǽces ða ðe hāle synd, ac ða ðe unhǽlþe habbaþ (*qui male habent*), Lk. Skt. 5, 31. [Ne elde ne unhelðe, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 6: Misc. 108, 113.]

un-hǽlu; *indecl.*: un-hǽl, e; *f.* I. *bad health, disease, sickness, infirmity*, (a) of persons:—Se oferdrenc fordēð ðæs mannes gesundfulnysse and unhǽl becymð of ðam drence, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 38. Oferfyll bið ðæs líchaman unhǽl, Wulfst. 242, 4. Būton ðē unhǽl oððe yld derige, 247, 34. Ða diófla geláердon hié, ðæt ða ðe on unhǽle wǽran, ðæt hié

hâle for hié cwealdon, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 17. Gif đũ wile hâl beón, drinc đê gedeftlîce; âlc oferfyl fêt unhâlo, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Unhâlo *languorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 23: *crucem*, 16, 24. Đâm đe under hŷ miga þ . . . đa unhâle heó gehâlþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 9. Đâs unhâle (*blotch*), ii. 76, 16. Untrymmnise ł unhâlo *infirmitates*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 17. (b) of animals, *unsoundness*:—Gif mon hwelcne ceâp gebygeþ and hê đonne onfinde him hwelce unhâlo on binnan .xxx. nihta, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 11. [Licome unhele, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 23. Unhæle and ælde, Laym. 11546. Unnhal þurrh unnride unnhæle, Orm. 4779. *O. H. Ger.* un-haili *insania*. Cf. *Goth.* un-haili; *n. ill-health*.] II. *misfortune, mishap*:—Sorge ne cûdon, wonsceaft wera, wiht unhâlo, Beo. Th. 241; B. 120. [Envye that sory is of other mennes wele and glæd is of his sorwe and unhele, Chauc. Doct. T. 116. *Icel.* û-heill *mishap*.]

un-hêmed; *adj. Unmarried*:—Unhêmedô *innuba* (*volvit dotales linquere pompas*, Ald. 195), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 50. v. un-gehêmed.

un-hâl; *adj. In bad health, sick, weak, infirm, unhealthy, unsound*, (a) in reference to persons:—Đær đæt heâfod bið unhâl *languente capite*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 7. Ic eom unhâl *infirmus sum*, Ps. Th. 6, 2. Unhâl *debilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 43. Đe unhâla *languidus*, Ju. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 7: Lchdm. i. 360, 18. Ne mæg se unhâla đam hâlan gelîce byrđene âhebban, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 8. Đŷ læs hié mid đŷ tôle đæt hâle lîc gewierđen đe hié sceoldon mid đæt unhâle âweg âceorfan *dum per hoc in se sana perimunt, per quod salubriter abscindere sauciata debuerunt*, Past. 48; Swt. 365, 12. Eágan mê syndon unhâle *oculi mei infirmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 9: 108, 24. Fêt mîne unhâle (*imbecilles*), Anglia xi. 116, 22. Sume habbaþ bearn genôge, ac đa beóþ hwîlum unhâle oþþe yfele and unweorþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 8. Đa hâlan . . . đa unhâlan *incolumes . . . aegri*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 4. Đara unhâlra ł âdligra *languentium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 3. For hwî se gôda lêce selle đâm unhâlum, sumum lîþne drenc, sumum strangne *cur aegri quidam lenibus, quidam vero acribus adjuvantur*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Alle unhâle *omnes male habentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 16: Homl. Skt. i. 21, 155. Ealle đa unhâlan, Mk. Skt. 1, 32. (b) of animals:—Gif man âfindeþ his âhte, syđđan hê hit gebohte hafeþ, unhâl, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 21. Đæt hors bion fram đâm unhâlum (*insanis*) styrenessum đara leoma . . . and sôna âras hâl and gesund, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 38. [Adam bicom unmihti and unhol, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 9. *Laym. Orm.* un-hal: *Goth.* un-hails: *O. H. Ger.* unheil *insanus*.]

un-hâlgod; *adj. Unhallowed, unconsecrated*:—Fela dropena unhâlgodes eles, Lchdm. i. 380, 5. Gif preóst on unhâlgodon hûse mæssige, L. N. P. L. 13; Th. ii. 292, 16. v. un-gehâlgod.

un-hâlig; *adj. Unholy*:—Of unhâligre þeóde *de gente non sancta*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 1.

un-hâlwendlîc; *adj. Incurable*:—Fyll unhâlwendlic *casus insanabilis*, Scint. 80, 8. Þeâh man sŷ on hwylcre unhâlwendlîcre âdle, Lchdm. i. 328, 21. Hira wîn is dracena gealla and næddrena âttor unhâlwendlîce *fel draconum vinum eorum et venenum aspidum insanabile*, Deut. 32, 33.

un-handworht; *adj. Not made with hands*:—Ic unhandworht tempel getimbrie *ego templum non manu factum aedificabo*, Mk. Skt. 14, 58. [*Goth.* un-handuwaurhts.]

un-hâr; *adj. Very grey* (un- *seems to have here the unusual force of an intensive*):—Hrôđgâr, eald and unhâr (cf. *the epithets elsewhere applied to him*, gamolfeax, 1220; B. 608: blondenfeax, 3586; B. 1791), Beo. Th. 719; B. 357.

un-heâh; *adj. Not high, low*:—Unhêh (*printed* unhela, *but see* Anglia viii. 450) þrêpel *oculeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 18. Unhêge sceós *talares*, i. 26, 23. Faraþ tô feldlandum and dûnlandum and tô unhêheran landum *venite ad campestria atque montana et humiliora loca*, Deut. 1, 7. Hwâr se weall unhêhst sŷ, Homl. Th. i. 484, 10.

un-heânlîce; *adv. Not in an abject manner, gallantly*:—Hê unheânlîce hine werede *he defended himself gallantly*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33.

un-hearmgeorn; *adj. Inoffensive*:—Se Hâlga Gâst com ofer Criste on culfran hîwe for đî đæt hê wolde getâcnian mid đam đæt Crist wæs on đære menniscuysse swîđe lîđe and unhearmgeorn, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 20.

un-hêge, un-hela. v. un-heâh.

un-helian; *p.* ede *To uncover, reveal*:—Nis nân þing oferheled đe ne beó unheled *nihil opertum est quod non revelatur*, Lk. Skt. 12, 2. [God dede, þet wule adeaden, forworpeđ hire rinde, þet is, unheleđ hire . . . Þe figer . . . schal adruwien rindeleas, þuruh þet hit is unheled, A. R. 150, 8–20. Hire hede unhelid was, Alex. (Skt.) 3450. If his hous be unheled (-hiled), Piers P. 18, 319.]

un-heóre, -heórîc, -hêre. v. un-hîre, -hîrîc, -hîre.

un-hered; *adj. Unpraised*:—Þeâh hê seó ânum gehered, đonne bið hê ôđrum unhered, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 15.

un-herigendlîc; *adj. Not praiseworthy*:—Se bið unherigendlîc đe unnyt leofaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 17.

un-hêrsum, un-hiére, -hiórde, -hióre. v. un-hîrsum, un-hîre.

un-hîre, -heóre, -hêre, -hiére, -hiórde, -hióre, -hŷre; *adj. Fierce, savage, cruel, deadly, dire, dreadful, frightful*:—Unhiére *carolios*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 59. Unhêre (*printed* unkere), 94, 36: *carolios, atros, inobedientes*, 129, 17. Unhêre, sceþđende *caustica, nocens*, 130, 12. Wælgrim, unhêre *funestus, crudelis, perniciosus*, 151, 64. Unhŷri, unhiórde *trux*, Txts. 100, 983. Unhŷre *funesta*, i. *scelesta, criminosa*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 1. Đæs unhiéran *cruentae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 34. Đa unhiéran *infestos*, 47, 59. (1) of living creatures:—Weard unhiére (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 4818; B. 2413. Grendeles môdor . . . wîf unhŷre, 4247; B. 2120. Se (*Ishmael*) bið unhŷre, orlæggîfre, widerbreca wera cneórissum *hic erit ferus homo, manus ejus contra omnes* (Gen. 16, 12), Cd. Th. 138, 5; Gen. 2287. Ne gêmde hê nâ swâ swŷđe hû hê âræfnede đæs unhŷran cwelres hand, Shrn. 129, 9. Đa unhiéran *torvam* (*gypsam*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 12. Hió hyne scyldeþ wiđ unhŷrum nihtgengum and wiđ egeslîcum gesihđum, Lchdm. i. 70, 5. (2) of things:—Egl unheóru *a cruel talon*, Beo. Th. 1978; B. 987. Weder unhiére *hard weather*, Met. 29, 65. Him geblendon drŷas drync unheórne, se onwende wera ingeþanc, Andr. Kmbl. 68; An. 34. [*O. Sax.* un-hiuri: *O. H. Ger.* un-hiuri, -hiur *dirus*: *Icel.* û-hŷrr *unfriendly-looking, frowning*.]

un-hîre, -hiére; *adv. Fiercely*:—Hê lôcaþ unhiére, swîđes wingeþ, gilleþ geómorlîce, Salm. Kmbl. 532; Sal. 265.

un-hîrêdwist *renders* infamiliaritas, Scint. 203, 13.

un-hîrlîc; *adj.* I. *fierce, savage*, (1) of living creatures:—Mera mengeo on onsióne mâran and un[hŷ]rlîcran đonne đa elpendas, Nar. 11, 1. (2) of things:—Đâ cwom đær swîđe micel wind and tô đæs unheórlîc se wind geweóx đæt hê đara ûra geteldə monige âfylde *tum euri venti tanta vis flantis exorta est, ut omnia tabernacula nostra everterit*, Nar. 22, 28. Unhiérlîc storm of đæm munte âstâg, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7. II. *dismal, doleful*:—Ic forht and unrôt đâs unhŷrlîcan fers onhefde mid sange *carmina prae tristi cecini haec lugubria mente*, Dôm. L. 11. [Leper mas bodi ugli and lathe and unherly, Metr. Homl. 129, 26. *O. H. Ger.* un-hiurlîcha *eumenides*: *Icel.* û-hŷrligr *frowning*.]

un-hîrsum; *adj. Disobedient, inattentive*:—Wæs hê nâwiht unhŷrsum his yldrum, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 14. v. un-gehîrsum.

un-hîrsumlîce; *adv. Disobediently*:—Ic ne dyde ârleâslîce ne unhŷrsumlîce wiđ mînne Drihten *nec impie gessi a Deo meo*, Ps. Th. 17, 21.

un-hîrsumness, e; *f. Disobedience*:—Đurh gewyrht sumre unhŷrsumnesse *per meritum cujusdam inobedientiae*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 38: 5, 6; S. 619, 22. Æt đæs êrestan mannes unhŷrsumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 85, 31. For heora unhŷrsumnesse Godes beboda, 95, 8. Gefriđa mê wiđ đises folces unhŷrsumnesse *eripies me de contradictionibus populi*, Ps. Th. 17, 41. Hê dêđ unhiérsumnesse Gode, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 32. v. un-gehîrsumness.

un-hirwan *to speak very ill of, calumniate*:—Ne ênig man ôþerne bæftan ne tâle ne hyrwe (unhyrwe, MS. C.), Wulfst. 70, 15.

unhîþy. v. un-hŷþig.

un-hîwe; *adj. Formless*:—Unhîwe *informia*, Germ. 399, 259.

un-hîwed *glosses* discolor, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 19.

un-hleówe; *adj. Chill*:—Unhleówan wêg *the chill wave*, Cd. Th. 209, 4; Exod. 494.

un-hlidian; *p.* ode *To uncover, to remove the lid* or *covering from* something:—Fêng se portgerêfa tô đære têge and hê hî unhlidode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 765. Seó byrgen wæs open geworden and unhlidod, Wulfst. 214, 19.

un-hlîs[e ?]; *adj. Of evil repute, disreputable*:—On unhlîsum wige *infami via*, Kent. Gl. 475.

un-hlîse, an; *m. Ill-fame, evil report, discredit, infamy*:—Unhlîsa *infamia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 3. Gode swâ gecwême þurh hâlige drohtnunge, đæt him nân unhlîsa ne fylge þurh ênigne fracodscipe, R. Ben. 141, 4: L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 24. Đêm hâdum đe mon nânes unhlŷsan æt wênan ne þorfte, L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 9. Đâ cwæđ Eugenia, đæt heó eâþe mihte đæs forligeres unhlîsan hî belâdian, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 205. Tô unhlîsan *infamiam*; Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 48. Sume swîđe yfele fêrdon . . . and yfele geendodon on heora unhlîsan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 10. Đa wîf đe heora âwe healdaþ wiđ unhlîsan, Homl. Ass. 39, 376: 108, 208.

un-hlîsbêre; *adj. Disreputable*:—Tô đæm unhlîsbêrum *ad infame*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 19.

un-hlîseádig; *adj. Disreputable*:—Đæs unhlîseádgan *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 49.

un-hlîsful; *adj. Disreputable*:—Unhlîsful *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 2. Unhlîsfullum gydde *infami elogio*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 76. Unhlîsfullest *infamis*, 505, 12.

un-hlîsig; *adj. Disreputable*:—Unhlîsie *infames*, Kent. Gl. 24.

un-hlytm *an ill-sharing* (?):—Hengest wunode mid Finne . . . unhlitme (finnel unhlitme, MS.) *Hengest dwelt with Fin and his lot was not a happy one* (? v. hlytm, *and* cf. *Icel.* û-hlutr, -hluti *harm, hurt*), Beo. Th. 2262; B. 1129.

un-hneáw; *adj. Not niggardly, liberal, bountsous*, (1) *giving liberally*:—Sumne hî gemêtaþ geofum unhneáwne, Exon. Th. 326, 36; Vid. 139. Ælfwine hæfde heortan unhneáweste hringa gedâles, 323, 3; Vid. 73. (2) *given liberally, abundant*:—Geofum unhneáwum, 43, 10; Cri. 686. [*Icel.* û-hnöggr.]

un-hoga; *adj. Unwise, foolish*:—Unhogo (-hogu, Rush.) *imprudentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 18. Cf. wan-hoga.

un-hold; *adj.* I. *unfriendly, hostile*:—Đæt dyde unhold mann *inimicus homo hoc fecit*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 28. Hē āstealde swīðe strang gyld . . . and him wæs đā unhold eall đæt his ēr gyrnde, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 22. Wearđ rīces đeóden unhold þeóden dām đe āhte geaf, Cd. Th. 218, 4; Dan. 34. Hē him đa sǽtnunge gewearnode đæs unholdan cyninges *regis sibi infesti insidias vitavit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 12. Ealle his āhta unholde fȳnd, rīce rēđe mann gedǽle, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Hē mē ālȳsde of huntum unholdum, 90, 3. II. *unfaithful, disloyal*:—Se unholda đeówa, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 18. [Monies monnes sare iswinc habbed oft unholde, O. E. Homl. i. 161, 36. Unholde uorureten þe strencđe of his soule *alieni comederunt robur ejus*, A. R. 222, 10. *O. Sax.* un-hold *unfriendly, hostile: O. H. Ger.* un-hold *inimicus*, unholde; *pl. eumenides.*] v. next word.

un-holda, an; *m. A fiend*:—Hē his āras hider onsendeþ, đī læs unholdan wunde gewyrcen, Exon. Th. 47, 29; Cri. 762. [*Goth.* un-hulþa; *m.*; un-hulþō; *f. an evil spirit: O. L. Ger.* un-holdo *a devil: O. H. Ger.* un-holda *diabolus: Ger.* un-hold *a fiend, devil.*]

un-hrædspréce; *adj. Not ready of speech*:—Ic eom unhrædspréce *incircumcisus sum labiis*, Ex. 6, 30.

un-hreóflig; *adj. Not leprous*:—Ne gedyde se sacerd đone man hreófligne ođđe unhreófligne, Homl. Th. i. 124, 24.

un-hrōr; *adj. Not stirring*:—Unhrōrum neátum *immobilibus animantibus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gi[h]ruorig *immobilis.*]

un-hūfed; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *With the head made bare, with the head shaved*:—Unhūfed *decalvata* (the passage is: Quamvis flava caesaries raderetur et per publicum decalvata traheretur, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 13. v. hūfian.

un-hwearflende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unchanging, immutable*:—Nānwuht woruldlīces fæstes and unhwearflendes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11.

un-hwīlen; *adj. Not temporary, eternal*:—Him is symbel and dreám ēce, unhwȳlen, Exon. Th. 352, 13; Sch. 97. Unhwīlen, Elen. Kmbl. 2461; El. 1232. Đēr bið symle gearu freónd unhwīlen, Andr. Kmbl. 2309; An. 1156. Ic mē sylfum wāt æfter līces hryre leán unhwīlen, Exon. Th. 167, 27; Gū. 1066. Hē him ēce geceás langsumre līf, leóht unhwīlen, Apstls. Kmbl. 40; Ap. 20.

un-hygdig; *adj. Foolish*:—On his heortan cwæđ unhȳdig sum ungleáwlīce *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Hwī nēre đū genōg earm and genōg unhȳdig (-hȳđig?), þeáh đē þūhte đæt đū welig wǽre, đonne đū ōþer twēga ođđe hæfdest đæt đū noldest, ođđe næfdest đæt đū woldest? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 30 note. Cf. wan-hygdig.

un-hyldu(-o); *f. Disfavour, unfriendliness*:—Đa habbaþ his unhyldo đe hit him bryttian sceoldon *iram merentur, qui dispensatores sunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 4. Him is unhyldo Waldendes witod, Cd. Th. 45, 20; Gen. 729. Þurh hine wurdon manege geypte đe mid heora rǽde on đes cynges unheldan (=hyldum?) wēron (*who were hostile to the king*), Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 20. [*O. Sax.* un-huldi: *O. H. Ger.* un-huldī.]

un-hȳre, un-hȳrsum. v. un-hīre, un-hīrsum.

un-hȳdig; *adj. Without that which is advantageous* or *beneficial, unhappy*:—Hwī nēre đū đonne genōg earm and genōg unhȳþi (*printed* -hiþy; -hydig, Cott. MS.), þeáh đe þūhte đæt đū welig wǽre, đonne đū ōþer twēga ođđe hæfdest đæt đū noldest, ođđe næfdest đæt đū woldest? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 30. Gewāt beorn unhȳdig (*Guthlac's disciple when he had just lost his master*), Exon. Th. 181, 32; Gū. 1302. Hié unhȳdige gecyrdon luste belorene lāđspell beran, Andr. Kmbl. 2157; An. 1080.

un-inseglian; *p.* ode *To unseal*:—Hī (*a casket*) nān man ne uninsæglode ēr hī ealle þyder cōmon . . . Se portgerēfa hī uninsæglode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 762. Hig uninseglodon đæt loc and cégan, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 11.

un-īđe, un-kere. v. un-eáđe, un-hīre.

un-īþian; *p.* ode *To disquiet, molest*:—Đonne mē unȳþgiende wēron *cum me molesti essent*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 15.

un-lācnigendlīc; *adj. Incurable*:—Unlācnigendlīce ādlu, Lchdm. i. 262, 1.

un-lācnod; *adj. Uncured*:—Hē hæfđ on his nebbe opene wunde unlācnode, Past. 9; Swt. 61, 4. v. un-gelācnod.

un-lǽce, es; *m. An unskilful physician*:—Hū unlǽcas (cf. unwīse lǽcas, 232, 8) wēnaþ đæt đæt sié lendenādl, Lchdm. ii. 164, 8.

un-lēđ, -lēde; *adj.* I. *poor, miserable, unhappy, unfortunate*:—Unlēđe bið and ormōd se đe ā wile geómrian, Salm. Kmbl. 699; Sal. 349. Ōđer bið unlēđe on eorđan, ōđer bið eádig, 731; Sal. 365. Him mæg eádig eorl eáđe geceósan mildne hlāford; ne mæg dōn unlēđe swā, 784; Sal. 391. Lōcaþ fram đam unlēdan hlāford *his lord turns his looks from the unhappy man*, 765; Sal. 382. II. in a moral sense, *poor, miserable, wretched*:—Mē þinċđ swīđe dysig man and swīđe unlēđe đe nele hys andgyt ǽcan đa hwīle đe hē on đisse weorulde byđ, Shrn. 204, 24. Unlēđe bið on eorđan, unnyt līfes se þurh đone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 41; Sal. 21. Rǽd biþ nyttost, yfel unnyttost, đæt unlēd nimeþ, Exon. Th. 341, 3; Gn. Ex. 120. Helle gāst, earm and unlād, 279, 19; Jul. 616. Se unlēda (-e, MS.) Iudas, se đe hine tō deáþe belēwed hæfde, Wani. Catal. 134, col. 1. Swā heó đæs unlēdan (*Holofernes*) eáþost mihte wel gewealdan, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 102. Đa þrowunga đe hē ādreág æt đæm unlēdan folce Iudēa, Blickl. Homl. 97, 16. Đæt wīte, đæt đon unlēdon geteohhod bið; him wǽre betere đæt hē nǽfre geboren nǽre, 25, 24. Đa unlēdan (*the chief priests who wished to kill Lazarus*, Jn. 12, 10), 77, 9. Gesǽlige beóđ đa đe đam fyliaþ, and unlēde beóđ đa đe đam wiđsacaþ, Wulfst. 264, 21. Gē sind unlēde earm[r]a geþōhta, Andr. Kmbl. 1487; An. 745. Unlēdra (*the cannibals*) eafođ, 59; An. 30: (*evil spirits*), 283; An. 142. Hē æt đǽm unlēdum Iudēum manig bysmor geþrowade, Blickl. Homl. 23, 30: 85, 1. [Þo unlede (þese wikkede, MS. V.) fode, Al. (T.) 333. Hu he is unlede (*miserable*) þat foleweþ quene rede, Misc. 122, 337: O. and N. 1644. *Goth.* un-lēds *poor.*] v. un-lēdlīce.

un-lēde; *adj. Stray* (?):—Đā forstæl hē đa unlēdan oxan, Chart. Th. 172, 21.

un-lēdlīce; *adv. Miserably, wretchedly*:—Hē (*Judas*) hine sylfne swīđe earme and unlēdlīce of đære gemānan ealra Godes gecorenra ādilgode, Homl. Ass. 153, 48. Hē hine sylfne swīđe unlēdlīce āhēng and swā ungesǽliglice tō ēcan deáđe wæs geniđerad, 158, 163.

un-lēgne. v. un-līgne.

un-lēne; *adj. Not transitory, permanent*:—For đissum lǽnan līfe ic sylle đæt unlēne, Wulfst. 264, 18.

un-lēred; *adj. Untaught, unlearned, ignorant*:—Gelæred ođđe unlæred *doctus vel indoctus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 6. Hū mæg unlēred dēma ōđerne lēran? L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 32. Đætte unlērede (-lērde, Hatt. MS.) ne dyrren underfōn lāreówdōm *ne venire imperiti ad magisterium audeant*, Past. 1; Swt. 24, 14. Tō đon đæt unlērede sȳn gelērede *ut indocti doceantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 24. Đū ongytest đæt hié syndon unlērede men, Blickl. Homl. 183, 7. Hwā unlēredra ne wundraþ . . .? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15: Met. 28, 1. v. un-gelēred.

un-læt; *adj. Not slow, quick, ready, active*:—Unlæt *non pigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 61. Wīga, unlæt lāces (*death*), Exon. Th. 164, 5; Gū. 1007. Hræd and unlæt, 436, 9; Rä. 54, 11.

un-lāf, e; *f. A child not left by a father at his death, a child born after the father's death, a posthumous child*:—Unlāb *posthumus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 67. Unlāf, 69, 2: 93, 70.

un-lagu, e; *f.* I. *violation of law, illegality, injustice*:—Mid unlage *contra justitiam*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 198, 15: 224, 11. Đeáh đe Harold đæt land mid unlage ūt nam, 274, 29. Ic nelle geđafian đat man hym ǽnige unlage beóde *nec impune feram quod aliquis ei injuriam inferat aut molestiam*, 196, 27: vi. 187, 22. Se đe unlage rǽre oþþe undōm gedēme, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9: Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 2. Đæt man rihte lage up ārǽre and ǽlce unlage āfylle, L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 11. Fela unrihta and yfelra unlaga ārysan, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 30. Æt unlagum *unlawfully* (cf. *Icel.* at ūlögum *in a lawless manner*), L. C. S. 61; Th. i. 408, 18. Swicollīce dǽda and lāđlīce unlaga āscunige man, đæt is, false gewihta . . . and leáse gewitnessa, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 12: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 13. Đæt man rihte laga up ārǽre, and ǽghwylce unlaga georne āfylle, vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 26: L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 8: 11; Th. i. 382, 7: Wulfst. 156, 13. Hē ne rōhte nā hū manige unlaga hī dydon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 13. II. *a bad law*:—Man behāteþ, đonne man fulluhtes gyrneþ, đæt man aa wile deófol āscunian, and his unlāra forbūgan and ealle his unlaga āweorpan, Wulfst. 144, 10. Cradolcild wēron geþeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga for lytelre þȳfđe, 158, 14. [*Icel.* ū-lög; *pl. lawlessness, injustice.*]

un-land, es; *n. What is not land*:—On đam flītan dǽle healfum londes and unlondes (*sea, marsh, etc.*), Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 23. Tō đam unlonde (*the whale, by whose side seamen, 'deeming him some island,' moor their bark*), Exon. Th. 361, 3; Wal. 14.

un-landāgende; *adj. Not owning land*:—Gesīđcund mon unlandāgende, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 9.

un-lār, e; *f. Evil teaching, incitement to evil*:—Đa đe nū deófle fyligaþ and his unlārum, Wulfst. 19, 17: 37, 12. Se đe gehealt Godes beboda, and forbūhđ deófles unlārum, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 330, 28. Đæt hē forsace and forbūge deófles unlāra, Wulfst. 32, 15: 144, 9.

un-leahtorwirþe; *adj. Unblameable*:—Godes ā is swīđe unleahtorwyrđe *lex Domini irreprehensibilis*, Ps. Th. 18, 7.

un-leánod; *adj. Not repaid*:—Ic wille, gif ic ǽnigum menn ǽnig feoh unleánod hæbbe, đæt mīne māgas đæt geleánian, Chart. Th. 491, 5.

un-leás; *adj. Not false, true*:—Unleás *non frivola, non falsa*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 21. Se bið unleás forscrencend đe his leahtras forscrencđ, Homl. Th. i. 586, 23. Wē willaþ eów gereccan ōđres mannes gesihđe đe unleás is, ii. 332, 26. Gelȳf hys hālgum, for đam hī wēron swīđe unleáse gewitan, Shrn. 199, 14. Unleásra manna sægena, 195, 29. Hweđer đē dince Honorius wīsra ođđe unleásera đonne Crist, 196, 27. Wīsran and unleáseran đegnas, 197, 8.

un-leáslīce; *adv. Not falsely, truly*:—Heó geseah đæt his bodung unleáslīce gefylled wæs, Homl. Th. i. 42, 29. Gif wē đæt gedyld on ūrum mōde unleáslīce healdaþ, ii. 546, 1. Hē cwæđ đis unleáslīce, 386,

10. Mid ünfealdnysse sprece hē ūfre unleáslīce, L. Ælfc. C, 10; Th. ii. 354, 5.

un-leóf; *adj. Not dear, not beloved, odious, hateful*:—Sodomware, Gode unleófe, Cd. Th. 148, 6; Gen. 2452. Gigantmæcgas, Gode unleófe, Metode lāðe, 77, 1; Gen. 1268. Wīglāf seah on unleófe (*the followers who had failed Beowulf in his need*), Beo. Th. 5719; B. 2863. [Al þat is on unlef and unqueme, hit is þat oðer iqueme, O. E. Homl. ii. 189, 25. *Goth.* un-liubs *not beloved: O. H. Ger.* un-liup *insuavis, non optatus.*]

un-leoþuwāc; *adj. Inflexible, intractable, implacable*:—Unlioþuwāc (-lidouuāc, -liuduuāc) *intractabilis*, Txts. 69, 1079. Unliþewāc (in-, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 72. Ðā wæs mīn hlāford in micle hātheortnysse, and hē wæs swīðe unlioðewāc geworden wið mē, and hē gebrægd his swurd and wolde mē ofsleán, Shrn. 39, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* un-lidoweih *invulsus, inplicabilis, implacabilis.*]

un-leoþuwācness, e; *f. Inflexibility, implacability*:—Unlioþuwācnis *infestatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 65. Unleoþowācnes, 45, 42.

un-libbende; *adj. Not living, dead*:—Se dyde monig wundor ge lybbende ge unlybbende, Shrn. 127, 22. v. un-lifigende.

un-līchamlīc; *adj. Incorporeal*:—Seó sāwul is unlīchomlīc, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 176. Unlichamlīce *incorporalia*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 19: 9, 21; Zup. 47, 2.

un-līcwirþe; *adj. Unpleasing, disagreeable*:—Nimaþ mē mid eów; ne beó ic nā eów unlīcwyrðe, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 374.

un-līfed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit*:—Unlifedo *illicitum*, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 30. Sió unlifede byrðen *pondus illicitum*, Swt. 401, 5. Fleón ðone unlifedan bryne ūres līchoman *illicita carnis incendia declinare*, Swt. 397, 36. Ða ðe ðæt unlifede herigaþ *qui illicita laudant*, 55; Swt. 427, 11.

un-lifes; *adv. Not alive*:—Hē is nū unlifes, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 203.

un-lifigende; *adj. Not living, dead, defunct*:—Unlifigendes fēt and folma, Beo. Th. 1492; B. 744. Heáfod Holofernus unlyfigendes, Judth. Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 180. Unlifgendes, Elen. Kmbl. 1754; El. 879. Siteþ eorl ofer ōðrum unlifigendum (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5809; B. 2908. Ðæt bið drihtguman unlifigendum æfter sēlest, 2782; B. 1389. Hē aldorþegn unlyfigendne, deádne wisse, 2621; B. 1308. Fore gileáffullum unlifigendum *pro fidelibus defunctis*, Rtl. 173, 37. Fore deádum ł unlifiendum, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 20. On heora ealdfeóndum unlyfigendum, Judth. Thw. 26, 8; Jud. 316. v. un-libbende.

un-līgne; *adj. Not to be denied* or *rejected, incontrovertible*:—Biscopes word and cyninges sió unlīgne būton āðe *a bishop's word and a king's is to be accepted without an oath*, L. Wih. 16; Th. i. 40, 12. Þissa ealra āð sió unlīgnæ, 21; Th. i. 42, 1. v. līgnian, *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* lougenīg *negativus.*

un-līsan; *p.* de. I. *to unloose, undo*:—Ic bidde ðē ðæt ðū mē unlȳse ða insæglunge, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 537. II. *to release*:—Hē beád ðæt man sceolde unlēsan ealle ða menn ðe on hæftnunge wǣron, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 38.

un-līþe; *adj. Ungentle, harsh, severe, cruel*:—Ðē tō heortan hearde gripeþ īdl unlīðe, Cd. Th. 57, 32; Gen. 937. Gelīðewīca ðisne unlīðan cyle, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 192. Scearpnyssa beóð āwende tō smēðum wegum, ðonne ða yrsigendan mōd and unlīðe gecyrraþ tō manðwǣrnysse, Homl. Th. i. 362, 30.

un-lofod; *adj. Unpraised*:—Ne lēt ðū unlofod ðæt ðū swutele ongite ðæt līcwyrðe sȳ; ðǣr ðē āuht tweóge, lofa ðæt gemetlīce, Prov. Kmbl. 62.

un-lūcan; *p.* -leác *To unclose, open*:—Godes engel unleác ðæt cweartern, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 839. *Hostiarius* is ðære cyrcean durewerd, se sceal ða cyrcan unlūcan geleáffullum mannum, and ðām ungeleáffullum belūcan widūtan, L. Ælfc. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 29. Nān man ne dorste ða duru unlūcan, Homl. Ass. 113, 360.

un-lust, es; *m.* I. *absence of desire, disgust, disinclination.* (a) *want of appetite*:—Lǣcedōm gif men unlust (cf. *Ger.* Unlust zum Essen) sió getenge, Lchdm. ii. 16, 15: 150, 17. Wiþ metes unluste, 184, 15: 28, 5. Wiþ unluste and wlætan þe of magan cymð, 158, 12. Wiþ sāre and unluste ðæs magan, se ðe ne mæg ne mid mete ne mid drincan beón gelācnod, 158, 17. Hié þrowiaþ ormētne þurst and metes unlust, 230, 19. Ungemetlīca meteðōcna and ungemetlīce unlustas and cīsnesse, 174, 28. [Þi mahe wið unlust warpeð hit (*food*) eft ut, H. M. 35, 31. *Icel.* ū-lyst *a bad appetite.*] (b) *disinclination to action, listlessness*:—Hē (*the slothful servant*) ðolaþ neádunge þeóstra ðurh wrace, se ðe ēr lustlīce forbær his unlustes (*or under* III? cf. 552, 12) þeóstra, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 22. [Þæn unnlusst and forrswundennlezzc, Orm. 4562. He doth alle thing with slaknes and excussciouu, and with ydelnes and unlust, Chauc. Pers. T. (de accidia). *Goth.* wairþan in unlustau *ἀθυμεῖν.*] II. *want of pleasure, joylessness, weariness*:—For unluste *prae taedio*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 28. Hē wylleþ hine on ðam wīte, wunaþ unlustum (cf. lustum, on lustum), Salm. Kmbl. 538; Sal. 268. [*O. H. Ger.* un-lust *taedium, fastidium.*] III. *an evil pleasure, lust*:—Ne unlust on hire mōd ne becom, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 10. Ðē gestōd hine micel līchamlīc eostung . . . hē āwende ðone unlust tō sārnysse, 156, 32. Unlusta *voluptatum*, Scint. 106, 10. Ealle hyra unlustas hī sceolon gebētan sylfwylles on ðyssum līfe, oððe unþances æfter ðyssum līfe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 27. Þurh unlustas *libidinibus*, L. Ecg. C. 5, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 15. Winnan wið leahtras and unlustas forseón, L. Ælfc. P. 12; Th. ii. 368, 19.

un-lustian. v. ge-unlustian.

un-lybba (*and* un-lybbe, an; *f., or* un-lybb; *dat.* -lybbe; *n.*?), an; *m.* I. *poison*:—Sumum men wæs unlybba geseald, ac hit ne mihte hine sċðýdan, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 11. Unþeáwas weaxaþ on ýfel, swa swa ūtres unlibba on men; swā hē leng ðæs ūttres þigene bedīhlaþ, swā wyrð his untrumnes māre, R. Ben. 135, 16. Unlybbe *delatera* (*deletera*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 55. Hī rǣddon ðæt hī mid ūttre hine ācwealdon; gemengdon ðā unlybban tō his drence, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 15. Hē ðygde unlybban on his mete, 504, 14. Hē ðone unlybban hālsode, and hine ealne gedranc, i. 72, 24, 19: L. Pen. 7; Th. ii. 280, 6: 6; Th. ii. 280, 2: Wulfst. 150, 5. Wiþ unlybbum, Lchdm. ii. 292, 30. II. *poison* used for purposes of witchcraft, *witchcraft, sorcery*:—Gif wīf drȳcræft and galdor and unlibban wyrce . . . Gif heó mid hire unlybban man ācwelleþ *si mulier artem magicam, et incantationes, et maleficia exerceat . . . si maleficiis suis aliquem occiderit*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 8–11. Ðæs fīðsces weorc . . . hǣðengild oððe unlybban (*veneficia*, Gal. 5, 19), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 25. Ðīnre mōdor fela unlybban *matris tuae veneficia multa* (2 Kings 9, 22), 18, 333. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-lyfjan *poison.*] v. ge-unlybba, lybb, *and next word.*

unlyb-wyrhta, an; *m. A poison-maker, one who prepares poisons for purposes of witchcraft, a sorcerer*:—Unlybwyrhta *veneficus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 39. Wyccan and wælcyrian and unlybwyrhtan, Wulfst. 298, 19. Antecrist hæfð mid him drȳmen and unlybwyrhtan and wīgleras and ða ðe cunnan galder ūgalan, 194, 18. Unlibwyrht[en]a wiccecræft *maleficorum* (*venenificorum*) *necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 62.

un-lyft, e; *f. Bad air, malaria*:—Rōmāne and eall sūðfolc worhton him eorþhūs wið ðære unlyfte, Lchdm. ii. 16, 2.

un-lygen; *adj. Unlying, truthful*:—Ceápige man on ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oþþe ōðres unlygenes mannes, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 10. [*Icel.* ū-lyginn. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lugīn *mendax.*] v. un-gelygen.

un-lyt; *n. No little, much*:—Gē mānes unlyt wyrceaþ, Ps. Th. 61, 9.

un-lytel; *adj.* I. of size, extent, *not little, great*:—Wē magon tōcnāwan be hyre leóman ðæt seó sunne unlytel is, Lchdm. iii. 236, 11. Wolcen unlytel, Ps. Th. 77, 16. Unlytel dǣl foldan, Cd. Th. 154, 4; Gen. 2550. Unlytel dǣl eorþan gesceafta, 97, 17; Gen. 1614. Unlytel leáðes clympre, Exon. Th. 426, 17; Rä. 41, 75. Hē geseah sweras unlytle, Andr. Kmbl. 2985; An. 1495. II. of quantity, amount, number, *not little, not few in number, much*:—Tō miclum bryne sceal wæter unlytel, Wulfst. 157, 9. Menigo, folc unlytel, Elen. Kmbl. 1740; El. 872: 565; El. 283: Andr. Kmbl. 2542; An. 1272: Beo. Th. 1000; B. 498. Se eorl com mid unlytlan weorode, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 10. Mycel feoh and unlytel *summam pecuniae non parvam*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 20: 4, 5; S. 571, 35. Micle līc and unlytle ælmessan, Wulfst. 278, 5. Ic him gestrȳnde unlytel folc, Homl. Th. i. 592, 31. Hyre wer lǣfde unlytle æhta on lande and on feó, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 155. III. of quality, degree, *not little, great*, (a) of persons:—Hē ðūhte him selfum suiðe unlytel and suiðe medeme *se parvulum non videbat*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 12. (b) of things:—Storm, cirm unlytel, Andr. Kmbl. 2476; An. 1239. Dōm unlytel, Beo. Th. 1775; B. 885: Apstls. Kmbl. 16; Ap. 8. Wundor unlytel, Cd. Th. 250, 26; Dan. 522. Unlytel spell *a tale of serious import*, 145, 14; Gen. 2405. Torn unlytel, Beo. Th. 1670; B. 833. Wundur unlytel *mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 104, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-lītill.]

un-lytel, es; *n. No small amount, much*:—Eft wearð folces unlytel, Wulfst. 10, 17. Hē lǣfde þære wudewan unlytel on feó and on ōðrum æhtum, Homl. Ass. 108, 200: Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14.

un-mǣg, es; *m. One who is not a kinsman, an alien*; or *a bad kinsman*:—Unmǣgas, Wald. 102; Vald. 2, 23.

un-mǣge; *adj. Not of kin, not related, alien*:—Ic wæs unmǣge gyst mōdor cildum *factus sum hospes filiis matris meae*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

un-mægness, e; *f. Inability, weariness*:—Æþrot, unmægnes, ǣmelnes *fastidium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 46. v. un-maga.

un-mæþlīc. v. un-mǣþlīc.

un-mǣle; *adj. Spotless*, (1) in a physical sense, *without marks* or *spots*:—Æt ānes heówes cȳ, ðæt heó sȳ eall reád oððe hwīt and unmǣle, Lchdm. iii. 24, 14. (2) in a moral sense, *immaculate, virgin*:—Unmaelo *virgo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 75. Ðurh ðingunge his ðære ēadigan mēder ðære unmǣlan fæmnan Sċa Marian *per intercessionem beatae suae genetricis semperque virginis Mariae*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 42. Hīt unmǣlne mon gefeccean swīgende ongeán streáme healfne sester yrnendes wæteres, Lchdm. iii. 10, 31. Þē (*the Virgin Mary*) unmǣle ǣlces þinges, Exon. Th. 21, 11; Cri. 333. Hē on fæmnan ārstāg, mægeð unmǣle, 45, 18; Cri. 721.

un-mǣne; *adj.* I. *free from evil, pure*, (1) of persons:—Þeáh þe þū welig beó þū nā byst unmǣne fram gylte (*immunis a delicto*), Scint. 179, 10. Sancta Maria, ides unmǣne, Hy. 10, 14. Fram ealre synne unmǣne *ab omni peccato immunes*, Scint. 67, 20. (2) of an oath, *without*

perjury:—Se ðe h clæne and unmæne, L. O. 6; Th. i. 18, 18. II. *free from, exempt from, not sharing in*:—Ælysede fram bende ælces mennisces dómes, fram ælcere gærsuman woruldlícra brúcunga clæne and unmæne *nexu humanae conditionis exuti, ab omni munere secularium functionum immunes*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 16. [*O. Frs.* un-mên *unperjured*: *O. H. Ger.* dhiu unmeina magad Maria: *Icel.* ú-meinn *harmless*.]

un-mære; *adj. Not illustrious, inglorious*:—þeáh hē on ðam lande seó mære ðonne biþ hē on ðrum unmære *fit, ut quem tu aestimas gloriosum, pro maxima parte terrarum videatur inglorius*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 16.

un-mærlíc; *adj. Ignoble*:—Hwæþer ðé þynce unweorþ and unmærlíc seó gegaderung *obscurumne hoc, atque ignobile censes esse?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 29.

un-métе; *adj. Immense, enormous, excessive*:—þeód unmétе, Cd. Th. 138, 15; Gen. 2292. Síde herigeas, folc unmétе, Andr. Kmbl. 1305; An. 653: Menol. Fox 11; Men. 6. Gebrec unmétе, Exon. Th. 59, 18; Cri. 954. Dæt unmétе gestreón goldes and seolfres, Blickl. Homl. 99, 28. Dæt unmétе sár weóx *augescente dolore nimio*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 32: 4, 25; S. 599, 43. Micelne swég unmétes wópes *sonitum immanissimi fletus*, 5, 12; S. 628, 29. Dæt mægen dære unmétan (*immensi*) héto . . . on middel ðæs unmétan (*infesti*) cyles, S. 627, 41, 42: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 573. Bóc unmétre (*enormis*) micelnesse, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 5: Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 1. Mid unmétan here, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 21. Mid unmétе ege geslægene *timore immenso perculsus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. On énne unmétne lég geáhede *in inmensam adunati flammam*, 3, 19; S. 548, 21. Giefe unmétе, Exon. Th. 273, 16; Jul. 517. Ðér synd unmétе móras, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 4. Ðér synt ða unmétan tyntregu, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 34. Ic wæs on unmétum costnungum winnende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 578. [Mid unmete drunche, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 9. *O. H. Ger.* un-mâzi *immensus, ingens*.]

un-méþ, e; *f. Transgression, wrong*. v. méþ, IV:—Ða discipulas wæron on heora módgeþance swíðlíce áfyrhte and gedréfde, swá hit nénig fyren wæs (unméþ næs, MS. F. i. e. *it was perfectly right that they should be troubled*), Homl. Ass. 162, 234. [Min is þe guld and þe unmeþ, Fl. a. Bl. 675. Evrich þing mai leosen his godhede mid unmeþe and mid overdede, O. and N. 352.]

un-méþlíc; *adj. Not in due measure, immoderate, excessive*:—Of gítsunge beóð ácennede . . . leás gewitnyss and unmédlíc neádung, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 11. [So hit unmedluker is, wunnen ayean þe uestluker, A. R. 238, 17.]

un-méþlíce; *adv.* I. *immoderately, out of measure*:—Seó wydewe mænigfealde sceattas hyre unmédlíce beád (*was immoderate in her offers*), Homl. Skt. i. 2, 147. Hē hét ðone bisceop unscrýdan and unmédlíce (*or* II) swingan, ii. 29, 231. II. *inhumanely*. v. méþlíce:—Ða ðe hæfdon sum þing lytles tó bigleofan, ðæt gelæhton reáfteras and of ðam múðe him ábrudon unmédlíce mid þreáte, Homl. Ass. 68, 73. Ælc læhte of ðrum ðone mete of ðam múðe swíðe unmægdlíce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 11. [For lutle ich mei makien to muchelin unmeaðeliche, ȝef me hut hit, Marh. 15, 9. ȝeieð luddre and unmedluker, A. R. 266, 1.]

un-métlíc; *adj. Immense*:—Laforas unmétlícre micelnisse *capri ingentis forme*, Nar. 15, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mâzlîh *incomparabilis*. Cf. *Icel.* ú-mátaliga *immoderately*.]

un-métness, e; *f. Immenseness, excess*:—Fore unmétnysse ðæs gewinnes *ob nimietatem laboris*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 31. Mid unmétnesse miceles stormes *tempestatis impetu*, 5, 12; S. 627, 40. Ða cwom micel snáw . . . ða ic ða unmétnisse and micelnisse ðæs snáwes geseah, ða ðúhte mē ðæt ic wiste ðæt hē wolde ealle ða wícstówe forfeallan *cadere mox . . . immense ceperunt nives quarum aggregationem metuens ne castra cumularentur*, Nar. 23, 14.

un-maga, an; *m.*: un-magu; *f.* I. *a person without means, a needy person*:—Se maga and se unmaga ne beóð ná gelíce, ne ne magon ná gelíce byrðene áhebban . . . and ðý man sceal gescádlíce tóscádan . . . welan and wédle, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 16: L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 6. Ðis is mihtiges mannes and freóndspédiges dédbótlihtinge, ac án unmaga ne mæg swilc geforðian, L. P. M. 4; Th. ii. 288, 22. Ðú ne scealt nánre gelíce déman . . . ðam strangan and ðam unmagan, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 25. Dearfan and unmagon *pauperem et inopem*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15. II. *a person who cannot maintain himself, one who is dependent upon others*:—Mardocheus hæfde Hester for dohtor, for ðan hire deád wæs ge fæder ge módor, ðá ðá heó unmagu (-maga, *v. l.*) wæs, Homl. Ass. 94, 86. Gif hwá ðrum his unmagan ófæste, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 4. [On-mawe, Fer. i. 2658. *O. H. Ger.* un-mag *segnis, dissolutus; parvulus*: *Icel.* ú-magi *one who cannot maintain himself*, e. g. a child.]

un-manig; *adj. Not many, few*:—Æfter unmonegum geárum *post aliquot annos*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 9: 5, 18; S. 636, 18. Unmonigum dagum *non multis diebus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 12. Ymbe unmanige dagas, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 26: 3; Gdwin. 22, 17: 5; Gdwin. 34, 13. Unmonige *paucos*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 7. Unmonige fiscas *paucos pisciculos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* un-manig.]

un-mann, es; *m.* I. *a bad man, an inhuman person*:—Swá fela ðúsend engla mihton eáðe bewerian Crist wið ðám unmannum (*those who came to seize Jesus*), gif hē ðrowian nolde sylfwilles for ús, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 30. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-mennisco: *Ger.* un-mensch: *Icel.* ú-mannan *a person fit for nothing*.] II. *one who is not a merry man, a hero*:—Ðá gemunde hē ða strangan ðéda ðara unmanna (*perhaps* iumanna *should be read; the Latin is*: Valida priscorum heroum facta reminiscens. v. geó-, iú-mann) and ðæra woruldfrumena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 27.

un-meagol; *adj. Feeble, insipid*:—Unmeagol *emellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 30. *Insipidum, quod saporem non habet, hoc est* unmeagle *sive* émelle, 49, 37.

un-meaht, -meht, -micht, -miht, e; *f. Weakness, lack of power*:—Heora unmiht and heora untrymð is swíðe gemanifealdod *multiplicatae sunt infirmitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 15, 3. Bið geond fingras cele and cneówa unmeht, Lchdm. ii. 258, 14. Gif ðé þince ðæt ðú maran lécedóm dón ne durre for unmihte ðæs mannes, 254, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 13, 21. Ðá ongan ic þencan ðæt mē ðæt gelumpe for ðære wíflican unmihte, ii. 23 b, 411. Ðurh unmihte, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 27. Hié ongietaþ hiera unbælcd and hiera unmiehte (-mihte, Cott. MSS.) *infirmitatis suae sunt conscii*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 8. Hú magan ða cyningas forhelan hiora unmihte, ðonne hí ne magan nánne weorþscipe forþbringan búton heora þegna fultume? Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 13. Óð unmihte, Ps. Th. 106, 17. Ne bióð ðæt náne mihta ðæt mon mæge yfel dón, ac beóþ unmihta, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 28. Hié his unmehta hine gemyndgaþ *infirmitatis memoriam ad mentem revocat*, Past. 65; Swt. 465, 32. Wurþaþ hig þurh ðæs niettruman unmihta beswicene, Wulfst. 285, 11. [Monnes unmihte *hominis infirmitatem*, Kath. 1022. *Goth.* un-mahts: *O. H. Ger.* un-maht *inbecillitas, inpotentia, infirmitas*: *Icel.* ú-máttr.] v. móð-unmeaht.

un-meaht; *adj. Impossible*:—Néniht unmæht bið iúh *nihil impossibile erit vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 20. [Un-maht *impotent*, A. D. 297.]

un-meahtelíc (-mihte-, -miht-); *adj. Impossible*:—Eów ne byð énig þing unmihtelíc *nihil impossibile erit vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 20: Lk. Skt. 1, 37. Unmihtlíc is *impossibile est*, 17, 1. Ða þing ðe mannum synt unmihtelíce, 18, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mahtlîh *impossibilis*: *Icel.* ú-máttuligr *impossible*.] v. un-meahtiglíc.

un-meahtig, -mehtig, -mihtig; *adj.* I. *not mighty, weak, impotent, of little power* or *means*:—Unmihtig *inpos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 58, 2: *inpotens*, 14; Zup. 87, 13. Ys Drihtnes hand unmihtig (*invalida*)? Num. 11, 23. Gif ic beó bescoren, ðonne beó ic unmihtig (*recedet a me fortitudo mea et deficiam*), Jud. 16, 17, 19. Mannes fultum is unmihtig and ídel *vana salus hominis*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 41. Hé læs ðe unmihtig man feorr for his ágenon swince, L. Ff.; Th. i. 224, 27. Tó ánum mædene unmihtigum tó wíge, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 257. Ðý læs mon unmihtigne man tó feor for his ágenan swencte, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. Ongit hú unmihtige ða yfelan men beóþ *vide quanta vitiosorum hominum pateat infirmitas*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 2: 29, 1; Fox 104, 12: 36, 2; Fox 174, 27. Unmehtige, Met. 24, 62. Ne bepéce nán man hine sylfne, ðæt hē secge, ðæt énig hád sý unmihtigra ðonne óðer, Homl. Th. i. 284, 17. Swá hwæt swá unmihtigre bið, ðæt ne bið ná God, 228, 27: Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 7, 5. Hú micle unmihtegran hí wæron, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. II. *impossible*:—His unmæhtig is *hoc impossibile est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 26: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 27. Unmæhtigo (-mæhtge, Rush.) *impossibilia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 27. [Adam bicom unmihti, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 8. þilke unmyȝty tyraunt, Chauc. Boet. 13, 241. *Goth.* un-mahteigs *weak*; *impossible*: *O. H. Ger.* un-mahtîg *invalidus, infirmus, imbecillis*: *Icel.* ú-máttigr *weak, infirm*.]

un-meahtiglíc; *adj.* I. *weak*:—Hé bið unmehtiglíc, Lchdm. ii. 60, 8. Unmihtiglíc, iii. 74, 23. II. *impossible*:—Unmæhtiglíc (-iclíc, Lind.) *inpossibile*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 37: 17, 1. Suíðe unmæghtiglíc, Lind. 18, 24. v. un-meahtelíc.

un-meahtigness, e; *f. Weakness, impotence*:—Sume men secgeaþ, ðæt heó him unmihtignesse and untrumnysse on gebrincge, Lchdm. i. 248, 23. Heó fremaþ wið ða unmihticnysse ðæs migðan and wið ðæra innoða ástyrunga, 272, 16.

un-medume (-ome, -eme); *adj. Unmeet, unfit, unworthy*:—Se ðe him ondrédan sceal ðæt hē unmedome (-eme, Cott. MSS.) sié *hoc indignus pertimescat*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 21. Him ðúhte selfum ðæt hē wære swíðe unmiedeme *parvulum se in suis oculis viderat*, 17; Swt. 112, 11. Ic swíðe unmeodum néðde tó Dryhtnes líchoman, Anglia xi. 99, 70. Hwylc ðæt unmedeme gód wæs *quae sit imperfecti boni forma*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 5. Drihten, ðú ðe eall medemu geworhtest and náht unmedemes, Shru. 165, 31. Hát mē unmedemre ða duru beón untýnede, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 447. Ongitan hú micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ ðam unmedeman, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 10. Ða ðe unmedome bióð tó ðære láre for unwisdóme *quos a praedicatione imperfectio prohibet*, Past. 49; Swt. 375, 18. Gestíran ðære wilnunge ðám unmedemum, ðæt hiera nán ne durre grípan on ðæt ríce *ne imperfecti culmen arripere*

regiminis audeant, 4; Swt. 41, 5. Đa đe hē unmedume gemētte đes Godes geleáfan, Anglia x. 141, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-metamī *intemperies.*]

un-medumlīce; *adv. Unmeetly, unworthily*:—Is swīđe frēcendlīc đæt đæm hūsle hwā ungeclǣnsod and unmedomlīce onfoo, L. E. G. 44; Th. ii. 440, 21. Mīnne hād ic hæbbe unmedumlīce gehealden, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 10. Unmeodomlīce, Anglia xi. 99, 60.

un-meltung, e; *f. Indigestion*:—For unmeltunge, Lchdm. ii. 254, 1.

un-menged; *adj. Unmixed*:—Se unmengeda *non mixta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 78. Hē (*Adam*) of đære eorđan selfre unmængedre gesceapen wæs, Anglia xi. 1, 9. v. un-gemenged.

un-mennisclīc; *adj. Inhuman*:—Wē hērdon on ealdum spellum, đæt sum sunu ofslōge his fæder, ic nāt hūmeta, būton wē witon đæt hit unmennisclīc (-līcu, Cott. MS.) dēd wæs *nimis e natura dictum est, nescio quem filios invenisse tortores*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 16.

un-met[t], es; *n. Excess*:—Of đam unmetta and đam ungemetlīcan gegerelan, of đām swētmettum and of mistlīcum dryncum (cf. of ungemete ślces þinges, wiste and wēda, wīngedrinces, and of swētmetann (-mettum?), Met. 25, 38), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* unmez:—In guotis unmezze *in luxuria.*] v. next words.

un-met[t], -mete; *adj. Without measure, immense, excessive*:—Wæs seó ēhtnysse unmetre eallum đām ērgedōnum *quae persecutio omnibus anteactis immanior fuit*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mez, -mezzi *immensus, ingens.*]

un-metlīc; *adj. Immoderate, excessive*:—Hī swā unmetlīcre (-um?) ege fōron, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 3.

un-metlīce; *adv. Immensely, exceedingly*:—Đa columnan wēron unmetlīce greáte heáhnisse upp *columnae ingenti grossitudine atque altitudine*, Nar. 4, 22. v. un-gemetlīce.

un-micel; *adj. Not great, little*, Greg. Dial. 2, 15.

un-midlod; *adj. Unbridled, unrestrained*:—Unmidled *effrenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 60. Đa upāhæfenan weorđaþ unmidlode and ūđundene geniédde mid hiera upāhæfenesse *elatos effrenatio impellit tumoris*, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 10. Swā đa ofermōdan ne weorđen unmidlode *ut superbis non crescat effrenatio*, 60; Swt. 453, 21. v. un-gemidlod.

un-miht, un-mihtan. v. un-meaht, ge-unmihtan.

un-milde; *adj. Ungentle, harsh, rude*:—Gif hē is unmilde and oferhȳdig *si inmitis et superbus est*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 7. [Hæþenndom iss unnmeoc and all unnmilde, Orm. 9880. Þu (*the owl*) art unmilde, O. and N. 61. *Goth.* un-milds *δαυοργος*: *O. H. Ger.* un-milti *inmitis*: *Icel.* ū-mildr.]

un-mildheort; *adj. Hard-hearted, merciless, pitiless*:—Se dēma betsċþ đa unrihtwīsan đam unmildheortan wītnere, Homl. Ass. 8, 203. Đe unmiltheortne welige *inmisericordem divitem*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 2. Mē cōman tō Sīlhearwan . . . hī wēron unmildheorta, and mē tugon tō đære sweartan helle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 289.

un-milts, e; *f. Sternness, wrath*:—Hæbbe hē Godes unmiltse *may the wrath of God abide on him*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 4, 2: Cod. Dip. B. ii. 315, 21.

un-miltsigendlīc; *adj. Unpardonable*:—Hwī wæs đæs heáhengles syn unmiltsigendlīc, and đæs mannes miltsigendlīc? Btwk. Scrd. 17, 21.

un-miltsung, e; *f. Want of consideration, impiety* towards God, *pitilessness* towards men:—Gif hié gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena unmiltsunge đe hié tō Gode hæfdon, ge eác him selfum betweónum *if they will remember their forefathers' impiety to God, and pitilessness among themselves*; recolant majorum suorum tempora sceleribus exsecrabilia, dissensionibus foeda, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 16.

un-mirigþ. v. un-myrhþ.

un-mōd, es; *n. Despondency, dejection*:—Of đæs magan ādle cumaþ monige ādla . . . on unmōde and on ungemetwæccum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* un-muot *perturbatio*: *Ger.* un-muth.]

un-mōdig; *adj.* I. in a depreciatory sense, *without courage, faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—On ōđre wīsan sint tō manianne đa mōdgan, on ōđre đa unmōdgan and đa undrīstan (*pusillanimes*) . . . đa unmōdgan and đa ungedyrstigan wēnað đæt đæt suīđe forsewenlīc sié đætte hié dōđ, and forđon weorđaþ oft ormōde, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 1–12. II. in a good sense, *not proud, diffident, humble*:—Geclǣnsa mē đa hwīle đe ic on đisse worulde sī, and gedō mē unmōdigne, Shrn. 171, 1.

un-mōdignes, e; *f. Pride, arrogance* (un- giving a bad sense):—Ic ondētte ofermētto and unmōdennesse (nesse *is written above* mōden), Anglia xi. 98, 33.

un-molsniendlīc. v. un-formolsniendlīc.

un-murn; *adj. Untroubled*:—Hī slēp hiora [swēfon?] sylfum unmurne *dormierunt somnum suum*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. [Cf. Aylmar ajen gan turne wel modi and wel murne, Horn. 704. *O. H. Ger.* morna *moeror. French* morne. *See also* murcen.] v. next word.

un-murnlīce; *adv. Carelessly, without compunction, without anxiety*:—Brond ślep ealdgestreón unmurnlīce, Exon. Th. 51. 9; Cri. 813. Blōdig wæl oteþ āngenga unmurnlīce, Beo. Th. 903; B. 449. Se đe unmurnlīce mādmas dǣleþ, egesan ne gȳmeþ, 3516; B. 1756.

un-myndlinga; *adv.* I. where an act is not intended or expected by the doer of it, *undesignedly, without meaning* to do something:—Nis hit nān wundor đeáh hwā wēne đæt swylces hwæt unmyndlinga gebyrige, þonne hē ne can ongitan for hwī God swylc gefaraþ *nec mirum, si quid ordinis ignorata ratione, temerarium confusumque eredatur*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 9. Gif hē unmyndlunge (*without having previously intended to do it*) ceáp ǣredige ūt on hwylcere fare, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 23. Maurus arn uppon đam streáme unmyndlunge (*unaware of what he was doing*), swilce hē on fæstre eorđan urne . . . undergeat æt nēxtan đæt hē uppon đæm wætere arn, and đæs micclum wundrode, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 9. Hī unmyndlinga (*unintentionally*) swīđe fæsthealdne weorcstān upp āhwylfdon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 423. II. where an act is unexpected by the object of it, *unexpectedly*:—Hē hiene spōn đæt hē on Umenis unmyndlenga (*de insperato*) mid here becōme, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 8. Būtan hit swā limpe đæt hwylc cuma unmyndluncga cume, R. Ben. 67, 12. Gif him ǣfre unmendlinga geberede đæt . . ., Met. 25, 30. [Hire wone is to cumen bi stale, ferliche and unmundlunge hwen me least wenedˊ, O. E. Homl. i. 249, 20. Þe ȝeape wrastlare mid þen ilke turn mei his fere unmunlunge aworpen, A. R. 280, 10.]

un-mynegod; *adj. Undemanded*:—Gif preóst geārgerihta unmynegode lǣte *if a priest leave the yearly dues without payment asked*, L. N. P. L. 43; Th. ii. 296, 15. v. mynegian, II c.

un-myrhþ, e; *f. Sadness, misery*:—On unmyrhđe his līf geendian, Wulfst. 148, 9.

un-myrige; *adj. Unpleasant, unfair*:—Unmyrge plega *collidium* (=colludium; cf. colludium, turpis ludus, Corp. Gl. ed. Hessels 35, 643), Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 72. [Ne beo þe song never so murie þat he ne schal þinche unmurie ȝef he ilesteþ over unwille, O. and N. 346.]

unna, an; *m.*: unne, an; unn, e; *f.* I. *grant, allowance, permission*:—Ic cȳđe eów đæt hit is mīn fulla unna, đæt heó becwede hire land *I declare to you that she has my full permission to bequeathe her land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 27: 223, 24. Hit is mīn unna and mīn fulle leáfe đæt hē dihte privilegium, vi. 203, 23. Mid unnan Godes and his hālgena . . . mit unnan hīrēdes, ii. 58, 23, 25. Se wæs tō Eoferwīccеastre be clinges unnan and ealra his witena tō ærcebisceope gehālgod, Chr. 971; Erl. 125, 36. Habban hī đone feórđan pening be mīnre unnan *omnem quartum nummum fratribus reddendum censeo*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 61, 16. Be mīnre unne and gife habban hī and wealdan *meo concessu et dono habeant et possideant*, iv. 200, 7. Hē mid his unne tō Scotlande fōr, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 20. Būtan hē đæs abbodes unnan begite *nisi ea abba jubeat*, R. Ben. 94, 9. Hē eów sige forgeaf þurh unnan đæs Ælmihtigan, Homl. Th. i. 506, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 556. II. *willingness* to give, *pleasure* in doing something:—Gelǣste hē Gode his teóđunga mid ealre blisse and mid eallum unnan . . . Gif hē hit mid unnan and fulre blisse dōn wolde, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 2, 13. III. *a grant, what is given*:—Se đe đās gyfu and đisne unnan wille Gode and sancte Petre ætbrēdan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 276, 31.

unnan; *prs.* ic, hē an[n], *pl.* wē unnon; *p.* ūđe. I. *to grant* a person (*dat.*) something (*gen.*), *to give, allow*:—Gē gehīraþ hwæs ic Gode ann, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 14. Ic an Eádwearde đæs landes, Chart. Th. 487, 18, 32. Ic đē an tela sincgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2455; B. 1225. Đæs steápes onfēhđ đe hē ann *he receives the cup to whom God gives it*, Ps. Th. 74, 7. Gif mē Waldend an lengran līfes, Cd. Th. 110, 18; Gen. 1840. Hæfde gefohten foremǣrne blǣd, swā hyre God ūþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 123. Gif ic mīnum eágum unne slǣpes *si dedero somnum oculis meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Đæt mē unne God ēcan dreámes, Exon. Th. 454, 13; Hy. 4, 32. Eal folc geceás Eádward tō cynge; healde đa hwile đe him God unne, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 5. On đa gerād đe gē mē unnan mīnes, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 1 note. Gif hié him đæs rīces ūþon, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 17. Ic feores đē unnan wille, Exon. Th. 254, 4; Jul. 192: Andr. Kmbl. 292; An. 146. Hē đa bōc unnendre handa hire tō lēt *librum bona voluntate dimisit*, Chart. Th. 202, 36. Bōc and land betēcan unnendere heortan, 376, 5. Unnende mōde, 126, 22. Ia. with dat. of person and clause:—Him God ūđe, đæt hē hyne sylfne gewræc, Beo. Th. 5741; B. 2874. Þenden līfes weard unnan wolde, đæt hē blǣdes hēr brūcan mōste, Exon. Th. 158, 2; Gū. 902. II. *to wish* something (*gen.*) to a person (*dat.*):—Đa đe mē yfeles unnon *them that wish me evil* (A. V.); qui cogitant mihi mala, Ps. Th. 39, 17. Ne dyde ic, đæs ic đē wēan ūđe (*because I wished you woe*), Cd. Th. 163, 3; Gen. 2692. Geweard đætte Perse gebudan frid eallum Crēca folce, næs nā for đæm đe hié him ēnigra gōda ūþon (*non quod misericorditer fessis consuleret*), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 31. [Gledieđ alle wiđ me, đæt me god unnen, Marh. 21, 22. Þine feond þe þe ufel unnen, Laym. 28117. He mire dohter wel on, 11928. Þu hit (*sorrow*) myht segge swyhc mon þat [hit] þe ful wel on, wyþute echere ore he on þe muchele more (he wolde þad þu heuedest mor, 2nd Text), Misc. 116, 238]. III. *to wish* something (*gen.*) for a person (*dat.*), *to like* a person to have something:—Se arcebiscop wēnde đæt đæt biscoprīce sum ōđer mann ābiddan wolde, đe hē his wyrs truwude and ūđe (*somebody else, that he would have been worse pleased should have it*), Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 28. Oft hit gesǣleþ đæt his ēhta weorþaþ on đæs

onwealde ðe hē ær on his līfe wyrrest ūþe *it often happens that his property gets into the power of the man that when alive he would have been least pleased should have it*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 4. III a. with dat. of person and a clause:—Ðæt is, ðæt hwā fare mid his mōde æfter his nīehstan, and him unne ðæt hē tō ryhte gecierre *that is, that a man go in spirit after his neighbour, and be glad that he turn to right*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 14. IV. *to like* a condition of things, *to be pleased*:—Hē ne ūþe, ðæt ænig ōþer man mǣrða mā gehēdde ðonne hē sylfa, Beo. Th. 1010; B. 503. Ūþe ic swīþor ðæt ðū hine selfne geseón mōste *I should have been much better pleased, that you could have seen the creature himself*, 1925; B. 960. Ne meahte hē, ðeáh hē ūðe wel, on ðam frumgāre feorh gehealdan *he could not keep life in the prince, though he would have been well pleased to do it*, 5703; B. 2855. [Hwer ich habbe iwiket, ich on wel þ ȝe witen, Kath. 1744. *O. H. Ger.* unnan: *Icel.* unna.] v. ge-, of-unnan.

unne. v. unna.

un-neáh; *adj. Distant, far*:—In lond unnēh *in regionem longinquam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 13: 19, 12.

un-neáh *not near.* I. as adv. *far*:—Syndan ealle hī fram ē dīnre unneáh gewiten *a lege tua longe facti sunt*, Ps. Th. 118, 150. II. as prep. *far from*:—Ōþlæ unnēg. Txts. 127, 1.

un-nēdige, un-nēh, un-net. v. un-nīdige, un-neáh, un-nyt.

unnend, es; *m. One who grants*:—Unnend ł forgefend *prestabilis*, Rtl. 5, 10.

un-nīdige; *adv. Without compulsion, willingly*:—Ða ðe beóð mid hira āgnum byrðennum ofðrycte ðæt hié ne magon gestondan, hié willaþ lustlīce underfōn ōðerra monna, ond unniédige hié underlūtaþ mid hira sculdrum ōðerra byrðenna tōeácan hiera āgnum *qui ad casum valde urgetur ex propriis, humerum libenter opprimendus ponderibus submittit alienis*, Past. 7; Swt. 52, 25. Oft hit gebyreþ ðætte manige men bioþ swā ungetrume ǣgþer ge on mōde ge on līchoman ðæt hī ne magon ne nān god dōn, ne nān yfel nyllaþ unnēdige, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 1.

un-nīdunga; *adv. Without necessity* or *compulsion*:—Hē ðurh his āgene geornfulnesse gesyngaþ unniédenga *desiderio peccatur*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 12.

un-nīþing, es; *m. Not a rascal, an honest man*:—He beád ðæt ælc man ðe wǣre unnīðing sceolde cuman tō him, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 2.

un-nyt[t]; *adj. Useless, vain, idle, unprofitable*:—Unnyt spræc *fabula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 64. Nān brōðor ymbe īdelnesse and unnette spræce (unnytte spræca, *v. l.*) beó . . . ne biþ hē nā him ānum unnyt *ne frater vacet otioso et fabulis . . . non solum sibi inutilis est*, R. Ben. 74. 15–18. Unlǣde bið on eorðan, unnyt līfes, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 42; Sal. 21. Nis him nān wuht unnyt ðæs ðe hē gesceóp, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 17. Ðes wida grund stōd īdel and unnyt, Cd. Th. 7, 14; Gen. 106: Beo. Th. 830; B. 413. Unnet gelp. Met. 10, 17. Ādō of his mōde fela ðara ymbhogona ðe him unnet sié (cf. ungeriseníce ymbhogan, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19), 16, 6: 22, 10. Hit wæs unnet gebod, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 32. Se unnytta and forhogoda *inrita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 65. His word beóð gehwyrfedo tō unnyttre ofersprǣce, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 17. Ðý unnyttan *nugaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 69. Gehæft mid ðære unnyttan lufe ðisse middangeardes, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 25. Unnytne gefeán, Met. 5, 27. Unnytne andan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Unnetne, Met. 28, 52. Hwæþer ðæt sié tō talianne wǣclīc and unnyt *num imbecillum, ac sine viribus aestimandum est*? Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Ðone īdelan hlīsan and ðone unnyttan gilp, 19; Fox 68, 21. Ðone unnyttan þeówan *inutilem servum*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30. Hī luſiaþ ðæt hī sȳn īdle and unnytte *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Th. 13, 4. Unnetta saca *vain disputes*, Met. 25, 44. Heora hēþenan gild wǣron īdelu and unnyt, Blickl. Homl. 223, 2. Āfyr fram ðé ða yfelan sǣlþa and ða unnettan, and eác ða unnettan ungesǣlþa, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 32. Ðonne ðæt mōd bið on monig tōdǣled, hit bið on ānes hwæm ðý unnyttre . . . Oft ðonne mon forlēt ða fæstrēdnesse . . . hine spænt his mōd tō swīðe monegum unnyttum weorce . . . Hē swīðor his mōd gebint tō ðǣm unnyttan (-nyttran, Hatt. MS.) weorcum ðonne hē ðyrfe, Past. 4; Swt. 36, 14–21. Rǣd biþ nyttost, yfel unnyttost, Exon. Th. 341, 2; Gn. Ex. 120. Ðæs hīēdes men ðe hwȳlum wǣron nyttoste . . . syndon nū unnyttaste, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 21. [*O. E. Homl.* un-nit, -net, -nut: A. R. un-nut, -net: *Orm.* un nitt: *Goth.* un-nutis *inutilis*: *O. H. Ger.* un-nuz[z] *inutilis, cassus, otiosus, ignavus*: *Icel.* ú-nýtr.] v. next word.

un-nyt[t], es; *n.* I. *a vain thing, vanity, frivolity*:—Ne gerīseþ ænig unnytt mid bisceopum, ne doll ne dysig, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 30. Ðū hātodest ða ðe beeodon īdelnesse and ða ðe unnyt worhton *odisti observantes vanitatem supervacue*, Ps. Th. 30, 6. Wē lēraþ ðæt man æt ciricwæccan ænig unnit ne dreóge, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 13: 26; Th. ii. 250, 5: 65; Th. ii. 258, 12. Ðonne mæg hē ongitan ðæt yfel and ðæt unnet, ðæt hē ær on his mōde hæfde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 26. Hwý gē ymb ðæt unnet swincen? Met. 10, 21. Hwī smeágaþ hī unnytt *quare meditati sunt inania*, Ps. Th. 2, 1. Unnyttu ł īdelnyssa sprǣcon ūnra gehwīle *vana locuti sunt unusquisque*, Ps. Lamb. ii. 3. II. *an evil thing, iniquity*:—Hī unnyt sæcgeaþ *loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 93, 4. [On unnet *in vain*, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 3. He isihð and iherað oðerhwile unnut, and speked umbe hwule, A. R. 352, 28.]

un-nyt[t], e; *f. Ill use, disadvantage, hurt*:—Gif hié ða trumnesse ðære Godes giefe him tō unnytte (-nyte, Hatt. MS.) gehweorfaþ *si incolumitatis gratiam ad usum nequitiae inclinent*, Past. 36; Swt. 246, 8. Ic andette eal ðæt ic ūfre mid eágum geseáh tō gītsunge oððe tō tālnesse, oþþe mid eárum tō unnytte gehȳrde, oþþe mid mínum mūðe tō unnytte gecwæd, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 264, 1–2. Lā hwæt fremaþ cyrichatan cristendōm on unnyt *see what Christianity can do to the disadvantage of the church's foes*, Wulfst. 67, 19. v. nytt.

un-nytlīc; *adj. Useless, unprofitable*:—Dysse wyrte wyrttruma is unnytlīc (-net-, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 258, 4. Ðætte hē ne ðōhte nāht ungesceádwīslīces ne unnytlīces (-net-, Hatt. MS.) *nec indiscretum quid vel inutile cogitet*, Past. 13; Swt. 76, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-nuzlīh *inutilis*.]

un-nytlīce; *adv.* I. *uselessly, vainly, to no purpose*:—Unnytlīce *inaniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 43: *nugaciter*, 80, 33: 60, 62. Ðý læs hié unnytlīce forweorpen ðæt ðæt hié sellen for hira hrædhȳdignesse *ne praecipitatione hoc, quod tribuunt, inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 17: 15; Swt. 95, 24. Unnytlīce wē swincaþ, gif wē his nabbaþ ðý māran ðanc, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. II. *to ill purpose*:—Suſ hié egeleáslicor and unnytlicor brūcaþ Godes giefe *quo bonis Dei male uti non metuunt*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 10.

un-nytlīcness, e; *f. Uselessness, unserviceableness*:—Wið ðæra eárena unnytlīcnysse, and wið ðæt man wel gehȳran ne mæge, Lchdm. i. 212, 3: 214, 20.

un-nytness, e; *f. Uselessness, frivolity, vanity, triviality*:—Unnytnis *nugacitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 5. Unnytnes, 60, 24. Ærendwrecan unnytnesse *nugigerulus*, 60, 21. Hī on unnytenesse gewordene synt *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 4. Ðæt on ðam hālgan Sunnandæge nān man hine tō unnytnesse tō swīðe ne geþeódde, Wulfst. 227, 6. Wē forbeódaþ ǣgðer ge geflītu, ge plegan, ge unnytta word, ge gehwelce unnytnesse in ðām hālgan stōwum tō dōnne, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 23.

un-nytwirðe; *adj. Not fit for use, useless, unprofitable, unserviceable*:—Hē nis ðæt ān him unnytwurðe *non solum sibi inutilis est*, R. Ben. Interl. 83, 9. Wē beóð gehātene yfele þeówan and unnytwyrðe, Homl. Ass. 57, 150. Unnytwyrþe gewordene hig synt *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 4.

un-nytwirðlīce; *adv. Uselessly, vainly, to no purpose, unprofitably*:—Ðæra widercorenra wīte tiht oft heora mōd unnytwurðlīce tō lufe, Homl. Th. i. 332, 29. Āgyldan gesceád ealra ðæra ýdelnyssa ðe hī unnytwurðlīce nū begǣð, ii. 220, 31. Se forlýst ða gife ðe hē unnytwurðlīce underfēng, 556, 16.

un-ofercumen; *adj. Unsubdued*:—Unobercumenre (-ofaercumenrae, -ofercumenrae) *indigestae*, Txts. 71, 1097. Unofercumene *indigeste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 52.

un-oferfǽre; *adj. Not to be crossed, impassable*:—Unoferfoere *intransmeabili*, Txts. 73, 1144. Unoferfǽre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 68.

un-oferhrēfed; *adj. Not roofed over*:—Seó cirice is ufan open and unoferhrēfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 26, 31.

un-oferswīðed; *adj. Unconquered*:—Unoferswīþed hiht *invicta spes*, Hymn. Surt. 123, 34. Ðīn geþyld wē cunnon unoferswýþed, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 19. Ðū unoferswýðda Alexander in gefeohtum *invicte belli Alexander*, Nar. 29, 9.

un-oferswīðedlīc; *adj. Unconquerable*:—Sume men wǣron unoferswīþedlice, swā ðæt hī nān ne mihte mid nānum wīte oferswīþan *quidam suppliciis inexpugnabiles*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 1. v. un-oferswīðendlīc.

un-oferswīðende; *adj. Unconquerable, invincible*:—Geoffra ðīne lāc ðam unoferswīðendum Apolline, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 35.

un-oferswīðendlīc; *adj. Invincible*:—Unoferswīþendlīc weorud *invincibilis exercitus*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 16.

un-oferwinnende (?); *adj. Not to be overcome*:—Ða unoferwinnene (-winnende (?), -wunnene (?). v. un-oferwunnen) *ineluctuabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 54: 46, 78.

un-oferwinnendlīc; *adj. Invincible, unconquerable*:—Unoferwinnendlīcne (-wunnendlīce, *v. l.*) here *invictissimum exercitum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 7. Unoferwinnendlīce halsbearga *loricam inextricabilem (inexpugnabilem)*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 34.

un-oferwrigen; *adj. Not covered over*:—Ða sceame mīnes līchaman hæbbende unoferwrigene, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 208.

un-oferwunnen; *adj. Unconquered*:—Ic ða mōste oferwinnan ðe ær wǣron unoferwunnen *qui ante hac invicti fuere viri, hos ego in pugna vici*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 28.

un-ofslegen; *adj. Unslain*:—His brōðor geendode his līf on sibbe unofslegen, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 31.

un-onbindendlīc; *adj. Not to be unbound, indissoluble*:—Mid unanbindendlīcum racentum *irresoluto nexu*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 6. v. un-ābindendlīc.

un-onwendedlīc; *adj. Unchangeable*:—Ne wyrð seó burh nǣfre onwend, ða hwīle ðe God byð unonwendedlīc on hire midle, Ps. Th. 45, 4.

un-onwendendlíc; *adj. Unchangeable, immutable*:—God ána unonwendendlíc wuniaþ *se immobilem conservat*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9 note: Met. 20, 17: 24, 43.

un-onwendendlíce; *adv. Unchangeably, immutably, without variableness*:—Dæt hí geðencen hû hrædlíce se eordlíca hlísa ofergéð, and hû unanwendendlíce se godcunda ðurhwunaþ *ut pensent, humana judicia quanta velocitate evolant, divina autem quanta immobilitate perdurant*, Past. 59; Swt. 447, 30. Ic nát hwæþer hit eall gewyrþan sceal unanwendendlíce, ðæt hé getiohhod hæfþ, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 30 note: 250, 1, 2 note. Se wísa mon eall his líf lást on gefeán unonwendendlíce, 12; Fox 36, 24.

un-orne; *adj. Simple, plain, poor, mean, humble*:—Dunnere, unorne ceorl, Byrht. Th. 139, 18; By. 256. [Crist warrþ unnorne and wrecche and usell child forr þatt he wollde uss alle maken riche, Orm. 3368. He warrþ an unnorne and wrecche mann, 4884. Crist wass unncuþ jet, and unnwurrþ, and unnorne, 16163. Heo beo ful unorne, oðer of feir elde, A. R. 424, 5. Ȝef hire laverd is forwurþe and unorne at bedde and at borde, O. and N. 1492. Horn nis noȝt so unorn; Horn is fairer þane beo he, Horn. 330. He brohte hine uppen unorne mare, þet bitacneð ure unorne flcis, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 3. Hiss (*John the Baptist*) fode wass unnorne, forr nass nan esstemete þær, Orm. 828: 11548. Unnorne mete and wæde, 6337. Þet heo ne grucchie uor none mete, ne uor none drunche, ne beo hit neuer so unorne, A. R. 108, 2. Ower clodes beon unorne, and warme, and wel iwrouhte, 418, 17. Mi stefne is bold and noht unorne, heo is ilich one grete horne, O. and N. 317. Swa (*as Nichodemus did*) to lefenn upponn Crist wass rihht unnorne læfe, Orm. 16809.] v. next word.

un-ornlíc; *adj. Poor, plain, mean*:—Hí nâmon him ealde gescý and unornlíc scrúd *they took old shoes and mean apparel*; tulerunt calceamenta perantiqua, induti veteribus vestimentis, Jos. 9, 5. [Arrchelauss flæh inntill oþerr land, and tære he wass unnornelij (*in mean estate*), Orm. 8251. Cf. Lætenn swiþe unornelij and litell off þe sellfenn, Orm. 3750: 7525: 4886. Me wore leuere i wore lame, þanne men . . . him onne handes leyde unornelike, or saine seyde, Havel. 1941.] v. preceding word.

un-pleólíc; *adj. Not dangerous, without risk*, (1) as regards physical hurt:—Unpleólícre hit bíð on lytlum scipe and on lytlum wætere, ðonne on miclum scipe and on miclum wætere, Prov. Kmbl. 29. (2) as regards moral hurt:—Augustinus cwæð, ðæt unpleólíc sý þeáh hwá lácewyrte ðicge; ac ðæt hé tælþ tó unálýfedlícere wíglunge, gif hwá ða wyrta on him becnitte, búton hé hí tó ðam dolge gelecge, Homl. Th. i. 476, 3. Sume teolunga sind ðe man earfoðlíce mæg búton synnum begán. Petrus hæfde unpleólíce teolunge, and hé búton pleó tó his fixnoðe gecyrde, ii. 288, 25. Ðás tácna sind dígle and unpleólíce, i. 306, 30.

un-pleólíce; *adv. Without danger, without risk, safely*:—Ða ðóre apostoli be Godes hése leofodon be heora láre unpleólíce; ac ðeáh hwæðere Paulus ána nolde ða álýfdan bigleofan onfón, ac mid ágenre teolunge his neóde foresceáwode, Homl. Th. i. 392, 20.

un-ræd, es; *m.* I. *evil counsel, ill-advised course, bad plan, folly*:—Scipia sæde, ðæt hit (*the building of a theatre*) wære se mésta unræd and se mésta gedwola *dicens, inimicissimum hoc fore bellatori populo ad nutriendam desidiam, lasciviaeque commentum*, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 210, 1. Eádríc gewende ðone cyning ongeán. Næs nân mára unræd gerád ðonne se wæs *Eadricus per dolum fecit exercitum Anglorum redire. Non fuit pejus concilium factum in Anglia de tali re*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 22. Dæs unrædes (*the building of the tower of Babel*) stíðferhð cyning steóre gefremede, Cd. Th. 101, 15; Gen. 1682. Gif ðú unrædes ne geswicest, Exon. Th. 249, 31; Jul. 120: 393, 14; Rä. 12, 10: 410, 6; Rä. 28, 12. Hí geeácnodon heora yfel and God mid weorcum gegremedon . . . swá ðæt hig Eglone þeówodon for heora unræde, Jud. 3, 14: Thw. p. 162, 29. Hý férdon on unriht and unræde fyligdon *ambulaverunt post vanitatem* (Jeremiah 2, 5), Wulfst. 49, 9. Absalon férde forð mid his unræde, and wolde his ágenum fæder feores benéman, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 215. Ðæra hálgeua líc woldon hí besencan on flóde, ac se ælmihtiga Scyppend wiðslóh ðam unræde. Sum wíf wæs ðe wiste heora unræd, ii. 29, 324. Tó his (*Lucifer's*) unræde gefæstnod, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 44: 4, 10: Cd. Th. 43, 33; Gen. 700. Hé intó Englelande mid máran unræde férde ðone him behófode, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 3. Wæs gesæd ðæt hé wære on ðam unræde, ðæt man sceolde on East-Sexon Swegen underfón, Chart. Th. 539, 27. Agathocles gedyde untreówlíce wið hiene . . . On ðære hwíle ðe hé ðone unræd þurhteáh, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 13. Ne wend ðú ðé on ðæs folces unræd and unriht gewil *non sequeris turbam ad faciendum malum* (Ex. 23, 2), L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 6. Dæs engles mód ðe ðone unræd (*rebellion against God*) ongan érest fremman, Cd. Th. 3, 3; Gen. 30. Hyra freá érest unræd (*the setting up of the image*) efnde, 227, 13; Dan. 186. Hí þégun æppel unrædum (*ill-advisedly*), Exon. Th. 226, 9; Ph. 403. Ealle ðás ungesélþa ús gelumpon þuruh unrædas, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 22. II. *disadvantage, prejudice, hurt*:—Ic andette . . . sélcne glæmge ðe tó mínes líchaman unræde séfre belimpe, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 28: Anglia xi. 98, 28. Hé helle outýneþ ðám ðe líces wynne fremedon on unræd, Exon. Th. 364, 14; Wal 70. Hí dragon heora sylfra écne unræd, Cd. Th. 116, 16; Gen. 1937. [*Laym.* un-ræd *ill-counsel*. Þat child his unréd to rede wend, O. and N. 1464. Iacobes sunes deden unred, Gen. and Ex. 1906. *O. H. Ger.* un-rât: *Icel.* ú-ráð; *n. bad counsel, an ill-advised step.*]

un-ræden[n], e; *f. An ill-advised action*:—Hé ða unræden folmum gefremede, ofslóh bróðor sínne, Cd. Th. 60, 16; Gen. 982. [*Cf. Icel.* ú-ráðan *an ill-advised step.*]

un-rædfæstlíce; *adv. Unadvisedly, without heeding good counsel*:—Twá geár hé rixode unrædfæstlíce, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 456.

un-rædlíc; *adj. Ill-advised, foolish, vain*:—Hié hæfdon plegan and oforgedryne, and dyslice and unrædlíce hálsunga. Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rátlíh *inconsultus*: *Icel.* ú-ráðligr *inadvisable, inexpedient.*]

un-rædlíce; *adv. Unadvisedly, inconsiderately*:—Unrædlíce *inconsulte*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 78: 44, 79: *inconsulte, inconsiderate*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 57: 509. 64. Hé began tó lufienne leahtras tó swíðe mid his cnihtum, ðe unrædlíce férdon on heora ídelum lustum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 14. On ðám sánglum ðe unrædlíce módegodon, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 183. Ús gedafenaþ ðæt wé hit wénon swíðor ðonne wé hit unrædlíce gesépan, Homl. Th. i. 440, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rátlícho *inconsulte*: *Icel.* ú-ráðliga.]

unræd-síþ, es; *m. A foolish, unprofitable way*:—Ic unrædsíþas ófrum stýre nyttre fóre, Exon. Th. 393, 2; Rä. 12, 4.

un-reht *not treated*, un-reht *wrong*. v. un-áreht, un-riht.

un-reordian (?) *to speak ill of, to abuse*:—Swá firenfulle fácnum wordum heora aldordægn unreordadon (on reordadon? v. on, **B. III.** 5), Cd. Th. 269, 1; Sat. 66.

un-rétan. v. ge-unrétan.

un-réðe; *adj. Not fierce, gentle*:—Wé réðaþ be ðære culfran gecynde, ðæt heó is unréðe on hire clawum, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 25.

un-rétu (-o); *f. Anxiety, disquiet*:—Ðá bédon mec mîne geféran ðæt ic on swá micelre módes unréto and nearonisse mec selfne mid fæstenne ne swencte *rogantibus amicis ne me anxietate et jejunio condeficerem*, Nar. 30, 23. v. un-rót.

un-ríce; *adj. Not rich* or *not powerful, poor, humble*:—Ða ðe unríce synd and hafenleáse þearfan *pauperiores*, R. Ben. 104, 7. Mîn gerésa oþþe énig óðer man ríccre oþþe unríccre, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 26. Ic wát ðæt ðú hefst ðone hláford ðe ðú treówast bet ðonne ðé silfum, and swá hefð eác manig ðara ðe unrícran hláford hefð ðonne ðú hefst, Shrn. 196, 11. [*Icel.* ú-ríkr.]

un-riht; *adj. Wrong, evil, bad, unjust, unlawful, depraved, perverse*:—Ic eom geþafa ðæt hit náuht unriht wære ðæt mon ða yfelwillendan men héte nétenu *fateor nec injuria dici video vitiosos in belluas mutari*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 17. Ic gelése ðætte sélc unriht witnung sié ðæs yfel ðe hit déþ, næs ðæs ðe hit þafaþ *apparet, illatam cuilibet injuriam non accipientis, sed ingerentis esse miseriam*, 38, 6; Fox 208, 20. Unreht, 37, 2; Fox 188, 7. Se yfla, unrihta willa wóhhæmetes *voluptas*, Met. 18, 1. Of unrihtum wege *de via iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 106, 16. Gif hwá geniéd sié oþþe tó hláfordsearwe oþþe tó énigum unryhtum fultume, L. Alf. pol. i. 60, 5. Unryhtre é *unlawful marriage*, Exon. Th. 260, 14; Jul. 297. Hé gedwolan fylde, unrihte é *idolatry*, Elen. Kmbl. 2081; El. 1042. Ic wundrige for hwí swá rihtwís déma énige unrihte gife wille forgifan, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 10. Tuoege wóhfullo † unrehto *duo nequam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 32. Unrehto (-rehte, Rush.) † wóh *prava*, 3, 5. Ða unrihtan men, Blickl. Homl. 231, 10. Áblíman fram heora unrihtum gestreónum, 25, 5. Cynewulf benam Sigebryht his ríces for unryhtum dædum, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 19. Mid hiera unryhtum bisenum *per exemplum pravi operis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 18. Fram sumum unrihtum láreówum *a quibusdam perversis doctoribus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 30. Unrihte wegas ealle *omnem viam iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 118, 104. Unrihte gemeta and wóge gewihta áweorpe man, Wulfst. 70, 3. Ða unrehtan *iniqua*, Ps. Surt. 9, 24. [*O. Frs.* un-riucht: *O. Sax.* un-reht: *O. H. Ger.* un-reht *improbus, injustus, iniquus, vitiosus*: *Icel.* ú-réttr.] v. following words.

un-riht, es; *n.* I. *wrong, evil, iniquity, injustice*:—Unriht *injuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 26. Hira unriht (*iniquitas*) wearð untýned, Ps. Th. 72, 5: Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Hwylc unryht mæg bión máre *quae potest iniquior esse confusio*? Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 28. Unrihtes fealа *iniquitates*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Gé ðe unrihtes wyrceaþ *qui operantur iniquitatem*, 52, 5: 58, 2: 70, 3. Ða ðe unrihtes þenceaþ, 140, 11: Blickl. Homl. 111, 1. Ðám mannum ðe heora synna and unrihtes geswícaþ . . . and néfre tó unrihtum ne gewendaþ, 193, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 1029; El. 516. Ic him ðæs unrihtes (*seeking to destroy Jesus*) andsæc fremede, 941; El. 472. Ðæt hý bealodæde, élces unryhtes gescomeden, Exon. Th. 80, 5; Cri. 1303. Ða ofcrhýdegan, ðe mé unrihte (*or adv.*) grétan *injuste iniquitatem fecerunt in me*, Ps. Th. 118, 78: Cd. Th. 78, 12; Gen. 1292. Full mid unrehte *plenum iniquitate*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. Mid unryhte *wrongfully*, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 23. Mid unrihte, Ps. Th. 55, 1: 68, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 3116; An. 1561. Ne dém nân unriht *non injuste judicabis*, Lev. 19, 15. Ðonne gé unriht wirceaþ *quando feceritis malum*, Deut. 31, 29. Éallum ðe unriht wyrceaþ *qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps.

Th. 58, 5. Hí wyrceaþ unriht (*injustitiam*), 93, 4. Unriht dôn, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 12: Cd. Th. 217, 16; Dan. 23. Grendel unriht æfnde, Beo. Th. 2512; B. 1254. Unryht fremian, Exon. Th. 79, 16; Cri. 1291: Ps. Th. 118, 51. Unriht (*iniquitatem*) sprecan, 72, 6: 62, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 452, 6. Hê mid listum speón idese on ðæt unriht (*taking the forbidden fruit*), Cd. Th. 37, 13; Gen. 589. Hit wæs mid unriht him of genumen, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 8. Heó on unriht þôhtan *injusta cogitatio eorum est*, Ps. Th. 118, 118: Beo. Th. 5471; B. 2739: Elen. Kmbl. 1161; El. 582: Wulfst. 158, 10. Ðý læs hié on unryht hæmen *propter fornicationem*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 14: 51; Swt. 397, 19. Ne gemune ðû ealdra unrihta *ne memineris iniquitates antiquas*, Ps. Th. 78, 8: Wulfst. 156, 10. Babylonie mid monigfealdum unryhtum and firenlustum libbende wêron, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 7. Unrihtum, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 10: Blickl. Homl. 109, 20: Cd. Th. 259, 2; Dan. 685. Him gyldeþ God ealle ða unriht (*iniquitates*) ðe hí geearnedan, Ps. Th. 93, 22. Ær man âweódige ða unriht and ða mânweorc, Wulfst. 243, 19. II. *a defect*:—Ða ðe mid unrihte heora gecyndes beóþ geuntrumade *quae naturae suae vitio infirmantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 21. [*O. Frs.* un-riucht: *O. Sax.* un-reht: *O. H. Ger.* un-reht *iniquitas, injustitia, injuria, nefas.*]

unriht-cyst, e; *f. Vice, excess*:—Ic andette . . . unrihtgilp and îdel word and unrihtcysta and ælcne glængc (cf. ic ondette . . . unnyttes gilpes bigong and îdle glengas, uncyste . . ., Anglia xi. 98, 27) ðe tô mînes lîchaman unrâde âfre belimpe, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 28.

unriht-dæd, e; *f. Evil-doing*:—Hê eall ðurh his unrihtdæde âþýstrade *universa prave agendo obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 33. God wyle ðæt Sunnandæg freóls beó fram eallum unrihtdædum and þeówetlîcum weorcum, Wulfst. 292, 7. Cf. yfel-dæd.

unriht-dæde; *adj.*: unriht-dæda, an; *m. Evil-doing; an evil-doer*:—Se synfulla and se unrihtdæda *peccator et iniquus*, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 3. Cf. yfel-dæde, -dæda.

unriht-dêma, an; *m. An unjust judge*:—Ða unrihtdêman, ðe dêmaþ æfre be ðâm sceattum and swâ wendaþ wrang tô rihte, Wulfst. 203, 25: 298, 19.

unriht-dôm, es; *m. Wrong, iniquity*:—Hié for ðam cumble on cneówum sæton, efndon unrihtdôm, swâ hyra aldor dyde . . . hyra freá unræd efnde, Cd. Th. 227, 7: Dan. 183.

unriht-dônde; *adj. Evil-doing*; substantive, *an evil-doer*:—Him wæs beboden ðæt hí sceoldan ðæm unrihtdôndum stêran, Blickl. Homl. 63, 12. Cf. yfel-dônde.

un-rihte; *adv. Not rightly, unjustly*:—Unrihte wê dydon *injuste egimus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 6: 118, 78. Heora sylh unrihte gangaþ *aratra eorum non recte incedunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 12. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* un-rehto *injuste, improbe.*]

unriht-feóung, e; *f. Evil hatred, unjustifiable hate*:—Hwý gê âfre scylen unrihtfiôungum eówer môd drêfan? Met. 27, 1. v. fiôung.

unriht-gestreón, es; *n. Unrighteous gain*:—Ða ðe heora sylfra sâula forhycggaþ for feós lufan, and unrihtgestreón lufiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 8.

unriht-gewil (? *or* unriht gewil). v. *first passage under* gewil.

unriht-gewilnung, e; *f. Evil desire*:—Ða ðe swîðe hrædlîce beóð oferswîdde mid sumre unryhtgewilnunge (cf. l. 33: ða ðe mid fêrlîce luste biódt oferswîdde *qui repentina concupiscentia superantur*) *qui subito motu peccant*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 30.

unriht-gilp, es; *m. n. Vainglory*:—Ic andette unrihtgilp and îdel word, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 27. Cf. îdel-, leás-gilp.

unriht-gîtsung, e; *f. Greed, covetousness*:—Ða welan, and ðæt mycele gylp, and seó unrihtgîtsung, and ðæt man ðæm earman forwyrne, ðæt is eal swîþe mycel synn beforan Gode, Blickl. Homl. 53, 21: Wulfst. 290, 26. Hê woruldsælþa ðê onlênde æfter his bebodum tô brûcanne, nallas ðînre unrihtgîtsunga gewill tô fulfremmanne, Bt. 7, 5: Fox 24, 10. Ðæt wê gescildan ûs wiþ ða eahta heáhsynna . . . ðæt is morþor and stala, mâne âþas and unrihtgîtsunge . . ., Engl. Stud. viii. 479, 96.

unriht-hæman; *p. de To cohabit unlawfully, to commit adultery* or *fornication*:—Hê dêð ðæt heó unrihthæmð; and se unrihthæmð ðe forlætene genimð *facit eam moechari; et qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Se unrihthæmð *moechatur*, Lk. Skt. 16, 18. Heó unrihthæmð, Mk. Skt. 10, 12. Ne unrihthæm ðû *ne adulteris*, 10, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 208, 15. Ne unrihthæme ðû *non moechaberis*, Deut. 5, 18: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 27. Fram unrihthæmendum mæssepreóste *a fornicante presbytero*, L. Ecg. C. 17, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 29.

unriht-hæmdere, es; *m. An adulterer*:—Mid unrehthæmderum *cum adulteris*, Ps. Surt. 49, 18. v. unriht-hæmend, -hæmere.

unriht-hæmed, es; *n. Unlawful cohabitation, illicit intercourse, adultery, fornication*:—Cwêna geligr *vel* unrihthæmed *adulterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 33. Forligr fiésces unrihthæmed is *fornicatio carnis, qdulterium est*, Scint. 87, 14. Unrihthæmed wîfes *fornicatio mulieris*, 86, 15: Met. 9, 6. Mid ðý sweorde unryhthæmedes (-hæmdes, Cott. MSS.) *luxuriae mucrone*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 9. On ðæt hnesce bedd ðæs gesinscipes, næs on ða heardan eorðan ðæs unryhthæmdes, 51; Swt. 397, 23. Ne ða unfæstrâdan ðe ne magon hira unryhthæmdes geswican *neque adulteri, neque molles, neque masculorum concubitores*, Swt. 401, 28. Se yfela wilia unrihthæmedes (*voluptas*) gedrêfð fulneáh ælces monnes môd . . . sceal ælce sâwl forweorðan æfter ðam unrihthæmede, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24: Met. 18, 10. On unrihthæmede *in adulterio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 3. Be mônaðâdles hæmede and be ôþrum unrihthæmede (*de alio pravo coitu*), L. Ecg. C. 16, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 26: Shrn. 99, 4. Monige hié gehealdaþ wid unryhthæmed *multi scelera carnis deserunt*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 7. Hê onscunede unrihthæmed *recusabat stuprum*, Gen. 39, 10. Gif wer unrihthæmed fremeþ wiþ ôþer wîf, Blickl. Homl. 185, 25. Unrihthæmedu *adulteria*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19: Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1.

unriht-hæmed; *adj. Adulterous*:—Unrihthæmede mæn tô rihtum lîfe mid synna hreówe tô fôn, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 18. Mid unrihthæmedum *cum adulteris*, Ps. Spl. 49, 19.

unriht-hæmend, es; *m. An adulterer*:—Þeófum and mânswarum and unrihthæmendum, Blickl. Homl. 63, 13.

unriht-hæmere, es; *m. An adulterer, a fornicator*:—Unrihthæmere *adulter*, Kent. Gl. 169. Se ðe wîfaþ on ðam forlætenum wîfe bið unrihthæmere gehâten fram Gode, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 35. Unrihthæmeras *adulteri*, Lk. Skt. 18, 11: Wulfst. 298, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 324, 7: Homl. Ass. 147, 94: *fornicarii*, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 38.

un-rihtlîc; *adj. Unrighteous, unjust, wicked, wrongful*:—Unryhtlîcu iersung, ðæt is ðæt mon iersige on ôðerne for his gôde (*on account of his prosperity*), Past. 27; Swt. 189, 8. Hié him andwyrdon ðæt hit gemâlîc wære and unryhtlîc ðæt swâ oferwlenced cyning sceolde winnan on swâ earm folc *responderunt, stolide opulentissimum regem adversus inopes sumsisse bellum*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 11. Gif ælces mannes lîf âfre sceolde swâ gân ðæt hê mæge forbûgan bysmorlîce dæda, ðonne bið unrihtlîc ðæt ða unrihtwîsan onfôn wîtnunge for heora wôhnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 231: Homl. Th. i. 292, 5. Ne lufa ðû gîtsunga ne unrihtlîce welan . . . Beó ðê swîðe ælfremed ælc unrihtlîc gestreón, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 18–21. For ðînum gôdan willan ðû wendest ðæt ðê nânwuht unrihtlîces on becuman ne mihte, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 15. Þing unrihtlîc *rem injustam*, Ps. Spl. 100, 3. Hê ne mæg ðurhteón ðæt unryhtlîce weorc *nequaquam usque ad opus nefarium rapitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 6. Mê egleþ swýðe ða unrihtlîcan gefeoht ðe betwux ûs sylfum syndan, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 246, 24. Be unrihtlîcum hæmedum *de pravis coitibus*, L. Ecg. C. 21, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rehtlîh: *Icel.* û-réttligr.]

un-rihtlîce; *adv. Unrighteously, unjustly, wickedly, wrongfully*:—Unrihtlîce *injuste*, Ps. Spl. 68, 6: 118, 78. Nôht unryhtlîce *non injuste*, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 3. Gê unrihtlîce libbaþ *inique agetis*, Deut. 31, 29. Wê syngodon, wê dydon unrihtlîce, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 26: Wulfst. 160, 4: Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Unrihtlîce hí mê hatiaþ *odio iniquo oderunt me*, Ps. Th. 24, 17. Se wæs unrihtlîce ofslagen ofer âþas and treówa, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17. Se wæs unrihtlîce âdrêfed, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 36. Hê nênigne man unrihtlîce fordêmde, Blickl. Homl. 223, 32. Se ðe unwærlîce and unryhtlîce gewilnige *qui incaute expetiit*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 15. For ðam sceatte ðe hê lufode unrihtlîce, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 54, 15. Ælc ðe hæmð bûton rihtre æwe, hê hæmð unrihtlîce, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rihtlîhho: *Icel.* û-réttliga.]

unriht-lust, es; *m. Improper desire*:—Ðû eart scyldigra ðonne wê for ðînum âgnum unrihtlustum, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 7.

unriht-lyblâc, es; *n. m. Sorcery*:—Ne galdorsangas ne unrihtlyblâc wê onginnen, Wulfst. 253, 11. v. lyb-lâc.

un-rihtness, e; *f. Iniquity, injustice, wrong*:—Unrehtnise *iniquitatis*, Rtl. 42, 27. Unrehtnises, 174, 10. Ðû heardeste strêl tô êghwilcre unrihtnesse, Blickl. Homl. 241, 4. Ða ðe wyrcaþ unrihtnesse (*injustitiam*), Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Unrehtnisse *iniquitatem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 27.

unriht-weorc, es; *n. Improper work*:—Be Sunnandæges unrihtweorcum *de profanis operibus die Dominico*, L. Ecg. C. 35, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 25.

unriht-wîf, es; *n. A woman of bad character*:—Godwine hæfð gelêd fulle lâde æt ðan unrihtwîfe ðe Leófgâr bisceop hine tihte, Chart. Th. 373, 32.

unriht-wîfung, e; *f. Unlawful matrimony*:—Hê forlêt ða unrihtwîfunge *abdicato connubio non legitimo*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 30.

unriht-willend, es; *m.*: *or* -willende *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *An ill-disposed person, an unrighteous person*:—Ðæt hê widstande mid his sprâce ðâm unryhtwillendum ðe ðyses middangeardes waldaþ *hujus mundi potestatibus contraire*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 22.

unriht-wilnung, e; *f. Improper desire, cupidity, concupiscence*:—Ânra gehwylces unrihtwillnung (*cupiditas*) on ðyssum fŷre bærneþ, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 27. Ða ðe mid sumere unryhtwilnunga beóð færinga ofersuîdede *qui repentina concupiscentia superantur*, Past. 23; Swt. 179, 2.

un-rihtwîs; *adj. Unrighteous, unjust, evil*:—Unrihtwîs *injustus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 70. Unrihtwîs dôm ðæt se hâlga wer swâ ðrowode, Homl. Th. i. 596, 24. Se ðe ys on lytlum unrihtwîs (*iniquus*), se ys eác on mâran unrihtwîs (-rehtwîs, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 16, 10. Se unrihtwîsa *injustus*, Ps. Spl. 35, 1. Se unrihtwîsa dêma *judex iniquitatis*, Lk. Skt. 18, 6. Se unrihtwîsa câsere Neron, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 2: 28; Fox 100,

25: Met. 15, 1. Of handa unrihtwíses (*iniqui*), Ps. Spl. 70, 5. Cýðeras unrihtwíse *testes iniqui*, 26, 18. Unrihtwíse *injusti*, Lk. Skt. 18, 11. Ða unryhtwísan *impii*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 12. Ða unrihtwísan tǽlaþ ða rihtwísan *justus tulit crimen iniqui*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 15. Ða unrihtwísan cyngas *tyranni*, 37, 1; Fox 186, 26: 36, 2; Fox 174, 26. Ic hatode ða gesamnunge unrihtwísra (*malignorum*), Ps. Th. 25, 5. Se ǽwyrgda gǽst is heáfod ealra unrihtwísra dǽda, swylce unrihtwíse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Hé wæs mid unrihtwísum (-rehtwísum, Lind.: -rehtwísum, Rush. *iniquis*) geteald, Mk. Skt. 15, 28. Be ðǽm ofermódum and ðǽm unrihtwísum cyningum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1: Met. 25, 2. [*Icel.* ú-réttviss.]

un-rihtwís[u] (P): -rihtwíse (?), an; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity*:—Árfest eallum unrihtwísum (*iniquitatibus*) dínum, Ps. Spl. 102, 3. [*Icel.* ú-réttvísi; *f. unrighteousness.*] v. riht-wís (?); *f.*

un-rihtwíslice; *adv. Unrighteously*:—Ic cwæð tó ðǽm unrihtwísum: 'Ne dó gé unryhtwíslice' *dixi iniquis*: '*Nolite inique agere*,' Past. 54; Swt. 425, 21. [*Icel.* ú-réttvíslega.]

un-rihtwísness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity, injustice*:—Nis nán unrihtwísnys (*injustitia*) on him, Jn. Skt. 7, 18. Unryhtwísnys (*iniquitas*) ríxaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 12. Unrihtwísnys, Ps. Spl. 7, 3: 35, 3. Ðonne hwæm hwæt cymþ mǽre ðonne ðé þincþ ðæt hé wyrþe sié, ne biþ sió unryhtwísnes nó on Gode, ac sió ungeáwnes biþ on ðé selfum, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 32. Sió duru ðære únryhtwísnesse *janua iniquitatis*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 22. Unrihtwísnesse (-rehtwísnesses, Lind.) túngerésa *vilicus iniquitatis*, Lk. Skt. 16, 8, 9. Ðú ágiltst fædera unrihtwísnysse (*iniquitatem*) hira bearnum, Ex. 34, 7: 20, 5. Ða ðe unrihtwísnesse wyrceaþ *qui faciunt iniquitatem*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 41: Blickl. Homl. 89, 16. Árfæst eallum mínum unrihtwísnessum, 89, 3. Unrehtwísnissum *iniquitatibus*, Rtl. 169, 29. God hæfð árásod úre unrihtwísnissa, Gen. 44, 16: Blickl. Homl. 87, 29.

unriht-wrigels, es; *n. A veil of error*:—Hié wǽron stánenre heortan and blindre, ðæt hié ðæt ongeotan ne cúðan, ðæt hié ðǽr gehýrdon, ne ðæt oncnáwan ne mihton, ðæt hié ðǽr geáwon; ac God ásyrde him ðæt unrihtwrigels (cf. ðone unrihtan wrigels, Wulfst. 252, 4) of heora heortan (cf. Their minds were blinded; for until this day remaineth the same vail untaken away in the reading of the old testament; which vail is done away in Christ . . . The vail is upon their heart. Nevertheless when it shall turn to the Lord, the vail shall be taken away, 2 Cor. 2, 14–16), Blickl. Homl. 105, 30.

unriht-wyrcend, es; *m.*: *or* -wyrcende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *An evil-doer*, or *evil-doing*:—Ic ne íneode on ðæt geþeaht unrihtwyrcendra *cum iniqua gerentibus non introibo*, Ps. Th. 25, 4. Mid ðǽm unrihtwyrcendum *cum operantibus iniquitatem*, 27, 3. Belocen ðǽm synnfullum mannum and ðǽm unrihtwyrcendum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 11.

unriht-wyrhta, an; *m. An evil-doer, a worker of iniquity*:—Gewítaþ fram mé ealle unrihtwyrhtan (*operarii iniquitatis*), Lk. Skt. 13, 27. Unryhtwyrhtan, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 23. Unrihtwyrhtan *iniqui*, Ps. Th. 118, 86.

un-rím, es; *n. A countless number, an incalculable number* or *amount*, (1) without a following genitive:—Ðonne án tweó of ádón biþ, ðonne biþ unrím ástyred *ut una dubitatione suceisa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19. (2) with a genitive plural:—Ðǽr is unrím on ealra cwycra *illic reptilia, quorum non est numerus*, Ps. Th. 103, 24: Shrn. 65, 24. Hié in ðære eá ǽweóllon swá ǽmettan, swilc unrím heora wæs, Nar. 11, 14. Him com unrím wildeóra ðǽrtó, Shrn. 118, 16: Met. 20, 190. Him gelýfde leóda unrím, 26, 40. Receð weardode unrím eorla, Bec. Th. 2480; B. 1238. Ðæt is herga mǽst, eádigra unrím, Exon. Th. 352, 3; Sch. 92. Mid unríme þegna and eorla, Met. 25, 7. Þeáh hé ége ǽhta unrím, 14, 4. Betwuh óþerra unrím ǽwyrdleasa *inter alia detrimenta innumera*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 21: Andr. Kmbl. 1408; An. 704. Hé gehét unrím mǽþma *promisit se ei innumera ornamenta largiturum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8: Exon. Th. 245, 12; Jul. 43. Wé witon unrím monna *multos scimus*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 2. Hé ofslóh unrím Walana, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 26: Cd. Th. 194, 15; Exod. 261: 220, 13; Dan. 70: Exon. Th. 270, 23; Jul. 469. Wíta unrím, Cd. Th. 22, 4; Gen. 335: 48, 15; Gen. 776. (2a) with the verb in the plural:—Beóð ðé ábylded fram wíta unrím, grimra gyrna ðe ðé gegearwad sind, Exon. Th. 252, 33; Jul. 172. (2b) in the following the construction is peculiar, the word seeming indeclinable; v. next word, ¶:—Nalæs mid ánes mannes geþeahte, ac mid gesægene unrím geleáffulra witena *non uno quolibet auctore, sed fideli innumerorum testium adsertione*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 25. Bútan óþrum lǽssan unrím ceastra *praeter castella innumera*, 1, 1; S. 473, 28. (3) with a sing. gen. of word implying multitude:—Unrím heriges, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 31. Cnósles unrím, Exon. Th. 430, 15; Rä. 44, 9. Ðæt his (*of that race*) unrím á in wintra worn wurðan sceolde, Cd. Th. 236, 21; Dan. 324. Eác ðám wæs unrím ódres mánes (cf. ðæt wæs tó eácan óþrum unárímedum yflum, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11), Met. 1, 44. Ðǽr wæs wunden gold on wǽn hladen, ǽghwæs unrím, Beo. Th. 6261; B. 3135. Sió hálige cirice unrím folces befǽhð mid ánfealde geleáfan *innumeros sanctae ecclesiae populos unitas fidei contegit*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 7: Exon. Th. 36, 1; Cri. 569. Hé geaf him gúðgewáda ǽghwæs unrím, Beo. Th. 5241; B. 2624. [*O. Sax.* un-rím (engilð).] v. un-gerím, *and following words.*

un-rím *and* un-ríme; *adj. Innumerable, incalculable, not to be numbered*:—Unrím getæl *ingens numerus*, Nar. 9, 13. Folc unrím (*or pl.?*) þrymfæste twá þeóda ǽwócon, Cd. Th. 158, 9; Gen. 2614. Werod, mægen unríme, Elen. Kmbl. 121; El. 61. Hyra fromcynn swá unríme weorðan sceolde, Exon. Th. 188, 4; Az. 40: 187, 26; Az. 36. Ðǽr is mǽðma hord, gold unríme, Beo. Th. 6016; B. 3012. Mid ða unríman mænigeo *innumerabilis multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4. Wǽron on ðyssum felda unríme gesomninge *erant in hoc campo innumera conventicula*, S. 629, 24. Monige sindon geond middangeard, unrímu cynn, Exon. Th. 355, 38; Pa. 2: 389, 5; Rä. 7, 3. ¶ In the following passage the word seems indeclinable, unless *unrím-gód* = an immense, incalculable good, may be taken as a compound; cf. unrím-folc, and see preceding word (2b):—Se symle leofaþ gehwǽr on unrím gódum *qui innumeris semper vivit ubique bonis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 23. v. un-gerím; *adj.*

unrím-folc, es; *n. An innumerable people*:—Gif hé underfénge ðone ealdordóm swelces unrímfolces búton ege *si ducatum plebis innumerae sine trepidatione susciperet*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 12. Cf. síd-, wíd-folc.

un-rípe; *adj. Unripe, immature*:—Unrípe deáð *immatura mors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 20. Ða unrípan *immatura*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rífi *immaturus.*]

un-rót; *adj.* I. *sad, sorrowful, troubled, gloomy*:—Unrót *tristis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 1: 83, 37. Hé ongann beón unrót (*moestus*). Ðá sǽde se Hélynd: 'Unrót (*tristis*) is mín sáwl,' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 37, 38. Unrót *contristatus*, Ps. Th. 37, 6: Exon. Th. 73, 2; Cri. 1183: 166, 3; Gú. 1037. Geómormód, earg and unrót, eallum bidǽled dugeþum and dreámum, 86, 14; Cri. 1408. Hwæðer ðú ǽfre áuht unrót wǽre ðá ðá ðú gesélgost wǽre *inter illas abundantissimas opes numquam ne animum tuum concepta ex qualibet injuria confudit anxietas?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 21. Ðá andsworode ðæt unróte mód, 3, 4; Fox 6, 18. Se Hǽlend hine unrótne geseah *videns illum Jesus tristem factum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 24: Exon. Th. 177, 28; Gú. 1234. Ða unrótan *mestam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 42. Wǽron hig swíðe unróte (*tristes*), Gen. 40, 6: Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 284. Middaneard geblissaþ, and gé beóð unróte *mundus gaudebit, vos autem contristabimini*, Jn. Skt. 16, 20: Blickl. Homl. 135, 15, 25. Ne beóð gé unróte, ac gefeóþ mid mé, 191, 22: 225, 14. Higum unróte módceare mǽndon, Beo. Th. 6288; B. 3148. Ða men (*men with pain in the spleen*) beóð mægre and unróte, Lchdm. ii. 242, 3. On ódre wísan sint tó manianne ða gladan (blíðan, l. 14), on ódre ða unrótan (*tristes*), Past. 27; Swt. 186, 13. Hé geseah ða men ealle unróte (*moestos*) ðe him set wǽron, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 6. II. *displeased, harsh, angry*:—For hwig syndon gé swá unróte ongeán mé? Is hyt for ðam ðe ic ábæd ðæs Hǽlendes líchaman æt Pilate? Nicod. 13; Thw. 6, 29. v. þurh-unrót.

un-rótian. v. ge-unrótian.

un-rótlíc; *adj. Gloomy*:—Unrótlíc heofon *triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 3. v. next word.

un-rótlíce; *adv. Gloomily, sadly*:—Reáðaþ unrótlíce ðe heofun *rutilat triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. Unrótlíce dóþ *exterminant* (but perhaps the word is adjective, as the passage to which the gloss belongs is Mt. 6, 16: Nolite fieri sicut hypocritae tristes: exterminant facies suas), Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 21: 30, 64.

unrót-mód; *adj. Sad at heart*:—Hé for ðære geómrunga ðæs óþres deáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte; ac hé unrótmód of his cýþþe gewát, Blickl. Homl. 113, 12.

un-rótness, e; *f. Sadness, sorrow, trouble, gloominess*:—Unrótnys *tristitia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 42. Dætte sió unrótnes, ðe hé for ðæm yflan weorcum hæbbe, gemetgige ðone gefeán ðe hé for ðǽm gódan weorcum hæfde, Past. proem.; Swt. 24, 3. Unrótnyss (*tristitia*) gefylde eówre heortan, Jn. Skt. 16, 6. Eówer unrótnys (-ródtnis, Lind.) byð gewend tó gefeán, 16, 20. Nis ðǽr ánig sár gemǽted, ne ádl, ne ece, ne nánig unrótnes, Blickl. Homl. 25, 31. Ic hit wiste be sumum dǽle, ac mé hæfde ðiós unrótnes ámerredne, ðæt ic hit hæfde mid ealle forgiten; and ðæt is eác mínre unrótnysse se mǽsta dǽl, ðæt . . . *eaque mihi etsi ob injuriae dolorem nuper oblita, non tamen ante hac prorsus ignorata dixisti; sed ea ipsa est vel maxima nostri caussa moeroris; quod . . .*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 2–4. Se fifta leahtor is *tristitia*, ðæt is ðissere worulde unrótnyss; ðæt is ðonne se man geunrótsaþ ealles tó swíðe for his ǽhta lyre . . . Twá unrótnyssa synd; án is ðeós yfele, and óðer is hálwende, ðæt is ðæt se man for his synnum geunrótsige, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 289: Homl. Th. ii. 220, 16: Wulfst. 68, 15. Ðé is frófre mǽre ðearf ðonne unrótnesse *medicinae tempus est, non querelae*, Bt. 3, 3; Fox 6, 15. Hí weorþaþ gerǽfte mid ðære unrótnesse and swá gehæfte *moeror captos fatigat*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21: Met. 25, 48. Gefeá búton unrótnesse, Blickl. Homl. 65, 18: 85, 33. On wóþe and on unrótnesse and on sáre his líchoma sceal hér wunian, 61, 1: 3, 9. Hé hig funde slǽpende for unrótnesse (*prae tristitiam*), Lk. Skt. 22, 45. Se heora unrótnesse ealle gewríðeþ *qui alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Th.

146, 3. Hé hiene on unrótnesse oððe on ormódnesse gebringð, Past. 21; Swt. 166, 12. Of ðæs magan ádle cumaþ . . . micla murnunga and unrótnessa bútan þearfe, Lchdm. ii. 174, 26. Mid manegum unrótnessum Dauid wæs ofdrycced under Sawle, Ps. Th. 38, arg. Ðám oferblíddum is tó cýðanne ða unrótnessa (*tristia*) ðe ðæræfter cumaþ, and ðám unblíddum sint tó cýðanne ða gefeán (*laeta*) ðe him gehátene sindon, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 15.

un-rótsian; *p.* ode. I. *to be sad, to be sorrowful*:—Hé unrótsade *contristatus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5. Ðá unrótsodon helware, Homl. Skt. i. 4. 292. Ðæt gehwá for his synnum unrótsige mid sóðre dædbóte, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 20. Ðú lǽrdest ðæt wé ne unrótsodon, þeáh úre spéda wanodon, Shrn. 167, 12. Hé ongann unrótsian *coepit contristari*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 37. Hiá ongunnon unrótsia (-rótsiga, Rush.) *illi coeperunt contristari*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 19. Unrótsande wæs *contristatus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 9. II. *to make sad* or *sorrowful*:—Alle gidroefde ł unrótsade (unródsad ł getyred, Lind.) wérun *omnes conturbati sunt*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 50. v. ge-unrótsian.

un-rúh; *adj. Not rough, smooth*:—Cyrtil unrúh ł smoeðe *tunica inconsutilis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 23.

un-ryne, es; *m. An ill-running, diarrhœa*:—Gif ðú ðás wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wíne, heó ðæs innoðes unryne gewíð, Lchdm. i. 172, 13.

un-sac (-sæc?); *adj. Free from any charge*:—Unsac hé wæs on lífe *no charge was brought against him while alive*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 6. v. sac, on-sæc, *and* cf. *Icel.* ú-sekr *not guilty*.

un-sadelod. v. un-gesadelod.

un-sæd; *adj. Unsatisfied, insatiable*:—Unsædre heortan *insatiabili corde*, Ps. Th. 100, 5.

un-sæd, es; *n. Bad seed*:—Ealle unþeáwas áwallaþ of deófle, and hé ðæt unsæd sáweþ tó wíde, Wulfst. 40, 23.

un-sægd, -sǽd; *adj. Unsaid*:—Wé hit lǽtaþ unsǽd, Wanl. Cat. 6, 13.

un-sǽl, es; *m. Unhappiness*:—Ða deóflu wǽron on miclum unsǽlum (v. sǽl, IV. ¶), and ða englas wǽron on swíðe micelre blisse, Wulfst. 236, 26. [Unsel him wes on mode, Laym. 30541. Suin unsel heom is ihende, O. and N. 1263. Þer heo polyeþ al unsel, Misc. 146, 90. A drayte of unsele *an unfortunate draught*, i. e. poison, Alex. (Skt.) 1106. On unsele oðer an untime *at an improper season or time*, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 43. Cf. *Icel.* ú-sæla *unhappiness*.]

un-sélan; *p.* de *To untie, unbind, loose*:—Git moeteþ æsul gesélde and folan mid hire, unséleþ (*solvite*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 2. Onlésed, unséled *desolutus*, i. *liberatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 29. Unmidled *vel* unséled *effrenus*, 142, 60.

un-séle; *adj. Evil, wicked*:—Unséle, gemáh *improbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 16. [Crist warrþ unnorne and wrecche and usell child, Orm. 3668. Holde ich no mon for unsele (*miserable*) otherwhyle that he fele sumthyng that him smerte, Rel. Ant. i. 113, 13. *Goth.* un-séls *πονηρός*: *Icel.* ú-sæll *unhappy*.]

un-sélig; *adj.* I. of persons, *unhappy, unblest, miserable* as being evil:—Deófol sáwð unwísdóm, ðæt unsélig man wísdómes ne gýmeþ, Wulfst. 52, 27. Ðú miltsige mé (*a devil*), ðæt unsélig (ic) ne forweorþe, Exon. Th. 269, 14; Jul. 450. Hí (*the good*) fore góddædum blissiaþ, ða hý (*the wicked*) unsélige ér forhogdun tó dónne, 79, 9; Cri. 1288. Hæleð unsélige (*the unbelieving Jews*), Andr. Kmbl. 1122; An. 561. II. of things, *unhappy, bringing misery*:—Æppel unsélga (cf. Milton: the fruit whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe), Cd. Th. 40, 10; Gen. 637. [Þe unseli Semei, A. R. 174, 1. Hwa se is swa unseli, þat he þis sod schunie, Kath. 1793. Unneliz mann amm ic wurrþenn, Orm. 4812. Ðat folc unseli (*the people of Sodom*), Gen. and Ex. 1073. Unsely wrecche, Chauc. second N. P. T. 468. *O. H. Ger.* un-sálig *infelix*.] v. un-gesélig.

un-sélþ, e; *f. Unhappiness, misfortune, misery*:—Ðæt is seó méste unsélð on ðís andweardan lífe, ðæt mon érest weorþe gesélig and æfter ðam ungesélig *in omni adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 30. Him wére ealra mǽst unsélþ ðæt, ðæt se fyrst wére ór dómes dæg *licentiam infelicissimam, si esset eterna*, 38, 4; Fox 204, 16. Hwelc mæg him máre unsélð becuman *quid eorum mente infelicius?* Past. 45; Swt. 340, 4. Hié wilniaþ óþera manna unsélþa and him cymð sylfum ðæt ylce *infelicitas in viis eorum*, Ps. Th. 13, 7. Hé hwílum selþ ða gesélþa ðám gódum and ðám yflum unsélþa . . . hwílum hé eft geþafaþ ðæt ða gódan habbaþ unsélþa and ungelimp and ða yflan habbaþ gesélþa *qui saepe bonis jucunda, malis aspera, contraque bonis dura tribuat, malis optata concedat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 1–5: 10; Bt. 28, 8. [He fleh mid muchele unsælðe, Laym. 4748. Al for hire onselþe (*wickedness*), 2nd MS. 2545. To þolenn ille unnselþe, Orm. 1561. Unnseolþe, 4811. Suin unselþe heom is ihende, O. and N. 1263. Ðo wex unselðe on hem . . . dole, sor, and blein, Gen. and Ex. 3026. *O. H. Ger.* un-sálida *infelicitas, dementia*.] v. un-gesélþ.

un-seppig; *adj. Not sappy, sapless*:—Treówa gif hí beóð on fullum mónan geheáwene, hí beóð heardran tó getimbrunge, and swíðost gif hí beóð unsæpige geworhte, Homl. Th. i. 102, 24.

un-samwrǽde; *adj. Not united, opposed, contrary*:—Gif ða gódan ðonne simle habbaþ anweald, ðonne nabbaþ ða yfelan nǽfre nánne, for ðam ðæt gód and ðæt yfel sint swíþe unsamwrǽde *nam cum bonum malumque contraria sint, si bonum potens esse constiterit, liquet imbecillitas mali*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 2. v. sam-wrǽdness.

un-sár; *adj. Not sore, without soreness* or *pain*:—Se teter bútan sáre hé ofergǽð ðone líchoman . . .; se giecða bið suíðe unsár, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 19. Gnið mid ða tódreoman, hí beóð cléne and unsáre, Lchdm. i. 346, 15. Ðæt geswel wyrð unsárre *the swelling becomes more free from pain*, ii. 208, 4.

un-sáwen; *adj. Not sown*:—.ii. æceras, óðerne gesáwene, and óðerne unsáwene, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 5.

un-sceaþfull, -scæþþig, -scæþþende. v. un-sceaþfull, -sceþþig, -sceþþende.

un-sceád[e]lice; *adv. Unreasonably*:—Gif hwylc bróðor unsceádelice hwæs bidde *si quis frater aliqua inrationabiliter postulat*, R. Ben. 54, 13. v. un-gesceádlice.

un-sceádwísllc; *adj. Unreasonable, irrational*:—Gif wé ða unsceádwíslican styrunga on stæðdignysse áwendaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 30. v. un-gesceádwíslic.

un-sceamfæst; *adj. Shameless, impudent*:—Unsceamfæst *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 57. Unscamfæst *impudens, inverecundus, sine pudore*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 37. [Onschamefæst *inpudens, inverecundus, effrons*, Prompt. Parv. 367.]

un-sceamfulness, e; *f. Shamelessness, immodesty, lasciviousness*:—Unsceomfulnise (-scomfulnisse, Rush.) *inpudicitia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21.

un-sceamiende *not being ashamed*:—Ðæt hé mæge fore eágum eorðbúendra unscomiende édles brúcan bysmerleás, Exon. Th. 81, 17; Cri. 1325.

un-sceamig; *adj. Not to be confounded, unabashed*:—Is on mé sweotul ðæt ðú unscamge ǽghwæs wurde on ferþe fród *in me is it plain, that thou, O woman not to be confounded! hast become in everything sagacious in mind*, Exon. Th. 275, 18; Jul. 552. [*O. H. Ger.* scamig *confusus, erubescens*; unscameg ze uuerdenne *not to be put to shame*.]

un-sceamlic; *adj. Immodest, shameless*:—Ic hí ástyrede mid fúllícum gesprǽcum. Hí míne unsceamlican gebǽra geseónde mé on heora scip námon tó him, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 377. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scamalih *impudens*.]

un-sceamlice; *adv. Shamelessly*:—Ðæt [hié] mid ðám hæleðum hǽman wolden unscomlice, Cd. Th. 148, 19; Gen. 2459. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scamalícho *impudenter*.]

un-sceandlice (?); *adv. Shamelessly*:—Ic mé unsceandlice [*the un- has been erased* (*properly*. v. sceandlice) *in one MS.*], swá swá ic gewuna wæs, tómiddes heora gemengde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 372.

un-scearp; *adj. Not sharp*:—Unscearp wín, Lchdm. ii. 212, 4. v. scearp, II.

un-scearpness, e; *f. Want of sharpness, dullness*:—For his ungleáwnesse and for his unscearpnesse *propter ingenii tarditatem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 7.

un-scearpsíne; *adj. Not sharpsighted*:—Ealdes mannes eágan beóþ unscearpsýno . . . þus mon sceal unscearpsýnum sealfe wyrcean tó eágum, Lchdm. ii. 30, 27–32, 1.

un-sceaþfull (-scæþ-, -sceþ-); *adj. Innocent*:—Se ðe æfter ðæm higaþ ðæt hé eádig sié on ðisse worulde, ne biþ hé unsceaþful (-full, Cott. MSS.) *qui festinat ditari, non erit innocens*, Past. 44; Swt. 331, 15. Hé ðe unscæðfull byð mid his handum *innocens manibus*, Ps. Th. 23, 4. Unscæðfull wið ða unscæðfullan, 17, 25: 24, 19. Ða wegas ðæra unscæðfulra *vias immaculatorum*, 36, 17. Ða unscæðfullan heortan *rectos corde*, 36, 13. [Shep iss all unskaþefull, Orm. 1176.]

un-sceaþfullice; *adv. Innocently*:—Ða ðe unsceaðfullice (-sceð-, Cott. MSS.) libbaþ *qui innocenter vivunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 263, 7.

un-sceaþfulness, e; *f. Innocence*:—Se ðe gehielt his unsceaðfulnesse and his gódan willan *si mentis innocentia custoditur*, Past. 34; Swt. 234, 22. Ðý læs hí forlǽtan hiora unsceaþfulnesse (-sceð-, Cott. MS.) *desinet colere forsitan innocentiam*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 5. Unsceaðfulnisse *innocentiam*, Ps. Surt. 17, 25. Unsceðfulnisse, 7, 9: 40, 13: 100, 2.

un-scelleht. v. un-scilliht.

un-scende, -scynde; *adj. Without disgrace, honourable, noble*:—Ælfheres lǽf (*a coat of mail*) golde geweorðod, ealles unscende, æðelinges reáf, Wald. 96; Vald. 2, 20. Gife unscynde *a noble gift* (the nails from the cross), Elen. Kmbl. 2400; El. 1201: 2492; El. 1247. Eów Dryhten geaf dóm unscyndne, 730; El. 365. Se him dóm forgeaf, unscyndne bléd, Cd. Th. 263, 16; Dan. 763. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scant *non ignominiosus*.]

un-scended; *adj. Unharmed, uncorrupted*:—Erfeweardnisse unscended *hereditatem incorruptam* (v. 1 Pet. 1, 4), Rtl. 24, 32. Unscendede hond *manum inlesam*, 102, 37.

un-scendende; *adj. Innocent*:—Unscendende ic am *innocens ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 24.

un-scoð. v. un-scóg(i)an.

un-sceótan *to open*:—Unsceót *vel* geopena *exentera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 13. ℭ v. an-sceótan.

un-sceþþende; *adj. Innocent, harmless*:—Unsceþþende ic eam *innocens ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 25. Onfōh mīne sāwle, for ic wæs unsceāþende and clǣnheort, Shrn. 139, 22. Ða bilehwitnysse ðæs unscæþþendan (*innocentis*) lifes, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 40. Ðæt hē ðære unsceþþendan (*innocuae*) ylde cilda ne ārede, 2, 20: S. 521, 25. Ðone mildheortan and ðone unsceþþendan Crist, Blickl. Homl. 3, 11. Hī ða unscæþþendan (*innoxiam*) ðeóde forhergodon, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 6. Unsceaþþiendra fordēmednesse *proscriptionibus innocentum*, 1. 6; S. 476. 25. Ðæt hē mæge fordōn ða unsceāþendan *ut interficiat innocentem*, Ps. Th. 9. 28.

un-sceþþig, -scæþþig; *adj. Innocent, harmless*:—*Innocens* unsceāðig (-scæðig) is ǣfre nama, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 253, 16. Beó se cristena man unsceaðþig and bilewite, Homl. Th. i. 142, 10. Hēr com Ælfrēd se unsceāðiga æþeling, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 25. Hys ðæt synnige blōd wæs āgoten on ða wrace hyre ðæs unsceāðian blōdes, Shrn. 155, 8. Hē sǣde ðæt ān gehwǣde wolcn upp āstige mid ðære unscæþþigan (*not threatening storm*) lyfte, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 150. Cain his āgenne brōðor rihtwīsne and unscæðigne ācwealde, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 41. Būton hī wǣron swā eádmōde and swā unscæðige swā ðæt cild wæs, Homl. Th. i. 512, 12. Culfran sind swīðe unscæðige fuglas, i. 142, 8. Hī ða deór swā getemedon, ðæt hī mid him unscæðige (*harmless*) wunodon, ii. 492, 14. Betwuh ðām unscæðigum *inter innocentes*, Ps. Th. 25, 6: Homl. Th. i. 88, 33. [He ne wollde nohht unshaþiȝ wimmann wreȝhemm, Orm. 2889.]

un-sceþþigness, e; *f. Innocence, harmlessness*:—Æfter gerisenre āre heora unscæþþignysse *juxta honorem innocentibus congruum*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 7. On unscæðignysse heortan *in innocentia cordis*, Ps. Spl. 100, 2. Gyt hē hyt his unscæðignysse *adhuc retinens innocentiam*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 15: 210, 29. Habban ða unscæðignysse on heora mōde ðe cild hæfd, i. 512, 18. Ne funde hē on him nāne synne ac unscæðignysse, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 25. Unsceaðþignysse, Ps. Spl. 36, 39. [Menn þatt cwemmdenn Godd þurrh unnshaþnesse, Orm. 58.]

un-scilliht; *adj. Not shell* (of fish):—Fixas unscellehte, Lchdm. ii. 88, 9.

un-scirped; *adj. Not dressed*:—Monnio unscirped *hominem non vestitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 11.

un-scōd. v. next word.

un-scōð[i]an *to unshoe, take off the shoes*:—Unsceógien hī gebrōþor *discalcient se fratres*, Anglia xiii. 413, 683. Ðonne bið ūs suīðe fracodlīce ōðer fōt unscōd *quasi unius pedis calceamentum cum dedecore amittit*, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 14. Hē wæs gelēded and ungyred and unscōd, Shrn. 85, 32. Nyme ðæt wīf his gescȳ of his fōtum, and nemne hine ǣlc man unsceóda (*discalceatus*), Deut. 25, 10. Unsceóde *discalciati*, Anglia xiii. 416, 735. Unscōdum fōtum, Wulfst. 170, 16.

un-scoren; *adj. Unshorn, unshaven*:— Locc unscoren *coma* vel *cirrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 45. Hī beón unscorene *sint inrasi*, Anglia xiii. 408, 609. Hī lange tīd eodon ealle unscorene and sīdfeaxe, Ap. Th. 6, 12. [*Icel.* ū-skorinn.]

un-scortende; *adj. Not failing, not running short*:—Strión unscortende *thesaurum non deficientem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 33.

un-scrȳdan; *p.* de *To undress, strip, divest*:—Unscrȳdde *exfibulat*, i. *exsolvit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 24. Byþ unscrȳdd *exuitur*, Scint. 226, 9. Unscrīdde *exutos*, *nudatos*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 52. Unscrȳdde, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 146. (1) with acc. of person:—Baðiendra manna hūs, ðǣr hī hī unscrēdaþ inne *apodyterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 6. Hine man sōna unscrȳde and ða reáf nime ðe hē ǣr notode *mox exuatur rebus propriis quibus vestitus est*, R. Ben. 101, 22. Hē hēt hine unscrȳdan, Homl. Th. i. 432, 3: 424, 12. Gif hwá his līc forstǣle, nolde hē hine unscrȳdan, 220, 8. (2) with acc. of person and dat. of garment:—Hē hine unscrīdde ðam healfan scicelse, Ap. Th. 12, 22. Hī unscrȳddon hyne hys āgenum reáfe, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28, 31: Mt. Skt. 15, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 252, 24, 29.

un-scyld, e; *f. Innocence*:—For unscylde *propter innocentiam*, Ps. Spl. 40, 13. [*O. Frs.* un-skelde: *O. H. Ger.* un-sculd *innocentia*.]

un-scyld, e; *f. A grievous fault*:—Gif mīne fȳnd ne rīcsiaþ ofer mē, ðonne beó ic unwemmle, and beó geclǣnsod fram ðǣm mǣstum scyldum; ac gif hī mē ābysgiaþ, ðonne ne mæg ic smeágan mīne unscylda, Ps. Th. 18, 12.

un-scyldig; *adj.* I. *innocent, guiltless*:—Unscyldig *insons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Zup. 63, 16. Mid werum unscyldigum unscyldig (*innocens*) ðū bist, Ps. Spl. 17, 27: Andr. Kmbl. 2275; An. 1139. Hēr wearð Ecgbriht abbud unscyldig ofslegen, Chr. 916; Th. i. 190, col. 2. Ne cweþe ic nā ðæt ðæt yfel sié ðæt mon helpe ðæs unscyldigan (-scyldgan, Cott. MS.), Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 4. Sweord besyled on unscyldigum (-scyldgum, Met. 9, 59) blōde, 16, 4; Fox 58, 18. Se ðe unscildigne man belǣwe *qui percutiat animam sanguinis innocentis*, Deut. 27, 25. Unscildigne and rihtwīsne ne ofsleh ðū *insontem et justum non occides*, Ex. 23, 7. Ðū woldest ðone besmītan ðe ðū nānwiht yfles on nystest. Tō hwon lǣddest ðū ðeosne freóne and unscyldigne hider? Blickl. Homl. 87, 1: Exon. Th. 143, 11; Gū. 659. Unscyldigne, synna leásne, Elen. Kmbl. 990; El. 496. Hū ne is se yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldgan wītnoþ? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 11, 15. Ne syle ðū unscyldigra sāwla deórum ðe ðē andettaþ *ne tradas bestiis animas confitentes tibi*, Ps. Th. 73, 18. Ðǣm wǣre māre þearf ðe ða ōðre unscyldige yfelaþ, ðæt mon bǣde ðæt him mon dyde swā micel wīte swā hī ðām ōðrum unscyldegum dydon, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 30: Met. 4, 36. Hī unscyldige scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Seó wyrd þreáþ ða unscildigan (*insontes*), Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. I a. *innocent* of a crime, charge, (1) with gen.:—Ðet hē wæs unscyldig ðæs ðe him geléd wæs, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 20. Unscyldigne eofota gehwylces, Elen. Kmbl. 845; El. 423. (2) with preposition:—Ic eom unscyldig, ǣgðer ge dǣde ge dihtes, æt ðære tihtlan ðe N. mē tīhð, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 15. Sind mænige rihtwīse unscyldige wið heáfodleahtras, Homl. Th. i. 342, 9. I b. *guiltless* in relation to (*wið*) a person. v. un-scyldigness:—Ic eom unscyldig wið ðās mīne fȳnd *ego in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, Ps. Th. 25, 1. Ðū ne bist unscyldig wið mē gif ðū on īdelnesse cīgst mīnne noman *nec habebit insontem Dominus eum, qui assumpserit nomen Domini frustra* (Ex. 20, 7), L. Alf. 2; Th. i. 44, 8. II. *innocent, not accountable* for an ill result, *not responsible*:—Gif oxa ofhnīte wer oþþe wīf, ðæt hié deáde sién . . . Se hlāford bið unscyldig (*the owner of the ox shall be quit*, A. V. Ex. 21, 28), gif se oxa hnitol wǣre . . . and se hlāford hit nyste, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 29. His hlāford bið unscildig *dominus bovis innocens erit*, Ex. 21, 28. Unscyldig ic eom fram ðyses rihtwīsan blōde *innocens ego sum a sanguine justi hujus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 24. Ne ofsleh ðū unscildine mannan . . . ðis ic dyde mid bilewitnysse *num gentem ignorantem et justam interficies? . . . in simplicitate cordis mei feci hoc*, Gen. 20, 4. [*O. Sax.* un-skuldig: *O. Frs.* un-skeldech: *O. H. Ger.* un-sculdig *innocens, indebitus, nil meritus*: *Icel.* ū-skyldigr *not due*.]

un-scyldiglīc; *adj. Innocent, not obnoxious, unobjectionable*:—Ungerisnre bysene ðū hātest hié wītnian, ah mē þynceþ unscyldiglīcre ðæt him man heáfod of āceorfe būton ōðrum wītum, Blickl. Homl. 189, 32.

un-scyldigness, e; *f. Innocence*:—Dauid sang ðisne sealm be his unscyldinesse wið (v. un-scyldig, I b) his sunu, Ps. Th. 25, arg. Æfter unscyldignisse mīnre *secundum innocentiam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 9: Rtl. 48, 40.

un-scynde. v. un-scende.

un-seald; *adj. Ungiven*:—Seó sēleste gyrd is gyt unseald, Homl. Ass. 131, 495.

un-sealt; *adj. Without salt, insipid*:—Gif ðæt sealt unsealt (*insulsum*) biþ, Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Unsaltera *insulsior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 6.

un-sefuntig, -seofuntig (= hund-seofontig) *seventy*:—Unsefuntig *septuaginta*, æfter unseofuntigum *post septuaginta*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 3, 11: Lk. Skt. p. 6, 15. Unseofontigum, p. 6, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax.* ant-sibunta.]

un-seht; *m. f. n. Disagreement*:—Hī macodon mǣst ðet unseht betweónan Godwine eorle and ðam cynge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 27. [Mæst þis unsehte wæs forþan þe se cyng fylste his nefan, Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 29. He mid unsehte fram þam cynge fōr . . . Hi mid unsehte tohwurfon, 1106; Erl. 240, 20, 25. For þære unsehte þe he hæfde wið France, 1112; Erl. 243, 32. For þes cynges unsehte of France, 1117; Erl. 246, 6. Mid unsæhte, 1123; Erl. 250, 26. *Icel.* ū-sátt, -sætt *disagreement*.] v. seht, *and next word*.

un-seht; *adj. Not in agreement, in hostility, at variance*:—Eádric cild and ða Bryttas wurdon unsehte and wunnon heom wið ða castelmenn on Hereforda *Eadric and the Welsh broke out into hostility* (against William. v. Florence of Worcester, who says that Edric summoned two Welsh kings to help him and laid waste Hereford. The same writer, under the year 1070, notes that Edric was reconciled with William) *and fought with the garrison at Hereford*, Chr. 1067; Erl. 203, 40. Sōna ðǣrǣfter wurdon unsehte se cyng and se eorl *directly after the king and the earl fell out*, 1102; Erl. 238, 6. [Heo weren unsahte and heo weren unsome, Laym. 3930. Þou and his sone woxen unsauȝt (*fell out*), and þou sloug him þere, Jos. 433. Folk that were unsaught toward her king (*at variance with their king*) for his pillage, Gower iii. 153, 26. *Icel.* ū-sáttr *disagreeing, unreconciled*.] v. seht; *adj.*

un-seldan; *adv. Not seldom, frequently*:—Ðone sang wē sungon unseldon mid heom, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 264. Oft and unseldan, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 9: Btwk. 222, 2. Oft and unseldon, L. Pen. 2; Th. ii. 278, 5. [*Icel.* ū-sjaldan.]

un-seþe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 80. v. un-sēþ.

un-settan *to displace, put down*:—Tō unsettanne (-setanne, Rush.) *ad deponendum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 36.

un-sewenlīc (?); *adj. Invisible*:—Hwæt wēnst ðū be ðære unsewenlīcran wyrde (Cott. MS. *has* unwēnlīcran, *and the Latin is*: Quid reliqua, quae, cum sit *aspera*), Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 24. v. un-gesewenlīc.

un-sib[b], e; *f.* I. *unfriendliness, unkindliness, enmity*:—Unsib *simultas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 62. Swā mycel ungeþwǣrnys and unsibb ārās *ingravescentibus causis dissensionum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Ðæt ðridde is unsibbe fȳr, ðonne wē ne forhtigaþ ðæt wē ða mōd ābylgean ūra ðæra nȳhstena *tertium dissensionis, cum animos proximorum offendere non formidamus*, 3, 19; S. 548, 17: Anglia xi. 101, 37. Unsibbe *simultate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 11. Unsibbe *simultatem*, 83, 38. God ūs

lārd sibbe and wynsumnesse, and deófol ūs lārd unsibbe and wrōhte, Homl. Ass. 168, 112: Cd. Th. 281, 13; Sat. 271. Ic sndette mīnes mōdes morðor and unsibbe and ofermōdignesse, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 262, 32. Oferfyll ne murneþ ne for fæder ne for mēder, ne for nānum gesibban men. Ealle unsibba hit wyrcð, Wulfst. 242, 8. II. *strife, hostilities, war*:—Gif hié gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena wōlgewinna and hiora monigfealdan unsibbe *revolant majorum suorum tempora, bellis inquietissima*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 15. Hié ðæt heóldun mid micelre unsibbe, and tū folcgefeoht gefuhtun, and ðæt loud oft forhergodon, and ēghwæþer ōþerne oftrædlice ūt drāfde, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 10. Ðæt hī wēron unsibbe and gefeoht fram heora feóndum onfōnde *quia bellum ab hostibus forent accepturi*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 30. His ii suna ymb ðæt rīce wunnon, and ða unsibbe mid gefeohte dreógende wēron, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 17. Æfter hū monegum wintrum sió sibb gewurde ðæs ðe hié ē[re]st unsibbe wið monegum folcum hæfdon, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 18. III. *division, variance, disagreement, disunion*:—Unsib (*dissensio*) ūuorden wæs in ðær menigo fore hine, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 43. Unsib *seditio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 30. Forlē:aþ ða ūterran sibbe, and habbaþ ða innerran fæste, ðætte eówer unsibb geceādmēde ðæs synnigan mōd (*ut peccantis mentem vestra discordia feriat*), Past. 46; Swt. 357, 9. Dā sōhte Colemannus ðysse unsibbe (*dissensioni*) lēcedōm, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Hē hiera sundorsprāce tō unsibbe brōhton *their colloquy led to no agreement;* infecto pacis negotio, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 13. [Betere his sahte þane onsibbe, Laym. 9845, 2nd MS. *Goth.* un-sibja *iniquitas: O. H. Ger.* un-sippe *seditio.*]

un-sibbian; *p.* ode *To disagree*:—Unsibbaþ *desidet*, i. *discordat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 20. Unsibbade *desidebat*, 25, 16.

un-sibsumness, e; *f. Want of tranquillity, anxiety*:—Mid unsibsumnise gedroefede *anxietate turbati*, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 1.

un-sidefull; *adj. Immodest*:—Unsideful *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 33: O. E. Homl. i. 300, 29, 30.

un-sidefulness, e; *f. Immodesty, immorality*:—Se fifta unþeáw is ðæt wīf bcó unsydefull. Unsydefulnys bið sceamu for worulde, and ðæt unsydefulle wīf bið unwurð on līfe, O. E. Homl. i. 300, 30.

un-sidu, a; *m. A bad habit, vicious custom, mal-practice*:—Sōð is ðæt ic secge, ānēre man unlaga on lande oððe unsida lufige tō swīðe, ðæt cymð ðære þeóde tō unþearfe, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 8. Nis eác nān wundor, þeáh ūs mislimpe, forðam wē witan ful georne, ðæt . . . weard þes þeódscipe swýðe forsyngod . . . þurh hēþene unsida, Wulfst. 164, 2. Āne misdēda hē dyde þeáh tō swīðe, ðæt hē ælþeódige unsida lufode, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 1. [*Icel.* ū-siðr.]

un-sigefæst; *adj. Not victorious, unsuccessful*:—Ða ðe God wurðodon sigefæste wēron symle on gefeohte; ða ðe fram Gode bugon tō bysmorfullum hēðenscype wurdon gescynde and ā unsigefæste, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 44.

un-silt; *adj. Unsalted*:—Unsilt (-slit, MS.) smeoro *saevo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 45. Unsylt smeoru, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5. v. un-gesilt.

un-sīþ, es; *m.* I. *an evil, ill-advised expedition*:—Wearð ofslegen Ecgfridus on his unsīðe, ðā ðā hē on Peohtum begann tō feohtanne tō dyrstelice ofer Drihtnes willan (cf. Ecgfrid, cum temere exercitum ad vastandam Pictorum provinciam duxisset, multum prohibentibus amicis, extinctus est, Bd. 4, 26), Homl. Th. ii. 148, 16. II. *a mishap, misfortune*:—Heó ðurh wōdnysse micclum wæs gedreht . . . heó ēr ðon eáwfæst leofode, ðeáh ðe se unsīð hire swā gelumpe, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 12. [Þu (*the owl*) ne singst never þat hit nis for sume unsiþe (*mishap*), O. and N. 1164.]

un-sleac, -sleac; *adj. Not slack, not lazy, strenuous, active, diligent*:—Unsleac *inpiger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 30: 93, 15: Kent. Gl. 140. [*Icel.* ū-slakr.]

un-sleaclice; *adv. Not slackly, not languidly, strenuously*:—Gif ðæt gebodene bið gefremed unsleaclice (*non tarde*), R. Ben. 20, 18.

un-slēpig; *adj. Sleepless*:—Unslēpige *insomnes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 20.

un-slēwð, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 4, *seems an error for* un-slīð, *the reading of the* Cott. MSS.

un-slāw, -slāw, -sleáw; *adj. Not slow, not sluggish, active, ready, quick*:—Unslāw *inpiger* vel *praepes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 34. Unsleáw *inpiger*, 74, 34. Hē hine sylfne getengde in Godes þeówdōm æscrōf, unslāw, Elen. Kmbl. 403; El. 202. Se ðe wēre full slāw, weorðe se unslāw tō cyrican, Wulfst. 72, 15. Done ðe him on weorcum gecwēmde elne unslāwe, Exon. Th. 159, 7; Gū. 923. Wīgan unslāwne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 3419; An. 1713. Hī slōgon tōgædere unslāwe mid wēpnum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 375.

un-slāwlice; *adv. Not slowly, not sluggishly, actively*:—Hié sculon gehīeran ðætte is gehāten ðēm monnum ðe lustlice and unslāwlice lārað ðæt ðæt hié ðonne cunnon (*qui in hoc, quod jam obtinuit, corporis vitio non tenetur*), Past. 49; Swt. 381, 1.

un-sleac, -sleáw, -slit. v. un-slæc, -slāw, -silt.

un-sliped; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unloosed*:—His tungan bend wearð unslýped *solutum est vinculum linguae ejus*, Mk. Skt. 7, 35.

un-sliten; *adj. Unrent*:—Ðæt cyrtel wæs unslitten, . . . Cuoedon: Ne tōslīte (*scindamus*) wē hiá *the coat was unrent . . . They said: Let us not rend it*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 23. [*Icel.* ū-slitinn.]

un-slopen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unloosed*:—Æfter þūsend geārum bið Satanas unbunden . . . and nū syndon Satanases bendas swýðe tōslopene (unslopene, MS. H.), Wulfst. 83, 9.

un-smeoruwig; *adj. Not fatty* or *greasy*:—Genim unsmerigne healfse *cyse*, Lchdm. ii. 292, 23.

un-smēþe; *adj. Not smooth, rough, uneven*:—Unsmēðe *scabra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 13. Unsmēðe hrægel *birrus*, i. 40, 25. Eoh bið ūtan unsmēðe treów, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 27; Rūn. 13. Tunge unsmēþe, Lchdm. ii. 242, 10. Wē habbaþ hrepunge, ðæt wē magon gefrēdan hwæt bið smēðe, hwæt unsmēðe, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 33. His unsmēðan (*leprous*) līces, 512, 6. Ne unsmēðes wiht, Exon. Th. 199, 15; Ph. 26. Unsmoeði *scabro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 24. Ðære unsmēþan *elefantinosa*, 142, 82: 31, 8. Hē hleóp on unsmēðe eorðan, Shrn. 153, 1. Ða unsmēþan tungan smirewan, Lchdm. ii. 238, 25. Deós wyrt bið cenned on unsmēþum stōwum, i. 160, 18. Ða unsmēþan *salebrosos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 25. [Unnsmeþe þurrh bannkes and þurrh græfess, Orm. 9209.]

un-smēþness, e; *f. Roughness*:—Unsmēðnes *callositas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 36: 82, 54. Unsmēþnes, 127, 55.

un-smōþe (-smōþ? *but see* sōfte; *adj.*); *adj. Rough*:—Unsmōþi *aspera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 15. Unsmōðe, 7, 33. v. smōþ, un-smēþe.

un-snotor, -snottor; *adj. Unwise, foolish*:—Unsnotor *insipiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Zup. 62, 15: Ps. Lamb. 91, 7. Unsnoter *imprudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 13. Se unsnotera ī se unwita *insipiens*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1. Se unsnotera ī se dysega, 48, 11. Ðæt biþ swīþe dysig man and unsnottor on his līfe, se þe lufaþ ðās eorþlican welan and ne lufaþ God ðe hit him eal sealde, Blickl. Homl. 195, 24. Ū dysega man and ðū unsnottra, 49, 35. Unsnotterra *insipientum*, Rtl. 86, 14. Unsnoterum *insipientibus*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21: L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 2.

un-snotorlice; *adv. Unwisely, imprudently*; inprudenter, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 223, 15: 228, 10.

un-snotornes, e; *f. Folly*:—Tō unsnotornysse *ad insipientiam*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 3. Þurh unsnotornesse, Wulfst. 166, 25.

un-snyternes, e; *f. Folly*:—Tō unsnyternesse *ad insipientiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 21, 2. v. snytre.

un-snytro (-u); *f. Folly*:—Gefylled mid unsnytro *repleti insipientia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 11. Hosp unwīsum ī unsnytro ðū sealdest mē *opprobrium insipienti dedisti me*, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 12. Worda ealra unsnyttro ēr gesprecenra, Elen. Kmbl. 2567; El. 1285. Hē his selfa ne mæg for his unsnyttrum ende gebencean, Beo. Th. 3472; B. 1734: Met. 9, 11. Hē unsnytrum (*foolishly, unwisely*) Andreas hēt ðhōn, Exon. Th. 260, 35; Jul. 308. Unsnyttrum, 251, 14; Jul. 145: 153, 25; Gū. 831: Elen. Kmbl. 1900; El. 947.

un-soden; *adj. Unsodden, unboiled*:—On unsodenan hunige, Lchdm. iii. 40, 6. Sceápes hōhscancan unsodenne, ii. 38, 8. Genim ða ylcan wyrte unsodene, i. 198, 15: Exon. Th. 488, 18; Rä. 76, 8.

un-sōfte; *adv.* I. *not at ease, in discomfort*. v. sōfte, II:—Gif men fērlice wyrde unsōfte, Rtl. 114, 24. II. *not gently, hardly, severely*:—Hwēr mon unsōfte getilaþ on forewearde ða ādle *in case severe treatment is used in the early stages of the disease*, Lchdm. ii. 260, 15. Ða ðe hine unsōfte ādle gebundne gesōhtun, Exon. Th. 155, 10; Gū. 858: 83, 16; Cri. 1357. Hī wrehton unsōfte ealdgenīþlan, Judth. Thw. 24, 37; Jud. 228: Blickl. Homl. 203, 18. III. *hardly, with difficulty, with trouble*:—Wē hit unsōfte mid longsceaftum sperum ofscotadon *vix ipsis defixa est venabulis*, Nar. 15, 28. Ic ðæt unsōfte ealdre gedīgde, Beo. Th. 3314; B. 1655: 4287; B. 2140: Elen. Kmbl. 263; El. 132: Exon. Th. 168, 20; Gū. 1080. [Þer is þe sunfulle unsofte to beon, Misc. 91, 25. *O. H. Ger.* un-samfto *difficulter, aegre.*]

un-sōftlice; *adv. Ungently, hardly*:—Ualerianus ſwēð hrymde: 'Eálá ðū, Laurentius, unsōftlice tīhst ðū mē gebundenne mid byrnendum racenteágum,' Homl. Th. i. 434, 7.

un-sōm, e; *f. Disagreement*:—Gyf hyra ænig wið ænigne mon ænige unsōme hæbbe, ðæt hē wið ðone gebingie . . . Man sceal ælce unsōme and ealle geflytu gestyllan, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 2–7.

un-sorh; *adj. Without care, without anxiety, secure*:—Dā ongeat hē ðæt ðēr wæs godcundlic mægen ondweard, and hē ðære mildheortnesse unsorh ābād, Blickl. Homl. 217, 29.

un-sōþ, es; *n. Untruth, falsehood*:—Mid unsōðe sōð oferswīðan, Wulfst. 55, 16. Leáslice hīwian unsōð tō sōðe, 128, 9. Ic nelle secgan unsōð on mē sylfe, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 195.

un-sōþ; *adj. Untrue, false*:—Unsōþe (Wright gives *unsoþe*, but Wülcker Voc. 243, 15 *unsoþe*) sage (-a, Wülcker) *falsa dicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 80. [*Icel.* ū-sannr *untrue.*]

un-sōþfæst; *adj.* I. *untruthful, unveracious*:—Ic silf geseah ðæt ðæt mē unsōðfæstran men sēdon, ðonne ða wēron ðe ðæt sēdon ðæt wit ymb sint, Shrn. 204, 12. II. *unjust, unrighteous*:—Unsōðfæstne wer *virum injustum*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Wē unsōðfæste ealle wēron *injuste egimus*, 105, 6. Sōðfæst fore unsōðfæstum *justus pro injustis*, Rtl. 21, 32.

un-sōþfæstness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, injustice*:—Unsōðfæstnys *injustitia*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Ðes sōðcuoed is and unsōðfæstnīsse in ðæm ne is *hic veran est, et injustitia in illo non est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 18.

un-sóþian. v. ge-unsóþian.

un-sóþsagol; *adj. Speaking falsely, lying, mendacious*:—Unsóðsagul *falsidicus* vel *falsiloquus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 47. Unsóðsagol *falsidicus*, 76, 20. Se smið ne dorste secgan ðis gesihðe ænigum menn, nolde beón gesewen unsóðsagul (-ol) boda, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 58.

un-spannan; *p.* -speónn *To unclasp, unfasten*:—Unspeón *exfibulat*, i. *exsolvit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 24. [Cf. Seint lohan ine his iborenesse unspennede his feder tunge into prophecie, A. R. 158, 14.] v. on-spannan.

un-spéd, e; *f. Want, indigence, penury*:—Unspéde *inopiae*, Ps. Spl. 43, 27. For unspéda *prae inopia*, 87, 9. Ðiós of unspoed (unspoedum, Rush.) hire alle ða ðe hæfde sende *haec de paenuria sua omnia quae habuit misit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. [It fel to mikel unspede *it turned out very unfortunate*, C. M. 15420. *O. San.* un-spód *disadvantage*: *O. H. Ger.* un-spuot.]

un-spédig; *adj.* I. *without means, poor, indigent*:—Ðes and ðeós and ðis unspédige *hic et haec et hoc inops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 1. Gif hwylc wif tó ðam unspédig wære ðæt heó ðás ðing begytan ne mihte, Homl. Th. i. 140, 3. Generigende unspédigne *eripiens inopem*, Ps. Spl. 34, 12: Blickl. Gl. Hé geendebyrde ðone unspédigan fiscere ætforan ðam rícan cásere, Homl. Th. i. 578, 9. Eádge bióð ða ðaerfe, ðæt is unspoedge menn *beati pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3 note. Ða rícostan men drincaþ myran meolc, and ða unspédigan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. For yrmðe unspédig[ra] *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðonne ðú geseó geohgran man ðonne ðú sý, and unwísran, and unspédigran, Prov. Kmbl. 31. Þeáh hý sýn on ðyson woroldsélþon ða unspédgestan, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 4. II. *barren, poor, unproductive*:—Hié gesæton sorgfulre land, eard and édyl unspédigran fremena gehwylcre, Cd. Th. 59, 12; Gen. 962. [*O. H. Ger.* un-spuotig.]

un-spiwol; *adj. Not emetic*:—Unspiwol drenc, Lchdm. ii. 274, 11, 20. Unspiule dreuceas, 170, 11.

un-sprecende; *adj. Not speaking, unable to speak, without speech, speechless*:—Unsprecende cild *infans* vel *alogos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 41: 73, 11: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 37; Zup. 61, 7. Hé (*Christ in Simeon's arms*) ðá gyt on ðære menniscnysse unsprecende wære, Homl. Th. i. 142, 26. Færinga sáh hé niðer sprǽce benumen, and þurhwunode swá unsprecende, Chr. 1053; Erl. 186, 23. Unsprecende forneán *almost speechless*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 481. Ða unsprecendan cild, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 14: 50, 15.

un-stæfwis; *adj. Illiterate*:—Unstæfwis *inlitterata*, Germ. 393, 82.

un-stæðig; *adj.* I. *not steady, remiss, irregular*:—Sum munuc wæs unstæðig on Godes lofsangum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 19. II. *unstable, inconstant, fickle*:—Wé sceolon fyligan úrum Héafde fram ðissere unstæðigan worulde tó his staðelfæstan ríce, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 21. Ðises lífes gewilnung gelǽ. ða unstæððian tó manegum leahtrum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 67. III. *unsteady, unstaid, not sober, light, wanton*:—Wearð hé gegripen mid ðære gálnysse his unstæðigan heortan, Homl. Ass. 110, 247. Hé his sylfes geweóld on ungerípedum freódóme and unstæðigum þeáwum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 13. Ða unstæðigan hleápunge ðæs mǽdenes (*the daughter of Herodias*), Homl. Th. i. 480, 35.

un-stæðigness, e; *f.* I. *unsteadiness, instability, inconstancy*:—Sun munuc mid gemǽglícum bénum gewilnode ðæt hé móste of ðam munuclífe . . . Ðá wearð se hálga wer gehýðhyrt ðurh his unstæðignysse, and hét hine áweg faran, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 18. II. *want of sedateness, levity, wantonness*:—Of gálnysse cumaþ ungemetegod lufu and eágena unstæðignys, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 7. Se grimlíca deófol lǽrð dyrstignysse and gebringð rǽceléase men on unstæðignesse wordes and weorces, Wulfst. 54, 3. Mid módes unstæðignysse, 60, 1.

un-staþolfæst; *adj.* I. *unsettled, not remaining in one place, not stationary*:—Ða twám and þrím dagum geond missenlícra monna húsum wuniaþ, áfre unstaþolfæste (*numquam stabiles*) and woriende, R. Ben. 9, 23. II. *unsettled, desirous of change*:—Sum munuc wearð unstaðolfæst on his mynstre, and gewilnode ðæt hé móste of ðam munuclífe, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 14. III. *not steadfast, unstable, not enduring, easily moved*:—Unstaðolfest weorc *opus instabile*, Kent. Gl. 369. Hí nabbaþ wyrtruman on him ac beóð unstaðolfæste *non habent radicem in se sed temporales sunt*, Mk. Skt. 4, 17. Understaþolfæste (unstaþolfæste? cf. ðæt ungestæðige folc, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2) *mobile vulgus*, Met. 28, 69. IV. *unsettled in mind, wavering*:—Ðone unstaðolfæstan bróðor and ðone tweónigendan *fratrem fluctuantem*, R. Ben. 51, 3. [Þe twafalde mon is unstaþelfest (*inconstans*) on alle his weies, O. E. Homl. i. 151, 29. Unstaðeluest blieaue, A. R. 208, 16.]

un-staþolfæstness, e; *f. Instability, inconstancy*:—Wolcnes pund, ðanon him wæs his módes unstaðelfæstnes geseald, Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 11. Unstaðolfæstnis ðóhta *instabilitas mentium*, Rtl. 192, 21. Se hálga wer swíðe mid wordum ðreáde his unstaðolfæstnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 17. v. preceding word.

un-stedefull; *adj. Unstable, apostate*:—Mid englum unstydfullum *cum angelis apostaticis*, Rtl. 121, 21.

un-stedefulness, e; *f. Instability*; but the word glosses *infestatio*:—Aelc unstydfulnis ðæs unclénes gástes *omnis infestatio immundi spiritus*, Rtl. 122, 24. v. on-stedefullness.

un-steno, es; *m. A bad smell, stench*:—Hý mid nosan ne magon náht geswæccan bútan unstences ormétnesse *foetor ingenti complet putredine nares*, Dóm. L. 207. Náht elles gestincan búton unstenca ormétnessa, Wulfst. 139, 8.

un-stillan. v. ge-unstillan.

un-stille; *adj. Not still, unquiet*:—Unstille *inquies*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 4. I. of motion, *not at rest, moving*:—Ðæt wæter unstille ághwíder wolde tóscrípan, ne meahte hit on him selfum áfre gestandan, Met. 20, 92. Sund unstille, Exon. Th. 338, 14; Gn. Ex. 78. Swift wæs on fóre, dreág unstille winnende wéga, 434, 24; Rä. 52, 5. Eall ðiós unstille gesceaft, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 23. Ðæt unstille hweól (*velox rota*) ðe Ixion wæs tó gebunden, 35, 6; Fox 168, 31. Ða unstillan woruldgesceafta, Met. 11, 19. Ðara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nó weorþan gestilled, ne eác onwend of ðam ryne ðe him geset is, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 3. Ðú ðe ealle ða unstillan gesceafta tó ðínum willan ástyrast *qui das cuncta moveri*, 33, 4; Fox 128, 9: Met. 20, 14. II. *liking movement* (lit. or fig.), *unquiet, restless*; in a bad sense, *unruly*:—Hé cwæð ðæt sló tunge wǽre unstille yfel *lingua, inquietum malum*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 7. Eh byð unstyllum áfre frófur, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 9; Rún. 19. Ða unstillan (*inquietos*) hé sceal þreágean, R. Ben. 13, 12. Nánwuht nis oþ ús unstilre and ungestæðigre ðonne ðæt mód *nil in nobis est corde fugacius*, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 11. III. *unquiet, disturbed*:—Ðæt mǽden hæfde unstille niht, Ap. Th. 18, 27. IV. *not at peace, troubled*:—Hé wæs fram ðam áwyrgedan gáste unstille; and swá swýþe hé hine drehte, ðæt hé his sylfes nǽnig gemynd ne hæfde, Guthl. 13; Gdwin. 60, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-stilli *inquiens, vacillans, inquietus.*]

un-stillian. v. ge-unstillian.

un-stillness, e; *f.* I. *absence of rest, motion*:—Unstilnis *agitatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 55. II. *disturbance, noisiness, clamour*:—Gif hé ðurhwunaþ cnucigende, ðonne árist se hírðes ealdor for ðæs ðéores onhróre, and him getíðaþ ðæs ðe hé bitt, nú for freóndrǽdene, ac for his unstilnysse, Homl. Th. i. 248, 33. Lǽrð ús se deófol unstilnesse and ungemetlíce hleahtras, and unnytte sprǽce, Wulfst. 233, 18. III. *tumult, bustle, commotion*:—Hé ne mihte ða unstillnesse ðara onfeallendra menigeo áberan *tumultus inruentium turbarum non ferret*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 32. IV. *disturbance, breach of peace*:—On ðæs wífes gebérum onfundon ðæs cyninges þegnas ða unstilnesse (*the king had been attacked and killed*), Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3. Læcedemonie hæfdon máran unstillnessa ðonne hié mægenes hæfdon *Lacedaemonii, inquieti magis quam strenui*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 34. V. *restlessness, unruliness*:—Hé geseah ðæt hig niorwedon mid fæstenum and mid gebedum hiora lícaman unstilnesse, Shrn. 37, 3. *VI. *disquietude, disturbance of mind, trouble*:—Se ðe his bróðor hataþ, hé hæfð unstilnesse and swýðe drófi mód, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 16.

un-strang; *adj. Not strong, weak, feeble*:—Unstrang *invalidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 22: 83, 57. Heó (*Judith*) wæs lytel and unstrang, Homl. Ass. 114, 411. Hwæt is se intinga ðæt ún þúsend manna ðé ne magon ástyrian, swá unstrang swá ðú eart? Homl. Skt. i. 9, 110. Á sceal man ðam unstrangan men lífdelfcor déman ðonne ðam strangan, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 4. Hyra handa wǽron unstrange hine tó ácwellanne, Shrn. 117, 31. Hé (*Peter*) mid his gange getácnode ágðer ge ða strangan ge ða unstrangan on Godes folce. Cristes geladung ne mæg beón búton strangum, ne búton unstrangum. Ðá ðá him twýnode, ðá getácnode hé ða unstrangan. Hwæt sind ða unstrangan? Ða sind unstrange ðe sláwe beóð tó gódum weorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 15–25. Ðæt ða unstrangan (*infirmi*) ofersýmede heora þeówdóm ne forlécon, R. Ben. 121, 23. Sý fultum geseald ðám wácmódum and ðám unstrangum *inbecillibus procurentur solacia*, 58, 18. Héla ða unstronga *sanare infirmos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 2. Þeáh hwá anweald hæbbe, gif óþer hæfþ máran, beþearf se unstrengra ðæs strengran fultumes *si quid est, quod in ulla re imbecillioris valentiae sit, in hac praesidio necesse est egeat alieno*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 18. Hwæt is unstrengre ðonne se mon ðe bið tó ungemetlíce oferswíþed mid ðam tédran flǽsce, 36, 6; Fox 182, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 370, 16. Óþ ðæt hié (*inflammations*) unstrangran weorþan, Lchdm. ii. 178, 14. Hú ne miht ðú geseón ǽlce dæge ðæt ða strengran nimaþ ða welan of ðám unstrengrum, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 15. v. strang, *and next word.*

un-strenge; *adj. Weak*:—Paulus cwæð: 'Wé strange sceolon beran ðæra unstrengra byrðene' *debemus nos firmiores imbecillitates infirmorum sustinere* (Rom. 15, 1), Homl. Th. ii. 390, 26. v. strenge.

un-stydfull. v. un-stedefull.

un-styri[g]ende; *adj. Not moving, unmoving, stationary*:—Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, swá scylfiscas sint . . . Ða styriendan nétenu habbaþ eall ðæt ða unstyriendan habbaþ, and eác mára tó . . . For ðæm sint ðás sceafta ðus gesceapene ðæt ða unstyriendan hí ne áhebben ofer ða styriendan, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 20–31.

un-styrigendlíc; *adj. Not to be stirred, not to be carried*:—Byrðenna unstyrendelíco *onera importabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4.

un-sûr; *adj. Not sour*:—Ƿala forgá and meoloc þicge unsûre, Lchdm. ii. 292, 30. [*Icel.* ú-súrr.]

un-swête; *adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable*:—Settan mê ðâr mê unswêtost (*or adv.?*) wæs *posuerunt me in abominationem sibi*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. [*Icel.* ú-svâst veðr *bad weather.*]

un-swête; *adv. Unpleasantly.* v. preceding word.

un-swêtlîc; *adj. Unpleasant, ungentle*:—Hê hæfde his ende gebidenne unswêtlîcne, Judth. Thw. 22, 17; Jud. 65.

un-swefen, es; *n. A bad dream*:—Sing ðis ylce gebed on niht êr ðû tô ðînum reste gâ, ðonne gescylt ðê God wið unswefnum ðe nihternessum on menn becumaþ, Lchdm. iii. 288, 22.

un-sweotol; *adj. Not evident, not to be seen, not discernible*:—Nân ðara gesceafta ne mæg bión bûton ôþerre, ðeáh hió unsweotol sié on ðære ôþerre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 26. Ne mæg hira ênig bûtan ôþrum bión, þeáh hî unsweotole (*or adv.?*) somod eardien, Met. 20, 146.

un-swête; *adj. Unsweet*, (1) of taste, *bitter, sour*:—Hî mê geblendon bittre tôsomne unswêtne dryuc ecedes and geallan, Exon. Th. 88, 12; Cri. 1439. (2) of smell, *offensive, fetid*:—Ðonne ne biþ se þost tô unswête tô gestincanne, Lchdm. ii. 48, 14. [*O. Sax.* un-swôti: *O. L. Ger.* un-suôti *molestus*: *O. H. Ger.* un-suozi.]

un-swîce, es; *m.* (*or* -swic, es; *n.?*) *Good faith, absence of deceit* or *treachery*:—Ðâ gyrnde hê griðes and gîsla, ðæt hê môste unswican intô gemôte cuman and ût of gemôte *he required safeconduct and hostages, that he might come to the meeting and go from it without treachery*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* verða fyrir svikum *to be exposed to treachery.*]

un-swîcende; *adj. Not failing in duty* to others, *faithful, loyal*:—Ic (*Cnut*) cŷðe eów ðæt ic wylle beón hold hlâford and unswîcende tô Godes gerihtum and tô rihtre woroldlage, Chart. Erl. 229, 22. Hig âþas swôron and gîslas saldan ðæm cynge and ðæm eorle, ðæt heó him on allum þingum unswîcende beón woldon, Chr. 1063; Erl. 195, 17. v. next word.

un-swîcol[g]ende; *adj. Unfailing, that does not deceive, loyal*:—Griffin swôr âðas ðæt hê wolde beón Eádwearde kinge hold underkinge and unswicigende, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 35. Ðæt ðû wið Waldend heólde fæste treówe; seó ðê freoðo sceal weorðan âwa tô aldre unswiciendo, Cd. Th. 204, 25; Exod. 424.

un-swîcol; *adj. Not false, not treacherous, honest*:—Unswicel *non falsa*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 24. Uton beón eádmôde and sôðfæste and unswicole and rihtwîse, Wulfst. 109, 13. [*Icel.* ú-svikull *guileless.*]

un-swîþ; *adj. Not strong, weak*:—Gif drenc sié tô unswîþ, Lchdm. ii. 270, 15: iii. 18, 22. v. swîþ, I. 2 a. α.

un-swîðe; *adv. Not strongly, weakly*:—Sió ecg bât unswîðor ðonne his ðiódcyning þearfe hæfde, Beo. Th. 5150; B. 2578.

un-sŷferlîc; *adj. Impure, uncleanly*:—Sume synna beóþ swîþe unsŷferlîce, ðæt se man wandaþ ðæt hê hî êfre âsecgge, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sûbarlîh *squalidus.*]

un-sŷferness, e; *f. Impurity, uncleanness* (physical or moral):—Se ðe forgŷmeleásige gehâlgod hûsl, ðæt him sig unsŷfernys (*sordes*) on, L. Ecg. P. iv. 44; Th. ii. 216, 18. Ðêr unsŷfernes ou ne sŷ ne unclênnes, L. E. I. 5; Th. ii. 406, 1. Fulle bâna deádra and âghwilcre unsŷfernisse (*omni spurcitia*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 27. Monige wiþsôcan ðære unsŷfernysse deófolgylda *abrenunciata sorde idolatriae*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 21. Fram unsŷfernyssum ðara êrrena mânа, 3, 23; S. 554, 27. On unsŷfernyssum betwih deófolgyldum *in sordibus inter idola*, 3, 30; S. 562, 18: 3, 1; S. 523, 23: 5, 19: S. 639, 23. Ða unsêfernessa ðe ðâr beóþ sió lifer âwyrpþ ût and ðæt clêne blôd gesomnaþ, Lchdm. ii. 198, 5.

un-sŷfre; *adj. Impure, unclean, foul* (physically or morally), (1) physical:—Gif hió swîþor unsŷfre weorpe (weorþe?), clênsa mid hunige, Lchdm. ii. 210, 2. Wîc unsŷfre (*a prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2622; An. 1312. Unsŷfra *olidarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 15. (2) moral:—Forhwan ðû ðæt selegescot, ðæt ic mê on ðê gehâlgode, þurh firenlustas fûle synne unsŷfre (*or adv.?* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-sûbro *sordide*) besmite, Exon. Th. 90, 34; Cri. 1484. Synfulra weorud, swâ fûle swâ gæt, unsŷfre folc, Exon. Th. 75, 35; Cri. 1232. Êr se unsŷfra (*Holofernes*) womfull onwôce, Judth. Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 76. Be ðam sacerde ðe hine sylfne besmît þurh unsŷfre sprâce (*impuro sermone*), L. Ecg. C. 5, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 14. Þurh unsŷfre sprâce *per turpiloquium*, 5; Th. ii. 138, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sûbar, -sûbiri *fedus, immundus, sordidus.*]

un-syn[n], e; *f. Not guilt, not crime*:—Ne hûru Hildeburh herian þorfte Eótena treówe; unsynnum (*with no faults on her part, undeservedly*; gratis. Cf. un-synnig, II) wearð beloren leófum æt ðam lindplegan, bearnum and brôðrum, Beo. Th. 2149; B. 1072.

un-syngian; *p.* ode *To exculpate, prove innocent*; purgare:—Hine môton his mâgas unsyngian, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 8.

un-synnig; *adj.* I. *innocent, guiltless, without sin*:—Sacleás ł unsynnig, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 25. Crist symle unsynnig wunode, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 35. Ne ûhte him tô huxlic, ðæt hê mid gesceáde hine betealde unsynnine, 226, 12. Dauid miclum his âgenes herges pleáh, ðâr hê ymb his getreówne ðegn unsynnigne sierede, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 8. Gif esne ôðerne ofsleá unsynnigne, L. Ethb. 86; Th. i. 24, 11; L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 6: 35; Th. i. 84, 2: Beo. Th. 4185‡ B. 2089. Unsynnige *insontem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 22. Ûs men secgaþ, ðæt hî unsynnige beón, ðeáh ðe hî mettas him on mûð bestingon on swilcum fæstendagum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 30: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3 note. Ða unsuinnigo *innocentes*, 12, 7. II. *undeserved*:—Seó his unsynnige cwalu wæs gewrecen, Shrn. 93, 13. [*O. Sax.* un-sundig: *O. H. Ger.* un-suntîg *insons, innocens, inculpabilis*: *Icel.* ú-syndigr.]

un-tâle; *adj. Blameless, without reproach*:—Ðeáh ðe nâfre ne wurde syððan mancynne gemiltsod, ðeáh wære Godes rihtwîsnys eallunga untâle, Homl. Th. i. 112, 19. Sió wiþerweardnes biþ simle untâlu and wracu âscirred mid ðære styringe hire âgenre frêcennesse *videas adversam fortunam sobriam, succinctamque, et ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5. Ic ða leóde wât êghwæs untâle, Beo. Th. 3734; B. 1865. Sŷn hŷ swâ gecorene, ðæt hŷ untâle sŷn and sacerdhâdes þurh ealle gôde cysta wyrþe, R. Ben. 140, 6. Heó hæfð twâ ðing untâle for Gode, sinscipe and eádmôdnysse, Homl. Ass. 40, 399.

un-tâled; *adj. Unblamed*:—Ðŷ læs hié forlêten untâlde ôðerra monna yfele unðeáwas *ne pravos hominum mores nequaquam redarguant*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 20.

un-tâllîce; *adv. Blamelessly, without reproach*:—Ðonne birð se sacerd suîðe untâllîce âwriten ðara fædra naman on his breóstum, ðonne hê singallîce geðencð hiera lifes bisene, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 17: 5; Swt. 45, 12. Hî wæron rihtwîse and heóldon Godes beboda untâllîce *erant justi incedentes in omnibus mandatis Domini sine quaerella* (Lk. 1, 6), Homl. Th. i. 200, 35. v. un-tâllîce.

un-tâlwirðe; *adj. Not blameable, irreprehensible, praiseworthy*:—Is geteald hwelc hê beón sceal, gif hê untâlwierðe bið *quae sit irreprehensibilitas ipsa, manifestat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 11. Æew Dryhtnes untâlwyrðe (*inreprehensibilis*), Ps. Surt. 18, 8. Ðæt hê gecnâwe ôðerra monna weorc untâlwierðe (-wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) *ut laudabilia aliorum facta cognoscant*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 5. Ðæt hió ðæs ðe untâlwyrðran wæren, 32; Swt. 215, 1.

un-tâlwirðlîce; *adv. Blamelessly, laudably*:—Ðætte oft ðæs lâreówdômes ðênung bið swîðe untâlwyrðlîce (-wierð-, Cott. MSS., *laudabiliter*) gewilnad, and eác swîðe untâlwierðlîce (*laudabiliter*) monige beód tô geniédde, Past. 7; Swt. 47, 20. Ðæt ilce ðæt hê untâlwyrðlîce (-wierð-, Cott. MSS., *laudabiliter*) ondrêd tô underfônne, ðæt ilce se ôðer swîðe hergeondlîce (*laudabiliter*) gewilnode, Swt. 49, 18.

un-tala. v. un-tela.

un-tâllîce; *adv. Blamelessly, without reproach*:—Hê ealle ðæs regoles bebodu untâllîce geheóld, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 26. v. untâllîce.

un-tamed, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 40. v. un-temed.

un-tamlîc (P); *adj. Untameable*:—Untamlîc (*printed* untamcul) *indomabilis*, Germ. 397, 11.

un-teala. v. un-tela.

un-teald; *adj. Uncounted*:—Gyf se dæg byð forlêten unteald, ðêrrihte âwent eall ðæs geáres ymbryn þwyres, Lchdm. iii. 264, 12.

un-tealt; *adj. Steady*:—Ðâ hêt Ælfrêd cyning timbrian lange scipu ongeán ðâs æsceas; . . . ða wæron ægðer ge swiftran, ge unteal[t]ran, ge eác heárran, ðonne ða ôðru, Chr. 897; Th. 177, 1, col. 2. v. tealt.

un-tela; *adv.* (*but in some cases it seems a noun?*) *Not well, ill, badly*:—Ða scamleásan nyton ðæt hié untela dôð, bûton hit mon him sæcge *impudentes se delinquere nesciunt, nisi a pluribus increpentur*, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 1. Swâ micle hî onfôð ðêr mâre wîte, swâ hî hêr gearor witon ðæt hî untela dôð, and [hit] ðeáh nyllað forlêtan *tanto illic graviora tormenta percipiat, quanto hic malum non deserit, etiam quod ipsa condemnat*, 55; Swt. 429, 19. Þeáh hine hwâ âhsode, for hwî hê swâ dyde, ðonne ne mihte hê hit nâ gereccan, ne geþafa beón nolde, ðæt hê untela dyde *requiretur delictum ejus, nec invenietur*, Ps. Th. 9, 35. Hê wât ðæt hê untela dêð *faciant quae non fuisse gerenda decernant*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 29. Getîmige ûs tela on lîchaman, getîmige ûs untela, symle wê sceolon ðæs Gode ðancian, Homl. Th. i. 252, 15. Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte and gecirre on yfele wêstan, Lchdm. ii. 226, 5. Ne forsuwa ðû nâ ðæt unteala gedôn sŷ, Prov. Kmbl. 44. Hwætd tô untala dyde hê (hwæt dyde untale, Rush.) *quid mali fecit?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 23. v. tela.

un-temed; *adj. Untamed, wild*:—Untemed (*Wright prints* untamed, *but see* Wülcker 226, 14), wilde *edomitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 40. Untemed hors, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 17. [*Wick.* un-temid.] v. temian.

un-teorig; *adj. Untiring, unceasing*:—Rodor recene scrîþeþ, sûðheald swîfeþ swift, untiorig, Met. 28, 17.

un-teôðod, -tiogoðad; *adj. Untithed*:—Gê tiogoðiaþ eówre mintan and eówerne dile, and lêtaþ untiogoðad ðætte diórwyrðre is eówra ôðra êhta, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 29.

un-þæslîc; *adj. Unsuitable, unseemly, unbecoming, unfit*:—Unðæslîc *indecens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 12. Ne gedafenaþ biscope ðæt hê beó on dêdum folces mannum gelîc. Geswîc swâ unðæslîces plegan, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 13. Ûs ne gedafenaþ ðæt wê ûrne lîchaman, ðe Gode is gehâlgod on fulluhte, mid unþæslîcum plegan gescyndan, i. 482, 9. On

unþæslicum tíman *horis incompetentibus*, R. Ben. 74, 23. Tó ðan unþæslicum *ad ineptas*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 35. Onþæslice mislíra *importunas suggestiones*, Scint. 33, 19.

un-þæslíce; *adv. Unsuitably, in an unseemly manner*:—Ðæt nán þing unþæslíce ne gelympe on nánes limes þénunge, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 204.

un-þæslícness, e; *f. Unseemliness, impropriety*:—Menn dæftaþ heora hús, gif hí sumne freónd onfón willaþ tó him, ðæt nán unðæslícnys him ne ðurfe derian, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 8.

un-þancu; *indecl. f. Incongruity, absurdity*:—Eáþe is tó understandenne of hwylcum antimbre ðeós unþæslícu ásprincð ðisse miclan tóþundennesse *quod quam est absurdum facile advertitur, quia materia ei datur superbiendi*, R. Ben. 124, 13.

un-þanc, es; *m.* I. *displeasure, anger, ill-will*:—Oft ða unwaran láreówas for ege ne durron cleopian, ondrédaþ him sumra monna undonc *saepe rectores improvidi humanam amittere gratiam formidantes loqui pertimescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 12. Hine on undanc R eorringa gesécep, Salm. Kmbl. 197; Sal. 98. II. *an unpleasing act, a displeasure, an offence, annoyance*:—Cwede gé ðæt ic eów dide ǽfre ǽnigne unþanc? Ap. Th. 26, 3. Nú ic wolde ðé ðone unþanc mid yfele leánian, Gen. 31, 29. Hé bræc ðæne palant æt Neomagan and eác fela ðára unþanca hé him dyde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 22. Hé wolde geofan him ðone castel, ðæt hé mihte syððan dæghwamlice his unwinan unþancas dón, 1075; Erl. 212, 16. III. *not thanks, displeasure expressed in words*:—Ðá ágeaf hé ðæt feoh tó undances (*he gave back the money without getting any thanks*), and his eác hæfde micelne dem *talentum cum sententia damnationis amisit*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 9. Ðá wæs Hannibale æfter hiera héðeniscum gewunan ðæt andwyrde swíþe láð and him unþanc séde ðæs andwyrdes *abominatus dictum Annibal*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 7. ¶ The word occurs most frequently in the genitive, with adverbial force, where something is done without a person's consent or good-will, (1) absolute, *unwillingly, without consent, on compulsion*; ingratis:—Niman hí unþances (*without the person's consent*) ðone teódan dél, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 1. Hé ðone deófol ádrǽfde of ðam preóste . . . Se deófol, ðe hine ér undances forlét, hine sóna gelahte, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 11. Ðú miht forleósan undances ða ðing ðe ǽteorian magon, ac gif ðú sylf for Gode gód byst, ðæt ðú ne forlýst nǽfre undances, 410, 26–28. Far ðé frig; nis ná úre gewuna ðæt ǽnig man undances tó Gode gecyrre, 416, 32. Se cyning sende æfter Amane, and hé unþances com, Homl. Ass. 99, 247: Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23. Unþances fæstende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 92. Ealle hyra unlustas hí sceolon gebétan sylfwylles on ðyssum life, oððe unþances æfter ðyssum life, Homl. Th. i. 148, 28: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 31. Se mægðhád sceal beón geoffrod be his ágenum cyre, ðæt seó lác beó leófre ðonne hé wǽre, gif hé undances wǽre, Homl. Ass. 33, 237. Gewilde man hí tó rihte þances oððe unþances, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 38. Hé nam sume mid him, sume þances, sume unþances, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 37. (2) with noun or pronoun, *without (a person's) consent, not of (one's own) accord, against (one's) will*:—Ðá gerád Æ.þelwold ðone hám æt Winburnan ðæs cynges unþances (bútan ðæs cyninges leáfe, MS. A.), Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 12. On ðám castelan ðe hí ér ðes eorles unþances begiten hæfdon, 1091; Erl. 227, 10. Ðá wearð hé gecristnod his mága unþances, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 24. Scealt ðú dínes unþances ðone hord ámeldian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 716. Án his manna wolde wícian æt ánes búndan húse his undances, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 36. Þeáh him ðæt word ofscute his unnþances *licet verbum illud improviso exprimerit*, 1055; Erl. 189, 6. Ðonne sió sául hire undonces gebédd wierð ðæt yfel tó forlǽtanne, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 12. Ðis folc ðe úre unþances faran wyllaþ, Ex. 14, 5. Hí heora undances hié begeáton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 27. Unþonces, 5, 13; Swt. 244, 21. Unþances, Jud. 11, 33. [Þat him wes mucheles undonc (mid mochel onþong, 2nd MS.), Laym. 22370. Hit is þe an undonke, 11769. Seoruwe uor luve of eie worldliche þinge, oðer uor eni undonc, A. R. 202, 12. For þeft and for þrepyng unþonk may mon haue, Allit. Pms. 43, 183: P. S. 327, 90: Chauc. T. and C. 5, 699. Unthank come on his heed, Reeve's T. 162. Hy wyteþ and zyggeþ onþank, Ayenb. 69, 15. A king of Britaine hauede heo bewedded al hire undonkes, Laym. 4502. Bettre iss to þe mann to don all hiss unnþannkess god þan ifell hise þannkess, Orm. 7194. *O. H. Ger.* un-dankes *ex necessitate, invite*. Cf. *Icel.* ú-þökk; *f. reproach, censure*.]

un-þancfull[1]; *adj. Unthankful, ungrateful*:—Ic wæs micles tó undoncful Gode mínes gewittes and mínre hǽle and ealra ðara góda ðe ic on lífde, Anglia xi. 99, 67. Hé is gód ofer unþancfulle (undoncfullum, Lind.) *benignus est super ingratos*, Lk. Skt. 6, 35 v. þanc-ful[1].

un-þancweorþ, -wirþe; *adj. Ungrateful*; ingratus. (1) *not agreeable, unacceptable*:—Gemágnys is ðam sóðan Déman gecwéme, þeáh ðe heó mannum undancwurðe sý, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 3. (2) *thankless*:—Wé wǽron undancwurðe, and wendon ús fram Criste, ac hé ús gesóhte, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 5. God, se ðe dæghwomlice getíðaþ weldǽda undancwurðum (cf. *ipse benignus est super ingratos*, Lk. 6, 35), Homl. Th. ii. 418, 23.

un-þearf, e; *f. Disadvantage, hurt, harm, detriment*:—Gif ðú heora untreówa onscunige, oferhoga hí and ádrif hí fram ðé, for ðam hí spánaþ ðe tó dínre unþearefe *si perfidam perhorreris, sperne atque abjice perniciosa ludentem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 10. Ðæt wyrð ðære þeóde eall tó unþearfe, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3, 9: Wulfst. 267, 30. Deófol má and má manna forlǽrde and getihte tó heora ágenre unþearfe, 10, 4. Ðú lútodest on ðam láðum cristendóme ðám godum tó teónan and má tó unþearfe, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 414. Hé gegaderode his folc tó ðæs cynges unþearfe, ac hé wæs gelet (hé gaderode his folc þan cyngce tó unþearfe hé þóhte, ac hit wearð heom seolfan tó mycclan hearme, MS. D.), Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 17. Hé férde for his bróðor unþearfe intó Normandige *he (William) went to Normandy on account of the injury his brother had done him* (see Henry of Huntingdon), 1091; Erl. 227, 5. Nú hæfð se yfela gást seofontealde ungifa, ðæt sýn unþearfa manegra manna, Wulfst. 52, 9. [*Icel.* ú-þörf *harm*.]

un-þearf; *adj. Needless, useless*:—Undærfe ðing *nequaquam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 6. [*Icel.* ú-þarfr *useless, bad*; ú-þarfi *needless*.]

un-þearfes; *adv. Needlessly, without cause*:—Heora fét beóð swíðe hrade blód tó ágeótanne unþearfes for ýðum willan, Ps. Th. 13, 6. v. þearf-leás.

un-þeáw, es; *m. A bad habit, an evil practice, a vice, fault*:—Méd-sceattas ǽwendaþ wólíce tó oft ða rihtan dómas, and seó yfelnyss becymð ofer eallum folce ðǽr ðǽr se unþeáw orsorhlíce ríxaþ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 34. Ðæt is ðara monna unþeáw ðæt hí nyton hwæt hí send *sese ignorare hominibus vitio venit*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 8. Nán hǽfignes ðæs líchoman, ne nán unþeáw ne mæg eallunga áteón of his móde ða rihtwísnesse . . . ðeáh sió swǽrnes ðæs líchoman and ða unþeáwas oft ábisegien ðæt mód mid ofergiotulnesse, 35, 1; Fox 154, 29. Má dereþ monna gehwylcum módes unþeáw ðonne mettrymnes lénes líchoman, Met. 26, 112. Suá ðú meaht élcne undeáw on ðæm menn éredt be sumum tácnum ongietan . . . Siððan bið sió duru ðære unrihtwísnesse ontýned *uniuscujusque peccati prius signa forinsecus, deinde janua apertae iniquitatis ostenditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 19. Mon sceal ðone unþeáw of mynstre áwyrtwalian, ðæt nánig ne gedyrstlǽce énig ðing tó syllenne bútan ðæs abbodes hése *hoc vitium amputandum est de monasterio, ne quis presumat aliquid dare sine jussione abbatis*, R. Ben. 56, 16. Hwæt is sáwla hélo búte rihtwísnes? oððe hwæt is hiora untrymnes búte unþeáwas? *quid aliud animorum salus videtur esse, quam probitas? quid aegritudo, quam vitia?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 19. Ne sié hé tó ungerisenlíce underþeód his unþeáwum *nec victa libidine colla foedus summittat habenis*, 29, 3; Fox 106, 19: Met. 16, 4. Hé wæs swíðe gefylled mid unþeáwum and firenlustum *homo flagitiosissimus*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 23: Ps. Th. 7, 13. Wé sceolon faran fram undeáwum tó gódum ðeáwum, gif wé willaþ faran tó ðam écan lífe, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 23. On undeáwum *in abusione*, Ps. Spl. 30, 22. Lufie mon ðone man, and hatige his unþeáwas, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 8: Met. 27, 32: Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 27: Met. 16, 24. Ydel bið seó lár ðe ne gehélt ðære sáwle leahtras and undeáwas, Homl. Th. i. 60, 35. Ðá wolde hé forbígan ða undeáwas ðe menn begád, ii. 38, 4: 154, 12: Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 31. Ðý læs hié forlǽten untélde óðerra monna yfele undeáwas (yfle ðeáwas, Cott. MSS.) *ne pravos hominum mores neguaquam redarguant*, Past. 46: Swt. 351, 21. Gé ða Engliscan þeáwas forlǽtaþ ðe eówre fæderas heóldon, and héðenra manna þeáwas lufiaþ, and mid ðam geswuteliaþ ðæt gé forseóð eówer cynn and eówere yldran mid ðám unþeáwum, ðonne gé him on teónan tysliaþ eów on Denisc ábleredum hneccan and áblendum eágum, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 4. [Þat unþeáw . . . þat ilke unhende flesches brune, H. M. 9, 27. Sparuwe cheatered euer and chirmed . . . Moni ancre haued þet ilke unþeau, A. R. 152, 23. He þaht hit weren for undeawe, þ he hire weore swa unwourð, Laym. 3064. To hatenn all þatt Godd iss lef and lufenn alle unnþæwess, Orm. 17782. Him is loþ everich unþeu, O. and N. 194.]

un-þeáwfæst; *adj. Of bad habits, vicious, ill-mannered, ill-conditioned*:—Hit is bysmorlic déd, ðæt énig man ǽfre swá unþeáwfæst beón sceole, ðæt hé ðone múð ufan mid mettum áfylle, and on óðerne ende him gange ðæt meox út, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 15. Onþeáwfæste *indisciplinatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 75. Hwam becumaþ wunda oððe eágena blindnyss búton ðám undeáwfæstum ðe wódlice drincaþ, and heora gewitt ámyrraþ? Homl. Ass. 6, 144. v. un-geþeáwfæst.

un-þeáwful[1]; *adj. Undisciplined, ill-conditioned*:—Unþeáwfulra *indisciplinatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 10: 87, 75.

un-þeccan; *p.* -þehte *To uncover*:—Hiá undehton ðæt hús *nudauerunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4.

un-þeód:—Ne lyste ðé fægeres wífes and wel geléredes and seó ðínum willum and wel unþeód (underþeód? *subject*), Shrn. 183, 10.

un-þinged; *adj. Uninvited, sudden, unexpected*:—Ðý læs iów gemète se réda and se egesíca dæg, se cymð ofer ealle eorðwaran undinged, swá swá grin *et superveniat in vos repentina dies illa. Tamquam laqueus superveniet in omnes, qui sedent super faciem omnis terrae*, Past. 43; Swt. 316, 12. Hí ofer cume unþinged deáð, ástígon heó on helle lifigende *veniat mors super eos, et descendant in infernum viventes*, Ps. Th. 54, 14. Dol bið se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrǽdeþ; cymeþ him se deáð un-

þinged, Exon. 312, 8; Seef. 106: 335, 18; Gn. Ex. 35. v. un-ge-þinged.

un-þingod; *adj. Unatoned, unsettled*:—Swá eác se ðe ðrum bismer cwið, oððe dēð, ðeáh hē geswíce, and hit nǽfre eft ne dō, ðeáh hit bið gedōn, ðæt hē dyde, and unðingad, gif hē hit ne bēt *neque qui contumelias irrogat, si solummodo tacuerit, satisfecit*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 35.

un-þolemōdness, e; *f. Impatience*:—þurh unðolemōdnesse *per impatientiam*, Confess. Peccat.

un-þoligendlīc; *adj. Intolerable*:—Náht unþoligendlícre *nihil intolerabilius*, Scint. 208, 14.

un-þorfæst; *adj. Useless, needless*:—Undor[f]fæst bidda *ineptum rogare*, Rtl. 179, 34. v. þorf-fæst.

un-þriste; *adj. Timid, diffident, faint-hearted*:—Ða unmōdgan and ða undrístan (*pusillanimes*) . . . Ða lytelmōdan and ða undrístan, ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte, hié weorðaþ oft ormōde, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 5–8. Ða undriéstan (-drístan, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 211, 15.

un-þrowi[g]endlīc; *adj. Incapable of suffering, impassible*:—Se ðe is undrowigendlíc on his godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 116, 27: 120, 25. Seó Godcundnys ne mihte nān ðing þrowian, for ðan ðe heó is undrowigendlíc, ii. 6, 30. Undrowiendlíc, 270, 32.

un-þurhsceótendlīc; *adj. Impenetrable*:—Mid ðý unþurhsciótendlícre gescyldnesse gescyld mē *inpenetrabili tutela me defende*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 5.

un-þurhtogen; *adj. Not carried through, not performed*:—Hwæt wēne gē hwæt sió ðurhtogene unrihtwīsnes geearnige, nū sió undurtogene ārfæstnes swá micel wíte gearnaþ *quid mereatur injustitia illata, si tanta percussione digna est pietas non impensa*, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 14.

un-þwǽre; *adj. At enmity, not in agreement*:—Gif ðū gemanst ðæt ðīn bróðor sig unþwære wið ðē *si recordatus fueris quod frater tuus simultatem tecum habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 194, 1. v. un-geþwære.

un-þwǽrian. v. ge-unþwǽrian.

un-þwǽrness, e; *f. Discord, dissension, disagreement*:—Ðǽr wæs micel unþuærnes (-ðwǽrnesse, MS. E.) ðære þeóde betweox him selfum, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 8. Undwǽrnesse *discordias*, Kent. Gl. 155.

un-þwagen, -þwægen, -þwegen, -þwogen; *adj. Unwashed*:—Ða hwíle ðe hig unþwogene beóð, L. Ælf. E.; Th. ii. 392, 14. Unþwogenum (-þwagenum, MS. A.: -ðwægnum, Rush.: -ðuegenum, Lind.) handum *manibus non lotis*, Mk. Skt, 7, 2. Unþwogenum (-ðuēnum, Lind.: -ðwegenum, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 20. Undweánum, p. 17, 11. [*Goth.* un-þwahans.]

un-þyhtig; *adj. Weak*:—Undyhtge (-þyotgi, -dyctgi) ēgan *vitiato oculo*, Txts. 107, 2133.

un-þyldig; *adj. Impatient*:—Hī bióþ swá unþyldige ðæt hī ne magon nān earfoþa geþyldelíce ābēran, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* un-duldig *inpatiens*.]

un-þyldīcness, e; *f. Difficulty*:—Ðá wæs mycel unþyldīcnes geworden be his byriguesse *facta difficultate tumulandi*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8 note.

untíd-fyll[u]; *f. Unseasonable repletion, excessive drinking at improper times*:—Be oferfylle. *Ve, qui consurgitis mane ad bibendum, etc.* Wá eów, hē cwæð, ðe lufiaþ untídfylla and ǽr on morgen oferdrenc dreógaþ, Wulfst. 46, 14.

untíd-gewidere, es; *n. Unseasonable weather*:—Ðises ylcan geáres wǽron swíðe untídgewidera, and for ðī geond eall ðis land wurdon eorðwæstmas eall tō medemlíce gewende, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 35.

un-tídlīc; *adj. Unseasonable*:—Untídlíc *intemporalis*, Germ. 394, 316. Nā, swá hit gewuna is, of untídlícan gewideran, ðæt is, of wǽtum sumerum and of dryġum wintrum and of rēðre lenctenhǽte, and mid ungemētre hærfestwǽtan *non, ut adsolet, temporum turbata temperies, hoc est, aut siccitas hiemis, aut repentinus calor veris, aut humor aestatis, vel autumni divitis indigesta illecebra*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zītīh *inportunus*.]

un-tídlīce; *adv. Unseasonably, at a wrong time*:—Eall ðæt mon untídlíce onginþ, næfþ hit nō ǽltæwne ende, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zītīcho *immature*.]

un-tídre; *adj. Not weak, firm, strong*:—Him wæs hyge untyddre, Andr. Kmbl. 2506; An. 1254.

untíd-spræc, e; *f. Unseasonable speech*:—Unnytte dǽde and untídspǽca forhogian, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 10.

untíd-weorc, es; *n. Unseasonable work, work done at a wrong time*:—Geswícan untídweorces (*work done on Sunday*), Wulfst. 209, 27. Geswícan untídweorca, 221, 19.

un-tígan; *p. de To untie, unbind, loose*:—Ic unbinde oððe untíge *soluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 177, 7. Ne untígð (*solvit*) eówer sēlc on restedæge his oxan oððe assan fram ðære binne? Lk. Skt. 13, 15. Gyt gemētaþ as-an folan getíged . . . untígaþ hyne. Gif inc hwá ǽhsaþ hwí gyt hyne untígeaþ . . . Ðá hig hine untígdon, dá cwǽdon ða hlāfordas: 'Hwí untíge gē ðæne folan,' 19, 30–33: Mk. Skt. 11, 2–4. Petrus ðone rydðan untígde, Homl. Th. i. 374, 2. Dá sende God his apostolas tō gebundenum mancynne, and hēt hī untígan. Hū untígdon hī ðone assan? 208, 4–6. Untýgaþ hī, 206, 11. Hwæt dō gyt ðone folan untígende? Mk. Skt. 11, 5. Se ðe gesyhð assan clipiende oððe untíende (-tī[g]edne?) ymban, Lchdm. iii. 198, 12. Ðonne wē sind gelaðode, ðonne sind wē untígede, Homl. Th. i. 210, 7, 9.

un-tílod; *adj. Without provision made*:—Se ðe his ǽr tíde ne tiolaþ ðonne bið his on tíd untilad *who makes no provision for himself beforehand, for him will there be no provision made when the time comes*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3.

un-tíma, an; *m.* I. *a wrong time, an improper time*:—Se lǽce ðonne hē on untíman lǽcnaþ wunde, hió wyrmseþ and rotaþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 2. Hē wilnaþ hǽlo tō late and on untíman, ðonne hē ǽr nolde hié gehealdan, ðā ðā hē hī hæfde *salus infructuose ad ultimum quaeritur, quae congruo concessa tempore utiliter non habetur*, 36; Swt. 249, 8. Ælc ðæra manna ðe yt oððe drincð on untíman on ðam hālgan lenctene oððe on rihtfæstendagum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 76: Anglia xi. 113, 26. II. *a bad time, an unhappy condition of things, a mishap* (cf. *French* malheur):—Ic āsende ofer eówer land ǽlcne untíman, ðæt bið egeslíce greát hagol, se fordēð eówre wæstmas, and unásecgendlíce þunras . . ., Wulfst. 297, 7. [*Continentia*, þat is, þat man þe spuse haveð, his golliche deden wiðteo, swo hit be untime, Rel. Ant. i. 132, 18. Vres misseide, oðer in untime, A. R. 344, 3. A man schulde not ete ín untyme, Chauc. Pers. T. In vntyme ne shulde no bourde on bedde be, Piers P. 9, 186. *Icel.* ú-tími *a wrong time* (koma í útíma *to come too late*); *an evil time, mishap*.]

un-tíme; *adj. Unhappy, unfortunate, ill-timed*:—Se dysiga dranc būtan bletsunge and eode him út. Man slǽtte ðā ǽnne fearr, and se fear arn him tōgeánes, and hine ðýde ðæt hē his feorh forlēt, and gebohte swá ðone untíman drenc, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 74. v. un-tíma, II, un-tímness.

un-tímende; *adj. Not productive, barren*:—Sarai wæs untýmende (*sterilis*); nǽfde heó nān bearn, Gen. 11, 30: Jud. 13, 2: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 22. Hit is swíðe ungedafenlíc ðæt forwerode menn and untýmende gifta wilnian, ðonne gifta ne sind gesette for nānum ðinge būton for bearnteáme, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 12. Éadige synd ða untýmendan *beatae steriles*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. v. tíman, I.

un-tímness, e; *f. Misfortune, unhappiness*:—Ic sende on eówrum hūsum cwealm and hungor and untímnesse and fýr, ðæt forbærnð ealle eówre welan, Wulfst. 207, 18. v. un-tíma, II, un-tíme.

un-tiogoðad, un-tiorig, un-tíþe. v. un-teóþod, un-teorig, un-tygþa.

un-tōbrocen; *adj. Not broken in pieces*:—Gif gē ðone bend healdaþ sōðre bróðerrǽdene untōbrocenne, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 5. Hē sum þing hæfde untōbrocen, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 258.

un-tōclofen; *adj. Uncloven*:—Ða ðe synd gehófode on horses gelícnysse untōclofenum clawum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 45.

un-tōdǽled; *adj. Undivided, unseparated*:—Is ðæt full gōd ðæt eall ætgædere is untōdǽled, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 28. Hē biþ ánfeald untōdǽled, 33, 2; Fox 122, 18, 21. Se God is simle on ánum untōdǽled, 34, 6; Fox 142, 22: Wulfst. 21, 19. Willnade se cyning ðæt se wer him syndriglíce untōdǽlede geférscipe (*individuo comitatu*) lāreów wǽre, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 3.

un-tōdǽledlīc; *adj. Indivisible, inseparable*:—Ánfeald and untōdǽledlíc *simplex indivisumque natura*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 10: 34, 7; Fox 144, 19. Hī ðrý ān God untōdǽledlíc, Homl. Th. i. 150, 15: 248, 9: 500, 29. Ðære Hālgan Þrynnysse weorc is ǽfre untōdǽledlíc, 498, 35. *Littera* is se læsta dǽl on bōcum and untōdǽledlíc . . . beóð ða stafas untōdǽledlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 4, 19–5, 3. Ðæt gecynd gefēhþ ða friénd tōgædre mid untōdǽledlícre lufe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 2.

un-tōdǽledlīce; *adv. Indivisibly, inseparably*:—Seó ðe hæfð ðās ðreó ðing on hire tōgædre wyrcende untōdǽledlíce, Homl. Th. i. 288, 25: 500, 14: 368, 2.

un-tōdǽledness, e; *f. Undividedness*:—*Indivisio*, ðæt is untōdǽlednyss, Anglia viii. 318, 17.

un-tōdǽllīc (-dǽl-); *adj. Indivisible, inseparable*:—Tōdǽl ða twá, ðonne byð ān tō lǽfe; ðæt ys untōdǽllíc, Anglia viii. 318, 30. Untōdǽllícre[ro] *inseparabili, indivisibili*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 50.

un-tōlétendlīce; *adv. Unremittingly*; indesinenter, Gr. Dial. 2, 8.

un-tōlísende; *adj. Inextricable*:—Ðý untōlýsendum *inextricabili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 70. Untōlísende *inextricabilem*, 76, 48.

un-tōsceacen; *adj. Undisturbed, undestroyed*:—Swá lange swá God wolde ðæt Cristen geleáfa mid Engolcynne untōsceacen weóxa, Chart. Th. 127, 11. Swá lange swá God wylle ðæt Cristen geleáfa mid Angelcynne untōsceacan wurðe, 390, 35.

un-tōslegen; *adj. Not beaten to pieces*:—Þeáh ðæt scyp sī ūte on ðære sǽ on ðām ýðum, hyt byð gesund untōslegen, gyf se streng āþolaþ, for ðam hys byð se ðēr ende fæst on ðære eorðan and se ōðer on ðam scype, Shrn. 175, 22.

un-tōsliten; *adj. Not torn asunder*:—Untōsliten *inextricabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 60: *inima* (?), 45, 37. Hī heóldon his tunecan untōslitene, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 32. Untōslitenum *indisruptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 31: 47, 13.

un-tōspræcendlīc; *adj. Ineffable*:—Ricsiendum ūrum Dryhtne, ðæm

hiéhstan and ðæm untõsprecendlícan (cf. regnante Domino nostro, summo et ineffabili rerum Creatore omnium, 106, 19) ealra þinga and ealra tída Scippende, Chart. Th. 124, 8: 388, 24.

un-tótwǽmed; *adj. Undivided, unseparated:* — Nis Cristes godcundnys gerunnen tõ ðære menniscnysse, ac hẽ þurhwunaþ þéah á on ẽcnysse on ánum híde untõtwǽmed, Homl. Th. i. 40, 30. Ðæra weorc is symle untõtwǽmed, ii. 366, 20.

un-trǽglíce; *adv. Well, honestly:*—Áséca þ ða ðe snyttro mid eów hæbben, ðæt mẽ þinga gehwylc þríste gecýðan untrǽglíce, ðe ic him tõ sẽce, Elen. Kmbl. 819; El. 410.

un-treówe, e; *f. Bad faith, faithlessness, perfidy, fraud:*—Mẽ ðás woruldsélþa blindne on ðis dimme hol forléddon, and mẽ ðá berýpton rǽdes and frõfre for heora untreówum, Met. 2, 13. Gif ðũ heora untreówa onscunige, oferhoga hí, and ádríf hí fram ðẽ, for ðam hí spanaþ ðẽ tõ dínre unþeafe *si perfidam perhorrescis, sperne atque abjice pernitiosa ludentem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Heó ðæt leóht geseah ellor scrídan, ðæt hẽ hire þurh untreówa tácen iéwde, Cd. Th. 48, 10; Gen. 773. [*O. Sax.* un-trewa: *O. H. Ger.* un-triuwa *fraus.*]

un-treówe, -trýwe; *adj. Untrue, not faithful:*—Gyf hwylc man sý untrýwe ðam hundrede, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 21 note. [*Goth.* untriggws *iniquus*: *Icel.* ú-tryggr *faithless, untrustworthy.*]

un-treówfæst; *adj. Unfaithful, untrustworthy:*— Untrýwfæst *flecti facilis*, Germ. 401, 27. Hí cwǽdon tõ ðam Hélende: 'Wẽ wyton ðæt ðũ of forlygere wǽre ácenned; and óðer ys, ðæt ðý cynn ys on Bethleem awýþe untreówfæst; and þrydde ðæt ðý fæder and ðý módor flugon of Egiptan lande for ðam ðe hig nefdon nánne trũwan tõ nánum folce,' Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 22.

un-treówlíce; *adv. With bad faith, perfidiously:*—Agothocles gedyde untreówlíce wið hiene, ðæt hẽ hiene on his wárum beswác and ofslóg *per Agathoclem insidiis circumventus, occisus est*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 9. Ðá bæd hẽ ðæt mon dyde beforan him ðone triumphan. Ac him Rómáne untreówlíce his forwierndon, and hit under ðæt ládedon for ðon ðe hẽ ér sige næfde, 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31.

un-treówsian; *p.* ode. I. *to defraud:*—Ne untreówsige gẽ nõ eów betweoxn *nolite fraudare invicem*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 14. II. *to offend:*—Ðonne beóð manega untreówsede *tunc scandalizabuntur multi*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 10 note. v. ge-untreówsian.

un-treówþ, e; *f. Bad faith, perfidy:*—Ða Dænescan, ðe wæs ér rur geteald ealra folca getreówast, wurdon ǽwende tõ ðære mǽste untríwðe and tõ ðam mǽsten swicdõme ðe ér fre mihte gewurðan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 7. Antigones forlẽt ðæt setl. Ac Umenis him wẽnde from Antigones hámfærelte micelra untreówða *Antigonus ab obsidione discessit. Sed nec sic Eumeni spes firma aut salus certa*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 21. Adam týhð mẽ untryówða, Cd. Th. 36, 33; Gen. 581. Agothocles gedyde untreówlíce wið hiene . . . Gif hẽ ðá ða ǽne untreówþa ne gedyde, from ðæm dæge hẽ mehte bũtan gebroce Cartaina onwald begietan, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 11. [*Icel.* ú-tryggð *falseness, faithlessness.*]

un-trum; *adj. Weak, sick, ill, infirm:*—Untrum *infirmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 45. Untrum ic eom *infirmus sum*, Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36. Næs ðæra leóda ǽnig untrum *non erat in tribubus eorum infirmus*, Ps. Th. 104, 32. Þeówa untrum *servus male habens*, Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Se ðe ér untrum wæs *qui languerat*, 7, 10. Ðá wearð hẽ untrum on feforðle, Blickl. Homl. 217, 15. Nǽnig næs tõ ðæs untrum, ðæt hẽ sõna hélo ne onfẽnge, 223, 23. Ðæt flǽsc is untrum *caro infirma est*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Man hwylcne dǽl his hrægles tõ untruman men brõhte, ðæt hẽ wearð hál geworden, Blickl. Homl. 223, 25. Untrume ealle wǽran *infirmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 11. Wæs ðǽr on neáweste untrumra manna hús, on ðam hyra ðeáw wæs ðæt hí ða untruman in lǽdan sceoldan *erat in proximo casa, in qua infirmiores induci solebant*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 27. v. ge-untrum.

un-trumian; *p.* ode. I. *to make weak, weaken:*—Ic untrumige *infirmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 276, 7. II. *to be* or *to become weak:*— Ná ic untrumge *non infirmabor*, Ps. Spl. 25, 1. Ðæs bróðer untrumade *cujus frater infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 2. [Þa was þe king swiðe untrumed, Laym. 15037.] v. ge-untrumian; un-trymman.

un-trumlíc; *adj. Weak:*—Hwæðer ðæt landfolc sí tõ gefeohte stranglíc oððe untrumlíc *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20.

un-trumness, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, illness, infirmity:*—*Freneticus* se ðe þurh sleápleáste áwét, *frenesis* seó untrumnys, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 61. Untrumnys *egritudo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18: *infirmitas*, 3, 12; S. 537, 12. Ðá gestõd his wíf untrumnes on hire ágan *ingruente oculis caligine subita*, 4, 10; S. 578, 18. Líchomlícre untrumnesse ðrycced *corporea infirmitate pressus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 25. Of untrumnysse (*infirmitate*) ðæs gecyndes, 1, 27; S. 494, 13. Mid his módes untrumnesse (*infirmitate*), Past. 54; Swt. 423, 21. Hẽr Eádsige forlẽt ðet biscoprice for his untrumnisse, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 23. Mid ðære untrumnesse (*fevor*) swiðe geswenced, Blickl. Homl. 227, 8. Mihtig sélce untrumnesse tõ hélenne, 223, 22. Underwreoðaþ his untrumnesse *sustentat imbecillitatem suam*, Kent. Gl. 644. Gemænigfylde synd untrumnysse (*infirmitates*) heora, Ps. Spl. 15, 3: 102, 3. On manegum genetum geneósaþ God manna sáwla . . . hwílðidum mid untrumnyssum, Homl. Th. i. 410, 28. On feforðle and on misllícum ðþrum untrumnessum, Blickl. Homl. 209, 11. v. un-trymness.

un-trymed; *adj. Unconfirmed:*—Se ðe him biþ unfullod oððe untrymed *qui ipse non baptizatus vel non confirmatus sit*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 19.

un-trymig, -trymmig; *adj. Weak, sick, infirm:*—Líchoma is untrymig (*infirma*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 38. His sunu untrymig wæs *filius infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 46: 11, 2. Untrymig is *infirmatur*, 11, 3. Untrymmig *infirmus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 36, 43. Ða ðe wǽrun untrymige (-trymig, Lind.) *qui infirmabantur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 2. Ofer untrymigum *super aegrotos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 16, 18. Fore untrymigum *pro infirmis*, Rtl. 177, 19.

un-trymig[i]an *to become weak, sick, infirm:*—Ða ðe untrymigdon *qui infirmabantur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 2.

un-trymigu(-o); *f. Weakness, sickness, infirmity:*—Ðæt hẽ gegẽme all unhǽl and all untrymmigo *ut curarent omnem languorem et omnem infirmitatem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 1.

un-trymman, -trymian; *p.* ede *To be* or *to become weak, sick, ill, infirm:*—His sunu untrymede (unntrymade, Lind.) *filius infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 46. Ðæs bróðer untrymade, Lind. 11, 2. Hẽ ongann untrymmia *coepit egere*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 14.

untrymness, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, illness, infirmity:*—Hwæt is sáwla hélo, bũte rihtwísnes? oððe hwæt is hiora untrymnes bũte unþeáwas? *quid vero aliud animorum salus videtur esse, quam probitas? quid aegritudo, quam vitia?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 18. Ðẽ untrymnes ádle gongum bysgade, Exon. Th. 163, 7; Gũ. 990. Of untrymnesse módes oððe líchoman *infirmitate*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 1: 56; Swt. 435, 15. In untrymnisse wæs ðũ lécedõme *in infirmitate sis medicina*, Rtl. 105, 11. Hẽ hélde ǽghwilce ádle and ǽghwilce untrymnisse (*infirmitatem*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 1. Ða untrymnesse hiera heortan ic wolde getrymman *cordis infirmitatem munimus*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 4: 10; Swt. 61, 16. Untrymnise, Rtl. 49, 30. Se ðe ne mægi gidrouia untrymnissum ũsum *qui non possit compati infirmitatibus nostris*, 91, 7. Lécedõmas wið eallum untrymnessum heáfdes, Lchdm. ii. 2, 1. v. untrumness.

un-trymþ, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, infirmity:*—Heora unmiht and heora untrymð is swiðe gemanifealdod *multiplicatae sunt infirmitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 15, 3. Gif hwylc wíf seteþ hire bearn ofer hrõf oððe on ofen for hwylcere untrymðe hélo (*alicujus morbi sanandi causa*), L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 36.

un-tweó; *gen.* -tweón; *m. Not doubt, certainty:*—Bið untweó (-treo, MS.) ðæt ðẽr Adames cyn cwíþeþ gesárgad *there is no doubt that Adam's race will lament afflicted*, Exon. Th. 59, 31; Cri. 961.

un-tweód; *adj. Not inspired with doubt, unwavering:*—Hẽ hæfde him on innan ellen untweódne, Audr. Kmbl. 2485; An. 1244.

un-tweógendlíc, -tweónde; *adj. Undoubting, unhesitating, unwavering, certain:*—Gif wẽ hæfdon ǽnigne dǽl untwiógendes andgites swá swá englas habbaþ *si divinae judicium mentis habere possemus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 7. Hí õþ heora líses ende untweógende móde þurhwunodan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 13. Hẽ næfð gearone willan untweógendne tõ ðæm weorce, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 26. Hyht untweóndne, Elen. Kmbl. 1592; El. 798. Ðæt wẽ ðý untweógendran be ús gelýfden ðæt wẽ be ðǽm leorniaþ, Shrn. 67, 24.

un-tweógendlíce; *adj. Certain:*—Untuẽndlíc sind *certi sumus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 6.

un-tweógendlíce; *adv.* I. *without feeling doubt, certainly, unhesitatingly:*—Ic hit untweógendlíce gelýfde in tõ gesettanne *eam indubitanter inserendam credidi*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 30. Eallum mannum þurhwuniggendum in tintregum untweógendlíce, Blickl. Homl. 171, 16. Hié untweógendlíce wẽndon ðæt heora hláford wǽre on heora feónda gewealde, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 27. Ægðer ðara folca wẽnde untweógendlíce ðæt hié sceoldon on ða eorþan besincan, 4, 2; Swt. 160, 29: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13. Ðætte hié ðý fæstlícor and ðý untweógendlícor gelífden ðara ǽcena ðinga *ut ad aeternorum fidem certius roboretur*, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 35. Þéh hý gelýfdan be his segene, ðe hit ér geseah, untweógendlícor (-átweógendlícor, MS. C.), ðonne ða heora segene eft gelýfdon, ðe æfter heom ácende wǽron, Wulfst. 2, 12. II. *so as not to cause doubt, unequivocally, indubitably:*—Hẽ his árendracan ásende tõ ðære ðeóde, and him untweógendlíce secgan (*say in a way that should leave no room for doubt*) hẽt, ðæt hié ðer sceolden, oþþe ðæt lond æt him álésan, oþþe hẽ hié wolde mid gefeohte fordõn *missis legatis qui hostibus parendi leges dicerent*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 8. v. tweógend-líc.

un-tweólíc; *adj. Undoubted:*—Untweólícere *indubitata*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 38.

un-tweólíce; *adv.* I. *undoubtedly, indubitably, certainly:*— Smyre ðone seócan; untweólíce ðũ hyne álýsest, Lchdm. i. 302, 4. Hẽ gripð untweólíce ðæt behátene ríce, Homl. Th. i. 360, 25: Homl. Ass. 97, 184. Heó getácnode untweólíce ða hálgan geladunge, 114, 412. Untwílice, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 39. Se Sunu is gást and hálig untwýlice, Homl. Th. i. 282, 30. Uutwýlice ðũ lihst, 378, 6. Ða ungeleáffullan

untwýlice forwurdaþ on ẽcnesse, ii. 60, 15: 110, 27: Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 12: 5; Norm. 46, 18. II. *without feeling doubt, with certainty*:—Ealle ða geleáffullan fæderas sẽdon untwýlice and geþwærlehton on ðam ánum, ðæt God gescypt ælces mannes sáwle, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 85.

un-tweónigende; *adj. Not to be doubted, indubitable*:—God untwýnigendre mildheortnesse *God of mercy which must not be doubted* (but the Latin is: Deus inestimabilis misericordie), Anglia xi. 115, 45.

un-twifeald; *adj.* I. *not double* (v. twi-feald, IV), *simple, sincere, honest, pure*:—Nis nán scild trumra wið ðæt tuiefalde gesuinc ðonne mon sié untwiefeald (-twy-, Cott. MSS.) *nil est ad defendendum puritate tutius*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 10. Se untweofealda willa bioþ tó tellenne for fullfremod weorc, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 24. Ne magon wẽ nẽfre gereccan ðone yfelan mon clẽnne and untwifealdne *malos esse, pure atque simpliciter nego*, 36, 6; Fox 182, 18. Gif hí gẽde beóþ and hláfordholde and untwifealde *si probi sunt*, 14, 1; Fox 42, 24. Hí untweofealde treówa gehealdaþ, Met. 11, 95. II. *not double, united, without division*:—Deáh hẽ hwelcne wæstm forð brenge gódes weorces, gif hẽ ne bið of gódum willan and of untwiefaldre (-twy-, Cott. MSS.) lufan ongunnen, ne bið hẽ náwuht *qui etsi boni operis fructus in suis actionibus proferunt, profecto nulli sunt, quia non ex unitate caritatis oriuntur*, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zwifalt.]

un-twílice, **-twýlice**, **un-twýnigende**. v. un-tweólice, un-tweónigende.

un-týd; *adj. Ignorant, uninstructed, unskilled*:—Dysig bið se lǽce and untýd ðe wilnaþ ðæt hẽ óðerne mon gelẽcnige, and nát ðæt hẽ self bið gewundad *improbus et imperitus est medicus, qui alienum mederi appetit, et ipse vulnus, quod patitur, nescit*, Past. 48; Swt. 371, 6. Ic ðẽ giungne underfẽng untýdne and ungelǽredne, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24.

un-týdre, es; *m. An evil growth, evil progeny, a monstrous birth*:—Ðanon untýdras ealle onwócon, eotenas and ylfe and orcneas, swylce gigantas (cf. Milton: Where nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things, Abominable, P. L. Bk. 2), Beo. Th. 222; B. 111.

un-týdrende; *adj. Not propagating*:—Swínes blẽdran untýdrendes, ðæt is gylte, Lchdm. ii. 88, 23.

un-tygþa(-e), **-týþa(-e)**; *adj. Unsuccessful in obtaining a request*:—For ðæm ne meahte Balaham geearnian ða Godes giefe ðe hẽ biddende wæs, ða hẽ Israhẽla folc wirgean wolde and for hine selfne gebiddan, for ðæm hẽ wearð untygða ðe hẽ hwierfde his stemne nales his mód *hujus correptionis donum idcirco Balaam non obtinuit, quia ad maledicendum pergens vocem, non mentem mutavit*, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 18. v. tíþe (*where read* tygþe(-a), týþe(-a): cf. *O. Sax.* tugiðõn).

un-týnan; *p.* de. I. *to unclose, open*:—Euplis bær Cristes godspel in fódre . . . Ða untýnde Eplius ðæt Cristes godspel, Shrn. 116, 33. Án ðara cempa mid spere sidu his untýnde (*aperuit*), Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 34. Hẽ untýnde ealle ða bernu, Gen. 41, 56. Hí untýndon heora goldhordas (*apertis thesauris*), Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11. Gif hwá ádelfe wæsterpyt oþþe betýnedne untýne, and hine eft ne betýne *si quis aperuerit cisternam, et foderit, et non operuerit eam* (Ex. 21, 33), L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6, note. Untýne insigloe *aperire signaculum*, Rtl. 29, 17. Gié geseáð ðæt heofun untýned (*apertum*), Jn. Skt. Liud. 1, 51. Hát ða duru beón untýnede, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 448. Untúned bóc *aperto codice*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 1. Byrgenna untuende (-túnede?) ł untýned wẽron, Lind. 27, 52. II. *to disclose, lay open*:—Untẽnd *aperiet* (*stultitiam*), Kent. Gl. 452. Hira unriht wearð eall untýned, Ps. Th. 72, 5. III. the word is used to gloss *solvere* and *inkiare* in the following:—Se ðe untýnes ł tóslittes (*solverit*) ẽnne of bebodum ðissum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 19. Hẽ untýnde (*solvebat*) ðone Sunnadæg, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 5, 18. Ðætte eardlíco lusto wiðsæcgende giliorniga wẽ untýna (*inkiare*) heofonlíco, Rtl. 34, 20. v. on-týnan.

un-týned; *adj. Unfenced*:—Ceorles weorðig sceal beón wintres and sumeres betýned. Gif hẽ bið untýned . . . , L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 14.

un-wáclíc; *adj. Not mean, not poor, noble, splendid*:—Gegiredon sẽ unwáclícne, Beo. Th. 6268; B. 3138.

un-wácolíce; *adv.* I. *not weakly, resolutely, without faltering*:—Ðæt hí æt þearfe þolian sceoldon, unwácolíce wẽpna neótan, Byrht. Th. 140, 54; By. 308. Ic beó gearo sóna unwáclíce willan dínes, Exon. Th. 245, 25; Jul. 50. II. *not meanly, nobly, splendidly*:—His aferan eád bryttedon unwáclíce, Cd. Th. 258, 12; Dan. 674.

un-wéded; *adj. Not clothed*:—Monno unwéded mid wéde *hominem non vestitum veste*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 11.

un-wær; *adj.* I. *not on one's guard, unaware, unprepared*:—Gif ðẽ man scotaþ tó, ðú gescyltst ðé, gif ðú hit gesihst; gif ðú unwær bist, ðú bist ðe swíðor geswenct, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 11. Hí cweþaþ ðæt tó worde, ðæt se bið on geþance wærast and wísast, se ðe óðerne can raðost ásmeágan and oftost of unwæran sum ðing gerẽcan, Wulfst. 55, 22. Perpena on ðone cyning ungearone (unwærne, MS. C.) becom *Perperna Aristonicum inprovivo bello adortus*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 26. Ðý læs ðe se smíc derige ðám unwarum, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 5. II. *unwary, heedless, incautious, inconsiderate*:—Módignys is endenéxt gesett, for ðan ðe se unwæra on ende oft módegaþ on gódum weorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 4. Þenceð se unwara eall swá deófol hine lǽrð, Wulfst. 298, 32. Unwaie weorude, Exon. Th. 363, 25; Wal. 59. Deófol wile bẽawícan ðone unwaran, Homl. Th. i. 16, 22: Blickl. Homl. 55, 28. Hig fordrencton ðone unwæran Loth, Gen. 19, 35. Ða unwaran láreówas *restores improvidi*, 15; Swt. 89, 10. His word beóð góde gedúhte unweran (-warum, MS. C.) mannum, Wulfst. 54, 17. Deófol déð swýðe lytelíce, ðǽr hẽ ongyt unwære (-ware, MS. C.) menn, 11, 16. Unware *inexpertos, incautos*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 67. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ and unwære men beswícaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 24. Unware, 185, 2. Unuuere *incautos*, Kent. Gl. 902. Tó fordónne ða unwaran, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 30. Oft ðonne se hirde gẽð on frẽcne wegas, sió hiord ðe unwærre bið gehríst *cum pastor per abrupta graditur, ad præcipitium grex sequitur*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 1. III. adverbial uses:—Hí unwares (*unawares, unexpectedly*) cómon, and hẽ fyrst næfde, ðæt hẽ his fyrde gegadrian mihte, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 21. Unwæres, 1093; Erl. 229, 5. Ðá com Harold heom ongeán on unwaran (cf. *Icel.* at úvörum *unexpectedly*), 1066; Erl. 200, 38. Ðá com Harold on unwær (cf. *Icel.* koma á úvart *to take by surprise*) on ða Normenn, Erl. 201, 26: 202, 7: 1043; Erl. 168, 32. Hí cómon unwær on heom, 1050; Erl. 175, 32: 1067; Erl. 205, 25. [He wes to unwar, Laym. 7810. Sunnen sleað þeo unwarre soule, A. R. 274, 5. *Icel.* ú-varr.]

un-wæres. v. un-wær, III.

un-wærlíc; *adj. Unwary, incautious, heedless*:—Suá suá unwærlícu and giémeleásícu spræce menn dweleþ *sicut incauta locutio in errorem pertrahit*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 8. Oft ðæt mægen ðære láre wierð forloren, ðonne mon mid ungedafenlícre and unwærlícre ofersprǽce ða heortan gedweleþ ðara ðe ðǽrtó hlystaþ *saepe dictorum virtus perditur, cum apud corda audientium loquacitatis incauta importunitate lacvigatur*, Swt. 95, 19. Deáh ðú fela unwærlícra worda gesprǽce, Exon. Th. 254, 6; Jul. 193. [*Icel.* ú-varligr *unwary*.]

un-wærlíce; *adv. Unwarily, incautiously, without caution, heedlessly*:—Ic láre ðæt hira nán ðara ne wilnie ðe hine unwærlíce begá; and se ðe hí unwærlíce gewilnige, ondrǽde hẽ ðæt hẽ hí ẽfre underfénge *ut haec, qui vacat, incaute non expetat; et qui incaute expetiit, adeptum se esse pertimescat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 14. Gedence se láriów ðæt hẽ unwærlíce (*incaute*) forð ne rǽse on ða sprǽce, 15; Swt. 95, 9. Gif sió wund bið unwærlíce gewriðen *cum fractura incaute colligatur*, 17; Swt. 123, 18. Se ðe ðone wuda unwærlíce (*incaute*) hiéwð, 21; Swt. 167, 15. Ðá eode hẽ on ise unwærlíce *dum incautius in glacie incederet*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 1. Ða ðe unwærlíce and gemeleásíce Gode hýraþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 22: 57, 9: Exon. Th. 363, 34; Wal. 63: L. Ælfc. P. 7; Th. ii. 366, 13. Him com ongẽn Hanno unwærlíce, and ðǽr ofslagen wearð, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 4: Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 9. Þænne gyltas unwerlíce [wẽ] forgyfaþ *dum culpas incaute remittimus*, Scint. 149, 8. [Ne ne wite hie a wiche halue ne a wiche wise he hem wile bisette, þanne he hem unwarliche (*unexpectedly*) his dintes giued, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 32. *Icel.* ú-varliga *unwarily*.]

un-wærness, e; *f. Heedlessness, want of caution, imprudence*:—Þurh ðás unwærnysse hẽ gebringð hine on helle, Wulfst. 299, 7.

un-wærscipe, es; *m. Heedlessness, inconsiderateness, imprudence*:—Ða gẽ forluron þurh unwærscipe, Homl. Th. i. 68, 4.

un-wæscen; *adj. Unwashen*:—Nim sigelhweorfan unwæscene, Lchdm. ii. 108, 24.

un-wæstm, es, e; *m. f. n.* I. *an evil growth, a bad plant, a tare, weed*:—Unwæstm (ða weód, Rush.) *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Huona hafes unwæstm (ðæt weód, Rush.) *unde habet zizania?* 13, 27. Gié geadrias ðæt unwæstm, 13, 28. Ða unwæstma *zizania*, 13, 30, 40. Ðara wunwæstma *zizaniorum*, 13, 36. II. *bad growth, failure of crops*:—Eów unwæstm þurh unweder gelóme gelimpeþ, Wulfst. 133, 6. Gyf hit geweorðe ðæt on þeódscype becume heálíc ungelimp, unwæstm oððon unweder, orfcwealm oþðon mancwealm, 170, 1. Gif hwæt férlíces on þeóde becymð, beón hit miswyderu oððon unwæstmas, 271, 3. Ús unwidera for oft weóldon unwæstma, 139, 5: 159, 13.

un-wæstmbǽre; *adj. Unproductive, barren, sterile*:—Unwæstmbǽre elebeám *oleaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 19. On ðisum dæge ácende seó unwæstmbǽre móder ðone mǽran wítegan, Homl. Th. i. 356, 4. Se ðe on gódnysse unwæstmbǽre bið, ii. 406, 19. Se ðe eard seteþ unwæstmbǽrre *qui habitare facit sterilem*, Ps. Th. 112, 8. Unwestembǽre tédrunge *infructuosa* (*infecunda*) *sterilitate*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 56. Hí woldon mé gedón unwæstmbǽrne, swá swá se ðe bútan ælcum yrfewearde byð, Ps. Th. 34, 12. Unwæstmbǽre wíf *sterilem*, Ps. Lamb. 112, 8. Ic wyrce ðín land unwæstmbǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 34. Sume treówu hẽ cearf, ðý læs hié tó ðæm forweóxen ðæt hié forsearedon, and ðý unwæstmbǽrran wǽren, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 7.

un-wæstmbǽrness, e; *f. Unproductiveness, barrenness, sterility*:—Unwestmbǽrnys *sterilitas* vel *infoecunditas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 45. Unwæstmbǽrnys *sterilitas*, 76, 79. On hungre is geswutelod ðære eorðan unwæstmbǽrnys, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 31. For unwæstmbǽrnesse ðæs loudes *propter terrarum infoecundam diffusionem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 18. On his ácennednysse hẽ ætbréd ðære méder hire unwæstmbǽrnysse, Homl. Th. i. 352, 30.

un-wæstmberendlíc; *adj. Barren, sterile*:—Seó stów is unwæstmber-

endlícu for ðæra næddrena mænigeo *loca illa sterilia sint propter multitudinem serpentium*, Nar. 34, 28.

un-wæstmberendness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Mé mine fýnd ásceafon fram ðære hálgan onsegdnysse for mínre unwæstmberendnysse, Homl. Ass. 126, 329.

un-wæstmfæst; *adj. Barren, sterile*:—Unwæstmfæst ðara godcundra mægena, Blickl. Homl. 163, 6.

un-wæstmfæstness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Sóna seó unwæstmfæstnes fram him fleáh, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17.

un-wæterig; *adj. Without water, dry*:—On unwæterium *inaquoso*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 3. On unwæterige stówe, 77, 17. Þurh unwæterige (-wæterie) stówa *per loca inaquosa*, Lk. Skt. 11, 24.

un-wandiende; *adj. Unhesitating*:—Ða ðe unwandiende ðara scyldegena gyltas ofslógen *qui delinquentium scelera incunctanter ferirent*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 25.

un-warnod; *adj. Unwarned*:—Gif preóst óðerne unwarnode lǽte ðæs ðe hé wite ðæt him hearmian wille, L. N. P. L. 33; Th. ii. 294, 25.

un-wealt; *adj. Not given to roll, steady*:—Ða scipu wǽron ágðer ge swiftran, ge eác unwealtran, ge eác hiéran ðonne ða óðru, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 14 (v. note, p. 320). v. wiltan.

un-wearnum; *adv. Without hindrance*:—Hé slǽpendne rinc slát unwearnum, Beo. Th. 1487; B. 741: Exon. Th. 309, 27; Sccf. 63. v. wearn.

un-weaxen; *adj. Not grown up, young*:—Him be healfe stód hyse unweaxen, cniht on gecampe, Byrht. Th. 136, 17; By. 152. Cild unweaxen, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 5. Ðus mé fæder mín unweaxenne (*when a boy*) wordum lǽrde, Elen. Kmbl. 1055; El. 529. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sínne unweaxenne (*Isaac*), Cd. Th. 204, 1; Exod. 412. Isaac bearn unweaxen, 173, 34; Gen. 2871. Hé hét ealle árísan geonge . . . Ðá upp ástódon eaforan unweaxne, Andr. Kmbl. 3252; An. 1629.

un-weder, es; *n. Bad weather, tempest*:—Nú cweðaþ sume men ðæt se móna hine wende be ðan ðe hit wuderian sceal on ðam móndе; ac hine ne went néfre nádor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde is, Lchdm. iii. 268, 4. Ðǽr ne cymð storm ne nán unweder ðæt ðam corne derie, Homl. Th. i. 526, 30. Heálíc ungelimp, unwæstm oððon unweder, Wulfst. 170, 1. Hí synd geneádode mid stormum ðæs unwederes (-wedres, MS. F.) *tempestatibus acti*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 260, 12. Hé gedréade ðæt wind and hroeðnise ł unwoeder ðæs wætres *increpavit ventum et tempestatem aquae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24: p. 5, 18. Eów unwæstm þurh unweder gelóme gelimpeþ, Wulfst. 133, 7. Ús unwedera for oft weóldan unwæstma, 159, 12. Eall ðæt geár wæs swíðe hefigtýme on unwæderum, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 9. [Unweder (*the plague of hail*), Gen. and Ex. 3058. *Icel.* ú-veðr *bad weather, storm.*] v. un-geweder, un-widere.

unweder-líce; *adv. In a way that indicates bad weather, threateningly*:—Tó dæg hit byð hreóh weder; ðeós lyft scinð unwederlíce *hodie tempestas, rutilat enim triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3.

un-wegen; *adj. Unweighed*:—Ðera óðera wyrta álces healues peningces gewihta, and vi pipercorn unwegen, Lchdm. i. 376, 7.

un-wemlíc; *adj. Spotless, pure, virgin*:—Mid ðam unwemlícan cégan *virgineo clave*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 75.

un-wemme; *adj.* I. of concrete objects, *spotless, without blemish, without defect, uninjured*:—Lamb unwemme *agnus absque macula*, Ex. 12, 5: Lev. 9, 2, 3. Se æþela wong éghwæs onsund wið ýðfare gehealden stód hreóra wǽga unwemme *ille locus, cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem, exsuperavit aquas*, Exon. Th. 200, 25; Ph. 46. Hé eft mid his unwemmum líchoman hine gegyrede, Blickl. Homl. 89, 35. Hé gelédde ðæt folc ealle unwemme ofer ða Reádan sé *he led the people all of them uninjured over the Red Sea*, Btwk. 196, 2. II. of abstract objects, *uninjured, inviolate*:—Cyninges handgrið stande unwemme, L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 21 (cp. L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 25). Godes cyrican wé sculan séfre lufian and néfre derian worde ne weorces, ac gríðian hý symle and healdan unwemme, Wulfst. 67, 17. Hí eodon of ðam fýre feorh unwemme, Exon. Th. 197, 7; Az. 186. III. in a moral sense, *undefiled, pure, immaculate, perfect*:—For ðí ic weorðe unwemme (*immaculatus*) beforan him, Ps. Th. 17, 23: 18, 12. Sié heorte mín unwemme, Ps. Surt. 118, 80. Se Hǽlend betwux synfullum unwemme fram álcere synne ðurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 356, 14. On unwemmum (ðæm unwemman, Surt.) wege *in via immaculata*, Ps. Th. 100, 1. Unwemne weg, Ps. Surt. 17, 33. Flǽsc unwemme, Exon. Th. 26, 18; Cri. 418. Hié scoteden ðone unwemman, Ps. Surt. 63, 5. Unwemme synt ðíne wegas *impolluta via ejus*, Ps. Th. 17, 29. Ða ðe unwemme (*immaculati*) on hiora Dryhtnes é gangaþ, 118, 1. Weagas unwemra, Ps. Surt. 36, 18. Unwæmme, Ps. Th. 17, 31. Ðæt wé úrne líchaman and úre sáwle swá unwemme him ágeofan on dómes dæg, swá hé hine ér gesceóp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 22. II a. of virginity, *pure, immaculate*:—Unwemme *immunis* (*carnali spurcitia*, Ald. 21), Hpt. Gl. 442, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 59. Fram unwemre fémnan ácenned, Blickl. Homl. 167, 21. Æt Sancta Maria ðære unwemman fémnan, 105, 20. Heó lufode ðone Hǽlend ðe hí heóld unwemme, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 18: Exon. Th. 19, 13; Cri. 300. Unwemme *immunes, incontaminati*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 43. Hér syndon ínne unwemme twá dohtor míne, ne éan ðara ídesa ówðer gieta þurh gebedscipe beorna neáwest, Cd. Th. 148, 30; Gen. 2864. [*Goth.* un-wamms *sine macula, immaculatus*: *O. Sax.* idis un-wamma; *acc.*] v. next word.

un-wemmed; *adj. Unspotted, undefiled, immaculate*:—Ðú wǽre symle fémne oncnáwen, and ðínne líchaman hæbbende clǽne and unwemmed (-wæmme, MS. G.), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 437. On wege unwæmmedum *in via immaculata*, Ps. Spl. 100, 1, 7. Unuoemedo *immaculatam*, Rtl. 104, 18. [*A. R. Orm. Ps. Chauc.* un-wemmed.]

un-wemming, e; *f. Incorruption, immortality*:—Ðám unwemmincge sécendum *his incorruptionem quaerentibus* (Romans 2, 7), Scint. 41, 10.

un-wemness, e; *f. Purity*:—Ðæt ða clǽnan and ða unwemman hira clǽnnysse and hiora unwemnysse ford gehióldan, Homl. Ass. 207, 422. [Cf. *Goth.* un-wammei *sinceritas.*]

un-wendness. v. ge-unwendness.

un-wéne; *adj.* I. *hopeless, not having hope* or *expectation*. Cf. or-wéne:—Wæs ðǽr án cnapa geféttrod þurh næddran, swíðe tóswollen þurh ðæs wyrmes slege, unwéne his lífes, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 7. Hé gehélde ánre wydewan sunu ðe unwéne lǽg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 103. Hé fond hlingendne, fúsne on forðsíþ, freán unwénne, Exon. Th. 171, 4; Gú. 1121. II. *not hoped for, unexpected*:—Gyf him þince ðæt hé æt forðgewitenum men áhtes onfó, of unwénum (*ex improviso*: v. ungewéned) hym cymeþ gestreón, Lchdm. iii. 170, 7. Forðon hiá unwoene (unwoen, Lind.) sint mæhte in him *propterea inopinantur uirtutes in illo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 14. [*Icel.* ú-vænn *hopeless, not to be expected.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-wân *desperatio.*]

un-wéned; *adj. Unhoped for, unexpected*:—Ic him eft his ríce ágeaf, and ðá ðære unwéndan áre ðæs ríces (ðe hé him seolfa nánges ríces ne wénde) ðæt hé ðá mé eall his goldhord æteówde *regna Poro restitui, qui, ut si insperatus honor donatus est, mihi thesauros suos manifestavit*, Nar. 19, 23. On unwénedum forþsíþe hé beód gegripene *inprouiso exitu rapiuntur*, Scint. 181, 12. v. un-gewéned.

un-wénlíc; *adj. Not giving grounds for hope, unpromising*:—Ðá ðú ðé selfum ðúhtest unwénlíc *when you did not seem to yourself to have much chance of success*; cum esses parvulus in oculis tuis, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 9. Hié oft gebidon on lytlum stapole and on unwénlícum (*a slight foundation and one that gave little hopes of success*), Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 34. Hwæt wénst ðú be ðære gódan wyrde, ðe oft cymþ tó góðum monnum on ðisse worulde, hweðer ðis folc mæge cweþan ðæt hit sié yfel wyrd? . . . Hwæt wénst ðú be ðære unwénlícran wyrde ðe oft þriétaþ ða yflan tó wítnianne, hwæðer ðis folc wéne ðæt ðæt gód wyrd sié? *quid vero jucunda fortuna, quae in praemium tribuitur bonis, num vulgus malam esse decernit? . . . quid reliqui, quae, cum sit aspera, justo supplicio malos coercet, num bonam populus putat?* Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 24 note. [Magað unwánlík, Hél. 4959. *Icel.* ú-vænligr *leaving little hope of success.*]

un-wénunga; *adv. Unexpectedly*:—Men cwǽdon ðonne him hwæt unwénunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wǽre weás gebyred, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 4. [*Goth.* un-wéniggô *repentine.*]

un-weód, es; *n. A noxious weed* (lit. or metaph.):—Seó eorðe ús wind wíð, ðonne heó forwyrneþ eorðlíces wæstmes and ús unweóda tó fela ásendeþ, Wulfst. 92, 19. Man sceal élc unriht mid rihte bétan and unweód áweódian and gód séd árǽran, 73, 2.

un-weorðlíc; *adj. Unsuitable for work*:—Seó niht hafaþ seofon tódǽlednyssa . . . seó feórðe is *intempestivum*, ðæt ys mid niht oððe unworclíc tíma, Anglia viii. 319, 30.

un-weorþ, -wurþ, -wyrþ, -wierþe, -wyrþe; *adj.* I. *of no value*:—Mid deórwyrþum reáfum ne beóþ hý gescrýdde, ac mid unweorþum, R. Ben. 137, 9. Ðæt heora heortan mid wácum mettum and unweorþum ne sýn ofersýmede, 138, 11. II. *of no dignity, little esteemed*:—Gif munuc eáðhylde bið, þéah hine man wácne and unweorðne talige *si omni vilitate contentus sit monachus*, R. Ben. 29, 3, 6. Gif munuc hine sylfne ýttran and unweorðran talaþ ðonne énigne óþerne *si omnibus se inferiorem et viliorem credat*, 29, 11. Æt ðæm feórðan cirre hié sendon Hannan heora ðone unweorðestan þegn, and hé hit ábæd *novissime Annonis, minimi hominis inter legatos, orationi meruerunt*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 13. Nime gé ða ðe unweorþuste sién *them who are least esteemed* (1 Cor. 6, 4), Past. 18; Swt. 131, 7. III. *unworthy, not of sufficient merit*:—Ic ðone hád underhnág, ðeáh ðe ic unwyrþe wǽre *quamvis indignus consensi*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 8. Nemne God mé earmum and unwyrþum (*misero mihi et indigno*) gemildsian wylle, 3, 13; S. 538, 35. Sum ungesceádwís man hine sylfne áhéng . . . Martinus hine unwurðne of deáðe árférde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 1. III a. with gen. of that of which one is unworthy:—Ðý læs énig láreówdóm underfón durre ðara ðe his unwierðe sié *ne temerare sacra regimina, quisquis his impar, audeat*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 8. Ic am unwyrðe micles hérnisse *ego sum indignus tanti officii*, Rtl. 98, 16. Mánsceaða, feores unwyrðe, Exon. Th. 95, 27; Cri. 1563. Saul éresð fleáh ðæt ríce and tealde hine selfne his sulðe unwierðne (*indignum se prius considerans*), Past. 3; Swt. 35, 18. Ðú hine ongeáte unweorþne ðæs anwealdes, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 18. Hié woldon selfe fleón ða byrðenne suá micelre scylde, ða

ðe his unwierðe wǽron *indigni quique tanti reatus pondera fugerent*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 15. Hié woldon habban gódne hlísan, þéah hí his unwyrþe slén, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 26. Gif anweald becymþ tó ðam men ðe his ealra unweorþost biþ, 16, 1; Fox 48, 34. IV. *worthless, bad, contemptible, despicable, ignoble*:—Hwæþer ðé þynce unweorþ and unmǽrlíc seó gegaderung? *obscurum hoc atque ignobile census esse?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 29. Ðú wilt habban ealle fægere ðing and ícorene, and wilt ðé sylf beón wǽclíc and unwurð, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20. Unwurð scop *tragicus* vel *comicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 9. Unweorþe scopas *tragedi* vel *comedi*, 39, 39. Hí syndon ǽwisce on líchoman and unweorðe *sunt publicato corpore et inhonesto*, Nar. 38, 13. Sume habbaþ bearn genóge, ac ða beóþ yfele and unweorþ *alius prole laetatus, filii filiaeve delictis moestus illacrymat*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 9. Gewenc nú hwæþer énig mon beó á ðý unweorþra ðe hine manige men forsióþ. Gif ðonne énig mon á ðý unweorþra biþ, ðonne biþ élc dysi man ðe unweorþra ðe hé mǽre ríce hæfþ élcum wísum men . . . Se anweald ne mæg his wealdend gedón nó ðý weorþron, ac hé hine gedéþ ðý unweorþran (wyrsan, Bod. MS.) *si eo abjectior est, quo magis a pluribus quisque contemnitur, . . . despectiores potius improbos dignitas facit*, 27, 2; Fox 98, 8–14. Se ealra wyrresta and se ealra unweorþesta mon *pessimus*, 14, 3; Fox 46, 21. IV a. with dat. of person by whom one is considered worthless:—Xerxis wearþ his ágenre þeóde swíþe unweorþ *Xerxes contemtibilis suis factus*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 23. Ælcum witum láþ and unweorþ *omnibus invisus*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 28: Met. 15, 6. Se ídela gylp ús beó áfre unwurð (-wyrð, MS. U.), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 367. Philippus him dyde heora wíg unweorð *Philip made light of their fighting power*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 3. Bisceopum gebyreþ, ðæt hí ǽghwylc gefleard heom unwyrð lǽtan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 28. Romulus and ealle Rómware ðǽrum folcum unweorðe wǽron, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 16. V. *ignominious, dishonouring*:—Mid ealre ðare unwurð[r]este scame beó hé gescænt *ignominiosissima confusione subsannetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 34. [Unwurð *of no value*, A. R. 94, 4. Uvel strengþe is lutel wurþ, Ac wisdom ne wurþ never unwurþ, O. and N. 770. Crist wass unnwurrþ (*little esteemed*), Orm. 16163. He bið unworþ, þe mon þe litul ah, Laym. 3464. Þu maht to þi were iwurðen þe unwurðere, H. M. 33, 12. Yhealde for uyl and onworþ, Ayenb. 132, 24. *O. H. Ger.* un-werd *ignobilis, contemtibilis, obscurus, dejectus: Icel.* ú-verðr *unworthy.*]

un-weorþe; *adv. Unworthily*:—Unwyrðe *indigne*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 14: 14, 4. Gif hé ðæs hálgan húsles unwurðe onbyrigð, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* un-wairþaba *unworthily.*]

un-weorþian; *p.* ode. I. *to dishonour, disgrace*:—Hú ne unweorþast ðú ðé selfne, ðæt ðú winst wiþ ðam hláfordscipe ðe ðú self gecure? Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 29. Seó cwén, ðe ðín word forseah, ne unwurðode ðé ænne, ac ealle ðíne ealdormenn *non solum regem laesit regina, sed et omnes principes* (Esther 1, 16), Homl. Ass. 93, 53. Gé unwurðadun mec *vos inhonoratis me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 49. Ðæt hé God ne unwurðige, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 86. Ðæt man unweorðige ða ðe godcunde láre wyrdan, Wulfst. 168, 7. Unweorðian *dehonestare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 15: 26, 40. Ða swelcan monn sceal unweorðian mid élcre unweorðnesse *sine dedignatione dedignandi sunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 18. Forsewen and geunwurþod, Homl. Th. i. 24, 4. II. *to become dishonoured*:—Unwurðiaþ *vilescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 53. Unwurðie *vilescat*, 480, 13. [We unwurðeð ure Drihten, wurðeð þe deuel, O. E. Homl. ii. 181, 29. He shameþþ þe and unnwurrþeþþ, Orm. 18285. To onworþi, Ayenb. 22, 18. *Icel.* ú-virða *to slight.*] v. ge-unweorþian.

un-weorþlíc; *adj.* I. *of little value* or *importance, humble*:—Ða hláfordas and ða recceras sceoldon ðencean ymb ðæt hélícuste and ða underðíóddan sceoldon dón ðæt unweorðlícre *a subditis inferiora gerenda sunt, a rectoribus summa cogitanda*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 10. II. *that has little honour, not famous* or *splendid, poor*:—Hié lange wǽron ðæt dreógende ér heora áðer mehte on ðórum sige gerécan, ér Alexander late unweorðlícne sige (*a by no means famous victory*) gerǽhte *commissoque praelio diu anceps pugna tandem tristem pene victoriam Macedonibus dedit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 8. III. *ignoble, disgraceful, infamous*:—Mid ðý unrþelan gydde *vel* unweorþlícan *cum infami eulogio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 43. God ða mǽstan ofermétto genídrode mid ðære bismerlícestan wrace and ðære unweorðlícostan (*tormenta turpia*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 5. [Þif þu art unwurðlich (*of little account*), H. M. 33, 11. Þe man þoleþ þet he by ouulliche ydraȝe, and ase persone onworþlych (v. unweorþ, II), Ayenb. 132, 35. *Icel.* ú-virðiligr *contemptible.*]

un-weorþlíce; *adv.* I. *unworthily, in an unsuitable manner*:—Him is micel ðearf ðæt hié geornlíce geðencen ðæt hié tó unweorþlíce ne dǽlen ðæt him befæsd bið *necesse est, ut sollicite perpendant, ne commissa indigne distribuant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 14. Unwurðlíce, Cd. Th. 28, 23; Gen. 440. II. *with indignity, with contempt, ignominiously*:—Hé wearð self unweorðlíce ofslagen *Domitianus interfectus est; cujus cadaver ignominiosissime sepultum est*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 15. Hé heora érendracan swá unweorðlíce forseah, ðæt hé heora self onseón nolde *legatos ad se missos injuriosissime etiam a conspectu suo abstinuit*, 4, 8; Swt. 186, 7: 3, 10; Swt. 140, 3. Hí heóldon ðæt gold unwurðlíce *they held that gold in contempt*, Homl. Th. i. 326, 24. III. *with indignation*:—Þá se Hǽlend hí geseah unwurðlíce (-weorð-, MS. A.) hé hit forbéad *quos cum videret Iesus indigne tulit*, Mk. Skt. 10, 14. Sume hit unwurðlíce (-weorð-, MS. A.) forbéron *erant quidem indigne ferentes*, 14, 4. [Unworthly þou wroght . . . when þou was bowne with a brande my body to shende, Alex. (Skt.) 869. *O. H. Ger.* un-werdlícho *indifferenter, indigne: Icel.* ú-virðiliga *scornfully.*]

un-weorþness, e; *f. Indignity, contempt, disgrace*:—Mid unweorðnesse *dedignatione*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 18. Hé his ríce mid micelre unweorðnesse and mid micelre uniédnesse gehæfde, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 1. Hé his onfénge mid micelre unweorðnesse *a quo arrogantissime exceptus est*, 6, 30; Swt. 280, 12. Ða wǽron wyrd ǽgþer ge on ðára unriht-wísra anwealda heánesse, ge on mínre unwurþnesse and foreseuwenesse, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 22. [Onworþnesse (despit) is wel grat senne, Ayenb. 19, 35. *O. H. Ger.* un-werdnissa *contempt.*]

un-weorþscipe, es; *m.* I. *dishonour, disgrace*:—Hweþer ðú nú mæge ongitan hú micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ ðam unmedeman? *videsne quantum malis dedecus adjiciant dignitates?* Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 9. II. *indignation*:—Ierre and unweorðscipe *ira et indignatio*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 10. v. next word.

un-weorþung, e; *f.* I. *disgrace, shame*:—Sýn gescrýdde mid gescendnysse and unwurþunge ðe yfel sprecaþ ofer mé, Ps. Spl. 34, 30. II. *indignation*:—Hit bið unnyt ðæt mon unweorðungа forlǽte *frustra indignatio tollitur*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 12. [*Icel.* ú-virðing *disgrace.*]

un-wered; *adj. Unprotected*:—Wit baru standaþ unwered wǽdo; nys unc wuht beforan tó scúrsceade, Cd. Th. 50, 21; Gen. 812.

un-wǽrig; *adj. Not weary, fresh*:—Ǽt níxtan wurdon hí ealle geteorode, and hé ána unwǽrig him æfter fyligde, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 34. Gif mon on mycelre ráde weorðe geteorad, nime betonican . . .; ðonne bið hé sóna unwǽrig, Lchdm. i. 76, 8. Hé hét ðæt mon ðæt fæsten bréce and on fuhte dæges and nihtes, simle án legie æfter óðerre unwǽrig *cum alias aliis legiones dies noctesque succedere sine requie cogeret*, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 9.

un-weorod; *adj. Not sweet*:—Wæter ðý unwerodre tó drincanne, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 19.

un-widere, es; *n. Bad weather, tempest*:—Ús unwidera weóldon unwæstma, Wulfst. 129, 4: 159, 12 note. [*O. H. Ger.* un-witari *tempestas.*] v. un-weder, -gewidere.

un-widlod; *adj. Unpolluted*:—Unwidlad *inpollutus*, Rtl. 90, 34.

un-wil[1], es; *n. Absence of good will, dislike, despite, repugnance, reluctance*; the genitive, with adverbial force, *against one's will, not willingly, without one's consent, without intention, involuntarily*, is (almost) the only case used. (1) alone:—Gif hé hit dide unwilles *si praeter voluntatem id fecerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 13. Unwilles wé magon forléosan ða hwilwendlícan gód, ac wé ne forléosaþ nǽfre unwilles ða écan gód, Homl. Th. i. 576, 7–9: Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 3. Gif ðú mé unwilles gewemman dést, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 90. Hé dǽr wunode ða niht unwilles, se ðe sylfwilles nolde, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 13: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21. (2) with pronouns:—þéah ðú mé geoffrige mínes unwilles, ic beó þéah unscyldig, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 87. Hire unwilles *invita ipsa*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 15, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 27. Heó wæs hire unwilles fram him *ab eo invita aberat*, 15; Th. ii. 186, 29. Heora unwilles, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 5. [Ich mot nede, ant neoðeles min unwil hit is to don al þ ti wil is, Marh. 13, 3. Ha wes him ihondsald þah hit hire unwil were, Jul. 7, 12. Heo wes ihondsald al hire unwilles, 6, 5.] v. next word.

un-willa, an; *m. What displeases, displeasure, what is not desired*:—Nafa ðú tó yfel ellen, ðéah ðé sum unwilla on becume; oft brincð se woruld ðone willan ðe bið eft, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Hé dríhð deófles willan and Godes unwillan, Wulfst. 12, 13. ¶ *the word occurs mostly in dat.* (*sing. or pl.*) *with adverbial force*, unwillan, unwillum *against one's will, unwillingly, not voluntarily, without one's consent, in despite of one.* (1) alone:—Se ðe monnan nédes ofslóge, oððe unwillum, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 22. Hí sealdon unwillum ágas, Met. 1, 24. Ród ðe ic unwillum on beom gefæstnad, ðáer ðe ic gestág willum mínum, Exon. Th. 91, 12; Cri. 1491: 360, 11; Wal. 4. Se ðe mid his willan bið besmiten . . . Se ðe onwillan (*invitus*) bið besmiten, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 7. (2) with pronouns:—Dec ðín sáwl sceal mínum unwillan (-willum, Soul Kmbl. 125) oft gesécan, Exon. Th. 370, 22; Seel. 63. Ic áscige ðé, forhwí ðú ðæt ríce ðínum unwillan (-willum, Cott. MS.) forlǽte? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 14. Sáton ða Gotan on lande, sume be ðæs cáseres willan, sume his unwillan, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 298, 5. Hé for ðam ege his unwillum ðonan wende, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 8. Nis nán syn þeáh man his unwillum blódes byrige of his tódum, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 27. Úre gást biþ swíþe wíde farende úrum unwillum (*independently of our will*), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4. Godes anweald nére full eádiglíc, gif ða gesceafta hiora unwillum him hérden, 35, 4; Fox 160, 19: Ps. Th. 44, 16: Ors. 6, 13 tit.; Swt. 6, 3. Heora bégra unwyllum, Shrn. 204, 6. [He wuneð on wanrede and þoleð his unwille, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 6. *O. Sax.* un-willeo:—An Godas unwilleon, Hél.

2460. *O. H. Ger.* un-willo *nausea;* sînen unwillen *against his will: Icel.* ú-vili, at úvilja eins *against one's will.*] v. preceding word.

un-willende; *adj. Unwilling, not desiring or intending:*—Ic hit unwillende dô, Homl. Ass. 180, 353. Dæt hî ne hlîpen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif undeáwa *per multa, quae non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur,* Past. 33; Swt. 215, 7. [*Icel.* ú-viljandi *unwilling, not intending.*]

un-wilsumlîce; *adv. Against one's will, not of one's own accord:*—Se sceal nýde on helle duru unwilsumlîce geníþerad geléded beón *necesse habet in januam inferni non sponte damnatus introduci,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 20.

un-windan; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden *To unwind, unwrap* what is wrapped up:—Ðê hêt hê unwindan ðæs cnihtes líc, Homl. Th. i. 66, 24.

un-wine, es; *m. An unfriend, enemy:*—Dæt hê mihte his unwinan unþancas dôn, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 16. Gif ic ongên ne cume, þat þû it nêfre ne lêt weldon mine unwinan æfter mê þe mid unrichte sitted ðêron and nyttað it mê ðuere tô undanke, Chart. Th. 584, 10. [Wreken hine of his unwines, Laym. 1628. For to beon itempted of þe unwine of helle, A. R. 178, 27. Eð were ure lauerd to awarpen his unwine (*diabolus*), Kath. 1221. Herode wass unnwine wiþþ Filippe, Orm. 19238. *Icel.* ú-vinr *an enemy.*]

un-wîs; *adj.* I. *unwise, foolish, stupid:*—Unwîs *insipiens,* Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 11: Ps. Spl. 91, 6: Ps. Th. 73, 17: Deut. 32, 6. Se unwîsa, Ps. Spl. 13, 1: 52, 1. Dû wâst dæt ic eom unwîs hyges *tu scis insipientiam meam,* Ps. Th. 68, 6. Unwîs *globo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 81. Hié sealdon ânum unwîsum cyninges þegne Miercna rîce tô haldanne, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 27. Unwîse on folce and dysige *insipientes in populo et stulti,* Ps. Spl. 93, 8: Ps. Th. 73, 21: Blickl. Homl. 59, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 70. Monige men bioð ðe noldon ðone hlîsan habban ðæt hié unwîse (-wiése, Hatt. MS.) sién *sunt nonnulli, qui aestimari hebetes nolunt,* Past. 11; Swt. 66, 3. Earfoðlîcne unwîsra gehwæm (cf. dysgum monnum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28), Met. 20, 148. Þeáh hió unwîsum wîdgel þince, 10, 10. Neátum ðêm unwîsum *jumentis insipientibus,* Ps. Surt. 48, 13: Blickl. Homl. 89, 9. Ic lâre ge snottre ge unwîse, 107, 12. On ðæs unwîsestan lâre, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 8. Gê ðe on folce unwîseste ealra syndon *qui insipientes estis in populo,* Ps. Th. 93, 8. II. *ignorant:*—Gif hê hit nât, hwelce gesélþa hæfþ hê æt ðam welan, gif hê biþ swâ dysig and swâ unwîs ðæt hê ðæt witan ne mæg? *si nescit, quaenam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate?* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 26 note. Unwîse lâreówas cumaþ for ðæs folces synnum. Forðon oft for ðæs lâreówes unwîsdôme misfaraþ ða hiéremenn, and oft for ðæs lâreówes wîsdôme unwîsum hiéremonnum bið geborgen. Gif ðonne égder bið unwîs *pastorum saepe imperitia meritis congruit subjectorum: quia quamvis lumen scientiae sua culpa exigente non habeant; districto tamen judicio agitur, ut per eorum ignorantiam hi etiam, qui sequuntur, offendant,* Past. 1; Swt. 29, 3–6. Wênaþ unwîse lêcas ðæt ðæt sié lendenâdl, ac hit ne bið swâ, Lchdm. ii. 232, 8. Unwîsum *ignaris,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 23: *imperitis,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 1. II a. with gen. *ignorant* of something:—Hê wæs ðære godcundan êfestnysse unwîs *divinae erat religionis ignarus,* Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 22: 2, 20; S. 521, 22: 4, 13; S. 582, 18. Wê ðæs londes ungleáwe and unwîse wêron, Nar. 10, 7. [*Goth.* un-weis *idiota;* un-weis bi *ignorant of: O. Sax.* un-wîs *foolish: O. H. Ger.* un-wîs *insipiens, brutus, hebes, fatuus: Icel.* ú-viss *foolish.*] v. on-unwîs.

un-wîsdôm, es; *m.* I. *folly, stupidity:*—Unwîsdôm *stultitia,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 22. *Insipientia,* ðæt is unwîsdôm, Wulfst. 52, 17. From onsiéne unwîsdômes (*insipientiae*) mînes *fra face of mine unwisdome* (Ps.), Ps. Surt. 37, 6. Tô unwîsdôme *ad insipientiam,* Ps. Spl. 21, 2. Mid unwîsdôme gefyllede, Lk. Skt. 6, 11. Hit com of ðæs abbotes unwîsdôme, ðæt hê misbeád his munecan on fela þingan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 3. Se ðe samnaþ ungemætlîce weolan, for his unwîsdôme (*stultitia*) sylle hê ðone þriddan dæle þearfum, L. Ecg. P. addit. 7; Th. ii. 232, 24. Se wîsdôm is ðæs Hâlgan Gâstes gifu; deófol sáwð ðêrtôgeánes unwîsdôm, Wulfst. 52, 26. II. *ignorance:*—Unwîsdômes blendnisse *ignorantiae caecitate,* Rtl. 38, 9. Sôna swâ hî heora môd âwendaþ from Gode, swâ weorþaþ hî âblende mid unwîsdôme *ubi oculos a summae luce veritatis ad inferiora dejecerint, mox inscitiae nube caligant,* Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 31. For ðæs lâreówes unwîsdôme *pastorum imperitia,* Past. 1; Swt. 29, 4. Hê of yfelum willan ne gesyngaþ, ac of unwîsdôme (*non malitia, sed sola ignorantia*), 21; Swt. 157, 25. [We habbet idon unwisdom, Laym. 3383. Bihold i þine soule two þinges—sunne and ignorance; þet is, unwisdom and unwitenesse, A. R. 278, 7. *O. H. Ger.* un-wîstuom *ignavia, insipientia.*] v. on-unwîsdôm.

un-wîslîc; *adj. Unwise, foolish:*—Ðæra unwîslîcra geþanca, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 526. [*Icel.* ú-vitligr *foolish.*]

un-wîslîce; *adv. Unwisely, foolishly:*—Unwîslîce *insipienter,* Past. 15; Swt. 93, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 586; El. 293. Ðâ beseah Lothes wîf unwîslîce underbæc, Gen. 19, 26. Ðisse âdle fruman mon mæg yþelice gelâcnian, and æfter unêð, gif hió bið unwîslîce tô lange forlâten, Lchdm. ii. 232, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* un-wîslîcho *immature.*]

un-wîsness, e; *f.* I. *ignorance:*—Swâ hwæt swâ ic for unwîsnesse âgylte *quicquid ignorantia deliqui,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 29. Hî þurh unwîsnesse (*per ignorantiam*) gesyngodon, 1, 27; Bd. 491, 29. II. *wickedness:*—In ðærfum yfelgiornisse and unwîsnisse *in fermento malitiae et nequitiae,* Rtl. 25, 19.

un-wita, an; *m. A foolish, stupid, witless person, a fool:*—Se unwita *insipiens,* Ps. Lamb. 13, 1. Eorp unwita, Exon. Th. 433, 21; Rä. 50, 11. Gebîg fram unwitan (*insensato*), and ðû nâ wiþerast on stuntnysse his, Scint. 188, 11. Wê lâraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc tô sinoðe gefadne man tô cnihte and nânigne unwitan ðe disig lufige, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14. Gif hit unwitan ânige hwîle healdaþ bûtan hæftum, hit ðurh hröf wadeþ, bærneþ boldgetimbru, Salm. Kmbl. 821; Sal. 410. [Gif eni unweote aceð ou of hwat ordre ȝe beon, A. R. 8, 22. Oðre þurh wicchecreftes biȝuliđ unweoten (-witen, MS. R.), Kath. 1054. Unweoten buten wit, Marh. 6, 11. *O. H. Ger.* un-wizzo *inscius, ignavus: Icel.* ú-viti *an idiot, a witless person;* ú-vita *senseless, insane.*]

un-witende; *adj. Unwitting, not knowing, not aware* of what is done, *unconscious:*—Hê monig tâcen self gedyde, þêh hê hié unwitende dyde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 14. Hê oft unwitende slôg mid his heáfde on ðone wâg, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 12. Gelîcost ðæm ðe hê hiene selfne unwitende (witende? *the Latin is:* Ut voluntariam sibi conscivisse mortem putaretur) hæfde âwierged, 6 36; Swt. 294, 11. [Nyme oþre manne þinges onwytinde and wyþoute wylle of þe lhorde (*without the knowledge or consent of the owner*), Ayenb. 37, 5. Unwiting this preest of his false craft, Chauc. Ch. Y. T. 13320. *O. L. Ger.* sô ik it uuitandi dâdi, sô unuuitandi: *Icel.* ú-vitandi *not knowing, unconscious, not intending.*]

un-wiþerweard; *adj. Not adverse, not in opposition:*—His folgeras, swâ hié unwiðerweardran and gemôdran beód, swâ hié fæstor tôsomne beód gefégde tô gôdra monna hiéndе *sequaces illius, quo nulla inter se discordiae adversitate divisi sunt, eo in bonorum gravius nece glomerantur,* Past. 47; Swt. 361, 20.

un-wiþmetenlîc; *adj. Incomparable, not to be compared:*—Is his eádmôdnys ys unwiðmetenlîc, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 119. Ðis hâlige mæden, Godes môdor, is unwiðmetenlîc eallum ôðrum mædenum, Homl. Th. i. 442, 29. Hire gefincðu ôðra hâlgena unwiðmetenlîce sind, 446, 5.

un-wiþmetenlîce; *adv. Incomparably, beyond compare, indescribably:*—Unwiðmetenlîce *incomparabiliter, inenarrabiliter,* Hpt. Gl. 414, 29: Homl. Th. i. 64, 18. Ðes symbeldæg oferstîhð unwiðmetenlîce ealra ôðra hâlgena mæssedagas, 442, 27: ii. 232, 10.

un-witnigendlîce; *adv. With impunity:*—Unwîtnigendlîce oððe bûtan wîte *impune,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 233, 6.

un-wîtnod; *adj. Unpunished:*—Hî wênaþ ðæt ðæt sié sió mâste gesélþ, ðæt men seó âléfed yfel tô dônne, and sió dæd him môte beón unwîtnod *vel licentiam, vel impunitatem scelerum putant esse felicem,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 8. Ða ðe him biþ unwîtnode eall hiora yfel on disse worulde habbaþ sum yfel hefigre ðonne ænig wîte sié, ðæt is, ðæt him biþ unwîtnod hiora yfel *improbi cum supplicio carent, inest eis aliquid ulterius mali, ipsa impunitas,* 38, 3; Fox 200, 25–28. Ða unþeáwas nêfre ne bioþ unwîtnode, 36, 1; Fox 172, 25. Hê geþafade ða scylde unwîtnode, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 6. v. un-gewîtnod.

un-wîtnung, e; *f. Impunity:*—Gyltes unwîtnung *sceleris impunitas,* Scint. 235, 5.

un-wîtod, -wiotod; *adj. Uncertain:*—Unwuted *incertus,* Rtl. 6, 5: 106, 15. Wel mon sceal wine healdon on wega gehwylcum; oft mon fêreþ feor bî tûne, ðêr him wât freónd unwiotodne (*where he cannot look for a friend*), Exon. Th. 342, 23; Gn. Ex. 146.

un-wittig; *adj. Without wit* or *understanding,* (1) not in a bad sense:—Ge weras, ge wîf and ða unwittigan cild, Homl. Ass. 29, 122. (2) in a bad sense:—Wel dêd se ðe unwittigum stýrð mid swinglum, gif hê mid wordum ne mæg. Hit is âwriten: 'Ne bid se stunta mid wordum gerihtlêced,' Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Þeówian uncnêwum deóflum and ðâm unwittigum hęargum, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 52. [Þat nan ne beo so wilde, nan swa unwitti, þat word talie ær he ihere minne horn, Laym. 786. Stew þine unwittie wordes, Marh. 6, 2. *O. H. Ger.* un-wizzig *insipiens, inprovidus, insanus.*] v. un-gewittig.

un-wittol; *adj. Ignorant:*—On manegum beó ðû swylce unwittol *in multis esto quasi inscius,* Scint. 80, 12.

unwit-weorc, es; *n. A work of folly, foolish work:*—Wê habbaþ nêdþearfe ðæt wê tô lange ne fylgeon unwitweorcum, Blickl. Homl. 111, 2.

un-wlite, es; *m. Disgrace;* dedecus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 35: 26, 70: 85, 28.

un-wlitig; *adj. Not beautiful, ugly, foul:*—Unwlitig *deformes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 68. Unwlitig swîle *tumor deformis,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. Hû fægerne and hû wlitigne monnan ic hæbbe âtêfred, swâ unwlitig writere swâ swâ ic eom *pulchrum depinxi hominem pictor foedus,* Past. 65; Swt. 467, 19. Ðes and ðeós unwlitige *hic et haec dedecor,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 15. Simle ðæt unwlitige wlitigaþ ðæt wlitige *ever does the fair make fair the unfair,* Shrn. 165, 34. v. un-gewlitig.

un-wlitigian; *p.* ode. I. *to make ugly, deprive of beauty,*

disfigure:—Ða hē gewlitegaþ; hwilum eft unwlitegaþ, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. II. *to become ugly*:—Se wæta ástigð tō ðæm lime, ðonne ásuilð hit and áhefegaþ and unwlitegaþ *humor ad virilia labitur, quae cum molestia dedecoris intumescunt*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 10. v. ge-unwlitigian, un-gewlitigian.

un-wlitigness, e; *f. Ugliness, disfigurement*:—Semninga gehrān hē his eágan; ðā gemētte hē hit swā hāl swā swā him nǣfre nǣnig swyle oððe unwlitignes on ætȳwde (*ac si nil unquam in eo deformitatis ac tumoris apparuisset*), Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 7.

un-wlitigung, e; *f. Disfiguring*:—Sló unwlitegung *deformatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 62.

un-wrǽne; *adj. Not lustful*:—Lǽcedǽmas gif man tō wrǽne sié oþþe tō unwrǽne, Lchdm. ii. 14, 25: 144, 20.

un-wrǽst, -wrǽste; *adj. Weak, poor, sorry, miserable, wretched*:—Forcūðlīc ł unwrǽste *absurdum*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 50. Eálā hū leás and hū unwrǽst is dysses middaneardes wela, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 40. Hē wearð him on ānum unwrǽstum (unwrǽste, Th. 321, 10) scipe (cf. uneáðe ætburstan, p. 320, col. 2) and fērde ofer sǽ, Chr. 1051; Th. 319, 3. Hī hī selfe lēton ǣgþer ge for heáne ge for unwrǽste, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 23. [Gif þær wære hure an unwreste wrenc (*a miserable trick*) þ he mihte get beswicen anes Crist, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 4. Ur lif wes unwreast . . . his lif was halije, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 12. Ðe unwreste herde *iners pastor*, ii. 39, 17. Þenne þat hæfd is unwræst þe hælp (hæp? heop, 2nd MS.) is þæ wurse, Laym. 16307. Þatt tu unn-orneliȝ off þe sellfenn læte, and halde þe forr unnwræste, Orm. 4889. Giff þu tellesst all þin witt unnwresste, 4909. Ge muwen icnowen þet he is eruh and unwrest, A. R. 274, 16 (cf. Heo beoð to woke and tō unwreste iheorted, 268, 7). Hwet nu, unwreste men and wacre þen eni wake *quid vos ignavi et degeneres*, Kath. 1260. To binden faste upon an asse swiþe unwraste, Havel. 2820. Hit schal beo a thyng unwreste, heved of cok, breost of man, crop as best, Alis. 620.] v. next word.

un-wrǽstlīce; *adv. Weakly, absurdly*:—Ðys hīw ealde tīdwitan gesettan āgēn ðam þingum ðe Zenodotus unwrǽstlīce gesette, Anglia viii. 334, 17. [Gif þu werest te erest wocliche (unwreastliche, MS. T.), A. R. 294, 5.]

un-wrecen; *adj.* I. of a person, *unavenged*:—Sceolde æþeling unwrecen ealdres linnan, Beo. Th. 4877; B. 2443. II. of crime, *unpunished*:—Gif hī ðæs wilniaþ, ðæt him hiora yfel unwrecen sié be ðæs gyltes andefne, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 7.

un-wrenc, es; *m.* I. *an evil trick, a malicious wile, a wicked artifice*:—Ðisne unwrenc (*the device practised by Potiphar's wife*) heó geþōhte, Gen. 39, 16. Hē (*Antichrist*) bið eal unwrenca full, Wulfst. 97, 16. Mid ðām unwrencan bið Antecrist eal āfylled, 54, 15. II. *an evil practice, a vice*:—For ðæm unwrence ðære ungeðylde *per impatientiae vitium*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 19. [He teð him to unwrenches (*evil practices*) to stele oðer refloc . . ., O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 28. Þet is his unwrench (*artifice*) . . . he egged þe to a þing, þet þuncheð god, A. R. 268, 16. Ne spedestu noht mid þine unwrenche (*your vile tricks*), O. and N. 169.]

un-wreón; *p.* -wrāh, -wreáh, *pl.* -wrigon, -wrugon; *pp.* -wrigen, -wrogen *To uncover* (lit. or fig.) what is covered, *to reveal*:—Hē unwrīhþ þiccetu *revelabit condensa*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 9. Ðæt mǣden unwreáh hire heáfod, Ap. Th. 26, 14. Hē unwreáh his rihtwīsnesse *revelavit justitiam suam*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 2. Hī unwreogon ðæt hūs *nudaverunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 4. Ða līcmen his neb unwrugon, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 31. Unwreóh (*revela*) Drihtne weg ūinne, Ps. Spl. 36, 5. Nǣnig gedēgled ðæt ne sē eft unwrigen (*nihil opertum quod non revelabitur*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 26. Unwrigen *retectum, discoopertum*, Germ. 389, 11. Ūre misdēda biōþ ealle opene and unwrigene beforan ūs, Wulfst. 225, 23. Unwrogene (*revelata*) synd stacolas ymbhwyrftes eorðana, Ps. Lamb. 17, 16. Ða deópan þing beóð unwrogene, Anglia viii. 334, 7. v. on-wreón.

un-wrigedness (-wrigenness?), e; *f. A revelation*:—Of unwriged-nesse (*lectio*) *de apocalipsi*, R. Ben. Interl. 42, 16. v. on-wrigenness.

un-writen; *adj. Unwritten*:—Ne lēt ic ðæt unwriten, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 26. Hī for heora slǣwþe forlēton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas and heora dǣda ðe on hiora dagum foremǣroste wǣron, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 34. v. un-gewriten.

un-writere, es; *m. A bad, incorrect writer*:—Mycel yfel dēð se unwritere, gyf hē nele his wōh gerihtan, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 3, 24.

un-wrīþan; *p.* -wrāþ; *pp.* -wriðen *To untwist, unbind* (lit. or fig.):—Unwrīþan *distringere*, Scint. 232, 2. v. on-wrīþan, *and next word.*

un-wriðen; *adj. Not bound*:—Ðæt hē mid ungemetlīcre grimsunge his hiéremonna wunda tō suīðe ne slitte, ne eft for ungemetlīcre mild-heortnesse hē hié ne lǣte unwriðena *ut neque multa asperitate emulcerentur subditi, neque nimia benignitate solvantur*, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 16.

un-wunden; *adj. Not wound*:—Unwunden gearu *glomus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 36.

un-wundod; *adj. Not wounded*, Cd. Th. 12, 10; Gen. 183.

un-wuni[g]endlīc; *adj. Uninhabitable*:—Beóð twēgen dǣlas on twā healfa ðam gemetegodum dǣle unwuniendlīce, for ðan ðe seó sunne ne cymð him nǣfre tō, Lchdm. iii. 262, 2. v. un-gewuni[g]endlīc.

un-wurþ. v. un-weorþ.

un-wynsum; *adj. Unpleasant*:—Ðeós woruld hwilūdum is myrige on tō wunigenne, hwīlon heó is swīðe styrnlīc, and mid mislīcum þingum gemenged, swā ðæt heó bið swīðe unwynsum on tō eardigenne, Homl. Th. i. 184, 1. Hit ðe unwynsum (*injucundum*) bið, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13. Ælc wyrd, sam hió sié wynsum, sam hió sié unwynsum *omnis fortuna vel jucunda vel aspera*, 40, 1; Fox 236, 2. Rēþu wyrd and unwynsumu, 40, 2; Fox 238, 2. Hē hine gegyrede mid hārenum hrægle swiþe heardum and unwinsumum, Blickl. Homl. 221, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* un-wunnisam *incultus, invenustus.*]

un-wynsumness, e; *f. Unpleasantness*:—Se stenc wearð āwend tō wynsumum brǣðe, and eall seó unwynsumnyss him wearð tō blysse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 215. Se mann gewyrðeþ tōswollen and tō stence āwended mid unwynsumnysse, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 23.

un-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte *To undo, destroy*:—Ic þurh manslihtas mē scyldigne dyde wið ðē, mīn Hǣlend, ðā ðā ic ðīn handgeweorc unwyrcan dorste, Anglia xi. 113, 34.

un-wyrd, e; *f. Bad fortune, misfortune*:—Gyf him þince ðæt hē leád habbe, sum unwird him byð tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 170, 5. Ðæt mē nū þyncþ ðætte ic ðās unwyrd āræfnan mæg ðe mē on becumen is *ut jam me imparem fortunae ictibus non arbitror*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 13.

un-wyrp. v. un-weorþ.

un-wyrttrumian; *p.* ode *To unroot, pluck up by the roots, root up*:—Ðȳ læs gié unwyrtrumias (*eradicetis*) ðone hueðte, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 13, 29.

un-ymbwendedlīc; *adj. Unmowed, unalterable*:—Unymbwoendedlīc *inmotus*, Rtl. 164, 34.

un-ȳþe, un-ýþian. v. un-eáþe, un-þian.

up (ūp?), upp; *adv. Up.* I. where motion takes place, (a) from a lower to a higher point, (*a*) from the (earth's) surface to a point above it:—Hī eodon up tō ðære dūne *ascenderunt verticem montis*, Num. 14, 40. Hē āstāh ofer sunnan up *ascendit super occasum*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Gewende se engel up, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 100: i. 21, 56. Hē geseah windum ðone rēc up ofer ðære burge wallas āhefenne, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 2. Ðā genam hine God mid sāwle and mid līchaman up in ðone heofon, Salm. Kmbl. p. 182, 14. Āteó hē āne hringan up of ðare þrȳh . . . Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 44, 47. (*β*) to the (earth's) surface from a point beneath it:—Seó burh, ðǣr sunne up on morgen gǣð, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 4. Ōð ðæt seó sunne eft becume ðǣr heó ǣr up stāh, Lchdm. iii. 236, 5. Nīwe steorra wæs upp ymynde, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 14. Se mōna up eode, Nar. 30, 7. Hī delfaþ gold up of eorþan, Nar. 35, 8. Wolde ðæt se hālga wer wurde up gedōn, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 136, 138, 140: Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 24. Nime hē upp his mǣg *let him take his kinsman up from the grave*, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 10. Ða ancras upp teón, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Wið ðon ðe men blōd upp wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. i. 74, 14. Beforan his fōtum wæs wyl upp yrnende, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 27. (a 1) where the motion is from sea to land:—Mid ðȳ wē upp cōman tō lande, and ūre scyp eác swylce fram ðām ýþum upp ábǣron *cum evadentes ad terram, naviculam quoque nostram ab undis exportaremus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 10. On ðissum eálonde com upp Agustinus *in hac insula adplicuit Augustinus*, 1, 25; S. 486, 22. Com hē ǣrest upp on Westseaxum *primum Gevissorum gentem ingrediens*, 3, 7; 529, 9. Hē wæs ādrifen ðæt hē cōm up on Frysena land *pulsus est Frisiam*, 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Be ciépemonna fōre up (upp, MS. H.) on londe, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11 note. Hī cōmon up on Limene mūþan mid .ccl. scipa, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25. Hī up cōmon æt Leptan ðæm tūne *ad Leptim oppidum copias exposuit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 9. Ðā wē up cōmon *when we landed*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 325: Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 25. Þēh ða menn up ætberstan intō ðære byrig, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 2. Se here hiene on niht up bestæl, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 34. Cnut com tō Sandwīc, and lēt ðǣr up ða gīslas, 1014; Erl. 151, 9. Hēt ðā up beran æþelinga gestreón, Beo. Th. 3844; B. 1920. (a 2) marking arrival, or coming into notice (cf. colloquial to turn *up*). Cf. a. *β*:—Ðæs ymb .iii. niht ridon .ii. eorlas up, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6. Up ābrecaþ *erumpunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 7. (a 3) *up* a river, *against the stream*:—On ða eá hī tugon up hiora scipu ōþ ðone weald, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 31. (b) where a body remains in the same place but moves in an upward direction:—Ðā ārās hē upp, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. 10. Hē upp āsæt, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. For hwȳ ðæt fȳr fundige up, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 19. Gǣð seó eá up, and oferflēt ðæt land, Lchdm. iii. 252, 24. Up hleápende *exoriens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 9. Hī (*the plants*) up sprungon, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. II. marking direction, (a) of physical action:—Abraham beseah upp, Gen. 18, 2. Ðines brōðor blōd clypaþ up tō mē of eorðan, 4, 10. Hē lōcade upp on heofon, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 20. Lōciaþ nū ealle up, Nar. 28, 26. (b) of mental action:—Langaþ ðē āwuht up tō Gode, Cd. Th. 32, 2; Gen. 497. (c) marking measurement:—Habbe hē his strand upp of sǣ and ūt on sǣ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 7. III. marking position, (a) *up, on high*:—Hī (*beams*) man mæg up fēgean (*lignum ad summa levatur*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 3.

Wǽron ða wealdleder swá up getíged, swá swá hig urnon tó heofenum up, Shrn. 156, 12. Iosue hí up áhǽng on fíf wícum bógum *Iosue exténdit eos super quinque stipites*, Jos. 10, 26. Heó stód úpp on ánre upflóra, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 341. .vii. upp hangene bella, Chart. Th. 430, 4. Lyft up geswearc, Cd. Th. 207, 4; Exod. 461. Ða tánas up æpla bǽron, 495, 7; Sat. 482. Up in heofonum, 284, 26; Sat. 327: Exon. Th. 281, 11; Jul. 644. In roderum up, 22, 17; Cri. 353. (b) *up, erectly*:—Áhó on up standende twig, Lchdm. i. 332, 15. Up standende herebeácn *pira*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 43. (c) *up, to a high point*:—Gif se mónа urne swá up swá seó sunne dǽð, Lchdm. iii. 248, 6. Hió cymþ swá up swá hire ýfemest gecynde bíð, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. IV. marking separation, as in to cut *up*, break *up*:—Up álídode *evulsum, abscisum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 36. Hé ða eá upp forlét an feówer hund eá and on lx . . . and æfter ðæm Eufrate hé eác mid gedelfe on monige eá *flúvium per magnas concisum deductumque fossas in quadringentos sexaginta alveos comminuit . . . etiam Euphratem derivavit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 1–5. V. in figurative expressions:—Ðú áhefst upp mín heáfod *exaltans caput meum*, Ps. Th. 3, 2. Dæt hý hý upp ne áhófen for heora welum, 48, arg. Áhafen up *elevatus in sublime*, Kent. Gl. 1118: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 29. Ðe læs ðé God up bréde ðone godspellícan cwíde *lest God bring up the words of the Gospel against thee*, Wulfst. 248, 9: 249, 3. Ðǽr bær Godwine eorl up his mál *Earl Godwine brought his case up* or *forward*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 19. Syþþan up cymð deófles costnung *orta tribulationi*, Mk. Skt. 4, 17. Se wæs up cymen in Palestína mǽgðe *he was a native of Palestine*, Shrn. 141, 6. Ne hebbe gé tó up eówre hornas, Past. 54; Swt. 425, 22. Se mann ána géþ uprihte; dæt tácnaþ dæt hé sceal má þencan up ðonne nyþer, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 58. Eahta sweras rihtlícne cynedóm up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* up: *O. Frs.* up, op: *Icel.* upp: *O. H. Ger.* úf, cf. *Goth.* iup.] v. uppe.

up, upp; *adj. That is above, that is on high*:—Neoman ús tó wynne weoroda Drihten, upne écne gefeán, Cd. Th. 277, 4; Sat. 199. Gé synd uppe godu (uppe-godu? v. up-godu), ealle upheá and æðele bearn *dii estis et filii excelsi omnes*, Ps. Th. 81, 6. v. up-ness.

up-áhafenness, e; *f. Uplifting, elevation.* I. literal:—Up-áhafenes handa mínra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 2. Seó symbelnyss ðære hálgan ród upáhefennysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 399. II. metaphorical, (a) *exaltation*:—Drihten ys mín upáhafenys *Dominus exaltatio mea*, Ex. 17, 15. His mód bið áfédd mid ðære smeáunga ðære wilnunga ðérra monna hiérnesse and his selfes upáhæfenesse, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 6. (b) *exultation*:—Welerum upáhafennysse *labiis exultationis*, Ps. Spl. 62, 6. (c) *arrogance, pride*:—Hwæt is ðonne forcúðre ðonne sió upáhæfennes (-hæfenes, Hatt. MS.)? . . . Hwæt mæg hiérre bión ðonne sió sóðe eádmódnes? *quid elatione dejectius . . . Quid humilitate sublimius?* Past. 41; Swt. 300, 18. Ðá wæs gehroren sió upáhæfenes Paulus, . . . and sóna æfter ðæm hryre ðære upáhæfennesse hé ongan timbran eádmódnesse, 58; Swt. 443, 29. Hér is úres módes upáhafennes; ac ðér is ðære þýstro dymnes, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 394, 12. Élc upáhafenes *omnis arrogans* (cf. 242), Kent. Gl. 547. Ðonne ðæt mód dencep gegrípan him tó upáhæfenesse (-hef-, Hatt. MS.) ða eádmódnesse, Past. 8; Swt. 54, 12. For gilpe and for upáhafenesse *elationis intentione*, 9; Swt. 55, 21. For his (*Haman*) upáhafennysse, Homl. Ass. 96, 135. Ða upáhafenesse (*Nebuchadnezzar's*) God getálde, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 20. Upáhefennysse *insolentiam, superbiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 73. v. up-áhefedness, -hefness.

up-áhefedlíce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Upáhefedlíce *arroganter, superbe*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 8.

up-áhefedness, e; *f. Elevation.* I. literal:—*Exaltatio sancte crucis*, ðæt is on Engliscre sprǽce upáhefednyss ðære hálgan ród, for ðan ðe heó wæs áhafen on ðam dæge, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 140. II. metaphorical, (a) *exaltation*:—Þurh ðás clypunge is gesweotolad, ðæt élc upáhefednes ásprincð of módignesse cynrene *ostendit nobis omnem exaltationem genus esse superbie*, R. Ben. 22, 13. (b) *exultation*:—Upáhafednes mín *exultatio mea*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 7. (c) *arrogance, pride*:—Ðisses mannes (*Dives'*) uncyst and upáhefednys, Homl. Th. i. 328, 22: ii. 560, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 163. Aman weard gehýnd for his upáhefednysse, Homl. Ass. 101, 322. Hé (*Lucifer*) wæs fordón þurh ða michan upáhefednysse, Homl. Th. i. 12, 21. Upáhefednesse forfleón *elationem vel jactantiam fugere*, R. Ben. 18, 23: L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 12. v. up-áhafenness.

up-áspringness, e; *f. Uprising*:—Upáspringness ł éastdæl *ortus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 12.

up-ásprungenness, e; *f. Uprising, origin*:—Ymbe ðises bissextus upásprungnysse wé wyllaþ rúmlícor ſungum cnihtum geopenian, Anglia viii. 306, 14.

up-ástigenness *and* **-ástigness**, e; *f. An ascent*, (1) *a going up, an ascension*:—Be ðisse drihtenlícan upástigennesse, Blickl. Homl. 117, 6. Æt ðære upástignesse, 121, 13: 171, 9: Shrn. 78, 10: 79, 29: Nar. 30, 14. Ða hálgan upástigenesse on heofonas, Blickl. Homl. 119, 36. Upástignesse, 81, 11. (2) *a means of going up*:—Ic on ðam wealle nánige ðure ne cághþyrl né uppástignesse gesécon míhte, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 15. Ðú ðe setst getípu upástignesse ðínne *qui ponis nubem ascensum tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. Stapas ł upástigenesse *ascensiones*, 83, 6.

up-cund; *adj. Supernal, celestial*:—Onæled mid ðý upcundan leóhte *illustratus superno lumine*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 24. Cuman tó ðam upcundan æþelan ríce, Exon. Th. 17, 10; Cri. 268. Dæt wé magon upcund ríce gestígan, 348, 27; Sch. 34. Upcundra ceastergewarena *supernorum civium*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 5. Upcundra eádegum setlum *sedibus superum beatis*, Dóm. L. 303. [*In* Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 40 *for* upcundne swég *read* uppe cúðne swég; v. Bd. M. 340, 5.]

up-cyme, es; *m. Up-coming, rising, up-springing*:—Upcyme wylla *the springing up of the fountains*, Cd. Th. 240, 12; Dan. 385. From sunnan upcyme *a solis ortu*, Ps. Surt. 49, 1: 106, 3. Naehte upcyme *noctis exortum* (l. *exortu*, v. Hymn. Surt. 2, 21), ii. p. 202, 1. Ic monnum sceal ýcan upcyme eádignesse *for men I shall increase the upspringing of happiness*, Exon. Th. 413, 3; Rä. 31, 9.

up-eard, es; *m. A dwelling on high*:—Ic eom síþes fús upeard niman, Exon. Th. 166, 31; Gú. 1051.

up-ende, es; *m. The upper end, top end*:—Se steorra Ursa is swíþe neáh ðam upende ðære eaxe *summo vertice mundi flectit rapidos Ursa meatus*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 33: Met. 29, 18. At ðas akeres upende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 434, 2. Óð ðære foryrðe upende, 419, 33.

up-engel, es; *m. An angel of heaven*:—Upengla fruma, Andr. Kmbl. 451; An. 226. Upengla weard, Menol. Fox 417; Men. 210.

up-færeld, es; *n.* (*m.?*) *A journey up, an ascension*:—Eal heofonwaru wundrode ðysre fémnan upfæreldes, Homl. Th. i. 444, 1.

up-feax; *adj. Having hair at the top, bald in front*; recalvus, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 57.

up-flóring, e; *f.* I. *an upper floor*:—Seó upflóring tóbærst under his fótum, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 3. II. *an upper chamber*:—Hí ástigon upp on áne upflóringe (*cœnaculum*, Acts 1, 13), Homl. Th. i. 296, 9: 314, 7.

up-flór, a, e: -flóre, an; *f.*: es; *m. An upper floor* or *story, upper chamber*:—Upflór *solarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 31. Heó hæfde hig behíd on hire upflóra (*solario domus suæ*), Jos. 2, 6. Gesamnodon hí on sumre upflóra (*de tecto et solario spectantes*) ealle ða heáfodmen, Jud. 16, 25. Wunigende on ánre upflóra (*in cœnaculo*), Homl. Th. i. 314, 5: ii. 184, 26: 164, 2: Homl. Skt. i. 10, 58, 64, 81: 18, 341: ii. 27, 31, 67. Seó wudewe wunode on clénnysse æfter hire were on hyre upflóre, Homl. Ass. 108, 204. Ða yldestan Angelcynnes witan gefeóllan of ánre upflóran (*solario*), Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 10. Sume férde upp on ðone uppflóre, 1083; Erl. 217, 18.

up-gang, es; *m.* I. *a going up, rising* of a heavenly body:—Sunnon upgong æt middan sumere *ortus solis solstitialis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 34. Æfter sunnan upgonge, L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 20. Ær sunnan upgange, Lchdm. ii. 306, 17. Æt sunnan upgonge, Nar. 27, 17. Fram sunnan upgange óð hire setlgang, Ps. Th. 49, 2: 112, 3. Uppgange, 106, 3. Tóforan mónan upgonge, Nar. 13, 9. Hí (*the constellations of the zodiac*) gefyllaþ twá tída mid hyra upgange oððe nyðergange, Lchdm. iii. 246, 8. II. *a going up*, (a) to land from sea, *a landing*. v. up, I. a1:—Hí forwerndon heom ágðer ge upganges ge wæteres, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 5. (b) from the coast inland, *an incursion*:—Hí námon him wintersettl on Temesan . . . Ðá æfter middan wintra hí námon ánne upgang úr þurh Ciltern and swá tó Oxneforda, 1009; Erl. 143, 9. III. *a way of going up*:—Hié gerýmdon ðone upgang and geworhtan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* úf-gang *ortus*: *Ger.* auf-gang: *Icel.* upp-gangr: *Dan.* op-gang *ascent*; *stairs.*] v. next word.

up-gange, an; *f. Landing.* v. up-gang, II. a:—Hí bǽdon ðæt hí upgangan ágan móston *they asked for leave to land*, Byrht. Th. 134, 20; By. 87. [*Icel.* upp-ganga; *f. a going ashore; a landing-place.*]

up-gemynd, es; *n. Mindfulness of what is above, thought directed heavenward*:—Hé hæfde hlúttre lufan, ðce upgemynd engla blisse, Andr. Kmbl. 2129; An. 1066.

up-godu(-o); *pl. n. The gods above*:—Upgodo *superi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 19.

up-hafenness, e; *f. Elevation*:—Uphefenes honda mínra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 2. v. up-áhafenness.

up-heáfod, es; *n. A top end* (?):—Tó crofte tó ðan upheáfdan (*to the croft, to the top end of it?*); of ðan upheáfdan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 79, 10. v. heáfod.

up-heáh; *adj.* I. *tall, lofty*:—Wæs hé .x. fóta upheáh *pedum non amplius decem statura altior*, Nar. 26, 28. Ða trió meahte beón hundteóntiges fóta upheáh *he pedum centum alte erant arbores*, 27, 28. Sindon ðúna upheá, Exon. Th. 443, 15; Kl. 30. Wǽron hié swá greáte swá columnan, ge eác sume uphýrran (*procériores*), Nar. 14, 5. II. fig. *lofty, noble*:—Ealle upheá and æðele bearn *filii excelsi omnes*, Ps. Th. 81, 6. III. *upright*:—Ðá genam Sanctus Martinus hine be his handa and upheáh árǽrde, Blickl. Homl. 219, 20. Ðám treówum ðe him gecynde bíþ upheáh tó standanne, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 22. [*Icel.* upphár *high, tall.*] v. up-lang.

up-heald, es; *n. Upholding, support, maintenance*:—Ic eom ðæs mynstres mund and upheald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 7. [Crist, Hælennde and hellpe and god upphald, Orm. 9217. *Icel.* upp-hald; *n. support, maintenance: Dan.* op-hold.]

up-hebbe, an; *f. A coot* (so called because it lifts up its tail when moving over the water, Grein):—Uphebbean hûs *fulicæ domus*, Ps. Th. 103, 17.

up-hebbing, e; *f. Uplifting, uprising*:—Uphebbing *ortum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8.

up-hefnes, e; *f. Exaltation*:—Gâstlicre uphefnesse *entasese*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 70.

up-heofon, es; *m. The heavens, the sky*:—Eall upheofon bið sweart and gesworcen, Wulfst. 137, 8. Beofaþ ealbeorhte gesceaft . . . dyneþ upheofon, Exon. Th. 448, 25; Dôm. 59. Eâlâ middaneard . . . eâlâ upheofon, Cd. Th. 275, 6; Sat. 167. Ðû geworhtest eorþan frætwe and upheofen; ðæt is heâh geweorc handa ðînra *terram tu fundasti; et opera manuum tuarum sunt cœli*, Ps. Th. 101, 22. Eorðan ic bidde and upheofon, Lchdm. i. 400, 3: Exon. Th. 60, 12; Cri. 968: Andr. Kmbl. 1596; An. 799. Se gâst upheofon gesôhte *spiritus astra petit*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 20. [Cf. *O. Sax.* up-himil: *O. H. Ger.* ûf-himil: *Icel.* upp-himinn.] Cf. up-rodor.

up-hûs, es; *n. An upper chamber*:—Uphûses *cenaculi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 67.

up-lang; *adj.* I. *tall, high*:—Wæron hié nigon fôta uplonge *pedum alti .ix.*, Nar. 22, 6. II. *upright*:—Ongeân sunnan upweard licge hê . . . ðonne uplang âsitte, Lchdm. ii. 18, 16: iii. 2, 12. Sêweall uplang gestôd, Cd. Th. 197, 7; Exod. 303: Beo. Th. 1523; B. 759. Uplong, Exon. Th. 495, 16; Rä. 85, 4. v. up-heâh.

up-legen, e; *f. A hair-pin*:—Uplegen *discriminale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 1. Uplegene *vel* feaxpreónas *discriminalia*, i. 17, 2.

up-lendisc; *adj. Uplandish, country* (as opposed to town), *rural, rustic*:—Uplendisc *forensis* (forensis *qui foras est*, Migne), Germ. 389, 41. Eft begann sum uplendisc mann egeslîce hrýman tô ðâm ârleâsum burhwarum . . . Ða arn se ceorl geond ealle ða strêt hrýmende, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 4–8. Wê wyllaþ ðisne circul âmearkian, ðæt se uplendisca preóst (cf. Chaucer's: Poure persoun dwellyng uppon lond) wite his naman; mæg heón ðe glædre his heorte ðe hê sum þing hêrof undergyte, Anglia viii. 317, 38. Ic wêne, lâ, uplendisca preóst, ðæt ðû nyte hwæt beó atomos, 318, 14. Ðû byst uppan lande mid wîmmannum oftor ðonne ic beó . . . Ic hit gehýrde secgan, ðæt ðâs uplendiscan wîf wyllaþ oft drincan, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 12. Wê witon ðæt ðâs þing þincaþ clericum and uplendiscum preóstum genôh mænigfealde, Anglia viii. 321, 25. [Oplondysch men wol lykne hamsylf to gentilmen . . . The Saxon tonge ys abide scarslych wiþ seaw uplondysch men, Trev. i. c. 59. Uplondysche mann *villanus*, Prompt. Parv. 512, where see note.]

up-lîc; *adj.* I. *on high*, (1) referring to this world:—Ðonne bið gefylled eall uplîc lyft êstrenum lîge, Wulfst. 138, 5. Ûre Drihten gesceóp . . . ða upplican heofenan . . . and ðæt upplice lyft, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 20–24. (2) referring to heaven:—Ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican êdles *supernæ patriæ gloriam*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 23. Tô gefeán ðære upplican ceastre, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 15. In ðam uplican êdle, Exon. Th. 225, 20; Ph. 392. Uplîcne hâm, Cd. Th. 287, 5; Sat. 362. Ðara uplîcra burhwara gefêrscipe, Blickl. Homl. 197, 16. II. *lofty, sublime*:—Upplican *anagogen*, upplic andgyt *supernum intellectum*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 17–19. Uplîcum andgite *anagogen*, Anglia xiii. 28, 15. (Cf. *Anagogen, celsissimo intellectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 37. Gâstlecum andgite *anagogen*, 1, 10. Ðæm godcundan heâhstan *anagogen*, 9, 7.) God mid ðæm uplîcum and mid ðæm diéglum ðingum hira môd onliéht mid ðæm scîman his giefe, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 20. III. *celestial*:—Se uplîca Dêma, Blickl. Homl. 95, 33: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 17. Gif hine gecîst sió uplice gifu *quem superna gratia elegit*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 4. Cuæð sió uplice stemn tô Moyse, 11; Swt. 63, 23. Seó upplice êrfæstnys, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 31. Mid ðam uplîcan mihte gepreád, 1, 7; S. 478, 40. Sprecan be ðâm upplîcan dômum Godes, 5, 19; S. 640, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* ûf-lîh *supernus*.]

up-lyft (*for gender see* lyft) *the air above*:—Ðû wealdan miht eorðan mægen and uplyfte, wind and wolcna, Btwk. 196, 29; Hy. 9, 6. Ðû geworhtest heofonas and eorðan, eardas and uplyft, 198, 4; Hy. 9, 19.

up-ness, e; *f. Height*:—Ðû ðe oferwrîhst mid wæterum hire upnyssa *qui tegis aquis superiora eius*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. v. up; *adj.*

upon; *adv. From above*:—Swâ fæger dropa ðe on ðâs eorðan upon dreópaþ *sicut stillicidia stillantia super terram*, Ps. Th. 71, 6.

upp. v. up.

uppan (-on); *prep. dat. acc.* I. *dat.* (1) where there is rest or motion on a surface, *upon, on*:—Moises wæs lange uppan ðam munte, Ex. 32, 1. Gâ uppan Sinai dûne and stand uppan ðære dûne ufeweardre. Ne cume nân mann uppan ðære dûne, 34, 2–3. Hê bæd æt Gode ðæt hê him sealde wæter uppan ðære dûne, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 112. Geoffra hyne uppon ânre dûne *offeres eum in holocaustum super unum montium*, Gen. 22, 2. Hê ætstôd uppon ânum beâme, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 11. Hê rit upp an tamre assene *sedens super asinam*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Ða wearð Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefeóran uppon heora *Eustace got on his horse and his companions on theirs*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 38. Hê bær his tunecan, and âlêde uppon ðâm twâm deádum, Homl. Th. i. 74, 2. Ðû byst uppan lande (*up country, in rural districts*; cf. Chaucer's 'poure persoun dwellyng uppon londe'; *and see* up-leudisc) oftor ðonne ic beó, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 9. To âlcen cyrcean uppe land, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 36. (2) marking relative height, *above*:—Him uppan wæs rôd âræred, Elen. Kmbl. 1768; El. 886. Ðonne bist ðû ofer uppan rodere (cf. ðonne bist ðû bufan ðam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 15), Met. 24, 27. (3) of time (the case is doubtful in some instances), (a) *upon, at*:—Hê Ansealme uppon Pentecosten his pallium geaf, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 30. Uppon Sôs Michaeles mæssan ætýwde ân selcûð steorra, 1097; Erl. 234, 9, 19, 32. (b) *after*:—Ðys sceal on Sunnandæg feówertýne nyht uppan Éastron, Ju. Skt. 10, 11 rubc. On ðisum geâre wæron Éastron on viii kal. Apr., and ðâ uppon Éastron on Sôs Ambrosius mæsseniht, ðæt is .ii. non. Apr. . . . , Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 17. (4) marking object of attack:—Ða hæðenan men hergodan uppon ðâm Xþenan mannan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 11. (5) marking ground of trust, *upon* trust, honour, etc.:—Se cyng him nâþer nolde ne gîslas syllan ne uppon trýwðan geunnon ðæt hê mid griðe cumon môste and faran, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 24. II. *acc.* (1) where there is motion on to a surface, *upon, on to*:—Ðû gîtst ðæt blôd uppan ðæt weofod *fundes sanguinem super altare*, Ex. 29, 20: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 7. Se ðe fylð uppan ðysne stân, 21, 44. (2) of time. v. I. 3. (3) marking object of attack, *upon, against*:—Hê fôr uppon heora brôðer and uppon ðone eorl wann, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 8–10. Se cyng his fyrde beád, and uppon ðone eorl tô Norðhymbran fôr, Erl. 231, 26. Heora âgðer uppon ôðerne tûnas bærnde, 1094; Erl. 230, 12. Hî ealne ðone bryce uppon ðone cyng tealdon *they laid all blame for the breach upon the king*, Erl. 230, 4. (4) marking addition:—Ða bodan cýddon ðæt his brôðer grið and forwarde eall æftercwæð, bûtan se cyng gelâstan nolde eall þet hî on forewarde hæfdon êr gewroht, and uppon ðæt (*in addition to that, on the top of that*) hine forsworenne clypode, bûton hê ða forewarde geheólde, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 31. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R. O. and N.* uppen: *O. Sax.* uppan: *O. Frs.* uppa: *O. H. Ger.* ûfan.] v. on-, þêr-uppan.

uppan = yppan *in* uppende *proferens*, Anglia xiii. 423, 836. v. geupped.

uppe; *adv.* I. *up, above, on high*:—Ðêh hê uppe seó, Cd. Th. 281, 2; Sat. 265. Salte sæstreámas and swegl uppe, Andr. Kmbl. 1498; An. 750. Hræfn uppe gól, Elen. Kmbl. 104; El. 52. Uppe ofer rodere (cf. bufan ðam rodore, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 15), Met. 20, 124. Wearð ætýwed uppe on roderum steorra on staðole, Chr. 978; Erl. 126, 23. Hê geseah âne hlâdre standan æt him on eorðan. Ôðer ende wæs uppe on hefenum, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 19. Saul hine wolde sêcean uppe on ðæm munte, 28; Swt. 197, 13. Wæron ða lîc forbærndu uppe on ðæm altere, 33; Swt. 222, 24. Uppe on ðam eaxlegespanne, Rood Kmbl. 17; Kr. 9. Fugel uppe sceal lîcan on lyfte, Menol. Fox 536; Gn. C. 38. Mynster tô timbrianne on heánum môrum uppe (*in montibus arduis ac remotis*), Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 20. I a. referring to heavenly bodies, *up*:—Ôþ ðæt sunne uppe sié, Lchdm. ii. 346, 22. Næs se mône ðâgyt uppe *quum luna erat oritura*, Nar. 29, 22. On winterlîcre tîde hî (*the Pleiades*) beóð on niht uppe and on dæg âðûne, Lchdm. iii. 272, 2. I b. where there is motion from the sea up to the land. v. up, I. a 1:—Gif hê his scip uppe getogen hæbbe, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 8. Be ciépemonna fôre uppe on londe. Gif ciépemon uppe on folce ceápie, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11. Wæron ða men uppe on londe of âgâne, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 24. I c. marking arrival. v. up, I. a 2:—Ðâ se cyng geâxode ðæt se here uppe wæs *when the king learned that the Danes had appeared upon the scene*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 13. I d. referring to heaven:—Hî wiston Drihten êcne uppe, Cd. Th. 227, 31; Dan. 195. Eâdige ðâr uppe sittaþ, 305, 16; Sat. 647. Ys ûre se hâlga God on heofondreáme uppe mid englum *Deus noster in cœlo sursum*, Ps. Th. 113, 11: Cd. Th. 273, 25; Sat. 142: Exon. Th. 24, 19; Cri. 387: 239, 30; Ph. 629: Fragm. Kmbl. 86; Leás. 45. Wê mid englum uppe wæron, Cd. Th. 289, 2; Sat. 391. Ne uppe on heofone ne niðer on eorðan *neque in cœlo sursum nec in terra deorsum*, Deut. 4, 39. Wê syngodon uppe on earde, Cd. Th. 279, 1; Sat. 231. Uppe on roderum mid englum, Exon. Th. 90, 4; Cri. 1468: Hy. 3, 30. II. marking discovery. v. yppan:—Hê hî gemartirode swâ hê dyrnlîcost mihte, and hê geðôht hæfde ðæt hî ðâr nâfre uppe ne wurdan, ac ðurh Godes mihte hî ðanon gecýdde wurdon, Lchdm. iii. 424, 31. III. marking effectual action. (Cf. *Icel.* uppi vera *to take place.*):—Ðara ðe wile ânra hwyle uppe bringan (*bring it to pass*), ðæt ðû ðære gyldnan gesihst Hierusalem weallas blîcan, Salm. Kmbl. 466; Sal. 233. [Her uppe, Orm. 1169. Þer uppe, A. R. 94, 12. Uppe on, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 2: Laym. 17495. *O. Sax.* uppa (-e), thâr uppa an: *Icel.* uppi, uppi á, uppi í.]

uppe-godu (P); *pl.* v. up; *adj.*

uppe-land, es; *n. Up-country, country* as opposed to town, *rural districts*:—Ðæt âlc man ðe wære unnîðing sceolde cuman tô him of

porte and of uppelande, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 3. v. up-lendisc, uppan, I. 1. last two passages.

uppe-weardes; *adv. Upwards*:—Nim mid ðinum twãm handum uppeweard[n]es, Lchdm. iii. 38, 10. v. up-weardes.

uppian; *p.* ode *To mount up, rise*:—Ðæt wæter, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit miclaþ and uppaþ and fundaþ wið ðæs ðe hit ær from com *ad superiora colligitur*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 7.

uppon. v. uppan.

up-riht; *adj.* I. *upright, erect*:—Ic uppriht ãstõd, Beo. Th. 4191; B. 2092. Mannum hẽ gesealde uprihtne gang, Homl. Th. i. 276, 4. II. *lying with the face turned upwards.* Cf. up-weard:—Upriht ãstreht *supinus*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* ũf-reht *erectus*: *Icel.* upp-rẽttr.]

up-rihte; *adv.* I. *uprightly, erectly*:—Mẽ þũhte ðæt mĩn sceãf ãrise and stõde uprihte, Gen. 37, 7. Mann ãna gẽþ uprihte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 57. Ðã ãrãs se cnapa and uprihte eode, 6, 41. II. *right up, exactly overhead, in the zenith*:—Gẽt seó sunne uprihte (upp-, MS. P.) on ðam sumerlĩcan sunnstede on middæge, Lchdm. iii. 258, 15.

up-rodor (-er), -rador, es; *m.* I. *the firmament on high, the visible heavens, the sky*:—Wolde hẽ ðæt him eorðe and uproder and sîd wæter geseted wurde woruldgesceafte, Cd. Th. 7, 1; Gen. 99. Ðãs woruld, eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, 179, 10; Exod. 26: 205, 2; Exod. 429. Eorðan sceãtas and uprodor, Exon. Th. 312, 6; Seef. 105. Eorðan and uprodor, 69, 32; Cri. 1129: Cd. Th. 182, 15; Exod. 76. Ealne ymbhwyrft and uprador, Elen. Kmbl. 1459; El. 731. Hwĩlum cerreþ on uprodor ælbeorhta lẽg, Met. 29, 51. II. *heaven*:—Wæs Gũdlãces gæst gelãded in uprodor fore onsỹne ẽces Dẽman, Exon. Th. 148, 34; Gũ. 754. Hẽ lãdeþ eádige gãstas on uprodor, Cd. Th. 212, 25; Exod. 544. In uprodor, 177, 33; Exod. 4. Cf. up-heofon.

up-ryne, es; *m. A coming up, rising* of a heavenly body, *coming* of day:—Wiþ hire (*the sun's*) uprynæs, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Fram sunnan upryne *a solis ortu*, Ps. Spl. 106, 3. Uprine, 112, 3. Æfter sunnan setlgange ær mõnan upryne, Lchdm. i. 330, 18. Ymb ðæs dæges uppyrne *circa exortum diei*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 11.

up-spring, es; *m.* I. *an upspringing, rising* of a heavenly body, *coming* of day or night:—Upspryng *ortus* (*solis*), Ps. Spl. 103, 23. Fram ðære sunnan upspringes anginne *a solis ortus cardine*, Hymn. Surt. 50, 2. Fram ðære sunnan upspringe, Anglia viii. 317, 10. Upsprince, Ps. Spl. 49, 2. Easterne wind, *subsolanus* gehãten, for ðan ðe hẽ blãwð fram ðære sunnan upspringe, Lchdm. iii. 274, 15. Nihte of upspringe *noctis exortu*, Hymn. Surt. 2, 20. Nũ manega dagas, ac ãn, se nãt nẽnne upspring ne nãne geendunge, Homl. Th. i. 490, 18. Þurh ðæs steorran upspring, 108, 5. II. *a rising* of water, *breaking forth*:—On upspri[n]c (*diluvii*) *inruptionem*, Anglia xiii. 32, 124. III. *birth*:—Hẽ gestrỹnde Cainan. Æfter ðes upspringe (*post ejus ortum*) hẽ leofode eahtahundgeãre and fiftẽne geár, Gen. 5, 10. IV. *what springs up*:—Ligloccode upspringas *flammicomos ortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 10.

up-sprungenness, e; *f. Defect;* in reference to the sun, *eclipse*:—*Ælypsis solis*, ðæt is sunnan ãsprungennysse (uppsprungennes, MS. B.), Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 10.

up-stige, es; *m.* I. *ascension, mounting*:—Nis bũtan tweón tõ understandenne se upstige and se niþerstige (*the ascending and descending on Jacob's ladder*) on nãne õþere wîsan, bũtan ðæt heofona rîces upstige mid ẽadmõdnesse geearnod bið and mid ofermẽttum forwyrht, R. Ben. 23, 6–9. Hẽ becom tõ ðæm heáhstle ðære rõde; on ðæm upstige (*by the ascent of the cross*) eall ũre lîf hẽ getremede, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Scó dũn stent . . . twelf mîla on upstige fram ãnre byrig *there is an ascent of twelve miles from the town to the hill*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 6. ¶ especially *the ascension* of Christ to heaven:—Ðone mæron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstiges, Blickl. Homl. 131, 11: Exon. Th. 41, 13; Cri. 655. Æfter upstige ẽcan Dryhtnes, 44, 31; Cri. 711: 38, 31; Cri. 615: Blickl. Homl. 137, 23: Homl. Th. i. 324, 31. Æfter Cristes upstige tõ heofonum, 58, 24: ii. 380, 24: H. R. 3, 4. Uppstige on heofonas, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 23. II. *an ascent, a way of ascending*:—Uppstige sandfull *ascensus arenosus*, Scint. 223, 13. Se seteþ wolcan upstige his *qui ponit nubem ascensum suum*, Ps. Surt. Lamb. 103, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ũf-stîc *ascensus*: *Icel.* upp-stiga.]

up-stigend, es; *m. One who ascends*:—Ða gecoreno upstîgendo *electos ascensores*, Rtl. 193, 33.

up-wæstm *growth upwards, stature*:—Se cyninge hẽt bringan ísenne scamol; se wæs emnheáh ðæs mannes úpwæstme; ðæt wæs twelf fæðma lang *jussit rex fieri scamnum ferreum secundum statum ejus. Artifices tulerunt mensuram ejus quae erat cubitorum duodecim*, Anglia xvii. 113, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* up-vöxtr *growth, tallness.*]

up-waras (-an, -e); *pl. The dwellers above, the celestials*:—Tõ upwarum *ad superos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 67.

up-weard; *adj.* I. *turned upwards*:—Ongeán sunnan upweard licge hẽ *let him lie on his back with his face to the sun*, Lchdm. ii. 18, 23: iii. 2, 10. Licge hẽ upweard æfter ðon gõde hwîle, ii. 318, 14. Hẽ sceal upweard licgean, i. 300, 20. Mon on bedde dæges upweard ne licge, ii. 26, 19. Ãlege ðone man upweard, 342, 5. Hẽ mid ðãm handum upweard (*with his face turned upwards?* or adverb? *he stretched his hands up.* v. upweardes) plegade, Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 806. Nis ðæt gedafenlĩc ðæt se mõdsefa monna ẽniges niþerheald wese, and ðæt neb upweard, Met. 31, 23. Hẽ ãsette his sweord upweard and ðã hyne sylfne ofstang *he placed his sword with the point up, and then stabbed himself*, Shrn. 132, 10. Nioþan upweardne on nearo fẽgde, Exon. Th. 479, 11; Rä. 62, 6. For ðam gelõmlĩcum ðeáwe his gebeda, swã hwãr swã hẽ sæt, ðæt his gewuna wæs ðæt hẽ his handa upwearde hæfde ofer his cneówa *ob crebrum morem orandi, semper ubicumque sedens, supinas super genua sua manus habere solitus sit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 25. II. *moving upwards.* v. up, I. a. β:—Ðæt leóht ðe wẽ hãtaþ dægrẽd cymð of ðære sunnan, ðonne heó upweard bið, Lchdm. iii. 234, 29. v. up-heáh, -lang, *and next word.*

up-weard; *adv. Upwards, up.* (1) of motion, (a) from a lower to a higher point:—Ðã gewende eal se sang upweard tõ heofenum, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 806 (? v. preceding word). (b) *up* into a country. v. up, I. a 1:—Swegen wende intõ Húmbran mũðan, and swã uppweard andlang Trẽntan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 147, 18. (2) of reckoning, in the calendar, *upward, backward*:—Swã fela daga tell ðũ fram Martius mõnðes ende upweard . . . Rîm swã fela daga upweard fram pridie Kl. Martii, and ic ðẽ secge tõ gewissum, ðonne ðũ cymð tellende tõ .vii. id. Martii, ðonne gemẽtst ðũ ðær lunam primam, Anglia viii. 327, 9–13. Tellaþ þreó and twẽntig daga fram æftewearduum Martium upweard, 329, 28. [Cnihtes eoden upward, cnihtes eoden adonward, Laym. 15244. Kasten upward (*sursum*) . . . dranen dunewardes, Kath. 1964. To climben upward, A. R. 72, 20. Ha biheold uppard, Jul. 74, 14. Reccnedd uppwarrd (*back*) and dunnwarrd, Orm. 2056.]

up-weardes; *adv. Upwards*:—Hẽ onginþ of ðãm wyrttrumum, and swã upweardes grẽwþ õþ ðone stemn, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Hẽ biþ upweardes (cf. swã sprincþ hẽ up, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24), Met. 13, 54. Hió stîhþ ã upweardes, 13, 62. Hẽ hæfde his handa upweardes, Blickl. Homl. 227, 16. Hẽ his handa wæs uppweardes brẽdende wið ðæs heofones *manus ad coelum tendens*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 19.

up-wearp. [*Icel.* upp-varp.] v. sé-upwearp.

up-weg, es; *m. The way to heaven*:—Wæs Gũdlãces gæst gelãded on upweg, Exon. Th. 180, 15; Gũ. 1280; 184, 6; Gũ. 1340: Andr. Kmbl. 1659; An. 832. Hĩ dõm hlutan, eádigne upwæg, Menol. Fox 383; Men. 193. [*O. Sax.* up-weg.]

up-yrne. v. up-ryne.

ur (occurring only as it is represented by the U-rune); *adv. Formerly*:—ᚢ (= ur) wæs geára (cf. iú (geó) . . . geára) geógoðhãdes glæm; nũ synt geárdagas forð gewitene, lîfwynne geliden, Elen. Kmbl. 2530; El. 1266. ᚢ wæs longe laguflõdum bilocen lîfwynna dæl, feoh on foldan, Exon. Th. 50, 25; Cri. 806. v. or.

ûr, es; *m. A kind of ox, a bison*; urus: also *the name of the U-rune*:—Úr (ᚢ) byþ ãnmõd and oferhyrned, feohteþ mid hornum mære mõrstapa, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 7; Rũn. 2. (The rune is written without representing a word, Exon. Th. 284, 32; Jul. 706.) [*Goth.* ũraz *name of the U-rune*: *Icel.* ûrr *a kind of ox*; ûr *the name of the U-rune*: *O. H. Ger.* ûr-ohso: *Ger.* auer-ochse.]

ûre; *gen. pl. of personal pronoun of first person. Of us*:—Adam can yfel and gõd, swã swã ûre sum (*quasi unus ex nobis*), Gen. 3, 22. Ús is eallum þearf, ðæt ûre ẽghwylc õþerne bylde, Byrht. Th. 138, 42; By. 234: Beo. Th. 2776; B. 1386. Úre ealra bliss eardhæbbendra *laetantium omnium nostrum habitatio*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Weorð ðũ ûre gemyndig *memor fuit nostri*, 113, 21. Gemiltsa ûre *miserere nostri*, Ps. Spl. 122, 4. Gif ðũ ûre bîdan þencest, Exon. Th. 119, 26; Gũ. 260. ¶ used as a possessive, *our*:—Wẽ sceolan syllan ðone teóþan dæl ûre worldspẽda, and wẽ sceolan ûre daga ðone teóþan dæl on forhæfdnesse lifgean, Blickl. Homl. 35, 19, 20. Geþencean ûre sãula þearfe, 95, 24. Úre synna forgifnessa, 97, 14. Fram ðam heáhstle ûre Gescyppendes, 11, 29. v. ûs.

ûre; *adj. pronoun.* I. *our*:—Úre *noster*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 17. Úre Drihten, Blickl. Homl. 11, 21. Fæder ûre (ûrer, Lind.) *Pater noster*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Úre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Tõ ûres Drihtnes mẽder, 5, 2. On naman Godes ûres, Ps. Spl. 19, 5. Beorhtnes blîðan Drihtnes ûres, Ps. Th. 89, 19. Seó rihteste bysen ûran (ûres, MS. F.) mennisean lîfes, R. Ben. 133, 4. Ða blindnesse ûre ælþeódignesse, Blickl. Homl. 23, 2: 77, 14. Mid eallre ûre heortan megolnesse, 65, 23. Úrum Hãlende fylgende, 23, 11. Deóre Drihtne ûrum, Cd. Th. 17, 17; Gen. 261. Mid ûre ãnre sãule, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16. Úrne dæghwamlĩcan hlãf, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 11. Ãlêse wẽ ûre sãule, Blickl. Homl. 101, 10: 33, 13. Ge wẽ ge ûre fæderas, Gen. 46, 34. Sió ãn ræst eallra ûrra (ûra, Met. 21, 14) geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 27. Be ðære hãlo ûrra sãwla, L. In. pref.; Th. i. 102, 8: Exon. Th. 154, 26; Gũ. 848: Blickl. Homl. 131, 1. Úra synna forlãtnesse, 35, 36. Úrum fæderum, Deut. 5, 3. Forgyf ûs ûre gyltas, swã swã wẽ forgyfaþ ûrum gyltendum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 12. II. predicative, *ours*:—Ðonne bið ûre seó yrfewerdnes, Mk. Skt. 12, 7. Ðonne wẽ ðãm dearfum

hiera niéddearfe sellaþ, hiera ágen wé him sellaþ, nalles úre, Past. 45; Swt. 335, 18. III. where in place of an inflected form of the adjective the genitive *úre* might be expected:—Nis ðæt mín miht ne nánuiges úres, Blickl. Homl. 151, 29. Gé habbaþ gecýðed ðæt gé úres nánes ne siendon *ye have shown that ye are of no one of us*; nullius vos esse monstratis, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 14. Gif hwelc forworht monn cymð and bitt úrne hwelcne, 10; Swt. 63, 1. Úrum sceal sweord and helm . . . bám gemáne, Beo. Th. 5312; B. 2659. v. úser.

úre-lendisc; *adj. Of our country*:—Úrelendisc *nostras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 17.

úrer. v. úre; *adj.*

úrig-feþera; *adj. Wet-feathered, with dewy plumage*:—Earn úrigfeþera, Judth. Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 210. Úrigfeðera earn, Elen. Kmbl. 57; El. 29. Úrigfeðra, 221; El. 111. Úrigfeþra, Exon. Th. 307, 17; Seef. 25. [Cf. *Icel.* úr *drizzling rain*; úrigr *wet*; úrig-toppi *dewy-mane* (epithet of a horse in a verse).] v. deáwig-feþere.

úrig-lást; *adj. Making a dewy track, walking the wet earth*:—Sum sceal on fæþe on feorwegas nýde gongan, and his nest beran, tredan úriglást elþeódigra frécne foldan, Exon. Th. 329, 4; Vy. 29.

ús; *dat.*: ús, úsic; *acc.*: úser, usser; *gen.*; *pron. pl. first person. To us, us, of us*:—Wel ús wæs on Egipta lande *bene nobis erat in Aegypto*, Num. 11, 18. Wé habbaþ ús tó fæder Abraham, Lk. Skt. 3, 8. Ús ys betere *expedit nobis*, Jn. Skt. 11, 50. Ús nis ná álýfed, 18, 31. Ús neód is, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 7. Hále ús (úsic, Lind. Rush.) *salva nos*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 25. Ne gelæd ðú ús (úsih, Lind.) on costnunge, ac álýs ús (úsich, Lind.) of yfele, 6, 13. Gif ðú ús (úsig, Lind.: úsic, Rush.) úte ádrífst, ásende ús (úsig, Lind.: úsic, Rush.) on ðás swína heorde, 8, 31. Hé ús álæsde of deófles þeówdóme, Blickl. Homl. 73, 7: Cd. Th. 25, 8; Gen. 390: Andr. Kmbl. 530; An. 265. Úsic, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 10: Ps. Th. 64, 3: Cd. Th. 162, 4; Gen. 2676: Exon. Th. 3, 2; Cri. 30: Beo. Th. 5270; B. 2638. Þeáh ðe úser feá lifgen, 188, 8; Az. 42. Hé cwom úser neósan, Beo. Th. 4155; B. 2074. Geóca úser, Cd. Th. 234, 14; Dan. 292. Helpe usser, Ps. Th. 67, 20. ¶ gen. used as a possessive (v. úre), *our*:—Úser yldran, Cd. Th. 234, 26; Dan. 298. [*Goth.* uns, unsis; *dat. acc.*; unsara; *gen.*: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* ús; *dat. acc.*; úser; *gen.*: *O. H. Ger.* uns; *dat.* unsih; *acc.*; unsar; *gen.*: *Icel.* oss; *dat. acc.*] v. wé, unc, úre, *and next word.*

Úse, Wúse, an; Ús (*or* Úse; *indecl.*?), e; *f.* The name of several rivers in England, *Ouse*:—Andlang Úsan ðð hí cómon tó Bedanforda, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 33. Of Úsan up on Wilbaldes fleót . . . On Úsan; andlang Úsan (*the charter refers to Northamptonshire*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 14–25. Landgemére æt Ollanége . . . In on Úse; andlang Úse, 170, 22–31. Tó Úse stæde (cf. uulgare prisco usu nomen imposuerunt Use, l. 2), v. 226, 14. Up on Úsan ðð Wætlinga-stræt, L. A. G. i; Th. i. 152, 10. Eall hira land betwuh dícum and Wúsan, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 20. Betwyx Úsan and Trentan, 1069; Erl. 207, 16. See, too:—In Úsanmere *Ousemere* (in Warwickshire), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 9. In provincia Usmerorum (*some part of Worcestershire*), i. 154, 20. In aliis multis locis; hoc est . . . aet Stúre in Úsmérum, 173, 18, 34. Of Úsmere . . . on Úsmere, vi. 68, 14.

úser, usser; *adj. pron. Our*:—Nergend úser, Cd. Th. 34, 11; Gen. 536. Drihten úser, Ps. Th. 59. 1. Drihten usser, 54, 8: Cd. Th. 53, 3; Gen. 855. Usses Dryhtnes ród, Exon. Th. 67, 7; Cri. 1085. Endeláf usses cynnes, Beo. Th. 5619; B. 2813. Módes usses, Met. 21, 12. Ne meaht ðú in usse mágþe ne on ussum geménan wunian, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 27. On ealium ussum cynne, Blickl. Homl. 151, 12. Ussum móde, Exon. Th. 2, 32; Cri. 28. Mid usse líchoman, 47, 14; Cri. 755. Hláf úserne (úsenne, Lind.) *panem nostrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 11. Freán úserne, Beo. Th. 5997; B. 3002: Andr. Kmbl. 680; An. 340. Úsa † úserna (úse † úserra, Rush.) *nostrum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 11. Úsra (úserne, Rush.) *nostram*, 10, 24. Hálne dó kyninge usserne, Ps. Lamb. 19, 10. Usserne God *Deum nostrum*, Ps. Th. 98, 5. Óþ usse tíde, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 37. Wé usse gesihþ upp áhófan, 5, 1; S. 613, 32: Exon. Th. 464, 23; Hö. 91. Usse yldran, 160, 20; Gú. 946. Ðæt ussa (úre, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18) tída wæren swylce, Met. 8, 40. Usse sáula, 21, 35. In ussera tída tíman, Exon. Th. 147, 12; Gú. 725. Mildsa sáulum ussa leóda, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 31. Goda ussa gield, Exon. Th. 251, 16; Jul. 146: 279, 26; Jul. 619. Godum ussum, 252, 26; Jul. 169. On ussum sáwlum, 80, 29; Cri. 1314. Tó ussum wápnum, Nar. 21, 19. Forgef ús scylda úsra, suá uoe forgefon scyldgum úsum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 12. Heó beswíc yldran usse, Exon. Th. 226, 31; Ph. 414. Ussa sáula, Met. 23, 11. [*Goth.* unsar: *O. Sax.* úsa: *O. Frs.* unse, úse: *O. H. Ger.* unsar.] v. uncer.

úsic. v. ús.

út; *adv.* I. where there is motion, lit. or fig., *out, beyond the bounds within which a thing is enclosed*, (1) with verbs of going. (α) without words determining whence or whither motion proceeds:—Hé láteþ word út faran, Exon. Th. 315, 35; Mód. 41. Uton gán út *egrediamur foras*, Gen. 5, 8: 27, 3: Cd. Th. 148, 24; Gen. 2461. Ðá eodon hig út ún æfter únum *unum post unum exiebant*, Jn. Skt. 8, 9. Cume ún spearwa ðurh óþre duru in, ðurh óðre út gewite, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 18. (α 1) *out* on an expedition:—Wæs Eádmund cyng gewend út, and gerád ða West-Seaxan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 13. (α 2) *out*, in the sense of leaving a place:—Be ðám ðe út faraþ, hwæðer hí mon eft underfón scyle, R. Ben. 53, 6. (α 3) *out* to the closet:—Gif mon ne mæge út gegán, Lchdm. ii. 276, 12: 230, 21, 23. v. úte, II. 1 a. (α 4) of the passage of time, *out*, with the idea of coming to an end:—Út gangendum ðam móneþe ðe wé Aprelis hátaþ, Lchdm. iii. 76, 14. (β) with words denoting whence motion proceeds:—Út áfaren of dínes fæder éþele, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 29: Cd. Th. 216, 14; Dan. 6. Læt of breóstum word út faran, Beo. Th. 5096; B. 2551. In tó gemóte cuman, and út of gemóte, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 7. Fleógan of húse út, Cd. Th. 87, 2; Gen. 1442. Gangan út of earce, 89, 29; Gen. 1488. Ða ðe út gongaþ of múþe, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 34. Moyses oft eode inn and út on ðæt templ, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 24. Ic of ðé út stóde, Soul Kmbl. 110; Seel. 55. Ðær ic út swícan ne mæg *non egrediebar*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Hionan út wítan, Met. 24, 52. (γ) with words denoting whither motion proceeds:—Ic wæs út ácymen on élþeódig land *advena fui in terra aliena*, Ex. 2, 22. v. útácumen. Fleáh cásere út on Crécas, Met. 1, 21. Hé eode út on ðæt land, Gen. 24, 63. Cnut wende him út þurh Buccingahámscíre intó Beadafordscíre, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 6. (1 a) with verbs that imply going:—Ic ne mæg út fredian, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. Heó forlét hyre hæftlingas út, Homl. Th. i. 228, 17. Word ðe hé út forlét, Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Gif mec se mánsceaða of eorðsele út gesécеþ, Beo. Th. 5024; B. 2515. Hí bedícodon ða burh úton ðæt nán mann ne míhte ne inn ne út, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 11. Heó wolde út þanon feore beorgan, Beo. Th. 2589; B. 1292. (2) where motion (lit. or fig.) is caused, with verbs of bearing, casting, driving, releasing, etc.:—Geóte man ðone wéstan út *liquor effundatur*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 7. Hwæthugu of cyricean ðurh stale út ábregdan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 5. Deófolseócnessa út tó ádrífanne, Mk. Skt. 3, 15. Ða landbigengan út ámáran, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 7. Út tó anýdenne *expellendum*, Scint. 210, 13. Hé út áwearp ða sceamolas, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Ic mægenbyrðenne hider út æthær, Beo. Th. 6176; B. 3092. Hié ne mehton ða scipu út brengan, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 10. Ðone æþeling ðe hé út flémde, Chr. 725; Erl. 45, 31. Álæd mé út of ðyssum bendum, Blickl. Homl. 87, 34. Sum lytel cníht sweart teáh ðone bróðor of ðære circan út, Shrn. 65, 18. Ne mæg nán man of mínre handa út álinnan, Deut. 32, 39. God bebeád ðæt hí sceoldon álýsan hysecild út mid fíf scyllingum, Hóml. Th. i. 138, 16. Hé hine of earfoðum út álýsde, Ps. Th. 90, 15. Ðæt land eode eft intó ðære stówe ðe hit út álæned wæs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 267, 6. Ðeáh ðe Harold ðæt land mid unlage út nam, 274, 29. Nénig mon his geþóht openum wordum út ne cýðe *nemo palam pronunciet*, Nar. 28, 30. Hit nénig mon út cýþan ne móste *no man might spread the news of it abroad*, 32, 17. Út méran, 32, 22. (2 a) figurative, as in to carry *out, to an end*, marking completeness. v. út-cwealm. (3) *out, forth*, as in to break *out*:—Se wielm ðæs innoþes út ábierst, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 9. Streám út áweóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3045; An. 1525. Wilþ út áblegnedum ómum, Lchdm. ii. 10, 5: 98, 25. Ðær blód and wæter út bicwómon, Exon. Th. 69, 1; Cri. 1114. Geseah streám út ðonan brecan of beorge, Beo. Th. 5084; B. 2545. Ðætte seó wéste út fleówe, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Hí of mínre sídan swát út guton (gotun, MS.), Exon. Th. 88, 33; Cri. 1449. Cleopaþ se alda út of helle, Cd. Th. 267, 7; Sat. 34. (4) with the idea of removal from the place in which a thing is fixed, to knock *out*, pull *out*, etc.:—Ic út ádelfe *effodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 11. Þafa ðæt ic út áðó (*ejiciam*) ðæt mot of dínum éagan . . . Áðó érest út ðone beám of dínum ágenum éagan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 4–5. Út ástingan, Chr. 797; Erl. 59, 43. Ðú ðe út áfluge (*extranisti*) mé of innoðe, Ps. Lamb. 21, 10. Áteón út ða wétan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 25. Gif hwá sleá his weales éage út oððe his wylne, láte hig frige for ðam éagan ðe hé út ádyde, Ex. 21, 26: L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25. Ðá sticode him mon ða éagan út *effossis oculis*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4. (5) with verbs of summoning:—Hé hine ácigde út, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19. Ában ðú ða beornas út of ofne, Cd. Th. 242, 34; Dan. 429. Út *from this world*, Salm. Kmbl. 962; Sal. 480. (5 a) summoning to service:—Ðá hét se cyng ábannan út ealne þeódscipe of West-Seaxum, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 8. Hét se cyning bannan út here . . . Ðá hí þider út cómon (cf. ðone here ðe ðam cynge mid wæs, Erl. 181, 8), 1048; Erl. 180, 1: Exon. Th. 120, 12; Gú. 270. (6) *out, away from home, abroad*:—Gif hé unmyndlunge ceáp áredige út on hwylcere fare, búton hé hit ér cýðde ðá hé út rád, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 23. (7) *out, away from land*:—Hwæðer gé eówer hundas and eówer net út on ða sé lédon? Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 14: Met. 19, 19. Hié út ðóreówon, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7. Út feor on Wendelsé, Met. 26, 30. Wit on gárnecg út aldrum néddon, Beo. Th. 1079; B. 537. Guman út écufon wudu, 436; B. 215; Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7. Nacan út áþringan, Exon. Th. 474, 31; Bo. 39. II. where there is not motion, *out*. (1) *outside*:—Ne beóð hí út fram ðé átýnde *non excludantur*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. (1 a) *not within doors, not in the house, abroad*:—Niman hí him wíf and heora andlyfene út onfón *sortiri uxores debent, et stipendia sua exterius* (not in a monastery) *accipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 18. v. útwápnedmann. (2) *on the surface*:—Byrgennum út hwítum *monumentis dealbatis*, Mt. Kmbl, p. 19, 12. (3) *out, away from land*:—Orcadas ða

eálond, ða wǽron úte on gársecge búton Breotone *Orcadas insulas ultra Brittaniam in oceano positas*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 13: Ps. Th. 96, 1: Met. 16, 12. (4) figurative, *externally*:—Se ðe út wel lǽrð mid his wordum, hē onfēhð innan ðæs inngeðonces fǽtnesse *qui exterius praedicando benedicit, interioris augmenti pinguedinem recipit*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 4. [*Goth. O. Sax. Icel.* út: *O. H. Ger.* ûz.] v. þēr-, þurh-út.

út-ácumen, -cymen[e]; *adj. Stranger, alien, foreign*:—Dēmaþ álcon men riht, sí hit burga man, sí hit útácymene (*peregrinus*), Deut. 1, 16. Se útácymena (útancumena, *v. l.*) munuc ðe of uncúðum eardum cymð *si quis monachus peregrinus de longinquis provinciis supervenerit*, R. Ben. 108, 4. Gē wǽron útácymene (*advenae*) on Egipta lande, Lev. 19, 34: 25, 23. Eallum and mágum and útácymenum *omnibus et propinquis et extraneis*, Scint. 3, 14. Útácymene and élþeódige *aduenas et peregrinos*, 137, 16. Útácymene *peregrinos*, Lev. 23, 22. Wræccan ł útácumenan *aduenas*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 9. v. útan-cumen, -cymene.

útа-cund (útа = útan *or* úte; v. innan-, inne-cund); *adj. Foreign, alien, strange*:—Útacund cynn *alienigena*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 8. Ðes útacunda, Lind. 17, 18. On útacund *in alieno*, 16, 12. Útacund *alienum* . . . ðara útacundra *alienorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 5. From útacundum *ab alienis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25: Rtl. 168, 13.

utan *let us*. v. witon.

útan (-on); *adv. prep.* A. *adv.* I. *from without*:—Wearð mē on hige leóhte útan and innan, Cd. Th. 42, 21; Gen. 677. Gif ðū wēnst ðæt him áhwonan útan cómon ða gōd ðe hē hæfþ, ðonne wǽre ðæt þing betere, ðe hit him fram cóme, ðonne hē, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 136, 26. Ælfrēd com útan (úton, MS. E.) mid fierde, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 23. Æghwylcne ellþeódigra ðara ðe ðæt eáland útan sóhte, Andr. Kmbl. 56; An. 28. Cumaþ of eálandum útan kyningas, Ps. Th. 71, 10: 79, 13. II. *without, on the outside*. (1) where action, stated or implied, may be thought of as operating on an object from without:—Hit wæs him útan wrāðlīc wíte, Cd. Th. 23, 6; Gen. 354: 285, 23; Sat. 342. (1 a) with *ymb, be*, as prepositions or prefixes of verbs:—Pontius hæfde ðone consul mid his folce útan befangen, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 22: Met. 13, 7. Æghwilc ðþer útan ymbclyppeþ, Met. 11, 35: Exon. Th. 423, 2; Rä. 41, 15. Hī hine útan ymbðringaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 256; Sal. 127. (2) where action takes place outside an object:—Hī bedīcodon ða burh úton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 11. Hē ðone būr útan beeode, 755; Erl. 48, 30. Land beligan úton, Cd. Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. Besittaþ hié útan, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 4: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 9: 918; Erl. 104, 1. Hié hine ðǽr útan besáton, 894; Erl. 92, 23. Ðæt nān neód sý útan tō farenne *ut non sit necessitas vagandi foris*, R. Ben. 127, 7. Se ðe sceal healdan folc útan wið feóndum, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Se fugel ymbseteþ útan līc hālgum stencum, Exon. Th. 212, 3; Ph. 204. Útan ymbestandne mid unrīme þegna, Met. 25, 7. Úton, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 3. Cyrican wyrcean ymb ða cyrican útan ðe hē ǽr worhte, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 30. (3) *on the outside, on the surface*:—Útan (*a foris*) wlitige, innan fulle deádra bāna, Mt. 23, 27: Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 26; Rūn. 13: Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Ðæt treów biþ úton gescyrped mid ðære rinde, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 7: Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503. Úton tō gesett tō trymnesse ðæs hūses, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 35: Exon. Th. 233, 26; Ph. 530. Úton hié wǽron elpendbānum geworhte, Nar. 5, 5: Exon. Th. 474, 31; Rä. 41, 47. Beámas útan ofætes gehlædene, Cd. Th. 30, 3; Gen. 461. On ðysse eorðan útan *on the face of the earth*, Ps. Th. 64, 6. Innan and útan eorðan līme gefestnod, Cd. Th. 80, 1; Gen. 1322: Beo. Th. 1552; B. 774: Exon. Th. 62, 21; Cri. 1005: 219, 2; Ph. 301. (3 a) figuratively, *outwardly*:—Gē sētýwaþ mannum útan (*a foris*) rihtwīse, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 28. Ðeáh hē fæger word útan sētýwe, Fragm. Kmbl. 32; Leás. 18. (4) with *ymb* or *be* and verbs of motion or rest, *about, round*:—Ðæt hē hine ðghwonon útan ymbsáwe (cf. behealde hē on feówer healfe, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 21), Met. 10, 4. Útan behwerfed, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 35: Met. 13, 77, 78. Hē álce dæg úton ymbhwyrfþ ealne ðisne middaneard, 39, 3; Fox 214, 16: Met. 28, 4, 13. Hié ne mehton Súð-Seaxna lond útan berówan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 9. Ætýwdon twégen steorran ymb ða sunnan útan, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23. (5) *out, away from land*:—Eálond útan, Beo. Th. 4657; B. 2334. B. *prep. with gen. Without, outside of.* v. útan-bordes, -landes. [*O. Sax.* útan: *O. H. Ger.* ûzân *foras, a foris*: *Icel.* útan *from outside; outside.*] v. be-, on- (Lchdm. ii. 292, 27), wiþ-, ymb-útan; útane, *and compounds with* útan *as prefix.*

útan-bordes; *adv. Abroad*:—Man útanbordes wísdóm and lāre hieder on lond sóhte *people abroad came hither in search of learning*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 11. [*Icel.* útan-borðs *overboard*: *Dan.* uden-bords. Cf. *Goth.* útana (*with gen.*): *O. H. Ger.* ûzân (*with gen.*): *Icel.* útan (*with gen.*).] v. útan-landes.

útan-cumen, -cymen[e]; *adj. Come from without.* I. *from another land, foreign, alien, strange*:—Útancuman *advena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 64. Ðǽr nān útancymen (útencumen, Cott. MS.) mon cuman ne dorfte, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 1. Se útancumena munuc ðe of uncúðum eardum cymð, R. Ben. 109, 4. Ðam elþeódigan and útancumenan (útcymenan, MSS. G. H.) ne lǽt ðū nó uncúðlīce wið hine, L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 20. Ne hyrwe gē útancymenne man (*advenam*), Lev. 19, 33. Élþeódige men and útancumene swýðe ús swencaþ, Wulfst. 91, 19. Gē wǽron útancymene (*advenae*) on Egipta lande, Deut. 10, 19. Útancumenra *enterorum* i. *peregrinorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 62. Þurh útancymen[r]a goda naman *per nomen externorum deorum*, Ex. 23, 13. Útancumene and elþeódige ne geswenc ðū, L. Alf. 33; Th. i. 52, 14. II. *belonging to another*:—Gif útancymene (*alienus*) oxa ōðres oxan gewundaþ, Ex. 21, 35. v. út-ácumen.

útane (-one, -ene); *adv.* I. where there is motion (lit. or fig.) to an object, *from without*:—Útene *extrinsecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 21. Him biþ se wela útane cumen, and hē ne mæg útane nāuht āgnes habban, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 7, 8. Ic nolde ðæt ðū wēndest ðæt Gode áhwonan útane cóme his gōdnes, 34, 2; Fox 136, 23: 34, 7; Fox 144, 20. Ðý læs ðonne hié oferhyggaþ ðæt hié sién oferreahte útane mid ōðerra manna lāre hié sién innan gehæfte mid ofermētum *ne dum aliorum suasionibus foris superari despiciunt, intus a superbia captivi teneantur*, Past. 42; Swt. 307, 6. Him mon útane of ōðrum londum an wann, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 28. II. where there is not movement to an object. (1) *outside*:—Se here ða burh útone besáton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 14. Se rodor hine hæfþ útane (cf. se rodor ðās rūman gesceaft útan ymbwyrfeþ, Met. 20, 137), Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 22. Dætte wē scylen beón on disse ǽldeódignesse útane beheáwene mid suingellan, tō ðæm ðæt wē sién gefēged tō ðæm gefōgstānum on ðære Godes ceastre *quia nunc foris per flagella tundimur, ut intus in templum Dei postmodum disponamur*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 18. (2) *on the outside, on the surface*:—Se wielm ðæs innoðes út ábierð, and wierð tō sceabbe, and moniga wunda útane wyrcð, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 10. (3) *out, at sea*:—Ðā gerǽdde se cyng ðæt man gegaderode scipu . . . and hī sceoldan cunnian gif hī muhton ðone here áhwǽr útene betræppen, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 27. (4) *outwardly, externally*:—Ðonne hē ongit be sumum ðingum oððe ðeáwum útone (-anne, Hatt. MS.) ætiéwdum (*signis exterius apparentibus*) eall ðæt hié innan ðenceaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 10. Útane, 28; Swt. 195, 22. Gif munuc inne on his heortan eáðmōd bið, and nā ðæt ān, ac eác swylce útene mid his líchoman eáðmōdnesse gebýcnige, R. Ben. 31, 3. (5) *with* ymbe, *about*:—Ðā ymbe ðæt útene forðfērde Decius *about that time Decius died*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 348. [*O. H. Ger.* ûzana.] v. útan.

útan-landes; *adv. Abroad, in distant countries*:—Þeóda ðe eard nymaþ útanlandes *gentes qui habitant fines terrae*, Ps. Th. 64, 8. [Cf. In outenland *in terra aliena*, Ps. 136, 4. Utenerdes *in foreign lands*, Gen. and Ex. 956. Laban ferde fro Caram into utenstede, 1741. *Icel.* útan-lands, -lendis *abroad*; útanlands-maðr, -síðir *a foreigner, foreign customs.*] v. útan-bordes.

útan-weard; *adj. Outside, exterior*; may be translated, *the outside of* the noun with which it agrees:—Útanweard þeóh *femur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 62. Fram ðæm múþan útanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 32. Hlǽw ymbehwearf útanweardne, Beo. Th. 4583; B. 2297. Útaweard fingeres *extremum digiti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. ¶ adverb:—Útaword *deforis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 25, 26: Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. [*Icel.* útan-verðr.] v. úte-, út-weard.

út-cwealm, es; *m. Utter destruction*:—Útcualm *internicium bellum dicitur, quo nullus remanet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 83.

út-cymen. v. útan-cumen.

út-dréf, e; *f. Ejection, expulsion*:—Ðā onscunode se Eádsige Aðelwold, and ealle ða munecas ðe on ðam mynstre wǽron, for ðære útdrǽfe ðe hē gedyde wið hī, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 85.

út-drǽfere, es; *m. One who drives out*:—Útdrǽfere *exterminator*, út ádrifen *exterminatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 45.

úte; *adv. Outside, without.* I. where there is motion to the outside:—Ne com se here oftor eall úte of ðǽm setum ðonne tuwwa, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 19. Ðæt hē up heonon úte mihte cuman, Cd. Th. 27, 10; Gen. 415. Móste ic úte weorþan, 23, 34; Gen. 369. I a. fig. with the idea of degradation, *out, from one's position*:—Būtan ðām ánum ðe for heora leahtrum of hyra endebyrdenesse útor (uttor, Wells Fragm.) áscofene synd *exceptis his quos abbas degradauerit*, R. Ben. 115, 9. I b. *out, into another's possession*:—Wearð ðæt land úte and hæfdon hit cynegas *ablatum est in manibus regum*, Chart. Th. 271, 27. II. *on the outside*:—Ic eom úte *ego foris sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 242, 5. (1) *outside* a house, any enclosed place, etc.:—Petrus sæt úte (*foris*) on ðam cafertúne, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 69: Lk. Skt. 1, 10. Tō ðām wiggendum ðe ðǽr unróte úte (*outside the tent*) wǽron, Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 284. Gē standaþ ðǽr úte (uuta, Lind. *foris*), Lk. Skt. 13, 25: Jn. Skt. 18, 16: 20, 11: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 30: Blickl. Homl. 201, 18: 217, 35. His líchoma wæs úte bebyriged nēh cyricean *positum corpus ejus foras juxta ecclesiam*, 2, 3; S. 504, 31. Mycel menigu ymb hine sæt, and tō him cwǽdon: 'Hēr is ðīn módor úte (*foris*),' Mk. Skt. 3, 32. (1 a) in a special sense. v. út, I. 1. α 3:—Sum coþu is ðære wambe, ðæt ðone seócan monnan lyste gāganges, and ne mæg ðonne hē úte betýned bið (*when he is at the closet*), Lchdm. ii. 236, 3. (1 b) *out, not residing* in a place:—Ðæt muneca gehwylc, ðe úte sý of mynstre . . .; gebūge intō mynstre, L. Eth. 5, 5; Th. i. 306, 2. (1 c) in reference to persons:—Ðæt mōd mæg findan on innan him selfum ealle ða gōd ðe hit úte sēcþ, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 25. (1 d) where the locality is non-material:—Ðam ðe úte synt ealle þing on bigspellum gewurþaþ, Mk.

Skt. 4, 11. Nú sind wé úte belocene fram ðam heofenlican leóhte, Homl. Th. i. 154, 13. Ðær wæs Evan wóp úte betýned, Blickl. Homl. 7, 14. (2) *outside, on the outer side*:—Gé ðæt úte is calices geclénsiaþ, Lk. Skt. 11, 39. (3) *out, out of doors, in the open air*:—Se cyng hét hinu úte setl gewyrcean *res, residens sub divo*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 38. Hí slépon úte on tríówa sceadum, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12: Met. 8, 27. Gnættas cómon ofer eall ðæt land, ge inne ge úte, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 30. Ic seah wyhte twá úte plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 10; Rä. 43, 2. (4) *out, away, at a distance*:—Úttor *exterius*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 7: Exon. Th. 426, 35; Rä. 41, 84. (4a) *out, away from habitations, in open country*:—Hé ne mihte on ða ceastre gán, ac beón úte (*foris*) on wéstum stówum, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. On burgum beóþ blóstmum fægere, swá on eorðan hég úte on lande, Ps. Th. 71, 16. Hé genam hine æt eówde úte be sceápum, 77, 69. (4b) *out, from home on service*:—Hié wæron simle healfe æt hám, healfe úte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 18. Hí lágon úte ealne ðone herfest on fyrdinge, 1006; Erl. 140, 9. (4c) *out, not in one's own country, abroad*:—Him leófre wæs ðæt hé úte wunne ðonne hé æt hám wære, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 30. (4d) *out, away from land*:—Án igland ðæt is úte on ðære sé, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24. Ðá sæton hié úte on ðam iglande, 918; Erl. 104, 11. Gefeaht Scipia wið Hannibal úte on sé, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 36. (5) marking degree or extent:—Hí nánwuht ne magon ufor ne útor (*beyond*) findan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 16. Ðám ðe him ðás woruld úttor lætan, ðonne ðæt ece líf, Exon. Th. 109, 28; Gú. 97. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* úta: *Icel.* úti.] v. þér-úte; út, útan.

úter-a; *cpve.* útemest, útmest; *spve. adj. Outer, outmost.* I. of position or order:—Seó útre wamb *venter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 21. Gif æt úterre (úttere, MS. B.: útre, MS. H.) bán bið þyrel, L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 92, 15. Hié forgeátan ðara útera gefeohta *they forgot the foreign wars*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 24. Wurpaþ hyne on ða úttran (útteran, MS. A.: ðám útmestum, Lind.) þýstro *mittite eum in tenebras exteriores*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 13: 25, 30 (wútmestum, Lind.). Óð tó útmeste *usque ad extremum*, Rtl. 55, 36. Ða útemestan ðióda *the most distant nations*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 29. In útmestum *in extremis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 23. II. *external, not of the inner man*:—Úre mann úttra *noster homo exterior*, Scint. 53, 20. Hú se láreów ne sceal ða inneran giémenne gewanian for ðære útterran ábisgunge (*exteriorum occupatione*), ne eft ða útterran ne forlæte hé for ðære inneran . . . ðý læs hé sié gehæft mid ðam útterran ymbhogan, Past. 18; Swt. 127, 8–14. For ðære úttran geornfulnesse woruldlícra dæda *pro industria exteriori*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Ðætte wé swá lufigen ðisne útterran and ðisne eorðlícan fultum, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 2. Ða úttran weorc wéron behealden *exteriora opera observantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 30: Scint. 60, 4. Þeáh hé mé ðara útterrena gewinna gefreóde, þeáh winnaþ wið mé ða inran unrihtlustas, Ps. Th. 15, 7: Past. 18; Swt. 139, 23. Ðara útterra weorca, Swt. 127, 12: 141, 8. Þeáh ðe ic næbbe ða úttran lác, ic geméte on mé sylfum hwæt ic lecge on weófode ðínre herunge, Homl. Th. i. 584, 15. [*O. Frs.* útera: *O. H. Ger.* úzero.] v. innera.

úter-mere, es; *m. Outer-sea, open sea*:—Hié forfóron him ðone múðan on útermere, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* út-sjár.]

úte-weard; *adj. Outward, extreme*; may sometimes be translated *on the outside of, at the extremity of*, the noun to which it refers; sometimes is used substantively, *the outward part, extremity*:—Úteweard (dæl) *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 27. Se munt is mycel úteweard *the hill presents a large surface*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 26. iiii míla fram ðæm múðan útewearðum *four miles from the outside of the mouth*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 32. Ða gefóngon hié ðara þreóra tú æt ðæm múðan útewearðum, 897; Erl. 95, 26. Hé sý onfangen on útewearðre endebyrdnesse *in ultimo gradu recipiatur*, R. Ben. 53, 11. Hé ðencð on ðam oferbrédelse his módes . . . Ac on útewearðum his móde hé liéhð him selfum, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 18–24. Heó hafaþ langne wyrtruman and ðone útewearðne swearte *it has a long root, and that black on the outside*, Lchdm. i. 304, 2. Ðú smítst his blód ofer útewerd Aarones swýðre eáre *sanguinem ejus pones super extremum auriculae dextrae Aaron*, Ex. 29, 20. Útewearð nosterle *pinnulae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 22. Smyra ða eágan útewarde, Lchdm. i. 374, 10. ¶ with preps. forming prepositional or adverbial phrases:—Ðes eard (*England*) nis swá mægenfæst hér on útewearðan ðære eorðan bríddnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 107. Gif munuc eáðhylde bið, þeáh hine man wácne and unweorðne talige and an útewearðum forlæte and tó útewearðum medemige *si omni vilitate vel extremitate contentus sit monachus*, R. Ben. 29, 4. [*O. Frs.* úta-werd.] v. útan-, út-weard.

út-fær, es; *n. A going out, egress, exit*:—Útfær *egressio*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 7. On útfære *in exitu*, 73, 5. Ðæt wé symle ðone méran gylt forfleón þurh útfære ðæs læssan, Homl. Th. i. 484, 8. Ðeáh heó nán útfær ne gemét, 410, 10. On útfærum heora *in egressibus suis*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 13.

út-færeld, es; *n. A going out*:—*Exodus* on Grécisc, *exitus* on Lýden, útfæreld on Englisc, Ex. Thw. tit. Útfæreld his fram Fæder *egressus ejus a Patre*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 17. Hí ér Moyse and hys folce ðæs útfæreldes wyrndon, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 19. Útfæreld *exitum*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 8. Ne fare hé út tó gefeohte ne him nán man útfæreld beóde (*he is not to be called upon to leave home*), Deut. 24, 5.

út-faru, e; *f. A going out, going abroad* or *out of doors*:—Ðæt nán neód ne sý munecum útaméd farenne, for ðý ðe seó útfaru nán þing ne framaþ hira sáulum *ut non sit necessitas monachis vagandi foris quia omnino non expedit animabus eorum*, R. Ben. 127, 8. [*Icel.* út-för.]

út-fór, e; *f. A going out* from the body, *an evacuation*:—Be drencum and útfórum, Lchdm. ii. 14, 30.

út-fús; *adj. Ready to sail*:—Þær æt hýðe stód hringedstefna útfús, Beo. Th. 65; B. 33.

út-gang, es; *m. A going out, exit, egress*:—*Exitus, finis, effectus, terminus, egressus* útgong, endestæf, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144. 83. Útgang *egressio*, Ps. Spl. 18, 6: *exitus*, 118, 136. (1) *a going out* of a place, *egress, exit*:—Ná ðæt hé Criste útganges rýmde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 9. Be útgonge (*egressu*) folces of Ægypta lande, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. Ðú mé ne dést tó útgonge ic ne mæg *you will not make me go out, and I cannot*, Shrn. 141, 21. Útgang ðínne and ingang Dryhten gehealde *Dominus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum*, Ps. Th. 120, 7. Þurh earmlícne deáþ and þurh sárlícne útgang ðæs mánfullan lífes, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 21. Útgong heonan, Exon. Th. 282, 10; Jul. 661. (1a) *the right of egress*:—Ingong and útgong, Chart. Th. 578, 26. (2) *a coming out* from a position within a body:—Lácedómas wið þearmes útgange, and wið bæcþearmes útgange, Lchdm. ii. 170, 27, 29. (2a) in a special sense, *evacuation* of the body:—Sum coþu is ðære wambe ðæt ðone seócan monnan lysteþ útganges, Lchdm. ii. 236, 3. (3) in reference to time, *the going out* of a period, *the conclusion, end*:—Se éresta Mónandæg æfter útgange ðæs mónþes Decembris *the first Monday after December has gone out*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 18. (4) *a place by which anything comes out, an exit, passage*:—On útgange burnan *in exitu aquarum*, Ps. Th. 106, 34. Næfð útgang sió stów, Lchdm. ii. 218, 17. (4a) in a special sense, of part of the body:—*Viscera* inilve, *meatis* útgang, *anus* bæcþearm, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 59. Ða swylas ðe beóð on mannes handum oððe on óþrum limum oððe ymb ðone útgang, Lchdm. i. 356, 17: 364, 20. (4b) *a privy*. Cf. forþ-gang:—In útgeong ł in feltún (innun útgongum, Rush.) *in secessum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 19. (5) *what comes out* of a body, *an evacuation*:—Sceáwige mon hwylc se útgang sié þe micel þe lytel, Lchdm. ii. 218, 12: 200, 1: 220, 6. Gesceáwa élce dæge ðæt ðín útgong and micge sié gesundlíc, 226, 20, 22. Be ðære cope ðe se mon his útgang þurh ðone múð him fram weorpe, 236, 12. Næs þurh ða micgean ðíne ac eác þurh óþerne útgang, 250, 11. [*O. Frs.* út-gong: *O. H. Ger.* úz-gang *exitus, egressus, eventus; diarria, dysenteria*: *Icel.* út-gangr, -ganga *a going out; a passage.*] v. út-geng.

út-gársecg, es; *m. The ocean at the horizon, the ocean at a distance from land.* v. út, II. 2:—Tungol (*the sun*) on éfenne útgársecges grundas þæþeþ *the sun at even holds its way beneath the depths of utmost ocean*, Exon. Th. 350, 29; Sch. 70. [Cf. *Icel.* út-haf.]

út-gefeoht, es; *n. Foreign war*:—Ðætte Bryttas sume tíd gestildon fram útgefeohte *ut Brittones, quiescentibus ad tempus exteris bellis*, Bd. 1, 22; S. 485, 11.

út-gemére, es; *n. An extreme boundary*:—Of eorðan útgemérum *a finibus terrae*, Ps. Th. 60, 1. Óþ ðysse eorðan útgeméru *ad terminos orbis terrae*, 71, 8.

út-geng, es; *m.* (*or?* -genge, an; *f.* v. genge) *An outlet, exit*:—Tó útgengum weogas *ad exitus viarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* út-ganga; *wk. f.*] v. út-gang.

út-healf, e; *f. The outside, exterior*:—Úthealf ðæs beddes *sponda* (v. sponda, est exterior pars lecti, 242, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* út-hálfa *the outskirts.*]

út-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. A foreign army*:—Se here íerde swá hé sylf wolde, and seó fyrding dyde ðære landleóde élcne hearm, ðæt him náðor ne dohte ne innhere ne úthere, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13. Ða scipu sceoldan ðisne eard healdan wið élcne úthere, 1009; Erl. 141, 25.

úpgendra. v. next word.

úþ-genge; *adj. Fugitive, transitory, not to be retained, passing out of one's possession*:—Se éþel úðgenge weard Adame and Euan, eardrica cyst beorht ódbróden *that country could no more be held by Adam and Eve, the choicest realm was taken away from them*, Exon. Th. 153, 12; Gú. 824. Ðær wæs Æschere feorh úðgenge *there life fled from Aschere*, Beo. Th. 4253; B. 2123. Ðæs ádel wére ece tó gelýfanne on heofonum, nalæs on eorþlícre frætwædnysse, on gewítendre and on úþgengre *cujus sedes aeterna non in vili et caduco metallo, sed in coelis esset credenda*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20. Ðæt hié ne ástigan on ofermédu, ne úþgendra (-gengra?) welena tó wel ne truwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. [Cf. *Goth.* unþa- *in* unþa-þliuhan *to escape.*]

út-hleáp, es; *n. The fine for allowing a culprit to escape* (cf. L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 14):—Útleáp, Chart. Th. 411, 30: 359. 3 (*printed* -leaw). The word occurs in a list of privileges granted by the king.

úþ-méte; *adj. Immense, very great*:—Ðær hangade úþméte leóhtfæt, byrnende dæges and nihtes ofer ðara Drihtnes fóta swaða (cf. Hangaþ ðær eác bufan ðæm lástum geregnod swíþe mycel leóhtfæt . . . and bið á dæges and nihtes byrnende, Blickl. Homl. 127, 29), Shrn. 81, 17.

úþ-wita, -weota, an; *m. A person distinguished for wisdom* or *learning* in general or in a special branch, *a philosopher, scribe, geo-*

metricians, etc.:—Se gomola, eald úðwita (cf. fróð fæder, módsnottor, 300, 4; Fä. 1), Exon. Th. 304, 6; Fä. 66. Úðweota *a councillor, senator*, Andr. Kmbl. 2211; An. 1107. Úðuuta *philosophus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 24. Cato wæs openlíce úþwita, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 8: Met. 10, 50. Epicurus se úþwita, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 21. Úre úþwita Plato, 33, 3; Fox 126, 35: 35, 1; Fox 156, 9: Met. 22, 54. Úðwita *sophista*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 8. Gleáwum úðwitum and getinegum *gymnosophistis et rhetoribus*, úðwita *gymnosophista*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 6–9. Án swíþe wís mon ongan fandigan ánes úþwitan and hine bismerode, for ðam hé hine swá orgellíce up áhóf and bodode ðæs ðe hé úðwita (*philosophus*) wære; ne cýðde hé hit mid nánum cræftum . . . Þá wolde se wísa mon his fandigan, hwæðer hé swá wís wære swá hé self wende ðæt hé wære, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27–33. Án úðuutta *unus scriba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 19. Úðwitan *sophistæ*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 46. Þá clypode se apostol done úðwitan Graton, Homl. Th. i. 60, 31. Ðæs ðe ús secgaþ béc, ealde úðwitan (*historians*), Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 18: *astronomers*, Menol. Fox 329; Men. 166. Úþwitan (*philosophers*) secgaþ ðæt sió sáwul hæbbe ðrió gecynd, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3: Met. 20, 184: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 96. Úðweotan (*the Jewish scribes and elders*), Elen. Kmbl. 943; El. 473. Úðwuta *scribæ*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 1. Úðuta (-wutu, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 22. Úðwutto (-wuta, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 66. Swá swá úþwitena gewuna is *ut geometræ solent*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Sume of úðuutum (-wutum, Rush.) *quidam de scribis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 1. Wé iúh uuðutum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 29. Ic sende tó iúh wítgo and snotre menn and úðuto (*scribas*), 23, 34. Úðwiotan his *seniores suos*, Ps. Surt. 104, 22: 118, 100. [Magy wærenn upwitess swíþe wise, Orm. 7083.]

úþ-witian; *p.* ode *To study philosophy*:—Ic úðwitige oððe ic smeáge embe wísdóm *philosophor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 2.

úþ-witigung, e; *f. The study of philosophy, philosophy*:—Ðæt heó on woruldwýsdóme wære getogen æfter Grécisc re úðwytegunge . . . Heó þeáh on wísdóme and on úðwytegunge, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 20–23. Befæst tó worulditre láre and tó úðwitegunge, 4, 185. Hé cwæð him tó: 'Nú ic hæbbe ðé oferðogen on úðwitegunge.' Se biscop him andwyrde: 'God forgeáfe ðæt ðú úðwitegunge beeodest,' Homl. Th. i. 448, 34: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 210.

úþ-witlíc; *adj. Philosophical*:—Dære úðwitlícan *acathemice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 10. Dære úðwiotteltican, 9, 13. Ða úþwitlícan *gymnica*, 91, 21: 41, 39. Úþwitlícum *gimnicis artibus*, 42, 34.

útian; *p.* ode *To put out*. (1) *to put* a person *out* of a place, *to expel, remove*:—Ðæt énig man ciricþén ne útige búton biscopes gehte, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 28. Gif man preóst of circan on unriht útige, L. N. P. L. 22; Th. ii. 294, 2. (2) *to put* a thing *out* of one's possession, *to alienate*:—Gif preóst ciricþinge útige, L. N. P. L. 27; Th. ii. 294, 14. Úttige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 208, 10. [*O. Frs.* útia: *O. H. Ger.* úzôn *to put out.*] v. ge-útian.

út-irnende; *adj. Running out of the body*. (1) of medicine, *purging, purgative*:—Wyrtdrenc ðe ne bid útyrnende, Lchdm. ii. 282, 9: 170, 25. Sele him wyrtdrenc útyrnende, 280, 17. Útyrneadne, 336, 1. Mid swelcum útyrnendum drencum, 222, 25: 82, 17. (2) of a disease, *diarrhœic*:—Dísse ádle fruman mon mæg gelácnian on ða ilcan wísan ðe ða útyrnendan, Lchdm. ii. 232, 17. (3) of persons, *suffering from diarrhœa* or *dysentery*:—Hú mon ða útyrnendan men scyle lácnian, Lchdm. ii. 278, 16. v. út-ryne, *and next word.*

út-irning, e; *f. A flux*:—In útiorninge (úttiornende, Rush.) blódes *in profluvio sanguinis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 25.

út-láð, e; *f. Carriage out* of a place, *the right to carry things out* of a place:—Mid inláde and mid útláde *cum inductione et eductione*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 5.

út-lés, we; *f. Out-pastures, pasture-land away from the house*:—Seó útlés, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 214, 14, 21.

út-laga, an; *m. An outlaw*:—Útlaga *exlex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 62; Zup. 70, 5: *exul*, 9, 10; Zup. 39, 14: Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 58: 74, 26. Hé scel beón útlaga wið mé, Wulfst. 296, 10. Útlagen (-an? -ne?) *extorrem*, Hpt. 412, 73. Se ðe Godes útlagan hæbbe on gewealde, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 1. Wé beódaþ ðæt útlagan Godes and manna of earde gewítan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 11. Riht is ðæt ða útlagan weorþan, ðe tó Godes rihte gebúgan nellan, Wulfst. 269, 5. Útlagan *exules*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 25. [*Icel.* út-lagi.] v. út-lah.

út-lagian; *p.* ode *To outlaw, banish, proscribe*:—Útlagode mann Ælfgár eorl, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 3: 1069; Erl. 207, 7. Northymbra útlagodon heora eorl Tostig, 1064; Erl. 194, 14. Wið dam ðe hí ásfre ælcne Denisc[n]e cyning útlagede of Englalande gecwédon, 1014; Erl. 150, 18. [*Icel.* út-lægja *to banish.*] v. ge-útlagian.

út-lagu (Þ), e; *f. Outlawry*:—Útlaga, L. C. S. 13 tit.; Th. i. 382, 17. Æt eallan utlaga (-an? v. út-lah, III) þingan *de omnibus utlariæ rebus*, W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 20.

út-lah; *adj. Out-lawed*; substantively, *an outlaw*. I. of a person in respect to his own country:—Gif hé man tó deáðe gefylle, beó hé útlah, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. Edg. H. 3; Th. i. 258, 19: L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 15: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 11: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 3. Sý hé útlah (-laga, MS. B.), L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 400, 18. Se ðe útlages weorc gewyrce (cf. *Icel.* göra útlaga verk), 13; Th. i. 382, 18. Gif hwá ámánsodne oþþe úðahne (ámánsumodne oþþe útlagene, MS. B.) hæbbe and healde, 67; Th. i. 410, 18. Se cyng cwæð hine útlage and ealle his suna, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 10. I a. where it is stated with respect to whom one is an outlaw:—Beó hé útlah wið God and ámánsumod fram eallum Cristendóme, Chart. Erl. 231, 15: Wulfst. 271, 24. Sý hé útlah (-laga, MS. B.) wið God and wið men, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398. 25. Beó se þeóf útlah wið eall folc, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 9: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. II. of a person in respect to a country not his own:—Hí ásfre ælcne Denisc[n]e cyng útlah of Englalande gecwédon, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 33. Ælc ðara landa ðe énigne fridige ðara ðe Æneglaland hergie beó hit útlah wið ús and wið ealne here, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 18. Gif heora menn sleán úre áhta, ðonne beód hý útlage ge wið hý ge wið ús, ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 10. III. *calling for outlawry*:—Gif se Englisca beclypaþ Frenciscne mid útlagan þingan *si Anglicus appellet Francigenam de utlagaria*, W. ii. 3: Th. i. 489, 22. [*Icel.* út-lagr, út-laga.]

út-land, es; *n.* I. *a foreign country*:—Hé áine gemáru gemiclade, ðú on útlandum áhtest sibbe *qui posuit fines tuos pacem*, Ps. Th. 147, 3. II. *out-lying land*. v. in-land. [Outlandes *foreign lands*, Mand. F. 3212; *Icel.* út-lönd *foreign countries; the outlying fields.*]

út-lenda, an; *m. A foreigner, stranger, not a native*. v. in-lenda:—Útlenda *extorris, alienus*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 76: *exul*, i. *peregrinus, alienus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 27. *Exterres*, i. *exules, peregrini* útlendan, *extranei* wreccean, 146, 5. v. next word.

út-lende; *adj. Foreign, strange, not native*:—Útlende ic eom and ælðéodig *advena ego sum et peregrinus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 17. Iacob útlænde (*accola*) wæs on eorðan Cham, 104, 21. Hé mánde be his feóndum ágðer ge inlendum ge útlendum, Ps. Th. 2, arg. [*O. H. Ger.* úz-lenti *exul: Icel.* út-lendr *foreign.*]

út-lendisc; *adj. Outlandish, foreign*; substantivally, *a stranger*:—Sí hé landes man, sí hé útlendisc (*peregrinus*), Lev. 24, 22. Ðér útlendisc man inlendiscan derie, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 28. Útlendisc *exul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Zup. 39, 15. Útlendiscum *extraneo*, Scint. 193, 16. Hig noldon ðæt útlendiscum þeódum wære ðes eard þurh ðæt ðe swíðor gerýmed ðe hí heom sylfe ælc óðerne forfóre, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 31. Hé útlændisce hider in tihte, 959; Erl. 121, 3. [*Icel.* út-lenzkr *foreign.*]

út-lic; *adj. External, foreign*:—For ermþo dære útlecan underþeódnesse (*subjection to those without*), Bd. 4, 16; M. 308, 30. Hé his ðeóde fram útlícre hergunge (*ab externa invasione*) álýsde, 4, 26; S. 603, 20.

útmest, uton, úton. v. útere, witon, útan.

út-ryne, es; *m. A running out*:—Útrene (*excursus*) tó helle, Hymn. Surt. 44, 21. Ðæs blódes útryne, Lchdm. i. 394, 17. Is se útryne (*what runs out*) swilce blódig wæter, ii. 202, 1. Útryne *exitum*, Scint. 224, 6. Útrynas *exitus*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 106, 33. Útrinas, 106, 35. [*O. Frs.* út-rene.]

út-scyte, eþ; *n. An out-shoot, outlet, place where a stream* or *road runs into another*:—Be bróce ðé Pippelríðiges útscyte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 330, 20. 'Faraþ tó wega útscytum' . . . Útscytas ðara wega sind útrorung worulditera weorca, Homl. Th. i. 526, 11–14.

út-scytling, es; *m. A stranger*:—Mid útscytlinge ne dó ðú réd *cum extraneo ne facias consilium*, Scint. 200, 4.

út-síht, e: -sihte, an; *f. Diarrhœa, dysentery*:—Útsiht *diarria*, blódig útsiht *dissenteria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 52, 53: ii. 141, 3. Wið útsihte, Lchdm. i. 114, 6: iii. 18, 1: 46, 13. Wið útsihte; dysne pistol se engel bróhte tó Róme ðá hý wæran mid útsihte micclum geswæncte, 66, 6. Tácn be útsihte, ii. 170, 18. Gyf hé on útsihte sý, i. 260, 24. Wespasianus gefór on útsihte *Vespasianus profluvio ventris mortuus est*, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 28. Æfter útsihtan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 25. For útsihtan, 254, 3: 276, 22. Þurh ða wambe útsihtan, 224, 5. Wið útsiht and wið ðæs innoðes ástyrunge, i. 254, 7: iii. 294, 7. Hé bid gód wið lengtenádle and wið útsiht (*contra dysenteriam et diarrhœam*), L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 23. v. mete-útsiht.

útsiht-ádl, e; *f. Diarrhœa, dysentery*:—Sió útsihtádl cymð manegum of tó miclum útgange, Lchdm. ii. 278, 7. Wið útsihtádle, 320, 11.

út-síþ, es; *m. A going out* (lit. or fig.); excessus, Ps. Lamb. 115, 2: exitium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 84: Hpt. Gl. 503, 35. Gást útsíþes georn *the spirit eager for departure from this world*, Exon. Th. 178, 9; Gú. 1241. Nágon hwyrft ne swice, útsíþ áfre ða ðær in cumaþ *those who come in there never have return or escape, never egress*, 364, 31; Wal. 79.

út-wéspnedmann, es; *n. A stranger, outsider*:—Hí útwéspnedmonna freóndscipes ceápiaþ *externorum sibi virorum amicitiam comparent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 18.

út-wærc, es; *m. Dysentery, painful evacuation*:—Se útwærc, Lchdm. ii. 278, 4. Wyrð ðæt tó útwærce, 278, 15. Wiþ útwærce, 174, 1: 234, 30: 276, 20.

út-waru, e; *f. Defence away from home*:—Gif ceorlisc man gebeó ðæt hé hæbbe .v. hída landes tó cynges útware, L. Wg. 9; Th. i. 188, 6: L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 21.

út-weald, es; *m. An outlying wood*:—An útwalda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 36.

ût-weard; *adj. Outward, tending to the outside*:—Eoten wæs ûtweard, Beo. Th. 1526; B. 761. Dynt mid honde uutearde *alapam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 22. Wæs gesŷne ðæt ða swaðo wæron ærest ûtweardе ongunnen, Blickl. Homl. 207, 12. [*O. Frs.* ût-ward.] v. ûtan-, ûte-weard, *and next word*.

ût-weardes; *adv. Outwards, towards the outside*:—Suã bið sió costung æresð on ðæm mõde, and ðonne fêreþ ûtweardes tõ ðære hŷðe, ðð ðæt nió ût âsciêt on weorc, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 5.

ût-wîcing, es; *m. A foreign pirate*:—Hugo eorl wearð ofslagen innan Angelsêge fram ûtwîkingan, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 6.

W

wâ. I, *adv. Woe, ill*:—Ða mê grame wæron and mê wâ dydon (cf. *Goth.* wai-dêdja), Ps. Th. 118, 38. (1) with dat. of person:—Ðê byþ âfre wâ *it shall be ever ill with thee*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 12: Beo. Th. 369; B. 183: Exon. Th. 444, 25; Kl. 52: Blickl. Homl. 61, 2. Him bið æt heortan wâ, Salm. Kmbl. 210; Sal. 104. Him wæs êghwær wâ, Cd. Th. 285, 24; Sat. 342. Bið ðam men full wâ, 40, 5; Gen. 634. Hî ne mihton âsecgan, hû wâ ðâm âwlum byð, Wulfst. 147, 17. Ðæt him nâfre êr nære swâ wâ swâ him ðâ wæs, 235, 19. Ne weorðe ðê nâfre tõ ðæs wâ, ðæt ðû ne wêne betran andergilde, Prov. Kmbl. 41. (2) with gen. of the source of ill:—Wæs gehwæþeres waa, Met. 1, 25. (3) with dat. of person, and (a) gen. of source:—Ðæm folce wæs êgþres waa, ge ðæt . . ., ge eác ðæt . . ., Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 31. Him wæs gehwædres wâ, ge . . . ge . . ., Elen. Kmbl. 1253; El. 628. (b) with a clause:—Him bið wâ on his mõde, ðæt gê swâ ânræde beôð, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 167. Ðâ wæs ðam deôfle waa on his mõde, ðæt se man sceolde ða myrhðe geearnian, Hexam, 17; Norm. 24, 22. II. *interject.* (1) *woe, alas*; vae, (a) with dat. of person:—Wâ (wâ, Lind. Rush.) ðam menn *vae homini illi*, Mk. Skt. 14, 21. Wâ eów ðe hlihaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 22. Wâ mê forworhtum, Exon. Th. 280, 20; Jul. 632. Waa ieów welegum, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 23. (b) with dat. of person and (a) gen. of cause of ill:—Wâ ðæs gestreónes ðam ðe his mæst hafaþ, Wulfst. 45, 19. Wâ heom ðæs wærscipes, 268, 19: Hy. 2, 6: Exon. Th. 393, 11; Râ. 12, 8. Wâ mê (*heu mihi*) ðære wyrde, Ps. Th. 119, 5. (β) with preposition:—Wâ mânfullan (*ve impio*) for his misdêdan, Wulfst. 45, 15. Wâ (wâ, Lind.) ðysum middangearde þurh swicdômas *vae mundo a scandalis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7. ¶ *combined with* lâ, wâ lâ, wâ lâ wâ: (1) *well-a-way, well-a-day* (*Laym.* wa la wa: *A. R. O. and N.* wo la wo: *Chauc.* wai la wai):—Wâ lâ! âhte ic mînra handa geweald, Cd. Th. 23, 32; Gen. 368. Wâ lâ ðære yrmðe and wâ lâ ðære worulde-scame, Wulfst, 163, 3. Wâ ûs lâ, Blickl. Homl. 153, 26. Wâ lâ wâ *eheu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 44. Wâ lâ wâ hû ic greów . . ., wâ lâ on hû micelre genihtsumnysse ic hwilum wæs, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 189–193. Wâ lâ wâ ðæt is sârlîc *heu, prok dolor!* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 14. Wâ lâ wâ ðæt ða ungesêligan menn ne magon gebîdon hwonne hê him tõ cõme, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. (2) expressing anger or contempt, *ah*; vah:—Wâ lâ wâ *euge, euge*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 16. Wâ ðæt ðes tõwyrpð Godes tempel, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Wâ lâ (wâ, Lind. Rush.) se tõwyrpð ðæt tempel *va qui destruit templum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29. [*Goth.* wai *vae*: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wê: *Icel.* vei.] v. wei; wâwa, weá.

waa, waac, waad, waar. v. wâ, wâc, wâd, wâr.

wâc; *adj.* I. *yielding, not rigid, pliant, fluid*:—Waac *lentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 35. Wæter, wâc and hnesce (cf. ðæt hnesce and flôwende wæter, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 3), Met. 20, 93. Wâc hreód de êlc hwiða windes mæg âwecggan, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 6. Gerd wâcc ŧ bifiende (hreád ðæt wagende, Rush.) *harundinem quassatam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 20. Byrhtnôð wand wâcne æsc (*the pliant ash-shaft*), Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43. Iosue hî up âhêng on fîf wîcum bôgum *Iosue eos suspendit super quinque stipites*, Jos. 10, 26. II. *weak, feeble, wanting mental or moral strength, wanting courage*:—Wâc bið se hyrde funden tõ heorde, ðe nele ða heorde ðe hê healdan sceal mid hreáme bewerian, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 22. Wâc bið ðæt geðanc on cristenum men, gif hê ne cann understandan þurh rihtne geleáfan ðæne ðe hine gescôp, Wulfst. 20, 9: Cd. Th. 40, 34; Gen. 649. On gewitte tõ wâc, Andr. Kmbl. 423; An. 212. Ne tõ wâc wiga, ne tõ wanhŷdig, Exon. Th. 290, 18; Wand. 67. Ðæt wæs wîglîc werod: wâc ne grêtton in ðæt rincgetæl rêswan herges, Cd. Th. 192, 16; Exod. 233. Ic, Ælfric, munuc and mæssepreóst, swâ þeáh wîccre ðonne swilcum hâdum gebyrige, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12. Hæfde hire wâcran hige Metod gemearcod, Cd. Th. 37, 16; Gen. 590. Sume lâreówas sindon beteran ðonne sume; sume sind wâccran, swâ swâ wê beôð, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 17. III. *poor, mean, not of great value* or *in high esteem*; vilis. v. wâc-lîc, -ness:—Mid wîces ofsendes hêrum gescrŷdde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 23. Ðone wâcan assan hê geceás, i. 210, 15. ii forealdode rædingbêc swîðe wâke, and .i. wâc mæssereáf, Chart. Th. 430, 31. Hê ðis wâce forlêt, lîf ðis lâne, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 31: Exon. Th. 53, 25; Cri. 856. Swâ tealte beôð eordan dreámas, and swâ wâce syndan âhta mid mannum, Wulfst. 264, 4. Ða wâcan fugelas, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 25. Hwî forgift God ðâm wâcum wyrtum swâ fægerne wlite, 464, 16. Hwî dêst ðû ðê sylfe ðurh wâce þeáwas swilce ðû wyln sŷ, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 44. Hit is on worulde â swâ leng swâ wâcre; men syndon swicole, and woruld is ðe wyrse, Wulfst. 83, 10. Seó stôw (*Abingdon*) næs wâccere ðonne (*inferior to*) formænig ðara ðe his yldran âr gefyrþredon, Lchdm. iii. 438, 11. Ælc man sylð on forandæge his gôde wîn, and ðæt wâccre ðonne ða gebeóras druncniaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 26. Gedroren is ðeós duguð eal, wuniaþ ða wâcran, Exon. Th. 311, 4; Seef. 87. Fyrmest manna *primas*, wâcost manna *infimas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 3. Ne eart ðû wâcost (*minima*, Mt. 2, 6) burga, Homl. Th. i. 78, 14. On reâfe wâccust *habitu vilissimus*, Scint. 21, 7. Hwî wênst ðû, ðonne nû ða wâcestan gesceafta eallunga ne gewitaþ, ðæt seó seóleste gescaft mid ealle gewîte? Shrn. 198, 19. [*O. Saxe.* wêk: *O. H. Ger.* weih *lentus, mollis, liquens, imbecillis, debilis*: *Icel.* veikr.] v. leoþu-, wund-wâc.

wâc, es; *n. A weakness*:—Nyste ic on ðâm þingum ðe ðû ymbe specst fûl ne fâcn, ne wâc ne wom tõ ðære dæigtîde ðe ic hit ðê sealde, ac hit êgðer wæs ge hâl ge clêne bûton êlcon fâcne, L. O. 9; Th. i. 182, 3.

wacan; *p.* wôc; *pp.* wacen *To wake*; but occurring mostly in the sense *to come into being, be born, spring*:—Sió mægburg ðe ic æfter wôc *the family from which I sprang*, Exon. Th. 401, 34; Râ. 21, 21. Abrahame wôc bearn of brŷde *to Abraham a child was born of his wife*, Cd. Th. 167, 10; Gen. 2763: Beo. Th. 3925; B. 1960. Of ðam eorle wôc unrîm þeóda, Cd. Th. 99, 15; Gen. 1646: 98, 29; Gen. 1637: Beo. Th. 2535; B. 1265. Ðæm feówer bearn in worold wôcun, 119; B. 60. Wôcon, Cd. Th. 131, 31; Gen. 2184. Þanon his eaforan wôcan, bearn from brŷde, 65, 5; Gen. 1061. Ær him sunu wôce, 70, 25; Gen. 1158. [He awoc (woc, 2nd MS.) of slæpe, Laym. 25566. Ðe king woc, Gen. and Ex. 2111. Aboute þe middel of þe nith wok Ubbe, Havel. 2093.] v. â-, on-wacan.

wacan *a watch*. v. wacen.

wâce; *adv. Weakly*. (1) *feebly, faintly, without boldness*:—Ic mînum gewyrhtum wâce trûwige *I have feeble trust in my own merits*, Anglia xii. 502, 9: Exon. Th. 52, 24; Cri. 838. (2) *feebly, inefficiently, without energy, remissly*:—Nû syndon cyrcan wâce gegriðode *churches are very inefficiently protected*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 11. Wê tõ wâce hŷraþ ûrum Drihtne *we are too remiss in obedience to our Lord*, Wulfst. 91, 13: Exon. Th. 50, 13; Cri. 799. Wê rihte getrŷwða healdaþ tõ wâce *we are too remiss in keeping good faith*, Wulfst. 91, 17. Hî mîne heorde wâce begîmdon, 190, 21. Ic wâccor hŷrde Dryhtne ðonne mîn rêd wêre, Exon. Th. 453, 18; Hy. 4, 16. Gif hê wâccor hŷ behwyrfð ðonne ðæt hê him tõ âgenum teleþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* weiho *enerviter*.]

wacen (-an, -on, -un), e; *f.* I. *wakefulness, sleeplessness*:—Ðone intingan ðînre unrôtnisse and ðînre wacone (wæcene, Bd. M. 128, 23) *tuae moestitiae et insomniorum causam*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41. II. *a watch, vigil*:—'Wel ðû dêst ðæt ðû nalæs ðê slâpe forgeáfe, ac mê woldest wæccan (weacenum, Bd. M. 354, 7) and gebedum ætfeolan.' Cwæþ hê: 'Ic wât ðæt mê ðæs is micel ðearf, ðæt ic hâlwendum weac-enum ætfeole,' Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 1–3. III. *a watch, a division of the night*:—Ðiû feórða waccen (feórþe ðære wacone, Rush.) *quarta vigilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 25. Ymb ða feárða wacune (wacan, Lind.) *circa quartam vigiliam*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 48. On ða æfterra wacone (waccane, Lind.) *in secunda vigilia*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. IV. *a watch, guard*:—Haldende wacone (wacana, Lind.) næhtes *custodientes vigilias noctis*, 2, 8. V. *a rousing, an incitement*:—Wacana mægna *incitamenta virtutum*, Rtl. 63, 36. v. on-wacan; *f.*; wæccen.

wacian; *p.* ode *To watch, wake*:—Ic wacige *vigilo*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 245, 10. (1) *to remain awake, not to sleep*:—Gif wê tõ lange waciaþ, wê âteoriaþ, Homl. Th. i. 488, 34. Ic waecade *vigilavi*, Ps. Surt. 101, 8. Hwæðer hê wacode ðe slêpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. On middere nihte gewurdon on slêpe Pictauiensicise bepâhte, ðæt of ealre ðære menigu ân man ne wacode, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 26. Ealle oþþe hefige slâpe swundon, oþþe tõ synne wacedon *omnes aut somno torpent inerti, aut ad peccata vigilant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 12. Sceal se man wacyan ealle ða niht, ðe ðone drenc drincan wille, Lchdm. iii. 6, 4. (1 a) of the eye, *to be freed from obstruction, to open*:—Gif eágan forsetene beôð, genim hræfnes geallan . . . drŷp on ðæt âge . . . ðonne wacaþ ðæt eáge (*the eye opens again*), Lchdm. iii. 2, 24. (1 b) *to be alert*:—Se slâwa ongit hwæt him ryht bið tõ dônne, swelce hê ealneg wacige, and swâ ðeáh hê âslâwaþ, for ðæm ðe hê nâwuht ne wyrcð *piger enim recte sentiendo quasi vigilat, quamvis nil operando torpescat*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 7. Hê wecð hine selfne, ðæt hê wacie on ðære geornfulnesse gôdra weorca (*ut studio bonae actionis evigilent*), 64; Swt. 461, 14. Wacige, 461, 16. Ðæt heó mihte beón âcenned, and wacian, and ârîsan, and faran of stôwe tõ ôþerre, Blickl. Homl. 19, 22. (2) *to keep one's self awake* or *alert* because there is special need of attention, *to watch, be on the watch, be on guard*:—Ic ðê tõ wacie (waecio, Ps. Surt.) *ad te vigilo*, Ps. Th. 62, 1. In îdelnisse węciaþ ða haldaþ hié *in vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam*, Ps. Surt. 126, 1. Gif hê wiste hwænne se þeóf cuman wolde, witodlîce hê wacude (*vigilaret*), Lk. Skt. 12, 39. Hine twêgen ymb weardas wacedon, Exon. Th. 109, 6; Gû. 86. Wacodon menn,

swá swá hit gewunelíc is, ofer án deád líc, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 290: Blickl. Homl. 149, 6. Geheald hūsa sélest, . . . waca wið wrāþum, Beo. Th. 1384; B. 660. Waciaþ (*vigilate*) and gebiddaþ eów, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Wacigeaþ, 24, 42. Hé beóde ðam durewearde, ðæt hé wacige, Mk. Skt. 13, 34. Is micel ðearf ðæt se reccere geornlíce wacige (*solertar invigilet*), Past. 19; Swt. 141, 13. Ic bidde eów, ðæt gé wacian mid mé, Blickl. Homl. 139, 20. Ne mihtest ðú ane tíde wacian, Mk. Skt. 14, 37. Wacigean, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43. Man sceal wacigean and warnian, Wulfst. 90, 2. Tó wacene *ad vigilandum*, Rtl. 85, 1. Ic stande ofer hig waciende (*vigilando*) for þeófan, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 29. Hé was waciende on gebede *erat pernoctans in oratione*, Lk. Skt. 6, 12. Se þeów ðe hláford sint wacigenne (*uigilantem*), Scint. 116, 9. Hyrdas wǽron waciende and nihtwæccan healdende ofer heora heorda, Lk. Skt. 2, 8. (2 a) in a bad sense, *to watch, be on the watch* to injure:—Wacaþ se ealda, Fragm. Kmbl. 61; Leás. 32. [Þe herdes þe wakeden ouer here oref . . . were herdes wakiende and wittende here oref, O. E. Homl. ii. 31, 22–27. Ðus agen alle gode herdes to wakegen gostliche, 41, 5. Festen, wakien, A. R. 6, 8. His cnihtes wakeden alle nihte, Laym. 9859. Þat haveth fele nihtes waked, Havel. 2999. His liche was waked, Gen. and Ex. 2516. Þet uolk þet late louieþ to soupi, and to waki be nigte, Ayenb. 52, 18. *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wakôn: *O. H. Ger.* wahhôn. Cf. *Goth.* wakan: *O. H. Ger.* wahhên: *Icel.* vaka.] v. á-, be-, morgen-, ofer-, þurh- (v. Blickl. Homl. 227, 7) wacian.

wácian; *p.* ode. I. of persons, *to be* or *become weak, want resolution* or *courage*. v. wác, II:—Ðonne se heretoga wácaþ, ðonne biþ eall se here swíðe gehindred, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 12. Be ðam mihte man oncnáwan, ðæt se cniht nolde wácian æt ðam wíge, Byrht. Th. 132, 2; By. 10. II. of things, *to be* or *become weak, not able to endure, to fail*:—Ne wácia þás geweorc, Exon. Th. 351, 26; Sch. 86. Teoriaþ hwílum, wácia þ wordbeót, 469, 22; Hy. 11, 6. III. *to become poor* or *mean*. v. wác, III:—Wachiaþ *vilescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 52. [Þa ældede þe king and wakede an aðelan (failede his mihte, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2938. Heo weoren swa drunken, þ wakeden heore sconken, 13466. Bruttes wokeden (*lost heart*) þa, 26996. His heorte gon to wakien, 19798. Þi strengþe wokeþ, Misc. 101, 15. *Piers P.* wakie, wokie *to soften*: *O. H. Ger.* weihhên, weihhôn *infirmari, emarcescere*.] v. á-, ge-wácian; wácan.

wác-líc; *adj. Poor, mean, of little dignity* or *worth, paltry*. v. wác, III:—Wáclíc *vilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 64: Hpt. Gl. 523, 74: *inutile, contemptum*, 470, 22. Ðú wilt habban ealle fægere ðing and ácorene, and wilt ðé sylf beón wáclíc and unwurð, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20: 372, 8. Hwæþer ðæt nú sié tó talianne wáclíc and unnyt ðætte nytwyrþost is eallra ðissa woruldþinga? *num imbecillum, ac sine viribus aestimandum est, quod omnibus rebus constat esse praestantius?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Wé mihton eów secgan ane lytle bysne, gif hit tó wáclíc nére, Homl. Th. i. 40, 27. Wáclíc bið him swá lytel tó sendenne, 400, 20. Hí wédliende on ánum wáclícum wǽfelse férdon, 62, 29. Him þúhte tó wáclícre dǽde, ðæt hé fordyde hine ánne, Homl. Ass. 96, 142. Ðæt gecynd ðe hí ér wáclíc tealdon, Homl. Th. i. 38, 30. Manega Lazaras gé habbaþ. . . . Deáh ðe hí sýn wáclíce geðúhte, 334, 30. Wudehunig and óðre wáclíce ðigena, 352, 8. Sume men syllaþ cyrcan tó hýre swá swá wáclíce mylna, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 249. On wáclícum ðingum wícnian *to perform menial offices*, ii. 170, 25. Wáclícum *foedis*, Germ. 395, 78. Hí unrédlíce férdon on heora ídelum lustum and wáclícum geþéarum, Ælfc. T Grn. 17, 16. [*Icel.* veik-ligr *vilis*.] v. un-wáclíc.

wáclíce; *adv.* I. *weakly, feebly*:—Wáclíce *enerviter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 32: *enerviter, turpiter*, 143, 56. II. *poorly, meanly, cheaply*:—Eówer reáf ne beó tó ranclíce gemacod, ne eft tó wáclíce, ac werige gehwá swá his háde tó gebyrige, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 7. Gehwam sceamaþ, gif hé geladod bið tó woruldlícum gyftum, ðæt hé wáclíce gescrýd cume, Homl. Th. i. 528, 23. Wáclícor *vilius*, R. Ben. Interl. 92, 4. *Diminutiva* syndon wanigendlíce . . . *bene* wel, and of ðam is *belle* ná ealles swá wel, *bellissime* ealra wáclícost, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 231, 4. [Gif þu werest te wocliche, A. R. 294, 5. The poure þat beoð wacliche ȝeouen and biset uuele, H. M. 9, 18. *O. H. Ger.* weihlícho *enerviter*.] v. un-wáclíce.

wác-mód, *adj.* I. *of weak disposition, morally weak*:—Ða hnescan (*vel* wácmód, *written above the line*), ðæt synd ða ðe náne stíðnysse nabbaþ ongeán leahtras, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 40. II. *faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—Gif yrmð getímaþ wácmód ná wuna ðú *si calamitas contigerit, pusillanimis non existas*, Scint. 172, 6. Crist lǽrde ðæt man tó wácmód (cf. Mt. 24, 6: Mk. 13, 7) ðonne ne wurde, Wulfst. 89, 6. On óðre wísan sint tó monianne ða ofermódan, on óðre wísan ða earmheortan and ða wácmódan (*pusillanimes*), Past. 32; Swt. 209, 3. Beó hit eal mid gemete ðe læs ðe ða wácmódan beón ormóde *omnia mensurate fiant propter pusillanimes* (for ðám wácmódum, R. Ben. Interl. 82, 7). R. Ben. 74, 1. Sý fultum geseald ðám wácmódum and ðám unstrangum, ðæt hí mid unrótnesse ða hýrsumnesse ne dón *imbecillibus prosurrentur solacia, ut non cum tristitia hoc faciant*, 58, 17. Secgaþ ðám wácmódum, ðæt hí beón gehyrte, and nánding ofdrédde *say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not* (Is. 35, 6), Homl. Th. ii. 16, 15. [*O. Sax.* wêk-môd.]

wácmódness, e; *f.* I. *weakness of character, moral weakness*:—Ðý læs sié scyld ðe hiene cósaþ, for his luste and for his wácmódnesse hine ofersúlde *ne vitium, quod tentat, mollitie delectationis subigat*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 22. II. *faintheartedness, want of courage, pusillanimity, cowardice*:—*Ignavia*, ðæt is wácmódnys, Wulfst. 52, 18. Se fífta leahtor is unrótnys ðissere woruldе. Of ðam bið ácenned wácmódnys, . . . and his sylfes orwénnys, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 19. Of wácmódnesse and of unbieldo oððe of untrymnesse módes oððe líchoman *infirmitate*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 1. Gedréfde mid wácmódnesse *pusillanimitate turbatos*, 32; Swt. 213, 6. For wácmódnesse *from want of courage*, 40; Swt. 289, 3. Ongeán módstaðolnysse and módes strencðe se deófol sendeþ wácmódnesse and lyðerne earhscype, Wulfst. 53, 12. III. *weakness, feebleness*:—Sí foresceáwod wácmódnyss (*imbecillitas*), nateshwón heom (*old men and children*) stíðnis regoles ná sí gehealdan on fódum, R. Ben. Interl. 68, 14. Untrumera wácmódnesse, 72, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weih-môti *pusillanimitas, teneritudo*.]

wácness, e; *f. Meanness of condition, mean estate*; vilitas, v. wác, III:—Horspénes wácnys (*printed* wænys) *mulionis vilitas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 70. Mid ealre wácnisse hylde *omni vilitate contentus*, R. Ben. Interl. 33, 14. Hwí forgifð God ðám wácum wyrtum swá fægerne wlite, . . . búton for ðan ðe wé sceolon mid wácnysse and sóðre eádmódnysse ða heofenlícan fægernysse geearnian, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 18. Hí bádon, ðæt ða gymstánas (*gems which had been pebbles before a miraculous change*) áwendon tó heora wácnysse, i. 68, 19. [Þat te strengðe of þe helpe mi muchele wacnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 273, 14. Þe ueond þurh hire (*Eve's*) word understond hire wocnesse, A. R. 68, 6.]

-wacnian. v. á-, on-wacnian; wæcnan.

wacol (-ul, -el); *adj. Watchful, vigilant*:—Wacol *vigil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 64. Wacul *vigil* vel *vigilans*, 46, 2. Ðes and ðeós wacole (-ele) *hic et haec uigil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Zup. 39, 3. Ða ðe cariaþ mid wacelum móde hú hí ódra manna sáwla Gode gestýnan, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 2. Gewinn wið ðone wacolan feónd, 560, 28. Wacele (-ole) beón on gódum weorcum, Homl. Ass. 53, 86. Wacule (-ole), R. Ben. 2, 7. Mótan ða hyrdas beón swíðe wacole, Wulfst. 191, 12. *Uigilantius*, ðæt is on Englisc wacolre, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wachal *uigil: Icel.* vökull.] v. ár-, þurh-wacol.

wacollíce; *adv. Watchfully, vigilantly*:—Hé (*Gregory*) was swíðe wacol on Godes bebodum, and hé wacollíce ymbe manegra ðeóda þearfe hogode, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 15.

wacon. v. wacen.

wacor; *adj. Watchful, vigilant*:—Se ðe wǽre slápol, weorðe se ful wacor, Wulfst. 72, 14. Beó ðú wacor *esto vigilans*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 20. Sint tó manienne ða ðe hiera synna onfunden habbaþ, ðætte hié mid wacore móde (*vigilanti cura*) ongieten . . . , 52; Swt. 405, 8. Ðonne móton ða hyrdas beón swíðe wacore, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 27: L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 27. [*Uigilaui*, ich was waker, seið Dauid, A. R. 142, 25. Wyþ þoues þu most beo waker and snel, Misc. 97, 150. Wakyr *pervigil*, Prompt. Parv. 514. *O. H. Ger.* wachar *vigil, pervigil: Icel.* vakr *watchful, alert; nimble*.] v. eád-wacer; wæccer.

wacorlíce; *adv. Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully*:—Sint tó lǽranne ða ofersprǽcean ðæt hié wacorlíce (*vigilanter*) ongieten . . . , Past. 38; Swt. 277, 4. Ðonne ðæt mód wacorlíce stíereþ ðære sáwle *cum mens vigilanter animam regit*, 56; Swt. 433, 4. Is ús swíðe wocorlíce tó geðenceanne *vigilanti consideratione pensandum est*, 49; Swt. 385, 24.

wacsan. v. wæscan.

wác-scipe, es; *m. Remissness*:—Ðæt hí stýran sélcum ðara ðe ðis ne geléste and mínra witena wed ábrecan mid ánigum wácscipe wille, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 7. Cf. wáce (2).

wacu *a waking, wake, watch*. [Heo hefde ileaned one wummone to one wake on of hore weaden, A. R. 314, 27. Heó haveþ daies care and nihtes wake, O. and N. 1590.] v. niht-wacu.

wád, es; *n. Woad*, a plant much used for dyeing, which circumstance may account for the appearance of the word as a gloss to some of the following Latin words:—Ðis wád *kic sandyx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 69; Zup. 72, 14. Wyrt oððe wád *sandix* (the passage to which this gloss belongs is Vergil Eclogae, iv. 45, quoted by Aldhelm), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 33. Wád *sandix*, i. 32, 6: 68, 70: 79, 42. Waad *fucus*, 32, 7. Dolhsealf. Genim wádes croppan, Lchdm. ii. 94, 11. Of wáde ł háwenre deáge *ex hyacintho* (cf. wáde *iacincto*, Anglia xiii. 29, 52. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weitîn *iacinctus*), Hpt. Gl. 431, 26. Wið bryne, wád wyl on buteran, smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 132, 1, *and see* i. 174, 1–5. Man mæg on hærfeste wád spittan, Anglia ix. 261, 16. ¶ the growth of woad seems marked by the occurrence of the word in such forms as *wád-beorh, wád-denu, wád-lond* in charters:—Of ðære díc on wádbeorgas; of wádbeorgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 15. Æt wádbeorhe, 82, 29. On wádbeorh; of wádbeorhge, 232, 36. On wáddene; andlong wáddene, vi. 137, 12. Ðæt wádlond, iii. 390, 17: 381, 5. [*O. Frs.* wêd: *O. H. Ger.* weit *sandix*.]

wadan; *p.* wód, *pl.* wódon; *pp.* waden *To go, pass, proceed*. I. of actual movement, (a) absolute:—Wód wíges heard, . . . and wið ðæs beornes stép, Byrht. Th. 135, 38; By. 130: 139, 13; By. 253. Brimmen wódon, 140, 29; By. 295. Ða com hæleða þreát wadan, Andr. Kmbl.

2543; An. 1273. Gesiôn wadan wǽgflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 491; El. 246. (b) with prepositions:—Hít ðurh brôf wadeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 824; Sal. 411. Ic wôd ofer waþema gebind, Exon. Th. 287, 34; Wand. 24. Wægn ne be grunde wôd, 404, 29; Rä. 23, 15. Hit ofer eall wôd and eode, Nar. 15, 22. Ðæt feorðe cyn wôd on wǽgstreám, Cd. Th. 197, 22; Exod. 311. Hé wôd þurh ðone wælrêc, Beo. Th. 5315; B. 2661. Hé wôd under wolcnum, 1432; B. 714. Wôdon wælwulfas west ofer Pantan, ofer scîr wæter, Byrht. Th. 134, 38; By. 96. Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ ofer misthleoþu wadan ofer wǽgas, Exon. Th. 350, 9; Sch. 61. Gewât him se æðeling wadan ofer wealdas, Cd. Th. 174, 30; Gen. 2886. On sǽ wadan, 51, 22; Gen. 830. Hé lêt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals, Byrht. Th. 135, 59; By. 140. (c) with acc. of the way traversed:—Gé wadaþ wîdlâstas, Andr. Kmbl. 1353; An. 677. Hé wôd (wod, MS.) geócrostne stîg, Cd. Th. 254, 23; Dan. 616. Wadan wræclâstas, 272, 17; Sat. 121: Exon. Th. 286, 23; Wand. 5. II. fig.:—Ða ðe on eallum ðingum wadaþ on hiora ágenne willan, and æfter hiora lîchoman luste irnaþ, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 23. Ða men ðe on eallum þingum wadaþ on heora ágenum willan, and on heora lustum heora líf áspendaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 239. Ðæt seó wyrd on ðínne willan wôde, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 19. [*O. Frs.* wada: *O. H. Ger.* watan: *Icel.* vaða.] v. an-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, þurh-wadan.

wâd-sǽd, es; *n. Woad-seed*:—Línsêd sáwan, wâdsêd eác swá, Anglia ix. 262, 11.

wâd-spitel *a woad-spade*, Anglia ix. 263, 6. v. spitel.

wadung, e; *f. Going, travelling*:—Ûs sceamaþ tô secgenne ealle ða sceandlîcan wíglunga ðe gé dwǽsmenn drîfaþ oððe on wîfunge oððe on wadunge (see, for instance, Lchdm. i. 328, 330, where the virtues of various parts of a badger in case of journeying are stated, and 102, ii. 154 for similar passages in reference to mugwort. Cf. also: Sind manega mid swá miclum gedwylde befangene, ðæt hí cêpaþ be ðam mônan heora fær, Homl. Th. i. 100, 23), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 102.

wǽ, wæbb, wæbbung. v. wâ, web, webbung.

wǽcan; *p.* wǽhte; *pp.* wǽht, wǽced *To weaken, afflict, oppress*:—Se foresprecena hungur Bryttas swýþe wǽhte *Brittones fames praefata magis magisque adficiens*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 16. Ðý læs his yrre ûs yrmþum swence and wǽce *ne ejus ira nos damnis affligat*, 4, 25; S. 601, 40. Scealt ðû ðínne lîchaman þurh forhæfdnysse wǽccan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 9. Ðâ hé mid swinglum and tintregum wǽced wæs *cum tormentis afficeretur*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 45. Mid ðý seó mǽgð wǽced wæs mid wæle *provincia cum clade premeretur*, 3, 30; S. 561, 37. Mid ða ádle wǽced and swenced *quo affectus incommodo*, 4, 31; S. 610, 20: Exon. Th. 410, 27; Rä. 29, 5. Ða men beóþ mid hríþingum swíþe strangum wǽcede, Lchdm. ii. 258, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* weihen; *p.* weihta *mulcere, enervare.*] v. â-, ge-, on-wǽcan; wâcian.

wæcca. v. hâlig-wæcca.

wæccan; *p.* wæhte *To watch, wake*; except in the Northern specimens the verb seems to occur only in the present participle, *wacian* (q.v.) being used elsewhere:—Wæccaþ (-as, Lind.) gé *vigilate*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 42. Wæcceþ (wæcas, Lind.), 26, 41. Wæccas, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 37. Ðæt hé wæcce (gewæhte, Lind.) *ut vigilet*, Rush. 13, 34. Suâ huoeðer wé woæca ł wé slêpa *sive vigilemus sive dormiamus*, Rtl. 28, 37. Wæcca hé walde (hé wæcende beón walde, Rush.) *vigilaret*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 43. Walde wæcce (wæca, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 39. For hwon hé wæccende sǽte *quare pervigil sederet*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 38: Cd. Th. 191, 12; Exod. 213: Beo. Th. 1420; B. 708. Hé wæccende ða niht on hâlgum gebedum ǽwunode, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 14. Of scondlîcum gepôhte ðæs wæccendan (*vigilantis*) up cymeþ seó bysmrung slêpendes . . . ðæt hé wæccende ðôhte, ðæt hé nô witende ârǽfnode, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5–9. Heó wæs wæccende dæges and nihtes, Blickl. Homl. 137, 22. Mid wæccendre gýmen[ne], L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 31. Se fand wæccendne wer, Beo. Th. 2540; B. 1268. Wæccende, 5674; B. 2841. Hé hêt mec wæccende wunian, Exon. Th. 422, 18; Rä. 41, 8. Ðæt gé wæccende wearde healden, 282, 13; Jul. 662. Ða þeówas ðe se hlâford wæccende (-o, Lind.: wæcende, Rush. *vigilantes*) gemêt, Lk. Skt. 12, 37: Blickl. Homl. 145, 6. [Þ heo wecchinde ham werien, Marh. 15, 33.] v. ge-wæccan; þurh-wæccende, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 12.

wæcce, an; *f.* I. *wakefulness, sleeplessness*:—Gif men sié micel wæce getenge, popig gegnîd, smire ðínne andwlitan mid, . . . raþe him biþ sió wæcce gemetgod, Lchdm. ii. 152, 12–14. Wæcn, 16, 19. Dæges and nihtes ic swanc on hêtan and on wæccan *die noctuque aestu urebar, fugiebatque somnus ab oculis meis*, Gen. 31, 40. Tô slêpe. Gâte horn under heáfod gelêd, weccan (wæccan, MS. B.) hé on slêpe gecyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 350, 21. Hí singale wæccean þrowiaþ, ii. 258, 7. Hû micel sâr, and hû micele wæccan, and hû micle unrôtnesse hé hæfþ, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 30. II. where the wakefulness is intentional, *watching, watchfulness, a watch, vigil*:—Wæcce *vigilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 65: *excubia*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 28. Gé sceolon witan, ðæt twá wæccan synd; ân is ðæs lîchaman, ôðer ðæs môdes. Ðæs lîchaman wæcce is ðonne wé waciaþ on cyrcan æt ðrum ûhtsange, ðonne ôðre men slâpaþ . . . Ðæs môdes wæcce is micele betere, ðæt se man hogie hû hé gehealden beó wið ðone deófol, Homl. Ass. 51, 35–49: R. Ben. 35, 2. Man wacaþ tô oft on unnyt . . .; and micle betere is ælcum cristenum men, ðæt hé nâne wæccan æt cyrican næbbe, ðonne hé ðǽr wacyge mid ânigan gefleorde. Ac se ðe rihtlîce his wæccan healdan wylle, . . . wacie hé and gebidde hine georne, ðonne fremaþ him seó wæcce, Wulfst. 279, 11–17. Gif hwelc mon fæste oþþe nytte (*Cockayne alters to* nihte, *but this is unnecessary; see beginning of preceding passage*) wæccan dô, Shrn. 104, 29. Tô wæccum *ad excubias, vigilias*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 37. On hâlgum wæccan *vigiliis sanctis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 15. Wæcceum, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Wæccan *excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 48. Weardsetl oððe wæccan, 30, 11. Gif hwá his wæccan (*vigilias*) æt ânigum wylle hæbbe, oððe æt ânigre ôðre gesceafte, bûton æt Godes cyricean, L. Ecg. P. iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. III. *a division of the night, a watch*:—Drihten com tô his leorningcnihtum on ðære feórðan wæccan. Ân wæcce hæfð þreó tîda; feówer wæccan gefyllað twelf tîda; swá fela tîda hæfð seó niht, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 13. On ðære æfteran wæccan *in secunda vigilia*, Lk. Skt. 12, 38. Embe ða feórðan wæccan, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. [Noðing ne maketh wilde uleschs tommure þen deð muche wecche; vor wecche is ine holie write ipreised. . . . Ure Louerd teihte us wecche, A. R. 144, 1–9. Temien hire fleschs mid wecchen, 138, 6. Wiþþ fassting, and wiþþ wecche, Orm. 1451. *O. H. Ger.* wacha: *Icel.* vaka.] v. cyric-, niht-, ûht-, ungemet-wæcce; wacen.

wæccend (?), es; *m. A watcher, watchman*:—Ne mæg hí cynlîce wæccend . . . weard gehealdan *in vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam*, Ps. Th. 126, 2.

wæccendlîc. v. þurh-wæccendlîc.

wæccer, wæcer; *adj. Vigilant, watchful*:—þurh niht wæcer (*printed* wæter) *pernoctans* (Lk. 6, 12), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 42. Mid wæccere (wæccre, Bd. M. 84, 2) môde is tô smeágeanne *vigilanti mente pensandum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 2. v. wacor.

wæcen, e; *f. A waking, watch*:—Wecen *vigilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 4. Waecene *vigilias*, Ps. Surt. 76, 5. v. wacen.

wæcer, wæcian, Wæclinga ceaster, Wæclinga strêt. v. wæccer, wacian, Wætlinga ceaster, Wætlinga strêt.

wæcnan; *p.* ede *To waken, arise, spring*:—Ne wæs hit lenge, ðæt se ecghete (secg hete, MS.) æfter wæluîde wæcnan scolde, Beo. Th. 171; B. 85. Of idese biþ eafora wæcned, Cd. Th. 144, 20; Gen. 2392. [Þat ter walde wakenen of wif and weres somniúge worldes weole, H. M. 31, 5. Þu art walle of waisdom, ant euch wunne wakeneð ant waxeð of þe, Marh. 11, 1. He began to wakne, Havel. 2164. Ther wakeneth in the world wondred ant wee, P. S. 152, 17. *Also transitive*:—Itt iss waccnedd off slæp þurh þatt te faderr stireþþ itt and waccneþþ, Orm. 5845. Thai wakned Crist, Met. Homl. 134, 9. *Goth.* ga-waknan *to become awake: Icel.* vakna.] v. â-, on-wæcnan, *and next word.*

wæcnian. v. â-, on-wæcnian, *and preceding word.*

wæd, es; *n. A ford, shallow water, water that may be traversed* (cf. wadan, *and the forms* wade, wath *in place-names*, e.g. Biggles-wade, Longwathby); poet. *a body of water, sea*:—Bî wædes ôfre, Exon. Th. 360, 22; Wal. 9. Wyllelm king lædde scypferde and landfyrde tô Scotlande . . . him sylf mid his landfyrde fêrde inn ofer ðæt wæd (æt ðam gewæde, MS. E. Cf. wath *a ford*, Jamieson's Dict.), Chr. 1073; Erl. 211, 25. Wit on sǽ wêron, ôþ ðæt unc flôd tôdrâf, wado weallende, Beo. Th. 1096; B. 546: 1166; B. 581. Sêholm oncneów ðæt ðû gife hæfdes . . . wædu swæðorodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1066; An. 533. Wé on sǽbâte ofer warudgewinn wada cunnedon faroðrídende, 878; An. 439: Beo. Th. 1021; B. 508. Ðonne ic (*a swan*) wado drêfe *when I trouble the waters* (i.e. swim), Exon. Th. 389, 24; Rä. 8, 2. [A wathe *vadum, flustrum*, Cath. Angl. 410, and note: *O. H. Ger.* wat, furt *vadum: Icel.* vað *a ford.*] v. ge- (geuueada *vada brevia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 17), mearc-, seolh-wæd.

wǽd, e; *f.*: wǽde, es; *n.* I. referring to the dress of human beings. (1) *a weed* (as in palmer's, widow's *weeds*), *an article of dress, a garment*:—Martinus mé bewǽfde mid ðyssere wǽde, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 34. Ne cume hé bûton his oferslipe, ne hé þénige bûton ðære wǽde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 11. In wǽde (*vestimentum*) ald . . . from wǽde (*vestimento*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16. Gehrân woede (wǽdum, Rush.) his *tetigit vestimentum ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 27. Ungiegeruad woede gimungalîcum *non vestitum veste nuptiali*, Rtl. 108, 1. Woede hâluoende *vestimentum salutare*, 103, 22. Hé næfþ ða neódþearfe ânre, ðæt is wist and wǽda, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 17. Woedo *vestimenta*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3. Ic wæs nacod, nolde gé mé wǽda tîþian, Wulfst. 288, 33. Wǽda leánne, Cd. Th. 53, 27; Gen. 867: 256, 2; Dan. 634: Met. 25, 32. Ðû wǽda tylast, Homl. Th. i. 488, 26. Of ungemete wiste and wǽda, Met. 25, 39. Hé hine gescyrpte mid eallum ðâm wlitegestûm wǽdum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26: Cd. Th. 58, 5; Gen. 941. Hí hine wǽdon bereáfodon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 2. Gif dynt sweart sié bûton wǽdum *if a blow cause a bruise in a part not covered by the clothes*, L. Ethb. 59; Th. i. 18, 3. Binnan wǽdum *in a part covered by the clothes*, 60; Th. i. 18, 5. Ofer wǽda mínne *super vestem meam*, Ps. Spl. 21, 17: Cd. Th. 52, 20; Gen. 846: Met. 8, 23. Forlêt eal ðæt ðû âge bûton wiste and wǽda, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Mid ðý gewearp woedo

(giwēdo, Rush.) his *proiecto vestimento suo*, Mk. Skt. 10, 50. Hē sette woedo (giwēdo, Rush.) his *ponit vestimenta sua*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 4: Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8. Wit baru standaþ unwered wēdo, Cd. Th. 50, 21; Gen. 812. Sylle mon him wist and wēdo, Exon. Th. 336, 12; Gn. Ex. 336. (2) in a collective sense, *clothing, dress*:—Líchoma forðor is ðon wēde *corpus plus est quam vestimentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25. Ðæt gād ne wēre wiste ne wēde, Cd. Th. 222, 11; Dan. 103. Ðæt gebyreþ tō wēde and tō wiste ðām ðe Gode þeówian, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 7. Heó wæsceþ his warig hrægl and him syleþ wēde nīwe, Exon. Th. 339, 25; Gn. Ex. 99. II. of other covering, equipment, or dressing. v. ge-wēdian:—Wēde *mataxa* (cf. strēl *vel* bedding *mataxa* vel *corductum* vel *stramentum*, i. 59, 29), Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 28. Wēde *antemne* (= *sail? rigging? v. wēde-rāp; and cf. Icel.* vāð *sail* (poet.)), 100, 29. Strengas gurron, wēdo gewætte, Andr. Kmbl. 749; An. 375. Se wælisca (hafoc) wēdum and dēdum his ēstgiefan cēðmōd weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 332, 25; Vy. 90. Wuldres treów wēdum geworðude, Rood Kmbl. 29; Kr. 15. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wādi; *n. clothing: O. Frs.* wēde, wēd; *n.: O. H. Ger.* wāt; *f. amictus, vestimentum, vestis, vestitus: Icel.* vāð; *f. a piece of stuff; a garment.*] v. headu-, here-, lim-, līn-wēd; ge-wēde.

wēd-brēc; *pl. f. Breeches, a covering for the loins*:—Wēdbrēc *perizomata* vel *campestria* vel *succinctoria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 62: *perizomata* vel *campestria*, 81, 64. Hig siwodon ficleáf and worhton him wēdbrēc (*perizomata*), Gen. 3, 7.

-wēde, -wēded. v. é-wēde, un-wēded.

wēdelnesse, e; *f. Poverty, want, indigence, penury*:—Wēdlnes *inedia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 50. For wēþelnysse (wēðelnesse, Bd. M. 298, 25) woruldgōda *prae inopia rerum*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 9. Ðurh wēþelnysse (wædelnesse, Bd. M. 68, 4) *ex inopia*, 1, 27; S. 490, 9. Of wēdlnysse (wēðelnisse, Ps. Surt.) *de inopia*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 41: 87, 10. On wēdlnysse (wēðelnisse, Ps. Surt.) *in mendicitate*, 106, 10. Ðonne ðæs sellendan mōd ne cann ða wēdelnesse (*inopiam*) geðolian, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 14. Wēdelnisse, Ps. Surt. 43, 24. v. wæter-wēdelness; wēdl.

wēde-rāp, es; *m. A stay, halyard; pl. rigging*:—Segelgyrdas *antemnas*, wēderāpa (wæderāp, Wrt.) *rudentum* (the passage is: Antemnas solvens de parte rudentum, Ald. 213), Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 30. Untōslitenum wēderāpum (the passage is: Quod nostrarum carbas antennarum *indisruptis rudentibus* feliciter transfretaverint, Ald. 80), 88, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* wāt-reif *rudens.*]

wēdian *to clothe, dress*. [*O. Sax.* wādian *to clothe: O. H. Ger.* wāten *vestire, induere: Icel.* væða.] v. ge-wēdian.

wēdl (v. P. B. viii. 535), e: wēdle, an; *f. Poverty, want*:—Wēdl *penuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 2. I. *poverty, indigence, want, penury*:—Þār þār word synd fela gelōme ys wēdl (*egestas*), Scint. 78, 9: Dōm. L. 265: Wulfst. 139, 31. Seó mennisce wēdl, ðe nǣfre gefylled ne bið wilnaþ ēlce dæg hwæthweg ðises woruldwelan, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 2. Wēdel, Exon. Th. 238, 30; Ph. 212. Of wēdle wean *de inopia*, Ps. Th. 106, 40: Exon. Th. 201, 12; Ph. 55. Þearfan ic lǣrde ðæt hié heora wēdle gefeán hæfdon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 18. Hī wilniaþ ða heafene ðysse gestreónfullan wēdle, R. Ben. 136, 1. Hié for wēdle weorðen on murcunga, ðæt hié eft ongiennen giétsian for hiera wēdle *ad murmurationem proruunt, sed cogente se inopia usque ad avaritiam devolvuntur*, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 2–4: Ps. Th. 87, 9. Wēre ðū on wēdle, sealdest mē wilna geniht, Soul Kmbl. 284; Seel. 146. Mid wēdle and mid hēnþe oþrycte *angustia rei familiaris inclusi*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 33. Ðæt hē hlāfes ne gȳme, gewende tō wēdle and ða wiste wiðsæce (*choose want as his portion and refuse the food*), Elen. Kmbl. 1230; El. 617. Ðonne hié gefylden and gebēten ða wēdle hiera hiéremonna *dum subjectorum inopiam satiant*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 22: 44; Swt. 325, 11: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 32. Ðū tilast wēdle (*indigentiam*) tō fliónne, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7. Ða hreósendan welan ne magon eówre wēdle (*indigentiam*) eów fram ādōn, ac gē ēcaþ eówre ermðe (wēdle, Cott. MS.) mid ðam ðe hī eów tō cumaþ, 26, 2; Fox 94, 8–10. Hē wilnaþ welan and fīhð ða wēdle (*penuriam*), 33, 2; Fox 122, 33. Ðe læs ðe þurh wēdle and hæfenleáste ðære ēfestnesse welm ēwlacige, Lchdm. iii. 442, 19. Wēdle *egestatem*, Kent. Gl. 316. Ðēr is wyrma slite and ealra wēdla gripe, Wulfst. 114, 24. ¶ weak forms:—Gē þeówiaþ eówrum feóndum and Drihten ēsent hungor on eów and þurst and nacede and ēlce wēdlan *servies inimico tuo, quem immittet tibi Dominus, in fame et siti et nuditate et omni penuria*, Deut. 28, 48. Man sceal gesceádlīce tōsceádon ylde and geóguðe, welan and wēdlan, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 5. I a. with gen. of that which is wanting:—Wēdl hlāfes, Greg. Dial. 2, 21. Hit tācnaþ nȳtena wēdla, Lchdm. iii. 180, 21. II. *unproductiveness, barrenness*:—Cumaþ seofen swīðe wæstmbǣre geár and swīðe welige . . . and ðǣrefter cumaþ ōðre seofene mid swā micelre wēdle (*tantas sterilitatis*) and hungre, ðæt man forgitt ða ērran geár, Gen. 41, 30. Hē ðæs landes wæstmbǣrnesse ðara syfan geára sǣde, and ðara ōþera syfan geára wēdle (*agrorum sterilitatem*), Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 10. [Al þat god of þisse londe we sculen leden mid us, and heo bilæuen wrecches, and wælde (=wædle) heom scal fulien, Laym. 1002. *O. H. Ger.* wātalī *egestas.*]

wēdla. I. as adjective, *poor, needy, indigent*:—Wēdla *egenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 54: 74, 22. Oehtende wes mon ðearfan and wēdlan *persecutus est hominem pauperem et mendicum*, Ps. Surt. 108, 17. I a. with gen. of what is wanting, *wanting*, (1) of persons:—Ne geseah ic his sǣd, ðæt wǣre hlāfes wēdla *non vidi semen ejus egens panem*, Ps. Th. 36, 24. Wurdon menn wēdlan hlāfes, 104, 14. (2) of things, *deficient* in, *poor* in:—Wæs seó stōw ge wæteres wēdla ge eorþwæstma *erat locus et aquae et frugis inops*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 18. Þurh ða weallendan sond and þurh ða wēdlan stōwe wæteres and ēlcere wǣstan *per ferventes arenas et egentia humoris loca*, Nar. 6, 9: 26, 8. I b. *begging*:—Hē sæt blind wið ðone weg wēdla (*mendicans*), Mk. Skt. 10, 46. II. as predicative adjective or substantive, *poor, needy; a poor, needy person*:—Ic eom wēdla (wēðla, Ps. Surt.) *egenus sum*, Ps. Th. 85, 1: *egens*, 87, 15. Hē wearð wēdla *evopit egere*, Lk. Skt. 15, 14. Ðā hē wēdla (*mendicus*) wæs, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Se welega nāt ðæt hē is wēdla, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 27. Ðonne se mon wēdla bið, hē wilnaþ welan, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 32: Exon. Th. 91, 22; Cri. 1496. Se se on his gāste bið wēdla, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 14. Ða ðe ðæs welan gītsiaþ, hī bīð symle wēdlan and earmingas on hyra mōde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Gif eall þises middaneardes wela cōme tō ānum men, hū ne wǣron ðonne ealle ōðre men wēdlan? . . . Ðonne ðū ealle gedǣlde hæfst, ðonne bist ðū ðē self wēdla, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 20–35. III. as substantive, *a poor, needy person, a beggar*:—Sum welig man wæs . . . and sum wēdla (*mendicus*) wæs . . . Se wēdla forðferde, Lk. Skt. 16, 19–22. Se reóflia wēdla, Homl. Th. i. 330, 10. Ðearfa and wēdla hergaþ noman ðīnne *pauper et inops laudabunt nomen tuum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 21. Gedeaht wēdlan (wēdlan, Ps. Surt.) *consilium inopis*), Ps. Spl. 13, 10. Hē hine on wēdlan hȳwe āteówde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 221. Hié nānne mon geweligian ne magon, būton hié ōþerne gedōn tō wēdlan (*sine ceterorum paupertate*), Bt. 13; Fox 40, 1. Ic gewirce eów tō wēdlan *visitabo vos in egestate*, Lev. 26, 16. Ðȳ læs hwā him self weorðe tō wēdlan, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 7. Hē ālȳseþ ðonne wēdlan (wēðlan, Ps. Surt.) *liberavit inopem*, Ps. Th. 71, 12: (wēdlan, Ps. Surt.) *egenum*, 34, 11. Sōna swā ðū geseó nacodne wēdlan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 21. For yrmðum ðæra wēdlena (wēðlena, Ps. Surt.) *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Th. 11, 5. Dēð Drihten dōmas ðe wēdlum weorðaþ *faciet Dominus judicium inopum*, 139, 12. Hē ðone welegan wēdlum efnmǣrne gedēð, Met. 10, 31. [Scullen þe wædlen alle iwurðen riche, Laym. 5872. Þa weoleȝen and ða weadlen, 427. Riche men and wedlen, 497. Wrecche and wædle and usell mann, Orm. 5638: 7732: 7770: 7889: *O. H. Ger.* wātal, wādal *egens.*] v. nīd-wēdla.

wēdlian; *p.* ode. I. *to be poor, indigent, needy, in want*:—Ic wēdlige *egeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 15. Hē wādlaþ *egebit*, Kent. Gl. 835. Se ðe wēdlat *qui indiget*, 333. Ða welegan wēdledon (wēðladon, Ps. Surt.) and eodon biddende *divites egurunt*, Ps. Th. 33, 10. Beóð welige hwilwendlīce, ðæt gē ēcelīce wēdlion, Homl. Th. i. 64, 16. Ðā wurdon hī dreórige on mōde, ðæt hī wēdligende on ānum wāclīcum wǣfelse fērdon, 62, 28. I a. *to be in want* of something, *to lack, not to have enough*:—Leádes ða men wēdliaþ, and goldes genihtsumiaþ *plumbo egent, auro habundant*, Nar. 31, 4. Wēdliende hlāf *egens panem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 25. II. *to beg*:—Se ðe sæt and wēdlode *qui sedebat et mendicabat*, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Mē sceamaþ ðæt ic wēdlige *mendicare erubesco*, Lk. Skt. 16, 3. Hī wēdlian (wēðlien, Ps. Surt.) *mendicent*, Ps. Spl. 108, 9. Sum blind man sæt wiþ ðæne weg wēdligende (*mendicans*), Lk. Skt. 18, 35. Wēdliende, Blickl. Homl. 17, 31, 34. Hē wēdlat *mendicabit*, Kent. Gl. 731. [Þe king wæilien (wædlien? *to go as a beggar*) agon wide ȝeon þas þeoden, Laym. 28880. *O. H. Ger.* wādalōn *evagari.*]

wēdlig; *adj. Poor, needy, destitute*:—Hē wacode ealle ða niht mid ðam wēdlian hreóflian, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 486. Hē on misliċum yrmðum mannum geheólp, wēdligum and wanscrȳddum, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 17.

wēdlness. v. wēdelness.

wēdlung, e; *f.* I. *poverty, indigence, want*:—Ðār is geómerung and wēdluncg, Wulfst. 114, 27. Hine (*Lazarus*) geswencte seó wēdlung, and ǣfeormode; ðone ōðerne (*Dives*) gewelgode his genihtsumnys, and bepǣhte, Homl. Th. i. 332, 9. Of wēdlunga *de inopia*, Ps. Spl. 106, 41. On wēdlunga *in mendicitate*, 106, 10. Þearfan hē lǣrde ðæt hī on līfes wēdlunge geðyldige beón, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 15. Ne ðū ne wēn nā ðæt ic āht underfēnge for ēnegum welan, ac symle on wēdlunge lyfde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 341. II. *begging*:—Hē ða wanspēdigan cristenan ne geðafode ðæt hī openre wēdlunge underðeódde, ac hē gemanode ða rīcan ðæt hī ðæra cristenra wēdlunge mid heora spēdum gefrēfrodon *he would not allow the destitute Christians to be subject to public begging, but admonished the rich to succour with their wealth the poverty of the Christians*, Homl. Th. i. 558, 26.

wēfan; *p.* de *To wrap up, clothe*:—Utan wēfan nacode, Wulfst. 119, 6. [*Goth.* bi-waibjan *to clothe.* In later English the verb expresses motion:—Þe ivele gost weuede wide and wandreð (*vadit*, v. Mt. 12, 43), O. E. Homl. ii. 85, 33. Ich smet of Modred is hafd þat hit wond (wefde, 2nd MS.) a þene weld, Laym. 28049. Þa cnihtes wefden up þa castles ȝæte, 19003. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* za-weiben *dispergere; weibōn fluere, fluitare, agitari: Icel.* veifa *to wave, vibrate.*] v. be-, ymbe-wēfan, *and next word.*

wǽfels, es; *m. A covering, wrap, cloak, veil*:—Wǽfels *tegmen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 41, 1. Wǽfelses ł scýtan *sindonis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 13. Wǽfel(se), basincge *chlamide*, 486, 46. Under wǽfelse *velamento, indumento*, 457, 24. Mid gewefenum wǽfelsa *consuta plectra*, 462, 63. Hī wǽdligende on ānum wǽcilcum wǽfelse fērdon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 29. On wǽfelse (*tegmine*) fyþera ðīnra, Ps. Spl. 35, 8. Oferbrēdels ł wǽfels *opertorium*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27. Ðam ðe wylle niman ðīne tunecan, lǽt him tō ðīnre wǽfels (*pallium*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 40: Gen. 39, 12: 24, 65: Ap. Th. 11, 27. Ælmesgedǽl dǽle man gelōme, mete dǽm ofhingredum, wǽfels dǽm nacedum, Wulfst. 74, 4. Wǽfels *pallium*, Kent. Gl. 968.

wǽfer-gange, an; *f. A spider*:—Wæfyrgange (gongeweafre, Ps. Surt.) *aranea*, Ps. Spl. 89, 9. v. gange-wifre.

wǽfer-georrnness, e; *f. Eagerness to see sights*:—Mæssepreóstas ne sceolon fremdra manna tūnas, ne hūs, for nānre wæfereornysse sēcan, L. E. I. 13; Th. ii. 410, 19.

wǽfer-hūs, es; *n. A theatre, amphitheatre*:—Hē lēdde hī tō ðam wæferhūse, ðǽr ða deór wunodon, beran and león, ðe hī ābītan sceoldon, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 49.

wǽfer-līc; *adj. Of a theatre*:—Wæferlīce glencgu *theatrales pompas*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 42. v. wafor-līc.

wǽferness, e; *f. Public exhibition, display, show*:—On wæfernysse ł wæfersēne *per publicum* (the passage is: Quamvis flava caesaries raderetur, et per publicum decalvata traheretur, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 11.

wǽfer-sīn, -sién, -sýn, -seón, e; *f. A sight, show, spectacle*:—Wæfersýn *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. Ðæt ic him wæfersýn wǽre *factus sum illis in parabolam*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Ond swā micel wundor and wæfersién wæs mīnes weoredes on fægernisse *fuitque inter varietates spectaculorum in conspiciendo talem exercitum*, Nar. 7, 18. Wæfersēne *spectaculi*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 28. Wæfersýne, 487, 47. Wæfersēne *spectaculo*, 412, 1. Mid wundurfulre wæfersēne *stupendo spectaculo*, 470, 76. Wæfersýne, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 38: 5, 12; S. 628, 8. Hē bebeád his folce ðæt hī tō ðyssere wæfersýne (*a man trying to fly*) cōmon, Homl. Th. i. 380, 15. Eall wered ðe æt ðisse wæfersýnne wǽron, Lk. Skt. 23, 48. On wæfersēne (v. wæferness) *per publicum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 12. Hī woldon ða gymstānas tōcwýsan on ealles ðæs folces gesihðe tō wæfersýne, Homl. Th. i. 60, 25: 542, 32. Hī mē geworhton him tō wæfersýne, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. Wē for ūrum synnum tō swylcere wæfersýne synd, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 158. Wæfersēne *spectaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 49: 501, 46. Se dæg mē ætýwde swīðe micele wæfersýne, Shrn. 41, 15. Tō ðissum wæferseónum, Blickl. Homl. 187, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* wabar-siuni *spectaculum*.]

wǽfer-stōw, e; *f. A place for spectacles, an amphitheatre*:—Weaferstōwa *amphitheatrum*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 9. v. wafung-stōw.

wǽfre; *adj.* I. *flickering, wavering, quivering*:—Wylm ðæs wæfran līges (cf. *Icel.* vafr-logi), Cd. Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. II. fig. *wavering, languishing*:—Him wæs geómor sefa, wæfre and wælfūs, Beo. Th. 4831; B. 2420. Hē ne meahte wæfre mōd forhabban in hreþre, 2305; B. 1150. III. *active, nimble* (? cf. the force of the old adjective *quiver*):—Wearð him tō handbanan wælgæst wæfre, Beo. Th. 2666; B. 1331. [Cf. Uten uorsien þisne midelard and his wouernesse (*instability*?), Anglia i. 31, 18. *M. H. Ger.* waberēn *vacillare*: *Icel.* vafra *to hover about*.] v. wafian.

wǽfs. v. wæps.

wǽfþ, wæft, e; *f. A sight, show, spectacle*:—Wæft *vel* wæfersýn *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. Hwā mæg forbæran ðæt hē swylcre wæfte ne wundrige, ðætte ēfre swylc yfel gewyrþan sceolde under ðæs ælmihtigan Godes anwealde *quae fieri in regno potentis omnia Dei nemo satis potest admirari*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 14. v. wafian.

wæg *a way, wǽg a wall*. v. weg, wǽg.

wǽg, es; *m.* I. *movement*, cf. *Goth.* wēgs *motus* (*in mari*):—Ðū his ýþum miht ūna gesteóran, ðonne hī on wǽge wind onhrēreþ *motum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas*, Ps. Th. 88, 8. II. *a wave, water, the wave, sea*:—Fāmig winneþ wǽg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 33; Rä. 4, 20. Wīdfæðme wǽg, Andr. Kmbl. 1065; An. 533. Þurh wǽges wylm, Exon. Th. 283, 14; Jul. 680: Elen. Kmbl. 459; El. 230. Wǽges weard, Andr. Kmbl. 1263; An. 632. Wǽges weard, 1201; An. 601. Ýð wið lande winneþ, wind wið wǽge, Met. 28, 58. Staþelas wið wǽge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 8; Cri. 981: 351, 23; Sch. 84. Oft ic (*an anchor*) sceal wiþ wǽge winnan and wiþ winde feohtan, 398, 1; Rä. 17, 1. Mec upp āhōf wind of wǽge, 392, 19; Rä. 11, 10: 405, 10; Rä. 23, 21. Wiht (*an ice-floe*) cwom æfter wǽge līþan, 415, 22; Rä. 34, 1. Feówertýne gewiton mid ðý wǽge in forwyrd sceacan, Andr. Kmbl. 3186; An. 1596: Cd. Th. 206, 25; Exod. 437. Wonnan wǽge *with the dark wave*, 83, 13; Gen. 1379. Wǽg *aquam*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 28. Hié scufon wyrm ofer wealclif, lēton wǽg niman, flōd fæðmian frætwa hyrde, Beo. Th. 6256; B. 3132. Sum fealone wǽg stefnan steóreþ, streámrāde con, Exon. Th. 296, 19; Crä. 53. On sealtne wǽg, 361, 30; Wal. 27: Cd. Th. 236, 19; Dan. 323. Gewāt se fugel earce sēcan ofer wonne wǽg, 88, 8; Gen. 1462. Windas weóxon, wǽgas grundon, Andr. Kmbl. 746; An. 373: 911; An. 456: 3088; An. 1547. Hreó wǽgas, salte sǽstreámas, 1496; An. 749. Wonne wǽgas, Cd. Th. 8, 4; Gen. 119. Wið ýðfare gehealden hreóra wǽga, Exon. Th. 200, 24; Ph. 45. Wrætlīce syndon wǽgea gangas, ðonne sǽstreámas swīðust flōwaþ *mirabiles elationes maris*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Wāga *gurgites*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 76. Fēran ofer wēga gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 1863; An. 934. Ealle ða ðe onhrēraþ hreó wǽgas on ðam brādan brime, Exon. Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Wadan ofer wǽgas, 350, 9; Sch. 61. Flōd, fealewe wǽgas, Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. Fealwe wēgas (wegas?), Exon. Th. 289, 11; Wand. 46. [*Goth.* wēgs *a wave*: *O. Sax.* wāg: *O. Frs.* wēg: *O. H. Ger.* wâg *liquor, gurges, vorago, pontus, aequor, lacus, fretum*: *Icel.* vâgr *a wave, sea*.] v. fīfel-, mōdig-, sǽ-wǽg.

wǽg (*see also* wǽge), e; *f.* I. *a weight*, (a) as a general term:—Byrðen oððe wǽg *pondus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 58, 17 note. Genim ðære ylcan wyrte ānre tremesse wǽge, Lchdm. i. 72, 11. Genim twēga trymessa wǽge, 70, 15. Þreóra trymessa wǽge, 72, 26: 74, 4. Habbaþ emne wǽga *aequa sint pondera*, Lev. 19, 36. (b) as a definite weight, *a wey*:—Ān wēg spices and cēses, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 312, 8. Selle mon uuēge cēsa, 293, 11. .i. wēge cēsa, .i. wēge speces, 296, 35. .ii. wēga spices and cēses, 299, 18. .iii. wēga, 311, 3. (c) fig.:—Ða gewunelīcan wǽge (*pensum*) heora ðeówdōmes hig nāteshwōn forgimeleásion, R. Ben. 78, 11. II. *an implement for weighing, a balance*:—On wǽge beóð āwegene *statera ponderabuntur*, Scint. 97, 7. Weh on wǽge, Lchdm. i. 374, 15. Gelīcere wǽge *aequa bilance*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 76. Tō wēge ł tō disce *ad mensam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 23. Ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sāwle on ða wǽge, Wulfst. 240, 1. Wāga *trutina* . . . lytle wāga *momentana* vel *statam*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 38, 42. [Nicodemus brouhte an hundred weien of mirre and of aloes, A. R. 372, 7. Sevene waxpund makiet onleve ponde one waye, twelf weyen on fothir, Rel. Ant. i. 70, 22. A weye of Esex chese, Piers P. 5, 93. Seint Austin deð þeos two boðe in one weie, A. R. 60, 10. Me ssel weȝe þet word er hit by yzed . . . Zoþnesse halt þise riȝtuolle waye . . . þis waye ne ssel hongi of þis half, ne of yend half, Ayenb. 256, 6–10. *O. H. Ger.* wâgi (*dat.*) *pondere*; wâga *pondus, libra, statera, lanx, trutina*: *Icel.* vâg *a weight*; vâgir; *pl. scales, a balance*.] v. pening-, pund-, twi-, wull-wǽg; wǽge-tunge.

wǽgan; *p. de To vex, harass, afflict*:—Hē hét hī swingan, wītum wǽgan, Exon. Th. 251, 10; Jul. 143. Ðæt gē mec tō wundre wǽgan mōtun (cf. erlōs skulun wēgian mi te wundrun, dōt mi wities filu, Hēl. 3088), 124, 22; Gū. 341. [*O. Sax.* wēgian: *O. H. Ger.* weigen *vexare, afficere, affligere, exagitare*.] v. ge-wǽgan.

wǽgan; *p. de To deceive, delude*:—Ne gewurðe hit ðæt ic on ðām hālgum gerecednyssum wǽge, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 18. Bepǽhst *vel* wǽgest *deludis*, i. *decipis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 53. Uuēgiđ *fefellit*, 108, 46. Wēgeþ *fefellit*, i. *eludit*, 35, 28. Wēgđ *mentitur*, Kent. Gl. 414: *fallit*, 933. Gif hwylc brōðor wēgđ and misfēhđ on boduncge sealma oðþe rēdincge *si quis dum pronuntiat psalmum fallitur lectionem*, R. Ben. 71, 5. Gesuīcas ł wǽges *mentientes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11. Wēgde *vel* bepǽhte *fefellit*, i. *delusit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 27. Ne hine nōwiht his geleáfa wǽgde, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 3. Weleras wǽgendes *labia mentientis*, Scint. 95, 4. Wǽgendre gesǽligneasse *vel* bepǽcendre *fallentis fortunae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 73. Wēgende welere *labium mentiens*, Kent. Gl. 596. Wǽged *delusus* (v. Mt. 2, 16), Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 57: 26, 29. Wǽged wæs *deluditur*, 95, 63: 27, 26. Wēged *ludificatus*, 86, 22. v. ā-, be-, ge-wǽgan.

wǽg-bora, an; *m. A wave-bearer, a creature that lives beneath the waves*:—Wundorlīc wǽgbora, Beo. Th. 2884; B. 1440.

wǽg-bord, es; *n. A wave-board, a plank of a vessel*:—Ðū of eorðan wæstmum wiste under wǽgbord (cf. lēd under earce bord, 80, 23; Gen. 1333; be ūtan earce bordum, 81, 33; Gen. 1354) gelǽde, Cd. Th. 81, 4; Gen. 1340.

wǽg-deór, es; *n. A sea-beast*:—Wǽgdeóra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 21; Cri. 988.

wǽg-dropa, an; *m. A wave-drop, a salt tear* (?):—Hē hāte lēt teáras geótan, weallan wǽgdropan, Exon. Th. 165, 17; Gū. 1030.

wǽge (*see also* wǽg), an; *f.* I. *a weight*, (a) as a general term:—Byrðen oððe wǽge *pondus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 58, 17. Hæbbe ēlc man rihte wǽgan and rihte gemetu *pondus habebis justum et verum et modius aequalis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. (b) as a definite weight, *a wey*:—Gā seó wǽge (wǽg, MS. G.) wulle tō .cxx. þ., and nān man hig nā undeóror ne sylle, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. II. *an implement for weighing, a balance, scale*:—Ðeós wǽge oððe scalu *lanx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 73; Zup. 73, 10. Wǽge *trutina*, 36; Zup. 215, 18: *statera*, Scint. 81, 12: 110, 12. *Libra*, ðæt is pund oððe wǽge, Lchdm. iii. 246, 1. Gelīcere wǽgan *in equilibrium*, 234, 5: 238, 26. Ælc ðæra ðinga ðe man wihð on wǽgan, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 3. Āwegene on ānre wǽgan, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 23: 436, 12. On wǽgum (wǽgum, Ps. Surt. Spl.) *in stateris*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 10. v. efen-wǽge.

wǽge, wǽg[e], es; *n. A cup*:—Wǽgi *poculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 82. Sume ic geteáh, tō geflīte fremede . . . beóre druncne; ic him byrlade wrōht of wǽge, ðæt hī in wīnsele þurh sweordgripe sāwle forlētan of flǽschoman, Exon. Th. 271, 24; Jul. 487. Fǽted wǽge, dryncfæt deóre,

Beo. Th. 4499; B. 2253. Hē mandryhtne bær fæted wǣge, 4553; B. 2282. [*O. Sax.* wāgi, wēgi *a vessel.* Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* bah-weiga; *f. ferculum, discus, lanx: Icel.* veig; *f. strong drink.*] v. bēde-, deáþ-, ealo-, liþ-wǣge (-wǣge, -wēg).

wægen. v. wægn.

wǣge-tunge, an; *f. The tongue of a balance:*—Wǣgetunge (*or* wǣge tunge, v. wǣg, II) *examen,* Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 41. [*Ger.* wagezunge.]

wǣg-fær, es; *n. A sea-journey:*—Ic ðē ongitan ne meahte on wǣgfære, Andr. Kmbl. 1845; An. 925.

wǣg-fæt, es; *n. A water-vessel, a cloud:*—Won wǣgfatu, lagustreáma full (*cups*), Exon. Th. 384, 33; Rä. 4, 37.

wǣg-faru, e; *f. A sea-passage, passage through the sea* (the passage through the Red Sea):—Nū se ǣgend up ārērde reáde streámas in randgebeorh, syndon ða foreweallas fægre gestēpte, wrætlīcu wǣgfaru, ðā wolcna hrōf, Cd. Th. 196, 27; Exon. 298.

wǣg-flota, an; *m. A wave-floater, a ship:*—Hū ðū wǣgflotan sund wīsige, Andr. Kmbl. 973; An. 487. Gesión brecan ofer bæðweg brimwudu myrgan, sǣmearh plegan, wadan wǣgflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 491; El. 246: Beo. Th. 3818; B. 1907.

wǣg-hengest, es; *m. A sea-steed, a ship:*—Hē bāt gestāg, wǣghengest wræc, Exon. Th. 181, 34; Gū. 1303. Hī gehlōdon hildesercum wǣghengestas, Elen. Kmbl. 472; El. 236. [Cf. *Icel.* vāg-marr *a ship.*]

wǣg-holm, es; *m. The billowy sea:*—Gewāt ofer wǣgholm flota fāmigheals, Beo. Th. 439; B. 217.

wǣg-līþend, es; *m.:* -līþende; *ptcpl. A sea-farer; sea-faring:*—Wēnaþ wǣglīþende, ðæt hȳ on ealond sum eágum wlīten, Exon. Th. 360, 26; Wal. 11. Ne mōston wǣglīðendum wæstres brōgan hrīnon, ac hié God nerede, Cd. Th. 84, 9; Gen. 1395: Beo. Th. 6297; B. 3159. Hæleð langode, wǣglīþende, hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan mōsten, Cd. Th. 86, 17; Gen. 1432. [*O. Sax.* wāg-līðand.]

wægn, wægen, wēn, es; *m. A waggon, wain, carriage, vehicle:*—Wægn *vehiculum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 40. Wēn *plaustrum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 51: 284, 43: *plaustrum* vel *carrum,* 16, 19: 85, 69. Mid ðȳ hē ðā se wēn (wægn, MS. T.) com ðe man ða bān on lēdde *cum venisset carrum in quo ossa ducebantur,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 17 note. Hē ofer wēg gewāt, wēn æfter ran, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 32; Rūn. 22. Wægnes hweól *rotam,* Ps. Th. 82, 10. Wēnes weð (swæð? pæð?) *orbita,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 47. Ānes wēnes gangweg *actus,* 37, 37. On wēnes eaxe hwearfaþ ða hweól, and sió eax byrþ eallne ðone wēn, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 27: 39, 8; Fox 224, 6. Wēne *carruca,* Hpt. Gl. 438, 67. Mid ðȳ ðe hine mon bere oþþe on wēne ferige, Lchdm. ii. 30, 29. Stīgan on wægn, Exon. Th. 404, 17; Rä. 23, 9. Hī gegearwodon wægen (*carrum*) and on āsetton ða fǣmnan, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 9. Wæs gold on wēn hladen, Beo. Th. 6260; B. 3134. Twēgra wēna gangweg *via,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 38. Tuēgra uuegna gang (v. wægn-gang), Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 12. On wēnum *in curribus,* Ps. Spl. 19, 8. Ðæt hig nymon wēnas (*plaustra*), Gen. 45, 19, 27. ¶ with special reference to what is carried, in the phrase *wægnes, wægna gang,* the going to fetch wood, v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. pp. 70, 71:—.ii. wēna gang mid cyninges wēnum tō Bleán ðem wiada (cf. .iiii. carris transductionem in silba regis sex ebdomades a die Pentecosten, hubi alteri homines silbam cedunt, 122, 8), Chart. Th. 119, 16. An ic twēga wēna gang on clætinc tō wudurēdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 36, 15. [Tuēge waine gong wudes, iv. 282, 15. Tō wayne gong tō wude, 282, 28.] ¶ referring to the constellation Charles' *wain.* v. carles wēn:—Wēnes dīsl (waegne[s] þixl, 100, 72) *archtoes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 23. Tunglu ðe wē hātaþ wēnes dīsla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19: Met. 28, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* reidi-wagan *currus: O. Frs.* wain, wein; *O. H. Ger.* wagan *plaustrum, carra, carrum, vehiculum: Icel.* vagn.] v. fyrd-, hors-, hræd-, rād-, ryne-, scrid-, wīg-wægn (-wēn).

-wægnan. v. be-wægnan.

wægnere, es; *m. A driver of a carriage, a waggoner, charioteer:*—Scridwīsa *vel* wēnere *auriga,* Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 38. Wēnere, ii. 4, 57.

wǣgnere, es; *m. A deceiver:*—Sponera, wǣgnera *lenonum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 42. v. wǣgnian.

wægne-þixl. v. wægn.

wægn-faru, e; *f. A chariot-journey:*—*Fiscalis reda* (=*rheda*) gebellīcum wæg[u]fearu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 64. *Fiscalis rædæ* gafellīcum wēnfare, 35, 56.

wægn-gehrado *a waggon-plank:*—Wēngehrado *tabula plaustri,* Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 53.

wægn-gerēfa, an; *m. A wain-reeve, one who has charge of carriages:*—Wēngerēfa *carpentarius,* Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 44: ii. 16, 66.

wægn-gewǣdu, es; *n. A waggon-cloth, covering for a waggon:*—Man sceál habban wēngewǣdu, Anglia ix. 264, 4.

wǣgnian. v. ge-wǣgnian.

wægn-scilling, es; *m. A toll of a shilling on each waggon standing to be loaded at a salt-pan:*—Se wægnscilling and se seámpendinġ gonge tō ðæs cynges handa swá hē ealning dyde æt Saltwīc (cf. sine aliquo tributo dominatoris gentis praedictae, id est statione siue inoneratione plaustrorum, 125, 30-32), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 70. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. pp. 70, 71, 329.

wægn-poll, es; *m. A cart-pin:*—Wēnðoll *aries,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 72. v. þoll.

wægn-treów, es; *n. A perquisite of a log of wood from each load to the labourer loading and leading the waggon* (? cf. wægn-scilling):—On sumere þeóde gebyreþ . . . æt wudulāde wēntreów, æt cornlāde hreáccopp, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 27.

wægn-weg, es; *m. A cart-road, carriage-road:*—On ðone wēnweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 8, 37. On ðone brādan wēnweg, iii. 37, 26.

wægn-wyrhta, an; *m. A wain-wright, cart-wright, carriage-maker:*—Wēnwyrhta *carpentarius,* Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 9: 66, 50: ii. 128, 68.

wǣg-pundern *a steel-yard, weighing-machine:*—Ælc burhgemet and ælc wǣgpundern beó be his (*the bishop's*) dihte swīðe rihte, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 20. Hē sceal habban wēipundern, Anglia ix. 263, 9. Cf. pundern *perpendiculum,* Hpt. Gl. 476, 77, *and* pundar.

wǣg-scealu, e; *f. The scale of a balance:*—Wǣgscala *lances,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 7.

wǣg-stæþ, es; *n. A shore, bank:*—Cwom .lx. monna tō wǣgstæþe rīdan, Exon. Th. 404, 3; Rä. 23, 2.

wǣg-streám, es; *m. The sea:*—Ðæt feórþe cyn wōd on wǣgstreám (*the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 197, 22; Exod. 311.

wǣg-sweord, es; *n. A sword with wavy ornamentation* (v. Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 40):—Wrætlīc wǣgsweord, Beo. Th. 2982; B. 1489.

wǣg-þel, es; *n. A wave-plank, a ship:*—Hē ālēdde of wǣgþele (*the ark*) wrāðra lāfe, Cd. Th. 90, 16; Gen. 1496. Nōe tealde ðæt se hrefn hine sēcan wolde on wǣgþele, 87, 9; Gen. 1446. On wǣgþele *on board,* Andr. Kmbl. 3418; An. 1713. Under earce bord eaforan lēdan, weras on wǣgþel, Cd. Th. 82, 6; Gen. 1358.

wǣg-þreát *the chastisement by the waters* (the deluge), Cd. Th. 90, 5; Gen. 1490.

wǣg-þreát, es; *m. A wave-host, the waters of the deluge:*—Ic wille mid wǣgþreáte ēhta and ǣgend eall ācwellan, Cd. Th. 81, 29; Gen. 1352.

wæl, es; *n.* I. in a collective sense, *the slain, the dead, a number of slain,* (a) generally of death in battle:—Wæl feól on eorðan, Byrht. Th. 135, 31; By. 126: 140, 45; By. 303. Ðæs wæles wæs geteald six hund manna mid ðām fȳrenum flānum ofscootene *of those who died they counted six hundred shot with the fiery arrows,* Homl. Th. i. 506, 6. Ðā hē his brōðor slege ofāxode, ðā fērde hē tō ðam wæle his līc sēcende, ii. 358, 6. Ðā gelæhton his gebrōðra his līc of ðam wæle, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 673. Ðā sōhte hē on ðam wæle his līc, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 17. Hē on wæle lēge, Byrht. Th. 139, 65; By. 279: 140, 39; By. 300. Hit næs nā gesǣd hwæt Pirruses folces gefeallen wære, for ðon hit næs þeáw ðæt mon ænig wæl on ða healfe rīmde ðe wieldre wæs (*mos est, ea ex parte quae uicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum*), Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 21. Ǣr hē ðæt wæl bereáfian mehte, 3, 9; Swt. 128, 9: Beo. Th. 2429; B. 1212: 6047; B. 3027. On wæl feallan *to die in battle,* Cd. Th. 123, 2; Gen. 2038. On wæll fyllan *to kill in battle,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 24. ¶ as object of verbs of slaying:—Ðǣr wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæþre hond *many were killed on both sides,* Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 11: 833; Erl. 64, 20. Ne wearð wæl māre folces gefylled, 937; Erl. 115, 14. Ðǣr was ungemetlīc wæl geslægen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, 867; Erl. 72, 15: Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 26. Hī him mycel wæl on geslōgan *magnam eorum multitudinem sternunt,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 30. Hié ðǣr ðæt māste wæl geslōgon on hēþnum herige ðe wē secgan hiérdon ōþ ðisne andweardan dæg, Chr. 851; Erl. 68, 4. Hē menigfeald wæl felde and slōh, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 7. (b) in other connections:—Ðā geát mon ðæt ǣfter ūt on ðone sǣ, and raþe ðæs ðǣr com upp micel wæl deádra fisca, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 17. II. *a single corpse, a slain person:*—Hē mē habban wile dreóre fāhne, gif mec deáð nimeþ, byreþ blōdig wæl, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. Ðonne walu feóllon, 2089; B. 1042. Crungon walo, Exon. Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26. III. in an abstract sense, (a) of destruction in war, *slaughter, carnage:*—Wæl on gefeohte *strages,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 5. Mycel wæl (wælfill, MS. A.) gewearð on Brytene æt Wōdnesbeorge, Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 34. Hē hī on gelīcnysse ðæs trāiscan wæles (*caedis*) wundade, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 30. Mid grimme wæle and herige *saeva caede,* 4, 15; S. 583, 26. Of wæle *strage, occisione,* Hpt. Gl. 427, 60. (b) in other connections, *destruction:*—Com mycel wæl and mǣncwyld godcundlīce gesended *supervenit clades divinitus missa,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 10. Hē hī fram ðam mānfullan wæle (*clade;* destruction by famine) generede, 4, 14; S. 582, 27. Wæle *strage; occisione* (destruction of the soul by sin. v. Ald. 7), Hpt. Gl. 415, 22. [Þat wæl (heap, 2nd MS.) wes þe more, Laym. 4111. He lette al þat wel weorpen an ane dich, 6427. Ic heo wulle biwinnen oðer an wæle liggen, 9497. *O. Sax.* wal (*in* wal-dād): *O. H. Ger.* wal *strages, clades: Icel.* valr *the slain.*] v. ecg-, ungemet-wæl.

wǣl, es; *m. n. A weel* (e. g. Mode *weel* (*wheel*), Lanc.), *a deep pool, gulf, deep water of a stream* or *of the sea:*—Wǣl *gurges,* deópnys

abyssus, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 34: 80, 65. Sume weriaþ on gewitlocan wísdómes streám, ðæt hé ænne unnyt ût ne tóflówe þ, ac se wæl wunaþ on weres breóstum dióp and stille, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 4. *Hie gurges* ðis (ðis *with* e *over* i, MS. F.: ðes, MSS. D. O.) wæl, ðæt is, deóp wæter, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 9. Wæles stæð *alvei* (the Nile) *marginem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 70. Scymriendes wæles *cerulei gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 10. Wé æthrynon mid ûrum ârum ða ýðan ðas deópan wælis, wé gesáwon eác ða muntas ymbe ðære sé strande, Anglia viii. 299, 38. Þweálu clænes wæles (*gurgitis*), Hymn. Surt. 52, 13. On wæle fûlum þweán, sume wróhte getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 206, 10. Fugel uppe sceal lâcan on lyfte, leax sceal on wæle mid sceóte scrîðan, Menol. Fox 538; Gn. C. 39. Of wæle getogen *gurgite ductus*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 27: 25, 6. Áðuah in ðær wæle (*natatoria*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 7. In ðæt uoel ł in ðæt fiscpól *in piscinam*, 5, 4. On wælum ádrenctum *profundis pelagi flustris suffocato* (Ald. 12), Hpt. Gl. 426, 22. Weálu (*rubicundi oceani*) *gurgites*, 409, 64. Ðû gedréfest deópe wælas *conturbas profundum maris*, Ps. Th. 64, 7. [With weel of þi liking *torrente voluntatis tuæ*, Ps. 35, 9. Þai sink in þat wele (*v. l.* pitt), þar neuer man sank þat was o sele, C. M. 2903. Wel (*rimes with* sel), Misc. 149, 89. v. Jamieson's Dict. s. v. wele. *O. L. Ger.* wâl *abyssus.*]

wælan; *p.* de *To vex, torment, afflict*:—Ðæt hý his líchoman leng ne móstan wîtum wælan, Exon. Th. 127, 34; Gû. 396. Dogter mîn is yfle from deófle wæled *filia mea male a daemonio vexatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 22. Hé is yfle wælid *male torquetur*, 8, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* veill *diseased, ailing*; veilindi *disease.*] v. â-, be-, ge-wælan.

wæl-bed[ð], es; *n. The bed of the slain*:—Ic hine heardan clammum on wælbedde wríþan þóhte *I had thought to bind him on the couch of the slain* (i. e. *to kill him*), Beo. Th. 1932; B. 964. Hwæt befealdest ðû folmum ðînum on wælbedd bróðor ðîne? Cd. Th. 62, 8; Gen. 1011. v. wæl-rest.

wæl-ben[n], e; *f. A wound inflicted by the sea*, v. wæl:—Gârsecg wédde . . . egesan stódon, weóllon wælbenna (wæl- ?) (*the reference is to the death of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 208, 30; Exod. 491.

wæl-bend, e; *f. A deadly, mortal band*:—Wælbende handgewríþene *deathband hand-twisted* (i. e. *death at a person's hands*), Beo. Th. 3876; B. 1936. v. wæl-clamm.

wæl-bleát; *adj. Causing mortal weakness, deadly, mortal*:—Benne, wunde wælbleáte, Beo. Th. 5443; B. 2725.

wæl-ceald; *adj. Deadly cold*:—Hé him helle gescôp, wælcealde wîc (cf. Ðær (*in hell*) cymð forst fyrnum cald, Cd. Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316), wintre beðeahte, Salm. Kmbl. 937; Sal. 468.

wæl-ceásiga, an; *m. A chooser of the slain, a raven*:—Wonn wælceásega, Cd. Th. 188, 6; Exod. 164. v. wæl-cyrige.

wæl-clam[m], es; *m. A fatal bond*:—Forgif mé mennen ðe ðû âhreddest wera wælclommum (*captivity in which they might have been slain?*), Cd. Th. 128, 17; Gen. 2128. v. wæl-bend.

wæl-cræft, es; *m. A deadly power, power which causes death*:—Ðonne mîn hláford wile lâfe þicgan ðara ðe hé of lífe hét wælcræf[ðum] âwrecan (*of those whom he has ordered to be slain*), Exon. Th. 498, 11; Rä. 87, 11.

wæl-cwealm, es; *m. A death-pang, pain of violent death*:—Récas stígaþ ofer hrófum, hlin bið on eorþan, wælcwealm wera, Exon. Th. 381, 8; Rä. 2, 8.

wæl-cyrge, -cyrige, -cyrie, an; *f. A chooser of the slain.* According to the mythology, as seen in its Northern form, the Val-kyrjur were the goddesses who chose the slain that were to be conducted by them to Odin's hall—Val-halla: 'Þær ríða jafnan at kjósa val.' Something of the old idea is still shewn in the following glosses, in which the word renders a Fury, a Gorgon, or the goddess of war:—Uualcyrge *Tisifone*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 34: *Eurynis*, 107, 43. Walcrigge *Herinis*, 110, 34. Wælcyrge, 43, 2: *Bellona*, 94, 15: 12, 12. Wælcyrige *Allecto*, 5, 72. Wælcyrie *Tisiphona*, i. 60, 21. Ða deór habbaþ wælkyrian eágan *hae bestiae oculos habent Gorgoneos*, Nar. 34, 6. But elsewhere it is used apparently with the sense of *witch* or *sorceress*:—Wyccan and wælcyrian and unlybwyrhtan, Wulfst. 298, 18. Wiccan and wælcerian, 165, 34. Wiccean and wælcyrian, Chart. Erl. 231, 10. [Clerkes out of Caldye . . . wyche3 & walkyries . . . deuinores of demorlaykes . . . sorsers & exorsismus, Allit. Pms. 85, 1577. *Icel.* val-kyrja.]

wæl-cyrging, es; *m. One that belongs to the race of the* wælcyrgan:—*Gorgoneus*, ðæt is wælkyrging (-cyrginc, *v. l.*), Nar. 35, 6.

wæl-deáþ, es; *m. A violent death*:—Hié wældeáð (*death at Grendel's hands*) fornam, Beo. Th. 1395; B. 695.

wæl-dreór, es; *m. The blood of the slain*:—Wæter wældreóre fâg, Beo. Th. 3267; B. 1631. Eorðe wældreóre (*the blood of Abel*) swealh of handum ðînum (*Cain's*), Cd. Th. 62, 19; Gen. 1016. Ic fylde mid folmum ordbanan Abeles, eorðan sealde wældreór weres, 67, 9; Gen. 1098.

wæl-fæhþ, e; *f. Deadly feud, hostility that leads to slaying*:—Hé wælfæhða dæl, sæcca gesette. Beo. Th. 4061; B. 2028.

wæl-fæðm, es; *m. A deadly embrace*:—Brim wælfæðmum sweóp, fæge crungon (*of the overwhelming of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 208, 9; Exod. 480.

wæl-fâh; *adj. Deadly hostile* (?):—Wælfâgne winter (*winter when the earth seems dead*), Beo. Th. 2260; B. 1128.

wæl-feall, es; *m.* (?) *The fall of the slain, destruction*:—Tô wælfealle and tô deáðcwalum Deniga leódum, Beo. Th. 3427; B. 1711. [*Icel.* val-fall; *n. strages.*] Cf. wæl-fill.

wæl-fel; *adj. Cruel to the slain* (?) or *very cruel.* Cf. wæl-hreów:—Hræfen uppe gól, wan and wælfel, Elen. Kmbl. 105; El. 53.

wæl-feld, es; *m. The field of the slain, the battle-field*:—Hí on wælfelda plegodan, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 17

wæl-fill, es; *m. Slaughter, carnage*:—Wælfill *cedes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 67. Wælfyl *statis* (*stragis*, v. Ald. 173, 3), 93, 52. Hér micel wælfill wæs æt Wóddesbeorge (Wódnes-, MS. E.), Chr. 592; Erl. 18, 30. Blódgyte, wællfyll weres, morð mid mundum, Cd. Th. 92, 11; Gen. 1527. Heó underbæc beseah wið ðæs wælfylles (*the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*), 154, 29; Gen. 2563.

wæl-fûs; *adj. Ready to be slain*; referring to Beowulf before the fight in which he was mortally wounded:—Him wæs geómor sefa, wæfre and wælfûs, wyrd ungemete neáh, se sceolde sécean sáwle hord, sundur gedælan líf wið líce, Beo. Th. 4831; B. 2420.

wæl-fyll, e: -fyllu(-o); *indecl. f. Abundance of slain*:—Grendel on reste genam þrîtig þegna; ðanon eft gewât tô hám faran mid ðære wælfylle, Beo. Th. 250; B. 125.

wæl-fýr, es; *n.* I. *a fire that slays, deadly fire*:—Beorges weard (*the fire-drake*) wearp wælfýre, wíde sprungon hilde leóman, Beo. Th. 5157; B. 2582. II. *a fire that burns the slain, a funeral pile*:—Hét Hildeburh hire selfre suna on bæl dôn . . . wand tô wolcnum wælfýra mæst, Beo. Th. 2243; B. 1119.

wæl-gæst (-gæst?), es; *m. A deadly guest* (*spirit?*), *a murderous guest*:—Wælgæst (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 3994; B. 1995: (*Grendel's mother*), 2666; B. 1331.

wæl-gâr, es; *m. A deadly spear*:—Wælgâr slíteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 46; Reim. 61. Ðâr wæs heard plega, wælgâra wrixl, wígcyrm micel, Cd. Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1990.

wæl-gîfre; *adj.* I. *eager to slay*, (a) of persons:—Ðá com hæleða þreát (*those who wished to kill St. Andrew*) wadan wælgîfre, Andr. Kmbl. 2543; An. 1273. Deáð, wiga wælgîfre, Exon. Th. 231, 8; Ph. 486: 162, 7; Gû. 972. (b) of things:—Wæpen wælgîfru, Exon. Th. 292, 16; Wand. 100. II. *eager to prey on the dead*:—Se grǽga mæw wælgîfre wand. Andr. Kmbl. 743; An. 372. Se wanna hrefn, wælgîfre fugel, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 207. Wulfum tô willan, and eác wælgîfrum fuglum tô frófre, 25, 37; Jud. 296. v. wæl-grǽdig.

wæl-gim[m], es; *m. The word seems to be an epithet for the sheath of a sword, which is called in the riddle the sword's* byrne:—Byrne is mîn (*a sword's*) bleófâg, swylce beorht seomað (-d, MS.) wîr ymb ðone wælgim, ðe mé waldend geaf, Exon. Th. 400, 20; Rä. 21, 4.

wæl-grǽdig; *adj. Greedy for the slain* (an epithet of cannibals):—Hæfdon hié áwriten wælgrǽdige wera endestæf, hwænne hié tô móse meteþearfendum weorðan sceoldon, Andr. Kmbl. 269; An. 135. v. wæl-gîfre.

wæl-grim[m]; *adj. Cruel, destructive*:—Wælgrim, unhêre *funestus, crudelis, perniciosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 63: *violentus*, Germ. 399, 467. (1) of living things, *bloodthirsty, cruel*:—Hwæt standest ðû (*the devil*) wælgrim (the MS. breaks off here) . . .? *quid adstas cruenda bestia?* Blickl. Homl. 227, 26. Wælgrim wiga, Exon. Th. 396, 21; Rä. 16, 8. Heó wæs æryst hæðen and wælgrim, Shrn. 139, 5. Ðone Iacôbum se wælgrimma hyrde (*Herod*) ácwealde mid sweorde, 108, 23. Hí wælgrimme wyrmas slîtaþ, Wulfst. 139, 10: Dóm. L. 210. (2) of other than living things, *cruel, dire, destructive*:—Hunger se hearda, wælgrim werum, Cd. Th. 109, 1; Gen. 1816. Níð wæs rêðe, wællgrim werum, 83, 23; Gen. 1384. Hé geseah wíde fleógan wælgrimme rêc (*the smoke from the burning cities of the plain*), 155, 26; Gen. 2578. Wælgrimme wyrd (*the fall of man*), 61, 12; Gen. 996. Ðé sind heardlícu, wundrum wælgrim (wel-, MS.) wîtu geteohhad, Exon. Th. 258, 12; Jul. 264. Gefylstan of ðâm wælgrimmum tintregum, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 396, 4. Þolian wælgrim wîtu, Andr. Kmbl. 2829; An. 1417. Wæs ðis gefeoht wælgrimre and strengre eallum ðâm ǽrgedônum *stragis cunctis crudeliores prioribus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 24. Cf. wæl-hreów.

wæl-grimlîce; *adv. With the utmost bitterness*:—Hí wælgrimlîce gefuhton. Ðær wæs se mǽsta blódgyte on ǽgðere healfe, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 31.

wæl-gryre, es; *m. The terror that comes from danger of falling in battle*:—On fyrd hyra (*the Israelites*) fǽrspell (*the tidings of the approach of the Egyptian army*) becwom; egsan stódan, wælgryre weroda, Cd. Th. 186, 11; Exod. 137.

wæl-here, (ig)es; *m. A slaughtering host*:—Fóron tôsomne wráðe wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 21; Gen. 1983.

wæl-hlem[m], es; *m. A deadly onslaught*:—Hyne Wulf wæpne gerǽhte, ðæt him for swenge swât ædrum sprong . . .; næs hé forht

swâðeh, ac forgeald hraðe wælhlem ðone, Beo. Th. 5931; B. 2969. Cf. hilde-hlem.

wæl-hlenca *or* **-hlence**, an; *m.* or *f. A slaughter-link, a link of a coat of mail*:—Wriðene wælhlencan, Elen. Kmbl. 47; El. 24. Gûðweard gumena grîmhelm gespeón, . . . [h]wælhlencan sceóc, Cd. Th. 188, 31; Exod. 176.

wæl-hreów, -hreáw, -reów, -rêw; *adj. Cruel, barbarous, bloodthirsty*:—Wælhreów *crudelis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 12: *atrox*, 9, 66; Zup. 72, 1: *trux*, 9, 67; Zup. 72, 9. Wælhreówe *crudeli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 22. Ða wælhreówan *funestam*, 38, 20. (1) of living beings:—Wælhreów werod, Cd. Th. 219, 11; Dan. 53. Hê (*Nero*) wælhriów wunode, Met. 9, 38. Hê wæs wælhreáw cwellere cristenra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 4. Welhriów *crudelis*, Kent. Gl. 367. Irtacus wælreów cyning, Apstls. Kmbl. 137; Ap. 69. Wælreów wiga *a warrior who would not spare his foe*, Beo. Th. 1262; B. 629. Hê wunaþ wælrêw deófol, Homl. Th. i. 192, 21. Se wælhreówa Antecrist, 6, 16. Se wælhreówa cyning, Þeódric, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 24. Wælhreówes (*Nero's*) gewêd, Met. 9, 5. Ne lêt ðû on ðæs wælhreówan hond (*crudeli*) ðîn geár, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 11: Homl. Th. i. 80, 31. Ne mæg ic mînne feónd lufian, ðone ðe ic wælhreówne tôgeánes mê geseó, 54, 31. Ðone wælhreówan feónd ðisse menniscan gecynd[e], Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Ðê wælreówe wîtum belecgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2423; An. 1213: Exon. Th. 380, 10; Rä. 1, 6. Ða wælreówan wyþersacan Annas and Caiphas, Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 32. Earn beheóld wælhreówra wîg, Elen. Kmbl. 223; El. 112. Wælreówra (-e, MS.) *carnificum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 60. Ða âne ætwundon ðinum wælhreáwum handum, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 25. Hwæt is wælhreówre betwux næddercynne ðonne draca? i. 486, 31. Ðû wælhreówasta wîmman, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 182. (2) of things:—Ðæt wîf gelŷfde his wælhreówum geðeahte, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 15. Mid wealhreówre † deóflîcre mihte *tyrannica potestate*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 3. Mid wealreówre grimnysse *crudescente atrocitate*, 515, 23. On þysum wælhreówan cwearterne, Nicod. 26; Thw. 15, 1. Forgripen mid wælhreówe (*crudeli*) deáþe, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 24. Tô þrowienne wælhreówne deáð, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 117. Mid wælhreówum dæ̂dum, 11, 354. Geþeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga, Wulfst. 158, 14. [Þa welreowen (*those who seized Christ*), O. E. Homl. i. 229, 25.] v. wælgrim.

wælhreówlîce; *adv.* I. *cruelly*:—Se wælhreówlîce (*crudeli caede*) wæs ofslægen, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 14. Æt ðæm cirre wurdon Ahtêniense swâ wælhreówlîce forslagen *quam pugnam atrociorem fuisse ipse rerum exitus docuit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 22. Hî woldon habban ðone hâlgan Éasterdæg geblôdegodne wælhreówlîce (wel-, *v. l.*) mid ðæs Hælendes blôde, Homl. Ass. 68, 62. Swâ ðæt hê wælhreáwlîce wurde âhangen, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 22. Hê ðæt suîðe wælhreówlîce (*crudeliter*) gecŷðde on Urias slæge, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 23. Ðæt hê ne weorðe wælhreó[w]lîce (-reówlîce, Cott. MSS.) (*crudeliter*) gefangen mid ðæ̂m grînum uncysta, 43; Swt. 313, 12. Wælhreówlîce swingan, Homl. Th. i. 424, 12. Hî âxodon, hwî hî swâ wælhreówlîce dydon, ðæt hî freónda ne rôhton, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 44. II. *horribly, atrociously*:—Ðæt cild wolde wyrian wælhreáwlice Drihten, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 10.

wælhreówness, e; *f. Cruelty*:—Wælhreównys *crudelitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 12: Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23 (wæll-, Bd. M. 48, 28). Ðara cyninga wælhreównes wæs tô ðam heard, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 33. Wearð Iulianus for his wælhreównysse ofslægen, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 419. Wê sceolon dêman mildheortlîce bûtan wælhreównysse, Homl. Ass. 9, 222. Sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, nâ mid wælhreáwnysse oferdôn, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Wê witon hwelce wælhriównessa Neron weorhte, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1.

wæl-hwelp, es; *m. A dog that slays, a dog for hunting*:—Ic (*a badger*) mê siþþan (*after getting to my hole*) ne þearf wælhwelpes wîg wiht onsittan, Exon. Th. 397, 21; Rä. 16, 23.

Wælisc, wæll-. v. Wilisc, wæl-.

wæl-lîc (?); *adj. Deep* (of water):—On deópum † in welicum (= wællîcum. v. wæl) grunde sæ̂we *in fundo maris*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 23.

wælm. v. wilm.

wæl-mist, es; *m. A mist that covers the bodies of the slain*:—Hreám wæs on ŷðum, wæter wæ̂pna ful, wælmist âstâh (*the passage refers to the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 206, 12; Exod. 450. Sum sceal on galgan rîdan . . . hê, blâc on beáme, bîdeþ wyrde bewegen wælmiste, Exon. Th. 329, 30; Vy. 42.

wæl-net[t], es; *n. The net of destruction* (?), Cd. Th. 190, 20; Exod. 202.

wæl-nîþ, es; *m. Deadly hate, mortal enmity*:—Ðæt ys sió fæhðo, and se feóndscipe, wælnîð wera, Beo. Th. 5992; B. 3000. Æfter wælnîðe, 170; B. 85. Âwehte ðone wælnîð Nabochodonossor, Cd. Th. 218, 28; Dan. 46. Wealla þ wælnîðas, Beo. Th. 4136; B. 2065.

wæl-not, es; *m. A fatal mark, a mark that brings death, a rune that brings death*. v. Kemble in Archæologia, vol. 28, p. 336. See for baleful influence of runes, Egils Saga, c. 75: Grettis Saga, c. 81; see also Corpus Poeticum Boreale, vol. i. pp. 40, 41, for the virtues of runes:—Hwîlum hié (*fiends*) gefeteraþ fæ̂ges monnes handa, gehefegaþ ðonne hê æt hilde sceall wið lâð werud lîfes tiligan; âwrîtaþ hié on his wæ̂pne wælnota heáp, bealwe bôcstafas, Salm. Kmbl. 324; Sal. 161.

wæl-pîl, es; *m. A deadly dart, death-pang*:—Wæs his mondryhtne endedôgor, . . . âwrecen wælpîlum wlô ne meahte oroð up geteón, Exon. Th. 171, 15; Gû. 1127.

wæl-rês, es; *m. A deadly attack, an attack in which men are slain*:—Wæs sió swâtswaðu Sweóna and Geáta, wælrês wera, wîde gesŷne, Beo. Th. 5886; B. 2947. Æfter wælrêse wunde gedŷgan, 5055; B. 2531. Æfter ðam wælrêse (*the fight in which Grendel was mortally wounded*), 1652; B. 824. Mê ðone wælrês wine Scyldinga leánode, 4208; B. 2101.

wæl-rêw. v. wæl-hreów.

wæl-râp, es; *m. A rope that binds the deep, a rope with which frost binds the water*:—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder oulâteþ, onwindeþ wælrâpas, Beo. Th. 3224; B. 1610. v. wæl.

wæl-reáf, es; *n.* I. *what is taken from the slain, spoil taken in war, spoil, prey*:—Wælreáf (wael-, uuel-reáb) *manubium*, Txts. 77, 1277. Wælreáf, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 44: *manubia* (the passage is: Vesperi dirimens manubias (v. Gen. 49, 27), Ald. 26), 78, 48. Hê under segne sinc ealgode, wælreáf werede, Beo. Th. 2414; B. 1205. Ic sceal langne hâm âna gesêcan, lêt mê on läste lîc eorðan dæ̂l wælreáf wunigean weormum tô hrôðre, Apstls. Kmbl. 189; Ap. 95. Hê (*the phœnix*) gebringeþ æ̂des lâfe (*what is left after it is burnt*) eft ætsomne and ðæt wælreáf (*exuvias suas*) wyrtum biteldeþ, Exon. Th. 216, 24; Ph. 273. II. as a technical term, *robbing the slain*:—Wælreáf is nîðinges dæ̂de, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. Cf. Qui aliquem quocunque modo perimit, videat ne weilref faciat. Weilref dicimus, si quis mortuum refabit armis aut vestibus, aut prorsus aliquibus, aut tumulatum aut tumulandum, L. H. I. 83, 2; Th. i. 591, 12, and see two following sections. [*O. H. Ger.* wala-raupa (*de vestitu mortuorum, quod* walaraupa *dicimus*): *Icel.* val-rauf *spoils*; val-rof *the plundering the slain on the battle-field.*] Cf. here-reáf.

wæl-rêc, es; *m. Deadly reek*:—'Mê is leófre ðæt mînne lîchaman glêd fæþmie' . . . Wôd ða þurh ðone wælrêc, Beo. Th. 5315; B. 2661.

wæl-regn, es; *m. A deadly rain* (the rain that caused the Flood):—Ic on andwlitan sîgan lête wælregn ufan wîdre eorðan; fæhðe ic wille on weras stæ̂lan, and mid wæ̂gþreáte eall âcwellan, Cd. Th. 81, 24; Gen. 1350.

wæl-reów. v. wæl-hreów.

wæl-rest, -ræst, e; *f. The rest* or *bed of the slain*:—Wælræste wunian *to be dead*, Beo. Th. 5796; B. 2902: Exon. Th. 184, 10; Gû. 1342. Wælreste ceósan *to die*, Cd. Th. 99, 8; Gen. 1643: Byrht. Th. 135, 5; By. 113. Sceal fæ̂ge flæ̂schoma foldærne biþeaht wunian wælræste (*inhabit the grave*), Exon. Th. 164, 3; Gû. 1006. Sió rôd foldan getŷned wunode wælreste (*lay buried*), Elen. Kmbl. 1444; El. 724.

wæl-rûn, e; *f. The secret of approaching slaughter*:—Fyrdleóð âgôl wulf on walde, wælrûne ne mâð (*proclaimed the coming carnage*), Elen. Kmbl. 56; El. 28.

wæl-sceaft, es; *m. A deadly shaft*, Beo. Th. 801; B. 398.

wæl-scel *slaughter, the slain*:—Cirdon cynerôfe wiggend on wiþertrod wælscel oninnan, reócende hrêw, Judth. Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 313. v. scelle.

wæl-seax, es; *n. A war-knife, a sword* or *dagger used in fight*:—Hê wælseaxe gebræ̂d, ðæt hê on byrnan wæg, Beo. Th. 5400; B. 2703.

wæl-sliht, -sleaht, es; *m. Slaughter in battle, slaughter, carnage*:—Hêr wæs micel wælsliht (-sleht, MS. E.) on Lundenne, Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 16. Ðâr wearþ micel wælsliht on gehwæpere hond, 871; Erl. 74, 32. Wæ̂pna wælslihtes, Cd. Th. 198, 25; Exod. 328. Gemyndig wælsleahta, Exon. Th. 286, 27; Wand. 7: 291, 32; Wand. 91. Wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn, Fins. Th. 57; Fin. 28. [Grickes hit (*Troy*) biuunnan mid heora wælslahte (bitere slahtes, and MS.), Laym. 1369.]

wæl-slîtende; *adj. Corpse-rending, that rends the dead*:—Ðæt lîc ðæ̂r (*in the grave*) tô fûlnesse weorðeþ and ðâm wælslîtendum wyrmum weorðeþ tô æ̂te, Wulfst. 187, 14. On helle mid deóflum and mid dracum and mid wælslîtendum wyrmum, 241, 12.

wæl-spere, es; *n. A battle-spear, spear with which slaughter is to be wrought*:—Oft hê gâr forlét, wælspere windan on ða wîcingas, Byrht. Th. 141, 14; By. 322. Syx smiðas sæ̂tan wælspera worhtan, Lchdm. iii. 52, 31. [Forwunded mid walspere brade, Laym. 28577.]

wæl-steng, es; *m. A spear*:—Feówer sceoldon on ðæm wælstenge weorcum geferian Grendles heáfod, Beo. Th. 3280; B. 1638.

wæl-stôw, e; *f. The place of the slain*, (1) *a battle-field*:—God âna wât hwâ ðære wælstôwe wealdan môte *God only knows who shall be master of the field*, Byrht. Th. 134, 36; By. 95: Beo. Th. 4108; B. 2051: 5960; B. 2984: Cd. Th. 121, 4; Gen. 2005. Ða Deniscan âhton wælstôwe gewald, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 9: 871; Erl. 76, 7. Æþelwulf cyning gefeaht wiþ .xxxv. sciphlæsta, and ða Deniscan âhton wælstôwe geweald, 840; Erl. 66, 19. Hié ðær nâ̂n licgende feoh ne mêtten, swâ hié êr bewuna wæ̂ron ðonne hié wælstôwe geweald âhton, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 33. On here cringan, on wælstôwe wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 24; By. 293: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9. (2) *any*

place where there is slaughter:—Him Loth gewât of byrig (*Sodom, about to be destroyed*) gangan, wælstówe fyrr, Cd. Th. 156, 23; Gen. 2593. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wal-stat: *Dan.* val-plads *battle-field*, beholde valpladsen *to remain master of the field*.]

wæl-strǽl; *m. f. A fatal shaft*: — Bád se ðe sceolde endedógor ſwrecen wælstrǽlum (*the pangs of mortal disease*), Exon. Th. 179, 11; Gū. 1260.

wæl-streám, es; *m. A destructive stream*:—Donne wælstreámas (*the waters of the Deluge*) werodum swelgaþ, sceaðum scyldfullum, Cd. Th. 78, 30; Gen. 1301.

wæl-sweng, es; *m. A murderous stroke*:—Æfter wælswenge (*the stroke which killed Abel*), Cd. Th. 60, 25; Gen. 987.

wælt *apparently some part of the thigh, a sinew* (?):—Gif wælt wund weorðeþ, .iii$_{s}$. scillingas gebéte, L. Ethb. 68; Th. i. 18, 19. (The preceding section deals with wounds to the thigh. As regards the form of the word, it might be compared with *O. H. Ger.* walza *decipula, pedica*.)

wæltan. v. wiltan.

wæl-wang, es; *m. A plain of slaughter*:—Ðǽr wæs secg manig on ðam wælwange (*the place at which were assembled those who maltreated St. Andrew*) wíges oflysted, Andr. Kmbl. 2453; An. 1228.

wæl-weg (= hwæl-weg *or* wǽl-weg) *the sea*:—Hweteþ on wælweg ofer holma gelagu, Exon. Th. 309, 26; Seef. 63.

wæl-wulf, es; *m.* I. as an epithet of a warrior, *a war-wolf, one who is as fierce to slay as is a wolf*:—Wódon wælwulfas, wícinga werod, Byrht. Th. 134, 38; By. 96. II. as an epithet of a cannibal, *a fierce cannibal, one who preys on the dead like the wolf*:—Wælwulfas bánhringas ábrecan þóhton, tólýsan líc and sáwle, and ðonne tódǽlan werum tó wiste fǽges flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 297; An. 149.

wæm[m], wǽman. v. wem[m], wéman.

wæmbede; *adj. Having a great belly*; ventriculosus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 37.

wǽmn, wǽn, wæn[n], wǽnan, wænge, wænian, Wænte, wænys (Hpt. 438, 70), wǽpan. *v.* wǽpen, wægn, wen[n], wénan, wenge, wenian, Wintan-ceaster, wácness, wépan.

wǽpen, wǽpn, es; *n.* I. *a weapon*:—Steng oððe wǽpen *clava*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 63. Mé sceal wǽpen niman, ord and íren, Byrht. Th. 139, 11; By. 252. Ðis (*the bridle into which the nails from the cross were put*) bið unoferswíðed wǽpen, Elen. Kmbl. 2375; El. 1189. Ælces wǽpnes ord *mucro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 35. Swurdes ord oððe ódres wǽpnes, 84, 22. Wǽpnes ecge, Cd. Th. 109, 30; Gen. 1830. Gehealdan heardne méce, wǽpnes wealdan, Byrht. Th. 136, 48; By. 168. Gif hé folcgemót mid wǽpnes brýðe árære, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Be ðám monnum ðe heora wǽpna tó monslyhte lǽnaþ. Gif hwá his wǽpnes ódrum onlǽne ðæt hé mon mid ofsleá, 19; Th. i. 74, 1-4. Wǽpnes spor *a wound*, Exon. Th. 280, 2; Jul. 623. Áwrítaþ hié on his wǽpne wælnota heáp, Salm. Kmbl. 323; Sal. 161. Ic ðý wǽpne gebræd, Beo. Th. 3333; B. 1664. Hé ðæs beran ceaflas tótær búton ǽlcum wǽmne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Gif man wǽpn ábregde ðǽr mæn drincen, L. H. E. 13; Th. i. 32, 11. Ðeáh hwá his ágen spere sette tó ódres mannes húses dura . . . oþþon gif man óðer wǽpn lecge . . . and hwilc man ðæt wǽpn gelǽcce, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 6. Hé wǽpen hafenade be hiltum, Beo. Th. 3151; B. 1573. Nolde ic sweord beran, wépen tó wyrme, 5031; B. 2519: 5367; B. 2687. Gif sweordhwíta ódres monnes wǽpn tó feormunge onfó, oððe smið monnes andweorc, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. Sum mæg stýled sweord, wǽpen gewyrcan, Exon. Th. 42, 29; Cri. 680. Hé wǽpen up áhóf, bord tó gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 135, 39; By. 130. Wǽpnu *arma*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 15. Wǽpna *arma*, wǽpna hús *armamentarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 1, 2. Eorlas fornóman wǽpen wælgífru, Exon. Th. 292, 16; Wand. 100. Wépen *arma*, Ps. Surt. 56, 5. Se hálga héht his heorðwerod wǽpna onfón, Cd. Th. 123, 5; Gen. 2040. Hé ne mihte wǽpna gewealdan, Beo. Th. 3022; B. 1509: Byrht. Th. 139, 50; By. 272. Wǽpna wyrpum, Exon. Th. 35, 28; Cri. 565. Wǽpna wundum, 119, 15; Gū. 255. Wǽpna wælslihtes, Cd. Th. 198, 25; Exod. 328. Seó wǽpna láf *those whom the sword spared*, 121, 5; Gen. 2005: 220, 20; Dan. 74. Se helm hafelan werede . . . hine worhte wǽpna smið, Beo. Th. 2908; B. 1452. Ðá fór hé mid eallum his folce and mid eallum his wǽpnum *omnis equitatus Pharaonis, currus ejus et equites*, Ex. 14, 23. Gif man mannan wǽpnum bebyreþ ðǽr ceás weorð, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. Ðæt folc com mid wǽpnum (woepnum, Lind.: wépenu, Rush.) *venit cum armis*, Jn. Skt. 18, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2140; An. 1071. Gegearwod wǽpnum, Elen. Kmbl. 95; El. 48. Wǽpnum geweordad, Beo. Th. 505; B. 250: 667; B. 331. Ælc þing ðe orðode, hé ácwealde mid wǽpnum *omne, quod spirare poterat, interfecit*, Jos. 10, 40. Wǽpnum áswebban, Apstls. Kmbl. 138; Ap. 69. Leohtum wǽpnum (*levibus armis*) gegyrwan, Nar. 10, 27. Scearpum wǽpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 30; Rä. 4, 52. Mid géstlicum wǽpnum, 112, 24; Gū. 148. Gescyldend wið sceaðan wǽpnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1298: Exon. Th. 48, 22; Cri. 775. Hí wurpon hyra wǽpen of dúne, Judth. Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 291. Wǽpen and gewǽdu, Beo. Th. 589; B. 292. Wǽpen healdan, méce, gár and gód swurd, Byrht. Th. 138, 45; By. 235. Wépen and sceldas *arma et scuta*, Ps. Surt. 45, 10. Ealle his wǽpnu (woepeno, Lind.: wépeno, Rush.) hé him áfyrð, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Hé áwearp his wǽmna, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 31. Hié him ealle hiera wǽpeno ágeáfen *arma traderent*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 21. Hié wǽpna náman *arma sumunt*, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Nimaþ eówre wépn *ponat vir gladium super femur suum*, Ex. 32, 27. Gegríp (gefóh, Ps. Th.) wǽpn (wépen, Ps. Surt.) and scyld *apprehende arma et scutum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 2. Uoepeno, Rtl. 168, 1. Ðeáh ðe hí wǽpen ne beran *quamvis arma non ferant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 3. Hé ða gástlícan wǽpnu ne mæg áberan, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 27. II. *membrum virile*:—Teors *veretrum*, teors, ðæt wǽpen *vel* lim *calamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 56. Wǽpen, gecynd (*printed* wepen-gecynd; *but see* gecynd, II) *veretrum*, 44, 58. [Whiles þow art þonge, and þi wepne kene, wreke þe with wyuynge, Piers P. 9, 180.] *v.* wǽpen-líc, -mann, wǽpned. [*Goth.* wépna; *pl. arma*: *O. Sax.* wápan: *O. Frs.* wépin: *O. H. Ger.* wáfan *gladius, framea, telum, falx, scutum*: *Icel.* vápn.] *v.* beadu-, camp-, heoru-, here-, hilde-, sige-, weoruld-, wíg-wǽpen.

wǽpen-berend, es; *m. An armed man*:—Se stronga woepenberend (wépend-, Rush.) gehealdaþ ceafertún his *fortis armatus custodit atrium suum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 21: p. 7, 5. [*O. Sax.* wápan-berand.]

wǽpen-bora, an; *m. One who bears arms, a warrior*:—Wǽpnbora *armiger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 17: Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 14. Wǽpenbora, 35, 9: *bellator*, ii. 125, 35. Wǽpenboran *pugiles, gladium portantes, gladiatores*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 15.

wǽpen-getæc, -tak, es; *n. A wapentake*, a term used in northern England where in the south *hundred* was used: 'Quod alii vocant hundredum, supradicti comitatus (*counties northward from Northamptonshire*) vocant wapentagium,' L. Ed. C. 30; Th. i. 455. The word, which seems of Danish origin (cf. Icel. *vápna-tak*, though this is used in a different sense), is thus explained in the document above cited: Cum quis accipiebat prefecturam wapentagii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et, descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus, secundum morem, foedus accipiebat: omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. Anglice vero arma vocantur wapen, et taccare confirmare, quasi armorum confirmacio, vel ut magis expresse, secundum linguam Anglicam, dicamus wapentac, i. e. armorum tactus: wapen enim arma sonat, tac tactus est. Quamobrem potest cognosci quod hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur wapentac, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confoederates sunt. On this explanation see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 99 *n*.: — Wé willaþ ðæt man namige on ǽlcon wǽpengetæce .ii. tríwe þegnas, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. Ælc ðara ceápa ðe hé bigege oððe sylle áðer oþþe [on] burge oþþe on wǽpengetæce, L. Edg. 5, 6; Th. i. 274, 14. On wǽpentake, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 8: iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 3, 8.

wǽpen-geþræc [?], es; *n. A weapon*:—Ofsend uoepengiðræcc (uoepen, giðræcc?) *effunde frameam*, Rtl. 168, 5. Cf. Geþrece *apparatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 24: 76, 53: Hpt. Gl. 424, 77. Geþræce, 512, 9.

wǽpen-gewrixl, -gewrixle, es; *n. A passage of arms, an exchange of blows, a conflict, fight*:—Gif hit geweorðe, ðæt wǽpngewrixl weorde gemǽne þegene and þræle, Wulfst. 162, 7. Ðæt heó beaduweorca beteran wurdun on campstede, gárwittinge, gumena gemótes, wǽpengewrixles, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* vápna-skipti, -viðskipti.]

wǽpen-hete, es; *m. Armed hate, hate that resorts to arms*:—Ǽðele sceoldon ðurh wǽpenhete weorc þrowian *the noble ones were to be slain by their foes*, Apstls. Kmbl. 159; Ap. 80.

wǽpen-hús, es; *n. An armoury*:—Wǽpenhús *armamentarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* wáfan-hús.]

wǽpen-leás; *adj. Without arms, unarmed*:—Ðam wǽpenleásan menn ne mihton ða wælhreówan mid wǽpnum widstandam, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 175. Fram wǽpenleásre fémnan *e virgine inermi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 38. Gehwilce wǽpenleáse *inermes* (*sine armis*) *quosque*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 48. [*Icel.* vápn-lauss.]

wǽpen-líc; *adj. Male, masculine*: — Ðæt wǽpenlíce lim *calamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 58. Ða wǽpenlícan limo *preputia*, 68, 60: 69, 16.

wǽpen-mann (wǽp-), es; *m. A male, a man*:—Wǽpnmann *mas*, Anglia xiii. 366, 23. Éghuelc hé ᵭ woepenmon (wǽpenmon, Rush.: wæpned, W. S.) *omne masculinum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 23. Wer oððe wǽpman *vir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 11. Des wǽpman *hic mas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 15. Ne scríde nán wíf hig mid wǽpmannes reáfe (*veste virili*), ne wǽpman (*vir*) mid wífmannes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. Woepenmon ᵭ hee *masculum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 6. Hé worh'e wǽpman (woepenmom *masculum*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 4. Synna wið wǽpman oððe wífman, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 23. Rihtis ðæt ænige wǽpmmen on mynecena beóderne ne etan ne drincan, Wulfst. 269, 9. Wépmen (wǽpned-, *v. l.*) ge wífmen, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Wǽpmen, Homl. Ass. 27, 73. xx ᵯ wífmanna and wǽpmanna (wǽpned-, *v. l.*), Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 30: Homl. Th. i. 442, 1: Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 24, 5. Mægðhád is égder ge on wǽpmannum ge on wífmannum, Homl. Th. i. 148, 14. [*O. E. Homl.* wap-man *vir*: *Laym.* wap-, wep-mon: *A. R.* wep-, weop-man: *Orni.*

wepp-mann: *Kath.* wep-man: *O. and N.* wep-mon: *Gen. and Ex.* wap-man.] v. wǽpen, II, wǽpned, wǽpned-mann.

wǽpen-strǽl, es; *m. An arrow to be used as a weapon*:—Synd mē manna hearn mihtigum tōdum wǽpenstrǽlas *filii hominum dentes eorum arma et sagittae*, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

wǽpen-þræcu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Force of arms*:—Hine monige on winnaþ mid wǽpenþræce, Cd. Th. 138, 12; Gen. 2290. Hē hēht wigend weccan and wǽpenþræce, Elen. Kmbl. 212; El. 106. [Cf. *O. Sax.* wǽpan-threki.]

wǽpen-þrége *arms* (?):—Sum mæg wǽpenþrége (-þræce (?), cf. (?) wǽpen-geþræc), wige tō nytte, mōdcræftig smiđ, monige gefremman, ðonne hē gewyrceþ tō wera hilde helm oðđe hupseax, oðđe heaþubyrnan, scīrne mēce, oðđe scyldes rond fæste gefēgan wiđ flyge gāres, Exon. Th. 296, 34; Crä. 61.

wǽpen-wīfestre, an; *f. A hermaphrodite*; hermafroditus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 28.

wǽpen-wiga, an; *m. An armed warrior*: — Ic wæs wǽpenwiga (wǽpen wigan? *the subject of the riddle is a horn*), nū mec þeceþ geong hagostealdmon golde and sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 1; Rä. 15, 1.

wǽp-mann, wǽpn. v. wǽpen-mann, wǽpen.

wǽpned; *adj. Male*; used substantively, *a male, a man*:—Ælc wǽpned geoyndlim ontȳnende *omne masculinum adaperiens uuluam*, Lk. Skt. 2, 23. Micel gedāl is on wǽpnedes and wīfes līchoman, Lchdm. ii. 84, 16. Se ðe mid wǽpnedum men hēme *qui cum viro coiverit*, L. Ecg. C. 16; Th. ii. 144, 7. Wēpned and wīf geworhte hiē God *masculum et feminam fecit eos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 4. Wīf and wǽpned, Cd. Th. 12, 33; Gen. 195: 166, 9; Gen. 2745. Wīfes meoluc ðe wǽpned fēde, Lchdm. ii. 338, 8. v. wǽpen, II, *and following compounds.*

wǽpned-bearn, es; *n. A male child, a boy*:—For wǽpnedbearne ... for wīfcilde *pro masculo . . . pro femina*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 14.

wǽpned-cild, es; *n. A male child, a boy*:—Tō ðan ðæt wīf cenne wǽpnedcild, Lchdm. i. 344, 22: 346, 3. Ða þīnena heóldon ða wǽpnedcild (*mares*), Ex. 1, 17: *pueros*, 1, 18.

wǽpned-cyn[n], es; *n. The male kind or sex*:—Wǽpnedcyn *masculinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 4. Ælc þing wǽpnedcynnes *omne generis masculini*, Ex. 34, 19: Cd. Th. 139, 19; Gen. 2312: 142, 35; Gen. 2372: 189, 21; Exod. 188. Wiđ ðon ðe mon oðđe nȳten wyrm gedrince; gyf hit sȳ wǽpnedcynnes . . ., Lchdm. iii. 10, 11. Hwylce wihta beóđ ōðre tīd wīfcynnes, and ōðre tīd wǽpnedcynnes, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 13: Exon. Th. 419, 22; Rä. 39, 1. Ðæt hī mā of ðam wīfcynne him cyning curan ðonne of ðam wǽpnedcynne *ut magis de femina regum prosapia quam de masculina regem sibi eligerent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22.

wǽpned-hād, es; *m. The male sex*:—Swā hwæt swā wǽpnedhādes beó ācenned *quidquid masculini sexus natum fuerit*, Ex. 1, 22: Num. 1, 2. Ærfeweard wēpnedhādes, Chart. Th. 483, 17.

wǽpned-hand, a; *f. The male side, male line*:—Hȳ fōđ tō mīnum ðe ic syllan mōt swā wīfhanda swā wǽpnedhanda, swaðer ic wylle, Chart. Th. 491, 32.

wǽpned-healf, e; *f. The male side*:—Ðonne is mē leófast, ðæt hit gange on ðæt [bearn] strȳned on ða wǽpnedhealfe, ða hwīle ðe ænig ðæs wyrðe sȳ, Chart. Th. 491, 16.

wǽpned-mann, es; *m.* I. *a male, a man*:—þriwa on gēre ælc wǽpnedman (*omne masculinum tuum*) ætȳwđ beforan Drihtne, Ex. 23, 17: Num. 34, 23. Wǽpnedman (-men?) *mares*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 50. Se cyning wæs gōd wǽpnedman *rex erat vir bonus*, Bd. 3, 7: S. 529, 39. Þū (*Eve*) scealt wǽpnedmen wesan on gewealde, Cd. Th. 56, 29; Gen. 919. Wæs se gryre læssa efne swā micle swā bið wīggryre wīfes be wǽpnedmen, Beo. Th. 2573; B. 1284. God hī geworhte wǽpnedman and wīmman (wǽpman and wȳfman, MS. A.: wǽpned and wimman, MS. B.: wēpnedmenn and wīfmenn, Rush.) *masculum et feminam fecit eos Deus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Heó eode tō ðære wǽpnedmanna stōwe (*ad locum virorum*), Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 19. xx m wīfmonna and wǽpnedmonna *viginti millia puerorum ac foeminarum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 31. Ðara manna ealra, mid wīfmannum and wǽpnedmannum, Blickl. Homl. 79, 19. Hiora wīf ofslōgan ealle ða wǽpnedmen ðe him on neáweste wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 1, 6, 8. II. of plants, *a male*:—Gif man ęcyle mugcwast tō lǽcedōme habban, ðonne nime man ða reádan wǽpnedmen and ða grēnan wīfmen, Lchdm. iii. 72, 20. v. wǽpen-mann.

wǽpnian; *p.* ode *To provide with weapons, to arm*:—Ic wǽpnige ðē *armo te*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 16: 36; Zup. 215, 16. Ic wǽpnige sumne man *armo*, 43; Zup. 257, 12. Uoepnedum *armata*, Rtl. 99, 20. [Wepne þine cnihtes, Laym. 17945. He hæhte wepnien (wepni, 2nd MS.) his uolc, 20347. Heo wepnede hire mid bileąue, Kath. 188. Itt þatt wæpnedd iss wiþþ trowwþe on Criste, Orm. 677. *O. Frs.* wēpened: *O. H. Ger.* wāfenen *armare*: *Icel.* vāpna.] v. be-, ge-wǽpnian.

wǽpnung, e; *f. Armour, arms*:—[Gāstlī]cere wǽpnunge *spiritalis armaturae*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 65. Ymbscrȳdaþ eów mid Godes wǽpnunge *induite vos armaturam Dei* (Eph. 6, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 2. Næs Petrus gewunod tō nānre wǽpnunge, 248, 3. Golias gesæ tō ānwige mid ormēttre wǽpnunge, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 21. Iudas com mid ðām cwealmbærum mid ormētere wǽpnunge (*with an immense amount of weapons*), Homl. Ass. 74, 44: Homl. Th. ii. 302, 4.

wæps, wæsp, es; *m. A wasp*:—Waefs *fespa*, Txts. 63, 859. Waefs *vel* hurnitu (uaeps, Erf. Gl.) *crabro*, 55, 603. Wæps *vespa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 66: *fe*[s]*pa*, ii. 35, 27. Wæsp, 148, 17: *vespis*, i. 281, 37. Weaps *vespa*, 77, 49. Uuaefsas (waeffsas, Ep. Gl.) *vespas* (uuaeps *vespa*, Erf. Gl.), Txts. 105, 2098. [*O. H. Ger.* wafsa, wefsa.]

wær; *adj.* I. *ware, aware, having knowledge* of something which is to be guarded against:—Ðā wurdon ða landleóde his (*a band of Danes*) ware and him wiþ gefuhton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 17. Hē eode nihtes, ðæt hē his līfe geburge, ac ða hæðenan wurdon wære his fare, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 230. II. *ware, prepared* for, *on guard* against something that might be hurtful, (a) absolute:—Beó gē wære *uos estote parati*, Lk. Skt. 12, 40. Ūs is mycel þearf, ðæt wē geornlīce wacian and wære beón, Btwk. 220, 27. Se Hǽlend ūs warnode, for ðam ðe hē wyle, ðæt wē ware beón, Homl. Ass. 55, 113. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, ðæt man geara weorðe . . . Leófan men, utan beón ðe wærran, Wulfst. 90, 10. (b) with gen.:—Ūs is micel þearf, ðæt wē wære beón ðæs egeslican tīman, ðe nū tōwærd is, Wulfst. 191, 25. (c) with preposition:—Wes ðū gledda wē, wær wiđ willan, Exon. Th. 302, 26; Fä. 42. Sōna wyrđ deófol inne; is micel þearf ðæt manna gehwylc wiđ swylc wær sȳ, Wulfst. 280, 11. Ðæt wē geornlīce wacian and ā wære beón wiđ deófles costnunga, Btwk. 220, 35. Woruldmenn wǽron wære wiđ heora fȳnd, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 150. Wosas gē wære fram monnum *cavete ab hominibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 17. III. *ware, careful* to avoid something, *on guard* against doing something, (a) with gen.:—Wēnde ic ðæt ðū ðȳ wærra weorþan sceolde swylces gemōtes, Exon. Th. 267, 34; Jul. 425. (b) with preposition:—Beó wær æt ðam, ðæt ðū nǽfre mīnne sunu þyder ne lǽde *cave, ne quando reducas filium meum illuc*, Gen. 24, 6. (c) with a clause:—Mīn bearn, beó ðē wærr ðæt ðū ne drince of ðam wīne, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 17. Wærne ðē beón, ðæt ðū nāht unrihtes ne dō getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 25. IV. *ware, observant of, attentive* to a warning:—Ðæt hī wære beón ðæs cwydes, Wulfst. 7, 6: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 330, 2. V. *wary, cautious, sagacious, prudent, cunning*:—Wær *cautus*, i. *sagax, prudens, acutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 5. Wær geápnis *argumentum*, 125, 1. Hē bið scarp and biter and swīðe wær on his wordum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 13. Hē wær (*printed* þær) weorðe worda and dǽda, Exon. Th. 96, 32; Cri. 1583. Deófol gedēð, ðæt unsǽlig man wīsdōmes ne gȳmeþ, and gyt gedēð, ðæt hē talaþ hine sylfne wærne and wīsne, Wulfst. 52, 29. Beó gē swā ware suā suā nædran *estote prudentes sicut serpentes*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 20. Hig sint wære and cunnon þēnunga, and hig cennaþ ēr ðam ðe wyt cumon tō him *ipsae obstetricandi habent scientiam, et priusquam veniamus ad eas pariunt*, Ex. i. 19. Se wīsdōm gedēþ his luſiendas wīse and wære, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 1. Werra bið *astutior fiet*, Kent. Gl. 509. Gielpaþ hié suelce hī sién micle wærran and wīsran ðonne hié *quasi praestantius ceteris prudentes se esse gloriantur*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 25. Ðæt se bið on gehance wærast and wīsast, se ðe ōðerne can raðost āsmeágean, Wulfst. 55, 21. Se þincð nū wærrest and geápest ðe ōðerne mæig beswīcan, Shrn. 17, 23. [*Goth.* wars wisan *to be ware*: *O. Sax.* war wesan widar: *O. H. Ger.* gi-war *providus, solers, gnarus, intentus, adtentus, vigilans*: *Icel.* varr.] v. ge-, un-wær.

wær *the sea*:—Wē ðissa leóda land gesōhton wære bewrecene, Andr. Kmbl. 537; An. 269. Hū ðū wǽgflotan, wære bestēmdan, sǽhengeste, sund wīsige, 974; An. 487. [*Icel.* wer; *n.* (poet.) *the sea.*]

wǽr, e; *f. A covenant, compact, agreement, pledge*:—Wǽr is ætsomne Godes and monna, gāsthālig treów, Exon. Th. 36, 29; Cri. 583. [Gewemme]dre wǽre *violati foederis* (*pacti*), Hpt. Gl. 496, 3: Cd. Th. 186, 18; Exod. 140. Wǽre gemyndig, 143, 1; Gen. 2372. Wǽre (cf. *Icel. use in pl.*) *foedus*, i. *pactum, conjunctio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 43. Clam oðđe wed oðđe wǽra *clasma*, 21, 2. Wǽra *foedera*, i. *pacta amicitiae, certa amicitia*, 148, 38. Ðære sibbe wǽre (*cujus foedera pacis*) betwyh ða ylcan cyningas and heora rīce ǽwunedon, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 25. Beweddedum wǽrum *pactis sponsalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 19. Se cyng mid his folce hiene gesōhte. Ac Agothocles gedyde untreówlīce wiđ hiene, ðæt hē hiene on his wǽrum (MS. L. *has* warum) beswīc and ofslōg *rex pactus est cum Agathocle communionem belli. Sed postquam in unum exercitus junxerunt per Agathoclem insidiis circumventus occisus est*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 10. Wǽre genōman *foedus fecerunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 25. Ðæt ic ða wǽre forlǽte ðe ic tō swā myclum cyninge genom *ut pactum, quod cum tanto rege inii, ipse primus irritum faciam*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 24. Wēre trume fæstnie *pactum firmum feriat*, Txts. 172, 8. Ic ðē wǽre mīne selle, Cd. Th. 132, 33; Gen. 2202: 171, 22; Gen. 2832. Ic ðē bidde, ðæt ðū treówa selle, wǽra ðīna, 170, 24; Gen. 2818. Gewrīþ sibbe wǽre ț wedd *asstringe pacis federa*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 3. Pehta cynn hafaþ sibbe and wǽre mid Angelđeóde *Pictorum natio foedus pacis cum gente habet Anglorum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 34. Haldende wǽre *servantes pactum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 158. Utan wē ða drihtenlīcan wǽra gehealdan, Wulfst. 253, 3. Wǽre healdan, Cd. Th. 216, 22; Dan. 10. Wiđ Waldend wǽre healdan, fæste treówe, 204, 19; Exod. 421: Andr.

Kmbl. 426; An. 213: Elen. Kmbl. 1643; El. 823: Exon. Th. 339, 28; Gn. Ex. 101. Hē ða wǽre and ða winetreówe lǽstan wolde, 475, 19; Bo. 50: 172, 17; Gū. 1145: Cd. Th. 93, 8; Gen. 1542: 139, 10; Gen. 2307: 142, 23; Gen. 2366. Dæt ænig mon wordum ne worcum wǽre ne brǽce, Beo. Th. 2205; B. 1100. Heó his (*Joseph's*) mǽgwinum morðor fremedon, wǽre frǽton, Cd. Th. 187, 7; Exod. 147. Hē lyt wǽre gewonade, Exon. Th. 148, 19; Gū. 747. Wē sceolon ūs geearnian ða sibleccan wǽra Godes and manna, Blickl. Homl. 111, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* wâra *foedus*; *Icel.* vârar; *pl.*] v. freoðo-, friðo-wǽr.

wǽr (P); *adj. True*:—Ic gelȳfe dæt hit from Gode cōme, brōht from his bysene, dæs mē ðes boda sægde wǽrum wordum, Cd. Th. 42, 31; Gen. 681. [The word, found here only, if at all, occurs in that part of the Genesis, which seems to show Old Saxon influence, and the phrase *wârum wordum* may be the equivalent of that found often in the Hêliand, e. g. Gumon, thea ūs gōdes so filu gehētun fon hebankuninge wârun wordun, 569. But perhaps *wærum* (v. wær, V; and see last passage under *wær-líc*) might be read. Cf. Heó geleáfan nom dæt hē ða bysene from Gode brungen hæfde ðe hē hire swā wǽrlīce (=*O. Sax.* wârlîko; *or?* wærlīce *cunningly*) wordum sægde, iéwde hire tācen, and treówa gehēt, Cd. Th. 41, 5; Gen. 652.] [*O. Sax.* wâr: *O. Frs.* wêr, weer: *O. H. Ger.* wâr, wâri *verus, verax*: *Lat.* vērus.]

wære, wræc, es; *m. Wark* (in Northern dialects), *ache, pain*:—Mē sār gehrān, wære in gewōd, Exon. Th. 163, 29; Gū. 1001. Sēo reádnes and bryne dæs swyles and wærces *rubor tumoris ardorque*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31. Wið magan wærce ... Wið wambe wærce, Lchdm. ii. 318, 4, 15: 356, 19, 22. From wærc deáðes *a dolore mortis*, Jn. Skt. p. 2, 3. Wærco ł ádla *dolorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 8. Wærceo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8. *The word occurs mostly in compounds*, v. bān- (Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 83), blǽder- (Lchdm. ii. 320, 3), breóst- (Lchdm. ii. 4, 23), ceol- (Lchdm. ii. 312, 2), cneó-, eág-, eár-, felle-, fylle-, fót-, heáfod-, heals- (Lchdm. ii. 312, 5), heort-, lenden-, lifer-, liþ-, milte-, rysel- (Lchdm. ii. 318, 15), sculdor-, sīd-, stic-, sweor-, tōþ-, þeóh-, þeór-wærc (-wræc). [On edelich stiche, oðer on edelic eche (oðer warch, MS. T.), A. R. 282, 12. For evel and werke in bledder, Rel. Ant. i. 51, 34: *Icel.* verkr: *Dan.* værk.]

wære (P):—*Cuneus* wecg ... *cunicellus* lytel wære (wægc?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 28–31.

wæreaн; *p.* wærhte. I. (used impersonally) *to pain*:—Gif hine innan wærce, Lchdm. ii. 272, 11. Gif ða þeóh wærce, 312, 7. Ðonne monnes wambe wærce oððe rysle, 318, 20. II. *to suffer pain* (?), *be troubled*:—Ic werhte eom *exercitatus sum* (*if* werhte *can be taken as the past tense of the verb*, eom *is superfluous*), Ps. Spl. 76, 3. [v. Jamieson's Dictionary, wark, werk *to ache*: *Dan.* værke, det værker i mit Hoved *my head aches.*]

wære-sār, es; *n. Pain*:—Fruma wercsāre *initium dolorum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 8.

-wǽre, -wǽred, wærelīce. v. on-wǽre, ge-wǽred (Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 37), wearglīce.

wǽr-fæst; *adj. Faithful*, (1) as an epithet of the Deity:—Waldend gemunde wǽrfæst (*faithful to his covenant*) Abraham ārlīce, Cd. Th. 156, 8; Gen. 2585. Ūs Hǽlend God wǽrfæst onwrāh *Jesus, faithful to the covenant, has revealed God to us*, Exon. Th. 24, 13; Cri. 384. Wǽrfæst Metod, Cd. Th. 79, 33; Gen. 1320: 175, 23; Gen. 2900. (2) of men:—Se cádega Loth, wǽrfæst, Waldende leóf, Cd. Th. 156, 29; Gen. 2596. Hālig, wǽrfæst (*Juliana*), Exon. Th. 256, 27; Jul. 238. Wǽrfæst (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2621; An. 1312: (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 1091, 7; Gen. 1819. Fæder Abrahames, wǽrfæst hæle, 104, 24; Gen. 1740. Ne lǽt ðū (*Abraham*) ðē ðīn mōd āsealcan, wǽrfæst willan mīnes (*faithful in observing my will*), 130, 31; Gen. 2168. Wǽrfæstne rinc (*Abel*), 62, 9; Gen. 1011. Wǽrfæstne hæleð (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2548; An. 1275. Ða (*the three children*) wǽron wǽrfæste, wiston Drihten ēcne, Cd. Th. 227, 29; Dan. 194. Wǽrfæstra wera (*Abraham and Lot*), 113, 34; Gen. 1897. (3) of things:—Ðǽr sceal lufu uncer wǽrfæst wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 19; Gū. 1163.

wærg, wærgan, wær-geápnis (Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 1), wær-genga, wærgolness, wærgþu, wæriht. v. wearg, wirgan, wær, V, wer-genga, wearg-olness, wirgþu, wearriht.

Wǽring-wīc *Warwick*:—On ðison geáre wæs Wǽringwīc getimbrod, Chr. 915; Th. i. 189, col. 2. Æt Wǽringwīcon (-um), 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2, 187, col. 1.

Wǽringwīc-scīr, Wǽring-scīr, e; *f. Warwickshire*:—Tō Wǽringwīcscīre (Wǽringscīre, p. 277, cols. 1, 2), Chr. 1016; Th. i. 276, cols. 1, 2.

-wærlǽcan. v. ge-wærlǽcan.

wærlan; *p.* de *To wend, turn*:—Dona foerde ł mið ðý wærlde *praeterians*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 1. v. bi-, ge-, ymb-wærlan.

wǽr-leás; *adj. Faithless, false*:—Wǽrleás mon ... and ungetreów, Exon. Th. 343, 24; Gn. Ex. 162. Se feónd, wrecca wǽrleás, 263, 17; Jul. 351: 267, 26; Jul. 421. Wǽrleás werod (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 5, 5; Gen. 67. Wǽrleásra weorud (*the wicked at the day of judgement*), Exon. Th. 98, 27; Cri. 1614: (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 2139; An. 1071.

wær-líc; *adj. Cautious, prudent, wise, circumspect*:—Wærlīc *cauta, sollicita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 70. Wærlīc bið dæt man ǽghwilce geáre sōna æfter Eástron fyrdscipa gearwige, L. Eth. vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 3. Wærlīc mē þinceþ dæt gē wæccende wið hettendra hildewōman wearde healden, Exon. Th. 282, 12; Jul. 662. Wīsdōmes beþearf, worda wærlīcra, and witan snyttro, se ðære æðelan sceal andwyrde gifan, Elen. Kmbl. 1083; El. 544. [*Icel.* var-ligr.] v. ful-, un-wærlīc.

wærlīce, *adv.* I. where there is danger of receiving hurt, *warily, cautiously, circumspectly*, (1) *in a way that guards against surprise*:—Faraþ eów wærlīce, ðe læs ðe eów gemēton ða ðe eów æfter rīdon, Jos. 2, 16. Nimaþ and lǽdaþ hine wærlīce (*caute*), Mk. Skt. 14, 44. Dæt man Malchum sufðe wærlīce heólde, dæt hē ne ætburste, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 644. Āhyld hit wærlīce, ðonne gesihst ðū hwæt ðǽroninnan sticaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 18. Wē mōtan swýðe wærlīce ūs healdan, gyf wē ūs sculan wið deófol gescyldan, Wulfst. 38, 3. Wē sculon wið dam fērscyte symle wærlīce wearde healdan, Exon. Th. 48, 5; Cri. 767. Hié sindon suā micle wærlīcor tō oferbūganne suā mon ongiet dæt hié on māran ungewitte beóð *qui tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 21. Hū hȳ ðam deófle wærlīcast magan wiðstandan, Wulfst. 80, 3. (2) *in a way that guards against an ill result, safely*:—Nāmon hī tō rāde, dæt him wærlīcor wǽre, dæt hī sumne dǽl heora londes wurðes æthæfdon *they came to the conclusion, that it would be safer for them to keep back some part of the price of their land*, Homl. Th. i. 316, 23. Wærlīcor bið se man geherod æfter līfe ðonne on līfe *there is less danger of mistake in praising a man after his death than while he is alive*, ii. 560, 14. II. where there is danger of doing wrong, *carefully, heedfully, prudently*:—Hwilum bið gōd wærlīce tō miðanne his hiéremonna scylda *aliquando subjectorum vitia prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 8. Behalde hē hine geornlīce dæt hē wærlīce sprece *sub quanto cautelae studio loquatur, attendat*, 15; Swt. 93, 18. Dætte sié wærlīce gehealden sió ǽnmōdnes dæs godcundan geleáfan *ut unitatem fidei cauta observatione teneatis*, Swt. 95, 14. Wærlīce ic mē heóld *caute me tenui*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 9. Mǽst þearf is dæt ǽghwelc mon his ǽd and his wed wærlīce healde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 3: Wulfst. 167, 4. Cristendōm wærlīce healdan, 78, 8. Is sufðe micel ðearf dæt hē suā micle wærlīcor hine healde wið scylde *necesse est, ut tanto se cautius a culpa custodiant*, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 10. [Wearliche to biwiten us seoluen wið þe unwiht of helle, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 17. Þa cheorles warliche heom hudden, Laym. 12300. Temien hire fleschs wisliche and warliche, A. R. 138, 8. Ha heold hire hird wisliche and warliche *familiam pervigili cura gubernabat*, Kath. 82. *O. Sax.* waralîko: *Icel.* varliga: *O. H. Ger.* gi-waralîcho *vigilanter, diligenter, solerter.*] v. un-wærlīce, *and next word.*

wǽrlīce *truly*; *or* wærlīce *cunningly*. v. wǽr *true.*

wærlīcness, e; *f. Caution, care, carefulness*:—Ūs is micel wærlīcnys getācnad and æteówed on ðære onfangennysse ūres Drihtnes līchaman, Homl. Ass. 163, 263.

wǽr-loga, an; *m. One who is false to his covenant, a faithless, perfidious person*:—Ðonne mānsceaða fore Meotude on dam dōme standeþ, bið se wǽrloga fȳres āfylled, Exon. Th. 95, 25; Cri. 1562. Hām Eormanrīces, wrāþes wǽrlogan, 319, 8; Vid. 9. Ðone wǽrlogan, lāðne leódhatan (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 22; Jud. 71. Hēr syndan wedlogan and wǽrlogan *in this land are men false to their pledges and to their covenants*, Wulfst. 165, 37. Wǽrlogan (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 141; An. 71: 215; An. 108. Wǽrlogona (*the people of Sodom*) sint firena hefige, Cd. Th. 145, 22; Gen. 2409. On wǽrlogum wrecan torn Godes, 152, 33; Gen. 2530. Mid ðyssum wǽrlogan, 151, 4; Gen. 2503. On wǽrlogan (*the people before the flood*) wīte settan, 76, 32; Gen. 1266. Hē sceal wedlogan and wǽrlogan hatian and hýnan, Wulfst. 266, 29. ¶ applied to spirits:—Se atola gāst, wrāð wǽrloga, Andr. Kmbl. 2595; An. 1299. Hié hýrdon tō georne wrādum wǽrlogan, 1225; An. 613. Wīc æt ðam wǽrlogan *a dwelling with the devil*, Exon. Th. 362, 15; Wal. 37: 269, 24; Jul. 455. Hwilum cyrdon mānsceaþan on mennisc hīw, hwilum brugdon āwyrgde wǽrlogan on wyrmes bleó, 156, 31; Gū. 883: 120, 9; Gū. 269: 139, 18; Gū. 595. Hē sceóp ðām wǽrlogan (*the apostate angels*) wrǽclicne hām, Cd. Th. 3, 16; Gen. 36. [This Dragon of Dissait (*the devil*) ... þis warlogbe ... with wilis ynoghe manues saule to dissaiue, Destr. Tr. 4436–45. A warlow (*a monster*), Alex. (Skt.) 1706. Snakis and oþire warlaȝes wild, þat in þe wod duelled, 3795. To þe way of wickidnes be warlaȝes (*devils*) gidid, 4425. He warded þis wrech man (*Jonah*) in warlowes guttes, Allit. Pms. 99, 258. Þaa warlaus (*v. ll.* deuils, fendes), C. M. 23250. The foulle warlawes of helle, Halliw. Dict.]

wær-lot, es; *n. Craft, cunning*:—Wærlotes *astus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 33.

wærming, wærna. v. wirming, wrænna.

wærness, e; *f. Prudence, circumspection, caution*:—Mid wærnysse (*cautela*) in gangende, dæt ōþre gebiddende hē nā gelette, Anglia xiii. 378, 188. Hæfde hē miccle lufan and ealle wærnesse tō ælcum men (*he was very considerate to everybody*), ... and ðeáh de hē on lǽwedum hāde beón sceolde, hweðre hē tō ðon wærnesse hæfde on eallum ðingum (*he was so circumspect in all things*), dæt hē munuclīfe swīþor lifde ðonne

lâwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6 11. [*Wick.* warnesse *prudentia.*] v. un-wærness; wær-scipe.

wærness *cursing*, wærnian, wærnung, wærriht. v. weargness, warenian, wirnung, wearriht.

wær-sagol; *adj. Cautious in speech, careful of what one says*:—Se ðe wære leássagol, weorðe se sóðsagol; se ðe wære bæcslitol, weorðe se wærsagol; se ðe wære stuntwyrde, weorðe se wîswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 17.

wær-scipe, es; *m. Prudence, caution, circumspection, wisdom*, in a bad sense, *cunning, astuteness*:—Wærscipe *cautela*, i. *astutia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 77. Dæt hié gefcen ða gód hira ânfealdnesse mid wærscipe, and swâ tilige ðære orsorgnesse mid ðære ânfealdnesse ðætte hê ðone ymbeðone ðæs wærscipes ne forlæte . . . Nære culfran biliwitnesse sceal gemetgian ðære nædran wærscipe, ðý læs hine se wærscipe gelæde on tó micle hâtheortnesse *ut simplicitâtis bono prudentiam adjungant, quatenus sic securitatem de simplicitate possideant, ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant . . . Debet serpentis astutiam columbae simplicitas temperare, quatenus nec seducti per prudentiam calleant*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 15–24. Wîsdôm is se hêhsta cræft, and hæfþ on him feówer ôðre cræftas; ðara is ân wærscipe, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34: 34, 6; Fox 140, 35: Shrn. 175, 27. Â gerîst bisceopum wîsdôm and wærscype, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 28. Se swicola hæfð êce wîte, for ðan ðe h.s wærscype ne dohte, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 177. Þûhte wîsast se ðe wæs swicolost . . . ac wâ heom ðæs wærscipes, Wulfst, 268, 19. Hý lætaþ ðæt tó wærscype, ðæt hý ôðre magan swicollîce pæcan, 55, 2, 15. Mid micelum wærscype lufian *cum magna cautela diligere*, Anglia xiii. 374, 125. For wîsdóme and wærscipe *consilio*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 16. Bûton wærscipe *unadvisedly*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 361. Mid mâran fultume and mid mâran wærscipe *circumspectiore cura ac magis instructo adparatu*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 25. Hê hæfde Ýrlande mid his werscipe gewunnon, and wiðûtan ælcon wæpnon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 18. Ongiet minne wîsdôm and minne wærscipe (*prudentiam*), Past. 38; Swt. 273, 9. Ðes sunderhâlga hæfde opene eágan tó ælmesdædum, ac hê næfde nænne wærscipe ðæt hê ða sóðan eádmódnysse on his weldædum geheólde (*he had not the wisdom to observe true humility in his benefactions*), Homl. Th. ii. 432, 1. [Belin wes swiðe wîs, and warscipe him folweden, Laym. 5603. Dumbe bestes habbeð þeos warschipe, þet hwon heo beað asailed, heo þrungeð alle togederes, A. R. 252, 6. Warschipe ajaines unþeawes, H. M. 41, 7. Warsipe and wisedom wið deuel, Misc. 14, 426.] v. un-wærscipe.

wærst-líc, wærtere. v. wræst-líc, weardere.

wærþu(-o); *indecl. f. Sagacity, cunning, cleverness*:—Gif him lífes weard of móde âbrît ðæt micle dysig ðæt hit oferwrigen mid wunode lange, þonne ic wât ðæt hî ne wundriaþ mæniges þinges ðe monnum nû wærþo and wunder þynceþ (*many a thing that now seems very clever and wonderful*) *cedat inscitiae nubilus error, cessent profecto mira videri*, Met. 28, 82. v. wær, V.

wær-word, es; *n. A word of caution, forewarning*:—Wærwordum *antefatis* (as if from *ante-fatus* = spoken before, cf. *antefata* forewyrde, 100, 28; but the Latin is *ante fatis*. Cf. Hpt. Gl. 529, 40 *fatis* gewyr[dum]), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 34: 5, 42.

wær-wyrde; *adj. Cautious of speech, prudent in speech, careful of one's words*:—Wærwyrde sceal wîsfæst hæle breóstum hycgan, nales breahtme hlûd, Exon. Th. 303, 22; Fä. 57. Cf. hræd-wyrde.

wæsc *washing*:—Reáfa wæsc *vestimentorum ablutio*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1085. v. ge-wæsc.

wæscan, wacsan, waxan, wacxan, waxsan; *p.* wôsc, wôcs, wôx, weóx; *pp.* wæscen, wacsen, waxen *To wash*:—Heó wæsceþ his hrægl, Exon. Th. 339, 24; Gn. Ex. 99. Dæt man clâdas waxe, Wulfst. 296, 7. Wicþênas on ðone Sætresdæg êgðer ge fata þweán, ge wæterclâdas wacsan (waxsan, waxan, *v. ll.*), R. Ben. 59, 7. Wacxon hig hira reáf, Ex. 19, 10. Waxan hig ðæt innewerde, Lev. 1, 9, 13. Dâ hig hira reáf wôxon (*lavissent*), Ex. 19, 14. Dæt hi heora hrægel weócsan and clênsodon, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 5. Hê wolde his reówan and hwîtlas on sê wacsan (wæscan, MS. T.), 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Línene clâdas waxan, Lchdm. iii. 206, 29. Hî sculan waxan sceáp, Chart. Th. 145, 13. [*O. E. Homl.* waschen, weschen; *p.* wosch, wesch: *Laym.* wascen: *Orm* wasshenn; *p.* wessh: *A. R.* waschen; *p.* weosch: *O. L. Ger.* wascan; *p.* wôsc: *O. H. Ger.* wascan; *p.* wuosc: *Icel.* vaska; *p.* vaskaði.] v. â-, ge-wæscan (-wacsan); un-wæscen, un-âwæscen.

wæsc-ern, -ern, es; *n. A wash-house*:—Wæscern *lautorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 22.

wæsce, an; *f. A washing-place.* v. sceáp-wæsce.

wæscing (?) *washing* in weascing-weg *a road leading to a sheep-washing place* (?):—Tó weascingwege niodeweardun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 17: 138, 4.

wæser ?:—Wæser *bubimus* (? *bulimus*; cf. bulimus *vermis similis lacertae in stomacho hominis habitans*, Corp. Gl. Hessels, 26, 209), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 62.

wâsma ?, wæsp. v. here-wæsmum, wæps.

wæstling, es; *m. A coverlet*:—Wæstling *lodix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 34: *stragula*, 25, 46. Wæstlinge, 81, 58. Bedreáf: genihtsumiaþ hwîtel and wesline (*lena*) and heáfudrægel, R. Ben. Interl. 93, 3. Wæstlinga *stragularum*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 66. [Cf. *Goth.* wasti *clothing.*]

wæstm (-em, -im, -um), es; *m. n.*: e; *f. Growth, increase*:—Wæstm *crementum*, i. *augmentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 65. I. *growth, produce*, (1) *fruit* of the earth *or* of a vegetable (lit. or fig.), *plant, fruit*:—Wæstm *fructus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 1. Ofet, wæstm *fruges, frumenta*, ii. 151, 31. Rædríþe wæstm *praecoquus fructus*, i. 39, 22. Oftost on treówcynne beóð ða treówa getealde *feminini generis*, and se wæstm *neutri generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Zup. 20, 15. Beó dînes landes wæstm (*fructus*) gebletsod, Deut. 28, 4, 18. Se ðæs wæstmes (*the fruit of the tree of knowledge*) onbât, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470. Ðæs wæstmes yrþ *illius frugis seges*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 38. Bûtan wæstme *sine fructu*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19. Weastme, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22. Ða beámas wâron gewered mid wæstme, Cd. Th. 30, 5; Gen. 462. Treów wæstm (westm, v. 12) wircende *lignum faciens fructum*, Gen. 1, 11. Seó eorðe wæstm bereþ *terra fructificat*, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. Hê geseah geblôwen treów wæstm berende, Blickl. Homl. 245, 8. Sume sealdon weastm (wæstm, MSS. A. B., Lind.: wæstem, Rush.) *alia dabant fructum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. Ælc treów ðe gódne wæstm (woestim, Rush.) ne bringð *omnis arbor, quae non facit fructum bonum*, 3, 10. Dôð medemne weastm (wæstm, MS. A., Lind.: wyrþe westem, Rush.), 3, 8. Wæstim gódne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 9. Beámas ða ðe mæst and wæstm mannum bringaþ *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. Eorðe salde westem his *terra dedit fructum suum*, Ps. Surt. 66, 7. Ðæt fletreów, on ðæm hê nânne wæstm ne funde; ðæt getácnaþ ða synfullan ðe nabbaþ nânne wæstm gódra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 71, 35. Wæstm *frumentationem*, Blickl. Gl. Ða wæstmas beóð þurh âgne gecynd eft âcende, Exon. Th. 215, 19; Ph. 255. Fægre land ðonne ðeós folde seó, ðær wæstmas scînaþ beorhte, Cd. Th. 277, 34; Sat. 214. Bearwas wurdon tó axan, eorðan wæstma, 154, 10; Gen. 2553. Cumaþ (-eþ?) eádilîc wæstm on wangas, weordlîc on hwætum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Of ðam twige ludon lâdwende, rêðe wæstme, Cd. Th. 60, 31; Gen. 990. [Dec] wæstem (wæstme?) weorðian *let earth's fruits honour thee* (cf. benedicite universa germinantia in terra Domino, Hym. T, P. 76), Exon. Th. 190, 28; Az. 80. Weastma (wæstma, MSS. A. B., Lind., Rush.) tîd *tempus fructuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 34. Wæstmu, Ex. 23, 15; Met. 20, 101. Hig âton of ðæs landes wæstmum (*de frugibus terrae*), Jos. 5, 11. Welig on wæstmum and on treówum *opima frugibus atque arboribus*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13: Cd. Th. 81, 3; Gen. 1339. Eówres landes wæstmas (*fruges*), Deut. 28, 42: 1, 25. Westmas, 32, 13: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. Wæstmas (wæstmo, Lind.) *fructus*, Lk. Skt. 12, 17. Him eorðe syleþ æþele wæstme, Ps. Th. 66, 6: 67, 15, 16. Dû Adame sealdest wæstme, ða inc wæron forbodene, Cd. Th. 55, 13; Gen. 894. (2) *fruit* of the body, *offspring, progeny*:—Beó dînes innoðes wæstm (*fructus*) gebletsod and dînra nýtena wæstm, Deut. 28, 4, 18. Innoðes wæstm (wæstem, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 42. Se wæstm dînes innoþes is gebletsad, Blickl. Homl. 5, 21. Ic eom bûton westme, ne furðum ân spearca mînes cynrenes nis mê forlætan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 205. Hê weordlîcne wæstm gesette, ðe of his innaðe âgenum cwôme, ofer dîn heáhseil *de fructu ventris tui ponam super sedem meam*, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Ic his cynn gedô brâd bearna tûdre wæstmum spédig, Cd. Th. 169, 19; Gen. 2802. Módor ne bið wæstmum geéacnod þurh weres frige, Élen. Kmbl. 681; El. 341. Wæstmas fêdan, Cd. Th. 59, 8; Gen. 960. (3) including the two preceding meanings:—Sceáwode Scyppend ûre his weorca wlite and his wæstma blæd níwra gesceafta, Cd. Th. 13, 24; Gen. 207. (4) *fruit* of action, *result*:—For hwan gæst ðû bûton wæstme dînes gewinnes? Blickl. Homl. 249, 5. Mînra gewinna wæstm gefullian, 191, 23. Of wæstmum weorca dînra *de fructu operum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 103, 12. (5) *fruit, that which may be enjoyed*:—Hine Metod mundbryde heóld, wilna wæstmum, and worulddugeðum, lufum and lissum, Cd. Th. 117, 3; Gen. 1948. Ic lisse selle, wilna wæstme, ðâm ðe ðê wurdiaþ, 105, 24; Gen. 1758. (6) *produce of money, usury*. v. wæstm-sceatt:—Of wæstme *ex usuris*, Ps. Spl. 71, 14. II. *growth, growing*, (1) of the growth of plants:—Seó sunne tempraþ ða eordlîcan wæstmas ge on wæstme ge on rîpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 18. (2) *growing* as opposed to diminishing, *increase*:—Seó sê and se mônа beóð geféran on wæstme and on wanunge, Homl. Th. i. 102, 27: Anglia viii. 327, 26. (3) *growth, thriving*:—Mannum becymð rên ofer eordan eów tó wæstme (*that you may thrive*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 64. III. *growth, condition reached by growing, stature, form*; the plural is sometimes used when a single person is referred to:—On ealdîcum geárum bið ðæs mannes wæstm gebîged, Homl. Th. i. 614, 13. Úre fulfremeda wæstm is swâ swâ middæg, ii. 76, 17. Se man âna gêð uprihte . . . hê sceal smeágan embe ðæt êce lîf . . . swîðor ðonne embe ða eordlîcan þing, swâ swâ his wæstm him gebícnaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 61. Dê weorð wæstm ðý wlitegra, Cd. Th. 33, 14; Gen. 520. Swâ wynlîc wæs his wæstm, ðæt him com from Drihtne, 17, 5; Gen. 255. Cniht, stranglîc on wæstme, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Ða beóð on wæstme fîftýne fôta lange and on brâde tŷn fôtmæla *homines longi pedum .xv. lati pedum .x.*, Nar. 37, 10 note. Hî (*the Innocents*) wêron gehwæde âcwealde, ac hî âriså mid fullum wæstme, Homl. Th. i. 84, 22. On geðungenum wæstme, ii. 76, 26. Ðæt feax

ǽfealeþ, ðe ǽr wæs fæger on híwe and on fulre wæstme, Wulfst. 148, 5. Sió hæfde wæstum wundorlícran, Exon. Th. 413, 13; Rä. 32, 5. Ðé is ungelíc wlite and wæstmas, siddan ðú mínum wordum getrúwodest, Cd. Th. 38, 27; Gen. 613. Wé gesáwon of ðam entcynne Enachis bearna micelra wæstma (*procerae staturae*), Num. 13, 34. Wundriaþ weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 9; Ph. 332. Hé wæs lytel on wæstmum *statura pusillus erat*, Lk. Skt. 19, 3. Óðer wæs idese onlícnes, ðþer on weres wæstmum, Beo. Th. 2708; B. 1352: Exon. Th. 214, 11; Ph. 237. Sum bið wlitig on wæstmum, 295, 18; Crä. 35. Se ðe hé oft ǽr mid wlite and mid wæstmum fægerne geseah, Blickl. Homl. 113, 17. [Fæla untime on corne and on ealle westme, Chr. 1124; Erl. 252, 33. Westmes þorf uuele wederas scal forwurðan, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 28. Wastmes and wederes sele, Laym. 32108. Brohhte ȝho þe wasstme forþ off wambe, Orm. 1937. He was þogen on wiutre and on wastme, O. E. Homl. ii. 127, 16. Marherete schan of wlite ant of wastum, Marh. 2, 34. Hire wliti westum *vultus ipsius claritas*, Kath. 310. On westme fæir, Laym. 15698. *O. Sax.* wastum *fruit, growth, stature, form.* Cf. *Goth.* wahstus: *Icel.* vöxtr: *O. H. Ger.* wahsmo *fructus, statura.*] v. bere-, eorð-, fold-, frum-, hwǽte-, lim-, ð-, on-, treów-, un-, up-wæstm.

wæstm-bǽre; *adj. Fruitful, fertile, productive*:—Wæstmbǽre *ferax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 5: *frugalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 31. Wæstmbǽru *fecunda*, 38, 22. (1) referring to inanimate things:—Ðæt wæstmbǽre land *campi uberes*, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 2. Sceáwiaþ ðæt land, hwæðer hit wæstmbǽre sí *considerate terram, qualis sit, bona an mala, humus pinguis an sterilis*, Num. 13, 19. Land ðe ys wæstmbǽre ǽgðer ge on hunie ge on meoluce *terram fluentem lacte et melle*, Ex. 33, 3. Életreów westembére *oliva fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 51, 10. Eorðan westembére *terram fructiferam*, 106, 34. Sáwan wæstmbǽre land *serere ingenuum agrum*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 21: Met. 12, 1. Treó westembéru *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 148, 9. Wæstmbǽre tyrf *feraces glebas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 51. Hwæt bið wæstmbærre ðonne meox? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 34. (2) referring to living creatures:—On hire is wæstmbǽre mægðhád, Homl. Th. i. 438, 25. (3) figurative:—Se bið cwealmbǽre, se ðe on yfelnysse ǽfre grówende and wæstmbǽre bið, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 20. Uton beón wæstmbǽre on gódum weorcum, 408, 26. v. un-wæstmbǽre.

wæstmbǽrian. v. ge-wæstmbǽrian *fecundare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 48.

wæstmbǽrness, e; *f. Fruitfulness, fertility, productivity*:—Wæst[m]bérnys *fertilitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 80. Wæstmbærnes *fertilitas*, i. *habundantia*, ii. 147. 77. Wæstmbærne[s] *ubertas*, 151, 33. Wæstembiornis *fertilitas*, Txts. 180, 19. (1) referring to inanimate things:—Wæstmbǽrnys on eorþan, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 162. Hí héton secgan ðysses landes wæstmbǽrnysse (*insulae fertilitatem*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15: Homl. Th. i. 286, 19. Wæstmbǽrnesse, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 9. (2) referring to living creatures:—Nis on náðum ðórum men mægðhád, gif ðǽr bið wæstmbǽrnys, ne wæstmbǽrnys, gif ðǽr bið ansund mægðhád, Homl. Th. i. 438, 27. Hé him geheóld wæstmbǽrnysse tuddres (*fecunditatem sobolis*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 8. v. un-wæstmbǽrness.

wæstmbǽru (-o); *indecl, f. Fertility*:—Ðás eorþan ealle hiere wæstmbǽro hé gelytlade *terra haec sterilitate suorum fructuum castigatur*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 20.

wæstm-berende; *adj. Fruit-bearing, fertile, fruitful, productive*, (1) referring to inanimate things:—Se dǽl se ðæt flód ne grétte ys gyt wæstmberende on ǽlces cynnes blǽdum, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 13. Seó wæstmberendeste (*fertilissima*) eorþe, Nar. 5, 20. (2) referring to living creatures:—Mid ðý ne is ǽnig syn wæstmbærendes (-beorendes, M. 74, 24) líchoman *cum non sit culpa aliqua foecunditas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 2. (3) figurative:—Hé wæs gefultumiende ðæt heora lár wǽre wæstmberende *ipse praedicationem ut fructificaret adjuvans*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 38. Ðone æþelan Albanum seó wæstmberende (*fecunda*) Bryton forþbereþ, 1, 7; S. 476, 34. Woestimberende *fructiferum*, Rtl. 34, 14. Ðá wǽron ða wæstmberendan breóst ðæs eádigan weres mid ðam láreówdóme ðæs heán magistres Godes gefyllede, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 8.

wæstm-berendlíc. v. un-wæstmberendlíc.

wæstmberendness, e; *f. Fertility, fecundity*:—Mid ðý nis ǽnig synn wæstmberendnesse líchoman *cum non sit culpa aliqua foecunditas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; M. 74, 24 note. v. un-wæstmberendness.

wæstm-fæst, -fæstness. v. un-wæstm-fæst, -fæstness.

wæstmian; *p.* ode *To bring forth fruit* (lit. or fig.), *fructify*:—Eorðo wæstmiaþ (wæstmas, Rush.) *terra fructificat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 28. Ic wæstmede *fructificavi*, Rtl. 3, 20. Manig yfel wé geáxiaþ wæstmian, Blickl. Homl. 109, 2.

wæstm-leás; *adj. Without fruit* (lit. or fig.):—Ðæt word westemleás geweorðæd *verbum sine fructu efficitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 22. Ðí læs ðe se Hláford ús wæstmleáse geméte, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 27. [Itt liþ uss wasstmeleas off alle gode dedess, Orm. 13858.]

wæstm-líc; *adj. Fruitful*:—Wæstimlíc *fructuosus*, Rtl. 18, 25.

wæstm-sceatt, es; *m. Usury, interest*:—Wæstmsceat *usura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 71. Westemsceat, Ps. Surt. 54, 12. Wæstmscettes *fenoris*, Germ. 389, 45. Se ðe his feoh tó unrihtum wæstmsceatte (tó westemscette *ad usuram*, Ps. Surt.) ne syleþ, Ps. Th. 14, 6. Of westemsceattum *ex usuris*, Ps. Surt. 71, 14.

wǽt; *adj.* I. *wet, moist, damp, consisting of moisture*:—Ðæt wæter is wǽt and ceald, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35: Met. 20, 77. Hyra blód byð wǽt and wearm, Anglia viii. 299, 29. Ðú ðam wættere wǽstum and cealdum foldan tó flóre gesettest, Met. 20, 90. Mid wǽttere rude *roseo* (*purpurei cruoris*) *rubore* (Ald. 61), Hpt. Gl. 507, 63. Gecyrred on wǽtne deáw, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 441. II. *wet, moist, having moisture*:—Sié lyft is ǽgðer ge ceald ge wǽt ge wearm, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35: Anglia viii. 299, 28. Se wæta wong *roscida tellus*, Exon. Th. 417, 7; Rä. 36, 1. In wǽtan sihtran; of ðam wætan síce; . . . in ðæt wǽte síce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 386, 10–16. *Loca humentia*, ðæt beóð wǽte stówa, Wulfst. 249, 17. On smeþam landum and on wǽtum, Lchdm. i. 90, 4. On wátum (*v. ll.* wǽtum) stówum, 222, 18. Wǽtum *udis*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 42: Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 1. Nǽfre hé his ða wǽtan hrægel and ða cealdan ásettan wolde *nunquam ipsa vestimenta uda atque algida deponere curabat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 24. II a. referring to the humours or juices of bodies:—Ðonne sió wamb swíðe wǽtre gecyndo biþ, ne þrowaþ seó þurst ne hefignesse metta, and gefilð wǽtum mettum, Lchdm. ii. 220, 19–21. Be (wambe) cealdre and wǽtre gecyndo . . . and ðæt hémedþing ne sceþeþ hátum líchoman ne wǽtum, 162, 17–20; 222, 1, 2. Eal ða wǽtan þing and ða smerewigan sint tó forbeódanne, 210, 27: 246, 3. III. of weather, *wet, rainy*:—Lengtentíma ys wǽt, Anglia viii. 299, 27. Of untídlícan gewiderman, ðæt is, of wǽtum sumerum and of dryġum wintrum, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 5. [*O. Frs.* wêt: *Icel.* vátr.]

wǽt, es; *n.* I. *wet, moisture*:—Se cyle geþrowode wið ða hǽto, and ðæt wǽt wiþ ðám dryġum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 33: Met. 20, 74. II. *liquor, drink*:—Hé ána gereorde, and be dǽle ǽt and wǽt gewanod sý *reficiat solus, sublata ei portione sua de vino*, R. Ben. 69, 14. Hé ne mæg ǽtes oððe wǽtes brúcan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 9. Hé fæste, swá ðæt hé ne onbyrigde ǽtes ne wǽtes on eallum ðam fyrste, 166, 11: ii. 490, 11: Wulfst. 103, 1. Nán ðing tó ðigenne ne on ǽte ne on wǽte *nec quicquam cibi aut potus presumere*, R. Ben. 69, 19: 76, 18: Homl. Th. i. 360, 13: ii. 590, 21. Búton ǽte and búton wǽte, H. R. 11, 27. [Þis halwende wet (*the blood of Jesus*), O. E. Homl. i. 187, 31. Giffernesse deð þet mon to muchel nimeð on ete oðer on wete, 103, 7. Lokenn himm fra luffsumm æte and wætc, Orm. 7852.] v. next word.

wǽta, an; *m.*: wǽte, an; *f.* I. *wet, moisture*:—Wǽta *humor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 78. Hwílum flíht se wǽta ðæt dryge, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 11: Prov. Kmbl. 71. Seó lyft sýðð ǽlcne wǽtan up tó hyre, . . . se wǽta gǽð up swylce mid míste, and gyf hit sealt byð . . . hit byð . . . tó ferscum wætan áwend, Lchdm. iii. 278, 7–12. Ða forscrane ðæt sǽd, for ðan ðe hit nǽfde nǽnne wǽtan. Swá dóð sume menn . . . se wǽta ne fæstnode heora wyrtruman, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 30 35. Wǽte *humor vel mador*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 44. Snáw cymð of ðam þynnum wǽtan, ðé byð up átogen mid ðære lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 278, 23. Hit wǽtan næfde *non habebat* [*h*]*umorem*, Lk. Skt. 8, 6. Hwílum ðæt drige drífð done wǽtan, Met. 29, 48. Hí feallan lǽtaþ seáw of bósme, wǽtan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 21; Rä. 4, 48. Wǽtum hé (*snow*) oferhrægeþ, gebryceþ burga geatu, Salm. Kmbl. 612; Sal. 305. II. *a liquid*:—Wynsum wǽta (*water*) ût flówende, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2. Æfter sóðum gecynde ðæt wæter is brosniendlíc wǽta, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5. Wolde ðæt folc ðæt sýr ádwæscan, gif hit ǽnig wǽta wanian mihte, 140, 17. Hit wæs mid wǽtan (*blood*) bestémed, Rood Kmbl. 44; Kr. 22. II a. *a liquid that may be drunk or used in cookery, medicine*, etc., *liquor, drink*:—Wǽta *liquor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 49 (in a list 'de generibus potionum'). Wǽte *cibus*, drenc *potus*, wǽta *liquor*, 82, 47. Úre wǽta wæs olfenda miolc, Shrn. 38, 18. Dó on hunig and on wín . . . dó ðæt se wǽta mæge oferyrnan ða wyrta, Lchdm. ii. 306, 27. Gesamna tú ámbru hrýþra micgean . . . wylle óþ ðæt se wǽta sié twǽde on bewylled, 332, 17. Ægru sint tó forgánne, for ðon ðe hira wǽte bið fǽt and máran hǽto wyrcð, 210, 23. Gedicge ðæs wǽtan (*hot water and wine*) þreó full fulle, i. 76, 25. Þeáh hý him wǽtan bǽdan, drynces gedreahte, Exon. Th. 92, 14; Cri. 1508. Wæs glæsen fæt ðæt ðæs wynsuman wǽtan onfénġ. Þǽr wæs gewuna ðæm folce, ðæt hié tó ðæm fæte ástigon and ðære heofonlícan wǽtan onbyrigdon, Blickl. Homl 209, 4–9. Wǽtan (byrele? cf. wín-byrele *caupo*, 21, 13; *or* brytta? cf. wín-bryttum *cauponibus*) *caupo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 81. Wǽtan heó ne swelgeþ, ne wilt iteþ, Exon. Th. 439, 27; Rä. 59, 10. Tó leohtum drence (*a number of plants then follow*), tó wǽtan (*for liquor*) healf hálígwæter, healf eala, Lchdm. ii. 274, 4. Gif mon sié mid wǽtan forbærned, 324, 14. Gif lytel fearh ǽfealle on wǽtan (*liquorem*), and cucu sig upp átogen, sprenge man ðone wǽtan mid hálígwætere, and þicge man ðone wǽtan; gif hit deád sig, and man ne mæge ðone wǽtan gesyllan, geóte hine man út, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 3-7. Nánne wǽtan hí ne cúþon wið hunige mengan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 10. Ne hé cealdne wǽtan ne þicge, Lchdm. i. 190. 2: 283, 9. Drince wucan æfter ðon beónbrod and mænige (nǽnige?) óþre wǽtan; óþre wucan . . ., and nǽne óþre wǽtan . . .; þriddan wucan . . . nánne óþerne wǽtan, ii. 216, 11–15. Da wyrte wið done wǽtan gemencge, drince ðonne, iii. 18, 20. Ne dranc hé wínes drenc, ne nán ðæra wǽtena ðe druncennysse styriaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 18. III. *moisture in an animal body, humour*:—Ðonan cymeþ sió mettrymnes ðǽm healedum,

ðe se wǽta ðæra innoða (*humor viscerum*) ástígð tó ðæm lime, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 9. Ðonne bið se deáðbǽra wǽta (*humor mortiferus*) on ðæm menn oflǽgen mid ðæm biteran drence, 41; Swt. 303, 16. Gif ðú wille ðæt yfel swyle and ǽterno wǽte ût berste, Lchdm. ii. 16, 14. Gif sió wamb bið windes full, ðonne cymð ðæt of wlacre wǽtan; sió cealde wǽte wyrcð sár an, 224, 24. Wið ealle gegaderunga ðæs yfelan wǽtan of ðam líchoman, i. 236, 18. Gífernes árist of ðæs hores wǽtan ðe of ðam magan cymð, ii. 196, 3. Of yfelum wǽtan slítendum ðone magan, . . . gif se seóca man áspíwð ðone yfelan bítendan wǽtan áweg, 60, 20–23. Of yfelre wǽtan slítendre, 4, 30. Wiþ yflum wǽtan and swile . . . hit eal ðæt worms and ðone yfelan wǽtan ádrífð, 72, 12–15. Hyt ealne ðone wǽtan (*dropsical humour*) ût átýhð, i. 204, 3. III a. *water, urine*:—Genim eoferes blǽdran mid ðam micgan, áhefe upp, and ábíd ðþ ðæt se wǽta of áflówen sý, Lchdm. i. 360, 6. IV. *moisture of plants, juice, sap*:—Nim ænne sticcan . . . forbærn ðone ðderne ende, ðonne gǽð se wǽta (*v. l.* wǽte) ût æt ðam ðórum ende, Lchdm. iii. 274, 5. Sæp ł wǽte *succus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 13. Hé bær ða wǽtan ðære uncystan in ðam telgan ðone hé getýhð ér of ðam wyrtruman *portat in ramo humorem vitii, quem traxit ex radice*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 26. [He þoleð hwile druie, and hwile wete, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 6. Hwo þet bere a deorewurðe licur, oðer a deorewurðe wete in a feble uetles, A. R. 164, 14. Ifulled mid attere, weten alre bitterest, Laym. 19769. *Icel.* væta *wet, rain*.] v. hærfest-wǽta.

wǽtan; *p.* te *To wet, moisten*:—Ic ðweá *lavo, lavas*: ic wǽte *lavo, lavis*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 6. Ic mín bedd wǽte (wǽtu, Ps. Surt.) mid teárum *lacrymis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. Wǽteþ *ingurgitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 59: 47, 19. Ne is ðæt wín tó þicgenne ðætte lǽteþ and wǽteþ ðone innoþ, Lchdm. ii. 246, 5. Mec (*an animal's skin*) brýd wǽteþ in wætre, Exon. Th. 393, 34; Rä. 13, 10. Heó genam ðæs gehálgodan sealtes, and wǽtte, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 2. Wǽt ðæt gewrit on ðam drence, Lchdm. ii. 350, 15. Wǽt wulle mid biccean hlonde, i. 362, 17. Wǽt ðæt liþ mid ecede, ii. 134, 9. Wǽt mid ðínum scyteðingre, Techm. ii. 126, 2. Hí ða lifre wǽten, Lchdm. i. 346, 23. Hé wyllę mid ðam seáwe his eágan hreppan and wǽtan, 128, 13. Wǽtan *rigare, humectare*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 54. Wǽtende *humectans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 28: Lchdm. ii. 156, 20. Wǽtendum *rorantibus, tingentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 55. [*Icel.* væta *to wet*.] v. ge-wǽtan; wǽtian.

wǽte. v. wǽta.

wæter, es; *n.* (*the word seems to be feminine in* on ðisse wætere, Blickl. Homl. 247, 25; *see also* Ps. Th. 17, 11: *and a weak genitive plural* wæterena *is found in* Ps. Th. 31, 7.) I. *water*:—Wæter *aqua*, hlúttor wæter *limpha*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 17, 18. Wæter *limphale*, ii. 52, 19. Ðæt wæter is brosniendlíc wǽta, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5. Blód flówð ofer eorðan swá swá wæter, Blickl. Homl. 237, 6. Byrneþ wæter swá weax, Exon. Th. 61, 23; Cri. 989. Blód and wæter sætsomne ût bicwómaŋ, 68, 33; Cri. 1113. Ealle gewítaþ swá swá wolcn, and swá swá wæteres streám, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Úre líchoma wæs gesceapen of seówer gesceaftum, of eorþan and of fýre and of wætere and of lyfte, 35, 13. Hí forweorðan wætere gelícost, ðonne hit yrnende eorðe forswelgeþ, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Þegn winedryhten his wætere gelafede, Beo. Th. 5438; B. 2722. Wætre, 5700; B. 2854. Ðætte hé gewǽte his ýtemestan finger on wættre, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 7. Wættre gelícost, Andr. Kmbl. 1906; An. 955. I a. *water* for drinking:—Ðæt wæter ásceortode ðe wæs on ðam buturuce, Gen. 21, 15. Ánne drinc cealdes wæteres (wætres, Lind.: wættres, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 42. Wæteres (wætres, Lind., Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 41: Andr. Kmbl. 44; An. 22. Hé gehálgode wín of wætere, 1173; An. 587. Wætre, Ps. Th. 123, 3. Hwæt drincst ðú? Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe ealu, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 11. I b. *water* in the sky, *rain*:—Dá hangode swíðe þýstru wæter on ðám wolcnum, and on ðære lyfte, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Ne wæter fealleþ lyfte gebysgad *nec cadit ex alto turbidus humor aquae*, Exon. Th. 201, 25; Ph. 61. Hit wǽron míne wæter, ða ðe on heofenum wǽron, Wulfst. 260, 4. II. where a considerable volume of water is referred to, *water* of a river, sea, etc.:—Ic sleá ðises flódes wæter and hyt byð geworden tó blóde, Ex. 7, 17. Hé funde wynleásne wudu; wæter under stód, Beo. Th. 2837; B. 1416: Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. Faraþ geond ealle eorðan sceátas emne swá wíde swá wæter bebúgeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 666; An. 333. Síd wæter *ocean*, Cd. Th. 7, 2; Gen. 100. Sealt wæter, 13, 6; Gen. 198. Ádó mé of deópe deorces wæteres ðe læs mé besencen sealte flódas, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Ofer wæteres hrycg *across the sea*, Beo. Th. 947; B. 471. On wæteres ǽht, 1037; B. 516. Hé ádilde wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 903; An. 452. Wætres swég, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19. Wætres (*the Deluge*) brógan, Cd. Th. 84, 10; Gen. 1395: Exon. Th. 300, 16; Ph. 41. Ic hine of wætere genam, Ex. 2, 10. Hé ástáh of ðam wætere (wætre, Lind.: wættre, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16. Gestreón bewrigen wætere oððe eorðan, Met. 8, 59. Wið wǽge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 9; Cri. 982. Ðú ðam wættere foldan tó flóre gesettest, Met. 20, 90. Geát ðæt blód on yrnende wæter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 15. Se ðe gǽð on deóp wæter, Salm. Kmbl. 448; Sal. 224. Deóp wæter *ocean*, Beo. Th. 3812; B. 1904. Ofer wíd wæter, 4937; B. 2473. Swá wé on laguflóde ofer cald wæter líðan, Exon. Th. 53, 17; Cri. 852: Andr. Kmbl. 401; An. 201. II a. *water* as in Derwent*water*, *a body of water, a stream, lake, sea*:—Heó wolde hig þweán æt ðam wætere (*in flumine*) and hyre mǽdenu eodon be ðæs wæteres ófre (*per crepidinem alvei*), Ex. 2, 5. Hé becom tó Iordanes ófrum ðæs wæteres *he came to the shores of the river Jordan*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 664, 678: (*the Danube*), Elen. Kmbl. 119; El. 60. On wætere *in amne*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. Hé geseah ofer ðæm wætere lárne stán, Blickl. Homl. 209, 31. Ðás ðe on ðís wætere (*a flood*) syndon eft hié libbaþ . . . Ða ðe on disse wætere syndon, 247, 21, 25. Éástreámas feówer wǽron ádǽlede ealle of ánum wætre, Cd. Th. 14, 17; Gen. 220. Hyra (*the Egyptians'*) wæter wurdon tó blóde, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 25. Ða þreó wæter, Cd. Th. 133, 16; Gen. 2211. Swá swá ealle wæteru cumaþ of ðære sǽ, and eft ealle cumaþ tó ðære sǽ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 23. Wætera *laticum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 17. Hé tó Iordane becom ealra wætera ðam hálgestan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 63. Sǽs and wætra heá holmas, Exon. Th. 193, 16; Az. 122. Fiscwyllum wæterum *fluviis multum piscosis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 15. Hí witon on hwelcum wæterum hí sculun sécan fiscas, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 19. Ðæt folc fór betwux ðám twám wæterum (*the two parts of the Red Sea*), Wulfst. 293, 16. Seó eorðe wæs wætrum weaht, lagostreámum leoht, Cd. Th. 115, 19; Gen. 1922. Mid bricgum ofer deópe wæteru, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 10. Læt ford ðíne willas and tódæl ðín wætru æfter herestrǽtum, Past. 48; S. 373, 13, 15. Ápene ðíne hand ofer ealle Egipta wætro and flódas, ge ofer burnan ge ofer meras and ofer ealle wæterpyttas, Ex. 7, 19. II b. in plural, *waters*, implying abundance or great extent, *waters* of a great river, of a sea, etc.:—Ða fixas ðe synd on ðam flóde ácwelaþ, and ða wæteru forrotiaþ, Ex. 7, 18. Ðǽr wǽron manega wætro (uætro, Lind.: wæter, Rush.) *there was much water there*, Jn. Skt. 3, 23. Ðé wæter sceáwedon and ðé gesáwon sealte ýþa . . . wæs swégc micel sealtera wætera, Ps. Th. 76, 13. Swá ǽr wæter fleówan, flódas áfysde, Exon. Th. 61, 16; Cri. 985: Andr. Kmbl. 3105; An. 1555. Ðæt lég miclade, and him nǽnig mon mid wætra onweorpnesse wiþstondan meahte, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 20. Ofer wætera geðring, ofer hwæles ǽðel, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21: Exon. Th. 351, 13; Sch. 351. Ýða gelaac, wíd gang wætera, Ps. Th. 118, 136. Ðæt flód ðæra myclena wæterena, 31, 7. Wætrum bisencte, Exon. Th. 271, 9; Jul. 479: Cd. Th. 88, 4; Gen. 1460. Ða scíran wæter *liquidas lymphas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 11. Hât mé cuman tó ðé ofer ðás wæteru (wætra, Lind.: ðæt wæter, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 14, 28. Hú heó mihte Iordanes wæteru oferfaran, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 680. Wætru, 684. Hé gegaderode eall sǽ wætru. (*aquas maris*), Ps. Th. 32, 6. II c. in reference to the surface of water:—Ðæt hié nǽren .x. fóta heá bufan wætere *decem pedum altitudine a mari aberant*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 11. Under wætere, Beo. Th. 3316; B. 1656. [*O. Sax.* watar; *O. Frs.* weter: *O. H. Ger.* wazzar. Cf. *Goth.* watô: *Icel.* vatn.] v. font- (fant-), hálig-, hreód-, neáh-, weorold-, wille-wæter; wæter-ordál.

wæter-ádl, e; *f. Dropsy*:—Se ðe him seó wæterádl, Lchdm. i. 354, 8. Wið wæterádle . . . seó wæterádl ût áflóweþ, 364, 19–20, 11. v. wæter-seócness.

wæter-ǽdre, an; -ǽder, e; *f.* (*in the first passage given the word is made neuter*). *A vein of water, a spring*:—Gewemmed weterédre *uena corrupta* (Prov. 25, 26), Kent. Gl. 973. Hé hét ða heardnysse holian onmiddan ðære flóre, and ðæt wæterǽddre ðá wynsum ásprang, werod on swǽcce, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 4. Án lamb bícnode mid his swýðran fét, swilce hit ða wæterǽddran geswutelian wolde. Clemens cwæð: 'Geopeniaþ ðás eorðan' . . . Æt ðam forman gedelfe swégde ût ormǽte wyllspring, i. 562, 10. Ealle wyllsprings and eán þurh hig (*the earth*) yrnaþ. Swá swá ǽddran licgeaþ on ðæs mannes líchaman, swá licgaþ ðás wæterǽddran geond ðás eorðan, Lchdm. iii. 254, 23. On stemne wæterǽdrena (-édrana, Ps. Lamb. *cataractorum*) ðínra, Ps. Spl. 41, 9: Blickl. Gl. Wæterédra, Ps. Th. 41, 8. Wæterǽddrum *cataractis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 63. Seó gýtsung hyre gold betweoh ða wæterǽdran rǽt *avaritia aurum inter arenas legit*, Gl. Prud. 55.

wæterælf-ádl, e; *f. Some form of illness*:—Gif mon bið on wæterælfádle, ðonne beóþ him ða handnæglas wonne and ða eágan teárige, and wile lócian niþer, Lchdm. ii. 350, 21: 304, 8.

wæter-ælfen[n], e; *f. A water-elf, water-nymph*:—Wæterælfenne *nymfae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 31.

wæter-berend, es; *m. A water-bearer*:—Wæterberendra *lixarum* (*mercenariorum qui aquam portant*), Hpt. Gl. 427, 14. v. next word.

wæter-berere, es; *m. A water-bearer*:—Mid wæterbererum *cum lixarum* (*coetibus*, Ald. 13; *the passage is the same as that glossed in the preceding word*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 74: 18, 2. Wæterberere (-a?) *lixarum*, 52, 73.

wæter-bóg (-bóh), es; *m. A bough with moisture in it*:—Wæterbóh *surculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 16.

wæter-bolla, an; *m. Dropsy*:—Of ðære ádle cymð ful oft wæterbolla, Lchdm. ii. 202, 5: 206, 11. Wiþ wæterbollan, 108, 4: 10, 17: 204, 13.

wæter-bróga, an; *m. Terror caused by water, the terror of the deep*:—Engel ðín con sealte sǽstreámas, warodfaruða gewinn and wæterbrógan, Andr. Kmbl. 394; An. 197: 912; An. 456. Cf. wæter-egesa.

wæter-búc, es; *m. A pitcher*:—Án man mid wæterbúce *homo am-*

þhoram aquae portans, Lk. Skt. 22, 10. Gedéon hét heora ælcne geniman ánne ámtigne sester oðde ánne wæterbúc *Gideon dedit in manibus eorum lagenas vacuas*, Jud. 7, 16.

wæter-bucca, an; *m. An aquatic insect, a water-spider*:—Wæterbuc[c]a *vel* [wæter]gást *tippula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 14.

wæter-burne, an; *f. A stream of water*:—Ic úna sæt innan bearwe . . . ðær ða wæterburnan swégdon and urnon, Dóm. L. 3.

wæter-byden, e; *f. A water-cask*; dolium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 76.

wæter-clǽþ, es; *m. A towel*:—Dære kycenan wicþénas wæterclǽðas wacsan, ðe hý heora handa and fét mid wípedan *linthea, cum quibus sibi fratres manus aut pedes tergunt, lavet*, R. Ben. 59, 7: R. Ben. Interl. 66, 1.

wæter-cróg, es; *m. A pitcher*:—Watercróg *lagenam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 28.

wæter-crúce, an; *f. A water-pot*:—Waetercrúce *urciolum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 19.

wæter-del[1], es; *n. m.* (?) *A dell in which there is water*:—Norð tó wæterdellæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 126, 14.

wæter-denu, e; *f. A valley with water in it*:—Andlang weterdene west tó ðære deópan dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 365, 33.

wæter-furh; *f. A trench*:—On ða wæterfurh innan smalan bróc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 105, 17.

wæter-egesa, an; *m. Terror caused by water*:—Wæteregesa sceal líðra wyrðan *the terrors of the deep shall lose their force*, Andr. Kmbl. 870; An. 435. Wæteregsa, 750; An. 375. Grendles módor wæteregesan wunian sceolde, cealde streámas *Grendel's mother must live among the dreadful waters, the cold streams*, Beo. Th. 2524; B. 1260. Cf. wæter-bróga.

wæter-fæsten[n], es; *n. A place protected by water*:—Hé gewícode ðǽr ðǽr hé niéhst rýmet hæfde for wudufæstenne ond for wæterfæstenne *he encamped as near to the Danes as the wood and water, which protected their position, would allow him to find sufficient room*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 10.

wæter-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for water, a water-pot*:—Wæterfæt *ydria*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 4: *ydria* vel *soriscula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 12. Ðæt wíf forlét hyre wæterfæt (*hydriam*), Jn. Skt. 4, 28. Ðǽr wǽron áset six stánene wæterfatu (*hydriae*), 2, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 56, 5, 21. Ða six wæterfatu getácnodon six ylda ðyssere worulde, 58, 1. Ðá hira wæterfatu fulle wǽron *impletis canalibus*, Ex. 2, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzarfaz *hydria.*]

wæter-flasce, -flaxe, an; *f. A water-flask, a pitcher*:—Sum man berende sume wæterflaxan *homo lagenam aquae baiulans*, Mk. Skt. 14, 13.

wæter-flód, es; *m. n. A flood, deluge*; in plural, *floods, waters*. Cf. wæter, II b:—Swilce óðer wæterflód swá fleów heora blód, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 74. On ðæs Ambictiones tíde wurdon mycele wæterflód (*inluvies aquarum*) geond ealle world, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 7. Hine storm ne mæg áwecgan, ne wæterflódas brecan brondstæfne, Andr. Kmbl. 1006; An. 503. Hí mé ymbsealdon swá wæterflódas (*sicut aqua*), Ps. Th. 87, 17. On wæterflódum *in aquoso*, 62, 2.

wæter-full; *adj. Dropsical*:—Wæterfull *hydropicus* (v. Lk. 14, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 57: 43, 21.

wæter-fyrhtness, e; *f. Fear of water, hydrophobia*:—Wæterfirhtnys *ydrofobam* vel *limphatici*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 25.

wæter-gát. v. wæter-bucca.

wæter-gebléd *a blister with water in it* (?); or *a blister made by boiling water* (?), Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

wæter-gelád, es; *m. A water-way, an aqueduct*:—Wætergelǽda *aquae ductum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 16.

wæter-gelét, es; *n. A water-course, an aqueduct*:—Wætergelǽt *colimbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 69. v. wæter-þéote.

wæter-gewæsc, es; *n. Land formed by the washing up of earth*:—*Circumlutus locus* mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede, *alluvium* wætergewæsc, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15, 16.

wæter-grund, es; *m. The bottom of the sea, the depth of the sea*:—On wætergrundum *in profundo*, Ps. Th. 106, 23.

wæter-gyte, es; *m. A pouring of water, a water-course*:—Endlyfta is *aquarius*, ðæt is wætergyte (-scyte, MS. R.), oðde se ðe wæter gýt, Lchdm. iii. 246, 4.

wæter-hæfern, es; *m. A water-crab*:—Genim wæterhæfern gebærnedne, Lchdm. ii. 44, 19.

wæter-hálgung, e; *f. Blessing* or *hallowing of water*; aquae benedictio:—Waeterhálgungcge, Rtl. 117, 1.

wæter-ham[m], es; *m. Land surrounded by a ditch* (?):—Andlang burnan on wæterweg; of ðan wæterwege on waterhammes; of ðan hamman on grénan beorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 31. Cf. flódhammas, i. 289, 18.

wæter-helm. v. wegan, III (1).

wæterian; *p.* ode *To water, supply with water*, (1) *to water* animals, *give drink to* living creatures:—Hé wæterode hig *adaquavit eos*, Ps. Spl. 77, 18. Hé wæterode hire heorde *adaquavit gregem*, Gen. 29, 10. Hí heora orf wæterodon *refectis gregibus*, 29, 3. Orf wæterian, Ex. 2, 16. Oxan wæterian, Coll. Monast. Th. 80, 1. Ðá hét ic wætrigan úre hors and úre nióteno, Nar. 12, 12. Tó wætranne, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 15: p. 8, 15. (2) *to water* plants:—Se man ðe plantaþ wyrta, hé hí wæteraþ, Homl. Th. i. 304, 26. Sumu treówu hé watrode, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 4. (3) *to water* land, *to irrigate*:—Hé land wæteraþ *arva rigat*, Scint. 118, 14. Ða feówer eán ealne ðisne embhwyrft wæteriaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 177. Án wyll ásprang of ðære eorðan wætriende (*irrigans*) ealre ðære eorðan brádnysse . . . Ðæt flód . . . tó wætrienne (*ad irrigandum*) neorxena wang, Gen. 2, 6, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* vatna *to water.*] v. ge-wæterian.

wæterig; *adj. Watery*:—Wæterig æcer *alluvius ager*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 52. Gif se útgang sié windig and wætrig and blódig, Lchdm. ii. 236, 7. Seó wamb ðe bid wæterigre gecyndo, 220, 26. On wæterigum *in aquoso*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 62, 3. Mid ðam wæterian bleó, Scrd. 21, 27. Rixe weaxst on wæterigum stówum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10: Lchdm. i. 98, 26. v. un-wæterig.

wæter-leás; *adj. Without water, dry*:—Hig dydon hine on ðone wæterleásan pytt *miserunt eum in cisternam, quae non habebat aquam*, Gen. 37, 24. Hé gáð ðerh stówa (-e, Rush.) wæterleása (-e, Rush.) *perambulat per loca inaquosa*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzerlós *sine aqua.*]

wæter-leást, e; *f. Want of water*:—Ðæt folc wearð geangsumod on móde for ðære wæterleáste, Homl. Ass. 108, 177.

wæter-líc; *adj. Aquatic*:—Wæterlíce *aquatiles*, Germ. 394, 243. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzar-líh *aquaticus.*]

wæter-méle, -mæle, es; *m. A water-cup*:—Wætermèle *pelvis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 15. Wætermǽle *pulvis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 68.

wæter-nædre, an; *f. A water-snake*:—Wæternædre *anguis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 21: i. 285, 3: *salamandra*, 289, 29. Wæternedrum [*h*]*vdris*, ii. 97, 2. [A watyrnedyre *hic idrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 223, 2. A wateradder *agguis*, 255, 4. Wateraddur *vipera*, 177, 37 (all 15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-natra *natrix, ydrus.*]

wæter-ordál, es; *n. The ordeal by boiling water*:—Hæbbe se teónd cyre, swá wæterordál swá ýsenordál, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Cf. Ælc tiónd âge geweald swá hwæðer hé wille swá wæter swá ísen, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4. *See* ordál.

wæter-pund. v. pund, III.

wæter-pyt[t], es; *m. A water-pit, well*:—Of ðam wege on ðone wæterpytt; of ðam pytte on dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 186, 19. On ðone wæterpyt; of ðam wæterpyt, iii. 359, 15. Heó geseah sumne wæterpytt *videns puteum aquae*, Gen. 21, 19. Ðone wæterpytt *puteum illum* (cf. wyllspring, v. 7), 16, 14. Gif hwá ádelfe wæterpyt (*cisternam*, Ex. 21, 33), oþþe betýnedne ontýne, L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6. Ofer ealle wæterpyttas *super omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. Hig dulfon wæterpyttas *they dug for water*, 7, 24.

wæter-ríþe, an; *f. A stream of water*:—Wæteríþan *laticem*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 25.

wæter-sceát, es; *m. A napkin*; mappa, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 1. v. wæter-scíte.

wæter-scipe, es; *m. A body of water, a piece of water, water*:—Gif hit beón mæg, swá sceal mynster beón gestaþelod, ðæt ealle neádbehéfe þing ðǽr binnan wunien, ðæt is wæterscipe, mylen, wyrtún (*aqua, molendinum, ortus*), R. Ben. 127, 5. On ðære neáwiste næs nán wæterscipe, Jud. 15, 8. Ðis is se wæterscipe, ðe ús God tó frófre gelǽt . . . ðæs wæterscipes welsprynge is on hefonríce, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 28. Wæterscipes hús *colimbus*, i. *aquaeductus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 56. Ðá cwómon ðǽr scorpiones swá hié ér gewunelíce wǽron ðæs wæterscipes *scorpiones consuetam petentes aquationem*, Nar. 13, 11. Ðæt monnum wǽre ðý élþre tó ðæm wæterscipe tó ganganne *ut facilior aquatoribus esset accessus ad flumen*, 12, 20. Wæs swíþe wynsum wǽta út flówende . . . Wæs ongeán ðyssum wæterscipe glæsen fæt, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4. Wæs ðám gebróðrum micel fréceduys tó ástígenne tó wæterscipe, and cómon tó ðam hálgan were biddende ðæt hé ða mynstra gehendor ðam wæterscipe timbrian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29–31. Hé heora wæterscipe mid weardmannum besette *constituit centenarios per singulos fontes*, Anglia x. 94, 172. Ðone weterscype ðe hé into Níwan mynstre be ðes cinges leáfan geteáh, Chart. Th. 232, 3. Hwalas . . . ða ðe lagostreámas, wæterscipe wecgaþ, Cd. Th. 240, 19; Dan. 389. Úre Drihten gesceóp ealle wæterscypas and ða wídgillan sæ, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24.

wæter-scíte, an; *f. A towel*:—Hé wearð bewǽfed mid ánre wæterscýtan (*linteo*, Jn. 13, 4), Homl. Th. ii. 242, 25. v. wæter-sceát.

wæter-scyte, es; *m. A rush of water*. v. wæter-gyte.

wæter-seáþ, es; *m. A water-pit, well, reservoir*:—Ðá wæs ðǽr on ófre sídan ðæs hláwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterseáð wǽre, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 8. Wæterseáðes *cisternae*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 27. [Myrige wæterseáðes ðǽr ábúten standeþ, Shrn. 13, 17.]

wæter-seóc; *adj. Dropsical*:—Ðá wæs sum wæterseóc man *homo quidam hydropicus erat*, Lk. Skt. 14, 2: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 145. Wæterseóc *lymphaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 30. *Ydropicus* byð se wæterseóca, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 3. Wæterseóces mannes þurst gecélan, Lchdm. i. 146, 13. Hit fremaþ ðam wæterseócan, 204, 2. Wæterseóce *hydropicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 3. Heó gehnéceþ ða anginnu ðám wæterseócum,

Lchdm. i. 272, 15. Hē ða wæterseócan gedrīgeþ, 284, 2. [*O. Hi Glr.* wazzar-siuh *hydropicus.*]

wæter-seócness, e; *f. Dropsy*:—Ðeós wæterseócnyss *hic ydrops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 2: Homl. Th. i. 86, 9. Wiđ wæterseócnysse, Lchdm. i. 122, 19: 144, 21: 202, 19: 234, 5: 272, 13: 276, 13: 322, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-suht *hydrops.*] v. wæter-ādl, -bolla.

wæter-slæd, es; *n. A valley with water in it*:—On wæterslædes dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 11. Ón ðæt wæterslæd, iii. 394, 17. v. slæd.

wæter-spring, es; *m. A springing up of water*:—Upcyme, wæterspryng wylla, Cd. Th. 240, 13; Dan. 386.

wæter-steal[1], es; *m. Standing water, a pool*:—Đēr synd unmēte mōras, hwīlon sweart wætersteal, hwīlon fūle eárīþas yrnende (*sometimes black stagnant water, sometimes foul streams running*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 5.

wæter-stefn, e; *f. The voice* or *sound of water*:—Fram wæterstefnum wīdra manigra *a vocibus aquarum multarum*, Ps. Th. 92, 4.

wæter-streám, es; *m. A stream of water*:—Hē wæterstreámas wende tō blōde *convertit in sanguinem flumina eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 44. [Waterrstræm, Orm. 18092.]

wæter-þeóte, an; *f. A water-channel, conduit*:—Wæterþeóte *aquagium* (aquagium *aquaeductus, canalis*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 23: *canalis* vel *colimbus* vel *aquaeductus*, 61, 22. Ðære heofenan wæterþeótan wēron geopenode *cataractae coeli apertae sunt*, Gen. 7, 11: 8, 2: Homl. Th. i. 22, 4. On stefne wæterþeótena dīnra *in voce cataractarum tuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 8. [Weterþeotan of þer mycele niweluisse, O. E. Homl. i. 225, 23. *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-dioza *cataracta.*]

wæter-þīsa (?), an; *m. A water-rusher, what rushes through the water*, applied to a ship and to the whale:—Hē wæghengest wræc, wæterþīsa (-þiswa, MS., *but the w is marked for erasure*) tōr suel, Exon. Th. 182, 1; Gū. 1303. Hē (*the whale*) hafaþ ōþre gecynd, wæterþīsa wlonc, 363, 7; Wal. 50. [Cf. *Icel.* þeysa *to rush, storm*; þeysir *a rusher, stormer.*] Cf. mere-þyssa.

wæter-þrūh *a water-pipe, conduit*:—Uueterþrūh, uua[e]terthrūch, uaeterthrouch *caractis*, Txts. 47, 367. Wæte[r]þrūh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 1. Þeótan, wæterþrūh *cataractae*, 13, 15. Waeterðrūm *canalibus*, 102, 68.

wæter-þrȳþe; *pl. f. Water-hosts, great waters*:—Ða ðe wyrceaþ weorc mænig on wæterðrȳþum *qui faciunt operationem in aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 106, 22.

wæter-tyge, es; *m. An aqueduct*:—Wætertige *aquaeductus, canalis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 50.

wæterung, e; *f. Watering, providing with water*, (1) *providing water* for people:—Sume ða hēdenan on heora ðeówte leofodon tō wudunge and tō wæterunge (*as hewers of wood and drawers of water*), Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. (2) *watering* of plants:—Syððan ða wyrta grōwende beóð, hē geswȳcð ðære wæterunge, i. 304, 27.

wæter-wēdlness, e; *f. Poverty of water, lack of water*:—For ðysses wēstenes wæterwēdlnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 538.

wæter-weg, es; *m. A water-way, a channel connecting two pieces of water* (?):—Wæterweg *tramites*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 43. Andlang burnan on wæterweg; of ðan wæterwege on wæterhammas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 30. [Water-wey *meatus*, Prompt. Parv. 518.]

wæter-will, es; *m. A spring of water*:—Ðæt man weorðige wæterwyllas oþþe stānas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20.

wæter-write, es; *m.* (*or ?* -write, an; *f.*) *A vessel measuring time by the running of water*:—Wæterwrite *clepsydra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 12.

wæter-wyrt, e; *f. Water-fennel*:—Wæterwyrt *callitriche*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 18: *gallitricum*, ii. 42, 38: *gallitricium*, Wülck. Gl. 298, 25 (omitted by Wright). Wæterwyrt. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man *callitricum* (*gallitricum*, MS. V.) and ōðrum naman wæterwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 152, 4–6.

wæter-ȳþ, e; *f. A wave of water, a wave*:—Beorh wunode on wonge wæterȳðum neáh, Beo. Th. 4477; B. 2242.

wæð, -wǣða, wǣðe. v. wæd, here-wǣða, wāþ.

wǣðan; *p.* de *To hunt*:—Ic wiht (*a rake*) geseah . . . seó ðæt feoh fēdeþ, hafaþ fela tōþa . . . wǣþeþ geond weallas, wyrte sēceþ aa, Exon. Th. 416, 27; Rä. 35, 5. Winde gelīcost, ðonne hē hlūd āstīgeþ, wǣðeþ be wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2545; El. 1274. Brim wīde wǣðde, wælfæðmum sweóp, Cd. Th. 208, 8; Exod. 480. Hwæþer gē willen wǣþan mid hundum on sealtne sē (cf. hwæþer gē eówer hundas ūt on sæ lǣdon, ðonne gē huntian willaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 14), Met. 19, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* weidōn *venari, errare, pascere*; *Icel.* veiða *to hunt.*] v. wāþ.

wǣðe-burne (?), an; *f. A fishing-stream* (?):—Of ðæm geate on wǣðeburnan; andlang wǣðeburnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* veiði-vatn *a fishing-lake*: *O. H. Ger.* weida *piscatio.*] v. preceding word.

wǣtian; *p.* ode *To become wet*:—Ðāniaþ and wǣtigaþ *madescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 39. v. wǣtan.

wǣting(-ung), e; *f. Wetting, moistening*:—Ðara breósta biþ deáwig wǣtung (v. wǣtian), swā swā sió geswǣt, Lchdm. ii. 258, 17. Mid wǣtingum (v. wǣtan) and mettum gelǣcnian, 222, 8.

wætla, an; *m. A bandage*:—Ðonne ðū hit snīþe, ðonne hafa ðē ǣnenne wætlan gearone ðæt ðū ðæt dolh sōna mid forwriðe; and ðonne ðū hit eft nā lǣtan wille, teóh ðone wætlan of, Lchdm. ii. 208, 20–23. Cf. watel.

Wætlinga-ceaster, e; *f. St. Alban's*:—Wæs hē ðrowigende se eádiga Albanus ðȳ teóþan dæge Kalendarum Iuliarum neáh ðære ceastre ðe Rōmāne hēton Verolamium, seó nū fram Angelðeóde Werlameceaster oþþe Wæclingaceaster (uaetlingacæstir, -cester, uetlinguacaester, Lat. versions, Txts. 133, 13–14) is nemned, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 5. Neáh ðære ceastre ðe Bryttwalas nemdon Uerolamium and Ængla þeód nemnaþ nū Wætlingaceaster, Shrn. 94, 3. Uerulamium, quod nos uulgariter dicimus Wætlingaceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 248, 31. In loco qui solito æt Uueatlingaceastre nuncupatur uocabulo, 297, 7.

Wætlinga-stræt, e; *f. Watling Street*, the Roman road running from Dover, through Canterbury, Rochester, London, St. Alban's, Dunstable, Fenny Stratford, Towcester, Weedon, Wroxeter to Chester. [From Douere in to Chestre tilleþ Watlingestrete, R. Glouc. 8, 1. According to Trevisa it went 'besides Wrokecestre, and then forth to Stratton, and so forth by the myddell of Wales unto Cardykan, and endeth atte Irisshe see.' Polychron. bk. i. c. 45. Florence of Worcester, in his Chronicle under the year 1013, gives a mythical explanation of the word, that it was the road which the sons of King Weatla made across England]:—Ðis sint ða landgemǣra ðara landa tō Baddanbyrig (*Badby*) and tō Doddanforda (*Dodford*) and tō Eferdūne (*Everdon*) (*all three places are in Northamptonshire, a little to the west of Watling Street*) . . . Sūð on gerihte andlang Wætlinga strǣt on ðone weg tō Weóduninga gemǣre (*Weedon*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 7: iii. 421, 29. Ðis sint ða landgemǣro intō Stōwe (*Stowe in Bucks*). Ærest of ðam hālgan wylles forda sūð andlang Wætlinga strǣte, 443, 4. Hii sunt termini hujus terrae [*land* at Teobbanwyrðe (*Tebworth, Beds*).] Ðǣr se dīc sceót in Wæclinga strǣte; andlanges Wæxlinga strǣte . . . æfter dice in Wæxlingga strāte, v. 187, 21–31. Ðis syndon ða landgemǣra tō Hāmstede. Of Sandgatan . . . west tō Wætlinga strǣte, vi. 106, 1. On Weaclinga strǣt (*the place is the same as in the first passage given*), 213, 22. Ðonne on gerihte tō Bedanforda, ðonne up on Ūsan ōð Wætlinga strāt, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 10. Hē com ofer Wæclinga strǣte, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 6. ¶ In one charter the word occurs in boundaries of land 'æt Eástūn,' which Kemble places in Hampshire, the gift of the land being made at Glastonbury. If this identification is correct the word seems to have been used of more than one road:—Of ðære strǣte in Ebban mōr . . . in ðone dīc on Uppinghǣma gemǣra (*Upham? Hants*); andlang dīces on Wætlinga strǣte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 124, 18. [In later English the word was applied to the Milky Way:—The Galaxye, which men clepeth the Milky Wey . . . and somme callen hit Watlinge Strete, Chauc. H. of Fame, ii. 431. Wattelynge strete *lactea, galaxias* vel *galaxia*, Cath. Angl. 410, and see note.]

wǣtness, e; *f. Wetness, moisture*:—Ōðer ne hæbde wǣtnise *aliud non habebat umorem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 6.

wætri[g]an. v. wæteriau.

wæwærð-līc; *adj. Good* (?):—*Semis* ys swȳðe wæwærðlīc tō ongyttanne, swā hit gerǣd ys on ðære bōc ðe ys Exodus genemned: 'Habuit arca testamenti duos semis cubitos longitudinis.' Hērǣfter wē wyllaþ geopenian uplendiscum preóstum ðæra gerēna æfter Lȳdenwara gesceáde, Anglia viii. 335, 30. v. next word.

wæwærðlīce; *adv. Well, successfully* (?):—Of ðissum syx tīdum wihst *se quadrans* swȳðe wæwærðlīce, and forð stæpð wel orglīce swylce hwylc cyng of his giftbūre stæppe geglenged, Anglia viii. 298, 34. Nū þincð ðe wærra and micele ðe snotera, se ðe can mid leásungan wæwærðlīce (-werdlīce [e *from* æ], -wyrdlīce, *v. ll.*) werian, and mid unsōðe sōð oferswīðan, Wulfst. 169, 1.

wæx. v. weax.

wafian; *p.* ode *To look with wonder, be amazed*, (1) absolute:—Ic wafige *stupeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 13. Wafede *obstupuit*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 23. Hæleð wafedon, Cd. Th. 182, 20; Exod. 78. Ðā wunode hē wundriende and wafiende *cum quasi adtonitus maneret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 4. Ðæt ðū gange wafiende for hira þinge and ege *sis stupens ad terrorem eorum*, Deut. 28, 34. Ðæt folc wafigende him sāh onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 650. Wafiendre wæfersēne *theatrali* (*visibili*) *spectaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 77. Hī swīðe wundredon and wafiende cwǣdon, Lchdm. iii. 436, 7. (2) with gen. *to wonder at, be amazed at*:—Hwā ne wafaþ ðæs, ðonne se fulla mōna wyrþ ofertogen mid þióstrum? . . . Ðises hī wundriaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29. Heora dysige men wafiaþ, 14, 2; Fox 44, 3. Eówre fȳnd wafiaþ eówre *stupebunt super ea inimici vestri*, Lev. 26, 32. Ealle men wafedon his ānes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 616. Ða ðe Simōnes wundordǣda wafodan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 22. Hwā ne mæge wafian ælces steorran? Met. 28, 44. Hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynsumnesse his sanges, ðæt ic his wæs swīþe wafiende *cum me stupentem carminis mulcedo defixerat*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7. (2a) case uncertain:—Hwæt is ðeós wundrung ðe gē wafiaþ, Exon. Th. 6, 25; Cri. 89. (3) with prep. v. wafung, II:—Dugud wafade on ðære fæmnan wlite, Exon. Th. 252, 13; Jul. 162. (4) with a clause:—Þeóda wlītaþ, wundrum wafiaþ, hū seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 222, 1; Ph.

342. **Wafiaþ weras, ðæt . . ., 493, 24**; Rä. 81, 86. **Hwá is ðæt ne wafige ðæt . . .**, Met. 28, 18. **Hwá is ðæt ne wafige** (cf. **hwá ne wundraþ ðæs, ðæt . . .**, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25) **hú . . .**, 28, 31.

wafian; *p.* ode *To wave*:—Wafa mid ðínum handum, Lchdm. ii. 318, 17. **Þeáh ðe man wafige wundorlíce mid handa, ne bið hit þeáh bletsung búta hé wyrce tácn ðære hálgan róde**, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 151.

wafor-líc; *adj. Spectacular, theatrical*:—**Hí heora waforlícan plegan forléton and heora baða belucon**, Ap. Th. 6, 12. v. **wæfer-líc, wæfer-sín, wafian**, *and following words.*

wafung, e; *f.* I, *glossing* spectaculum. v. *two following words*:—Wafung *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. On openre wafunge (the passage is: Martyres in Circi *spectaculo* cuparum gremiis includuntur, Ald. 48), Hpt. Gl. 488, 71. Wafunge *spectaculum* (mirum mundo spectaculum exhibuit, Ald. 62), 509, 33. II. *amazement, wonder, astonishment*:—On ðære gesihðe hine gestód wundorlíc wafung . . . eall hé wæs ful wundrunge and wafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 501–509. Him an gefór swíðlíc wafung on swá wuldorfæstan wuldre, ii. 23b, 691. Dá arn ðæt folc tó for wafunge, i. 12, 206. Hit hí mid swá mycelre fyrhto and wafunge (*tanto stupore*) geslóh, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 7. Hí sceáwodon ðæt heáfod mid swíðlícre wafunge, Homl. Ass. 112, 331: Jud. 16, 25. God hæfþ geéced mínne ege and míne wafunga *stuporem meum Deus exaggerat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 1. v. webbung.

wafung-stede, es; *m. A place for spectacles* (v. wafung, I), *a theatre, an amphitheatre*:—Wafungstede *theatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 45. Syneweald wafungstede *amphitheatrum*, 37, 1.

wafung-stów, e; *f. A place for spectacles, a theatre, an amphitheatre*:—On plegstówe oðde on wafungstówe, Lchdm. iii. 206, 16. v. **wæfer-stów**, *and preceding word.*

wág (-h), **wáge**, es; *m. A wall*, mostly of a building:—**Wáh** *paries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 8: 290, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 12. **Ælces húses wáh bið fæst ágþer ge on ðære flóre ge on ðæm hrófe**, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 12. Him ne wiðstent nán ðing, náðer ne stánen weall ne brýden wáh (*a wattled wall; cf.* **wága** *cratium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 55, *and next passage; and* v. **bráden**), Homl. Th. i. 288, 4. *Graticium* **wág** *flecta* (cf. *flecta* hyrdel, 149, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 15. **Wág**, Exon. Th. 476, 18; Ruin. 9. Ælc **wág** (*paries*) bið gebiéged twiefeald on ðæm heale, Past. 38; Swt. 245, 13. 'Ðurhðyrela ðone wág (wáh, Cott. MSS.). Dá ic dá ðone wáh ðurhðyreludne hæfde . . . Ealle ða hearga wéron átiéfrede on ðæm wége' . . . Hwæt is sió ðyrelung ðæs wáges? 21; Swt. 153, 17–25. On áne studu ðæs wáges (*the wall of the hall*), Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 29: (*the wall of a church*), Blickl. Homl. 207, 16. Seó wræþstudu ðam wáge (*the wall of the church*) tó wræþe geseted wæs, Bd. 1, 17; S. 544, 24, 32. Hé wende hine tó wáge (*the wall of the chamber*), Homl. Th. i. 414, 19. On ðínre healle wáge, ii. 436, 10: Cd. Th. 261, 8; Dan. 723: Andr. Kmbl. 1428; An. 714: Beo. Th. 3328; B. 1662. **Wáge**, Exon. Th. 394, 17; Rä. 14, 4. Hé slóg mid his heáfde on ðone wág, ðonne hé on his setl sæt, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 12. **Wáh**, Ps. Th. 61, 3. Ða wágas (*the walls of a church*) náron rihte, Blickl. Homl. 207, 18: (*the walls of a palace*), Nar. 4, 24. Ne mé ne lyst mid glase geworhtra wága, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 17. Ne beú wé tó weallum oðde tó wágum geworhte on ðære gástlícan gebytlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 14. Web æfter wágum, Beo. Th. 1994; B. 995. Ðæt cyricgrid stande ághwær binnan wágum, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 338, 35. On wágum ðæra húsa ðe wið dúna standaþ, Lchdm. i. 124, 16. Wið wágas, 116, 21. Hí heora heáfdu slógan on ða wágas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 5: Homl. Th. i. 106, 14. [Wahes, O. E. Homl. i. 247, 17. **Þare halle wah**, Laym. 25887. **Waȝes** (*walls of temples*), wowes (2nd MS.), 10182. Wah (wach) oðer wal, A. R. 104, 5. Widinnen þe uour woawes, 172, 21. Fra wah to waȝhe, Orm. 1015. Tweȝȝenn waȝhess, 6825. Wowes, O. and N, 1528. Woȝ, Ayenb. 72. Woughe, Wyck. Ps. 61, 4. Wowes, Piers P. 3, 61. *O. Frs.* wâch: *Goth.* waddjus: *Icel.* veggr.] v. cyric-, grund-, **súþ-wág** (-**wége**).

wág *a balance*. v. **wége**.

wág-hrægel, es; *n. A wall-covering, a curtain, veil* (of the temple):—**Wághrægl** (-**hrél**, Rush.) temples *velum templi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 38. **Wághrél** (-hrægl, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 45. **Wághruhel**, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 51. **Bitwih wághrále** (**wághrægle**, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 51. v. **wág-rift.**

wagian; *p.* ode *To move* (intrans.). I. *to wag, wave, shake, move backwards and forwards*:—Hé mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu wagode, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32. Ða wudubeámas wagedon and swégdon, Dóm. L. 7. Wagedan búta, Exon. Th. 436, 25; Rä. 55, 6. Hreád ðæt wagende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 20. II. of that which threatens to fall, *to shake, totter*:—Hornsalu wagiaþ, weallas beofiaþ, Exon. Th. 383, 10; Rä. 4, 8. Wagaþ, áslád and geníðll *labat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 62. Weagat, 112, 43. Wagiende *nutabunda*, 77, 75: 60, 57. **Ðý** wagigendan *nutabunto*, 83, 71. III. *to shake, be loose*. v. **wagung**:—His téð ne wagedon *nec dentes illius moti sunt*, Deut. 34, 9. Wið tóþa sáre and gyf hý wagegen (wagigan, wagion, *v. ll.*), Lchdm. i. 126, 15. [De se is eure wagiende, O. E. Homl. ii. 175, 19. Deor gunnen waȝesen (pleoye, 2nd MS.), Laym. 26941. *O. H. Ger.* wagôn *to be moved.*] v. wecgan, wegan.

wág-rift, es; *n. A wall-covering, a curtain, veil* (of the temple):—**Wágryft** *curtina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 68: 15, 57. **Wágrift ðes temples** *velum templi*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 203, 17. **Wáhrift**, Mk. Skt. 15, 38. **Wáhryft** (**wág-**, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51: Lk. Skt. 23, 45: Homl. Th. ii. 258, 3. **Wáhreft** *velum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 2. On ðæs temples **wáhrift** *contra velum sanctuarii*, Lev. 4, 6. Godweb tó wefanne of seolce **wáhrift** tó ðam temple, Homl. Ass. 132, 548. **Ðár synt eác wáhriftu, sum ðe hyre wyrðe bið**, Chart. Th. 538, 29. **Wágryfta** *curtinarum, velarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 11: 18, 6. **Wáhrefta**, Hpt. Gl. 430, 66. **Hé hæfð ðiderynn gedón . . . .ii. wáhræft**, Chart. Th. 429, 29. [An waȝherifft waas spredd fra wah to waȝhe, Orm. 1014.] v. heall-wáhrift.

wág-þiling, e; *f. Wall-planking, wainscoting*:—**Wáhþyling** *tabulatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 15. [Cf. *Icel.* vegg-þili *wainscoting.*]

wág-þyrel (P) *a door-way*:—**Swá swá wáge ł wágþeorles áhyldum** *tamquam parieti inclinato*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 4.

wagung, e; *f. Shaking, looseness*. v. wagian, III:—**Wið tóþa sáre** and wagunge, genim ðás ylcan wyrte, syle etan fæstendum, heó ða téþ getrymeþ, Lchdm. i. 210, 11: 334, 6.

wáh *a wall*. v. **wág.**

wáh; *adj. Fine*:—Genim wáh mela hæsles oþþe alres, ásift ðonne ful clǽne tela micle hand fulle, Lchdm. ii. 270, 22. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* wâhi:—Uuâhes prôtes *laboratae cereris.*]

wál (P) *some part of a helmet* [cf. *M. H. Ger.* wæl, wæle *contrivance for fastening the crest of a helmet*]:—Ymb ðæs helmes hrôf heáfodbeorge wírum bewunden wál an útan (walan utan, MS.) heóld *about the helm's top a* '**wál**' *wire-girt guarded on the outside the head's defence* (i.e. the helmet), Beo. Th. 2067; B. 1031.

wala (P), an; *m. A root* (?):—Ad (æt?) walan *to the root of a matter, to certainty*; ad liquidum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 46. v. weall-, wyrt-wala.

wala, walas, walca, walch, walc-spinl, wald-, walde, wald-mora, wale. v. wela, weall, wealca, wealh, wealc-spinl, weald-, willan, wealh-more, weale.

waled; *adj. Coloured* (?):—Waledra *histriatarum* (histriatus *historiis sculptus vel depictus*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 14. v. (?) walu.

walh. v. wealh.

wá-líc; *adj. Woeful, miserable*:—Is ðes wálíc hám (*hell*) wítes áfylled, Cd. Th. 271, 3; Sat. 100. [*O. H. Ger.* wê-líh *miser, dirus, atrox.*] v. weá-líc.

Waller-wente; *pl. The Celtic inhabitants of Cumbria*:—Nime hé his mága .xii. and .xii. Wallerwente, L. N. P. L. 51; Th. ii. 298, 8. v. Wente.

walu, e; *f. The mark left by a blow, a wale*:—Walu *vibex*, wala *vibices*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 59. Wale *vibice, livore*, 516, 16. Wala *vibices*, 510, 41. **Stíðra wala swipa** *asperae invectionis mastigias*, 527, 26. [Wale or strype *vibex*, Prompt. Parv. 514. A wale *vibix*, Wülck. Gl. 619, 16.]

walu, e; *f. A ridge, bank* (?):—In stán wale; andlang ðære wale on ðone portweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 98, 28. Of ðam beorge súþ on ða ealdan wale . . . súþ be wale on ðære díce hyrnan, 31, 2–4. [Wale of a schyppe *ratis*, Prompt. Parv. 514.] v. dic-, stán-walu.

walwian, wam. v. wealwian, wamm.

wamb, e; *f.* I. of living things, (a) *a belly, stomach*:—Wamb *venter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 21. Seó inre wamb *alvus*, 44, 38. Seó útre wamb *venter*, 45, 21. **Gif sió wamb wund bið**, Lchdm. ii. 162, 13. Is seó womb (*of the Phenix*) neoþan wundrum fæger, Exon. Th. 219, 14; Ph. 307. Be wambe coþum, Lchdm. ii. 220, 1. Be wambe missenlícre gecyndo, 14. Wiþ wambe wærce, 318, 15. Wiþ wambe heardnesse, 358, 3. Be windigre wambe, 162, 23. Ic wiht (*a sow*) geseah féran, hæfde feówere fét under wombe, Exon. Th. 418, 11; Ru. 37, 3. Eall ðæt on ðone múð gǽð, gǽð on ða wambe (womb, Lind.: wombe, Rush. *ventrem*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 17: Lchdm. ii. 186, 23. Wambe gefyllan *ventrem implere*, Lk. Skt. 15, 16: Exon. Th. 494, 22; Rä. 83, 5. Hé hæfð áne wambe and þúsend manna bigleofan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 1. Be cilda wambum and oferfyll, and gif him mete tela ne mylte, Lchdm. ii. 240, 12. (b) where there is reference to the bringing forth of young, *a womb*:—Westem wombe (wambe, Ps. Spl. C.) *fructus ventris*, Ps. Surt. 126, 3. **Ðú átuge** mé of wombe (*ventre*) . . . Of wombe (wambe, Ps. Spl. C. *ventre*) módur mínre, 21, 10–11. Ða wombe (wombo, Lind. *ventres*) ða ðe ne ácendun, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 29. II. of inanimate things:—Ic wiht (*bellows*) geseah, womb wæs on hindan, Exon. Th. 419, 6; Rä. 38, 1. Hí (*clouds*) feallan lǽtaþ seáw of bósme, wǽtan of wombe, 385, 21; Rä. 4, 48. Ic seah wiht (*a cask*), wombe hæfde micle, 495, 2; Rä. 84, 1. III. in the following passage giving the boundaries of some land, Kemble takes the word to mean *a hollow*:—Ondlong ðære hegeráwe; ðæt on Ondoncilles wombe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 52, 14. [*Goth.* wamba γαστήρ, κοιλία, *venter, uterus*: *O. L. Ger.* wamba *venter, uterus*: *O. Frs.* wamme: *O. H. Ger.* wamba *venter, ventriculus, uter, vulva*: *Icel.* vömb *belly.*]

-wamb; *adj.* v. þyrel-wamb.

wamb-ádl, e; *f. Disease of the stomach*:—Hér sint tácn be wambe coþum and ádlum, and hú mon ða yfelan wǽtan ðære wambe lácnian scyle. Ðonne wambádl tóweard sié, ðonne beóþ ða tácn . . ., Lchdm. ii. 216, 19.

wamb-hord, es; *m. A womb-hoard*, used of the weapons contained in a fortified place:—**Mé** (*the fortified place*) of hrife fleógaþ hylde pílas; hwílum ic sweartum swelgan onginne brúnum beadowépnum; is mín innað til, wombhord wlitig, Exon. Th. 399, 12; Rä. 18, 10.

wamb-seóc; *adj. Diseased in the stomach*:—Ða wambseócan men þrowiaþ on ðam bæcþearme and on ðam niþerran hrife, Lchdm. ii. 232, 12: 164, 10.

wamm, es; *m. n.* I. in a physical sense, (a) *a spot, mark, blot, stain*:—Wam *livor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 17. Wommum *nevis*, 61, 39. (b) *filth, impurity, corruption*:—Wyrms oððe wom *lues*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 7. Cwealmbærne wom *letiferam luem* (gipsae crudelitas, quae letiferam civibus luem inferebat, Ald. 69), Hpt. 518, 41. Wom *illuviem, immunditiam* (*carceris*, Ald. 48), 488, 31. Gold ðæt in wylme bið womma (woman, Kmbl. *but MS. has* woña) gehwylces gecliensod, Elen. Kmbl. 2618; El. 1310. II. fig. (a) *a blot, disgrace, damage, hurt*:—Wom *dispendium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 40: 28, 11. *Dispendium*, i. *damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hēnþa, 140, 68. Wæs him ful strang wom and wītu (cf. *O. Sax.* al getholðian wities endi wammes, Hēl. 1536), Cd. Th. 278, 24; Sat. 227. Wam *maculam* (qui arguit impium, sibi maculam generat, Prov. 9, 7), Kent. Gl. 292. Hellbendum fæst, wommum gewītnad (*grievously punished*), Beo. Th. 6138; B. 3073. (b) *moral stain, impurity, uncleanness, defilement*:—Idese mid widle and mid womme besmītan, Judth. Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Fram wæmme leahtra *a labe criminum*, Hymn. Surt. 63, 5. Womme *labe* (qui genitus mundum miseranda labe resolvit, Ald. 182), Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 43: 52, 63. Wom *nevum* (moribus castis vivunt, ut spurcum vitarent pectore nevum, Ald. 168), ii. 92, 82. Synrust þweán and ðæt wom ærran wunde hælan, Exon. Th. 81, 11; Cri. 1322: 94, 23; Cri. 1544. Oþ ðæt hafaþ ælðes leóma woruldwidles wom forbærned, 62, 25; Cri. 1007. (c) *evil, sin, shameful word or deed*:—Nǽfre wommes tācn in ðam eardgeardе eáwed weorþeþ, ac ðē firina gehwylc feor ābūgeþ, Exon. Th. 4, 18; Cri. 54. Eorl ðēerne mid teónwordum tǽleþ behindan, sprecеþ fægere beforan . . . Byð ðæs wommes gewita weoruda Dryhten, Fragm. Kmbl. 12; Leás. 7. Genere mē fram ðam were ðe wom fremme *a viro iniquo eripe me*, Ps. Th. 139, 1. Wom dydon yldran ūsse, ðīn bebodu brǽcon, Exon. Th. 186, 10; Az. 17: Cd. Th. 234, 25; Dan. 297: Exon. Th. 68, 4; Cri. 1098. Of ðām welerum ðe wom cweðen *a labiis iniquis*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Heó mē wom sprecеþ, firenaþ mec wordum, Exon. Th. 402, 22; Rä. 21, 33. Nǽnig bihelan mæg on ðam heardan dæge wom unbēted, ðǽr hit ða weorud geseóð, 80, 25; Cri. 1312. Wer womma leás, Cd. Th. 233, 29; Dan. 283: Menol. Fox 415; Men. 209: Exon. Th. 89, 4; Cri. 1452. Clǽne, womma leáse, 12, 19; Cri. 188: 450, 27; Dóm. 94. Womma clǽne, 103, 26; Cri. 1694. Ne ic culpan in ðē ǽfre onfunde womma geworhtra, and ðū ða word spricest, swā ðū sié synna gehwylcre gefylled, 12, 1; Cri. 179. Hié wǽron womma drīste, inwitfulle, Cd. Th. 77, 9; Gen. 1272. Ðū tō fela synna gefremedes; wē ðē nū willaþ womma gehwylces leán forgieldan, Exon. Th. 137, 15; Gū. 559. Āþweah mē of sennum, sāule fram wammum, Ps. C. 38. Ic eom dǽdum sāh, gewundod mid wommum, Cd. Th. 274, 20; Sat. 157. Riht āgyldan ealles ðæs ðe hē on worlde tō wommum gefremede, Blickl. Homl. 113, 4. Wīdgongel wīf mon wommum bilihð, hæleð hỳ hospe mǽnaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 16; Gn. Ex. 65. Mānsceaða, wommum āwyrged, 95, 24; Cri. 1562: Cd. Th. 211, 26; Exod. 532. Unriht dón, wommas wyrcean, 217, 17; Dan. 24. Se ðe warnaþ him wommas worda and dǽda, Exon. Th. 304, 32; Fä. 79. [*Goth.* wammē; *gen. pl. maculārum: O. Sax.* wamm *evil, wrong: O. Frs.* wamm *a blemish: O. H. Ger.* wamm *damnum: Icel.* vamm; *n. a blemish.*] v. mān-, wlite-wamm.

wamm; *adj.* I. *foul*:—Ic under eorþan sceáwige wom wræcscrafu (? wrāð-, MS.) wráþra gǽsta, Exon. Th. 424, 18; Rä. 41, 41. II. *evil, wicked*:—Nā ðū be gewyrhtum, Wealdend, ūrum, wommum wyrhtum woldest ūs dōn *non secundum peccata nostra fecit nobis*, I's. Th. 102, 10. [*O. Sax.* wamm (dād): cf. *Goth.* ga-wamms *communis*: un-wamms *immaculatus, sine macula.*]

wamm-cwide, es; *m. Evil speaking, reviling, slander, blasphemy*:—Him (*the devils*) wæs wrāð geworden for womcwidum, Cd. Th. 282, 6; Sat. 282. Ne wīte ic him ða womcwidas, þeáh hē his wyrðe ne sié tō ālǽtanne ðæs fela hē mē lāðes spræc, 39, 7; Gen. 621.

wamm-dǽd, e; *f. An evil deed, a misdeed, trespass, crime*:—Swā swā wē forlǽtaþ lealtras on eorðan ðām ðe wið ūs oft āgyltaþ, and him womdǽda wītan ne þencaþ 'as we forgive them that trespass against us,' Hy. 6, 25. Him (*David*) sāwla Neriend secgan hēt ymb his womdǽda Waldendes dōm, Ps. C. 19: Exon. Th. 270, 18; Jul. 467. [*O. Sax.* wam-dād: Ef gī ne willeat weron wamdādi ālātan, Hēl. 1624.]

wamm-freht, es; *n. Divination*:—Ða ðæt womfreht rēniaþ *ariolorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 8. Womferht, 5, 16. Cf. frihtere, frihtrung.

wamm-full; *adj. Evil, guilty, criminal, flagitious*:—Ǽr se unsȳfra (*Holofernes*) womfull onwóce, Judth. Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 77. Synfulra here . . . womfulra scolu, Exon. Th. 94, 5; Cri. 1535. Womfulle, scyldwyrcende (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1519; El. 761.

wamm-lust, es; *m. A foul pleasure, an allurement, seduction*:—Womlustas *lenocinia*, Anglia xiii. 28, 19.

wamm-sceaþa, an; *m. An evil-doer, a sinner, criminal*:—Āwyrged womsceaða (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 255, 8; Jul. 211. Womsceaþan (*the wicked, at the day of judgement*), 75, 23; Cri. 1226: 96, 7; Cri. 1570. Āwyrgede womsceaðan, leáse leódhatan, ārleásra sceolu, Elen. Kmbl. 2595; El. 1299. [*O. Sax.* wam-skaðo.]

wamm-scyldig; *adj. Sinful, criminal*:—Ne mæg ðǽr (*paradise*) inwitfull ænig gefēran, womscyldig mon, Cd. Th. 58, 20; Gen. 949.

wamm-wlite, es; *m. A wound on the face*:—Swā hwylc man swā ōðrum womwlite on gewyrce, forgylde him ðone womwlite, and his weorc wyrce ōð ðæt seó wund hāl sig *quicunque homo alio vulnus in faciem inflixerit, emendet ei vulnus, et opus ejus operetur, donec vulnus sanetur*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 18. v. wlite-wamm.

wamm-wyrcende *working iniquity*:—Ðæt weorþeþ þeódum tō þreá, ðām ðe þonc Gode, womwyrcende, ne cūþun ðæs ðe hē on ðone hālgan beám ahongen wæs, Exon. Th. 67, 23; Cri. 1093.

wan *wan.* v. wann.

wan, es; [*n.* (?) cf. *Icel.* vant (*neut. of* vanr) *with gen.*] *Want, lack*:—Ne byð mē nānes gōdes wan *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Th. 22, 1. Hī habbaþ ǽghwæs genōh, nis him wihte won, Exon. Th. 352, 9; Sch. 95. On ðām ðingum ðe hī won hæfdon *in eis quae minus habuerat*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 15. v. wana; *m., and next word.*

wan; *adj.* I. *wanting, absent*:—Ðā getreówde hē in godcundne fultom, ðǽr se mennesca wan wæs *confidens in divinum, ubi humanum deerat, auxilium*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 23. Him won (wona, MS. Ca.) ne wæs seó monung ðære godcundan ārfæstnesse *non defuit admonitio divinae pietatis*, 4, 25; S. 599, 23. Ne wiht mē wonu bið *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Surt. 22, 1: 33, 10. Ǽr ðon ðe Drihten on heofenas āstīge, þonon hē nǽfre won wæs þurh his godcundnesse miht, Blickl. Homl. 131, 17. II. *lacking, not possessed of*:—Wē tīres wone ā būtan ende sculon ermþu dreógan, Exon. Th. 17, 15; Cri. 270. III. with numerals (v. læs), *less.* Cf. wana; *adj.* III a:—Ðæt rīce hē hæfde ānes won ðe twēntig wintra, Bd. 4, 1; M. 252, 9. Ānes won þe syxtig wintra, 3, 24; M. 238, 2. Ānes won þe twēntig wintra, 5, 1; M. 386, 25. Gewurþad mid ðām æþelestum ceastrum ānes won ðe ðrittigum, 1, 1; S. 473, 26 note. [*Goth.* wans *wanting* (Tit. 1, 6): *O. Sax.* wan: *O. Frs.* won: *O. H. Ger.* wan wesan *deesse*: *Icel.* vanr.] v. wana; *adj.*

wana, an; *m.* I. *want, lack, absence*:—Mē ys feós wana *deest mihi pecunia*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 12. Hlāfes wæs wana *panis deerat*, Gen. 47, 13. Ðonne wana (wona, Hatt. MS.) bið ðæs ðe hīó habban woldon *has cum desunt*, Past. 18; Swt. 126, 22. Hit nān mon ne mæg eall habban, ðæt him ne sió sumes þinges wana, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 19. Ðū mǽnst gif ðē ænies willan wana bið, 11, 1; Fox 30, 22: 26, 1; Fox 90, 22: 29, 1; Fox 102, 18. Ðonne is sum gōd full ǽlces willan and nis nānes gōdes wana, 34, 1; Fox 134, 27: Homl. Th. i. 272, 13: ii. 400, 11: Ps. Th. 33, 9: Shrn. 202, 11. Gif hwæm ðara twēgra hwæðeres wana bið, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 7. Ðam bið gomenes wana ðe ða earfeða dreógeþ, Exon. Th. 183, 17; Gū. 1328. Mē is wana æt ðam scȳrgesceatte ðus micelys ðe mīne foregengan hæfdon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 4. Swā ic feós bidde swā ic wanan hæbbe ðæs ðe mē N. behēt (*I have not got what N. promised me*), L. O. 10; Th. i. 182, 7. Ia. in connection with numerals. v. wana; *adj.* III a:—Hire daga rīm gefylled wæs, ðæt is ānes geáres wana sixtigra wintra (*there wanted one year of sixty;* undesexaginta annorum), Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6 note. II. *want of necessaries, lack, want, defect*:—*Dispendium, i. damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hēnþa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 69. Wanan *inopiam* (cum panis copia plebis inopiam refocillantes, Ald. 53), Hpt. Gl. 497, 26. [Ðet ich þurh to muche wone ne falle i fulðe of sunne . . . ðet ich mote underuon boðe wone and weole þe ine cwemnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 213, 28–32. And tah þu wone hefdest oðer drehdest ani derf, H. M. 29, 8. Uor wone of witnesse, A. R. 68, 8.] v. for-wana; wan.

wana; *adj. generally indeclinable.* I. *wanting, lacking, absent*, (a) with substantive verb, wana wesan *to be wanting*:—Ic eom wana of ðam getele *desum*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 11. Ān þing ðē is wana (wona, Lind., Rush.) *unum tibi deest*, Lk. Skt. 18, 22: Mk. Skt. 10, 21. Wæs eów ænig þing wana? *numquid aliquid defuit vobis?* Lk. Skt. 22, 35. Hwæt ys mē gyt wana (gwona, Lind.: woen, Rush.)? *quid mihi deest?* Mt. Kmbl. 19, 20. Ðæt ic wite hwæt wana (wone, Ps. Surt.) sȳ mē, Ps. Spl. 38, 6: Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 20. Ðam bið anweald wana (anwaldes wana, Cott. MS.), 36, 3; Fox 176, 13. Mē wana is ǽgþer ge spadu ge mattuc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 765. Synn wana nā byð *peccatum non deerit*, Scint. 78, 4: Kent. Gl. 335. Wana sié *absit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 57. Mē syud wana penegas *desunt mihi nummi*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 13. Ne heora martyrhāda wona wǽron heofonlīcu wundru *nec martyrio eorum coelestia defuere miracula*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 4. (b) in connection with numerals, *wanting* for the completion of a number:—Ðæs hærfest cymþ ymb ōðer swylc būtan ānre wanan *after one less than the same number of days comes autumn*, Menol. Fox 280; Men. 141. .X. geár būton .xv. wucan wanan (*fifteen weeks were wanting to complete the ten years*), Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 17. II. *wanting, destitute* of, *without* something:—Se ne ongyteþ ða þeóstra his āgenra synna, wite hē ðæt hē bið wana ðæs ēcan leóhtes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. III. *wanting, not complete, deficient*:—Gif nān wuht full nǽre, ðonne nǽre nān wuht wana; and gif nān wuht wana nǽre, ðonne nǽre

nán wuht full; for ðý bið ænig full þing, ðe sum bið wana, and for ðý bið ænig þing wana, ðe sum bið full, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 20-23. Genóg sweotol hit is ðæt ðæt fulle gód wæs ær ðam ðe ðæt wana *omnia perfecta minus integris priora esse claruerunt*, 34, 2; Fox 136, 12. **III a.** with numerals, *wanting, save* (cf. *Goth.* fidwôr tiguns ainamma wanans, 2 Cor. 11, 24). v. wana; *m.* **I a**, wan; *adj.* **III.** As appears especially in the first of the following passages, the word and the numerals which precede and follow it as much form a compound as do the words which give the number they express in modern English:—Hé wæs âne-wana-xxx-wintre (xxix wintra eald, col. 3), Chr. 972; Th. i. 225, col. 1. Ânes wana fiftig, Andr. Kmbl. 2079; An. 1040. Ânes wona sixtig wintra *undesexaginta annorum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6. Gewurþad mid ðám æðelestum ceastrum anes wana ðrittigum, 1, 1; S. 473, 26. Ðæt ríce hé hæfde âne wona .xx. wintra (án læs ðe twéntig, MS. B.), 4, 1; S. 563, 15. Hé Norþanhymbra ðeóde âne wana .xx. wintra fore wæs *genti Nordanhymbrorum decem et novem annis praefuit*, 5, 1; S. 614, 21. [Ful lutel þer wæs wone, þat Corineus nas ouercome, Laym. 1905. Him ne schal beo wone nouht (no þing, *v. l.*) of his wille, Misc. 104, 57. Hem was ðat water wane, Gen. and Ex. 3353. Wane or wantynge *absens, deessens*, Prompt. Parv. 515. ¶ *with numerals*:—On wane of an hundred *ninety-nine*, Gen. and Ex. 1028. Twa wone of twenti *duo de viginti*, Kath. 67.] v. wan; *adj.*

wana-beám. v. wanan-beám.

wan-éht, e; *f. Scant possession*:—Náh ic fela goldes . . . ic mé sylf ne mæg fore mínum wonéhtum willan ádreógan, Exon. Th. 458, 19; Hy. 4. 103. Cf. wan-spéd.

wanan-beám, es; *m. A spindle-tree* (v. English Plant Names, E.E.T.S. Pub., and cf. *O. H. Ger.* spinnel-boum *fusarius*):—Wananbeám (uuanan-, uuonan-) *fusarius*, Txts. 65, 935: Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 5. Wanabeám *fusarius*, 36, 58: *fursarius*, i. 286, 3.

wancol; *adj. Unstable, uncertain, fickle, fluctuating*:—Hió hit gecýþ self mid hire hwurfulnesse ðæt hió bið swíþe wancol *se instabilem mutatione demonstrat*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 35. Nú ðú hæfst ongyten ða wanclan (wonclan, *v. l.*) treówa ðæs blindan lustes *deprehendisti caeci numinis ambiguos vultus*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. [Ðis wunder (*the mermaid*) wuneð in wankel stede, Misc. 18, 566. This worlde is wondur wankille, Halliw. Dict. *O. Sax.* wankol (hugi): *O. H. Ger.* wanchal *lubricus, infidelis*. Cf. *O. L. Ger.* wankil-heidi *fluctuatio*.]

wand[, e; *f.?*] *a mole*:—Wond (wand, uuond) *talpa*, Txts. 101, 1973. v. wande-weorpe.

-wand. v. ge-wand.

wande-weorpe, an; *f. A mole* (cf. later English mold-werp, *still used in some dialects*: *O. H. Ger.* mu-werfo *talpa*, Grff. i. 1040: *M. H. Ger.* molt-werf: *Ger.* maul-wurf: *Icel.* mold-varpa):—Wondeuueorpe (uuandaeuui[o]rpae, uuondæuuerpe) *talpa*, Txts. 101, 1975. Wandewurpe *talpa* vel *palpo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 60: *talpa*, 78, 19. v. wand.

wandian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to turn aside* from something (*gen.*):—Ne beforan manegon sóðes ne wanda *nec in judicio plurimorum acquiesces sententiae, ut a vero devies*, Ex. 23, 2. **II.** *to turn aside* from a task, purpose, duty, etc., *to hesitate, shrink, flinch*, (a) absolute:—Ic wandige (ðwandige, *v. l.*) *vereor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Zup. 162, 2. Hé wandode ðá git (*dissimulante illo*); ac hig gelæhton hys hand and his wífes hand and geléddon hig út of ðære byrig, Gen. 19, 16. Wandode se wísa (*Daniel*), hwæðre hé worde cwæð tó ðam æðelinge, Cd. Th. 250, 24; Dan. 550. Hé ne wandode ná æt ðam wígplegan, Byrht. Th. 139, 42. Ne mæg ná wandian se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán, 139, 22; By. 258. Oft mon bið suíðe wandigende æt élcum weorce and suíðe lætríðe *agendi tarditas*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 14. (b) where the grounds for turning aside are given, *to care* for, *be influenced* by:—Ðú ne wandast for nánon menn *non est tibi cura de aliqua*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16. Ðú for nánon men ne wandast *non accipis personam*, Lk. Skt. 20, 21. Ne wandaþ hé for rícum ne for heánum *qui personam non accipit*, Deut. 10, 17. For hira feónda yrre ic wandode *propter iram inimicorum distuli*, 32, 27. Ne hit for ðæm bryne wandode ðæs hátan lêges *nec ignium tardatus ardoribus*, Nar. 15, 20. Ne wanda ðú for rícum ne for heánum ne for nánum scette *non accipies personam nec munera*, Deut. 16, 19. Nó wandige hé for ðan yflan willan *non consideret malam voluntatem*, R. Ben. 92, 11. (c) where that which is turned aside from is given, (α) by a clause:—Sume synna beóþ swíþe unsýferlíce, ðæt se man wandaþ ðæt hé hí ésfre ásecgge, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. Ðonne ðú behát behéte, ne wanda ðú ðæt ðú hit ne geléste *cum votum voveris, non tardabis reddere*, Deut. 23, 21. Ne wanda ðú, ðæt ðú ðínum frýnd ne helpe, 15, 10. (β) by the dat. infin.:—Hí ne wandiaþ tó licgenne on stuntnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 2. Hé ne wandode ná him metes tó tylienne, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 20. (d) with the constructions of (b) and (c. α):—Ðæt hyra nán ne wandode ne for mínan lufan ne for mínum ege, ðæt hý ðæt folcriht árehton, Chart. Th. 486, 23. Ne wandige ná se mæssepreóst nó for rices mannes ege, ne for feó, ne for nánes mannes lufon, ðæt hé him symle riht déme, Blickl. Homl. 43, 9. (e) with the constructions of (b) and (c. β):—Ða bydelas ðe for ege oððe lufe oððe énigre worldscame eargiaþ and wandiaþ Godes riht tó sprecanne, Wulfst. 191, 6. **III.** *to turn aside* from punishing, injuring, etc., *to refrain* from, *spare* a person or thing (*dat.*). (a) absolute:—Ðæt man nánne ne slóge . . . búton hé fleón wille oþþe hine werian; ðæt man ne wandode ðonne, L. Ath. v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 10. Suelce hé hine wandigende ofersuíðe *quasi parcendo superare*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 15: 295, 12. Næs wandigendre ðonne hit gedafenlíc sié *non plus quam expediat, parcens*, 17; Swt. 127, 4. (b) with dat.:—Ne wandode ic ná mínum sceattum ða hwíle ðe eów unfríð on handa stód *I did not spare my treasures while you had hostilities on hand*, Chart. Erl. 229, 27. Ða ðe heora Drihtne wiðsacan noldon, ðám man nán þinge ne wandode, ac hí tó ealre yrmðe getucode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 71. Ne wanda ðú nán ðing ne ára ðú nánum ríce *non parcet oculus tuus ulli regno*, Anglia x. 88, 47. Se wilnaþ suíður ðæt mon lufge sóðfæstnesse ðonne hine selfne, se ðe wilnaþ ðæt mon nánre ryhtwísnesse fore him ne wandige *ille se ipso amplius veritatem desiderat amari, qui sibi a nullo vult contra veritatem parci*, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 17. (c) with a clause:—Sanctus Paulus geliófde, ðæt hé swá micele unscyldigra wære his niðhstena blódes swá hé læs wandade ðæt hé hira undeáwas ofslóge *Paulus eo se a proximorum sanguine mundum credidit, quo feriendis eorum vitiis non pepercit*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 11. [Love wol love—for no wight wol hit wonde, Ch. L. G. W. 1187. Wolde I wonde for no sinne, Gow. i. 332, 7. For us ne schalt þou wonde, Jos. 399. To love nul i noht wonde, Spec. 29. Sche wold for no man wond, that sche no wold to him fond, Am. and Amil. 550. He wonded no wo|e of wekked knauej, þat he ne passed þe port, Allit. Pms. 63, 855. For to speke alle vilanie nel nu no kniht wonde for shame, P. S. 335, 262. Lust whi ihc wonde bringe þe Horn to honde, Horn 337. Jhon her son sche wolde nought wonde, Rich. 228.] v. á-, for-wandian; un-wandiende.

-wandigendlíce. v. un-forwandigendlíce.

wandlung, e; *f. Changing, mutation*:—Hié beheáldon on ðé heora ágen gecynd, and on heora wandlunga hié gecýþdon heora fæstrédnesse *servavit circa te propriam in ipsa sui mutabilitate constantiam*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* wandelunga *mutatio*, cf. *O. L. Ger.* wandlôn *to change*.]

-wandodlíc, -líce. v. un-forwandodlíc, -líce.

wandrian; *p.* ode *To wander, rove, roam*:—Wandriendu *ludivaga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 26. I. in a physical sense:—Se steorra (*Saturn*) wandraþ ofer ðórum steorran, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13: Met. 24, 23. Wandraþ *vagatur*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 56. Hí maciaþ eall be luste, woriaþ and wandriaþ, and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24. Hræfen wandrode, Fins. Th. 69; Fin. 34. Wandrigende pucan *vagantes demonas*, Germ. 388, 37. II. figurative. (a) *to leave one's proper work*:—Ðonne géð Dine út sceáwian ða eldiódigan wíf, ðonne hwelces monnes mód forlæt his ágne tilunga, and sorgaþ ymb ðórra monna wísan, ðe him náuht tó ne limpð, and færð swá wandriende from his hláde and of his endebyrdnesse. Sihhem geniédde ðæt méden ðá hé hié gemétte swá wandrian *Dina, ut mulieres videat extraneae regionis, egreditur, quando unaquaeque mens sua studia negligens, actiones alienas curans extra habitum atque extra ordinem proprium vagatur. Quam Sichem opprimit; quia inventam in curis exterioribus diabolus corrumpit*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 19-23. (b) *to proceed without plan, follow an uncertain course*:—Swá ða sélestan men swíþor ðás eorþlícan ðing forseóþ, swá hí læs réccaþ hú sió wyrd wandrige, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 25. Ðiós wandriende wyrd ðe wé wyrd hátaþ, 39, 6; Fox 220, 5. [*M. H. Ger.* wandern.]

wandung, wan-fáh, -feax, -fóta, -fýr. v. for-wandung, wann-fáh, -feax, -fóta, -fýr.

wang, es; *m.* **I.** the word, which is almost confined to poetry, may be rendered by words denoting the surface of the ground taken in their most general sense, *field, plain, land, country, place*:—Wonge (wonge?) *arvum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 51. Mec se wæta wong wundrum freórig of his innaþe cende *roscida me genuit gelido de viscere tellus* (Ald.), Exon. Th. 417, 7; Rä. 36, 1. Se wong seomaþ cádig and onsund. Is ðæt æþele lond blóstmum geblówen, beorgas ðær ne muntas steápe ne standaþ . . . ne dene ne dalu *illic planicies tractus diffundit apertos, nec tumulus crescit, nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. Th. 199, 2; Ph. 19. Wlitig is se wong . . . énlíc is ðæt fglond, 198, 8; Ph. 7. Wynsum wong, wealdas grêne, 198, 20; Ph. 13. Se hálga wong *Paradise*, 227, 5; Ph. 418. Brúcan wonges, . . . neótan londes frætwa, 268, 1; Ph. 149. Hwæþere him ðæs wonges wyn (cf. londes wyn, 130, 15; Gú. 438) swetrade *whether the land grew less delightful to him*, 123, 15; Gú. 123. Ic ða stówe ne can ne ðæs wanges (*the place where the cross was buried*) wiht ne ða wísan cann, Elen. Kmbl. 1364; El. 684. On ðam wange, ðær hé sorge gefremede *on the scene of his wrong-doings*, Beo. Th. 4010; B. 2003. Hí geségon wyrm on wonge licgean *he saw the serpent lying on the ground*, 6070; 3039. On wonge, wæterýðum neáh, 4476; B. 2242: Cd. Th. 113, 4; Gen. 1882: Exon. Th. 485, 21; Rä. 72, 1. Næs ðær hláfes wist werum on ðam wonge (*the island of Mermedonia*), Andr. Kmbl. 43; An. 22. Hé sceal ðý wonge (*the island in the fens where St. Guthlac's hermitage was*) wealdan, Exon. Th. 144, 6; Gú. 674. Hý ðone grênan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, 130, 34; Gú. 448. Hé wang sceáwode fore burggeatum *he reconnoitred the place*, Andr. Kmbl. 1678; An. 841:

Beo. Th. 2831; B. 1413: 4809; B. 2409: 6139; B. 3073. Hī on wang stigon *they landed*, 456; B. 225. Ofer wong faran *to go across country*, Exon. Th. 481, 10; Rä. 65, 1. Hryre wong gecrong *the ruin sank to earth*, 477, 30; Ruin. 32. Ðone wlitigan wong *Paradise*, 228, 16; Ph. 439. Wangas blōstmum blōwaþ *fields bloom with flowers*, Menol. Fox 178; Men. 90. Wangas grēne, 410; Men. 206. Ðās foldan bearm, grēne wongas, Exon. Th. 482, 21; Rä. 67, 5: Cd. Th. 100, 1; Gen. 1657. Wangas, eorðe ælgrēno, Met. 20, 77: Exon. Th. 51, 5; Cri. 811: 451, 32; Dōm. 112. Him wīc curon, ðær him wlitebeorhte wongas geþūhton, Cd. Th. 108, 11; Gen. 1804: Beo. Th. 4915; B. 2462. Sum con wonga bigong, wegas wīdgielle *one knows the world, ways wide-spreading*, Exon. Th. 42, 30; Cri. 680. Dæg se georstenlīca God besceáwede on wangum *dies hesterna Deum conspexit in arvis*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 10. Ou sumeres tīd stincaþ on stōwum, wynnum æfter wongum wyrta geblōwene, Exon. Th. 178, 24; Gū. 1249. Cumaþ wæstm on wangas weordlīc on hwætum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Ic foldan slīte, grēne wongas, Exon. Th. 393, 18; Rä. 13, 2. Wīde geond wongas, 491, 8; Rä. 80, 11. II. *the earth, the surface of the earth*:—Ic (*creation*) eorþan eom ēghwǽr bréedre, and wīdgelra ðonne ðes wong grēna (cf. *O. Sax.* grōni wang *the earth*), Exon. Th. 426, 34; Rä. 41, 83. Cýþan werum on wonge, 414, 2; Rä. 32, 14: 439, 11; Rä. 59, 2. Seó heá miht on ðysne wang āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 105, 14. Ðū eorðan wang ealne gesettest, Hy. 10, 3. Se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte wlitebeorhtne wang, Beo. Th. 186; B. 93. Gangan ofer foldan wang, Menol. Fox 225; Men. 114. III. fig. of any surface:—Ic (*a cup for cupping*) eom stīð and steáp wong, staþol wæs in þā wyrta wlitetorhtra, Exon. Th. 484, 4; Rä. 70, 2. [Casteles and tunes, wodes and wonges, Havel. 397. Wonge of londe *territorium*, Prompt. Parv. 532. *Goth.* waggs *paradisus* (2 Cor. 12, 4): *O. Sax.* wang *field, plain, country*: *O. H. Ger.* holzwang *campus nemoreus*: *Icel.* vangr (poet.) *field*.] v. beadu-, deáð-, fold-, freoðo-, græs-, grund-, medu-, metud-, sǽ-, sǽl-, sige-, stān-, staþol-, stede-, wæl-, wil-wang, neorxna wang, *and* wang-turf.

wang, es; *m.*: wange, wænge, wenge, an; *n. A cheek, side of the face*:—Ðæt wange wið ða ceócan ufan *mandibula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 3. Ðæs wonges locfeax *cesaries*, 22, 57. Smire ðæt hāle wonge mid, Lchdm. ii. 338, 9. Bind on ðæt wænge, 20, 10. Smyre ðæt wenge, 20, 18. Gif hwā ðē sleá on ðīn swýðre wenge (gewenge, *v. l.*, wonge ł cēke, Rush.) *si quis te percusserit in dextera maxilla tua*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. Benedictus slōh ðone munuc under ðæt wenge mid anre handa, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 10. T him ða wongan bricep, Salm. Kmbl. 192; Sal. 95. Ic ða wangas mid teárum ofergeát, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 556. [Wete weoren his wongen, Laym. 30268. I wette my wonges, Jos. 647. *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wanga; *wk. n. maxilla*: *Icel.* vangi; *wk. m.*] v. þun-wang, -wange, -wenge, ge-wenge.

wang-beard, es; *m. A whisker*:—Tcóh him ða loccas, and wringe ða eáran, and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13.

wange. v. wang *a cheek*.

wangere, es; *m. A pillow, bolster*:—Wangere *cervical* (v. Mk. 4, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 29: 17, 53: i. 25, 45: *capitale*, ii. 128, 44. Bolster *vel* wongere *cervical*, i. *capitale*, 130, 26. Fram ðǽle ðæs heáfdes mihte wongere (*cervical*) betwih geseted beón, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 16. [His helm was his wonger, Chauc. Sir Th. 2102. *Goth.* ana waggarja *super cervical*, Mk. 4, 38: *O. H. Ger.* wangāri; *m. plumatium*.]

wang-stede, es; *m.* I. *a place in open country, a place*:—Forlāt of ðam wangstede (cf. stōpon tō ðære stōwe, on ða dūne up, 1428; El. 716) rēc āstīgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1584; El. 794: 2205; El. 1104. Stenc ūt cymeþ of ðam wongstede (cf. hē sēceþ dýgle stōwe under dūn-scrafum, 357, 31; Ps. 37), Exon. Th. 358, 13; Ps. 45. On ðam wong-stede (*the place of the last judgement*) wērig bīdan, 50, 18; Cri. 802. Hwæðer hē cwicne genīðtte in ðam wongstede (cf. wong. 4809; B. 2409) Wedra þeóden, Beo. Th. 5565; B. 2786. Se ðās wongstedas grōf æfter golde (cf. se ðe ða eorþan ongan delfan æfter golde, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 23), Met. 8, 56. II. *a town on a plain* (wang)?:—Hē eode in burh hraðe, . . . stōp on strǽte . . . swā him nǽnig gumena ongitan ne mihte; hæfde sigora weard on ðam wangstede (cf. hē wang sceáwode fore burg-geatum, 1678; An. 841. *But perhaps* wangstede = wang, *and the passage means that St. Andrew was unseen as he passed across the space* (wang) *between the sea and the town*. Cf. stede-wang) wǽre betolden leófne leódfruman . . . Hæfde ðā se æðeling in geþrungen carcerne nēh, Andr. Kmbl. 1975; An. 990.

wang-tōþ, es; *m. A wang-tooth* (in northern dialects. v. e. g. Lancashire Gloss. in E. E. D. S. Pub.), *molar tooth*:—Gif mon ōðrum tōð of āsleá, gif hit sié se wongtōð geselle .iiii. scill. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 11. Wangtēð *molares* vel *gemini*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 32. Wongtoeð (-tēþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *molas*, Ps. Surt. 57, 7: [Wangeteth *les messeleres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 146, 22. Out of a wangtooth sprang a welle (v. Wick. Jud. 15, 19, where the word is used), Chauc. M. T. 3234. Wangetoothe *molaris*, Prompt. Parv. 515. Wangtoth *geminus*, Cath. Angl. 407. Wayngetothe *geminus*, *maxillaris*, 406 (see note). Wongtothe *uteelaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 207.]

wang-turf; *gen.* -tyrf; *f. Turf, grass-land*:—Ðæt ic mōte ðis gealdor tōdum ontýnan . . . wlitigan ðās wangturf (cf. *the beginning of the article*: Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meaht ðīne æceras bētan gif hȳ nellaþ wel wexan, 398, 1), Lchdm. i. 400, 7.

wan-hæfelness. v. wan-hafolness.

wan-hæfenness, e; *f. Want, need*:—Wanhæfennysse and metelēaste *famis inedia*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 33.

wan-hāle; *adj. Having bad health*:—Ealle ða ðe wonnhāle wēron, healtte and blinde, dumbe and deáfe, Nar. 48, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* wan-heili *semianimis, debilis, mancus*.] v. wan-hāl.

wan-hælþ, e; *f. Defective health, weakness, sickness*:—þurh wanhælðe *per inbecillitatem*, Scint. 54, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wana-heilī *debilitas*.] v. wan-hālness.

wan-hafa, an; *m. A poor person*:—Wanhafa and þearfa ic eom *inops et pauper sum ego*, Ps. Spl. 85, 1.

wan-hafness, e; *f. Poverty, want*:—Nis wanhafnes (*inopia*) ondrǽdendum hine, Ps. Spl. 33, 9.

wan-hafol; *adj. Needy, destitute*:—Him embe stōdon wēpende wydewan and wanhafele þearfan, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 65. Widewena bigleofa and wanhafolra manna, ii. 25, 765. Gehelp wanhafolum mannum mid ðīnum āgenum spēdum, i. 21, 363.

wan-hafolness, e; *f. Need, want, destitution*:—Nis wanhafolnes (*inopia*) ondrǽdendum hine, Ps. Lamb. 33, 10. Ūre wanhæfelnesse *inopias nostrae*, 43, 24.

wan-hāl; *adj. Imperfect as regards health* or *soundness of body, weak, sick, maimed, infirm, unsound*:—Wanhāl *inbecillis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 23. Betere ðē ys ðæt ðū gā wanhāl (*debilis*) oððe healt tō līfe, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8: Mk. Skt. 9, 43. Hī God mǽrsodon swā oft swā ǽnig wanhāl mann wurde gehǽled, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 229. Ðæt wanhāl wæs and ālēwed, ðæt gē āwurpan *quod debile erat proicebatis*, R. Ben. 51, 15. Ðý læs ðe ān wannhāl scēp ealle ða eówde besmīte, Homl. Th. i. 124, 32. Swā hwylc man swā on gecynde ōðerne wanhālne (*debilem*) dō, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 17. Ða ðe limseóce wēron, wērige, wanhāle, Andr. Kmbl. 1159; An. 580. Wonhāle, Exon. Th. 92, 13; Cri. 1508. Næs ðǽr wīnes drenc būton wanhālum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 22: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 202. Hē wolde gehelpan þearfum and wannhālum, 26, 276: Elen. Kmbl. 2057; El. 1030. Clypa þearfan and wanhāle and healte and blinde *voca pauperes, debiles, clodos, caecos*, Lk. Skt. 14, 13, 21. [*Icel.* wan-heill *unsound, disabled, ill*.] v. wan-hæle.

wan-hālian; *p.* ode *To weaken, impair the health* or *soundness* of something [:—þurh ðisne dryne beóð ǽgðær ge ða sāwle ofslagene ge ða līchaman gewanhālode, Homl. Ass. 146, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* wana-heilen *debilitare*; ka-wanaheilit *debilitatus*.]]

wan-hālness, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, unsoundness, infirmity*:—Ðæm abbode is ā tō behealdenne heora (*fratrum infirmorum*) wanhālnes (*imbecillitas*), R. Ben. 75, 11. Wanhālnysse (*debilitate*) ealles līchaman, Scint. 38, 7. Dysig æfter untrumnysse his ongyt, and æfter wanhālnysse (*inbecillitatem*) gecyndes his wāt, 97, 15. Brōþor se untruma gif hē gefrēt hys weaxan wanhālnysse (*inbecillitatem*), Anglia xiii. 442, 1102. Cf. wan-hælþ.

wan-hlyte; *adj. Not having a share* in something, *destitute* of:—Wanhlytne *expertem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hluta; *adj. unfairly dealt with*; van-hlutr *an unfair share*.] v. or-hlyte.

wan-hoga, an; *m. One who is wanting in understanding, a foolish, imprudent person*:—Hī lifiaþ him in māne, heáhgestreón healdaþ georne, . . . and wēnaþ wanhogan ðæt hȳ wile God gehȳran, Salm. Kmbl. 639; Sal. 319. Ic ðīne weogas wanhogan lǽrde, ðæt hié ārleáse eft gecerdan tō hiora sāula hiorde, Ps. C. 105. v. un-hoga, *and following words*.

wan-hygd, -hygdu(-o) [cf. ofer-hygd] *want of mind, folly, rashness, recklessness, imprudence*:—For wlence and for wonhygdum hī ceastre worhton, and tō heofnum up hlǽdræ rǽrdon, Cd. Th. 100, 33; Gen. 1673. Grendel for his wonhýdum wǽpna ne rēcceþ; ic ðæt ðonne forhicge ðæt ic sweord bere, Beo. Th. 872; B. 434. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hyggja *want of forethought*.]

wan-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Foolish, imprudent, thoughtless, careless, reckless*:—Wonhýdig wer *vir insipiens*, Ps. Th. 91, 5: Exon. Th. 95, 14; Cri. 1557: 343, 25; Gn. Ex. 162. Ne sceal wita nō tō hātheort, ne tō hrædwyrde, ne tō wāc wiga, ne tō wanhýdig, 290, 19. Ne mid swīðran his nele brýsan wanhýdig gemōd Wealdend engla, ne ðone wlacan smocan wāces flǽsces wætere gedwæscan, Dōm. L. 50. Wonhýdige (*the apostate angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1522; El. 763. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hugaðr *ill-considered*.]

wanian; *p.* ode. I. *trans.* (1) *To make less, lessen, diminish, curtail*:—Hī sculon ǽlce dæg eácan ðæt mon ǽlce dæg wanaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 1. Symble hē bið gyfende, and hē ne wanaþ nān þing his, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 46: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 10. Hwæt tō bōte mihte æt ðæm fǽrcwealme ðe his leódscipe swýðe drehte and wanode, Th. i. 270, 10. Hē leóde mīne wanode and wyrde, Beo. Th. 2678; B. 1337. (*The last two passages might be taken under* (3).) Wirceaþ ealle ða þing ðe Drihten eów bebeád, and ne īce gē nān þing ne waniaþ (*nec addat quidquam nec minuas*), Deut. 12, 32. Ne sý ðæs magutimbres gemet ofer eorþan, gif hī ne wanige se ðās woruld teóde, Exon. Th. 335, 15;

Gu. Ex. 34. Ne ȝecé gē nān þing . . . ne gē wanion *non addetis . . . nec auferetis*, Deut. 4, 2. Godes dōmas nāwþer ne nā wanian ne ne ēcan, Blickl. Hom. 81, 4. (2) *to bring within narrower limits, to abate, check, reduce.* v. (4):—Wona dæt ondspyrnisse *minue offendiculum*, Rtl. 11, 13. Wē sceolon ða fūlan gālnysse symle wanian, Homl. Th. i. 96, 22. Dæghwomlīce wē sceolon ūre synna wanian; for ðan ðe hī beōt gegaderode tō micelre hȳpan, gif wē hī weaxan lǽtaþ, ii. 466, 6. Þā wolde dæt folc dæt fȳr ādwæscan, gif hit ænig wǽta wanian mihte, 140, 17. (3) *to weaken, impair, injure.* v. wanung, I. (3):—Windas blāwaþ brecende, weccaþ and woniaþ woruld mid stormе, Exon. Th. 59, 13; Cri. 952. Hē bebeād dæt mon nǽnne mon ne slōge, and eác dæt man nānuht ne wanade ne ne yfelade ðæs ðe on ðǽm ciricum wǽre *dato praecepto, ut si qui in sancta loca confugissent, hos inviolatos securosque esse sinerent*, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 296, 32. (3 a) *to weaken, reduce* by medical treatment. Cf. wanung, I. (3 a):—Lǽcas lǽrdon dæt nān man on ðam mōnþe ne drenc ne drince, ne āhwǽr his līchoman wanige, būtan his nȳdþearf wǽre, Lchdm. ii. 146, 12. Manega nellaþ heora ðing wanian on Mōnandæg (cf. þrȳ dagas (*the last Monday in April, the first Mondays in August and January*) syndon on ðām for nānre neóde ne mannes ne neátes blōd sȳ tō wanienne . . . Se ðe on ðysum dagum his blōd gewanige, sȳ hit man, sȳ hit nȳten, ðæs ðe wē secgan gehȳrdan, dæt on ðam forman dæge oþþe ðam feórþan dæge his līf geændaþ, Lchdm. iii. 76, 11–22), Homl. Th. i. 100, 25. (4) *to cause to cease* or *fail, to bring to nought, destroy, frustrate:*—Ic wīfe ābelge, wonie hyre willan, Exon. Th. 402, 21; Rä. 21, 33. Mon scel ðone unþeáw of mynstre wanian and mid ealle āwyrtwalian *hoc vitium radicitus amputandum est de monasterio*, R. Ben. 56, 16. (5) *to put in an inferior position:*—Ðū wanodest (*minuisti*) hine lytle læs fram ænglum, Ps. Spl. 8, 6. II. *intrans.* (1) *To wane, become less, decrease, diminish:*—Ne wexþ his welena (wela nā?), ne eác nǽfre ne wanaþ, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 29. His wered wanode ǽfre ðe leng ðe swīðor, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 4. Ða wæteru wanedon *aquae decrescebant*, Gen. 8, 5. Þeáh ūs ūre spēda wanodon, Shrn. 167, 13. Dæt sweord ongan wanian . . . hit eal gemealt, Beo. Th. 3218; B. 1607. Ða wæteru begunnon tō wanigenne *aquae coeperunt minui*, Gen. 8, 3. (1 a) of the moon's phases:—Ðonne se mōna wanaþ, Blickl. Homl. 17, 24. Dæghwamlīce ðæs mōnan leóht byð weaxende and waniende, Lchdm. iii. 242, 7. Ðās wyrte ðū scealt niman on wanigendum mōnan, i. 320, 3 (2) *to wane, become inferior, decline, decay:*—Ðes middangeard wanaþ and weaxeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 60; Leús. 32. Hit gebyraþ dæt hē weaxe and dæt ic wanige *illum oportet crescere, me autem minui*, Jn. Skt. 3, 30. Wanige his weorðscipe, L. Ath. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 23. Gesihð hē ða dōmas wonian and wendan of woruldryhte, ða hē gesette, Exon. Th. 105, 24; Gū. 28. Nān þing ne bið swelce hit wæs siððan hit wanian onginþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 9. Ðæs ealdigendan mannes mægen bið wanigende, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 21. [*O. Frs.* wania: *O. H. Ger.* wanôn: *Icel.* vana *to diminish; to spoil, destroy.*] v. ā-, gewanian; wan; *adj.*, wana; *adj.*

wânian; *p.* ode *To lament, deplore*, (1) absolute:—Dæt synfulle mancynn wēpaþ and wâniaþ, Wulfst. 183, 2. Ðonne grâniaþ and wâniaþ ða ðe hēr blissedon and fægnedon, 245, 3: Anglia viii. 336, 41. Beornas grētaþ, wēpaþ wânende, Exon. Th. 61, 31; Cri. 993. Ða wânigendran welras (wâniendan, Wulfst. 139, 8) *os lugens*, Dōm. L. 208. (2) with reflexive dative:—Hē wânode him sylfum: 'Wā is mē earmum . . .,' Homl. Skt. i. 11, 223. (3) with acc.:—Sār wânigean, Beo. Th. 1579; B. 787. Wânian, Exon. Th. 166, 22; Gū. 1046. Ongan hē sār cwânian, wyrd wânian, wordum mǽlde . . ., 274, 24; Jul. 538. (4) with reflex dat. and (a) acc.:—Hē him wæs wâniende ǽgðer ge his āgene heardsǽlþa ge ealles ðæs folces *ipse nunc suam, nunc publicam infelicitatem deflet*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 20. (b) a clause:—Hē him wæs swīþe wânende dæt hē tō him cucan ne com, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 4. [Heo weop for hire weisiđ, wanede hire sides, Laym. 25847. Weape and wony (weinen, 1st MS.), 25827. Wepenn and wanenn for hiss sinne, Orm. 5653. Hit cumeþ weopinde and woniende iwiteþ . . . þeo moder greoneþ and þ bearn woaneþ, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 32–41. Heo woneþ and groneþ day and nyht, Misc. 152, 187. Scholde euch mon woni and grede, O. and N. 975. *O. H. Ger.* weinôn *flere, lacrymare, ejulare, vagire: Icel.* veina *to wail.* Cf. *Goth.* wainags *unhappy.*]

wanigend, es; *m. One who diminishes, weakens, impairs, injures, spoils*, etc. v. wanian:—Gyf him þince dæt hē on reádum horse ride, dæt byð his góda wanigend (wanung, MS. T.) *if he dreams that he is riding on a bay horse, that means there will be a spoiler of his goods*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 29.

wani[g]end-līc; *adj. Diminutive* (as a grammatical term), *expressing diminution:*—Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, dæt synd waniendlīce, ða geswuteliaþ wanunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 17. *Diminutiva* syndon wanigendlīce. *Clam* is dīgellīce and of ðam is wanigendlīc *clanculum* hwōnlīcor dīgellīce, 38; Zup. 231, 1–3.

waniht. v. wanniht.

wann; *adj. Dark, dusty, sable, lurid, livid:*—Wann *bruntus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 40. Wonn, ii. 12, 58. Won, 127, 28. Ða sweartan *lurida*, wan and flæc *luridus*, 53, 16. Ða wannan *libida* (but the Latin is *lividæ* (*vibex*), Ald. 77–8), 88, 3: 50, 33. Dære wannan *cerula*, 24, 58. Ða wonnan ætrinan *livida toxica*, 112, 63: 50, 80. Ða wonnan *lividas*, 53, 1. (1) *blue-black, livid:*—Ðonne se dǽl ðæs līchoman sié gewended blæc oþþe won oþþe swilces hwæt, Lchdm. ii. 82, 12. Gif dæt blōd swīðe reád sié oþþe won, 254, 10. Swearte ł wan[ne] wale *caerulea* (*nigra, tetra, tunsa*) *vibice* (*livore*), Hpt. Gl. 516, 14. Gif ða ōnihtan wannan þing oþþe ða reádan sȳn ūtan cumen, Lchdm. ii. 82, 21. (2) of the colour of living creatures, *swarthy, dusty, dark-hued:*—Se wonna þegn, sweart and saloneþ, Exon. Th. 433, 8; Rä. 50, 4. Bið se wǽrloga (*the wicked at the judgement day*) won and wliteleás, hafaþ werges bleó, 95, 30; Cri. 1565. Deóful ætȳwde wann and wliteleás, hæfde weriges hīw, Andr. Kmbl. 2339; An. 1171. Hræfen gōl wan and wælfel, Elen. Kmbl. 105; El. 53. Se wonna hrefn, Beo. Th. 6041; B. 3024. Wanna, Judth. Thw. 24. 25; Jud. 206: Cd. Th. 119, 22; Gen. 1983. Bearg won, Exon. Th. 428, 12; Rä. 41, 107. (3) of the colour of material, *dark, dingy:*—Ys mīn bæc wonn, Exon. Th. 496, 13; Rä. 85, 14. Wonnum hyrstum gefrætwed, 436, 1; Rä. 54, 7. Mec mon biþeahte mid þearfan wǽdum, and mec on þeóstre ālegde biwundenne mid wonnum clāþum, 87, 12; Cri. 1424. (4) as a (poetical) epithet of shade, cloud, night, etc.:—Gif him (*the stars*) wan fore wolcen hangaþ (cf. ðonne sweartan wolcnu him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22) ne mægen hī leóman ansendan *nubibus atris condita nullum fundere possunt sidera lumen*, Met. 5, 4. Sceadu wann under wolcnum, Rood Kmbl. 109; Kr. 55. Seó deorce niht won gewīteþ, Exon. Th. 204, 17; Ph. 99: 292, 23; Wand. 292. Ðā se æþela glǽm setlgong sōhte, swearc norðrodor won under wolcnum, 178, 34; Gū. 1254. In disse wonnan niht, 163, 30; Gū. 1001. On wanre niht scrīðan, Beo. Th. 1409; B. 702. Hē geseah deorc gesweorc semian sweart, wonn and wēste, Cd. Th. 7, 22; Gen. 110. Ða wonnan niht mōna onlīhteþ (cf. se mōna līht on niht, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 25), Met. 11, 61. Færeþ sunne in dæt wonne genip under wætra geþring, Exon. Th. 351, 12; Sch. 79. Wolcnu wann, Cd. Th. 14, 5; Gen. 214. Sceadu sweðerodon wonn under wolcnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1673; An. 839. Wan, Beo. Th. 1306; B. 651. Won, Exon. Th. 384, 33; Rä. 4, 37. Wonnum nihtum, 496, 3; Rä. 85, 8. (5) as a (poetical) epithet of water (cf. Myn is the drenchyng in the see so wan, Chauc. Kn. T. 1598):—Ýðgeblond ástīgeþ won tō wolcnum *the troubled waves mount dark to heaven*, Beo. Th. 2752; B. 1374. Wonn, Exon. Th. 383, 34; Rä. 4, 20. Hē þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wǽge *he covered earth's children with the dark wave*, Cd. Th. 83, 13; Gen. 1379. Gewāt se wilda fugel ofer wonne wǽg, 88, 8; Gen. 1462. Hē wolde dæt wanne wæter tō wīne āwendan, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 16. Sweart wæter, wonne wælstreámas, Cd. Th. 78, 30; Gen. 1301: 86, 13; Gen. 1430. Gārsecg þeahte sweart synnihte wonne wǽgas *black everlasting night covered ocean, the dark waves*, 8, 4; Gen. 119. (6) as a (poetical) epithet of fire. v. wann-fȳr:—Nū sceal glēd fretan, wyrdan wonna lēg, wigena strengel, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Se wonna lēg, Cd. Th. 309, 24; Sat. 715. v. brūn-wann.

wann-fāh; *adj. Dark-hued:*—Wonfāh wale, Exon. Th. 435, 11; Rä. 53, 6.

wann-feax; *adj. Dark-haired, with raven-black tresses:*—Wonfeax wale, Exon. Th. 393, 30; Rä. 13, 8.

wann-fōta, an; *m. A bird with dark feet* (?):—Stängella *vel* wanfōta *pelicanus* (cf. porfyrionis, pellicanus, Corp. Gl. ed. Hessels 94, 498), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 20.

wann-fȳr, es; *n. Lurid fire:*—Wonfȳres wælm, se swearta līg *lurid fire's glow, the dark flame*, Exon. Th. 60, 7; Cri. 966.

wann-hǽwe; *adj. Dark-blue, blue-black:*—Ða wonhǽwan *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 66.

wannian. v. ā-wannian.

wanniht; *adj. Livid:*—Ða wan[n]ihtan *lividas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 32. v. wann.

wan-sǽlig; *adj. Unblest, miserable, evil:*—Grendel, wonsǽlig wer, Beo. Th. 210; B. 105. Wineleás, wonsǽlig genimeþ him wulfas tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 342, 24; Gn. Ex. 147. In disse wonsǽlgan worulde līfe, 158, 33; Gū. 919. Weras wansǽlige mē (*Christ*) slógon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1925; An. 965. Wonsǽlige, Elen. Kmbl. 953; El. 478. Fróde sace sēmaþ, sibbe gelǽraþ, ða ǽr wonsǽlge āwegen habbaþ, Exon. Th. 334, 24; Gn. Ex. 21. Werum wansǽligum (*the Jews*), Elen. Kmbl. 1952; El. 978.

wan-sceaft, e; -sceafte(-a; *m.?*), an; *f.* I. *misfortune, misery, unhappiness:*—Hī sorge ne cūðon, wonsceaft wera, wiht unhlǽlo, Beo. Th. 240; B. 120. Ic ne wrecan meahte on wigan feore wonnsceaft mīne, ac ic ealle þolige, Exon. Th. 499, 16; Rä. 88, 16. Lāð bið ǽghwǽr fore his wonsceaftum wineleás hæle, 329, 10; Vy. 32. II. *some form of disease:*—Hū mon sceal ða wǽtan and wonsceafta (ða wonsceaftan *in the section*, 246, 6, *where no other malady than* ða wǽtan *is referred to except* ða sheardodan swilas) ūtan lācnian, Lchdm. ii. 166, 22. [Cf. *O. Sax.* than wōpiat thār wanskefti thie hēr ēr an wunnion sind, Hél. 1352.]

wan-scrŷd[d]; *adj. Imperfectly clothed, ill-clad:*—Hē wæs swīðe

geswēs eallum swincendum, and on publicum yrmdum manuum geheólp, wēdligum and wanscrȳdum, Hom. Th. ii. 300, 17.

wan-seóc; *adj. Epileptic, having the falling sickness, frenzied, lunatic*:—Wanseóce *comitiales, lunaticos*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 43. v. bræc-, fylle-, gebræc-, mónaþ-seóc; bræc-coþu.

wansian; *p.* ode [*the word seems to occur only late, and perhaps is due to Scandinavian*, cf. *Icel.* vansi *want*: wanian *is the usual word*] *To diminish*:—Swā hwā swā ūre gife ōuþer ōðre gōdene manne gyfe wansiaþ, wansie him seó heofenlīce iateward on heofonrīce, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 17. *The compound* ā-wansian *also occurs*:—If āni man ðis līk forward breke and āwansige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 243, 6. [Marrchess nahhtess wannsenn and Marrchess daȝhess waxenn, Orm. 1901. Worldes catel wacset and wansit as te mone, P. R. L. P. 234, 7. Wansoñ, wansyn *evaneo, decresco*, Prompt. Parv. 515.]

wan-spēd, e; *f. Poverty, indigence*:—þurh wanspēde *per inopiam*, Scint. 226, 6. On ðæm gefeohte wæs ærest anfunden Sciþþia wanspēda *ea res primo fidem inopiae Scythicae dedit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 34. Cf. wan-ēht.

wan-spēdig; *adj. Poor, indigent*:—Sum ēhta onlīhð; sum bið wonspēdig, Exon. Th. 295, 11; Crā. 31. Ðīn wanspēdiga mēg *attenuatus frater tuus*, Lev. 25, 25. Ðās læssan lāc, ðe wēron wannspēdigra manna lāc, Homl. Th. i. 140, 6. Uton dōn þearfum and wannspēdigum sume hīðde ūre gōda, ii. 100, 35. Se gȳtsere berȳpð ða wannspēdigan, i. 66, 11.

wanspēdignes, e; *f. Indigence, poverty*:—Of neóde oþþe wanspēdignysse *ex necessitate vel indigentia*, Scint. 198, 5.

wanung, e; *f.* I. *a making less*, (1) *diminution*. Cf. wanian, I. (1):—Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, ða geswuteliaþ wanunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 18. Ða word habbaþ hwīlon *sincopam*, ðæt ys, wanunge: *amavisti* vel *amasti*, hēr ys se *ui* āwege, 25; Zup. 146, 17. (2) *abatement, reduction, checking*. v. wanian, I. (2):—Hwæt getācnaþ ðæs fylmenes ofcyrf on ðam gesceape būton gālnysse wanunge? Homl. Th. i. 94, 33. (3) *a weakening, an impairing, hurt, injury*. v. wanian, I. (3):—Wonung *detrimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 29. *Dispendium*, i. *damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hēnþa, 140, 68. Gyf him þince ðæt hē hæbbe rūh līc, ðæt byð his gōda wanung, Lchdm. iii. 170, 24. Gōda wanigend (wanung, MS. T.), 172, 29. Wanunge *dispendio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 37. Ðæt nāðer ne þē ne ūs God ne þurfa oncunnan for ðæræ waniungæ on ūrum dæge *quatinus nec tibi nec nobis Deus debeat imputare hanc imminutionem diebus nostris actam*, Chart. Th. 163, 26. Nalæs būtan mycelre wonunge his weoredes *non sine magno exercitus sui damno*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 7. Is nȳd ðæt sume mid wonunge heora woruldēhta synd gerihte *necesse est ut quidam damnis corrigantur*, 1, 27; S. 490, 10. Hē mycle wonunge and ēwyrdlan wæs wyrcende ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ecclesiae crementis detrimento fuit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 37. Mid ðām hefigestum wonungum his rīces fram his feóndum geswenced *gravissimis regni sui damnis ab hostibus adflictus*, 3, 7; S. 530, 18. (3 a) *a weakening, reducing the strength* of something. Cf. wanian, I. (3 a):—Flæsces wonunge *carnis maceratione*, Rtl. 14, 33. II. *a growing less*, (1) *a decrease* in number, size, etc. v. wanian, II. (1):—Dæghwamlīce geleáffulle men nimaþ ðæt sand, and ne bið nǣnig wonung on ðæm sande, Shrn. 81, 6. Symle bið hāligra manna getel geēacnod þurh ārleásra manna wanunge, Homl. Th. i. 536, 25. (1 a) *waning* of the moon. v. wanian, II. (1 a):—Æfre seó sēo and se mōna beóð gefēran on wæstme and on wanunge, Lchdm. iii. 268, 13: Homl. Th. i. 102, 28. (2) *decline, decay*. v. wanian, II. (2):—Ðonne se mōna wanaþ, ðonne tācnaþ hē ðisse worlde wanunge, Blickl. Homl. 17, 24. III. *a lack, want, defect*:—Wanunge *defectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 43.

wānung, e; *f. Wailing, lamentation*:—Wānung *threnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 20. Ðēr (*in hell*) is wānung and grānung and ā singal sorh, Wulfst. 26, 8. Hēðenra grānung and reáfera wānung, 186, 13. Wōp and wānung and heófung and endeleás cwylming, Homl. Th. i. 592, 16. Geómrung and wānung, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 104. Se lǣce cyrfð oððe bærnð, and se untruma hrȳmð, þeáhhwædere ne miltsaþ hē ðæs ōðres wānunge, Homl. Th. i. 472, 16. *Vae* getācnaþ hwīlon wānunge, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 12. Gesaeh ðæt wānung (*tumultum*) and woepende and mǣnende, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 38. Se āfunde his hlāford licgan heáfodleásne and hē ðā mid wānunge wende ūt ongeán *videns cadaver absque capite Holofernis exclamavit voce magna cum fletu*, Anglia x. 101, 365. Mid hreówlīcere wānunge, Homl. Th. i. 466, 33. [Heui is his greoning and seorhful is his woaning, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 35. Wanung and wow, O. E. Homl. i. 173, 231. After al þis cumeð þat bearn iboren þus wanunge and wepnunge, H. M. 37, 9. Þer wes muchel waning, heortne graning, Laym. 17796. Wop and wonynge and bymenynge, Mirc. 74, 55. Þu telst . . . al nu (*the owl's*) reorde is woning, O. and N. 311.]

wan-wegende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Waning*:—On wanwegendum mōnan, Lchdm. i. 100, 20. Wanwægendum, 98, 17.

wāpe(-a ? *m.*), an; *f. A cloth, rubber* (? cf. wīpian):—Gif ðū sceát habban wille oððe wāpan, ðonne sete ðū ðīne twā handa ofer ðīnum bearme and tōbrǣd hī swilce sceát āstrecce, Techm. ii. 122, 23. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* veipa *a woman's hood*.]

wapol (-ul, -el) *foam*:—Wapul *famfaluca* (cf. faam), leásung *famfaluca*, 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 20: 35, 4 (cf. leásung oððe flām *famfaluca*, 24, 75). v. next word.

wapolian; *p.* ode *To foam, bubble up, pour forth* (*intrans.* and *trans.* ?), *abound, swarm*:—Wapolaþ *ebullit* (os fatuorum ebullit stultitiam, Prov. 15, 2), Kent. Gl. 505. Wapolode *vaporat*, Germ. 398, 220. Up ābrǣcan, wapeladan *ebulliebant, emergebant* (cadavera horrida vermium examina ebulliebant, Ald. 48), Hpt. Gl. 488, 11. Wapeledan ȳ up ābrǣcan *bullirent, exundaverunt* (cum Ethnae montis incendia favillis scintillantibus bullirent, Ald. 55), 499, 46. Ingā forrotednys on bānum mīnum and under mē heó wapelige *ingrediatur putredo in ossibus meis et subter me scateat*, Cant. Habac. 16. v. preceding word.

wār. I. *sea-weed, waur* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, in which other forms are given, *ware, woare, woore, ore*: see also Jamieson's Dict. *ware*):—Waar, uaar, uār *alga*, Txts. 39, 120. Wār, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 46: i. 285, 12. II. *sand, strand*. Cf. sondhyllas *alga*, Txts. 39, 125:—Streámas weorpaþ on stealc hleoþa stāne and sande, wāre (*or under* I?) and wēge, Exon. Th. 382, 8; Rā. 3, 8. Wāra *sablonum*, strand *sablo* (mentis fundamina nequaquam arenosis sablonum glareis ultro citroque nutabundis subdiderat, Ald. 57), Hpt. Gl. 502, 76: (*printed* wasa) 465, 8. Wārum *sablonibus*, 449, 30. v. sǣ-wār.

wara, an; *m. An inhabitant. The word is used mostly in the plural, and as the second part of compounds; but the singular in composition is found in* ceaster-weara *civis*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 32 (cf. ceaster-gewara *civis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 16), *and the independent word in the following instances*:—Heofenlīcra warena *supernorum civium* (*habitatorum*), Hpt. Gl. 498, 23. Hié here samnodon ceastre (*printed* ceaster) warena, Andr. Kmbl. 2251; An. 1127. Warum *civibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 40. *In composition both* -waran *and* -ware *occur* (cf. Seaxe *and* Seaxan), *and also* -waras, v. Sigel-waras. *The forms are united with common nouns*, v. burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, hell-, heofon-waran, -ware; *or with proper names, native or foreign*, e. g. Lunden-, Rōm-waran, -ware, Bæx-warena land (cf. Bex-leá, 13), Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 5, Cant-ware, Wiht-ware, Sodom-ware, Syr-ware: *see also* Up-ware. Cf. *the Icelandic* Rōm-verjar, *and Latin forms like* Angri-varii. v. -waru.

-ware. v. preceding word.

warenian, warnian, wearnian; *p.* ode. I. *intrans.* (1) *To take heed, beware, be on guard*:—Warniaþ and waciaþ *uidete, vigilate*, Mk. Skt. 13, 33. Hē wolde warnian on ǣr *he would take precautions*, Gen. 6, 6. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, Wulfst. 90, 2. (2) *to take heed* of, *guard against, abstain* from (cf. *Icel.* varna við *to abstain from*):—Warniaþ fram beorman Farisēorum *cavete a fermento Pharisaeorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 6, 11, 12. Warniaþ fram bōcerum *cavete a scribis*, Mk. Skt. 12, 38. Warniaþ (warnigeaþ, *v. l.*) wið Farisēa lāre *attendite a fermento Pharisaeorum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Ðæt man wið leahtras warnie (warnige, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 68, 14. (3) *to take heed* that something is not done, does not happen (expressed in a clause):—Warna ðæt ic ðē leng ne geseó *cave ne ultra videas faciem meum*, Ex. 10, 28. Warna ðæt ðæt leóht ðe ðē on is ne sȳn þȳstru *vide ne lumen quod in te est tenebrae sint*, Lk. Skt. 11, 35: Homl. Th. i. 120, 16. Warniaþ (*vidate*) ðæt gē hyt nānum men ne secgeon, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 30: 18, 10. Warnigeaþ ðæt gē ne beón gedrēfede, 24, 6. Se man mōt geornlīce warnian, ðæt hē eft ðām yfelum dēdum ne geedlǣce, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 23. Hē mē warnian hēt, ðæt ic on ðone deáðes beám bedroren ne wurde, Cd. Th. 33, 29; Gen. 527. Is mycelum tō warnienne ðæt man . . . menn blōd ne lǣte, Lchdm. iii. 152, 33. (4) *to take heed* that something does happen:—Wel is eác tō warnianne ðæt man wite, ðæt hȳ þurh mǣgsibbe tō gelænge ne beón, L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 9. II. *trans.* (1) *To put on guard, to warn*:—Būtan ic eów warnige, ic sceal āgyldan gesceád mīnre gȳmeleáste, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 72. Ðæt wyrreste þinge ðū dīdest, ðæt ðū mē warnodest, Ap. Th. 8, 15. Se Hǣlend ūs warnode ðus, for ðan ðe hē wyle, ðæt wē ware beón, Homl. Ass. 55, 112. Wē āgan þearfe, ðæt wē wið swylene ege wære beón and eác ða warnian, ðe swylc nyton swylc tōwerd is, Wulfst. 101, 11. Men ða leófestan, wē willaþ eów warnian, and ūs sylfe ālȳsan, Homl. Ass. 144, 18. Ða sende Ælfrīc and hēt warnian ðone here, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 31. (1 a) where no object is expressed:—Swefnu beóð onwrigene tō warnienne, Lchdm. iii. 196, 24. (1 b) *to warn* against something, *give notice* of something:—Benedictus warnode ða gebrōðra wið ðæs deófles tōcyme, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 17. Ðæt hȳ Godes folc warnian wið ðone egesan, ðe mannum is tōwerd, Wulfst. 79, 14. (1 c) where the matter to which the warning refers is given in a clause:—Ic eów warnode, ðæt gē wīglunge mid ealle forlǣtan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 68. Wē āgan þearfe, ðæt wē godcunde heorda warnian, hū hȳ Antecriste wærlīcast magan wiðstandan, Wulfst. 80, 2. (2) used reflexively, *to be on one's guard, to look to one's self, take heed to one's self, take warning*:—Ðurh gītsunge forlȳst oft se ārleása his līf, ðonne hē gewilniaþ ðara ēhta, and ne warnaþ hine sylfne, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 54, 2: Cd. Th. 40, 6; Gen. 635. Gif ðū ðīn āgen myrre, ne wīt ðū hit nā Gode, ac warna ðē silfne, Prov. Kmbl. 51. Warniaþ eów sylfe *uidete uosmetipsos*, Mk. Skt. 13, 9, 23. Ðē is micel þearf ðæt ðū ðē warnige, for ðam ðē ðū eart fordēmed, Ap. Th. 8, 1. Utan warnian ūs

georne, Wulfst. 101, 21. Đū noldest đē warnian þurh đines fæder-đreále *thou wouldst not take warning by thy father's punishment*, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 7. (2 a) *to guard, be on one's guard* against something:—Gif hē hine ne warenaþ wiþ đa unþeáwas, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 27. Wærnaþ (warenaþ, Cott. MS.) hē hine wiþ đæt weder, 41, 3; Fox 250, 16. Hié oft gesyngiaþ giet wyrs on đæm đæt hī hī warenia þ wið đa lytlan scylda đonne hī dōn on myclum scyldum; for đæm đe hī licettaþ hié unscyldge, đonne hī hī wærenia þ wið đa lytlan, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 18–20. Ic mē [wið] his hete berh and wearnode (warnode, *v. l.*: warenode, Bd. M. 128, 9) *hostium vitabam insidias*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28. Warniaþ eów wið oferfylle, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 16. Is đæm tō cȳđanne, đæt hī hié warenigen ǽgđer ge wið đa ungemetlīcan blisse ge wið đa ungemetlīcan unrōtnesse. . . . Is micel niédþearf đæt mon hiene wið đæt irre and wið đa ungemetlīcan sélđa warenige (warnige, Cott. MSS.), Past. 27; Swt. 189, 1–6. Ic bidde đæt élc mann hine sylfne georne wið đisne curs warnige, Chart. Th. 445. 8: Wulfst. 101, 16. Utan warnian ūs wið his unlára, 80, 4. (2 b) where what is to be guarded against is expressed in a clause:—Warnode hē hine đȳ læs hī on hwylc hūs tō him in eodan *caverat ne in aliquam domum ad se introirent*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 39. Hē hēt hine warnian (*or* I. 3), gif hē wolde libban, đæt l.ē nǽre on đam mynstre nǽfre eft gesewen, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 211. (3) *to keep* something from a person, *to ward off* (cf. *Icel.* varna einum eins *to deny a person something*):—Snyttra brūceþ đe fore sāwle lufan warniaþ him wommas worda and dǽda *he uses wisdom, that for love of his soul wards off from himself* (avoids) *sins of word and deed*, Exon. Th. 304, 32; Fä. 79: 305, 9; Fä. 85. Ic mē warnade hyre onsȳne *I avoided seeing her, denied myself her presence*, 173, 6; Gū. 1156. Ōþ đæt hē geseah his gehȳrend đone Eástordæg onfōn, đone hī symle ǽrđan wearnedon (warenedon, Bd. M. 474, 20) *donec illum in Pascha diem, suos auditores, quem semper antea vitabant, suscipere videret*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 44. Eall hē wearnige (weornige, MS.) swā fȳr (syer, MS.) wudu wearnie (weornie, MS.) *let him avoid it all, as wood avoids fire*, Lchdm. i. 384, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* warnôn *munire, prospicere, admonere, instruere, attendere: Icel.* varna (*see* I. 2, II. 3 *above*); cf. varan *a warning; shunning*.] v. be-, ge-warenian (-warnian, -wearnian), un-warnod; wirnan; warian.

warenung, warnung, wearnung, e; *f.* I. *a taking heed, caution.* v. warnian, I:—Hwæđer wǽre strengra wyrd đe warnung, Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427. II. *a putting on guard, a warning, admonition.* v. warnian, II:—Hit ys Godes spræc and his warnung and seó tīd cymđ hrædlīce, Gen. 41, 32. Wīsdōmes bigspell and warnung wið disig, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 38. Hēr is rihtlīc warnung and sōdlīc myngung đe đe tō đearfe, gȳme se đe wille, Wulfst. 167, 26. Đæt mæg wītes tō wearninga, đam đe hafaþ wīsne geþōht, Exon. Th. 57, 21; Cri. 922. [*O. H. Ger.* warnunga *munimentum, defensio, monimentum.*]

warian; *p.* ode I. *intrans.* (*or uncertain*) *To beware*:—Warat *cavet*, Kent. Gl. 364. Wara *cave*, Germ. 393, 136. Warige (warnige, *v. l.*) hē đæt hit nā forealdige, L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 252, 6. II. *trans. To make ware*, (1) *to warn*:—Mid đǽm wordum hé ūs warode and lǽrde *quibus verbis pastoribus praecavetur*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 21. Mōtan đa hyrdas beón swīđe wacole, đe wið đone þeódscaðan folc sculon warian, Wulfst. 191, 13. (2) used reflexively, (a) *to be on one's guard, guard* against evil:—Forlǽtaþ đone ǽnne beám, wariaþ inc wið đone wæstm, Cd. Th. 15, 20; Gen. 236. Hē gelǽre đæt hȳ hī wið đæt warien, đæt hȳ hēr ne cumen, Shrn. 203, 3. (b) *to be careful* to do what is necessary, *take a precaution*:—Warige hine se đe his āgen beföđ, đæt hē tō élcan teáme hæbbe getrȳwne borh, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 6. III. *to guard, hold*:—Mīn hord waraþ feónd, Exon. Th. 499, 27; Rä. 88, 22: 414, 17; Rä. 32, 21. Hē hǽđen gold waraþ, Beo. Th. 4543; B. 2277. III a. *to hold* a place, *occupy, inhabit*:—Hié dȳgel lond warigeaþ, Beo. Th. 2720; B. 1358. Hē wēsten warode, 2534; B. 1265. Goldsele Grendel warode, 2511; B. 1253. III b. *to take possession of* (cf. gisehan thana hēlagon gēst ēnigan man warōn, Hēl. 1003:—Waraþ hine wræclāst, nales wunden gold, Exon. Th. 288, 17; Wand. 32. IV. *to ward off*. v. warenian, II. 3:—Đæt wit unc wīte warian sceolden, Cd. Th. 49, 33; Gen. 801. [They bad him he scholde warye (*be on his guard*), Alis. 4083. Heo mot warien hwon me punt hire, A. R. 418, 1. Iosep cuđe him biforen waren, Gen. and Ex. 2154. Ware the what thou do, Gow. ii. 388, 27. Ware þe fram wanhope, Piers P. 5, 452. *O. Sax.* warōn; *O. Frs.* waria: *O. H. Ger.* bi-warôn: *Icel.* vara *to warn*; varask *to beware of, be on one's guard against, shun.*] v. be-, ge-warian; werian, warenian.

warian; *p.* ode *To remain, continue*:—Ne him gāst waraþ gōmum on mūđe *neque est spiritus in ore ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 134, 19. Waraþ hē windes full, Salm. Kmbl. 49; Sal. 25. [*O. Sax.* warōn *to last, continue.*] v. werian *to remain.*

wārig; *adj. Stained with sea-weed, dirty*:—Biþ his ceól cumen and hyre ceorl tō hām, and heú hine in lađaþ, wæsceþ his wārig hrægl, Exon. Th. 339, 24; Gn. Ex. 90. [Hu maht þu iseon þine sceadewe in worie watere, O. E. Homl. i. 29, 4. Schir heorte . . . wori heorte, A. R. 386, 7.] v. next word.

wārihт; *adj. Full of sea-weed*:—Wārihtum ārena tīum *algosis remorum tractibus* (Ald. 3), Hpt. Gl. [illegible]: Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 14: 4, 63.

warnian, wafnung. v. warenian, warenung.

waroþ (-uþ, -aþ, -eþ), wearoþ, wēroþ, warþ, es; *m. A shore, strand*:—Ic geseah men standende be đam waruđe (werođe, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 370. Bī warade (nēh warđe *secus littus*; Lind.) sittende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 48. Seó mænigeo stōd on đam warođe (waraþe, Rush.: wearđe, Lind. *litore*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 2: Shrn. 150, 20. Đū gemētst scip on đæm warođe, Blickl. Homl. 231, 30: Andr. Kmbl. 525; An. 263. On đæs sēs waroþe, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Feówer swulung ond ān lēs on waruđe gebyređ inn tō Raculfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 16. On waruđe, Andr. Kmbl. 479; An. 240. Hē geseah scip on đæm warþe, Blickl. Homl. 233, 1. On đæm warđe (woroe, Rush.) *in litore*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 4. Gewāt him tō warođe rīdan þegu Hrōđgāres, Beo. Th. 473; B. 234. Đa līchoman cōman tō đam warđe, Shrn. 54, 23. Ōđ đone mǽran wearođ (*of Sicily*), Met. 1, 14. Nānig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearođ (-od, MS.) *nec nova littora viderat hospes*, 8, 30. Weroþ, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Đǽr (*at the Red Sea*) wǽron đa waređas drīge, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ofer warođa geweorp, Andr. Kmbl. 611; An. 306. Wereþum, Lchdm. i. 390, 11. Sǽwong tredan, wīde warođas, Beo. Th. 3934; B. 1965. [Þe whal wendeş and warþe fyndeş, Allit. Pms. 102, 339. At vche warþe oþer water, Gaw. 715. *O. H. Ger.* warid, werid *insula.*] v. sǽ-waroþ.

wāroþ-faroþ, es; *m. A shore-wave, a breaker*:—Warođfaruđa gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 393; An. 197.

waroþ-gewinn, es; *n. The strife of waves near the shore, the surge*:—Wē on sǽbāte ofer waruđgewinn wada cunnedon farođrīdende, Andr. Kmbl. 877; An. 439.

waru, e (*but acc.* waru, Ps. Th. 118, 17); *f. Watchful care*, (1) *observance, keeping* of a command, etc.:—Ic on līfdagum lustum healde đīnra worda waru *vivam et custodiam sermones tuos*, Ps. Th. 118, 17. (2) where need for caution is implied, *heed, care*:—Đa wiđerwinnan wurdon oferswīđde þurh đæs engles gewinne and ware, Homl. Th. ii. 338. 2. Antiochus giémde hwæt hē hæfde monna gerīmes, and ne nom nāne ware hūlīce hié wǽron, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 22. (3) *care* for the safety of others:—Se hȳra ne bið nāđor ne mid ware ne mid lufe āstyred, Homl. Th. i. 240, 28. Paulus ne ēhte ge'eáffulra manna đurh andan, ac đurh ware đære ealdan ǽ, 390, 6. (4) *safe-keeping, custody, keeping* from injury, *guard*:—Stōd se grēna wong in Godes wære, Exon. Th. 146, 32; Gū. 718: 143, 17; Gū. 662: Andr. Kmbl. 1648; An. 825. Đē God hæfde wære bewunden *God kept thee on every side*, 1069; An. 535. Wære betolden, 1976; An. 990. Him Scyld gewāt on Freán wære, Beo. Th. 54; B. 27. In Godes wære, Menol. Fox 79; Men. 39. Hē his gāst āgeaf on Godes wære, 432; Men. 217. Hēr Eádward kinge sende sāwle tō Criste on Godes wæra, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 23. (5) *defence, protection* against attack, *guard*:—Geīsnedum belādiendlīcre ware [scilde] wiđþyddende leásere wrōhte arwan *ferrato apologeticae defensionis clypeo retundens strophosae accusationis catapultas*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 61. Tō ware *ad tutelam* (*defensionem*) (leo ad tutelam virginis Dei mutu dirigitur, Ald. 45), 484, 49. Nān man ne dorste for đæra deóra ware đām hālgum geneálēcan, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 56, 60. Scealt đū for ware ūra goda wīta đrowian *for the protection of our gods thou shalt suffer punishments*, Homl. Th. i. 594, 4. Cyninge gebyraþ đæt hé sȳ on ware and on wearde Cristes gespeliga, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23. Hié ealle ongán hiene wǽron feohtende and đone weg lētan būtan ware (*they left the road unguarded*), đæt seó fierd þǽr þurhfōr *in se omnes pugnando convertit, donec exercitus angustias transiret*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 22. Hié wǽron đa burg hergende and sleánde būton élcre ware (*without any defence being offered*), 2, 8; Swt. 92, 16. Ware ł gescildnysse *defensionem*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 61. Đū mē behēte fulle wære (ware, *v. l.*) wið æfterspræce *thou didst promise complete protection against claim*, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 23. Hȳ đæs wære cunnon, healdaþ hine twā hund wearda, Salm. Kmbl. 518; Sal. 258. His ware *munitiones ejus*, Blickl. Gl. [To habbe som gret cite or castel me to ware (*for my defence*), R. Glouc. 115, 9. *Goth.* warei *astutia*: *O. Sax.* wara *heed* (wara niman); *safe-keeping* (wara Godes sōkean): *O. Frs.* ware: *O. H. Ger.* wara (wara neman, tuon) *heed, care.*] v. niht-, ūt-waru.

waru, e (*but the declension seems partly u-stem*); *f. Ware, merchandise*:—Mangere *mercator*, waru *merx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 73. Hī wurpon heora waru oforbord *they cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea* (Jonah 1, 5), Homl. Th. i. 246, 2. Đā gelamp hit æt sumum sǽle, swā swā gyt for oft dēđ, đæt Englisce cȳpmenn brōhton heora ware tō Rōmāna byrig, and Gregorius eode be đære strǽt tō đām Englisċum mannum heora đing sceáwigende. Đā geseah hē betwux đām warum cȳpecnihtas gesette, ii. 120, 14–18. [Chæpmen bunden heore ware, Laym. 11356. Þe wreche peoddare more noise he maked to seien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurđe ware, A. R. 66, 19. Đe chapmen into Egipte ledden đat ware, Gen. and Ex. 1990. *O. Frs.* were: *Icel.* vara; *f.*]

-waru, a form occurring only in compounds with a collective force, *the inhabitants* of a place. It is used with common nouns, v. burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, hell-, heofon-, land-waru; and with proper names, native or foreign, e.g. Lunden-waru, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 22: Hierosolim-waru *Hierosolyma*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5; Sychem-ware *Sicinorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 66. v. wara.

waru *wearing?*, waru, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 16, warum, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 10, wæs. v. scrúd-waru, waroþ, wér *a covenant*, wudu-wása.

Wascan; *pl. m. The Gascons*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 32, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* Wascun *Uacca.*]

wascan. v. wæscan.

wáse, an; *f. Ooze, mud, slime:*—Wáse *caenum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 2: 13, 35. *Cenum*, i. *luti voragu*, vel *lutum sub aquis fetidum*, i. wáse *vel* fæn, 130, 75. Wásan *ceni* (squallentis ceni contagia, Ald. 49), 82, 63: 18, 39. ¶ the word occurs in several charters dealing with land in the north of Berkshire, and seems to refer to a marsh or stagnant piece of water:—On Wáse; of Wásan (the Ock, the Thames, and Fyfield are mentioned in this charter), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 466, 17. On Wásan; andlang Wásan (with mention of the Ock and Fyfield), v. 386, 33. Ongeán ða dic ðe scýt tó Wásan; siddan andlang Wásan (with mention of the Thames and Appleton), 275, 15. Of ðære mede út tó Wásan; of Wásan út tó Eá (with mention of Buckland), 392, 32. Eást tó Wásan (with mention of Sandford), vi. 9, 7. On Wáse; of Wáse (with mention of the Thames and Cumnor), 84, 24. [William . . . stombled at a nayle, into the waise he tombled, R. Brun. 70, 16. A wase, wayse *alga*, Cath. Angl. 409, and see note. Alle we byeþ children of one moder, þet is of erþe: and of wose (*or* v. wós?), Ayenb. 87, 22. As weodes wexen in wose (*v. l.* muk) and in donge, Piers P. C. 13, 229. Wose, slype of the erthe *gluten*, *bitumen*, Prompt. Parv. 532, and see note. *O. Frs.* wáse *mud, slime: Icel.* veisa *a pool of stagnant water.*] v. wáse-scite.

wásend, es; *m. The weasand, gullet:*—Wásend *rumen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 43: 64, 61: 282, 81: *ingluvies*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 11. Wásende *ingluvie*, 464, 15. Lǽcedómas wið gealhswile and þrotan and wásende, Lchdm. ii. 44. 8: 46, 7. In ðane wásend *ingluvieni*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 30. [Weysande *isophagus*, Wülck. Gl. 590, 40. Waysande, 635, 19. Wesande, 676, 24. Wesawnt. 748, 19. *O. Frs.* wásende (-ande): *O. H. Ger.* weisont (-unt) *arteriae.*]

wáse-scite (cf. (?) scítan), an; *f. or* -scyte (-scite?), es; *m. The cuttle-fish; or the liquid ejected by the cuttle-fish:*—Cudele *vel* wásescite *sepia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 6. v. scyte, wæter-scyte, *and other compounds of* scyte.

watel, es; *m. A wattle, interwoven twigs:*—Watul *teges*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 13. Hé mycelne aad gesomnode on beámum and on ræftrum and on wágum and on watelum and on ðacum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum, et tecti feni*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 23. Ða ástigon hig uppan ðæne hróf þurh ða watelas (*per tegulas*) and hine mid ðam bedde ásendon, Lk. Skt. 5, 19. [v. wattle (*subst. and vb.*) in Baker's Northants Gloss.: wattle *to tile*, Halliwell's Dict.: watteled, Piers P. 19. 323.]

wáþ, e; *f.* I *wandering, roving:*—Deóra gesíð of wáde cwom, Nabochodonossor, Cd. Th. 257, 26; Dan. 663. Féðan sǽton, reste gefégon, wérige æfter wǽde, Andr. Kmbl. 1185; An. 593. Ic (*a storm*) beámas fylle . . . wrecan on wáþe wíde sended *I fell trees . . . sent driving a-wandering far* (cf. Aldhelm's Ego rura peragro), Exon. Th. 381, 14; Rä. 2, 11. Hý síð tugon, wíde wáde, lyftlácende, 110, 29; Gú. 116. Hé síðfæt sægde sínum leódum, wíde wáde, ðe hé mid wilddeórum áteáh, Cd. Th. 256, 33; Dan. 650. Hý of wáþum wérge cwóman, restan ryneþrágum, Exon. Th. 115, 1; Gú. 183. Wáþum strong, fugel feþrum wlonc, 204, 18; Ph. 99: 208, 26; Ph. 161. II. *hunting:*—Deád, egeslíc hunta ábít on wáde, nyle hé ǽnig swæð sefre forlǽtan *death, dread hunter, persists in his hunting, never will he abandon any track*, Met. 27, 13. [Myght we not fynde ffor to wyn as for waithe, Destr. Tr. 2350. Here is wayth fayrest þat I se3 þis seuen 3ere, Gaw. 1381. *O. H. Ger.* weida *venatio, piscatio: Icel.* veiðr *hunting, fishing; fara á veiðar to go a-hunting.*] v. gamen-wáþ; wǽdan.

waþem(-um), es; *m. A wave, billow:*—Ic þonan wód ofer waþema gebind *I crossed the band of billows*, Exon. Th. 288, 1; Wand. 24. Waðema stream, sincalda sǽ, Cd. Th. 207, 24; Exod. 471. v. next word.

waþema(-uma), an; *m. Moving water, wave, flood:*—Ða cwom wópes hring út faran, weóll waðuman stream, and hé worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 2561; An. 1282. Tungol beóþ álýðed, gewiten under waþeman westdǽlas on, Exon. Th. 204, 13; Ph. 97.

wáþol (v. wáþ); *adj. Wandering:*—Scýneþ ðes móna wáþol under wolcnum (cf. *wandering* as an epithet of the moon in Shakspere), Fins. Th. 14; Fin. 8. [Grein takes waþol=*full moon.* v. Grmm. D. M. 674–5.]

wáwa, an; *m. Woe, misery:*—On ðære wáron áwritene heófunga and leóð and wáwa (*scriptae erant in eo lamentationes et carmen et vae*) . . . se wáwa getácnaþ ðone écan wáwan, ðe ða habbaþ on hellewíte, ðe nú God forseóþ, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 279, 1–8. Ðonne sceal ców weaxan tó hearme wǽdl and wáwa, Wulfst. 133 3. Ceósan gódes and yfeles, welan and wáwan, Cd. Th. 30, 12; Gen. 466. On ælcum wáwan hí wǽron geþyldige, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 130. *Uae* getácnaþ wáwan, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 17. Sume hí wyrcaþ heora wógerum sumne wáwan, ðæt hí hí tó wífe habbon, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 158. Ðæt gé swá earme eów sylfe fordóþ on wíton and on wáwon, 23, 186. Hí gesáwon ða mænigfealdon wáwan ðe Cristes ða gecorenan þoledon, 23, 124. [To þolien wawe mid douelen, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 11. For ðon muchele wawen þet hi iðoleden, 87, 12. Of þan wowe alse of þe wele, ii. 197, 8. Mochel wowe (seorwen, 1st MS.), Laym. 6268. Þolemod ajean alle wowes, A. R. 198, 26. To þolemi ale wawem, Orm. 13349. Al þat heo singeþ hit is for wowe, O. and N. 414. *O. H. Ger.* wéwo; *m.*; wéwa; *f. dolor, poena, malum*] v. weá.

wáwan; *p.* weów; *pp.* wáwen *To blow, be moved by the wind:*—Hnescre ic eom micle halsrefeþre, seó hér on winde wǽweþ on lyfte, Exon. Th. 426, 30; Rä. 41, 81. [Mine lokes . . . me wes lef to showen, þe wind hem wolde towowen, Anglia iii. 279, 89. *Goth.* waian *to blow* (of the wind): *O. H. Ger.* wájan (wáen) *ventilare, spirare.*] v. bi-wáwan.

waxan *to wash*, wax-georn. v. wæscan, weax-georn.

wé; *pron. We.* I. used of more than one person, (1) dual:—Ic and ðæt cild gád unc tó gebiddenne and wé syðdan cumaþ eft tó eów, Gen. 22, 5. Wé willaþ ðæt ðú ús dó swá hwæt swá wé biddaþ (cf. wyt magon, v. 39), Mk. Skt. 10, 35. (2) plural:—Hwí fæste wé (woe, Lind.)? Mt. Kmbl. 9, 14. Wé þonne synt ðe fylgeaþ *it is we that follow*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 33. Wé men sculon, Exon. Th. 46, 33; Cri. 746. Wé selfe cúþen, 147, 7; Gú. 723. Wé ealle wǽron ðé fylgende, and ðú eart úre ealra fultum ða ðe on ðé gelýfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 20. Uton wé calle wynsumian on Drihten, wé ðe his áriste mǽrsiaþ, 91, 8. Getíþa ús ðæt ðe wé ðé ætforan ágyltan . . . *anne nobis ut que* (qui *has been glossed*) *te coram deliquimus* . . ., Hymn. Surt. 124, 30: Exon. Th. 2, 27; Cri. 25. (2 a) used of a king in reference to himself and his counsellors:—Wé (*Ine and the witan*) bebeódaþ, L. In. 1; Th. i. 102, 14. Wé (*Alfred*) lǽraþ, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 2. Wé (*Athelstan*) cwǽdon, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 5. Wé (*Cnut*) willaþ, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 5. II. used of one person, (1) by a writer or speaker:—Nú hebbe wé scortlíce gesǽd (cf. scortlíce ic hæbbe nú gesǽd, 10, 3). Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 26: 22, 1: 24, 23. Swá wé ǽr cwǽdon (cf. swá ic ǽr cwæþ, 8, 14), 24, 32. Wé mihton ðás rǽdinge menigfealdlícor trahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 556, 13. Hwæt wille wé eów swíðor secgan be ðisum symbeldæge, ii. 444, 13: Blickl. Homl. 115, 28. (2) by a prince:—Beówulf maþelode: 'Wé ðæt ellenweorc fremedon,' Beo. Th. 1920; B. 958: 3308; B. 1652. [*Goth.* weis: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wí: *O. H. Ger.* wir: *Icel.* vér.] v. ús, wit.

weá, an; *m.* I. *woe, misery, evil, affliction, trouble:*—Genóh dæge weá his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 34. Weá wæs árǽred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 26; Gen. 987. Mec dín weá æt heortan gehreáw, Exon. Th. 91, 18; Cri. 1493. Weá biþ wundrum clibbor, Menol. Fox 485; Gu. C. 13. Weán on wénum *in expectation of evil*, Cd. Th. 63, 4; Gen. 1027: 191, 11; Exod. 213: Exon. Th. 378, 32; Deór. 25: Cd. Th. 146, 6; Gen. 2418. Ne ic ðé weán úðe *nor did I wish you ill*, 163, 3; Gen. 2692. Nysses ðú weán ǽnigne dǽl *you knew nothing of misery*, Exon. Th. 85, 3; Cri. 1385. Ne lǽd ðú ús tó wíte in weán sorge, Hy. 6, 27. Hé þearfende of wǽdle weán álýsde *adjuvabit pauperem de inopia*, Ps. Th. 106, 40. Gif ðé ǽnig mid weán gréteþ *if any man afflict thee*, Cd. Th. 105, 18; Gen. 1755. Hé heóld his ǽhta him tó weán, Blickl. Homl. 53, 9. Biþ hé on écne weán bedrifen, 95, 5. Ðæt ða yfelan bióþ micle gesǽligran ðe on disse worulde habbaþ micelne weán and manigfeald wíte for hyra yfelum, ðonne ða sién ðe náne wræce nabbaþ *feliciores esse improbos supplicia luentes, quam si eos nulla justitiae poena coerceat*, Bt. 38, 3: Fox 200, 3. Hí mé weán [íhton, cf. 77, 31] múnra wunda sár *super dolorem vulnerum meorum addiderunt*, Ps. Th. 68, 27. Weán, sár and sorge, Cd. Th. 5, 20; Gen. 74: 267, 22; Sat. 42. Ic fleáh weán wana wilna gehwilces, 137, 11; Gen. 2272: 109, 7; Gen. 1819. For hwon wást ðú weán, gesyhst sorge, 54, 12; Gen. 876. Gedígan weán and wrǽcsíð, Beo. Th. 4573; B. 2292. Gesamna ús of wídwegum, ðǽr wé weán dreógaþ, Ps. Th. 105, 36: Cd. Th. 276, 7; Sat. 185. Hé for wlenco weán áhsode, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. Wyrd wóp wecceþ, heó weán hladeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 874; Sal. 436. Eal sár and sace, hungor and þurst, wóp and hreúm, and weána má ðonne ǽniges mannes gemet sý ðæt hié árfman mæge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36. Fela ic weána gebád, heardra hilda, Fins. Th. 51; Fin. 25. Wén ne brúceþ, ðe can weána lyt, sáres and sorge, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 30; Rún. 8. Weána dǽl *a deal of trouble*, Exon. Th. 379, 17; Deór. 34: Beo. Th. 2304; B. 1150. Ic ðé wið weána gehwam wreó, Cd. Th. 131, 2; Gen. 2170: Beo. Th. 2796; B. 1396. Ic ǽnigra mé weána ne wénde bóte gebídan, 1870; B. 933. Hié ealle worlde weán oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Weallende weán, Exon. Th. 139, 2; Gú. 587. II. *evil, wickedness, malice.* v. weádǽd:—Nǽfre on his weorþige weá ásprunge, mearce má scyte mán inwides *non defecit de plateis ejus usura et dolus*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. Weá bid in móde, siofa synnum fáh, gefylled mid fácne, Fragm. Kmbl. 27; Leás. 15. Ðæt gelamp for weán and for yfelnesse ðara eardiendra (*a malitia inhabitantium*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 22. Hý magon weána tó fela geseón on

him selfum, synne genõge, Exon. Th. 77, 30; Cri. 1264. [Hu stont ham þ beoð þere ase alle wo and weane is, A. R. 80, 11.] v. wãwa, weó.

weacen. v. wacen.

weá-cwãnian; *p.* ode *To lament, wail*:—Deófia weácwãnedon mãn and morðor, Cd. Th. 284, 12; Sat. 320. [Cf. *Goth.* wai-fairhwjan *ejulare*: *Ger.* weh-klagen.]

weá-dæd, e; *f. A deed of woe, an ill-deed*:—Hē (*Stephen*) bæd þrymcyning ðæt hē him ða weádæd tõ wræce ne sette (cf. Domine, ne statuas illis hoc peccatum, Acts 7, 60), Elen. Kmbl. 987; El. 495. Ãrisaþ weádæda, Fins. Th. 15; Fin. 8. [Cf. *Goth.* wai-dêdja *a malefactor.*]

weá-geslp, es; *m. A companion in misery* or *in wickedness*:—Tõ ðam symle sittan eodon ealle his (*Holofernes'*) weágesíþas, Judth. Thw. 21, 13; Jud. 16. Hē ðone deófol on helle mid his weágesíðum ofþrihte, Wulfst. 145, 4. Ða deorcan and ða dimman stõwe helle tintrego, ðe deófol an wunaþ mid his weágesíþum and mid ðãm ãwergdum sãulum, 225, 33.

weal *a wall*; weala. v. weall; wela, wealh.

weá-lãf, e; *f. A remnant spared by calamity, those who remain after evil times, the survivors of calamity*:—Land hý ãwéstaþ and burga forbærnaþ and ẽhta forspillaþ and eard hý ãmirraþ. And ðonne land wurðeþ for sinnum forworden and ðæs folces dugað swíðost fordwíneþ, ðonne fẽhð seó weálãf sorhful and sãrigmõd synna bemẽnan *erit terra uestra deserta et ciuitates uestre destructe. Et, cum deserta fuerit terra propter peccata populi, et ipsi, qui remanserint tabescentes pronuntiabunt peccata sua*, Wulfst. 133, 13: Met. 1, 22. Ðæt hē ða weálãfe ãrum heólde, Beo. Th. 2200; B. 1098: 2172; 1084.

Wealas, wealand, -wealc. v. weálh, wealh-land, ge-wealc.

wealca, an; *m.* I. *a roller, a wave, billow* (cf. *fretum*, i. *feruor maris* a walke, Wülck. Gl. 584, 36). v. ge-wealc':—Streám ût ãweóll, fleów ofer foldan, fãmige walcan eorðan þehton, miclade mereflód, Andr. Kmbl. 3047; An. 1526. II. *a garment that may be rolled round a person, a muffler, wrap, veil.* v. wealcian:—Ðã dyde heó of hire wydewan reáf and nam hire walcan (*theristrum*), Gen. 38, 14.

wealcan; *p.* weólc; *pp.* wealcen *To roll, toss.* I. of the movement of water; v. wealca, I, ge-wealc. (1) *trans.*:—Se fisc getãcnaþ geleáfan, for ðan ðe his gecynd is, swã hine swíðor ða ýða wealcaþ, swã hē strengra bið, Homl. Th. i. 250, 17. (2) *intrans.*:—Wealcynde eá *fluctus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 28. Hē gehýrde ðæt gebrec ðara storma and ðæs wealléndes (*v. l.* wealcendan) sãs *audito fragore procellarum ac ferentis oceani*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 4. Wealcendre sæ flódas *ferentis oceani flustra*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 59. Ia. fig.:—Hē hine sylfne betweox dises andweardan middaneardes (wælum? v. wæl) weólc and welode *inter fluctuantis saeculi gurgites jactaretur*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 14. II. of other movement, (a) literal:—Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte, wealcaþ hit windes scũras, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rũn. 9. (b) metaph. (1) of action:—Godwine eorl and ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon lãgon ongeán swã hī lengost mihton, ac hī ne mihton nãn þing ongeán wealcan (*another MS. has* hī nãht nã gespëddan) *Earl Godwin and the chief men of Wessex resisted as long as ever they could, but they could put no obstacle in the way*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 3. (2) of thought, (a) *trans. To turn over* in the mind, *to revolve, consider*:—Ða getýdde munuccild ðæt heom betweónan oft wealcaþ, Anglia viii. 314, 35. Hē hine beþõhte and ða hellícan pínunge on his mõd weólc, Homl. Th. i. 448, 17. Ðæt ẽce líf on his móde hē wealce *vitam aeternam animo suo revolvat*, R. Ben. Interl. 29, 2: Hymn. Surt. 121, 9. Wē witon ðæt iunge clericas ðãs þing ne cunnon, þeáh ða scolieras ðisra þinga gýmon and gelõmlíce heom betwux wealcun, Anglia viii. 335, 44. Hī nellaþ on heora móde wealcan ðæs Hælendes beboda, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 53. For ðæra gelæredra manna þingum, ðe ðãs þing ne behõfiaþ betweox heom tõ wealcynne, Anglia viii. 300, 4. (*β*) with a preposition:—Wealce hē on his móde embe ðæt ẽce líf *vitam aeternam animo suo revolvat*, R. Ben. 24, 3. (γ) *intrans.*:—Ða ingeðoncas ðe wealcaþ in ðæs monnes móde *quando cogitationes volvuntur in mente*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 22. (3) *to turn over, deal with*:—þeáh ðe hī Moyses ẽ on heora mũðe wealcon, and nellaþ understandan bũtan ðæt steaflíce andgit, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 72. [Hi walkeð (*toss*) weri up and dun se water deþ mid winde, O. E. Homl. i. 175, 240. He walkeþ and wendeþ and woneþ . . . on his bedde, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 33. Þa scipen ȝeond þa sæ weolken, Laym. 12040. Þat folc was walkende (*going*) toward Ierusalem, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 13. He (*Christ*) weolc bimong men, Kath. 914. Welk, Pr. C. 4390. Ihc habbe walke wide, Horn. 953. An hundred winter welken (*rolled by*), Gen. and Ex. 568. *O. H. Ger.* ge-walchen *concretus.*] v. and-, ge-, on-wealcan; wealcian, wealcol.

wealc-basu. v. wealh-basu.

wealcere, es; *m. A walker* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Lancashire Gloss. s.v. walk-mill), *a fuller*:—Wealceres *fullones* (-*is*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 3. [Fullere or walkere of cloth, Wick. Mk. 9, 3. A walker *hic fullo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 212, col. 2 (cf. walkyng *lanugo*, 238, col. 1. To walke clothe *fullare*, Cath. Angl. 406, where see note. Cloth ytouked (*v. l.* ywalked), Piers P. 15, 447). *O. H. Ger.* walchare *coagitator, compressor*: *Ger.* walker *a fuller*; walken *to full.*]

wealcian; *p.* ode *To roll up, muffle up*:—Hefeldþrædum liða weal-cedon *liciis articulos obvolverent*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 56. [Þe sipes in see walkede, Laym. 12040, 2nd MS. *Generally the word*=to walk, go:—Hu me schal liggen, slepen, walkien, A. R. 4, 8. Ðe desert he walkeden ðurg, Gen. and Ex. 3882. Ihesu walkide in to Galilee, Wick. Jn. 7, 1. I haue walked ful wide, Piers P. 5, 537. *Icel.* valka (*wk.*) *to roll.*] v. wealcan.

wealcol; *adj. That turns* or *rolls easily*:—Wealcol *mobilis*, Germ. 399, 441.

wealc-spinel, e; *f. A curling-iron, crisping-pin*:—Walcspinl *calamistrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 75. Cf. þráwing-spinel, *and see* wealcan.

weald, es; *m. High land covered with wood* (v. weald-genga), *wood, forest.* [The word is left in the phrase the *weald* of Kent and Sussex, the earlier woodland character of which district is shewn by its local names (v. Taylor's Names and Places, pp. 244-5); and in *wold*, e. g. the *wolds* of Lincolnshire, Cots*wold*, though from the changed condition of the country this word no longer implies the presence of wood: in Bailey's Dictionary *wold* is defined 'a down or champian ground, hilly and void of wood.' See, too, the examples from Mid. English given below]:—Se weald Pireni *Pyrenaei saltus*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 10. Gif hī (*birds*) ðæs wuda benugen . . . þinc̃ him wynsumre ðæt him se weald oncweþe, and hī gehíran ðþerra fugela stemne *si nemorum gratas viderit umbras . . . silvas tantum moesta requirit, silvas dulci voce susurrat*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20; Met. 13, 92. Wudes ne feldes, sandes ne strandes, wealtes ne wæteres, Lchdm. iii. 288, 1. Wealdes treów (*the cross*), Rood Kmbl. 34; Kr. 17. Ãn wind of Calabria wealde *de Calabris sal'ibus aura*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 8. Se Limene mũþa is on eásteweardre Cent, æt ðæs miclan wuda éastende ðe wē Andred hãtaþ . . . seó eá líð út of ðæm wealda. On ða eá hī tugon up hiora scipu ðý ðone weald iiii mílu fram ðæm mũþan ũtanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 26–32. On wealda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 4. In Limenwero wealdo and in burhwaro uualdo, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 10, 11. Wulf on wealde, 937; Erl. 115, 14. Wulf on walde, Elen. Kmbl. 55; El. 28: Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206. 'Uton gãn on ðysne weald, innan on disses holtes hleó.' Hwurfon hié . . . on ðone grẽnan weald, Cd. Th. 52, 6–10; Gen. 839–41. Ðæt is wynsum wong, wealdas grẽne, rũme under roderum, Exon. Th. 198, 21; Ph. 13. Gewãt him se æþeling wadan ofer wealdas, Cd. Th. 174, 30; Gen. 2886. ¶ using the name of the whole for a part:—Hié heora líchoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid ðý wealde, 52, 19; Gen. 846. [He is bicumen hunte and flihð ouer bradne wæld (feld, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21339. Þe wald þe is ihaten Hedfeld, 31216. Fluȝen ouer þe woldes (feldes, 2nd MS.), 20138. Liden heo bi straten and bi walden, 12832. Wilde deor þ ou þeos wilde waldes (*forests*) wunieð, Marh. 10, 4. Elpes togaddre gon o wolde, Misc. 19, 606: O. and N. 1724. On ðe munt quor men Aaron in birieles dede . . . ðor hē liđ doluen on ðat wold, Gen. and Ex. 3892. Þe holy gost hyne ledde up into þe wolde for to beon yuonded of sathanas, Misc. 38, 27. Y^e walde *alpina*, Cath. Angl. 406. *O. Frs. O. Sax.* wald *wood*: *O. H. Ger.* walt, wald *silva, saltus, nemus, eremus*: *Icel.* völlr *a field, plain.*] v. ût-, wudu-weald.

weald *power*:—Se wæs on his wealde (gewealde, MS. L.), Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 23. [He haueð his soule weald, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 14. A neuere nane walde ne mihte swa mochel folc halde, Laym. 5253. Vnnderr þe deofless walde, Orm. 38. Hine þet alle þing haueð on wealde, Anglia i. 31, 186. To don swilc dede adde he no wold, Gen. and Ex. 2000. *O. Frs.* wald: *Icel.* vald.] v. ãn-, and-, ge-, on-(an-) weald; wealdes, *and next word.*

weald; *adj. Powerful, mighty*:—Mid ðære wealdestan [lufe] *fervent-issimo amore*, R. Ben. 117, 5. [v. ãn-, eal-(al-) wealda; *adj. O. Sax.* ala-, alo-waldo: *O. H. Ger.* al-walto.] v. on-weald, wealda; *m.*; wilde.

weald *is found as the second part of many proper names.* Cf. *Icel.* -valdr, e. g. Ás-valdr=English Ós-wald. v. for a list of such names, Txts. pp. 491–3.

weald; *adv. conj.* I. in independent clauses, *with* þeáh, *perhaps, may be*:—Nyte gẽ ða miclan deópnysse Godes gerýnu; weald þeáh him beó ãlýfed gyt behreówsung, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 9. Dis godspel ðincð dysegum mannum sellíc, ac wē secgaþ swã ðeáh; weald ðeáh hit sumum men lícige, 466, 10. Wẽn ys ðæt hē sig on gäste up ãhafen, and onuppan muntum geset; ac uton ða muntas eondfaran; weald þeáh wē hyne gemẽtan magon, Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 25, 31. II. in dependent clauses, with indefinite pronouns or adverbs (cf. gif), *in case*:—Bið nũ wíslícor ðæt gehwã ðis wite and cunne his geleáfan, weald hwã ða mycclan yrmðe gebídan sceole *in case any one have to experience that great misery*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 19. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt mid heom wunian welgeþungene witan . . . ðæt heora gewitan beón on ẽghwylcne tíman, weald hwæt heom líde *in case anything befall them*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 25. Hī nãmon tõ ræde, ðæt him wærlícor wére, ðæt hī sumne dæl heora landes wurðes æthæfdon, weald [hwæt?] him getímode, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, ðæt man geara weorðe tõ ðam dõme, weald hwænne hē us tõ cyme; wē witan mid gewisse, ðæt hit ðærtõ neálæcð *people ought to watch and be ever on guard so that they may get ready for the judgement, in case any time it come to us; we know with certainty that we are getting near to it*, Wulfst. 90, 3.

wealda, an; *m.* *A ruler.* v. ân-, an-, Bret-, bryten-, eal-wealda. [*O. San.* ala-waldo: *O. H. Ger.* -walto: *Icel.* valdi.] ¶ as a proper name (?):—Innan Wealdan hricg on Eádríces gemǽre, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* Walto, Waldo: *Icel.* -valdi *in cpd. names.*] v. weald; *adj.*

wealdan; *p.* weóld, *pl.* weóldon; *pp.* wealden *To have power* over:—Wealdeþ *imperitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 43. Ælc mon biþ wealdend ðæs ðe hē welt; næfþ hē nǽnne anweald ðæs ðe hē ne welt *quod quisque potest, in eo validus: quod non potest, in hoc imbecillis esse censendus est*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 17. I. *to control the movements of* that which is moved, *to regulate, wield* a weapon, (a) with gen.:—Sió eax welt ealles ðæs wǽnes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 6. Ða hwíle ðe hī wǽpna wealdan móston, Byrht. Th. 134, 13; By. 83; 139, 50; By. 272. Wǽpnes wealdan, 136, 48; By. 168. Gif hē his wordcwida wealdan meahte, Exon. Th. 171, 26; Gū. 1132. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Swā hē selfa bæd, þenden wordum weóld wine Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 59; B. 30. Se ðe wætrum weóld þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wǽge, Cd. Th. 83, 9; Gen. 1377. Þenden hié ðām wǽpnum wealdan móston, Beo. Th. 4083; B. 2038. II. *to control* that which moves itself, *to have control* of a person, an emotion, &c., *to govern*, (a) with gen.:—Be cnihtum, on hwylcere yldo hī móton hyra sylfra wealdan (*se ipsos gubernare*), L. Ecg. C. 27, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 12. (b) with acc.:—Sume wealdaþ ealle uncysta and leahtras on him sylfum, Homl. Th. i. 344, 34. III. of the control exercised by one in authority, *to rule, govern, have dominion over, bear sway, wield* power, (a) with gen.:—Þenden ic wealde wīdan ríces, Beo. Th. 3722; B. 1859. Dryhten, ðū ðe ealle gesceafta gesceóp, and heora weltst *qui mundum gubernas*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 6, 24. Wealdest, Met. 20, 7, 50. Waldest, Hy. 3, 5. Ðū heora wylst *reges eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9. Wealdeþ (*dominabitur*) God manna cynnes, 58, 13. Waldeþ, Met. 29, 77. Se ðe waldeþ ealra ōðra eorðan cyninga, 24, 35. Hē welt (wilt, *v. l.*) ealles, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 23. Welt, 25; Fox 88, 3. Wylt, 5, 3; Fox 14, 3. Wealt, 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. Wealt (welt, *v. l.*), 39, 2; Fox 214, 13. Wealt (wylt, *v. l.*), 35, 3; Fox 158, 19. Ðām ðe dyses middangeardes waldaþ *hujus mundi potestatibus*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 22. Ealdormenn wealdaþ hyra þeóda *principes gentium dominantur eorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 25; Lk. Skt. 22, 25. Hē him ealles ðæs anwaldes weóld Mæcedonia ríces, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 24: Cd. Th. 258, 19; Dan. 678. Wiólde, Met. 9, 38. Hī heora weóldan *dominati sunt eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Þeáh hē ðæs ealles wealde, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 25: Met. 16, 16. Gelēfst ðū ðæt seó wyrd wealde ðisse worulde, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 2. Abbod, ðe ðæs wyrðe sý, ðæt hē mynsteres wealde *abba, qui presse dignus est monasterio*, R. Ben. 10, 9. Walde, Elen. Kmbl. 1598; El. 801. Hē wæs tō ðam swýðe upāhafen, swylce hē weólde ðæs cynges and ealles Englalandes, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 25: Homl. Th. i. 488, 14: Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 25–27. His fæder ne wolde him lǽtan waldan his eorldōmes, Chr. 1079; Erl. 216, 21. God ne beþearf nānes ōþres fultumes his gesceafta mid tō wealdanne, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 15. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Ðū waldes (wyldst, Ps. Spl.) mæhte sǽs *tu dominaris potestati maris*, Ps. Surt. 88, 10. Hē eorðrícum eallum wealdeþ *regnum ipsius omnibus dominabitur*, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 75, 9. Waldeþ, Met. 25, 15. Hū hē welt eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21, tit.; Fox xiv, 3. Ic weóld folce Deniga, Beo. Th. 935; B. 465. Hē eallum sūðmǽgþum weóld *cunctis australibus provinciis imperavit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 11. Hē weóld Walum and Scottum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 28: Exon. Th. 319, 26; Vld. 18: Beo. Th. 4747; B. 2379. Hié burgum weóldon, Cd. Th. 216, 19; Dan. 9. Wiólde, Met. 1, 48. (c) with acc.:—Ðū wealdan miht eall eorðan mægen, wind and wolcnu; wealdest ealle on riht, Hy. 9, 5–7. Hē welt ealle gesceaftu, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 22. (d) with a preposition:—Se ofer deóflum wealdeþ, Cd. Th. 263, 21; Dan. 765. Se ofer mægna gehwylc waldeþ, Exon. Th. 255, 32; Jul. 223. (e) absolute:—Wylt *presidet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 45. Wealdendum *imperantibus* (*Valeriano et Gallieno*, Ald. 67), Hpt. Gl. 515, 45. III a. fig. where the subject is an abstract noun, (a) with gen.:—Ðý læs mīn ænig unriht wealde *non dominetur mei omnis injustitia*, Ps. Th. 118, 133. Sió gesceádwísnes sceal ðære wilnunge waldan, Met. 20, 198. (b) with acc.:—Unsōðfæstnys ealle wealde, Ps. Th. 54, 9. (c) with a preposition:—His mægen wealdeþ ofer eall manna cyn, Ps. Th. 65, 6. IV. *to have power over* things, *to possess, be in possession of, have at command, be master of*, (a) with gen.:—Hē sǽs wealdeþ *ipsius est mare*, Ps. Th. 94, 5. Hī wealdaþ eorðan *possederunt terram*, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 4. Þonne wealdaþ hý heom sylfum weorðscypes *then shall they command for themselves respect*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 23. Manigra folca gestreónes hié wieóldon *labores populorum possederunt*, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 4. Hī weóldon wælstōwe *they were masters of the field*, Beo. Th. 4108; B. 2051. Wælstōwe wealdan, 5961; B. 2984: Byrht. Th. 134, 37; By. 95: Ps. Th. 90, 11. For worulde weorðscypes wealdan *to command the respect of the world*, L. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 324, 4. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Hē sceal ðý wonge wealdan; ne magon gē him ða wīc forstondan, Exon. Th. 144, 6; Gū. 674. Ðara ðe lífe weóldon *of those who lived*, 118, 14; Gū. 239. Beáhhordum leng wyrm wealdan ne móste, Beo. Th. 5647; B. 2827: Vald. 2, 31. (c) with acc.:—Heofonas ðū wealdest *tui sunt coeli*, Ps. Th. 88, 10. Habban hī and wealdan Hornemeres hunted on hyre ġenre andwealde *habeant et possideant hundredum de Hornemere in sua propria potestate*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 7. V. *to have power to decide* or *choose* what shall take place, *to determine, ordain, have the deciding* or *control of* matters, (a) with gen.:—Se ðe lífa gehwæs lengu wealdeþ *he that determines the length of every life*, Exon. Th. 133, 2; Gū. 483. Wealde se cyning þreóra ǽnes (*the king shall have power to ordain one of three courses*); oþ þe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sǽ selle, oþþe hine his wergelde ālēse, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 16. Se ðe ūtlages weorc gewyrce, wealde se cyningc ðæs fríðes, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 18. Sume secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ǽgþer ge gesǽlþa ge ungesǽlþa ǽlces monnes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Ðæt hī ne geþafian, gyf his waldan magan, ðæt ðǽr ǽnig unriht up āspringe, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 36. Gif hī ðæs wealdan mihton, Wulfst. 185, 3. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Seó weóld hyra (*two buckets*) sīþe, Exon. Th. 435, 12; Rä. 53, 6. Segl sīðe weóld, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. Ðǽr hē ðý fyrste wealdan móste, Beo. Th. 5141; B. 2574. (c) with a clause:—Petre ðæne ealdorscipe hē betǽhte, and hēt, ðæt hē weólde be manna gewyrhtum, hwā ðǽrin móste and hwā nā ne móste, Wulfst. 176, 16. Wē ðē magon sélre gelǽran, ǽr ðū gūðe fremme, weald hū ðē sǽle (*decide thou how it shall happen to thee*) æt ðam gegnslege, Andr. Kmbl. 2710; An. 1537. (d) absolute:—Ðæt ne geþafodon ða ðe micel weóldon on ðisan lande (hit him ne geþafode Godwine eorl, ne ēc ōðre men ðe mycel mihton wealdan, col. 1) *those who very much had the control of affairs in this land would not allow that*, Chr. 1036; Th. i. 292, col. 2. Gif lād forberste, bisceop ðonne wealde and stīdlīce dēme, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 10. Gif man wealdan mæge (*if it can be managed*), ne dýde man nǽfre on Sunnandæges freólse ānigne forwyrhtne, L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 13: L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 10: Anglia ix. 260, 11. Binnan ciricrūne ǽnig hund ne cume, ðæs ðe man wealdan mæge, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 8. Hē wille, gif hē wealdan mōt, leóde etan, Beo. Th. 889; B. 442. Ne beóð wē leng somed, gif ic wealdan mōt, Cd. Th. 168, 22; Gen. 2786. VI. *to have power* that brings something to pass, *to cause, be the cause, author, source* of something, (1) of persons, (a) with gen.:—Ðæs ðū wealdest *this is thy doing*, Elen. Kmbl. 1517; El. 761. Hē nānre gedylde wealdeþ *ab ipso est patientia mea*, Ps. Th. 61, 5. Gif hwelc folc bið mid hungre geswenced, and hwā his hwǽte gehýt and ōðhielt, hū ne wilt hē hiera deáðes? *si populos fames attererat et occulta frumenta ipsi servarent, auctores procul dubio mortis existerent*, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 9. Syndon cyrcan wāce gegriðode . . . wā ðam ðe ðæs wealt, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 14. Ðæs ic seolfa weóld, Cd. Th. 281, 21; Sat. 275. Gif ðū hwæt ón druncen misdō, ne wít ðū hit ðam ealoðe, for ðam ðu his weólde ðē silf, Prov. Kmbl. 39. Ðæt hē sigora gehwæs āna weólde (wolde, MS.), Exon. Th. 276, 7; Jul. 562. Ic wille wealdan eów blisse and micelre lisse, Wulfst. 132, 23. (b) with dat. or acc.:—Ðæt his mōd wite, ðæt migtigra wíte wealdeþ, ðonne hē him wið mæge, Cd. Th. 248, 33; Dan. 523. (2) of things, with gen.:—Ūs unwidera for oft weóldon unwæstma, Wulfst. 129, 4. (3) of motives:—Mid ðý se willa mā waldeþ on ðam weorce ðære gemengdnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 38. VII. *to have power* to do, *be able*:—Būton hī hit gebēton, ðæs ðe hī wealdan magon (*as far as lies in their power*), Wulfst. 301, 20. Þeáh fýr wið ealla sié gemenged weoruldgesceafta, þeáh waldan ne mōt ðæt hit ǽnige fordō (cf. ðeáh ne mæg nāne ðara gesceafta ofercuman, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 17), Met. 20, 129. [To walden (welde, 2nd MS.) kineriche, Laym. 2966. Wealden *possidere*, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 11: H. M. 39, 20. Welden, O. E. Homl. i. 163, 55. *Goth.* waldan garda *οἰκοδεσποτεῖν*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* waldan *dominari*: *O. Frs.* walda: *O. H. Ger.* waltan *dominari, regnare, protegere*: *Icel.* valda *to wield, rule; to cause.*] v. ge-, ofer-wealdan; wealdende, ge-wealden; wealdian.

weald-bēre, es; *n.* *A place where trees grow affording mast for swine*:—Ad hoc terram pertinent in diuersis locis porcorum pastus, id est unealdbaera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 184, 1. v. den-bēre.

wealdend, es; *m.* I. *one who exercises power over* persons or things, *a controller, master*:—Ælc mon biþ wealdend ðæs ðe hē welt, næfþ hē nāne anweald ðæs ðe hē ne welt *quod quisque potest, in eo validus: quod non potest, in hoc imbecillis esse censendus est*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 17. Hī hine heom for god hæfdon, and hý sēðon ðæt hē wǽre ealles gewinnes waldend (cf. hans (*Odin's*) menn trūðu þvī, at hann ætti heimilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 21. Wē witon hē ūre wæs wealdend *we knew he was master of us*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 18. Se ðe ðæs weddes waldend sý, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 22. Ðū wēndest ðæt steórleáse men wǽren gesǽlige and wealdendas ðisse worulde *nequam homines potentiis felicesque arbitraris*, Bt. 8, 3; Fox 14, 1. Hē wolde ðætte ealle men wǽren ealra ōþra gesceafta wealdandas *ille genus humanum terrenis omnibus praestare voluit*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 33. II. *one who exercises dominion, a ruler, governor, sovereign*:—Ðes and ðeós wealdend *hic et haec praesul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Zup. 39, 12. Cum mid ūs for ðon ðe ðū eart ūre wealdend, Blickl. Homl. 239, 9. Eádgār, Engla waldend, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 9. Eádweard, hæ'ðra wealdend, 1065; Erl. 196, 27. Englalandes wealdend, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 3. Ne sint wē nāne waldendas eówres geleáfan *non dominamur fidei vestrae*, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 24. Ne sint wē nāne waldendas ðisses folces *non dominantes in clero*, Swt. 119, 24. Ðeódа kyningas beóð ðæs folces

waldendas *principes gentium dominantur eorum*, Swt. 120, 3. Hié wēron scolfe wuldres waldend, Cd. Th. 266, 18; Sat. 24. Wealdendras *imperatores*, Scint. 215, 9. Ealdormen and þeóde wealdendras, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 25. **II a.** applied to the Deity:—Ān sceppend is and se is wealdend heofones and eorþan and ealra gesceafta, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 29: 35, 3; Fox 158, 25: 39, 12; Fox 232, 11. Wealdend Drihten *Dominus*, l's. Th. 65, 16. Ure fæder, ealles wealdend, cyning on wuldre, Hy. 7, 1. God ðe is wealdand and wyrhta ealra gesceafta, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 13. Ān is ēce cyning, wealdend and wyrhta ealra gesceafta, L. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 304, 2. Se is waldend windes and goldes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 30. Wit Waldendes word forbrǣcon, Cd. Th. 49, 26; Gen. 798. Dæt hē Wealdende, ēcean Dryhtne, gebulge, Beo. Th. 4648; B. 2329. **III.** *a possessor, master, lord*:—'Gewīt ðū (*Hagar*) ðinne waldend sēcan; wuna ðǣm ðē āgon.' Heó gewāt engles lārum hire hlāfordum, Cd. Th. 138, 17; Gen. 2293. Se wela ne mæg his wealdend gedōn nō ðȳ weorþron, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 13: 16, 3; Fox 56, 3, 17. Se wela and se anweald nāuht āgnes gōdes nabbaþ, ne nāuht þurhwuniendes heora wealdendum sellan nā magon, 27, 4; Fox 100, 22. [*Creatorem celi et terre* sceppende and weldende of heouene and of orðe, O. E. Homl. i. 75, 26. Wealdende, ii. 17, 32. Godd, domes waldend, Laym. 28205. Waldende (weldende, 2nd MS.), 25568. *Goth.* gardawaldands *οἰκοδεσπότης*: *O. Sax.* waldand (*used of the Deity*): *O. H. Ger.* Waltant (*proper name*): *Icel.* valdandi.] v. eal[l]- (al-), ofer-, þrymwealdend, *and next word.*

wealdende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Ruling, powerful*:—Mihtig God, . . . waldende God, Exon. Th. 62, 34; Cri. 1011: 71, 27; Cri. 1162. Se wealdenda Drihten, Homl. Th. i. 328, 11. Se anweald ne mæg gedōn his wealdend wealdendne, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 3, 17. Hwæþer ðū nū wēne ðæt ðæs cyninges gefērrǣden and se wela and se anweald ðe hē gifþ his dēorlingum mæge ānigne mon gedōn weligne oððe wealdendne? *an vero regna regumque familiaritas efficere potentem valent?* 29, 1; Fox 102, 4. Waldendne, 29, tit.; Fox xvi, 2. Nis under mē ænig ōþer wiht waldendre, ic eom ufor ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 427, 6; Rä. 41, 87. v. eal[l]-, ge-, þrym-wealdend[e]; wealdan.

wealdend-god, es; *m. The Lord' God*:—Ic cleopige tō Heáhgode and tō Wealdendgode ðe mē wel dyde *elamabo ad Deum altissimum, et ad Dominum qui bene fecit mihi*, Ps. Th. 56, 2. Se is wealdendgode wellicendlīc *beneplacitum est Deo*, 67, 16. [*O. Sax.* waldand-god.]

wealdes; *adv. Of one's own accord, purposely, voluntarily*:—Gif him wealdes (gewealdes, Hatt. MS.) gebyrige oððe ungewealdes, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 22. [Þu forschuppeste selfwilles and waldes in to hare cunde, H. M. 27, 2. Heo suneged deadliche iðe bruche, ȝif heo hit breked willes and woldes, A. R. 6, 26.] v. ge-wealdes.

weald-genga, an; *m. A weald-goer* (v. weald), *bandit, brigand*:—Hē wolde beón yldest on ðam yfelan flocce, and geworhte his gefēran tō wealdgengum calle on wīdgillum dūnum . . . 'Hē is geworden tō wealdgengan and ðæra scaðena ealdor, ðe hē him sylf gegaderode, and wunaþ on āre dūne mid manegum sceaðum.'. . . Đā ætstōd se wealdgenga . . . and āwearp his wǣmna, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 30–18, 31. [Cf. wald-scaðe (wode-scaþe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 25859; the same creature is referred to in these previous lines: Isihst þu þe munt and þene wude muchele, þer wuned þe scaðe inne, þa scended þas leode? 25689–92.]

wealdian; *p.* ode *To rule, command*:—Ic wealdige *vel* ofer bebeóde *imperio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 52. [*O. Sax.* gi-waldōn.] v. wealdan.

weald-leðer, es; *n. A rein*:—Hī ne mōton swiþor styrian ðonne hē him ðæt gerūm his wealdleðeres tō forlǣt, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Se gemetgaþ ðone brīdel and ðæt wealdleþer ealles ymbhweorftes heofenes and eorþan *orbis habenas temperat*, 174, 19. Đā gelæhton ða weardmen his wealdleðer fæste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 15. Heó wæs on gyldenum scryd, and æt ðam wēron gyldene hors, and on ðām wēron ða wealdleðer swā up getīged, swā swā hig urnon tō heofenum up, Shrn. 156, 12. v. geweald-leðer.

weald-more. v. wealh-more.

wealdness, e; *f. Rule, dominion*:—Waldnis ðīn *dominatio tua*, Ps. Surt. 144, 13.

weald-stapa, an; *m. A grasshopper, locust*:—Waldstapan *locustas*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 6.

weald-swaþu, e; *f. A forest-track*:—Lāstas wēron æfter waldswaþum wīde gesȳne *the steps were to be seen far along the forest-tracks*, Beo. Th. 2810; B. 1403.

wealo, wale, an; *f. A female slave, servant*:—Wonfeax wale, . . . mennen, Exon. Th. 393, 30; Rü. 13, 8. Wonfāh wale weóld hyra (*two buckets*) sīþe, 435, 11; Rä. 53, 6. v. wealh.

weale-wyrt. v. wealh-wyrt.

wealg; *adj. Nauseous* (? Halliwell gives *wallow* = flat, insipid; *wallowish* = nauseous):—Se wearma weld on gōdum cræftum, ðȳ læs hē sió wealg for wlǣcnesse, and for ðæm weorðe ūt āspiwen (*ne evomatur tepidus*), Past. 58; Swt. 447, 18. [Þi mud is bitter and walh al þat tu cheowest, and hwit mete se þi mahe hokerliche undorfed, þat is wid unlust, warped hit eft ut, H. M. 35, 30. Walhwe swete *supra in* bytter swete, Prompt. Parv. 515. *Icel.* vālgr, volgr *warm, lukewarm.*]

-wealg (-wealh). v. on-wealh.

wealh *an implement that rolls things over* (?), *a harrow*:—Wealh *occa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 25. Walh, 62, 63. [Cf. *Goth.* us-walgjan *περιφερεῖν*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-walagōn *volutare.*]

wealh; *gen.* weales; *m.* **I.** *a foreigner*, properly *a Celt* (cf. the name *Volcae*, a Celtic tribe mentioned by Caesar):—Walch *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 75. Ic (*an axle-tree*) sīþade wīddor, mearcpaþas wala (walas, MS.) trǣd, mōras pæðde, Exon. Th. 485, 7; Rä. 71, 10. [*Icel.* Valir; *pl. the Celtic* people in France.] ¶ wealh *is found in many proper names.* v. Txts. 489. See also the compounds in wealh-. **I a.** *a Celt of Britain*; the word occurs mostly in pl., Wealas; *gen.* Weala, Walena, *the British, the Welsh*, or *Wales*:—Wealh gafolgelda .cxx. scill. . . . Weales hȳd twelfum, L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 3. Wealh, gif hē hafaþ fīf hȳda, hē bid syxhynde (cf. for relative importance of the Celt and the Englishman, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15–18), 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Gif þeów Wealh Englisene monnan ofslihð, 74; Th. i. 148, 14. Hēr Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiþ Walas (cf. Brettas, l. 17) . . . and ða Walas flugon ða Englan swā fȳr, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26. Hēr Æðelfrið ofslōh unrim Walena (-ana, *v. l.*), and swā weard gefyld Augustinus witegunge, ðe hē cwæð: 'Gif Wealas nellaþ sibbe wið ūs, hī sculan æt Seaxana handa farwurþan.' Đār man slōh .cc. preósta, ða cōmon ðyder ðæt hī scoldon gebiddan for Walena here, 607; Erl. 20, 29. Hī ofslōgon .ii. þūsendo Wala (Walana, *v. l.*), 614; Erl. 20, 37. Wala (Weala, *v. l.*) cyning, 710; Erl. 44, 4. Hēr wæs Wala (Weala, *v. l.*) gefeoht and Defna æt Gafulforda, 823; Erl. 62, 14. Wiþ ðæs landes gewrixle ðe on Wealum is æt Pendyfig *pro commutatione alterius terre que sita est in Cornubio, ubi ruricole illius pagi barbarico nomine appellant Pendyfig*, Chart. Erl. 192, 5. Hī ofslōgon monige Wealas (Walas, *v. l.*), Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 31. ¶ the word is found as part of place-names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index. v. Bret- (Bryt[t]-), Corn-, Norþ-, West-Wealas (-Walas). **I b.** *a Roman*:—Weala sunderriht *jus Quiritum* (cf. Rōmwara sundorriht, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11, reht Rōmwala, Rtl. 189, 13, which translate the same phrase), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* walah *Romanus.*] **II.** *a slave, servant.* Cf. the derivation of *slave* from the name of a people:—Mīn weal sprecð *meum mancipium loquitur*, mines weales sunu, mīnum weale ic timbrige hūs, mīnne weal ic belādige, eá lā ðū mīn weal, sāw wel, fram mīnum weale ic underfēng fela gōd, mine wealas (*mancipia*) eriaþ, mīnra þeówra manna (*mancipiorum*) æceras, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 13–21. Đes wīsa weal (*mancipium*), 6, 4; Zup. 19. 8; 6, 3; Zup. 18, 16. Dæs weales (*v. ll.* weles, wieles; drǣles, Lind.: esnes, Rush.) hlāford *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50: Shrn. 154, 22. Þrittegum geārum ne gestilde nǣfre stefen cearciendes wǣnes ne ceoriendes wales *for thirty years the sound of creaking wain and chiding thrall never ceased*, Lchdm. iii. 430, 34. Ne hȳ ne wē ne underfōn ōðres wealh ne ōðres þeóf, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 4. Wealas *servi*, Gen. 21, 25. Đis folc ðe ūre wealas syndon, Ex. 14, 5. Wē ðe nāðron wurðe beón his wealas gecīgde, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 23. Weala wīn *crudum vinum*, . . . hlāforda wīn *honorarium vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 55, 57. Genam Abimelech wealas and wylna (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 20, 14. Ic (*a skin which furnishes thongs*) fæste binde swearte wealas (*slaves* or *strangers, captives*; Aldhelm's riddle has: Nexibus horrendis homines constringere possum), hwīlum sēllan men, Exon. Th. 393, 22; Rä. 13, 4. [Ælc þrel and ælc wælh wurðe iuroeid, Laym. 14852.] v. hors-, hund-, scip-wealh; weale, wilh. **II a.** *a shameless person.* v. wealian, wealh-word:—Walana *protervorum*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 22.

weal-hāt. v. weall-hāt.

wealh-basu(-o) *foreign scarlet, vermilion*:—Wealhbaso *vermiculo*, Wrt.Voc. ii. 77, 21. Wealhbasu, Anglia xiii. 29, 56. [*The passage glossed in both is* Ald. 15. *In glossing the same passage* wealcbasewere (weolc-(?) v. weoloc-basu; *but* cf. wealc-stōd *for* wealh-stōd, 463, 42) *occurs*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 32.]

Wealh-cyn[n], es; *n. The Celtic race*:—Đa land ðe ic on Wealcynne (*the Celts of the south-west*) hæbbe būtan Triconscīre, Chart. Th. 488, 26. Hig gegaderadan mycle fyrde mid Walkynne (*the Celts of Wales*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 33. Griffin wæs kyning ofer eall Wealcyn, 1063; Erl. 195, 12. v. Norþ-Wealhcynn.

Wealh-færeld, es; *n. A 'Welsh' expedition*, a term applied to forces defending the Welsh Marches (?):—Liberabo monasterium (*Blockley, Worcestershire*) a pastu et refectione illorum hominum quos Saxonice nominamus Walhfæreld and heora fæsting, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 60, 29. v. next word.

Wealh-gefēra, -gerēfa, an; *m. A count of the Welsh Marches* (?), *the commander of the* Wealh-færeld (?):—Ðȳ ilcan gēre forðfērde Wulfric cynges horsðegn; se wæs ēac Wealhgefēra (*other MSS. have* -gerēfa. Kemble, taking the latter reading, says: 'I am disposed to believe that he was a royal reeve to whose care Alfred's Welsh serfs were committed, and who exercised a superintendence over them in some one or all of the royal domains.' Saxons in England, ii. 179. See the first passage under Wealh-cyn), Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 17, and note.

wealh-hafoc, es; *m. A foreign hawk, a gerfalcon*; herodius (v. *erodius*

gerfawcune, Wrt. Voc. i. 188, col. 2: jarfawkon, 220, col. 2):—Walhhabuc *fale(o)*, Txts. 61, 826. Walchhabuc, uualhhaebuc, uualh[h]ebuc, ualchefuc *herodius*, 67, 1016. Gōshafuc *accipiter*, wealhhafuc *herodius*, spearhafuc *alietum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 280, 18–20: ii. 42, 67. Wealhhafoces hūs *herodii domus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 19. Ða fugelas *nocticoraces* hātton wæron in wealhhafoces gelicnesse (*vulturibus similes*), Nar. 16, 13. Wealhhafeca *falconum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 68: 37, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* walucl apuh *herodius.*]

wealh-hnutu; *gen.* -hnyte; *f. A foreign nut, walnut:*—Hnutbeám oðde walhhnutu *nux*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 23. [On a walnot withoute is a bitter barke, Piers P. 11, 251. Walnote *avelana*, Prompt. Parv. 574. A walnotte *auellanum*, a walnott-tree *auellanus*, Cath. Angl. 407 (see note). Walnot *auelena*, Wülck. Gl. 647, 25. Walnottre *auelana*, 646, 15. A walnutte and the nutte *avelana*, 715, 26. A walnote *moracia*, 596, 38. Cf. A walshenote shale, Chauc. H. F. 1281. *Icel.* val-hnot.]

wealh-land, es; *n.* I. *a foreign land:*—Æghwær eorðan ðær wit earda leás mid wealandum wunian (winnan, MS.) sceoldon (cf. mē ellþeódigne, l. 20), Cd. Th. 163, 30; Gen. 2706. II. *Normandy* (cf. *Icel.* í Vallandi er síðan var kallat Norðmandi):—Com Eádweard hider tō lande of Weallande (fram begeondan sǽ, *v. l.*), Chr. 1040; Erl. 167, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* Walho-lant *Gallia.*]

wealh-more(-u), -mora, an; *f. m. A foreign root, carrot, parsnip:*—Walhmore, uualhmorae *pastinaca*, Txts. 85, 1502. Wealmore, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 62: i. 286, 27: Lchdm. i. 120, 8. Wealmora, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 58: *daucus*, 31, 43. Waldmora *cariota*, 31, 46. v. wilisc.

wealh-sāda (?), an; *m. A noose for binding a captive* or *slave* (? cf. Exon. Th. 393, 22; Rä. 13, 4. *given under* wealh, II):—Forhȳddan oferhygde mē inwitgyrene, wrādan wealsādan *absconderunt superbi laqueos mihi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

wealh-stod, es; *m. An interpreter:*—Wealhstod *interpres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 60: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 14. I. *one who serves as a medium between speakers of different languages:*—Se cyning gerehte his witan on heora āgenum gereorde ðæs bisceopes bodunge, and wæs his wealhstod, for ðan ðe hē wel cūþe Scyttysc, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 67. Walhstod, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 2. Hē (*Jerome*) is se fyrmesta wealhstod betwux Hebrēiscum and Grēcum and Lēdenwarum, Homl. Th. i. 436, 16. Se hālga biscop hine hādode tō messepreóste, and his wealhstod tō diácone, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 525. Nōman hī him wealhstodas (*interpretes*) of Francland, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 128, 19. II. *an interpreter of written language, a translator:*—Ælfrēd kuning wæs wealhstod ðisse bēc, Bt. procm.; Fox viii. 1. Ðæra hundseofontigra wealhstoda gesetnyssa, Anglia viii. 336, 4. Wealcstoda *interpretum* (*praestantissimus, Hieronymus*, Ald. 33), Hpt. Gl. 463, 42. Hió hió (*books*) wendon ðurh wīse wealhstodas on hiora āgen gedīóde, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 4. III. *an interpreter* of a subject, *an expounder:*—Wealhstod *interpres* (*divinae legis*, Ald. 64), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 79: 47, 2. Līfes wealhstod, Cd. Th. 211, 7; Exod. 522. IV. *a mediator:*—Se wealhstod Godes and monna, ðæt is Crist *Dei hominumque mediator*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 11. V. the word occurs as a proper name:—Ðām folcum ðe cardiaþ be westan Sæferne is Wealhstod biscop *eis populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant, Walchstod* (Uual-, *v. l.*) *episcopus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21.

Wealh-þeód, e; *f. The Welsh people:*—Ðis is seó gerǣdnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rǣdboran gesetton, L. O. D. procm.; Th. i. 352, 1.

wealh-word, es; *n. A wanton word:*—Ic eom ondetta ðæt ic onfēng on mīnne mūð wealworda, Anglia xi. 98, 37. v. wealh, II a, wealian.

wealh-wyrt, e; *f. Wall-wort, dwarf elder;* the word glosses *ebulum* and *intula:*—Walhwyrt, uualhuyrt, ualuyrt *ebulum, elleus*, Txts. 59, 714. Wealwyrt *ebulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 75. Walwyrt, i. 30, 58. Wealwyrt ł ellenwyrt *ebule* ł *ecbulum*, Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. Wælwyrt *vel* ellenwyrt. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man *ebulum* and ōðrum naman ellenwyrte nemneþ, and eác sume men wealwyrt hātaþ, i. 202, 3–6. Uualhwyrt *intula*, Txts. 69, 1075. Wealewyrt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 71. Walwyrt, Wülck. Gl. 299, 8 (*this* gloss is omitted by Wright): Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 1. Wealwyrt, ii. 64, 27: 70, 2. Wælwyrt, iii. 30, 13. Wealwyrte wyrttruman, ii. 108, 7. Wealwyrte moran, 264, 20. Wælwyrte, i. 354, 13. Genim wealwyrt, 66, 14. Nime wealwyrt nioþowearde, 118, 2. Wælwyrt, 38, 17. [Walwurt *ebulum*, Wülck. Gl. 555, 10. Walwort *ebulus*, 579, 33. Walworte *ebolus*, 712, 24. Wallewurte *ebula.*]

wealian; *p.* ode *To be impudent, bold, wanton.* v. wealh, II a:—Hē wealode mid wordum, and sǣde ðæt hē wolde his wifes brūcan on ðām unālȳfedum tīman, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 48.

weá-líc; *adj. Miserable:*—Sumum ðæt gegongeþ, ðæt se endestæf weálíc weorþeþ; sceal hine wulf etan, Exon. Th. 328, 4; Vy. 12. v. wā-líc.

wealig. v. welig.

weall, es; *m.* I. *a wall* that is made, *wall* of a building, of a town, *side* of a cave:—Weal *murus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 35: Exon. Th. 281, 23; Jul. 650. Ofer wealles hrōf *super muros*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Wealles rihtungþrēd *perpendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 64. Seó heámes ðæs walles (*parietis*), Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 31. Heora gewinnan tugan hī ādūn of ðam wealle (*de muris*) . . . Hīg ðā forlǣtan ðone wall (*relicto muro*), 1, 12; S. 481, 22. Andweorc tō wealle *cimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 27. Tō wealle *ad moenia*, Kent. Gl. 287. Hē æfter recede wlāt, hwearf be wealle, Beo. Th. 3150; B. 1573. Ofer mīnre burge weall (*murum*), Ps. Th. 17, 28: Cd. Th. 101, 3; Gen. 1676: Judth. Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 161. Wið ðone weall *murotenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 63. Wið ðæs recedes weal, Beo. Th. 658; B. 326. Wall īserne, Cd. Th. 231, 15; Dan. 247. Tō hwȳ tōwurpe ðū weal (*maceriam*) his, Ps. Spl. 79, 13. Ðā gewrohte hē weall mid turfum (*vallum*, v. Bd. 1, 5) and brēd weall ðǣr onufan, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. Weallas *moenia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 62: *muri*, Jos. 6, 20. Ðæt wæter stōd an twā healfa ðære strǣte swilce twēgen hēge weallas *erat aqua quasi murus*, Ex. 14, 22. Under wealla hleó, Cd. Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691. Binnan ðære ylcan cyricean weallum (*muris*), Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 43. On ceastre weallum beworhte *in civitatem munitam*, Ps. Th. 59, 8: Cd. Th. 145, 21; Gen. 2409. Ofer ðære burge wallas (*muros*), Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 2. Ðū hī betweónum wætera weallas lǣddest, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ealle his weallas *omnes macerias ejus*, 88, 33. Uallas *menia*, Rtl. 124, 3. II. *a natural wall, a steep hill, a cliff.* v. weall-clif (cf. *O. Sax.*:—Hwō sie ina fan ēnumu klīðe wurpin, oðar enna berges wal, Hēl. 2676. Fan themu walle niðar werpan, 2684. Sie an hōhan wal stigun, stēn endi berg, 3117):—Munt is hine ymbūtan, geáp gylden weal, Salm. Kmbl. 511; Sal. 256. Cwom wundorlīcu wiht (*the sun*) ofer wealles hrōf (*over the mountain top*), Exon. Th. 412, 1; Rä. 30, 7. Draca beorges getrūwode, wīges and wealles (*the cliff in which the firedrake's cave was*), Beo. Th. 4635; B. 2323. Nord-Denum stōd egesa, āura gehwylcum ðara ðe of wealle wōp gehȳrdon (*to each that heard the cry coming from the hill on which the hall stood* (?)), 1574; B. 785. Nō wyrm on wealle leng bīdan wolde *the serpent would not longer wait in the hill, in its cave*, 4604; B. 2307. Geseah hē mādðumsigla fela, gold glitinian grunde getenge, wundur on wealle, 5511; B. 2759. Se ðe inne gehȳdde wrǣte under wealle, 6112; B. 3060: 6197; B. 3103. Æt wealle, 5045; B. 2526. Geseah be wealle stondan stānbogan, streám ūt þonan brecan of beorge, 5077; B. 2542: 5425; B. 2716. Of wealle (*the sea-cliff*) geseah weard, se ðe holmclīfu healdan scolde, 463; B. 229. Winneþ wǣg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 33; Rä. 4, 20. Æniges monnes wīg forbūgan oððe on weal fleón (*flee to the hill*) līce beorgan, Vald. 1, 15. Weallas him wiþre healdaþ, Exon. Th. 336, 24; Gn. Ex. 54. Ic sǣnæssas geseón mihte, windige weallas (*wind-beaten cliffs*), Beo. Th. 1148; B. 572: Cd. Th. 214, 19; Exod. 571. Ic wiht (*a rake*) gescah, seó wǣþeþ geond weallas (*among the hills* (?)), wyrte sēceþ, Exon. Th. 416, 27; Rä. 35, 5. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wal *a wall. From Latin* vallum.] v. bord-, breóst-, burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, fore-, grund-, holm-, port-, sǣ-, scíd-, scild-, stæð-, stān-, streám-weall.

weall, e; *f. Fervour:*—Wealle, wylm *fervorem, ardorem* (devotionis fervorem, Ald. 34), Hpt. Gl. 465, 37. v. weall-hāt.

weall, es; *n.* (?) *Boiled* or *mulled wine:*—*Defrutum*, i. *vinum* medo geswēt *vel* weall (cf. gesoden wīn *defrutum vinum*, i. 27, 62. Coerin *defrutum*, cyren oððe āwylled wīn *dulcisapa*, ii. 25, 10, 69. Āsodenes wīnes *careni*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 42), Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 24. Nīwes ł gesodenes wealles *defruti* ł *medoni*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 1. Wealle *defruto, vino*, 520, 38.

weallan; *p.* weóll, *pl.* weóllon; *pp.* weallen. I. of water, &c. issuing from a source, *to well, bubble forth, spring out, flow:*—Ic wealle *bullio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 3. Of ðæm neáhmunte wealleþ hlūter wæter, ðonne drincaþ ða menn ðæt *cadente rivo puram ex vicino monte potant aquam*, Nar. 31, 7. Of ðǣm beorgum wilð seó eá Eufrates *fluvius Euphrates de radice montis effusus*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 10, 29. Ðǣr hió (*the Nile*) ǣrest up wielð *prope fontem*, Swt. 12, 24. [Ðæt treów ðæt man on heorþe leges, for ðare mycele hǣten ðe ðæt treów barned beoþ, þāre wylþ ūt of ðan ende water, Lchdm. iii. 128, 6.] Rēcels of ðæra treówa telgan weól, Nar. 26, 22. Swāt ȳðum weóll *the blood welled out in streams*, Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693: Andr. Kmbl. 2552; An. 1277: 2482; An. 1242. Weól, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gū. 1314. Wiþ ðon ðe men blōd upp wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. i. 74, 14. Hē lēt teáras geótan, weallan wǣgdropan, Exon. Th. 165, 17; Gū. 1030: Andr. Kmbl. 3005; An. 1505. Mon geseah weallan blōd of eorþan *sanguis e terra visus est manare*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 6. Geseah ic balzamum of ðǣm treówum ūt weallan *video opobalsamum arborum ramis manans*, Nar. 27, 23. II. of the source, *to well* with, *flow* with, (1) with a noun:—Ān wielle weól blōde *flumen sanguine effluxit*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 21. Flōr āttre weól, Cd. Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318. Flōd blōde weól, Beo. Th. 2848; B. 1422. Weóll, 4282; B. 2138. Wið ðon ðe mon blōde wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. iii. 44, 22. Wæs on blōde brim weallende, Beo. Th. 1699; B. 847. (2) absolute:—Benna weallaþ *wounds bleed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2810; An. 1407. Hit ongan rīnan . . . and seó eorðe weóll ongeán ðam heofonlīcan flōde *it began to rain . . . and the earth sent forth its waters to meet the waters of heaven*, Wulfst. 206, 21. Weóllon wælbenna, Cd. Th. 208, 30; Exod. 491. III. implying abundance, (1) *to swarm, exist in large numbers:*—Him weóllon maðan geond ealne ðone līchaman, Homl. Th. i. 472, 30. (2) of production in large numbers or great quantity, *to swarm* with, *flow* with:—Land ðe weóll meolce

and hunie *terra quae lacte et melle manabat*, Num. 16, 13. His gesceapu maðan weóllon, Homl. Th. i. 86, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 212. Weallende *scaturiens* (*vermibus*, Ald. 70), Hpt. Gl. 519, 34: *scatens* (*vermibus*, Ald. 202), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 7. IV. of violent movement, *to boil, rage, heave*:—Geofon ýþum weól wintres wylme, Beo. Th. 1035; B. 515. Holm storme weól, 2267; B. 1131. Hreðer ǽðme weóll *his breast heaved*, 5180; B. 2593. Ða ýþa weóllan and wǽddan ðæs sǽs *furentibus undis pelagi*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 39. 42. Brim weallende, Andr. Kmbl. 3147; An. 1576. Ðæt gebrec ðæs weallendes (*ferventis*) sǽs, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 4. Wado weallende, Beo. Th. 1096; B. 546. V. of movement in liquids caused by heat, *to boil* (intrans.), *to be hot*:—Dǒ ofer fýr, ǽwyl; ðonne hit wealle, sing iii Pater noster, Lchdm. ii. 358, 11. Scenc fulne weallendes wæteres, 130, 1. Seóð on weallendon wætere, i. 204, 23. Mid weallendum ele, Homl. Th. i. 58, 27: Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 16. Weallende wǽte *fervida flumina*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 51. V a. used of a vessel in which a liquid boils:—Seó ǽrene gripu ofer glēda gripe gīfrust wealleþ (-aþ, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 98; Sal. 48. Bæð hāte weól, Exon. Th. 277, 16; Jul. 581. VI. of other than liquids, *to be hot, burn, blaze, rage*:—Wið ðone weallendan brync de wealla þ (-eþ?) on helle, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 13. Him on breóstum weóll ǽttor, Beo. Th. 5422; B. 2714. Ān ðæra dǽla is weallende (*the torrid zone*), Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. Se wallenda lēg *furens flamma*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 22. Hē hæfþ weallendene lēg, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. Weallende fýr, Cd. Th. 153, 22; Gen. 2542. Weallendum līgum *flammis ferventibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 37. Weallende axan, Lchdm. i. 178, 6. Þurh ða weallendan sond *per ferventes sole arenas*, Nar. 6, 9. VII. figuratively, of persons, passions, emotions, *to be fervent, to burn, rage, to be strongly moved*:—Ic wealle *ferueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 9. Weld *fervet*, Kent. Gl. 665. Hē weld on gōdum cræftum *in virtutibus inardescit*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 18. Hē metta mid cystignesse weald *aescarum largitate feruescit*, Scint. 56, 2. Hyge hearde weallef, Salm. Kmbl. 126; Sal. 62. Wyrd bið wended hearde, wealleþ (*is zealous*) swíðe geneahhe, 872; Sal. 435. Feóndscipe wealleþ *hatred burns hot*, Exon. Th. 354, 60; Reim. 68. Weallaþ wælnīðas, Beo. Th. 4136; Beo. 2065. Brandhāta nīð weóll on gewitte, Andr. Kmbl. 1537; An. 770. Hreðer innan weóll, beorn breóstsefa *their hearts burnt within them*, Exon. Th. 34, 9; Cri. 539: Beo. Th. 4233; B. 2113. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum, 4652; B. 2331. Weóll him on innan hyge ymb his heortan, Cd. Th. 23, 4; Gen. 353. Se ðe nyle wearmian ðā hē wealle (*ut ferveat*), Past. 58; Swt. 447, 8. Suā sculon ða hierdas weallan ymb ða geornfulnesse dære inneran ðearfe his hiġremonna *sic pastores erga interiora studia subditorum suorum ferveant*, 18; Swt. 137, 11. Hire oninnan ongan weallan wyrmes geþeaht, Cd. Th. 37, 15; Gen. 590. Weallende *furibundus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 37: *fervidus*, 147, 84: Lchdm. iii. 188, 25. Se mǽra wæs hāten weallende wulf (cf. (?) Wōden), Salm. Kmbl. 423; Sal. 212. Lēg, weallende wiga, Exon. Th. 61, 15; Cri. 985. Hē wæs weallende on geleáfan (*fide fervens*), Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 17. Weallende spelboda, Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Manegum wæs hāt æt heortan hyge weallende, Andr. Kmbl. 3415; An. 1711. Ðeós gītsunc weallende byrnd, Met. 8, 45. Mid weallendre lufe, Wulfst. 286, 11. Sorge weallende, Beo. Th. 4919; B. 2464. Weallende weán, Exon. Th. 139, 2; Gū. 587. Hē geseah calle witon on þeáwum scīnende and on gāste weallende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 86. VIII. *trans.* (= willan?) *To roll, turn*:—Hine on lyfte līfgetwinnan sweopum seolfrenum swíðe wealla þ, ðā dæt him bán blīcaþ, blēdaþ ǽdran, Salm. Kmbl. 288; Salm. 143. [*O. Sax.* wallan *to well; to boil, burn* (fig.): *O. Frs.* walla: *O. H. Ger.* wallan *scatere, bullire, fervescere: Icel.* vella *to boil; to swarm.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-weallan; heoru-weallende, for-weallen.

weall-clif, es; *n. A steep cliff*:—Hī scufon wyrm ofer wealclif, lēton wǽg niman, Beo. Th. 6255; B. 3132. v. weall, II.

weall-dīc (?), e; *f. A walled ditch* (?):—Andlang ðære wealdíc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 346, 21, 22. Cf. Usque la diche walle; et sic per fossatum, iii. 408, 10.

weall-dor, es; *n. A door in a wall*:—Ðū eart ðæt wealldor; þurh ðē Freá on ðās eorþan ūt sīðade, Exon. Th. 21, 1; Cri. 328.

weall-fæsten[n], es; *n.* I. *a walled stronghold, a fortress*:—Ða gesceádaþ ðæt land westan and éastan ōð ðæt weallfæsten, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 86, 27. Hē ongan ceastre timbran, ðæt wæs weallfæstenna ǽrest, Cd. Th. 64, 31; Gen. 1058. II. *a wall for defence, a bulwark*:—Forhwan ðū tōwurpe weallfæsten his? *quid deposuisti maceriam ejus?* Ps. Th. 79, 12. Wicon weallfæsten, wǽgas burston, Cd. Th. 208, 14; Exod. 483. Wyrceþ wæter wealfæsten (*erat aqua quasi murus a dextra eorum et laeva*, Ex. 14, 22), 195, 27; Exod. 283.

weall-geat, es; *n. A gate in a wall*:—Hié gegān hæfdon tō ðam weallgeate *they had reached the city's gate*, Judth. Thw. 23, 26; Jud. 141. Tō weallgeatum, Andr. Kmbl. 2407; An. 1205.

weall-gebrec, es; *n. A breaking down of a wall*:—Hié noldon ðæs weallgebreces geswīcan *donec perfractis muris*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 30.

weall-geweorc, es; *n. Wall-work*, (1) *wall-building*:—Gang tō ðinum weallgeweorce (*a monastery was being built*), Homl. Skt. i. 6, 173. Sī hit ǽlces þinges freoh būtan ferdfare and walgeworc (cf. burh-bōt) and brycgeworc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 5, 13. Hē gesette hī tō his weallgeweorcum, ðæt hī worhton his burga (*in aedificationibus urbium suarum*), Anglia x. 91, 96. (2) *the destruction of walls*:—*Aries* byð ram betwux sceápum and ram tō wealgeweorce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 5. v. weallweorc.

weall-hāt; *adj. Boiling hot, red-hot*:—Ācēle ðū wealhāt īsen ðonne hit furþum sió of fýre ātogen on wīne, Lchdm. ii. 256, 15. [He bed bringen forð brune wallinde bres, and healden hit se walhat up on hire heaued, Jul. 31, 4. Wiþþ wallhat herrtess lufe, Orm. 14196.]

weallian *to wall.* v. ge-weallod.

weallian; *p.* ode. I. *to wander, roam*:—Weallaþ swā niċten feldgangende, feoh būtan gewitte, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 44; Sal. 22. II. *to go as a pilgrim*:—Of carde weallige hē wīde and dǽdbōte dó ǽfre ða hwile ðe hē libbe *a patria longe peregrinetur, et poenitentiam usque agat, quamdiu vivet*, L. M. I. 44; Th. ii. 276, 31. Deóplīc dǽdbōt bið ðæt lǽwede man his wǽpna ālecge and weallige bærfōt wīde, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 18. Oferbecumendum wealligendum þearfum se abbud mid gebrōþrum gearwian hȳrsumnysse *supervenientibus peregrinis pauperibus abbas cum fratribus exhibeant obsequium*, Anglia xiii. 439. 1060. [*O. H. Ger.* wallōn *errare, ambulare, meare, pervagari: Ger.* wallen *to travel;* wall-fahrt *pilgrimage: Icel.* vallari *a tramp, vagrant.*]

weall-lim, es; *m. Mortar*:—Hig hæfdon tygelan for stān and tyrwan for wealliim *habuerunt lateres pro saxis et bitumen pro caemento*, Gen. 11, 3.

weall-stān, es; *m. A stone for building*:—Dū eart se weallstān ðe ða wyrhtan widwurpon tō weorce (*lapidem, quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Mt. 21, 42), Exon. Th. 1, 2; Cri. 2. Wrætlíc is ðes wealstāu *marvellous is this masonry*, 476, 1; Ruin. 1. Ceastra, wrætlíc weallstāna geweorc *cities, wondrous works of stones*, Menol. Fox 465; Gn. C. 3.

weall-steall, es; *m. A place where there are buildings*:—Disne wealsteal *this spot where the walls stand* (cf. weallas stondaþ, 291, 3; Wand. 76), Exon. Th. 291, 26; Wand. 88.

weall-steáp; *adj.* I. *high as regards its walls* or *buildings, with lofty walls*:—Hié on weallsteápe burg (cf. seó steápe burh on Sennar, 102, 15; Gen. 1700) wlītan meahton, Cd. Th. 145, 7; Gen. 2402. II. *with lofty cliffs, lofty.* v. weall, II:—Hió oferþōran weallsteápan hleoðu, Cd. Th. 108, 8; Gen. 1803.

weall-stellung, -stilling, -stylling, e; *f. The putting a wall in order, repairing of a wall.* v. burh-bōt:—Tō ānes æceres brǽde on weallstillinge (cf. weall-geweorc) and tō ðære wære gebirigeaþ xvi. hīda; gif ǽlc hīd byþ be ānum men gemannod, ðonne mæg man gesettan ǽlce gyrde mid feówer mannum. Ðonne gebyreþ tō twēntigan gyrdan on wealstillinge hundeahtig hīda, and tō ðam furlange gebyrgeaþ ōþer healf hund hīda and x hīda . . . Tō fīf furlangum gebyreþ ymbeganges eahta hunda hīda on wealstyllinge . . . Tō eahta furlangum ymbeganges wealstyllinge hund eahtig hīda and .xii. hund hīda *for one acre's breadth* (22 yds.) *in the matter of repairing a wall and for the keeping of it* 16 *hides are requisite; if each hide is assessed at one man, then four men can be appointed to each pole.* 80 *hides are requisite for the putting in order of twenty poles of wall and for the furlong* 160 *hides . . . For a circuit of five furlongs* 800 *hides are necessary . . . For a circuit of eight furlongs* 1280 *hides*, Hickes' Diss. p. 109.

weall-þrēd, es; *m. A plumb-line*:—Waldræd *perpendicula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 68. v. rihtung-þrēd.

weallung, e; *f.* I. *agitation*:—Se drænc is gōd wið heáfodece and wið brægenes hwyrfnesse and weallunge *the potion is good against headache and against giddiness and cerebral excitement*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20. II. *fervour*:—Wyrðelīcre wallunge lufes *digno fervore fidei*, Rtl. 64, 26.

weall-wala, an; *m. A wall-foundation* (?):—Hygerōf gebond weallwalan wīrum wundrum tōgædere, Exon. Th. 477, 9; Ruin. 21.

weall-weg (?), es; *m. A walled road* (?):—On ðane ealdan walweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 17: 138, 4.

weall-weorc, es; *n. Wall-work, building*:—Ða gebrōðra eodon tō ðam weallweorce, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 14, 25. v. weall-geweorc, *and next word.*

weall-wyrhta, an; *m. A wall-wright, a mason, builder*:—Weallwyrhta *cimentarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 15: 85, 27. Fram wealwyrhtan (-wyrhtum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 6 = a cementario, Ald. 31) *a cimentario*, Anglia xiii. 32, 106. Weallwyrhtan *cimentarii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 83.

weal-more(-u, -a), wealowigan *to fade*, wealowigan *to roll*, wealsīða, -wealt [*Icel.* valtr], -wealtian, -wealu. v. wealh-more, wealwian *to fade*, wealwian *to roll*, wealh-sā:la, seonu-, un-wealt, seonuwealtian, wǽl.

wealwian; *p.* ode *To fade, wither* (Halliwell gives *wallow* = to fade away, as a Somerset word):—Hæfð se Ælmihtiga ðæt gewrixle geset, ðe nū wunian sceal, wyrta grōwan, leáf grēnian, ðæt on hærfest eft hrēst: nd wealuwaþ (cf. fealwaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23), Met. 11, 58. Ðǽr ðǽr hit gefrēt ðæt hit hraþost weaxan mæg and latost wealowigan (wealowian, Cott. MS.) *ubi quantum earum natura queat, cito exarescere atque interire non possint*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. [Welewen *marcescere*,

Wick. Is. 19, 6. Man welewith as flouris of hay, P. R. L. P. 173, 56. Al welwed and wasted þo worþelych leues, Allit. Pms. 106, 475. See also *welewed* in Halliwell's Dict.] v. un-forwealwod.

wealwian; *p.* ode *To wallow, roll* (intrans.):—Ðonne tyht hié ðæt ierre ðæt hié wealwiaþ on ða wēdenheortnesse *impellente ira in mentis vesaniam devolvuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 6. Hē wealwode on ðæm gedrōfum wætere *in lutosa aqua semetipsum volvit*, 54; Swt. 421, 8. His hors feól wealwigende geond ða eorðan . . . mid ðam ðe hít swā wealwode, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 207. Ða felga hangiaþ on ðām spācan, þéah hī eallunga wealowigen on ðære eorþan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 14. Ðæt hors ongan walwian and on gehwæþere sīdan gelōmlīce hit oferweorpan (*in diversum latus vicissim sese volvere*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Micel stān wealwiende of ðam heáhan munte, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 28. [Hie secheð to þe fule floddri and þaron waleweð, O. E. Homl. ii. 37, 27: H. M. 13, 34. They walweden as pigges in a poke, Chauc. Reeves T. 358. Þe grete wawes walweth (walketh, *v. l.*), Piers P. 8, 41.] v. be-wealwian; wilwian.

weal-word, -wyrt. v. wealh-word, -wyrt.

weá-mēt[t], e: -mēttu(-o); *indecl. f. Anger, wrath, passion, irascibility*:—Se feórða heáfodleahter is weámēt, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 21. Se feórða leahtor is weámēt, ðæt se man nāge his mōdes geweald, ac būton ælcere foresceáwunge his yrsunge gefremaþ, 220, 12. Wē sceolon oferwinnan weámētte mid wīslīcum gedylde, 222, 21. Ne gerīsaþ heom hræde weámētta, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. [Cf. Heo weore god ȝif heo neore to wamed. Anan se he wes wrað wið eni he hine wolde slæn, Laym. 6368.]

weá-mōd; *adj. Angry, wrathful, choleric, passionate*:—Se ðe wǣre weámōd, weorðe se geþyldmōd, Wulfst. 70, 7. Ne rēce ðū nā weámōdes wīfes worda *you are not to care for an angry woman's words*, Prov. Kmbl. 48. Ða weámōdan and ða gramhæran *iracundi*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 4: Wulfst. 40, 17. Weámōdum *turbulentis*, Germ. 395, 13. [Ne beo þu wemod ne ouermodi, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 26. Pellican is a leane fowel, so weamod and so wreðful þet hit sleað ofte uor grome his owune briddes, A. R. 118, 8.]

weámōdness, e; *f. Anger, passionateness, irascibility*:—Se feórða leahtor is *ira*, ðæt is on Englisc weámōdnyss, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 286: Wulfst. 68, 15. Ðonne hié berǣsaþ on suelce weámōdnesse hié sindon tō oferbūganne *qui in eodem furoris impetu declinandi sunt*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 20. Forlȳst se yrsigenda wer his āgene sāwle þurh weámōdnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 149: Anglia xi. 113, 32, 38. Ðære sāwle miht is ðæt heó sylf beó gedyldi and ælce weámōdnysse fram hire āwyrpe, Basil admn. 3; Norm. 38, 27. [*Ira*, þet is on Englisc wemodnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 19.]

wear. v. wearr.

weard, es; *m.* I. *a guard, warder, watchman, sentinel*:—Ðara wearda sum geseah ðæt of heofonum com ān læs feówertig wuldorbeága . . . ðā gecerde se weard tō Criste, Shrn. 62, 5–8. Weard Scyldinga, se ðe holmclifu healdan scolde, Beo. Th. 464; B. 229: Ps. 126, 2. Se weard (*the angel at the gate of Eden*), Cd. Th. 58, 21; Gen. 949. Ða weardas *custodes*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 4, 11. Ða weardas heóldon ðæs cwearternes duru, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 4. Snelle gemundon weardas wīgleóð, Cd. Th. 191, 27; Exod. 221. Hine twēgen ymb weardas wacedon, Exon. Th. 109, 6; Gū. 86. Ða byrgene besettan mid wacelum weardum (*custodibus*), Homl. Th. ii. 262, 8: Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66: Blickl. Homl. 177, 29. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted, ðæt wæs mid syxtigum werum, 11, 16. Hē sette him weardas ofer, Jos. 10, 18: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 210. Ia. fig.:—Him oninnan oferhygda dēl weaxeþ, ðonne se weard swefeþ, sāwele hyrde, Beo. Th. 3487; B. 1741. Geác, sumeres weard, Exon. Th. 309, 8; Seef. 54. Bānhūses weard *the mind*, Cd. Th. 211, 9; Exod. 523. II. *a guardian, protector, lord*:—Ðære cneórisse wæs Cainan aldordēma, weard and wīsa, Cd. Th. 70, 22; Gen. 1157. Ðū (*Nebuchadnezzar*) hæleðum eart āna eallum eorðbūendum weard and wīsa, 251, 19; Dan. 566. Engla weard (*Lucifer*), 2, 20; Gen. 22. Cyning, beáhhorda weard, Beo. Th. 1847; B. 921. Rīces weard, 2784; B. 1390. Folces weard, 5019; B. 2513. ¶ the term is often used of the Deity:—Weard *servatorem* (*animae tuae*, Prov. 24, 12), Kent. Gl. 932. Rodera weard, Cd. Th. 1, 2; Gen. 1. Līfes weard, 9, 20; Gen. 144. Sigores weard, Exon. Th. 15, 29; Cri. 243. Wuldres weard, 33, 17; Cri. 527. Heofonrīces weard, Andr. Kmbl. 104; An. 52. [*Goth.* daura-wards: *O. Sax.* ward *a guard, a guardian*: *O. H. Ger.* wart *custos*: *Icel.* vörðr.] v. bāt-, botl-, brego-, brycg-, burh-, carcern-, cwartern-, dæg-, drihten-, duru-, edisc-, eorþ-, ēðel-, fore-, forþ-, freoðu-, gold-, gūþ-, hæg-, heáfod-, healf-, hearg-, heofon-, hof-, hord-, hȳð-, īrfe-, land-, lāst-, leác-, leáctūn-, lid-, mearc-, mere-, mylen-, niht-, regn-, regol-, scip-, sele-, stig-, stōc-, wudu-, wyrt-weard; *also such proper names as* Æþel-weard, Eád-weard.

weard, e; *f.* I. *ward, guard, watch*:—Gefangen on hergiunge oþþe æt wearde *utrum explorantem an in praelio captus*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 5. Healdaþ wearde dæges and nihtes *die ac nocte manebitis observantes custodias*, Lev. 8, 35. Weras wæccende wearde heóldon, Judth. Thw. 23, 26; Jud. 142: Beo. Th. 616; B. 305. Wið wrāð werod wearde healdan, 644; B. 319: Exon. Th. 48, 6; Cri. 767: 282, 16; Jul. 664. Weardum *excubiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 12. Lux et tenebre ðe dās werþeóda weardum healdaþ, Exon. Th. 192, 5; Az. 101. Wærda *excubias*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 29. Ia. *a watch, a body of men keeping watch*:—Hī besetton his birgene mid wearde, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 12. II. *guardianship, protection, keeping*:—Heora feorh generede mihtig Metodes weard, Cd. Th. 230, 18; Dan. 235. Cristenum cyninge gebyraþ ðæt hē sȳ on fæder stæle cristenre þeóde, and on ware and on wearde Cristes gespeliga, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* warta *speculatio, cura, custodia, excubiae*: *Icel.* vörðr; *m. ward, watch, protection*.] v. ēg-, fird-, flōd-, fore-, heáfod-, hors-, leód-, sæ-weard; or-wearde.

weard; *adv. Ward* in to-*ward*; the form occurs in combination with *tō* (v. tō-weard; *prep.* II. 3) and *wiþ* (v. wiþ, IX):—Hié wǣron wið ðæs fȳres weard, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 16. Hē wið Rōme weard farende wæs, 5, 11; Swt. 236, 9, 15, 21. Ðā ongan seó leó fægnian wið ðæs ealdan weard, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 778. Heó teáh hyne wiþ hyre weard, Judth. Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99. v. eást-, for-, forþ-, hām-, hider-, hindan-, norþ-, sūþ-, þider-, west-weard.

-weard *the second component of many adjectives denoting position or direction*. v. æf-, æftan-, æfte-, æfter-, and-, eáste-, for-, fore-, forþ-, fram-, from-, heonon-, hider-, hinde-, hinder-, innan-, inne-, midde-, neoþan-, neoþe-, niþer-, norþ-, norþan-, norþe-, on-, ongeán-, sūþe-, þanan-, tō-, ufan-, ufe-, up-, ūtan-, ūte-, westan-, weste-, wiþer-weard. [*O. Sax.* -ward: *O. H. Ger.* -wart. Cf. *Goth.* -wairþs: *Icel.* -verðr.]

wearda (?), wearde (?), an; *m.* or *f. A watchman* or *a watch*:—Ōð weardan hylle; fram weardan hylle (*the beacon-hill?* Cf. *Icel.* varða *a beacon*; varð-berg *a look-out place*: *O. H. Ger.* wart-perg), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 191, 34. Cf. On weardæs beorh, 291, 23: 112, 32. Weardan *excubiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 16. [*Goth.* wardja *a guard*: *O. H. Ger.* warto.] v. next word.

weard-dūn, e; *f. A beacon-hill* (? cf. weardan hyll. v. wearda):—On wearddūne, ðǣr ðæt Cristes mǣl stōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 465, 31.

weardere, es; *m. One who holds a country, an inhabitant*:—Columba com tō Pyhtum; ðæt synd wærteras be norðum mōrum *Columba came to the Picts; they are the people who hold the country to the north of the hills* (cf. Bd. 3, 4: Venit Columba Brittaniam praedicaturus verbum Dei provinciis Septentrionalium Pictorum, hoc est, eis quae arduis atque horrentibus montium jugis ab Australibus eorum sunt regionibus sequestratae), Chr. 565; Erl. 16, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* wartari *custos*.] v. weardian, IV.

weardes; *adv. Wards* in to-*wards*:—Ðā smearcode heó wið his weardes, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 590. Swā eode heó wið his weardes, 684. Ðā arn se ealda wið hire weardes, 599. v. eást-, from-, hām-, niþer-, norþ-, ongeán-, sūþ-, þider-, tō-, up-, ūt-weardes.

weardian; *p.* ode. I. *to guard, keep, defend*:—Æðele getrym eorðan weardaþ *erit firmamentum in terra*, Ps. Th. 71, 16. Heofon weardiaþ ufan wætra ðrȳðe *tegis in aquis superiora coeli*, 103, 3. Hȳ (*Seraphim*) mid hyra fiþrum Freán ælmihtiges onsȳne weardt (weardiað? v. Isaiah 6, 2), Exon. Th. 25, 5; Cri. 396. [Se heáhengel geong weardode (*l.* geondweardode *presented*) ðære eádigan Marian sāwle beforan, Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 157, 9.] Ia. with gen. (cf. *O. Sax.* wardōn *with gen. to have charge of something*):—Ða Englisce men ðe wærdedon ðære sǣ *the Englishmen that had charge of the sea*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 26. II. *to act as guardian to, to rule*:—Him on lāste Seth weardode, ēþelstōl heóld, Cd. Th. 68, 36; Gen. 1128. Nabochodonossor weardode wīde rīce, heóld hæleða gestreón, 257, 29; Dan. 665. Rīce gerēfa rondburgum weóld, eard weardade, Exon. Th. 243, 33; Jul. 20. III. *to keep, have charge of*:—Būton hit under ðæs wīfes cēglocan gebrōht wǣre, sȳ heó clǣne; ac ðæra cēgean heó sceal weardian, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. IV. *to hold* a country, *to occupy* a place, *inhabit*. v. weardere:—Ðone wudu weardaþ fugel *hoc nemus avis incolit*, Exon. Th. 203, 16; Ph. 85: 208, 25; Ph. 161: 209, 10; Ph. 168. Hwīlum hygegeómor healle weardaþ (*keeps the house*), Salm. Kmbl. 762; Sal. 380. Ðonne færð se deófol intō his mōder innoðe, and ðǣr hē hine healt, and weardaþ inne, Wulfst. 193, 10. Hē heánne beám wunaþ and weardaþ, Exon. Th. 209, 17; Ph. 172. In ðam hālge wīc weardiaþ, 228, 34; Ph. 448. Him fērend on fæste wuniaþ, wīc weardiaþ, 361, 27; Wal. 26. Hī dreám weardiaþ, 100, 15; Cri. 1642. Frȳnd sind on eorþan, leger weardiaþ, 443, 23; Kl. 34. Ealle ða ðe on feldum eard weardiaþ *omnia quae in campis sunt*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ðǣr sylfǽtan eard weardigaþ, ēðel healdaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 351; An. 176. Fīfelcynnes eard wer weardode, Beo. Th. 211; B. 105. Reced weardode unrīm eorla, 2479; B. 1237. Heó gefylled wæs wīsdōmes gife; hālig gāst hrefter weardode, Elen. Kmbl. 2288; El. 1145: Exon. Th. 169, 30; Gū. 1102. Wē sele weardodon, Beo. Th. 4157; B. 2075. Sume stede weardedon ymb Danūbie, Elen. Kmbl. 270; El. 135. Þenden wē on eorðan eard weardigen, Exon. Th. 48, 16; Cri. 772. Ðǣr hig ǣnne sculan eard weardian *habitare in unum*, Ps. Th. 132, 1: Exon. Th. 356, 13; Pa. 11. Eard weardigan, ān lond būgan, 473, 19; Bo. 17: Andr. Kmbl. 1198; An. 599. Wīc weardian, Exon. Th. 248, 7; Jul. 92. Staþol weardian, 496, 19; Rä. 85, 17. IV a. *in the phrases* lāst, swaðe weardian *to keep a track*, (1) *to follow*:—Hȳrde ic ðæt ðām

frætwum feówer mearas lást weardode *I heard that four steeds followed in the train of these equipments*, Beo. Th. 4335; B. 2164. (2) *to remain behind*:—Hé onweg losade, hwæþre him sió swíðre swaðe weardade hand on Hiorte *he escaped, yet his right hand remained behind in Heorot*, Beo. Th. 4203; B. 2098. Cyning úre gewát . . . ðær hý tó ségun, ða ðe leófes dá gén lást weardedun (*those who still remained where he had been*). Exon. Th. 31, 16; Cri. 496. Se ðe his mondryhten lífe bilidene lást weardian wiste *he who knew that his dead lord remained behind*, 182, 19; Gú. 1312. Hé his folme forlét úre weardian, Beo. Th. 1947; B. 971. Sáula sculon eft tó ðé, sceal se líchama lást weardigan eft on eorþan, Met. 20, 241. [Sicnesse wardeð tozein þeo sunnen þet weren touwardes, A. R. 182, 14. Wel heo wardith heom bothe, Alis. 909. Þilke tyme þat Samuel þe prophete wardede (*ruled*) þat folc of Israel, R. Glouc. 27, 16. *O. Sax.* wardón *to guard, to have charge of*: *O. Frs.* wardia: *Icel.* varða *to guard, defend*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wartên.] v. á-, be-weardian; ge-wardod.

weard-mann, es; *m. A guard, watchman, keeper*:—Nyte wé hweþer se weardmann wære séfre gefullod, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 293. Ealle ða weardmenn wæron geswefode búton heora ánum, 11, 200: 4, 419. Þa weardmenn ðe bewiston Cristes líc, Homl. Ass. 79, 175. Hé geseah ðæra sceaþena fær and tó ðám weardmannum becom. Þá gelæhton ða weardmen his wealdleðer, ðæt hé mid fleáme ne burste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 15. Wylsce menn geslógan mycelne dæl Englisces folces ðæra weardmanna, Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 10. Nytendum ðám weardmannum ic árise *clam custodibus surgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 272, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 217: Homl. Ass. 78, 152: Anglia x. 99, 311. Hé heora wæterscipe mid weardmannum besette *constituit centenarios per singulos fontes*, 94, 172.

weard-seld, es; *n. A guard-house*:—Weardseld *excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 1.

weard-setl, es; *n. A place where guard is kept: those who keep watch, a guard*:—On weardsetl; of weardsetle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 48, 11. Andlang herpaðes tó weardsetle, 284, 23. On weardsetl, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 682, 24. Seofon weardsetl wacodon ofer ðone cáserе. . . . Ðá férde his gást and mid wæpne ðone Godes feónd ofstang, his weardsetlum on lócigendum, Homl. Th. i. 452, 13–31. Æt ðám weardsetlum *ad excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 16. Weardsetl *excubias*, 81, 20: 30, 11: 71, 11. Hí ofereodon ða twá weardsetl *transeuntes primam et secundam custodiam* (Acts 12, 10), Homl. Th. ii. 382, 11.

weard-steall, es; *m. A watch-tower*:—Weardsteal *specula* vel *conspicilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 42: *spectacula*, 39, 35.

weard-wíte, es; *n. A fine for neglecting to keep guard*, Chart. Th. 411, 31.

wearf. v. hwearf.

wearg(-h), es; *m.* I. of human beings, *a villain, felon, scoundrel, criminal*:—Wearg *furcifer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 66. Wearh, 152, 2. Wearh sceal hangian, fægere ongildan ðæt hé ér fácen dyde manna cynne, Menol. Fox 572; Gn. C. 55. Hí héton mé (*the cross*) heora wergas hebban, Rood Kmbl. 62; Kr. 31. II. of other creatures, *a monster, malignant being, evil spirit*:—Under ðæm stáne wæs niccra eardung and wearga, Blickl. Homl. 209, 34. Wé sceolun þrowian weán 7 (and; *prep.*? or = on) wergum, nalles wul[d]res blæd habban in heofnum *we must suffer woe with accursed ones, not have glorious honour in heaven*, Cd. Th. 267, 22; Sat. 42. [Þe wari of þeos wordes warð wrað, Marh. 4, 12. Ic am unwurð as weri (*v. l.* wari) þet is anhonged, A. R. 352, 21. Ich wulle hine anhon haxst alre warien, Laym. 28215. *Goth.* launawargs *an unthankful person*: *O. H. Ger.* ubiles, palowes warc *tyrannus*: der warch *diabolus*: *Icel.* vargr *a wolf*; *an outlaw*. Graff quotes the latinized form wargus = *expulsus, latrunculus*. See Grmm. R. A. p. 733.] v. heoru-wearh, *and next word*.

wearg, werg, werig, wyrig; *adj. Evil, vile, malignant, accursed*, (1) of human beings:—Sum sceal on galgan ríðan . . . bið him werig noma, Exon. Th. 329, 31; Vy. 42. Ðú (*the body*) werga (weriga, Soul Kmbl. 43), 368, 15; Seel. 22. Ðú woldest brúcan ungemetlícre wránnesse. Ac ðé willaþ ðonne forseón Godes þeówas, for ðam ðe ðín werige flǽsc hafaþ ðín anweald . . . Hú mæg mon earmlícor gebéran, ðonne mon hine underþeóde his weregan flǽsce *voluptariam vitam degas. Sed quis non spernat vilissimae fragilissimaeque rei, corporis, servum?* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 20–24: Met. 26, 14. Bearn Godes brýda on Caines cynne sécan, wergum folce, Cd. Th. 75, 34; Gen. 1250. Gé dysíge dǽd gefremedon, werge wræcmæcgas, Elen. Kmbl. 773; El. 387. Werige, Andr. Kmbl. 1229; An. 615. Fealleþ ðé on ða wynstran wergra þúsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Ðú mé áweredest wyrigra gemótes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, 63, 2. Werigra, Cd. Th. 232, 30; Dan. 268. Werigum wróhtsmiðum, Andr. Kmbl. 171; An. 86. Hé geládde wærge weorod *adducto maligno exercitu*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 40. (2) of evil spirits:—Ðú (*the serpent*) scealt werg ðínum breóstum bearm tredan bráð[r]e eorðan, Cd. Th. 56, 3; Gen. 906. Se werga gǽst, Exon. Th. 129, 16; Gú. 422. Se werga, 268, 8; Jul. 429. Sió werge sceolu (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1523; El. 763. Se weriga gást *serpens*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 14: *malignus spiritus*, 497, 19, 26. Se weria feónd *hostis malignus*, 3, 19; S. 549, 4. Hafaþ werges bleó, Exon. Th. 95, 31; Cri. 1565. Weriges, Andr. Kmbl. 2340; An. 1171. Lást wergan gástes (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 266; B. 133. Wergan gástes *the devil's*, 3499; B. 1747. Ðæm wergan gáste wiþstondan, Blickl. Homl. 135, 11. Werigan, Cd. Th. 309, 17; Sat. 711. Wið ðone wergan gǽst, Exon. Th. 373, 30; Seel. 117. Weregan, Cd. Th. 306, 24; Sat. 669. Hí sculon werge wihta wræce þrowian, Exon. Th. 455, 29; Hy. 4, 57. Werige, Cd. Th. 6, 18; Gen. 90: 304, 15; Sat. 630. Wergan gǽstas, Exon. Th. 23, 4; Cri. 363. Ða werigan gástas *spiritus maligni*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 36, 40: Cd. Th. 310, 23; Sat. 731. Manna cynn and eác werigra gásta, Blickl. Homl. 83, 12. (3) of things:—Done werigan sele *that accursed hall* (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 285, 4; Sat. 332. [O. *Sax.* warag (*applied to Judas*).] v. preceding word.

wearg-berende; *adj. Villainous, rascally*:—Ða weargberendan *furcifera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 1.

wearg-bréde (wearge- [wearg-ge-(?)], wearh-), an; *f. Some form of disease*; the word translates *impetigo, ulcus, carcinoma*:—Wearhbréde *impetigo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 62. Weargebréde, ii. 45, 39: *ncvum*, 62, 29. Werhbréde, i. 61, 16. Gif hwylcum weargbréde (wearh-, MS. B.; *the Latin has* ulcus) weaxe on þám nosum oððe on ðam hleóre, Lchdm. i. 86, 1. Wið ðæt wearhbréde (*the Latin has* carcinomata) hwam on nosa wexe, 116, 11. Gif nægl sié of handa and wiþ wearhbrédan (*probably* πτερύγιον, Cockayne), nim hwætecorn, meng wið hunig, lege on þone finger, ii. 80, 20, 24.

wearg-cwedol, -cwidol; *adj. Given to evil speaking* or *cursing*:—Deáh ðe wyrigcwidole (wærgcweodole, Bd. M. 356, 26) Godes ríce gesittan ne magon, hwæþere is gelýfed ðæt ða ðe be gewyrhtum wyrgede wǽron for heora árleásnysse, ðæt hí hraðe ðurh Drihtnes wræc heora scylde wíte ðrowedon *quamvis maledici regnum Dei possidere non possint, creditum est tamen quod hi qui merito impietatis suae maledicebantur, ocius Domino vindice poenas sui reatus luerent*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 11. Ðæt hí nó áfyrhte ðæt gewin ðæs síþfætes ne wyrigcwydolra (wyrgcweodulra, Bd. M. 56, 14) manna tungan ne brégde *nec labor vos itineris nec maledicorum hominum linguae deterreant*, 1, 23; S. 486, 1.

wearg-cwedolian; *p.* ode *To curse, speak evil*:—Wergcweoðelade mec *maledixit me*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 183, 27. Gif feónd mín wergcweodelade mé *si inimicus meus maledixisset mihi*, Ps. Surt. 54, 13.

wearg-cwedolness, e; *f. Cursing*:—Lufade wergcweodulnisse *dilexit maledictionem*, Ps. Surt. 108, 18.

wearg-cweþan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon *To curse*:—Wergcweoðaþ *maledicent*, Ps. Surt. 108, 28. Wergcweódon *maledicebant*, 61, 5. Wercweoðende *maledicentes*, 36, 22.

wearg-líc (werig-); *adj. Vile, mean, wretched*:—Sint ðæt werilíce welan ðisses middangeardes, ðonne hí nán mon fullíce habban ne mæg, ne hié nánne mon geweligian ne magon, búton hié óþerne gedón tó wǽdlan *O! igitur angustas, inopesque divitias, quae nec habere totas pluribus licet, et ad quemlibet sine ceterorum paupertate non veniunt*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 36. v. next word.

wearglíce; *adv. Vilely, meanly, wretchedly*:—Gif ðú ðé wilt dón manegra beteran and weorþran, ðonne scealt ðú ðé lǽtan ánes wyrsan. Hú ne is ðæt sum dæl ermþa, ðæt mon swá wærelíce (werelíce, *v. l.*) scyle culpian tó ðam ðe him gifan scyle *qui praeire ceteros honore cupis, poscendi humilitate vilesces*, Bt. 1; Fox 114, 15. v. preceding word.

weargness (werg-, werig-, wirig-, wyrig-), e; *f. Evil*:—Wel mæg ðæm dæg werignise his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34. Feala wyrgnessa wráde feóndas ðínum ðám hálgum hefige brohtan *quanta malignatus est inimicus in sanctis*, Ps. Th. 73, 4. v. wearg, wirgness *a curse*.

weargol; *adj. Evil*:—Dis is seó wyrt ðe wergulu (*the crab apple*; pirus malus, Cockayne) hátte, Lchdm. iii. 34, 14.

weargolness, e; *f. A curse*:—Ic syngede swíðe þurh ádsware and þurh wærgolnesse *ego peccavi nimis per juramentum et maledictiones*, Confess. Peccat.

wearg-ród, e; *f. A gallows, gibbet*:—Waergrood *furcimen*, Txts. 65, 930. Uuergród, uaergród *furca*, 62, 409. Wearhród, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 68: 70, 24: 152, 1: *eculeus* vel *catasta*, i. 55, 52. We[rg]ród *catasta*, ii. 22, 23. Of ðam þorne on ða wærhróda; of ðám ródun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 5. v. wearg-treów.

wearg-træf, es; *m. A house of the accursed*:—Of ðám wearhtreafum ic áwecce wið ðé óðerne cyning *from the tents of the accursed* (*hell*) *I will raise up against thee another king*, Elen. Kmbl. 1850; El. 927.

wearg-treów, es; *n. The accursed tree, a gallows, gibbet, cross*:—Tó ðe waritroe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 25. [Nu raise þai up þe rode; setis up þe warhtreo, O. E. Homl. i. 283, 9. Dos up and waritreo, þer on heo scullen winden (hongy, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5714. Me ledde him uorte hongen o waritreo, A. R. 122, 8. Let heom don adun of þe waritreo, Misc. 51, 491. *Icel.* varg-trê *a gallows*.] v. wearg-ród.

wearh-, weariht. v. wearg-, wearriht.

wearm; *adj. Warm*:—Swá swá ðæt cealde érest ongínð wlacian, ér hit fúl wearm weorðe, swá eác ðæt wearme wlacaþ, ér hit eallunga ácealdige *sicut a frigore per teporem transitur ad calorem, ita a calore*

per teporem reditur ad frigus, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 5. Wedercondel wearm *the sun*, Exon. Th. 210, 17; Ph. 187: 179, 25; Gū. 1267. Sié lyft is ægðer ge ceald ge wæt ge wearm, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 36. On sumera hit biþ wearm, 21; Fox 74, 23: Exon. Th. 340, 19; Gn. Ex. 113. Wearm weder, 198, 30; Ph. 18. Þeáh ðē wel lyste wearmes mustes, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. For ðære wearman *pro aprico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 62: 9, 23. Swā weax melteþ, gif hit byð wearmum neáh fȳre gefæstnad, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Wring on wermōd wearmne, Lchdm. ii. 310, 10. Ða sceolon beón wearme *offerrent eam calidam*, Lev. 6, 21. Wearme wederdagas, Exon. Th. 191, 30; Az. 96. Sumor æfter cymeþ, wearm gewideru, Met. 11, 61. Wearme gewyderu, Menol. Fox 177; Men. 90. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* warm: *O. H. Ger.* warm (waram) *calidus, apricus: Icel.* varmr.] v. cū-wearm.

wearme; *adv. Warmly*:—Genim þreó snǣda, gerest æfter wearme *take three slices, go to bed afterwards and keep warm*, Lchdm. ii. 52, 23. Bewreóh ðē wearme *wrap yourself up warmly*, 116, 20: 118, 10. Bebinde þonne genōh wearme, 270, 9. Beþe ðæt heáfod swā wearme *use as warm fomentations as possible for the head*, 154, 18.

wearmian; *p.* ode *To get warm*:—Ic wearmige *caleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 3. *Caleo* ic wearmige and of ðam *caleseo* ic onginne tō wearmigenne, 35; Zup. 212, 2. Gif wund ācōlod sȳ . . . lege on ða wunda, heó cwicaþ sōna and wearmaþ, Lchdm. i. 194, 26. Wyrta wearmiaþ, Exon. Th. 212, 20; Ph. 213. Wearhode ᵭ gehǣt wæs ᵭ āhātode heorte mīn *concaluit cor meum*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 4. Hī (*the clothes which he wore while standing in the river*) on his līchaman wearmodon, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 20. Se ðe nyle ðæt wlæce oferwinnan and wearmian ōð hē wealle *quisquis nequaquam tepore superato excrescit, ut ferveat*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 7. Se cealda dencð tō wearmianne, 447, 17. v. ge-wearmian; wirman.

wearm-līc; *adj. Warm*:—Wearmlīc wolcna scūr *the warm rain from the clouds*, Cd. Th. 238, 5; Dan. 350.

wearmness, e; *f. Warmness, warmth*:—Hē wolde hine baðian on þam wlacum wætere, ac hē gewāt sōna swā hē ðæt wæter hrepode, and wearð seó wearmnys him āwend tō deáðe, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 160.

wearn, es; *m.* (?) *A multitude, a great number* or *quantity, a great deal*:—Þunie (þu me, Th.) him gewinnes wearn ofer wealles hrōf and heom on midle wese mān and inwit *circumdabit eam super muros ejus iniquitas, et labor in medio ejus*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Þeáh ðe ða ealle ðe mē āfeódon wordum wyrigen and wearn sprecan *si is, qui oderat me, super me magna locutus est*, 54, 12. Hió innwit feala ȳwdan on tungan, and mē wrāðra wearn worda spræcon *locuti sunt adversum me lingua dolosa, et sermonibus odii circumdederunt me*, 108, 2. Ic on unriht oft lōcade and widercwyda wearn gehȳrde *vidi iniquitatem et contradictionem*, 54, 8. Hī his wundra wearn gesāwon on wætergrundum *ipsi viderunt mirabilia ejus in profundo*, 106, 23. Þeáh ðe eów wealan tō wearnum flōwen *divitiae si affluant*, 61, 11. Hē synfulle tōdrīfeþ wearnum ealle *omnes peccatores disperdet*, 144, 20. Ful oft mon wearnum (*or from* wearn; *f.*) tīhð eargne ðæt hē elne forleóse *full often the coward is freely* (or *with difficulty*) *accused of losing his courage*, Exon. Th. 345, 13; Gn. Ex. 187. v. wearn-mælum, *and* cf. worn.

wearn, e; *f.* I. *a hindrance, obstacle, difficulty*. v. wearn-wīslīce:—Wearne ᵭ remmincge *obstaculo, impedimento*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 48. Ðæt mōd hæfð fulfremedne willan tō ðære wrānnesse būtan ælcre steóre and wearne *ejus animus voluptate luxuriae sine ullo repugnationis obstaculo delectatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 8. Gif hē geþyldelīce forbyrð ægðer ge hosp ge edwītu and on ðære wearne þurhwunaþ þeáh and eádmōdlīce bit, ðæt him mon infæres tīþige, sȳ hē underfangen *si veniens perseveraverit pulsans, et inlatas sibi injurias et difficultatem ingressus visus fuerit patienter portare et persistere petitioni sue, annuatur ei ingressus*, R. Ben. 97, 7. II. *a refusal*. v. wirnan:—Hȳ bēnan synt ðæt hió wið ðē móton wordum wrixlan, nō ðū him wearne geteóh ðūra gegncwida *they are petitioners that they may exchange words with thee, give them not a refusal of thy words in reply*, Beo. Th. 738; B. 366. [*Icel.* vörn *a defence.*] v. un-wearnum.

wearnian, wearnung. v. warenian, warenung.

wearn-mælum; *adv. In flocks, in crowds*:—Wearnmēlum *gregatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 9.

wearn-wīslīce; *adv. With difficulty*:—Wearnwīslīce *difficile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 47: 25, 53.

wearoþ. v. waroþ.

wearp, es; *n.* I. *the warp, thread stretched lengthwise in a loom*:—Wearp *stamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 34: i. 59, 32: 66, 21: 282, 4. Linen wearp *linostema*, 40, 8. Be cembum wearpe *de stuppe stamineo* (*de stuppae stamine*, Ald. 51 and v. Hpt. Gl. 494, 1), ii. 83, 15: 26, 62. Of wearpe *de stamine*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 1. Wundene mē ne beóð wefle, ne ic wearp (uarp, Txts. 151, 5) hafu, Exon. Th. 417, 16; Rä. 36, 5. Wyllene wearp *lanea stamina*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 28. Wearpum *stamina*, 430, 74. II. *a pliant twig* that may be used in basket-making. v. wearp-fæt:—Wearp *vimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 73. [Warp, thredc for webbynge *stamen, licium*, Prompt. Parv. 517. *O. H. Ger.* warf, waraf *stamen: Icel.* varp *a casting.*]

wearp-fæt, es; *n. A wicker-basket*:—*Corbis* vel *cophinus* wylige, *sportella* tǣnel, *cartallum* windel, *calathus* (cf. wearp, II, and Ovid: Calathos e vimine textos) wearpfæt, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 2–5: 40, 42. [A warpefatte *alveolus*, Cath. Angl. 409.]

wearr, es; *m. A piece of hard skin* (particularly on the hands or feet), *callosity*:—Wear *callus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 12. War, i. 291, 8. Wær *callositas*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 33. Ða wearras and ða swylas ðe beóð on mannes handum oððe on ōðrum limum, Lchdm. i. 356, 16. Wiþ weartum and wearrum on lime, ii. 148, 26: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 139. Fram þysum heardum wearrum, 5, 198. Weorras *vel* ill *callos*, Txts. 49, 400. Uarras, 111, 13: *callos, tensam cutem*, 114, 93. Wearras, ilas *callos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 48: *calces*, 127, 45. Wiþ wearras and wiþ swylas, Lchdm. i. 356, 11. Wearras and weartan on weg tō dōnne, 362, 17: ii. 150, 1. [Warre or knobbe of a tre *vertex*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note.]

wearr, es; *m. A cup, bowl*:—Clǣfran seáwes .ii. lytle bollan fulle mid lytle hunige gemengde, dó wear fulne gehǣttes wīnes tó, scle drincan þrȳ dagas, Lchdm. ii. 214, 12.

wearrig; *adj. Callous*:—Hē gelōme ðingode for ðæs folces gyltum, bīgende his cneówu on gebedum symle, swá ðæt him weóxon wearrige ylas, on olfendes gelicnysse, on his liðegum cneówum, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 26.

wearriht; *adj.* I. of living beings, *having hard skin, leprous*:—Wærrehte ᵭ hroóflige *elephantinosa, leprosa* (elephantinosa corporis incommoditas, Ald. 28), Hpt. Gl. 455, 35. Hreóse oððe wearrihtum *callosi* (corpore calloso venere leprosi, Ald. 175), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 72: 19, 53. Ða wearrihtan *callosa* (calloso corpore lepram, Ald. 201), 96, 6: 20, 2. Wearihte *callosa*, 127, 53. II. of trees, *gnarled, knotted*:—On ðonæ wearrihtan stocc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 4: v. 221, 4. In ða wæriht āc; of ðæt wærriht āc, iii. 390, 16. v. wearr.

wearrihtness, e; *f. Hardness of skin, roughness of skin* as in leprosy:—Rūh wærhitnys *callositas*, wearrihtnys, rūh wærihtnys *scabredo* (leprosi, quos dira cutis callositas elephantino tabo deturpans, Ald. 49), Hpt. Gl. 490, 33–36. Unsmēðnes oððe wearrihtnes *callositas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 36. Wearihtnes, 127, 54.

wearte, an; weart(?), e; *f. A wart*:—Ucarte, uuertae, uaertae *berruca*, Txts. 45, 288. Wearte, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 4: 126, 2. Wearte, uucartae, ucarte *papula*, Txts. 83, 1485. Wearte, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 73: ii. 67, 57. Wearte, uucartae, uuertae *verruca*, Txts. 105, 2088. Wearte *verruca* . . . weartena (-e, MS.) heáp *satiriasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 7, 9. Wearte *vel* bȳl *furunculus*, ii. 151, 75. Wearte (*pl.* ?), bȳle *furunculas* (-*us*?), 151, 34. Wið weartan, genim ðysse wyrte meolc, dó tō ðære weartan, hit ða weartan gehǣleþ, Lchdm. i. 224, 6–8: 130, 20–21. Wiþ weartum . . . dō on ða weartan, ii. 148, 26: 322, 12. Wiþ weartan . . . lege tō ðām weartan, hē hȳ forninneþ, i. 256, 1–2. Wearras and weartan on weg tō dōnne . . . wriđ on ða weartan and on ða wearras, 362, 17. Wið scurfedum nægle, nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on ðone nægl wið ða wearta (-an?), ii. 150, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* warta; *f. verruca, papilla* (the word has both strong and weak forms): *Icel.* varta *a wart.*]

weás; *adv. By chance, by accident, fortuitously*:—Weás *casu*, Txts. 181, 54. Ic his wundrode micle ðȳ læs, gif ic wiste ðæt hit weás gebyrede būton Godes willan and būton his gewitnesse *minus mirarer, si misceri omnia fortuitis casibus crederem*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 32: 214, 6: 39, 3; Fox 216, 3: Met. 28, 72. Witan hwæt wyrd sié, and hwæt weás gebyrige *de fati serie, de repentinis casibus quaeri*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 30. Ic wolde witan hwæþer ðæt āuht sié ðæt wē oft gehiórað ðæt men cweþaþ be sumum þingum ðæt hit scyle weás gebyrian. . . . Hit nis nāuht ðæt mon cwiþ ðæt ǣnig ðing weás gebyrige; for ðam ǣlc þing cymþ of sumum ðingum, for ðȳ hit ne biþ weás gebyred; ac ðær hit of nāuhte ne cōme ðonne wǣre hit weás gebyred *quaero an esse aliquid omnino, et quidnam esse casum arbitrere. . . . Nihil est, quod vel casus, vel fortuitum jure appellari queat*, 40, 5; Fox 240, 13–30. Men cwǣdon ðonne him hwæt unwēnunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wǣre weás gebyrede *quoties aliquid cujuspiam rei gratia geritur, aliudque quibusdam de causis, quam quod intendebatur, obtingit, casus vocatur*, 40, 6; Fox 242, 5, 9. Gif him weás gebyreþ, ðæt him wyrþ sume hwīle ðara þēnunga oftohen, 37, 1; Fox 186, 13: Met. 25, 31. Gif him weás (wealdes, Hatt. MS.) gebyrige oððe ungewealdes, ðæt hē on ðæs hwæt befoo, ðe wið his willan sié *siquando contra eos lingua labitur*, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 22.

weascing. v. wæscing.

weás-gelimp, es; *n. What happens by chance, accident, chance*:—Mid weásgelimpe *fortuitu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 35.

weá-spell, es; *n. A tale of woe*:—Æfter weáspelle (*the news of Æschere's death*), Beo. Th. 2634; B. 1315.

weá-tācn, es; *n. A sign of misery, a woeful signal*:—Nis þǣr on ðam londe, ne wōþ ne wracu, weátācen nān, yldu ne yrmðu, Exon. Th. 201, 5; Ph. 51. Wæs ðæt weátācen geond ða burh bodad, ðæt hió ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesōhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2239; An. 1121.

weá-þearf, e; *f. Grievous need*:—Ic mē fēran gewāt folgað sēcan, wineleás wrǣcca, for mīnre weáþearfe, Exon. Th. 442, 10; Kl. 10.

weax, es; *n. Wax*:—Weax *cera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 33: *cerea*, 284, 32.

Ásoden weax *obrizum metallum*, ii, 65, 14. Swá weax melteþ, gif hit byð wearmum neáh fýre gefæstnad *sicut cera liquefacta*, Ps. Th. 57, 7: 67, 2: Exon. Th. 61, 23; Cri. 989. Swá swá eles gecynd bið ðæt hē beorhtor scíneþ þonne wex on sceafte, Blickl. Homl. 129, 1. Ða fótlástas wǽron swutole, swá hié on wexe wǽron áðýde, 205, 1. God hēt wǽpen wera wexe gelícost formeltan, Andr. Kmbl. 2292; An. 1147. Mon ðaet weax ágæfe tó cirican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 293, 20. Ontend .iii. candella, drýp ðæt weax, Lchdm. i. 392, 11. On gemelt weax gedón, ii. 72, 7. Ic gefrægn weax (*dough?*) nát hwæt þindan and þunian, Exon. Th. 431, 16; Rä. 46, 1. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wahs: *O. Frs.* wax: *Icel.* vax.]

weax-æppel, es; *m. A wax apple, a ball of wax*:—Se Pater Noster mæg ána eaila gesceafta on his ðære swíðran hand on ánes weaxæpples onlícnisse gedýn and gewringan, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 33.

weaxan, weacsan, weahsan, weahxan, wexan, wehsan; ic weaxe; ðú wyxt; hē weaxeþ, weaxþ, weaxt, waexit, weaxst, wexeþ, wexþ, wixt, wihst, wihxþ, wyxþ, wyxt, wyxst, wycxþ; *p.* weóx, weócs, weóhs, *pl.* weóxon, weóhson, weóxson; *pp.* weaxen *To wax, grow.* I. glossing the following Latin words:—Ic weaxe *glesco*, weaxeþ *glescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 60, 57. Weaxð *gliscit*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 6. Waexit *surgit*, Txts. 99, 1955. Weacsaþ *pullulant*, Kent. Gl. 1163. Weóx *matureseret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 40: *florverit*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 63: *pollesceret*, 466, 59. Wehsan *crescere*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 39. Weaxende *pubescentem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 64: 66, 20. Wexende, Hpt. Gl. 491, 15: *crebrescens*, 499, 13. Mid wexendre *praepollente*, 459, 30. II. *to grow, be produced*, (1) of animals or plants:—Of dam weaxeþ wyrm *hinc animal sine membris fertur oriri*, Exon. Th. 213, 29; Ph. 232. Deós wyrt wihst (cf. ðeós wyrt bið cenned, 96, 13, *and often*) on begánum landum, Lchdm. i. 94, 6. Rixe weaxst on wæterigum stówum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 9. Wexeþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 9; Rún. 15. (2) of other things, (a) concrete:—Ðæt land ðær ðær gold wixt *terra, ubi nascitur aurum*, Gen. 2, 11. Hwæðer gē nú sēcan gold on treówum? . . . Ealle men witon ðæt hit ðǽr ne weaxt, ðe mā ðe gimmas weaxaþ on wíngeardum, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 8–11. Wexð, Met. 19, 8. Him wyxþ wind on ðære heortan, Lchdm. ii. 60, 7. (b) abstract:—Of ðissum syx tídum wihst se quadrans, Anglia viii. 298, 34. Of irsunge wyxt seófung, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Him on innan oferhygda dǽl weaxeþ and wridaþ, Beo. Th. 3486; B. 1741. Of mistlícum dryncum onwæcnaþ (cf. weaxaþ, Met. 25, 40) sió wóde þrāg ðære wrǽmnesse. . . . Þonne weaxaþ (cf. þonan cymeþ, Met. 25, 43) ða ofermētta and ungeþwǽrnes, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 19. Seó gālnyss weóhs on him, Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 3. Him weóxon ofermétto, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 6. Ðonne sceal eów sóna weaxan tó hearme wǽdl and wāwa, sacu and wracu, Wulfst. 133, 2. Hē hēht geond ðæt rǽdleáse hof weaxan wítebrōgan, Cd. Th. 3, 33; Gen. 45. Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan, 114, 11; Gen. 1902. III. of growth in animals or plants, *to grow, grow up*:—Hē (*the phenix*) on sceade weaxeþ, Exon. Th. 214, 5; Ph. 234. Þonne hit wyxð (wexeþ, Rush.), hit is ealra wyrta mǽst *cum creverit, majus est omnibus holeribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Seó wyrt weóx, and ðone wæstm bróhte, 13, 26. Ðæt cild weóx and weard gewened, Gen. 21, 8: Cd. Th. 167, 25; Gen. 2771. Ðæt cild swíþe weócs, Jud. 13, 24. His feax weóx swá swá wímmanna, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 8. Sumu hē cearf ðonne him ðúhte ðæt hié tó swíðe weóxen (weóxsen, Hatt. MS.) . . . Sumu hē leahte mid wætre, ðonne hié tó hwón weóxon (weóxson, Hatt. MS.), Past. 40; Swt. 292, 5–8. Ða þornas weóxon (wōxon, Lind.: wēxon, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7. Swá elebeámas weaxen, Ps. Th. 127, 4. Lǽtaþ ǽgþer weaxan (wexan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. Ðíne teódan sceattas gongendes and weaxendes ágyf ðú Gode, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 32. IV. *to grow, increase, wax*:—Se mōna dēð ǽgþer, ge wycxð ge wanaþ: healfum mónde hē bið weaxende, healfum hē bið wanigende, Homl. Th. i. 154, 27. Ðes saltus lune wyxst wundorlíce æfter bōccrǽfte, Anglia viii. 308, 24. Gif ðæt ne wexð ðæt hié tiohhiaþ tó dónne, ðonne wanaþ ðæt ðæt hī ǽr dydon, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 8. Ǽghwelces láreówes lár wihst (wihxð, Hatt. MS.) ðurh his geðylde, 33; Swt. 216, 1. Wesaþ and weaxaþ ealle werþeóde, lifgaþ bi ðám lissum, Exon. Th. 192, 30; Az. 113. Weóx and wridade mǽgburg Semes, Cd. Th. 102, 18; Gen. 1702. Seó ádl dæghwamlíce weóx, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 25: 5, 12; 627, 12. Weóx wæteres þrym, Andr. Kmbl. 3070; An. 1538. Æðelinge weóx word and wísdóm, 1136; An. 568: 3351; An. 1679. Æðelinges weóx ríce, Elen. Kmbl. 24; El. 12. Wudas weóxon, Andr. Kmbl. 745; An. 373. Wǽgas weóxon, 3088; An. 1547. Wex and beó gemænigfyld on þeóda and *mǽgþa*, Gen. 35, 11. Weahxaþ and beóþ gemenigfylde, 9, 1. Wexaþ, Cd. Th. 13, 1; Gen. 196. Weaxaþ, 92, 21; Gen. 1532. Weaxe sió bót be ðam were, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 70, 2: L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 14. Gif ðú gesihst timbrian hús ðín, feoh ðín wexan hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 33. Sió gitsung wile weahsan mid ungemete, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 16. Hē lēt weaxan heora rímgetel, Cd. Th. 166, 28; Gen. 2754. Sceal weaxan wonna lēg, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Ne tǽce wē nā ðæt hē leahtras fyrðrige and weaxan (wehsan, *v. l.*) lǽte, ac ðæt hē hý simle wanige *non dicimus, ut permittat nutriri vitia sed ea amputet*, R. Ben. 121, 8. Gif sió ádl sié git weaxende, Lchdm. ii. 218, 1. Weaxende spēd, Cd. Th. 100, 7; Gen. 1660. IV a. *to grow* in honour, *grow great, flourish, prosper*:—Ic gedó ðæt ðú wyxt *faciam te crescere*, Gen. 17, 6. Ðes middangeard wanaþ and weaxeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 60; Leas. 32. Hit gebyraþ ðæt hē weaxe and ðæt ic wanige, Jn. Skt. 3, 30. Þeáh hwá wexe mid micelre æþelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeó on eallum welum, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 30. Se hlísa ðæt wǽre sum ancra, ðæt missenlícum mægnum for Gode weóhse, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 14. V. *to be productive*:—Ǽr ðon eówre treówu telgum blówe, wæstmum weaxe *priusquam producant spinae vestrae rhamnos*, Ps. Th. 57, 8. Hēr ys seó bót hú ðú meaht ðíne æceras bētan, gif hī nellaþ wel wexan, Lchdm. i. 398, 2. Hē ða weaxendan wende eordan on sealtne mersc *terram fructiferam in salsuginem*, Ps. Th. 106, 33. VI. *to grow, take shape*:—Hyre weaxan ongon under gyrdelse, ðæt oft góde men mid feó bicgaþ, Exon. Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 10. [*Goth.* wahsjan: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wahsan: *O. Frs.* waxa: *Icel.* vaxa.] v. á-, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, ofer-, under-weaxan; ful-, un-weaxen.

weax-berende *bearing a wax candle*; the word (in the form *wæx biorende*) glosses *cerarius* in the passage: Accoluthus grece, cerarius ad recitandum evangelium (cf. *Acolitus* is gecweden se ðe candele oððe tapor byreþ þonne mann godspell rǽt, Ælfc. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4), Ktl. 195, 16.

weax-bred, es; *n.* I. *a table, tablet* for writing on:—Ða wrát hē gebedenum wexbrede (wæx-, Lind.) *postulans pugilarem scribsit*, Lk. Skt. 1, 63. Sýn gesealde from ðæm abbode ealle neádbehéfe þing, ðæt is . . . græf, . . . weaxbreda *dentur ab abbate omnia quae sunt necessaria, id est . . . gravium, . . . tabule*, R. Ben. 92, 4. God áwrát ða ealdan ǽ on ðám stǽnenum weaxbredum. . . . Ða stǽnenan weaxbredu getācnodon dæra ludéiscra manna heardheortnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 1–13. Wexbredu, 196, 32. Wexbreda *tabulas*, Ex. 31, 18. Ne bōc, ne weaxbreda, ne græf, R. Ben. 56, 20. Ðonne ðú græf habban wille, ðonne sete ðú ðíne þrí fingras tósomne, swilce ðú græf hæbbe, and styra ðíne fingras swilce ðú wríte. Gyf ðú gehwǽde wæxbreda habban wille, ðonne strece ðú ðíne twá handa, and sete hý neoþan tósomne and seald tógædere and seald tógædere swilce ðú weaxbreda sealde. Ðonne ðú micel weaxbred habban wille . . . , Techm. ii. 128, 6–12. II. *a table, list*:—Seó forme abecede ys bútan pricon, and seó óðer ys gepricod on ða swýðran healfe, and seó þrydde on ða wynstran healfe, swá ús hēr æfter gelustfullaþ tó ánearkianne on þissum æfterfyligendum wexbredum, ðe se árwurða Béda gesette, Anglia viii. 332, 45. [God wrate þas lage in stanene waxbredene, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 27. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wahs-tavala *tabula*: *Icel.* vax-spjald.]

weax-candel[1], e; *f. A wax candle*:—Waexcondel *funalia, cerei*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 45. Weaxcandel, 36, 26. Wexcandel *cereus*, 130, 16: *funalia*, i. *candelabra*, 151, 56. Genim ácmela and beolonan sǽd and weax, meng tósomne, wyrc tó weaxcandelle, and bærn, Lchdm. ii. 50, 18.

weax-georn; *adj. Eager to grow* (?), *eating much with the desire of growing* (?):—Swíþe waxgeorn eart ðú (*the boy*) ðonne ðú ealle þinge etst de ðē tóforan gesette synd *valde edax es, cum omnia manducas quae tibi apponuntur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 31.

weax-gescot, es; *n. A contribution of wax*, due to a church:—Swá hwæt swá witan tó dearfe gerǽdan, hwílum weaxgescot, Wulfst. 171, 1. [*O. Frs.* wax-skot, -schot. Cf. *Icel.* vax-tollr *a tithe in wax*, payable to a church. See Grimm R. A. 315.]

weax-hlāf, es; *m. A cake of wax*:—On weaxhláfes wísan on álēd, Lchdm. ii. 46, 2. Dō ðonne weax on ðæt ele ðætte ðæt eall weorðe tó hnescum weaxhláfe, 234, 10: 82, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* wahs-leip *formella* (*formella cerae* circulus cereus, eadem origine qua caseus formella dicitur, quod nempe in forma struatur, Migne).]

weaxhlāf-sealf, e; *f. A salve consisting of a cake of wax*:—Wið weaxhláfsealfe gemeng, Lchdm. ii. 246, 9. v. weax-sealf.

weaxness, e; *f. Growth, increase, waxing*:—Gyf man mēte ðæt hē his hūs timbrie, ðæt byð his weaxnes (cf. 214, 33), Lchdm. iii. 170, 12. Ðonne ðæs sǽes flódes weaxnes biþ *quando rheuma oceani in cremento est*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Hē mycle wonunge and ǽwyrdlan wæs wyrcende ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ecclesiae crementis detrimento fuit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 38. v. ge-weaxness.

weax-sealf, e; *f. A salve made of wax*:—Wexsealf *cerotum, unguentum de cera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 41. Weaxsealf wiþ wyrme; weaxsealf; butere, pipor, hwít sealt, meng tósomne, smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 124, 11.

weaxung, e; *f.* I. *waxing, growing, increase*:—Ðonne se mōna beó týn nihta eald, and nā ðænne his leóht beó ǽrest on weaxunge, Anglia viii. 323, 5. Nú hæfð se eádiga wer ús geopenod ymbe ðæs saltus weaxunge, 308, 40. II. *increase* of prosperity:—Formas strange habban wexinge hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 198, 32. On hūse his offrian wexingce oððe blisse hit getācnaþ, 202, 21: 210, 4.

web(b), es; *n. A web, woven stuff*:—Web *telum*, webb, ueb *textrina*, Txts. 101, 2004, 2005. Web *textrina, telum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 72: *textrina*, 66, 9: *tela* vel *peplum*, 82, 5: *peblum*, 59, 30. Lang web *tela*, 59, 20. Webb byþ gefylled mid þrǽdum *tela consummatur filis*, Scint.

216, 2. Webbes *pepli*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 26. Goldfāg scinon web æfter wāgum *shot with gold shone the work of the loom along the walls*, Beo. Th. 1994; B. 995. Webbum *peplis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 12. Webbu swā hwilc swā wyrċ, and blisse gesihð, gōd ærende getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 28. [*O. Sax.* webbe: *O. H. Ger.* weppi *tela, lodix*: *Icel.* vefr; *m.*] v. god- (gode-) web, ā-, ō-web.

webba, an; *m. A weaver*:—Webba *textor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 48. Hēr kȳð on ðissere bēc ðæt Willelm cwæð saccles Wulwærd ðane webba, Chart. Th. 648, 3. [The webbes ant the fullares (*of Flanders*), P. S. 188, 14. *Chauc.* webbe: *Piers P.* webbe *a (female) weaver.*]

webbe, an; *f. A female weaver.* v. freoðu-webbe, *and see preceding word.*

web-beám, es; *m.* I. *a weaver's beam*:—Lorh *vel* webbeám *liciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 19: 281, 73. II. *the treadle of a loom*:—Webbeámas *insubula*, 59, 43: *insubuli*, ii. 49, 56. [A webbeme *laciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 218, 3 (15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* weppi-boum *liciatorium.*] Cf. web-sceaft.

webbestre, an; *f. A female weaver*:—Webbestre *textrix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 49. [Webstere *texens*, Wick. Job 7, 6. Webstere *textor*, Wülck. Gl. 629, 1: 652, 23. Webster, 685, 29: *textrix*, 692, 26: 795, 8. Webstar *textor, textrix*, Prompt. Parv. 519 (all 15th cent. glossaries).]

webbian; *p.* ode *To weave, contrive*:—Hē wrōht webbade, Andr. Kmbl. 1343; An. 672. Gē inwitþancum wrōht webbedon, Elen. Kmbl. 617; El. 309. Ne beó inwit tō leóf, ne wrōhtas tō webgenne, ne searo tō rēnigenne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. [Webbon or webbe clothe of lynnyne *linifico*, webbon clothe of wulle *lanifico*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. webbung.

webbung, e; *f. A spectacle*:—Uuebung *scena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 13. Gereónedes geltes wæbbunge Arsenius geypte *concinnati sceleris scenam Arsenius prodidit* (*ostendit*), Hpt. Gl. 474, 65. Cf. wafian, wafung, *and cpds. of* wæfer-.

webbung, e; *f. A weaving, contriving, plot*:—Webbung (*printed* hwebbund) *conspiratio, conjuratio*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 20. [Webbynge of wullyne clothe *lanificium*, webbynge of lynnyne *linificium*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. webbian.

web-gerēþru (-o)? The word occurs in lists of terms connected with weaving, and glosses *tala, tara*:—Webgerēþro *tala*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 9. Webgerēþru *tara*, 59, 45: 66, 26. v. next word.

web-gerōdes *glosses* tala, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 9. v. preceding word.

web-geweorc, es; *n. Weaving*:—Hió (*the Virgin Mary*) on hyre mægdenhāde dyde ſela wundra on webgeweorce, Shrn. 127, 16. Heó wolde beón fram ðære þriddan tīde ōð ða nigoþan tīd ymbe hyre webbgeweorc, Homl. Ass. 127, 348.

webgian. v. webbian.

web-hōc, es; *m. Some implement used in weaving, a tenter-hook* (?):—Webhōc *apidiscus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 41: 66, 24: 282, 7: ii. 7, 70.

web-līc; *adj. Of weaving*:—Weblīc gewurc *textrinum opus*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 4. Ðæt weblīce *textrinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 17.

web-sceaft, es; *m. A weaver's beam*:—Websceaft *liciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 10. Cf. web-beám.

web-tawa *thread for weaving*:—Webtawa *linea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 11. Cf. next word.

web-teáh, -teág, e; *f. Thread for weaving*:—Waebtaeg *linea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 4.

webung. v. webbung.

web-wyrhta, an; *m. A fuller*:—Webwyrhta *fullo*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 33. Swylcne gerelan swylcne nǣnig fulwa, ðæt is nǣnig webwyrhta, ðæt mihte dōn, Shrn. 56, 10. Ðone Iacōbum ludēa leorneras ofslōgan mid webwyrhtan rōde, 93, 12.

weccan; *p.* weahte, wehte; *pp.* weaht, weht *To wake, waken.* I. *to rouse* from sleep:—Geseh hē beornas swefan on slǣpe; hē sōna ongann wīgend weccean, Andr. Kmbl. 1699; An. 852. I a. *to rouse* from the sleep of death:—Bȳman weccaþ of deáðe eall monna cynn, Exon. Th. 55, 21; Cri. 887. Ic gē ðætte of slǣpe ic wecce hine, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 11. Ne hūru wundur wyrceaþ deáde; oþþe hī lǣceas weccean *numquid mortuis facies mirabilia; aut medici suscitabunt?* Ps. Th. 87, 10. II. *to rouse* from unconsciousness or torpor, *to enliven, stimulate, refresh*:—Hē wehte hine wætre, Beo. Th. 5700; B. 2854. Ealdes mannes eágan beóþ unscearpsýno; þonne sceal hē ða eágan weccan mid gnīdingum, Lchdm. ii. 30, 28. Seó wæs wærrum weaht and wæstmum þeaht, Cd. Th. 115, 19; Gen. 1922. III. *to rouse* from repose, *to excite, stir up*:—Se kok, ǽr ðam ðe hē crāwan wille, hefð up his fiðru, and weċ hine selfne, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 14. Drihten windas weceþ *Dominus ventos excitat*, Bd. 4. 3; S. 569, 22. Bīþ sē smilte þonne hý wind ne weceþ, Exon. Th. 336, 27; Gn. Ex. 56. Ne bið ðē rest witod, ac ðec regna scūr weceþ and wreceþ, Cd. Th. 252, 11; Dan. 577. Windas weccaþ woruld mid storme, Exon. Th. 59, 13; Cri. 952. Nalles sceal hearpan swēg wīgend weccean, Beo. Th. 6040; B. 3024. IV. *to raise* what is depressed:—Hē of eorðan mæg ðone unāgan weccan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. V. *to give life to, to cause, give rise to, produce, raise*:—Feorh eácno cynn, ða ðe flōd wecceþ, Cd. Th. 13, 18; Gen. 204. Wyrd wōþ wecceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 873; Sal. 436. Sunnan glēm on lenctenne lifes tācen weceþ, Exon. Th. 215, 17; Ph. 255. Ðās windas and dās regnas ða ðe eorþan wæstmas weccaþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 21: Exon. Th. 38, 20; Cri. 609. Hī ǽled weccaþ *they kindle a fire*, 361, 18; Wal. 21. Wec ðū clēne hiortan in mē *cor mundum crea in me*, Ps. C. 50, 88. Ðæt his brōðor nime his wīf and his brōðor sǽd wecce (*resuscitet*), Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Wæcce, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 24. Unrǽd fremman, wefan and weccean, Cd. Th. 3, 5; Gen. 31: Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2046. Bǽlfȳra mǽst weccan, 6279; B. 3144. Weccean, Cd. Th. 175, 26; Gen. 2901. [*Goth.* us-wakjan: *O. H. Ger.* wecchen: *Icel.* vekja.] v. ā-, tō-weccan; wacan, waciau.

weccend, es; *m. One who rouses, incites*:—Weccend *incitator*, Germ. 393, 67.

wece-dreno, es; *m. An emetic*:—Wecedrenc . . . sele ðæt lytlum sūpan . . . ōþ ðæt hē spīwe, Lchdm. ii. 268, 31: 170, 8.

wecen. v. wæcen.

weeg, es; *m.* I. *a wedge*:—Waecg *cuneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 70. Weeg, 15, 49: 137, 29. Treówes on ōste nægel oððe weeg on tō fæstnigenne ys *arboris nodo clauus aut cuneus infigendus est*, Scint. 103, 10. II. *a mass of metal*:—Ælces cynnes weeg *vel* ōra oððe clyna *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 67. Weeg *metallum, massa*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 20. Dætte ðær wǽre ðæt hēhste gōd, ðær ðær ða gōd ealle gegæderode biōþ, swelce hī sión tō ānum weege gegoten, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 20. Hī behwyrfdon heora āre on sumum gyldenum weege, and ðone on sē āwurpan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 29. Berende on weega ōrum, āres and īsernes, leádes and seolfres *venis metallorum, aeris, ferri, et plumbi, et argenti faecunda*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Seó eorðe is cennende wecga ōran *terra parens metallorum*, Nar. 2, 15. On smǽtum goldōrum † (gold-?) wecgum *in obrizum auri metallum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 14. Nis nā Godes wununge on ðām grǽgum stānum, ne on ǽrenum wecgum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 136. Lǽt ūs āmyltan ða sylfrenan godas and eác swylce ða gyldenan, dǽlan siððan wǽdligum ða āmoltenan wægas, 5, 234. III. *a piece of money*:—Nim ðone ǽrestan fisc . . . ðū finst ānne weeg (*staterem*) on him, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27: Homl. Th. i. 512, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* wecki *cuneus*: *Icel.* veggr.]

weegan; *p.* de, ede *To wag* (trans.), *move, shake*:—Hwīlum mec wonfeax wale wegeþ and þȳð, Exon. Th. 393, 31; Rä. 13, 8: 403, 10; Rä. 22, 5. Hī weegaþ heora heáfdu *moverunt caput*, Ps. Th. 21, 6. Weeggeaþ, 43, 16. Hwalas and hefonfuglas lyftlācende, ða ðe lagostreámas weegaþ (cf. fiscas and fuglas, ealle ða ðe onhrēraþ hreó wǽgas, Exon. Th. 194, 18; Az. 141), Cd. Th. 240, 19; Dan. 389. Hwȳ gē ǽfre scylen unrihtfrúungum eówer mōd drēfan, swā swā mereflōdes ýþa hrēraþ īscalde sǽ, weeggaþ for winde (cf. swā swā ýþa for winde ða sǽ hrēraþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25), Met. 27, 4. Hig wegdan, hrērdan heora heáfod *moverunt capita sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 25. Hī wegedon mec of earde, Exon. Th. 485, 30; Rä. 72, 5. Ðonne ðū antiphonariam habban wille, ðonne wege ðū ðīne swīþran hand. Techm. ii. 119, 3, 5, 10, *and often*. Wege ðū medemlīce ðīn reáf mid ðīnre handa, 119, 19: 120, 3. Tācn ys ðæt mon wecge his hand, 119, 7. Wæcge, 121, 9. Þeáh hit wecge (cf. āstyrod, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19) wind, Met. 7, 35. [Swa þe hæge wude þenne wind weieð hine, Laym. 20137. *Goth.* wagjan *agitare, movere*: *O. H. Ger.* wegen *agitare, movere, vibrare, quatere.*] v. ā-wecgan; wagian, wegan.

-wēd. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wuoti *insania*: *Icel.* œði.] v. ge-wēd.

wed[d], es; *n.* I. *a pledge, what is given as security*:—Wed *vel* ālǽned feoh *pignus*, gylden wed *vel* feoh *arra*, wed *vel* wedlāc *arrabona* vel *arrabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 5–7. Wed *pignus*, ii. 82, 25. Þeós gerȳnu is wedd and hīw; Cristes lichama is sōdfæstnyss. Ðis wed wē healdaþ gerȳnelīce ōð ðæt wē becumon tō ðære sōdfæstnysse, and ðonne bið ðis wedd geendod, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 6–8. Hió onfēngon fulwihte and freoðuwǽre, wulfres wedde, Andr. Kmbl. 3260; An. 1633. Ic ða wǽre gelǽste ðe ic ðē sealde frōfre tō wedde, Cd. Th. 139, 13; Gen. 2309: 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Ða ylcan his dohter Criste tō gehālgianne ðam biscope tō wedde gesealde, ðæt hē ðæt gehāt gelǽstan wolde *in signum promissionis implendae, eandem filiam suam Christo consecrandam episcopo adsignavit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 39: Beo. Th. 5989; B. 2998. Gif man hrægl tō wedde selle, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 52, 25. Gif hwā þeóf clǽnsian wylle, lecge ān .c. tō wedde, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 7. Se Hālga Gāst wæs onsended tō wedde ðæs heofonlīcan ēþles, Blickl. Homl. 131, 14. Nafa ðū nānes þearfan wedd (*pignus*) mid ðē nihtlangne fyrst, Deut. 24, 12. Gif ðū wed nime æt ðīnum nēhstan *si pignus a proximo tuo acceperis*, Ex. 22, 26. Genime mon .vi. scill. weorð wed, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 13. Æt cynges spǽce lecge man .vi. healfmarc wedd, æt eorles .xii. ōran wedd, L. Eth. iii. 12; Th. i. 296, 25–6. Heora ǽlc sylle .vi. healfmearc wedd, 3; Th. i. 294, 7. Wed undōn *to redeem a pledge*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. Wed *pignora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 20. I a. *a dowry*:—Wed, gifu *vel* fædren feoh *dos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 80. Mid wedde *dote*, 27, 18. I b. fig.:—Worda wed gesyllan (v. the same phrase in the passages from the laws), eallra unsnyttro ǽr gespreccna *to be responsible for all that has been said before*, Elen.

Kmbl. 2366; El. 1284. **II.** *a pledge, solemn promise, engagement, covenant, compact*:—Wed oððe wǽra *clasma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 2. Ða stǽnenan bréðu, on ðǽm wæs ðæt wedd ðe Drihten wið eów gecwæð *tabulis pacti, quod pepigit vobiscum Dominus*, Deut. 9, 9. Ðis ys ðæt wedd (*pactum*), ðæt gē healdan sceolon betwux mē and eów, Gen. 17, 10. Ðis bid ðæt tācen mīnes weddes *hoc signum foederis*, Gen. 9, 12, 13, 15. Se ðe ðæs weddes waldend sỹ, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 21. Beó mīn wedd (*pactum*) on eówrum flǽsce on ēcum wedde (*in foedus aeternum*) . . . hē āfīdode mīn wedd (*pactum*), Gen. 17, 13–14. Hī mid wedde and mid āþum fryþ gefæstnodon, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 44: 1016; Erl. 159, 4. Mid worde and mid wædde, 1014; Erl. 150, 14. Trymme hē eal mid wedde ðæt ðæt hē behāte, L. Edm. B. 5; Th. i. 254, 17. On (in) wedde[ge]syllan *to give on covenant, to engage to do*:—Ðā cwæð ic ðæt ic him wolde fylstan on ða gerāda ðæt hē his mē ūðe, and hē mē ðæt in wedde gesealde . . . Hē mē ða bōc āgeaf swā hē mē on ðon wedde ǽr geseald hæfde *then I said that I would help him on condition that he would make a grant of the land to me, and he engaged to do that . . . He gave me the deed, as he had before covenanted in the engagement*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 134, 9–20. Hæfdon Eoforwīcyngas hyre gehāten, and sume on wedde geseald, sume mid āþum gefæstnod, ðæt hī on hire rǽdinge beón woldon, Chr. 918; Erl. 105, 29: L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5. Hī sǽdon, and on wedde sealdon, hwæt hỹ hyre syllan woldon *they stated what they would give her, and engaged to pay it*, Homl. Ass. 196, 24. God behēt ūs wedd *Deus pepigit nobiscum foedus*, Deut. 5, 2. Ic sette mīn wedd tō ðē *ponam foedus meum tecum*, Gen. 6, 18. Ic sette mīn wedd tō eów *ego statuam pactum meum vobiscum*, 9, 9. Hig slōgon heora wedd ǽgðer tō ōðrum, ðæt hig ǽfre wurdon getrỹnd *percusserunt ambo foedus*, 21, 27. Ge]ence hē word and wedd de hē Gode betǽhte, L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 306, 5. Sealde God his wedd Abrame *pepigit Dominus foedus cum Abram*, Gen. 15, 18. Uton syllan wedd *inemus foedus*, 31, 44: Chart. Th. 485, 37. Ðæt ða witan ealle sealdan heora wedd ðam arcebiscepe, L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 238, 34: v. 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 35. Be āðum and be weddum. Ðæt ǽghwelc mon his āð and his wed wǽrlīce healde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 1–3: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 1: Wulfst. 113, 1. Hī wið ðone cyning hī getreówsoden, and binnan litlan fæce hit eall ālugon, ge wed ge āðas, Chr. 947; Th. 118, 14: L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 12. Gif hwā his āð and his wæd brece, ðe eal þéód geseald hæfð, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 2. Ðæt man āðas oððe wedd tóbrece, Chart. Erl. 231, 6. Gif gē cōð mīn wedd for nāht *si ad irritum perducatis pactum meum*, Lev. 26, 15: Deut. 31, 16. Ælc gerēfa nāme ðæt wedd on his āgenre scīre, L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 240, 1: v. 11; Th. i. 240, 15. Ða āðas and ða wedd and ða borgas synt ealle ofer hafene and ābrocene, L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 14. Hī ðæt mid hiera weddum (cf. cum se exsecrationibus devovissent, sacramentisque obstrinxissent) gefæstnod hæfdon, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 23: L. Ath. v. proem.; Th. i. 228, 7: v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 30. [Ic wille settan mi wed betwuxe me and eow, O. E. Homl. i. 225, 28. Mi lond ich wulle sette to wedde, Laym. 25172. Him þet leið his wed ine Giwerie, A. R. 394, 3. To legge a wedde, Piers P. 5, 244. His nekke liþ to wedde, Chauc. Kn. T. 360. Wedde or thynge leyyd yn plegge *vadium, pignus*, Prompt. Parv. 519. *Goth.* wadi *pignus*: *O. Frs.* wed: *O. L. Ger.* weddi *pignus*: *O. H. Ger.* wetti *pignus, pactum, stipulatio*: *Icel.* veð.] v. an-, under-wed[d].

wēdan; *p.* de *To be mad* or *furious, to rage, rave*:—Ic wēde *saevio* and *insanio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 3. *Furo* ic wēde macaþ *insaniui* of *insanio* ic wēde, 33; Zup. 203, 9. Ic wēde *grasso*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 44. Wētt *saevit*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 16. Wét *furit, irascitur*, 245, 19. Wēdende *funeste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 65. **I.** *to be mad, out of one's senses*:—Cwæþ se cyning: 'Ne wille ðū swā sprécan; geseoh ðæt ðū teala wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēde ic (*non insanio*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Deófol is on him, and hē wét (*insanit*), Jn. Skt. 10, 20. Se man wēt ðe wyle habban ǽnig þinceg ǽr anginne, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 17. Ða wēndon hī ðæt hē tela ne wiste, ac ðæt hé wēdde *vulgus aestimabat eum insanire*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 11. Woedendi *limphaticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 75: *lymphatico*, 113, 36. Wēdende, 53, 66. Done wēddendan *insanum*, 48, 1. Hwā mæg ðam wēdendan gỹtsere (*dives qui sese credit egentem*) genōh forgifan? Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 33. **II.** *to act with violence, be furious, rage*, (a) of persons:—Ðonne se deófol ūs wētt, Wulfst. 198, 5. Hē wēt swīðe and wynt on ða Cristenan, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 225. Heó geseah hū Decius wēdde and hrýmde dæges and nihtes ǽr ðon hē deád wǽre, Shrn. 139, 6. Hē wēdde on gewitte swā wilde deór, Exon. Th. 278, 13; Jul. 597. Hī wēddon þearle and tōtēron hī sylfe mid heora āgenum tōðum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 194. Hē (*Antichrist*) onginð deóflīce tō wēdanne, Wulfst. 200, 1. Wēdende *debachatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 21: 26, 74. Seó wēdende meniu ofslógon ðone Victor, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 113. For wēdendre heortan ðæs leódhatan Brytta cyninges *propter vesanam Brittonici regis tyrannidem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 1. Uuoedende *bachantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 52. Hī (*the Jews*) tō Criste hosplīce word wēdende sprǽcon, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 31. Wrōhtsmiðas (*evil spirits*) wēdende swā wilde deór, Exon. Th. 156, 23; Gū. 8, 9. (b) of animals:—Leán wēdan (gesihð), gestric ge(tācnaþ), Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Wulfas woedende *lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. (c) of things, abstract or concrete:—Gỹtsung openlīce wēt *anaritia palam saevit*, Scint. 99, 17. Wēdde stīðnes *exarsit acerbitas*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 15. Gārsecg wǽdde, Cd. Th. 208, 27; Exod. 489. Ða ýða weóllan and wēddan ðæs rūmes *furentibus undis pelagi*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 39. Þeáh ðeós worold wēde and windige ēhtnysse āstyrige ongeán Cristes geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 9. Ðonne wind wēdende færeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2546; El. 1274. Mid wēdendum and egislīcum gehlýde *bacchanti et furibundo strepitu*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 75. Wēdende reóhnysse *tumentem insaniam*, 465, 20. Wēdende ýða *frementes* (*furentes*) *fluctus*, 464, 74. Hyt ða wēdendan bitas gehælþ, Lchdm. i. 370, 14. [Biginneð þe deoflen to weden, A. R. 264, 9. As mon þ bigon to weden and to wurðen ut of his ahne witte *indignatus cum furore nimio*, Kath. 1257. Fra þatt gredinesse þatt doþ þe mann to wedenn rihht to winnenn erþlic ahhte, Orm. 14140. Þe kyng ferde for wraþþe as he wolde wede, R. Glouc. 53, 10. *O. Sax.* wôdian: *O. H. Ger.* wuoten *furere, grassari, insanire, bacchari, fremere*: *Icel.* œðask *to become furious.*] v. ā-, ge-wēdan; wōd.

wed-brōðer; *m. One who is pledged to act as a brother to another, a confederate*:—Dā luuede Wulfere hit swīðe for his brōðer luuen Peada, and for his wedbrōðeres luuen Oswī, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 1. Cóman bēgen ða cyninges tōgædre and wurdon fēolagan and wedbrōðra, and ðæt gefæstnadan ǽgðer mid wedde and eác mid āðan, 1016; Th. i. 284, 1, col. 1. [Send after mine sune Octa, and ǽfter Ebissa his wedbroðer, Laym. 14469. *Icel.* veð-bróðir. Cf. eið-bróðir.]

wed-bryce, es; *m. Breach of a pledge* or *engagement*:—Gif hē ðæs weddie, ðe hym riht sỹ tō gelǽstanne, and ðæt ālcóge . . . bēte ðone wedbryce swā him his scrift scrīfe, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 6–21. Eác syndan wīde þurh āðbrycas and ðurh wedbrycas and ðurh mistlīce leásunga forloren and forlogen mā ðonne sceolde, Wulfst. 164, 7. Wedbricas, 130, 6. [Cf. With wedbrek *cum adulteris*, Ps. 49, 18.]

wedd. v. wed[d].

weddian; *p.* ode *To engage, covenant, undertake*:—Weddodon *pepigere*, Germ. 396, 137. **I.** *to engage* to do something, (a) with gen. of that for which the engagement or pledge is given:—Be ðon ðe ordāles weddigaþ. Gif hwā ordāles weddige *if any one engage to undergo an ordeal*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 25. Gif hē ðæs weddie, ðe hym riht sỹ tō gelǽstanne, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 6. Is tō witanne hwam ðæt fōsterleán gebyrige, weddige se brýdgum eft ðæs *let the bridegroom engage to furnish this*, L. Edm. B. 2; Th. i. 254, 9. Ðæt se slaga mōte sylf wæres weddian, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 17. (b) with gerundial infin.:—Hig him weddedon feoh tō syllenne *pacti sunt pecuniam illi dare*, Lk. Skt. 22, 5. **II.** in reference to either taking or giving in marriage, *to wed, betroth, espouse*:—Gif hỹ ǽlces þinges sammæle beón, ðonne fón māgas tō and weddian heora māgan tō wife and tō rihtlīfe ðam ðe hire girnde, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 20. Gif man mǽdan oþþe wīf weddian wille, 1; Th. i. 254, 2. [Þat mæiden he weddede, Laym. 4432. Wifmann to weddenn, Orm. 10407. Weddedd wiþþ an weppmann, 1942. He moste weddy wyf, R. Glouc. 331, 13. I wedde myne eres, Piers P. 4, 146. *Goth.* ga-wadjón *despondere*: *O. Frs.* weddia *to promise, pledge*: *Icel.* veðja *to wager.*] v. be-, for-, ge-weddian.

weddung, e; *f. Betrothal, espousal*:—Þā cwæþ Pilatus tō ðam folce, ða ðe sǽdon ðæt hē of forligere wǽre ācenned: 'Ðeós sprǽc nys nā sōþ ðæt gē sprecaþ, for ðon seó weddung wæs beweddod, eal swā eówre āgene deóda secgaþ,' Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 31. [Or men wimman to louerd giue for wedding or for morgengiwe, Gen. and Ex. 1428.] v. be-weddung.

wēde; *adj. Furious, in a rage, mad, fierce*. v. wēdan, **II**:—Nælle ðū mē woede (cf. gram, W. S. version) wosa *noli mihi molestus esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 7. Woedo (gram, W. S.) was mē ðió widina *molesta est mihi haec vidua*, 18, 5. Wið wēdes (wéde, MS. B. v. wéde-hund) hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 362, 23. Cf. wód.

wēde-berge, an; *f. A plant that is used against madness, hellebore*:—Woedeberge, woedibergæ *eleborus*, Txts. 59, 736. Woidiberge *helleborus*, 67, 1017. Wēdeberge, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 2: 32, 30. Deós wyrt ðe man *elleborum album* . . . and eác sume men wēdeberge hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 258, 23.

wēde-hund, es; *m. A mad dog*:—Gif wēdehund man tōslīte, Lchdm. i. 86, 13. Wið wēdehundes (cf. wódes [*printed* woden] hundes, 4, 8) slite, 78, 17: 92, 12: 138, 13: 198, 8: 370, 12, 15: ii. 144, 9. Hé rēþigmōd rǽst on gehwilcne wēdehunde (*printed* rede hunde, *but* cf. wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8) wuhta gelícost, Met. 25, 18. v. wēde.

wēden-heort, es; *n. Madness, frenzy, fury*:—Lácedōmas wið feóndseócum men . . . and wiþ bræcseócum men, and wiþ wēdenheorte, Lchdm. ii. 14, 7: 138, 14. Drenc wiþ wēdenheorte, 356, 4: 304, 15. Ðæt hrýðer him þūhte on wēdenheorte *the beast seemed to him mad*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 11.

wēden-heort; *adj. Mad, frenzied, furious*:—Wēdenheortra synna *furiarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 30. v. next word.

wēdenheortness, e; *f. Madness, frenzy, fury*:—He gelōmlice mid wēdenheortnesse mōdes ðrycced wæs *crebra mentis vesania premebatur*,

Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 3. Wiþ wēdenheortnesse Macedones *contra vesaniam Macedonii*, 4, 17; S. 585, 45. For wēdenheortnesse ðæs leódhatan *propter vesanam tyrannidem*, 3, 1; S. 524, 1. Hī ongunnon ðæt hī his wēdenheortnysse gestildon *motus ejus insanos comprimere conati*, 3, 11; S. 536, 22. Hié wealwiaþ on ða wēdenheortnesse *in mentis vesaniam devolvuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 6. Wēdenheortnessum *furiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 50. In woedenheortnisse leáse *in insanias falsas*, Ps. Surt. 39, 5.

weder, es; *n.* I. *weather, condition of the atmosphere*:—Uueder *temperies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 27. Gif hit sié gōd weder, Lchdm. ii. 182, 10. Hyt byð smylte weder *serenum erit*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2: Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26. Ðonne wind ligeþ, weder bið fæger, Exon. Th. 210, 8; Ph. 182. Hreóh weder *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Rēn, swylce hagal and snāw, weder unhióre, Met. 29, 65. Hit wæs ceald weder, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 286, 31: Met. 26, 28. Forstas and snāwas, winterbiter weder, Cd. Th. 239, 32; Dan. 379. Wearm weder, Exon. Th. 198, 30; Ph. 18. Rēnig weder, 380, 18; Rä. 1, 10. Wederes blæst, hādor heofonleóma, Andr. Kmbl. 1674; An. 839. Līþes wedres, Met. 12, 13. Wedere gelīcost . . . on sumeres tīd, Cd. Th. 237, 34; Dan. 347. Ða sā ðe wæs smylte wedere glæshlūtru, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 24. Þeáh hine (*a sick man*) mon on sunnan lǣde, ne mæg hē be ðý wedre wesan (*he can't stand the weather*), þeáh hit sý wearm on sumera, Exon. Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Hē ūs giefeþ weder līþe, Exon. Th. 38, 12; Cri. 605. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcald, swifte windas, Met. 11, 59. On sumera ðonne ða hātostan weder synd, Lchdm. ii. 252, 10. Weder cōledon heardum hægelscūrum, Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258. Wuldortorhtan weder, Beo. Th. 2276; B. 1136. Wedera cealdost, 1097; B. 546. Wedera cyst, Cd. Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Niht bið wedera þeóstrost, Salm. Kmbl. 621; Sal. 310. Ðeóf sceal gangan in ðýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 544; Gn. C. 42. Hwý hī ne scīnen scīrum wederum, Met. 28, 45. Holmegum wederum, Cd. Th. 185, 6; Exod. 118. I a. *good weather*. v. weder-dæg:—Hine ne went nāðor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde ys, Lchdm. iii. 268, 3. Winter sceal geweorpan, weder eft cuman, sumor swegle hāt, 338, 12; Gn. Ex. 77. Wedres on luste, 361, 28; Wal. 26. Rēn cymð, ðonne eówre wæstmas wederes beþorftan, Wulfst. 297, 11. II. *wind, storm, breeze, air*:—Weder *aura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 43: 52, 59. Smylte wedere *aure tenuis*, ii. 4, 56: 6, 20. Blōstme fægerust raþe tō leohtum forscrincþ wedere *flos pulcherrimus cito ad leuem marcescit auram*, Scint. 70, 3. Wedre gesomnad, Exon. Th. 412, 19; Rä. 31, 2. In wedr *in auram*, Blickl. Gl. Weder, Ps. Surt. 106, 29. [Wurdon ormētlīca wædera mid þunre, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 15.] Wintregum wederum *cum saevis aquilonibus stridens campus inhorruit*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Styrmendum wederum, 7, 3; Fox 22, 5. II a. in reference to sailing, *weather* (as in *weather*-bow, -bound), *wind*. v. weder-fæst:—Ða gestōd hine heáh weder and storm sæ, wearþ ða fordrifan on ān īglond *vela Neritii ducis eurus appulit insulae*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Ða him weder com, and Godwine and ða ðe mid him wǣron wendan tō Brycge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 19. Wearð ðæt wæder swīðe strang, ðæt ða eorlas ne mihton gewitan hwet Godwine eorl gefaren hæfde, Erl. 183, 3. Hē ðǣs wederes ābād, 1094; Erl. 229, 36: 1097; Erl. 234, 20. Hē wearð þurh weder gelet, Erl. 233, 34. Gōd scipstýra ongit micelne wind on hreóre sǣ ǣr hit geweorþe . . . warenaþ hē hine wiþ ðæt weder, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 17. [*O. Sax.* wedar *weather, storm: O. Frs.* weder: *O. H. Ger.* wetar: *Icel.* veðr.] v. ge-, ofer-, un-weder, un-geweder.

Wederas; *pl. The Geats*, a tribe of southern Scandinavia:—Wedera leóde, Beo. Th. 455; B. 225. Wedera leód (*Beowulf*), 687; B. 341. Wedra ðeóden, 5305; B. 2656. v. Weder-Geátas.

weder-blāc; *adj. Weather-pale, pale from exposure to weather* (?). Cf. flōd-blāc:—Wederblāc *palus*, healfhār *semicanus*, fulhār *canus* (these glosses are omitted after Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 34), Anglia viii. 451.

weder-burh; *f. A town exposed to storms, a weather-beaten city*:—Him Dryhten bebeád, ðæt hē ða wederburg wunian sceolde, Andr. Kmbl. 3390; An. 1699.

weder-candel; *f. The candle of the open air, the sun*:—Wedercandel swearc, Andr. Kmbl. 744; An. 372. Wedercondel wearm weorodum lyhteþ, Exon. Th. 210, 17; Ph. 187. Cf. heofon-, swegl-candel.

weder-dæg, es; *m. A day of fine weather, a fine day*. v. weder, I a:—Beorht sumor, wearme wederdagas, Exon. Th. 191, 30; Az. 96. [Cf. *Icel.* einn góðan veðrdag *one fine day, once on a time*.]

weder-fæst; *adj. Weather-bound*:—Ða gewendon hī west tō Peuenesēa and lǣgen ðǣr wederfeste, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 6. [*Icel.* veðrfastr.]

Weder-Geátas; *pl. The Geats*:—Weder-Geáta leód (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 2989; B. 1492: 3229; B. 1612. Hē Weder-Geátum weóld, 4747; B. 2379. v. Wederas.

wederian; *p.* ode *To be* (*good* or *bad*) *weather*:—Cweðaþ sume men, ðæt se mōna hine wende be ðan ðe hit wuderian (wedrian, widrian) sceal on ðam mōnðe; ac hine ne went nāðor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde ys, Lchdm. iii. 268, 2. [*Icel.* v.ðra *to be such and such weather*.] v. ge-wederian, wederung.

weder-līce. v. unweder-līce.

Weder-mearc, e; *f. The district occupied by the Wederas*:—Óþ ðæt eft byreþ ofer lagustreámas leófne mannan wudu wundenheals tō Wedermearce, Beo. Th. 602; B. 298.

weder-tācen, es; *n. A sign of fine weather*. v. weder, I a:—Eástan cwom dægrēdwōma, wedertācen wearm, Exon. Th. 179, 25; Gū. 1267. [Cf. *Ger.* wetter-zeichen *prognostic of a storm*.]

wederung, e; *f. Weather*:—Ðæs ilcan geáres wæs swīðe hefelīc geár . . . swá mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swá man nāht ǽþelīce gepencean ne mæg; swá stōr þunring and lǣgt wes, swá ðæt hit ácwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 21. [Gif ge mine bibode healded, þenne sende ic eou rihte widerunge, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 17. We shul preyen . . . for alle trewe shipmen, þt godd ȝeue hem wederyng . . .; for þe fruyte of þe londe and þe wederyng, E. G. 23, 18, 20. Wederynge of þe eyre *temperies*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. wederian.

weder-wolcen, es; *n. A fine weather cloud*. v. weder, I a, weder-dæg, -tācen:—Hæfde wederwolcen (*the pillar of cloud*) eorðan and uprodor esne gedǣled, Cd. Th. 182, 13; Exod. 75. [Cf. *Ger.* wetter-wolke *a tempestuous cloud*.]

wed-fæstan; *p.* te *To pledge* [:—Genuetfæstae *subarrata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 52.] [Cf. *Icel.* veð-festa *a pledge*.]

wēding, e; *f. Madness, frenzy*:—Wēding *frenesis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wuotunga *furor*.]

wed-lāc, es; *n.* I. *a pledge, security*:—Wed *vel* wedlāc *arrabona* vel *arrabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 7. Wedlāc *arrabo*, 50, 31. II. in reference to marriage, v. weddian, II, *wedlock, espousals*:—Wedlāc wiðsacende *pacta sponsalia refutans*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 44. [The latter is the usual sense in Middle English:—Under wedlac iboren, Laym. 395. Bute one ine wedlake, A. R. 206, 14. Wass soþ weddlac haldenn, Orm. 2499. In lele wedlayk born, Pr. C. 8261. Heo þat her wedlac brekeþ, Misc. 150, 105. Þei wrouȝt wedlokes aȝeiu goddis wille, Piers P. 9, 152. Wedlok *matrimonium*, Prompt. Parv. 520. Wedloke *maritagium*, Wulck. Gl. 595, 5.]

wed-loga, an; *m. One who is false to a pledge* or *engagement*:—On ðison gēre swāc Harðacnut Eádulf eorl under his gride, and hē wæs ðā wedloga, Chr. 1041; Erl. 166, 33. Ic ðē eom andetta nānra synna . . . ic eom wedloga, Anglia xii. 501, 19. Ðæt gē ne beón wedlogan ne wordlogan, Wulfst. 40, 10: 165, 36. Cristen cyning sceal wedlogan and wǣrlogan hatian and hȳnan, 266, 29. [Þu (*the body*) were wedlowe and monsware, Fragm. Philps. 7, 27.]

wedrian, weel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 79, -wef. v. wederian, þel, ge-, ō-wef.

wefan; *p.* wæf, *pl.* wǣfon; *pp.* wefen. I. *to weave* a web:—Ic wefe *texo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 47. Ðū wyfst and wǣda tylast, Homl. Th. i. 488, 25. Ðīn wyln weld *tui ancilla texit*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 104, 13. Webbu swā ȝewyle swā wyfð, Lchdm. iii. 210, 28. Hī smalo hrægel wefaþ and wyrceaþ *texendis subtilioribus indumentis operam dant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 16. Ða of ðæs treówes leáfum and of his flȳse spunnon and swā eác tō godewebbe wǣfon and worhtan *gens foliis arborum ex siluestri uellere uestes detexunt*, Nar. 6, 19. Dā onfēng Maria hwīt godweb tō wefanne . . . Dā sprǣcon hī: 'þū eart ūre gingast, ðe miht wefan ðæt hwīte godeweb,' Homl. Ass. 132, 550. Wefen wæs *ordiretur* (*colobium de stuppae stamine*, Ald. 51), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 18. From ðæm weofendan *a texente*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 184, 34. Fram wefendum wīfe, Cant. Ez. 12. II. in a more general sense, lit. or fig. *to weave, construct, put together, arrange, plan, contrive*:—Swā ðæt wuldor wifeþ, Exon. Th. 493, 8; Rü. 81, 27. Ðus ic frōd wordcræft wæf and wundrum læs, Elen. Kmbl. 2473; El. 1238. Ic wef *intexui* (*funibus lectulum meum*, Prov. 7, 16), Kent. Gl. 199. Wefan *contexere* (*coronam*), Hpt. Gl. 439, 68. Wefan *texuisse* (*oraculorum seriem*), 442, 39. Ðæs engles mōd ðe ðone unræd ongan ǽrest fremman, wefan and weccean, Cd. Th. 3, 5; Gen. 31. Ðonne seó þrāg cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum, Exon. Th. 183, 10; Gū. 1325. [*O. H. Ger.* weban: *Icel.* vefa. Cf. *Goth.* bi-waibjan *to wind about*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-wefan; þyn-wefen.

wefl, e; wefle (-a; *m.*?), an; *f.* I. *weft, woof, thread which crosses the warp*:—Weft *vel* ōwef, uuefl *cladica, caldica*, Txts. 51, 482. *Cladica* wefl oððe ōwef oððe *claudica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 43. Wefl *vel* ōweb *cladicla*, 131, 59. Wefl *cladica*, 16, 31: i. 66, 13: 281, 76. Uuefl *panuculum*, ii. 116, 29: *titica* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* below), 122, 33. Weflan *penniculae* (the passage is: Nisi panniculae diversis colorum varietatibus fucatae inter densa filorum stamina ultro citroque decurrant, Ald. 15), Hpt. Gl. 430, 69. Wefla *panuela* (this is a gloss to the same passage as the preceding), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 13. Wundene mē (*a coat of mail*) ne beóð wefle (ueflæ, Txts. 151, 5), ne ic wearp hafu *the threads of the woof are not twisted for me, nor have I a warp*, Exon. Th. 417, 15; Rü. 36, 5. Wæfla *pannicularum* (colobium cum sine pompulenta panniculorum varietate ordiretur, Ald. 51), Hpt. Gl. 494, 9. Weflum *pannieulis* (*pannelis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 61, in a gloss to the same passage: Lanea filorum stamina ex glomere et panniculis revoluta, Ald. 8), 417, 30. II. *an implement for weaving* (-l suffix in words denoting implements, cf. scofl), *a shuttle* (?):—Hē sceal habban fela towtōla . . . pihten, wefle,

wefle (*or under* I ?), wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wefal (-el, -il) *datica, subtemen, stamen.*] v. next word.

wefta, an: weft, es; *m. Weft, woof:*—Wefta *vel* weft *deponile,* Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 38. Wefta, 66, 14: 281, 77. Wefta *deponile,* uueftan *depoline,* Txts. 55, 642. Wefta *depo*[*nile*], weftan *deponile,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 85, 86. Wefta *depoline,* 25, 19: *clatica,* 131, 68. [Weft *subtegmen,* Wick. Ex. 39, 3. A wefte *trama,* Wulck. Gl. 696, 21. *Icel.* veftr, vifta.] v. preceding word.

wefung, e; *f. Weaving:*—Weofung *textura,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 12.

weg (wig, Kent. Gl. 207: 475: 772; *pl.* weogas, 21), es; *m. A way.* I. of the direction in which motion (lit. or fig.) takes place:—Ða tungelwîtegan ðurh ôðerne weg tô heora earde gecyrdon. Ûre eard is neorxnawang, tô ðam wê ne magon gecyrran ðæs weges ðe wê cômon, Homl. Th. i. 118, 20–23. Þonne tîdeþ ælc hys weges, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 4. Hî wendon him sûðweard ôðres weges, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 15. Wæges, 1006; Erl. 140, 22. Hê mê eft lædde ðý sylfan wegge ðe wê êr tô côman, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 41. Hig gewendon him ofer langne weg, ðæt hig ðæt land embfêrdon, Num. 21, 4: Cd. Th. 35, 13; Gen. 554: 43, 13; Gen. 690. Hió ofer feorne weg ceólum lâcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 504; An. 252: 2348; An. 1175. Fôre gefremman on feorne weg, 382; An. 191. Nân man ne mihte faran þurh ðone weg (woeg, Lind.: wæge, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 28. Sceáweras, ðæt cýðon ûs, on hwilcne weg wê faran sceolon (*per quod iter debeamus ascendere*), Deut. 1, 22. Ðû weg nimest geond deóp wæter, Cd. Th. 80, 16; Gen. 1329. Wêrun wegas ðîne on wîdne sæ *in mari viae tuae,* Ps. Th. 76, 16. Onbûgan of ðæs gewealde, ðe mê wegas tâcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 26; Rä. 4, 16. Tôfôran on feówer wegas æðelinga bearn, Cd. Th. 102, 9; Gen. 1697. **I a.** with the idea of access or passage:—Ðâ gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrdrâdene and fŷren swurd tô gehealdenne ðone weg tô ðam lîfes treówe, Gen. 3, 24. Ic mê weg ryhtne gerýme, Exon. Th. 479, 24; Rä. 63, 3. Hê sceolde gearcian and dæftan his weig, Homl. Th. i. 362, 8. Wegas syndon drýge, haswe herestrâta, Cd. Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. **II.** *a road* (lit. or fig.) *made for passengers, a path commonly used:*—Weg *via,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 56. On cástan ealles folces weg, and an sûðan se weg se ðe lîð tô ðam ilcan lande, Cod. Dip. B. i. 586, 15. Swâ swâ se weg lîð, wê faraþ *via regia gradiemur,* Num. 21, 22. Ðæt geat is swŷðe wîd, and se weg is swîðe rûm, ðe tô forspillednesse gelæt, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13, 14. On ðam wege, ðe lîð tô Euphfrate *in via, quae ducit Euphratam,* Gen. 35, 19. Se assa code of ðam wege. Hwæt ða Balaam beót ðone assan, wolde ðæt hê eode innan ðone weg *asina avertit se de itinere et ibat per agrum; quam cum verberaret Balaam et vellet ad semitam reducere,* Num. 22, 23. Sum sacerd fêrde on ðam ylcan wege (woege, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 31. Gif feorrancumen man oþþe frænde bûton wege gange, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23. Gif ðû wyrfst on wege rihtum up tô ðam earde, Met. 24, 44. Gif ðû cymst on ðone weg and tô ðære stôwe, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 21. Hê leóde lærde on lîfes weg, Andr. Kmbl. 340; An. 170: 3357; An. 1682. Sume feóllon wið weg (æt strêt ł woeg, Lind.: bi wæge, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 4. Wegas, enta ærgeweorc, strâte stânfâge, Andr. Kmbl. 2470; An. 1236. Nâron Metode ðâ gyt widlond ne wegas nytte, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156. Betýndan wega gelætan *competa clausa,* wega gelætum *competis, terminis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 52: 19, 55. Ðæt wîf, ðe æt ðæra wega gelæte sæt *mulier, quae sedebat in bivio,* Gen. 38, 21. Tô wega (ðære wegara ł ðæra wegana, Lind.: weogas, Rush.) gelætum *ad exitus viarum,* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 9. Wega gemittung *compitum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 8. On wega gemôtum *in competis,* ii. 46, 12. Êadgifu gefreóde Ælfgiðe on feówer wegas (v. Earle's note, p. 468, on manumission at four cross-roads), Chart. Erl. 255, 20: 254, 29. Ungerydu beód on smêðe wegas (woegum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 3, 5. Gôdige hê folces fær mid bricgum ofer deópe wæteru, and ofer fûle wegas, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 10. Ðurh ðrióstrie weogas *per vias tenebrosas,* Kent. Gl. 21. **II a.** of what resembles a path, as in Milky Way. v. Îringes weg. **III.** *space to be traversed, a journey:*—Êadfêre weg *iter* vel *itus,* lang and stearc weg *itiner,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 35, 36. Gif se weg swâ lang beó, ðæt ðû ðîne þing bringan ne mage, Deut. 14, 24. Hig hæfdon sumne dæl weges *gefaren processerant paululum,* Gen. 44, 4: *aliquantulum itineris confecissent,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 30. Mê wæs Rachel dcád be wege *mortua est Rachel in itinere,* Gen. 48, 7. Hê tô ðam cyng gewænde. Ða com Sparhafoc be weg[e] tô him, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 19. Fela þûsenda be wæge forfôran, 1096; Erl. 233, 21. Heó forðfêrde be Rôme wege (*in itinere Rome*), 888; Erl. 87, note 10. Mid ðý ðe ðæt mîn werod gestilled wæs, ða férdon wê forð ðý wege ðe wê êr ongunnon *quae res quum animi quietiorem fecisset exercitum, ceptum iterum institui,* Nar. 8, 18: 17, 5. Gif mon fram longum wege geteorod sié, Lchdm. ii. 150, 19: 16, 16. Âris and et, ðû hæfst swŷþe langne weg, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 168. On eallum ðâm wegum ðe gê fôron, Deut. 1, 31. **IV.** in reference to conduct, action, practice, *manner, mode, method, plan:*—Geriht mînne weg (se weg is mîn weorc), Ps. Th. 5, 8. Ealle his wegas sint dômas, Deut. 32, 4. Gehwelcí wega (uuaega, uuegi) *quocumque modo,* Txts. 91, 1700. Hê his wegas dyde cûðe *notas fecit vias suas,* Ps. Th. 102, 7. Unrihte wegas, 118, 104. **V.** *way,* in al-*way, -ways:*—Under his tungan byð ealne weg ôþera manna sâr, Ps. Th. 9, 28. Ðæt cdleán ðe ðû ealne weg gehête, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19. Ealne weg (symle, Met. 8, 18) hî êton êne on dæg, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 8. Ic wât ðû wêne ðæt hî on heora âgenre cŷþþe ealne weg mægen *inter eos, apud quos ortae sunt, num perpetuo perdurant?* 27, 4; Fox 100, 11: 29, 1; Fox 102, 10. Ic simles wæs on wega gehwam willan ðines georn on móde, Andr. Kmbl. 129; An. 65. Wel mon sceal wine healdan on wega gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 342, 19; Gn. Ex. 145. **VI.** in the plural, in some compounds, the word has the sense of *parts, regions.* Cf. *Icel.* -vegir. v. east-, norþ-, sûþ-, sid-, wid-wegas. [*Goth.* wigs: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* weg: *O. Frs.* wei: *Icel.* vegr.] v. â-, ærne-, bæþ-, beám-, burh-, dîc-, east-, eorþ-, fær-, feor-, flód-, flot-, fold-, forþ-, gang-, here-, hîg-, holm-, hors-, horu-, hryeg-, hwæt-, hwyrft-, lîf-, mâr-, mid-, mold-, norþ-, on-, or-, riht-, sid-, sídling-, sîþ-, stân-, stapol-, stîþ-, sûþ-, tûn-, twi-, þeód-, up-, wægn-, wæl-, wæter-, weall-, west-, wíd-, wil-, will-weg; ealneg.

weg (wei, wî) **lâ;** *interjection:*—Weg lâ, weg lâ *euge, euge,* Ps. Th. 69, 4. Weg lâ weg ł wâ lâ wâ ł eálâ, eálâ *euge, euge,* Ps. Lamb. 39, 16. Wi lâ wei (wei lâ wei, Cott. MS.), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 12. [Cf. *Ital.* via.]

wêg *a wave.* v. wæg.

wegan; *p.* wæg, *pl.* wægon; *pp.* wegen. **A.** *trans.* **I.** *to move, bear, carry, bring, transport:*—Ic wege oððe ic ferige *veho,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 176, 4. (Scip) wist in wigeþ, Exon. Th. 415, 14; Rä. 33, 11. Done (*a dog*) on teón wigeþ feónd his feónde, 433, 28; Rä. 51, 3. Hâm wegaþ *advehunt,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 5. Hê ða frætwe wæg ofer ýða ful, Beo. Th. 2419; B. 1207. Hê com tô ðam forwundodum, and wæh hine hâm tô his inne, Homl. Ass. 47, 559. Mec wægun fedre on lifte, feredon mid liste, Exon. Th. 409, 19; Rä. 28, 3. Micel mænigeo elpenda ða ðe gold wægon and læddon *elephanti qui aurum vehebant,* Nar. 9, 6. Mîn weorod goldes micel gemet mid him wægon and læddon, 7, 1. Wâgon, Judth. Thw. 26, 14. Gesâwon hió weallas standan. . . . þurh ða heora beadosearo wægon, Cd. Th. 214, 21; Exod. 572. Wegon, Byrht. Th. 134, 43; By. 98. Gûðspell wegan *to carry news of the war,* Cd. Th. 126, 18; Gen. 2097. Wegen on wægne, Exon. Th. 403, 15; Rä. 22, 8. **I a.** fig. where the object is abstract, *to bring, cause:*—Geáp stæf wigeþ biterne brôgan, Salm. Kmbl. 250; Sal. 124. **II.** *to bear, support:*—Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlîcne cynedôm trumlîce up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. **III.** *to bear, carry.* (1) *to have* as part of one's equipment, *bear* arms, *wear:*—Sigegyrd ic mê wege, Lchdm. i. 388, 15. Ic (*a sword*) sinc wege, Exon. Th. 401, 4; Rä. 21, 6. Se ðe gold wigeþ *he that wears golden ornaments,* 484, 12; Rä. 70, 6. Mec (*a lance*) . . . on fyrd wegeþ, 486, 21; Rä. 72, 18. Hê heregeatowe wegeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 106; Sal. 52. Mec (*a horn*) folcwigan wicge wegaþ, Exon. Th. 395, 27; Rä. 15, 14. On ðæm hrægle, ðe hê on his breóstum wæg, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 15. Wæs feówer geár, ðæt hê woroldwæpno wæg. Blickl. Homl. 213, 4. Hæfde hê and wæg mid hine twigeegede handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15: Beo. Th. 5402; B. 2704. Hê lîgegesan wæg, 5554; B. 2780. Rincas randas wægon, Cd. Th. 123, 22; Gen. 2049. Gyf him þince ðæt hê wæpen wege, ðæt byð orsorh, Lchdm. iii. 174, 13: Beo. Th. 4497; B. 2252. Ne wæs ælýfed, ðæt hê môste wæpen wegan (*arma ferre*), Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. On fyrd wegan fealwe linde, Cd. Th. 123, 13; Gen. 2044. Îs sceal brycgian wæter helm wegan (*water must wear a helm of ice*), Exon. Th. 338, 5; Gen. Ex. 74. Wegan mâðdum *to wear a jewel,* Beo. Th. 6023; B. 3015. Ic nolde wegan ðîn wynsume geoc, Anglia xi. 112, 22. (1 a) fig., where the object is abstract:—Sume him ðæs hâdes hlîsan willaþ wegan on wordum and ða weorc ne dôð *some are ready to bear the reputation of being of the elect, as far as words go, and do not do the works,* Exon. Th. 105, 32; Gû. 32. (2) *to have* as part of or within one's self:—Fela geofona, ða ða gæstberend wegaþ in gewitte, Exon. Th. 293, 18; Crä. 3. Done lichoman ðe heó (*the soul*) êr longe wæg, 367, 21; Seel. 11. Ðæt lâmfæt ðæt hié (*the soul*) êr lange wæg, 375, 5; Seel. 133. Tîr unbrécne wægon on gewitte wuldres þegnas, Apstls. Kmbl. 173; Ap. 87. Ðû scealt wegan swâtig hleór, Cd. Th. 57, 27; Gen. 934. (3) *to be under the influence of* pain, joy, etc., *have* such and such feelings, *bear* a grudge:—Ic ðæs tâcen wege swcotol on mê selfum, Cd. Th. 54, 31; Gen. 885. Hê lust wigeþ, Beo. Th. 1203; B. 599. Hê on breóstum wæg byrnende lufan, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 14. Grendel hetenîðas wæg, Beo. Th. 307; B. 152. Módþrýðo wæg cwên, 3867; B. 1931: Cd. Th. 135, 6; Gen. 2238. Ic wæg módceare micle, Beo. Th. 3559; B. 1777. Wedera helm heortan sorge wæg, 4919; B. 2464: Exon. Th. 162, 28; Gû. 982: 182, 13; Gû. 1309: Elen. Kmbl. 122; El. 61: 1307; El. 655. Lifge Ismael and ðé þanc wege, heardrâdne hyge, Cd. Th. 141, 20; Gen. 2347. Ða ðe â wegen egsan Dryhtnes *qui timent Dominum,* Ps. Th. 113, 20. **IV.** *to bear, submit to* consequences:—Ne bið êngum gôdum gnorn ætýwed, ne nângum yflum wel; ac êghwæþer ânfealde gewyrht andweard wigeþ, Exon. Th. 96, 23; Cri. 1578. Gylde hê ðæs cinges oferhŷrnesse, and wege ða ungerisenu, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 6. Gif hwâ ænigne man ofsléa, ðæt hê wege sylf ða sæhðe, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 2, 9. **V.** *to weigh,* (1) *to put something in a balance:*—Ic wege *trutino,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 18. Ælc dæra ðinga, ðe man wihð (wehð, *v.l.*) on

wégan, 13; Znp. 84, 2. Man sett ða synne and ða sáwle on ða wége, and hý man wegeþ, swá man déð gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 240, 2. Weh on wége, Lchdm. i. 374, 15. (1 a) fig.:—Teódige on Godes êst eal ðæt hé ége, and wege hine sylfne swá hine oftost tó onhagige, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 23. Wegendre tódæles ł gescádes spinsunge *discretionis lance librantis* (*ponderantis*), Hpt. Gl. 447, 71. (2) *to be equal to* a certain weight:—Élc ân hagelstán wegeþ lif pund, Wulfst. 228, 7. Se sester sceal wegan twá pund, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. B. *intrans. To move*:—Ymb hine wégon wígend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 5; Exod. 180. Frætwed wégun (-m, MS.) wic[g] ofer wongum, Exon. Th. 353, 2; Reim. 6. [Heo weze (beore, 2nd MS.) on heore honde feouwer sweord, Laym. 24471. To teche an beore to weze bobe scheld and spere, O. and N. 1022. Chepinge þe me shule meten oðer weien, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 34. To weien swuðer his sunne þen he þurfte. Weien hit to lutel is ase vuel, A. R. 336, 22. *Goth.* ga-wigan *to shake*: *O. L. Ger.* wegan *to weigh*: *O. Frs.* wega, weia *to move, weigh*: *O. H. Ger.* wegan *movere, vibrare, nutare, librare, trutinare, ponderare, pensare*: *Icel.* vega *to move, carry, weigh*.] v. á-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, tó-wegan; sweord-, wan-wegende; un-wegen.

wégan *to delude*, wégan *to bend*. v. wégan, ge-wégan.

weg-bráde, -bréde, an; *f. Way-bread* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Wegbráde, uuegbrádae, uegbrádae *arnaglossa*, Txts. 43, 213. Uuegbráde *plantago*, uuaegbrádae *plantago* vel *septenerbia*, 87, 1601. Wegbréde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 21. Wegbráde *arnaglosse*, i. 67, 10. Wegbréd (-bráde, -bréde, *v. ll.*). Wegbráde *plantago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 40. Wegbréde, 79, 32: *cinoglossa* vel *plantago* vel *lapatium*, 30, 50. Ðú wegbráde, wyrta módor, Lchdm. iii. 32, 5. Wegbrædan scáw, i. 80, 12. Wegbrædan sæd, 82, 6. Of ðære rúwan wegbrædan, ii. 106, 13. Genim ða rúwan wegbrædan niopowearde, 292, 10. Ða smeþan wegbrædan, 350, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* wege-breita *centinodia*, *plantago*.]

wége. v. wége.

weg-farende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wayfaring*:—Sum wegfarende (-férende, *v. l.*) man férde wið done feld; ðá weard his hors gesicclod, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 204. Seó nædre ligeþ on ðam wege, and wyle ða wegfarendan mid hire tódum slítan, Wulfst. 192, 23. [*Icel.* veg-farandi.] v. following words.

weg-férend, es; *m. A wayfarer, a traveller*:—Se nacoda wegférend *vacuus viator*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Stunt wegférend *stultus viator*, Scint. 187, 6. Wíferend *viator*, Kent. Gl. 137. v. next word.

weg-férende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wayfaring*; used subst. *a wayfarer, traveller*. I. *travelling, on a journey*:—Gif ðú wére wegférende, and ðú becóme on þeófsceole, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 25. Se wegférenda man, se ðe nimð done smeðan weg, ðe hine mislæt, Homl. Th. i. 164, 7. Ánes wegférendes mannes nýten gehæled wæs *jumentum cujusdam viantis curatum est*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 3. Wé sind hér swilce wegférende menn, Homl. Th. i. 248, 15. Se rica and se dearfa sind wegférende on disse worulde, 254, 28. I a. used substantively:—Swá swá wegférende þyrstende *sicut viator sitiens*, Scint. 225, 10. Wíférend, Kent. Gl. 137. Wegférende ðæt sæd fortrædon, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 45. Se ða ænig dissa dó . . . , búton wegférende; ða móton for neóde mete ferian, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25. Nyhtlíc leóht wegférendum (*viantibus*), Hymn. Surt. 6, 14. II. *going a way, passing by*:—Hí genýddon sumne wegférendne *angariauerunt praetereuntem quempiam*, Mk. Skt. 15, 21. Ða wegférendan (*praetereuntes*) hyne bysmeredon, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 39. [Sein Iulianes in, þet weiuerinde men þeorne secheð. A. R. 350, 16. Þe pilgrimes, and oþre wayuerinde men, Ayenb. 39, 3.] v. preceding words.

weg-fór, e; *f. A wayfaring, going away*:—On wegfóre *in provectione* (= profectione?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 29.

weg-gedál, es; *n. A place where a road divides*:—Weggedál *difortium*, Txts. 57, 672: *compitum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 60.

weg-geléte, an; *f.*: -geláte, es; *n.* (v. ge-láte) *A place where roads meet*:—Weggeléte *compitalia*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 27. Æt ðære wegegeléton, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 29. Wegeláton *trivium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 58. Weggeléta *compita*, 37, 45.

weg-gesíþa, an; *m. A companion* or *attendant on the road*:—Weggesíðan *satellites*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 68.

wégi. v. wége.

weg-leás; *adj.* I. *without a road, impassable*:—Ungefére *vel* wegleás pæð *invium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 61. Weglæsa beara *aviaria, secreta nemora*, 39, 11. II. fig. *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable*:—Welise (= wílése? cf. wig = weg, *and* wí-férend = wegférend, *both in the same glossary*) *devium*, Kent. Gl. 432. Gedwelde mid wegleásum *errore devio*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* vega-huss *out of the way, lost in the woods*.]

weg-leást, e; *f. Want of road*:—Dwelian hé dyde hig on wegleáste and ná on wege *errare fecit eos in invio et non in via*, Ps. Spl. 106, 40. v. next word.

weg-lísu (?); *f. Want of road*:—Welise (= wílésu?) *devium*, Kent. Gl. 432. [Cf. *Icel.* vega-leysi *want of roads*.] v. preceding words.

weg-nest, es; *n. Food for a journey*:—Weard uncer wegnyst áfúlod, Shrn. 42, 4. Him siþþan sýfwegnestes getiðad, and swá. niid wegneste hám cyrren, R. Ben. 103, 21. Þá genámon wit twégen buccan, and wit hig ácwealdon, and gehiúldan hióra flæsc unc tó wæguyste, Shrn. 41, 30: 36, 31. ¶ the word is used of the sacrament administered tc the dying:—Gif se man on his ýtemestan dæge gyrneþ Cristes líchaman tó underfónne, ne wyrne him man ná, . . . ðæt bið his wegnyst (*viaticum*), and ælces ðæra manna ðe tó Godes ríce becymð, L. Eccg. P. i. 10; Th. ii. 176, 20. Heó onféng wægnyste ðære hálgan gemænsumnysse, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 27. Hé bútan hælo wegnyste of worulde gewát, 5, 14; S. 634, 33. Hé wæs hine trymmende mid ðý heofonlícum wægneste, 4, 24; S. 599, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* wega-nest (-nist) *cibaria, viaticum*: *Icel.* veg-nest.]

weg-reáf, es; *n. Booty taken on the high road, robbery done on a road*:—Gif wegreáf sí gedón, .vi. scillingum gebéte. Gif man done man ofslæhð, .xx. scillingum gebéte, L. Æthb. 19, 20; Th. i. 8, 1–2. Deówæs wegreáf sé .iii. scillingas, 89; Th. i. 24, 16. Cf. wæl-reáf.

weg-twislung, e; *f. The forking of a road*:—Wegtwislung (*spelt* -twiflung) *diverticulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 6.

wegures, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 47. v. wíg-gár.

wei lá wei. v. weg lá.

wel, well. I. *adv. Well*, (1) with verbs, (a) marking the success or excellence of the action of the verb:—Ðæt hié heora fulwihthádas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26. Wel hearpan stirgan, Exon. Th. 42, 6; Cri. 668. Swíþe wel ðú mín hæfst geholpen, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 18. (a 1) *well, prosperously*:—Se man wæs wel dónde on callum þingum *erat vir in cunctis prospere agens*, Gen. 39, 2. (b) marking the rightness, fitness, etc. of an action:—His nama wæs gereht 'Godes strengo.' Wel ðæt wæs gecweden, for ðon ðe se hælde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 9, 14. Wel ðú spreest *bona res est, quam vis facere*, Deut. 1, 14. Wel ðú cwæde *bene dixisti*, Lk. Skt. 20, 39. Hé him wel (woel, Lind.) andswarode, Mk. Skt. 12, 28. Hí nalæs wel dydan *non observaverunt pactum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57: 118, 126. Welan áh in wuldre se nú wel þenceþ, Exon. Th. 452, 12; Dóm. 119. Suíðe wel Dryhten ðreáde Iudéas, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 19. (c) marking kindness or goodness:—Gyf gé wel dóð ðam ðe eów wel dóð, Lk. Skt. 6, 33. Tó Gode ðe mé wel dyde *ad Dominum qui benefecit mihi*, Ps. Th. 56, 2. Gié magon him woel dóe (wel dóa, Rush.) *potestis illis bene facere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 7. Wese ðín mildheortnis well ofer ús, Ps. Ben. 32, 18. (d) marking degree, *well, much, thoroughly, freely*:—Gecnua wel, Lchdm. ii. 322, 26. Læt gestandan wel *let it stand a good while*, 326, 19. Syle him ðás ylcan wyrte wel drincan on wætere, i. 148, 19. Se cyng him eác wel feoh sealde, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 32. Dó wel sealtes on, Lchdm. ii. 322, 17. Ðé dissa worulds-élda tó wel ne lyste, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 24. Ungemetes wel randwigan restan lyste, Beo. Th. 3589; B. 1792. Ðæt hié welena tó wel ne trúwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. Eal swá wel behófaþ ðæt heáfod ðæra ódera lima, swá swá ða lima behófiaþ ðæs heáfdes, Homl. Th. i. 274, 7. (e) marking favourable condition, absence of hindrance:—Hé his wel geweald áhte on ðæm scræfe, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 5. Eálá gif hé wolde, ðæt hé wel mealte ðæt unriht him eáðe forbiódan, Met. 9, 53. Hié wel mealton hibban on ðam lande, gif hié wolden láre Godes fremman, Cd. Th. 49, 3; Gen. 786. (f) marking fitness of circumstance, *well, properly*:—Hý mihton wel habban wíf on ðam dagum, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 7. (f 1) with verbs that denote fitness:—Wel ðæt genás, ðæt heó wére eádmód . . . Wel ðæt eác gedafenaþ, ðæt hé tó eorþan ástige, Blickl. Homl. 13, 16–19. Hine man byrigde, swá him wel gebyrede, ful wurðlíce, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 34. (g) marking happy, pleasant, agreeable condition:—Líf ádreógan wel *to pass life pleasantly*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 31. Ðæt mé wel sig for ðé *ut bene mihi sit propter te*, Gen. 12, 13: Num. 11, 18: Exon. Th. 66, 32; Cri. 1080. Ne bið ðér ængum gódum gnorn ætýwed, ne nángum yflum wel, 96, 20; Cri. 1577. Ðám bið well, ðe ðara blissa brúcan móton, Andr. Kmbl. 1770; An. 887. Is ðæt lá well *euge, euge*, Ps. Th. 39, 18. Wel lá wel is úrum módum *euge, euge animae nostrae*, 34, 33. Ðé wel weorðeþ on wynburgum *bene tibi erit*, 127, 2. (g 1) exclamatory, without a verb expressed:—Wel hym ðæs geweorkes, Hy. 2, 11. Wel ðám, ðe ðonne ne áwácaþ, Wulfst. 89, 19: 124, 8. Wel ðære heorde, ðe gefolgaþ ðam hyrde, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 12. (2) with adjectives, *well, very, quite, thoroughly*:—Strange cyningas and wel cristene, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 31: Wulfst. 29, 6: 39, 15: 127, 2. Glæsfæt wel micel, Lchdm. ii. 252, 8. On wíne wel scearpum, 180, 16: Ps. Th. 67, 15, 16: 104, 37. Dagas wel manige, Blickl. Homl. 217, 15: 225, 10. Wyrta swíþe wel clæne, Lchdm. ii. 336, 5. (3) with numerals:—Hé ðær þurhwunode wel twá geár *he stopped there quite two years*, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 37. Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lárspella, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 45. (4) with adverbs, *very, quite*:—Wæs be eástan ðære ceastre wel néh *erat prope ipsam civitatem ad orientem ecclesia*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 42. Wé wel neáh stódan ðám bearwum, Nar. 28, 31: Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 19. Wel wíde *passim, ubique*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 18. II. *interjection, well, ah*:—Wel lá *heu*, Germ. 388, 11. Hé cwæð nid wópe; wel lá, Basilius, gif ðú sylf noldest, nære ðú git forðfaran, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 627. Wel lá, mín Drihten, hwæt ic hér nú I reówlíce hæbbe

gefaren, 23, 576. Wel lā (cf. *Gāl*, Bt. 44; Fox 8, 10), dū ēca sceppend ūra mouna cyune *O! jam respice terras*, Met. 4, 29. Wel lā, monna bearn, 21, 1. Wel lā, men, wel, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Wel gā *hela*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 30. Weol gā, weol gā *euge, euge*; Ps. Surt. 69, 4. [*Goth.* waila: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wel: *O. H. Ger.* wela, wola: *Icel.* vel.] v. for-wel, *and compounds with* wel *as first component.*

wēl *a pool.* v. wæl.

wela, weola, weala, an; *m.* I. *wealth, riches:*—Wela, hord, feoh *gazofilacium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 24. Wuldur and wela *gloria et divitiæ*, Ps. Th. 111, 3. Geðenc nū hwæt ðīnes āgnes seó ealra ðissa woruldæhta and welena . . . hwæt hæfst ðū . . . æt ðām welum? Sege mē nū hwæþer se ðīn wela (*divitiæ*) ðīnes þances swā deóre seó . . . ða welan beóþ leóftælran ðonne ðonne hió mon selþ, ðonne hié beón ðonne hī mon healt . . . Gif nū eall ðises middaneardes wela cōme tō ānum men, hū ne wǣron ealle ōþre men wǣdlan? Genōh sweotol ðæt is, ðætte gōd hlīsa biþ betera ðonne ænig wela, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1–24. Ælc sōþ wela *opes*, 7, 3; Fox 20, 16. Ðæt unmǣte gestreón goldes and seolfres, oþþe eal se wela, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29. Eal eorþan wela, 51, 30. Wala *divitiæ*, Rtl. 81, 18. Welan *patrimonii*, welan, spēdignesse *opulentia*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 7–9. Ne biddan wē ūrne Drihten ðyses lǣnan welan, ne ðyssa eorþlīcra geofa, Blickl. Homl. 21, 11. Of ðisse worulde welan (wæloin, Lind.) *de mamona*, Lk. Skt. 16, 9. Ūre ieldran begeáton welan, and ūs lǣfdon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 15. Se man āhte mycelne welan, Blickl. Homl. 197, 30. Æhte sīne, beágas and botlgestreón, welan, wunden gold, Cd. Th. 116, 4; Gen. 1931: Exon. Th. 331, 1; Vy. 61: Andr. Kmbl. 603; An. 302. Welan bryttian, Cd. Th. 131, 19; Gen. 2178. Weolan, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 26: Ps. Th. 16, 9. Gif ðæt ðīne āgne welan wǣron, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 18: Blickl. Homl. 53, 21: 99, 24: 113, 25. Wealan (weolan, Surt.) *divitiæ*, Ps. Th. 61, 11. Ægðer ge ðīnra welona ge ðīnes weorþscipes *opum dignitatumque*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 4. Ðæra wlenca ł walana (weolan, Rush.) *divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. Walana ł weala (willana, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 19. Wiþsacaþ ðām leásum welum . . . and ðām unālȳfdum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Hē weorþode his deórlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29: Audr. Kmbl. 1509; An. 756. Weolum *divitiis*, Nar. 4, 7: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. Welum (walum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 8, 14. Ða welan dǣlan earmum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 49, 32. I a. *abundance, wealth:*—Hærfest cymþ, wæstmum hladen, wela byð geyped, Menol. Fox 282; Men. 142. Welan neótan, londes frætwa, Exon. Th. 208, 2; Ph. 149. Mid wuldres welan *cum gloria*, Ps. Th. 72, 19. Mid welan bewunden, Cd. Th. 27, 19; Gen. 420: 42, 2; Gen. 668. Beóð ðīnes wīfes welan gelīce swā on wīngearde weaxen berigean *uxor tua sicut vitis abundans*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. Būwa eorðan and fēd ðē on hyre welum (weolum, Surt.) *inhabita terram, et pasceris in divitiis ejus*, 36, 3. II. *weal, prosperity, happy estate:*—Biđ him se wela onwended, and wyrđ him wīte gegearwod, Cd. Th. 28, 5; Gen. 431. Wæs him beorht wela, þenden ðæt folc mid him hiera fæder wǣre healdan woldon, 216, 20; Dan. 9: 96, 32; Gen. 1603. Dō hiá ondueardlīc gefeáiga uale *fac eos præsenti gaudere prosperitate*, Rtl. 70, 1. Onceósan gōdes and yfeles, welan and wāwan, Cd. Th. 30, 12; Gen. 466. Hī mōton him ðone welan āgan ðe wē on heofonrīce habban sceoldon, rīce mid rihte, 27, 24; Gen. 422. Hē þeóda gehwam heofonrīce forgeaf, wīdbrādne welan, 40, 22; Gen. 643. God sealde welan swā wīte, swā hē wolde sylf, 256, 23; Dan. 645: Exon. Th. 85, 9; Cri. 1385. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. O. and N.* wele, weole: *A. R.* weole: *Gen. and Ex.* wale: *Pr. C. Chauc. Piers P. Gow.* wele: *O. Sax.* welo: *O. H. Ger.* wela, wola, wolo *riches, prosperity.*] v. æht-, ār-, æt-, ār-, blǣd-, bold-, botl-, burg-, eád-, eorþ-, ſōddur-, fold-, grund-, hord-, land-, līf-, mādum-, nāwiht-, weoruld-wela.

Wēland, es; *m. A character in old Teutonic legends celebrated for his skill as a smith.* Allusion to him is found in Middle English poetry: 'My sword . . . thorrow Velond wroght yt wase,' Torrent of Portugal, ed. Halliwell, l. 428 (v. preface, pp. vii sqq.), and a trace of the legend is preserved in the name *Wayland Smith's Cave*, in Berkshire (v. infra). Perhaps, too, the same may be said of the river-name Welland (but see Weolud), which occurs in Latin charters as *aqua de Uuesland*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 78, 10, *aqua de Uueland*, 304, 6: ii. pp. 90, 281, 416:—Wēland him wræces cunnade, earfoþa dreág, Exon. Th. 377, 9; Deór. 1. Wēlandes geworc ne geswīceþ monna ænigum, Wald. 2; Vald. 1, 2. Wēlandes bearn, 74; Vald. 2, 9. Beaduscrūda betst, Wēlandes geweorc, Beo. Th. 914; B. 455. Hwǣr sint nū ðæs foremǣran and ðæs wīsan goldsmiðes bān Wēlondes *ubi nunc fidelis ossa Fabricii* (cf. faber) *jacent?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1. Wēlandes, Met. 10, 33; 35, 42. ¶ in local names of England:—Ðis sint ðæs landes gemǣre æt Cumtūne (*Compton Beauchamp, Berkshire*) . . . hit cymð on ðæt wīde geat be ēastan Wēlandes smiððan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 332, 23. Andlang strǣte on Wēlandes stocc (*boundaries of land at Princes Risborough, Bucks*), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* Wielant, Wiolant: *Icel.* Völundr.] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 420 sqq.; Stephens' King Waldere's Lay, pp. 35 sqq.; Grmm. D. M. 350.

wel-bescēawod; *adj. Considerate, prudent:*—Welbescēawod *consideratus, cordatus*, Wtt. Voc. ii. 133, 71. Sȳ hē ā foregleáw and welbescēawod *sit providus et consideratus*, R. Ben. 121, 15.

wel-boren; *adj. Well-born, noble:*—Welboren *nobilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 43. Monn sum welboren *homo quidam nobilis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 12. Ic nam wīse menn and welborene (*nobiles*), Deut. 1, 15.

wel-dǣd, e; *f.* I. *a good deed:*—Wē sceolon on ūrum weldǣdum blissian mid sōðre eádmōdnysse, and ūrum Drihtne ðancian his gife, ðæt hē ūs geūðe, ðæt wē mōston his willan gewyrcan þurh sume weldǣde. Ne mæg nān man nāht tō gōde gedōn būton Godes gife, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 6–10. Dō well on eallum ðīnum līfe, and wē siððan æfter ðīnum weldǣdum ðē eft genimaþ tō ūs, 346, 17: i. 414, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 148. Wlitige gewyrtad mid hyra weldǣdum, Exon. Th. 234, 21; Ph. 543. Sprec ofter ymb ōðres monnes weldǣda ðonne ymb ðīne āgene, Prov. Kmbl. 10. II. *a benefit, favour, kindness:*—Weldǣd *beneficium*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 19. Hē ūs gelǣde tō his Fæder, ðe hine sealde for ūrum synnum tō deáðe. Sȳ him wuldor and lof ðære weldǣde, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 27. Weldǣdum *beneficiis*, Scint. 16, 5. Uton brūcan godcundum weldǣdum, 133, 6: Anglia xiii. 370, 74: Homl. Th. i. 562, 7. Hē wiđ monna bearn wyrceþ weldǣdum (*acts beneficently*), Exon. Th. 191, 12; Az. 87. Wē ðīnum weldǣdum wurdan āhafene *in beneplacito tuo exaltabitur cornu nostrum*, Ps. Th. 88, 14. Nele God ūs witnian for his weldǣdum, oððe his milde mōd mannum āfyrran, 76, 7. Weldǣda wītes *merita* (*beneficia*) *martyrii*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 50. Ūs God mǣre weldǣda getīðaþ *nobis Deus magna beneficia præstet*, Scint. 16, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 298, 12: 418, 23. Wē ne magon āsecgean his weldǣda on ūs, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 3. Hī ofergeáton weldǣda (-dēda, Surt.) his *obliti sunt benefactorum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 77, 14. III. *an office, service:*—Be reáflācum fremedum ælmyssan dōn nys weldǣd miltsunge *de rapinis alienis elemosinam facere non est officium miserationis*, Scint. 159, 16. His ēðhylde weldǣde *suo contentus officio*, 133, 3. Cumliþnysse and manscipes weldǣdum underþeódde *hospitalitatis atque humanitatis offitiis deditos*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 38. [Weldede *good deeds*, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 1. Heo cunnen us undone for ure weldede (*the good we do them*), Laym. 3306. Heom (*the gods*) wurden for heore weldæde (*benefits*), 8052. Leueþ to writen in wyndowes of 3owre weldedes, Piers P. 3, 70. *Goth.* waila-dēds *beneficium*: *O. H. Ger.* wolatāt *beneficium, meritum*: *Ger.* wohl-that.]

wel-dōn *to satisfy, please:*—Hē walde ðæm folce weldōn (*satisfacere*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 15.

wel-dōnd, -dōend, es; *m. A benefactor:*—For weldōndum *pro benefactoribus*, Anglia xiii. 370, 72: 394, 411. Weldōndan, 384, 275. Fore weldōendum mīnum, Rtl. 125, 9.

wel-dōnde; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Doing well, acting rightly:*—Hū se reccere sceal bión ðæm weldōndum monnum for eádmōdnesse gefēra *ut sit rector bene agentibus per humilitatem socius*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 5.

wel-dōnness, e; *f. Kindness, benignity:*—Weldōnnis *benignitas*, Rtl. 13, 33.

weled. v. wilwian.

weler (-ur, -or), weolor (-ur, -er), es; *m.*: e; *f. A lip*, (1) masculine or uncertain:—Weler *labium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 48. Wæler *labrum*, 64, 53. Welor *labium*, 282, 69: ii. 51, 67. Neoðera welor *album*, 7, 79. Weolure *labio*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 4. Weleras *labia*, Ps. Spl. 11, 2, 4: 65, 12: Ps. Th. 62, 5: 65, 12: Kent. Gl. 1002. Weleras (weloras, Cott. MSS.), Past. 15; Swt. 91, 17. Weleras (welras, *v. l.*), R. Ben. 2, 22. Weoloras, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Welera *labiorum*, Ps. Spl. 20, 2. Welerum *labiis*, 62, 6: 119, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 15, 8: Mk. Skt. 7, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 450, 26: *labellis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 68. Wælerum *labiis*, Rtl. 174, 17. Walerum, 179, 11. Welrum *buccis, buccellis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 66: *labellis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 46. Weolorum *labiis*, Ps. Th. 11, 2: 20, 2. Wiþ sārum weolorum, gesmire mid hunige ða weoloras, Lchdm. ii. 54, 20. Weleras *labia*, Ps. Spl. 11, 3: Homl. Th. i. 568, 33: Exon. Th. 363, 15; Wal. 54. Weoloras, Ps. Th. 11, 3. (2) in Ps. Surt., and occasionally elsewhere, the word is feminine:—Wēgende welere *lying lips*; labium mentiens (cf. [wele]ra *labium*, 418), Kent. Gl. 596. Welure *labia*, Ps. Surt. 11, 3. Weolure, 62, 6: 65, 14: 70, 23. Weolere, 30, 19: 62, 4. Weolre, 11, 5: 118, 171. Weolera *labiorum*, 20, 3: 58, 13. Weolerum *labiis*, 58, 8: 118, 13: 119, 2: 139, 3. Weolure *labia*, 11, 4. Ic ne wirne mīnne welora *labia mea non prohibebo*, Past. 49; Swt. 380, 10. Gif mannes mūð sār sið, genim betonican . . . lege on ða weolore, Lchdm. ii. 48, 29. [*Goth.* wairilō.]

wel-frem[m]ende; *adj. Beneficent:*—Welfremmende (-fremende, Rush.) geceiged biðon *benefici vocantur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 25.

wel-fremming, e; *f. A well-doing, benefit, kindness:*—Uelfremming *beneficium*, Rtl. 187, 39.

wel-fremness, e; *f. A benefit:*—Uelfremnisum *beneficiis*, Rtl. 58, 31. Uelfremnisse *beneficia*, 39, 19. Uoelfremnisse, 73, 3: 77, 41.

wel-gecwēme *glosses* beneplacitus, Ps. Spl. 118, 108: 146, 12.

wel-gecwēmedlīc *glosses* beneplacitus, Ps. Spl. 149, 4.

wel-gecwēmness, e; *f. Well-pleasingness, good pleasure:*—In

welgecuoemnise (*beneplacito*) ăncendes bearnes dîmes, Rtl. 174, 33: 173, 25.

wel-gedón *well done*:—Gif hwæt welgedónes bið *si qua bene gesta sunt*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 3. Sulde sulde wê gesyngiaþ, gif wê ôðerra monna welgedóna dêda ne lufigaþ *valde peccamus, si aliena bene gesta non diligimus*, 34; Swt. 231, 1. *The word also glosses* beneficium:—Welgidoeno *beneficia*, Rtl. 23, 7.

wel-gehwǽr; *adv. Everywhere*:—Hî welgehwǽr hergedon and bærndon, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 2. v. wel-hwǽr.

wel-gelǽred; *adj. Well-instructed*:—Larwas ł welgilǽrde Godes *docibiles Dei*, Ju. Skt. Rush. 6, 45.

wel-gelîcod *glosses* beneplacitum:—In welgelîcodum heara *in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 5.

wel-gelîcwirþe *glosses* beneplacitus, V. Ps. 118, 108.

wel-gelîcwirþnisse *glosses* beneplacitum, V. Ps. 140, 7.

wel-geþungen; *adj. Of great excellence*:—Welgeþungene witan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 23. v. wel-þungen.

welgian. v. weligian.

wel-hǽwen; *adj. Beautifully blue*:—Dæt bleóh ðæs welhǽwnan iacintes bið betera ðonne ðæs blâcan carbuncules *coerulei coloris hyacinthus praefertur pallenti carbunculo*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 28.

wel-hwâ; *pron. Every one, every thing*:—Mê ðâs woruldsêlða welhwæs blindne (*altogether blind*) on ðis dimme hol forlǽddon, Met. 2, 10. Hê þenceþ dæt his wîse welhwam þince eal unforcûþ, Exon. Th. 315, 13; Mód. 30. Weódmônað on tûn welhwæt bringeþ, Menol. Fox 274; Men. 138.

wel-hwǽr; *adv. Everywhere, generally, commonly*:—Welhwǽr *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 22: *vulgo*, 79, 36. Unriht gewuna welhwǽr is ârisen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 33. Swê gelǽrede biscepas, swê swâ welhwǽr (well-, Cott. MSS.) sieudon, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 4. Wæs wîde and welhwǽr Waldendes lof âfylled, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 11. Wiód ða ðe willaþ welhwǽr derian clǽnum hwête, Met. 12, 4. Mæniges þinges ðe monnum wunder welhwǽr þynceþ, 28, 82. v. ge-welhwǽr.

wel-hwîlc; *pron. Every*:—Hit (*reason*) nênig hafaþ neát . . . hæfð ða wilnunga welhwilc nêten, Met. 20, 191. Hine gearwe geman witena welhwylc, Beo. Th. 537; B. 266. Welhwylc gecwæð dæt hê fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde, 1753; B. 874. Se ðe eów welhwylcra wilna dohte, 2692; B. 1344. v. ge-welhwilc.

welig (**-eg**); *adj. Wealthy, rich, opulent*, (1) of persons, in respect to material or non-material riches:—Welig *dives*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 18: *pecuniosus*, 54, 53. Sum welig man wæs *homo quidam erat dives*, Lk. 16, 1, 19. Sum weli (welig, MS. A.: wælig, Lind.) mann, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 57. Hê wæs swîðe welig (weolig, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 18, 23. Sum welig mon *vir quidam, privatis opibus reipublicae vires superans*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 24. Hê wæs swîðe welig þearfum, and him sylfum swîðe hafenleás, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 33. Swîðe welig on golde and on seolfre and on orfe and on geteldum, Gen. 13, 5. Forsêó dysse worulde wlenco, gif ðû wille beón welig on dînum môde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Þes and ðeós welega *hic et haec dives*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 2; Zup. 18, 12. Earfoðlîce se welega (-iga, Rush.) gǽð on Godes rîce, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 23: Ps. Th. 71, 12: Blickl. Homl. 51, 2. Se welega man, 197, 28. Weliga, Exon. Th. 245, 1; Jul. 38. On ðæs rîcan neáweste and ðæs welegan, Blickl. Homl. 53, 5. Hwæt bið ðæm welegan (welgan, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 12) woruldgîtsere ðe bet, Met. 14, 1. Ðæm welgan, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 24. Welige *dites, divites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 46. Manega welige (wealigo, Lind.: weolge, Rush.) torfudon fela, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. Weolie, Ps. Surt. 33, 11. Ða welegan, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 3. Gongan tô byrgenne weligra manna, Blickl. Homl. 99, 13. Wê iûh weligum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24. Geceósan welige yldran, Blickl. Homl. 23, 25. Ge ða welegan ge ða þearfan, 107, 12. Ne clypa ðû ðîne welegan (weligo, Lind.: wealigo, Rush.) nêhhebûras, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Ða welegan (weligo, Lind.: weolige, Rush.), 21, 1. Swâ mycele swâ se mann bið weligra on disse worlde, swâ him se uplîca Dêma tô sêcþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 32. Weolegrum *ditiori*, Kent. Gl. 834. Weliogran (= wiolegran) *ditiores*, 377. Welegost, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 7. (2) of places where wealth is accumulated:—On ðære welegan byrig (*Rome*), Met. 1, 37. Wîcstede weligne, Beo. Th. 5207; B. 2607. Hê wolde oferwinnan sume welige burh, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 532. Nêron ðâ welige hâmas, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4: Met. 8, 8. Setl wuldorspêdum welig, Cd. Th. 6, 11; Gen. 87. Babylonia ðe ðâ welegre wæs ðonne ênigu ôðeru burg *Babyloniam, urbem tunc cunctis opulentiorem*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 26. Sidonem, seó wæs welegast (*opulentissima*) on ðæm dagum, 3, 5; Swt. 104, 30. (3) of places or things which produce abundantly, of seasons in which there is abundance:—Dæt wiolie *opimum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 64. Eorðan ðû gefyllest êceum wæstmum, dæt heó welig weorþeþ *multiplicasti locupletare terram*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. Hit is welig, dis cálond, on wæstmum and on treówum *opima frugibus atque arboribus insula*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 12. Hwæðer hit nû ðînes geweáldes sió dæt se hærfest sió swâ welig on wæstmum *an tua in aestivos fructus intumescit ubertas?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 28. Wæstmbære geár and welige *ubertatis anni*, Gen. 41, 26. Swîðe wæstmbære geár and swîðe welige *anni fertilitatis*, 41, 29. (3 a) fig.:—Mid ðam gelǽredan biscope hê wunode on weligre lâre tô langum fyrste *with that learned bishop he continued for a long time, engaged in learning which was rich in results*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. [*Laym.* weoli: *C. M.* weli: *O. L. Ger.* welag *ditis*: *O. H. Ger.* welac *ditis*.] v. folc-, môd-welig.

welig, es; *m. A willow*:—Welig *salix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 62. Weliges leáf, Lchdm. ii. 156, 1. Welies, 154, 22. Ærest on ðone welig; of ðam welige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 223, 23. Tô ðam greátan welige, 438, 3. On ðone ealdan myl[en] ðær ða welegas standaþ, ii. 250, 10. On welgum *in salicibus*, Blickl. Gl. [*Chauc.* wilwe: *Prompt. Parv.* wylowe, wilwe. Welogh *salix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 228, col. 2 (15th cent.).] v. wiliht.

weligian; *p.* ode. I. *to make rich, enrich*:—Ic weligie *beo*, ic welegode *beavi*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 1. II. *to become rich* or *abundant, to abound*:—Tîr welgade, Exon. Th. 353, 58; Reim. 34. v. ge-weligian.

welig-stedende; *ptcpl. Making rich*:—Uoeligstydende (*printed* uoeglig-) *locupletans*, Rtl. 98, 18. Cf. stede.

Welisc, well, wellcumian, welle, wellere. v. Wilisc, will, wilcumian, wille, wellyrge.

wel-libbende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Of good life, living aright*:—Dæt mynster hê gelógode mid wellybbendum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 16. Ongeán ða gôdan and ða wellibbendan *bene viventibus*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 14.

wel-lîcung, e; *f. Well-pleasing*:—Wellîcunga *beneplaciti*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 16.

wellung. v. willung.

wellyrge, wellere *are glosses of* sinus:—Wellyrgae (uuellyrgae *sinus, simus*, Ep. Erf.) *smus* (for *sinus*), Txts. 97, 1876. Wellere *sinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 34. [*The form* wellyrgae *looks as if taken from a Latin form* velluria (?).]

welm, welode. v. wilm, wilwian.

wel-rûmlîce; *adv. Kindly, benignantly*; benigne, Rtl. 41, 11: 46, 14: 109, 4.

wel-rûmmôd; *adj. Kind, benignant*:—Uelrûmmôdo *benigni*, Rtl. 12, 39.

wel-stincende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Fragrant, sweet-smelling*:—Wyrta swîðe welstincenda *olera bene olentia*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 33.

wel-swégende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Melodious, sonorous*:—Heriaþ hine on cimbalum welswégendum *laudate eum in cymbalis bene sonantibus*, Ps. Spl. 150, 5.

weltan. v. wiltan.

wel-þungen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Well-thriven, able, good, proficient, excellent*:—Hygd wæs swîðe geong, wîs, welþungen, Beo. Th. 3858; B. 1927: Menol. Fox 309; Men. 156. v. wel-geþungen.

weluc. v. weoloc.

welwan (ℛ) *to seize*:—Wyleþ (*printed* wylcþ; *but see* Lchdm. iii. 373, col. 1 *under* wylan, *where also Cockayne notes that the Latin is* captat, *not* raptat) *captat* (*printed* raptat), Germ. 389, 42. [*Goth.* wilwan; *p.* walw *to seize*.]

wel-weorþ; *adj. Of high esteem, of great account*:—Hê swâ wuldorfulle and Gode swâ welweorþe (wel weorþe? v. weorþ, III a) leóde geneósian wolde, Lchdm. iii. 432, 31.

wel-willedness, e; *f. Benevolence, kindness*:—Mâre ys welwylledнyss ðænne ðæt ys geseald . . . nys sôðlîce mildheortnyss ðær nys welwillednyss *maior est beniuolentia quam quod datur . . . non est enim misericordia ubi non est beniuolentia*, Scint. 160, 4–6.

wel-willende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) I. *of good will, benevolent, benignant, kind*:—Welwillende *beniuolus*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 17. Ic ðê hâlsie, ðû ârfæsta, welwilende and welwyrcende Dryhten, Shrn. 169, 19. Swâ him gewissode se welwillenda God, Jud. 6, 14: Homl. Ass. 55, 122. Se wellwillenda bisceop Æðelwold (cf. Adelwoldus benevolus et venerabilis presul, Homl. Th. i. 1, 3), Chr. 984; Erl. 130, 1. Se wellwillenda man wyle eáde forberan gif hine man âhwǽr týnð, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 17. Hê hit þearfum dǽlde mid wellwillendum môde, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 59. Tô ðam welwillendan Hælende, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 11: Homl. Ass. 80, 186: 101, 329. Wynsum ûs byð ðæt wê welwyllende beón, 10, 267. Gebyreþ ðætte sume, ða ðe welwillende beóð, on monegum weorcum unfæste beóð ongietene *contigit, ut quidam cum cordis innocentia in nonnullis suis actibus infirmi videantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 17. Ða welwillendan *benevoli*, Swt. 229, 10. II. *of right will, right-minded*:—Dâ Dauid dysne sealm sancg, dâ gealp hê and fægnode Godes fultumes wið his feóndum; and swâ dêð ælc welwillende man, ðe disne sealm singð, Ps. Th. 4, arg. [Þe dol, þet God ȝeſþ to his welwilynde . . . þet is to alle guode herten, Ayenb. 112, 11. Welewyllynge or of god wylle, welwyllyd *benevolus*, Prompt. Parv. 521.]

welwillendlîce; *adv. Benevolently, kindly*:—Wellwillendlîce dô, Drihten *benigne fac, Domine*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 20. Wôpas welwillendlîce underfôh *fletus benigne suscipe*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 17. Wolde se heofenlîca lâece dæt geswell heora heortan welwyllendlîce gelâcnian, Homl. Th. i. 338, 23: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 64: Wulfst. 295, 2.

welwillendness, e; *f. Benevolence, benignity, kindness:*—God wolde for his welwillendnysse ūs earmingas ālȳsan, Hexam. 18; Norm. 26, 27. Se cynge blissode on his dohtor welwillendnesse, Ap. Th. 16, 11. On ðīnre welwillendnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 598, 17. Ofer welwillendnysse *super benignitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 5: Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 44: Anglia xi. 114, 94. Wellwillendnysse, 84, 13: Basil admn. 9; Norm. 54, 16. Wellwyllendnysse, 5; Norm. 44, 22.

welwilnes, e; *f. Good will, kindness, goodness:*—Welwilnes, Shrn. 175, 28. Ðū ūs gescyldst mid ðam scylde ðīnre welwilnesse *ut scuto bonae voluntatis tuae coronasti nos*, Ps. Th. 5, 13. Hym ic mē befeste and hys welwylnesse ic mē bebeóde, Shrn. 189, 34.

wel-wyrcende *well-doing*:—Ic ðē hālsie, ðū ārfæsta, welwilende and welwyrcende, Shrn. 169, 19. Ælcum welwyrcendum God myd beó midwyrhta, 179, 29. Se freódōm ðæs deófollīcan onwaldes wæs seald eallum welwyrcendum, Blickl. Homl. 137, 14.

wēman; *p.* de *To allure, attract, persuade, entice*, (1) in a good sense:—Ða gesetednessa ðe tō hālgum mægenum wēmaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 24. Hine mon georne wēme ðæt hē wununge healde *suadeatur ut stet*, R. Ben. 109, 22. Ðæt wē tō ælcan rihte ūs sylfe wenian and wēman, Wulfst. 266, 6. Hwǽr ic findan meahte ðone ðe mec frēfran wolde, wēman (wenian? *q. v.*) mid wynnum, Exon. Th. 288, 10; Wand. 29. (2) in a bad sense:—Ða teolunga ðe hine fram Gode wēmaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 288, 24. Hī (*devils*) dugoðe beswīcaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ tilra dǽda, wēmaþ on willan, ðæt hȳ sēcen frōfre tō feóndum, Exon. Th. 362, 11; Wal. 35. v. ge-wēman.

wēmere, es; *m. One who allures* or *entices, a pander*:—Wēmere *vel* tihtere *leno*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 55.

wem-līc. v. un-wemlīc.

womm (Þ) *a spot*:—Wið wemme (cf. 34, 9 *which has* wenne) on eágum, Lchdm. ii. 2, 8. [*A. R. Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* wem.]

wemman; *p.* de. I. *to spot, mar, spoil, disfigure*, (a) lit.:—Unwlitig swile and atelīc his eágan bregh wyrde and wemde *tumor deformis palpebram oculi foedaverat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. (b) fig.:—Ic hāliges lāre wordum wemde (*I have not given a good account of the saint*), Andr. Kmbl. 2958; An. 1482. Wordum wemman *to reproach, blame* (cf. *Goth.* ana-wammjan *vituperare*):—Stefn æfter cwom, wordum wemde, Andr. Kmbl. 1479; An. 741. Ðec (*the body*) ðīn sāwl sceal oft gesēcan, wemman mid wordum (cf. nemnan ðē mid wordum, Soul Kmbl. 127), Exon. Th. 370, 24; Seel. 64. II. *to defile, pollute, profane*:—Gyf rihtwīsnys mīn hī wemmaþ *si justitias meas profanaverint*, Ps. Spl. 88, 31. Gif hē ōðres ceorles wīf wemme (*maculaverit*), L. Ecg. C. 14; Th. ii. 142, 12. [Ho of hire meidenhad nawiht ne wemde, O. E. Homl. i. 83, 8. Ȝho ne sholde nohht ben wemmedd, Orm. 2326. He wolde þys tendre þyng wemmy foule, R. Glouc. 206, 1. Wemmed *maculatus*, Wick. Deut. 12, 15. *Goth.* ana-wammjan *to blame: O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-wemmen.] v. ge-wemman; un-wemmed.

-wemme, -wemmedlīc, -wemmedlīce, -wemmedness. v. un-wemme, ge-wemmedlīc, ge-wemmedlīce, ge-wemmedness.

wemmend, es; *m. A fornicator, adulterer*:—Wemmend *scortator, adulter, fornicator*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 61. v. ge-wemmend.

-wemmendlīc. v. ge-wemmendlīc.

wemming, e; *f. Pollution, defilement*:—Wemmincge (wēmincge? v. wēman) *lenocinii, seductionis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 20. [Wiðute wemmunge, H. M. 13, 24.] v. ge-, un-wemming.

wemness, e; *f. Pollution*, Shrn. 183, 21. v. ge-, un-wemness.

wēn, e; *f.* I. *supposition, opinion, thought, idea*:—Hī fleóð swā hrædlīce swā is wēn ðætte hī fleógen *longe fugiunt quasi putes eos volare*, Nar. 37, 15. Ðū (*Joseph*) fæder cweden woruldcund bi wēne (cf. Jesus erat, . . . ut putabatur, filius Joseph, Lk. 3, 23), Exon. Th. 13, 33; Cri. 212. Woeno *opiniones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. II. *hope, expectation*:—Hié cwǽdon ðæt heó rīce āgan woldan . . . Him seó wēn geleáh, Cd. Th. 4, 5; Gen. 49: 87, 10; Gen. 1446: Andr. Kmbl. 2150; An. 1076: Beo. Th. 4636; B. 2323. Ðæs ic wēn hæbbe *as I hope*, 772; B. 383. Wēna mē ðīne (*the unsatisfied hopes of seeing thee*) seóce gedydon, ðīne seldcymas, Exon. Th. 380, 25; Rä. 1, 13. Sibbe oflyste, wynnum and wēnum, 464, 4; Hö. 82. Wēnum *hopefully, expectantly*, 380, 17; Rä. 1, 9. II a. with gen. of what is hoped for or expected:—On ðam is godcundnesse wēn ðe manna ingehygd wāt *divinity may be expected in him who knows men's hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 25: Exon. Th. 302, 21; Fä. 39. Wistfylle wēn, Beo. Th. 1472; B. 734. Is leódum wēn orleghwīle, 5813; B. 2910: Exon. Th. 384, 16; Rä. 4, 28. Mē ðæs wēn nǽfre forbirsteþ, ðe ic gefeán hæbbe, 236, 1; Ph. 567. Him wæs bēga wēn, Beo. Th. 3751; B. 1873. Weán on wēnum *in expectation of misery*, Cd. Th. 63, 4: Gen. 1027: 191, 11; Exod. 213: 163, 18; Gen. 2700: Andr. Kmbl. 2176; An. 1089. Ðīn on wēnum, Exon. Th. 474, 12; Bo. 28. Bēga on wēnum, endedōgores and efteymes, Beo. Th. 5783; B. 2895. III. *likelihood, probability, chance*:—Nū is wēn micel ðæt heó mec eft wille gehȳnan *there is now a great probability that she will again humiliate me*, Exon. Th. 280, 21; Jul. 632. Is mē on wēne geþūht ðæt ðē untȳmnes ovsgade *it seems to me in all likelihood that sickness has troubled you*, 163, 6; Gū. 989. Wēn ic talige, gif ðæt gegangeþ, ðæt se gār nimeþ ealdor ðīnne *I reckon there is likelihood, if that comes to pass, that the spear will carry off thy prince*, Beo. Th. 3695; B. 1845. III a. *in phrases such as* wēn is (ðæt) = *perhaps, perchance, may be, probably*:—Wēnunge, wēn is *forsitan*, i. *forsan, fortasse*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 24. Gyf gē mē cūþon, wēn is ðæt gē cūþon mīnne fæder *si me sciretis, forsitan et patrem meum sciretis*, Jn. Skt. 8, 19: Ps. Th. 123, 2, 3. Gif ðū wistes, ðū uoen is (woen is māra, Rush.) gif ðū gegiuuedes *si scires, tu forsitan petisses*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 10. Cum mid ūs, ðȳ læs wēn is hī ūs eft geninion *come with us, lest haply they take us again*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 9. Ðȳ læs wēn sió ðæt hine God gefreólsige, 243, 19: 247, 2. Wēn is ðæt ic gefyrenode *perhaps I have sinned*, 235, 32: 239, 29: Homl. Th. i. 92, 30. Ne biþ his lof nā ðȳ læsse, ac is wēn ðæt hit sié ðȳ māre *his praise will not be the less, but may be the greater*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 11. Him bið forboden ðæt hē offrige, forðæm hit is wēn ðæt sc ne mæge ðderra monna scylda of ādueán, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 17. Hit is þēh wēn ðæt feala manna þence hwylcum edleáne hē onfō æt Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 41, 14. Hwæðer hyt wēn sig ðæt ðū sig se ylca Hǽlend ðe Satan ūre ealdor ymbe spæc? (*perhaps thou art that Jesus of whom Satan spoke*, Gospel of Nicodemus 17, 12), Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 35. Māra woen is *quanto magis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 11: 12, 12: Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 13 (Māra woen, Lind.). Māra woen *alio quin*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 22. Nys hit nǽfre sōþ ðæt wē gelȳfan sceolon ðām cempon . . ., ac ys bet wēn ðæt (*more likely*) his cnyhtas cōmon and heom feoh geáfon (*perhaps his disciples gave them money*, Gospel of Nicodemus 10, 29), Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 13. Hū mæg ic hit gefaran? ac mā wēn is ðæt ðū onsende ðīnne engel *how can I do the journey? but more likely thou mayst send thine angel*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23. Nimðe wēn wǽre *ni forsan*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 3. Cōmon hī tō Eald-Seaxna mǽgþe gif wēn wǽre ðæt hī ðǽr ænige ðurh heora lāre Criste begitan mihte (*si forte aliquos ibidem praedicando Christo adquirere possent*), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 13. [Of þine kume nis na wene (*expectation*), Laym. 28141. Hit bið a muchele wæne *it is very doubtful*, 13503. Wen iss þatt (*probably*) he wass forrdredd, Orm. 7152. Efter monnes wene *as men suppose*, A. R. 390, note e. *Goth.* wēns *spes: O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wān *hope: O. Frs.* wēn *opinion: O. H. Ger.* wān *opinio, existimatio, aestimatio, suspicio, spes: Icel.* vān *hope, expectation.*] v. next word.

wēna, an; *m.* I. *supposition, opinion, thought, idea, imagination*:—Se leása wēna and sió rǽdelse ðara dysigena monna *hominum fallax opinio*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 32. Swā sume wēnaþ, ðæt sió sunne dō, ac se wēna nis wuhte ðe sōþra, Met. 28, 35. Gewyrd nis nān ðing būton leás wēna. . . . Gē habbaþ nū gehȳred be ðan leásan wēnan, ðe ýdele men gewyrd hātaþ, Homl. Th. i. 114, 13–34. Sume men wēnaþ, ðæt . . .: ac gif heora wēna sōþ wǽre, ðonne . . ., 124, 18. Se ðe wæs Crist geteald mid ungewissum wēnan, 358, 3. Be wēnan (*as a matter of opinion*) hī healdaþ God ælmihtigne, R. Ben. 135, 24. For dysiges folces wēnan *falsis vulgi opinionibus*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 4. Hē ongeat ðæt hié wǽron onstyrede mid ðæm wēnan ðæt hī ðæs endes sua neáh wēndon *commotos eos vicini finis suspicione cognoverat*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 23. Ðæt hié ne lǽten hiera geðealt and hiera wēnan swā feor beforan ealra ðderra monna wēnan *nequaquam cunctorum consilia suae deliberationi postponerent*, 42; Swt. 306, 1–2. Gif ðæt ondgit ongiett ðæt hit self dysig sié, ðonne gegrīpð hit ðurh ðone wēnan ðæt andgit ðære incundan þyrhto, 11; Swt. 69, 21. Hit is betere, ðætte ælc mon ādrȳge of ðderra monna möde ðone wēnan be him ælces yseles *cum prava aestimatio ab intuentium mente non tergitur*, 59; Swt. 451, 23. Ðā befrān hē, hū woruldmenn be him cwyddedon . . . hé wolde ādwæscan ðone leásan wēnan dweligendra manna, Homl. Th. i. 366, 8. Wēnena *suspicionum*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 26. II. *hope, expectation*:—Ne weorðe ðē nǽfre tō ðæs wā, ðæt ðū ne wēne betran andergilde; for ðam ðe se wēna ðē nǽfre lǽt forweorðan, Prov. Kmbl. 41. Ætes on wēnan, Cd. Th. 188, 9; Exod. 165: 119, 25; Gen. 1985: Elen. Kmbl. 1165; El. 584: Exon. Th. 378, 32; Deór. 25. v. preceding word.

wēnan; *p.* de. I. *to ween, suppose, think, imagine, opine, believe*, (1) absolute:—Ic wēne *autumo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 68. Wēnð *opinatur*, 62, 53. Hē wēnð *estimat*, Kent. Gl. 870. Hwīlum ic gewīte, swā ne wēnaþ men (cf. Aldhelm's riddle: Cernere me nulli possunt), Exon. Th. 381, 24; Rä. 3, 1. Wēnde *metitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 31. Wēndan *autumant*, 95, 69. Ne meahton hié, swā hié wēndon ǽr, Elen. Kmbl. 954; El. 478. Wēnde *arbitraretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 36. (2) with accusative:—Hwæt wēnst ðū? hwæt is ðes? *quis putas est iste?* Mk. Skt. 4, 41. Hwæt wēne gē? *quid putatis?* Jn. Skt. 11, 56. Ðæs ðe hē wēnde *according to his belief*, Chart. Th. 140, 7. Ūs gedafenaþ ðæt wē hit wēnon swiðor ðonne wē unrǽdlīce hit gesēþan ðæt ðe is uncūð būton ælcere frǽcednysse *it befits us to hold this as an opinion, where absence of certain knowledge is without any peril, rather than to assert it unadvisedly*, Homl. Th. i. 440, 31. Nis ðæt nō līchomlīce tō wēnanne, ac gāstlīce *that is not to be estimated corporeally, but spiritually*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 13. (2a) with acc. pron. and appositional clause:—Ic ðæt wēnde and witod tealde, ðæt ic ðē meahte āhwerfan, Exon. Th. 263, 29;

Jul. 357. (3) with genitive:—Ne wēne ic his nō, ac wāt geara, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 13. Gif hē wyrsa ne bidˊ, ne wēne ic his nā beteran, Met. 25, 29. Hié dæt fægre þegon, þeáh dæs se rica ne wēnde, Judth. Thw. 21, 16; Jud. 20. Oustyrede mid dæm wēnan dæt hī dæs endes sum neáh wēndon *commotos vicini finis suspicione*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 24. Hī wēndon his beteran donne hē wære, Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi, 5. Hwæðer dū wēne dæt ænig mon sié swā audgetfull, dæt hē mæge ongitan ælcne mon on ryht hwelc hē sié, dæt hē nāuþer ne sié ne betera ne wyrsa donne hē his wēne? *num ea mentis integritate homines degunt, ut quos probos improbosve censuerint, eos quoque, uti existimant, esse necesse sit?* 39, 9; Fox 296, 3. (3 a) with gen. and *tō*:—Donne scendˊ hē ða scylde ælcum ðara ðe him ænges yfles tō wēnd. For dæm hit gebyreþ oft, donne hwā ne rēcd hū micles yfeles him mon tō wēne . . . *cunctis mala credentibus culpa propinatur. Unde plerumque contigit, ut, qui negligenter de se mala opinari permittunt* . . ., Past. 59; Swt. 451, 24–27. Him is ðeáh leófre dæt hē leóge, donne him mon ænigra ungerisna tō wēne *eligit bona de se vel falsa jactari, ne mala possit vel minima perpeti*, 33; Swt. 217, 16. Ðæs ilcan is tō wēnanne tō eallum dām gesēldum ðe scó wyrd brengd *de cunctis fortunae muneribus illud etiam considerandum puto*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 24. (3 b) with gen. pron. and appositional clause:—Wē ðæs wēnaþ, dæt ūs God mæge bringan tō beód gegearwad *numquid poterit Deus parare mensam?* Ps. Th. 77, 20. Wēnaþ ðæs sume, dæt ic on seád mid fyrenwyrhtum feallan sceolde *aestimatus sum cum descendentibus in lacum*, 87, 4. Ic ðæs wēnde, dæt ic ongitan mihte *existimabam ut cognoscerem hoc*, 72, 13. Wēnde ðæs formoni man, dæt wære hit ūre hlāford, Byrht. Th. 138, 52. Ne wēne ðæs ænig, dæt ic lygewordum leód somnige, Exon. Th. 234, 26; Ph. 546. Ne þurfan wē nā ðæs wēnan, dæt hē ūs nolde ðæra leána gemānian, Wulfst. 261, 18. (4) with a clause, (a) introduced by *dæt*:—Ic wēne, dæt nān mon ne sié *neminem esse hominum arbitror*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 13. Hwam wēne (woeno, Lind.) ic dæt hit beó gelīc? *cui simile esse existimabo?* Lk. Skt. 13, 18, 20. Wēn ic, dæt . . ., Beo. Th. 681; B. 338: 888; B. 442. Hig wēnaþ (woenas, Lind.: woenaþ, Rush. *putant*), dæt hī sīn gehȳrede, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 7. Ðonne wēnaþ hī swā ungewitfulle, dæt hī habban ða sōþan gesēlþa, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 30: Met. 19, 34: Exon. Th. 360, 25; Wal. 11: Cd. Th. 109, 22; Gen. 1826. Wēndes dū, dæt dū āhtest alra onwald, 268, 22; Sat. 59. Dā wēnde hē (*suspicatus est*), dæt hit wære sum mylitystre, Gen. 38, 15: Blickl. Homl. 175, 6: Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 21: Cd. Th. 44, 20; Gen. 712. Nalles hē wēnde, dæt hié hit wiston, 249, 14; Dan. 530. Wēndun gē and woldun, dæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelīce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 30; Gū. 635. Hī wēndon, dæt hig sceoldon māre onfōn *arbitrati sunt quod plus essent accepturi*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. Wēndon (woendon Lind.: woendun, Rush.) *putaverunt*, Mk. Skt. 6, 49: Jn. Skt. 11, 13: Lk. Skt. 3, 23. Wēndon, dæt hē on heora gefēre wære *existimantes illum esse in comitatu*, 2, 44. Wēndan, Exon. Th. 460, 8; Hö. 14. Ne wēne gē, dæt . . . *nolite arbitrari quia* . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 10, 34. Ðeáh gē nū wēnen and wilnian, dæt gē lange libban scylan *si putatis longius vitam trahi*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 14: Met. 10, 63. Nelle gē wēnan (woenæ, Lind.), dæt . . . *nolite putare quoniam* . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 5, 17. Ne þurfon gē wēnan, dæt . . ., Blickl. Homl. 41, 12: Met. 29, 39: Exon. Th. 142, 16; Gū. 645. Nis tō wēnanne dætte wolde God hiora gāsta mid him gȳman *non est creditus cum Deo spiritus ejus*, Ps. Th. 77, 10: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 28. (b) not introduced by *dæt*:—Ic wēne (*arbitror*), ne mihte ðes middaneard ealle ða bēc befōn, Jn. Skt. 21, 25. Ic wēne (woeno, Lind., *aestimo*), se ðe hē māre forgef, Lk. Skt. 7, 43. Ic wēne, wit sȳn oferswiþede, Blickl. Homl. 181, 29. Wēne wē, sȳ ðis se? 85, 16. Wēnst dū hwæt is ðes? *quis putas hic est?* Lk. Skt. 8, 25. (5) with acc. and infin.:—Wēn ealle uferan beón ðē *aestima omnes superiores esse tibi*, Scint. 22, 2. (6) with a preposition:—Dā ongan ic ofer dæt georne wēnan *I began to make conjectures on the circumstance*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 420. II. *to hope, expect, look for*, (1) absolute:—On dam dæge ðe hē nā ne wēnd (woenas, Lind.) *in die, qua non sperat*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Ðonne hȳ læst wēnaþ (wēnaþ, Cott. MS.), Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 13. Ðe læs ðe wē forweordan, donne wē læst wēnan, Wulfst. 76, 1. (1 a) with preps. marking the direction of the expectation or hope:—Geþyld hafa, swā ic ðē wēne tō, Beo. Th. 2797; B. 1396. Swā wē wēnaþ on ðē *sicut speravimus in te*, Ps. Ben. 32, 18. (2) with acc. of what is hoped for or expected and dat. of person for whom:—Ic wēne mē, and eác ondrǽde, dōm dȳ rēþran, Exon. Th. 49, 22; Cri. 789. Ic mē bættran hām ǽfre ne wēne, Cd. Th. 268, 5; Sat. 50. Hē wile syllan unābeden dæt, dæt wē ūs ne wēndon, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 16. (3) with gen. of what is expected, (a) alone:—Ic ðǽr headufȳres hātes wēne, Beo. Th. 5038; B. 2522. Ðīn līf geendaþ, donne dū his ne wēnest, Wulfst. 260, 24. Hwæs wēneþ se, ðe nyle gemunan? Exon. Th. 74, 1; Cri. 1200. Ðǽr wē ūres feores ne wēnaþ *where we despair of our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 28. Ðeáh hē ðǽr ne sién, ðǽr hē heora wēnaþ, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 9. Dā fōr hē (*Saul*) ford bī ðæm scræfe dæt hē (*David*) oninnan wæs, and hē his ðǽr nō ne wēnde, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 14. Hē ðæs mǽldæges ne wēnde, Cd. Th. 141, 4; Gen. 2340. Far ðǽr dū freónda wēne, Exon. Th. 119, 20; Gū. 262. Geworpene on hlǽw, ðǽr hiora gemynde men ne wēnan *projecti in monumentis, quorum non meministi amplius*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. Hwonon hié ðæs wēnan sculon, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 2. Nū swȳðe rade his (*Antichrist*) man mæg wēnan, Wulfst. 19, 5. Lifes ne wēnan, Exon. Th. 98, 22; Cri. 1611. Ne wē ðære wyrde wēnan þurfon, 6, 9; Cri. 81: Blickl. Homl. 63, 2: Cd. Th. 62, 31; Gen. 1023. Ne hī edcerres ǽfre mōton wēnan, 293, 8; Sat. 451. Hwǽr hē ðara nægla swīðost on ðam wangstede wēnan þorfte, Elen. Kmbl. 2206; El. 1104. Ðēh ðe hē wēnende wǽre anwealdes, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 22. (b) with appositional clause:—Ðæs ne wēndon witan, dæt hit manna ænig tōbrecan meahte, Beo. Th. 1560; B. 778. Ne þearf ðæs nān mon wēnan, dæt hine ðȳer mon mæge ālēsan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 13: 109, 30: Cd. Th. 272, 5; Sat. 115. Frōfre ne wēnaþ, dæt gē wræcsīða wyrpe gebīden, Exon. Th. 132, 28; Gū. 479. Ne þearf hæleþa nān wēnan ðæs weorces, dæt hē wīsdōm mæge wiht ofermētta gemengan, Met. 7, 7: 13, 24: 26, 114. (c) with dat. of object for which something is expected:—Ne wēndest dū ðē ðines feores *thou wouldst despair of thy life*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 26. Him mon ðæs līfes ne wēnde *proximus morti fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 32: Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 39: 5, 3; S. 616, 9. Hē wēnde him þrāge hnāgre, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. Hié sendon æfter fultume, ðǽr hié him æniges wēndon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 23: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13: 6, 13; Swt. 268, 13. Wēnaþ eów ælcere blisse, Homl. Th. i. 554, 30. Ðǽr dū ðē hleahtres wēne, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 8. Ǽr hē hym ðæs feferes wēne, Lchdm. i. 84, 7. Ne mæg ic mē nānes ōðres wēnan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 576. (d) with preposition marking direction of expectation, *to look* to a person for something:—Wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan geþinges, Beo. Th. 1054; B. 525. Ne ic tō Sweóðeóde sibbe oðde treówe wihte wēne, 5838; B. 2923. Hē sæcce ne wēneþ tō Gār-Denum, 1205; B. 600. Ne wēndon hig nānes fieámes tō unc, Shrn. 40, 29. Nǽnig wihta wēnan þorfte beorhtre bōte tō banan folmum, Beo. Th. 317; B. 157. (e) where (c) and (d) are combined:—Wēne ic mē wrāde tō ðē *ego in te sperabo*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Ða dysegan nānwuht nyllaþ onginnan ðæs ðe hī him āwþer mægen tō wēnan oðde lofes oðde leána, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 11. (f) where (a) or (d) is accompanied by a clause [v. (4)]:—Hig ðæs ǽðelinges eft ne wēndon, dæt hē sigehrēðig sēcean cōme mǽrne þéoden, Beo. Th. 3197; B. 1596. Ne þorftan ða þegnas tō ðam frumgāre feohgestealde wēnan, dæt hȳ beágas þēgon, Exon. Th. 283, 26; Jul. 686. (4) with a clause:—Ic wēne mē hwænne mē Dryhtnes rōd gefetige, Rood Kmbl. 268; Kr. 135. Wīscton and ne wēndon, dæt hié heora winedrihten gesāwon, Beo. Th. 3212; B. 1604. (5) with infinitive:—Ic ænigra mē weána ne wēnde bōte gebīdan, 1870; B. 933. [*Goth.* wēnjan *sperare*: *O. Sax.* wānian *to suppose, hope* (with gen., infin., and clause): *O. Frs.* wēna: *O. H. Ger.* wān[n]en *opinari, putare, censere, arbitrari, suspicari, aestimare, credere, sperare* (with gen., clause, infin., acc. and infin., preposition): *Icel.* væna *to suppose, hope for.*] v. ā-, ge-wēnan; un-wēned.

wen-bȳl or **-bȳle** *some kind of boil*:—Wiþ wenbȳle, Lchdm. ii. 128, 16. Lǽcedōmas tō wenbȳlum, 12, 19: 128, 6.

wencel, wincel, es; *n. A child*:—Gif his hlāford him wīf sylle and hig suna hæbbon and dohtra, dæt wīf and hire winclo (*liberi*) beód ðæs hlāfordes. Gif se wiel cwið: 'Mē ys mīn hlāford leóf and mīn wīf and mīne winclo,' Ex. 21, 4, 5. Se eorðlīca kempa bið ǽfre gearo, swā hwyder swā hē faran sceal tō gefeohte mid ðam kininge, and hē for his wīfe ne for his wenclum ne dearr hine sylfne belādian, Basil adm. 2; Norm. 34, 20. Weodewum (and) wencelum hē wel onfēhð *pupillum et viduam suscipiet*, Ps. Th. 145, 8. [Ȝuw iss borenn an wennchell patt iss Iesu Crist, Orm. 3356. Men and wummen and children (*v.l.* were and wif and wenchel), A. R. 334, 25. Quelæn þa wifmen, quelen þa wanclen, Laym. 31834. *The later form is* wenche, e.g. Wicklif, Mt. 9, 24.]

wenoge. v. wang.

wend *a course, an alternative, a case*:—Ðonne gerecce hē, gif hē mæge, ðȳer twēga, oðde ðara spella sum leás oðde ungelīc ðære sprǽce ðe wit æfter spyriaþ; oðde þridde wend (*a third course* or *alternative*) ongite and gelǽfe dæt wit on riht spirien, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 26. Gif hit gebirie dæt Alhmund swā ða freóndrēddene healdan nolde, oðde hine mon oferricte dæt hē ne mōste londes wyrde beón, oðde þridda wend, gif him ǽr his ende gesǽlde, Chart. Th. 141, 13. [Cf. A pryve went *a secret passage*, Chaucer T. and C. ii. 738. *O. Frs.* wend *a case.*] v. ed-wend.

wendan; *p.* de *To turn.* I. *trans.* (1) *To cause to move, alter the direction* or *position* of something (lit. or fig.):—God on gesyhðe wæs . . . mīn on ða swīðran, ðanon ic ne wende onsión mīne, Elen. Kmbl. 696; El. 348. Swā hwā swā his mōd went tō yflum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 20. Ic āwyrgde fram mē wende and cyrde, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Ðam ðe slihþ on ðīn gewenge, wend ōðer ūgēn *qui te percutit in maxillam, praebe et alteram*, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Wendaþ mīn heáfod ofdūne, Blickl. Homl. 191, 2. Byð his horn wended on wuldur *cornu ejus exaltabitur in gloria*, Ps. Th. 111, 8. Wyrd bið wended hearde *the course of fate is hard to turn*, Salm. Kmbl. 871; Sal. 435. (2) *to turn round* or *over*. Cf. wending, I:—Dæt wērige mōd wendaþ ða gyltas swīðe mid sorgum *caeca scelerum mergit vertigine mentem*, Dōm. L. 244. Se ðe wende wriþan, Exon. Th. 440, 19; Rä. 60, 5. Tō eáhsealfe . . . wende man ælce dæge (*let the paste be turned every day*), Lchdm. iii. 16, 24. Wend-

ende *convolvens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 27. Hē (*a cup*) in healle wæs wylteil and wended wloncra folmum, Exon. Th. 441, 16; Rä. 60, 19. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter, convert*:—Hē wendeþ stān on wīdne mere *convertit solidam petram in stagnum aquae*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. God ūs āce biþ, ne wendaþ hine wyrda, Exon. Th. 333, 24; Gn. Ex. 9. Hē ða weaxendan wende eorðan on sealtne mersc, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Hē heora wæter wende tō blōde *convertit aquas eorum in sanguinem*, 104, 25. Hī wendan unriht tō rihte, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 23. Wend ðās stānas tō hlāfum, Homl. Th. i. 168, 22. Ða yldu wendan tō līfe, Exon. Th. 211, 2; Ph. 191. Ða gewitnesse wendan *to pervert the testimony*, 147, 21; Gū. 730. Dær hē hit wendan (-en, MS.) meahte *if he could have changed it*, 276, 23; Jul. 570: Elen. Kmbl. 1955; El. 979. God giet settende is and wendende ælce onwaldas and ælc rīce tō his willan, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 2. Hī beōð wended *mutabuntur*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Wese heora beód wended on grine *fiat mensa eorum in laqueum*, 68, 23. (3 a) *to turn* from one language to another, *to translate, interpret*. v. wendere:—Ælfrēd kuning wæs wealhstod ðisse bēc and hié of bēclēdene on Englisc wende, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 2. Ic ðē secge worda gerȳnu, ða ðū wendan (or *alter?*) ne miht, Cd. Th. 262, 21; Dan. 747. II. reflexive, (1) *to move one's self, take one's way, go, proceed, wend* (lit. or fig.):—Ic wende mec on wæteres hricg, Salm. Kmbl. 37; Sal. 19. Wendeþ hē hine under wolcnum, wīgsteall sēceþ, 207; Sal. 103. Ða innoþas hī wendaþ mid heora heſiguesse, and on ða sīdan feallaþ ðe hē on licgeaþ, Lchdm. ii. 258, 11. Hē wende hine lythwōn fram him and weōp, and wende eft tō him *avertit se parumper et flevit; et reversus est ad eos*, Gen. 42, 24. Se cyning hine west wende, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 5. Hē wende hine ðanon, Cd. Th. 31, 31; Gen. 493: 34. 33; Gen. 547. Hē wende hine of worulde *he departed this life*, Elen. Kmbl. 877; El. 440. Wend ðē from wynne, Cd. Th. 56, 28; Gen. 919. (2) *to turn, direct the attention*:—Ic wolde ðæt wit unc wendon tō ðises folces sprǣce, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 11. III. *intrans.* (1) *To wend, go, proceed* (lit. and fig.):—Se ðe bið on æcere, ne went hē on bæc *qui fuerint in agro, non redeant retro*, Lk. Skt. 17, 31. Went nū fulneáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Met. 13, 55. Him eal worold wendeþ on willan *all the world goes well with him*, Beo. Th. 3482; B. 1739. For hwī hit swā went swā hit nū oft dēþ *why things go as now they often do*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 26. Ðā wende hē on scype āgēn *ascendens nauem reversus est*, Lk. Skt. 8, 37. Se here eft hāmweard wende, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 25. Hē grundsceát sōhte, wende tō worulde, Exon. Th. 41, 3; Cri. 650. Ða bōceras ðe wendon (*descenderant*) fram Hierusalem, Mk. Skt. 3, 22. Hig wendon tō Hierusalem *regressi sunt in Hierusalem*, Lk. Skt. 24, 33. Hī wendon ðā tō horsum . . . Hī wendon him fram, and heora wǣpna āwurpon, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 425, 435. His feónda wǣmna wendon on hī sylfe, Jud. Thw. 162, 9. Ðǣr wendon forð wlance þegenas, Byrht. Th. 137, 52; By. 205. Ūre yldran swultan and ūs from wendan, Blickl. Homl. 195, 27. Ðæt ic hām sīðie, wende fram wīge, Byrht. Th. 139, 10; By. 252. Ǣr hē hionan wende *ere he depart*, Met. 18, 11. Hwī sió wyrd swā wō wendan sceolde, Met. 4, 40. Wendan of (*to depart from*) woruldryhte, Exon. Th. 105, 24; Gū. 28. Ðæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13. (1 a) with reflexive dative:—Cnut wende him ūt, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 5. Hī wendon him tō ðære burge weard, 1048; Erl. 177, 40. (2) *to turn round*:—Swylce ex wendende *quasi axis versatilis*, Scint. 97, 4. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter*:—Hī on wiðermēde wendan and cyrdan *conversi sunt in arcum perversum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57: Exon. Th. 73, 7; Cri. 1186. Hē gehālgode wīn of wætere, and wendan hēt on ða beteran gecynd, Andr. Kmbl. 1174; An. 587. Ðæt wile wendan on wæterbollan, Lchdm. ii. 248, 7. (4) *to change, shift, vary, be variable*:—God ne went nō swā swā wē dōþ, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 20. Wendeþ, Exon. Th. 379, 13; Deór. 379. Geseah ic ðæt beácen wendan wǣdum and bleóm; hwīlum hit wæs mid wætan bestēmed, hwīlum mid since gegyrwed, Rood Kmbl. 43; Kr. 22. [*Goth.* wandjan: *O. Sax.* wendian: *O. Frs.* wenda: *O. H. Ger.* wenten: *Icel.* venda.] v. ā-, be-, ed-, ge-, mis-, on-, ōþ-, tō-, under-, ymb-wendan; un-āwendende, un-āwend(-wended); windan.

wendan (? *or* wennan? Cf. winnan); *p.* de *To labour*:—Ðā wende (*other MSS. have* wann, wonn) hē swȳþe, ðæt hē ða ðe mid hine cōman geheólde *laboravit multum, ut eos, qui secum venerant, contineret*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* vanda *to take pains in a work.*]

-wende. v. hāl-, hāt-, hwīl-, lāð-, leóf-, luf-wende.

-wendedlīc, -wendedlīcness, -wend(ed)ness. v. ā-, on-wendedlīc, ā-wendedlīcness, ā-, and-, on-wendedness, ge-unwendness.

Wend(e)las (-e?), a; *pl. The people of Vendil* (the northern part of Jutland, *Icel.* Vendill)?, *the Vandals?*:—Wulfgār maþelode, ðæt wæs Wendla leód, Beo. Th. 702; B. 348. Mid Wenlum ic wæs and mid Wærnum, Exon. Th. 322, 6; Vid. 59. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 332 sqq.; P. B. xii. 7.

Wendel-sǣ (*generally masc.*) *the Mediterranean*. In Alfred's Orosius the word is used to translate several Latin terms denoting the Mediterranean or parts of it:—Andlang Wendelsǣs (*mare Nostrum, quod Magnum generaliter dicimus*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 12. Wendelsǣ *mare Nostrum*, 12, 14: 26, 28: 8, 23. Óþ ðone Wendelsǣ, 10, 36. Se Wendelsǣ *mare Magnum*, 24, 26. On ðæm Wendelsǣ *per totum Magnum pelagus*, 28, 24. Seó ūs fyrre Ispania, hyre is be westan gārsecg, and be norðan Wendelsǣ *Hispania ulterior habet a septentrione Oceanum, ab occasu Oceanum*, 24, 8. Se Wendelsǣ ðe man hēt Atriaticum, 22, 14: 28, 9. Andlang ðæs Wendelsǣs is Dalmatia on norðhealfe ðæs sǣs *Dalmatia habet a meridie Adriaticum sinum*, 22, 12. Hió hæfð be norðan ðone Wendelsǣ, ðe man hēt Adriaticum *habet a septentrione mare Siculum vel potius Adriaticum*, 26, 7. Se Wendelsǣ *mare Tyrrhenum*, 8, 25: 28, 15: 24, 3. Italia land belīð Wendelsǣ ymb eall ūtan būton westannorðan *Italia habet ab Africo Tyrrhenum mare, a boreā Adriaticum sinum*, 22, 18. Be sūðan Narbonense is se Wendelsæ (*mare Gallicum*), 22, 29, 20. Wendelsǣ ðe man hēt Libia Æthiopicum *mare Libycum*, 26, 1. Begeondan Wendelsǣ *citra Pontum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 52. Fēng Carl tō allum ðam westrice behienan Wendelsǣ and begeondan ðisse sǣ, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 11. On ān īglond ūt on ðære Wendelsǣ, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 11. Æt Wendelsǣ on stæðe (*the Italian shore*), Elen. Kmbl. 462; El. 231. On Wendelsǣ ðǣr Apollines dohtor wunode, Met. 26, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 406; Sal. 203. [*O. H. Ger.* Wentil-sēo *oceanus*. Cf. wendel-meri *oceanus.*]

-wenden. v. ed-wenden.

wendend, es; *m. That which turns round*:—Wendend *vertigo* (teres vertigo coeli, Ald. 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 32. Cf. hweorfa.

-wendendlīc, -wendendlīce. v. ā-wendendlīc, ā-wendendlīce.

wendere, es; *m. A translator, interpreter*. v. wendan, I. 3 a:—Wenderum *translatoribus, interpretes*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* misse-wendari.]

wending, e; *f. Turning.* I. *a turning round, revolution.* Cf. wendan, I. 2:—On ānre wendinge, ða hwīle ðe hē (*the firmament*) āne betyrnð, gǣð forð feówor and twēntig tīda, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 30. II. *a turning up* or *over*:—Gif ðǣr sió ðæs hrifes wendung *if the stomach be upset* (?), Lchdm. ii. 228, 24. III. *changing, mutation*:—Ne wyrð ðisses nēfre nān wending *non movebor de generatione in generationem*, Ps. Th. 9, 26. Wendincg, 29 6. Earfoðe ys fǣrlīc wendincg *difficilis est subita permutatio*, Scint. 63, 20. Hit gedēð hit self him selfum suīðe ungelīc for ðære gelōmlican wendinge *mutabilitate se varium exhibet*, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 17. Orsorg līf lǣdaþ woruldmen wīse būton wendinge (cf. unonwendendlīce, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24), Met. 7, 41. [Dyaþ is a wendinge, and þet ech wot, Ayenb. 70, 34. At the wendyng *at the turn* (versura), Pall. 44, 12.] v. ā-wending.

wēne; *adj.* I. *hopeful.* v. or-, un-wēne. II. *fair, beautiful.* v. wēn-līc:—Wēnre (? wendre, MS.) *formosior*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 23. [*Icel.* vænn *hopeful; fair, beautiful.*]

wenge. v. wang.

wenian; *p.* ede *To accustom.* I. *to accustom, train, prepare, fit*, (1) with prep. *tō* marking the end of the training:—Lǣrde hē ða leóde on geleáfan weg, wenede tō wuldre weorod unmæte, tō ðam hālgan hām, Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 24; Wand. 36. Hié lǣrdon hira tungan and wenedon tō leásunga *docuerunt linguam suam loqui mendacium*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 19. Ðæt ælc cristen man his bearn tō cristendōme geornlice wænige, L. Edg. C. 17; Th. ii. 248, 9. Wenian tō gefeohte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 571. Tō ælcan rihte ūs sylfe wenian and wēman, Wulfst. 266, 5. Godes folc wenian tō ðam ðe heom þearf sȳ, 154, 13. (1 a) with prep. *tō*, and *mid* marking the means used:—Ðæt ðec līf geearnian ðe hȳ ūs tō wenian mid lāre and mid bysene gōdra weorca *to merit that life eternal, to which they are training us by teaching and by the example of good works*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 22. Man mæg ylpas wenian tō wīge mid cræfte, Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 10. Utan ūs sylfe mid gōdan geþance wenian tō rihte, Wulfst. 76, 2. (2) with prep. *in*, marking end attained by training:—Leorna lāre, wene ðec in wīsdōm *train yourself so that you may be wise*, Exon. Th. 303, 32; Fä. 62. (3) with instrumental:—Dō á ðætte duge . . . wene ðec ðȳ betran (cf. *Icel.* venjask *with dat. to be accustomed to do a thing*) *always choose the better part*, Exon. Th. 300, 17; Fä. 7. II. *to draw, attract*, (1) *to draw* to:—Ðæt æt feohgyftum Folcwaldan sunu dōgra gehwylce Dene weorþode, Hengestes heáp hringum wenede (*he should attach them to himself by presents*), efne swā swīðe swā hē Fresena cyn byldan wolde, Beo. Th. 2187; B. 1091. Ðone ðe mec frēfran wolde, wenian (wēman? *q.v.*: *but* cf. Sulīk folk laðōian, wennian mid willeon, Hél. 2818) mid wynnum, Exon. Th. 288, 10; Wand. 29. (2) *to draw* from:—Wene and teóh ðæt blōd fram ðære āðeádedan sīðwe, Lchdm. ii. 84, 3. Hū mon ðæt deáde blōd āweg wenian scyle, 8, 15. (2 a) *to wean*; ablactare:—Swā módor dēþ hyre bearn, ðonne hió hit fram hire breóstа gesoce weneþ, R. Ben. 22, 21. [*O. Sax.* wenian, wennian: *O. H. Ger.* wennen *assuefacere*: *Icel.* venja *to accustom* to (*dat. or* við).] v. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, mis-wenian; for-, ofer-wened.

wēning, e; *f.* I. *supposition, doubtful thought, doubt*:—Se Godes man ne sceolde be ðan morgendæge þencean, ðȳ læs ðæt wēre, ðæt hē þurh ðæt ænig ðara gōda forylde, ðe hē ðonne ðȳ dæge gedōn mihte, and

(þurh) ða wēninge hweðer hē eft ðæs mergenðæges gebīdan mōste *the man of God ought not to think of the morrow, lest it should come to pass, that through it he should put off any of the good that he might do then on the day, and through the doubt whether he may live to see the morrow*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 24. II. *hope, expectation*:—Bæd heó swīþe lange ðone cyninge, ðæt hē hī forlǽte on mynstre Criste þeówian, ðæt heó ða wēnunge æt nȳhstan ðurhteáh (*so that at last her hope was realized*), Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 39. III. *chance*:—In woenunga *forte*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. [Aboue onderstandingge and wenynge (*imagination*), Ayenb. 113, 6. It is a wrongful wenynge (*opinion*), Chauc. Boeth. 172, 28. *O. H. Ger.* ana-wānunga *existimatio*; bi-wānunga *deliberatio*.] v. wénunga.

weninga. v. wēnunga.

wēn-līc; *adj.* I. *fair, handsome, comely*:—Strangliċ on wæstme and wēnliċ on nebbe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Heó wæs swīðe wlitig and wēnliċes hīwes *erat eleganti aspectu nimis*, Homl. Ass. 108, 205. II. the word glosses *conveniens* in the following passages:—Ne wæs woenliċ (þæsliċ (*q. v.*), W. S.) gecȳðnisse hiora *non erat conveniens testimonium illorum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 59. Woenliċa (weonliċe, Rush.) gecȳðnisse *conuenientia testimonia*, 14, 56. [Swo warð iturnd þat folc of ateliche to weuliche *ita facta est Niniue speciosa que prius turpis existebat*, O. E. Homl. ii. 83, 9. Hwu hie mai hire seluen wenlukest makien, 29, 12. Þe mon þe on his ȝouhþe ȝeorne leorneþ wit and wisdom, he may beon on elde wenliche lorþeu, Misc. 108, 105. *O. Sax.* wān-līk *fair*: *Icel.* væn-ligr *hopeful, promising, fine*.] v. un-wēnliċ.

wēnliċe; *adv. Fairly, in comely fashion*:—September and December mid heora seofon geféran gladiaþ wēnliċe swīðe, Anglia viii. 302, 4. [*O. Sax.* wān-līko *beautifully*: *Icel.* vænliga.]

wenn, es; *m. A wen*:—Eágan wenn *impetigo*, Wrt, Voc. ii. 45, 39: i. 43, 62. Wið wenne (τύλος) on eágon, Lchdm. ii. 34, 9. Wænne, 34, 3. Wiþ sceótendum wenne, 324, 25. Gif men synd wænnas gewunod on ðæt heáfod foran oððe on ða eágan, iii. 46, 21. Sealf wið wennas, 12, 22. Wið wennas æt mannes heortan, 40, 4. v. þeór-wenn.

-wēnness. v. or-wēnness.

wen-sealf, e; *f. A salve for wens*:—Wensealf, Lchdm. ii. 128, 13, 19. Ðās wyrta sceolon tō wensealfe, i. 382, 15: ii. 128, 6: 12, 19.

wen-spring (-spryng), es; *m. A mole*:—Wensprynga *nevorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 50.

Wente; *pl.* I. *the people of Gwent* (the district comprising Monmouth and Glamorgan):—Ealle ða cyngas ðe on ðyssum ſglande wǽron hē (*Athelstane*) gewylde; ǽrest Huwal West-Wala cyning, and Cosstantin Scotta cyning and Uwen Wenta cyning, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 43. II. *the same as* Waller-wente q. v.:—Nemne man him ealswā micel Wente swā cyninges þegne, L. N. P. L. 52; Th. ii. 298, 11: 53; Th. ii. 298, 14. v. Went-sǽte.

wēnþ (P) *beauty*. v. wēn-līc:—Wēnðe *cum formosior*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 23. v. wēne.

Went-sǽte; *pl. The inhabitants of Gwent*:—Be Wentsǽtum and Dūnsǽtum. Hwīlon Wentsǽte hȳrdon intō Dūnsǽtan, ac hit gebyreþ rihtor intō West-Sexan, þyder hȳ scylan gafol and gíslas syllan, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 17–20. v. Wente.

wēnunga (-inga); *adv. Perhaps, haply, by chance*:—Wēnunge (-a) *forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 1: Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 23. Wēnunga *forsitan*, Ps. Spl. 80, 13. Wēnunga hine hig forwandiaþ, ðonne hig hine geseóþ *forsitan cum hunc uiderint uerebuntur*, Lk. Skt. 20, 13. Ne hit nǽfre næs tō geopenigenne būton wēnunga hwīlc munuc ūt fōre *unless it happened that a monk had to go out*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 104. Ðe læs wēnunga *ne forte*, Lk. Skt. 14, 8. Nymðe mē Drihten gefultumede, wēninega mīn sāwl sōhte helle *nisi quia Dominus adjuvasset me, paulominus habitaverat in inferno anima mea*, Ps. Th. 93, 16. Woenunga *forte*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 13: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 13. Woenunge, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 2: *forsitan*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 46. Woeninga, Ps. Surt. 123, 4: 138, 11. v. un-wēnunga; wēning.

wen-wyrt, e; *f. The name of some plant supposed to be good for wens* [*two kinds are mentioned*, seó clufihte wenwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 128, 17: 336, 3: 128, 7: 266, 26; *and* seó cneóhte wenwyrt, ii. 140, 8]:—Wyrc sealfe of wenwyrte, Lchdm. ii. 52, 4. Gesmire mid wenwyrte, 62, 27. Wensealf; ontre, reáde netlan, twā wenwyrta, 128, 14.

weð *the upper part of the throat*:—Tunge *lingua*, weð *faus*, mūðes hrōf *palatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 57. Cf. (?) weohlan.

weð, ón (?); *f. Woe, misery*:—Daroþas wǽron weð (weá?) ðære wihte, Exon. Th. 438, 9; Rii. 57, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wēwa; *f. dolor, pena, supplicium*.] v. weá, wāwa.

weð-bed, -bud. v. wīg-bed.

weðce, an; *f. The wick of a lamp* or *candle*:—Weðce *licinius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 19. Leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, candelsnytels *emunctorium*, weðce *papirus*, i. 26, 56. Weðcan (*papyrum*) settan *to put a wick to a lamp*, Lchdm. iii. 348, col. 1. Ðonne ðū blǽcernes behōfige . . . wǽt mid ðīnum scytefingre on midden, swylce ðū weðcan settan wylle, Techm. ii. 126, 3. Riscene weðcan *fila scirpea*, Germ. 391, 15. Weðcan *accendilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 46: *cicindilia*, 284, 26. Wiðcum *cicindilibus, stuppulis*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 77. Weðcum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 43: 131, 13. [Wex on þe candele sene, þe wueke widinnen unsene *in candela cera exterius, luminulum interius*, O. E. Homl. ii. 47, 32. As wex and a weke were twyned togideres. . . . And as wex and weyke . . . , Piers P. 17, 204, 206. Weyke of a candel *lichinius*, weyke of a lampe *licendulum* (l. *cicendulum*, v. Cath. Angl. 412), Prompt. Parv. 520. The weke of a candele *lichinus*, Wülck. Gl. 592, 30: 721, 43. *M. Du.* wieke: *M. H. Ger.* wieche *licinia*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wioh *lucubrum*.] v. candel-, clāþ-weðce.

weðe-steall. v. wīg-steall.

weðd, es; *n. f.* (?) *A useless* or *injurious plant, a weed*:—Æceres weðd, ðæt ðe bið on ofen ǽseud *faenum agri, quod in clibanum mittitur*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Hwonan hæfð hit ðæt weðd (*zizania*)? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 27. Is ǽwriten ðæt hē sēwe ðæt weðd on ða gōdan ǽceras, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 17. Ðā æteáwde ða weðd, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 26, 25, 29, 30. Mōtan ealle weðda nū wyrtum ǽspringan, Lchdm. iii. 36, 26. Swā hwā swā wille sāwan westmbǽre land, ǽtió ǽrest of ealle ða weðd ðe hē gesió, ðæt ðām æcerum derigen, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 23: Met. 12, 4, 28. [Forgrouwen mid brimbles, and mid þornes, and mid iuele wiedes, O. E. Homl. ii. 129, 25. Wo þat mygte weoden abbe and þe roten gnawe, R. Glouc. 404, 11. Weed or wyyid herb *herba silvestris* vel *herba nociva*, Prompt. Parv. 519. *O. Sax.* wiod.] v. un-weðd.

weðd, e; *f.*?:—Wið cneówærce genim weðde wīsan, Lchdm. iii. 16, 16.

weodewe. v. widuwe.

weðd-hōc, es; *m. A weed-hook, a hoe*:—Ueeðdhōc (ueeád-, Ep. Erf.) *sarculum*, Txts. 95, 1764. Weðdhōc (*printed* weodhoclu *sarcum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 2: Anglia ix. 263, 5. [Þe wyedhoc of þe gardine, þet uordeþ al þet kueade gers, Ayenb. 121, 27. Weodhook, Wick. Is. 7, 25. A wedehoke *sarculum*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 22. Wedhoc, 724, 30 (both 15th cent.).]

weðdian; *p.* ode *To weed, clear the ground of weeds*:—Me mæig on sumera . . . weðdian, Anglia ix. 261, 12. [Wede corne or herbys *runco, sarculo*, Prompt. Parv. 519. To wede *sarrio*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 24. To wedy *vello*, 618, 31.] v. á-weðdian; weódung.

Weðd-mōnaþ, es; *m. August*:—Agustus mōnaþ on ūre geþeóde wē nemnaþ Weódmōnaþ, for ðon ðe hī on ðam mōnþe mǽst geweaxaþ, Shrn. 110, 33: 124, 14: Menol. Fox 273; Men. 138.

weodu-binde. v. wudu-binde.

weðdung, e; *f. Weeding*:—Weódung *runcatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 12.

weoduwe, weofung, weogas. v. widuwe, wefung, weg.

Weogorna-, Weogora-ceaster, e; *f. Worcester*. The first part of the name is found in the following forms:—Weogorna, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 131, 14: 100, 8: i. 35, 21. Weogerna, 114, 15: 152, 7: ii. 150, 4. Weogurna, i. 315, 27. Wiogorna, 176, 5. Wiogoerna, 279, 11. Wiogerna, iii. 166, 7: 186, 4. Wiogerne, 261, 5. Wiogurna, 50, 18: ii. 384, 17. Wiogurnae, iii. 49, 29. Wiogurne, 36, 6. Wegorne, i. 171, 13: 259, 32. Wegerna, 38, 17: 171, 33. Wegrinan, 109, 21. Wegrin, 201, 4. Wigorna, 108, 5: ii. 111, 36. Wigornae, i. 185, 33. Wigerna, 150, 32: iii. 91, 33: iv. 235, 28: Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 38. Wigurna, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 385, 14: iii. 52, 3. Wigeran, ii. 108, 37: iv. 234, 27. Uigran, i. 80, 14. Wigrinnan, 154, 15. Wygerna, iii. 260, 33. Wygerne, 262, 6: 263, 7. Wygoran, vi. 215, 7. Weogerie, ii. 405, 26. Wiogora, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, tit. Wiogre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 405, 5. Wigera, iv. 137, 21: 262, 21: Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 37. Wihgera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 263, 14. Wigra, iii. 95, 28: vi. 126, 25. Wigra, Wygra, Chr. 1047; Erl. 171, 30, 31. Wigre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 168, 15: 186, 9. Wihgra, iv. 72, 22. Wigar, Chr. 959; Th. i. 219, col. 3. Cf. also Wiricestria, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 161, 25, and the Latin adjective forms, which shew the same variety, e. g. Wegornensis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 99, 29: Wiornocensis, iii. 366, 26: Wigorcestrensis, i. 167, 18: Wigorcensis, v. 142, 16.

Weogornaceastre-scīr, e; *f. Worcestershire*:—On Wigeraccastrescíre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 138, 1. Wigraceasterscíre (Wihraceastrescíre, *v. l.*), Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 10. Wigercestresíre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 192, 2. Wigeceastrescíre, 263, 4. Wireceastrescíre, 56, 8. Wircestrescíre, 193, 4.

weohlan; *pl. The jaws*:—Tuxlas ł geahlas (weohlan, MS. T.) leóna tōbrycð Drihten *molas leonum confringet Dominus*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. v. weó.

weohlere, weoh-steall, weola, weolc. v. wīglere, wīgsteall, wela, weoloc.

weolo (? weolcen); *adj. Scarlet, purple*:—Twigedeágade deáge ł weolcere (weolcentre?) ł wealcbasewere *bis tincto cocco*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 31. v. next word.

weolcen-reád; *adj. Scarlet, purple*:—Se wolcnreáda wǽfels *the scarlet robe*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 4. Hī scrȳddon hyne mid weolcenreádum scyccelse, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28. Wolcnreádum, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 25. Gif eówere synna wǽron wolcnreáde *si fuerint peccata vestra ut coccinum*, 322, 10. Wolcnereádum deáhum *conchiliis*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 57. Ðeós wyrt hæfð wolcenreáde blōstman, Lchdm. i. 244, 5. v. weoloc-reád.

weoler. v. weler.

weolma, an; *m. Desire* (?), *what of its kind is most to be desired* (?), *what is best.* Cf. cyst:—Siþþan hē Marian, mægða weolman (*best of maidens*), mǣrre meówlan, mundheáls geceás, Exon. Th. 28, 12; Cri. 445. Cf. wil-.

weoloc, es; *m. A kind of shell-fish, a whelk, cockle;* also *the dye obtained from such fish:*—Wioloc *coccum,* Txts. 55, 594. Uuiluc, uuluc *involucus,* 71, 1115. Weoluc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 56: *cochlea,* i. 65, 72. Weoloc, 281, 50: ii. 16, 29; *conquilium,* i. 291, 27. Wurma, weoloc *murice,* ii. 56, 62. Weluc *murice* vel *conchylaum,* i. 56, 8. Weoloces scyll *conquilium,* 34, 11. Fiscdeáh, weolces *conchilii,* Hpt. Gl. 524, 19. Lytle snæglas *vel* weolocas *coeleas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 45. Hēr beoþ swýþe genihtsume weolocas, of ðām biþ geweorht se weolocreáda tælhg *sunt et cochleae satis superque abundantes, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 19. Uuiolocas, uuylocas *cocleas,* Txts. 53, 542. Wilocas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 81.

weoloc-basu; *adj. Purple:*—Uuylocbaso *purpuram,* Txts. 113, 66. v. wealh-basu.

weoloc-reád; *adj. Of the red colour that is got from the* weoloc, *scarlet, purple:*—Wiolocreád, wilocreád *coccum bis tinctum,* Txts. 51, 496. Weolocreád, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 43: *coceo,* 77, 20. Weolcreád *coccum,* 14, 57: *coccum rubicundum bis tinctum,* i. 34, 10. Weol[c]réd *coccinea,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 31. Weolocas, of ðām biþ geweorht se weolocreáda tælhg *cochleae, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 19. Wolcreádum *coccineo,* Hpt. Gl. 523, 77: Anglia xiii. 29, 53. Weolocreáde *coccineas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 30. Wolcreáde, Hpt. Gl. 524, 55: Lchdm. i. 244, 5, note. v. weolcen-reád.

weoloc-scill, e; *f. A shell-fish, a whelk, cockle:*—Wilocscel (uuiluc-, uuyluc-) *conquilium,* Txts. 51, 499. Wiolucscel (*but Ep. Erf. have* ilugsegg) *papilivus,* 83, 1487. Hēr beoþ oft numene missenlícra cynna weolcscylle and muscule *exceptis variorum generibus conchyliorum, in quibus sunt et musculae,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17.

weoloc-telg, es; *m. The scarlet dye got from the* weoloc:—Wiolctælges *conquilini,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 41.

Weolud *the river Welland:*—Him cirde tō þurferþ eorl and ða holdas and eal se here ðe tō Hāmtūne hiórde norþ ōþ Weolud, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 29. v. Wēland.

weóningas (?); *pl. m. Bindings for the legs:*—Weóningas (meóningas? v. meó) *fascellas* (fascella = fasciola = fasciae crurales, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 53.

Weonod-land, es; *n. The country of the Wends:*—Weonoðland hiþn wæs on steórbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 34. Weonodland, Swt. 20, 4, 6. Of Weonodlande, 7. Of Winodlande, 11. [*Icel.* Vind-land.] v. Winedas.

weor *bad.* v. weorr.

weorc, es; *n. Work;* opus. I. *work, operative action, operation:*—Godes willa is weorc *God's will is operative,* Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 24. Dæt Godes weorc (uoerc, Lind.: werc, Rush.) wǣre geswutelod on him, Jn. Skt. 9, 3. Gesweotula þurh searocræft ðīn sylfes weorc, and sōna forlǽt weall wið wealle, Exon. Th. 1, 17; Cri. 9. II. *working, doing, performance:*—Be rihtes weorce betweox Wealum and Englum *concerning the doing of justice between Welsh and English,* L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 14. v. V a, V b. III. in a collective sense, *work, doings, actions,* (1) *what a person does:*—Se ðe ōþrum forwyrneþ wlitigan wilsiþes, gif his weorc ne deág, Exon. Th. 2, 19; Cri. 21. Weorc ānra gehwæs beorhte blīceþ in ðam blīþan hām, 238, 3; Ph. 598. Dæt hē ne forleóse his weorces wlite, 97, 9; Cri. 1588. Hē getrymede heora geleáfan mid ðon heofonlícon weorce, Blickl. Homl. 17, 8. Ðis is wæstm wises and goodes ðe his sōðfæst weorc symble lǽste, Ps. Th. 57, 10. (2) *what happens:*—Ðæs dæges weorc byð egesfull eallum gesceaftum, Wulfst. 182, 7. IV. *work, labour, occupation, employment, any form of long-sustained* or *habitual activity:*—Weorc *opus,* cræftca *opifex,* Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 37. Towlīc weorc *weaving;* textrinum opus, 26, 13: 82, 11. Hī mōtan bletsian eal Cristen folc, and him godcunde lāc forebringan . . . ðis weorc biþ deóflum se mǽsta teóna, Blickl. Homl. 47, 6. Hē nǽfre Godes weorces ne ǽblon, ah hē ealle niht þurhwacode on hālgum gebedum, 227, 6. God geswāc hys weorces (*the work of creation*), Gen. 2, 3. Weorces (*the building of the tower of Babel*) wīsan, Cd. Th. 101, 28; Gen. 1689. Ūt fǽrd man tō weorce his, Ps. Spl. 103, 24. Hī sōhton weras tō weorce (*building*), Cd. Th. 100, 30; Gen. 1672: Exon. Th. 1, 4; Cri. 3. Ðū leóda feala forlǽrdest, nū leng ne miht gewealdan ðý weorce, Andr. Kmbl. 2729; An. 1367. Yrþlinge, hū begǽst ðū weorc ðīn? Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 11. Sum mæg wrætlīce weorc āhycgan heáhtimbra gehwæs, Exon. Th. 296, 1; Crā. 44. Weorc gebannan, Beo. Th. 149; B. 74. IV a. *a particular act of labour:*—Wirc six dagas ealle ðīn weorc, Ex. 20, 9. Gif hȳ ūt an æcere wurc (*v. l.* weorc) hæbben *si opera in agris habuerint,* R. Ben. IV b. *workmanship:*—Wæs dæt hūs hwemdragen, nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces, dæt ða wīgas wǣron rihte, Blickl. Homl. 207, 18. V. *a work, deed, any action:*—Dēd ł wærc *opus,* Jn. Skt. p. 1, 6. Hwæt dō wē dæt wē wyrceon Godes weorc (uerco, Lind.: werc, Rush.)? Dā andswarode se Hǽlend: Dæt is Godes weorc (uerc, Lind.: werc, Rush.), dæt gē gelȳfan on done ðe hē sende, 6, 29. Wēnan ðæs weorces, dæt hē wīsdōm mæge wið ofermētta gemengan, Met. 7, 7. Hȳ weorces (*taking the forbidden fruit*) onguldon, Exon. Th. 153, 22; Gū. 829. Wērig ðæs weorces, 436, 20; Rā. 55, 10. Tō hwon syndon gē ðyses weorces swā hefige? gōd weorc heó wæs wyrcende on mē, Blickl. Homl. 69, 15. Nis eów ðæs weorces þearf, dæt gē ða ciricean hālgian, 205, 36. Wræclīcne hām weorce tō leáne, Cd. Th. 3, 18; Gen. 37. Ða ðe ðý worce gesǽgon, 232, 31; Dan. 268. Mon mæg ðý ilcan weorce (*ipso facto*) cwepan dæt nētenu send gesǽlige, gif man cwiþ, dæt ða men sēn gesǽlige, ða heora līchoman lustum fyligaþ *to say that those men are happy, who follow their body's lusts, is at the same time to say that beasts are happy,* Bt. 31, tit.; Fox xvi, 9. Ān weorc (uoerc, Lind.: werc, Rush.) ic worhte, Jn. Skt. 7, 21: Blickl. Homl. 71, 30. Hē Godes eorre þurh his selfes weorc āfunde, Ps. C. 25. Gif hē ðonne git māre weorc geworht hæbbe *if then he have committed a greater crime,* L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 12. Hwylce ðæs gōdan mannes weorc and his dǽda wāron, Blickl. Homl. 55, 13. Weorcu *opera,* Scint. 20, 19. Wæstm gōdra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 71, 36: Exon. Th. 66, 31; Cri. 1080. Eargra weorca, 80, 8; Cri. 1304. Dǽdum georn, wīs in weorcum, 185, 7; Az. 4: 159, 4; Gū. 921. Weorcum fāh, Elen. Kmbl. 2484; El. 1246. Mid ælmessan and mid mildheortum weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 37, 19: 73, 16. Leánigean æfter his weorcum and dǽdum, 123, 34. Ne dó gē nā æfter heora worcum (*v. l.* weorcum: wærcum, Rush.) . . . Ealle heora worc (*v. l.* weorc: werca, Lind.: wærc, Rush.) hig dōð, ðæt menn hī geseón, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 3–5. Weorc (uoerca, Lind.: werc, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 9, 4. Uoerco, Lind. 10, 32. God gesihþ ealle ūre wyrc (weorc, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 1. V a. where action is contrasted with speech or thought:—Gif hwā hǽfdendōm weordige wordes oððe weorces, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2. Ic dō swā ic ne sceolde, hwīle mid weorce, hwīle mid worde, Hy. 3, 44. Ðonne on ūrum mōde biþ ācenned sum ðing gōdes, and wē dæt tō weorce āwendaþ, Homl. Th. i. 138, 23. Ðæm synfullan nāuht ne helpaþ his gōdan gedōhtas, for ðæm ðe hē hæfð gearone willan tō ðæm weorce, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 27: 11; Swt. 73, 4. Biþ sió costung ǽresð on ðæm mōde, ðonne fēreþ ūtweardes tō ðære hȳðe, ōððæt hió ūt āsciát on weorc, Swt. 71, 8. Sinra weorca wlite and worda gemynd, Exon. Th. 64, 15; Cri. 1038. Gescād witan worda and worca, Beo. Th. 583; B. 289. Wordum ne worcum, 2204; B. 1100. Wordum and weorcum, Cd. Th. 278, 17; Sat. 223. Wercum, 267, 34; Sat. 48. Mid wordum oððe mid weorcum cȳðan, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 21. Se ðe dās ǽ mid spræcon and mid wordum gefylt and nele mid worcum, Deut. 27, 26. Swilce hē mid weorcum hī gespræce, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 2. Sume him ðæs hādes hlīfsan willaþ wegan on wordum, and ða weorc ne dōð, Exon. Th. 105, 33; Gū. 105. V b. of action that gives effect to anything:—Hwæðer hig gefyllaþ mid weorce done hreám, oððe hit swā nys, Gen. 18, 21. Hwæðer mīn word beó mid weorce gefilled, Num. 11, 23. Hwī hē nolde gehȳrsumian his hǽsum mid weorce, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 61. Hē wolde his gebeót mid weorcum gefremman, 25, 621. Dæt dū mid weorcum gefille ealle ða ǽ, Jos. 1, 7. Se ðe mægna gehwæs weorcum (*actually, indeed*) wealdeþ, Exon. Th. 121, 3; Gū. 283. Ðīn gewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum, Ps. Th. 92, 6. VI. *a work, what is wrought:*—Weorc *machina,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 53. Ðā wæs geforðad ðīn fægere weorc, Hy. 9, 24. Nānwuht nis fæste stondendes weorces ā wuniende, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21: Met. 6, 17. Bisiuuidi uuerci (uerci, werci) *opere plumario,* Txts. 80, 699. Weorce *fabrica,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 35. Is ðam weorce þearf, dæt se cræftga cume, and gebēte, Exon. Th. 1, 21; Cri. 11. Com God wera weorc sceáwigan, beorna burhfæsten and dæt beácen somod, Cd. Th. 100, 9; Gen. 1679. Se wealdend ðe dæt weorc (*the universe*) stadolade, Andr. Kmbl. 1598; An. 800: Exon. Th. 43, 19; Cri. 691. Mē gliwedon wrætlīc weorc smiþa, 408, 18; Rā. 27, 14. Mycel wǣrun ðīne weorc, Ps. Th. 103, 23. Ðā sceáwode Scyppend ūre his weorca wlite, Cd. Th. 13, 23; Gen. 207: 239, 2; Dan. 364: Met. 20, 21. VI a. *a strong building, fortress:*—Babylonia ðe ǽr wæs ealra weorca fæstast and wunderlecast and mǽrast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 24. Bewrigene mid weorcum, Cd. Th. 218, 24; Dan. 44. VI b. *work, what is done, effect produced:*—Ða flǽscflcan willan cumaþ oft þurh deófles sceónessa ǽr tō manna heortan, ǽr Drihtnes weorc ðǽr wunian mōte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 8. VII. *pain, travail, grief.* v. weorcsum:—Dæt ðam weligan wæs weorc tō þolianne, Exon. Th. 276, 21; Jul. 569. Dæt wæs weorc Gode, Cd. Th. 217, 18; Dan. 24. Ne hié sorge wiht, weorces ne wiston, 49, 2; Gen. 786: Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279. Wæs hē tō dæs ārfæst, dæt him wæs on weorce, dæt hē leng from Cristes onsýne wǣre, Blickl. Homl. 225, 28. Hē ðæs weorc gehlcát, frēcne wīte, Cd. Th. 166, 10; Gen. 2745. Hē ðæs gewinnes weorc þrowade, leódbealo longsum, Beo. Th. 3447; B. 1721: Apstls. Kmbl. 160; Ap. 80: Rood Kmbl. 155; Kr. 79. Ic weorc þrowade, earfoða dǽl, Exon. Th. 485, 12; Rā. 71, 12. Worc, Cd. Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296. ¶ *the instrumental or dative is used in the phrase* weorce wesan *with the dative of the person = to be painful to a person* (cf. torne; *adv.*):—Mē næs se hrædlíca ende mīnes līfes swā miclum weorce, swā mē wæs dæt ic læs mǽrðo gefremed hæfde, ðonne

mīn willa wǽre, Nar. 32, 27. Him wæs on mōde myccle weorce (*cf.* on weorce, 228, 28 *supra*) and mycel twēo, hwæt hié be ðære dorran dōn, Blickl. Homl. 205, 9. Him wæs ðæt swīþe myccle weorce, ðæt hē swā ungefulwad forðfēran sceolde, 217, 22. Ðā wæs him ðæt swīþe sār and myccle weorce, 219, 14. Mē ða fracedu sind on mōdsefan mǽste weorce, Exon. Th. 247, 2; Jul. 72. Ne mē weorce sind wītebrōgan, 250, 30; Jul. 135. Wæs Abrahame weorce on mōde, ðæt hē on wræc drīfe his selfes sunu, Cd. Th. 168, 31; Gen. 2791. Denum eallum wæs weorce on mōde tō gefolianne, Beo. Th. 2841; B. 1418. [*O. Sax.* werk *work, pain: O. Frs.* werk: *O. H. Ger.* werah *opus, operatio, fabricatio, materja, opera: Icel.* verk.] v. æcer-, and-, beadu-, bōc-, cræft-, dǽd-, dæg-, ellen-, firen-, frum-, fyrn-, ge-, gūð-, hand-, heáh-, headu-, here-, in-, irre-, lāð-, mægen-, mǽr-, mān-, mis-, nīþ-, niht-, ofer-, orleg-, sigor-, stān-, þeów-, þreá-, þrýþ-, unriht-, untíd-, unwit-, weall-, weorold-, wic-, wundor-weorc.

-weorc; *adj.*, weorcan. v. mān-weorc, wyrcan.

weorc-dǽd, e; *f. A working, operation:*—Uoercdēdo deáðberendo *operationes mortiferas*, Rtl. 125, 35.

weorc-dæg, es; *m. A work-day, any day, not a* 'freólstíd,' *of the week but Sunday:*—Weorcdæg *feria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 4. Sealmas tō weorcdæge (*ad feriam*) gebyrigende, Anglia xiii. 402, 532. Ðam syxtan weorcdæge *sexta feria*, 404, 563. Worcdæge, 389, 348. Būton drihtenlicum and freólsum hāligra weorcdagas þeáwe gewunelicum beón haldene *exceptis dominicis et festiuitatibus sanctorum feriales more solito teneantur*, 396, 451. Freólsdæg *festivitas*, weorcdagas *fasti*. Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 14. Hū dægrēdsangas on weorcdagum (*privatis diebus*) tō healdenne sýn (*v.* the whole chapter, and *cf.* the title of the previous one: Hū dægrēdsangas on freólstídum tō healdenne sýn), R. Ben. 37, 4, 5. [Ȝif hit is werkedei . . . , ȝif hit is halidei . . . , A. R. 20, 7. Ȝure wuke gifeþþ ȝuw sexe werrkedaȝhess, but iff þatt anij messedaȝȝ . . . , Orm. 11315. Werkday *feria*, Prompt. Parv. 522. *Icel.* verk-dagr *a work-day*.]

weorce, weorcean. v. weorc, VII ¶, wyrcan.

weorc-full *glosses* gestuosus:—Wīf weorcfull *mulierem gestuosam*, Scint. 169, 1. [Workuol *active*, Ayenb. 199, 9.]

weorc-gerēfa, an; *m. An overseer of work:*—Ða weorcgerēfan *praefecti operum*, Ex. 5, 10, 13. Sidrac, Misac, and Abdenago, ðe Nabochodonosor gesette him tō weorcgerēfan, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 5.

weorc-hūs, es; *n. A workshop:*—Weorchūs *officina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 23: *ergasterium* vel *operatorium*, 59, 6. Werchūs *ergasterium*, 34, 54. [Werkehowse *artificina, opificium*, Prompt. Parv. 522. A shoppe or a werkehous *operarium*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 11.]

weorc-līc; *adj. Working, busy.* [*O. L. Ger.* werk-lík *operosus: Icel.* verk-ligr *working*.] v. un-weorclīc.

weorc-mann, es; *m. A workman, labourer:*—Wercmonn *operarius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 10. Woercmonn (werc-, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 7. Wercmenn *operarii*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 37. Woercmenn, 20, 1: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 2. Ælc riht cynestōl stent on þrým stapelum . . . *laboratores* syndon weorcmenn, Wulfst. 267, 14. Cyning sceal hæbban gebedmen, and fyrdmen, and weorcmen, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* werah-man *operarius: Icel.* verk-maðr.]

weorc-rǽden[n], e; *f. Work, labour:*—Of Dyddanhamme gebyreþ micel weorcrǽden (*the work is then defined*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 31.

weorc-sige, es; *m. Success in work:*—Sigegyrd ic mē wege, wordsige and worcsige, Lchdm. i. 388, 15.

weorc-stān, es; *m.* I. *stone for building:*—Ne bið ðes stýpol getimbrod mid ǽnigum weorcstāne, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 14. Hī mān mid weorcstāne on ǽghwilce healfe ealle cuce ðǽrinne forwyrce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 322. II. *a stone for building, a large stone:*—Weorcstān *saxum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 20. Hēt se cāsere āhōn ānne weorcstān on hyre swuran, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 389. Ða geseah hē hwǽr ða weorcstānas (*cf.* 322 *supra*) lāgon ofer eall, 23, 490. On ðam fenlande synd feáwa weorcstāna, 20, 77. Hē hēt ðæs scræfes ingang mid weorcstānum forwyrcan, 23, 316. Mid ormǽtum weorcstānum, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 27. Hē spræc nā tō ðām weorcstānum (*the stones of Jerusalem*) oððe tō ðære getimbrunge, i. 402, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 106. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe micele weorcstānas (*saxa ingentia*), Jos. 10, 18, 27.

weorc-sum; *adj. Grievous, noxious:*—Deáðes beámes weorcsumne wæstm, Cd. Th. 37, 23; Gen. 594. v. weorc, VII.

weorc-þeów, es; *m.*: e; *f. A slave who works, a bondman, a bondwoman, a slave, a thrall:*—Ða wearð unblīde Abrahames cwēn hire worcþeówe, Cd. Th. 136, 18; Gen. 2260. Nabochodonossor him dyde Israēla bearn, wǽpna lāfe, tō weorcþeówum (*si quis evaserat gladium, ductus in Babylonem servivit regi*, 2 Chron. 36, 20), 220, 21; Dan. 74. Ða Abimæleh Abrahame his wīf āgeaf, sealde him gangende feoh and weorcþeós (= -þeówas; *cf.* (?) *Northumbrian forms under* þeów: *MS. has* feos. The passage in Genesis is: Tulit Abimelech oves et boves et servos et ancillas et dedit Abraham, reddiditque illi Saram uxorem suam, 20, 14), 164, 25; Gen. 2720. [*Cf. Icel.* verk-þræll.]

weorc-wīsung, e; *f. The direction of work:*—Bisceopes dæg-weorc . . . weorcwīsung be ðam ðe hit neód sý, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 22.

weord, weored. v. wyrd, weorod.

weorf, es; *n. A young ass:*—Weorf *asellus*, assa *asinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 45. Be ælces nýtenes weorðe gif hī losiaþ. Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scill. . . . wilde weorf mid .xii. scill., oxan mid .xxx. ϐ., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 4. Ungewylde weorf, nýten ł hors *indomitos subjugales*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 1. v. next word.

weorf-tord, es; *n. Dung of beasts:*—Hē mæg of woruſtorde ðone þearfendan āreccan *de stercore erigens pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. v. preceding word.

weorh, Lchdm. iii. 42, 3 *read* dweorh, *cf.* i. 364, 13.

weorld, weorm, weorn *a multitude.* v. weorold, wyrm, worn.

weorn (wearn?) *an admonition* (?):—Hēt ðā of ðam līge lifgende bearn Nabocodonossor neár æt gangan; ne forhogodon ðæt ða hālgan, siþþan hī woruldcyninges weorn gehýrdon, Exon. Th. 197, 5; Az. 185. *Cf.* warenian, warenung.

weornian; *p.* ode *To wither, fade, pine away:*—Ic eom hēge gelīc ðam ðe hrade weornaþ, ðonne hit byð āmōwen, Ps. Th. 101, 4, 9. Ða blōstman blōwaþ ðonne ōðre wyrta scrincaþ and weorniaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. Ic weornede *tabescebam*, Ps. Spl. 118, 158. Seó wlitige fægernes heora geógoðhādes weornode and wanode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 127. Weornodon, Cd. Th. 294, 9; Sat. 468. Wurniende *marcescens*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 62. Seó sāwul, gif heó næfð ða hālgan lāre, heó bið weornigende and mægenleás, Homl. Th. i. 168, 33. v. for-weornian; wisnian.

weorod (-ud, -ed, -ad), werod (-ud, -ed), worud (-ad), word, es; *n.* I. *a host, troop, band, multitude, crowd:*—Weorod *agmen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 58. Werod, 6, 42. Werud *cetus*, i. *congregatio, conventus, multitudo*, 130, 79. Ðæt æfterſylgende weorod *the multitudes* (turbae, Mt. 21, 9) *which followed*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 14. Ða cwom ðēr micel mængeo elpenda of ðæm wudo ungemetlīc weorod ðara dióra *uenire e siluis elephantorum immensos greges*, Nar. 21, 19. Engla þreát, weorud wlitescýne, Exon. Th. 31, 9; Cri. 493: 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Leóde, weorud willhrēdig, Elen. Kmbl. 2231; El. 1117. Ðēr gewyrð ðurh Godes mihte rāde tōscaden ðæt wered (-od, *v. l.*) on twā, Wulfst. 26, 2. Eall werod (-ed, *v. l.*) ðæs folces *omnis multitudo populi*, Lk. Skt. 1, 10. Ða com ðæt wered (*turba*), 22, 47. Mycel wered (*later MS.* werd) his leorningcnihta, 6, 17. Ðæs welegan mannes ungecendod word and unārīmed mengeo on hrýðrum, Blickl. Homl. 199, 1. Ða com hæleða þreát weorodes brehtme, Andr. Kmbl. 2544; An. 1273. Se Hǽlend genam his twelf þegnas sundor of ðæm weorode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Mid ðý unārīmedan weorode hāligra martyra, 25, 35. Weorude, Exon. Th. 57, 2; Cri. 912. Mid engla weorede *cum agmine angelorum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 1. On weorede *in coetu*, Kent. Gl. 785. Ðēr hit ða weorud gesęóð, Exon. Th. 80, 26; Cri. 1312. Stōdon twā heofenlīce werod ætforan ðære cytan dura, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 10. Weredu *examina*, Germ. 396, 180. Lytle worado *pauci*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 23. Weoroda heáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1739; An. 872: Exon. Th. 66, 11; Cri. 1070. Hē ofer weoruda gehwylc scīneþ, 82, 7; Cri. 1335. Wereda, Cd. Th. 42, 8; Gen. 671. Ðām englīcum weorodum, Blickl. Homl. 131, 19. Fore weorodum *before the multitudes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1471; An. 737: Apstls. Kmbl. 109; Ap. 55. Weorudum, 121; Ap. 61. Werodum, Cd. Th. 78, 31; Gen. 1301. Mycelum weredum (*turbis*) him embe standendum, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. II. *a people:*—Ðæs weorudes (*the Mermedonians*) ða wyrrestan, Andr. Kmbl. 3182; An. 1594. Werodes aldor, Cd. Th. 74, 33; Gen. 1231. Werodes rǽswa, Babilone weard, 246, 31; Dan. 487. Weredes weard, 250, 25; Dan. 552. Ðam werude (*the Jews*), 216, 28; Dan. 13: 217, 23; Dan. 27. Hē sægde him wereda gesceafte, 225, 27; Dan. 160. Faraþ geond ealne yrmenne grund, weoredum bodiaþ, 30, 22; Cri. 482. III. where numbers are associated for a special purpose or arranged in regular order. (1) in military matters, *a host, army, troop, band.* v. weorod-list:—Werod oððe here *exercitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 4. Ða wearþ snellra werod gegearewod tō campe, Judth. Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199: Cd. Th. 184, 1; Exod. 100. Ðæt werod gefōr, 218, 25; Dan. 44. Werud, 190, 24; Exod. 204. Wered *cuneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 49. His wered wanode ǽfre, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 4. Fram ðām monnum ðæs feóndlīcan weoredes *a viris hostilis exercitus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 3. Mycelnes heofonlīces werydes (-edes, *v. l.*) *multitudo coelestis militiae*, Lk. Skt. 2, 13. Man ofslōh Theódbald mid eallan his weorode, Chr. 603; Erl. 21, 15. Litle weorode, 937; Erl. 112, 34. Mid ealle his weorude *cum suo exercitu*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 27. Weorede, 1, 9; S. 479, 40. Werode, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 31. Hē (*king Alfred*) lytle werede uniéþelīce æfter wudum fōr, 878; Erl. 78, 33. Wærede, 823; Erl. 63, 18. Side worude (worulde, MS.), Cd. Th. 118, 11; Gen. 1963. Hié sceoldan ðæt hǽþene weorod gefýman, Blickl. Homl. 221, 30. Hē gesamnode weorod (werod, *v. l.*), Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 5. Weored, 449; Erl. 13, 10. Heora feónda werod (wærod, *v. l.*), 999; Erl. 134, 34. Werod (-ed) *cohortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 16. Wered *manum* (the reference is to the Gothic host), Hpt. Gl. 513, 10. Ðegna uorud *cohortem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. Weredu *castra*, Ps. Spl. 26, 5.

Wælgryre weroda, Cd. Th. 186, 11; Exod. 137. Ðū cāsere . . . hyt byþ gōd ðē and ðīnum weorudum (werudum, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 330, 11. Hī ofslōgon .iiii. werad (iiii were, feówer werod, *v. ll.*), Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 28. ¶ in epithets applied to the Deity, *the Lord of hosts*:—Weoruda Dryhten, Andr. Kmbl. 345; An. 173: 869; An. 435. Weorada, Ps. C. 171 Hy. 8, 1. Drihten weoroda, Cd. Th. 301, 14; Sat. 581: Exon. Th. 27, 10; Cri. 428. Weoroda ealdor, 15, 1; Cri. 229. Weoroda God, 332, 31; Vy. 93. (*The passage is printed* weorod anes God . . . monna cræftas; *Mr. Bradley suggests that* nes *is merely an alternative inflexion for the* na *of* monna, *and written above it.* v. Academy, 1893, p. 83.) Weoruda God, 293, 19; Crä. 3: 126, 5; Gū. 366: 273, 13; Jul. 515. Weruda, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Weoruda helm, byrnwiggendra, Elen. Kmbl. 446; El. 223. Weoruda waldend, Exon. Th. 96, 6; Cri. 1570: 137, 28; Gū. 566: Andr. Kmbl. 775; An. 388. Sigora waldend, weoruda wilgiefa, Exon. Th. 229, 34; Ph. 465: Andr. Kmbl. 123; An. 62: 2565; An. 1284. Weoroda wuldorcyning, Exon. Th. 10, 32; Cri. 161. Weroda, Cd. Th. 213, 4; Exod. 547. Wereda, 1, 3; Gen. 2. Weoruda wuldorgeofa, Elen. Kmbl. 1358; El. 681. Wereda, Hy. 10, 48. (2) where a large number is arranged in regular companies:—Hē gesceóp tȳn engla werod, ðæt sind englas . . . seraphim. Hēr sindon nigon engla werod . . . Ðæt teóðe werod ðbreád, Homl. Th. i. 10, 12–18. (3) *a body of servants, retainers, followers, associates*:—Ðis is hold weorod, Beo. Th. 586; B. 290. Gif se getihtloda man māran werude beó ðonne twelfa sum, ðonne beó ðæt ordāl forad, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8. Ðā gesċoode hē ðone cyning lytle werode (wyrede, *v. l.*) æt Merantūne, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 29. Reste hē ðēr mēte weorode, Rood Kmbl. 138; Kr. 124. Ðā gesamnodan hié (*Peter and Paul*) heora weorod wiþ Simone, Blickl. Homl. 173, 9. Ðā gesamnode hē mycel weorod his manna, 199, 12. Hwyder gewiton ða myccian weorod ðe him (*the rich*) ymb fērdon and stōdan? 99, 25. Oft wæron teónan weredum (*the servants of Abraham and those of Lot*), Cd. Th. 114, 1; Gen. 1897. (4) *a company, assembly*:—Wealhþeów fore ðæm werede (*the company in the hall*) spræc, Beo. Th. 2435; B. 1215. Werede *sinagoge*, Kent. Gl. 101. (5) *a crew* of a ship, *ship's company*. v. scip-weorod:—Sum streámrāde con, weorudes wīsa ofer wīdne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 22; Cri. 55. [He ȝescop tyen engle wered ofer hapes, O. E. Homl. i. 219, 9. Niene englene ordres (weoredes, *v. l.*). A. R. 30, 19. Heouene riche wordes, Marh. 22, 25. Bruttene weored (ferde, and MS.), Laym. 19922. Engel wird agen him cam, als it were wopnede here, Gen. and Ex. 1786.] v. burh-, eorl-, eorþ-, fird-, flet-, hell-, heofon-, heorþ-, leód-, lind-, man-, scip-, þegen-, þegnung-, wuldor-, wyn-weorod.

weorod, werod (-ed); *adj. Sweet*:—Werod (word, *v. l. late*) *dulcis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. Wæter . . . werod on swæcce, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 4. Hwæðer hit bið ðe wered ðe biter ðe wē ðicgaþ, 372, 29: Ex. 15, 25. Weredre *mulsae*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 40. Þurh weredre *pro dulci*, 462, 66. Weredre *vel* wynsumre *duleisone, i. blanda*, weredum beóbreáde *vel* swēsum *dulci favo*, Wülck. Gl. 225, 17, 20. Werede ðigene *nectareum edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 38: *mulsum*, 417, 56. Werede *mulsa*, 408, 32: *dulcia*, Kent. Gl. 179. Ða leáf beóð werede on swæcce, Lchdm. i. 302, 21. Heó is weredre (*rather sweet*) on byrincge, 108, 2: 276, 10. Ælcum men þincð huniges biobreád ðȳ weorodra, gif hē hwēne ær biteres onbirigþ, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. Weorodran ofer hunig *dulciora super mel*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11. v. þurh-, un-werod, *and next word.*

weorod, wered, es: *n. A sweet drink*:—Hē scencte scīr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. v. *preceding word, and* weorod-ness.

weorodian; *p.* ode *To grow sweet*:—Hē is swīðe biter on mūþe, and hē ðē tirþ on ða ðrotan, ðonne ðū his ærest fandast; ac hē weroda þ (-eda þ, *v. l.*) syðþan hē inna þ, and bi þ swīþe līþe on ðam innoþe (*interius recepta dulcescant*), Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 30.

weorodlǽcan. v. ge-weorodlǽcan.

weorodlīce; *adv. Sweetly*:—Uton singan werodlīce *canamus dulciter*, Hy. Surt. 7, 38. Werudlīce *dulcisone*, Anglia xiii. 427, 887.

weorod-līst, e; *f. Want of troops.* v. weorod, III. 1:—Rōmwara cyning rīces ne wēnde for werodlīste, hæfde wigena tō lyt, Elen. Kmbl. 125; El. 63.

weorod-ness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Ðeós werodnys (weorodnes, *v. l.*) *hoc nectar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Zup. 42, 7. Weorodnyss *dulcedo*, Hy. Surt. 98, 17. Werednes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 10. Werodnes, Ps. Lamb. 30, 20. Werednesse *dulcedinem*, Anglia xiii. 369, 48. Him ne līcaþ on his gecorenum nāne lustfullunga oððe werodnyssa ðyssere worulde, Homl. Th. ii. 213, 3. [Salt ȝiuеð mete wordnesse (smech *v. l.*), A. R. 138, 12.]

weorold (-uld), weorld, worold (-uld, -eld), world, e; *f.* (*but* se worold, Prov. Kmbl. 40: worldes, Lk. Skt. 1, 70: ðissum worulde, Met. 10, 70) *A world*:—Ealra worulda scippend, Hy. 3, 23. I. *the material world*:—Ðeáh ðū ealle gesceafta āne naman genemde, ealle ðū nemdest tōgædere and hēte woruld, and þeáh ðone ānne noman ðū tōdǣldest on feówer gesceafta; ān ðæra is eorþe, ōðer wæter, þridde lyft, feówrþe fȳr, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 28: Met. 20, 57. Weoruld, 20, 62, 171. Hire þūhte eall ðeós world wiltigre, Cd. Th. 38, 9; Gen. 604. Þenden standeþ worold under wolcnum, 56, 22; Gen. 916: Exon. Th. 203, 25; Ph. 89. Ðeós world eall gewiteþ and eác ðe hire on wunion ātydrede, Elen. Kmbl. 2552; El. 1277. Weorulde sceátum, Met. 20, 251: 24, 34: 30, 34. Worulde, Cd. Th. 13, 9; Gen. 199. Ofer worulde hrōf, 241, 20; Dan. 407. Worolde dǣlas, Beo. Th. 3469; B. 1732. Eall ðætte grōweþ, wæstmas on weorolde, Met. 29, 71. Hē grundsceát sōhte, wende tō worulde *he came to the earth*, Exon. Th. 41, 3; Cri. 650: Cd. Th. 30, 20; Gen. 420: 32, 29; Gen. 510. Nǣron geond weorulde welige hāmas, Met. 8, 8. Ðū weorulde geworhtest, 20, 24. Weoruld, 28, 26: 31, 14. Geond ðās wīdan weoruld, 8, 41. Worulde, 11, 48. Woruld, 13, 65: Cd. Th. 36, 2; Gen. 565. Wuldres wyrhta woruld staþelode, Exon. Th. 206, 22; Ph. 130. Ðū woruld gesceópe, Met. 20, 4. Swearc norðrodor, woruld miste ofereteáh, Exon. Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Ofer ealle woruld, Hy. 9, 34. Wurdon mycele wæterflōd geond ealle world, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 7. I a. *earth* as opposed to heaven:—Ic wæs on worulde wēdla, ðæt ðū wurde welig on heofonum, Exon. Th. 91, 22; Cri. 1496. II. *a state of existence*, (1) *the present state*, (a) with reference to time. v. VI:—Ær woruld wǣre *ante secula*, Ps. Th. 73, 12. World, 89, 2. Worulde (woruldes, Lind.: weorulde, Rush.) endung *consummatio saeculi*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39, 40. Woreuldes, Lind. 24, 3. From fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192. Ðone forman dæg ðyssere worulde (*seculi*), Lchdm. iii. 238, 16. Se æftera worolde dæg, Shrn. 63, 4. Of worldes frymðe (from weorlde, Rush.) *a saeculo*, Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Ær worolde (worlde, Cott. MSS.) *ante secula*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 13. Ætforan wurulde, Ps. Spl. 54, 21. God behēt ȝefyrn worulde Abrahame, Homl. Th. ii. 12, 23. Se cāsere ðe ðū ǣnest hē wæs ȝefyrn worulde, and swīðe fela ȝeára synd nū āgāne syððan hē gewāt of ðysan līfe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 727. On worulde ār, Elen. Kmbl. 1118; El. 561. (b) as the state of existence of all men:—Hié ne dooð him nān ōd ðisse worolde *eis necessaria praesentis vitae non tribuunt*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 5. Ðisse worolde (worlde, Hatt. MSS.) *praesentis saeculi*, 1; Swt. 27, 2. Ælc wlite tō ende onetteþ ðisse weorlde līfes, Blickl. Homl. 57, 29. Worulde, Beo. Th. 4675; B. 2343: Exon. Th. 158, 5; Gū. 904. Tēlnisse worlde *aerumnas saeculi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Worulde, Cd. Th. 270, 22; Sat. 94: Exon. Th. 122, 19; Gū. 308. Moncyn winþ on ðām ȳðum ðisse worulde, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22: 33, 4; Fox 132, 28: Met. 4, 56. Worulde gedāl *death*, Beo. Th. 6128; B. 3068. Worulde brūcan *to live*, 2129; B. 1062. Gād worolde wilna, 1904; B. 950. Worlde geweorces, 5415; B. 2711. Hē unæþele ā forð þanan wyrð on weorulde, Met. 17, 29. Worulde, Cd. Th. 35, 7; Gen. 551: 160, 25; Gen. 2655. Hē on weorolda (worulda, *v. l.*) hēr wunodæ þrāgæ, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 23. Hēr on worulde, Cd. Th. 30, 29; Gen. 474. Ðīn mōdor gewiteþ of weorulde þurh scondlīcne deáð and heó ligeþ unbebyrged *mater tua miserando exitu sepultura carebit*, Nar. 31, 29. Worulde, Elen. Kmbl. 877; El. 440. Seó burh Iericho mid hire seofon weallum getācnode ðās āteorigendlīcan woruld, ðe tyrnð on seofon dagum, and hī symle geedlēcaþ, ōð ðæt seó geendung eallum mannum becume, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 29. Hī ðēr hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ *ibi prolem reddunt*, Nar. 35, 27. Woruld, Cd. Th. 137, 35; Gen. 2284. On woruld cenned, 12, 20; Gen. 188: 57, 5; Gen. 923. In woruld wacan, Beo. Th. 119; B. 60. Worold ofstān, 2371; B. 1183. Ðās woruld þurh gāst gedāl ofgyfan, Cd. Th. 68, 32; Gen. 1126. Hē woruld ofgeaf, 71, 2; Gen. 1164. ¶ where the present state is contrasted with the future, where the temporal is contrasted with the eternal:—Ðysse worulde (woreldes, Lind.: weorulde, Rush.) bearn . . . Ða ðe synt ðære worulde (weorlde, Rush. *heaven*) wyrðe, Lk. Skt. 20, 34, 35. Se ðe ða ēcan āgan wille gesēlda, hē sceal swīðe flión ðisse worulde wlite, Met. 7, 31. Ne byð hyt hym forgyfen, ne on ðisse worulde (worold, Lind.: worolde, Rush. *saeculo*), ne on ðære tōweardan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 32. Forgife ðē Ðryhten willan on worulde, and in wuldre blǣd, Andr. Kmbl. 711; An. 356: 1895; An. 950. Se ēca deáþ æfter ðisse worulde, Met. 10, 70. Ðæt God ðē on worlde (*in mundo*) ðīne synna forgyfe, and æfter worlde (*post mundum*) ēce reste, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 18. Ðās dagas tācniaþ ðās ondweardan weorld, and ða Ēasterlīcan dagas tācniaþ ða ēcean eádignesse, Blickl. Homl. 35, 31. Ðām ðe him willaþ ðās woruld ūttor lǣtan ðonne ðæt ēce līf, Exon. Th. 109, 27; Gū. 96. On ðās þeóstran weorulde . . . æfter hingonge hreósan in helle, 86, 18; Cri. 1410. (c) of temporal things as distinguished from spiritual:—Ðisse worulde (woruldes, Lind., *saeculi*) bearn synd gleáwran ðises leóhtes bearnum, Lk. Skt. 16, 8. Nō ic eów sweord ongeán ōðberan þence, worulde wǣpen, Exon. Th. 120, 21; Gū. 275. Hē ðās worold forhogde, 146, 22; Gū. 713. ¶ *in the phrases* æfter, for worolde *according to the standard of the world, in respect to temporal matters*:—Wæs sum cempena ealdorman æfter worolde swīðe æþelboren, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 3. Mon monþwǣre and for weorulde gōd *vir summae mansuetudinis et civilitatis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 29. For weorulde wīs, Met. 1, 51. For Gode oððe for worulde gyltig, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. Ðæt folc wolde hine āhebban tō cyninge, ðæt hē wǣre heora heáfod for worulde, Homl. Th. i. 162, 5. Ðā forlēt hē eal ða ðing ðe hē for worulde hæfde, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 33: Exon. Th. 276, 22; Jul. 570. Gif hē rēcþ ǣniges weorþscipes hēr for worulde, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 102. Ðǣr ðū gemunan woldest hwylcra burgwara ðū wǣre for worulde, oþþe eft gāstlīce hwilces geférscipes ðū

wǽre on ðínum móde, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 21, 87. Hé ne mæg geðyldigian ðæt hé for ðisse worlde (worulde, Hatt. MS.) sié forsewen *despici in mundo hoc non patitur*, Past. 33; Swt. 216, 7: Exon. Th. 457, 5; Hy. 4, 79. (2) *the next world, the future state*:—Fæder ðære tóweardan worulde, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 8. v. (1b ¶). **III.** *men, people*:—Woruld is onhrēred, Exon. Th. 104, 16; Gū. 8. Ic ðæt for worulde geþolade, lytel þúhte ic leóda bearnum, 87, 13; Cri. 1424. Hí biddaþ God áre ealre þeóde, ðonne ðú him tíðast, swá ðú eádmód eart ealre worlde, Hy. 7, 57. Hé woruld álýseþ, eall eorðbúend, Exon. Th. 45, 14; Cri. 718: Elen. Kmbl. 607; El. 304. **IV.** *earthly things, temporal possessions*:—Ne won hé æfter worulde, ac hé in wuldre áhóf módes wynne, Exon. Th. 126, 12; Gū. 370: 109, 34; Gū. 100. Lamech woruld bryttade, Cd. Th. 74, 22; Gen. 1226. Hié woruld bryttedon, sinc ættsomne, 103, 27; Gen. 1724. **V.** *men and things upon earth*:—Wuldorcyning worlde and heofona, Cd. Th. 242, 31; Dan. 427. Cyningas ðe weoruld heóldan, Ps. Th. 135, 19. Him God sealde gumena ríce, world tó gewealde, Cd. Th. 254, 7; Dan. 608. Wéndes ðú ðæt ðú woruld áhtest, 268, 23; Sat. 59. **VI.** *an age*:—Weorld *seculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 50. Woruld, 52, 67. Hí geáwon ðæt beorhte leóht æfter ðære langan worolde (*the time between Adam's death and Christ's descent into hell*), Shrn. 68, 15. Fram worulde *of old* (?); a saeculo, Gen. 6, 4. Worulde *secla*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 21. Wé sind ða ðe worulda geendunga on becómon *in quos fines saeculorum devenerunt* (1 Cor. 10, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 372, 10. God ǽr ealle worulda, 280, 13. ¶ in expressions equivalent to *for ever*:—Ôð on worulde *usque in saeculum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 52. Stændan tó worulde, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 3. Tó worulde *in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 51, 7. Á weoruld *in secula*, 43, 10. On worulda woruld *in seculum seculi*, 78, 14. On ealra weorulda weoruld, 110, 5. **VI a.** used to give emphasis, as in 'what in the *world*.' Cf. what-*ever*:—Nǽnig wæs weorð on weorulde, Met. 8, 37. Ne gehýrde wé nǽfre on worulde *a saeculo non est auditum*, Jn. Skt. 9, 32. Nis mé on worulde mód ǽniges þegnscipes, Cd. Th. 51, 32; Gen. 835: 32, 16; Gen. 504: Ps. Th. 71, 12. Eall ðæt heó on worulde hæfde *omnia quaecumque habuerat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 10. Hwá is on weorulde, ðæt ne wundrige? Met. 28, 40, 18. On hwam mæg ǽfre ǽnig man on worolde swíðor God wurðian ðonne on circan? L. Eth. vii. 25; Th. i. 334, 25. **VII.** *a person's lifetime*:—Gif gé mægen on ealle eówerre worulde geearnian, ðæt gé habban gódne hlísan æfter eówrum dagum, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 3. Gé winnaþ eówre woruld *ye labour all your life*, 18, 1; Fox 62, 18. Hé swincþ ealle his woruld æfter ðam welan, 33, 2; Fox 124, 1. Ða eldran gnorniaþ ealle heora worulde, 11, 1; Fox 32, 10. Hí winnaþ heora woruld æfter ðæm, 24, 2; Fox 82, 4. Hí búton wærscipe heora woruld ádreógaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 361. **VIII.** *a person's world, conditions of life*:—Hwæðer Boetie eall his woruld lícode ðá hé gesélgost wæs, Bt. 26, tit.; Fox xiv, 18: 26, 1; Fox 90, 23. Hyra woruld wæs gehwyrfed, Cd. Th. 21, 3; Gen. 318. Fremdre worulde, Met. 3, 11. **IX.** *the course of human affairs*:—Him eal worold wendeþ on willan, Beo. Th. 3481; B. 1738. Nafa ðú tó yfel ellen, ðeáh ðé sum unwilla on becume; oft bringð se woruld ðone willan ðe bið eft, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Onwendeþ wyrda gesceaft weoruld under heofonum, Exon. Th. 292, 31; Wand. 107. [*O. Sax.* werold *world; men; lifetime*: *O. Frs.* warld, wrald: *O. H. Ger.* weralt *mundus, orbis, terra, seculum, aevum*: *Icel.* veröld.] *v.* ǽr-, gewin-, wræc-, wundor-weorold, *and following compounds.*

weorold-ẽht, e; *f. Worldly property, worldly possession* or *good*:—Is nýd ðæt sume mid wonunge heora weruldǽhta synd gerihte *necesse est ut quidam damnis corrigantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 10. Ðone teóðan dǽl his weruldǽhta gesyllan, Wulfst. 283, 26: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 2. Ðæt hí þolian woruldǽhta (world-, *v. l.*), L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 13. Hé mót his fæstan álýsan mid his worldǽhton (*mundanis suis possessionibus*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 27: 63; Th. ii. 224, 13. Micclode God his weruldǽhta, Homl. Ass. 119, 59. [Weorelldahhtess spedd, Orm. 12079.]

weorold-afol (-el), es; *n. Worldly power*:—Ænigne man ðe hé (*the priest*) tó bóte gebígan ne mæge oþþe ne durre for worldafole, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 246, 2. Entas and strece woruldmen ðe mihtige wurdan on woruldafelum, Wulfst. 106, 1.

weorold-ár, e; *f.* **I.** *worldly honour*:—Ðurh ða wilnunga ðære woroldáre (world-, Hatt. MS.) *per concupiscentiam culminis*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 9. Ða ðe woroldáre wilniaþ, 50; Swt. 387, 1. Hé wilnaþ micle woroldáre habban, 1; Swt. 27, 5. Gif hé woroldáre hæbbe, 9; Swt. 55, 16. Woruldáre, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 11. Woroldáre, Beo. Th. 34; B. 17. Gewonie him God his weorldáre ond éac swá his sáwle áre, Chart. Th. 483, 31. **II.** *worldly property, property not belonging to the church*:—Ðæt mon sælles ðises freólses áre ǽfre for áne híde werian scolde; for ðam ðe Godes ár ǽfre freogre beón sceal ðonne ǽnig woruldár, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 113, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-êra *populares honores.*]

weorold-bearn, e; *n. A child of earth, a man*, Exon. Th. 493, 9; Rä. 81, 27.

weorold-bisegu; *f. Worldly, secular business*:—Ða þrig dagas ðe man fæste, forlǽte man ǽlce worldbysga, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 286, 30. Ríht is ðæt munecas hý symle ásyndrian fram woruldbysegan, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 5.

weorold-bisegung, e; *f.* **I.** *worldly occupation*:—Nys nánum mæssepreóste álýfed, ne diácone, ðæt hí ymbe náne woridbysgunge ábysgode (*mundano negotio ullo occupati*) beón, L. Ecg. P. iii. 8; Th. ii. 198, 21. **II.** *care of this world, anxiety of this life*:—Ða strongan stormas weoruldbisgunga, Met. 3, 4.

weorold-bismer, es; *n. m. Worldly reproach*:—For woroldbismere ánum *per contumaciam*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 10.

weorold-bliss, e; *f. Worldly bliss, earthly joy*:—Hé his líchoman wynna forwyrnde and woruldblissa, Exon. Th. 111, 32; Gū. 135.

weorold-bót, e; *f.* '*Bót*' *prescribed by the secular power* in contrast with 'godcund bót,' that prescribed by the church:—Ða woruldbóte hig gesetton . . . swá hwár swá man nolde godcunde bóte gebúgan mid rihte tó bisceopa dihte, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 16.

weorold-broc, es; *n. Worldly affliction, trouble of this life*:—Ðæt sár ðære suingellan ðissa woruldbroca (world-, Hatt. MSS.), Past. 36; Swt. 259, 2.

weorold-broc, es; *n. Use for secular purposes*:—Ðes páþa gesette ðæt mæssepreóstas and diáconas ne sceoldon brúcan gehálgodra mæssehrægla tó nánegum woroldbroce, ne nó búton on cyrcean ánre, Shrn. 112, 20.

weorold-búende; *pl. The dwellers in this world, men*:—Ne furþum wundne wer weoruldbúende gesáwan under sunnan, Met. 8, 35. God is wísdóm and sé woruldbúendra, 29, 83: Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 82. Ðætte rinca gehwylc óþrum gulde weorc be geweorhtum weoruldbúendum, Met. 27, 27.

weorold-camp, es; *m. Worldly warfare*:—Godes þeówas nágon mid wígge ne mid worldcampe tó faren[n]e, ac mid gástlícan wǽpnan campian wið deófol, L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 388, 4.

weorold-candel[1], e; *f. This world's candle, the sun*:—Woruld-candel scán, sigel súðan fús, Beo. Th. 3935; B. 1965.

weorold-cearu, e; *f. Worldly care, care about things of this world*:—Woruldcara and welan and flǽsclíce lustas forsmoriaþ ðæs módes ðrotan, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 10. Bcóð wære ðæt eówere heortan ne beón gehefegode mid woruldcarum, 22, 19. Twá mynecena wǽron . . . ðám gewícnode sum eáwfæst wer on woruldcarum, 174, 7. Aidan ealle woruldcara áwearp fram his heortan, nánes þinges wilnigende bútan Godes willan, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 55: L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35.

weorold-cempa, an; *m. A warrior of this world, an earthly* (*not a spiritual*) *soldier*:—Se woruldkempa wera woruldlíce wǽpna ongeán his gelícan, ac ðú habban scealt ða gástlícan wǽpna ongeán ðone gástlícan feónd, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 31. Woruldcempa, 36, 17. Se woruld-cempa sceall winnan wið úre fýnd, and se Godes þeówa sceall symle for ús biddan . . . Nú ne sceolon ða woruldcempan tó ðam woruldlícum geteohte ða Godes þeówan neádian fram ðam gástlícan gewinne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 820–8.

weorold-creeft, es; *m. A secular craft* or *art*:—Ne sí nán man swá dysig, ðæt hé ðás gelícnysse tó ǽnigum hálgum þinge áwende, for ðan ðe ðis (*grammar*) is woruldcræft (weorld-, *v. l.*), Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 246, 2. Ðé gebletsige woruldcræfta wlite and weorca gehwilc, Cd. Th. 239, 1; Dan. 364. Warniaþ ðæt gé beón wísran on eówrum gástlícan cræfte . . . ðonne ða worldmen sindon on heora worldcræftum, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15. Ðæt him God onsende wíse geþóhtas and woruldcræftas, Exon. Th. 294, 29; Crä. 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-kraft *ciliarchus, tribunus.*]

weorold-cund; *adj.* **I.** *earthly, temporal*:—Fæder woruldcund *an earthly father*, Exon. Th. 13, 33; Cri. 212. On ðás tíd wé sceolan habban godcunde blisse and eác worldcunde, Blickl. Homl. 83, 20. Mid hú heardum brocum ús swingaþ úre worldcunde fædras, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 25. Ðonne hié eallinga ágiémeleásiaþ ðone ymbhogan woruld-cundra ðinga *cum curare corporalia funditus negligunt*, 18; Swt. 137, 2. Hlǽfdige wuldorweorudes and worl[d]cundra hádа under heofonum and helwara, Exon. Th. 18, 18; Cri. 285. Ðætte gé fore uueoroldе sién geblitsade mid ðém weoroldcundum gódum, and hiora sáula mid ðém godcundum gódum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 293, 35. **II.** *secular, profane* as opposed to sacred:—Geléred ge on godcundum gewritum ge on weoruldcundum *literis sacris simul et saecularibus instructi*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 24. **III.** *secular* as opposed to ecclesiastical:—Ðis is seó weoruldcunde (weorld-, *v. l.*) gerǽdnes, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 2. Woruldcunde (world-, *v. l.*), L. C. S. proem.; Th. i. 376, 4. Hwelce wutan wǽron geond Angelkynn ægðer ge godcundra hádа ge woruld-cundra, Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 3. Woroldcundra, Chart. Th. 132, 2.

weoroldcundlíce; *adv. In a worldly manner*:—Hé brýcð ðære god-cundan áre woridcundlíce (*seculariter*), Past. 9; Swt. 57, 7. Ðeáh hié woroldcundlíce drohtigen *cum terrena agunt*, 18; Swt. 135, 17.

weorold-cyning, es; *m.* **I.** *an earthly king*:—Án woruldcyninеg hæfð fela þegna, Homl. Skt. i. p. 6, 59. Of ðam leódfruman árísaþ ríces hyrdas, woruldcyningas, Cd. Th. 140, 29; Gen. 2335. Woroldcyninga ðæm sélestan, Beo. Th. 3373; B. 1684. Woruldcyninga, 6343; B. 3181. **II.** *a king of all the earth, a supreme monarch*:—Woruld-

cyninges (cf. him Gód sealde gumena rice, world tó gewealde, Cd. Th. 254, 7; Dan. 608), Exon. Th. 197, 4; Az. 185. [Weoreldking (worlich king, and MS.), Laym. 6328. *O. Sax.* werold-kuning *an earthly king, a powerful king: O. H. Ger.* weralt-kuning *an earthly king.*]

weorold-dǽd, e; *f. A worldly deed, a deed which is concerned only with affairs of this world:*—Hé hyne sylfne ségðer ge wið woroldsprǽce ge wið worolddǽda warnige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-tât *seculi actus.*]

weorold-deád; *adj. Dead as far as this life is concerned, dead as regards the body:*—Hí mé on deorce stówe settan, samed anlice swá dú woruldeáde wrige mid foldan *collocavit me in obscuris sicut mortuos seculi*, Ps. Th. 142, 4.

weorold-dóma, an; *m. A secular judge:*—Be eorlum. Eorlas and heretogan and dás worulddéman ágan nýdþearfe dæt hí riht lufian, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 20. Bisceop sceall saca sehtan mid dám worulddéman de riht lufian, 7; Th. ii. 312, 15, 36.

weorold-dóm, es; *m. A secular judgment, judgment by a secular court:*—Sum wer wæs betogen dæt hé wǽre on stale, and hine man gelæhte and æfter worulddóme dydon him út da eágan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 267.

weorold-dreám, es; *m. Joy of this life:*—Hé worulddreáma breác, Cd. Th. 74, 10; Gen. 1220: 180, 9; Exod. 42. Þenden ic wunige on worulddreámum *quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31: Exon. Th. 184, 1; Gú. 1337.

weorold-dryhten, es; *m. The Lord of the world, the Deity:*—Gif dú wilnige weorulddrihtnes heáne anwald ongitan *si vis celsi jura tonantis cernere*, Met. 29, 1.

weorold-dugup, e; *f. Worldly good:*—Wilna brytta and worlddugeda bróðrum sínum, Cd. Th. 97, 30; Gen. 1620. Wilna wæstmum and worlddugeðum, lufum and lissum, 117, 4; Gen. 1948.

weorold-earfepe, es; *n. Labour* or *trouble of this life:*—Strong wind woruldearfoþa, Met. 7, 26, 35, 49.

weorold-ege, es; *m. Worldly fear, fear of the world:*—Hý sculan Godes ege habban on gemynde and ne eargian for woruldege ealles tó swýde, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 20.

weorold-ende, es; *m. The end of the world:*—Dæt hé lǽte hyne licgean dǽr hé longe wæs, wícum wunian ód woruldende, Beo. Th. 6159; B. 3083. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-enti.]

weorold-fægernes, e; *f. Earthly fairness:*—Seó hine lǽrde dæt hé nǽfre Godes geleáfan forlǽte, and dæt nénig woruldfægernes ǽfre his geðóht oncerde, Shrn. 59, 31.

weorold-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Worldly wealth, this world's goods:*—Nis woruldfeoh de ic mé ágan wille sceat ne scilling (*I will not take from a thread even to a shoe-latchet*, Gen. 14, 23), Cd. Th. 129, 12; Gen. 2142.

weorold-folgop, es; *m. A worldly service, service with an earthly lord:*—Sceolde Sanctus Martinus néde beón on dære geférǽdenne cininges degna . . . Næs ná dæt hé his willan on dæm woruldfolgade wǽre . . . Dá hé wæs týnwintre, and hine hys yldran tó woruldfolgade tyhton, dá fleáh hé tó Godes ciricean, Blickl. Homl. 211, 22–29. Dá forlét hé done woroldfolgað, and dá gewát tó Sancte Hilarie dæm biscepe, 217, 1.

weorold-fræt[e]wung, e; *f. Worldly ornament, earthly decoration:*—Ne mid golde, ne mid seolfre, ne mid nénigre worldfrætwunga, Blickl. Homl. 125, 36.

weorold-freónd, es; *m. An earthly friend:*—Weoruldfrýnd mínne, Met. 2, 16. Wé witan dæt ús forlætaþ and níde sculon ealle úre worldfrýnd, Wulfst. 127, 31. Ealle úre weoruldfreónd, 122, 7.

weorold-friþ, es; *n. Peace that is maintained by the temporal power.* Cf. cyric-friþ:—Dæt woroldfrið stande betweox Æðelrǽde cynge and eallum his leódscipe, and eallum dam here de se cyng dæt feoh sealde, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 9.

weorold-fruma, an; *m. One of the world's great men:*—Dá gemunde hé da strangan dǽda dara unmanna (iumanna?) and dæra woruldfrumena *valida priscorum heroum facta reminiscens*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 28.

weorold-gálness, e; *f. Desire for worldly pleasures:*—Dara bócera de nellaþ godspel sæcgan Godes folce for hiora gémeleáste and for weoruldgálnesse, Wulfst. 219, 14.

weorold-gebyrd[u]; *f. Birth* (natural not spiritual):—Hé wæs on his móde æþelra donne on woruldgebyrdum *erat animo quam carne nobilior*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 26. Wæs heó æþele in weoruldgebyrdum, dæt heú wæs dæs cyninges nefan dohtor *nobilis natu erat, hoc est, filia nepotis regis*, 4, 23; S. 593, 2. v. ge-byrd.

weorold-gedál, es; *n. Parting from the world, death:*—Tó woruldgedále, Elen. Kmbl. 1159; El. 581.

weorold-gefeoht, es; *n. An earthly fight:*—Sigefæste on woroldgefeohtum, Shrn. 61, 29.

weorold-gefilt, es; *n. A secular dispute:*—Gif him þince dæt hé æt woruldgeflitum sí, dæt tácnaþ him ádl tówerd, Lchdm. iii. 174, 19.

weorold-gerǽdness, e; *f. A secular ordinance:*—Weoruldgerǽdnes (Eádgáres cyninges gerǽdnes, MS. D.), L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 1.

weorold-geriht, es; *n. A secular* or *civil right:*—Woruldgerihta ic wille dæt standan on álcum leódscipe swá góde swá hý mon on betste áredian mæge . . . And ic wille dæt woruldgerihta mid Denum standan be swá gódum lagum swá hý betst geceósan mægen, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23–31.

weorold-gerisene, es; *n. Worldly propriety:*—Æfter Godes rihte and æfter woroldgerysnum *as religion and the world require*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 5; L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 4. Woruldgerysenum, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 336, 38.

weorold-gesǽlig; *adj. Blessed with this world's goods, prosperous:*—Wís ealdorman, woruldgesǽlig, Byrht. Th. 138, 13; By. 219. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-sálig *abundans in seculo.*]

weorold-gesǽlþa; *pl. f. This world's goods, earthly blessings:*—Éálá! hwæþer gé men ongiton hwelc se wela sié, and se anweald, and da woruldgesǽlþa, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 36: 16, 3; Fox 54, 16. Da getreówan freónd, ic secge seó dæt deórweordeste dyng ealra dissa woruldgesǽlþa, 24, 3; Fox 82, 29. Tó upáhafen for woruldgesǽlþum, Met. 5, 34. Déah hý sýn on þyson woroldgesǽlþon da unspédgestan, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 4. Ælc dara de dás woruldgesǽlþa hafþ, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 23. v. weorold-sǽlþa.

weorold-gesceaft, e; *f.* I. *the created world:*—Óð dæt deós woruldgesceaft þurh word gewearð wuldorcyninges, Cd. Th. 7, 23; Gen. 110. II. *created things, creatures:*—God wolde dæt him eorde and uproder and síd wæter geseted wurde woruldgesceafte on wrádra gield, Cd. Th. 7, 4; Gen. 101. III. *a creature of this world, an earthly creature:*—Da unstillan woruldgesceafta, Met. 11, 19, 101. Hé waldeþ weoruldgesceafta, 29, 78. Woruldgesceafta, 11, 84. Fægerust woruldgesceafta (*the sun*), Menol. Fox 227; Men. 115. Weroda Waldend, woruldgesceafta, Cd. Th. 237, 4; Dan. 332: 53, 19; Gen. 863. Dæt fýr is yfemest ofer eallum dissum woruldgesceaftum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 39. Wið ealle weoruldgesceafta, Met. 20, 129.

weorold-gestreón, es; *n. Worldly gain, this world's wealth:*—Wéndest dú, gif dú mé sealdest ówiht díner, dæt dé donne wǽre dín woruldgestreón eall gelytlad? Wulfst. 260, 19. Dás woruldgestreón, Exon. Th. 106, 15; Gú. 41. Sum hér ofer eorþan éhta onlíhð, woruldgestreóna, 295, 10; Crä. 31. Ofergrédige woruldgestreóna (*cupidi*, 2 Tim. 3, 2), Wulfst. 81, 14. Hé breác mondreáma hér, woruldgestreóna, Cd. Th. 71, 27; Gen. 1177. Swíðan woruldgestreónum, 164, 19; Gen. 2717. Eádge eorðwelan . . . and heora woruldgestreón, 112, 32; Gen. 1879: Exon. Th. 215, 18; Ph. 255. Feor lá sí dæt Godes cyrice . . . weoruldgestreón séce (*lucra quaerere*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 26.

weorold-geswinc, es; *n. Worldly labour* or *toil:*—Sió fríðstów æfter dissum weoruldgeswincum, Met. 21, 18. Dyncð him gesuinc dæt hé bið bútan woroldgesuincium (worldgeswincum, Hatt. MS.) *laborem deputant, si in terrenis negotiis non laborant*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 1.

weorold-geþóht, es; *m. A worldly thought:*—Cristes þegnas deossa worda nán ongeotan ne mehton, ac hió wǽron him bedíglede, for don de hié wǽron dágyt mid worldgeþóhtum bewrigene, Blickl. Homl. 15, 14.

weorold-geþyngþ[u]; *f. Worldly dignity:*—Ælc heáh ár hér on worulde bið mid frécnessum embeseald; efne swá da woruldgeþincþa (-geþingþa, *v. l.*) beóð máran, swá da frécnessa beóð swíðran, Wulfst. 262, 3.

weorold-gewinn, es; *n. Earthly war:*—Hit bið swýðe derigendlíc, dæt Godes þeówan Drihtnes þeówdóm forlǽtan, and tó woruldgewinne (weoruld-, worold-, *v. ll.*) búgan, de him náht tó ne gebyraþ, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 832.

weorold-gewritu; *pl. n. Profane literature:*—On weoruldgewritum geléred *saeculari literatura instructus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 11. Dá lǽrde se hyne godcunde gewritu; dá forlét hé da woruldgewrytu, Shrn. 152, 20.

weorold-gewuna, an; *m. The custom of the world:*—Hé ásmeáde dæt godcunde be woruldgewunan *he considered the religious question from a secular standpoint*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 15.

weorold-gifu, e; *f. A gift of temporal things:*—Sende se eádiga pápa Gregorius Æðelbyrhte cyninge woroldgife monige, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 20. Woruldgíua, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 17.

weorold-gilp, es; *m. Worldly glory:*—Dǽm upáhafenum is tó cýðanne hwelc náwuht des woruldgielp (worldgilp, Cott. MSS.) is *elatis intimandum est, quam sit nulla temporalis gloria*, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 6. For dære gewilnunga woruldgielpes and giétsunga *appetendis lucris temporalibus honoribusque*, 21; Swt. 157, 2. Wé durh da ne wilniaþ woruldgielpes *per eam humanas laudes assequi minime ambimus*, 48; Swt. 375, 11. *Largitas* . . . dæt is dæt man wíslíce his éhta áspende, ná for woruldgylpe, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 327, 330. [For weorldȝelpe, worldȝelpe, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 14, 13.]

weorold-gimenn (P). v. weorold-sorh (*last passage*).

weorold-gítsere, es; *m. One who is covetous of this world's goods:*—Hwæt bið dæm welegan woruldgítsere (cf. gítsere, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 13) on his móde de bet, þeáh hé micel áge goldes and gimma and gooda gehwæs, Met. 14, 1.

weorold-gítsung, e; *f. Greed for this world's goods, covetousness:*—Ne mæg fira nán wísdóm timbran, dǽr dǽr woruldgítsung (cf. gítsung, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 12) beorg oferbrédeþ, Met. 7, 12. Hí cumaþ of woruldgítsunga, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 15.

weorold-gleng, es *or* e; *m.* or *f. Worldly pomp*:—Se blinda ne bæd goldes, ne seolfres, ne worldglenga, Blickl. Homl. 21, 6. Se snotera wer ne gewilnaþ ðara woruldglenga, ne ðæs licgeman wlite, ac gewilnaþ ðære sáwle, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 14. Heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance þurh woroldgleenge, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 334, 4. Đá forlét hé ealle ðás woruldglenga, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 18.

weorold-gód, es; *n. A temporal good, worldly good*:—Eówre woruldgód *vestra bona*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 46, 1. Đa getreówan freónd ne sint tó woruldgódum tó tellanne, ac tó godcundum, 24, 3; Fox 82, 29. Eall ða weoruldgód ðe him fram cyningum and fram weligum mannum ðisse weorulde gegyfne wæron *cuncta quae sibi a regibus vel divitibus sæculi donabantur*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 24.

weorold-hád, es; *m. A secular, lay condition*:—In weoruldháde drohtiende *in saeculari habitu conversata*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42. In weoruldháde geseted, 4, 24; S. 597, 3. Weoruldhád forlætan, 598, 2: 4, 23; S. 593, 7.

weorold-hláford, es; *m. An earthly master, a temporal lord*:—Se ðe gyfð ge ðæs worldhláfordes freóndscype ge his ágenne, Shrn. 177, 6. Se esne ðe ðírendaþ his woroldhláforde wífes, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 2. Beó manna gehwylc hold and getrýwe his worldhláforde, Wulfst. 74, 9. Hí ic wille wyrðian swá swá man worldhláford sceal, Shrn. 196, 32. Woruldhláfordas móston ðære fiohbóte onfón, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 7. Beódt gé underðeódde eówrum woroldhláfordum *obedite dominis carnalibus*, Past. 29; Swt. 201, 21. Wé lǽraþ þæt Godes þeówas beón geornlice Gode þeówigende . . . and ðæt hí beón á heora ealdre holde and gehýrsume . . . and ðæt hí beón heora worldhláfordum eác holde and getrýwe, L. Edg. C. 1; Th. ii. 244, 5.

weorold-hlísa, an; *m. Worldly fame, earthly renown*:—Habbon hí ðone woruldhlísan ðe hí sóhton, ná ða ecan mēde ðe hí ne róhton, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 6.

weorold-hyht, es; *m. Earthly joy*:—Đú lǽtest wæter wynlico tó woruldhyhte of clife clǽnum, Exon. Th. 194, 10; Az. 136.

weorold-irmþ[u]; *f. Misery of this life*:—Wé nú gehýraþ hwǽr ús hearmstafas onwócan, and woruldyrmðo, Cd. Th. 58, 3; Gen. 940. Hí héton eft lǽhannes gebringan æt his mynstre, fram ðám woruldyrmþum ðe hé hwile on wæs, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 36.

weorold-lége, es; *m. A physician for the body*:—Nis se woruldlǽce wælhreów, ðeáh ðe hé ðone gewundodan mid bærnette gelácnige, Homl. Th. i. 432, 13.

weorold-lagu, e; *f.*: -laga, an; *m. Law relating to secular matters, civil law* as distinguished from ecclesiastical:—Woruldcunde bóte sécce man be woruldlage, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 22. Hlásfordes searwu æfter woruldlagu is bótleás þing, Wulfst. 274, 24. Wíse woroldwitan ðe gesettan tó godcundan rihtlagan worldlaga, L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 22. Leófan menn, lagiaþ góde woroldlagan, Wulfst. 274, 7.

weorold-leán, es; *n. Worldly reward*:—Ða ðe Godes þances hwylcne cuman underfón, ne wilnigen hig ðǽr nánra woruldleána, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 13.

weorold-líc; *adj.* I. *worldly, earthly, temporal, mundane*:—Náuht woruldlices fæstes and unhwearfiendes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11 note. Ne seó corþe énigre worldlicre frætwednesse onfón wolde, seoþþan hire ða hálgan fét úres Drihtnes on stódan, Blickl. Homl. 127, 3. On woruldlicum wuldre scínende, Homl. Th. i. 62, 27. Tó forsewennysse woruldlicra éhta, 60, 25: Exon. Th. 126, 20; Gú. 374. Hé sceolde woroldlicum wǽpnum onfón, Blickl. Homl. 213, 2. Ðæt hwá worldlice spéda forhogige, Homl. Th. i. 60, 32. Worldlice tintrega, Blickl. Homl. 119, 19. Ealle worldlicu þing, 109, 3. Gewilnian ða woruldlican þinge, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 44. II. *natural, physical*:—Nis ðeós woruldlice niht nán þing búton ðære corþan sceadu, Lchdm. iii. 240, 18. For ðam ungewunan woruldlices gesceádes, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 28. Woruldlice ðúdwitan *natural philosophers*, 18, 25: Lchdm. iii. 240, 20. III. in contrast with religious or ecclesiastical, *worldly, secular, civil*:—From woruldlicum luste hearte his giscilde *a seculari desiderio cor ejus defendat*, Rtl. 96, 11. Neádian preóstas tó woruldlicum gecampe, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 834, 827. Woroldlícra weorca on ðam hálgan dæge geswíce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12. Woruldlícra, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. Se ðe Gode sceal þeówigan ne sceal hé hyne ná ábysgian worldlícra bysgunga *qui Deo vult servire, non debet occupari mundanis negotiis*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 27. Bót æt woroldlican þingan, L. Eth. v. 20; Th. i. 308, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-lîh *mundanus, secularis, carnalis, civilis.*]

weoroldlice; *adv.* I. *secularly, civilly*:—Ne sind ealle cyricean ná gelícre mǽde weoruldlice wurðscipes wyrðe, þeáh hig godcundlice hálgunge habban gelíce, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 16. Worldlice, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 340, 26. II. *after the manner of this world*:—Weoroldlice and wislice gé dyde ðætte mannum bedígled wæs on eorðan ðæt gé ðæt on heofenas tó Gode sóhtan *ye acted with worldly wisdom in seeking in heaven of God what was hidden from men on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* weraltlicho *carnaliter.*]

weorold-líf, es; *n.* I. *life in this world, life on earth*:—Ðæt ðú mé forgyfe ðæt mínes worldlífes bletsung anstande *ut tu mihi condones ut mundanae meae vitae benedictio permaneat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 228, 3. Ða ðe unrihtes on weoruldlífe worhtan, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Nis him onwendednes on weoruldlífe *non est illis commutatio*, 54, 20: 114, 7: 118, 92: Cd. Th. 222, 12; Dan. 103: Exon. Th. 172, 11; Gú. 1142: 294, 15; Crá. 15: Wulfst. 258, 15. Hé self lifde on gneáðum worldlífe *he (bishop Lupus) lived a very frugal life on earth*, Shrn. 110, 5. Ðæt hió ne wunian on worldlífe *ita ut non sint*, Ps. Th. 103, 33: 61, 12: Exon. Th. 427, 7; Rä. 41, 87. II. *the period of the world's duration, the while the world lasts*:—Ealle on weoruldlífe weorþaþ gedrépfde *conturbentur in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 82, 13. Nele God wíd ende éfre tó worulde his milde mód mannum ásyrran on worulditse wera cneórissum *numquid Deus in finem misericordiam suam abscindet a seculo et generationes?* 76, 7. Đú eart úna God ðe ághwylc miht wundor gewyrcean on woruldlífe, 76, 11. III. *worldly life, secular life*:—Hé mynsterlíf ðam weoruldlífe forbær *monasticam saeculari vitam praetulit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 8. Hé ófer líf má lufode ðonne ðæt woruldlíf, S. 638, 7. [Þiss weoreldlif iss wel þurrh nihht bitacnedd, Orm. 2978.]

weoruld-lufu, e, an; *f. Love of the world, love of worldly things*:—Wé nellaþ búgan fram ðyssere andweardan woruldlufe, Homl. Th. i. 580, 3. Se cwyrnstán, ðe tyrnð singallice, and nǽnne færeld ne ðurhtihð, getácnaþ woruldlufe, ðe on gedwyldum hwyrftlaþ, and nǽnne stæpe on Godes wege ne gefæstnaþ, 514, 21. Se man ðe ánrǽdlice wile his synna geswícan, dǽle on Godes ést eal ðæt hé áge, and forlǽte eard and édel and ealle ðás worldlufu, L. Pen. 17; Th. ii. 284, 19.

weorold-lust, es; *m. Worldly pleasure, pleasure that comes from things of this world*:—Hú ne is ðé genóg openlice geeówad ðara leásena geæélþa anlícnes; ðæt is ðonne éhta and weorðscipe and anweald and woruldlust. Be ðam woruldluste Epicurus sǽde . . . ðæt se lust wǽre ðæt héhste gód *habes igitur ante oculos propositam fere formam felicitatis humanae, opes, honores, potentiam, voluptates. Quae considerans Epicurus sibi summum bonum voluptatem esse constituit*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 19–23: 24, 4; Fox 86, 29. For ðam ðe hé mæg ðurh ðæt tó anwealde cuman oððe tó sumum woruldluste *vel potentiae causa, vel delectationis*, 24, 3; Fox 82, 34. [*O. Sax.* werold-lust: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-lust *terrena concupiscentia.*]

weorold-mǽg, es; *m. A kinsman according to the flesh*:—Mé æfter sculon míne woruldmágas welan bryttian, Cd. Th. 131, 18; Gen. 2178.

weorold-mann, es; *m.* I. in a general sense, *a man upon earth, a man*:—Orsorg líf lǽdaþ woruldmen wíse (cf. se wísa mon, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24), Met. 7, 41. Án ðara tungla woruldmen hátaþ (cf. wé hátaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19) wénes þísla, 28, 10. Weoruldmen (cf. folc, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2) wénaþ, 28, 72. Hú yfele mé dóþ manege woruldmenn . . . ic eom getogen tó fremdum þeáwum ðurh ða ungefyldan gitsunge woruldmonna (*inexpleta hominum cupiditas*), Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 19–26. Hwá is weoruldmonna ðæt ne wafige (cf. hwá ne wundraþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25), Met. 28, 31. Woruldmonna seó uncléne gecynd, Exon. Th. 63, 8; Cri. 1016. Ic wát ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan geond foldan sceát búton feá ane (cf. went nú ful neáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 52. II. *a man employed*, or *interested, in worldly affairs; a man of the world*:—Se Hǽlend befrán hú woruldmenn be him cwyddedon . . . Drihten ðá befrán: 'Hwæt secge gé ðæt ic sý? swylce hé swá cwǽde: "Nú woruldmenn ðus dwollice mé oncnáwaþ, gé ðe godas sind, hú oncnáwe gé mé,"' Homl. Th. i. 366, 5–14. Hé hine wið eallum ðǽm wǽpnum geheóld, ða ðe woruldmen fremmaþ on menniscum ðingum, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6. Ðonne hé from woruldmonnum (world-, Cott. MSS.) bið ongiten suelce hé sió ǽldiédig on ðiosum middangearde, Past. 19; Swt. 141, 18. Ða hǽþenan fengon tó wurðienne mistlice entas and strece woruldmen, ðe mihtige wurdan on woruldafelum, Wulfst. 105, 34. II a. *a man engaged in secular, as opposed to ecclesiastical, affairs, a layman*:—Nalæs ðæt án ðæt ðás ðing dyden weoruldmen (*saeculares viri*), ac eác swylce ðæt Drihtnes eówde, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25. Ða láfe ðæs gereordes, ðæt sind ða deópnyssa ðære láre ðe woroldmen understandan ne magon, ða sceolon ða láreówas gegaderian, Homl. Th. i. 190, 6. Munuclíf wǽron gehealdene, and ða woruldmenn wǽron wære wið heora fýnd, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 150: 20, 120. Woruldmanna gebeórscypas *secularium conuiuia*, Anglia xiii. 375, 133. [For nane weorldmonne *for no man on earth*, Laym. 28131. Þe wisdom of þeos wise worldmen *sapientia sapientium*, Kath. 486. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-mann *a man.*]

weorold-méd, e; *f. Worldly recompense*:—Ne sceal nán man woruldmǽde wilnian æt ðam cuman, for ðam ðe him is geháten ece gefeá fore on Godes ríce, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 15.

weorold-níd, -neód, e; *f. Secular need, need in worldly matters, temporal necessity*:—Se cynge beódeþ eallum his gerǽfan, ðæt gé ðám abbodan æt eallum worldneódum beorgan swá ge betst magon, L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-nôt *tribulatio.*]

weorold-nytt, e; *f. Use in this world, temporal advantage*:—Áweccan ðás wæstmas ús tó woruldnytte, Lchdm. i. 400, 6: Cd. Th. 59, 7; Gen. 960: 62, 18; Gen. 1016.

weorold-prýt, -prýd, e; *f. Worldly pride*:—Næs heó, swá nú gódborene men synt, mid ofermettum ásylled, ne mid woruldprýdum, Lchdm. iii. 428, 32.

weorold-rǽdenn, e; *f. The rule* or *way of the world*:—Hē ne forwyrnde woroldrǽdenne, Beo. Th. 2289; B. 1142.

weorold-rīce, an; *m. A man of great worldly power* or *wealth*:—Gif him ǽnig heáfodman hwilces þinges forwyrnde . . . him sōna getīdode his Scyppendes ārfæstnys ðæs ðe se woruldrīca him forwyrnde on ēr, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 17. Ne cyning ne woruldrīca, Lchdm. iii. 442, 36. Unrihtwīse dēman and gerēfan and ealle ða wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora golde and seolfre and godwebbum and eallum ungestreónum, Wulfst. 183, 8. v. next word.

weorold-rīce; *adj. Having worldly power* or *wealth*:—Sum dȳre bið woruldrīcum men, Exon. Th. 295, 26; Crä. 39. Nǽnigum woruldrīcum men ne cininge sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 223, 27. Woruldrīcum men, ðe āhte on ðysse worlde mycelne welan and swīðe mōdelīco gestreón and manigfealde, 113, 5. Woruldrīcra manna deáþ, 107, 29.

weorold-rīce, es; *n.* I. *the kingdom of this world, this world*:—Ne þearf ic ǽnigre āre wēnan on woruldrīce, Cd. Th. 62, 32; Gen. 1024: 67, 33; Gen. 1110: 99, 4; Gen. 1641. Eorðcyninga se wīsesta on woruldrīce, 202, 25; Exod. 393: 201, 1; Exod. 365. Bibeád ic eów ðæt gē brōþor mīne in woruldrīce wel ārētten, Exon. Th. 91, 32; Cri. 1501: 275, 12; Jul. 549: 290, 14; Wand. 65: 442, 16; Kl. 13. Hū wolde ðæt geweorðan on woruldrīce? Elen. Kmbl. 910; El. 456. In worldrīce, 2095; El. 1049. Hē hēt ðæt on worldrīce wunian ēce *fundavit eam in secula*, Ps. Th. 77, 68. Ne beó nǽnig man hēr on worldrīce on his gepōhte tō mōdig, Blickl. Homl. 109, 27. For hwam winneþ ðis wæter geond woruldrīce? Salm. Kmbl. 785; Sal. 392. II. *a kingdom of this world, an earthly kingdom, earthly power*:—Nāuht woruldrīces fæstes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11. Ic ongite ðætte ǽlces gōdes genōg nis on ðisum woruldwelan, ne ælmæwe anweald nis on nānum woruldrīce *vidro nec opibus sufficientiam, nec regnis potentiam posse contingere*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 3. Hē hine (*Nebuchadnezzar*) āsceád of ðam woroldrīce (world-, Cott. MSS.), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 21. Woruldrīce, Cd. Th. 253, 2; Dan. 589. Ðū woruldrīcum wealdest eallum, Ps. Th. 144, 13. On worldrīcum, 77, 2. Geond woruldrīcu, 113, 9. [Wha wolde wenen a þissere weorldriche, Laym. 15179. Þe laþe gast himm bæd all weorelldrichess ahhte, Orm. 11800. *O. Sax.* werold-rīki *the world; earthly power*: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-rīchi *orbis terrarum*.]

weorold-riht, es; *n.* I. *right in worldly matters, civil* or *secular law*:—Wylle wē ǽrest, ðæt Godes riht forð gā and woruldriht syððan, Wulfst. 274, 20. Beó on ðære scīre bisceop and se ealdorman, and ðǽr ǽgðer tǽcan ge Godes riht ge woruldriht, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 5. II. *the law that should govern the world*:—Dryhten sceáwaþ hwǽr ða eardien ðe his ǽ healden; gesihð hē ða dōmas wonian and weudan of woruldryhte, ða hē gesette, Exon. Th. 105, 25; Gū. 28.

weorold-sacu, e; *f. A dispute about worldly matters*:—Ælce wīgwǽpna and ǽghwylce woruldsaca lǽte man stille, Wulfst. 170, 9. [*O. Sax.* werold-saka *a worldly matter*: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-sahha *mortalis res*.]

weorold-sǽlþa; *pl. f. This world's goods, earthly blessings*:—Eálā hwæþer gē nēteníican men ongiton hwelc se wela sié and se anweald and ða woruldsǽlþa? Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 36 note. Nis ðē nāuht swīþor ðonne ðæt ðū forloren hæfst ða woruldsǽlþa ðe ðū ǽr hæfdest (*fortunae prioris affectu tabescis*). Ic ongite ðæt ða woruldsǽlþa ðleccaþ ðǽm mōdum ðe hī willaþ beswīcan, 7, 1; Fox 16, 8–12: 8; Fox 26, 5, 8. Mē āblendan ðās ungetreówan woruldsǽlþa *dum levibus malefida bonis fortuna faveret, paene caput tristis merserat hora meum*, 2; Fox 4, 9: Met. 2, 10. Se ymbhoga ðysse woruldsǽlþa, 7, 54. Woruldsǽlþa, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 29. Swā his mōd ēr swīðor tō ðām woruldsǽlþum gewunod wæs, 1; Fox 4, 1. Ic wolde ðæt wit māre spræcan ymbe ða woruldsǽlða *vellem pauca tecum fortunae ipsius verbis agitare*, 7, 3; Fox 20, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-sālida *fortuna, terrena felicitas*.] v. weorold-gesǽlþa.

weorold-sceaft, e; *f. A creature of this world, an earthly creature*:—Wuldres Waldend and woruldsceafta, Exon. Th. 188, 20; Az. 48. Woruldsceafta wuldor, 190, 16; Az. 74. v. weorold-gesceaft.

weorold-sceamu, e; *f. Worldly shame, disgrace among men*:—Wāla ðære woruldscame, ðe nū habbaþ Engle. . . . Oft twēgen sǽmen oððe þrý drīfaþ ða drāfe cristenra manna fram sǽ tō sǽ . . . ūs eallum tō woruldscame, Wulfst. 163, 3–7. Ða ðe for ege oððe lufe oððe ǽnigre worldscame eargiaþ and wandiaþ Godes riht tō sprecanne, 191, 5. For woruldsceame, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 22. Gif wīf be ðǽrum were forlicge, and hit open weorðe, geweorðe heó tō woruldsceame hire sylfre, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 7. Tō woroldscame, Wulfst. 168, 14. [Æfter muchel weorldscome (worliche same, 2nd MS.) wurðscipe, Laym. 8323.]

weorold-scīpe, es; *m. A worldly affair, an affair of this life*:—Ne scyle nān Godes ðeów hine selfne tō ungemetlice bindan on woruldscipum (world-, Cott. MSS.), ðȳ læs hē mislīcige ðæm ðe hē ǽr hiue selfne gesealde *nemo militans Deo implicat se negotiis secularibus, ut ei placeat, cui se probavit*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 2. [Himm þatt ledenn shall þiss lif, himm birrþ all weorelldshipe flen, Orm. 6322.]

weorold-snotor; *adj. Wise in earthly matters*:—Ælgelwīg se woruldsnotra abbod on Eofeshamme, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 29. Woroldsnottre men (*naturalists*) secgaþ, ðæt ða ficsas sȳn on sǽ hundteóntiges cynna and ðreó and fīftiges, Shrn. 65, 31. Weoroldsnottrum *gymnosophistis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 52. Ne weorþeþ on woruldе ǽnig worldsnotera (woruld-, *v. l.*) þonne hē wyrðeþ *there shall be none in the world that has more worldly cunning than he* (*Antichrist*) *has*, Wulfst. 54, 21.

weorold-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Worldly care, care of this life*:—Hwonon wurde ðū mid ðissum woruldsorgum ðus swīþe geswenced? . . . Gewītaþ nū, ǽwirgede woruldsorga, of mīnes þegenes mōde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 20–23. Ðæt gemearr ðære woruldsorga *curarum secularium impedimentum*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 21. Bæd heó ðæt heó mōste weoruldsorge and gȳmenne forlǽtan *postulans ut saeculi curas relinquere permitteretur*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 38.

weorold-spēd, e; *f.* I. *worldly wealth*; generally in plural, *this world's goods*:—Syllan ðone teóþan dǽl ūre worldspēda, Blickl. Homl. 35, 20. Mid hire āhtum and worldspēdon *possessionibus suis et mundanis opibus*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 3. Weoroldspēdum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 27. Ða ðe habbaþ weoruldspēde *habentes subsidia*, S. 490, 8. Hē him weoruldspēde and āhte (*locus facultasque*) forgeaf, 3, 24: S. 556, 42. Ðē Dryhten geaf welan and wiste and woruldspēde, Andr. Kmbl. 636; An. 318. Ðonne hié wilniaþ ðæt hié hira woruldspēda (world-, Cott. MSS.) fcen ðonne weorðaþ hié bedǽlede ðæs ēcean ēðles ūres Fæder *dum hic multiplicari appetunt, illic ab aeterno patrimonio exheredes fiunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 333, 5. Ou ðara mānfulra forþforlǽtenesse on ðās woruldspēda, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 23. Nolde hē him geceósan welige yldran, ac ða ðe hæfdon lytle worldspēda, Blickl. Homl. 23, 26: 37, 36. II. *worldly success*:—Syndon ðīne willan on woruldspēdum rihte, Cd. Th. 234, 11; Dan. 290: Exon. Th. 185, 20; Az. 10.

weorold-spēdig; *adj. Rich in this world's goods, wealthy*:—Se ðe wilnaþ ðæt wolde on ðam angienne his līfes woroldspēdig (woruld-, Cott. MSS.) weorðan *qui in principio hereditari festinant*, Past. 44; Swt. 333, 2.

weorold-sprǽc, e; *f. Worldly speech, conversation on worldly matters*:—Ne forlǽte preóst his godcundnysse, ne ne fō tō woruldsprǽcum, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2. Gē lufiaþ woruldsprǽca, 34; Th. ii. 356, 20. Hyne sylfne ǽgðer ge wið woroldsprǽce ge wið woroldðēda warnige hē and healde, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 38.

weorold-steór, e; *f. A secular penalty*:—Gif for godbōtan feohbōt āriseþ . . . ðæt gebyreþ . . . nǽfre tō woroldlīcan ðdelan glengan, ac for woroldsteóran tō godcundan neódan, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 9.

weorold-strengu; *f. Physical strength*:—Mec feónda sum feore besnyþede, woruldstrenga binom, Exon. Th. 407, 30; Rä. 27, 2.

weorold-strūdere, -strūtere, es; *m. A spoiler of this world's goods*:—Ne mōt mid rihte nān preóst beón gītsiende maugere, ne woruldstrūtere on gerēfscipe, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 7. Tō helle sculan gītseras, rȳperas and reáferas and woruldstrūderas, Wulfst. 26, 17: 165, 36. Cristen cyning sceal rȳperas and reáferas and ðās woruldstrūderas hatian and hȳnan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19.

weorold-stund, e; *f. Time spent in this world*:—Mē ne woldon folc oncnāwan, ðeáh ic fela for him æfter woruldstundum (*in the hours I spent on earth*) wundra gefremede, Elen. Kmbl. 725; El. 363. [*O. Sax.* werold-stunda.]

weorold-þearf, e; *f. What is needed for the life of this world*:—Swā swā hē gehēt him andlysne and heora weoruldðearfe forgifan, eác swylce lȳfnesse sealde ðæt hī mōstan Cristes geleáfan bodian *eis, ut promiserat, cum administratione victus temporalis, licentiam quoque praedicandi non abstulit*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 19.

weorold-þearfa, an; *m. One who is needy in the matter of this world's goods*:—Ic eom wǽdla and worldþearfa *ego egenus et pauper sum*, Ps. Th. 69, 6.

weorold-þearfende; *adj. Deficient in this world's goods, needy*:—Earme men, woruldþearfende, Exon. Th. 83, 4; Cri. 1351.

weorold-þeáwas; *pl. m. Conduct in the affairs of this world*:—Se wæs on woruldþeáwum se rihtwīsesta *in the conduct of his life he was most righteous*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13.

weorold-þegen, es; *m. A secular thane*:—Mæssepreóstes ād and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage geteald esendȳre, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 14: L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10.

[**weorold-þeówdōm**, es; *m. Secular service*:—Hī hit freódon wið ealle weoruldþeówdōm, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 31.]

weorold-þing, es; *n. A worldly thing, matter, affair*:—Ne sȳ nān sacerdhādes man ðe durre gepristlīcan, ðæt ǽnig ðara fata, ðe tō godcundum bīgonge gehālgod bið, tō ǽnigum woruldþinge dō (*put it to any secular use*), L. E. I. 18; Th. ii. 412, 30. Mid ungerisenlīcum gewilnungum ðissa woroldðinga (world-, Cott. MSS.) *ambitione inhonesta*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 9. Sió ūterre ǽbisguug ðissa woroldðinga ðæs monnes mōd gedrīfð *cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum*, 22; Swt. 169, 13. Woruldðinga, pref.; Swt. 5, 3. Hē wæs hwōn giernende ðissa woroldþinga and micelra onwalda *vir tranquillissimus*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 29. Hwæðer ðæt nū sié tō talianne wǽclīc and unnyt, ðætte nytwyrþost is ealra woruldþinga, ðæt is anweald? *num imbecillum, ac sine virtutibus aestimandum est, quod omnibus rebus constat esse praestantius?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 17. Ðonne hē fægnaþ ðæt hē sié ǽbisgod mid woroldðingum *dum se urgeri mundanis tumultibus gaudent*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 3. Freom in weoroldðingum *in saeculi rebus strenuus*, Bd. 4,

2; S. 566, 18. On woruldþingan, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 17. Of wurdfulre mǽgðe æfter woruldþingum *of a family honourable from a worldly point of view*, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 14. Wē forlēton ealle worulddinge *nos dimisimus omnia* (Mk. 10, 28), Homl. Th. i. 392, 32, 28. Đā đā his geógoð æfter gecynde worulddinga lufian sceolde, ii. 118, 23. [Gif we forleosað þas lenan worldþing, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 30. He hadde michel of wereldþinge, ii. 127, 16. To geornenn affterr weorelldþing, Orm. 2966.]

weorold-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon used in this world's warfare*:—Đā wæs feówer geár ǽr his fulwihte, đæt hē woroldwǽpno *wæg* (*he bore this world's arms*), Blickl. Homl. 213, 4.

weorold-wæter, es; *n. An ocean*:—Saga mē, hū fela is woruldwætra? Ic đē secge, twā sindon sealte sǽ, and twā fersce, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 24.

weorold-wela, an; *m. Worldly wealth, worldly good*:—Se woruldwela (*pompa*) his fræwunga āweorpende fleáh, Gl. Prud. 52 a. Sume mægon habban ælles woruldwelan genóg *huic census exuberat*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 30. Hē wilnaþ hwæthweg đises woruldwelan, 26, 2; Fox 94, 3. Hī geleáfan ceósaþ ofer woruldwelan, Exon. Th. 230, 30; Ph. 480. Ne wearđ ǽnig eorðlīc cyning mǽrra đonne Salomon wearđ þuruh ēghwylcne woroldwelan, Wulfst. 277, 23. Đa woruldwelan synt gesceapene tō bīswice đām monnum đe beóþ neátenum gelīce, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 2. Swylcra fela weoruldwelena (cf. ealne đisne andweardan welan, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 20), Met. 19, 26. Was leów welegum, đe iówer lufu eall and tōhopa is on eówrum woruldwelum, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 24. Điossum woruldwelum, 45; Swt. 339, 6. Đās land beóđ neáh đēm burgum đe beóđ eallum woruldwelum gefylled *hic est civitas vicina diues, omnibus bonis plena*, Nar. 34, 33. [Gif þu best aihteles . . . ac gef þu hauest woreldwele . . ., O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 28. *O. Sax.* werold-welo: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-wolun; *pl. mammona*.]

weorold-weorc, es; *n.* I. *worldly work, secular occupation*:—Đēm tīdum þonne gē đa rǽdinge hāligra bōca forlǽten and đa gebeda, þonne sculon gē on sum nytlīc weoroldweorc fōn, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 10. Nǽnig mon ne gepristlǽce on đone hālgan dæg on nān weoruldweorc befōn, 24; Th. ii. 420, 22. II. in a special sense, *mechanics*:—*Mechanica*, đæt ys weoruldweorces cræft, Shrn. 152, 16.

weorold-weorþscipe, es; *m. Worldly honour, civil dignity*:—Hæbbe hē (*the priest*) Godes miltse, and tō woroldweorđscipe đæt hē sȳ þegenweres and þegenrihtes wyrđe (*his civil status is that of a thane*), L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20. Tō woruldwurđscipe sī hē þegenlage wyrđe, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 16: Wulfst. 270, 32.

weorold-widl, es; *n. Worldly pollution, defilement contracted in this life*:—Þæt fȳr georne āsēceþ eorđan sceátas, ðþþæt eall hafaþ ældes leóma woruldwidles wom wǽlme forbærned, Exon. Th. 62, 25; Cri. 1007.

weorold-wīg, es; *n. The warfare of this world*:—Ne gebyraþ him (*the priest*) nāđor ne tō wife ne tō woruldwīge, L. Edg. C. 60; Th. ii. 256, 35. Worldwīge, L. Eth. ix. 30; Th. i. 346, 23.

weorold-willa, an; *m. A worldly good*:—Monige habbaþ ǽlces woroldwillan genóg, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 30 note.

weorold-wilnung, e; *f. Worldly desire*:—Đæt līf đæra gesinhīwena, đeáh hit ful wundorlīc ne sié on mægenum weoruldwilnungum tō widstondanne, hit mæg đeáh bión orsorglīc ǽlcra wīta, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 21. Fram weoruldwilnungum hine sceal gehwā fremdian *a seculi actibus se facere alienum*, R. Ben. 17, 4.

weorold-wīs; *adj.* I. *worldly wise, having knowledge of the ways of the world*:—On ōđre wīsan mon sceal manian đa woroldwīsan (cf. đa đe đisse worulde lotwrenceas cunnon and đa lufigeaþ, 30; Swt. 203, 5), on ōđre đa dysegan *aliter hujus mundi sapientes admonendi sunt, aliter hebetes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 16. Đonne hē gesyhđ đa welegan and đa weoruldwīsan sweltan *cum viderit sapientem morientem*, Ps. Th. 48, 8. II. *having secular knowledge, learned*:—Đone hys yldran befæston on hys cnyhthāde sumum woruldwȳsan men, đæt hē æt đam leornode đa seofon cræftas, Shrn. 152, 11. Hēton woroldwīse menn wordsāwere đone ǽđelan lāreów Paulus *ab hujus mundi sapientibus praedicator egregius seminiverbius est vocatus*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 4. [Þe king sende æfter witien, æfter worldwise monne, đa wisdom cuđen, Laym. 15496. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-wīs *mundi sapiens, gymnosophista, maleficus*.]

weorold-wīsdōm, es; *m. Secular knowledge, science, learning*:—Đa dohtor befæste se fæder tō lāre, đæt heó on woruldwȳsdōme wǽre getogen æfter Grēcisre ūđwȳtegunge and Lǽdenre getingnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 20. His fæder and his frȳnd hine befæstan tō lāre tō woruldwīsdōme, 3, 5. Đa đe woldon woruldwīsdōm gecneordlīce leornian, Homl. Th. i. 60, 27. Ungetogene menn geceás Drihten him tō leorningenihtum, and hī swā geteáh, đæt heora lār oferstāh ealne woruldwisdōm, 576, 30. Đa seofon cræftas on đām beóþ gemēted ealle weoruldwȳsdōmas, Shrn. 152, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-wīstuom *sapientia*.]

weorold-wise, an; *f. What is usual in the world, a fashion of the world*:—Hē bæd đæt Godes yrre ofer hī ne cōme, ne him wǽre hwæs (hwæt?) gneádes ne ōþerra worldwīsena. Đā com stefn of heofonum and seó cwæđ: . . . 'Gif hwilc man on micelre neádþearfnesse bið đīn gemyndig . . . ic gefremme đæs mannes nēdþearfnesse' *he prayed that God's anger should not come upon them, nor that aught of penury or of other ills that are fashions of this world might be theirs. Then came a voice from heaven, and it said*: . . . *If any man in great need shall be mindful of thee* . . . *I will perform that man's need*, Shrn. 77, 1–9.

weorold-wita, an; *m. A secular or lay councillor*:—Gif feohbōt ārīseþ, swā swā wise woroldwitan tō steóre gesettan, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 5. Wīse eác wǽron woroldwitan đe ǽrest gesettan tō godcundan rihtlagan worldlaga, vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 21. Worldwitan, ix. 348, 13.

weorold-wīte, es; *n.* I. *a punishment suffered in this world, a punishment on earth*:—Forgield mē đīn līf, đæs đe ic đe mīn þurh woruldwīte weorđ gesealde, Exon. Th. 90, 22; Cri. 1478. II. *a secular* (in contrast with an ecclesiastical) *punishment, secular penalty, money-fine*:—Sunnandaga cȳpinga forbeóde man georne be fullan worldwīte, L. Eth. ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 8. Gif hǽđen cild binnon .ix. nihton þurh gimelīste forfaren sī, bētan for Gode būton woruldwīte; and gif hit ofer nigan niht gewurđe, bētan for Gode and gilde .xii. ōr, L. N. P. L. 10; Th. ii. 292, 7.

weorold-wlenco (-o); *indecl.*: -wlenc, e; *f. Worldly pride, worldly pomp*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ, đæt hī woruldwlence ne hēdan tō swȳđe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Hī læccaþ of manna begeátum lōc hwæt hī gefōn magan . . . Syđđan hȳ hit habbaþ, hī glencgaþ heora wīf mid đam đe hī weofoda sceoldan, and maciaþ eall heom sylfum tō woruldwlence, 19; Th. ii. 328, 9. Đa mon sceal swā micle mā hātan đonne biddan sullā man ongiet đæt hié for đissum woruldwlencum (woruldwlencium, Cott. MSS.) bióđ suīđur upāhafene and on ofermēttum ǽdundene *talibus rectum tanto rectius jubetur, quanto in rebus transitoriis altitudine cogitationis intumescunt*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 21.

weorold-wrenc, es; *m. A worldly wile, a trick of this world*:—Đa đe woruldmonnum dynceaþ dysige, đa geciésđ Dryhten, for đæm đæt hē đa lytegan, đe mid đissum woroldwrencium bióđ upāhæfene, gescende *quae stulta sunt mundi, elegit Deus, ut confundat sapientes*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 24.

weorold-wuniend, es; *m. or* -wuniende; *adj. A dweller in this world*; or *dwelling in this world*:—Būton moncynne, đara micles tō feola woroldwuniendra wind wiđ gecynde, Met. 13, 17.

weorþan (wurþan, wyrþan); *p.* wearp, *pl.* wurpon; *pp.* worpen. I. *to cast, throw, fling*. (1) with acc. of what is thrown:—Heó wearp twēgen feorðlingas *misit duo minuta*, Mk. 12, 42. Hē wearp wundenmǽl, đæt hit on eorđan læg, Beo. Th. 3066; B. 1531. Hī wurpon tān betweox him, Homl. Th. i. 246, 3. Swā swā mid unmǽtnesse micles stormes worpene beón *quasi tempestatis impetu jactari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 40. (1 a) where further the direction or end of throwing is marked, (*a*) by the dative:—Weorpaþ hit hundum, Ex. 22, 31. Nis nā gōd đæt man uime bearna hlāf and hundum weorpe (worpe, *v. l.*), Mk. Skt. 7, 27. Đā hēt hē hine wurpan deórum, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 245. (*β*) by prepositions or adverbs:—Ic wyrpe mas mīne on eá, and angil ic wyrpe . . . Ic wyrpe đa unclǽnan ūt, Coll. Monäst. Th. 23, 9–17. Hira tū sǽ on lond wearp, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 9: 1009; Erl. 142, 6. Se deófol wearp ænne stān tō đære bellan, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 9. Hī wurpon heora waru oforbord, i. 246, 2. Hig tōdǽldon hys reáf, and wurpon hlot đǽr ofer, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35. Hī wurpon hine on đone bāt, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 17. Ofen esnas wurpon wudu oninnan, Cd. Th. 231, 10; Dan. 245. Hī wurpon hyra wǽpen ofdūne, Judth. Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 291. 'Wurp (*projice*) hig on eorđan.' And hē wearp, Ex. 4, 3. Wurp hym mete tōforan, Lchdm. i. 246, 3. Weorp hit ūt, Mt. Skt. 9, 47. Worp đone beám of ēgo đīn, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 5. Weorp (wurp, *v. l.*) đinne angel ūt, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27. Wurpaþ hit ūt on đæt wæter, Ex. 1, 22. Đæt hē wurpe his cynehelm and gecneówige æt đæs fisceres gemynde, Homl. Th. i. 578, 6. Hwylc eówer sī synleás weorpe (wurpe, *v. l.*) stān on hī, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. Be đære copе þe se mon his ūtgang þurh đone nūđ him fram weorpe, Lchdm. ii. 236, 13. Swylce mon wurpe (worpe, MS. A.: worpađ, Lind.: worpes, Rush., *jaceat*) gōd sǽd on his land, Mk. Skt. 4, 26. Ic hēt hit weorpan on fȳr, Ex. 32, 24. Hēt twelf weras nyman twelf stānas . . . and habban forđ mid eów tō eówere wīcstōwe and wurpan hig đǽr *praecipe eis, ut tollant . . . duodecim lapides, quos ponetis in loco castrorum*, Jos. 4, 3. Worpende đa scillingas in temple *projectis argenteis in templo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 5. Heora līchoman on đa eá worpene wǽron, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 6. (2) with dat. of what is thrown. Cf. *Icel.* verpa *with dat.*:—Hē teoselum weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 345, 9; Gn. Ex. 185. Beorges weard wearp wælfȳre, Beo. Th. 5157; B. 2582: Exon. Th. 478, 11; Ruin. 39. (2 a) where the direction or end of throwing is marked:—Streámas weorpaþ on stealchleoþa stāne and sonde, Exon. Th. 382, 5; Rä. 3, 6. I a. *to throw* (as in *to throw* open):—Mycel wynd wearp upp đa đuru, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 347. II. where a (forcible) change of a person's place or condition is made (lit. or fig.), *to cast* into prison, *cast* off, out, *throw* into a form, *drive out*:—Ic ne weorpe (wyrpe, wurpe, *v. ll.*) ūt đone đe tō mē cymđ, Jn. Skt. 6, 37. Gif đū worpes ūsig *si ejeis nos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 31. Đū wurpe þeóde *ejecisti gentes*, Ps. Th. 79, 8. Hē wearp lōsēp on cweartern, Gen. 39, 20: Cd. Th. 20, 7; Gen. 304. Hē wearp hine on đæt morđer innan, 22, 18; Gen. 342. Hē wearp hine of đan heán stōle, 19, 33; Gen. 300. Hē wearp hine

on wyrmes líc, 31, 26; Gen. 491. Hē ūt weorpe earme þearfan *ejiciantur*, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Men sǽdon ðæt hió sceáde mid hire drȳcræft weorpan men an wildedeóra líc, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. Hié worpene beóð in helle grund, Elen. Kmbl. 2606; El. 1304. III. *to move* a thing from one position to another, in the phrase *weorpan tó handa* to hand over:—Weorpe hē ðone ceáp tó handa, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 74, 19: 24; Th. i. 78, 9. Sceal se ðe hine ūh weorpan hine tó handa hlāforde and mǽgum, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 15. IV. in metaphorical senses:—Drihten ādrīfð fram eów ǽlc yfel and wyrpð ongēn eówere fȳnd *auferet Dominus a te omnem languorem, et infirmitates pessimas non inferet tibi, sed cunctis hostibus tuis*, Deut. 7, 15. Ðonne hió wyrpð (wirpð, Cott. MSS.) on ðæt gedōht hwæthugu tó bigietenne *dum adipiscenda quaeque cogitationi objicit*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 22. Ne andswarast ðū nān ðing ǣgēn ðæt ðās ðē on weorpaþ (wurpaþ, *v. l.*) *non respondis quicquam ad ea quae tibi objiciuntur ab his?* Mk. Skt. 14, 60. Him man wearp on, ðæt hē wæs ðes cynges swica *he was charged with being a traitor to the king*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 3. Ðȳ læs ǽfre cwedan ōðre þeódæ: 'Hwǽr com eówer God?' and ūs ðæt on eágum worpen þǽr manna wese mǽst ætgædere *nequando dicant in gentibus: 'Ubi est Deus eorum?' et innotescant in nationibus coram oculis nostris*, Ps. Th. 78, 10. V. *to reach an object by throwing, to throw and hit, to strike* with something, (1) with gen. of what is thrown:—Hē hine ongon wæteres weorpan *he threw water upon him*, Beo. Th. 5575; B. 2791. (2) with a preposition:—Gif men clīdaþ and hira ōðer hys nēxtan mid stāne wirpð oððe mid fȳste slicð *si rixati fuerint viri et percusserit alter proximum suum lapide vel pugno*, Ex. 21, 18. Seó clǽnnys wyrpð ða gālnysse mid stāne *pudicitia libidinem cum saxo percutit*, Gl. Prud. 12 b. Seó sȳfernes mid stāne wearp ða gālnesse on ðone mūð *sobrietas lapidem iacit et percutit os luxuriae*, 48 a. [*O. E. Homl.* werpen: *Laym.* weorpen, werpen, worpen; 2nd MS. werpe, wearpe: *Orm.* werrpenn: *A. R.* weorpen, worpen: *Gen. and Ex.* werpen: *O. and N.* werpe, worpe: *Goth.* wairpan: *O. Sax.* werpan: *O. Frs.* werpa: *O. H. Ger.* werfan: *Icel.* verpa.] v. ā-, be-, for-, gē-, of-, ofer-, on-, tó-, wið-, ymb-weorpan; worpian.

weorpe. v. wande-weorpe, scale-weorpan (?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 78, 15.

weorpere, es; *m. A thrower* (cf. *to throw* as a wrestling term):—Ic (*mead*) eom weorpere, efne tó eorþan ealdne ceorl (cf. Aldhelm's riddle: Pedum gressus titubantes sterno ruina), Exon. Th. 409, 27; Rä. 28, 7.

weorpness. v. on-weorpness.

weorr; *adj. Bad, grievous:*—Dæt wæs ðam weorode weor tó geþolienne (cf. sār tó geþolienne, 3375; An. 1691), Andr. Kmbl. 3317; An. 1661. v. wirsa.

weorras, weorþ *a place.* v. wearr, worþ.

weorþ, weorþe, worþ, wurþ, wyrþ, es; *n.* I. *worth, value,* (1) of things:—Underwed ðæt sȳ ðæs orfes ōðer healf weorð *a security that is half as much again as the value of the cattle*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. Be ðæs ceápes weorðe (wyrðe, *v. l.*), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 16. Be ēwes weorðe (wyrðe, *v. l.*), 55; Th. i. 138, 6. Be his wlites weorðe . . . swā man ðæt weorð up āfēran mihte, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 6–10. Gilde ðæs pyttes hlāford ðæra nýtena wurð, Ex. 21, 34. (2) of persons, *worth, worthiness:*—Ðæt be ðære cennendra gefyrhtum ðæs bearnes weorþe ongyten wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 163, 27. II. *price* of anything sold, *amount paid* for purchase or redemption:—Hig cwǽdon: 'Hyt is blōdes weorð' (*v. l.* wurð, worð, Lind.: weord, Rush., *praetium sanguinis*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 6, 7, 9. Noldon hig nānes wurðes onfōn, ac forgeáfon him ða birgene, Gen. 23, 6. Hī sumne dǽl heora landes wurðes æthsǽdon, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Hire innoþ ðū gefyldest mid ealles middangeardes weorþe (cf. Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 120 infra, and next passage), Blickl. Homl. 89, 19. Hē āhongen wæs fore moncynnes mānforwyrhtum, ðǽr hē līfes ceápode mid ðȳ weorðe, Exon. Th. 68, 3; Cri. 1098. Hē monige mid weorþe ālȳsde *he redeemed many by purchase*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 15. Gebycge hē ða lond æt hire mid halfe weorðe *let him buy the lands of her at half price*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 120, 28. Giboht worðe miclum, Rtl. 27, 1. Ðū becȳptest folc ðīn būton weorðe, Ps. Spl. 43, 14: Ps. Surt. 43, 13. Geseald tó myclum weorðe (wurðe, wyrðe, *v. ll.*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 9. 'Ic sille eów hundteóntig þūsenda mittan hwǽtes tó ðam wurðe ðe ic hit bebohte.' . . . Ðæt wyrð ðe hē nid ðam hwǽte genam hē āgeaf āgeán tó ðare ceastre bōte, Th. Ap. 10, 1–9. Fæder geseálde bearn wið weorðe (wurðe, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 161, 7. Mon āceorfe ða tungan of, ðæt hió mon nā undeórran weorðe mōste lēsan ðonne hié mon be ðam were geeahtige, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2. Syle ðū hig wið wurðe and bring ðæt wurð tó ðære stōwe, and bige mid ðam ylcan feó swā hwæt swā ðē licige, Deut. 14, 25–26: 24, 7. Ðæt hē ðæt weorð āgife tó ālȳsnesse his sāwle *pretium redemtionis animae suae*, Ps. Th. 48, 7: Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 14. Ālēsan wē ūre sāule ða hwile ðe wē ðæt weorþ on ūrum gewealde habban, Blickl. Homl. 101, 10. Tō berenne ealles middaneardes wurþ (cf. Blickl. Homl. 89, 19 *supra*), Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 120. Forgelde hē ðæt lond, and ðæt wiorth gedaele, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 234, 33. Wurð, Ex. 21, 35: Homl. Th. i. 62, 3: 316, 11. Him man his weorð āgefe *let the price of the chattel be returned to him*, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 11. Nān man nān þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorð (*that costs more than fourpence*), L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. Þēh ðe hē hié sume wið feó gesealde, hē ðæt weorð nolde āgan ðæt him mon wið sealde, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 17. Dæs hwǽtes wurð ðe hē ðā sealde, Gen. 44, 2. Weorð, Exon. Th. 90, 23; Cri. 1478. III. *amount* to be paid in compensation:—Mid weorðe forgelde man, L. Ethb. 32; Th. i. 12, 1. Gif esne ōðerne ofsleá, ealne weorðe forgelde, 86; Th. i. 24, 11. Gif esnes eáge and fōt of weorðeþ āslagen, ealne weorðe hine forgelde, 87; Th. i. 24, 14. IV. *worth,* as in penny-*worth, amount of a certain value*:—Nabbaþ hī genōh on twēgera hundred penega weorðe (wurþe, *v. l.*) hlāfes *ducentorum denariorum panes non sufficiunt eis*, Jn. Skt. 6, 7. Sceóte man æt ǽghwilcre hīde pænig oððe pæniges weorð, Wulfst. 181, 5: L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 10. Ðæt hyra āgðer hæbbe .lx. penenga wyrð . . . ðæt sȳ .xxx. penega wyrð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 133, 23, 24. [*Goth.* wairþa galaubamma usbauhtai *pretio empti: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* werð; *n.: O. H. Ger.* werd; *n. pretium, aestimatio: Icel.* verð; *n.*] v. mann-, or-, peningweorþ; wirþa.

weorþ, worþ, wurþ, wirþ, wyrþ, wirþe, wierþe, wyrþe, weorþe; *adj.* I. *worth, of value,* (1) referring to saleable things:—Ēwe bið mid hire giunge sceápe scill. weorð, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. Oxan horn bið .x. þæninga weorð, 58; Th. i. 138, 21. Hē mycel feós hit wǽre wurð, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 33. Næs ān hīd landes, ðæt hē nyste hwæs heó wurð wæs, 1086; Erl. 222, 11. Ðæt yrfe ðæt wǽre .xxx. pæniġ wyrð, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 19. Genime man .vi. scill. weorð (wurð, *v. l.*) wed, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 13. Āgife man ān ram weorðe .iiii. peningas, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 7. (2) in other cases where money is to be paid:—Gif mon ōðrum wongtōð of āsleá, geselle .iiii. scill. tó bōte. Monnes tux bið .xv. scill. weorð, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 13. Ðæt man finde of ðam yrfe æt Ceorlatūne healfes pundes wyrðne sāulsceat, and healfes pundes sāulscet fram Cynnuc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 11–14. (3) in cases where a scale expressed in money can be fixed:—Pundes weorðne āð, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 2. Wurðne, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 17. II. *possessed of honours, honourable* or *noble* as regards position, *great:*—Swā weorð man wīne druncen *quasi potens crapulatus a vino*, Ps. Th. 77, 65. Wyrðra ðec *honoratior te*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 8. Ða gīslas ðe on ðam here weorþuste wǽron, Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 10. Þara monna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wǽron, 878; Erl. 80, 21. III. *honoured, highly thought of, held in esteem, valued, dear:*—Nǽnig wæs weorð, gif mon his willan ongeat yfelne (cf. yfelwillende men nǽnne weorþscipe næfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17), Met. 8, 37. Ic nǽfre ne geseah nǽnne wīsne mon ðe mā wolde bión wrecca and earm and ælþiódig and forsewen, ðonne welig and weorþ and rīce and foremǽre on his āgenum earde, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17: Lchdm. iii. 156, 24. Ðīn word wunaþ weorþ on heofenum, Ps. Th. 118, 89. His noma wæs ā seoþþan weorð and mǽre geworden, Blickl. Homl. 219, 4. Deófolgild ðe mid ðǽm hǽðnum manimum swīðe weorð and mǽre wæs, 221, 7. Weorðiaþ his naman forðon hē wyrðe is (*quoniam suavis est*), Ps. Th. 134, 3. Unwīs folc ne wāt ðīnne wyrðne naman, 73, 17. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wyrðe lufade, 118, 119. Hē ðæm bātwearde swurde gesealde, ðæt hē syðþan wæs māþme ðȳ weorþra (*he was the more thought of* (or v. IV?) *for having such a treasure*), Beo. Th. 3809; B. 1903. III a. with dat. of person to whom a thing seems honourable, *precious* to, *dear* to, *prized* by, *held honourable* by, *honoured* by:—Hē eallum dissе worulde ealdormonnum wæs leóf and weorð *omnibus principibus saeculi honorabilis*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 23: Blickl. Homl. 213, 12. Mōyses se ðe wæs Gode swā weorð, ðæt hē oft wið hine selfne spræc, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 11: Lchdm. iii. 162, 1. Weorð Denum, Beo. Th. 3633; B. 1814. Twā ðing mæg se weorþscipe and se anweald gedōn, gif hē becymþ tó ðam dysgan; hē mæg hine gedōn weorþne ōþrum dysgum. Ac þonēcan ðe hē ðone anweald forlǽt, oððe se anweald hine, ðonne ne biþ hē ðam dysegan weorþ *dignitates honorabilem cui provenerint reddunt*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 18–22. Ic (*mead*) eom weorð werum, Exon. Th. 409, 14; Rä. 28, 1. Nis hē nā Gode wyrð, Wulfst. 52, 5. Synd mē wīc ðīne weorðe and leófe *quam amabilia sunt tabernacula tua*, Ps. Th. 83, 1. Gē wyrðe wǽron wuldorcyninge, Dryhtne ðȳre, Elen. Kmbl. 581; El. 291. Ne beó gē mē heonon forð swā wurðe ne swā leófe swā gē ǽr wǽron, ac fram mē gē beóð āscyrede, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 181. Nǽron hȳ ðȳ weorþran witena ǽnegum, Met. 15, 12. Wurðran, Cd. Th. 27, 23; Gen. 422. Ðæt hē sié his gefērum weorþost *reverendi civibus suis*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 6. Ðū, seó dȳreste and seó weorþeste wuldorcyninge, Exon. Th. 257, 16; Jul. 248. Ys mē ðīn gewitnes weordast and rihtast, Ps. Th. 118, 144. Mid ðæm cræfte ðe ðā scondlicost wæs, þēh hē him eft se weordesta wurde, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 29. IV. *worthy, honourable, noble, excellent:*—Wæs hē mid clǽnsunge forhæfednesse weorþ and mǽre *erat abstinentiae castigatione insignis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 39. On weorcum ælmesdǽda weorþ and mǽre, 4, 29; S. 608, 16. Āhsiaþ hwā sī wyrðe (*dignus*), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Mīne gewitnesse weorðe and getreówe *testamentum meum fidele*, Ps. Th. 88, 25. Habban ða mid wynne weórðe blisse ða ðe sēcean Drihten *exultent et laetentur qui quaerunt te*, 69, 5. Ða ðe gelaðode

wǽron ne synt wyrðe (*digni*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 8. Hwelc gesceádwís mon mihte cweþan ðæt hē ā þȳ weorþra wǽre, þeáh hē hine weorþode *quis illos putet beatos, quos miseri tribuunt honores?* Bt. 28; Fox 100, 31. Eard wæs ðȳ weorþra ðe wit on stōdan, hyrstum ðȳ hȳrra, Exon. Th. 495, 20; Rä. 85, 6. Se anweald and se wela ne mæg his wealdend gedōn nō ðȳ weorþron, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 13. **V.** *worthy* of something, *deserving* of, (1) with gen.:—Sceal bām gelīc, mon tō gemæccan, māþþum ōþres weorð (*one gift deserves another in return*), Exon. Th. 343, 11; Gn. Ex. 155. Mīn unrihtwīsnysse is māre ðonne ic forgifenysse wyrðe sȳ *major est iniquitas mea, quam ut veniam merear*, Gen. 4, 13: Cd. Th. 81, 19; Gen. 1347. Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metes (*dignus cibo suo*), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 52. Heó nis nānes lofes wyrþe, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 24: 24, 4; Fox 86, 10: Lchdm. iii. 162, 5. Hwæs bið ðæt unwæstmbǽre treów wyrðe būton scearpre æxe? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 16. For his cræftum hē bið anwealdes weorþe, gif hē his weorþe bīþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 25. Ne onmun ðū mē nānre āre wyrþne, Blickl. Homl. 183, 1. Ðæs cynedōmes Crist God weorðne munde, Ps. C. 155. Ða ðe ic ðǽr tō geladode nǽron his wyrðe, Homl. Th. i. 526, 11. Ða lāreówas beóþ dōmes wyrþe, Blickl. Homl. 47, 23: Met. 10, 56. Hwæþerne woldest ðū dēman wītes wyrþran? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 15. (2) with infin. forms:—Wē ðe nǽron wurðe beón his wealas gecīgde, Homl Th. ii. 316, 23. Ða ðing ðe weorðe sindon in gemyndum tō habbanne, Nar. 4, 9. (3) with a clause:—Wyrþe ðū eart, ðæt ðū onfō wuldor, Blickl. Homl. 75, 1. Ðæt his lār nǽre wyrþe, ðæt hī mon gehȳrde, 41, 3. Ðeós worold nǽre wyrðe, ðæt man tō hire lufe hæfde tō swīðe, Wulfst. 273, 13. Ic neom wyrðe, ðæt ic beó ðīn sunu nemned *non sum dignus vocari filius tuus*, Lk. Skt. 15, 19. Se bið wurðe, ðæt hine man ārwurðian, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 10. Ðæt gē weorðe (wurðe, *v. l.*: wyrðo, Lind.: wyrðe, Rush.) sȳn, ðæt gē ðās tōwerdan þing forfleón *ut digni habeamini fugere ista omnia quae futura sunt*, Lk. Skt. 21, 36. (4) with gen. and clause:—God is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt hine werþeóde and eal engla cynn hergen, Exon. Th. 281, 8; Jul. 643. (5) with gen. and dat. infin.:—þeáh hē his wyrðe ne sié tō ālǽtanne, Cd. Th. 39, 8; Gen. 621. (6) with other constructions:—Hine man byrigde ful wurdlīce, swā hē wyrðe wæs, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 36. Hē nāt hwæðer hē wurðe is intō ðam ēcan rīce, Homl. Th. i. 532, 25. **VI.** *fit, meet, becoming, proper*:—Wē sculon simle secgan Gode ðoncas for eów, brōður, suā suā hit wel wierðe (wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) is (*ita ut dignum est*), Past. 32; Swt. 213, 10. Wyrcaþ wæstum wyrðne tō hreównisse, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 8. **VII.** *worthy* of, *fit* for or to, *properly qualified* for, (1) with gen.:—Ðæt Martinus wǽre wyrðe ðæs hādes, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 8. Ne þeáh hē ðȳ rīce ðȳ his ænig mon bet wirðe (wyrðe, Hatt. MS.) wǽre, Past. 3; Swt. 32, 17. (2) with dat. or inst.:—Templ Gode weorþe, Blickl. Homl. 163, 14. Nys hē mē wyrðe *non est me dignus*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 37. Ðæt hē wǽre his biscophāde wel wyrþe, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 31. Ic mē sylfne nǽfre ðȳ hāde wyrþe (wyrþne, *v. l.*) dēmde, 4, 2; S. 566, 7. (3) with dat. infin.:—Hālig treów ðe wyrþe (wurðe, *v. l.*) wǽre tō berenne ealles middaneardes wurþ, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 119. Ne am ic wyrðe tō unbindanne ðuongas sceóea his *non sum dignus solvere corrigiam calciamentorum eius*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 16. (4) with a clause:—Ne eom ic wyrðe, ðæt ðū in gange under mīne þecene, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 8. Ne eom ic wyrðe, ðæt ic his sceóna þwanga uncnytte, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. Se man ðæt can rihtne geleáfan, þonne bið hē wyrðe, ðæt hē fulluht underfō, Wulfst. 33, 6: 155, 12. (5) with gen. and clause:—Hē bīt ðære tīde hwonne hē ðæs wierðe (wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) sié, ðæt hē hine besēcan mōte *aptum deceptionis tempus inquirit*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 12. His weorc sceolon beón ðæs weorðe (wierðe, Cott. MSS.), ðæt him ōðre menn onhyrien *si imitabilem ceteris in cunctis, quae agit, insinuat*, 10; Swt. 61, 18. Swā hwā swā ðæs wyrþe bið, ðæt hē on heora ðeówdōme beón mōt, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 13. Hwā is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt āstīge on Godes munt *quis ascendet in montem Domini?* Ps. Th. 23, 3. Ne eom ic ðæs wyrþe, ðæt ic swā on rōde gefæstnod beó, Blickl. Homl. 191, 7. Ða ðe ðæs wyrðe beóþ, ðæt hié heofoncining on heora heortum beran, 79, 32. (5 a) with impersonal construction:—Wæs ðæt ðæs wyrðe, ðæt seó stōw swā fæger wǽre *it was fitting that the place should be so fair*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 23. Ðæt is ðæs wyrðe, ðætte werþeóde secgen Dryhtne þonc duguða gehwylcre, Exon. Th. 38, 1; Cri. 600. For ðon is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt ðū ðæs weres frige ne forlǽte, 248, 29; Jul. 103. **VIII.** mostly in a legal sense, (1) *having a right* to, *entitled* to, *properly qualified* for, *possessed* of, (a) with gen.:—Gif ceorl geþeáh, ðæt hē hæfde fīf hīda . . ., ðonne wæs hē þegenrihtes weorðe (wyrðe, *v. l.*), L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 18: 5; Th. i. 192, 8: 6; Th. i. 192, 11. Se wæs syþþan mǽðe and munde swā micelre wurðe, swā ðam hāde gebirede mid rihte, 7; Th. i. 192, 14. Sié hē feores wyrðe and folcryhtre bōte, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 24: L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 3. Ne beó hē āðes wyrðe *he shall not have the right to make oath*, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 7. Ða hwile ðe God wille ðæt ðeara ænig sié ðe londes weorðe sié and land gehaldan cunne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 10: 311, 17. Ich queðe eów ðæt ich wille ðæt Gyse biscop beó ðisses biscopriches uurðe *significamus vobis nos uelle quod episcopus Giso episcopatum possideat*, iv. 198, 6. Ic bidde mīne hlāford ðæt ic mōte beón mīnes cwydes wyrðe *I pray my lord that I may have the right to dispose of my property by will*, iii. 293, 29. Ðæt heó mōte beón byre cwydes wyrðe, 359, 34. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde . . . and ābiddan ne mæge, and him wedd mon sellan nelle, gebēte .xxx. scill. and binnan .vii. nihton gedō hine ryhtes wierðne (wyrðe, *v. l.*) (*let justice be done him*), L. In. 8; Th. i. 108, 2. Forlǽt mē mīnes wyrðe (weorðe, *v. l.*) wesan ðæs ðe ic mē sylf begiten hæbbe *leave me in undisturbed possession of mine own, that I myself have got*, Wulfst. 254, 21. Ne hyne micles wyrðne Drihten gedōn wolde, Beo. Th. 4377; B. 2185. Ðæt hī rihtes wyrðe lēte ðone leódscipe, Met. 1, 67. Ðæt hī mōstan heora ealdrihta wyrðe beón, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 9: Met. 1, 37. Wē synt ālȳsde līfes wyrðe *nos liberati sumus*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. Gedō ūsic ðæs wyrðe *make us partakers (of glory)*, Exon. Th. 3, 2; Cri. 30. (b) with gen. and clause:—Nime se hlāford twēgen þegenas and swerian, . . . būton hē ðone gerǽfan hæbbe ðæs wyrðe sȳ ðe ðæt dōn mæge (*a reeve properly qualified for doing it*), L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 14. (c) with acc. (?):—Behēt man him ðæt hē mōste wurðe beón ælc ðæra þinga ðe hē ǽr āhte, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 1. Hī gemdon tō him ðæt hī mōston beón wurðe ælc ðæra þinga ðe heom mid unrihte of genumen wæs, 1052; Erl. 185, 8. (2) *deserving* of punishment, etc., *subject* to, *liable* to (with gen.):—Ðæs ilcan dōmes sié hē wyrðe *simili sententiae subjacebit* (Ex. 21, 31), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 3. Ðæt hȳ siþþan āðwyrðe nǽron ac ordāles wyrðe *that afterwards they might not make oath but had to submit to the ordeal*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 21. Sȳ hē ðæs þeówweorces wyrðe, 9; Th. i. 164, 12. Wē cwǽdon hwæs se wyrðe wǽre ðe ōðrum ryhtes wyrnde, 2; Th. i. 160, 10. Beó se leása gewita ðæs ilcan wyrðe ðe hē wolde ðæt se ōðer wǽre *reddent ei, sicut fratri suo facere cogitavit*, Deut. 19, 19. Gif hȳ swā ne dōn, ðonne sȳn hȳ ðæs wyrðe ðe on ðam canone cwæð, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 12. [*Goth.* wairþs: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* werth: *O. H. Ger.* werd: *Icel.* verðr.] v. ār-, āþ-, bōt-, deór-, fyrd-, mōt-, rōde-, tāl-, þauc-, un-, un-leahtor-, wel-wcorþ(e), -wirþe.

weorþan (wurþan, wyrþan); *p.* wearþ, *pl.* wurdon; *pp.* worden. I. absolute, (1) *to come to be, to be made, to arise, come, be*:—Gif bānes blice weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 34; Th. i. 12, 4. Gif bānes bite weorð, 35; Th. i. 12, 5. Ende nǽfre ðīnes wræces weorþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2765; An. 1385. Hwā wæs ǽfre, oþþe is nū, oððe hwā wyrþ get æfter ūs? Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 24. Hlynn wearð on ceastrum, Cd. Th. 153, 30; Gen. 2546. Hwī ne wundriaþ hī hwī ðæt ys weorþe, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35. Ðe læs tō mycel styrung wurde on ðam folce *ne forte tumultus fieret in populo*, Mt. 26, 5. Hēht līfes weard on mereflōde middum weorðan hyhtlīc heofontimber, Cd. Th. 9, 22; Gen. 145. (2) *to come to pass, to be done, to happen, to take place, befall, come, be*:—Ðæt weorþeþ for ðyses folces synnum, ðæt ealle ðās getimbro beóþ tōworpene, Blickl. Homl. 77, 35. Daga egelīcast weorþeþ in worulde, Exon. Th. 63, 21; Cri. 1023. Huu worðes ðis *quomodo fiet istud?* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 34: 23, 31. Ðǽr wearþ micel gefeoht, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 7: 868; Erl. 72, 28. On ðām gemōtan, þeáh rǽdlice wurðan on namcūðan stōwan, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 17. Hwæðer ǽfre wurde þus gerād þing *si facta est aliquando hujusecemodi res*, Deut. 4, 32. Eálā ðæt hit wurde, ðæt . . ., Met. 8, 39. Sceal se dæg weorþan, Exon. Th. 447, 5; Dōm. 34. Þurh hwæt his worulde gedāl weorðan sceolde, Beo. Th. 6129; B. 3068. Ðætte rīces gehwæs sceolde gelimpan, eorðan dreámas ende wurðan, Cd. Th. 223, 6; Dan. 115. Sceal feorhgedāl æfter wyrðan, Andr. Kmbl. 364; Ass. 182: 430; An. 215. (2 a) when the object affected by what happens is given:—Ne wyrd him nān orne, Lchdm. iii. 16, 4. Ic wāt ealre ðysse worulde wurdeþ ende *omni consummationi vidi finem*, Ps. Th. 118, 96. Dōmas ðe wǽdlum weorðaþ, 139, 12. Tācnu wurðaþ on eów *erunt in te signa*, Deut. 28, 46. Hwæt wearð eów? Andr. Kmbl. 2685; An. 1345. Ðæt ðē sceates ðearf ne wurde, Cd. Th. 32, 16; Gen. 504. Unc sceal weorðan swā unc wyrd geteód, Beo. Th. 5045; B. 2526. **II.** *to become, be made, be*, (1) with predicative substantive:—Ða hwīle ðe hē ðǽr stōd, hē wearþ fēringa geong cniht, and sōna eft eald man, Blickl. Homl. 175, 2. On ðam dæge wurdun Herōdes and Pilatus gefrȳnd; sōðlīce hig wǽron ǽr gefȳnd, Lk. Skt. 23, 12. Wē heom ðæs sīðes ðe hī men wurdon, Wulfst. 27, 4. Weorðan his bearn steópcild, and his wīf wyrðe wydewe *fiant filii ejus orphani, et uxor ejus vidua*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Ðæt wē ðæs mordres meldan ne weorðen, Elen. Kmbl. 856; El. 428. (2) with predicative adjective, *to get, grow*:—Gif ðū lārna ðinra ðeste wyrðest, Andr. Kmbl. 965; An. 483. Gif eáre þirel weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 41; Th. i. 14, 6. Gif hē healt weorð, 65; Th. i. 18, 14. Ðē weorð on ðīnum breóstum rūm, Cd. Th. 33, 13; Gen. 519. Gif ða cearwylmas cōlran wurðaþ, Beo. Th. 570; B. 282. Ða deáde ne weorðaþ (*v. l.* wurðaþ) *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Lk. Skt. 9, 27. Ðā wearð hē druncen *inebriatus est*, Gen. 9, 21. Ðæt wīf wearð wrāð ðam geongan cnapan *mulier molesta erat adolescenti*, 39, 10. Wearð hē swīðe yrre *iratus est valde*, 39, 19. Hwelc siddan wearð herewulfa āðð, Cd. Th. 121, 23; Gen. 2014. Ða fixas wurdon deáde *pisces mortui sunt*, Ex. 7, 21. Mierce wurdon cristne, Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Mē milde weorð *miserere mei*, Ps. Th. 56, 1: 66, 1. Monigfaldge worðe *habundaverit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 20. Nēnges þinges māre þearf ðonne his unriht yppe wurde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 10. Eálā ðæt ūre tīda nū ne

mihtan weorðan swilce, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18. Sáne weorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 408; An. 204. Wyrðan, 874; An. 437. Wurðan, Cd. Th. 27, 8; Gen. 414. Wæs ðǽre ǽghwilc worden mǽgburh fremde, 102, 3; Gen. 1694; 135, 2; Gen. 2236. Weard hē scol worden, 223, 24; Dan. 124. Eal cristen folc is þurh geleáfan geleáful worden, Wulfst. 279, 30. Ða dysegan sint wordene blinde, Met. 19, 29. (3) with prepositional phrase:—Heó weard mid cilde, Homl. Th. i. 24, 26. Dæt ic tō ðinum willan weorþan mōte *that I may be to thy liking*, Ps. C. 104. (4) with adverb, (a) where the subject is given:—Heó wyrð glædlīce on hyre heortan, Anglia viii. 324, 16. Ōþ dæt ðīn fōt weorðe fæste on blōde *ut intinguatur pes tuus in sanguine*, Ps. Th. 67, 22. (b) with impersonal construction:—Weard mē on hige leóhte, Cd. Th. 42, 20; Gen. 676. Ðā wearþ hyre rūme on mōde, Judth. Thw. 22, 39; Jud. 97. Gif men fērlīce wyrð unsōfte, Rtl. 114, 24. III. with prepositions (see also IV), (a) weorþan of *to come from, be caused by, be produced from* or *by*:—Wiþ geswelle ðam ðe wyrð of sylle oððe of slege, Lchdm. ii. 72, 22. Hwȳ dæt is mæge weorþan of wætere, Met. 28, 60. (b) weorþan on, (1) *to get into a state* of being, feeling, *to become* the adjective connected with the noun, *get*:—Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþylde *if he gets impatient*; cum dederit impatientiae manus, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Weorþeþ (-aþ, MS.) oft on wōn se sido *in hoc hominum judicia depugnant*, 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. Ðā wearþ Holofernus on gytesālum *he grew merry, as the wine flowed*, Judth. Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 21. Wurdan gesweoru on seledreáme *exultaverunt colles*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Hié weorðen on ungeðylde, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 3. (2) *to get into a state* of action, *to come to* be doing something, *to fall to* an action, *to take to*:—Hē wierð (wirð, Hatt. MS.) swīðe hræde on fielle *citius corruit*, Past. 39; Swt. 286, 17. Wēnst ðū dæt ðū dæt hwerfende hweól, ðonne hit on ryne wyrþ (*when it gets a-running*), mæge oncyrran *tu volventis rotae impetum retinere conaris?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 36. Hē on fylle weard, Beo. Th. 3093; B. 1544. Hē weard on fleáme, Andr. Kmbl. 2771; An. 1388. Hē weard on slǽpe, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 161. Hī on slǽpe wurdon, 23, 249. Hig wurdon on fleáme *terga verterunt*, Jos. 7, 4. Hié weorðen on murcunga *they fall a-grumbling*; ad murmurationem proruunt, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 3. (3) *to come to be* something, *become, turn into*:—Mē weorð on God þeccend and on trume stōwe *esto mihi in Deum protectorem, et in locum munitum*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. Dæt heó on sealtstānes wurde anlīcnesse, Cd. Th. 154, 32; Gen. 2564. Hē mē ys worden on hǽlu *factus est mihi in salutem*, Ps. Th. 117, 14. (c) weorþan tō, (1) of change in material condition, *to become, turn to*:—Dū eart dust, and tō duste wyrst *pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris*, Gen. 3, 19. Weorðeþ tō duste, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Tō wætere weorðeþ, 147, 7; Met. 28, 63. Se wyrm wyrð tō corþan, Lchdm. ii. 44, 16. Weorp ðīne girde beforan Pharaone, and heó wirð tō næddran (*vertetur in colubrum*), Ex. 7, 9. Seó eá ðǽr wyrþ tō miclum sǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 28. Weorðaþ hig tō axan *fatiscunt in cinerem*, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 15. Bearwas wurdon tō axan, Cd. Th. 154, 8; Gen. 2552. Sume wurdon tō wulfan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36; Met. 26, 79. On eorþan gangan and tō eorþan weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 10. Seó eá ne mæg weorþan tō sǽwelme, ac se sǽwelm mæg weorþan tō eá, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 15. (2) of the state or condition to which things come, of the event of matters, *to become, have as issue, come to*:—Ǣc þing wyrþ tō nāuhte, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 13. Hī weorþaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, 21; Fox 74, 36. Tō hwan weard hondrēs hæleþa *what was the event of the combat*, Beo. Th. 4149; B. 2071. Ðonne hié ne giémaþ tō hwon ōðerra monna wīse weorðe *when they do not care to what a state other men get*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 24. Hē ðōhte dæt hē hine ofslōge, wurde siððan tō ðæm ðe hit meahte (*be the event what it might*), 34; Swt. 235, 10. Lyt ðū geþōhtes tō hwon ðīnre sāwle sīð siþþan wurde, Exon. Th. 368, 12; Seel. 20. Hī bidon tō hwon his ðing weorþan sceolde *quem res exitum haberet exspectantes*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 32. Tō hwon sculon wit weorðan *what is to become of us?* Cd. Th. 50, 28; Gen. 815. Eall mīn mægen is tō nāuhte worden, Ps. Th. 21, 11. (3) where a character or function is taken by anything, *to become, turn, turn to*:—Mē tō aldorbanan weorðeþ wrāðra sum *some fell one will become the destroyer of my life*, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034. Hē wierð tō ðæs onlicnesse ðe āwriten is *usque ad ejus similitudinem ducitur, de quo scriptum est*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 21. Ne wyrð nān tō lāfe *none shall become a remnant*, i. e. *none shall be left*; non remanebit ex eis ungula, Ex. 10, 26. Gif þegen geþeáh dæt hē weard tō eorle, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 7. Se tō deófle weard, Cd. Th. 20, 9; Gen. 305. Ic tō meldan weard *I turned informer*, Exon. Th. 279, 30; Jul. 621. Weard hē Heaðolāfe tō handbonan, Beo. Th. 924; B. 460. Hwonne liffreá weorðe ūssum mōde tō mundboran, Exon. Th. 2, 32; Cri. 28. Ðeáh þrēla hwylc of cristendōme tō wīcinge weorde, Wulfst. 162, 6. Ðȳ læs sió upāhæfenes him weorðe tō wege micelre scylde *ne elatio via fiat ad foveam gravioris culpae*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 11. (4) where a result is brought about, *to become, prove a source of*:—Seó ofering ðē wurþ tō sāre, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Hit him wyrþ tō teónan, Blickl. Homl. 51, 9. Fū wurde mē tō hǽlu *factus es mihi in salutem*, Ps. Th. 117, 27. Hió weard mongum tō frōfre, Exon. Th. 421, 17; Rä. 40, 18. Tō blǽse, Blickl. Homl. 123, 2. Tō aldorceare, Beo. Th. 1817; B. 905. Hē manegum weard manncynn tō hrōðre, weþeódum tō wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 30; El. 15. Ða byrig, ðe ār gafol guldon, wurdon Ciruse tō monegum gefeohtum *civitates, quae tributariae erant, a Cyro defecerunt; quae res Cyro multorum bellorum causa et origo exstitit*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 14. Ðe læs ūre deáþ ūrum feóndum tō gefeán weorþe, Blickl. Homl. 101, 33. Tō hleó and tō hrōþer hæleþa cynne weorðan, Exon. Th. 73, 31; Cri. 1198. Tō frōfre weorþan, Beo. Th. 3419; B. 1707. (5) *to become, be an object of*:—Ic eom worden mannum tō leahtrunge and tō forsewennesse *ego sum opprobrium hominum*, Ps. Th. 21, 5. IV. implying movement, change of position, (1) literal, *to come, get*, (a) with prepositions:—Ðonne hē (*the moon*) betwux ūs and hire (*the sun*) wyrþ, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 2. Of ðære sǽ cymþ dæt wæter innon ða eorþan; cymþ ðonne up æt ðam sǽwelme, wyrþ ðonne tō bröce, ðonne tō eá, ðonne andlang eá, ōþ hit wyrþ eft tō sǽ, 34, 6; Fox 140, 17–20. Se regn ðæt deófol on ufan wyrðeþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 5. Swā swā wē of disse weorulde weorðaþ, Shrn. 202, 4. Gif hī on ðam wuda weorþaþ *if they get in the wood*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 16. Gif hī on treówum weorþaþ, Met. 13, 36. Hē weard him on ānon scipe *he got him* (reflex.) *on board a ship*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 13. Sebastianus geseah hū ða Godes cempan ongunnon hnexian, and weard him tōmiddes (*he came amongst them*), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 52. Gif nægl of honda weorðe *if a nail come off the hand*, Lchdm. iii. 58, 7. Ðū mihtest ðē féran betwyx ðām tunglum, and ðonne weorþan on ðam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 11. On ðæm rodere ufan weorþan, Met. 24, 18. (b) with adverbs:—Gif eáge of weorð *if an eye comes out*, L. Ethb. 43; Th. i. 14, 8. Gif fōt of weorðeþ *if a foot comes off*, 69; Th. i. 20, 1: 70; Th. i. 20, 2: 72; Th. i. 20, 5. Hē weard him āwege *he went away, got off*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 228. Hié sume inne wurdon *some of them got inside*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 14. Mōste ic āne tīd ūte weorðan, Cd. Th. 23, 34; Gen. 369. (2) figurative:—Adames cynn onfēhð flǽsce, weorþeþ foldræste æt ende *Adam's race shall receive flesh, shall come to the end of its rest in earth*, Exon. Th. 63, 34; Cri. 1029. Būton monnum and sumum englum, ða weorþaþ hwilum of hlora gecynde *except men and some angels, who sometimes depart from their nature*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 8. His ǽhta weorþaþ on ðæs onwealde ðē hē wyrrest ūþe, Blickl. Homl. 195, 3. Ic nō ne wearþ of ðam sōþan geleáfan *nec umquam fuerit dies, qui me ab hac sententia depellat*, 5, 3; Fox 12, 6. Hwī dæt is for ðære sunnan scīman tō his āgnum gecynde weorþe, 39, 3; Fox 216, 1. Dæt gē of feónda fæðme weorðen *that ye get out of the foes' grasp*, Cd. Th. 196, 20; Exod. 294. Dæt ne loc of heáfde tō forlore wurde *that not a hair from the head should come to destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 2846; An. 1425. V. as an auxiliary with participles, (1) present:—Gif him hwilc yfel gelimpð, ic wurðe syðdan geómriende, Gen. 42, 38. (2) past, (a) of transitive verbs, forming a passive voice:—Eów weorþeþ forgifen hwæt gē sprecaþ, Blickl. Homl. 171, 19. Ne weorþeþ sió mǽgburg gemicledu easforan mīnum, Exon. Th. 401, 31; Rä. 21, 20. Hē him āfolgen wurðeþ, Cd. Th. 28, 4; Gen. 430. Hū wurþ hē elles gelǽred *how else shall he get taught?* Bd. pref.; S. 471, 18. Hī weorþaþ bereáfode flǽcre āre, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 16. Ða weard Faraones heorte gehefegod *ingravatum est cor Pharaonis*, Ex. 8, 32. Ða him gerýmed weard, dæt hié wælstōwe wealdan mōston, Beo. Th. 5959; B. 2983. Swā his mandrihten gemǽted weard, Cd. Th. 225, 21; Dan. 157. Ðȳ læs hié eft weorðen (wyrðen, Hatt. MS.) gedēmde, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 15. Seó burh sceolde ābrocen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. Ne mihte him bedyrned wyrðan dæt his engyl ongan ofermōd wesan, Cd. Th. 17, 18; Gen. 261. (b) of intransitive verbs:—Ðē sunu weorðeþ cumen, Cd. Th. 132, 19; Gen. 2195. Ða geongan leoþu geloden weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 327, 20; Vy. 6. Hē sōna weard hāl geworden, Blickl. Homl. 223, 26; Cd. Th. 223, 23; Dan. 124. Denum weard willa gelumpen, Beo. Th. 1851; B. 823; 2473; B. 1234. Ða weard āfeallen dæs folces ealdor, Byrht. Th. 137, 46; By. 202. Ða weard se lichama tōslopen, Homl. Th. i. 86, 24: Jos. 5, 1. Dæt hī forwordene weorðen *ut intereant*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. [*Goth.* wairþan: *O. Sax.* werðan: *O. Frs.* wertha: *O. H. Ger.* werdan: *Icel.* verða.] v. for-, ge-, mis-weorþan.

weorþ-apulder. v. worþ-apulder.

weorþe; *subst.* or *adj.*: weorþe; *adv.*, weorþe-līce. v. weorþ; *subst.* or *adj.*, un-weorþe, weorþ-līce.

weorþere, es; *m. A worshipper*:—Godes uorðare *Dei cultor*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 31. Sōðo uorðares *veri adoratores*, 4, 23.

weorþ-full; *adj.* I. *having worth, worthy, honourable, glorious, excellent*:—Beó preóst, swā his hāde gebyraþ, wīs and weorðfull, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 17. Būton gē ondrēdon Drihtnes wurðfullan naman *nisi timueris nomen ejus gloriosum*, Deut. 28, 58. Wurþfulle gegedriende *honesta colligentes*, Anglia xiii. 368, 46. Wurðfulleste *praestantissimus, dignissimus, sublimissimus*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 44. Hē manna wæs wīgend weorðfullost, Beo. Th. 6189; B. 3099. II. *having honour* with others, *held in honour, honoured, esteemed, prized, dear*:—Sē bið on eallum þingum wurþfull (cf. weorþ mannum, 162, 1), Lchdm. iii. 158, 3. Ða hālgan weras, ðe gōde weorc beeodon, hī wurðfulle wǽron on dissere worulde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 9. Ðe læs sum weorðfulra (wurð-, *v. l.*) sig yn gelaðod fram hym *ne honoratior te sit invitatus ab eo*, Lk. Skt. 14, 8. II a. with dat. of person to whom another seems honourable:—

Daniel wunude on Chaldēa wurðfull ðām ciningum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 43. His welwillende mōd, and Gode swīðe wurðful, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 20. III. *having honours, worshipful, noble, illustrious, magnificent:*—Ān woruldcyninc . . . ne mæg beón wurðful cyninc, būton hē hæbbe ða gepincðe ðe him gebyriaþ, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 60. Se cyng Willelm wæs swīðe wís man and swīðe rīce, and wurðfulre and strengere ðonne ænig his foregengra wǣre . . . Hē wæs swýðe wurðful; þriwa hē bær his cynehelm ælce geāre, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 14–27. IV. *worthy, suitable, fitting:*—Beón wurðful wunung ðæs Hālgan Gāstes, Homl. Th. ii. 600, 17. Munecas hē gestaþolode tō weorþfulre þēnunge Hǣlendes Cristes, Lchdm. iii. 440, 13. [Helyas wass an wurrþfull prophete, Orm. 5195. His wundri werkes and wurðful, Kath. 1017. Ȝet he is wurþful and aht man, O. and N. 1481. Of prede þe dyeul begyleþ þe riche and þe wyse and þe hardi and þe worþuolle, Ayenb. 16, 33.]

weorþfullīce; *adv.* I. of moral worth, *worthily, honourably, excellently:*—Ic wilnode weorþfullīce tō libbanne ða hwīle ðe ic lifede, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 15. II. *nobly, in a way that is highly esteemed:*—Swā swā men wurðlicor lybbaþ ðonne treówu, swā hȳ ēac weorðfullicor ārisaþ on dōmes dæge, Shrn. 168, 26. III. *in a way that shews respect, with honour:*—Đā onfēng Dioclitianus Galerius weorðfullīce *a Diocletiano plurimo honore susceptus est Galerius*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 19. IV. *in a fitting manner, worthily, properly:*—Wyrðfullīce hē gebēte Gode *digne satisfaciat Deo*, R. Ben. Interl. 42, 6.

weorþfulness, e; *f. Nobleness, magnificence:*—Gesceáwode se ān engel ðe ðǣr ænlicost wæs, hū fæger hē silf wæs, and hū scīnende on wuldre, and him wel gelīcode his wurðfulniss, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 34. For swā miceles freólses wurþfulnesse *ob tante festivitatis honorificentiam*, Anglia xiii. 401, 522. Brōhton Rōmāne ðone triumphan angeán Pompeius mid micelre weorþfulnesse (wyrð-, *v.l.*), Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 29.

weorþ-georn; *adj. Desirous of honour, noble-minded, excellent:*—Se wīsa and se weorðgeorna and se fæstræda folces hyrde . . . Caton, Met. 10, 48. Hȳ weorðgeornra sǣlða tōslīðaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 696; Sal. 347. Lā wīsan menn, gāþ on ðone weg ðe eów lǣraþ ða foremǣran bisna ðara gōdena gumena and ðæra weorþgeornena wera ðe ǣr eów wǣron (*ite nunc fortes, ubi celsa magni ducit exempli via*). Eálā gē eargan and īdelgeornan . . . hwȳ gē nellan ācsien æfter ðām wīsum monnum and æfter ðām weorþgeornum . . . ðe ǣr eów wǣron . . . hī wunnon æfter wyrþcipe on ðisse worulde, and tiledon gōdes hlīsan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 28–240, 5. Ða menn ðe on hiora dagum foremǣroste and weorþgeornoste wǣron *clarissimos suis temporibus viros*, 18, 3; Fox 64, 36.

weorþian, wurþian, wyrþian; *p.* ode. I. *to set a value upon*, (1) of money value:—Be ðam ðe se man hit weorðige ðe hit āge *according to the value the owner may set upon it*, L. Ath. v. 6; Th. i. 232, 26. (1 a) *to fix interest on a loan* (?), *to lend at interest* (?):—Wiorþigende *fœnerator*, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 10. (2) in other cases, *to value, esteem, hold in honour, venerate:*—Wæs ðǣr gild ðe ða hǣþenan men swīðe weorðodan (*held in the highest honour*), Blickl. Homl. 221, 20. Uton rihtne cristendōm geornlice weorðian, and ælcne hīwendōm mid ealle oferhogian, L. Eth. ix. 44; Th. i. 350, 11. Wēnst ðū ðæt se anweald and ðæt geniht seó tō forseónne, oððe eft swīþor tō weorþianne ðonne ōþre gōd (*rerum omnium veneratione dignissimum*). Đā cwæþ ic: Ne mæg nǣnne mon ðæs tweógan, ðætte anweald and geniht is tō weorþianne, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 22–25. Ðæs engles mægen and his wundor ðǣr ðonne weorðod bið and oftost æteówed, Blickl. Homl. 209, 21. II. *to honour, shew honour to, treat with reverence* or *respect:*—Ðū weorðast ðīne suna mā ðonne mē *honorasti filios tuos magis quam me*, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 7. Ðis folc mē mid welerum weorðaþ (wurðaþ, *v.l.*: worðas, Lind.) *populus hic labiis me honorat*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 8. Weorðas (worðias, Lind.), Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 6. Gē ne weorðiaþ (wurðiaþ, *v.l.*: worðiges *honorificavit*, Lind.), fæder and mōdor, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 6. Ic lisse selle ðam ðe [ðē] wurðiaþ, Cd. Th. 105, 25; Gen. 1758. Hī hine weorþodan swā cinige gerīseþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 31. Wurðodon, Chr. 975; Th. i. 227, 13. Weorða (wurða, *v.l.*: worðig, Lind.) ðinne fæder *honora patrem tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4. Worða, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 10. Cyning wyrþiaþ *regem honorificate*, Schut. 64, 10. Ðæt hī Godes þeówas werian and weorðian, L. Eth. vi. 45; Th. i. 326, 23. Hē gesiehð ða weorþigan (weorðian, Cott. MSS.) ðe ǣr wel ongunnon, ðā ðā hē īdel wæs *eorum palmas respiciant, in quorum nunc laboribus otiosi perdurant*, Past. 34; Swt. 229, 21. II a. in reference to subjects divine or sacred, (1) of honour shewn to a god, *to worship, adore:*—Nēfre ðū gelǣrest ðæt ic deófolgieldum gafol onhāte, ac ic weorðige wuldres ealdor, Exon. Th. 251, 30; Jul. 153. Gif ðū worðas (worðias, Lind.) bifora mec *si adoraueris coram me*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 7. 'Gif ðū feallest tō mē, and mē weorþast.' Eálā sōþlice se ðe deófol weorþeþ. . . Ðæt mānfulle wūht wolde ðæt hē (*Christ*) hine weorþode . . . hine (*Christ*) ealle hālige weorþiaþ . . . Swā wē sceolan hine mid wordum weorþian, Blickl. Homl. 31, 1–11. Hig mē weorðiaþ (wurðiaþ, *v.l.*) *colunt me*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Worðiaþ (worðas, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 7. Ða ðe weorðiaþ wuldres aldor *adorabunt coram te, Domine*, Ps. Th. 85, 8: Ps. Surt. 71, 11: Exon. Th. 150, 1; Gū. 772. Menn ūs wurðiaþ for godas, Homl. Th. i. 462, 28. Ða þing ðe hig wurðiaþ *ea quae colunt Aegyptii*, Ex. 8, 26. Gāst is God, and ða ða worðigas (*adorant*) hine, in gāste gidæfnaþ tō worðanne (uorðia *adorare*, Lind.), Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 24. Wyrðade *orarst*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 56. Gē wurðodon ðæt cealf for god, Deut. 9, 16. Ðām godum ðe hira fæderas ne wurðodon (*coluerunt*), 32, 17. Weorþedon, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 162, 26. Wurðedon, Cd. Th. 227, 5; Dan. 182. Hiora cyningas hī weorþodon for godas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 16: Met. 26, 45: Wulfst. 98, 24. Hȳ wurðedon him for godas ða sunnan and ðone mōnan, 105, 13. Ða tungelwītgan cuōmon tō ðon ðæt hié Crist weorþedon (wurðoden, *v.l.*), Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 29. Nānes cynnes andlicnyssa ne wurða (*non adorabis et non colas*), Deut. 5, 9. Weorþa ðinne Drihten God, Blickl. Homl. 27, 20. Weorþian wē Drihtnes godcundnesse, Blickl. Homl. 33, 36. Weorðian Waldend, Exon. Th. 25, 1; Cri. 394. Wīg weorðian, Apstls. Kmbl. 95; Ap. 48. Wurðigean, Cd. Th. 228, 24; Dan. 208. Hū hine man wurðian scyle *ritum colendi*, Ex. 18, 20. Ic ðone Dēman wille weorþian wordum and dǣdum, Exon. Th. 139, 10; Gū. 591. Gif ðū fallas tō worðenne ỳ tō wordianne mec *si cadens adoraveris me*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 9. (2) of reverence shewn to sacred things, *to worship, adore:*—Ic ðīn tempel weorðige *adorabo ad templum sanctum tuum*, Ps. Th. 137, 2. Heó on cneów sette, lāc (*the cross*) weorðade, Elen. Kmbl. 2272; El. 1137. Ðæt ic mōte ðone sigebeám weorðian, Rood Kmbl. 255; Kr. 129: Blickl. Homl. 97, 13. (3) of reverence shewn to holy persons or religious seasons, *to celebrate, commemorate*, (α) of persons:—On ðisum dæge wē wurðiaþ on ūrum lofsangum and on freólse ðone mǣran apostol Iacōbum, Homl. Th. ii. 412, 18. Se (*St. Michael*) ðe is tō weorþienne and tō wuldrienne, Blickl. Homl. 197, 6. (β) of seasons:—Be ðære ārwyrðnesse ðisse hālgan tīde, ðe wē nū weorþiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 115, 30. Weorðiaþ, Menol. Fox 349; Men. 176. Ðæt hié weorðeden ðone mǣran dæg, Elen. Kmbl. 2442; El. 1222. Eal folc wurþodon symbelnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 152. Weorþian wē nū tōdæg ðone tōcyme ðæs Hālgan Gāstes, Blickl. Homl. 131, 11: 171, 3. Be ðisse hālgan tīde weorþunga ðe wē mǣrsian sceolan and weorþian . . . ūs is ðes dæg swīþe tō mǣrsienne and tō weorþienne, 161, 5–8. Ða dagas ðe gē sceolun Drihtne hālgian and wurðian *feriae Domini, quas vocabitis sanctas*, Lev. 23, 2. Dære abbudissan gemynddæg on myclum wuldre weorþad is *cujus natalis solet in magna gloria celebrari*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 40. (4) used intransitively, *to celebrate* (*a service*):—Se bisceop ðǣr gesette ciricean þegnas, ða ðǣr dæghwamlīce mid gelimplīcre endebyrdnesse weorðode, Blickl. Homl. 207, 33. III. *to honour* in words, *speak in honour of, magnify, praise, celebrate, glorify:*—Ic Drihten wordum weorðige *in Domino laudabo sermonem*, Ps. Th. 55, 9. Hē wæs Drihtne fylgende, and hine herede and weorþode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 28. Hē Dryhten herede, weorðade wordum, Andr. Kmbl. 2537; An. 1270. Wyrðode, 109; An. 55. Wyrðude, 1076; An. 538. Se eádga (*Abraham*) Drihtnes noman weorðade, Cd. Th. 113, 13; Gen. 1886. Hælet hālgum stefnum cyning weorðodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2112; An. 1057. Wordum weorðodon, 1611; An. 807. Wurðedon, Cd. Th. 232, 15; Dan. 260. Weorðiaþ his naman *psallite nomini ejus*, Ps. Th. 134, 3. Wē naman ðinne weorðien *honorificabo nomen tuum*, 85, 11. Ūre Hǣlend wæs weorþod and hered from Iudēa folce, Blickl. Homl. 67, 4. Hē wæs of cilda mūþe gecnāwen and weorþad, 71, 33. IV. *to honour, pay respect to, heed, attend to* (cf. *Icel.* virða *to give heed*):—Hē hēt mē his word weordian and wel healdan, lǣstan his lāre, Cd. Th. 34, 13; Gen. 537: 21, 24; Gen. 329. Wurðian, 23, 3; Gen. 353. Heó his dǣd and word noldon weordian, 20, 16; Gen. 310. IV a. *to pay court to* a person:—Weorðiaþ *colunt* (multi colunt personam potentis, Prov. 19, 6), Kent. Gl. 671. IV b. *to bestow labour upon, take pains with:*—Ðam gelīcost ðe sién gyldenu fatu and sylfrenu forsewen, and treówenu mon weorþige *si vilia vasa colerentur, pretiosa sordescerent*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 20. IV c. *to care about:*—Hē mistlīce fugela sangas ne wurþode swā oft swā cnihtlīcu yldo begēt *he did not care about the various songs of birds, as often is the usage of such a boyish age*; non variarum volucrum diversos crocitus, ut adsolet illa aetas, imitabatur, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 18. V. *to honour, bestow honour upon, grace:*—Swā hē his weorc weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 43, 19; Cri. 691. Gif se abbod his geearnunge swylce ongyte, hē hine mōt be suman dǣle furþor weordian (wyrðian, *v.l.*), and him innor tīðcan stede and setl, R. Ben. 111, 4. V a. *to honour* with something, (1) where the subject is inferior to the object:—Godes þeówum ðe ða cyrican mid godcundum dreámum weorðiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 27. Weorþiaþ gē eówerne Drihten God mid gedafenlicum þingum *honora Deum de tua substantia* (Prov. 3, 9), 41, 9. Heó hēt mē fremdne god welum weorþian, Exon. Th. 247, 9; Jul. 76. (2) where the subject is not inferior to the object, *to grace, favour, honour by bestowing* something:—God geofum unhneáwum, cræftum weorðaþ eorþan tuddor, Exon. Th. 43, 12; Cri. 687. Hē

weorþode his deórlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29. Drihten his folc wurðode mid ðara Egiptiscan gestreóne *Dominus dedit gratiam populo coram Aegyptiis, ut commodarent eis*, Ex. 12, 36. Hē hine miclum and his gefēran mid feó weorðude, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 25. Æt feohgyftum hē Dene weorþode, Beo. Th. 2185; B. 1090. Ic dīne leóde weorðode weorcum, 4198; B. 2096. Is gesȳne ðæt ðū ðyssum hysse hold gewurde, and hine geofum wyrðodest, Andr. Kmbl. 1102; An. 551. Hē hī welum weorðode, 1509; An. 756. Ðam werode ðe hē wurðode wlite and wuldre, Cd. Th. 3, 14; Gen. 35. Hē hī wolde swīþe weorþian mid ēce rīce, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 11. **VI.** *to make worthy, to ennoble:*—Weorða ðē selfne gōdum dǣdum, Wald. I, 40; Vald. I, 22. [God wurþian, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 26. Sunnedei wurþien, 45, 36. Wurðien (weorþi, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9510. To lofenn Godd and wurrþenn, Orm. 208. He wurðede ðe ton . . . ðe was wurði wurðed to ben, Gen. and Ex. 1010. *Goth.* wairþōn *to fix the value of: O. Sax.* gi-weriðōn: *O. H. Ger.* werdōn *appretiare, venerari: Icel.* virða *to fix the value of.*] v. ā-, ār-, ge-, mis-, un-weorþian.

weorþig. v. worþig.

weorþing ? :—Andlang streámes in wiððan weording (weording, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 19), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 41, 2.

weorþ-leás; *adj. Worthless, of no value:*—Wurðleás *depretiatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 59.

weorþ-līc; *adj.* I. *of value, valuable:*—Ælc seldsȳnde fisc ðe weorðlīc byð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. Weorðlīc reáf gedǣlan *dividere spolia*, Ps. Th. 67, 12. II. *worthy, noble, distinguished, excellent, splendid:*—Gif ðū ǣnigne mon cūþest ðara ðe hæfde ǣlces þinges anweald, and ǣlcne weorþscipe . . . gepenc hū weorþlīc and hū foremǣrlīc ðē wolde se mon þincan, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 34. Bið him weorðlīc setl *sedes ejus sicut sol*, Ps. Th. 88, 31. Weorðlīc wlite wuldres dīnes *magnificentia*, 95, 6. Wæs his rīce brād, wīd and weorðlīc, Exon. Th. 243, 11; Jul. 9. Treów in ðē weorðlicu wunade, 6, 12; Cri. 83. Ðīn heáhsetl is heáh and mǣre, fæger and wurðlīc, Hy. 7, 40. Wē ðē þanciaþ dīnes weorðlīcan wuldordreámes, 8, 10. Hī mid weorðlīcan weorode and wynsuman dreáme hine feredan, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 26. Drihten hine mid weorðlīce wlite gegyrede *Dominus praecinxit se virtute*, Ps. Th. 92, 1: 103, 2. For ðam wyrðlīcan *propter dignitosam* (*innocentiae palmam*, Ald. 72), Hpt. Gl. 521, 64. Weorþlīcne sige *vere laudandum victoriam*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 3. Ðæm folce ðe on clǣnum felda weorðlīcne sige gefeohtaþ *his, qui per fortitudinem in campo victores sunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 25. Weorðlīcne wæstm, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Hī worhton wurðlīce cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 143. Hē wurðlīc lāc geoffrode; ðæt wæs ān gylden calic on fīf marcon swīðe wundorlices geworces, Chr. 1058; Erl. 193, 21. Cumaþ wæstm on wangas weorðlīc on hwǣtum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Hī ðām wurðlīcum godum nāne lāc ne offredon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 297. Ða weorðlīcan godas, 23, 302. Ðū selest weorðlīca ginfæsta gifa, Met. 20, 226. Weorþlīce, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 19. Gebeorh Godes bringeþ tō genihte wæstme weorðlīce and wel þicce *montem Dei, montem uberem: mons coagulatus, mons pinguis*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. Wundor dīn weorðlīc *mirabilia tua*, 70, 16. His weorðlīcu weorc *opera Dei*, 77, 9. Ealra þinga weorþlīcost and mǣrlīcost *omni celebritate clarissimum*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 31. **III.** *worthy, meet, fit, becoming:*—Heom bið weorðlīc, ðæt hī ā habbon ārwurðe wīsan on eallum heora þeáwum, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 33. Wyrðelīcum tōhigunge *digno effectu*, Rtl. 35, 37. Wyrðelīcum gimēnga oeste *digna celebrare devotione*, 81, 31. Dōð weorðlīce dǣdbōte wæstmas *facite fructus dignos poenitentiae*, Lk. Skt. 3, 8. [Ðu ert wel don man and þarto wurðlich, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 16. Wurðliche wepnen, Laym. 28923. Hwite wurðliche men *viros dealbatos, quorum vultus inspicere pre claritate non poteram*, Kath. 1576. *O. H. Ger.* werdlīh *celeber, munificus: Icel.* virði-ligr *noble, splendid.*] v. ār-, or-, un-weorþlīc (-wirþ-, -wurþ-).

weorþlīce, weorþelīce; *adv. Worthily, honourably:*—Ðe weorðelīcor *dignius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 8. I. *nobly, excellently, splendidly, magnificently, gloriously:*—Weorþlīce getȳd on Grēcisc gereorde *Graecas linguae peritissimus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33. Hī brāde weóxan weorðlīce wīde greówan *multiplicati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Ðū ymb dīnne esne dydest wel weorðlīce *bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo*, 118, 65. Swīðe mycel cyrice . . . geworht swā fægre and swā weorþlīce swā hit men on eorþan fægrost and weorþlīcost geþencean meahton, Blickl. Homl. 125, 22: Rood Kmbl. 33; Kr. 17. Swā weorðlīce, wīde tōsāweþ Dryhten his duguþe, Exon. Th. 299, 30; Crä. 110: 121, 27; Gū. 295. Fægere, weorðlīce, Menol. Fox 317; Men. 160. Eleutherius onfēng biscopdōm and ðone wurþlice (cf. wuldorfæstlice, 8, 14) xv winter geheóld, Chr. 167; Erl. 9, 20. Hē his sincgyfan wurðlīce wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 64; By. 279. Ne gefrægn ic nǣfre wurðlicor sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebǣran, Fins. Th. 74; Fins. 37: Cd. Th. 126, 12; Gen. 2094. Men wurðlicor lybbaþ þonne treówu *the life of men is more excellent than that of trees*, Shrn. 168, 24. Swā hit weorðlicost foresnotre men findan mihton, Beo. Th. 6304; B. 3162. II. *in a way that shews honour* to a person, *honourably, with honour:*—Ðā onfēng Dioclitianus Galerius weorðlīce (*plurimo honore*), Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 16. Hī swīðe weorðlīce hine of heora gryðe sendon, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 33. Hī mid mycelan þrymme and blisse and lofsange ðone hālgan arcebiscop feredon, and swā wurðlīce intō Cristes cyrcan brōhton, 1023; Erl. 163, 30. Hine man byrigde ful wurðlīce, 1036; Erl. 165, 35. **III.** *in a fitting manner, worthily:*—Wē willaþ offrian wurðlīce ūrum Drihtne, Ex. 10, 9. [Þo þu iseie þine sune . . . so wurðliche stien to his blisse, A. R. 40, 7. Wel and wurrþlike gemmde, Orm. 1033. *O. Sax.* werd-līko: *O. H. Ger.* werd-līhho: *Icel.* virði-liga.] v. ār-, un-weorþlīce.

weorþ-mynd (-mynt), es; *m.*: e; *f.*: -myndu (-o); *indecl. f. Honour:*—*Favor*, i. *fama, honor, laus, laetitia, testimonium laudis* wyrþmynd, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 13. I. *honour, respect* shewn to an object, *celebration* of an event:—Sȳ ūrum Drihtne lof and wuldor and weorþmynd, Blickl. Homl. 65, 25. Wurðmynt, Homl. Th. i. 76, 23. Ðam ānum is ēce weorðmynd, Exon. Th. 240, 10; Ph. 636. On weorðmynde ðara twelfa apostola, Lchdm. ii. 138, 22. Dære dǣde tō weorðmynte *in honour of the deed*, Ors. 6, 25; Swt. 276, 15. Freólsiaþ ðone seofoðan dæg Gode tō wurðmynte, Ex. 35, 2. Gode tō lofe and ðam hālgan arcebiscope tō wurðmynte, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 35. Gē weorðmyndu Dryhtne gieldaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 7; Gū. 434. Eodan hiú him tōgeánes mid blōwendum palmtwigum heora siges tō wyorþmyndum, Blickl. Homl. 67, 11. Seó mǣre burh ðe ic geworhte tō wurðmyndum *Babylon magna quam ego aedificavi in gloria decoris mei* (Dan. 4, 27), Cd. Th. 254, 12; Dan. 610. Hwæt wit tō willan and tō wordmyndum ārna gefremedon, Beo. Th. 2377; B. 1186. II. *honour* bestowed on an object, *favour, grace:*—Seó mennisce gecynd mæg ðæm Scyppende lof and wuldor secgean ðara ār and ðara weorþunenda ðe Drihten mancynne forgeaf . . . Hū mihte mannum māra weorðmynd geweorþan, ðonne him on ðyssum dæge gewearþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 3–15. Wurðment *privilegium*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 68. Ic hæfde gemynt ðē tō ārwurðienne on ēhtum and on feo, ac God ðē benǣmde ðæs wurðmintes *decreveram magnifice honorare te, sed Dominus privavit te honore disposito*, Num. 24, 11. For synderlicum wurðmente *propter privilegium* (*singularem honorem*), Hpt. Gl. 411, 31. Frumgife ł wurðmente *praerogativam*, 457, 29. Hit nān wundor nys ðæt sē hālga cyningc untrumnysse gehǣle, nū hē on heofonum leofaþ . . . hæfð hē ðone wurðmynt (*the privilege of healing sickness*) for his gōdnesse, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 277. Syndrige wyrðmenta *privilegia*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 2. Ic wāt hwā mē wyrðmyndum (*graciously*) on wudubāte ferede ofer flōdas, Andr. Kmbl. 1809; An. 907. **III.** *honour, decoration, ornament*:—Uueorðmynd *infula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 66. Weorþmynd *infulas*, 43, 60. Gif ðū wēnst ðætte wundorlīc gerela hwelc weorþmynd sié (*pulcrum variis fulgere vestibus putas*?), ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan ðe hié worhte, Bt, 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Yr byð æcelingi gehwæs wyn and wyrðmynd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 31; Rūn. 27. Hē geseáh sigecādig bil, wigena weorðmynd, Beo. Th. 3122; B. 1559. Wel bið ðam eorle ðe him oninnan hafaþ rūme heortan, ðæt him biþ for worulde weorðmynda mǣst, Exon. Th. 467, 18; Alm. 3. **IV.** *honour, glory, fame:*—Byð ðē weorðmynd (wurðmynt, *v. l.*) beforan midsittendum *erit tibi gloria coram simul discumbentibus*, Lk. Skt. 14, 10. Ðæt hié witen ðæt mīn þrym and mīn weorðmynd māran wǣron ðonne ealra ōðra kyninga, Nar. 33, 4. On his winestran handa wǣre wela and wyrðmynt (*gloria*) . . . Hē mæt ðone welan and ðone wyrðmynd tō ðære winestran handa, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 17–19. Wæs Hrōðgāre herespēd gyfen, wīges weorðmynd (*glorious success in war*), Beo. Th. 130; B. 65. Ðȳ læs hié ormōde wǣron, and ðȳ sēnran mīnes willan and weorðmyndo (*the slower to do my will and promote my glory*), Nar. 32, 24. Ic (*Eve*) wæs mid weorþmende on neorxna wange *I lived glorious in Paradise*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 8. Hē heóld ðone arcestōl mid mycclan weorðmynte, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 16. Siú ēaðmōdnes iernd beforan ðæm gilpe, and hió cymð ǽr ǽr ða weorðmyndu (wyrðmyndu, Hatt. MS.) *gloriam praecedit humilitas*, Past. 41; Swt. 298, 16. Dryhtne ðe hyre weorþmynde geaf, nǣrþe on moldan rīce, Judth. Thw. 26, 25; Jud. 343. Wē hæfdon wlite and weorðmynt, Cd. Th. 274, 10; Sat. 152. Him God sealde weorðmynda dǽl, Béo. Th. 3509; B. 1752. Hē wæs for weorulde wīs, weorðmynþa georn, Met. 1, 51. Ðæt ðū geseó in ðæm fromscipe mīnes līfes, and ēac blissige in ðǣm weorðmyndum, Nar. 32, 32. Hē weorþmyntum þāh *he throve gloriously*, Beo. Th. 16; B. 8. **V.** *honour, dignity, honourable position* or *office*:—Ne gedafenaþ nā munuce ðæt hē ǣniges worldlīces wyrðmyntes gyrne *non convenit monacho mundanum quemquam honorem desiderare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 10; Th. ii. 198, 30. Ða weorðmynde cynehādes hē fleáh *rex fieri noluit*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 20. Tyddre weorþmyntas *fragiles honores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 38. Tō weorðmyndum *ad fasces*, 99, 35: 4, 47. Wyrþmyndum *titulis*, 95, 47. Ne bidde wē nā leáse welan ne gewītenlīce wurðmyntas, Homl. Th. i. 158, 26. **VI.** *dignity, nobleness*:—Seó wlitige, weorðmynda full, heáh and hālig heofuncund þrȳnes, Exon. Th. 24, 2; Cri. 378. Āra mē for hire wuldres weorþmyndum, Blickl. Homl. 89, 22. Wolde reordigean rices hyrde hālgan stefne, werodes wīsa wurðmyndum (*nobly, with dignity*) spræc, Cd. Th. 194, 10; Exod. 258. [Habban þene eche wurðment mid Gode, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 21. Ilæsten scal is wordmunt (me wole of him telle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18851. Si Drihhtin wurrþmiunt and loff and wu'derr, Orm. 3379. Ȝef þu hit þulde to his wurðmunt þe scheop

Þe, Kath. 216. Cf. He cweð þet he wolde hit wurðmiuten and arwurðen, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 3.]

weorþness, e; *f.* I. *worthiness, honourable character*:—For his gecarnunge wurþnys[se] (wyrðnesse, Bd. M. 194, 34) hē wæs fram eallum monnum lufad *ob meritorum dignitatem ab omnibus diligebatur*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 10. Tō līfes wyrþnysse *ad vitæ honestatem*, Anglia xiii. 368, 48. II. *dignity, nobility, honourable* or *honoured condition*:—Werðnes *dignitas*, Kent. Gl. 582. Æþele æfter ðysse worulde wurþnysse *ad sæculi hujus dignitatem nobilis*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 2. Ðū ðe menisc gicynd būsa frumes frumcendnisse eft boetest wyrðnise *qui humanam naturam supra primi originis reparas dignitatem*, Rtl. 35, 13. III. *dignity, honourable office*:—Hæfde se cyning efenhlētan ðære cynelīcan wurþnysse (*regiæ dignitatis*), Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 30. IV. *dignity, state, imposing show*:—Hē fērde tō Rōme mid micelre weorþnesse, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 28. V. *honour* shewn to an object:—On wurþnysse ðīnre *in honore tuo*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Ne is wītge būta wordnis (*sine honore*) būta on oedel his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 4. v. un-weorþness.

weorþscipe, es; *m.* I. *worship, honour* shewn to an object:—Gif hwā biþ mid hwelcum welum geweorþod, hū ne belimpþ se weorþscipe tō ðam ðe hine geweorðaþ; ðæt is tō herianne hwēne rihtlīcor *si quod ex appositis lucent, ipsa quidem, quæ sunt appositæ, laudantur*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 12. Ða dysiende wēnaþ ðætte ðæt ðing sié ælces weorþscipes betst wyrþe ðætte hī medemæste ongiton magon *labuntur hi, qui quod sit optimum, id reverentiæ cultu dignissimum putant*, 24, 4; Fox 86, 10. Nys nān wītega būtan weorðscype (wurð-, *v. l.*) (*sine honore*), būton on his earde, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 57: Mk. Skt. 6, 4. Hī wunnon æfter weorðscipe (wyrþ-, *v. l.*) on disse worulde, and tiledon gōdes hlīsan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 5. Ealne ðæne bysmor wē gyldaþ mid weorðscype ðām ðe ūs scendaþ, Wulfst. 163, 10. Mid wurðscipe underfōn, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 19: Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 26. Him cōmon lāc tō wurðscipe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 32. Yfelwillende men nānne weorþscipe næfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17. Uorðscip, Lind.: wordscip, Rush., *honorem*, Jn. Skt. 4, 44. II. *honour, honourable* or *honoured condition, dignity, honours*:—Se weorþscipe and se anweald, gif hē becymþ tō ðam dysigan, hē mæg hine gedōn weorþne *dignitates honorabilem, cui provenerint, reddunt*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 18. Benumen ægþer ge ðīnra welona ge ðīnes weorþscipes, 7, 3; Fox 20, 5. Welan and weorþscipes hī willniaþ *opes, honores ambiant*, 32, 3; Fox 118, 29: Met. 19, 44. Hwæt mæg ic ðē māre secgan be ðam weorþscipe and be ðam anwealde ðisse worulde . . . Gē ne ongitaþ ðone heofoncundan anweald and ðone weorþscipe, se is eówer āgen . . . Hwæt se eówer wela and se eówer anweald ðe gē nū weorþscipe hātaþ, gif hē becymþ tō ðam ealla wyrrestan men *quid de dignitatibus potentiaque disseram, quas vos, vrae dignitatis ac potestatis inscii, cœlo exæquatis? quæ si in improbissimum quemque ceciderint?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 27–34. Mann ðā ðā hē on wurðscype (*in honore*) wæs, Ps. Spl. 41, 21. Hē (*Joseph*) heōld his fæder on fullum wurðscipe ðēr mid eallum his brōðrum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 7. III. *honour, glory*:—Mīne fȳnd mīnne weorðscipe tō duste gewyrcen *inimicus gloriam meam in pulverem deducat*, Ps. Th. 7, 5. IV. *honour, state, magnificence*:—Hē fērde tō Rōme mid mycclum wurðscipe, Chr. 855; Erl. 69, 18. V. *dignity* of behaviour:—Mōderlīcere stæddinysse ⁊ wurðscipe *materna gravitate* ⁊ *dignitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 38. VI. *worthiness, excellence, nobleness*:—Weorþscipe *vel* geþungennes *dignitas*, i. *honestas, excellentia, fastigium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 25. Sittende hē tēhte; ðæt belimpð tō wurðscipe lāreówdōmes, Homl. Th. i. 548, 25. Hié ālȳsde for his weorþscipe Eádmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18. VII. *an honour, a dignity, an honourable office* or *position*:—Ealdordōmas *vel* ða hēhstan wurðscipas *fasces*, biscoplīc wurðscipe *flaminus honor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 53, 54. Swelce wræccan woldon underfōn ðone weorðscipe and eác ða byrdenne *infirmus quisque, ut honoris* (plebium ducatus) *onus percipiat, anhelat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 23. Se ðe wel þēnaþ, hē gōdne wyrðscipe him sylfum gestrȳnð *qui bene ministraverit, gradum bonum sibi adquirit*, R. Ben. 54, 18. VII a. *pl. Dignities, persons in office* (?):—Wyrþscipas *comitia* (cf. weorþung-dæg). Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 65. VIII. *an honour, ornament, decoration*:—Wurðscipe *infula*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 24. Gifu gumena byð gleng and herenys, wraðu and weorðscype, and wrætna gehwam ār and ætwist, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 25; Rūn. 7. Mid twām wurðscipum geglængde se ælmihtiga Scyppend ðæs mannes sāwle; ðæt is mid ēcnysse and eādignysse, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 150. VIII a. *honour, cause of an object being honoured* or *honourable*:—Hit gewearð ðæt ðam wīsan men com tō lofe and tō wyrðscype ðæt se unrihtwīsa cyning him teohhode tō wīte *ita cruciatus, quos putabat tyrannus materiam crudelitatis, vir sapiens fecit esse virtutis*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 26. IX. *what is honoured* or *prized, an excellent thing, a good*:—On swelcum and on ōþrum swelcum lānum and hreōsendum weorþscipum (*riches, fame, power*, etc., *have been enumerated*; cf. ðām lānum gōdum, l. 1), Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 21. v. un-, weorold-weorþscipe.

weorþung, e; *f.* I. *honouring, shewing of honour* to an object, *honour, reverence*:—Ðæm is simle wuldor and weorðung, Blickl. Homl. 169, 28. Ne is wītga būta wordunge (*sine honore*), būta on oedle his, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 6, 4. For ðīnre weorþunge *in honore tuo*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Gif hē on rīce becymð, for ðære weorðunge ðæs folces hē bið on ofermēttu āwended and gewunaþ tō ðam gielpe *si ad regiminis culmen eruperit, in elationem protinus usu gloriæ permutatur*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 12. Leōhtfæt bið ā byrnende for ðara swaþa weorþunga, Blickl. Homl. 127, 31. Wē habbaþ on Godes naman weorðunge bisceop gebletsode, Wulfst. 176, 2. Hē bið on gōdre weorþunge *he will be highly respected*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 10. I a. in religious matters, (1) *worship* of a god, *divine worship, religious service*:—Tīdsangas *canonica*, weorþung *canor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 27. Dægrēdsanges weorþung is þus tō healdenne *matutinorum solempnitas ita agatur*, R. Ben. 37, 5. Ne dear man forhealdan lytel ne mycel ðæs ðe gelagod is tō gedwolgoda weorðunge, Wulfst. 157, 14. Drihtne tō wurðunga, Lev. 2, 2. Idola wurðinge, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1. (2) *honouring* of a person, thing, or season, *celebration, commemoration, festival*:—Mycel is þeós weorþung ðæs hālgan Sancte Iōhannes gebyrde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 13. On ðæm dæge ðe seó tīd bið and his (*S. Michael*) weorðung, 209, 17. Be disse hālgan tīde weorþunga ðe wē tō dæg mærsian sceolan and weorþian, 161, 4. Be ðyses dæges (*Pentecost*) weorþunga, 133, 12. Æt eallra hāligra weorðunge *at the feast of All Saints*, L. Ælf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 8. Hē ða weorþunge Eástrena on riht ne heōld ne nyste *de observatione Paschæ minus perfecte sapiebat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 2. Weorðunga, Blickl. Homl. 137, 8. Hī tō Hierusalem faran woldon for ðære hālgan rōde wurðunga, ðe man æfter nāht manegum dagum wurðian sceolde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 350. II. *nobleness, glory, excellence*:—Ðæt wuldres bearn on ðysne middangeard āstāg, and seó heofencunde weorþung ðone fæmnilīcan bōsm Sancta Marian gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 165, 27. Mycel is se hāligdōm and seó weorþung Sancte Iōhannes, ðæs myceln[esse] se Hǣlend sylfa tācn sægde . . . Hē on his mægenes weorþunga oferswīþ ealra ōþerra martira wuldor, 167, 16–25. Him wile God miltsian for heora mægena weorþunga, and for eorþlīcra manna gebedum, 47, 8. Næs riht on ðære stōwe ānigne tō āwellanne for ðære stōwe weorþunge, Nar. 30, 3. Apostola ðīnra worðunge folc ðīn giwynsumia *apostolorum tuorum Petri et Pauli honore plebs tua exultet*, Rtl. 59, 33. Ðæt hē Sanctus Iōhannes līfes weorþunga gesecgan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 163, 36. III. *ornament, decoration*:—Crist com tō wlitignesse and tō weorþunge his brȳde, Blickl. Homl. 11, 31. Godwebba cyst, ðæt ðām hālgan hūse sceolde tō weorþunga weorud sceāwian, Exon. Th. 70, 11; Cri. 1137. [Þat folc sungen heore leofsong ure Helende to wurdinge, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 10. Godes lage bit ec mon wurdie his feder mid muchelere wurþunge, 109, 27. Ðe, God, to wurdinge, Gen. and Ex. 33. *O. H. Ger.* werdunga *solemnitas, celebritas, dignitas: Icel.* virðing *worship, reputation, honour.*] v. breóst-, dæg-, hāls-, hām-, hord-, hring-, mann-, neód-, sinc-, stān-, sundor-, tīd-, treów-, un-, wīg-, will-weorþung.

weorþung-dæg, es; *m.* I. *a day for the bestowing of honours* or *offices*:—Ārdagas *vel* weorðungdagas (weordung-, Wrt.) *comitiorum dies, honorum dies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 29. [II. *a day for worship* or *celebration*:—Setteres dei wes heore Sunedei, and bet heo heolden heore wurðingdei þene we doð, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 9.]

weorþung-stōw, e; *f. A place for worship*:—On ðære hālgan wurðungstōwe *de tabernaculo testimonii*, Lev. 1, 1.

weorud, weoruld, weosan, weosend, weosnian, weosule, weota, weotan, weoðo-bān, weoðo-bend, weotian, weotuma. v. weorod, weorold, wesan, wesend, wisnian, wesle, wita, witan, wiþo-bān, wiþo-bend, witian, wituma.

weoxian; *p.* ode *To wipe, make clean*:—Ðacian, ðecgan and fald weoxian, Anglia ix. 261, 18. Hūs gōdian, rihtan and weoxian, 262, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wisken *tergere.*]

wēpan; *p.* weóp, wēp (wēpde, Lind.), *pl.* weópon, wēpon; *pp.* wōpen *To weep, wail, mourn, lament*:—Ic wēpe *fleo*, ðū wēpst (wēpst, *v. l.*) *fles*, ic weóp *fleui*, gewōpen *fletum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Zup. 152, 18. I. *intrans.* (1) of persons:—Maria stōd and weóp (hrēmende ⁊ uoepende *plorans*, Lind.); and ða heó weóp (gewēp *fleret*, Lind.), heó ābeáh nyðer . . . Ða englas cwǣdon tō hyre: 'Wīf, hwī wēpst (uoepæs, Lind.: woepes, Rush., *ploras*) ðū?' Jn. Skt. 20, 11–13. Hē geseah mycel gehlȳd wēpende (*flentes*) . . . Hē cwæþ: 'Hwī wēpaþ (*ploratis*) gē?' Mk. Skt. 5, 38, 39. Beornas grētaþ, wēpaþ wānende wērgum stefnum, Exon. Th. 61, 31; Cri. 993. Hē weóp (*ploravit*) bityrlīce, Mt. 26, 75; Andr. Kmbl. 2799; An. 1402. Hē weóp (gewēp *fleuit*, Lind.) ofer hig, Lk. Skt. 19, 41. Wē heófdun and gē ne weópun (wēpde gié *plorastis*, Lind.), 7, 32. Ne cearu ðū ne ne wēp, Blickl. Homl. 143, 4. Wēpan *ploremus*, Ps. Th. 94, 6. Wēpan wē and geþencan hū Drihten cwæð: 'Ēadige beóþ ða ðe nū wēpaþ (*lugent*, Mt. 5, 5),' Blickl. Homl. 25, 19. Gif ðū wistest hwæt ðē tōweard is, ðonne weópe ðū mid mē, Homl. Th. i. 404, 27. Ðā ongan hē wēpan (woepa *flere*, Lind., Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 72. Mid wēpendre bēne *lacrymosis precibus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 26. Mid wēpendre stefne *flebili voce*, 480, 37. Wēpendre, Blickl. Homl. 87, 26, 8. Drihten hȳrde mīne wēpendan stefne (*vocem fletus mei*), Ps. Th. 6, 7. Ða de wēpende (*flentes*) sēton, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. Heófendum and wēpendum (wōpendum *flentibus*, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 16, 10. Hē gemētte swīþe manige wēpende, and wārun cweþende: 'Wā ðā lā . . .' And ðā him swā wēpendum, ðā com ðara sacerda caldorman, Blickl. Homl.

153, 25–33. Hī ofslógon weras and wīfmen and ða wēpendan cild *interfecerunt omnia a viro usque ad mulierem, ab infante usque ad senem*, Jos. 6, 21. (2) of other than human beings:—Weóp eal gesceaft, Rood Kmbl. 110; Kr. 55. I a. where tears are shed:—On mínum bedde ic sīce and wēpe *lavabo lectum meum*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. Hē sægde ðæt ða hálgan tríów swíðe wēpen and mid micle sāre instyred wǽron (*uberibus lacrimis commouuri*), Nar. 28, 11. Hē ongan wēpan hlūttrum teárum. Đā frægn hine his mæssepreóst for hwon hē weópe *coepit ad lacrymarum profusionem effici. Quem dum presbyter suus, quare lacrymaretur interrogasset*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3–5. Hē wæs wēpende mid teárum, Blickl. Homl. 151, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 117; An. 59. II. *trans.* (a) with accusative, *to mourn, lament, bewail, deplore*, (1) of persons:—Hē weóp his sunu *lugens filium suum*, Gen. 37, 34. Hit wæs þeáw, ðæt man sceolde wēpan ǽlcne deáðne mann; and ðæt folc hyne weóp (*flevit eum Aegyptus*) hundseofontig daga, 50, 3. (Hī) weópan wyrde (*prolis*) *luxerunt fata* (*parentes*, Ald. 176), Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 5: 51, 34. Ne wēp ðone wrǽcsíð, Andr. Kmbl. 2861; An. 1433. Wrǽcsíð wépan, Exon. Th. 166, 23; Gū. 1047: 443, 30; Kl. 38. Đæt dætte ōðre menn unáliéfedes dōt hē sceal wēpan suā suā his āgne scylde *illicita perpetrata ab aliis ut propria deplorat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 15. Đā hē hine calle wēpende geseah *when he saw all mourning him*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 22. Wōpene *lamentatae*, Blickl. Gl. (2) of other than human beings:—Ne wæl wēpeþ wulf se grǽga, Exon. Th. 343, 2; Gn. Ex. 151. (b) with gen. *to mourn* for, *be grieved* at:—Hwā is swā heardheort ðæt ne mæg wēpan swylces ungelimpes? Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 40. [*O. E. Homl.* wiep; *p.: A. R.* weop: *Laym.* weop, wep: *Will.* wep, wepte: *Chauc.* weep, wepte; *pp.* wopen: *Piers P.* wept: *Goth.* wōpjan; *p.* wōpida *to cry: O. Sax.* wōpian; *p.* wiōp, wēp *to mourn: O. L. Ger.* wōpan; *p.* wiep: *O. Frs.* wēpa: *O. H. Ger.* wuofan; *p.* wiof *flere, plorare, plangere, lacrimari, deflere;* wuofen; *p.* uuofta *plorare, flere, lugere: Icel.* œpa; *p.* œpta *to cry, scream.*] v. be-, ge-wēpan.

wēpend-līc; *adj. Lamentable, mournful*:—Reówlíc and wēpendlíc tíd wæs ðæs geáres, ðe swā manig ungelimp wæs fordbringende, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 22. Wēpendlíce *flebiles* (*and* wēpendlíc *flebilis*. v. Wülck. Gl. 240, 16), Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* wuofant-līh *luctuosus.*] v. be-wēpendlíc.

wēpendlīce; *adv. Lamentably, mournfully, grievously*:—Wēpendlíce tō bewēpenne synd *flebiliter deplorandi sunt*, Scint. 77, 3.

wer, es; *m.* I. *a man, a male person*:—Wer oððe wǽpman *vir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 11. Wer wintrum geong (*Isaac*), Cd. Th. 174, 34; Gen. 2888. Wīfæst wer *a married man*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Se Godes wer Sanctus Martinus, Blickl. Homl. 213, 36. Se cádiga wer, 215, 31. Se weor (wer, Rush.) *uir*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 38. Woer (wer, W. S., Rush.), 9, 38. Of ðæs weres (*viri*) handa ic ofgange ðæs mannes (*hominis*) līf, Gen. 9, 5. On weres hāde, Elen. Kmbl. 144; El. 72: Apstls. Kmbl. 53; Ap. 27. Ðæs weres tíd sēl Symforiani, Shrn. 119, 17. Gelíc ðam wīsan were (*viro*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Ic nǽnigne wer (*uirum*, Lk. 1, 34) ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Wundne wer (cf. gewundodne monn, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 16), Met. 8, 35. Gē Galilēiscan weras *uiri Galilei*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 20. Niniuetísce weras (wæras *viri*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 41. Tȳn hreófe weras (wæras, Lind.: wearas, Rush. *uiri*), Lk. Skt. 17, 12. Fíftig rihtwísra wera *quinquaginta justos*, Gen. 18, 26. Wælrés weora, Beo. Th. 5886; B. 2947. Fíf ðūsendo wæro ſ wærana (weorona, Rush., *uirorum*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. Ymbseted mid syxtigum werum ðām strengestum ðe on Israhēlum wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 11, 17. Hálige weoras *viros sanctos*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 41. I a. in conjunction with words denoting a woman:—Oðer wæs idese onlícnes, ōþer on weres wæstmum, Beo. Th. 2708; B. 1352. Ðeós bið gecíged fémne, for ðam ðe heó ys of were genumen *haec vocabitur virago, quoniam de viro sumpta est*, Gen. 2, 23. Gif wīf be ōðrum were forlícge, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 6. Gif oxa ofhníte wer oþþe wīf (*virum aut mulierem*), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 27: Exon. Th. 225, 24; Ph. 394. Weras mid wīfum, Cd. Th. 104, 20; Gen. 1738. Weras, wīf samod, Andr. Kmbl. 3330; An. 1668. Weras and wīf, Exon. Th. 448, 26; Dōm. 60. Weras and ídesa, 176, 7; Gū. 1205. Eall wīfa cynn and wera, Blickl. Homl. 5, 24: Beo. Th. 1990; B. 993. Twā hund and eahta and feówertig wera, and nigon and feówertig wīfa, Blickl. Homl. 239, 14. Bletsung gemǽne werum and wīfum, Exon. Th. 7, 14; Cri. 101. Ge weras ge wīf, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. ¶ in the plural the word seems sometimes to include women as well as men:—Hē wolde for wera synnum eall sēcan, Cd. Th. 77, 23; Gen. 1279. Folcdryht wera, sīwla gehwylce, Exon. Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. Wera endestæf (cf. Blickl. Homl. 239, 14 *supra*), Andr. Kmbl. 270; An. 135. Heofones gim, wyncondel wera, Exon. Th. 174, 31; Gū. 1186. In wera lífe, 26, 13; Cri. 416. Wera cnéórissum, 347, 4; Sch. 7. Ðū ne wilnast weora sēniges dēað, Ps. C. 54. Feówertig daga nīð wæs wǽllgrim werum, Cd. Th. 83, 23; Gen. 1384: 109, 1; Gen. 1816. Lencten on tūn geliden hæfde werum tō wīcum, Menol. Fox 58; Men. 29. Næs ðǽr hlāfes wist werum, Andr. Kmbl. 43; An. 22. Fǽhðe ic wille on weras stǽlan, eall sēcwellan ða beūtan beóð earce bordum, Cd. Th. 81, 28; Gen. 1352. II. *a man, a male that has reached man's estate*:—Đā ſworden ic am uoer ic gīdlade ða ðe uoeron lytles *quando factus sum vir, evacuavi quae erant parvuli*, Rtl. 6, 19. Fíf þūsenda wera (wearana, Lind.: weora, Rush., *virorum*) būtan wīfum and cildum, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 21. Ic mægen wera (*virorum*) eom, and litlinga nellaþ forbígean mē, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 1. Weras and wīfmen and ða wēpendan cild, Jos. 6, 21. III. *a being in the form of a man*:—Grendel, wonsǽlig wer (cf. 2708; B. 1352 *supra*), Beo. Th. 210; B. 105. Twēgen weras (wæras, Lind.: wearas, Rush., *uiri*) Mōysēs and Hēlias, Lk. Skt. 9, 30. Abraham geseah þrī weras standende him gehende, Gen. 18, 2. IV. *a married* or *a betrothed man, a man* (as in *man* and wife), *a husband*. v. wer-leás:—Swā micel swā ðæs wīfes wer (*maritus mulieris*) girnþ, Ex. 21, 22. Hererīc hire wer (*vir ejus*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 44. Be ðon ðe ryhtgesamhīwan bearn hæbben, and ðonne se wer gewīte, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 2. Wer and wīf beóð in ānum līchoman, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 13: Exon. Th. 327, 11; Vy. 2: Blickl. Homl. 185, 26. Þæt hē hȳ healdan wille swā wær his wīf sceal, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 7. Iōsep hyre wer (*vir*), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 19. Wearð seó mōdor gegremod æfter hire weres fordsíðe fram hire cilde, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 4. Geong wuduwe mōt eft ceorlian æfter hire weres fordsíðe, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 32. Heó leofode mid hyre were seofan gēr of hyre fémnhāde, Lk. Skt. 2, 36: Cd. Th. 134, 1; Gen. 2218. Gif mon hǽme mid monnes wīfe, gebēte ðam were, L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 9: Exon. Th. 153, 6; Gū. 821. Gif wuduwe binnan geáres fæce wer geceóse, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 8. Wær, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 16. Iōsep, Marian wer (wær, Rush., *virum*), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 16. Hié noldan heora wera rǽstgemānan sēcean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Heora wīf him sǽdon, ðæt hié him woldon ōðerra wera ceósan (*sobolem se a finitimis quaesituras*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 22. Wīf ic lǽrde ðæt hié heora weras lufedan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 23. V. *a male*, (1) of human beings:—Wer and wīf hē gesceóp hī *masculum et feminam creavit eos*, Gen. 5, 2. (2) of plants:—Ys ðeós wyrt twēgea cynna, ðæt is wer (wær, *v. l.*) and wīf, Lchdm. i. 204, 9. Ðeós wyrt is twēga cynna, óðer ys wīf, óðer wer, 252, 20. V a. in grammar, *masculine gender*:—*Participia* belimpaþ tō þrȳm cynnum, tō were and tō wīfe and tō nādrum cynne, Ælfc. Gr. 39; Zup. 243, 19. [*Orm. O. and N. Gen. and Ex.* were: *Laym.* were (*dat.*): *Goth.* wair: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* wer: *Icel.* verr: *Lat.* vir.] v. dryht-, folc-, hūsel-, leód-, riht-wer.

wer *and* **were**, es; *m.* [*The word seems to be interchangeable with* wer-gild (q. v.), e. g.:—Gif hē gepeó ðæt hē hæbbe hīwisc landes . . . þonne bið his wergild .cxx. scill.; and gif hē ne gepeó būton tō healfre hīde, þonne sī his wer (were, *v. l.*) .lxxx. scill., L. Wg. 7: Th. i. 186, 14. Wergildes (*v. l.* weres) . . . Se wer, 1; Th. i. 186, 3, 4. Bið cynges ānfeald wergild .vi. þegna wer (wergyld, *v. l.*), L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 4.] *The price set upon a man according to his degree*:—Be fullan were, sȳ swā boren swā hē sȳ, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 4. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scyllinga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twā hund scill. . . . Eal man sceal æt cyrliscum were be ðære mǽðe dōn ðe him tō gebyreþ, swā wē be twelfhyndum tealdan, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 13–14, 176, 3. Gif wylisc mon hæbbe hīde landes, his wer bið .cxx. scill.; gif hē hæbbe healfe, .lxxx. scill.; gif hē nǽnig hæbbe, .lx. scillinga, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 9 (cf. Wealh, gif hē hafaþ fīf hȳda, hē bið syxhynde, 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Wealh gafolgelda, .cxx. scill.; his sunu, .c.; ðeówne, .lx.; somhwelcne, fīftegum, 22; Th. i. 118, 3). I. when a person was wrongfully (for other cases v. ǽ-gilde) slain, the *wer* of the slain man could be claimed from the slayer (cf. wergild, I), who was bound to furnish security for the payment, and the date for the first instalment of such payment was fixed. According to a law of Cnut the slain man must have been in a hundred and in a tithing to make the claim for the *wer* valid:—Gif man ofslægen weorðe, gylde hine man swā hē geboren sȳ. And riht is ðæt se slaga, sippan hē weres beweddod hæbbe, finde ðǽrtō wærborh . . . be ðam ðe ðǽrto gebyrige; ðæt is æt twelfhyndum were gebyriaþ twelf men tō werborge, .viii. fæderemmǽgðe, and .iiii. mēdrenmǽgðe. Þonne ðæt gedōn sȳ, ðonne rǽre man cyninges munde. (*Then at intervals of twenty-one days* healsfang, manbōt, fyhtwīte *respectively were to be paid.*) Ðæs (*the payment of* fyhtwīte) on .xxi. nihtan ðæs weres ðæt frumgyld, and swā forð ðæt forgolden sȳ on ðam fyrste ðe witan gerǽden, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 15–29. Be fǽhðe. Ærest æfter folcrihte slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca mágum, ðæt se slaga wille bētan wið mǽgðe. Þonne syþþan gebyreþ ðæt man sylle ðæs slagan forspecan on hand, ðæt se slaga mōte mid griðe nȳr and sylf wæres weddian. (*The proceedings are then as in the preceding extract, with the exception that* fyhtwīte *is not mentioned; so that the first payment of* wer *is made twenty-one days earlier*), L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 12–21. Wē wyllaþ ðæt ǽlc freó man beó on hundrede and on teóðunge gebrōht ðe lāde wyrðe beón wylle oþþe weres wyrðe, gif hine hwā āfylle ofer .xii. wintre, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 21. Be swā ofslægenes monnes were. Gif mon ðæs ofslægenan weres bidde, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 3–4. Gif mon twyhyndne mon unsynnigne mid hlōðe ofsleá, gielde se ðæs sleges andetta sié wer . . . Gif hit sié syxhynde . . . se slaga wer . . . Gif hē sié twelfhynde . . . se slaga wer . . . Gif hlōð ðis gedō . . . calle forgilden ðone wer gemǽnum

hondum, L. Alf. pol. 29-31; Th. i. 80, 6-17: 36; Th. i. 84, 13, 14. Gif mon beforan cyninges ealdormen on gemôte gefeohte, bête wer and wîte swâ hit ryht sié, and beforan đâm .cxx. scill. đam ealdormen tô wîte, 38; Th. i. 86, 14. I a. of those who were concerned in the receiving of the *wer* the following passages speak; see also wer-gild, I a: —Se wer (*a king's*) gebiraþ mâgum, L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 8. Gif mon elþeódigne ofsleá, se cyning âh twæddne dæl weres, þriddan dæl sunu oþþe mágas. Gif hê mágleás sié, healf kyninge, healf se gesîđ, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 15. Se đe dearnenga bearn gestriéneþ and gehileþ, nâh se his deáđes wer, ac his hlâford and se cyning, 27; Th. i. 120, 3. Se forspeca sceal mâgum on hand syllan, đæt se slaga wille bêtan wiđ mágđe, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 15. I b. those concerned in the payment of the *wer* are referred to in the following:—Gif fædrenmága mágleás mon gefeohte and mon ofsleá, and đonne gif hê mêdrenmágas hæbbe, gielden đa đæs weres þriddan dæl, þriddan dæl đa gegyldan, for þriddan dæl hê fleó. Gif hê mêdrenmágas nâge, gieldan đa gegildan healfne, for healfne hê fleó, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 22. I c. of the form in which payment might be made see the following; see also wer-gild, I b:—Eu la were purra il rendre cheual pur .xx. sol., e tor pur .x. sol., e uer pur .v. sol., Wil. I, 9; Th. i. 470, 16. II. in cases other than death the whole or part of the injured person's *wer* could be claimed:—Gif se hund mâ (*more than three*) misdæda gewyrce, and hê (*the owner*) hine hæbbe, bête be fullan were, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7. Gif man æt unlagum man bewæpnige . . . and gif hine man gebinde, forgilde be healfan were, L. C. S. 61; Th. i. 408, 20. III. in case of certain crimes the *wer* of the criminal was exacted as a penalty; see also wer-gild, II:—Æt nânum hôtwyrđum gylte ne forwyrce man mâre đonne his wer, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 13. Gif mon sié wertyhtlan betogen . . . bîde mon . . . ôþ đæt se wer gegolden sié, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 4. Gif hwâ æt þeófe mêdsceatt nime, and ôđres ryht âfylle, beó hê his weres scyldig, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 16. Gif hwâ flýman feormige, sý hê his weres scyldig, bûtan hê hine lâdian durre be đæs flýman were, đæt hê hine flýman nyste, 20; Th. i. 210, 12. Gielde hê hine (*the fugitive*) his âgenum were, L. In. 30; Th. i. 122, 1. Gif hwâ énigra godcundra gerihta forwyrne . . . and gif hê wigie and man gewundie, beó his weres scyldig, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 9. Gif hwâ cristendôm wyrde oþþe hæđendôm weorđige, wordes oþþe weorces, gylde swâ wer swâ wîte swâ lahslitte, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10. Đâ bæd Byrhferđ ealdormann Æđelstân his wer for đam têmbyrste, Chart. Th. 207, 3. III a. to whom, and by whom, the wer was paid is seen in the following:—Gif hê ût hleápe, . . . gilde se borh đam hlâforde his were . . . Gif hê ût hleápe, . . . gilde se borh đam hlâforde his were (*if the lord had a share in the escape, the* wer *went to the king*: Fô se cyning tô đam were) . . . Gif hê (*a lord's man*) ût ôđhleápe, gylde se hlâford đæs mannes were đam cyninge . . . Gif him (*the lord*) seó lâd byrste, gilde đam cynge his were, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21-282, 14: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 7-23. Beó hê his weres scyldig wiđ đone cyning, and gif hê hit eft wyrde, gylde tuwa his were, L. C. S. 84; Th. i. 422, 10. Đæt hê (manslaga binnon ciricwâgum) his âgenne wer gesylle đam cyninge and Criste, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 12. Ic âgife đînne wer đam cynge, Chart. Th. 207, 11, 33: 208, 28. III b. the payment of the *wer* is in some cases an alternative; see also wer-gild, II a:—Gif þeóf sié gefongen, swelte hê deáđe, oþþe his lîf be his were man âliése, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. Sý hê (*a false accuser*) his tungan scyldig, bûton hê hine mid his were forgilde, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 26: L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2. IV. the *wer* served as a standard by which other matters might be regulated; see also wer-gild, III:—Cyninges geneát, gif his wer bið twelf hund scill., hê môt swerian for syxtig hîda, L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 10. Bûtan hê hine lâdian durre be đæs flýman were, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13. Be his âgnum were gelâdige hê hine, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 18. Hê hine be his were geswicne, 15; Th. i. 112, 3. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tô monbôte .xxx. scill.; æt .vi. hyndum, .lxxx. scill.; æt twelfhyndum, .cxx. scill., 70; Th. i. 146, 13. Gielden ealle ân wîte, swâ tô đam were belimpe, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 18. Gif hê (*a thief*) đa hand lêsan wille, . . . gelde swâ tô his were belimpe, 6; Th. i. 66, 6. Weaxe sió bôt be đam were, 11; Th. i. 70, 2: L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 15. v. þegen-wer, wer-gild.

wer (were?), es; *m. n.* (?) *A guard* (? cf. werian, waru), *a troop, band*:—Were *manipulo* (coelestis militiae manipulo, Ald. 50), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 2: 56, 75. In ic wæs cempena lâreów, and mid mycclum were ymbseald, nû ic eom âna forlâeten, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 195.

wer, es; *m.* I. *a weir, a dam*:—Salomon sæde đætte suíđe deóp pôl wære gewered on đæs wîsan monnes môde, and suíđe lytel unnyttes ût fleówe. Ac se se đe đone wer bricđ, and đæt wæter ût forlæt, se bið fruma đæs geflites *dicitur*: '*Aqua profunda verba ex ore viri*,' Prov. 18, 4. *Qui ergo dimittit aquam, caput est jurgiorum*, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 16. II. often the *wer* is connected with fishing, and the word seems sometimes to be used of the water that is kept in by the dam:—*Captura* (captura *locus piscosus, ubi capiuntur pisces*, Migne), *detentio, captio* hæft *uel* wer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 31. Đis is đæs hagan bôc on Winceastre and đes healfan weres æt Brægentforda and đæs æcersplottes đe đærtô lið (*cf.* dimidium cuiusdam piscarii uadum ad capturam piscium æt Brege decurrentem, ad Uetus monasteriam pertinentem, cum unius iugeris sibi adjacentis portione, 134, 31-34), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 136, 11. Hê wundrude and ealle đa đe mid him wæron on đam were (*in captura*) đara fixa, Lk. Skt. 5, 9. Terram cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus rebus necessariis hoc est, in siluis, in campis, in captura etiam piscium quae terrae illi adjacet, ubi sunt scilicet duo quod nostratim dicitur waeres, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 64, 10. Æt sélcum were, đe binnan đâm .xxx. hîdan is, gebyreþ séfre se ôđer fisc đam landhlâforde, iii. 450, 25. Andlang Úse tô Kekan were; of Kekan were andlang Úse tô Caluwan were, 170, 31. Mid were and mid mylene, 243, 10. Be eá tô Brihtwoldes were; of đam were tô đære dîc, 424, 19. On Eádmundes wer; of Eádmundes were, vi. 31, 14, 34. [Ic gife þas landes and þas wateres and meres and fennes and weres, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 5. Ic gife þa twa dæl of Witlesmere mid watres and mid wæres and feonnes, 963; Erl. 122, 15. He set in weres (dam, *v.l.*) of watres wildernes *posuit desertum in stagnum aquae*, Ps. 106, 35. *M. H. Ger.* wer: *Ger.* wehr *a weir, dam.* Cf. *Icel.* vörr; *f. a fenced-in landing-place*; ver; *n. a fishing-place.*] v. cyt-, fisc-, ford- (Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 11), hæc-, mylen-wer.

wer-bêre, es; *n. A weir where fish are caught*:—Se mylenstede and đæt land đæt đe đærtô hýrđ . . . and đa werbêra and seó mâd be norđan eá, and đa hammas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 383, 17. Tô Cranemere, and đâre gebyraþ tô six wærbêre, iii. 344, 2.

wer-beám, es; *m. A strong man, warrior*:—Đâ slôh mid hâlige hand heofonríces weard werbeámas (*the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), wlance đeóde, Cod. Th. 208, 20; Exod. 486. Cf. the epithets derived from words denoting trees which are applied to men in Icelandic poetry. v. Corpus Poeticum Boreale, ii. 476.

wer-bold, es; *n. Weir-building*:—Se gebûr sceal his riht dôn . . . tô werbolde .xl. mâra ođđe ân fôđer gyrda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 37.

wer-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A security for the payment of* wer. v. first two passages under wer, I.

were *glosses* nanus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 45: 71, 36. [*Elsewhere* nanus *is rendered by* dweorh, *for which* were *is perhaps wrongly written. Or* (?) were *might be for* wearh. v. wearg.]

were, wercan, wer-cweþan. v. weorc, wyrcan, wearg-cweþan.

wer-cyn[n], es; *n. Mankind*:—World wendeþ . . . wercyn (wen-, MS.) gewîteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 45; Reim. 61. Cf. wer-þeód.

werdan. v. wirdan.

węrde *glosses* opes, Kent. Gl. 864. (*For* prêde ? cf. *opes superba* ofermôde prêde, 249.)

were, wered *a troop*, wered *sweet*, were-môd. v. wer, weorod *a troop*, weorod *sweet*, wer-môd.

were-wulf, es; *m. A wer-wolf, a fiend*:—Đæt se wôdfreca werewulf tô swýđe ne slîte, ne tô fela âbîte of godcundre heorde, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 30: L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 30: Wulfst. 191, 16.

wer-fæhþ, e; *f. Slaying, in pursuing the feud, under circumstances that call for the payment of* wer [cf. L. Alf. pol. 42: Be fæhđum . . . Gif hê (*a man's foe*) wille on hond gân and his wæpenu sellan, and hwâ ofer đæt on him feohte, gielde swâ wer swâ wunde, swâ hê gewyrce, Th. i. 90, 19]:—Be werfæhđe tyhtlan. Se đe bið werfæhđe betogen, and hê onsacan wille đæs sleges mid âđe, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 9-11. Ælc mon môt onsacan werfæhđe gif hê mæg oþþe dear, 46; Th. i. 132, 1.

werg, wergan *to defend*, wergan *to curse*, wergend *a protector*, wergend *malignans*. v. wearg, werian, wirgan, weriend, wirgend.

wer-genga, an; *m. A stranger who seeks protection in the land to which he has come*:—Deóra gesîđ, wildra wærgenga, Nabochodonossor *the beasts' comrade, the stranger that sought shelter among wild beasts, Nebuchadnezzar*, Cd. Th. 257, 25; Dan. 663. Gif eów Dryhten Crist lŷfan wylle, đæt gê his wergengan (*Guthlac, who had Christ's protection in the wilderness.* Cf. Ic mê friđ wille æt Gode gegyrnan . . . mec Dryhtnes hond mundaþ . . . hêr sceal mîn wesan eorđlîc êþel, 117, 23-30; Gû. 228-232. Nû ic đis lond gestâg . . . mê friđe healdeþ . . . se đe mægna gehwæs wealdeþ, 120, 28-121, 3; Gû. 278-283) in đone lâdan lêg lædan môste, Exon. Th. 137, 29; Gû. 536: 144, 28; Gû. 685. [*The Latinized* wargangus *occurs in the Lombard laws:* Omnes wargangi, qui de exteris finibus in regni nostri finibus advenerint. *And* wargengus *among the Franks:* Si quis wargengum occiderit. v. Grff. iv. 103: Grmm. R. A. 396. Cf. *also Icel.* verð-gangr (ver-) *going about asking for food* (verðr).] v. waru, werian.

wergian *to curse*, wêrgian *to grow weary*. v. wirgan, wêrigian.

wer-, were-gild, es; *n.* [*The word seems interchangeable with* wer (q.v.), *which in the later laws is the more frequent form.*] *The price set upon a man according to his degree*:—Twelfhyndes mannes wergyld bið six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 21. Ceorles wergild (were-gild, l. 20) is .cc. and .lxvi. þrimsa, đæt bið .ii. hund scill. be Myrcna lage, L. Wg. 6; Th. i. 186, 11. Norđleóda cynges gild .xxx. þûsend þrymsa, fiftêne þûsend þrymsa bið đæs wergildes (wæres, l. 16), 1; Th. i. 186, 2. (The wergilds for other ranks are given in the sections of this article.)

Ceorles wergild is on Myrcna lage .cc. scill. Ðegnes wergild is syx swá mycel, ðæt bið .xii. hund scill. Ðonne bið cynges ánfeald wergild .vi. þegna wer be Myrcna lage, ðæt is .xxx. þúsend sceatta, and ðæt bið ealles .cxx. punda. Swá mycel is ðæs wergildes on folces folcrihte be Myrcna lage, L. M. L.; Th. 1: 190, 2–7. Cyninges horswealh, se ðe him mæge geéstendian, ðæs wergield bið .cc. scill., L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 14. **I.** when a person was wrongfully slain the *wergild* of the slain man could be claimed from the slayer. Cf. wer, **I**:—Gif man leód ofsleá an þeófðe, licge bútan wyrgelde, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Se .vii. nihta mónа is gód on tó fixianne, and æðeles monnes wergild an tó manianne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 14. **I a.** for those who were concerned in the receiving of the *wergild* see wer, **I a**, and the following:—Gif man his mæn freólse gefe, . . . freólsgefa ágе his erfe ænde wergeld, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. (See also the cases quoted under **IV.**) **I b.** as to the form which the payment might take see wer, **I c**, and the following:—Mót hé geselian monnan and byrnan and sweord on ðæt wergild, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 1. (Cf. for similar payment: Mid .lx. scill. gebéte . . . and ðæt sié on cwicséhtum, and mon nánigne mon on ðæt ne selle, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12.) Tó ðam ðæt hió hyre bróðra wergild gecure on swylcum þingum swylce hyre and hire nýhstan freóndum sélost licode. And hió ðá swá dyde ðæt hió ðæt wergeld geceás on ðam íglande de Tenet is nemned, ðæt is hundeahtatig hída landes ðe hió ðær æt ðæm cyninge onfeóng, Lchdm. iii. 426, 16–21. **II.** in case of certain crimes the criminal's *wergild* was exacted as a penalty, v. wer, **III**:—Gif frí man wið fríes mannes wíf geligeþ, his wergelde ábicge, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 6. Forgielde hé hine selfa be his wergilde, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 12. **II a.** the payment of the *wergild* is in some cases an alternative, v. wer, **III b**:—Sí þreóra án for his feore . . . wergild, ðce þeówet, hengenwítnung, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Þolige hé lífes oþþe wæregildes (were-, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 23. Wealde se cyning þreóra ánes; oþþe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sé selle, oþþe hine his wergelde álíése, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 17. Hé hine be his wergilde álíése, oþþe be his were geswícne, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 2. Hé bið feorhscyldig, nimþe him se cyning álýfan wille ðæt man wergylde álýsan móte, L. Eth. vii. 15; Th. i. 332, 15. **II b.** of the uses to which *wergild* paid as a fine in religious matters (cf. L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1–3) could be applied see the following:—Gif for godbótan feohbót áríseþ, ðæt gebyreþ rihtlíce . . . tó godcundan neódan (*these are enumerated in the section*); hwílum be wíte, hwílum be wergilde (*at times the* feohbót *is in the form of* wergild), L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 4–10. **III.** the *wergild* served as a standard by which other matters might be regulated, v. wer, **IV**:—Se ðe on ðære fóre wære ðér mon monnan ofslóge, getriéwe hine ðæs sleges, and ða fóre gebéte be ðæs ofslegenan wergielde. Gif his wergield sié .cc. scill., gebéte mid .l. scill., and ða ilcan riht dó man be ðám deórborenum, L. In. 34; Th. i. 124, 1. Twelfhyndes mannes áð forstent .vi. ceorla áð, for ðam . . . his wergyld bið six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 21. Gif hé hine selfne triówan wille, dó ðæt be cyninges wergelde, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 2. Gif hé ládian wille, dó ðæt be ðæs cynges wergilde, oþþe mid þryfealdan ordále, L. Eth. v. 30; Th. i. 312, 7. Gylde ðam cyninge be his weregilde (wer-, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 17. In the following case the *wergild* seems to have suggested the amount of a bequest to the church:—Hió (*the testator's wife*) gebrenge æt Sancte Petre mín twá wergild, gif ðet Godes wille seó ðæt heó ðæt færeld ágе, Chart. Th. 481, 10. **IV.** instances of the payment of *wergild* are the following. The two young princes Æþelred and Æþelbriht were slain by Thunor, and to their sister eighty hides of land was given as *wergild*, Lchdm. iii. 424–6. In the war between Ecgfriþ and Æþelred the former's brother was slain. Theodore brought about peace between them 'ðæt nániges mannes feorh tó lore wearþ, ne máre blódgyte wæs for ðam ofslægenan cyninges bréðer, ac hé mid feó wiþ hine gepingode, ðæt heora sib wæs,' Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 24. In 687 Mul, Ceadwalla's brother, was burnt in Kent: in 694 'Cantware gepingodon wiþ Íne, and him gesaldon xxx mí., for ðon ðe híe ér Mul forbærndon, Chr. 694; Erl. 42, 15. [*O. Frs.* wer-geld, -iold: *O. H. Ger.* wer-, weri-gelt *fiscus, pretium*. Cf. *Icel.* mann-gjöld; *pl.*] Cf. leód, leód-gild; *and see* Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i. c. x, Grmm. R. A. 650.

wergild-þeóf, es; *m. A thief whose* wergild *was paid as a punishment for his crime* [cf. Gif þeóf sié gefongen, swelte hé deáðe, oþþe his líf be his were man álíése, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8]:—Be wergeldþeófes forefonge. Gif mon wergildþeóf gefehð, and hé losige ðý dæge ðám monnum ðe hine gefóð, þeáh hine mon gefó ymb niht, náh him mon máre æt ðonne ful wíte, L. In. 72; Th. i. 148, 5–8. At omni tributo publicalium rerum et ab expeditionalibus causis et á cunctis operibus uel regis uel principis sit terra in perpetuam libera, ita ut nec pontem nec arcem facere debeant, nec de furtis aliquam poenam soluere, nec etiam fures illos quos Saxonice uuergeldtheouas alicui foras reddant; sed si capiantur, in illorum dominio sunt habendi, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 172, 7: 14. ¶ the word is also used to denote the right to receive the wergilds paid in cases of theft; cf. the preceding passage:—Huic libertati concedo additamentum, in qua, ut ab omnibus apertius et plenius intelligatur, nomina consuetudinum Anglice praecepi ponere: scilicet, mundbryche, . . . ðfmena fyrmðe, wergeldþeóf, úðleáp (cf. wer, **III a**), . . . fyrdwíte . . . , aliasque omnes leges et consuetudines quae ad me pertinent, Chart. Th. 411, 26–34.

wergness, wergulu, wergum, Cd. Th. 267, 22; Sat. 42, wergþu, wergung. v. weargnes, wirgnes, weargol, wearh; *m.* (?), wirgþu, wirgung.

wer-hád, es; *m. The male sex*:—Werhád oððe wífhad *sexus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 78, 16: Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 7: 70, 19. Werhádes man *mas* vel *masculus*, 70, 17. Ælc werhádes man *omne masculinum* . . . se werhádes man *masculus*, Gen. 17, 12, 24. Ealle werhádes men *omnes viri*, 17, 27. Werhádes and wífhádes hé gesceóp hig *masculum et feminam creauit eos*, 1, 27. Werhádes men ongunnon ðone dreám, and wífhádes men him sungon ongeán, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 11. Ðæt hí heora clánnesse healdan be heora háde, swá werhádes swá wífhádes, swá hwæðer swá hit sý, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 11.

werh-bréde, werhte, weria. v. wearg-bréde, wærcan, wearg.

werian, wergan; *p.* ede. **I.** *to hinder, check, restrain*:—Stán sépte sacerdas sweotolum tácnum, witig werede, and worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 1485; An. 744. Egesan stódon, weredon wælnet (*deadly toils hampered* (?)), Cd. Th. 190, 20; Exod. 202. Ic wylle ðæt élc man hæbbe symle ða men gearowe on his lande, ðe lásden ða men ðe heora ágen sécan willen, and hý for nánum médsceattum ne werian, L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25. **I a.** *to dam* water. v. wering:—Sume weriaþ on gewitlocan wísdómes streám, welerum gehæftaþ, ðæt hé on unnyt út ne tóflówe þ, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 2. **II.** *to keep off, drive away*:—Wereth *abiget*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 18. **II a.** *to keep off* something from a person (*dat.*), *to keep* a person (*dat.*) *from* something (*acc.*). v. warian, **IV**:—Ic mínum fótum fécne stídas werede *ab omni mala via prohibui pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 118, 101. Ægðer ódrum trymede heofonríces hyht, helle wítu wordum werede (cf. gihét im hebanríki endi helleógethwing werida mid wordun, Hél. 2082), Andr. Kmbl. 2107; An. 1055. **III.** *to defend, resist attack upon*:—God geseah his (*St. Paul's*) geðanc, ðæt hé éhte geleáffulra manna ðurh ware ðære ealdan é, and hine gespræc:—'Saule . . . ic eom seó sóðfæstnys ðe ðú werast,' Homl. Th. i. 390, 8. Hé unheánlíce hine werede, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33. His ríce hé heardlícc werode ða hwíle ðe his tíma wæs, 1016; Erl. 155, 6. Hú his seó mycle hand on gewindæge werede and ferede *qua die manus ejus liberavit eos de manu tribulantis*, Ps. Th. 77, 42. Hé under segne sinc ealgode, wælreáf werede, Beo. Th. 2414; B. 1205. Wé on oriege hafelan weredon, 2658; B. 1327. Hí céne hí weredon, Byrht. Th. 140, 5; By. 283. Ða hé (*Peter*) his Drihten werian wolde, L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 22. Gif hé hine werian wille, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 20: v. 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 29: 3; Th. i. 242, 10. Utan líf and land ealle werian, L. Eth. v. 35; Th. i. 312, 22: Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 8. Burh werian, Blickl. Homl. 79, 16. Wígateal wergan, Exon. Th. 315, 31; Mód. 39. Ealle ða ðe hié wergan noldon, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 4. **III a.** *to defend* against, (1) with dat.:—Ðonne hand werep feorhhord feóndum, Wald. 99; Vald. 2, 21. Hí woldon burh wráðum werian, Cd. Th. 119, 7; Gen. 1976. Wergan éþelstól Ætlan leódum, Exon. Th. 325, 34; Vid. 121. (2) with prep. *wið*:—Ða hí fæstlíce wið ða fýnd weredon, Byrht. Th. 134, 11; By. 82. Wit unc wið hronfixas werian þóhton, Beo. Th. 1086; B. 541. Breóstnet wera wið feónd folmum werigean, Cd. Th. 192, 26; Exod. 237. **III b.** *to defend* at law:—Se ðe on gemóte mid wiðertihtlan hine sylfne oþþe his man werige, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Se Englisca hine werige mid orneste oþþe mid frene . . . Gif se Englisca nele hine werian mid orneste oþþe mid gewitnesse, hé ládige hine mid frene, L. W. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 13–19. Werige hine se Francisca mid unforedan áþe, 3; Th. i. 489, 24. Se ðe can níd leásungan wæwerdlíce werian, and mid unsóðe séð oferswíðan, Wulfst. 169, 1. **III c.** in the phrase *werian land* the word refers to the performance of services that might be demanded from the holders of land:—Werige (*the Latin version has* adquietet) se cotsetla his hláfordes inland, gif him man beóde, æt sáwearde and æt cyniges deórhege and æt swilcan ðingan swilc his méð sý, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 27. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 323. ¶ the phrase commonly occurs where an assessment is made for a smaller number of hides than those actually held, and is retained in Domesday Book in the Latin *defenders pro* (a certain number of hides):—Hé gefúðe ðæt man ðæt land on eallum þingon for áne híde werode, swá swá his yldran hit ér gesetton and gefreódon, wǽre ðér máre landes, wǽre ðér læsse . . . Ealles ðæs landes is án hund hída: ac ða gódan cynegas . . . élc æfter óðran, ðæt ylce land swá gefreódon Gode tó lofe and his þeówan tó bryce intó fóstorlande, ðæt hit man áfre on ende for áne híde werian sceolde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 112, 5–24. Nú wille ic ðæt hit man on eallum þingon for áne híde werige . . . sý ðér máre landes, sý ðér lesse (*there were* 578 *hides*), 203, 16. Hé werige for twá hída, iv. 262, 15. Ic wylle ðæt Ædelnóð arcebisceop werige his landáre nú, ealswá hé dyde ér Ægelríc wǽre gerefa, vi. 187, 19. Ðæt mon ælles díses freólses áre áfre for áne híde werian scolde; for ðam ðe Godes ár áfre freógre beón sceal ðonne énig woruldár, v. 113, 33. **IV.** *to protect, guard from wrong* or *injury*, (1) of persons:—God, se ðás fyrd wereþ, Cd. Th. 195, 10; Exod. 274. Gif man ofsleá óþerne for neóde ðær hé his hláfordes ceáp werige *si quis alium occiderit ex necessitate*,

ubi rem domini sui tuebatur, L. Eccg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 5. Dæt hē (*a king*) Godes cyrcan weorþige and werige, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 26. Dæt hī Godes þeówas symle werian and weorðian, L. Eth. vi. 45; Th. i. 326, 23. Hý sculan cyrican wyrðian and werian, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 25: 25; Th. ii. 338, 30. Manig strec man wyle, gif hē mæg and mōt, werian his man swā hwæðer him þincð dæt hē hine eáð áwerian mæge, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 2. (1a) with dat.:—Ðū mē weredest wráþum seóndum, ðe mē woldon yrre on ácýðan, Ps. Th. 137, 7. (2) of things:—Beaduscrúda betst, dæt mīne breóst wereþ, Beo. Th. 911: B. 453. Se hwíta helm hafelan werede, 2901; B. 1448. V. *to hold, occupy*. v. warian, III a:—Ða ðe onhāle eardas weredon, Exon. Th. 123, 14; Gū. 322. [Ich wolle dat Gyso bisschop werie (*possideat*) now hiss lond also his forgenge aforen hym er dude, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 195, 14.] [Ic eou wulle werien wið elcne herm, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 20. I compe hine werien, Laym. 8288. Weorien heom mid wepnen, 21289. Þu mihht werenn þe fra þezzm, Orm. 1406. Scheld to werien ham mide, A. R. 52, 5. Were þe agean me, 400, 7. Foyne if him lust on foote himself to were, Chauc. Kn. T. 1692. *Goth.* warjan *prohibere: O. Sax.* werian: *O. Frs.* wera: *O. H. Ger.* werien *prohibere, cohibere, inhibere, resistere, defendere, vetare, abnuere, abigere: Icel.* verja *to defend.*] v. á-, be-, ge-werian; un-wered; warian.

werian; *p.* ede, ode. I. *to clothe* with a garment:—Líc dæt hē ær werede mid wēdum, Exon. Th. 374, 14; Seel. 126. Hié heora líchoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid ðý wealde, Cd. Th. 52, 19; Gen. 846. Hwæt sindon gē searohæbbendra byrnum werede, Beo. Th. 481; B. 238: 5052; B. 2529. Hī lifgaþ á leóhte werede, Exon. Th. 237, 26; Ph. 596. II. *to wear* a garment, *wear* or *bear* a weapon, etc.:—Dæt hālie reáf, dæt Aaron wereþ *vestem sanctam, qua utetur Aaron*, Ex. 29, 29. Se woruldkempa weraþ woruldlíce wǣpna, Basil adm. 2; Norm. 34, 31. Ðe mā ðe se wer weraþ wīmmanna gyrlan, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 10. Hit næs þeáw hīm dæt ænig ōþer purpuran werede būton cyninguin, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 35: 6, 31; Swt. 284, 23. Heó wyllen weorode, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44. Dæt reáf, dæt se Hǽlend werede, Homl. Ass. 189, 249. Seó cwēn werode cynehelm on heáfode, 93, 38. Ða purpuran ālecgan, ða hié weredon, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 21. Ðām folce wæs gewunelíc, dæt hī weredon býman on ælcum gefeohte, Jud. 7, 16. Deóplíc dǽdbōt bið dæt lǣwede man . . . wyllen werige, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. Werige gehwā swā his hāde tō gebyrige, dæt se preóst ne werige munucscrūd, ne lǣwedra manna, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 7–9. Ne preóst wǣpna ne werige, 30; Th. ii. 354, 3. Ne mōt preóst wǣpnu werian mid rihte . . . Nū secgaþ sume preóstas dæt hī for neóde wǣpn mōton werian, L. Ælfc. P. 50, 51; Th. ii. 386, 13–21. Gyldenne hring werian, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 15. Gyrlan werian, Homl. Ass. 115, 427. Wǣpen wegan (werian, *v. l.*) *arma ferre*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. Reáf tō werigenne *vestimentum ad induendum*, Gen. 28, 20. Hrægl tō werianne, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 52, 25. II a. in reference to the hair, *to wear* a beard, etc.:—Leófgār . . . Haroldes eorles mæssepreóst werede his kenepas on his preósthāde ǽr dæt hē wæs biscop. Se forlét . . . his gāstlican wǣpna, and fēng tō his spere and tō his sweorde æfter his biscophāde, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 24. [The verb is weak in Chaucer and Wicklif. *Goth.* wasjan *to clothe: O. H. Ger.* werien *vestire: Icel.* verja *to clothe.*] v. ge-werian; for-, scīr-, swegel-wered (-od).

werian; *p.* ode *To remain, continue, live*:—Ic cýðe ców, dæt ic wylle dæt Giso bisceop weryge on his lande æt Chyw ælswō hys foregenga ætforen him ǽr dyde *sciatis me uelle quod Giso episcopus possideat terram suam apud Chyw sicut fecerunt praedecessores sui*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 196, 24. (Cf. werian *to defend*, V.) [*O. L. Ger.* werōn *esse, subsistere: O. H. Ger.* werēn *manere, remanere, subsistere, durare: Ger.* währen.] v. warian *to remain*; wesan.

weriend, werigend, es; *m. A defender, protector*:—Ic eom dīn wergend *ego protector tuus sum*, Gen. 15, 1. Utan lufian ūre cyrican, for ðam heó bið ūre friðiend and werigend, Wulfst. 239, 7. Hig woldon sumne weriend habban, ðe hī geheólde wið dæt hǽðene folc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 43. v. be-werigend.

werig. v. wearg.

wērig; *adj.* I. physical, *weary, tired, exhausted, fatigued*:—Ðā hē wæs wērig (uoerig, Lind.: woerig, Rush.) gegān *fatigatus ex itinere*, Jn. Skt. 4, 6: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 10. Sesirra arn ōð dæt hē wērig becom tō ānum wīfmen æt nēhstan, Jud. 4, 17: Cd. Th. 88, 9; Gen. 1462. Wērig sceal se wiþ winde rōweþ, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187: 307, 26; Seef. 29. Ne forlǽt ðū ðæs blōdes tō fela on ūnne sīþ, ðý les se seóca man tō wērig (*exhausted*) weorðe oððe swylte, Lchdm. ii. 208, 19. Wǣgdeóra gehwylc wērig swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 22; Cri. 988. Mōyses willa ne āteorode, ac se wēriga líchama, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 40. Mōises handa wāron wērige (*graves*), Ex. 17, 12. Fēðan sǽton, reste gefēgon wērige æfter wǣðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1185; An. 593. Wērge, Exon. Th. 115, 2; Gū. 183. Limseóce, wērige, wanhāle, Andr. Kmbl. 1159; An. 580. Wērge, Exon. Th. 92, 13; Cri. 1508. Ða wēregan neát ðe man drīfeþ and þirceþ, Elen. Kmbl. 714; El. 357. I a. where the source of weariness is given, (1) with gen., *weary* of *or* from doing something;—Wērig ðæs weorces, Exon. Th. 436, 20; Rā. 55, 10. Sīþes wērig, Beo. Th. 1162; B. 579. Sīdes wērgum, feorrancundum, 3893; B. 1794. (2) with dat. inst., *exhausted* by suffering:—Iserne wund, beadoweorca sæd, ecgum wērig, Exon. Th. 388, 5; Rā. 6, 3. Wundum wērig, Andr. Kmbl. 2557; An. 1280. Wītum wērig, Cd. Th. 274, 30; Sat. 162: 291, 9; Sat. 428. Wītum wērige, 285, 23; Sat. 343. Wīgend crunon wundum wērige, Byrht. Th. 140, 44; By. 303. Wundum wērge, Beo. Th. 5866; B. 2937. II. *weary* at heart, *sad, grieved*:—Ne mæg wērig mōd wyrde widstondan, ne se hreó hyge helpe gefremman *a soul that is sad may not stand against fate, nor the mind that mourns minister help*, Exon. Th. 287, 16; Wand. 15. On wērigum sefan, 74, 18; Cri. 1208. Sendan wērigne sefan, 289, 33; Wand. 57. Hē hafaþ wilde mōd, wērige heortan, Salm. Kmbl. 756; Sal. 377. Woldan wērigu wīf wōpe bimǽnan æþelinges deáð, Exon. Th. 459, 23; Hō. 4. Wērigra wraþu, 183, 34; Gū. 1337. Eálá ðū ðe eart sió hēhste frōfer ealra wērigra mōda *O! summum lassorum solamen animorum*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 9. III. *that expresses sadness, weary, grievous*:—Hē wēpende wēregum teárum his sigedryhten sārgan reorde grētte, Andr. Kmbl. 118; An. 59. Beornas wēpaþ wērgum stefnum, heáne, hyggeģeómre, Exon. Th. 61, 32; Cri. 993. IV. *weary, impatient of the continuance* of anything painful:—Sunu mīn, ne āgiémeleása ðū Godes suingan, ne ðū ne beó wērig for his ðreáunge (*neither be weary of his correction*; neque fatigeris, cum ab eo argueris, Prov. 3, 11), Past. 36; Swt. 253, 3. [*O. Sax.* sīð-wērig *weary with travel: O. H. Ger.* wōrag *crapulatus.*] v. ādl-, deáþ-, drinc-, ferhþ-, fyl-, gūþ-, headu-, hrā-, lid-, lim-, medu-, mere-, rād-, sǽ-, slǽp-, symbel-, un-wērig.

werig(e)an *to curse*, werigend. v. wirgan, weriend.

wērig-ferhþ; *adj. Weary-hearted, disconsolate, depressed*:—Ongan geómormōd tō Godę cleopian . . . weóp wērigferð, Andr. Kmbl. 2799; An. 1402. Hī hreówigmōde wurpon hyra wǣpen of dūne, gewitan him wērigferhþe on fleám sceacan, Jud. Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 291. Wērigferðe . . . reónigmōde, Exon. Th. 361, 14; Wal. 19.

wērigian; *p.* ode *To grow weary, get exhausted*:—Ðonne dæt deófol swíðe wērgaþ, hit sēceþ scyldiges mannes nýten, oððe uncléne treów, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 8. Hingrian, ðyrstan, hātian, cēlan, wērigean (wērigean, Bd. M. 78, 22), eall dæt is of untrumnysse dæs gecyndes *esurire, sitire, aestuare, algere, lassescere, ex infirmitate naturae est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. Ðā ongan his hors semninga wērian (wērgian, Bd. M. 178, 19) and gestandan *equus subito lassescere et consistere coepit*, 3, 9; S. 533, 31. Hwēriende *aegrotantibus, infirmantibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 37.

werig-līo, -líce. v. wearg-líc, -líce.

wērig-mōd; *adj. Weary in spirit*:—Ic wērigmōd wann and cleopode *laboravi clamans*, Ps. Th. 68, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2732; An. 1368: Beo. Th. 1692; B. 844: 3090; B. 1543. Mīn freónd siteþ under stānhliðe, . . . wine wērigmōd . . . dreógeþ se mīn wine micle mōdceare, Exon. Th. 444, 18; Kl. 49. Gewīteþ wērigmōd, wintrum gebysgad, 227, 24; Ph. 428. Gewītaþ āwyrgde, wērigmōde, 117, 19; Gū. 226.

wērigness, e; *f. Weariness, lassitude*:—Mōyses wērignyss (v. Ex. 17, 12), Homl. Skt. i. 13, 44. Gehwǽr is on ūrum līfe āteorung and wērignys, Homl. Th. i. 490, 7. Dæt hors ðý gewunelícan þeáwe horsa æfter wērignysse (*post lassitudinem*) ongan walwian, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 39. Hwæt elles is tō secanne wiþ wērignysse nymþe reste, 1, 27; S. 494, 17.

wering, e; *f. A dam*:—Dæt wæter, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit fundaþ wið ðæs ðe hit ǽr from com . . . Ac gif sió pynding wierð onpennad, oððe sió wering wirð tōbrocen, ðonne tōflēwð hit eall, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 8. v. werian, I a; be-werung.

wer-lād, e; *f. A* 'lād' (q.v.) *in which the number of those who supported the accused by their oaths is determined by the* 'wer' *of the accused.* [See passages under wer, IV, wer-gild, III, and L. H. I. 64, 4; Th. i. 566, 18: Si quis de homicidio accusetur, et idem se purgare velit, secundum natale suum perneget, quod est werelada.]:—Būton hē gelādige hine mid werlāde, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 400, 1. ¶ the equivalent Latin forms *werelada negare* or *pernegare* occur several times in L. H. I.; see 12, 3; Th. i. 523, 7: 66, 1; Th. i. 569, 4: 74, 1; Th. i. 578, 22: 92, 14; Th. i. 604, 14. Other instances of the Latinized form *werelada* are:—Werelada fiat, 85, 4; Th. i. 592, 17: 88, 9; Th. i. 595, 35. Triplicem wereladam habere, 64, 1; Th. i. 566, 3.

wer-lēas; *adj. Without a husband*. v. wer, IV:—Sitte ælc wydewe .xii. mōnað werleás; ceóse syþþan dæt heó sylf wille, L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 310, 3: vi. 26; Th. i. 322, 3: L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 6: Wulfst. 271, 20.

wer-līo; *adj.* I. marking sex, *male*. Cf. wer-hād:—Wer *uir*, werlíc *virilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 17, 17. Of werlícum folman *sine viri vola*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 72. Hié ǽghwelcum cnihtcilde ymbnidon dæt werlíce lim, Shrn. 47, 20. Ða werlícan *virilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 54. I a. marking gender, *masculine*:—Æfter gecynde syndon twā cyn on namum, *masculinum* and *femininum*, dæt is werlíc and wīflíc. Werlíccyn byð *his uir* ðes wer. Gemǽne cyn, dæt is ǽgðer ge werlíc ge wīflíc . . . *Neutrum* is nādor cynn, ne. werlíces ne wīflíces, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 1–3; Zup. 18, 5–15. II. marking age, *that has reached man's estate*. v. wer, II:—Ðā hē wæs in werlícre ģiúguðe *in his early manhood*, Shrn. 119, 20. III. marking married condition, *of a husband, marital*:—

Werlícere wrénnysse *maritalis lasciviæ*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 61. Tó werlícum geménan *ad maritale consortium*, 502, 23: 442, 74. Werlícre beclyppincge *maritali complexu*, 442, 75.

werlíce, adv. I. *after the manner of a male*:—Se ðe ðís werlíce déð *qui hoc virili modo fecerat*, L. Eeg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 18. II. *like a man, manfully*:—Wer *nir*, werlíce *uiriliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 232, 16. Werlíce dó ðú *viriliter age*, Ps. Spl. 26, 20: Ps. Surt. 26, 14. Ðǽr wǽron getealde æt ðam gereorde fíf ðúsend wera; for ðon ðe ða menn, ðe tó ðam gástlícan gereorde belimpaþ, sceolon beón werlíce geworhte, swá swá se apostol cwæð: 'Beóð wacole, and standaþ on geleáfan, and onginnaþ werlíce (*quit you like men*; *viriliter agite*, 1 Cor. 16, 13).' Ðeáh gif wífmann bið werlíce geworht, and strang tó Godes willan, heó bið ðonne geteald tó ðám wérum ðe æt Godes mýsan sittaþ, Homl. Th. i. 188, 28–34: 360, 13: 542, 25. [*Goth.* wairaleikô taujaiþ *ἀνδριζεσθε*, 1 Cor. 16, 13.] v. eal-werlíce.

wér-loga. v. wǽr-loga.

wer-mǽgþ, e; *f. A tribe* or *family of men*:—Of Cames cneórisse wóc wermǽgða fela, Cd. Th. 98, 30; Gen. 1638: 101, 29; Gen. 1689 Cf. wer-þeód.

wer-met, es; *n. A man's measure, stature of a man*:—Tó wermete *ad staturam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 23: 8, 70. (In both cases *stauram* is printed; but the former is a gloss on Mt. 6, 27. v. Wülck. Gl. 479, 23.)

wermód, es; *m. Wormwood*:—Wermód (uuermód, uermódae) *absinthium*, Txts. 37, 35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 11: i. 79, 29. Weremód, 67, 23. Ic eom wráþre ðonne wermód sý, Exon. Th. 425, 23; Rä. 41, 60. Wermód. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *absinthium* and óþrum naman wermód nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 216, 17. Se fúla wermód, ii. 312, 18. Dríges wermódes blóstman, 250, 3. Gif hit sió sumor, dó wermódes sǽdes dust tó . . . gif hit sió winter, ne þearft þú ðone wermód tó dón, 180, 27. Grénne wermód oððe drigne, 206, 24: 296, 13. Wring on wermód wearmne, 310, 10. Nim wermód nioþoweardne, 326, 10. Wærmód, i. 206, 10. Wyrmód, iii. 50, 17, 20. Súþerne wermód (*artemisia abrotanon*), ii. 34, 27: 178, 26. Ðone súþernan wermód, ðæt is prutene, and óþerne wermód, 236, 20. Twégra cynna wermód, i. 374. 6. Wyrmód, iii. 4, 9. Wermód drincan sace hefige getácnaþ *to drink wormwood in a dream betokens grievous strife*, 198, 24. [Wermod *absinthium*, Wülck. Gl. 554, 11 (13th cent.): 560, 12 (15th cent.). Wormode, 645, 35 (15th cent.). Wormwod, 711, 24 (15th cent.). *Wick.* wermod: *Pall.* wermode: *O. H. Ger.* wermuota (weri-) *absinthium*: *O. L. Ger.* wermuode.]

werna. v. wrænna.

wer-nægel, es; *m. A warnel* or *wornil*. [Bailey's Dictionary gives '*warnel worms*, worms on the backs of cattle within the skin'; and in Johnson's Dictionary, ed. Latham, is quoted the following: 'In the backs of cows in the summer are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin.' Halliwell explains *wornil* as 'the larva of the gadfly growing under the skin of the back of cattle.']:—Án æþelboren wíf weard micclum geswenct mid langsumere untrumnysse, and hire ne mihte nán lǽcecræft fremian. Ðá lǽrde hí sum man ðæt heó náme énne wernægel of sumes oxan hricge, and becnytte tó ánum hringe mid hire súðe, and mid ðam hí tó nacedum líce begyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 17.

wernan, werod *a band*, werod *sweat*, weród *catasta*, werold, werp, werrest, wersa, wer-scipe *prudence*, werta. v. wirnan, weorod *a band*, weorod *sweat*, wearg-ród, weorold, wirp, wirrest, wirsa, wær-scipe, wyrhta.

wer-scipe, es; *m. Married state, estate of matrimony*:—Gebodene werscipe *oblatam matrimonii sortem*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 60.

wer-stede, es; *m. A weir-stead, place where there is a weir*:—Of ðam wege on ða eá, and se werstede be súðan hreódbricge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 105, 11.

wertacen ?:—Sagaþ Scs. Ióhannis sóðum wordum wíslice and wærlíce swá se wertacen (*a later rendering of the passage has* swa se wyrhte cann, 476, 66, *as if the word* = werhta cann), Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 75.

wer-þeód, e; *f.* I. *a people, nation*; *pl. nations, men*:—Wé ðé freóndlíce on ðisse werþeóde wíc getéhton, Cd. Th. 162, 26; Gen. 2687: Elen. Kmbl. 1283; El. 643. On ðære werþeóde, Andr. Kmbl. 273; An. 137. Ðú ðás werðeóde geséhtest, Cd. Th. 149, 21; Gen. 2478: 171, 2; Gen. 2822. In ðære folcsceare geond ða werþeóde, Elen. Kmbl. 1934; El. 969. Ongunnon wercan werþeóda (cf. leáse men, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30) spell, Met. 26, 73. Werþióda, 29, 28. Werðeóde, Cd. Th. 211, 1; Exod. 519. Ðæt is ðæs wyrde, ðætte werþeóde secgen Dryhtne þonc, Exon. Th. 38, 2: Cri. 600: 281, 9; Jul. 643. Waldend werþeóda, 45, 4; Cri. 714: Cd. Th. 202, 4; Exod. 383. Hé manegum weard geond middangeard mannum tó hróðre, werþeódum tó wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Werþeódum Filistina, Salm. Kmbl. 424; Sal. 212. Se ðe waldeþ giond werþióda ealra óþra eorþan cyninga, Met. 24, 35. Wutun hí tówyrpan geond werþeóda *disperdamus eos ex gente*, Ps. Th. 82, 4: 105, 19: 59, 1: Cd. Th. 61, 2; Gen. 991. Geond wærðeóda, Menol. Fox 252; Men. 127. Geond ealle werðeóda, Ps. Th. 90, 16. Geond ðás werþeóde *in omnibus gentibus*, 66, 2. Ofer werþeóda, 104, 6. Ge néh ge feor is ðín nama hálig ofer werþeóda, Andr. Kmbl. 1086; An. 543. Wide geweorðod ofer werþeóda, Apstls. Kmbl. 30; Ap. 15: Beo. Th. 1805; B. 899: Exon. Th. 243, 12; Jul. 9: Lchdm. iii. 36, 24. Werþióde, Met. 9, 21. Ofer ealle werþeóde *inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. II. *men, the world*, cf. weorold, VI a:—Hú mihte ðæt gewyrðan in werþeóde (*how in the world did it happen?*), ðæt ðú ne gehýrde Hálendes miht? Andr. Kmbl. 1146; An. 573. ¶ Werðeóde glosses *nixu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 73. [*Icel.* ver-þjóð *mankind*, *men*.]

wer-tihtle, an; *f. An accusation where the crime of which a person is accused involves the payment of the* wer; *the crime itself*:—Be wertyhtlan. Gif mon sié wertyhtlan betogen . . . bíde mon mid ðære wíterédenne óþ ðæt se wer gegolden sié, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 1–4.

werud, weruld, werung. v. weorod, weorold, wering.

wésa, an; *m. A soaker, one that drinks intemperately*:—Wésan oþþe eteras *commessatores* (Prov. 28, 7), Kent. Gl. 1044. v. wésan; ealo-wósa.

wesan; *p.* wæs, *pl.* wǽron *To be*:—Wesan and beón *fore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 61. I. as an independent verb, (1) denoting existence *to be, exist*:—Wesendum, beóndum *existentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 63. (a) of animate objects, *to exist, live*:—Wesaþ and weaxaþ ealle werþeóde, lífgaþ bi ðám lissum ðe ús Dryhten sette, Exon. Th. 192, 30; Az. 113. On frymðe wæs word, Jn. Skt. 1, 1. God ðe ér worulde wæs, Ps. Th. 54, 19. Ða hwíle ðe hé wæs *while he lived*, Chart. Th. 167, 9. Manige hálge wítgan wéran ér Sancte Ióhanne, Blickl. Homl. 161, 12. Ðæt hé his móste brúcan, ða hwíle ðe hé wǽre, Chart. Th. 140, 30. Swáðer uncer leng wǽre (cf. swaðer uncer leng lifede, 38), 485, 29. Swilce hé áwár wǽre, ér ðan ðe hé geboren wǽre, ac . . . him betere wǽre, ðæt hé náfre nǽre, ðonne hé yfele wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 19. Ne mæg ic hér leng wesan, Beo. Th. 5595; B. 2801. Hé bið á wesende, Blickl. Homl. 19, 26. (b) of inanimate objects:—Him is eall andweard, ge ðætte ér wæs, ge ðætte nú is, ge ðætte æfter ús bið, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 28. Ér woruld wǽre, Ps. Th. 73, 12. Seó þrág gewát, swá heó nó wére, Exon. Th. 292, 9; Wand. 96. Hé him tó frófre lét forð wesan hyrstedne hróf, Cd. Th. 58, 33; Gen. 955. (2) where an object exists, and so may be found; where in modern English *there* precedes the verb:—Wæs ðara manna . . . endleofan síþum hund teóntig þúsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 17. Wǽron monge, ða de Meotude gehýrdun, Exon. Th. 228, 24; Ph. 443. Ðá wǽron monige ðe his mǽg wriðon, Beo. Th. 5956; B. 2982. Him þúhte ðæt ðanon wǽre tó helle duru hund þúsenda míla, Cd. Th. 310, 7; Sat. 722. (3) denoting presence, stay of longer or shorter duration, *to be, stand, have place, dwell*:—On ðære geáhde wesaþ ealle geleáffulle, Blickl. Homl. 13, 28. Ic wæs (*I have been*) sixtýne síðum on sǽbáte, Andr. Kmbl. 977; An. 489. Ic ongiten hæbbe ðæt ðú on farodstréte feor ne wǽre, 1796; An. 900. Wǽre ðú mid ðínum fæder? Blickl. Homl. 151, 26. Wóp wæs wíde, Cd. Th. 180, 8; Exod. 42. Ðæt hé léte hyne licgean, ðǽr hé longe wæs, Beo. Th. 6157; B. 3082. Ðæt word wæs mid Gode, Jn. Skt. 1, 1. Heó wæs mid twám werum *she lived with two husbands*, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 3. Ðonne wæs hé mid his ágnum cynne, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 10. Wé mid englum uppe wǽron, Cd. Th. 289, 2; Sat. 391. Ða ðe ðér ér inne wǽron, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 35. Ða ðe him on neáwes'e wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 2. Ðér manna wese mǽst ætgædere, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Wese ús beorhtnes ofer, 89, 19. Wesan hí wið Drihtne, 108, 19. Wǽre ðǽr hé wǽre, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 9, 10: Elen. Kmbl. 317; El. 159. Gelimplíc wæs ðæt ða ætgædere wǽron on écre stówe, Blickl. Homl. 133, 24. Ðæt hié ongieton mín mægen on ðé wesan, 241, 15. Ðara cynna monige hé wiste on Germanie wesan, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 14. Ne mæg hé be ðý wedre wesan *he cannot stop in the open air*, Exon. Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Gód is ús hér tó wossanne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 4: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 5. Wosanne (wosane, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 33: Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 5. (4) where motion takes place:—Ða wǽron wit twégen on ánum ólfende þurh ðæt rúme wésten, and wit unc simble ondrédon hwonne wit sceoldon feallan of ðam ólfende, Shrn. 38, 14. Hí wǽron heom tó Lundene weard, Chr. 1052; Erl. 185, 4. (5) denoting condition, (a) nature of persons, *to be, live*:—Ne wosas gé swá légeras, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5. Him betere wǽre ðæt hé náfre nǽre, ðonne hé yfele wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 21. Ðonne gé fæston, nellon gé wesan (wosa, Lind.) swylce leáse líceteras, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 16. (v. III o.) (b) condition or state of things:—Se hálga heáp wæs sprecende mid eallum gereorðum; and eáç, ðæt wunderlícor wæs, ðá ðá heora án bodade mid ánre spráce, élcum wæs geþúht, ðe ða bodunge gehýrde, swilce hé spráce mid his gereorde, Homl. Th. i. 318, 26. Wese swá, Ps. Th. 71, 20: 88, 45. Lǽtaþ ðis ðus wesan, Blickl. Homl. 69, 17: 75, 31. (6) *to be, to be done, come to pass, happen*:—On ðám dagum wæs ðæt Liber Pater oferwan Indéa ðeóde, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 17. On ðære tíde wæs sió ofermycelo háto, 1, 7; Swt. 40, 3. On ðæm geáre ðe diss wæs, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 17: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 19. Git ðæt wæs, ðæt hé tó cyninges símbla gelaþod wǽre. Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 2: Blickl. Homl. 11, 23: Wulfst. 9, 11: 12, 14. Hwæt wille gé nú hwæt ic híre doo? . . . Wese hit nú be eówrum dómum, Blickl. Homl. 157, 7. Ðý læs ðæt wǽre, ðæt hé ænig ðara góda forylde, 213, 23. Tó wosanne onginnaþ *fieri incipient*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 7. (7) *to be, have result, turn*

out (v. wā, I):—Se hālga gebæd for ðæt seóce cyld, and him wæs sōna bet (*it was better with him at once*, i. e. *he was better*), Homl. Skt. i. 3, 311. Nāmon tō rāde, ðæt him wærlicor wǣre, ðæt hī sumne dǣl heora landes wurdes æthæfdon *they resolved that keeping back part of the price of the land would turn out more safely for them*, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Hē ðōhte hine him tō yrfewearde gedōn. Ac ðæt hwæðere swā wesan ne mihte, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 23. (8) with dat. of person, (a) *to belong* to, for a person *to have* something:—Him wæs beorht wela, Cd. Th. 96, 32; Gen. 1603; 216, 20; Dan. 9. Ðam wæs Crist nama, Andr. Kmbl. 2646; An. 1324. Ne him wese ænig fultum, Ps. Th. 108, 12. Wesan him dagas deorce and seáwe, 108, 8. Ðæt ðām gengum gād ne wǣre wiste ne wǣde, Cd. Th. 222, 10; Dan. 102. (b) *to affect, be the matter* with:—Ðā frægn hē hine hwæt him wǣre, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 32. II. with a predicative noun or pronoun, *to be*:—God wæs ðæt word, Jn. Skt. 1, 1. Ðæt wæs gōd cyning, Beo. Th. 22; B. 11. Wæs hira Matheus sum, Andr. Kmbl. 22; An. 11. Ðæt mon mæg gesiōn ðæt hī gió men wǣron, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 3. Wes ūs freónd, Cd. Th. 165, 1; Gen. 2725. Ic mæg wesan god, 18, 35; Gen. 283. Se ðe wæs leorningcniht on hāde ongann wesan lārcówe on martyrdōme, Homl. Th. i. 50, 6. Hwæt wile ðis wesan? Blickl. Homl. 239, 29. Sǣde hē ðæt hē hine cniht wesende gesāwe *quod fanum se in pueritia vidisse testabatur*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 36: Exon. Th. 320, 34; Vtd. 39. On ðæm cniht wesendum ðā ðis hǣlo wundur geworden wæs *in quo tunc puero factum erat hoc miraculum sanitatis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17. Umbor wesendum, Beo. Th. 2378; B. 1187. Ic hine cūðe cniht wesende, 750; B. 372. III. with a predicative adjective or participle:—Hē edgeong wesep, Exon. Th. 224, 10; Ph. 373. Ðū ðē wǣre reód, and ic mē wæs blāc; ðū wǣre glæd, and ic mē wæs unrōt, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 398, 14. Se beág wæs of þornum geworht, Exon. Th. 88, 27; Cri. 1446. Þeód wæs oflysted, Andr. Kmbl. 2226; An. 1115. Cyning wæs āfyrhted, Elen. Kmbl. 112; El. 56. Ðā wæs gesȳne ðæt sige forgeaf cyning ælmihtig, 287; El. 144. Wes ðū behȳdig and gemyndig, Blickl. Homl. 67, 32. Hāl wæs ðū *aue*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 30. Hāl westū, Blickl. Homl. 143, 17. Westū gearo, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. Hāle wese gē (wosaþ gié, Lind.) *auete*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 9. Wesaþ hāle *valete*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 61. Wesaþ þancfulle, Blickl. Homl. 169, 16. Wīsfæsto wossaþ gié *perfecti estote*, Rtl. 13, 19. Wese hē hrægle gelīc, Ps. Th. 108, 19. Hit næs gesēne hwæðer hē seóc wǣre (*had been*), Homl. Skt. i. 6, 259. Ðæt Adam leng āna wǣre, Cd. Th. 11, 5; Gen. 170. Ofermōd wesan, 17, 20; Gen. 262. Uossa oestig *esse devota*, Rtl. 15, 21. Giscroepo uossa *aptas fieri*, 117, 14. ¶ used impersonally:—Ðā wæs on ofne windig and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 31; Dan. 346. Settan mē ðǣr mē unswǣsost wæs *posuerunt me in abominationem sibi*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Ðǣr him leófost wæs, Byrht. Th. 132, 29; By. 23. Swā him gemēdost wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 1188; An. 594. (In the last three passages the superlatives might be taken as adverbs. Cf. I. 7.) III a. with a predicative genitive:—Ðā sōna wæs Ebelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes widsacan wolde, Chart. Th. 140, 10. Wæs seó eorla gedriht ānes mōdes, Cd. Th. 197, 10; Exod. 304. His þegnas wǣron fīfsclīces mōdes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 5. III b. with prepositional phrases, (1) prep. and noun:—Ic wæs mid weorþmende on neorxna wange, and ic ðæt ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 89, 8. Ðā wæs cyning on hreón mōde, Beo. Th. 2617; B. 1307. Sōna wæs hē on sunde, 3240; B. 1618. Ðū on sælum wes, 2345; B. 1170. Wesan him on wynne, Cd. Th. 23, 29; Gen. 367. ¶ used impersonally:—Ðā wæs ofer midde niht, ðæt hē frægn *cum jam mediae noctis tempus esset transcensum, interrogavit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 35. (2) with gerundial infinitive:—Ne wæs ðæt tō wundrianne, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17. Hwæt him be ðam tō dōnne wǣre, Homl. Th. i. 502, 24; 506, 24. III c. with a clause:—Hē wæs ðæt hē wolde wyrcan ǣghwylc ðara weorca ðe dām ōdrum brōðrum wæs heard and hefig, Shrn. 145, 18 (cf. I. 5 a). IV. with participles, (1) with present participles:—Swā ic him secgende wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 1898; An. 951. On ǣfenne ðære nihte ðe hē of worulde gangende wæs *nocte qua de saeculo erat exiturus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. Wæs se engel sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 5, 2. Hē wæs Drihtne fylgende, 15, 28: Beo. Th. 321; B. 159. Hē in byrgenne bīdende wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 966; El. 484. Se hālga wer hergende wæs Metodes miltse, Cd. Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Hī ðǣr stondende wǣron, Blickl. Homl. 11, 23. Hī on ðæt folc winnende wǣron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 6: 44, 19. Woeron (wǣrun, Rush.) sprecende *erant loquentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 4. Hwæðer sincende sǣfōd dā gyt wǣre, Cd. Th. 86, 29; Gen. 1438. Wrīdende sceal mǣgðe ðīnre monrīm wesan, 105, 33; Gen. 1763. (2) with past participles, (a) of transitive verbs forming the passive:—Ðonne wesaþ ðīne handa sōna geedneówode, and beóþ swā hié ǣr wǣron, Blickl. Homl. 153, 11. Wǣr ðū gewurðod, Cd. Th. 127, 7; Gen. 2107. Hwǣr ðhangen wæs rodera Waldend, Elen. Kmbl. 409; El. 205. Þeós geofu on heora heortan ālegd wes, Blickl. Homl. 137, 4. Ealle þing wǣron geworhte (*facta sunt*) ðurh hyne, and nān þing næs geworht būtan him, Jn. Skt. 1, 3. Ða ðe ðurh geleáfan gehǣlede wǣron *qui credendo salvati sunt*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 20. Wesaþ gē fram Gode gebletsade *benedicti vos a Domino*, Ps. Th. 113, 23. Ðæt ic wese gelēðed *quis dedwest me?* 107, 9. Wese heora beód wended on grine *fiat mensa eorum in laqueum*, 68, 23. Wesan ealle gedrēfde *turbabuntur*, 67, 5. Ne wesen hī mid ðēdfæstum āwritene *cum justis non scribantur*, 68, 29. Ðæt wǣron ālȳsede leófe ðīne *ut liberentur dilecti tui*, 59, 4. Se magorinc sceal wesan Ismahēl hāten, Cd. Th. 138, 3; Gen. 2286. Forgifen weosan, Bd. 4, 22; M. 330, 16: 4, 23; M. 340, 15. (b) of intransitive verbs:—Ðū wǣre geworden . . . cild ācenned, Exon. Th. 14, 8; Cri. 216. Ðā wæs ðæs folces fela on ān fæsten ðȳflogen (*confugerant*), Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 12. Ðā wæs forð cumen geóc æfter gyrnē, Andr. Kmbl. 3167; An. 1586. Ðā wæs first āgān, 293; An. 147: Elen. Kmbl. 1; El. 1. Ðā wæs geworden ðæt . . ., Blickl. Homl. 15, 15. Giwēdo his giwórdne wērun scīnende, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 3. Gif ic ðæs sægde, ðæt mīn sylfes fōt āsliden wǣre *si dicebam: 'Motus est pes meus,'* Ps. Th. 93, 17. [*Goth.* wisan: *O. Sax.* wesan: *O. Frs.* wesa: *O. H. Ger.* wesan: *Ital.* vera.] v. fore-, ge-wesan, nesan; efen-wesende.

wēsan; *p.* de. I. *to steep, soak*; inficere, conficere:—Genim grēne rudan, cnuca smale and wēs mid doran hunige, Lchdm. iii. 4, 24. Heoretes sceafeþan of felle āscafen mid pumice and wēse mid ecede, 44, 11: ii. 100, 15: 246, 13. v. ge-wēsan; wēse, wēsing. II. *to ooze, suppurate*:—Ðonne ǣrest onginne se healsgund wēsan (wesan?), Lchdm. ii. 44, 11. [Wese, N. P. 65. *See Halliwell* wese, *and Jamieson* weese, weeze *to ooze, distil gently.*] v. wōs.

wēse; *adj. Soaked, moist with soaking*:—Sȳ crocca āsett on eorþan, and ðās wyrta sȳn gedōn innan ðam croccan; onuppan ðām sȳ gedōn wēsta, ðæt hī þearle wel wēse beón, Lchdm. iii. 292, 6. v. wōs, *and preceding word.*

wesend, es; *m. A bison, buffalo, wild ox*:—Weosend, uusend, wesand *bubalis*, Txts. 47, 337. Wesend, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 40: *bubalus*, 126, 60: *urus*, i. 22, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* wisunt (-ant, -ent, -int) *bubalus*: *Icel.* ȳsundr.] v. next word.

wesend-horn, es; *m. A buffalo-horn*:—Ælfwolde hyre twēgen wesendhornas, Chart. Th. 536, 1. v. preceding word.

-wesenness. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* ge-wesanmussi *substantia.*] v. tō-wesness.

wēsing, e; *f. Soaking, steeping*:—Wēsing, gemangcennys ł mencinge *confectio*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 28. Wēsing ł gemang *confectio*, 449, 61. v. wēsan.

weasle, an; *f. A weasel*:—Uueosule, uuesulae *mustela*, Txts. 79, 1345. Weasle, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 57: 78, 18: ii. 56, 53: 71, 25: Ælfc. Gr. 6, 5; Zup. 19, 14. Gif on hwylcne mycelne wǣstan mūs oððe wesle (*mustela*) on befealle, and ðǣr deád sig, sprenge mid hāligwætere and þycge, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 11: 40; Th. ii. 166, 6, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* wisala (-ula, -ela, -ila) *mustela.*]

weasling, -weasness. v. wæstling, ge-, tō-wesness.

[west]; *spve.* west[e]mest; *adj. Westerly, situated in the west*:—Rōmāna onweald, se is mǣst and westmest, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 19. On ðæm sīðmestan onwalde and on ðæm westemestan, Swt. 254, 2. Ðis sindon ðæs landes gemǣra ðe gebyriaþ into ðære westmestan hīde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 262, 18. On ðone westmestan mylengear . . . eft on ðæm westemestan mylengeare, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 305, 23–30. ¶ westan *in combination with prepositions, governing dative or adverbial*:—Bewestan Hai *ab oriente habens Hai*, Gen. 12, 8. Ðām folcum ðe eardiaþ be-westan Sæferne *eis populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21. Be-westan Sealwuda, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 19: 709; Erl. 42, 28: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 7, 12, 26. Ðonne heóld man fyrde be-westan (cf. wonyng fer by weste, Chauc. Prol. 388), Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 5. On-westan ðære cyrican *ad occidentalem ecclesiae partem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 29. Is on-westan medmycel duru, Blickl. Homl. 127, 8. [*Icel.* vestari; *spve.*; vestastr; *spve. more, most westerly.*]

west; *adv. West, westward, to the west, in a westerly direction*, (1) marking the direction of movement:—Hēr fōr se here west ðe ēast gelende, Chr. 886; Erl. 84, 24: 918; Erl. 102, 23: Cd. Th. 219, 12; Dan. 53. West fēran, 220, 25; Dan. 76: Exon. Th. 412, 7; Rä. 30, 10. Hē west gewlteþ, 208, 27; Ph. 162. Wōdon wælwulfas west ofer Pantan, Byrht. Th. 134, 41; By. 97. Ðā wende hē hine west wið Exanceastres, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10. Se sciphere sigelede west ymbūtan, 877; Erl. 78, 17. Ðonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 32; Gū. 1186. (2) marking relative position:—Seó burh is west ðonon from ðære stōwe on ānre mīle *the town is a mile to the west of the place*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 3. Ðonne se ǣfensteorra biþ west gesewen, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34: Met. 29, 28. Hē wið ðone here ðǣr west āhsigod wæs, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 9. Sūð, ēast and west, Met. 9, 42: 14, 7. Ðæt hē west and norð trymede getimbro, Cd. Th. 18, 18; Gen. 275. Ðæt is drittiges mīla lang east and west, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Wes[t]mest ān īglond ligð ūt on gārsecg, Met. 16, 11. [Cf. *O. Sax.* westor: *O. Frs.* wester: *Icel.* vestr *westwards.*] v. norþ-, sūþ-west.

westan; *adv. From the west*, (1) marking the direction of movement:—Ðæm fultume ðe him westan com, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 15. Monige from ēastan and westan (weosta, Lind.) cumaþ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 11. Cymeþ westa (woesta, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 29. Fērde se ǣðeling wæston, Chr. 1052; Erl. 152, 6. Westan brōhton, Elen. Kmbl. 2030; El. 1016. Sommaþ sūþan and norþan, ēastan and westan, Exon. Th. 220,

24; Ph. 325. Se þridda heáfodwind hátte *zephirus;* se bléwð westan, Lchdm. iii. 274, 20: Cd. Th. 50, 10; Gen. 806. Đonne bléwð súþan and westan wind, Met. 6, 8. Swinsiaþ súþan and norþan, éastan and westan, Exon. Th. 55, 19; Cri. 886. Geáwon wé westan đone leóman sunnan, and se leóma gehrán đám treówum ufonweardum, Nar. 28, 23. (2) marking the direction of measurement:—Is seó stów éghwanon mid sé ymbseald bútan westan *est locus ille undique mari circumdatus praeter ab occidente,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 10. Se cyng hæfde funden đæt him mon sæt wið on súþhealfe Sæfernmúþan westan from Wealum éast óþ Afene múþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 4. [*O. Sax.* westan: *O. Frs.* westa: *Icel.* vestan.] v. norþan-, súþan-westan; westane.

wéstan; *þ.* te *To lay waste, devastate, desolate:*—Hine wilde deór wéstaþ and frettaþ *singularis ferus depastus est eam,* Ps. Th. 79, 13. Hí his wícstede wéstan *locum ejus desolaverunt,* 78, 7. Hié wæron đæt lond herigende and wéstende, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 20. [Heo westen þat lond, Laym. 1754. *O. Sax.* ā-wôstian: *O. H. Ger.* wuosten *vastare.*] v. ā-, ge-, on-wéstan,

westane; *adv. From the west, in the west:*—Đa beorgas onginnaþ westane fram đæm Wendelsǽ in Narbonense đære éeóde, and eudiaþ éast in Dalmatia đæm lande æt đæm sé *Alpes a Gallico mari exsurgentes, primum Narbonensium fines, deinde Galliam Rhetiamque secludunt, donec in sinu Liburnico defigantur,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 19. Dioclitianus and Maximianus bebudon éhtnesse cristenra monna, Dioclitianus éastane, Maximianus westane (*in occidente*), 6, 30; Swt. 280, 18. [*O. Sax.* westana: *O. H. Ger.* westana *ab occidente.*] v. westan.

westan-norþan. I. *adv. From the north-west.* Cf. westan (2):—Hit (*Italy*) belicð Wendelsǽ ymb eall útan bútan westannorđan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 18. II. in phrases (or compounds) marking position, *to the north-west:* — Be-westannorđan đære byrig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 5.

westan-súþan *in* be-westansúþan *to the south-west:*—Be-westansúđan Corinton, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 10, 24, 27.

westansúþan-wind, es; *m. A south-west wind:*—Westansúđanwind *austrum,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 30.

westan-weard; *adj. Westward:*—Mín þrym is from éastewearde middangearde óþ đæt westanweardne *majestas mea peruenit ab occidente usque in orientem,* Nar. 25, 25.

westan-wind, es; *m. A west wind:*—Hé bád westanwindes and hwón norþan, and sigle đa éast, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 15.

West-Centingas; *pl. m. The people* or *the district of West Kent:*—Hí forneáh ealle West-Kentingas (Weast-Centingas, *v. l.*) fordydon, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 28.

west-dǽl, es; *m.* I. *a western part, the extreme western point:*—Westdǽles *Hesperiae,* Hpt. Gl. 466, 67. Manega cumaþ fram éastdǽle middangeardes, and fram westdǽle tó heofenan ríce . . . þurh đa twégen dǽlas, éastdǽl and westdǽl, sind getácnode đa feówer hwemmas ealles middangeardes, Homl. Th. i. 130, 17–21. Đín ofspring byđ fram éastdǽle óđ westdǽle, Gen. 28, 14. Se heofon tóbyrst from đæm éastdæle óþ đone westdǽl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 23: Mt. Kmbl. 24, 27. Hé gesealde him westdǽl middaneardes, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 18. Ne se steorra gestígan wile westdǽl wolcna, Met. 29, 13. Tungol beóþ gewiten under waþeman westdǽlas on, Exon. Th. 204, 14; Ph. 97. II. *the west:*—Beheald . . . tó westdǽle *vide . . . ad occidentem,* Gen. 13, 14: Deut. 3, 27. God sende wind fram westdǽle, Exod. 10, 19. Se steorra ne cymþ néfre on đam westdǽle, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 30. Breoton is geseted betwyh norþdǽle and westdǽle *Brittania inter septentrionem et occidentem locata est,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 9. II a. with special reference to the sun's setting:—On westdǽle geendaþ se dæg, Homl. Th. i. 130, 27. Se đe ástíh ofer westdǽl (*super occ . m*), Ps. Spl. 67, 4. [Weastdale off all þiss werelld iss Dysiss, Orm. 16406. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wester-teil.]

West-Dene; *pl. m. The West-Danes:*—Tó West-Denum, Beo. Th. 771; B. 383: 3161; B. 1578.

wéste; *adj.* I. of open country, *waste, uncultivated and uninhabited, desert:*—Đara Terfinna land wæs eal wéste, bútan đǽr huntan gewícodon, oþþe fisceras, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29: 1, 10; Swt. 48, 25. Đeós stów ys wéste *desertus est locus,* Mt. Kmbl. 14, 15. Is sǽd đæt đæt land wéste (*desertus*) wunige, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Eall (*all of the earth*) đæt on eallum đeódum wéstes ligeþ, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 15. On wéstere (wéstre, *v. l.*) stówe, Lk. Skt. 9, 12. On wéstum lande *in terra deserta,* Deut. 32, 10. Hé férde on wéste stówe, Mk. Skt. 1, 35: 6, 31, 32: Lk. Skt. 4, 42: 9, 10: Exon. Th. 209, 12; Ph. 169. Hé sealde him wéste land, Ps. Th. 77, 55. Hé ne milte on đa ceastre gán, ac beón úte on wéstum stówum, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Of đissum wídum, wéstum móրum *a desertis montibus,* Ps. Th. 77, 6. II. *waste, empty, unused:*—Seó grundleáse swelgend hæfþ swíþe manegu wéste holu on tó gadrianne, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 32. III. *waste, useless, unproductive:*—Hé geseah deorc gesweorc semian sweart under roderum, wonn and wéste, Cd. Th. 7, 22; Gen. 110. IV. of habitations, *waste, deserted, desolate:*—Byđ eówer hús eów wéste (*deserta*) forlǽten, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 38. Wese wíc heora wéste (woestu, Ps. Surt.) and ídel, Ps. Th. 68, 26. Wéste (wéstu, Ps. Surt.), 108, 7. Hié gedydon on únre wéstre ceastre, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 5. Hé gesyhð winsele wéstne, Beo. Th. 4903; B. 2456. On wéste wíc, Cd. Th. 128, 25; Gen. 2132. Babylonia, seó đe mǽst wæs and fírest ealra burga, seó is nú læst and wéstast; Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 23. V. *waste, spoiled:*—Đonne ealle đisse worulde wela wéste stondeþ, Exon. Th. 290, 33; Wand. 74. VI. *deprived, devoid* (with gen.):—Bið on eorđan wéste (wésde, *v. l.*) wísdómes, se þurh đone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 43; Sal. 22. [*O. Sax.* wôsti: *O. Frs.* wôste: *O. H. Ger.* wuosti *solus, desertus, solitarius, vastus.*]

westemest. v. west; *adj.*

wésten, wésten[n], wéstern (*in northern dialect*), es, e; *m. f. n. A desert, wilderness:*—Wésten *desertum* vel *heremus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 62. Wésten, 80, 35. Wíd is đes wésten, Exon. Th. 120, 5; Gú. 267. Andlang đæs wéstenes, Jos. 8, 16. Wéstennes (on wéstenne, *v. l.*) weard, Salm. Kmbl. 167; Sal. 83. Woesternes *exterminii,* Rtl. 86, 18. Hig cómon tó đam wéstene (*in solitudine*), Gen. 21, 14. On wéstenne, Cd. Th. 137, 17; Gen. 2275. Tó Sinai wéstene *in solitudinem Sinai,* Ex. 19, 1. On wéstenne, Cd. Th. 178, 7; Exod. 8: 185, 15; Exod. 123. Tó đam wéstene Sin *in desertum Sin,* Num. 20, 1. On wéstene (woestenne, Ps. Surt.) *in solitudine,* Ps. Th. 54, 7. On đisum wéstene (woestenne, Ps. Surt.) wídum and síđum *in deserto,* 77, 20. On wéstenne, 77, 40. On đam wéstene (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 1. Wéstene (wéstinne, Rush.), 3, 3. On đisum wéstene (woesterne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in solitudine,* Mk. Skt. 8, 4. On đis wéstene (wéstenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in deserto,* Mt. Kmbl. 15, 33. Tó wéstenne, Blickl. Homl. 165, 3: 169, 4. Se hrefen fédde Héliam, đam eode hé tó đam wésterne (-nne?), and him þénode, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 9. On woesterne, Rtl. 56, 27. Ofer wéstenne (*chaos*), Cd. Th. 8, 16; Gen. 125. On đæt wésten *in desertum,* Ex. 4, 27: *in solitudinem,* 5, 3. On án wésten, 15, 22. On wésten (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in desertum,* Mt. Kmbl. 4, 1: Blickl. Homl. 35, 6. Hé wæs geond đæt wésten sundorgenga, 199, 5. Wildeóra wésten, Cd. Th. 255, 10; Dan. 622. Þurh wésten *per devia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 76. On đæt wídgille wésten, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 729. Ofer đa wéstenne (-u, *v. l.*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 35. Mid mistlícum wéstenum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 36. On wéstennum, Exon. Th. 107, 2; Gú. 52. Þurh wéstenas, Ps. Th. 77, 52. Geond wéstena, 67, 8. Geond wéstenu, 10, 1. On đa wéstenu middangeardes *in desertas orbis terrarum solitudines,* Nar. 6, 5. Gynd wéstnu *per auia,* Germ. 391, 40. [A westene *in the wilderness,* O. E. Homl. i. 245, 5. *O. Sax.* wôstun (*dat.* wôstunni); wôstunnia (-innia); *f.*: *O. L. Ger.* wôstinna; *wk. f.*: *O. Frs.* wôstene, wêstene: *O. H. Ger.* wuostinna (-unna); *f.*] v. wudu-wésten.

wésten; *adj. Desert:*—Seó stów wæs swá wésten and swá dígle, đæt næs ná đæt án đæt heó wæs ungewunelíc, ac eác swilce uncúð đám landleódum him sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 105. Hé férde him đanon tó ánum wéstenum earde, Homl. Ass. 66, 24: 71, 166.

wéstend, es; *m. A waster, destroyer, devastator:*—Wéstend, tólýsend *desolator, vastator,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 34. Wéstend, ýtend *exterminator, vastator,* 145, 64. v. ā-wéstend.

west-ende, es; *m. The west end, western extremity* of anything:—Hire on westende is Scotland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 27. Đæt hire éwielme sié on westende Affrica, Swt. 12, 21. Hine man byrigde æt đam westende, đam stýple ful gehende, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 37. Æt đam westænde, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 659, 30. v. riht-westende.

wésten-gryre, es; *m. The terror of the wilderness, terror inspired by the wilderness,* Cd. Th. 185, 4; Exod. 117.

wésten-setla, an; *m. A dweller in a wilderness, a hermit, an anchorite:*—Wéstensetla *eremita,* Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 28: 72, 2. Wéstensetla (*printed* -seda) *eremita, anachoreta,* Hpt. Gl. 465, 24. Sum wéstensetla on đæm éalande de Liparus is nemned, Shrn. 85, 27. Wé willaþ wrítan be sumum wéstænsetlan (*solitarius quidam*), Homl. Ass. 195, 1. Óþer cyn is muneca, đæt is wéstensetlan, đe feor fram mannum gewítaþ, and wéste stówa and únwununge gelufiaþ . . . Swilce wéstensetlan . . . on wéstenes wununge gelustfulliaþ, R. Ben. 134, 11–16. Óþer cyn is ancrena, đæt is wéstensetlena, 9, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* wuostau-sedalo *solitarius.*]

wésten-stapol, es; *m. A waste place, a deserted place:*—Wurdon hyra wígsteal wéstenstaþolas, Exon. Th. 477, 22; Ruin. 28.

westerne; *adj. Western:*—Đá ástíh westerne wind and bleów *flante favonio,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 635, 20 note. Com Æþelmér ealdorman þider and đa weasternan (westenan, *v. l.*) þægnas, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 16. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* westrôni: *Icel.* vestrænn.] v. súþ-, súþan-westerne.

weste-weard; *adj. Westward, west, western* part of the noun to which the word refers:—Se westsúþende Eurôpe landgemirce is in Ispania westeweardum et đæm gársecge *Europae in Hispania occidentalis oceanus terminus est,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 24. Đá đá hé wæs on éastewearde đissum middangearde, đa from him ondrédan đe wǽron on westeweardum . . . Him đa swíþe hiene ondrédan đe on westeweardum đisses middangeardes wǽron, 3, 9; Swt. 136, 6–23. On đone westmestan mylengear westeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 305, 23. Eall đes middangeard from éastewearde óđ westewearde, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 11: 29, 3;

Fox 106, 22. From eástewearðan ðisses middangeardes ðæt westewearðne, 18, 2; Fox 62, 1. Gehergade Ecgbryht cyning on West-Walas from eástewearðum ðy westewearde, Chr. 813; Erl. 62, 2.

west-healf, e; *f. The western side*:—On westhealfe *ab occasu*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 13: *ad occidentem*, Num. 3, 23. On westhealfe ðære cyrican *ad occidentalem ecclesiae partem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 34: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17: Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* west-halba. Cf. *Icel.* vestr-hálfa.]

wēstig; *adj. Waste, desert, desolate*:—Of Angle se ā syððan stōd wēstig (*desertus*, Bd. 1, 15), Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 16. Wēstig is stōw *desertus est locus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 35. Wēstig (woestig, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 38. Woestihg (woestig, Rush.), 14, 15. On woestigum stōwe, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 42. In wēstige stōwe, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 35. Woestig, 6, 32.

west-lang; *adj. Lying in a westerly direction*:—On ðone westlangan hlinc; of ðes westlangan hlinces ende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 135, 25. Ða westlangan dīc, v. 334, 22. v. next word.

west-lang; *adv. With the length measured in a westerly direction*:—Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mīla lang *the length of the wood measuring east and west is one hundred and twenty miles*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28. Se þridda sceáta is ān hund and syfan and hundsyfantig mīla westlang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 9. v. preceding word.

westmest. v. west; *adj.*

West-mōringas; *pl. m. The people of Westmoreland*:—Westmōringa land, Chr. 966; Erl. 125, 2.

West-mynster, es; *n. Westminster*:—Hēr forðfērde Harold cyning, and hē wæs bebyrged æt Westmynstre, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 13. Willelm com tō Westmynstre, and Ealdrēd arcebiscop hine tō cynge gehālgode, 1066; Erl. 203, 8. Hēr man wrægde ðone biscop Ægelrīc and sende hine tō Westmynstre, 1069; Erl. 207, 7. Icc habbe gifen Saiute Petre intō Westminstre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 190, 12, 26. Ða gebrōðere on Westminstre, 192, 5. The word occurs often in charters of Edward the Confessor. The Latin form Westmonasterium is found in a doubtful charter of the reign: Locum qui dicitur Westmonasterium quod a tempore sancti Augustini institutum, multaque ueterum regum munificentia honoratum, propter uetustatem et frequentes bellorum tumultus pene uidebatur destructum, 176, 1. The place is mentioned in a (doubtful) charter of Offa of the year 785: In loco terribili, quod dicitur æt Uuestmunstur, i. 180, 3.

wēstness, e; *f. Desolation*:—Woestenisse hire *desolatio ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 20. v. ā-wēstness.

west-norþ; *adv. North-west*:—Þonan westnorð is ðæt lond ðe mon Ongle hāt, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 6.

westnorþ-lang; *adv.* or *adj.* [cf. west-lang] *With the length lying north-west* (*and south-east*):—Þonne is Italia land westnorðlang and eástsūðlang *Italiae situs a circio in eurum tenditur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 17.

westnorþ-wind, es; *m. A north-west wind*:—Westnorðwind *circius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 4: 24, 26. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westernort-wint *chorus*.]

west-rīce, es; *n. A western kingdom* or *empire*:—Ða ðæt eástrīce in Apiria gefeóll, ða eác ðæt westrīce in Rōma ārās, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 8. Ðy ilcan geáre fēng Carl tō ðam westrīce, and tō allum ðam westrīce behīenan Wendelsæ and begeondan ðisse sæ, swā hit his þridda fæder hæfde, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westar-rīchi *occidens*.]

west-rihte; *adv. Due west*:—Seó stōw is tȳn mīlum westrihte fram Cetrihtworþige *locus est a vico Cataractone decem millibus passuum contra solstitialem occasum secretus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 41. Seó is fram Cantwarabyrig on feówer and .xx. mīlum westrihte (*ad occidentem*), 2, 3; S. 504, 26. Scȳt se sæarm of ðam sæ westrihte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 4. Westryhte, Swt. 14, 9.

west-rodor, es; *m. The western heavens*:—Fram upgange sunnan ōð ðæt heó wende on westrodur *a solis ortu usque ad occasum*, Ps. Th. 112, 3. Heó gewīteþ on westrodur, 106, 3. Westrodor, Exon. Th. 350, 24; Sch. 68.

west-sæ; *f. m. A west sea, sea on the west coast of a country*:—Hē (*a Norwegian*) būde on ðæm lande norþweardum wiþ ða westsæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3. Hī (*the Saxons in Britain*) hergodon fram eástsæ ōð westsæ (*ab orientali mari usque ad occidentale*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 40. Fram eástsæ ōþ wæstsæ *a mari ad mare*, 1, 12; S. 481, 8.

west-sceáta, an; *m. A western angle* or *promontory*:—Sicilia is ðryscȳte . . . ðone westsceátan man hāt Libōum *Sicilia tria habet promontoria . . . tertium, quod adpellatur Lilybaeum, dirigitur in occasum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 5.

West-Seaxe, -Seaxan (Wes-); *pl. m. The West-Saxons; Wessex*:—Hēr cuōmon West-Seaxe in Bretene, Chr. 514; Erl. 14, 20. Of Ealdseaxon cōmon Eást-Seaxe and Sūð-Seaxe and West-Seaxan (-Seaxe, *v. l.*), 449; Erl. 12, 11. West-Seaxan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. Weast-Seaxan, 5, 18; S. 635, 15. West-Seaxna biscop, S. 635, 22. West-Seaxna rīce, lond, Chr. Erl. 2, 9, 10. West-Seaxna (-Seaxena, *v. l.*) cyning, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 28. Wes-Seaxna, Chr. Erl. 2, 18, 23: 4, 20. Wes-Seaxena kyning. L. In. prœm.; Th. i. 102, 2. Wæst-Sæxna, Chr. 836; Erl. 65, 23. West-Sexena landes is hund þūsend hīda, Cod. Dip. I i. 415, 1. On Wes-Seaxum (Weast-, *v. l.*), Chr. 560; Erl. 16, 24. Hī Birinus biscop bodude West-Seaxum (Weast-, *v. l.*) fulwuht, 634; Erl. 2 9. Hēr cuōm se here tō Readingum on West-Seaxe, 871; Erl. 74, 5.

westsūþ-ende, es; *m. The south-west extremity*:—Se westsūþend Eurōpe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 23.

westsūþ-wind, es; *m. A south-west wind*:—Westsūðwind *affricu* Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 51: 6, 40: *favonius*, 35, 6: *faonius*, 108, 2 Westsūþwind, 39, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westersunder-wint *africus*.]

West-Wealas; *pl. m. The Celts of Cornwall; Cornwall*:—Huw West-Wala cyning, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 42. Ðý geáre gehergade Ecg bryht cyning on West-Walas, 813; Erl. 62, 1. Hēr cuom micel scipher on West-Walas (Wæst-Wealas, *v. l.*), 835; Erl. 64, 24.

west-weard; *adv. Westward, in a westerly direction*:—Sume (*adverbs* synd *localia* . . . westweard *occidentem uersum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Sup. 22 10. Fōr se here of ðæm eástrīce westweard, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 2 1052; Erl. 183, 15. Ða hē ðā hāmweard tō ðære iē com, ðe hē ā westweard (*when marching westward*) hēt ða ofermētan brycge ofe gewyrcan, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 3. Ðās seofon tunglan gāð ēfre eástwer ongeán ða heofenan; ac seó heofen[e] is strengre and fæstor hī ealle under bæc westweard mid hire ryne; and is for ðī mannum geþūht swilce sé sunne and ða foresīdan tunglan gangon westweard. Sōð ðæt is westwear hī gāð unþances, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 39–42. Ða seofon steorran . . . gang ende eástan westweard, Lchdm. iii. 270, 26. Affrica onginð eásta westwerd (*starting from the east and coming westward*) fram Egyptun æt ðære eá ðe man Nilus hāt, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 32.

west-weardes; *adv. Westwards*:—Hē man geseah westweardes o ðæt wēsten ēfstan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 174.

west-Wille (-as?); *pl. m. The people of some district in Eng land*:—West-Willa landes is syx hund hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 29.

west-wind, es; *m. A west wind*:—Ðā bleów westwind *flante favonio* Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wester-wint *favonius*.]

West-Wixan; *pl. m. The people of some district in England*:—West Wixna landes is syx hund hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20.

wēþan; *p.* de *To make calm, gentle, mild*:—Blīþe weorðaþ ða ðe brim wēþaþ *laetati sunt quod* (*fluctus*) *siluerunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. v. nex word.

wēþe; *adj. Sweet, gentle, mild, pleasant*:—Ðone swēg ðæs swētan (wēþan, MSS. O. T.) sanges *sonum cantilenae dulcis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630 23. Ðone scȳnan wlite, wēðne mid willum, Exon. Th. 57, 9; Cri. 916 Wegas wēþe *pleasant paths*, 102, 15; Cri. 1673. [*Goth.* wōþeis *swee* (*savour*): *O. Sax.* wōdi.] v. wēþness.

wōdel. v. wǣdl.

weþer, es; *m. A wether, a ram*:—Weþer *vervex* vel *manso*, Wrt. Voc i. 23, 56. Weðer *aries*, ii. 10, 42. Ða habbaþ swā micle hornas swi weðeras *habentes cornua similia arietibus*, Nar. 34, 19. Tū eald hrīðer oððe .x. weðeras, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18: Chart. Th. 40, 7. Weðras 468, 25. Is nū irfæs ðæs ðæs stranga winter lǣfæd hæfð nigon eal hrīðru . . . and fīftig wæþera, 163, 4. Weðera *vervecum*, Hpt. Gl. 524 17. His bigleofa wæs ēlce dæg . . . hundteóntig weðera (*centum arietes* 1 Kings 4, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 576, 33. [*Goth.* wiþrus (Guþs) *agnu* (*Dei*): *O. L. Ger.* withor *aries*: *O. H. Ger.* widar *aries*, *vervex*, *multo* *Icel.* veðr.]

wēþness, e; *f. Sweetness, gentleness, mildness*:—Biluitnisse and uoeð nisse *mansuetudo et lenitas*, Rtl. 100, 13. Ða miclan geniht ðīnre wēðnesse (*suavitatis tuae*), Ps. Th. 144, 6. v. ge-wēþness.

wex, wexen. v. weax, wixen.

wī-weg. v. weg lī, weg-fērend, weg-leás.

wibba, an; *m. A worm* or *beetle*:—Se glisigenda wibba *the glow worm*; cicindela, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 77. v. scearn-wibba; wifel.

wī-bed, wibil, wic *cariscus*. v. wīg-bed, wifel, wice.

wīc. The word is generally neuter, but as it is often used in the plura where a singular might express the meaning, the similarity of neute plural and feminine singular accusatives seems to have caused the word t be taken sometimes as feminine, e. g. tō ānre wīc, Homl. Th. i. 402, 22 A weak form also seems to be used, Chart. Th. 446, 29. I. *a dwelling place, abode, habitation, residence, lodging, quarters*:—Hē tō him wilni ende wæs ðætte heó him funden swylce londāre swylce hē mid ārum or beón mehte, and his wīc ðær on byrig beón mihte on his līfe, Chart. Erl 69, 23. In locum qui dicitur cynges uuīc (cf. in villa regali qui dicitu Werburging-wīc, i. 275, 3), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 373, 8. Syndon sum dīgol wīc (*mansio quaedam secretior*) mid weallo and mid bearuwe ymb sealde . . . habbaþ ða wīc gebedhūs, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. Synd mē wī ðīne (*tabernacula tua*) leófe, Ps. Th. 83, 1. Beóð him wīc gestaþelad i wuldres byrig, Exon. Th. 230, 19; Ph. 474. Sindon bitre burgtūnas wīc wynna leás, 443, 18; Kl. 32. Sceldes fordas boec and ðeara wīca on byrg, Txts. 443, 10. Londbōc mīnra wīca, 458, 8. Hē gewīt hān faran, wīca neósan, Beo. Th. 251; B. 125: 2255; B. 1125. Hē wæ

on ðām foresprecenan wícum (*in praefata mansione*) wunienðe, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 15, 33. Hī hine nǽnige ðinga of his wícum and of his stówe tó him gelaþian mihton *nequaquam suo monasterio posset eruī*, 4, 28; S. 606, 9. Ðæt nán biscop ne nán mæssepréost næbbe on his wícan ne on his húse wunigende ǽnigne wífman, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 21. Of Lambhyrste tó huntan wícan (*huntsman's lodge*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 219, 9. On ðām wícum his fæder Abrahames feorh gesealde, Cd. Th. 104, 21; Gen. 1738: 94, 17; Gen. 1563. Hē drīf of wícum ídese of earde, 169, 23; Gen. 2804: Ps. Th. 77, 55: Menol. Fox 48; Men. 24. On ðām wícum (*in Heaven*), Exon. Th. 238, 28; Ph. 611. Wunian in wícum, 316, 9; Mód. 46: Cd. Th. 113, 20; Gen. 1890. Rǽsbora wícum wunode, 108, 26; Gen. 1812: Beo. Th. 6158; B. 3083. Ða ðe on carcerne hleóleásan wíc wunedon, Andr. Kmbl. 261; An. 131: 2621: An. 1312. Ic wíc búge, Exon. Th. 396, 22; Rä. 16, 8: 120, 10; Gū. 269. Wíc eardian, Beo. Th. 5172; B. 2589. Hē bróhte wíf tó hāme, ðǽr hē wíc áhte, Cd. Th. 103, 21; Gen. 1721. Ðonne ic ðās ílcan wíc geséce, 144, 23; Gen. 2394. Hē him wíc geceás fædergeardum feor, 64, 17; Gen. 1051: 164, 29; Gen. 2722: Ph. 448. Férend fæste wuniaþ, wíc weardiaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 27; Wal. 26: 228, 34; Ph. 448. Hē him helle gesceóp wælcealde wíc, Salm. Kmbl. 937; Sal. 468. Ic him selle on mínum húse and binnan mínum wealle wíc (*locum*), Past. 52; Swt. 407, 35. Hē him synderlíce wíc getimbrede *ipse sibi monasterium construxit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Heó hire ðǽr wíc ásette ðæt heó Gode in lífede *ibi sibi mansionem instituit*, 4, 23; S. 593, 26. II. *a place* where a thing remains:—Heó (*Lot's wife*) sceal on ðām wícum wyrde bídan, Cd. Th. 155, 9; Gen. 2570. III. *a collection of houses, a (small) town, a village, a street.* v. wíc-gerēfa:—Wíc *vel* lytel port *castellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 34: S4, 42: *vicus*, 36, 27. Seó gelaþung férde of ðære byrig tó ánre wíc, Homl. Th. i. 402, 22. Hī cōmon tó áne wíc *processerunt vicum unum* (Acts 12, 10), ii. 382, 13. Téme hē tó wíc tó cyngæs sele . . . gekýþe hē . . . ðæt hē ðæt feoh in wíc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 6–10. Andlanges ðære eá tó ðære wíc; fram ðære wíc tó ðære cortan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 217, 6: 148, 24. Hē lǽdde hine būtan ða wíc (*extra vicum*), Mk. Skt. 8, 23. 'Gā þu on ða wíc (*castellum*, Mt. 21, 2) ðe beforan inc stondeþ' . . . Hwæt Drihten ða cynelícan burh forhogodlíce naman nemde; for ðon oft wíc beóþ on monegum stówum medmyccle gesette, Blickl. Homl. 77, 22–24. On wícum *in vicis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 2. Gā on ða stréta and on wíc dísse ceastre *exi in plateas et vicos civitatis*, Lk. Skt. 14, 21. Far geond ðās stréta and wíc, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 26. Hē begeat . . . Penhyll and Grimanleáh and .ii. hína wícan, Chart. Th. 446, 29. IV. *a temporary abode, a camp, place* where one stops, *station*:—Ða wæs feórðe wíc, randwigena ræst, be ðan Reádan Sé, Cd. Th. 186, 4; Exod. 133: 183, 6; Exod. 87. Ic hēt ða fyrd ðǽr wícian . . . wǽron ða wíc (*castra*) on lengo .l. furlanga long, Nar. 21, 10. Wæs in wícum wóp, Cd. Th. 190, 16; Exod. 200: 124, 12; Gen. 2061. Hē fór of ðām wícum, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 12. Restaþ incit hēr on ðissum wícum (cf. exspectate hic cum asino, Gen. 22, 5), Cd. Th. 174, 20; Gen. 2881. Onmiddan ða wíc *in medio castrorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 28. Tó ðon ðæt hié on ða úre wíc feohtan *ad expugnanda castra*, Nar. 21, 21. ¶ the word occurs in local names, some of which are still found shewing *-wich* or *-wick*:—In Lunden-wíc, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3. Tó ðam porte ðe is nemned Cwento-wíc *ad portum cui nomen est Quentavic*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 45. In loco qui vocatur Hremping-wiic, et alia nomine Hafingseota, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 211, 11. Hēr wæs Wæring-wíc getimbrod, Chr. 915; Erl. 103, 19. Æt Wæring-wícon, -wícum, 913; Th. i. pp. 186, 187. Hēr wæs Gypeswíc gehergod, 991; Erl. 130, 19. Æt Gipeswíc, 1010; Erl. 143, 17. Cf. ton: On gerihte tó hreódwícan on ða ealdan strǽt; andlang strǽt tó norðwícan; of norðwícan eft andlang strǽte tó Billesham, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 14–17. In loco qui dicitur Childesuuicuuon (cf. Childesuicoque, 75, 13), i. 66, 6. Iuxta marisco qui dicitur biscopesuuíc, 104, 2: v. 46, 13. [Of æuerelche huse þat husbonde wunede and his biweddede wif weore on þere ilke wike, Laym. 31960. Fra wic to wic i tune, Orm. 8512. Þar was wonand witin a wike tua men, C. M. 7917. Canntyrbery, that noble wyke, Rel. Ant. ii. 93, 1. Ich can loki manne wike, O. and N. 604. *O. Sax.* wīk: *O. Frs.* wīk; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* wīch; *m. vicus.* From Latin.] v. deáþ-, eard-, fird-, here-, hrā-, sceáp-, sealt-, stōc-, wíþig-wíc.

wícan; *p.* wīc, *pl.* wicon; *pp.* wicen *To yield, give way*:—Wicon weallfæsten, wégas burston, multon meretorras, Cod. Th. 208, 14; Exod. 483. [*O. Sax.* wīkan: *O. Frs.* wīka: *O. H. Ger.* wīchan *cedere*: *Icel.* víkja.] v. ge-, on-wícan.

wíc-bora. v. wíg-bora.

wícca, an; *m. A wizard, soothsayer, sorcerer, magician*:—Wicca *ariolus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 40: 60, 30. Drēas and wiccan *arioli et conjectoris* (in similitudinem arioli et conjectoris, Prov. 23, 7), Kent. Gl. 869. Dryȝmen and feóndlíce wiccan and ōðre wígeleras, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 28: Wulfst. 27, 1. Be wiccum, wíglerum, etc. Gif wiccan oþþe wígleras . . ., L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20: L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. Wiccum *a pythonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 66. Hī áxoden æt wyccum and æt wísum dryȝum, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 108. Ða fǽmnan ðe gewuniaþ onfōn wiccan, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 10. Ne áxa nǽne wicca[n] rǽdes *nec sit qui pythones consulat nec divinos*, Deut. 18, 11. [Symon þe wicche *Símon Magus*, Jul. 40, 9. Ðe wicches *the magicians*, Gen. and Ex. 3028. Uor ane wychche þet hette Symoun, Ayenb. 41, 28. Somme saide he was a wicche, Piers P. 18, 69. Wytche, wyche *magus, sortilegus*, Prompt. Parv. 526. Wyche *hic sortilegus*, Wülck. Gl. 652, 12 (15th cent.).] , v. next word, to which perhaps some of the passages given above might belong.

wícce, an; *f. A witch, sorceress*:—Wycce *phytonyssa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 42. Nū cwyð sum wíglere, ðæt wiccan oft secgaþ swā swā hit ágðt . . . Nū secge wē . . . ðæt se deófol . . . geswutelaþ ðære wiccan hwæt heó secge mannum . . . Ne sceal se cristena befrínan ða fúlan wiccan be his gesundfulnysse, þeáh ðe heó secgan cunne sum ðincg þurh deófol, Hóml. Skt. i. 17, 108–126. Áninaþ ða rēðan wiccan, seó ðe ðus áwent þurh wiccecræft manna mód, 7, 209. Wiccan *pythonissam*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 70. Wiccean and wælcyrian, Chart. Erl. 231, 10. Wiccan, Wulfst. 165, 34. Wiccena *parcarum*, Anglia xiii. 31, 104. v. Grmm. D. M. p. 985.

wícce-cræft, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic art*:—Wiccecræft *necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 66. Ða heáfodleahtras sind . . . hǽðenȝyld, dryȝcræft, wiccecræft, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 7. Se cristena man ðe his hélde sécan wyle æt unálýfedum tilungum, oððe æt wyrigedum galdrum, oþþe æt énigum wiccecræfte, ðonne bið hē ðām hǽðenum mannum gelíc, i. 474, 22: Homl. Ass. 28, 99. Be wiccecræfte (*veneficio*) ðǽr man corn bærnð, L. Ecg. C. 32, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 20. Be wífes wiccecræfte *de veneficio mulieris*, 33, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 22. Se man de begā wiccecræft *vir in quo pythonicus vel divinationis fuerit spiritus*, Lev. 20, 27: Wulfst. 71, 2. Hǽðenscipe bið ðæt man . . . wiccecræft (wiccan cræft, *v. l.*) lufige, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21: L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1. Wiccecræft álecgan, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 36. Seó wicce ðe áwent þurh wiccecræft manna mód, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 210. Eówer nán ne áxie þurh énigne wiccecræft be énigum ðinge, 17, 26. Ne gýman gē galdra ne ſdelra hwata ne wígelunga ne wiccecræfta, Wulfst. 40, 14. Be wiccecræftum. Wē cwǽdon be ðǽm wiccecræftum and be líblācum . . . gif man ðǽr ǽcweald wǽre, and hē his ætsacan ne mihte, ðæt hē beó his feores scyldig, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 9–12. Wiccecræftas *prestigias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 25.

wícce-dōm, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic*:—Nǽfre nán man ne geþrístlǽce énigne deófles bigencg tó dōnne, ne on wíglunge, ne on wiccedōme, ne on énegum ſdelum anginne, Homl. Ass. 143, 123.

wícclan; *p.* ode *To practise witchcraft*:—Gif hwā wiccige ymbe éniges mannes lufe, and him on æte sylle, oððe on drince, oððe on énniges cynnes gealdorcræftum, ðæt hyra lufu for ðon de māre beón scyle . . . Gif hit bið cleric . . . *si quis veneficiis utatur, alicujus amoris gratia, et ei in cibo dederit, vel in potu, vel per alicujus generis incantationes, ut eorum amor inde augeatur . . . Si clericus sit* (cf. Com a modi clare, to mi douter his love beed, . . . he ne mi3tte his wille have . . . Thenne bigon the clerc to wiche, An. Lit. 11, 3–8), L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 31: L. M. I. P. 39; Th. ii. 274, 31. [Þe steven wicchand (wiccand, *v. l.*) *vocem incantantium*, Ps. 57, 6. Wytchon (wychyn, wycchyn) wythe sorcerye *ariolor, fascino*; wytchyn or charmyn *incanto*, Prompt. Parv. 527.] v. Grmm. D. M. p. 985.

wíc-cræft. v. wícg-cræft.

wíccung, e; *f. Witching, witchcraft*:—Gif hwylc wíf wiccunga begā *si mulier aliqua veneficia exerceat*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 26. [Oðer unriht inoh, wicching and swikedom, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 15.]

wíccung-dōm, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic*:—Hē hēt tósomne sínra leóda ða wiccungdōm wídost bǽron (*praecepit reu, ut convocarentur arioli, et magi, et malefici, et Chaldaei*, Dan. 2, 2), Cd. Th. 223, 17; Dan. 121.

wíc-dæg (wicu-, wuce-), es; *m.* I. *a day of the week*:—Ðam æftran dæge (*the day after Sunday*), on óþrum witodlíce wucedæge *die sequenti, secunda videlicet feria*, Anglia xiii. 387, 319. Ðæt hī ðý feórþan wicdæge and ðý syxtan (*quarta et sexta Sabbati*) fæston, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. Ðý drihtenlícan dæge and ðý fíftan wicdæge *die dominica et quinta sabbati*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30: 600, 17. II. *a week-day, a day on which business may be done*:—Wicdaga *nundinarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 63. [*O. H. Ger.* wehha-tag: *Icel.* viku-dagr.]

wíce (*and* wic?), es; *m. A wich-elm*:—Cuicbeám, uuice *eariscus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 65. Wice, 13, 21: i. 285, 45 (at 42 *virecta* is glossed by *wice*, but perhaps *cwice* should be read, cf. *virecta* quicae, ii. 123, 62). Wic *vel* cwicbeám *eariscus*, ii. 129, 7. Tó ðam wic . . . of ðam alre tó ðām twām wycan standaþ on gerēwe eal swā ðæt gemēre gǽð: swā up tó ðam wice stynt beneoðan bælles wæge; of ðam wice . . . ā be hege tó ealdan wycan tó ðam wealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 5–30. Genim . . . wice, ǽc, bircean . . . and ǽlces treówes dǽl, ðe man begitan mæg, Lchdm. ii. 86, 7. ¶ perhaps the word is found in the place name occurring in the following:—Uno in eo loco cui uocabulum est æt Griman laeg . . . Tertio æt Wican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 407, 21 (cf. Ðis syndon ðara halfe hīde londgemēru æt Wican, iii. 464, 2). Ad villam quae uocatur Uuican, i. 153, 27 (cf. Ðis

synd ða langemæra intó Wican, lii. 382, 4. [Wyche *ulmus*, Prompt. Parv. 526.]

wíce, an; *f. An office, a duty, function*:—Ic dó ðæt gé (hyrdas) geswícaþ ðære wícan (*cessare faciam eos* (*pastores*) *ut ultra non pascant gregem*, Ezech. 34. 10), Homl. Th. i. 242, 13. Bydelę gebyraþ ðæt hé for his wýcan sý weorces frigra ðonne ððer man, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 6. Ðá hét se cásere lǽtan león and beran tó ðám cynegum . . . and betǽhte ða wícan ðam wælhreówan Ualeriane, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 31. Ne gedyrstlǽce nán lǽwede man ðæt hé wissunge oððe ealdordóm healde ofer Godes ðeówum. Hú dear ænig lǽwede man him tó geteón Cristes wícan? Homl. Th. ii. 598, 28. Þonne hig bysega nabbon on heora wícum *quando vacant*, R. Ben. 84, 19. [Stiwardas and burþenas and byrlas and of mystlicean wican, Chr. 1120; Erl. 248, 10. Don wiken *to do good offices*, O. E. Homl. i. 137, 11. Inne here muðes wike (*officio*), ii. 91, 19. Hie here wiken hem binimeð ðe hie ar noteden, 183, 1. Ure archebiscop mid wurðscipe mucle haldeð his wike, Laym. 29752. He me (*the prefect*) walde warpen ut of mine wike, Jul. 24, 6. No beggeris blod brynge on hygh wyke, Bote he wolde him seolf byswyke, Alis. 4608. Ich can do wel gode wike, For ich can loki manne wike, O. and N. 603.] v. wícnian.

wíc-eard, es; *m. A dwelling-place*:—Hé on wéstenne wíceard geceás, Exon. Th. 158, 12; Gú. 907.

wícel?:—Wícelre (*micelre? the next article is*: Gif ðú lytel drencefæt habban wylle) biede tácen is ðæt ðú árǽre up ðíne swýþran hand and tóspréd ðíne fingras, Techm. ii. 125, 9.

wíce-weorc. v. wíc-weorc.

wíc-freoþu; *f. Peace among dwellings*:—Geríseþ gárníþ werum wíg tówiþre wícfreoþa healdan *the strife of the spear beseems men to meet war and keep peace among their dwellings*, Exon. Th. 341, 21; Gn. Ex. 129.

wícg, es; *n.* (a poetical word) *A steed*:—Bíð se hwæteádig (ðe) ðæt wícg byrð, Elen. Kmbl. 2390; El. 1196. Wycg, Exon. Th. 395, 10; Rä. 15, 5. Wícgce ł meare *cornipede*, *equo*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 21. Wícge wegan, Exon. Th. 395, 27; Rä. 15, 14. Wícge rídan, Beo. Th. 474; B. 234. Hé on meare rád, on wlancan ðam wícge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54; By. 240: Exon. Th. 489, 14; Rä. 78, 7. On wícge sittan, Beo. Th. 578; B. 286: Runic pm. Kmbl. 345, 1; Rún. 27. Gúðbeorna sum wícg gewende, Beo. Th. 635; B. 315. Ongunnon stígan on wægn weras and hyra wícg somod, Exon. Th. 404, 18; Rä. 23, 9: 405, 11; Rä. 23, 21. Onweald wícga and wǽpna, Beo. Th. 2094; B. 1045. Wícgum rídan, Exon. Th. 404, 4; Rä. 23, 2. Beornas cómon wíggum gengan, on mearum módige, Andr. Kmbl. 2192; An. 1097. Þrió wícg, Beo. Th. 4355; B. 2174. [He (*Jesus*) sende after þe alre unwurþeste wig one to riden, and þat is asse, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 15. *O. Sax.* wigg: *Icel.* vigg (poet.).]

wícga, an; *m. Some kind of insect*:—Wícga *blatta* (*elsewhere* blatta *is glossed by* nihtbuttorfléoge, *and* eárwícga), *lucifuga*, lytel wícga *bruuinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 11, 32. Genim hwǽtenes meluwes smedman and wícggan innelfe, gníd tósomme, Lchdm. ii. 134, 4. v. eár-wícga.

wícg-cræft, es; *m. Steed-craft, skill in connection with horses*:—Sum bíð meares gleáw, wiccræfta wís, Exon. Th. 297, 18; Crä. 70.

wíc-geréfa, an; *m. The reeve of a* wíc. v. wíc, III. From the Latin words which are translated by *wícgeréfa*, it seems that the official so denominated was concerned in collecting taxes, and from a passage in the laws that it was one of his duties to act as witness at sales. As a *wícgeréfa of* Winchester is mentioned in the Chronicle, *wíc* cannot be confined to small towns:—Wícgeréfa *publicanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 47. Se (*St. Matthew*) wæs *theloniarius*, ðæt is gafoles moniend and wícgeréfa, Shrn. 131, 24. Beornulf wícgeréfa (*so three MSS., the fourth has* wíc-geféra; *Florence of Worcester has* praepositus Wintoniensium) on Wintanceastre, Chr. 897; Th. i. 174, 175, 30. Gif Cantwara ænig in Lundenwíc feoh gebycge, hæbbe him twégen oþþe þreó unfácne ceorlas tó gewitnesse, oþþe cyninges wícgeréfan . . . gekýþe hé mid his gewytena ánum, oþþe mid cyninges wícgeréfan, ðæt hé ðæt feoh in wíc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3–10. Uuícgeroebum *teloniaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 28. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. p. 175.

wíc-herpaþ, es; *m. A public road to a* wíc (q. v.):—Be ðam yrðlande ðð hit cymð tó ðam wícherpaðe, ðonne andlang ðæs wícherpaðes tó ðam stánenan stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 27. Cf. wíc-weg.

wícian; *p.* ode. I. *to lodge, take up one's quarters*. v. wíc, I:—Eallum ús leófre ys wícian (*hospitari*) mid ðam yrþlinge þonne mid ðé; for ðam se yrþling syl ús hláf and drenc, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 1. Án his manna wolde wícian æt ánes búndan húse, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 36. II. *to camp, encamp*. v. wíc, IV. (1) *to stop in the course of an expedition* or *march*:—Hé ástyrede his fyrdwíc forð tó Iordanen and wícode þreó niht wið ða eá *movit castra, venerunique ad Jordanem, et morati sunt ibi tres dies*, Jos. 3, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 130; El. 65. Hig fóron fram Sochoþ and wícodon æt Etham (*castrametati sunt in Etham*), Ex. 13, 20: 15, 27: Jos. 4. 19. Wícedon, Elen. Kmbl. 76; El. 38. Ðú cans eal ðis wésten and wást hwǽr wé wícian magon *tu nosti, in quibus locis per desertum castra ponere debeamus*, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 16. Ðá hét ic mine fyrd restan and wícian *ego jussi castra poni*, Nar. 8, 26. Ðá com Eustachius mid his here tó ðam túne . . . Wæs seó wununge þǽr swýþe wynsum on tó wícenne, and his geteld wǽron gehende hire wununge geslagene, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 315. (1 a) of an object that moves:—Níhtweard (*the pillar of fire*) nýde sceolde wícian ofer weredum, Cd. Th. 185, 3; Exod. 117. (2) *to occupy a position for a time*:—Ðá wícode se cyng on neáweste ðare byrig ða hwíle ðe hié hiera coru gerypon, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 5. Hé wícode ðǽr ða hwíle ðe man ða burg worhte, 913; Erl. 102, 6. Tó ðám monnum ðe on eásthealfe ðære é wícodon, 894; Erl. 92, 30. Seó eorþe tóbærst ðǽr ðǽr hí wícodon mid wífum and mid cyldum on heora geteldum, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 226. III. in case of travel by water, *to land*:—Þyder hé cwæð ðæt man mihte geseglian on ánum móude, gyf man on niht wícode . . . and ealle ða hwíle hé sceal seglian be lande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 13. Ðá hí ofersegledon, hí cómon tó Genesar and ðǽr wícedon *cum transfretassent, perunerunt in terram Gennesareth, et applicuerunt*, Mk. Skt. 6, 53. [Wikien ȝe scullen here (wonieþ nou here, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18102.] v. ge-, ymb-wícian.

wícing, es; *m. A pirate, sea-robber*:—Wícing (wigcing, *v. l.*) oððe scegðman *pirata*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 9: *pirata* vel *piraticus* vel *tilix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 59. Wícing oððe flotman *pirata*, 73, 74: *archipirata*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 35. Yldest wícing, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 60. Philippus scipa gegaderode and wícingas wurdon, and sóna án .c. and eahtatig ceápscipa gefǽngon *Philippus, ut pecuniam praedando repararet, piraticam adgressus est. Captas centum et septuaginta naves mercibus confertas distraxit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 3. Metellus fór on Belearis ðæt lond, and oferwan ða wícingas ðe on ðæt land hergedon *Metellus Baleares insulas bello pervagatus edomuit, et piraticam infestationem compressit*, 5, 5; Swt. 226, 23. ¶ in passages dealing with English affairs the word refers to the Northmen:—Ðeáh þréla hwylc hláforde æthleápe and of cristendóme tó wícinge weorðe (*become a pirate, go over to the Danes*), Wulfst. 162, 6. Hé stang wlancne wícing, Byrht. Th. 135, 56; By. 139. Da flotan, wícinga fela, 133, 60; By. 73: 134, 40; By. 97. Þý géare gegaderode ón hlóþ wícenga (-inga, *v. l.*), Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 28. Ðá mǽtton hié .xvi. scipu wícenga (-inga, *v. l.*), 885; Erl. 82, 28. Gegaderode micel here hine of Eást-Englum, égðer ge ðæs landheres ge ðara wícinga ðe hié him tó fultume áspanen hæfdon, 921; Erl. 107, 15. Weard wícingum wiþerleán ágifen, Byrht. Th. 135, 10; By. 116. Ðæt mynster æt Westbyrig weard þurh yfele men and wícingas eall áwést (cf. bereáfode þurh Densce men, 446, 6), Chart. Th. 447, 8. [*Icel.* víkingr. Cf. *O. Frs.* witsing, wising.] v. sǽ-, út-wícing.

wícing-sceaþa, an; *m. A pirate*:—Uuícingsceadan *piraticum*, Txts. 84, 736. Wícingsceaþan, sǽsceaþan, æscmen *piratici*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 12. v. next word.

wícing-sceaþe (?), an; *f. Piracy*:—Wícincsceaðan (*the Erfurt Glossary has* uuícingsceadae) *piraticam*, Txts. 87, 1579.

wícnere, es; *m. An officer, a minister, steward, manager*:—Wícnere *dispensator*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 47. Be ðam men ðe done wífman fram his hláforde áspaneþ, ðe his wícnere (*villicus*) bíð, L. Ecg. P. ii. 14, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 25. Hé clipode him tó his yldestan gerǽfan (*servum seniorem domus suae*), ðe ealle his þing bewiste . . . Ða cwæð se wícnere (in v. 9 gerǽfa is again used, in v. 10 wícnere), Gen. 24, 5. Ða cwǽdon hig tó ðam wícnere (v. gerǽfan, v. 16; *in each case the Latin is* dispensatorem), 43, 19. Setton him ða ǽnne wícnere getreówne . . . æt ðam wæs gelang eall heora fóda; se heom on ealre hwíle metes tilian sceolde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 217. Nys nánum mæssepreóste álýfed, ne diácone, ðæt hí gerǽfan (*praefecti*) beón, ne wícneras (*procuratores*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 8; Th. ii. 198, 21. Ic nelle ðæt ǽnig mann áht ðǽr on teó búton hé (*the archbishop*) and his wícneras (cf. the similar document of Henry II: Mine agene wícneres (*ministri*) . . . hi and heara wícneras (*ministri*) de hi hit betechan willað, 347, 1–4), Chart. Erl. 233, 7. Se cynge beódeþ his gerǽfan, ðæt gé ðám abbodan beorgan, and fúlstan heora wícneran, L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 32. Án woruldcyninc hæfð sela þegna and mislíce wícneras, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 60. [He king wæs and his wikenares chæs, Laym. 18175. He sende word bi his beste wukeneren (one of his cnihtes, 2nd MS.), 6704.] v. next word.

wícnian; *p.* ode *To perform an office* (wíce), *to serve, minister*:—Se geatweard, gif hé fultumes behófige, sý him gingra bróðor betǽht, ðe him mid wícnige, R. Ben. 127, 3. Sum ǽdelboren cild heóld leóht ætforan his mýsan, and ongann módigian ðæt hit on swá wícliícum ðingum him wícnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 25. v. ge-wícnian.

wícnung, e; *f. Discharging of an office, service, stewardship*:—Be gehádodra manna wícnungum *de ordinatorum hominum procurationibus*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 8, tit.; Th. ii. 194, 32. v. wícnere.

wíc-seáwere, es; *m. A harbinger*:—Ðæs Cristes wícseáwere (*John the Baptist*), Blickl. Homl. 163, 12.

wíc-steall, es; *m. A camp*:—Leóde ongéton, ðæt ðǽr cwom weroda Drihten wícsteal metan, Cd. Th. 183, 16; Exod. 92.

wíc-stede, es; *m. A dwelling-place, habitation*:—Þúhte him eall tó rúm, wongas and wícstede, Beo. Th. 4915; B. 2462. Hé gemunde ða áre, wícstede weligne, 5207; B. 2607. Hí his wícstede wéstan *locum ejus*

desolaverunt, Ps. Th. 78, 7. Íc ðẽelstól hæleþa hrẽre, hornsalu wagiaþ, wera wícstede, weallas beoñaþ, Exon. Th. 383, 11; Rä. 4, 9.

wíc-stów, e; *f.* I. *a dwelling-place*:—Ðis ða wyrta sind, ða se wilda fugel sommaþ tó his wícstówe, ðær hẽ nest gewyrceþ, Exon. Th. 230, 6; Ph. 468. Ðá hẽ geseah ða wícstówa ðara ryhtwísena Israhẽla *justorum tabernacula respicions*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 13. II. *a camp, an encampment*; both singular and plural forms are used to translate *castra*:—Hẽ nemde ðære stówe naman Manaim, ðæt is wícstów (*castra*), Gen. 32, 2. Ðá hẽt ic ða fyrd wícian; wæs seó wícstów on lengo xxes furlonga long, Nar. 4, 15. Hẽ of ðære wícstówe ástór, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 13. Bútan ðære wícstówe *extra castra*, Lev. 4, 21: 8, 17: Num. 11, 32: 12, 15; Ex. 33, 11. Bútan híra wícstówe, 33, 7. Bútan wícstówe, Lev. 10, 4. Ceósaþ eów wícstówe *castra ponetis*, Ex. 14, 2. On ðám wícstówum *in castris Persarum*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 5. Ær hẽ ða wícstówa bereáfian mehte, Swt. 128, 9. Siþþan hẽ wícstówa náme, 2, 4; Swt. 76, 10: Num. 11, 31.

wíc-þegen, es; *m. A brother in a monastery who performs the duties of an office for a week*:—Wícþegn *betica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 45. Be wícþénum (*de septimanariis coquine*). Gebróðru gemẽnelíce heom betwyh þénien, and nánig sý beládod fram ðære kycenan þénunge . . . Ðære kycenan wícþénas on ðone Sætresdæg ágðer ge fata þwéan ge wætercládas wacsan . . . þwéan on ðan sylfan dæge ealra gebróðra tẽt ágðer ge ðære wucan wícþénas ge ðære tóweardan . . . Ða wícþénas (cf. ða wucan þegnas *septimanarii*, R. Ben. Interl. 66, 6) ánre tíde ér gemẽnum gereorde gán tó hláfe . . . Æfterfylige ðære tóweardan wucan wícþén, R. Ben. pp. 58–60. Se diácon wucþén *diaconus hebdomadarus*, Anglia xiii. 415, 721. Fram mæssepreóste wucþéne *a sacerdote ebdomadario*, 395, 435. Gebróðru wucþénas *fratres epdomadarii*, 391, 375. Þa wucþénas *epdomadarii ministri*, 415, 714.

wíc-þegnung, e; *f. Service which lasts for a week*:—Se ðe ða érran wícþénunga geendod hæbbe, þonne hẽ út of ðære wícþénunge fære, cweþe ðis fers . . . and swá mid bledsunge of ðære wícþénunge fare. Æfterfylige ðære tóweardan wucan wícþén, and þus cweþe . . . and swá mid bletsunge his wícþénunge beginne, R. Ben. 59, 21–60, 8.

wíc-tún, es; *m. A court*:—Hine weorðiaþ on wíctúnum mid lofsangum *intrate atria ejus in hymnis*, Ps. Th. 99, 3. Ingangaþ on his wíctúnas (*atria*), 95, 8. [Þar beoþ þeos gode wiketunes, O. and N. 730.]

wícu, wucu, an; *f. A week*:—Wucu *ebdomada*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 17: Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 56: *ebdomada* vel *septimana*, 53, 19. On ðam seofoðan dæge God geendode his weorc and seó wucu wæs ðá ágán, Lchdm. iii. 234, 16: Anglia viii. 310, 23. Seó wucu on Grécisc hátte *ebdomada* and on Lýden *septimana*; seofon daga ryne ys seó wucu, and seówer wucan wyrcaþ ánne mónð, 319, 3. Án wucu ðæs fæstenes *una quadrigesimae septimana*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 3. Ðeós wucu is geteald tó ánum dæge, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 27. Ymb fyrst wucan bútan ánre niht, Menol. Fox 172; Men. 87. Hẽ álcere wucan dæg mid nihte ætgædere áfæste *in omni septimana diem cum nocte jejunus transiret*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 12. On ðære seofoðan wiecan (wucan, *v. l.*) ofer Éástron, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 8. Tuwa on ucan (wucan, *v. l.*: wico, Lind.: wica, Rush.) *bis in sabbato*, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Ða fullan wícan (wucan, *v. l.*) ér Sẽta Marian mæssan, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 7. Ymb wucan *after a week*, Cd. Th. 88, 14; Gen. 1465: 167, 21; Gen. 2769. On ðam geáre synd getealde twá and fíftig wucena, Lchdm. iii. 246, 12. Hié fela wucena sæton on twá healfe ðære é, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 25. vi. wicum (wucan, *v. l.*) ér hẽ forþférde, 887; Erl. 84, 35. Wucum, 901; Erl. 98, 6: Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 7. Ðæs ymb .iii. wiecan (wucan, *v. l.*), Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 19. Wucan, 941; Erl. 116, 5: Menol. Fox 30; Men. 15. [*Goth.* wikô: *O. L. Ger.* wika: *O. Frs.* wike: *O. H. Ger.* wehha, wohha: *Icel.* vika.] v. Éaster-, fæsten-, gang-, lencten-, palm-, ymbren-wicu (-wuce).

wícu-bót, e; *f. A week's penance*:—Mót tó bóte stídlíc dǽdbót, and hit man mót sécan be ðæs mannes mihtum, sumon geárbóte . . . sumon wucubóte, sumon má wucena, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 13.

wíc-weg, es; *m. The road to a* wíc (q. v.):—Tó ðæm midlestan wícwege; ondlong ðæs weges eft tó ceastergeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 260, 11. Cf. wíc-herpaþ.

wíc-weorc, es; *n. Weekly work, work done for the lord by the tenant so many days a week*:—On sumen lande is ðæt hẽ (*the* gebúr) sceal wyrcan tó wícweorc .ii. dagas swílc him man tácð ofer geáres fyrst álcre wucan, and on hærfest .iii. dagas tó wícweorce, and of Candelmæsse óð Éástran .iii., L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 5–8. Consuetudines in Dyddanhamme . . . Se gebúr sceal his riht dón; hẽ sceal erian healfne ácer tó wícweorce . . ., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 35. Cf. Hẽr synd gewriten ða gerihta ðe ða ceorlas sculan dón tó Hysseburnan . . . Hí sculan álce wucan wircen ðæt hí man háte bútan þrím, án tó middanwíntra, óðera tó Éástran, þridde tó gangdagan, v. 147, 26. v. Seebohm's English Village Community, s. v. week-work.

wíd; *adj.* I. in reference to the dimensions of an object, *wide, of (a certain) width*:—Se arc wæs fíftig fæðma wíd. Boutr. Scrd. 21, 4. Fær gewyrc fíftiges wíd, ðrittiges heáh, þreó hund lang elngemeta, Cd. Th. 79, 7; Gen. 1307. Wite ðú hú wíd and síd helheoðo dreórig, and mid hondum ámet, 308, 29; Sat. 699. Is ðár on ðære myclan ciricean geworht emb ða lástas útan, hwéne wíddre ðonne byden, fæt up óþ mannes breóst heáh, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6. II. where there is a considerable distance between the extremities or sides of an object, *wide, of great width, broad*:—Wíd stræt *platea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 33. Ðæt geat is swýðe wíd and se weg is swíðe rúm *lata porta et spatiosa via*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Se merewearð (*the whale*) múð ontýneþ, wíde weleras . . . hí ðær in faraþ, óþ ðæt se wída ceafl gefylled bíð, Exon. Th. 363, 13–27; Wal. 53–60. Hí deópne seáð dulfon wídne, Ps. Th. 56, 8. Óþ ða wýde stræte, súð andlang stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 265, 32. III. of great surface, *wide, vast, spacious, broad, ample*:—Ðes wída grund, Cd. Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Ýða gelaac, wíd gang wætera, Ps. Th. 118, 136. Wíd is ðes wésten, wræcsetla sela, Exon. Th. 120, 5; Gú. 267. Wæs his ríce brád, wíd and weorðlíc, 243, 11; Jul. 9. Þenden ic wealde wídan ríces, Beo. Th. 3723; B. 1859. On andwlitan wídre eorðan, Cd. Th. 81, 25; Gen. 1350. In ðære wídan byrig, 258, 10; Dan. 673. On egeslícere stówe and on wídum wéstene *in loco horroris et vastae solitudinis*, Deut. 32, 10. Ofer wídne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 23; Crä. 55. Ofer wíd wæter, Beo. Th. 4937; B. 2473. Geond ðás wídan weoruld, Met. 8, 41. Ic hæbbe wíde wombe, Exon. Th. 399, 20; Rä. 19, 3. Hí gesetton Sennar wídne and sídne, Cd. Th. 99, 33; Gen. 1655. Setl wíde stódan, 6, 12; Gen. 87. Of díssum wéstum wídum mórum, Ps. Th. 74, 6. Hæfde wederwolcen wídum fæðmum eorðan and uprodor gedǽled, Cd. Th. 182, 14; Exod. 75. IIIa. of that which is spread over a wide surface. Cf. wíd-folc:—Wé ne magon rím witan; ðæs wíde sind fugla and deóra wornas wídsceope, Exon. Th. 355, 42; Pa. 4. IV. *wide, having no limit near, open*, cf. wíd-sæ:—Sume hí wæron on wíddre sæ besencte, Homl. Th. i. 542, 29. V. fig. *not confined within narrow limits, of far-reaching power*:—Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorðe his wuldres word wíddra and síddra ðonne befæðman mæge eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Cd. Th. 204, 31; Exod. 427. VI. of travel, *that traverses many lands, distant, far and wide*:—Sceal ic wreclástas settan, síðas wíde, Cd. Th. 276, 16; Sat. 189. Wíde síðas, 55, 36; Gen. 905: Beo. Th. 1759; B. 877. VII. of the duration of time, *long, lasting long*, in phrases equivalent to *ever, always*. v. wíde-feorh, -ferhþ:—Gẽ sceolon ádréogan wíte tó wídan ealdre, Exon. Th. 92, 27; Cri. 1515: Cd. Th. 62, 16; Gen. 1015. Tó wídan ealdre, ðce mid englum, Andr. Kmbl. 3439; An. 1723. Á tó wídan feore sý úrum Drihtne lof, Blickl. Homl. 65, 24: 103, 29. Ða ðe gewordun wídan feore from fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 272, 33; Jul. 508. Wídan feore *as long as life lasts*, 301, 23; Fä. 23. Ne seah ic wídan feorh *never in all my life have I seen*, Beo. Th. 4033; B. 2014. Ðú scealt wídan feorh écan díne yrmðu, Andr. Kmbl. 2766; An. 1385. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wíd: *O. H. Ger.* wít *amplus, latus, vastus, spatiosus, capax*: *Icel.* víðr.]

wídan; *adv. From* (*far and*) *wide, from a distance*:—Hẽ his witan wídan gesomnod hæfde . . . Ealle ða ðegnas ðe ðér wídan gegaderode wæron, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 315, 9, 36. Óðer sinoð wæs eft óðer healf hund biscopa wídan gesamnod . . . Se feórða sinoð wæs six hund biscopa and .xxx. sacerda swýðe wídan gegaderode, L. Ælfc. P. 26, 28; Th. ii. 374, 7, 22. Ðæt wæs háligdóm se mǽsta of gehwilcum stówum wýdan and sýdan gegaderod, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 23.

wíd-brád; *adj. Wide-spread, far-spreading, ample*:—Hẽ þeóda gehwam hefonríce forgeaf, wídbrádne welan (cf. hwó man himilríki gehalón skoldi, wídbrédan welon, Hél. 1841), Cd. Th. 40, 22; Gen. 643. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wít-preiten *spargere*.]

wíd-cúþ; *adj. Widely known, well known*, (1) of persons, *noted*:—Wídcúþes wíg, Beo. Th. 2088; B. 1042. Húnférð, wídcúðne man, 2983; B. 1489. Sume beóþ swíðe æþele and wídcúþe on heora gebyrdum *hunc nobilitas notum facit*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 32. Twégen becómon tó ús, wídcúðe ðurh heora yrmðe, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 30. (2) of things:—Mid ðý ðe se cyninge gehírde ðæt Apollonius ðone rǽdels swíð rihte árǽdde, ðá ondréd hẽ ðæt hit tó wídcúð wére, Ap. Th. 5, 2. Ðæt gesýne wearð, wídcúþ werum, ðæt wrecend ðá gyt lífde, Beo. Th. 2516; B. 1256. Wídcúðne weán, 3986; B. 1991.

wíde, an (wídu; *indecl.*? cf. bréðu, lengu, *and O. H. Ger.* wíti); *f. Width*:—Heora wíde (*longitudo*) is .cc. míla, Nar. 36, 28.

wíde; *adv.* I. where there is measurement, *widely, far*:—Bearwas wurdon tó axan efne swá wíde swá ða wítelíc gerǽhton, Cd. Th. 154, 11; Gen. 2554. Swá wíde swá wæter bebúgeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 665; An. 333: 2469; An. 1236. II. with the idea of a great space between extremities, *widely, to a great width*:—Múð ic ontýnde mínne wíde, Ps. Th. 118, 131. Hý tódǽlden unc ðæt wit gewídost (*very far apart*) in woruldríce lífdon, Exon. Th. 442, 15; Kl. 13. III. where there is the idea of diffusion, distribution, *widely, in different places, on all sides*:—Wíde *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 75. Wel wíde *passim, vbique*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 18. Fela óðra deóðles manna wíde wǽran, Wulfst. 100, 20. Manncwealmas beóð wíde geond land *erunt pestilentiae per loca*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Fíh ic eom wíde, Exon. Th. 401, 24; Rä. 21, 16. Ða moldan men wíde geond eorþan lǽdaþ tó reliquium, Blickl.

Homl. 127, 15: Beo. Th. 538; B. 266: 6190; B. 3099. Tôférde se here wide swá hé ær gegaderod wæs, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 8. Đá cômon tôgædere þreóhund biscopa and eahtatýne biscopas wíde gesamnode, L. Ælfc. P. 23; Th. ii. 372, 28. Ic dysne sang fand, samnode wíde, Apstls. Kmbl. 4; Ap. 2. Ic eom wíde funden, brungen of bearwum and of burghleoþum, of denum and of dúnum, Exon. Th. 409, 15; Rä. 28, 1. Ic geondférde fela londa . . . folgade wíde (*I have served in many a land*), 321, 29; Víd. 53. Ehtatýne sýþum hundteóntig þúsenda hí tôsendon, and wíd feó sealdon wíde intô leódscipas, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. Hí tôweorp wíde *disperde eos*, Ps. Th. 53, 5: Exon. Th. 16, 24; Cri. 258. Wíde tôsáweþ Dryhten his dugeþe, 299, 31; Crä. 110. Hí brâde weóxan, wíde greówan *multiplicati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Leád wíde sprong, Exon. Th. 277, 24; Jul. 585. Wæs on Myrceon wíde and welhwær Waldendes lof áfylled, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 11. Hé geseah drige stôwe wíde æteówde, Cd. Th. 10, 31; Gen. 165. Đú meaht swá wíde ofer woruld ealle geseón, 36, 1; Gen. 565. Đær is wôp wíde gehêred (*heard on all sides*), 285, 6; Sat. 333: Andr. Kmbl. 3107; An. 1556. Đæt wæs wíde cûþ, hû hé his dagas geendode, Chr. 946; Erl. 117, 24: Cd. Th. 170, 17; Gen. 2814. Þa cá geond folc monig weras Éufraten wíde nemnaþ, 15, 17; Gen. 234: Met. 8, 51. Þa wíde springaþ *crebrescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 4. Gif deós sprâc tô wýde sprynge Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 17. Woruldcyningas wíde mære, Cd. Th. 140, 30; Gen. 2335. His lof secgaþ wíde under wolcnum wera cneórisse, 117, 7; Gen. 1950. Is se apostolhâd wíde geweordod ofer werþeóda, Apstls. Kmbl. 29; Ap. 15. Wíde geond eorðan, Menol. Fox 350; Men. 176: Dreám gerîst wel wíde gehwær, 118; Men. 59. Se ðe his wordes geweald wíde hæfde, Beo. Th. 159; B. 79. Hé wíde (*in all his ways, in all things*) bær herewôsan hige, Cd. Th. 255, 23; Dan. 628. Swá hit beorna má uncre wordcwidas wíddor ne mánden, Exon. Th. 472, 17; Rä. 61, 17. **IV.** where a great distance is traversed, *widely, far, to a distance*:—Fior ŧ wíde *longiusculo*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 31. Wíde *longius*, 50, 39. Hig férdon swá wíde landes swá hig faran mihton, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 20. Him féran gewât geond ða folcsceare Abraham wíde, Cd. Th. 106, 36; Gen. 1782. Bana wíde scrâð, 180, 3; Exod. 39. Wíde âsent *relegatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 42. Ic lâstas sceal wíde lecgan, Cd. Th. 63, 5; Gen. 1027. Lâstas wæron wíde (*for a great distance*) gesýne ofer myrcan mór, Beo. Th. 2811; B. 1403. Seó culufre wíde fleáh, Cd. Th. 88, 15; Gen. 1465. Wíde rád ofer holmes hringc hof sêleste (*the ark*), 84, 3; Gen. 1392. Mec wíde wolcna strengu ofer folc byreþ, Exon. Th. 390, 3; Rä. 8, 5. Hrâ wíde sprong, Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. Ic sceal hweorfan ðý wídor, wadan wræclâstas, Cd. Th. 272, 16; Sat. 120. Ic wíddor meahte sîþas âsettan, Exon. Th. 391, 25; Rä. 10, 10: 485, 6; Rä. 71, 9. Þa ðe wræclâstas wídost lecgaþ, 309, 15; Seef. 57. **IV a.** of degree, *far*:—þeáh gê eów eác gewyrce wídor sæce, Exon. Th. 120, 14; Gû. 271. Hé hêt tôsomne sînra leóda ða wiccungdôm wídost bæron, Cd. Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121. ¶ where the word occurs with words of similar meaning:—Feor and wíde (*longe lateque*) gemærsode, Bd. 3, 10; S. 535, 2: 4, 27; S. 604, 2: 5, 12; S. 618, 3. Hé férde feorr and wíde geond middangeard, Shrn. 90, 23. Síde and wíde *longe lateque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 59: Cd. Th. 8, 3; Gen. 118: Exon. Th. 230, 5; Ph. 467. Đá gesamnodon weras wíde and síde, Andr. Kmbl. 3273; An. 1639: Ps. 56, 6, 13: Exon. Th. 25, 2; Cri. 394: 155, 3; Gû. 854. Wíde oððe síde, Hy. 1, 7. [*O. Sax.* wîdo; *O. H. Ger.* wîto *spaciose, late, passim*: *Icel.* víða.]

wíde-feorh *long life, an age*; the word occurs only in the accusative with adverbial force, *for a long time, for ever*. v. wíd, VII:—Wé sceolon leánum hleótan, swá wé wídefeorh (*through all time*) weorcum hlôdun, Exon. Th. 49, 11; Cri. 784. Â forð heonan wídeferh *for ever*, 36, 28; Cri. 583. Swá áwa sceal wesan wídeferh, 142, 12; Gû. 643: 350, 1; Sch. 57: 255, 32; Jul. 223. Ic him wille wídeferh wesan underþýded, 138, 12; Gû. 375: 420, 23; Rä. 40, 8: 421, 20; Rä. 40, 21. Wídeferg, 270, 19; Jul. 467. Đonne hé gâst ofgifeþ, syþþan hine gærsbedd sceal wunian wídefyrh (*so the MS.*; -fyrhþ (?) *as Thorpe reads*), Ps. Th. 102, 15. v. next two words.

wídefeorh-lîc; *adj. Perpetual, eternal*:—Wídefeorlîc *vel* ece *aevum* vel *aetas perpetua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 60.

wíde-ferhþ, -ferþ, *long life, an age*; the word occurs only in the accusative, alone or with *eall*, with adverbial force, *for a long time, for ever, for all time*:—Heora noma leofaþ wídeferhþ in ecnesse *nomen eorum vivet in generationes et generationes*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 29. Mihtig God manna cynnes weóld wídeferhð, Beo. Th. 1408; B. 702. Hié ne wêndon ðæt hié wídeferhð landgeweorc beweredon, 1879; B. 937. Đú scealt wídeferhð dînum breóstum bearn tredan eorðan (*super pectum tuum gradieris cunctis diebus vitae tuae*, Gen. 3, 14), Cd. Th. 56, 2; Gen. 906. Þæs ðe hié wídeferð wyrnan þóhton, 180, 26; Exod. 51. Đú wunast wídeferð mid waldend Fæder, Exon. Th. 10, 36; Cri. 163. Hafast đú gefêred, ðæt ðé feor and neáh ealne wídeferhð (*through all time*) weras ehtigaþ, Beo. Th. 2448; B. 1222. Wese swá, wese swá þurh eall wídeferhð (*through all ages*), Ps. Th. 105, 37. v. two preceding words.

-wídere, widerian. v. ge-, mis-, un-, unge-widere, widerian.

Wíderiggas; *pl. m. The name of some people in England*:—Widerigga (Witherigga, 416, 14) landes in syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 28.

wíd-fæðme; *adj. Broad-bosomed*:—Wídfæðme wêg, Andr. Kmbl. 1065; An. 533. Wídfæðme scip, 480; An. 240. [*Icel.* víð-faðmr; víð-faðmir *a name of one of the heavens*.] Cf. síd-fæðme.

wíd-farende; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *Wide-faring, wandering*:—Đone wídfarendan lâd on ðîn hûs *vagos induc in domum tuam*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 14. v. wíd-férende.

wíd-férende; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *Wide-journeying, far-travelling*:—On ðam (*the ocean*) wuniaþ, wídférende síðe on sunde, seldlícra fela, Exon. Th. 193, 32; Az. 180. Ne magon ðær gewunian wídférende, ne ðær elþeódige eardes brûcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 558; An. 279. v. wídfarende.

wíd-floga, an; *m. A wide-flier, one that takes wide flights*:—Se wídfloga (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 5652; B. 2830. Oferhygde fengel ðæt hé ðone wídflogan weorode gesôhte, 4681; B. 2346. [Cf. *Icel.* víð-fleygr.]

wíd-folc, es; *n. A wide-spread folk*:—Of ðami wídfolc, cneórîm micel, cenned wæron, Cd. Th. 98, 31; Gen. 1638. Cf. síd-, unrîm-folc.

wíd-gal; *adj. Wandering, roving*:—Se mé wídgalum wîsaþ hwílum sylfum tô rîce, Exon. Th. 401, 1; Rä. 21, 5. v. wíd-gil[1], *and next word*.

wídgalness, e; *f.* **I.** *vastness, extensiveness*:—Be ðære wídgalnisse his síðfatu and his fôra ðe hé (*Alexander*) geond middangeard férde, Nar. 1, 6. **II.** *discursiveness, wandering*:—Wídgalnys môdes *vagatio mentis*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. v. wídgilness.

wíd-gangol; *adj. Rambling, roving, wandering*:—Wídgongel wîf word gespringeþ, oft hý mon wommum bilihd, hæleð hý hospe mænaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. Đonne wé sittaþ innan ceastre, ðonne wé ûs betýnaþ binnan ðæm locum ûres módes, ðý læs wé for dolsprâce tô wídgangule weorðen *in civitate considemus si intra mentium nostrarum nos claustra constringimus, ne loquendo exterius evagemur*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 7.

wíd-gil(1), -giel, -gel, *and* -gille; *adj. Wide-spreading, spacious, vast, broad*:—Wídgil *passiva, vasta*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 52. Þeáh ðeós eorðe unwîsum wídgel (cf. ıûm, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23) þince, Met. 10, 10. Đæt is suíðe rûm weg and wídgille *lata et spatiosa via est*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 20. Đæt fenn mid menigfealdan bîgnyssum wídgille and lang þurhwunaþ on nordsæ, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 8. Sió wídgille *passivus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 55. Wídgilles fæces *spatiosae intercapedinis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 46. Wídgilles embhwerftes *vasti orbis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 7. Æs wídgillan wêstenes ða ungearwan stôwe, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 10. On stôwe wídgylre *in loco spatioso*, Ps. Spl. 30, 10. Tô gôdum lande and wídgillum *in terram bonam et spatiosam*, Ex. 3, 8. Hwider arn ðæt wæter of ðam wídgillan flôd . . .? Wén is ðæt ðæt wæter gewende tô ðære wídgillan niwelnysse, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 13–14. Tô ânre wídgyllan byrig, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 82. On ðam wídgillan lande, Num. 21, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. Geond ðone wídgillan munt, Blickl. Homl. 199, 12: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 207. Þa wídgillan sæ, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24. Ofer ðæt wídgille wêsten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 40: Jos. 11, 16. Behealde hé hû wídgille ðæs heofones hwealfa bîþ (hû wídgil sint heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 6) *late patentes aetheris cernat plagas*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 22. Wídgille *passivos*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 64. Sum con wonga bigong, wegas wídgielle. Exon. Th. 42, 31; Cri. 681. Ic eom brâdre and wídgielra ðonne ðes wong grêna, 425, 4; Rä. 41, 51. Wídgelra, 426, 33; Rä. 41, 83. v. wíd-gal.

wídgilness, e; *f. Vastness, spaciousness, vast expanse*:—Hí him menigfeald þing sæddon be ðære wídgilnysse ðæs wêstenes, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 16. Seó eorðe stôd mid manegum wudum on hire wídgilnysse, Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 5. Þa díglan wídgilnysse *abstrusam vastitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 70. Behealdaþ ða wídgilnesse and ða fæstnesse and ða hrædlîcnesse ðisses heofenes *respicite coeli spatium, firmitudinem, celeritatem*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 5. Wé beóð fal swylte tô farenne geond ealle wídgylnyssa (*vast expanses*) Godes rîces, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 34. v. wídgalness.

wíd-herian, -hergan; *p.* ede *To celebrate, spread abroad the praise* of a person:—Đeáh hí for micel gôd ne dôn, hí wilniaþ ðæt hí micel dyncen, and hí mon wídherge *quamvis implere maxima praetermittant, ea tamen minima observant, quae humano judicio longe lateque redoleant*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 34. Cf. wíd-mærsian.

wídl *filth, pollution*:—Ælc widdil *omnis pollutio*, Rtl. 98, 24. Idese mid widle and mid womme besmîtan, Judth. Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Widl and fûl *inluviem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 53. Geseah síðe sælwongas synnum gehladene, widlum gewemde, Cd. Th. 78, 16; Gen. 1294. v. weorold-widl.

wíd-land, es; *n.* **I.** *broad land, the face of the earth*. Cf. wídsæ:—Nâ̂ron Metode wídlond (*or under* II) ne wegas nytte, ac stôd bewrigen folde mid flôde, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156. Ic on middangeard nâ̂fre egorhere eft gelâde, wæter ofer wídland, 91, 33; Gen. 1538: 85,

9; Gen. 1412: Andr. Kmbl. 395; An. 198. Hē ūs giefeþ welan ofer wídlond, Exon. Th. 38, 11; Cri. 605. II. *a broad, spacious land:*—Geaf ic wehan ofer wídlonda gehwylc, Exon. Th. 85, 2; Cri. 1385. [Cf. *Icel.* víð-lendr *having broad lands.*] Cf. síd-land.

wíd-lást, es; *m. A track that stretches far, a wanderer's track:*—Wulfes ic mínes wídlástum (*far wanderings*) wénum dogode, Exon. Th. 380, 16; Rä. 1, 9. Gē (*the apostles*) sindon earme ofer ealle menn, wadaþ wídlástas (*wide are your wanderings*), weorn geféraþ earfoðsíða, Andr. Kmbl. 1353; An. 677.

wíd-lást; *adj. Making a track that stretches far, wide-wandering:*—Ðū (*Cain*) flēma scealt wídlást wrecan (*vagus et profugus eris super terram*, Gen. 4, 12), Cd. Th. 62, 28; Gen. 1021. (Wer) wídlást ferede þóne hafoc, Exon. Th. 400, 8; Rä. 20, 6.

widlian; *p.* ode *To defile, pollute, violate, profane:*—Ne dæt ingaas in mūd widlas (*coinquinat*) ðone monno, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 11. Measapreóstas sunnadæg widlas (*violant*), 12, 5. Ðās yflo widlaþ (widlas, Rush., *communicant*) ðone monno, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 23. Hī (*the apostate angels*) heofon widledan (wid lædan, MS.), Exon. Th. 317, 4; Mód. 60. Se ðe āwiht þicge ðæs ðe wesle widlige (wiþ licge, MSS.) *qui comederit aliquid de eo quod mustela inquinaverit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 7. Se ðe mid ēnige unclēne þinge sý besmiten . . . bēte hē be ðæs widlodes mēde (*juxta pollutionis gradum*), L. Ecg. P. addit. 10; Th. ii. 234, 2. v. á-, ge-widlian; un-widlod.

wíd-méran. v. ge-wídméran, *and next word.*

wíd-mǽre; *adj. Far-famed, famous, celebrated;* in a bad sense, *notorious.* (1) of persons:—Sume teohhiaþ dæt dæt betst sý, dæt mon seó foremǽre and wídmǽre *quibus optimum quiddam claritas videtur*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 10. Wídmǽre wer . . . hē moncynnes mǽste hæfde mægen and strengo, Cd. Th. 98, 14; Gen. 1630. Wídmǽre cynn, 158, 16; Gen. 2618. (2) of things:—Án wundorlíc tācn gelamp, swá wídmǽre dæt feáwa wǽron on ðære neáwiste ðe dæt ne gesáwe, oððe ne gehýrde, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 35. Hū Caudenes Furculus sió stōw wearþ swíþe wídmǽre for Rómāna bismere, Ors. 3, 8, tit.; Swt. 3, 10. Wídmǽre gewin (*the war of the apostate angels*), Exon. Th. 317, 1; Mód. 59. Wídmǽre blǽst (*the fire that shall consume the world*), 60, 27; Cri. 976. Swá gē sweotolran and wídmǽrran gedōð eówre tǽlweordlícnesse *tanto foedior vestra reprehensibilitas appareat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 15. Hafaþ se cantic wídmǽrost word, Salm. Kmbl. 101; Sal. 50. [*O. H. Ger.* wîtmâri *insignis.*]

wíd-mǽrsian; *p.* ode *To spread abroad the knowledge* or *fame* of an object, *to proclaim, publish, celebrate:*—Ðā spræc man ofer eall and wídmǽrsude, dæt lōsepes brōðru cōmon tō Pharaone *auditum est et celebri sermone vulgatum in aula regis: Venerunt fratres Joseph*, Gen. 45, 16. Hē ongan bodian and wídmǽrsian ða spræce *ille coepit praedicare et diffamare sermonem*, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Heó nolde wídmǽrsian Cristes dīgelnesse, Homl. Th. i. 42, 18. Wídmǽrsiende *crebrescens*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 21. v. ge-wídmǽrsian.

wíd-mǽrsung, e; *f. Proclamation, publication:*—Openung mūþes his wídmǽrsung (*infamatio*) ys *he openeth his mouth like a crier* (Ecclus. 20, 15), Scint. 96, 11.

wídness, e; *f. Width:*—Heora wíde (wídnes, *v.l.*, v. Anglia i. 335) is .cc. mīla *longitudo eorum .cc. stadia sunt*, Nar. 36, 28. Ðæs temples længe wæs syxtig fæðma, and seó wídnes wæs twēntig fæþma, and his heáhnys wæs þrītyg fæþma, Anglia xi. 9, 27. Dæt tempel wæs . . . on wídnysse twēntig fæðma . . . Dæt éastportic wæs on lenge twēntig fæðma be ðæs temples wídnysse, and wæs tȳn fæðma wíd, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 10–13.

wíd-nett, es; *n. A drag-net:*—Wídnyt (wíd nyt?) *funda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 21.

wído-báne, widrian. v. wiþo-bán, wederian.

wíd-rynig; *adj. Wide-streaming:*—Hāteþ heofona cyning dæt dū ford onsende wæter wídrynig, geofon geótende, Andr. Kmbl. 3012; An. 1509.

wíd-sǽ; *f. m. Open sea, ocean:*—Ðeós wídsǽ *pelagus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 21: 13; Zup. 84, 1: Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 14. Him wæs ā wídsǽ on dæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 27: 19, 26. Fǽmendre wídsǽ *spumantis pelagi*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 69. Wídsǽes *cataclismi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 75. On wídsǽwes grund, Shrn. 54, 21. Mid his fōtum gangan on wídsǽ, 111, 28. Wurpan on wídsǽ, 57, 4. Gif massere geþeáh, dæt hē férde þrige ofer wídsǽ, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 9. Hē lēt him ealne weg dæt wēste lond on dæt steórbord, and ða wídsǽ on dæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10.

wíd-scofen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Pushed far, extreme:*—Weá wídscofen, Beo. Th. 1876; B. 936.

wíd-scop, -sceop; *adj. Widely distributed* (?):—Fugla and deóra wornas wídsceope swá wæter bibūgeþ, Exon. Th. 356, 3; Ps. 8.

wíd-scriþol (-el, -ul); *adj. Wide-wandering, roving, rambling:*—Hlīd and wídscriðel *garrula et vaga*, Kent. Gl. 188. Dæt feórðe muneca cyn is wídscriþul (wídscriþel *gyrovagum*, R. Ben. Interl. 10, 16) genæmned, R. Ben. 9, 21. Hit is yfel, dæt sume (munecas) synd tō wídscriþole, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 13. Fifte cyn muneca is wídscriþelra hleápera, ðe under muneces gegyrlan ǽghwyder scrīþaþ; ðā þurh nānes mannes sande ne faraþ, faraþ þeáh geond misseulíce þeóda, néfre stapolfeste, néfre wuniende, nāhwǽr sittende, R. Ben. 135, 20. Wíþscriþole renas tunglena *vagos recursos siderum*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 29.

wíd-síþ, es; *m. A far journey, long travel:*—Módor ne rāðaþ, ðonne heó magan cenneþ, hū him weorðe geond worold wídsíð sceapen, Salm. Kmbl. 744; Sal. 371. Wérig winneþ, wídsíð onginneþ, Exon. Th. 354, 26; Reim. 51. ¶ the word occurs also as a name for one who has travelled much:—Wídsíð maðolade, se ðe mǽst mǽrþa ofer eorþan, folca geondférde, Exon. Th. 318, 19; Wíd. 1.

widu. v. wudu.

widuwa, an; *m. A widower:*—Dæt bið rihtlíc líf dæt cniht þurh-wunige on his cnihthāde, ōð dæt hē on rihtre mǽdenǽwe gewífige; and habbe ða syððan, ða hwíle ðe seó libbe: gif hire ðonne forðsíð gebyrige, ðonne is rihtost dæt hē þananforð wydewa þurhwunige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 32. [Zaynte Paul zayþ to wodewon (*non nuptis et viduis*): Huo þet guod is, he him hyealde ine þe stat of wodewehod; and ȝef hit him naȝt ne lykeþ, he him wyui, Ayenb. 225, 14. *O. H. Ger.* witwo *celebs.*] v. next word.

widuwe, widewe, weoduwe, weodewe, wuduwe, wudewe, wydewe, widwe, an; *f. A widow.* v. wíf, III a:—Wudewe (wuduwe, *v.l.*: widuwe, Rush.: widiua, Lind.) *vidua*, Lk. Skt. 18, 3. Widewe, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 15. Weodewe, Gen. 38, 11. Wydewe (wudewe, Ps. Spl.: weoduwa, Ps. Lamb.: widwe, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 108, 9. Widwe, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 37: 18, 5. Anna seó hālige wuduwa, Lchdm. iii. 428, 19. Paula wæs gehālgod wydewe, Homl. Th. i. 436, 9: Shrn. 112, 31. Sī ælc wydewe (wuduwe, *v.l.*) on Godes griðe and on ðæs cynges; and sitte ælc .xii. mónað werleás; ceóse syþþan dæt heó sylf wille, L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 310, 1. Be wudewan . . . Sitte ælc wuduwe werleás twelf mónað . . . Ne hādige man ǽfre wudewan tō hrædlíce. And gelǽste ælc wuduwe ða heregeatu binnan twelf mónðum, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 3–17. Geong wuduwe mōt eft ceorlian æfter hire weres forðsíðe, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 32. Mund ðære betstan widuwan eorloundre, L. Ethb. 75; Th. i. 20, 10. Ðīnes wuduwan hādes *viduitatis tuae*, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 12. Wudewan gierela *viduitatis theristrum* (Ald. 76), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 46. Wíf gif hire forman were forðsíð gebyrige, be leáfe heó nime ōðerne, gif heó dæt ceósan wyle; and gif heó ðonne oferbýt, wunige heó ā syððan on wudewan hāde, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 6. Iudith þurhwunode on hire wudewan hāde, Homl. Ass. 114, 399. Hig ne mōston nā wíflan on nānre wuduwan, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Būton earmre wudewan, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 19. Gif man widuwan unágne genimeþ, L. Ethb. 76; Th. i. 20, 13. Gif hwá wydewan nýdnǽme, gebēte dæt deópe, L. Eth. vi. 39; Th. i. 324, 25. Wæs gesett dæt se ðe widewan nāme, oððe āworpen wíf, dæt hē ne wurde néfre syððan tō nānum hāde genumen, L. Ælfc. C. 8; Th. ii. 346, 13. Heora widwan (wudwan, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Th. 77, 64. Fǽmnan and wuduwan, Cd. Th. 121, 14; Gen. 2010 Wydywyna (wudewena, *v.l.*: widuena, Lind.: widwa, Rush.) hūs, Lk. Skt. 20, 47. Weodewena (widwena, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Spl. 67, 5. Widewum, Deut. 27, 19. Weodewum, Ps. Th. 145, 8. Wydewum, 67, 5: Blickl. Homl. 45, 1. Ða wuduwan (wydewan, wydwan, *v.ll.*), L. Alf. 34; Th. i. 52, 16. Earme wydewan, Cd. Th. 128, 27; Gen. 2133. [*Goth.* widuwō: *O. Sax.* widowa: *O. Frs.* widwe: *O. H. Ger.* witawa (-ewa, -uwa, -wa).]

wíd-wegas; *pl. m. Distant regions, regions lying far and wide:*—Ūs gesamna of wídwegum *congrega nos de nationibus*, Ps. Th. 105, 36. Hē synfulle tōdrífeþ geond wídwegas *omnes peccatores disperdet*, 144, 20. Faraþ geond ealne yrmenne grund, geond wídwegas, bodiaþ geleáfan (*euntes in mundum universum praedicate evangelium*, Mk. 16, 15), Exon. Th. 30, 21; Cri. 482. Férdon folctogan feorran and neán geond wídwegas, Beo. Th. 1684; An. 840. Blǽd is ārǽred geond wídwegas, ofer þeóda gehwylce, 3412; B. 1704. Cf. síd-wegas.

wíel, wielm, wicrgan, wiers, wieta, wietan. v. wilh, wilm, wirgan, wirs, wita, witan.

wíf, es; *n.* I. *a woman, a female person:*—Wíf *mulier*, wíf ðe wer hæfð *uxor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 12, 14. Wíf ðe hæfð ceorl *uxor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 8. Ald uuíf *anus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 38: i. 73, 17: *anula* vel *vetula*, 50, 48. Dæt wíf (*mulier*) wæs gehǽled, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 22. Gif hwylc wíf (*mulier*) hire wífman (*ancillam suam*) swingð, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32. Cwēn Hrōðgáres, freólíc wíf, Beo. Th. 1234; B. 615. Wídgongel wíf word gespringeþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. Wæs sum wíf, seó (dæt wíf ðió *mulier quae*, Lind.) hæfde untrumnesse gást, Lk. Skt. 13, 11. Wæs sōna gearu wíf, swá hire weoruda helm beboden hæfde, Elen. Kmbl. 445; El. 223. Sǽde dæt wíf hire wordum selfa, Cd. Th. 160, 10; Gen. 2648. Wífes sceós *basseae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 20. Dæt hī nágan mid rihte þurh hǽmedþing wífes gemánan, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 19. For ðære synne ðæs ǽrestan wífes, Blickl. Homl. 5, 5. Freá wíf āweahte, and ða wrade sealde leófum rince, Cd. Th. 11, 12; Gen. 174. Dæt ǽdele wíf (*Eve*), 294, 19; Sat. 473. Ðǽr wǽron manega wíf (wífo, Lind., *mulieres*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 55: Lk. Skt. 8, 2: 24, 22. Betwyx wífa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Betuh eall wífa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 21. Rícera

(-æ, MS.) wífa (-e, MS.) *wǽfels regillum* vel *peplum* vel *palla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 32. Seó ǽrest wífa (*feminarum*) is sǽd in Norþanhymbra mǽgþe ðæt heó munuchāde onfénge, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 22. **II.** *a being in the form of a woman*:—Wíf unhýre (*Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 4247; B. 2120. Ðǽr ða mihtigan wíf hyra mægen berǽddon, and hý gyllende gāras sændan, Lchdm. iii. 52, 21. **III.** *a married woman, a wife*:—His wíf *sua uxor*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 104, 2. Cāseres wíf *imperatrix* vel *Augusta*, 42, 10. Abram and Nachor wífudun; Abrames wíf hātte Sarai, and Nachores wíf Melcha, Gen. 11, 29: 16, 1: Cd. Th. 167, 30; Gen. 2773. Gūð sceal in eorle geweaxan, and wíf geþeón leóf (lof, MS.) mid hyre leódum, leóhtmōd wesan, rūne healdan, rūmheort beón, Exon. Th. 338, 28; Gn. Ex. 85. Se man geþeót hine tō his wífe (*uxori*), Gen. 2, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 19, 5. Se cyning mid his wífe and twām sunum, Homl. Th. i. 468, 1. Æt his mēder ðe wǽre tō ǽwum wífe forgifen his fæder, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 29. Ðe wíf hæfð *uxoratus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 44. Ceorl ðe wíf hæfð *maritus*, 73, 13. Ðanon ic mē āfǽde, and mīn wíf and mīnne sunu, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 23. Ðā dā hē mann wolde beón, hē ne geceás nā him wíf tō mēder, ac geceás clǽne mǽden, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 34. Sume tiliaþ mid micelre geornfulnesse wífa, for ðam ðæt hī þurh ðæt mæge mǽst bearna begitan, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 26. Wōhhǽmed mid ōþerra ceorla wífum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 15. His wífum twēm sægde Lameh, Cd. Th. 66, 26; Gen. 1090. Hī him wíf curon, 76, 1; Gen. 1250. Hié hæfdon wíf and cyfesa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 20. ¶ the following passages will illustrate some points connected with the position of women in relation to marriage:—Be ðon ðe mon wíf bycgge, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 3. Wē lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig cristen mann . . . ne gewīfie . . . on ðæs wífes nēdmāgan ðe hē sylf ǽr hæfde . . . hē nā mā wífa ðonne ān hæbbe, and ðæt beó his beweddode wíf, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 21–28. Wer mōt his wífe on fulwihte onfōn, and ðæt wíf ðam were, L. Ecg. C. 18, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 31. Gif ceorl būton wífes wísdōm deóflum gelde . . . Gif būtwū deóflum geldaþ, síon hió healsfange scyldigo, L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4. Gif hwā stalie swā his wíf nyte and his bearn, geselle .lx. scill. tō wīte. Gif hē stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hió ealle on þeówot, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 15. Gif ceorl ceáp forstelð . . . ðonne bið se his dǽl synnig, būtan ðam wífe, forðon heó sceal hire ealdore hióran, 57; Th. i. 137, 17. Ðæt ða (*criminals*) ealle beón gearwe mid him silfum and mid wífe and mid ærfe tō farenne þider ic wille, L. Ath. iv. procem.; Th. i. 220, 6. Gif be cwicum ceorle wíf hig be ōðrum were forlicge, and hit open weorðe . . . heó þolige nase and eárena . . . , L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 6. Mon mōt feohtan orwīge, gif hē gemēteþ ōðerne æt his ǽwum wífe, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 26. Gif frī man wið fríes mannes wíf geligeþ . . . ōðer wíf (hē) his āgenum scætte begete and ðæm ōðrum gebrenge, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. Gif ceorl ācwyle be libbendum wífe and bearne, riht is ðæt ðæt bearn mēdder folgige, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 3: L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 3. Gif hwā cwydeleás of dyssum līfe gewīte . . . beó be ðæs hlāfordes dihte seó ǽht gescyft swýðe rihte wífe and cildan and nēhmāgon, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. Ðǽr se bōnda sæt uncwyd and unbecrafod, sitte ðæt wíf and ða cild on ðam ylcan unbesacen, 73; Th. i. 44, 23. **III a.** *a woman who has been married and lost her husband* (by death or divorce):—Lāf *vel* forlǽten wíf *derelicta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 46. Wífian on nānre wuduwan, ne on forlǽtenum wífe, L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Ælc man ðe his wíf forlǽt . . . se ðe ðæt forlǽtene wíf nimð, se unrihthǽmð, Lk. Skt. 16, 18. Gif man mǽdan oþþe wíf (cf. *the old Latin version*: virginem vel viduam) weddian wille, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 2. Ne nýðe man nāðer ne wíf ne mǽden tō ðam ðe hyre sylfre mislícige (cf. *passages from the Laws under* widuwe, *and* L. H. I. 1, 3; Si, mortuo marito, uxor ejus remanserit, . . . eam non dabo marito, nisi secundum velle suum, Th. i. 499, 15), L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 416, 20. **IV.** *a female*. v. wer, **V**:—Ælcne mon, ge wíf ge wǽpned, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 27. Ða forman twā, fæder and móder, wíf and wǽpned, Cd. Th. 12, 33; Gen. 195. **IV a.** as a grammatical term, *feminine*. v. wer, **V a.** [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wíf: *O. H. Ger.* wíp: *Icel.* víf (*poet.*).] v. aglǽc-, gesíþ-, hǽmed-, mere-, riht-, sige-, síþ-, unrihtwíf, *and next word*.

wífa (?), an; *m. A woman*:—Gif ríce wíf and earm ácennaþ tōgædere, gangon hī ǽweig, nást ðū hwæðer bið ðæs rícan wífan (-es?) cild, hwæðer ðæs earman, Homl. Th. i. 256, 14.

wíf-cild, es; *n. A female child*:—For wǽpnedbearne sceolde cennende wíf hī āhabban fram Godes hūse ingange ðreó and ðrittig daga, and for wífcilde (*femina*) syx and syxtig daga, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 16.

wíf-cyn[n], es; *n.* **I.** *woman-kind, women*:—Ðæt hī of ðam wífcynne him cyning curan *ut de feminea regum prosapia regem sibi eligerent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 22. Ðū eart gebletsod betuh ealle wífcyn (*in mulieribus*, Lk. 1, 28), Blickl. Homl. 143, 18. [Wiðuten wifkin and childre *besides women and children*, Gen. and Ex. 656.] **II.** *female sex*:—Ōþer ðara is wǽpnedcynnes, sunnan trió, ōþer wífcynnes, ðæt mōnan trió *quarum lignum virile est solis, alterum est femineum lune*, Nar. 25, 18. Hwylce wihta beóð ōðre tíd wífcynnes, ōðre tíd wǽpnedcynnes? Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 12: Lchdm. iii. 10, 12.

wíf-cýþ[þ], e; *f. A visit to a woman, familiarity with a woman*:—Ða geáscode hē ðone cyning on wífcyþþe (-cyððau, *v.l.*), Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 29.

wífel, es; *m. A weevil, a beetle*:—Wibl *paupila*, Txts. 85, 1498. Wifel *papila*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 59. Wibil, uuibil *cantarus*, Txts. 49, 398. Wifel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 47. Wifel *cantarus* (*animal*), 128, 11: *scarebius*, i. 281, 43. Is ðæs gores sunu gonge hrædra, ðone wē wifel nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 426, 13; Rä. 41, 73. Æfter ðam wífele, Lchdm. ii. 320, 2. Weorp ofer bæc ðone wífel (tordwífel, l. 15) on wege; beheald ðæt ðū ne lōcige æfter, 318, 19. ¶ the word seems to occur in several local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 352. [Wevyl, wyvyl *or* malte boode (bowde) *gurgulio*, Prompt. Parv. 523 and 531. *O. L. Ger.* gold-uuivil *cicendela*: *O. H. Ger.* wibil *scarabaeus, cantarus*: *Ger.* wiebel: *Icel.* tord-yfill.] v. scearn-, tord-wífel.

wífel, wífer *an arrow, dart, javelin*:—Gafeluca ł wibere *jaculo, sagitta*, gāre ł wífele *spiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 45, 53. Gāra *jaculorum*, gaflucas *catapultas, sagittas*, wífera *sagittarum*, gāras *spicula*, 405, 52–55. [Wyfle, wepene *bipennis*, Prompt. Parv. 526, and see note.]

wí-fērend, -wífestre. v. weg-fērend, wǽpen-wífestre.

wíf-fæst; *adj. Married*:—Gif wíffæst wer (*uxoratus*) hine forlicge be his āgenre wylne, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Cf. wíf-leás.

wíf-feax, es; *n. A woman's hair*:—Wíffex *cesaries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 43: ii. 16, 46.

wíf-gāl; *adj. Incontinent, licentious*:—Swā lǽren hī ða wífgālan gesinscipe, swā hī ða forhæbbendan ne gebrengen on unryhthǽmde *sic incontinentibus laudetur conjugium, ut tamen jam continentes non revocentur ad luxum*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 30.

wíf-gehrine, es; *m. Contact with woman*:—Gif ðīne geféran beóð clǽne from wífgehrine (*femineo contactu*), Nar. 27, 8.

wíf-gemǽdla, an; *m. A woman's fury*:—Wiþ wífgemǽdlan; geberge on neaht rædices moran, ðý dæge ne mæg ðe se gemǽdla sceþþan, Lchdm. ii. 342, 10. v. ge-mǽdan.

wíf-gemāna, an; *m. Mulieris consortium*:—Wífgemānan tō āwecanne . . . ðæt āwecceþ wífgemānan lust, Lchdm. i. 336, 15–17.

wíf-gift; *pl. f. Nuptials, marriage*:—Wæs se weliga ðæra (-e, MS.) wífgifta georn on mōde, ðæt him mon fǽmnan gegyrede brýd tō bolde, Exon. Th. 245, 2; Jul. 38.

wíf-hād, es; *m.* **I.** *womanhood*:—Wē sprecaþ be ðære heofonlícan cwēne æfter wífhāde *we speak of the heavenly queen as woman*, Homl. Th. i. 546, 14. **II.** *female sex*:—Wífhād *femininum sexus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 19. Wífhādes man *femina*, i. 70, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 10, 12: 94, 30. Se ðe handlaþ wífhādes mannes līc, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 50, 11. God āna wāt hū his gecynde bið, wífhādes oððe weres, Exon. Th. 223, 9; Ph. 357. Se ðreát ðæra Godes ðeówa in wífhāde *ancillarum Dei caterva*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* wíp-heit *sexus*.] *See other instances under* wer-hād.

wíf-hand, a; *f. The female side, female line*:—Mīn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinlhealfe; ðonne gif ic gesealde ǽnigre wífhanda ðæt hē gestrýnde, ðonne forgyldan mīne māgas . . . for ðon ic cweðe ðæt hī hit gyldan, for ðon hý fōdt tō mīnum ðe ic syllan mōt swā wífhanda swā wǽpnedhanda swāðer ic wylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 116, 16–24. v. next word.

wíf-healf, e; *f. The female side, female line*:—On ða gerād ðæt hī gecuron heora kynecinn aa on ða wífhealfa, Chr. Erl. 3, 16. (Cf. wífcynn, I.) v. preceding word.

wíf-hearpe (?), an; *f. A woman's harp*:—On glīgbeáme (owifhearpan = on wífhearpan? MS. C.) *in tympano*, Ps. Spl. 150, 4.

wífian; *p.* ode *To take a wife, to marry*, (1) without an object:—Nān wer ne wífaþ, ne wíf ne ceorlaþ, Homl. Th. i. 238, 1. Is geset swíðe micel dǽdbōt swylcum mannum tō dōnne, ðe eft wífiaþ; and eác is ælcum preóste forboden, ðæt hī beón ne mōton on ða wísan ðe hī ǽr wǽron æt ðām brýdlācum, ðǽr man ōðre síðe wífaþ. Be ðam man mæg witan, ðæt hit riht nis, ðæt wer wífige oððe wíf ceorlige oftur ðonne ǽne, Wulfst. 304, 28–305, 3. Ne wífiaþ hig, ne hig ne ceorliaþ *neque nubent, neque nubentur*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 30. Ne wífiaþ hī, ne ne gyftigeaþ, Mk. Skt. 12, 25. Ðysse worulde bearn wífiaþ and beóð tō giftum gesealde, Lk. Skt. 20, 34. Hī ne wífiaþ, ne hī beóð hāmbrōhte, Hpt. Gl. 436, 40. Ðæt se cniht heólde hine sylfne clǽne ōð ðæt hē wífode, Homl. Ass. 20, 149. Abraham and Nachor wífudun (*duxerunt uxores*), Gen. 11, 29. Wífodon, Lk. Skt. 17, 27. Wífian *nubere*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 72: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 6. Mē is gesǽd ðæt eówer ancor sægd, ðæt hit sý ālýfed ðæt mæssepreóstas wel mōton wífian, Homl. Ass. 13, 6. Ne fremaþ nānum menn tō wífienne (wífigæ, Lind.) *non expedit nubere*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 10. Wífigende and gyfta syllende *nubentes et nubtum tradentes*, 24, 38. (2) with an object governed by *on*:—Be ðam men ðe wífaþ on twām geswystrenum *de homine qui duas sorores in matrimonium ducit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 11, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 18. Be ðam men ðe on his māgan wífaþ *de homine qui inter cognatas suas uxorem ducit*, 18, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 30. Se ðe wífaþ on ðam forlǽtenum wífe, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 34. Tō his ādumum ðe woldon wífian on his dohtron (*qui accepturi erant filias ejus*),

Gen. 19, 14. Hē ne mōste būtan ǣne wīfigan, ne hē ne mōste on wydewum wīfigan, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 5. Wīfian, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Is nȳd ðæt cristene menn on ðære ðriddan cneórisse oððe on ðære feórþan him betwih wīfian sceole *necesse est ut tertia vel quarta generatione fidelium licenter sibi jungi debeat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 8. [Iudas wiuede o Thamar, A. R. 308, 13. To late here sones wyue, R. Glouc. 35, 9. To wyui *nubere*, Ayenb. 225, 17. Wyvyñ or weddyñ a wyfe *uxoro*, Prompt. Parv. 531.] v. ge-wīfian.

wīf-lāc, es; *n. Intercourse with women*:—Gif hwā openlīce Lengctenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh wīflāc (*concubitum*, Lat. vers. Cf. qui in Quadrigesima ante Pascha nupserit, .i. annum peniteat, L. Ecg. E. 108; Th. ii. 113, 3. Eác is gesyncipum micel þearf, ðæt hī hig on ðās hālgan tīd (*Lent*) clǣnlīce healdan, būtan ǣlces hǣmedes besmytennysse, L. E. I. 43; Th. ii. 440, 2), L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 30. Ealle synoðas forbudon ǣfre ǣlc wīflāc (v. wīfung) weófodþēnum, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 12: Wulfst. 270, 21.

wīf-lēas; *adj. Without a wife, unmarried*:—Gif hwylces weres forme wīf bið deád, ðæt hē be leáfe ōðer wīf niman mōte, and gif hē ða oferbýt, wunige hē ā syððan wīfleás (*coelebs*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 3. [Wyyfles or not weddyd *agamus*, Prompt. Parv. 526.] See also next word.

wīf-lēast, e; *f. Lack of women*:—Menn hæfdon on frymðe heora māgan tō wīfe, and swā wel mōsten for ðære wīfleáste, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 216.

wīf-līc; *adj.* I. *womanly, of a woman, female, feminine*:—Wīflīc *muliebris*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 17, 17. Wīflīces *femineis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 20. Wīflīcum līcome of woeres ðū saldest līchome fruma *femineo corpore de viri dares carne principium*, Rtl. 109, 15. Būtan wīflīcre bysnunge *without an example among women*, Homl. Th. i. 198, 5. Mid wīflīce nīðe *with all a woman's hate*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 39, 18. Ðæt hē ne forðon wīflīce hāde ārede *ut ne sexui quidem muliebri parceret*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 24. Āwyrp mē hyder dīnne scyccels, ðæt ic mæge ða wīflīcan tȳddernysse oferwreón, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 211. I a. as a grammatical term, *feminine* (gender):—Æfter gecynde syndon twā cyn on namum, *masculinum* and *femininum*, ðæt is werlīc and wīflīc; wīflīc cyn byð *haec femina* ðis wīf . . . *Neutrum* is nāðor cynn, ne werlīces ne wīflīces, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 18, 5–15. II. *wifely, matronly*:—Wīflīcre *matronalis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 36. Wīflīcere, 520, 2. Ða wīflīcan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* wīp-līh *muliebris, femineus.*]

wīflīce; *adv. Like a woman*:—Wīflīce *muliebriter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 232, 17: Hpt. 504, 30. Ðū wunodest æfter dīnum were wīflīce on clǣnnysse *after your husband's death you continued in womanly purity*, Homl. Ass. 114, 392.

wīf-lufu, an; *f. Love for a woman*:—Se hālga wer ðære wīflufan (*the love of Herod for Herodias*) wordum stȳrde, unryhtre ǽ, Exon. Th. 260, 12; Jul. 296. Ingelde wealla þ wælnīðas, and him wīflufan cōlran weorðaþ, Beo. Th. 4137; B. 2065. Cf. wīf-myne.

wīf-mann (wīm-, wim-?), es; *m.* (*but* seó wīfman *occurs*). I. *a woman*:—Wē lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig wīfman neáh weófode ne cume ða hwīle ðe man mæssige, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 3. Ðara manna sum wæs bescoren preóst, sum wæs lǽwede, sum wæs wīfmon (*femina*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 35. Minutia hātte ān wīfmon, ðe on heora wīsan sceolde nunne beón. Seó hæfde gehāten . . . ðæt heó wolde hiere līf on fæmnhāde ālibban *Minucia, virgo vestalis*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 15. Seó wīfman (seó wīfman, vv. 18, 22) *Jahel*, Jud. 4, 21. Wīfmannes loccas *crines*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 49. Wīfmannes innoð *matrix, uterus*, 44, 39. Ne scríde nān wǽpman mid wīfmannes reáfe (*veste feminea*), Deut. 22, 5. Be wīfmannes beweddunge, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254. Be ungewintredes wīfmannes nēdhǽmde. Gif mon ungewintrædne wīfmon tō niédhǽmde geþreátige, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 16. Nū cweðe gē ðæt gē ne magon beón būtan wīmmannes þēnungum, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 19. God geworhte ðæt ribb tō ānum wīfmen (*in mulierem*), Gen. 2, 22. Ðæt bisceop . . . næbbe on his hūse nǽnne wīfman, būton hit sȳ his mōdor . . ., L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 13. Gif hwā wille wið wīfman (*cum muliere*) unrihtlīce hǽman, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 274, 10. Þeówne wīmman *ancillam*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 18. God hī geworhte wǽpnedman and wīmman (wȳfman, *v. l.*, hiuu ł wīfmon, Lind.: wīfmenn, Rush.) *masculum et feminam fecit eos Deus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Wēpmen ge wīfmen *viri ac feminae*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Wīfmenn, Exon. Th. 460, 12; Hö. 16. Hæleþa gemōt, wītgena weorod, wīfmonna þreát, fela fǽmnena, folces unrīm, 462, 7; Hö. 48. Wǽpmanna sang and wīfmanna sang, Homl. Th. i. 442, 1. Wæs micel ege from ðǽm wīfmonnum (*the Amazons*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 27. I a. a *serving-woman*:—Gif hwylc wīf (*mulier*) hire wīfman (*ancillam suam*) swingð, and heó þurh ða swingle wyrð deád . . . fæste seó hlǽfdige (*domina*) .vii. geár, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: ii. 4, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 6. Heó fīgóde Hægelfǽðe hire wīmman, Chart. Erl. 253, 16. God gewītnode ealle his wīmmen (*uxorem ancillasque suas*), Gen. 20, 18. II. applied to plants, *female*:—Gif man scyle mugcwyrt tō lǽcedōme habban, ðonne nime man . . . ða grēnan wīfmen, Lchdm. iii. 72, 21. [*Laym.* wifmon, wimmon: *Orm.* wifmann, wimmann: *A. R.* wummon: *Ayenb.* wyfman.]

wīf-myne, es; *m. Love for a woman*:—Drihten weard Faraone yrre for wīfmyne (*love for Sarah*), Cd. Th. 111, 25; Gen. 1861. Cf. wīf-lufu.

-wīfre. v. gange-wīfre.

wīf-scrūd, es; *n. Clothing for a woman, woman's dress, female attire*:—Ic geann mīnre yldran dehter . . . ānes wīfscrūdes ealles. And mīnre gyngran dehter ic geann ealles ðæs wīfscrūdes ðe tō lāfe bið, Chart. Th. 530, 14–25.

wīft, e; *f. Some implement used in weaving*:—Hē sceal habban fela towtōla . . . pihten, timplean, wifte, wefle, wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 12.

wīf-þegen, es; *m. A pander*; leno, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 31: 284, 14: ii. 51, 63.

wīf-þing; *pl. n. Matters connected with women, marriage, intercourse*:—Tō wīfþingum foxes tægles se ýtemesta dǽl on earm ǽhangen; ðū gelýfest ðæt ðis sȳ tō wīfþingum on bysmær (*irritamentum ad coitum*) gedōn, Lchdm. i. 340, 22; 368, 16. Wīfþing, gifta, hǽmed *hymeneos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 13. Be ðam men ðe gelōmlīce wīfþing begēð *de homine qui crebras nuptias conciliat*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 32. [He weddede þat mæiden, and nom heo to his bedden; þer wes wīfðing riche, Laym. 31128.] Cf. brýd-þing.

wīfung, e; *f.* I. *taking a wife, marriage*:—Be gehādodra manna wīfunge (*matrimonio*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 1, tit.; Th. ii. 194, 25: Gen. 24, 9. Ūs sceamaþ tō secgenne ealle ða sceandlīcan wīglunga ðe gē dwǽsmenn drīfaþ on wīfunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 102. Se ðridda cwæð: 'Ic hæbbe gewīfod . . .' Þurh ða wīfunge sind getācnode ðæs līchaman lustas, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 19. Āðas and wīfunga siudan tōcwedene heáhfreólsdagum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24. Ðās sinoðas forbudon ǣlce wīfunga ǣfre weófodþēnum, L. Ælfc. P. 30; Th. ii. 374, 35. II. in plural, *wives*; matrimonia:—Eów preóstum þingð, ðæt eów nān sin ne sȳ ðæt gē mid wīfungum swā libban swā lǽwede men, L. Ælfc. P. 32; Th. ii. 376, 28. v. frum-, unriht-wīfung.

wig *a way*, wīg *an idol*. v. weg, wīh.

wīg, es; *n.* I. *fight, battle, war, conflict*:—Wīg oððe gefeoht *mavors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 37. Ðonne wīg cume, Beo. Th. 46; B. 23: 5737; B. 2872. Wīg ealle fornam, 2165; B. 1080: Exon. Th. 291, 11; Wand. 80: Elen. Kmbl. 262; El. 131. Wæs ðæs wyrmes wīg wīde gesýne, nearofāges nīð neán and feorran, hū se gūðsceaða Geáta leóde hatode and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4621; B. 2316. Ful oft ðǽr wīg ne ālæg *there was constantly war*, Exon. Th. 325, 30; Vid. 119. Wīges on wēnum *expectant of battle*, Cd. Th. 188, 30; Exod. 176. Wīges bīdan, Beo. Th. 2541; B. 1268. Se wyrm getrūwode wīges and wealles *the dragon trusted to battle* (*or under* II?) *and bulwark*, 4635; B. 2323. Him wæs hild boden, wīges wōma, Elen. Kmbl. 37; El. 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2709; An. 1357: Exon. Th. 277, 5; Jul. 576. Sumum wīges spēd hē gieseþ æt gūþe, 42, 16; Cri. 673. Wæs Hrōðgāre herespēd gysen, wīges weorðmynd, Beo. Th. 130; B. 65. Hē hasaþ wīgges leán, blǽd būtan bliune, Elen. Kmbl. 1647; El. 825. Sum bið wīges heard, beadocræftig beorn, Exon. Th. 295, 27; Crä. 39: (*Ulysses*) Met. 26, 13: (*Sigemund*) Beo. Th. 1776; B. 886: (*St. Andrew*) Andr. Kmbl. 1677; An. 841. Wīges oflysted, 2454; An. 1228. Wīges hrēmige, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 8. Wīges sæd, Erl. 112, 20. Him wīge forstōd fæder frumsceafta, wearð him seó feohte tō grim, Exon. Th. 317, 14; Mōd. 65. Heald mē herewǽpnum wið unholdum, and wīge belūc feóndum *effunde frameam, et conclude adversus eos*, Ps. Ben. 34, 3. Wīgge, Beo. Th. 3545; B. 1770. Wīgge under wæstere, 3316; B. 1656. Æt wīge cringan, 2679; B. 1337. Æt wīge sigecempa, Ps. C. 9. Æt wīgge spēd, sigor æt sæcce, æt gefeohte frið, Elen. Kmbl. 2362; El. 1182. Hē mid wīge āscwealde ðone cyning and ðæt folc *percusserunt urbem et omnes habitatores ejus*, Jos. 10, 30. Hī mid wīge āscwealdon eall ðæt hī ðǽr fundon *percussit in ore gladii universas animas, quae in ea fuerant*, 10, 37. Gif hwā mid wīge godcundra gerihta forwyrne . . . Gif hē man gewundige . . . Gif hē man āfylle . . . Gif hē gewyrce ðæt man hine āfylle, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 6–12. Hē gewann mid wīge ðone eard *cepit omnem terram*, Jos. 11, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 216, 1. Seó burhwaru heóldan mid fullan wīge ongeán, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Hū him speów ǽgðer ge mid wīge ge mid wīsdōme, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 8. Giefe on wīge, Exon. Th. 299, 25; Crä. 107. Hē on wīgge (*in bello*) āfeallen wæs, Chart. Th. 201, 27. Cēne tō wīge, Jud. p. 162, 30. Ðæt folc wurdon gewexene tō wīge ful strange, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 18. Man beónn ealle Cantware tō wīgge, Chart. Th. 201, 21. Æghwylc ðǽrne bylde tō wīge, Byrht. Th. 138, 44; By. 235. Tō wīgge faran, Chart. Th. 201, 22. Hié giredon hié tō wīge, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 17. Wīgge, Elen. Kmbl. 95; El. 48. Hē sende twelf þūsenda gewǽpnodra manna tō ðam wīge (*ad pugnam*), Num. 31, 6. Hī beód gewǽpnode on ða wīsan ðe man hors gewǽpnaþ, ðonne man tō wīge þencð, Wulfst. 200, 11. Hié heora land oferhergodan, and him ðæs nǽnige bōte dydon, būton ofermōdlīce wīg and þreátunge, Blickl. Homl. 201, 24. Abraham sealde wīg tō wedde, nalles wunden gold, Cd. Th. 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Oft ic (*a shield*)

wíg seó, frécne feohtan, Exon. Th. 388, 6; Rä. 6, 3. Wælhwelpes wíg, 397, 21; Rä. 16, 23. Gesécean wíg, Beo. Th. 1374; B. 685. Wíg gefeohtan, 2170; B. 1083. An wíg gearwe, 2499; B. 1247. II. *fighting force* (abstract or concrete), *valour; troops*:—Wæs his módsefa manegum gecýðed, wíg and wísdóm, Beo. Th. 705; B. 350. Néfre on ðre læg wídcúþes wíg, ðonne walu feóllon, 2088; B. 1082: Exon. Th. 338, 27; Gn. Ex. 85. On Móyses hand wearð wíg gifen, wigena mænieo, Cd. Th. 216, 11; Dan. 5. Hé mid ðam ódrum flocce tó ðære birig férde beótlíce mid wíge *ascendit cum senioribus in fronte exercitus, vallatus auxilio pugnatorum*, Jos. 8, 10. Ðanon hé gewende mid wíge tó Lebna and oferwann ða burh *transivit cum omni Israel in Lebna et pugnabat contra eam*, 10, 29. Offór hiene (*Philip*) ódere Sciþþie mid lytelre firde . . . Philippus him dyde heora wíg unweorð (*made light of their force*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 2. Ne hé him ðæs wyrmes wíg for wiht dyde, eafoð and ellen, Beo. Th. 4685; B. 2348. [He scheldede his scalken al se heo to wiże solden, Laym. 4728. Com mid muchle wiże (*a great force*) Irtac, 25365. To werchen wi *to fight*, Gen. and Ex. 3220. *O. Sax.* wíg: *O. Frs.* wích: *O. H. Ger.* wíc (ch, g) *bellum, proelium, pugna, militia: Icel.* víg; *n.* Cf. *Goth.* waihjô *pugna*.] v. ún-, and- (Exon. Th. 112, 22; Gú. 147), camp-, féðe-, þræc-, weoroldwíg; or-wíge. The word is found in proper names. v. Txts. p. 631.

wíg (P); *adj.* v. wíg-heafola.

wiga, an; *m.* I. *one who fights, a (fighting) man, a warrior*:—Wiga *heros*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 57, 11. Wiga oððe wígstrang *bellipotens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 45. Iung wiga *tyro*, i. 18, 16. Wiga wintrum geong, Byrht. Th. 137, 62; By. 210. Wælreów wiga (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1262; B. 629. Wiga ellenróf, Wald. 79; Vald. 2, 11. Wác wiga, Exon. Th. 290, 18; Wand. 67. Wigan wígheardne, Byrht. Th. 133, 64; By. 75; Cd. Th. 189, 22; Exod. 188. Wigan unforhte, módige twégen, Byrht. Th. 134, 5; By. 79. Wigan on gewinne, 140, 42; By. 302: Cd. Th. 197, 23; Exod. 311: 219, 22; Dan. 58. Ðér wigan sittaþ on beórsele blíðe ætsomne, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 4; Rún. 14. Wigena æscberendra, Cd. Th. 123, 6; Gen. 2040. Wigena mænieo, 216, 12; Dan. 5. Wigena strengest (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3091; B. 1543. Hí sendon máran sciphere strengran wihgena *mittitur classis prolixior armatorum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 16. Wigum and wépnum, Beo. Th. 4779; B. 2395. ¶ In phrases denoting a chief or leader:—Wigena hláford (*Byrhtnoth*), Byrht. Th. 135, 49; By. 135. Wigena baldor (*Holofornes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. Dauid cyning, wigena baldor, Elen. Kmbl. 688; El. 344. Wigena hleó . . . wigena weard (*Constantine*), Elen. 300–306; El. 150–153. Wigena strengel (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6222; B. 3115. *Similarly the Deity is called* wigena wyn, Exon. Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. I a. used of that which destroys:—Wiga wælgifre (*death*), Exon. Th. 162, 7; Gú. 972: 231, 8; Ph. 486. Wiga unlæt láces, 164, 4; Gú. 1006. Fýr swearta lég, wealleude wiga, 61, 15; Cri. 985. Wiga (*a dog? fire?*) is on eorþan wundrum ácenned, 433, 23; Rä. 51, 1. II. *a noble, strenuous man*:—Se ðe mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn, wiga weorþlíce, Menol. Fox 317; Men. 160. Wigan unsláwne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 3419; An. 1713. Wigena tíd (*the day of St. Simon and St. Jude*), Menol. Fox 370; Men. 186. [*Gaw. Allit. Pms.* wyze; *pl.* wyzes: *Alex.* (Skt.) wee; *pl.* wees, wies: *Piers P.* wy, wye. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Wigo (*proper name*).] v. æsc-, beorn-, byrn, cumbol-, folc-, gár-, gúð-, lind-, ord-, réde-, rand-, ríd-, scild-, wépen-, þeód-wiga.

wígan [*p.* wág, *pl.* wigon; *pp.* wigen] *to fight, do battle*:—Nú sceal hond and heard sweord ymb hord wígan, Beo. Th. 5012; B. 2509. Móises getealde ðæs folces meniu wígendra manna *numeravit Moyses omnem summam filiorum Israel a viginti annis et supra*, Num. 26, 1. Six hund þúsenda wígendra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 367: Homl. Ass. 103, 54. [*Goth.* weihan (weigan? v. Lk. 14, 31); *p.* waih *to fight: O. H. Ger.* wíhantero *bellantium*. Cf. *Icel.* vega; *p.* vá *to fight*.] v. ofer-wígan, wígend, wigian.

wí-gár. v. wíg-gár.

wíg-bére; *adj. Warlike, martial, eager for fighting*:—Wígbére *bellicosus, pugnandi cupidus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 36.

wíg-bealu, wes; *n. War-bale, harm caused by war* or *the calamity of war*:—Wígbealu weccean *to kindle the wasting flame of war*, Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2046.

wíg-bed, wí-bed, wió-bed, -bud, wié-bed, weó-bed, -bud, weófod (-ed, -ud), wéfod, es, *also* -beddes; *n.* (*generally, but* se weóbud, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 21, *and pl.* wíbedas, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 42) *An altar* [*from* wíg (wíh) *and* beód; *some forms, e. g.* wígbeddes, weóbedd, *suggest that the word was thought to be derived from* bed]:—Weófod *altar* vel *ara*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 51. Hé scolde ðone Godes alter habban uppan ſholodne, ðæt hé meahte on healdan ða lác ðe mon bróhte tó ðæm weóbude; for ðæm, gif se weóbud ufan hol nére, and ðér wind tó cóme, ðonne tóstencte hé ða lác. Hwæt elles getácnaþ ðæt weóbud búton ryhtwísra monna sáula? . . . Wæs eall sió offrung uppe on ðæt wiébed (wióbud, Cott. MSS.) bróht, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 19–25. Ðæt weóbud, 219, 3. Wígbed, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 39. Ðæt weófud (-od, MS. A.: wígbed, Lind.: wíbed, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 19. Wígbedes hornas *cornu altaris*, Ps. Th. 117, 25: Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Tó wígbedes ðénunge, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 9: 5, 10; S. 624, 34. Wígbedes (weófodes, col. 1), 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. Weófodes (wígbeddes, Lind.: wí-bedes, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 11. Weófodes þén, Homl. Ass. 22, 206. Weónedes (weófedes), R. Ben. 55, 2. On wígbede tó hálsienne *ariolandi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 15. Án dél ðam wíbede (wígbede, *v. l.*), L. E. B. 12; Th. ii. 242, 18: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 14. Tó wíbede, Ps. Surt. 42, 4. Tó weófode (wígbed, Lind.: weófud t wíbede, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 23. On wígbed ðín, Ps. C. 138. Tó wígbed (beforan ðæt weófud t wíbed, Rush.) *ad altare*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 24. Ic ymbgaa wíbed ðín, Ps. Surt. 25, 6: Cd. Th. 107, 18; Gen. 1791: 108, 14; Gen. 1806: 113, 5; Gen. 1882. Weóbedd, 172, 8; Gen. 2841. Uppan ðæt weófod, Ex. 24, 6: 29, 20. Lege under weófod, Lchdm. ii. 138, 28: 142, 8. Wígbedu (wíbed, Surt.: weófod, Spl.: wiébed, Spl. T.) ðín *altaria tua*, Ps. Th. 83, 4. Tó wígbedum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 38. Wíbedum (*v. l.* weófodum), 1, 15; S. 484, 1. Tó Godes weófedan, L. Eth. vii. 26; Th. i. 334, 30. Tó hálgum wéfodum, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 5. Ðæt tempel and ða weófedu (wígbedo, Bd. M. 136, 18) . . . ða wígbed and ða heargas *templa et altaria . . . aras et fana*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33–39. Ða wígbed (*v. l.* weófedu), S. 517, 18. Hé wíbedas sette, 5, 20; S. 641, 42. Wíbedu *arulas*, Germ. 394, 259. Paulus sceáwode ða weófoda, óþ ðæt hé funde án weófod ðe ðis gewrit on stód: *Deo ignoto*, ðæt is on Englisc, 'Uncúðum gode is ðis weófod hálig,' Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 21. Hig ðér gedydon twá weófedu, Blickl. Homl. 205, 15. [*Laym.* weofed (wefd, 2nd MS.), weofd; *dat.* wæfde (wefde, 2nd MS.): *A. R. Kath.* weoued: *Ps. R. Glouc.* weved: *Aymb.* wieved.]

wígbed-bót, e; *f. A fine paid to the bishop for the injury done to the church by doing wrong to one in holy orders*:—Gif man preóst gewundige, gebéte man ða wyrdlan, and tó weófodbóte for his háde sylle .xii. ór.; æt diácone .vi. ór. tó weófodbóte, L. N. P. L. 23; Th. ii. 294, 4–6. Gif man preóst ofsleá, forgilde man hine be fullan were, and biscope feówer and .xx. ór. tó weófodbóte; æt diácone .xli. ór. tó weófodbóte, 24; Th. ii. 294, 7–9. Gif hwá gehádodne man bende oððe beáte oþþe swýðe gebysmrige, béte wið hine swá hit ríht sý, and biscepe weófodbóte be hádes máðe, L. C. S. 42; Th. i. 400, 23. In the laws of Henry I it is called emendacio altaris, 11, 8; Th. i. 521, 7: 66, 3; Th. i. 569, 13.

wígbed-heorþ, es; *m. The altar-hearth, the part of the altar where the offering is burnt*:—Hé genom on ðam wíbedheorðe ðæs dustes dél, Lchdm. iii. 364, col. 1.

wígbed-hrægel, es; *n. An altar-covering*:—Hé sende ða ðing eall ða ðe tó cyrican dénunge nýdþearflíco wéron, húselfatu and wígbedhrægl (-bed-, Bd. M. 90, 2) (*vestimenta altarium*), Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 9.

wígbed-scéát, es; *m. An altar-cloth*:—Bewindan ða mágas ðæs cildes hand on ðæs altares weófodsceáte (*in palla altaris*), R. Ben. 103, 14. Ðis syndon ða cyrican mádmas on Scírburnan. Ðér synd . . . .ii. mæsserséaf and iii. mæssehakelan and ii weóvedsceátas and ii overbrédels, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 660, 33. Hit gedafenlíc is ðæt his (*the priest's*) reáf ne beó horig, and his weófodsceátas beón wel behworfene, L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 21. Hé hæfð ðiderynn gedón . . . .v. wællene weófodsceátas and .vii. oferbrédelsas, Chart. Th. 429, 25. Gif hwá wyle wyrcan weófodsceatas oððe ódre reáf of his ealdum cládum, gesylle ða ealdan, and geceápige níwe, Homl. Ass. 35, 284. v. next word.

wígbed-sceáta, an; *m. An altar-cloth*:—On weófodsceátan *in palla altaris*, R. Ben. Inter. 99, 10.

wígbed-steall, es; *n. The part of the church where the altar stands*:—Wé léraþ ðæt mæssepreósta énig ne cume binnan weófodstealle búton his oferslipe, ne húru æt ðam weófode ðæt hé ðér þénige búton ðære wéde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9 note. v. wíg-steall.

wígbed-þegen, es; *m. A minister of the altar, an ecclesiastic who performs service at the altar*:—Gif weófodþén, ðæt is, biscop oððe mæssepreóst oððe diácon, gewífode . . . hí forbudon élc wíflác weófodþénum, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 3–13: Wulfst. 270, 21. Gif weófodþén his ágen líf rihtlíce fadige, ðonne sí hé fulles þegnweres wurðe, L. Eth. ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 17. Be gehádedum mannum. Gif weófodþegen manslaga wyrðe, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 13. Gif man freóndleásne weófodþén mid tihtlan belecge, L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 22: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 18: L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 25. Weófodþéna máðe medemige man for Godes ege, L. Eth. ix. 18; Th. i. 344, 9.

wígbed-þegnung, e; *f. Service at the altar*:—Wé forbeódaþ ðæt énig preóst ódre[s] cirican náðer ne gebicge ne gebicge, búton hine hwá mid heáfodgylte forwyrce, ðæt hé weófodþénunge wyrðe ne sí, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 8.

wígbed-wiglere, es; *m. One who divines from the sacrifices, a diviner, soothsayer*:—Wígbedwíglere *ariolus* (as if from *ara*), Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 11.

wíg-bil[l], es; *n. A battle-blade, a sword*:—Ðæt sweord ongan æfter heaþoswáte hildegicelum, wígbil wanian, Beo. Th. 3218; B. 1607.

wíg-blíc; *adj. Splendid with warlike equipment*:—Werud wæs wígblíc (cf. beran beorht searo, 191, 23; Exod. 219. Wígbord scínon, 207, 14; Exod. 466), Cd. Th. 190, 24; Exod. 204.

wíg-bora, an; *m. A belligerent*:—Wígbora *belliger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 16.

wíg-bora, an; *m.* *An image-bearer*:—Wícbora (wíóbora, Anglia xiii. 35, 214) *signifer*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 71. v. wíh.

wíg-bord, es; *n.* *A shield*:—Hē hēht him gewyrcean eallírenne wíg-bord; wisse hē gearwe, dæt him holtwudu helpan ne meahte, lind wíd líge, Beo. Th. 4667; B. 2339. Wígbord scinon, Cd. Th. 207, 14; Exod. 466.

wíg-cirm, es; *m.* *The din of battle*:—Đǽr wæs wígcyrm micel, hlúd hilde swēg, Cd. Th. 120, 6; Gen. 1990.

wíg-cræft, es; *m.* I. *war-craft, military skill*:—Pirrus wæs gemǽrsad ofer ealle ōþere cyningas, ægđer ge mid his miclan fultume, ge mid his rǽdþeahtunge, ge mid his wígcræfte *Pyrrhus in se, ob magnitudinem virium consiliorumque, summam belli nomenque traduxit*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 27. Hý him grimme forguldon đone wígcræft đe hý æt him geleornodon *vincere, dum vincitur, edocuit*, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 7. Hē hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrunen, wlonces wígcræft (*or* II?), Beo. Th. 5898; B. 2953. I a. *a warlike art, a warlike engine*:—Hý wurdon gerāde wígcræfta, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 6. Mid scotum, ge mid stāna torfungum, ge mid eallum heora wígcræftum *vis magna telorum*, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 16. Wígcræftum *machinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 33. II. *warlike force, military power* (abstract or concrete):—On Thessali hē dæt gewinn swíþost dyde for dære gewilnunge đe hē wolde hī him on fultum geteón for heora wígcræfte, for đon hié cūþon on horsum ealra folca feohtan betst *Thessaliam ambitione habendorum equitum Thessalorum, quorum robur ut exercitui suo admiscerit, invasit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 3. Hē (*Christ*) mihte, gif hē wolde, wígcræft habban sōna genōhne (cf. Mt. 26, 53), L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 34. Đā beþōhtan hié ealle heora wígcræftas Exantipuse *Xanthippum, cum auxiliis accitum, ducem bello praefacerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 30.

wíg-cræftig; *adj.* *Strong in war*:—Hē đone gūđwine (*a sword*) gōdne tealde, wígcræftigne, Beo. Th. 3626; B. 1811.

wígend, wiggend, es; *m.* I. *a fighting man, a warrior, soldier*:—Wígend weorđtullost (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6189; B. 3099. Đæm wíggende (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 1964; El. 984. Đone wíggend (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 25, 13; Jud. 258. Wígend cruncon wundum wērige, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302: Beo. Th. 6279; B. 3144. Wígend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 6; Exod. 180. Wígend, cēne under cumblum, Andr. Kmbl. 2408; An. 1205. Wíggend, Judth. Thw. 22, 20; Jud. 69: 23, 26; Jud. 141. Wígendra scolu (*Ulysses and his men*), Met. 26, 31. Wíggendra, Andr. Kmbl. 2191; An. 1097. Hē dæt word ācwæþ tō đām wíggendum, Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 283. Wígend weccean, Beo. Th. 6040; B. 3024: Elen. Kmbl. 211; El. 106. II. *a noble, strenuous man*:—Se wígend, Nergendes þegen, Mathias, Menol. Fox 49; Men. 24. Đa wígend, cempan coste (*St. Andrew and St. Matthew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2108; An. 1055. Wuldres wynn, wígendra þrym, 1774; An. 889. Wígend (*St. Andrew's disciples*), 1699; An. 852. Gelǽdde đa wígend (*those in the ark*) weroda Drihten, Cd. Th. 85, 7; Gen. 1411. ¶ *in the phrase* wígendra hleó = *a lord, chief*:—Wígendra hleó, freáwine folca (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 863; B. 429: (*Sigemund*), 1803; B. 899: (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 1011; An. 506: (*St. Andrew*), 1792; An. 898. Đū eart weoroda God, wígendra hleó, helm alwihta, Exon. Th. 25, 31; Cri. 409. Wíggendra hleó, Eádmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wígand: *O. H. Ger.* wígant *bellator, pugnator, mars, armatus.*] v. burg-, byrn-, gār-, lind-, rand-, sweord-wígend (-wígende).

wígende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Fighting, able to fight.* v. wígan.

Wígere-ceaster. v. Weogorna-ceaster.

Wígestas (-e?); *pl. m.* *The name of some people in England*:—Wígesta landes is nygan hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20.

wíg-freca, an; *m.* *A warrior*:—Wyrsan wígfrecan, Beo. Th. 2428; B. 1212: 4985; B. 2496.

wíg-fruma, an; *m.* *A leader in war, a chieftain*:—Wígfruma (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 1332; B. 664. Æfter wígfruman *after the chieftain's death*, 4514; B. 2261.

wíg-gār, es; *m.* *A lance*:—Wígār *lancea*, wegures (wígāres?) gewrid *amentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 46–47. Cf. wíg-spere.

wíg-gebed, es; *n.* *Prayer to an idol* (?):—Wíggebed (wigg-bed?) *ara*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 43. v. wíg-bed.

wíg-getawa (-e); *pl. f.* *War-equipments*:—On wíggetawum, Beo. Th. 741; B. 368.

wíg-gild (wíh-), es; *n.* *An idol*:—Hié onhnigon tō đam herige, hēđne þeóde wurđedon wíhgyld, Cd. Th. 227, 5; Dan. 182. Cf. deófol-gild.

wíg-gryre, es; *m.* *Terror caused by war*:—Wíggryre wífes *the terror inspired when a woman makes war*, Beo. Th. 2572; B. 1284.

wíg-haga, an; *m.* *A phalanx*:—Hē mid bordum hēt wyrcan đone wíhagan, and dæt werod healdan fæste wid feóndum, Byrht. Th. 134, 50; By. 102.

wíg-heafola (?):—[Hē] wōd þurh đone wælréc wíg[hea]folan bær freán on fultum, Beo. Th. 5316; B. 2661. *Hea* is the reading of Thorkelin's transcripts, but now the MS. shews only quite uncertain traces of *h*, and *ea* is entirely gone (Zupitza). Wíg-heafola is taken to mean *a helmet* by some editors: Grein suggests wígneafolan = *umbonem bellicum* i. e. *clypeum*. Could the reading be wígne afolan? Cf. *Icel.* vígr *in fighting state, serviceable for fighting*, and afli *strength*; so that the passage would mean he had *or* brought strength that might serve to help his lord in battle.

wíg-heáp, es; *m.* *A war-troop, a band of warriors*:—Is mín fletwerod, wígheáp gewanod, Beo. Th. 958; B. 477.

wíg-heard; *adj.* *Stout in fight, hardy*:—Wigan wígheardne, Byrht. Th. 133, 64; By. 75. [*Icel.* víg-harðr (*poet.*).]

wíg-hete, es; *m.* *Hate that leads to war*:—Sunu deáþ fornam, wíghete Wedera *death took off her son, the Weders' hate that found its vent in war*, Beo. Th. 4246; B. 2121.

wíg-hryre, es; *m.* *Fall in fight*:—Se đe æt sæcce gebād wíghryre wrāđra *he that in strife had lived to see the fall in fight of fierce foes*, Beo. Th. 3242; B. 1619.

wíg-hūs, es; *n.* (in Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 41 it is masc.) *A war-house, a tower, fortification*:—Đis wíghūs *haec arx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 75; Zup. 73, 14: 3; Zup. 7, 9. Se hīhsta wíghūs *arx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 41. Wíghūs *propugnaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 61. On ælcum ylpe wæs ān wíghūs getimbrod, and on ælcum wíghūse wǽron þrittig manna, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 561. Wíghūses *turris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 28. Wíghūs *propugnacula*, i. 36, 40. Wíghūsum *turribus*, ii. 91, 25: Ps. Th. 47, 11: Past. 33; Swt. 229, 5. Se weall is mid stǽnenum wíghūsum (*habitaculis defensorum*) beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 21. Menn wyrcaþ wíghūs him (*elephants*) on uppan, and of đām feohtaþ, Hex. 9; Norm. 16, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* wíc-hūs *turris, propugnaculum.*]

wíg-hyrst, e; *f.* *The trappings of war*:—Beorn monig goldbeorht wíghyrstum scān, Exon. Th. 478, 3; Ruin. 35.

wíglan; *p.* ode *To fight*:—Gif hē wigie and man gewundie, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 8. [Cf. *Goth.* waihjó *strife.*] v. wígan.

wígle (wigle?), es; *n.* *Divination, heathen practice*:—Wíglum *ceremonias* (the passage is: Ad tortas simulacrorum ceremonias, Ald. 41), Anglia xiii. 33, 162. [Þurh Merlines wíjel (craft, and MS.), Laym. 19250. He (*a devil*) maked þe unbilefulle man to leven swilche wigeles, swo ich ar embe spac, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 27. His (*the devil's*) wíjeles and his wrenches, A. R. 300, 5. Wieles, 92, 21: Fragm. Phlps. 8, 54. Wiheles, Marh. 13, 9.] v. steor-wigle; wíglere.

wíg-leóþ, es; *n.* *A war-song, the trumpet's summons*:—Gemundon weardas wígleóþ . . . býman gehýrdon flotan, Cd. Th. 191, 27; Exod. 221.

wíglere (wiglere?), weohlere, es; *m.* *A diviner, soothsayer, augur, sorcerer*:—Wíglere *augur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 37. Đes and đeós wíglere *hic et haec augur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 2. Nū cwyđ sum wíglere, dæt wiccan oft secgaþ swā swā hit ágǽd nid sōđum đincge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 108. On gelfcnysse wígleres and rǽdendes (*arioli et coniectoris*), Scint. 75, 12. Wígleras *auspices*, Germ. 398, 79. Be wiccum, wíglerum, etc. Gif wiccan ođđe wígleras, oþþe morđwyrhtan . . ., L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. Wiccan oþþe wígleras, scincræftigan . . ., L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20. Wiccan and wígleras (wígeleras, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 27, 1. Drýmen, and wiccan and ōđre wígeleras beóđ tō helle bescofene for heora scincræftum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 28. Wígulera *magorum, hariolorum*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 51. Tunglera ł wí[g]lera *Chaldaeorum* . . . wíhlera (? *printed* wineena) *hariolorum*, 483, 5–10. Đonne man tō wiccan and tō wígleran tilunge sēce æt ǽnigre neóde, Wulfst. 171, 11. Hē wiccan fordyde, and wígleras āfligde, and drýcræft tōwearp, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 464. [Wielare *augur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 89, 20. Þe wielare (*the devil*) maked a swote smel cumen, ase þauh hit were of heouene, A. R. 106, 2. *M. Du.* wijcheler.] v. fugel-, gebyrd-, wígbed-wíglere (-weohlere), *and next word.*

wíglian; *p.* ode *To practise divination* or *sorcery*:—Wígliaþ stunte men menigfealde wígelunga on đisum dæge æfter hǽđenum gewunan, swylce hī magon heora líf gelengan, oþþe heora gesundfulnysse, Homl. Th. i. 100, 19. Ne sceal nān cristen mann nān þincg be đam mōnan wíglian, Lchdm. iii. 266, 17. [*M. Du.* wijchelen. v. Grmm. D. M. 985.] v. wíglung; wígol.

wíg-líc; *adj.* *Warlike, martial*:—Dæt wæs wíglíc werod, Cd. Th. 192, 17; Exod. 233. Wíglíc *bellica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 42. Wíglíce tōl *instrumenta bellica*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 28. Wíglíce *bellicosas*, 425, 7. Wēpna wíglíce *arma bellica*, Hymn. Surt. 135, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* wíc-líh *bellicus, bellicosus*: *Icel.* víg-ligr.]

wíglíce; *adv.* *In a warlike manner, by fighting*:—*Bellatores* syndon wígmen, đe eard sculon werian wíglíce mid wǽpnum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 37: Wulfst. 267, 16. v. ān-wíglíce.

wíglung, e; *f.* *Divination, soothsaying, sorcery, augury*:—Wílung *divinatio*, Kent. Gl. 554. Wē gehýrdon seggon, dæt nān mann ne leofode gif hē gewundod wǽre on ealra hālgena mæssedæg. Nis đis nān wíglung, ac wíse menn hit āfunden þurh đone hālgan wísdōm, Lchdm. iii. 154, 5. Gif treówa beóđ on fullum mōnan geheáwene, hī beóđ heardran, and langfǽrran tō getimbrunge . . . Nis đis nān wíglung, ac is gecyndelíc đincg, Homl. Th. i. 102, 25. Hleótan man mōt būtan wiccecrǽfte . . . gif hī hwæt dǽlan willaþ; đis nis nān wíglung, ac bid wissung for oft, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 87. Wígelunge *divinationes*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 69. Deófles bígencg, ne on wíglunge ne on wiccedōme, Homl. Ass. 143, 122. Dæt

hē tǣlđ tō unālȳfedlīcere wīglunge, gif hwā ða wyrta on him becnitte, būtón hē hī tō ðam dolge gelecge, Homl. Th. i. 476, 4. Se ðe gelȳfđ wīglungum oððe be fuglum, oððe be fnorum, oððe be horsum, oððe be hundum, ne bið hē nā cristen . . . Se ðe hwider faran wille . . . clypige hē tō his Dryhtne . . . and sīđige orsorh þurh Godes gescyldnysse būtan ðæra sceoccena wīglunga. Ūs sceamaþ tō secgenne ealle ða sceandlīcan wīglunga ðe gē dwǣsmenn drīfaþ, oþþe on wīfunge, oððe on wadunge, oððe on brȳwlāce, oððe gif man hwæs bitt, ðonne hī hwæt onginnaþ, oþþe him hwæt bið ācenned, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 88–104. Ne gȳman gē galdra ne īdelra hwata, ne wigelunga ne wiccecræfta, Wulfst. 40, 14. Gē cēpaþ dagas and mōnđas mid ȳdelum wīglungum (Gal. 4, 10), Homl. Th. i. 102, 19. 11, 15: Homl. Ass. 28, 99. Hē sum þing hæfde ðe his hǣle hremde þurh rēđe wīglunga (wīgelunga, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 259. [King scal wicchecreft aleggan and wigelunge ne geman, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 22. Monies godes monnes child heo (*incubii demones*) biccharred þurh wigeling, Laym. 15791.] v. ge-, līc-, steor-wīglung; wīglian.

wīg-mann, es; *m. A man of war, a fighting man, soldier:*—*Bellatores* syndon wīgmen ðe eard sculon werian wīglīce mid wǣpnum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 36: Wulfst. 267, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* wīc-mann *pugnator, pugil, bellator: Icel.* vīg-maðr.]

wignoþ (Þ), es; *m. Warfare:*—Wignoþes (? *printed* -roþes), duguđe *militiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 18. v. wiglan.

wigol; *adj. Adapted to augury:*—Wigole fugelas *oscines aves*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 8. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* wihil, wigil *alciones.*] Cf. wīglian.

wīg-plega, an; *m. The game of war, battle:*—Hē ne wandode nā æt ðam wīgplegan, Byrht. Th. 139, 43; By. 268: 141, 2; By. 316. Hē sumum dǣleþ gūþe blǣd, gewealdenne wīgplegan, Exon. Th. 331, 16; Vy. 69.

wīg-rād (Þ), e; *f. A war-road, road along which an army passes:*—Gewāt him Abraham on ða wīgrōde (-rāde? -trode? v. wīg-trod) wiđertrod seón lāđra monna *Abraham betook himself to the way where the foe had gone and saw the track of their retreat*, Cd. Th. 125, 24; Gen. 2084.

wīg-rǽđen[n], e; *f. Warfare*, Wald. 39; Vald. I, 22.

wīg-sigor, es; *m. Victory in battle:*—Hē hæfde wīgsigor, Cd. Th. 121, 1; Gen. 2003. Hālig God geweóld wīgsigor (cf. Ōðinn ātti heimilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Beo. Th. 3112; B. 1554.

wīg-sīþ, es; *m. A warlike expedition:*—Nǽfre mon lytle werede ðon wurdlīcor wīgsīđ āteáh, Cd. Th. 126, 13; Gen. 2094.

wīg-smiþ, es; *A war-smith, war-maker, warrior, a man* (poet.):—Engle and Seaxe, wlance wīgsmiđas, Wealas ofercōman, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 21: Exon. Th. 314, 14; Mōd. 14. Ic wīgsmiđum sægde, ðæt Sarra mīn sweostor wǽre, Cd. Th. 163, 24; Gen. 2703.

wīg-smiþ, es; *m. An idol-smith, a maker of idols:*—Deófulgild . . . ða hēr meun worhtan, wīgsmiđas mid folmum *simulacra . . . opera manuum hominum*, Ps. Th. 113, 12.

wīg-spēd, e; *f. Success in war, victory:*—Hē mē tīr forgeaf, wīgspēd wiđ wrāđum, Elen. Kmbl. 329; El. 165. Him Dryhten forgeaf wīgspēda gewiofu, Beo. Th. 1398; B. 697.

wīg-spere, es; *n. A war-spear:*—Wīgspere *falarica* vel *fala*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 48.

wīg-steall, es; *n. A defensive position, a bulwark, bastion, defence:*—Wīgsteal *propugnaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 17: 530, 3. Hē lǣteþ inwitflān brecan ðone burgweal, ðe him bebeád Meotud ðæt hē ðæt wīgsteal wergan scealde, Exon. Th. 315, 30; Mōd. 39. Hē wīgsteall sēceþ, heolstre behelmed, Salm. Kmbl. 208; Sal. 103. Wurdon hyra wīgsteal wēstenstaþolas, brosnade burgsteal, Exon. Th. 477, 21; Ruin. 28. Wīgstealla *propugnacula*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 73.

wīg-steall, es; *n. The part of a church where the altar stands:*—Weocsteall *absida*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64, 6. Wē lǣraþ ðæt mæssepreósta oþþe mynsterpreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan weohstealle (weófodstealle, *v. l.*) būton his ofersliþe, ne hūru æt ðam weófode, ðæt hē ðǽr þēnige būton ðære wǽde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9.

wīg-strēt, e; *f. A high-road, public road:*—An ðara wīstrǽte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heri-strāza *via publica.*] Cf. here-paþ.

wīg-strang; *adj. Powerful in war:*—Wīgstrang *bellipotens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 45.

wīg-telgode *for* twig-telgode, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 28. v. twi-telged.

wīg-þræcu, *gen.* -þræce; *f. Violence of war, warfare:*—Hwǽr ðæt hālige treó beheled wurde æfter wīgþræce (*the violent death of the crucifixion*), Elen. Kmbl. 859; El. 430. Wē ða wīggþræce (*the Trojan war*) on gewritu setton, 1312; El. 658.

wīg-þreát, es; *m. A military troop:*—Ðæs hiofenlīcan werodes wīgþreátas *coelestis exercitus militiae*, Lchdm. i. lxviii, 8.

wīg-þrist; *adj. Bold in battle, daring:*—Ðū mē saga hū ðū wurde þus wīgþrist, ðæt ðū mec þus fæste fetrum gebunde, Exon. Th. 268, 14; Jul. 432.

wīg-trod [Þ], es; *n.:* -trodu (? v. wīg-rād), e; *f. A war-track, the road along which an army has passed:*—Wītrod (= wīgtrod) gefeól heáh of heofonum handweorc Godes *on to the track where the host of Israel had passed fell from the heavens the lofty walls raised by God's hand* (cf. se ǽgend up ārǽrde reáde streámas . . . syndon ða forewealles gestǽpte ōđ wolcna hrōf, 196, 28; Exod. 298), Cd. Th. 208, 31; Exod. 491.

wīg-wægn, es; *m. A war-chariot:*—Se kyningc Pharon hæfde syx hund wīgwægna (*currum*), Ors. I, 7; Swt. 38, 24, 35.

wīg-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon of war:*—Ælce wīgwǽpna and ǽghwylce woruldsaca lǽte man stille, Wulfst. 170, 8.

wīg-weorþung, e; *f. Honour to idols:*—Būton ðū forlǽte ða leásinga, weohweorđinga, and wuldres God ongyte gleáwlīce, Exon. Th. 253, 14; Jul. 180. Hwīlum hió gehēton æt heargtrafum wīgweorþunga, Beo. Th. 353; B. 176.

wīh (wih?), weoh; *gen.* wīges (weós?); *m. An idol:*—Hié gecwǽdon ðæt hié ðæs wīges (*the golden image*) ne rōhton, ne hié tō ðam gebede mihte gebǽdon hǽđen heriges wīsa, Cd. Th. 228, 12; Dan. 201. Hié ne willaþ dysne wīg wurđigean, 228, 24; Dan. 208. Hē (*St. Bartholomew*) ne wolde wīg weorđian (cf. *the account in* Shrn. 120, 17–32), Apstls. Kmbl. 95; Ap. 48. Hē hǽþengield ofer word Godes, weoh gesōhte, Exon. Th. 244, 6; Jul. 23. Wōden worhte weós, 341, 28; Gn. Ex. 133. [Cf. *O. Sax.* wīh *a temple: Icel.* vē: *Goth.* weihs *holy: O. H. Ger.* wīh *holy.*] v. wīg-bed, -bora (*signifer*), -gild, -smiþ, -steall, -weorþung.

wihgena, Wihg(e)ra-ceaster, wīh-gyld. v. wiga, Weogorna-ceaster, wīg-gild.

wiht, e; *f.*: es; *n.* I. *a wight, creature, being, created thing:*—Nis nān wuht (cf. nān gesceaft, 22) ðe mæge oððe wille swā heágum Gode wiþcweþan . . . Ne wēne ic ðæt ǽnig wuht (cf. gesceaft, 24) sié ðe wiþwinne *non est aliquid, quod summo huic bono vel velit, vel possit obsistere. Non . . . arbitror*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 29. Manig wyht is mistlīce fērende geond eorþan *quam variis terras animalia permeant figuris*, 41, 6; Fox 254, 23. Ælc uht, ðæs ðe hió (*an asp*) ābītt, scel his līf on slǽpe geendian, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 27. Ic (*a leather bottle*) eom wunderlīcu wiht, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rä. 19, 1 (the word occurs often in the riddles). Úr . . . is mōdig wuht, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 12; Rūn. 2. Nānre wuhte līchoma ne beoð tēderra ðonne ðæs monnes, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 8. Se hryeg fǽrð ǽfter ǽlcre wuhte, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 14. Wiþerweardnes wuhte gehwelcre, Met. 11, 78. Dære wihte, Exon. Th. 438, 9; Rä. 57, 5. Ne mæg ic nāne cwicu wuht (*animalia*) ongitan, ðara ðe wite hwæt hit wille, oððe hwæt hit nylle, ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan, for ðam ǽlc wuht (*animal*) wolde bión hāl and libban, ðara ðe mē cwica ðincð; būte ic nāt be swylcum gesceaftum swylce nāne sāwle nabbaþ, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 13–17. Sōð is ǽghwylc ðara ðe ymb ðās wiht wordum bēcneþ; ne hafaþ heó ǽnig lim, leofaþ se þéah, Exon. Th. 421, 30; Rä. 40, 26. Hī geségon syllicran wiht, wyrm on wonge, Beo. Th. 6069; B. 3038. Ic ða wihte geseah . . . heó wæs wundrum gegierwed, Exon. Th. 483, 5; Rä. 68, 1. Hwylce wihta beóð ōðre tīd wīfcynnes, and ōðre tīd wǽpnedcynnes? Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 12. Ic geseah ða anlicnessa ealra creópendra wuhta (*reptilium*) . . . Ða creópendan wuhta getācniaþ . . ., Past. 21; Swt. 155, 14. Swilca wuhta (fleógan, gnættas, loppe) him deriaþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 14. Manega wuhta (*animalia*), Met. 31, 2. Ðē sculon moldwyrmas ceówan, slītan swearte wihta (wihte, Exon. Th. 371, 10), Soul Kmbl. 146; Seel. 72. Ðīne wihte *animalia tua*, Ps. Th. 67, 11. Ða wihte twā, Exon. Th. 429, 38; Rä. 43, 16. Flǽsc lytelra wuhta, smælra fugla, Lchdm. ii. 180, 13. Wihta Wealdend, Cd. Th. 272, 25; Sat. 125. Ne meahte ðǽr drincan wihta ǽnig, Ps. Th. 77, 44. Ealra wihta gehwam *omne animal*, 144, 17. Wuhta gehwylc, Met. 11, 52. Earmost ealra wihta, ðara ðe cenned wǽre, Exon. Th. 421, 7; Rä. 40, 14. Wihta gehwylce, deóra and fugla, 61, 10; Cri. 982. Cynna gehwylc cucra wuhta, ðara ðe lyft and flōd fēdaþ, feoh and fuglas, Cd. Th. 78, 23; Gen. 1297. Dréam cwicra wihta, Exon. Th. 411, 5; Rä. 29, 8. Ðeós lyfte byreþ lytle wihte, 438, 26; Rä. 58, 1. Ia. of evil beings:—Yfel wiht *phantasma*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 26: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 49. Wiht unhǽlo (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 241; B. 120. Werge wihta (*devils*), Exon. Th. 455, 29; Hy. 4, 57. Unfǽle men, wudewǽsan, unfǽle wihtu *satiri* vel *fauni*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. Ðās fūlan wuhta (*wizards*) ðū sceoldest āwurpan of ðīnum rīce, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 12. II. *a whit, thing;* ǽnig wiht *aught, anything*, (a) without a negative:—Ðǽr hī ǽnige wuht āgnes gōdes an heora anwealde hæfden, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4. Ic eom swíðe gefiónde ðæt gē ǽfre woldon ǽnige wuht (ǽnig wuht (ǽnig-wuht?), Hatt. MS.) eów selfum wītan, ǽr ic hit eów wīte, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 19. (b) with a negative, *aught.* See also III. (1) alone:—Ne bið him wiht tō sorge, Exon. Th. 238, 29; Ph. 611. Ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wiht (or *acc.?*) dreceþ, ādl ne yldo, 334, 1; Gn. Ex. 9. Nis ðæt onginn wiht, 119, 2; Gū. 248. Nō hē him ðæs wyrmes wīg for wiht dyde, Beo. Th. 4685; B. 2348. (2) with a genitive:—Ne bið wiht forholen monna gehygda, Exon. Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054. Ne him wiht gescōd ðæs ðe hý him tō teónan þurhtogen hæfdon, 127, 35; Gū. 396. Ne ðǽr hleonaþ unsmēđes wiht, 199, 15; Ph. 26. Ne magon wē geleánian him mid lāđes wihte, Cd. Th. 25, 15; Gen. 394. Ne dyde ic for feóndscipe, ne for wihte ðæs ic ðē weán lūde *I did it not from enmity, or from aught of ill will*, 163, 2; Gen. 2692. Hē nele lāþes wiht gemǽnan, Exon. Th. 357, 22; Pa. 32: Cd. Th. 16, 13; Gen. 242. Ic ðīnra worda ne mæg wuht

oncnāwan, 34, 8; Gen. 534. Wiht, Elen. Kmbl. 1364; El. 684. Wonhýdig wer ðæs wiht ne cann *vir insipiens non cognoscet*, Ps. Th. 91, 5. Hí nāne wuht ongitan ne cunnon ðara gāstlecena beboda, Past. 1; Swt. 25, 23. **III.** cases (with or without preps.) with adverbial force, (a) without a negative:—Gif wē hit mægen wihte (*anyhow*) āþencan, Cd. Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400. Gif hit eówer ænig mæge gewendan mid wihte, ðæt hié word Godes forlǽten, 27, 35; Gen. 428. Ne wē wēnaþ, ðæt hē wihte mæge ðis folc āfēdan, Ps. Th. 77, 22. (b) with a negative:—Nis mē wihtæ þearf (*there is no need at all*) hearran tō habbanne, Cd. Th. 18, 25; Gen. 278. Hié ðæs wīges wihte ne rōhton, 228, 13; Dan. 201. Ic ðē bæd ðæt ðū ðone wælgæst wihte ne (*in no wise*) grētte, Beo. Th. 3995; B. 1995: Andr. Kmbl. 3320; An. 1663. Næs wordlatu wihte (*at all*) ðon māre, 3043; An. 1524. Wuhte, Met. 14, 10: 16, 14. Næs him wihte ðe sēl *it was not a whit the better for him*, Beo. Th. 5368; B. 2687. Nāt ic hit be wihte (*at all*; cf. be dǽle *in part*), Exon. Th. 468, 7; Phar. 4. Ic mid wihte (cf. mid ealle) ne mæg of dissum liodobendum *I am utterly unable to escape from these bonds*, Cd. Th. 24, 22; Gen. 381. Wit ðus baru ne magon wesan tō wuhte (*at any rate*), 52, 5; Gen. 839. Ic ne forhtige wiht (*or under* II (b)) *non movebor amplius*, Ps. Th. 61, 2: 113, 13. Him wiht ne speów *they did not at all succeed*, Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274. Him wiht ne sceód grim glēda nið, Cd. Th. 245, 17; Dan. 464. Nō hē wiht fram mē fleótan meahte hraþor on holme, Beo. Th. 1087; B. 541. Ne beóð winter ðín wiht ðe sæmran *anni tui non deficient*, Ps. Th. 101, 24. Hwæt wilt ðū cweþan, gif hwā wuht nylle wiþwinnan, ac mid fullan willan forlǽt ælc gōd and fulgǽþ ðam yfele, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 6. Hié noldon beón ābisgode nāne wuht oneorðlīcum ðingum *rebus exterioribus nullatenus occupentur*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 1. [*Goth.* waihts; *f. res*; ni waiht *nihil*: *O. Sax.* wiht; *m. a thing, whit*; wihtī, *pl. evil spirits*: *O. H. Ger.* wiht; *n. substantia, animal, res*: *Icel.* vættr; *f. a being*; especially *a supernatural being*.] v. ā-, ǽnig- (?), hel-, nā-, nān-, sǽ-wiht; æl-, eall-wihta.

wiht (e; *f.*?) *weight*:—Wiht *pondus*, Kent. Gl. 344. Wihte *pondere*, Wülck. Gl. 237, 27. Genim ǽgþres gelīce micel be wihte (gewihte, *v.l.*), Lchdm. i. 146, 20. Mā hundred punda seolfres; ðet hē nam be wihte, and mid mycelan unrihte, Chr. 1086; Th. i. 355, 31. Genim of ælcere ðisre wyrte .xx. penega wiht, Lchdm. i. 374, 21. [For his æfne wiht of golde, Laym. 30835. Wiþþ fife wehhte of sillferr, Orm. 7812. *Ayenb.* wiȝte: *Chauc.* wighte, weihte, weiȝte: *Piers P.* weȝt, weght: *Icel.* vætt; *f.*] v. ge-wiht.

Wiht, Wiht-land, Wiht (Wihte) eáland *the Isle of Wight*:—Seó mǽið ðe nū eardaþ on Wiht, Chr. 449; Th. i. 20, col. 1: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 431, 16, 24: v. 82, 19: vi. 196, 8. Cōmon sex scipu tō Wiht, Chr. 897; Th. i. 176, 7. Intó Wiht (Wihtlande, *v.ll.*), 1006; Th. i. 257, col. 2. Tō Wiht (Wihtlande, *v.l.*), 1022; Th. i. 286, col. 1. On Wihtlande, 998; Th. i. 246, 24. Intō Wihtlande, 1001; Th. i. 250, 13. Hē on Wiht gehergade, 661; Th. i. 54, 24. Hié Wieht (Wiht, *v.l.*) forhergedon, 681; Th. i. 62, col. 1. Hēr Cerdic and Cynríc genāmon Wihte eálond (Wihtland, Wiht ðæt eáland, *v.ll.*), 530; Th. i. 26, 33. Hié sealdon hiera nefum Wiht eáland (Wihte eáland, Wiht ðæt ēgland, Wihtland, *v.ll.*), 534; Th. i. 28, col. 1. Ymbe Wiht ðæt īgland (Wihtland, *v.l.*) *Vectae insulae*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 14. Seó ðeód ðe Wiht ðæt eálond (Wihtland, *v.l.*) oneardaþ *gens quae Vectam tenet insulam*, 1, 15; S. 483, 22. [*From Latin* Vecta *or* Vectis.]

Wiht- *in proper names*. v. Txts. 512.

Wihtgāras; *pl. m. The name of some people in England*:—Wihtgāra (Wightgōra, 416, 7) landes is syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 22.

Wihtgāres (-as) burh, Wihtgāra burh *Carisbrooke*:—On Wihtgāras (-gāra, *v.l.*) byrg, Chr. 530; Th. i. 26, col. 1. Wihtgāra (-gāras, -gáres, *v.ll.*) byrg, 544; Th. i. 28, col. 1.

Wiht-land. v. Wiht.

Wihtmēres wyrt *spoonwort* (?):—Witmēres wyrt nioþoweard, Lchdm. ii. 32, 10. [Uihtmēres wyrt ł heauen hindele *brittannica*, iii. 300, col. 2.]

wiht-mearc, e; *f. A weight-mark, a plumb-line*:—Of punder, of wihtmearce *perpendiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 75. v. pundar.

Wiht-sǽtan, -sǽte; *pl. m. The inhabitants of the Isle of Wight*:—Of Geáta fruman syndon Wihtsǽtan (*Victuarii*), ðæt is seó ðeód ðe Wiht ðæt eálond oneardaþ, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 22. v. next word.

Wiht-ware; *pl. m. The people of the Isle of Wight*:—Cantware and Wihtware (-wara, *v.l.*), Chr. 449; Th. i. 20, col. 1. Hē bróhte Wihtwarum (-an, *v.l.*) fulwiht ǽrest, 661; Th. i. 54, col. 1. v. preceding word.

wiiso. v. wýsc.

wil. v. wil[i].

wil *a wile, a device*. [He wolde þurh his micele wiles ðeor beon, Chr. 1128; Erl. 257, 14. Tō lokenn himm fra þeȝȝre laþe wiless, Orm. 10317. Þe wrenchful seont wiȝ his wiles, Kath. 891. Þe world ledes man with wrenkes and wyles, Pr. C. 1360. Wyle or sleythe *cautela, astucia*, Prompt. Parv. 528.] v. flige-wil.

wil-bec *a stream of misery* (?):—Wunniendo wær wílbec biscær, Exon. Th. 353, 42; Reim. 26. [Cf. *Icel.* vil *misery, wretchedness*; vil-stigr *a path of misery*.]

wil-boda, an; *m. A welcome messenger*:—Mec meahtig Meotudes þegn (*an angel*) gesōhte, and mē sāra gehwylc gehǽlde, wuldres wilboda, Exon. Th. 176, 34; Gū. 1220. Cf. wil-spell.

wil-cuma, an; *m. One whose coming is pleasant, a welcome person* (or *thing*):—Mē is ðīn cyme on myclum ðonce, and ðū eart leóf wilcuma *gratus miki est multum adventus tui, et bene venisti*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 22. Leóf wilcuma Frysan wífe, Exon. Th. 339, 17; Gn. Ex. 95. Hē wilcuman (*Christ come to hell*) grētte: 'Đē ðæs þonc sié, ðæt ðū ūs sēcan woldest,' 462, 26; Hö. 58. Ðegnas cwōman, geségon wilcuman heofones Waldend, 35, 7; Cri. 554. Gē sind wilcuman, Cd. Th. 303, 22; Sat. 617: Beo. Th. 794; B. 394. Hié synt wilcuman Deniga leódum, 782; B. 388: 3792; B. 1894. Ic hæleþum bodige wilcumena fela (*many welcome things*) wōþe mīnre, Exon. Th. 391, 4; Rä. 9, 11. [Wulcume (welcome, 2nd MS.) ært þu, swíðe leof þu ært me, Laym. 8528. His lauerd alse wilcume swa he weoren his sune, 4901. Cum aȝean, wilkume schaltu beon me, A. R. 394, 17. Ich am hire wel welcume, O. and N. 1600. Ðu and ðin trume ben to me welcume, Gen. and Ex. 1830.] v. next word.

wil-cume (-a); *interj. Welcome*:—Wilcume *evax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 29. Wilcymo *euge*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 23. ['A!' seiđ warschipe, 'Welcume liues luue!' O. E. Homl. i. 259, 11. *O. H. Ger.* Heilo *aut* willicomo *osianna*.] v. next word.

wilcumian; *p.* ode *To welcome, bid welcome, greet, salute*:—Gyf gē ðæt ān dōð, ðæt gē eówre gebrōðra wylcumiaþ (welcumieð (*later version*); hǽlo beádas ł wilcyma, Lind.) *si salutaveritis fratres vestros tantum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 47. Ðæt folc . . . wellcumiaþ Fēnix, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 45. Basilius sende him tōgeánes, and hine wylcumode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 507. Hine wylcumede se cāsere, and cwæð him tō mid blysse, 7, 339. Wilcumiga (wilcymogie (wilcymo gié? v. preceding word), Lind.) ł groeta *salutari*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. [He wilcumede hine to londe, Laym. 10957. To wulcumen Mærlin, 17098. Þe lilie wolcumeþ (wel-, *v.l.*) me, O. and N. 440. Faiger welcumede he Eliezer, Gen. and Ex. 1396.] v. ge-wilcumian, *and preceding word*.

-wild. v. ge-wild.

wil-dǽd, e; *f. An acceptable deed, favour, benefit*:—Mōna se ændlefta, wyldǽda (wel-? v. wel-dǽd) biddan nytlīc is, Lchdm. iii. 188, 24.

wil-dæg, es; *m. A welcome day*:—On ðam wildæge, Exon. Th. 29, 7; Cri. 459. [Muchel wes þa murðe þe þat folc makode, and heo Godd thonkeden þat heo heora wildaȝes wælden weoren, Laym. 1798.]

wildan; *p.* de. **I.** *to tame, subdue*:—Wylde *domuit*, i. *vicit, mitigavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 74. **II.** *to make submissive, have dominion over, rule, control*:—Hit is swytol, ðæt man tō hwōn wylde (wilde, gewilde, *v.ll.*) and woruldlīce stýrde ðām ðe oftost for Gode syngodon and scendan dǽs þeóde, Wulfst. 168, 2. Wille ic ðæt . . . ic and mīne þegnas wyldan ūre preóstas tō ðan ðe ūre sāula hyrdas ūs tǽcaþ, ðæt syndon ūre bisceopas, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 17. Se ðe ðone mǽran noman abbodes underfēhð, hē sceal mid twyfealdre lāre ða wyldan and tȳn, ðe him underþéodde synt *qui suscipit nomen abbatis duplici debet doctrina suis preesse discipulis*, R. Ben. 11, 12. Gyf mīn hī ne beóþ wyldde *si mei non fuerint dominati*, Ps. Spl. 18, 14. **III.** *to take into one's power, to seize*:—Ne dýde man on Sunnandæges freólse ǽnigne forwyrhtne man . . . ac wylde (wylde man hine, *v.l.*; *the old Latin version has* capiatur) and healde, ðæt se freólsdæg āgān sý, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 12: L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. v. ge-wildan (-wyldan), wilding.

wild-cyrfet *bryony*; brionia, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 17. v. wilde.

wild-deór, wildeór, es; *n. A wild animal, wild beast*:—Wilddeór *fera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 39. Dis wilddeór (wildeór, *v.l.*) well fremaþ, Lchdm. i. 330, 7. Wildeór *fera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 76. Ne mæg hit wæter ne wildeór beswīcan, Salm. Kmbl. 571; Sal. 285. Wildiór *leena*, Kent. Gl. 989. Wildeór *bestiae*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 24: Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. Swā hwæt swā wilddeór ābiton, Gen. 31, 39: 37, 20. Wildeór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16: Ex. 22, 13. Wildeór *bestiae agri*, 23, 11. Ealra wuda wildeór *omnes ferae sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 49, 11: 103, 19. Wilddeóra *ferarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 32. Wilddeóra holl and denn *lustra*, i. 59, 10: Soul Kmbl. 164; Seel. 82. Wildeóra þeáw, Cd. Th. 252, 2; Dan. 572: 255, 10; Dan. 622. Uildeár (-deára? -dera?) *bestiarum*, Rtl. 117, 4. Anweald ofer wilddeórum, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 16. Hē mid wilddeórum (*cum bestiis*) wæs, Mk. Skt. 1, 13: Cd. Th. 256, 34; Dan. 650. Wildeórum, Exon. Th. 146, 21; Gū. 713. Wildiórum gelīcran ðonne monnum, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 208, 1. Ic āfyrre yfel wilddeór (*malas bestias*), Lev. 26, 6. Ealle yfele wilddeór, Lchdm. i. 202, 13. Wildeór, Lev. 26, 22: *feras*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Nētena oððe wildeór, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 18. Hwylce wildeór (*feras*) swýþost gefēhst ðú? Ic gefō heortas, and bāras, and rǽgan, and hwílon haran, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 29. Wyrmas and wildeór, Beo. Th. 2864; B. 1430. v. wilde-deór, *and following words*.

wilddeór-līc; *adj. Wild beast-like, brutish, brutal, bestial*:—Se wísdōm is eordlīc and wildeórlīc (-diór-, Hatt. MS.) *est ista sapientia terrena, animalis*, Past. 46; Swt. 346, 25. Seó wildeórlīce ārleásnes Bretta

cyninges *feralis impietas regis Brittonum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 7. Ða wildeórlícan *ferinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 10. Hié be sumum dǽle wildiórlíce (*bestiales*) bióð, Past. 17; Swt. 108, 23. v. wilder-líc.

wilddeórlíce; *adv. After the manner of wild beasts, brutishly*:—Ðǽr ér wildeór oneardodan, oþþe men gewunedon wilddeórlíce (*bestialiter*) lifian, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 25.

wilde; *adj. Wild*:—Wildæ *agrestis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 53: i. 17, 41. Wilde *indomitus*, ii. 111, 78. Untamed, wilde *edomitus*, 142, 40. Wudulíce oððe wilde *agrestes*, 4, 61. *As in this gloss the word seems used in* wylde (*or* cf. weald?) elfen *hamadryades* (cf. feldelfenne *amadriades*, ii. 8, 14), i. 60, 17. I. in reference to animals, *wild, not domestic, not tamed, not broken in*:—Rǽþra þonne ǽnig wilde deór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 31: Homl. Th. i. 486, 28: Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3. Wilde oxa *bubalus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 46. Wilde bár *aper*, tam bár *verres*, 22, 70. Assa *asinus*, wilde assa *onager*, 23, 27. Se getemeda assa . . . Se wilda fola, Homl. Th. i. 208, 20–22. Wilde goos *cente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 68: *gente*, 109, 63. Wilde gós *cante*, 14, 21. Wæs sum wilde hrem, Homl. Th. i. 162, 21. Se wilda fugel (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 211, 21; Ph. 201. Hafuc sceal on glofe wilde gewunian, wulf sceal on bearowe, Menol. Fox 495; Gn. C. 18. Sió wilde beó, Met. 18, 5. Seó leó gemonð ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. Sum sceal wildne fugel ǽtemian, Exon. Th. 332, 14; Vy. 85: 222, 3; Ph. 343. Hálig feoh and wilde deór, Cd. Th. 13, 13; Gen. 202. Eoferas and wilde deór *aper et singularis ferus*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Wildu diór, Met. 27, 20: Cd. Th. 91, 22; Gen. 1516. Wildu deór and neáta gehwylc, 240, 20; Dan. 389. Cómon wilde beran and wulfas, Homl. Th. i. 244, 18. Wildra deóra ðæt grimmeste, Exon. Th. 371, 28; Seel. 82. Wildera deóra téð *dentes bestiarum*, Deut. 32, 24. Hyre dǽl ðera wildera (*not broken in*) horsa, Chart. Th. 538, 33. Wildra, 548, 10. Wildu hors *equos indomitos*, Past. 41; Swt. 303, 9. Fiówer wildo hors, Shrn. 71, 34. Ða stælhránas beóð swýðe dýre mid Finnum, for ðæm hý fóð ða wildan hránas mid, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 12. I a. *not under restraint; uncontrolled*:—Ðá wæs culufre eft sended wilde, Cd. Th. 88, 14; Gen. 1465. II. in reference to plants, *wild, not cultivated*:—Wilde cyrfet *colochintida*, hwít wilde wingeard *brionia*, wilde (*v.* Wülck. Gl. 133, 12) wingerd *labrusca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 12–15. Wilde popig *saliunca*, . . . wilde næp *nap silvatica*, 31, 8, 27. Wilde næp *diptamnus* vel *bibulcos*, . . . wilde lactuce *sarrabum*, 32, 5, 24. *Oleastrum* ðæt is wilde elebeám, Lchdm. ii. 90, 20. Wildre magþan wyrttruman, 206, 15. Wildre mealwan seáw, 214, 14. Unwæstm ł wilde fóter *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 27. III. of places, *wild, uncultivated, uninhabited*:—Licgaþ wilde móras emnlange ðæm býnum lande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 27. Ðone eard (*East Anglia*) iii mónþas hí hergodon and bærndon, ge furðon on ða wildan fennas hí férdon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 27. Com se biscop tó ðære mynstre (*Peterborough*) . . . ne fand ðǽr nán þing búton ealde weallas and wilde wuda, 963; Erl. 121, 28. IV. of fire, *wild, that spreads over a country* (like a prairie fire) [cf. *Icel.* villi-eldr]:—Hér wæs se drýa sumor, and wilde fýr com on manega scíra and forbærnde fela túna, and eác manega burga forburnon, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 36. On ðissum geáre atýwde ðæt wilde fýr, ðe nán mann éror nán swylc ne gemunde, and gehwǽr hit derode on manegum stówum, 1032; Erl. 164, 1. Hér wæs swíðe mycel mancwealm and orfcwealm, and eác ðæt wilde fýr on Deórbýscíre micel yfel dyde, and gehwǽr elles, 1049; Erl. 173, 19. IV a. figurative of a disease:—Wylde fýr *erisipilas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 3. [*v. wildfire* in Halliwell's Dictionary, and *cf. Germ.* das wilde feuer *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas.*] V. in a moral sense, *wild, turbulent, ungoverned*:—Hé geong fareþ, hafaþ wilde mód, Salm. Kmbl. 755; Sal. 377. [*Goth.* wilþeis: *O. Frs.* wilde: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wildi: *Icel.* villr.]

wilde; *adj. Having power, powerful, strong*:—Hit næs þeáw ðæt mon ǽnig wæl on ða healfe rímde ðe ðonne wieldre wæs *mos est, ex ea parte quae vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Beó ł seó mildheortnys wyldre ðonne se rihta dóm *semper superexaltet misericordiam judicium*, R. Ben. 118, 27. Ðæt ðæt gesceád beó wylldre ðonne seó yfele gewilnung, Basil admn. 3; Norm. 40, 3. Útancumene men beóð wildran ðonne gé and eów genyðriaþ *advena ascendet super te eritque sublimior; tu autem descendes et eris inferior*, Deut. 28, 43. Hié wyldran wǽron ðonne hié, and hió mid ealle of ðæm earde ádrifon *urbem suo generi vendicant, patrimonia dominorum sibi usurpant, extorres dominos procul abigunt*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 18: Blickl. Homl. 151, 3. [Freo of heorte, of wisdom wilde, Misc. 96, 94. Þet þe mon lete his iwit weldre þene his wreððe, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 19.] v. weald.

-wilde. v. ge-wilde (-wylde), wildan.

wilde-cyn[n], es; *n. A wild species*:—Wildecynnes hors *equifer* (cf. *hic equiferus* a wyld hors, 187, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 4.

wilde-deór, es; *n. A wild beast*:—Weorpan hí an wildedeóra líc, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. Hé wæs mid wildedeórum *erat cum bestiis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 13. [*Icel.* villi-dýr.]

wilder (-or? cf. wildor-líc. v. next word) (*and* wild? cf. þa men tuhten to þan deoren, and duden of þan wilden al heora iwilla, Laym. 1129, At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde, Gaw. 1150. Went we to wod the wilde for to cacche, Destr. Tr. 2347. *O. H. Ger.* wild; *dat. pl.* wildiran; *and the declensions of* lamb, cild), es; *n. A wild beast*:—þurh ðæs wildres (*the panther's*) múð, Exon. Th. 358, 10; Ps. 43. Ðæt flǽsc, ðæt wildro ábiton *carnem, quae a bestiis fuerit praegustata*, Ex. 22, 31. Weorpan on wildra líc, Met. 26, 76: Exon. Th. 356, 10; Ps. 9: Cd. Th. 257, 25; Dan. 663. Spédig man on wildrum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 9.

wilder-líc (?); *adj. Wildbeast-like, brutish*:—Hié be sumum dǽle wildorlíce (wildiórlíce, Cott. MSS.) beóð *ex qua parte bestiales sunt*, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 23.

wild-gós, e; *f. A wild goose*:—Wildgoos *gente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 60.

-wildian. v. á-wildian.

wilding, e; *f. Dominion*:—On ǽlcere stówe wylddingce his *in omni loco dominationis ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 22. Wylding, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 22.

wildness (?), e; *f. Wildness, licentiousness*:—Gálre wild[nesse?] *petulantis lasciviae*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 10.

wildor, wildro; wilege, wile-wíse. v. wilder; wilige, wilig-wíse.

wil-fægen; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, glad*:—Wilfægen *voti compos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 59: *compos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 58, 1. Wilfangen (*l.* -fægen) *voti compos*, Engl. Stud. xi. 67, 96. Ongan hé wilfægen æfter ðam wuldres treó eorðan delfan, ðæt hé funde behelede, Elen. Kmbl. 1652; El. 828. On eallum ðám mid ðý hé willfægen wæs gefremed, hé eft hwearf tó godcundre láre *in quibus omnibus cum sui voti compos esset effectus, ad praedicandum rediit*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 40. Mid eádigum wilfægene *cum beatis compotes*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 30. Crist ús écum gefeánum dó beón wilfægene *Christus nos sempiternis gaudiis faciat esse compotes*, 123, 11. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* wille-vagunge *satisfactio poenitentiae.*] v. wil-hrémig, -hrépig, -tygþe.

wilfullíce; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily, with a good will*:—Wilful[l]íce *sponte*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 66. [Alle þet for þi luue pouerte wilfulliche þolien, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 8. Þe ournemen of boȝsamnesse ys þet me bouȝe wiluolliche, Ayenb. 140, 19. Wylfully *voluntarie, spontanee*, Prompt. Parv. 528.]

wil-gæst, es; *m. A desirable, welcome guest*:—Godes ágen bearn, wilgest on wícum, Exon. Th. 313, 28; Mód. 7. Cf. wil-cuma.

wil-gebróþor; *pl. m. Brethren pleasant in their lives*:—Freólícu twá frumbearn, Cain and Abel . . . willgebróðor, Cd. Th. 59, 30; Gen. 971. Cf. wil-gesweostor.

wil-gedryht, e; *f. A glad band*:—Seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ *turba prosequitur munere laeta pio*, Exon. Th. 222, 2; Ph. 342. Wes ðú, Andreas, hál mid ðás willgedryht, Andr. Kmbl. 1828; An. 916.

wil-gehlépa, an; *m. A pleasant comrade*:—Hwílum ic (*a horn*) tó hilde bonne wilgehlépan, Exon. Th. 395, 9; Rä. 15, 5.

wil-gesíþ, es; *m. A pleasant companion*:—Wilgesíþas, Beo. Th. 45; B. 23. Willgesíðas, Cd. Th. 120, 31; Gen. 2003.

wil-gestéald, es; *n. A desirable possession*:—Ðý læs ðú eft cwede ðæt ic wurde willgestealdum (-gesteallum, MS.; *but cf. the pairs of words* (*as here*) ǽht-gestéald, ǽht-gestreón; feoh-gestéald, feoh-gestreón) eádig on eorðan ǽrgestreónum *ne dicas: Ego ditavi Abram* (Gen. 14, 23), Cd. Th. 129, 20; Gen. 2146.

wil-gesweostor; *pl. f. Gracious sisters*:—Idesa, willgesweostor (*Lot's daughters*), Cd. Th. 157, 16; Gen. 2607. Cf. wil-gebróþor.

wil-gesíþa, an; *m. A pleasant associate*:—Ðæt inwitspell Abraham sægde freóndum sínum, bæd him fultumes willgeþoftan, Cd. Th. 122, 14; Gen. 2026.

wil-gifa, -gieſa, -geofa, an; *m. A giver of what is desirable, a giver of good*, (1) as epithet of an earthly prince:—Wilgeofa Wedra leóda, dryhten Geáta (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5792; B. 2900. Ðæs wilgifan (*Constantine's*) word, Elen. Kmbl. 441; El. 221. (2) as an epithet of the Deity, *the giver of all good*:—Sigora Waldend, weoruda wilgiefa, Exon. Th. 229, 34; Ph. 465. Bearn Godes, weoroda willgifa, Elen. Kmbl. 1626; El. 815. Dryhten God, weoruda willgeofa, Andr. Kmbl. 2565; An. 1284. Gumena brego, weoruda wilgeofan, 123; An. 62. God, hyra wilgifan, Exon. Th. 34, 4; Cri. 537. Willgifan, Elen. Kmbl. 2221; El. 1112.

wilh (wiel); *gen.* wiles; *m. A slave, servant*:—Gif se wiel (*servus*) cwið: 'Mé is mín hláford leóf,' Ex. 21, 5. Ne wilna ðú ðínes néhstan wyeles, 20, 17. Ðæs weles (wieles, weales, *v. ll.*) hláford *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Se ðe his wiel (*servum*) slicð mid girde, oððe his wylne, Ex. 21, 20, 32. v. wealh.

wil-hrémig; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, exultant*:—Wil-hrémig (*printed* -hranig, *but see* Wülck. Gl. 376, 26) *compos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 69. v. wil-fægen, *and next word.*

wil-hrépig; *adj. Satisfied, exultant*:—Weorud willhrédig sægdon wuldor Gode, Elen. Kmbl. 2231; El. 1117. v. wil-fægen, *and preceding word.*

wilian *to roll*, wilie. v. wilwan, wilige.

wilige (*and* -a; *m.?*), an; *f. A basket*:—Wilige *cophinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 3. Wilige *vel* leáp, 55, 37. Wylige oððe meoxbearwe *corbis vel cofinus*, 86, 2. Wylige (wilige, *v. l.*) oððe windel *corbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9,

28; Zup. 55, 13. Wiligan *corbes*, wiliga *corbis*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 41. On wylegan *in cophino*, Ps. Spl. 80, 6: Blickl. Gl. Hí hine on ánre wilian (*in sporta*, Acts 9, 25) álétton ofer done weall, Homl. Th. i. 388, 9. Hú fela wyligena (-egena, *v. l.*) *quot cophinos*, Mk. Skt. 8, 19, 20. Wylegena, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 9, 10. Wiligum *corbibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 27. Seofon wilian fulle *septem sportas plenas*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 37: Mk. Skt. 8, 8: Homl. Th. i. 182, 22. Wylian, ii. 396, 6: Jn. Skt. 6, 13.

wilig-wise, an; *f. Basket-wise*:—Seó cyrice is sinhwyrfel on wilewísan geworht, Blickl. Homl. 125, 21.

wiliht; *adj. Having willows*:—On wylihte mǽdwan (*the meadow with willows in it*); of wylihte mǽdwan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 235, 16.

wilincel (-uncel), es; *n. A (young) slave*:—Wiluncel *mancipium*, Germ. 401, 30. v. wealh, *and next word*: cf. þeówincel.

wilisc; *adj.* I. *foreign, not English*:—Wylisc moru *carrot* (cf. wealh-moru) . . . Englisc moru *parsnip*, Lchdm. ii. 312, 16–21. Wælisc *opratanum* (=*abrotanum*, cf. súþerne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 46. Se wælisca (heafoc) (cf. wealh-hafoc), Exon. Th. 332, 24; Vy. 90. Dá hæfdon ða welisce menn gewroht ánne castel . . . Dá wǽron ða wælisce men (*quidam de Normannis*; cf. *Icel.* Valskr *Norman*) ætforan mid ðam cynge, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 15, 24. Ia. referring to the Celts of England, *Welsh*:—Be Wilisces monnes londhæfene. Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe híde londes, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 9. Englisc . . . Wilisc, 46; Th. i. 130, 16: L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 13. Náh náðer tó farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land, ne Ænglisc on Wylisc ðe má, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 23. Tremerin se Wylisca (Wylsca, *v. l.*) biscop (*bishop of St. David's*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 191, 11. Cómon upp on Wylisce Axa .xxxvi. scypa and ðǽr ábútan hearmas dydon mid Gryfines fultume ðæs Wæliscan cynges, 1050; Th. i. 310, 19. Welscan (Wyliscean, l. 36), 1052; Erl. 186, 17. Ðæt ylce ðe man ðam Wyliscean þeófe dyde, L. Ath. v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 13. Ðone Wyliscan cining, Chr. 1056; Erl. 191, 22. Wíteþeówne monnan Wyliscne, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 3. .xii. lahmen scylon riht tǽcean Wealan and Ænglan, .vi. Englisce and .vi. Wylisce, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 10. Wylsce menn geslógan mycelne dǽl Englisces folces, Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 9. Dá Wylisce menn hí gegaderodon, and wiht ða Frencisce ðe on Walon wǽron gewinn up áhófon, 1094; Erl. 230, 32. Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiþ Walas, and .xii. Wilisce (Wilsce, *v. l.*) aldormenn ofslógon, 465; Erl. 12, 22. ¶ the word is used of some kind of ale:—.xii. ámbra Wilisces ealaþ, .xxx. hlúttres, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17. Twá tunnan fulle hlútres aloð and cumb fulne líðes aloð and cumb fulne Welisces aloð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 9. .xxx. ómbra gódes Uuelesces aloð ðæt limpeð tó .xv. mittum, 293, 13. Wælsces, ii. 46, 27. Geworht of Wiliscum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 78, 23. Drence on Welscum ealað, 136, 1. Dó ealle ðás wyrta on Wylisc ealo, 120, 6. II. *servile*:—Hé on ðreó tówearp ða cneór[d]nesse, ðæt wæs wælisc (*the race of Ham*; cf. Onwócon of Chame .xxx. theóda mycelra, and eác ðæt cynn wæs geseald ðám ódrum cynnum twám on heafteáð and on þeówdóm, 2, 51), and on cyrlisc cynn, and on gesýðcund cynn, Anglia xi. 3, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* Walahisc *romanus, latinus*: *Icel.* Valskr *foreign*, esp. *French*.] v. wealh.

wil[1], es; *n.* I. *will, pleasure*:—Se cyng geseah ðæt hé nán þincg his willes ðǽr geforðian ne mihte *the king saw that he could carry out nothing of his purpose*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 6. Hé nolde his willes (*of his own accord*) heora geférrǽdene forlǽtan, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 25: Ap. Th. 4, 5. Wylles, Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 7. Gif hwá hine sylfne besmíte his ágenes willes (*sua sponte*), L. M. I. P. 36; Th. ii. 274, 20: Homl. Ass. 62, 255. Gif þeówa and þeówen hyra bégra wylles hig gesomnigon *si servus et ancilla mutua voluntate se conjunxerint*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 15. Be dínum ágenum wille ðú férdest tó díines fæder híwrǽdene *ad tuos ire cupiebas et desiderio erat tibi domus patris tui*, Gen. 31, 30. Hí móston ðes cynges wille folgian, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 33. Ne fornime incer nóðer óðer ofer will bútan geþafunge *nolite fraudare invicem, nisi ex consensu*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 34. Hé genam ðæt wíf ofer ðæs cynges wil, Chr. 1015; Th. i. 276, 4, col. 2. II. *a pleasant* or *desirable thing*:—Willa (wilna? v. willa, VI a) spédum, dugeða gehwilcre stépan, Cd. Th. 142, 18; Gen. 2363. [Þin agen wil, O. E. Homl. i. 61, 119. Liues wil and eche pleie, 193, 62. Þe onnesse of o luue and of o wil, A. R. 12, 7. Al his wil to don, Laym. 2793. Ðu wurchest mi wil, Kath. 2108. Þat wil, Shor. 16. *Icel.* vil; *n.*] v. ge-, self-, un-wil[1], willes; willa.

will, well, wyll, es; *m. A well, spring, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—Well *fons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 29. Án wyll (*fons*) ásprang of ðære eorðan, Gen. 2, 6. Ðǽr wæs Iacóbes wyl (wyll, *v. l.*). Se Hélend sæt æt ðam wylle, Jn. Skt. 4, 6. Bið on him will (wyll, *v. l.*) forðrǽsendes wætres, 4, 14. Wyl, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 27. Hió áweóll of ánum wille (welle, Cott. MSS.) *non a diverso fonte emanavit*, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11. Lǽt forð díne willas (wyllas, Cott. MSS.) . . . Ðæt is ðætte se láreów árest sceal self drincan of ðam wille his ágenre láre *deriventur fontes tui foras . . . Rectum est, ut ipse prius bibat*, 48; Swt. 373, 14. Of ðam geate tó wille; fram ðan wille, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 172, 37. Áþweah ða eágan on cléánum wylle, Lchdm. ii. 32, 16. Hwílum gehátaþ hý sélmessan tó wylle (wille, welle, *v. ll.*), Wulfst. 12, 3. Gif hwylc man his sélmessan gehǽte oððe bringe tó hwylcon wylle (*ad fontem aliquem*), . . . fæste .iii. geár on hláfe and on wætere, L. Ecg. P. ii. 22; Th. ii. 190, 24. Gif hwá his wæccan æt ánigum wylle hæbbe, iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 12. Hlúterra wella wæter hí druncon *potum dabat lubricus amnis*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. Wylla, Cd. Th. 240, 13; Dan. 386. Willas *fontes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 11. Wyllas, 73, 16. Ne weorðian gé wyllas, Wulfst. 40, 15. [Cnihtes þane wel dutte, Laym. 19812 (2nd MS.).] v. wæter-will; willa, wille.

willa, wella, wylla, an; *m. A well, spring, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—Wæs ðér wælla (*fons*) . . . ðe Hélend sæt ofer ðæm wælla, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 6, 14. In ðæm wælla, 9, 7. Tó ðé ðam willan ealles wísdómes *ad te fontem omnis sapientiae*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 3. Mid ðam willan fulluhte bǽþes *fonte baptismatis*, 5, 7; S. 620, 33. Ðiosne pytt ł uælla *puteum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 12. [Heo ȝeoten i þau welle (wille, 2nd MS.); þa wes þa welle mid attre bigon, Laym. 19771.] v. wille, will.

willa, an; *m.* I. *will, the faculty of willing*:—Gé hwæthwega godcundlíces on eówerre sáule habbaþ, ðæt is andgit and gemynd and se gesceádwíslíca willa, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 46, 26. Sáwul is *voluntas*, ðæt is wylla, ðonne heó hwæt wyle, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 187. Ðæs mannes sáwl hæfð on hire . . . gemynd and andgit and willa . . . Of ðam willan cumaþ geþóhtas and word and weorc, ægðer ge yfele ge góde . . . þurh done willan heó wile swá hwæt swá hire lícaþ, Homl. Th. i. 288, 18–30. Se willa sceal beón éfre frig, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 200, 2. Mid dínum ágenum willan and mid dínum ágenum anwealde ðú ealle ðing geworhtest, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 12. II. in case of one who has authority, *will, purpose, design, command*:—Gewurðe ðín willa *fiat voluntas tua*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Hé eall gedéð, swá his willa byð *omnia, quaecumque voluit, fecit*, Ps. Th. 113, 11. Bið ðám óþrum ungelíce willa geworden *God's will will turn out very differently for the others*, Exon. Th. 77, 29; Cri. 1264. Hæfde se heorde, se ðe of heofonum cwom, feóndas áfyrde. Hwylc wæs fægerra willa geworden? *what fairer instance of God's will taking effect has there been?* 147, 3; Gú. 721. Gebéte hit God elmihtiga, ðonne his willa sý, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 24. Gecyrron wé tó Drihtnes willan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 35. Hwyder magon gyt gangan from mínum willan? 187, 25. Him eal worold wendeþ on willan, Beo. Th. 3482; B. 1739. Þás fíf andgitu gewisseþ seó sáwul tó hire wyllan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 201. Willan *nutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 26: 61, 5. Ic þurh his willan hider ásend wæs *Dei voluntate huc missus sum*, Gen. 45, 8. Ðæne þeów ðe his hláfordes willan (*voluntatem*) wiste, and ne dyde æfter his hláfordes willan, Lk. Skt. 12, 47. Hé Drihtnes willan sóhte, Blickl. Homl. 225, 30. Ic dó willan mínes Drihtnes, 243, 22: Cd. Th. 9, 15; Gen. 142. Hí his willan wyrcean *qui facitis voluntatem ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. Heó Alwaldan bræc word and willan, Cd. Th. 38, 1; Gen. 600. Mid gebedum ealne deófles willan oferswíþan, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. Ic tó him gebeáh and his willan geceás *I submitted to him and swore allegiance to him*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 9. Wiht ðam ðet heó his willan geceóse *on condition of her becoming his wife*, L. Edm. B. 3; Th. i. 254, 12. Syndon díne willan rihte, Cd. Th. 234, 10; Dan. 290. IIa. with reference to the disposition of property:—Ic Abba cýðe and wrítan háte hú mín willa is ðæt mon ymb mín ærfe gedóe æfter mínum dæge. Ærest ymb mín lond . . . is mín willa, gif mé God bearnes unnan wille, ðæt hit fóe tó londe æfter mé, Chart. Th. 469, 27: 470, 3. III. *will, determination, resolution*:—Hwilc anwilnys and geortrúwad wylla, þurh ða ðeós fægre geógað nú forwurðan sceall, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 310. IV. *will* in contrast with power or performance, *intention, purpose, desire to act*:—Twá ðing sindon ðe élces monnes ingeþanc tó fundaþ, ðæt is willa and anweald *duo sunt, quibus omnis humanorum actuum constat effectus; voluntas scilicet, ac potestas*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 7. Þeáh hí ðæt weorc ne mægen fulfremman, hí habbaþ ðeáh fúlne willan, and se untweofealda willa bioþ tó tellenne for fullfremod weorc . . . þeáh willaþ ða yfelan wyrcan ðæt, ðæt hí lyst, . . . ne forleósaþ hí eác done willan, ac habbaþ his wíte . . . Se yfla willa hiora welt, 36, 7; Fox 184, 23–29. Se yfela willa biþ tóstenced, gif mon ðæt weorc þurhtión ne mæg, 38, 2; Fox 196, 31. Ic néfre ne teolade sittan on ánum willan mid ðám árleásum *cum impiis non sedebo*, Ps. Th. 25, 5. Arn hé inn mid sceandlícum willan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 170. Óðerne ráed wyrsan tó his willan *other counsel worse for his purpose*, 19, 206. Se Hélend hæfde done gódan willan tó ðam óstre, and ða mihte tó ðære fremminge, Homl. Th. i. 184, 22. Ús æteówan his mihte and his willan, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Wé ágyltaþ þurh weorc and þurh willan, 35, 14. Se man se ðe wylle óþerne ofsleán, and ne mæg his wyllan þurhteón, L. Eg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 14: Past. 11; Swt. 71, 14. V. *will, desire, wish*:—Ic læs mǽrðo gefremed hæfde þonne mín willa wǽre, Nar. 32, 29. Wé witon ðæt ðæt is díines módes willa, ðæt ðú móte ðás world forlǽtan, Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ic beó gearo sóna willan díines *I will consent to your wish*, Exon. Th. 245, 26; Jul. 50. Hé cwaþ ðæt ðæt idel wǽre ðæt hí wilnedon, ac æt nýhstan mid ánmóde willan monigra hé wæs oferswíþed, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 3. Tó willan (*ad votum*) ðæs weres heó eardigendlíc wæs geworden, 4, 28; S. 605, 20. His heorte ongann wendan tó hire willan, Cd. Th. 44, 30; Gen. 717. Hié ðæs done willan næfdon, ðæt hié heora noman hié benámon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 7: Cd. Th. 36, 9; Gen. 569. Hí forlétton done willan tó ágenne, Homl. Th. i. 394, 5. Se

cyning geþafode ðam þegne his willan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 224: Beo. Th. 1274; B. 635. Ðæt mē God gefylle feores ingeþanc, willan mīnne, Elen. Kmbl. 1359; El. 681. Willum ic wilnade *desiderio desideraui*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 15. V a. *desire* in an unfavourable sense:—Nȳtenu . . . heora willa tō nānum ōþrum þingum nis āþenod būton tō gīfernesse and tō wrǽnnesse *pecudes . . . quorum omnis ad explendam corporalem lacunam festinat intentio*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 7. Weres wylla, Lchdm. i. 358, 18. Sió hātheortness ðæt mōd gebringð on ðæm weorce ðe hine ǽr nān willa tō ne spōn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Fæste for ðam unrihtan wyllan *pro illa prava cupidine jejunet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 10; Th. ii. 206, 20. Ic him in onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas þurh mislīce mōdes willan, Exon. Th. 266, 31; Jul. 406. Ða flǽsclīcan willan, ða cumaþ þurh deófles sceónessa tō manna heortan, Blickl. Homl. 19, 6. VI. *pleasure, delight*:—Willa *voluptas*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 44. Se willa ðæs līchoman *voluptas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 19, 21. Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Mē bið willa gif ðū miht' *multum delector, si potes*, 5, 3; S. 616, 30 note. Se yfela willa unrihthǽmedes *voluptas*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24: Met. 18, 2. Wē sprǽcon ǽr be ðām fīf gesēlþum, ðæt is . . . willa (cf. fīfte beoþ seó blis, 33, 1; Fox 122, 6), Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 19, 22: Wulfst. 11, 7. Hire se willa gelamp, ðæt heó on ānigne eorl gelȳfde, Beo. Th. 1257; B. 626: 1653; B. 824. Hwȳ ne miht ðū geþencan gif on ǽnegum ðissa eorþlīcena gōda ǽniges willan and ǽniges gōdes wana is, ðonne is sum gōd full ǽlces willan and nis nānes gōdes wana *si est quaedam boni fragilis imperfecta felicitas, esse aliquam solidam, perfectamque, non potest dubitari*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 24–27. Ðæt wīf onfēhð ðæs (*from that*) willan on ðæm hǽmede, Lchdm. i. 350, 11. Ðū tīres mōst, willan brūcan, Andr. Kmbl. 212; An. 106: Exon. Th. 151, 24; Gū. 800. Gif ðæt mōd ðæm willan ne widbrītt *dum in cogitatione voluptas non reprimitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 8. Hē hine on ðæm willan gehielt ðæt hē mid ealre ēstfulnesse lufaþ ðæt ēce līf *sub aeterna ejus beatitudine tota devotione continetur*, 50; Swt. 389, 15. Se wer ðe his bebod healdeþ mid willan *the man that delighteth in his commandments*, Ps. Th. 111, 1. Ðeáh ðe hē lēte wæter on willan, wynnum flōwan, 77, 21. Ne weóx hē him tō willan, ac tō wælfylle and tō deáðcwalum, Beo. Th. 3426; B. 1711. Tō willan and tō wordmyndum *to please and honour him*, 2376; B. 1186. Nafast ðū tō manna mægene willan *non in viribus equi voluntatem habebit*, Ps. Th. 146, 11. Þurh ungelȳfedre willan *per inlicitam voluptatem*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 29. Forgife ðē Dryhten willan on worulde and in wuldre blǽd, Andr. Kmbl. 711; An. 356. Heó wīde hire willan sōhte, nō hweðere reste fand, Cd. Th. 87, 28; Gen. 1455. Ða willan and ða getǽsu ðe him on disse worulde becumaþ, Past. 50; Swt. 387, 15. Hwær cumaþ his willan and his fyrenlustas? Blickl. Homl. 113, 1. Ða ðe ðisses middangeardes wilna and welena wilniaþ, Past. 50; Swt. 387, 7. Mid walum and willum līfes *divitiis et voluptatibus uitae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 14. Willum neótan, Exon. Th. 82, 26; Cri. 1344. Hē brūcan mōt wonges mid willum, 208, 1; Ph. 149. Willum biscyrede, 93, 3; Cri. 1520. Tō hira willum *ad suos libitos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 10. Willan *libitos, luxus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 60. VI a. *a pleasant, desirable thing, a good, what gives pleasure, what is desired*:—Ic eom æþelinges ǽht and willa, Exon. Th. 488, 19; Rä. 77, 1. Nānes willan wana, nāþer ne weorþscipes, ne anwealdes, ne foremǽrnesse, ne blisse, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 30. Gif ðē ǽnies willan wana biþ, ðeáh hit lytles hwæt sié, 11, 1; Fox 30, 22: 26, 1; Fox 90, 22. Nǽron hī bescyrede sceattes willan *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. Siððan hē ðæs welan full biþ, ðonne þinceþ him ðæt hē hæbbe ǽlcne willan, gif hē hæbbe anweald, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 10. Oft brincð se worold ðone willan ðe bið eft *time often brings the unattained desire*, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Gif man mægðman nēde genimeþ, ðam āgende .l. scillinga, and æft æt ðam āgende sīnne willan (*the object he had desired* i. e. *the maiden*) ætgebicge, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4. Losewest willana *deceptio divitiarum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Wilna brūcaþ, āra on eorðan, Cd. Th. 92, 22; Gen. 1532. Wilna geniht, 113, 21; Gen. 1890. Wilna brytta, 97, 29; Gen. 1620. Wilna gehwilces weaxende spēd, 100, 6; Gen. 1660. Wana wilna gehwilces, 137, 12; Gen. 2272. Hié lǽddon eorðwelan, wīf and willan and heora woruldgestreón, 112, 31; Gen. 1879. VII. *will, disposition*:—On eówrum fæstendagum bið ongieten eówer willa *in diebus jejuniorum vestrorum inveniuntur voluntates vestrae*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 3. 'Sȳ on eorðan sibb ðām mannum ðe synd gōdes willan.' Ne bið nān lāc Gode swā gecwēme swā se gōda willa . . . Hwæt is gōd willa būton gōdnys . . . Hwæt is ǽnig lāc wið ðisum willan? Homl. Th. i. 582, 33–584, 10: Hy. 8, 6. Hē (*Titus*) wæs swā gōdes willan ðæt hē sægde ðæt hē forlure ðone dæg ðe hē nōht on tō gōde ne gedyde, Ors. 6, 8; Swt. 264, 2. Mid gōdum willan fæstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27: 97, 27. Gode underþeódde on gōdum willan, 79, 32. On fæstendagum bið gesȳne hwilcne willan gē habbaþ, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 35. Nǽnig wæs weorð, gif mon his willan begeat yfelne, Met. 8, 37. Gelīcnyssa willena *qualitates affectionum*, Scint. 28, 18. VII a. *good will, favourable disposition*:—Swā micel beón scyl gebiddendes embe God willa *tantus esse debet orantis erga Deum affectus*, Scint. 33, 8. Willa belimpð tō blisse simle *voluntas ad laetitiam pertinet*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 5. Se Hālga Gāst is willa and sōð lufu ðæs Fæder and ðæs Suna; sōðlīce willa and lufu getācniaþ ān ðing, Homl. Th. i. 282, 2–4: 228, 24. In ārfæstnesse willan *in devotione pietatis*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 25. Gē earme men willum onfēngun, on mildum sefan, Exon. Th. 83, 5; Cri. 1351. VIII. in reference to voluntary or to permitted action, *will, accord, consent, pleasure*:—Gif ðam Pāpan ðæt līcode and ðæt his willa wǽre and his leáf *si Papae hoc ut fieret, placeret*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 32. Gif beweddod mǽden nele tō ðam ðe heó beweddod bið, and wæs hire willa *si puella desponsata cum eo esse nolit, cui voluntate sua desponsata erat*, L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 148, 29. Selflīces willan *spontaneae voluntatis*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 76. Āgnes willan hē bið gebunden, Homl. Th. i. 212, 16: 224, 23. Ða yfelan nellaþ heora willan gehȳran Godes beboda, L. Ælfc. P. 4; Th. ii. 364, 20. Be willan *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 74. Wæs sió fǽmne mid hyre fæder willan biweddad, Exon. Th. 244, 24; Jul. 32: Met. 24, 54: Andr. Kmbl. 2802; An. 1403. Ealra gesceafta āgnum willan (-um, Cott. MS.) God rīcsaþ ofer hī, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 12. Hwæðer ǽnig gesceaft seó, ðe hire willan (-um, Cott. MS.) nylle ealne weg bión, ac wile hire āgnum willan (-um, Cott. MS.) forweorþan, 34, 9; Fox 148, 11. Mid fullan willan *volens*, 36, 6; Fox 182, 7. Nō genēded, ac mid his wyllan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 16. Mid hyra bēgra wyllan *cum consensu amborum*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 20. His āgnum willan (willum, *v. l.*) hē com tō rōde gealgan, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 19. Ungeniédde, mid eówrum āgenum willan (willum, Cott. MSS.), 18; Swt. 137, 20. Be his āgenum willan, Homl. Th. i. 228, 30. Mid his sylfes willan *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Mid nænigum nēde gebǽded, ac mid his sylfes willan, Blickl. Homl. 83, 32. Hē genam ðæt wīf ofer ðes cynges willan, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 5. Hē ofer willan gióng *he went against his will*, Beo. Th. 4810; B. 2409: Exon. Th. 412, 6; Rä. 30, 10. Him nānwuht wið his willan ne sié, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 25. Hē mid ðara wietena willum ðæm cynedōme ne mehte tō cuman, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 26. Ic gestāg willum mīnum, Exon. Th. 91, 16; Cri. 1493. Ðæs ðe ðū nǽfre þīnum willum ālǽtan woldest, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 13. Ðæt ǽnegu þeód ōþre hiere willum fripes bǽde, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 29. Gif hié hiera willum ūs tō noldon *si voluntate sua nollent procedere*, Nar. 10, 23: L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 16: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 29: Ps. Th. 17, 43: 44, 16. Hannibal his āgnum willum hine selfne mid ātre ācwealde *Annibal veneno sese necavit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 30: Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 30. Hī hiora āgnum willum hī sylfe unþeáwum underþeódaþ, 40, 7; Fox 242, 29: 35, 4; Fox 160, 16. Hī sēcaþ sylfra willum hāmas on heolstrum, Exon. Th. 107, 4; Gū. 53. Oðer hiene his selfes willum gebeád, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 3. Mid his sylfes willum *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15. IX. *sake, account* (cf. *Ger.* meinetwillen):—Hē āscade hié for hwȳ hié nolden geþencan ealle ða brocu and ða geswinc ðe hē for hira willan and eác for hiera niédþearfe fela wintra dreógende wæs, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 28. Hē ǽfre wan for willan ðæs Ælmihtigan, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 683. X. *will, one's own way*:—Saga mē hwæt ðam men sī leófust on his līfe and lāðost æfter his deáðe. Ic ðē secge his willa, Salm. Kmbl. p. 204, 44. Ic hī lifian hēt æfter hiora willum *ibunt in voluntatibus suis*, Ps. Th. 80, 12. [*Goth.* wilja: *O. Sax.* willio: *O. Frs.* willa: *O. H. Ger.* willo *voluntas, voluptas, affectus, affectio, votum, placitum, intentio, nutus, propositum, arbitrium, mens, anima, ratio: Icel.* vili.] v. hyht-, un-, weorold-willa; wil[l].

willan; *prs.* ic, hē wille, wile, ðū wilt, *pl.* wē willaþ; *p.* wolde, walde; *part. prs.* willende *To will, wish*:—*Volo* ic wylle, *uis* ðū wylt, *uult* hē wyle, *uolumus* wē willaþ . . . *utinam uellem* ealā gyf ic wolde; *utinam uelim* ealā gyf ic wylle gyt . . . *uelle* wyllan, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 199, 14–200, 6. I. *to will, exercise the faculty of willing*:—Ic undergyte ðæt ic wylle undergytan and gemunan, and ic wylle ðæt ic undergyte and gemune; ðǽr ðǽr ðæt gemynd bið, ðǽr bið ðæt andgyt and se wylla, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 120. Þurh ðone willan seó sāwul wile swā hwæt swā hire līcaþ, Homl. Th. i. 288, 29. Ælc mon hæfþ ðone frióðōm, ðæt hē wāt hwæt hē wile, hwæt hē nele *ipsis inest volendi, nolendique libertas*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 20. II. where the will of the subject determines his own action, *to will, purpose, think, mean, intend*, (a) with an infinitive:—Ic wille mid flōde folc ācwellan, Cd. Th. 78, 20; Gen. 1296. Ic reste on ðē āgan wylle, 254, 16; Dan. 612. Ic ðēc for sunu wylle freógan, Beo. Th. 1899; B. 947. Hwyder wilt ðū gangan? Ic wille gangan tō Rōme, Blickl. Homl. 191, 16. Ne wille ic leng his geongra wurþan, Cd. Th. 19, 15; Gen. 291. Hē wile eft gesettan heofona rīce, 25, 20; Gen. 396: 176, 30; Gen. 2919. Wē hine willaþ ācwellan and ūs tō mete dōn, Blickl. Homl. 231, 14. Hū gewearð ðē ðæs, ðæt ðū sēbeorgas sēcan woldes māðmum bedǽled? Andr. Kmbl. 616; An. 308. Wolde hē hiene selfne on ðæm gefeohte forspillan *mori in bello paratus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 6: Cd. Th. 176, 2; Gen. 2905. Ne wellaþ (willaþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 64) cweþan *ne velitis dicere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 9. Hwī forcwið hē . . . būton hē cuedan wielle (wille, Cott. MSS.), ðæt hē ne lufige ðone Hlāford, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 7. Hwæþre him Alwalda wille wyrpe gefremman, Beo. Th. 2633; B. 1314. Ðæt ðū for sunu wolde hererinc habban, 2355; B. 1175. Ðū him ðæt gehēte, ðæt ðū hyra frumcyn fcan wolde, Cd. Th. 236, 8; Dan. 318. (b) with an accusa-

tive:—God symble wyle gōd, and nāfre nān yfel, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 48. From ðære tungan ðe teosu wylle *a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Ðæt heó hī frūne hwæt hī sōhton, oþþe hwæt hī ðēr woldon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39. (c) with a clause:—Wēndun gē and woldun, ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelīce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 30; Gū. 636. Wēndon and woldon, ðæt hié on elþeódigum ēst geworhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2145; An. 1074. (d) absolute, (1) of purpose to go:—Nū wille ic ðam līge neár, Cd. Th. 47, 14; Gen. 760. Ðā hē him from wolde, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 19. Gif hē cōw āxie hwæder gē willon (*quo vadis?*), Gen. 32, 17. Ðā hī tō scipan woldon, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 28. Ðā salde se here āþas ðæt hié of his rīce uuoldon, 878; Erl. 80, 17. Ðā woldan hié on ēcnesse hǣle and trume wið deófla nīþum, and wundorlīce deáþ geþrowodan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Mid ðæm ðe hī hié getrymed hæfdon, and tōgædere woldon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 28. (2) of purpose to do:—Hē cýdde his syrewunge, hū hē ymbe wolde (*how he had intended to act*), Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. (3) of things, *to tend*:—Hwæðer ðū nū ongite hwider ðiós spræce wille? Ðā cwæþ ic: Sege mē hwider hió wille *jamne igitur vides, quid haec omnia, quae diximus, consequatur? quidnam? inquam*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 234, 32. **III.** where the will of the subject determines the action of another, *to will, ordain, order, command*, (a) with an accusative:—Se ealdorman gewāt ðā ðā hit wolde God, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 13. Ðā ðā hē wolde ðæt ðæt hē wolde, Met. 11, 15. Hwæþer wē ǣnigne frýdōm habban, ðe sió godcunde foretiohhung oþþe sió wyrd ūs nēde tō ðam ðe hī willen, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 16. (b) with a clause:—Ic wylle (uillo, Lind.: willo, Rush.) ðæt hē wunige ðus, Jn. Skt. 21, 22. Wyltū (wylt ðū, *v.l.*) wē secgaþ ðæt fýr cume of heofene, Lk. Skt. 9, 54. Hē wolde ðæt ða cnihtas cræft leornedon, Cd. Th. 221, 4; Dan. 83. Hē wolde ðæt him eorðe geseted wurde, 6, 35; Gen. 99: Met. 11, 16. (c) absolute:—Hē cunnian wolde his Drihtnes wyllan, hū hē wolde be him (*what he would have him do*) . . . Cwæð se Hǣlend, ðæt hē sceolde underfōn mǣden, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 7–13. **IV.** *to will, wish, want, desire*, (a) with infinitive:—Ic wielle heora cýpan hēr lufīcor ðonne ic gebicge ðēr, Wülck. Gl. 97, 2. Wilt ðū, gif ðū mōst, wesan aldordēma? Cd. Th. 149, 26; Gen. 2480. Ðē wile beorna sum him geāgnian, 109, 26; Gen. 1828. Se ðe wyle sōð sprecan, Beo. Th. 5721; B. 2864. Ðē sǣlīdend secgan willaþ, ðæt wē fundiaþ Higelāc sēcan, 3641; B. 1818. Wē willaþ beón bylewite *volumus esse simplices*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 7. Ic ðīne bebodu wolde gegān *concupivi mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 40. Swā fela swā hē habban wolde, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 24. On hwilce healfe ðū wille hwyrft dōn, Cd. Th. 115, 12; Gen. 1918: 139, 20; Gen. 2312. Geseegan mid hū micle elne ǣghwylc wille synrust þweán, Exon. Th. 81, 4; Cri. 1318. Se biscop ðe wile onfōn Godes mildheortnesse, Blickl. Homl. 45, 7. Gif ǣnig man wolde heora ōðrum fylstan, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 56. (a 1) where an infinitive may be supplied from the context:—His nēxtan be his mihte gehelpan, and ofer his mihte wyllan *to help his neighbour according to his power, and to wish to help him beyond his power*, Homl. Th. i. 584, 9. (b) with an accusative:—Ðæt ðæt ðū wylt, ðæt ðū lufast, Homl. Th. i. 282, 5. Hwæt wille gē? Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 23: Blickl. Homl. 155, 35. For ealle ðe willaþ ðæt hē wile, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 20. Hē cwæþ: 'Hwæt wilt ðū ðæt ic ðē do?' Næs ðæt nā ðæt hē nyste hwæt se blinda wolde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Hig dydon ymbe hyne swā hwæt swā hig woldon (waldon, Lind.: waldun, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Bide mē swā hwæt swā ðū wylle (willt ł wælle, Lind.) . . . ic ðē sylle swā hwæt swā ðū mē bitst, þeáh ðū wylle healf mīn rīce, Mk. Skt. 6, 22, 23. Behreówsunge mā wyllan ðænne deáð *penitentiam malle quam mortem*, Anglia xi. 119, 66. ¶ the present participle used with force of Latin forms in *-dus*:—Gefeán ðære willendan gesynto *cupitae sospitatis gaudia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 22. (c) with a clause:—Wilt ðū ðæt ic ðē secge? Salm. Kmbl. 506; Sal. 253. Wilt ðū ðæt ic gelýfe? Blickl. Homl. 179, 35. Æghwylc mon wile ðæt him Drihten selle ealle his þearfe, 51, 15. Hū hē wolde ðæt mon him miltsode, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 10. Hē walde ðæt hī wǣren gedrēfde, 58; Swt. 443, 11. Wolde, Exon. Th. 74, 7; Cri. 1203. Wē woldun ðū gesāwe ðæt . . . , 130, 16; Gū. 439. Hī woldun, ðæt : . . , 123, 17; Gū. 324. Hī willen ðæt him Dryhten tō hyra earfeða ende gerýme, 115, 25; Gū. 195. For ðý ic wolde ðæt hié ealneg æt ðære stōwe wǣren, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 5. For ðon hē ðis dyde ðæt hē wolde ðæt hié ne wǣron gedrēfede, Blickl. Homl. 17, 1. **IV a.** *to like* (where there is an expressed or implied condition):—Ic wolde ðē ācsian hwæþer wē ǣnigne frýdōm habban, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 13. Wolde ic freóndscipe ðīnne, gif ic mihte, begitan, Andr. Kmbl. 956; An. 478. Wolde ic ānes tō ðē cræftes neósan, 966; An. 483. Gif hæleþa hwone hlīsan lyste, ðonne ic hine wolde biddan, Met. 10, 3. Wolde ic, ðæt ðū funde ða, Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1080. Eall þing habbaþ ǣnne willan, ðæt is ðæt hī woldon ā bión, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 29. **V.** *to will, be willing* to do something, (a) with an infinitive expressed or implied:—Gyf ðū wylt, ðū miht mē geclǣnsian . . . Ic wylle; beó geclǣnsod, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 2–3. Gif ðū þeáh mīnum wilt wordum hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 24; Gen. 559. Wylt, Beo. Th. 3709; B. 1852. Ne wylt ðū ofergeottul weorðan *noli oblivisci*, Ps. Th. 102, 2: 118, 31. Ne wile Sarran gelýfan wordum mīnum, Cd. Th. 144, 11; Gen. 2388: 161, 7; Gen. 2661. Gif wit him geongordōm lǣstan willaþ, 41, 27; Gen. 663. Gif git ðæt fæsten fýre willaþ forstandan, 152, 17; Gen. 2521. Wille gē beón beswungen on leornunge? Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 18. Gif ðū woldest myltsian, and swā þeáh ne mihtest . . . ðæt ðū ne mæge myltsian, þeáh ðū wylle, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 184–188. Ne ðurfon wē ðæs wēnan, ðæt wuldorcyning ǣfre wille eard āl ǣfan, Cd. Th. 272, 7; Sat. 116: 281, 25; Sat. 277. Ne willaþ eów andrǣdan, 194. 25; Ex od. 266. Ic nū suna mīnum syllan wolde (*should be ready to give*) gūðgewǣdu, ðēr mē gifeðe ǣnig yrfeweard æfter wurde, Beo. Th. 5452; B. 2729. Ðēr ðū fromlīce freónda lārum hýran wolde, Exon. Th. 129, 22; Gū. 425. Hié gehēton ðæt hiera kyning fulwihte onfōn wolde, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 18. Hē cwæð ðæt hē wolde ðam wīfe gemyltsian, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 179. Hē getrūwode ðæt hié his giongorscipe fylgan wolden, Cd. Th. 16, 27; Gen. 249: 46, 15; Gen. 744. Nymðe hié friðes wolde wilnían, 229, 9; Dan. 214. Ðēr hý hit tō gōde ongietan woldan *if they had been willing to understand it aright*, Exon. Th. 68, 22; Cri. 1107. Gif ðū mīnum wilt, wīf, willende wordum hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 25; Gen. 560. ¶ along with negative forms of the verb:—Saga him swā hē wille, swā hē nelle, hē sceal cuman *die illi quia, velit nolet, debet venire*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 11. Wē sceolon, wylle wē, nelle wē, ārīsan, Homl. Th. i. 532, 7. Wē sceolon beón nēde geþafan, sam wē willan, sam wē nyllan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7. Se brym hine bær, wolde hē, nolde hē, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 20. (b) with accusative, *to allow, permit, grant, consent to*:—Ne willaþ hié rūmor unc landriht heora, Cd. Th. 114, 27; Gen. 1910. Se cāsere hine ðreátade ðæt hē Criste wiðsōce. Ðā hē ðæt ne walde, Shrn. 71, 33. Ne ðæt wille God, Cd. Th. 114, 13; Gen. 1903. (c) with a clause:—Nō God wolde, ðæt sió sāwl sār þrowade, Exon. Th. 126, 29; Gū. 378. **VI.** *to be disposed, to have such and such a will*:—Ðæt man his Scyppend lufige and ða men ðe wel willaþ (*the men that are of good will*), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 254. Ðæt hē wiðstonde ðǣm ðe on wōh wilgean on ðǣm eorðlīcum gewilnungum *quando cogitationes volvuntur in mente, quae a terrenis desideriis numquam levantur*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 22. Hē wolde æfter ūhtsange oftost hine gebiddan and on cyrcan standan on syndrigum gebedum, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 114. Hwæþer gē willen on wuda sēcan gold? Met. 19, 4. Ðæt se lāreów sceolde beón miehtig tō tyhtanne on hālwende lāre, and eác tō ðreánne ða ðe him wiðstondan wiellen *ut potens sit exhortari in doctrina sana, et eos, qui contradicunt, arguere*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 16. **VIII.** *to will, profess, claim*:—Hē wæs swā upāhafen, ðæt hē wolde beón god . . . wolde rēnas wyrcan, swylce hē sylf god wǣre, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 27–33. **IX.** as an auxiliary for the future, *will, shall, to be about to*:—Gif hē mē cūð ne bið, ic wille him suīðe ræðe andwyrdan (*protinus respondemus*), Past. 10; Swt. 63, 4. Hwæt wille ic ðissum wiðersacan geandwyrdan? Homl. Th. i. 378, 11. Hē wæs cweþende: 'Ic mē wille nū onhwyrfan tō ðisse bǣre . . .' Ðā wæs hē gongende, Blickl. Homl. 151, 14. Ic mīne sāwle wylle Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1. Gif ðū ūre unriht wilt behealdan *si iniquitates observaveris*, 129, 3. Gif ðū ǣfre cymst tō ðære stōwe, ðonne wilt ðū cweþan (*dices*), Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 22: Met. 24, 48. Se ðe wyle sprecan *loquuturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 247, 15, 11: 248, 6. Gif hiere ne bið sōna gestiðred, hió wile weahsan mid ungemete (*sine mensura dilatatur*), Past. 11; Swt. 71, 16. Ðæt wile þincan ungeleáflīc eallum ðǣm ðe ða stōwe on usf.um tīdum geseóð, Lchdm. iii. 438, 14. Hwæþer hit hysecild ðe mǣdencild beón wille, ii. 172, 18. Hē wyle naman ðīnne herian *laudabunt nomen tuum*, Ps. Th. 73, 20. Hwā wyle mē gelǣdan? *quis deducet me?* 59, 8. Hwæt wille wē cweþan be ðīnum sunum? *quid dicam liberos?* Bt. 10; Fox 28, 30: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 117: Homl. Th. ii. 448, 13. Hit wolde dagian *the day was about to break*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 123. Hit ǣfnian wolde, 23, 245. His ādumum ðe woldon wīfian on his dohtron *generos suos, qui accepturi erant filias ejus*, Gen. 19, 14. Wāt ic ðæt ðū wile gilpan, Salm. Kmbl. 409; Sal. 205. Hwæt God mǣlan wille *quid loquatur Deus*, Ps. Th. 84, 7. Ic wāt ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan (cf. went eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17), Met. 4, 51. Ne hē sōðfæste lǣteþ ðæt hī tō unrihte willen handum rǣcean *ut non extendant justi ad iniquitatem manus suas*, Ps. Th. 124, 4. Wēn is ðæt hī ūs lifigende wyllen forsweolgan *forsitan vivos deglutissent nos*, 123, 2. Swā ic ār sægde ðæt ic dōn wolde, Blickl. Homl. 183, 29. Þeáh ðū onsōce ðæt ðū sōð godu lufian wolde, Exon. Th. 254, 10; Jul. 195. Ðā Darius geseah ðæt hē oferwonnen beón wolde *Darius cum vinci suos videret*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 6: Blickl. Homl. 15, 34. Hū wolde ðæt geweordan? Elen. Kmbl. 909; El. 456. Wēn is ðæt hī ūs woldan gesūpan *forsitan absorbuissent nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 3. **IX a.** without an infinitive:—Hwænne ðū mē wylle tō *quando venies ad me*, Ps. Th. 100, 1. Ǣr him se fefer tō wille, Lchdm. ii. 134, 24, 22. **IX b.** as optative:—Wolde hūru se earming hine sylfne beþencan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 161. [*Goth.* wiljan; *p.* wilda: *O. Sax.* willian, wellian; *p.* welda: *O. Frs.*

willa, wella; *p.* wilde, welde, wolde: *O. H. Ger.* wellan, wollan; *p.* wolta: *Icel.* vilja; *p.* vilda.]

willan; *p.* de. I. *to boil* (trans.):—Wyl (wel, *v.l.*) on wætere . . . wyl on ealdan wîne, Lchdm. i. 72, 7, 23. Wel on buteran, ii. 22, 25. Wæl, i. 374, 8. Wæll, 378, 3. II. fig. *to torment, agitate, with violent feelings* (cf. *figurative uses of* weallan *and* seóþan):—Hê wylleþ hine on ðam wîte, wunaþ unlustum *he gives himself no peace in that pain, lives unpleasingly*, Salm. Kmbl. 537; Sal. 268. [Þe caliz þet was imelt iðe fure and stroncliche iwelled, A. R. 284, 20. A chetel of iwelled bras, Jul. 82, 54. Welled led *molten lead*, H. R. 59, 501. *Icel.* vella *to boil* (trans.).] v. ā-, be-, ge-, ofer-, on-willan (-wellan, -wyllan).

wille, es; *m. A well, spring, fountain*:—Se wylle *fluvius*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 29 note. Hê is se libbenda wylle (-a?) *fons vivus*, Ps. Th. 41, 2. An tuddeles þorn, and an hrôces wylle; . . . þonne an lawernwylle . . . On hrôces wylle, þanne up on ðæne weg . . .; þanon on oden wielle . . .; þanon on eabbincgwylle, þanne on riscbrôc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 54, 6–15. On ðone fûlan wylle; of ðam wylle, vi. 213, 16–23. v. wîþig-wille; will, *and next word.*

wille, wielle, welle, wylle, an; *f. A well, spring, stream, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—Ân wielle weól blôde *flumen sanguine effluxit*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 21. Welle *fontana*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 79. Ðêr com upp wætres welle, Shrn. 93, 36. Seó wylle *fluvius*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 29. Is sêd ðæt wylle (ân welle, *v.l.*) (*fons*) âweólle, seó wæter geóteþ, 5, 10; S. 625, 23. Lîfes wylle (waelle, Ps. Surt.) *fons vitae*, Ps. Th. 35, 9: Basil admn. 4; Hex. 42, 16. Ealle ða nâmon Ændor wylle and Cisone clâne hlimme, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Waelle lêhtes *fons luminis*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 200, 35. Uælle *fons*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 6. On saltere wellan; of saltere wellan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 31. In fûle wellan; of ðære wellan, 366, 31. Swâ culfre ðonne heó baðaþ hî on smyltum wætre on hlûttere wællan, Shrn. 85, 22. Ða hâlwendan wellan (*fonte*) fulwihtes bæþes, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 17. Wyllan, 3, 22; S. 552, 35: 4, 13; S. 582, 13. Hî druncon burnan wæter, calde wellan *potum dabat lubricus amnis*, Met. 8, 29. Of denum yrnaþ deópe wyllan (waellan *fontes*, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 103, 10. In stôwum ðêr de hlûttre wyllan (*lucidi fontes*) urnon, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4. Tô waellum wætra *ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Surt. 41, 2. On cwicu wæteres wellan *in fontes aquarum*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Hê him forlêt feówer wellan sceótan (*the reference is to the milk from a cow's udder*), Exon. Th. 419, 26; Rä. 39, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wella *fluctus, unda*: *Icel.* vella *boiling heat.*] v. ed-, sealt-wille. [The word is also found in place-names.]

-wille (cf. wille *a well*). v. cwic-, deád-, fisc-, lîf-wille.

-wille (cf. willa *will*). v. ân-, druncen-, on-, self-wille.

-Wille. v. Eást-, West-Wille.

wille-burne, an; *f. A bubbling burn, running stream*:—Lago yrnende, wylleburne, Cd. Th. 14, 1; Gen. 212. Drihten lêt willeburnan on woruld þringan of êdra gehwære, 83, 1; Gen. 1373.

wille-cærse, an; *f. Well-kerse* (v. Jamieson's Dict.), *water-cress*:—Wyllecyrse *foenum graecum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 76. Willecærse *britia*, 286, 28. Wyllecærse *fenegrecio*, ii. 38, 77. Seóð mid wyllecærsan (-cersan, *v.l.*), Lchdm. i. 140, 12. Nim wyllecærsan (-en, MS.), iii. 134, 2. [Were me leuere lyue by wellecarses (ete watercrasses, *v.l.*), Piers P. C. 7, 292.]

-willedness, -willend, -willende. v. wel-willedness; riht-, unriht-willend; un-, wel-, yfel-willende, *and* willan, IV b, V a.

willendlîce; *adv. Diligently*:—Willendlîce *diligenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 41. [*In the following passage the better reading is* hwîlwendlîce:—Hê cwæþ ðæt hê gehyhte swâ swâ hê on his ðeóde willendlîce (hwîlwendlîce, M. 248, 22) rîcsode, ðæt hê swâ on tôweardnesse êcelîce mid Criste rîcsian môste *sperans ut sicut in sua gente regnat, ita et cum Christo in futuro conregnare*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 22.] v. welwillendlîce.

-willendness. v. yfel-willendness.

willes; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily, of one's own accord*:—Be ðam men ðe willes man ofslihð *de homine qui voluntate aliquem occidit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 1. Ne scylan hyg ænig unriht willes geþafian, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 18. Hê willes deáð þrowade, R. Ben. 26, 15. Geneádod tô ânre mîle gange, gang willes twâ, 28, 3. Hwîlum willes, hwîlum geneádode, Homl. Ass. 145, 45. Gif hit geweorðeþ ðæt man unwilles oþþe ungewealdes ænig þing misdêd, nâ bið ðæt nâ gelîc ðam ðe willes and gewealdes sylfwilles misdêd, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 22: L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 26: L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 6. [Gif heo hit breked willes and woldes, A. R. 6, 26. Þu þat forschuppes te self willes and waldes, H. M. 27, 2.] v. self-willes, un-wil[l], wil[l].

wille-streám, es; *m. A bubbling, running stream*:—Ðêr se eádga (*the Phenix*) môt neótan wyllestreáma wuduholtum in, Exon. Th. 223, 19; Ph. 362. Se æþela fugel æt ðam æspringe wunaþ wyllestreámas, 204, 30; Ph. 105. [In ane wallestream, Laym. 2849.]

wille-wæter, es; *n. Spring-water*:—Þweah mid wyllewætre, Lchdm. ii. 308, 11. Wyrc ðæt bæþ of ðâm ilcum wyrtum on cealdum wyllewætre, 74, 27. Seóðe on yrnendum wyllewætere, i. 330, 14. [Þe ter þet mon wepð for laðe of þisse liue is inemned wellewater (*aqua fontis*), for he welled of þe horte swa dod water of welle, O. E. Homl. i. 159, 12. Cæld wellewater (welles water, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19792.]

will-flôd, es; *n. m. The waters of the deluge*:—Willflôd ongan lytligan, Cd. Th. 85, 10; Gen. 1412. Cf. wille-burne.

will-gespryng, es; *n. A spring*:—Ðeós corþe is berende missenlîcra fugela and sæwihta and fiscwyllum wæterum and wyllgespryngum *aviúm ferax terra marique generis diversi, fluviis quoque multum piscosis, ac fontibus praeclara copiosis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. Of ðâm wilsuman wyllgespryngum beorgeþ *e vivo gurgite libat aquam*, Exon. Th. 205, 8; Ph. 109.

willian; *p.* ode. I. *to will*:—Gode willigende *Deo volente*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 78, 20. II. *to desire*, (a) with a genitive:—Mæg snottor guma his gâste forð weges willian, Exon. Th. 104, 15; Gû. 8. Ne sceolde nân wîs man willian (wilnian, *v.l.*) sêftes lîfes, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 13. (b) with infinitive:—Hwelc is mon se wile lîf and willaþ gesîân dægas gôde? *quis est homo qui vult vitam et cupit videre dies bonos?* Ps. Surt. 33, 13. Gê wylladon (wilniaþ, *v.l.*) ûs ða ðing gemênsuman *ea nobis communicare desiderastis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 13. (c) with gerundial infin.:—Ongit hû unmihtige ða yfelan men beóþ, nû hî ne magon cuman þider ðider ða ungewittigan gesceafta williaþ (wilniaþ, *v.l.*) tô tô cumenne *vide quanta vitiosorum hominum pateat infirmitas, qui ne ad hoc quidem pervenire queunt, ad quod eos naturalis ducit, ac pene compellit intentio*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. (d) with a clause:—Ic willio and wille ðæt hió sión getrymed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 23. (e) absolute:—Wer se de in bibodum his willaþ (*cupiet*), Ps. Surt. 111, 1. [He wyllede mest of alle þynge to hym enlyance, R. Glouc. 12, 18. Nast ne willieþ more þanne uor to by uorlore to þe wordle, Ayenb. 142, 15. Þu willest of briddes to knowe, Piers P. 12, 221. *O. H. Ger.* willôn *desiderare*.] v. ge-willian; willung.

wil-lîc; *adj. From a fountain* or *well*:—Willîcan *fontona* (*fontana flumina*, Ald. 161), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 10. Wyllîcan, 37, 30: 149, 79.

willîce; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily*:—Ôþre gehwylce ða wyllîce wê onfêngon *cetera quoque quae voluntarie suscepimus*, Anglia xiii. 375, 138. [*O. L. Ger.* willîco *voluntarie*.]

willnian, willnung. v. wilnian, wilnung.

will-spryng *and* **-sprynge**, es; *m. A well-spring, fountain, source* (lit. and fig.):—Welspreng *latex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 30. Seó sôðe lufu is wylspring and ordfruma ealra gôdnyssa, Homl. Th. i. 52, 12. Dæs wæterscipes welsprynge is on hefonrîce, Past. Swt. 467, 31. Welsprinces *fontis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 43. Mid dæwigun wylsprince *roscidis fontibus*, 421, 67. Ðâs synd ða feówer eán of ânum wyllspringe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 3. Wyllspringas ðære micelan niwelnisse *fontes abyssi magnae*, Gen. 7, 11. Wilspringas, 8, 2. Wæs ðæt wæter and ealle wyllspringas gehâlgode þurh Cristes lîchaman, Homl. Th. ii. 40, 28. Wilspringum *fontibus*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 18. Tô wyllsprengum wætra *ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 2. [An angel tagte hire (*Hagar*) dor a wellespring, Gen. and Ex. 1243.]

will-sum. v. wil-sum.

willung, e; *f. Desire*:—Ðurh unrihte willunge *per ambitionem*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 11. [My willing is as ye wole, Chauc. Cl. T. 319.] v. ge-willung; willian.

willung, e; *f. Boiling, heat*:—Wyl[l]inc *fervor* (*autumni*), Hpt. Gl. 419, 77. v. samod-willung.

will-weorþung, e; *f. Worship paid to springs*:—Wê lêraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc êlcne hæðendôm âdwæsce, and forbeóde wilweorðunga (cf. Hæðenscipe biþ . . . ðæt man weorðige hæðene godas, and sunnan oþþe mônan, fŷr oþþe flôd, wæterwyllas oþþe stânas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. *See also* will), L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3. See Grmm. D. M. c. 20.

wilm, wielm, welm, wælm, wylm, es; *m.* I. *that which wells*. v. weallan. (1) of fluid, *a fount, stream, water that surges* or *boils, that moves in waves*:—Wæs ðære burnan wælm headofŷrum hât *the burn's surging stream was hot with fierce fires*, Beo. Th. 5086; B. 2546. Fisca welm, wildeóra holt *the fishes' flood, the wild beasts' wood*, Salm. Kmbl. 165; Sal. 82. Ne foldan stân, ne wæteres wylm, ne wudutelga, 843; Sal. 421. Geofon ýþum weól, wintres wylm (*the boiling flood of winter*), Beo. Th. 1036; B. 516. Ic ðæs wælmes grundhyrde fond, 4276; B. 2135. Hê druncd of ðæm wielme his âgnes pyttes *bibit sui fluenta putei*, Past. 48; Swt. 373, 10. Of swêttestum wylme (wylme?) *de dulcissimo fonte*, Scint. 18, 3. Gân ofer flôdes wylm *to go over the tossing waves of the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 734; An. 367. Ofer ŷða wylm, 1726; An. 865. Hî stæde wîcedon ymb ðæs wæteres wylm (*by the surge of the sea*), Elen. Kmbl. 77; El. 39. In ðæs leádes wylm scûfan *to thrust into the boiling font of lead*, Exon. Th. 277, 20; Jul. 583. Heortan wylmas *veins, blood-vessels* (?), Beo. Th. 5008; B. 2507. (2) of fire, *surging fire, flames*:—Won fŷres wælm, se swearta lîg, Exon. Th. 60, 7; Cri. 966. His bân brondes wylm forþylmde, 217, 21; Ph. 283. In ðæs wylmes grund besæsted, Elen. Kmbl. 2596; El. 1299. Gold ðæt in wylme bið gecliensod, 2617; El. 1310: 1527; El. 765. Wunian in wylme, Salm. Kmbl. 933; Sal. 466. God wylme gesealde Sodoman, sweartan lîge, Cd. Th. 115, 26; Gen. 1925. Gedûfan in ðone deópan wælm, 266, 31; Sat. 30. Helle, grundleásne wylm, Exon. Th. 362, 34; Wal. 46: Salm. Kmbl. 149; Sal. 74. Hâtan ofnes wylm

þurhwōdon, Cd. Th. 245, 16; Dan. 464. In fýrbaðe, wælmum bi-wrecene, Exon. Th. 52, 11; Cri. 832. II. *heat, fervent heat, fiery heat*:—Wylm *fervor*, i. *calor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 82. Gif sumeres welm (wylm, *v. l.*) tō swiðlīc bið *si aestatis fervor nimius fuerit*, R. Ben. 65, 20. Ne mihte heora wlite gewemman wylm ðæs wæfran līges, Cd. Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. Ðæs unmētan wylmes ðære sunnan hāto, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 573. Wilme and bryne *fervore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 42. Flōr is on welme, Cd. Th. 267, 17; Sat. 39. Þrowigean frēcne fýres wylm, 229, 8; Dan. 214. ¶ fig.?:—Oððæt deāðes wylm hrān æt heortan *until the hot touch of death was at the heart*, Beo. Th. 4531; B. 2269. II a. *boiling, roasting*:—Wylm *vel* hyrsting *frixura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 84. Gif hit wæter sý, hāte man hit ōð hit hleōwe tō wylme, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 14. On welme weorðan *fervere*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 9. II b. *inflammation*:—Se wlelm ðæs innoðes ūt ābierst and wierð tō sceabbe, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 9. Ðæs welmes sār ón ðære līfre, Lchdm. ii. 206, 3. Æfter ādle welme . . . of ðara ōmena welme, 82, 2, 20. Ða welmas ða ðe beōþ gehwēr geond ðone līchoman, 204, 14. III. *violent movement, violence, raging, tempestuous movement* of water:—Oððe fýres feng, oððe flōdes wylm, Beo. Th. 3533; B. 1764. Gestilde seó sē fram ðam wylme *pontus suo quievit a fervore*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 3. Him ðæs endeleán þurh wæteres wylm Waldend sealde, Beo. Th. 2390; B. 1693: Exon. Th. 283, 14; Jul. 680. Hī feorh ālēton þurh ēdra wylm (*by the surging of the blood from the veins*), 271, 6; Jul. 478. Hē ȳðum stilde, wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 903; An. 452. IV. of mental emotion, (1) *fervour, ardour*:—Hié wēnaþ ðæt hiera unðeáw sié sumes ryhtwīslīces andan wielm *his suum vitium quasi virtus fervens videtur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 20. On ðæm welme ðære sōþan lufan Godes, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10. Wylme, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 3. Wylme *fervore, ardore*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 56. Wælme lufu ðinre *fervore dilectionis tuae*, Rtl. 95, 27. Seó hālige cyrice sum ding ðurh wælm (*per fervorem*) receþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 30. Wylm, Hpt. Gl. 465, 37. (2) *heat, fury, rage, passion*:—Wrǽðo ðīn and wælm (*furor*) ðīn, Rtl. 11, 1. In wælme ðīnum *in furore tuo*, 183, 2. Mid ðam welme ðære hātheortnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 20: Met. 25, 46. Mid miclum wylme and yrre onstyred *nimio furore commotus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 41. Of lufe nalæs of wylme, 1, 27; S. 490, 13. Yrre ne lēt ðē wylme besmītan, Exon. Th. 305, 8; Fä. 85. [Fouuer walmes of watere sprungen ut, O. E. Homl. i. 141, 17. In the welmes ben founde stones, Map. 355, 14.] *v. ēa-, bēl-, breóst-, brim-, bryne-, cear-, ed-, ege-, flōd-, frum-, fýr-, heáfod-, heaðo-, holm-, hyge-, sār-, sē-, sorg-, streám-wilm* (-wælm, -wylm).

wilm-fýr, es; *n. Fierce fire, flaming fire*:—Fore Dryhtne færeþ wælmfýra mǽst, hlemmeþ hāta lēg, Exon. Th. 58, 7; Cri. 932.

wilm-hāt; *adj. Burning hot*:—Him brego engla wylmhātne līg tō wræce sende, Cd. Th. 156, 5; Gen. 2584. [He het fecchen a ueat, and wiđ pich fullen, and wallen hit walmhāt, Jul. 69, 20.]

wiln, e; *f. A maid-servant, a hand-maid*:—Mīn wyln (wiln, *v. l.*) *mea ancilla*, mīnre wylne *meae ancillae*, mīne wylne *meam ancillam*, mīne wylna *meae ancillae*, mīnra wylna *mearum ancillarum*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 100, 20–101, 7. Wyln *ancilla, serva, abra, dula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 14: 73, 2. Þīnen, wyln *abra*, i. *ancilla*, 17, 26. Heó ýs ðīn wyln (*ancilla*) under ðīnre handa; þreá hig lōca hū ðū wylle, Gen. 16, 6. Seó sāwl is ðæs flǽsces hlǣfdige, and hire gedafnaþ ðæt heó simle gewylde ða wylne, ðæt is ðæt flǽsc, tō hyre hǽsum. Þwyrlice færð æt ðam hūse ðǽr seó wyln bið ðære hlǣfdian wissigend, and seó hlæfdige bið ðære wylne underðēodd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 8–12. Oft on ānre tīde ǽcenð seó cwēn and seó wyln . . . and ðære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his līf on ðeówte, Homl. Th. i. 110, 27: Gen. 21, 13. Ne wilna ðū ðīnes nēhstan wylne, Ex. 20, 17. Gif wīfmæst man hine forlīcge be his āgenre wylne, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Ādō ðās wylne (*ancillam*) heonon, Gen. 21, 10: Ex. 21, 20, 32. Hē genam wealas and wylna (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 20, 14: Lev. 25, 44. *v.* wealh.

wilnian; *p.* ode. I. of animate objects, (1) *to desire, ask for* (the source from which marked by *tō*), (a) with gen. or uncertain:—Wilnigaþ monige men anwealdes . . . Se ealra forcūþesta wilnaþ ðæs ylcan, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 27. Hwī wilnige wē ǽnigre ōðre sage? *quid adhuc egemus testibus?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ða nētenu, and eác ða ōðre ge-sceafta, mā wilniaþ ðæs ðe hī wilniaþ for gecynde ðonne for willan, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 6. Ealle tō ðē ētes wilniaþ *omnia a te expectant, ut des illis escam*, Ps. Th. 103, 25. Wuhta gehwilc wilnaþ tō eorðan, sume nēdþearfe, sume neódfæce, Met. 31, 14. Ealle þider willniaþ oþþe ðæs ðe hī lyst, oþþe ðæs ðe hī beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29. Heó hiere feores tō him wilnade (*pro vita precans*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 33. Ðæt wæter ðe hē tō Gode wilnade *aquam quam a Deo petierat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 28. Hē wilnode him tō Gode sumre frōfre *he asked of God for some comfort for himself*, Ps. Th. 15, arg. Helpan nānum ðara ðe tō him āre wilnodan, Blickl. Homl. 223, 3. Ne wilna ðū ðīnes nēhstan hūses ne his wīfes *non concupisces domum proximi tui nec desiderabis uxorem ejus*, Ex. 20, 17. Hwelc fremu is ðē, ðæt ðū wilnige ðissa and-weardena geséliþa ofer gemet? Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 8. Þonne hī tō his hūse hleówes wilnian, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Tō ðæm heáhengle ðæt hié him fultomes wilnodan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 28. Friðes wilnian, Andr. Kmbl. 2258; An. 1130. Willnian (wilnian, *v. l.*) ðæs ðe hē næfþ, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 12. Him wilnian lofes *to desire praise for himself*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 26: Exon. Th. 119, 28; Gū. 261. Tō Rōmānum friþes wilnian *a Romanis pacem petere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 7: Cd. Th. 229, 10; Dan. 215: Exon. Th. 48, 18; Cri. 773. Wylnian, Wulfst. 277, 19. (b) with accusative:—Ðū ne wilnast weora ǽniges deáð (cf. *nolo mortem impii*, Ezech. 33, 11), Ps. C. 54. Ða æþelingas wilniaþ, Exon. Th. 433, 14; Rä. 50, 7. Eall hwæt hī willniaþ hī begitaþ, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 22. Ðæt sāwul mīn wilnaþ (*concupivit*), ðæt ic ðīn word mōte healdan, Ps. Th. 118, 20. Ealle hié ðæt wilnodan, ðæt hié his word gehýran mōston, Blickl. Homl. 219, 35. Hwæt (hwæs, *v. l.*) hē wilnian sceal, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 18. (c) with infinitive:—Ða ðe wilniaþ fretan mīn folc, Ps. Th. 13, 9. Willniaþ ealle þurh mistlīce paþas cuman tō ānum ende *diverso calle, sed ad unum finem nititur pervenire*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 8. Hē wilnode hine geseón *erat cupiens videre eum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 8. Gif ðū wilnige oncnāwan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 31. Gif ðū willnige ongitan *si vis cernere*, 39, 13; Fox 232, 24. Wilnige, Met. 29, 1. Gebida wilnando *petere volentes*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 12. (d) with gerundial infinitive:—Ðæt hié wielnien (wilnien, Cott. MSS.) tō wietanne ðæt ðæt hié nyton *ut appetant scire, quae nesciunt*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 8. (e) with genitive and gerundial infinitive:—Ælc mōd wilnaþ sōþes gōdes tō begitanne *est mentibus hominum veri boni inserta cupiditas*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 80, 32. Hī wilniaþ welan and weorþscipes tō gewinnanne *opes, honores ambiant*, Met. 19, 43. (f) with a clause:—Gif ðū wilnast ðæt ðū mæge oncnāwan, Met. 5, 24. Wilnaþ God tō ælcum men ðæt hē sié oððe wearm oððe ceald *aut calidus quisque esse, aut frigidus quaeritur*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 15. Hē wilnode ðæt his līcræst sceolde beón æt Cridiantūne, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 37. Heó ealle tō mē wilnodon ðæt ic hine lǽte æt mē ðæt land begeotan, Chart. Th. 167, 38. Hié wilnedon tō him ðæt hié mōsten on his rīce mid friðe gesittan, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 20. Nis nān gesceaft ðara ðe ne wilnige ðæt hit þider cuman mæge, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 30. Wilnie, Met. 13, 69. Deáh hī wielnien (wilnien, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hié andrysne sién, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 18. Tō Sancte Michaele ðæt hié wilnodan ðæt God gecýþde ðæt mannum bemiden wæs, Blickl. Homl. 199, 32. Wilniende ðæt hī ælcum gewinne ōðflogen hæfdon *credentes quod se a congressu totius humanae habitationis abstraherent*, Ors. 1, 4; Swt. 32, 21. Wæs hē wilniende tō Gode, ðæt hē ǽghwylcum gemildsode, Wulfst. 278, 12. (g) absolute or uncertain:—Hē hī ne gewemde, eal swā heó tō Gode wilnode, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 221. Wilnig from mē ðætte ðū willt *pete a me quod vis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 22. Tō wilnanne *ad concupiscendam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 28. Ān ðære sāwle gecynda is ðæt heó bið wilnigende, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4. Wilnigendum *flagitanti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 23. ¶ present participle with force of Latin form in *-dus*:—Uilnende ginyhtsumnise *desideratam abundantiam*, Rtl. 73, 32. (2) *to desire to go*:—Ðū wilnast ofer wīdne mere, Andr. Kmbl. 565; An. 283. Swā heort wilnaþ tō wætre *sicut cervus desiderat ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Th. 41, 1. Wuhta gehwilc wilnaþ þiderweard, ðǽr his mǽgðe bið mǽst ætgædere, Met. 20, 159. II. of inanimate objects, *to tend* to an end (*gen.*):—Swīðe lytlum siceraþ ðæt wæter on ðæt hlece scip, and ðeáh hit wilnaþ ðæs ylcan ðe sió hlūde ýð dēð *hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella saeviens*, Past. 57; Swt. 437, 14. Sege mē hwelces endes ælc angin wilnige *dic mihi, quis sit rerum finis, quove totius naturae tendat intentio*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 19. Ðū cýþdest ðæt ðū nēatest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode, Fox 12, 35. [*Laym.* wilnien: *A. R.* wilnen: *Orm.* willnenn: *Ayenb.* wilni: *Piers P.* wilne: *Icel.* vilna.] *v.* ge-, yfel-wilnian.

-wilni[g]endlīc. *v.* ge-wilnigendlīc.

wilnung, e; *f. Desire*:—Ūþwitan secgaþ ðæt sió sāwul hæbbe ðrió gecynd. Ān ðara gecynda is ðæt heó bið wilnigende . . . Twā ðara gecynda habbaþ nētenu; . . . ōþer ðara is wilnung . . . Seó gesceádwīsnes sceal wealdan ðære wilnunga, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3–10: Met. 29, 186. Worldlīce wilnung *desiderium mundanum*, L. Ecg. P. i. 5; Th. ii. 174, 10. Fram gebrosnunge līcumlīcre willnunge clǽne *a corruptione concupiscentiae carnalis immune*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 36. Unālýfedre willnunge mōd bið geþeóded, 1, 27; S. 495, 9. Unrihtes willan willnunge *cupidine voluptatis*, 495, 33. Sum hlāw, ðone men for feós wilnunga gedulfon, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 6. Ābisgod on disse worulde willnunga (wilnunga, *v. l.*), Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 31. For ðære wilnunge (gewil-nunge, *v. l.*) ðe hē wolde hȳ him on fultum geteón *ambitione habendorum equitum Thessalorum, quorum robur ut exercitui suo admiscerit*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 14. Hī nōhwæþere heora willnunge habban ne ðurhteón magan *in neutro cupitum possunt obtinere propositum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 2. Drihten gehȳrð ða wilnunga his þearfena *desiderium pauperum exaudivit Dominus*, Ps. Th. 9, 37. Willniungum *petitionibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 20. [Þuruh wilnunge of hereword, A. R. 148, 20. Worsipe haue þou for þine wilninge, Laym. 3160.] *v.* ge-, ungemet-, unriht-, weorold-wilnung.

Wil-sǽtan, -sāte; *pl. The people of Wiltshire*:—Ðā mētte hine Weoxtan aldorman mid Wilsǽtum, . . . and Wilsǽtan (-sāte, *v. l.*) nāmou

sige, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 6–9. Sumorsǽte alle and Wilsǽtan (Willsǽte, *v. l.*), 878; Erl. 80, 10.

wil-sele, es; *m. A pleasant hall*:—Weorðeþ his hūs (*the nest of the Phenix*) onhāted, willsele stȳmeþ, Exon. Th. 212, 21; Ph. 213.

wil-sīþ, es; *m. A desired journey, a wished for, welcome journey*:—Eádga ūs siges, wlitigan wilsīþes, Exon. Th. 2, 18; Cri. 21. Ðæs sǽs smyltnys eów blīþe on eówerne willsīþ hām forlǽteþ *serenitas maris vos cupito itinere domum remittet*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 36. Gewāt Matheus menigo lēdan on gehyld Godes, weorod on wilsīð (*he was leading them out of prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2093; An. 1048. Elene ne wolde ðæs sīðfætes sǽne weorðan, . . . ac wæs sōna gearu wīf on wilsīð, Elen. Kmbl. 445; El. 223. Sunnan wilsīð, Exon. Th. 2, 29; Cri. 26.

wil-spell, es; *n. Welcome news, glad tidings*:—Wæs him frōfra mǽst æt ðam willspelle (*the news of the finding of the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 1985; El. 994. Wilspella mǽst gesecgan, 1965; El. 984. [A steoresman ham talde wilspel, þ he Spaine isæih, Laym. 1350. *O. Sax.* wil-spel.]

wil-sum; *adj.* I. *desirable, pleasant*:—Ðam bið gæst Godes āgen bearn, wilsum in worlde, Exon. Th. 318, 11; Mod. 81. Eorðan wilsume *terram desiderabilem*, Ps. Surt. 105, 24. Ðæt willsume weorc onginnaþ *desideratum opus inire*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 33. Wilsum *desiderabilia*, Ps. Surt. 18, 11. Of ðām wilsuman wyllgespryngum *from the pleasant well-springs*, Exon. Th. 205, 7; Ph. 109. II. *willing, voluntary, spontaneous*:—Wilsumne regn *pluviam voluntariam*, Ps. Th. Spl. 67, 10: Blickl. Gl. Ðone wilsuman *spontaneum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 65. Him (*a child whose father is dead*) man an his fæderingmāgum wilsumne (*willing, ready to undertake the guardianship*; or under I (?), *desirable, suitable, sufficient*) berigean geselle his feoh tō healdenne, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 5. Mid selfwillum ⁊ wilsumum *viltroneis, voluntariis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 64. Wilsum mūðes mīnes *voluntaria oris mei*, Ps. Surt. 118, 108. III. *devout, devoted*:—Gode se willsuma wer *vir Deo devotus*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 5. Gode seó willsume lēmhe, 4, 26; S. 603, 5. Gode willsumra wīfmonna lāreów, 4, 6; S. 574, 16: 4, 19; S. 588, 2. Hē sylfa wæs se wilsumesta (*devotissimus*) lēstend, 5, 22; S. 644, 4. v. ge-, un-wilsum.

wilsum-līo; *adj.* I. *desirable, pleasant*:—Wilsumlīc *desiderabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 18. Mon willsumlīcre yldo and fægernesse *juvenis amantissimae aetatis et venustatis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 32. Hē monig ðing ge egeslīce ge willsumlīce (*desideranda*) geseah, 5, 12; S. 627, 29. II. *voluntary, spontaneous*:—Hē geleornade ðæt Cristes ðeówdōm sceolde beón wilsumlīc, nalæs genēdedlīc *didicerat servitium Christi voluntarium, non coactitium esse debere*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 18. On wilsumlīcre ðearfednesse *voluntariae paupertatis*, 4, 3; S. 569, 2. Wilsumlīce mūðes mīnes *voluntaria oris mei*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 118, 108.

wilsumlīce; *adv.* I. *willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously*:—Hē wilsumlīce (*sponte*) hine geþeódde tō ðam cyninge, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 44. Se ðe ne wyle cyricean duru wilsumlīce (*sponte*) gecādmōded ingangan, se sceal nȳde on helle duru unwilsumlīce geniþerad gelǽded beón, 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Wilsumlīce (*voluntarie*) ic onsecg[e] ðē, I's. Surt. 53, 8. II. *devoutly, devotedly*:—Lifde se man his līf Gode swȳþe willsumlīce *ducens vitam multum Deo devotam*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 29. v. un-wilsumlīce.

wilsumness, e; *f.* I. *devotion, devoutness*:—Byrnende wilsumnes mōdes *ardens devotio mentis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 11. Hī ānre wilsumnesse wǽron *erant unius devotionis*, 5, 10; S. 624, 14: 5, 20; S. 642, 14. Hē smyltre willsumnesse (*tranquilla devotione*) Drihtne ðeówde, 4, 24; S. 599, 9. On willsumnesse (*devotioni*) hāligra gebeda gecneord, 4, 28; S. 606, 33. II. *a vow*:—Wilsumnessa *votorum*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 8.

wiltan; *p.* te *To roll* (trans.):—Se ðe welt *qui volvit* (*lapidem*), Kent. Gl. 1006. Hē wylte (tōwælte, Lind.: āwælte, Rush.) ānne stān tō ðære byrgenne dura *advoluit lapidem ad ostium monumenti*, Mk. Skt. 15, 46. Hē (*a cup*) in healle wæs wylted and wended wloncra folmum, Exon. Th. 441, 16; Rä. 60, 19. [Walles he welte downe, D. Arth. 3152. *M. H. Ger.* welzen: *Ger.* wälzen: *Icel.* velta. *Goth.* waltjan *to roll* (intrans.).] v. ā-, ge-wiltan (-wæltan, -wyltan); wealt, *and next word.*

-wilte *in* ēð-wilte *that rolls* or *moves easily*:—Ēðwiltum *versatili, volubili, mobili*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 69. v. preceding word.

wil-þegu, e; *f. A grateful repast*:—Tōlȳsan līc and sāwle, and þonne tōdǽlan werum tō wiste and tō wilþege fǽges flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 306; An. 153.

Wil-tūn, es; *m. Wilton* in Wiltshire:—Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wiþ alne ðone here lytle werede æt Wiltūne, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 5. Hēr forðfērde Ælfgār cinges mǽg on Defenum, and his līc rest on Wiltūne, 962; Erl. 120, 3. Swegen lǽdde his here into Wiltūne, 1003; Erl. 139, 14. Hió becwið ān pund tō Wiltūne ðām hīwum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 1. ¶ the name occurs in several Latin charters:—In uilla regali qui appellatur Uuiltūn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 320, 15. In uico regio æt Wiltūne. iii. 278, 32. In palacio nostro quod dicitur Wiltūn, ii. 15, 13. In monasterio quod dicitur Wiltūn, 306, 30. Ad monasterium sanctae Dei genitricis Mariae quod dicitur Wiltūne, v. 214, 14. Uenerabili collegio Christicolarum in illo celebri loco qui dicitur Wiltūn ad aecclesiam Sanctae Mariae, 227, 6. Ad usum sanctimonialium in Wiltūne degentium, iii. 23, 15. v. next words.

Wiltūnisc; *adj. Belonging to Wilton*:—Wiltūnisc *Wiltuniensis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 5.

Wiltūn-scīr (Wiltūnes-), e; *f. Wiltshire*:—Æþeréd Wiltūnscīre biscop wearþ gecoren tō ærcebiscope tō Cantuareberi, Chr. 870; Erl. 74, 4. Ǽðelm Wiltūnscīre ealdormon, 898; Erl. 96, 18. Fēng Ælfric Wiltūnscīre biscop tō ðam arcebiscoprīce, 994; Erl. 134, 2. Ānes scipes Ælfric arcebiscop geūðe ðam folce tō Cent and ōðres tō Wiltūnesscīre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 352, 18. Ða gegaderode man swīðe mycele fyrde of Wiltūnscīre, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 5: 1011; Erl. 144, 29: 1015; Erl. 152, 12. On ðam ylcan geāre forðfērde Ælfstān bisceop on Wiltūnscīre, 981; Erl. 128, 18. Sum ungerād mann wæs mid Ælfstāne bisceope on Wiltūnscīre on hīrēde, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 42. Brihtwold biscop fēng tō ðam rīce on Wiltūnscīre, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 2. Hēr gefōr Brihtwold biscop on Wiltūnesscīre, and man sette Hereman on his setle, 1046; Erl. 171, 23. Hereman biscop forðfērde; se wæs biscop on Beorrucscīre and on Wiltūnscīre and on Dorsǽtan, 1078; Erl. 215, 32.

wil-tyġþe, -tȳþe; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, glad*:—Wiltīðe *voti compos*, i. *laetos ⁊ hilares*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 62. Wiltīðe *voti compotes, hilares*, 490, 47. v. wil-fægen.

wilunoel, wilung. v. wilincel, wiglung.

wilwan, wilwian, wilian; *p.* wilwede, wilede. I. *to roll* (trans.): —Ic āwende oððe wylewige (wylwige, *v. l.*) *voluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 177, 9. Hē wylede ðone stān fram ðære byrgenne duru, Blickl. Homl. 157, 8. Hē wylode hine sylfne on ðām þornum and netelum, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 28. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe micele weorcstānas *praecepit: 'Volvite saxa ingentia ad os speluncae,'* Jos. 10, 18. Hē hī swā nacode hēt wylian on ðam fȳre, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 170. Ia. fig.:—Sibb āfȳmd saca, anda tōgædre wilaþ hī *pax effugat discordias, inuidia copulat eas*, Scint. 11, 8. Hē hine sylfne betweox ðises andweardan middangeardes (wǽlum?) weóle and welode *inter fluctuantis saeculi gurgites jactaretur*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 14. II. *to join, compound, compose*:—Byð wylyd ealswā middangeardes boga, Lchdm. iii. 82, 18. [Welwyñ or rollyñ al thyngys þat may not be borne *volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 521. *Goth.* walwjan *to roll* (trans.).] v. ā-, be-, ge-wilwan; wealwian.

wil-wang, es; *m. A pleasant plain, pleasant land*:—Ðone wudu weardaþ fugel (*the Phenix*) . . . , eard bihealdaþ . . . , nǽfre him deáþ sceþeþ on ðam willwonge, Exon. Th. 203, 24; Ph. 89.

wil-weg, es; *m. A pleasant way, a desirable way*:—Syndan wē nū eft āmearcode tō ðam gefeán neorxnawanges; ne gelette ūs ðæs sīðes se fǽcna feónd, ne ūs ne forwyrne ðæs wilweges, ne ūs ða gata ne betȳne, ðe ūs openu standaþ, Wulfst. 252, 17. Ðæt hī ðē heóldan, ðæt ðū wilwega wealdan mōstest *ut custodiant te in omnibus viis tuis*, Ps. Th. 90, 11.

wīm-(wim-)man. v. wīf-mann.

wimpel, winpel, es; *m. An article of woman's dress, a wimple*:—Winpel *vel* orl *ricinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 1. Winpel *anabala* (cf. anaboladium *amictorium lineum feminarum, quo humeri operiuntur*, Migne), 26, 1. Wimple goldgewefenum *cyclade auro texta*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 63. Wimplum *cycladibus*, 480, 71: 486, 41: *mafortibus*, i. *velaminibus*, 526, 52: Anglia xiii. 37, 293. [Sum seið þ hit limpeð to ene wummon cundeliche forte were wimpel. Nai: wimpel . . . ne nemned hali write, ah wriheles of heuet . . . Wrihen, þe Apostel seið, naut wimplin, A. R. 420, note a. Hyre body wyþ a mantel, a wympel aboute her heued, R. Glouc. 338, 4. Ful semely hire wympel ipynched was, Chauc. Prol. 151. *O. H. Ger.* wimpal *theristrum: Icel.* vimpill *a hood, veil.*]

win. v. winn.

win[n] (?), e; *f. Pasture*:—Of ðære dīc tō wynne mǽduan be ðære strǽt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 29. [*Goth.* winja *pasture: O. H. Ger.* winne *pastum: Icel.* vin *a meadow.*]

wīn, es; *n. Wine*:—Wīn *vinum, merum*, geswēt wīn *mellicratum*, nīwe wīn *mustum*, ǽlces kynnes gewring būtan wīne and wætere *sicera*, ðæt sēleste wīn *falernum*, weala wīn *crudum vinum*, geolo wīn *succinacium vinum*, hlāforda wīn *honorarium vinum*, gewyrtod wīn *compositum vinum* vel *conditum*, gesoden wīn *defrutum vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 36–62. Āwilled wīn *dulcisapa*, geswēted wīn *defrucatum*, 290, 56, 58. Ðonne wīn hweteþ beornes breóstsefan, breahtme stīgeþ cirm on corþre, Exon. Th. 314, 23; Mōd. 18. Wǽron hī (*the Danes*) swȳðe druncene, for ðam ðǽr wæs gebrōht wīn sūðan, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 15. Wīn *Bachus*, wīnes *Bachi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 25, 36. Wīnes *defruti*, 27, 32: *meri*, 87, 13. Wīnes god *Bachus*, 61, 6. Ðæm folce (*the Scythians*) seldsiéne and uncūðe wǽron wīnes drencas . . . Hió būton gemetgunge ðæt wīn drincende wǽron ōð hī heora selfra lytel geweald hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 11–19: Homl. Th. i. 352, 6: ii. 298, 18. Wǽre ðū (*the body*) ðē wiste wlonc and wīnes sæd, Exon. Th. 369, 11; Seel. 39. Wīnes glæd, 449, 28; Dōm. 78. Wīne *temeto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 42.

Ne gemunde hē ðæt hē ǽr gespræc, wīne druncen, Beo. Th. 2938; B. 1467. Wīne gewǽged, Exon. Th. 315, 34; Mód. 41. Hē ofer ealne dæg dryhtguman sīne drencte mid wīue, Judth. Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 29. Wer sæt æt wīne, Exon. Th. 431, 25; Rä. 47, 1. Wīn *nectar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 31. Hē brōhte hlāf and wīn, Gen. 14, 18. Hwilc þinc gelǽdst ðū (*the merchant*) ūs? Wīn and ele, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9. Hwæt drincst ðū (*the boy*)? Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe ealu. Ne drincst ðū wīn? Ic ne eom swā spēdig ðæt ic mæge bicgean mē wīn; and wīn nys drenc cilda, ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wīsra, 35, 9–22. Ðonne ðū wīn habban wille, ðonne dō ðū mid ðīnum twām fingrum swilce ðū tæppan of tunnan onteón wille, Techm. ii. 120, 9. Byrelas sealdon wīn of wundorfatum, Beo. Th. 2328; B. 1162. [The word made its way into all Teutonic speeches from Latin.] v. æppel-, mæsse-wīn.

wīn-ærn, es; *n.* I. *a place where wine is stored*:—Wīnærn *apotheca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 6. v. wīn-hūs. II. *a place where wine is sold and drunk, a tavern*:—Wīnaern *taberna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 3. Wīnærn, i. 290, 52. III. *a hall where wine is drunk, where there is feasting*. Cf. wīn-ræced:—Grētte Hrōðgār Beówulf, and him hǽl ābēad, wīnærnes geweald: 'Nǽfre ic ǽnegum men ǽr ālȳfde drȳþærn Dena . . . Hafa nū and geheald hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 1312; B. 654.

wīn-beám, es; *m. A vine-pole*:—Wīnbeám *partica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 4: *trabs uinea*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 20.

wīn-beger, es; *n. A grape*:—Ðæt wīnbeger *uuam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. Wīnbegær *uvas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 16. Wīntrog, ðēr monn tred ða wīnbegera *torcular*, Lind. 21, 33.

wīn-belg, es; *m. A wine-skin, wine-bottle*:—Ne menn geótaþ wīn niówe in wīnbelgas (*utres*) alde, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 17. [*Icel.* vīn-belgr.]

wīn-berige, -berie, -berge, an; *f. A grape*:—Wīnberge *uva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 72. Wīnberge te hunige āwylled *medus*, ii. 59, 34. Hire wīnberie ys gealla *uua eorum uva fellis*, Deut. 32, 32. Ne hig wīnberian (*uuam*) on gorste ne nimaþ, Lk. Skt. 6, 44. Gesoden[e] wīnberigan (-en, MS.) *fecula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 63. Hit wæs ðā se tīma, ðæt wīnberian rīpodon *erat autem tempus, quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt*, Num. 13, 21: Scint. 154, 2. Wīnberigena *bacciniorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 21. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte mid wīnberian (-berium, -bergan, *v. ll.*), Lchdm. i. 282, 9. Wīnberigean *uvas*, Gen. 40, 9. Ic nam ða wīnberian and wrang on ðæt fæt, 40, 11: Lchdm. iii. 114, 4. Wīnberian (-bergean, *v. l.*) *uvas*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16. [Ofte druie sprintles bereð wiinberien? A. R. 276, 12. *Goth.* weina-basi; *n.*: *O. Sax.* wīnberi; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* wīn-beri(-peri); *n.*: *Icel.* wīn-ber; *n.*]

wīn-bōh; *gen.* -bōges; *m. A branch of a vine*:—Wīnbōga *palmitum*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 17: 496, 74: Homl. Th. ii. 74, 6. Of ðām wīnbōgum mid berium mid eallum *palmitem cum uva sua*, Num. 13, 24.

wīn-brytta, an; *m. A wine-dealer, wine-seller, vintner, tavern-keeper*:—Tæppere, wīnbrytta *caupo, tabernarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 10. Wīnbryttum *cauponibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 79: 18, 21.

wīn-burh; *f.* I. *a town where wine is drunk, where there is feasting, where a prince feasts his followers, a chief town*. Cf. medu-burh, wīn-ærn, III:—Wīnburge cyning (*the king of Babylon*; cf. Belshazzar's feast), Cd. Th. 255, 11; Dan. 622. Wuna in ðære wīnbyrig salu sinchroden, Andr. Kmbl. 3340; An. 1674. Wīnburh wera (*Jerusalem*), 219, 21; Dan. 58. Geond ða wīnburg (*the town of the Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 3272; An. 1639. Se ðe wīnburga geweald āhte, Exon. Th. 323, 11; Víd. 77. Wlonce wīgsmiþas wīnburgum in sittaþ æt symble, 314, 15; Mód. 14: 247, 23; Jul. 83. II. *a walled vineyard*:—For hwan ðū tōwurpe weallfæsten his? wealdeþ his wīnbyrig eall, ðæt on wege fǽrð *ut quid deposuisti maceriam ejus; et vindemiant eam omnes, qui transeunt viam?* Ps. Th. 79, 12.

wīn-byrele, es; *m. A vintner*:—Wīnbyrele *caupo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 13. [*Icel.* vīn-byrli *a cup-bearer*.]

winde, an; *f. A winch*:—Wince *gigrillus* (=girgillus; cf. *girgillus* a reel, Wülck. Gl. 586, 30), Wrt. Voc. 42, 29.

-winde, Win-ceaster, wincel. v. hleápe-winde, Wintan-ceaster, wencel.

wincel (P) *a corner*; cf. place-names, e.g. Wincel-cumb, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 33: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 354; and modern *Aldwinkle* (Northants). [*O. H. Ger.* winkil *angulus*. The word is found in place-names. v. Graff. i. 721.]

wincettan; *p.* te *To wink*:—Ða ðe mē hatiaþ būtan scylde and wincettaþ mid heora eágum þetwuh him *qui oderunt me gratis, et annuunt oculis*, Ps. Th. 34, 19.

wincian; *p.* ode. I. *to wink, make a sign*:—Ic wincie *annicto* vel *annuto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 27. II. *to close the eyes, blink*:—Ic wincige *conniveo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 14: Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 14. Se ðe ágīmeleásaþ ðæt hē ðence ǽr ðæm ðe hē dō, se stæpð forð mid ðām fōtum and wincaþ mid ðām eágum *qui negligit considerando praevidere, quod facit, gressus tendit, oculos claudit*, Past. 39; Swt. 287, 16. Lamena hē is lēce, leóht wincendra (winciendra, *v. l.*), dumbra tunge, Salm. Kmbl. 156; Sal. 77. [Waryn wisdome wynked uppon Mede, Piers P. 4, 154. Or mans eghe may open or wynk, Pr. C. 4970. Twynkyñ wythe the eye, or wynkyñ *conniveo, nicito, nicto*, Prompt. Parv. 505. Wynkyñ *conniveo*, 530. *O. H. Ger.* winchen *nutare, nictare, oculo annuere*.]

wīn-clyster, es; *n.* I. *a bunch of grapes*:—Wīnclyster *botrus*, Scint. 154, 2. II. *a row of vines*:—Wīnclystra *antes*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64, 3.

wīn-cōle, an; *f. A tub into which the juice pressed from the grapes runs*:—Wīnmere *sive* wīncōle *lacus ubi frugum liquor decurrit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 13.

wind, es; *m.* I. *wind, air in motion*:—Seó lyft, þonne heó āstyred is, byð wind. Se wind hæfð mistlīce naman on bōcum . . . Feówer heáfodwindas synd. Se fyrmesta is éasterne wind . . . Ðās feówer heáfodwindas habbaþ betweox him on ymbhwyrfte ōðre ealhta windas, ǽfre betwyx ðām heáfodwindum twēgen windas . . . Is ān ðæra ealhta winda *aquilo* gehāten . . .; ealne ðone cwyld ðe se sūðerna wind *auster* ācænð, ealne hē tōdrǽfð, Lchdm. iii. 274, 10–276, 8. Sæge mē, huona geblāwaþ wind? Ðæt is of Serafin, of ðon is ācweden Serafin windana, Rtl. 192, 33. Gif hūs full ungemetlīc wind gestent, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16. Swift wind, Met. 7, 20. Se stearca wind, 12, 14. Wunneþ wind wið wǽge, 25, 58. Ðonne wind styreþ lāð gewidru, Beo. Th. 2753; B. 1374. Ðonne wind ligeþ, weder bið fæger, Exon. Th. 210, 7; Ph. 182. Biþ sǽ smilte, ðonne hȳ wind ne weceþ, 336, 27; Gn. Ex. 56. Nó wǽgflotan wind ofer ȳðum sīðes getwǽfde, Beo. Th. 3819; B. 1907. Bærn eal tōsomne on ða healfe ðe se wind sȳ, Lchdm. iii. 56, 7. Se wind strongra geswinca . . . se wind ðara earfoþa, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18, 28. Wæs mycel ýst windes geworden, Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Hwyrft hægel of heofones lyfte, wealcaþ hit windes scūra, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. Holm storme weól, won wið winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132. Winde gelīcost, ðonne hē hlūd āstīgeþ, wǽðeþ be wolcnum, wēdende færeþ, and eft semninga swīge gewyrðeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2542; El. 1272. Winde biwāune weallas, Exon. Th. 291, 2; Wand. 76. Wērig sceal se wiþ winde rōweþ, 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Winde gefýsed flota, Beo. Th. 440; B. 217. Ðā sende Drihten micelne wind, Ex. 14, 21. Ðū ðe ða treówa þurh ðone stearcan wind norþan and éastan on hærfesttīd heora leáfa bereáfast, and eft on lencten ōþru leáf sellest þurh ðone smyltan sūþanwesternan wind *quas Boreae spiritus aufert, revehat mitis Zephyrus, frondeis*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5–8. Þurh ðone lādran wind, Met. 4, 24. Theodosius hæfde ðone wind mid him, ðæt his fultum mehte mǽstra ælcne heora flāna on hiora feóndum āfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 26. Ðǽr bleówun windas, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Wedercandel swearc, windas weóxon, Andr. Kmbl. 745; An. 373. Swōgaþ windas, blāwaþ brecende bearhtma mǽste, Exon. Th. 59, 10; Cri. 950. Hē fleáh ofer winda fiðeru, Ps. Th. 17, 10. Hē bebýt ge windum ge tō, Lk. Skt. 8, 25. II. *wind, flatulence*. v. windig, II:—Gif sió wamb biþ windes full, ðonne cymð ðæt of wlacre wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 224, 23. Wambe wind, 168, 20. III. *wind, breath*:—Ic (*a horn*) winde sceal swelgan of sumes bōsme, Exon. Th. 395, 28; Rä. 15, 14. [*Goth.* winds: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wind: *O. H. Ger.* wint: *Icel.* vindr: *Lat.* ventus.] v. éastan-, éastansūþan- (*under* éastan), éastnorþ-, heáfod-, norþ-, norþan-, norþaneástan-, norþanwestan-, sūþ-, sūþan-, sūþaneástan-, sūþanwestan-, west-, westan-, westansūþan-, westnorþ-, westsūþ-wind.

wind, es; *m. Winding, wrapping*:—Gif preóst ordāl misfadige, gebēte ðæt. Gif preóst searwaþ be winde, gebēte ðæt *if a priest do not conduct an ordeal rightly, let him make 'bōt.' If a priest uses deceit in respect to the wrapping up of the hand or arm exposed to the ordeal* (cf. in the descriptions of the proceedings at the ordeal: Inseglige man ða hand, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. Beón þreó niht ǽr man ða hand undō, i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4), *let him make 'bōt,'* L. N. P. L. 39, 40; Th. ii. 296, 9–10. [*Icel.* vindr *a winding*.]

wind? :—Uuind *sclabrum*, Txts. 97, 1841. Windum *slabris*, 181, 72. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* winta *flabrum, ventilabrum*; or (?) *O. H. Ger.* winta: *Ger.* winde *a pulley, reel*.] Cf. windung.

wind-ǽdre, an; *f. A windpipe*:—Gōma *palatum*, sweora *collum*, hracan *fauces*, windǽddran *arteriae*, þrotu *guttur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 35–39. [*Icel.* vind-æð.]

wīn-dæg. v. winn-dæg.

windan; *p.* wand, *pl.* wundon; *pp.* wunden. I. *intrans.* (1) of motion that results from a blow, swing, or other impetus, *to fly, leap, start*:—Sió æcs wint of ðam hielfe and éác ūs of ðære handa . . . Sió æcs wient of ðæm hielfe *securis manu fugit . . . Ferrum de manubrio prosilit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 7–9. Sum ǒðer hine wolde sleán mid īsene, ac ðæt wǽpen wand āweg mid ðam slege of ðæs rēdan handum, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 22. Ðā slōg hē ānes monnes hors mid his sweorde, ðæt him wand ðæt heáfod of *ad unum gladii ictum caput desecuisset*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 24. Slōh ides ðone hǽþenan hund, ðæt him ðæt heáfod wand forþ on ðā flōre, Judth. Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 110. Bærst sum sagol intō ānes beáteres eágan swā ðæt his eáge wand ūt mid ðæm slæge, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 144. Heó wearð mid swurde gewundod, ðæt hire wand se innoð ūt, 9, 127: Jud. 3, 22. (2) *to fly, wheel, spring*. Cf. wendan. (a) of the movement of living things:—Sume fōtum foldan pedþaþ, sume fleógende windaþ (-eð, MS.) under wolcnum *sunt quibus alarum levitas vaga* . . .

liquido longi spatia aetheris enatet volatu, Met. 31, 12. Hē wand him up þanon, hwearf him þurh ða helldora, Cd. Th. 29, 7; Gen. 446. Ðā wand se of his swuran *he sprang from his neck*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 17. Hornūsc plegode, and se grēga nīēw wælgīfre wand (*flew circling round*), Andr. Kmbl. 743; An. 372. Hremmas wundon, Byrht. Th. 134, 59; By. 106. Hē mid feðerhoman fleógan meahte, windan on wolcne, Cd. Th. 27, 15; Gen. 418. (b) of inanimate things:—Dægscealdes hleó (*the pillar of cloud*) wand ofer wolcnum, Cd. Th. 182, 23; Exod. 80. Mid ðam worde wand fȳr of heofonum *at those words fire flew from heaven*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 249. Wand tō wolcnum wælfȳra mǣst, Beo. Th. 2242; B. 1119. Ða spearcan wundon wið ðæs hrōfes *the sparks flew whirling towards the roof*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 229. Hē forlēt wælspere windan on ða wīcingas, Byrht. Th. 141, 14; By. 322. (c) of abstract subjects:—Sió æcs wint of ðam hielfe, and cāc ūs of ðære honda ðonne ðonne sió lār wint on rēðnesse *securis manu fugit, cum sese inorepatio in asperitatem pertrahit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 8. (3) of twisting, rolling movement, (a) of living things:—Hē wand swā swā wurm *he writhed like a serpent*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 17. Hwīlum nacode men windaþ (winnaþ, MS.) ymbe wyrmas (cf. Canto xxv of the Inferno), Cd. Th. 273, 13; Sat. 136. Hē wearp hine ðā on wyrmes līc, and wand him ymbūtan ðone deáðes beám *he twined round the tree of death*, Cd. Th. 31, 27; Gen. 491. (b) of inanimate things:—þūfas wundon ofer gārfare *the banners fluttered above the battalions*, Cd. Th. 199, 22; Exod. 342. Streámas wundon *the waters rolled*, Beo. Th. 430; B. 212. Staþelas wið wēge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 9; Cri. 982. (4) fig. *to waver*. Cf. wandian:—Gearo wæs Gūðlāc; hine God fremede on ondsware and on elne strong; ne wond hē for worde (*he did not waver on account of what was said to him*), Exon. Th. 120, 1; Gū. 265. II. *trans.* (1) *to twist, roll*:—Ðæt hors on miseníce dǣlas hit wond and ðrēste *cum equus diversas in partes se torqueret volutando*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 36. (2) *to brandish, wave*:—Hē wand wācne æsc, Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43. (3) *to twist, plait, weave*:—Wundun *intexunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 74. Hī wundon cynehelm of þornum *plectentes coronam de spinis*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29: Jn. Skt. 19, 2. Windan *plumemus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 78. Windan manigne smicerne wæn, Shrn. 163, 15. Windende *plectentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 32. Wundene mē ne beóð wefle, Exon. Th. 417, 15; Rä. 36, 5. Wundne loccas, 428, 7; Rä. 41, 104. Wundnum rāpum fōtas gefæstnian, Ps. Th. 139, 5. (4) *to twist, give a curved form to* (mostly as an epithet of gold made into ornaments; cf. *O. Sax.* wundan gold):—Bunden, wunden (*applied to a winecask*), Exon. Th. 410, 26; Rä. 29, 5. Him wæs wunden gold geēawed . . . hringas, healsbeága mǣst, Beo. Th. 2391; B. 1193: 6259; B. 3134: Exon. Th. 288, 17; Wand. 32: Cd. Th. 124, 30; Gen. 2070. Beágas, welan, wunden gold, 116, 4; Gen. 1931: 258, 9; Dan. 673. Wunden gold, . . . feoh and frætwa, 128, 18; Gen. 2128. Wunden gold (*the ornament of a sheath*), Exon. Th. 437, 6; Rä. 56, 3. Ic ðē leánige eáldgestreónum, wundnum golde, Beo. Th. 2768; B. 1382. Wundnan golde, Exon. Th. 326, 16; Vid. 129. [Þat we mosten ouer sæ winden mid seile (away wende, 2nd MS.), Laym. 20818. Stanes heo letten winden, 27461. He smat an Arðures sceld, þat he wond (fleh, 2nd MS.) a þene feld, 23964. Þe sparke þet wint up, A. R. 296, 13. Gif dust windeð up, 314, 8. In to reste his sowle wond, Gen. and Ex. 4136. Þho wand himm i winndeclut, Orm. 3320. *Goth.* bi-windan *involvere*; us-windan *plectere*: *O. Sax.* windan *to fly; to roll; to plait*: *O. H. Ger.* wintan *torquere; rotari*: *Icel.* vinda *to twist, wind; to thrust; to hurl; to turn.*] v. ā-, æt-, be- (bi-), ge-, on-, ōþ-, un-, ymb-windan; un-wunden.

wind-bland *tumult of winds*:—Windblond gelæg, Beo. Th. 6284; B. 3146.

wind-cyrice, an; *f. A round church* (? cf. seonu-wealt, I):—Ic Eádwerd cinig begeat æt Deneulfe biscepe on Winteceastre ða windcirican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 163, 12.

winde (P); *adj. Curly*:—Winde loccas (windeloccas?) *cincinni*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 43: 14, 27: 104, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* vindr *awry, twisted.*] v. windan.

-winde. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* winta: *Ger.* winde: *Icel.* vinda *a hank.*] v. ed-, gearn-, næder-, wudu-winde.

-winde; *adj.* v. ge-winde.

windel, es; *m. A basket*:—Windil *cartellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 42. Windel, 13, 9: *cartellus, fiscella*, 128, 78: *cistella* vel *cartellum*, i. 24, 56: *cartallum*, 86, 4. Wylige oððe windel *corbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 13. Ða hlāfas on ðam wiþle (*canistro*), Ex. 29, 32. Ic geseah swefen, ðæt ys, ðæt ic hæfde þrī windlas (*canistra*) ofer mīn heáfod, and on ðam ufemystan windle (*canistro*) wǣre manegra cynna gebæc, Gen. 40, 17. Ðā nam heó ānne riscenne windel (*fiscellam scirpeam*) on scipwīsan gesceapenne, Ex. 2, 3, 5, 6. Man sceal habban wilian, windlas, systras, sēdleáp, Anglia ix. 264, 12.

windel-stān, es; *m. A tower with a winding staircase*:—Windelstān *coclea*, gewind *circuitus ascensus* (the word occurs in a list of names of buildings), Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* wentil-stein *cochlea, turris in qua per circuitum scanditur.*]

windel-streáw, -streów, es; *n. Windle-straw, some kind of coarse grass* or *reed* (v. windle-straws, E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Éar *spica*, egle *aresta*, windelstreów *calmum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 22: ii. 16, 74. Genim ðæt micle greáte windelstreáw twyecge, ðæt on worþium wixð, Lchdm. ii. 44, 4. v. windel.

windel-treów, es; *n. A wild olive*:—Windeltreów *oleaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 74: ii. 64, 6. v. windel.

wind-fana, an; *m. A cloth for winnowing with, a fan*:—Windfona *scabellum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 71: i. 289, 22. His fone ł windfone (fonnae ł windgefonnae, Lind.) in honda his and clēnsaþ bereflōr his *cujus ventilabrum in manu ejus et purgauit aream suam*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 17. [Cf. *Ventilabrum* . . . a sayle or a wynde clothe. A wyndowe clothe *ventilabrum*, Prompt. Parv. 529, note 5. See also Cath. Angl. 419, note 3.]

wind-filled; *adj. Wind-felled, blown down by the wind*:—Wudu-wearde gebyreþ ælc windfylled treów, L. R. S. 19; Th. i. 440, 10.

wind-gerest, e; *f. A windy resting-place* (?), *a hall open to the winds* (?):—Hē gesyhð sorhcearig on his suna būre winsele wēstne, windgereste (wind gereste, MS.: windge reste, Grein) *he sees the hall deserted, the resting-place of men open to the winds* (? For the hall as a sleeping-place, cf. Monig snellīc sǣrinc selereste gebeáh, 1385; B. 690), Beo. Th. 4904; B. 2456. Cf. wind-sele.

wind-hladen; *adj. Wind-laden, windy*, Lye.

wind-hreóse (P), es; *m. A storm of wind*:—Swā swā gōd scipstȳra ongit micelne windhreóse ǣr ǣr hit weorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Cf. wind-rǣs.

windig; *adj.* I. *windy*:—Ðā com windi (wyndig, *v.l.*) ȳst *descendit procella venti*, Lk. Skt. 8, 23. Windig sumer, Lchdm. iii. 162, 30. Windig lengten, 164, 5. Wæs on ðam ofne, ðǣr se engel becwom, windig (*breezy, airy*) and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 33; Dan. 347. Windig wolcen, Exon. Th. 201, 24; Ph. 61. Ðes windiga sele (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 273, 14; Sat. 136. Heora wyrtruma bið swā swā windige ysla (*ashes blown by the wind*, sic radix eorum quasi favilla erit, et germen eorum ut pulvis ascendet, Is. 5, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 20. Torras stōdon, windige weallas, Andr. Kmbl. 1685; An. 845. Windige holmas, Exon. Th. 53, 26; Cri. 856. Ic sǣmǣssas geseón mihte, windige weallas, Beo. Th. 1148; B. 572: 2721; B. 1358. Swā síde swā sǣ bebūgeþ windge eardweallas (wind geard weallas, MS.), 2452; B. 1224. Ie. fig.:—Ðeáh ðeós weoruld wēde, and windige ēhtnysse āstyrige ongeán Cristes geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 9. II. *windy, flatulent*. v. wind, II:—Gif se ūtgang sié windig and wætrig, Lchdm. ii. 236, 6. Be windigre wambe, 162, 23. Wiþ windigre āþundenesse, 166, 25: 188, 22. Wiþ ða þing ðe windigne ōþm on men wyrcen, 214, 3. [*Icel.* vindugr.]

Windles-óra, an; *m. Windsor*:—Æt Windlesóran, Chr. 1061; Erl. 194, 3. Wæs se cyng on Windlesóran, 1095; Erl. 231, 22. Ðis writ wæs gemacod æt Windlesóren, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 27. Ic habbe gegefan Criste and Sancte Petre intō Westmynstre Windlesóran and Stāne, 227, 6: 178, 19.

wind-rǣs, es; *m. A storm of wind*:—Windrǣs *procella*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 37.

win-drenc, es; *m. Wine*:—Windrenc (-dred, l. 10, -drend, l. 12, MS.) *vinum*, R. Ben. Interl. 72, 10, 12. Ða cempan him budon drincan gebitrodne windrenc, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 16. v. wīn-dryne.

win-druncen; *adj. Drunken with wine, drunken*:—Windruncen *vinolentus*, R. Ben. Interl. 20, 13. Windruncen gewit, Cd. Th. 262, 32; Dan. 753. Windruncynes *temulenti*, Kent. Gl. 985. Windruncene *vinolentae, ebriae*, Germ. 394, 250. [Gumen weoren windrunken (dronge of wine, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8126. *O. H. Ger.* wīn-trunchan *temulentus*: *Icel.* vīn-drukkinn.]

wīn-dryne, es; *m. Wine*:—Heortan manna must and windrinc myclum blissaþ *vinum laetificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. Wē þeáh rēdaþ ðæt munecum tō windrince (-drynce, -drence, *v.ll.*) nāht ne belimpe *licet legamus vinum monachorum non esse*, R. Ben. 64, 21. [*Icel.* vīn-drykkr.] v. wīn-drenc, -gedrinc.

wind-scofl, e; *f. A fan*:—Winds(c)obl *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 66. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* wind-scūfla *ventilabrum*; *O. H. Ger.* wint-scūvala *ventilabrum.*] v. windwig-scofl.

wind-sele, e; *m. A windy hall*:—Wīde geond windsele (*Hell*; cf. Ðes windiga sele, 273, 14; Sat. 136), Cd. Th. 284, 11; Sat. 320: 288, 23; Sat. 386.

wind-swingla, an; *m. A fan*:—Windswingla *pala* vel *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 36.

windu-mær. v. wudu-mær.

windung, e; *f. Something woven* or *plaited, a hurdle* (cf. *plecta* hyrdle, Hpt. Gl. 497, 70):—Windonge *plecta* (cf. gewind *plectas*, 68, 71: plecta *quilibet nexus ex virgulis, vel papyro, vel carecto*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 77.

windung, winnung, e; *f. What is winnowed, chaff, straw*:—Ða winnunga *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Wynnunga, 26. Wynnung, 25. Ða halm ł ða windungo (winnunge, Rush.) *paleas*, Lk. Skt. Lind.

3, 17. Bisia of winnuncum *parabolam de zizaniis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wintôn *ventilare: Goth.* winþi-skaurô *ventilabrum.*] Cf. next word.

windwian; *p.* ode *To winnow*; ventilare, (1) literal:—Hê corn dærsc and windwode, Shrn. 61, 19. (2) figurative:—Fiónd ûre wê windwiaþ *inimicos nostros ventilavimus*, Ps. Surt. 43, 6. Ic windwade (*ventilabam*) in mê gâst mînne, 76, 7. [God wule windwin þet er wes iþorschen, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 22. Ane wummon windwede hweate, A. R. 272, 20. Drihtin windweð his hweate, Jul. 79, 15. Winndell forr to winndwenn, Orm. 10483. Windewe, winewe, Wick. Jer. 49, 36. Wynwyñ *ventilo*, Prompt. Parv. 530.] v. á-, ge-windwian; *and* cf. *preceding word.*

windwig-ceaf, es; *n. A husk winnowed from the grain*:—Windwig-ceafum *paleis* (the passage is: Non te hordeo alam, sed paleis et fame conficiam, Ald. 34), Hpt. Gl. 464, 3.

windwig-scofl, e; *f. A winnowing-fan*:—Windiuscofol (windui-? = windwig-) *ventilabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12. v. wind-scofl.

windwig-sife, es; *n. A winnowing-sieve*:—Windwigsyfe *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 44.

wine, es; *m. A friend.* (1) applied to an equal:—Wine mîn, Hûnferð, Beo. Th. 1065; B. 530. Hê ongan winas manian, frýnd and geféran, Byrht. Th. 138, 31; By. 228. (2) applied to one who can help or protect, *a friendly lord, a (powerful) friend*:—Wine frôd . . . Geared lâfde land and leódweard (cf. Geared gold brittade . . . , his freómâgum leóf, 72, 8; Gen. 1183), Cd. Th. 72, 29; Gen. 1194. Ne þurfon mê hælеð ætwîtan, nû mîn wine (*Byrhtnoth*) gecranc, ðæt ic hlâfordleás hâm sîðie, Byrht. Th. 139, 7; By. 250. Wine Scyldinga, leóf landfruma, Beo. Th. 60; B. 30: 298; B. 148. Wine Scyldinga, ríces hyrde, 4057; B. 2026. Meaht ðû, mîn wine (*my lord*), mêce gecnâwan, 4100; B. 2047. Wine Ebrêa (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 170, 20; Gen. 2816. Æfter wines (cf. freán ûserne, leófne mannan (*Beowulf*), 6206; B. 3107) dêdum, Beo. Th. 6184; B. 3096. Hê sôhte holdne wine (*Hrothgar*), 758; B. 376. Wine Deniga, freán Scyldinga, 706; B. 350. Ne sint mê winas (*friends who will protect*) cûðe eorlas elþeódige, Andr. Kmbl. 396; An. 198. Ðâr him folcweras fremde wæron, wine uncûðe, Cd. Th. 110, 32; Gen. 1847. Ic fela folca gesôhte, wina uncûðra, 163, 14; Gen. 2698. Hê (*Pharaoh*) hêht him (*Abraham*) wine (*or sing.?*) ceósan, ellor æðelingas, ôðre dugeðe, 112, 8; Gen. 1867. Ne ceara incit duguða ellor sêcan, winas uncûðe, ac wuniaþ hêr, 165, 19; Gen. 2734. (3) used of a husband or lover:—Mîn freónd siteþ, wine wérigmôd . . . Dreógeþ se mîn wine micle môdceare, Exon. Th. 444, 15–22; Kl. 47–51. Ðû meaht hit mê (*Eve*) witan, wine mîn, Adam, Cd. Th. 51, 10; Gen. 824. Wine *amatore* (the passage is: Ab aljo amatore (*Christ*) praeventa sum, qui me annulo fidei suae subarravit, Ald. 60), Hpt. Gl. 506, 55. (4) applied to an inferior or subordinate, one to whom favour or protection may be shewn:—Hrôðgâr maþelode: 'Wine mîn, Beówulf . . . ,' Beo. Th. 919; B. 457: 3413; B. 1704. Se eádga wer (*Guthlac*) âgeaf andsware: 'Hwæt, ðû (*the disciple*) mê, mîn wine, frignest,' Exon. Th. 175, 25; Gû. 1200. Ða gâstas ðus ðone líchoman grêtaþ: 'Wine leófesta,' Soul Kmbl. 266; Seel. 137: Andr. Kmbl. 614; An. 307: 2862; An. 1433. Dryhten wine sînne (*St. Andrew*) grêtte, 2926; An. 1466. Wine leófestan (*Guthlac's disciple*), Exon. Th. 166, 1; Gû. 1036. Winiga (wunga, MS.) hleó (*Guthlac*), 184, 4; Gû. 1339. Winia bealdor (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5127; B. 2567. Winigea (or under I?) leásum, 3332; B. 1664. [Brutus þe wes mi deore wine, mi drihliche lauerd (mi louerd deore, and MS.), Laym. 2289. Og eurilc wurðen stedefæst his wine, Misc. 12, 374. *O. Sax.* wini: *O. H. Ger.* wini *amicus, sodalis, dilectus: Icel.* vinr.] v. freá-, freó-, gold-, gûð-, iu-, mâg-, sundor-, un-wine.

wín-eard. v. wín-geard.

Winedas; *pl. m. The Wends*:—Wineda lond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 9. Se port Hæþum stent betuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, Swt. 19, 23. Mid Winedum, Exon. Th. 322, 8; Vïd. 60. Winedas and Burgendan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* Winidâ *Vandali: Icel.* Vindir *the Wends.*] v. Weonod-land.

wine-dryhten, es; *m. A friendly, gracious lord.* v. wine (2):—Ongan his magu frignan: 'Hû gewearð ðé ðus, winedryhten (*Guthlac*) mîn, fæder, freónda hleó?' Exon. Th. 162, 32; Gû. 984. Se ðe sceal his winedryhtnes leófes lârcwidum forþolian, 288, 27; Wand. 37. Ongon hê tô his winedryhtne mæðlan: 'Ic ðec hâlsige, hæleða leófost, 174, 9; Gû. 1175. Winedrihtne, Beo. Th. 726; B. 360. Ðæt mon his winedryhten wordum herge, 6332; B. 3176: 5437; B. 2722: Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274. Hê winedryhten (*the Deity*) frægn, Andr. Kmbl. 1838; An. 921. Hié winedrihten wiht ne lôgon, glædne Hrôðgâr, ac wæs ðæt gôd cyning, Beo. Th. 1728; B. 862. Hié wîscton and ne wêndon, ðæt hié heora winedrihten selfne gesâwon, 3213; B. 1604: Byrht. Th. 139, 3; By. 248.

wine-geómor; *adj. Sad for the loss of friends*:—Ealle hié deáð fornam, and se ân leóda duguðe, se ðær lengest hwearf, wearð winegeómor, Beo. Th. 4470; B. 2239.

wine-leás; *adj. Friendless.* v. wine:—Lâð biþ æghwær fore his wonsceaftum wineleás hæle, Exon. Th. 329, 11; Vy. 32. Wineleás wonsælig mon genimeþ him wulfas tô geféran, 342, 24; Gn. Ex. 147. Earm biþ se ðe sceal ána lífgan, wineleás wunian, 344, 15; Gn. Ex. 174. Wineleás guma, 289, 9; Wand. 45. Ic mê féran gewât folgaþ sêcan, wineleás wrecca, 442, 9; Kl. 10. Ânhoga leódwynna leás, wineleás wrecca, 457, 27; Hy. 4, 90. Cain gewât gongan Gode of gesyhðe, wineleás wrecca, Cd. Th. 64, 16; Gen. 1051. Wreccan wineleásum bana, Beo. Th. 5219; B. 2613. Se ðec (*Nebuchadnezzar*) wineleásne on wræc sendeþ (*they shall drive thee from men*, Dan. 4, 25), Cd. Th. 251, 25; Dan. 569. [*Icel.* vin-lauss *friendless.*]

wine-mâg, es; *m. A loving kinsman*:—Him his winemâgas georne hýrdon, Beo. Th. 131; B. 65: Byrht. Th. 140, 50; By. 306: Elen. Kmbl. 2029; El. 1016. Hê winemâga lyt, freónda læfde, Cd. Th. 158, 31; Gen. 2625. Winemâga hryre, Exon. Th. 287, 1; Wand. 7: 184, 2; Gû. 1338. Winemâgum bidroren, 306, 31; Seef. 16. Flêma, winemâgum lâð, Cd. Th. 62, 29; Gen. 1021. [Wreke we ure winemæies, Laym. 5831.]

wine-scipe, es; *m. Friendship*:—Winescipe *collegio* (the passage is: Inseparabili angelicae sodalitatis collegio perfrui, Ald. 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 10: 18, 5. Læst wære and winescype, word ða wit sprécon, Exon. Th. 172, 17; Gû. 1145. [*Icel.* vin-skapr *friendship: Dan.* ven-skab. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wine-scaft, -scaf *amor, foedus.*]

winestra; *adj. Left*; the feminine form is used substantively = *left hand.* v. swîþ, II:—Ðæt sió winestre hand ne scyle witan hwæt sió suðre dô, Past. 44: Swt. 323, 14. 'Dryhtnes winestre hand is under mînum heáfde.' Sió winestre hand Godes, hê cwæð, wære under his heáfde . . . Eft wæs gecueden ðætte on his winestran handa wære wela . . . Godes fiónd, ðeáh hî on ðære winstran handa bión gedigene, hî beóð mid ðære swîðran tôbrocene, 50; Swt. 389, 10–25. Him wæs gelfce gewylde his wynstre and his swîðre . . . Ða âbræd Aoth his swurd mid his wynstran handa, Jud. 3, 15, 21. Nyte ðîn wynstre (winstra, Lind.: se winstrae hond, Rush., *sinistra*) hwæt dô ðîn swýðre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 3. Wiþ ðære winestran sîðan sâre, Lchdm. ii. 64, 4. On ðam winestran earme, 254, 5. Gif ðû færst tô ðære winstran hælfe, ic healde ða swîðran healfe, Gen. 13, 9. On his wynsteran (wynstran, *v. l.*: on ða winstran healfe, Rush.: of winstrum, Lind., *a sinistris*) healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 33. On ða winstran hond, Exon. Th. 75, 28; Cri. 1228. Wynstran, 83, 31; Cri. 1364: Gen. 48, 14. On ða wynstran healfe *ad sinistram*, Deut. 5, 32. Fealleþ ðé on ða wynstran þûsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. On ðæt wynstre weorud, Exon. Th. 449, 22; Dôm. 75. [*O. Sax.* winistro: *O. Frs.* winstera: *O. H. Ger.* winstero, winistro, winstro: *Icel.* vinstri.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xl.

wine-þearfende; *adj. Friendless*:—Hê (*Guthlac's disciple*) ne mâð fæges (*Guthlac's*) forðsîð winebearfende, Exon. Th. 183, 2; Gû. 1321. Andreas winebearfende mælde: 'Næbbe ic gold . . . ðæt ic ðé mæge lust âhwettan,' Andr. Kmbl. 599; An. 300.

wine-treów, e; *f. Faith between friends* (*between husband and wife*; cf. wine (3)):—Ðæt hê (*the man*) ða wære and ða winetreówe be him lífgendum læstan wolde, ðe git on ærdagum oft gesprécon, Exon. Th. 475, 20; Bo. 50. [Leste thu (*Joseph*) inka winitrewa, hald inkan friundskepi, ne lât thu sie (*Mary*) thí thiu lêðaron, Hêl. 321.]

wine-winela (-e; *f.?*), an; *m.* (?) *A periwinkle*:—Sæsnêl *vel* winewinclan *chelio, testudo*, vel *marina gagalia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 32. Winewinclan *torniculi*, 6, 21. (v. Lchdm. ii. 240, note 1, for these two passages.) Cwice winewinclan gebærnde tô ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 28, 25. Þicgen hié ostran and winewinclan, 254, 23. Sæ-winewinclan gebærnde and gegnidene, 240, 4.

wín-fæt, es; *n. A wine-vat*:—Wínfæt *enophorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 5: *apotheca*, ii. 100, 54: 6, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* wîn-faz *vas vinale: Icel.* vín-fat.]

wîn-gâl; *adj. Flown with wine, wanton with wine*:—Onwôc wulfheort, se ær wíngâl swæf, Cd. Th. 223, 8; Dan. 116. Wlonc and wíngal *'flown with insolence and wine,'* Exon. Th. 307, 25; Seef. 29: 478, 2; Reim. 35.

wín-geard, -eard, es; *m.* I. *a vineyard, a place where vines grow, the vines growing in such a place*; vinca:—Hê út eode áhýrian wyrhtan on his wíngeard (-eard, *v. l.*) . . . Hê ásende hig on hys wíngeard (-eard, *v. l.*) . . . Ða sæde se wíngeardes (ðære wíngearde, Lind.) hláford, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 1, 2, 8: 21, 40. Sum man hæfde ân fîctreów geplantod on his wíngearde (-gcorde, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 13, 6. Dô swâ on ðînum wínearde and on ðînum elebeámon *ita facies in vinea et in oliveto tuo*, Ex. 23, 11. Hê gesette him wíneard *plantavit vineam*, Gen. 9, 20. Wíngeard, Cd. Th. 94, 8; Gen. 1558. Wíngeord, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 1. Ðû sealdest ûs landéhta and wíncardas *dedisti nobis possessiones agrorum et vinearum*, Num. 16, 14. Ia. *a place where other plants than vines grow*:—Wínegeardes *palmeti* (cf. the gloss of same passage in Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 77: Palmbearwes *palmeti*), Hpt. Gl. 496, 62. II. *a vine*; vitis, vinea:—Elebeám *oliva*, wíngeard *vinea*, wínberge *uva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 71. Gescreáded wingeard *sarpta vinea*, 54, 65. Hwít wilde wíngeard *brionia* vel *ampelos leuce*, wíngerd *labruca*, blac wíngeard *brabasca* vel *ampelos male*, 30, 14–16. Hwít wíngeard *brionia*, 32, 17: *aminea vitis*, 39, 1. Ic eom sóð wíneard (*vitis*), Jn. Skt. 15,

1, 5. Đeós wyrt hafaþ leáf swylce wîngeard, Lchdm. i. 316, 8. Wîngeardes twiga, ii. 190, 11. Of ðises wîngeardes (-eardes, *v.l.*) cynne *de generatione vitis*, Lk. Skt. 22, 18. Swâ on wîngearde weaxen berigean *sicut vitis abundans*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. Of wîngearde *de vite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 53. Se gesibsuma wer byð ðam wînearde gelîc ðe byrð gôde wæstmas, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 24. Ðû ût âlæddest wîngeard (*vineam*) . . . and his wyrtruman settest, Ps. Th. 79, 8. Ic geseah wîneard (*vitem*), on ðam wæron þreó clystru, Gen. 40, 9. On sumum stôwum wîngeardas (*vineae*) grôwaþ, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 14: Ps. Th. 104, 29. Wîngearda hôcas ðe hî mid bindaþ ðæt him nêhst bið *caprioli* vel *cincinni* vel *uncinuli*, wîngearda hringa[s] *corimbi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 59–60. Wîngearda gewind *caprioli*, 39, 10. Ðe mâ ðe gimmas weaxaþ on wîngeardum *nec vite gemmas carpitis*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 11: Met. 19, 9. [He plantede winiærd, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 19. Wingeardes *vineae*, A. R. 294, 29. Winyard, Misc. 33, 20. *Goth.* weina-gards: *O. Sax.* wîn-gardo: *O. H. Ger.* wîn-gart, -garto: *Icel.* vîn-garðr.] v. following words.

wîngeard-bôh(-g), es; *m. A vine-tendril*:—Wingeardbôgas *caprioli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 15. v. wîn-geard, II, *and next word.*

wîngeard-hoogas (*for* wîngeard-bôgas, v. preceding word; or wîngeard-hôcas, cf. wîngearda hôcas *caprioli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 59) *caprioli dicti quod capiant arbores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 61.

wîngeard-hring, es; *m. A cluster of grapes*:—Wîngeardhringas (cf. Wîngearda hringa[s] *corimbi*, i. 38, 60) *vel* bergan *vel* croppas *corimbi*, i. *viti racemi* vel *botriones* vel *circuli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 74.

wîngeard-seax, es; *n. A pruning-knife*:—Wîngeardseax *falx*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 76.

wîn-gedrinc, es; *n. Wine-drinking, wine*:—Hié wlenco onwôd and wîngedrync, Cd. Th. 155, 28; Gen. 2579. Of ungemete âlces þinges, wiste and wæda, wîngedrinces, Met. 25, 39. Wîngedrince *nectare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 32. Hié tô ðam symle sittan eodon, wlance tô wîngedrince, Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 16. v. wîn-drync.

wîn-getred, es; *n. A place where the juice is trodden out of the grapes*:—Wîngetred *forus, ubi uva calcatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 66.

wîn-hâte, an; *f. A feast*:—Gefrægn ic Olofernus wînhâtan wyrcean, and eallum wundrum þrymlîc girwan up swæsendo; tô ðâm hêt se gumena baldor ealle ða yldestan þegnas (the Latin is: Holofernes fecit cenam servis suis, Judith 12, 10), Judth. Thw. 21, 6; Jud. 3.

wîn-horn, es; *m. A wine-horn, drinking-cup*:—Gyf ðû wînhorn habban wille, ðonne dô ðû mid ðînum swîðran scytefingre on ðîne wynstran hand swilce ðû tæppan teón wille, and rær up ðînne scytefinger be ðînum heófede, Techm. ii. 120, 11. [In Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 6 *apotheca* wînfæt, wînærn ho is written above ærn. v. Wülck. Gl. 348, 2.]

wîn-hûs, es; *n. A wine-house*:—Wînhûs *apotheca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 18. Wînhûsum *apothecis*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 40. Ne môt mid rihte nân preóst drincan æt wînhûsum ealles tô gelôme, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 8. [*Icel.* vîn-hûs.] Cf. wîn-ærn.

wînian; *p.* ode *To gather grapes*:—Hiá wînigaþ *uindemiant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44.

wining, es; *m. A band for the leg*:—Winingc *fascia*, wyncgas (= winincgas?) *vallegias*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 7, 9. Ðonne ðû wynyngas habban wille, ðonne dô ðû mid ðînum twâm handum onbûtan ðîne sceancan, Techm. ii. 127, 10. [Cf. (?) *O. L. Ger.* winding: *O. H. Ger.* winting *fascia, fasciola, fasciale*: *Icel.* vindingr *strip wound round the leg instead of hose.*]

wîn-leáf, es; *n. A vine-leaf*:—Wînleáf *pampinus*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 73.

wîn-lîc; *adj. Of wine*:—Hé wæter âwende tô wînlîcum drence, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 37. Hê gemêt ðæt wæter tô wînlîcum swæcce âwend (cf. l. 16), Homl. Th. ii. 58, 31: 64, 29.

wîn-mere. v. wîn-cêle.

winn, es; *n.* I. *labour*:—Nédðarf woerces ł dæs wynnes *necessitas laboris*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 8. Ðæt hî gemæne win (*v.l.* gewin, M. 98, 18) onfènge godcunde lâre tô lêranne on Angeldeóde *ut communem evangelizandi gentibus laborem susciperent*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 9. In wynn (gi-winne, Rush.) hiora *in laborem eorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 38. II. *strife, conflict*:—Hê ongan him winn up âhebban wið ðone hêhstan heofones wealdend, Cd. Th. 17, 14; Gen. 259. [Þa þe ledden here lif in werre and in winne, O. E. Homl. i. 175, 246. Devel weccheð among hem flite and win, Rel. Ant. i. 128, 32. Þar aros wale and win, Laym. 404. Ðe watres win, Gen. and Ex. 598. Ȝeolpen for þere winne (of þan winne, 2nd MS.) *to boast of the gain*, Laym. 12072. Þin rihhte swinnkes winn (*gain*), Orm. 6118.] v. ge-, wiþer-winn.

winna, an; *m. An opponent*:—Ða þeóda ðe hyra winnan (wiþer-, ge-winnan, *v.ll.*) wæron, Ors. 6, 35; Bos. 130, 44. v. ge-, wiþer-winna.

winnan; *p.* wann, *pl.* wunnon; *pp.* wunnen. A. *intrans.* I. *to labour, toil, work*:—Swâ ic þrymful þeów winne, Exon. Th. 386, 26; Rä. 4, 67. In ídelnisse winnaþ ða timbriaþ ða *in vanum laborant qui aedificant eam*, Ps. Surt. 126, 1. Hé mid his handum wonn and worhte ða ðing ðe nýdþearflîcu wæron *operi manuum studium impendebat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 30. Hé won and worhte, wîngeard sette, Cd. Th. 94, 7; Gen. 1558. Þerh alle næht wé wunnon *per totam noctem laborantes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 5. Ðû sylest ûrum leomum ræste, for ðon ðe hié on ðînum noman wunnon, Blickl. Homl. 141, 12. Þeáh ðe hé wunne on his lâre *quamvis illo laborante in verbo*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 9. Ðû winnan scealt, and on eorðan ðé ðîne andlifne selfa geræcan, Cd. Th. 57, 23; Gen. 932. Winnende *vel* swætende *desudans*, i. *laborans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 36. Ic geseah winnende wiht, Exon. Th. 438, 3; Rü. 57, 2. I a. *to labour, endeavour, strive* after:—Ælc wincð be his andgites mæþe, ðæt hé hine wolde ongitan gif hé mihte, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 25. Â ðû wunne æfter eorðlîcum welum, Wulfst. 140, 24. Nô won hé æfter worulde, ac hé in wuldre âhôf môdes wynne, Exon. Th. 126, 12; Gû. 370. Þá wann (*laboravit*) hé swýþe, ðæt hé his geféran geheólde, ðæt hî ne âsprungan fram heora geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 5. Hî wunnon æfter wyrþscipe, and tiledon gôdes hlîsan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 4. Ðæt hé wunne æfter worulde, Exon. Th. 109, 34; Gû. 100. Winnan æfter snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 778; Sal. 388. I b. *to labour, struggle, be troubled*:—Moncyn winþ on ðâm ýðum disse worulde *homines quatimur fortunae salo*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22. For hwam winneþ ðis wæter . . . ne môt on dæg restan? Salm. Kmbl. 785; Sal. 392. Gé winnaþ and â embe ðæt sorgiaþ, ðæt wé ûrne lîchoman gefyllan . . . Ûs is myccle mâre nédþearf, ðæt wé winnon ymbe ûre sâule þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 6–11. Ealle gé ðe winnaþ (*laboratis*), and gebyrde sindun, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 28. On worulde ýþum wynnaþ and swincaþ earme eorðwaran (v. Fox 8, 22 supra), Met. 4, 56. Ic wérigmôd wann and cleopode *laboravi clamans*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. Ðû in wræc wunne, wuldres blunne, Andr. Kmbl. 2759; An. 1382. Sió his innaþ wan wætere gelîc, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Hé sceal winnan and sorgian, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Hé wolde ðâm winnendum fultmian, and earme frêfran, 213, 17. Ðâm winnendum brôþrum on sæ *laborantibus in mari fratribus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 7. I c. *to labour* under, *suffer* from:—Heó ðære ylcan hefignesse âdle unâblinnendlîce won *eadem molestia laborare non cessabat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 18. Horsum and âlcum fiþerfêtum neáte ðe on wôle winnen (cf. wôles gewinn, 330, 4), Lchdm. i. 328, 13. Longsumum ermðum winnende *diuturnis calamitatibus laborantem*, Rtl. 41, 29. II. *to strive, contend, fight*:—Ic wan *pugnavi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 29. Winnende *congredientes, certando*, 133, 43. Winn for sâwle ðîne . . . winn for rihtwîsnysse *agonizare pro anima tua . . . certa pro justitia*, Scint. 73, 14, 15. (1) of hostile action towards a person:—Gif Satanas wincð ongên hine sylfne *si Satanas consurrexit in semetipsum*, Mk. Skt. 3, 26. Se fæder wincð wið his âgenne sunu, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 296. Hû ða synna him wið winnaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 2. Gé wunnon ongeán Drihten *adversum Dominum contendisti*, Deut. 9, 7. Ne wynne gé ongên ða ðe eów yfel dôð *non resistere malo*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. Heó (*Hagar*) ongan wið Sarran winnan, Cd. Th. 135, 12; Gen. 2241. (1 a) of competition:—Eart ðû se Beówulf, se ðe wið Brecan wunne, ymb sund flite, Beo. Th. 1017; B. 506. (2) of opposition to things:—Ðû winsð wiþ ðam hlâfordscipe ðe ðû self gecure, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 29. Is micel ðearf, ðonne him mon hwæðer ondrætt suíðar ðonne ôðer, and wið ðæt wiendt (windt, Cott. MSS.), ðæt hé suâ suíðe wið ðæt winne, suâ hé on ðæt ôðer ne befealle, ðe hé him læs ondrêd *ne dum pugnat contra hoc, quod tolerat, ei a quo se liberum aestimat, vitio succumbat*, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 10: 46; Swt. 347, 12. Gif hé wincð mid gebedum ongeán, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 16. Hî winnaþ him (*vices*) tôgeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 63. Monige lâreówas winnaþ mid hira ðeáwum wið ða gæsdlecu bebodu, Past. 2; Swt. 29, 21. Hé wearð âhangen on rôde . . . , and hé ongeán nân ðynge ne wan (*he made no resistance to being crucified*), L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 37. Wé wið ðam winde and wiþ ðam sæ campodan and wunnan *cum vento pelagoque certantes*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 28. Winn ongên *resist (temptation)*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 137. Ðæt gelhwâ winne wið his lîchaman unrihtlustas *ut quisquis cum corporis sui pravis cupiditatibus certet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 224, 4: Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 5. Ðæt hé for lîcuman tiédernesse wið ða scîre ne winne *nec per imbecillitatem corpus repugnat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 11. Nis nân gesceaft ðe wiþ hire Scippendes willan winne, bûton dysig mon, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 22. Hé ðâm unþeáwum nyle furþum wiþ winnan, 37, 1; Fox 186, 30: Met. 25, 67. (3) of the action of inanimate objects:—Fâmig winneþ wæg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 32; Rä. 4, 19. Ælc his gesceafta winþ wiþ óþer . . . ge hié betwux him winnaþ, ge eác fæste sibbe betwux him healdaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 10–15: Met. 11, 45: 20, 74. Seó tunglena heofon tyrnð eásten westweard, and hire winnaþ ongeán ða seofon dweligendan tunglan, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29. Holm won wið winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132. Oft ic (*an anchor*) sceal wiþ wæge winnan, and wiþ winde feohtan, Exon. Th. 398, 1; Rä. 17, 1. (4) *to make war* (lit. or fig.), *fight*:—Mec gesette Crist tô compe . . . Hwîlum ic frêfre ða ic êr winne on, Exon. Th. 389, 14; Rä. 7, 7. Ælc ðæra ðe on gecampe wincð, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 22. Þeód wincð ongên þeóde *consurget gens in gentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Wé winnaþ for hâlo ûre ðeóde *pro salute gentis nostrae bella suscepimus*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 24. Se lîchama and seó sâwl winnaþ him betweónan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 8. Wildu diór ða winnaþ betwuh, Met. 27, 20. Hine monige on wrâðe winnaþ mid wæpenþræce, Cd. Th. 138,

11; Gen. 2290. Đū wealdest ðises rīces ðe ðū æfter wunne, Guthl. 21; Gdwjn. 96, 7. Đū wīd Criste wunne and gewin tuge, Exon. Th. 267, 26; Jul. 421. Hē wann mid ðam (*a sword*) on ēlcum gefeohte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 296. Đā wan him on Amalech, i. 13, 4. Hē wonn on Sciþþie *regi Scytharum bellum intulit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8. Fæht hine on and won Penda *impugnatus a Penda*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 18. Đā wann him ongeán Maxentius, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 5. Hē gelōmlīce uppon ðone eorl wann, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 10. Đā won wiþ hine Cadwalla *rebellavit adversus eum Caedualla*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 7. Hē feaht and won wiþ his ēþle, 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Chr. 597; Erl. 20, 4. Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, Beo. Th. 305; B. 151. Hī wunnon him betwȳnan, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 24. Wunnon hȳ wið Dryhtnes mihtum, Salm. Kmbl. 655; Sal. 327. Đa Bryttas wunnon heom wið ða castelmenn, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 5. Win him on swȳðe, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 8. Seð ǣ ðe ðū under hire tācinge winnan wylt and campian *lex sub qua militare vis*, R. Ben. 96, 23. Æfter rīce winnan, Chr. 685; Erl. 40, 16. On winnan *ingruere*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 42: Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 23. Đonne hē on ōðer folc winnan sceal, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 9. Đæt hī uppon hēðene þeódan winnan woldan, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 14. On gehwelc lond tō winnanne, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 8. Hē him on winnende wæs, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 5. Worhte Ælfrēd cyning lytle werede geweorc æt Æþelinga eigge, and of ðam geweorce wæs winnende wiþ ðone here, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 6. (4 a) of the action of inanimate objects:—Se winterlīca wind wan mid ðam forste *the winter wind warred along with the frost*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 144. (4 b) with cognate accusative:—For ðæm gewinne ðe hē wiþ God wan, Blickl. Homl. 63, 4. Winn gōd gewinn *certa bonum certamen*, Scint. 214, 16. III. *to win* (v. Jamieson's Dictionary), *make one's way*:—Hwæt is ðæt wundor, ðæt geond ðās woruld fareþ . . ., winneþ oft hider? Salm. Kmbl. 568; Sal. 283. B. *trans.* I. *to labour at, bestow labour upon*:—Ic wann wununise mīn *laboravi habitationem meam*, Rtl. 68, 28. Ic sende iúh gehrioppa ðætte gié ne wunnon *ego misi vos metere quod vos non laborastis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 38. II. *to labour under, suffer, undergo*:—Ic ðæt geþolade . . . læg on heardum stāne . . . ic ðæt earfeþe wonn, Exon. Th. 87, 21; Cri. 1428. Ā ic wīte wonn mīnra wræcsīþa, 441, 26; Kl. 5. Ic ā þolade geára gehwylce gōdes ealles, won ic mōdearfoþa (þonc mōd earfoþa, Th.) mā ðonne on ōþrum, fyrhto in folce, 457, 19; Hy. 4, 86. Mid ðȳ dā se brōþor langre tīde ðyllīc ungescrēpo wonn (woon, MS.) *cumque tempore non pauco frater tali incommodo laboraret*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 22. Đū ðæs cwealmes scealt wīte winnan and on wræc hweorfan, Cd. Th. 62, 14; Gen. 1014. Hī āwo sculon, wræc winnende, wærgðu dreógan, Exon. Th. 78, 10; Cri. 1272. III. *to win, get, attain*:—Đū wunne reste ā ōþ ende mid hālgum fēmnum, Nar. 49, 1. Hī wēndon ðæt hī sceoldon winnon eall ðæt land, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 27. [Ierusalem and Babilonie flitech eure and winneð bitwinen hem . . . þe king of Babilonie wan Ierusalem, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 11–25. Iob wan wið þe wurse, 187, 26. Heo wunnen agean, A. R. 238, 17. Đanne sumer and winter winnen, Misc. 17, 521. He iwon (won, 2nd MS.) al þis lond, Laym. 2560. Winnenn heoffness kinedom, Orm. 801. He wan to William, Will. 2498. *Goth.* winnan *waðeîv*: *O. Sax.* winnan *to strive; to suffer; to gain*: *O. Frs.* winna *to gain*: *O. H. Ger.* winnan *laborare; jurgare, decertare, dimicare*: *Icel.* vinna *to work; to withstand; to suffer; to win.*] v. ā-, ge-, ofer-, wiþer-winnan; on-winnende.

winn-dæg, es; *m. A day of labour* or *of struggle*:—Fela sceal gebīdan leófes and lāþes se ðe longe hēr on ðyssum windagum worulde brūceþ, Beo. Th. 2128; B. 1062. v. gewin-dæg.

-winnend, -winnendlīc. v. ofer-, wiþ-winnend, un-oferwinnendlīc.

winn-stōw, e; *f. A wrestling-place*:—Winstōwe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 40. On winstōwe *in scammate*, 489, 59. Winstōwe *palaestrarum*, 478, 50. v. gewin-stōw.

winnung, winpel. v. windung, wiþ-winnung, wimpel.

wīn-ræced, es; *m. n. A house where there is feasting, a palace*:—Wīnreced, goldsele gumena (*Hrothgar's palace*), Beo. Th. 1433; B. 714. Đæt wīnreced, gestsele, 1991; B. 993. Hornsalu wunedon wēste wīnræced, Andr. Kmbl. 2319; An. 1161. Cf. wīn-ærn.

wīn-reáfetlan *to take grapes*:—Plucciaþ ł wīnhreáfetiaþ *vindemiant*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

wīn-repan *to gather grapes*:—Wīnreopad ðæt *vendemiant eam*, Ps. Surt. 79, 13. v. repan.

wīn-sæd; *adj. Wine-sated, having had one's fill of wine*:—Yrrum ealowōsan, were wīnsaduh, Exon. Th. 330, 12; Vy. 50. Weras wīnsade (cf. hē oferdrencte his dugoðe ealle, 21, 22; Jud. 31; and the Latin c. 13, 2: Erant omnes fatigati a vino), Judth. Thw. 22, 21; Jud. 71.

wīn-sæl, es; *m. A wine-hall, a hall where there is feasting*:—Wōriaþ ða wīnsalo, Exon. Th. 291, 6; Wand. 78. v. next word.

wīn-sele, es; *m. A wine-hall, a hall where there is feasting*:—Nis hēr (*in Hell*) wloncra wīnsele, ne worulde dreám, Cd. Th. 270, 21; Sat. 94. Se wīnsele (*Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1547; B. 771. In ðæm wīnsele, 1394; B. 695. Beóre druncne . . . hī in wīnsele sāwle forlētan, Exon. Th. 271, 25; Jul. 487: 283, 27; Jul. 686. Gesyhð on his suna būre wīnsele wēstne, Beo. Th. 4903; B. 2456. [*O. Sax.* wīnsell.]

wīn-sester, es; *m. A wine-can*:—Wīnsester *cantarus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 37.

wīn-stōw, winstre, winsum. v. winn-stōw, winestra, wynsum.

wīn-tæppere, es; *m. A wine-seller, tavern-keeper*:—Wīntæpperum *cauponibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 42.

Wintan-ceaster (Wintun-, Winta (-e, -i), Win-), e: Wænte, an; *f. Winchester.* [The name is got from the earlier Venta of Roman Britain. This form occurs in Latin works, e. g.: In Venta civitate, Bd. 4, 15: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 300, 16. Monasterium in Wenta positum, vi. 29, 16. Also the adjective Wentanus (Uentanus, Bd. 5, 18), e. g.: Wentanus episcopus, v. 82, 14. Wentana ecclesia, ii. 210, 3: v. 45, 3. Wentana civitas, ii. 140, 9: 220, 28. Urbs Wentana, iii. 326, 10: iv. 45, 7. Wentana sedes, v. 169, 16. And Wentana is used as the name of the place, e. g.: Wentanae monasterium, iii. 8, 13. But Latinized forms of the English word are used; Wintonia is often found in the charters; the form Wincestria occurs v. 167, 7, and the adjective Wintancestrensis 90, 29.]:—In ciuitate opinatissima quae Winteceaster nuncupatur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 35. Belumpon hī (*the South Saxons*) ǽr tō Wintanceastre biscopscīre *ad civitatis Ventanae parochiam pertinebant*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 639, 14. Daniel Wæntan biscop, Chr. 731; Erl. 47, 11. Intō Wintanceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 114, 26: iii. 111, 29. Gange ān gemet swilce man on Lundenbyrig and on Wintanceastre (Winta-, *v. l.*) healde, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 2. Seó gerǽdnys ðe Cnut cyninge gerǽdde on Wintanceastre (Win-, *v. l.*), L. C. E. proem.; Th. i. 358, 7. Cēnwalh hēt ǽtimbran ða ciricean on Wintunceastre (Wintan-, *v. l.*), Chr. 643; Erl. 26, 9. Hēr Danihel gesæt on Wintanceastre, 744; Erl. 48, 1. Hedde heóld ðone biscopdōm on Wintaceastre (Wintan-, *v. l.*), 703; Erl. 42, 22. Hī West-Seaxna bisceopum underþeódde wǽron, ða ðe on Wintaceastre wǽron, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 35. Tō Wintaceastre (Winte-, *v. l.*) .vi. myneteras, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 31: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 326, 16. Winteceastre, ii. 176, 11: v. 163, 11. Tō ealdan mynstære tō Winticeastræ, ii. 127, 12. Syþþan ðæt gemōt wæs on Winceastre, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 26. Ðes Swīðūn wæs biscop on Winceastre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 14. Æðelwold biscop on Winceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 207. 6.

winter, es; *m.* (*in pl. a neuter form* wintru *occurs, as well as masculine* wintras, winter: *the dat. sing.* wintra *is a trace of earlier* u-*stems declension*). I. a season of the year, *winter*:—Feówer tīda syndon getealde on ānum geáre, ðæt synd *ver, aestas, autumnus, hiems . . . Hiems* is winter, Lchdm. iii. 250, 12. On ðone .vii. dæg ðæs mōnðes (*November*) bið wintres fruma; se winter hafaþ tū and hundnigontig daga, Shrn. 146, 7. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetceald, swifte windas, Met. 11, 59. Winter bið cealdost, Menol. Fox 470; Gn. C. 5. Hengest wælfāgne winter wunode mid Finne . . . Holm storme weól, winter ýþe beleác fsgebinde, ōþ ðæt ōþer com geár in geardas . . . Đā wæs winter scacen, fæger foldan bearm, Beo. Th. 2259–2278; B. 1127–1137. Đæt hit wǽre wintres tīd, and se winter wǽre grim and ceald and fyrstig and mid īse gebunden, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 26. Is ðēr nū irfæs ðæs ðæs stranga wintær lēfæd hæfð, Chart. Th. 163, 1. Nys hit swā stearc winter ðæt ic durre lutian æt hām, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Sam hit sȳ sumor sam winter, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17. Wintres *brumae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 43. On wintres tīman, ðæt is fram ðan anginne ðæs mōnðes, ðe is November gehaten, ōþ Eástran, R. Ben. 32, 10. Siððan (*after the first of November*) wintres dæg (*winter*; cf. *Icel.* á vetrardag *in the winter*) wīde gangeþ on syx nihtum, sigelbeorhtne geniman hærfest mid herige hrīmes and snāwes, Menol. Fox 401; Men. 202. Hē (*petra oleum*) is gōd tō drincanne on wintres dæge, for ðon ðe hē hæfð swīðe micle hǽte; for ðȳ hine mon sceal drincan on wintra, Lchdm. ii. 288, 16. Beámas grēne stondaþ wintres and sumeres, Exon. Th. 200, 7; Ph. 37. Mid ðȳ storme ðæs wintres *hiemis tempestate*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. Geofon weól wintres wylme, Beo. Th. 1036; B. 516. Wintres wōma, Exon. Th. 292, 22; Wand. 103. Biddaþ ðæt eówer fleám on wintra (wintre, Rush.) ne gewurðe, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 20. On wintra hit biþ ceald, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 24. Se oftrǽda rēn leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra, 39, 13; Fox 234, 17. Wīciaþ Finnas on huntoðe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscaþe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 6. Hī (*the hawks*) fēdaþ hig sylfe and mē on wintra, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 1. Beád Swegen full gild and metsunga tō his here ðone winter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 3: Exon. Th. 306, 29; Seef. 15. Wintras *hiemes*, Germ. 388, 26. *See also* midd, II. I a. *wintry weather, cold*:—Hē (*the sparrow*) sōna of wintra in winter eft cymeþ, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21. Hē him helle gescōp, wælcealde wīc, wintre bedēahte, Salm. Kmbl. 938; Sal. 468. Se wind (*zephirus*) tōwyrpð and ðāwaþ ǽlcne winter, Lchdm. iii. 274, 22. II. *a year*:—Beóð his winter wynnum fced *annos ejus in diem seculi adjicies*, Ps. Th. 60, 5. Ūre winter *anni nostri*, 89, 10. God ānu wāt hwæt him weaxendum winter bringaþ, Exon. Th. 327, 26; Vy. 9. Hī wǽron on Egipta lande feówer hund wintra and þrītig wintra, Ex. 12, 40. Ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Hū seó ādl ǽr feówertigum oððe fīftigum wintra on men ne becume *how the disease does not attack a man before*

he is forty or fifty, Lchdm. ii. 284, 10, 20. Ne mæg weorþan wís wer ær hē āge wintra dǽl in woruldrīce, Exon. Th. 290, 14; Wand. 65. Hē wintra hæfde fīf and hundteóntig, Cd. Th. 69, 4; Gen. 1130: 74, 32; Gen. 1231. Wintra fela . . . geára mengeo, 103, 26; Gen. 1724. Twelf wintra tīd, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Đæt swā fyrn gewearð wintra gangum, Elen. Kmbl. 1262; El. 633. Wintra gerīmes þreó and þrītig geára, Cd. Th. 296, 15; Sat. 502: Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 26. Ic eom gomel wintrum, Ps. Th. 70, 16. Wintrum frōd, Beo. Th. 3452; B. 1724. Wintrum yldre, Cd. Th. 158, 2; Gen. 2611. Wintrum geong, 174, 34; Gen. 2888: Byrht. Th. 137, 62; By. 210. Đæt wīf on blōdryne twelf winter (wintra twelfe, Rush.: wintrum twoelfum, Lind., *annis duodecim*) wæs, Mk. Skt. 5, 25. Hī besǽtan ða burg .x. winter (*per decem annos*), Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 19. Hē geheóld rīce fīftig wintru, Beo. Th. 4424; B. 2209. Siddan hē strýnde seofon winter suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 69, 21; Gen. 1139. II a. used in singular with a collective force:—Adam wæs on þrýtiges wintres ylde, Anglia xi. 2, 27. Wine frōd wintres, Cd. Th. 72, 29; Gen. 1194. [*Goth.* wintrus; *m. winter; a year: O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wintar; *m.: O. Frs.* winter; *m.: Icel.* vetr; *m.*] v. mid-, midde-winter; -wintre.

winter-biter; *adj. Having the bitterness of winter*:—Forstas and snāwas, winterbiter weder *frosts and snows, weather with winter's bitterness*, Cd. Th. 239, 32; Dan. 379: Exon. Th. 192, 12; Az. 105.

winter-burna, an; *m. A stream that is full in winter* (?), *a stream that has the fullness of winter* (?), *a torrent*:—Ofer đæt burna ł uinterburna *trans torrentem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1. ¶ the word occurs as a local name, and is found often in the Charters, e.g.: In Winterburnan . . . swā on ōderne Winterburnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 22. See vi. 354, col. 2.

winter-ceald; *adj. Wintry-cold, cold with the cold of winter*:—Ic him gromheortum wintercealde oncweþe, Exon. Th. 387, 18; Rä. 5, 7. Hē dreág wintercealde wræcce, 377, 15; Deór. 4. Wintercealdan niht, Andr. Kmbl. 2531; An. 1267. [*O. Sax.* wintar-kald snēu.]

winter-cearig; *adj. Sad from age* or *from the gloom of winter*:—Ic heán wōd wintercearig (*sad with the load of years* (?), cf. Gemon hē hū hine on geógođe his goldwine wenede tō wiste, 288, 22; Wand. 35: or *depressed by gloomy winter* (?), cf. Ic earmcearig īscealdne sǽ winter wunade wræccan lāstum, 306, 27; Seef. 14) ofer waþema gebind, Exon. Th. 287, 34; Wand. 24.

winter-dæg, es; *m. A winter-day*:—Đū dǽm winterdagum selest scorte tīda, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 4: Met. 4, 20.

winter-dūn, e; *f. A down* or *hill on which there is pasturage for sheep during the winter* (?):—On manegum landum tilđ bið redre đonne on ōdrum, ge yrđe tīma hrædra, ge mǽda rædran, ge winterdūn (*the sheep can be sent on to the hills earlier* (?), cf. Sunt pascua ouium in meósdūne pertinentia ad Tangmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 373, 23) eác swā, Anglia ix. 259, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* vetr-beit *winter-pasturage*; vetr-hagi *a winter-pasture.*]

winter-feorm, e; *f. A Christmas feast*:—On sumere đeóde gebyreþ winterfeorm, Eástерfeorm (the Old Latin version translates: In quibusdam locis datur firma Natalis Domini, et firma Paschalis), L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. Cf. Eallum ǽhtemannum gebyreþ midwintres feorm and Eástorfeorm, 9; Th. i. 436, 33.

Winter-fylleþ *the month of October*. Bede, speaking of the months, says: Antiqui Anglorum populi . . . annum totum in duo tempora, hiemis et aestatis dispertiebant, sex menses . . . aestati tribuendo, sex reliquos hiemi; unde et mensem, quo hiemalia tempora incipiebant, Wintirfyllith appellabant, composito nomine ab hieme et plenilunio, quia videlicet a plenilunio ejusdem mensis hiems sortiretur initium . . . Wintirfyllith potest dici compositio novo nomine hiemi plenium. Cf. winter, I:—Se teóđa mōnđ, October, Winterfylleđ, swā hine cīg[a]đ īgbuende, Engle and Seaxe, Menol. Fox 365; Men. 184. Đone teóđan mōnđ mon nemneþ on Lēden Octember, and on ūre geđeóde Winterfylleđ, Shrn. 136, 31: 143, 32.

winter-gegang, es; *m. What happens as the years pass*:—Wintergegonge *fato* (cf. wyrde ođđe gegonges *fati*, 33, 65), Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 9.

winter-gerīm, es; *n.* I. *numbering by years*:—Ymb þrittig wintergerīmes *after thirty units of a numbering which takes a year as the unit*, i. e. after thirty years (cf. ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25), Met. 28, 26. II. *a number of years*:—Gē ða wintergerīm on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1304; El. 654.

winter-getæl, es; *n. A number of years*:—Đa āgān wæs wintergeteles (-tæl-, *v. l.*) seofon and twēntig, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 22. [*O. Sax.* wintar-gital.]

winter-gewǽđe, es; *n. A wintry weed, wintry garment*:—Forst and snāw eorþan þeccaþ wintergewǽdum *frost and snow cover earth with winter's weeds*, Exon. Th. 215, 8; Ph. 250.

winter-geweorp, es; *n. A winter-cast, storm of snow* or *hail, tempest*:—Nis đēr ne wintergeweorp ne wedra gebregd *non ibi tempestas, nec vis furit horrida venti*, Exon. Th. 201, 16; Ph. 57. Snāw eorđan band wintergeweorpum, weder cōledon heardum hægelscūrum, Andr. Kmbl. 2513; An. 1258.

winter-lēcan; *p.* lāhte *To draw near to winter*:—Swā seó sunne sūđor bið swā hit swiþor winterlǽcđ *the further south the sun is, the nearer are we to winter*, Lchdm. iii. 252, 2. Đā hit winterlāhte, đa fērde seó fyrd hām, Chr. 1006; Th. i. 256, 15.

winter-līc; *adj. Of winter, winter*:—Winterlīc dæg ođđe niht *hiemalis dies vel nox*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 30: 76, 64. Se winterlīca wind *the winter wind*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 144. Se winterlīca cyle, Lchdm. iii. 252, 3. Winterlīces cyles *hybernalis algoris*, Anglia xiii. 397, 461. Fram heánesse đære winterlīcan sunnan uppgange *ab alto brumalis exortus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 42. Tō đam winterlīcan sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 24. Hī ongynnaþ heora geár æfter hēđenum gewunan on winterlīcere tīde, 246, 16. Đa winterlīcan *brumalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* wintar-līh *hiemalis: Icel.* vetr-ligr.]

winter-rǽdingbōc; *f. A lectionary for the winter*:—i. winterrǽdingbōc, Chart. Th. 430, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* vetrar-bók *a missal for the winter.*] v. rǽding-bōc.

winter-rīm, es; *n. A number of years*:—Heora winterrīm *anni eorum*, Ps. Th. 89, 5.

winter-scūr, es; *m. A winter shower*:—Ne mæg đēr wearm weder ne winterscūr wihte gewyrdan, Exon. Th. 198, 31; Ph. 18.

winter-selde, an; *f. A winter-house*:—Winterselde *zetas hyemales* (cf. *zeta* a chambyre, 235, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 48. v. selde, sumerselde.

winter-set, es; *n. A place to stop in for the winter*; in pl. *winter-quarters*:—Se here . . . đēr wintersetu (-sætu, *v. l.*) nāmon, Chr. 886; Th. i. 156, cols. 2, 3. [Cf. *Icel.* vetr-seta *winter-quarters.*]

winter-setl, es; *n. A place to stop in for the winter, winter-quarters*:—Se consul wēnde đæt hē būton sorge mehte on đæm wintersetle gewunian đe hē đā on wæs, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 5. Hié đēr sceoldon wintersetl habban, 4, 10; Swt. 200, 11. Hié wintersetl (-setle, *v. l.*) nāmon on Eást-Englum, Chr. 866; Th. i. 130, cols. 1, 2, 3: 868; Th. i. 132, cols. 1, 2, 3: 886; Th. i. 156, col. 1. Wintersetle, 1009; Th. i. 263, col. 1.

winter-steall, es; *m. A yearling foal* (?):—Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scill., myran mid .xx. scill., and wintersteal ealswā, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 3. [*For similar use of* winter cf. *Icel.* vetr-gemlingr *a sheep a year old.*]

winter-stund, e; *f. A year's space*:—Mōste ic āne tīd ūte weorđan, wesan āne winterstunde, Cd. Th. 23, 35; Gen. 370.

winter-sufel, es; *n. Provisions, other than bread, for the winter*:—Đeówan wīfmen .i. sceáp ođđe .iii. þ. tō wintersufle (*the Old Latin version has* ad hiemale companagium), L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 31. v. sufel.

winter-tīd, e; *f. Winter-time, winter*:—Hit is wintertīd nū, and ic wundrie þearle hwanon þes wyrtbrūđ þus wynsumlīce stēme, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 35. Swā gelīc swā đū æt swǽsendum sette mid đīnum đegnum on wintertīde (*brumali tempore*), and sý fýr onǽled, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 16. Đās wyrte đū scealt niman on wintertīde, Lchdm. i. 148, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* wintar-zīt *hyemis tempus.* Cf. *Icel.* vetrar-tíð.]

wīn-þegu, e; *f. Wine-taking* (v. þicgan, II), *drinking, feasting*:—Sum bið gewittig æt wīnþege, beórhyrde gōd, Exon. Th. 297, 27; Crä. 74. Hié wlenco anwōd æt wīnþege, Cd. Th. 217, 4; Dan. 17.

wīn-tīber, -tifer, es; *n. An offering of wine, a libation*:—Wīntifer *libatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 52.

-wintran. v. ofer-wintran.

-wintre. The form is combined with the cardinals to make adjectives denoting the age of the object to which the adjective is applied. v. e.g. ān-, fīf-, sixtīne-, sixtig-, hundseofontig-, hundtwēgentig-wintre. [*Icel.* -vetra.] v. winter, II.

-wintred. v. ge-wintred.

wīn-tredd (-tredde, an; *f.*? cf. wīn-wringe) *a wine-press, a place where the juice is trodden out of the grapes*:—Wīntreddum *torcularibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 31. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wīn-trota *torculare.*]

wīn-treów, es; *n. A vine*:—Wintreów *vitis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 52: So, 27: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 10: Ps. Surt. 127, 3. Wīntreó, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 1, 5. Hwylc treów is ealra treówa betst? Wīntreów, Salm. Kmbl. p. 188, 10. Wæstma đæs wintreówes, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 34. Of đissum cynne wīntreós (-trēes, Lind.) *de hoc genimine vitis*, 26, 29. [Ic stod at a wintre, Gen. and Ex. 2059: C. M. 4465. *Goth.* weina-triu: *Icel.* vín-tré.] v. next word.

wīntreówig; *adj. Of a vine*:—Wīntreówige *vitea*, Germ. 390, 53.

wīntrig; *adj. Wintry, winter*:—Swā đēþ se đe wintregum wederum wile blōsman sēcan *numquam purpureum nemus lecturus violas petas, cum saevis aquilonibus stridens campus inhorruit*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. On đǽm wintregum tīdum wyrþ se mūþa fordrīfen foran from đǽm norþernum windum *tempestivis auctus incrementis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* in wintiriga zīt *in winter.*]

wīn-trog, es; *m. A wine-press*:—Wīntrog, đēr monn tred đa wīnbegera *torcular*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 33.

wín-tunne, an; *f. A wine-cask:*—Ne hē ne drince æt wíntunnum, swā swā woroldmenn dōð, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 4. [*Icel.* vín-tunna.]

wín-twig, es; *n. A vine-twig, shoot of a vine:*—Wíntwiges *palmite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 41. Wíntwiga plantung *propaginatio*, i. 39, 5.

wín-wringe, an; *f. A wine-press:*—Frymþa wínwringan ðínre *primitias torcularis tui*, Scint. 109, 3. Tō wínwringan *ad præelum* (*ad torcular*), Hpt. Gl. 468, 29: Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 59. Hē sette wínwringan (*torcular*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 33. Ðíne wínwringan *torcularia tua*, Kent. Gl. 35.

wín-wyrcend, es; *m. A vine-dresser:*—Uínwirccendum *vinitoribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 3.

wío-, wió-bora, wíodu, wíota. v. weo-, wíg-bora, wudu, wíta.

wípian; *p.* ode *To wipe:*—Ic wípige *tergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 11: 28, 4; Zup. 172, 8. Ic gesecō Godes engel standende ætforan ðē mid handclāðe, and wípaþ ðíne swātigan limu, Homl. Th. i. 426, 30. Sum synful wíf his fēt sþwōh and mid hyre fexe wípode, Homl. Ass. 41, 436. Wæterclāðas ðe hȳ heora handa and fēt mid wípedan, R. Ben. 59, 8. Lege on hunig ðreó niht, nim þonne and wípa ðæt hunig of, Lchdm. iii. 4, 20.

wír *myrtle:*—Uuír, uuýr *myrtus*, Txts. 79, 1356. Wír, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 51: ii. 55, 83. Ele on ðam ðe wǣre wír gesoden, Lchdm. ii. 70, 15. Genim wír, 86, 7. v. wír-treów.

wír, es; *m. Wire, metal thread;* often used apparently in ornamental work, so, *an ornament made of wire.* Cf. *Icel.* vír-virki *filigree work:*—Beorht seomaþ (-ad, MS.) wír ymb ðone wælgim, Exon. Th. 400, 20; Rä. 21, 4. Hæleþ gierede mec (*a book*) mid golde, for ðon mē glīwedon wrǣtlīc weorc smiþa wíre bifongen, 408, 19; Rä. 27, 14. Wíre geweorþad, 484, 9; Rä. 70, 5. Eorðsele wæs innan full wrǣtta and wíra (*ornaments made of gold or silver wire*), weard unhióre goldmāðmas heóld, Beo. Th. 4817; B. 2413. Næbbe ic fǣted gold, . . . ne wíra gespann, landes ne locenra beága, Andr. Kmbl. 604; An. 302: Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. Wírum gewlenced, 2525; El. 1264: Exon. Th. 402, 19; Rä. 21, 32. Ic eom fægerre frætwum goldes, þeáh hit mon ǣwerge wírum ūtan, 424, 31; Rä. 41, 47. Wírum bewunden, Beo. Th. 2066; B. 1031. Hygeröf gebond wealwalan wírum wundrum tōgædre, Exon. Th. 477, 7; Ruin. 21. [Gold wir, Laym. 7048. Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, Piers P. 2, 11. *Icel.* vírr.]

wír-boga, an; *m. Bent wire* used in ornamenting an object:—Mec (*a horn*) þeceþ geong hagostealdmon golde and sylfore, wōum wírbogum, Exon. Th. 395, 5; Rä. 15, 3.

wírcan, wircness. v. wyrcan, wyrcness.

wird, e; *f. An offence:*—Gehēndon hine ða hēhsacerdas on monigum ðingum ł woerdum *accusabant eum summi sacerdotes in multis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 3. v. following words.

wirdan; *p.* de *To injure, hurt, annoy:*—Werdit *officit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 43. Wyrde *officit*, 63, 36. I. of physical hurt:—Ne wyrt ðæt ða seón, Lchdm. ii. 26, 14. Ne bēt hē hit, ac wyrt, 212, 20. Ða gnættas mid swíþe lytlum sticclum him deriaþ, and eác ða smalan wyrmas ðone mon werdaþ (wyrdaþ, *v.l.*), and hwílum fulneáh deáðne gedōþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 12. Mec unsceafta innan slītaþ, wyrdaþ mec be wombe, Exon. Th. 497, 6; Rä. 85, 25. Ða menigo ðec gedringaþ and woerdaþ (*affligunt*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 45. Sum mon wæs, ðam unwlitig swile his eágan brēgh wyrde and wemde *cui tumor deformis palpebram oculi foedaverat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. Se weolocreáda tælhg, ðone ne mæg ne aunne blǣcan, ne ne rēn wyrdan *tinctura coccinei coloris, cujus rubor nullo solis ardore, nulla valet pluviarum injuria pallescere*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. Wǣron eágan mīne mid wæcceum werded swýþe, Ps. Th. 76, 4. II. *to injure, do wrong to, violate* a law, *hinder:*—Hwæt is ðis mauna, ðe mīnne folgað wyrdeþ, ýceþ ealdne nīð? Elen. Kmbl. 1805; El. 904. Hine teóne (teonode, MS., *with a line below* od) wyrde (wyrgde?) Chus *Chus did him wrong with abusive words*, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Grendel leóde mīne wanode and wyrde, Beo. Th. 2678; B. 1337. Hwilcan geþance mæg ænig man ðæt dōn, ðæt hē hine on ciricau gebidde, and ǣr oþþon æfter, inne oþþe ūte, cirican berýpe, and wyrde oþþe wanige ðæt tō circan gebyrige, L. Eth. vii. 26; Th. i. 334, 31. Gif hwā Cristendōm wyrde, oþþe hǣðendōm weorðige, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1. Se ðe ðās laga wyrde . . . gif hē hit eft wyrde . . . gif hē . . . hit þriddan sīðe wyrde (ābrece, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 84; Th. i. 422, 8–424, 1. Gif hwā Godes lage oþþe folclage wirde, gebēte hit georne, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Forbeádende ł woerdende gæfelo tō seallanne *prohibentem tributa dari*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 2. Woerdendra *vitiorum*, Rtl. 37, 9. [Þu ne mahht nohht lufenn God and hatenn menn and werdenn, Orm. 5185. Ne birrþ þe shendenn nani mann, ne woerdenn, 6249. Gif anig mann þe shendeþþ oþerr werdeþþ, 6255. *Goth.* fra-wardjan *to corrupt, disfigure: O. Sax.* ā-wardian, -werdian *to spoil, destroy: O. H. Ger.* warten *exulcerare;* far-warten *laedere.*] v. ā-, ge-wirdan (-wyrdan).

wirde (?), es; *m. An observer.* v. circol-wirde.

-wirdelsa. v. æf-werdelsa.

wirding, e; *f. Injury, hurt:*—Woerding *lesio*, Rtl. 102, 9. v. ā-wirding.

wirdla, wirdlian. v. ā-, æf-werdla (-wyrdla); ge-wyrdlian.

wirdness, e; *f.* I. *injury, hurt, annoyance:*—Mid woerdnisse *affligendo*, Rtl. 16, 13. From woerdnissum *a noxiis*, 17, 15. II. *a vice:*—From sceðendum woerdnisum *a noxiis vitiis*, Rtl. 16, 25.

-wired. v. ge-wíred.

Wíre-mūþa, an; *m. Wearmouth:*—On ðære stōwe ðe mon hāteþ æt Wíremūðan *juxta ostium fluminis Viuri*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 27: 5, 21; S. 642, 35: Shrn. 50, 30: 61, 14. Æt Wíramūðan *ad Viuræmuda*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 20.

wirgan, wirigan, wirian; *p.* de, ede. I. *to curse;* maledicere:—Ic wyrge *devoto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 79. Ic wyrge (wyrige, *v.l.*) *maledico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 222, 4. Riht ðū dēst, gif ðū ealle ðíne cild wyrigst . . . wyrig hī ealle, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 10–14. Se ðe his hwǣte hȳt, hiene wiergð ðæt folc (*maledicetur in populis*), Past. 49; Swt. 376, 13. Gif mē mīn feónd wyrgeþ (wyrigde, Ps. Spl.) *si inimicus meus maledixisset mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 11. Se ðe wyrigð (woerges, Lind.: wærge, Rush.) hys fæder, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 36, 10. Hē ðē on ansýne wyrigð *he will curse thee to thy face*, 448, 33. Se man ðe wirigð Drihtnes naman *qui blasphemaverit nomen Domini*, Lev. 24, 16. Wergiaþ hig and ðū bletsast, Ps. Lamb. 108, 28. Ða ðe hine wyrgeaþ (ða wirgendan, Ps. Lamb.) *maledicentes illum*, Ps. Th. 36, 21. Bletsiaþ ða ðe eów wyrgeaþ (wyriaþ, *v.l.*: ðām woergendum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 6, 28. Wyrigeaþ (wyriaþ, *v.l.*: wærgaþ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 11. Ðæt fictreów ðe ðū wyrgdyst (wyrigdest, *v.l.*), Mk. Skt. 11, 21. Ðæt ðū mīne fȳnd wirigdest, Num. 23, 11. Wyrgde *devotaret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 29: 96, 57. Wirigde *maledixisset*, Lev. 24, 11. Wyrigde, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 15. Gē wergdon ðane ðe eów of wergðe lȳsan þōhte, Elen. Kmbl. 588; El. 294. Mid heora heortan hig wergdon (wyrgedau, Ps. Th.: wyrigdon, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 61, 4. Unārīmedlīca mengeo wyrgdon ðone cāsere, Blickl. Homl. 191, 10. Wyrgdan *devotabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 48: 80, 53. Ðone hlāford ðæs folces ne wyrg (werig, *v.l.*: wirig, Ex. 22, 28) ðū, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 30. Wyrig God and swelt, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 30. Ðone hlāford ðæs folces ne werge ðū, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 30. Ðæt ðū hig wirige, Num. 23, 27. Se ðe werge (wyrge, wyrie, *v.ll.*), L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 8. Wirige, Gen. 27, 29. Ealle ðe mē wordum wyrigen, Ps. Th. 54, 12. Hē Israhēla folc wiergean (wirgean, Hatt. MS.) wolde, Past. 36; Swt. 256, 17. Ongan hē his selfes bearn wordum wyrgean, Cd. Th. 96, 13; Gen. 1594. Bletsian and wyrian, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 7: 326, 10. Wergendi *devotaturus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 78. Wiergende, 89, 9. Wyrgende, 27, 4. He cōme mē wītgiende ðonne wyrgende, Ps. Th. 34, arg. Bið wereged *maledicetur*, Kent. Gl. 382. Ða ðe be gewyrhtum wyrgede wǣron for heora ārlǽsnesse *hi qui merito impietatis suæ maledicebantur*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 12. II. *to do evil:*—Nylle ðū onhyrgan ðæt ðū wyrge. For ðam ða ðe wyrgaþ beóþ geteorode *noli æmulari ut maligneris. Quoniam qui malignantur exterminabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 8-9. In wītgum mīnum nyllaþ wergan (wirigan, Ps. Spl.: wyrian ł yfel wilnian, Ps. Lamb.) *in profetis meis nolite malignari*, Ps. Surt. 104, 15. [Ȝif he his feder weriеð, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 27. Þe weregede gastes, 239, 9. An wereged gost, Þ is þe deuel, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 25. With þair her þai weried, Ps. 61, 5. Ge ne schulen ne warien ne swerien, A. R. 70, 20. Euch waried weoued, Kath. 201: Gen. and Ex. 544. Þai ealle wery þe tyme þat þai war wroght, Pr. C. 7422. Corozaym God weried, 4202. Curse or warie, Wickl. Rom. 12, 14. This sowdanesse, whom I thus blame and warye, Chauc. M. of L. T. 372. Waryyñ or cursyñ *imprecor, maledico, execror*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note 5. *Goth.* ga-wasgjan *to condemn: O. H. Ger.* far-wergen *maledicere.* Cf. *O. Sax.* gi-waragean *to punish* a criminal.] v. ā-, ge-wirgan; wirged, wirgend, wirgende.

wirged, es; *m. An accursed being, the devil:*—Cymeþ se wærgad *venit malus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 19. v. preceding word.

wirgednes, e; *f. Cursing:*—Hē lufode wyrgednesse *dilexit maledictionem*, Ps. Spl. 108, 16.

wirgen. v. grund-wyrgen.

wirgend, es; *m.* I. *a curser.* v. wirgan, I:—Wyrgendras, ðæra mūð bið symle mid wyrigunge ȝfylled, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 42. II. *an evil-doer, a malignant person.* v. wirgan, II:—Mīne wergend gehýrde ðīn āgen cēste *insurgentes in me malignantes audivit auris tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 10.

wirgende; *adj.* (*picpl.*) *Given to cursing:*—Ne ænig man ne gewunie, ðæt hē mid yfelum wordum tō wyriende (wyrgende, *v.l.*) weorðe, Wulfst. 70, 18.

wirgness, e; *f. Cursing, a curse:*—Wergnes *devotatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 1. Wirgnes, ii. 26, 2. Sig seó wirignyss ofer mē *in me sit ista maledictio*, Gen. 27, 13. Of wirignysse mūð full is *maledictione os plenum est*, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 8. Ic sette beforan eów bletsunga and wirignissa (*maledictionem*) . . . wirignissa gif gē ne gehīrað Drihtnes bebodum, Deut. 11, 26, 28. Wirinysse, 30, 19. Swā nū ǣwa sceal wesan ðæt gē wærnysse (wærh-?), brynewylm hæbben, nales bletsunga, Exon. Th. 142, 13: Gū. 643. Hē sceal lǽtan his wyrignesse and lufian his gebedu, Wulfst. 239, 19. His mūð byð ýmle full wyrignessa *cujus os maledictione plenum est*, Ps. Th. 9, 27: 13, 6. Hī ūs mid heora wiþer-

wordum onbēnum and wyrinessum ehtaþ *adversis nos imprecationibus persequuntur*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 4. v. wirgan.

wír-grǽfe, an; *f. A myrtle-grove*:—Wírgrǽfen (-an?) *mirteta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 18: 57, 5. Cf. þorn-grǽfe.

wirgþu (-o); *indecl.*: wirgþ, e; *f.* I. *condemnation, curse, punishment*:—Gē wergdon ðane ðe eów of wergðe lȳsan þōhte . . . eów seó wergðu for ðan sceððeþ scyldfullum, Elen. Kmbl. 588–619; El. 294–310. Wergðu dreógan *to be damned*, 422; El. 211: 1901; El. 952. Werhðo dreógan, Beo. Th. 1182; B. 589. Hȳ grim helle fȳr, gearo tō wīte, seóð, on ðam hī ǣwo sculon wærgðu dreógan, Exon. Th. 78, 11; Cri. 1272. Wergðu wyrcean *to afflict, hurt*, Ps. Th. 108, 17. Ne sceolon gē on mīne wītegan wergðe settan *in prophetis meis nolite malignari*, 104, 13. Ic hine wergðo on mīne sette *my curse shall be upon him*, Cd. Th. 105, 19; Gen. 1755. Is Euan scyld eal forpynded, wærgða āworpen, Exon. Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98. II. *evil, wickedness*:—Ðē firina gehwylc feor āhūgeþ, wærgðo and gewinnes, Exon. Th. 4, 23; Cri. 57. III. *cursing*; maledictio:—Hē hine gegyrede mid wyrgðu *induit se maledictionem*, Ps. Th. 108, 18. [*Goth.* wargiþa *condemnation*.]

wirgung, e; *f. Cursing, a curse*:—*Uae* getǣcnaþ hwīlon wyrigunge (wyriunge, *v. l.*) . . . On wyrigunge: *Uae tibi sit* wā ðē sī, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 12–16. Wyrgendras, ðæra mūð bið mid wyrigunge (wyriunge, *v. l.*) āfylled, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 43. Hē fordēð his sāwle mid ðære mānfullan wyriunge . . . Ūre tunge is gesceapen tō Godes herungum, nā tō deófollīcum wyriungum, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 3–6. Wyrgunge *maledictionem*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 18. Heó wolde ðone sunu ðe hī getirigde mid wyriungum gebindan, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 6. Tǣlincga oððe wærginga hīe getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 16. [Ne wrec þu þe mid wussinge ne mid warienge, O. E. Homl. ii. 179, 23. Wariunge, A. R. 200, 28. Warryynge *maledicceio, imprecacio*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note.]

wirgung-galere, es; *m. One whose incantations are curses, a sorcerer*:—Wyringalere *Marsum* (the passage is: Marsum, qui virulentas matrices ad sacrae Virginis laesionem incantationum carminibus irritabat, Ald. 70), Hpt. Gl. 519, 46. v. wyrm-galere, -galdere.

wír-hangra, an; *m. A meadow where myrtles grow*:—Æt wīrhangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 18. Cf. sealh-hangra.

Wir-healh; *gen.* -heales; *pl.* -healas; *m. Wirral, the peninsula between the Dee and the Mersey*:—Fōr se here of Wīrheale (-healan, *v. l.*) in on Norð-Wealas, Chr. 895; Th. i. 170, 171. Hié fōron ðæt hié gedydon on ānre wēstre ceastre on Wīrhealum; seó is Lēgaceaster gehāten, 894; Th. i. 170, 171.

wirian, wirigness. v. wirgan, wirgness.

wirman; *p.* de *To warm, make warm*:—Ic wyrme mē *calefacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 218, 5. Ic mē wyrme, 222, 1. Ðæt wyrmð and hearðaþ ðone magan, Lchdm. ii. 188, 18. Heó mec wǣteþ in wætre, wyrmeþ hwīlum tō fȳre, Exon. Th. 393, 35; Rä. 13, 10. Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fȳre and hine wyrmde *rex coepit consistens ad focum calefieri*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 34. Hē wyrmde (wærmde, Lind.: wermde, Rush.) hine *calefaciebat se*, Mk. Skt. 14, 54: Jn. Skt. 18, 25. Ða þeówas wyrmdon (uearmdon, Lind.) hig, for ðam hit wæs ceald, 18, 18. Cnuca mid wīne, and wyrm hit, Lchdm. i. 108, 7. Wyrm tō fȳre, 374, 10. Wirman *fovere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 34. For ðȳ hē cwæð be ðam cōlan wætere, ðæt nān man ne ðorfte hine belādian, ðæt hē fæt næfde, on hwȳ hē hit wyrman mihte, Homl. Ass. 141, 84. Tō wyrmanne ðone cealdan magan, Lchdm. ii. 188, 22. Heó geseah Petrum wyrmende (wærmigende, Lind.: wermende, Rush., *calefacientem*), Mk. Skt. 14, 67. Mid wyrmendum þingum lācnian, swilc swā pipor is, and ōþra wermenda wyrta, Lchdm. ii. 62, 2–3. [*Goth.* warmjan: *O. Sax.* wermian: *O. H. Ger.* warmen: *Icel.* verma.] v. ge-wirman; wearmian.

wirming, e; *f. Warming*:—Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fȳre and hine wyrmde; and ðā betwih ða wærminge (werminge, M. 196, 27) (*inter calefaciendum*) gemunde hē ðæt word, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 34.

wirn, e; *f. A hindrance, obstacle, difficulty*:—Gif hē geðyldelīce forbyrð ægðer ge hosp ge edwīt, and on ðære wirne þeáh þurhwunaþ and eádmōdlīce bitt, ðæt him man infæres tīdige, sȳ hē underfangen *si veniens perseveraverit pulsans, et inlatas sibi injurias et difficultatem ingressus visus fuerit patienter portare et persistere petitioni sue, annuatur ei ingressus*, R. Ben. 96, 7. Færð ðæt fȳr ofer eall . . . ne nān man næfð ðæra mihta, ðæt ðǣr ænige wyrne dō *the fire will go everywhere . . . and no one will be able to hinder it*, Wulfst. 138, 7. v. wearn, wirnan.

wirnan; *p.* de. I. *to refuse, refrain from granting* a prayer, claim, grant, etc., (a) with gen. of what is refused:—Se ðe ne wiernð (wirnð, Hatt. MS.) ðæs wīnes his lāre ða mōd mid tō oferdrencanne ðe hiene gehiðran willaþ *vino eloquii auditorum mentem inebriare non desinit*, Past. 49; Swt. 380, 6. Cyning ne wyrneþ wordlofes, wīsan māneþ mīne for mengo, Exon. Th. 401, 13; Rä. 21, 11. Hī swenga ne wyrnaþ, deórra dynta, Salm. Kmbl. 244; Sal. 121. Hē swenges ne wyrnde, Byrht. Th. 135, 15; By. 118. Ætsōc Goda ðæs feós ægiftes, and ðæs landes wyrnde (*he refused to give up the land*), Chart. Th. 201, 30. Myrce ne wyrndon heardes hondplegan, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 24. Se hlāford ðe ryhtes wyrne, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 14. (b) with dat. of person to whom a refusal is given:—Syle ðam ðe ðē bidde, and ðam ðe æt ðē borgian wylle, ne wyrn ðū him (*volenti mutuari a te ne avertaris*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 42. Biddaþ ðæs ðe riht sié, for ðam hē eów nyle wyrnan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 24. (c) with the constructions of (a) and (b):—Gif ðū ðam frumgāran brȳde wyrnest, Cd. Th. 161, 4; Gen. 2660. Eal hit him wyrþ tō teónan ðæm ðe his Gode wyrneþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 10. Ðā wyrnde him mann ðera gīsla, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 13. Gif hē him ryhtes wyrnde, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 19. Hī Mōyse and hys folce ðæs ūtfæreldes wyrndon, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 19. Ne beó ðū swā heard-heort, ðæt ðū him dīnes gōdes wyrne *non obdurabis cor tuum, nec contrahes manum*, Deut. 15, 7. Sele him scearpne wyrtdrenc, wyrne him metes, Lchdm. ii. 46, 25. For hwan ðū woldest dīnre gesihðe mē wyrnan? Ps. Th. 87, 14. II. *to prevent, prohibit, keep from*, (a) absolute:—Gif hēo tō oþþe meht ne wyrne, lēt him blōd, Lchdm. ii. 254, 4. (b) with gen. of what is prohibited:—Ðū wāst ðæt ic ne wyrne mīnra welera (wirne mīne welora, Cott. MSS.) *labia mea non prohibebo*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 10. (c) with gen. of what is prohibited, and dat. of that to which the prohibition is given:—Se līchoma getācnaþ ðone engel ðe him tōgēnes stent, and him wiernð his unnyttan færelta, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 9. Āwierged bið se mann se ðe wirnð (wyrnð, Cott. MSS.) his sweorde blōdes *maledictus, qui prohibet gladium suum a sanguine*, 49; Swt. 379, 1. Mē ðæs hyhtplegan wyrneþ se mec on bende legde, Exon. Th. 402, 13; Rä. 21, 29. Hié wyrnan þōhton Mōyses māgum leófes sīdes, Cd. Th. 180, 27; Exod. 51. (d) with dat. of person prevented, and a clause giving that which is prevented:—Hē ūs ne wyrnþ (wernþ, *v. l.*), ðæt wē yfel dōn, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 4. Georne is tō wyrnanne bearneácenum wīfe, ðæt hió āht sealtes ete oððe swētes, Lchdm. ii. 330, 6. (c) with acc. See II b. [3if he hit wul auon, ich hit wulle wernen, Laym. 30310. He ne mei uor reouðe wernen hire, A. R. 330, 11. An hwet þ tu ne maht nawt wearnen (wernin, *v. l.*) mid rihte *quod negare jure non potes*, Kath. 769. Ne mai ich mine songes werne, O. and N. 1358. He him wernde his elmesse, Ayenb. 189, 6. He taketh mete, whan men hym werneth, Piers P. 20, 12. He that wol werne a man to light a candel at his lanterne, Chauc. W. of B. T. 330. *O. Sax.* wernian: *O. Frs.* werna.] v. for-wirnan; warenian, II. 3, *and next word.*

wirnung, e; *f. Refusal, denial*:—Be ryhtes wærnunge. Se hlāford ðe ryhtes wyrne, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 13.

wirp, wierp, es; *m. A throw, a blow with a missile*:—Ðā wearð hiere mid ānum wierpe (wyrpe, *v. l.*) ān ribb forod, ðæt hió siþþan mægen ne hæfde hió tō gescildanne, ac rāðe ðæs hió wearð ofslagen *hic serpens ad unius saxi ictum cessit, ac mox facile oppressus est*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 11. v. wyrp.

wirp, e; *f. A change for the better, recovery* from sickness, *improvement* in circumstances:—Hē tilaþ ðæs gewundedan werpe ðe hē bewitan sceal *vulnerati sui, cui medicamentum adhibet, vitam servat*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 16. Lege on lācedōmas ða ðe ūt teón ða yfelan wǣtan, ðonne bið ðǣr wyrpe wēn (*hope of recovery*), Lchdm. ii. 46, 27. Gē frōfre ne wēnaþ, ðæt gē wræcsīða wyrpe gebīden *ye look not for comfort, that ye may live to see redemption from exile*, Exon. Th. 132, 30; Gū. 480. Gē sceolon dreógan deáþ and þȳstro, nǣfre gē ðæs wyrpe gebīdaþ (*never will that lot be bettered*), 140, 11; Gū. 608. Se mon ne þearf tō ðisse worulde wyrpe gehycgan *man need not look to this life to mend his lot*, 105, 5; Gū. 18. Is ðæt bearn cymen tō wyrpe weorcum Ebrēa *the child is come to alleviate the afflictions of the Hebrews*, 5, 9; Cri. 67. Se Waldend him (*the blind man*) mæg wyrpe syllan, hǣlo on heáfodgimme (of heofodgimme, MS.), 336, 5; Gu. Ex. 43. Se suotera bād hwæþre him Alwalda ǣfre wilde æfter weáspelle wyrpe gefremman (*make his lot better*), Beo. Th. 2635; B. 1315. v. next word.

wirpan; *p.* de *To recover*:—Wyrpton hié wērige, wiste genǣgdon mōdige meteþegnas, hyra mægen bēton, Cd. Th. 185, 29; Exod. 130. Sōna ic wæs wyrpende and mē sēl wæs *statim melius habere incipio*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 34. Ðā sōna gefēlde ic mē b[e]ōtiende and wyrpende (batiende and werpende, Bd. M. 404, 1) *confestim me melius habere sentirem*, 5, 6; S. 620, 12. v. ā-, ge-wirpan, -wyrpan, ge-edwyrpan, *and preceding word.*

wirping. v. ed-wirping.

wirrest. v. wirs, wirsa.

wír-rind, e; *f. Myrtle-bark*:—Tō hāligre sealfe sceal wyirrind, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. Nim wīrrinde, ii. 98, 8: 332, 8: iii. 14, 2.

wirs; *cpve.*: wirrest, wirst; *spve.*; *adv. Worse, worst*, (1) in reference to moral ill:—Wyrs dēð se ðe lȳhð, Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181. Ðonne hié wēnen ðæt hié hæbben betst gedōn, ðæt wē him ðonne secgen ðæt hié hæbben wierst (wyrst, Cott. MSS.) gedōn *cum ea, quae bene egisse se credant, male acta monstramus*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 17. (2) marking an inferior degree of what is desirable or proper:—Ðæt hié wiers ne dōn ðonne him man bebeóde *ne minus, quae jubentur, impleant*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 18. Ðȳ læs hira lufu ālacige, and hē him ðe wirs līcige, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 10. Se æfterra anweald git wyrs līcode ðonne se ǽrra, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 13. Ic mīn fulluht wyrs geheóld ðonne ic

behēte, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 264, 8: L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 2. Hē ðý wyrs meahte þolian ða þrāge, Met. 1, 76. Se arcebiscop wende ðæt hit sum ōðer mann ābiddan wolde, ðe hē his wyrs trūwude and ūðe, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 28. Oft hit gesīeþ ðæt his ēhta weorþaþ on ðæs onwealde, ðe hē ēr on his līfe wyrrest ūþe, Blickl. Homl. 195, 4. (3) marking unfavourable condition, a higher degree of what is unpleasant or improper:—Ðý læs him ðý wirs (wiers, Cott. MSS.) sié, gif hié ða trumnesse ðære Godes giefe him tō unnyte gehweorfaþ, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 7. Hī wyrs gefērdan (gefērdon māran hearm and yfel, *v. ll.*), ðonne hī ēfre wēndan, Chr. 994; Th. i. 241, col. 2. Eów wyrs gelomp, Exon. Th. 142, 1; Gū. 637. Ne wæs hyra ænigum ðý wyrs, ne sīde ðý sārra, 394, 19; Rä. 14, 5. Hē bið on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceāden ðonne hē on ða swīþran hond swīcan mōte *he will be assigned to the host on the left hand by a sentence too stern to allow him to pass to the right hand*, 449, 23; Dōm. 75. Hit ðē wyrs ne mæg hreówan ðonne hit mē dēð *you cannot repent it more bitterly than I do*, Cd. Th. 51, 12; Gen. 825. Heora weóldan ða him wyrrest ēr on feóndscipe gestōdon, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Wyrst, Met. 24, 60. [*Goth.* wairs: *O. Sax.* wirs: *O. H. Ger.* wirs: *Icel.* verr; *cpve.;* verst; *spve.*]

wirsa (wirra *occurs once in the Chronicle*); *cpve.;* wirrest, wirst; *spve. adj. Worse, worst,* (1) in a moral sense:—For hwam līfaþ se wyrsa leng? Salm. Kmbl. 716; Sal. 357. Ne wearð nān wærsa dǣd gedōn ðonne ðeós wæs, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 4. Gif wē ðæt ne dōþ, ðonne wyrce wē ūs myccle synne; and ūs is get wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceáp teóþian, gif wē willaþ syllan ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 7. Hī for nānum ermþum ne byóð nō ðý betran, ac ðý wyrsan, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 17. Ða gǣt hē and him tō genymð seofun ōðre gástas wyrsan (*nequiores*) ðonne hē . . . and wurðaþ ðæs mannes ýtemestan wyrsan (*pejora*) ðonne ða ǣrran, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45: Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 59. Ðes wyrresta cyning Neron, Homl. Th. i. 384, 3. Se wyresta sceaþa (*Judas*), Blickl. Homl. 69, 10. Ðis is manna se wyrresta, 185, 2. Se callra wyrresta mon, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 20. Ðē þūhte ðæt eallra ðinga wyrrest, 38, 4; Fox 204, 9. Ðæs wyrrestan eorðcyninga, Cd. Th. 235, 13; Dan. 305. On werrestre dǣde *in actione pessima*, Confess. Peccat. Swā byð disse wyrrestan (wyrsesta, Lind., *pessimae*) cneórysse, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45. Wirestan, Deut. 1, 35. Ða wyrstan (*pessimam*) ingewitnesse mē ic geseó, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Ða wyrrestan, fā folcsceaðan, Andr. Kmbl. 3183; An. 1594. Ðām wyrrestum wītes þegnum, Exon. Th. 251, 28; Jul. 152. On werstum ðingum *in rebus pessimis*, Kent. Gl. 23. (1 a) of an unfitting condition of things:—And ðæt git wyrse is, ðæt wē witon manige foremǣre weras forþgewitene ðe swīþe feáwa manna ā ongit, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 11: Met. 10, 57. (2) of the physical condition of persons or things:—Hē tōbrycð hys stede on ðam reáfe, and se slite byð ðe wyrsa, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Sió wund bið ðæs ðe wierse, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 18. Heó wæs ðe wyrse *deterius habebat*, Mk. Skt. 5, 26. Seó frecednes dæghwamlīce wæs wyrse and wyrse, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 24. (2 a) where injury is done to a person in respect to his well-being:—Se ðe ōðerne mid wō forsecgan wille, ðæt hē āðer oþþe feó oþþe freme ða wyrse sý, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 24. Hī dydan mycelne hearm ābūtan Hāmtūne . . . swā ðæt seó scīr and ða ōðra scíra, ðæ ðǣr neáh sindon, wurdon fela wintra ðe wyrsan, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 11. (3) of the condition of affairs, of an (unfavourable) circumstance or event:—Mē ðǣr wyrse gelamp, ðonne ic tō hyhte āgan móste, Cd. Th. 275, 22; Sat. 175. Hit him wyrse gelomp, 272, 26; Sat. 125. Wæs ēfre heora æftra sýð wyrse ðonne se ǣrra, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 14. Swā wearð hit fram dæge tō dæge lætre and wyrre, 1066; Erl. 202, 17. Ne wearð wyrse dǣd (*more disastrous act*) monnum gemearcod, Cd. Th. 37, 24; Gen. 594. Hē āwende hit him tō wyrsan þinge, 17, 13; Gen. 259. Hē tǣhte Absalone ōðerne rǣd wyrsan tō his willan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 206. Wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan þinga, gif ðū Grendles dearst bīdan, Beo. Th. 1055; B. 525. (4) of that which is harmful, painful, etc.:—Hī nǣfre wyrsan handplegan on Angelcynne ne gemitton *they never met with harder fighting in England*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, note 7. Ðý læs God ūs sende on wyrsan tintrego, Blickl. Homl. 243, 20. Ðæra synfullena deáþ byð se wyrsta (wyrresta, Ps. Surt.: wyrst, Ps. Spl., *pessima*), Ps. Th. 33, 21. Wilddeóra ðæt wyrreste (grimmeste, Exon. Th. 371, 29) . . . wyrmcynna ðæt grimmeste (wyrreste, Exon. Th. 371, 32), Soul Kmbl. 164-167; Seel. 82-84. Se deófol slōh lōb mid ðære wyrstan wunde (*with the most grievous disorder*), Homl. Th. ii. 452, 26. Mid ðý werrestan āttre *with the most virulent poison*, Shrn. 84, 28. On ðone wyrrestan deáð *to the most cruel death*, Andr. Kmbl. 172; An. 86. We[r]stum gedrecenyssum *saevissimis afflictionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 59. Getogen tō ðǣm wyrstan tintregum, Blickl. Homl. 245, 1. Ða werrestan tintrega, 239, 25. Wyrrestan, Exon. Th. 257, 20; Jul. 250: Elen. Kmbl. 1860; El. 932. (5) marking inferiority:—Hē bið swīðe gelīc sumum ðara gumena ðe him þringaþ ymbe ūtan; gif hē wyrsa ne bið, ne wēne ic his nā betеran, Met. 25, 20. Ælc man sylþ ǣrest gōd wīn, and ðonne hig druncene beóð ðæt ðe wyrse (wyrest, Rush.: wurresta, Lind., *deterius*) byð, Ju. Skt. 2, 10. Hē ðæt betere geceás, and ðam wyrsan widsōc, Elen. Kmbl. 2078; El. 1040. Ūr ðone wyrsan dǣl scyrede, Exon. Th. 75, 24; Cri. 1226. On ða wyrsan hand, Salm. Kmbl. 998; Sal. 500. Onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hād styrces, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Wyrsan wīgfrecan, Beo. Th. 4985; B. 2496. Bucsena flǣsc is wyrrest, Lchdm. ii. 196, 17. Gif wē willaþ syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 8. [*Goth.* wairsiza; *cpve.: O. Sax.* wirsa; *cpve.;* wirsista; *spve.: O. Frs.* wirra; *cpve.: O. H. Ger.* wirsiro; *cpve.;* wirsisto; *spve.: Icel.* verri; *cpve.;* verstr; *spve.*] v. weorr.

wirsian; *p.* ode *To get worse*:—Hit fareþ yfele ealles tō wīde. Swā swýðe hit wyrsaþ, ðæt ðæs hādes men, ðe hwýlum wǣron nyttoste, ða syndon nū unnyttaste, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 18. And aa hit wyrsode mid mannan swīðor and swīðor, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 23. Wyrsadon *deterioraverunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37. Folclaga wyrsedan ealles tō swýðe, Wulfst. 158, 6. Hē sceolde beón āscyred fram manna neáwiste, gif his hreófla wyrsigende wǣre, Homl. Th. i. 124, 26. [Þet his licome, ðe feble wes, ne sceolde noht wursien, O. E. Homl. i. 47, 26. Þe wunde þet euer wurseð, A. R. 326, 23. Þenne wursede (wersede, 2nd MS.) ich on crafte, Laym. 18931. Werihede þet maked þane man worsi, Ayenb. 33, 18.]

wirs-līc; *adj. Mean, vile*:—Ðysse worulde wela is wyrslīc and yfellīc and forwordenlīc, Wulfst. 263, 13. Ic eom wyrslīcre ðonne ðes wudu fūla, oððe dis waroð, ðe hēr āworpen ligeþ on eorþan, Exon. Th. 424, 32; Rä. 41, 48.

wirþig; *adj. Worthy, fitting*:—Wyrþigre wrace hī́ forwurdon dā, ðæt ðā heora synna sceoldon hreówsian and dǣdbōte dōn, swīþor ðonne heora plegan begān, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 11. [Wurrþi to winnenn Cristess are, Orm. 2705. Wurði wurðed to ben, Gen. and Ex. 1012. Wurði to hauen same, Misc. 14, 447. *O. Sax.* wirdig: *O. H. Ger.* wirdig *dignus, meritus: Icel.* verðugr.]

wirþu; *indecl.:* wirþ, e; *f. Honour, decoration, dignity*:—Ungesio *infula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 75. Cf. weorþ-mynd, III. [*O. H. Ger.* wirdī *dignitas, infula.*] v. or-wirþu.

wīr-treów, es; *n. A myrtle-tree*:—Wīrtreów *myrtus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 83. Cnuca mid rosan wōse oððe wýrtreówes, Lchdm. i. 232, 12.

wīr-treówen, -trīwen; *adj. Of a myrtle-tree, myrtle*:—Þweah mid wearmum wýrtrýwenum (-treówenum, *v. l.*) wōse, Lchdm. i. 236, 1.

wīs *a manner.* v wise.

wīs; *adj.* I. *wise, discreet, judicious*:—Wīs *sapiens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 10: *fronimus*, 47, 34. (1) of persons:—Ne scyle nān wīs monn (*vir sapiens*) forhtigan, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8, 13, 15. Ne mæg weorþan wīs wer ēr hē āge wintra dǣl in woruldrīce, Exon. Th. 290, 12; Wand. 64. Ðū eart gleáw and scearp, wīs on ðīnum gewitte and on ðīnum worde snottor, 463, 30; Hö. 78. Cyninges rǣswa, wīs and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 12; Dan. 418. Ne hȳrde ic snotorlīcor guman þinglan. Ðū eart wīs wordcwida, Beo. Th. 3694; B. 1845. Azarias Dryhten herede, wīs in weorcum, Exon. Th. 185, 7; Az. 4. Se wīsa mon eall his līf lǽt on gefeán, ðonne hē forsihþ ðās eorþlican gōd, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24. Se wīsa spræc sunu Healfdenes, Beo. Th. 3401; B. 1698. Ðis is wæstm wises and goodes, ðe his sōdfæst weorc symble lǽste *est fructus justo*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. Gelīc ðam wīsan were (*viro sapienti*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Se cyning him ceóse sumne wīsne man and gleáwne (*virum sapientem et industrium*), Gen. 41, 33. Hié sǽdon ðæt hié wǣren wlíse (wīse, Cott. MSS.), and ðā wurdon hié dysige, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 2: 30; Swt. 203, 10. Wīn nys drenc cilda ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wísra, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 21: Ps. Th. 106, 42. Mæg ic wīsran findan, ðonne ðū eart? Gen. 41, 39: Andr. Kmbl. 947; An. 474. Swelce hī sién micle wærran and wīsran, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 1. Swelc eówer swelce him selfum dynce ðætte wīsast sié on ðǣm lotwrencum, weorde ðæs ǣrest dysig, ðæt hē mæge ðonan weorðan wīs, 30; Swt. 203, 20. Mid his ealdormannum, ða ðe hē wīseste and snotereste wiste, hē gelōmlīce ðeahtade, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 10. (2) of animals:—Sió wilde beó ðeáh wīs sié, Met. 18, 5. Wīsran *sapientiora* (v. Prov. 30, 24), Kent. Gl. 1101. (3) of things:—Worde and gewitte, wīse þance, Cd. Th. 118, 1; Gen. 1958. Wīsne wordcwide, 249, 28; Dan. 537. Ðām ðe hafaþ wīsne geþōht, Exon. Th. 57, 22; Cri. 922: 150, 2; Gū. 772. Wīsne geleáfan, Ps. Th. 77, 36. On wīsne weg worda ðīnra, 118, 32. Þurh wīs gewit, Exon. Th. 73, 21; Cri. 1193. Ealle mīne wegas wīse syndan on ðīnre gesihðe, Ps. Th. 118, 168. Ðonne hē ðīne wīsan word gehealde, 118, 9. I a. in a bad sense, *cunning*:—Wille gē wesan prættige? Wē nellaþ swā wesan wīse, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 1. Hī ūn geþeaht ealle ymbsǽtan, and gewitnesse wið ðē wīse gesettan (*adversum te testamentum disposuerunt*), Ps. Th. 82, 5. II. *wise, learned, skilled, expert*:—Wīs *sophus* vel *sophista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 40. Se wīsa *gnarus*, ii. 40, 31. Hond bið gelēred, wīs and gewealden sele āsettan, Exon. Th. 296, 4; Crä. 46. Sum bið meares gleáw, wic(g)cræfta wīs, 297, 18; Crä. 70. Wordcræftes wīs *an able speaker*, Elen. Kmbl. 1180; El. 592. Wīs sāwle rǣdes, Frag. Kmbl. 79; Leás. 41. Se wīs oncneów (*he, being a skilful man, knew*) ðæt hē Marmedonia mǣgðe hæfde gesōhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1686; An. 845: Ps. Th. 106, 16. Ðū mē gewurde wīs on hǽlu *factus es mihi in salutem*, 117, 20, 21, 27. Ðæs wīsan goldsmiðes bān Wēlondes, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1. Micel is tō hycgenne wīsum wōðboran, hwæt sió wiht sié, Exon. Th. 414, 22; Rä. 32, 24. Wise men *learned men*, Cd. Th. 201, 24; Exod. 377. Hē

feára sum gengde wísra monna wong sceáwian, Beo. Th. 2830; B. 1413. Geceós wíse men (*viros potentes*), Ex. 18, 21. Unrihtwíse habbaþ on hospe ða ðe him sindon rihtes wísran, Met. 4, 45. Eorðcyninga se wísesta (*Salomon*), Cd. Th. 202, 24; Exod. 393. Tómiddes ðara wietena ðe wísoste wéron *in medio doctorum*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 22. Ða wísestan, ða ðe snyttro cræft þurh fyrngewrit gefrigen hæfdon, Elen. Kmbl. 306; El. 153: 337; El. 169: 645; El. 323. Sum from ées wísistum *quidam ex legis peritis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 45, 46. Hé sende tó Égipta wísustan witun, Gen. 41, 8. III. *known*:—Dó mé wegas ðíne wíse *vias tuas notas fac mihi*, Btwk. 208, 6: Ps. Ben. 24, 3: Ps. Th. 102, 7. [*Goth.* weis: *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wís: *Icel.* víss.] v. and-, bræd-, fore-, gesceád-, getæl-, med-, riht-, sám-, sundor-, un-, unriht-, weorold-, wrenc-wís. (*Some of these compounds may be connected with* wíse.)

wís *certain*. v. wiss.

wísa:—Án wísa (wihta? cf. ða wrætlícan wiht, 505; Sal. 253) is on woruldríce, ymb ða mé fyrwet bræc L wintra, Salm. Kmbl. 491; Sal. 246.

wísa, an; *m. A leader, director, captain*:—Wæs Cainan æfter Enose aldordéma, weard and wísa, Cd. Th. 70, 22; Gen. 1157. Dú eart eallum eorðbúendum weard and wísa, 251, 19; Dan. 566. Enoch ealdordóm áhóf, folces wísa, 73, 2; Gen. 1198. Leóda aldor, herges wísa, freom folctoga, 178, 18; Exod. 13: 228, 16; Dan. 203. Mægenes wísa, 260, 2; Dan. 703. Elamitarna ordes wísa, 121, 3; Gen. 2004. Ríces hyrde, werodes wísa, 194, 9; Exod. 258: Beo. Th. 513; B. 259: Exon. Th. 296, 22; Crä. 55. Þeóda wísan, 196, 9; Az. 171. Weorces wísan, Cd. Th. 101, 28; Gen. 1689. [*O. Sax.* balu-wiso (*the devil*): *O. H. Ger.* wíso *dux*: *Icel.* vísi (*poet.*) *a guide, leader, captain.*] *v.* brim-, camp-, cræt-, ealdor-, fyrd-, heáfod-, here-, hilde, mægen-, scrid-wísa.

wísan; *p.* de *To shew*:—Þeóden wísde herepad tó ðære heán byrig eorlum eldeódigum, Cd. Th. 218, 5; Dan. 35. [*O. Sax.* wísian; *p.* wísda *to shew* (he im te hebanríkea thena weg wísit, Hel. 1872): *O. H. Ger.* wísen; *p.* wísta: *Icel.* vísa; *p.* vísti.] v. gin-wísed; wísian.

wís-bóc, e; *f. A book in which the state of things is described, a record*:—Eágan ðíne gesáwon ðæt ic wæs unfrom on ferhþe; eall ðæt forþ heonan on ðínum wísbócum áwriten standeþ *imperfectum meum viderunt oculi tui, et in libro tuo omnes scribentur*, Ps. Th. 138, 14.

wíse *a marsh* (?):—Concedo terram in loco qui dicitur Fearnleág (*Farleigh, in Kent, by the Medway*) & an myclan wísce vi. æceres mǽdæ (*and in the big marsh vi. acres of meadow* (?)), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 128, 33. Cf. Wiscleágeat, v. 179, 34. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* Wisicha (*place-name*).]

wísoan. v. wýscan.

wíschere (?), es; *m. A wizard*:—Mannum is tó witenne ðæt manega drýmen maciaþ menigfealde dydrunga þurh deófles cræft, swá swá wischeras dóð, and bedydriaþ menn, swylce hí sóðlíce swylce þinceg dón, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 466.

wís-dóm, es; *m.* I. *wisdom, discretion*:—Wísdóm (*sapientia*) ys gerihtwísud fram heora bearnum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 19: Lk. Skt. 11, 49. Wæs his módsefa manegum gecýðed, wíg and wísdóm, Beo. Th. 705; B. 350. Ðæt hé ða yldestan lǽrde ðæt heó wísdómes word oncneówan *ut senes prudentiam doceret*, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Iosue wearð gefilled mid wísdómes gáste (*spiritu sapientiae*), Deut. 34, 9: Exon. Th. 273, 15; Jul. 516. Gleáwhýdig, wísdómes ful, Elen. Kmbl. 1875; El. 939. Hé wísdómes beþearf, worda wærlícra, 1082; El. 543. Hié náhton foreþances, wísdómes gewitt, 713; El. 357: Andr. Kmbl. 1289; An. 645. Wé willaþ wesan wíse. On hwilcon wísdóme (*sapientia*)? Wé willaþ beón bylewite, and wíse, ðæt wé búgon fram yfele and dón góda, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 27. Hé wísdóme heóld éðel sínne, Beo. Th. 3923; B. 1959. Ic healde ðínra worda waru mid wísdóme, Ps. Th. 118, 17. Hine God þurh his worda wísdóm áhóf, 104, 15. Hé sette on hí sóðne wísdóm worda and weorca, 104, 23. Ðæt se sáwle weard lífes wísdóm forloren hæbbe, se ðe nú ne giémeþ hwæþer his gǽst sié earm þe eádig, Exon. Th. 95, 4; Cri. 1552. Ýwaþ wísdóm weras, wlencu forleósaþ, 132, 17; Gú. 474. II. *knowledge, cognizance*:—Gif ceorl búton wífes wísdóme deóflum gelde, L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4. III. *wisdom, knowledge, learning, philosophy*:—Swilc is se wísdóm ðæt hine ne mæg nán mon ongitan swilcne swilce hé is . . . Ac se wísdóm mæg ús ongitan swilce swilce wé sind . . . for ðæm se wísdóm is God. Hé gesihþ eall úre wyrc, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 24. Hé lǽrde hig, swá ðæt hig cwǽdon: 'Hwanon ys ðysum ðes wísdóm?' Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54: Mk. Skt. 6, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1137; An. 569: Exon. Th. 169, 33; Gú. 1104. Rúmran gepeaht wísdóm onwreáh . . . mé lǽre onlág mægencyning, Elen. Kmbl. 2483; El. 1243. Wundorlíc is geworden ðín wísdóm (*scientia tua*), Ps. Th. 138, 4. Ðú mé lǽr wísdómes word *scientiam doce me*, 118, 66. Sefa deóp gewód, wísdómes gewitt, Elen. Kmbl. 2379; El. 1191. Wísdómes gife, 1189; El. 596: Exon. Th. 178, 1; Gú. 1220. Wísdómes *philosophiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 28. Wæs se wer in wísdóme (*scientia*) gewrita wel gelǽred, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 33. Hé wísdóm háligra gewrita from him nom, 4, 27; S. 603, 40. *Philosophus* is se ðe lufaþ wísdóm: of ðam is *philosophor* ic smeáge embe wísdóm, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 6–8. Ða scearpþanclan witan ðe ðone twydǽledan wísdóm tócnáwaþ, ðæt is andweardra þinga and gástlicra wísdóm, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Tó gehýranne Salomones wísdóm, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42: Andr. Kmbl. 1299; An. 650: Eleu. Kmbl. 667; El. 334. Gif hé hafaþ ofer ealle men wísdóm, Exon. Th. 299, 16; Crä. 103. Wísdóm swelgan, 147, 31; Gú. 735. Wísdóm cýþan, 500, 19; Rä. 89, 9. Wísdóm onwreón, Elen. Kmbl. 1344; El. 674. Se ðe men lǽreþ micelne wísdóm *qui docet hominem scientiam*, Ps. Th. 93, 10. Swá ús gleáwe wítgan þurh wísdóm on gewritum cýþaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 23; Ph. 30. Ða míne þeówas sindon wísdómas and cræftas (*sciences and arts*), Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 33. ¶ throughout the Boethius, in which Philosophy personified is a speaker, the word used in the translation is wísdóm. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wís-dóm: *O. H. Ger.* wís-tuom: *Icel.* vís-dómr.] v. un-, weorold-wísdóm.

wíse, an: wís, e; *f.* I. *a wise, way, manner, mode, fashion*:—Hit is ǽlces módes wíse, ðæt sóna swá hit forlǽt sóþcwidas, swá folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 15. Maniges mannes wíse bið, ðæt hé wile tó his nǽhstan sprecan ða word ðe hé wénþ ðæt him leófoste sýn tó gehýrenne . . .; deófles wíse bið, ðæt hé done unwaran man beswícan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 55, 19–23: Exon. Th. 362, 5; Wal. 32: 315, 12; Mód. 30: 489, 20; Rä. 78, 10: 419, 4; Rü. 37, 14. Seó wíse (*that manner of treatment*) hine hǽleþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 21. Hié hine líchomlíce gesáwon, and him æfter eorþlícre wísan hýrdon, Blickl. Homl. 135, 20. Ðæt Lǽden and ðæt Englisc nabbaþ ná ǽne wísan on ðære spræce fadunge. Ǽfre se ðe áwent of Lǽdene on Englisc, ǽfre hé sceal gefadian hit swá ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his ágene wísan, elles hit biþ swíþe gedwolsum tó rǽdenne ðam ðe ðæs Lǽdenes wísan ne can, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 7–11. On ða ylcan wísan (*juxta quem ratum*) nymaþ ticcenu, Ex. 12, 5: Ps. Th. 30, arg. Ðú gesettest ǽlcere þeóde þeáw and wísan, Hy. 7, 22. Ic healde míne wísan, Exon. Th. 390, 19; Rä. 9, 4: 401, 14; Rä. 21, 11; 483, 12; Rü. 69, 1. Ðú hafast ofer witena dóm wísan gefongen *thou hast taken a course opposed to the judgment of understanding men*, 248, 20; Jul. 98. Biscopum gebiraþ ealdlíce wísan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 29. Gif hé ne cunne his dǽda andettan, ǽcsa hine his wísena, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 21. Ic ðínra ne mæg worda ne wísna (*words or ways*; or v. III) wuht oncnáwan, síðes ne sagona, Cd. Th. 34, 7; Gen. 534. Is ðes middangeard missenlícum wísum gewlitegad, Exon. Th. 413, 7; Rä. 32, 2. Min gebed him on wísum is wel lýcendlice *est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Wísum clǽne, Exon. Th. 312, 16; Seef. 110. Se his godcundnesse mid sóþum wísum gerýmeþ, Blickl. Homl. 179, 24. Sendon hié Amilchor, ðæt hé Alexandres wísan besceáwode (*ad persecutandos Alexandri actus*), Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 13. Hé sorgaþ ymb óðerra monna wísan *actiones alienas curans*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 20. Nán nyste óþres wísan oþþe dǽda, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 133. Ðæt wé forlǽtan ða wísan ðe wé langere tíde mid ealle Angelðeóde heóldan, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 10. Hé forlét ða wǽpna and ða woruldlícan wísan, Shrn. 61, 16. Ealle úre wísan rǽdlíce fadian, Wulfst. 143, 22: L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 12. On feala wísan (*multis modis*) ic beswíce fugelas, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 11. ¶ in adverbial phrases as in other-*wise*:—Mid suman gemete ł wísan *quodammodo*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 59. Ðás cýþnesse Drihten nam of disse wísan, Blickl. Homl. 31, 16. Ne dyde hé ða wísan (*so*) beforan mé, 181, 4. On ǽlce wísan, 163, 2. On ǽnige wísan, Wulfst. 158, 1: L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On ǽnige óðre wísan *aliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 56. On nǽne wísan, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. On ðás word ic becom, ðe læs ðe óðre wísan ǽnig man leóge, Blickl. Homl. 177, 33. On óðre wísan hit ys *aliter est*, Gen. 42, 12: Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 3, 6. Hit feor on óðre wísan wæs *longe aliter erat*, 3, 14; B. 539, 45. On óðre wísan *secus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 74. Wé ongitaþ mon on óðre wísan, on óðre hine God ongit, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 29. *Bifariam* on twá wísan, *omnifariam* on ǽlce wísan, *multifarie* on manega wísan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 237, 14–17. *Meapte* on míne wísan, *tuapte* on ðíne wísan, *nostrapte* on úre wísan, 16; Zup. 107, 17. On hire wísan *suatim, suo more*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 21. On ða betstan wísan ðú démest, Blickl. Homl. 189, 35. Ealde wísan *as of old*, Beo. Th. 3735; B. 1865. Ia. the word is found with strong forms:—Onwendan míne wíse (wísan, Th.), Exon. Th. 485, 29; Rä. 72, 5. II. *state, condition*:—Ðonne hié ðenceaþ hú hié selfe scylen fullfremodeste weorðan, and ne giémaþ tó hwon óðerra monna wíse weorðe *cum sua et non aliorum lucra cogitant*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 24. Ðæt hié oncnáwæn tó hwæm hiera ágen wíse wirð *ut ad cognitionem sui revocentur*, 37; Swt. 265, 24. Ne scyle nán wís monn guornian tó hwæm his wíse weorþe, oððe hwæþer him cume þe rǽþu wyrd þe líþu *vir sapiens molestę ferre non debet, quoties in fortunae certamen adducitur*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8. Heora wíse on nánne sél wel ne gefór, náþer ne innan from him selfum, ne útane from óþrum folcum *nulla unquam tempora vel foris prospera vel domi quieta duxerunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13: L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 28. Ðonne ðé ðín wíse lície *cum bene tibi fuerit*, Gen. 40, 14. Hǽte hym man bæþ

swā hraþe swā hys wíse gódige, Lchdm. iii. 122, 8. Gehýre hū his wíse gerād sī, L. de Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 17. **III.** *an arrangement, instruction, a disposition, direction, condition*:—Worda mē ðínra wíse onleóhteþ *declaratio sermonum tuorum illuminat me*, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ðæra manna naman ðe ðeosse wísan (*a will*) geweotan sindon, Chart. Th. 483, 36. Hebfað hié ðās wísan ðūs fundene, 465, 26: 473, 22. Ðæt is tō þafianne on ða wísan, ðæt man gíslas sylle, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 4. Ða wísan ðbeád weoroda ealdor: 'Nū sié geworden gefeá,' Exon. Th. 14, 34; Cri. 219. Wísna fela, lāre longsume, wítgena wōdsong, 3, 28; Cri. 43. **IV.** *a thing*; res, negotium:—Seó wíse wæs mīne on twā healfa unēþe *quae res dupliciter me torsit*, Nar. 9, 23: 10, 32: Blickl. Homl. 33, 5. Ðēr seó wíse on tweón cyme *ubi res perveniret in dubium*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 21. Gelimp wísan *eventum rei*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 45. On ðysse wísan *hac in re*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 9. Be ðære wísan ðe mīn mōd gedrēfed hæfþ, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 11. Ðā hē hæfde ða wísan onfangene *suscepto negotio*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 36. Hwanon hē ða wísan (*rem*) cūþe, 4, 25; S. 600, 39: Exon. Th. 20, 11; Cri. 316: Elen. Kmbl. 1365; El. 684. Ne sette ic mē fore eágum yfele wísan (*rem malam*), Ps. Th. 100, 3. Secgan ymb sume wísan, Salm. Kmbl. 852; Sal. 425. Ne syndon tō lufianne ða wísan fore stōwum, ac for gódum wísum stōwe syndon tō lufianne *non pro locis res, sed pro bonis rebus loca amanda sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 41. Wísena Sceppend alra *rerum Creator omnium*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 28. Swā on ðam ende ðara wísena ætýwed is *sicut rerum exitus probavit*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 42. Feala ðū ætýwdest folce ðínum heardra wísan (wísna?) *ostendisti populo tuo dura*, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Hū hē his wísna trūwade on ðære dimman ādle *how he expected matters would be with him in his illness*, Exon. Th. 171, 30; Gū. 1134. Ðes biscop is swíðe mihtig on frēcnum wísum gescyldnesse tō biddanne, Shrn. 70, 9. Hē ne conn ōðre lāran ða godcundan wísan ðe hē lāran scolde *interna, quae alios docere debuerat, ignorent*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 3. Wē oft ymb ungedafenlíce wísan smeágeaþ, Swt. 139, 22. Hē hæfde his wísan beþōht tō Seleucuse *he had entrusted his affairs to Seleucus*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 16. **IV a.** *a cause, reason*; res:—For ðære wísan (*pro qua re*) hē wæs heáfde becorfen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 18. For ðære wísan *quare*, 4, 15; S. 583, 32: *quamobrem*, 4, 18; S. 587, 3. For ðisse wísan *pro hac re*, 1, 27; S. 491, 27. Be ðisse wísan *hinc*, S. 496, 12. Of hwylcere wísan hit gegange *ex qua re accidat*, S. 496, 35. For hwylcre wísan cōme ðū tō mē synfulre, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 249. [*O. Sax.* wísa (*wk.* and *str.*): *O. Frs.* wís: *O. H. Ger.* wísa (*wk.* and *str.*) *modus, mos, consuetudo, usus, ratio, modulatus: Icel.* vísa *a stanza*; öðru-vís (-vísa (-u, -i)) *otherwise.*] v. cniht-, cyne-, fyrd-, hring-, hyse-, leóþ-, mann-, munuc-, mynster-, riht-(?), sceáwend-, scip-, tungolcræft-, unriht-(?), weorold-, wilig-wíse.

wíse, an; *f. A sprout, stalk*:—Streáwbergean wíse, Lchdm. ii. 36, 12: 334, 11. Genim streáwberian wísan nioþowearde, 34, 24, 27. Nim hwítecléfran wísan, 326, 21. Héþbergean wísan, 344, 10. Weóde wísan, iii. 16, 16. Eallhwíte wýsan *gesie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 16. [Wyse of strawbery or pesyn *fragus* (cf. a streberytre *fragus*, Wülck. Gl. 584, 29), Prompt. Parv. 531. Take the wyse of tormentile, and bray it, Halliwell's Dict. Cf. *Icel.* visir *a sprout.*] v. streáwberige-wíse.

wíse; *adv. Wisely, with wisdom*:—Ðū worhtest wíse hélu, Ps. Th. 73, 12 (cf. 117, 20). Ða ðe wyllaþ his gewitnesse wíse smeágan *qui scrutantur testimonia ejus*, 118, 2; 36, 79. Ic ðē wegas mīne wíse secge *vias meas enuntiavi tibi*, 118, 26. Ic wegas ðīne wíse þence tō fērenne *cogitavi vias tuas*, 118, 59. Gemune ðínes mōdes, ða miclan geniht ðínre wēdnesse wíse sæcgenum roccette, and rēd sprece *memoriam abundantiae suavitatis tuae eructabunt*, 144, 7.

wísere, es; *m. A sign-post* (?):—Tō Afene; on wísere; on ða fūlan lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 301, 36.

wís-fæst; *adj.* **I.** *wise, discreet, judicious*, (1) of persons:—Hió grētte Geáta leód, Gode þancode, wísfæst wordum, Beo. Th. 1256; B. 626. Wísfæstne wer, wordes gleáwne, Andr. Kmbl. 3294; An. 1650. Is nū þearf micel, ðæt wē wísfæstra wordum hýran, 2335; An. 1169. (2) of things:—Ðæt heó his wísfæst word efnan *ut faciant mandata ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 17. **II.** *wise, having knowledge* or *skill, learned*:—Esaias, wísfæst wítga, Exon. Th. 19, 25; Cri. 306. Ðis ys se dæg, ðe hine Drihten ūs wísfæst geworhte, Ps. Th. 117, 22: Menol. Fox 122; Men. 61. Micel is tō hycganne wísfæstum menn, hwæt seó wiht sý, Exon. Th. 411, 15; Rä. 29, 13. Swā witgan wísfæste sægdon, 5, 3; Cri. 64. Sume bōceras weorþaþ wísfæste, 331, 22; Vy. 72. Ðæs ðe wísfæste weras on gewritum cýþan, 356, 19; Ps. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 627; El. 314. Ðæt is tō geþencanne wísfæstum werum, hwæt seó wiht sý, Exon. Th. 429, 5; Rä. 42, 9. **II a.** *intelligent, rational* (?):—Hē wile on dōmes dæg on ðysne middangeard cuman, and hē wile eallum wísfæstum gesceaftum ēcn[e] dōm gesettan (*he will pass an eternal sentence on all intelligent creatures*), Blickl. Homl. 121, 20. v. next word.

wís-fæst (v. *wise, and* cf. þeáw-fæst); *adj. Perfect*:—Gif ðū wilt wísfæst (*perfectus*) wosa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 19, 21. Wísfæst ēghwelc bið *perfectus omnis erit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 40. Folc wísfæst *plebem perfectum*, 1, 17. Wísfæsto (*perfecti*) wossað glé, Rtl. 13, 19. [Perhaps these passages might be put under I of preceding word.]

wísfæst-líc; *adj. Wise*:—Hē him wísfæstlíc word onsende, þurh ðæt hī hrædlíce hélde wæron *misit verbum suum et sanavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 19.

wís-hycgende *thinking wisely, having wise thoughts*:—Hē wís-hycgende gesæt on sesse, seah on enta geweorc, Beo. Th. 5426; B. 2716.

wís-hygdig; *adj. Wise-minded*:—Him ðā wíshýdig Abraham gewāt, Cd. Th. 109, 2; Gen. 1816. Ongan his brýd wíshýdig wer understandan lāran, 109, 15; Gen. 1823: 123, 29; Gen. 2053: 136, 8; Gen. 2255.

wísian; *p.* ode. **I.** where movement takes place, *to shew the way, guide, direct*, (1) absolute:—Hē stōp on stræte, stíg wísode, Andr. Kmbl. 1970; An. 987. Hē lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals, hand wísode, Byrht. Th. 135, 61; By. 141. Snyredon ðēr secg wísode, Beo. Th. 810; B. 402. Hē hēt him fýrenne beám beforan wísian, Ps. Th. 104, 34. (2) with dat.:—Ic eów wísige, Beo. Th. 590; B. 292: 6198; B. 3103. Ic fēre swā mē wísaþ feónd, Exon. Th. 403, 4; Rä. 22, 2. Hē férde swā him God wísode, Gen. 35, 5: Num. 10, 28. Isernhergum ān wísode, Cd. Th. 199, 34; Exod. 348: Ps. Th. 77, 16. Stíg wísode gumum ætgædere, Beo. Th. 646; B. 320. Se ðām headorincum hider wísade, 746; B. 370. Him seleþegn ford wísade, 3595; B. 1795. Ðæt heáfod sceal wísian ðām fōtum, ðæt hió stæppen on ryhtne weg, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 24. (3) with dat. of person and acc. of way:—Hwā ðam sēlfotan sund wísode, Andr. Kmbl. 762; An. 381. Hū ðū sēhengeste sund wísige, 976; An. 488. (4) with acc. of person:—Swā mec wísaþ, se mec wrāde on legde, Exon. Th. 383, 19; Rä. 4, 13. (5) with acc. of that to which the way is shewn, *to shew the way to, shew, point out*:—Secg wísade, lagucræftig mon, landgemyrcu, Beo. Th. 422; B. 208. Hē sceolde wong wísian (*act as guide to the place*), 4809; B. 2409. **II.** figurative, (1) absolute, *to shew the course to be followed, guide, direct, indicate*:—Ic Werferð cýðe, swā mē Alchūn sægde, and eác mīne gewrytu wísodon, Chart. Th. 166, 6. Eorðcyninges ðe folcum fore wísien, Ps. Th. 148, 11. (2) with dat.:—Swā ic ðē wísie, Cd. Th. 35, 32; Gen. 563. Se ðe him hálig gāst wísaþ, Exon. Th. 124, 1; Gū. 333. Se mē wísaþ tō rīce, 401, 2; Rä. 21, 5. Hē wīf gefette, swā hyne his hláford hēt and him God wísode, Gen. 24, 15: Beo. Th. 3331; B. 1663. Him se eorl wísade (*compulit illos*, Gen. 19, 3), Cd. Th. 147, 24; Gen. 2444. Him se Dryhtnes dōm wísade tō ðam nýhstan nýdgedāle, Exon. Th. 129, 3; Gū. 415. Ūre Drihten beád Mōyse ðam heretogan, ðæt hē folce wísode (folc wissode, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 132, 11. Ðus him gewísede se mon ða gemēru, swā him ða ealdan bēc ryhtan and wīsedon, Chart. Th. 142, 15: 141, 18. Hwæt mæg ic dōn, būton mē God wísige? Gen. 41, 16. Swā him ryht wísie, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 20: 3; Th. i. 62, 9. Se consul sceolde him eallum wísian and beón heora yldost tō ānes geáres fyrste, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 23. (3) with acc.:—Ðæt wē ágðer ge ūs sylfe, ge ða ðe wē wísian sceolan, swā gewísian mōtan, swā swā ūre ealra þearf sý, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 24. (4) with clause stating what is pointed out:—Hié lētou tān wísian hwylcne hira ærest ðórum sceolde tō fōddurþege feores ongildan, Andr. Kmbl. 2200; An. 1101. (5) with dat. of person and acc. (or clause) of what is pointed out:—Hālgan heápe hlýt wísode ðēr hié Dryhtnes æ dēman sceoldon, Apstls. Kmbl. 18; Ap. 9. Mē ða treahteras tala wísedon on ðam micelan bēc, Salm. Kmbl. 10; Sal. 5. [Heþe Diana, wise mi, Laym. 1200. Hwi nultu wisi heom hu engles singeþ, O. and N. 915. Thut lond wel to wise, R. Glouc. 524, 8. *O. Sax*, wísian: *O. Frs.* wísa: *O. H. Ger.* wísen *monstrare, ducere, regere, docere: Icel.* vísa.] v. ge-, riht-wísian; wissian.

Wísle, an; *f. The Vistula*:—Weonoðland wæs ūs ēalne weg on steorbord ōð Wíslemūðan. Seó Wísle is swýðe mycel eá, and hió tōlíð Witland and Weonoðland; and seó Wísle líð sīt of Weonoðlande, and líð in Estmere . . . Ðonne cymeþ Ilfing eástan, and Wísle sūðan, and benimð Wísle Ilfing hire naman . . .; for ðý hit man hēt Wíslemūða, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 6–13.

Wísle-land, es; *n. The land in which the Vistula rises, part of Poland*:—Be eástan Maroara londe is Wíslelond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 17.

Wísle-mūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the Vistula.* v. Wísle.

wís-líc; *adj. Wise, discreet, prudent, sagacious*:—Mē ðynceþ wíslíc, gif ðū geseó ða þing beteran, ðæt wē ðām onfōn, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 10. Is wíslíc rǣd, ðæt manna gehwylc geornlíce smeáge, Wulfst. 4, 21. Wíslíc wærscipe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 37. Ðín mildheortnes wíslíc standeþ, deórust and gedēfust, Ps. Th. 102, 16. Mid wíslícum gedýlde, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 21. Hē him wíslíce andsware sende *ille ei prudens responsum misit*, L. Ecg. P. iii, 14; Th. ii. 200, 20. Ðū ēghwylces canst worda wíslíc andgit, Andr. Kmbl. 1018; An. 509. Wera gehwylcum wíslícu word gerísaþ, Exon. Th. 343, 34; Gen. Ex. 166. Ongan se biscop lustfullian ðæs iungan snyttro and his wíslícra worda *delectabatur antistes prudentia verborum juvenis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47. Dribten wordum wíslícum herian, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Rǣd ford gǣð, haſaþ wíslícū

word on fæðme, Cd. Th. 211, 14; Exod. 526. Wislícu wundur oncnáwan, Ps. Th. 87, 11. Swá dēme hē swá him wislícost þince *judicet pro ut ipsi prudentissimum videbitur*, L. Eccg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 20. [*O. Sax.* wis-lik: *O. H. Ger.* wis-lih *sagax, urbanus.*] v. un-wislíc.

wis-líc *certain.* v. wiss-líc.

wislíce; *adv.* I. *wisely, sagaciously, with wisdom, prudently:*—*Sapienter* wislíce . . . *sapienter loquor* wislíce ic sprece, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 223, 15: Past. 15; Swt. 93, 24: Homl. Th. i. 236, 8: Ps. Th. 46, 7. Hē him wislíce (*sapienter*) andwyrde, Mk. Skt. 12, 34. Wislíce spyrian, Bt. 18; Fox 60, 27. Beþencan heora dǽda wislíce and wærlíce, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 35: Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 34: Blickl. Homl. 97, 2. Wislíce gē dyde, 201, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 42: Exon. Th. 348, 2; Sch. 22: Ps. Th. 77, 12. Hē wislíce rǽdde for Gode and for worulde his þeóde, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 26. Hit ða tēd getrymeþ, gif his man wislíce brúceþ, Lchdm. i. 334, 10. Bið nū wislícor dæt gehwá ðis wite, Homl. Th. i. 6, 18. II. *wisely, skilfully, cunningly:*—Se wolcnreáda wǽfels wislíce getácnode ūres Drihtnes deáð mid dære deáge hīwe, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5. Hē Adam funde, wislíce geworht, and his wíf, Cd. Th. 29, 26; Gen. 456: Ps. Th. 138, 13. Ða wislíce áwriten standaþ, 101, 16. Dū unstilla gesceafta wislíce ástyrest, Met. 20, 15. Daniel sægde him wislíce wereda gesceafte dætte sōna ongeat cyning, Cd. Th. 225, 26; Dan. 160. [*O. Sax.* wísliko; *O. H. Ger.* wîslîcho *sapienter, mature, sophistice.*] v. un-wislíce.

wisness. v. un-wísness.

wisnian, weosnian; *p.* ode *To wizen, dry up:*—Wisnaþ (-eþ, Lind.) *arnit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 15, 6. Ðā wisnode hē on Cristes hāligra heortum, and is nū on ūrum heortum blówende, Blickl. Homl. 115, 13. Weosniendre *arida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 53. [*O. H. Ger.* wesanēn *arescere, marcescere: Icel.* visna *to wither.*] v. á-, for-wisnian.

wiss; *adj. Certain:*—Ðeáh ðe hē wis (gewiss, M. 412, 5) gewordẹn wǽre ðurh ða ætȳwnesse ðære gesihðe *tametsi certus est factus de visione*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 623, 15. ¶ *in the phrase* tō wissum:—Tō wissum *profecto, omnino*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 15. Tō wissan *praesertim, maxime, saltim*, 416, 41. Wite gē tō wissan dæt se deófol ne mæg mannum derian būtan Dribtnes gebafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 174. [He seȝde him to wisse whille ende he shollde sekenn, Orm. 8460. Þ wite þu to wisse, Kath. 1532. Hi wenden to wisse of here lif misse, Horn 121. He is here fader mid wisse, O. E. Homl. ii. 25, 23. *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wiss: *Icel.* viss. Cf. *Goth.* du unwisamma *in incertum.*] v. ge-wiss.

wisse (Þ); *adv. Certainly:*—Sculan wē wrecan wordum ford, wisse gesingan, dæt . . ., Menol. Fox 140; Men. 70. [As wis ase . . . ase wis . . . *as certainly . . . so certainly . . .*, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 36. Alse wis alse . . ., A. R. 38, 8. Ȝho wass wiss allre manne mast off lufe filledd, Orm. 2597. Þatt wass wiss to sobe þe maste þing, 2866. *O. H. Ger.* wisso *profecto.*] v. ge-wisse.

wís-sefa, an; *m. A wise-minded person:*—Him mæg wíssefa wyrda gehwylce gemetigian, gif hē bið módes gleáw, Salm. Kmbl. 877; Sal. 438.

wissian; *p.* ode. I. *to shew* a way (*acc.*) to a person (*dat.*):—Dæt ðū nyme ðē ládmenn, dæt ðē wegas wissigeon, Gen. 33, 15. II. fig. *to shew the way, guide, direct, rule,* (1) absolutely (see also (2), (3)):—Gif swá gesceád wissaþ *si ita ratio dictaverit*, Anglia xiii. 443, 1116. Ða ðe him betǽhte sindon tō wissianne, Wulfst. 108, 16. Wissiendum *gubernante*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 39. (2) with dat. (or uncertain):—*Rego* ic wissige, of ðam cymð *rex* cyning, ðe rihtlíce wissaþ his folce, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 6. Ða ðe heora synna bētaþ swá swá hym man wissaþ, Wulfst. 104, 14. Hē ðē wissaþ, Gen. 24, 7. Hē wítegode swá him wissode God, Num. 33, 8. *Rex* cyning is gecweden *a regendo . . .*, for ðan ðe se cyning sceal mid micelum wísdōme his leóde wissian, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 18; Zup. 293, 9. Cyning sceal wissigan mid wísdōme his folce, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 28. On ðæra (ðære, MS.) gewitnysse, ðe ðū wissian scealt on dissere geladunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 39. (3) with acc.:—Ælces mannes weorc cýðaþ hwilc gást hine wissaþ. Godes gást wissaþ tō hālignesse; deófles gást wissaþ tō leahtrum, Homl. Th. i. 324, 27. Úre Drihten beád Móyse ðam heretogan, dæt hē folc wissode, Wulfst. 132, 11. Wearð dæt mǽden hohful, hū heó ǽfre wæras wissian sceolde, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 122. Hū mæg ūre gegaderunge būton gebeahtynde beún wissod (*regi*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 9. III. *to declare, make known:*—Se cræft sceolde wissian gewisslice be steorrum hwæt gehwilcum menn gelumpe on his lífes endebyrdnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 253. [Ure Drihten cwed to Moyses þet he scolde wissien his folc, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 15. Witen þat lond and wissien þa leoden, Laym. 5280. Antenor ȝam ladde, wissede and radde, 1365. To wissenn himm, Orm. 10823. Crist, that kan wisse and rede, Havel. 104. Crist þe wisse, Horn 1457. Coudestow wissen us þe weye? Piers P. 5, 540. Wyssyñ or ledyñ *dirigo*, Prompt. Parv. 530. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wissen.] v. ge-, mis-wissian; wísian, *and next word.*

wissigend, es; *m.* I. *a director, guider* of that which moves:—Cræt and his wissigend *currus et auriga ejus*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 295. II. *a director, ruler:*—Wissiend *gubernator, rector* (*ecclesiae*), Hpt. Gl. 459, 54. Gesceafta Sceppend and wissigend. (*rector*) ūre, Hymn. Surt. 20, 25. *Rex* wē cwæþaþ cyning, dæt is gecweden wissigend, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 27. Þwyrlíce færd æt ðam hūse ðǽr seó wyln bið ðære hlǽfdian wissigend, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 11.

wiss-líc; *adj. Certain:*—Ne heora wítes bið wislíc trymnes *nec est firmamentum in plaga eorum*, Ps. Th. 72, 3. Dryhten eorle monegum áre gesceáwaþ, wislícne blǽd, sumum weána dǽl, Exon. Th. 379, 16; Deór. 34. v. un-gewislíc, *and next word.*

wisslíce; *adv. Certainly:*—Hī wisslíce witon *scient*, Ps. Th. 58, 13. Wislíce, 99, 2. [Weenndenn þeȝ þatt he wisslike wære Crist, Orm. 10330. He falleþþ wisslis for þatt gillt, 928. Alse wisliche alse hie þis dai was hoven into hevene, Rel. Ant. i. 130, 37: Kath. 185. Wislike for soth, Havel. 274. I wot wislike, Will. 2947. Also wisly God my soule blesse, Chauc. C. T. B. 2112.] v. ge-wislíce.

wissung, e; *f.* I. *shewing of the way, guidance, direction:*—Hwænne ðū eáðclícost miht tō ðam folce becuman be mínre wissunge, Homl. Ass. 110, 259. II. fig. *direction, instruction, teaching:*—Hleótan man mót mid geleáfan, gif hī hwæt dǽlan willaþ; ðis bið wissung, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 87. Hē mót lǽtan hī lybban be heora bóca wissunge and heora gástlican ealdres tǽcunge, Homl. Th. ii. 594, 2. Hī (*the apostles*) ða láre on bócum áwriton be Godes ágenre wissunge, L. Ælfc. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 29: Homl. Ass. 20, 156. Hī heóldon Godes ǽ æfter Móyses wissunge, 101, 319. Hī ðurhwunedon swá þurh his wissunge, 30, 149. Þurh gōde wissunge, Wulfst. 32, 13: Homl. Th. ii. 482, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 104. Hī wurðan swýðe blíþe ðurh swilce wissunge, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 23. III. *rule, government, direction* of one in authority:—Wissung *regimen*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 69. Wissunge *regimine*, 453, 49. Wæs wuniende Israēl on friðe feówertig wintra be Gedeones wissunge *quievit terra per quadraginta annos, quibus Gedeon praefuit*, Jud. 8, 28. Under abbodes wissunge, Homl. Ass. 39, 382. Hī leofodon be heora ágenum dihte, be nánes caldres wissunge, 44, 502. Ne gedyrstlǽce nān lǽwede man dæt hē wissunge oððe ealdordóm healde ofer Godes ðeówum, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 25. Dathan and Abiron forsáwon Móyses wissunge, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 224 note. [Hit wes iloked bi Godes wissunge, þet mon scule childre fulhten, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 29. Hiss wissing and his lare, Orm. 11830. Al þe world is iwald þurh his wissunge, Kath. 187.] v. ge-wissung.

wist, e; *f.* (and *m.*? *v.* big-, dæg-, hūs-, neáh-wist.) I. *being.* v. æt-, ed-, gador-, gegador-, hūs-, los-, mid-, neáh-, on-, sam-, stede-wist. II. *subsistence:*—Wist *vel* anleofa *stips*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 8. Wiste *stipis*, Anglia xiii. 36, 248. II a. *sustenance, food, provisions:*—Næs dǽr hlāfes wist, ne wæteres tō brúcanne; ah hió blód and fel þégon, Andr. Kmbl. 42; An. 21. Hē næfþ ða neódþearfe āne, dæt is wist and wǽda, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 17. Of ungemete wiste and wǽda, Met. 25, 39: Cd. Th. 222, 11; Dan. 103. Welan and wiste, 59, 29; Gen. 971. Hē smeáde hwǽr hī bigleofan biddan sceoldon, ða ða hī ða fare fǽrdon būton wiste, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 34: Cd. Th. 185, 30; Exod. 130. Gif feohbōt árísebþ, dæt gebyreþ tō wǽde and tō wiste ðām ðe Gode þeówian, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 7. Tōdǽlan werum tō wiste fǽges flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 305; An. 153: Menol. Fox 388; Men. 195: Soul Kmbl. 49; Seel. 25. Genōh wǽre ðam wǽdlan his untrumnys, þeáh ðe hē wiste hæfde, Homl. Th. i. 330, 16. Mon tō andleofne eorðan wæstmas hām gelǽdeþ, wiste wynsume, Exon. Th. 214, 26; Ph. 245: Cd. Th. 81, 4; Gen. 1340. Nafast ðū hlāfes wiste, ne hlūtterne drync, Andr. Kmbl. 623; An. 312: Elen. Kmbl. 1231; El. 617. Forlǽt eal dæt ðū áge būton wiste and wǽda, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Næbbe ic welan ne wiste, Andr. Kmbl. 603; An. 302: 635; An. 318. Hē áfédde of fixum twām and of fíf hlāfum fira cynnes fíf þúsendo; wiste þégon menn, 1186; An. 593. Waldend ðē wist gife, heofonlícne hlāf, 776; An. 388. Hunig, wynsume wist, Frag. Kmbl. 40; Leás. 22. Fóddurwelan, wist, Exon. Th. 415, 14; Rä. 33, 11. Sylle him mon wist and wǽdo, 336, 12; Gn. Ex. 48. Wistum gehladen, 492, 16; Rä. 81, 16. Mid wistum þénian *to serve with food*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 390. Ic welan and wista gife eów genōge, Wulfst. 132, 15. III. *dainty food, a feast.* v. wistfullian:—Ðeós wist *epulum*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 6. Wist *epulae*, keninga wist *vel* ēstas *dapes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 12, 13. Wiste wlonc and wínes sæd, Exon. Th. 369, 10; Seel. 39. Þonne ðū dēst wist oððe feorme *cum facis prandium aut caenam*, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Æt hām findaþ witode him wiste and blisse, Exon. Th. 430, 14; Rä. 44, 8. Wista *dapes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 63. Hwǽr beóþ ðonne his welan and his wista? Blickl. Homl. 111, 33. Wista *epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 15: Exon. Th. 130, 6; Gū. 434. Gebytlu mid wistum áfyllede, Homl. Th. i. 68, 3: 74, 27. In wistum mínum *in delitiis meis*, Ps. Surt. 138, 11. Wystu *delicias, epulas*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 76. Wista *delicias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 69. Wiste *epulas*, Kent. Gl. 787. Hié hæfdon wiste and plegan, Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. IV. *eating, feasting:*—Nelle ðū grǽdig beón on ealre wiste (*epulatione*), Scint. 169, 17. Hī on druncennysse and on wiste hiora wombe þeówiaþ, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 442, 1. Wunaþ hē on wiste, Beo. Th. 3474; B. 1735. Hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 24; Wand. 36. Hē ǽlce dæge symblede and mid micelre wiste wǽre gefeormod, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 24. [*Goth.* wists; *f. natura: O. Sax.* wist; *m. food: O. H. Ger.*

wist; *f. substantia; alimentum, stipendium: Icel.* vist; *f. abode; food.*] v. and-, big-, dæg-, ofer-wist (*for other compounds see* I).

wist-full; *adj. Abounding in food, productive:*—Đis wæs swíðe gód geár and swíðe wistfull on wudau and on feldan, Chr. 1112; Erl. 243, 38.

wistfullian; *p.* ode *To feast:*—Ic wistfullige *epulor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 1. Tíma is đæt đú mid đínum gebrógdrum wistfullige on mínum gebeórscipe, Homl. Th. i. 74, 15. Utan wistfullian *epulemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 62. Se apostol tæhte đæt wé sceoldon wistfullian ná on yfelnysse beorman, ac on þeorfnyssum sýfernysse (*epulemur, non in fermento malitiae, sed in azymis sinceritatis*, 1 Cor. 5, 8), Homl. Th. ii. 278, 24. v. ge-wistfullian.

wistfullice; *adv. Sumptuously:*—Wistfullíce *sumptuosius* (si tu te sumptuosius comas, Ald. 75), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 24.

wistfulli[g]end, es; *m. One that feasts:*—Swég wistfulgend[es] *sonus epulantis*, Ps. Spl. 41, 5.

wistfullness, e; *f. Luxury in eating:*—His wistfullnys him wyrdeþ tó biternysse, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 25.

wistfullung, e; *f. Feasting:*—Wistfullunga *epulas*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 4. v. ge-wistfullung.

wist-fyllu; *indecl.* -fyll, e; *f. Abundance of food:*—Him álumpen wæs wistfylle wén, Beo. Th. 1472; B. 734.

wist-gífende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Yielding food, fertile:*—Đære wistgífendan *opulenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 47.

-wistian, -wistlǽcan. v. ge-wistian, -wistlǽcan.

wistle, an; *f. A hollow reed:*—Wistle *avena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 5: ii. 8, 26: *fistula*, 90, 25: 37, 26. v. wóde-wistle.

-wistlic. v. ofer-wistlic.

wist-líce *for* wíslice, Anglia xi. 108, 14: 109, 46. Cf. Wulfst. 51, 15: 52, 28.

wist-mete, es; *m. Food for sustenance:*—Ic eom áféded of đam genihtsumestan wistmettum mínre fylle, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 582.

wísung, e; *f. Direction, guidance:*—Scylon hý gán tó heora scriftan and hym hys synna ealle geandettan, and ealle be his wísunge gebétan Homl. Ass. 141, 71. Dathan and Abiron mycelne teónan Móyse gedydon and forsáwon his wísunge, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 224. v. ge-, weorc-wísung.

wís-wyrdan; *p.* de *To be wise in speech:*—Wýswyrdan *philosophari*, Anglia xiii. 38, 301. v. next word.

wís-wyrde; *adj. Wise in speech:*—Se đe wǽre stuntwyrde, weorđe se wíswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 18.

wit; *pers. pron. We two*, (1) *I and thou*, (a) alone:—Đæt hí sýn án swá wyt sýn án, Jn. Skt. 17, 22. Abram cwæđ tó Lothe: 'Wyt sind gebrógdru,' Gen. 13, 8. Wit, Cd. Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. Geþenc hwæt wit sprécon, Beo. Th. 2957; B. 1476: Exon. Th. 172, 18; Gú. 1145. Wit baru standaþ, Cd. Th. 50, 20; Gen. 811. (b) with numeral forms:—Wit bútú sprecaþ, Cd. Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574: 52, 3; Gen. 838. Ne forlǽte ic đé, þenden wit lifiaþ bú, 136, 11; Gen. 2256. (2) *I and he* (*she*), (a) alone:—Đá becóme wit tó đam inneran dǽle đæs wéstenes đǽr uncer hlǽfdige wæs, and wit wǽron belocene in carcerne, Shrn. 38, 20: Gen. 41, 12. Rincas míne, restaþ incit hér, wit (*Isaac and I*) eft cumaþ, Cd. Th. 174, 21; Gen. 2882: 152, 31; Gen. 2529: Beo. Th. 1074; B. 535. (b) with numeral forms:—Ic wæs gehloten mid ánum wífe in ánes ceorles þeówdóme. Đá wǽron wit twégen on ánum olfende, Shrn. 38, 14. Ic gean intó Élig, đǽr mínes hláfordes líchoma rest, đara þreó landa đe wit bútá geheótan Gode, Chart. Th. 524, 20. Đá bær unc mon liþ forþ, and wit bú druncan, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. (c) with the name of the person associated with the speaker:—Wit Scilling for uncrum sigedryhtne song áhófan, Exon. Th. 324, 31; Víd. 103. (d) with name and numeral:—Wit Adam twá eaples þigdon, Cd. Th. 290, 6; Sat. 411. [Gif þu me dest woh and wit beon anes lauerdes men, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 1. Þe bet wit (*he and I*; we, 2nd MS.) mawen libben, Laym. 9515. Wit (we, 2nd MS.) tweie, 23653. Witt ne muȝhenn tæmenn, Orm. 202. Wit beođ ifestnet and þe cnotte is icnut bituhhen unc tweien, Kath. 1512. Đo quat Laban: 'Frend sule wit ben and trewđe pligt nu unc bitwen, Gen. and Ex. 1775. *Goth. O. Sax.* wit: *Icel.* vit.] v. unc, wé.

wit(t), es; *n.* I. *right mind, wits:*—Wóde hé gehǽlde, and on witte gebróhte, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 7. II. *wit, intelligence, understanding:*—Đæs đú scealt werhđo dreógan, þeáh đín wit duge, Beo. Th. 1183; B. 589. III. *the mind:*—Đeós gítsunc hafaþ gumena gehwelces mód ámerred, đæt hé máran ne réccđ, ac hit on witte weallende byrnđ, Met. 8, 45. [*O. Frs.* wit: *O. H. Ger.* wizzi *ingenium, ratio: Icel.* vit *consciousness, sense, understanding: Goth.* un-witi *ignorance, foolishness.*] v. ge-wit; bil-, fyr-wit.

-wit (-wid). v. in-wit.

-wít. v. ed-wít.

wita, an; *m.* I. *one who knows, a person of understanding* or *learning, a wise man:*—Wita (-e, MS.) *sophista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 41. Fród wita, snottor ár, beorn bóca gleáw, Exon. Th. 313, 16; Mód. 1. Se đe wita (*sapiens*) is, mid feáum wordum geswytelaþ, R. Ben. 30, 15. Wita sceal geþyldig, ne sceal nó tó hátheort, ne tó hrædwyrde, Exon. Th. 290, 15; Wand. 65. Đissere worulde hǽl is đæt heó witan hæbbe, and swá má witena beóđ, swá hit bet fǽrđ. Ne bið se ná wita đe unwíslíce leofaþ, ac bið open sott, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 131. Mé com swíðe oft on gemynd, hwelce wiotan (wutan, Cott. MSS.) iú wǽron giond Angelcynn, ǽgđer ge godcundra hláda ge woruldcundra, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 3. Wín gedéđ, đæt furđon witan (*sapientes*) oft misfóđ, R. Ben. 65, 4. Filistina witan, *the wise men of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 861; Sal. 430. Đa élǽruwas t aldo uuto *Pharisaei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 17. Witena *peritorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 37. Ofer witena dóm, Exon. Th. 248, 19; Jul. 98. Hit witena nán þider ne sécep, Met. 19, 7: 20, 3: Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 8; Rún. 4. Hé (*Nero*) wæs élcum witum láþ and unweorþ, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 28. Đæt Godes hús wíslíce fram witum (*sapientibus*) sig gefadod, R. Ben. 84, 24. I a. with special reference to taking part in deliberations:—Đis witena gemót *haec sinodus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 30, 8. Bǽdon đæt eft óþer seouaþ wǽre, and hí đonne woldan mid má heora witena gesécean, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 37. Wurdon monega seonođas háligra biscepa and eác óđerra geþungenra witena, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 5. II. *one able to give counsel, a counsellor:*—Se wæs wita and geþeahtere đæs Pápan *consiliarius erat Papae*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. II a. *one able to give counsel in affairs of state, one who takes part in the councils of a nation, a leading man:*—Sum in mædle mæg módsnottera folcrédenne forđ gehycgan, đǽr witena bið worn ætsomne, Exon. Th. 295, 34; Cri. 43. (1) in reference to other than Teutonic people:—Se rícа Rómána wita Brutus, Met. 10, 44. Hié sendon .x. hiera ieldstena wietena (*decem principes*), Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 11. Witena, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 29. Hí hæfdon élce dæge heora witena gemót (-met, Thw.), and wǽron gesette synderlíce tó đam đa senatores, đæt synd þeódwitan, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 31. Wiþ đám Rómániscum witum, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Hé ofslóg ealle đa witan (*in Thrace*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 20. Créca witan, Met. 1, 66. Đa rícostan Rómána witan, ȝ, 25. (2) in reference to England. See also *gemót*:—Dyssum wordum óđer đæs cyninges wita and ealdormann (*alius optimatum regis*) geþafunge sealde, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 12. Gif hwá on ealdormannes húse gefeohte, oþþe on ódres geþungenes witan, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 6. Đis is seó gerédnes đe Engla cyng and ǽgđer ge gehádode ge lǽwede witan gecuran (cf. đe Engla rǽdgifan gecuran, vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 3), L. Eth. v. tit.; Th. i. 304, 4. Miercna cyning and his weotan, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 23. Eádweard cyng and his witan, 911; Erl. 100, 18. Se cyng ond his biscopas ond his aldormenn ond alle đa wioton disse díóde đǽr gesomnade wǽron, Chart. Th. 70, 15. Cynewulf benam Sigebryht his ríces and West-Seaxna wiotan, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 19. Bútan đæs cyninges leáfe and his witena, 901; Erl. 96, 28. Eádmund cyning cýþ . . . đæt ic smeáde mid mínra witena geþeahte ge hádedra ge lǽwedra, L. Edm. S. proem.; Th. i. 246, 19. Ic Ælfréd West-Seaxna cyning eallum mínum witum đás geeówde, and hié đá cwédon, đæt him đæt lícode eallum tó healdenne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 28. Ic Íne . . . mid eallum mínum ealdormonnum and đám ieldstan witum mínre þeóde and eác micelre gesomnunge Godes þeówa wæs smeágende be đære hélo úrra sáwla and be đam stadole úres ríces, L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 6. Ædelréd wæs mid mycelum gefeán Angelcynnes witon gehálgod tó cyninge, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 30. Weotum, Chart. Th. 480, 16. (3) in reference to other Teutonic people:—Witan Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 1561; B. 778. Hé đa weáláfe weotena dóme árum heólde, 2201; B. 1098. III. *an elder, a chief person, senior* (cf. fród *for double sense of* wise *and* old):—Beón gesette án ođþe twégen ealde witan (*unus aut duo seniores*), R. Ben. 74, 14. Ældo t uuto đæs folces *seniores populi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 23. On gemóte heora witena *in conventu seniorum*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 23. Wutuna (uutuna t ældra, Lind.) *patrum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 17. Cwæđ se Hǽlend tó đám witum (*ad seniores*), Lk. Skt. 22, 52. Hé ge fram đám witum ge fram his efenealdum (*a senioribus et coaetaneis suis*) mid rihtre lufan lufad wæs, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Hé geseah ealle witon on þeáwum and dǽdum sciuende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 85. IV. *one who has knowledge, a witness:*—Eall mín mágđ mé is tó witan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 42. Leáse uuta *falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 60. Mid sægene unrím geleáffulra witena (*testium*) đa đe đa đing wiston, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 25. Gif hé hit næbbe beforan gódum weotum (witum, *v. l.*) geceápod, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 14. V. *a wise man, one professing supernatural knowledge:*—Hé sende tó Egipta wísustan witan *misit ad omnes conjectores Egypti cunctosque sapientes*, Gen. 41, 8. [Witene imot, Laym. 11545. Beon weote and witnesse þerof, A. R. 204, 24. Þe wite (Helyas þe prophete, 8628), Orm. 8673. *O. Frs.* wita *a witness: O. H. Ger.* wizzo *gnarus, sapiens; divinus.* Cf. *Goth.* un-wita *foolish; ignorant.*] v. ǽ-, burh-, folc-, fyrn-, ge-, láh-, lár-, leód-, réd-, rún-, scír-, stíg-, un-, úþ-, þeód-, weorold-wita.

witan; *prs.* ic, hé wát, đú wást, wést, *pl.* wé witon; *p.* wiste; *pp.* witen. I. *to wit, know, have knowledge, be aware*, (1) absolute:—*Nosse* ic can ođđe ic wát, *nosti* ic wiste, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 205, 8. Oft wé oferswíđdon swá swá đú sylf wistest, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 27. Ne meahte hire Iudas, ne ful gere wiste, sweotole gecýđan, Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860. Ne ongeátan hí, ne geara wistan *nescierunt, neque intellexerunt*, Ps. Th. 81, 5. Gíefe monigfealdran đonne ánig mon wite, Exon. Th. 177, 4; Gú. 1221. Hé wæccende đóhte đæt hé nó witende (*nescions*)

ǽrefnode, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 8. Ic oft swǽr mǽne ǽdas ge weotende ge nytende, Anglia xi. 99, 65. Ða gǽð libbende and witende on helle *ad infernum viventes sentientesque descendunt*, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 27. Hié æt nǽhstan witende mid deófolcræftum sóhton hú hí hit gestillan mehte, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 7. Ða ðe him ne ondrǽdaþ witende (*sciendo*) syngian, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 37. Ne weotendum (*nescientibus*) oþþe nó gýmendum ðǽm hyrdum ðære stówe, 4, 3; S. 570, 12. (2) with acc., *to know* something, *have knowledge of, be aware of*:—Hwanun wǽt (witto, Lind., wito, Rush. *sciam*) ic ðis? Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Ne ic ǽniges wǽt hæleða gehygdo, Andr. Kmbl. 398; An. 199. Ðú wǽst ða menniscan týddernysse, Blickl. Homl. 243, 30: Ps. C. 31. Ðú wǽst and const ǽnra gehwylces earfeðsíðas, Andr. Kmbl. 2566; An. 1284. Crist ealle wǽt góde dǽde, Exon. Th. 449, 7; Dóm. 67: Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Ælc here hæfð ðý læssan cræft ðonne hé cymð, gif hine mon ǽr wǽt (*if people know of it*), ǽr hé cume, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 28. Hé manna ingehygd wǽt and can, Blickl. Homl. 179, 26. Ne magon wé hit ná dyrnan, for ðam ðe hit Drihten wát, Hy. 7, 93: Exon. Th. 183, 11; Gú. 1325. Manna geþóhtas nǽnig mon ne wát, Blickl. Homl. 181, 11: Ps. Th. 73, 17: Hy. 3, 32. Wé gewislice witon (*know of*) unrím ðara monna ðe ða écan geǽlda sóhtan *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1285; El. 644. Rincum ðe béc witan, Exon. Th. 429, 19; Rä. 43, 7. Ic wiste hira sár *sciens dolorem ejus*, Ex. 3, 8. Hé heora lotwrencas wiste, Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Hé wiste spréca fela, Cd. Th. 29, 5; Gen. 445. Ðeáh ðe hé hit ǽr wisðe, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 3. Hé ne wisse word ne angin, Cd. Th. 223, 25; Dan. 125. Ealle ða ðe ðone gylt mid him wiston *conscii servi*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 2. Ða swíðe lytle fiorme ðara bóca wiston *very little profitable matter in those books did they know*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 11. Yldo bearn ǽr ne cúðon, þeáh hié fela wiston, Cd. Th. 179, 16; Exod. 29. Metod hié ne cúþon, ne wiston hié Drihten God, Beo. Th. 365; B. 181. Gé sweltaþ deáðe, nympe ic dóm wite swefnes, Cd. Th. 224, 29; Dan. 143. Nis ðæt eówer ðæt gé witan ða þrǽge and ða tíde *non est vestrum nosse tempora et momenta*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 24. Ða mildestan ðara ðe men witen, Exon. Th. 255, 1; Jul. 207. Gé ne magon witan ðæra tída tácnu, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3: Exon. Th. 339, 11; Gn. Ex. 92. Gerím witan heardra heteþonca, 261, 13; Jul. 261. Ús Hǽlend God onwráh, ðæt wé hine witan móten, 24, 14; Cri. 384: Beo. Th. 509; B. 252. Æghwæbres sceal scearp scyldwiga gescád witan worda and weorca, 582; B. 288. Wytan, Hy. 3, 17. Dó hit mon ús tó witanne, Past. 46; Swt. 357, 5. Béc ða ðe niédbeðearfosta sién eallum monnum tó wietonne, pref.; Swt. 7, 7. Tó wietenne, 15; Swt. 92, 26. Witende (*scientes*) ǽgðer ge gód ge yfel, Gen. 3, 5. Witendum (weotendum, Ps. Surt.) ðé *scientibus te*, Ps. Spl. 35, 11. Nán þing nis behýdd ðæt ne sý witen (*quod non sciatur*), Lk. Skt. 12, 2. (3) with acc. and infin.:—Ðǽr ic seomian wát ðínne sigebróðor bendum fæstne, Andr. Kmbl. 365; An. 183. Wé witun ðé bllewitne wesan, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 22. Ðara cynna monige hé wiste on Germanie wesan, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 14: Exon. Th. 182, 20; Gú. 1313: 248, 16; Jul. 91. Wisse, 436, 15; Rä. 55, 1: 324, 28; Vid. 101. Ðǽr ðú wite elenan standan, Lchdm. ii. 346, 10. (4) with acc. and complementary word or phrase:—For ðære byldo ðe ic tó him wát, Blickl. Homl. 179, 21. Ic ðé on ðyssum hýndum wát wyrmum tó wiste, Soul Kmbl. 303; Seel. 155. Ic mé ðæt wát tó helpe, Ps. Th. 51, 7. Ic wát heáhburh hér ǽne neáh, Cd. Th. 152, 8; Gen. 2517. Ic hine goodne wát, Ps. Th. 53, 6: 106, 1: Beo. Th. 3731; B. 1863: Hy. 1, 3. Ne wát ic mé beworhtne wulle flýsum, Exon. Th. 417, 11; Rä. 36, 3. Ðú wǽst ðé bǽles cwealm hátne in helle, Andr. Kmbl. 2374; An. 1188. Hé wát his sincgiefan biheledne, Exon. Th. 183, 13; Gú. 1326: 311, 15; Seef. 92. For ðam érende ðæt hé tó ús eallum wát, 451, 34; Dóm. 113. Hý him in wuldre witon Waldendes giefe, 76, 23; Cri. 1244: 107, 20; Gú. 61. Ðú wýsctest ðæt ðú wistest Crist on róde ðhangenne, Blickl. Homl. 85, 34: Ps. Th. 118, 21. Ða heó séleste wiste, Elen. Kmbl. 2404; El. 1203: Cd. Th. 3, 26; Gen. 41: Beo. Th. 1297; B. 646. Hé wende hine ðǽr hé wiste handgeweorc heofencyninges, Cd. Th. 31, 32; Gen. 494: 169, 3; Gen. 2793: 259, 1; Dan. 685: Exon. Th. 162, 16; Gú. 976. Hé aldorþegn deádne wisse, Beo. Th. 2623; B. 1309: Cd. Th. 249, 25; Dan. 535. Ðæt hé wiste hine scyldigne, Chart. Th. 166, 33. Hié ðone here tóweardne wiston, Blickl. Homl. 79, 13: Shrn. 86, 3: Exon. Th. 459, 20; Hö. 2. Ne mé unrihtes on ǽwiht wistan, Ps. Th. 58, 3. Wiston him be súðan Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 182, 1; Exod. 69. Wisson, Beo. Th. 498; B. 246. Gif hé hine sylfne wite ðæs clǽnne, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 9. (5) with a clause, (a) without connecting word:—Ic wát ðú eart Godes hálga, Mk. Skt. 1, 24: Cd. Th. 24, 30; Gen. 385: 35, 8; Gen. 551. Ic wát þeáh, gif ðé éfre gewyrð ðæt . . . þonne gesihst ðú . . ., Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 24. Wé witon hé úre wæs wealdend, Blickl. Homl. 243, 17. Wiste hé his bearn on myclum ymbhygdum wǽron, 131, 26. Wite ðé be ðissum, gif ðú eádmódne eorl geméte, ðam bið gæst gegæderad Godes ágen bearn, Exon. Th. 318, 4; Mód. 77. (b) with introductory ðæt:—Ic wát (*novi*), ðæt ðú eart wlitig, Gen. 12, 11. Ic wát (*scio*), ðæt ðú swá dídest, 20, 6. Ic wát (*cognovi*), ðæt Drihten ys mǽre, Ex. 18, 11. Ic wát (uát, Lind., wátt, Rush. *scio*), ðæt seó cýðnes is sóð, Jn. Skt. 5, 32: Cd. Th. 35, 22; Gen. 558. Ic wát and can, ðæt ðú mín God wǽre *agnovi quoniam Deus meus es tu*, Ps. Th. 55, 8. Ic wát geare, ðæt . . ., Beo. Th. 5306; B. 2656. Ðú wást, ðæt ic eom untýmende, Gen. 16, 2: Jn. Skt. 21, 15: Ps. Th. 68, 6. Wé weotan, ðæt wé ðæs ðearfe nabbaþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 21. Se hellsceaða wiste, ðæt hié Godes yrre habban sceoldon, Cd. Th. 43, 23; Gen. 695. Wisse, Beo. Th. 4668; B. 2339. Ða men wisson (wisston, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 8), ðæt . . ., Met. 26, 100. Westan, Judth. Thw. 24, 26; Jud. 207. Wé witon (uutton, Lind., wutun, Rush. *scimus*), ðæt hé is synful, Jn. Skt. 9, 24, 29, 31. Wé wuton (wutan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 16. Wite gé (wutas gié, Lind., gé wutan, Rush. *scitis*), ðæt . . ., 26, 2: Mk. Skt. 10, 41. Wit ðú, ðæt ic eom dry, Blickl. Homl. 183, 17. Witaþ gé, ðæt hit swá nis *scitote, quia non est mea*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 2. Witaþ (wutas gié, Lind.), ðæt . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43: Lk. Skt. 10, 11: Ps. Th. 99, 2. Wite gé, ðæt . . . *scitote, quoniam* . . ., Ps. Th. 4, 4; Blickl. Homl. 191, 36. Wite ðú, ðæt . . . *scito, quod* . . ., Gen. 15, 13: Jud. 6, 14: Blickl. Homl. 181, 11: 183, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 1889; El. 946. Wite hé, ðæt hé bið wana, Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. Suá suá hié selfe wieten, ðæt hié hit for Gode dón, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 2. Witen, Met. 19, 13. Se reccere sceal geornlice wietan, ðætte . . ., Past. 20; Swt. 149, 1. Ðæm láreówe is tó wietanne, ðæt . . ., 63; Swt. 459, 6. Tó witenne, Blickl. Homl. 63, 5: 129, 26: 209, 19. (bb) with *for ðon ðe*:—Crist ðá wiste, for ðon ðe (*quia*) se hálga ðá slǽp, Blickl. Homl. 235, 13. (c) with indirect interrogative forms:—Ic wát hwæt hé þenceþ, Blickl. Homl. 181, 10: Cd. Th. 34, 10; Gen. 535. Ic wát hwá mé ferede, Andr. Kmbl. 1808; An. 906. Ic ne wát hwǽr ðú eart, Blickl. Homl. 241, 7: Exon. Th. 496, 21; Rä. 85, 18. Ðú cans eal ðis wésten, and wást hwǽr wé wícian magon, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 16. Ðú wást and canst hú ðú lifian scealt, Cd. Th. 56, 23; Gen. 916. Wást ðú hú ðeós ádle scyle ende gesettan? Exon. Th. 163, 16; Gú. 994. Eówer Fæder wát hwæs eów þearf biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 1. Wé witon hwelce wælhriównessa Neron weorhte, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 56, 36. Ne wuti gé of hwelc tíd hláferd ýwer tó cymmende sié, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 42. Gif ic wiste hú . . ., Beo. Th. 5032; B. 2519. Ðæt ðú wisse (wistest, *v. l.*) hwæs ðú wundredest, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 14. Ne wiste hé hwonne him fǽmnan tó brýde wǽron, Cd. Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600. Ðæt wé wissen (wiston, *v. l.*) hwæt hé wǽre, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 2. Ðæt ic wite gearwe on hwylcne weg ic gange, Ps. Th. 142, 9. Wite ðú hú wíd and síd helheodo, and mid hondum ámet, Cd. Th. 308, 27; Sat. 699. Wé witon magon hú swíþe ús is ðes dæg tó mǽrsienne, Blickl. Homl. 161, 7: 47, 21. Gif ðú witan wille hwæt gedón wæs, 177, 1. (d) with *gif*:—Ðú wást gif hit is swá wé secgan hýrdon, Beo. Th. 550; B. 272. (6) with the construction of (2) and of (5). (a) (2) and (5b):—Án þing ic wát, ðæt ic wæs blind, and ðæt ic nú geseó, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. Wát ic ðæt nú dá, ðæt hé bið alles leás écan dreámes, Cd. Th. 275, 34; Sat. 181: Andr. Kmbl. 866; An. 433. Ðú wást míne geheówunga, ðæt ic eom dust, Blickl. Homl. 89, 15. Ðæt ðú wást, ðæt ic wæs deád, 183, 13. Ða ðe hit witon, ðæt hié him þeówiaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 32. Ðæt ic gearwe wiste, ðæt . . ., Exon. Th. 196, 7; Az. 170: Cd. Th. 24, 31; Gen. 386. Ðis wutaþ gié, ðætte geneólǽcaþ ríc Godes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 11. Ǽr hé sóð wite, ðæt ða synfullan sáwla sticien helle tó middes, Salm. Kmbl. 342; Sal. 170. Hú mæg ic hit witan, ðæt ic hit ágan sceal *unde scire possim, quod possessurus sim eam?* Gen. 15, 8. (b) with (2) and (5c):—Ðú ðæt úna wást, hú mé módor gebær, Ps. C. 61. Gif ðú hit wást, hú ðú mǽre eart, Hy. 3, 20. Ðæt ne wát ǽnig, hú ða wísan sind wundorlíce, Exon. Th. 223, 10; Ph. 357. Ðæt ne wiste hé, hwæt se manna wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 521; An. 261. Ðæt hié ðæt wiston, hwonne hé ðisse worlde ende gesettan wolde, Blickl. Homl. 119, 9. Nis nǽnig mon ðe ðæt án wite, hú lange hé ðás gedón wille, hwæþer ðis þúsend sceole beón scyrtre ðe lengre, 119, 5. Ðæt ðú sóð wíte, hú ðæt geeode, Exon. Th. 28, 6; Cri. 442. Ðæt ic sóð wite, hwæðer . . ., Andr. Kmbl. 1206; An. 603. Ne mæge wé ðæt sóð witan, hú ðú ǽðele eart, Hy. 3, 13. (c) with (2) and (5d):—Gif hé synful is, ðæt ic nát, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. (7) with preposition *be*:—Wé witon bí monnum, se se ðe bitt ðone monn ðæt him ðingie wið ðóderne ðe hé bið ierre, ðæt hrúsende mód hé gegremeð, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 11. Hié wiston ge be heora síge, ge eác be ðara hǽþenra manna fleáme *they knew both about their victory and about the heathens' flight*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. Se consul heora ungemet ofslóg and síge hæfde; be ðæm mon mehte witan, ðá hé and ða consulas hié átellan ne mehton *quot millia hominum interfecta, quot capta sint, ipse consul ostendit; qui, cum multitudinem capti populi referre vellet, numerum explicare non potuit*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 30. Be ðam æfteran is tó witanne, ðæt hé wæs tó biscope gehálgod *de secundo intimandum, quod in episcopatum fuerit ordinatus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 11. **II.** *to be wise, be in one's senses*:—Ðá wéndon hí ðæt hé tela ne wiste, ac ðæt hé wǽdde *vulgus aestimabat eum insanire*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 10. 'Geseoh ðæt ðú teala wite.' Cwæþ hé: 'Ne wéde ic' *vide ut sanum sapias. Non, inquit, insanio*, 5, 13; S. 632, 32. **III.** *to be conscious of, to know* fear, pity, etc., *to feel, shew* respect, honour, etc.:—Wát ic sorga ðý má, Cd. Th. 54, 33; Gen. 886. For hwon

wâst đū weán? 54, 12; Gen. 876. Hit mâre ne wât būton gnornunge, Met. 3, 9. Se wyrsa ne wât on his mægwinum mâran âre, Salm. Kmbl. 717; Sal. 358. Hió him tō liteine ege tō witan *they feel too little awe of him*, Wulfst. 220, 27. Đū đæs þonc ne wisscs *thou knewest (feltest) no gratitude for it*, Exon. Th. 85, 5; Cri. 1386: 90, 15; Cri. 1474. Done đe in meoduhealle mine wisse (*should feel affection*), oþþe mec frêfran wolde, 288, 7; Wand. 27. Ic lârde đæt ælc on ðþrum ârwyrþnesse wiste, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13. Hē him forgeaf đone nið đe hē tō him wiste, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 15. Hē sâr ne wiste, Cd. Th. 12, 3; Gen. 179. Hié sorge wiht, weorces ne wiston, 49, 2; Gen. 786. Đæt is tō wundrianne, đæt đa Egipti swâ lytle þoncunge wiston Iōsepe, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 32. Đæt hī nænige incan tō him wiston *se mentem ad illum ab omni ira remotam habere*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 41. Wite mâran þanc đæs đe đū hæbbe, đonne đæs đe đū wêne, Prov. Kmbl. 22. Ælc đe gescâd wite *every rational person*, L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 424, 19. Đæt hē on đam griđe micle mêđe wite *that he shew great respect to that* 'griđ,' L. Eth. vii. 31; Th. i. 336, 14. Gif man on Godes griđe mêđe witan wolde, Wulfst. 161, 3. Ne wolde hē ænige âre witan on đære Cristenan êfestnysse *nec religioni Christianae aliquid impendebat honoris*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. Đū mē noldest þanc witan mīnra gōda, Wulfst. 261, 10. Nā heáge witende *non alta sapientes*, Scint. 19, 2. [He wald ha witen (witten, wist, *v. ll.*), C. M. 10793. *Goth.* witan; *prs.* wait, *pl.* witun; *p.* wissa: *O. Sax.* witan; *prs.* wêt, *pl.* witun; *p.* wissa: *O. Frs.* wita; *prs.* wêt, *pl.* witen, witath: *O. H. Ger.* wizzan; *prs.* weiz, *pl.* wizzun; *p.* wissa, wista, westa; *pp.* wizzan: *Icel.* vita; *prs.* veit, *pl.* vitu; *p.* vissa; *pp.* vitinn.] v. be-, gewitan, nytan, un-witende.

wîtan; *p.* wât, *pl.* witon; *pp.* witen. I. *to see to, take heed to, guard, keep*, (1) absolute:—God wîteþ on đam hēhstan heofna rîce ufan Alwalda, Cd. Th. 32, 31; Gen. 511. [He (*God*) witeđ and wialdeđ alle þing, Anglia i. 11, 40. Ihesu, wel þu witest hem, Jul. 51, 15. Wel is him þat wakeđ and witeđ wel him seolnen, 74, 6. Swuch wardein (*God*), þet wit and weređ us ever, A. R. 312, 8. Þe vif wittes, þet witeđ þe heorte alse wakemen, 14, 6. Wite mine Bruttes a to þines lifes, Laym. 28604. Crist . . . wite his soule, Havel. 405. To witen ant to welden, Marh. 2, 23. To wyten us wyþ þan unwihte, Misc. 72, 4.] (2) with acc.:—Đæt biđ gōd âweſen, wite đū đæt georne on đīnre heortan, Lchdm. iii. 154, 19. (3) with a clause:—Wîte đū georne, đæt đū dō ealle đa tâcn *vide, ut omnia ostenta facias*, Ex. 4, 21. Wîte đæt đīn geþanc ne losige, Lchdm. iii. 154, 20. Wŷte đæt đū swâ dō, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 23. Wîte se ōđer, đæt hē hit bēte, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 13. Wē willaþ âwerian ūs; wîte gē hwæt gē dōn siđđan, L. Ælfc. P. 1; Th. ii. 364, 13. Wē beóđ unscildige, gif wē hit secgaþ eów; wîte gē hwæđer gē silfe eówrum sâwlum beorgan willan, 43; Th. ii. 382, 27. [Wite ȝe þet ȝe ȝemen þenne halie sunnedei, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 29. Cf. *Goth.* þu witeis σὺ ὄψῃ, Mt. 27, 4.] II. *to lay to* a person's *charge, lay the blame of* something on a person or thing, *impute*. (1) absolute:—Wîte *imputet*, Germ. 400, 560. (2) with dat. of person:—Đæt hē him ne wîte, Bt. proem.; Fox viii. 12. (3) with dat. of person and acc. of charge:—Mīnum âgnum scyldum ic hit wîte, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Ne wîte ic him đa womcwidas, Cd. Th. 39, 7; Gen. 621. Hwæt wîtst đū ūs *what do you lay to our charge?* Bt. 7, 5; Fox 22, 36: Homl. Th. ii. 164, 28. Mē Frea wîteþ sume đara synna, Exon. Th. 456, 32; Hy. 4, 75: Salm. Kmbl. 885; Sal. 442. Hwæt wîte đū mē? Soul Kmbl. 43; Seel. 22. Ic nyste hwæt hī mē witon, Ps. Th. 34, 15. Hié witan Claudiuse đone hunger, and hē wearđ him grom (*imperator convitiis infestatus*), Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 22. Ne wît đū heom đās synna *ne statuas illis hoc peccatum*, H. R. 9, 29. Gif đū hwæt on druncen misdō, ne wît đū hit đam ealođe, Prov. Kmbl. 39: 18: 54. Gif hē hwylc hlealhterlîc word onfinde, đæt hē đæt ūs ne wîte, Guthl. prol.; Gdwlu. 2, 13; Ps. Th. 65, 16. Hwæþer Rōmāne hit wîten nū ænegum men tō secganne hwæt hiera folces forwurde? Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 220, 9. Hwæt sió syn wêre, đe him seó cwên wîte, Elen. Kmbl. 832; El. 416. Ic eom swîđe gefiónde đætte gē woldon ænige wuht eów selfum witan (wiétan, Hatt. MS.), êr ic hit eów wîte. Hit is gōd đæt gē hit nū wiétun (wîton, Hatt. MS.), Past. 31; Swt. 206, 19. Æfter đæm đe him swâ oftrædlîce mislamp, hié angunnan hit witan heora lâtteówum and heora cempum heora earfeþa, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 25: Cd. Th. 51, 9; Gen. 824: Hy. 6, 25; Beo. Th. 5475; B. 2741. (4) with prep. governing person, and charge expressed in a clause:—Gif đū mē on wîte, đæt ic unrihtlîce đone biscopdōm onfēnge, Anglia x. 141, 22. [Gif þu witest eni þing þine sunne bute þi suluen, A. R. 304, 10. Schal he hit wite me? O. and N. 1248. If that I myspeke wyte it the ale of Southwerk, Chauc. Mill. Prol. 32. Wytyn *imputo*, Prompt. Parv. 531. *O. Sax.* witan: *O. H. Ger.* wizan *imputare, statuere*. Cf. *Goth.* fra-, in-weitan.] III. *to go, depart*:—Nylle ic êfre hionan ūt witan, ac ic symle hēr sōfte wille standan, Met. 24, 52. [Witeđ ge awariede gastes into þat eche fir *ite maledicti in ignem eternum*, O. E. Homl. ii. 5, 36. He heđen wit, 123, 4. Þe wolf to witeþ, Laym. 21311. Herode wass witenn ut off life, Orm. 8222. Ne wite þou noȝt fra me *ne discesseris a me*, Ps. 21, 12.] v. æt-, ed-, ge-, ðþ-witan.

wîte, es (*a weak gen. pl.* witena *occurs*); *n.* I. *punishment, pain that is inflicted as punishment, torment*:—Wîte *poena* vel *supplicium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 35. Tintregung *vel* wîte *tormentum*, Wülck. Gl. 178, 20. Heó (*Eve*) hæfde hire sylfre geworht đæt mæste wîte and eallum hire cynne, ge đæt wîte wæs tō đæs strang, đæt ēghwylc man sceolde mid sâre on đās world cuman, and hēr on sorhgum beón, and mid sâre of gewîtan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 27: Cd. Th. 28, 6; Gen. 431. Hié (*Lot's wife*) strang begeat wîte, 155, 5; Gen. 2568. Rēđe wîte (*the deluge*), 79, 30; Gen. 1319. Wæs đæt wîte (*the destruction of Jerusalem*) swâ strang, swâ Godes geþeld êr mycel wæs, Blickl. Homl. 79, 27. Hwæþer đū ongite đæt ælc yfelwillende mon sié wîtes wyrþe? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 9, 13: 39, 2; Fox 212, 25. Wŷtes, 39, 9; Fox 226, 5. Sweartne lîg werum tō wîte, Cd. Th. 153, 21; Gen. 2542: Hy. 6, 27. Hié âhōfon hine of đam hefian wîte (*crucifixion*), Rood Kmbl. 121; Kr. 61. Licgeþ lonnum fæst . . ., wylleþ hine on đam wîte, Salm. Kmbl. 537; Sal. 268. Hē wîte wealdeþ *he is the disposer of punishment*, Cd. Th. 248, 33; Dan. 523. Wîte *poenam, vindictam*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 7: Blickl. Homl. 77, 28. Đæt đū inc meaht wîte bewarigan, Cd. Th. 35, 31; Gen. 563. Đū đæs cwealmes scealt wîte winnan, 62, 14; Gen. 1014. Ic wîte þolade, Exon. Th. 89, 5; Cri. 1452: 240, 25; Ph. 644: Elen. Kmbl. 1038; El. 520. Freá wolde on wærlogan wîte settan, Cd. Th. 76, 33; Gen. 1265. Geseah hē engles hand wrîtan Sennara wîte, 261, 17; Dan. 727. Đē sind wîtu weotud be gewyrhtum, Andr. Kmbl. 2730; An. 1367: Exon. Th. 258, 13; Jul. 264. Ne ondrǽde ic mē dōmas đīne, ne đīnra wîta bealo, 255, 9; Jul. 211. Hē weorna feala wîta geþolode, Andr. Kmbl. 2979; An. 1492. Manigra wîta (wiéta, Hatt. MS.) hié beóđ wyrđe, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 7. Wîtena *tormentorum, poenarum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 10. Ne bist đū orhlŷte đæra wîtena, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 27. Wîtum *cruciatibus, poenis*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 12. Đā heó wæs tō đām wîtum (*ad poenam*) gelǽdd, Gen. 38, 25. Tō manegum wîtum geworht *put to many tortures*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 20. Wîtum belecgan, Andr. Kmbl. 2424; An. 1213. Mid wîtum swingan, Exon. Th. 279, 22; Jul. 617. Forniman mid wîtum, Blickl. Homl. 189, 31. Wîta *tormenta, supplicia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 34. Wîtu, Andr. Kmbl. 2829; An. 1417. ¶ referring to the punishment of hell:—Đæt ungeendode wîte, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24: 51, 31: Andr. Kmbl. 1778; An. 891: Exon. Th. 446, 8; Dōm. 19. Is đes wælîca hām, wîtes âfylled, Cd. Th. 271, 4; Sat. 100. Wîtes fŷr, Exon. Th. 39, 21; 625. Grim helle fŷr tō wîte, 78, 7; Cri. 1270. Synna tō wîte, 77, 2; Cri. 1250. In wîte bīdan, Cd. Th. 268, 1; Sat. 48. Gelǽded đe tō wîte þe tō wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22. Se gâst nimeþ æt Gode swâ wîte swâ wuldor, swâ him êr đæt eordfæt geworhte, Soul Kmbl. 13; Seel. 7: Blickl. Homl. 23, 6. In ēce wîte gefeallan, 57, 21. Se đæt wîte êr tō wrece gesette, Cd. Th. 295, 28; Sat. 494. Hē đæs ðþres sâule of wîtum generede, and of tintregum ālēsde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 33. Hē biđ mid wîtum þreád æfter his deáþe, 49, 25. On ēcum wîtum wunian, 83, 18. Ic sceal weán and wîtu and wrace dreógan, Cd. Th. 276, 7; Sat. 185. I a. *a means* or *implement of punishment*:—Wundor on wîte (*the fiery furnace*) âgangen, Cd. Th. 233, 3; Dan. 270. Wîta cyn *catastarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 58: 18, 64: 20, 34. I b. *a fine*. v. wîte-rǽden:—Sié đæt wîte .lx. scill., ōđ đæt ângylde ārîse tō .xxx. scill. . . . siþþan sié đæt wîte .cxx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 3–5. Gilde se borh đam hlāforde his were đe his wîtes wyrđe sī, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 4. Se hlāford gesette .xxx. scill. tō wîte, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 4: 6; Th. i. 106, 7: 7; Th. i. 106, 16: 10; Th. i. 108, 10: 25; Th. i. 118, 16. Be wîte, Th. i. 118, 15; L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 6. Hē âge healf đæt wîte, L. Wih. 11; Th. i. 40, 3. Gylde swâ wer swâ wîte, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2. Gif hwâ æfter đam wîte crafige, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 24. Beó se cyng ælces đæra wîta wyrđe đe đa men gewyrcen đe bōcland hæbben, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 16. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 53. II. in a general sense, *torment, plague, disease, evil, pain*:—Wîte *malum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 63. Đæt wîte geswāc *plaga cessavit*, Num. 16, 48, 46. Đis ylce wîte (*plaga*) Hibernia gelîce wæle slōh and cwylmde, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 19: 4, 7; S. 574, 35. Wæs đæt wîte (*famine*) tō strang, Cd. Th. 109, 8; Gen. 1819. Drihten slōh đæt folc mid swîđe micclum wîte (*plaga magna nimis*), Num. 11, 33. Of đam wîte gehǽled *sanata a plaga*, Mk. Skt. 5, 29. Ne ondrǽd đū đē deáđ tō swîđe for nānum wîte, Prov. Kmbl. 49. Ne biđ him hyra yrmđu ān tō wîte, ac đara ðþerra eád tō sorgum, Exon. Th. 79, 20; Cri. 1293. Waldend him đæt wîte (*blindness*) teóde, 336, 4; Gn. Ex. 43. God sealde gumena gehwelcum welan swâ wîte, Cd. Th. 256, 23; Dan. 645. Wîte âwinnan *to be tormented*, Exon. Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440: 441, 26; Kl. 5. Wîte lecgan on *to torment, plague*, 144, 29; Gū. 685. Syndon hyra wîta scytelum cilda onlîcost *sagittae parvulorum factae sunt plagae eorum*, Ps. Th. 63, 7. Wrađu wannhālum wîta gehwylces, sæce and sorge, Elen. Kmbl. 2058; El. 1030. Hē monge gehǽlde hefigra wîta, Exon. Th. 155, 9; Gū. 857. Wanhāle wîtum gebundene, Andr. Kmbl. 1160; An. 580. Hē gehǽlde manega of wîtum (*plagis*), Lk. Skt. 7, 21. Sleá đē Drihten mid đām Egiptiscan wîton *ulcere Aegypti*, Deut. 28, 27. Ic sende eall mīn wîto (*plagas*) ofer đē, Ex. 9, 14. Wē geâxiaþ ungecyndelîco wîtu, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Nis nō đæt ān đæt hē him ūre

wītu (*the pains that we inflict*) ne ondrǽde, 85, 15: Cd. Th. 289, 3; Sat. 392. [His wite abided on þere oðre weorlde, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 32. Mid ærmliche witen (in 3oure bendhuse, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1046. Uppe wite of seowerti punden, 5118. *O. Sax.* witi *punishment, torment: O. Frs.* wite: *O. H. Ger.* wizi *poena, supplicium, tormentum, passio, damnatio, judicium, crux: Icel.* víti *a punishment, fine.*] v. blōd-, dol-, fiht- (fyht-), fyrd- (ferd-), helle-, leger-, weard-, weorold-, wræc-wīte.

wīte-ærn, es; *n. A house of punishment, a prison*:—Witern *carcer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 62.

wīte-bend *a torturing bond, a prison-bond*:—Ðā wǽrlogan wītebendum swencan mōton, Andr. Kmbl. 216; An. 108. Wē ellþeódigne on carcerne clommum belegdon, wītebendum, 3120; An. 1563.

wīte-brōga, an; *m. Penal horror, a horrid punishment or torment*:—Ne mē weorce sind wītebrōgan, ðe ðū tō mē beótast, Exon. Th. 250, 31; Jul. 135. Eal dæt man ūs foresegð embe helle wītebrōgan (cf. Wende him God fro heuene riche into helle witerbrogen (hellewites brogen?), Chart. Th. 581, 3), Wulfst. 151, 24. Hē ðec sendeþ in ða sweartestan and ða wyrrestan wītebrōgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1861; El. 932: Cd. Th. 3, 33; Gen. 45.

wīted-līc. v. witod-līc.

wīte-dōm, es; *m.* I. *knowledge derived from a superhuman source, prophecy, foreknowledge*:—Wītedōm *profetia*, Kent. Gl. 1064. Se Godes wer ðurh wītedōmes gāst (*per prophetiae spiritum*) ðone storm tōwardne foreseah, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 4. Dæt heó ðurh wītedōmes gāst ða ǽdle forecwǽde, 4, 19; S. 588, 15: 4, 28; S. 606, 20. Dæt wundor, dæt þurh wītedōmes cræft [hē] wiste and him cýdde, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 2. Wītedōme *vaticinatione*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 17. Hī þurh wītedōm eal ǽnemdon, Exon. Th. 104, 24; Gū. 12. II. *a statement of what is known through superhuman agency, a prophecy*:—Wæs gefylled se wītedōm (*praesagium*) Agustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 8: 3, 14; S. 541, 9: Blickl. Homl. 71, 3: Exon. Th. 14, 1; Cri. 212. Wæs se wītedōm beforan sungen, Elen. Kmbl. 2304; El. 1153. Æfter ðam wītedōme *secundum vaticinium* (*prophetiam*), Hpt. Gl. 493, 48. Æfter Esaias wītedōme, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. Gehýraþ wītedōm lōbes gieddinga, Exon. Th. 234, 31; Ph. 548. Wītedōmas *oracula*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 50. Wītedōma ł godcundra sprēca *oraculorum*, 442, 36. Mid wītedōmas *presago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 32. v. *next word, and* cf. wīteg-dōm.

wītedōm-līc; *adj. Of superhuman knowledge, prophetical*:—Wītedōmlīc wundor *a miracle which displayed a knowledge communicated by God* (cf. him God ealle ða dīglan þinge cūð gedyde, l. 12), Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 1. Gūðlāc wītedōmlīce gāste (*in prophetic spirit*) weóx, and hē ða tōweardan mannum cýdde swā cūðlīce swā ða andweardan, 13; Gdwin. 60, 19. Wītedōmlīce mūðe hē sang, 4; Gdwin. 28, 19.

wīte-fæst; *adj. In slavery as a punishment for crime.* v. wīte-þeów:—Hē wyle ðæt man freóge æfter his dæge ǽlcne wītefæstne man ðe on his tīman forgylt wǽre *si quis, secundum patriae Anglie morem, in aliquam incurrisset servitutem tempore sue potestatis, libertate sibi penitus contributa, relaxatus ejus jussu est*, Chart. Th. 551, 14. Ic gean ðæt man gefreóge ǽlcne wītefæstne man ðe ic on sprǽce āhte, 557, 21.

wītega, an; *m.* I. *a wise man, one who has knowledge*:—Hē is wītgan (cf. *the epithets applied to Simon*, eald ǽwita, 907; El. 455, guma gehðum frōd, 1059; El. 531, *and the whole passage in which these forms occur*) sunu, Elen. Kmbl. 1181; El. 592. Swā ūs gefreogun gleáwe wītgan þurh wīsdōm on gewritum cýþaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 23; Ph. 30. II. *one who has knowledge from a superhuman source*, (1) *a prophet*:—Wītega *propheta* vel *vates*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 69: *propheta*, 71, 68. (1 a) in the biblical sense:—Swā se wītega sang, Menol. Fox 119; Men. 59. Wītga, Exon. Th. 41, 4; Cri. 650: 316, 18; Mōd. 50. Se wītiga (*the Psalmist*; v. Ps. 28, 3) cwæð, Fragm. Kmbl. 13; Leás. 8. Ōð dæt wītga cwom, Daniel tō dōme, Cd. Th. 225, 5; Dan. 149. Wītga (*Isaiah*), Exon. Th. 19, 26; Cri. 306. Lōnas tācn ðæs wītegan (*prophetae*), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 39. On ðæs wītegan bēc Isaiam, Mk. Skt. 1, 2. Sunu Dauides wītgan (*Nathan the prophet*) lārum getimbrede tempel, Cd. Th. 202, 19; Exod. 390. Dæt fram Drihtne gecweden wæs þurh ðone wītegan (wītgo, Lind., witgu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 22: 2, 15. Twelf wītegan syndon ðe twelf bēc āwriton . . . Wǽron eác ōðre wītegan ðe ne writon nāne bēc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 8, 28. 'Eówre wītgan (*prophetas*) eów wītgodon dysig' . . . Ða gōdan lāreówas beóð oft genemnede on hālgum gewritum wiétgan (wītgan, Cott. MSS.), for ðæm hié gereccaþ ðis andwearde līf fleónde and dæt tōwearde gesweotoligeaþ, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 3–7. Wītigan, Cd. Th. 293, 26; Sat. 460: Blickl. Homl. 105, 9. Dæt in fyrndagum wītegan sǽdon, 293, 32; Sat. 464. Ða wītigan þrý (*Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob*), Andr. Kmbl. 1602; An. 802. Hū on worulde ǽr wītgan sungon, gāsthālige guman, be Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1119; El. 561: Exon. Th. 5, 3; Cri. 64. Æ and wītegena bebod (wītgas ł wītgo, Lind., wītgu, Rush.) *lex et prophete*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 12. Wītgena word, Exon. Th. 29, 27; Cri. 469. Heáhfædera nān, ne wītgena, 273, 12; Jul. 515. Siteþ Waldend mid wītegum, Cd. Th. 301, 25; Sat. 587. Nē wē sweotul tācen ūs geseóð ēnig, ne wē wītegan habbaþ, ðæt ūs andgytes mā secgen, Ps. Th. 73, 9. (2) *a wise man, diviner, soothsayer*:—Wītgan, Caldēa cyn, Cd. Th. 218, 19; Dan. 41. Andswarode cyning wītgum sīnum (*the wise men of Babylon, the magicians and the astrologers, and the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans*, Dan. 2, 2, 12) 224, 13; Dan. 135. Uuītgan *divinos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 57: 25, 42 *divinos, ariolos*, 141, 55. III. applied to things, *a presage*:—Ætýwdon twēgen steorran . . . Hī wītegan (*praesagae*) wǽron grimme wæles, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 26. Wītegum *praesagminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 448 64. [Dauid þe halie witeje, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 16. Se witije, 233, 12 Đe lorðew þe tehte Salemon and alle wise witege here wisdom, ii. 83, 36 Dauid þe witeje, H. M. 5, 2. Teilesin heo heolten for witie, Laym. 9094 Merlin þe witeje, 17415. Tweolue of þine witiȝn, of þine wisuste monnen, 4368. He þeos word seide þurh an of his witeȝen *propheta clamaba dicens*, Kath. 483. *O. H. Ger.* wīzago *propheta; pitho, divinus, ariolus.* v. deófol-, tungol-wītega.

wīteg-dōm, es; *m.* I. *prophecy*:—Dæt sié gefylled wītigdōm (*prophetia*) Essaies, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 14. Dæt ūtgadōm and allra canōne cuido ða ðe ymb Cristes ðroung ācueden uæs ł wēron, Jn. Skt Lind. 19, 30 margin. II. *divination*:—Ne meahte seó manigeo þurh wītigdōm wihte āþencean, ne āhicgan, Cd. Th. 224, 34; Dan. 146. [*O. H. Ger.* wīzag-tuom *prophetia, divinatio.*] Cf. wīte-dōm, wītegung.

wītege, an; *f. A prophetess*:—Anna ðió wītga *Anna prophetissa*, Lk Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* wīzaga *prophetissa.*] v. wītegestre.

wīte-geard (?), es; *m. A place of punishment*:—Wītehūses ł wyrtgeardes (wītegeardes?) *amphitheatri*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 47.

wītegend-līc; *adj. Prophetic*:—Ic (*Elisha*) bidde ðē (*Elijah*), ðæt ic beó āfylled mid ðam wītegendlīcum gāste ðe on ðē nū wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 282. Dæt cild on his mōdor innoðe . . . mid wītigendlīcre fægnunge getācnode ðone tōcyme ūres Ālýsendes, Homl. Th. i. 352, 28. Hī wiston ða tōwerdan ðing, and mid wītigendlīcere gyddunge bododon, 540, 25.

wītegestre, an; *f. A prophetess*:—Anna wæs wītegystre (*prophetissa*), Lk. Skt. 2, 36. Týn mǽdena wǽron on hǽðenum folcum, ðe man hēt Sibillas, ðæt synd wītegestran, and hī wītegodon ealle be Criste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 31.

wītegian, wītgian; *p.* ode *To prophesy*, (1) absolute:—Ðā hig wītegodon (*prophetarent*), ðā arn ān cnapa and cwæð: 'Eldad and Meldad wītegiaþ (*prophetant*),' Num. 11, 27. Wītigaþ, Cd. Th. 246, 16; Dan. 480. Wītgas, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 10. Zacharias wæs mid hālegum gāste āfylled and hē wītegode (*prophetauit*), Lk. Skt. 1, 67: Num. 23, 8. Hū ne wītegode wē on ðīnum naman? Mt. Kmbl. 7, 22. Ealle wītegan wītegudun (wītgadun, Rush.) ōð Iōhannes, 11, 13. Mid wītegiende mūðe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 19. (2) with an object, (a) an accusative:—Dæt hē him wītgode wyrda geþingu, Cd. Th. 250, 13; Dan. 546. 'Eówre wītgan eów wītgodan dysig' . . . Hié scolden leásunga wītgian, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 3–8. Hié eal, ðæt tōweard wæs, beforan wītgodan, Blickl. Homl. 161, 15. Se swēg wæs þurh wītgan wītgod, 133, 31. (b) with a clause:—Hē wītgode, ðæt se Hǽlend sceolde sweltan for ðære þeóde, Jn. Skt. 11, 51. Hē wītgode suā suā hit gewcorðan sceolde, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 11. Wītigan wītigodan, ðæt se wolde cuman, Blickl. Homl. 105, 9. Wītga (*prophetiza*) ūs, huā is se ðe ðec ofslōg, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 68. (c) with constructions of (a) and (b):—Heora fæderas ðæt wītgodan, ðæt him God wolde sendan his sunu, Blickl. Homl. 177, 10. (3) with a preposition:—Anna wītegode be him . . . swā hālig wīf wæs ðæs wyrde, ðæt heó mōste wītigian embe Crist, Homl. Th. i. 146, 27–29. Hē wītgode be ðære ācennednesse Cristes, Ps. Th. 8, arg.: Blickl. Homl. 133, 28. Wītgade, 83, 24. Wītegan ðe wītegodon ymbe Crist, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 18. [Þis witeȝede Dauid . . . þis he witeȝede bi Drihtene, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 13–15. Minna bern sculen witeȝan, 91, 5. *O. Frs.* wītgia: *O. H. Ger.* wīzagōn *prophetare, vaticinari, augurari, divinare.*] v. fore-, ge-wītegian.

wītegung, e; *f.* I. *prophecy*:—Ān ðæra gecýdde Cristes tōcyme mid sealmsange, and ōðer mid wītegunge. Sind sealmsang and wītegung, swylce hī syflinge wǽron . . . tō ðām fīf ǽlfcum bōcum, Homl. Th. i. 188, 19. Ðā wæs gefylled Hieremias wītegung, ðe ðus wītegode, 80, 18. Esaias wītegung (wītgiung *prophetia*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 14. Wītgiung, p. 16, 15. In stefne wītgeonges *in uoce prophetiae*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 8. Swā swā Isaias se wītega hit on bēc sette on his wītegunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 22. II. *divination*:—þurh eorþan wītegung *geomantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 23. Þurh deáþes wītgung *nicromantia*, 62, 30. [He ȝifð summe witegunge, O. E. Homl. i. 97, 19. All þatt witeȝhunnge þatt hallȝhe witess writenn, Orm. 15149. *O. H. Ger.* wīzagunga *divinatio, vaticinium, auspicium.*] v. fore-wītegung.

wītegung-bōc; *f. A book containing prophecies, a prophetical book*:—Hit is āwriten be mē on wītegungbōcum, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 115. Ic geliornod hæbbe on eówer wītegungbōcum, ðæt gē wǽron fram frymðe gecorene fram Criste selfum, H. R. 7, 11, 30.

wīte-hrægel, es; *n. A garment worn as a punishment, sackcloth*:—Ic mīne gewǽda on wītehrægl cyrde *posui vestimentum meum cilicium*, Ps. Th. 68, 11.

wīte-hūs, es; *n. A house of punishment* or *torment*, (1) *a prison*:—Wītehūsa *ergastulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 8. (2) *an amphitheatre* in which the Christians were martyred:—Wītehūses *amphitheatri*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 47. On wītehūse *in amphitheatrum* (the passage is: In amphitheatrum

sanctos ferreis collariis connexos cruentus carnifex imperat duci, Ald. 49), 489, 69. (3) *hell*:—Hē hēht ðæt witehûs wrǽcna (*the fallen angels*) bîdan, Cd. 3, 21; Gen. 39: 304, 11; Sat. 628. On wrāþra wîc . . ., on witehûs, Exon. Th. 94, 7; Cri. 1536.

wîte-lâc, es; *n. Punishment, torment, pain*:—Wurdon tô axan eorðan wæstma, efne swā wîde swā ða wîtelâc (*the burning and terror at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*) gerǽhton, Cd. Th. 154, 12; Gen. 2554. Weras bāsnedon wîteloccas (wîteláces, Grn.) weáu under weallum, 146, 5; Gen. 2417.

wîte-leás; *adj. Not having to pay a fine*:—Gelǽste ælc wuduwe ða heregeata binnan twelf mōndum, būton hire ǽr tô onhagige, wîteleás, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 18.

witend-lîc *prophetic.* v. witiend-lîc.

witendlîce; *adv. Surely, certainly*:—Witendlîce hē getrymde ymbhwyrft eorðan *etenim firmavit orbem terrae*, Ps. Spl. 92, 2: 40, 10: 88, 6. Cf. witodlîce.

witer, witter; *adj. Knowing, wise*:—Hē wîslîce hine beþôhte, swā hē full witter wæs, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 35. [Heo wes witer, heo wes wis, Laym. 9600. Þeo weoren þa alre witereste þe wuneden on Bruttene, 15204. Full witerr takenn *a manifest token*, Orm. 4013. Wurð ðe child witter and war, Gen. and Ex. 1308. Wex he witter and wyse, Alex. Skt. 629. *Icel.* vitr *wise*.]

wîte-rǽden[n], e; *f.* I. *punishment*:—Des cyning bebeád ðæt feówertiglîce fæsten healden beón ǽr Eástrum be wîterǽdenne *jejunium quadraginta dierum observari praecepit . . . in transgressores dignas et competentes punitiones proposuit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 11. II. *fine.* v. wîte, I b:—Ut sit tuta . . . regalibus tributis majoribus et minoribus, sive taxationibus quod nos dicimus wîterēden, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 84, 7. Ego Tūnburht episcopus aliquam partem terrae donabo liberam ab omnibus terrenis difficultatibus omnium gravitudinum . . . a taxationibus quod dicimus wîterēdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 121, 25. Bīde mon mid ðære wîterǽdenne ōþ ðæt se wēr gegolden sié, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 4. Nāh hē ðǽr nāne wîterǽdenne *he cannot exact any fines*, 50; Th. i. 134, 4.

wîte-scræf, es; *n. A den of torment, hell*:—Gewît ðū āwyrgda in ðæt wîtescræf, Cd. Th. 308, 12; Sat. 691.

wîte-steng, es; *m. A pole used for punishment* or *torture*:—Wîtestengces, rōde *eculei*, wîtestenges *eculei, gabuli*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 70-73: Anglia xiii. 34, 169. v. þrîpel.

wîte-stōw, e; *f. A place of punishment* or *torment, hell*:—Upp cōmon sume ðara dȳstra gāsta of ðære neowolnesse and of ðære wîtestōwe (*de abysso illa flammivoma*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 41. Nis hēr (*in hell*) nū nǽnig wōp, swā hit ǽr gewunelîc wæs on ðisse wîtestōwe, Blickl. Homl. 85, 29.

wîte-swinge, an; *f. A stroke given as a punishment, chastisement*:—Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc wîteswingum, Cd. Th. 112, 2; Gen. 1864.

wîte-þeów, es; *m. One who had been condemned to slavery for crime*, or *from inability to pay the fines incurred for violation of the law.* For cases which involved loss of freedom, v. þeów. (1) literal:—Gif hwelc man biþ wîteþeów (or *adj.*? v. next word) nīwan geþeówad, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 7. (2) figurative, *one in hell*:—Bring ûs hǽlo lîf wērigum wîteþeówum, Exon. Th. 10, 12; Cri. 151.

wîte-þeów; *adj. In slavery as a consequence of crime*:—Be wîteðeówes monnes slege. Gif wîteþeów Englisc mon hine forstalie, hō hine mon, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 6. Gif ðǽr hwylc wîteðeów man sȳ ðe hió geðeówede, hió gelȳfð tô hyre bearnon ðæt hī hine willon lȳhtan for hyre sāulle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 132, 8. Wîteþeówne monnan Wyliscne mon sceal bedrīfan be twelf hīdum tô swingum, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 3. Ic wullan ðæt man gefreógen ælcne wîteðeówne man on ælcum ðæra landæ ðæ ic mīnon freóndon bæcwedden hæbbæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 128, 10. Ðæt man freóge on ælcum tūnæ ælcne wîtæþeównæ mann ðæ undær hiræ geðeówuð wæs, 360, 6. Ðis is Ælfsiges biscopes cwide. Ðæt is ǽrest, ðæt ic wille ðæt man gefreóge ælcne wîteþeówne mannan ðe on ðam biscoprīce sié for hine and for his cynehlāford, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 329, 17; L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 9. Wēron ðǽr þreó wîteþeówe men and þreó þeówberde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 152, 8. Be wîteðeówum mannum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 6. Cf. wîte-fæst, and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 200, Grmm. R. A. 328.

wîtga-dôm, wîtgian. v. wîteg-dôm, wîtegian.

wiþ; *prep.* (*adv. conj.*). I. with gen. (1) determining the direction of motion or action, (a) marking an object towards which motion is directed, *towards, to, in the direction of*:—Wende hē hine west wið Exanceastres, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10. Rād ût wið Lygtûnes, 917; Erl. 102, 16. Hē āfaren wæs wiþ þara scipa, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 292, 30. On ðone ealdan weg wið huftan stanes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 5. Fleógan wið ðæs holtes, Byrht. Th. 131, 14; By. 8. Wið ðæs fæstengeates folc onette, Judth. Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162: 25, 7; Jud. 248. Hē irneþ wið his eardes, Met. 5, 15. Heó stīgþ wiþ hire uprynæs, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Hē him bebeád, swā hió feohtan angunnen, ðæt hié wið his flugen, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 28. Hē wið ðæs beornes stōp, Byrht. Th. 135, 41; By. 131. Liget fleáh wið ðæs hēðenan folces, Homl. Th. i. 504, 29. Ðæt wolcen leút wið his and hine genam fram heora gesihðum, 296, 2. Ðā se hālga wer ne com, ðā cōmon hī eft wið his (*they made their way to him*), ii. 172, 22. Sum fæmne āsende wið his, 506, 6. Hī āsendan twégen weras wið his (tô him, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 61. Ne gemētt hē hine, ne rihtne weg wiþ his ne āredaþ, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 128, 2. (b) marking an object towards which an action is directed, *towards, to, at*:—Hē hnáh tô eorðan, āleút wið ðæs engles (*he bowed to the angel*), Num. 22, 31; Homl. Th. i. 120, 2. Hī luton wið heora, 38, 21. Grīp wið ðæs grundes *clutch at the bottom*, Cd. Th. 308, 31; Sat. 701. Se lēg lǽhte wið ðes lāþan, 309, 25; Sat. 716. Beseah hē hine underbæc wiþ ðæs wīfes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 14: Cd. Th. 154, 29; Gen. 2563. (c) marking the object of an operation, purpose, aim, feeling, *with, towards, to, at, against*:—Gif gebyrige ðæt heora hwilc wið ūre bige habban wille (*wants to come to us to buy*), oþþe wē wið heora, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 3. Hē beseah wið mīn *respexit me*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Hē wrigaþ wiþ his gecyndes, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24, 28: Met. 13, 67. Wiþ ðæs, ic wāt, ðū wilt higian, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 7. Mē wǽre liófre ðæt ic onette wiþ ðæs, ðæt ic dē mōste gelǽstan ðæt ic ðé ǽr gehēt *festino debitum promissionis absolvere*, 40, 5; Fox 240, 16. Hwī murcnast ðū wið mīn? 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. Deófles anda biþ āstyred wið dīn, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 115. (2) marking position, *over against, opposite to*:—Sætt se Hǽlend wið (*contra*) ðæs dores, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 41. (3) marking an object against which there is protection, *against, from*:—Hē hié wið ðæs hēhstan brōgan gefriðode, Judth. Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 4. Wið hungres hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 1228; El. 616. Wið yfela gefreó ūs feónda gehwylces, Hy. 6, 31. II. with dat. (1) marking local relations, (a) proximity, *by, near, against, beside*:—Æt Alre, and ðæt is wiþ Æþelingga eige, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 22. Hire lîchama resteþ wið Rōmebirig on ðam wege ðe man nemneþ Latina, Shrn. 31, 28. Sǽweall uplang gestōd wið Israhēlum, Cd. Th. 197, 8; Exod. 303. (b) extension, *unto*:—Wið wolcnum *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. (c) contact, *at, against*:—Heald wiþ wǽtan (or acc.?), Lchdm. ii. 150, 7. Him on hreþre langad beorn wið blōde (*burnt against the blood, heated his blood?*), Beo. Th. 3764; B. 1880. (d) collision or impact, *with, against, on*:—Scearp cymeþ sceó wiþ ōþrum, ecg wið ecge, Exon. Th. 385, 8; Rä. 4, 41. Ic hnîtan sceal hearde wið heardum, 497, 23; Rä. 87, 5. Streámas wundon sund wið sande, Beo. Th. 431; B. 213. Hē wið āttorsceadan oreðe gerǽsde (*rushed and met the breath*), 5670; B. 2839: Cd. Th. 126, 14; Gen. 2095. Hire wið halse heard grāpode, Beo. Th. 3136; B. 1566. Mid grāpe fōn wið feónde *to lay hands on the foe*, 882; B. 439. Ne sceal mon nō mid openlîce edwîte him wið sleán *non aperta exprobratione sunt feriendi*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 11. (e) confronting, *over against, opposite*:—Ongan ic steppan forð āna wið englum *I stepped forth and alone confronted the angels*, Cd. Th. 280, 1; Sat. 249. Be norðan is se sǽ, ðe ǽgþer is ge nearo ge hreóh wið Italia ðam lande (*opposite Italy*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 12. (f) obstruction, *against, in the way of*:—Bordrand onswāf wið ðam gryregieste, Beo. Th. 5113; B. 2560. (2) marking association, combination, *with*. v. III. 2:—Gesweotula dīn sylfes weorc, and forlǽt weall wið wealle (*let wall join with wall*), Exon. Th. 1, 20; Cri. 11. Hē teofanade ǽghwylc wiþ ōþrum, 349, 10; Sch. 44. Sand is geblonden, grund wið greóte, Andr. Kmbl. 849; An. 425. Mengan lyge wið sōðe, leúht wið þȳstrum, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Hī wið mānfullum mengdan þeóde *commisti sunt inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Swā gǽð þeóstru wið leúhte *sicut tenebrae ejus, ita et lumen ejus*, 138, 11. Ðā bæd heó hire wer ðæt hē wið hire wylne tȳman sceolde, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 23. (3) marking separation, *with* (as in part *with*), *from*. v. III. 3; and see wiþ-faran, -ferian, -lǽdan:—Tōsceádene mid Trēntan streáme wiþ Norþ-Myrcum *discreti fluvio Treanta ab Aquilonalibus Mercis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 37. Hē gesundrode leóht wið þeóstrum, sceade wið scīman, Cd. Th. 8, 21; Gen. 127: 10, 27; Gen. 163. Hwonne se dæg cume ðe hē sceole wið ðæm lîchomon hine gedǽlon, Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Gedǽlan lîf wið lîce, Beo. Th. 4837; B. 2423: Apstls. Kmbl. 73; Ap. 37. Nō hē hine wið monna miltse gedǽlde, Exon. Th. 122, 7; Gū. 302: 146, 18; Gū. 711. Swā nō man scyle his gāstes lufan wið Gode dǽlan, Cd. Th. 217, 12; Dan. 21. Ðam ðe his gāst wile meltan wið mordre, mergan of sorge, āsceúdan of scyldum, Salm. Kmbl. 111; Sal. 55. (4) marking exchange or return, (a) buying (lit. or fig.), marking the object for which a price is paid, *for, in return for, as payment for*:—Abraham sealde feówer hund scillinga seolfres wið ðæm æcere and wið ðam scræfe, Gen. 23, 16: Chart. Th. 232, 13. Twā and twēntig þūsend punda goldes and seolfres mon gesealde ðam here of Ængla-lande wið friðe, L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 12. Cantware him feoh gehēton wiþ ðam friþe, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 33. Sendan beágas wið gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 132, 44; By. 31. Ðā beúd hē ealle his ēhta wiþ his feore, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 21. Ðæt mihte beón geboden wið clǽnum legere, Chart. Th. 208, 30. Hē sealde ælcon ǽnne penig wið hys dæges worce, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 2. Hē bæd ðæt hē him ðǽs slīþfætes lātteów wǽre, and him mycel feoh wið ðon gebeád, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 35. (b) selling (lit. or fig.), marking the payment which is received, *for, in consideration of*:—Hwī ne sealde heó ðās sealfe wiþ þrīm hundred penegon? *quare hoc ungentum non venit trecentis denariis?* Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Hī him ðæt land sealdon wiþ .iii. pundon, Chart. Erl. 235, 27. Hē

gesealde wiþ feó heofones Hlâford, Blickl. Homl. 69, 13: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 34. Dæt nân preóst ne dô his hâlgan þênunge wiþ sceattum, L. Ælfc. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 18: Cd. Th. 262, 14; Dan. 744. Wið đam golde grið fæstnian, Byrht. Th. 132, 52; By. 35. Gê ne réccaþ þeáh hweþer gê âuht tô gode dôn wiþ ênegum ôþrum þingum būton wið đam lytlan lofe đæs folces and wiþ đam scortan hlîsan, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 21. Đý læs men wênan đæt đû nâne treówe næbbe būton wið hlîsan (*unless you can get reputation for it*), Prov. Kmbl. 76. (c) exchanging (lit. or fig.), *for, in exchange for*:—Đes landes boec đæt Æðelbearht cyning sealde his đegne wið ôðrum suê miclum lande, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 66, 17. Se đe ealle his âhta behwyrfde wið ânum gyldenum wecge, Homl. Th. i. 394, 12. (d) redemption, *for*:—Beád Darius healf his rîce wiþ đâm wîfmonnum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 7. (e) reward or requital, *for, in reward of, in return for*:—Ic sylle Wulfsige wið his holdum mægene and eádmôdre hêrnesse âues hîdes lond, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 268, 8. Forþ gewât đurh martyrdôm Laurentius; hæfþ nû lîf wiþ đan mid Wuldorfæder weorca tô leáne, Menol. Fox 290; Men. 146. Hî mê yfel settan â wið goode *posuerunt adversum me mala pro bonis*, Ps. Th. 108, 4. (f) reply, *in answer to*:—Suwade Crist wið đæs wîfes clypunge, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 7. (g) compensation, *for, as compensation for*. v. III. 4:—Sylle lîf wið (*pro*) lîfe, tôð wið têð, hand wið handa, fôt wið fêt . . . lêl wið lâle, Ex. 21, 23–25. Gif hwâ forstele ôðres sceáp . . . selle feówer sceáp wið ânum. Gif hê næbbe hwæt hê selle, sié hê self beboht wið đam fiô, L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 15. (h) where the condition, in consideration of which something takes place, is given, *in consideration of, in return for, on condition of*:—Hit Scipia nolde him âliêfan wið nânum ôþrum þinge būtan hié him ealle hiera wæpeno âgeáfen *Scipio would not grant it them on any other condition than that of giving up all their weapons to him*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 20. Ælces mannes þeówetlingas đa đrŷ dagas weorces beón gefreóde wið cyricsôcne, and wið đam đe hŷ dæt fæsten đe lustlîcor gefæsten, Wulfst. 171, 20: 181, 19. ¶ wiþ đam đe *or* đæt, *introducing a clause that contains the condition or consideration*:—Sende hê ærendracan tô him and mycel feoh wiþ đon đe hê hine ofslôge *misit nuncios, qui Redualdo pecuniam multam pro nece ejus offerrent*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 9. Se cāsere him beád gold and seolfor wið đon đe hŷ forlêton Cristes geleáfan, Shrn. 134, 5. Hê cwæð dæt hê heom hold hlâford beón wolde, . . . wið đam đe hî ealle tô him gecyrdon, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 12: L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 7. Nolde hé syllan ealle his âhta, wið đan đe hê libban môste? Homl. Skt. i. 12, 118. Hê forlêt manigne woruldlust, wiþ đam đe hê đone welan begite, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 2. Hwelc wîte sceal ûs tô hefig đyncan, wið đæm đe wê mægen geearnian đone hefenlîcan êðel? Past. 36; Swt. 255, 3. Hû micle suiðor sculon wê beón gehiérsume, wið đæm dæt wê môten libban on êcnesse, 255, 9. Hê wolde ungerîm feós syllan, wið đam, gif hê hit gebicgan mihte, đæt hê hêr lybban môste, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 102. (5) marking balance, counterpoise, *against* (as in to set one thing *against* another), *as a set-off*. v. III. 5:—Swelce hió setten đa synne wið đære ælmessan, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 20. (6) marking comparison, *by the side of, compared with*. v. III. 6:—Hwæt is ênig lâc wið đisum willan? Homl. Th. i. 584, 10. Nâre đeós blis đe gelîcre đære êcean myrhđe, đonne bið đam menn đe sit on cwearterne, wið đam menn đe færð frig geond land, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 109. (7) marking contrast, *in contrast with*:—Wiþ đon *e contrario*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 34: 5, 14; S. 634, 42. (8) marking address, *with, to*. v. III. 7:—Drihten wið Abrahame spræc, Cd. Th. 139, 2; Gen. 2303. Reordode rîces hyrde wið đære fæmnan fæder, Exon. Th. 246, 25; Jul. 67. Hyre se wræcmæcga wið þingade, 258, 5; Jul. 260. Him Andreas wið mælde, Andr. Kmbl. 598; An. 299. Wê habbaþ word gearu wið đam êglæcan, 2717; An. 1361. Ne héo wiþ monnum sprêce hafaþ, Exon. Th. 421, 3; Rä. 40, 10. (9) marking dealing, *with*. v. III. 8:—Hæfden here genâmon friþ wiþ Cantwarum, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 32: Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 22. (10) marking hostility, *with, against, to*. v. III. 14:—Hê feaht and won wiþ his êþle (*contra patriam*), Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Exon. Th. 398, 1–2; Rä. 17, 1. Hî gefuhton wiþ hæfnum herige, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 17. Hié gefuhtun wiþ Walum (Walas, MS. E.). 495; Erl. 14, 11. Holm won wið winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132: Cd. Th. 5, 26; Gen. 77. Hilde gefremman wiþ ealdfeóndum, Exon. Th. 35, 32; Cri. 567. Wæpen âhebban wið hetendum, Elen. Kmbl. 35; El. 18. Wið fîrenum in gefeoht gearo, Exon. Th. 298, 24; Crä. 90. Hê honda ârærde wið đam herge, Cd. Th. 4, 9; Gen. 51. Hê wið đam wyrme gewegan sceolde, Beo. Th. 4791; B. 2400. Se wið mongum stôd, Exon. Th. 121, 26; Gû. 294. Swincan wið synnum, 150, 21; Gû. 782. For đære synne đe hê wið Sarran gefremede, Cd. Th. 166, 4; Gen. 2742: Elen. Kmbl. 831; El. 416. Hié wið Godes bearne nîð âhôfon, 1671; El. 837. Wê wið Gode oft âbylgeaþ, Hy. 6, 21. Hió him ondræden wið (for, Cott. MSS.) hiera wordum and dædum hiera geférena tælinge, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 7. Hospcwide fremman wið Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1048; El. 525: Andr. Kmbl. 1120; An. 560. Wæs yrre fæder wið dehter, Exon. Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141. Gód sceal wyð yfele, Menol. Fox 561; Gn. C. 50. Hê him đær wiþ gefeaht, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 8. Đæt hî him wiþ ne winnan, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 1. Đæt inigtigra wîte wealdeþ, đonne hê him wið mæge, Cd. Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. (11) marking friendly relation, *with, for*, v. III. 15:—Hê forget đone fieóndscipe wið Israhêle, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 17. Hié wið Rômânum (-e, *v.l.*) sibbe heóldon *civitatem amicam populi Romani*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 3. Hwæt is mannes sunu đæt hit gemet wære, đæt đû him aht wið hæfdest (*that thou shouldst have consideration for him*; quoniam reputas eum), Ps. Th. 143, 4. (12) marking protection, defence, salvation, *against, from, for*. v. III. 16:—Ic đê wið weána gehwam wreó and scylde, Cd. Th. 131, 2; Gen. 2170: Exon. Th. 47, 27; Cri. 761. Đû eart gescyldend wið sceaðan wæpnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1293. Wið ælfylcum êþelstôlas healdan, Beo. Th. 4731; B. 2371: 6000; B. 3004. Ealle đa wôcre đe hê wið wætre belcác, Cd. Th. 85, 4; Gen. 1049. Gefæstnod wið flôde, 80, 3; Gen. 1323. Hæle and trume wið deófla nîþum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Wið fêrscyte wearde healdan, Exon. Th. 48, 4; Cri. 766. Him holtwudu helpan ne meahte wið lîge, Beo. Th. 4671; B. 2341: 358; B. 178: Elen. Kmbl. 369; El. 185. Sang se mæssepreóst orationem đa đe wiþ đære âdle âwritene wæron, and đa đing dyde đe hê sêlust wiþ đon cûþe *dicebat presbyter exorcismos, et quaeque poterat pro sedando misari furore agebat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 23–24. Wið eágena sâre, Lchdm. i. 2, 7 (and often). Godes môdor hî âhredde wið heora feóndum, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 16. Mê wið blôdhreówes weres bealuwe gehæle *de viris sanguinum salva me*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. Wið nîþum genergan, Exon. Th. 116, 24; Gû. 212: Cd. Th. 233, 22; Dan. 279. (13) marking contrary motion or action, *against, contrary to, in opposition to*. v. III. 17:—Wiþ winde rôwan, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Se wið đînum willan wyrceþ, Met. 4, 28: Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 9: Blickl. Homl. 25, 15. Ic sceolde wiþ gesceape mînum on bonan willan bûgan, Exon. Th. 486, 2; Rä. 72, 6. (14) marking the instrument, *with*. v. III. 19:—Hiora in ânum weóll sefa wið sorgum, Beo. Th. 5193; B. 2600. (15) in reference to time, *at*:—Weard gesewen wið sunnan setlunge geond ealne đone eard yrnende here up on đâm wolcnum, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 2. III. with accusative, (1) marking local relations, (a) where one object is near to or in contact with another, *against, beside, by, at*:—Wið đone weg *iuxta uiam*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 15: *secus uiam*, 271, 2. Wið đone weall *muro tenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 63. (α) of the position occupied by one body in relation to another at rest:—Đâ hê wæs wið đa stôwe (*secus locum*), Lk. Skt. 10, 32. Hê stôd wið đone mere (*secus stagnum*), 5, 1, 2. Hê gestôd wið steápne rond, Beo. Th. 5126; B. 2566. Æteówde ân engel wið hine (*by him*) Homl. Skt. i. 5, 88. Se geatweard sceal cytan habban wið đæt geat (*juxta portam*), R. Ben. 126, 19. Tô đâm hâtum baðum wið đæt botl Salustii, Homl. Th. i. 428, 10. Sittan lâte ic hine wið mê sylfne, Cd. Th. 28, 19; Gen. 438. Hê mê wið his sylfes sunu setl getâhte, Beo. Th. 4030; B. 2013. Wið đæt dômsetl ic sitte *pone tribunal sedeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 16. Wið (*secus*) đone ford hê sit, 271, 2. Sittende wið (*juxta*) đone pitt, Gen. 29, 2: Ex. 2, 15. Heó sæt wið (*secus*) đæs Hælendes fêt, Lk. Skt. 10, 39. Seó bôc lîð wiþ (*juxta*) đê, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 2. Eal đæt his (*Norway*) man âfer oððe ettan oððe erian mæg, đæt lîð wið đa sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 26. Hê bûde on đæm lande norþweardum wiþ đa westsæ, 17, 3. Hê is đær byrged wið Cnut cyng, Chr. 1046; Erl. 175, 4. Hî wacodon wið đa byrgene, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 120. Hig gewîcodon wið đone munt, Num. 20, 22. Heó wið wâgas weaxan wylle, Lchdm. i. 116, 21. Đeós wyrt bið cænned wið wegas, 224, 14. Hié wið eorđan fæðm þûsend wintra eardodon *they had remained on the ground a thousand years*, Beo. Th. 6091; B. 3049. (β) of the position which is reached after movement:—Sume feóllon wið (*secus*) weg, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 4: Lk. Skt. 8, 5. Wið đone weg *circa uiam*, Mk. Skt. 4, 4. Hî setton scyldas wið đæs recedes weal, Beo. Th. 658; B. 326. Hê heora sela gesette wið đone sê *plurimos ad mare habitare praecepit*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 26. Nim sticcan, sete on đone nægl wið đa wearta . . . Heald wiþ wêtan, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4–7. (γ) giving the direction of movement by reference to a body at rest:—Se Hælend eode wið (*juxta*) đa sæ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Fêrde sum man wið hine *quidam iter transiens uenit secus eum*, Lk. Skt. 10, 33. Sum man fêrde wið đone feld (cf. sum mon râd be đære stôwe (*juxta locum*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30, the incident being the same in both passages), Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 204. Heó wið đa eorđan (*along the ground*) hyre telgran tôbrædeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3. (δ) giving the direction of movement by reference to a moving body:—Wið đone segn foran manna þengel râd, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exod. 172. (b) marking position in connection with the parts of an object, *by, against, at*:—Gif monnes sconca bið of âslagen wið đæt cneów, L. Alf. pol. 72; Th. i. 98, 19. Forborn bord wið rond *the shield burned against the rim*, Beo. Th. 5339; B. 2673. (c) marking extension, *unto*:—Wið heofenas *usque ad coelos*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. (2) marking association, combination, *with*. v. II. 2:—Drihten lêt rîman hagol wið fŷr gemenged and hig fêrdon ætgædere *pluit Dominus grandinem, et grando et ignis mista pariter ferebantur*, Ex. 9, 24: Lchdm. ii. 30, 2: Met. 7, 8: Bt. 12; Fox 36, 9. Se yfela willa næfþ nænne gefêrscipe wiþ đa gesælþa, 36, 7; Fox 184, 32. Đis leóht we habbaþ wið nŷtenu gemêne, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Hû đone cumbolwigan wiþ đa hâlgan mægþ hæfde geworden, Judth. Thw. 25, 14;

Jud. 260. Hē wolde dǽlan rice wiđ God ælmihtigne, Wulfst. 306, 27: Homl. Th. i. 172, 1. Đæt hié healfne geweald wiđ Eotena bearn ágan móston, Beo. Th. 2180; B. 1088. Hē gemōt wiđ hī habban wolde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 21: Exon. Th. 334, 20; Gn. Ex. 19. Se hrefn wiđ wulf (*sic MS.*) wæl reáfode, Beo. Th. 6046; B. 3027. (3) marking separation, *from*. v. II. 3:—Ne mæg mīn lichoma wiđ đās lǽnan gesceaft deáđ gedǽlan (*my body cannot separate death from this frail condition in which it is created*, i. e. death is a condition inseparable from the frailty of the body), ac hē gedreósan sceal, Exon. Th. 124, 24; Gū. 342. (4) marking compensation, *for*. v. II. 4 g:—Sylle eáge wiđ eáge, Ex. 21, 24. (5) marking balance, counterpoise, *with, against* (as in to weigh one thing *with* or *against* another). v. II. 5:—Genim ǽcmistel, gegnīd tō meluwe, ǽweh đonne wiþ ǽnne pening, Lchdm. ii. 88, 6. Man sett đa synne and đa sǽwle on đa wǽge, and hȳ man wegeþ, swā man dēđ gold wiđ penegas, Wulfst. 240, 2. Hiora birhtu ne bid āuht tō gesettanne wiđ đære sunnan leóht, Met. 6, 7. (6) marking comparison, *in comparison with*. v. II. 6:—Heora dȳre gold ne bid nāhte wurđ wiđ đa foresēdan mādmas, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 55. (7) marking address, conversation, *with, to*. v. II. 8:—Hē spræc heardlīcor wiđ hig đonne wiđ fremde men *quasi ad alienos durius loquebatur*, Gen. 42, 7: 45, 15. Hū stīđe se landhlāford spræc wiđ hig *locutus est nobis dominus terras dure*, 42, 30. Sprǽcan twégen weras wiđ hyne *duo viri loquebantur eum illo*, Lk. Skt. 9, 30. Ongan Waldend wiđ Abraham sprecan, sægde him unlytel spell, Cd. Th. 145, 13; Gen. 2405. Hē wordum wiđ his Waldend spræc, 155, 22; Gen. 2576. Heó ne mæg wordum wrixlan wiđ đone wergan gāst, Exon. Th. 373, 30; Seel. 117. Wiđ đone rǽdde Chromatius, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 323. (8) marking dealing, arrangement, where terms are come to *with* a person, *with*. v. II. 9:—Wiþ đone here se cyning friþ nam, Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 9. Swegen griđode wiđ đone cyng, 1046; Erl. 172, 6. Đa foreword đe Ælfwerd and se hīrēd worhtan wiđ Æđelmǽr, Chart. Erl. 235, 26. Hē sibbe ne wolde wiđ manna hwone mægenes Deniga feó þingian, Beo. Th. 315; B. 155. Tō þingienne þiódum sīnum wiđ đane Sceppend, Ps. C. 8: Exon. Th. 39, 4; Cri. 617: 254, 15; Jul. 197. Þingeras wiđ đone ælmihtigan þrym, Wulfst. 240, 10. Būton hē gebēte wiđ God, 271, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 160. Đā rǽdde se cyng wiđ his witan (*the king settled with the 'witan'*), đæt man sceolde mid scipfyrde faran, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 29. (9) marking action affecting a person, (to deal) *with*, (act) *towards*:—Hē wiđ monna bearn wyrceþ weldǽdum, Exon. Th. 191, 11; Az. 86. Hwī dēst đū wiđ mē swā? Gen. 12, 18. For đære ūtdrǽfe đe hē gedyde wiđ hī, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 85. Begaa hē đa ryhtwīsnesse đæs lāreówes wiđ đa gyltendan, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 23. Ic lufan symle lǽste wiđ eówic, Exon. Th. 30, 10; Cri. 477. Beó đū hālig wiđ đa hālgan, and hwyrf đē wiđ đa forhwyrfđan, Ps. Th. 17, 25. Men mihton tōcnāwan his mihte wiđ God, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 114. (10) marking action having reference to a person:—Hē wolde licettan wiđ Dauid *he would dissemble with David*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 250. Ālȳse ic mē sylfne wiđ God, 17, 75. Đæt rice and đone anwald hē nā ne angeat wiđ Cornelius (*in the case of Cornelius*), Past. 17; Swt. 115, 18. Þēh đe hē hit wiđ đa senatus hǽle *though he concealed it from the senate*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 16. Hē bedīglode his fær wiđ đone -wītegan, Homl. Th. i. 400, 22. Nis mīn bān wiđ đē deópe behȳđed *non est occultatum os meum abs te*, Ps. Th. 138, 13. (11) marking action directed to a person:—His gerēfa weard wiđ hine forwrēged *his steward was accused to him*, Lk. Skt. 16, 1. (12) marking position or attitude in regard to a person, *with, in respect to*:—Ne bid heó nā wiđ God unscyldig *non erit insons coram Deo*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 12. Scyldig wiđ God, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 171: Cd. Th. 250, 20; Dan. 549. Beó hē ūtlah wiđ God and wiđ đone cyningc scyldig ealles đæs, đe hē ǽge, Wulfst. 271, 24: 296, 10. Hió hit hæbben unbesacen wiđ ǽlce hand, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 23. Land unbecwedene and unforbodene wiđ ǽlcne man, Chart. Th. 209, 1. Đæm đeówan is tō cȳđonne đæt hē wiete đæt hē nis freoh wiđ his hlāford, Past. 29; Swt. 200, 19. (13) *with* a person by whom something is held:—Byđ đē meord wiđ God, Andr. Kmbl. 550; An. 275. Hē wiđ ælda mæg eádes hleótan, Exon. Th. 305, 16; Fä. 89. Wiđ Drihten dȳrne *dear in God's eyes*, Cd. Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507. (14) marking hostility, *with, against, to*. v. II. 10:—Hié wiþ đone here gefuhton, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 10: Byrht. Th. 139, 61; By. 277. Wiđ his Waldend winnan, Cd. Th. 19, 28; Gen. 298. Simle hē feaht and won oþþe wiþ Angelcynn oþþe uuiþ Walas, Chr. 597; Erl. 20, 4. Hē wolde gecomplan wiþ đone ǽwerigdan gāst . . . hē wolde deófol gelaþian tō campe wiþ hine, Blickl. Homl. 29, 17, 20. Þeáh wē fēhþo wiđ đec gefremed hæbben, Exon. Th. 23, 14; Cri. 368: Andr. Kmbl. 2773; An. 1389. Gylt, đe wiđ Metod men gefremeden, Cd. Th. 61, 18; Gen. 999. Næbbe ic synne wiđ hié gefremed, 160, 15; Gen. 2650. Dēdbōte dōn đæs mycclan yfeles and mānes đe hié wiđ heora Drihten gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 6. Swā hwæt swā đes middangeard wiþ hine ābyligđa geworhte, 9, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 1024; El. 513. Hē spræc heálig word wiđ Drihten sīnne, Cd. Th. 19, 22; Gen. 295. Hē rǽsde đæt hē hæfde ǽrendo sum wiþ Francena rice (*contra regnum*), Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 1. Ic eom fāh wiđ God, Cd. Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Beo. Th. 1627; B. 811. For heora heardheortnesse wiđ đone Hǽlend, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 529. Hē wæs strengest wiđ scylda, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 17. (15) marking friendly relation, *with, to*. v. II. 11:—Ic sibbe wiđ hine healdan wille, Exon. Th. 145, 2; Gū. 688. Treów đū wiđ rodora weard healdest, Cd. Th. 127, 31; Gen. 2119. Đæt đū wiđ Waldend wǽre heólde, 204, 18; Exod. 421: Andr. Kmbl. 425; An. 213. Đæt friđ wiđ hȳ gefreoþad wǽre, Exon. Th. 127, 6; Gū. 382. Uton beón rihtwīse on ūrum mōde wiþ ōþre men, Blickl. Homl. 95, 28. Beó wiđ Geátas glæd, Beo. Th. 2350; B. 1173. (16) marking protection, defence, salvation, *against, from, for*. v. II. 12:—Đæt hē ūs gescylde wiþ đa cræftas deófles, Blickl. Homl. 19, 16: Cd. Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458. Uuc wiđ hronfixas werian, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540. Wiđ wrāđ werod wearde healdan, 643; B. 319. Hit ǽr hit nolde behealdan wiđ unnyt word, Past. 38; Swt. 279. 4. Geheald đīne heortan wiđ unþeáwas, Wulfst. 247, 3. Đæt man wiđ fūlne gālscipe warnie, 308, 2: Cd. Th. 15, 20; Gen. 236. Đæt manna gehwylc wiđ swylc wær sȳ, Wulfst. 280, 11. Hē hine mihte wiþ đa mānfullan āhreddan, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 233. Wiđ swȳdlīcne blōdryne of nosum, Lchdm. i. 2, 11, and often. Wiđ đæt mannes innođ tō fæst sȳ, 2, 16, and often. (17) marking contrary motion or action, *against, contrary to*. v. II. 13:—Wiþ Godes gife *contra gratiam Dei*, Bd. 1, 10; S. 480, 2. Wiđ mīnes mōdes willan *contra animi voluntatem*, Nar. 30, 26. Ǽr gē sceonde wiđ gesceapu fremmen, Cd. Th. 149, 4; Gen. 2469. (18) marking objection, *against*:—Đa geweddodan fǽmnan hire yldran hī ne mōton syllan ōđrum men, būton heó ealunga đone (*the man to whom she is betrothed*) wiđ cweđe, đæt heó hine nelle (*unless she bring the objection against him, that she does not wish to have him*), L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 146, 22. (19) marking the instrument, *by, through*. v. II. 14. (a) personal:—Hē sende ūs tyccen wiđ his hirde *misit hoedum per pastorem suum*, Gen. 38, 20. Hē đæt wiđ yfele englas sende *immissiones per angelos malos*, Ps. Th. 77, 49. (b) in the phrases sittan wiđ earm, &c., *to rest on the arm*:—Āfās ūnra gehwylc and wiđ earm gesæt, hleonade wiđ handa, Cd. Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432. Hē wiđ earm gesæt, Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749. (20) in reference to time, *till*. v. also VI:—Wiđ đa hwīle *donec*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18. IV. with dat. and acc. in the same passage:—Gesæt đā wiđ sylfne se đe sæcce genæs, mǽg wiđ mǽge (v. III. 1 a α, II. 1 a, e), Beo. Th. 3958; B. 1977. Nēfre Ismaēl wiđ Isace, wiđ mīn āgen bearn yrfe dǽleþ (v. II. 2, III. 2), Cd. Th. 168, 24; Gen. 2787. Đæt hī wurdon đe geheortran wiđ đam ǽwyrgedan strangan and đone ealdan wiđerwinnan (v. II. 10, III. 14), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 241. Breóstnet wiđ ord and wiđ ecge ingang forstōd (v. III. 16, II. 12), Beo. Th. 3102; B. 1549. Dīn mildheortnes is mycel wiđ heofenas (*usque ad coelos*), is dīn sōdfæstnes wiđ wolcnum (*usque ad nubes*), Ps. Th. 56, 12. V. with the instrumental, cf. II. 2:—Gemeng wiþ đȳ leáce, Lchdm. ii. 34, 5. VI. not unfrequently the form of the word governed by *wiþ* does not shew the case: as instances of this are given the following passages in which the word is used with force of *till, to*:—Wiđ ende *usque in finem*, Ps. Th. 67, 16: *in finem*, 73, 10, 11. Wiđ oryldu *usque in senectam et senium*, 70, 16. Wiđ sefo sīđa *usque septies*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 21. Wiđ nū *usque nunc*, 11, 12: *usque modo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 16, 24. Uiđ tō đises (đisse, Rush.) ł uiđ nū ł uiđ dāgeána *usque athuc*, 2, 10. Wiđ tō đæm dæge *usque ad eum diem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24. 38: 11, 13. VII. used adverbially; see also compounds with *wiþ*:—Meng hwītewudu wiþ (v. II. 2, III. 2), Lchdm. ii. 54, 3. Đæt ǽnig wiþerweard đing beón gemenged wiþ ōđrum wiþerweardum, ođđe ǽnige gefērrǽdenne wiđ habban (v. II. 2, III. 2), Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 13. Nāuþer ne đone anweald, ne eác đæt đæt hē wiþ sealde (v. II. 4 a), 33, 2; Fox 124, 15. Hē cwæđ jā wiđ (v. II. 4 f), Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 23. Gif hwā forstele ōđres oxan . . . sette twégen wiđ (v. II. 4 g), L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 15. Him cōmon engeán .vi. cyningas, and ealle wiđ trȳwsodon, đæt hī woldon efenwyrhton beón (v. III. 8), Chr. 972; Erl. 125, 12. Heald đē elne wiđ (v. II, 10, III. 14), Exon. Th. 303, 9; Fä. 50. Wilna brūceþ, and nō wiđ spriceþ (v. II. 13, III. 17), 411, 10; Rä. 29, 10. VIII. as conjunction. v. III. 20, *until*:—Wiđ gē đona geonga *donec exeatis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 11, 23: 24, 39. IX. combined (1) with *weard* (q. v.) (a) with gen.:—Hundas rǽdon wiđ Petres weard, Homl. Th. i. 376, 34. Āstrehte hē hine sylfne tō eorđan wiđ his weard, ii. 168, 24. Đā đā hī wiđ his weard wǽron, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 102: ii. 23 b, 136. Hī wiđ đæs heres weard wǽron, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 5. (b) with acc.:—Hē beheóld wiđ heofonas weard, Homl. Th. i. 46, 29: 382, 9: 464, 29. (2) with *weardes*. v. weardes. [*O. Sax.* wiđ: *O. Frs.* with: *Icel.* viđ.] v. þēr-wiþ.

wiþ-æftan; *prep. adv. Behind.* I. *prep.* (1) with dat.:—Heó hym tō geneálǽhte wyđæftan hym, Homl. Ass. 182, 48. Hī cōmon tō Wiht, and nāmon đǽr đæt him ǽr wiđæftan wæs (*what had been left behind them*), Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 25. (2) with acc. or doubtful:—Heó com wiđæftan đa menigu *uenit in turba retro*, Mk. Skt. 5, 27. Sette syrwa wiđæftan đa burh *pone insidias urbi post eam*, Jos. 8, 2. Heó stōd wiđæftan his fēt *stans retro secus pedes eius*, Lk. Skt. 7, 38. Đē ǽwurpe mīne word wiđæftan đē, R. Ben. 12, 3. II. *adv.*:—Ān wīf geneálǽhte wiđæftan *mulier accessit retro*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 20. Fīf scipu

belifan wiðeftan, Chr. 1047; Erl. 175, 12. Wiðeftan *posse* (=*post se filios derelinquet*, Prov. 20, 7), Kent. Gl. 735.

wiþ-bláwan; *p.* -bleów *To strain at*:—Ðæt hí wiðbleówen ðære fleógan and forswulgun ðone olfend *liquantes culicem, camelum autem glutientes*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 24.

wiþ-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* -brægd, -brǽd, *pl.* -brugdon, -brūdon *To withhold, restrain, check, hold back*:—Gif ðæt mōd ðæm willan ne wiðbrítt *dum in cogitatione voluptas non reprimitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 8. Godes feónd wiðbrítt ðæm untruman mōde ðære sibbe (*dilectionem proximorum vulneratis cordibus subtrahens*) ðe hē self forlēt, 47; Swt. 361, 2. Ðā ðā hē wolde ārwierðra monna mōd from disses middangeardes geférrǽdenne ðteón, suíðe suíðe hē him wiðbrǽd, ðā hē cuæd *Paulus religiosorum mentes a mundi consortio contestando, ac potius conveniendo suspendit, dicens*, 18; Swt. 131, 1. Hē hēt heora ǽlcum fiftig scyllinga tō sceatte syllan, ðæt hí heora handa fram ðam blódes gyte ne wiðbrūdon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 5. Hit is micel dearf, ðæt mon hire suíðe hrædlice wiðbregde *festinare necesse est, ut repugnatione vincantur*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 21. [Bute þu wiðbride þe, H. M. 9, 9.]

wiþ-ceósan; *p.* -céas, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To reject*:—Hē wiðceóseþ (-císt) *reprobat*, Blickl. Gl. Stān ðone widcurun timbrende *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Ps. Surt. 117, 22. Wiðcurun, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 42. v. next word.

wiþ-coren; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Reprobate*:—Ðā ongeat hē ðæt se wæs Gode wiðcoren, se ðe on ðæt bæþ eode, Shrn. 62, 8. Ðæt yfel wræc cōme ofer ða wiþcorenan *ut veniret contra improbos malum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41. v. wiþer-coren.

wiþ-cwedenness, e; *f. Gainsaying, contradiction, opposition*:—Hí woldon hine besyrewian æt his lífe, and habban syþðan his ríce būtan ǽlcre wiðcwedenesse, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 36 note. Tō wetre wiðcwedenisse *ad aquas contradictionis*, Ps. Surt. 105, 32. Of wiðcwedenisse, 17, 44. Wiðcwedennysse, Ps. Spl. C. 30, 26: 79, 7.

wiþ-cwepan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden. I. *to reply*. v. wiþ, VII:—Ðā wiþcwæþ him se engel *contradicens angelus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 6. Com Swegen tō Eádwerde cinge, and gyrnde tō him landes. Ac Harold his brōðor wiðcwæð, and Beorn eorl, ðæt hig noldon him ágyfan nān þinge ðæs ðe se cing heom gegyfen hæfde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 31. Cwæð sum wyln, ðæt hē mid ðam Hálende wǽre, and hē wiðcwæð, ðæt hē hine ne cūðe, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 31. II. *to gainsay, contradict, maintain an opposite opinion*:—Ða hálgan apostolas heredon ða clánnysse . . . Se ðe him wiðcwyð, hē ne byð nā wita, ac gedwola, Homl. Ass. 22, 198. Hē sægð ðæt hit sý álýfed, ðæt mæsse-preóstas mōton wífian, and mínе gewritu wiðcweðaþ ðysum, 13, 7. Ða mágas setton ðam cilde naman Zacharias, ac seó mōdor him wiðcwæð mid wordum, and se dumba fæder mid gewrite, Homl. Th. i. 354, 25. Drihtne ðrowende him cuoeðende wiðcuoeð *Domino passurum se dicenti contradicit*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 2. Hí eallum his wordum wiðcwǽdon, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 17. Ne mæg ic ná wiþcweþan ne andsacigan ðæt ðe ðū mē ǽr sǽdest, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 24. Ic ne mæg nō-wiþcweþan, ne furþum ongeán ðæt geþencan, 34, 1; Fox 134, 29. Ic sylle eów mūð and wísdōm ðam ne magon eówer widerwinnan widstandan and wiðcweðan (-cuoeða, Lind., -cweoða, Rush. *contradicere*), Lk. Skt. 21, 15. Hē begann tō wiðcweðenne ðam geleáfan ðe se apostol tǽhte, Homl. Th. ii. 412, 28. III. *to contradict, oppose, resist*:—Se man, ðe wiðcwið ðínum wordum *qui contradixerit ori tuo et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus tuis*, Jos. 1, 18. Éghwoelc se ðe hine cyning wyreið wiðcuoeðæs (wiðcweðes, Rush. *contradicit*) ðæm cáser, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 12. 'Ne stala ðū.' Ðis bebod wiðcweð ǽlcum reáflǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 24, 27: 210, 1. Tō ácum forwyrde ðām ðe him (*Antichrist*) onbūgaþ, and tō écere myrhðe ðám ðe him wiðcweðaþ, i. 4, 35. Wiðcwæð *reluctaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 16. Cristes naman, ðam hí ǽr wiþcwǽdon *nomen Christi, cui contradixerant*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 16. Hē wæs ofer eall gemett stearc ðām mannum ðe wiðcwǽdon his willan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 18. Nis nān wuht ðe mæge oððe wille swā heágum gōde wiþcweþan *non est aliquid, quod summo huic bono vel velit, vel possit obsistere*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 30. On tácen ðam ðe wiðcweden byð *in signum cui contradicetur*, Lk. Skt. 2, 34. IV. *to refuse, reject, not to allow*:—Hē wiðcwyð gedōhtas folce and hē wiðcwyþ geþeaht ealdrum *reprobat cogitationes populorum et reprobat consilia principum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 10. Ðā com Sparhafoc tō ðam arcebiscope, tō ðam ðet hē hine hādian sceolde. Ðā wiðcweð se arcebiscop, and cwæð ðet se pāpa hit him forboden hæfde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 21. Wiðcwæð *renunciaverit*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 72. Seó burhwaru wolde ðone hálgan geniman, and Pictauienscisce þearle wiðcwǽdon *the citizens wanted to take the saint, and the Poitevins absolutely refused to allow it*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 20. Ðā begann se cynge gyrnan his sweostor him tō wífe, ac hē and his menn ealle lange wiðcwǽdon, and eác heó sylf wiðsóc, 1067; Erl. 204, 17. Ða þrý cnihtas wiðcwǽdon his hǽþenscipe, Homl. Ass. 70, 131. Sume sind gecwedene *vitia*, ðæt synd leahtras, on manegum wísum miswritene oððe miscwedene; ðām eallum wē sceolon wiðcweðan, gyf wē cunnon ðæt gesceád, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 23; Zup. 294, 15. IV a. with dat. of person to whom a refusal is given:—Hē wolde ðæt hē āna wǽre heora cyning, ac ealle ða leódscipas ánmōdlice him wiðcwǽdon, Homl. Ass. 103, 34. IV b. with dat. of person and gen. of thing refused:—Him ða burgleóde ðæs wiðcwǽdon, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 8. Gif inc hwā ðæs wiþcweþe, Blickl. Homl. 71, 1. [Ealle munechades men hit wiðcwæden . . . Ealle þa biscopas him underfengen, him wiðcwæden muneces and eorles, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 17, 24. He wiðquað (*respondit*, Lk. 3, 16), and sede, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 30.] v. wiþer-cweþan.

wiþ-drífan; *p.* -dráf *To repel*:—Nǽfre wiðdrífeþ Drihten úre his ágen folc *non repellet Dominus plebem suam*, Ps. Th. 93, 13: 94, 4.

wiþ-eástan; *prep. adv. To the east*, (1) prep.:—Wyðeástan Constantinopolim Crēca byrig iȝ se sē Proponditis, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 2. (2) *adv.*:—Seó eá wiðeástan ūt on ða sē flóweþ, Swt. 8, 20.

wiþer; *prep. adv.* (1) prep. with acc. *Against*:—Mīne ágen word wiðer (*adversum*) mē wǽran georne, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Uiðdir ða *adversus eos*, Rtl. 168, 5. (2) *adv. Against, in opposition*:—Wiþer *infensus*, Germ. 394, 366 cf. he wæh Wider king þe wíðer wes an compe, Laym. 9287. [*Goth.* wiþra: *O. Sax.* widar: *O. Frs.* withir: *O. H. Ger.* widar: *Icel.* viðr.] v. wiþere.

wiþer (?), es; *n. Opposition, resistance*:—Hē hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrūnen, wlouces wígcræft; widres ne trūwode, ðæt hē sǽmannum onsacan mihte, Beo. Th. 5899; B. 2953. [Þa ich wer i wide sæ, wiðer com toȝenes, þet weder wes swa wilde, Laym. 4678. Cf. His wiðerfulle hine, þo ben deules on helle, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 21. Wiðerfulle cheorles, Laym. 21520.] v. wiþere, *and preceding word*.

wiþer-breca, an; *m. An adversary*:—On eallum dǽdum Godes wiþerbreca, Blickl. Homl. 175, 8. Nis ðē wiðerbreca nymðe Metod āna, Cd. Th. 251, 20; Dan. 566. Se (*Ishmael*) bið wiðerbreca wera cneórissum, 138, 7; Gen. 2288. Wæs ðū geðafsum wiðerbracæ (*adversario*) ðínum; ðý læs gesellæ ðec ðe widerbracæ tō dōme, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25. Gif ðæ wiðerbraca (*Satanas*) ðone wiðerbraco drífes, 12, 26. Wiðerbrecan *obpositum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 24. Hē his wiþerbreocum sorge gesægde, Exon. Th. 120, 2; Gū. 265. Ðū forbriccest wiþerbracan *conteruisti adversarios*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 7: Cd. Th. 4, 35; Gen. 64. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-brechinta *repugnantem*.] v. next word.

wiþer-broca, an; *m. An adversary*:—Wiðyrbroca *adversarius*, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 11. Forhtiaþ wiðerbrocan (*adversarii*) his, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 36: 187, 25. Widerbrocum *adversariis*, 194, 37. Ðū slógre alle widerbrocan mē *tu percussisti omnes adversantes mihi*, Ps. Surt. 3, 8. v. preceding and following words.

wiþerbrocian; *p.* ode *To oppose, be adverse to, be against*:—Se feónd bismerad widerbrocaþ noman ðínne *inimicus inritat adversarius nomen tuum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 10. Ða ðe widerbrociaþ mē *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 22. v. preceding word.

wiþer-bróga, an; *m. Terror caused to an adversary* (?):—Nū sind duguþum bidǽled deófla cempan; ne meahtan wiþerbrógan, wíge spōwan (*they could not succeed in being terrible to their adversaries, could not succeed in war*), siþþan wuldres cyning hilde gefremede wiþ his ealdfeóndum, Exon. Th. 35, 26; Cri. 564.

wiþer-cirr, es; *m. A going against, resistance*:—Ic gehýned eom, fāh and freóndleás; ic findan ne can wiðercyrr wið ðan of ðām wearhtreafum *I am humiliated, proscribed and friendless; against this I can devise no resistance from hell*, Elen. Kmbl. 1849; El. 926. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-ker; *m. conversio*: widar-kera; *f. controversio*.] Cf. ed-, ofer-cirr.

wiþer-cora, an; *m.* I. *an adversary, opponent, rebel*:—Wiþercora *contrarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 75. Ne sý hē sacerd geteald, ac Godes wiþercora (wiþersaca, *v. l. rebellio*), R. Ben. 113, 13. Freónd hē wæs ðurh geleáfan, and wiþercora þurh weorc, Homl. Th. i. 530, 5. Gesamnodon gehwylce ðwyrlíce wiðercoran, and wrēhton ðone cyning tō his brēðer, 468, 5. Wiþercorum *rebellibus*, Wülck. Gl. 256, 31. II. *a reprobate person*:—Wiðercora *reprobus*, R. Ben. Interl. 13, 8. Mid micelre geornfulnysse gewilniaþ ða wiðercoran (*the wicked in hell*) ðæt hí mōton of ðære susle ðe hí on cwylmiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 332, 19.

wiþer-coren; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*). I. *reprobate, wicked*:—Elles wiðercoren hē is, líchamlícere wrace hē sig underþeód *sin autem improbus est, vindicte corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. Interl. 56, 2. For ðissum lǽnan lífe ðæt unlǽne, for ðyssum ungecorenum (wiðercorenum, *v. l.*) ðæt gecorene, Wulfst. 264, 19. Ðæt yfel wræc cōme ofer ða wiþercorenan (*improbos*), Bd. 1. 14; S. 482, 41 note. II. *rejected* from heaven, *reprobate* as opposed to elect:—Ðæt ða gecorenan ðý geleáffulran wǽron; and ða wiðercorenan nāne belādunge nabbaþ, Homl. Th. i. 406, 35: ii. 568, 33. Ðǽr beóð feówer werod æt ðam dōme, twā gecorenra manna, and twā wiðercorenra, i. 396, 17: 332, 23, 29: 536, 32. Sam ðe gecorenra tō reste, sam ðe wiþercorena tō deáþe *sive electorum ad requiem, sive reproborum ad mortem*, Scint. 226, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-kiusan *reprobare*.] v. wiþ-coren.

wiþer-corenness, e; *f. Reprobateness*:—Swā fela manna gebūgaþ tō geleáfan on dissere andwerdan geladunge, ðæt hí sume eft ūt berstaþ ðurh wiðercorennysse and leahtrum heora ðwyran lífes, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 19.

wiþer-crist, es; *m. An antichrist*:—Wiðer ł leáso cristo *pseudochristi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 22.

wiþer-cwedolness, e; *f. Contradiction*; contradictio:—Wiþer-

cwedolnesse *contradictionis*, Blickl. Gl. Widercwydelnysse, Ps. Spl. 80, 7: Ps. Lamb. 105, 32. Wiþercwedulnisse, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 79, 7. Widercwidelnyssum, Ps. Lamb. 17, 44.

wiþer-cwedung, e; *f. Gainsaying*:—Word wyþercwedunga *verba præcipitationis*, Ps. Spl. 51, 4.

wiþer-cweþan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon *To resist*, cf. wiþ-cweþan, III, wiþer-cwide:—Gemágnesse widsacende widercweðan (-en, MS.) *importunitatem refutando frustrari* (*contradicere*), Hpt. Gl. 491, 32. Widercwiðendum *resistentibus*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* widarquedan *contradicere*.]

wiþer-cweþness, e; *f. Contradiction*:—Hine mon ne cnyst mid nánre rédnesse ne nánre widercuednisse (-cwed-, Cott. MSS.) *quem nulla asperitas contradictionis pulsat*, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 20.

wiþer-cwida, an; *m.* I. *a contradicter*:—Ungeleáful widercwyda *incredulus negator, infidelis contradictor*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 11. II. *a rebel*:—Widercwyda *rebellio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-queto a *contradicter*.]

wiþer-cwide, es; *m. Resistance, opposition, contest*:—Ðæt twelf hída land bútan élcum widercwide seó ágefen tó Wigornacestre, Chart. Th. 131, 25: Chart. Erl. 162, 1. Gif hwá openne widercwyde ongeán lahriht gewyrce, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 8. Ðér hí widercwyde wæteres hæfdon *ad aquas contradictionis*, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic on unriht lócade and widercwyda wearn gehýrde *vidi iniquitatem et contradictionem*, 54, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-queta *contradictio*.]

wiþer-dúne *glosses* angusta *in*:—Hú naru ł widerdúne geate *quam angusta porta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 14.

wiþere; *adv. prep. Against*:—Weallas him (*the waves*) wiþre healdaþ *the cliffs hold out against the waves*, Exon. Th. 336, 24; Gu. Ex. 54. Cf. ȝif þe king wolde wiþ heom wiðerheolden, Layn. 9175. [*O. H. Ger.* widari, wid[i]ri.] v. tó-wiþere, wiþer.

wiþer-feohtend, es; *m. An adversary*:—Gáð fromlíce, ðæt gé wiðerfeohtend wíges gehnégan, Andr. Kmbl. 2367; An. 1185. Ðæt gé wearde healden, ðý læs eów wiþerfeohtend weges forwyrnen tó wuldres byrig, Exon. Th. 282, 17; Jul. 664. v. wiþ-feohtend.

wiþer-flita, an; *m. An adversary, opponent*:—Magan hiora sprǽce gemetgian ða ðe ðæs cristendómes wiþerflitan sint, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 14. Wiðerflitan, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 26: 3, 3; Swt. 102, 15. Cf. wiþ-flitan.

Wiþer-gild, es; *m. A man's name*:—Weóldon wælstówe, syddan Widergyld læg (cf. syddan Heardréd læg, 4766; B. 2388), æfter hæleþa hryre, hwate Scyldingas, Beo. Th. 4109; B. 2051. Sóhte ic Wiþergield and Freoþeríc, Exon. Th. 326, 5; Vid. 124. [For a form similar to this, but used as a common noun, in other languages, *v.* Grmm. R. A. 652.]

wiþer-habban; *p.* -hæfde *To resist*:—Hwæt mæg mé wiðerhabban? *quid mihi restat?* Ps. Th. 72, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-habén *reniti, retundere, resultare*.] v. wiþ-habban.

wiþer-hlinian; *p.* ode *To lean against*:—Wiðerhlingende, uuidirhliniendae, uuidirlinienti *innitentes*, Txts. 71, 1098. Wiþerhlyniende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 78.

wiþer-hycgende; *adj. Having hostile thoughts* or *purpose* against another, *of evil intent*:—*Emulus*, i. *contrarius* gewinna, wiþerwinna, æfstig, wiþerhycgende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 48. Ongan meldigan helle hinca ðone hálgan wer, widerhycgende, Andr. Kmbl. 2345; An. 1174. Ðú (*the devil*) scealt, widerhycgende (*the adversary of God and man*), wergðu dreógan, Elen. Kmbl. 1900; El. 952. Ðé leán sceolan, wiþerhycgende (*opponent of the gods*), witebrógan æfter weorþan, Exon. Th. 254, 12; Jul. 196. Wéndun gé (*the devils*) and woldun, wiþerhycgende (*rebellious*), ðæt gé Scyppende sceoldan gelíce wesan, 141, 31; Gú. 635. Wéndon and woldon, widerhycgende (*having evil designs upon the strangers*), ðæt hié on elþeódigum ét geworhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2146; An. 1074. v. wiþ-hogian, -hycgan.

wiþer-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Hostilely disposed, adverse*:—Hé áhóf wóde widerhýdig *he raised his voice with mind adverse*, Andr. Kmbl. 1349; An. 675.

wiþerian, wiþrian; *p.* ode. I. *to be against, be hostile*:—Ic widerige *adversor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 18. Ða ðe widriaþ mé *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 19. Ða widrigendan (widriende, Ps. Spl.) mé *adversantes mihi*, 3, 8. II. *to strive* with, against (*wiþ, ongeán*), *struggle, dispute*:—Ic widerige *controversor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 219, 9. Beó ðú gebeogul dínum widerwinnan, ðe læs ðe dín widerwinna, gif ðú widerast wið hine, ðé betǽce ðam déman, Homl. Ass. 4, 95. For ðí synd ða gesibsuman Godes bearn, for ðan ðe nán ðing on him ne wiðeraþ ongeán God, Homl. Th. i. 552, 22. Mislára, ða úrum ongeán wiþeriaþ andgytum *suggestiones, quae nostris obstrepunt sensibus*, Scint. 33, 20. Ðás twá burh widriaþ betwux him, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 28. Hé ne wiðerode ongeán, ne ne feaht, 40, 17. Hí wiðerodon ongeán Cristes láre, 224, 30. Gif preóst ongeán biscopes gerǽdnesse wiðerige, L. N. P. L. 45; Th. ii. 296, 18. Se ðe sóðlice God lufaþ, nele hé widerian ongeán his bebodum, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 18. III. *to resist, oppose*:—Widstód ł wiðerode *refragabatur, resistebat*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 41. Hig wǽron gemæste and wiðerodun (*recalcitravit*), Deut. 32, 15. Eal folc hine tó ðære gedíncðe geceás, þéah ðe hé mid eallum mægne wiðerigende wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 23. IV. *to make hostile, to provoke*:—Se ðe gecyrredne búton líðnysse lǽrð, widerian (*exasperare*) má ðonne þreágean cann, Scint. 61, 12. V. *to become provoked*:—Gebíg fram unwitan, and ðú ná wiþerast (*exacerbaberis*) on stuntnysse his, Scint. 188, 11. [He sed þo þe wiðeried togenes him, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 36. So hit unmedluker is, heo wunnen (wiðered, *v. l.*) agean þe uestluker, A. R. 238, 17. Wrestlin ant wiðerin wið ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 13. Shep ... þær mann cwelleþþ itt, ne wiþþreþþ itt nohht swiþe, Orm. 1181. Fleges ... wiðeren in ðæt web, Misc. 15, 475. *O. H. Ger.* widarón *abnuere, renuere, reniti, obviare, reluctari*.]

wiþer-lécan; *p.* -lǽhte *to deprive*:—Wyþerlécaþ *privabit*, Ps. Spl. T. 83, 13.

wiþer-leán, es; *n. Recompense, retribution*:—Weard wícingum wiþerleán ágifen; gehýrde ic ðæt Eádweard ánne slóge, Byrht. Th. 135, 11; By. 116. Deáþes háliges wiþerleáne (*as recompense*) líf eádig geáhniaþ *mortis sacre compendia vitam beatam possident*, Hymn. Surt. 130, 9. Wunde wiðerleán *retribution for sin*, Soul Kmbl. 187; Secl. 94. [*O. L. Ger.* withir-lôn *retributio*: *O. H. Ger.* widar-lôn *recompensio, recompensatio*.]

wiþerling, es; *m. An adversary*:—Ðú forbriccest wiþerlingas (*adversarios*), Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 7. [Iesu cristes wiþerling (wiþering, ed. Lumby), K. Horn 154 (ed. Ritson).]

wiþer-mál, es; *m. A case against* (*in reply to*, or (?) *by way of accusation*), *defence, prosecution* (?):—Man útlagode Swægn eorl, his ðderne sunu. Ðá ne onhagode him tó cumenne tó widermále ongeán ðone cyng, and ágeán ðone here ðe him mid wæs *his* (*Godwin's*) *other son, Swegen, was outlawed. Then it did not suit him to come to meet the king and the army that was with him in order to defend himself* (or? *in order that the case against him might be brought*; cf. Georne se eorl griðes ðæt hé móste hine betellan æt élc ðæra þinga ðe him man on léde, Erl. 180, 12), Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 7.

wiþer-méde; *adj.* I. *contrary-minded, contrary, adverse, hostile, opposed*:—Se widermeda (*the devil*), Andr. Kmbl. 2391; An. 1197. Gif huoelc uidirmoedo (*contraria*) sindon in hûse esnes dînes, Rtl. 123, 12. II. *opposed* to good, *perverse, depraved*:—Ic (*Eve*) wæs wiþerméde and unwísum nétenum gelíc geworden, Blickl. Homl. 89, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-muoti *injuriosus*.] v. wiþer-médu, wiþer-mód, *and next word*.

wiþer-médness, e; *f.* I. *adversity*:—From élcum widermoednise (*adversitate*) giscild ðú, Rtl. 89, 24. Néngum widirmoednisum (*adversitatibus*) ádryht, 106, 15. From allum uidirmoednesum (*adversis*) áscildad, 75, 7. II. *perversity, depravity*:—Widirmoednise *pravitate*, Rtl. 34, 9.

wiþer-médu(-o); *indecl.*: -méd, e; *f.* I. *hostility, disfavour*:—His hyldo is unc betere tó gewinnanne ðonne his widermédo, Cd. Th. 41, 22; Gen. 660. II. *adversity, injury*:—Allum widirmoedum (*adversitatibus*) in líchome, Rtl. 52, 22. III. *perversity, depravity*:—Hí on widermédе wendan and cyrdan *conversi sunt in arcum perversum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-muoti; *f.*; -muoti; *n. injuria, sinistrum, detrimentum, malum*.]

wiþer-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -méton; *pp.* -meten *To compare*:—Hine widermet *equat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 77: *equiparat*, i. *coequat*, i. *imitatur, assimilat*, 143, 70. Widermeten is *confertur*, 90, 46: *adsimilatum est*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-mezan *comparare, rependere, compensare*.] Cf. wiþ-metan.

wiþer-mód; *adj. Having the mind set against* something, *adverse, hostile, contrary*:—Ðæt wé hié widermóde ne gedón ús mid ðære tǽlinge *that we may not set them against us with the blame*, Past. 32; Swt. 212, 1. [*O. Sax.* widar-mód.] v. wiþer-méde.

wiþer-módness, e; *f. Adversity, contrary fortune*:—Hine ne gedréfe nán wuht widerweardes, ne hine ne gedrysce nán widermódnes tó ormódnesse *non hunc adversa perturbent, non aspera ad desperationem premant*, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 19. Cf. wiþer-médu.

wiþer-ræde; *adj. Adverse, contrary*:—*Aduersus* is nama þwyr oððe widerræde, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 1. Wiþerræde *contrarius*, 47; Zup. 275, 6. I. where there is ill-will, *at variance, hostile*:—Ðæra Persiscra cyning wæs ðam Cásere wiþerræde, Jud. Thw. 162, 24. Ongeán ðam wíslican ræde, ðe of Godes ágenre gyfe cymð, se wiðerráda deófol (*the devilish adversary*) sáwð réceleásnesse, Wulfst. 53, 7. Wurdon widerræde se cyng and se eorl, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 24. Woldon ða wiþerrǽdan hǽþenan mid micelre fyrde faran on hergoþ on ðæs Cáseres anwealde, Jud. Thw. 162, 36. Þeówum Godes ealle dyses middaneardes wiþerræde synd *servis Dei cuncta hujus mundi contraria sunt*, Scint. 62, 4. II. where there is opposition to duty, *rebellious, contumacious*:—Gif hé gyt widerræde bið, hé líchamlíce wrace mid swingelle þolige *sin improbus est, vindicte corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. 48, 11. Ðæt Israhéla folc wearð on ðam wéstene widerræde ongeán God, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 10. Ne beó gé wiþerræde wið eówerne Drihten *nolite esse rebelles contra Dominum*, Num. 14, 9. Se cásere wolde gewyldan mid wíge ða leóda ðe wiþerræde wǽron, and his rice forstówon, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 4. III. *out of harmony, repugnant, offensive, disagreeable*:—Widerræde ðú eart mé *scandalum es mihi*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 23. Nis nán é widerræde þus

gewohtum mannum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 60. Đeós wyrt bið đam gōman stíð and widerræde for mete gepiged, Lchdm. i. 300, 10. Wulfes tæsl hafaþ leáf wiþerræde (*unpleasant, rough?*) and þyrnyhte, 282, 15. IV. *adverse, not fitted to further the good of anything, unfavourable, disadvantageous:*—Mín wíf is for manegum wintrum untrum, đam wæs élc lácecræft widerræde (*no medicine suited her*), Homl. Th. i. 22, 44. Đeós wyrt byþ cenned on wiþerrædum stōwum (*in places not favourable to growth*) wíd wegas and hegas, Lchdm. i. 228, 17. On feldum and on widerrædum stōwum, 304, 3. Rihtwís þoligende wiþerræde *justus tolerando adversa*, Scint. 12, 7. V. *contrary, of an opposite nature:*—Stán is gesett ongeán done hláf, for đam đe heardmōdnys is widerræde sōdre lufe, Homl. Th. i. 252, 19. Twá widerræde ðing gedeódde Drihten on đisum cwyde, đæt sind ymhídignyssa and lustas, ii. 92, 13. Hæfđ se yfela gást seofonfealde ungifa, and đa syndan widerræde mid ealle đysum gódum Godes gyfum, Wulfst. 52, 10. v. wiþerrædness; wiþ-ræde.

wiþer-rædlíc; *adj. Adversative:*—Sume (*conjunctions*) sind *adversativae*, đæt sind wiþerrædlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 264, 1.

wiþer-rædness, e; *f. Contrariety, opposition:*—Widerrædnys *contrarietas, contrauersio*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 275, 7. I. *hostility, ill-will.* v, wiþer-ræde, I:—Wid hunda rædnysse and widerrædnysse; se đe hafaþ hundes heortan mid him, ne beóđ ongeán hine hundas cēne, Lchdm. i. 372, 3. II. *unfavourableness, disadvantage.* v. wiþer-ræde, IV:—Đæs fýrhýses hlýwing[e] winterlíces cyles and ungetemprunge wiþerrædnes sí gelýht *caumene refugio hybernalis algoris et intemperei adversitas leuigetur*, Anglia xiii. 397, 462. III. *oppositeness of nature.* v. wiþer-ræde, V:—On wiþerrædnysse went *in contrarium uertit*, Scint. 55, 3.

wiþer-rehtes; *adv. Opposite:*—Hí gesēgan wyrm on wonge widerrehtes licgean, Beo. Th. 6071; B. 3039.

wiþer-riht, es; *n. Recompense, compensation:*—Widerriht *vel* edleán *hostimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 24.

wiþer-saca, an; *m.* I. *an adversary, opponent, enemy:*—Antichristus is on Lǽden *contrarius Cristo*, đæt is on Englisc Godes widersaca, Wulfst. 78, 13: Homl. Th. i. 376, 16. Élc đæra đe hyne tō cynge dēđ ys đæs cāseres widersaca (*contradicit Caesari*), Jn. Skt. 19, 12. Hér sýn on earde Godes widersacan, apostatan ābrocene, Wulfst. 164, 10. Widersa[cena] *contrariorum, inimicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 74. I a. *a rebel:*—Ne beó hē nā sacerd geteald, ac Godes widersaca *non sacerdos sed rebellio judicetur*, R. Ben. 112, 13. I b. *an adversary at law, a prosecutor* (?):—Đá andsweredon Pílate đa twégen wælhreówan wyþersacan, Annas and Caíphas, and cwǽdon: 'Lā, leóf dēma, eall đeós mænio secgaþ đæt hē wæs of forligre ácenned,' Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 32. II. *one who renounces* or *denies, an apostate:*—Widersaca *apostata*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 26. Widersaca (*pervicax fidei*) *refragator vel negator*, 502, 65: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 413. Gif munuc oþþe mæssepreóst widersaca wurđe mid ealle, hē sí āmānsumod ǽfre, būton hē đe rædlícor gebūge tō his þearfe, L. Eth. ix. 41; Th. i. 348, 31. Iúdas se wiþersaca, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 14: Mk. Skt. 14, 10, 43. Under Juliane đam árleásan widersacan (*Julian the apostate*), Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 19. Wē beódaþ đæt widersacan and útlagan Godes and manna of earde gewítan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 11. Hý synt genemnede sarabagite odde renuite, đæt ys sylfedéman and widersacan, R. Ben. 136, 11. Widersacena *apostatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 54: *apocryphorum, falsorum scriptorum*, 452, 58. [Þat heđene cun is Goddes widersake, Laym. 12620. *O. Sax.* widar-sako: *O. L. Ger.* wither-sacco *adversarius: O. H. Ger.* wider-sacho *adversarius.*]

wiþer-sacian; *p.* ode. I. *to blaspheme:*—Đam đe widersacaþ ongēn hāligne gāst, ne bið đam forgyfen *si, qui in spiritum sanctum blasphemauerit, non remittetur*, Lk. Skt. 12, 10. Swá hwylc man swá wyþersacaþ (*blasphemes*, v. Gospel of Nicodemus c. 4, v. 7) đam Cāsere, hē byþ deáþes scyldig, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 23. Wiþersacendra *blasphemantium*, Scint. 209, 5. II. *to be apostate:*—Widersaca[n]dan *apostataverant*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 49. Widersacedan *apostatarent*, 513, 24. Widersacian *apostatare*, 493, 25: *apostare*, 477, 68. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-sachan *recusare.*]

wiþer-sacung, e; *f.* I. *blasphemy:*—Wiþersacung *blasphemia*, Scint. 102, 16. 'Wylt đū hys wyđersacunge gehýran?' Đá cwæþ Pílatus: 'Gif seó sprǽc wyþersacung ys đe hē spycþ, nymaþ hyne and lādaþ hyne tō eówre gesomnunge,' Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 31. II. *apostasy:*—Widersacunge *apostasiae*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 69: 515, 69.

wiþer-sæc, es; *n.* I. *striving, opposition, contradiction:*—Æt đæs widersæces wæterum *ad aquas contradictionis*, Deut. 32, 51: Ps. Spl. 105, 31. Fram widersace tungana *a contradictione linguarum*, 30, 16. Genera mē of widersacum (*contradictionibus*) folces, 17, 45. II. *denial:*—Hē (*Petur*) gemunde his micclan gebeótes, and mid biterum wōpe his widersæc behreówsode, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 35. Heó worda gehwæs widersæc fremedon, đæt heó frignan ongan; cwǽdon đæt heó on aldre áwiht swylces ne ǽr ne síđ ǽfre hýrdon, Elen. Kmbl. 1135; El. 569. III. *apostasy, recusancy:*—Đæt heora (*the Northumbrians*) geleáfa wurde áwend eft tō Gode fram đam wiþersæce đe hí tō gewende wǽron, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 63. Wearđ geopenad his earman wíse his mānfullan behāt đam deófle . . . . Heó cýdde Basílie hyre cnihtes wiþersæc, i. 3, 408. [*O. Sax.* widar-sak, -saka *contradiction.*]

wiþer-sæc; *adj. Adverse, unfavourable:*—Hlinunge and hlígiunge wiþersæc, Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.

wiþer-sínes (-sýnes); *adv. Withershins* (v. *widder-sinnis* in Jamieson's Dictionary), *backwards:*—Steorran ymaþ wiþersýnes *the course of the stars shall be reversed*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 19.

wiþer-stǽger; *adj. Hard to mount, steep, abrupt:*—Widerstǽgre *prerupti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 59: 69, 15. v. stǽger.

wiþer-standan; *p.* -stōd *To withstand, resist:*—Fram đám wyderstandendum swýþran dínre *a resistentibus dexterae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 16, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-standan *resistere.*] Cf. wiþ-standan.

wiþer-steall, es; *m. Resistance, opposition:*—Widerstal *obvia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 22: 63, 22. Fǽrđ đæt fýr ofer eall, ne beó đæt đǽr nān widersteall (cf. foresteall, Dóm. L. 146, *where the Latin is:* Ignis ubique suis ruptis regnabit habenis), ne nān man næfđ đæra mihta, đæt đǽr ænige wyrne dō, Wulfst. 138, 6. Næs Petrus gewunod tō nānre wǽpnunge, ac đǽr wǽron twá swurd gebrōhte tō đam widerstealle, gif hit Crist swá wolde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 4. Mē hwílum biþ forwyrned þurh wiþersteall willan mínes, Exon. Th. 268, 32; Jul. 441. Cf. wiþ-steall.

wiþer-sýnes. v. wiþer-sínes.

wiþer-talu, e; *f. Reply, defence:*—Hē đǽrrihte ádumbode, for đan đe æt Godes dōme ne bið nān belādung ne wiþertalu, Homl. Th. i. 530, 6.

wiþer-tihtle, an; *f. A counter-charge, cross-action:*—Gif ænig yfelra manna wǽre đe wolde ōđres yrfe tō borge settan for widertihtlan, đæt hē gecýđe mid āđe, đæt hē hit for nānum fácne ne dyde, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 5, and see note. Se đe on gemōte mid widertihtlan hine sylfne oþþe his man werige, hæbbe đæt eall forspecen, and geandwyrde đam ōđrum swá hundrede riht þynce, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 5. Cf. Si quis in placito per justiciam posito sui vel suorum causam injustis contaminacionibus (*v. l.* concriminationibus) vel contraposicionibus difforciet, hanc perdat, et de cetero rectum faciat, sicut hundreto vel judicibus videbitur ydoneum, L. H. I. 34, 5; Th. i. 537, 6-10.

wiþer-tíme (-týme); *adj. Troublesome, grievous:*—Apozeus ys đam forespreccenan híwe genōh wyđertýme, Anglia viii. 331, 14. Đá đá mē widertýme ł hefigtýme hí wǽrun *cum mihi molesti essent*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 13.

wiþer-trod, es; *n. Return, retreat:*—Cirdon cynerōfe wíggend on wiþertrod *they turned to march back*, Judth. Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 313. Widertrod seón lādra monna *to see the retreat of the foe*, Cd. Th. 125, 25; Gen. 2084.

wiþer-weard (-word, -wurd), *and* -wierde; *adj.* I. of direction, *contrary:*—Him wæs widerweard (-word, Lind., Rush.) wind *erat ventus contrarius eis*, Mk. Skt. 6, 48: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 24. Wiþerward wind āstígeþ . . . āstigon wiþerwarde windas, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33, 39. II. of hostility or conflict, *adverse, hostile;* used substantively, *an adversary, enemy, opponent, a fiend:*—Élc hūs đe byđ widerweard ongeán hyt sylf *omnis domus divisa contra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 25. Se widerweard god diúl *Asmadeus demon*, Rtl. 146, 37. Gā đū onbæcling, wiþerwearda (*Satanas*), Blickl. Homl. 27, 20. Se ilca wiþerwearda đe him ǽr đa synna lǽrde, 61, 17. Se widerweard (-worda, Rush.) *Satanas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 26. Đe widerworda, 4, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 16. Bysmraþ se widerwearda (*adversarius*) naman dínne, Ps. Spl. 73, 11. Đæm wiþerweardan (*the devil*) beóþ đæs mannes synna gecwēmran đonne eal eorþlíc goldhord, Blickl. Homl. 43, 20, 24. From đæm widerwearda (-e, Lind.) *a Satana*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. Mid widerweardum *cum emulo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 63: 17, 61. Beó đū gemōd dínum đæm wiþerwearde (*adversario tuo*), đý læs se widerwearde đec selle doeme, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 25. Mid widerworde dínum (widerwordne dínne, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 58: 18, 3. Widerweardne wid hine *adversum se*, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 2. On đam geáre wurdon đa Gallie Rōmánum widerwearde *eodem anno Galli novi exstiture hostes*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 180, 24. Ealle đa đe mē widerwearde wǽron *omnes adversantes mihi*, Ps. Th. 3, 6. Mē widerwearde wǽron ealle, đa him sǽton on portum *adversum me exercebantur qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12: 123, 3: 139, 8: Blickl. Homl. 223, 18: Past. 21; Swt. 161, 23. Đa men đe hié ongeáton đæt widerwearde wǽron Godes beboda, Blickl. Homl. 135, 12. Naman dínne bysmriaþ đa wiþerweardan (*adversarius*), Ps. Th. 73, 10. Alle widiwordas (widerworda, Rush.) ł fióndas idra *omnes adversarii uestri*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 15. Se wæs on dǽle đara wiþerweardra *in parte erat adversariorum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 27. Mínra widerweardra, Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mid wiþerwordum (*adversis*) onbēnum, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 3. Il land đe wǽron bereáfodon þurh Deusce men and widerwerde (*hostile*; or *evil*, v. IV) dēman úst of đam mynstre, Chart. Th. 446, 7. Heó heora đa wiþerweardan (*adversarios*) feor ādrifan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 3. II a. *hostile to rightful authority, rebel:*—Nis nān gesceaft đe wiþ hire Scippendes willan winne, būton dysig mon, oþþe eft đa wiþerwierdan (-weardan, *v. l.*) englas, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 25. Wiþerwyrd *perduelles, valde rebelles*, Germ. 393, 53. III. of hindrance, *contrary, opposed, that presents an obstacle, obstinate:*—Nis áhwǽr gemēted on hálgum bōcum đæt dysse frignysse wiþerword sí geaswen

neque quam in sacris eloquiis inveniatur quod huic capitulo contradicere videatur, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 32. Hē oft wolde ðæt eorþlice rīce forlǣtan, gif him ne wiþstōde ðæt wiþerwarde mōd (*obstinatus animus*) his wīfes, 4, 11; S. 579, 10. Wiðerwurdra *contrariarum* (omnes rerum contrariarum machinas exterminans, Ald. 57), Hpt. Gl. 502, 26. IV. *opposed to what is right, arrogant, perverse, depraved, reprobate, false;* in special senses, *heretic, apocryphal*:—Wiðerweard heorte *cor pravum*, Ps. Th. 100, 3. Manega mid mannum synd getealde gecorene and mid Gode wiþerwyrde (*reprobi*), and fela mid mannum wiþerwyrde synd and mid Gode gecorene; nān hine getelle gecorenne, ðe læs ðe hē mid Gode sȳ wiþerwyrd, Scint. 74, 13–16. Wiðerwurde *importunus, improbus*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 59. Ðæt wiðerwurde *importuna, improba*, 444, 22. Mid wiðerwurde *protervo, contrario*, 434, 12. Betera geþyldig wiþerwyrdum *melior patiens arroganie*, Scint. 8, 18. Fela ðūsenda folgeaþ Criste, þeáh ðe hī sume (*the Jews*) wunian wiðerwerde, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 526. Wiðerwearde crist *pseudo-cristi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 24. Wiðerworde criste and wiðerworde wītgu, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. Alle wiðerweardra gedwola *omnes apocryphorum naenias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 9. Wiðerwordra lārwa[s] sēda *haereticorum semina*, 8, 19. Wiðerwurdra *perfidorum, impiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 45. From wiðirwordum lārwum *ab ereticis*, Rtl. 198, 19. V. *opposed to the good or pleasure of anything, unfavourable, adverse, hurtful, pernicious, disagreeable*:—Nānwuht ne byð yfel, ēr mon wēne ðæt hit yfel seó; and þeáh hit nū hefig seó and wiþerweard, þeáh hit biþ gesēlþ gif hit mon geþyldlice ārǣfnþ *nihil est miserum, nisi cum putes; contraque beata sors omnis est aequanimitate tolerantis*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 31. Seó wiþerwearde wyrd *adversa fortuna*, 20; Fox 70, 29. [Nān þing] swā wiðerweard þēn is [cristenum monnum] swā swā oferfylle *nihil sic contrarium est omni christiano quomodo crapula*, R. Ben. Interl. 71, 7. Hē ālȳseþ mē fram worde wiðerweardum (*a verbo aspero*), Ps. Spl. 90, 3: Blickl. Gl. Alle wiðirwærda hǣles memisces wyrttruman *omnes adversas salutis humani radices*, Rtl. 125, 33. Gif huoelc sindon widirworda in hūse esnes ðīnes *si qua sunt adversa in domo famuli tui*, 123, 13. Ðonne ðē for worulde wiþerwearda mǣst þinga þreáge, Met. 5, 36. Þolemōd on heardum and on wiþerweardum (*contrariis*) þingum, R. Ben. 26, 18. Lufian wē hine næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac eác swylce on wiðerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Wiđ wiþerweard hēr; gif ðū nimest wulfes mearh and smyrest mid hrāde ða stōwe ðe ða hēr beód of āpullud, ne geþafaþ seó smyrung ðæt hȳ eft wexen, Lchdm. i. 362, 8. Wala middangeardes getēla, and nǣngo his wiðirweardo (*adversa*) onscynia, Rtl. 50, 6. Geþyld gōdu gehealt, āweg nȳt wyþerwerde, Scint. 13, 10: 62, 5. Wyþerwyrde, 62, 2. VI. of diversity, *contrary, opposite* in nature, action, etc.:—Ðæt gecynd nyle nǣfre nānwuht wiþerweardes lǣtan gemengan . . . Nū ðonne nū ælc gesceaft onscunaþ ðæt, ðæt hire wiþerweard biþ . . . hwelce twā synd wiþerweardran betwux him ðonne gōd and yfel? Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 35–56, 7. Ða wiþerweardan gesceafta ǣgþer ge betwux him winnaþ, ge eác fæste sibbe betwux him healdaþ, swā nū ȳðr dēþ and wæter . . . Ac ā sceal ðæt wiðerwearde ðæt ōðer wiþerwearde gemetgian, 21; Fox 74, 13–20: Met. 11, 49, 53. Ðæt mē þinceþ wiþerweard þing *in contrarium relapsa res est*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24. Hē nāwyht wiðerweardes (*contrarium*) ðære sōdfæstnysse ðæs geleáfan Crēca ðeáwe on Angelcynnes cyricean on gelǣdde, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 20. Hī monig ōþer ðing ðære cyriclīcan ānnesse wiþerword hæfden, 2, 2; S. 502, 12. On monegum ðingum gē wiþerwearde wǣron ūrum gewunan *in multis nostrae consuetudini contraria geritis*, S. 503, 18. From wiðerwordum lārwum *a diversis auctoribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 4. [Wiđ al folc he wes wiðerword, Laym. 6875. Wiþerwarrd onnjænes Godd, Orm. 9667. Ðis king him his wel wiðerward agen ðis folc, Gen. and Ex. 2935. *Goth.* wiþrawairþs *that is over against; contrary: O. Sax.* wiðar-ward, -word *hostile; displeasing: O. H. Ger.* widar-wart, -wert *contrarius, adversus, adversarius.*] v. un-wiþerweard.

wiþerweardian; *p.* ode *To oppose, be adverse to*:—Ða ðe wiþerweardiaþ mē *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Spl. 34, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-wartōn, -wertōn *obviare, adversari, contraire, fraudare.*] v. ge-wiðerworded; wiþerwirdan.

wiþerweard-līc; *adj. Unfavourable, adverse, hurtful.* v. wiþer-weard, V:—Nis cristenum monnum nān ðing swā wiðerweardlīc and hefigtȳme swā swā oferfyl *nihil sic contrarium est omni christiano quomodo crapula*, R. Ben. 63, 20. Warna ðē ðæt ðū nān þing wiðerwerdlīces ne sprece ongēn Jacob *cave ne quidquam aspere loquaris contra Jacob*, Gen. 31, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* widarwart-līh *tyrannicus.*]

wiþerweardlīce; *adv. Detrimentally, against the interests of any one*:—þurh ðæt ðe ðū ðysne wuldres cyning ðhēnge, ðū dydest wyþerwerdlīce ongeán ðē and eác ongeán mē (*thou hast acted against thine own interests and against mine.* v. Gospel of Nicodemus c. 18, v. 11), Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 10.

wiþerweard-ness, e; *f.* I. *hostility, contention, opposition.* v. wiþer-weard, I:—Nis ðēr ege, ne geflit, ne yrre, ne nēnig wiþerweardnes, Blickl. Homl. 25, 32. Hē wearð grēdig ðæs gōdan deáþes būtan ælcre scylde and ælcre wiðerweardnesse wið hine *he* (*David*) *was greedy for the death of the good man* (*Uriah*), *who was without any crime against him and had shewn no hostility to him*, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 2. Mid wiðerwurdnessa *cum aemulo*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 32. Sume sace wyðerwyrdnesse hit getīcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 198, 13. II. *perversity, frowardness, depravity, arrogance.* v. wiþer-weard, IV:—Wiðirweardnis ł wyrs *perversius*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 1. Wiþerwerdnysse *arrogantie*, Anglia xiii. 371, 83. Wyþerwyrdnysse, 369, 56. Wiðirwordnisum *pravis*, Rtl. 91, 24. III. *unfavourable condition, adverse circumstance, adversity.* v. wiþer-weard, V:—Seó wiþerweardnes *adversa fortuna, adversitas*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5, 9, 12. Nān yfel ne mæg ðē geneálǣcan, ac ælc wiðerweardnys gewiteþ fram ðīnre sāwle, Basil admn. 1; Norm. 34, 10. Ðū ðē ne anhebbe on ofermētto on ðīnre gesundfulnesse, ne eft ðē ne geortrȳwe nānes gōdes on nānre wiþerweardnesse, Bt. 6; Fox 16, 1. On wiþerwerdnesse *in aduersitate*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 4. Wiðirwordnise, Rtl. 14, 20. Hē ðisses middangeardes orsorgnesse ne gīmð, ne him nāne wiðerweardnesse ne andrǣt ðisse worolde *qui prospera mundi postposuit, qui nulla aduersa pertimescit*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 8: 33; Swt. 219, 2. Hē sǣde ge hwylce wiþerwardnesse (-wordnesse. Bd. M. 330, 10), ge eft hwylce frōfre on ðām wiþerweardnessum (-wordnissum, Bd. M.) him becom, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 17. Geþyld on wiðerweardnyssum, Scint. 12, 12. On wiþerwerdnyssum *in aduersitatibus*, 62, 2. Ða getreówfullan for Godes ege ealle līfes wiðerweardnesse (*universa contraria*) forþyldigian scylun, R. Ben. 27, 7. IV. *contrariety, diversity.* v. wiþer-weard, VI:—Seó wiþerweardnes ðe wē ǣr ymbe sprǣcon, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 32: Met. 11, 78.

wiþer-wierde. v. wiþer-weard.

wiþer-winn, es; *n. Contest, conflict*:—Wiþerwinnes *exercitationis* (qui laboriosi certaminis coronam difficillimis propriae exercitationis viribus nanciscuntur, Ald. 2), Hpt. Gl. 405, 20.

wiþer-winna, an; *m. An adversary, opponent, enemy*:—*Emulus*, i. *contrarius*, gewinna, wiþerwinna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 45. Beó ðū onbūgende ðīnum wiþerwinnan (*adversario tuo*) . . . ðe læs ðe ðīn wiðerwinna ðē sylle ðam dēman, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25: Homl. Ass. 4, 95. Ðȳ læs hē sié ongieten ðæt hē sié wiðerwinna on ðære diógelnesse his gedōhtes ðæs ðe hē bið gesewen ðeów on his dēnunge *ne inveniatur ei, cui servire per officium cernitur, occulta cogitationis tyrannide resultare*, Past. 19; Swt. 147, 16. Ðēr (*in heaven*) ne wunaþ nān wiþerwinna, Homl. Ass. 78, 145. Ūre wiðerwinna is se deófol. . . . Is ōðer wiðerwinna, ðæt is Godes word, ðæt word winð on ūs, 5, 120–128: 52, 53. Ðæt hālige Godes word is ðīn freónd, and ðū wyrcst ðē sylfne ðē tō wiðerwinnan, 6, 138. Ðonne ðū gǣst on wege mid ðīnum wiðerwinnan (*cum adversario tuo*) tō hwylcum ealdre, Lk. Skt. 12, 58. Wrec mē wið mīnne wiðerwinnan, 18, 3. Wiþerwinnan *conluctatorem*, i. *oppugnatorem*, Scint. 151, 4. Ðam ne magon ealle eówer widerwinnan (*aduersarii uestri*) widstandan and widcweðan, Lk. Skt. 21, 15. Ða Godes wiðerwinnan, Homl. Ass. 178, 306. Ða þeóda ða hiora wiðerwinnan wǣron, Ors. 6, 35; Swt. 292, 7. Wiðerwinnena *aemulorum, contrariorum, inimicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 22: 471, 72: 475, 70. Gescylde mē wiþ mīnum wiþerwinnum, gesewenlīcum and ungesewenlīcum, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 10. Nigon x hund þūsenda of Persa ānra anwealde būton hiera wiþerwinnum, ǣgþer ge of Sciþþium ge of Crēcum, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 30. [Þe wyþerwynne (*the devil*), Misc. 74, 77. Forgive us ure sinne als we don ure wiðerwinnes, Rel. Ant. i. 235, 18. *O. H. Ger.* widar-winno.]

wiþer-winnan *to oppose, resist*:—Wiþerwinnende *rebelles*, Germ. 389, 88. [*O. H. Ger.* uuidar-uuinanten *conluctantem.*] v. wiþ-winnan.

wiþer-winning, e; *f. Contest, controversy*:—Būtan wiþerwenninege (-winninge ?) *sine controversia*, Scint. 146, 15.

wiþerwirdan; *p.* de *To oppose, be adverse to*:—Ealle ða ðē wiþerwyrdaþ *omnes qui tibi aduersantur*, Scint. 165, 4. v. wiþerweardian.

wiþer-word, -wurd; wiþe-winde. v. wiþer-weard; wiþo-winde.

wiþ-faran; *p.* -fōr *To escape.* v. wiþ, II. 3:—Siðdan hié ðam [herge] wiðfōron, Cd. Th. 214, 23; Exod. 573. v. wiþ-ferian, wiþ-gangan, II.

wiþ-feohtan *to fight against, contend with*:—Hē gefeaht mid ða ā ðæs mōdes, ðære wiþfeaht (wiðflāt, *v. l.*) seó ē ðe on his limum wæs *pugnabat legi mentis, cui lex, quae in membris est, repugnabat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 39. Wiðfeohtan *certare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 17. v. wiþ, II. 10.

wiþ-feohtend, es; *m. An adversary, opponent, enemy, a rebel*:—Hió self fieht wiđ hié selfe tō fultome ðæm wiðfeohtende (*adversario*), Past. 38; Swt. 279. 1. Ðone māngengan and ðone wiþfeohtend *rebellem et sacrilegum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 18. Betweoh ða elreordan and ða wiþfeohtend Cristes geleáfan *inter rebelles fidei barbaros*, 2, 5; S. 507, 33. v. wiþer-feohtend.

wiþ-feolan; *p.* -fealh *To apply one's self to*:—Ðā hē ðā ongeat ðæt hē ðære godspellīcan lāre georne wiþfealh, and ða ðeóde tō Cristes geleáfan gecyrréd hæfde *qui ubi prosperatum ei opus evangelii comperit*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 43.

wiþ-ferian; *p.* ede *To carry off, to rescue.* v. wiþ, II. 3:—Ðū wiðferedes (*fæderas*, MS.) Israhēla bearn of Ægyptum *redemisti filios Israel et Joseph*, Ps. Th. 76, 12. Hē of heofenum hider onsende, ðe mē

ālýsde, lāþum widferede *misit de cælo, et liberavit me*, 56, 3. Mīne sāwle ālýs, and widfere lāþum feóndum *animam meam libera: propter inimicos meos eripe me*, 68, 18. Dæt ðū symle sāwle mīne ālýse, lāðum widferige *liberabit in pace animam meam ab his qui adpropiant mihi*, 54, 18. Ðū āwurpe hī ðā hī wēndan, ðæt hī wǽron ālýsde, lāðum widferede *dejecisti eos dum allevarentur*, 72, 14. v. wiþ-faran, wiþ-lǽdan, wiþteón, III.

wiþ-flītan; *p.* -flāt *To contend with*:—Oferstǽleþ oððe widflīteþ *confutat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 31. v. wiþ-feohtan.

wiþ-fōn; *p.* -fēng *To lay hold on, seize on.* Cf. wiþ, II. 1 d:—Hē uplang āstōd, and him fæste widfēng, Beo. Th. 1524; B. 760. Cf. wiþ-grīpan.

wiþ-foran; *prep. with dat. acc. Before*:—Hē feaht him widforan, Jos. 8, 22. Hē oferndr ða sunnan hindan, and cymþ wiþforan ða sunnan up, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 2. ¶ wiþ . . . foran:—Ðone mist ðe wið ða eágan foran usses mōdes (cf. beforan ūres mōdes eágum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32) hangode, Met. 20, 265. Hwý hī (*stars*) ne scīnen beforan ðære sunnan, swā hī dōð wið ðone mōnan foran (beforan ðam mōnan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30), 28, 47. Wið ðone segn foran, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exon. 172.

wiþ-gān *to go against, act in opposition to, in contravention of.* Cf. wiþ, II. 13:—Nǽfre mīne lāstweardas gedrīstlǽcen dæt heó hit (*a grant*) onwenden oððe ðon widgēn, Chart. Th. 29, 14. v. next word.

wiþ-gangan. I. *to go against*:—Ic ne meahte mægnes crǽfte gūðe widgongan (*I could not go and meet the foe in fight*), ac ic sceal sēcan cempan sēmran, Exon. Th. 266, 4; Jul. 393. II. *to go off, withdraw, fail*:—Byð mē eágon widgangen *defecerunt oculi mei*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. v. wiþ-faran.

wiþ-gemetness, e; *f. Comparison*:—In ða wiþgemetnesse wæs lytel gesewen *in comparatione tenuissima videbatur*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 36. v. wiþ-metenness.

wiþ-geondan; *prep. Beyond*:—Eal ðæt rīce widgeondan Iordanen *omnis regio circum Iordanen*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5.

wiþ-ginan; *p.* de *To reply* (? cf. *Icel.* gegna *to reply*); *to repel, reject* (? v. gynde, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 636):—Ða cwæð hē eft tō him sylfum: 'Tō sōðan ne þincð mē nǽfre ðæt hit sōð sý ðæt ðys sý Esesa byrig . . .' Ða widgýnde hē eft his geðance, ond him þus andwyrde (*he replied to his thought*, or *he rejected the idea, and answered himself thus*): 'Ac ic nāt eftsōna, ne ic nǽfre git nyste ðæt ænig ōþer byrig ūs wǽre gehende būton Ephese āre,' Homl. Skt. i. 23, 541.

wiþ-grīpan; *p.* -grāp *To seize on*:—Gif ic wiste hū wið ðam āglǽcan elles meahte gripe widgrīpan, swā ic wið Grendle dyde, Beo. Th. 5035; B. 2521. v. wiþ-fōn.

wiþ-habban; *p.* -hæfde *To hold out against, to withstand, resist*:—Gif ðæs synfullan ingehýd bið gehrepod mid fyrhte ðæs upplican dōmes, ðonne widhæfð hē ðām unlustum, Homl. Th. i. 494, 9. Ðæt wæs wundor micel, ðæt se wīnsele widhæfde headoðeórum, Beo. Th. 1548; B. 772. Þurh ða gedurstignysse ðe folces men widhæfton (-hæfdon?) ðære gelōmlīcan mynegunge ðe ūre lāreówas dydon, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 24. Se ðe him ǽr geþūhte, ðæt him nān sē wiþhabban ne mehte, ðæt hē hiene mid scīpum and mid his fultume āfyllan ne mehte, Ors. 2, § ; Swt. 84, 13. Næs nān ðæs strongrīc . . . ðæt mihte ðam miclan mægne widhabban, Cd. Th. 297, 18; Sat. 519. v. wiþer-habban.

wiþ-heardian *to make obdurate*:—Nylle gē widheardian (*obdurare*) heortan eówre, Ps. Spl. 94, 7.

wiþ-hindan; *prep.* (*adv.*) *Behind*:—Hē feaht him widforan and his geféran widhindan, Jos. 8, 22.

wiþ-hogian; *p.* ode *To be adverse in thought* or *purpose, to be disposed to resist*:—Abraham . . . nalles Nergendes hǽse widhogode (*had no thought of disobeying the command*), Cd. Th. 173, 20; Gen. 2864. v. next word.

wiþ-hycgan; *p.* -hogde *To be adverse in thought* or *purpose, to set one's self against*:—Heó ðæs beornes lufan fæste widhogde *her heart was fast closed against the man's love*, Exon. Th. 245, 9; Jul. 42. Gē widhogdun hālgum Dryhtne *your hearts were hostile to the holy Lord*, 139, 34; Gū. 603. Ðæt hē stān nime, hlāfes ne gýme, ða wiste widsǽce, beteran widhycgge (*the food refuse, set himself against the better*), Elen. Kmbl. 1232; El. 618. v. wiþer-hycgende, *and previous word.*

wiþig, wiþing (?), es; *m. A withy, willow*:—Ðes wiþig *salix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 63; Zup. 70, 10: Lchdm. ii. 86, 6: Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 53. Widig, 80, 28. Wiþies rinde, Lchdm. ii. 150, 2. On ðone hāran widig . . .; of ðam wiþige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 8, 10: 313, 27: 399, 21: 400, 2. On ðone ealdan widig; ðonne of ðam widige, vi. 35, 33. On ðone widig, iii. 10, 25. In ænne wiðing, 391, 27. v. wiþig-mere. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wida *salix*: *Icel.* viðir *a willow.*] See the following words.

wiþig-bed[d], es; *n. A bed of willows, an osier-bed*:—On ðæt widigbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 21.

wiþig-brōc, es; *m. A brook by which willows grow*:—In widibrōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 2. On widigbrōch, 202, 3.

wiþig-ford, es; *m. A ford by which willows grow*:—On widigford, of widigford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 135, 14: 252, 20, 36.

wiþig-grǽf, es; *m. A willow-grove*:—Of weardsetle on widiggrǽfas; of widiggrāfan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 328, 11: 48, 11.

wiþig-leáh; *gen.* -leás; *m. A meadow where willows grow* (a place-name):—Ðis synt ða landgemǽro tō Widileá . . . Ðis is ðæra feówer hýda landbōc æt Widigleá, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 13–23.

wiþig-mǽd; *f. A meadow where willows grow*:—Ærest æt widigmǽde . . . ðæt eft ou widigmǽde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 464, 18–30.

wiþig-mere, es; *m. A mere with willows on the banks*:—On widimære, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 188, 29. In widingmere, ii. 41, 4.

wiþig-mōr, es; *m. A moor where willows grow*:—On widigmōr, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 412, 21.

wiþig-pōl, es; *m. A pool with willows on the banks*:—On widepōl, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 188, 30.

wiþig-pyt[t], es; *m. A pit with willows by it*:—On widigpytt, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 21.

wiþig-rāw, e; *f. A row of willows*:—On ða widigrāwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 5.

wiþig-rind, e; *f. Willow-bark*:—Nim wiþigrinde, Lchdm. ii. 98, 9.

wiþig-slǽd, es; *n. A slade* (v. slǽd) *where willows grow*:—Tō widigslǽde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 16.

wiþig-þýfel, es; *m. A willow-copse*:—On widigðýfel, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 21. Andlang dīche foren ongēn widigþēuel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 2. Andlang bröke on ænne widigþēfele, þiers ouer dane mersc, 426, 26. Tōemnes ðām widigðýfelum bewestan flōdan, v. 194, 32.

wiþig-wīc, es; *n. A dwelling-place by which willows grow*:—Widigwīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 18.

wiþig-will, es; *m. A spring by which willows grow*:—On ðone fūlan wylle . . . on wýðigwylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 213, 16–21.

wiþing. v. wiþig.

wiþ-innan; *adv. prep. Within.* (1) as adverb:—Gehrepod mid heortan sārnisse widinnan (*intrinsecus*), Gen. 6, 6. Fācn wiþinnan (*intus*) týddriende swā swā bergyls wiþinnan (*intus*) full stence, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33, 35. Ðū clǽmst widinnan and widūtan (*intrinsecus et extrinsecus*) mid tyrwan, Gen. 6, 14. Hī ofslōgon ægðer ge widinnan ge widūtan mā þanne .xx. manna, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 1. Symle wē beóð fram Gode gesewene ægðer ge widūtan ge widinnan, Homl. Th. i. 604, 19. (2) as preposition:—Ealle ða ðe widinnan mē (*intra me*) synd, Ps. Spl. 102, 1: 108, 21. v. wiþ-ūtan.

wiþ-lǽdan; *p.* de *To lead away, carry off, take away.* v. wiþ, II. 3:—Ðū ðe Jōseph swā sceáp gramum widlǽddest *qui deducis velut ovem Joseph*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Ðū mīne sāwle of swyltdeáðes lāþum widlǽddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, 55, 11. Ða ðe widlaeddun ūs *qui abduxerunt nos*, Ps. Surt. 136, 3. Cneóris mīn widlaeded is *generatio mea ablata est*, ii. p. 184, 30. Widlaedde eam *ablatus sum*, 108, 23: Ps. Spl. C. 108, 22. Cf. wiþ-ferian.

wiþ-liegan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon *To be obstructive, object, oppose.* Cf. wiþ-standan:—Behēt man him ðæt hē mōste wurðe beón ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe hē ǽr āhte. Ða widlæg (widcwæð, MS. D.) Harold, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 2. Ða eorlas gemdon tō ðam cynge ðæt hī mōston beón wurðe ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe heom of genumen wæs. Ða widlæg se cyng sume hwīle, 1052; Erl. 187, 1.

wiþ-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mēton; *pp.* -meten *To compare*:—Widmeteþ *equiperat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 70: 31, 23. Hine widmete *equat*, 31, 49. Widmeten is *confertur*, 19, 27. Wiþmeten *comparatus, assimilatus*, 132, 77. Bión widmetene *comparari*, Kent. Gl. 42: 1023. (1) with dat.:—Hwylcum bigspelle widmete wē hit? *cui parabolae comparabimus illud?* Mk. Skt. 4, 30. Ðeáh ðe hē nō sī his foregengan tō wiþmetenne *tametsi praedecessori suo minime comparandus*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 35: Homl. Th. i. 486, 25, 29. Beón widmeten ðīnre strengðe *comparari fortitudini tuae*, Deut. 3, 24: Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 21: Ps. Spl. 48, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 200, 33: 456, 13. (2) with prep.:—Ða crǽftas ne sint tō wiþmetanne (metanne, *v. l.*) wiþ ðære sāwle crǽfta ænne, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 116, 2. v. wiþer-metan.

wiþ-mētedness, e; *f. An invention*; adinventio. v. mētan:—Widmētednyssa heora *adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 27, 5. On widmētednysse heora, 80, 11. Widmētednyssa, 98, 9.

wiþ-metendlīc; *adj. Comparative*:—Widmetendlīce naman *comparativa nomina*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 45, 14. v. next word.

wiþ-metenlīc; *adj. Comparative*:—Hī synd *comparativa*, ðæt synd widmetenlice, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 15. v. un-wiþmetenlīc.

wiþ-metenlīce. v. un-wiþmetenlīce.

wiþ-metenness, e; *f. Comparison*:—Wiþmetenes *comparatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 79. Dyslīc mē is gesewen ðis andwarde līf tō wiþmetenysse ðære tīde ðe ūs uncūþ is *talis mihi videtur vita praesens ad comparationem ejus quod nobis incertum est temporis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. Widmetennysse, Homl. Th. ii. 430, 18. On widmetenysse *in comparatione*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 22. On his widmetennysse *in comparison with it*, Homl. Th. i. 618, 20. Næs hē geteald tō ðyssere widmetennysse *he was not included in this comparison*, ii. 38, 3. Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, ða geswutelia þ wanunge, nī widmetennysse, Ælfc. Gr. § ; Zup. 16, 18.

wiþ-meting, e; *f. Comparison*:—Wiðmetincg *comparatio*, Scint. 194, 13. Of wiðmetincge *ex comparatione*, 103, 9.

wiþ-neoþan; *adv. Beneath*:—Wiðneoðan (-nioþan, -nyðan, *v. ll.*) *infra*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 5; 240, 10. Duru ðú setst be ðære síðan wiðneoðan *ostium ponas ex latere deorsum*, Gen. 6, 16. Beón hí beworpene mid wuda wiðneoðan, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 106.

wiþo-bán, es: -bâne (? cf. Icel. -beina), an; *n. A collar-bone*:—Gif widobâne gebroced weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Ofer ealle ða síðan fæstfiþ oþ ðæt wiþobân and oþ ðone swiþran sculdor ðæt sâr, Lchdm. ii. 198, 18. Stingende sâr oþ ða wiþobân oð ða eaxle, 204, 26. Hwîlum ofer ealle ða síðan biþ ðæt sâr, hwîlum becymð on ða weoþobân, and eft ymb lytel ða gesculdru ðæt sâr grêt, 258, 5. [*O. Frs.* widu-bên: *Icel.* við-beina; *n. a collar-bone.*]

wiþo-bend *wood-bine*:—Nim weoþobend, Lchdm. ii. 312, 12. [A bordun ibounde with a brod lyste, in a wethebondes wyse iwrithen aboute, Piers P. A. 6, 9.] Cf. wudu-bend, *and next word.*

wiþo-winde (wiþ-), an; *f. Withy-wind, with-wind* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *convolvulus*:—Wiþewinde *involuco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 2. Wiðwinde *viticella*, i. 33, 13. Genim wiþowindan twigu, Lchdm. ii. 34, 17. Wiþowindan leáf, 52, 6. Wiþewindan, 122, 18. [In a withe-wyndes (weythwynde, MS. C.) wise ywounden, Piers P. 5, 525.]

wiþ-rêdan *to act against, be an antidote*:—Ðære wyrte wyrttruma on wætere gedyged wiðréð íceom and næddrum, Lchdm. i. 144, 15.

wiþ-réde; *adj. Contrary*:—Wiðréde *contraria*, R. Ben. Interl. 13, 7. v. wiþer-réde.

wiþre. v. wiþere.

wiþ-reótan; *pp.* -roten *To clamour against* (?):—Gê ðam rihte wiðroten hæfdon, onscunedon ðone scîran Scippend, Elen. Kmbl. 738; El. 369.

wiþ-sacan; *p.* -sôc, *pl.* -sôcon; *pp.* -sacen *To deny, refuse, reject*:—Ic wiþsace *recuso*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 13. Sume (*adverbs*) syndan *abnegativa*, ðæt synd wiðsacendlîce, mid ðâm wê wiðsacaþ, 38; Zup. 226, 4. Wê wiðsacaþ *diffitemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 21. Ic ne wiþsôc *non abnui*, 60, 32. Wiðsôc *refragatur*, 87, 37. Wiðsôcan *refragabantur*, 78, 8. I. *to say no* to a request, *to refuse permission*:—Ða ongunnon ða iungan biddan ðone biscop, ðæt hê him álýfde, ðæt hî ænan môstan. Ða wiþsôc (*negavit*) se biscop, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 1. II. where an offer or command is expressed or implied or choice is possible, *to refuse, reject, decline*, (1) absolute:—Bæd se gesîþ hine, ðæt hê eode on his hûs; wiþsôc (*renuit*) se biscop, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Begann se cynge gyrnan his sweostor him tô wîfe . . . heó sylf wiðsôc, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 17. Wiðsôc *refragabatur* (*oblatam matrimonii sortem*, Ald. 49), Hpt. Gl. 490, 65: *exhorruit*, 504, 10. Wiðsacende *refutans* (*carnalis luxus lenocinia*, Ald. 9), 420, 69: *refutando* (*obstinatam importunitatem*, Ald. 49), 491, 29. (2) with dat. of what is refused:—Gif ic sié dînum folce nêdþearflîc tô hæbbenne, þonne ne wiðsace ic ðæm gewinne, Blickl. Homl. 225, 27. Wiðsæcest ðú sylfre réðes dînum brýdguman, Exon. Th. 248, 21; Jul. 99. Ic wiðsôc sâwle mînre frôfre *negavi consolari animam meam*, Ps. Th. 76, 3. Ætfæste hê mê mîne efenþeówene, ðâ wiðsôc ic hire, Shrn. 39, 9. Ða bæd hê ða cempan, ðæt hî onfêngon gereorde mid him; geþafode ðæt ôþer, ôðer ðam wiþsôc, 129, 32. Ôðer hiene gebeád tô ðæm færelte; ôðer him wiðsôc (*pergere recusavit*), Past. 7; Swt. 49, 5. Hê ðæt betere geceás, and ðam wyrsan wiðsôc, Elen. Kmbl. 2078; El. 1040. Mid ðon ðe hê Egypte oferwon . . . hê heora godgeldum eallum wiðsôc, and hié mid ealle tôwearp *cunctam Aegypti religionem abominatus, ceremonias ejus et templa deposuit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 5. (3) with acc.:—Ðæt hê ðone stân nime and ða wiste wiðsæce, Elen. Kmbl. 1231; El. 617. For hwan ðú mîn gebed woldest wiðsacan? *quid repellis orationem meam?* Ps. Th. 87, 14. Foregeliehte brengende him lytla ne wiðsaca *praecepit oblatos sibi parvulos non repelli*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 10. (4) with a clause:—Hê wiþsôc ðæt hê ðone Godes andettere slôge (*ferire recusavit*), Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 40. Se wiþsôc ðæt hê geleáfan onfénge and ðam gerýne ðæs heofonlîcan cyninges *et fidem ac sacramenta regni coelestis suscipere renuit*, 3, 7; S. 529, 27. (5) with dat. and clause in apposition:—Ne wiðsace ic ðon, ðæt ic on ðæm campe leng sié, Blickl. Homl. 225, 32. III. where a claim is made or implied, *to deny, refuse to acknowledge* a person, (1) absolute:—Tô wiðsacenne *ad negandum* (*Deum*), Kent. Gl. 1080. (2) with gen. of what is denied:—On dissere nihte ðú wiþsæcst mîn (*me negabis*) . . . Ne wiðsace ic dîn (*non te negabo*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 34, 35: Mk. Skt. 14, 30. (3) with acc. (or uncertain):—Se ðe mê wiðsæcð, ic wiðsace hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 33. Ðú mê wiðsæcst, 26, 75: Jn. Skt. 13, 38. Se ðe mê wiðsæcð beforan mannum, se byð wiðsacen beforan Godes englum, Lk. Skt. 12, 9. IV. where a statement is made or implied, *to deny, reject, refuse assent*. (1) absolute:—Hê wiðsôc (*negavit*) and cwæð: 'Nât ic hwæt ðú segst,' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 70: Jn. Skt. 18, 27. Wê wiðsôcun êr mid leásingum, Elen. Kmbl. 2242; El. 1122. Wiðsacende *post tergum ponentes, abjicientes*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 65. (2) with gen.:—Hî wiðsacaþ Cristes tôcymes, Homl. Th. i. 144, 23. (3) with dat.:—Wiðsæcest ðú söde and rihte ymb ðæt lîfes treów, Elen. Kmbl. 1322; El. 663. Gê wiðsôcon söde and rihte, ðæt in Bethleme bearn Wealdendes cenned wære, 779; El. 390. (4) with a clause:—Hî wiðsôcon, ðæt hê God wære . . . Sume wiðsôcon, ðæt hê deádlîc flæsc underfénge, Homl. Th. i. 116, 16–19. (4 a) where the clause is put negatively:—Ða wiðsôc Crist, ðæt hê deofol on him næfde; ac hê ne wiðsôc, ðæt hê nære Samaritanisc, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 1–2. V. where a claim has been acknowledged or a relation has been established, *to renounce, reject, give up*, (1) absolute:—Heó wiðsôce *respuerit* (*mundi opes gloriamque*, Ald. 65), Hpt. Gl. 512, 69. Wiðsacan *abdicare* (*apocriphorum deliramenta*, Ald. 26), 452, 62. (2) with gen. v. (5). (3) with dat.:—Ælc of eów ðe ne wiðsæcð (*renuntiat*) eallum þingum ðe hê âh, Lk. Skt. 14, 33. Ðú wiðsôce sôþum criste *tu repulisti christum tuum*, Ps. Th. 88, 32. Hê wiðsôc (*repulit*) snytru hûse, wæs his âgen hûs, 77, 60, 67. Hê dînum wiðsôc aldordôme, Elen. Kmbl. 1531; El. 767. Ðâm englum ðe Gode wiþsôcan, Blickl. Homl. 49, 8. Bûton hî ðam deófolgylde geoffrodon and Drihtne wiðsôcon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 114. Monige wiþsôcan ðære unsýfernysse deófolgylda *abrenunciata sorde idolatriae*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 21. Wiþsacaþ nû ðâm leásum welum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Ðæt ðú heofoncyninge wiðsôce, Exon. Th. 264, 8; Jul. 361. Deófulgyldum wiþsacan *abrenunciatis idolis*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 35. (4) with acc.:—Ðæt ðú wiðsæcest ðone cyning, ðam ðú hýrdest êr, Elen. Kmbl. 1863; El. 933. Læsse ys wiðsacan (*abnegare*) ðæt hê hæfd, swýþe micel ys wiðsacan ðæt hit ys (*abnegare quod est*), Scint. 60, 13. (5) with gen., dat., and acc. in the same sentence:—Se fæder wiðsôc his bearne, and ðæt bearn wiðsôc ðone fæder, and æt nêxtan ælc freónd wiðsôc ôðres, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 110. V a. of self-renunciation:—Gyf hwâ wylle fyligean mê, wiðsace (*abneget*) hyne sylfne, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 24. VI. *to refuse, withhold, not to give*:—Wæs Eþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hê nô ðes rihtes wiðsacan wolde . . . and hit mildlîce ágeaf ðan biscope, Chart. Th. 140, 12. VII. *to declare hostility* (?):—Hî hiene (*Mucius*) secgan hêton, hû fela ðæra manna wære ðe wið ðæm cyninge Tarcuine swîðost wiðsacen hæfde, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 24. [Widsaken cristindom (he þene beo, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10898. Þ lîerde Uortiger, and fastliche hit wiðsoc, 13000. Hit is so wide ibrouht forth, ich hit ne mei nout widsaken, A. R. 88, 11.]

wiþ-sacendlîc; *adj. Negative, expressing negation*:—Sume (*adverbs*) syndan *abnegativa*, ðæt synd wiðsacendlîce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 226, 3.

wiþ-sacung, e; *f. Renunciation*:—Náht ûs framaþ wiðsacing (*abrenuntiatio*) lîchaman bûtan wiðsacinge geþances, Scint. 60, 14.

wiþ-scorian; *p.* ode *To refuse*:—Se ðe deónde bið on cræftum, and ðonne tô swîðe wiðscoraþ (-sceoraþ, Hatt. MS.) ðæm ealdordôme (*si omnino renititur*), healde hine ðæt hê ne cnytte ðæt underfongne feoh on ðam swâtlîne, ðæt Xrist ymbe spræc, Past. 9; Swt. 58, 12. [Yef þou louest to bi sobre, wyþscore and wyþdraȝ þine willes, Ayenb. 254, 26.]

wiþ-scûfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen *To push back* or *away, to repel, drive away, refute*; repellere, expellere, praecipitare;—Wiðscyfs ðú *precipitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 67. Ûs drífaþ ða ællreordan tô sê, wiþscûfeþ (*repellit*) ûs seó sê tô ðâm ællreordum, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44. Hê oft stormas wiþsceáf (*repellere consueverat*), 2, 7; S. 509, 33. Gif hwylc monn his âgen wîf wiþscûfe (*expulerit*), 4, 5; S. 573, 17. Hwî willaþ gê wiþscûfan (*repellere*) ðone ðe gê êr onfêngon, 3, 19; S. 549, 4. Wiþscûfan (*refutare*) ða ðe gedyrstigedon, ðæt hî Éastran heóldan bûtan heora rihtre tîde, 5, 21; S. 642, 39. Fultum tô wiþscûfanne hergunge (*ad repellendas inruptiones*), 1, 14; S. 482, 37.

wiþ-secgan; *p.* -sægde *To renounce*:—Eardlîco lusto wiðsægende *terrena desideria respuentes*, Rtl. 34, 20. [Þ hit beo so open sunne, Þ he hit ne mei wiðsiggen (*deny*), A. R. 86, 7. W'dsuggen (-segge, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13237. Manig mann þiss merrke shall wiþþstanndenn and wiþþ-seggenn (*contradicere*), Orm. 7646. No men ne mygt wel it wyþsegge, R. Glouc. 106, 3. No þing to hele, no þing wyþzigge *to conceal nothing, to deny nothing*, Ayenb. 175, 4. Whoso wole my juggement withseie, Chauc. Prol. 805. Wytheseyne or geyneseyne *contradico*, Prompt. Parv. 530.]

wiþ-seón; *p.* -seah, *pl.* -sâwon *To plot against* (?):—Hié sume heora þeówas gefreódon. . . . Ða ofþûhte heora ceorlum ðæt mon ða þeówas freóde, and hî nolde. Ða wiðsâwon hié ðæm hlâfordum, and ða þeówas mid him, oþ hié wyldran wêron þonne hié *cum servos suos passim liberos facerent, libertini in partem potestates recepti plenitudinem per scelus usurpare meditati sunt. Itaque conspirantes in facinus libertini correptam urbem suo tantum generi vendicant*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 14–18.

wiþ-setness, e; *f. A placing opposite* or *something placed opposite*:—Uuitsetnis *objectus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 26.

wiþ-settan; *p.* te *To oppose, resist*:—Sende hê him fultum þurh sumne dêman, ðe wiðsette heora feóndum, and hî álîsde of heora yrmðe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 25. Fram ansýne árleásra ða ðe mê geswenctun þ wiðsettun (*afflixerunt*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 9. [Wythesettyñ *obsto, obsisto*, Prompt. Parv. 530.]

wiþ-sleán; *p.* -slôh *To counteract*:—Hî woldon ðæra hâlgena lîc besencan on flôde, ac se ælmihtiga Scyppend wiðslôh ðam unrâde, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 324.

wiþ-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprécon; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak against*,

to revile:—From. stefne edwȳstendes and wiðspreocen[des] *a voce exprobrantis et obloquentis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 17.

wiþ-spurnan; *p.* -spearn *To dash against:*—Ðȳ læs ðū wiðspurne wið stāne fōt ðīnne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4. 6.

wiþ-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* stōdon; *p.* -standen. I. of opposition to force or compulsion, *to withstand, resist*, (1) absolute:—Wiðstōd *reluctaretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 45. Ðæt landfolc hardlīce wiðstōdon *the people offered a stout resistance*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 4. Wiðstōde *disputans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 1. (2) with dat.:—Gif hwylc eów wiþstondeþ (*restiterit*), ðonne gefultumiaþ wē eów, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 17. Him man swīðe fæstlīce wiðstōd and heardlīce, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 8: Exon. Th. 156, 15; Gū. 875. Hē galdorcræftum wiðstōd stranglīce, Andr. Kmbl. 333; An. 167. Wiðstōd *refragabatur* (*decalogi sanctionibus*, Ald. 12), Hpt. Gl. 426, 40. Hē wolde ðæt gyld ābrecan. Ðā wiðstōdan him ða hæþenan men, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21. Wæpen wyrcean and heora feóndum wiþstondan (*resistere*), Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 14. Ðæm sloegende wiðstonda, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 18. Fram ðām wiðstondendum (*resistentibus*) ðere swīðra ðīnre, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. II. *to stand against, succeed in opposing, be a match for, refute:*—Se nama tācnaþ ðone sige ðe Drihten wiþstōd deófle, Blickl. Homl. 67, 15. Eftforefundeno wiðstōd *reprehensores redarguit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 13. Ðæt hī ðām yrmðum ne wiðstanden *in miseriis non subsistent*, Ps. Th. 139, 10. Ne mæg eów nān þing wiðstandan (*resistere*), Jos. 1, 5: 10, 8: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 10: Ps. Th. 75, 5. Wyrde wiðstondan, Exon. Th. 287, 17; Wand. 15: 161, 32; Gū. 967: 278, 18; Jul. 599. Wīsdōm, ðam ne magon ealle eówer wiðerwinnan wiðstandan and wiðcweðan, Lk. Skt. 21, 15: Blickl. Homl. 161, 17. III. *to stand in the way, be a hindrance, obstruct, prevent, be a preventive*, (1) absolute:—Wið blōdryne of nosum; ādrȳg gāte blōd and gnīd tō duste, dō on ðæt næsþyrl; hyt wiðstandeþ (*it acts as a preventive*), Lchdm. i. 352, 4. (2) with dat.:—Him nænig wiþstōd *nullo prohibente*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 41. In swā micclum heáfe ðæra ðe ðēr wēron ūt gongende, hira nænig ðām in gangendum ne wiðstōd, Shrn. 41, 10. Ða þióstro ðīnre heortan willaþ mīnre lāre wiðstondan, Met. 5, 22. (3) with dat. of that which is hindered and gen. of that in respect to which the hindrance occurs:—Micel stān ðone bröc tōdælde and him his rihtrynes wiþstent; swā dōð nū ða þeóstro ðīnre gedrēfednesse wiþstandan mīnum lārum, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 30. Hē ðē oft wiðstōd willan ðīnes, Exon. Th. 268, 5; Jul. 427. IV. *to stand off* (cf. wiþ *in* wiþ-faran), *keep away, be absent:*—Fearr dióules flācon uiðstonde *procul diaboli fraus absistat*, Rtl. 98, 22. Be ðon ðe mon wīf bycgge and ðonne sió gift wiðstande. Gif mon wīf gebycgge and sió gyft forð ne cume, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 4 note. V. *to be hostile:*—Ic wiðstande ongēn eów *ponam faciem contra vos*, Lev. 26, 17. Cf. wiþer-standan.

wiþ-steall, es; *m.* I. *a defence:*—Ic ingehygd eal geondwlīte, hū gefæstnad sȳ ferð innanweard, wiðsteall geworht *I scan the mind to see how the soul is fortified within, how its defences are built*, Exon. Th. 266, 20; Jul. 401. II. *an obstruction, obstacle:*—Wiðstealles *obstacula* (nimborum obstacula rupit, ut fluerent imbres, Ald. 143), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 71: 64, 39. Cf. wiþer-steall.

wiþ-steppan *glosses* praetergredi, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

wiþ-stunian; *p.* ode *To dash against:*—Ealdum ðū wiðstōde and wiðstunedest . . . stunaþ heó wærce, wiðstunaþ heó āttre, Lchdm. iii. 32, 13–24.

wiþ-styllan; *p.* de *To leap back, retreat:*—Wiðstylde *descivit, pedem retraxit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 25. v. stellan *to leap*.

wiþ-styltan; *p.* te *To hesitate, doubt:*—Gif gié hæbbe leáfo and gié ne wiðstylte *si habueritis fidem et non haesitaveris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 21.

wiþ-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. I. with acc. *to withdraw, draw back:*—Swā micel swā seó sǣ heó mǣst wiðteóhð *as far as ever the sea withdraws itself* (*recedes*), Chart. Th. 318, 9. II. with dat. *to draw back, restrain:*—Balaham wolde fēran ðēr hiene mon bæd, ac his ēstfulnesse wiðteáh (wit-, Hatt. MS.) se esol ðe hē onuppan sæt *Balaam pervenire ad propositum tendit, sed ejus votum animal, cui praesidet, praepedit*, Past. 36; Swt. 254, 23. Oðerne hē drīf ūtwīde geornfullīce mid stīcele, ōðrum hē wiðteáh mid brīdle *illum stimulo impellere nititur, hunc freno moderatur*, 40; Swt. 293, 1. III. *to draw away*, cf. wiþ-ferian:—Wiþtugon *detrahebant*, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 3. IV. *to draw to:*—Wiðtīhþ *attrahit* (other Latin versions have *abstrahit*), Ps. Lamb. second 9, 9. [Wiðteod giu of þe fleslīche lustes *abstinete vos a carnalibus desideriis*, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 18. Þat he us wissie to wiðtien of alle flesliche lustes, 79, 4.]

wiþþe, an; *f. A with* (v. Jud. 16, 9 where Wicklif has *wiþþis*), *a thong, cord:*—Wiðde *loramentum* vel *tormentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 26: *lorumentum*, ii. 53, 39. Wiðde *circus* vel *circulus*, rēp *funiculus* vel *funis*, i. 15, 18–19: 75, 3–4. Hē hēt hī (*Agatha*) on hencgene āstreccan, and drāwan swā swā wiðdan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 113. Hē bebeád ðām cwellerum, ðæt hī hine mid wiðdum handum and fōtum on ðære rōde gebundon, Homl. Th. i. 594, 31: 596, 21. [Nimeð me þene ilke mon, and doð wiðde (raketeje, 2nd MS.) an his sweore, Laym. 22833. Twelf swine iteied tosomne, mid wiðen swiðe grete ywriðen al togadere, 25973. Crist himm wrohhte an swepe all alls itt wære off wiþþess, Orm. 15563. Þe þief . . . þet heþ nieȝ þe wyþþe ine þe nykke, Ayenb. 135, 25. Witthe, wythth *boia*, Prompt. Parv. 531. *O. Frs.* withthe: *Icel.* viðja, *and* við; *gen.* viðjar.] v. cyne-wiþþe.

wiþ-þyddan; *p.* de *To thrust back:*—Wiðþyddende *retundens*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 52.

wiþ-tremman; *p.* de *To step back:*—Ðonne wiðtremð hē and onhupaþ *gressum post terga revocet*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 27. v. trem *a step*.

wiþ-ufan; *adv. prep. Above*, (1) as adverb:—Sume (*adverbs*) synd *localia . . . super* wiðufan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 5: *supra*, 240, 9. On ðære bytminge wæs se arc rūm, and wiðufan genyrwed, Homl. Th. i. 536, 15. Hēr wiðufan on ðyssere rādinge, 608, 15: ii. 228, 7. Swā swā wiðufan gecweden hit is *sicut supra dictum est*, Ath. Crd. 27: Lchdm. iii. 438, 7. Hē bebeád wolcnum wiþufan *mandavit nubibus desuper*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 23: Hymn. Surt. 24, 31. (2) as prep.:—Tō grēwan stāne, ðonon wiðufan ðæs wælles heáfud, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 4.

wiþ-ūtan; *adv. prep. Without.* I. as adverb:—Gē clēnsiaþ ðæt wiðūtan ys caliceas and dixas. . . . Clēnsa ǣryst ðæt wiðinnan ys calices and disces, ðæt hit sī clēne ðæt wiðūtan ys *mundatis quod deforis est calicis et parapsidis . . . Munda prius quod intus est calicis et parapsidis, ut fiat et id, quod deforis est, mundum*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25–26. His līchama barn wiðūtan mid langsumere hǣtan, Homl. Th. i. 86, 4. Man scolde fandian gif man mihte betræppan ðane here āhwǣr wiþūtan, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 43. II. as preposition. (1) with dat. (a) *without* (the opposite of *within*), *outside of:*—Wiðūtan ðæm dīce is geworht heáh weall, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 19. Ðā cwæð man mycel gemōt wiðūtan Lundene, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 16. Se cyng gefeaht tōgeánes his sunu wiðūtan Normandīge, 1079; Erl. 216, 7. (b) *without* (the opposite of *with*):—Hē hæfde Yrlande gewunnon wiðūtan ælcon wǣpnon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 18. (2) with acc., *without, to the outside of:*—Læd ūt ðone hirwend wiðūtan ða wīcstōwe *educ blasphemum extra castra*, Lev. 24, 14. Hig āwurpon hyne wiðūtan ðone wīngeard (*extra vineam*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 39. v. wiþ-innan.

wiþ-weorpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To reject:*—Ðū eart se weallstān ðe ða wyrhtan wiðwurpan, Exon. Th. 1, 4; Cri. 3. Gē ðære snyttro [stān (? cf. Lk. 20, 17)] unwīslīce wiðweorpon, Elen. Kmbl. 587; El. 294.

wiþ-winde. v. wiþo-winde.

wiþ-winnan; *p.* -wann, *pl.* -wunnon *To strive against, resist:*—Went hē mid ealle cræfte ongēn ðæs ōðres geðyld, ðe him ðonne giet wiðwinð (*eum obsistentem fortiter*), Past. 33; Swt. 227, 7. Eallum his wordum hī wiðcwǣdon and wiþwunnan *cunctis quae dicebat contradicere laborabant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 17. 'Nis nān wuht ðe mæge swā heágum gōde wiþcweþan.' Ðā cwæþ ic: 'Nē wēne ic ðæt ænig wuht sié ðe wiþwinne' *non est igitur aliquid, quod summo huic bono possit obsistere. Non, inquam, arbitror*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 31. Hwæt wilt ðū cweþan, gif hwā nylle wiþwinnan, 36, 6; Fox 182, 6. Ðone anwald mæg wel reccan se ðe ǣgðer ge hine habban cann ge wiðwinnan *potentiam bene regit qui et tenere illam noverit et impugnare*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 21. Ðeáh ðe hē swȳþe wiþwinnende wǣre *quamvis multum renitens*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 17. Ða biscepas sǣdon ðæt ealle godas him irre wēren and wiðwinnende, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 4. v. wiþer-winnan, wiþ, II. 10.

wiþ-winnend, es; *m. An opponent:*—Wiðwinnend *refragator* (*-ur*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 62.

witian, witiendlīc. v. be-witian, witod, fore-witiendlīc.

witiend-līc (witend-); *adj. Prophetic:*—Witiendlīcere mihte *prophetica virtute*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 22. Witendlīcum wītedōme *prophetica vaticinatione*, 520, 16. Witendlīcere, 505, 3. Witenlīcere, 443, 58. Witiendlīcum *propheticis*, 416, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wīzōn *prophetizare, vaticinari, divinare.*] v. wīte-dōm; witegend-līc *and* witeg-dōm.

witig, wittig; *adj.* I. *having knowledge, wisdom, sense; sagacious, wise:*—Stān witig werede and worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 1485; An. 744. Swilce wittige ł gleáwe leorneras *velut sagaces* (*prudentes*) *gymnosophistas*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 76. ¶ as an epithet of the Deity (cf. witte of witty God, Piers P. 15, 126):—Witig God, Cd. Th. 182, 24; Exod. 80: Ps. Th. 77, 20: Exon. Th. 14, 29; Cri. 226: Beo. Th. 1375; B. 685: 2116; B. 1056. Witig Drihten, 3113; B. 1554: Hy. 4, 6: Exon. Th. 379, 12; Deór. 32: Cd. Th. 179, 8; Exod. 25: 241, 14; Dan. 404. Wittig (wigtig, MS.), Beo. Th. 3687; B. 1841. Witig Wuldorcyning, Cd. Th. 242, 30; Dan. 427. II. *in one's wits, in one's right mind:*—Weard his suna wittig, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 428. [Wygar þe witeȝe (wittye, 2nd MS.) wurhte, Laym. 21134. Mine wise and mine witie (wittye, 2nd MS.) men, 15829. Witti and wise, Kath. 315. Ich am witi and wot al þat to cumen is, O. and N. 1189. ȝe wise men and witty of the lawe, Piers P. C. 10, 51. *O. Sax.* witig, wittig: *O. H. Ger.* wizig, wizzig *solers, sapiens: Icel.* vitugr.] v. for-, fore-, ge-, un-witig, -wittig.

witiga, witig-dōm. v. witega, witeg-dōm.

witigness, e; *f. Sagacity, prudence:*—Wyttinysse *industriam* (saga-

cissimam animi industriam, Ald. 3: cf. gleáunes *industria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 2), Hpt. Gl. 407, 71.

wíting-stów. v. wítung-stów.

wít-leás; *adj. Witless, senseless*:—On ðam fíftan mónþe hé (*the fœtus*) bíþ cwica and weaxeþ and seó módur líf witleás, Lchdm. iii. 146, 12. [Ne wurðe non so witleas, A. R. 256, 25. Giff þin macche iss wis and god and tu wittles and wicke, Orm. 6197. Nis neure mon redles ar his heorte beo witles, O. and N. 692. Ine foles, and yne wytlease, þet ne habbeþ nenne skele, Ayenb. 86, 13. *Icel.* vit-lauss *witless, foolish, mad.*] v. gewit-leás, *and next word.*

wít-leást, e; *f. Senselessness, folly*:—His (*Job's*) wífes witleást (gewitleást, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 4), Job. Thw. 167, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* vit-leysi *madness.*] v. gewit-leást.

wítnere, es; *m. A punisher, tormentor*:—Wítnere *lictor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 59. Se ðéma betécð ða unrihtwísan ðam unmildheortan wítnere, and se wítnere hí gebrincð on cwearterne, Homl. Ass. 8, 205. Ðonne beóð ða hire (*the soul's*) wítneras, ða ðe hí tó ðám leahtrum forspeónon, Homl. Th. i. 410, 31. Se hláford sealde hyne ðám wítnerum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. 18, 34. Se heretoga cwæþ: 'Gá beóð gewítnode' . . . Dá swór se déma, ðæt hí þurh dryċræfte ða stánas áwendon tó heora wítnerum, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 110. [*O. L. Ger.* wítneri *tortor*: *O. H. Ger.* wízinâri *ultor, tortor, lictor.*]

wítnes, e; *f.* I. *knowledge*:—Fore wísdóm ł witnesse *propter scientiam*, Rtl. 194, 37. II. *witness, cognisance, knowledge*:—Menigo óðro béceno worhte se Hǽlend on witnesa (*in conspectu*) ðara ðegna, Jn. Skt. 20, 30. III. *witness, testimony*:—Ásceacaþ eówer fóta dust ofer hig on witnesse (gewytnysse, *v. l.*) (*in testimonium*), Lk. Skt. 9, 5. In cýðnisse ł witnesa *in testimonium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 4. Leása witnesa *falsa testimonia*, 15, 19. IV. *a person who gives testimony, a witness*:—Monigo leáse witnesa (*testes*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 60. In múð tuoe witnesa (*testium*), 18, 16. Tó witnesum *testibus*, 26, 65. v. ge-witness.

wítnian; *p.* ode *To punish, torment, plague*:—Ic wítnie *multo*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 58. Uuítnath *multabitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 42. Wítnað *plectit*, 90, 12. Wítnode *multavit, punivit*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 15. Déme ðæt se bisceop and wítnige be ðam (*juxta hoc puniatur*), L. Ecg. C. 16; Th. ii. 144, 7. Wítnian *vapulare, multare, flagellare*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 27. Wítniende *multans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 31. Wítniendra þíówa *lictorum*, 52, 77. Déman wídnigendne *judicem punientem*, Scint. 38, 3. (1) with acc. of person:—Hé wítnaþ ða scyldigan *injusti punientur*, Ps. Th. 36, 28. Ðæt ða bióþ gesǽlegran ðe mon wítnaþ ðonne ða bión ðe hí wítniaþ *infeliciores eos esse, qui faciunt, quam qui patiuntur injuriam*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 6. Hwæþerne woldest ðú déman wítes wyrþran, ðe ðone ðe ðone unscyldgan wítnode, ðe ðone ðe ðæt wíte þolode? *cui supplicium inferendum putares, eius qui fecisset, an qui pertulisset injuriam?* Fox 208, 16. Ðone blacan Heáwald hí lange cwylmdon and ðurh lima wítnadon *Nigellum Hewaldum longo suppliciorum cruciatu et horrenda membrorum omnium discerptione interemerunt*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 41. Ðæt man ðás menn wítnige and cwelle, Blickl. Homl. 183, 2. Nele God ús wítnian, Ps. Th. 76, 7. Ða unrihtwísan beóð wítnade (*punientur*), Ps. Surt. 36, 28. Hí wǽron wítnade *virgis caesi*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 160, 14. (1 a) with the means of punishment expressed:—Ic wítnige eów seofon wíton *corripiam vos septem plagis*, Lev. 26, 28. Se uultor ne slát ða lifre Tyties, ðe hine ér mid ðý wítnode, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 4. Wítna mid tintregum ðínne sunu, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 205. Ðæt se hí móte mid mycclum wítum wítnian, Blickl. Homl. 61, 18. Hé hí wolde wítnian mid deáþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 12. Hé bíþ wítnad manegum wítum *vapulabit multis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 47, 48. (2) with acc. of fault:—Ðæt hí heora synna wítnade and bétte, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 24. Sume wyllaþ wítnian stíðlíce ða læssan gyltas on heora underþeóddum, and nella[ ]wítnian mid nánre wrace ða máran synna on him sylfum, Homl. Ass. 7, 182. Ðý læs hit him sié wítnod *lest it be punished in him*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 17. [*O. Sax.* wítnôn: *O. Frs.* wítnia: *O. H. Ger.* wízinôn *damnare, dijudicare, vexare, angere, plectere, torquere.*] v. ge-wítnian; un-wítnod.

wítnigend-líc; *adj.* I. *that punishes* or *torments*:—Seó ðwyre sáwul gǽð tó ðam wítnigendlícum fýre, Homl. Th. i. 408, 23. Wítnigendlícum fýre, ii. 344, 12, 17: 590, 13. II. *that deserves to be punished*:—Ne gemétst ðú on mé áht wítniendlíces, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 4. Cf. un-wítniendlíce.

wítnung, e; *f. Punishment, torment, pain*:—Mǽgmorðres wítnung *parricidii actio*, . . . gebohtre scíre wítnung *ambitus judicium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 10, 12. Geligra wítnung *incerta* (*incesti?*) *judicium*, ii. 49, 29. Ðæs ic geléfe, ðætte élc unriht wítnung sié ðæs yfel ðe hit déð, næs ðæs ðe hit þafaþ *apparet, illatam cuilibet injuriam non accipientis, sed inferentis esse miseriam*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 20. Ðæt hé on wítnunge stówe swungen wǽre, ðý ðæt hé swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 3. Ðære synne tó wítnunge mínre unhýrsumnesse *ad puniendam inobedientiae meae culpam*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 22. Ðonne seó sáwul bið tó hire wítnunge geléd . . . betǽht tó écere wítnunge, Homl. Th. i. 410, 24, 30. Helpan ðám forðfarenum ðe on wítnunge beóð, ii. 356, 12. Gefyl hié nú mid ðære wítnunga ðe ðú him geteohhod hæfdest, Ps. Th. 16, 13. Búton wítnunge *without exacting a penalty*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19. Swerie hé (*a criminal who has been punished*) ðæt hé áfre wítnunge ne wrece, L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 22. Áwend nú fram mé ðíne wítnunga (*plagas tuas*), Ps. Th. 38, 11. v. ge-, hengen-, un-wítnung.

wítnung-stów, e; *f. A place of punishment*:—Seó micele byrnende dene is wítnungstów, in ðære beóð mauna sáwla gewítnode and geclénsode, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 20. Oft men wurdon of ðisum lífe gelédde, and eft tó lífe árǽrde, and hí fela wítnungstówa and eác hálgena wununga geséwon, 364, 28. v. wítung-stów.

wítod; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) I. *appointed, ordained, assured, certain*:—Him is unhyldo Waldendes wítod, nú hié wordcwyde his foríéton, Cd. Th. 45, 21; Gen. 730. Ðé is gedál wítod líces and sáwle, 57, 19; Gen. 930: 252, 9; Dan. 576: Andr. Kmbl. 1777; An. 891. Ðonne bið ús seó méd æt Drihtene wítod, L. E. G. 21; Th. ii. 418, 20. Mé bið gyrn wítod . . . bearnum bíþ deáþ wítod, Exon. Th. 396, 18, 28; Rä. 16, 6, 11: 494, 13; Rä. 82, 7: Fins. Th. 53; Fin. 26. Mé bið wítod, ðæt ic þolian sceal bearngestreóna, Exon. Th. 402, 3; Rä. 21, 24. Ðé is súsl weotod, Cd. Th. 308, 14; Sat. 692: Andr. Kmbl. 1902; An. 953. Here bád wítodes willan, Cd. Th. 213, 12; Exod. 551. Witodre fyrde, 207, 23; Exod. 471. Sceal ic wítodes bídan *I must await my certain fate*, 137, 18; Gen. 2275. Dóm wutedne *judicium certum*, Rtl. 92, 18. Wé ús nytan witod líf óð é́fen *we are not sure of life until the evening*, Wulfst. 241, 16: 240, 18: 151, 17. Nú hæbbe ic ðíne hyldo mé witode geworhte, Cd. Th. 45, 15; Gen. 727. Weotude, Andr. Kmbl. 2149; An. 1076. Fleág fugla cyn, ðǽr hý feorhnere witude fundon (*where they were sure of finding food*), Exon. Th. 157, 11; Gú. 890. Witode, 430, 13; Rä. 44, 8. Béc bodiaþ weotedne willan, Salm. Kmbl. 475; Sal. 238. Ne cýþ ðú witod on wén ðín *do not feel sure of your expectation*, Prov. Kmbl. 22. Se ealda man him mæg gewislíce witod witan, ðæt him se deáð geneálǽcð *the old man may surely know, that for him the approach of death is certain*, Wulfst. 147, 26. Hí eác wénan ne þurfon, ac witod witan, ðæt hig yfel leán habban scylan, 270, 26. Ic ðæt wénde and witod tealde, ðæt ic ðé meahte áhwyrfan from hálor, Exon. Th. 264, 1; Jul. 357. Him tó wǽron witode geþingþo, Cd. Th. 30, 30; Gen. 475. Ðé sind wítu weotud be gewyrhtum, Andr. Kmbl. 2731; An. 1368. Feohgestealda witedra wénan, Exon. Th. 283, 26; Jul. 686. Hé him wælbende weotode tealde, Beo. Th. 3877; B. 1936. Uutedo *certa*, Rtl. 171, 41. II. with much the same force as *witodlice*, (a) with definite sense, *it is certain, certainly, assuredly*:—Witod, se ðe his broces bóte sécð, búton tó Gode sylfum, hé dryhð deófles wyllan, Wulfst. 12, 11: 85, 14. Án þing ic eów secge tó gewisse, ðæt witod sceal geweorðan godspel gecýþed geond ealle worulde ǽr worulde ende, 89, 21. Se ðe forsyhð eów, witod hé forsyhð mé, 177, 15. (b) in a less definite sense, *indeed, surely*:—Allo wuted iornaþ *omnes quidem currunt*, Rtl. 5, 35. Ða heordas wutud gisprécun betwih him, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 15. Witud *quidem*, Anglia xiii. 392, 383: *nam*, 368, 40: *itaque*, 379, 194. [*O. Sax.* witod:—Nadra, thât siu iro nídskepies witodes wânit *where it thinks hostility intended*, Hél. 1880. Cf. *Goth.* witôþ *law*: *O. H. Ger.* wizod, wizzod *lex, jus.*] v. ge-, un-witod, *and next word.*

witod-líc; *adj. Certain*:—Wutudlíce sindun wítga ðætte wére *certi sunt prophetam esse*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wizzod-lîh *legalis.*]

witodlíce; *adv.* I. *certainly*:—Witodlíce (*amen*) ic secge eów, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 21. Wéne ic ful swíðe and witodlíce, Exon. Th. 461, 5; Hö. 30. II. with a somewhat indefinite sense, translating many Latin words, *indeed, surely, truly*:—Witodlíce (wotetlíce, Lind.) *autem*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 21. Wiototlíce, Lind. 2, 3. Wutedlíce (wutudlíce, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 10. Witodlíce *enim*, Mk. Skt. 1, 38. Wiotudlíce *ergo*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 3. Witedlíce *etenim*, Ps. Spl. 15, 6. Witudlíce, Anglia xiii. 365, 3. Witodlíce *igitur*, Gen. 4, 11: Mt. Kmbl. 12, 28: *inquam*, Kent. Gl. 945. Wutudlíce *itaque*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 4. Witodlíce *nam*, Anglia xiii. 386, 302: *quippe* and *nempe*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 2: *quidem*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 37. Witedlíce, Ps. Spl. 34, 23. Uutetlíce, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 24. Witudlíce *quoque*, Anglia xiii. 397, 459: *utique*, 366, 19. Wutudlíce, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 28. Witodlíce *vero*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Wiotudlíce, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 8. Witodlíce *videlicet*, Anglia xiii. 387, 318. Wietodlíce, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* wizzodlicho *quidem.*]

-witol, -wittol. v. fore-witol, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 28, un-wittol.

wíton, wuton (-an, -un), uton (-an, -un); *interjectional form with an infinitive, the combination being the equivalent of a subjunctive, = let us . . .*:—Uton (wuton, Cott. MS.) ágifan ðæm eane his wíf, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 6. Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten, Hy. 8, 1. Uuton nú gehýran, Blickl. Homl. 83, 30. Wutan cuman ealle, and úre mágas mid ús wutun þyder habban, Ps. Th. 73, 8. Wutun cuman ealle and hí tówyrpan *venite et disperdamus eos*, 82, 4: Beo. Th. 5290; B. 2648. Gá wé ł wutun (wutu, Rush.) geonga, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 38: 14, 42. Uton gán (uutun geonga, Lind.) *eamus*, Jn. Skt. 11, 16. Uton wircean *faciamus*, Gen. 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3: Cd. Th. 26, 8; Gen. 403: 278, 6; Sat. 217. Ðá cwæþ hé: 'Uton geécan ðone anwald . . .' Ðá

cwæþ ic: 'Uton ðæs,' Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 28. Utan biddan God, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 18: 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Exon. Th. 48, 14; Cri. 771. Utun faran *transeamus*, Lk. Skt. 2, 15. ¶ the word was originally a tense of the verb witan, and its verbal character is occasionally still marked by the use of the pronoun:—Wuton wē ðæt·gemunan, Blickl. Homl. 125, 2. Uutun uē geonga (uton gan, W. S., wutun gonga, Rush.) *eamus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 31. [Uten don elmessen, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 6. Uten we heom to liðe, Laym. 20635. Ute we to him fare, O. and N. 1779. *O. Sax.* wita.]

witran *to make certain* (?), *to inform*:—Witro *veror*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 23. [Wise mi and witere (witte me, 2nd MS.), whuder ic mæi liðan, Laym. 1200. Wite me and were and witere and wisse þurh þi wisdom to wite me wið sunne, Jul. 33, 13. Ho has witered hire of þis, and ho has hire kenned, Jos. 466. Ho wat3 wytered bi wy3es what wat3 þe cause, Allit. Pms. 85, 1587. Cf. *Icel.* vitra *to manifest, reveal.*] v. witer.

wi-trod. v. wīg-trod.

wit-seóc; *adj. Lunatic, possessed*:—Hrýmde sum wōd mann ðurh deófles gāst ... Weard se mann geclænsod fram ðam fūlan gāste ... Ðā gefxode se cyning be ðam witseócum menn, Homl. Th. i. 458, 2–8. Hī deófu fram wittseócum mannum āflīgdon, ii. 490, 23. *Exorcista* is se ðe rāt ofer ða witseócan men, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 392. v. gewit-seóc.

witt, witter, wittiend-líc, wittig, witud. v. wit, witer, witiend-líc, witig, witod.

wituma, an; *m. A dowry*:—Wituma *vel* wetma, uuituma *dos*, Txts. 57, 704. Weotoma *dote* (the line is: Ne metuas juvenis sortiri dote puellam, Ald. 170), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 28: 27, 18. Lōcige hē ðæt hió hæbbe ðæt weorð sié hire mægðhādes, ðæt is se weotuma (wituma, *v. l.*) *pretium pudicitiae non negabit* (Ex. 21, 10), L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 18. Āgife hē ðæt fioh æfter ðæm weotuman (*juxta modum dotis, quam virgines accipere consueverint*, Ex. 22, 17), 29; Th. i. 52, 8. In Anglia xiii. 30, 82, wytuma *paranymphus* seems a mistake for witumbora. v. next word. [*O. Frs.* wetma, witma, v. Richthofen: *O. H. Ger.* widemo *dos.*]

witum-bora, an; *m. A bridesman*; paranymphus, Hpt. Gl. 448, 25.

witung. v. fore-witung.

witung-stōw, e; *f. A place of torment* or *punishment*:—Ðæt is eác cūþ, ðæt for ðæs dæges weorþunge, ðæt ða sāwla onfōþ reste, ða ða beóþ on wītincgstōwan, Wulfst. 219, 34. v. wītnung-stōw.

wit-word, es; *n. A statement which bears witness* to anything, *testament, covenant*:—Witword and gewitnes, ðæt ðæt stande ðæt hit nān man ne āwende, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 1. Wē willaþ ðæt ... witword and getrýwe gewitnes ... fæste stande, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Ofer ðēm landum ðe Ealdrēd ærcebiscop hæfð siðþan begitan on witword oððe on caupland (*by testament or purchase?*), Chart. Th. 439, 4. [His witeword *testamentum ejus*, Ps. 24, 14. Alle þat felle to me ... of my lordes witeword, witnes þerof haf I, R. Brun. 152, 9. Fulfille I salle in dede þe kynges witworde, 153, 2. Cf. *Swed.* wits-ord *witness, testimony. Icel.* vit-orð *knowledge.*]

Wixan; *pl. The name of some people in some district in England*:—Eást-Wixna is þrýð hund hýda, West-Wixna syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 19. Cf. on wixena bróc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 78, 1.

wixen; *adj. Of wax*:—Hlāf wexenne, Lchdm. iii. 210, 1. [*M. H. Ger.* wehsin.]

wlacian; *p.* ode. I. *to be* or *get lukewarm*:—Ic wlacige *tepeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 4. Swā swā ðæt cealde ǽrest onginð wlacian, ǽr hit ful wearm weorðe, swā eác ðæt wearme wlacaþ, ǽr hit eallunga ácealdige *sicut a frigore per teporem transitur ad calorem, ita a calore per teporem reditur ad frigus*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 4. II. *to make lukewarm*:—Ic wlacige *tepefacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 218, 6. v. ā-, ge-wlacian; wlæccan.

wlacu *and* **wlæc**; *adj. Lukewarm, tepid*:—Mid wlæcre *tepida* (*lepida*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 43. (1) in a physical sense:—Gedō ðæt sió wyrt wlacu (blacu, MS.) sý, and þyge hý, Lchdm. i. 80, 13. Wlece hyt, ðæt hyt wlæc beó, and habbe on hys mūþe swā wlac, iii. 106, 2–4. Gif sió wamb biþ windes full, cymð ðæt of wlacre wǽtan; sió cealde wǽte wyrcþ sār an, ii. 224, 23. Hié beóð mid wlacum wætre on hélo gebrōhte *aegros ad salutem tepens aqua revocavit*, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 25; Homl. Skt. i. 11, 158. On wlacum ele, Homl. Th. i. 86, 23. Syle hyt him wlacu sūpan, Lchdm. i. 196, 19. Genim ðæt swā wlacu, ii. 40, 5. Sete him wlacu wæter drincan swíþe hāt, 62, 11. Wlaco, 40, 9: 192, 10. Gewyrmi hyt and swā wlæc drýpe on ðæt eáre, i. 178, 25: 188, 7: 210, 9. On wlæc wín, ii. 24, 28. (2) in a figurative sense:—Hē is wlaco (*tepidus*), and nis nāuðer ne hāt, ne ceald ... Se bið wearm, nalles wlaco ... Swā eác se ðe wyrð wlacra treówa, and nyle ðæt wlæce oferwinnan (*nequaquam tepore superato*) ... Se ðe tō lange wunaþ on ðēm wlacum treówum ... hē wlacu bið ... Se ðe tō lange wlæc bið, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 1–14. Gif wēn sī ðæt hē on strengo þeódscipes tō wlæc (*tepidus*) sý, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. Oft ða mondwēran weorðaþ sum besolcne and sum wlace and sum slāwe *saepe mansueti dissolutionis torpescunt taedio*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 15. [Ðe wop ðe cumeð of þe wlache heorte *lacrima tepida*, O. E. Homl. ii. 151, 9. Torpor is þe uorme, þet is wlech heorte, A. R. 202, 4. Wlech weater, Jul. 31, 11.]

wlæcce (?), an; *f. Lukewarmness*:—Wlæccan *frigum*, Germ. 397, 448.

wlæclice; *adv. Lukewarmly*:—Wlæclice *tepide, enerviter*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 39. For hwon segdes ðū Ægbrihte swā gemeleáslice and swā wlæclice (*tam negligenter ac tepide*) ða ðing, ðe ic bebeád him tō seggenne, Bd. 5, 9; M. 410, 33. [*In* Ps. Th. 148, 5 wlæclice *seems a mistake for* wrælice.]

wlæcnes, e; *f. Lukewarmness*:—Wlæcnesse *teporis* (wlætnesse *leporis*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 45. Ðý læs hē for wlæcnesse sié ūt āspiwen *ne tepidus evomatur*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 16, 18.

wlæffetere, es; *m. A stammerer, one who speaks imperfectly*:—Wlæffetera *utilium baulorum*, Germ. 403, 910. [Cf. Ich ne ssolde by bote a wlaffere, ne zigge þing to þe uolle, Ayenb. 262, 1. A checun mot l'un balbeye (*wlaffes*), Wrt. Voc. i. 173, 8. Som useþ strange wlaffyng, chyteryng, harrying & garryng, Trev. c. 59.]

wlǽta, wlǽtta, an; *m.* I. *nausea, loathing*:—Wið spiwðan and wlǽttan, Lchdm. i. 358, 24. Wiþ wlǽttan, ðam men ðe hine ne lyst his metes ne līfes, ii. 62, 15. Wiþ unluste and wlǽttan ðe of magan cymð, 184, 5. Wlǽtan, 158, 12. Gif hwā on scipe wlǽttan þolige, i. 206, 9. Ðone wlǽttan ðæs magan, 204, 20. Ne yrne hē, ðe læs hē mid ðæs rynes ēðgunge hwylcne wlǽttan (wlǽttan, *v. l.*) and sogeðan on his heortan ne āstyrige, R. Ben. 68, 3. II. *what produces nausea, an object of loathing*:—Ōð hit gǽð þurh eówre næsþyrlu and sī gewend tō wlǽttan (*vertatur in nauseam*), Num. 11, 20. Būtan hlāfe ǽlc mete tō wlǽttan byþ gehwyrfed, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 35. Seó ofering ðē wurþ oþþe tō sāre oððe tō wlǽttan, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Wlǽttan *sentina* (ab omni spurcitiae sentina immunes, Ald. 10), Anglia xiii. 28, 28. Fūlne wlǽttan *foetidam nauseam* (*sentinam*) (the passage is: Cum falsae garrulitatis incestum velut foetidam melancholiae nauseam de recessibus falsi pectoris evomuisset, Ald. 40), Hpt. Gl. 475, 50. Wlǽtan *nausiam* (the gloss belongs to the passage given in the preceding), Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 9. III. *defilement, disfigurement*. v. an-wlǽta, -wlǽta; ā-, ge-wlǽtan:—Wlǽtta *deformatio* (venusti capitis deformatio, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 6. [Þu miht mid wlate þe este bugge, O. and N. 1506.]

wlǽtan. v. ā-, ge-wlǽtan.

wlǽtung, e; *f.* I. *sickness, nausea*:—Mid micelre wlǽtunge gewíteþ ðæt sār on weg, Lchdm. i. 80, 14 note. v. morgen-wlǽtung, Lchdm. iii. 44, 19. II. *defilement, disfigurement*. v. wlǽta, III:—Wlǽttunge *deformatio*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 6.

wlanc; *adj.* I. *proud, high-spirited, bold*. v. wlencu, I:—Wlanc Wedera leód, Beówulf, Beo. Th. 687: B. 341. Wlonc hæleþ, 668; B. 331. Wæterþisa wlonc, Exon. Th. 363 7; Wal. 50. Ðǽr wlanc manig on stǽðe stōdon, Elen. Kmbl. 461; El. 231. Duguþ eal gecrong wlonc, Exon. Th. 291, 10; Wand. 80. Hē hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrunen, wlonces wígcræft, Beo. Th. 5898; B. 2953. Wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 53; By. 205: Cd. Th. 188, 19; Exod. 170. Wlance wígsmiðas, eorlas árhwate, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 21. Men módum wlonce, Exon. Th. 325, 4; Vid. 106. Hē in healle wæs wended wloncra folmum, 441, 17; Rä. 60, 19. Plega wlancum, ðǽr wigan sittaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 3; Rūn. 14. I a. applied to animals:—On wlancan ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54; By. 240: Exon. Th. 489, 13; Rä. 78, 7. Sum sceal wildne fugel wloncne ātemian, hafoc on honda, 332, 15; Vy. 85. II. in an unfavourable sense, *proud, bold, arrogant, haughty, insolent*. v. wlencu, II:—Hē (*a dog*) leánaþ grimme ðe hine wloncne weorþan lǽteþ, Exon. Th. 434, 13; Rä. 51, 10. Ða wlanca[n] scamlēstan *frontosam* (*elationis*) *impudentiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 5. Tō manege weorðaþ tō wlance and ealles tō rance and tō gylpgeorne *erunt homines elati, superbi* (2 Tim. 3, 1), Wulfst. 81, 15: L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 12. Ne wlance (*elati*) synd eágan mīne, Ps. Spl. 130, 1. Wlancra (wancla, MS.) manna *protervorum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 70. Ōð ðæt wlance (*the Egyptians*) forsceáf mihtig engel, Cd. Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204. III. *proud, elate, exultant*:—Se ðe āh lífes wyn, wlonc and wíngāl, Exon. Th. 307, 25; Seef. 29: 478, 2; Ruin. 35. Hē mid gāre stang wlancne wícing, ðe him ða wunde forgeaf, Byrht. Th. 135, 56. IV. *splendid, great, high, august, magnificent, rich*. v. wlencu, III:—Welig ī wlonc *dives*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 21: 16, 22. Wlonc *dives* ... ðe wlonca *divitem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 23, 24. Summ monn wlong *quidam homo dives*, 27, 57. Ðū, weliga, ðīnne Drihten ne lufadest ... Hwæt, wēndest ðū, wlanca, gif ðū mē sealdest ōwiht ðīnes, ðæt ðē ðonne wǽre ðīn woruldgestreón gelytlad? Wulfst. 260, 18. Wereda Wuldorgīfa, wlanc and ēce *God great and eternal*, Hy. 10, 48. Se wlonca dæg *the great and terrible day of the Lord*, Exon. Th. 448, 7; Dōm. 50. Monnes wloncas (wlonches, Rush.) lond *hominis diuitis ager*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 16. Of beád ðæs wlonces *de mensa diuitis*, 16, 21. Se Hǽlend cwæð tō ðam wlancan: 'For hwī wǽre ðū swā fæsthafol mīnra gōda, ðe ic ðē sealde?' Wulfst. 258, 12. Ðam wlancan *to the great king* (Nebuchadnezzar), Cd. Th. 221, 30; Dan. 96. Ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance þurh woroldgiemge *those whose*

forefathers were not wealthy or great through worldly splendour, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 3: Wald. 116; Vald. 2, 30. Ealle gelíce on woruld cumaþ, wlance and heáne (*high and low*), Met. 17, 6. Wlance *the grandees of Egypt*, Cd. Th. 109, 20; Gen. 1825. Wloncra wínsele, 270, 21; Sat. 94. Hé feorgbona weorþeþ wloncum and heánum, Exon. Th. 362, 27; Wal. 43. Ic lǽrde wlance men and heáhgeþungene ðæt hié ne ástigan on ofermédu, ne welena tó wel ne trúwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13. IV a. where the circumstance, in which the splendour, etc., consists, is given:—Fugel seþrum wlonc *the bird splendid of plumage*, Exon. Th. 204, 19; Ph. 100. Draca on hlǽwe frætwum wlanc, Menol. Fox 513; Gn. C. 27. Wǽre ðú wiste wlonc and wínes sæd *thou wast sumptuous in food, sated with wine*, Exon. Th. 369, 10; Seel. 39. Æse wlanc (*abundantly provided*), fylle gefrægnod, Beo. Th. 2668; B. 1332. Mádmélhta wlonc *rich in treasures*, 5659; B. 2833. Weras dugeðum wlance Drihtne guldon gód mid gnyrne, Cd. Th. 146, 8; Gen. 2419. [He wes prud and wlonc, O. E. Homl. i. 35, 16. Neuer upen eorþe to wlonk þu ny uurþe, Misc. 112, 184. Godelike on horse, wlanc on werge, and unwurþ ou wike, 121, 315. Þat child (*Christ*) þat is so milde and wlong, 197, 11. Ȝe beoð toswollen wið wind of wlonke wordes, Kath. 842. My wodbynde so wlonk þat wered my heued, Allit. Pms. 106, 486. Al my weole wlonke, P. S. 156, 17. Sumeres tide is al to wlonc, O. and N. 489. Asked Crist, quethir thai yed to se sain Ion in wlanke wede, Met. Homl. 42, 2. Þe wlonkest wedes, Gaw. 2025. [*O. Sax.* wlank.] v. fela-, gold-, hyge-, mod-, symbel-wlanc.

wlanc, es; *n. Pride*:—Wlanc *typhus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 9. [For wlaunke (*rimes with* ranke), P. S. 341, 5.] v. wlencu.

wlancian; *p.* ode *To grow proud, great*:—Wlancaþ *insoleseat* . . . wlancende *indruticans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 5–8. Wlancude *adolesceret*, wlancige *adolesco*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 12–14. Wlancode, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 42. v. á-wlancian.

wlancliċe; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Uulanclícae *adrogantissime*, Txts. 42, 112. Wlanclíce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 53.

-wlát, -wláta, wlátend, wlát-ful. v. on-wlát, an-wlǽta, ymb-wlátend, neb-wlátful.

wlátian; *p.* ode; *impers. To cause a person* (acc.) *loathing*:—Mé wlátaþ *nauseo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 7. Ús wlátaþ for ðisum mete *anima nostra nauseat super cibo isto*, Num. 21, 5. Ðonne hié mete þicgeaþ and drincaþ, ðonne wlátaþ hié, Lchdm. ii. 220, 5. Gif man sý innan unhál, oþþe hyne wlátige, i. 76, 9. Búton ðú git tó full sý ðæs ðe ðé lǽfed is, ðæt ðé for ðý wlátige, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. [Gif heo hit stunken, ham wolde wlatien þer agean, A. R. 86, 19. Overfulle makeþ wlatie, O. and N. 354. Menslaers Laverd wlate sal (*abhominabitur*), Ps. 5, 7. Me wlateȝ withinne, Allit. Pms. 47, 305. Him wlatis, H. S. 3541. Surfet us wlattis, Alex. (Skt.) 4277. It wold haue wlated any wee, 5634.] v. wlǽtan.

wlátian; *p.* ode *To gaze, look*:—Hraðe wæs æt holme hýðweard, se ðe ér lange tíd feor wlátode, Beo. Th. 3837; B. 1916. Ðæt is gefylled, ðæt se fróda mid eágum on wlátade, Exon. Th. 20, 34; Cri. 327. [*Goth.* wlaitón *circumspicere*.] v. be-, ymb-wlátian; wlítan.

wlátung, e; *f. Nausea, loathing*:—Uulatung (-ing, -unc) *nausatio, vomitus*, Txts. 78, 667. Mid micelre wlátunge gewíteþ ðæt sár, Lchdm. i. 80, 14. Wiþ wlátunge, ii. 62, 18. Wlátunge *nausiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 67. [Habbeð wlatunge of þe muðe þet speoweð ut atter, A. R. 80, 25. Lest heo suppose þow make þat fare for wlatynge, Mirc. 894.]

wlátung. v. ymb-wlátung.

wleccan; *pp.* wleced, wlecced, wleht *To make lukewarm*:—Wlece listum on wearmum glédum, Lchdm. ii. 26, 8: 30, 13. Wlece hyt eall tógadere, ðæt hyt wlæc beó, iii. 106, 2. Ælc wæter bið ðý unwerodre tó drincanne, æfter ðæm ðe hit wearm bið, gif hit eft ácólaþ, ðonne hit ér wǽre, ér hit mon ó ongunne wleccan, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 21. v. ge-wleccan; wlacian.

wlencan *to make* wlanc (*q. v.*) [Ech man is strong ðe awelt is lichame, and wleucð his soule, O. E. Homl. ii. 189, 27. Leaf þi lease wit þ tu wlenchest te in *depone falso sapientie supercilium*, Kath. 1010.] v. for-, ge-wlencan, ofer-wlenced.

wlencu (-o); *indecl.*: wlenc, e; *f.* I. *pride, high spirit*. v. wlanc, I:—Wénic ðæt gé for wlenco, nalles for wræcsíðum, ac for higeþrymmum Hróðgár sóhton, Beo. Th. 681; B. 338. Þrym sceal mid wlenco, þriste mid cénum, Exon. Th. 337, 7; Gn. Ex. 61. II. in an unfavourable sense, *pride, arrogance, haughtiness, insolence*. v. wlanc, II:—Him wlenco gesceód, oferhýd egle, Cd. Th. 258, 20; Dan. 678. Hié wlenco onwód, ðæt hié firendǽda tó frece wurdon, 155, 27; Gen. 2579: 217, 3; Dan. 17. Uulencu *fastu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 32. Wlenceo, 35, 12. Git for wlence wada cunnedon, and for dolgilpe on deóp wæter aldrum nétþdon, Beo. Th. 1020; B. 508: Exon. Th. 114, 27; Gú. 179. Ðý læs hé for wlence, wuldorgeofona ful, of gemete hweorfe, and forhycge heánspédigran, 294, 32; Crá. 24: Cd. Th. 100, 32; Gen. 1673. For wlenco, Beo. Th. 2416; B. 1206. Wlence *insolentiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 6. Þeódum ýwaþ wísdóm weras, wlencu forleósaþ, Exon. Th. 132, 18; Gú. 474. II a. used of an animal:—Se fear ðæs hyrdes dríse forhogode and him on ðæt wésten gewunode. . . . Ðá ðæt se hlǽford geáhsod. ðæt ðæt hrýþer swá on wlencu geond ðæt wésten férde, Blickl. Homl. 199, 10. III. *distinction* of various kinds, *splendour, pomp, dignity, magnificence, wealth, greatness*. v. wlanc, IV:—Ða tída ða áne burg welge gedydan . . . þurh ðære ánre burge wlenco (*wealth*) wurdon ealle óþra tó wǽdlan gedóne, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 10. Forseó dysse worulde wlenco, gif ðú wille beón welig on ðínum móde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Æghwylce wlence and ídele rence forhogian *to despise all pomp and vanity*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 9. Ðæt mennisce mód bið oft upáhafen, ðeáh hit mid náne onwalde ne slé underlǽd; ac hú micle má wénst ðú ðæt hit wolde, gif ða wlencea (wlenca, Hatt. MS.) and se anwald ðér wǽre tó gemenged, Past. 17; Swt. 114, 1. Hié wǽron welige on ðyssum middangearde, and heora wlenca wǽron swíþe monigfealde on landum and on wíngeardum, and heora hordernu wǽron mid monigfealdum wlencum gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 99, 14–17: 101, 7. Hwér beoþ ðonne his welan and his wísta? hwér beoþ ðonne his wlencea and his anmédlan? 111, 34. Hé is wyrma wlence *it is the pride of serpents*, Salm. Kmbl. 165; Sal. 82. Ðæra wlenca ł walana *divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. Hé breác longe ér wlencea under wolcnum (cf. his mód ér tó ðám woruldsélþum gewunod wæs, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 1), Met. 1, 76. Ic cwæð on mínum wlencum and on mínre orsorhnesse *ego dixi in abundantia mea*, Ps. Th. 29, 6: Past. 65; Swt. 465, 15. Ne ðyrfe hé bión tó upáhafen for nánum wlencum ne for nánre orsorgnesse *non hunc prospera eleveni*, 14; Swt. 83, 16. Ðone naman ic sceolde habban, ðæt ic wǽre wela and weorþscipe; ac hié hine habbaþ on mé genumen, and hine habbaþ gesealdne heora wlencum and getehhod tó heora leásum welum, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 30: Blickl. Homl. 53, 9. Þeáh hwá wexe mid micelre æþelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeó on eallum welum and on eallum wlencum *magna titulis fulgeat claris domus*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32: Met. 10, 28. Ðú forlǽtan scealt ídle ofersélþa . . . ne ðú ðé sélre ne lǽt wlenca gewécan, Met. 5, 31. v. gold-, ofer-, weorold-wlencu.

wlisp, wlips; *adj. Speaking inarticulately, lisping, stuttering, stammering*:—*Balbus, qui vult loqui et non potest* wlips, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 11. Wlisp *balbus*, 101, 50: 10, 71: i. 288, 8: *balbutus*, ii. 101, 56: 10, 75. Wlips *blessus*, i. 75, 38. Stamerum and wlipsum *balbis et blaesis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 15: *blessis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 42.

wlita, an; *m.* I. *face, countenance*:—Hleór *vel* wlita *frons*, wlitan *frontes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 4–5. II. *beauty*:—Wlitan (*or from* wlitu? v. wlite) *decore* (in pulcherrimo pubertatis decore, Ald. 71), Hpt. Gl. 520, 22. [Heo wes a wliten alre vairest, Laym. 2934.] v. and-wlita; wlite.

wlítan; *p.* wlát, *pl.* wliton *To look, gaze*, (1) absolute:—Þeóda wítaþ, Exon. Th. 221, 28; Ph. 341. (2) with prep. (adv.):—Ðú on magan wítest, Cd. Th. 144, 26; Gen. 2395. Wuhta gehwylc on weoruld wíteþ, Met. 31, 14. Hé wít ofer ealle ða ðe ealre eorðan ymbhwyrft búiaþ *respexit super omnes qui habitant orbem*, Ps. Th. 32, 12. Þissum idesum ðe wé on wítaþ, Cd. Th. 150, 32; Gen. 2500. On ða synwyrcend wítaþ, Exon. Th. 68, 18; Cri. 1105. Wlát wítga geond þeódland, óþ ðæt hé gestarode, ðér gestaþelad wæs æþelic íngong, 19, 25; Cri. 306. Hié wlát ofer ealle, Elen. Kmbl. 770; El. 385. Hé tó heofenum wlát, Byrht. Th. 136, 56; By. 172. Hé æfter recede wlát, Beo. Th. 3149; B. 1572. Ða ðe on holm wliton, 3189; B. 1592. Wlítan on Wlláf, 5696; B. 2852: Cd. Th. 145, 8; Gen. 2402. Heó swá wíde wlítan meahte ofer heofonríce, 38, 18; Gen. 608. Wlítan in wuldre *to see heaven*, 290, 2; Sat. 409. Fleóhnet, ðæt hé mihte wlítan ðurh on ághwylcne, and on hyne nǽnig monna cynnes, Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. (2 a) amplified by the addition of *eágum*:—Hé ofer ealle þeóde eágum wlíteþ *oculi ejus super gentes respiciunt*, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Hý geseóð hyra cyning, eágum on wlítaþ, Exon. Th. 352, 7; Sch. 94. On ðone eágum wlát cining, Cd. Th. 7, 15; Gen. 106. Wlít (hǽwa, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20) on moncyn mildum eágum, Met. 4, 54. Hý wénaþ ðæt hý on eálond sum eágum wliten, Exon. Th. 360, 28; Wal. 12. Eágum wlítan on, Cd. Th. 107, 25; Gen. 1794: 109, 19; Gen. 1825. [*Icel.* líta *to look*.] v. be-, geond-, þurh-wlítan; wlátian.

wlite, es; *m.*: wlitu, e (*and?* an; v. wlita, II); *f.* I. *aspect, countenance, looks, appearance, shape, form*:—Wlite his *vultus ejus*, Ps. Spl. 10, 8. Cristes onsýn, æþelcyninges wlite, Exon. Th. 56, 27; Cri. 907: Beo. Th. 506; B. 250. Se wlite ðæs wundorlícan lichoman *species corporis gloriosi*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 35. Ðeáh ðe him se wlite cwéme *though the looks* (*of the sword*) *please him*, Salm. Kmbl. 332; Sal. 165. Sceal on leóht cuman sínra weorca wlite, Exon. Th. 64, 15; Cri. 1038. Wæs gelícnes horses and monnes, hundes and fugles, and eác wífes wlite, 418, 28; Rä. 37, 12. Ðeós wlitu *haec species*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Zup. 82, 11. Gilde be his (*a horse's*) wlites wyrðe, L. Ath. v. 6, 1; Th. i. 232, 25. Be his (*a slave's*) wlites weorðe, 2; Th. i. 234, 6. Be his wlite, L. In. 26; Th. i. 118, 20. Mid wlite and mid wæstmum fæger *fair in face and form*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 16. Ðeáh ðe ðú wǽre ealra monna fægrost on wlite, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 27. Hí ealle tó ðæs mannes wlite gesceapene synd *they are all made in his likeness*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 22. Wlit ł onsíon *personam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 16. Wundriaþ weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 9; Ph. 332.

Nǽnig mæg wlite and wîsan wordum gecŷþan, 491, 30; Rä. 81, 7. II. *good looks, beautiful appearance, beauty, glory, ornament*:—Hwæþer nû gimma wlite eówre eágan tô him getió, heora tô wundrianne? seó dugud ðæs wlites ðe on ðâm gimmum bið, bið heora, næs eówre *an gemmarum fulgor oculos trahit? si quid est in hoc splendore præcipui, gemmarum est lux illa, non hominum*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 1: Cd. Th. 239, 1; Dan. 364: Exon. Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Fealwe blôstman wudubeáma wlite, 202, 25; Ph. 75. Ðînes wuldres wlite *gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 13. Weordlîc wlite wuldres ðînes *magnificentia*, 95, 6. Se wlite his andwlitan *species decoris ejus*, 49, 2: Cd. Th. 278, 18; Sat. 223. Ælc wlite and ælc fægernes disse weorlde lîfes. . . . Se wlite and seó fægernes ðære sâule, Blickl. Homl. 57, 28–31: 59, 6. Priscianus se ðe ys ealre Lêdenspræce wlite gehâten, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 94, 3. Wlites wealdend, Ps. Th. 67, 12. Se fulla mônа wyrð wlites bereáfad, Met. 28, 42. Wlittes *decoris*, Rtl. 92, 10. Wlite *decore*, 97, 16: *stemmate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 46. Ðe læs ðe hê for hire (*Sarah's*. v. Gen. 12, 11) wlite wurde ofslagen, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 1. Sunnan beorhtra, æþeltungla wlite, Exon. Th. 181, 4; Gû. 1288. Him mid siðedon twêgen scînende englas mid wundorlîcre wlite swâ hê sylf wæs geglenged, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 775. Heó nalles on goldes wlite and on seolfres ne scîneþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 2636; El. 1319: Exon. Th. 238, 24; Ph. 609. Of wlite wendaþ wæstma gecyndu, 104, 29; Gû. 15. Sió micle Babilon ðe ic self âtimbrede mê selfum tô wlite and wuldre (*in gloria decoris mei*), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 18: Exon. Th. 70, 18; Cri. 1140. Wlitan *decore* (*see* wlita), Hpt. Gl. 520, 22. Drihten hine mid weordlîce wlite gegyrede *Dominus decorem induit*, Ps. Th. 92, 1: Cd. Th. 3, 15; Gen. 36. Myceine wlite (*decorem*) ðû âsetst ofer hine, Ps. Spl. 20, 5. Geheald ðînne wlite and ðîne fægernesse *speciem tuam et pulcritudinem tuam intende*, Ps. Th. 44, 5: Hpt. Gl. 523, 60. Ðes middangeard wæs tô ðon fæger, ðæt hê teáh men tô him þurh his wlite and þurh his fægernesse, Blickl. Homl. 115, 11: Met. 7, 31: Exon. Th. 86, 10; Cri. 1406: Cd. Th. 132, 10; Gen. 2191: 13, 23; Gen. 207. Ðære rosan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 20: Met. 6, 13. Sprâcon ymb ðæs wîfes wlite monige, Cd. Th. 110, 34; Gen. 1848. Heora wlite gewemman *to mar their beauty*, 231, 1; Dan. 240. Gif hê hafaþ ofer ealle men wlite and wîsdôm, Exon. Th. 299, 16; Crä. 103. Gæstes wlite, 53, 11; Cri. 849: 96, 29; Cri. 1581. His weorces wlite, 97, 9; Cri. 1588. Bringaþ Drihtne wlite and âre, wuldor ðridde *afferte Domino gloriam et honorem*, Ps. Th. 95, 7. Gegyrede mid eallum mistlîcum hrægla wlitum *circumcincta varietate*, 44, 15. Hê hié gegiereþ myd ðâm winsumestan wlitum, and eft geungewlitegaþ, Shrn. 195. 11. [Haueden men ispeken of hire mucla fæira wlita (of hire mochele fairsipe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 3139. Keruet of hire neose, and heore wlite ga tô lose, 22844. Gif itt seþ þe wlite off ennglekinde, Orm. 666. Þi wlite *speciem tuam*, Ps. 44, 5. Ne sal þu þi wif bi hire wlite chesen, Misc. 119, 249. Min hew fælewiþ, and min wlite is wan, 135, 580. O schene nebschaft . . . areow þi wlite, Kath. 1452. Þe lilie mid hire faire wlite, O. and N. 439. Al his wlite wurð teres wet, Gen. and Ex. 2288. *Goth.* wlits *face, form*: *O. Frs.* wlite: *O. Sax.* wliti *form, beauty*: *Icel.* litr *hue, countenance*.] v. and-, mæg-, on-, wamm-wlite, neb-wlitu.

wlite-andett, es; *n.* (?) *A confession of splendour*:—Ðû ðê weordlîce wliteandette gôde gegyredest *confessionem et decorem induisti*, Ps. Th. 103, 2.

wlite-beorht; *adj. Of splendid beauty, beautiful*, (1) of persons:—Wlitebeorht ides (*Sarah*), Cd. Th. 103, 34; Gen. 1728. Hié (*Adam and Eve*) wlitebeorht wæron on woruld cenned, 12, 19; Gen. 188. (2) of things:—Dæg, wlitebeorhte gesceaft, 8, 28; Gen. 131. Of ânum wætre wlitebeorhtum, 14, 17; Gen. 220. Eorþan, wlitebeorhtne wang, Beo. Th. 186; B. 93. Hî him wîc curon, ðær him wlitebeorhte wongas geþûhton, Cd. Th. 108, 10; Gen. 1804. Eorþan cyningas monegum and mislîcum wâdum wlitebeorhtum scînaþ, golde gegerede and gimcynnum *reges purpura claros nitente*, Met. 25, 4. Wlitebeorhte wæstmas, Cd. Th. 94, 11; Gen. 1560.

wlite-full; *adj. Beautiful, handsome, comely*:—Ofermôdig gif hê wlitefull (*decorus*) sî geþûht on gesihþe, swâ þeáh on weorcum wâc ys, Scint. 21, 8.

wlite-leás; *adj. Without beauty, uncomely, hideous*:—Deóful ætŷwde wann and wliteleás, Andr. Kmbl. 2339; An. 1171.

wlitelîce; *adv. Beautifully, in comely fashion*:—Hî weófod wlitelîce geworhtan and gegyredon, Blickl. Homl. 205, 6.

wlite-sceáwung, e; *f. The word is used to translate Sion*:—Bið gesegen God in wlitesceáwunge (-scêwunge, Bd. S. 547, 39) *videbitur Dominus in Sion*, Bd. 3, 19; M. 212, 11.

wlite-scîne; *adj. Of brilliant beauty, splendid, beauteous*:—Engel ælbeorht, wlitescŷne wer, Cd. Th. 237, 15; Dan. 338: Elen. Kmbl. 143; El. 72. Weorud wlitescŷne, Exon. Th. 31, 9; Cri. 493: 35, 6; Cri. 554. Seó wlitescŷne wuldres condel (*Juliana*), 269, 22; Jul. 454. Wlitescîene wîf (*Eve*), Cd. Th. 33, 28; Gen. 527. On mêrum dæge ł on wlitescênan dæge *insigni die*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. Weoruda wlitescŷnast, Exon. Th. 101, 27; Cri. 1665. [*O. Sax.* wliti-skôni.]

wlite-seón, -sîn, e; *f. A sight to gaze on, a spectacle*:—Wæs be feaxe on flet boren Grendles heáfod, and ðære idese mid, wliteseón wrætlîc, Beo. Th. 3304; B. 1650. Cf. wæfer-sîn, wundor-seón.

wlite-torht; *adj. Brilliant, splendid*:—Wlitetorht scîneþ sunna, Met. 28, 60. Wyrta wlitetorhtra, Exon. Th. 484, 5; Rä. 70, 3.

wlite-wamm, es; *m. A disfigurement of the face, personal disfigurement*:—Æt ðam læsestan wlitewamme .iii. scillingas, and æt ðam mâran .vi. scill., L. Ethb. 56; Th. i. 16, 15. Wlitewomma *nevorum* (nullis naevorum maculis deformatos, Ald. 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 27: 60, 56. [*O. Frs.* wlite-wam; cf. *also* wlite-wimelsa.]

wlitig; *adj. Beautiful, comely, fair*:—Wlitig *speciosus* vel *decorus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 17: *formosa*, ii. 33, 57. *Elegans*, i. *speciosus, gratus, pulcher* wynsum, wlitig *præcipuus, magnus*, 142, 81. Wlitigre *formosior*, 34. 59. I. of beauty that appeals to the senses, (1) appearance in persons or things, (a) of earthly beauty:—Ðæt wîf wæs swîðe wlitig (*pulchra*), Gen. 12, 14. Sum bið wlitig on wæstmum, Exon. Th. 295, 18; Crä. 35. He (*the Phœnix*) is wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 10; Ph. 318. Onlîcnes wlitig, Andr. Kmbl. 1463; An. 732. Ðæt treów wæs wlitig on eágum (*pulchrum oculis*), Gen. 3, 6: Cd. Th. 30, 16; Gen. 467: 247, 18; Dan. 499. Wlitig is se wong, Exon. Th. 198, 8; Ph. 7. Ðeós wlitige gesceaft, heofon and eorþe, Andr. Kmbl. 2873; An. 1439. Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ eástan wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 350, 13; Sch. 63. Smicere on gearwum cymeþ wlitig scrîdan Maius, Menol. Fox 152; Men. 77. Hærfest, wlitig, wæstmum hladen, 281; Men. 142. Ðære wlitegan byrig weallas, Judth. Thw. 23, 24; Jud. 137. In ðam wlitegan træfe, 25, 11; Jud. 255. Hûs wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 211, 25; Ph. 203. Wlitig sweord, Beo. Th. 3329; B. 1662. Manna dohtra wæron wlitige (*pulchrae*), Gen. 6, 2. Gelîce hwîtum byrgenum, ða þinceaþ mannum ûtan wlitige (wlittig, Lind. *speciosa*), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 27. Ne seleþ ðê wæstmas eorþe wlitige, Cd. Th. 62, 18; Gen. 1016. Ðâs wlitegan tungl, Met. 28, 6. Ðê weorð wæstm ðŷ wlitegra, Cd. Th. 33, 14: Gen. 520. Þûhte ðeós woruld wlitigre, 38, 9; Gen. 604. Wîfa wlitegost, 39, 17; Gen. 627. Mid ðam wlitegostum nebbe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 14. Ðeáh hê hine gescyrpte mid eallum ðâm wlitegestum wâdum *quamvis se Tyrio ostro comeret*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26. (b) of celestial beauty, *beauteous, glorious*:—Hê (*Christ*) bið ðâm gôdum glædmôd on gesihþe, wlitig, Exon. Th. 57, 1; Cri. 912: 232, 33; Ph. 516. Seó wlitige þrŷnes, 24, 1; Cri. 378. Wlitig weoroda heáp and wuldres þreát, Andr. Kmbl. 1739; An. 872. Wlitig wuldres boda, Elen. Kmbl. 153; El. 77. Sió wlitige stôw (*heaven*), Met. 20, 279. Wlitig, wuldorfæst, Exon. Th. 151, 2; Gû. 789: Cd. Th. 277, 33; Sat. 214. Him is engel mid, ne mæg him bryne sceþþan wlitigne wuldorhoman, Exon. Th. 196, 24; Az. 179. (2) of sound:—Hyre stefn oncwæð wlitig of wolcnum, Exon. Th. 259, 16; Jul. 283. Swêg eallum songcræftum swêtra and wlitigra, 206, 26; Ph. 132. Wôða wlitegaste, Elen. Kmbl. 1494; El. 749. (3) of scent:—Ðæt wæs swête stenc, wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 359, 19; Pa. 65. II. of beauty that appeals to the mind:—Wynsum and wlitig herung *jocunda decoraque laudatio*, Ps. Spl. 146, 1. Ðeáh ðe ne beó wlitig lof on ðæs synfullan mûðe, hwæðere ne geswîce hê ðære herunge, Homl. Th. i. 448, 5. Þûhte fæger and wlitig heora lîf, Blickl. Homl. 107, 30. Wlitigan wilsiþes, Exon. Th. 2, 18; Cri. 21. Gæst weorcum wlitigne, 180, 11; Gû. 1278. Ðæt gê eówer ðæt wlitige lîf magon generian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 189. Ðonne hê ûs seld micle getyngnesse and wlitige sprâce ymb sôdfæstnesse tô cŷðanne *cum nobis luce veritatis plena eloquia subministrat*, Past. 48; Swt. 369, 14. Hine wlitegum wordum herigeaþ, Ps. Th. 146, 1. Wlitige and unclæne, tile and yfle, Cd. Th. 303, 8; Sat. 609. Wlitegran *formosiore* (venustate formosiore fretus virginitate, Ald. 71), Hpt. Gl. 520, 24. [He awundrede him of hire wliti westum, Kath. 310. *O. Sax.* wlitig.] v. sunn-, un-, un-ge-wlitig.

wlitige; *adv. Beautifully, fairly, splendidly*:—Hâlge gæstas stîgaþ tô wuldre, wlitige gewyrtad mid hyra weldâdum, Exon. Th. 234, 20; Ph. 543. His blæd scîneþ wlitige in wuldre, Andr. Kmbl. 3438; An. 1723.

wlitig-fæst; *adj. Beauteous, glorious*:—Swâ se æþela fugel wlitigfæst wunaþ wyllestreámas, Exon. Th. 204, 29; Ph. 105.

wlitigian; *p.* ode. I. *to make beautiful*:—Ða hê geðwêraþ and wlitegaþ, hwîlum eft unwlitegaþ and on ôþrum hîwe gebreugþ, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. Simle ðæt unwlitige wlitigaþ ðæt wlitige *ever the beautiful beautifies the unbeautiful*, Shrn. 165, 35. Hit worulde wlitigaþ, Exon. Th. 493, 17; Rä. 81, 32. Fyl nû ða frumspræce, wlitega ðîne wordcwidas (*give glorious effect to thy words*), and ðîn wuldor ûs gecŷð, 188, 9; Az. 43. Wlitiga ðînne wordcwyde and ðîn wuldor on ûs gecŷð, Cd. Th. 236, 26; Dan. 327. Ðæt ic môte âweccan ðâs wæstmas ûs tô woruldnytte, wlitigigan ðâs wancgturf, Lchdm. i. 400, 7. Wlitigende *decorans*, Hymn. Surt. 140, 14. II. *to grow beautiful*:—Byrig fægriaþ, wongas wlitgiaþ (wlitigaþ, MS.), Exon. Th. 308, 33; Seef. 49. v. ge-, un-wlitigian.

wlitigness, e; *f. Beauty, comeliness, adornment*:—Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 32. Crist com tô wlitignesse and tô weorþunge his brŷðe, 11, 31. v. un-wlitigness.

wlitigung, wlitu. v. un-wlitigung, wlite.

wlō; *adv.* (?) *Readily, easily*:—Hē ǣwrécen wælpīlum wlō ne meahte orod up geteón (cf. sōna ne meahte orod up geteón, 163, 20; Gū. 997), ellenspríce hleóþor āhebban, Exon. Th. 171, 16; Gū. 1127. v. next word.

wlōh (; *gen.* wlōh; *f.*?) *A hem, fringe*:—Næs him gewemmed wlite, ne wlōh of hrægle ālȳsed, ne loc of heáfde, Andr. Kmbl. 2941; An. 1473. Seó hālge stōd ungewemde wlite, næs hyre wlōh ne hrægl, ne feax ne fel, fȳre gemǣled, Exon. Th. 277, 34; Jul. 590. Wlōh wēdes his *fimbriam vestimenti ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20: 14, 36. Wglōana (wlogana?) mid ðȳ gehrān *fimbriae tactu*, p. 17, 10. Hiá miclas wloeh *magnificant fimbrias*, 23, 5. [Clothes wel neig forwerd, & the wlon offe, Pl. Cr. 736.] v. an-, ge-wlōh.

wlott (?) *a blemish*:—Wlotta, smyttena *naevorum, notarum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 55. v. (?) wlōta, III.

wō; *adv. Wrongly, perversely, unequally*:—Hwī sió wyrd swā wō wendan sceolde, Met. 4, 40. v. wōh.

Wocen- (**Wrocen-**? v. Wreocen-sǣte) **sǣte, -sætan**; *pl. The name of the occupants of some district in England*:—Wocensǣtna land is syfan þūsend hīda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 16.

wocig (?), e; *f. A snare, noose*:—Wocie *tendiculum, decipulam, laqueum*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 18. Wociga *catenarum*, 489, 72.

wōcor, e; *f. Increase, fruit, offspring*:—Sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces on ðæt wudufæsten, wōcor gelǣded eorðan tūdres, Cd. Th. 79, 17; Gen. 1312. Fēd feora wōcre, 81, 9; Gen. 1342. Dā gemunde God sunu Lameches, and ealle ða wōcre ðe hē wið wætre beleác, 85, 3; Gen. 1409. Hīwan lǣd dū, and ealle ða wōcre ðe ic nerede, 90, 4; Gen. 1490. [*Goth.* wōkrs *τόκος*: *O. Frs.* wōker *interest*: *O. H. Ger.* wuochar *augmentum, incrementum, fructus, fecunditas, germen*: *Icel.* ókr *interest*.]

wocorlīce. v. wacorlīce.

wōd; *adj. Mad*:—Wōd *rabidus* vel *insanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 70: 75, 56. (1) in reference to persons:—Dū eart wōd *daemonium habes*, Jn. Skt. 8, 48, 49, 52: Homl. Th. ii. 232, 17. Hwā is swā wōd, ðæt hē dyrre cweðan, ðæt God ne sē ǣce, Shrn. 176, 32. Ne synt nā ðis wōdes mannes word, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Wōdan gewittes, Cd. Th. 255, 22; Dan. 628. Tō biddenne hire wōdan dehter gesundfulnysse . . . seó dohtor on wōdum dreáme læg dweligende, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 15–19: 50, 27. Fela wōde menn heora gewit underfēngon, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 130. Hē wōdum mannum gewitt forgeaf, Homl. Th. i. 480, 14. Hē ða deófla ālīfde of ðām wōdum wyrhtum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 205. (1 a) *raving, blasphemous*. v. wodlīce, II, wōdness, II, *and* cf. woffian:—Mūð wōdne sōðfæstnysse andsware genyþerian *os blasphemum ueritatis responsione dampnare*, Scint. 9, 11. (2) of animals:—Wið wōdes hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 4, 8. His hors feól wealwigende geond ða eorðan wōdum gelīcost, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 206. (3) of things, *mad, raging; furious*:—Heom on becom swīðe hreóh weder, and seó wōde sǣ and se stranga wind hī on ðæt land āwearp, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 23. Wōd *effera (fluctuum ferocitas*, Ald. 42), Hpt. Gl. 478, 60. Sió wōde þrāg ðære wrǣnnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: Met. 25, 41. [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Ayenb.* wod: *Chauc.* wood: *Prompt. Parv.* wood, ooth: *Goth.* wōds: *O. H. Ger.* wuot: *Icel.* óðr.] v. ellen-, tung-wōd; wēde.

wōd *madness*:—Wōd (wōdnesse?) *rabiem, insaniem*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 32. v. ellen-wōd.

wōda, an; *m. A madman, an insane person, one possessed*:—Wōda *epilepticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 30: *demoniaticus, insanus, amens*, Wülck. Gl. 218, 41. Wōdan *limphaticum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 56. Hē eode ūt tō ðām earmum wōdum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 203. Wōdan *inergumenos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 57; 45, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* wuoto.]

wōda, an; *m. Danger* (?):—Dā gyrnde hē ðæt hē mōste macian ǣnne hwerf wið ðon (*Kemble reads* ðone, Cod. Dip. iv. 58, 1) wōdan tō werianne, Chart. Th. 341, 8. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* váði (vóði) *a danger, a dangerous object*.]

wōddor (= wōþ-dor?), es; *n. The gate of speech* (?), *the mouth* (?):—T hine teswaþ, and hine on ða tungan sticaþ, wrǣsteþ him ðæt wōddor, and him ða wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 191; Sal. 95.

Wōden, es; *m. Woden, one of the Teutonic deities*. Among the Roman gods Mercury seems to have been thought most nearly to correspond, and *Wōden* is rendered by *Mercurius*, e. g.:—Wōden *Mercurium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 4. Cf. Saga mē hwā ǣrost bōcstafas sette. Ic ðē secge, Mercurius se gygand, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 7: 200, 24. The name is of rare occurrence in the literature:—Wōden worhte weós, wuldor alwalda tūme roderas, Exon. Th. 341, 28; Gn. Ex. 133. Wyrm com snīcan, tōslāt hē man; ðā genam Wōden viiii. wuldortānas, slōh ðā ða nǣddran, ðæt heó on viiii tōfleáh, Lchdm. iii. 34, 23. ¶ Woden is found in most of the genealogies of the old English royal families:—Ðæs (Wihta) fæder wæs Wōden nemned, of ðæs strȳnde monigra mǣgþa cyningcynn fruman lǣdde, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 30. Fram ðan Wōdne āwōc eall ūre cynecynn, and Sūðan-Hymbra eác, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 20: 547; Erl. 16, 13: 560; Erl. 16, 32: 855; Erl. 70, 9. See Grimm's Teutonic Mythology, Stallybrass's translation, vol. i. p. 163, vol. iv. pp. 1709 sqq. ¶ the word is found in place-names, e. g. Wōdnes beorg, Wōdnes den, Wōdnes dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 355. See also Wōdnes-dæg. [We (*the Saxons*) habbeð godes gode . . . þe þridde hæhte Woden . . . Woden hehde þa hæhste laje, Laym. 13897–13921. *O. L. Ger.* Wōdan: *O. H. Ger.* Wuotan: *Icel.* Óðinn.] v. Óðen.

wōden-dreám, es; *m. Madness, fury*:—Rēþnes, wōdendreám (cf. wēden-heort; *or* (?) wōden dreám; cf. on wōdum dreáme, v. wōd, (1)) *furor animi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 69.

Wōdening, es; *m. A son of Woden*:—Bældæg Wōdening, Chr. pref.; Erl. 2, 7: 547; Erl. 16, 13: 552; Erl. 16, 21: 560; Erl. 16, 31: 855; Erl. 70, 9. Wōdning, 449; Erl. 13, 20.

wōde-wistle, an; *f. Hemlock*:—Wōdewistle, uuōdaewistlae, uuōdewislae *cicuta*, Txts. 51, 463. Wōdewistle (*printed* -þistle) *elleborum* vel *veratrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 56. Wōdewistle (*printed* -þisele, but see Wülck. Gl. 297, 8) *cicuta*, 67, 37.

wōd-frec; *adj. Furiously greedy, raging, ravening*:—Ðæt se wōdfreca werewulf (*the devil*) tō swȳðe ne slīte, ne tō fela ne ābīte of godcundre heorde, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 30. Wōdfræca, Wulfst. 191, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wuot-grimm *tyrannus*: *Icel.* óð-fúss, -gjarn *madly eager*.]

wōd-hen[n], e; *f. A quail*:—Wōdhae[n] *coturno*, Txts. 53, 583. Wōdhen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 30.

-wōdian. v. ellen-wōdian; wēdan.

wōd-līc; *adj. Mad, furious, frantic*:—Benedictus manode ðone rēðan ēhtere ðæt hē ðære wōdlīcan rēðnysse geswice, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 1. Heó ne rōhte his worda for ðæra wōdlīcan ontendnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 397. Se sceocca fordwān mid swīdlīcum reáme, swā ðæt ða munecas wurdon āwrehte ðurh his wōdlīcan stemne, 6, 318. [*Icel.* óðligr *vehement*.]

wōdlice; *adv.* I. *madly, furiously, frantically*:—Ðām unþeáwfæstum ðe wōdlīce drincaþ, and heora gewitt āmyrraþ, Homl. Ass. 6, 145: Homl. Skt. i. 13, 76: L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 43. Wōdlīce āstyrode wið ðone hālgan, Homl. Ass. 79, 162. Wōdlīce geyrsod, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 616. Dū þus wōdlīce wilnast ceorles, i. 3, 396. Hē mōt wōdlīce derian, Wulfst. 85, 5. Ðam wulfe gelīc ðe wōdlīce ābīteþ ða sceáp, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 23. II. *blasphemously*. v. wōd (1 a):—Ðæt ōðer ðæra hospworda hē wiðsōc, ðæt hē deófol hæfde; ac hī wǣron witodlīce mid deófle āfylled, ðā ðā hī swā wōdlīce tō ðam Hǣlende sprǣcon, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 11. [He mochul þa wodeloker wilnede þeos mæidenes, Laym. 3201. He schal scheten woodlich or fersliche, Halliw. Dict. *Icel.* óðliga *rashly*.]

Wōdnes-dæg, es; *m. Wednesday*:—Wōdnesdæges nama wæs of Mercurio, Anglia viii. 321, 16. On Wōdnesdæg, Mt. Kmbl. Rubric 3, 1, 13 *and often*: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 1: R. Ben. 65, 16: Wulfst. 180, 25. On ðone ōðerne Wōdnesdæg ofer Pentecosten, Mt. Kmbl. Rubric 5, 17. .iiii. Wōdnesdagas on .iiii. Ymbrenwican, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 8. [Woden we ȝefuse wendesdei, Laym. 13925 (2nd MS.). *A. R.* Wodnesdei: *Kath.* Wednes-dai: *Piers P.* Wodnes-, Wednes-dai: *O. Frs.* Wernsdei: *M. Du.* Woens-dach: *Icel.* Óðins-dagr.]

Wōdnes-niht, e; *f. The night between Tuesday and Wednesday*. v. Sunnan-niht:—Gebyreþ ðæt hig hyra clǣnnysse healdon ǣfre Sunnannihte and Wōdnesnihte, L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 19. Sunnannihtum ne mæssenihtum ne Wōdnesnihtum, Wulfst. 305, 23.

wōdness, e; *f.* I. *madness, fury, frenzy, rage*:—Wōdnys *rabies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 71: 75, 58. Ða geāxode se cyning be ðam witseócum menn, hū se apostol hine fram ðære wōdnysse āhredde, Homl. Th. i. 458, 9. Wurdon āfligde deófla fram mannum, ða ðe on wōdnysse ǣr wǣron gedrehte, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 199. Hē of his gewitte weard, and hine se feónd swȳþe swencte mid ðære wōdnysse, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 15. Ðæt wīf weard mid māran wōdnysse (*with greater fury*) āstyrod, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 15: Homl. Ass. 72, 170. His sāwul is ðurh deófol gedreht; him is neód ðæt hē his āgene wōdnysse tōcnāwe, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 29. On wōdnessum ł gewytlȳstum leásum *in insanias falsas*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 5. Wōdnyssa and rēdnyssa *furias atque ferocia*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 18. II. *blasphemy*. v. wōd (1 a):—Ðā sæt hē tǣlende ðone Hǣlend . . . His wōdnyrs weard gewrecen ðurh God, Homl. Ass. 60, 212. [Wodnesse *insania, furia, furor*, Prompt. Parv. 531: *Chauc.* woodnesse: *O. H. Ger.* wuotnessa *dementia*.]

wōd-scipe, es; *m. Madness, fury*:—Wōdscipe *furia, insania, amentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 72. [*Ira furor brevis est* wrǣðe is a wodschipe, A. R. 120, 14.]

wōd-þrāg, e; *f. A mad fit* or *time, madness, fury*:—Weaxeþ ðære wrǣnnesse wōdþrāg (wōd þrāg? v. þrāg, II) micel, Met. 25, 41. Oft ða wōdþrāga ðæs ungewitfullan monnes se lāce gestilt and gehēlt mid ðæm ðæt hē him ōlecð ǣfter his āgnum willan . . . Ðonne Saule se wiðerwearda gǣst on becom, ðonne gefēng Dauid his hearpan, and gestillde his wōdþrāga. . . . Dauid mid his sange gemetgode ða wōdþrāge Saules *furor insanorum saepe ad salutem medico blandiente reducitur . . . Cum Saulem spiritus adversus invaderet, apprehensa David cithara ejus vesaniam sedabat . . . David canente ejus vesania temperatur*, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 21–185, 5.

woede, woel. v. wēde, wēl.

woepe ? :—*Catasta, genus supplicii, vel* woepe (þrēpel ? v. þrīpel), *asuleo simile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 44.

woerd, woerdan, woestig. v. wird, wirdan, wēstig.

woffian; *p.* ode *To rave, blaspheme* :—Đǽr wæs sum dysig mann plegol ungemetlīce, and tō đǽm mannum cwæd, swylce for plegan, đæt hē Swȳđūn wǽre . . . Hē woffode đā swā lange mid wordum dysllce, ōđ đæt hē seóll geswōgen, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 298. Woffode *debacchatur*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 76. Woffie *insolescat, superbiat*, 461, 59. Woffigende *blasphemantem*, Scint. 9, 9. v. ā-woffian, *and* cf. wōd (1 a).

woffung, e; *f. Raving, blasphemy* :—Woffung *insania*, Grcg. Dial. i. 9. Đīs word wǽron geþūhte beforan him swā woffung (*deliramentum*), Lk. Skt. 24, 11. Hwæt is đes đe spryco woffunga (*blasphemia*), 5, 21.

wōg. v. wōh.

wōgere, es; *m. A wooer, suitor* :—Wōgere *procus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 36 : 73, 7 : Hpt. Gl. 501, 58. Wōgeres (*printed* fogeres) *proci*, 498, 42. Wōgere *proco*, 503, 70. Wōghere (*printed* foghere), 506, 45. Wōgere (*printed* fogere), 498, 72. Basilla hæfde ǽnne hǽđene wōgere . . . Heó đone hǽđenan wōgere habban nolde, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 349, 353. Sume wīf wyrcaþ heora wōgerum drencas, 17, 157. [He, ase noble woware, com uor to preouen his luue, A. R. 390, 21. Þise woweres þat wedde none wydwes, Piers P. 11, 71. Woware *procus*, Prompt. Parv. 532.]

wōgian; *p.* ode *To woo, marry* :—Nāht framaþ flǽsc habban mǽden gif on geþance ǽnig wōgaþ *nihil prodest carnem habere virginem si mente quis nupserit*, Scint. 70, 7. Bearn worulde dissere wōgiaþ (*nubunt*) . . . hī ne wōgiaþ (*nubunt*), ne hī ne lǽdaþ wīf, 68, 14, 17. [Hwi ne con ic þe woȝe wiþ swete luue, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 19. Ase a mon þet woweþ (wohes, *v. l.*), A. R. 388, 13. Crist wowude ure soule, 390, 20. Uorte wowen hire, 388, 17. *Chauc.* woweth : *Piers P.* wowede : *Destr. Tr.* woghit ; *pp.*] v. ā-wōgian.

wōgung, e; *f. Wooing* :—Sum heretoga āwōgode đæs cāseres dohtor ; wearđ se cāsere for đære wōgunge āstyrod, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 301. [Mid wouhinge, A. R. 204, 25. Wowunge efter Godes grome, 116, 12. Wowynge *procacio*, Prompt. Parv. 533.]

wōh; *adj.* I. *not straight, bent, crooked, twisted, oblique* :—Wiþ lyftādle, gif se mūđ sié wōh, Lchdm. ii. 338, 5. Gif mūđ ođđe eáge wōh weorđeþ, L. Ethb. 44 ; Th. i. 14, 9. Hlāford mīn (*the plough's*) wōh tæreþ, weard æt steorte, Exon. Th. 403, 7 ; Rä. 22, 4 : 483, 14 ; Rä. 69, 2. Sió micle nosu and sió woo (*tortus*), Past. 11 ; Swt. 67, 5. Mid wōgum bīgelse *obliqua curvatura*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 72. Mid ānum wōgan īserne, Lchdm. i. 318, 18. Wiþ wōuum mūþe, genim ompran . . . sele on đone wōn dǽl, ii. 54, 22. Wōn *obunca* (*arpagine*), Anglia xiii. 37, 296. Tō đam wōn stocce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 22. Tō đære wōhgan speldran, iii. 389, 32. Tō wōhan (wōgan, *v. l.*) ǽc, Cod. Dip. B. i. 417, 16. Đā oncierde đæt scip on wōnne sīþfæt þurh deófles beswicennesse, Shrn. 60, 8. Gif hē hæfde wō (*tortum*) nosu, Past. 11 ; Swt. 65, 4. Woo, 67, 7. On đæt wō treów (*printed* wottreów), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 31. Mistlīce wōge wegas *divortia, diverticula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 44. Wōum wīrbogum, Exon. Th. 395, 5 ; Rä. 15, 3. Tō đǽm wōn *ad tortas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 68. Wōge hylcas *obliquos* (*curvos, flexos*) *anfractus*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 71 : *anfractus*, 448, 20. Hī hæfdon wōh nebb, and wōge sceancan, Guthl. 5 ; Gdwin. 34, 22–27. II. *not right, perverse, froward, wrong, unfair* :—Hit is riht đæt mon ȝfelige đa ȝfelan, and hit is wōh (wōg, *v. l.*) đæt hī mon lǽte unwītnode, Bt. 38, 3 ; Fox 202, 6. Forlǽtan đa đīstro đæs wōn weorces (*actionis pravae*), Past. 55 ; Swt. 429, 13. Mid wōre twiefealdnesse *duplicitatis perversitate*, 35 ; Swt. 245, 15. On wōre heortan *pravo corde*, 47 ; Swt. 357, 21. Mid wōre lāre *perversa praedicatione*, 48 ; Swt. 367, 15. Be wōhre gewitnesse. Gif man āfunde đæt heora ǽnig on wōhre (wōre, *v. l.*) gewitnesse wǽre, L. Ath. i. 10 ; Th. i. 204, 22. Gescynded on heora wōn willan *abominabiles in voluntatibus suis*, Ps. Th. 13, 1. Mid wō mūđe *ore perverso*, Past. 47 ; Swt. 357, 20. Đæt hyne gehwā wiđ wō gewitnysse gehealde, L. E. G. 27 ; Th. ii. 422, 35. Wiđ ælc wōh gestreón (*but see* wōhgestreón) beorge man, ac strȳne mid rihte, Wulfst. 70, 2 : L. I. P. 7 ; Th. ii. 312, 29. Hū micle unrōtnesse se hæfþ đe đone wōn willan hæfþ on đisse worulde, Bt. 31, 1 ; Fox 110, 31. Đa wōn (woon, *v. l.*) wyrd on đara unrihtwīsra anwealda heánesse, 5, 1 ; Fox 10, 20. Đurh đæt woo (wō, Cott. MSS.) weorc hē forliést đone wlite ōđerra gōdra weorca, Past. 11 ; Swt. 71, 25. Đæra gerǽfena unriht and wō dōmas (v. wōhdōm) and prættas, Anglia viii. 336, 40. False gewihta and wōge gemeta, L. Eth. v. 24 ; Th. i. 310, 13 : Wulfst. 70, 3. Wōh wyrda gesceapu *the unequal decrees of fate*, Exon. Th. 421, 26 ; Rä. 40, 24. Hine gebindaþ đa wōu wilnunga, Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 56, 18. Hē wiste him spréca fela wōra worda, Cd. Th. 29, 6 ; Gen. 446. Mid đæm gewunan đara wōna weorca, Past. 11 ; Swt. 69, 7. Wōm wundorbebodum wergan gāstes, Beo. Th. 3498 ; B. 1747. Mid wōm wilnungum, Past. 11 ; Swt. 69, 9. From hiera woom (wōn, Cott. MSS.) wegum, 37 ; Swt. 267, 5. Wōn, 11 ; Swt. 73, 13 : 37 ; Swt. 267, 12, 16 : L. E. G. proem. ; Th. ii. 400, 20. Woeum *pravis*, Rtl. 52, 24. Mīne wōn wīsan, Exon. Th. 393, 10 ; Rä. 12, 8. Hī him wōh godu worhtan, Ps. Th. 77, 58. [He mid woȝe dome benimeđ him his beliue, O. E. Homl. i. 179, 16. Þat is woh and na wiht riht, Laym. 4333. Of woh inwit, A. R. 2, 12. Ure woȝhe dedes, Orm. 1375. Þe fox can paþes rihte and woȝe (wowe, *v. l.*), O. and N. 815. *Goth.* un-wēhs.]

wōh; *gen.* wōges, wōs; *dat.* wōge, wō; *n. Wrong, perversity, injustice, error* :—Englas nānes wōges (wōs, *v. l.*) ne willniaþ, Bt. 40, 7 ; Fox 242, 23. Gif wē wilnigen đæt hié đæs wōs geswīcen *hos cum conamur instruere, ne perversa sentiant*, Past. 48 ; Swt. 367, 23. Wōes ł wōhfulnise *nequitia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 18. Ic him wolde fylstan tō ryhte and nǽfre tō nānan wō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 134, 10. From ælcum wōe *ab omni pravitate*, Rtl. 34, 9 : 37, 23. Hié nyllaþ wietan mid hwelcum woo (wō, Cott. MSS.) hié hit gestriéndon, Past. 45 ; Swt. 343, 23. Mid wōge (wō, *v. l.*) forsecgan, L. Edg. ii. 4 ; Th. i. 266, 22. Mid wō fordēman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 114, 3. Sceal gehwā gerihtlǽcan đæt đæt hē ǽr tō wōge gebīgde, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 25. Tō wōge gebringan *to render incorrectly*, Ælfc. Gr. pref. ; Zup, 3, 23 : Ælfc. T. Grn. 24, 32. Paulus hine āwende of wōge tō rihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 8. Hī wǽron on woo besmitene *propter injustitias suas humiliati sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 16. Micel yfel dǽd se unwritere, gyf hē nele his wōh gerihtan, Ælfc. Gr. pref. ; Zup. 3, 25. Đā sǽde him hiora ān, đæt hē wōh bude, Ors. 6, 10 ; Swt. 264, 28. Gif hwā ǽnigum preóste ǽnig wōh beóde, L. N. P. L. 1 ; Th. ii. 290, 2. Đæt hē đurh hine nān wōh ne bodige *ut ab eis prava nullo modo proferantur*, Past. 15 ; Swt. 95, 16. Hī wōh meldiaþ *pronuntiabunt iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 93, 4. Se dēma đe ōđrum wōh dēme, L. Edg. ii. 3 ; Th. i. 266, 15. Hē đæt mǽste wōh dyde wiđ đa Godes þeówas, Ors. 6, 34 ; Swt. 290, 18. Ne dō wē eác nān wōh, Past. 45 ; Swt. 337, 21. Se đe wilnaþ wōh tō dōnne, 19 ; Swt. 145, 12 : Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 246, 19 : Ps. Th. 61, 9. Wōh fremian, 54, 20. Wē đæt wōh ne worhton, đæt wē đīne ǽ forlēten *inique non egimus in testamento tuo*, 43, 19. Gif hwā wōh wyrce, L. Edg. ii. 6 ; Th. i. 268, 9. Ic nylle đæt gē mē hwæt mid wōh (cf. unrihte, l. 17) begytaþ, L. Ath. i. proem. ; Th. i. 196, 31. Mid wōh fordōn, iv. 1 ; Th. i. 220, 23. On wōh spanan, Salm. Kmbl. 1002 ; Sal. 502. Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone on wōh gesyhđ, hē sceal tilian đæt hē hyne on rihtum gebrynge, L. E. I. 28 ; Th. ii. 424, 26. Weorþeþ (-aþ, MS.) swīþe oft on wōn (*in error*) se sido, Bt. 39, 9 ; Fox 226, 4. On wōn gebringan *destruere*, Past. 2 ; Swt. 31, 24 : 28 ; Swt. 191, 8. ¶ on wōh *wrongfully, wrongly* :—On wōh cierran *deviare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 40 : 139, 57. Đa đe on wōh dēmaþ, and rihte dōmas onwendaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 26. On wōh dōn *perverse agere*, Past. 2 ; Swt. 31, 12. Đeáh ūs þince đæt hit on wōh fare *tametsi confusa omnia perturbataque videantur*, Bt. 39, 8 ; Fox 224, 21. On wōh yrsian, Ps. Th. 4, 5. On wōh lǽran, 25, arg. On wōh libban, Blickl. Homl. 45, 11, 19. On wōh niman, 61, 22. Đa gōdan đæt gōd on riht sēcaþ, and đa yfelan on wōh, Bt. 36, 3 ; Fox 178, 6. [Gif þu me dest woh, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 1. Mid woȝe, Laym. 24811. Þu hauest wouh, A. R. 54, 1. Hatenu woh and sinne, Orm. 5555. Meanen him of wohe, Kath. 1236. Þay lafte cyȝt and wroȝten woghe, Allit. Pms. 19, 621. Mid wowe ne myd ryhte, Misc. 49, 412. *O. Sax.* wāh *evil*.] v. ā-, folc-wōh.

wōh-bogen; *adj. Bent, crooked* :—Wyrm wōhbogen *the crooked* (cf. Job 26, 13) *serpent*, Beo. Th. 5646 ; B. 2827.

wōh-ceápung, e; *f. The fine to be paid for trading contrary to the regulations of a market* :—Ge wōhceápung, ge ælc đæra wōnessa đe tō ǽnigre bōte gebyrie, đæt hit āge healf đære cyrcean hlāford, swā swā hit mon tō ceápstōwe gesette, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 22.

wōh-dǽd, e; *f. A wicked deed, crime* :—Manna wōhdǽda sind swīþe gemonigfealdode, Blickl. Homl. 107, 24. Gif mon ne mihte hī tō rihte gecyrron, đæt hī heora wōhdǽda geswīcan woldan, đonne sceal ǽghwylc man bētan his wōhdǽda be his gyltes andefne, 45, 26–29. Ne byđ đǽr nān stefen gehȳred, būton wōp and wānung for wōhdǽdum, Wulfst. 139, 4. v. wōh, II.

wōh-dōm, es; *m. An unjust judgement* :—Đurh leóde unlaga and đurh wōhdōmas, Wulfst. 166, 24. v. wōh, II.

wōh-fōtede; *adj. Crook-footed, splay-footed, club-footed*; peduncus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 45.

wōh-fremmende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) : or wōh-fremmend, es ; *m. Wrong-doing* ; or *a wrong-doer* :—Nalles sorgode hwæþer mihtig Drihten ǽmetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum wōhfremmendum, Met. 9, 36.

wōh-full; *adj. Wicked, evil* :—Wōhgfull *nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 15. Suno sindon ȝfelwyrcende ł wōhfulra (*nequam*), 13, 38. Mid unrehtufsum ł wōhfullum *iniquis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 28. From gāstum wōhfullum ł yflum ł unrehtwīsum (*malignis*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 2. Wōhfulro *nequiores*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 45.

wōhfulness, e; *f. Wickedness, iniquity* :—Wōghfulnis *nequitia*, Rtl. 120, 33. Wōghfulnisse his *nequitias ejus*, 113, 40. Wōhfulnise, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 18. Wōghfulnise *nequitias*, Rtl. 122, 16.

wōh-georn; *adj. Loving iniquity* :—Đa wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora ungestreónum forweorđaþ, Wulfst. 183, 8.

wōh-gestreón, es; *n. Wrongful gain, ill-gotten gain* :—Þurh rīcra reáflāc and þurh gītsunge wōhgestreóna, Wulfst. 166, 24. Đæt mancyn, đe nū is on synnlustum and in đām wōhgestreónum goldes and seolfres beswicen, 182, 13. v. wōh, II.

wōh-god. v. wōh, II.

wôh-hæmed, es; *n. Adultery, fornication*:—Se yfla willa wôhhæmetes (cf. unrihthæmedes, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24), Met. 18, 2. Sió hreóst getácnaþ ðæt wôhhæmed *per scabiem luxuria designatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 5. Ða ðe wôhhæmed begangaþ mid ôþerra ceorla wífum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 14.

wôh-hæmend; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*); *or* wôh-hæmend, es; *m. Adulterous, fornicating*; or *an adulterer, a fornicator*:—Ða wôhhæmendan *fornicatores*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 27. Ðû dydest ðæt tô ðám wôhhæmendum *cum adulteris portionem tuam ponebas*, Ps. Th. 40, 19.

wôh-hæmere, es; *m. An adulterer, a fornicator*:—Ðæm wôhhæmerum dêmeþ Dryhten *fornicatores et adulteros judicabit Deus*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 30.

wôh-handede; *adj. Crook-handed, having a maimed hand*; mancus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 44.

wôh-líc; *adj. Wrong, perverse, evil*:—Hit ys swíðe wôlíc, ðæt ða geworhtan gesceafta ðam ne beón gehírsume, ðe hí gesceóp and geworhte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 1. Mid wôlícum *obliqua* (*invidia*), Hpt. Gl. 527, 1. On wôlícum dǽdum, Blickl. Homl. 107, 28. Wôlíce *iuritos*, Germ. 402, 76.

wôhlíce; *adv. Wrongly, unjustly, perversely, wickedly*:—Gif hié on énigum dǽle wôlíce libban heora líf, Blickl. Homl. 109, 19. Ða ðe ǽwbryce ne wyrceaþ wôlíce (wôhlice, *v. l.*) and sceamlíce, Homl. Ass. 19, 140: 29, 127. Médsceattas ǽwendaþ wôlíce ða rihtan dómas, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 32: Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 20. Seó lagu lahlíce gewítnode ða ðe wôlíce singodon, L. Ælfc. P. 8; Th. ii. 366, 23. Hé cwæð ðæt hé wurde wôlíce swá getícod, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 276. Nû dô wé swýðe wôlíce, gif wé ne wurðiaþ God, 13, 180: 17, 233: Wulfst. 105, 9: Homl. Ass. 29, 264: 102, 6.

wôhness, e; *f.* I. *crookedness* (lit. or fig.), *a crooked place*:—Ic gerihte sume wôhnysse *dirigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 9. Ealle wôhnyssa beóð gerihte *erunt prava in directa* (Is. 40, 4), Homl. Th. i. 360, 33. II. *wrongdoing, iniquity, perversity, depravity, wickedness*:—Heora wôhnys on ðam regole his rihtwísnysse ætspearn, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 10. Ic wæs on wônysse geeácnod *in iniquitatibus conceptus sum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 24. Fram langre wônesse and ungesǽlignysse álýsde *a longa iniquitate atque infelicitate liberatam*, 2, 15; S. 519, 10. Wônessa *iniquitates*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 38: Blickl. Homl. 107, 24. Heora wôhnyssa forgyfennys, Homl. Ass. 136, 668. Ælc ðæra wônessa (*crimes*) ðe tô énigre bôte gebyrie, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 23. On wônyssum *in iniquitatibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 25. Gif hié on énigum dǽle wôlíce libban heora líf, sýn hié from heora wônessum onwende, and fram heora unrihtum oncyrran, Blickl. Homl. 109, 20.

wôhsum; *adj. Wicked, evil*:—Wôgsum *nequam*, Rtl. 27, 17.

woide-berge. v. wéde-berge.

wôl, es; *m.*: e; *f. Pest, pestilence, plague, murrain*:—Ádle and wôle *luem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 3. (1) in a physical sense in reference to men or animals:—Wôl (*pestis*) wæs æfter fyligende, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 6. Mycel wôl and grim *acerba pestis*, 1, 14; S. 482, 29. Ðætte nô mid him getió mé wôl (*mortalitas*) dyses geáres, Lchdm. i. lxviii, 3: 330, 1. Ǽr ðæm ðe seó wôl geendod wǽre *cessatum a mortibus non est*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 12. Seó monigfealdeste wôl *pestilentia gravis, praecipue mulieres pecudesque corripiens*, 4, 1; Swt. 158, 17. On ða tíd ðæs miclan wôles and moncwylde ðe Breotona éalond mid mycle wôle forhergode *tempore mortalitatis quae Brittaniam lata strage vastavit*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 15: 3, 23; S. 555, 9. His hýd ís brýce eallum fiþerfétum nýtenum wíd wôles gewinne on tô dônne, Lchdm. i. 330, 4. Ælcum fiþerfétum neáte ðe on wôle winne, 328, 13. For ðæm wôle (*pestis*) ðe on ðæt lond becom, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 15. (2) figurative:—Hwelc is wyrsa wôl oððe éngum men mâre daru ðonne hé hæbbe on his geférǽdenne feónd on freóndes anlícnesse? *quae pestis efficacior ad nocendum, quam familiaris inimicus?* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 13. Wôl *lues*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23. Ðæs Pelagianiscan wôles (*pestis*), 1, 21; S. 485, 5. On wôles setle *in cathedra pestilentiae*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 21. Wôle, Anglia xiii. 33, 146. Fram ðysses gemetes wôle (*labe*; the heresy of Eutyches) clǽne, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 12. Wênst ðû ðe ic nyte ðone wôl dínre gedrǽfednesse (*perturbationum morbum*), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 17. Ic ðone wôl (*witchcraft*) eów forbeóde, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 72. [*O. Sax.* wôl: *O. H. Ger.* wôl *clades, strages*.]

wôlbérness, e; *f. Pestiferousness, destructivity*:—Ic wolde ðæt ða ongeáten, ðe ða tída íres cristendómes leahtriaþ, hwelc mildsung siþþan wæs, siþþan se cristendôm wæs, and hû monigfeald wôlbérnes ðære worulde ǽr ðæm wæs (*with how many kinds of plagues the world was afflicted before Christianity*), Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 34.

wôl-berende; *adj. Pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious*, (1) physical:—Æteówde wôlberende lyft, Nar. 15, 31. Se wôlberenda (*pestifer*) stenc ðære lyfte monige ðúsendo monna and neáta fordilgade, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Ne sceþþeþ ðé wôlberendes ǽwiht, Lchdm. i. 326, 19. Wæs ðæra wyrma orod swíðe deáðberende and áterne (*quorum halitus erat pestifer*) and for hiora ðæm wôlberendan orode monige men swulton, Nar. 14, 17: 16, 2. Hé onsent ofer hig wôlberende windas, Ps. Th. 10, 7. (2) figurative:—On heora wôlberendum setle *in cathedra pestilentiae*, Ps. Th. 1, 1: Past. 56; Swt. 435, 22. On ðæm wôlberendan setle, 435, 19. Forspend hé hit mid ðære wôlberendan óliccunge *mentem securitatis pestiferae blanditiis seduxit*, 53; Swt. 415, 12.

wôlberend-líc; *adj. Pestilential*:—Geweard swíðe wôlberendlíc geár on ðissum lande, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 29.

wôl-bryne, es; *m. Deadly violence*:—Weard micel wundor on heofonum gesewen, swelce eal se hefon birnende wæs. Ðæt tácen weard on Rómánum swíþe gesweotolad mid ðæm miclan wôlbryne moncwealmes, ðe him ráde ðæs æfter com *Romae gravis pestilentia per universam civitatem violenter incanduit, ut merito praecedente prodigio coelum ardere visum sit, quando caput gentium tanto morborum igne flagravit*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 24.

wolcen, wolcn (wolc), es; *n.*: *also* wolcne, an; *f. A cloud*:—Wolcn *nubes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 46. Ealle ða gewítaþ swá swá wolcn, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Nalas ðæt wolcn ðý forþ com ðe úre Drihten ðæs wolcnes fultomes þearfe hæfde, oþþe ðæt wolcn hiene up áhôfe, ac hé ðæt wolcn him beforan nam, and hé on ðæm wolcne from heora gesihþe gewát, 121, 11–17. Regn wolcen bringeþ, Ps. Th. 67, 10. Wolcen *the pillar of cloud*, 77, 16. Beorht wolcn (wolcen, Lind.: wolken, Rush.) *nubes lucida*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Blódig wolcen, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32. Wan wolcen, Met. 5, 4. Windig wolcen, Exon. Th. 201, 24; Ph. 61. Se ðe him ǽlc wolcn ondrǽdt. . . . Hwæt getácnaþ ðæt wolc (wolcn, Cott. MSS.)? . . . Se wind drífeþ ðæt wolcn, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 18–21. 'Send mé ðínne engel on fýrenum wolcne.' . . . Fýren wolc ástáh of heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 245, 30. Ðonne ða wolcnan sceótaþ betweón ðære sunnan and ðé. . . . Þeáh nán wolcne sí betweón ðé and hyre, Shrn. 201, 27. Wǽt wolcnes tíér, Met. 20, 81. Sealdon wolcnes stefne *vocem dederunt nubes* (the translator has read *nubis*?), Ps. Th. 76, 14. Ic cume tô ðé on sweartum wolcne (*in caligine nubis*), Ex. 19, 9: Cd. Th. 27, 15; Gen. 418. Wolcan *nubem*, Ps. Surt. 103, 3. Ðonne sweartan wolcnu him beforan gáþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22. Ðás ðe fleógaþ swá swá wolcnu, Homl. Th. i. 584, 28. Wolcnu scríþaþ, Menol. Fox 486; Gn. C. 13. Nalles wolcnu ofer rúmne grund regnas bǽron, Cd. Th. 14, 2; Gen. 212. Bletsiaþ weolcnu Drihtne, Hymn. T. P. 73. Wolgceno, Rtl. 81, 24. Wolcna *nimborum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 57. Wolcna streungu, Exon. Th. 390, 4; Rä. 8, 5. For ðæra wolcna ðicnysse, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Wolcna scúr, Cd. Th. 238, 5; Dan. 350. Ðonne ic oferteó heofenan mid wolcnum (*nubibus*), ðonne ǽteówd mín boga on ðám wolcnum, Gen. 9, 14. On heofones wolcnum, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64: Cd. Th. 303, 5; Sat. 608. Wind wǽdeþ be wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2545; El. 1274. Wolcnum beþehte, Andr. Kmbl. 2094; An. 1048: Rood Kmbl. 105; Kr. 53. Môna waþol under wolcnum, Fins. Th. 14; Fin. 8. Se ðe him ða wolc (wolcn, Cott. MSS.) ondrǽde, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 24. Hé fram ðysse eorðan ende lǽdeþ wolcen wrǽclicu *educens nubes ab extremo terrae*, Ps. Th. 134, 7: 77, 25: Cd. Th. 265, 11; Sat. 6. Seó lyft ábyrd ealle wolcnu (-a, *v. l.*), Lchdm. iii. 274, 9, 24: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 9. ¶ in pl. (1) *the clouds, the heavens, the sky*:—Ðá árás se wind and ða wolcnu sweartodon, and com ormǽte scúr of ðære lyfte (*coeli contenebrati sunt, et nubes, et ventus, et facta est pluvia grandis*, 1 Kings 18, 45), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 151. Hwá is unlǽredra ðe ne wundrige wolcna færeldes, rodres swifto (cf. ðæs roderes færeldes and his swiftnesse, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15), Met. 28, 2: Cd. Th. 255, 15; Dan. 624. Óð wolcna hrôf *to the skies*, 196, 28; Exod. 298. Ofer wolcna hrôf *above the clouds*, Elen. Kmbl. 178; El. 89. Wíd wolcnum *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. Tô wolcnum, Beo. Th. 2242; B. 1119. Hyre stefn oncwæð of wolcnum, Exon. Th. 259, 16; Jul. 289. Hwæðer sincende sǽflód wǽre under wolcnum, Cd. Th. 86, 29; Gen. 1438: Beo. Th. 3266; B. 1631: Met. 7, 26: Exon. Th. 199, 17; Ph. 27. Scip wíde rád wolcnum under, Cd. Th. 84, 4; Gen. 1392. Óþ wolcen (wolcenu, Ps. Surt.) *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 107, 4. Óþ ða wolcnu (wolcen, Ps. Surt.), 35, 5. (2) *the clouds of night*:—Óþ ðe nípende niht scríðan cwôme, wan under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 1306; B. 651: 1432; B. 714: Salm. Kmbl. 207; Sal. 103: Andr. Kmbl. 1673; An. 839: Exon. Th. 178, 34; Gû. 1254: Rood Kmbl. 109; Kr. 55. (3) *in the phrases* under wolcnum, under wolcna hrôfe *under heaven, on earth*:—Ðenden hé on ðysse worulde wunode under wolcna hrôfe, Judth. Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67. Á þenden standeþ woruld under wolcnum, Cd. Th. 56, 22; Gen. 916: 64, 30; Gen. 1058: 117, 7; Gen. 1950: Exon. Th. 14, 28; Cri. 226. Hé weóx under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 15; B. 8. Ic Hring-Dena weóld under wolcnum, 3544; B. 1770: Met. 1, 76. Landes frætwe gewítaþ under wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2541; El. 1272. [Þa scipen foren wide mid wolcnen and mid wedere, Laym. 102. Com winden mid ðam weolcnen a drake, 25592. In the later English, however, the word seems used mostly in the sense of *sky, welkin*:—Fir weax up to þam wolcne, and se wolcne undide on fower healfe and faht þær togeanes, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 22. Þa wolcne gon to dunien, þa cordе gon to biuien, Laym. 27452: 4575. Þere weolcne (wolkne, 2nd MS.) he wes swíðe neh, 2883. Bonen þurleð þe weolcne *oratio penetrat nubes*, A. R. 246, 24: Marh. 7, 3. We sitteþ under weolcne (welkne, *v. l.*) bi nihte, O. and N. 1682. On the welkne shoon the sterres, Chauc. Cl. T. 1134. Al þe wyde worlde bothe

welkne (wolkne, þe welkene, welken, *v. ll.*) and þe wynde, water and eorþe, Piers P. 17, 160. *O. Sax.* wolkan; *n. a cloud: O. Frs.* wolken: *O. H. Ger.* wolchan; *n. nubes.*] v. heofon-, weder-wolcen.

wolcen-faru, e; *f. The cloud-host, the moving clouds:*—Đec forstas and snáwas, winterbiter weder and wolcenfaru (cf. wolcna genipu, Exon. Th. 192, 13; Az. 105) lofige on lyfte, Cd. Th. 239, 33; Dan. 379. Ic (*a storm*) wolcnfare wrége, Exon. Th. 386, 33; Rä. 4, 71.

wolcen-gehnást, es; *n. The collision of clouds;* Exon. Th. 386, 12; Rä. 4, 60.

wolcen-reád. v. weolcen-reád.

wolcen-wyrcende; *adj. Cloud-producing:*—Wolcenwyrcende *nubigenus* (-a?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 13. [*The glosser seems to have mistaken* (?) *the word, which would be more nearly rendered by* wolcen-geworht. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wolc-poran *nubigena.*]

wolc-reád. v. weoloc-reád.

wól-dæg, es; *m. A day of pestilence, a day of death:*—Cwómon wóldagas; swylt eall fornom secgrófˉwera, Exon. Th. 477, 18; Ruin. 26.

wól-gewinn, es; *n. A conflict where there is a great mortality:*—Gif hié gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena unclénnessa, and heora wólgewinna, and hiora monigfealdan unsibbe *recolant majorum suorum tempora, bellis inquietissima, sceleribus exsecrabilia, dissensionibus foeda,* Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 15.

wó-líc. v. wóh-líc.

wollen-teár; *adj. Having hot tears, with hot tears:*—Weorod eall árás, eodon unblíde, wollenteáre, wundur sceáwian, Beo. Th. 6056; B. 3032. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* ollinn; *pp. of* wella.]

wólness, e; *f. Pest, pestilence, plague:*—Wólnes, fefor, ádl *pestis, febris, langor,* Lchdm. i. lxxiii, 1.

wom. v. wamm.

wóm, es; *m. Sound, noise:*—Wunian done werigan sele, dær is wóm and wóp wide gehéred, and gristbítunge, and gnornunge mecga, Cd. Th. 285, 5; Sat. 333. [*Icel.* ómr *sound.*] v. next word.

wóma, an; *m. Sound, noise* (cf. hilde-wóma *and* hilde-swég):—Se wóma (*the noise of battle*) cwom, Cd. Th. 190, 21; Exon. 202. Siddan tó reste gehwearf rice þeóden, com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wóma, 222, 26; Dan. 110: Elen. Kmbl. 142; El. 71. Hrid hreósende, wintres wóma, Exon. Th. 292, 22; Wand. 103. Hé secgan ongan swefnes wómán, Cd. Th. 249, 33; Dan. 539. Hebban herebýman hlúdan stefnum, wuldres wómán, 183, 31; Exod. 100. Ær dú gúde fremme, wíges wóman, Andr. Kmbl. 2709; An. 1357. Wíges wómum, Exon. Th. 277, 5; Jul. 576. [Cf. *Icel.* Ómi, *one of the names of Odin;* a personification of the wind; óma *to resound;* óman *sound, voice.* Grimm says: Scheint mir der grund weshalb *wóma* mit *hild, wig, dæg, dægréd, swefen* verbunden wird, anzuzeigen, dass das alterthum sich hierunter lauter persönliche wesen dachte, die rauschend nahten, And. u. El. xxx.] v. dæg-, dægréd-, heofon-, hilde-wóma, *and preceding word.*

womе, Chart. Th. 483, 30, *read* wonie.

won-, wónness. v. wan-, wónness.

wóp, es; *m.* I. *a whoop, cry.* v. here-wóp. II. mostly *a cry of grief, wailing, lamentation, weeping:*—Hlúde swégde dæra muneca wóp on Martines deáde, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 16. Wóp (*fletus*) and tóþa gristbítung, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 12: 13, 42. Wóm and wóp, Cd. Th. 285, 2; Sat. 333. Nis nénig wóp ne nénig heáf gehýred, Blickl. Homl. 85, 28: Exon. Th. 164, 32; Gú. 1020. Hreám and wóp, Blickl. Homl. 115, 15. Þara cirm and wóp tó mé ástáh, 249, 7. Ne sorg ne wóp, 103, 36: Exon. Th. 201, 4; Ph. 51. Hlúd wóp, 62, 9; Cri. 999. Wæs wóp up áhafen, atol æfenleóht, Cd. Th. 190, 17; Exod. 200: Beo. Th. 257; B. 128. Wóp, hlúd heriges cyrm, Andr. Kmbl. 2311; An. 1157. Þa gesídas, wóp and hleahtor, Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347. *Coragium,* i. *virginale funis vel* wóp, Wülck. Gl. 213, 33. Eall æt folc hyne weóp hundseofontig daga. Þá dæs wópes dagas ágáne wæron (*expleto planctus tempore*), Gen. 50, 4. On wópe and on unrótnesse hé leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 36. Mid swídlíce heáfe and wópe *luctu,* Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 12. Wópe cwídan, Cd. Th. 61, 13; Gen. 996. Wópe besingan, Exon. Th. 139, 3; Gú. 517. Wópe bimánan, 459, 24; Hö. 4. Wópe bewunden, Beo. Th. 6283; B. 3146. Wópe gewáged, wreccea giómor *flebilis,* Met. 2, 3. Þara de wóp gehýrdon galan Godes andsacan, sár wánigean, Beo. Th. 1575; B. 785. Wóp dreógan, Exon. Th. 140, 10; Gú. 608. Wóp þrowian, heáf under heofonum, Salm. Kmbl. 934; Sal. 466. Þurh fæsten and þurh wópas (*fletus*) and þurh gebedo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25. II a. where shedding of tears is referred to:—Ús wópe forcymenum, bitrum bryneteárum, Exon. Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151. Mid myclum wópe (cf. wépende wéregum teárum, Andr. Kmbl. 117; An. 59), Blickl. Homl. 229, 19. Ne réce dú ná weámódes wífes worda, for dam heó wile oft mid wópe geswigian (*be silent and burst into tears*), Prov. Kmbl. 48. Se wæs durh miceine wóp áblend, Homl. Th. i. 420, 31. *See* wópes hring *under* hring. [Hæleð de iherde desne weop, Laym. 11991. Muchel wes þa wop (weplnge, 2nd MS.), 5970. Cullfren sang iss lic wiþþ wop, Orm. 7931. His moderes wop (ream. *v. l.*), and þe odres Maries, þ melten al of teares, A. R. 110, 15: Kath. 2332: R. Glouc. 34, 15. Þer is wop and grindinge of teþ, Ayenb. 265, 5. *O. Sax.* wóp: *O. H. Ger.* wuof *fletus, luctus, ploratus, planctus, gemitus.*] v. feld-, here-wóp.

wóp-dreopa, an; *m. A tear:*—Hwæt is dæt wundor dæt geond dás woruld styrnenga gád, áwécnaþ wópdropan? Salm. Kmbl. 567; Sal. 283.

wópen. v. wépan.

wóperian; *p.* ode *To wail, lament:*—Dá cleopode seó ungesálige wóperiende him tó: 'Éálá, help mín, wildeór mé habbaþ forneán tóslyten,' Homl. Ass. 196, 32.

wópig; *adj. Mournful, doleful,* (1) of persons expressing grief:—Dæt ic wópig sceal teárum mænan, Exon. Th. 285, 9; Jul. 711. (2) of things which are the expression of grief:—Hé hine on da eorþan ástrehte, mid wópegum teárum hlúde clypigende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 601.

wóp-leóþ, es; *n. A mournful lay, a tragedy:*—Wópleóð *tragoediam,* Hpt. Gl. 488, 57.

wóp-líc; *adj. Mournful, doleful, lamentable:*—Wóplíc *flebilis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 4. (1) of persons expressing grief:—Wóplíc (*printed* -lie) *lacrimabundus,* Hpt. Gl. 472, 66. In faran dæt tungla wóplícan heofones eáhþerl dú eart geworden *intrent ut astra flebiles, coeli fenestra facta es,* Hymn. Surt. 76, 5. (2) of that which is an expression of grief:—Hé spræc mid wóplícre stemne, Homl. Th. i. 402, 9: Homl. Ass. 196, 29: 198, 121. Mid wóplícre ceorunge, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 355. Mid wóplícum murcnungum *flebilibus questibus,* Hpt. Gl. 518, 25. Mid wóplícum siccitungum *lacrimosis singultibus,* 504, 62. (3) of that which occasions grief:—Se dæg is heora sóde ácennednys; ná wóplíc, swá swá seó érre, ac blissigendlíc tó dam écum lífe, Homl. Th. i. 354, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wuof-líh *lugubris.*]

wóplíce; *adv. Mournfully, doleful, lamentations:*—Wá healdaþ heora gemynd, náteshwón wóplíce, swá swá man bewépd deádne, Homl. Ass. 77, 124.

word, es; *n.* I. *a word, a single part of speech;* in pl. *words* forming connected speech:—Búton dám stafum ne mæg nán word beón áwriten, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 5, 12. *Barbarismus,* dæt is ánes wordes gewemmednyss . . . *Solocismus,* dæt is miscweden word on endebyrdnysse dære rédinge . . . *Barbarismus* bid on ánum worde, and *solocismus* bid sum leás word on dam ferse, 50; Zup. 294, 4–10. Dæs wordes andgit is swá mon cwede þingere oþþe frérend, Blickl. Homl. 135, 33. Seó ceaster ealde worde is nemned Wiltaburh, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 26. Hí ágbúend ódre worde Baðan nemnaþ, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12. Dær wæs hæleþa hleahtor, word wéron wynsume, 1228; B. 612. Wera gehwylcum wíalícu word gerísaþ, Exon. Th. 343, 34; Gn. Ex. 166. Ealle da ídlan word de hé út forlét, Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Ealle da word sint sóþe de Paulus sægþ, 187, 2. Dæt sindon da word, swá ús gewritu secgaþ, Exon. Th. 241, 12; Ph. 655. Gif dás word sind sóþ, 247, 24; Jul. 83: Beo. Th. 1282; B. 639. Nó dæs fela Daniel gespræc ódra worda, Cd. Th. 253, 13; Dan. 595. Engel wrát in wáge worda gerýnu, baswe bócstafas, 261, 9; Dan. 723. Gif hé his wordcwida wealdan meahte, dæt hé him onwrige worda gongum, hú . . ., Exon. Th. 171, 29; Gú. 1134. Meaht dú worda gewealdan, 163, 5; Gú. 989. Worda tó hræd, 330, 13; Vy. 50. Worda gleáw, 415, 20; Rä. 33, 14. Hé wile tó his néhstan sprecan da word de hé wénþ dæt him leófoste sýn tó gehýrenne, and donne þencþ hú hé hine beswícan mæge þurh da swétnesse dara worda, Blickl. Homl. 55, 22. Hí þeossa worda nán ongeotan ne mehton, 15, 13: Exon. 246, 6; Jul. 57. Swá hé bæd, þenden hé wordum weóld, Beo. Th. 59; B. 30. Wordum wísfæst, Exon. Th. 418, 4; Rä. 36, 14. Ne wile Sarran gelýfan wordum mínum, Cd. Th. 144, 13; Gen. 2389. Æfter dissum wordum, Blickl. Homl. 135, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88. ¶ *wordum* is often used pleonastically with verbs of saying or writing. Cf. *worde* under II. 1:—God cwæd him wordum tó *Dominus ait,* Jud. 6, 14: Cd. Th. 148, 16; Gen. 2457. Dæt wíf wordum sægde, 44, 11; Gen. 707. Wordum sprécon monige, 110, 33; Gen. 1847. Wordum herian, 1, 4; Gen. 2. Wordum wyrgean, 96, 13; Gen. 1594. Done wé wífel wordum nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 426, 14; Rä. 41, 73. Se ongan godspell wordum wrítan, Andr. Kmbl. 25; An. 13. Ic ne mæg word sprecan, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rä. 19, 1. Hé láteþ word út faran, 315, 35; Mód. 41: Beo. Th. 5096; B. 2551. Hé word æfter cwæþ; 'Mél is mé tó feran,' 636; B. 315: 688; B. 341: Cd. Th. 204, 11; Exod. 417. Hé word áhóf, Andr. Kmbl. 833; An. 416: 2993; An. 1499: Elen. Kmbl. 1445; El. 724. Ic dás word sprece, Exon. Th. 457, 12; Hy. 4, 82: Blickl. Homl. 191, 29: 205, 23. Da word dæs heofonlícan gerýnes, 17, 7. Éces lífes word (wordo, Lind.) *uerba uitae aeterne,* Jn. Skt. 6, 68. Wordu, Scint. 94, 8. Hié þrý cwédon þurh gemáne word, Cd. Th. 238, 30; Dan. 362: 149, 14; Gen. 2474. I a. *a verb:—Verbum* is word, and word getácnaþ weorc odde þrowunge odde gepafunge . . . *Adverbum* is wordes gefera, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 2–8. Ón disum eahta dálum synd da méstan and da mihtigostan *nomen et verbum,* dæt is nama and word. Mid dam naman wé nemnaþ ealle ding and mid dam worde wé sprecaþ be eallum dingum, Zup. 11, 8–11. I b. *a written word:*—Modde word fræt, Exon. Th. 432, 4; Rä. 48, 1. II. *a word, a group of words* forming a phrase, clause, sentence or sentences, (1) *a saying, sentence, anything said, words:*—Hé dæs geanwyrde wes, þeáh him dæt word ofscute his

unnþances (*the words escaped him involuntarily*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 6. Ðæt word belimpð synderlice tó Godes ðúm, 'Ic eom,' Homl. Th. ii. 236, 11. Him andswarode God swá ðæt ne wiste, se ðæs wordes (*the answer*) bád, Andr. Kmbl. 522; An. 261. ' On ðam worde: 'Uton wyrcan,' . . . on ðam worde: 'Tó úre anlicnysse,' Boutr. Scrd. 19, 13. For ðam worde hé wæs geunrét *he was sad at that saying*, Mk. Skt. 10, 22. 'Ic hit eom.' Hí mid ðam worde wendon underbæc . . . Eft ásxode se Hálend . . . Hí eft andwyrdon mid ðam ærran worde . . . Ðá andwyrde hé mid ðam ylcan worde, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 15–20: Cd. Th. 31, 35; Gen. 495: 165, 4; Gen. 2726. ¶ *worde* is often used pleonastically with verbs of saying, cf. *wordum* under I:—Ðá hé worde cwæð, ðæt . . ., Cd. Th. 3, 6; Gen. 31. Hé worde cwæð: 'Témaþ and wexaþ,' 12, 34; Gen. 195: Andr. Kmbl. 1432; An. 716. Swá ðú worde becwist, 386; An. 193: Exon. Th. 123, 32; Gú. 331. Ðá worde frægn wuldres Aldor Cain hwær Abel wære, Cd. Th. 61, 24; Gen. 1002. Hé ðæt word gecwæð, ðæt hit aa hæfde ofer Godes ést ðe hit hæfde bútan ðære cyrcan hláforde, Chart. Th. 141, 1. Hé ðæt word ásewæð, ðæt ðæt micle morð menn ne þorfton þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639. Hé ðæt word ásewæð: 'Ic ðé mæg secgan . . .,' Exon. Th. 20, 12; Cri. 316: Andr. Kmbl. 2722; An. 1363 (and often). Ðis is sceortlice gesæd; uton secgan word gyt, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 23. Wæron ðás word gewídmærsode *these sayings were noised abroad*, Lk. Skt. 1, 65. Ðá ásxode hé hine manegum wordum *interrogabat illum multis sermonibus*, 23, 9. On ðám twám formum wordum *in the two first sentences* (of the Lord's prayer), Homl. Th. i. 262, 22. Hé rihte é getácnode on týn wordum [*or* (6)], Andr. Kmbl. 3023; An. 1514. (2) *a saying, maxim*:—Hí cweþaþ ðæt tó worde, ðæt se bið on geþance wærast and wísast, se ðe óðerne can raðost ásmeágan; cweþaþ eác tó worde ða ðe syndan stunte, ðæt mycel forhæfednes lytel behealde, ac ðæt mete wære mannum gescapen, tó ðam ánum, ðæt men his scoldan brúcan, Wulfst. 55, 20–25. (3) *a tale, story*:—Ðá hæfdon monige unwíse menn him tó worde and tó leásungspelle, ðæt sió hæte . . . wære for Fétontis forscapunge *quidam . . . suas inanes ratiunculas conquirentes, ridiculam Phaetontis fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 8. (4) *a report, tidings*:—Ðam cynge com word (*word came to the king*), ðæt unnfriðscipa lægen and hergodon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 5. Sóna swá ðæt word becom tó Nerône, Blickl. Homl. 173, 35. Ðá sprang ðæt word, ðæt hé on ðam holte dwelode, ðá ðæt hine wulfas tótæron, Homl. Th. i. 384, 9. (5) *fame, name*, (*good*) *word*, (*good*) *report*:—Gód word and gód hlísa ælces monnes bið betera ðonne ænig wela, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 23. Ðá ásprang his word wíde geond land, hú se mæra man manna fét áðwóh, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 388. Úre word sprang wíde geond ðás eorðan, 13, 151: Shrn. 17, 9. Æðelinge (*Christ*) weóx word and wísdóm (cf. Lk. 2, 52), Andr. Kmbl. 1137; An. 569: 3352; An. 1680. Hé þóhte ðæt hé him myceles wordes wircean sceolde (wolde geearnian him hereword, *v. l.*), Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 2. Uton ús selfum betst word and longsumast æt úrum ende gewyrcan *Spartanos admonet, de gloria plurimum, de vita nihil sperandum*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 2. Wídgengel wíf word gespringeþ (*gets a* (*bad*) *name*), hæleð hý hospe mǽnaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. (6) *a command, an order, ordinance*:—Word hleódrode: 'Ne wép ðone wrǽcsíd,' Andr. Kmbl. 2860; An. 1432: Cd. Th. 173, 14; Gen. 2861. Eoppa be Wilferþes worde bróhte Wihtwarum fulwiht, Chr. 661; Erl. 34, 17. Ðú lífes wel lǽstan noldes, ac mín bibod bráce be ðínes bonan worde, Exon. Th. 85, 21; Cri. 1394. Ðæt hió ðæt onwendon, ðæt hé mid his worde bebeád, Cd. Th. 26, 11; Gen. 405. Ðá sende se cyng Leófsig, and hé ðæs cynges worde grið gesætte, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 25: L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 238, 36: Exon. Th. 99, 19; Cri. 1627. Ic ne mæg áswendan Godes word . . . God cwæð: 'Dó ðæt ic ðé bebeóde,' Num. 22, 18–20. Hý bráecon cyninges word, beorht bóca bibod, Exon. Th. 99, 26; Cri. 1630: Cd. Th. 38, 1; Gen. 600: 49, 27; Gen. 798. Word gehyrwan, Elen. Kmbl. 442; El. 221. Ofer Drihtnes word, Cd. Th. 37, 21; Gen. 593: Rood Kmbl. 70; Kr. 35. Ðæt ðú Dryhtnes word healde, and ðæs cininges bebod begange, Elen. Kmbl. 2334; El. 1168. Þurh his word *at his command*, Cd. Th. 10, 17; Gen. 158: 7, 24; Gen. 111: 82, 15; Gen. 1362. Ær áwéged sié worda ænig, Andr. Kmbl. 2877; An. 1441. Hé com be Honorius wordum ðes páþan, Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 28. Hé wrát ða týn word, ðe Drihten him bebeád, Ex. 34, 28: Deut. 10, 4. (7) *a message, an announcement*:—Hé word ábeád: 'Eów hét secgan sigedrihten mín, ðæt hé eówer sæþelu can, Beo. Th. 786; B. 390. (8) *word, solemn statement*:—Biscopes word and cyninges sié unlǽgne bútan áde, L. Wih. 16; Th. i. 40, 12. Ðú ðæt gehéte þurh ðín hálig word, Andr. Kmbl. 2836, An. 1420. (9) *promise, oath*. v. word-fæst, -loga:—Man freóndscipe gefæstnode mid worde and mid wædde, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14. Geþence hé word and wedd ðe hé Gode betǽhte, L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 306, 5: vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 24. Hwær syndon ðíne word, on ðám ðú ús gestrangodest, and ðú cwǽde: 'Gif gé mé gehýraþ, ne án loc of eówrum heáfde forwyrð,' Blickl. Homl. 243, 31. (10) *an* (*expressed*) *intention* or *opinion*:—Ðara ælces ðe ðæs wordes wære ðæt from Rómeburg þóhte *of every one that talked of leaving Rome*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 25. Hié wæron ðæs wordes, ðæt him leófre wæs se cristendóm tó begánne ðonne his scíra tó habbanne *omnes officium quam fidem deserere maluerunt*, 6, 31; Swt. 286, 6. Ðá wæs ælc ðæs wordes, ðæt him leófre wære ðæt hé land foreode, ðonne hé ðæne hád underfénge, Chart. Th. 167, 32. Wæs Æþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hé nó ðes rihtes wiðsacan nolde *Ethelwald declared his intention of not opposing the right*, 140, 11. **III.** *speech, language, words*:—Word spearcum fleáh, Cd. Th. 274, 31; Sat. 162. Scóp him Heort naman se ðe his wordes geweald hæfde (*who had power to name things as he pleased*), Beo. Th. 158; B. 79. Wordes ord *the first word*, 5576; B. 2791. Rǽdsnotteran, wordes wísran, Andr. Kmbl. 947; An. 474. Wordes gleáwne, 3895; An. 1650. Weras wordes cræftige, Elen. Kmbl. 628; El. 314: 837; El. 419. Of eallum ðæm worde ðe gáþ of Godes múþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 9. Mid ðon worde ðæs godcundan gewrites hé hine oferswíþde, 33, 20. On worde mid nánigre mihte gewelgode, Blickl. Homl. 179, 15. Wís on ðínum gewitte and on ðínum worde snottor, Exon. Th. 463, 31; Hö. 78. Men ðú sealdest word and gewitt, Hy. 9, 56. **III a.** *language, style*:—Ærest Eroico metro, and æfter sæce gerǽde worde (*plano sermone*) ic áwrát, Bd. ǧ, 24; S. 648, 27. **III b.** where speech is contrasted with act or thought:—Lufige man Godes riht wordes and dǽde, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 20: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 4. Wordes oððe weorces, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2: L. Eth. vi. 30; Th. i. 322, 23. Móde and dǽdum, worde and gewitte, Cd. Th. 117, 23; Gen. 1958. Hé men of deáðe worde áwehte, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584: Elen. Kmbl. 1888; El. 946. Mihtig mid worde eal tó dónne, Blickl. Homl. 235, 36. Scyndan mid worde oþþe weorce, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 36. Þurh geþóht and þurh word and þurh weorc, Blickl. Homl. 35, 14. **IV.** *word* (in *word* of God):—Se ðe sǽwð, word hé sǽwð . . . Hí ðæt word gehýraþ, Mk. Skt. 4, 14–20. Wé wǽron gesamnode ðǽr wé gehérdan Godes word, Blickl. Homl. 141, 27. Gif heó ne bið mid Godes worde fǽded, 57, 11. **IV a.** translating *verbum* in Jn. 1, 1. v. word-cennend. [*Goth.* waurd: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* word: *O. H. Ger.* wort: *Icel.* orð.] v. beót-, cyne-, galdor-, gilp-, gleó-, gnorn-, gram-, heoru-, here-, hosp-, husc-, lást-, leóþ-, lyge-, lygen-, mǽdel-, mán-, óleht-, orgel-, sceand-, sóþ-, sorh-, teón-, torn-, þanc-, þrýþ-, wær-, wealh-, wit-, wuldor-word.

-word; *adj. in* róf-word (?), Exon. Th. 353, 21; Reim. 16. [*Icel.* -orðr.] Cf. -wyrde.

word-beót, es; *n. A promise*:—Ðá com féran Freá tó Sarran swá hé self gecwæð, hæfde wordbeót leófum gelǽsted, Cd. Th. 167, 6; Gen. 2761. Wáciaþ wordbeót, Exon. Th. 469, 22; Hy. 11, 6. v. word-gebeót, *and next word*.

word-beótung, e; *f. Promising, a promise*:—Dec biddan hét se ðisne beám ágrófan, ðæt ðú gemunde on gewitlocan wordbeótunga, Exon. Th. 473, 14; Bo. 14. v. preceding word.

word-cennend, es; *m. The begetter of the Word* (Jn. 1, 1):—Ó milda Wordcennend *pie Verbigena*, Germ. 389, 2.

word-cræft, es; *m. The art of speaking* or *writing*:—Wordcræftes wís *a good speaker*, Elen. Kmbl. 1180; El. 592. Ic wordcræft wæf *I composed poetry*, 2473; El. 1238.

word-cwide, es; *m.* I. *a saying, words*:—Fyl nú frumsprǽce, wlitiga ðinne wordcwyde (*what thou hast said*; ðíne wordcwidas, Exon. Th. 188, 9; Az. 43), Cd. Th. 236, 26; Dan. 327. Ne lengde leóda aldor wítegena wordcwyde, 256, 27; Dan. 647. Ðý ðíne wordcwidas weorðan gefelde (*ut justificeris in sermonibus tuis*), ðæt ðú ne wilnast weora ániges deáð, ac ðú synfulle simle lǽrdes ðæt . . ., Ps. C. 53. Ðé ða wordcwydas Drihten on sefan sende . . . Ðú eart on móde fród, wís wordcwida, Beo. Th. 3686–3694; B. 1841–1845. Gif hé his wordcwida wealdan meahte *if he could talk*, Exon. Th. 171, 25; Gú. 1132. Wís on wordcwidum, 294, 11; Crä. 31: Andr. Kmbl. 1104; An. 552. Wuldorcyninges word hleódrode. . . . Æfter wordcwidum wuldorcyninges *after the words*, 2892; An. 1449: Beo. Th. 5499; B. 2753. Uncre wordcwidas *what we said to one another*, Exon. Th. 472, 16; Rä. 61, 17. Cleopaþ se alda, wriceþ wordcwedas, Cd. Th. 267, 8; Sat. 35. II. *speech, language*:—On ðam (*Daniel*) Drihtenweard wisse sídne geþanc and wísne wordcwide, Cd. Th. 249, 28; Dan. 537. Sum mæg searolice wordcwide wrítan *one is a clear writer*, Exon. Th. 42, 15; Cri. 673. [*O. Sax.* word-quidi *a saying, a speech*.]

word-fæst; *adj. Adhering to what one says, keeping one's word*:—Se hláford sceal beón egesfull ðám dysegum, ðæt hé heora dysig álecge; and hé sceal beón wordfæst and witan hwæt hé clypige (he scal beon weordfeste and wise lare lusten, 111, 32), O. E. Homl. i. 301, 13. Cf. word-loga.

word-full; *adj. Wordy, verbose, talkative*:—Mann wordfull (*verbosus*) ásyndraþ ealdras, Scint. 134, 12. Wordful *verbosa* (*garrulorum loquacitas*), Hpt. Gl. 528, 49. Wordfulle *uerbosi*, Scint. 78, 1.

word-gebeót, es; *n. A promise*:—Hé his wordgebeót gemunde *memor fuit testamenti sui*, Ps. Th. 105, 34. v. word-beót.

word-gecwide, es; *n. An expressed agreement, a formal contract*:—Eal ic him gelǽste ðæt ic him scolde swá forð swá uncre wordgecwydu fyrmest wǽron, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 11. Gif hit heó gehaldeþ mid ðare clǽnnisse ðe uncer wordgecwǽdu seondan, Chart. Th. 481, 8.

word-gemearc, es; *n. A limit fixed in words, a term*:—Sceal sóð

ford gān wyrd æfter dissum wordgemearcum (*according to these terms*), Cd. Th. 142, 2; Gen. 2355. [Cf. Wrītan wordgimerkiun hwat sie that barn hētan skoldin, Hēl. 233.]

word-gerýne, es; *n. A mystery expressed in words, a deep saying*:—Him tācna fela tīres brytta onwrāh wordgerýnum, Exon. Th. 29, 16; Cri. 463. Sum bip listhendig tō āwrītanne wordgerýnu, 299, 3; Crā. 96. Ic dæt ongiten hæbbe burg witgena wordgerýno on Godes bōcum, Elen. Kmbl. 578; El. 289: 646; El. 323.

word-gid[d], es; *n. A lay*:—Cyning mænan, wordgyd wrecan and worn sprecan, Beo. Th. 6325; B. 3173.

word-gleáw; *adj. Prudent in speech*:—Cwæd se ðe wæs cyninges rēswa, wīs and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 12; Dan. 418.

word-hleóþor, es; *m. The sound of speaking, voice*:—Wordhleóðor āstāg hāliges lāre *the voice of the holy one's teaching rose up*, Andr. Kmbl. 1416; An. 708. Weard gehýred heofoncyninges stefn, wordhleóðres swēg mæres þeódnes, 186; An. 93.

word-hord, es; *n. A word-hoard, store of words*:—Him Andreas þurh andsware wordhord onleác, Andr. Kmbl. 632; An. 316. Weges weard wordhord onleác, beald reordade, 1202; An. 601: Beo. Th. 524; B. 259: Met. 6, 1: Exon. Th. 318, 20; Vid. 1. Mē frōd wita sægde sundorwundra fela, wordhord onwreáh, 313, 20; Mōd. 3.

wordian; *p.* ode *To speak*:—Wurdiaþ (*but changed to* wurdliaþ) *rhetoricamur, loquimur*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 58. Wordiende *concionandi, loquentes*, 461, 36. [Þe king wordede þus, Laym. 18052. Þei worden wyseli a gret while togideres, Piers P. 4, 46. *Icel.* orða. Cf. *Goth.* waurdjan.]

wordig; *adj. Wordy, verbose*:—Wordig gehlýd *verbosa garrulitas*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 58. [*Icel.* orðigr.]

word-lāc, es; *n. A speech*; loquela:—Nāron wordlācu ne sprǣcu ðara ðe ne wǣron gehērde stefna heora *non sunt loquelae neque sermones quorum non audiantur voces eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 4.

word-laþu, e; *f. Speech, discourse*:—Sumum hē wordlaþe wīse sendeþ on his mōdes gemynd, Exon. Th. 41, 31; Cri. 664. Mīn hyge blissaþ þurh ðīne wordlǣde, Andr. Kmbl. 1270; An. 635.

word-latu, e; *f. Delay in speaking*:—' Đū scealt hrædе cȳðan, gif ðū his ondgitan ænige hæbbe.' Næs ðā wordlatu (*there was no delay in the answer*), Andr. Kmbl. 3042; An. 1524. (Cf. būton late *sine mora*, R. Ben. 55, 12, *omitted under* latu.)

word-leán, es; *n. A reward for words* (*a song*):—Oft ic wōðboran wordleána sum āgyfe æfter giedde, Exon. Th. 489, 18; Rā. 78, 9.

wordlian, wurdlian; *p.* ode *To talk, discourse*:—Wurdliaþ (*changed from* wurdiaþ) *rhetoricamur, loquimur*, . . . snytrian ł wurdlian *philosophari*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 58–63. Epactas ðe wīse preóstas oft ymbe gerādlīce wurdliaþ, Anglia viii. 300, 45. Hyt gerīst dæt wē ymbe ða epactas wurdlion, 305, 19: 308, 16. Se sceop in gebringþ ōðre hādas, ðe wið hine wurdlion swylce hig him andswarion, 330, 43. Uton nū on Englisc ymbe ðys be dǣle wurdlian, 303, 14. [Gewurdlud *vel* gesprecen, 320, 16.] Wordlian *sermocinari*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* wortalôn; wortalônti *verbosus*; wortalāri *verbosus*.] v. wordlung; wordrian.

word-loc, es; *n. A conclusion expressed in words*:—Wordlocum *dialectica* (the passage is: Ut tomus dialectica dogmata rerum disceret, Ald. 170), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 23: 27, 16.

word-loca, an; *m. The storehouse of words*:—Ongan hē reordigan, wordlocan onspeónn, Andr. Kmbl. 940; An. 470.

word-lof, es; *n. Praise in words, praise*:—Cyning mec weorþaþ, ne wyrneþ wordlofes, wīsan mǣneþ mīne for mengo, Exon. Th. 401, 13; Rā. 21, 11. [*Icel.* orð-lof *praise*.]

word-loga, an; *m. One who is false to his word*:—Dæt gē ne beón wedlogan ne wordlogan, Wulfst. 40, 10. v. word, II. 9.

wordlung, e; *f.* I. in a good sense, *discourse, conversation*:—His wordlunc *sermocinatio ejus* (*cum simplicibus*, Prov. 3, 32), Kent. Gl. 61. II. in a bad sense, *idle talk, babbling, chattering*:—Dæt sidefulle wīf wordlunge ne lufaþ (cf. idele weord ne luuað, 111, 21), O. E. Homl. i. 301, 2. Āsolcennys āscenð īdelnysse, gemāgnysse and wordlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 26. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wortal *verbosus*.] v. wordlian.

word-mittung, e; *f. Collation*:—Wordmittung *vel* wordsomnung *collatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 51.

wordrian; *p.* ode *To speak, discourse*:—Wordriendra, bænnendra, maðeliendra *concionatorum, locutorum, rhetorum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 70. Cf. wordlian, wordian.

word-riht, es; *n.* I. *a law expressed in the form of a command* (v. word, II. 6), *an ordinance*; or *a law expressed in spoken words, a spoken law*:—Mōyses dōmas, wrǣclīco wordriht, Cd. Th. 177, 31; Exod. 3. II. *a statement of what is right*; or (?) *a duty which one has given his word to perform* (v. word, II. 9):—Wiglāf maðelode, wordrihta fela sægde gesīðum (*told them much of what they ought to do*; or (?) *told them much of what they had promised to do*. Cf. wē gehēton, 5261; B. 2634), Beo. Th. 5256; B. 2631.

word-samnere, es; *m. A collector of words*:—Wordsomnere *cocologus* (= καταλογεύς?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 42.

word-samnung. v. word-mittung.

word-sǣwere, es; *m. A word-sower*:—Hēton menn wordsǣwere ðone æðelan lārców *praedicator egregius seminiverbius est vocatus*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 4.

word-sige, es; *m. Success in speaking*:—Sigegyrd ic mē wege, wordsige and worcsige, Lchdm. i. 388, 15.

word-snotor; *adj. Expert in speech, eloquent, learned*:—Ōslāc, gamolfeax hæleð, wīs and wordsnotor, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21. Lȳfing se wordsnotera biscop, 1047; Erl. 171, 28. Wordsnoteran (*Homarum*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 53. Wordsnotere *oratores, rhetores, grammatici*, 481, 72. Wordsnoterum *sapientium*, 503, 67. Ne weorþeþ on worulde ænig wordsnotera ne on wordum getingra, ðonne hē (*Antichrist*) wyrdeþ, Wulfst. 54, 21.

word-snotorung, e; *f. A sophism*:—Wordsnoterung *sophisma*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 61.

word-wīs; *adj. Wise in speech, learned*:—Dæs wordwīsan *sophiste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 39. [*O. Sax.* word-wīs: *Icel.* orð-víss.]

word-wynsum; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable*; affabilis, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 37.

wōr-hana, an; *m. A pheasant*:—Wōrhona, uuōrhana, -hona *fasianus*, Txts. 61, 830. Wōrhana, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 71: *fusianus*, i. 280, 29: *fursianus* (*fursianus* is glossed by mōrhana, Hpt. Zeit. 33, 240, 27), 62, 24.

wōr-hen[n], e; *f.* The word glosses *cracinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 75: 136, 59.

wōrian; *p.* ode *To wander about*:—Ic wōrige *uagor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 13. (1) literal, *to wander about, ramble, be a vagabond*:—Ic wōrige and beó āflȳmed geond ealle eorðan *ero vagus et profugus in terra*, Gen. 4, 14. Hī lufiaþ īdele blisse, wōriaþ and wundriaþ, and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24. Is dæs (*the whale's*) hīw gelīc hreófum stāne, swylce wōrie bi wædes ōfre, Exon. Th. 360, 21; Wal. 9. Seó rīpung dæs geatweardes gestæþþignesse sȳ swȳ: dæt hine ne wōrian ne scrīðan ne lyste (*eum non sinat vagari*), R. Ben. 126, 17. Đū færst wōrigende (*vagus*), Gen. 4, 12: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 43: 19, 2. Ne fērde heó wōrigende geond land, ac wæs wunigende binnan Godes temple, Homl. Th. i. 148, 3: ii. 160, 21. Wōrigende geond wudas and feldas, 188, 14. Eówre bearn beóð wōrigende on ðisum wēstene *filii vestri erunt vagi in deserto*, Num. 14, 33: Homl. Th. ii. 30, 27. Æfre unstaþolfæste and wōriende, R. Ben. 9, 23. (1 a) of the movements of the planets:—Hī (*the planets*) synd wōrigende gecwedene, for ðan ðe ælc gǣð on his āgenum ryne, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29. (2) figurative in various senses:—Wōraþ *fluctuat, estuat*, i. *vacillat, dubitat, anxiat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 60. Wōriaþ ða wīnsalo *the halls totter* (*are ruinous*), Exon. Th. 291, 6; Wand. 78. Gangas rihte dōþ, dæt nā healtigende wōrige (*errei*), Scint. 186, 4. Būtan sōþre lufe, nā gān (*ambulare*) magan menn ac wōrian (*errare*), 3, 8. Wer unsnoter and wōrigende (*errans*) þencþ stunte, 138, 18. Wōriende *vagi* (*sunt gressus ejus*, Prov. 5, 6) i. *vagabunda* (*rumorum praeconia*, Ald. 64), Hpt. Gl. 512, 51. His cágan ne fērdon wōrigende geond mistlīce lustas, Homl. Th. i. 168, 13. Wōrigende sefan (*vagos sensus*) hē þreáge, Hymn. Surt. 114, 15.

wōriend, es; *m. A vagabond*; vagabundus, Hpt. Gl. 484, 64.

world. v. weorold.

worms, worsm, wurms, wursm, es; *n. Corrupt matter*:—Worms *pus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 52. Uuorsm, Txts. 86, 777. Wurms *virus*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 41. Dæt worms (worsm, Cott. MSS.) ðara wunda, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 15. Dæt worsm *putredo*, 38; Swt. 273, 22. Bið seó micge lyswen swilce worms, Lchdm. ii. 198, 27. Se swile and dæt worms, 208, 11. Wið ða gerynnincge dæs worsmes (wormses, *v. l.*), i. 292, 8. On ða ādle ðe mon wormse spīweþ, ii. 200, 21: 208, 5. Hreófeligum wormse *elephantino tabo*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 38. Āflēwð dæt sār of dære wunde mid dȳ wormse *mala livor vulneris abstergit*, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 2. Heó dæt worsm (worms, *v. l.*) ūt ātȳhþ, Lchdm. i. 100, 13. Dæt worms, ii. 72, 14. Dæt wursm, 202, 25. Eall dæt folc wæs on blǣdran and ða wǣron swīðe hreówlīce berstende and ða worms ūt siónde *vesicas effervescentes, ulceraque manantia*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. [Mine wunden gedereð neowe wrusum (wursum, *v. l.*), A. R. 274, 3. Wrusum *sanies*, 322, 11. Worsum, C. M. 11835. Wirrsenn, Orm. 4782.] v. wyrms.

worms-gemang (?), es; *n. A mixture in which there is corrupt matter*:—Wið dæt man blōd and worsmgemang (worsm gemang?) hrǣce, Lchdm. i. 250, 7. Cf. blōd-gemang.

worn, weorn, es; *m. A swarm, band, flock, crowd, multitude, many, a great number, a great quantity*, (1) of animate objects:—Seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, worn æfter ōfrum (*flock* (*of birds*) *following flock*) *turba prosequitur*, Exon. Th. 222, 4; Ph. 343. Folc onette, weras wīf somod, wornum and heáþum, dreátum and þrymmum, þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 164. Mægen wērge monna cynnes wornum hweorfaþ on wīdne lēg, Exon. Th. 59, 25; Cri. 958. (1 a) with gen. pl.:—Wæs dēr worn (*grex*) swīna michil, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 11, 13. Dēr witena bið worn ætsomne, 295, 35; Crā. 43: Salm. Kmbl. 802; Sal. 430. Weard Seme suna and dohtra worn āfēded, Cd. Th. 99, 5; Gen. 1641. Hē worn gestrýnde suna and dohtra, 74, 11; Gen. 1220. Oft se snāw gecostaþ

wildeóra worn, Salm. Kmbl. 611; Sal. 305. Fugla and deóra wornas, Exon. Th. 356, 3; Pa. 6. (1 b) with gen. sing. of a collective noun:—Lâd æfter lâðum, leódmægnes worn, þûsendmælum, Cd. Th. 190, 7; Exod. 195. (2) of inanimate objects, abstract or concrete. (a) alone, *much, many things*:—Hê worn gemunde, Beo. Th. 4235; B. 2114. Hê worn eall gespræc, 6180; B. 3094. Se gomola sægde eaforan worn, Exon. Th. 304, 7; Fä. 66. Ongan worn sprecan, 319, 9; Vld. 9. (b) with adj.:—Đû worn fela sprâce *you have said many, many things*, Beo. Th. 1064; B. 530. (c) with gen. pl.:—Ârleásta fela, misdæda worn, Met. 9, 7. (Wintra) worn, twâ hund oððe mâ, Elen. Kmbl. 1263; El. 633. Ymb wintra worn, Cd. Th. 79, 32; Gen. 1320: 236, 22; Dan. 325: Beo. Th. 533; B. 264. Missera worn, Cd. Th. 71, 10; Gen. 1168. Ymb worn daga, 86, 30; Gen. 1438: 142, 10; Gen. 2359: Menol. Fox 336; Men. 169. Ic spræc worda worn, Andr. Kmbl. 1807; An. 906. Se ðe ealdgesegena worn gemunde, Beo. Th. 1744; B. 873. Hê wundra worn cýðde, Andr. Kmbl. 1623; An. 813. Worn sârcwida, Exon. Th. 11, 11; Cri. 169: 291, 32; Wand. 91: 315, 19; Mód. 33. Weorn earfoðsîða, Andr. Kmbl. 1354; An. 677. Fæstena worn, Cd. Th. 181, 5; Exod. 56. Se ðe worna fela gûða gédîgde *he that from numbers and numbers of battles escaped*, Beo. Th. 5078; B. 2543. Hê weorna fealа wîta geþolode, Andr. Kmbl. 2978; An. 1492. (d) with adj. and gen. pl.:—Unc sceal worn fela mâþma gemænra *we two shall have many, many treasures in common*, Beo. Th. 3571; B. 1783. (e) with gen. sing.:—Gewât dægrîmes worn *a great number of days passed*, Cd. Th. 60, 1; Gen. 975. Hê wunode dægrîmes worn, 156, 31; Gen. 2597: 80, 20; Gen. 1331: Met. 26, 33. Hê ðæs wîtes worn gefêlde *he felt the multitudinous pain*, Cd. Th. 269, 23; Sat. 77. Hê worna fela sorge gefremede, yrmðe, Beo. Th. 4011; B. 2003. v. wearn.

worn-gehât (? word-gehât; cf. word-beót, -gebeót), es; *n. A promise of a numerous progeny*:—Đê beóþ worngehât (cf. patrem multarum gentium constitui te, Gen. 17, 5) mîn gelæsted, Cd. Th. 144, 24; Gen. 2394.

-worpenness. v. â-, on-, tô-worpenness.

worpian; *p.* ode. I. *to throw* with something at an object. v. weorpan, I. 2 a:—Ðonne hié forwandigaþ ðæt hié mid ðæm kycglum hiera worda ongeán hiera ierre worpigen (worpien, Cott. MSS.) *cum contra irascentem dissimulat verborum jacula reddere*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 2. II. *to throw and strike* with something. v. weorpan, V:—Worpaþ hine deófol bliscere lîdran irenum aplum, Salm. Kmbl. 50; Sal. 25. Stephanus wæs stanum worpod, Elen. Kmbl. 982; El. 492: 1646; El. 825. [*O. H. Ger.* worfôn *projicere*.]

worsam. v. worms.

worþ, weorþ, wurþ, wierþ, wyrþ, e; *f.*: es; *m.*: wyrþe, wirþe (v. wyrþe-land, *and first extract under* I), es; *m.* I. *a close* (?), *an enclosed place* (?):—Út on rigewyrðe (*the rye-close*?) westeweardne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 35. Uppan rigeweorðe on ða ealdan dîc; of ðære dîcût on rigewurðe heal, v. 377, 21. On lindwyrðe, iii. 375, 6. II. *an enclosed homestead, a habitation with surrounding land*:—Be hagan on weorðe hege; forð be ðan hege on weorðapeldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 381, 30. Tô ealdan wyrðe . . . wiđ westan ealdan wyrðe, 195, 3–5. Ondlang hîweges tô Ecguuines wyrðe, iii. 437, 32. Tô Cumbran weorðe; of Cumbran weorðe tô ðære mêran æc, 78, 35. ¶ perhaps in the last two passages *weorþ* may be regarded as the second part of a compound name: such expressions as 'in loco ubi soliculae illius regionis Ægeleswurđ nomen imposuerunt' are not uncommon in the Charters, and such names seem to have remained. In the index of places given in Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 251 sqq. about 70 combinations with *weorþ* occur, and for many of these modern representatives terminating in *-worth* are found. Already places whose names contain the form (cf. those with *tûn*), when they are mentioned in the Charters, may have extended beyond their original limits and have become properties, whose area was considerable (e. g. Hê gean ðæra hundtwŷntiga hîda æt Wyrðæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 127, 15. Brinkewurða terra est .v. hidarum, iv. 167, 1. Æt Æscmêres-weorðæ (-wyrðe, l. 14), .x. hîda, v. 218, 22), whose boundaries consequently had to be defined (e. g. Đis syndon ða landgemêro tô wyrðe, vi. 8, 25. Tô Ceorles-wyrðe, iii. 458, 3. Tô Ægeles-uurðe, 428, 18. Tô Æscmêres-wierðe, v. 173, 36. Tô Peádan-wyrðe, 383, 8), and upon which a number of persons resided (e. g. .xxx. mansas illic ubi Anglica appellatione dicitur æt Wurðe (Weorðe, 329, 32), v. 395, 13. Quarta terra .iii. manentium, et uocatur Gislheresuuyrth, i. 44, 11. Monasterium quod situm est in loco qui dicitur æt Baedricesworth, ii. 258, 25: iii. 272, 10: 305, 11. In Blacewyrðe .v. mansas). Various Latin words are used in speaking of such places; Wealawyrđ is a *villula*, iii. 347, 11: v. 346, 33: Æbbewyrđ is a *viculus*, iv. 164, 8–10: Æscmeresweorđ is a *villa*, v. 216, 10: Gislheresuuyrth is a *terra*, i. 44, 11, so also Brinkeuurða, iv. 167, 1, and Deceuurthe, ii. 367, 22–23: Ceolwurđ is spoken of as *aliquantulum terrae*, ii. 135, 16, 22: and Oswald grants *aliquam telluris partem* æt Bynnyncgwyrðe, iii. 177, 23. Corresponding to these last terms are the English forms with *land*: Ic gean ðara twêgra landa Cæorlesweorþæ and Cochanfelde, iii. 274, 4. Ic gean ðara twêgra landa æt Cohhanfeldæa and æt Cæorlesweorþe, 272, 8. Ðæt land æt Ægeleswyrðe, 125, 10. Some passages are added which may further illustrate the different forms and the variation in gender:—In loco quae dicitur Meranworđ, Txts. 437, 10. Ab occidente Hodoworđa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 49, 18. Ôslanwyrđ and eall ðæt ðærtô gebyreþ, v. 267, 36. Andlang Æðeleswyrðe, 195, 3. Tô Lulleswyrðe hyrnan, iii. 343, 31. Tô Uffawyrða gemêre, 428, 22. Tô ðan norðran Denceswurðe . . . ða þreó hîda on ðan norðran Denceswurðe, v. 310, 34–36. Deneceswyrðe, 400, 12. On Cwicelmeswyrðe êastweardne, iii. 344, 7: v. 121, 6. Óð Bulonweorðe; of Bulanweorðe, iii. 343, 37. On Hananwurðe, 403, 11. On tûnlesweorþ eastweardne, 425, 22, 28. On Wulfrêdeswyrđ; of Wulfrêdeswyrðe, iv. 103, 13. III. *a place enclosed by buildings, a court* or *hall* of a house, *a place* or *street* of a town:—Hê sæt ûta in worðe *sedebat foris in atrio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 69: Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 66. Óð tô on worðe *usque in atrium*, 14, 54: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 15. Bifora ðone (þ, Lind.) worđ *ante atrium*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 68. On worđ (*atrium*) ðæs dômernes, 15, 16. In hwommum worþana (huommum ðara plæcena t worðum, Lind.) *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 5. On worðum *in plateis eorum*, Ps. Th. 143, 18: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. Lind. 12, 19. Cf. In plægiword t in plæcum *in plateis*, Rtl. 36, 7. [*O. Sax.* wurđ:—Thâr that korn gikrund habad ende imu thiu wurđ bihagôd, Hêl. 2478. *M. L. Ger.* word, wurd *an enclosed homestead*, v. Leo, A. S. Names of Places, p. 60: Jellinhaus, Die Westfälische Ortsnamen, p. 134.] v. worþig, wyrþe-land.

worþ-apuldor, e; *f. An apple-tree growing by a homestead* (?):—Be hagan on weorðe hege; forð be ðan hege on weorðapeldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 381, 31.

worþ-cærse, an; *f. The name of some plant*:—Wordcærsa *grissa garina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 31. v. worþig-cærse.

worþig, weorþig, wurþig, wyrþ·g [*Ps. Surt. has forms as from* worðign; *one such form is found in Ps. Spl. C., and a dative* wordine *occurs in* Bd. S. 539, 42], es; *m.* I. this word, which remains in proper names in the form *-worthy*, has much the same meaning as *worþ* (q. v.), and seems sometimes to exchange with it (cf. In Beniguurthia, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 70, 27, with: In loco qui dicitur Benninguuyrđ, ii. 152, 19). In its simplest application it seems to mean *an enclosed homestead*:—Be Ceorles weorðige (worðige, *v. l.*). Ceorles weorðig (weorði, wurðig, *v. ll.*) sceal beón wintres and sumeres betŷned. Gif hê bið untŷned, and recð his neáhgebûres ceápe in on his âgen geat, nâh hê æt ðam ceápe nânwuht, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 12–16. But it is found also in connection with land of considerable extent (e. g. Trium cassatorum in loco qui dicitur Worði (cf. tô Wordie, 34), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 109, 7. Đis synd ða landgemêra tô Worðige, 110, 32. .v. cassatos in loco qui appellatur æt Worðige (Worðie, 120, 5), 118, 31), and where there are habitations of considerable importance (e. g. Ego Offa rex sedens in regali palatio in Tamouuorthige, i. 172, 19. Tamouuordie, 171, 6. In loco celeberrimo quae a vulgo vocatur Tomeworðig, 238, 11). Various Latin words are used in reference to places in whose names the word occurs:—In uico celeberrimo qui vocatur Tomouuorðig, i. 256, 24. In uilla omnibus notissima quae Worðig nuncupatur, v. 199, 10. Rura . . . Tantun . . . , Uuorðig, . . . Stoke, iii. 155, 27. .viii. mansas agellull, ibidem ubi uulgares prisco more uocitant æt Worðige, v. 240, 9. Worðig, vi. 244, 13, is agellus in the body of the Charter, iv. 150, 26. In Bd. 3, 14 a vico Cataractone is in English fram Cetrihtworðige (-worðine, *v. l.*), S. 539, 42. Other instances of the use of the word in reference to localities are the following:—Unam mansam loco qui celebri æt Monowyrðige appellatur. . . . Đis synd ðære âre hŷde landgemêru tô Monawurðige. Ærust on Monawurðiges forde, vi. 57, 9–15. Ofer ðæt hêð wiđ Cyblesweorðiges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 392, 5. Sûð tô Ellewurðie, vi. 194, 11. Of ðam ealdan lace on Burhgeardesworðig, iii. 412, 12. Instances of the independent use of the word are the following:—Wurðig (worþig, weorþi, *v. ll.*) *fundus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 12. Worþig *prædium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 59. Hió an ðæs worðiges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 133, 35. Of ðære rôde on Heaðeburhe weorðyg; of ðæm worðige ondlong hryeges, iii. 77, 10. Sancte Andreas cirican and ðone worðig ðe ðærtô gaunnan wes, v. 163, 20. At Sunemannes wyrðige; ond of ðam wyrðige . . . on Sunemannes weorðig, vi. 62, 16–31. Wê writaþ him ða circan and ðone circstall and ðone worðig tô ðære burnan and ðone croft be sûðan ðære burnan, iii. 53, 1. Ðæt se gîdsere his weorðig (worðig, Hatt. MS.) and his land mid unryhte rŷme *cum multiplicare large habitationis spatia cupiunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 328, 21. Hygelâce wæs gecŷðed ðæt ðêr on worðig (*into the precincts of the palace*) wîgendra hleó cwom tô hofe gongan, Beo. Th. 3948; B. 1972. Æt Hunigburnan twêgen weorðias and .xi. æceras earðlandes, vi. 219, 1. Ðæt greáte windelstreáw ðæt on worþium wixð (*that grows in yards about houses*?), Lchdm. ii. 44, 5. On worþigum, 92, 26: iii. 56, 1. Twelf æceras mâde ðe licgaþ on sûðhealf weges intô ðâm þreom worðigan (cf. agellorum, iv. 150, 26), 244, 13. Ða worðias æt Æscwîcan (v. preceding passage), iv. 171, 7. II. *a place surrounded by buildings, a place* or *street* of a town; platea:—Hê stôde ðam cyninge, ðæt êghwanone cômon micel menigo dearfena, ðæt se weorþig full sæte *indicavit regi quia multitudo pauperum undecumque adveniens maxima*

per plateas sederet, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Nǽfre on his weorþige (*or under* I?) weá áspringe *non defecit de plateis ejus usura*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. Fenn wurðigna *lutum platearum*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 44: Ps. Surt. 17, 43. Of wurðigum *de plateis*, Ps. Spl. C. 54. 11. Wurðignum, Ps. Surt. 54, 12: 143, 14. Hwcorfaþ ymb Sion . . . and dǽlaþ hire weorðias *circumdate Sion . . . et distribuite gradus ejus*, Ps. Th. 47, 11.

worþig-cærse, an; *f. The name of some plant*:—Uorthigcearse *grissa garina*, Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 1. v. worþ-cærse.

worþig-netele, an; *f. A nettle that grows by a homestead* (?):—Sió micle worþignetle, Lchdm. ii. 116, 2.

woruld. v. weoruld.

wórung, e; *f. Wandering about, rambling*:—Hé hét ðæt hē wunode bútan wórunge on mynstre, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 99. Ásolcennys ácenð ídelnysse . . ., wórunge and fyrwitnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 26.

wós, es; *n. Moisture, juice*:—Ofetes wós *ydromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 43. Genim ðysse wyrte wós, Lchdm. i. 200, 15. Genim rosan wós, 214, 1. Genim leáf, wyl on wætere and wring ðæt wós (*press the moisture out of the leaves*), 72, 8. Genim ðás wyrte, cnuca hý swá grēne, wring ðæt wós, 126, 7: 208, 12: iii. 102, 14. Wring ðæt wós on eced, i. 200, 15. Genim cetel, dó þriddan dǽl ðara rinda and ða wyrta, wyl on wætre swíþe; dó ðonne of ða rinda and dó níwe on innan ðæt ilce wós, ii. 86, 16. [He thrast hom as meu dos crapbys, thrastyng owt the wos, Halliwell's Dict.] v. pere-wós; wēsan, wósig.

-wósa. v. calo-, here-wósa; wēsa.

wósig; *adj. Juicy, succulent*:—Ðeós wyrt is wel wósig, Lchdm. i. 270, 21. Genim ðás wyrte swá wósige gecnucude, 278, 23. Ða beóð fulle of gehwǽdum leáfum wel wósigum, 258, 3.

wóþ, e; *f.* I. *a sound, cry, noise*:—Weard breahtm hæfen, wóð up ástág, cearfulra cirm, cleopedon monige, Exon. Th. 118, 4; Gū. 234: 125, 31; Gū. 362. Hý mislice, mongum reordum, wóðe hófun, hlúdne herecirm, 156, 8; Gū. 871. II. of articulate or melodious sound, *voice, song, speech*:—Wood, uuóþ *lepor*, Txts. 73, 1196. Wóþ *facundia*, i. *eloquentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 3. Mid ðære getyngan wód *lepida*, 50, 44. Ic hæleþum bodige wilcumena fela wóþe mīnre, Exon. Th. 391, 5; Rä. 9, 11. Hē áhóf wóðe: 'Hwæt! gē sind earme,' Andr. Kmbl. 1349; An. 675. Hī singaþ heofoncyninges lof, wóda wlitegaste, and ðás word cweðaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1494; El. 749. Swēgleóþor cymeþ, wóþa wynsumast, þurh ðæs wildres mūð, Exon. Th. 358, 9; Pä. 43. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* weit-wódei *witness*: *Icel.* óðr; *m. mind; song.*] v. heáfod-wóþ.

wóþ-bora, an; *m. A* (*good*) *speaker, orator, poet, prophet, philosopher*:—Sum biþ wódbora, giedda giffest, Exon. Th. 295, 19; Cri. 35. Sægde sum wódbora, Esaias 19, 18; Cri. 302. Ic wódboran wordleána sum ágyfe æfter giedde, 489, 17; Rä. 78, 9. Micel is tō hycgenne wīsum wódboran, hwæt sió wiht sié, 414, 22; Rä. 32, 24. Wilt ðū wīsne wódboran wordum grētan, biddan ðē gesecge gesceaſta cræftas, 346, 21; Sch. 2. Cræftgleáwe men, wīse wóþboran, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 27. Wódborum *rhetoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 53.

wóþ-cræft, es; *m. The art of poetry* or *song*:—Wódcræfte, beorhtan reorde, Exon. Th. 206, 15; Ph. 127. Ne wēne ænig ðæt ic lygewordum leóð sonnige, wríte wódcræfte, 234, 30; Ph. 548. Ic wille wódcræfte wordum cýþan bi ðam hwale, 360, 7; Wal. 2.

wóþ-dor (P). v. wód-dor.

wóþ-gifu, e; *f. The gift of song*:—Hyre (*a musical instrument*) is on fó·e fæger hleóþor, wynlícu wódgiefu . . . seó wiht mæg wordum lācan þurh fót neoþan, Exon. Th. 414, 10; Rä. 32, 8.

wóþ-sang, es; *m. Song*:—Witgena wódsong, Exon. Th. 4, 1; Cri. 46.

woxo (=oxan) *bovem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 15.

wræcian; *p.* ode *To be in exile*:—Wracode *exulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 13: 31, 14. Hé ge mid Scottum ge mid Pehtum wracode *apud Scottos sive Pictos exulabat*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 17. Hē on Gallia wracode (wrecca wæs, *v.l.*), 3, 18; S. 545, 38. Wracade, 4, 23; S. 594, 44. His menn ða ðe mid wracedon *suos homines qui exules vagabantur*, 4, 13; S. 583, 9. Wraciende *exulans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 15.

wræcnian, wræcnian; *p.* ode *To be* or *travel in a foreign country, be a pilgrim* or *stranger*:—Ic wræcnige *peregrinor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 19 note. Ic wracnode mid Labane *apud Laban peregrinatus sum*, Gen. 32, 4. Ephron, ðær wracnode Abraham *Hebron, in qua peregrinatus est Abraham*, 35, 27: 37, 1. Wrænde *exulat, peregrinatus est*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 3. Chanaan land, ðe hig on wracnodon and útancymene wǽron *Chanaan, terram peregrinationis eorum, in qua fuerunt advenae*, Ex. 6, 4. Gif mæssepreóst manslaga wurðe, ðonne þolige hē ǽgðres, ge hádes ge eardes, and wrǽcnige swá wíde swá páþas him scrífe, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Þolige hē ǽðeles, and wrǽcnige, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 15. Þolige se, ðe hit on gelang sý, ælcere eardwununge, and wrǽcnige of earde, oððon on earde swíðe deópe gebēte, swá biscop him tǽce, Wulfst. 120, 13: 300, 25. v. for-wracned, R. Ben. 82, 2.

wracu, e; *f.* I. *pain, suffering, misery*:—Is fela yfela and mistlícra gelimpa wíde mid mannum; and eal hit is for synnum; and gyt weorþeþ māre, ðæs ðe bēc secgaþ, wracu and gedreccednes, ðonne ǽfre ǽr wǽre on worulde, Wulfst. 91, 7. Nis mē wracu ne gewin, ðæt ic God sēce, Exon. Th. 167, 2; Gū. 1054. Nis ðǽr lāð genīðla, ne wōp ne wracu, wentácen nán, yldu ne yrmðu . . . ne sār wracu *non huc exangues morbi, non aegra senectus . . . luctus acerbus abest*, 201, 2–11; Ph. 50–54. Him com swá hrædlíc sār and wracu swá ðam cennendan wífe cymð fǽrlíc sār *ibi dolores sicut parturientis*, Ps. Th. 47, 6. His þegnas for hiora eardes lufan and for ðære wrace (cf. for ðǽm yrmþum eardes lyste, Met. 26, 71) tihodon hine tō forlǽtanne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 29. Him ðæt tō longsumere wrace cōme, ðǽr hié ðe rador gesēmed ne wurden *actum de Romano nomine intestina pernicie foret, nisi reconciliatio subrepsisset*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 5. Hē wearð werþeódum tō wrǽce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Hē hæfde him tō gesíþþe sorge and longað, wintercealde wrǽce, weán oft onfond, Exon. Th. 377, 15; Deór. 4. Wrǽce bisgodon fǽge þeóda *miseries troubled the doomed peoples*, Cd. Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264. II. *suffering that comes as punishment, retributive punishment, vengeance, retribution*:—Seofonfeald wracu (*ultio*) bið gesealde for Cain, Gen. 4, 24: Cd. Th. 63, 35; Gen. 1042. Hwylc wracu him forhogiende æfter fyligde *quae illos spernentes ultio sæuta sit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 4. Swá micele māre byþ ēhtnysse grama, swá micele rihtwísre gewyrþ and hefigre of ēhtnysse wracu *quanto major fuerit persecutionis injuria, tanto justior fiet et gravior de persecutione vindicta*, Scint. 212, 5. Swingella wracu *verberum vindicta*, R. Ben. 52, 7. Ðām eardum becom ǒðer wracu siððan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 14. Ǽr ðam ðe seó wracu (*the destruction of Jerusalem*) cōme, Homl. Th. i. 402, 24: 408, 12. Synna wracu, Exon. Th. 98, 14; Cri. 1607: Cd. Th. 309, 18; Sat. 711. Ðis synt wrace dagas *dies ultionis hi sunt*, Lk. Skt. 21, 22. On dæge wrǽce *in die ultionis*, Scint. 178, 11. On dæge wrǽce (*vindicte*), 179, 6. Áhebban hine ofer ða scyldgan mid andan and mid wrǽce *se peccantibus zelo ultionis anteferre*, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 5. Hē gecýðde his nīð and his onwald mid ðære wrǽce *zelus ultionis jus aperuit potestatis*, 115, 22. Swá wē for monnum orsorglícor ungewítnode syngiaþ būton ælcre wrace *quanto apud homines inulte peccamus*, 117, 24. Būtan ælcre ǒðerre wrace *inulte*, Past. 44: Swt. 327, 17. Ðære ceastre tōworpennysse, ðe gelamp for ðære wrace heora mándǽda, Homl. Th. i. 402, 8. Ða gesceafte ðe synd þwyrlíce geðūhte, hī sind tō wrace gesceapene yfeldǽdum, 102, 3. On gelícre wrace (*vindicta*) dǽdbēte hē, R. Ben. 50, 14. Hē líchamlíce wrace mid swingelle þolige *vindicte corporali subdatur*, 48, 11. Ða yfelan bióþ micle gesǽligran ðe on ðisse worulde habbaþ micelne weán and manigfeald wíte for hyra yfelum, ðonne ða siéu ðe nāne wrǽce nabbaþ, ne nán wíte on ðisse worulde for hiora yfle *feliciores esse improbos supplicia luentes, quam si eos nulla justitiae poena coerceat*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 4. Ðǽr sceal ǽghwylc man onfón ðam rihtan dóme his ágenra gewyrhta, . . . swá wrace, swá ēce wíte, swá ēce líf, Wulfst. 136, 8. Hē ðolaþ þeóstra ðurh wrace, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 21. Wrǽce, Exon. Th. 37, 15; Cri. 593: 455, 30; Hy. 4, 57. Wrace, Andr. Kmbl. 1230; An. 616. II a. where the punishment or vengeance is attributed to the Deity:—Seó wracu (*ultio*) is mīn and ic hit ágilde, Deut. 32, 35. Sōðcyninges seofonfeald wracu, Cd. Th. 67, 14; Gen. 1100. Waldendes wracu, hungor, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 28. Open wracu ys on his yrsunga *ira in indignatione ejus*, Ps. Th. 29, 4. Him becom seó godcundlíce wracu, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. Him com on Godes wracu (*irato Deo*) an gefeohtum tōeácan ǒþrum yflum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 22. Wraco, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 9. Cymð se Dryhtnes dómes dæg and wrace (*vindictae*), Past. 35; Swt. 245, 18. Hē ðæt eal for Godes wrǽce fordyde, Blickl. Homl. 79, 26. Hwæt him se Waldend tō wrace sette, Exon. Th. 98, 4; Cri. 1602. Tō wrǽce, Cd. Th. 156, 6; Gen. 2584. Hē bæd þrymcyning, ðæt hē him ða weúdǽd tō wrǽce ne sette, Elen. Kmbl. 988; El. 495. Ðæt gē witon mīne wrace (*ultionem*), Num. 14, 34. Wrace (wrece, Ps. Surt.) *vindictam*, Ps. Spl. 57, 10: Ps. Th. 78, 13: Cd. Th. 235, 21; Dan. 309. Drihten sende on hié māran wrǽce ðonne ǽfre ǽr ænigu ǒþru gelumpe, Blickl. Homl. 79, 9. Hwæðer Drihten ámetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum, Met. 9, 36. Wracena (wraca, Ps. Spl.: wreca, Ps. Surt.) God *Deus ultionum*, Ps. Th. 93, 1. II b. where the punishment takes the form of exile:—Hié ádrǽfdon ðone consul on elþeóde . . . Hit wæs swíþe ofþyncende ðām ǒþrum consulum . . . þēh ðe hié mid ðære wrace (*in the matter of his banishment*) ðæm ádrǽfdan on nānum stale beón ne mehton, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 22. Hē wītgode be ðære wrǽce . . ., ðæt wæs ðā hī tō Babilonia geléddе wǽron, Ps. Th. 30, arg. Heó on wrace seomodon swearte síðe, Cd. Th. 5, 14; Gen. 71. Ic sceal wrace dreógan . . . sceal nū wreclāstas settan, síðas wíde, 276, 8; Sat. 185. III. *persecution, hostility, active enmity*:—Of ðære wrǽce mīnra feónda álýs me, Ps. Th. 16, 12. Ic wrǽce fēre geond foldan, folcsalo bærne, ræced reáfige, Exon. Th. 381, 1; Rä. 2, 4. Gif hē monna dreám of ðam orlege eft ne wolde gesēcan, . . . lǽtan wrǽce stille, 114, 10; Gū. 170. His sunu hātte Mars, se macode ǽfre gewinn, and saca and wraca hē styrede gelōme, Wulfst. 106, 26. IV. where hurt is inflicted in return for hurt suffered, *vengeance, revenge*:—Wracu ǥceal heardum men, Exon. Th. 343, 7; Gn. Ex. 153. Onginþ him leógan se tōhopa ðære wrǽce, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 23: Met. 25, 51. Hē gesette ða men on ánne truman ðe mon hiora mǽgas ǽr slōg, and wiste ðæt hié woldon georn fulran beón ðære wrace (*or under* III? *see the Latin* certaminis) þonne ǒþere men, and hié swá wǽron *illi quorum cognati occubuerant, certaminis extitere*

principium, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 21. Gif hwá wrace dó, ér hé him ryhtes bidde, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 4. Se ðe þéof wrecan wille . . . Gif hé man ofsleá on ða wrace, L. Ath. v. 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 12. Ne mæg wé ðæs wrace gefremman, Cd. Th. 25, 14; Gen. 393. Dæs hé wræce leornode *he learnt how to take revenge for the wrong*, Beo. Th. 4660; B. 2336. **IV a.** with gen. of person for whose sake vengeance is taken:—Gif hwylc man for his mǽges wræce (*in ultione propinqui*) man ofsleá . . . Se ðe man ofsleá on his módor wrace (*in ultione matris suae*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 18, 19; Th. ii. 230, 18–21. Hét se cyning ofsleán mycel wæll on ðære byrig on ðæs abbodes wrece, ðe hí ér ofslógon, Chr. 952; Erl. 118, 29. Ne déð God his gecorenra wrace (wraco, Rush.: ðæt wrǽcce, Lind. *iindictam*)? . . . Ic eów secge ðæt hé raþe hyra wrace déð, Lk. Skt. 18, 7, 8. [Þa ilke wrake þe ic dude þe, þu scoldest dón me, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 18. Scal eou gewaxen muchele wrake and sake, 13, 26. His swerd, þat is his wrake, ii. 61, 23. Wrake wes on londe, Laym. 4040. Min is te wrake *miki vindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. We schule sechen efter wrake on alle þeo þat te biwiteð, Jul. 51, 10. Schal beo niþ and wrake, O. and N. 1194. Wele after wrake (wowe, *v. l.*), Misc. 111, 142. Wrake or weniawnce *vindicta, ulcio*, Prompt. Parv. 533. *Goth.* wraka *persecution: O. Sax.* wraka, wreka.] v. gnyrn-, gring-, gyrn-, níd-, níþ-, sár-, syn-, torn-, þeóf-, þeów-wracu; wræc.

wracu, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6 *for* wacru? v. wacor:—Sió wiþerweardnes biþ simle untǽlu and wracu (wæru, *v. l.*) áscirred (-scirped?) mid ðære styringe hire ágenre frécennesse. The Latin is: Adversam fortunam videas sobriam, succintamque, et ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem.

wræc, es; *n.* I. *wrack, misery, suffering*:—Ðæt cúþ is ðæt ðæt mid Drihtnes mihte gestihtad wæs, ðæt yfell wræc cóme ofer ða wiþcorenan *quod Domini nutu dispositum esse constat, ut veniret contra improbos malum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41. Ðæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga, módes breccla, Beo. Th. 342; B. 170. Wéland wræces cunnade, earfoþa dreág, Exon. Th. 377, 10; Deór. 1. Oft sceal eorl monig wræc ádreógan, Beo. Th. 6148; B. 3078. II. *suffering that comes as punishment, retributive punishment, vengeance*:—Ælc wræc and ná wræc *omnis uindicta et non uindicta*, Scint. 223, 5. Ðæt unásecgenlíce wræc and ðæt ungeendode wíte, ðæt ðon unlédon ðér geteohhod biþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24. Mid ðý wíte ðæs foresprecenan wræces slægene wǽron *praefatae ultionis sunt poena multati*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Ende nǽfre díines wræces weorþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2765; An. 1385. Ne wæs ungelíc wræce (*ultioni*) ðam ðe Chaldéas bærndon Hierusaleme weallas, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 41. God ðæt wíte tó wrece gesette, Cd. Th. 295, 29; Sat. 494. Hí wǽron þurh heora handa deáþes wræc drowiende *per horum manus ultionem essent mortis passuri*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 31. Hí ðurh Drihtnes wræc heora scylde wíte drowedon *Domino vindice poenas sui reatus luerent*, 4, 26; S. 602, 13. Hé ðæt wíte and ðæt éce wræc ásette on ðone aldor deófla and mancyn freólsode, Blickl. Homl. 83, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2759; An. 1382: Exon. Th. 78, 10; Cri. 1272: 92, 28; Cri. 1515. Wræccum *plagis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 12, 48. III. where the punishment or misery is exile or banishment:—Hié (*Adam and Eve*) wǽron on helle fíf þúsend wintra and twá hund wintra ér ðon God wolde heó ðæs wræces unbindan, Anglia xi. 2, 24. Se Hǽlend wolde Adam gefreólsian of ðam langan wræce, Blickl. Homl. 29, 21. Wilfriþ æfter langum wræce (*post longum exilium*) wæs eft onfangen on bisceophád, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 37. Dauid sang ðysne sealm gebiddende tó Drihtne for his hámcyme of ðam wræce and of ðám earfoðan, ða hé ðá on wæs, Ps. Th. 30, arg. Done kyning ðe hine (*David*) on suá heardum wræce gebróhte, and of his earde ádrǽfde, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 4. Hé wæs ðér iii. geár on wrece (wræcce, wreccesíð, *v. ll.*); hæfde hine Penda ádrifenne, Chr. 658; Erl. 34, 4. Hé (*Abraham*) on wræce lifde *he lived a wanderer*, Cd. Th. 202, 5; Exod. 383. Ðú scealt óderne éðel sécean, and on wræc hweorfan, 57, 15; Gen. 928: 62, 15; Gen. 1014. Ðæt hé on wræc drife his selfes sunu (*Ishmael*), 168, 32; Gen. 2791. Metod ðec (*Nebuchadnezzar*) áceorfeþ of cyningdóme, and ðec wineleásne on wræc sendeþ, 251, 26; Dan. 569.

wræc *what is driven*:—Wraec *actuarius*, Txts. 37, 62.

wræc *pain*, Lchdm. i. 338, 9. v. wærc.

wrǽc, e; *f. Vengeance.* This form seems to be implied by later English forms, e.g. þatt was mikell wræche, þatt all folc for till helle, Orm. 19; don wreche (*rimes with* speche, leache, teche), Misc. 143, 56; tak wreche (*rimes with* preche), Alis. 2858: but there appears to be no instance in Old English of a nominative *wrǽc* which is certainly feminine; where the gender of a nominative *wræc* is marked it is neuter. Some of the oblique cases given under *wracu* and *wræc* might belong to the word and perhaps the following passage:—Hió cwǽdon: 'Sió his blód and his blódes wrǽc ofer ús and ofer úre bearn, H. R. 7, 23. [Gif þu heuedest wreche inumen, O. E. Homl. i. 197, 107. Unwreste þu best, gef þu wreche ne secst, ii. 29, 25: Laym. 29581. Min is þe wreche (wrake, *v. l.*) *miki vindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. Cam on werlde wreche and wrake, Gen. and Ex. 552. He heþ ynome tó lite wreche, Ayenb. 45, 28. *O. H. Ger.* râhha *vindicta, ultio.* Cf. *Goth.* wrêkei *persecution.*]

-wræc (-wrǽce?). v. god-, mán-, sceþ-wræc.

wræcca, wræccan, wræcce-ness. v. wrecca, wreccan, wrec-ness.

wræc-fæc (?), es; *n. A time of misery*, Exon. Th. 354, 51; Reim. 64. Cf. wræc-hwíl.

wræc-full; *adj. Wretched, miserable*:—Ðæt án líf is wrǽcful, ðæt óðer is eádig; án hwílwendlíc, óðer éce, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 4. Besceáwiaþ hú wrǽcfull ðis andwyrde líf is, i. 488, 21. Fram ðisum wrǽcfullum lífe, 84, 1: ii. 370, 19. Dis wrǽcfulle líf, ðe wé on sind, wé lufiaþ, 540, 12: 490, 15.

wræc-hwíl, e; *f. A period of misery* or *exile, the present life*:—Ðér ða eádgan beód æfter wrǽchwíle weorcum bifongen, Exon. Th. 233, 19; Ph. 527.

wræc-lást, es; *m. An exile-track*:—Waraþ hine wrǽclást, Exon. Th. 288, 16; Wand. 32. Hé wunode wrǽclástum *he lived in exile*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 36. Hé wrǽclástas træd *he wandered an outlaw*, Beo. Th. 2709; B. 1352. Ic sceal hweorfan ðý wídor, wadan wrǽclástas, wuldre benémed, duguþum bedéled, Cd. Th. 272, 17; Sat. 121. Hé longe sceolde hréran mid hondum hrímcalde sǽ, wadan wrǽclástas (*to wander an exile*), Exon. Th. 286, 23; Wand. 5. Hwæt ða sume dreógaþ ðe ða wrǽclástas wídost leciaþ *what some of those suffer whose exiled steps go further*, 309, 14; Scef. 57. Ic sceal wreclástas settan, síðas wíde, Cd. Th. 276, 14; Sat. 188. Wreclástas wunian *to live in exile*, 280, 21; Sat. 259.

wræc-lástian; *p.* ode *To be in exile* or *banishment*:—Wrǽclástaþ *exulat*, i. *captivatur, peregrinatur, alienatur, fugatur, expellitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 25. Wrǽclástode *exulat*, 96, 3.

wræc-líc; *adj.* I. *strange, wonderful*:—Fæste is dín templ éce and wrǽclíc áwa tó feore *sanctum est templum tuum, mirabile in aequitate*, Ps. Th. 64, 5: Exon. Th. 26, 12; Cri. 416. Geseah cyning wundor on wíte ágangen; him ðæt wrǽclíc þúhte, hyssas hále hwurfon in ðam hátan ofne, Cd. Th. 233, 4; Dan. 270. Wundor dín wrǽclíc *mirabilia tua*, Ps. Th. 88, 4: 74, 2. Dine weorc wǽron wrǽclíce swýþe *mira opera tua*, 138, 12. Wrǽclíce syndon wǽgea gangas *mirabiles elationes maris*, 92, 5. Weorca wrǽclícra *mirabilium*, 76, 9: 105, 11. Æðele cyningas, weras wrǽclíce *reges mirabiles*, 135, 19. Wundur wrǽclícu *magnalia*, 70, 18: *mirabilia*, 118, 18. Wolcen wrǽclícu, 134, 7. Móyses dómas, wrǽclíco wordriht, Cd. Th. 177, 31; Exod. 3. II. *wretched, miserable*:—Wé on ðás wrǽclícan woruld ácende wurdon, Wulfst. 1, 12. Hý wurdon of ðære myrhðe áworpene, ðe hý ér on wǽren, and on ðis wrǽclíce líf bescofene and on earfoðan and on geswince wunedon, 9, 13. Hé sceóp ðám wérlogan wrǽclícne hám, Cd. Th. 3, 17; Gen. 37.

wræclíce; *adv.* I. *abroad, to foreign parts*:—Hé férde wrǽclíce (*peregre*) on feorlen ríce, Lk. Skt. 15, 13. II. *strangely, wonderfully*:—Wrǽclíce *mirabiliter*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. Gemunaþ hú hé mǽnig wundor worhte wrǽclíce, 104, 5: 105, 7: 148, 5.

wræc-mæcg, es; *m. A wretch*:—Wrǽcmæcgas, ða ðe ne bimurnaþ monnes feore, Exon. Th. 109, 35; Gú. 100. Gé dyslíce dǽd gefremedon, werge wrǽcmæcgas, Elen. Kmbl. 773; El. 387. Hyne wrǽcmæcgas ofer sǽ sóhton, Beo. Th. 4748; B. 2379. ¶ used of evil spirits:—Wrǽcmæcgas, . . . Godes andsacan, Exon. Th. 116, 5; Gú. 202: 118, 3; Gú. 234: 135, 26; Gú. 530. Wrǽcmæcgas, wergan gǽstas, 23, 3; Cri. 363.

wræc-mæcga, an; *m. A wretch*:—Se wrǽcmæcga *the devil*, Exon. Th. 258, 4; Jul. 260.

wræc-mann, es; *m. A fugitive*:—Wrǽcmon gebád láðne lástweard *the fugitive* (*the Israelites*) *awaited the hated pursuer* (*the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 186, 12; Exod. 137.

wræcnian. v. wracnian.

wræc-setl, es; *n. An exile-abode*:—Wíd is ðes wésten, wrǽcsetla fela, eardas onhǽle earmra gǽsta, Exon. Th. 120, 6; Gú. 267.

wræc-síþ, es; *m.* I. *travel in a foreign land, peregrination, pilgrimage*:—Hí noldon geþafian ðæt swá getogen mann (*Gregory*) ða burh forlête, and swá fyrlen wrǽcsíð genǽme, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 15. Gif hwá weófodþén áfylle, sý hé útlah, búton hé þurh wrǽcsíð (wrec-, *v. l.*) gebéte, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 26. Á ic wíte wonn mínra wrǽcsíþa, Exon. Th. 441, 27; Kl. 5. Ic wǽpan mæg míne wrǽcsíþas, earfoþa fela, 443, 31; Kl. 38. I a. fig. of absence from heaven:—Gé (*evil spirits*) frófre ne wénaþ, ðæt gé wrǽcsíða wyrpe gebíden, Exon. Th. 132, 29; Gú. 480. II. *exile, banishment*:—Wrǽcsíð *exilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 21: 51, 36. Wrǽcsíþ, ii. 32, 18. Wrǽcsíðe *liminio*, (postliminium, Ald. 37), 80, 30. Wrǽcsíþe, 52, 33: *exiliata*, 144, 80. Dauid sang be his gehwyrftnesse of his wrǽcsíðe, Ps. Th. 22, arg. Hé is swíþe sárig for dínum earfoþum and for dínum wrǽcsíþe, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 19. Of wrǽcsíðe lǽdan, Exon. Th. 143, 12; Gú. 665. Hé bebeád ðæt mon Ióhannes gebróhte on Bothmose on wrǽcsíþe from óþrum cristenum monnum *Ioannes in Patmum relegatur fuit*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 11. Ða ásende hé hine on wrǽcsíð tó ánum ígeoðe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 31: 560, 20. Seó wæs geléded from Rómе on wrǽcsíð on ða ceastre seó is nemned Piceno, Shrn. 102, 35. Wén ic ðæt gé for wlenco, nalles for wrǽcsíðum, Hróðgár sóhton, Beo. Th. 682; B. 338. Heora láttеówum and heora cempum hié bebudan, ðæt hié on wrǽcsíþas

fōran, and on ellþéode *ducem suum et milites exulare jusserunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 26. II a. fig. of living out of heaven:—Nis ðeós woruld nā ūre ēðel, ac is ūre wræcsíð, Homl. Th. i. 162, 17. Ðam bið wræcsíð witod, ðe sceal heán hwearfian, ðonne heonon gangaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1777; An. 891. Gē in wræcsíðe longe lifdon, swegle benumene, Exon. Th. 139, 19; Gū. 595. Wræcsíð wēpan in ðam deáðsele (*hell*), 166, 23; Gū. 1047: 466, 24; Hö. 126. Wē synd on ðisse worlde æliþeódige . . .; for gylte wē wǣron on ðysne wræcsíþ sende, Blickl. Homl. 23, 5. III. *misery, wretchedness*:—Uton gangan ðæt wē bysmrigen bendum fæstne, ðéwiton him his wræcsíð, Andr. Kmbl. 2715; An. 1360. 'Ic nū þrȳ dagas þolian sceolde wælgrim wītu. . . .' 'Ne wēp ðone wræcsíð,' 2861; An. 1433. Mæg unfǣge eáðe gedīgan weán and wræcsíð, Beo. Th. 4573; B. 2292. [*O. Sax.* wrak-sīð *pilgrimage; exile.*]

wræc-síþian; *p.* ode *To be* or *travel in a foreign country, to be in exile*:—Ic wræcsíðige *peregrinor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 19. Ðæt hine mann āsende ofer sē on wræcsíð tō sumum wēstene, on ðam ðe cristene menn for geleáfan fordēmde wræcsíðedon, Homl. Th. i. 560, 22. Tō wræcsíðienne *peregrinandi, vagandi*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 59: *ad incolatum peregre*, 413, 12.

wræc-stōw, e; *f.* I. *a place of exile*:—Seó stōw ðe ðū nū on hæft eart, and ðū cwist ðæt ðīn wræcstōw sȳ, heó is ðām monnum ēþel ðe ðǣron geborene wǣran *hic ipse locus, quem tu exsilium vocas, incolentibus patria est*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 27. II. *a place of misery* or *punishment*:—Siddan wræcstōwe (*or* IP) werige gāstas under hearmlocan heáne geföran, Cd. Th. 6, 17; Gen. 90. Wræcstōwa *ergastula*, Lchdm. i. lxii, 4.

wræc-weorold, e; *f. A world of misery* or *exile*:—Adam wæs gesceapen on neorxnawonge, and for his sylfes synnum ðanan ādrǣfed on ðās wræcworuld, and on eall ða earfeðu, ðe wē siddan drugon, Wulfst. 1, 2.

wræc-wíte, es; *n. Punishment*:—Seó ǣreste mōdor ðyses menniscan cynnes wræcwíte middangearde brōhte, ðā heó Godes bebodu ābræc, and on ðis wræcwíte āworpen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 5, 24–26.

wrǽd, wrǽð, es; *m.* I. *a bandage, band, fillet*:—Wrǽda *fasciarum*, wrǽð *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 21–22: 39, 69. Wrǽd sceal wunden, Exon. Th. 343, 6; Gn. Ex. 153. Sió wund wile tōberan, gif hió ne bið gewriðen mid wrǽde (wrǽðe, Cott. MSS.), Past. 17; Swt. 123, 16: Lchdm. ii. 306, 18. Se mec wrǽde on furþum legde, bende and clomme, Exon. Th. 383, 20; Rä. 4, 13. Genim nioþowearde wrætte, dō on reádne wrǽd, binde ðæt heáfod mid, Lchdm. ii. 304, 26. Wrǽdas *redimicula*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 7. Wrǽda *fasciarum, vinculorum*, 488, 48. Sume heora fnada and wrǽðas gemiccliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 27. II. *what is bound together, a bundle*:—Wrǽdes *fascis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 4. III. *a band, company, flock*. Cf. wrǽd-mǽlum:—Wrǽð *grex*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. Wrǽda *manipulorum* (innumeris manipulorum milibus equitatu et peditatu, Ald. 76), 525, 24. v. beadowrǽd (Lchdm. ii. 350, 29); wrīþan.

-wrǽde, wrǽdel. v. un-samwrǽde, under-wrǽdel.

wrǽd-mǽlum; *adv. In bands*:—Heápmælum oððe wrǽdmǽlum *gregatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 18. Cf. wrǽd, III.

-wrǽdness, wrǽnan. v. sam-wrǽdness, ā-wrǽnan.

wrǽne; *adj. Lascivious, libidinous, salacious, wanton*:—Uuraeni urēni *petulans* vel *spurcus*, Txts. 90, 835. Wraene *petulans*, 87, 1569. Wrǽne *petulcus, luxuriosus*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 55: *libidinosus*, 514, 4. Hē (*Sardanapalus*) wæs swīþe furþumlīc mon, and hnescīc, and swīþe wrǽne, swā ðæt hē swīðor lufade wīfa gebǣro þonne wǣpnedmonna, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 1. Gif mon sié tō wrǽne, Lchdm. ii. 144, 19: Prov. Kmbl. 54. Wrǽnre *lascivae*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 37. Wrǽnre *petulantis*, 515, 9. Ða wrǽnan *lasciviam*, 463, 71. Tarcuinius wæs ēgðer ge eargast, ge wrǽnast, ge ofermōdgast, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 28. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* reino *emissarius, admissarius*: reinisc *admissarius*: *Icel.* reini *a stallion*: *Dan.* vrinsk *rank*: *Swed.* wrensk *lascivious.*] v. un-wrǽne.

wrænna. v. wrenna.

wrǽn-ness, e; *f. Wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, lust*:—Wrǽnnes *lascivia, ferventia*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 32. Wrǽnnyss *petulantia*, Hymn. Surt. 126, 28. Wrǽnnes *luxuria*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 1. Wrǽnnes, seó bið ǣlcum men gecynde *gignendi opus, quod natura semper appetit*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 12. Ðū woldest brūcan ungemetlīcre wrǽnnesse *voluptariam vitam degas*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 21. Sió wōde þrāg ðære wrǽnnesse *libido*, 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: Met. 25, 41. Werlīcere wrǽnnysse *maritalis lasciviae* (*luxuriae* ł *petulantiae*), Hpt. Gl. 434, 61. Se anga ðære wrǽnnesse *aculei libidinis*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 16. Ðæt mōd hæfð fulfremedne willan tō ðære wrǽnnesse *ejus animus voluptate luxuriae delectatur*, 11; Swt. 73, 7. Heó mid ungemetlīcre wrǽnnesse (*libidine ardens*) mænigfeald geligre fremmende wæs, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 28: Ps. Th. 7, 13: L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 33. Nȳtena willa tō nānum ðþrum þingum nis ðēnod būtan tō gīfernesse and tō wrǽnnesse *pecudum omnis ad explendam corporalem lacunam festinat intentio*, Bt. 31; Fox 112, 8. v. sin-wrǽnness.

wrǽnsa, an; *m. Lasciviousness*:—Wrǽnsan *lasciviae, luxuriae*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 51. Cf. gǣlsa.

wrǽnscipe, es; *m. Wantonness*:—Wrǽnscipe *petulantia*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 74.

wrǽsen. v. hilde-wrǽsen.

wrǽsnan; *p.* de *To twist, change the character of* something:—Ic (*a woodpecker*) eom wunderlīcu wiht, wrǽsne mīne stefne, hwīlum beorce swā hund, hwīlum blǽte swā gāt, hwīlum grǽde swā gōs (cf. Ic (*a woodpigeon*) þurh mūþ sprece mongum reordum *based on the Latin*: Vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris, 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1), Exon. Th. 406, 15; Rä. 25, 1.

wrǽst, wrǽste, wrǽst; *adj.* I. *delicate, elegant, splendid*:—Wrǽst *delicatus*, Txts. 55, 630. Wrǽstum (urastum) *delicatis*, 55, 645. Hē hine wǣdum wrǽstum geteóde, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Óð wīgbedes wrǽste hornas, 117, 25. Ne ðē on ðīnum selegescotum swīðe līcaþ, þeáh ðe weras wyrcean wrǽst on eorðan, 146, 11. Rose wynlīc weaxeþ; ic eom wrǽstre þonne heó, Exon. Th. 423, 23; Rä. 41, 26. II. *noble, excellent*:—Ðū ūt ālǽddest wrǽstne wingeard. . . . Ðū him his wyrtruman wrǽstne settest, Ps. Th. 79, 8–9. Nolde ic ðīne gewitnesse wrǽste forlǽtan, 118, 157. Hē on his welan spēde wrǽste getrūwode, 51, 6. Hī ne wiston wrǽstran rǽd *they knew not a more excellent way*, Cd. Th. 227, 6; Dan. 182. v. un-wrǽst.

wrǽstan; *p.* te. I. *to wrest, twist*:—T hine on ða tungan sticaþ, wrǽsteþ him ðæt wōddor, and him ða wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 191; Sal. 95. II. *to move the strings of the harp in playing*, Cf. wreste of an harpe *plectrum*, Prompt. Parv. 533:—Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan, and ā snellīce snere wrǽstan, lǽtan scralletan, Exon. Th. 332, 9; Vy. 82. [Iulius þat sweord wraste (wreste, 2nd MS.), Laym. 7532. Wresten *to struggle, wrestle*, A. R. 374, 7. Wrestoñ *plecto*, wrestyñ and wrythyñ ażen *replecto*, Prompt. Parv. 533: *Icel.* reista *to twist.*] v. ā-, ge-wrǽstan.

wrǽstan (P); *p.* te *To be* or *make elegant*. v. wrǽst:—Wrǽstende *indruticans* (but the passage is: Ista (*mulier nupta*) stolidis ornamentorum pompis infruticans, Ald. 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 44: 44, 8: 110, 58.

wrǽste; *adv. Delicately, elegantly*:—Ne hafu ic in heáfde hwīte loccas wrǽste gewundne, Exon. Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99.

wrǽstlere, es; *m. A wrestler*:—Wrǽstlere *luctator* (*-ur*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 37. [Iacob speleð wrastlare, A. R. 374, 4. Wrestelare *luctator*, Prompt. Parv. 533.] Cf. wraxlere.

wrǽstlian; *p.* ode *To wrestle*. [To wreastlene, Laym. 1858. Summe heo wræstleden, 24699. To wrastlen ażein þes deofles swenges, A. R. 80, 7. Wrestlin and wiðerin wið ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 13. Hwerto wultu wreastlin (wrestlen, *v. l.*) wið þe worldes wealdent *quid contra Deum eluctaris?* Kath. 2035. Ðor wrestlede an engel wið, Gen. and Ex. 1803. *M. Du.* wrastelen.] v. *next word, and* cf. wraxlian.

wrǽst-líc; *adj. Pertaining to wrestling*:—Ðǽm wǽrstlīcum *palestricis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 3: 74, 54.

wrǽst-líc (wrást-); *adj. Delicate, elegant*:—Ðære wrástlīcan *delicate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 29: 26, 44. Wrǽstlīcum *delicatis* (ornamentis vestium delicatis decorari, Ald. 73), 87, 17.

wrǽstlice. v. un-wrǽstlice.

wrǽstliend, es; *m. A wrestler*:—Wrǽstliendra *luctatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 36.

wrǽstlung, e; *f. Wrestling*:—Wrǽstlunge *palaestram*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 56. [Wes muchel folc at þere wrastlinge, Laym. 1871. Bitternesse in wrastlunge aȝean uondunges. . . . Þeos wrastlunge is ful bitter to monie, A. R. 374, 2–5. Ȝif tweie men goþ to wrastlinge, O. and N. 795. Wrestelynge *colluctacio*, Prompt. Parv. 533.] Cf. wraxlung.

wrǽt[t], e; *f. A work of art, a jewel, an ornament*:—Se (*the cave*) wæs innan full wrǽtta and wīra, weard unhióre goldmāðmas heóld, Beo. Th. 4817; B. 2413. Wundenmél wrǽttum gebunden, 3067; B. 1531. Is ðes middangeard wīsum gewlitegad, wrǽttum gefrætwad, Exon. Th. 413, 8; Rä. 32, 2: 414, 27; Rä. 33, 2. Þē ðone grundwong ongitan meahte, wrǽte (wræce, MS.) geondwlītan, Beo. Th. 5535; B. 2771. Ðam ðe inne gehýdde wrǽte (wræce, MS.) under wealle, 6112; B. 3060.

wrǽt[t], es; *m.*: e; *f. Crosswort*:—Wrǽttes cíd, Lchdm. iii. 12, 28: 24, 4. Mid wrǽte, ii. 306, 18. Genim nioþowearde wrǽtte, 304, 26. Cf. *Warantia* wret (12th cent. ?), i. 376, note. *Vermiculum* warance, wrotte (13th cent.), Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 2.

wrǽþ *a band*, wrǽþ *anger*. v. wrǽd, wrīþu.

wrǽþan; *p.* de *To be angry, get angry*:—Se ðe uraeðes brōðere his *qui irascetur fratri suo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 22. Wraeðde hlāford *iratus dominus*, 18, 34. Se cynig wrǽðde *rex iratus est*, Rtl. 107, 29. Urǽðde *fremuit*, 197, 31. [He wile wreðe wið þe, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 8. He bigon to wreðen (cf. he wreððede him, 10, 4), Jul. 11, 6. African wreaðede and swor, 13, 7. Cf. *O. Sax.* wrēðian (*with reflex. acc.*): *Icel.* reiðask *to get angry.*] v. ge-wrǽþan; wrīþian.

wrǽþian. v. wreþian.

wrǽþ-studu, -stuþu, e; *f. A support, prop, buttress, stay*:—Seó

wræþstudu *destina*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 17, 24. **Wræþstuþum** *fuleris*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 28. **Wreðstuþum**, Exon. Th. 422, 6; Rä. 41, 2.

wrǽþþu (-o); *indecl.*: **wrǽþþ**, e; *f.* I. *wrath, anger*:—**Wrǽðdo** *ira*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 23: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 36: *indignatio*, Rtl. 12, 35. **Uræðdo** *iracundiae*, 8, 37. **Mið wrǽðdo** *cum ira*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 5. **Hæbbe hē** Godes curs and **wrǽðde** ealra hālgena, Chart. Erl. 253, 14. II. *injury*:—**Ðū** in **wrǽðdo** giscildnise *tu in injuria defensio*, Rtl. 105, 9. v. next word.

wrǽþu (-o); *indecl.*: **wrǽþ**, e; *f. Wrath, anger*:—**Wrǽðo ðīn** *ira tua*, Rtl. 11, 1. **Hī wǽran** intinga **ðare wrǽðe ðe wæs** betwyx him and **ðan** cinge, Chr. 1051; Erl. 182, 28. **Hæfþ** eal folc micele **wrǽþe æt** Gode **þurh his ēnne** gilt, **þe hē** nolde healdan **ða þincg**, Wulfst. 174, 27. From **tōweard wurāðo** *a futura ira*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 7. [*Icel.* reiði.]

wrǽt-līc; *adj.* I. *wondrous, curious*:—Grendles heáfod and **ðære** idese mid, wlitescón **wrǽtlīc**, Beo. Th. 3304; B. 1650. Stefn cwom **þurh** heardne [stān] . . ., **wrǽtlīc þūhte stānes** ongin, Andr. Kmbl. 1480; An. 741. Ic eom **wrǽtlīc** wiht, on gewin sceapen, Exon. Th. 405, 14; Rä. 24, 2: 483, 11; Rä. 69, 1. Wiht **wrǽtlīcu**, 415, 23; Rä. 34, 2. **Mē ðæt þūhte wrǽtlīcu** wyrd, 432, 6; Rä. 48, 2. **Wrǽtlīc mē þinceþ**, hū seó wiht mæge wordum lācan **þurh fōt** neoþan, 414, 11; Rä. 32, 18. **Dæt is wrǽtlīc** þing tō gesecganne, 421, 27; Rä. 40, 24. **Wrǽtlīcne** wyrm, Beo. Th. 1786; B. 891. **Wrǽtlīce** gecynd wildra, Exon. Th. 356, 9; Pa. 9. **Ða wrǽtlīcan** wiht, Salm. Kmbl. 505; Sal. 253. Se **mē** on **flīteþ** wordum **wrǽtlīcum**, Andr. Kmbl. 2401; An. 1202. Ic **seah wrǽtlīce** wuhte feówer, Exon. Th. 434, 15; Rä. 52, 1: 429, 8; Rä. 43, 1. **Hē** hafaþ **ōþre** gecynd **wrǽtlīcran**, 363, 8; Pa. 50. II. *of wondrous excellence, beautiful, noble, excellent, elegant*:—Ceastra . . . ordanc enta geweorc, . . . **wrǽtlīc** weallstāna geweorc, Menol. Fox 465; Gn. C. 3: Exon. Th. 476, 1; Ruin. 1. **Wrǽtlīc** is seó womb neoþan, wundrum fæger, scīr and scȳne, 219, 14; Ph. 307: 356, 29; Pa. 19. Heofoncyninges stefn **wrǽtlīc**, Andr. Kmbl. 185; An. 93. Syndon **ða** forewēallas fægre gestēpte, **wrǽtlīcu** wǣgfaru, Cd. Th. 196, 27; Exod. 298. **Dæs wrǽtlīcan** hringes, Exon. Th. 441, 12; Rä. 60, 17. Healsbeáh, . . . **wrǽtlīcne** wundormāþðum, Beo. Th. 4352; B. 2173. **Wrǽtlīc** wīgsweord, 2982; B. 1489: 4668; B. 2339: Exon. Th. 437, 5; Rä. 56, 3. Wundrum **wrǽtlīce** wyllan, 202, 1; Ph. 63. **Wrǽtlīc** weorc smiþa, 408, 18; Rä. 27, 14. Wordum **wrǽtlīcum**, . . . beorhtan reorde, 32, 7; Cri. 509: Andr. Kmbl. 1259; An. 630. **Wrǽtlīcra**, ēnlīcra and fægerra, Exon. Th. 357, 12; Pa. 27. Heó wæs on sangum **wrǽtlīcre**, ðonne heora ēnig ēr **wǣre**, Homl. Ass. 127, 365.

wrǽtlīce; *adv.* I. *wondrously, curiously*:—Hē (*the phenix*) eft cymeþ, āweaht **wrǽtlīce**, wundrum tō līfe, Exon. Th. 223, 29; Ph. 367: 224, 19; Ph. 378. Seó wiht wæs **wrǽtlīce**, wundrum gegierwed, 418, 8; Rä. 37, 2: 422, 14; Rä. 41, 6: 427, 2; Rä. 41, 85: 428, 2; Rä. 41, 102. II. *wondrously, excellently, beautifully, elegantly, nobly*:—**Ðǣr wrǽtlīce** synle telgan gehladene grēne stondaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 26; Ph. 75. Is him **ðæt** heáfod hindan grēne, **wrǽtlīce** wrixled, wurman geblonden, 218, 13; Ph. 294. Swā **wrǽtlīce** weoroda God monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede, 332, 30; Vy. 93. **Mē** on gescyldrum scīnan mōtan ful **wrǽtlīce** wundne loccas, 428, 6; Rä. 41, 104. **Ða ðe wrǽtlīcost** wyrcan cūðon stāngefōgum, Elen. Kmbl. 2037; El. 1020.

wrǽtte. v. wrǽt[t].

wræxliende. v. wraxlian.

wrang, es; *n. Wrong*:—Unrihtdēman, **ðe** wendaþ wrang tō rihte and riht tō wrange, Wulfst. 203, 26: 298, 20. [Ealle sæidon þet se king heold his brocðer mid wrange on heftnunge, and his sunu mid unrihte aflemde, Chr. 1134; Erl. 252, 30. Cf. *Icel.* rangr; *adj. Wrong.*]

wrang, wranga *the hold of a ship*:—Wranga (*printed* pranga) *cavernamen* (in a list of nautical words), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 50. Wrong, ii. 129, 65. [Wrangis *the ribs* or *floor-timbers of a ship*, Jamieson's Dict.: *Icel.* röng *a rib in a ship.*]

wrāsan. v. next word.

wrāsen, e; *f. A band, tie*:—**Wrāsan** (=? **wrāsen**; for suffix cf. (?), bodan *fundus*, 98, 10), ōst bende, 95, 27, *nodorum* rāpa, 61, 68), Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 79. v. fetor-, freá-, inwit-**wrāsen**; **wrīþan.**

wrāst, wrāst-līc. v. **wrǽst**, **wrǽst-līc.**

wrāþ, es; *n.* I. *cruelty*:—**Wrāð** *crudelitas*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 35. II. *what is grievous, the painful*:—**Dæt** nān wiht ne **sȳ**, . . . ne **ðæs** heardes ne **ðæs** hnesces, ne **ðæs wrāðes** ne **ðæs** wynsumes, . . . **ðæt** hig **þonne** mihte fram **ūres** Drihtnes lufan āsceádan, Wulfst. 184, 20.

wrāþ; *adj.* I. *wroth, angry, incensed*:—Gram **ond wrāð** *furibundus*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 37. Weard se cyng swīþe gram (**wrāð**, *v. l.*) wið **ða** burhware, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. Crist him wurðe **wrāð**, **ðe hī geþȳwie**, Chart. Erl. 253, 17. Bið **ūre** Drihten **ðām** synfullum swīðe **wrāð** āteówed, and **ðām** sōðfæstum hē byð blīðe gesewen, Wulfst. 184, 2. **Ðīn yrre fram ūs** oncyrre, **ðæt ðū ūs ne** weorðe **wrāð** on mōde, Ps. Th. 84, 4: Cd. Th. 26, 12; Gen. 405: 46, 17; Gen. 745. Unblīðe, **wrāð** on mōde, 136, 19; Gen. 2260. Weard yrre God, and **ðam** werode **wrāð**, 3, 13; Gen. 35. **Ðe** cynig **wurāð wæs** *rex iratus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 7. **Wrāð**, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 21. **Wrāð wæs** *indignatus est*, Lind. 15, 28. II. *fierce, cruel, grievous, hostile, bitter, fell, evil, malignant*, (1) of living creatures, often used substantively:—Eormanrīces, **wrāþes** wēriogan, Exon. Th. 319, 8; Vid. 9. **Wið wrāð** werod wearde healdan *to keep watch and ward against foes*, Beo. Th. 643; B. 319. **Wrāðe** wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 21; Gen. 1983. **Ða ðe** wydewum **sȳn wrāðe æt** dōme, Ps. Th. 67, 5. **Mē** tō aldorbanan weorðeþ **wrāðra** sum *some fell one shall be my life-destroyer*, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034: 109, 29; Gen. 1830. **Wrāðra** gryre *the horror of fierce foes*, 178, 32; Exod. 20: Beo. Th. 3242; B. 1619: Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275: 2635; An. 1319. Burh **wrāðum** werian, Cd. Th. 119, 7; Gen. 1976. Torn gewrecan on **wrāðum**, 123, 1; Gen. 2038: Elen. Kmbl. 329; El. 165: Ps. Th. 104, 34. **Wrāþþum** forstolen āhreddan, flȳman feóndsceaþan, Exon. Th. 396, 2; Rä. 15, 17. Andsware findan **wrāþum** tōwiðere *to find an answer against bitter adversaries*, 12, 13; Cri. 185. **Ðū mē** weredest **wrāþum** feóndum, Ps. Th. 137, 7. **Wrāþum** wyrmum, Exon. Th. 94, 30; Cri. 1548. (1 a) of evil spirits:—Se atola gāst, **wrāð wǽrloga**, Andr. Kmbl. 2595; An. 1299: Cd. Th. 43, 6; Gen. 686. **Þurh ðæs wrāþan** geþanc, **þurh ðas** deófles searo, 39, 25; Gen. 631. Hié hȳrdon **wrāðum wǽrloga**, Andr. Kmbl. 1225; An. 613. Waca **wið wrāþum** (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1324; B. 660: 1421; B. 708. Hé **wrāðne** gegrīpeþ feónd be **ðām fōtum**, Salm. Kmbl. 226; Sal. 112. Wreceþ heó **wrāðan**, Lchdm. iii. 32, 25. **Wrāðe** wrǽcmæcgas, Exon. Th. 135, 26; Gū. 530. On **wrāþra** wīc (*hell*), 94, 4; Cri. 1535. **Wrāðra**, Cd. Th. 7, 5; Gen. 101. **Wrāþra gǣsta**, Exon. Th. 424, 19; Rä. 41, 41. **Wīte** mid **wrāþum**, 37, 18; Cri. 595. **Hē grāp** on **wrāðe**, Cd. Th. 4, 30; Gen. 61. (2) of things:—**Hū sārlīc** and **hū** sorhful and **hū** geswincful and **hū** teónful **ðis līf is**, **hū** tealt and **hū wrāð** (*grievous* or *evil*), Wulfst. 273, 7. Is him on welerum **wrāð** sweord and scearp, Ps. Th. 58, 7. Se **yfla** unrihta **wrāþa** (*evil*) willa wōhhæmedes, Met. 18, 2. **Wrāðan** (*fierce*) yrres, Ps. Th. 77, 50. On **ðam wrāðan dæge** *diem tentationis*, 94, 9. **Wrāþe hægle**, 77, 47. **Wrāð** yrre **ðīn**, 78, 5. **Þurh wrāð** (*evil*) gewitt, Elen. Kmbl. 915; El. 459. Hearmstafas **wrāðe** (*bitter*) and woruldyrmðo, Cd. Th. 58, 2; Gen. 940. **Wrāþe** wyrde, Exon. Th. 468, 14; Phar. 8. Ic eom **wrāþra lāf**, **fȳres** and feóle, 484, 6; Rä. 70, 3. Gemyndig **wrāþra** wælsleahta, 286, 27; Wand. 7. **Wīta wrāðra**, 253, 9; Jul. 177: 261, 7; Jul. 311. Feala ic gebiden hæbbe **wrāðra** wyrda, Rood Kmbl. 101; Kr. 51. **Wrāðum** teárum, Ps. Th. 55, 11. Folmum **ðīnum wrāðum**, Cd. Th. 62, 8; Gen. 1011. **Hī** mid **wrāðum** wordum trymmaþ *firmaverunt sibi verbum malum*, Ps. Th. 63, 4: Met. 26, 76. **Wrāþe** fīrene, Exon. Th. 80, 28; Cri. 1313: 272, 30; Jul. 507. Ic **mīnum fōtum fǣcne stīpas**, **ða wrāþan** wegas werede *ab omni via mala prohibui pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 118, 101. Ic eom **wrāþre** (*bitterer*) **þonne** wermōd **sȳ**, Exon. Th. 425, 22; Rä. 41, 60. [He andsware **ǯaf**, eorlene **wrāðest** (wroþliche swiþe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18583. *Also in the sense* bad, evil:—To **wrāðere** (wroþere, 2nd MS.) hele, 29556: A. R. 102, 8: Marh. 10, 11: Misc. 148, 27. **Þu** were ibore o **wrāðe** time (*in an evil hour*), Jul. 57, 3. **Wrāðe** werkes wurchen **ǯein** Godes wille, Kath. 171. *O. Sax.* **wrēð**: *Icel.* reiðr: *O. H. Ger.* reid *crispus.*] v. and-**wrāþ**, *and next word.*

wrāþe; *adv.* I. *angrily, with* or *in anger, with indignation*:—Eów se Waldend **wrāðe** (*in his wrath*) bisencte, Exon. Th. 142, 3; Gū. 638. Ondsworade **ðæs** folches aldor **wrāðe** (**wrāðe**, Lind.) *respondens archisynagogus indignans*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 14. II. *fiercely, cruelly, grieviously, bitterly*:—Woroldlaga syndan innan **ðysan** earde **wrāðe** forhwyrfde (*grievously perverted*), Wulfst. 268, 5. Him grimme on woruldsǽlþa wind, **wrāðe** blāweþ . . . hine se ymbhoga **ðyssa** worulds**ǽlþa wrāðe** drecce, Met. 7, 51–54: 29, 89, 91. **Hī wrāðe** tōweorp *destrue eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11: 61, 4: 72, 14, 15. **Ða** widerwearde **mē wrāðe** hycgeaþ *cogitaverunt adversum me*, 139, 8: Cd. Th. 284, 4; Sat. 316. Hine monige on **wrāðe** winnaþ, 138, 11; Gen. 2290. **Wē** synd **wrāðe** geswæncte, Homl. Skt. I. 4, 156: Exon. Th. 443, 19; Kl. 32. **Wrāþe** geworhtra wīta, 252, 32; Jul. 172. **Ðū ðē** sylfne **swȳþe wrāðe** bepǽcst *you deceive yourself most grievously*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 99. **Dæs wrāðe** ongeald, hearde mid hīwum, hægstealdra wyn, Cd. Th. 111, 26; Gen. 1861. III. *evilly, perversely, wickedly*:—**Hē ða** gehāt swīðe yfele geléste, and swīðe **wrāðe** geendode mid manegum māne, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 10. **Gē** on heortan hogedon inwit, worhton **wrāðe** *in corde iniquitates operamini*, Ps. Th. 57, 2. **Ys hyra mūðes** scyld **mānworda** feala, **ða hī** mid welerum **wrāðe āsprǽcan** *delicta oris eorum sermo labiorum ipsorum*, 58, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 587; El. 294. IV. with an intensive force to qualify an unfavourable idea:—Syndon gewordene heora willan **wrāðe** besmitene (*horribly defiled*), Ps. Th. 52, 1. **Dæt** bið forwisnad **wrāðe sōna** (*terribly soon*), 128, 4. [On two wise, wel and **wroðe** (*ill*), O. E. Homl. ii. 193, 28. In helle smyche acoryen hit ful **wraþe** (*very grievously*), Misc. 75, 96. **Þunne** ischrud and ised **wroþe** *thinly clad and badly fed*, O. and N. 1529. Ich habbe more **þan þi** sostren **boþe** yloued **þe** one, and **þou ǯeldest** now my loue **wroþe**,

R. Glouc. 31,'10. Þou hest euele and wroþe yloked hire festes, Ayenb. 20, 23.]

wrāþian; *p.* ode *To be angry*:—Ða tēnu ongunnun wrāðiga (wurāðia, Lind. *indignari*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 41. [He wrathed in his wyt, Allit. Pms. 94, 74. Þe king bigon to wraðden (wreðden, *v. l.*) *stomachatur tirannus*, Kath. 745. Wraþen *irasci*, Wick. Prov. 18, 14. *The verb is used also in the sense of* to anger, e. g. Þa sæ þe wind wraðede, Laym. 4577.] v. ge-wrāþian; wrēþan.

wrāþ-līc; *adj. Cruel, dire, bitter.* v. wrāþ, II:—Hāt wæs him ūtan wrāðlīc wīte, Cd. Th. 23, 7; Gen. 355. Hī sculon onfōn in fyrbaðe wrāþlīc andlēan, Exon. Th. 52, 12; Cri. 832.

wrāþlīce; *adv. Cruelly, direly, bitterly*:—Sió fæhð gewearð gewrecen wrāðlīce, Beo. Th. 6116; B. 3062.

wrāþ-mōd; *adj. Angry-hearted, incensed*:—Unc is God wrāðmōd, Cd. Th. 50, 27; Gen. 815: 34, 33; Gen. 547. [*O. Sax.* wrēðmōd.]

wrāþ-scrēaf, es; *n. An evil cave, a den*:—Wom wrāðscrafu wrāþra gēsta *the foul dens of evil spirits*, Exon. Th. 424, 18; Rä. 41, 41.

wraþu, e; *f. A prop, stay, support*:—Wraþe *fulcimentum*, i. *adminiculum*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 27. (1) literal:—Se biscop hine onhylde tō ānre ðære studa ðe ūtan tō ðære cyricean geseted wæs ðære cyricean tō wraþe (*pro munimine*), Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 40. Ðam wāge tō wræþe *in munimentum parietis*, S. 544, 24. Tō wealles wraðe, Ps. Th. 117, 21. Wraðe *cimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 51. Wraðum *columpnis*, 21, 70. (2) figurative, *support, assistance*:—Wērigra wraþu (*St. Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 183, 34; Gū. 1337. Wīsdōmes wraðu, and witena frōfur, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 7; Rūn. 4. Gyfu gumena byð . . . wraðu and weorðscype, 340, 25; Rūn. 7. Ðǽr bið ā gearu wraðu wannhālum wīta gehwylces, Elen. Kmbl. 2057; El. 1030. Wēne ic mē wraðe tō ðē *ego tu te sperabo*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Wyrta ðū geworhtest tō wraðe manna *producens herbam servituti hominum*, 103, 13. Se mē wraþe healdeþ, Exon. Th. 117, 7; Gū. 220. Ðǽr hī wraðe mētaþ, 215, 3; Ph. 247. Ðæt hý wraþe sēcen, frōfre tō feóndum, 362, 12; Wal. 35. Ðǽr ðū wraðe findest, Elen. Kmbl. 168; El. 84. Him Freá ælmihtig fultum tióðe, wīf ǽweahte, and ða wraðe sealde leófum rince, Cd. Th. 11, 13; Gen. 174. Mæg secgan se ðe wyle sōð sprecan, ðæt se mondryhten, . . . ðonne hē gesealde helm and byrnan healsittendum, . . . gūðgewǽdu, wraðe (*armour that ought to have proved of assistance to him; or* wrāðe; *adv.?*) forwurpe, Beo. Th. 5736; B. 2872. *v.* līf-wraþu; wræþ-studu, wreþian.

wraxlere, es; *m. A wrestler*:—Wraxlerum *agonothetis*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 46. Cf. wræstlere.

wraxlian; *p.* ode *To wrestle*:—Ic wraxlige *luctor*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 12. Ðā wraxlode (*luctabatur*) ān engel wið hine, Gen. 32, 24. Ic wæs on unmētum costnungum winnende and wraxligende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 578. Wraxliendum *luctando*, Germ. 389, 91. Pleglicum ł wræxliendum *palaestricis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 6. [To wraxli, Laym. 1858 (2nd MS.). Somme wraxlede, 24699. Thaugh Couetyce wolde with the poure wraxle, Piers P. C. 17, 88. *O. Frs.* wraxlia.] Cf. wræstlian.

wraxlung, e; *f. Wrestling*; luctatio, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 34. [Was mochel folk at þare wraxlinge, Laym. 1871 (2nd MS.).] Cf. wræstlung.

wrec[o]; *adj. Wretched, miserable*:—Ða wreccan munecas lāgon onbūton ðam weóíode, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 21. Ðā ða wreccæ men lāgen fordrifene full neáh tō deáðe, 1086; Erl. 219, 36. [Uppon his wreccea folc, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 37. Crist ræde for þa wrecce muneces of Burch and for þ wrecce stede, 1131; Erl. 260, 15. Ich æm a wrecche mon, Laym. 3474. A wrecche, sunful mon, A. R. 56, 18. Godd wurrþonn wass wrecche child off wreoche kinn, Orm. 3878. Þu wrecche wiht, O. and N. 556.] v. wrecca.

wreca. v. ǽrend-wreca.

wrecan; *p.* wræc, *pl.* wræcon; *pp.* wrecen *To drive, press*:—Wraec *aegit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 43. Uuraec *torquet*, 122, 50. Wræc *egit*, i. *ducit, compulit*, Wülck. Gl. 227, 6. Wrecende, drīfende *agens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 3. I. *to drive, force to move*:—Hwīlum mec mīn freá sendeþ under sælwonge, and on bīd wriceþ, Exon. Th. 382, 29; Rä. 4, 3. Ýða wrǽcon ārlēasra feorh of flǽschoman, Cd. Th. 83, 25; Gen. 1385. Hwā mec on sīð wrǽce, Exon. Th. 380, 39; Rä. 2, 2. Wearð ecgum sweorda blondenfexa on bīd wrecen, Beo. Th. 5917; B. 2962. Mē þurh hrycg wrecen hongaþ under ān orþoncpīl, Exon. Th. 403, 21; Rä. 22, 11. Sume wurdon wrecen of lande, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 38. I a. *to drive out, expel*:—Wreceþ heó wrāðan, weorpeþ ūt āttor, Lchdm. iii. 32, 25. Ferh ellen wræc, Beo. Th. 5406; B. 2706. I b. *to drive out* words, *to express* in words, *utter, recite*:—Ic ðis giedd wrece . . ., mīnre sylfre sīð, Exon. Th. 441, 18; Kl. 1. Cleopaþ se ælda, wriceþ wordcwedas, Cd. Th. 267, 8; Sat. 35. Hī sittaþ æt symble, sōðgied wrecaþ, Exon. Th. 314, 17; Mōd. 15. Hē gyd æfter wræc, Beo. Th. 4315; B. 2154. Hwæt mid gieddungum guman oft wrēcan, Exon. Th. 347, 14; Sch. 12. Ðonne hē gyd wrece, sārigne sang, Beo. Th. 4884; B. 2446. Monna gehwone ðe ðis gied wrǽce, Exon. Th. 285, 25; Jul. 719. Sculan wē martira gemynd ārecan, wrecan wordum forð, wisse gesingan, Menol. Fox 139; Men. 70: Beo. Th. 1750; B. 873: 6325; B. 3173: Exon. Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1. Wæs gid oft wrecen, Beo. Th. 2135; B. 1065: Andr. Kmbl. 3094; An. 1550. I c. *to drive in, impress, inlay* [:—Goldwreken spere, Chart. Th. 556, 24. *Icel.* gull-rekinn *inlaid with gold*]. I d. *to drive, practise, carry out* or *on*:—Sōð līf ys on ðam ðæt man wrece his willan *vita in voluntate ejus*, Ps. Th. 29, 4. I e. *to drive* (intrans.), *press on*:—Stōpon stīðhȳdige, stundum wrǽcon, þrungon þrǽchearde, Elen. Kmbl. 242; El. 121. Ðū scealt wīdlāst wrecan, Cd. Th. 62, 28; Gen. 1021. Wrecan on wāde wīde sended *sent driving* (?) *wide on the chase*, Exon. Th. 381, 14; Rä. 2, 11. II. *to wreak* anger, etc.:—Hī tredaþ ðec, and hyra torn wrecaþ, Exon. Th. 119, 24; Gū. 259. Ne wrec ðū ðīne yrre *ut non irascaris*, Ps. Th. 84, 5. Wrecaþ Godes yrre on ðām mannum, Ex. 32, 27. Ðæt wē magon wrecan Godes yrre on ðām mannum, 32, 26: Cd. Th. 152, 34; Gen. 2530. Ðās folc sleán, and his torn wrecan, 151, 13; Gen. 2508. III. *to punish*, (a) absolute:—Ælc wyrd is nyt ðara ðe āuþer dēþ, oððe lǽrþ, oþþe wriceþ *fortuna, quae aut exercet, aut corrigit, prodest*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 16. (b) *to punish* a person (*dat.*):—Parcas, ða hī secgaþ, ðæt on nānum men nyton nāne āre, ac ælcum menn wrecan be his gewyrhtum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 26. Ðæt mon wrǽce and witnode hwone for his yfle, 41, 3; Fox 248, 7. Mid dȳ hī wrecan þenceaþ wrādum cynnum *ad faciendam vindictam in nationibus*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. (c) *to punish* a fault:—Se ðe ungemetlīce wrīcð ða scylda *immaniter feriendo quod delinquitur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 23. Suā wē hēr hiera synna wrecaþ suīðor *quanto hic eorum culpas sine vindicta disciplina nostra non deserit*, 17; Swt. 119, 1. Ic wundrige . . . for hwȳ God yfel sōna ne wrece (*mala impunita praetereant*), Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 7. Gif him mon hȳran nelle, þonne mōt se mæssepreóst hit wrecan, swā hit hēr beboden is, Blickl. Homl. 49, 3. (d) *to punish* a person (*dat.*) for a fault (*acc.* or *clause*):—Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc wīteswingum, Cd. Th. 112, 1; Gen. 1864. Titus com mid herige and him wræc ðæt hié heora cyning on rōde ðhēngon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 11. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart līg sāre and grimme hēðnum folce, Cd. Th. 145, 32; Gen. 2414. IV. where hurt is inflicted on account of injury, *to avenge*, (a) absolute:—Se wrecenda brynæ *vindex ardor*, Dōm. L. 154. Be ðam wrecendan ǽr hē him rihtes bidde, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 3. Wrecendum līgum *flammis ultricibus*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 27. (b) *to avenge* a person:—Ic wrece (wræco, Lind.) hig *vindicabo illam*, Lk. Skt. 18, 5. Nū hine man wrīcð *en sanguis ejus exquiritur*, Gen. 42, 22. Hē wræc ðone aldormon, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 24. Sēlre bið ǽgliwæm ðæt hē his freónd wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2774; B. 1385. Ða ðe þeóf wrecon, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 19. Ðæt beorna gehwylc Byrhtnōð wrǽce, Byrht. Th. 139, 21; By. 257. Se ðe þeóf wrecan wille, and nānne man ne gewundige, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 20: 20; Th. i. 210, 10: *v.* 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 10. Gif man ðone twelfhyndan man wrecan sceolde, hē bið fulwrecan on syx ceorlum, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 20. Hine nolden his eorðlīcan māgas wrecan, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 12. Heora weras wrecan *ultionem caesorum conjugum consequi*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32: Beo. Th. 2683; B. 1339: 3097; B. 1546. (b 1) *to avenge* a person on some one:—Hē his sincgyfan on ðām sǽmannum wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 64; By. 279. Wrec (wræc, Lind.) mē wið mīnne wiðerwinnan *vindica me de aduersario meo*, Lk. Skt. 18, 3. Ðæt mē bearn wrǽce on bonan feore, Exon. Th. 401, 27; Rä. 21, 18. Se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán on folce, Byrht. Th. 139, 23; By. 258. (c) *to avenge* a wrong:—Se wer hit wreceþ, gif his wīf hié forhealdeþ, Blickl. Homl. 185, 26. Ic wræc Wedera nīð, Beo. Th. 850; B. 423: 3343; B. 1669. Heó ða fǽhðe wræc, ðe ðū Grendel cwealdest, 2671; B. 1333. Wrecaþ ealdne nīð, Exon. Th. 280, 3; Jul. 623. Swerie hē ðæt hē witnunge ne wrece, L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 22. Ða dǽde wrece swīðe deópe se ðe cyning sȳ on þeóde, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 10: L. Eth. ix. 34; Th. i. 348, 10. Hē sceal Cristes āhilgðe wrecan swīþe georne, 2; Th. i. 340, 15: L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 10. Wē ūrne teónan wrecan, and ðone þeóf lecgean, L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18. Se ðe ūre ealra teónan wrǽce, v. 7; Th. i. 234, 21. Nān man ðæt ne wrǽce, ne bōte ne bidde, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 3. (c 1) *to avenge* a wrong on some one:—Ða wræc hē his æfþancas on his feóndum, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 4. Ðæt hig wrecon mihton heora teónrǽdenne mid tintergum on him *ut reddamus ei, quae in nos operatus est*, Jud. 15, 11. Ic sceal on ðære grimmestan godscyld wrecan, Exon. Th. 254, 29; Jul. 204. Nō ic wrecan meahte on wigan feore wonnsceaft mīne, 499, 14; Rä. 88, 15. (d) *to take vengeance* (*on*):—Ic wreocu in him *vindicabor in eis*, Ps. Surt. 117, 12. Ic wræc on him *ultus sum in eos*, Ps. Spl. 117, 11. Wreocende ic eam hié *ultus sum eos*, Ps. Surt. 117, 10, 11. ¶ of the action of the Deity:—Dryhten cwæð: 'Ic wrice on eów (*visitabo super vos*) æfter cówrum gedeahte.' Ðȳ ne wrīcð Dryhten nō gelīce ða gesiredan synne and ða fǽrlīce ðurhtogenan, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 12. Ic wrece fæderа unrihtwīsnysse on bearnum *ego sum Deus visitans iniquitatem in filios*, Ex. 20, 5: Deut. 5, 9. Ic hit wrece on eów *ego ultor existam*, 18, 19. Ðū wrices *vin*[*di*]*cas*, Ps. Surt. 50, 6. Hē

wriċt his þeówas *sanguinem servorum suorum ulciscetur*, Deut. 32, 43. Drihten wreceþ þearfendra *faciet Dominus vindictam pauperum*, Ps. Th. 139, 12. God hit suíðe hrædlíce wræc *vox illius irae vindictam aperte pertulit*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 20. Hygeteónan wræc Metod on monnum, Cd. Th. 83, 16; Gen. 1380. Wrec ágen blód esna dínra *vindica sanguinem servorum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Hú ne wrǽce hit God? *nonne Deus requiret ista?* 43, 22. Đú miht wrecan ǽghwylcne mann *Deus ultionum*, 93, 1. Wrecende (*ulciscens*) on eallum widmétednyssa heora, Ps. Spl. 98, 9. Tó wreoganne hine hí gecýgdon *ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt*, 77, 64. Wreocende *vindicans*, Ps. Surt. 98, 8. Dryhten wreocende wes *Dominus zelatus est*, ii. p. 193, 27. [(1) Đe bones ut of đe erde wroken, Gen. and Ex. 3191. Þou watz wroken fro uch a woþe, Allit. Pms. 12, 375. He his ssel wreke out of his uelazrede, Ayenb. 189, 33. Huerout he wrek þo þe zyalde and bozte ine þe temple, 215, 7. Þe deuel fram hir for to wreke, Greg. 216. (2) Heo hine wréken wolden, wreken hine of his unwínes, Laym. 1627. Heo wreken heore cun, 13749. Godd wollde himm wrekenn o þe preost, Orm. 914. For te wreken þe, A. R. 286, 13. On him for to ben wreken, Gen. and Ex. 2028. Leste þu wreoke mine sunnen on me, O. E. Homl. i. 209, 30. Þat micte hire bale wreken, Havel. 327. *Goth.* wrikan *to persecute: O. Sax.* wrecan *to punish, avenge: O. Frs.* wreka: *O. H. Ger.* rechan *ulcisci, vindicare, retribuere, punire: Icel.* reka *to drive; to take vengeance.*] v. á-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, tó-, þeód-, þurh-wrecan; un-wrecen, scyld-wreccende.

wrecca, wrecca, an; *m.* I. *one driven from his own country, a wanderer in foreign lands, an exile, a stranger, pilgrim*:—Wrecca *exul*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 27: Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 38. Wæs hé wrecca on Gallia lande *cum exularet in Gallia*, 2, 15; S. 519, 1. Đá wæs mid him án wreccea of Lacedamania *Demaratus Lacedaemonius apud Xerxem exsulabat*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 33. Com se foresprecena wrecca . . . , hine se kyning hider and þider wíde áflýmde, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 12. Wundorlíc wrecca (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 256, 1; Dan. 634. Ic mé féran gewát folgað sécan, wineleás wrecca, Exon. Th. 442, 9; Kl. 10: 457, 27; Hy, 4, 90. Aldbryht wreccea (wrecca, *v. l.*) gewát on Súþ-Seaxe, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Đá hé wrecca wæs *dum exularet*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 39. Wrecca (wreccea, *v. l.*), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 33. Fundode wrecca, gist of geardum, Beo. Th. 2279; B. 1138. Wineleás wrecca (*Cain*), Cd. Th. 64, 16; Gen. 1051. Đú đás werdéode wræccan láste feorran gesóhtest, 149, 22; Gen. 2478: 171, 3; Gen. 2822: Exon. Th. 306, 30; Seef. 15. Wreccan, 420, 24; Rä. 40, 8. Hé đa scíre gesealde ánum wræccean of Ahténa (*Atheniensem virum, qui apud Cyprum exsulabat*), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 24. Wræccan *extorrem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 64. Wreccan *advenam*, Ps. Spl. 93, 6: Blickl. Gl. Wraeccan *extorres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 83: *expulsi*, 30, 9. Wreccean *extranei*, 146, 6. Gifu byð wræcna gehwám ár and ætwist, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 26; Rún. 7. Wreccena mérost, Beo. Th. 1800; B. 898. Wreccena feormunge, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16. Hé bebeád þæt mon ealle đa wræccan an cýþþe forlǽte *jussit omnes exsules patriae restitui*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 144, 14. Drihten gehealdeþ wreccan (*advenas*), Ps. Spl. 145, 8: Wulfst. 295, 1. I a. applied to a hermit:—Mantat ancer, Godes wrecca, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 192, 3. I b. figurative:—Wræccan (*those in Hades, exiles from Heaven*), Exon. Th. 461, 28; Hö. 42. Hé héht þæt wítehús wrecna (*the angels driven from Heaven*) bídan, Cd. Th. 3, 22; Gen. 39. Þæt đú helpe gefremme wérgum wreccan, . . . and đín hondgeweorc móte cuman tó đam upcundan ríce, 17, 2; Cri. 264. Đonne gesihst đú đa unrihtwísan cyningas bión swíþe earme wreccan *cernes tyrannos exsules*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 28. II. *a wretch, an evil person*:—Se feónd, wrecca wérleás, Exon. Th. 263, 17; Jul. 351. Mé ceigendæ þæt ic sió Godes wracco *me clamans esse sacrilegum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 9. III. *a wretched person, a miserable, feeble creature*:—God selfa tyhte Móyses on đone folgoð, swáðeáh hé him ondréd; and nú fandiaþ swelce wræccan and teóð tó, woldon underfón đone weorðscipe and eác đa byrđenne *Moyses suadente Domino trepidat, et infirmus quisque, ut honoris onus percipiat, anhelat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 22. IV. *a wretched, unhappy, miserable, poor person*:—Dohtor se Babilónisca wrecca *filia Babilonis misera*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 8. Đa lióð đe ic wrecca geó lustbærlíce song, ic sceal nú heofiende singan, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 6: Met. 2, 3. Ne mæg mon ænne wræccan his cræftes beniman, 10, 38. Heó áhredde đa húþe, and tó hám bedréf wreccan (*the hapless wight?*) ofer willan, Exon. Th. 412, 6; Rä. 30, 10. Wræccena reáflác is on heora hámum (*rapina pauperis in domo vestra*, Is. 3, 14). Wulfst. 45, 18. [Heo scullen wræcchen (*expelled?*) to heoren scipen liđen, sæilien ouer sæ, Laym. 20887. Wrecche *thou wretch*, Kath. 2049. Đat folc unseli, sinne wod, đo sori wrecches of yuel blod, Gen. and Ex. 1074. Drihten alesde þene wrechan *liberavit pauperem*, O. E. Homl. i. 129, 14. Wiþþ usell wrecche dælenn, Orm. 10140. Þer wes moni wrehche iworðen riche, Laym. 5932. Þes wrecche ayhte nabbeþ, Misc. 75, 103. Ich nam non aswunde wrecche, O. and N. 534. *O. Sax.* wrekkio (*used of the three kings from the East*): *O. H. Ger.* reccho *exul, extorris, profugus, incola.*]

wreccan; *p.* wreahte, wrehte; *pp.* wreaht, wreht. I. *to raise, lift up*:—Wreceþ tó rǽde Drihten đara manna bearn đe ér man gebræc *Dominus erigit elisos*, Ps. Th. 145, 7. II. *to take up, undertake*:—Đæm hé hæfde beboden đæt hé scolde þearfena and earmra monna érendo wreccan *cui suscipiendorum inopum erat cura delegata*, Bd. 3, 6; M. 166, 4. III. *to rouse*:—Đú đe ært fæder đæs suna đe ús áwehte, and gyt wrehð of đam slépe úre synna, Shrn. 166, 9. Dec regna scúr weceþ and wreceþ, swá wildu deór, Cd. Th. 252, 11; Dan. 577. Wé feóllan on slépe, ac hé læg þurhwacol, and wrǽhte ús siðdan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 241. Hié wrehton cumbolwigan, Judth. Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 243: 24, 37; Jud. 228. Ne sceal hé nó đæt án dón đæt hé ána wacie, ac hé sceal eác his friénd wreccan *non solum ut ipse vigilet, sed etiam ut amicum suscitet, admonetur*, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 21. Héht hé mid érdæge wígend wreccan, Elen. Kmbl. 211; El. 106. [He of his eyre briddes wrahte (wrazte, wrauhte, *v. ll.*), O. and N. 106.] v. á-, érend- (Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20) wreccan; wrehtend.

wreccan (?); *p.* wreahte; *pp.* wreaht, wrǽht, wreht *To twist*, (1) *to strain*[:—Gif hors bið gewrǽht, Lchdm. iii. 62, 12.] (2) fig. *to torment*:—Ic hálsigo đec ne mec ne wrecce (*for* wrece?; wurœcce, Lind.) *adiuro te ne me torqueas*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 7.

wrecel (?). v. spor-wrecel.

wrecend, es; *m. An avenger*:—Hwæt hwá ódrum tó wé gedó, God his bið wrecend, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 17. Đæt gesýne wearð, đætte wrecend đágyt lifde æfter láþum, Beo. Th. 2517; B. 1256. Hí habbaþ eác wrecend (*ultorem*), Scint. 39, 13.

wrecness, e; *f. Vengeance*:—Dagas wrecnisse (wrœcnisse, Lind.) *dies ultionis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 22.

-wreoness. v. god-wreoness.

wreo-scipe, es; *m. Exile, living in a foreign land*:—Mín wreoscype *incolatus meus*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. T. 119, 5.

wrégan (wrécan); *p.* wrégde, wrǽhte; *pp.* wréged, wrǽht *To bewray, accuse, denounce*, (1) absolute:—Ne đú ne wrégi *nec accuses*, Kent. Gl. 1083. Wíte ł wrǽce *imputet*, Germ. 400, 560. Wroegde *defert*, meldadun *vel* wroegdun (roactum, Erf.) *defferuntur*, Txts. 57, 663, 652. Wrégde, wrégdan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 35, 26. Wrégian *insimulare*, 81, 7. Đæs wrégendan *mussantes*, 58, 34. (2) *to accuse* a person:—Đysne man ic wrége *hunc hominem accuso*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 22, 22. Ic đé wrége beforan Crystes þrymsetl, Shrn. 154, 9. Hié yfel gewitnes ne wrégde, Blickl. Homl. 163, 1. Man wrégde done biscop, Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 6. Mid đý đe hyne wrégdon đæra sacerda ealdras *cum accusaretur a principibus sacerdotum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 12: Jn. Skt. 8, 10. Đæt hí wrǽhton hyne *ut accusarent eum*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 10: Homl. Th. i. 570, 21. Đé wrég *te accusa*, Scint. 165, 1. Gif énig mann óðerne wrége and him hwilene gilt on secge *si steterit testis mendax contra hominem accusans eum praevaricationis*, Deut. 19, 16. Hit is betre đæt mon wrége done scyldigan, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5. Hí águnnon hyne wrégan (*accusare*), Lk. Skt. 23, 2. Heó begann hí tó wrægenne, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 184. Mid micelre wróhte hine wrégende *bringing a heavy accusation against him*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 10. (2 a) *to accuse* a person to (*tó, wið*) somebody:—Ne wéne gé đæt ic eów wrége tó fæder (*apud patrem*). Se is đe eów wrégd Móyses, Jn. Skt. 5, 45. Hié mon wrégde tó đæm cásere, Blickl. Homl. 173, 10. Wrǽhte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 597. Wrégdon đa ódre cræftigan hý tó đam cásere, Shrn. 146, 20. Hí wrǽhton done cyning tó his bréðer, Homl. Th. i. 468, 6. Đe læs hé wrége đé tó Drihtene *ne clamet contra te ad Dominum*, Deut. 15, 9. Deáh đín wíf đé hwane tó wrége, ne gelýf đú ná tó hraðe, Prov. Kmbl. 4. Ongan hé hí wrégean tó đam cyninge, Lchdm. iii. 424, 21. Đíne ehta mid stylre stemne wyllaþ đé wrégan tó dínum Drihtne, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 21. Hé began đæt cynn tó wrégenne wið done cyning, Homl. Ass. 96, 148. (2 b) *to accuse* a person of something:—Of đám đe gé hine wrégaþ *ex his in quibus eum accusatis*, Lk. Skt. 23, 14. Lóca hú mycelum hí đé wrégeaþ *uide in quantis te accusant*, Mk. Skt. 15, 4. Đá wrégdon hine đa heáhsacerdas on manegum þingum, 15, 3. (3) *to denounce* something to a person:—Đá onféng đære þeóde kyning fulwihte; đá fóron đa hǽþnan bisceopas and đæt wrégdon tó đæs kyninges bréþer, Shrn. 120, 34. Đæt folc wrǽhton his módignysse tó đam cásere, Homl. Th. i. 478, 17. [Mon schal wreien him suluen ine schrifte, A. R. 304, 1. Gif þu wreiest þe seoluen to þine scrifte, O. E. Homl. i. 27, 36. He ne wollde unnshaþiȝ wimmann wreȝhenn, Orm. 2889. Þaiȝ syns sal wreghe þam, Pr. C. 5462. Nazt him to defendi, ne nemne oþreme wraye, Ayenb. 175, 5. Fund mann nan þing uppon hemm to wreȝenn, Orm. 416. *Goth.* wrôhjan *to accuse: O. Sax.* wrôgian: *O. Frs.* wrógia, wréia: *O. H. Ger.* ruogen: *Icel.* rægja.] v. for-, gewrégan.

wrégan; *p.* de *To rouse, excite*:—Hwílum ic streámas styrge, hwilum wolcnfare wrége, Exon. Th. 386, 33; Rä. 4, 71. Hwílum ic (*a storm*) sceal ýþa wrégan, [streámas] styrgan, 383, 28; Rä. 4, 17. v. gewrégan.

wrégend, es; *m. An accuser, a denouncer*:—Wrégend *accussator*, Scint. 39, 14: Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 71: 72, 57. His wrégend and gesacan *accusatores ejus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 13. Hyra wrégendras, Scint. 29, 4. Wrégendum *delatoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 13.

wrégend-líc; *adj. Accusative:—Accusativus* ys wrégendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 22, 20.

wrégere, es; *m. An accuser:*—Wrégere *accusator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 63: Homl. Th. ii. 236, 22: 340, 22. [Wreiere ne beo þu, O. E. Homl. i. 57, 49. Wreieres and wrobberes, Havel. 39.]

wrégestre, an; *f. A female accuser:*—Seó leáse wrégistre, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 208.

wréging, e; *f. Accusation:*—Wrégine *accusatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 65. [Wreiunge, A. R. 200, 22. Wreynge ant gret blame that byth, Rel. Ant. i. 267, 3. *O. Frs.* wrôginge.]

wréhtend, es; *m. One who excites:*—Wrehtend, tyhtend *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 62. Cf. wreccan.

wréhtend, es; *m. An accuser:*—Wréhten his selfes *accusator sui*, Kent. Gl. 650. Cf. wrégan.

wrenc, es; *m.* I. *a trick, artifice, wile, stratagem:*—On swá hwylcum wrence (*arte*) worda énig swerige, Scint. 136, 18. Wrencum *modis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 61. Dæt leáse lot, ðe beoþ mid ðám wrencum bewrigen *fraus, mendaci compta colore*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Met. 4, 47. Tó fela manna wearð mid þyllícan wrencan þurh deófol forléred, Wulfst. 54, 12. Tógeánes ðæs deófles wrencum, 198, 12. Ðá sceolde Ælfríc lédan ða fyrde, ac hé teáh forð ðá his ealdan wrencas, . . . gebréd hé hine seócne, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 7. I a. *a stratagem* in war:—Hé hié mid ðæm ilcan wrence beswác, ðe hé ær heora érran métingge dyde, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 188, 32: 6, 36; Swt. 294, 21. Siþþan Rómáne geáwan ðæt him mon swelcne wrenc tó dyde, ðá flugon hié, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 8. II. *a modulation of the voice:*—Biþ ðæs hleóðres swég eallum songcræftum swétra, and wynsumra wrenca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 206, 28; Ph. 133. Ic þurh múþ sprece mongum reordum, wrencum singe (*vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris*), . . . ic búgendre stefne styrme, 390, 15; Rä. 9, 2. [Þurh his micele wrences beiæt he þone ærcebiscoprice, Chr. 1127; Erl. 156, 1. Gif þær wære au unwreste wrenc þ he mihte get beswicen anes Crist, 1131; Erl. 260, 4. Paris mid pret wrence biwon Elene, Laym. 81. Þis sacrament unwrihð his (*the devil's*) wrenches, A. R. 270, 10. Swikele men and ful of vuele wrenche, Misc. 66, 247. With wrenkes and wyles, Pr. C. 1360. He (*a wrestler*) can his wrenches wel forhele, O. and N. 798. Þis is þe soþe wei, withouten eny wrenche, R. Glouc. 55, 2. His wyly wrenches thou ne mayst nat flee, Chauc. Ch. Y. T. 1081. Wrenche or sleythe of falsheed *dolositas, fraudulencia, cautela*, Prompt. Parv. 533, and see note. *Ger.* rank *a trick.*] v. lot-, nearu-, searu-, siru-, smeá-, un-, weorold-wrenc.

wrencan; *p.* te. I. *to turn, twist* (intrans.):—Is ðæs horderes tácen, ðæt mon wrænce mid his hande, swilce hé wille loc unlúcan, Techm. ii. 118, 12. II. *to practise wiles, use tricks.* v. wrenc:—Biþ ðer swice, . . . wrenceþ hé and blenceþ, worn geþenceþ hinderhóca, Exon. Th. 315, 18; Mód. 33. [Þu ne mihtes nohwider wrenche fra þa duntes, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 30. Ich chulle wrenchen hire þideweard ase heo mest dredeð, A. R. 222, 16. Þu ne maht wenden me ne wrenchen ut of þe weie, Marh. 4, 27. Some gase wrynchand to and fra, Pr. C. 1538. *Germ.* renken.] v. be-wrencan.

wrenc-wís; *adj. Unjust, unrighteous:*—Wer wrencwis *vir iniquus*, Rtl. 10, 30. Cf. riht-wís.

wrenna, wrænna, werna, wærna, an; *m.:* wrenne, an; *f. A wren:*—Wrenna *vel* hicemáse *parrax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 56. Wrenne (wræuna, *v.l.*), 77, 46. Wrenna *bitorius* vel *pintorus*, 29, 27: *bitorius, bitriscus*, ii. 126, 37. Wrænna *biturius*, 12, 62: *bitorius*, i. 62, 41. Werna *birbicariolus*, ii. 101, 76. Wærna *bitorius*, 11, 12: *litorius*, 51, 59: i. 281, 12. [Hwat dostu godes among manne na mo þene deþ a wrecche wranne (wrenne, *v.l.*), O. and N. 564. Wrenne *regulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, 7.]

Wreocen-séte, -sétan (Wrocen-); *pl. The occupants of the district about the Wrekin:*—Gesta est hujus libertatis donatum anno incarnationis DCCC.LV°, in loco qui uocatur Óswaldes dún, quando fuerunt pagani in Uureocensétun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 59, 35. In prouincia Wrocensétna, vi. 60, 2. Cf. Wocen-séte.

wreogan, Ps. Spl. 77, 64. v. wrecan, IV ¶.

wreón (*from* wrihan); *p.* wráh, wreáh, *pl.* wrigon, wrugon; *pp.* wrigen, wrogen *To cover.* I. *to put a covering on* something, (1) literal:—Se ðe wrígð wæterum ða uferan his *qui tegit aquis superiora ejus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 3. Óþer eáre hí him underbrédaþ and mid óðran hí wreóð (*se cooperiunt*), Nar. 37, 12. Hé wreáh and þeahte mánfæhðu bearn wonnan wége, Cd. Th. 83, 10; Gen. 1377. Reste hé hine sófte, and wreó hine wearme: . . . lét drincan . . . , and wreóh hine wearme, Lchdm. ii. 292, 6–14. Swá ðú worulddéade wrige mid foldan *as you would cover the dead with earth*, Ps. Th. 140, 4. Ongunnun summe gehýdan ł wríga (*uelare*) onmóne his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. (1 a) *to cover* with clothes, *to clothe:*—Ic wreó mé wéda leásne, leáfum þecce, Cd. Th. 53, 26; Gen. 867. Ic wæs nacod, and gé clǽddon ł wrigon (wriogan, Rush.) meh *eram nudus, et operuistis me*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 36. Hé ne mihte hine handum self mid hrægle wryón, Cd. Th. 95, 2; Gen. 1572. (1 b) *to cover* a book, *to bind* a book:—Mec (*a book*) wráh hæleð hleóðorduni, Exon. Th. 408, 13; Rä. 37, 11. (2) with the idea of concealment, *to conceal, hide:*—For hwon wást ðú weán and wríhst sceome, Cd. Th. 54, 13; Gen. 876. Ða word ðe gé wrigon under womma scealum, Elen. Kmbl. 1162; El. 582. (3) with the idea of protection:—Ic ðé wið weána gehwam wreó and scylde folmum mínum, Cd. Th. 131, 3; Gen. 2170. II. *to serve as a covering to* something, *be spread over.* (1) literal:—Flód ealle wreáh heá beorgas, Cd. Th. 83, 28; Gen. 1386. Níht lagustreámas wreáh, 147, 34; Gen. 2449. Mec (*an oyster*) ýþa wrugon, Exon. Th. 488, 5; Rä. 76, 2. Sió tílmen biþ þeccende and wreónde ða wambe, Lchdm. ii. 240, 17. (1 a) of clothing:—Woede tó wriánne *vestem ad operiendam*, Rtl. 103, 42. Of hwon wé bidon wrigen (gewrigene, Rush.) *quo operiemur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 31. (2) with the idea of concealment:—Ýþa mec (*a storm*) wrugon, Exon. Th. 382, 23; Rä. 3, 15. (3) with the idea of protection:—Ic hæbbe mé on hrycge ðæt ér hádas wreáh foldbúendra, Exon. Th. 381, 17; Rä. 2, 11. Unc holt wrugon, wudubeáma helm, wonnum nihtum, scildon wið scúrum, 496, 1; Rä. 85, 73. [Þu mihtes wrihe þine banes, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 2. Wummon schal wrihen hire heauet. Wrihen, he seið, naut wimplin. Wrihen ha schal hire scheome . . . Gef ei þing wriheð þi neb, A. R. 420, note. To wrien and te helien, . . . he heleð hit and wriheð, 84, 14–17. Þe uikelares wreoð and helieð, 88, 19. Þis scheld þet wreih his Godhed, 390, 26. Ane cheste wreon mid golde, Laym. 27859. Þa Irisce wrizen al þa feldes, 17349. Wreoð wel þene king, 17762. Wrugen, *p. pl.*, P. L. S. viii. 81. Uor to wry his confusioun, Ayenb. 258, 18. Þe sseld him wriyþ, 167, 10. Hi wreþ þe uelþes of zenne, 61, 4. *O. H. Ger.* int-rîhan *revelare.*] v. á-, be-, ge-, in-, ofer-, on-, un-wreón.

wreótaþ, wreoþen-hilt. v. reótan, wriþen-hilt.

wreþian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prop, stay, support, sustain:*—Wreþeþ *fulcit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 28. Wreðed (-ed?) *nisa*, 61, 59. Heora élc wiuð wiþ óþer, and þeáh wræþeþ óþer, ðæt hié ne móton tóslúpan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 11. Hiora éghwilc wið óþer wind, and þeáh winnende wreþiaþ fæste éghwilc óþer, Met. 11, 34. Se ðe rodor úhóf and gefæstnode folmum sínum, worhte and wreðede, Andr. Kmbl. 1045; An. 523. Cypressus styde hié útan wreþedon *nitebant*[*ur*] *testudinibus cupressinis*, Nar. 5, 9. Wreþian *fulcire*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 68. Gif ðær sié gierd mid tó ðreágeanne, sié ðær eác stæf mid tó wreðianne *si est districtio virgae, quae feriat, sit et consolatio baculi, quae sustentet*, Past. 17; Swt. 127, 2. His ða untruman limo mid his cricce wreðiende *imbecilles artus baculo sustentans*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 28. Biþ seó módor wundrum wreþed, Exon. Th. 492, 15; Rä. 81, 16. [Euerichon wreoðeð him bi oðer, A. R. 252, 13. Alle þeos writeres writes þ ze wreoðieð ow on, Kath. 857. *O. Sax.* wreðian *to prop, stay, support.*] v. á-, ge-, under-wreþian; wraþu.

wreþung. v. under-wreþung.

wríd (cf. 'A *ride* of hazle or such like wood, is a whole plump of spriggs or frith growing out of the same root,' E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words, no. III. Here is an heelful thing, a wonder wride (*rimes with* abyde), Pall. 51, 207), es; *m. A shoot, stalk, plant, bush:*—Uurýd *culmus*, Txts. 52, 252. Genim æscþrote énne wríd, Lchdm. i. 216, 11. Genim ðysse wyrte wríd, 224, 1. Bedelf énne wríd cileþenigan moran, iii. 38, 9. v. hæsel-wríd; ge-wrid, *and next word.*

wríðan, wríþan; *p.* de *To put forth shoots, be productive:*—Weaxaþ and wríðaþ, . . . fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas, teámum and túdre, Cd. Th. 92, 21; Gen. 1532. Wríðende sceal mégðe ðínre monrím wesan, 105, 33; Gen. 1762. Geunne ðé ðe Drihten æcera wexendra and wríðendra, Lchdm. i. 402, 4. v. preceding and following words.

wríðian, wríþian; *p.* ode *To put forth shoots, be productive, grow, flourish:*—Þúfaþ and wríðaþ *frutescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 13. (1) literal, of vegetable growth:—Se æþela feld wríðaþ, wynnum geblówen, Exon. Th. 199, 17; Ph. 27. On ðære eá ófre stóð hreód and pintreów and abies ðæt treówcyn ungemetlícre grýto and micelnysse ðý clife weóx and wríðode (wríðode, Cockayne; but see Anglia i. 509) *cujus ripas pedum sexagenum harundo uestiebat pinorum abietumque robora uincens grossitudine*, Nar. 8, 22. (2) figurative, of growth in things abstract or concrete:—Hé wríðaþ on wynnum, ðæt hé bið wæstmum gelíc ealdum earne, and æfter ðon feþrum gefrætwad, swylc hé æt frymée wæs, beorht geblówen *reformatur qualis fuit ante figura, et Phoenix ruptis pullulat exuviis*, Exon. Th. 214, 10; Ph. 237. Mín hyge blissaþ, wynnum wríðaþ *my mind rejoices, blossoms with joyous thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1269; An. 635. Him oninnan oferhygda dæl weaxeþ and wríðaþ, Beo. Th. 3486; B. 1741. Mán wríðode geond beorna breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 1534; An. 768. Weóx ðá and wríðode mégburg Semes, Cd. Th. 102, 19; Gen. 1702. Ne sceal unc betweónan teónan weaxan, wróht wríðian, 114, 12; Gen. 1963. v. á-, ge-wríðian, *and two preceding words.*

wríga *to cover.* v. wreón.

wrígedness, wrigenness. v. un-wrigedness, un-wrigenness.

wrígels, es; *m. n.* I. *a covering:*—In wrigelse fídra ðínra *in velamento alarum tuarum*, Ps. Surt. 60, 5; 62, 8. Wæs him wrigils *fuit illis in velamento*, Rtl. 92, 26. God áfyrde hym ðone unrihtan wrigels of heora heortan, Wulfst. 252, 4. II. *a garment, veil:*—Hí mon mid

ðæm hálgan wrigelse bewríhþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 16. Hálgum wriilcse *sacro velamine*, Rtl. 106, 4. Be ðý wyrgelse ofer Cristes nesðyrlum, Anglia xi. 173, 9. Ðú hí onwendest swá man wrigels (*opertorium*) dēð, Ps. Th. Surt. 101, 23. Hē his wrigels geopenode, Homl. Ass. 196, 56. [Adam & Eue makeden wrieles of leaues, A. R. 322, 19. Wriheles, 420, note. Wriels *velamen*, Wicl. Job 24, 8.] v. ofer-, unriht-wrigels.

wrigian; *p.* ode *To turn, wend, hie, go, move*:—þeáh ðú teó hwelcne bōh of dūne tō dære eorþan, swelce ðú bēgan mæge, swá ðú hine slǽtst, swá springeþ hē up, and wrigaþ (cf. went on gecynde, Met. 13, 55) wiþ his gecyndes . . . Swá dēþ ælc gesceaft, wrigaþ wiþ his gecyndes, and gefagen biþ gif hit æfre tō cuman mæge *validis quondam viribus acta pronum flectit virga cacumen; hanc si curvans dextra remisit, recto spectat vertice coelum . . . Repetunt proprios quaeque recursus, reditaque suo singula gaudent*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 22–29: xiv, 14. Ælc gesceaft wrigaþ and higaþ wið his gecyndes, Met. 13, 65. Wuhta gehwilc wrigaþ tōheald wið ðæs gecyndes . . . þinga gehwilc þiderweard fundaþ, 13, 10. Weard æt steorte (*the ploughtail*) wrigaþ on wonge *the ploughman pushes his way over the field*, Exon. Th. 403, 9; Rä. 22, 5. [That feyre founden me mete ant cloht, hue wrieth awey as hue were wroht, Spec. 48, 22. With hir heed sche wriede fast awey, Chauc. Mill. T. 97. Hwenne so wil to wene wriedh, R. S. 3, 7. þy face from hyre þou wry, Mirc. 888.]

wrinclod. v. ge-wrinclod.

wringan; *p.* wrang, *pl.* wrungon; *pp.* wrungen *To wring*, (1) *to twist*:—Teóh him ða loccas, and wringe ða eáran, and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. (2) *to squeeze out* moisture from something:—Ic nam ða wínberian and wrang on ðæt fæt *tuli uvas et expressi in calicem*, Gen. 40, 11. Genim ðære ylcan wyrte leáf, ðonne heó grēnost beó, wyl on wætere, and wring ðæt wōs, Lchdm. i. 72, 7. Wring ðæt seáw, ii. 110, 26: 240, 8. Ne miht ðú win wringan on midne winter, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Tō wringen[n]e *ad exprimendos*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* ringan *rixari, luctari.*] v. ā-, ge-wringan.

wring-hwæg *the whey pressed out of cheese*:—Ðæt heó of wringhwæge buteran macige tō hlāfordes beóde, L. R. S. 16; Th. i. 438, 31.

wrislan. v. wrixlan.

wrist, e; *f. A wrist*:—Gif hit ānfeald tyhtle sý, dūfe seó hand æfter ðam stāne ōð ða wriste; and gif hit þryfeald sý, ōð ðæne elbogan, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 17. [Wryst or wyrste of an hande *fragus*, Prompt. Parv. 534. The wryste or a knokyl *fragus*, Wülck. Gl. 584, 27. A wyrste, 678, 40. *O. Frs.* hand-wirst: *M. H. Ger.* rist, riste *wrist, instep: Icel.* rist *instep: Dan.* vrist.] v. cneów-wyrste, hand-wyrst (-wrist).

writ, es; *n.* I. *a writing*:—Ðæs ðe ūs leorneras wordum secgaþ, and writu cýþaþ, Exon. Th. 227, 19; Ph. 425. II. *writ* (as in holy *writ*), *scripture*:—Cwoeð ðió writ *dicit scriptura*, Rtl. 79, 11. Ne writ ðiús (*scripturam hanc*) leornada gié, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10. Æfter ðon ðe hālige writu sprecaþ, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 28. Wrioto wītgana *scripturae prophetarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 56. Wriotto, 26, 54. Writto, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 49. Writta *scripturarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 1. Wriottana, Jn. Skt. p. 2, 4. Ða wrioto *scribturas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 45. [Þe king nom þat writ on hond, Laym. 484. Ase holi writ seiđ, A. R. 98, 7: Misc. 36, 3. Þatt broþerr þatt tiss Ennglissh writt wrat, Orm. dedic. 331. Þis writ shal henge bi him, Havel. 2486: Gen. and Ex. 1974. *Icel.* rit.] v. ge-, ofer-writ; hreód-writ.

wrītan; *p.* wrāt, *pl.* writon; *pp.* writen *To write*. I. *to cut* a figure on something:—Wrīt ðysne circul mid ðīnes cnīfes orde on ānum stāne, Lchdm. i. 395, 3. I a. where the figures are letters:—Genim hæslenne sticcan, wrīt ðīnne naman on, . . . gefylle mid ðý blōde ðone naman, Lchdm. ii. 104, 7. Rǽd sceal mon secgan, rūne wrītan, Exon. Th. 342, 7; Gn. Ex. 139. Hrōðgār hylt sceáwode, on ðæm wæs ōr writen (*or* I ?) fyrngewinnes, Beo. Th. 3381; B. 1688. ¶ of the writing on the tables of stone:—On ðā wrāt wuldres God gerýno, Andr. Kmbl. 3018; An. 1512. II. *to draw* a figure. v. wrītere, I:—Nim sume tigelan, and wrīt on hiere ða burg Hierusalem *sume tibi laterem, et describes in eo civitatem Jerusalem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 3, 10. Wrīt ðam horse on ðam heáfde foran Cristes mǽl, and on leoþa gehwylcum ðe ðū ætfeolan mæge, Lchdm. ii. 290, 23. Wrīt him Cristes mǽl on ælcum lime, 346, 6. Wrīt .iii. crucem mid oleum infirmorum, . . . nim ðæt gewrit, wrīt crucem mid ofer ðam drence, 350, 9–11. III. *to form letters, to write*:—Mycel yfel dēð se ðe leás wrīt, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 23. Hē wrāt mid his fingre on ðære eorþan, Jn. Skt. 8, 6, 8. Engel wrāt in wāge baswe bōcstafas, Cd. Th. 261, 8; Dan. 723. Geseah hē engles hand in sele wrītan Sennara wīte. Ðæt gyddedon hæleð, hwæt seó hand write, Cd. Th. 261, 15–21; Dan. 727–9. Wearð gesewen swilce ānes mannes hand wrītende on ðære healle wāge, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 33. IV. *to write* a book, narrative, etc., *to compose, be the author of*:—Ne wāne ænig ðæt ic lygewordum leóð somnige, wrīte wōþcræfte, Exon. Th. 234, 30; Ph. 548. Wrīteþ *digerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 50. Wrītat *earamabimus* (*mentionem*), 85, 33. Wrītaþ, 18, 61: Hpt. 507, 76. Ðæt cyricilce stǽr ūres ealondes and ðeóde ic wrāt on fīf bēc, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 31. Se ðe ðās bōc wrāt, Lchdm. ii. 114, 5. Se ongan godspell ǽrest wordum wrītan, Andr. Kmbl. 25; An. 13. Sum mæg searolice wordcwide wrītan, Exon. Th. 42, 15; Cri. 673. IV a. with preps. *to write* about a subject:—Ða wrīteras and ða ðe hī ymbe writon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Be ðām þingum wrītende ðe ic gehýrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 16. IV b. *to write* to a person, *write* with the intention of sending what is written:—Mē geþūhte wrītan ðē, ðū se sēlusta Theophilus, Lk. Skt. 1, 3. IV c. *to write, state* in a book:—Wrīteþ Eutropius ðæt Constantinus wǽre on Breotene ācenned, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 31. Ptolomeas wrāt ealles ðises middangeardes gemet on ānre bēc, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 6. IV d. where many persons assent to a written statement, *to write, get a thing written*:—Hī on heora sinoþe ðus writon be him, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 39. Hēr sindan ða naman ðere monna ðe ðis (*the charter*) wreotan and festnedan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 47, 10. V. *to convey by charter*:—Wē him wrītaþ ða mēdue æt Pirigforda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 23. Wē him wrītaþ ðone hagan his dæg, and twām ōðrum æfter him . . . Eác wē wrītaþ him ða circan and ðone circstall and ðone worðig, 52, 5–37. Wē wrītaþ him ðone croft, 258, 27. [*O. Sax.* wrītan *to cut, wound; to write*: *O. H. Ger.* rīzan *scindere, scribere*: *Icel.* rīta *to cut, scratch; to write.* Cf. *Goth.* writs *κεφαλα.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, under-, ymb-wrītan; un-writen, wrītere, wrītian.

writ-bred, es; *n. A writing-tablet*:—Writbred (*printed* -brec; *but see* gyrdel-bred, i. 288, 75, *and* weax-bred) *pugillarem* (Lk. 1, 63), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 36. Ðā slýfde se ðām cnihtum ðæt hī hyne ofslōgen mid heora writbredum and hiine ofsticodon mid hira writýrenum, Shrn. 117, 29.

-write, -writenness. v. wæter-write, tō-writenness.

wrītere, es; *m.* I. *a draughtsman, painter*. v. wrītan, II:—Lōca hū wlitigne monnan ic hæbbe ātǽfred, swá unwlitig wrītere swá swá ic eom *pulchrum depinxi hominem pictor foedus*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 19. II. *a writer, scribe, copyist*:—Wrītere *scriptor*, gewrit *scriptura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 7: *antigrafus*, 61, 5. Wrýtere *librarius, scriba*, 37, 12. Se wrītere (*scriptor*), gif hē ne dilegaþ ðæt hē ǽr āwrāt, ðeáh hē nǽfre mā nāuht ne wrīte, ðæt bið ðeáh undilegod, ðæt hē ǽr wrāt, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 32. Mīn tunge ys gelīcost ðæs wrīteres fepere ðe hraðost wrīt, Ps. Th. 44, 2. Oft gehwá gesihð fægre stafas āwritene, þonne heraþ hē ðone wrītere and ða stafas, and nāt hwæt hī mǽnaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 3. Wrītera strican *notariorum characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 12. Wrīterum *antiquariis* (antiquariis describentibus, Ald. 79), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 16: 5, 40. Siððan mīn on Englisc Ælfrēd kyning āwende worda gehwelc, and mē his wrīterum sende sūð and nord; hēht him swelcra mā brengan bi ðære bisene, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 14. Ðe læs ðe wē þurh gýmeleásum wrīterum geleahtrode beón, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 22. Þurh gýmeleáse wrīteras, i. 8, 12: Ælfc. T. Grn. 24, 32. III. *a writer, author*:—Se gyt ðþ tō dæg, cwæþ se wrītere, lifigende is, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 11. Tō geáre, ðā Brihtferð wrītere ðis āwrāt, Anglia viii. 327, 11. Ða wrīteras and ða ðe hī ymbe writon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Gebyrede þurh ða heardsǽlþa ðara wrītera ðæt hī for heora slǽwþe forlēton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas and hiora dǽda, ðe foremǽroste wǽron, Fox 64, 33. IV. *a scribe* in the Biblical sense:—Esdras se wrītere āwrāt āne bōc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 37. Rihtwīsnyss ðæra wrītera (*scribarum*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 20. Folces wrīteras *scribas populi*, 2, 4. v. eald-, ge-, not-, stæf-, stǽr-, tīd-, un-, wyrd-wrītere.

wriþa, an; *m.* I. *a band, collar*:—Þeówan yfelwillendum wriþa and fōtcopsas *servo maliuolo tortura et compedes*, Scint. 190, 6. Mid wriþan treówenum gewriþen grundweall getimbrunge nā byþ tōslopen *loramento ligneo conligatum fundamentum aedificii non dissoluitur*, 200, 8. Smeáþancollice wriþan ł cnottan cræftelicum *sertaque mystica*, Germ. 389, 28. Hī becnytton ānne wriþan eall onbūtan his swuran, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 608. II. *a ring*:—Ic gesleá ūne wriðan on his nosu *ponam circulum in naribus tuis* (2 Kings 19, 28), Homl. Th. i. 568, 33. Ic geseah in healle hring gyldenne (*a cup*) men sceáwian, . . . friþospǽde bæd God gǽste sīnum se ðe wende wriþan, Exon. Th. 440, 19; Rä. 60, 5. v. beáh-, heals- (*where misprinted* -wiþa) wriþa; wrīþan.

wrīþan; *p.* wrāþ, *pl.* wriþon; *pp.* wriþen. I. *to twist, give a curved form to*:—Ic wrīðe *torqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 14. Wriðene (cf. wriþa, II) wælhlencan, Elen. Kmbl. 47; El. 24. II. *to bind up, wrap round, bandage*:—Hē wrāð (*alligavit*) his wunda, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Ða ðe forbrocene wǽron, ða gē ne wriþon *quae fractae erant, eas non ligavistis*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 26. Ðā wǽron monige ðe his mǽg wriðon, Beo. Th. 5957; B. 2982. Ðā bebeád hē him ðæt hē ða tōlýsdan gepeódnesse mīnre heáfudwunde gesette and wriþe *dissolutam mihi emieranii iuncturam componere atque alligare jussit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 14. Hē wearð wriþen ofer wunda, Exon. Th. 435, 27; Rä. 54, 7. III. *to bind* one thing to another:—Nim ða sylfan wyrt, lege on ðone naflan, and wrīð ðǽrtō swýðe fæste, Lchdm. i. 82, 25. IV. *to bind, fetter*:—Oft wīf hine (*a dog*) wrīð, Exon. Th. 434, 3; Rä. 51, 5. Ic hine heardan clammum wrīþan þōhte, Beo. Th. 1933; B. 964. [Of one wrase of þornes he wryþen hym one crune, Misc. 48, 383. Wrythyñ *idem quod* wrestyñ *torqueo*, wrythyñ or wrethyn *tortus, torsus*, Prompt. Parv. 534. Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued and uurythen to ð it gæde to þe hærnes, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 6.

ȝe mote uaste heom wriđen mid strongen sæilrapen, Laym. 17394. *O. H. Ger.* gi-rîdan *contorquere: Icel.* rîða *to twist, knit, wind.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, ofer- (Lchdm. ii. 130, 10), tō-, un-wriþan.

wriþan *to flourish.* v. wrîdan.

wriþels *a bandage:*—Seaxclāđ ođđe wrǽd, wriđels *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 69.

wriþen-hilt; *adj. Having a hilt bound round* ['In some specimens of swords the handles are wound round with gold wire,' Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 29]:—Đæt sweord, īrena cyst, wreoþenhilt and wyrmfāh, Beo. Th. 3400; B. 1698.

wriþian, wriþung. v. wrîdian, on-wriþung.

writ-hreód (P), es; *n. A reed for writing:*—Hreódwrit (writhreód? cf. writ-īren) *calamus scribae*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 2.

writian; *p.* ode. I. *to draw* a figure. v. wrîtan, II:—Đonne wercaþ hió of weaxe, wrîtiaþ Fēnix, mētaþ Fēnix *they make waxen images of the Phenix, and drawings and paintings*, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 49. II. *to write, compose.*' v. wrîtan, IV a:—Wrîtigaþ and singaþ onbūtan him ælc on his wīsan, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 42. [(*later*) *Icel.* rita; *p.* ritaði.]

writing, e; *f. Writing:*—Wrîtinge fyđer *calamus scribae*, Ps. Spl. 44, 2. v. on-wrîting.

writing-feþer, e; *f. A pen:*—Wrîtingfeþere *calamus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 2.

writ-īren, es; *n. A style, an iron implement for writing:*—Hī hyne ofsticodon mid hira writýrenum, Shrn. 117, 30.

writ-seax, es; *n. A pen:*—Mið pinn ī writtseax *calamo*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17.

wrixend-līc; *adj. Mutual*, Greg. Dial. 2, 7.

wrixendlīce; *adv. In turn, one after the other:*—Hī wrixendlīce (*vicissim*) hine bǽdon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 42. Đa wrixendlīce (*vicissim*) on twā halfe gesewene wǽron, swā swā mid unmǽtnesse miceles stormes worpene beón, 5, 12; S. 627, 39. Wrixendlīce *singillatim*, Ps. Surt. 32, 15.

wrixl, e; *f.* I. *change, alteration, vicissitude:*—Đæt is wrǽclīc wrixl in wera līfe, đætte moncynnes Scyppend onsēng æt fǽmnan fǽsc, and sió weres friga wiht ne cūþe, Exon. Th. 26, 12; Cri. 416. God, đū đe gimetgaþ giscǽfta wrixla (*rerum vices*), Rtl. 164, 12. II. where there is alternation, *alternation, exchange:*—Mid đȳ hī đysse ungesǽligan wrixle (*hac infelici vicissitudine*, i. e. the passing from heat to cold and vice versa) drēfeste wǽron, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 2. III. where there is reciprocal action, *interchange:*—Đǽr wæs heard plega, wælgāra wrixl, Cd. Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1990. IV. where one thing takes the place of another, *place, stead:*—Đonne sculon hié gadrian ōđer ierfe on đæs wrixle (wriexle, Hatt. MS.) đe hē ǽr sealdon, Past. 45; Swt. 340, 18. Hæfdon hī mid him gehālgode tabulan on wīgbedes wrixle *habentes secum tabulam altaris vice dedicatam*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 34. V. *a loan:*—Borge ođđe wrixle *mutuo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 5. Wrixle *mutuum* (Lk. 6, 34), 74, 43. VI. *what is given in return, return, requital:*—Hē forgeald wyrsan wrixle wælhlem đone; . . . hē him on heáfde helm gescær, Beo. Th. 5930; B. 2969. v. ge-wrixl.

wrixlan, wrixlian; *p.* ede. I. *to change, vary, alter:*—Is him đæt heáfod hindan grēne, wrǽtlīce wrixleþ wurman geblonden (*the head shews shifting colours*), Exon. Th. 218, 13; Ph. 294. I a. with dat. of that in which change is made:—Ic þurh mūþ sprece mongum reordum, wrencum singe, wrixle geneahhe heáfodwōþe (*I change my voice;* cf. the Latin riddle: Vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris), Exon. Th. 390, 16; Rä. 9, 2. Se fugel swinsaþ and singeþ swegle tōgeánes . . . wrixleþ wōđcræfte beorhtan reorde *incipit illa saeri modulamina fundere cantus, et mira lucem voce ciere novam*, 206, 15; Ph. 127. Bleóm wrixleþ *changes colour*, Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759. II. *to change, alternate:*—Đās feówer tīman (*the seasons*) wrixliaþ wyđ mancynne, Anglia viii. 312, 34. Wrixliende *alterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 56. Đa wrixliende on twā halfe gesewene wǽron worpene beón *vicissim hinc inde videbantur jactari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 39 note. III. of reciprocal, mutual action, *to exchange, deal:*—Hē cwæd, đæt him tō micel ǽwisce wǽre đæt hē swā emnlīce wrixleden (*that they should deal on equal terms;* the terms being that each side should return the captives, and then peace be maintained by each side), Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 16. Wrixlindum *reciprocis*, uurixlende *reciprocatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 5, 13. III a. with dat. of what is exchanged, fig. of conversation, intercourse. v. IV a:—Wīgsmiþas sittaþ æt symble, wordum wrixlaþ, Exon. Th. 314, 18; Mōd. 16. Đǽr hæleđas wrixlaþ spræce, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 8; Rūn. 19. Hȳ bēnan synt, đæt hié wið đē mōton wordum wrixlan *they beg that they may have interchange of words with thee*, Beo. Th. 737; B. 366: Exon. Th. 373, 29; Seel. 117. Wrixlian, Soul Kmbl. 226. Gleáwe men sceolon gieddum wrixlan, Exon. Th. 333, 14; Gn. Ex. 4. IV. *to lend:*—Wrixlan *mutuare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 10. Wrislan, 72, 18. IV a. with dat. of what is lent, fig. of words, *to speak:*—Secg eft ongan sīđ Beówulfes snyttrum styrian, . . . wordum wrixlan, Beo. Th. 1752; B. 874. Lyt ic wēnde đæt ic ǽfre sceolde mūđleás sprecan, wordum wrixlan, Exon. Th. 472, 2; Rä. 61, 10. [Say me,' . . . what wrixlit þi wit & þi wille chaunget, Destr. Tr. 2061. Þai hade lalsure þere likyng to say, and wrixle þere wit & þere wille shewe, 3120.] v. be- (Ps. Th. 43, 14), ge-wrixlan(-ian).

wrixlung, e; *f.* I. *change, alternation.* v. wrixlan, II. [Bi his cloðes wrixlunge, nu red, nu hwit, him on hokerunge, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 3.] II. *a loan.* v. wrixlan, IV:—Wrixlung *mutuum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 3: 58, 60. v. ge-wrixlung.

wrocen, e; *f.?*:—Of đam byrcelse on wrocene; andlang wrocene in Uppinghǽma gemǽre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 124, 13. Be ēastan wrocena stybbe; đæt swā tō wrocena stybbe, v. 297, 26.

wrōht, e; *f.*: es; *m.* I. *accusation:*—Wrōht *accusatio* (*ex-*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 15. Wrōhte *insimulatio*, 44, 74. *Hic susurro* đes rūnere ođđe wrōht, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 217, 3. Leásere wrōhte *strophosae accusationis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 55. Wrōhte *insimulatione, accusatione*, 517, 55. Uurōctae, uurōchtae, Txts. 70, 524. Mid micelre wrōhte hine wrēgende, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 10. Hwylce wrōhte (*accusationem*) bringe gē ongeán đysne man? Jn. Skt. 18, 29. Mid leásum wrōhtum beswicene *falsis criminationibus seducti*, Scint. 136, 21. Đa werian gāstas wrōhta onsægdon *sequuntur accusationes malignorum spirituum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 35. II. *a false accusation, slander, calumny.* v. wrōht-bora, II:—Heó (*the Egyptians*) his (*Joseph's*) mǽgwinum mordor fremedon, wrōht berēnedon (cf. Ex. 1, 9–11). . . . mānum treówum woldon hié đæt feorhleán fācne gyldan, Cd. Th. 187, 6; Exod. 147. Huscworde ongan þurh inwitþanc ealdorsacerd herme hyspan, wrōht webbode; hē on gewitte oncneów, đæt wē sōđfæstes swađe folgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1343; An. 672. Gē inwitþancum wrōht webbedon, Elen. Kmbl. 617; El. 309. Ne beó nǽnig man bregda tō full, ne inwit tō leóf, ne wrōhtas tō webgenne, ne searo tō rēnigenne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. III. *what is an occasion for accusation, fault, crime, offence:*—Wæg heora wrōht bið him *via illorum scandalum ipsis*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 13. Wrōhtes wyrhtan (*the devil*), fyrnsynna fruman, Exon. Th. 263, 7; Jul. 346. Hē gewrēgde his brōđru tō hira fæder đære mǽstan wrōhte *accusavit fratres suos apud patrem crimine*, Gen. 37, 2. Gangende on eallum his bebodum būtan wrōhte (*sine quaerela*), Lk. Skt. 1, 6. Đone wrōht *abominationem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 14. Đū wrōhte onstealdest, Cd. Th. 56, 12; Gen. 911: 57, 22; Gen. 932. Hwæt sceal ic mā rūman yfel endeleás? Ic eall gebær wrāþe wrōhtas geond werþeóde, đa đe gewurdon from fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 272, 30; Jul. 507. IV. *a quarrel, strife:*—Wearđ micel ungeþwǽrnes, . . . swā nān mon nyste hwonon sió wrōht com, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 21. Wǽron đā gesōme đa đe swegl būan, wrōht wæs āsprungen, Cd. Th. 6, 4; Gen. 83: 114, 12; Gen. 1903. Wæs wrōht gemǽne, herenīđ hearda, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2473: 5819; B. 2913: 4564; B. 2287: Exon. Th. 125, 30; Gū. 362. Tō đæm sǽde đære wrōhte *ad seminanda jurgia*, Past. 47; Swt. 358, 3. Bið đæt deófol on wrōhte onlīcnisse; . . . bið se Pater Noster on sibbe onlīcnisse, Salm. Kmbl. p. 146, 20. Đū worhtest wrōhte betwuh đē and đīnre mōdor suna ōđrum *adversus filium matris tuae ponebas scandalum*, Ps. Th. 49, 21. Sume ic geteáh tō geflite, . . . ic him byrlade wrōht of wǽge, Exon. Th. 271, 24; Jul. 487. Hī wrōht āhōfan, heardne heresīþ, 317, 2; Mōd. 59. Hē in wuldre wrōhte onstalde, Cd. Th. 287, 19; Sat. 369. Mars macode ǽfre gewinn and wrōhte, Wulfst. 106, 25. Đa đe wrōhte sāwaþ *seminantes jurgia*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 14, 22. V. *cause of complaint, injury, hurt:*—Næs hyra wlite gewemmed, ne nǽnig wrōht on hrægle, Cd. Th. 243, 17; Dan. 437. Ne bið him on đām wīcum wiht tō sorge, wrōht ne wēþel ne gewindagas, Exon. Th. 238, 30; Ph. 612. Rǽhton wīde geond werþeóda wrōhtes telgan, hrinon hearmtānas hearde drihta bearnum, Cd. Th. 61, 3; Gen. 991. Đū woldest lādlīce þurh đæt wīf on mē wrōhte ālecgean, ormǽte yfel, 162, 21; Gen. 2684. [*O. Sax.* wrōht *strife*. Cf. *Goth.* wrōhs *accusation: Icel.* rōg *slander;* poet. *strife.*]

wrōht-berend, es; *m. An accuser:*—Wrōhtberend *excussor, accusator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 14. Bearn wrōhtberendra (wōrhtberendra, Ps. Lamb.) *filii excussorum*, Ps. Spl. M. 126, 5.

wrōht-bora, an; *m.* I. *an accuser, informer.* v. wrōht, I:—Wrōhtbora *delator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 19. Đonne wrōhtbora (*the devil*) in folc Godes ford onsendeþ biterne strǽl, Exon. Th. 47, 31; Cri. 763. II. *one who brings false accusations, a malicious person.* v. wrōht, II:—Wrōhtbora *factiosa* (cf. đa sǽcnan *factiosam*, 77, 46), *falsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 68. [Cf. *Icel.* rōg-beri *a slanderer.*]

wrōht-dropa, an; *m. A drop which brings strife* (v. wrōht, IV) or *crime* (v. wrōht, III):—Wearđ sǽhþo fyra cynne, siþþan swealg eorđe Abeles blōde, . . . of đam wrōhtdropan wīde gesprungon, micel mān (mon, MS.) ældum, monegum þeódum bealoblonden nīþ, Exon. Th. 345, 26; Gn. Ex. 196.

wrōht-georn; *adj. Quarrelsome, contentious, eager for strife.* v. wrōht, IV:—Ou ōđre wīsan sint tō monianne đa wrōhtgeornan, on ōđre đa gesibsuman. . . . Hē be đæm wrōhtgeornan secgean wolde *quomodo admonendi qui jurgia serunt, et pacifici. . . . Quem seminantem jurgia dicere voluit*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 12, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* rōg-girni *a disposition to slander.*]

wrōht-getīme, es; *n. A series of crimes* (? Cf. teám, getýme):—

Hæfdon hiú wrôhtgetéme wiđ God gesomnod *they had heaped up crimes against God*, Cd. Th. 3, 34; Gen. 45.

wrôht-hangra (P):—...u wrôhthangran; of wrôhthangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 120, 12.

wrohtian (P):—Hē sē bedēfe, đēr đe heó wrohtaþ (frohfaþ = forhtaþ? *the Latin has:* Mane formidat, 210, 90) dæges and nihtes, Homl. Ass. 173, 105.

wrôht-lāc, es; *n.* (P) *Calumny, slander:*—Unrihtlīce mēst ælc ôþerne sæftan heáweþ mid scandlīcan onscytan and mid wrôhtlācan, Wulfst. 160, 5 note.

wrôht-sāwere, es; *m. A sower of strife:*—Gehīren đa wrôhtsāweras (*jurgiorum seminatores*) hwæt āwriten is on đæm godspelle: 'Eádige beóđ đa gesibsuman,' Past. 47; Swt. 359, 9, 18.

wrôht-scipe, es; *m. Crime:*—Hī sôhton weras tô weorce (*the building of Babel*) and tô wrôhtscipe, Cd. Th. 100, 31; Gen. 1672.

wrôht-smiþ, es; *m. A worker of crime, a criminal:*—Wrôhtsmiđas (*evil spirits*), Exon. Th. 156, 19; Gū. 877. Đæt đū mē ne gescyrige mid scyldhetum, werigum wrôhtsmiđum (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), on đone wyrrestan deáđ ofer eorđan, Andr. Kmbl. 171; An. 86.

wrôht-spitol; *adj. Slanderous:*—Wrôhtspitel *susurio*, Txts. 99, 1943.

wrôht-stafas; *pl. m. Accusations:*—Ic eom fāh and freóndleás, gēn ic findan ne can þurh wrôhtstafas wiđercyr wiđ đam *I am proscribed and friendless; still I can by accusations* (cf. vv. 1813–1830, where the devil complains of unfair treatment (nis đæt fæger siđ)) *devise no resistance to my fate;* i. e. *complaints are useless*, Elen. Kmbl. 1848; El. 926.

wrong. v. wrang.

wrôt *a snout, trunk:*—Wrôt *bruncus* (in a list 'de suibus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 54: ii. 11, 47: 102, 23: 127, 27. Ylpes bile *vel* wrôt *promuscida*, i. 22, 45. [Mi drivil druith, and mi wrot wet, Rel. Ant. ii. 210, 29.]

wrôtan; *p.* wreót *To turn up with the snout, root up:*—Wrôtu *subigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 64. Ic wrôte *subigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 12. Hine ūtan of wuda eoferas wrôtaþ *exterminavit eam* (*vineam*) *aper de sylva*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Swīn on bōcwuda wrôtende, Exon. Th. 428, 12; Rä. 41, 107. [Swin þe nuliecđ and wrotecđ and sneuiecđ, O. E. Homl. ii. 37, 25. Þat wilde swin þat wroteđ ȝeond þan grouen, Laym. 469. Schullen wormes wroten (*verrunt*) on the skin, Rel. Ant. ii. 216, 18. As a sowe wroteth in everich ordure, Chauc. Pers. T. A were . . . ȝowre walles with to wrote, Min. 19, 32. Wrotyñ as swyne *verror*, Prompt. Parv. 534. *O. H. Ger.* ruozan (*used of the action of the plough*): *Icel.* rôta *to root up*, as swine.]

wude-. v. wudu-.

wudere, wudi[g]ere, es; *m. A bearer of wood:*—Wuderas *calones* (the passage is: Ejusdem militiae calones et clientes cum lixarum coetibus ad inferiorem gradum pertinentes, Ald. 13. In another gloss on the same passage is the note: Calones sunt qui ligna militibus portant, Hpt. Gl. 427, 4), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 72: 17, 73. Wudu *silva*, wudieras *calones*, i. 33, 55. Wudigeras, 39, 54. v. wudian.

wuderian. v. wederian.

wudian; *p.* ode *To cut wood:*—Gelamp on Môyses dagum đæt Môyses fôr þurh ānne wudu mid his werode. Đā gesāwan hié ānne ceorl, hwǣr hē stôd and wudede him, Wulfst. 220, 11, 15. Hē him bebeád đæt hī bǣron wæter tô đæs folces neóde and wudedon him simble *decrevit eos esse in ministerio cuncti populi, caedentes ligna et aquas comportantes*, Jos. 9, 27. Me mæcg on sumera wudian, Anglia ix. 261, 11. v. wudere, wudung.

wudi[g]ere, wudi[g]ung. v. wudere, wudung.

wudig; *adj. Woody, full of woods* or *trees:*—Waldend scôp wudige mōras, Exon. Th. 193, 12; Az. 120.

wudiht; *adj. Full of woods* or *trees:*—Wudihtes *silvosi*, Germ. 402, 72.

wudu (-o), widu, wiodu; *gen.* wuda, wudes; *dat.* wuda, wudu (-o), wyda; *acc.* wudu, wuda; *pl.* wuda, wudas; *m.* I. *wood*, (1) *the substance of growing trees:*—Hū ne miht đū gesiôn đæt ælc wyrt and ælc wudu (-a, *v. l.*) (*cum herbas atque arbores intuearis*), wile weaxan on đæm lande sēlost, đe him betst gerīst. . . . Sumra wyrta ođđe sumes wuda eard biþ on dūnum. . . . Nim swā wudu (-a, *v. l.*) swā wyrt, of đære stôwe đe his eard biþ on tô weaxanne, and sette on uncynde stôwe him, đonne ne gegrēwþ hit đē̄r nāuht, for đam ælces landes gecynd is, đæt hit him gelīce wyrta and gelīcne wudu tȳdrige, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 19–29. Đæt treów wæs on wynne, wudu weaxende, Exon. Th. 435, 19; Rä. 54, 3. (1 a) *a tree:*—Wudu môt him weaxan, tānum lǣdan, Exon. Th. 458, 21; Hy. 4, 104. Þeáh đū hwilcne bôh bȳge wiđ eorđan, hē biđ upweardes, swā đū āforlætest widu on willan, Met. 13, 55. Hē đās foldan āsiów sǣda monegum wuda and wyrta (cf. treówa and wyrta, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 27), 20, 251. Smicere on gearwum, wudum and wyrtum cymeþ wlitig scrīþan on tūn Maius, Menol. Fox 151; Men. 77. (2) (*hewn*) *wood, the material obtained from trees:*—Drīge wudu *ligna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 31. Ic eom wyrslīcre đonne đes wudu fūla, Exon. Th. 424, 33; Rä. 41, 48. Hēr ys wudū (*ligna*) and fȳr, Gen. 22, 7. Be wuda onfenge būtan leáfe, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 1. Wuda and wæstres nyttaþ, đonne him biþ wīc āfȳfed, Exon. Th. 340, 12; Gen. Ex. 110. Ć. fôđra uuido, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 11. Hē hī bewæg mid wuda ūtan and forbernde mid fȳre, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25. Ic on wuda stonde, Exon. Th. 496, 14; Rä. 85, 14. Hēt ic, of đæm wudo đe đēr gefylled wæs, đæt mon fȳr onælde, Nar. 12, 28. Hē hēt Isaac beran đone wudu (*ligna*), Gen. 22, 6: Cd. Th. 174, 31; Gen. 2886: 231, 10; Dan. 245. Wē heáwaþ đone wudu *ligna succidimus*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 6. Se đe đone wuda (wudu, Cott. MSS.) hiéwđ *qui ligna percutit*, 167, 15. (2 a) *wood* which forms something, *something made of wood:*—Wudu (*a ship*) wundenheals, Beo. Th. 601; B. 298: Exon. Th. 384, 8; Rä. 4, 24. Secgan hū se wudu (*a sheathe*) hātte, 437, 32; Rä. 56, 16: (*a loom*), 438, 10; Rä. 57, 5. Līþendum wuda (*a ship*), 392, 9; Rä. 11, 5. Wudu bundenne, Beo. Th. 438; B. 216: 3842; B. 1919. Lǣtaþ hildebord hēr onbīdan, wudu (*spears*), wælsceaftas, 801; B. 398. Wido (*part of a loom*), Exon. Th. 438, 4; Rä. 57, 2. ¶ used of the cross. Cf. beám, treów:—Ongan sprecan wudu sēlesta: 'Ic wæs āheáwen holtes on ende,' Rood Kmbl. 54; Kr. 27. II. *wood, forest:*—Wudu *silva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 55. (1) in a generic or collective sense, *wood, the wood, woods:*—Hē mihte hearpian đæt se wudu (-a, *v. l.*) wagode and đa stanas hī styredon, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32. Wudu (cf. se weald, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20) eallum oncwyđ, Met. 13, 50. Ne reccaþ hī đara metta, gif hī đæs wuda benugon, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Wildeór wuda *bestiae sylvae*, Ps. Spl. 103, 21. On feldum wudes *in campis sylvae*, 131, 6. Wæstmas wudes (cf. treówa, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 9) and wyrta, Mét. 8, 20. Eofor of wuda *aper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. Th. 79, 14: Ps. Th. 67, 27. Hī đearfendum līfe on wuda (*in silvis*) and on heán clifum wunedon, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Gif hī on đam wuda weorþaþ, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 16. Hē teáh tô wuda, 35, 6; Fox 168, 7: Met. 19, 5, 18: Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 3. Stôw mid wuda (*silvis*) ymbseald, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 22. Đa myneteras đe inne wuda wyrcaþ, L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 13. On wudu *in sylva*, Ps. Th. 73, 5: *saltu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 35. Greát beám on wyda (wuda, *v. l.*), Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. Nôht elles būton đa wēstan feldas and wudu and dūna, Nar. 20, 10. Fæsten Crēca, wudu Egipta, Salm. Kmbl. 387; Sal. 193: Exon. Th. 381, 9; Rä. 2, 8: Ps. Th. 82, 10. Fȳr đe bærnđ wuda (*sylvam*), Ps. Spl. 82, 13. (2) *a wood:*—Hē hēt lǣdan hī on đone wudu; se wæs genemned *silua nigra*, se swearta wudu, Shrn. 89, 10: Exon. Th. 200, 8; Ph. 37: Beo. Th. 2732; B. 1364. Be wuda bærnette. Gif mon ōđres wudu bærneþ oþþe heáweþ, L. In. 12; Th. i. 70, 3. Anlanges wudes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 172, 33. Đis is đæs wudes gemǣre . . . tô đæs wudes esese, 389, 22, 27. Wudæs, vi. 33, 31. Būtan đem wioda, ii. 66, 23: Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 9. Wiada, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 29. Wuda, iii. 390, 4. Đonne mon beám on wuda forbærne. . . . Gif mon āfelle on wuda wel monega treówa, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 17, 20. Hē rǣsde intô đam wudu, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 31. Of đam wudu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 390, 1. Wæs hē eall mid wudu (*silva*) beweaxen, Nar. 12, 8. Of đæm wudo, 21, 19. Hēt ic ceorfan đa bearwas and đone wudu fyllan *jubeo cedi nemus*, 12, 19. On þicne wudu, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 13. Gif feorcund man būtan wege geond wudu gonge, L. In. 20; Th. i. 116, 1: Byrht. Th. 137, 29; By. 193: Beo. Th. 2836; B. 1416. Đurh đane wioda, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 10. On đone wuda; ofer đone wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 317, 29. Hē hearpode đæt đa wudas bifodon, and đa eá stôdon *silvas currere mobiles, amnes stare coëgerat*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. Ealra wuda wildeór *omnes ferae silvarum*, Ps. Th. Spl. Surt. 49, 11. Ealle treówa wuda *omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Spl. Surt. 95, 12. On wudum *in sylvis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. Betwyx đām twām wudan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 25. Geond wudas and feldas, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 14. Wuda *silvas*, Ps. Surt. 82, 15. ¶ in several instances of compounds with *wudu* it may be rendered by *wild*; e. g. wudu-bucca, -cerfille, -hunig, -rose. [*O. H. Ger.* witu *lignum: Icel.* viðr *wood; a tree; a wood.*] v. āc-, bǣl-, bōc-, bord-, brēmber-, brim-, camp-, flōd-, furh-, gamen-, gār-, heal-, holm-, holt-, mægen-, sǣ-, sund-, þræc-wudu. The word occurs in many local names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index.

wudu-ælfen[n], -elfen[n], e; *f. A wood-elf, wood-nymph:*—Wuduelfen *dryades*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 15. Wuduælfenne *oreades*, ii. 65, 44.

wudu-æppel, es; *n. A wild apple, crab:*—Gesodene wuduæpla, Lchdm. ii. 190, 14.

wudu-bēre; *adj. Woody;* silvestris:—Wudebēre gerda *vimina silvestria*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 7.

wudu-bærnet[t], es; *n. Burning trees in a wood:*—Be wudubærnette. Đonne mon beám on wuda forbærne, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 16.

wudu-bāt, es; *m. A wooden ship:*—Hwā mē on wudubāte ferede ofer flōdas, Andr. Kmbl. 1810; An. 907.

wudu-beám, es; *m. A forest tree:*—Wudubeám wlitig, wyrtum fæst, Cd. Th. 247, 18; Dan. 499. Wyrtrumaþ đæs wudubeámes, 248, 21; Dan. 516: Exon. Th. 328, 27; Vy. 24. Đa wudubeámas wagedon and swēgdon, Dōm. L. 7. Wudubeáma wlite, Exon. Th. 202, 25; Ph.

75. Wudubeáma helm, 496, 2; Rä. 85, 8. Wudubeámum, 277, 6; Jul. 576.

wudu-bearu (-o), wes; *m. A grove of trees, a wood:*—Wudubearwes weard (*the Phœnix*), Exon. Th. 208, 7; Ph. 152. On wudubearwe (cf. on holtwuda, l. 16), 209, 11; Ph. 169. Dæt treów, ðe wexeþ on ðam wudubearwe, Wulfst. 262, 6. Wǽrun wudubearwas on wyndagum *exultabunt omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 95, 12; Exon. Th. 191, 5; Az. 83. On feldum, and on mǽdum, and on wudubearwum, and on sealtum mersum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 7. Ða wudubearwas *nemora*, Nar. 22, 15. Drihten sende ceferas, ða ádilegedan ealle wudebeorwas, Wulfst. 221, 17.

wudu-bend *wood-bine:*—Wudubend. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman ðe man *capparis* and óþrum naman wudubend hátaþ, Lchdm. i. 302, 11. Wuduhunig ðæt wæxeþ on wudebendum, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 6. v. wudubind, *and* cf. wiþo-bend.

wudu-bil[l], es; *n. A wood-bill:*—Wudubil (uuidu-) *falcis*, Txts. 63, 834: *falcastrum*, 836: Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1, 5. Uudubil *falcastrum, ferramentum curvum a similitudine falcis vocatum*, 146, 82.

wudu-bind, es; *m.:* -binde, an; *f.:* -bindele, an; *f. Woodbine:*—Uuidubindae *volvola, herba similis hederae, quae vitibus et frugibus circumdari solet*, Txts. 104, 1059: *viburna*, 106, 1082. Wudubind *hedera nigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 51. Wudebinde, i. 32, 22. Weodubinde *viticella*, 69, 10. Uudubinde, uudubindlae, uuidubindlae *involuco*, Txts. 71, 1116. Wudubindes leáf, Lchdm. ii. 34, 26: 306, 24: 326, 11. Wudubindan leáf, iii. 14, 2: 30, 8. Wuduhunig ðæt wæxes on wudubinde, Mk. Skt. Lind. i. 6. [*Mater silva* chevefoil, wudebinde, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 19. *Caprifolium* wodebinde, Wülck. Gl. 570, 31. Woodebynde *caprifolium, viticella*, Prompt. Parv. 531.] v. wudu-bend, *and* cf. wiþo-winde.

wudu-binde, an; *f. A bundle of wood:*—Uuidubinde *lignarium* (lignarium *bois à brûler*, Migne), Txts. 35, 18.

wudu-blǽd, e; *f. A forest fruit:*—Steám swéttra swæcca gehwylcum, wyrta blóstmum and wudublédum, Exon. Th. 358, 18; Pa. 47. Hē somnaþ wyrta wynsume and wudublēda *colligit succos et odores divite silva*, 211, 8; Ph. 194.

wudu-bora (?), an; *m. One who carries wood for fuel:*—Wudubior (-bora?) *calo militum*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 7. v. wudere.

wudu-bucca, an; *m. A wild goat:*—Firginbucca, ðæt ys wudubucca, Lchdm. i. 348, 2. Wudubuccan gealla, 348, 6. v. wudu-gát.

wudu-cerfille, an; *f. Wild chervil:*—Wuducerfille *brassica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 4. Wuducerefille *brassica sylvatica*, 68, 74. Wuducerfille *pastinace*, 19. Wuducarfille *speragus*, 46. Wuduceruille. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman ðe man *sparagi agrestis*, and óðrum naman wuducerfillu nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 188, 19–22. Nim cerfillan and wuducerfillan, ii. 152, 15: 268, 14. v. wudu-fille.

wudu-cocc, es; *m. A woodcock:*—Wudecocc *aceta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 52. Wuducoc *acega*, 280, 3. Wudecocc, Hpt. 33, 240, 28. [In later English the word translates several Latin words: *castrimargus*, Wülck. Gl. 571, 17: 625, 2: 701, 38: 762, 2: *gallus sylvestris*, 625, 3: *fornix*, 639, 36: *orna*, 639, 37: *castrimargus, gallus sylvestris*, Prompt. Parv. 531.]

wudu-croft, es; *m. A croft with trees on it* (?):—On wudecrofte; of ðam crofte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 376, 7.

wudu-culfre, an; *f. A wood-pigeon:*—Wuduculfre *palumba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 21: *palumbes*, 62, 27. Wudeculfre *palumbus*, 29, 26.

wudu-cunelle, an; *f. Wild thyme:*—Wuducunille, Lchdm. ii. 96, 22. Wuducunellan, 320, 14.

wudu-cyn[n], es; *n. A kind of wood:*—Wuducynn ł wyrtcynn *nardi pistici*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3.

wudu-docce, an; *f. Sorrel:*—Wududocce. Genim ðás wyrte ðe man *lapatium*, and óðrum naman wududocce nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 132, 215.

wudu-fæsten[n], es; *n.* I. *a place rendered secure by woods, a wood as a place of security:*—Ðǽr gewexen is wudufæstern micel *there has grown a great wood which affords shelter*, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 376, 4. Hē gewícode ðǽr ðǽr hē néhst rýmet hæfde for wudufæstenne *he pitched his camp in the nearest spot allowed by the woods*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9. Ða flugon ða Bryt-Walas tó ðám wudufæstenum (cp. silvis sese obdidere, Bd. 1, 2), pref.; Erl. 5, 12. II. *a place of security built of wood:*—Sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwylces on ðæt wudufæsten (*Noah's ark*) gelǽded, Cd. Th. 79, 16; Gen. 1312.

wudu-feld, a, es; *m. A field of the wood:*—On wudufeldum *in campis silvae*, Ps. Th. 131, 6.

wudu-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. A wood-tax, tax on forests:*—Wudefeoh *lucar* (vectigal quod ex lucis contrahitur, Du Cange), Lchdm. i. lxiii, 2. Cf. land-feoh.

wudu-fille, an; *f. Wild chervil:*—Wudufille, Lchdm. iii. 24, 7. Nim wudufillan, ii. 312, 14: 340, 2. Wudafillan, 4, 27. Ða reádan wudufillan (*sparagia agrestis*), 50, 1. v. wudu-cerfille.

wudu-fín, e; *f. A heap of wood:*—Wudufín *strues*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 5. Wudefine, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 53. Wudufine *strue, congerie*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* witu-fína *strues.*]

wudu-fugel, es; *m. A bird of the woods:*—Wudufuglas, ðeáh hī beón wel ítemede, gif hī on ðam wuda weorþaþ, hī forseóð heora láreówas, and wuniaþ on heora gecyndē, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 15: Met. 13, 35.

wudu-gát, e; *f. A wild goat:*—Wudugáte geallan, Lchdm. i. 348, 13, 18. v. wudu-bucca.

wudu-gehæg, es; *n. An enclosed wood* (?):—Of ðam hwítan stoccæ þurh ðæt wudugehæg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 1.

wudu-hana, an; *m. A woodcock:*—Uuduhona *pantigatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 56.

wudu-heáwere, es; *m. A hewer of wood, woodcutter:*—Búton wudu-heáwerum *exceptis lignorum caesoribus*, Deut. 29, 11.

wudu-herpaþ, es; *m. A public road through a wood:*—On ðone wuduherpaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 213, 2.

wudu-holt, es; *m. A grove:*—Ðǽr is se fægere wuduholt ðe is on bócum gehāten *Radians saltus*, Engl. Stud. viii. 477, 12. Sunbearo, wuduholt wynlíc *solis nemus, et consitus arbore multa lucus*, Exon. Th. 200, 1; Ph. 34. Wuduholtum, 223, 20; Ph. 362.

wudu-hunig, es; *n. Wild honey:*—Wuduhunig *mel silvestre*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Wudehunig, Homl. Th. i. 352, 7. Be wyrtum and be wuduhunige, Blickl. Homl. 167, 36. Wuduhunig hē æt, Mk. Skt. 1, 6.

wudu-lǽd, e; *f. Carting wood:*—Æt wudulǽde wǽntreów, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 27.

wudu-lés, we; *f. Forest pasture:*—Seó útlés and seó wudulés mid ðrum mannum gemǽne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 214, 22. Wæs tiolo micel sprēc ymb wudulēswe tó Súðtúne; waldon ða swángerēfan ða lēswe fordūr gedrīfan ond ðone wudu gehiogan ðon hit aldgeryhto wēron, i. 278, 32.

wudu-land, es; *n. Wood-land, forest-land, forest:*—Ægðer ge etelond ge eyrdlond ge eác wudoland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 95, 14. Dæt wudæland, ðæ mīn fæder geūþæ, iii. 273, 27. Him wǽre forneh eall ðæt wudulond on gereáfad . . . ðæt Æðelbald cyning gesealde tó mæstlonde and tó wudulonde, v. 140, 17. Feldlondes and wudulandes, iii. 262, 19: vi. 219, 5. Hī hine geond ealle eorðan sóhton, ge on dūnlandum ge on wudalandum, Ap. Th. 7, 14. [Þa wilde bær i þon wodelonde, Laym. 1699.]

wudu-leáctric, es; *m. Wild lettuce:*—Wudulēctric. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *lactucam sylvaticam*, and óðrum naman wudulēctric nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 128, 6–8. Wudulēhtric, iii. 2, 21.

wudu-líc; *adj.* I. *of a wood:*—Wudulíc *siluester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 16. Wudelícra treówa *arborum silvestrium*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 42. II. *wild:*—Wudulíce óðde wilde *agrestes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 60.

wudu-mǽd. v. mǽd.

wudu-mær *echo:*—Wudumer (uuydu-) *echo*, Txts. 59, 715. Wudumær, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 1: 70, 7 (windu-, MS.). v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 452, 1412 (Stallybrass' Trans.).

wudu-merce, es; *m. Wood-marche:*—Wudumerce *apis sylvatica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 29. Wudemerce *apiaster*, 31, 9. Genim wudumerce, Lchdm. ii. 22, 16: 66, 18: 326, 9. [Wudemerch *saniculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 139, 6.]

wudung, e; *f.* I. *cutting wood:*—Ða hǽðenan on heora ðeówte leofodon tó wudunge and tó wæterunge, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. II. as a technical term referring to the right of cutting timber in a wood:—Ðis is seó wudung ðe ðǽrtó gebyreþ, ǽlce geáre fíftig fóðra and án hund of ðæs cinges ácholte, and húsbót, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 243, 11. Seó wudung on gemǽnan grǽfe tó Dorndúne, iii. 463, 9. Uuidigung, uuidiung, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 13, 17. v. wudian.

wudu-rǽden[n], e; *f. Woodcutting, right of cutting timber in a wood:*—Ánan esne gebyreþ tó metsunge .xii. pund gódes cornes, and wudurǽden be landside (*the amount of wood that he may cut is to be determined by local custom*), L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. Twā hund swína mæsten and wudurǽden loca hwæs man beþurfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 20, 5. An ic twēga wǽna gang tó wudurēdenne, vi. 36, 16. Heó hæbbe ða wudurǽddenne in ðæm wuda ðe ða ceorlas brúcaþ, and ēc ic hire lēte tó ðæt ceorla grǽf, ii. 100, 14.

wudu-rēc, es; *m. The smoke from burning wood:*—Wudurēc ástáh sweart, Beo. Th. 6280; B. 3144.

wudu-rima, an; *m. The edge of a wood:*—West be wuduriman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 34, 15. [To mine lauerde i þon woderime, þer he under rise lið, Laym. 739.]

wudu-rofe, -rife (cf. Jamieson's Dict. *wood-rip*), an; *f. Woodruff:*—Wuderofe *astula regia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 31. Wudurofe. Genim ðysse wyrte seáw ðe man *astula regia*, and óðrum naman wudurofe nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 132, 6–9. Wuduhrofe. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman ðe Grēcas *malochin agria*, and Rómāne *astula regia* nemnaþ, and eác Ængle wudurofe hátaþ, 156, 8–11. Wel wudurofan, ii. 54, 2: 108, 19: 324, 13. Wudurifan, 64, 5.

wudu-rose, an; *f. Wild rose:*—Genim wudurosan, Lchdm. ii. 90, 16.

wudu-snite, an; *f. The name of some bird:*—Uudusnite *cardicus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 46. Wudusnite, 14, 9. v. snite.

wudu-telga, an; *m. A branch of a tree:*—Ne ſoldan ſtân, ne wudu-telga, Salm. Kmbl. 844; Sal. 421.

wudu-þistel, es; *m. Wood-thistle:*—Wuduþistel. Đeós wyrt ðe man *carduum sylvaticum*, and ôðrum naman wuduðistel nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 224, 11: iii. 28, 21. Wuduþistles ðone grênan mearh ðe biþ on ðam heáfde, ii. 358, 1.

wudu-treów, es; *n. A tree of the woods, a forest tree:*—Nân man ne môt his ælmessan behâtan tô wyllę ne tô wydetreówe, Wulfst. 303, 18. Wrætlîc wudutreów, Exon. Th. 437, 5; Rä. 56, 3. Dæt man weorðige ênniges cynnes wudutreówa, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. Wudutreówu, Wulfst. 40, 15.

wudu-wâsa, an; *m. A satyr, a faun:—Satiri*, vel *fauni*, vel *celini*, vel *fauni ficarii* unfæle men, wudewâsan, unfæle wihtu, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. *Satyri* vel *fauni* unfæle men, *ficarii* vel *invii* wudewâsan, 60, 23–24. Wudewâsan *faunos*, Germ. 394, 242. [Sumwhyle wyth wodwos he werreð, þat woned in þe knarreð, Gaw. 721. A vestoure wroȝt full of wodwose, and oþer wild bestis, Alex. (Skt.) 1540. Wodewese, woodwose *silvanus*, *satirus*, Prompt. Parv. 531, and see note. A wodewose *silvanus*, Wülck. Gl. 612, 2. Wright, in a note to the second of the passages cited above from the Vocabularies, quotes from Withal's *Dictionarie* (ed. 1608) 'a woodwose *satyrus*.']

wudu-weald, es; *m. High ground covered with wood, a wooded height:*—On wuduwaldum *in saltibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 71.

wudu-weard, es; *m. A wood-keeper, forester:*—Be wuduwearde. Wuduwearde gebyreþ ælc windfylled treów, L. R. S. 19; Th. i. 440, 9. [The wodeward *le verder*, Wrt. Voc. i. 164. The wodeward waiteth us wo that loketh under rys, P. S. 149, 17. Wodewarde or walkare in a wode for kepynge *lucarius*, Prompt. Parv. 531.]

wudu-weaxe, an: -weax, es; *n. Wood waxen, wood wex* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); genista tinctoria:—Wuduweaxe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 11. Weoduweaxe, iii. 30, 13. Wuduweaxan gôdne dæl, ii. 324, 21: iii. 28, 28. Nime wuduweaxan nioþoweard, wealwyrt nioþowearde, ii. 118, 2. Genim gearwan and weoduweaxan and hræfnes fôt, iii. 30, 4. Nim gearwan and wuduweax (cf. weax, iii. 24, 4) and hrefnes fôt, ii. 324, 25.

wudu-wêsten *wild woodland:*—Đâ flugon ða Bryt-Walas tô dâm wuduwêstenum, Chr. pref.; Erl. 5, 12 note. v. wudu-fæsten[n].

wudu-winde, an; *f. Woodbine:*—Uuduuuinde, wi[d]windae *volvola*, Txts. 107, 2158. Uuduuuinde, uuiduuuindae *viburna*, 2129. Uuduwinde, uuidouuindae *edera*, 59, 717. Wuduwinde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 2: *vivorna*, i. 286, 1. v. wudu-binde, wiþo-winde.

wudu-wyrt, e; *f. A wild plant:*—Ða swêtan stencas ðara wuduwyrta, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3.

Wuffingas; *pl. m. The patronymic of the royal house of East-Anglia:*—Wuffa fram ðam Eást-Engla cyningas Wuffingas wæron nemde, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 38.

wuhhung, wuhung, e; *f. Fury:*—Him (*Nero*) ðære wuhhunge gesteóran *vertere insani rabiem Neronis*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 14. Wuhunga *furias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 74.

wuht, wul, wulder. v. wiht, wull, wuldor.

wuldor (-ur, -er), es; *n. Glory.* (1) in reference to earthly subjects:—Woruldsceafta wuldor, Exon. Th. 190, 16; Az. 74. Hælo mîne and wuldor (*gloria*) mîn, Ps. Spl. 61, 7. Him wuldur (*gloria*) and wela wunaþ æt hûse, Ps. Th. 111, 3. Hebban herebýman hlûdan stefnum wuldres wômun, Cd. Th. 183, 31; Exod. 100. Wuldres gim (*the sun*), Andr. Kmbl. 2538; An. 1270. Tô ðines folces wuldre (wulder, Lind.: wuldur, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 2, 32. Hê fêrde ût on huntaþ mid eallum his werode and his wuldre, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 25. Ne beseoh tô ðînum êrran wuldre, 30, 121. Eodon of ðam fŷre feorh unwemme, wuldre gewlitegad, Exon. Th. 197, 8; Az. 187. Hê (*the Phenix*) is wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 11; Ph. 318. Gewîteþ mid ðŷ wuldre mæ̂re tungol (*the sun*), 350, 23; Sch. 68. Tempel wuldre gewlitegod, Andr. Kmbl. 1337; An. 669. Đâ sceáwede ic mîne gesælinesse and mîn wuldor, Nar. 7, 22. (1 a) in a bad sense, *vain-glory*. v. wuldor-full, II:—On wlence ic fêrde þurh ðæt îdele wuldor, Anglia xi. 113, 50: Exon. Th. 107, 12; Gû. 57. Wêndes ðû ðurh wuldor, ðæt ðû worold âhtest, alra onwald, Cd. Th. 268, 22; Sat. 59. (1 b) applied to persons or things:—Wîfa wuldor (*the Virgin Mary*), Menol. Fox 295; Men. 149. Receda wuldor, Salamones templ, Cd. Th. 219, 23; Dan. 59. (2) of celestial or spiritual glory:—Godes wuldor *gloria Domini*, Lev. 9, 23. Gode sŷ wuldor, Lk. Skt. 2, 14: Ps. Spl. 103, 32. Him wîdeferh wuldor stondeþ, Exon. Th. 350, 2; Sch. 57. Stefn of heofonum, wuldres hleóðor, Cd. Th. 204, 10; Exod. 417. Se wyrhta þurh his wuldres gâst sette, 265, 28; Sat. 14. In wuldres wlite, 279, 5; Sat. 233: 285, 26; Sat. 343. Wuldres ræst *the rest of heaven*, Exon. Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. Wuldres neótan *to enjoy heaven*, 365, 15; Wal. 89. Wuldres eard âgan, 74, 8; Cri. 1203. Wuldres wynlond, 317, 13; Mód. 65. Wuldres bearnum (*angels*), Cd. Th. 1, 22; Gen. 11. Wuldres þegn, engel Drihtnes, 137, 1; Gen. 2266: 95, 6; Gen. 1574. Wuldres þegnas (*St. Matthew and St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2052; An. 1028. Seó fæmne, wuldres wynmæg (*Guthlac's sister*, seó Cristes þeówe, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 2), Exon. Th. 182, 32; Gû. 1319: (*St. Juliana*), 278, 20; Jul. 600: 269, 23; Jul. 474. Se eorðan dæl . . . se wuldres dæl *the body . . . the soul*, 184, 11; Gû. 1342. Wuldres treó *the cross*, Elen. Kmbl. 177; El. 89: Rood Kmbl. 28; Kr. 14. Wuldores stæf, Salm. Kmbl. 225; Sal. 112. Mannes sunu cumende mid mycelum wuldre, Mk. Skt. 13, 26. For Godes wuldre (uldre, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 11, 4. In wuldre *in heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 712; An. 356: Elen. Kmbl. 1491; El. 747. Tô wuldre, Exon. Th. 3, 3; Cri. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Dæt êce wuldor geearnian, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 31. Wê gesâwon his wuldor (uuldor, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 1, 14. Godes wuldor (uulder, Lind.), 11, 40: Ps. Spl. 18, 1. Ealles ðæs Iudith sægde wuldor Dryhtne, Judth. Thw. 26, 24; Jud. 343. Wulder, R. Ben. 4, 4. Sâule sôðfæstra wuldrum hrêmge, Exon. Th. 4, 17; Cri. 54. ¶ in phrases denoting the Deity:—Wuldres aldor, Cd. Th. 40, 15; Gen. 639: 91, 12; Gen. 1511. Wuldres weard, 58, 4; Gen. 941. God, wuldres hyrde, Beo. Th. 1867; B. 931. Wuldres âgend, Andr. Kmbl. 420; An. 210. Wuldres bearn (*Christ*), Cd. Th. 301, 26; Sat. 589. Wlitig wuldres gim, Exon. Th. 232, 33; Ph. 516. (2 a) applied to the Deity:—Drihten, wulder mîn, Ps. Spl. 3, 3. Metod, cyninga wuldor, Judth. Thw. 23, 34; Jud. 155: Andr. Kmbl. 342; An. 171. Dæt ðe wealdend God âcenned weard, cyninga wuldor, Elen. Kmbl. 10; El. 5. Dryhten, hæleða wuldor, Andr. Kmbl. 2925; An. 1465. Đŷ þriddan dæge beorna wuldor of deáðe ârâs, Dryhten ealra hæleða cyninges, Elen. Kmbl. 372; El. 186. [Þin wombe was þin God and þin wulder . . . echeliche wunien in alre wuldre, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 20, 58. Si Drihhtin loff and wullderr, Orm. 3379. Cf. *Goth.* wulþus *glory*.] v. heofon-, sigor-, swegel-wuldor.

wuldorbeágian; *p.* ode *To crown:*—Tô wuldorbeágienne mid Criste, Homl. Th. i. 84, 32. v. ge-wuldorbeágian.

wuldor-beáh; *gen.* -ges; *m. A crown:*—Wuldorbeáh *corona*, Ps. Spl. 64, 12. Wulderbeáh, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 5: Hpt. Gl. 438, 24. [For] wuldurbeága *pro corona*, 458, 22. [Tô] wuldurbêge *ad coronam*, 460, 5. Wulderbeáge *tropheo*, 508, 64. Wuldorbeág *coronam*, Ps. Lamb. 20, 4. Hê (*Stephen*) hæfð ðone êcan wuldorbeáh, Homl. Th. i. 50, 13. Ân læs feówertig wuldorbeága, Shrn. 62, 7. Hî wuldorbeágum beóð gewelgode scînendum *laureis ditantur fulgidis*, Hymn. Surt. 133, 1.

wuldor-blêd, es; *m. Glorious success:*—Eów ys wuldorblêd torhtlîc tôweard, and tîr gifeþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 156.

wuldor-cyning, es; *m. The king of glory, the Deity:*—Wuldorcyning þeóda gehwylce hâteþ ârîsan, Exon. Th. 63, 22; Cri. 1023: Cd. Th. 272, 6; Sat. 115. Se wuldorcyning, 10, 32; Gen. 165. Ælmihtig God, wuldorcyning, 242, 30; Dan. 427: Salm. Kmbl. 640; Sal. 319. Wuldorcyning, fæder frymða gehwæs, Exon. Th. 211, 12; Ph. 196. Wuldorcyning (*Christ*), 227, 9; Ph. 420. Dæt wæs þonne ðæt se wuldorcyning on middangeard cwom forþ of ðæm innoþe ðære â clênan fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 32. Se hâlga Dryhten, ðû . . . mîn wuldorcyning, 452, 16; Hy. 4, 2. Đû, weroda wuldorcyning, Met. 20, 162. Hié yrfes brûcaþ wuldorcyninges, Elen. Kmbl. 2639; El. 1321: Andr. Kmbl. 835; An. 418: Exon. Th. 153, 5; Gû. 821. Heó Gode þancode, wuldorcyninge, Elen. Kmbl. 1922; El. 963. Wuldurcyninge, êcum Dryhtne, Beo. Th. 5582; B. 2795. Dæt wê rodera weard, wereda wuldorcining herigen, Cd. Th. i. 3; Gen. 2: 213, 4; Exod. 547. Fâh wið wuldorcyning, Exon. Th. 364, 7; Wal. 67.

wuldor-dreám, es; *m. Joy in the glory of heaven, celestial joy:*—Wê ðê þanciaþ, þióda Waldend, ðînes weordlîcan wuldordreámes, Hy. 8, 10. In ðînne wuldordreám, Exon. Th. 455, 2; Hy. 4, 43.

wuldor-fæder; *m. The father of glory, the heavenly Father:*—Weorc wuldorfæder (wuldurfadur, Txts. 149, 3) *facta Patris gloriae*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Lîf mid wuldorfæder, Menol. Fox 291; Men. 147. Mid ðînne wuldorfæder, Exon. Th. 14, 11; Cri. 217.

wuldor-fæst; *adj. Glorious:*—Wuldurfest *gloriosus*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 1. Wuldorfæst, Cd. Th. 234, 3; Dan. 286. Wuldorfæst cyning (*Solomon*), 202, 18; Exod. 390. Đes wuldorfæsta kyning *rex gloriae*, Ps. Th. 23, 8, 10: Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 38. Dæt wuldorfæste lîf ðætte englas on Drihtnes onsŷne wuniaþ, Blickl. Homl. 103, 32. Đa stôwe ðînes wuldorfæstan temples *locum tabernaculi gloriae tuae*, Ps. Th. 25, 8. For ðære swêtnesse ðære wuldorfæstan gesihðe, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 179. Wulderfæstan, 236, 8. Heora (*the stars'*) wuldorfæstne wlite, Cd. Th. 132, 10; Gen. 2191. His ðone wuldorfæstan gâst, Blickl. Homl. 85, 4. His ða wuldorfæstan onsŷne, 103, 29. Đa wuldorfæstan Godes weorc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 11. Wuldorfæstan wîc (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 2, 30; Gen. 27.

wuldorfæste; *adv. Gloriously:*—Hió Gode þancode ðæs geleáfan ðe hió swâ leóhte oncneów, wuldorfæste, in ðæs weres breóstum, Elen. Kmbl. 1930; El. 967.

wuldorfæstlîce; *adv. Gloriously:*—Hêr Eleutherius on Rôme onfêng biscopdôm, and ðone wuldorfæstlîce .xii. winter geheóld, Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 14.

wuldorfæstlîcness, e; *f. Gloriousness, glory:*—Sŷ ðû gebletsod, Drihten God, ðe mê æteówdest ða wuldorfæstlîcnysse ðe ðû ondrædendum gyfest, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 602.

wuldor-full; *adj.* 1. *glorious:*—Gif ðû eádmôdnysse healtst

wuldorful (*gloriosus*) ðū byst, Scint. 22, 4. Wuldorfull mid ēcum wurðmynte, Homl. Ass. 77, 125. Ðes Dauid wæs wuldorful cyning, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 32. Wulderfull ðrowung, Homl. Th. i. 360, 20. Se wuldorfulla (*gloriosus*) Eádgār, Anglia xiii. 365, 3. Se wuldorfulla cyning (*Christ*), Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 6. For his wuldorfullan sigē oretlofes *propter ejus gloriosissimi victoriam triumphi*, Anglia xiii. 400, 497. Seó wunung ón ðam wuldorfullum dreáme, Homl. Ass. 43, 481. Tō ðare wuldorfullan byrig Hierusalem, H. R. 7, 4. Wuldorfulle on mægðhāde, Homl. Ass. 44, 499. Wuldorfulle lofu *glorificum melos*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 24. Babilonia ðe hwilon wæs wuldorfullost burh ealra burha, Wulfst. 194, 10. **II.** *vainglorious.* v. wuldor (1 a):—Betere ys þearfa and behōfigende him þænne wer wulderfull (*gloriosus*) and genihtsumigende hlāfe, Scint. 178, 15. Wuldoffull, 180, 6.

wuldorfullian; *p.* ode *To glorify*:—Hī wuldorfulliaþ (*glorificabunt*) naman ðinne, Ps. Spl. 85, 8.

wuldorfullīce; *adv. Gloriously*:—On eallum ðām ðe wuldorfullīce (*gloriose*) fram him gewurdon, Lk. Skt. 13, 17. Hī wurdon wuldorfullīce gemartyrode, Homl. Th. i. 80, 29. Heó tō dæg wuldorfullīce of ðam lichaman gewāt, 440, 12.

wuldor-gāst, es; *m. A spirit of glory, glorious spirit, an angel*:—Of roderum wuldorgāst Godes wordum mǣlde (*angelus Domini de coelo clamavit*, Gen. 22, 11), Cd. Th. 176, 15; Gen. 2912.

wuldor-geflogena, an; *m. A fugitive from glory, an evil spirit*:—Magon ðās .viiii. wyrta wið nygon wuldorgeflogenum, Lchdm. iii. 36, 15.

wuldor-gestealdi; *pl. n.* I. *glorious possessions*:—Gold and godweb, Īosepes gestreón, wera wuldorgestealdi, Cd. Th. 215, 24; Exod. 588. Ða gerēdo and se reáda telg and ða wuldorgestealdi (*the binding of a book?*), Exon. Th. 408, 22; Rä. 27, 16. **II.** *glorious mansions*:—Fæder and Sunu and frōfre Gāst on þinnesse wealdeþ wuldorgestealda, Andr. Kmbl. 3369; An. 1688. God bescyrede his wiðerbrecan wuldorgestealdum, Cd. Th. 4, 36; Gen. 64.

wuldor-gift, e; *f. A glorious gift, a gift of heaven*:—Wuldorgife, Hy. 9, 44. Ðȳ læs hē for wlence, wuldorgeofona ful, mon mōde swīð, of gemete hweorfe, Exon. Th. 294, 33; Crä. 24. Ðē beorht Fæder geweorðaþ wuldorgifum, cræfte and mihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1875; An. 940. Gāstes mihtum, wuldorgifum, Elen. Kmbl. 2141; An. 1072.

wuldor-gimm, es; *m. A glorious gem, the sun*:—Wynsum wuldorgimm, Exon. Th. 492, 23; Rä. 81, 20.

wuldor-hama, an; *m. A glorious garb*:—Engel ælbeorht, wlitescȳne wer on his wuldorhaman, Cd. Th. 237, 16; Dan. 338: Exon. Th. 189, 2; Az. 53. Him is engel mid, hafaþ beorhtne blǣd, ne mæg him bryne sceþþan, wlitigne wuldorhaman, 196, 24; Az. 179.

wuldor-helm, es; *m. A crown*:—Mōyses onfēng scīnendum wuldorhelme, Blickl. Homl. 49, 11.

wuldor-leán, es; *n. A glorious reward, the reward of heaven*:—Bið hyra meaht and gefeá swīðe gesǣliglīc sāwlum tō gielde, wuldorleán weorca, Exon. Th. 66, 31; Cri. 1080. In ðam ēcan gefeán niman weorca wuldorleán, 184, 20; Gū. 1347.

wuldor-līc; *adj.* I. *glorious*:—Wuldorlīc *gloriosus*, Rtl. 181, 27. Wuldorlīc, Exon. Th. 62, 33; Cri. 1011. Hū wuldorlīc (*admirabile*) ðīn nama ys, Ps. Th. 8, 9: Ps. Spl. 8, 1. Hē wītgode be ðære wuldorlīcan ǣcennednesse Cristes, Ps. Th. 8, arg. Be his ðære wuldorlīcan ārīste, Blickl. Homl. 117, 3. Þurh wuldorlīcne martyrdōm, Shrn. 30, 32. Hē wæs hæbbende wuldorlīcne beág on his heáfde, 106, 10. Wuldorlīcne wlite, Salm. Kmbl. 115; Sal. 57. Wǣrun wulduriice wið ðe ācwedene *gloriosa dicta sunt de te*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. **II.** the word glosses *orthodoxus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 54: ii. 64, 17.

wuldorlīce; *adv. Gloriously*:—Hē ðæt setl ðære apostolīcan cyrican wulderlīce (*gloriosissime*) heóld and rehte, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 10. Wuldorlīce, Blickl. Homl. 211, 31. Hié on manegum godcundum mægenum swīþe wuldorlīce āscinon, 161, 19.

wuldor-māga, an; *m. A man who will attain the glory of heaven, an heir of heaven*:—Se wuldormāga (*St. Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 28; Gū. 1067. v. next word.

wuldor-magu, a; *m. A son of glory, an heir of heaven*:—Se wuldormago, eádig, Exon. Th. 179, 25; Gū. 1267.

wuldor-micel; *adj. Gloriously great, magnificent*:—Gewitnesse beóð wuldormicele heofonwaru and eorðwaru, helwaru þridde, Hy. 7, 94.

wuldor-nyttung, e; *f. Glorious use*:—Wuldornyttingum (woruld-? cf. weorold-nytt), Exon. Th. 492, 22; Rä. 81, 19.

wuldor-spēd, e; *f. Glorious abundance*:—Setl wuldorspēdum welig (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 6, 11; Gen. 87.

wuldor-spēdig; *adj. Glorious*:—Gingran sīne, wuldorspēdige weras, Andr. Kmbl. 855; An. 428.

wuldor-tān, es; *m. A glory-twig, a plant with medicinal virtues*:—Ðā genam Wōden .viiii. wuldortānas, slōh ðā ða nǣddrau, ðæt heó on .viiii. tōfleáh, Lchdm. iii. 34, 24.

wuldor-þrymm, es; *m. Glorious majesty*:—Wealdend and wyrhta wuldorþrymmes, ēce God, Andr. Kmbl. 650; An. 325: 1404; An. 702. Godes wuldorþrymmas mannum cȳþan, Blickl. Homl. 111, 17.

wuldor-torht; *adj. Gloriously bright, splendid*:—Wuldortorht heofonweardes gāst, Cd. Th. 8, 5; Gen. 119. Hādor sægl wuldortorht gewāt, Andr. Kmbl. 2912; An. 1459: Cd. Th. 174, 7; Gen. 2874. Beácen wuldortorht, 167, 21; Gen. 2769. Wuldortorhtan weder, Beo. Th. 2276; B. 1136.

wuldor-weorod, es; *n. The host of heaven*:—Ðæt ðū sié hlāfdige wuldorweorudes, and worl[d]cundra hāda under heofonum, and helwara, Exon. Th. 18, 17; Cri. 285.

wuldor-word, es; *n. A glorious word*:—Ðū, ealra cyninga þrym, clypast ofer eorle; bid ðīn wuldorword wīde gehȳred, Hy. 7, 46.

wuldrian (*and* wuldran?); *p.* ode. I. *to glorify*, (1) *to ascribe glory to*:—Ic wuldrige (*glorificabo*) naman ðinne, Ps. Spl. 85, 11. Gif ic wuldrige (wuldria, Lind.: wuldrigo, Rush. *glorifico*) mē sylfne, Jn. Skt. 8, 54. Hī loflaþ leóflīcne, and wuldriaþ ordfruman ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 25, 16; Cri. 401. Hē God wuldrode *Deum magnificans*, Lk. Skt. 5, 25: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 662. Wē sculon wuldrian and herian ūrne Dryhten, Homl. Th. i. 44, 2: Hy. 8, 1. Se is tō weorþienne and tō wuldrienne, Blickl. Homl. 197, 6. God wuldriende (wuldrigendo, Lind.: wuldrende, Rush.) and heriende, Lk. Skt. 2, 20. (2) *to make glorious, bestow glory on*:—Wuldra (uuldra, Lind.) ðū mec *clarifica me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 17, 5. Hē wolde ðone cyning mid ðyssum hwīlendlīcum ārum wuldrian *temporalibus honoribus regem glorificare satagens*, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 22. Wē sié wuldræd *glorienur*, Rtl. 41, 41. **II.** *to glory* in respect to something:—Ic wuldrige *glorior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 11. Hwet wuldras (*gloriaris*) ðū in hete, Ps. Surt. 51, 3. Wuldraþ *gloriatur*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 55. Hȳ wuldriaþ (*gloriabuntur*) on ðē, Ps. Spl. 5, 14. Ða ðe ðære mycelnesse hiora spēda gylpaþ and wuldraþ (-iaþ?), Ps. Th. 48, 6. Ða anlicnyssa ðe ðū on wuldrodest, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 382. Se brȳdguma ðe Agnes on wuldrode, 7, 77. Ða Iudēiscan wuldrodon on heora ælicum offrungum, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 24. Se ðe wuldrige, wuldrige on God ælmihtigne, and nō on hine sylfne, R. Ben. 4, 8. Gedafenaþ ðæt hī wuldrion on gedrēfednessum, Homl. Th. i. 554, 24. Þeáh ðe ic wylle wuldrian (*gloriari*), ne beó ic nā unsnoter, Ælfc. Gr. 44: Zup. 262, 7. Heó ongan wuldrian on God, Blickl. Homl. 157, 18. **III.** *to receive glory, be glorified*:—God wuldraþ (*glorificatur*) in gedǣhte hāligra, Ps. Surt. 88, 8. Hē wuldraþ mid Gode on ðam heofenlīcum setle, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 25. Basilius ðe ðā wuldrode mid Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 661. v. ge-wuldrian.

wuldrig; *adj. Glorious*:—Foreðingunge wuldrigo *intercessio gloriosa*, Rtl. 49, 34. Beodum wuldrigum *precibus gloriosis*, 72, 18.

wuldrung, e; *f.* I. *glorifying*:—Wuldrung *glorificatio*, Rtl. 57, 6. **II.** *glorying*:—Wuldor and wuldrung *gloria et gloriatio*, Scint. 65, 4: 191, 14.

wulf, es; *m.* I. *a wolf*:—Wulf *lupus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 32: i. 77, 77: *licos*, 22, 61: *lupa*, ii. 51, 29. Hwonne of heortan hunger oðde wulf sāwle and sorge somed ābregde, Cd. Th. 137, 20; Gen. 2276. Wulf sceal on bearowe, Menol. Fox 496; Gn. C. 18. Sceal hine wulf etan, hās hǣðstapa, Exon. Th. 328, 5; Vy. 12. Se hāra wulf, 291, 15; Wand. 82. Wulfes gehlēþan, 499, 30; Rä. 88, 23. Reáfiende wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. Ic (*the shepherd*) stande ofer mīne sceáp mid hundum ðe læs wulfas forswelgen hig, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 15. Wulfa geþot *ululatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 24. Sume wurdon tō wulfan; ða duton, ðonne hī sprǣcan sceoldon, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36: Met. 26, 79. Swā sceáp gemang wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 16. Wineleás, wonsǣlig mon genimeþ wulfas tō geféran, Exon. Th. 342, 25; Gn. Ex. 147. ¶ In battle-scenes the wolf is a frequent figure:—Ne wæl wēpeþ wulf se grǣga, morþorcwealm mæcga, ac hit ā māre wille, Exon. Th. 343, 3; Gn. Ex. 151. Ðæs se hlanca gefeah wulf in walde, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206. Ðæt grǣge deór, wulf on wealde, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 14. Fyrdleóðt āgōl wulf on walde, Elen. Kmbl. 55; El. 28. Wulf sang āhōf, holtes gehlēða, 224; El. 112. Wulfas sungon atol æfenleóð ǣtes on wēnan, Cd. Th. 188, 7; Exod. 164. Se mǣsta dǣl ðæs heriges læg, hilde gesǣged, wulfum tō willan, Judth. Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 296. ¶ an early admiration for the wolf seems shewn by the frequency of *wulf* in proper names; see e. g. Txts. 554 sqq.; and its presence in early England is marked by the numerous place-names; see e. g. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index. I a. *in the phrase* wulfes heáfod (v. wulfheáfod-treów), *used in reference to outlaws*:—Si postea repertus fuerit et teneri possit, vivus regi reddatur, vel caput ipsius, si se defenderit; lupinum enim caput geret a die utlagacionis sue, quod ab Anglis *uuluesheued* nominatur. Et hec sententia communis est de omnibus utlagis, L. Ed. C. 6; Th. i. 445, 4. [Gamelyn woluesheed was cryed and maad, Gam. 700. Cf. wearg, *and see* Grmm. R. A. 734.] **II.** applied to a cruel person:—Se biscop cwaþ tō ðæm hǣþnan kāsere: 'Ne gang ðū nā on Godes hūs; ðū hafast besmitene handa, and ðū eart deófles wulf,' Shrn. 58, 9. Se āwyrgda wulf (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 16, 21; Cri. 256. [*Goth.* wulfs: *O. Sax.* wulf: *O. H. Ger.* wolf: *Icel.* ulfr.] v. heoru-, here-, hilde-, wæl-wulf; wylf, wylfen[n].

wulfes-camb, es; *m. Wild teazle*:—Wulfes-camb *cameleon*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 3: *camellia*, 67, 9: *camellea*, ii. 102, 50: 13, 12. Se brāda wulfes-camb *camemelon alba*, i. 67, 26. Wulfes-camb. Genim ðysse wyrte seáw ðe man *chameaelae*, and ōðrum naman wulfes-camb nemneþ,

Lchdm. i. 122, 12. Heó hafaþ leáf swá wulfes-camb, 278, 14. Wiþ eágena dymnesse nim wulfes-camb neoðeweardne, iii. 4, 19.

wulfes-tæsl. v. tæsl.

wulfheáfod-treów, es; *n. A cross* (?):—Ealle naman habbaþ ánne, wulfheáfedtreó, Exon. Th. 437, 23; Rä. 56, 12. Cf. wulf, I a *and* weargtreów (*where add O. Sax.* warag-treó *a cross*).

wulf-heort; *adj. Wolf-hearted, cruel*:—Onwóc wulfheort, se ær wínigál swæf, Babilone weard, Cd. Th. 223, 7; Dan. 116. Wulfheort cyning, 224, 12; Dan. 135: 231, 14; Dan. 247.

wulf-hliþ, es; *n. A hill where the wolf has its den*:—Hié dýgel lond warigeaþ, wulfhleoþu, Beo. Th. 2720; B. 1358.

wulf-hol, es; *n. A wolf's den*:—Uulfholu *lupinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 34. Wulfholu, 51, 13.

wulf-seaþ, es; *m. A wolf-pit*:—Be eástan ðæm wulfseáðe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 264, 5.

wull, e: wulle, an; *f. Wool*:—Uul *lana*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 44. Wul, i. 66, 29: 82, 7. Wull, ii, 51, 61. Unáwaxen wul *lana sucida*, 54, 6. Unáwæscen wul, i. 61, 8. Rammes wul (wull, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 356, 11. Da loccas hire heáfdes wæron swá hwíte swá wull, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 177. Gif seó wége wulle tó .cxx. þ., L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. Wulle flýs *lanam*, Ps. Th. 147, 5. Ne wát ic mec beworhtne wulle flýsum (uullan fliúsum, Txts. 150, 3), Exon. Th. 417, 12; Rä. 36, 3. Hí beóð gegyrede gódre wulle, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Mid líuene cláðe oððe mid eówocigre wulle, Lchdm. ii. 182, 5. Mid hnesce wulle oferwríðe ealle ða scearpan, 130, 10. Nim wáste wulle, i. 312, 12: 362, 17: Ps. Surt. 147, 16. Wullan (? *the MS. has* wulla *with a stroke after the* a) *lanam*, Kent. Gl. 1135. Wulla *lanas*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 14. [*Goth.* wulla: *O. H. Ger.* wolla: *Icel.* ull.] v. wyll.

wull-camb, es; *m. A wool-comb*:—Hé sceal fela towtóla habban, ... wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wolla-champ *tradula*: *Icel.* ull-kambr.]

wull-fleós, -flýs, es; *n. A fleece of wool*:—Wullflýs *cana vellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 17.

wull-hnoppa, an; *m. Wool-nap, the wool on a fleece*:—Wullhnoppa (*printed* -knoppa; *but* cf. hnoppian *vellere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 56: noppe *detuberare*, a noppe of clothe *tuberus*, Cath. Angl. 256) *lanugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 66.

wullian; *p.* ode *To wipe with wool*:—Wið scurfum; rammes smeoru; and meng ðærtó sót and sealt and sand, and hyt wulla on weg, Lchdm. i. 356, 24.

wull-mod (-móð?) *a distaff*:—Wulmod *colus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 80: ii. 16, 32: *colum*, 25, 9: 134, 59. Uuilmod (wulf-) *colus*, Txts. 54, 306. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wolla-meit *colus*.] v. Anglia xix. 496.

wull-tewestre, an; *f. A female wool-carder*:—Mæden milde, wulltewestre, Lchdm. iii. 188, 20. Mæden grædig, wulltewestre, 196, 2.

wulluc. v. weoloc.

wull-wéga; *pl. f. Scales for weighing wool*:—*Momentana* lytle wéga, *campana* wulwéga, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 43.

wund (*printed* pund, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 61) *talpa*, Wülck. Gl. 279, 11, *read* wand.

wund, e; *f. A wound*; vulnus, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 49. I. in a physical sense, (1) *a wound, an injury caused by a blow*:—Sió wund, ðe him se eorðdraca geworhte, Beo. Th. 5416; B. 2711. Blódig wund, Andr. Kmbl. 2945; An. 1475: Exon. Th. 143, 33; Gú. 670. Hér sindon dolhsealfa tó eallum wundum ... Sceád on ða wunde ... Wiþ ealdre tóbrocenre wunde ... lácna swilce wunda. Tó wunde clænsunge ... smire ða wunde mid, ðonne fullaþ hió ... Wiþ innanwunde, Lchdm. ii. 90, 23–92, 21. Wæs se cyning gehæled fram ðære wunde ðe him ær gedón wæs (*a vulnere sibi pridem inflicto*), Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 1. Sylle wunde wið wunde *reddat vulnus pro vulnere*, Ex. 21, 25. Wícing ðe him ða wunde forgeaf, Byrht. Th. 135, 57; By. 139. Hé ofer benne spræc, wunde wælbleáte, Beo. Th. 5443; B. 2725. Wundum áwyrded, Beo. Th. 2230; B. 1113. Wundum wérge, 5866; B. 2937. Se wídfloga wundum stille hreás, 5653; B. 2830. Wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 25; By. 293. Wépna wundum, Exon. Th. 119, 15; Gú. 255. Da ealdan wunde and ða openan dolg on hyra Dryhtne, 68, 23; Cri. 1108. Swátge wunde, 89, 19; Cri. 1459. Hé wráð his wunda (wundo *sulnera*, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 34. (2) *a sore caused by disease*. v. wundig, wundiht:—Gif wambe bið oninnan wund, Lchdm. ii. 220, 3. Hé (*the itch*) wundaþ and sió wund sárað, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Se deófol slóh Iób mid ðære wyrstan wunde ... Iób sæt eal on ánre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 25–28. Óðer wæs wæterseóc, óðer eall on wundum, ac hí wurdon gehælede fram heora untrumnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 145. Heó wæs swýðe unhál, and on eallum limum egeslíce wunda hæfde ... 'Dú scealt underfón ðínra wunda hæle.' ... On hire líce næs gesýne áht ðæra sárra wunda, 7, 265–278. II. in a figurative sense:—Feónda férsearo, ðæt bið frécne wund, Exon. Th. 48, 12; Cri. 770. Ðæt wom érran wunde hélan, 81, 12; Cri. 1322. Wunde *cicatrice*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 35. Ic ofslóh wer on míne wunde (*in vulnus meum*), Gen. 4, 23. Gástes wunde *sins*, Ps. C. 51. Beóð wunde (wunda, Soul Kmbl. 177) onwrigene, ða ðe firenfulle men geworhton, Exon. Th. 372, 9; Seel. 89. Mínra wunda, sár *dolorem vulnerum meorum*, Ps. Th. 68, 27. Synna wundum, Exon. Th. 263, 25; Jul. 355. Geseón on ussum sáwlum synna wunde, 80, 30; Cri. 1314. [*O. Sax.* wunda: *O. Frs.* wunde: *O. H. Ger.* wunta *vulnus, ulcus, plaga*: *Icel.* und.] v. cancor-, feorh-, in-, innan-, innoþ-, lic-, sweord-wund, *and next word*.

wund; *adj. Wounded*. I. in a physical sense, (1) of a wound inflicted. v. wund, I, 1:—Ða hwile ðe hé wund wæs *dum convaluerit a vulnere*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 9. Gif wælt wund weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 68; Th. i. 18, 19. Wund wearð Wulfmær, wælreste geceás, Byrht. Th. 135, 4; By. 113. Se wyrm swefeþ sáre wund, Beo. Th. 5485; B. 2746: Apstls. Kmbl. 121; Ap. 61. Gewát him wund hæled gangan, Fins. Th. 86; Fin. 43. Geddung ðæs wundes *parabolam vulnerati*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 19. Wundum dryhtne, heaðoslócum, Beo. Th. 5500; B. 2753. (1 a) where the place of the wound is given:—Gif mon bið on eaxle wund (gewunded, *v. l.*), L. Alf. pol. 53; Th. i. 94, 22. On breóstum wund, Byrht. Th. 136, 1; By. 144. Wund on óþran earme *brachio saucius*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 2. Wund þurh óþer cneów *transfixo femore*, 4, 6; Swt. 180, 6. (1 b) where the instrument with which the wound is inflicted is given:—Iserne wund, Exon. Th. 388, 2; Rä. 6, 1. Mín heáfod is séaropíla wund, 497, 17; Rä. 87, 2. Mécum wunde, Beo. Th. 1135; B. 565: 2154; B. 1075. (2) of disease. v. wund, I. 2:—Dolhsealf wið lungenádle ... mid ðý sceal mon lácnian ðone man ðe bið lungenne wund, Lchdm. ii. 92, 21. Be wambe cobum, and gif hió innan wund bið hú ðæt mon ongitan mæge and gelácnian, 220, 1. II. figurative. v. wund, II:—Hwider hweorfaþ wé hláfordleáse, synnum wunde, gif wé swícaþ ðé? Andr. Kmbl. 813; An. 407. [*Goth.* wunds: *O. Sax.* wund: *O. H. Ger.* wunt (*in cpds.*): *Ger.* wund.] v. dolg-, hrif-, þurh-wund.

wundel, e: wundle, an; *f. A wound* (lit. or fig.), *sore*:—Gif hwyle léwede man ðérne wundige, gebéte wið hine ða wunde (wundlán, wundlác, *v. ll.*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 25. Wið níwe wundela (wunda, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 8, 14: 10, 9: 92, 21: 100, 1: 108, 19: 296, 6, 17. His sáule wundela (*vulnera*) gehélan, R. Ben. 72, 7. v. wyndle.

wunden-feax; *adj. With plaited mane*:—Wicg wundenfeax, Beo. Th. 2804; B. 1400.

wunden-heals; *adj. With twisted prow*:—Wudu wundenheals, Beo. Th. 601; B. 298.

wunden-locc; *adj. With braided locks*:—Wíf wundenlocc, Exon. Th. 407, 26; Rä. 26, 11. Slóh wundenlocc (*Judith*) ðone feóndsceaþan, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. Seó cneóris, wlanc, wundenlocc, 26, 13; Jud. 326.

wunden-mél; *adj. Having curved markings*, applied to a sword:—Wearp wundenmél (wundel-, MS.), ðæt hit on eorðan læg, stíð and stýlecg, Beo. Th. 3066; B. 1531. Cf. hring-mél.

wundenness. v. ofer-wundenness.

wunden-stefna, an; *m. A ship with curved prow*:—Wundenstefna gewaden hæfde, ðæt ða líðende land gesáwon, Beo. Th. 445; B. 220.

wunder. v. wundor.

wundian; *p.* ode *To wound*:—Se ðe mann wundaþ and wyle hine ofsleán *qui percusserit hominem volens occidere*, Ex. 21, 12. Hé (*the itch*) wundaþ and sió wund sárað, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Beón hwílum wundiaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 41; Leás. 22. Wépenstrélas mé wundedon, Ps. Th. 56, 5. Indisce mýs úre feþerfót niétenu wundedon and monige for hiora wundum swultan, Nar. 16, 8. Gif hwylc léwede man ðérne wundige, gebéte wið hine ða wunde, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 24. Ða cwómon tó ðon ðæt hié woldon ús wundigan, Nar. 22, 17. Se cempa ongon Waldend wundian, Exon. Th. 260, 2; Jul. 291. Swelce hé nacodne hine selfne eówige tó wundigeanne his feóndum, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 17. Ungehéredre leoma tóslitnysse wundade (*lacerati*), Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 14. [*Goth.* ga-wundón: *O. H. Ger.* wuntón: *Icel.* undaðr *wounded*.] v. for-, ge-wundian; un-wundod.

wundig; *adj. Ulcerous, full of sores*:—Wundie *ulcerosos*, Germ. 396, 267.

wundiht; *adj. Ulcerous*:—Wundihtum *ulcerosis*, Germ. 396, 153.

wund-lác, es; *n. A wound*; *see first passage under* wundel.

wund-lic; *adj. That inflicts wounds*:—Wundlícne *vulnificum*, Germ. 402, 51.

wundor, es; *n.* I. *a wonder*, (1) *a circumstance* or *act that excites astonishment*:—Ðæt is wundor tó cweþanne *mirum dictu*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10: Beo. Th. 3453; B. 1724. Wundor mé ðincð eówer ðingráden, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 14. Mé þincþ wundor, Blickl. Homl. 179, 13: 175, 13. Dá wæs wundor micel, ðæt se wínsæle wídhæfde, Beo. Th. 1546; B. 771: Cd. Th. 37, 26; Gen. 595. Ðæt folc wundraþ ðæs ðe hit seldost gesihþ, ðeáh hit læsse wundor sió, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 3. Ne þincþ ús ðæt nán wundor, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Ne þincþ mé ðæt wundur wuhte ðe læsse, Met. 20, 117. Ac nis nú wunder *sed quid mirum?* Hpt. Gl. 473, 44. Nis ðæt nán wundor, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 110, 9: Met. 17, 7. Næs ðæt nánþing wundor, ðæt Drihten wæs ðam folce gram *nec miranda indignatio in populum*, Deut. 1, 37. Nis énig wundor, hú ..., Exon. Th. 63, 7; Cri. 1016. Wundor wearð on wege; wæter wearð tó báne, 483, 9; Rä. 68, 3. Ðæt is wundres dæl, ðam ðe swylc ne conn, hú ...,

472, 3; Rä. 61, 10. Ic ðæt wundor gefrægn, ðæt se wyrm forswealg wera gied sumes, 432, 7; Rä. 48, 2. Ne ic on mægene miclum gange, ne wundor ofer mē wuniaþ ænig *neque ambulavi in magnis, neque in mirabilibus super me*, Ps. Th. 130, 2. Ðǽr bið wundra mā, ðonne hit ænig mæge āþencan, Exon. Th. 61, 24; Cri. 989. Ðæt wæs wundra sum, ðæt ðæt sweord gemealt īse gelīcost, Beo. Th. 3219; B. 1607. (2) *a circumstance that excites astonishment as being out of the usual course of nature, a prodigy, portent*:—Gewurdon on Rōme ða yfelan wundor *obscoena et dira prodigia vel visa Romae vel nunciata sunt*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 17. Wundra ł forebeácna *prodigia*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 34. (3) of the works of Divine power, *a wonder, miracle*:—For fyrwetgeornnesse ðæs wundres (*the raising of Lazarus*), Blickl. Homl. 69, 22. Ā mæg God wyrcan wundor æfter wundre, Beo. Th. 1866; B. 931. Eal ðæt folc ðe ðis wundor (*the giving sight to the blind man*) geseah, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. Ic bebeóde wundor geweorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 1459; An. 730: Cd. Th. 245, 31; Dan. 471: Elen. Kmbl. 2241; El. 1122. Gemunaþ hū hē mænig wundor geworhte *mementote mirabilia ejus, quae fecit*, Ps. Th. 104, 5. Mǽre synd his wundur ofer manna bearn *mirabilia ejus filiis hominum*, 106, 30. Swā fela wundra, swā wē gehȳrdon gedōne on Cafarnaum, Lk. Skt. 4, 23. Ðis worhte fruma ðara wundra (uundra, Lind.) ðę Hǽlend *hoc fecit initium signorum Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 11: Blickl. Homl. 105, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 1138; An. 569. Ðæt (*the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt*) is wundra sum, ðara ðe geworhte wuldres Aldor, Cd. Th. 155, 14; Gen. 2572. On eallum mīnum wundrum *in cunctis mirabilibus meis*, Ex. 3, 20. For ðīnum wundrum *a signis tuis*, Ps. Th. 64, 8. Mænigu wundur hē geworhte, 77, 5. Wundor, Cd. Th. 246, 4; Dan. 474: Blickl. Homl. 17, 10. Wundru, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 13: Ps. Th. 87, 12: Ex. 12, 12. Wundro, Blickl. Homl. 81, 10. Uundra, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 47. (3 a) of supernatural power working through a human being, *a miracle*:—Eft gelamp ōþer wundor ðissum onlīc, Blickl. Homl. 219, 6. His (*Oswald's*) wundor wǽron miclo, Shrn. 114, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 1650; El. 827. Synd ðās wundru (*virtutes*) gefremede on him, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 2. Wæs ðis ðara wundra fǽrest ðe ðes ēadiga wer geworhte, Blickl. Homl. 219, 2. Þurh ða wundor ðe heó geseah æt ðam bisceope, Shrn. 115, 6. Hēhbiscopes micla wundra *pontificis magnalia*, Rtl. 77, 19. (4) *a wonderful object, wondrous thing*:—Wēn is ðæt hwilc wundor inēode on ðæt carcern and ða hyrdas ācwælde, Blickl. Homl. 239, 30. Heofonbeácen . . . ōðer wundor syllīc . . . byrnende beám, Cd. Th. 184, 17; Exod. 108. Hwæt is ðæt wundor, ðæt geond ðās woruld fareþ? . . . Yldo, Salm. Kmbl. 563; Sal. 281. Fērdon folctogan wunder sceáwian, lāþes lāstas, Beo. Th. 1685; B. 840. Wundur, 6057; B. 3032: 6197; B. 3103. Hine wundra fela swencte on sunde, 3023; B. 1509. II. *wonderful, miraculous power*:—Ðæs engles mægen and his wundor weorðod bið, Blickl. Homl. 209, 20. Heofenas andettaþ hū wundor ðīn standeþ, Ps. Th. 88, 4. Mycel ys his wundur ofer manna bearn, 106, 20. Eal ðis wæs geworden tō ðon ðæt wē sceoldan ūres Drihtnes wundor oncnāwan, Blickl. Homl. 71, 23. III. *wonder, admiration*:—Þeóda wlitaþ, wundrum wafiaþ, hū seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 222, 1; Ph. 342. Ðysne wīg ðe ðū ðē tō wundrum (*as the object of thy adoration?* cf. Ðam gyldnan gylde ðe hē him tō gode geteóde, l. 19) teódest, Cd. Th. 228, 25; Den. 208. ¶ cases, with or without prepositions, used adverbially or adjectivally:—Ðæt of ðē ācenned bið, ðæt bið on wundra (*shall be a source of wonder*) eallum folcum, Homl. Ass. 121, 138. Gē mec tō wundre (*so as to excite wonder, wonderfully*), wǽgan mōtun, Exon. Th. 124, 21; Gū. 341: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 652. Wundrum monigo *very many*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 8. Wundrum lytel *wonderfully little*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 21. Swȳþe wundrum well, Lchdm. i. 80, 21. Wundrum fæger, Exon. Th. 214, 1; Ph. 232: 202, 1; Ph. 63. Wundrum gegierwed, 483, 8; Rä. 68, 2. Eallum wundrum ðrymlīc girwan up swēsendo, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 8. Hū woruld wǽre wundrum geteód, Cd. Th. 222, 28; Dan. 111. [*O. Sax.* wundar: *O. H. Ger.* wuntar *mirum, prodigium, portentum, mirabile, miraculum, magnale, stupor: Icel.* undr.] v. eall-, fǽr-, hand-, lyft-, mægen-, niþ-, searo-, sundor-, swegel-, þeód-wundor.

wundor *hostimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 20: 70, 32, *for* (?) pundor.

wundor-ǣgræfen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wondrously graven*:—Hē wundor-ǣgræfene aulīcnesse engla sīnra geseh, Andr. Kmbl. 1424; An. 712.

wundor-bēacen, es; *n. A wondrous sign*:—Swā hī on wege wyrcean sceoldon wundorbeácen, Ps. Th. 73, 5.

wundor-bebod, es; *n. A monstrous command*:—Hē him bebeorgan ne con wōm wundorbebodum wergan gāstes, Beo. Th. 3498; B. 1747.

wundor-bleó *a wondrous colour*:—Ðæs temples segl wundorbleóm geworht, Exon. Th. 70, 17; Cri. 1140.

wundor-clam[**m**], es; *m. A wondrous clasp*:—Wæs gebunden deóran since duru ormæte, wundurclommum bewriþen, Exon. Th. 19, 33; Cri. 310.

wundor-cræft, es; *m.* I. *wondrous skill, great cunning*:—Hē lēmen fæt biwyrcan hēt wundorcræfte, Exon. Th. 277, 4; Jul. 575. II. *miraculous power*:—Hē cyninges brēðor āwehte wundor-cræfte þurh Dryhtnes miht, ðæt hē of deáðe ārās, Apstls. Kmbl. 110; Ap. 55. Godspell writan wundorcræfte, Andr. Kmbl. 26; An. 13: 1290; An. 645: Exon. Th. 427, 3; Rä. 41, 85. [Heo dude wundercraftes, þe scucke hire fulste . . . to hire weoren iwoned þa wundercreftie men, Laym. 1147.]

wundor-dǽd, e; *f. A deed of magic*:—Ealle ða mgn ða ðe Simōnes wundordǽda wafodan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 22. [þet folc com to se þys wonderdede (*the ordeal of Queen Emma*), R. Glouc. 336. *M. H. Ger.* wunder-tāt: *Ger.* wunder-that.]

wundor-deáþ, es; *m. A wondrous death*:—Wedra þeóden (*Beowulf, killed by the fire-drake*) wundordeáðe swealt, Beo. Th. 6067; B. 3037.

wundor-fæt, es; *m. A wondrous vessel*:—Byrelas sealdon wīn of wunderfatum, Beo. Th. 2328; B. 1162.

wundor-full; *adj. Wonderful, glorious*:—Mid wundurfulre (wundum-, MS.) wæfersēne *stupendo spectaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 75. Wynsum is seó wunung on ðam wuldorfullum (wunderfullum, *v. l.*) drēame, Homl. Ass. 43, 481. Wundorfulla (*gloriosa*) gecweden synd þe ðē, Ps. Spl. 86, 2. [Wonderfol to telle, Laym. 280, 2nd MS. Þis ilke best zuo wonderuol and dreduol, Ayenb. 15, 4.]

wundor-gehwyrft *a wonderful turn*:—Of wundorgehwerfte *vice mirifica*, Germ. 390, 161.

wundor-geweorc, es; *n. A wonderful work, a miracle*:—Þurh ðæt wundorgeweorc ðe hē Lazarum āwehte of deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 67, 6. Gelōmlīcu wundurgeweorc (*sanitatum miracula*) gewordene wǽron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 3. Āwritene gemang ðara apostola wundorgewircum, H. R. 13, 12. Hē hié tō heofona rīce lāþode þurh his wundorgeweorc, Blickl. Homl. 7, 10. v. wundor-weorc.

wundor-gifu, e; *f. A wondrous gift, wondrous capacity*:—Sumum wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe gearwad weorþeþ, ful oft hē gehyrsteþ wel brytencyninges beorn, Exon. Th. 331, 23; Vy. 72.

wundor-līc; *adj. Wonderful, exciting admiration or surprise*:—Is wundorlīc (*mirabilis*) Drihten, Ps. Th. 92, 5: Met. 20, 3. Wunderlīc, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 4. Mīn (*an angel's*) nama is mycel and wundorlīc, Blickl. Homl. 137, 29. Wundorlīc (*mirabilis*) is geworden ðīn wīsdōm, Ps. Th. 138, 4: 118, 129. Hit is wundorlīc, ðæt ic secgan wille, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 27. Ðys is fram Drihtne geworden, and hit ys wundorlīc (wundurlīc, Lind.: wunderlīc, Rush. *mirabile*) on ūrum eágum, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 42: Ps. Th. 117, 21. Ðæt is wundorlīc, ðæt gē nyton hwanon hē is, Jn. Skt. 9, 30: Met. 20, 86. Cymeþ wundorlīc Cristes onsȳn, Exon. Th. 56, 25; Cri. 906. Wundorlīc wrǽcca (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 256, 1; Dan. 634. Wundorlīc wǽgbora, Beo. Th. 2884; B. 1440. Ic eom wunderlīcu wiht, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rä. 19, 1: 400, 14; Rä. 21, 1. Ðæt wæs wunderlīcu gemetgung *miro modo*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 16. Wunderlīc gestreón *mirandum negotium*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 3. Oft hwæm gebyreþ ðæt hē hwæt mǽrlīces and wundorlīces gedēð, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 6. Hē (*Samson*) wearð swīðe ofþyrst for ðam wundorlīcan slege, Jud. 15, 18. Wundorlīcre hrædnysse hē bið ālȳsed, Lchdm. i. 288, 16. On wundorlīcre mycelnesse, Blickl. Homl. 181, 20. Gesāwon hié wundorlīce wyrd, ðonne man lifgendne ðone ðe hié ǽr deádne forlēton, 217, 36. Wundorlīc tācn, 205, 31. Ic ðē sǽde swīðe lang spell and wundorlīc, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 2. Hū ða wīsan sind wundorlīce, Exon. Th. 223, 14; Ph. 359. Hū his ða goodan weorc syndon wundorlīce *quam terribilia sunt opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 65, 2. Gif ðū wēnst ðætte wundorlīce gerela[n?] hwelc weorþmynd sié, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Hwonon him ða wundorlīcan gereordo cōmen, Blickl. Homl. 153, 8. Forðe brengð wæstma fela wundorlīcra, Met. 20, 101. Sió hæfde wæstum wundorlīcran, Exon. Th. 413, 14; Rä. 32, 5. Ðā cwōman ðǽr nǽdran wunderlīcran ðonne ða ōþre wǽron and egeslīcran . . . wǽron hié wunderlīcre micelnisse, Nar. 14, 1–3. Seó burg ðe ǽr wæs ealra weorca fæstast and wunderlecast and mǽrast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 24. Is ðæt eác ealles wundorlīcost, ðæt . . ., Blickl. Homl. 127, 14. [*Laym.* wunder-lic: *Orm.* wunnderr-like: *Wick.* wondir-li: *O. Sax.* wundar-līk: *O. H. Ger.* wuntar-līh: *Icel.* undr-ligr.]

wundorlīce; *adv. Wonderfully*, (1) with adjectives:—Ðǽr wearð gegaderod wundorlīce micel folc, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 616. Hē hine gesette in wundorlīce micle cyrcean, Shrn. 121, 3. (2) with verbs:—Wundurlīce *mirabiliter*, Ps. Surt. 75, 5. Wundorlīce *mire*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 5. Drihten hine swā wundorlīce of eallum his earfoþum gefriþode, Ps. Th. 32, arg.: Ex. 11, 7: Past. 54; Swt. 423, 4: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 35: Met. 20, 162: 13, 5. Wunderlīce, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 5. Hié wundorlīce deáþ geþrowodan for Godes naman, Blickl. Homl. 171, 31. Wundurlīce heó hǽleþ, Lchdm. i. 194, 22. Wundorlīce, 220, 20. Hī wurdon wundorlīce āfirhte *timuerunt valde*, Gen. 20, 8. Ic ne fērde on mǽrðum ne wundorlīce mid getote be mē ne bodude *neque ambulavi in magnis, neque in mirabilibus super me*, R. Ben. 22, 17. Hē hine gescerpte wlitegum wǽdum wundorlīce, Met. 15, 3. In ðis tō uundranne ł uundorlīce is *in hoc mirabile est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 30. And eác ðæt wunderlīcor wæs, ðā ðā heora ān bodade mid ānre sprǽce, ælcum wæs gecūðt swilce hē sprǽce mid his gereorde, Homl. Th. i. 318, 26. Se fugel wrixleþ wōðcræfte wundorlīcor ðonne ǽfre byre monnes hȳrde, Exon. Th. 206, 16; Ph. 127. [*O. H. Ger.* wuntarlihho *mirabiliter.*]

wundor-mâþþum, es; *m. A wondrous treasure*:—Done healsbeáh, wrǽtlicne wundormâþdum, Beo. Th. 4352; B. 2173.

wundor-seón, e; *f. A wondrous spectacle*:—Wundorsióna fela, Beo. Th. 1995; B. 995. [*O. H. Ger.* wuntar-siuni *spectaculum*: *Icel.* undr-sjónir; *pl. f. a spectacle.*]

wundor-smiþ, es; *m. A smith who makes wonderful things* or *who works by wondrous art*:—Gylden hilt, . . . enta ǽrgeweorc, . . . wundor-smiþa geweorc, Beo. Th. 3366; B. 1681.

wundor-tâcen, es; *n. A wondrous sign*:—Wundortâcna and fore-beácna *signorum et prodigiorum*, Ps. Th. 104, 23. [*O. Sax.* wundar-tâkan: *O. H. Ger.* wuntar-zeichên *miraculum.*]

wundor-weorc, es; *n. A wondrous work, a miracle*:—Hê (*Christ*) ôðerra unrîm cýðde wundorworca, Andr. Kmbl. 1409; An. 705. Manige witgan ǽr Sancte Iôhanne on swîþe manegum godcundum mægenum ealra wundorweorcum swîþe wuldorlîce âscinon, Blickl. Homl. 161, 19. Dæt cwyce secgeaþ his wundorweorc ofer ealle werþeóde *annuntiate inter gentes opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. [War stod þat wonderworc (scolkuð werc, 1st MS.), Laym. 17376: *Ger.* wunder-werk.] v. wundor-geweorc.

wundor-weorold, e; *f. The wondrous world*:—Geond ðâs wundor-woruld, Exon. Th. 421, 12; Rä. 40, 17.

wundor-wyrd, e; *f. A wondrous case*:—Be ðâm næglum frignan ongan cwên, Cyriacus bæd, ðæt hire gâstes mihtum ymb wundorwyrd willan gefylde, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1071.

wundrian; *p.* ode. I. *to wonder at, to regard with surprise* or *admiration.* (1) absolutê:—Ealle gê wundriaþ (wundrigeaþ, *v. l.*) *omnes miramini*, Jn. Skt. 7, 21. Se Hælend wundrode (wundriende wæs, Rush.) *Jesus miratus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 10. Hig wundrodun (wundr-adan, Rush.), 19, 25: 21, 20. Hî wundrodon mycelre wundrunge *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Dâ ongan ic wundrigan, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 9. Is se godcunda anweald tô wyndrianne, 32, 2; Fox 116, 16. Tô wundranne (uundranne, Lind.) is *mirabile est*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 9, 30. Nis ðæt tô wundrigenne, þeáh ðe hê wǽre costod, Blickl. Homl. 33, 12. Þa lcóda beheóldon swîðe wundrigende, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 186. (2) with gen.:—Dæt ungestæddige folc wundraþ ðæs ðe hit seldost gesihþ, ðeáh hit læsse wundor sié, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2: Met. 28, 49. Hwæt stondaþ gê hêr and ðyses wundriaþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 22. His wundriaþ ða ðe him underðiódde biúþ, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 7: Met. 28, 66. Dâ wundrade ic swîðe swîðe ðara gôdena wiotona, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 19. Dâ wundrode ðæt folc his lâre, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 28. Hê wundrade Godes wundra, Ps. Th. 8, arg. Hwâ is on weorulde, ðe ne wundrige fulles mônan? Met. 28, 40. Hwæþer gimma wlite eówre eágan tô him getiô heora tô wundrianne? Bt. 13; Fox 40, 2. Hê fêrde wundrigende ðæs ðâr geworden wæs, Lk. Skt. 24, 12. (3) with acc.:—Wundriaþ weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 7; Ph. 331. Ic ða wynsumnesse and fægernesse ðæs londes wundrade, Nar. 26, 26: 28, 1. Dý læs ðæt wundredan weras and ideas, Exon. Th. 176, 6; Gû. 1205. (4) with a clause:—Hwâ ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17. Hî ne wundriaþ ðætte . . ., Met. 28, 50. Hî ne wundriaþ, hû hit on wolcnum þunraþ, þrágmælum eft ânforlætеþ, 28, 54. Dâ wundrade se ðeng for hwon hê ðæs bæde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 31. Gif hwâ wundrie, hû hit gewurðan mihte, Jud. 15, 19. (5) with gen. and clause:—Hwâ ne wundraþ ðæs, ðæt sume steorran gewîtaþ under ða sæ? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 26. Hwâ ungelǽredra ne wundraþ ðæs roderes færeldes, hû hê ǽlce dæg ûton ymb-hwyrft ealne ðisne middaneard? 214, 15. Hwâ wundraþ ðæs, oððe ôðres eft, hwý ðæt is mæge weorðan of wætere, Met. 28, 58. Hwý ne wundriaþ hî ðæs, ðæt hit hwîlum þunraþ, hwîlum nâ ne onginþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Hwâ is ðe ne wundrige wolcna færeldes, roderes swifto, hû hý ǽlce dæge ûtan ymbhwerfaþ ealne middangeard? Met. 28, 2. Ælc wile ðæs wundrian for hwý hî swâ dôn, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 14. (6) with prepositions:—Hê wundrode æfter ðære gesihþe, Blickl. Homl. 153, 35. Wundradun ða mengu be lâre his *ammirabantur turbae super doctrinam ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 28. Hî wundrodon on his lâre *admirabantur in doctrina ejus*, Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Dâ wǽron ða apostolas swîþe wundrigende fram him, and wǽron cweþende tô him hwonon him ða wundorlîcan gereordo côman, Blickl. Homl. 153, 7. (7) with preposition and clause:—Wundrade heó ymb ðæs weres snyttro, hû hê swâ geleáfful on swâ lytlum fæce ǽfre wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 1914; El. 959. Hwâ is moncynnes, ðæt ne wundrie ymb ðâs tungl, hû hý sume habbaþ scyrtran ymbhwearft? Met. 28, 6. II. *to make wonderful, magnify* (?):—Hê wundrade (*mirificavit*) ealle willan mîne, Ps. Spl. 15, 2. [*O. Sax.* wundrôn: *O. H. Ger.* wuntarôn: *Icel.* undra.] v. â-, ge-, of-wundrian.

wundrigend-lîc; *adj. Expressing admiration* or *astonishment*:—O is tôclypigendlîc *adverbium* . . . hê is eác wundrigendlîc: *O qualis facies*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 241, 16.

wundrum. v. wundor.

wundrung, e; *f.* I. *wondering, wonder, admiration, astonishment*:—Hwæt is ðeós wundrung ðe gê wafiaþ? Exon. Th. 6, 24; Cri. 89. Eall hê wæs ful wundrunge and wafunge; and eác ða byrig hê geseah eall on ðpre wîsan gewend, on ðpre heó ǽr wæs, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 509. Heó mid wundrunge wearð befangen, 2, 251. Hê þearle siðdan Maurum wurðode, and on wundrunge hæfde (*held him in admiration*), 6, 185. Ðǽr heó lîf ôð ðis on mycelre ârwurðnysse mannum tô wundrunge (*to the admiration of men*), 20, 101. Hê on ðære micclan his môdes wundrunge ðǽr gestôd dreórig *in the great bewilderment of his mind he stood there downcast*, 23, 627. Hî wundrodon mycelre wundrunge *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. *Pape* geswutelaþ wundrunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 3. *Interjectio* getâcnaþ hwîlon ðæs môdes blisse, hwîlon sârnysse, hwîlon wundrunge, 48; Zup. 278, 6. II. *a wonderful sight, a spectacle*:—Wundrunge *spectaculi*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 27.

wund-awaþu, e; *f. The trace of a wound, a scar*:—Wundawede mîne *cicatrices meae*, Ps. Surt. 37, 6.

wund-wâcu (?) *a wound-weakness, a wound, sore*:—Swâ beune ne burnon ne burston, ne fundian ne feologan ne hoppetan, ne wundwâco sîan (*sores may not run*), ne dolh diópian, Lchdm. ii. 352, 2. Cf. wâc; *n.*

wune-lîc (wun-, wunu-); *adj. Wonted, usual, accustomed*:—Wunlîcre ârfeastnisse *solith pietate*, Rtl. 35, 21. Wunulîco rûmmôdnise *solita clementia*, 180, 10. v. ge-wunelîc.

wune-ness (wunu-), e; *f.* I. *a dwelling, habitation*:—Hê him wunonesse stôwe (*locum mansionis*) sealde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 13. In wununise *in habitaculo*, Rtl. 58, 5: *habitatione*, 68, 20. Dâ geworhte hê him nearo wîc and wunenesse (*mansionem angustam*), Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 23. Dâ sealde se cyning him wununesse and stôwe (*mansionem*) in Cantwarabyrig, 1, 25; S. 487, 18. Hê him sylfum wununesse and wîc geceás *ipse locum mansionis elegit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 38. Wit oferfêrdon dâs wununesse (*has mansiones*) ðara eádigra gâsta. . . . Wit becômian tô dâm blîþan wunenyssum (*ad mansiones laetas*), 5, 12; S. 629, 31, 43. II. *continuance, perseverance*:—Wununise (*perseverantiam*) êces hehstaldnisse, Rtl. 105, 36. v. in-wuneness.

wung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 26. v. pung.

wunian; *p.* ode *To dwell, remain*:—Wunat *inmoratur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 76. Wunaþ *constat*, Kent. Gl. 1176. Wunian *consistere*, 190. I. of living creatures, *to dwell, abide, stay, remain, live*, (1) of dwelling in a place or with a person, (a) with preps. or adverbs:—Dû geond holt wunast *thou shalt live in the woods*, Cd. Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. Dû in heánnissum wunast mid Waldend Fæder, Exon. Th. 10, 36; Cri. 163. Se þeów ne wunaþ (*manet*) on hûse on êcnesse; se sunu wunaþ on êcnesse, Jn. Skt. 8, 35. Pellicane gelîc, se on wêstene wunaþ, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Monna gehwylc cwic þendan hêr wunaþ, Exon. Th. 37, 8; Cri. 590. Ða hwîle ðe wê on ðysse worlde wuniaþ, Blickl. Homl. 103, 24. Him (*the whale*) ða fêrend on fæste wuniaþ, wîc weardiaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 26; Wal. 25. Mislîce wildeór wuniaþ (*morantur*) on wudum, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. On heán muntum heortas wuniaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 17. Ic on wêstene wunode lange *mansi in solitudine*, 54, 7. Wunude, 83, 1. Hê wunode ðǽr on mynstre, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 99. Hê on ðæm lande feala wintra wunode, Blickl. Homl. 113, 13. Hê wunode be Iordane, Cd. Th. 116, 5; Gen. 1931. Hê ðǽr wunode mid him, Blickl. Homl. 239, 18: 249, 16: Exon. Th. 162, 8; Gû. 972: Beo. Th. 2261; B. 1128. Wê cômun tô ðam ðæt wê wunedon on ðînum lande, Gen. 47, 4. Dâ hig wunedon on Galilêa *conversantibus eis in Galilaea*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. Hió ealle onyppan wunedon, bîdende ðæs Hâlgan Gâstes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 26. Wunedon on ðâm wîcum Abraham and Loth, Cd. Th. 113, 20; Gen. 1890. Wuna mid ûsic and ðê wîc geceós, 164, 29; Gen. 2722. Medmicel fæc nû gyt wuna mid ûs, Blickl. Homl. 247, 33. Wuna in ðære wînbyrig, Andr. Kmbl. 3340; An. 1674. Wuniaþ (wunas, Lind.: wynigaþ, Rush. *manete*) ðǽr, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Wunigaþ on ðam ylcan hûse, Lk. Skt. 10, 7. Eal ðæt manegu ðe him mid wunige, Andr. Kmbl. 1890; An. 947. Hî on his neáweste wunian, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Beón, gif hî man acwellaþ, cwelle hig man raþe, . . . ðæt hig ofer niht ðǽron ne wunigon (*restent*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 3. Ic wylle tô-dæg on ðînum hûse wunian (tô wunianne, Lind.: tô wuniganne, Rush. *manere*), Lk. Skt. 19, 5. Wunian on êðle, Cd. Th. 294, 27; Sat. 477. Mid wuldorcyninge wunian, 283, 30; Sat. 312. In worulde wunian, Exon. Th. 51, 21; Cri. 819. Wunian in wîcum, 316, 9; Mód. 46. Wunigan in wuldre mid weoroda God, 22, 5; Cri. 347: Blickl. Homl. 25, 35. Hê leng mid him lîchomlîce wunian nolde, 135, 22. Hê on his môdor bósme wunigende wæs, 165, 18. Wǽron ealle ða apostolas wunigende on ânre stôwe, 133, 15. (b) with dat. (inst.):—Hê wîcum wunode, Cd. Th. 108, 26; Gen. 1812. Abraham wunode êðeleardum Cananêa, 116, 32; Gen. 1945. Wuna ðǽm ðê ágon *abide with those own thee*, 138, 18; Gen. 2293. Wîcum wunian, Beo. Th. 6158; B. 3083. (c) with acc. *to inhabit* a place, *live in* or *on*:—Hê heánne beám wunaþ, Exon. Th. 209, 17; Ph. 172. Ic fæcealdne sæ winter wunade, 306, 29; Seef. 15. Ða ðe hleóleásan wîc hwîle wunedon, Andr. Kmbl. 262; An. 131. Wunian wîc unsýfre, 2621; An. 1310. Wederburg wunian, 3391; An. 1699. Seó ðe wunian sceolde cealde streámas, Beo. Th. 2525; B. 1260: Cd. Th. 280, 22; Sat. 259: 282, 36; Sat. 297. Ic (*the soul*) ðê (*the body*) wunian sceolde, Soul Kmbl. 86; Seel. 43. ¶ In

figurative expressions:—Se fugel wunaþ wyllestreámas (*bathes*), Exon. Th. 204, 29; Ph. 105. Wunian wælreste *to lie dead*, 184, 10; Gū. 1342: Beo. Th. 5796; B. 2902: *to be buried*, Elen. Kmbl. 1444; El. 724. Reste wunian *to sleep*, Cd. Th. 223, 22; Dan. 123: Rood Kmbl. 6; Kr. 3. (2) *to live, be* in certain conditions or circumstances, (a) with prep. or adv.:—þenden ic wunige on worulddreámum *quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31. Seó sāwel ðe wunaþ on heofena ríces gefeán, Blickl. Homl. 57, 31. Wunaþ hē on wiste, ne hine wiht drēfeþ, Beo. Th. 3474; B. 1735. Þa menigo ðe wuniaþ on nearonēdum, Andr. Kmbl. 202; An. 101. On fýrbæðe ðū wunodest, Elen. Kmbl. 1897; El. 950. Hē in yrmðum wunade, Andr. Kmbl. 326; An. 163. Wē wunodon on wynnum, Cd. Th. 279, 12; Sat. 237. Hī wunedon ætsomne, Met. 20, 243. Wunian on ēcean wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 105, 1. In wynnum wunian, Cd. Th. 299, 26; Sat. 556: Exon. Th. 140, 2; Gū. 604. Wunian in wylme, Salm. Kmbl. 933; Sal. 466. Adam wæs wunigende on ðisum life mid geswince, Homl. Th. i. 20, 6. (b) with dat. (inst.):—Hē wunaþ unlustum, Salm. Kmbl. 538; Sal. 268. Heó helltregum wunodon, Cd. Th. 5, 19; Gn. 74. Éadig weorþan, wunian wyndagum, Exon. Th. 330, 34; Vy. 61. (c) with noun or adj.:—Borhhond [hē] wunade *fidejussu exstitit*, Kent. Gl. 743. Wunude *extitit* (*praestantior*), Hpt. Gl. 511, 60. Đæt ðū langlīf ofer eorðan wunie, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 2. Āna lifgan, wineleás wunian, Exon. Th. 344, 15; Gn. Ex. 174. (3) *to abide, be present* with a person to comfort or help:—Ic ðē mid wunige, Andr. Kmbl. 198; An. 99: Exon. Th. 30, 12; Cri. 478. God wunaþ on him *est in ipsis Dominus*, Num. 16, 3. II. of things abstract or concrete, *to be, rest, reside, remain*, (1) in respect to locality, *occupy a position*:—Wunaþ *morabitur*, Kent. Gl. 481: *commorabitur*, 540. (a) with prep. or adv.:—Se hālga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond, Exon. Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Ðēr se wīsdōm wunaþ on geniyndum, Met. 7, 39. Lyft on middum wunaþ, 20, 79. Mid ðam witegendlícum gāste ðe on ðē wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 282: Cd. Th. 56, 7; Gen. 908. Wæter ðe wuniaþ gyt under fæstenne folca hrōfes, 10, 6; Gen. 152. Eorðe and wæter wuniaþ on fýre, Met. 20, 148. Beorh wunode on wonge, Beo. Th. 4476; B. 2242. Se monlíca stille wunode, ðēr hié begeat wíte, Cd. Th. 155, 3; Gen. 2567. Egesa on breóstum wunode, 173, 24; Gen. 2866. Treów on ðē wunade, Exon. Th. 6, 12; Cri. 83: 126, 4; Gū. 366. Hwæþer him yfel ðe gōd under wunige, 82, 4; Cri. 1333. Þēh mín líchama on niðerdælum eorðan wunige, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Saga mē hwǽr seó rōd wunige, Elen. Kmbl. 1244; El. 624. Tō manna heortan, ǽr Drihtnes weorc ðēr wunian mōte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 8: 111, 5. Ænigne dǽl secgas gesēgon on sele wunian, Beo. Th. 6248; B. 3128. Geweotan hī mearcland tredan, forlǽton moldern wunigean, open eorðscræfu, Andr. Kmbl. 1605; An. 803. Lazarus, ðe Crist āwehte ðý feorþan dæge ðæs ðe hē on byrgenne wæs fūl wunigende, Blickl. Homl. 75, 5. (b) with acc.:—Đæt treów sceolde wēsten wunian, Cd. Th. 251, 5; Dan. 559. Hine gærsbedd sceal wunian, Ps. Th. 102, 15. (2) of state or circumstance:—Inc sceal sealt wæter wunian on gewealde, Cd. Th. 13, 7; Gen. 199. Đā ðā ðis īgland wæs wunigende on sibbe, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 148. III. *to consist of or* in, *subsist, exist*. v. wunung, III:—On wordum Godes ríce ne wunaþ, ac on ānwylnysse ðæs hālgan geleáfan, Guth. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 15. Ðeós lyft ys ān ðæra feówer gesceafta, ðe ælc líchamlíc ðing on wunaþ. Feówer gesceafta synd, ðe ealle eorðlíce líchaman on wuniaþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 11–13. Þa hālgan þrynnysse on ānre godcundnysse ēfre wunigende, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 216: 16, 1. Nis nā se Hālga Gāst wunigende on his gecynde swā swā hē gesewen wæs, for ðan ðe hē is ungesewenlíc, Homl. Th. i. 322, 17. Him (*man*) is gemǽne mid stānum ðæt hē beó wunigende; him is gemǽne mid treówum ðæt hē lybbe, 302, 20. Hī nǽron ēfre wunigende, ac God hī gesceóp, 276, 15. God is þurh hine sylfne wunigende, ii. 236, 18. IV. where there is permanence, continuity, *to remain, last, continue, endure*:—Ðū wunast *tu permanebis*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Ðū on ēcnesse wunast *tu in aeternum permanes*, 101, 10: 92, 3. Ðēr nōht elles ne wunaþ, Blickl. Homl. 101, 5. Ðínne naman ðe wunaþ on ealra worlda world, 143, 31: Ps. Th. 111, 8. Seó ðe ēfre wæs and ēac nū wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 217. þenden ðēr wunaþ hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 574; B. 284. Swā hwylc swā on elne ōþ his ende wunaþ, se bið hāl, Blickl. Homl. 171, 26: Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. Ðære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his líf on ðeówte, i. 110, 29. Wuniaþ ða wācran, Exon. Th. 311, 4; Seef. 87. Gif hē wunode ofer middæg *if he continued to live past noon*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 595. Lucia on ðære ylcan stōwe wunode ðe heó ofslagen wæs *Lucia remained lying in the same place that she was struck down*, 9, 146. Se snāw leng ne wunede ðonne āne tíde, Nar. 23, 21. Hī wunedun (wēren wungiende *mansissent*, Lind.) ōð dyne dæg, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. Đæt hió ne wunian on worldlífe *ita ut non sint*, Ps. Th. 103, 33. Herenes Drihtnes hēr sceal wunian on worulda woruld *laudatio ejus manet in seculum seculi*, 110, 8: 118, 44, 91. Hæfð hē ðæt gewrixle geset ðe nū wunian sceal, Met. 11, 56. On sāre his líchoma sceal hēr wunian, Blickl. Homl. 61, 1: Exon. Th. 7, 19; Cri. 103. Eallum rihtgelýfdum mannum wunigendum for his noman, Blickl. Homl. 171, 14. IV a. with a complementary word or phrase:—Heó wæs fēmne ǽr hire beorþre, and heó wunaþ fēmne æfter hire beorþre, Blickl. Homl. 155, 33. Ðū unstilla gesceafta ástyrest and ðē self wunast swíðe stille, Met. 20, 16. God āna unāwendendlíc wunaþ, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Gescylded ā wunaþ ungewyrded, þenden worold stondeþ, Exon. Th. 210, 5; Ph. 181. Hió dumb wunaþ, 414, 7; Rä. 32, 16. Heó wæs mid twām werum and swā ðeáh wunode mǽden, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 3. Se hearda hyge hālig wunode, Exon. Th. 135, 1; Gū. 517. Hī dāgyt hēðene wunodon, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 23. Is sēd of ðære tíde ðe hī þanon gewiton oð tōdæge ðæt ðæt land wēste wunige (*manere desertus perhibetur*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Ðis ungefremed wunie, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 13. Hē hēt wunian wyrtruman eorðan fæstne, Cd. Th. 248, 20; Dan. 516. Sceal lufu uncer wǽrfæst wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 19; Gū. 1163. Abrames wíf wæs dāgit wuniende būtan cildum *she remained still childless*, Gen. 16, 1. V. *to be wont*:—Ic gewunige *soleo*, wunigende *solens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 247, 5. [*O. E. Homl.* wunian: *A. R. Kath.* wunien: *Laym.* wunien, wonien: *Orm.* wunenn: *Gen. and Ex.* wunen: *Ayenb.* wonie: *Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* wone: *O. Sax.* wonōn, wunōn: *O. Frs.* wona, wuna: *O. H. Ger.* wonēn *habitare, morari, conversari, manere, solere.*] v. ā-, ge-, on-, þurh-wunian; ūn-, dryht-, weorold-wuniende.

wunigend, es; *m. An inhabitant*:—Gyf wē gefyllaþ wunigendes þēnunge *si compleamus habitatoris officium*, R. Ben. Interl. 5, 11.

wunigend-líc, wunn, wununess. v. un-wunigendlíc, wyn[n], wuneness.

wununge, e; *f.* I. *dwelling, living*:—Gif hē hine sylfne tō mynstres wununge gefæstnian wyle *if he will settle to living in a monastery*; the Latin is: Si voluerit stabilitatem suam firmare, R. Ben. 108, 13. II. *a dwelling, habitation, place to live in*:—Feala muneca wununge *coenobium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 5. Wununge *mansio*, 86, 46. Sý wununge (*habitatio*) heora onwēst, Ps. Spl. 68, 30. Com Eustachius mid his here tō ðam tūne ðe heó ðā on wæs. Wæs seó wununge ðēr swýþe wynsum on tō wícenne, and his geteld wǽron gehende hire wununge geslagene, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 315. Wē wendaþ ūs eástweard, þonne wē ūs gebiddaþ . . .; nā swylce on eástdǽle synderlíce sý his wununge . . . on rihtwísum mannum is Godes wununge . . . Swā eác se forðōna man bið deófles templ, and deófles wununge, Homl. Th. i. 262, 5–18. Ne bið ðēr Cristes eardung ne his wununge on ðære heortan, Blickl. Homl. 13, 24. On ðære fíftan flēringe wæs ðæra manna wununge gelōgod, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 10: Homl. Th. i. 536, 16. Wununge *contubernio, habitaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 63. Tō mōderlícum wununge ł bōsme *ad maternum gremium*, 504, 12. Đæt hī sceoldon habban ða fægeran wununge ðe se feónd forleás, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 6. Hē him ðēr wununge getimbrode, Shrn. 13, 16. Spyrian hwār ða mānfullan wununge habban, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 26. Ða habbaþ hundfealde mēde and ða mǽrestan wununge, Homl. Ass. 21, 187. Wununga *sedes*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 33. Se Hǽlend sǽde, ðæt on his Fæder hūse syndon manega wununga, Homl. Ass. 42, 454. On muntum and on felddícum wunungum, Jos. 10, 40. Ðū wircst wununge (*mansiunculas*) binnan ðam arce, Gen. 6, 14. Gē begeáton eów ðeósterfulle wununga, Homl. Th. i. 68, 5. Geleáffulle menn gearwiaþ clǽne wununga on heora heortum Criste sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 12. III. *being, existence, living*. v. wunian, III:—Wunung *essentia*, i. *aeternitas, natura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 20. Þeáh se líchama geendige, ðe sceal eft þurh Godes mihte ārísan tō ēcere wununge, Homl. Th. i. 20, 6. Se is lybbende God ðe hæfð líf and wununge ðurh hine sylfne, 366, 33. Gesceafta nabbaþ nāne wununge þurh hī sylfe, ac ðurh God, se ðe āna is þurh hine sylfne wunigende, ii. 236, 17. Yfel nis nān þing þurh hit sylf, and nāne wununga næfð būton on sumum gesceafta, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 44. [Wrecche hafð wununge on þes dusian bosme *ira requiescit in sinu stulti*, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 24. Hore wununge nauęð no 3et *habitatio eorum non habet januam*, A. R. 74, 12. Þe wununge of euch wunne *quietis eterne mansio*, Kath. 2423. God woning (hæh bold, 1st MS.), Laym. 7094. His (*the Reeve's*) wonyng was ful fair upon an hethe, Chauc. Prol. C. T. 606. *O. L. Ger.* wonunga *habitatio: O. H. Ger.* wonunga *mansio*.]

wurdian, wurdlian, wurm. v. wordian, wordlian, wyrm.

wurma, wyrma, an; *m.*: wurme, an; *f. A shell-fish from which a purple dye was obtained, a purple dye*; also *woad, a plant from which a dye is got*:—Wurma *murex*, wurma, weoloc *murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 64, 62. Wurma, reád godwebb *ostrum*, 64, 10. Wyrma *ostrum*, i. 286, 34. Wurman *murice*, ii. 114, 46. Ungemæccre wurman *dispari murice*, 141, 19. Mid unlíccere wurman, Hpt. Gl. 431, 42. Ungelícum wurman, Anglia xiii. 29, 58. Wolcreádum wurman *bistincto cocco* sive *vermiculo*, 29, 56. Twyhíwedum wurman, Hpt. Gl. 431, 31. Mid reádre wurman *croceo luto* (v. Ald. 75), 524, 40: Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 48 (*printed* wurmaman). Wurman geblonden, Exon. Th. 218, 14; Ph. 294. Wyrman *murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 23: 89, 29. Wyrman (*printed* wyrmaman, cf. 52, 48) *luto*, 87, 32. Wyrman (*purpureo*) *ostro*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 5. Genim myrran and hwít récels and safinam and saluiam and wurman, Lchdm. ii. 294, 24. Wurmum *muricibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 20: Hpt. Gl. 524, 27. Wurman, 431, 47. [*O. Frs.* worma: *O. H. Ger.* wurmo *vermiculus*.] v. cor-, corn-, feld-, stān-wurma; wurm-reád.

wurmille, an; *f. Marjoram*:—Wurmille, uurmillae *origanum*, Txts. 83, 1452. Wurmilla, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 27. Wurmille, 64, 11. Wyr-

melle (*printed* war-), i. 32, 11. Wyrmella, 286, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wurmeli *vermiculus.*]

wurm-reád; *adj. Scarlet*:—Wurmreádne þréd *coccinum*, Gen. 38, 28. Wurmreádne basing *pallium coccineum*, Jos. 7, 21. Cf. wyrm-basu.

wurms. v. worms.

wurmsig; *adj. Purulent*:—Wurmsi *purulentus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 29. v. wyrmsig.

wurmsihtig; *adj. Purulent*:—Wurmsihtig *purulentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 1.

wurpan. v. weorpan.

wurpol (-ul); *adj. That throws down*:—Wurpul *ster[n]ax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 42.

wurpte, wursm, wurst, wurþ, wurt-mete. v. wirpan, worms, wirsa, weorþ, wyrt-mete.

wúsc-bearn, es; *n. A beloved* or *an adopted child*:—Úscbearn (wuso, Rush.) *filioli*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* óska-barn *a chosen, adopted child*; ósk-mögr *a beloved son*: *M. H. Ger.* wunsch-kint; see Grmm. D. M. p. 139 (Stallybrass' trans.), and s. v. wunsch. Cf. too the proper name Wúsc-fréa, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 1.] v. wýsc.

Wúse, wuso, wutan (-on). v. Úse, wúsc-bearn, witon.

wyde-treów. v. wudu-treów.

wyla (? hyla v. hylu):—Wyla ł hola *cabearum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 71.

wyleþ, Germ. 389, 42. v. welwan.

wylf, e; *f. A she-wolf*:—Wylf *lupa*, Txts. 75, 1260. Fédde hiá wylif in Rómæcstri, 127, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wulpa *lupa*: *Icel.* ylgr *a she-wolf.*] v. brim-wylf, *and next word.*

wylfen[n], e; *f. A she-wolf*, (1) literal:—Gif heó drinceþ wylfene meolc, Lchdm. i. 362, 13. Wylfene *beluae, bestiae maris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 43. (2) figurative:—Wylfen *Bellona*, i. *furia, dea belli, mater Martis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 41. Réþre wylfenne *dire parce*, 140, 53. [Wummone wroht is wuluene, and mon wroht is wulf, A. R. 120, 9. Leoun or uulf, uuluine or bere, Havel. 573. *M. H. Ger.* wulfinne: *Ger.* wölfinn.]

wylfen; *adj. Wolfish, fierce*:—Wé geáscodan Eormanríces wylfenne geþóht; dæt wæs grim cyning, Exon. Th. 378, 24; Deór. 22.

wylime, Hpt. Gl. 419, 77. v. willung.

wyll, e; *f. Wool*:—Ða wylle and ða horna hý dóð heom tó nytnysse *lanam et cornua in usum suum convertunt*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 31. v. wull.

wyllen; *adj. Woollen, of wool*:—Wyllen *laneum*, línen wearp *vel* wyllen áb *linostema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 7, 8. Hé nádor ne wyllenes hrægles ne línenes brúcan nolde, Gutlil. 4; Gdwin. 26, 11. Bind mid wyllenan þréde, Lchdm. ii. 310, 22. Hí mid willenum reáfe heora líchoman gegearwiaþ, R. Ben. 139, 14. Ða wyllenan (? *the word is printed* wylnenan *and put as a gloss to* vetulae; *the passage is*: Cygnæcam vetulae senectutis caniciem, Ald. 25) hárnysse (*in the margin is* ða grégan hárnysse) *cygneam canitiem*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 62. Wyllene wearp *lanea stamina*, 417, 27. Ne hé wyllenra hrægla breác, ac línenra ealra, Shrn. 93, 7: 94, 28. Heó náfre línenum hrægium brúcan wolde, ac wyllenum, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. ¶ used substantively, *woollen stuff*:—Heó wyllen weorode, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44: L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 280, 19. Nime man wyllen tó líce, Wulfst. 170, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wullín *laneus.*]

wylnenan. v. preceding word.

wyn[n], e; *f.* I. *delight, pleasure*:—Wyn *luxus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 11. Wynn *luxoria*, wynne *luxus*, 49, 67, 65. Genihtsumere wynne *opulenti luxus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 71. Wyn eal gedreás, Exon. Th. 288, 25; Wand. 36. On Gode standeþ wuldor mín and wyn mycel, Ps. Th. 61, 7. Mín wynn álæg, 119, 5. Nis hearpan wyn, Beo. Th. 4517; B. 2262. Hwæþere him ðæs wonges wyn (*his delight in the country*) swedrade, Exon. Th. 123, 16; Gú. 323. Sý æt him sylfum gelong eal his worulde wyn, 444, 12; Kl. 46. Dær wæs wuldres wynn . . . næs dær énigum gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 1773; An. 889. Ágan mé ðæs dreámes gewald, wuldres and wynne, Cd. Th. 275, 21; Sat. 175: Exon. Th. 230, 31; Ph. 480. On wynne *in laetitia*, Ps. Th. 104, 38. Wend dé from wynne, Cd. Th. 56, 28; Gen. 919. In lifgendra londes wynne, Exon. Th. 27, 28; Cri. 437: 151, 5; Gú. 790. Wenne, Ps. C. 157. Weorod wæs on wynne, Beo. Th. 4032; B. 2014: Exon. Th. 462, 21; Hö. 55. Dæt treów wæs on wynne, wudu weaxende, 435, 18; Rä. 542. Beód on wenne ða bán de on héndum wæron *exultabunt ossa humiliata*, Ps. C. 80. Habban ða mid wynne weorde blisse *exultent et laetentur*, Ps. Th. 69, 5. Wé sealmas him singan mid wynne *in psalmis jubilemus ei*, 94, 2. Ic mé on dé gehálgode hús tó wynne, Exon. Th. 90, 31; Cri. 1482: 76, 26; Cri. 1245. Wé sceolan þrowian weán, nalles habban héhselda wyn, Cd. Th. 267, 25; Sat. 43: Exon. Th. 142, 31; Gú. 652. Se de áh lífes wyn gebiden in burgum, 307, 22; Seef. 27. Wynna gewítaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 345, 18; Rún. 29. Líðsa and wynna hám, Cd. Th. 58, 13; Gen. 945. Ealra ðæra wynna de ic on worulde gebád, Byrht. Th. 136, 58; By. 174. Hé his líchoman wynna forwyrnde and worulblissa, Exon. Th. 111, 31; Gú. 135: 122, 20; Gú. 308. Ídeira ecgena wynna, 112, 2; Gú. 137. Wíc wynna leás, 443, 18; Kl. 32. Hine yldo benam mægenes wynnum, Beo. Th. 3778; B. 1887. Hæleþ beóþ on wynnum *the men are joyous*, Exon. Th. 361, 20; Wal. 22: 464, 19; Hö. 89. Hé sunbeorht gesetu sécep on wynnum, 217, 11; Ph. 278. Wé dær wunodon on wynnum, Cd. Th. 279, 12; Sat. 237: 296, 26; Sat. 508. Þurh leásíce líces wynne, earges flæschoman ídelne lust, Exon. Th. 79, 28; Cri. 1297: 364, 12; Wal. 69. Ídle lustas, léne lífes wynne, 352, 19; Sch. 100. Ðás eorþan wynne, ðás lénan dreámas, 102, 4; Cri. 1667. God seleþ him on éþle eorþan wynne tó healdanne hleóburh wera, Beo. Th. 3465; B. 1730: 5447; B. 2727. Worolde wynne, 2164; B. 1080. Hé dæt betere geceás, wuldres wynne, Elen. Kmbl. 2077; El. 1040. ¶ wynnum *delightfully, pleasantly*:—Is se wong wynnum geblissad mid dám ségrestum stencum, Exon. Th. 198, 9; Ph. 7: 199, 18; Ph. 27. Ðín gemynd on ealra worulda woruld wynnum standeþ, Ps. Th. 134, 13. II a. with prep. *tó*, marking object in which delight is taken:—Ne biþ him tó hearpan hyge, ne tó wífe wyn, Exon. Th. 308, 25; Seef. 45. Wæs mé wyn tó don, 380, 22; Rä. 1, 2. Næs him tó mádme wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 2228; An. 1115: 2326; An. 1164. Ða forweorþaþ de hira wynne tó dé habban noldan *qui elongant se a te, peribunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 22. Hé genom him tó wildeórum wynne, Exon. Th. 146, 21; Gú. 713. II. *a delight, that which causes pleasure*:—Eh byð æðelinga wyn, Runic pm. 343, 4; Rún. 19: 344, 31; Rún. 27. Fugles wyn (*a quill*), Exon. Th. 408, 5; Rä. 27, 7. Him leófedan londes wynne, bold on beorhge, 180, 20; Gú. 110. Gæst inne swæf ób dæt hrefn blaca heofenes wynne bodode, Beo. Th. 3607; B. 1801. II 2. as an epithet of persons, (1) of human beings:—Hægstealdra wyn (*Pharaoh*), Cd. Th. 111, 28; Gen. 1862. Winemæga wyn (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 184, 2; Gú. 1338. Eorla wyn, 174, 17; Gú. 1179. Wynn, 168, 22; Gú. 1081. Æðelinga wynn (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2447; An. 1225. Wunn, 3423; An. 1715. (2) of the Deity:—Lífes wynn, . . . tíreádig cyning, Hy. 3, 1. Mægna God, . . . æþelinga wyn, Exon. Th. 286, 12; Jul. 730: 466, 15; Hö. 121. Neoman ús tó wynne weoroda Drihten, Cd. Th. 277, 2; Sat. 198. Wigena wyn, . . . heofonengla God, Exon. Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. III. *the best* of a class, *the pride* of its kind. Cf. cyst:—Án engla þreát, heápa wyn (*best of troops*), Exon. Th. 460, 16; Hö. 18. Hleóþra wyn *most excellent of melodies*, 198, 18; Ph. 12. Gimma gladost, æþeltungla wyn, 218, 5; Ph. 290. Laguflóda wynn, 202, 16; Ph. 70. Éálá wífa wynn, fémnne freólicast *ah, pride of womankind, maiden most noble*, 5, 18; Cri. 71. Ðú eart se æðela, de on éordagum ealra fémnena wyn (*the Virgin Mary*) ácende, Hy. 3, 26. IV. the name of the w-rune:—ƿ uyn, Archæologia, vol. 28, plate 15, fig. 7. In the following passages the symbol is put instead of the word *wyn*:—ƿ is geswídrad, gomen æfter geárum, Elen. Kmbl. 2526; El. 1264. Biþ se[ó] ƿ scæcen eorþan frætwa, Exon. Th. 50, 23; Cri. 805. ƿ sceal gedreósan, Anglia xiii. 9, 5. Wenne (Hickes prints ƿ þne) brúceþ de can wcána lyt, and him sylfa hæfð bléd and blisse, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 29; Rún. 8. On wuldres ƿ (*Kemble writes* wealdend *in place of the rune in the MS.; but* cf. wuldres wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 1773; An. 889), Elen. Kmbl. 2177; El. 1090. In Ps. Vos. 99, 1 *jubilate* is rendered by ƿ sumiaþ. *See also* mod-wén (*i.* mód-wyn). v. Cynewulf's Christ, ed. Gollancz, pp. 173 sqq., Anglia xiii. 1 sqq., Zacher, Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 9. [*Laym.* wunne, winne, wonne: A. R. wunne: *Havel.* winne: *O. Sax.* wunnea: *O. H. Ger.* wunna, wunni *delectatio, voluptas, jubilatio, jocunditas.* Cf. *Goth.* un-wunands *moestus*: *Icel.* unaðr *delight*; ynði *charm, delight.*] v. æðel-, hord-, hyht-, leód-, líf-, lyft-, mód-, symbel-wyn[n].

wynan ? :—Eóh bid útan unsméde treów . . . wynan (wyn, wynn ?) on édle, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 31; Rún. 13.

wyn-beám, es; *m. A tree that causes delight*, an epithet of the cross:—Wuldres wynbeám, Elen. Kmbl. 1684; El. 844.

wyn-burh; *f. A town where life is pleasant, a delightful town*:—Þú cádig leofast, and dé wel weordeþ on wynburgum, Ps. Th. 127, 2.

wyn-candel(l), e; *f. A lamp that gives delight*, an epithet of the sun:—Wyncondel wera west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 31; Gú. 1186.

wynogas. v. wining.

wyn-dæg, es; *m. A day of gladness, a joyous time*:—Wærun wudu-bearwas on wyndagum *exultabunt omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ne móstun gé á wunian in wyndagum, ac scofene wurdon in ece fýr, Exon. Th. 140, 3; Gú. 604. Eádig weorþan, wunian wyndagum, and welan þicgan, 330, 34; Vy. 61.

wynde-orseft, es; *m. An art of weaving*:—Uuyndecreft *ars plumaria*, Txts. 43, 217. Uyrmas mec ni fuefun uyndicraeftum (uyrdi-, MS.), 151, 9.

wyndle, an; *f. A wound*:—Gif man preóst gewundige, gebéte mán ða wyndlan, L. N. P. L. 23; Th. ii. 294, 4. v. wundel.

wyn-dreám, es; *m. A joyful sound, jubilation*:—Wyndreámes *jubilationis*, Ps. Lamb. Spl. Blickl. Gl. 150, 5. On wyndreáme *in jubilo*, Ps. Spl. 46, 5: *in jubilatione*, Blickl. Gl. Wyndreám *jubilationem*, Ps. Spl. Lamb. 88, 15.

wyndrian. v. wundrian.

wyn-ele, es; *m. Pleasant oil*:—Wynele se ðe bânes byrst bêteþ and hæleþ, Ps. Th. 108, 18.

wyn-fæst; *adj. Joyous*:—Ðætte Sione dûn sigefest weorðe, and weallas Sion wynfeste getremed, Ps. C. 133.

wyn-gesíþ, es; *m. A pleasant companion, a companion in whom one delights*:—Næs mê wyngesíð widerweard heorte *non adhaesit mihi cor pravum*, Ps. Th. 100, 3.

wyn-grâf, es; *m. n. A pleasant grove*:—Mid wynngrâfe weaxaþ geswiru *exultatione colles accingentur*, Ps. Th. 64, 13.

wynian. v. wunian.

wyn-land, es; *n. A land of delight, a happy, pleasant land*:—Se hâlga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond, Exon. Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Wuldres wynlond (*heaven*), 317, 13; Môd. 65.

wyn-leás; *adj. Joyless, dreary*:—Wynleásne wudu, Beo. Th. 2836; B. 1416. Wynleás wîc, 1641; B. 821. Ôðerne êðel, wynleásran wîc, Cd. Th. 57, 14; Gen. 928.

wyn-líc; *adj. Delightful, pleasing, agreeable, charming*:—Hæfde hê hine swâ hwîtue geworhtne, swâ wynlíc wæs his wæstm, Cd. Th. 17, 5; Gen. 255. Onstæl wynlíc, fæger and gefeálíc, Exon. Th. 151, 17; Gû. 796. Sunbearo, wuduholt wynlíc, 200, 1; Ph. 34: 423, 22; Rä. 41, 26. Ôðer wæs swâ wynlíc, wlitig and scêne, ðæt wæs líses beám, Cd. Th. 30, 15; Gen. 467. Fæger hleódor, wynlícu wôdgiefu, Exon. Th. 414, 10; Rä. 32, 18. Ic ðê swâ sciénne gesceapen hæfde, wynlícne geworht, 85, 8; Cri. 1388. Wynlice wætera þrýðe, Ps. Th. 77, 18. Wæter wynlíco, Exon. Th. 194, 9; Az. 136. Hê gemon tô oft wynlícran wîc, 444, 24; Kl. 52. [Was imaked an wunlic fur, Laym. 8090. *O. H. Ger.* wunni-lîh *amoenus, jucundus*.]

wynlíce; *adv. Pleasantly, delightfully*:—Ðæt ic wynlíce on psalterio ðê singan môte, Ps. Th. 107, 2: 149, 4: Exon. Th. 82, 30; Cri. 1346.

wyn-lust, es; *m. Sensual pleasure*:—Ic wilnode mid him tô farenne, ðæt ic ðe mâ emnwyrhtena on ðære þrowunge mînes wynlustes hæfde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b; 359. Hêr synt disse weorolde wynlustas, ac ðêr synt ða êcan tintregû, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 394, 8. Gif hwam hwæt yfeles gedôn bið, ðæt hê ne mæge hys wynlusta brûcan, Lchdm. i. 330, 13.

wyn-mæg, e; *f. A beloved kinswoman*:—Seó fæmne, wuldres wynmæg (*the kinswoman in whom he had delighted*), Exon. Th. 182, 32; Gû. 1319.

wynnung. v. windung.

wyn-psalterium *a joyous psaltery*:—Âris, wynpsalterium *exurge, psalterium*, Ps. Th. 56, 10.

wyn-rôd, e; *f. A joy-giving cross*:—Wynrôd (*the cross*), sôdfæstra segn, Salm. Kmbl. 470; Sal. 235.

wyn-sang, es; *m. A joyous song, jubilant song*:—Ðêr is wynsang, Wulfst. 265, 31.

wynstra. v. winestra.

wyn-sum; *adj.* I. *winsome, agreeable, pleasant*:—Wynsum *suavis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. Wynsum, wlitig *elegans*, i. *speciosus, gratus, pulcher, praecipuus, magnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 80. Ða wynsuman *amoena*, 1, 6. (1) *pleasant* to the senses or to the mind:—Treów tô brûceune wynsum *lignum ad vescendum suave*, Gen. 2, 9. Wæs swîþe wynsum wæta ût flôwende. . . . Seó wæte wæs wynsumu on ðære onbyrignesse, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2–9. Hê ys Drihtne wynsum onsægednys *oblatio est Domino odor suavissimus*, Ex. 29, 18. Wynsum stenc, Exon. Th. 363, 16; Wal. 54. Swête stenc, wlitig and wynsum, 359, 19; Pa. 65. Wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 10; Ph. 318: 350, 13; Sch. 63: Cd. Th. 277, 33; Sat. 214. Ðes middangeard, fæger and wynsum, Blickl. Homl. 115, 13. Wæs on ðam ofne windig and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 33; Dan. 347. Wynsum gefeá, Exon. Th. 77, 8; Cri. 1253. Hû wynsum (*iocundum*) is ðæt mon eardige on ðara gebrôðra ânnesse, Blickl. Homl. 139, 29. Þincð him wynsum ðæt se weald oncwyð, Met. 13, 46. Mê swête and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oþþe leornode oþþe lærde *aut discere aut docere dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 27. Mîn geoc is wynsum *jugum meum suave est*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 30. Wynsum gamen *sales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 54. Wynsum glîw *facetiae*, 61, 19. Wensum *lepida* (*sermonum series*), Hpt. Gl. 512, 55. Wynsumere ? fægere *venustae*, 456, 41. Hwæt þincþ ðê on ðam welan and on ðam anwealde wynsumes *quid est, quod in se pulcritudinis habeant?* Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 20. Mid wynsume wîne, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Tô wynsumum stence *in suavem odorem*, Lev. 1, 9. Hunig, wynsume wist, Fragm. Kmbl. 40; Leás. 22. Wynsumne rêc, Elen. Kmbl. 1585; El. 794. Wynsumne wlite, Cd. Th. 111, 13; Gen. 1855. Scip, wudu wynsuman, Beo. Th. 3842; B. 1919. Wynsume *cantabiles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 9. Wæter wynsumu *dulces aquae*, Exon. Th. 202, 5; Ph. 65. Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on wynsumon stôwum (*παραδείσοις*), Lchdm. i. 280, 13: 290, 6. Wyrta wynsume, Exon. Th. 211, 7; Ph. 194. Hî his weorc wynsum wîde sægean *annuntient opera ejus in exultatione*, Ps. Th. 106, 21. Wensumre *suavior* (*panis absconditus*), Kent. Gl. 310. Wynsumra stêám, Exon. Th. 358, 14; Pa. 45. Swêg swêtra and wlitigra and wynsumra, 206, 27; Ph. 133. Eal innanweard wæs ænlícra and wynsumra, ðonne hit mæge stefn âreccan, se stenc and se swêg, 181, 18; Gû. 1295. 'Is ðis winsum spell ðæt ðû nû segst.' Ðâ cwæþ hê: 'Nis nân wuht winsumre ðonne ðæt þing ðæt ðis spell ymbe is,' Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 11. Biþ micle ðe winsumre sió sôþe gesælð tô habbenne æfter dâm cormþum ðisses lífes, 23; Fox 78, 30. Wynsumre, Met. 12, 20. Þincþ him wynsumre ðæt him se weald oncweþe, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20. Wôþa wynsumast, Exon. Th. 358, 9; Pa. 43. His englas, ealra folca mæst, wereda wynsumast, Cd. Th. 42, 8; Gen. 671. (2) in reference to the conduct of living creatures:—Swæs *vel* wynsum *eucharis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 17: ii. 32, 52. Wynsum (*suavis*) is Dryhten, Ps. Surt. 33, 9: Ps. Th. 85, 4. Eálá ðû wynsuma man, Wulfst. 246, 2. Sum sceal wildne fugel âtemian, ôþþæt seó heoroswealwe wynsum weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 332, 18; Vy. 87. León, wynsume wiht, wel âtemede, Met. 13, 19. Eálá gê gôde cildra and wynsume (*venusti*) leorneras, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 33. Hê wæs se swêtesta lâreów and se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 3. II. *joyous*. v. wynsumian:—Beóð gefylde mid gefeán mûðas ûre, beóð ûre tungan teala wynsume *repletum est gaudio os nostrum, et lingua nostra exultatione*, Ps. Th. 125, 2. [*O. Sax.* wun-sam: *O. H. Ger.* wunni-sam *jucundus, amoenus, amabilis*.] v. un-, word-wynsum; wynsumness, *and next word*.

wynsum, es; *n. The pleasant*:—Ðæt nân wiht ne sŷ ðæs wynsumes, Wulfst. 184, 20.

wynsumian; *p.* ode *To rejoice, exult, be joyful*:—Ic fægnie and wynsumige and blissige *exultabo et laetabor*, Ps. Th. 30, 7. Wynsumaþ woesten *exultet desertum*, Rtl. 1, 17: Blickl. Homl. 7, 3: Wulfst. 254, 5. Ða eádigan ceasterwaran gefeóð and wynsumiaþ on lisse and on blisse and on êcum gefeán, 265, 12: Shrn. 118, 4. Heora heortan and lichoman wynsumedon (*exultaverunt*) on God, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 37. Ná wynsuma ðû (*non iocunderis*) on bearnum ârleásum, Scint. 176, 6. Wynsumiaþ Gode *jubilate Deo*, Ps. Surt. 65, 1. Gefeáþ and wynnsumiaþ *gaudete et exultate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 12. Wynsumiaþ, Ps. Th. 31, 13: Blickl. Homl. 191, 35. Gedô ðæt mîn gâst wynsumige on dînre hâlo, 159, 2. Wynsumian *jocundari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 16: Blickl. Homl. 91, 8. Wæs heó swîþe wynsumiende, 137, 33. Wynsumigende, 143, 25. Mid micclum wynsumigendum gefeán, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 678. Wynsumiende *letantem*, Rtl. 97, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wunnisamôn *exultare*.] v. ge-wynsumian.

wynsum-líc; *adj. Pleasant, agreeable*:—Hê bið dâm gôdum glædmôd on gesihþe, wlitig, wynsumlíc weorude ðam hâlgan, Exon. Th. 57, 1; Cri. 912. Wynsumlíc *votivum, acceptum, desiderativum*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 49. Þûhte fæger and wlitig heora líf and wynsumlíc, Blickl. Homl. 107, 30. Eall ðæt him hêr on worlde wynsumlíc wæs, 111, 26: 115, 11. v. ge-wynsumlíc.

wynsumlíce; *adv.* I. *pleasantly, agreeably*. v. wynsum, I. 1:—Wynsumlíce stêman, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 36: ii. 27, 113. Sume tiliaþ wîfa, for ðam ðæt hî þurh ðæt mæge mæst bearna begitan, and eác wynsumlíce libban *uxor, ac liberi, qui jucunditatis gratia petuntur*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 27. Engla werod wynsumlíce sungon, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 297. Ðe eáþelícor and ðe wynsumlícor ða myclan byrþenne âberan, Blickl. Homl. 135, 7. II. *pleasantly, graciously*. v. wynsum, I. 2:—Wê gelŷfaþ ðæt Drihten sylf hire tôgeánes côme, and wynsumlíce mid gefeán tô him on his þrymsetle hî gesette, Homl. Th. i. 442, 15. III. *gladly, joyously*. v. wynsum, II:—Wynsumlíce (*voluntarie*) ic ofrige ðê, Ps. Spl. 53, 6. Âwend ðîne nosu fram unálŷfedum stencum, ðæt ðû mæge wynsumlíce cwedan: 'Sŷn wê ædele stencas beforan Godes gesihðe,' Wulfst. 246, 13.

wynsumness, e; *f.* I. *pleasantness, agreeableness, delight*. v. wynsum, I. 1:—Wynsumnisse orcerd *paradisum voluptatis*, Gen. 2, 8. Of stôwe ðære winsumnisse *de loco voluptatis*, 2, 10. Ðære wynsumnysse brâð *odorem suavitatis*, 8, 21. Woruldlícere wensumnesse *mundanae suavitatis, secularis dulcedinis*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 67: Confess. Peccat. Êces wynsumnisse *aeterne jocunditatis*, Rtl. 103, 24. Hæfde hê mê gebunden mid ðære wynnsumnesse his sanges *me carminis dulcedo defixerat*, Bt. 22, 1: Fox 76, 6. Hê on wynsumnesse lifde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 7. Se middangeard wæs blôwende on swŷþe manigfealdre wynsumnesse . . . and teáh men tô him þurh his wlite and þurh his fægernesse and wynsumnesse, 115, 7–12. Ic ða wynsumnesse and fægernesse ðæs londes wundrade, Nar. 26, 25. On ðære stôwe wynsumnesse *in amoenitatem loci*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 39. Geseón ealles ðysses middangeardes wynsumnessa, ge on golde, ge on deórwyrþum hræglum, Blickl. Homl. 31, 3. II. *pleasantness* which affects the eye, *fairness, beauty*:—Wynsum[nysse] *venustate*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 22. III. *pleasantness* of behaviour. v. wynsum, I. 2:—God ûs lærð sibbe and wynsumnesse, and deófol ûs lærð unsibbe and wrôhte, Homl. Ass. 168, 111. IV. *joyousness, exultation*. v. wynsum, II:—Wynsumnis mîn *exultatio mea*, Ps. Surt. 31, 7. Weolure wynsumnisse *labia exultationis*, 62, 6. In wynsumnisse *in jubilatione*, 32, 3. Mid wynsumnesse *exultatione*, Blickl. Gl.: Rtl. 50, 19. V. *devotion*. v. wilsumness:—Mid wynsumnysse heortan (wilsume heortan, Bd. M. 228, 6) *devoto corde*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 22. On micelre wynsumnesse (wilsumnisse, Bd. M. 376, 11) gebeda *orationis devotione*, 4, 30; S. 609, 5. v. un-wynsumness.

wyn-weorod, es; *n. A joyous band*:—Wynwerede *choro*, Blickl. Gl.

wyn-wyrt, e; *f. A pleasant plant*:—Đēr wynwyrta weóxon and bleówon, Dōm. L. 5.

wyrcan, weorcan; *p.* worhte; *pp.* worht. I. *to work, labour*, (1) absolute:—Mīn fæder wyrcđ (*operatur*) ōþ đis, and ic wyrce (wyrco, Lind., Rush. *operor*), Jn. Skt. 5, 17. Efne swā hē wyrceþ *secundum opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 61, 12. Hē won and worhte, wingeard sette, Cd. Th. 94, 7; Gen. 1558. Gā and wyrce (wyrc, Rush.: wuirc, Lind. *operare*) on mīnum wingerde, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 28. Gāđ and wircaþ, Ex. 5, 18. Wyrceaþ eów syx dagas, L. Alf. 3; Th. i. 44, 10. Gif þeów mon wyrce on Sunnandæge, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2, 4, 6: L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 17. Se đe hors nabbe, wyrce đam hlāforde đe him fore ride, L. Ath. v. 5; Th. i. 232, 20. Hwȳ sceal ænig monn biōn īdel, đæt hē ne weorce (wyrce, *v. l.*)? Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 24. Sió hond sceal wyrcean for đa wambe, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 9. Hē đær wircean sceolde, Gen. 2, 15. Niht cymþ đonne nān man wyrcan (*operari*) ne mæg, Jn. Skt. 9, 4. (1 a) where the instrument or material of work is given:—Hē wiđ monna bearn wyrcđ weldædum, Exon. Th. 191, 12; Az. 87. Đa đe wyrcan cūđon stāngefōgum, Elen. Kmbl. 2038; El. 1020. (2) with acc., (a) of that on which the work is done. v. wīn-wyrcend:—Se đe werđ *qui operatur* (*terram suam*, Prov. 12, 11), Kent. Gl. 404. Đæt hē đa eorđan worhte *ut operaretur terram*, Gen. 3, 23. Se đe wille wyrcan wæstmbære lond *qui serere ingenuum volet agrum*, Met. 12, 1. Hē began tō wircenne đæt land *coepit exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. (b) of the work:—Hē āxode hwæt hig wyrcean cūđon (*quid habetis operis?*). Hig andswaredon: 'Wē synd scēphyrdas,' Gen. 47, 3. II. *to make*, (1) with acc., (a) *to make, form, construct*, (α) where the agent is a person:—Ic tōwurpe mīne bernu and ic wyrce (*faciam*) māran, Lk. Skt. 12, 18. Wirc đē ænne arc . . . and đū wircst wununge binnan đam arce. . . . Đū wircst hine đus. . . . Đū wircst đēron ēhþirl, Gen. 6, 14–16. Đū wercest sumurlange dagas, đēm winterdagum sceorta tīda getiohhast, Met. 4, 18. Mid đīs andweardan welan mon wyrcþ oftor feónd đonne freónd, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 3. Ic worhte (*feci*) earce of sethimtreówum, Deut. 10, 3. On đære bēc đe ic weorhte, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 4. Đū đa scīran gesceaft sceópe and worhtest, Hy. 10, 2. Nān neódđearf đē ne lǣrde tō wyrcanne đæt đæt đū worhtest, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 12. Worhtes, Met. 20, 22: Exon. Th. 15, 23; Cri. 240. Se đe on fruman worhte (worohte, Lind.), hē worhte wēpman and wīfman, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 4: Cd. Th. 12, 11; Gen. 183. Se đe đās bōc worhte, Blickl. Homl. 169, 25. Đæt folc worhte mycele gesomnunga, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 1. Đa sundorhālgan worhton geþeaht, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 14. Hig worhton gemōt, 27, 7. Hig wrohton (worhton, *v. l.*: uorhtun, Lind.) him beórscipe, Jn. Skt. 12, 2. Æfter đām formālan đe hī worhton, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 12. Ne wirc đū đē āgrafene godas, Ex. 20, 4. Đonne wyrce wē manega bēc, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 12. Uton wircean man tō ūre gelīcnisse, Gen. 1, 26. Wyrcan, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 8, 19. Scip wyrcan, Cd. Th. 78, 33; Gen. 1302. Wēpen wyrcean, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 14. Burg wyrcean, Ors. 5, 5; Swt. 226, 18. Wyrcan đone wīhagan, Byrht. Th. 134, 50; By. 102. Wyrcan spell, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. Wercan, Met. 26, 73. Sealfe weorcean, Lchdm. iii. 6, 31. (β) where the agent is not a person, *to be the source*, or *cause of, to produce*:—Seó cā wyrcđ đæt fen, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 18. Seó eá đær wyrcđ micelne sæ, Swt. 12, 23. Hit wyrcđ feóndscipe, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 24. Sum feóll on gōde eorđan, and worhte hundfealde wæstm, Lk. Skt. 8, 8. Grōwende gærs and sæd wircende. . . . Treów westm wircende, Gen. 1, 11, 12. (b) *to make, constitute*:—Ic wolde witon hwæþer đū wēndest đæt hwylc ān đara fīf gōda worhte đa sōþan gesǣlþe and siđđan đa feówer good wēron hire gōd, swā swā nū sāwl and lichoma wyrcaþ ānne mon, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 23–28. Feówer wucan wyrcaþ ānne mōnđ, Anglia viii. 319, 4. (c) as a verb of incomplete predication, (α) with adj.:—Ic tō wīdan feore wyrce đīn heáhsetl hrōr and weordlīc swā heofones dagas *ponam in seculum seculi semen ejus, et thronum ejus sicut dies coeli*, Ps. Th. 88, 26. Hwilcne wyrcst đū đē sylfne (đone đec seolfne wyrcas (wyrces, Rush.) *quem te ipsum facis?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 53)? Homl. Th. ii. 234, 1. (β) with prepositional phrase:—Hē lǣdeþ wolcen, wind and līget, and đa tō regne wyrceþ (*fulgura in pluviam facit*), Ps. Th. 134, 7. Nywolnessa hē him tō gewēđe woruhte, 103, 7. Worhte man hit him tō wīte, Cd. Th. 21, 2; Gen. 318. (2) with gen.:—Se đeóđen ongan gedinges wyrcan, Cd. Th. 245, 25; Dan. 468. III. *to work, do, perform*, (1) absolute:—Swā đū worhtest tō mē, Exon. Th. 370, 25; Seel. 64. (2) with acc.:—On hwylcum anwealde ic đās þing wyrce, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 24. On hwylcre mihte wyrcst (wyrcst, *v. l.*: wircest, Rush.) đū đās þing? 21, 23. Swā hwæt swā se gesēnelica lichama dēþ oþþe wyrceþ, eal đæt dēþ seó ungesȳnelice sāwl þurh đone lichoman, Blickl. Homl. 21, 24. Werđ *operabitur* (*stultitiam*, Prov. 14, 17), Kent. Gl. 486. Eallum đe unriht wyrceaþ *omnibus, qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Tō mannum đe mildheortnesse wyrceaþ, Blickl. Homl. 169, 21. Đære scame đe đū worhtes, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 11. Đa hand đe hē đæt fūl mid worhte, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 21, 24. Đa mǣran weorc đe hē worhte, Deut. 11, 7. Đa dēda đa đe hē worhte, Blickl. Homl. 33, 6. Ne worhte (wrohte, Rush.) lōhannes nān tācn, Jn. Skt. 10, 41. Hī blōdgyte worhtan, Exon. Th. 44, 26; Cri. 708. Ealle đe unriht worhtan *omnes peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Wirc six dagas ealle đīne weorc *sex diebus facies omnia opera tua*, Ex. 20, 9. Lǣr mē hū ic đīnne willan wyrce and fremme, Ps. Th. 142, 10. Đæt đū furþur mē fraceþu ne wyrce, Exon. Th. 274, 31; Jul. 541. Gif esne þeów weorc wyrce, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 18. Đæt mon ōđrum riht wyrce, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 17. On đa gerād, wyrce đæt hē wyrce, đæt đæt land sī unforwoht, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 383, 32. Weorce, 384, 21. Monig gōd weorc wyrcan, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 20. Wyricean, Blickl. Homl. 75, 13. Gōd wyrcan, Ps. Th. 52, 4. Yfel wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 181, 34. Wundor wyrcan, Beo. Th. 1865; B. 930: Ps. Th. 85, 9. Lof sceolde hē Drihtnes wyrcean, Cd. Th. 17, 8; Gen. 256. Đa heápas frugnon, hwæt hié wyrcean mihton đæt hié Godes erre beflugon, Blickl. Homl. 169, 11. Godes willan wercan, 67, 34. Mē gel·yraþ tō wyrceanne đæs weorc đe mē sende, Jn. Skt. 9, 4. (2 a) *to perform* a rite, *keep* a season:—Mīn tīma ys gehende đæt ic mid đē wyrce mīne Eástro, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 18. (3) with gen.:—Ic mē đæs wyrce, đæt ic gange on hūs Godes, Ps. Th. 83, 11. Ealle đe unrihtes wyrceaþ *omnes qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 52, 5: 58, 2: 73, 19. Hē him đæs worhte tō, Cd. Th. 143, 11; Gen. 2377. Đa đe unrihtes worhtan, Ps. Th. 91, 6, 8. IV. *to work, effect* a purpose, *attain* an object, (1) with acc. or gen.:—Heó wēnde đæt heó hyldo heofoncyninges worhte mid đām wordum *she thought to win the favour of heaven's king with those words*, Cd. Th. 44, 22; Gen. 713. Đæt hī lifgen on geleáfan, and ā lufan Dryhtnes wyrcan in đisse worulde, Exon. Th. 448, 6; Dōm. 50. Hié sculon lufe wyrcean . . . ond habban his hyldo ford, Cd. Th. 39, 12; Gen. 624. (2) with gen.:—Ā đīn dōm sȳ gōd and genge; đū đæs wyrcest (*thou wilt bring that to pass*), Exon. Th. 192, 22; Az. 110. Wē đæs lifgende worhton in worulde, 186, 9; Az. 17. Wyrce se đe mōte dōmes ǣr deáđe *let him that may do deeds deserving of glory ere he die*, Beo. Th. 2779; B. 1387. Til sceal on ēđle dōmes wyrcean, Menol. Fox 501; Gn. C. 21. Hē þōhte đæt hē him myceles wordes wircean sceolde (wolde geearnian him hereword, MS. F.), Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 2. Se hæfde moncynnes leóhteste hond lofes tō wyrcenne (*to call forth praise*), Exon. Th. 323, 2; Vfd. 72. (3) with a clause:—Is đæt wundorlīc, đæt đū mid geþeahte đīnum wyrcest, đæt đū đēm gesceaftum mearce ġesettest and hī gemengdest eác, Met. 20, 87. [*Goth.* waurkjan; *p.* waurhta: *O. H. Ger.* wurchen, wirchen; *p.* worhta: *Icel.* yrkja; *p.* orti: *O. Sax.* wirkian; *p.* warhta: *O. Frs.* werka; *p.* wrochte.] v. ā-, be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ful-, ge-, in- (Exon. Th. 337, 21; Gn. Ex. 68), ofer-, ōþ-, sām-, un-, ymb-wyrcan (-weorcan); üren-, scyld-, syn-, unriht-, wam-, wel-, wolcen-, yfel-wyrcende; wyrcend.

wyroe. v. ge-wyrce.

wyrcend, es; *m.* I. *a worker, labourer.* v. efen-, fore-, wīn-wyrcend, *and* wyrcan, I. II. *a maker.* v. wyrcan, II:—Ic gelȳfe on ænne God, wyrcend heofenan and eorđan, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 25. Heó wēron đām wyrcendum gelīce *similes illis fiant qui faciunt ea*, Ps. Th. 113, 17. III. *a doer.* v. wyrcan, III:—þurh đa unrōtnesse đe is deáđes wyrcend, Anglia xi. 113, 43. Ealle ic feóde fācnes wyrcend *facientes praevaricationes odivi*, Ps. Th. 100, 3. v. leás-wyrcend, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1.

wyrcness, e; *f.* I. *work, labour, operation.* v. wyrcan, I:—Dōnde wircnisse (*operationes*) in wætrum miclum, Ps. Surt. 106, 23. II. *working, doing, operation.* v. wyrcan, III:—Đurh swā hwylces bēne swā hē gehǣled sī, đysses geleáfa and wyrcnes (*operatio*) sī gelȳfed Gode andfenge, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 23. His gearnunge oft đurh godcunde wyrcnesse (*operationem*) mid miclum mægenum scīnaþ, 3, 19; S. 550, 16. Đa đe lǣrdon ænne willan and āne wyrcnesse beón on Drihtne Hælende, 5, 19; S. 639, 34. II a. *working, performance* of something:—Wyrcnes heofonlicra mægena *operatio virtutum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 9. Mid wundra wyrcnesse, 2, 3; S. 505, 1: 3, 13; S. 538, 39.

wyroung, e; *f. Working, doing;* operatio, Rtl. 15, 42: 31, 1: 170, 3.

wyrd, e; *f. What happens, fate, fortune, chance.* I. the word is used to gloss the following Latin words:—*Casibus* wyrdum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 1: 18, 29: 81, 45. *Eventus* wyrd, 75, 61: 30, 71. *Fati* wyrde ođđe gegonges, 33, 65. *Fata* wyrde, 94, 6. *Fatis* wyrdum, 37, 54. *Fors* wyrd, 109, 5: 83, 43: 37, 14. *Fortuna* wyrd, 108, 78: 33, 78. *Fortunae* wyrde, 33, 77: 79, 61. *Sortem* wyrd, 120, 76. *Fatu* (*statu?* v. Ald. 30) wyrde, 78, 77. II. *fate, the otherwise than humanly appointed order of things*:—Đæt dætte wē hātaþ Godes foreþonc and his foresceáwung, . . . siđđan hit fullfremed biđ, đonne hātaþ wē hit wyrd. . . . Hī sint twā đing, foreþonc and wyrd. . . . Đæt đæt wē wyrd hātaþ, đæt biþ Godes weorc đe hē ǣlce dæg wyrcþ, ǣgđer ge đæs đe wē geseóþ, ge đæs đe ūs ungeswenlīc biþ. . . . Sió wyrd dǣlþ callum gesceaftum andwlitan and stōwa and tīda and gemetgunga. Ac sió wyrd cymþ of đam foreþonce Godes, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 21–220, 1. Điós wandriende wyrd, đe wē wyrd hātaþ, fęrþ æfter his foreþonce. . . . Siþþan wē hit hātaþ wyrd, syđđan hit geworht biþ; ǣr hit wæs Godes foreþonc. Đa wyrd hē wyrcþ oþþe þurh đa gōdan englas, oþþe . . . , 39, 6; Fox 220, 5–23. Đæt wē hātaþ wyrd, đonne se gesceádwisa God hwæt wyrcþ ođđe

geþafaþ ðæs ðe wē ne wēnaþ *fit illud fatalis ordinis insigne miraculum, cum ab scientis geritur, quod stupeant ignorantes*, 39, 10; Fox 226, 24. Ðē sceal on woruld bringan Sarra sunu, sōð forð gīn wyrd æfter ðiosum wordgemearcum, Cd. Th. 142, 1; Gen. 2355. Gōd ā wyrd swā hió sceal, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Ne wæs wyrd, ðæt hē mā mōste manna cynnes ðrēgean, 1473; B. 734. Wǣron sume gedwolmen ðe cwǣdon, ðæt ælc man beó ācenned be steorrena gesetnyssum, and þurh heora ymbryne him wyrd gelimpe, Homl. Th. i. 110, 8. Sceal heó (*Lot's wife*) wyrde bīdan, Drihtnes dōmes, Cd. Th. 155, 10; Gen. 2570: Exon. Th. 329, 29; Vy. 41. Hī wyrd ne cūþon, Beo. Th. 2471; B. 1233. III. in a personal sense, *one of the Fates* (the *weird* sisters):—Wyrde *Parcæ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 9: 67, 55. III a. as a personification, *fate, fortune*:—Wyrd bið swiþre, Meotud mihtigra, ðonne ænges monnes gehygd, Exon. Th. 312, 27; Seef. 115. Wyrd byð swiþost, Menol. Fox 469; Gn. C. 5: Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427: 886; Sal. 442. Wyrd bið ful ārēd, Exon. Th. 286, 24; Wand. 5: Salm. Kmbl. 871; Sal. 435. Sume ūþwitan secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ēgðer ge geæliþa ge ungeæliþa ælces monnes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Weord (wyrd, *v. l.*), 5, 1; Fox 8, 30. Swā him wyrd ne gescrāf, Beo. Th. 5142; B. 2574: Elen. Kmbl. 2092; El. 1047: Met. 1, 29. Behindan beleác wyrd mid wǣge, Cd. Th. 206, 25; Exod. 457. Eorlas fornōman wǣpen wælgīfru, wyrd seó māre, Exon. Th. 292, 17; Wand. 100: Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205. Hié wyrd forsweóp, 959; B. 477: 5621; B. 2814. Wyrd ðone gomelan grētan sceolde, 4832; B. 2420. Hwý ðū ǣfre woldest ðæt seó wyrd swā hwyrfan sceolde? Heó þreáþ ða unscildigan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 12: Met. 4, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613: 3121; An. 1563. Wyrd oft nereþ unfāgne eorl, Beó. Th. 1149; B. 572: Exon. Th. 165, 18; Gū. 1030. Tō eallum ðām gesǣldum ðe seó wyrd brengð, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 25: 14, 1; Fox 40, 31. Ne wēn ðū nō ðæt ic tō ānwillice winne wiþ ða wyrd (*fortunam*) . . . hit oft gebyraþ ðæt seó leáse wyrd nāuþer ne mæg ðam men dōn ne fultum, ne nānne dem, 20; Fox 70, 22. Wyrde wiðstondan, Exon. Th. 287, 17; Wand. 15. IV. *an event*, (1) with the special idea of that which happens by the determination of Providence or fate:—Ne wile Sarran gelýfan wordum mīnum; sceal seó wyrd swā ðeáh forð steallian, Cd. Th. 144, 14; Gen. 2389. Wyrd wæs geworden, swefen gesēded, swā ēr Daniel cwæð, 257, 5; Dan. 653. God āce biþ; ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wiht dreceþ ǣdl ne yldo, Exon. Th. 333, 24; Gn. Ex. 9: Salm. Kmbl. 666; Sal. 332. Wyrda Waldend, Cd. Th. 205, 7; Exod. 432: Andr. Kmbl. 2113; An. 1058: Elen. Kmbl. 159; El. 80: Exon. Th. 455, 1; Hy. 4, 43. Wyrda gerýnu, Cd. Th. 225, 5; Dan. 149. Wyrda geþingu, 250, 14; Dan. 546. Wyrda gesceaft, 224, 6; Dan. 132. Onwrigen is wyrda bigang, Elen. Kmbl. 2245; El. 1124. Gif ic ðē ðone [. . . age, *the MS. is here imperfect*] gesecge ðīnes feores, ýþelice ðū ða wyrde oncyrrest and his hond befēhst *si mortis tue tibi insidiatorem prodidero, sublato eo facile instantia fata mutabis, mihique tres irascentur sorores, Clotos, Lachesis, Atropos*, Nar. 31, 24. (2) in a general sense, *an event, occurrence, circumstance, incident, fact*:—Nǣnigne tweógean ne þearf, ðæt seó wyrd on ðās ondweardan tīd geweorþan sceal, ðæt se Scyppend gesittan wile on his dōmsetle, Blickl. Homl. 83, 10. Ðā gelamp wundorlīc wyrd, ðæt se lēg ongan sleán ongeán ðone wind, 221, 11. Ðæt is mǣro wyrd, Cd. Th. 84, 18; Gen. 1399: Menol. Fox 107; Men. 53. Egeslīc wyrd, Rood Kmbl. 148; Kr. 74: Exon. Th. 432, 6; Rä. 48, 2. Seó wyrd geweard (*it happened*) ðæt ðæt wīf geseah Ismaēl plegan, Cd. Th. 168, 3; Gen. 2777. Is seó wyrd mid eów open *the event is patent among you*, Andr. Kmbl. 1516; An. 759: Apstls. Kmbl. 84; Ap. 42. Ne wē ðære wyrde wēnan þurfon tōweard in tīde, Exon. Th. 6, 8; Cri. 81. Wēnan ðære wyrde, ðæt heó hire taman healde, Met. 13, 24: 26, 114: Ps. Th. 119, 5. Hē wyrde bīdeþ, hwonne God wille ðisse worlde ende gewyrican, Blickl. Homl. 109, 32. On ðæm dæge gewīteþ heofon and eorþe. . . . Swā eác for ðære ilcan wyrde gewīteþ sunne and mōna, 91, 22. Ðā gesāwon hié wundorlīce wyrd—ðone man lifgendne, ðone ðe hié ǣr deádne forlēton, 217, 36: Cd. Th. 61, 12; Gen. 996: 245, 30; Dan. 471. Hē ða wyrd ne mād, fǣges forðsīð, Exon. Th. 182, 33; Gū. 1319. Hē wyrd ne sul cūþe freóndrǣdenne hū heó from hogde *he did not fully know the circumstance, how her heart was turned from loving him*, 244, 26; Jul. 33. Digle wyrd *an obscure circumstance*, Elen. Kmbl. 1077; El. 541: 1163; El. 583. Ymb ða mǣran wyrd, 2126; El. 1064. Geopenigean uneáðe wyrd, hwǣr hē ðara nægla wēnan þorfte, 2202; El. 1102. Hē ðē mæg onwreón wyrda gerýno *he can disclose to thee the secrets of events* (can tell thee of events which are a secret to most men), 1174; El. 589: 1623; El. 813. Hē ne leág fela wyrda ne worda, Beo. Th. 6052; B. 3030. V. *what happens to a person, fate, fortune, lot, condition*:—Ic wille secgan ðæt ælc wyrd (*omnis fortuna*) bió gōd, sam hió monnum gōd þince, sam hió him yfel þince. . . . Ælc wyrd, sam hió sié wynsum, sam hió sié unwynsum, for ðý cymþ tō ðǣm gōdum ðæt hió . . . hine þreátige tō ðon ðæt hē bet dō, . . . oððe him leánige ðæt hē tealа dyde, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 224, 33–226, 5. Ða graman gydena, ðe folcisce men hātaþ Parcas, ða hī secgaþ ðæt wealdan ælces monnes wyrde, 35, 6; Fox 168, 27. For hwý ætwīte gē eówerre wyrde ðæt hió nān geweald nāh, 39, 1; Fox 210, 26. Him ne wæs nānig earfoþe ðæt ilchomlice gedāl on ðære neówan wyrde (*in their new condition*), Blickl. Homl. 135, 31. Under wyrd *sub conditione*, Jn. Skt. p. 5, 10. Ne meaht ðū nō mid sōþe getǣlan ðīne wyrd and ðīne geæliþa, swā swā ðū wēnst *quod tu falsæ opinionis supplicium luis, id rebus jure imputare non possis*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Wyrd wīnian, Exon. Th. 274, 24; Jul. 538. Unc sceal weorðan swā unc wyrd geteóð Metod manna gehwæs *to us shall it befall, as the Lord of every man decrees to us our fate*, Beo. Th. 5046; B. 2526. Nýd bið wyrda heardost, Salm. Kmbl. 622; Sal. 310. Him mæg wīssefa wyrda gehwylce gemetigian, 877; Sal. 438. Gnornsorga mǣst, wyrda lāðost, Elen. Kmbl. 1953; El. 977: Rood Kmbl. 101; Kr. 51. V a. *fate, death*. See also III a:—Wille forgieldan gǣsta Dryhten willum æfter ðære wyrde, ðam ðe his synna nū sāre geþenceþ, Exon. Th. 450, 3; Dom. 82. VI. *chance, accident*:—Ðæt wille ic gecýþan, ðæt ðu rīcu of nānes monnes mihtum swā gecræftgade ne wurdon, ne for nānre wyrde, būton from Godes gestihtunge *ut omnia hæc profundissimis Dei judiciis disposita, non autem humanis viribus, aut incertis casibus accidisse perdoceam*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 69, 23. Sprecan wiþ ða ðe secgaþ ðæt ða anwaldas sién of wyrda mægenum gewordene, Swt. 62, 10. [Worþe hit wele, oþer wo, as þe wyrde lykeþ hit hafe, Gaw. 2134. Þe same þat sett is be wirde, Alex. (Skt.) 443. Wyrdis (wyrde systres) *Parcæ*, Cath. Angl. 420, and see note. To dreȝe his wyrdes, Allit. Pms. 74, 1224. Heo biueped hire wurdes, H. M. 33, 24. Is þi werid (werd, *v. l.*) to þe wissid, Alex. (Skt.) 689. Out of wo into wele ȝoure wyrdes shul chaunge, Piers P. C. 13, 209. Þe sorouful werdes of me olde man, Chauc. Boet. 4, 10. *O. Sax.* wurd *fate, death: O. H. Ger.* wurt *fatum, fortuna, eventus: Icel.* urðr (*poet.*) *fate; one of the Norns.* v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 376 sqq.] v. deáþ-, eft-, fēr-, for-, ge-, tō-, un-, wundor-wyrd.

-wyrd *speech*, wyrdan *to injure*. v. ge-wyrd, wirdan.

-wyrdan *to speak*. [*Goth.* -waurdjan: *O. Sax.* -wordian: *O. Frs.* -wardia: *O. H. Ger.* -wurten.] v. and-, torn-, wīs-wyrdan.

-wyrde; *n. Speech*. [*Goth.* -waurdi: *O. Sax.* -wurdi, -wordi: *O. H. Ger.* -wurti.] v. and-, bī-, ge-wyrde.

-wyrde; *adj.* [*Goth.* -waurds: *O. H. Ger.* -wurti.] v. beald-, biter-, fæger-, fela-, hōcor-, hræd-, snotor-, stunt-, swēte-, swēt-, wær-, wīs-wyrde.

wyrd-gesceap, es; *n. A decree of fate* or *of fortune*:—Wyrdgesceapum *fortuiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 5. [*O. Sax.* wurdi-giskapu; *pl.*]

wyrdig; *adj. Wordy*:—Werdi *verbosus*, Kent. Gl. 576. v. gearo-, twi-wyrdig.

-wyrding. v. and-wyrding.

wyrdness, e; *f. Condition, state*:—Se godcunda foreþonc heaþeraþ ealle gesceafta ðæt hī ne mōton tōslīpan of heora endebyrdnesse (wyrdnesse, *v. l.*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 32.

wyrd-stæf, es; *m. A decree of fate*:—Ðonne seó þrāg cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum *when comes that season fixed by fate's decrees*, Exon. Th. 183, 101; Gū. 1325.

wyrd-writere, es; *m. One who writes an account of events, a historian, historiographer*:—Wurdwrītere *historiographus*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 1: 468, 65. Andromachus se wyrdwrītere, Anglia viii. 307, 9. Se wyrdwrītere Iōsēphus āwrāt on ðære cyrclican gereccednesse, ðæt Hērōdes lytle hwīle æfter Iōhannes deáðe rīces weólde, Homl. Th. i. 488, 12. Wyrdwrīteras secgaþ, 80, 5: 454, 11: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 21: ii. 25, 676. Wyrdwrītera *historiographorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 54.

wyrgan; *p.* de *To worry* (as an animal does), *strangle, throttle*:—Wyrgeþ *vel* smoraþ *st*[*r*]*angulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 32. [Wolwes þat wald worow men (the whilke wol a man strangly and destrye, *v. l.*), Pr. C. 1229. Ilc wirwed lay, als it were dogges þat weren henged, Havel. 1921. Werewed, 1915. A wolf wolde lambes wery, R. R. 6267. Wolues that wyryeþ (wyrhyeþ, *v. l.*) men, Piers P. C. 10, 226. Wyrwyñ, worowen *strangulo, suffoco*, Prompt. Parv. 530. *O. Frs.* wergia: *O. H. Ger.* wurgen *strangulare, suffocare*. Cf. *O. Sax.* wurgil *a halter: O. L. Ger.* wurgarīn *strangulatrix*.] v. ā-wyrgan.

wyrgan *to curse*, wyrgels, wyrgedness, wyrgen, wyrgness, wyrgþu. v. wirgan, wrigels, wirgedness, wirgen, wirgness, wirgþu.

wyrht, e; *f. Doing, work*:—Nā ðū be gewyrhtum ūrum, wommum wyrhtum, woldest ūs dōn *non secundum peccata nostra fecit nobis*, Ps. Th. 102, 10. [Betere þenne we habbeð wrihte, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 251. Bi mine wrihte, ii. 217, 19. Æfterr hise wrihhte, Orm. 8240. *O. H. Ger.* wuruht *meritum*.] v. for-, ge-, leóþ-, stān-wyrht.

wyrhta, an; *m.* I. *a wright, workman, artificer, labourer, one who works at some trade*:—Wyrhta *operarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 25: *opifex*, 47, 10. Yldest wyrhta *architectus*, 19, 14: 47, 11. Se wyrhta (*operarius*) ys wyrðe hys metes, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10. Wyrihte *faber*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 3. Wrihtes *fabri*, p. 3, 8. Micel gedāl is on ðam mægene ðæs dæghwamlīcan wyrhtan and ðæs īdlan, Lchdm. ii. 84, 18. Hē wæs ðæs wyrhtan sunu (*the carpenter's son*), Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 21. Smiðes ī wyrchta (*fabri*) sunu, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 55. Hond bið gelǣred, wīs and gewealden, swā bið wyrhtan ryht, sele ǣsettan, Exon. Th. 396, 5; Crī. 46. Gif ðū wēnst ðætte wundorlīce gerela hwelc weorþmynd sié, ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan ðe hié worhte, næs nā

ðē (*ingenium mirabor artificis*), Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Mon sceal simle tō beregafole ägifan æt ānum wyrhtan (*the labourer who is the tenant of land*. Cf. Hēr synd gewriten ða gerihta ðæ ða ceorlas sculan dōn tō Hysseburnan. Æt ælcan hīwisce . . . þreó pund gauolbæres, Chart. Th. 145, 1.) six pund wēga, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 5. Ealā gōde wyrhtan (*operarii*) . . . ðis gepeaht ic sylle eallum wyrhtum, ðæt ānra gehwylc cræft his geornlīce begange; for ðam se ðe cræft his forlǣt, hē byþ forlǣten fram ðam cræfte, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 21–35. Ðone stān, ðe hine wyrhtan āwurpan *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Ps. Th. 117, 21: Exon. Th. 1, 3; Cri. 2. Micel rīp ys, and feáwa wyrhtena (*operarii pauci*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 37. Āhȳrian wyrhtan on his wingeard, 20, 1. II. *a maker, producer, author, creator, fabricator*:—Wrōhtes wyrhtan, fyrnsynna fruman (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 263, 7; Jul. 346. Wyrhtan *fabricatores* (*falsitatum*), Hpt. Gl. 505, 64. On wyrhte gileáfes *in auctorem fidei*, Rtl. 27, 29. II a. used of the Deity, *the Creator, Maker*:—Se wyrhta, Cd. Th. 8, 17; Gen. 125: 265, 27; Sat. 14. Werhta *operator*, Kent. Gl. 808. Drihten, ælmihtiga God, wyrhta and wealdend ealra gesceafta, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 1: L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 13: L. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 304, 2; Cd. Th. 301, 21; Sat. 585. Wuldres wyrhta, Exon. Th. 206, 21; Ph. 130. Wealdend and wyrhta wuldorþrymmes, Andr. Kmbl. 649; An. 325: 1403; An. 702. Wyrhta and Sceppend weorulde þisse, Met. 29, 82. III. *a doer, worker*:—Cwealmes wyrhta *a murderer*, Cd. Th. 61, 29; Gen. 1004. Ealle ða ðe unrihtes wǣran wyrhtan *omnes discedentes a justificationibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 118. Mānes wyrhtan *peccatores*, 100, 8. [*O. Sax.* wurhtio: *O. H. Ger.* wurhto.] v. ceaster-, efon-, esne-, firen-, for-, ge-, gegader-, heáfod-, hrōf-, īsen-, leþer-, lyge-, mān-, meter-, mid-, scip-, sealm-, smeá-, stān-, teld-, tigel-, treów-, unlyb-, unriht-, wægn-, weall-, web-wyrhta.

wyrhte (P), an; *f. A female worker*, in cȳs-wyrhte:—Be cȳswyrhte. Cȳswyrhtan gebyreþ hundred cȳse, and ðæt heó buteran macige, L. R. S. 16; Th. i. 438, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* wurhta.]

wyrian (wyrigan), wyrig, wyrigness. v. wirgan, wearg, wirgness.

wyrm, wurm, weorm, es; *m.* I. *a reptile, serpent*:—Mē nædre beswāc, ſāh wyrm þurh fægir word, Cd. Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899. Se wyrm (*the fire-drake*) onwōc, Beo. Th. 4563; B. 2287. Ðæs wyrmes wīg, 4621; B. 2316. Hē wearp hine on wyrmes līc, Cd. Th. 31, 26; Gen. 491. Ne wirce gē eów nāne andlīcnissa wurmes ne fisces (*reptilium sive piscium*), Deut. 4, 18. Hē wyrm ācwealde, hordes hyrde . . . Ðæt swurd þurhwōd wyrm . . . draca mordre swealt, Beo. Th. 1777–1789; B. 886–892. Wyrmas *reptilia*, Blickl. Gl. Froxan . . . swā fela ðæt man ne mihte nānne mete gegyrwan, ðæt ðara wyrma nǣre emfela ðæm mete *ranae per omnia reptantes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 28. Wyrma þreát, dracan and næddran, Cd. Th. 285, 12; Sat. 336. Wyrma slite, Exon. Th. 77, 4; Cri. 1251. Wyrmum bewunden in helle bryne, Judth. Thw. 23, 10; Jud. 115. Ic sende wildera deóra tēð on hig mid wurmum and næddrum *dentes bestiarum immittam in eos atque serpentium*, Deut. 32, 24. Wurmum tō āte, Wulfst. 145, 10. Aspidas, ātrene wyrmas, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Nicras, wyrmas and wildeór, Beo. Th. 2864; B. 1430. I a. fig.:—Brandhāta nīð weóll on gewitte, weorm blǣdum fāg, Andr. Kmbl. 1538; An. 770. II. *a creeping insect, a worm*:—Wyrm *vermis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 24. Wyrm ðe boraþ treów *termes* vel *teredo*, 24, 8. Hundes wyrm *ricinus*, 24, 33. Se wyrm (*a book-worm*) forswealg wera gied sumes, Exon. Th. 432, 8; Rä. 48, 3. Ðes lytla wyrm ðe on flōde gēst fōtum drȳge, 426, 20; Rä. 41, 76. Of ðam weaxeþ wyrm *hinc animal sine membris fertur oriri, sed fertur vermi lacteus esse color*, 213, 29; Ph. 232. Hyra wyrm (*vermis*) ne swylt, Mk. Skt. 9, 44: Cd. Th. 212, 9; Exod. 536: Exon. Th. 373, 31; Seel. 118. Weorðan wyrme tō hrōþor, 267, 17; Jul. 416. Wiþ ðam smalan wyrme, Lchdm. ii. 122, 18. Dō on ðæt eáre; þeáh ðǣr beón wyrmas on ācennede, hī þurh ðis sceolon beón ācwealde, i. 200, 22. Rīb reáfiaþ rēþe wyrmas, Exon. Th. 373, 22; Seel. 113. Wyrmas, ða ðe geolo godwebb geatwum frætwaþ, 417, 23; Rä. 36, 9. Wyrma gifl *food for worms* (the body), 368, 16; Seel. 22. Weormum tō hrōðre, Apstls. Kmbl. 190; Ap. 95. Wið weormum, Lchdm. iii. 4, 5. Wið wyrmas on innoðe, i. 272, 10. II a. fig.:—Ic eam wyrm (*vermis*) and nales mon, Ps. Surt. 21, 7. Wyrm (weorm, *v. l.*), R. Ben. 29, 13. [*Goth.* waurms *a serpent: O. Sax.* wurm *a serpent; a worm: O. H. Ger.* wurm *serpens, coluber, anguis, hydra; vermis, vermiculus, batis: Icel.* ormr *a serpent.*] v. cīwel-, deáw-, fāg-, fīc-, flǣsc-, hand-, leáf-, mold-, must- (? Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 74), regn-, reng-, seoluc-, sīd-, slā-, smeá-, tōþ-, treów-, twīn-, þeór-wyrm.

wyrma. v. wurma.

wyrmēte, an; *f. Wormeatenness*:—Ða treówa ðe beóð āheáwene on fullum mōnan beóð heardran wið wyrmētan ðonne ða ðe beóð on nīwum mōnan āheáwene, Lchdm. iii. 268, 10. v. next word.

wyrmēte; *adj. Worm-eaten*:—Wiþ wyrmētum līce, Lchdm. ii. 12, 15: 126, 4. [Frut ne is naȝt guod huanne hit is uorroted and wermethe, Ayenb. 229, 25. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wurmāzih *cariosus.*]

wyrmaman, wyrman. v. wurma, wirman.

wyrm-basu; *adj. Scarlet*:—Wyrmbasо *coccus*, Txts. 113, 67. v. wurma.

wyrm-cyn[n], es; *n.* I. *the genus reptile, reptiles, serpents*:—Hī geāwon æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela, sellice sǣdracan, sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2855; B. 1425. Betwux dracum and aspidum and eallum wyrmcynne, Homl. Th. i. 488, 1. Betwux eallum deórcynne and wurmcynne, 102, 6. On ðam fiftan dæge hē gesceóp eall wyrmcynn, and eall fiscc ynn, Lchdm. iii. 234, 11. II. *a species of reptile or serpent*:—Scorpio, ðæt is ān wyrmcynn, Lk. Skt. 11, 12. Wyrmcyn, Nar. 13, 10. Nis nān wyrmcynn ne wildeóra cynn on yfelnysse gelīc yfelum wīfe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 10. On wēstennum wildeóra and wyrmcynna missenlīcra, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 25: Exon. Th. 371, 31; Seel. 84. [*O. H. Ger.* wurm-chunni.]

wyrmelle. v. wurmelle.

wyrm-fāh; *adj. Having serpentine ornamentation*:—Ðæt sweord wreoþenhilt and wyrmfāh, Beo. Th. 3400; B. 1697. v. Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 49.

wyrm-galdere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Hē hēt sumne wyrmgaldere micle næddran hire in tō gelǣdan, ðæt seó hī ābītan sceolde. Ðā stōd seó fǣmne forð on hire gebede, and seó næddre stōd be hire; ðonne seó fǣmne onleát, ðonne onleát seó næddre. Ðā gelȳfde se wyrmgaldere tō Gode þurh ðæt wundor, Shrn. 103, 5, 9. v. wyrm-galere.

wyrm-galdor, es; *n. A charm against worms* (?):—Ðæt wyrmgealdor (cf. ðis ylce galdor mæg mon singan wið smeógan wyrme, 10, 17), Lchdm. iii. 24, 25.

wyrm-galere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Wyrmgalere *marsum* (the word occurs in reference to the incident given under *wyrm-galdere*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 11: 55, 11. Wyrmgalera *marsorum* (Chaldaeorum et hierophantorum phantasmata, simulque ariolorum et marsorum machinas, Ald. 45), 82, 9: 56, 74: Hpt. Gl. 483, 14. v. wirgung-galere, wyrm-hǣlsere.

wyrm-geard, es; *m. An enclosure full of snakes*:—Wyrmgeardas, atol deór monig, . . . blace nædran, Salm. Kmbl. 940; Sal. 469. [*Icel.* orm-garðr. Cf. in the story of Gunnar's fate in Atla kviða: Nū es sā ormgarðr yðr um folginn, v. 68: Í garð þann es skriðinn vas innan ormom, 121. See, too, the stories of the deaths of Ragnar Lodbrog and Roderick, the last Gothic king of Spain.] v. wyrm-sele.

wyrm-geblǣd, es; *n. A blister raised by a snake-bite* (?), Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

wyrm-hǣlsere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Wyrmhǣlseras *marsi* (printed *maris*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 15. v. wyrm-galere.

wyrm-hīw, es; *n. The form of a reptile or serpent*:—Hē sceolde hī āwendan of ðam wyrmhīwe (cf. *serpentia terrae*, Acts 10, 12), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 104.

wyrm-hord, es; *n. A treasure held by a serpent*, Beo. Th. 4447; B. 2222.

wyrm-līc, es; *n. The body of a serpent* or *of a worm*, (1) of carving on a wall. Cf. wyrm-fāh:—Weal wundrum heáh, wyrmlīcum fāh, Exon. Th. 292, 13; Wand. 98. (2) fig. cf. wyrm, II a:—Ic eom oferfongen mid synnum tō wyrmlīce, Anglia xii. 501, 22.

wyrm-melu (-o), wes; *n. Dust of dried worms powdered* (cf. 'Dry fair large earthworms before the fire, or in an oven, which when thorough dry, beat into powder,' Salmon's English Physician, quoted by Cockayne. See also: Eft angeltwæccan, gegnīd swīþe, Lchdm. iii. 44, 4):—Wyte sealfe . . . of wyrmmeluwe, Lchdm. ii. 78, 15. Nim wyrmmelu, 150, 10. Wyrmmelo, 238, 30. [In *O. H. Ger.* wurmmelo = *caries.*]

wyrms, es; *n. m. Corrupt matter*:—Ðis wyrms *hoc virus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 29, 1. Wyrms *lues*, 9, 27; Zup. 53, 7: *colera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 54. Wið eárena sāre . . . gif ðǣr wyrms inne bið, hyt ðæt flt āwyrpð, Lchdm. i. 354, 16. Wyrms (worms, *v. l.*), 358, 16. Sēh flt wyrms (of ðam geswelle), Homl. Skt. i. 20, 64. Hē āscræp ðone wyrms of his līce, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 28. ¶ figurative:—His wuldor is wyrms and meox, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 261. v. worms; ge-wyrms; *adj.*

wyrmsan, wyrman; *p. de To produce corrupt matter*:—Ðonne se lǣce on untīman lācnaþ wunde, hló wyrmseþ and rotaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 3. Sió wund wolde hālian, æfter ðæm ðe heó wyrmsde (wyrsmde, Cott. MSS.), 36; Swt. 259, 1. Gif hit wille wyrsman, Lchdm. ii. 102, 4. v. ge-wyrmsed.

wyrm-sele, es; *m. A serpent-hall* [cf. the hall, thick swarming now, With . . . scorpion, and asp . . . Cerastes horned, hydrus, and elops drear, And dipsas, Par. Lost 10, 522 sqq.], *a place where there are serpents* (*hell*):—Ne þearf hē hopian ðæt hē þonan mōte, of ðam wyrmsele, Judth. Thw. 23, 13; Jud. 119. v. wyrm-geard.

wyrms-hrēcung, e; *f. The expectoration of corrupt matter*:—Wyr[m]shrēcing *vel* wyr[m]sūtspīung *phthisis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 39.

wyrmsig; *adj. Purulent*:—Ðǣm wyrmsigum *purulentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 56. v. wurmsig.

wyrm-slite, es; *m. A snake-bite*:—In weán and on wyrmslitum betweónan deádum and deóflum, in bryne and on biternesse, Wulfst. 188, 1.

wyrms-ūtspīung. v. wyrms-hrēcung.

wyrm-wyrt, e; *f. Worm-grass* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); sedum album, Lchdm. ii. 94, 18: 104, 3: 128, 3: 308, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wurm-wurz *agaue.*]

wyrn, wyrnan. v. wirn, wirnan.

wyrp, es; *m. A throw, cast, the distance which a thing may be thrown*:—Swā mycel swā is ānes stānes wyrp (weorp ī wyrp, Lind.) *quantum jactus est lapidis*, Lk. Skt. 22, 41. [Þurh on eie wurp to one wummon, A. R. 56, 14. Iesus from heom iwende þe uurp of o ston, Misc. 41, 155. *O. H. Ger.* wurf *jactus, ictus.*] v. ā-wyrp.

wyrp *recovery*, wyrpan *to recover*, wyrpan *to throw*, -wyrpan, -wyrpe. v. wirp, wirpan, weorpan, (be-, ge-)sceat-wyrpan, ge-, lang-wyrpe.

wyrpel, es; *m. A vervel, a ring put on a falcon's leg.* Thorpe in his note on the following passage quotes from Roquefort the explanation of the French *vervelle:* Large anneau qu'on passoit au pied d'un faucon pour le retenir:—Sum scea. wildne fugel ātemian, heafoc on honda . . . dēþ hē wyrplas on, fēdeþ swā on feterum fiþrum dealne (cf. the description of a falcon's equipment given in a M. H. Ger. poem, Haupt Zsch. 7, 341, quoted by Leo: Lancvezzel, würfel und hoselîn, daz waren diu kleit sîn), Exon. Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87.

-wyrplīc, -wyrpness, wyrra, wyrrest, wyrs, wyrs-hrǣcing, wyrsm. v. scort-wyrplīc, for-, tō-wyrpness, wirsa, wirs, wyrms-hrǣcung, wyrms.

wyrst. v. wrist.

wyrt, e; *f.* I. *a wort* (e. g. St. John's *wort*), *plant, herb*:—Gærs *vel* wyrt *herba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 35: 78, 71. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man betonicam nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 70, 1: 90, 2, *and often*. Seó wyrt (*herba*) weóx, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 26. Gemolsnad wyrt, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Wyrta wynsume, Exon. Th. 233, 23; Ph. 529. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on dūnum, sumra on merscum, sumra on mōrum, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. Mid missenlīcum blōstmum wyrta āfægrod *variis herbarum floribus depictus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22: Exon. Th. 358, 17; Ps. 47. Gif mon sié wyrtum forboren, Lchdm. ii. 114, 8, 12. Hē getimbreþ tānum and wyrtum nest, 227, 29; Ph. 430. God geworhte eall gærs and wyrta (*omnem herbam*), Gen. 2, 5. Ðū ytst ðære eorðan wyrta, 3, 18: Ps. Th. 103, 13. Werta, Kent. Gl. 687. I a. *a garden herb, herb for food*:—Gē teóþiaþ mintan and élce wyrte (alle wyrte, Rush. *'omne holus*), Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Wyrta *olera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 31: *fordalium* (cf. wyrtmete), ii. 150, 20. Hit is ealra wyrta mǣst *majus est omnibus holeribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Tō wertum *ad olera*, Kent. Gl. 524. Gif gē mē (*the cook*) ūt ādrīfaþ fram eówrum geférscype, gē etaþ wyrta (*olera*) eówre grēne, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 11: 34, 27. II. *a root*:—Wudubeám wæs wyrtum fæst, Cd. Th. 247, 19; Dan. 499: Beo. Th. 2732; B. 1364: Exon. Th. 209, 18; Ph. 172: 417, 2; Rä. 35, 7. [*Goth.* waurts *a plant, a root: O. Sax.* wurt *a plant, root: O. H. Ger.* wurz *herba, olus: Icel.* urt *a herb.*] v. wudu-wyrt. The word occurs in the names of many plants, see the lists of plant-names given in Wrt. Voc. i. pp. 30–, 66–, 78–, 286–, and in Lchdm. iii. 311 sqq.

wyrt, e; *f. Wort* (in brewing):—Wyrt *sandix* (the word occurs in a list of terms 'de mensa,' and among a number denoting various kinds of drink. Cf. sandix, genus frugi, Corp. Gl. Hessels, 105, 103), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 64: 289, 9: ii. 87, 33. Bewylle on hwǣtene wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 268, 12. [Wurte *idromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 257, col. 2. *Ger.* würze: *Swed.* wört.] v. leáh-mealt-, mǣsc-, mealt-wyrt.

wyrt-bed[d], es; *n. A garden-bed*:—Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on begānum stōwum and on wyrtbeddum and on mēdum, Lchdm. i. 96, 22: 184, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* wurz-betti *areola.*]

wyrt-brǣþ, es; *m. A perfume from plants, an odour, aroma*:—Mid brǣðe āfylled swylce ðǣr lēgon lilie and rose. Ðā cwæð Basilissa: 'Ic wundrie hwanon ðes wyrtbrǣð ðus wynsumlīce stēme,' Homl. Skt. i. 4, 36. Ne mihte nān wyrtbrǣð swā wynsumlīce stēman, ii. 27, 113. Āgeótende wyrtbrǣð (*aroma*) of rinde, Hymn. Surt. 79, 13. Orþiende wyrtbrǣða swētnyssa *spirans odorum balsama*, 98, 19. Seó cwēn com tō Salomone mid lācum on golde, and on deórwurðum gymstānum and wyrtbrǣðum . . . Seó geleáfulle geladung offraþ Criste wyrtbrǣðas þurh gebeda, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 6–11.

wyrt-cyn[n], es; *n. A species of plant* or *vegetable*:—Æghwylc wyrtcyn *omne genus holitorum*, i. *holerum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 29. Wyrtcynn (wyrta cynn, Rush.) *nardus pisticus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3: *aloes*, 19, 39: *unguentum*, Ps. Th. 132, 2.

wyrt-cynren, es; *n. The genus plant, plants, herbs*:—Wyrtcynren *herbam*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 8.

wyrt-drenc, es; *m. A herb-drink, potion made from herbs*:—Wyrtdrenc *antidotum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 70: 100, 31. Wyrtdrenc wiþ ātre *sifyriaca* (= theriaca), 77, 4. Biter wyrtdrenc *piera*, wyrtdrenc *catartica*, i. *purgatoria*, i. 20, 19, 21. Mid ondōunge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pīpan sió wamb biþ tō clǣnsiannе, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11. Dō ealle ða wyrta tō wyrtdrence, 22, 17. Æfter ðon sceal man wyrtdrenc sellan, 22, 2. Wyrtdrencas *antidota*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 4. Lǣcedōmas wiþ ðære healfdeádan ādle, and onlegena and wyrtdrencas, Lchdm. ii. 172, 8.

wyrt-eceddrenc, es; *m. An acid potion made with herbs*:—Be ðam sūþernan wyrteceddrence, Lchdm. ii. 172, 11.

wyrtel (?) *a plant*. v. biscop-wyrtil. [*O. H. Ger.* wurzala *radix.*]

wyrt-fæt, es; *n. A scent-bottle*:—Wyrtfata *olfactoriola* (cf. *olfactoriola* ðe hiera elesealfa on wǣran, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 35), Hpt. Gl. 517, 27.

wyrt-forbor, es; *n. Restraint from an action by the operation of herbs*:—Wiþ wyrtforbore (cf. Gif mon sié wyrtum forboren, 114, 8) and yflum gealdorcræftum, Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. Cf. next word.

wyrt-gealstre, an; *f. A woman who uses herbs for charms*:—Mǣden yfeldǣda and wyrtgælstre (*maleficа et herbaria*), Lchdm. iii. 186, 11. Cf. previous word.

wyrt-geard, es; *m. A kitchen-garden*:—Wyrtgeardas *promptuaria*, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 16. [*Wick.* wort-ǯerd *hortus olerum.*]

wyrt-gemang, es; *n. A spice*:—Wyrtgemange *myrra*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 9. Maria nam ān pund deórwyrðre sealfe mid ðam wyrtgemange ðe hig nardus hātaþ *Maria accepit libram ungenti nardi pistici preciosi*, Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Wyrtgemang and alewan *mixturam murrae et aloes*, 19, 39. Myrre and gutta and cassia . . . Ða wyrtgemang getācniaþ mistlīcu mægen Cristes, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Wyrta oððe wyrtgemangu *herbae vel pigmenta*, Scint. 36, 11. Wyrtgemanga strengðe *pigmentorum uim*, 120, 13. Mid wyrtgemangum *cum aromatibus*, Jn. Skt. 19, 40: Anglia xiii. 427, 885. Hig bǣron mid him ða wyrtgemang (*aromata*), Lk. Skt. 24, 1. Hig gearwodun wyrtgemang (wyrta gemong, Lind. *aromata*), 23, 56: Mk. Skt. 16, 1. v. next word.

wyrt-gemengness, e; *f. A spice*:—Hig bebyrigdon Andreas līchaman myd wyrtgemengnyssum and myd swētum stencum, Shrn. 153, 17: Wulfst. 263, 5. v. preceding word.

wyrþe. v. weorþ.

wyrþe-land, es; *n. Land that has lain fallow, land ploughed for the first time, a cultivated field*:—Wyrðelandum *novalibus* (tellus millenos animarum manipulos in fructiferis ecclesiae novalibus protulit, Ald. 32), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 26: 77, 50: 59, 56. v. weorþ, *and next word* (?).

wyrþen *a field* (?):—Wyrþenna *leti* (the passage in which the gloss occurs is: Graculus, qui segetum glumas, et laeti cespites occas depopulare studet, Ald. 142. Perhaps *wyrþenna* should be taken as a gloss to *occas*, v. wyrþing), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 57: 52, 20. v. preceding word (?).

wyrþian, wyrþig. v. weorþian, wirþig.

wyrþing *a cultivated field* (?):—Wealh (fealh?) oþþe wyrðing *occa* (the passage is: Anthonius coelestis aratri stivarius . . . a quo primitus per Aegyptum fertilis coenobiorum seges et foecunda conversationis occa granigeris germinavit spicis, Ald. 32), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 25. v. wyrþen.

wyrþo. v. wirþu.

wyrtian; *p.* ode *To season, spice*:—Ic wyrtige *condo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 39. v. ge-wyrtian.

wyrtig; *adj. Full of herbs*:—On ānum wyrtigan hamme, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 312.

wyrt-mete, es; *m. Vegetable food, food consisting of herbs*:—Wyrtmete *clerius cibus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 40: ii. 17, 23. Gesoden wyrtmete *fordalium*, 38, 56: 150, 2. Wurtmete mid meluwe *polentum*, i. 27, 25.

wyrt-stenc, es; *m. A perfume from a plant*:—Hūs gefylled wæs wyrtstence (*odore*) ðære smirnisse, Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 3.

wyrt-truma (wyrtruma), an: -trum, es; *m.*: -trume, an; *f.* (v. Be ðare wyrttruman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 93, 7). I. *the root* of a plant:—Wyrtruma *radix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 11: 80, 8: 285, 79: Cd. Th. 252, 20; Dan. 581. Is seó æx āsett tō ðæs treówes wyrtruman, Lk. Skt. 3, 9. Be ðam wyrttruman, Lchdm. i. 172, 10. Wyrttruman *radicem*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. Hig næfdon wyrtruman (wyrtrum, *v. l.*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 6: Mt. Skt. 4, 6: Lk. Skt. 8, 13. Hyt næfð done wyrtruman (wyrtrum, *v. l.*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 21. Wyrtruman ðæs wudubeámes eorðan fæstne, Cd. Th. 248, 20; Dan. 516: Exon. Th. 328, 28; Vy. 24. Treów wyrtrumum underwreðyd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 30; Rūn. 13. Wyrttruman *radices*, Ps. Spl. 79, 10. Oþ ða wirttruman *usque ad radices*, Num. 22, 4. I a. *the root* of a tooth:—[Ða grindigtēþ ðe ālc mid feówer wyrtrume gefæstned byð, and ðanne hý hero wurtruma forleátaþ, ðanne sweartigeþ hý, and fealleþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 15.] I b. figurative:—Ne næfð ænig bōh grēnnysse gōdes weorces, se ðe nā wunaþ on wyrtruman (*radice*) sōðre lufe, Scint. 3, 19. Ða ðe heora heortan wyrtruman on ðisum andwerdum līfe plantiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 132, 7. II. *the root, source, origin*:—Hē cuæð ðæt ælces yfeles wyrttruma (wyrtruma, Cott. MSS.) wære ðæt mon wilnode hwelcre gīftsunge, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 3. Seó grēdignys is wyrtruma ælces yfeles, and seó sōðe lufu is wyrtruma ælces gōdes, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 3. Ðætte of wyrtruman besmitenes geþōhtes ācenned bið, Bd. 1, 27; M. 80, 13. II a. *a stock*:—Hwæt limpeþ ðæs tō ðē of hwylcum wyrtruman ic ācenned sī *quid ad te pertinet qua sim stirpe genitus?* 1, 7; S. 477, 28. III. this word and the word of like meaning, *wyrtwala* (q. v.), seem to be used in reference to local relations in the sense of *foot, lower side*, the opposite of *heáfod* or *heáfdu*, e. g. Of ðes pōles hēuede on gerigte tō ðane ellene; of ðane ellene on gerigte ā be wertuualen on ðe herestrāte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 17, 10. Tō ðan heáfdan . . . tō uurtwalan, vi. 2, 4–6. Andlang fyrh on ða heáfda; andlang heáfda on ðæne grēnan pæð . . . andlang fyrh on ða wyrtwale; swā be ðære wyrtwale, iv. 19, 17–28. Cf. *too*: Be ðām heáfdon, iii. 378, 22. Ā be heáfdan, 438, 29. Tō ðam heáfde; big ðam heáfde tō ðere fureh, 384, 16, with similar uses of *wyrttruma* and *wyrtwala*:—Of ðam seáðe swā wyrtruma sceát ōð Ramleáhweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 455, 22. On done feld; ðæt andlang wyrttruman on Hildes hlǣw, 170, 27. On dinningc-

gráfes wyrttruman; of dynningegráfes wyrttruman eall swá se díc sceót, 208, 5: 34, 14. On widigleá wyrttruman; ðonne ealling be wyrttruman ðð ácleá, v. 230, 1. On widigleás wyrtruman; on eatan beares wyrtruman; ðð leás éastende; norð be wyrttruman, 334, 25–27. On loxanwuda wyrtruman; of wyrtruman on þiccan stánas, 345, 5. Óð ða dúnæ ufewearde on ða éðenan byrigelsas; swá súdún be wyrtruman æft tó gemíðum, 346, 20. Innan leá; ðanne be wurtruman anlanges wudes, iii. 172, 33. Óð ða lége; ðonne be wyrttruman, 406, 28, 33: v. 358, 18. Forð be wyrttruman, iii. 422, 1: vi. 33, 37. Bæ ðam wyrttruman, v. 191, 32. Wyrttrumman, iii. 135, 8. Tó wuda; swá be ðan eald wyrtruman, 279, 31. Be wyrttrume, v. 100, 20. Wirtrume, iii. 440, 33. Ofer ðane sceagan; ðonne forð á be wyrtruman, 460, 2. Of ðan hamme á be wurtruman, vi. 137, 22. Á be ðare wyrtruman, iv. 93, 7. On wyrtruman, iii. 390, 26. On feld on wyrttruman oð gráfes suðende, v. 334, 34.

wyrttrumian; *p.* ode *To take root*:—Séd wyrtrumiaþ (wyrtrymaþ, Rush.) *semen germinet*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 27. v. ge-wyrttrumian.

wyrt-tún, es; *m. A garden*:—Wyrttún *botanicum* vel *viridarium*, *cucumerarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 17, 18. Wyrtún *viridiarium*, 84, 54: *hortus*, ii. 42, 51: Jn. Skt. 18, 1: 19, 41. On wyrttúne *in cucumerario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 24. On wyrtúne (wyrttúne, *v. l.*) *in horto*, R. Ben. 71, 18. Syle mé ðínne wíneard mé tó wyrtúne, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 173. Wyrttún ne sáw ðú, Lchdm. iii. 184, 19: Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Wyrtúna *hortorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 27. Hé nemde ða undiórestan wyrta ðe on wyrttúnum weaxe, and ðeáh swíðe welstincenda, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 32: Lchdm. i. 94, 7.

wyrtung, e; *f. Seasoning with herbs*:—On scírum wíne . . .: ge on wíne ge on wyrtunge, Lchdm. i. 342, 26. v. wyrtian.

wyrt-wala, an; *m.*: -walu, e; *f.* I. *the root* of a plant:—Swá sela bóga treówes of únum wyrtwalan (*radice*) spryttaþ, Scint. 3, 17. Genim wegbrédan wyrtwalan, Lchdm. i. 82, 19: 90, 6, 23: 94, 19, 23. Wyrtwalan *radices*, Ps. Surt. 79, 10. Andlang pæþes on ða wyrtwalan; of ðam wyrtwalan on heortsole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 19, 25. Andlang strét widútan ða wyrtwalan, 20, 2. Andlang ríðe on ða wurtwalan, vi. 1, 26. I a. fig.:—God út álúceþ wirtwelæ ðínne of lande lyfigendra, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 5. II. *a root, source*:—Wyrd, ealra firena fruma, fæhðo módor, wéana wyrtwela, wópes heáfod, Salm. Kmbl. 889; Sal. 444. III. *the foot* of a hill, *lower side* of a wood, field, etc. v. wýrt-truma, III:—Swá ðe wyrtwala scádet tó turlan homme (cf. *first passage under* wyrttruma, III), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 267, 33. Forð andlang wyrtwale on ða róde, 356, 4. Forð be gráfes wurtwale, iii. 405, 29. On ða eorðburg; ðæt forð be wurtwalan tó mearcwege, vi. 43, 18. Uuirtwalan, wyrtwalan, 93, 33, 34: v. 86, 18. Of ðære leáge be wyrtwalan, iii. 464, 21: v. 148, 14: 298, 16. Be wirtwalan on ða esan; and ðan on ðone wídig; and swá be wirtwalan on ðone mércþorne, 226, 16, 17. Ðurh henna leáh, ðð hit cymeþ tó ðære efese; ðonne á norþ be wyrtwalan, ii. 172, 23: iii. 380, 25: 437, 33: v. 330, 33: 336, 27. Wurtwalan, vi. 41, 20. Weortwalan, v. 389, 15, 16. Á be wyrtwale . . . on hel ufeweardne æfter wyrtwalan, iii. 48, 11–16. On heáfdbeorh; ðonne on wyrtwalan on ðæs hagan ende . . .; andlang herpaðes tó ðære efise, ðonon eft on wyrtwalen, v. 300, 8–13.

wyrtwalian; *p.* ode. I. *to plant*:—Ongelédde wyrtwælæs (*plantabis*) hié on dúne yrfeweardnesse ðíne, Cant. Moys. 21 (=Ex. 15, 17). Wirtwæledæst *plantasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 3. Wyrtwalodes, 79, 10. II. *to root up, eradicate*:—Ic wyrtwalige (áswyrtwalige, *v. l.*) *uello, uellico*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 214, 16. Wyrtwalod, Shrn. 184, 3. v. á-, under-wyrtwalian.

wyrt-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Heó wénde ðæt hit se wyrtweard (*hortulanus*) wére, Jn. Skt. 20, 15.

wýsa, es; *m. Choice*:—Ðá him wiisc [wúsc?] sealde wæs *optione data*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 40. [Wusche *exoptatio*, Prompt. Parv. 535. *O. H. Ger.* wunsc; *m. optio: Icel.* ðsk; *f.*] v. wúsc-bearn.

wýscan; *p.* te *To wish*. (1) with gen. *to wish* for, *desire*:—Hé helle wísceþ, ðæs engestan éðelrices, Salm. Kmbl. 212; Sal. 105. Hý ðæs betran lífes wýscaþ and wénaþ, Exon. Th. 106, 26; Gú. 47. Wíscaþ, 115, 24; Gú. 194. Hié his tócymes wýscton, Blickl. Homl. 103, 12. (1 a) *to wish* something to or for a person:—Ða apostolas hálo eów wýscaþ, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 13. Ne cuæð hé ðæt for ðý ðe hé énegum men ðæs wýscte oððe wilnode *non optantis animo*, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 11. Ne wyrige nán man óðerne, ne yfeles ne wísce, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 27. (2) with acc.:—Ic sceal his róde sigor swíðor wíscan ðonne ondrédan, Homl. Th. i. 594, 20. (3) in a precatory or imprecatory sense, =utinam, (a) with clause:—Ic wýsce ðæt heorte healde lufe *utinam cor teneat amorem*, Scint. 25, 1. Ðæt ic eác swylce wísce forþ sié on leornunge úra staſa *quod utinam exhinc etiam nostrarum lectione litterarum fiat*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 7. Ic wísce ðæt Ysmahél libbe ætforan ðé *utinam Ismael vivat coram te*, Gen. 17, 18. Ic wísce ðæt hig wiston *utinam saperent*, Deut. 32, 29. Gif ic ðé ne gepence, ic wísce ðæt ic eft forlidennesse gefare, Ap. Th. 12, 10. Wé wísceaþ ðæt wé wéron ér deád *utinam mortui essemus*, Num. 14, 3. Hié wýscaþ ðæt hié néfre néron ácennede, Blickl. Hóml. 93, 27. Ic oft wíscte and wolde ðæt hyra læs wére swá gewinfulra *quæ utinam minus fuissent laboriosa*, Nar. 2, 28. Ðú wýsctest ðæt ðú wistest Crist on róde ahangenne, Blickl. Homl. 85, 33. Hé oft wýscte ðæt ealle Rómáne hæfden ánne sweoran *exclamasse fertur*: 'Utinam populus Romanus unam cervicem haberet,' Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 26: Exon. Th. 378, 33; Deór. 25. Wíscte, Ps. Th. 14, arg. Hí wíscton ðæt hí móston swá wunian óð ende, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 401. (b) where the words of the wish are given:—Alexander ðá wíscte: 'Eálá gif ðú wére hund,' Homl. Th. ii. 308, 13. (c) with gen. and appositional clause:—Ic ðæs wísce, ðæt wegas míne on ðínum willan weorþan gereahte *utinam dirigantur viæ meæ*, Ps. Th. 118, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* wunscen *optare*: *Icel.* œskja.] v. ge-wýscan.

-wýsoednes, -wýscendlíc, -wýscendlíce, -wýsing. v. ge-wýscedness, ge-wýscendlíc, ge-wýscendlíce, ge-wýsing.

Y

For the Runic Y see ýr.

ýðe, an; *f.*: ýce, es; *m. A (poisonous) frog*:—Ýce *botrax* vel *botraca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 19: *botrax*, 45, 26: ii. 13, 2: 126, 57: *rana*, 71, 15. Ýcean *roboete* (the passage is:—Regulorum et aspidum venena, ad quae quadrupedis *robetae* et spalangii pestifera confectio humanae naturae nocitura habebatur, Ald. 25), 78, 44. Ðæt ilce bið nyttol fces slite oþþe hundes, Lchdm. ii. 86, 2 (see note). Ðære wyrte wyrttruma on wætere gedyged widréð fceom and næddrum, i. 144, 15. Ýcan í froggan *ranas*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 30. ¶ Yce *parruca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 69, *seems to be for* hyce; v. hicae *paruca*, 116, 50. [*M. H. Ger.* ûchen *ranas*.] v. fen-ýce.

yfel, es; *n. Evil, ill*:—Gód *bonum*, yfel *malum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 49. I. in a moral sense:—Ða ðe him bið unwítnode eall hiora yfel on ðisse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 26. Hwæt yfeles dyde þes? Mt. Kmbl. 27, 23. Dédbóte dón ðæs mycelan yfeles and mánes, ðe hié wið heora Drihten gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 6. Ðone besmítan ðe ðú nánwiht yfeles on nystest, 85, 36. Yfeles ordfruma, Cd. Th. 288, 1; Sat. 374. Hé ðæs yfeles geswíce, Hy. 2, 8: Met. 9, 52. Forðhealde tó yfele *in malum prona*, Gen. 8, 21: Hy. 7, 113. For rihtwísnysse hé sceal habban andan tó hira yfele, Past. 12; S. 75, 14. Beó nú on yfele, noldæs ér teala, Cd. Th. 310, 26; Sat. 733. Ic syngade and mycel yfel beforan ðé ic gedyde, Blickl. Homl. 87, 30. Leahtra gehwylcne, yfel uncléne, Exon. Th. 80, 21; Crí. 1310: Past. 21; Swt. 157, 23. Ealle ðæt yfel and ðæt unnet, ðæt hé ér on his móde hæfde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 26. Gýtsung, mán, . . . stuntscipe, ealle ðás yfelu of ðam innoðe cumaþ, and ðone man besmítaþ, Mk. Skt. 7, 23. Ðæt hé feala yfla sægde, Blickl. Homl. 173, 20. Yfla gehwylc, grimme gieltas, Exon. Th. 229, 25; Ph. 460. Tó eácan óþrum unárímedum yflum hé ðone páþan hét ofsleán, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. Hié nánige bóte dón noldan, ah hié on heora yfelum þurhwunedon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 8: Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic ðé þreáge and ðé cýðe eal ðás yflu, 49, 23. II. what is hurtful, grievous:—Hú mycel yfel ðé gelamp for ðínre gítsunge, Blickl. Homl. 31, 13. Nú is éghwanón yfel and slege, 115, 16: 181, 32. Is mín yfel twyfeald *I am doubly injured*, 175, 13. Is sáwl mín sáres and yfeles gefylled *repleta est malis anima mea*, Ps. Th. 87, 3: 106, 38. Ægðer hyra ðórum yfles hogode, Byrht. Th. 135, 45; By. 133: Exon. Th. 54, 28; Crí. 875. Bydelas ðæs écan yfeles, ðe yfelum mannum becymð, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 23. Ða fuglas ús náénige láðe ne yfle ne wérou *aves non nobis perniciem ferentes*, Nar. 16, 18. Hé wile hit him mid grimnesse and mid yfele forgyldan, Blickl. Homl. 55, 25. Hé nánigum yfel wiþ yfele geald, 223, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 983; El. 493. Hí ðér mycel yfel gedydon, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 18: 993; Erl. 133, 3. Ælc yfel man him gehét, 1036; Erl. 165, 22. Ðám ðe né syrwedan yfel *qui quærunt mala miki*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. Ealle ðe mé yfel hogedon *qui cogitant mihi mala*, 69, 3. Heó þolian ne wolde yfel, Cd. Th. 136, 26; Gen. 2264: Past. 36; Swt. 261, 4: Exon. Th. 77, 9; Crí. 1254. Fela yfelu sceolon foreyrnon ér seó geendung ðissere worulde cume, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 22. Ðú mé yfela feala oft oncnyssedest, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Ðé gehealde Drihten wyð yfela gehwam *Dominus custodit te ab omni malo*, 120, 6. Yfla gehwylc, Exon. Th. 356, 27; Pa. 18. Ic earfeþa dreág, yfel ormétu, 280, 10; Jul. 627. Ic gegaderie ofer hig yflu (*mala*), Cant. M. ad fil. 23. II a. of disease:—Wiþ ðam wætan yfle ðæs miltes, Lchdm. ii. 246, 9. Hit mæg wið éghwilcum uncúþum yfele, iii. 288, 17. Wið lungenádle and wið gehwylce yfelu ðe on ðam innoðe dereþ, i. 280, 18. II b. of abusive speech:—Hié wyrgdon ðone cásere and him yfel cwédon, Blickl. Homl. 191, 10. ¶ *the word often occurs in contrast with* gód:—Swá ðæs gódan gódnes biþ his ágen gód, swá biþ eác ðæs yfelan yfel his ágen yfel, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 15. Hwæþer him yfel þe gód under wunige, Exon. Th. 82, 3; Crí. 1333. Ealles ðæs ðe wé geweorhtan gódes oððe yfles, 447, 21; Dóm. 43: Blickl. Homl. 51, 26. Treów ingehýdes gódes and yfeles, Gen. 2, 9. Gódes and yfeles, welan and wáwan, Cd. Th. 30, 18; Gen. 465. Gódes and ýfles ic cunnade, Exon. Th. 321, 25; Vid.

51. Hig woldon gildan gōd mid yfele, Gen. 44, 4. Swā gōd swā yfel swā hē ēr dyde, Blickl. Homl. 101, 30. Se Hālga Gāst hié ǣghwylc gōd lǣrde and him ǣghwylc yfel bewerede, 131, 30. Ðurh ða gesceādwīsnesse wē tōcnāwaþ good and yfel, and geceōsaþ ðæt gōd and āweorpaþ ðæt yfel, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 22. Geþenc ðæt ðū gōd onfōnge and gelice Lazarus onfōng yfel, Lk. Skt. 16, 25. [*Goth.* ubil: *O. Sax.* ubil: *O. Frs.* evel: *O. H. Ger.* ubil.]

yfel; *adj. Evil, ill, bad*:—Yfel *malus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 47. I. in a moral sense:—Yfel mann of yfelum goldhorde bringð yfel ford, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 35. Hié nānigo fīren ne gewundode, ne yfel gewitnes (*witness of wrong-doing*) ne wrēgde, Blickl. Homl. 161, 33. Ðæt ðēr mæge yfelu uncyst on eardian, 37, 10. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ medmycclum feó, and onwendeþ ðone rihtan dōm, 61, 30. Se yfela þeów, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 48. Se yfela wilja, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 31. Se yfela unrihtwīsa cyninc, Met. 15, 1. Fram yfelum menn *ab homine malo*, Ps. Th. 139, 1. Yflum, Exon. Th. 96, 20; Cri. 1577. From ðære inwitfullan yflan tungan *a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 3. Ne sette ic mē fore eágum yfele wīsan (*rem malam*), 100, 3. Synnigra cirm, yfele sprǣce, Cd. Th. 145, 20; Gen. 2408. Āfyr fram ðē ða yfelan sǣlþa and ða unnettan, and ðone yflan ege ðisse worulde, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 33. Yfele men magon yfel dōn, 36, 7; Fox 184, 4: Blickl. Homl. 45, 23. Yfele geþancas, Mk. Skt. 7, 21. Hyra weorc wǣron yfele, Jn. Skt. 3, 19. Se anweald ðara yflena cymþ of unþeáwum, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 26. Ic tō yflum cwæð *dixi iniquis*, Ps. Th. 74, 4: Exon. Th. 57, 15; Cri. 919. Yflum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Yfelum wordum, 39, 3. Hē wile gesceáwian wlitige and uncūðne, tīle and yfle, Cd. Th. 303, 10; Sat. 610. Hē āraþ ða gōdan, and hē wītnaþ ða yfelan, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 20. II. of things, *bad, not good of its kind*:—Sió yfele gillestre and ðæt yfele blōd, Lchdm. ii. 148, 6. Gif eáran willen ādeáfian, oþþe yfel hlyst sié . . . Gif mon yfelne hlyst hæbbe (cf. wlþ yfelre hlyste, 2, 13), 40, 22–26. Nys gōd treów ðe yfelne wæstm dēð, ne nis yfel treów gōdne wæstm dōnde, Lk. Skt. 6, 43. Heó is on onsýne ūtan yfeles heówes, Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Ðā gecuron hig ða gōdan (fiscas) on hyra fatu, ða yflan hig āwurpon ūt, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 48. III. of what is grievous, hurtful, etc., (1) of animate objects:—Yfel wiht *phantasma*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 49. Hē sealde yfelan wyrme hiora wyrta, Ps. Th. 77, 46. Hī ūtan yfle tostan, 77, 45. Hē gehēlde manega of yfelum (yflum, Lind.) gāstum, Lk. Skt. 7, 21. (2) of things:—Yfel gesihð *malus oculus*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Yfel wyrd *bad fortune*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 22. Him ðæs æfter becwom yfel endeleán, Cd. Th. 227, 15; Dan. 187. Ðorn byð þearle scearp, anfengys yfel (*bad to take hold of*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 1; Rūn. 3. Ic hit mid yfelre bysene inc forgylde, Blickl. Homl. 189, 25. Yfele habban sorge, Exon. Th. 376, 32; Seel. 163. Earmne gehȳnan yflum yrmþum, 280, 24; Jul. 634. Ic wīte þolade, yfel earfeþu, 89, 6; Cri. 1453. [*Goth.* ubils: *O. Sax.* ubil: *O. Frs.* evel: *O. H. Ger.* ubil.] v. wirsa.

yfel-ādl *glosses* cacexia, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 43.

yfel-cund; *adj. Of evil nature, malignant*:—Se yfelcunda *malignus*, Ps. Lamb. 14, 4. Yfelcundra *malignantium*, 21, 17.

yfel-cwepan (yfle-) *glosses* maledicere:—Se ðe yflecuoeðas ł woerges (*maledixerit*) ðæm feder, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4. Flcbeám ðæm ðū yflecuoede (*maledixisti*), Mk. Skt. 11, 21. Yfelcweþende hine *maledicentes ei*, Ps. Spl. 36, 23.

yfel-dǣd, e; *f.* I. *an evil deed, misdeed, sin.* v. yfel, I:—Dōn sōðe bōte ūre yfeldǣda, Blickl. Homl. 99, 1: Exon. Th. 285, 12; Jul. 713. Ðū scealt andettan yfeldǣda mē, 269, 27; Jul. 456. Ða geseafta ðe sind þwyrlice geðūhte, hī sind tō wrace gesceapene yfeldǣdum, Homl. Th. i. 102, 4. Cweðaþ stunte men ðæt hī be gewyrde lybban sceolon, swylce God hī neádige tō yfeldǣdum, 110, 31. II. *an injurious deed, injury, mischief.* v. yfel, III:—Gesete sāwle mīne fram yfeldǣdum heora *restitue animam meam a malignitate eorum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ubil-tāt.] Cf. yfel-weorc.

yfel-dǣde; *adj.*: yfel-dǣda, an; *m. Of evil deeds; a person of evil deeds*:—Gif hē nǣre yfeldǣde (*malefactor*), ne sealde wē hine ðē, Jn. Skt. 18, 30. Ðā fēng his sunu tō his rice swýðe yfeldǣda, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 228. ¶ with special reference to magical practices:—Gif hwylc yfeldǣde man þurh ǣnigne æfþancan ðēorne begaleþ, Lchdm. i. 190, 9. Unlybwyrhta *venefícus*, yfeldǣda *maleficus*, drȳ *magus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 40. Swā-swā yfeldǣda *ut magus* (*maleficus*), Hpt. Gl. 487, 61. Mǣden wytst swelt, for ðī yfeldǣda (*malefica*) and wyrtgælstre, Lchdm. iii. 186, 11. Ðæra manna naman ðe wǣron entas and yfeldǣde, Homl. Th. i. 22, 31. v. unriht-dǣde, -dǣda. Cf. yfel-weorc.

yfel-dōnd, -dōend, es; *m. An evil-doer, malefactor*:—Yfeldōend *malefactor*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 30. Cf. wel-dōnd.

yfel-dōnde; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *Evil-doing*:—Drihtenes ondwlita bið ofer ða yfeldōndan men tō ðon ðæt hē hig forspille, L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 22.

yfel-dysig *glosses* stultomalus, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 44.

yfele; *adv. Evilly, badly, ill*:—Yfele *male*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 235, 1. I. in a moral sense:—Yfele gē dydon *pessimam rem fecistis*, Gen. 44, 5. Hit is gecweden, ðæt him betere wǣre ðæt hē nǣfre wǣre, ðonne hē yfele wǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 21. II. *badly, imperfectly, improperly*:—Seó bōc wæs yfele of Grēcisce on Lēden gehwyrfed (*badly translated*), Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 23. Hē ða gehāt swīðe yfele gelǣste, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 9. Gif ic yfele sprǣce *si male locutus sum*, Jn. Skt. 18, 23. Gif se esne his hlāforde hȳreþ yfle, Exon. Th. 430, 18; Rä. 44, 10. III. where there is hurt or suffering:—Mīn dohtor ys yfle (yfele, *v. l.*) mid dēoflе gedreht (*grievously afflicted*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 22. Ðū eart, Babilone, bitere ætfæsted, ænge and yfele, hire earm dohter *filia Babylonis misera*, Ps. Th. 136, 8. Fremde þeóde ðīn hūs yfele gewemdan, Ps. Th. 78, 1. Wel tō dōnne hweþer ðe yfele; sāwla gehālan hweþer ðe forspillan? Mk. Skt. 3, 4. Se abbot dyde heom yfele, Chr. 1087; Erl. 217, 7. Wæs Godes yrre þurh ða dǣde yfele geniwod, Wulfst. 10, 1. Ic him yfle ne mōt, Exon. Th. 491, 5; Rä. 80, 9. III a. of bodily suffering:—Gif men sié fǣrlice yfele *if it suddenly goes badly with a man*, Lchdm. ii. 294, 15. Ðes lǣcedōm sceal tō ðam menn ðe byð yfele on ðam breóstum, iii. 120, 1. IV. marking ill-success:—Yfele dēð him sylfum (*he does badly for himself*) ðe mid swīcdōme his tilaþ, and hē bið sceaðena gefēra ðe man sceandlice wītnaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 172: Cd. Th. 49, 13; Gen. 791. Ðý læs wēn sié ðæt wē yfele forweorþon *lest perhaps we perish miserably*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 2: Ps. Th. 79, 15: 106, 26. Hē ðū yfele and earmlice geendode, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 546. On ðære fare heom yfele gelamp, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 22. Sceolde unc Adame yfele gewurdan ymb ðæt heofonrīce, Cd. Th. 25, 2; Gen. 387. V. of injurious speaking:—Ic wyrige oððe yfele secge *maledico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 222, 4. Nis nān ðe on mīnum naman mægen wyrce, and mæge rǣde be mē yfele specan (*male loqui de me*), Mk. Skt. 9, 39. Oft mē feala cwǣdon feóndas yfele *dixerunt inimici mei mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. [*O. Sax.* ubilo: *O. H. Ger.* ubilo.]

yfel-full; *adj. Wicked, evil*:—On dēdum yfelfullum *in factis malitiosis*, Anglia xi. 116, 13.

yfelgeornness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness*:—Yfelgiornisse *nequitiae*, Rtl. 98, 24. Ofer yfelgiornise *super malitia*, 5, 12: 12, 25.

yfel-hæbbende; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *Sick, ill*:—Ealle yfelhæbbende missenlīcum ādlum, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24.

yfelian; *p.* ode. I. *to do evil to, to maltreat, afflict, injure, wrong*:—Ða þingeras þingiaþ ðǣm ðe læssan þearfe āhton, þingiaþ ðǣm ðe man yflaþ, and ne þingiaþ ðǣm ðe ðæt yfel dōþ; ðæm wǣre māre þearf, ðe ða ōþre unscyldige yfelaþ (yflaþ, *v. l.*), ðæt him mon þingode tō ðǣm rīcum *pro his, qui grave quid, acerbumque perpessi sunt, miserationem judicum excitare conantur oratores, cum magis admittentibus justior miseratio debeatur*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 25–29. E hine yflaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 193; Sal. 96. Ine gelīcre geswencednysse ða mǣgþe yfelade *Ini simili provinciam illam adflictione mancipavit*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 31. Hē bebeád ðæt mon nǣnne mon ne slōge, and eác ðæt man nānuht ne wanode ne ne yfelade ðæs ðe on ðǣm ciricum wǣre *dato praecepto, ut si qui in sancta loca confugissent, hos inviolatos securosque esse sinerent*, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 296, 32. Se ilca Dauid forbær ðæt hē ðone kyning ne yfelode, ðe hine of his earde ādrīfde *David ferire deprehensum persecutorem noluit*, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 3. Ic wolde helpan ðæs ðe ðēr unscyldig wǣre, and hēnan ðone ðe hine yfelode (yflode, *v. l.*), Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 18. Hī yfeledon and slōgan Cristene men *afflīgi interfícique Christianos praeceperunt*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 21. Yfeladan, Ps. Th. 82, 3. Hit is riht ðæt mon yfelige ða yfelan, and hit is wōh, ðæt hī mon lēte unwītnode, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 5. Gif hwā cyrican gesēce, and hine man ðēr yflige, L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 248, 17. Hī ðara nānne yflian noldan ðe tō ðæm Godes hūse ðēflugon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 8: Nar. 25, 27. Ða ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian and strūdan, Blickl. Homl. 75, 24. II. *to get bad*, (1) of persons:—Hié beóð swīðe ungesǣlige, ðonne hié yfeliaþ (yflіaþ, *v. l.*) for ðæm ðe ōðre menn gōdigaþ *quantas infelicitatis sint, qui meliorationi proximi deteriores fiunt*, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 18. (2) of things or circumstances:—Aa æfter ðam hit yfelode swīðe *things got very bad*, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 33. Á syððan hit yflade swīðe, wurðe gōd se ende, ðonne God wylle, 1066; Erl. 202, 41. Gif blōddolg yflige . . . oððe gif ðū ne mæge blōddolg āwrīþan, Lchdm. ii. 16, 4: 148, 8. Nýde hit sceal on worulde for folces synnan yfelian swýðe, Wulfst. 81, 8: 156, 7. [Wæstmes ne synd swā gōde swā heó iu wǣron, ac yfelect swýðe eall eorðe wæstme, Shrn. 17, 21. Ne scal us na mon uuelien, O. E. Homl. i. 15, 13.] v. ge-yflian.

yfel-lǣrende *inciting to evil*:—Yfelonbecweþende oþþe yfellǣrende *malesuada*, Germ. 390, 113.

yfel-līc; *adj. Bad, foul, rotten.* v. yfel, II:—Ðysse worulde wela is gebrosnadlīc and yfellīc and forwordenlīc, Wulfst. 263, 13. Twēgen león ādulfan his byrgenne on ðæs wēstenes sande; ðēr resteþ Paules līchoma mid yfellīce duste bewrigen, ac on dōmes dæge hē ārīseþ on wuldor, Shrn. 50, 18. Seó byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stānum and yfellīcum, 66, 25.

yfelness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness, badness*:—Yfelnys *malignitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 10. I. in a moral sense:—Micel yfelnys (*malitia*) manna wæs ofer eorðan, Gen. 6, 5. Hē (*Antichrist*) neádaþ þurh yfelnysse ðæt men sceolon būgan fram heora Scyppendes geleáfan tō his leásungum, se ðe is ord ēlcre leásunge and yfelnysse . . . on ðam tīman bið micel yfelnys and þwyrnys betwux mancynne, Homl. Th. i. 4, 27–

33. Sume burgon heora feore and ǽmeldodon heora cristenan mǽgas . . . Deós yfelnys bið eác on Antecristes tócyme, ii. 542, 24. Bydelas ðæs ścan yfeles, ðe yfelum mannum becymð for heora ǽnwillan yfelnysse, 538, 24. Yfelnysse (*malitiam*) nǽ hé hatude, Ps. Spl. 35, 4: 51, 3. Þurh yfelnysse (*nequitiam*) unrihtes willan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 13. Hé ǽwearp yfelnyse and ða unrihtan biggengas ðæra leásra goda, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 461: Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 2. God gesihð úre yfelnysse and úre gyltas forðyldgaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 2. II. *malignity, cruelty.* v. yfel, III:—Hé slóh and tó sceame túcode ða Norðthymbran leóde, ðþ ðæt Oswold his yfelnysse ǽdwæscte, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 13. III. *misfortune, ill fortune:*—Oxan grasiende gesihð sige ceápas getǽcnaþ; oxan slǽpende gesihð yfelnysse ceápes getǽcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 10. [He forbere monna hufelnesse þurh his líðnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 95, 14.]

yfel-onbecweþende. v. yfel-lǽrende.

yfel-sacian; *p.* ode *To calumniate:*—Ðe læs hé mé yfelsacode wið God, Blickl. Homl. 189, 24.

yfel-sacung, e; *f. Calumny, vituperation:*—On yfylsacunge heora *in malitia eorum*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 23. Módignys ácenð andan and yfelsacunge, ceorunge and gelómlíce tála, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 7. Þurh yfelsacunge *per blasphemiam*, Confess. Peccat. Hé him rehte hwylce searwa and yfelsacunga se dryʒ ǽrefnde, Blickl. Homl. 173, 8.

yfelsian; *p.* ode *To blaspheme:*—Yfelsaþ, tǽleþ *blasuemiat* (v. Mk. 2, 7), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 21. In the Northern Gospels the same Latin verb is translated by the following forms:—Ebalsas (hefalsaþ, Rush.) *blasphemat*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 3. Ebolsas (heofolsaþ, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 7. Ebolsas (eofolsas, Rush.), 3, 29. Ebolsaþ (eofolsigaþ, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind, 12, 10. Efolsade (efalsade, Rush.) *blasphemavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 65. Ebolsadon (eofulsadun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 28. Ebolsande (wéron) *blasphemabant*, 15, 29. Eofolsende, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 36. v. ge-ebolsian, *and next word: cf. also, two preceding words, and* eofol-sæc.

yfel-spréce; *adj. Of evil speech, evil-speaking:*—Ða yfelsprécan tungan *linguam maliloquam*, Ps. Th. 11, 3.

yfel-spreccende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Evil-speaking:*—Tungan yfelspreccende *linguam maliloquam*, Ps. Surt. 11, 4.

yfelsung, eofulsung, e; *f. Blasphemy:*—Dionysius cwæð, ðæt ðæt yfelsang (-ung?) wǽre on God *Dionysius dixit blasphemiam id esse in Deum*, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 166, 12. Ic ondette eofulsunge, Anglia xi. 98, 33. In the Northern Gospels and Durham Ritual *blasphemia* is glossed by the following forms:—Ebolsung *blasphemia*, Rtl. 12, 37. Ebolsung ł efalsongas (efulsung, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 31. Ebolsung (hefalsunge, Rush.) *blasphemiae*, 15, 19. Ebolsungas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 28. Efolsong (eofulsongas, Rush.) *blasphemia*, 7, 22. From ðæm ebolsong (eofolsonge, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 33. Efolsungas (efalsunge, Rush.) *blasphemiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 65. Ðæt ebolsung (ða eofulsunge, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. Ebolsongas *blasphem(i)as*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 36.

yfel-tyhtend, es; *m.:* -tyhtende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *One who incites to evil; inciting to evil:*—Deófol is yfeltihtend and leáswyrcend, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1. Ungeleáffulle and yfeltihtende sind mid ðé, 528, 3.

yfel-weorc; es; *m. Work of magic:*—Yfeluoerc *malificium*, Rtl. 103, 1. Cf. yfel-dǽd, yfel-dǽde, ¶.

yfel-willende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Ill-disposed, wicked:*—Hwæþer ðú ongite ðæt ælc yfelwillende mon and ælc yfelwyrcende sié wítes wyrþe? . . . Hú ne is se ðonne yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldigan wítnaþ? *omnem improbum num supplicio dignum negas? . . . Infelices esse, qui sint improbi, liquet*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 8–11. Mid ðé ne wunaþ se yfelwillenda *non habitabit juxta te malignus*, Ps. Th. 5, 4: 9, 18. Ðæt yfelwillende mód *malitiosa mens*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 7. Se ðe nele wunian on yfelwyllende sáwle, ne eác on ðam lichaman ðe líð under synnum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 1. Yfelwillende men nánne weorþscipe nǽfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17. Se Drihten tóstencð ða geþeaht yfelwillendra kynna *Dominus dissipat consilia gentium*, Ps. Th. 32, 9. Fram gegaderunge yfelwillendra (*malignantium*), Ps. Lamb. 63, 3. On yfelwillendum *malignantibus*, 91, 12: Ps. Spl. 36, 1. Hit náuht unriht wǽre ðæt mon ða yfelwillendan men (*vitiosos*) héte nétenu, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 17.

yfelwillendness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness:*—Hwæt wuldrast ðú on yfelwyllendnysse (*malitia*)? Ps. Spl. 51, 1.

yfel-wilnian; *p.* ode *glosses* malignari:—Hú fela yfelwilnode (*malignatus est*) fýnd on hálgum, Ps. Lamb. 73, 3. Nelle gé wyrian ł yfelwilnian *nolite malignari*, 104, 15.

yfel-wyrcende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) I. of persons, *evil-doing, wicked:*—Hwæþer ðú ongite ðæt ælc yfelwillende and ælc yfelwyrcende sié wítes wyrþe? . . . Hú ne is se ðonne yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldgan wítnaþ? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 8–11. Gif ne wǽre ðes yfelwyrcende (*malefactor*), ne ðé wé gisaldun hine, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 30. Yfelwyrcende *nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23: 13, 38. Mid yfelwyrcendum and synfullum *cum publicanis et peccatoribus*, 9, 11. Hé hataþ ða yfelwyrcendan and ða unrihtwísan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 48. II. of things, *noxious, hurtful, mischievous:*—Ðerh wyrto yfelwyrcendo *per herbas malificas*, Rtl. 103, 1.

yfemest, yfmest; *adv. Upmost, highest, in the highest position* or *degree:*—Hió cymþ swá up swá hire yfemest gecynde bið *it* (*the sun*) *mounts up to the highest point at which it is natural for it to be*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 28. Ðǽr hire yfemest bið eard gecynde, Met. 13, 63. Ðæt fýr is yfemest ofer eallum ðissum woruldgesceaftum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 38: Met. 20, 84. Yfmest, 24, 20. Saturnus yfemest wandraþ ofer eallum ðǽrum steorrum, 24, 23. Uton habban úre mód up swá swá wé yfemest mægen wiþ ðæs heán hrófes ðæs héhstan andgites, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 15. Ǽrest alra glengea and ymest scolde scínan gold on his hrægle *in sacerdotis habitu ante omnia aurum fulget*, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 2. v. ufor.

yfera; *cpve.:* yfemest; *spve. adj. Upper, higher;* of time, *later, after: upmost, highest:*—Yferan hýse *triclinio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 66. Siodðan yferran dógre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 29. Cyng ðh ðone uferan (yferan, *v.l.*), and bisceop ðone nyðeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 16. Þurh his upstige tó ðam yfemystan þrymsetle, Homl. Th. i. 308, 9. Of ðǽm yfemestum (ymestum, Hatt. MS.) tó ðǽm niedemestan, Past. 18; Swt. 134, 24. v. ufera.

yfes-drype, es; *m. Eaves-drip:*—Ðǽr ne gebyreþ an ðam lande an folcæs folcryht tó lǽfænnæ rúmes bútan twígen fýt tó yfesdrype, Chart. Erl. 141, 16, where see note.

yl-ful (=ild-ful) *morosus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 9.

ylp (elp), es; *m. An elephant:*—Ylp *elefans*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 11: 22, 41. Ylp is ormǽte nýten, mǽre þonne sum hús, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 566. Ylpes bile *promuscida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 42. Ylpes bán *ebur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9: Lchdm. iii. 204, 2, 3. Hé sende þrittig ylpas tó wíge gewenode . . . and on ælcum ylpe wæs án wíghús getimbrod, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 561. Hé (*the unicorn*) fiht wið ðone myclan ylp, and hine oft gewundaþ on ðære wambe ðþ deáþ, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 1. Gif hé ylp gesihð lǽdne oððe gramne, sume wróhte hit getǽcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 204, 1. Ða ylpas beóð swá mycele swylce ódre muntas, Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 9. Hé geworhte ða ormétan ylpas, Norm. 14, 34. [Elpes arn in Inde riche, Misc. 19, 604. White so alpes bon, L. N. F. 248, 282.] v. elpend.

ylpen-bán (**elpend-**), es; *n. Ivory:*—Ðis ylpenbán *hoc ebur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 9. Mid ylpenbáne and mid báres tuxe, Lchdm. i. 244, 8. Genim ylpenbán, 368, 19. v. elpend-bán (*where these passages should be put*).

ylpen-bánen, -bánen (elpend-); *adj. Ivory:*—Mid ylpenbánenon (-bán-, *v.l.*) stæfe, Lchdm. i. 244, 24. Ylpenbánene *eburna*, Germ. 403, 19. v. elpen(d)-bánen (*where these passages should be put*).

ylpend, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 81. v. elpend.

yltst=**ildest**, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 11: Ex. 17, 5.

yltwist (P) *fowling:*—Yltwist *aucupium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 50.

ymb, ymbe, umbe, embe, emban; *prep. About, by:*—Ymb *erga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 62. I. with acc., (1) local, *about, round:*—Ymbe ða dúne *circum montem*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 8. (a) marking an object which forms a centre for others:—Ymb ðone ścan sǽcle stondaþ hælet ymb héhseld, Cd. Th. 267, 32; Sat. 47: Beo. Th. 804; B. 399: Elen. Kmbl. 519; El. 260: Judth. Thw. 25, 19; Jud. 268. Ymb ðæt *circumquaque* (turmas circumquaque cum simulacro debacchantes, Ald. 52), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 33: 18, 47. Ymb hine wégon wígend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 5; Exod. 180. Hí ymb þeódenstól þringaþ, Exon. Th. 25, 7; Cri. 397. Hié ymb ða gatu feohtende wéron, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 26. Hý fuhton stíðlíce ymbe ða hálgan sáwle, Wulfst. 236, 23. ¶ *in combination with* útan:—Fuglas þringaþ útan ymbe æþelne, Exon. Th. 209, 1; Ph. 164: Andr. Kmbl. 1741; An. 873. Ymb ðæt líc útan stondan, Blickl. Homl. 217, 21. (b) marking an object near to which are others:—Geségon hý englas twégen ymb ðæt frumbearn blícan, Exon. Th. 32, 3; Cri. 507. Hine twégen ymb weardas wacedon, 109, 5; Gú. 85. Ealle ða ðe ymbe mé standaþ, Blickl. Homl. 141, 1. Hine ymb monig sárinc selereste gebeáh, Beo. Th. 1383; B. 689. Mycel menegeo ymbe Tírum (*circa* Tyrum), Mk. Skt. 3, 8. Cynewulf and Offa gefuhton ymb Benesingtún and Offa nam ðone tunn, Chr. 777; Erl. 54, 1. Ymbe Brúnanburh, 937; Erl. 112, 5: Hy. 10, 23. (b 1) *about* a person, *in attendance upon:*—. Hé sundernytte beheóld ymb aldor Dena, Beo. Th. 1340; B. 668. (c) marking an object which is surrounded or enclosed:—Hié worhton fæsten ymb hié selfe, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 21. Wall ymb ðǽste, Cd. Th. 231, 16; Dan. 248. Ymbe ða herehúþe hlemmeþ tógædre grimme gúman, Exon. Th. 363, 29; Wal. 61. Hí ymb his heáfod gebígdon beág þyrnenne, 69, 25; Cri. 1126: 400, 20; Rä. 21, 4. Wæs flecðnet ymbe ðæs folctogan bed hongen, Judth. Thw. 22, 4; Jud. 47. ¶ *in combination with* útan:—Is ðǽr cyrice ymb ða stówe útan getimbred, Blickl. Homl. 125, 20: 127, 32. Ymb dínne beód útan *in circuitu meniae tuae*, Ps. Th. 127, 4. (d) marking an object along whose border others are placed:—Unc módige ymb mearce sittaþ, Cd. Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. Hié wícedon ymb ðæs wæteres wylm, Elen. Kmbl. 77; El. 39: 271; El. 136: Exon. Th. 188, 2; Az. 39. Ymb ða gifhealle *round the walls of the hall*, Beo. Th. 1680; B. 838. Ðæt ríce súð licgeþ ymbe Gealboe and ymb Geador, Salm. Kmbl. 383–4; Sal. 191. Is hyge ymb heortan gerúme,

Cd. Th. 47, 11; Gen. 759: 23, 5; Gen. 354: Exon. Th. 306, 21; Seef. 11. (e) marking an object throughout or along which there is position or movement:—Ic lǽrde sibbe ymb ða burh Hierusalem and manige þeóda, Blickl. Homl. 185, 11. Hē ymb ðæs wæteres stæð werod samnode, Elen. Kmbl. 119; El. 60: 453; El. 227. Æfter dūnscræfum, ymb stānhleoðo, Andr. Kmbl. 2467; An. 1235: 3152; An. 1578. Ymb ða weallas scīnaþ engla gāstas, Cd. Th. 305, 25; Sat. 652. Ymbe hārne stān tigelfāgan trafu stōdan, Andr. Kmbl. 1682; An. 843. Ymbe Sanere feld, Salm. Kmbl. 417; Sal. 209. Ymb healfa gehwone, Exon. Th. 4, 31; Cri. 61. Sār eft gewōd ymb ðæs beornes breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 2495; An. 1249. (f) marking an object round which anything moves:—Faraþ ymbe ða burh *circuite urbem*, Jos. 6, 3, 12: Beo. Th. 6319; B. 3170. Hȳ him ymb hond flugon, Exon. Th. 146, 14; Gū. 709. Hī ymb ða eaxe hwearfaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23: Met. 28, 22. ¶ *in combination with* ūtan:—Hē ymb ðās ūtan hweorfeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 13; Rä. 41, 5. (2) temporal, (a) *at*:—Ymbe (embe, *v.l.*) underntīde . . . ymbe ða sixtan and nigoðan tīde *circa horam tertium . . . circa sextam et nonam horam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 3, 5. Ymbe underntīd, ðā ðā se brōðor wæs gewunod tō mæssigenne, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 20. Ofer Eástron ymbe gangdagas oððe ǽr, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 16. On ðȳs geáre ymb Martines mæssan, 913; Erl. 100, 33. Ymb ðone tiéman wǽren micel snāwgebland, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 33. Þeáh hine mon gefō ymb niht, L. In. 72; Th. i. 148, 8. (b) *after*:—Ic sende rān nū ymb seofon niht ofer eorðan *adhuc et post dies septem ego pluam super terram*, Gen. 7, 4. On disse tīde nū ymbe twelf mōnð *tempore isto in anno altero*, 17, 21. Næs hit lengra fyrst ac ymb āne niht, Beo. Th. 270; B. 135. Ymb twā niht, Cd. Th. 181, 18; Exod. 63. Ymb fyrst wucan būtan ānre niht, Menol. Fox 172; Men. 87. Ymb fīftig nihta æfter ðære gecȳþdan crīste, Blickl. Homl. 133, 13. Hē forþfērde ymb .xx. wintra his rīces, būtan ān ne wæs dāgyt gefylled *defunctus est anno regni sui vicesimo necdum impleto*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 19. Ymb hwīle, Blickl. Homl. 217, 30. Ymb long, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7; Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 8. Ymb tela micel fæc, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 21. Ymbe ān lytel, Jn. Skt. 16, 16. Ymb lytel fæc, Elen. Kmbl. 543; El. 272. Ymbe geára rina, Chr. Pref.; Erl. 3, 17. Ymb wintra hwearft, Exon. Th. 188, 5; Az. 41. (b 1) *where the point from which the time is measured is given by* ðæs, (a) *preceding*:—Ðæs ymb ān geár, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 28: 3, 11; Swt. 152, 19: Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6, 8, 14, 25: Exon. Th. 29, 21; Cri. 466. Ðæs ymb ōðer swylc būtan ānre wanan, Menol. Fox 279; Men. 141: 359; Men. 181. Ðæs ymbe lytel, Chr. 1038; Erl. 167, 6. Ðæs ymb litel fæc, Guthl. 18; Gdwin. 76, 6. (β) *following*:—Ymb feówer hunde wintra and ymb feówertig ðæs ðe Tróia āwēsted wæs *anno post eversionem Trojae cccexiv*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 20. Ymb .xxxi. wintra ðæs ðe hē rīce hæfde, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 25. Ymbe .xli. wintra būtan ānre niht ðæs ðe Ælfrēd cyning forþfērde, 941; Erl. 116, 2: 606; Erl. 20, 25: 855; Erl. 68, 32: Cd. Th. 167, 21; Gen. 2769. Ymb swȳðe lang ðæs ðe hine God ālȳsde, Ps. Th. 17, arg. (b 2) of recurring periods:—Saturnus ne cymþ ðǽr ǽr ymb þrittig wintra ðǽr hē ǽr wæs, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Ælce geáre ymbe twelf mōnaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 9. Æfre ymbe ðæt feórðe geár, Lchdm. iii. 246, 13. Simble ymb þrītig nihtgerīmes, Andr. Kmbl. 313; An. 157. Symble ymbe seofon niht, Soul Kmbl. 19; Seel. 10. Emb stemn *sicissim*, Germ. 388, 77: Scint. 140, 17. (c) of past time:—Ymb þreó niht com þegen Hǽlendes *the Saviour's servant came three days ago*, Cd. Th. 291, 5; Sat. 426. Ðæs ymb āne niht, 300, 26; Sat. 571. (3) in figurative senses, *about*, (a) marking approximation:—Ymb ðæt *plus minus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 50: 68, 24. (b) marking the object of speaking, enquiry, telling, etc.:—Hē ymb Godes word and Cristes geleáfan (Godes word ymbe Cristes geleáfan, M. 422, 9) bodude and lǽrde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 29. Ymb ðīn līf sprecan, Cd. Th. 32, 25; Gen. 508: 110, 34; Gen. 1848: Beo. Th. 3194; B. 1595. Hē sægde ymb Godes rīce, Blickl. Homl. 117, 13. Wītgan sægdon ymb ðæt æþele bearn, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 73, 26; Cri. 1195. Hælde se cyng swīðe deópe spǽce wið his witan ymbe ðis land, hū hit wǽre gesett, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 23. Wē cweþaþ lof ymb hié, Blickl. Homl. 149, 32. Wē beót āhōfon ymbe heard gewinn, Byrht. Th. 138, 3; By. 214. Dislīc cȳðan ymb dīgle wyrd, Elen. Kmbl. 1077; El. 541. Ærendgewrit ymb Cristes þrowunga, Blickl. Homl. 177, 3. Fitte ymb fisca cynn, Exon. Th. 360, 6; Wal. 1. Hē gieddade ymb his crīste, 236, 10; Ph. 572. Ða ðā hī umbe ōþer þing gesprecon hæfdon umbe ðæt hī sprecan woldon, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 12. Se esne ðe ic hēr ymb sprice, Exon. Th. 430, 32; Rä. 44, 17: Met. 10, 45. Ðe ic ðē recce ymb, 17, 20. Ymb ðæt āscian, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 29. Gif ðū gehȳre ymb ðæt hālige treó frōde frignan, Elen. Kmbl. 881; El. 442: 1065; El. 534: Beo. Th. 712; B. 353. (c) marking the object of thought, feeling, etc.:—Giorne ymb lāre, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 10. Glémen ymb ða gehiérsuman, 12; Swt. 74, 14: Exon. Th. 267, 13; Jul. 414. Hē nā ymb his līf cearaþ, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ymb sāwle forht, Exon. Th. 456, 10; Hy. 4, 64. Ymb ðæs geongan feorh onbryrded, Andr. Kmbl. 2236; An. 1119. Ymb ða mē fyrwet bræc, Salm. Kmbl. 493; Sal. 247. Heó wundrade ymb ðæs weres snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 1914; El. 959. Ðæt seó forlǽtene cyrice ne hycgge ymb ða ðe on hire neáwiste lifgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1: Exon. Th. 473, 3; Bo. 9: Menol. Fox 571; Gn. C. 55. Ic þence ymbe mīne synna *cogitabo pro peccato meo*, Ps. Th. 37, 18: Cd. Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408. Ymb wundorwyrd willan gefylde, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1071. Ic nāt ymbe hwæt ðū tweóst, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. (d) marking the object with which an action is concerned:—Is mǽre nēdþearf ðæt wē winnon ymbe ūre sāule þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 10. Ymb land sacan, Menol. Fox 568; Gn. C. 53: Beo. Th. 5012; B. 2509: 1019; B. 507. Ðæt hē hié ymb ðæt rīce gesēmde, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 17: Salm. Kmbl. 505; Sal. 253. Hī sendon ǽrendracan ymbe frið, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 2. Hig dydon ymbe hyne (*in eo*) swā hwæt swā hig woldon, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Ðū ymb ðīnne esne dydest wel weorðlīce *bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 65. Hwæt ymb hine gedōn wǽre *quid erga se actum esset*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 39. Hū hīne mon ymbe gedōn wolde *quid erga eum agere rex promisisset*, 2, 12; S. 518, 20. Ðæt hē mōste dōn embe ða æþelingas swā hē wolde, Lchdm. iii. 424, 27. Ymb his womdǽda Waldendes dōm, Ps. C. 19. Hē wæs ymbe Godes þeówdōm ābisgod, Blickl. Homl. 211, 31. Beón, wesan ymb *to be about* a business, *be occupied with* a matter or a person:—Gif gē ymb woruldcunde dōmas beón scylen *secularia judicia si habueritis*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 6. Hwonne hē mōste beón ymbe ðæs hȳcgeman oferfylle, Wulfst. 236, 11. Wit sculon git deóplīcor ymbe ðæt beón, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. Gif hwylc ðis dōn nylle and læs ymbe beó ðonne wē gecweden habbaþ, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 212, 28: iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 2. Hē byð ā ymbe ðæt ān, hū hē on manna sāulum mǽst geiceaðian mæge, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 25. Hē sǽde ðæt Aldberht and Alhhūn wǽron ǽr ymb ðæt ylce, Chart. Th. 140, 14. Ðās feówero ymb woeson (= woeron?) ðās bōc *these four were engaged on this book*, Mk. Skt. p. i. 3. Hē cwæð ðæt hē ne mihte embe munuclīf smeágan, ac wolde beón embe his þincg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 120. Emban ða steóran beon, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 17. Settaþ ða tō dēmerum ðæt hié striénen and stihtien ymb ða eorðlīcan ðing *ut ipsi dispensationibus terrenis inserviant*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 8. Ðā gesomnodon wē ūs ymb ðæt, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 19. Gif hwā wiccige ymbe ānriges mannes lufe (*alicujus amoris gratia*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 31. Hié sieredon ymbe ðone cyning, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 21: Cd. Th. 38, 15; Gen. 607. Mē seredon ymb secgas monige, 296, 6; Sat. 498: Ps. Th. 54, 18. (e) marking the object in relation to which circumstances are stated:—Ic ðē cȳðe hū hit wæs ymb ðæt lond æt Funtial, Chart. Th. 169, 16. Sceolde unc yfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonrīce, Cd. Th. 25, 3; Gen. 388. Hū ymb ðæt sceolde, Exon. Th. 378, 7; Deór. 12. Sȳ ymb rīce swā hit mæge, 301, 29; Fä. 26. Hū ða wīsan sind wundorlīce ymb ðæs fugles gebyrd, 223, 16; Ph. 360. Ðæt wundor ymb ðone beorhtan beám, Elen. Kmbl. 2507; El. 1255: 1324; El. 664. II. with dative, (1) local:—Ða weorod ðe him ymb fērdon and stōdon, Blickl. Homl. 99, 25: Beo. Th. 5188; B. 2597. Ða hire midore ymbe þrégaþ, Met. 28, 23. Geseó ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan, Cd. Th. 42, 5; Gen. 669. Him ymb flugon engla þreátas, 300, 21; Sat. 568. (2) temporal:—Embe geára ymbrynum, Homl. Th. i. 104, 21. Æfre ymbe geáres ymbrynum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 25. (3) figurative:—Hē fērde embe sumere neóde, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 15. III. without a case:—Æghwider ymb swā swā Ēdwines rīce wǽre *quaquaversum imperium Aeduini pervenerat*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 38. Ðonon eode gehwyder ymb (*circumquaque*), 3, 17; S. 543, 26. Hié wǽron ymb eal ūtan mid eágum besett, Past. 38; Swt. 195, 19. Hring ūtan ymb bearh, ðæt heó ðone fyrdhom þurhfōn ne mihte, Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503. Hygeþ ymbe se ðe wile, Met. 19, 1. Þencð ymb se ðe wile, 20, 27. Ðēd ymbe moncynnes fruma, swā him gemet þinceþ, 29, 41. Ðā cýdde man, ðet hī man eáðe befaran mihte, gif man ymbe beón wolde, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 34. Hē cȳðde hū hē ymbe wolde, gif hē hine gemētte *he shewed what he would have been about, if he had found him*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. [*A. R. Kath. Mark.* umbe: *O. E. Homl. Laym.* umbe, embe: *Orm.* ummbe: *Piers P.* um: *O. Sax.* umbi: *O. Frs.* umbe: *O. H. Ger.* umpi: *Icel.* umb, um.]

ymb-ærnan; *p.* de *To go round*:—Ða gelamp ðætte Peahte ðeód com of Scyþþia lande and ymbærndon eall Breotone gemǽro, ðæt hī cómon on Scotland upp *contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, circumagente flatu ventorum, extra fines omnes Brittaniae Hiberniam pervenisse*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 10. v. ymb-irnan.

ymb-bātan; *p.* te *To put restraint upon, curb*:—Se mid his bridle ymbebǽted hæfð ymbhwyrft ealne eorþan and heofenes *Dominus orbis habenas temperat*, Met. 24, 37.

ymb-begang. v. ymb-bīgness.

ymb-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren *To surround*:—Se wæs ǽghwonan ymbboren brondum, Exon. Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581. Ymbbeara *glosses* circumferre, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 55.

ymb-bīgness, e; *f. A bending round, a bend* of a river:—Ðæt mynster is of ðam mǽstan dǽle mid ymbbīgnesse (ymbbegange [ymbegang?], *v. l.*: ymbebēgnesse, M. 424, 10) Tweode streámes betȳned *monasterium Tuidi fluminis circumflexu maxima ex parte clauditur*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 25.

ymb-bindan; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden *To bind about*:—

Sîó ymbunden ł ymbsald coern tô suiro his *circumdaretur mola collo ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 42.

ymb-cæfed; *adj. (ptcpl.) Having embroidered garments*:—Ymbcæfed mid missenlîcnesse *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 15.

ymb-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To circumcise*:—Gê ymbceorfas (-cearfas, Lind.) ðone monno *circumciditis hominem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 22. Tô ymbceotfanne (-cearfanne, Lind.) ðone cnæht *circumcidere puerum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 59. Ðætte ymbcorfen wêre ðe cnæht, 2, 21.

ymb-ceorfness, e; *f. Circumcision*:—Ymbcer[f]nisse *circumcisionem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 23.

ymb-cirr, es; *m. A turning about*, (1) *going from one place to another, removal*:—In ymbcerr Babilonis *in transmigratione Babylonis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 11, 12, 17. (2) *turning over, moving, stirring.* v. ymb-cirran (4):—Wætres ymbcerr (-cer, Rush.) ł styrenise *aquae motum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. (3) the word also glosses *versutia*, Rtl. 120, 32.

ymb-cirran; *p.* de *To turn about*, (1) *to revolve round*:—Hî ðære eaxe ûtan ymbhwerfaþ (-eþ, MS.) ðone norðende, neâh ymbcerraþ (-eþ, MS.), Met. 28, 14. Saturnus hæfð ymb þrîtig wintergerîmes weoruld ymbcyrreð, 28, 26. (2) *to turn one's self round*:—Ymbcerred wæs on bæcgcling *conuersa est retrorsum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 20, 14. (3) *to turn away, avert*:—Onsiôn mîn ne ymbcerdig (*averti*) from gispittendum on mec, Rtl. 19, 15. (4) *to turn over, move, stir, overturn*:—Hê ða discas ymbcerde *mensas subvertit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 15. Engel ymbcerde (*mouebat*) ðæt wæter, 5, 4. Mid fynger hiora hallas ða ymbcerræ (styrgan, Rush.) *digito suo nolunt ea movere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. (5) *to change*:—Ymbcerred *mutata*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 2.

ymb-clyppan; *p.* te *To embrace, clasp*, (1) of persons:—Ic ymbclyppe ðê *complector te*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 4: *amplector*, 36; Zup. 214, 5. Ic ymbclyp[p]e *obunco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 31. Ymbclypte *obuncabat* (Timotheum ulnarum gremiis procax obuncabat, Ald. 40), ii. 81, 12: 64, 28. (2) of things:—Æghwilc ôþer ûtan ymbclyppeþ, Met. 11, 35. Swâ swâ lyft and lagu land ymbclyppaþ, 9, 40. Swâ ymbclyppaþ cealda brymmas, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 31. Fingras þrŷ ûtan eáþe ealle mægon mec ymbclyppan, Exon. Th. 425, 9; Rä. 41, 53. Râpas synfulra ymbclyppende syndon (*circumplexi sunt*) mê, Ps. Lamb. Surt. 118, 61. [Stringes of sinful umclipped me, Ps. 118, 61. Þe cercle þat umbeclypped his croun, Gaw. 616.]

ymb-clypping, e; *f. An embrace*:—Emclippinga *amplexus*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 36.

ymb-cyme, es; *m. A convention, an assembly*:—Ðær wæs gesamnad eádigra geþeahtendlîc ymcyme, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 7. Cf. ymbþreodian.

ymb-cyrf, es; *m.* I. *circumcision*:—Mið ymbcyrf *circumcisione*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 11: 16, 13. II. *a cutting off*:—Of ymbcyrf liomana *de abscisione membrorum*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 9.

ymb-dôn; *p.* -dyde *To put round, encompass*:—Ic embedô *circumdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 139, 13.

ymbe (imbe), es; *m.* (?) *A swarm of bees*:—Wið ymbe . . . forweorp ofer greót þonne hî swirman, and cweð: 'Sitte gê sigewîf . . .' Lchdm. i. 384, 18. ¶ Imbæs dæl *occurs* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* impi bîanô *examen apium*: *M. H. Ger.* imbe; *m.*: *Ger.* imme; *f.*] v. ymb-haga.

ymbe *about*, ymbe-. v. ymb, ymb-.

ymbeaht, es; *m. The word glosses* collatio:—Ymbeahtas *collationes* (the passage is: Haec x collationes patrum a Cassiano digestae propalabant, Ald. 13. In Hpt. Gl. 428, 7 *collationes* is glossed by *race* and explained by *narrationes*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 80: 18, 3. Elsewhere the form is identical with ambiht:—Ambechtae, oembecht *collatio*, Txts. 46, 187. Ambect, ambaect *rationatio*, 92, 866. Ambiht *office* is neuter, ymbeaht is masculine: it seems (?) as if the form had been connected with eahtian *to consider*, and the word were regarded as a compound, ymb-eaht. See Engl. Stud. xi. 492.

ymb-eardiendra *glosses* circumhabitantium, Ps. Surt. 30, 14.

ymb-fær, es; *n. A going about, circuit*:—Tûna embefær *uillarum circuitus*, Anglia xiii. 375, 131. Mid emfare *circilo* (=circulo?), Hpt. Gl. 422, 14.

ymb-færeld, es; *n. m. A going round, circuit*:—Fram þênuncge embefæreldes his *ab officio circuitus sui*, Anglia xiii. 434, 980. Hig fêrdon seofon sîðon embe ða buruh. And on ðam seofoðan ymbfærelde (*circuitu*) . . . burston ða weallas, Jos. 6, 16.

ymb-fæstness *glosses* circumstantia, Rtl. 174, 17.

ymb-fæstnung, e; *f. A monument, tomb*:—Ymbfæstnung ł byrgenn *monumentum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 41.

ymb-fæpmian; *p.* ode *To embrace, clasp*:—Ne magon hŷ ða lîfes lînan on middan ymbfæðmian, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 32.

ymb-faran; *p.* -fôr *To surround*:—Hê hêt ðæt fæste lond ûtan ymbfaran, ðæt him mon sceolde an mâ healfa on feohtan þonne on ân, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 26.

ymb-feng, es; *m. A cover, an envelope*:—Emfencge (*librorum*) *tegmine, operimento*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 47.

ymb-féran. v. emb-féran.

ymb-fôn; *p.* -fêng. I. *to grasp, clasp*:—Hê fôtum ymbfêhð fŷres lâfe, Exon. Th. 217, 6; Ph. 276. Heó ymbfêng Drihtnes fêt, Blickl. Homl. 157, 17. Ymbfêng *obuncat* (moecham, quam manus tollentis obuncat, Ald. 164), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 39. Ymbefêng, Beo. Th. 5376; B. 2691. II. *to encompass, surround, comprehend*:—Ealle stôwa hê gefylleþ and ymbfêhþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20. Seó sêleste gesælþ ða ôþra gesælþa ealle on innan him gegaderaþ, hî ûtan ymbfêhð, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 21. Ðû meaht ymbfôn eal folca gesetu, Exon. Th. 466, 2; Hö. 115. Ymbfônde *gyrens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 66. Hit is on êlce healfe ymbfangen mid gârsecge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 17. Ðînre gedrêfednesse ðe ðû mid ymbfangen eart, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 18. Sunu Meotodes habbaþ ealle ymbfangen mid sange, Cd. Th. 273, 30; Sat. 144. Ðeáh hê wære mid îrne ymbfangen, Cd. Th. 297, 16; Sat. 518. II a. *to comprehend, conceive*:—Embfêhþ *concipit, i. intelligit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 21. III. *to put something round* an object, *surround, envelope*:—Genim foxes gecynd, ymbfôh (ym-, *v. l.*) ðæt heáfod ûtan, Lchdm. i. 340, 19. Healfnacode on hiora lîchaman bûton ðæt hig wæron mid riftum ymbfangene (*but see* ymb-hôn), Shrn. 38, 7.

ymb-frætwian; *p.* ode *To surround with ornament*:—Deáh ðe men him hâton gewyrcan heora byrgene of marmanstâne, and ûtan emfrætewian mid reádum golde, Wulfst. 148, 21. Ymbfrætewode *circumornatae*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 12.

ymb-gân; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gân. I. *to go round* (1) a circular course:—Êr sunne twelf mônða hringe ûtan ymbgân hæbbe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 6. (2) an object:—Hî ûtan ymbgâð ceaster *circuibunt ciuitatem*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 16. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of.* v. ymb, I. 1 b:—Ic ymbgaa weófod ðînre *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Spl. C. 25, 6. Ic ymbgâ and ic offrige onsægednessa *circumivi et immolavi hostiam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 11. III. *to go about, through.* v. ymb, I. 1 c:—Swâ hundas ymbgâð hwommas ceastre, Ps. Th. 58, 6, 14. Ymbeode ides Helminga duguðe and geógoþe, dêl êghwylcne, Beo. Th. 1244; B. 620. Ymbeade Hælend alle Galilêa *circumibat Jesus totam Galilaeam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 23. Ða ongan heó ymbgân ða hûs ðæs mynstres *coepit circuire in monasterio casulas*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 32. [I umyhode, Ps. 26, 6. Umga, 58, 7. Þe laddes unbiyeden him, Havel. 1842. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gân.]

ymb-gang, es; *m.* I. *a going round*:—Seó burh (*Jericho*) næs mid nânum wîge gewunnen, ac mid ðam ymgange, Homl. Th. ii. 216, 2. Is ðære sunnan ymgang (ymbe-, ymb-, *v. ll.*) hremming, ðæt se dæg ne byð on êlcum earde gelîce lang, Lchdm. iii. 258, 11. Ælc mann, swâ swâ hê stôd on ðam ymbgange, Jos. 6, 20. Emgange *abitum* (=ambitu, Ald. 73), Hpt. Gl. 522, 78. II. *a going about*:—Embgong *deambulacrum, circuitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 82. III. of extent traversed or measured, *circuit, circumference*:—His ymbgong (*ambitus*) is hundseofontig mîla and seofeða dæl ânre mîle, . . . and bufan ðæm mâran wealle ofer ealne ðone ymbgong hê is mid stânenum wîghûsum beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 15–21. Six hund fôta and feówertig seó cyrce wæs ymbeganges, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. Ofer ymbgang *supra pinnam* (cf. pinnaculum, circuitus templi, 71, 69), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 41. Læssan ymbgang hæfð se mann ðe gæð âbûtan ân hûs, ðonne se ðe ealle ða burh begæð, Lchdm. iii. 248, 11. IV. of position, on ymbgange *about, around*:—Ealle ðe on ymbegonge hys synd *omnes qui in circuitu ejus sunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 8. On ymbgeonge, Rtl. 178, 31. V. *a winding course, bend*:—Ymbgongum *anfractibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 53. V a. figurative:—Ymbgeong *decursum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 14. VI. *a going about a business.* v. ymb, I. 3 d:—Hiora in spræc ðone ymbgeong cŷðaþ *eorum in foro ambitum notat*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 5. [In umgang *in circuitu*, Ps. 11, 9: *circum*, 30, 14. Þat was of umgang (abowte, *v. l.*) thre iorne, C. M. 9192. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gang *circuitus, ambitus, deambulacrum, circulus, conversio: Icel.* um-gangr *circuit; management.*] v. embe-gang.

ymb-gangan; *p.* -gêng. I. *to go round*:—Hî ymbgangaþ ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. T. 58, 16. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*:—Ic ymbgonge weófod *circumdabo altare*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 139, 13. Hine ymbgangaþ gâstas twêgen, Salm. Kmbl. 973; Sal. 487. III. *to go about, over, through*:—Gê ymbgangaþ sê and eorðu *circuitis mare et aridam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 14. [Other have hem umbiȝonge (*circumdederunt*), Pall. 119, 437. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gangan.] v. ymb-gân.

ymb-gearwian; *p.* ode *To clothe, dress*:—Ymbgearuad *coopertum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 5.

ymb-gedelf, es; *n. A digging round* or *about*:—Ðæs treówes ymbgedelf is seó eádmôdnys ðæs behreówsiendan mannes, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 31.

ymb-gefrætwude *glosses* circumornatae, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 15.

ymb-geôting, e; *f. A pouring round* or *about, purification*:—Þweál, ymgeóting (*printed* yn-) *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 20.

ymb-gerênode *glosses* circumornatae, Ps. Spl. 143, 15: Blickl. Gl.

ymb-gesett; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Placed round about, neighbouring*:—Hē ðæt ymbgesette folc (*vulgus circumpositum*) feor and wīde . . . gȳmde tō gehwyrfanne . . . on his fōtum gongende com tō ðām ymbgesettum tūnum (*ad circumpositas villas*), Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2–13.

ymb-gyrdan; *p.* de. I. of clothing, *to gird about*, (1) *to put a girdle round*:—Ic embgyrde *cingo* and *succingo* and *succingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 17. Hē ymbgyrde hine *præcinxit se*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 4. Ymbgyrdaþ eówre lendena, Anglia viii. 322, 19. Ymbgyrde wē ūre lendena, 323, 27. Ymbgyrded *amictus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 51. Ymbgyrd *circumamicta*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 15. His lendena wǣron ymbgirde, L. Ælfc. P. 17; Th. ii. 370, 12. 'Beón eówre lendena ymbgyrde.' On ðām ymbgyrdum lendenum is se mægðhād tō understandenne, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 25. (2) *to serve as a girdle*:—Ymbgyrde hine gyrdilse sōðfæstnisses *circumcinxit eum zona justitiæ*, Rtl. 79, 5. II. *to surround, encompass, enclose*:—Ymbgyrdeþ *ambit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 61. Mid ðyssum gemǣrum hī synd ūtan ymbgyrde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 396, 3. v. embe-gyrdan.

ymb-habban; *p.* -hæfde. I. *to surround, encompass*:—Ymbhæfdan *cingebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 73. Mid ðȳ unmētan weorode ymbhæfd *optimo vallatus exercitu*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 3ꝟ: 2, 9; S. 511, 25 note. Emhæfd *circumseptus* (densis agminibus, Ald. 3), Anglia xiii. 27, 5. Iþpania land is eall mid fleóte ūtan ymbhæfd, ge eác binnan ymbhæfd ofer ða land ǣgþer ge of ðam gārsecge ge of ðam Wendelsǣ *Hispania circumfusione oceani Tyrrhenique pelagi pene insula efficitur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1–3. II. *to include, contain*:—Befēhð ī emhæfð *circumgirat, circuit, complectitur*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 70. Embhæfþ *continet*, i. *habet, tenet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 16. Seó sēleste gesǣliþ ðe ða ōþra gesǣliþa ealle oninnan him gegaderaþ and hī ūtan ymbhæfþ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 21.

ymb-haga, an; *m. An enclosure where bees are kept*:—Wrīt ðysne circul on ānum mealanstāne (mealm-?), and sleah ænne stacan onmiddan ðam ymbhagan, and lege ðone stān onuppan ðam stacan (the words on the stone are: Contra apes ut salui sint. There are other charms connected with bees on pp. 384, 397), Lchdm. i. 395, 5. v. ymbe *a swarm of bees*.

ymb-hagian. v. ymb-hegian.

ymb-hammen; *adj. Surrounded, covered*:—Ymbhamne (*printed* -humne) *ambitiuntur* (=ambiuntur; the passage is: Manicae sericis clavate calliculae rubricatis pellibus ambiuntur, Ald. 77), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 59. Ymbhwyrfte, ymbhammene, 2, 14. Cf. seolfor-hammen.

ymb-hangen. v. ymb-hōn.

ymb-healdan; *p.* -heóld *To encompass*, Cd. Th. 265, 14; Sat. 7.

ymb-heápian; *p.* ode *To crowd about, surround in crowds*:—Ymbheápiendum *glomerantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 52. Ymbheápod *glomeratus* (the passage is:—Lucifer parasitorum sodalibus vallatus et apostatarum satellitibus glomeratus, Ald. 10), 76, 31. v. ymb-hīpan.

ymb-hēdig. v. ymb-hygdig.

ymb-hegian; *pp.* od *To hedge about, surround*:—Ic ymbhegige (embhagige, *v. l.*) *saepio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 15. Emhegod mid weorodum mǣdena *septus choreis virginum*, Hymn. Surt. 140, 12.

ymb-hīpan; *pp.* ed *To crowd about, surround in crowds, assail*:—Ymbhīpan (*printed* -hiwan) *constipari*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 21. Ðā wæs hē sōna ēghwanon mid wǣpnum ymbhȳped *cum mox ubique gladiis impeteretur*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 25. Mid wǣpnum and mid feóndum eall ūtan ymbhēped *cum armis et hostibus circumseptus*, 3, 12; S. 537, 28 note. Embhēped *faltum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 75. v. ymb-heápian.

ymb-hlennan; *pp.* ed *To crowd about, surround*:—Emhlennende *constipantes*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 3. Emhlemmende (-hlennende?) *circumvallantes, stipantes*, 408, 62. Emhlenned *circumseptus*, 406, 47: *vallatus, circumseptus, circumdatus*, 422, 41. Emhlednes *stipatus, circumdatus, vallatus*, 406, 44. Emhlæned *circumseptus*, Anglia xiii. 27, 5.

ymb-hoga, an; *m. Care, solicitude, anxiety*:—Se ymbhoga (cf. gēmen, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 28) ðyssa woruldsǣliþa, Met. 7, 53. Se rēn ungemetlīces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19: Met. 7, 28. For ðære ungemetgunge ðæs ymbehogan ðara ūterra ðinga, Past. 18; Swt. 141, 8. On tō monigfaldum ymbelogan ðisse worulde *curis hujus mundi*, 43; Swt. 317, 11. Ǣghwylc dæg hæfð genōh on hys āgenum ymbhogan *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. Ðæt hē forlǣte ǣlcne ymbhogan, ðe him unnet sié, Met. 22, 10. Hē ðone ymbhogan ne forlēt ðæs flǣsclīcan beddgemānan *nec stratum carnalium sollicitudine deserit*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 24. Ðonne hié āgiméleásiaþ ðone ymbhogan woruldcundra ðinga *cum curare corporalia negligunt*, 18; Swt. 137, 2. Gif ðū hwilcne cræft cunne, begā ðone georne; swā swā sorge and ymbhogan geýcaþ (-eð, MS.) monnes mōd, swā geýcð se cræft his āre, Prov. Kmbl. 59. Wind woruldearfoþa, oððe ymbhogena ungemet rēn, Met. 7, 36. Ymbhogona, 16, 6. Byð ǣlc man gedrēfed on īdlum sorgum and on ymbhogum *universa vanitas omnis homo vivens*, Ps. Th. 38, 13. Ælc deáþlīce swencþ hine selfne mid manigfealdum ymbhogum *omnis mortalium cura, quam multiplicium studiorum labor exercet*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 7: 24, 4; Fox 84, 32. Āðð hē of his mōde ungerisenlīce ymbhogan, 30, 3; Fox 106, 20. Unnytte ymbhogan, 35, 1; Fox 154, 22.

ymb-hogian; *p.* ode *To be solicitous, exercise the mind*:—Ic ymbhogige on wundrum ðīnum *exercebor in mirabilibus tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 27. Ymbhochige, 48. Ðeówa ðīn ymbhogode on rihtwīsnessum ðīnum *servus tuus exercebatur in justificationibus tuis*, 23.

ymb-hōn; *pp.* -hangen *To hang round* with clothing, ornament, etc., *to drape, clothe, deck*:—Þeáh wē ūs gescirpen mid ðȳ reádestan godwebbe and gefrætewian mid ðȳ beorhtestan golde and mid ðām deórwyrþestan gimmum ūton ymbehōn, Wulfst. 262, 23. Ymbhangen mid fægernysse *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. 44, 15. Healfnaceðe on hiora līchaman, būton ðæt hig wǣron mid riftum ymbhangene, Homl. Ass. 202, 220. Seó fone is mid .xii. godwebbum ūtan ymbhangen, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 17.

ymb-hringan; *p.* de. I. *to ring round, surround, encompass*:—Embhrincþ *cingit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 53. Mē ymbhringdon manig yfel *circumdederunt me mala*, Ps. Th. 39, 13. Mē ymbhringdon sār and sorga and grānung, 17, 4, 5. Mē ymbhringdon swīðe mænige calfru, 21, 10, 14. Mīne fȳnd mē ymbhringdon ūtan on ǣlce healfe, 16, 9. Emhrinced *circumseptus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 47. Embþrungen *vel* (emb)hringed *constipata, circumdata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 62. Hē wæs ymbhringed mid his feóndum *vallatus exercitu*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 30. Ðonne hē bið ūtane ymbhringed mid ungemetlīcre heringe *dum foris immenso favore circumdatur*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 8. Ða ðe tō Gode hopiaþ beóð ymbhringde mid swȳðe manegre mildheortnesse *sperantes in Domino misericordia circumdabit*, Ps. Th. 31, 12. II. *to turn round in a ring, wind round*:—Ymbhringde *glomeravit* (the passage is: In spira morsum glomeravit inertem, Ald. 202), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 15: 41, 48.

ymb-hringend, es; *m. A surrounder, an attendant, one of a suite*:—Ymbhringendum (ymbdringendum (=þringendum), Erfurt. 61) *stipatoribus*, Txts. 96, 929.

ymb-humne. v. ymb-hammen.

ymb-hūung, e; *f. Circumcision*:—Ymbhūungun *circumcisionem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 22.

ymb-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf. I. *to go round, revolve round*:—Se roder ǣlce dæg ūton ymbhwyrfð ealne ðisne middaneard, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 16. Ymbhwyrfeþ, Met. 20, 137. Ymbhwerfeþ, 28, 4. Hī ðære eaxe ūtan ymbhwerfaþ (-eþ, MS.) ðone norðende, 28, 13. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*. v. ymb, I. 1 b:—Ic ymbehwyrfe weófod ðīn *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 6. III. *to go about, over, through*. v. ymb, I. 1 e:—Ic ymbhweorfe ðīn ðæt hālige tempel, Ps. Th. 26, 7. Ymbhwurfaþ woegas *circuite vias*, Rtl. 36, 5. Gē ymbhurfon sǣ and drȳgi *circuitis mare et aridam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 15. IV. fig. *to go about* a business, *be occupied with, attend to, cultivate*. v. ymb, I. 3 d; ymb-hwyrft, VII:—Hē underfēng ða hālgan gesomnunga tō plantianne and tō ymbhweorfanne, suā se ceorl dēð his ortgeard, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 3. V. causative, *to turn round*:—Ðū ðe on hrædum færelde ðone heofon ymbhweorfest *qui rapido eolum turbine versas*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 31. Ymbhwearfest, Met. 4, 4. Ic eom ealne ðone heofon ymbhweorfende *rotam volubili orbe versamus*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 35.

ymb-hweorfnes, e; *f. Change, alteration*:—Tīdo ymbhuoerfnise *temporum vicissitudine*, Rtl. 37, 35.

ymb-hwirfan; *pp.* -hwirft (?). v. ymb-hammen.

ymb-hwyrft (-hwearft, -hweorft, -hwerft), es; *m.* I. *a ring, circle*:—Lytel ymbhweorft *rotella* vel *orbiculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 44. Emhwerfte (-hferte, MS.) *gyro*, Kent. Gl. 271. II. *a circular course, an orbit*:—Se mōna hæfð his ryne hraðor ūrnen on ðam læssan ymbhwyrfte, ðonne seó sunne hæbbe on ðam māran, Lchdm. iii. 248, 14. Hī (*certain stars*) habbaþ sceortne ymbhwyrft, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19: Met. 28, 20. Ymbhwerft, 28, 12. Ymbehwearft, 28, 8. III. *circuit, surrounding space*, on (in) ymbhwyrfte *around, round about*:—On ymbhwyrfte *in giro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 63. Ealle ðe on ymbhwyrfte āhwǣr syndan *omnes qui in circuitu ejus sunt*, Ps. Th. 75, 8: 88, 6. Fȳr onǣlð on ymbhwyrfte (*in circuitu*) fȳnd his, Ps. Spl. 96, 3. On ymbhwyrfte stōdan hēr, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 45. Stefn in ymbhwyrfte (*in gyro*) ymbsealde ðæt hūs, 4, 3; S. 567, 44. God him forgeaf sibbe on eallum ymbhwirfte *data est a Deo pax in omnes per circuitum nationes*, Jos. 21, 42. On eallum ðam ymbhwyrfte, 10, 21. On his ymbhwyrfte bið swīðlīc storm, Homl. Th. i. 618, 11. Ðā eode Israhēla folc on ymbhwyrfte ðære byrig, ii. 212, 27. On ymbhwyrfte ondrǣdendum hine *in circuitu timentium eum*, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. Haldeþ heora ymbhwyrft Drihten *Dominus in circuitu populi sui*, Ps. Th. 124, 2. IV. *surrounded space, extent*:—Eall swā brād seó sunne is, swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, Lchdm. iii. 236, 7. Gif ðū witan wilt ymbe ealre ðisse eorðan ymbhwyrft from ēasteweardan ðisses middangeardes ōð westeweardne, and fram sūþeweardum ōð norþeweardne (*omnem terras ambitum*), Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31. Seó līne ðe wile xxxiii sīða ealne eorðan ymbehwyrft ūtan ymbligan, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 6. IV a. *the earth, world, globe*; orbis terrarum:—Ymbhwerft *orbis* vel *firmamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 43. Ðæt eall ymbhwyrft (-hyrft, Lind.) wǣre tōmearcod *ut describeretur universus orbis*, Lk. Skt, 2, 1: Homl. Th. i. 30, 2. Eorðe and eall hire gefyllednys, and eal ymbhwyrft and ða ðe on ðām wuniaþ,

ealle hit syndon Godes ðihta *Domini est terra et plenitudo ejus, orbis terrarum et universi qui habitant in eo*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 9. Ymbhwyrft eorðena, Ps. Spl. Surt. 23, 1. Ymbhwyrft eorðan *orbis terræ*, Ps. Th. 89, 2. Eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Cd. Th. 205, 1; Exod. 429. Iç eom micle yldra ðonne ymbhwyrft ðes, oþþe ðes middangeard, Exon. Th. 424, 21; Rä. 41, 42. Ðæt wealdeþ ðer ealles ymbhweorftes heofenes and eorþan, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 19. Yrnð seó sunne bufon ðysum ymbhwyrfte, Lchdm. iii. 250, 14. Ealles ymbehwyrfte (ymbhuirfte, Lind.) *universo orbi*, Lk. Skt. 21, 26. Ure ieldran ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes swá swá Oceanus ymbligeþ on þreó tódældon *majores nostri orbem totius terræ, oceani limbo circumseptum, triquadrum statuere*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1. Hé gesette ofer hig ymbhwyrft (*orbem*, 1 Sam. 2, 8), Cant. An. 8: Ps. Lamb. 32, 8. Geond alne ymbhwyrft *in universo orbe*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 14: Homl. Th. i. 76, 27. Se cásere, se ðe ealne ymbhwyrft on his anwealde hæfde, L. Ælfc. C. 2; Th. ii. 342, 22. Ástág ðæt heofonlice goldhord on ðysne ymbhwyrft, Blickl. Homl. 11, 29. Hé ymbhwyrft eorðan folca sóðe and rihte démeþ *judicabit orbem terræ in æquitate, et populos in veritate sua*, Ps. Th. 95, 13. Ymbhwyrft ealne eorðan and heofones, Met. 24, 38. Ealne ymbhwyrft and uprador, Elen. Kmbl. 1458; El. 731. Eorðan ymbehwyrft *orbem terrarum*, Ps. Th. 88, 10. IV b. *a district, region, world* (=part of the world occupied by a particular people):—Hí férdon geond eallum Rómániscum ymbhwyrfte *they went through all the Roman world*, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 28. Gang ðá ðæt ðú ðone ymbhwyrft alne canne, Cd. Th. 308, 33; Sat. 702. ¶ On ymbhwyrfte *among*:—Se ðe is on ealra ymbhwyrfte tó weorþienne *he that is to be honoured among all people*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 5. V. *a bend, turn*:—Nim his lifre, tódæl, and bedealf æt ðám ymbhwyrftum ðínra landgemæra, Lchdm. i. 328, 22. VI. *turn, regular course*:—His suna férdon, and ðénode ælc ðórum mid his gódum on ymbwyrfte æt his húse, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 17. VII. *attention, cultivation*. v. ymb-hweorfan, IV:—Gif se wingeard næfð ðone ymbhwyrft, and ne bið onriht gescreádod, ne bið hé wæstmbære, ac for hraðe áwildaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 14.

ymb-hygd; *f. n.*: -hygdu; *f.* (v. ofer-hygd) *Care, anxiety*:—Wiste ðre se heofonlica Fæder his ða leófan bearn on myclum ymbhygdum wæron æfter him; ða wolde hé se Hælend hié áfréfran, Blickl. Homl. 131, 28.

ymb-hygdig; *adj.* I. *feeling anxiety, careful, anxious, solicitous, attentive*:—Ymbhýdig *sollicitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 24. Emhídig † carful *zelotypus*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 1. Emhídi, 414, 77. Emhédig † hohful, 459, 71. Hé mid ymbhýdie (behygdige, Bd. M. 264, 31) móde smeáde *sollerti animo scrutaretur*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 4. Ne beó gé ymbehýdige eówre sáwle hwæt gé etan *nolite solliciti esse animæ vestræ quid manducetis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 22. Be ðórum þingum ymbehýdige *de ceteris solliciti*, 12, 26. Ymbhýdige be reáfe, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28. Ða sýn emhýdige and carlende embe heora ealdorscipas on eallum þingum *sollicitudinem gerant super decanias suas in omnibus*, R. Ben. 46, 10. Ymbhédigra *sollicitorum*, Kent. Gl. 352. Hié forgytaþ ðæt hié hwéne ér ymbhygdigum eárum and ingeþancum gehýrdon reccean, Blickl. Homl. 55, 27. II. *causing anxiety, anxious*:—Gif him þince ðæt hé geseó man mid wéþnan gewundodne, ymbhídig sorg ðæt byð, Lchdm. iii. 174, 12.

ymb-hygdiglíc; *adj. Careful, anxious, solicitous, sedulous*:—Mid emhédilicere geornfulnysse *sollicita* (*curiosa, sedula*) *intentione*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 9.

ymb-hygdiglíce; *adv. Carefully, sedulously* [:—Mid ðan ðe hé his salmes and his gebeden and réðingan embhýdiglíce smeáde, Shrn. 14, 14.]

ymb-hygdignes, e; *f. Care, anxiety, solicitude*:—þurhwacol emhídignys *pervigil sollicitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 57. Geornfulnys † emhédinys *diligentia, cura*, 437, 58. Se abbod mid ealre emhýdignesse (*sollicitudine*) carige embe ða gyltendan gebróðru, R. Ben. 50, 18: 54, 19: 137, 21. Ælc ðæra wæs hám tó his ágenum farende myd mycelre ymbhýdignysse and mid mycelum ege, Nicod. 33; Thw. 19, 26. Wé sceolon ða ymbhídignysse fram ús áwurpan, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 12. Twá wiðerráde ðing gedéódde Drihten on ðisum cwyde, ymbhídignyssa and lustas. Ymbhídignysse oftricca þ ðæt mód, and unlustas tólýsaþ, 92, 14. Gehyspendlice on ymbhigdinyssum sínum (*studiis suis*), Ps. Lamb. 13, 2.

ymb-irnan; *p.* -arn. I. *to go round*:—Hí ymbyrnaþ ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. 58, 7, 16. II. *to go about*:—Seofona gástas ymbiornas (*discurrentes*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 3. v. ymb-ærnan.

ymb-lédan; *p.* de *To lead about*:—Hé ymblédde hine *circumduxit eum* (Deut. 32, 10), Cant. M. ad fil. 10.

ymb-lér(l)gian (P) *to surround, encompass*:—Sýn emblérg[ede] *ambiuntur* (cf. ymb-hammen, *which is a gloss to the same passage*), Anglia xv. 207, 289. v. lérig.

ymb-licgan; *p.* -læg. I. *to lie round, surround, encompass*:—Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes, swá swá Oceanus útan ymbligeþ *orbem totius terræ, Oceani limbo circumseptum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 2. Seó líne ðe wile xxxiii síða ealne eorðan ymbehwyrft útan ymblicgan, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 6. II. *to lie about, along*. v. ymb, I. 1 d:—Se cyng ðæt land on ða séðhealfe mid scipum ymbelág, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 2. [To umbelyze Lothez hous, Allit. Pms. 63, 836.]

ymb-líþan *to circumnavigate*:—Ymblíþendre Breotone útan *circumnavigata Britannia*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 17.

ymb-lócian *to look round*:—Ymblócade *circumspiciens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 34. [þat leris man him umbiloke, C. M. 8468. Nedefull it es ... þat he warely umbyluke hym þat he pryde hym noghte þareof, Rol. H. i. 319, 18.]

ymb-lofian *to praise*:—Heriaþ Drihten ealle þeóda, ymblofiaþ (*laudate*) hine ealle folctruman, Ps. Lamb. 116, 1.

ymb-lyt P:—Hé gesette sunnan and mónan, stánas and eorðan, streám út on sæ, wæter and wolcen ðurh his wundra miht, deópne ymblyt (ymnlyt, MS.) dene (clene, MS.) ymbhaldeþ Meotod on mihtum, Cd. Th. 265, 13; Sat. 7.

ymbren, es; *pl.* ymbrenu (*the reading* ymbren 7 fæstena, L. Eth. vi. 23; Th. i. 320, 20, *should rather be* ymbrenfæstena, *as in* Wulfst. 272, 16); *n. Ember* (in *Ember*-day), *Embring* (e. g. Keep *embrings* well and fasting days. . . . For Friday, Saturn and Wednesday, Tusser); the name of the four periods of fasting and prayer appointed by the Church to be observed in the four seasons of the year respectively. Each was a period of three days, a Wednesday and the following Friday and Saturday (cf. ða twelf ymbrendagas, Wulfst. 244, 20. *For the dates see the passage given under* ymbren-dæg, L. Ecg. P. addit. 21; Th. ii. 234, 33):—Ðis godspel sceal on Wódnesdæg tó ðam ymbrene ér myddawyntran (cf. Ðys gebyraþ on Frigedæg tó ðam yrcan fæstene, v. 39), Lk. Skt. 1, 26 rubc. Ðis sceal on Wódnesdæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tó ðam ymbrene, 9, 12 rubc. On Frigedæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tó ðam ymbrene, 8, 40 rubc. On Sæternesdæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tó ðam ymbrene, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 29 rubc. Ðis sceal tó ðam ymbrene innan hærfeste on Wódnesdæg, Mk. Skt. 9, 17 rubc. Tó ðam ymbrene innan hærfaste on Frigedæg, Lk. Skt. 7, 36 rubc. Tó ðam ymbrene innan hærefeste on Sæterndæg, 13, 6 rubc. Fæstaþ ða feówer ymbrenu on twelf mónðum, ðe eów rihtlice ásette synd, Wulfst. 136, 17. ¶ *the form occurs also with* riht *prefixed*:—Áðas and wísunga éfre sindan tócwedene heáhfreólsdagum and rihtymbrenum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 25: Wulfst. 117, 15 note. [Perhaps both the Latin (*jejunia*) *quatuor temporum* and the English *ymb-ryne* (*q. v.*) may have a share in the formation of *ymbren*; cf. Germ. *quatember* and Swed. *tamper-dagar*.] v. following words.

ymbren-dæg, es; *m. An Ember-day*:—Wé forbeódaþ ordál and áðas freólsdagum and ymbrendagum, L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 3: Wulfst. 117, 15. Ða ðe heora lencten wel gefæsten and ða twelf ymbrendagas, 244, 20. ¶ *with* riht prefixed:—Ðis synt ða rihtymbrendagas (*legitimi quatuor temporum dies*), ðe man mid rihte healdan sceal; ðæt is, on kt. Martii, on ðære forman wucan; and kt. Iunii, on ðære æfteran wucan; and on kt. Septemb. on ðære þriddan wucan; and on kt. December, on ða néhstan wucan ér Cristes mæssan, L. Ecg. P. addit. 21; Th. ii. 234, 33. Áðas sindon tócweden freólsdagum and rihtymbrendagum, L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 25. Gyf hwylc wydewe hý forlicge, béte .l. geár, and rihtymbrendagas tó eácan ðæs geáres (*et insuper quatuor temporum legitimis anni diebus*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 30. [Ide Umbridawes, Wodnesdawes and Fridawes, A. R. 70, 6. Embyrday, embyr *angarium* vel *quatuor temporum*, Prompt. Parv. 139. *Icel.* Imbru-dagar (*taken from English*).]

ymbren-fæsten, es; *n. The fast of the Ember-days*:—Ðæt man ælc beboden fæsten healde, sí hit ymbrenfæsten, sí hit lengctenfæsten, L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 22. Ðæt ymbrenfæsten byð on ðissum mónþe (*December*), Anglia viii. 311, 39. Ou ðam lenctenfæstene and on ælcum ymbrenfæstene, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 17. Feówer ymbrenfæstenu beóð on twelf mónðum, eallswá feówer tíman beóð, Anglia viii. 312, 14. Ymbrenfæstena healde man rihte, swá swá Scs. Gregorius Angelcynne sylf hit gedihte, Wulfst. 272, 16: L. Eth. vi. 23; Th. i. 320, 20.

ymbren-wicu, an; *f. A week in which Ember-days fall*:—.iiii. Wódnesdagas on .iiii. ymbrenwican, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 9. [Ide ymbri wikis Wodnesdawes and Fridawes, A. R. 70, 6 note. *Icel.* Imbru-vika.]

ymb-ryne, es; *m.* I. *course* of a moving body:—Wéron sume gedwolmen ðe cwédon, ðæt ælc man beó ácenned be steorrena gesetnyssum, and þurh heora ymbryna him wyrd gelimpe, Homl. Th. i. 110, 8. II. *course* of time, *revolution, period*:—Ðes geárlíca ymryne ús gebrincþ eſne nú ða clénan tíd Lenctenlíces fæstenes, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 24. Gyf hé (*the 29th of February*) byð forlæten unteald, ðérrihte áwent eall ðæs geáres ymbryn[e] (-rene, *v. l.*) þwyres, Lchdm. iii. 264, 12. Emrynes *lustrationis, circuli, curriculo annorum*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 6. Áurnenum (wucan) emrene *emenso hebdomadis curriculo*, 428, 72. Se dæg bið ofer Eástrum on ymbryne ðæs geáres, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 16. Iond ðære wucan emrene *per septimanæ circulum*, R. Ben. Interl. 52, 4. Yrnende geond géres ymbrene *currens per anni circulum*, Hymn. Surt. 39, 29. Dægena embrynum *dierum circulis*, 27, 1. Embrenum *lustris*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 67. Ymrynum, 493, 62. Æfre ymbe geáres ymbrynum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 25. Be ðæs geáres ymbrenum *de temporibus*, 232, 5.

ymb-sélan *to bind round, tie round*:—Sié unbunden (ymbunden, Lind.) † unsélied (=ymbsélied) *circumdaretur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 42.

ymb-sætnung, e; *f.* I. *a siege*:—Emsætnungum *obsidione*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 40. II. *a sedition*:—Mid ðý gié gehêreþ gefehto and ymbsætnungo (-e, Rush.) ymb burgum (v. ymb, I. 1 e, *and* sætnung: *or under* IP) *cum audieritis proelia et seditiones*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 9.

ymb-sceáwian *to look round, to behold*:—Ymbsceáwade (-sceówade, Rush.) tô geseánne hiá *circumspiciebat videre eam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 32. Ymbsceáwde (-sceówsdun, Rush.) hiá *circumspiciens eos*, 3, 5. Ymbsceáude (-sceówsde, Rush.) hine *intuitus eum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 42.

ymb-sceáwiendlice; *adv. Circumspectly*:—Mid ðý hê swâ gemetfæstlice and swâ ymbsceáwiendlice hine sylfne on eallum ðingum beheóld *cum ita se modeste et circumspecte in omnibus gereret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 937, 5.

ymb-sceáwung, e; *f. Beholding*:—Embeþonc *vel* (embe)sceáwung *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 27. Wer se ðe gidenceþ ymbsceáwung (*circumspectionem*) Godes, Rtl. 46, 5: 84, 27.

ymb-scînan; *p.* scân *To shine round, surround with brightness*:—Ðæs Hêhstan mægen ðê ymbscîneþ, Blickl. Homl. 7, 36. Seó sunne ymbscînð ðone blindan, and se blinda ne gesihð ðære sunnan leóman, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 32. Berhtnise Godes ymbsceán hiá (him ymbsceán, W. S.) *claritas Dei circumfulsit eos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 9. Hiê leóht ymbscîn, Andr. Kmbl. 2034; An. 1019. [þe schyre sunne hit umbeschon, Allit. Pms. 105, 455.]

ymb-scrîpan; *p.* -scrâþ *To go round, revolve round*:—Rodor ymbscrîþeþ dôgora gehwilce ðisne middangeard, Met. 20, 208.

ymb-scrŷdan; *p.* de *To clothe*:—Ymbscrŷdaþ eów mid Godes wæpnunge *induite vos armaturam Dei* (Eph. 6, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 2. Mid hwam gê sŷn ymbscrŷdde *quid induamini*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25.

ymb-sellan; *p.* -sealde *To surround*; circumdare:—Ic ymbsylle *circumdabo*, Ps. Spl. 25, 6. Ðû ymbselest *circumdas*, Rtl. 76, 1. Hê mid eallum ðyssum ða burh ymbsealde (*circumdedit*), Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 24: Ps. Th. 114, 3. Fŷren wolcen ymbsealde ealle ða ceastre, Blickl. Homl. 245, 31. Se sang in ymbhwyrfte ymbsealde ðæt hûs, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 45. Mê ymbsealdon (*circumdederunt*) þeóde, Ps. Th. 117, 10, 12. Ymbsealdun (ym-, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 28. Hî mê ûtan ymbsealdan, Ps. Th. 87, 17. Ûton ymbsele *circumdo*, Kent. Gl. 157. Ymbselle *circumdet*, Rtl. 34, 7. Ymbsyllendum mê *circumdantibus me*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9. Seó fîfmne wæs ymbseald mid ðon campweorode, Blickl. Homl. 11, 24. Sondbeorgum ymbseald, Exon. Th. 360, 23; Wal. 10. Ða ymbsealde sint mid sixum eác fiðrum gefrætwad, Elen. Kmbl. 1480; El. 742.

ymb-seón *to behold, look*:—Ic hine wolde biddan, ðæt hê sweotole ymbsâwe sûð, east and west (cf. behealde hê on feówer healfe his, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 21), hû wîdgil sint heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 5. [For þi oure soile or þou seke umse þe betyme, Alex. (Skt.) 3728.]

ymb-seón *beholding*. v. ymb-sîn.

ymb-set, es; *n. Siege, blockade*:—Ðæt gêr ymbsetes ðære Beadonescan dûne *annum obsessionis Badonici montis*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22. Hê ne mihte ne mid gefeohte ne mid ymbsete (*obsidione*) ða burh âbrecan ne gegân, 3, 16; S. 542, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-sez *obsidio*.]

ymb-seten[n], e; *f. A row* of vines:—Oemsetinne wiingeardes *amtes* (=antes?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 17. v. ymb-settan, II; seten, II.

ymb-setennes, e; *f. Besieging, siege*:—Ðæt hŷ sceoldon ðam Gode þancian ðe hŷ gefridode fram ðære ymbsetennesse, and fram ðære hergunge ðara twêga kyninga, Ps. Th. 45, arg.

ymb-sêtnung. v. ymb-sætnung.

ymb-settan; *p.* te. I. *to set round, put round, surround*:—Hê ymbseteþ ûtan lîc and feþre on healfe gehware hâlgum stencum, Exon. Th. 212, 3; Ph. 204. Beád hê ût scypfyrde and landfyrde, and ðæt land eall ûtan embsette, Chr. 1072; Erl. 210, 31. Giarn ân and gifylde copp mid æcede ymbsette and tô rôde ða drinca salde him *currens unus et implens spongiam aceto circumponensque calamo potum dabat ei*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 15, 36. Ymbsettun (ymsettun, Rush.) ŧ ymbuundun *circumponentes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 29. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted, Blickl. Homl. 11, 16. Ymbseted mid ðâm wâgum his misdâda, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 14. Ymbsett mid fâgnesse *circumdata varietate*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10. Mid hwilcum feóndum heó ymbset bið, Homl. Th. i. 410, 9. Emset *glomeratus, circumseptus*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 47. Ða heargas ðara deófolgylda mid heora hegum ðe hî ymbsette wæron *fana idolorum cum septis quibus erant circumdata*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 39. II. *to plant* with something. v. ymb-seten:—Ic embsette *consero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 56. Eá mid treówum ymbset *amnis*, i. 54, 16. [How Iuus Iesu oft umsette (bisette, *v. l.*), C. M. 195. Alle umset with enmys, Pr. C. 1250. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-sezzen.]

ymb-sîn (-seón), e; *f. Beholding, regard*:—Clênum gisceáwiga wê ymbseáne *puro cernamus intuitu*, Rtl. 35, 37.

ymb-sirwan; *p.* -sirwde, -sirede. I. *to deliberate about* an evil deed:—Swâ micel tôceád is betwuh ðære bedôhtan synne, ðe mon longe ymbsireþ, and ðære ðe mon fæstlice ðurhtiéhð, swâ ðætte se se ðe ða synne gesireþ, ægðer ge gesyngaþ ge eác hwilum on ormôdnesse gewît . . . For ðæm sint tô manianne ða ðe lange ymbsieriaþ ðæt hî ongieten hû micel wîte hî sculun habban beforan ðâm ôðrum *hoc ergo praecipitationis lapsis per consilium peruntes differunt, quod, cum hi a statu justitiae pascendo conciduni, plerumque simul et in laqueum desperationis eadunt . . . Admonendi ergo sunt, ut hinc colligant, qui in culpa etiam se per consilium ligant*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 4–31. II. *to lie in wait for*:—Se ðe hine ne ymbsyrede (-syrwde, ymbesierede, *v. ll.*) *qui non est insidiatus* (Ex. 21, 13), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 24.

ymb-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sâton; *pp.* -seten. I. *to sit* or *be round*, (1) *to sit at* table, meat, etc.:—Ðæt hiê mê þâgon, symbel ymbsâton, Beo. Th. 1132; B. 564. Hŷ twêgen sceolon tæfle ymbsittan, Exon. Th. 345, 2; Gn. Ex. 182. Ða ymbsittendan *circumsedentes*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 31: *convivae*, 5, 5; S. 618, 16: Ap. Th. 15, 6: 17, 4. (1 a) *to sit at* council, *be engaged about*:—Hî ân geþeaht ealle ymbsâtan *cogitaverunt consensum in unum*, Ps. Th. 82, 5. (2) *to be around, be neighbouring*. v. ymb-sittend:—Ðâm ðe ûs ymbsittaþ *his qui in circuitu nostro sunt*, Ps. Th. 43, 15. Hî þreátiaþ gehwider ymbsittenda ðîra þeóda, Met. 25, 14. II. *to beset*:—Ic ymbsitte *obsideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 157, 3. Fearras fætte ymbsâton mê *tauri pingues obsederunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Ða com micel werod werigra gâsta and ðis hûs ûtan ymbsâtan (*domum hanc et exterius obsedit*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 2. II a. as a term of *war, to besiege, invest*:—Ðine fŷnd ðê ymbsittaþ mid ymbtrymminge *circumdabunt te inimici tui vallo* (Lk. 19, 43), Homl. Th. i. 408, 35. Hê ymbsæt ða burh (*circumdedit Eglon*), Jos. 10, 34. Eádmund ymbsæt Anlâf cyning and Wulfstân arcebiscop on Legraceastre, Chr. 943; Erl. 117, 16. Ælle and Cissa ymbsâton Andredescester, 491; Erl. 14, 5: 885; Erl. 82, 20. Hiê ymbsâton ân geweorc, 894; Erl. 91, 7. Ymbsæton, 1011; Erl. 145, 8. Ymbsittaþ ða burg suðe gebyrdelîce *ordinabis adversus eam obsidionem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 19. Ða hiê hæfdon Cirinen ða burh ymbseten, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 18. Hê besierede ðæt folc ðe hiê ymbseten hæfden, 4, 5; Swt. 170, 2: Ps. Th. 12 arg. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-sizzan *obsidere*.] v. emb-sitan.

ymb-sittend, es; *m. One living on the borders of another's country, a neighbour*:—Gif ic ðæt gefricge, ðæt ðec ymbsittend (*those that sit on thy borders*) egesan þŷwaþ, Beo. Th. 3658; B. 1827. Him âghwylc ðara ymbsittendra hŷran sceolde, 18; B. 9: Elen. Kmbl. 65; El. 33. Ymbesittendra, Beo. Th. 5461; B. 2734. Wê synd gewordene eallum edwîtstæf ymbsittendum *facti sumus in opprobrium vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 78, 4: 88, 34.

ymb-smeá(g)ung. v. embe-smeágung.

ymb-snidenness, e; *f. Circumcision*:—Wên is ðæt eówer sum nyte hwæt sŷ ymbsnidennys, Homl. Th. i. 92, 30. Se intinga ðære æftran ymbsnidennysse, Jos. 5, 6. Beóð êstfulle heortan mid dæghwonlîcere ymbsnidenysse âfeormode, Homl. Th. i. 98, 14. Môyses eów sealde ymbsnydenisse, Jn. Skt. 7, 22. Ða ealdan ymbsnidenysse, Shrn. 47, 18.

ymb-snîþan; *p.* -snâþ, *pl.* -snidon *To circumcise*:—On restedæge gê ymbsnîðaþ mann, Jn. Skt. 7, 22. Abraham ymbsnâð his sunu, Gen. 17, 23. Ðæt stênene sex, ðe ðæt cild ymbsnâð, Homl. Th. i. 98, 10. Hiê âghwelcum cnihtcilde ymbsnidon ðæt werlîce lim, Shrn. 47, 20. Hê hine lêt ymbsnîðan mid scearpum flinte, Wulfst. 195, 9. Ymsnîþan (ymbsnŷðan, *v. l.*), Lk. Skt. 1, 59. Ðæt ðæt cild emsnyden (ymb-, *v. l.*) wære, 2, 21. Ymbsniden, Homl. Th. i. 90, 14, 18, 30. Heora fæderas wæron ymbsnidene, Jos. 5, 4. [Embsniþen mid ane ulintsexe, O. E. Homl. i. 81, 27.]

ymb-spannan *to span round*:—Swyle tô ðon swîþe âswollen ðæt hine mon nê mid twâm handum ymbspannan (*circumplecti*) mihte, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7.

ymb-spræc, e; *f. Speech about a subject, talk*:—Be ðysum is oft mycel ymbspræc (ymbe-, emb-, *v. ll.*) *there is often much discussion about this*, Lchdm. iii. 266, 9. Ne beó gê âfyrhte ðurh geswince ðæs langsuman færeldes, oððe þurh yfelra manna ymbespræce *nec labor vos itineris, nec maledicorum hominum linguae deterreant* (Bd. 1, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 128, 2.

ymb-spræce; *adj. Talked about*:—Geond ðâs eorþan âghwær sindon hiora gelîcan hwôn ymbspræce, Met. 10, 59.

ymb-spreccan *to speak about something*:—Alle yfle ymbsprêcon *omnes murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. 19, 7.

ymb-standan; *p.* -stôd; *pp.* -standen. I. *to stand about* or *around*:—Ðis folc ðæt hêr ymbstandeþ, Blickl. Homl. 143, 7: Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 42. Eall seó gesomnung brôþra and sweostra on twâ halfe singende ymbstôdon (*circumstaret*), Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 9. ¶ pres. part. used substantively:—Hê sceal grêtan his ymbstandendan, and hig him sceolon andswarian, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 23. II. *to surround*:—Mê ymbstôdan strange manige *circumdantes circumdederunt me*, Ps. Th. 117, 11. Hŷ habbaþ mê ûtan ymbstanden *circumdederunt me*, 16, 10. Hî biógþ ûton ymbstandene (*printed* -standende, *but see* ûtan ymbestandne, Met. 25, 7) mid miclon gefêrscipe hiora þegna *septos tristibus armis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 4. [He saw how þe laddes wode Hauelok his louerd umbistode, Hav. 1875. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-standan *circumstare, circumdare*.] v. next word.

ymb-standend, es; *m. A by-stander*:—Hî ânra gehwilcum ymbstandendra forstôdon heáfodsiéna, Cd. Th. 150, 8; Gen. 2488. Ða cwæð

se císere tó ðám embstandendum, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 275. Sum mon of ðám ymbstondendum *quidam de circumstantibus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 47.

ymb-standenness *glosses* circumstantia, Ps. Lamb. Surt. 140, 5: Rtl. 179, 9: 182, 16: Ps. Surt. 30, 22.

ymb-striċan; *p.* -strâc *To rub round* so as to smooth:—Gif ðæs dolges ðéras synd tó heá ymbstríc mid hâte ísene *if the edges of the wound are too high, pass a hot iron round*, Lchdm. ii. 96, 5.

ymb-styrian *to stir about, upset*:—Ymbstyreþ ðæt hûs *evertit domum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 8.

ymb-swâpe, an; *f. A roundabout way, digression.* Cf. ymb-swâpan, I:—Ymbsuæpe *ambages*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-suaifan *amictum*: *Ger.* um-schweif.]

ymb-swâpan; *p.* -sweóp; *pp.* -swâpen. I. *to sweep about* (of the motion of waves):—Ða ýþa weóllan and ymbsweópan and ágh wonene ðæt scyp fyldon *verrentibus undique et implere incipientibus navem fluctibus*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 42. II. *to wrap round*:—Ymbswâpen *circumamicta*, Ps. Surt. Spl. C. 44, 10, 15. Emswâpen *circumamicta, circumdata*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 45. [*M. H. Ger.* umbe-swief; *p.*]

ymb-þanc, es; *m. n.*: -þanca, an; *m. Thought about* a matter, *consideration, attention*:—Embeþonc *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 26. Mid micelum embeþance *magna animaduersione*, Anglia xiii. 373, 106. Hié eallneg ræswaþ and ondrédaþ ðæt hí mon tâlan wille and beódt eallneg dæm ymbeðoncan (-ðonce, Cott. MSS.) ðbiagode and ofdrédde *dum deprehendi metuunt, semper pavidis suspicionibus agitantur*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 7. Ðæt hí ongieten mid wærlíce ymbeþonce *ut cauta circumspectione considerent*, 58; Swt. 445, 5. Ðætte hé ðone ymbeþonc ðæs wærscipes ne forlâte *ut circumspectionem prudentiæ non amittat*, 35; Swt. 237, 17. Hwæt sceolan ûs, oþþe hwæt dóþ ûs ðara worda ymbþonc? Tó morgenne wé beóþ gesémde *of what use are considerations of the words, or what will they do for us? To-morrow we shall be at one on the matter*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 12. [Clene wasshen of þe embeþonke of fleshliche lustes *a mollitie fluxae cogitationis purgata*, O. E. Homl. ii. 87, 2.]

ymb-þeahtian; *p.* ode *To deliberate, consider*:—Ða ðe longe ér ymbðeahtigeaþ, and hit ðonne on lâst ðurhtiódt *qui consulto peccant*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 31. Ða ðe ér ðenceaþ tó synglanne and ymbðeahtiaþ ér hí hit ðurhtión *qui in culpa ex consilio ligantur*, 433, 32. Hí beódt ðæs ðe lator ðe hí oftor ymbðeahtiaþ *tardius peccatum solvitur, quod et per consilium solidatur*, 435, 2. Ðæt leóht him ða stówe wæs ontýnende, ðe (ðér, Bd. S. 575, 12) heó ér ymbþeahtedon, Bd. 4, 7; M. 284, 20.

ymb-þencan; *p.* -þóhte *To consider*:—On ðára wísan sint tó manienne ða ðe mid férlíce luste bioðt oferswíðde, on ðára ða ðe lange ymbþenceaþ and ðeahtiaþ and swá weorðaþ beswicene *aliter admonendi sunt, qui repentina concupiscentia superantur, atque aliter qui in culpa ex consilio ligantur*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 34. Ic ymbðóhte *decernam*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 3. Ne beó gé ymbeþencende hû oððe hwæt gé specon *nolite solliciti esse qualiter aut quid respondeatis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 11. [Þatt te birrþ ummbeþennkenn hu þu mihht cwemenn þin Drihhtin, Orm. 1240. He umthoght him what was best, Met. Homl. 79, 26.]

ymb-þreodian *to deliberate*:—Embðrydiendra *circumvenientium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 30. v. þreodian *and next word, and cf.* ymb-cyme.

ymb-þreodung, e; *f. Deliberation*:—Ymbðriodung (-dritung, Erfurt Gl.) *deliberatio*, Txts. 55, 644. Ymbþriodung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 20. Ymbþrydung, 138, 45.

ymb-þringan; *p.* -þrang; *pp.* -þrungen *To throng round, crowd round, surround*:—Hine F and M útan ymbðringaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 256; Sal. 127. Hí ymbðrungon mé *circumdederunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 11. Ymbeþrungon, 21, 17. Ymþrungon, 16, 9. Ic mé ná ondréde þúsendu folces, þeáh hí mé útan ymbþringen *non timebo millia populi circumdantis me*, Ps. Th. 3, 5. Embþrungen *constipata, circumdata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-dringan *stipasse.*]

ymb-þringend. v. ymb-hringend.

ymb-trymian, -trymman; *p.* -trymede, -trymde. I. *to surround*:—Engla werod embtrymmaþ ðone mæran kyning mihte and ðrymme, Wulfst. 137, 15. Ymbeyllende ymbtrymedon mé *circumdantes circumdederunt me*, Ps. Spl. 117, 11. Ymbtrymdon, 17, 5, 6: Ps. Lamb. 16, 9: 21, 13. Mid micelum fémnena heápe ymbtrimed, Ap. Th. 23, 16. II. *to fortify, protect, support*:—Ic ymbtrymme *munio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 1. Hig ymbetrymedon ða byrgene *munierunt sepulchrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66. Hwæt getâcniaþ ða truman ceastra bútan hwurfulu mód, getrymedu and ymbtrymedu mid lytelícre lâdunge? *quid per civitates munitas exprimitur, nisi suspectae mentes et fallaci semper defensione circumdatae?* Past. 35; Swt. 245, 8. Hiericho seó buruh wæs mid weallum ymbtrymmed and fæste belocen *Jericho clausa erat atque munita*, Jos. 6, 1. Ic eom embtrymed *fulcior, sustentor*, Wlfck. Gl. 245, 26.

ymb-trymming, e; *f. A fortification*:—Ymbtrymming oðde fæstnys *munimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 41, 3. Ðíne fýnd tó ymbsittaþ mid ymbtrymminge *circumdabunt te inimici tui vallo* (Lk. 19, 43), Homl. Th. i. 408, 35.

ymb-týnan; *p.* de *To enclose, surround*:—Ðeáh man done gársecg mid ísene útan ymbtýnde, Wulfst. 146, 27.

ymb-tyrnan (1) *to turn round*:—Feówer and twéntig tída beóð ágáne, ér ðan ðe heó beó áne ymbtyrnd, Lchdm. iii. 254, 15. (2) *to surround*:—Mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede *circumlutus locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15.

ymb-útan *about, around, without.* I. *prep.* (1) local, (2) with dat.:—Ðam nis nán wuht bufan, ne nán wuht benyþan, ne ymbútan, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 19. Hû widgil sint wolcnum ymbútan heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 6. (b) with accus.:—Geseah se Hálend mycle menigeo ymbútan hyne (*circum se*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 18. Hé wand him ymbútan done deáðes beám, Cd. Th. 31, 27; Gen. 492. Ymbútan done weall is se másta díc, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 17. Suá suá se here sceolde bíón getrymed onbútan Hierusalem, suá sculon beón getrymed ða word ðæs sacerdes ymbútan ðæt mód his hiéremonna *quasi obsidio circa civitatem Jerusalem voce praedicatoris ordinatur*, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 1. Hwí séce gé ymbútan eów ða gesélþa ðe gé oninnan eów habbaþ geset? *quid extra petitis intra vos positam felicitatem?* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 4. Onginne hé sécan oninnan him selfum ðæt hé ér ymbúton hine sóhte, 35, 1; Fox 154, 22: Met. 22, 7. Munt is hine ymbútan, gylden weal, Salm. Kmbl. 510; Sal. 255: Ps. Th. 124, 2. Licgaþ mé ymbútan grindlas, Cd. Th. 24, 24; Gen. 382. Hine ymbútan hálige herefédan bíleaþ, Exon. Th. 62, 35; Cri. 1012. Standan ymbeútan ða eardungstówe *stare circa tabernaculum*, Num. 11, 24: Ex. 29, 20: Lev. 3, 2. (2) *about, concerning*:—Hí ne gesáwon sundbúende, ne ymbútan hí ne hérdon, Met. 8, 14. II. *adv.* (1) alone:—Fýr bið ymbútan on ágh wylcum, Cd. Th. 280, 34; Sat. 264. Him on healfa gehwone heofonengla þreát ymbútan faraþ, Exon. Th. 58, 1; Cri. 929. Hit bið sinbyrnende and ymbútan hit ódra stówa forbærnd, Met. 8, 53. Glideþ ág ymbútan, 20, 171. (2) with other adverbs:—Se sciphere sigelede west ymbútan, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 17. Sum hund scipa fóron súð ymbútan, and sum feówertig scipa norþ ymbútan, 894; Erl. 91, 6. Tó farenne eást ymbútan, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 892, 29. Dá ongon hé sprecan swíþe feorran ymbúton *velut ab alio orsa principio disserit*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 11. For ðam folce ðe hér ymbútan stent, Jn. Skt. 11, 42. Ealla ða neáhstówa ðér ymbútan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22: Cd. Th. 154, 3; Gen. 2550. Hû sunnu ðér scíneþ ymbútan, 286, 15; Sat. 352. Ymbeútan, Mk. Skt. 14, 47. v. ymb.

ymb-wæfan; *p.* de *To wrap round, to clothe*:—Ymbwæfd mid ségnyssum *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 15. [Þe brawden bryne umbeweuid þat wy3, Gaw. 581.]

ymb-wærlan; *p.* de *To turn round*:—Ymbwærlde tó ðæm wífe *conversus ad mulierem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 44, 9. Ymbwærlde (-wælde, Lind.), Rush. 9, 55.

ymb-weaxan *to surround*:—Seó burh wæs ungemettan fæste mid cludum ymbweaxen *saxum mirae asperitatis et altitudinis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 10. [*Ger.* um-wachsen.]

ymb-wendan *to turn round, convert, avert, move, change*:—Ymbwoendest *conversas* (but the Latin is p. part. ac. pl. f.), Rtl. 114, 34. Ymbwoend *averte*, Rtl. 8, 37: 15, 25. Ymbwoendendum *vellentibus*, 19, 15. Sié ymbwoended *inmutatur*, 96, 13. Sié umbwoendedo *moveantur*, 167, 1.

ymb-wendedlíc. v. un-ymbwendedlíc.

ymb-wending *glosses* vegetatio, Rtl. 17, 1: conversatio, 63, 8.

ymb-weorpan; *p.* -wearp *To throw round, surround*:—Þurh lyftgelíc léges blástas weallas ymbwurpon, Andr. Kmbl. 3104; An. 1555. [Cf. *Ger.* um-werfen.]

ymb-wícian *to encamp about* a place:—Hêht ymbwícigean Æthanes byrig mearcíandum on (*castrametati sunt in Ætham in extremis finibus solitudinis*, Ex. 13, 20), Cd. Th. 181, 22; Exod. 65.

ymb-windan; *p.* -wand. I. *to wind* (intrans.) *round, encompass*:—Rápas synfulra ymbwundon mé *funes peccatorum complexi sunt me*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 61. II. *to wind* (trans.) *about, wind round*:—Ymbuundun *circumponentes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-wintan *amicire.*]

ymb-wlâtend, es; *m. A spectator, observer*:—Beó ðú emwlâtend ðín *esto catascopus tui*, Lchdm. i. lx, 11. Emwlâtend(o)um *spectatoribus*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 64. v. tíd-ymbwlâtend.

ymb-wlâtian *to contemplate, observe*:—Ic ymbwlâtige *contemplor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 12.

ymb-wlâtung, e; *f. Contemplation, look, regard*:—Ymbwlâtung *aspectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 5. Emwlâtunge *contemplationis*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 20. *Spiritus* gást belimpð tó ðære sáwle ymbwlâtunge, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 182. Emwlâtunge *spectaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 49. Widgille emwlâtunge *passivos oculorum obtutus*, 405, 64. v. emb-wlâtung.

ymb-wrítan *to cut round, circumscribe*:—Hine các ymbwrít mid sweorde on .líi. healfa, Lchdm. ii. 346, 26.

ymb-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte. I. *to surround* with works:—Hé mid eallum ðyssum ða burh on mycelre heánnesse ymbworhte (*v. l.*

ymbsealde. v. ymb-sellan), Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 24 note. Byrig ðære ðe mid nâne wealle ne bið ymbworht *urbs absque murorum ambitu*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 21. II. *to weave*:—Ymbworhton bêge *plectentes coronam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 29.

ymel (emel, *q. v.*), e; *f. A canker-worm*:—Ymel *gurgulio* (=curculio), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7.

ymele, an; *f. A scroll, leaf* of paper:—Ymele *sceda* vel *scedula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 15. Ymle *scedula*, 46, 69. Ðæt ðû ðîs âne synne, ðe on ðyssere ymlan stent, þurh ðîne gebedu âdilige, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 642.

ymen, hymen, es; *m. A hymn*:—Ymen (*hymnus*) eallum hâligum his, Ps. Spl. 148, 14: Ps. Surt. 64, 2. Æfter ðysum is ymen tô singenne, R. Ben. 33, 12. Mid ferse and mid ymene (imene, *v. l.*), 41, 5. Ymen *hymnum*, Ps. Surt. 39, 4: 64, 14: 118, 171. Hê wæs ymen singende, Blickl. Homl. 147, 3: 151, 9. Ymmon, Rtl. 184, 25. Hymen, Ps. Surt. 136, 3: ii. p. 203, 35. Ymenas and capitula rædinga sŷn ânum gemete gehealdene, R. Ben. 43, 2. On ymnum *in hymnis*, Ps. Spl. 99, 4. Ymenum, Ps. Surt. 99, 4. Mîne weleras ðê wordum belcettaþ ymnas *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Th. 118, 171. [From Latin.] v. hymen.

ymen-bôc; *f. A book of hymns*:—Ymenbôc missenlîcs metre *librum hymnorum diverso metro*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 36.

ymener (ymnere?), es; *m. A book of hymns*; hymnare, hymnarium:—Thær synd twâ Cristes bêc, and i. mæssebôc, and i. ymener, and i. salter, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 660, 32. Hymneres tâcen is ðæt mon wæcge brâdlinga his hand and rære up his litlan finger, Techm. ii. 121, 9. ii. salteras, and se saltere swâ man singð on Rôme, and .ii. ymneras, Chart. Th. 430, 13.

ymen-sang, es; *m. A hymn*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3, 4.

ymesene (-sêne?); *adj. Sightless, blind*:—Sum ymesene man mid wôpe his fêt gesôhte, biddende his hâle. Laurentius mearcode rôdetâcen on ðæs blindan ecgan, and hê ðærrihte þeorhtlice geseah, Homl. Th. i. 418, 22.

ymest. v. yfera, yfemest; *adv.*

yms, Techm. ii. 126, 14 (see under tûn, I), where it is printed with a space before *y*, as if a letter were wanting in the MS. Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 334, col. 2, takes the word as the gen. pl. of *yne* = onion.

ynce, es; *m. An inch*:—Wund ynces (inces, *v. l.*) lang, L. Alf. pol. 45; Th. i. 92, 18, 19. Gif ofer ynce scilling; æt twâm yncum, twêgen; ofer þrŷ, .iii. scill., L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 17. Hê (*Adam*) wæs vi and cx ynca lang, Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 20. [Wunde feouwer unchene long, Laym. 23970. *From Latin* uncia.]

yndan *in* ða belocenan yndan wega *conpeta clausa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 11. *For* betŷndan? cf. betŷndan wega gelêtan *competa clausa*, 132, 52.

yndse. v. yntse.

ynne-leác (yne-), es; *n. Onion*:—Ynnelaec, hynnilaec, ynnilêc *ascalonium*, Txts. 43, 229. Ynnilaec *cepa*, 49, 448. Ynneleác *scalonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 57: *unio*, 68, 62. Yneleác *ungio*, 286, 9. [*Latin* unio.] v. enne-leác.

yntse, yndse, an; *and* ynts (?), e; *f. An ounce*:—Genim huniges âne yndsan gewæge, Lchdm. i. 76, 11. Ânre yndsan (ynsan, *v. l.*) gewihte, 248, 8. Dô alwan âne yntsan tô, ii. 60, 5: 190, 9. Âne ynsan, iii. 74, 19. Ælc wîfmon hæfde âne yndsan goldes *uxores singulas auri uncias*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 21. Fiftig yntsena seolfres *quinquaginta sicles argenti*, Deut. 22, 29. Þreóra yntsena gewihte . . . six yntsena . . . þreóra yntsena (yntsa, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 150, 16–18. [*Latin* uncia.]

yplen. v. yppien.

yppan; *p.* te. I. *to bring up* or *forth*:—Ypte *depromsit* (decies sena de cespite ruris fruges depromsit, Ald. 139), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 18: 27, 5. II. *to disclose, reveal, declare, manifest*:—Hê ŷweþ him and yppeþ earmra manna misgemynda, Salm. Kmbl. 985; Sal. 494. Hê ða unrôtnesse his heortan mid his andwlitan tâcnunge ypte and cŷdde *tristitiam cordis vultu indice prodebat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 30. Ðæt hê þeódscipes gehyld mid his sylfes dâde ŷwde (ypte, *v. l.*) and cŷdde (*propria actione praemonstraret*), 4, 27; S. 604, 40. Ypte and cîdde *oderet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 5. Ðæt wê hit for ðŷ yppen ðæt mon God herige *ea ostendenda sunt, ut laudem coelestis Patris augeamus*, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 4. Ic ne dear yppan (*pandere*) ðê dîgla ðing, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 13. Ypped *oriundus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 65. On his âgenum dagum ypped weorðeþ sôdfæstnes *orietur in diebus ejus justitia*, Ps. Th. 71, 7. Ypped eard in mægne ðînum *exortus es in virtute tua*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 9. Ðæt ypped wæs *prolatum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 75. III. *to come forth*, (1) *to proceed*:—Of andwlitan ðînum dôm mîn yppe *de vultu tuo judicium meum prodeat*, Ps. Spl. 16, 3. (2) *to be disclosed*:—Sôna ðæt ypeþ, swâ hwæt swâ ðê geswefnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 154, 23. v. forþ-, ge-yppan, uppan, *and next word.*

yppe; *adj. Brought to light, disclosed, manifest*:—Gif hê hit ðonne dierneþ and weorðeþ ymb long yppe, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7: 35; Th. i. 124, 8. Ðonne mon beâm on wuda forbærne and weorðe yppe on ðone ðe hit dyde, 43; Th. i. 128, 18. Nânges þinges mâre þearf nâre ðonne his unriht yppe wurde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 10. Ðonne him þince ðæt hê spîwe, ðæt byð swâ hwæt swâ hê âna wiste, ðæt hit weorðeþ yppe (geypped, *v. l.*), Lchdm. iii. 170, 27. Mid Sigelwarum sôð yppe weard, dryhtlic dôm Godes, Apstls. Kmbl. 128; Ap. 64. Gif ðis yppe bið, Elen. Kmbl. 870; El. 435.

yppe, an; *f. A raised place*, (1) *a look-out place*:—Yppe *vel* weardsteal *speculacula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 35. (2) *a stage, platform*:—Gligmanna yppe *orcestra* vel *pulpitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 36. (3) *a dais, the raised floor in a hall.* Cf. *Icel.* palli *for this sense*:—Eode æþeling (*Beowulf*) tô yppan, ðær se ôðer wæs, Hrôðgâr grêtte, Beo. Th. 3634; B. 1813. (4) *the upper part of a house, an upper chamber*:—Yppe (Ep. Gl. uppae) *in aestivo caenaculo, ubi per aestatem frigus captant*, Txts. 70, 553. Hiê ealle on yppan wunedon (cf. in coenaculum ascenderunt ubi manebant, Acts 1, 13), Blickl. Homl. 133, 26.

ypping, e; *f.* I. *manifestation*:—Ypping *manifestatio* (*epiphania*), Rtl. 195, 24. II. *what mounts up* (?), applied to the water of the Red Sea which had risen up on either side of the track followed by the Israelites. Cf. Holmweall îsfâh, merestream môdig, Cd. Th. 207, 16; Exod. 467; *and* multon meretorras, 208, 16; Exod. 484:—Synfullra sweót sâwlum lunnon, siððan hiê onbugon (on bogum, MS.) brûn[e] yppinge (cf. *for the epithet* brûne ŷða, Andr. Kmbl. 1038; An. 519), môdewîga mæst *the host of sinners lost their lives, after the brown waters that had towered aloft broke over them*, Cd. Th. 209, 13; Exod. 498. Cf. ypplen.

ypping-iren, es; *n. The name of some tool, a crowbar* (?):—Hê sceal fela andlômena habban . . . mattuc, ippingîren, scear, culter and eác gâdîren, Anglia ix. 263, 3.

ypplen, yplen, es; *n. A top, summit*:—Yþplene *fastigio*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 47. Ðâ âgeolewedan yplenu *crocata cacumina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 13.

Ŷr *the name of the rune for y, a bow* (?):—Ŷr byð æðelinga wyn and fyrdgeatewa sum, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 29; Rûn. 27. The letter occurs Exon. Th. 50, 14; Cri. 800: 284, 28; Jul. 704: Elen. Kmbl. 2518; El. 1260. [*Icelandic has* ŷr; *gen.* ŷs *a yew*, also *a bow, as the name of the Runic* y.]

yr-. For words beginning with *yr-* see ir-.

yrf-cwealm, es; *m. Murrain*:—Hêr com êrest se myccla yrfcwalm on Angelcynn, Chr. 986; Erl. 131, 6. v. orf-cwealm.

yrfe (cf. orf; *or* (?) irfe, *q. v.*), es; *n. Cattle*:—For ân eówre yrfe sceal beón hêr *oves tantum vestrae et armenta remaneant*, Ex. 10, 24. Gnættas wêron gewordene on mannum and on yrfe (*in jumentis*), 8, 17. Eft hwyrfende wæs tô ðæm yrfe and tô ðæm ceâpe and tô heora gesetum, Blickl. Homl. 199, 6. Ægðer ge on mannum ge on gehwelces cynnes yrfe, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 14. Menn and yrfe (orf, *v. l.*) hî slôgon, 1010; Erl. 143, 28. Ðâ ðæt land êrest mîn lâford mê tô lêt, ðâ wæs hit ierfelâs (*omni pecunia caruit*). . . . And ic sælf ðæt ierfæ (*pecuniam*) tô gestrîndæ. . . . Ðonnes is ðêr nû irfæs (*pecuniae*) ðæs ðæs stranga winter lâfæd hæfð nigon ealð hrîðru, and feówer and hundændlæftig ealdra swîna, Chart. Th. 162, 26–163, 4. v. irfe.

yrfe-leás; *adj. Without cattle, unstocked*:—Wæs ðæt land ierfelâs *omni pecunia caruit*, Chart. Th. 162, 28.

yrrest. v. wirrest.

yrse-binn [=? yrsen- =îsern-: cf. Wülck. Gl. 142, 2 irsenhelm *cassis, where* Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 4 *has* iren], e; *f. An iron box*:—Yrsebinne (cf. hunigbinna, 264, 15), Anglia ix. 265, 1.

ysel, e; ysle, an; *f. A spark, cinder, an ash, ember*:—Ysle *favilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 19: 66, 44: 284, 17: ii. 36, 53. On yslan *in favillam*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 31. Hê geseah hû ða ysla up flugon mid ðam smîce *vidit ascendentem favillam*, Gen. 19, 28. Gê syndon dust and ascan and ysela, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 23. Heora wyrtruma bið swâ swâ windige ysla *radix eorum quasi favilla erit* (Is. 5, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 20. Ða yslan *cineres*, Exon. Th. 213, 13; Ph. 224. In onlîcnesse uppâstigendra yselena (ysla, *v. l.*) *instar favillarum ascendentium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 23. Geong of ðâm yselum (*de favilla*) eft âriseþ, Nar. 39, 7. Ic eom yslum and axum geanlîcod *assimilatus sum favillae et cineri* (Job 30, 19), Homl. Th. ii. 456, 13. Bearwas wurdon tô axan and tô yslan, Cd. Th. 154, 9; Gen. 2553. Gebringeþ bân and yslan, âdes lâfe, eft æstomne, Exon. Th. 216, 21; Ph. 271: 236, 18; Ph. 576. [On asshen and on iselen *in favilla et cinere*, O. E. Homl. ii. 65, 18. I am bot eorþe ful euel and usle so blake, Allit. Pms. 60, 747. layl of fyre *favilla*, Prompt. Parv. 266 and see note. *M. H. Ger.* usele; *and see* Grff. i. 487: *Icel.* usli *a conflagration; a field of burning embers.*]

yslende *sending forth sparks*:—Yslendra *favillantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 20.

ysope, hysope, an; *f.*: ysopo, *indeclinable, or* ysopon *in oblique cases. Hyssop*:—Ðâs wyrte sculon tô lungensealfe, bânwyrt, . . . isopo, saluie, Lchdm. iii. 16, 8. Ysopan sceaft *fasciculum hyssopi*, Ex. 12, 22. Fram ðam heágan cederbeáme tô ðære lytlan ysopan, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 5. Hysopan gelîcue, Lchdm. i. 160, 12. Bespreng mê mid ðînum hâligdôme swâ swâ mid ysopon, Ps. Th. 50, 8. Mid ysopo, Jn. Skt. 19, 29. Of butran and of weaxe and of ysopo, Lchdm. ii. 244, 20. Genim ysopan, i. 254, 20. Wyll ysopon in buteran, iii. 22, 23: Ps. C. 73. Genim ysopo, Lchdm. i. 374, 18: 378, 21. [From Latin.]

ŷst, e; *f.*: ŷste, es; *m.* (?) I. *a storm, tempest, whirlwind*:—

Mycel ýst windes *procella magna venti*, Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Windi ýst, Lk. Skt. 8, 23. Mǽtte hié micel ýst on sǽ, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 18. Án mycel ýst *atrocissimus turbo*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 22. Hé sǽde ðæt ðǽr tó cóme ðæs strongestan windes ýste, and ðæt se swíð strongilce hrure on ða circan ðæt ealle ða men ðe ðǽr wǽron lágon ásmeade on ðære eordan, ðý ðæt seó ondrysnilce ýst ford geleóreþ, Shrn. 81, 19–27. Ðæs norþanwindes ýst, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21. Norðerne ýst, Met. 6, 14. Swíð swíð hradu ýst windes scip tóbrycð, Ps. Th. 47, 6. Gást ýstes *spiritus procellae*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 25. Mid ðý storme and mid ðære ýste onwend *tempestate convulsa*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 11. On ýste mǽstre *tempestate maxima*, Scint. 15, 18. Stormes ýste *tempestatis turbine*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 22. Mid swiftre ýste *praecipiti turbine*, Germ. 392, 73. Ýst *procellam*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 29. Hé ýste mæg oncyrran, ðæt hí (=heó?) windes hweorfu weorðeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. Is and ýste ealra gástas ðe his word willaþ wyrcean *glacies, spiritus procellarum, quae faciunt verbum ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 8. Ðonne sǽ gemengaþ micla ýsta, Met. 5, 9. Æfter ðám ýþum úra geswinca ýsta gehwilcre, 21, 15. Ýsta *procellarum*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. C. T. 10, 7. Swá ðæt twig, ðæt bið ácorfen of ðam treówe and áworpen on micclum ýstum, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 192, 207. Ðara geþóhta ýstum *cogitationum procellis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 5. Æfter eallum ðám ýstum and ðám ýþum úrra geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28. II. *rough water, surge*:—Ýst *aestus, recessus et accessus maris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 10. [*O. Sax.* ðst *a storm of wind: O. H. Ger.* unst *procella, nimbus, tempestas, turbo.*]

ýstan; *p.* te *To be stormy*:—Ýstendre *ferventis* (*oceani*), Hpt. Gl. 464, 57.

ýstig; *adj.* I. *stormy, tempestuous*:—Windig sumer and ýstig, Lchdm. iii. 162, 31. II. *of storm*:—Ýstige gástas *spiritus procellae*, Ps. Th. 106, 24.

ýtan; *p.* te *To put out*, (1) *to put out* a person from a place, *expel, banish*:—Hér man ýtte út Ælfgár eorl, ac hé com sóna inn ongeán þurh Gryffines fultum, Chr. 1058; Erl. 192, 35. (2) *to put out* a thing from one's possession, *alienate, give away*:—Hé ná mynstres áhta ne ýte, ne ná myrre *neque prodigus sit, aut stirpator substantiae monasterii*, R. Ben. 55, 4. v. á-ýtan; útian, *and next word.*

ýtend, es; *m. A waster, destroyer*:—Wéstend, ýtend *exterminator, vastator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 64. v. ýtan.

ýtera; *cpve.*: ýtemest; *spve. adj. Outer*: *outmost, extreme.* I. local:—Of helle ýteran *ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Spl. T. 85, 12. On ðan ýttren *in citeriorem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 69. On ða ýtran *in posteriora*, Ps. Spl. 77, 72. Ýtemeste *extremus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 39. Ðæt ýtemeste land, ðæt man hát Thila, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 20. Ðæt hé gewúte his ýtemystan finger, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 6. On ða ýtemesta[n] sǽ *in extremis maris*, Ps. Spl. 138, 8. Ða ýtemestan endas ðære segligyrde *cornua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 46. Ða ýtmestan eorðbúende, Met. 10, 25. From feówerum foldan sceástum ðám ýtemestum, Exon. Th. 55, 7; Cri. 880. Æt ðám ýtmestan eorþan gemǽrum *usque ad ultimum terrae*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 25: 133, 35. Bind his ýtmestan limo mid byndellum, Lchdm. ii. 196, 12. II. marking order or degree, *later, lower; last, lowest*:—Gif munuc hine sylfne ýttran (*inferiorem*) and unweorðran talaþ þonne ánigne óðerne, R. Ben. 29, 11. Stande hé ealra ýtemest (*ultimus*), 68, 10: Scint. 21, 19. Ealra ýtemest *nouissima omnium*, Lk. Skt. 20, 32. Ágymn fram ðam ýtemestan (*novissimo*) ðé ðone fyrmestan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 8, 14. On ðam ýtemestan dæge, Jn. Skt. 6, 54. On ðam ýtemestan dæge his lífes, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 18: 4, 8; S. 575, 30: Exon. Th. 172, 7; Gú. 1140. Æt ðæm ýtmestan ende, 128, 34; Gú. 414. On ýtemestum síðe *in extremis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. Tó ðam ýtemestan gelédde, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 5. Ðæm ýtemestan hlíste *suprema sorte*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 34. Ǽr ðú ágylde ðone ýtemestan (*novissimum*) feorðlinge, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26: Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ýtemystan *infimam, minimam*, Germ. 403, 31. Swá beóð ða fyrmestan ýtemeste (*novissimi*), and ða ýtemestan fyrmeste, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 16. Wurðaþ ðæs mannes ýtemestan wyrsan ðonne ða fírran, 12, 45. On ýtemestum *in extremis*, Scint. 46, 15. Hé ða ýtemestan word (*ultima verba*) on his herenesse betýnde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 12. III. *external*:—On ðám twám pundam is getácnod ágðer ge ðæt ýttre andgit ge ðæt inre. . . . Sume lǽwede tácaþ riht ðæs ðe hí magon tócnáwan be ðam ýttrum andgitum, þeáh ðe hí ne cunnon ða incundan deópnysse Godes láre ásmeágan, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 14–22. Ðan incundum *internis*, ða ýttran *exteriora*, Wlick. Gl. 248, 7; Scint. 226, 16. Ðú miht blissigan ðæt ðære ðeóde sáwla þurh ða ýttran wundra beód getogene tó ðære incundan gife *gaudeas quia Anglorum animae per exteriora miracula ad interiorem gratiam pertrahuntur* (Bd. 1, 31), Homl. Th. ii. 132, 2. v. útera.

yterenn; *adj. Made of otter's skin*:—Berenne kyrtel oððe yterenne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 21.

ýð, e; *f.* I. *a wave* of the sea (lit. or fig.):—Flód oððe ýð *fluctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Znp. 79, 2. Ðé *unde*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 23. Brim eft oncwæð, ýð óðerre, Andr. Kmbl. 885; An. 443. Stunede sió brúne ýð wið óðre, Met. 26, 30. Wéðende ýða *frementes fluctus*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 74. Ýða *flustra*, 478, 57. Swá swá ýþa for winde ða sǽ hréraþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25: Met. 27, 3: Cd. Th. 83, 25; Gen. 1385: Ps. Th. 77, 53: Exon. Th. 488, 5; Rä. 76, 2. Ða sylfan ýþa wǽron hafene ofer ðæt scip, Blickl. Homl. 235, 6. Ða ýða swygiaþ *siluerunt fluctus*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. Ða ýða ðara costunga, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 21. Ýþe, Exon. Th. 188, 3; An. 40: Cd. Th. 196, 8; Exod. 288. Ða wonhéwan oððe swearthéwenan oððe ýða *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 66. Wonne ýþa, Cd. Th. 86, 13; Gen. 1430. Sealte ýþa, Ps. Th. 76, 13. Ýþa hlúde, 64, 7. Ýþa ofermǽta, Exon. Th. 53, 23; Cri. 855. Ýþa geþwére, 382, 22; Rä. 3, 15. Hreó wǽron ýþa, Beo. Th. 1101; B. 548. Seó sǽ mót brúcan smyltra ýþa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 23. Éástreám ýða, Cd. Th. 240, 11; Dan. 385. Ýða ful *the sea*, Beo. Th. 2421; B. 1208. Ýða yrfeweard, Salm. Kmbl. 163; Sal. 81. Ýða swengas, Elen. Kmbl. 478; El. 239. Ýða ðrym, Beo. Th. 3841; B. 1918. Sáes swéges and ýða (ýðana *fluctuum*, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Ðæt scyp weard ofergoten mid ýðum (*fluctibus*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Of ðám ýðum tótorfod, 14, 24. Hé gesette ýðum heora onrihtne ryne, Cd. Th. 10, 34; Gen. 166. Flota wæs on ýðum, Beo. Th. 426; B. 210. Ofer ýðum, 3819; B. 1907. Hé ýðum stilde, Andr. Kmbl. 902; An. 451. Sealtum ýðum, Cd. Th. 207, 26; Exod. 472. On ðám ýðum disse worulde, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22: Met. 4, 56. Æfter eallum ðám ýstum and ýþum úrra geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28: Met. 21, 54. Ealle ýða ðíne *omnes fluctus tuos*, Ps. Spl. 87, 7: Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Ýþa wrégan, Exon. Th. 383, 28; Rä. 4, 17. Gán ofer sáes ýþa, Blickl. Homl. 177, 18. Féran ofer sáes ýþe, Shrn. 104, 34: Exon. Th. 72, 5; Cri. 1168: Beo. Th. 91; B. 46. Winter ýþe beleác, 2269; B. 1132. ¶ gen. pl. with words denoting the movement of the waves forming phrases = *the billowy sea*:—Ýða gelaac, Ps. Th. 118, 136: Exon. Th. 442, 3; Kl. 7. Ýða geswing, Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Andr. Kmbl. 703; An. 353. Ýða geþræc, 1645; An. 824: Exon. Th. 381, 26; Rä. 3, 2: 404, 13; Rä. 23, 7. Ýða gebring, Andr. Kmbl. 736; An. 368. Ýða gewealc, 517; An. 259: Cd. Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455: Beo. Th. 932; B. 464; Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 19. Ýða gewin, Beo. Th. 2942; B. 1469. Ýða ongin, Andr. Kmbl. 931; An. 466. Ýða wylm, 1736; An. 865. I a. in a collective sense, *the wave, water, sea*:—Ýð, sedwella *flustra*, i. *unda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 67. Ýð up fǽreþ, Cd. Th. 195, 25; Exod. 282. Ýð (cf. gewinn ýþa and landes, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35) wið lande ealneg winneþ, Met. 28, 57. Mec ýð sió brúne beleólc, Exon. Th. 471, 25; Rä. 61, 6. I b. applied to a quantity of any liquid, *flood* as in *floods* of tears:—Flód ýðum weóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3091; An. 1548. Blód ýðum weóll, 2482; An. 1242. Swát ýðum weóll, 2552; An. 1277: Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693. Teagor ýðum weóll, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gú. 1314. II. *any liquid, water*:—Sué hused in húsum gleáfulra dás ýð eft ástrægde *quicquid in domibus fidelium haec unda respersit*, Rtl. 121, 36. [Innan þan sea weren .vii. bittere uþe, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 3. Þe wind þa se wraðede, uðen þer urnen, Laym. 4578. Þet uðen (undes, *v. l.*) ne stormes þet scip ne ouerworpen, A. R. 142, 11. Hit reled upon þe roje yþes, Allit. Pms. 96, 147. *O. Sax.* úðia: *O. H. Ger.* unda: *Icel.* unnr, uðr.] v. ár-, flód-, geofon-, lig-, sǽ-, sealt-, water-ýþ; ýþe.

ýþ-. v. íþ-.

ýþan *to fluctuate*. v. ýþian.

ýþ-bord, es; *n. A ship's side*:—Ðonne sǽrófe snelle mægne árum bregdaþ ýðborde neáh (*sitting near the side of the ship*), Exon. Th. 296, 27; Cri. 57. Swá eów scipweardas ofer ýðbord (*speaking across the ship's side*; cf. over-board) unnan willaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 595; An. 298. Cf. Bord oft onféng ýða swengas, Elen. Kmbl. 476; El. 238.

ýþe, an; *f. A wave*:—Wé mihrynon mid úrum árum ða ýðan ðæs deópan wǽlis . . . ða ýðan getácniaþ ðinne deópne cræft, Anglia viii. 299, 38–41. v. ýþ.

ýþ-faru, e; *f. The wave-course, the waves, sea*:—Swá ealne middangeard mereflód þeahte, ðá se apela wong onsund wið ýðfare gehealden stód hreóra wéga eádig unwemme *cum diluvium meruisset fluctibus orbem, Deucalioneas exsuperavit aquas*, Exon. Th. 200, 22; Ph. 44. Sume on ýðfare wurdon wætrum bisencte, on mereflóde, 271, 7; Jul. 478: Andr. Kmbl. 1799; An. 902.

ýþ-gebland, es; *n. The tossing waves*:—Ýðgeblond up ástígeþ won tó wolcnum, ðonne wind styreþ líðe gewidru, Beo. Th. 2750; B. 1373: 3190; B. 1593. Wǽron ýðgebland eal gefílsod, eácne eardas, 3244; B. 1620.

ýþ-gewinn, es; *n. The wave-strife, the billows*:—Sumne hé feores getwǽfde ýðgewinnes, Beo. Th. 2872; B. 1434. Holmwylme neáh, ýðgewinne, 4815; B. 2412.

ýþgian, ýþgung. v. ýþian, ýþung.

ýþ-hengest, es; *m. A wave-steed, a ship*:—Hé férde ðǽr hé wiste his ýðhengestas, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 16. [*Cf. Icel.* unnar hestr *a ship* (poet.).]

ýþ-hof, es; *n. A wave-house, a vessel*:—Ceólas léton æt sǽfearode, ald ýðhofu, oncrum fæste, Elen. Kmbl. 503; El. 252. Ongan ófostlice ðæt hof (*ýðhof is suggested by Grein, which would restore the missing alliteration*) wyrcan, Cd. Th. 79, 25; Gen. 1316.

ýþian, ýþgian; *p.* ode. I. *to overflow* (intrans.) (1) literal:—

Đá ýðode ðæt flód ofer eorþan *aquæ diluvii inundaverunt super terram*, Gen. 7, 10. Đæs flódes westenu *ýðedon* ofer eorþan, 7, 6, 18. Burnon *ýþgodon* (*ýðgadun*, Surt.) *torrentes inundaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 23. Edlende *redundans* (*torrens*), Kent. Gl. 632. Đæt *ýðigende* flód, ðe ða synfullan ádylegode, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 4. Swilc storm *ýðigende* feóll *such a storm fell in torrents*, 184, 5. (2) figurative, *to be filled*:—Đæs cyninges rice ge forewearð ge forþgang swá monigum and swá myclum styrenessum wiþerweardra ðinga *ýþaþ cujus regni et principia et processus tot ac tantis redundavere rerum adversantium motibus*, Bd. 5, 23; 8. 646, 4. Ic *ýðgode* mid synnum, swá sé mid *ýðum*, Shrn. 140, 18. II. *to move in waves, to toss, roll*, (1) of the sea. v. *ýþung*:—Đæs *ýþendan* séðe *fluctivagi ponti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 61. Hé ða *ýðigendan* sé mid ðære hálse gestilde, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 20. (2) of movement like that of the sea, *to wave*:—Sume sind gehátene *tropi* . . . swá swá is *gewreðen fluctuare segetes*, ðæt sceras *ýðiaþ*, for ðan ðe sceras faraþ on sumera, swá swá sé *ýðigende*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 295, 10. (3) figurative, *to fluctuate*. v. *ýþig*:—His mód bið swíðe *ýðegende* (íðegende, Hatt. MS.) and swíðe íblsgod mid eorðlicra monna wordum *valde inter humana verba cor defluit*, Past. 22; Swt. 168, 11. Swá bið ðis eorðlice líf oft *ýðgiende* swá swá sé, 52; Swt. 409, 35. Seó sé geðicnode ðás andwerdan woruld, ðe is swíþe *ýðigende* for misliccum styrungum and eostrungum, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 23. Of *ýðigendre* sé ðyssere worulde, 390, 33. Ne syleþ hé stódfæstum ðæt him *ýþende* mód innan hreðre *non dabit fluctuationem justo*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* undeôn *fluctuare, æstuare.*] v. on-*ýþian*.

ÝÞIG; *adj. Fluctuating, stormy*:—Ðyssere *ýðegan* worulde, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 72.

ÝÞ-LÁÐ, e; *f. A way across the waves*:—Gode þancedon ðæs ðe him *ýþlíðe* ádle wurdon, Beo. Th. 461; B. 228.

ÝÞ-LÆF, e; *f. The shore left bare by the waves*:—Hié (*the sea-beasts*) mécum wunde be *ýðlæfe* uppe lágon, Beo. Th. 1136; B. 566. Ofer *ýðlæfe* on sé ládan, Andr. Kmbl. 998; An. 499. Dálan on *ýðlæfe* ealde mádmas, Cd. Th. 215, 18; Exod. 585.

ÝÞ-LIÐ, es; *n. A ship*:—Of *ýðlíde*, Andr. Kmbl. 555; An. 278. Ofer *ýðlíd* (-líð, MS.), 889; An. 445.

ÝÞ-LIÐA, an; *m. A wave-traverser, a ship*:—Hé hét him *ýðlíðan* gódne gegyrwan, Beo. Th. 399; B. 198.

ÝÞ-MEARH; *gen.*-meares; *m. A wave-steed, a ship*:—Sundhengestas, ealde *ýðmearas*, Exon. Th. 54, 5; Cri. 864. Se micla hwæl bisenceþ séliþende, eorlas and *ýðmearas*, 363, 5; Wal. 49.

ÝÞ-MERE, es; *m. The billowy main*:—Hwonne up cyme æþelast tungla ofer *ýðmere* éstan líxan, Exon. Th. 204, 7; Ph. 94.

ÝÞUNG, **ÝÞGUNG**, e; *f. Movement as of waves* (v. *ýþian*, II. 1), *fluctuation* (v. *ýþian*, II. 3):—Seó burh Naim is gereht *ýðung* oððe styrung, Homl. Th. i. 492, 1. *Ýðgunge*, *ýðgunga fluctuationem*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 54, 25: Ps. Surt. 54, 23: Blickl. Gl.

ÝÞ-WÖRIGENDE; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wave-wandering*:—Ða *ýþwörigendan* héðe *fluctivagam præadam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 71.

ÝTING, e; *f. A being out, away from home, a journey*:—Ða ðe on *ýtinge* faraþ íhwyder *hi qui in via diriguntur* . . . Ða ðe on *ýtinge* faraþ *euntes in viam*, R. Ben. 90, 8–12. Crist wolde on *ýtinge* beón ícenned, Homl. Th. i. 34, 13.

ÝTMEST, *ýwan*. *ýtera*, *íwan*.

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